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This document explains the function of the Solar Panel, its schematic level design, and its board level design.

Umbilical

Umbilical Design

Revision: 1.0.0



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# Introduction

This document explains how the Umbilical will fulfill the following Functions and conform to the following requirements. This document refers to the Umbilical version 1.0.0

## Function

The Umbilical is responsible for the following:

* Charging the battery on earth without the sun
* Provide a bi-directional testing communication link to CD&H subsystem

## Requirements

1. Provide 4.2 V 0.8 A battery charging
2. Provide a UART to USB conversion of at least up to 115200 BAUD

# Detailed Description

This section references the Umbilical schematic. Page numbers will be listed and may have coordinates listed (number and letter combination found around the frame).

## Battery Charger Function

The battery charger portion of the umbilical uses the [BQ24650](https://github.com/CougsInSpace/Resources/blob/master/SupplierDocuments/Ti/SolarBatteryCharger_BQ24650.pdf) battery charger IC to charge the lithium-ion batteries found on the EPS board. The purpose of this is to provide a fast, reliable way to charge the batteries without having to rely on the sun during testing.

Power for the battery charger will be supplied using an AC-to-DC wall adapter which will be capable of supplying 5 Vdc and 2 A. An [ideal diode](https://github.com/CougsInSpace/Resources/blob/master/SupplierDocuments/Linear/LTC4411%20-%202.6A%20Ideal%20Diode.pdf) is used to ensure that current can only flow one way from the wall adapter to the battery, without allowing the battery to discharge back to the supply.

Unless otherwise stated, the typical application layout for the BQ24650 IC was used for this design. The notable changes will be detailed below.

No thermistor was used in this design next to the battery because the batteries that will be charged by the umbilical board are located on a different PCB, making the use of a thermistor for this chip impractical. Instead, the voltage divider between VREF and TS was set such that the temperature registered by the BQ24650 will always be between the low and high acceptable temperatures, meaning that the charger will never turn off due to temperature. The temperature of the batteries on the EPS board are already monitored by the processor on the EPS so battery temperature should not be an issue. It is still recommended to not leave the charger on and unattended for long periods of time as lithium-ion batteries are very sensitive and may be dangerous.

The MPPSET pin was tied to a constant 5 V, meaning that the maximum power point will allows be tracked, as this occurs anytime that this pin is at least 1.2 V.

The resisters that go to STAT1 and STAT2 were changed from 10 kΩ to 1 kΩ to maintain consistency with how LED’s have designed for other boards on Cousat1. This will just lead to slightly less bright LED’s compared to those from the original datasheet.

The output voltage to the battery was determined using Equation 1 below:

The desired battery voltage was approximately 4.2 V, this was achieved by using R1 = R2 = 10 kΩ as seen below:

The battery charge current was designed using Equation 2 below:

Where RSR is the current-sense resistor chosen to measure the output current. In order to obtain an output charging current of 0.8 A, a value for RSR was chosen to be 50 mΩ:

Two N-channel MOSFETs were used to control the output of battery charger. The MOSFET controlled by HIGHDV switched the connection between the power supply and PH while the MOSFET controlled by LODRV switched between PH and ground. A truth table showing the switching combinations for these two MOSFETs can be seen below in ***Table 1 :***

**Table 1: Switching Truth Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **High Drive** | **Low Drive** | **Output Enable** |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

The only time that the output will be enabled is when HIGHDV supplied a high voltage and LODRV supplies a low voltage to the gates of their respective MOSFETs.

## UART To USB Transceiver

This section of the umbilical contains an adapter that takes in a UART signal from another PCB (such as the EPS) and converts it into USB via the [FT230XQ](https://github.com/CougsInSpace/Resources/blob/master/SupplierDocuments/FTDI/FT230X_USB-UARTBridge.pdf) IC.

An RC time constant of 1 ms was added on to the RESET pin of the FT230XQ to ensure that the power supply to that pin has enough time to reach its full steady-state value before the chip begins to function. This time constant was achieved using a 10 kΩ resistor and a 100 nF capacitor.

The ferrite bead shown between VCC of the USB adapter and VCC of the FT230XQ was used to filter out high frequencies. Additional shunt capacitors were also added around the ferrite bead for further filtering purposes.

Other than what has been mentioned above, the typical application schematic for the FT230XQ was used for designing the UART-USB portion of the umbilical.

# Testing