

CANSAT EDUCATION

Prof. Alim Rüstem Aslan & Barış Beynek
& Onur Öztekin

Istanbul Technical University
Space System Design and Testing Laboratory

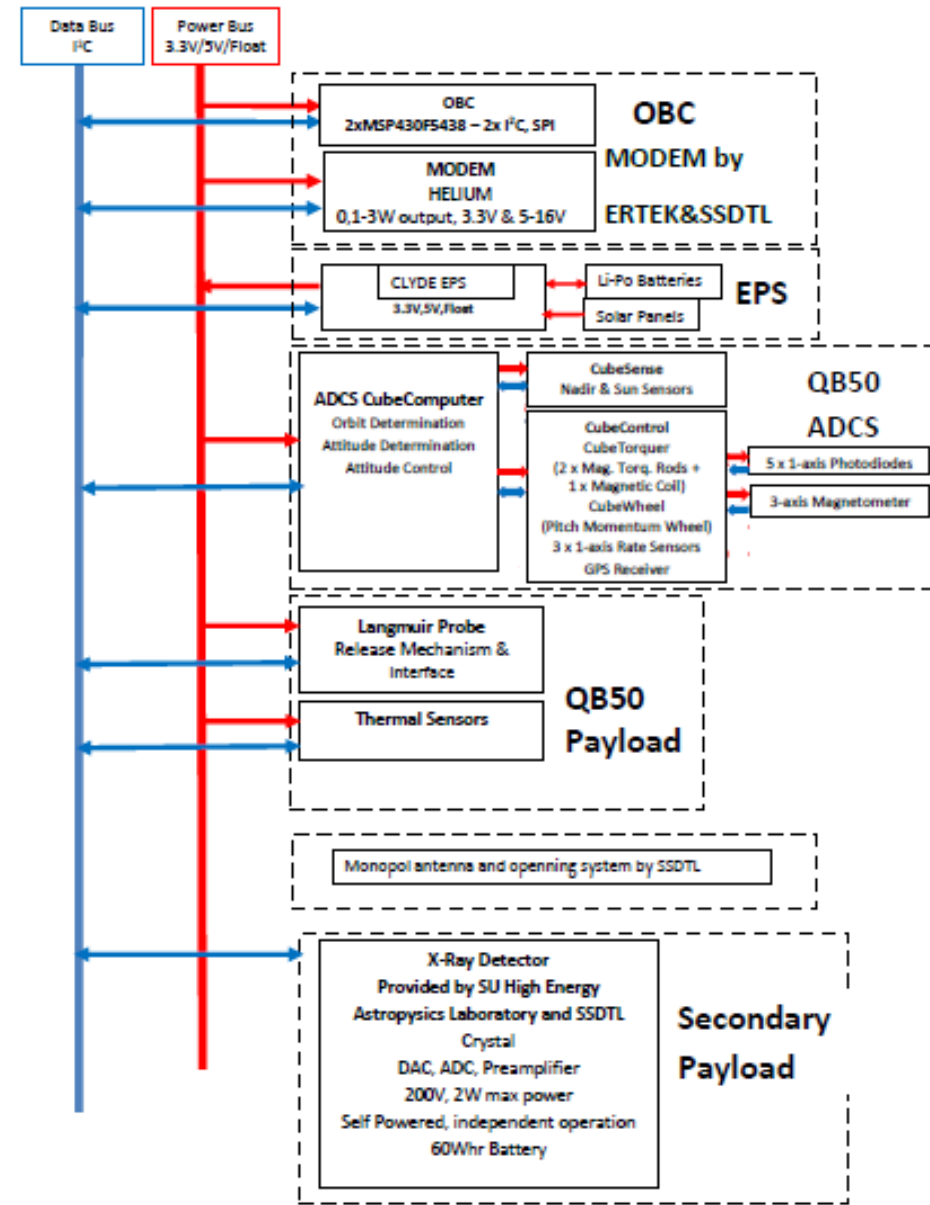
- What is a CanSat?
- CanSat Subsystems and components
- Arduin IDE
- Blink code test with ESP32
- How to use breadboard
- Pressure & altitude measurement
- Angular rates and acceleration measurement
- Magnetic field measurement
- Storing collected data on SD card
- Using buzzer
- Position accusation with GPS receiver.
- Receive data from CanSat to ground station.
- Using Camera
- Integrating the CanSat on a prototype board.
- Flight
- Reports (Mass Budget), Graphs(Temp, Press, Altitude, etc)
- Optional! Write your own ground station.

What is required for this course?

- At least 2 laptop for every team.
- Internet connection for all laptops
- Everyone should participate to handson work
- Work as a team
- Be careful with soldering iron

Wiring Diagram of an Example Satellite

Relationship between the subsystems



Architecture of On-Board Systems

Hardware Design Flow

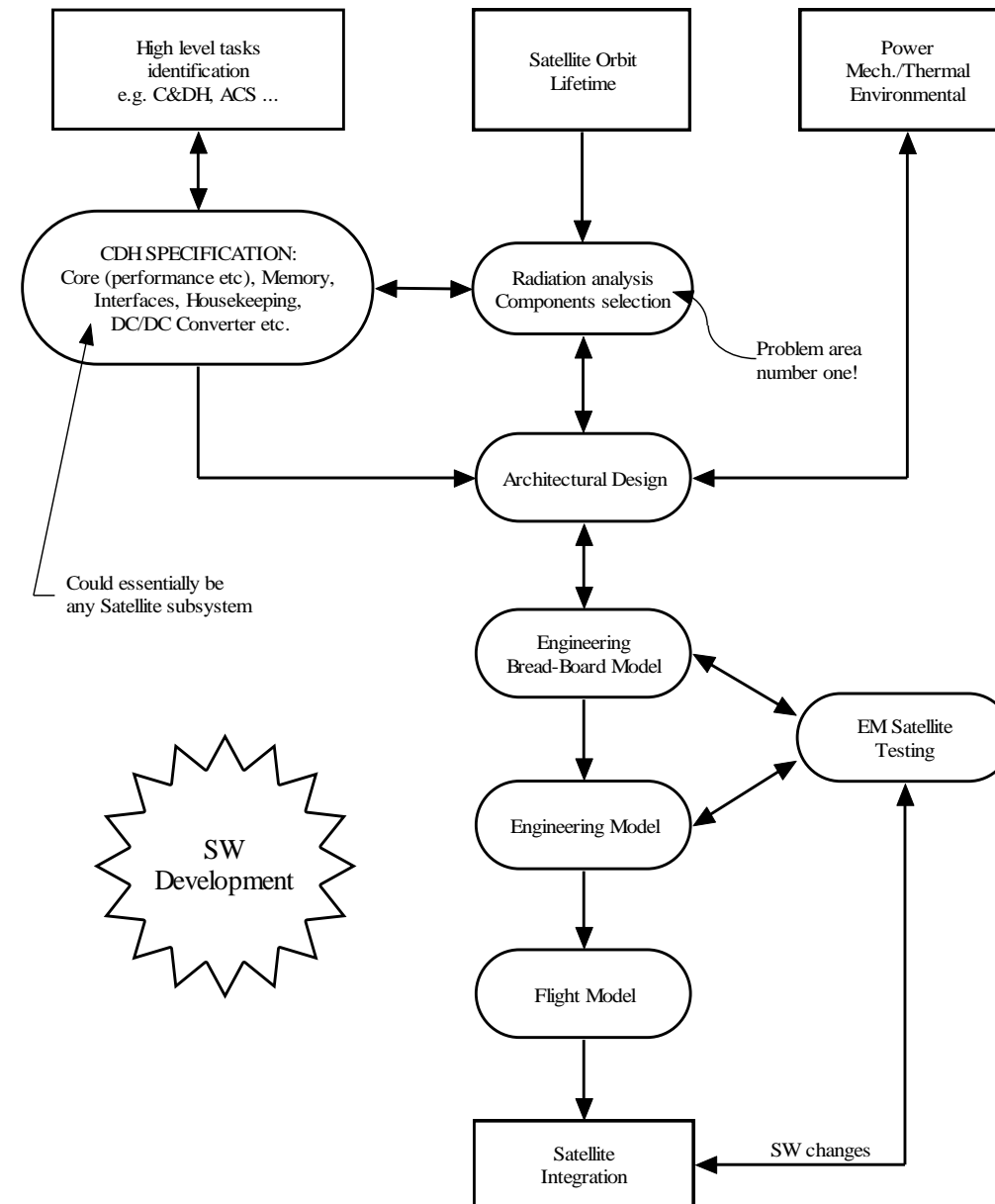
HW design, step-by-step

- Input

- High level tasks
- Radiation environment (given the orbit, lifetime and epoch)
- Max power, mass, envelope etc.
- External interface requirements
 - Power and data

- Output

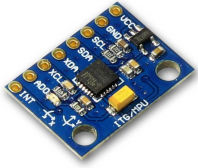
- Specification
- Component selection
- Architectural design
- Detailed design



CANSAT Product Tree

ADCS

MPU 6050
(Accelerometer,
Angular Rate
Sensor)



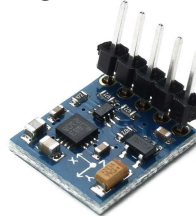
GY-NEO6MV2 GPS
Module



BMP 180
Barometer

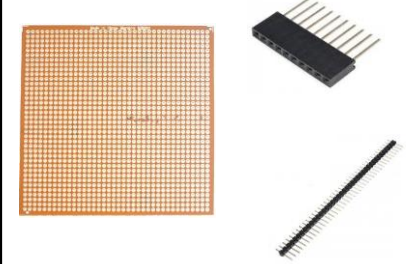


HMC5883
(QMC)
Magnetometer



STRUCTURE

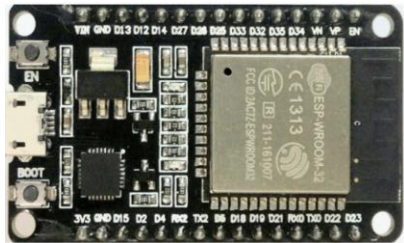
Prototype Board and
Connectors



Data Bus
I²C, SPI, USART

Power Bus
3.3V/Battery

OBC-COM



ESP32 OBC-COM

- WiFi Module
- Embedded Antenna

Buzzer Board



SD Card Adapter & Storage Unit



EPS

9v Battery and Cable



Switch



Payload



USB TTL Conv. & Camera Board

- Xtensa®32-bit LX6 microprocessor
- 240 MHz CPU Frequency
- 520 kB SRAM
- 4 MB Flash
- Operation temperature -40 ° C - 125 ° C
- 3.3V Logic
- ADC (16), SPI (2), I2C (1), UART (1), PWM (32), SDIO (50 Mhz)
- WiFi Transceiver 802.11BGN HT40
- -98 dBm minimum sensitivity
- 150Mbps maximum transfer speed
- Wifi Range up to 500m
- Has embedded antenna
- Frequency Range 2.4Ghz to 2.5Ghz



POWER
GND
Serial Pin
Analog Pin
Control
Physical Pin
Port Pin
Touch Pin
DAC Pin



- I2C
- SPI
- UART

ESP32 CAM Module

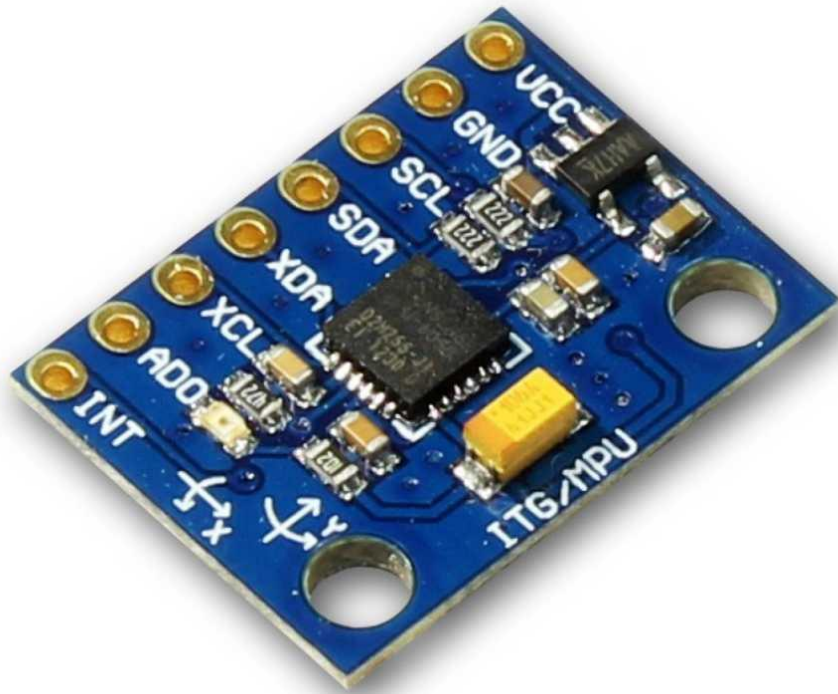
ESP32-CAM board specifications:

