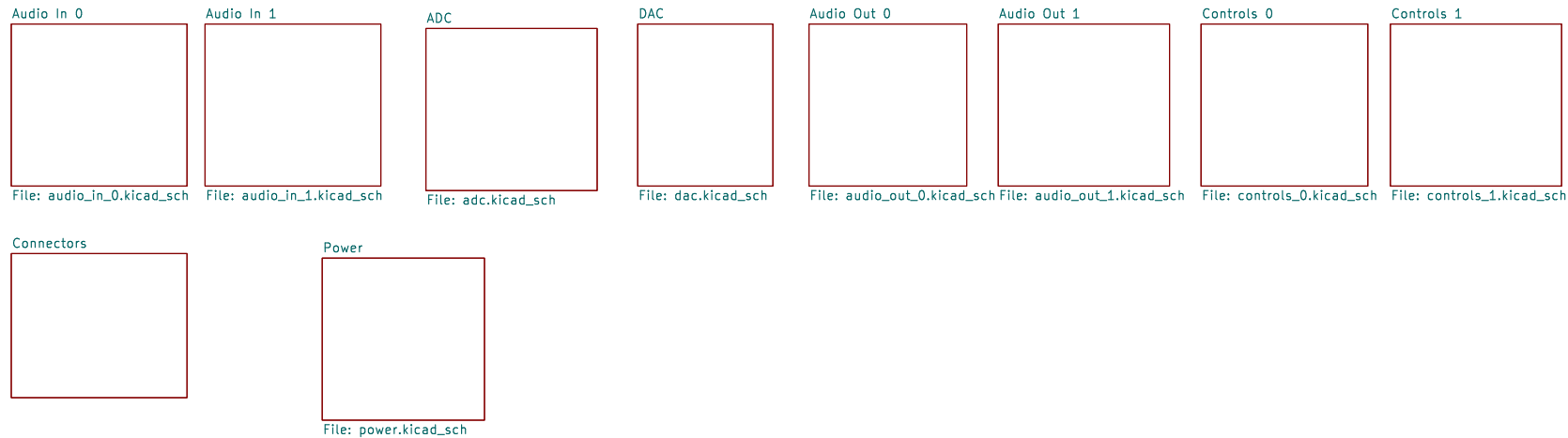


# Software Defined Repeater Controller – Radio Interface Board

Copyright (C) Bruce MacKinnon KC1FSZ, 2025

This design is licensed under the terms of the TAPR Open Hardware License (OHL) and is intended for AMATEUR RADIO USE ONLY. Commercial use of this design is prohibited.

- NOTES:
- \* This is an analog board that interfaces with two radios. A separate digital board based on the RP2040 is also required. A ribbon cable connects the two boards.
  - \* The goal of this design is to do as little as possible in hardware.
  - \* Many things that usually happen in hardware (or FPGA) will happen in software:
    - Audio routing between the two radios will happen in software.
    - Audio pre-emphasis/de-emphasis (if needed) will happen using DSP using digital filters.
    - CTCSS decoding (if needed) will happen in DSP.
    - CTCSS encoding (if needed) will happen in DSP.
    - DTMF decoding will happen in DSP.
    - CWID and other tone prompts will happen in DSP/software.
    - Voice IDs will happen in DSP/software.
    - Other digital audio interfaces like EchoLink (or DMR/D-Star in the future) will be directly integrated.

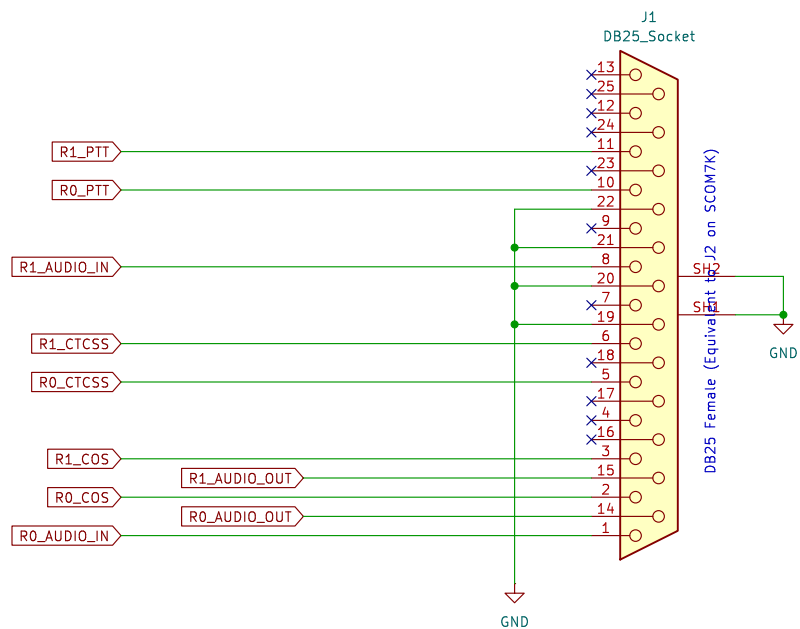


- H1 MountingHole
- H2 MountingHole
- H3 MountingHole
- H4 MountingHole

NOT FOR COMMERCIAL USE  
Copyright (C) Bruce MacKinnon, 2025  
**Bruce MacKinnon KC1FSZ**  
Sheet: /  
File: if-2.kicad\_sch

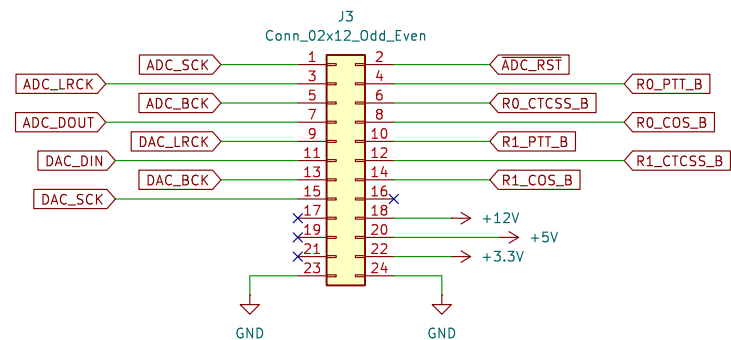
## Title: Software Defined Repeater Controller

Size: USLetter	Date: 2025-06-25	Rev: 3
KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.0		Id: 1/11

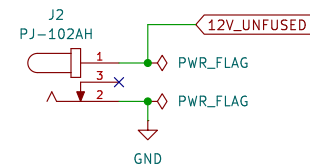


DB25 To Radios

See: AMP L77SDB25SA4CH4F



Ribbon Cable to Digital Board



5.5mm Sytem Power Connector  
+12V on center pin

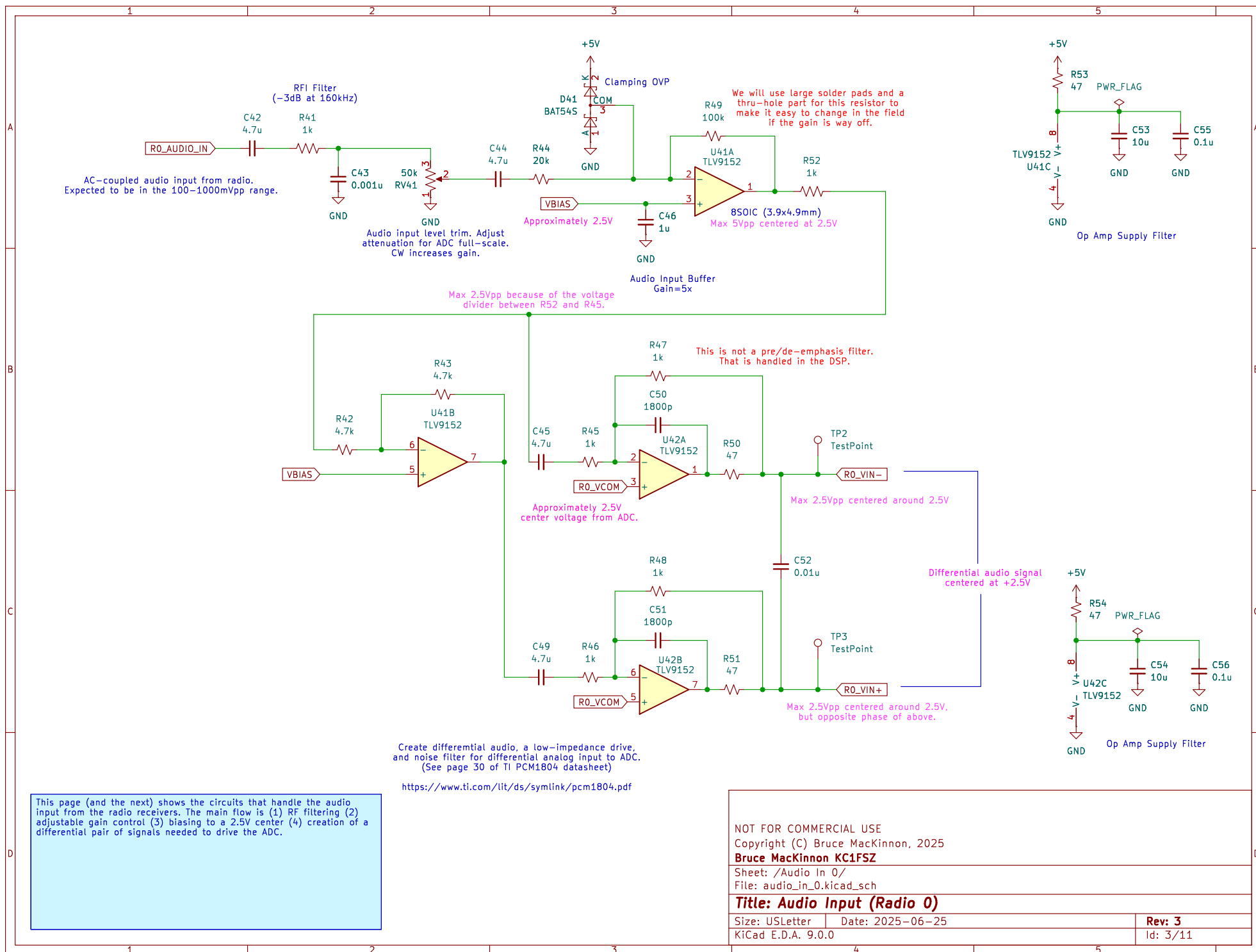
This page shows all of the external connectors to the radio interface board.

NOT FOR COMMERCIAL USE  
Copyright (C) Bruce MacKinnon, 2025  
**Bruce MacKinnon KC1FSZ**  
Sheet: /Connectors/  
File: connectors.kicad\_sch

**Title: Connectors**

Size: USLetter Date: 2025-06-25  
KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.0

**Rev: 3**  
Id: 2/11



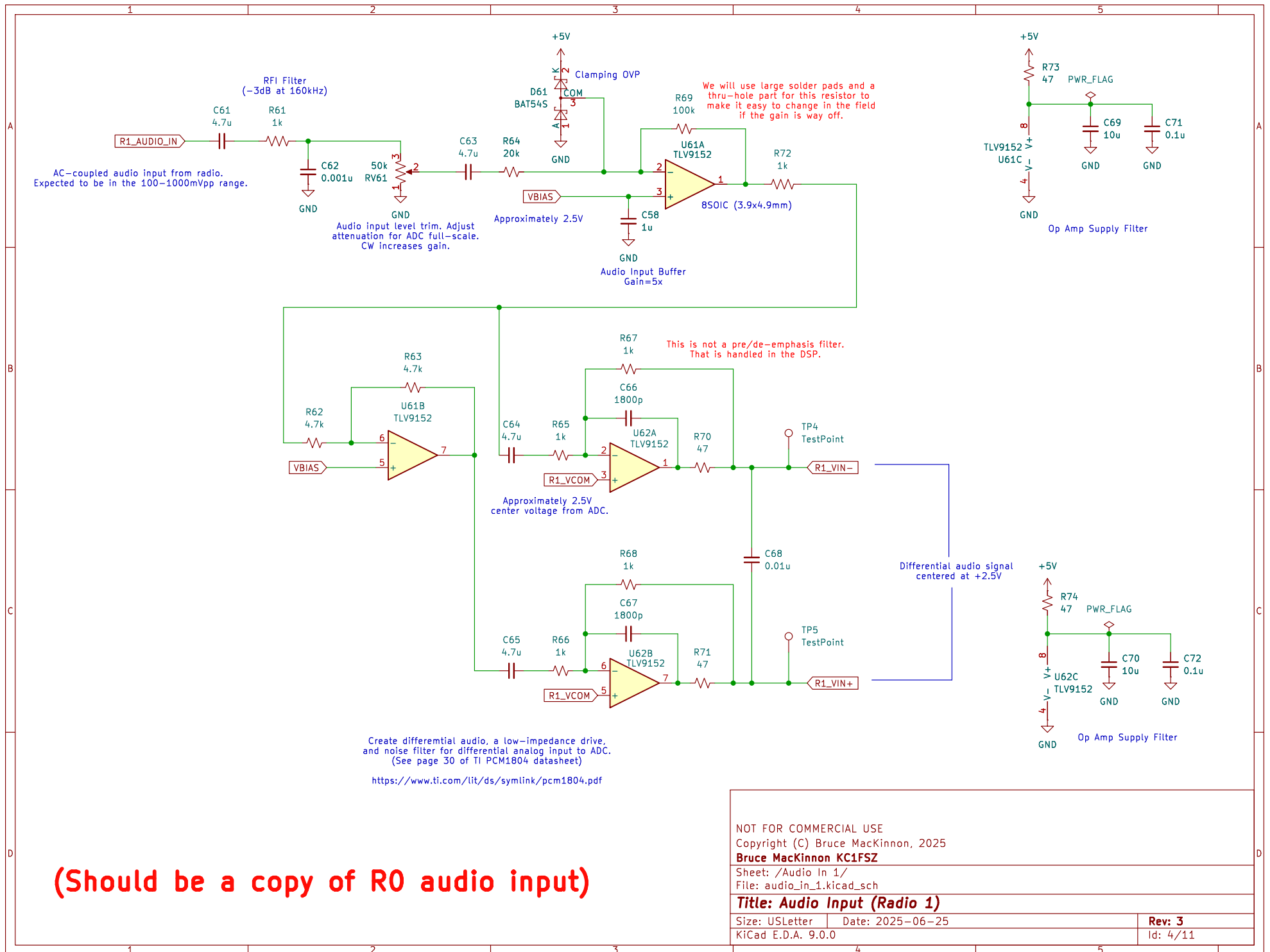
This page (and the next) shows the circuits that handle the audio input from the radio receivers. The main flow is (1) RF filtering (2) adjustable gain control (3) biasing to a 2.5V center (4) creation of a differential pair of signals needed to drive the ADC.

NOT FOR COMMERCIAL USE  
Copyright (C) Bruce MacKinnon, 2025  
**Bruce MacKinnon KC1FSZ**  
Sheet: /Audio In 0/  
File: audio\_in\_0.kicad\_sch

**Title: Audio Input (Radio 0)**

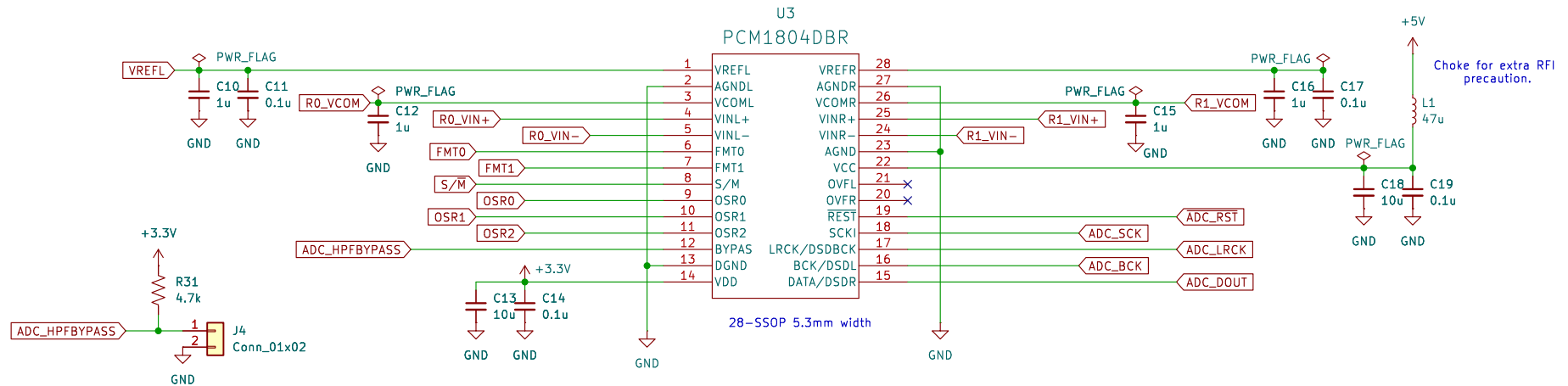
Size: USLetter Date: 2025-06-25  
KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.0

Rev: 3  
Id: 3/11



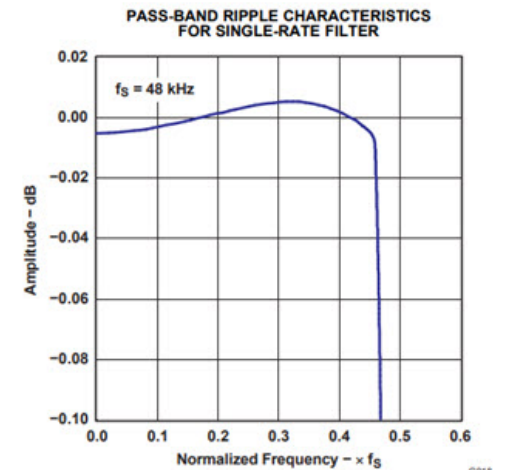
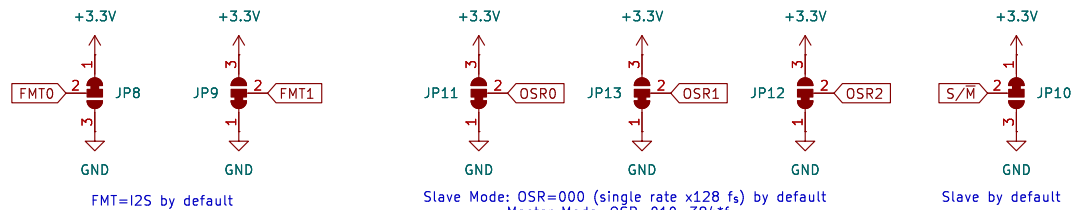
(Should be a copy of R0 audio input)

The TI PCM1804 is a 24-bit stereo analog to digital converter designed for audio applications. It contains an integrated low-pass anti-aliasing filter on the front-end with a cut-off around 20 kHz. Sample rate ( $f_s$ ) will be 32,000 samples/second. Narrower filtering will be achieved in DSP.



HPF enabled by default, can be disabled for testing using this jumper block. NOTE: When HPF is enabled it's not possible to test the ADC with DC levels.

### Configuration Solder Bridges (unlikely to change)



**Figure 18.**

This page shows the analog to digital converter (ADC). This part has two channels because it is intended for use in stereo audio systems. We use the left channel for radio 0 and the right channel for radio 1. Most of the setup here is copied from the PCM1804 application circuits shown in the datasheet.

This ADC has a narrow high pass filter to "notch out" the DC component of the input, so the digital values are perfectly centered. However, this HPF filter doesn't seem to negatively impact the low frequencies that need to be detected for CTCSS decode.

NOT FOR COMMERCIAL USE  
Copyright (C) Bruce MacKinnon, 2025  
**Bruce MacKinnon KC1FSZ**

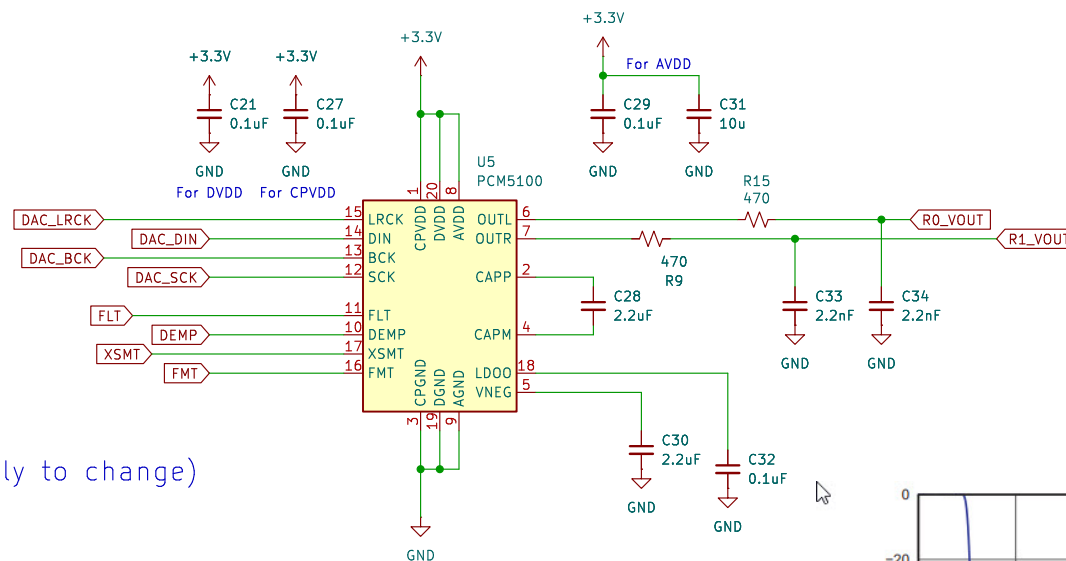
Sheet: /ADC/  
File: adc.kicad\_sch

**Title: Analog to Digital Converter**

Size: USLetter	Date: 2025-06-25
KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.0	

Rev: 3  
Id: 5/11

The TI PCM5100 is a 24-bit stereo digital to analog converter designed for audio applications. It contains an integrated low-pass interpolation filter on the back-end with a cut-off around 20 kHz. Sample rate ( $f_s$ ) will be 32,000 samples/second. Narrower filtering will be achieved in DSP.



## Configuration Solder Bridges (unlikely to change)

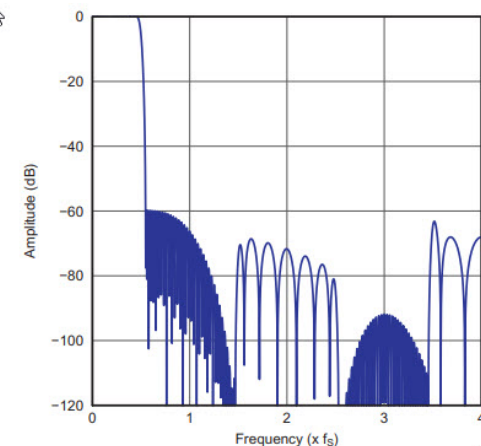
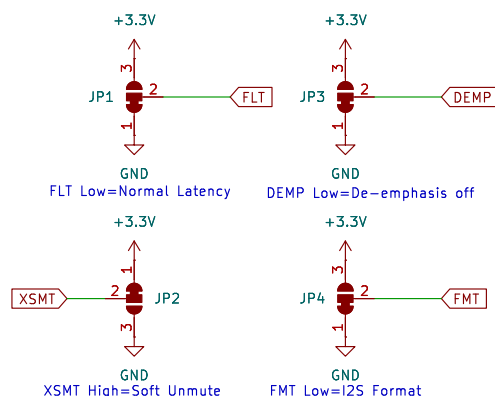


Figure 16. Normal x8 Interpolation Filter Frequency Response

This page shows the digital to analog converter (DAC). This part has two channels because it is intended for use in stereo audio systems. We use the left channel for radio 0 and the right channel for radio 1. Most of the setup here is copied from the PCM5100 application circuits shown in the datasheet.

The DAC has the ability to generate low frequencies needed for CTCSS encoding.

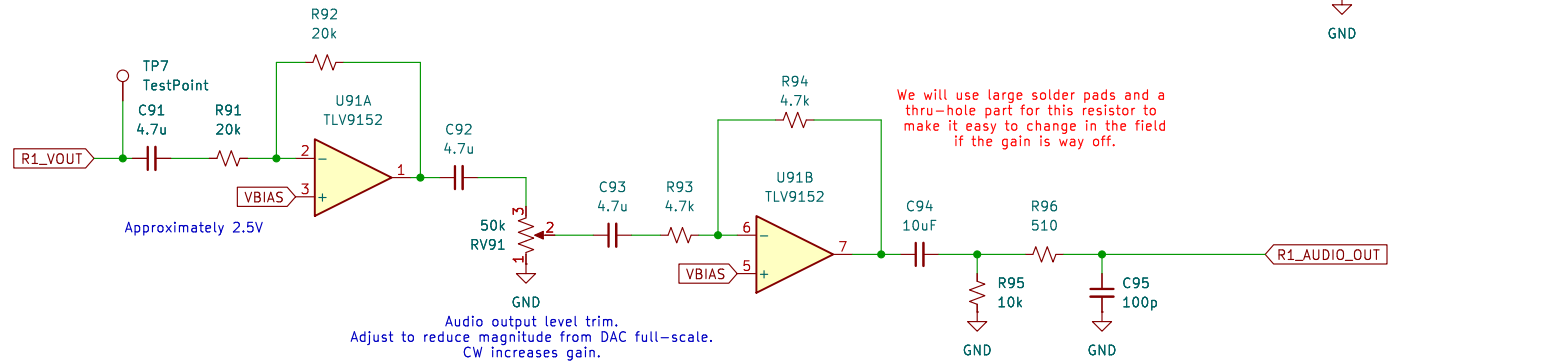
NOT FOR COMMERCIAL USE  
Copyright (C) Bruce MacKinnon, 2025  
**Bruce MacKinnon KC1FSZ**  
Sheet: /DAC/  
File: dac.kicad\_sch

## Title: Digital to Analog Converter

Size: USLetter Date: 2025-06-25  
KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.0

Rev: 3  
Id: 6/11





(Should be a copy of R0 audio output)

NOT FOR COMMERCIAL USE  
Copyright (C) Bruce MacKinnon, 2025  
**Bruce MacKinnon KC1FSZ**  
Sheet: /Audio Out 1/  
File: audio\_out\_1.kicad\_sch

**Title: Audio Output (Radio 1)**

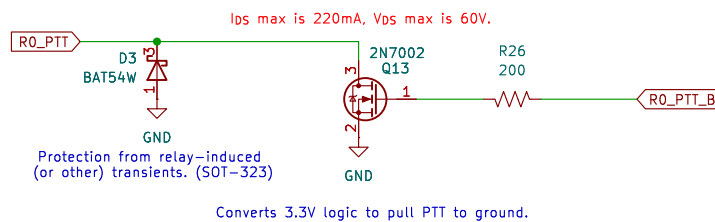
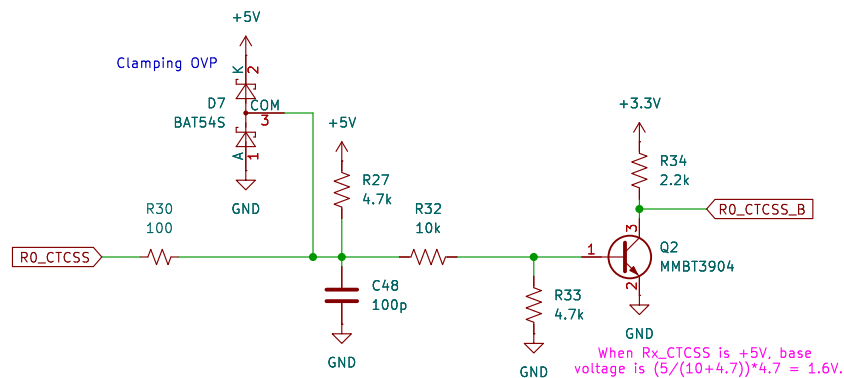
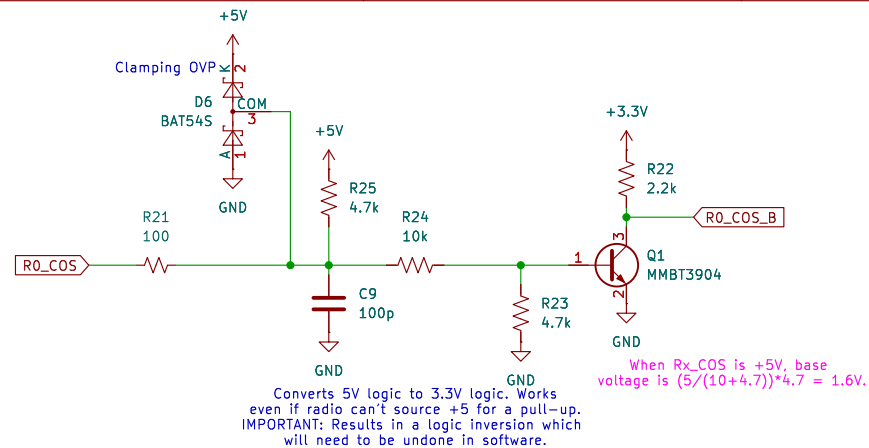
Size: USLetter Date: 2025-06-25  
KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.0

**Rev: 3**  
Id: 8/11



Radio Side

Controller Side



This page (and the next) shows the circuits that handle the logic inputs/outputs from/to the radios. For the COS and CTCSS inputs the radio's 5V logic is converted to 3.3V to be compatible with the Pico GPIO pins.

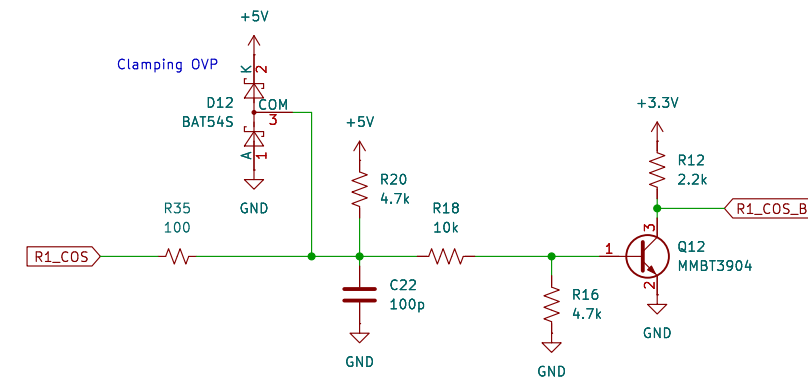
NOT FOR COMMERCIAL USE  
Copyright (C) Bruce MacKinnon, 2025  
**Bruce MacKinnon KC1FSZ**  
Sheet: /Controls 0/  
File: controls\_0.kicad\_sch

**Title: COS/CTCSS/PTT Controls (Radio 0)**

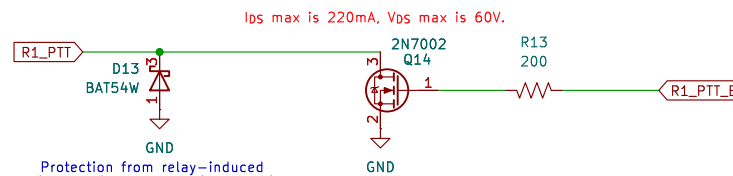
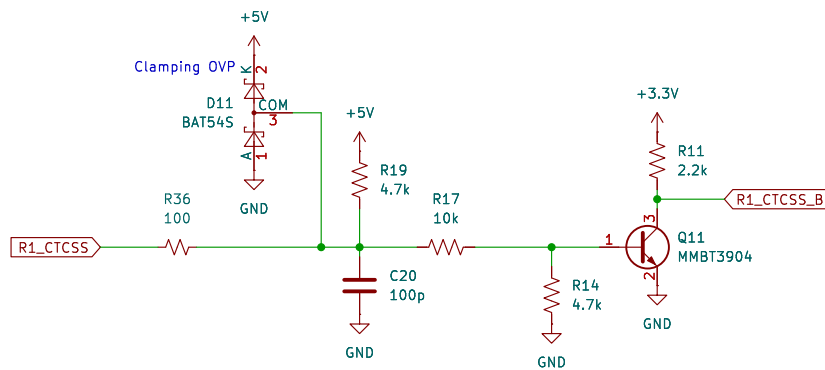
Size: USLetter Date: 2025-06-25  
KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.0

Rev: 3  
Id: 9/11

Radio Side



Converts 5V logic to 3.3V logic. Works even if radio can't source +5 for a pull-up.  
IMPORTANT: Results in a logic inversion which will need to be undone in software.



Converts 3.3V logic to pull PTT to ground.

