

BEAR-4 Report

By Payload Specialist: Lih Wei (9V1LW)

Previously-on BEAR-3

- Great success! Full flight tracked from launch to landing
- Only premature descent probably due to balloon defect
 - Also payload still got lost in the mail in the end =(



BEAR-4

- Try to roll our own payload
 - Resolve GPS blinding problem
 - More expandability for more sensors
 - Quality-of-life improvements
 - Better battery life (haha)
- Let's transmit more things
 - Aim for having camera-based SSTV as end goal

Targets

- Own-capability based off LightAPRS
- Additional SSTV (non-camera) for TX lockout demonstration
- Improvements
 - Integrated heater control MOSFET
 - Better RF shielding between TX and GPS
 - U.FL connectors for better and remote antenna options
 - ESP32-based for wireless sealed debugging
 - Integrated battery connector with charge protection and remote charge
 - Option for remote one-wire based pressure and temp sensors
- Weight (w/o battery & heater resistors): 47g
- Total weight: 113g (BEAR-3: 109g)

Bill-of-Materials

- Main Components

- MCU: Espressif ESP32-WROOM
- GPS: U-Blox MAX-M8Q
- Sensor Suite: Bosch BMP388*
- Radio: Dorji DRA818V
- Accel: InvenSense MPU6050*

- Support Components

- Charge Protection: AP9214L
- Battery: ZIPPY Compact 700mAh 6.6V 5C LiFePo4 Receiver Pack
- Regulator: APXS003A0X

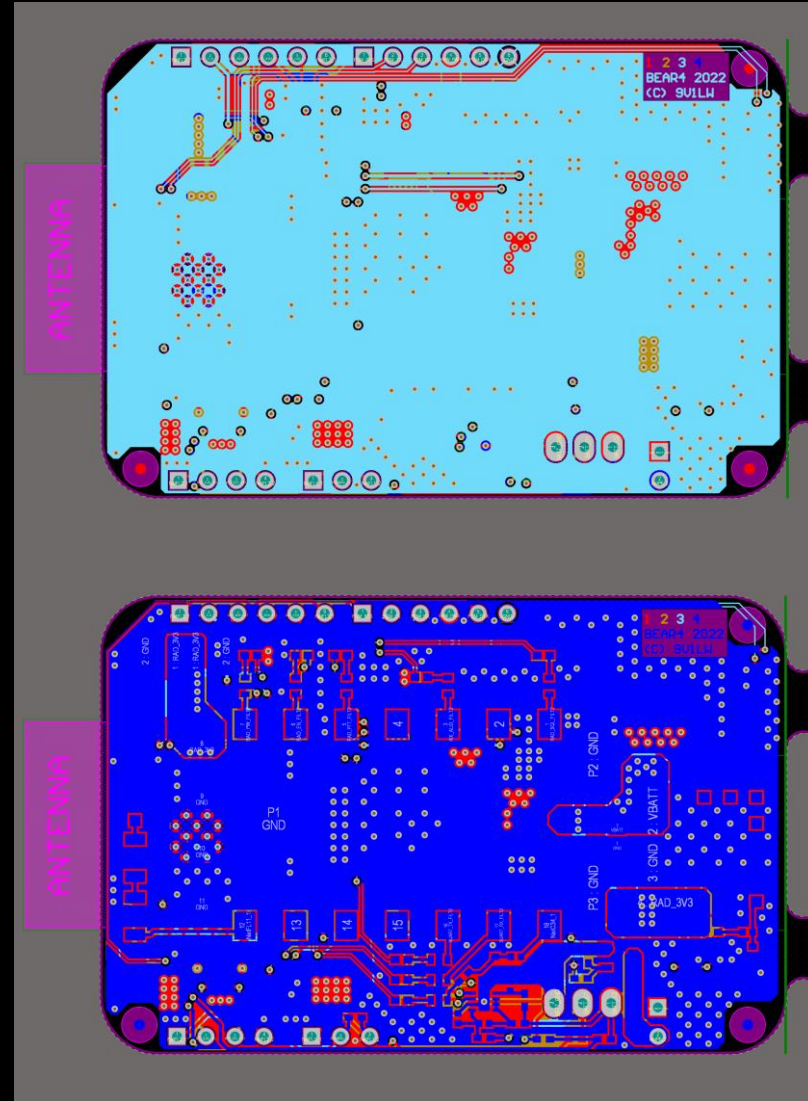
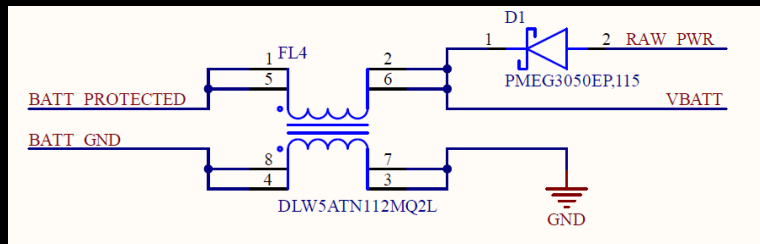
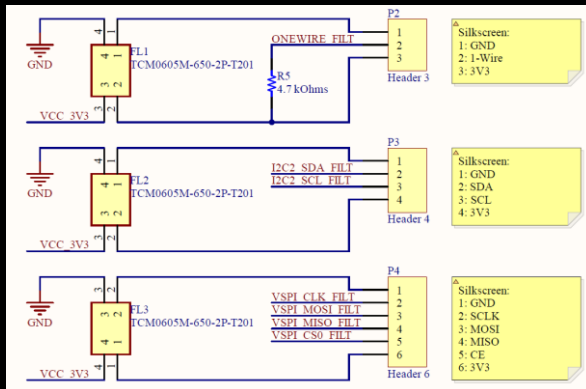


*1 Extracted from breakout board, e.g.: <https://www.adafruit.com/product/3966>

*2 Extracted from breakout board, e.g.: <https://www.mouser.sg/ProductDetail/DFRobot/SEN0142?qs=sGAEpiMZZMvShe%252BZiYheiiZG96itCpFCVwvMfnWNB%2FY%3D>

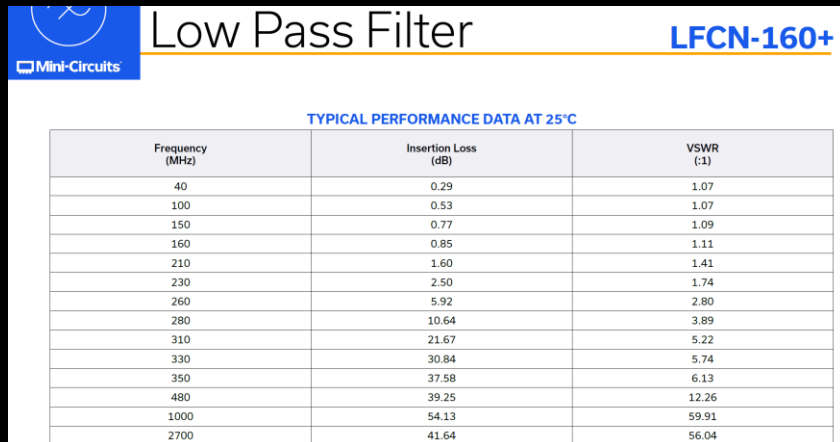
Addressing RF Interference

- Split power supply for GPS and main PSU
- Dedicated PCB GND layer to shield DRA818V
- Common choke for long battery input leads and any external interfaces (future use)



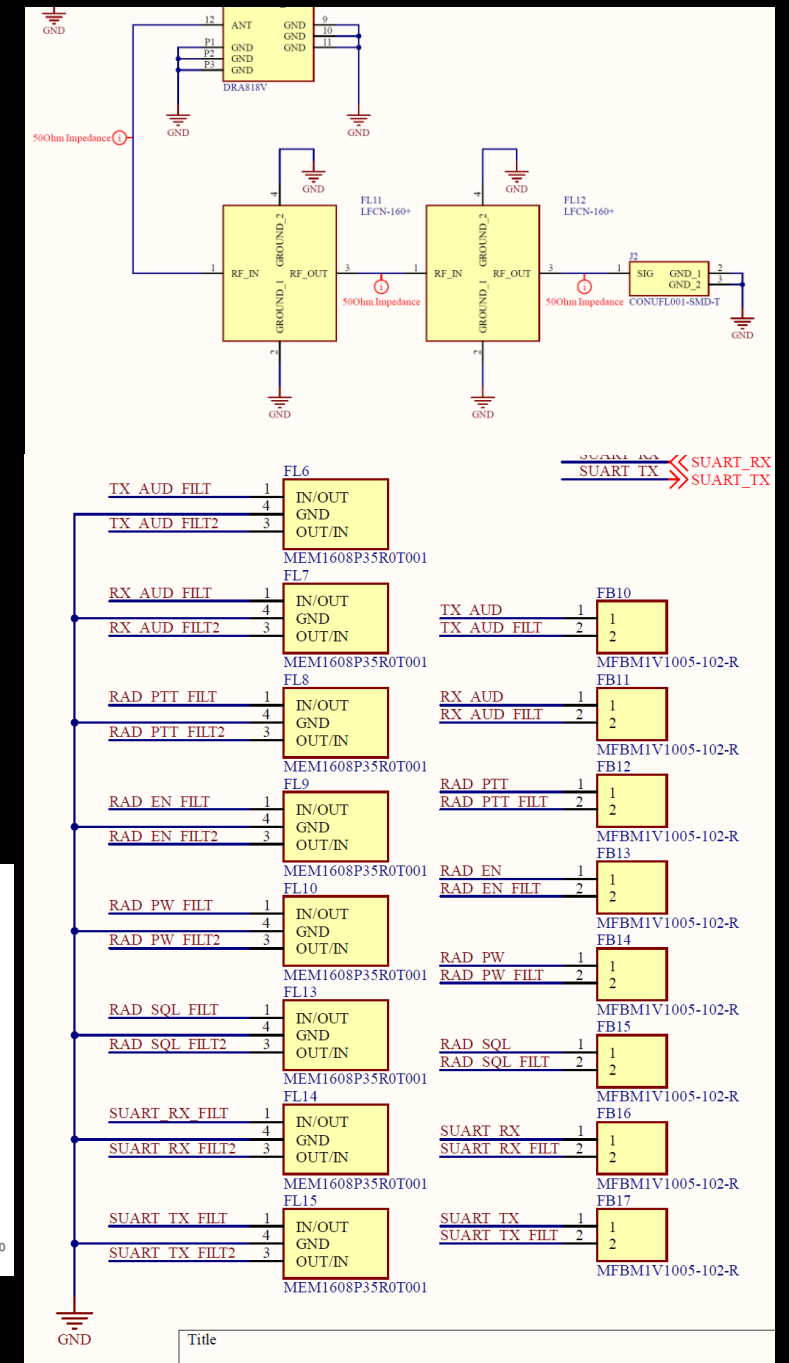
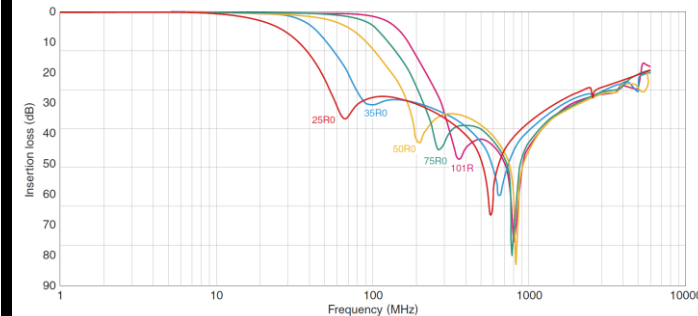
Addressing RF Interference