- Wireless Module- ESP32-S WiFi 802.11 b/g/n
- 32Mbit SPI flash, 4MBit PSRAM
- External Storage – micro SD card slot up to 4GB
- Camera
 - OV2640 sensor
 - Image Format – JPEG(OV2640 support only), BMP, grayscale
 - LED flash light
- Power Consumption
 - Flash LED off – 180mA @ 5V
 - Flash LED on to maximum brightness- 310mA @ 5V
 - Deep-sleep – 6mA @ 5V min.
 - Modem-sleep – 20mA @ 5V min.
 - Light-sleep – 6.7mA @ 5V min.
- Dimensions – 40.5 x 27 x 4.5 mm
- Weight- 10 grams
- Temperature Range – Operating: -20 °C ~ 85 °C; storage: -40 °C ~ 90 °C @ < 90%RH

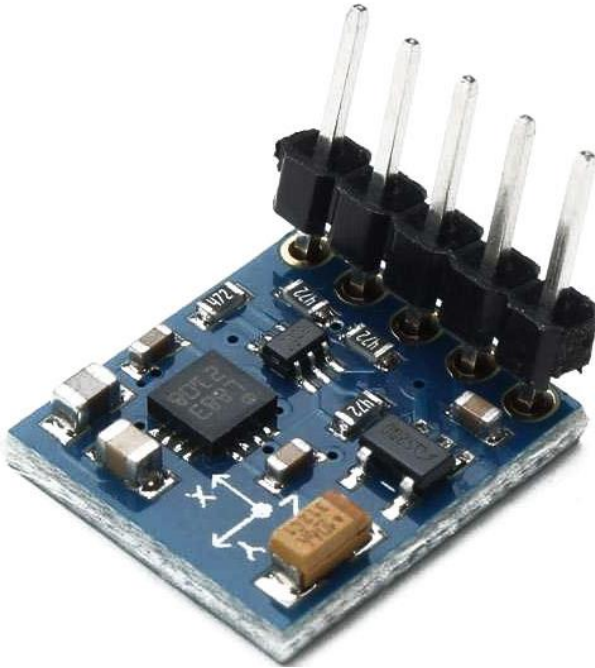




- Dimensions: 21mm x 18mm
- 1.8V - 3.6V Supply Bus
- Low Power Consumption- 1Hz'de 0.5uA
- I2C Interface
- Calibrated
- Pressure Scale: 300hPa - 1100hPa (+ 9000m - -500m)



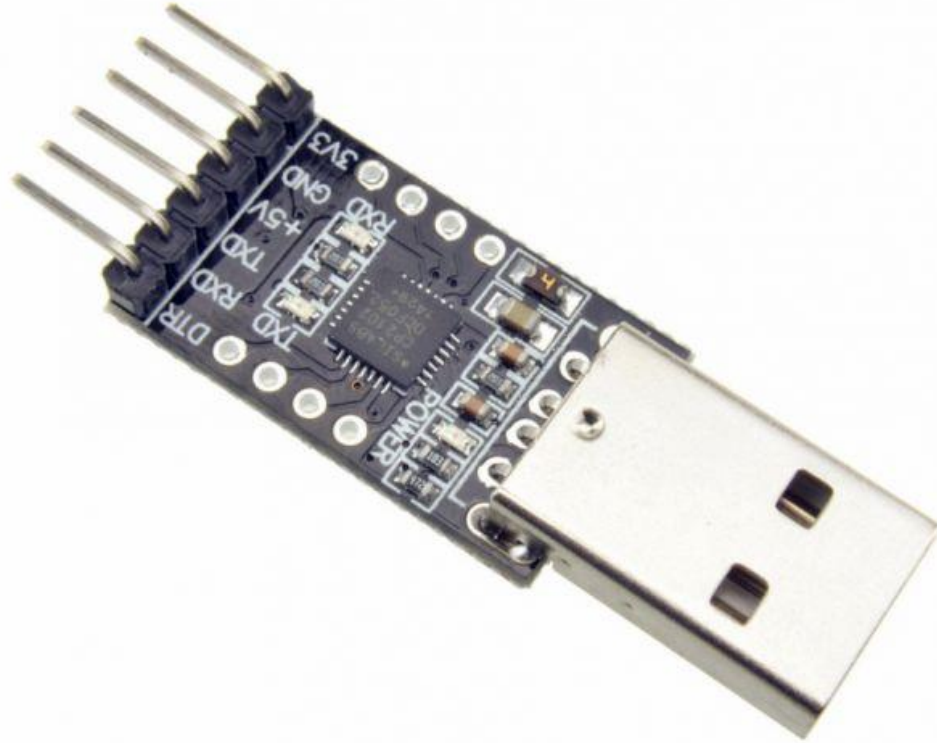
- MPU-6050 (3-axis Gyroscope+ 3-axis accelerometer)
- Power Input: 3.3V – 5V
- I2C protocol
- Measurement scale for angular rate: 250 500 1000 2000 ° / s
- Measurement scale for accelerometer: 2 4 8 16g



- Input Voltage: 3.3V -5V
- I2C protocol
- Measurement Scale: $\pm 1,3-8$ Gauss
- Board Dimensions: 14x13mm

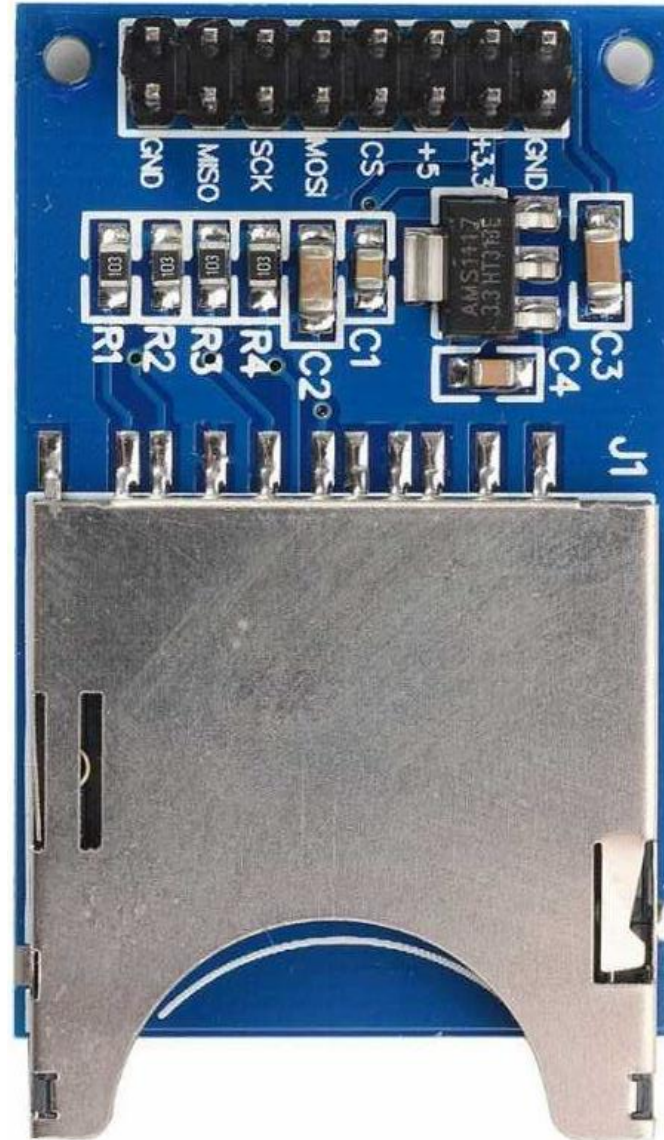
<https://pdf.direnc.net/upload/hmc5883l-3-axis-digital-compass-ic.pdf>

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qSMR_wpKw_oKWemaDICTBbArQjQ5hMzj/view



- Used for uploading code to the ESP32 Camera Module
- USB TTL Converter
- Used for logic 3.3V and 5V

- Works with 5V
- Used to store collected sensor data



- 16-32 GB Storage





- Voltage: 3.3V
- Size: 36mm * 24mm
- interface: UART



- 3.3V – 5V operating voltage
- Makes noise when supplied with power.
- It is used for to find the CanSat after landing



- Voltage: 9V
- Supply power to CanSat during Flight.

- Used for cut the power from battery to CanSat.



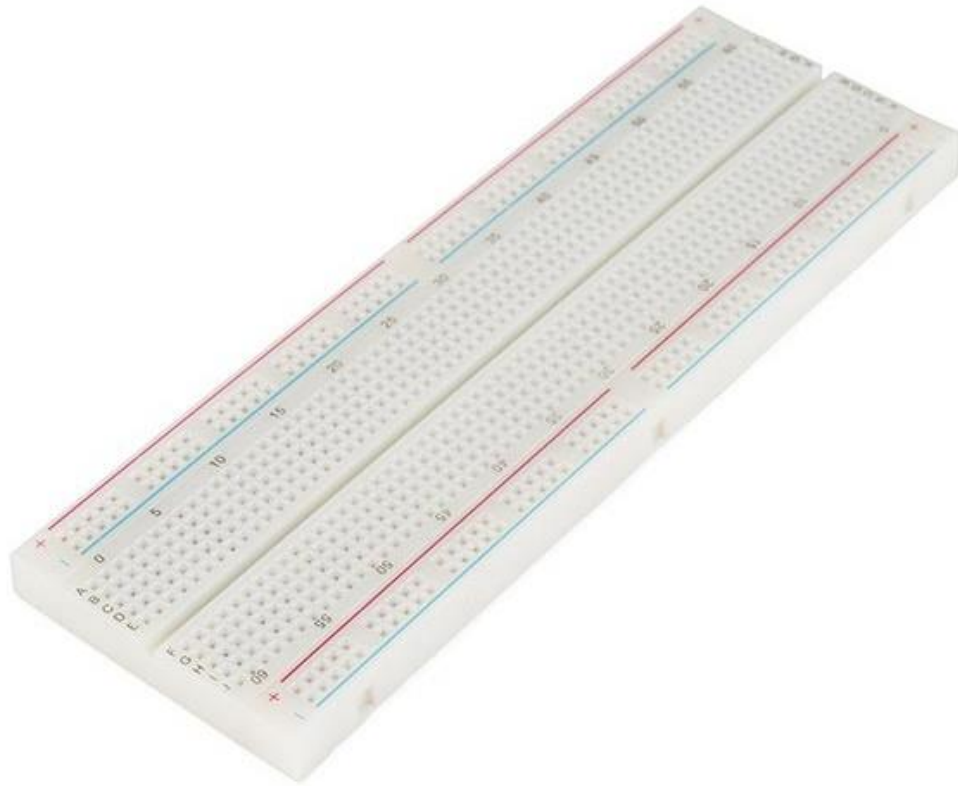
Cabling for prototype board.

Jumper cable will not be used for cabling.

