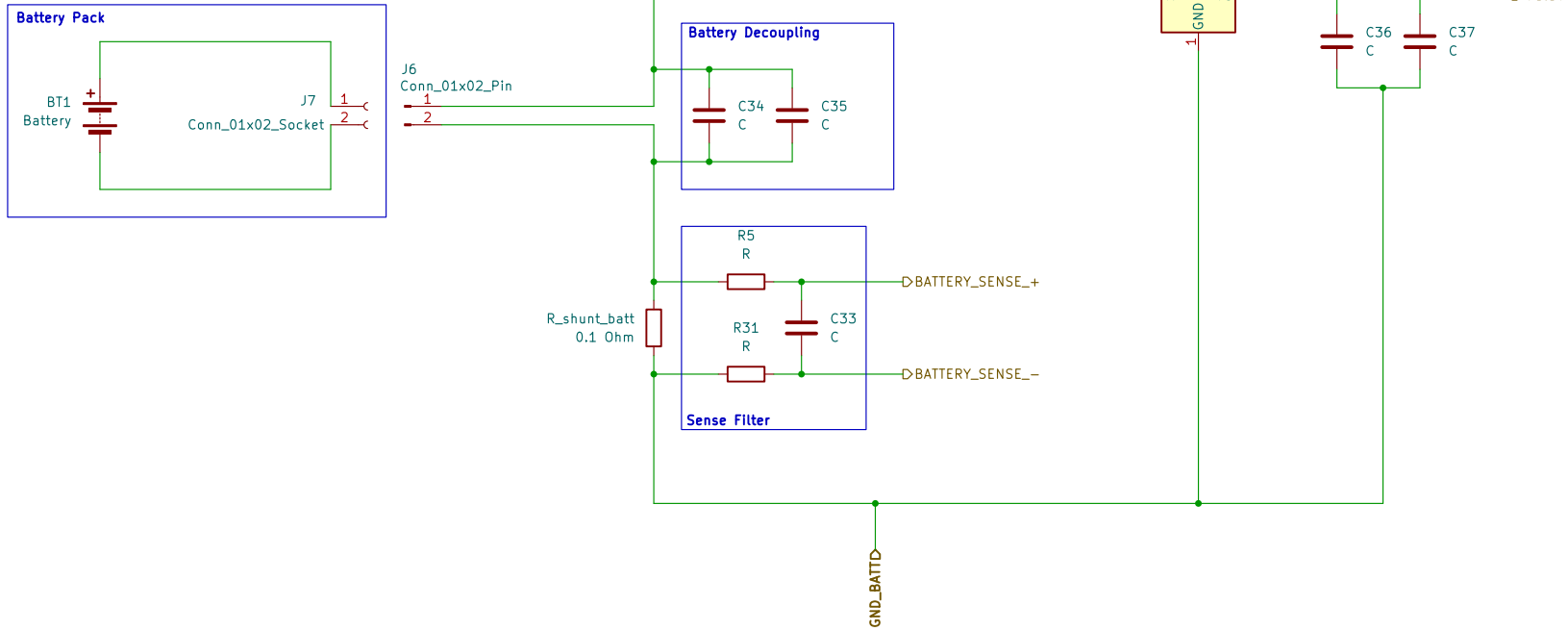


The 5V power rail is supplied by a battery bank. We need to have some more power conditioning in order to make sure that we aren't coupling too much noise into the ADC circuits. To this end, we may want to use an LDO to provide a lower voltage rail to the OP-amp circuits, or use a higher voltage battery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

Place-holder for a 3.3V supply.  
Might not need this since the camera modules may have built-in 5V-3.3V regulators.