- Extensive EMI filters to reduce conducted interference from DRV818V
- LPF for DRA818V to remove harmonics that may reach GPS



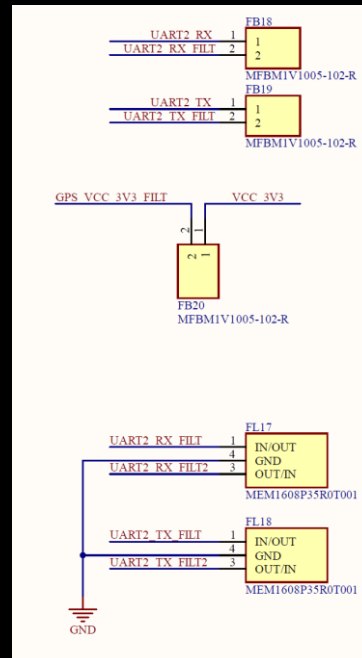
MEM1608P type

■ INSERTION LOSS VS. FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS



Addressing RF Interference

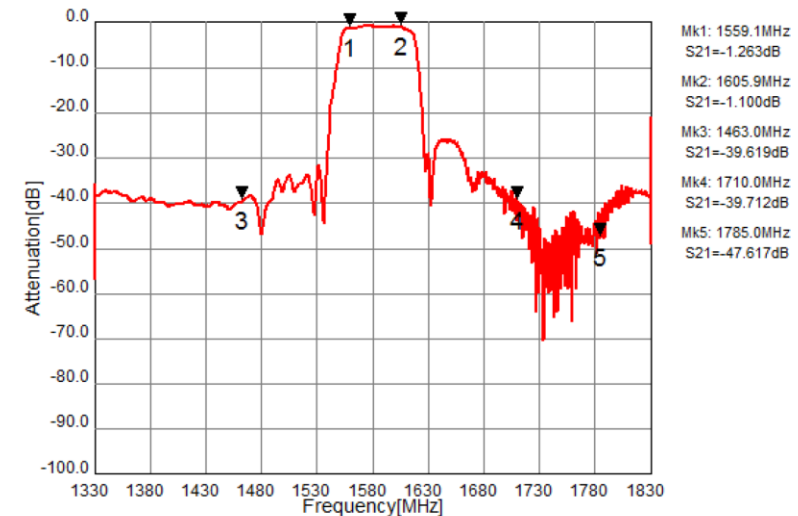
- Onboard LNA and SAW filter for GPS input
- Power and signal lines filtering



Customer Name	Standard	TAIYO YUDEN Mobile Technology Co., Ltd.	
System	GPS + GLONASS + Galileo + Compass	Date	Dec. 19, 2018
Part Number	F6QA1G581M2QZ	Version	2.2bB
			Final

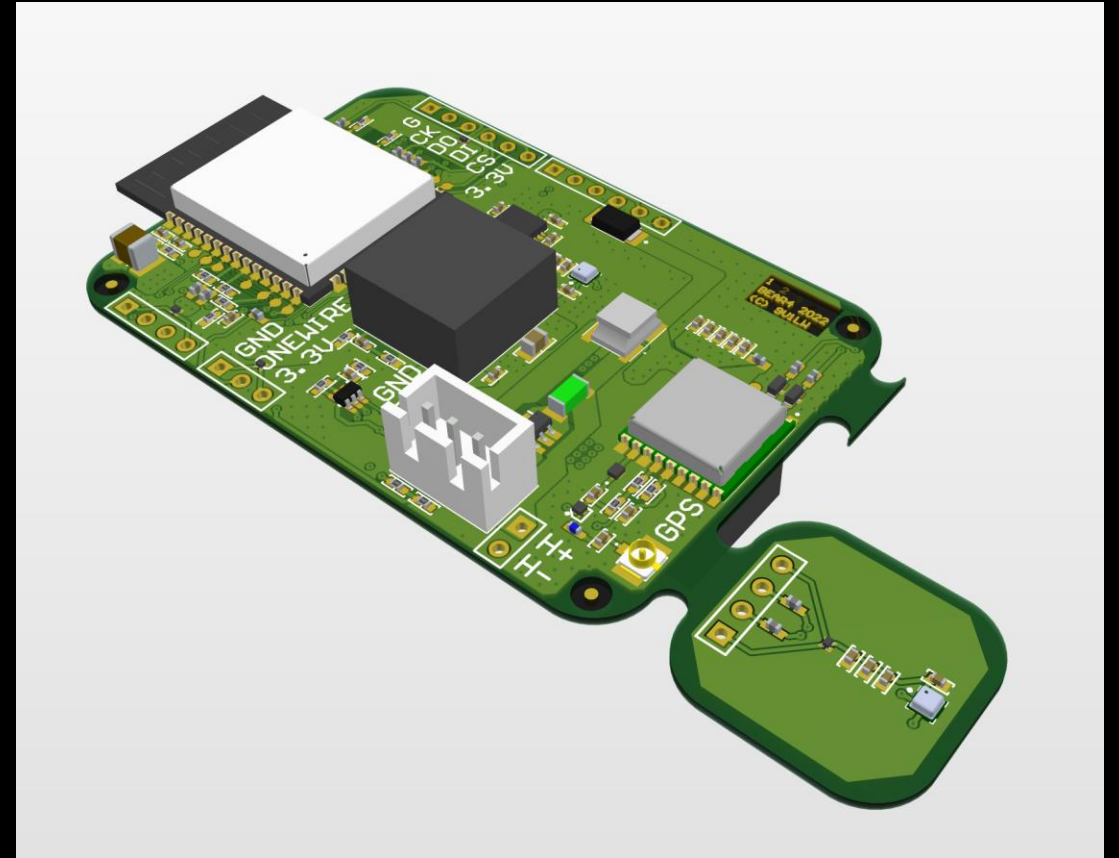
Electrical Characteristics

Passband



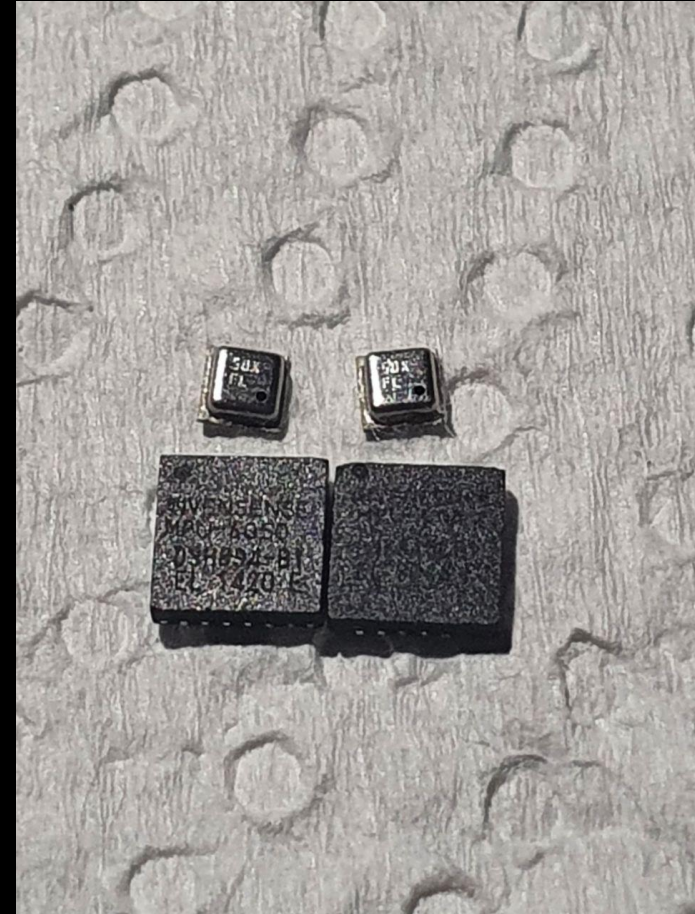
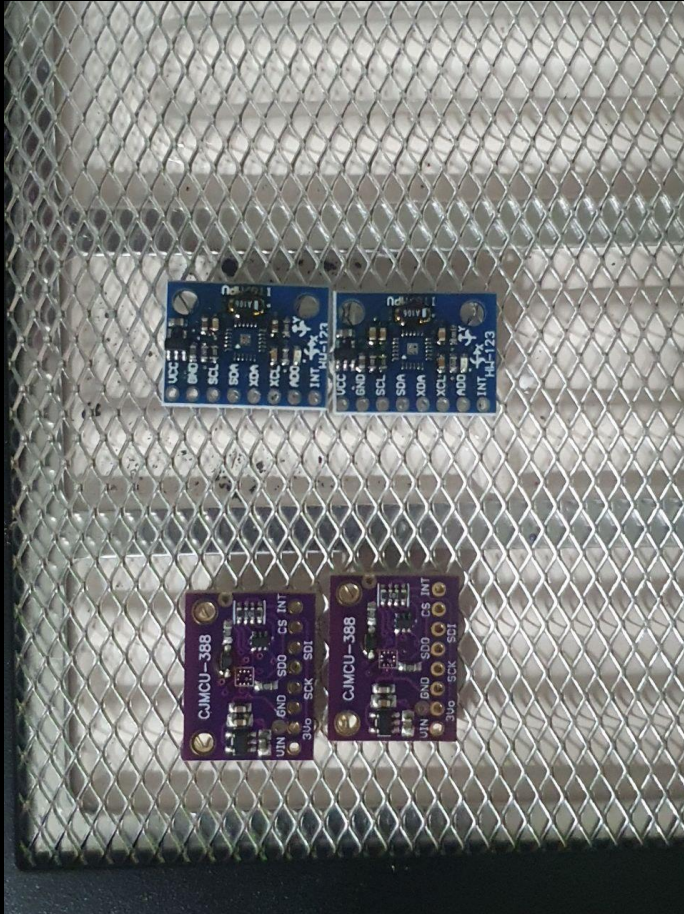
Final Board Design

- 60x40mm (excluding ESP32 antenna protrusion)
- Remote BMP388 board with CM filter for future use (sensor in balloon for burst detection)

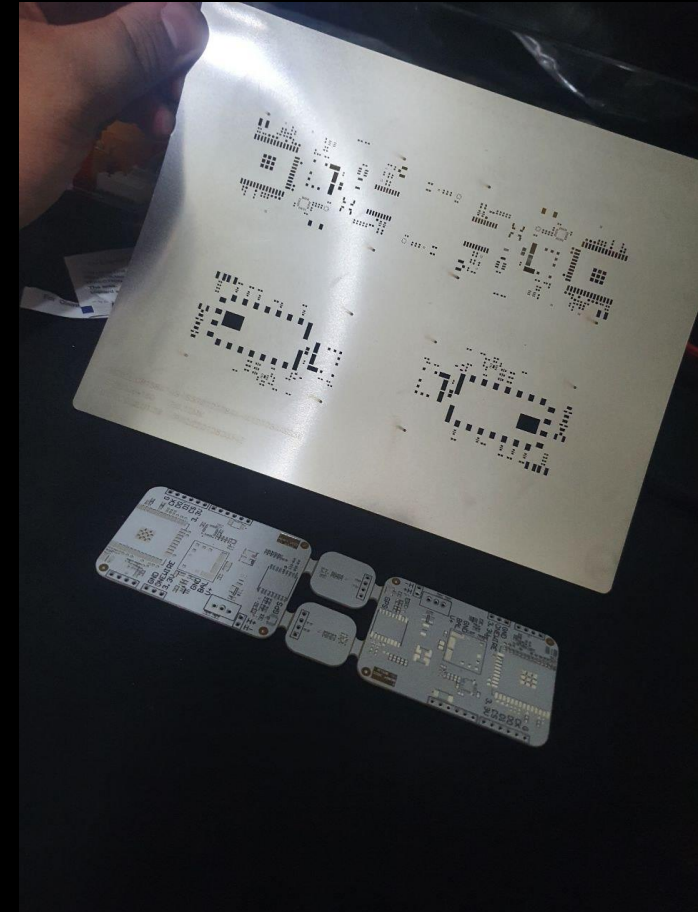
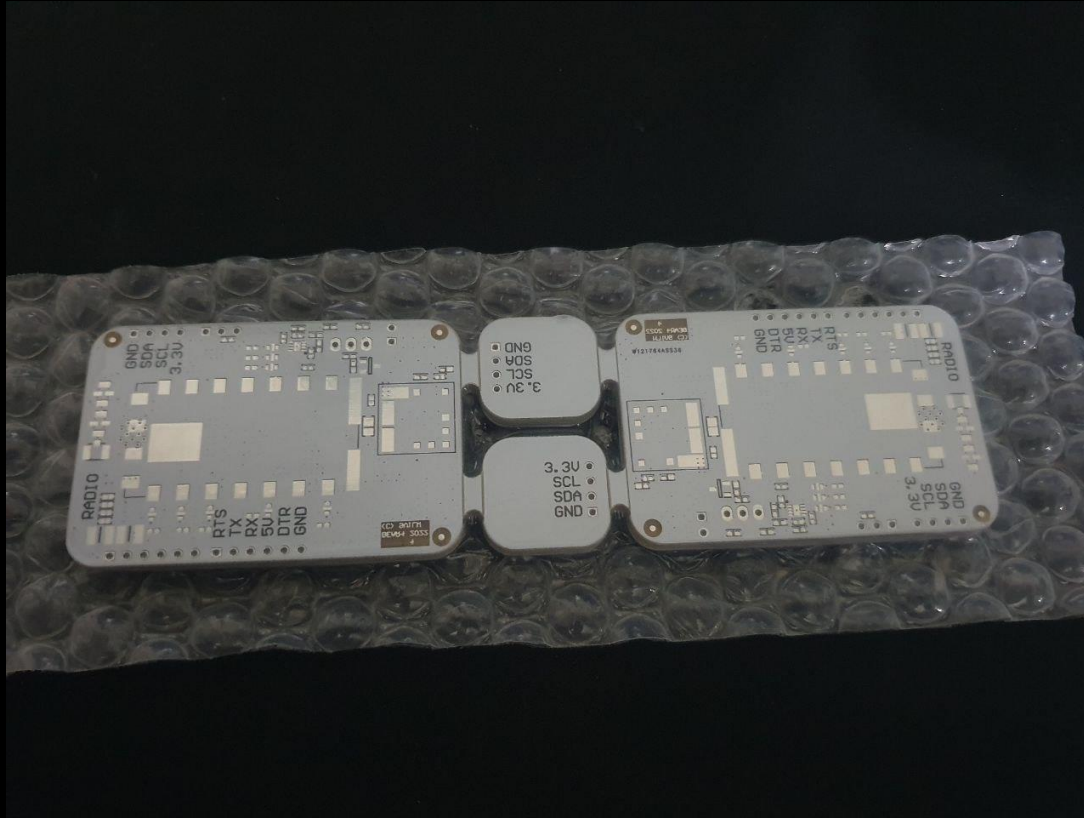


Assembly

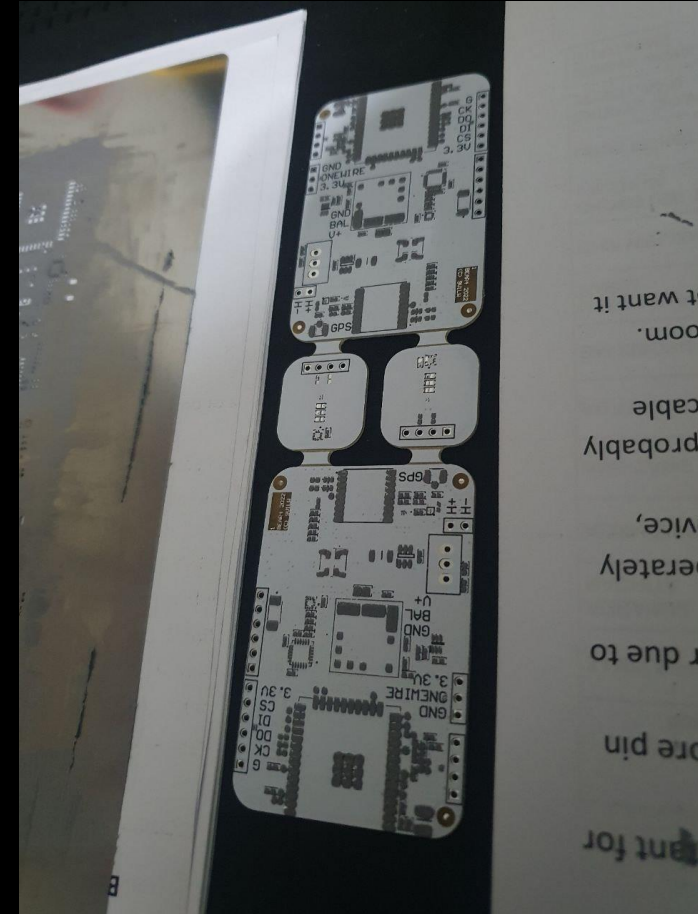
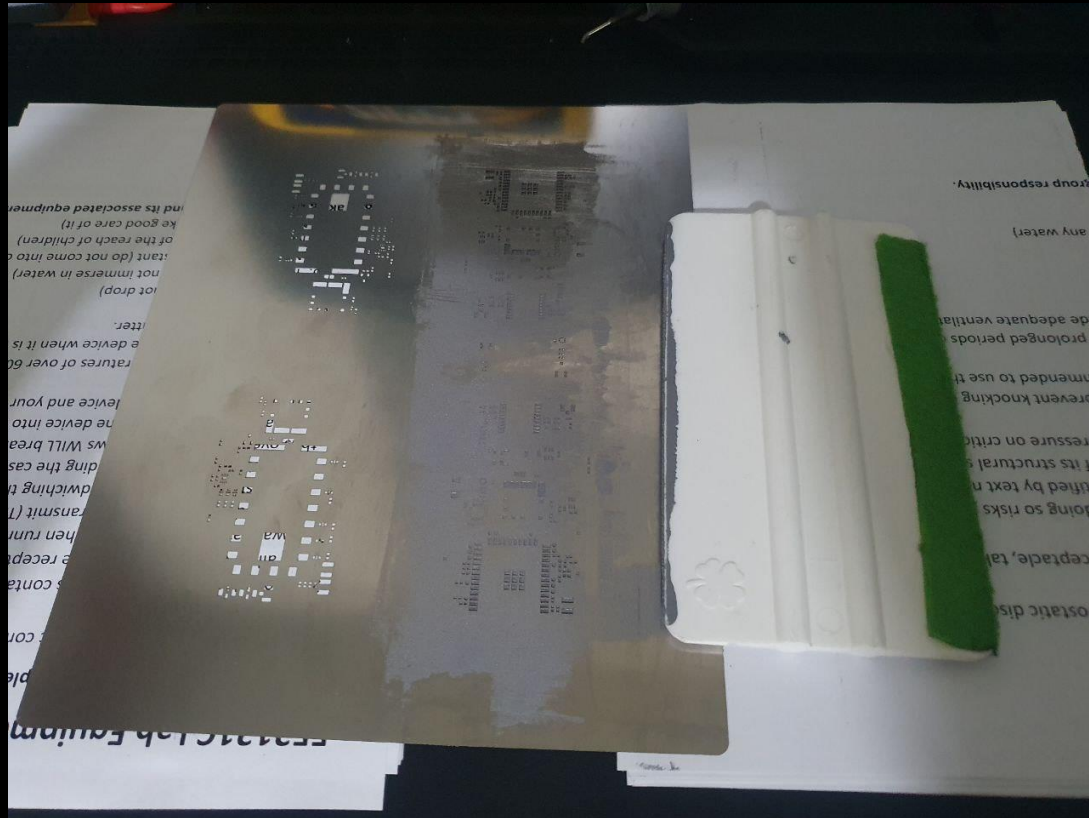
Scavenging Sensors



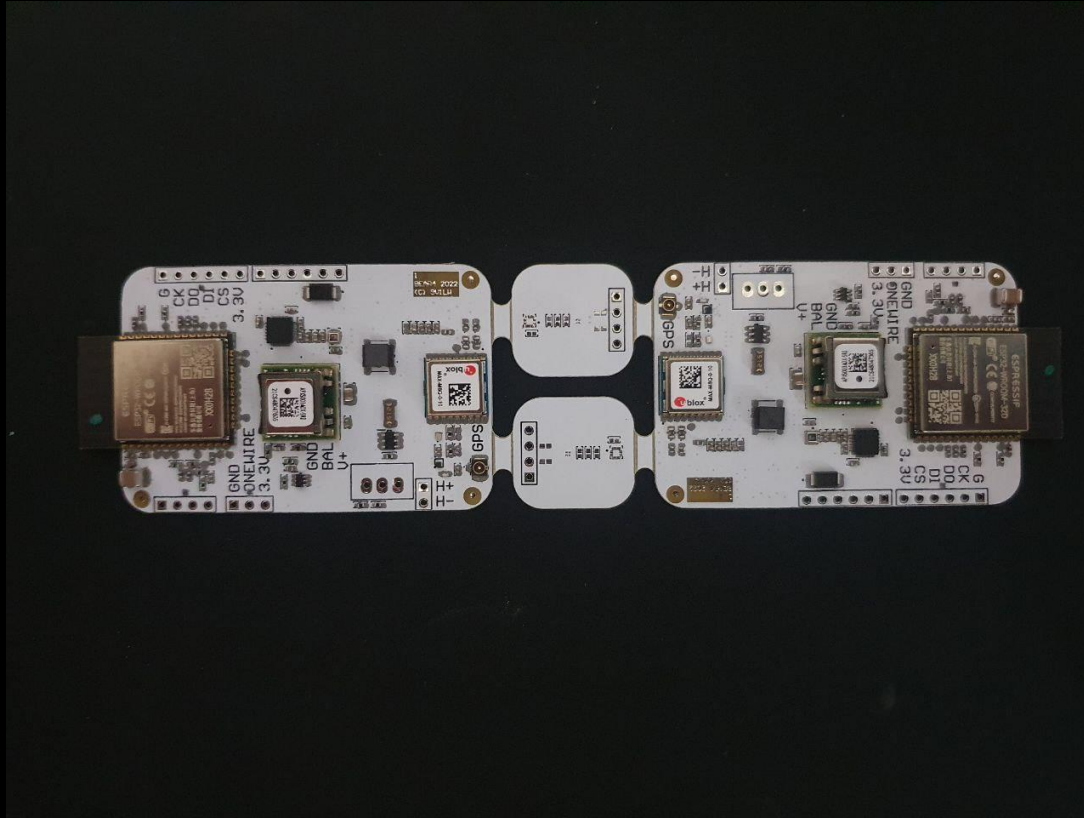
Stencilling



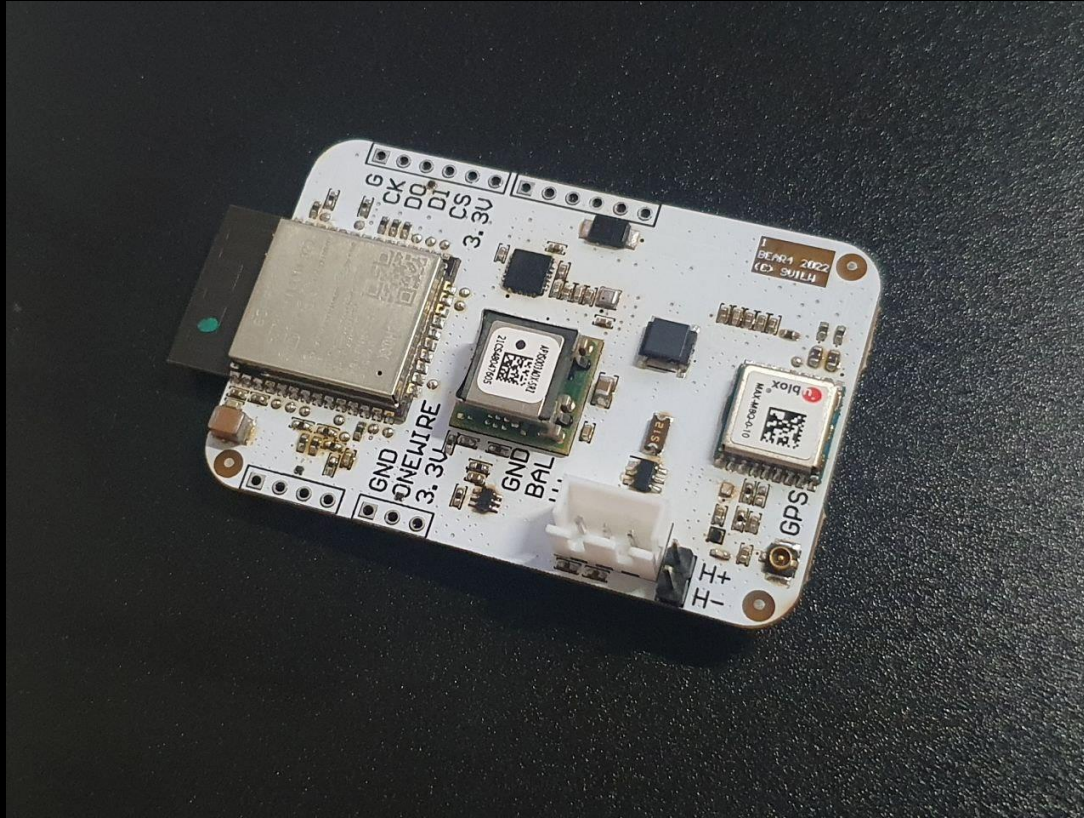
Stencilling



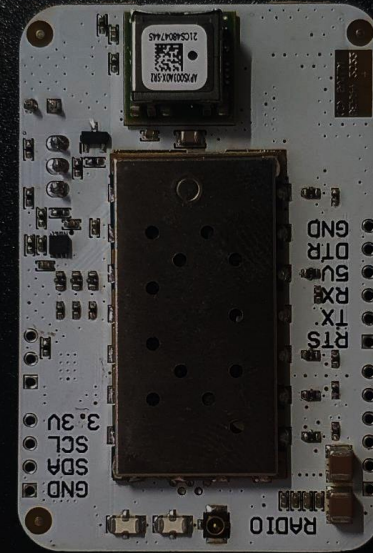
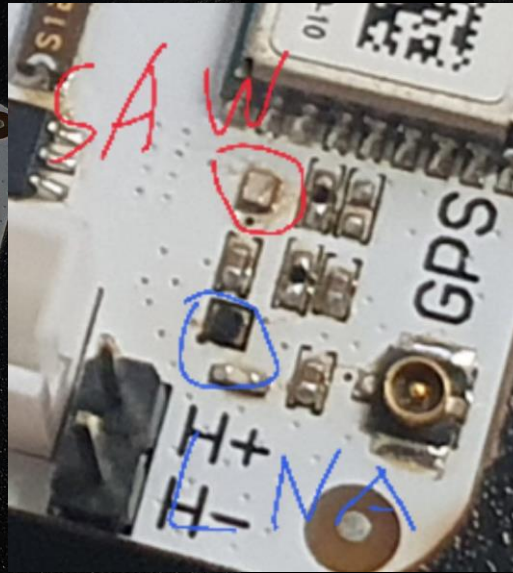
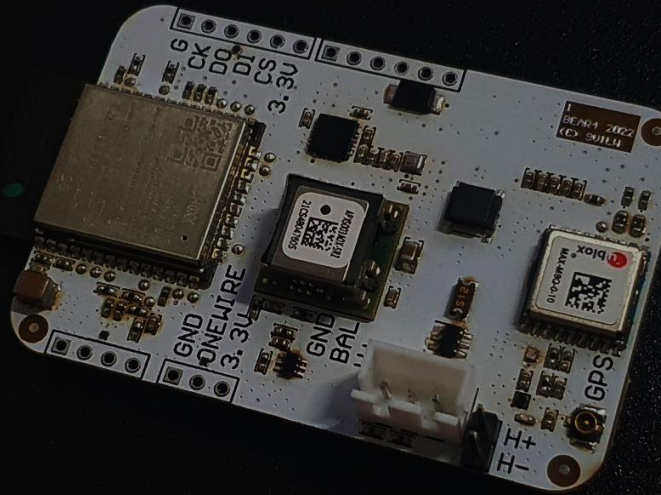
Component Placing & Reflow



Assembled Board



Assembled Board

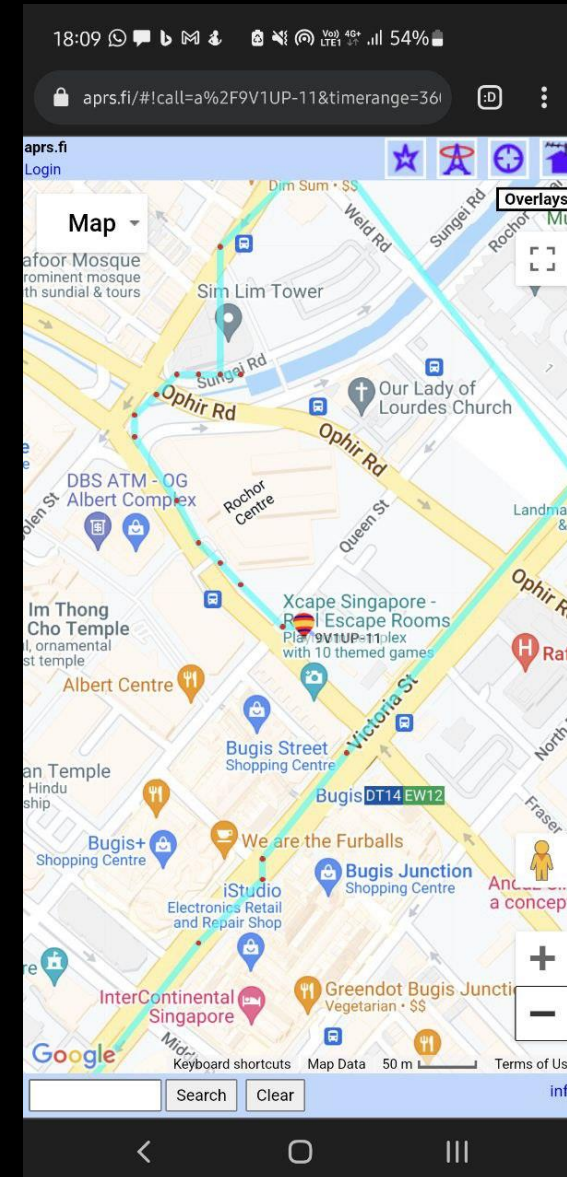


RF Interference Results

Don't have the right equipment, so just simple qualitative results

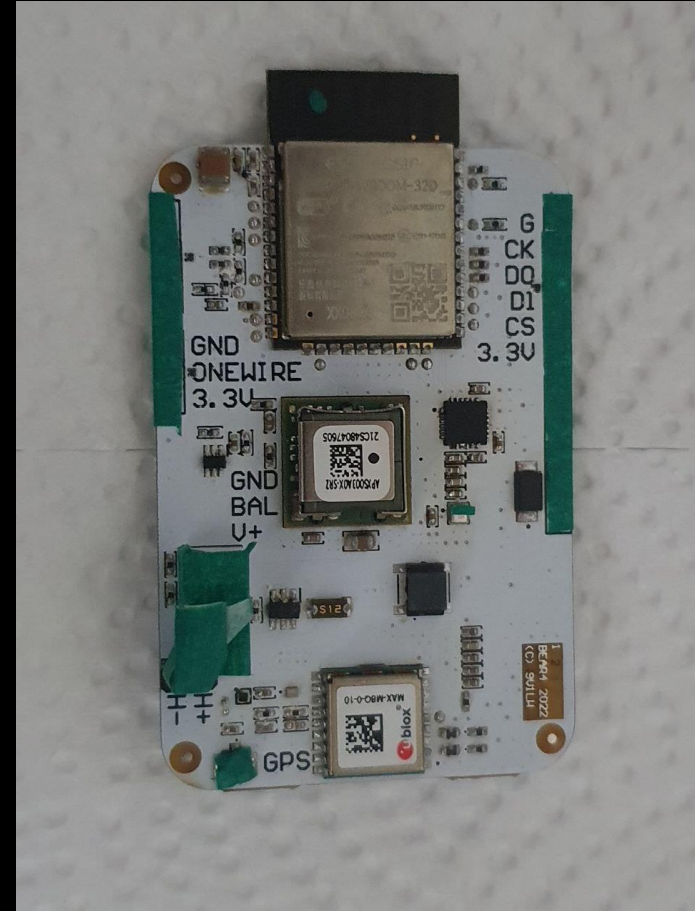
RF Interference Results

- 9 GPS lock indoors (near window)
- 17 GPS lock in clear sky
 - Instant lock (<5s) from cold start using GPS assist data
 - Usual 2min from cold start without assist data
- 10dB drop in SNR during TX, but acceptable for outdoor
 - No loss of lock during TX
- No loss of GPS or lock issue during launch (except at end)



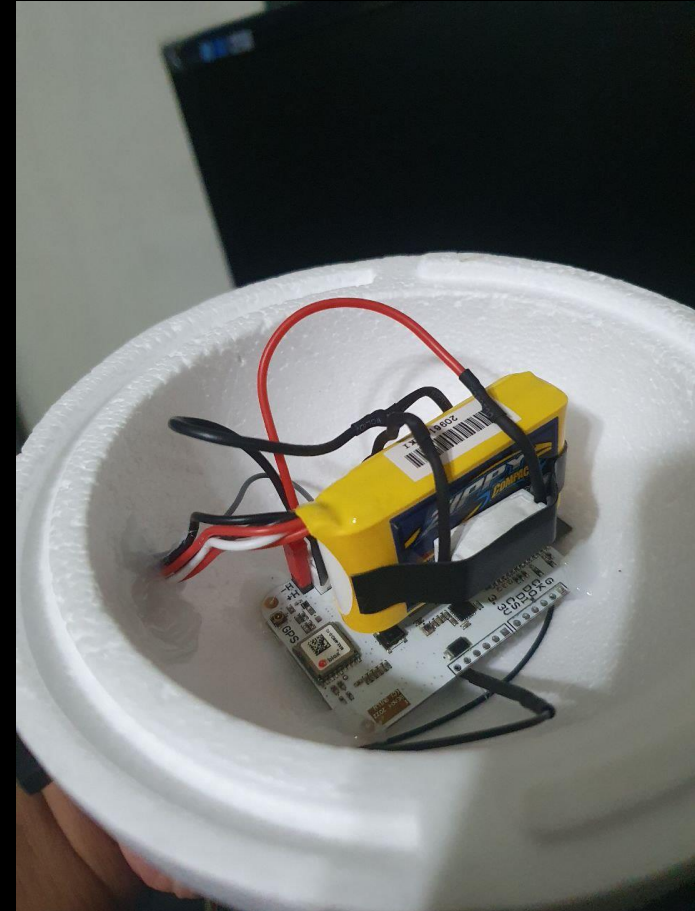
Sealing & Harness

- Sprayed with polymer-based waterproof conformal coat
 - Acrylic would be nicer but could not find one in time



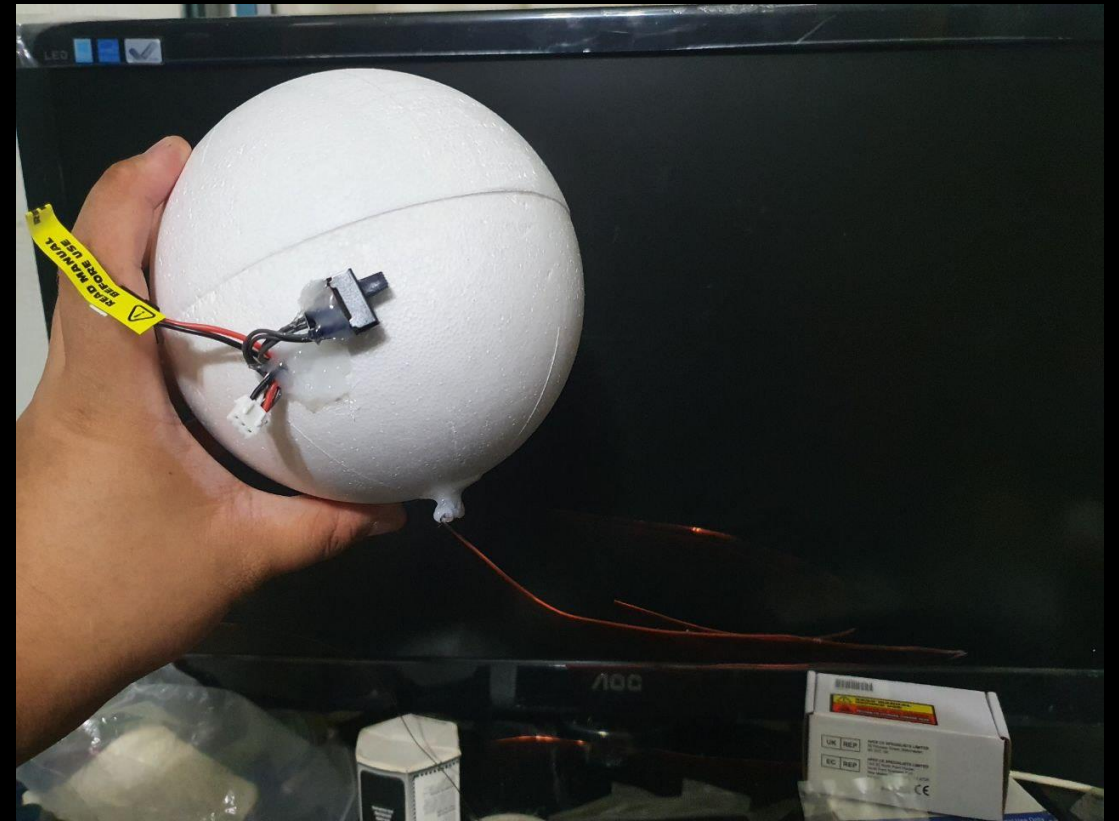
Sealing & Harness

- Sprayed with polymer-based waterproof conformal coat
 - Acrylic would be nicer but could not find one in time
- PL, battery, heater, GPS antenna hot-glued inside Styrofoam ball
 - Light coat of acetone sprayed on outer surface to seal natural Styrofoam gaps
 - Followed by same polymer waterproof conformal coat



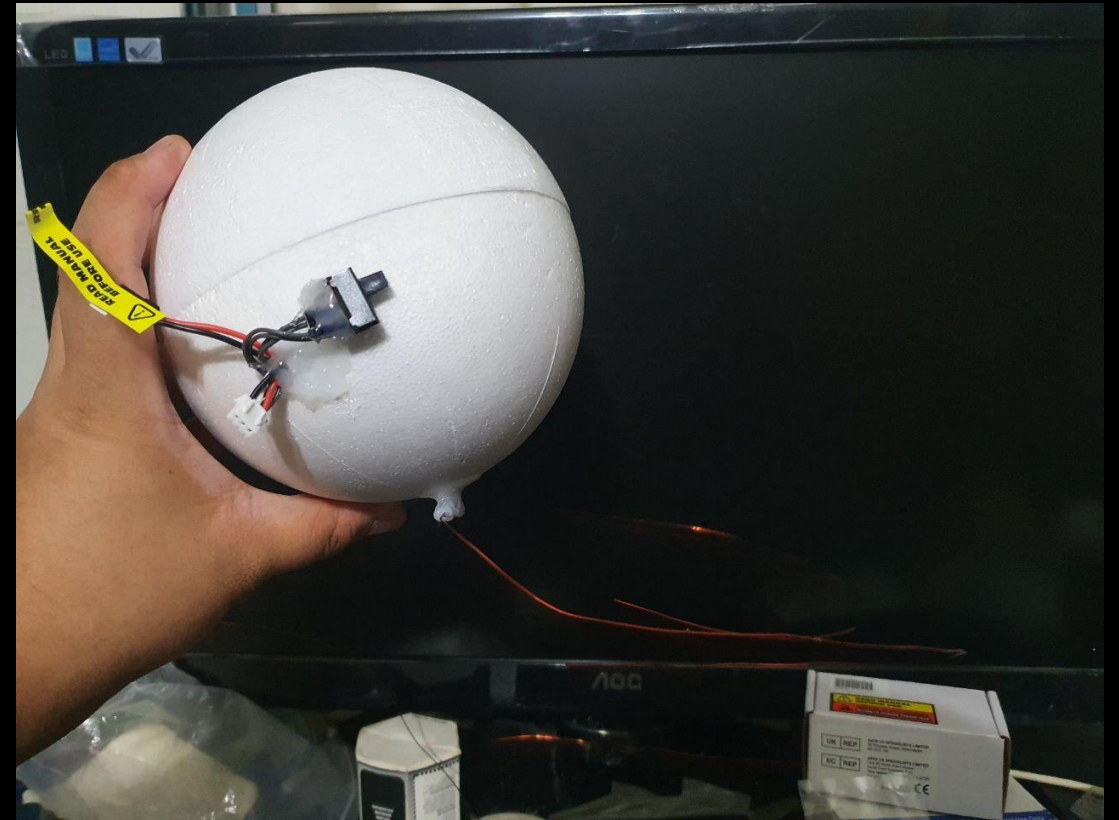
Sealing & Harness

- Rigged external power switch and charge port
- Quarter wavelength dipole VHF antenna made from 1mm copper wire



Sealing & Harness

- Rigged external power switch and charge port
- Quarter wavelength dipole VHF antenna made from 1mm copper wire
- Comment from 9V1ZV:



Sealing & Harness

- Ingenious harness by 9V1YP
- Payload before launch modelled by 9V1FH



Software

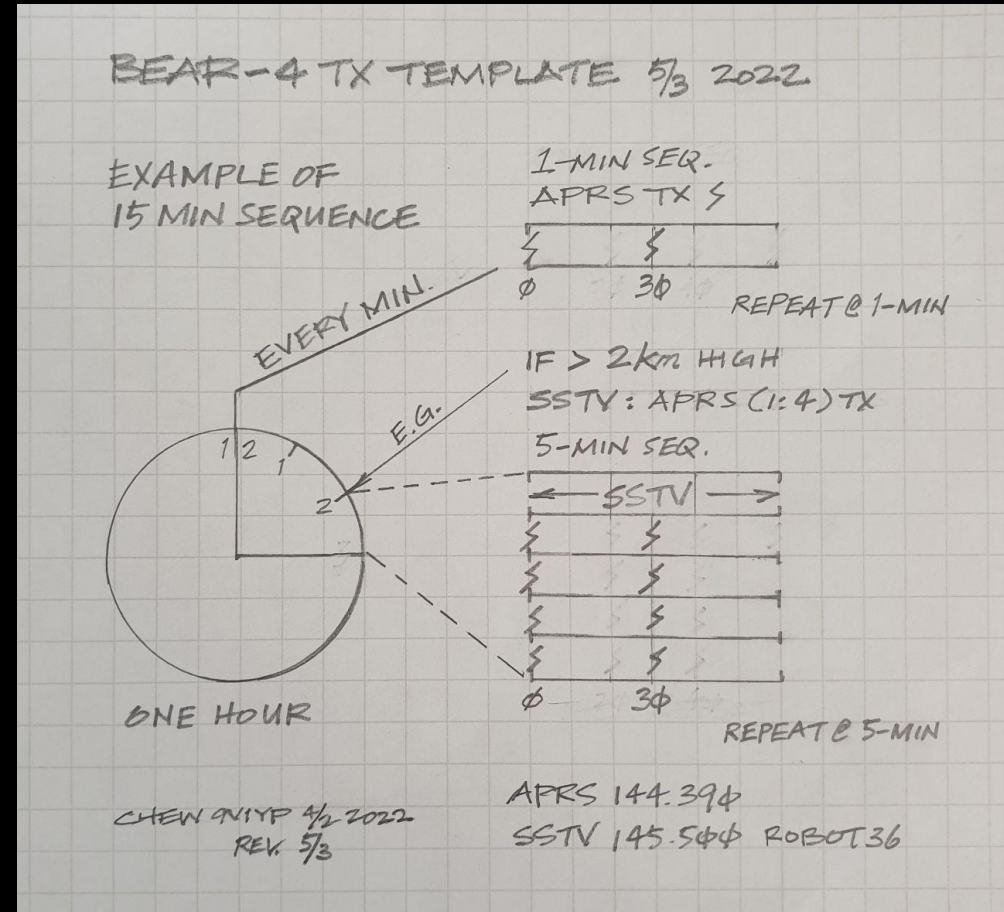
Software

- Written from scratch in Arduino
- Tasked-based cooperative multi-tasking
- ROBOT36 SSTV modulator written from spec
 - Uses ESP32's built-in tone generator so no need for CORDIC
 - Built-in time and altitude-based inhibitor
- Loads GPS assist data for better GPS performance
- Wi-Fi enabled for 60s on boot to allow remote code load and debug
 - Custom UDP-print allows drop-in Serial replacement for remote debug
- Uses MPU6050's internal free-fall detector to detect balloon burst

```
BEAR4  APRS  BATTERY  BEAR320x240h  DRA818  GPS  HEATER  RTC  SENSORS  SSTV  WATCHDOG  WIFI  assistnow.h  loop  setup
1 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
2 /// Globals/Config
3 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
4 // !!!!!!! Check all RBF items before flight !!!!!!!
5 // Note that this needs to be UTC
6 uint16_t todays_date[] = {2022, 03, 03};
7 uint16_t todays_time[] = {22, 14, 00};
8 bool is_leap_year = false;
9
10 uint8_t APRS_mod_s = 30;
11
12 uint8_t SSTV_mod_m = 5;
13 uint16_t SSTV_inhibit_height_m = 5000;
14 uint32_t SSTV_inhibit_time_ms = 1200000L; // 20 minutes
15
16 String callsign = "9V1UP";
17 String callsign_suffix = "-11";
18 uint8_t callsign_ss1d = 11;
19 String comment_suffix = "SSTV@145.500M";
20
21 String boot_message = "BEAR4 Project";
22
23 #define TEMP_SP_HIGH_DEGC (7.0)
24 #define TEMP_SP_LOW_DEGC (2.0)
25
26 // Hardware watchdog: 60 seconds
27 #define WDT_TIMEOUT (60)
28
29 // We report APRS every 15s, so sleep cycle needs
30 // to be less than 7.5s
31 // Ideally we need to have at least 1s of wake time
32 // so we can properly catch a full GPS PVT report
33 #define LP_SLEEP_S (12)
34 #define HP_SLEEP_S (2)
35
36 // #define DBGPORT Serial
37 #define DBGPORT udpstream
38
39 // NOTE - This will be visible in source control,
40 // don't use anything serious here!
41 // Default IP of the device in softAP mode is:
42 // 192.168.4.1 or BEAR4.local
43 const char* wifissid = "BEAR4";
```

Software

- Emulated RTC allows tracking time even when GPS lock is lost (for TX scheduling)
- Transmit schedule based on time
 - SSTV every 5-min @ 00, 05, 10, etc
 - APRS every 30s @ 00s & 30s
 - APRS higher priority than SSTV and will transmit first



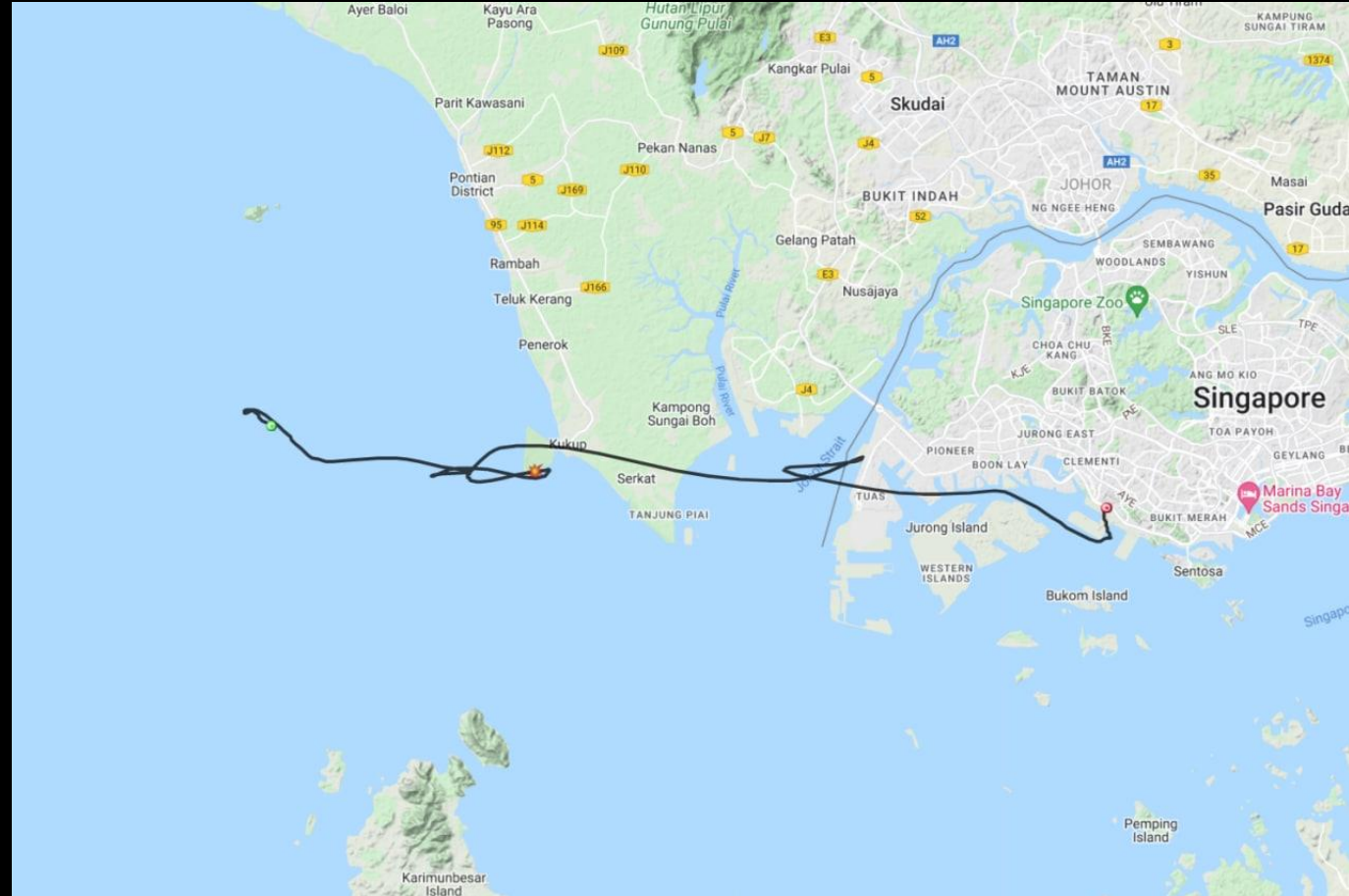
Open Source (MIT License)

<https://github.com/xieliwei/BEAR4-hardware>

<https://github.com/xieliwei/BEAR4-firmware>

Launch

Projected Flight Path (Courtesy 9V1ZV)



Set-Up

Launchpad (Photo by 9V1ZV)



NTU Team (Photo by 9V1BN)



Set-Up

Launchpad (Photo by 9V1YP)



NTU Team (Photo by 9V1BC)



Set-Up

Launchpad (Photo by 9V1YP)



NTU Team (Photo by 9V1DE)



Launch Photos by 9V1KB



Launch!

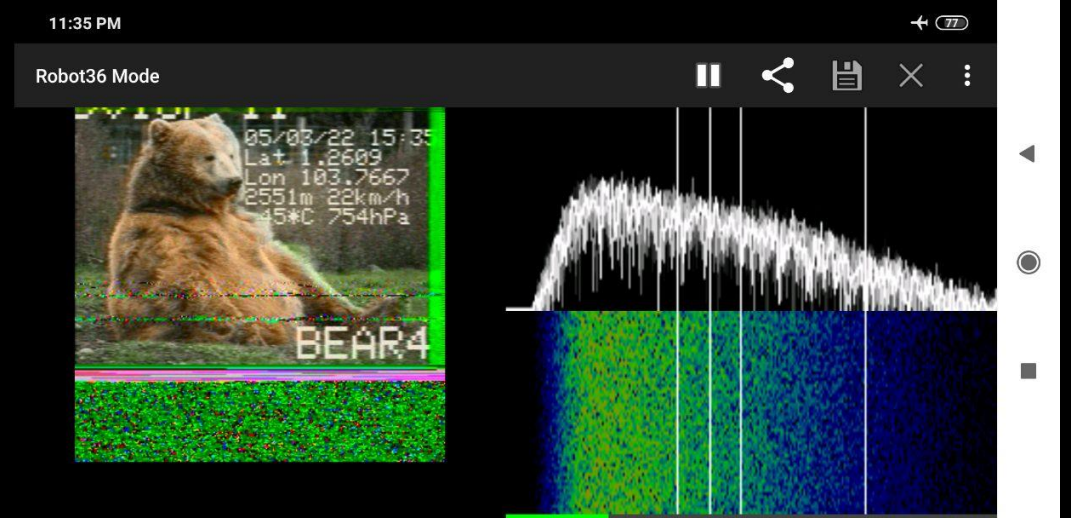


SSTV Receives

9V1HH (11:35pm)



9V1BX (11:35pm)

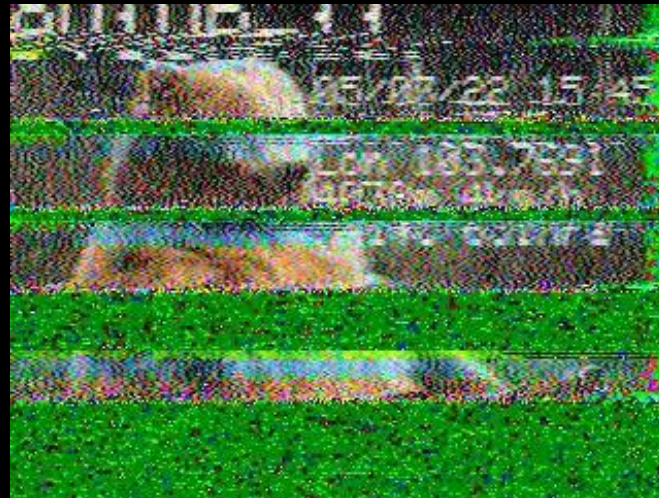


SSTV Receives

9V1HH (11:45pm)



9V1LD (11:45pm)

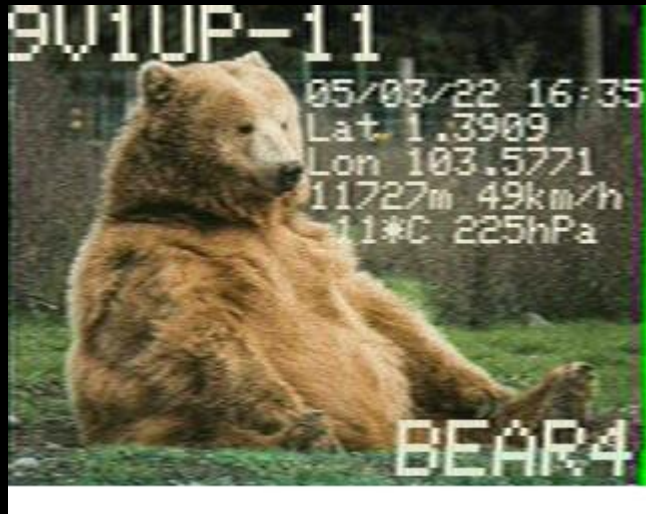


9V1BX (11:45pm)

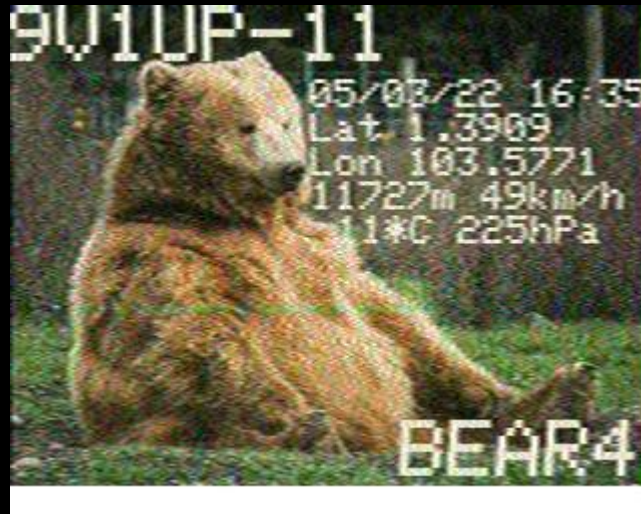


SSTV Receives

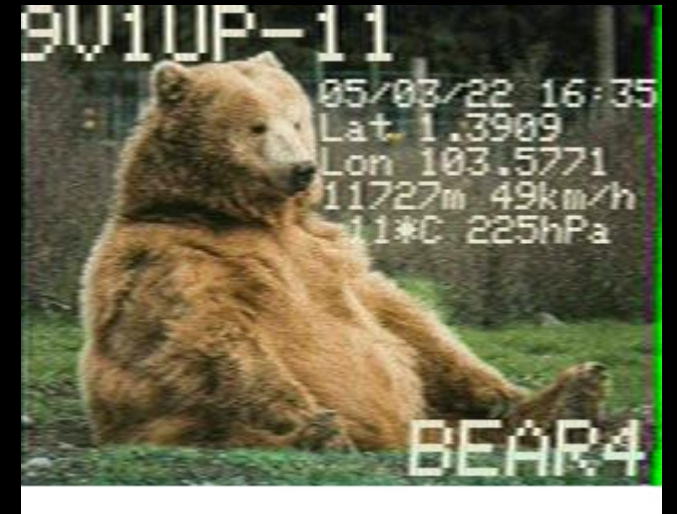
9V1ZV (12:35am)



9V1HH (12:35am)



Also 9V1ZV (12:35am)

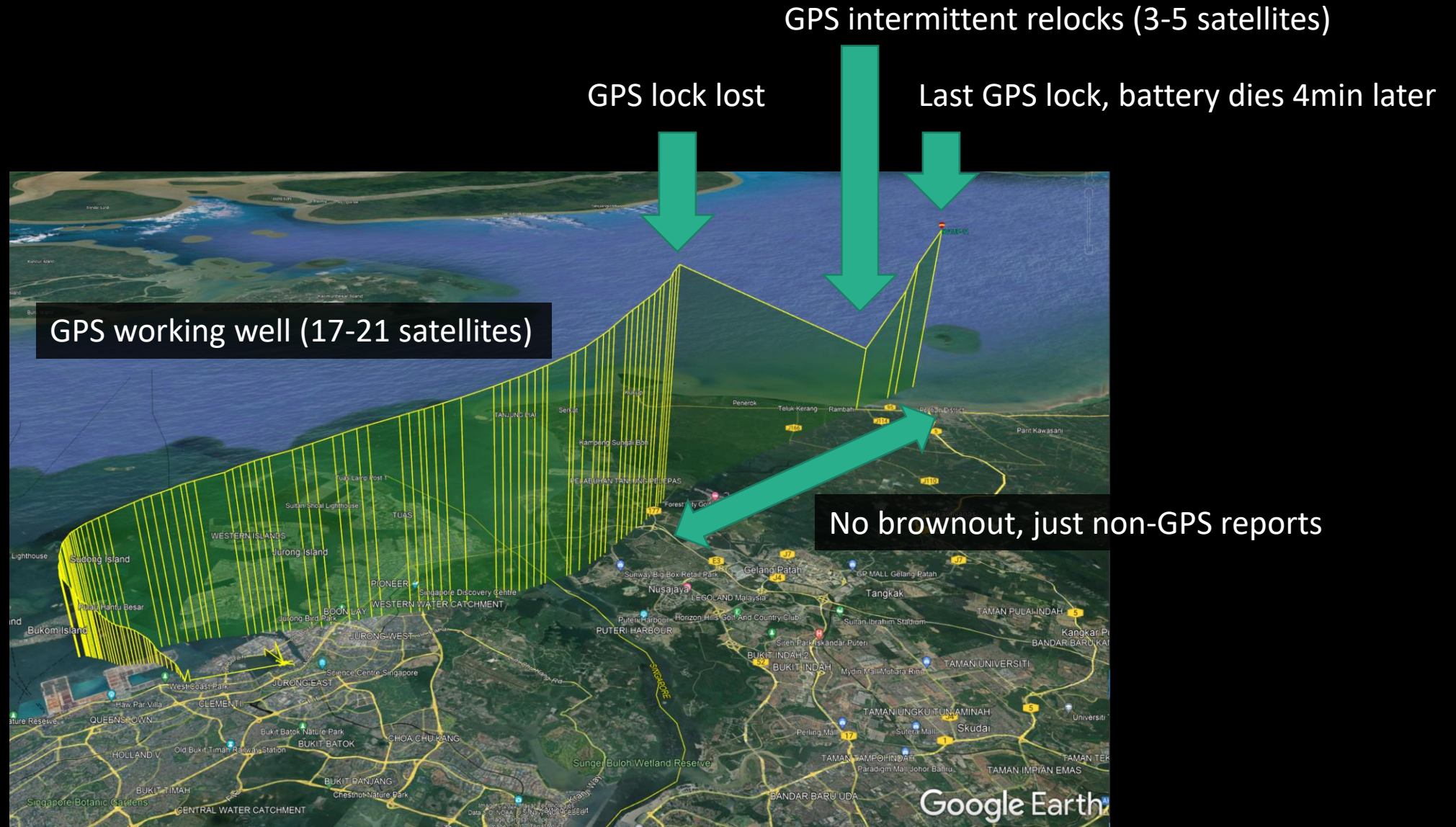


Path



Post Mortem

Path



Mystery

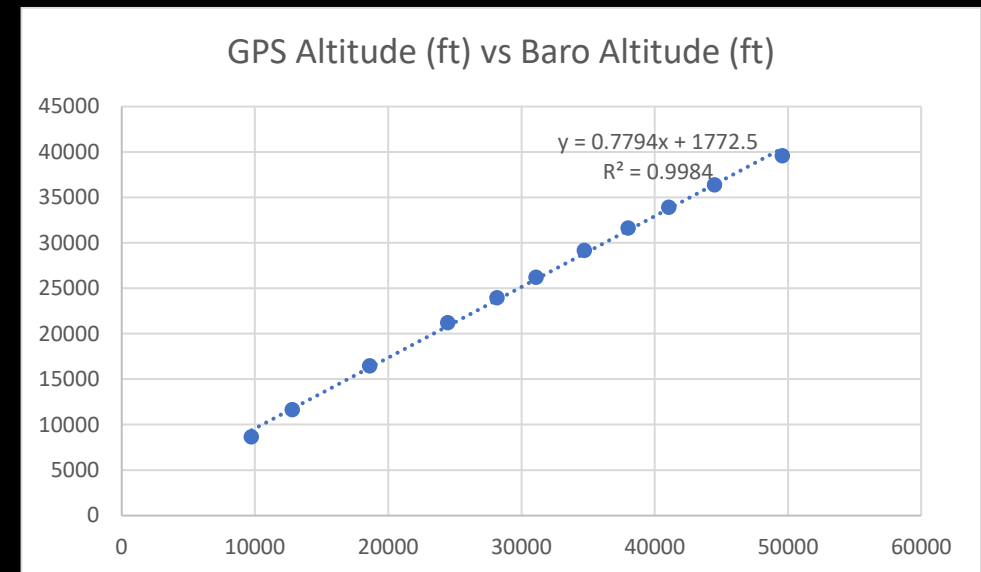
- Possible theories
 - Odd GPS malfunction at $A \geq 40000\text{ft}$
 - Last GPS report before malfunction was 39591ft
 - Next report should be $>40000\text{ft}$
 - Later GPS reports are when GPS thinks it is $<40000\text{ft}$
 - Why?
 - GPS Assist data messed things up
 - Possible, can also explain $A \geq 40000\text{ft}$ failure
 - Low battery voltage affecting GPS operation
 - Unlikely, happened when beacons could still happen for another 20min or so

Final Reported Altitude

- We can correct the barometer value against GPS altitude
- Final barometer altitude:
 - 71768ft @ 1:03am

```
2022-03-06 01:02:43 +08: 9V1UP-11>BEACON,WIDE1-1,qAS,9WZDCW-4:>051702/A=071189 000200TXE #5945X -9277y +135582 X H SSTV@145.500M
2022-03-06 01:03:13 +08: 9V1UP-11>BEACON,WIDE1-1,qAS,9WZDCW-4:>051703/A=071768 000201TXC -13.07C 102.32hPa 5.22V 00S SSTV@145.500M
2022-03-06 01:03:50 +08: 9V1UP-11>BEACON,WIDE1-1,WIDE2-2,qAR,9WZBAE-1:: -REBARA_Product:001
```

- Corrected altitude:
 - 57708ft => 17590m => 17.6km
- Last contact @ 1:06:20am
- Launch @ 11:15:06pm
 - Alive for 1hr 51min 14s



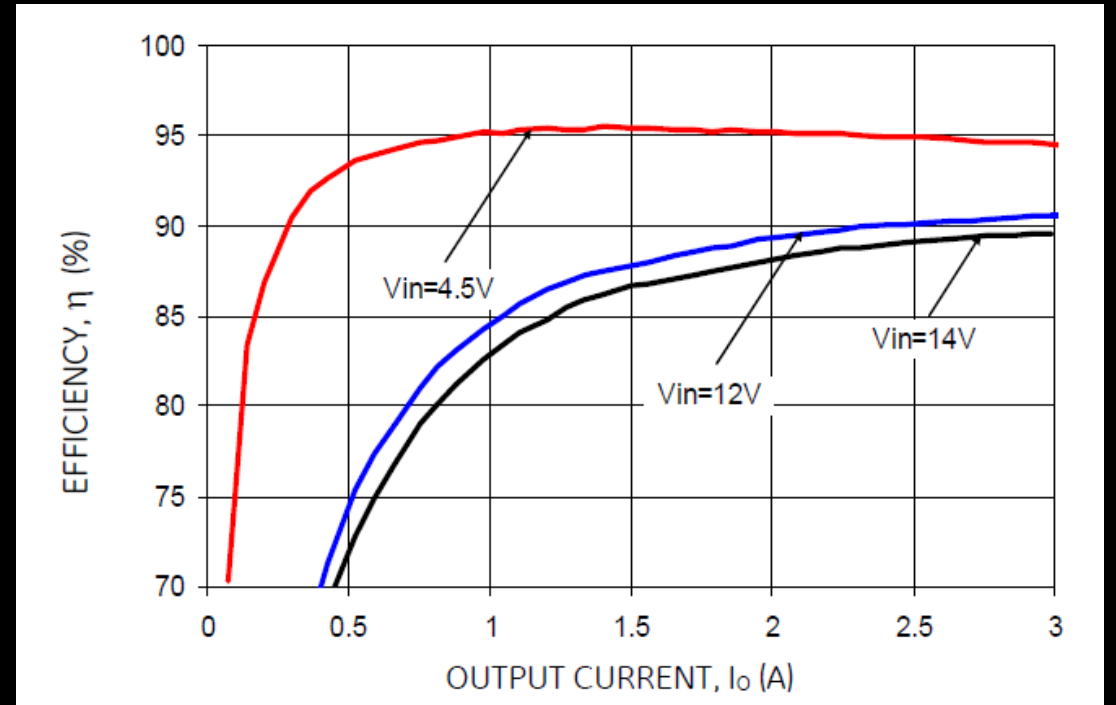
Recovery?

- Haha no
- Too excited for launch, forgot to attach dog tag



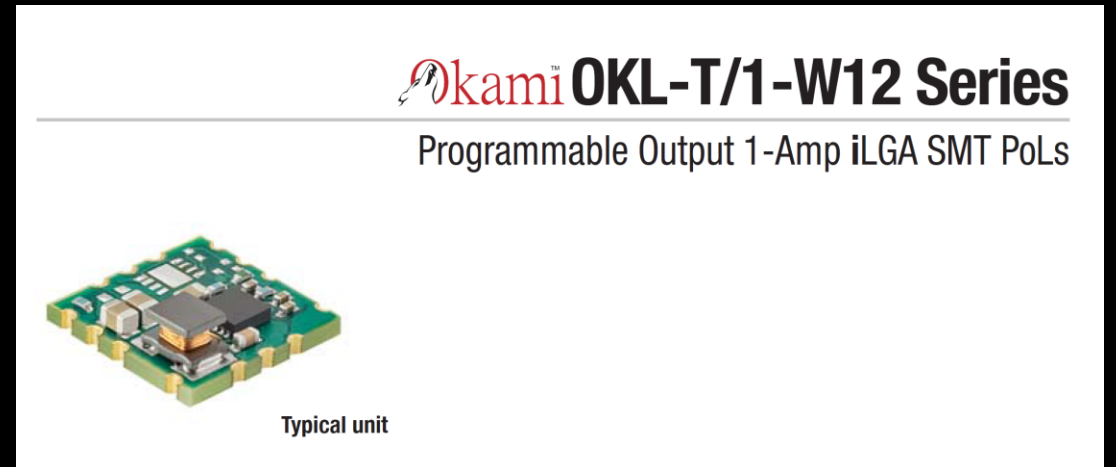
Design Flaws

- Poor regulator choice
 - Selected based on peak current for DRV818V and ESP32 requirements
 - Did not check efficiency @ low currents
 - No-load current: 55mA @ input
- Since we have two regulators
 - At least 110mA @ input was being burned constantly
 - 220mAh of 700mAh battery wasted
 - At least another 50min of runtime
 - Actual is more as the 220mAh will be efficiently converted to target voltage



Design Flaws

- Poor regulator choice
 - Luckily, common iLGA footprint
 - Replacement regulator has 10mA no-load current
 - EOL product as of Mar 2022
 - Already bought for BEAR-5
- Other parts can easily be found



Design Flaws

- ADC not usable when Wi-Fi is on
 - DRV818V RX audio is attached to ADC2, not usable when Wi-Fi is on
- TX audio too loud for DRV818V
 - DRV818V only accepts up to 0.3V
- ESP32 reset pin floating
 - Thought there was internal PU, there isn't
- Pin remapped to work with ESP32-S3 (only S3)
- Voltage divider inserted
- Pull-up resistor inserted

BEAR-5

BEAR-5

- Scheduled for 28 May 2022 (1 month from today)
- Same hardware with flaws patched
- Advocate for camera use!
- Hardware ready, software WIP
- Other possible uses:
 - Sensor in balloon for burst sending and correct temperature reading

Recruiting Now!

- Need better shell design
 - Want to mount camera
 - RX stations
 - More software & hardware review
-
- Contact 9V1LW @xieliwei on Telegram or in chat group

