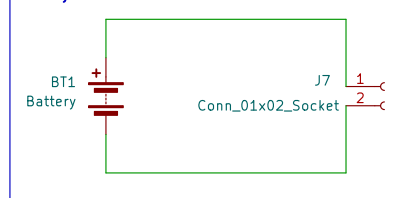


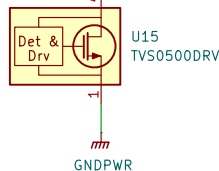
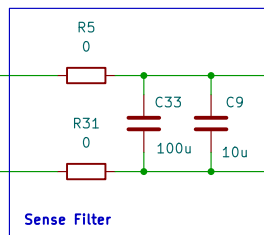


The 5V power rail is supplied by a battery bank. We need to have some more power conditioning in order to make sure that we aren't coupling too much noise into the ADC circuits. To this end, we may want to use an LDO to provide a lower voltage rail to the OP-amp circuits, or use a higher voltage battery and use the LDO to provide a "clean" 5.0V rail.

# Battery Pack



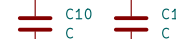
R\_shunt\_batt  
0.1 Ohm 0.1% / 1Amp  
Kelvin Junction if possible



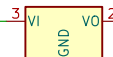
F1 Polyfuse

Transient suppression

# Battery Decoupling



U29 LM1084-3.3



Place-holder for a 3.3V supply. Might not need this since the CPU modules may have built-in 5V-3.3V regulators. Should be SMPS regulator, not linear.



Sheet: /Power/  
File: power.kicad\_sch

## Title:

Size: A4

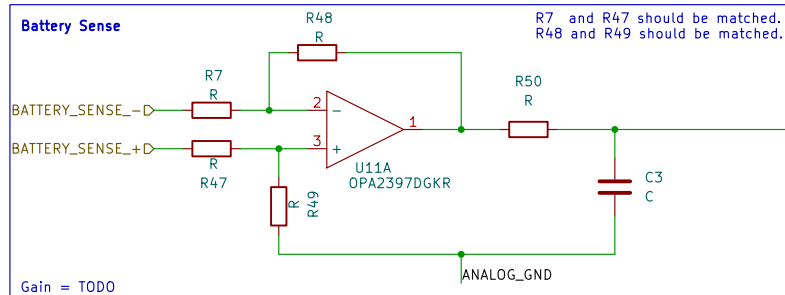
Date:

Rev:

KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.9

Id: 2/8

## Battery Sense

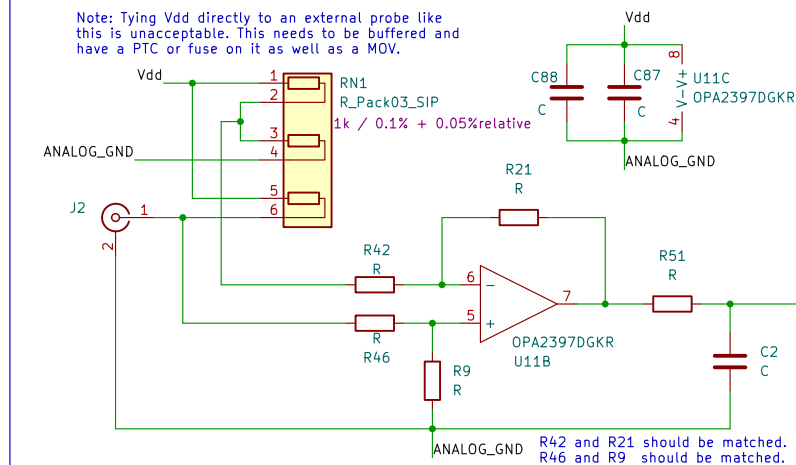


For RPi CPU, solder 2 to 3.  
For CPU with built-in ADC, solder 1 to 2

## Ext Temperature Sense PT-100 Probe (960-11560hm)

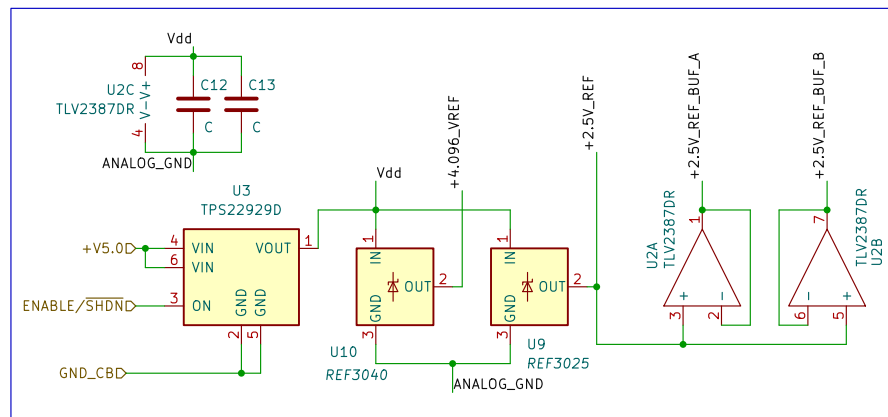
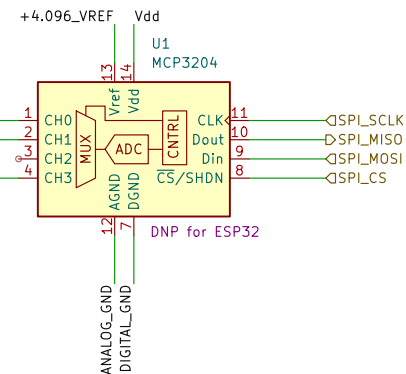
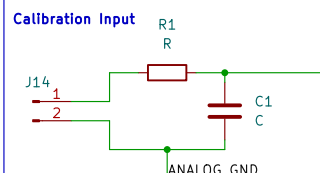
Note that this circuit has a 5mA draw when enabled.  
It would be better to add a current limiting resistor to the top (Vdd) node and add some gain.

Note: Tying Vdd directly to an external probe like this is unacceptable. This needs to be buffered and have a PTC or fuse on it as well as a MOV.



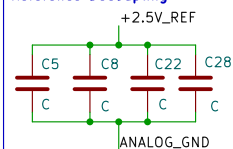
For RPi CPU, solder 2 to 3.  
For CPU with built-in ADC, solder 1 to 2

## Calibration Input

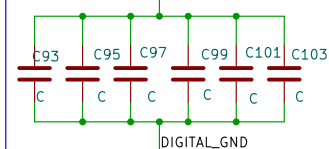


Decoupling Capacitors are connected as close as possible to each IC of the given power domain.

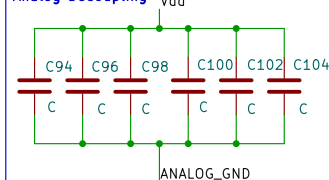
## Reference Decoupling



## Digital Decoupling

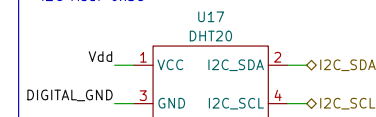


## Analog Decoupling



## Internal Temp / Humidity (DHT 20)

I2C Addr 0x38



## Base Sensor Circuit

This sensor board is included in the base unit. It includes built-in temperature probe, battery Coulomb counting, leak detector, and TBD.