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

**Title:**

Size: A4

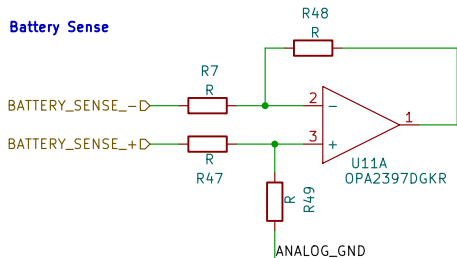
Date:

KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.9

**Rev:**

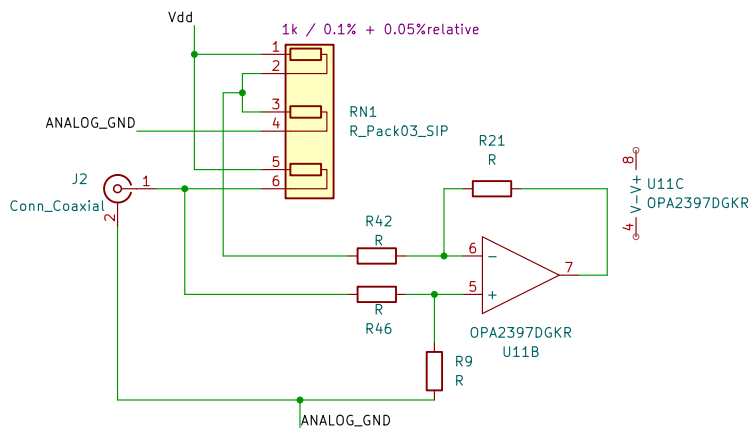
Id: 2/8

# Battery Sense



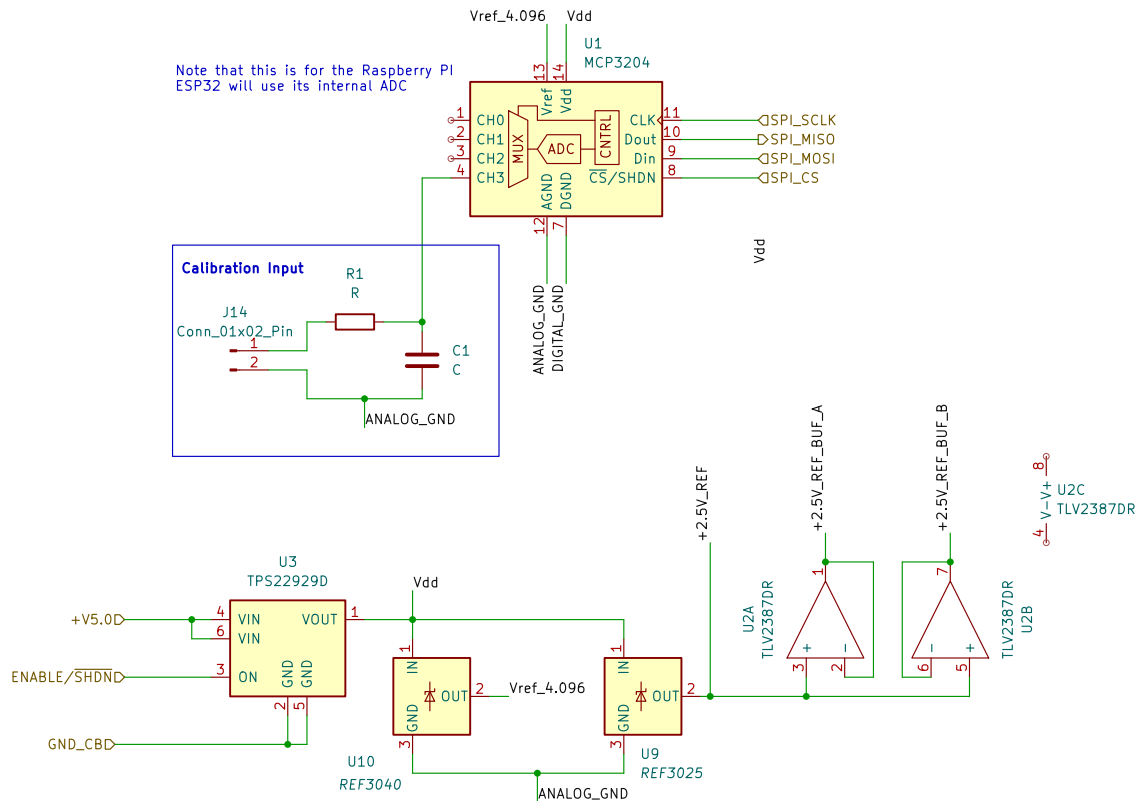
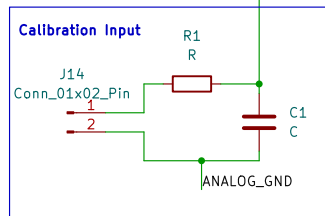
# Ext Temperature Sense PT-100 Probe (960-11560hm)