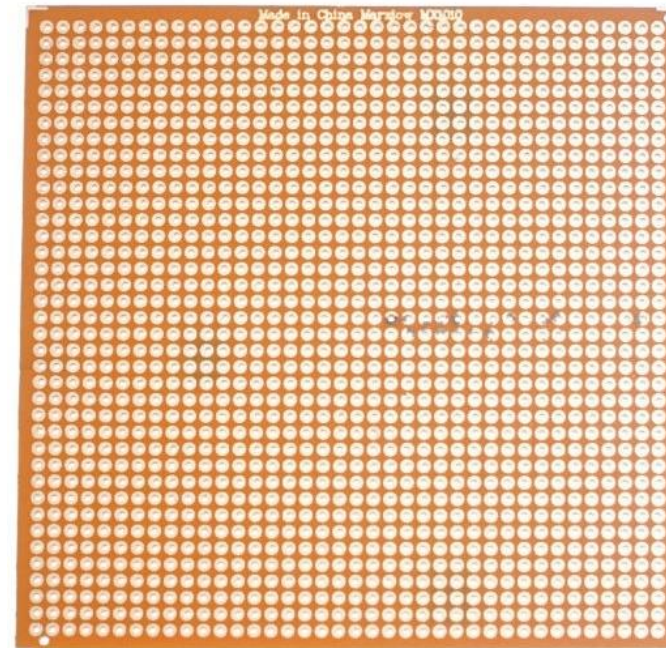


- Soldering wire for connecting components on Prototype Board with a soldering Iron.

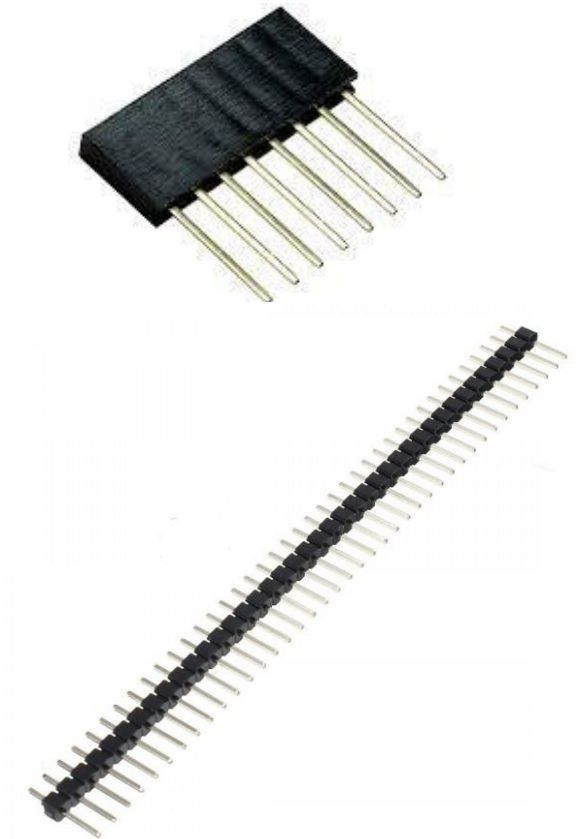




BreadBoard



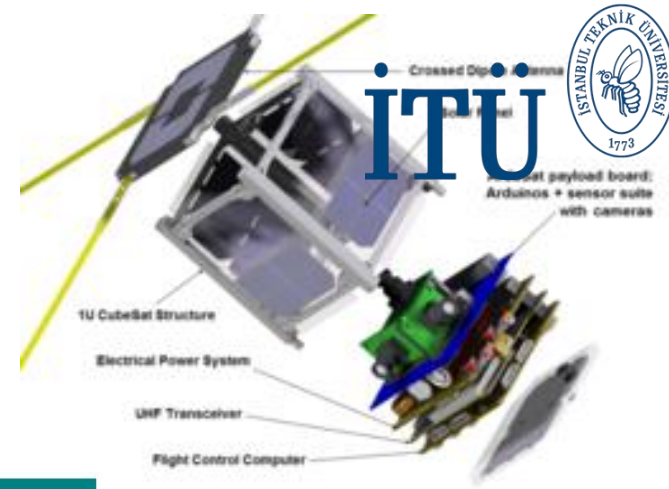
Prototype Board



Connectors

- Jumper cables are used for connect the sensors and ESP32 on breadboard.
- We have these types;
 - Male-Male
 - Female-Male
 - Female-Female





Download the Arduino IDE



Arduino IDE 2.3.1

The new major release of the Arduino IDE is faster and even more powerful! In addition to a more modern editor and a more responsive interface it features autocompletion, code navigation, and even a live debugger.

For more details, please refer to the [Arduino IDE 2.0 documentation](#).

Nightly builds with the latest bugfixes are available through the section below.

SOURCE CODE

The Arduino IDE 2.0 is open source and its source code is hosted on [GitHub](#).

DOWNLOAD OPTIONS

Windows Win 10 and newer, 64 bits

Windows MSI installer

Windows ZIP file

Linux AppImage 64 bits (X86-64)

Linux ZIP file 64 bits (X86-64)

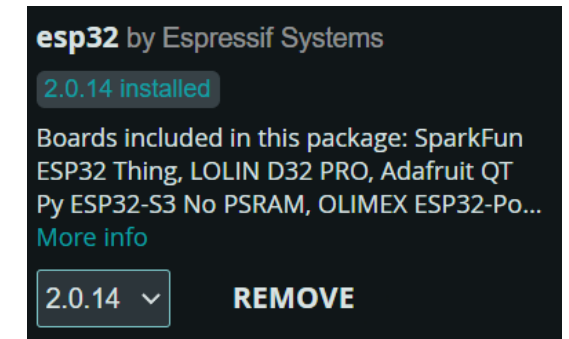
macOS Intel, 10.14: "Catalina" or newer, 64 bits

macOS Apple Silicon, 11: "Big Sur" or newer, 64 bits

[Release Notes](#)

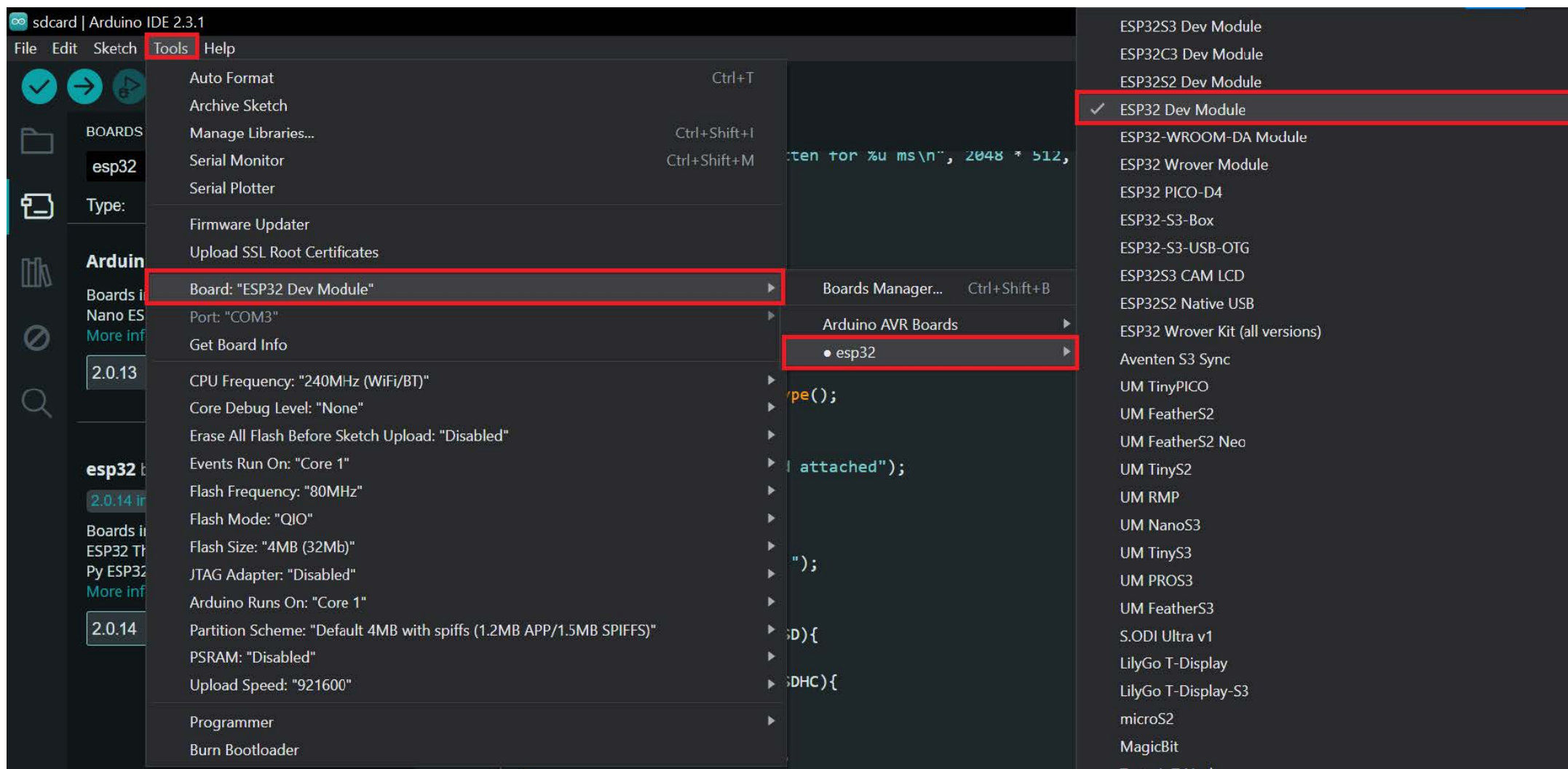
- ArduSat

- Go to File/Preferences
- Paste the link to the Additional Boards Manager URLs:
- `https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package_esp32_index.json`
- Click OK
- Go to Board Manager (Tools/Board/Board Manager)
- Install "esp32 by Espressif Systems"
- `beynek@itu.edu.tr`

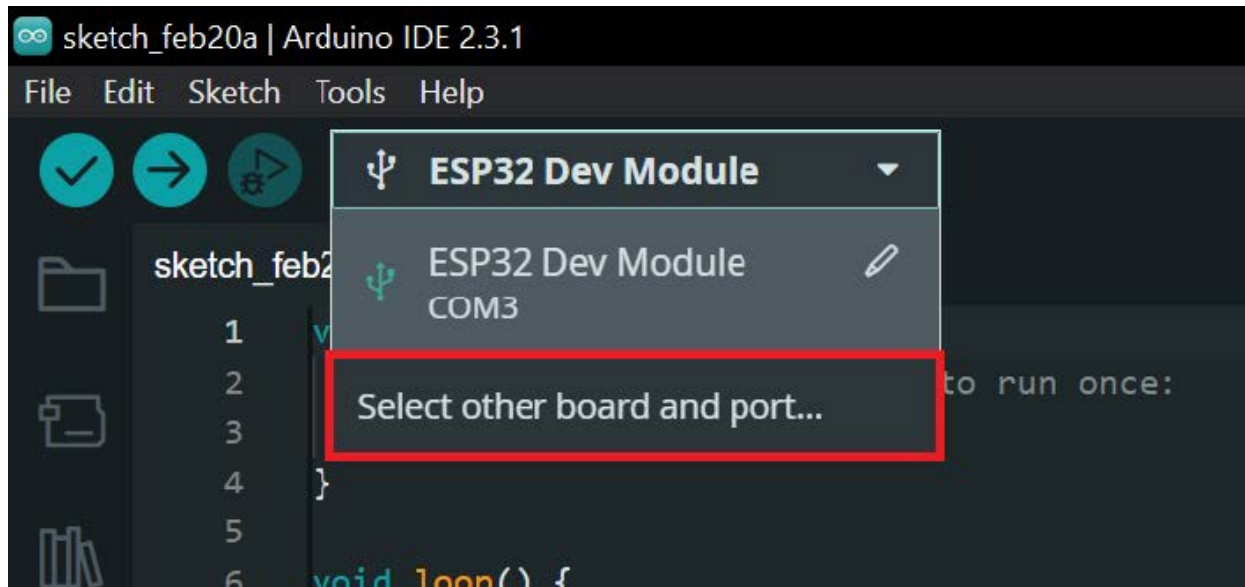


`https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package_esp32_index.json`

- Your setttings should look like this.



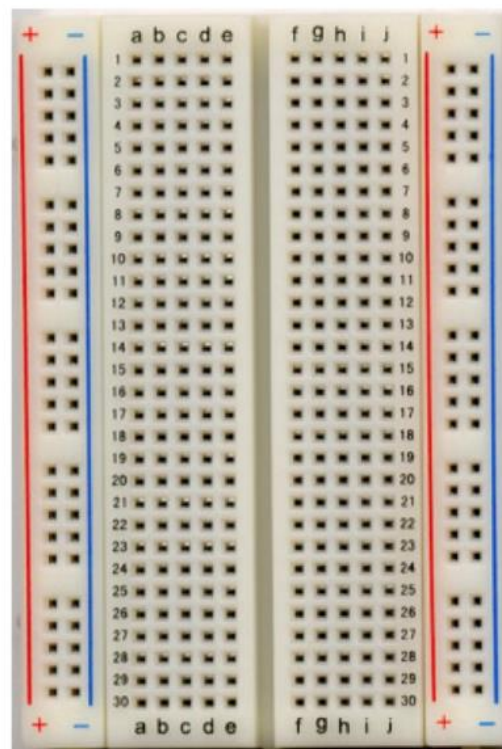
- Choose the port that ESP32 is connected and choose ESP32 Dev Module for that port.



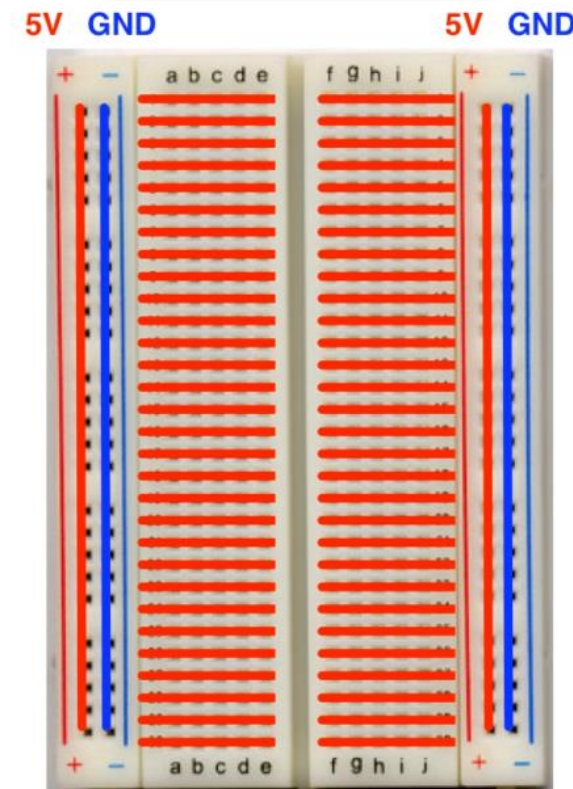
- If port cannot be seen, CP210x driver might be missing. You can download the driver from:
- <https://www.silabs.com/developers/usb-to-uart-bridge-vcp-drivers?tab=downloads>

- Why Use BreadBoards ?
- An electronics breadboard (as opposed to the type on which sandwiches are made) is actually referring to a **solderless breadboard**.
- These are great units for making temporary circuits and prototyping, and they require absolutely no soldering. (Pluggable)

Breadboard (photo)



Breadboard (schematic)



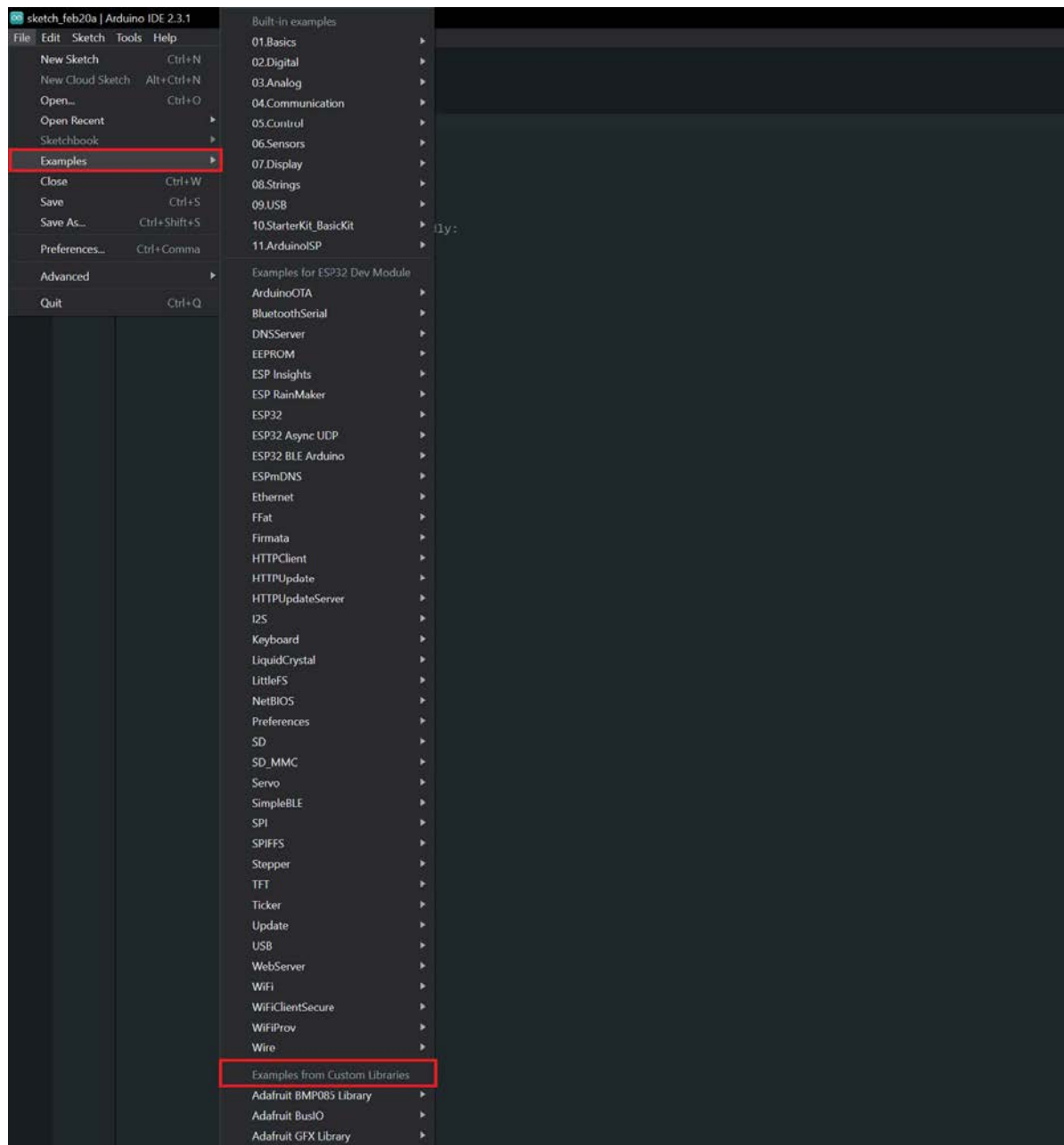
- Upload: File/Examples/Basics/Blink
- Led is connected to pin D2

```
int LED_BUILTIN = 2;
// the setup function runs once when you press reset or power the board
void setup() {
    // initialize digital pin LED_BUILTIN as an output.
    pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
}

// the loop function runs over and over again forever
void loop() {
    digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
    delay(1000);                      // wait for a second
    digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW);  // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
    delay(1000);                      // wait for a second
}
```

- Copy and Paste the libraries that we provided to the location below.
- C:\Users\"UserName"\Documents\Arduino\libraries

CHECK LIBRARIES



- Pressure
- Temperature
- Altitude (Seal Level)



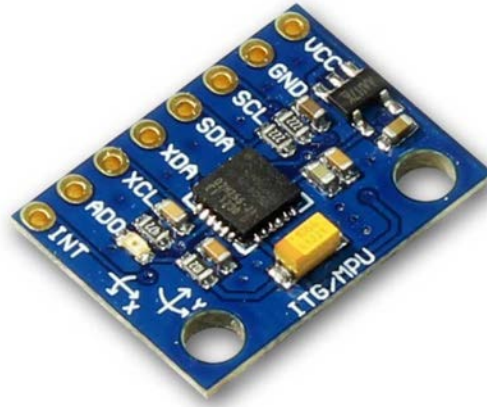
Pin Definition

BMP180-----ESP32

GND-----> GND
3.3V-----> 3.3V
SCL-----> D22
SDA-----> D21

Name	Date modified	Type
1.BLINK	14.07.2022 23:58	File folder
2.BMP	15.07.2022 00:10	File folder
3.BMP_MPU	15.07.2022 00:13	File folder
4.BMP_MPU_HMC	15.07.2022 00:17	File folder
5.BMP_MPU_HMC_SD	15.07.2022 00:45	File folder
6.BMP_MPU_HMC_SD_BUZ	15.07.2022 01:39	File folder
7.BMP_MPU_HMC_SD_BUZ_GPS	15.07.2022 02:00	File folder
8.BMP_MPU_HMC_SD_BUZ_GPS_COM	15.07.2022 02:54	File folder
9.BMP_MPU_HMC_SD_BUZ_GPS_COM_CAM	15.07.2022 00:20	File folder

- Acceleration
- Angular Acceleration



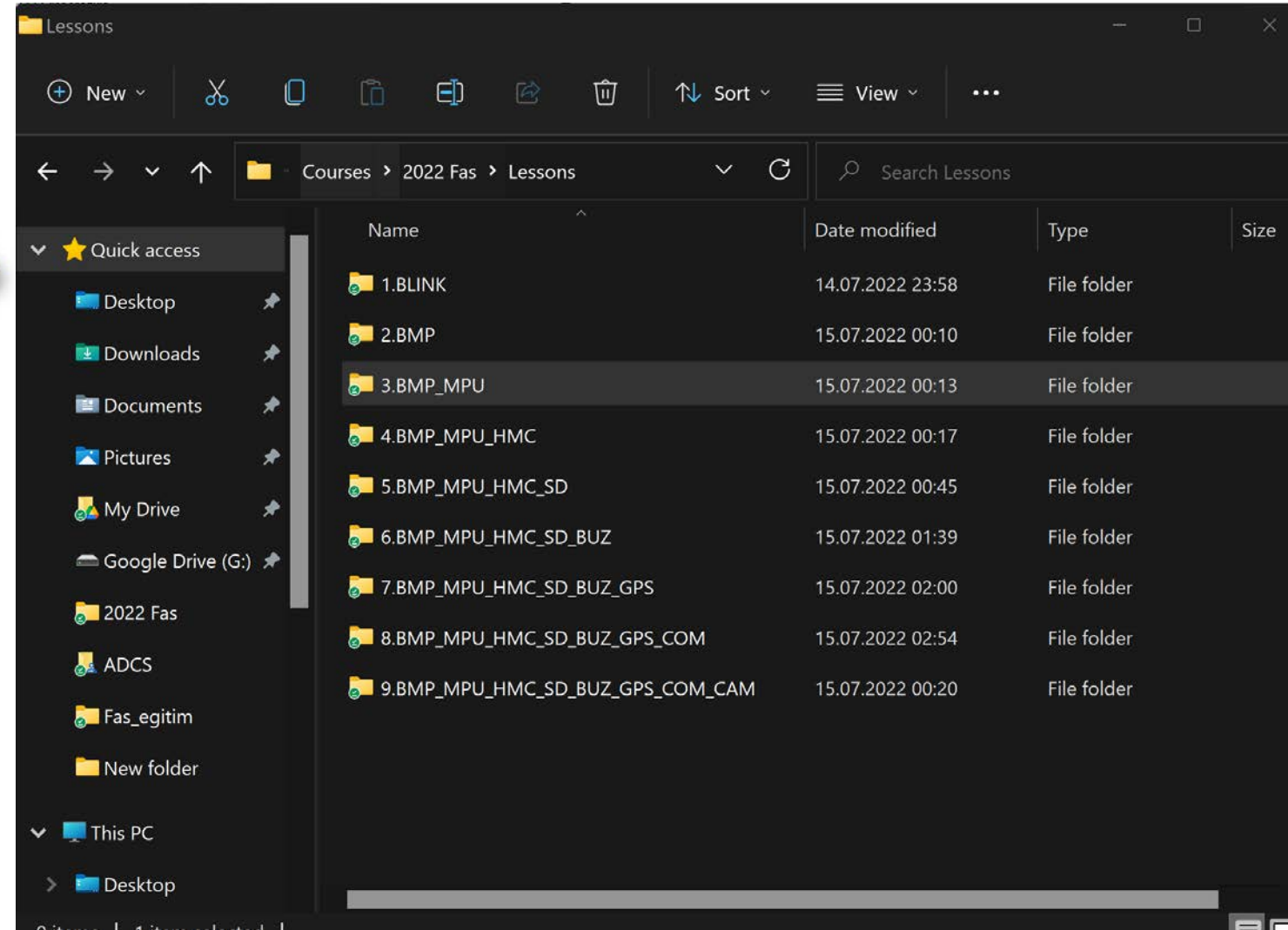
MPU6050-----ESP32

GND----->GND

3.3V----->3.3V

SCL----->D22

SDA----->D21



- Magnetic Field 3 Axis
- Magnetic North (Compass)



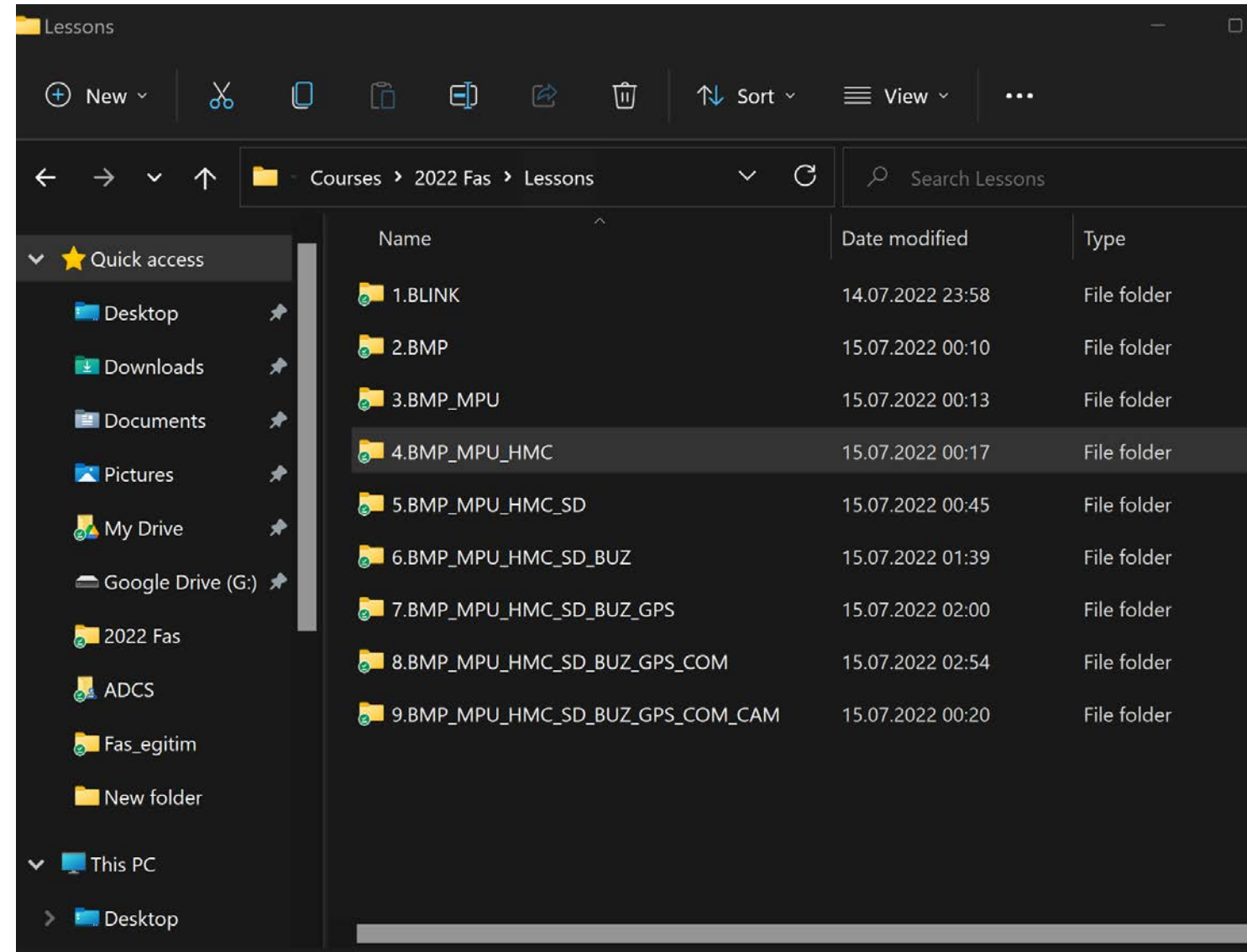
HMC5883L-----ESP32

GND----->GND

3.3V----->3.3V

SCL----->D22

SDA----->D21



- Store Sensor Data



SD Card-----ESP32

GND----->GND

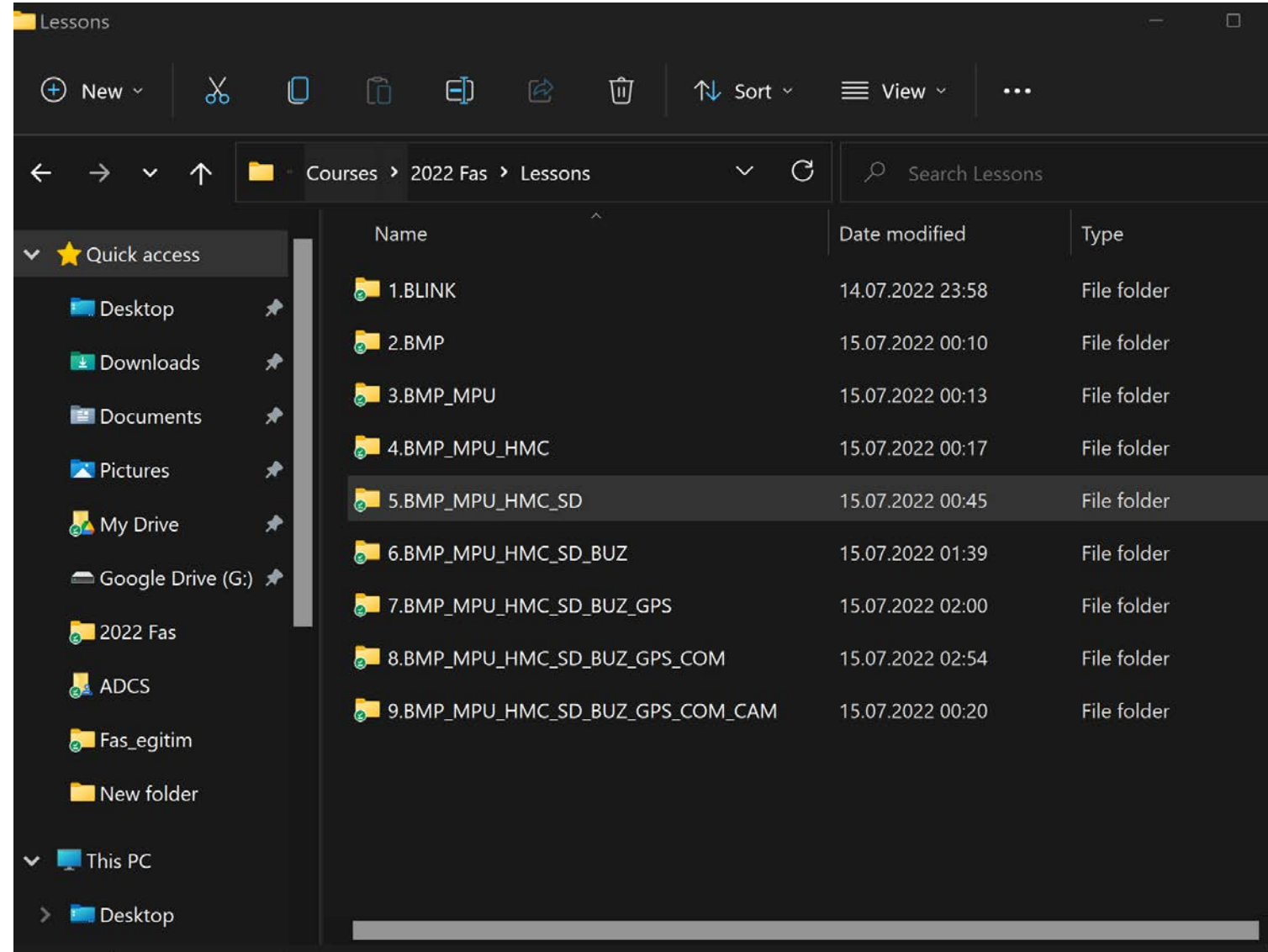
3.3V----->3.3V

CS----->D5

MOSI----->D23

SCK----->D18

MISO----->D19



- Used for to ease to find the CanSat after landing.
- Beacons on satellite.

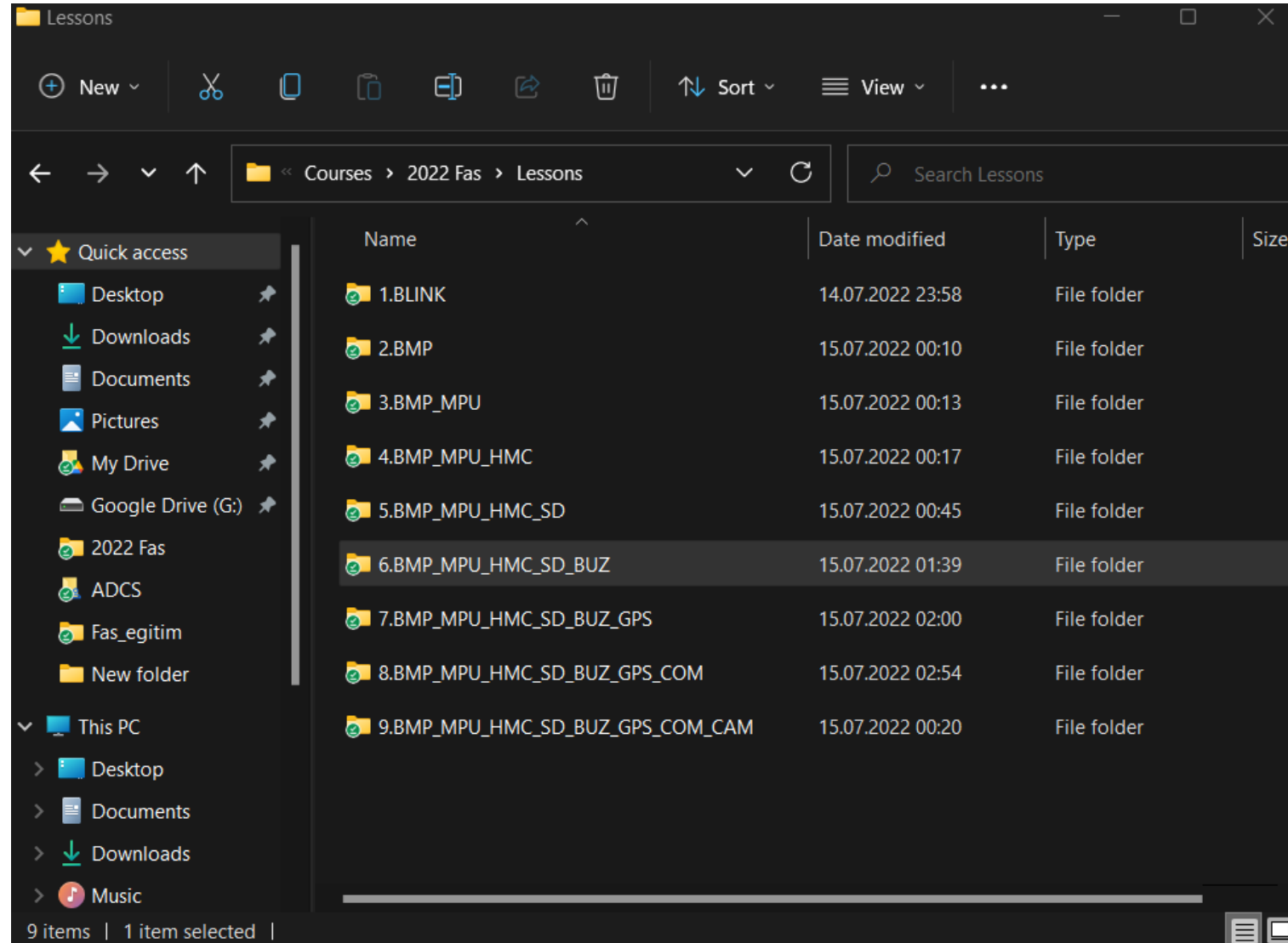


Buzzer-----ESP32

GND----->GND

3.3V----->3.3V

I/O----->D4



- When GPS Receiver fixed with GPS satellites the Green led begins to blink.
- It may take up to 10 minutes on clear sky.
- It has Embedded patch antenna.



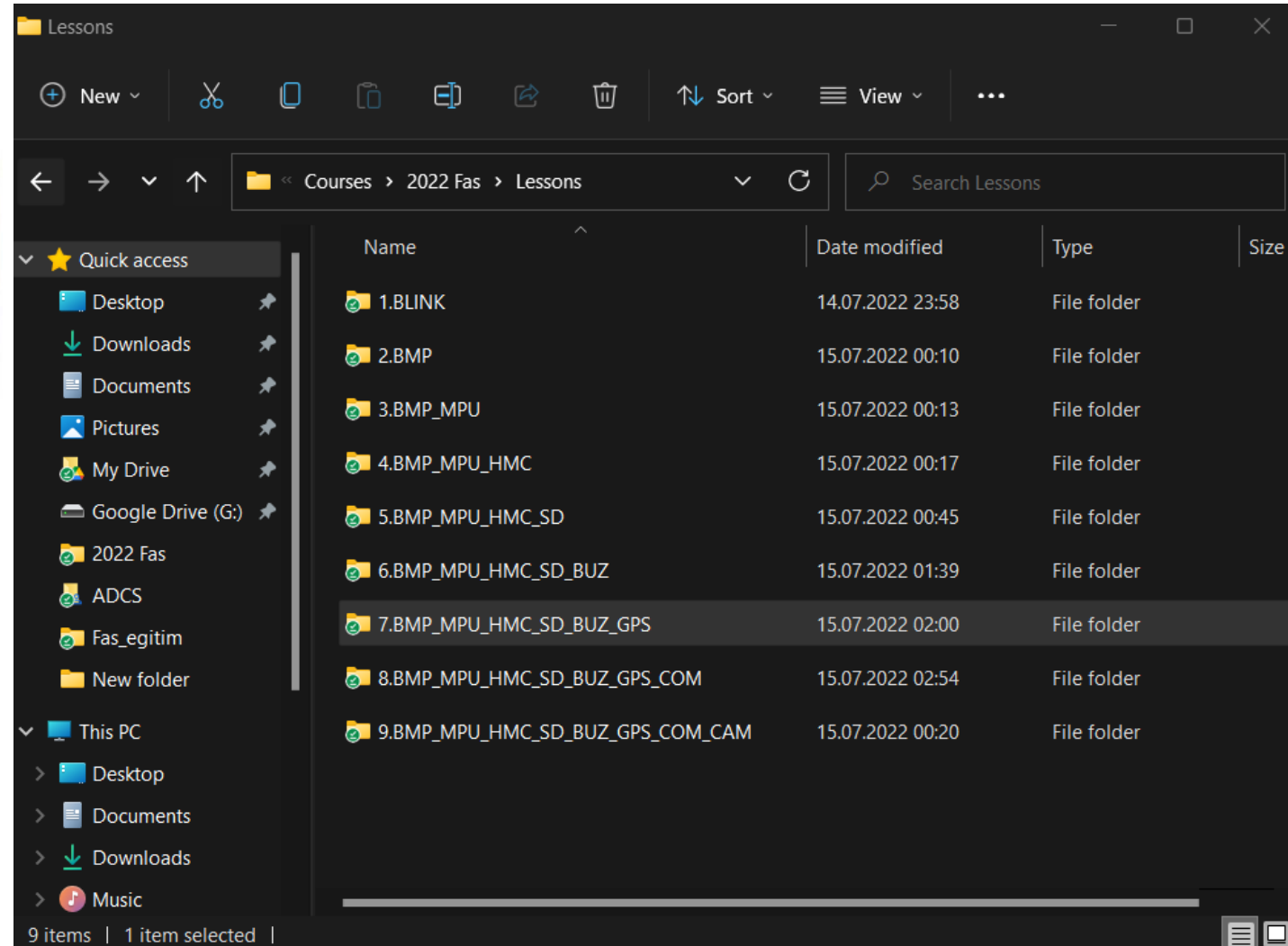
GPS-----ESP32

VCC-----→3.3V

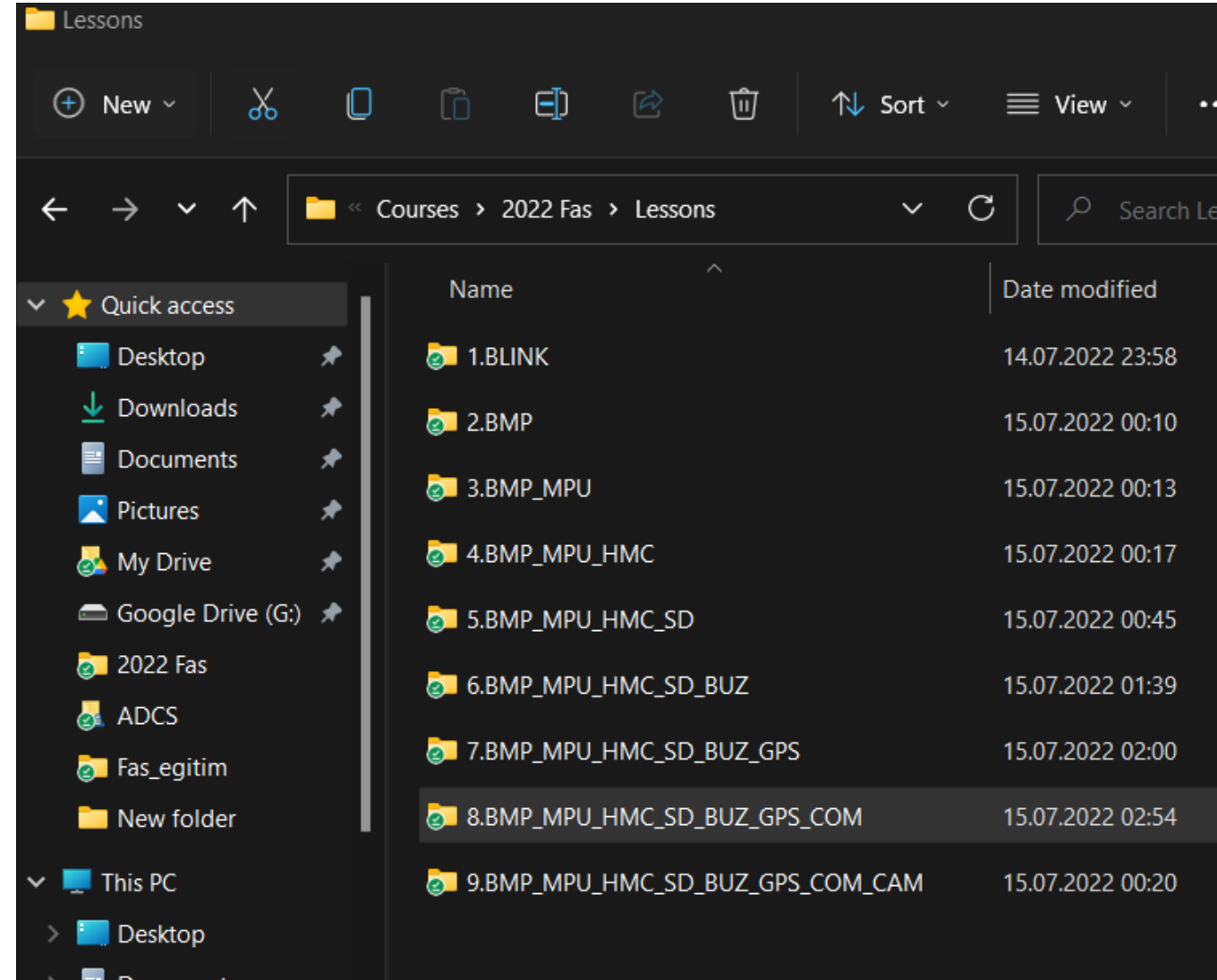
GND-----→GND

RX-----→TX2

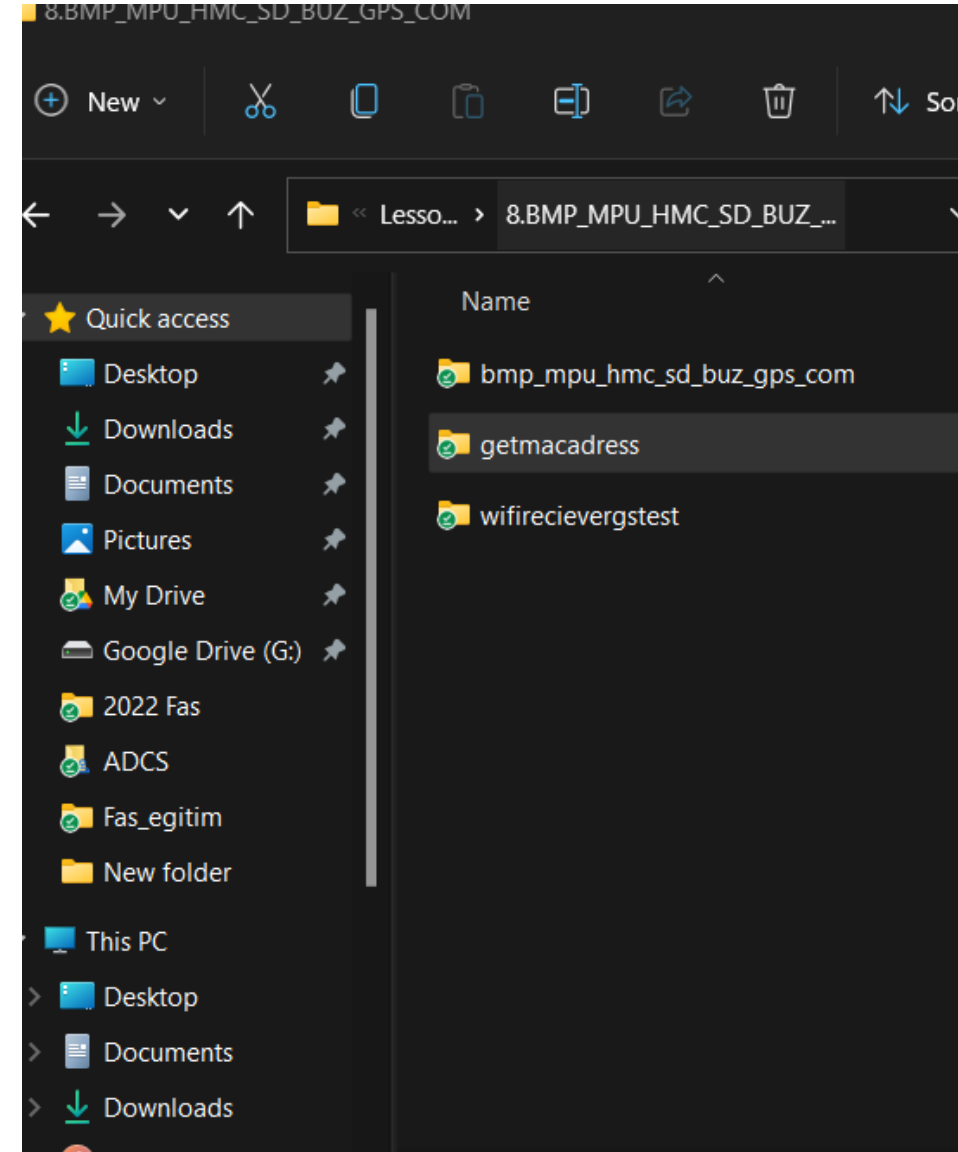
TX-----→RX2



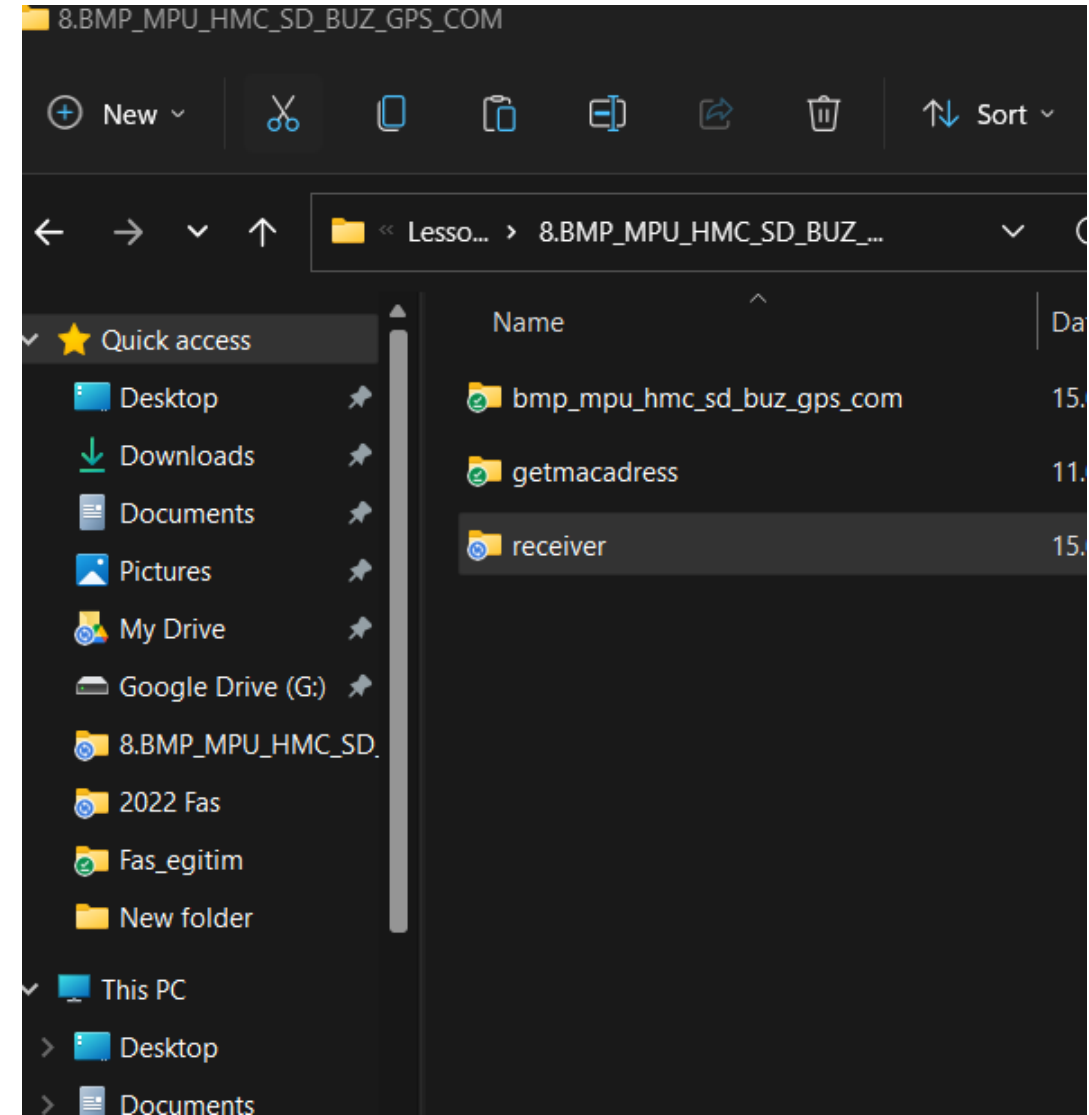
- When CanSat deployed from multicopter, all sensor data will be received from our ground stations.
- Every Team has a different MAC address.



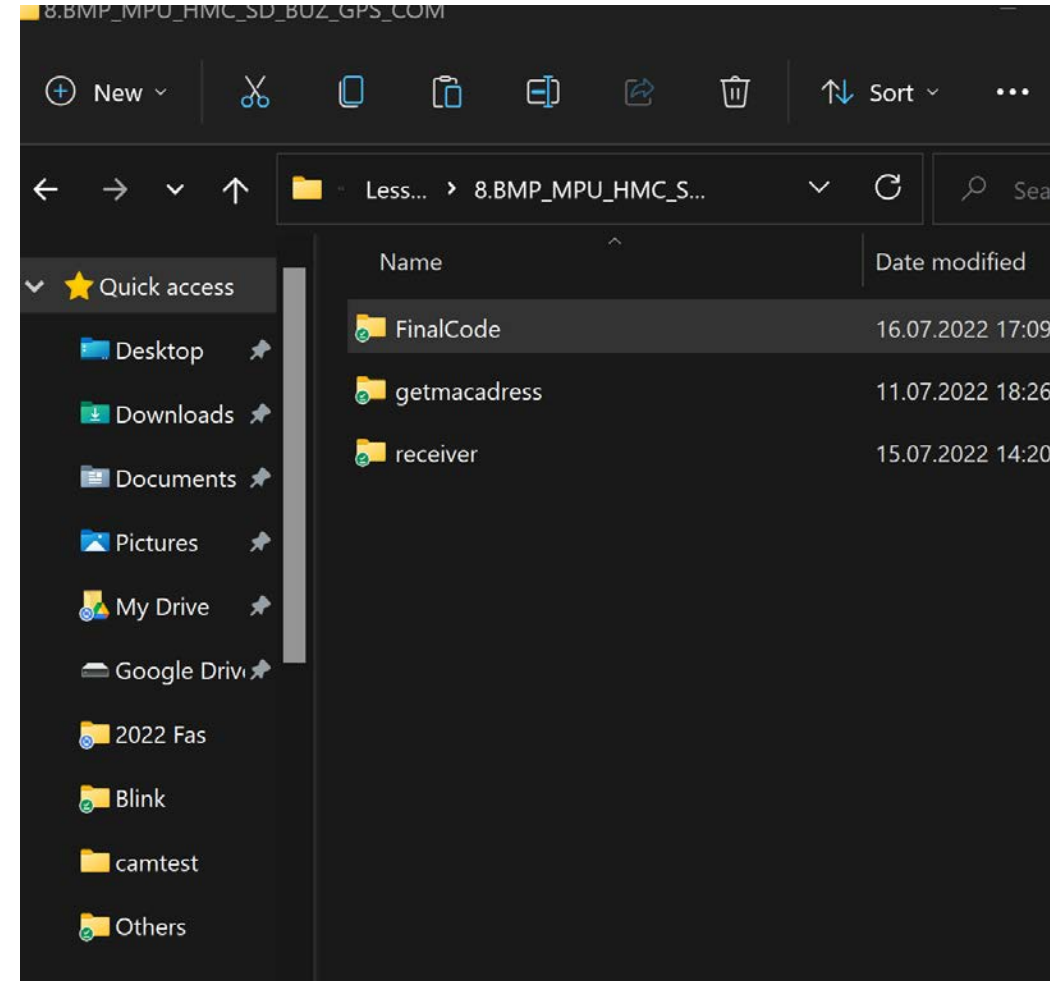
- A new ESP32 for Ground Station
- Connect ESP32 to Computer with another micro-USB cable.
- Choose the new COM port.
- Upload and Run the code “getmacadress”
- Open serial monitor to find your mac address. Save it for later.

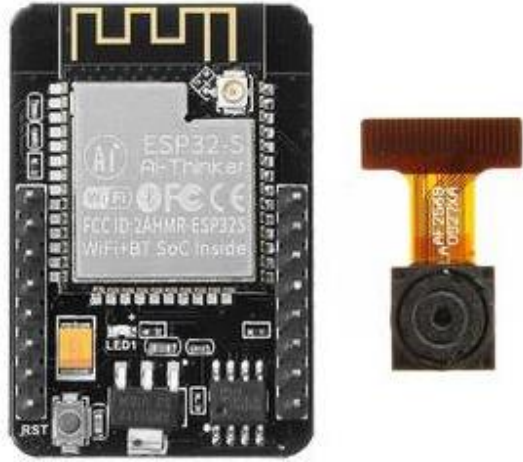


- Upload and run the “receiver” code.
- Ground Station is ready for receiving data.
- Open Serial Monitor.
- When data is received, it will be displayed on Serial Monitor.
- Don't forget to save your data from Serial Monitor and to SD Card.



- After finishing the ground station,
- We have to upload the new code to our CanSat.





- Make the connection shown below
- Connect FTDI to your computer

ESP32 CAM-----FTDI

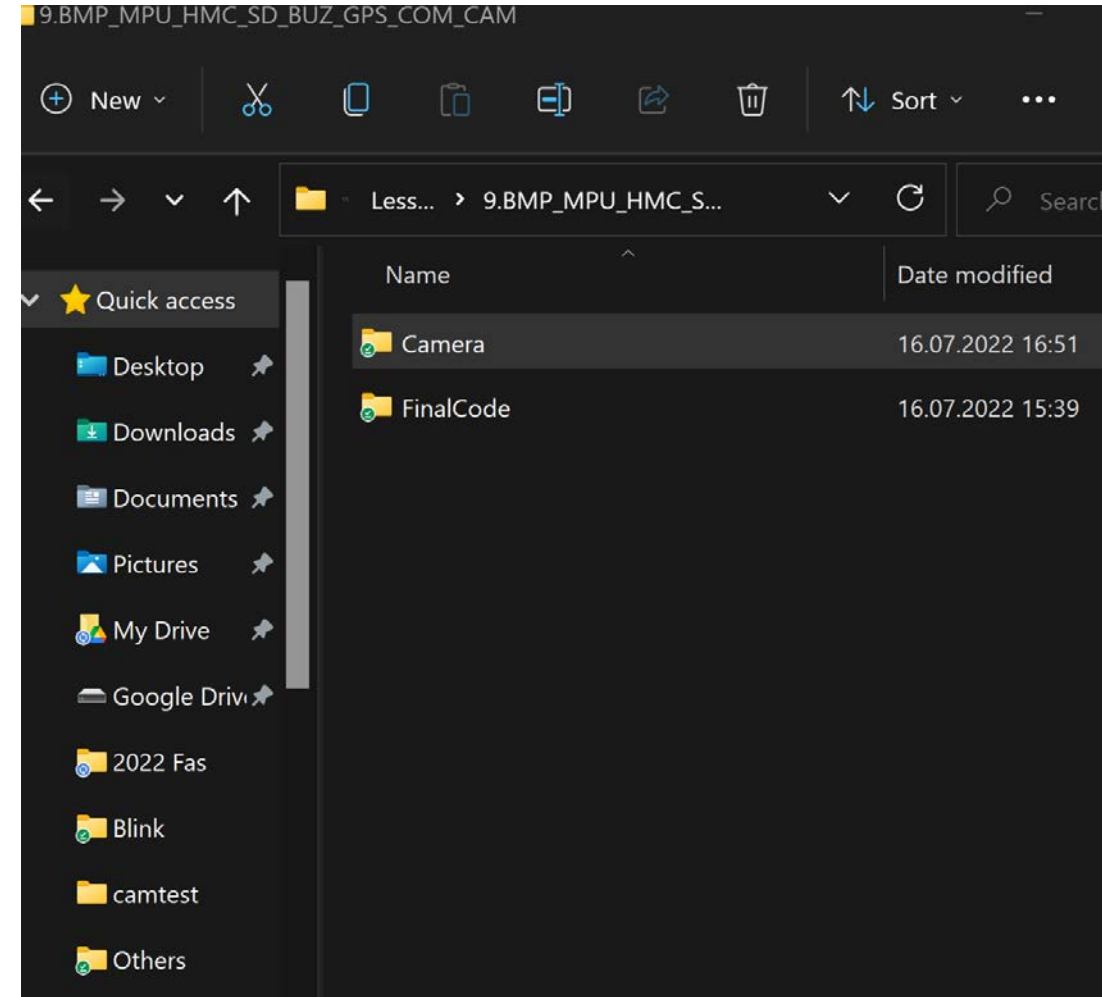
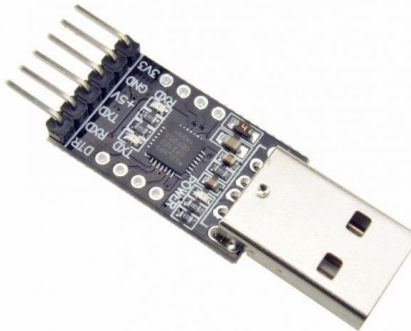
5V-----→5V

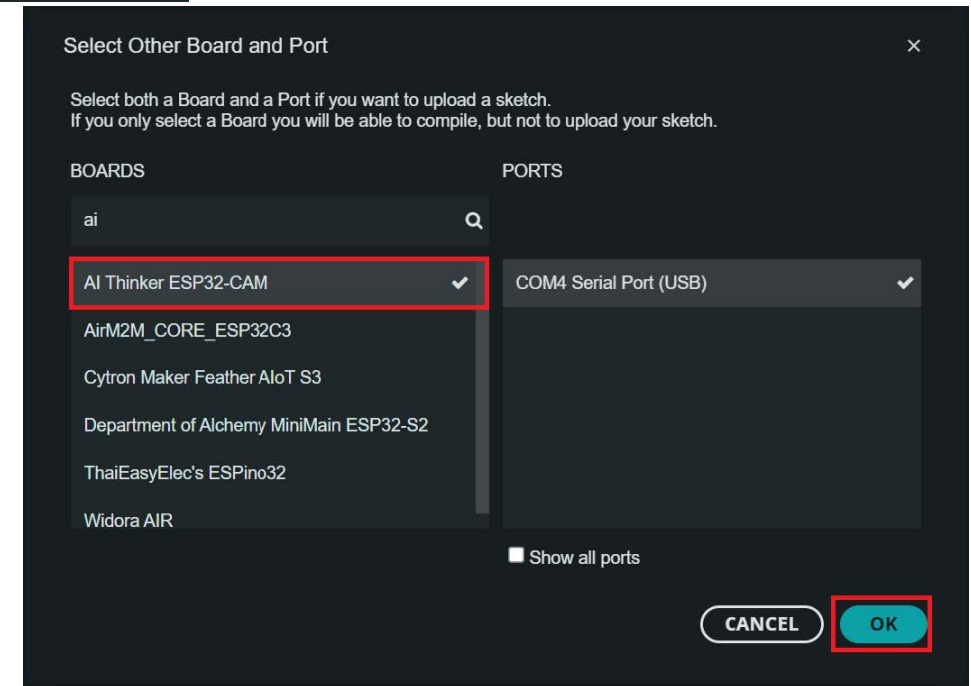
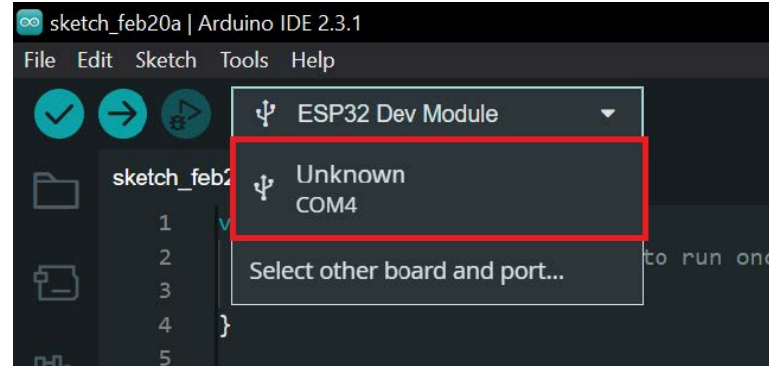
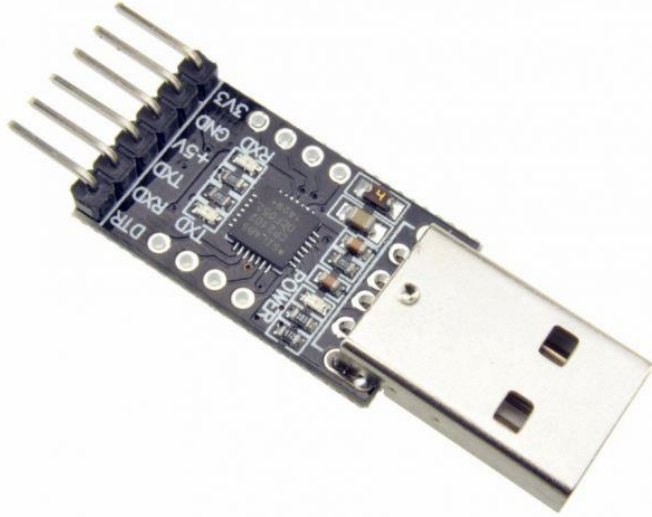
GND-----→GND

UOR-----→TX

UOT-----→RX

IO 0-----→GND(on ESPCAM)





- **Connect FTDI to your computer**
- **Choose the new COM port.**
- **We have to upload the new code “Camera”**

- **If you have problems while uploading the code, press reset button when “uploading” text seem on the Arduino Interface.**

- Remove the IO0 – GND cable.
- Restart the camera with reset button.
- Take an image for every 1-5 seconds.
- We will take images during flight.



CanSat Connection Diagram

BMP180-----ESP32

GND----->GND
3.3V----->3.3V
SCL----->D22
SDA----->D21

MPU6050-----ESP32

GND----->GND
3.3V----->3.3V
SCL----->D22
SDA----->D21

HMC5883L-----ESP32

GND----->GND
3.3V----->3.3V
SCL----->D22
SDA----->D21

Buzzer-----ESP32

GND----->GND
3.3V----->3.3V
I/O----->D4



BATTERY-----

9V(RED)----->VIN(ESP32)
GND(BLACK)->SWITCH->GND(ESP32)



SD Card-----ESP32

GND----->GND
3.3V----->VIN
CS----->D5
MOSI----->D23
SCK----->D18
MISO----->D19



ESP32-----GPS

3.3V----->VCC
GND----->GND
RX2----->TX
TX2----->RX

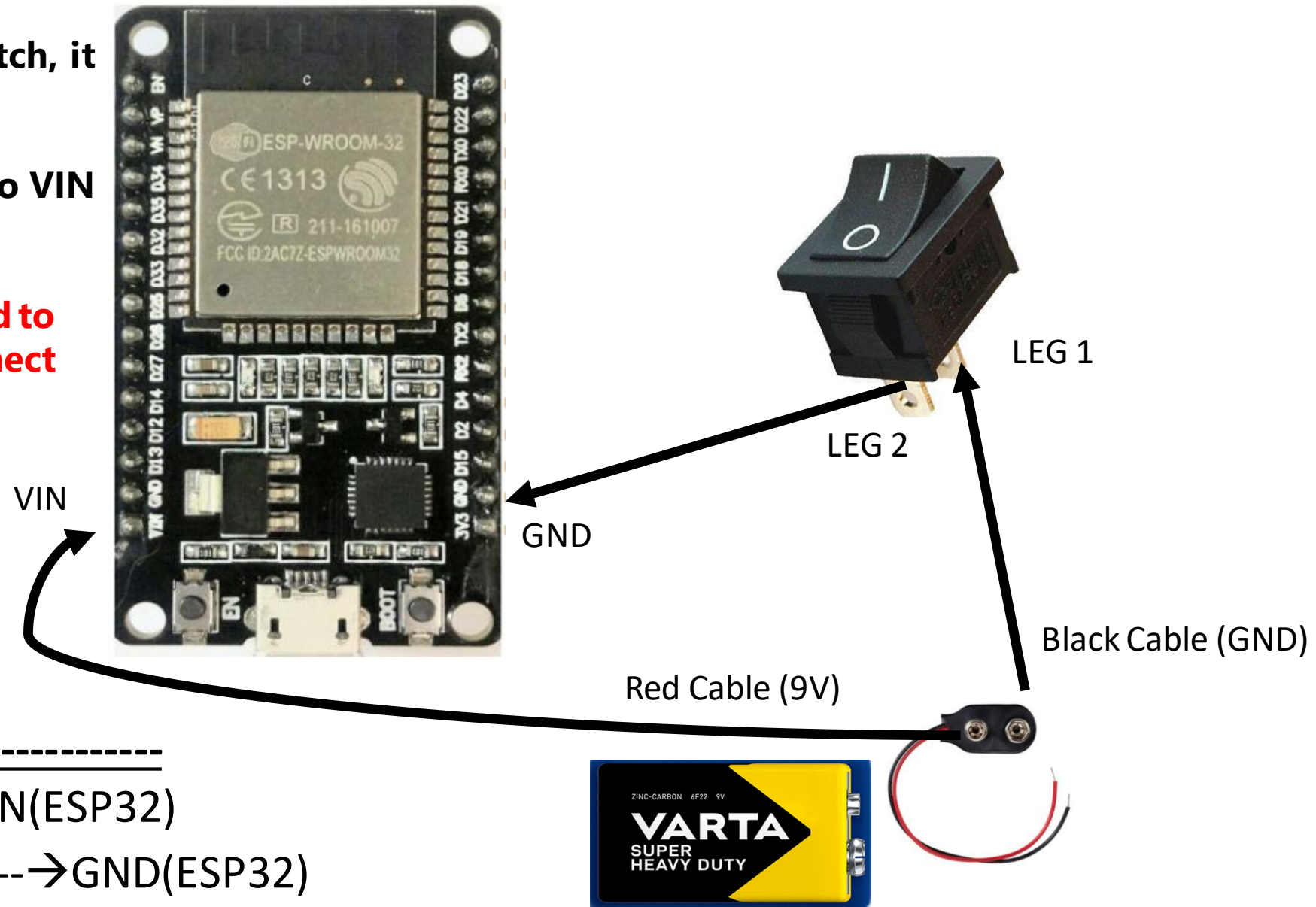


BATTERY-----ESP32CAM

9V(RED)----->5V (CAM)
GND(BLACK)->SWITCH->GND(CAM)



- You can use any leg of the switch, it works both ways.
- Battery should be connected to VIN pin on the ESP32 **NOT 3.3V**.
- **When the Battery is connected to the ESP 32 you shouldn't connect usb cable to the ESP32.**



BATTERY-----

9V(RED)-----→VIN(ESP32)

GND(BLACK)---→SWITCH---→GND(ESP32)

- Camera should look through sideways or of the CanSat or downwards.
- GPS antenna shouldn't look through ground.
- All the components except power switch, should fit inside the the CanSat structure.
- Main SD Card and Camera Sd card shuld be reachable after assembly.

- Find(or guess) the mass of the components and fill the table
- Check if your CanSat inside the mass limits.

Component	Mass	Margin	Total Mass
ESP32			
BMP180			
MPU6050			
HMC5883			
GPS Board			
Buzzer			
SD Card			
Module			
SD Card			
Battery			
Cables			
Solder			
Prototype			
Board			
Structure			
Switch			
Others			

- **Flush your sd cards.**
- **Be sure your battery have enough power.**

- **Show your Mass Budget**
- **Draw graphs for;**
 - **Temperature**
 - **Angular Rates**
 - **Accelerations**
 - **Magnetic fields**
 - **Altitude**
 - **Pressure**
- **Show the location of your CanSat with using latitude and longitude you get during the flight with any web based program.**