Sheet: /Base\_Sensor/  
File: sensor\_base.kicad\_sch

## Title:

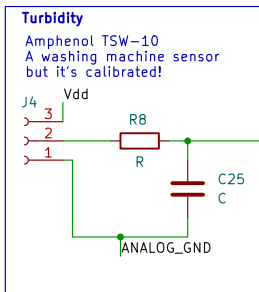
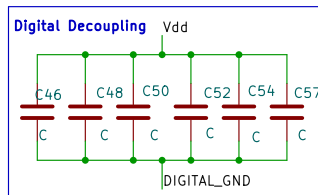
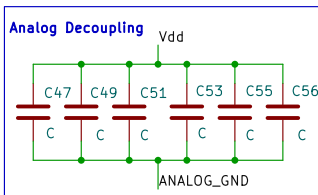
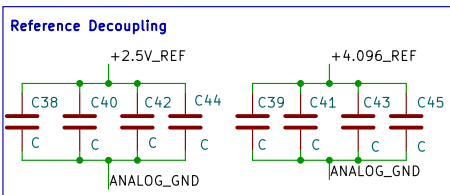
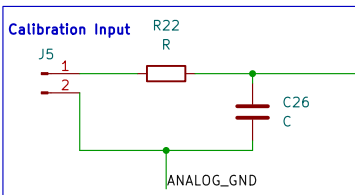
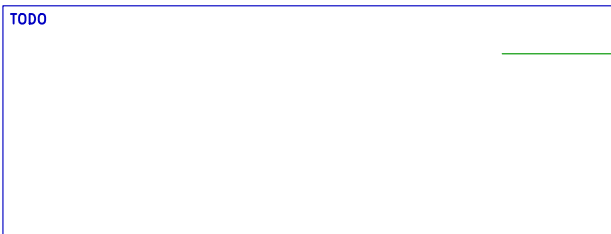
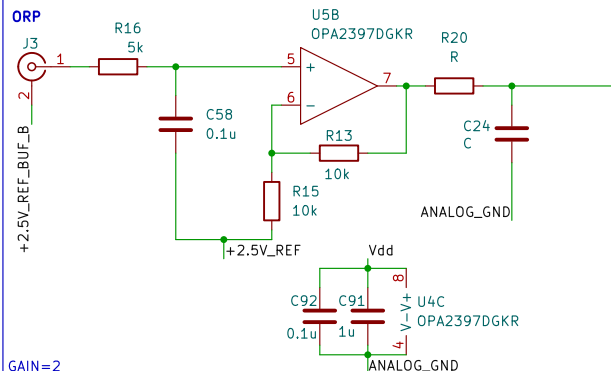
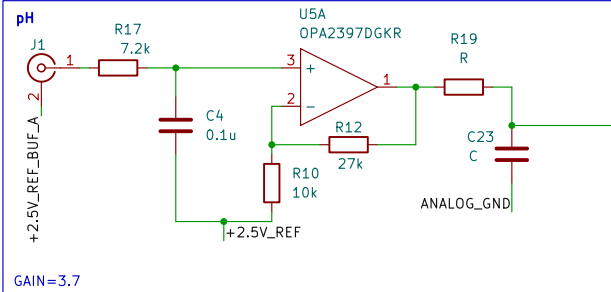
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Date:

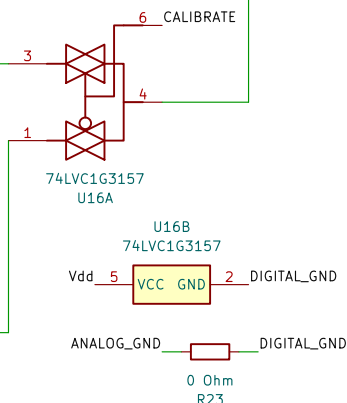
KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.9

Rev:

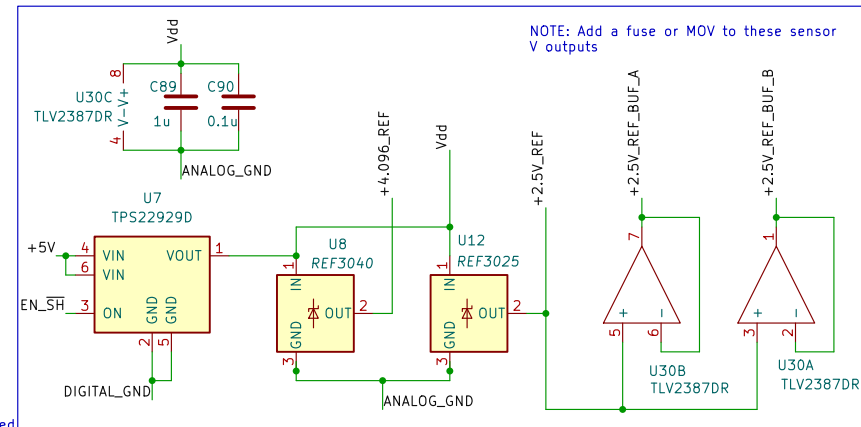
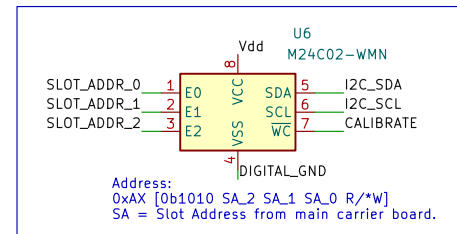
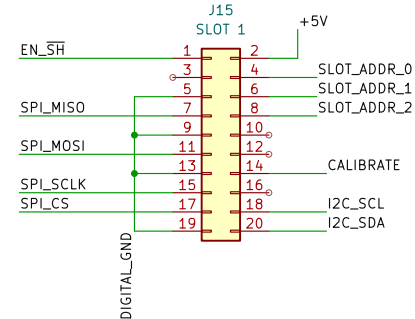
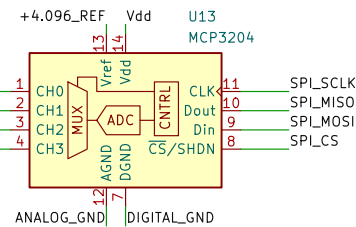
Id: 3/8



TODO: It might be nice to have all the calibration done on channel 0



Decoupling Capacitors are connected as close as possible to each IC of the given power domain.



