

LULEÅ UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract

Surveillance and control has come a long way the last years. Every new mobile phone, most cars and smart watches have a GPS tracing device built in to it. Today it is hard to go anywhere without there beeing some sort of way of finding you. The art of finding has been around for a long time and one company that have taken the tracking aspect to the next step is Followit. For over 40 years they have built different types of GPS and radio transmitters to keep track of everything from small animals like hares and dogs to big elephants. They also got tracking solutions for vehicles like trucks and excavators.

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1 Acronyms

1. **2S** Two cells in Series *Glossary: 2S*
2. **ADC** Analog-to-digital converter *Glossary: ADC*
3. **API** Application Programming Interface *Glossary: API*
4. **CAD** Computer-aided design *Glossary: CAD*
5. **DRC** Design Rule Check *Glossary: DRC*
6. **ERC** Electronic Rule Check *Glossary: ERC*
7. **GPIO** General Purpose Input Output *Glossary: GPIO*
8. **GPS** Global Positioning System *Glossary: GPS*
9. **I²C** Inter-Integrated Circuit *Glossary: I²C*
10. **IC** Integrated Circuit *Glossary: IC*
11. **IMU** Inertial Measurement Unit 3, *Glossary: IMU*
12. **JTAG** Joint Test Action Group 4, *Glossary: JTAG*
13. **LDO** Low-dropout regulator 3, *Glossary: LDO*
14. **LED** Light-emitting diode *Glossary: LED*
15. **LGA** Land Grid Array *Glossary: LGA*
16. **LIB** Battery Management System *Glossary: LIB*
17. **MCU** Microcontroller Unit 3, 4, *Glossary: MCU*
18. **NAME** Personal Computer *Glossary: PC*
19. **NMEA** National Marine Electronics Association standard *Glossary: NMEA*
20. **PCB** Printed Circuit Board 2, 6, 10, 11, *Glossary: PCB*
21. **PNG** Portable Network Graphics *Glossary: PNG*
22. **PTC** Positive Temperature Coefficient *Glossary: PTC*
23. **PWB** Printed Wire Board *Glossary: PWB*
24. **RTC** Real time clock 3, *Glossary: RTC*

- 25. SEK** Swedish Krona *Glossary:* SEK
- 26. SMD** Surface Mount Device *Glossary:* SMD
- 27. SPI** Serial Peripheral Interface *Glossary:* SPI
- 28. ST** STMicroelectronics 7, *Glossary:* ST
- 29. SWD** Serial Wire Debug *Glossary:* SWD
- 30. TI** Texas Instruments Inc. *Glossary:* TI
- 31. ToF** Time of Flight *Glossary:* ToF
- 32. USB** Universal Serial Bus *Glossary:* USB
- 33. via** vertical interconnect access *Glossary:* VIA

2 Glossary

- 34. IMU** Inertial Measurement Units (IMUs) are integrated circuits that can measure acceleration, rotational velocity and magnetic field strength. 3
- 35. JTAG** JTAG is an industry standard for verifying designs and testing printed circuit boards after manufacture. 4
- 36. LDO** A low-dropout regulator is a DC linear voltage regulator that can regulate the output voltage even when the supply voltage is very close to the output voltage. 3
- 37. MCU** A Microcontroller Unit (MCU) is a single computer chip designed for embedded applications. 3
- 38. RTC** A Real time clock is an IC that is used to measure time even when the main device is off. 3
- 39. ST** STMicroelectronics (ST) is a French-Italian multinational electronics and semiconductor manufacturer. 7

3 Introduction

This is not a new area of products for Followit, they have made radio sending units for over four decades now. When new and improved technology arrives each and every year you need to make new products to have the latest most efficient and effective systems. Every generation of a component will most likely have a smaller physical size, have more advanced features and draw less power than the previous one. They want to make a new unit. Customers have been asking for a simple, small and cheap radio unit from the company to complement their more advanced and powerful GPS based products. With this type of product they could produce them in a larger number and get gain new sale territories. By having such small product it can be used in new areas that they never could before. The smaller the animal you want to track, the smaller equipment you could strap to them. This is one of the reasons that this product is so sought for in the business.

To get to the point of making the actual PCB a thorough analysis of the components and their connections needs to be made. Firstly the datasheets are considered for an understanding of the component itself and the required connections for this particular implementation. Both power and data is connected and there might also be some peripherals connections and chip selection that needs to be considered.

By writing a simple code the function of each individual part can be tested. In some cases the component needs to be initialized in a specific way or it needs some other special attention which might require additional connections than it firstly seemed. With all the specified components connected together a program is made to show all the functions and that they work as intended.

4 Functionality

The product is constructed with a number of components, which all have a central role of the final product. They can all be seen in Figure 1. A list of the major components and their function can be seen below

- Microcontroller Unit (MCU): The central part of any integrated system, handles all the calculations and the program code.
- Radio: All the communications with the rest of the world will be handled by the radio, sending on the VHF and UHF band.
- Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU): Movement detection is measured with a accelerometer, this to determine if the unit is in motion or laying still.
- Low-dropout regulator (LDO): A Low-dropout regulator can supply the system with a smoother voltage because no switching is actually taking place.
- Hall sensor: The hall sensor is used as a switch for the system by sensing if a magnet is nearby and then turning off the circuit.
- Real time clock (RTC): A real time clock is important to acquire data at a specific set time, it is important that the clock is exact over the whole life of the product.

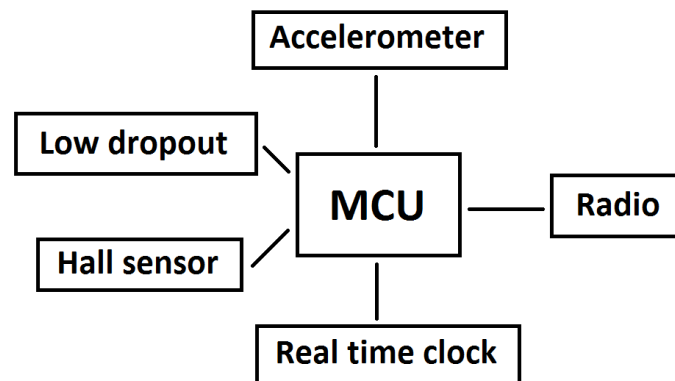


Figure 1: The prototype connection

Source: Aurthor

Each of the components in this project is carefully chosen to get the functionality and effect that the company is after. To ensure the system works as intended the company have acquired development boards to each of the components. Every components needs to be tested to ensure their individual functionality. Each development board is connected to the micro controllers board. First off the glsmcu have to be set up in a correct way with all it parameters and then the other components could be connected and initilized one after another. The whole connection can be seen in ??.

The MCU can dtad

4.1 MCU

The MCU used for this project is a processor type that is used by this company many times before and has been chosen to this project for its small size, low power draw, sufficient connections and features.

4.1.1 Power

The processor can be determined to have these many connections and enough functionality. And by choosing between three different variants the chosen chip is the pic18lf46k22[5]. The processor do not start up on it own, much consideration needs in making right initialization and configure it right. Powering it is done by connecting the VDD pin to the power net. The

4.1.2 Connections

In start of every microcontroller the processor have to be programmed. This is done on the processor by a principle called In Circuit programming[]. Here the most common implementation is the Joint Test Action Group (JTAG), where the all the programming and debugging is done through a standardized interface. The approach is different on this MCU, here three pin's is used to program the device. The first one is the "PGC" which is the clock signal for the In-Circuit Debugger and In-Circuit Serial Programming. This is done with the use of And that is by connetue

4.1.3 Software implementation

4.2 Accelerometer

The component used is a 3-axis, ultra-low-powera and high performance accelerometer from ST[6].

4.2.1 Power

Two voltage connections is apperent on this device, one which is called VDD and the other is called VDD-IO.

4.2.2 Connections

In the registers

4.2.3 Software implementation

4.3 Radio

4.3.1 Power

4.3.2 Connections

In the registers

4.3.3 Software implementation

Radio Chip Waking Up First, the radio is in the off state. After the SDN pin is pulled low, the radio wakes up and performs a Power on. Reset which takes a maximum of 6 ms (900 μ s typical at room temperature) until the chip is ready to receive commands on the SPI bus. The GPIO1 pin goes high when the radio is ready for receiving SPI commands. During the reset period, the radio cannot accept any SPI commands.

5 Schematics

To the PCB a schematic over the complete system has to be constructed. This is built by noting all the connections that were determined in earlier chapter.

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Appendices

A Large Figures

B Lists

B.1 Bill of Materials: Main PCB

Main Board Components	Package	Quantity
<i>Capacitors:</i>		
18p	0805	2
100n	0805	21
1u	0805	2
2.2u	0805	1
4.7u	0805	4
10u	Electrolytic SMD 5x5.3	6
<i>Resistors:</i>		
220	0805	1
1k	0805	2
1k	potentiometer	2

B.2 Bill of Materials: Battery Management PCB

Battery Management Circuit	Package	Quantity
30.1k	0603	1
32.4k	0603	2
Power P-MOS	SOT-23	1

The project; complete with all software code, the application, hardware files and more, can be found online in the github-repo:

<https://github.com/Jurriz/VHF-Unit>