Note: Tying Vdd directly to an external probe like this is unacceptable. This needs to be fused or have a MOV or equivalent on it.

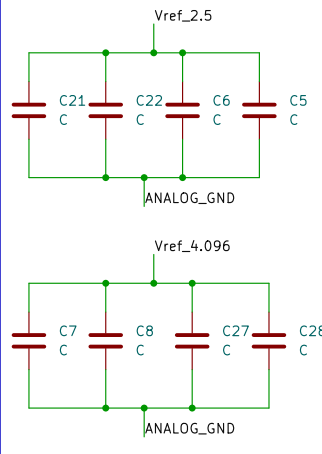


Note that this is for the Raspberry Pi ESP32 will use its internal ADC

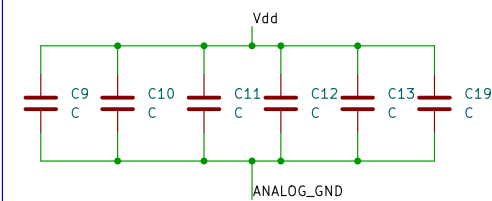
# Calibration Input



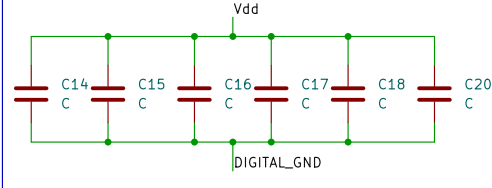
# Reference Decoupling



# Analog Decoupling



# Digital Decoupling



# Internal Temp / Humidity (DTH 20)

I2C Addr 0x38



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

# 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:

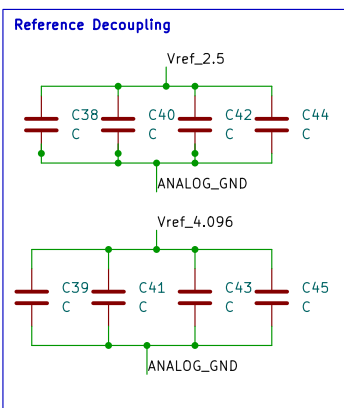
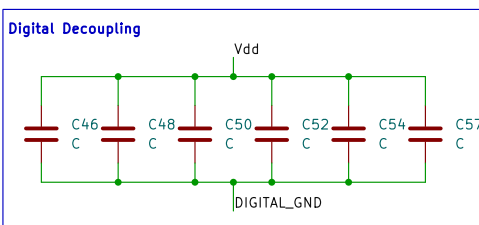
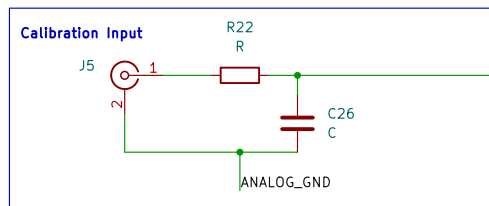
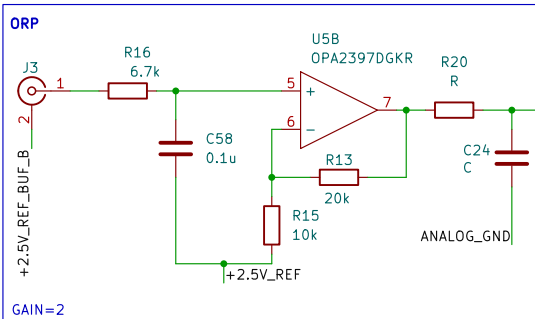
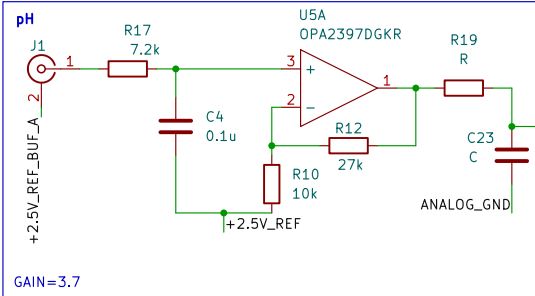
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Date:

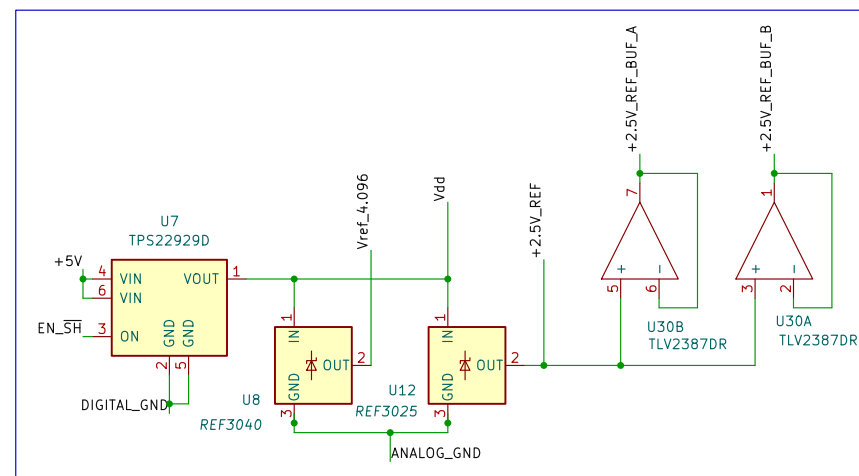
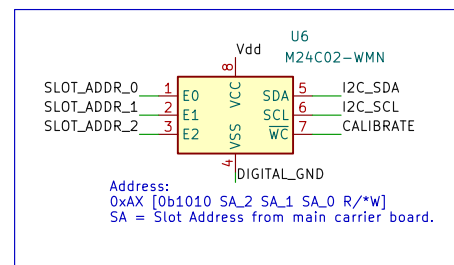
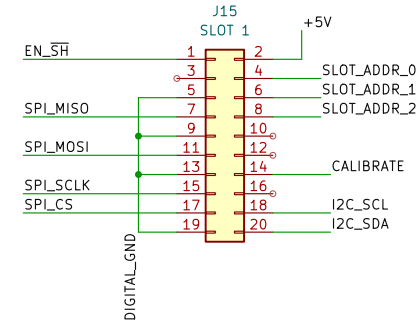
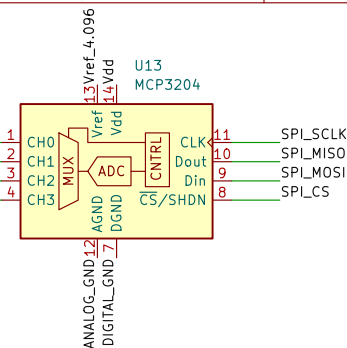
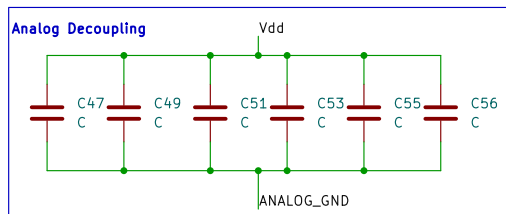
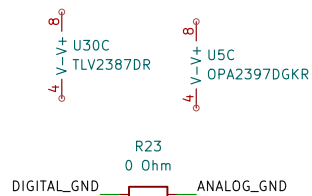
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Rev:

Id: 3/8



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



Sheet: /Sensor Module 4/  
File: sensor\_module\_4.kicad\_sch

**Title:**

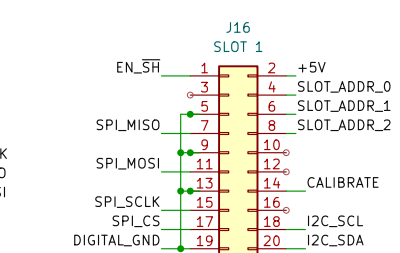
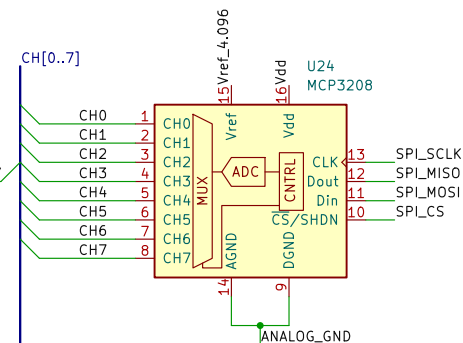
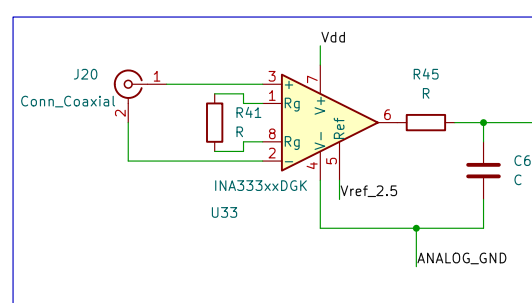
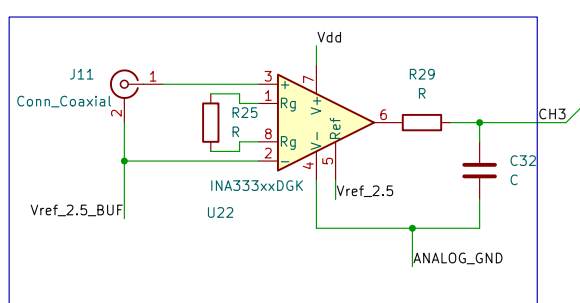
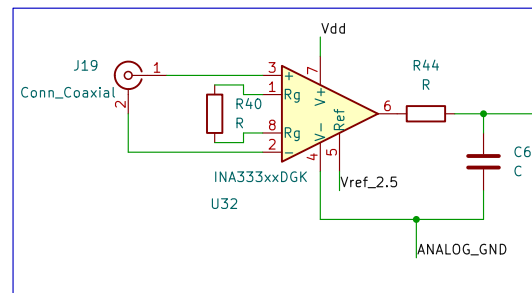
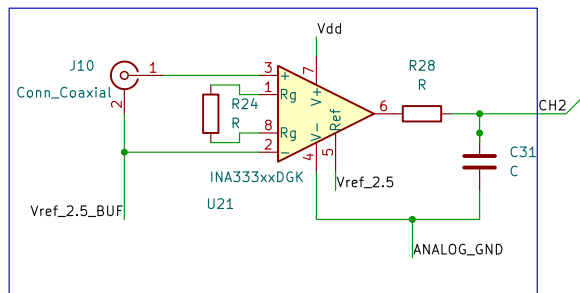
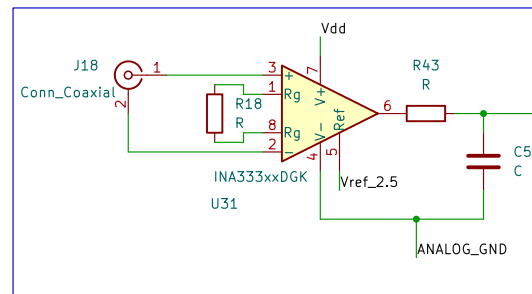
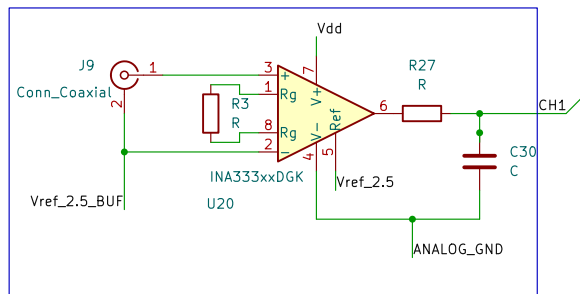
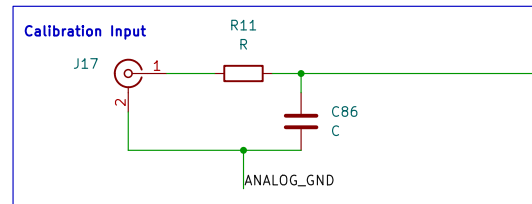
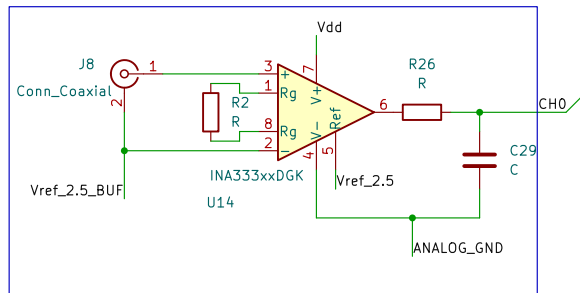
**Size:** A4

**Date:**

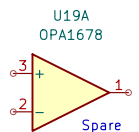
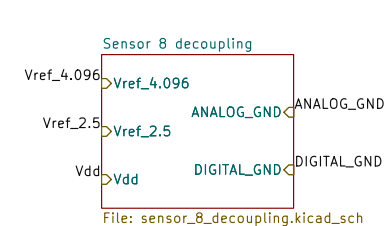
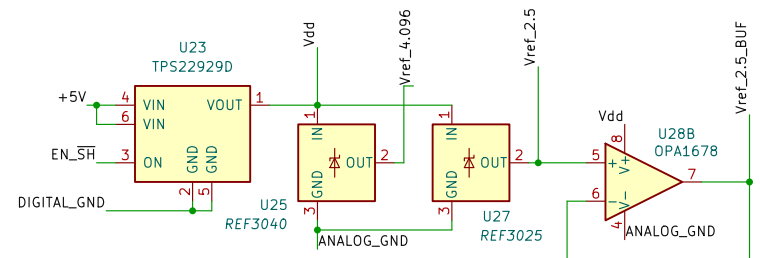
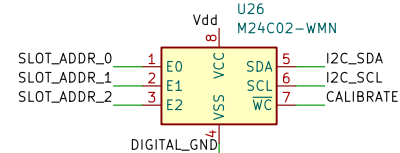
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**Rev:**

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Address:  
0xAX [0b1010 SA\_2 SA\_1 SA\_0 R/\*W]  
SA = Slot Address from main carrier board.



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

<b>Title:</b>			
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\_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:**

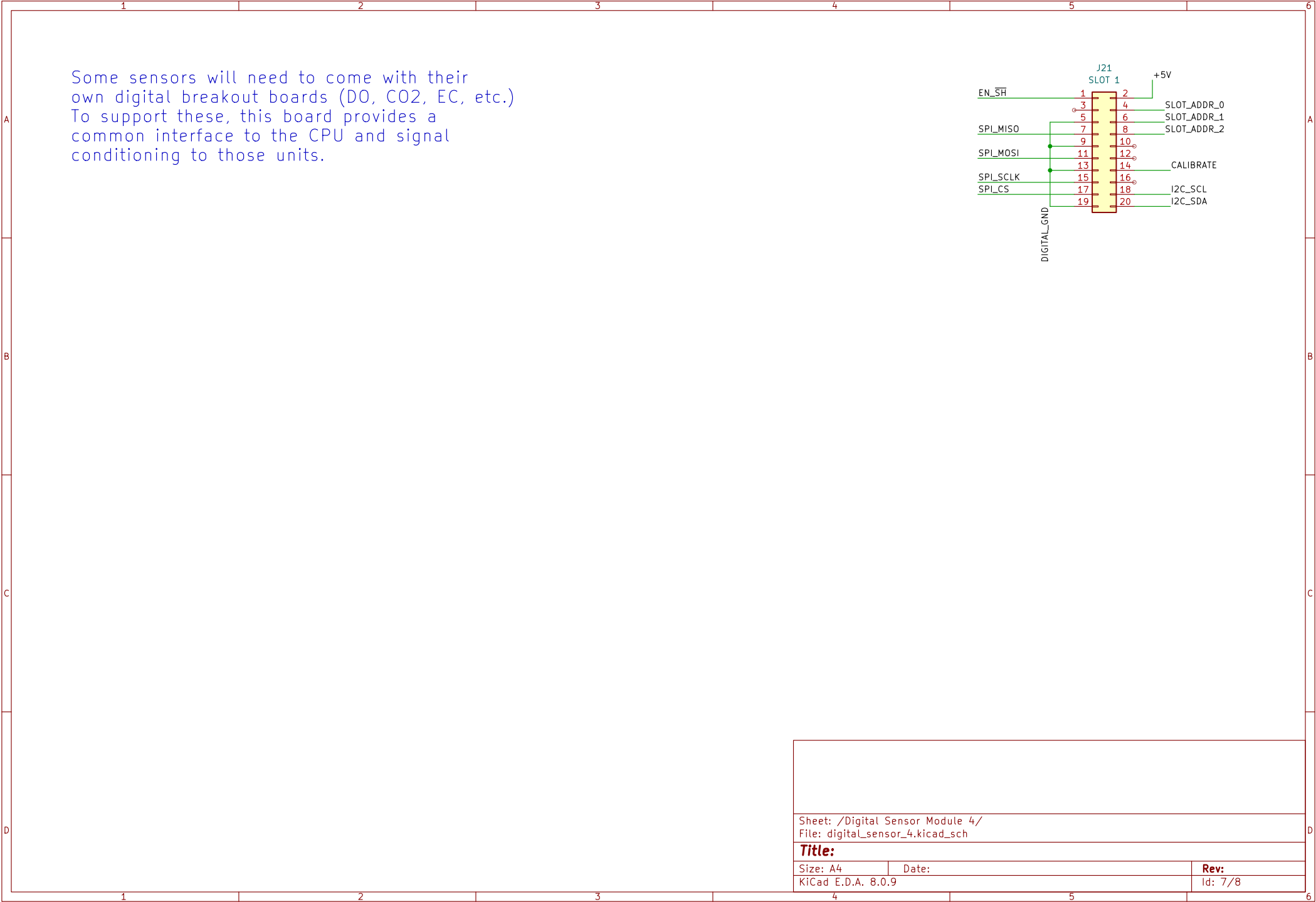
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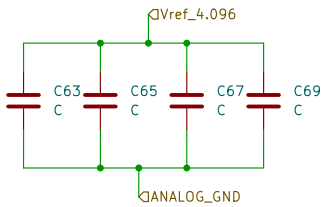
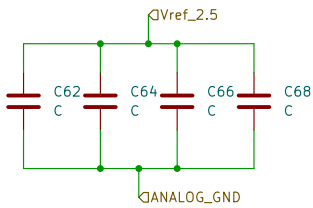
**Rev:**

Id: 6/8

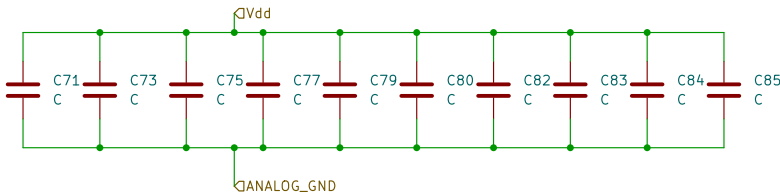


Decoupling Capacitors are connected as close as possible to each IC of the given power domain.

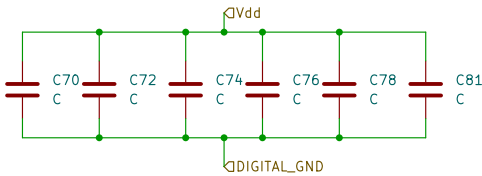
Reference Decoupling



Analog Decoupling



Digital Decoupling



Title: