

This document details the +X  
panel design

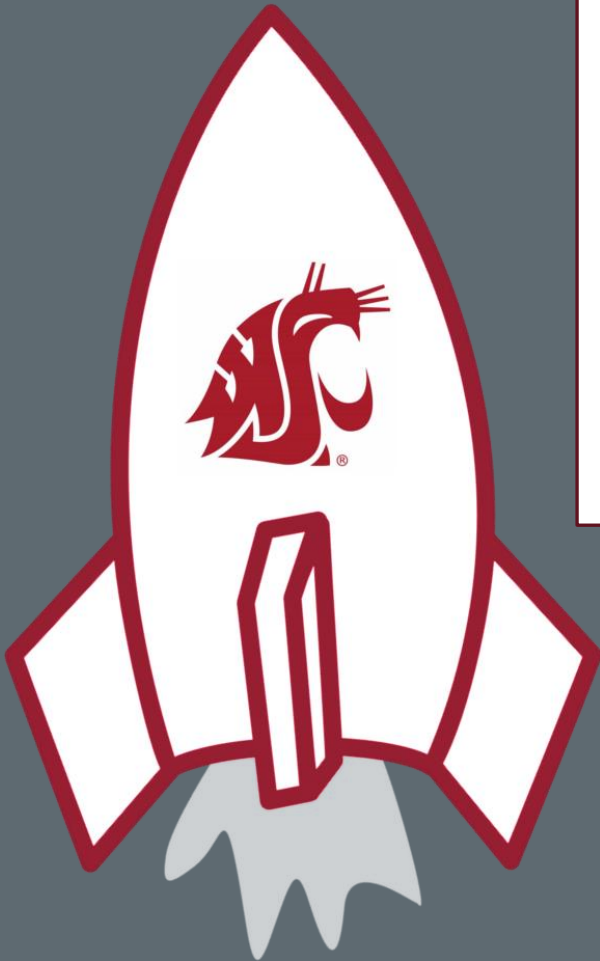
# +X Panel

Design Document

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# 1 Introduction

This document details the design of the +X panel printed circuit board. It explains how the +X Panel schematic meets all requirements.

## 1.1 Functions

The +X panel is responsible for the following:

- Bi-directional low gain antenna for communicating with the ground station (with deployment mechanism)
- GPS Patch Antenna
- Photodiode sensor for ADCS

## 1.2 Requirements

The system requirements can be viewed [here](#).

## 2 Detailed Description

This section references the +X Panel [schematic](#). Page numbers will be listed and may have coordinates listed (number and letter combination found around the frame).

### 2.1 Functional Block Diagram

The block diagram can be found on the first page of the schematic.

#### 2.1.1 Low-Gain Antenna

The low-gain antenna will be deployed via high-power resistors burning through a monofilament. This is referenced in the schematic as the Antenna Deploy Release. Once deployed, the low-gain antenna will be used to transmit/receive data from the ground station. Transmission from this antenna will consist of lower speed data transfers to the ground. Larger transmissions, such as sending images, will be handled by the high-gain antenna on the -Z panel.

#### 2.1.2 GPS Patch Antenna

The GPS antenna<sup>1</sup> will be used to receive GPS information for the attitude control ([ADCS](#)) subsystem.

#### 2.1.3 Photodiode Sensor

The +X panel board will contain one photodiode sensor which will be used to send data pertaining to the position of the sun to the ADCS subsystem via I<sup>2</sup>C.

## 2.2 Schematic

### 2.2.1 Photodiode

The photodiode<sup>2</sup> can be found on page 2 of the schematic. There is one photodiode on the face of the +X panel which will have data sent to the avionics board via I<sup>2</sup>C from an analog-to-digital converter (ADC)<sup>3</sup>. This particular photodiode has a spectral sensitivity of  $6.3 \text{ nA/lx}$  and the expected illuminance is on the order of  $< 1 \text{ Mlx}$ . This makes the expected voltage drop across the load resistor about  $0.9 \text{ V}$ .

### 2.2.2 Low – Gain Antenna

The low-gain antenna is located on page 3 of the schematic. This antenna will be used to receive data from the ground station as well as to transmit smaller data packages such as telemetry data. This antenna will interface with the

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<sup>1</sup> [GPS Antenna](#) Document

<sup>2</sup> [Photodiode](#) Document

<sup>3</sup> [ADC](#) Document

communications board via a coaxial cable. The antenna has a length of 357 mm, an impedance of  $50\Omega$ , a gain of 2.15 dB, and has a linear polarization. The antenna will also be deployed using a thermal knife, also shown on page 3 of the schematic. The thermal knife will consist of two 1 Watt resistors which will be used to burn through a monofilament, thus releasing the antenna. The power for the thermal knife will be provided by the EPS.

### 2.2.3 GPS Patch Antenna

The GPS patch antenna can be found on page 3 of the schematic. The antenna will be connected to the avionics board via a coaxial cable. This will be used to send GPS data to the attitude control subsystem for locational purposes. This antenna is 25mmx25mm with a thickness of 4 mm. The antenna has an impedance of  $50\Omega$ , a center frequency of  $1575\text{ MHz} \pm 3\text{ MHz}$ , a bandwidth of 10 MHz for -10 dB, and right-hand circular polarization.

## 2.3 Board

The board shall be double-layered with 1 oz copper and ENIG finish.

### 2.3.1 Layout Constraints

Unless specified in the following subsections, all signals shall use the default parameters specified below. Signals in the following subsections do not include their sense signals unless specified. Trace width can be broken if a trace needs to bottleneck down to a pin, the bottleneck shall be minimized.

Trace Width:	0.2 mm
Vias:	0.3 mm, unlimited count
Separation:	0.2 mm
Length:	Unlimited

Devices with specific placement and routing considerations are noted in the schematic, see "CAD Note".

#### 2.3.1.1 *I<sup>2</sup>C-I2C\_[SDA\_ADCS, SCL\_ADCS]*

Length:	Each node shall be length matched $\pm 1.0\text{ mm}$
Stubs:	< 10.0 mm

#### 2.3.1.2 *RFTraces*

Relative Dielectric Constant:	4.2
Track Width:	1.5 mm
Gap Width:	0.5 mm
Dielectric Thickness:	0.9 mm
Effective Dielectric Constant:	2.931
Characteristic Impedance:	49.76 $\Omega$

### 3 Testing