Controller Side

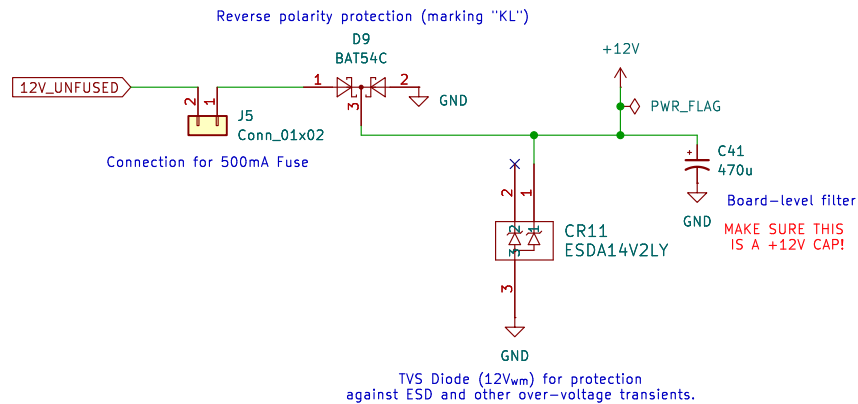
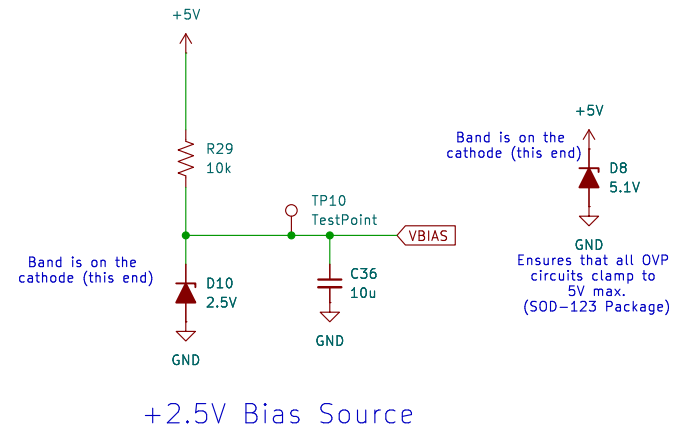
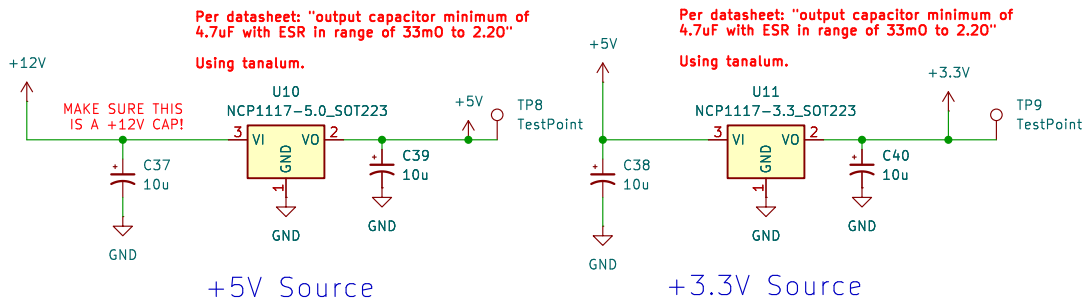
(Should be a copy of R0 controls)

NOT FOR COMMERCIAL USE  
Copyright (C) Bruce MacKinnon, 2025  
**Bruce MacKinnon KC1FSZ**  
Sheet: /Controls 1/  
File: controls\_1.kicad\_sch

**Title: COS/CTCSS/PTT Controls (Radio 1)**

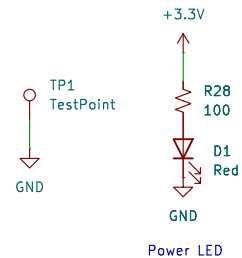
Size: USLetter Date: 2025-06-25  
KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.0

Rev: 3  
Id: 10/11



From Analog Devices AN-581:

"A Zener should be chosen that has an operating voltage close to  $V_s/2$ . Resistor RZ needs to be selected to provide a high enough Zener current to operate the Zener at its stable rated voltage and to keep the Zener output noise low. It is also important to minimize power consumption (and heating) and to prolong the life of the Zener. As the op amp's input current is essentially zero, it's a good idea to choose a low power Zener. A 250 mW device is best but the more common 500 mW types are also acceptable. The ideal Zener current varies with each manufacturer but practical IZ levels between 5 mA (250 mW Zener) and 5  $\mu$ A (500 mW Zener) are usually a good compromise for this application."



This page shows the power-related circuits. +12VDC power is converted to +5VDC and +3.3VDC using regulators.

A +2.5VDC bias voltage needed by the single-supply op amps is created using a zener diode.

This page also has some important overvoltage/transient protection circuits.

NOT FOR COMMERCIAL USE  
Copyright (C) Bruce MacKinnon, 2025  
Bruce MacKinnon KC1FSZ

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

Title: Power

Size: USLetter Date: 2025-06-25  
KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.0

Rev: 3  
Id: 11/11