CRFC Tackle Sensor V4

User Manual

A close up of a circuit board

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Figure - Tackle Sensor V4

# Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Revision | Date | Author | Description |
| 1 | 07/27/2024 | Eddie Hunckler | Initial draft. |

# Introduction

The tackle sensor module is a subsystem designed to detect if an upsetting event or tackle has occurred during gameplay in the Collegiate Robotic Football Conference. This sensor is required to be rigidly mounted to the HDPE baseplate in a robot. For the latest rules regarding the tackle sensor, please see the Collegiate Robotic Football Conference website: <https://collegeroboticfootball.org/>.

This document will focus on the functional behavior of the tackle sensor subsystem as well as provide technical details for interfacing with the module.

The tackle sensor has four primary connectors labeled J1, J2, J4, and J5. (There is no J3!) J1 is used to program the device and should not be used by any team unless directed to by the Conference for the purposes of updating the firmware on the device. J2 must be used by every team as it provides power to the tackle sensor module. J4 can be connected to a 12V common anode LED strip or equivalent. J5 provides an advanced configuration interface for monitoring or controlling eligible or ineligible status, for monitoring or controlling home or away, for monitoring tackle state, or for configuring the home LED color via UART.

A circuit board with many different components

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Figure - Connector Locations

The major features of the module are the following:

* Drives RGB LEDs indicating the robot system states which are as follows:
  + Tackled or not tackled
  + Eligible receiver or ineligible receiver
  + Home or away.
* Allows configuration of the system states via on-board configuration switches or via remote IO.
* Continuously monitor acceleration of the system at 100 Hz. If the filtered acceleration exceeds 2.5g in either the X or Y axis, the system triggers a tackle.
* A tackle lasts 1 second and the LEDs display red.
* During a tackle the Tackle status remote IO monitor pin changes state.
* Ineligible receivers are unable to be tackled.

# IO Electrical Characteristics

## Power Connector J2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pin | Description | Requirements |
| 1 | GND | Power input ground. System ground. |
| 2 | V\_SUPPLY | Power input - 10V to 30V DC |

J2 has reverse polarity protection up to 30V DC. This will protect the system against damage if the submodule power connector is incorrectly wired.

## LED Connector J4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pin | Description | Requirements |
| 1 | 12V+ | Power Output to LED Strips, 1A Maximum Current Source |
| 2 | RED | Open Collector, 500mA Maximum Current Sink |
| 3 | GREEN | Open Collector, 500mA Maximum Current Sink |
| 4 | BLUE | Open Collector, 500mA Maximum Current Sink |

J4 pin 1 has a PTC fuse with a trip current of 1.5A and hold current of 750mA with a time to trip of 100ms. This will help protect the system against too large of LED loads placed on the 12V output.

## Status Connector J5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pin | Description | Requirements |
| 1 | UART TX | Serial UART command interface TX line. |
| 2 | UART RX | Serial UART command interface RX line. |
| 3 | TACKLE STATUS | Tackle status output. 3.3V Logic Output |
| 4 | HOME/AWAY | Home/away input or high impedance output. 3.3V Logic Input or Output. |
| 5 | ELIGIBLE/ INELIGIBLE | Eligible/ineligible input or high impedance output. 3.3V Logic Input or Output. |
| 6 | GND | System ground. |

The serial UART requires the following configuration: 115200 baud, 1 start bit, 8 data bits, no parity bit, 1 stop bit. (115200bps, 8N1).

The tackle sensor logic levels are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | Pin 1 | Pin 2 | Pin 3 | Pin 4 | Pin 5 |
| TACKLED | X | X | L | X | X |
| NOT TACKLED (OK) | X | X | H | X | X |
| HOME | X | X | X | L | X |
| AWAY | X | X | X | H | X |
| ELIGIBLE | X | X | X | X | L |
| INELIGIBLE | X | X | H | X | H |

H: High Level – 3.3V

L: Low Level – 0V

X: Does not matter, is not affected.

# Getting Started

## Powering The Module

The system is powered through connector J2. The connectors on this module are all JST XHP style connectors with differing numbers of pins. For the power connector, the mating part will be a [XHP-2](https://www.digikey.com/en/products/detail/jst-sales-america-inc/XHP-2/555485) connector with mating connector pins [SXH-001T-P0.6N](https://www.digikey.com/en/products/detail/jst-sales-america-inc/SXH-001T-P0-6N/7041446). This is an extremely common form factor, and many equivalent substitutes exist if these are unavailable. High quality premade cables can also be purchased from standard suppliers and places like Amazon.

This device is designed to be compatible with a variety of different power systems with minimal additional circuitry requirements. The recommended supply voltage range is from 10V to 30V. Voltages less than 10V are possible to use with the system, but not recommended due to the higher current requirements.

The plot below shows the power requirements of the tackle sensor given various input supply voltages and LED loads. The LED loads will vary based on the style and the number of LEDs that will be driven. This chart is an actual performance measurement of the device and include inefficiencies that the might exist within the device.

Figure - Supply Current Draw vs. Supply Voltages & Load Currents

**Example:**

Let’s assume I’m building a robot with a 24V battery, and I have chosen LED strips that require a maximum of 500mA. How much current will the tackle sensor draw?

I can look on the chart and see that the 500mA LEDs will require about 300mA at 24V. I can then include this in my power budget for the system that I’m creating.

## Interfacing with LEDs

For the power connector, the mating part will be a XHP-4 connector with mating connector pins [SXH-001T-P0.6N](https://www.digikey.com/en/products/detail/jst-sales-america-inc/SXH-001T-P0-6N/7041446). This is an extremely common form factor, and many equivalent substitutes exist if these are unavailable. A standard common anode RGB LED strip will be compatible with this output as they are typically 12V compatible and they have integrated current limiting resistors.

A diagram of a circuit

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Figure - Example LED Connection

## Configuring the On-board Switches

The system state can be configured using the on-board DIP switches. The table below indicates the switch position and the system state. The system state is also printed on the tackle sensor itself for ease of use.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description | Switch Configuration |
| Tackle sensor is eligible. Tackle sensor is home. |  |
| Tackle sensor is ineligible. Tackle sensor is home. |  |
| Tackle sensor is ineligible.  Tackle sensor is away. |  |
| Tackle sensor is eligible. Tackle sensor is away. |  |

## Configuring with Remote IO

The tackle sensor system is also configurable using remote IO lines that can be connected to custom circuitry to set the system state.

The tackle sensor subsystem is compatible with 3.3V logic levels. When using 3.3V compatible system logic, the inputs and outputs can be directly monitored with a microcontroller or controlled with a microcontroller output.

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure - Monitor Remote IO with MCU Inputs

A computer screen shot of a diagram

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Figure - Control Remote IO with MCU Outputs

## Configuring with the Serial UART

TODO: