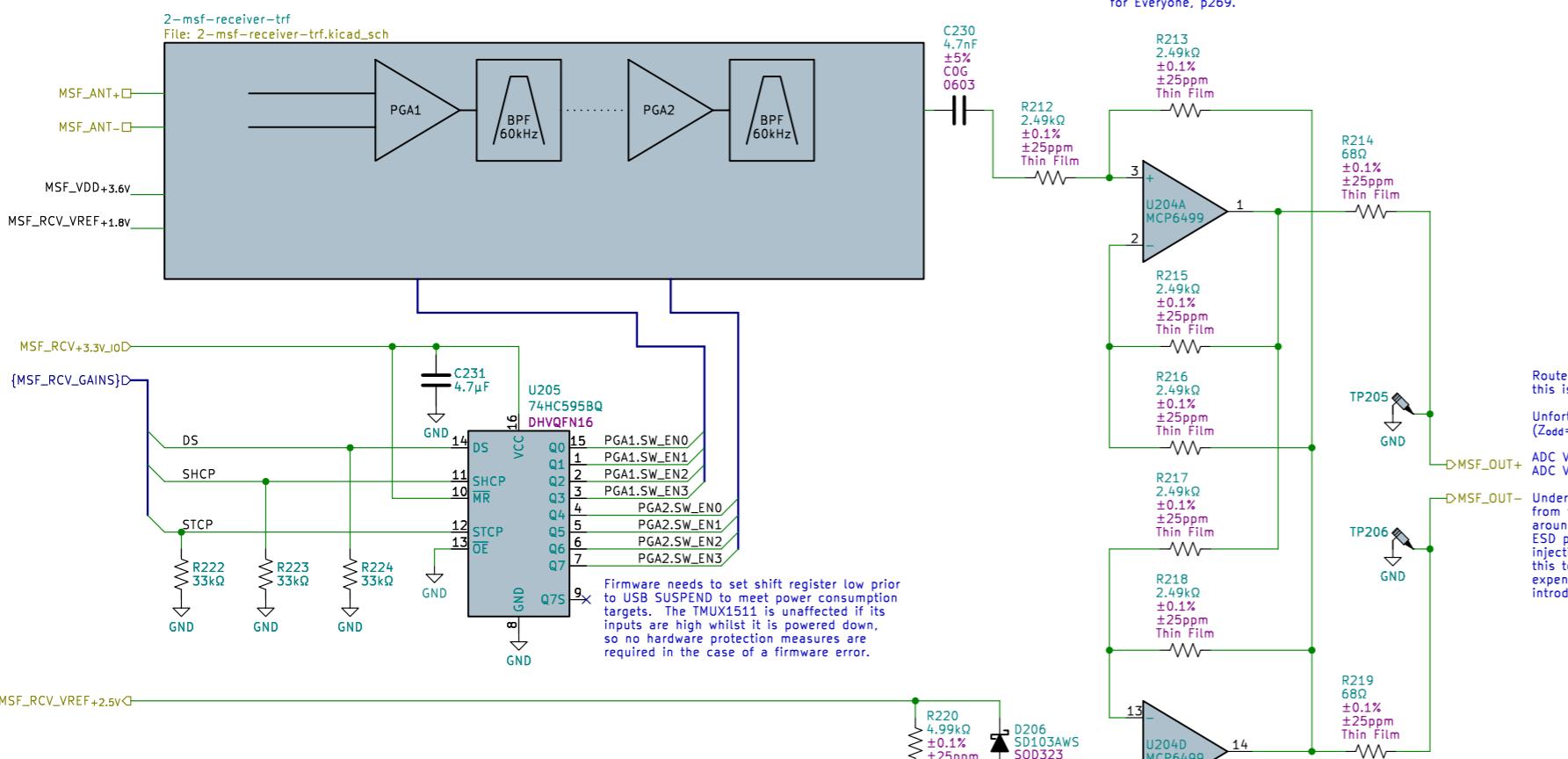
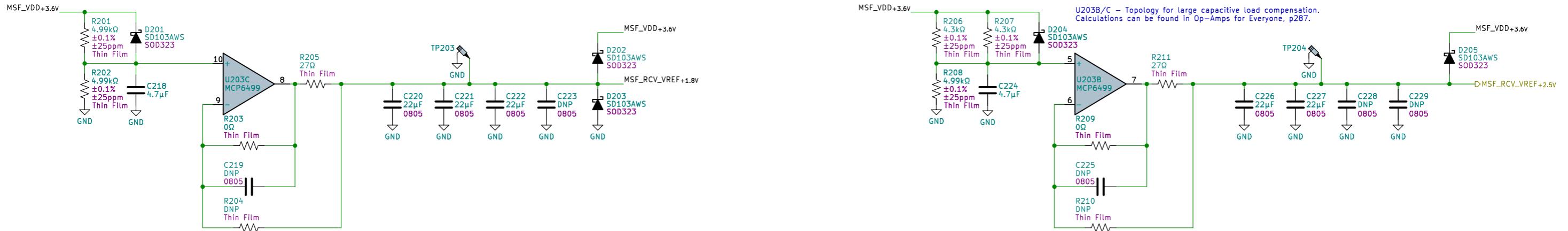
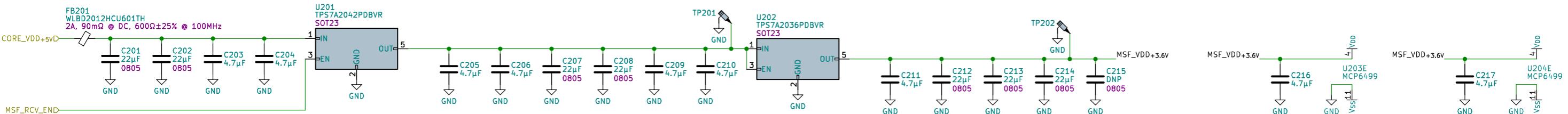


Estimated from the datasheets, the in-band PSRR@60kHz is around -96dB (the TPS7A2040 around -30dB, TPS7A2036 around -50dB, the MCP6499 around -16dB). The maximum ripple on the +5V rail when used at a maximum gain of 88.6dB is 3.6mV<sub>rms</sub>, which keeps the noise at the end of the signal chain about -6dB below the signal chain's (ie. op-amp's) noise; 19.1μV<sub>rms</sub> / 3.3mV<sub>rms</sub> for minimum / maximum gains, respectively (in a 118Hz bandwidth).

The allowed power-supply ripple of higher-frequency components, especially 180kHz which is the strongest alias at 240kHz sampling rate, is an order of magnitude above this and is unlikely to occur, so use 3.6mV<sub>rms</sub> as the target input rail ripple across all frequencies.



Route as length-matched differential pair, ideally with  $Z_{odd}=68\Omega$  but this is not critical because transmission line effects will not be present.  
Unfortunately the JLCPCB stack-up only lets us approach  $Z_{even}=103\Omega$

ADC  $V_{ds}=2.5V_{p-p}$  headroom  
ADC  $V_{cm}=1.25V$

Under fault conditions or transients it is possible to see nearly 3.7V from the op-amp on the ADC pins. With a worst-case MCU  $V_{dd}$  of around 3.1V, there could be an excess 0.6V injecting current into the ESD protection diodes. The PIC32 datasheet states that the maximum injection current is  $\pm 15mA$ ; the 68Ω series resistors should limit this to less than 9mA. Schottky diodes could have been used at the expense of offsets caused by reverse leakage currents and the distortion introduced by further mismatch of the differential inputs.

Unless otherwise specified:  
All resistors and capacitors are 0402  
All resistors are  $\pm 1\%$  100ppm 0.625W thick-film  
All capacitors are  $\pm 20\%$  X5R 10V MLCC

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Sheet: 2-msf-receiver  
File: 2-msf-receiver.kicad\_sch

Title: MSF Owl Clock - MSF Receiver Module

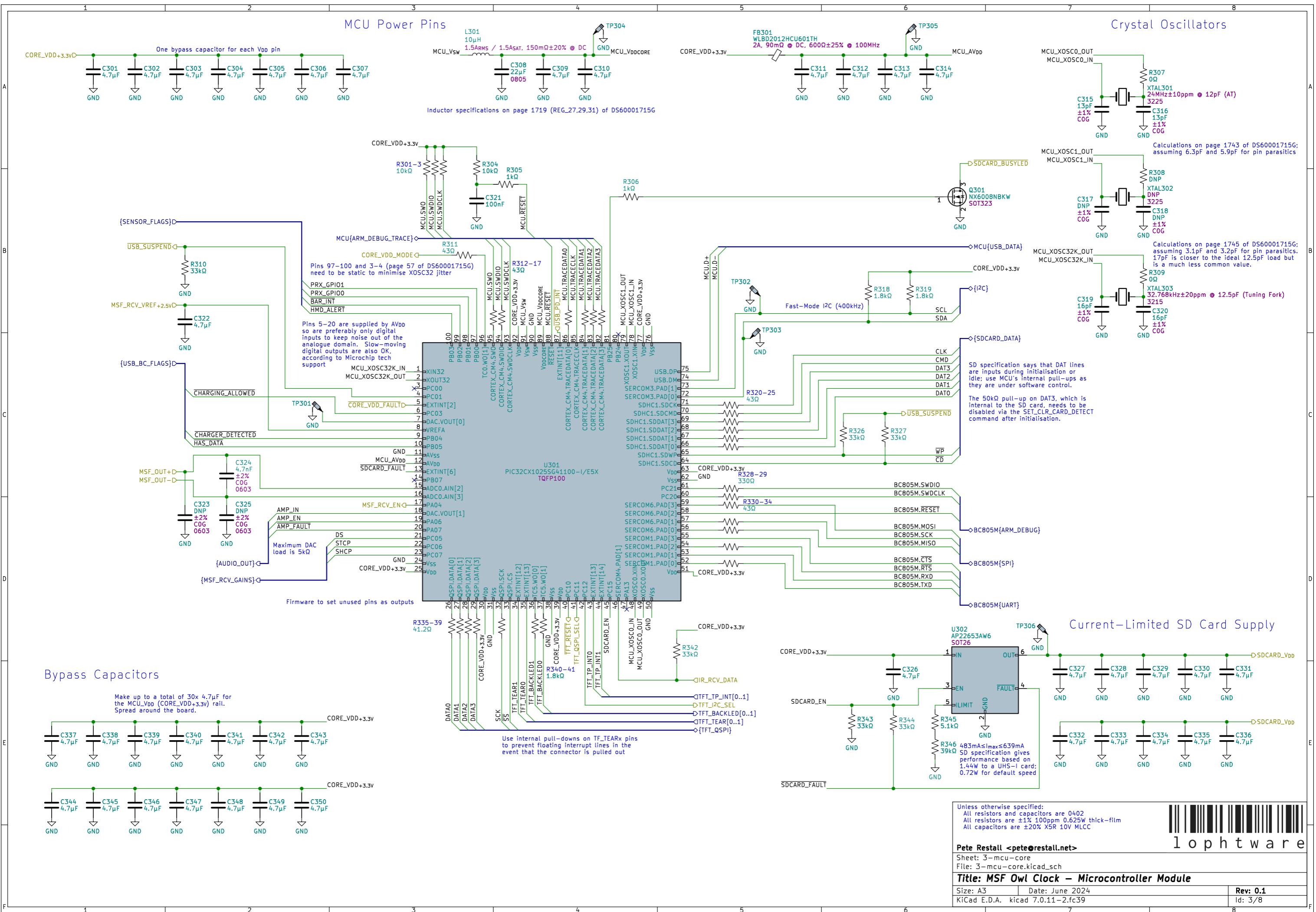
Size: A3 Date: June 2024  
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.11-2.fc39



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Rev: 0.1

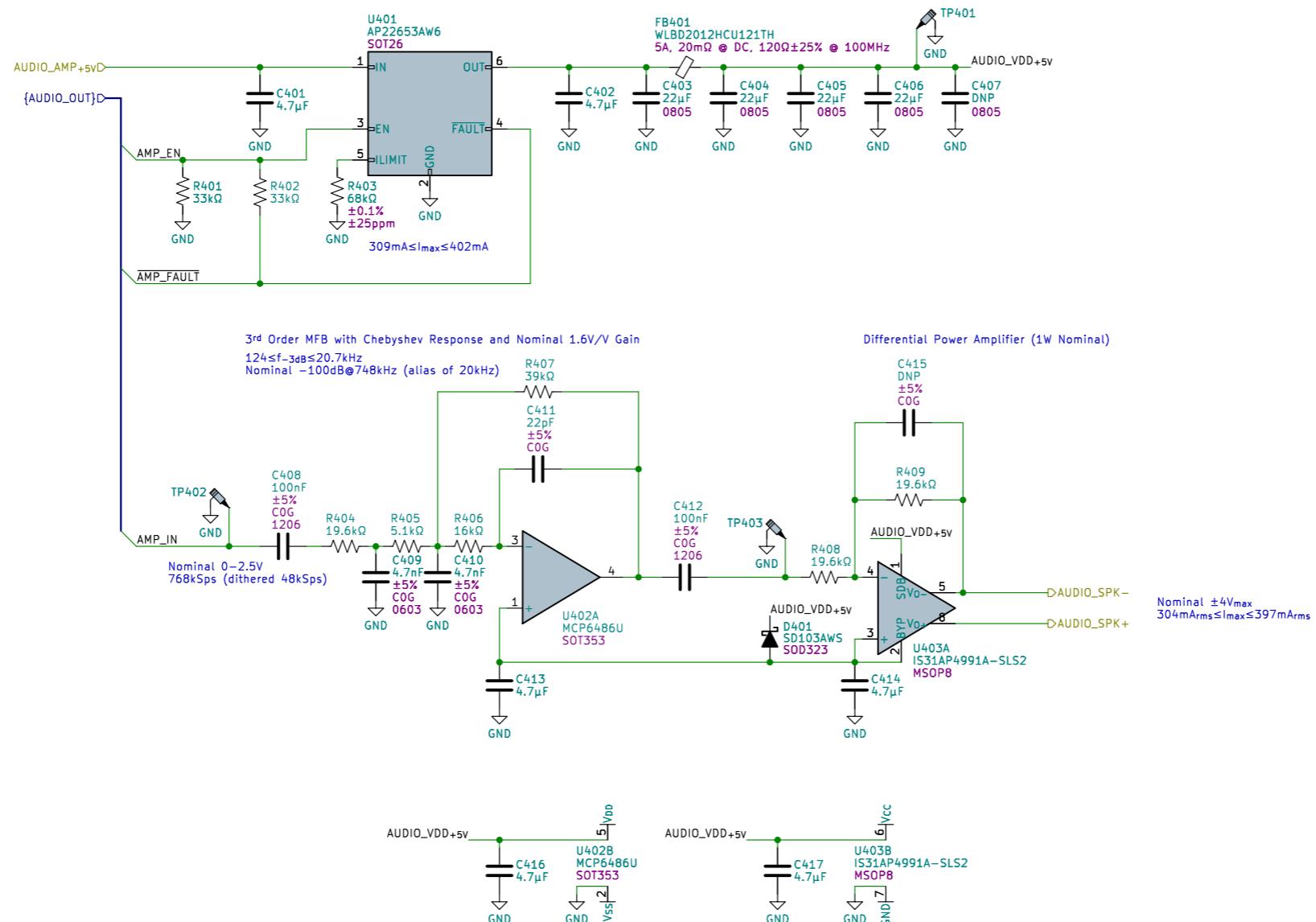
Id: 2/8



Current limiting to reduce the probability of an 8Ω±15% speaker being damaged if more than 1.5W is dissipated due to a fault, such as the op-amp pegging to the rails and putting DC across it.

The latch-on-fault 'A' variant ensures current is removed and not merely limited in the event of a fault.

The tolerances of the speaker and current limiter are such that loud sounds could also cause trips, but this is easily rectified by appropriate volume control in firmware.



Unless otherwise specified:  
All resistors and capacitors are 0402  
All resistors are ±1% 100ppm 0.625W thick-film  
All capacitors are ±20% X5R 10V MLCC

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Sheet: 4-audio-out  
File: 4-audio-out.kicad\_sch

**Title: MSF Owl Clock - Audio Output Module**

Size: A3 | Date: June 2024  
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.11-2.fc39



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Id: 4/8

