



A Additional Schematic Notes

HPF BYPASS JP_1 & JP_2

Condition 1 is where the JP_1 jumper connects pins 1, 2, and 3. With 2 sending the signal to JP_2 while this is left open to prevent a bypass. This is the "NORMAL HPF" condition.

Condition 2 is where the JP_1 jumper connects pins 1 and 2, leaving 3 open. In this condition the signal bypasses the HPF and it sends its signal via JP_2 to the rest of the circuit. This is the "BYPASS HPF" condition.

NOTE: These conditions were put in place for debugging purposes during hardware testing.

Audio Processing & Filtering AG_IN & OUT

Condition 1 is where the AG_IN_BYPASS JP_1 jumper connects pins 1 and 2 with a closed jumper, while the jumper to pin 3 stays open. Pin 2 sends the signal to AUDIO_GATE_IN (for our logic controlled switch) via a closed AG_OUT_BYPASS JP_2 jumper. The output signal comes out of AUDIO_GATE_OUT and it passes through a closed the AG_OUT_BYPASS JP_3 jumper. The signal proceeds to the LPF downstream. This is the "NORMAL AG" condition.

NOTE: This serves as the base condition in which we can utilize the hardware audio gate to operate our push to talk.

Condition 2 is where the audio gate is bypassed completely. In this condition AG_IN_BYPASS JP_1 jumpers connect pins 1 and 3 by being in the closed position. Pin 2 will remain open by having AG_OUT_BYPASS JP_2 and AG_OUT_BYPASS JP_3 jumpers in the open position. In this condition the signal bypasses the hardware audio gate and it sends its signal via AG_IN_BYPASS JP_1 pin 3 to the LPF downstream. This is the "BYPASS AG" condition.

Audio Processing & Filtering LPF Bypass JP_1

Condition 1 is where the LPF_BYPASS JP_1 jumper connects pins 1 and 3 with closed jumpers. Pin 2 stays open by having the LPF_BYPASS JP_2 jumper open. The signal flows from pin 3 through the LPF and the rest of our circuit. This is the "NORMAL LPF" condition.

NOTE: This serves as the base condition in which the LPF is utilized.

Condition 2 is where the LPF_BYPASS JP_1 jumper connects pins 1 and 2 with a single closed jumper, while the jumper to pin 3 stays open. Pin 2 sends the signal to LPF_BYPASS JP_2 jumper that is closed, which then bypasses the LPF and send the signal out MIC_ANA. This is the "BYPASS LPF" condition.

NOTE: This serves as the bypass condition in which we skip over the LPF for testing purposes.

Anti Alias BYPASS Anti-A_Bypass JP_1 & JP_2

Condition 1 is where the Anti-A_Bypass JP_1 jumper connects pins 1 and 3 with closed jumpers. Pin 2 stays open by having Anti-A_Bypass JP_2 jumper open. The signal flows from pin 3 through the anti alias signal conditioner as normal and then to ADC_IN. This is the "NORMAL AA" condition.

NOTE: This serves as the base condition in which the anti alias is utilized.

Condition 2 is where the Anti-A_Bypass JP_1 jumper connects pins 1 and 2 with a single closed jumper, while the jumper to pin 3 stays open. Pin 2 sends the signal to Anti-A_Bypass JP_2 jumper that is closed, which then bypasses the anti alias circuit and send the signal directly to ADC_IN. This is the "BYPASS AA" condition.

NOTE: This serves as the bypass condition in which we skip over the anti alias for testing purposes.

PTT Audio Gate Jumpers

Condition 1 is where the PTT_VDD_IN_JP1 and PTT_CTRL_IN_JP1 jumpers are closed. The power and control signal flow through both jumpers normally. This is the "NORMAL PTT" condition. It corresponds to Audio Processing & Filtering "Condition 1" or "NORMAL AG."

NOTE: This serves as the base condition in which the PTT audio gate is utilized.

Condition 2 is where the PTT_VDD_IN_JP1 and PTT_CTRL_IN_JP1 jumpers are open. This is the "PTT OFFLINE" condition. This corresponds to Audio Processing & Filtering "Condition 2" or "BYPASS AG."

NOTE: This serves as an alternative condition in which the audio gate is not used for testing purposes.

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