

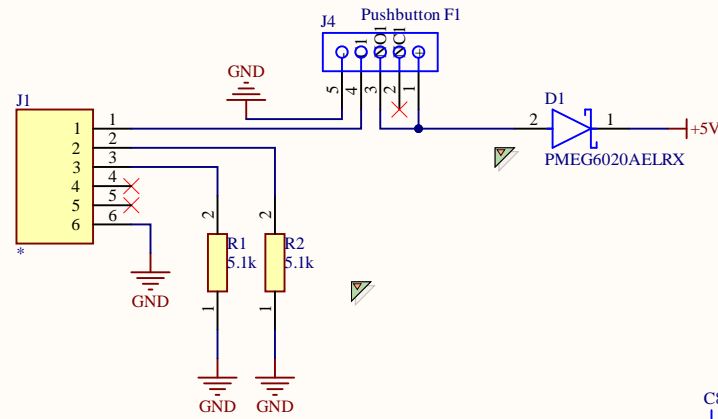
WP (Audio Processor) should be grounded to allow EEPROM to be written towards. EEPROM is the firmware storage.

filter high and low frequency noise and provide stable power.

Base Pin > 470k to bias the transistor and not inhibit any other



### USB Type-C Receptacle (UFP)



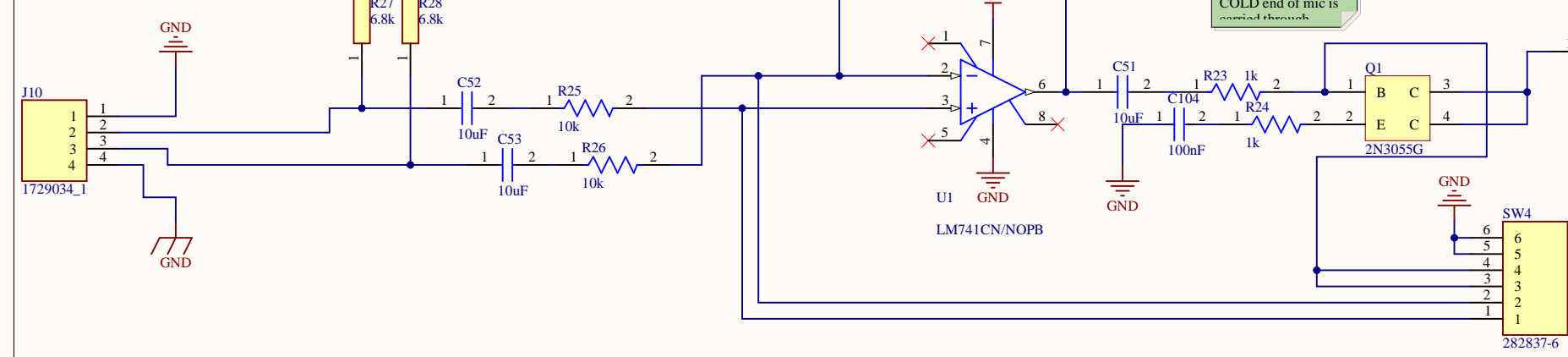
OUT+ from Boost Converter and 9 V Battery > carries the HOT end of the mic

2N3055G NPN BJT transistor: classic

This is an NPN transistor configured

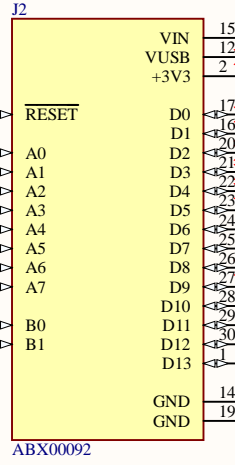
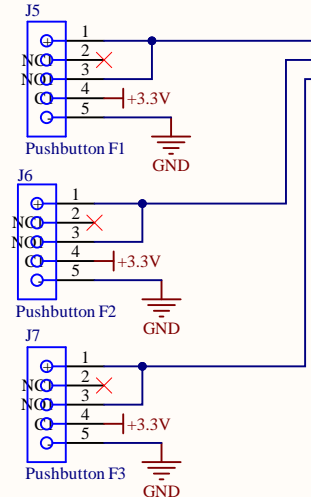
Collector Pin > 10k to determine voltage

### XLR Connection

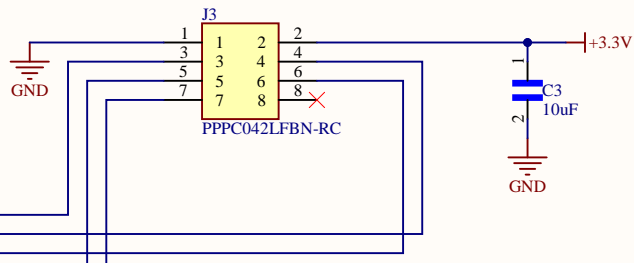


### Microcontroller Board

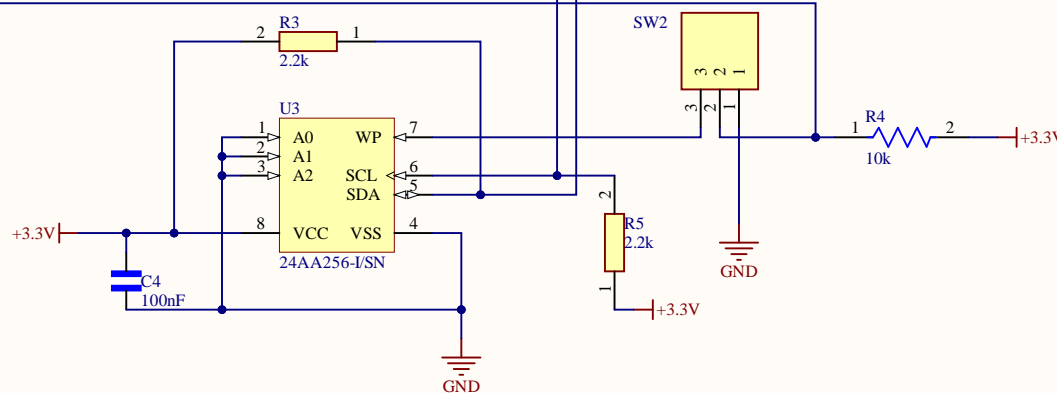
#### Frequency Select



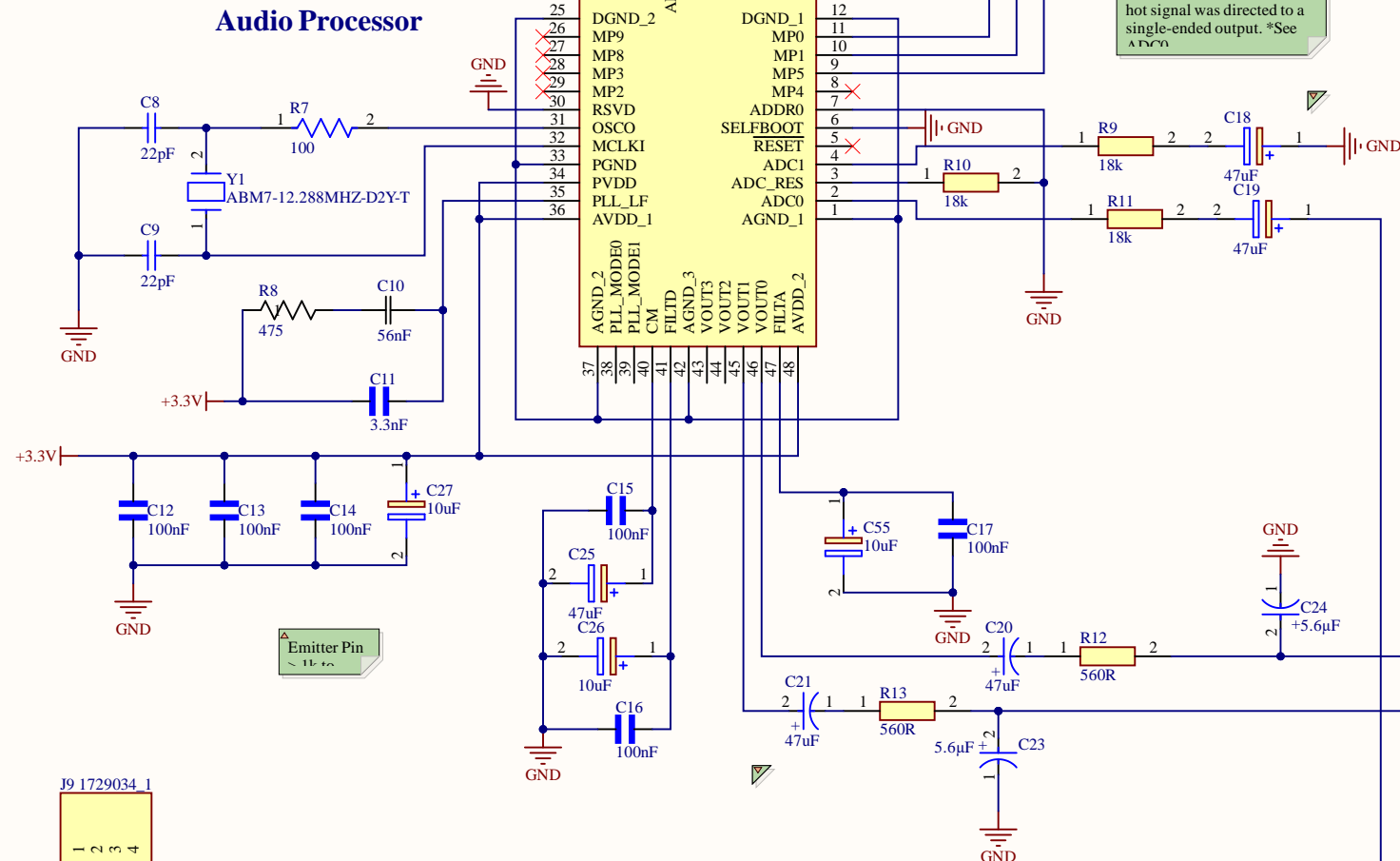
### Transceiver Module



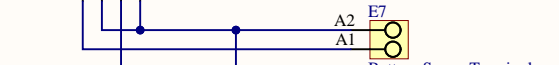
### EEPROM for Audio Processor



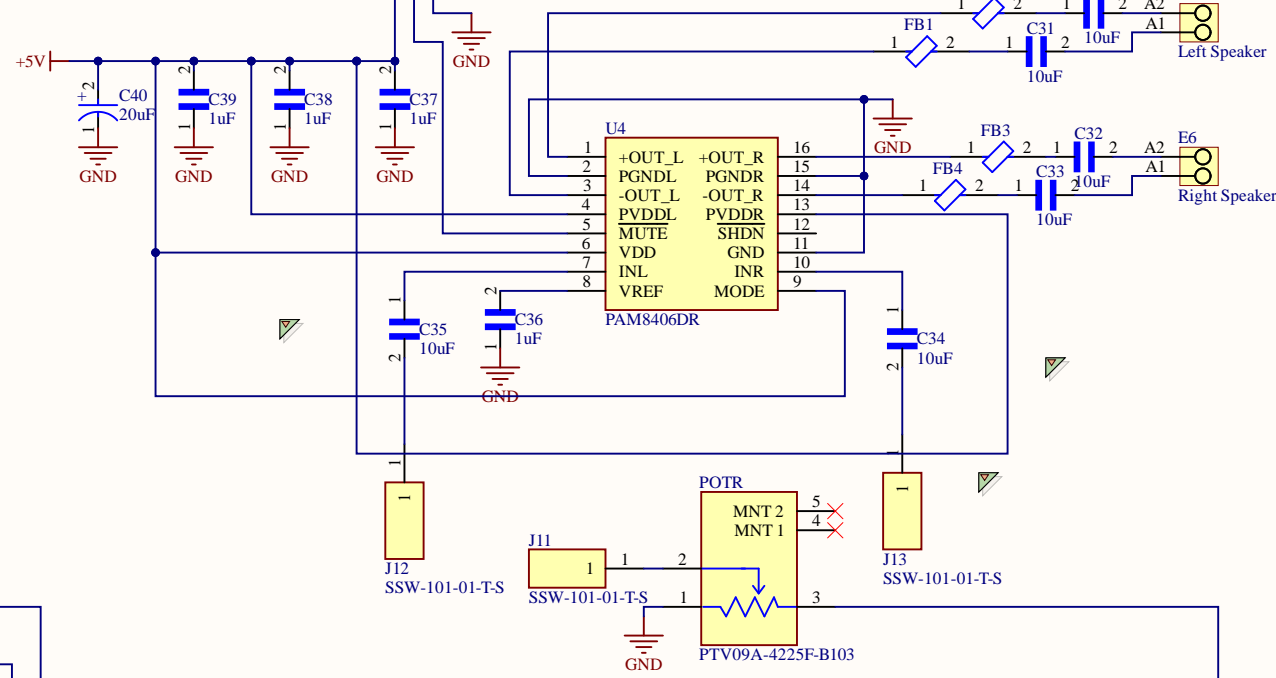
### Audio Processor



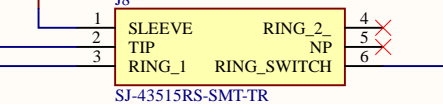
### 9V Battery Connection



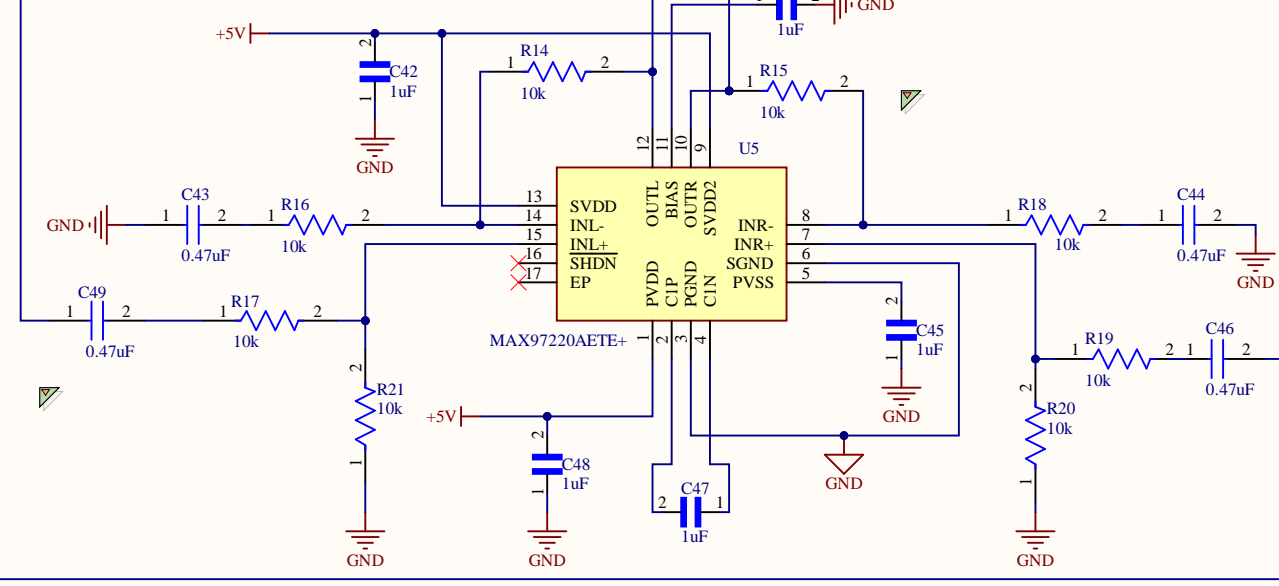
### Audio Amplifier



### Headphone Jack



### Headphone Amplifier



SDA requires a pull up resistor. Typically, 10k for 100kHz and 2k for 400kHz and 1MHz.

Tied to VCC, write operations are disabled but read is unaffected. Tied to VSS, write operations are

Pull up resistor prevents floating WP pin

SelfBoot is GND to disable this mode.

ADC1 is now unused as the hot signal was directed to a single-ended output. \*See a17c70

COLD end of mic is connected through

First & Second Moment for Closed-DB

Normally closed - closed resistor when