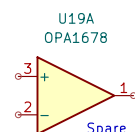
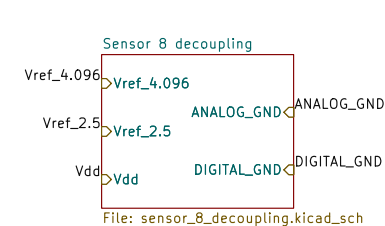
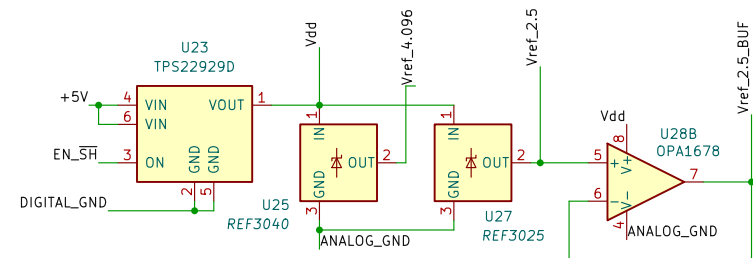
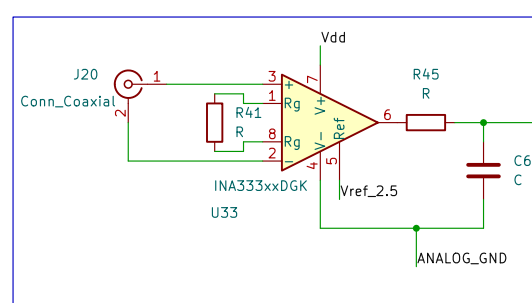
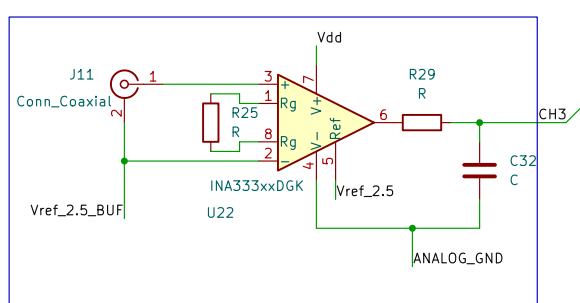
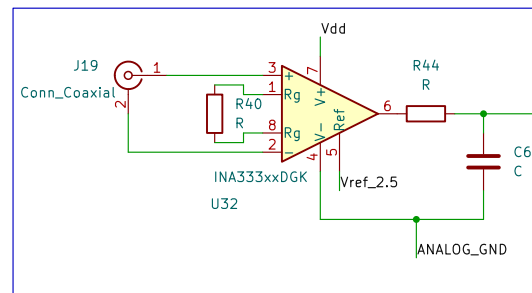
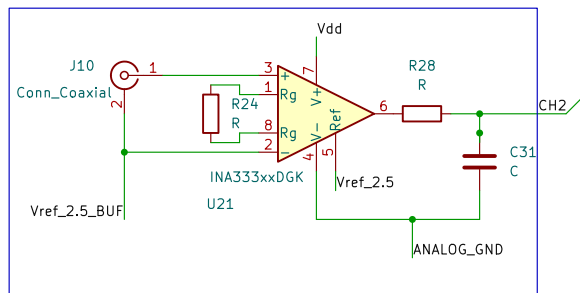
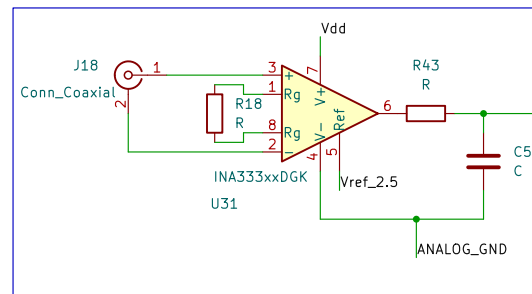
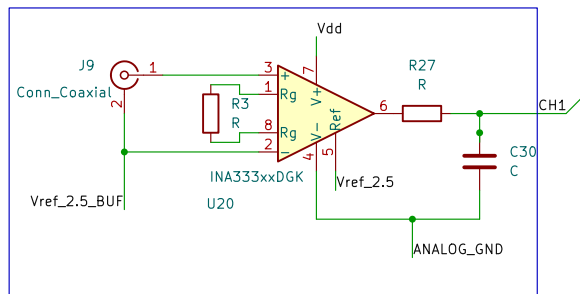
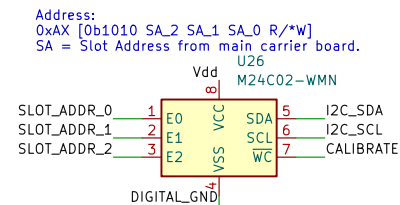
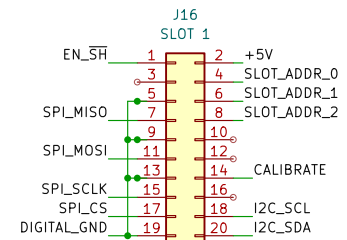
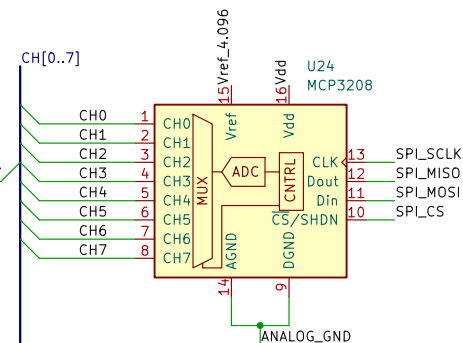
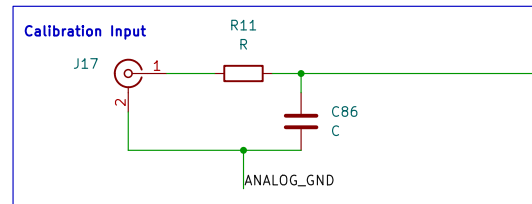
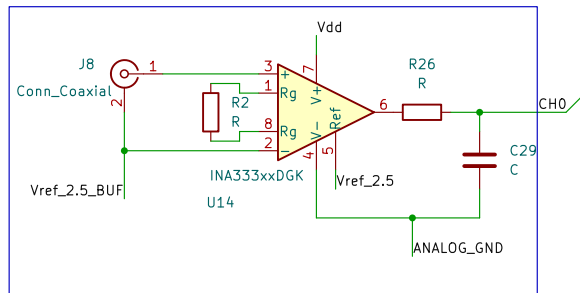
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File: sensor\_module\_4.kicad\_sch

