

University of Victoria



Introduction

CFAR uses a VN-100 rugged (an IMU with direct RS232 connection) with an RS232 cable to relay the needed angular information to create servo state tables to a computer for processing and analysis. This solution, while functional, is lacking in that it produces unnecessary harness pressure. The goal of this project is to replace the current cabled solution with a wireless system, alleviating the hassle and harness pressure produced by a wired system.

Materials

Measurement Wireless The Automated surface-mount VN-100 System uses a BGX220P IMU/AHRS connected to a Bluetooth module on a custom PCB to relay information to a secondary BGX220P Bluetooth module on a development board connected to a computer.



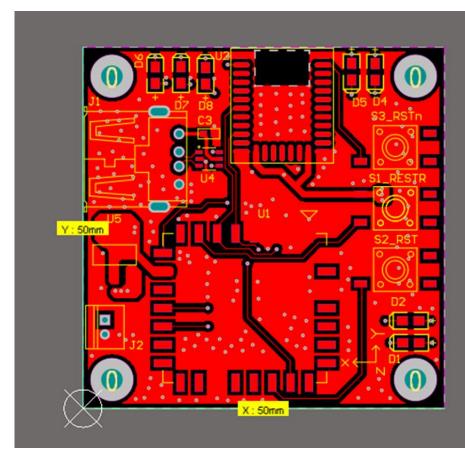


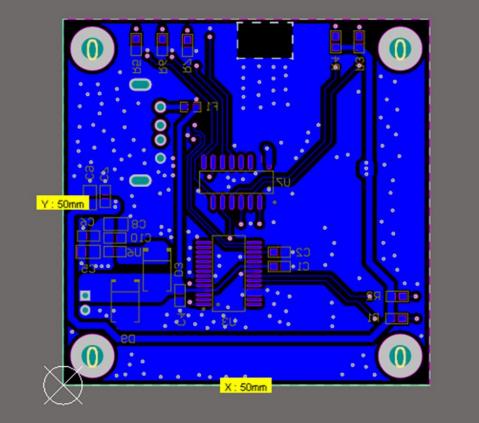
Figure 1: Automated Wireless Measurement System [VECTORNAV]

Figure 2: BGX220P Bluetooth Module [Silicon Labs]

PCB Design

The final PCB design is a 2-layered board, and measures only 5cm* 5cm.





Automated Wireless Servo Mapping System

Group #18 - Nat Fortems (V00926807), Li Jinchu (V00816259), Liam Smeaton (V00926934) University of Victoria, Department of Engineering and Computer Science

Design Methodology

After literature review, Bluetooth was determined to be the best communications protocol to implement communications at the desired bit rates and ranges. Because of a lack Bluetooth firmware development of experience among the project team, it was decided to implement a communications system consisting of two BGX220P modules.

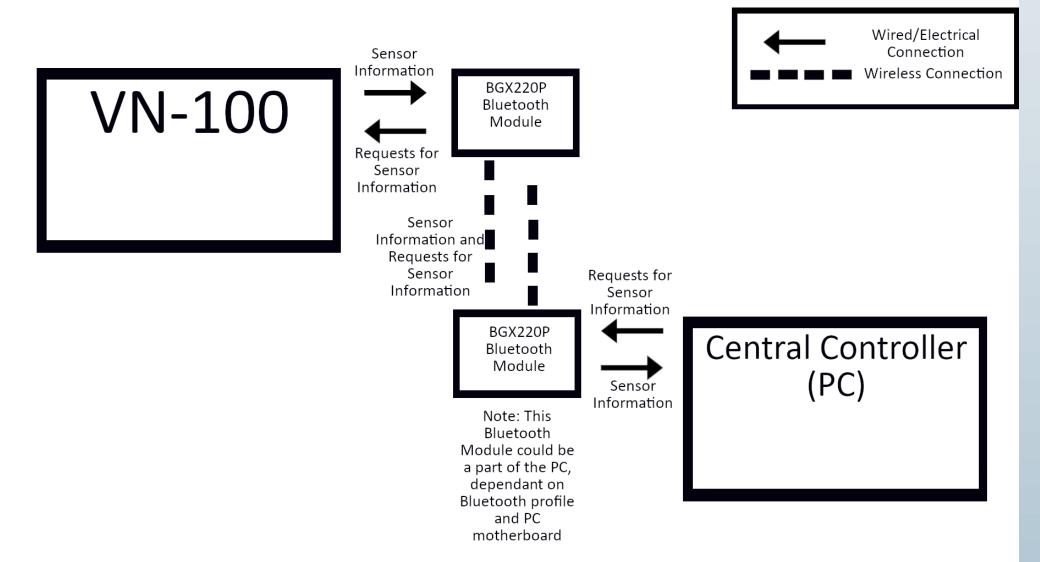


Figure 4: Automated Wireless Measurement System Communication Outline

After selecting the BGX220P and VN-100 as the communications system and sensors, respectively, a circuit was designed to provide an interface for the two modules, as well as provide ESD, overcurrent, and reverse polarity protection.

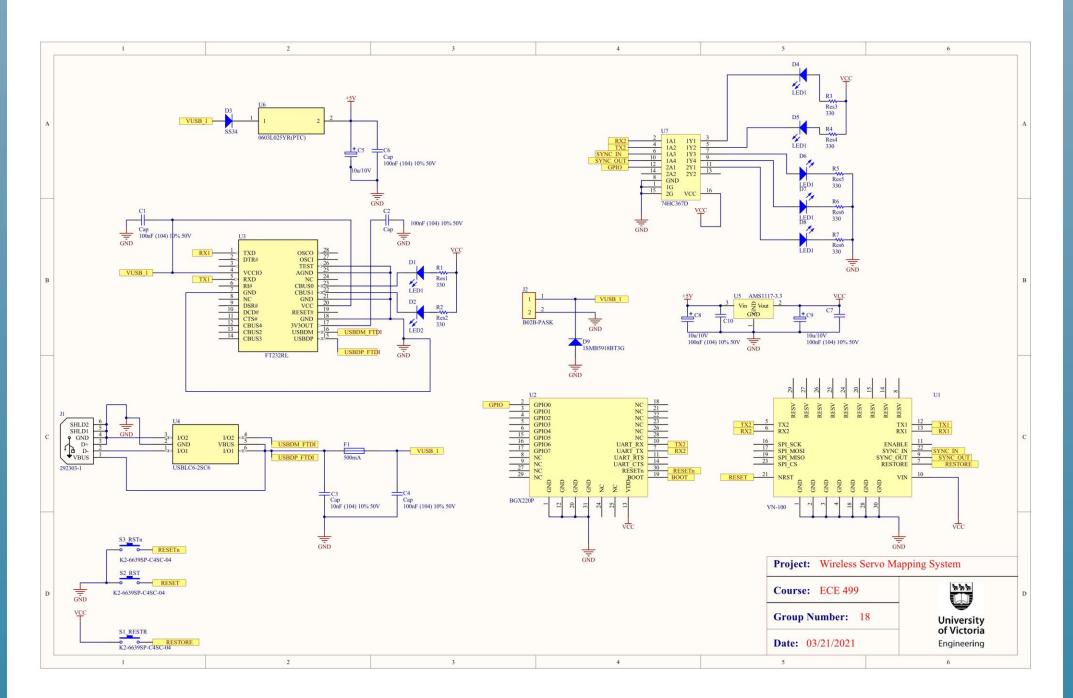


Figure 5: Automated Wireless Measurement System Circuit Diagram

Testing software was done with the transmit and acknowledgement features of the paired BGXP220P modules set to different settings. The results of this testing can be seen in the following tables:

Testing

Due to last minute design revisions making producing a prototype in time impossible, it was impossible to produce meaningful test results for the circuit. The communications system was still tested, using a close analogue to the actual communications system of two BGX220P development boards, one fed ASCII data at a known rate and the other receiving.

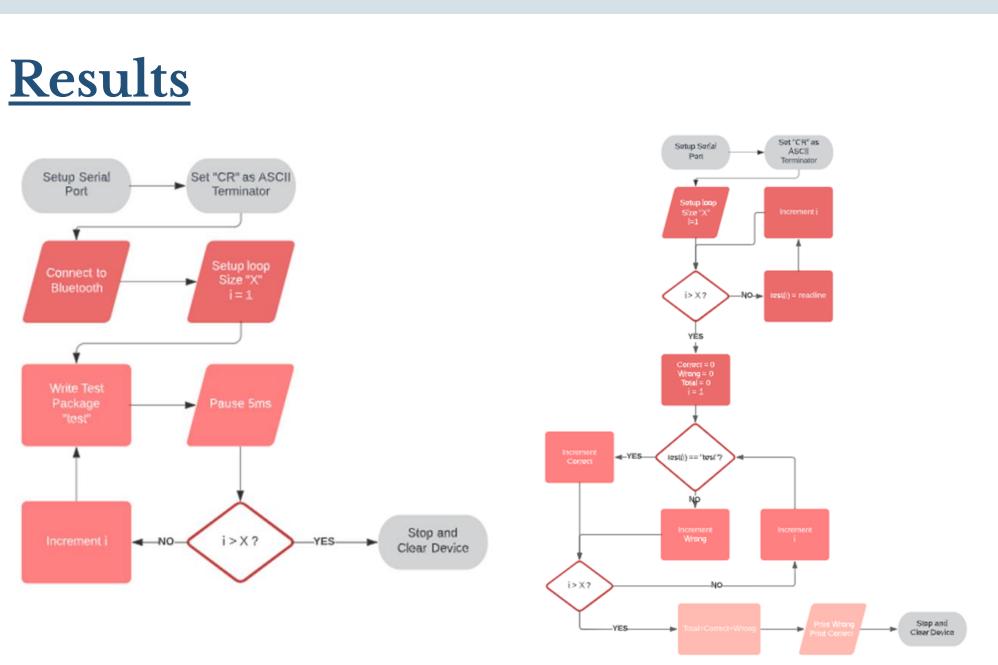


Figure 6: Overview of the Testing Software

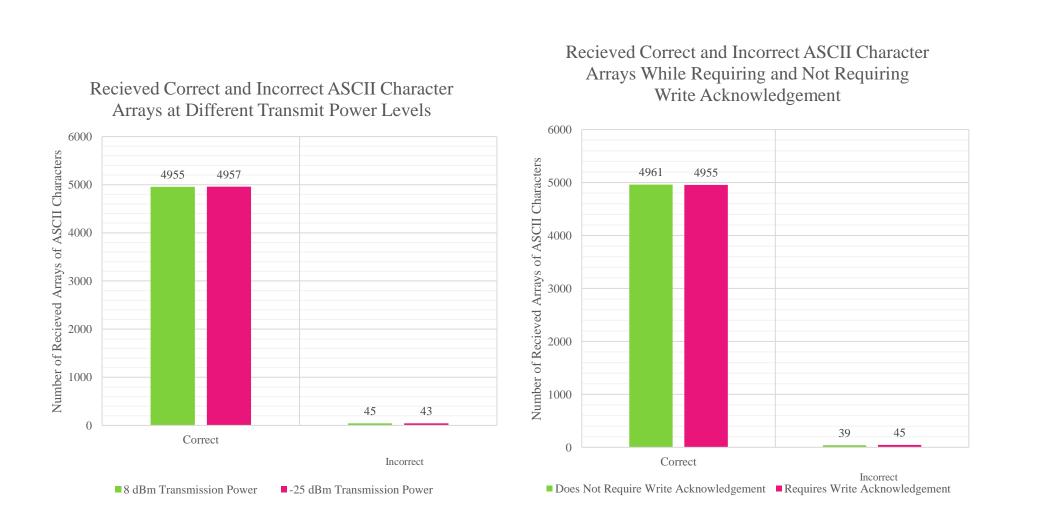


Figure 7: Communications Testing Results

The automated wireless servo measurement system's communications system seems to work very well, based on testing done with a similar system to what will be used. It is impossible to verify the operation of the circuit without testing the physical PCB, which is yet to be printed, but from calculations and review of data sheets it is expected to function.

Recommendations

Implementing a SoC SPP Bluetooth communications system in place of the existing communications system would increase system throughput and remove the need for a module to be attached to the computer in most cases, but would require experience in Bluetooth firmware development to implement in a reasonable time period.

Acknowledgements Group #18 would like to extend our sincere thanks to our supervisor, Babak Manouchehrinia, as well as Stephen Warwick and Kieran from CFAR.

Conclusion

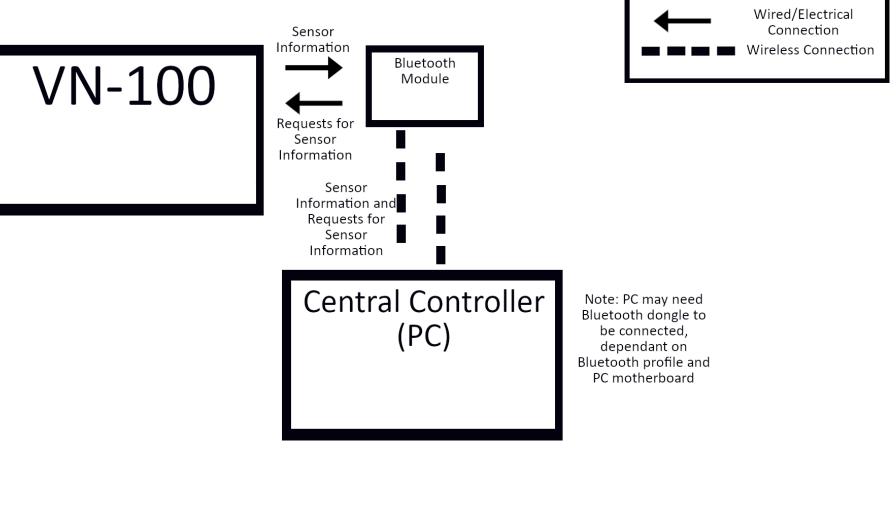


Figure 8: Recommended New **Communication System Outline**