**Title:**

Size: A4  
KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.9

Date:

**Rev:**  
Id: 4/8



All Gains of INA333 are set by:  
 $G = 1 + (100 \text{ k}\Omega / R_G)$   
( $R_G$  is Gain Resistor between pins 1 & 8)

Sheet: /Sensor Module 8/  
File: sensor\_module\_8.kicad\_sch

Title:

Size: A4

Date:

KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.9

Rev:

Id: 5/8

This is a placeholder for a CPU module.  
Could be a Raspberry Pi or ESP32 or another  
microcontroller module with (TBD) GPIO lines,  
at least one SPI bus with (3) CS lines, and one  
I2C Bus.

◊ADC\_BATT

◊ADC\_TEMP

◊I2C\_SDA  
◊I2C\_SCL

◊SPI\_MISO  
◊SPI\_MOSI  
◊SPI\_SCLK  
◊SPI\_CS0  
◊SPI\_CS1  
◊SPI\_CS2

◊+5.0V  
◊+3.3V  
◊GND\_CB

◊EN/SH\_0  
◊EN/SH\_1  
◊EN/SH\_2  
  
◊CALIBRATE

Sheet: /Micocontroller/  
File: microcontroller.kicad\_sch

**Title:**

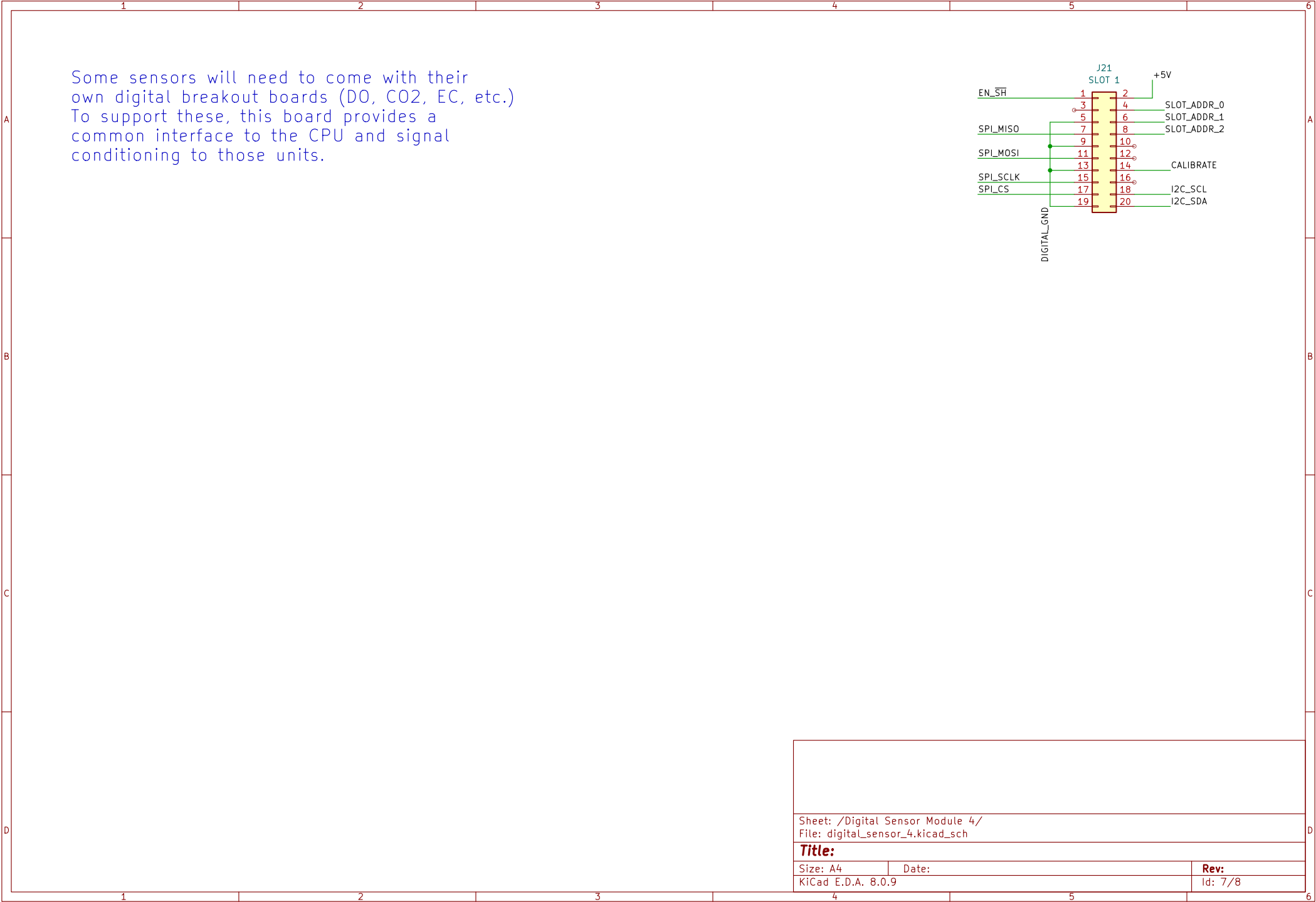
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KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.9

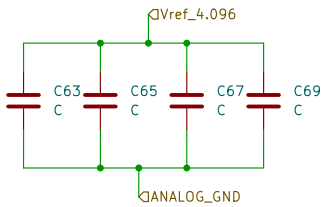
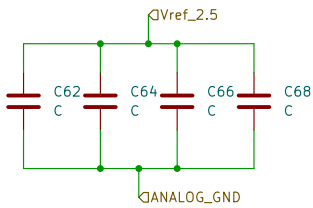
**Rev:**

Id: 6/8

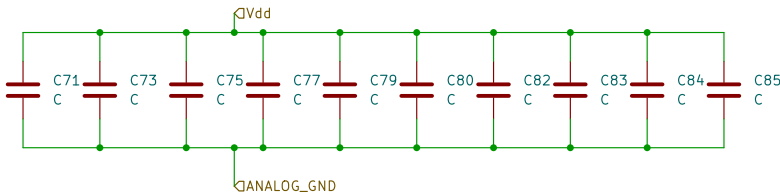


Decoupling Capacitors are connected as close as possible to each IC of the given power domain.

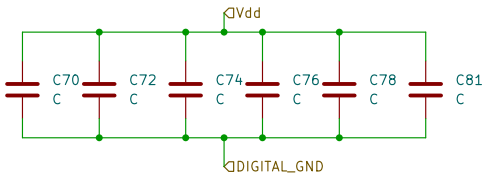
Reference Decoupling



Analog Decoupling



Digital Decoupling



Title: