BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Bachelor's Thesis

ACADEMIC COURSE 2021/2022

Tree Inspection Kit handheld device

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DEPARTMENT:

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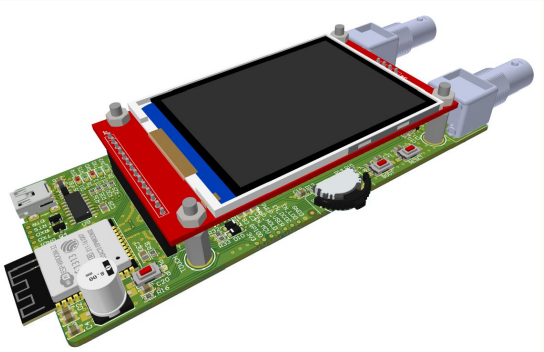
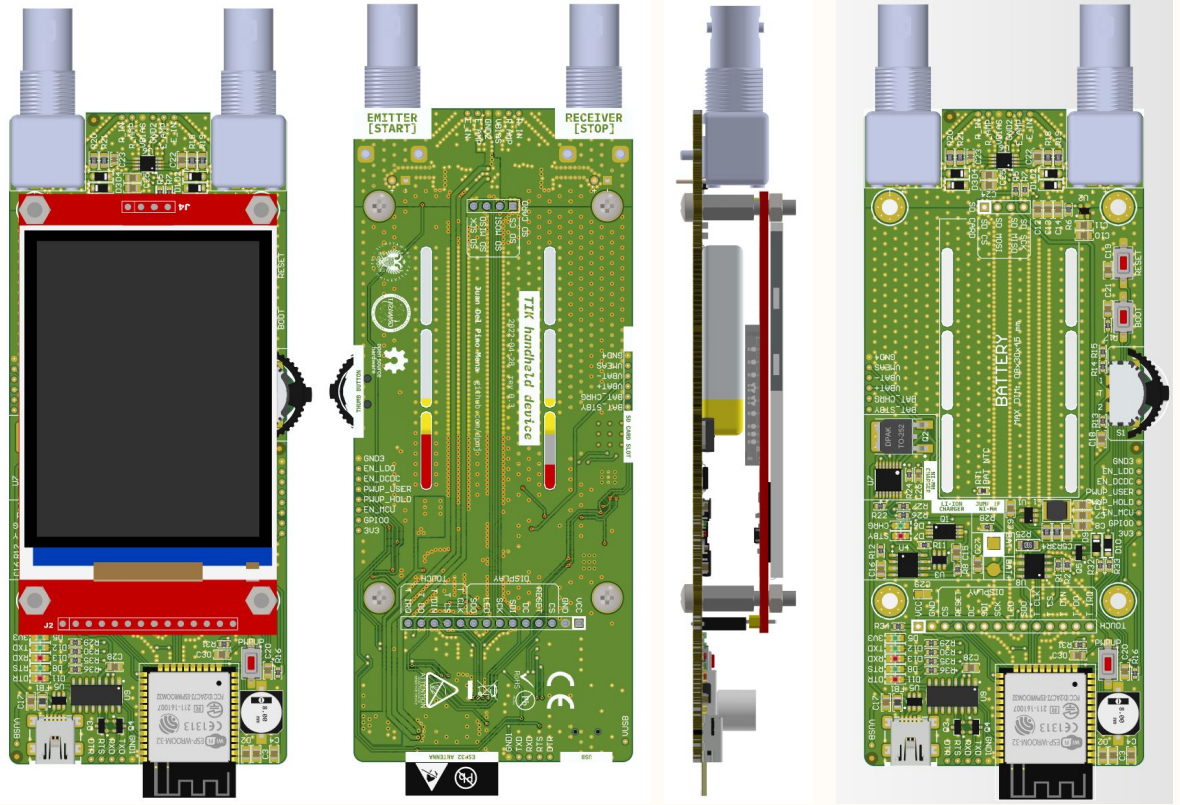
GRANASAT

IDIE

Project title: **TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**			
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 1 of 20	

Index





Tree Inspection Kit handheld device

A device capable of determining the microsecond delay between 2 signals coming from piezoelectric probes pounded into a tree or trunk, for indirectly measuring the Modulus of Elasticity.

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Sheet title:	**Introduction and PCB renders**		
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 2 of 20	

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Revision 0.4 | 2022-05-11 [MOST RECENT] [WIP]

NEW

- Added fabrication groups and fabrication order parameters
- Added a Bill of Materials. The one in this document is simple. Refer to the manually configured BOM of this project.
- Added a PCB track legend and description for visible layers on every PDF exported sheet.
- Given more information about the ESP32 pin behaviour.
- Added a precise block diagram.
- Added support for an extension port.
- Added a HX711-based load cell adquisition system.

FIXED

- Corrected I2C pins on the ESP32.
- Removed "same length" directive on UART and I2C nets.
- Improved routing.
- Removed I2C traces' via shielding.
- Solved all DRC warnings and errors.
- The ESP32's strapping pins default configuration is respected: modified pull-up/down resistors when needed to be according to the default boot setting.
- Corrected a pin assignment error between the schematic symbol and the footprint of the MDJ210 PNP BJT transistor.

Revision 0.3 | 2022-04-28

NEW

- Changed rotary encoder vertical for horizontal, side-placed, SMD type multipurpuse 'thumb button'.
- Added a explanation of PCB trace widths.
- Adopted JLCPCB design rules.
- Full PCB component placement and routing, with no important DRC messages.
- Added silkscreen logos to the back of the PCB, as well as port markings, information and regulatory graphics: CE, WEEE, ESD sensitive warning and RoHS.

FIXED

- Changed numerical test point designators to net/rail names, to be quickly identified.
- Changed LEDs footprints from 0603 to 0805
- Corrected a faulty connection on the DW01A Lithium battery protection IC.
- The MCU has no longer the possibility of cutting battery charge. This is because ENABLE signals worked on 5V logic level and could cause damage to the ESP32.

Revision 0.2 | 2022-04-23

NEW

- New schematic hierarchy and system's block diagram.
- Initial PCB layout

- Added a rotary encoder (vertical). Library contains a 90-degree rotary encoder alternative.
- Added a new alternative Ni-MH charger circuit.
- Added footprints for all neccessary components to the PCB Library.
- Added explanatory footprints and photos to schematic ICs.
- Added board mounting holes (making use of the TFT LCD module mounting hole positions)
- Added test points
- Added fiducials
- Added a power-up button

FIXED

- Removed errors in the lithium charger
- Removed errors in the adequation circuit
- Changed ESD USB Protection IC.
- Changed some adequation circuit values and made topology more clear.
- Revised all passive components values and sizes to match existing component disponibility.
- Corrected various pin definitions from the ESP32-WROOM-32D symbol

REVISION 0.1 | 2022-04-01

NEW

- TFT LCD / SD card connections.
- First adequation circuit iteration
- LiPo battery charger with TP4056
- Auto programming circuit.

Revision history

Detailed changelog.

All along the schematic sheets, a sheet title and description will be written on this corner.

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Sheet title: **Changelog**			
Project title: **TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**			
Desginer: **Juan Del Pino Mena**			
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 3 of 20	

Supervisor:
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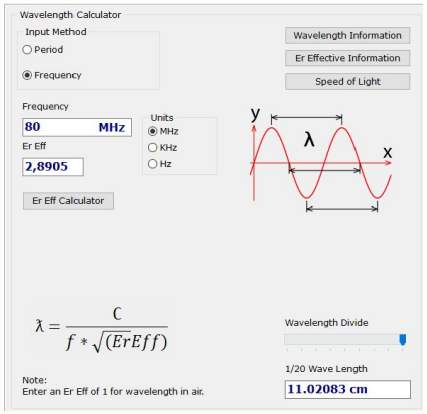
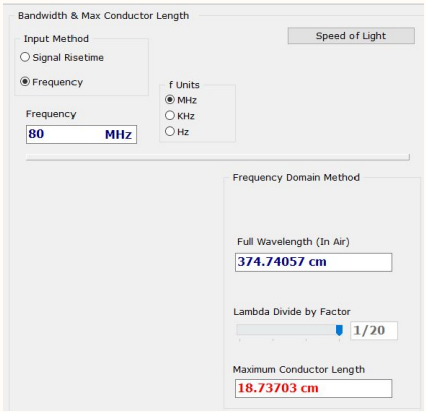
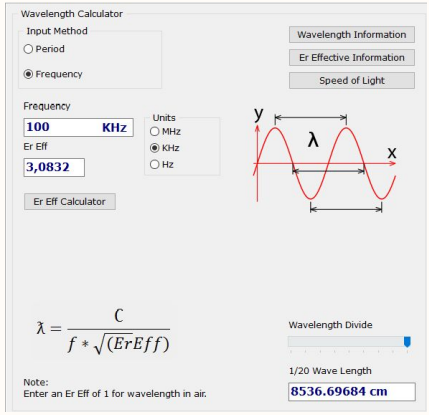
Maximum SPI @ 80 MHz traces length

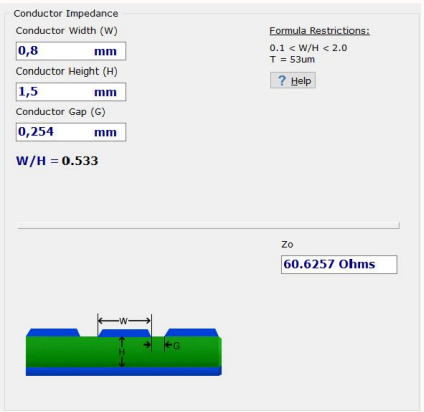




Maximum Analog traces length



Analog signal trace impedance

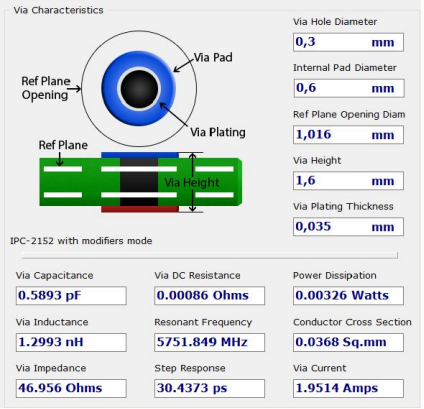


Power traces conductor characteristics (DC)

0.5 mm wide traces

0.35 mm wide traces

Via characteristics



Trace & via characteristics

Trace width based on results from PCB Toolkit by Saturn PCB Design INC.

*

TO-DO: EXPLAIN DATA. CROP SOME SCREENSHOTS

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Sheet title:	**Trace width design**		
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 4 of 20	

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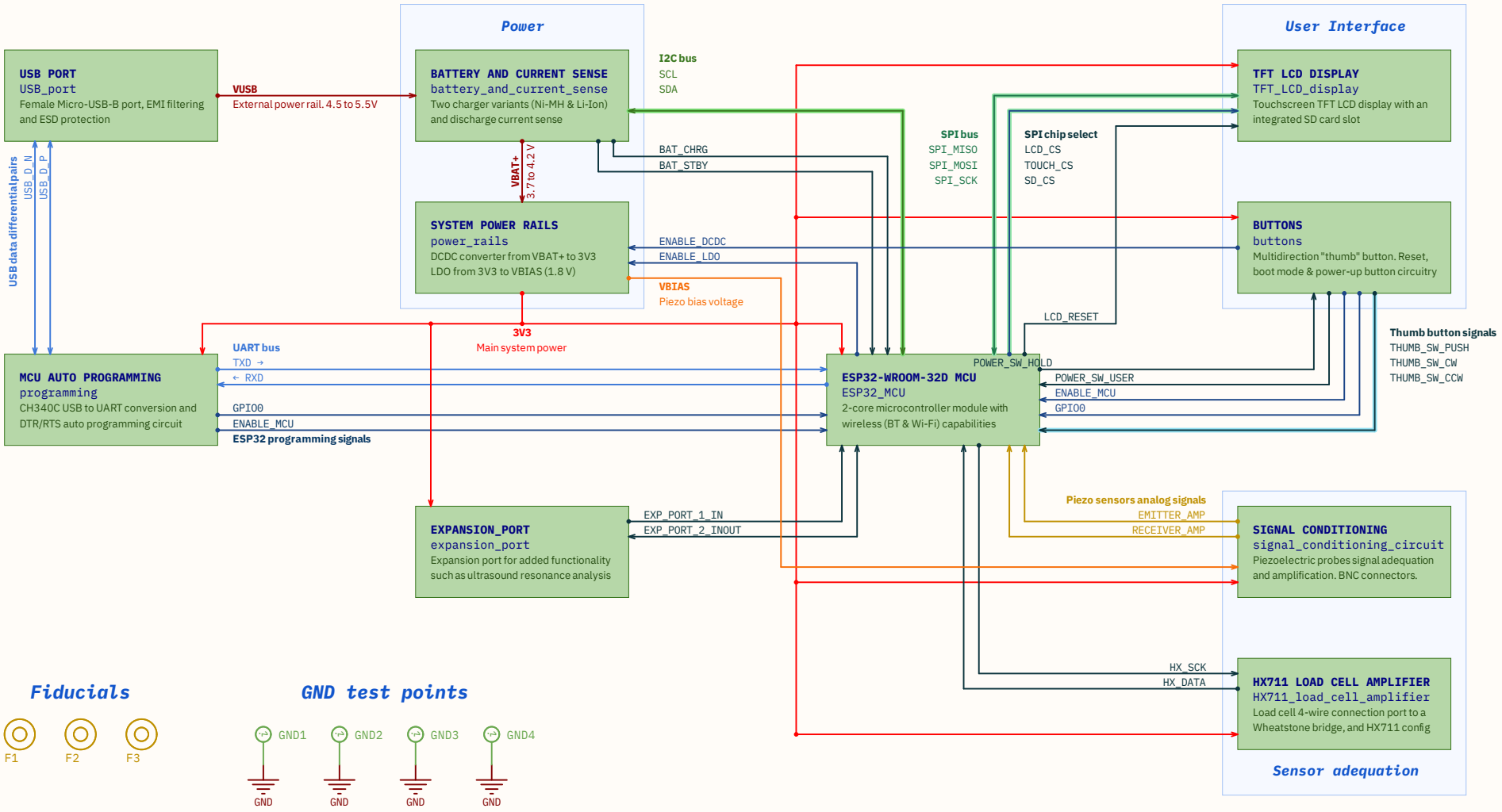

System blocks organization and connections

The project's global block diagram. Arrows show how modules are interconnected and include net names.
PCB includes 3 fiducials for fabrication purposes. GND test points are distributed along the PCB for easy access.

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Sheet title:	**System blocks organization and connections**
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**
Date:	**2022-05-12**
Revision:	**0.4-WIP**
Sheet	5 of 20

Supervisor:
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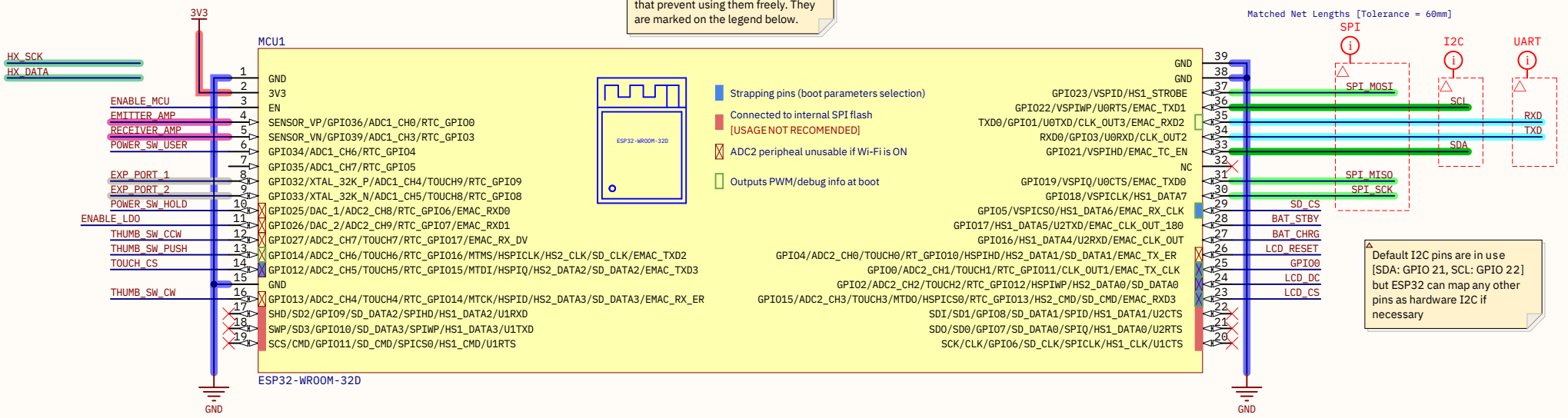


Strapping pins digital state are registered during reset an d modify the boot sequence parameters according to the [ESP32 datasheet, table 5 (page 21)].
We must make sure that if pull-up/down resistors are connected to these pins (i.e for buttons) they do not alter the default configuration unintentionally.

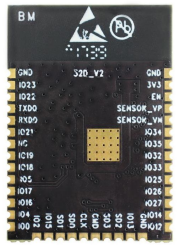
Voltage of Internal LDO (VDD_SDIO)			
Pin	Default	3.3 V	1.8 V
MTDI	Pull-down	0	1
Booting Mode			
Pin	Default	SPI Boot	Download Boot
GPIO0	Pull-up	1	0
GPIO2	Pull-down	Don't-care	0
Enabling/Disabling Debugging Log Print over U0TXD During Booting			
Pin	Default	U0TXD Active	U0TXD Silent
MTDO	Pull-up	1	0
Timing of SDIO Slave			
Pin	Default	FE Sampling FE Output	FE Sampling RE Output	RE Sampling FE Output	RE Sampling RE Output
MTDO	Pull-up	0	0	1	1
GPIO5	Pull-up	0	1	0	1

Following the [ESP32-WROOM-32D datasheet, page 9] GPIO6 to GPIO11 (pins 17 to 22) will remain floating as they are connected to the integrated SPI flash memory and its usage is not recommended for other uses.

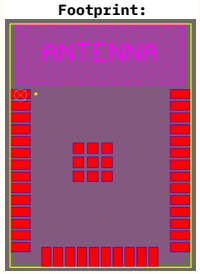
Also, the ADC2 peripheal is not usable while using Wi-Fi or Bluetooth and should be left unused if not necessary.

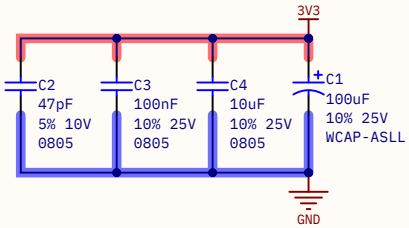
Digital I/O on those pins while on Wi-Fi or BT is fine.

Real model:



Footprint:





Recommended smoothing/bypass capacitors are 0.1 µF and 10 µF, ceramic, low ESR. Should be placed close to the chip and with short return paths. [ESP32-WROOM-32D datasheet, page 21]

Added one extra 100 µF electrolytic cap to filter current spikes during ESP32 RF usage and a small 47pF capacitor to be more effective on high frequencies

ESP32-WROOM-32D MCU, Wi-Fi + Bluetooth module

This module integrates an ESP32-D0WD chip, a 240 MHz, dual-core processor with Wi-Fi and Bluetooth capabilities.
This sheet describes its hardware configuration and I/O pins

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Sheet title:	**ESP32-WROOM-32D MCU**		
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 6 of 20	

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3.3 V rail: main system power

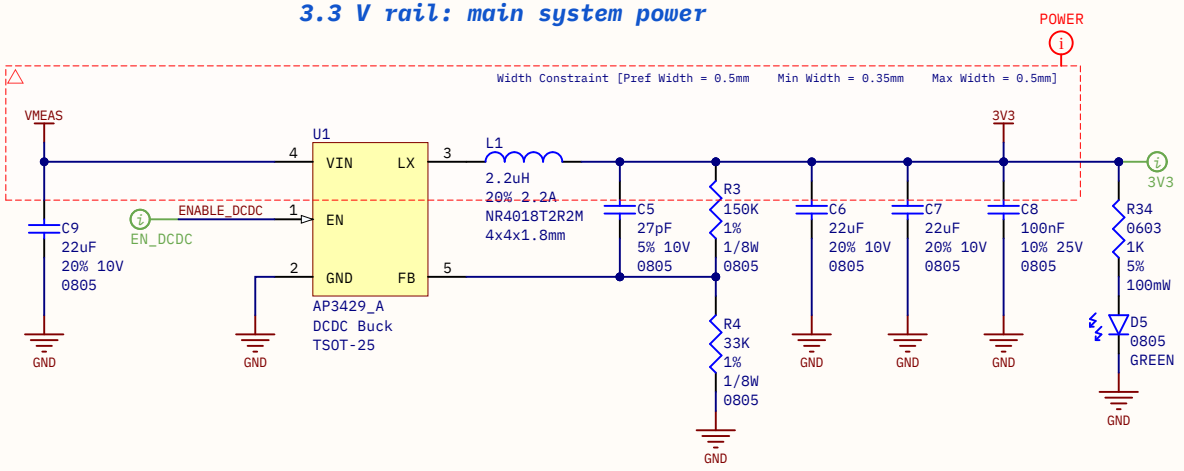
Typical Application Circuit. [AP3429/A datasheet, page 2]
with some values modified as needed and/or part availability.
Capacitors should be placed close to the chip and circuit should be traced in short loops.

Feedback voltage V_FB is 0.6 V const.

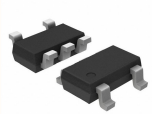
Resistors are adjusted as a voltage divider. So, if 3.3V are needed at the converter output:

V_FB = 0.6V = V_out · (R2)/(R1+R2) -> R2 = 2/9·R1

Resistor values must be high (kOhms) in order to maintain a low power consumption on the feedback circuit.



Real model:



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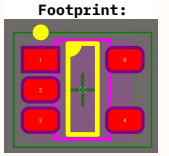
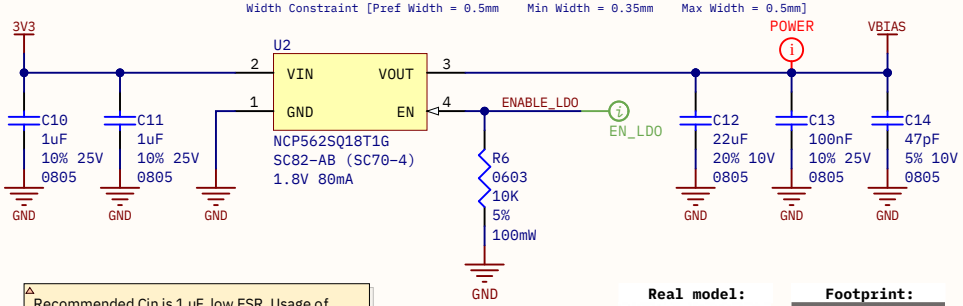
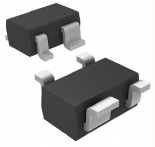


1.8 V rail: Vbias for signal conditioning circuit



Recommended Cin is 1 uF, low ESR. Usage of multiple input capacitors to reduce ESR and ESL. There are no recommended values for Cout but these caps should probe more than enough to have low ESR and reduce ripple at a wide frequency range. Datasheet specifies a typical 100 uVrms noise on Vout, somewhat high.

Real model:



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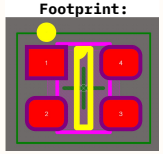
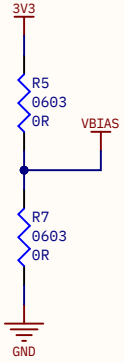


Optional 1V8 rail bypass jumpers



IMPORTANT:
1V8 rail is bypassable by soldering these optional 0-OHM resistors. This is for experimenting with different voltages and if it affects the overall performance of the adquisition circuit.

Do NOT connect both 0R resistors at the same time or it will jump VCC and GND. And keep the LDO disabled at all times.

This can also be used to insert a voltage divider. i.e.: if you want to reduce the rail voltage to VCC/2 you only have to add two >= 10 KOhm 0603 resistors. Just keep in mind that voltage won't be as stable as in a LDO as it will be greatly dependent on the load impedance.

If you do this, populate the LDO's output caps, so VBIAS it behaves as a small-signal GND.

Power rails

Battery DC/DC step-down converter and Vbias for signal conditioning circuit.

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Sheet title: *			
Project title: TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb			
Desginer: Juan Del Pino Mena			
Date: 2022-05-12	Revision: 0.4-WIP	Sheet 7 of 20	

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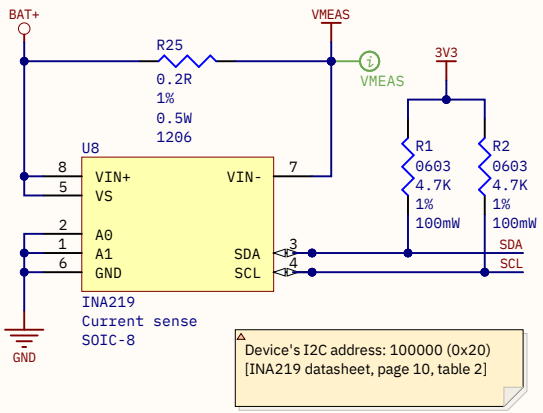
Battery charging circuit variants

Two circuit variants are implemented BUT NOT USED SIMULTENEOSLY. Only one must be populated at a time.
The usage of one over the other will come by component disponibility.

CHARGER VARIANT #1: NiMH
battery_charger_Ni_MH
Charger to populate if battery chemistry is Nickel-Metal Hydride

CHARGER VARIANT #2: Li-Ion
battery_charger_Li-Ion
Charger to populate if battery chemistry is Lithium-Ion or Lithium-Polymer

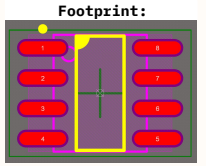
Battery output current sense and voltage monitor



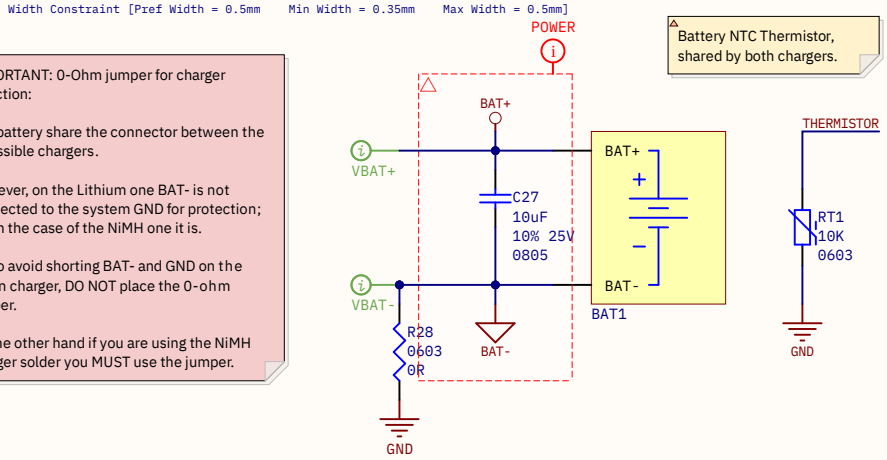
Device's I2C address: 100000 (0x20)
[INA219 datasheet, page 10, table 2]

Real model:

Footprint:



Battery connector. Charger selection jumper. Battery thermistor



IMPORTANT: 0-Ohm jumper for charger selection:

The battery share the connector between the 2 possible chargers.

However, on the Lithium one BAT- is not connected to the system GND for protection; but in the case of the NiMH one it is.

So, to avoid shorting BAT- and GND on the Li-Ion charger, DO NOT place the 0-ohm jumper.

On the other hand if you are using the NiMH charger solder you MUST use the jumper.

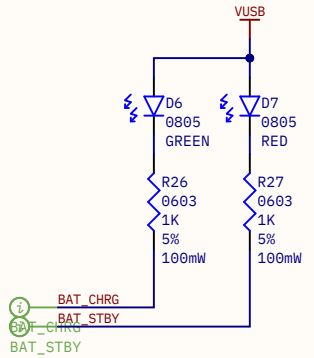
Battery NTC Thermistor, shared by both chargers.

Charging status indicator

These signals come from both charging IC's.

They are status outputs that are normally o n high impedance and they are pulled LOW when activated.

We can use these pins to turn on some LEDs and to notify the microcontroller of the charging status.



Battery and current sense

Two circuit variants that will be implemented but not used simultaneously. The usage of one over the other will come by component disponibility. INA219 current sensor is independent and common for both systems.

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Sheet title:	**Battery and current sense**		
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date:	**2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 8 of 20

Supervisor:
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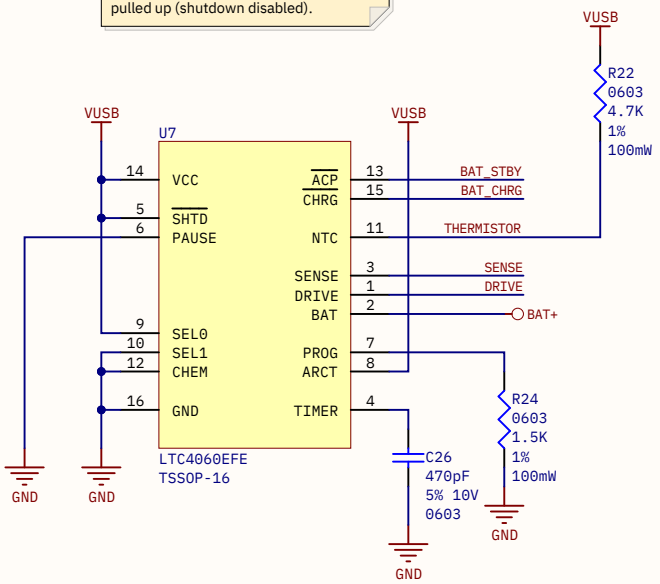
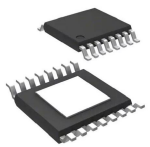
NiMH/NiCd battery charger IC

We can control the charging by pulling LOW the SHTD. This pin is normally pulled up (shutdown disabled).



Real model:



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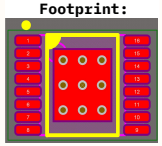


TIMER capacitor and PROG resistor program the charge Tmax (maximum charging time, a security measure). [LTC4060 datasheet, page 13]. These values should complete a full charge in at most 1 h 6'

These parameters are heavity dependant of battery capacity. A larger battery cell package should receive more time / current.

PROG resistor programs the maximum current that the battery will receive while charging. For 1.5 kOhm this is 0.93 A.

i.e.: a 1000 mAh battery will charge at approx 1C with this configuration, but can be insufficient time for a 3000 mAh one.

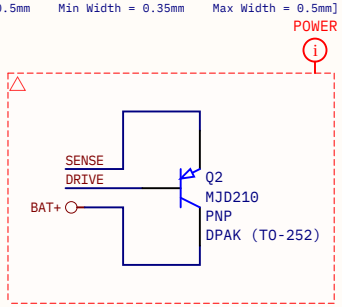
External PNP BJT current driver

Following the [LTC4060 datasheet, page 13], if using a 10 K NTC thermistor, Its RHOT should be 4.42 kOhm, 1% to trigger the temperature warning at 45 °C.
However, this value being too much specific is problematic.

This can be disabled by connecting a 0-ohm resistor in place of the thermistor.

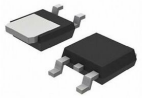
[NOT IMPLEMENTED] This IC has the possibility of implementing a power path control (power the load from external source while charging)

Width Constraint [Pref Width = 0.5mm Min Width = 0.35mm Max Width = 0.5mm]



DRIVE pin on the LTC4060 provides a controlled sink current that drives the PNP base.
So, it's not necessary to have a base resistor.

Real model:



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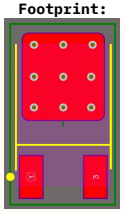

Battery charging circuitry for Ni-MH

Battery charger circuit variant #1. By default the device uses a Nickel-metal hydride battery which are chemically and thermally more stable (and safer) than Lithium-based ones; at the cost of a lower charge/volume ratio.

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Sheet title: **Battery charger**			
Project title: **TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**			
Desginer: **Juan Del Pino Mena**			
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 9 of 20	

Supervisor:
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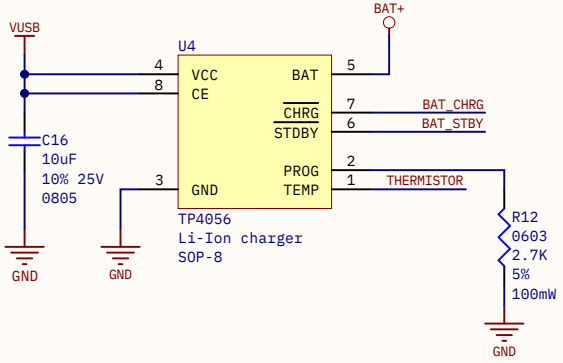
Lithium battery charger IC

The TP4056 datasheet recommends to connect a resistor of 0.2 to 0.5 Ohm between VUSB and its VCC pin. It does not explain why, but probably for chip temperature concerns.

However, it is omitted as we don't have any resistor of these values available. As a note: not a single commercial TP4056 charger module uses any resistor at all (and they work fine at higher charge rates).

The TP4056 is only specified for charging single-cell Li-Ion batteries on its datasheet. However, many sites, forums and online stores list TP4056-based modules as compatible with both Li-Ion and Li-Po. Take this with caution.

This device will get hot, and has a thermal pad to dissipate to PCB GND plane



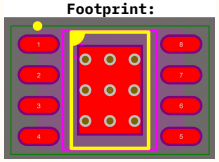
We can control the charging with the microcontroller by using the CE pin if necessary. This pin is normally pulled up (Enabled) by the 10kOhm resistor.

Resistor in PROG regulates the maximum battery charging current. At 2 kOhm, this is 580 mA. At 1 kOhm, it is > 1 A. [TP4056 english datasheet, page 3]

TEMP expects a NTC thermistor (of unspecified value). On some Lithium-Ion batteries this NTC can be integrated on the package.

Real model:

Footprint:

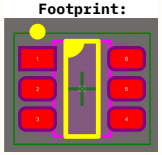


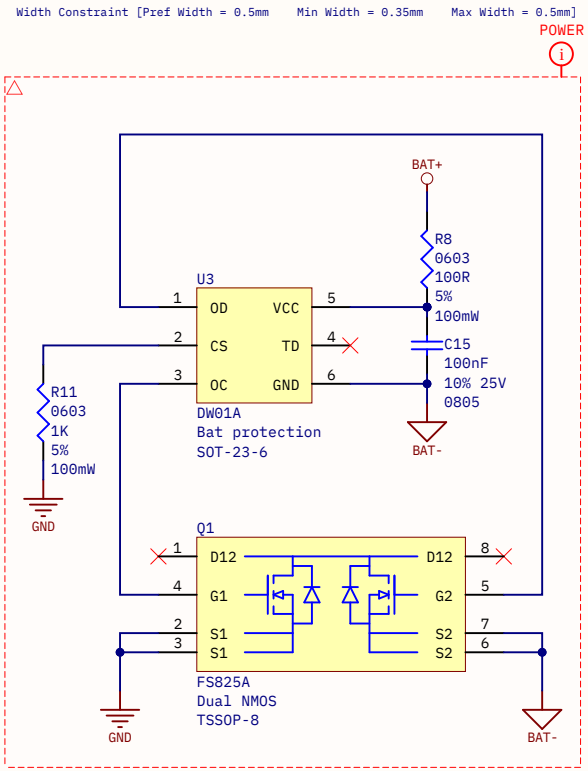
Lithium battery protection

Width Constraint [Pref Width = 0.5mm Min Width = 0.35mm Max Width = 0.5mm]

Real model:

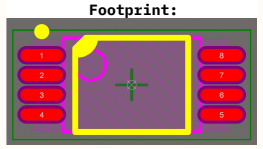
Footprint:





Real model:

Footprint:



Battery charging circuitry for Li-Ion

Battery charger circuit variant #2. Li-Ion and Li-Po batteries offer much more power density at the cost of inestability. This circuit must NOT be placed if the Ni-MH charger is present on the board (and vice-versa).

Designer's signature

Supervisor's signature

Sheet title:	**Battery charger**		
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date:	**2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 10 of 20

Supervisor:
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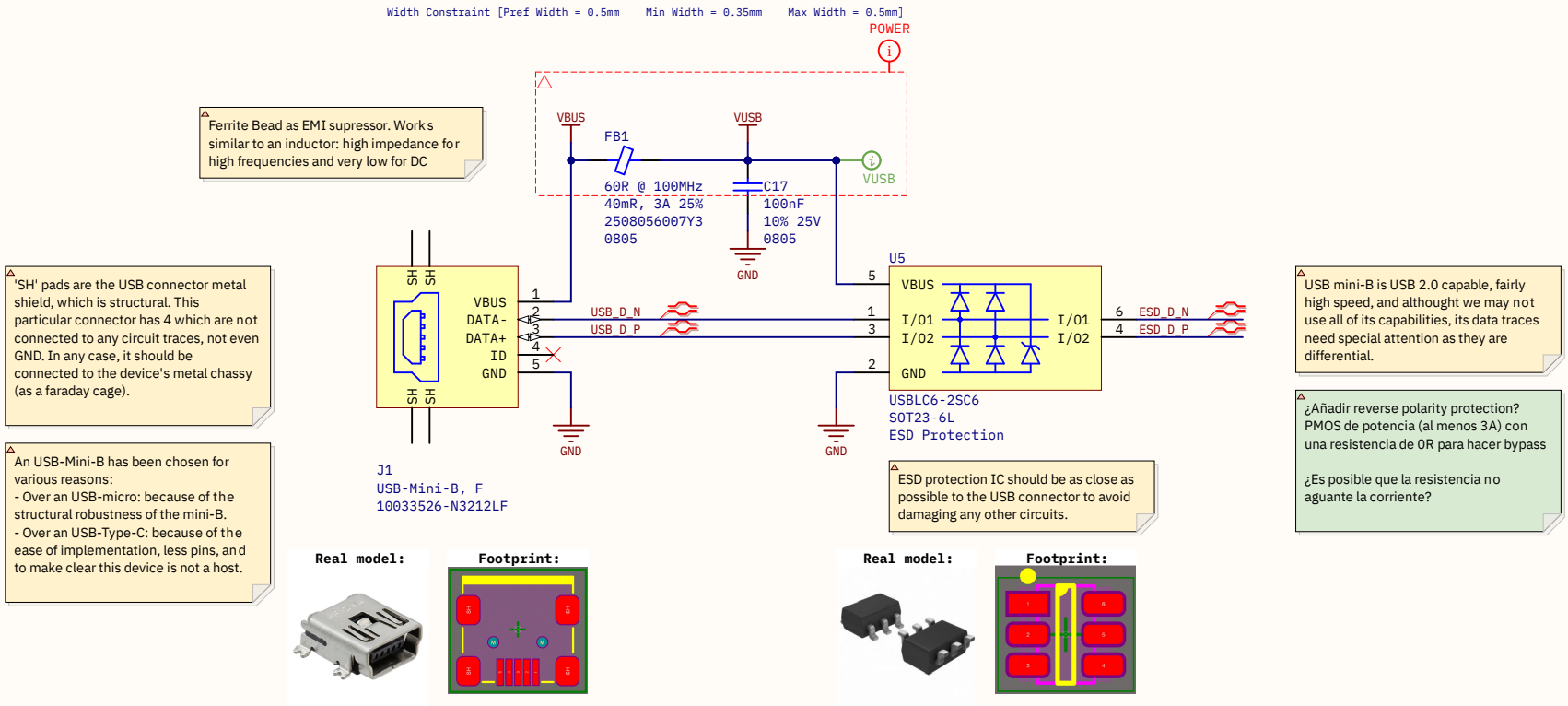

USB connector and ESD protection circuit

USB is used as a programming interface, as well as a power source for the charging circuit. Since it's an external connector, it needs to have a protection circuit against electro-static discharge (ESD) and noise.

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Supervisor's signature

Sheet title:	**USB connector and ESD protection circuit**		
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date:	**2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 11 of 20

Supervisor:
Sr. Andrés Roldán Aranda
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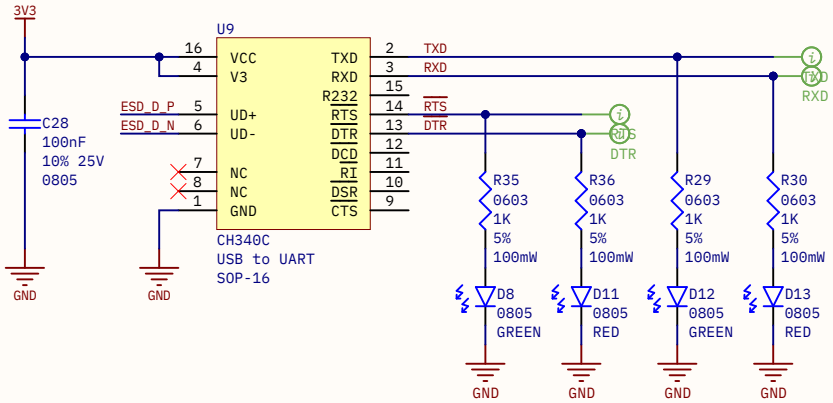
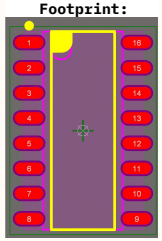
USB to UART conversion



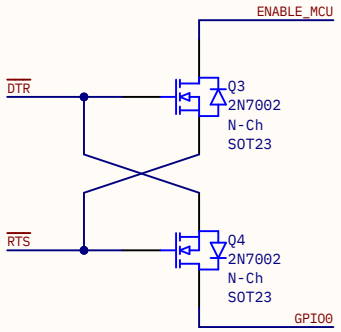
Real model:

Footprint:



These LEDs serve as testimonies of UART communication and help during debugging process

Auto programming circuit



ESP32 GPIO0 is a Strapping pin. Strappin g pins modify the device's boot mode during chip reset (enable pin pulled down)
GPIO0 is pulled up during reset. ESP_ENABLE is pulled up by an external pullup resistor

When GPIO0 is HIGH, it boots from internal SPI memory, but when it's LOW the boot sequence changes to 'Download' and we can upload a program to the MCU.

[ESP32 Datasheet, section 2.4, pages 19-20]

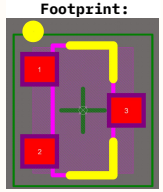
Circuit truth table

DTR	RTS	ENABLE_MCU	GPIO0	EFFECT
0	0	1	1	
0	1	1	0	Download boot
1	0	0	1	SPI boot
1	1	1	1	

*(DTR, RTS active low)

Real model:

Footprint:



USB to UART and MCU programming

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Designer's signature

Supervisor's signature

Sheet title:	**USB to UART and MCU programming**		
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 12 of 20	

Supervisor:
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University of Granada
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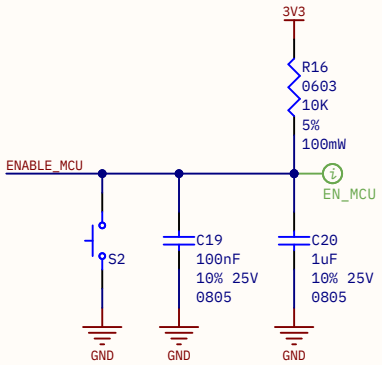
Reset

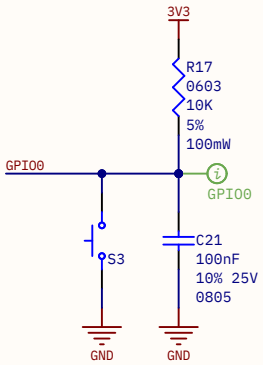
To ensure power stability to the microcontroller during powerup, this RC filter introduces a delay on the ENABLE pin. Usual values are 10 kΩ, 1 µF (τ = 10 ms, t_{10-90} = 22 ms).
[ESP32-WROOM-32D datasheet, page 22]



Boot mode selection (debug)

Allows to force 'Download' boot sequence

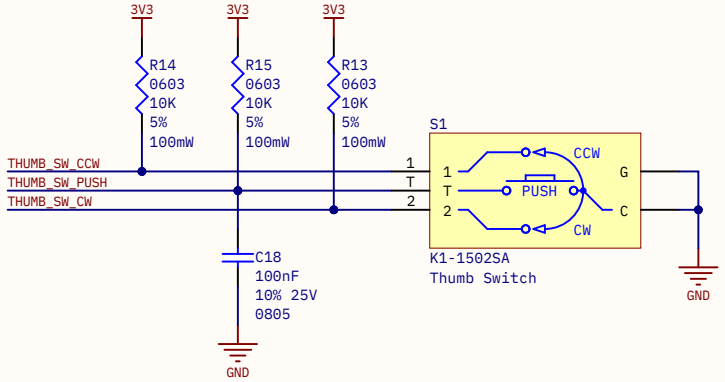
Same design as in ESP32 DevKit boards.
100 nF cap are for debouncing and should be placed close to the buttons



POWERUP BUTTON
powerup_button
Power-up button circuitry for enabling the DCDC buck converter

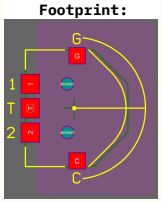
Multidirection 'thumb' button (UI navigation)

Horizontal SMD device, multi-directional / muti-function rotary slider button. Accessed from the right side.



Real model:

Footprint:



Buttons

TIK buttons. Some of them are meant for debugging like boot mode selection and reset, and will not be accesible to the end user. The power-up button and the "thumb" button are meant to be part of the UI.

Designer's signature

Supervisor's signature

Sheet title: **Buttons**			
Project title: **TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**			
Desginer: **Juan Del Pino Mena**			
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 13 of 20	

Supervisor:
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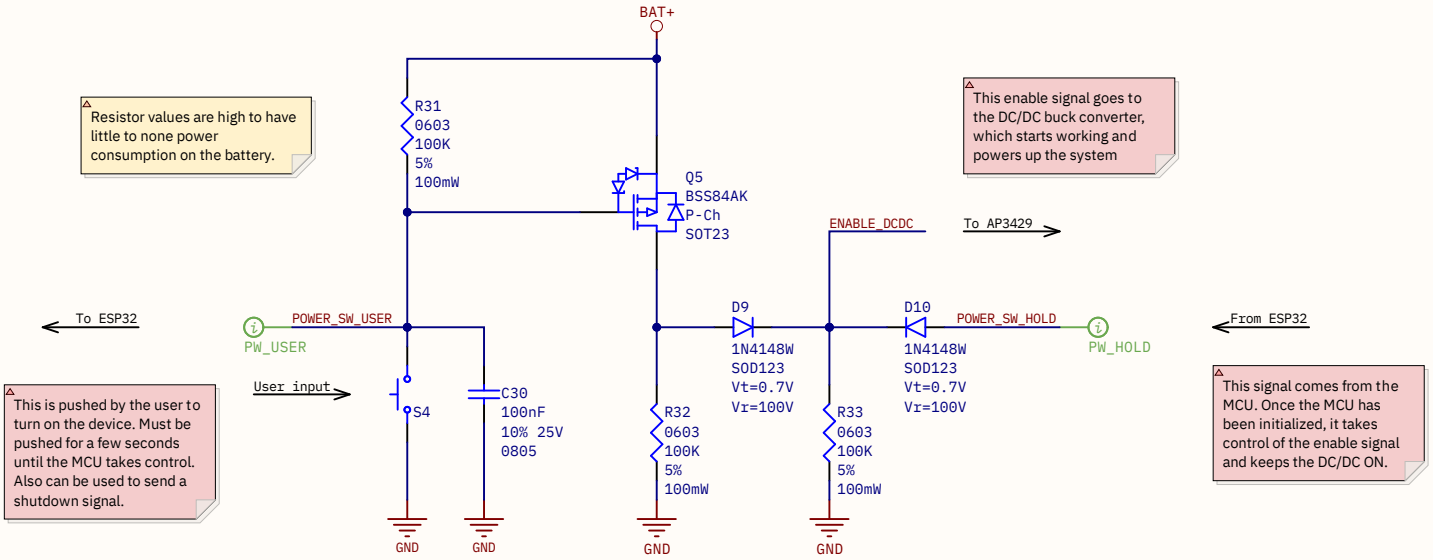

Resistor values are high to have little to none power consumption on the battery.

This enable signal goes to the DC/DC buck converter, which starts working and powers up the system

This is pushed by the user to turn on the device. Must be pushed for a few seconds until the MCU takes control. Also can be used to send a shutdown signal.

This signal comes from the MCU. Once the MCU has been initialized, it takes control of the enable signal and keeps the DC/DC ON.

When the button is not pressed, the tension in PMOS gate is BAT+; and thus V_sg is not greater than V_th and the PMOS is off.

When the button is pressed, gate voltage is GND, so V_sg > V_th and the PMOS turns on, letting the voltage rise on the diode anode and putting HIGH the ENABLE_DCDC net (enabling the DCDC converter).

This turns on the system and feeds the ESP32 (continues →)

The microcontroller boots over after the button has been pressed for a few seconds and pulls HIGH the POWER_SW_HOLD pin. The user can release the poweron button now.

The system will be on until the user sends a shutdown signal by software or by pressing this button again.

In this moment, the ESP32 will save all data and gets ready for shutdown. As last step, it pulls down POWER_SW_HOLD and the system powers off completely.

Powerup button

This circuit avoids using a power-up switch, which can shutdown the device without prior warning. The user pushes a button during a couple of seconds, in which the ESP32 will boot and keep the system on until a shutdown signal is sent.

Designer's signature

Supervisor's signature

Sheet title: **Powerup button**			
Project title: **TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**			
Desginer: **Juan Del Pino Mena**			
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 14 of 20	

Supervisor:
Sr. Andrés Roldán Aranda
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University of Granada
C/ Fuente Nueva, s/n, 18001
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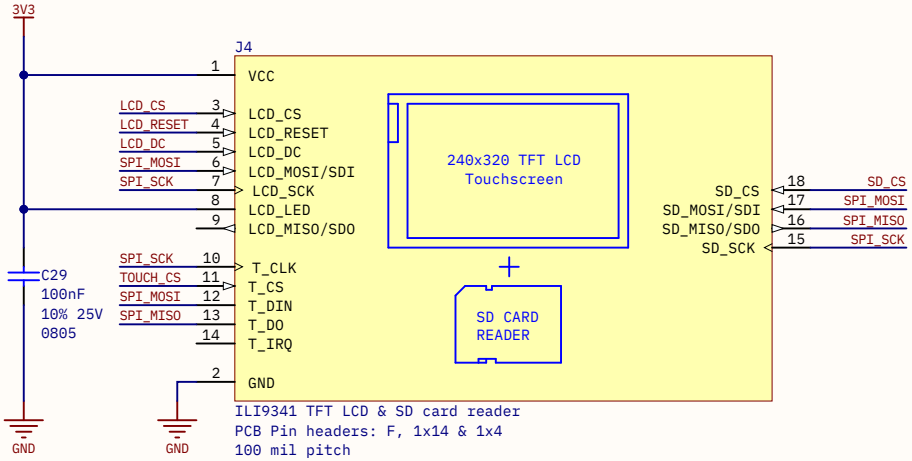
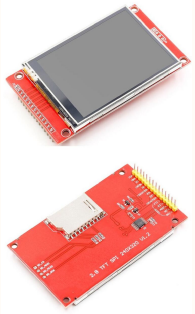
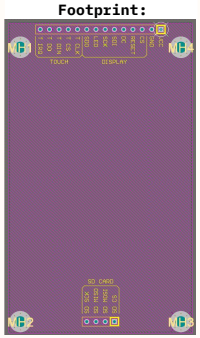


Real model:



Footprint:



As ILI9341 2.8" TFT LCD module has the bigger footprint and may need mechanincal mounting, project's PCB inherits its mounting holes position.

LCD TFT touchscreen & SD card reader

TIK uses an ILI9341 2.8" TFT LCD display module as a graphic user interface. This module has touchscreen capabilities and also integrates a SD card reader on one of its sides. All three elements are managed via SPI.

Designer's signature

Supervisor's signature

Sheet title:	**LCD TFT touchscreen & SD card reader**		
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 15 of 20	

Supervisor:
Sr. Andrés Roldán Aranda
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University of Granada
C/ Fuente Nueva, s/n, 18001
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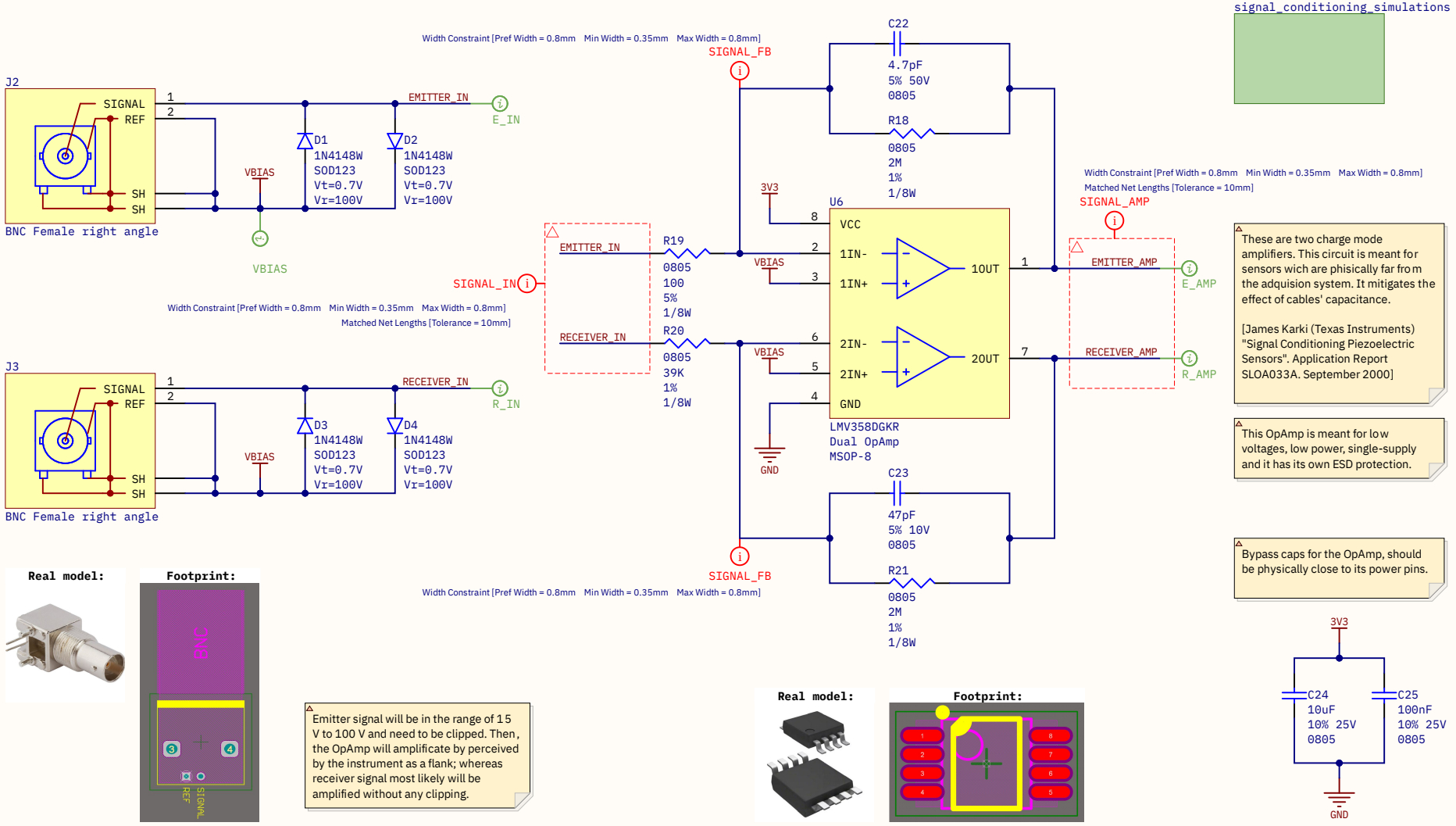
SIGNAL_CONDITIONING_SIMULATIONS
signal_conditioning_simulations



These are two charge mode amplifiers. This circuit is meant for sensors wich are phisically far from the adquision system. It mitigates the effect of cables' capacitance.

[James Karki (Texas Instruments) "Signal Conditioning Piezoelectric Sensors". Application Report SLOA033A. September 2000]

This OpAmp is meant for low voltages, low power, single-supply and it has its own ESD protection.

Bypass caps for the OpAmp, should be physically close to its power pins.

Real model:

Footprint:

Emitter signal will be in the range of 15 V to 100 V and need to be clipped. Then, the OpAmp will amplificate by perceived by the instrument as a flank; whereas receiver signal most likely will be amplified without any clipping.

Real model:

Footprint:

Piezoelectric sensors conditioning circuit

Two analog signals come from two piezoelectric sensors nailed into a tree or trunk. The way piezos work force us to use this circuit to convert charge into voltage. The piezo sensors used generated upto -100 V peak, so it needs clipping

Designer's signature

Supervisor's signature

Sheet title:	**Piezoelectric sensors conditioning circuit**		
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 16 of 20	

Supervisor:
Sr. Andrés Roldán Aranda
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University of Granada
C/ Fuente Nueva, s/n, 18001
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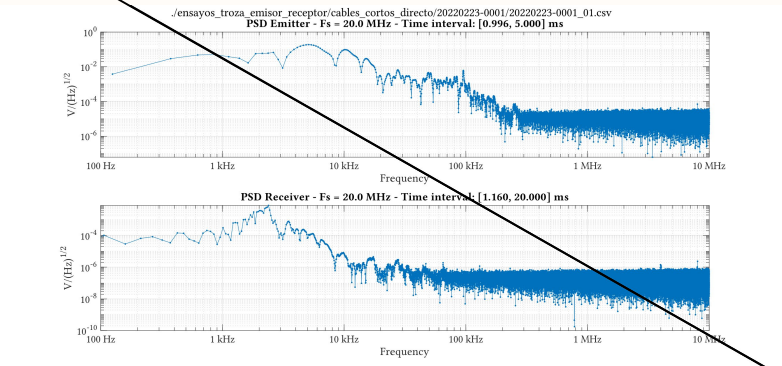
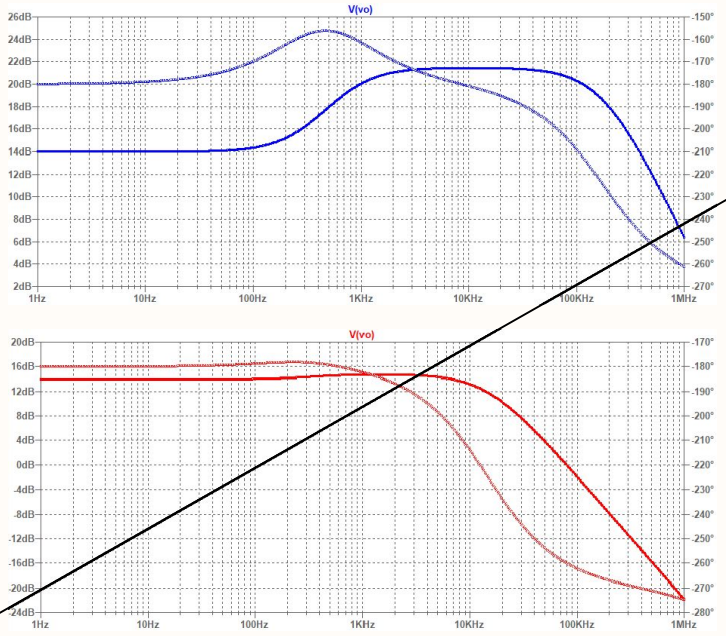
Example of a Voltage Spectral Density of trunk signals



A REVISAR Y REPETIR EN ALTIUM

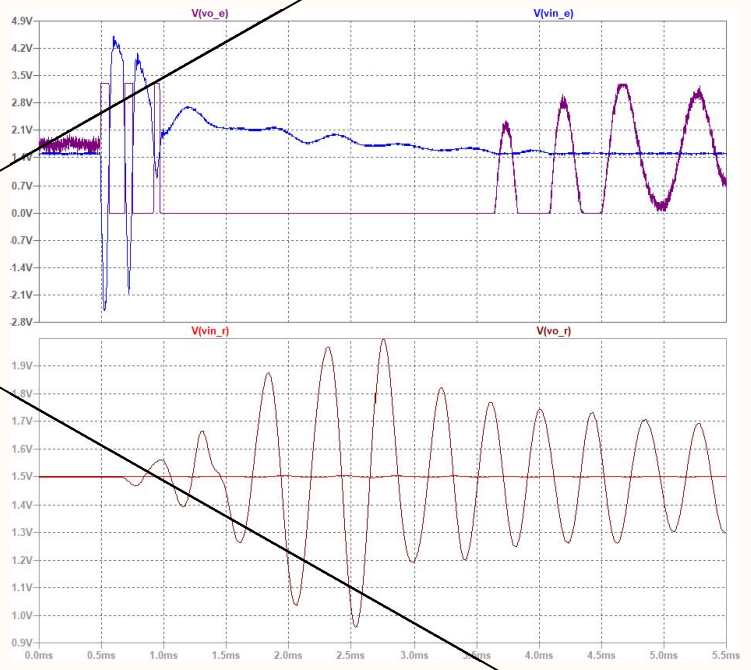
Contitioning circuit theorical frequency response



Respuesta en frecuencia teórica, con el modelo UniversalOpAmp, cable con 700 pF y R del piezo 2 MOhm

¿Afecta en algo la fase?

Time behavior



Signal conditioning theoreticals

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TO-DO

Designer's signature

Supervisor's signature

Sheet title: **Signal Conditioning Theoreticals**		
Project title: **TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer: **Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 17 of 20

Supervisor:
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University of Granada
C/ Fuente Nueva, s/n, 18001
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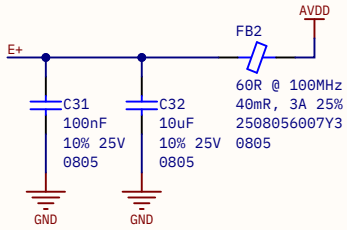
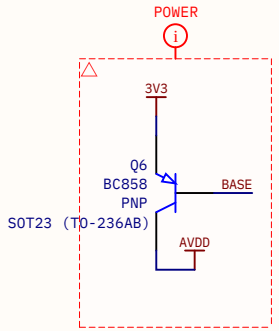
This design is based on the Sparkfun HX711 load cell module by N. Seidle and A. Wende and the "Reference PCB Board schematic" of the [HX711 Datasheet, figure 4, page 6]

Noise/EMI filtering on AVDD. Sparkfun's design uses a 2.2 uH chip inductor instead of a ferrite bead.

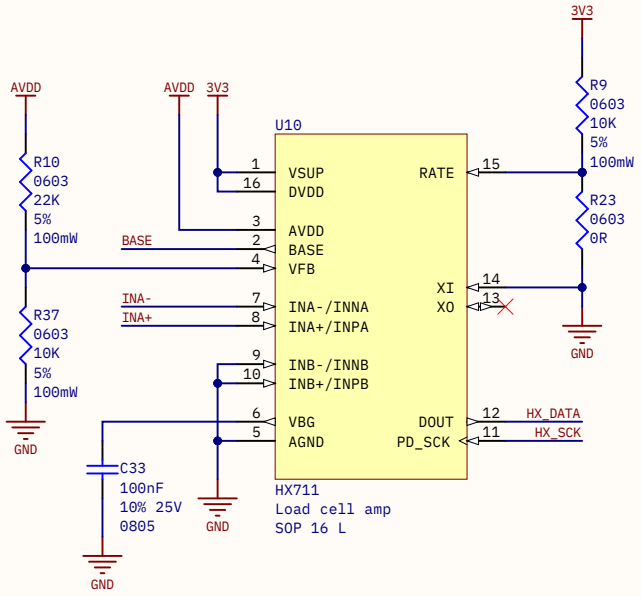


Width Constraint [Pref Width = 0.5mm Min Width = 0.35mm Max Width = 0.5mm]

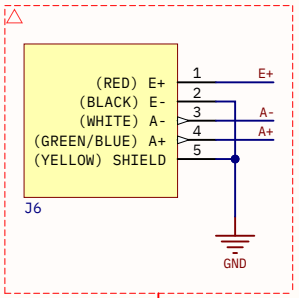


BJT acts as a controllable current supply for the HX711's internal regulator.

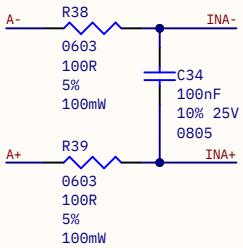
RATE pin config:
- Pulled down: normal mode, 10 Sps
- Pulled up: fast mode, 80 Sps, noisier



4 or 5 wire connector
Candidates: - pin header, molex, rj-45

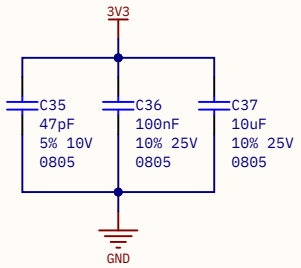


Width Constraint [Pref Width = 0.5mm Min Width = 0.35mm Max Width = 0.5mm]



Resistors serve as a short circuit protection, since A+ and A- are exposed pins. Capacitor prevents noise and rapid change. Signals from load cells are slow.

VCC/VDD bypass caps for noise filtering and voltage stabilization.



VBG is a reference bypass output. It stays fixed at 1.25 V.

AVDD is the analog voltage source with is generated by the HX711's internal regulator with the aid of the PNP BJT.

AVDD = VGB · (R1 + R2) / R1
It should always be less than (VSUP - 100 mV)
[HX711 datasheet, page 4]

In this design:

AVDD = 1.25 V · (22 kΩ + 10 kΩ)/20 kΩ
= 1.82 V

HX711 will serve 24 bit, 2's complement raw ADC data.
The system needs a software calibration with a known weight for extracting a correction factor for this design.

HX711 load cell amplifier

This load cell amplifier circuit is used to get measurements out from load cells and strain gauges. It can measure weight with precision to estimate trunk or board's density.

Designer's signature

Supervisor's signature

Sheet title:	**HX711 load cell amplifier**		
Project title:	**TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**		
Desginer:	**Juan Del Pino Mena**		
Date:	**2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 18 of 20

Supervisor:
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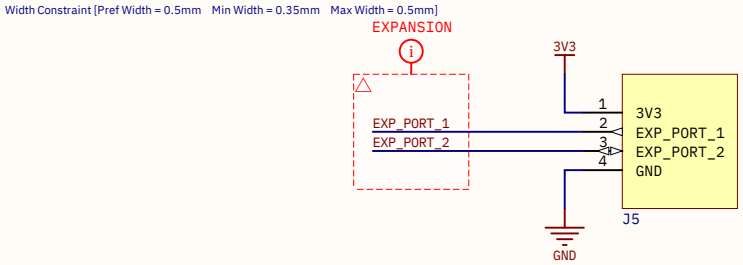

Expansion port

Expansion port for added functionality, such as an ultrasould resonance analysis for wood boards.

Designer's signature

Supervisor's signature

Sheet title: **Expansion port**			
Project title: **TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**			
Desginer: **Juan Del Pino Mena**			
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 19 of 20	

Supervisor:
Sr. Andrés Roldán Aranda
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University of Granada
C/ Fuente Nueva, s/n, 18001
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Power budget

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TO-DO

Designer's signature

Supervisor's signature

Sheet title: **Power budget**			
Project title: **TIK_HandheldDevice.PrjPcb**			
Desginer: **Juan Del Pino Mena**			
Date: **2022-05-12**	Revision: **0.4-WIP**	Sheet 20 of 20	

Supervisor:
Sr. Andrés Roldán Aranda
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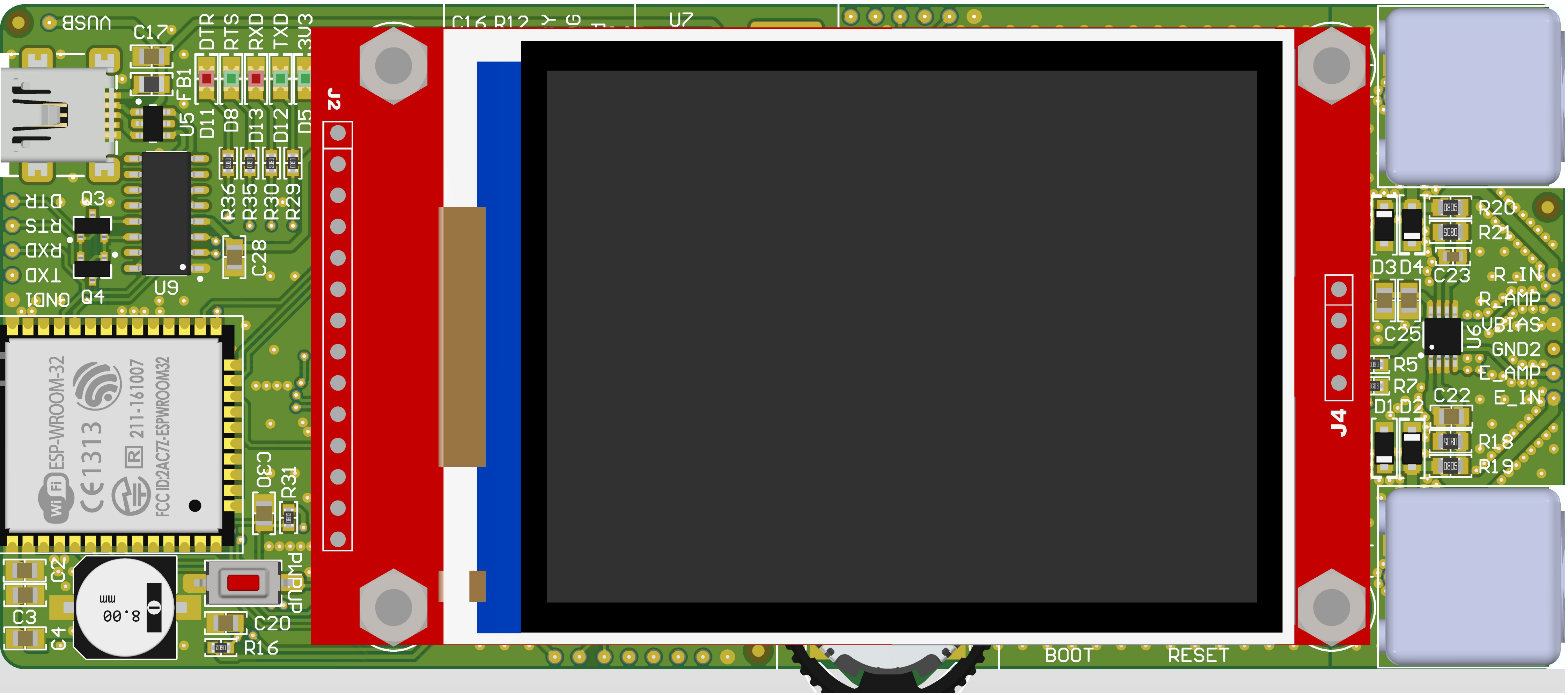
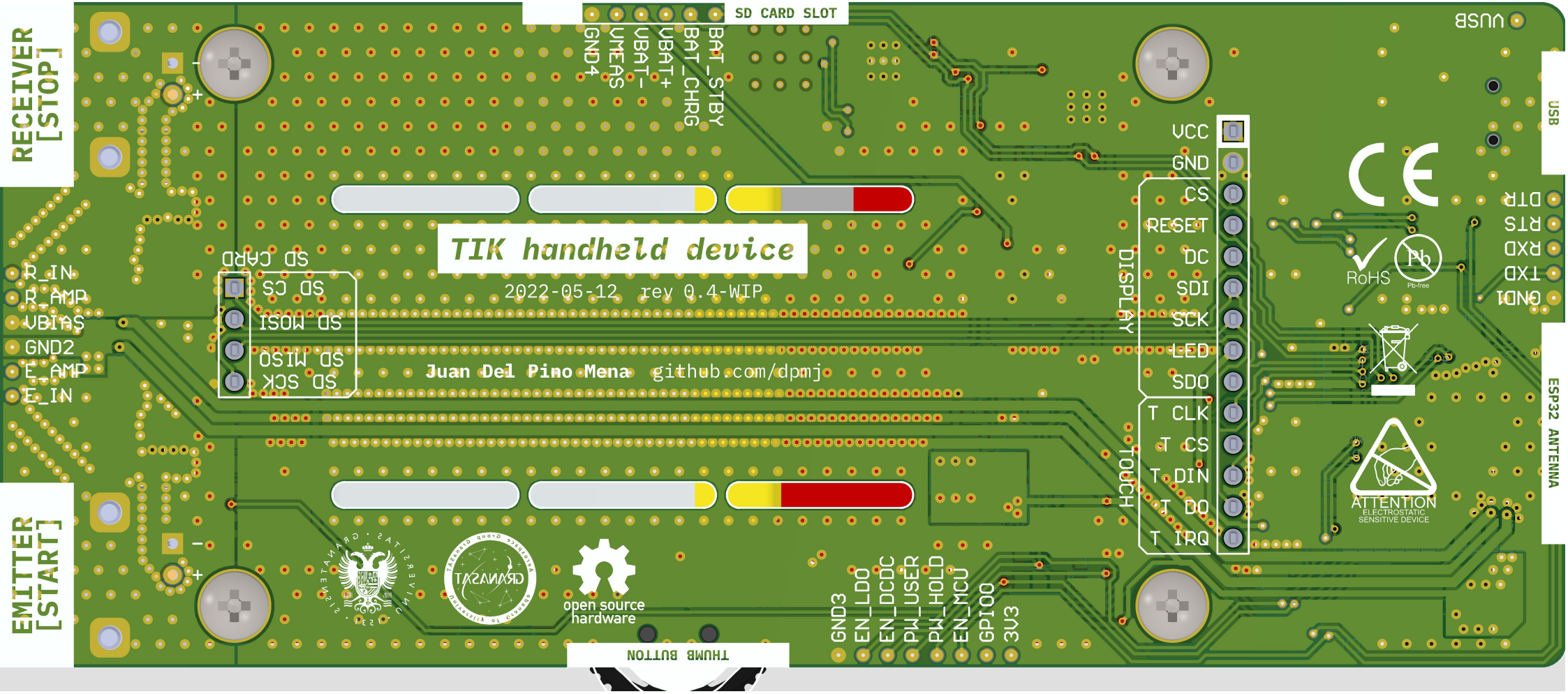
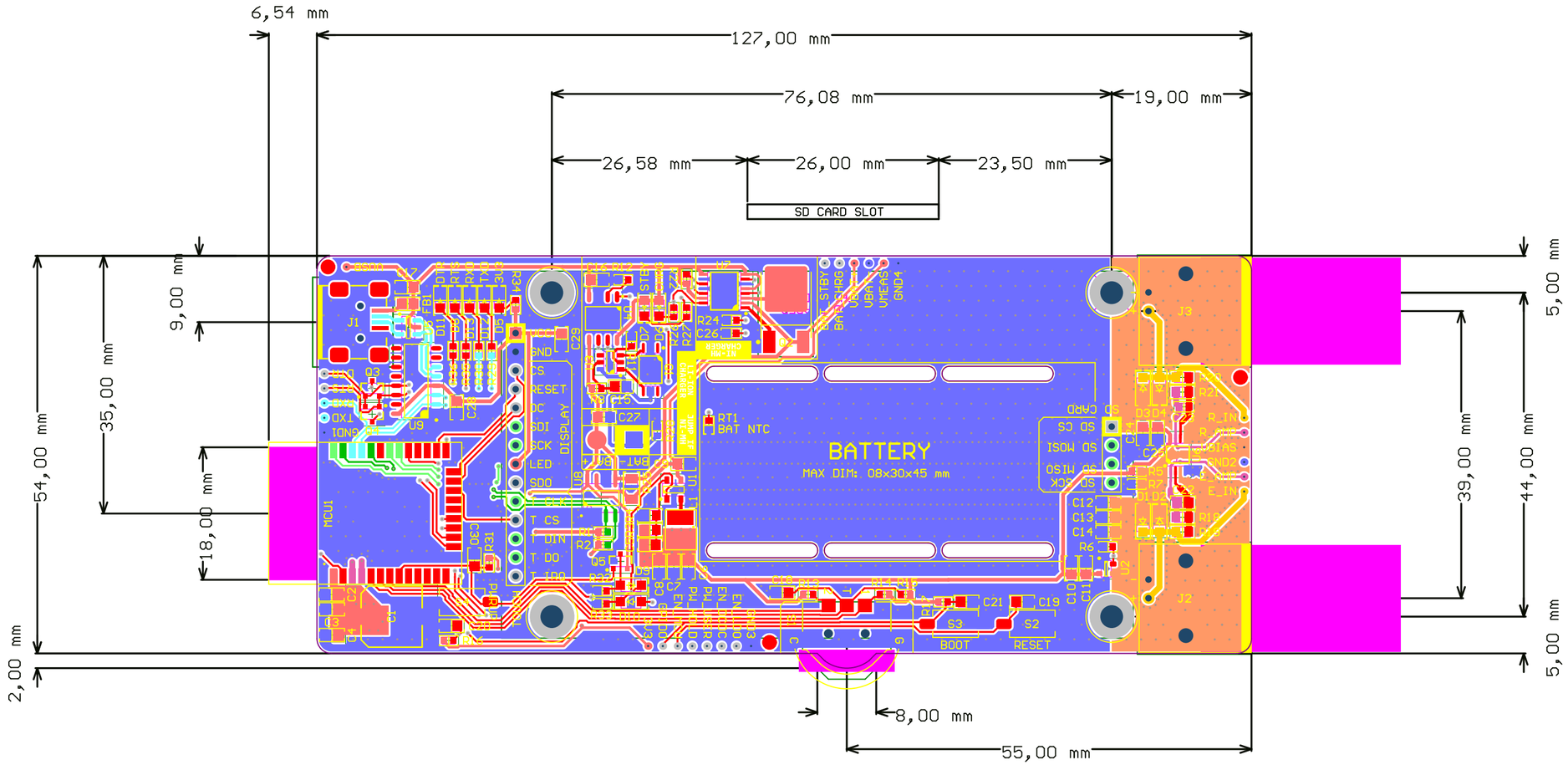

VUSB
C17
DTR
RTS
RXD
TXD
3U3
FB1
U5
D11
D8
D13
D12
D5
J2
R36
R35
R30
R29
Q3
Q4
C28
U9
GNDI
ESP-WROOM-32
211-161007
FCC ID:2AC7Z-ESPWROOM32
C30
R31
C2
C3
C4
C20
R16
PUPD
C16
R12
U7
BOOT
RESET
J4
R20
R21
D3
D4
C23
R_IN
R_AMP
VBIAS
GND2
E_AMP
E_IN
C25
U6
R5
R7
D1
D2
C22
R18
R19


RECEIVER
[STOP]
EMITTER
[START]
SD CARD SLOT
BAT_STBY
BAT_CHRG
VBAT+
VBAT-
VMEAS
GND4
VUSB
USB
DTR
RTS
RXD
TXD
GND1
ESP32 ANTENNA
TIK handheld device
2022-05-12 rev 0.4-WIP
Juan Del Pino Mena github.com/dpmj
SD CARD
SD CS
SD MOSI
SD MISO
SD SCK
R_IN
R_AMP
VBIAS
GND2
E_AMP
E_IN
DISPLAY
VCC
GND
CS
RESET
DC
SDI
SCK
LED
SDO
TOUCH
T_CLK
T_CS
T_DIN
T_DO
T_IRQ
RoHS
Pb-free
ATTENTION
ELECTROSTATIC
SENSITIVE DEVICE
open source
hardware
GND3
EN_LDO
EN_DCDC
PW_USER
PW_HOLD
EN_MCU
GPIO0
3V3
THUMB BUTTON



VISIBLE LAYERS:

Board outline + Multilayer + Top overlay + Mechanical 15 + Top layer + Keep-out + dimensions

TRACKS & POLYGONS COLOR LEGEND:

- EMITTER/RECEIVER ANALOG SIGNALS
- GENERIC NET ON TOP LAYER
- GENERIC NET ON BOTTOM LAYER
- POWER REFERENCE GND/BAT-
- POWER RAIL 3V3/BAT+/VUSB/ VMEAS/VSENSE
- POWER RAIL VBIAS
- SPI
- I2C
- SERIAL UART/USB

TIK handheld device PCB

PCB orientation: vertical. Screen facing front, BNCs on top, USB at the bottom, SD Card reader at the left, powerup button at the bottom front right, and multipurpose button on the right side.

Designer's signature:

Supervisor's signature:

Sheet title: TIK Handheld Device PCB

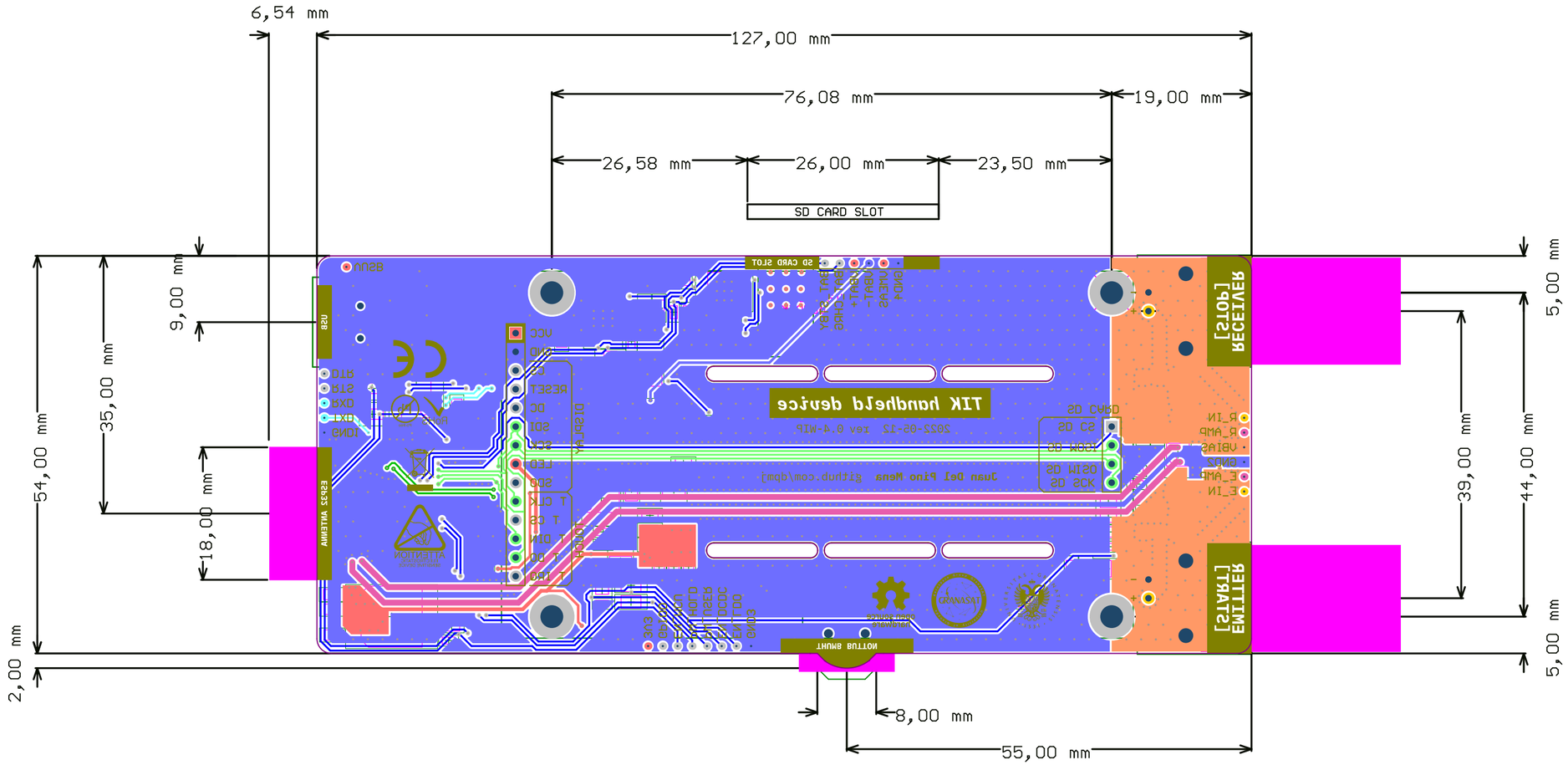
Project title: TIK_HandheldDevice

Designer: Juan Del Pino Mena

Supervisor: Andres Roldan Aranda

Dpto. Electronica y Tecnologia de Computadores
University of Granada
C/ Fuente Nueva, s/n, 18001
Granada, Granada, Spain
Sr. Andres Roldan Aranda

Date: 2022-05-12
Revision: 0.4-WIP Sheet 1 of 1



VISIBLE LAYERS:

Board outline + Multilayer + Bottom overlay + Bottom layer + Keep-out + dimensions

TRACKS & POLYGONS COLOR LEGEND:

- EMITTER/RECEIVER ANALOG SIGNALS
- GENERIC NET ON TOP LAYER
- GENERIC NET ON BOTTOM LAYER
- POWER REFERENCE GND/BAT-
- POWER RAIL 3V3/BAT+/VUSB/ VMEAS/VSENSE
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Designer's signature:

Supervisor's signature:

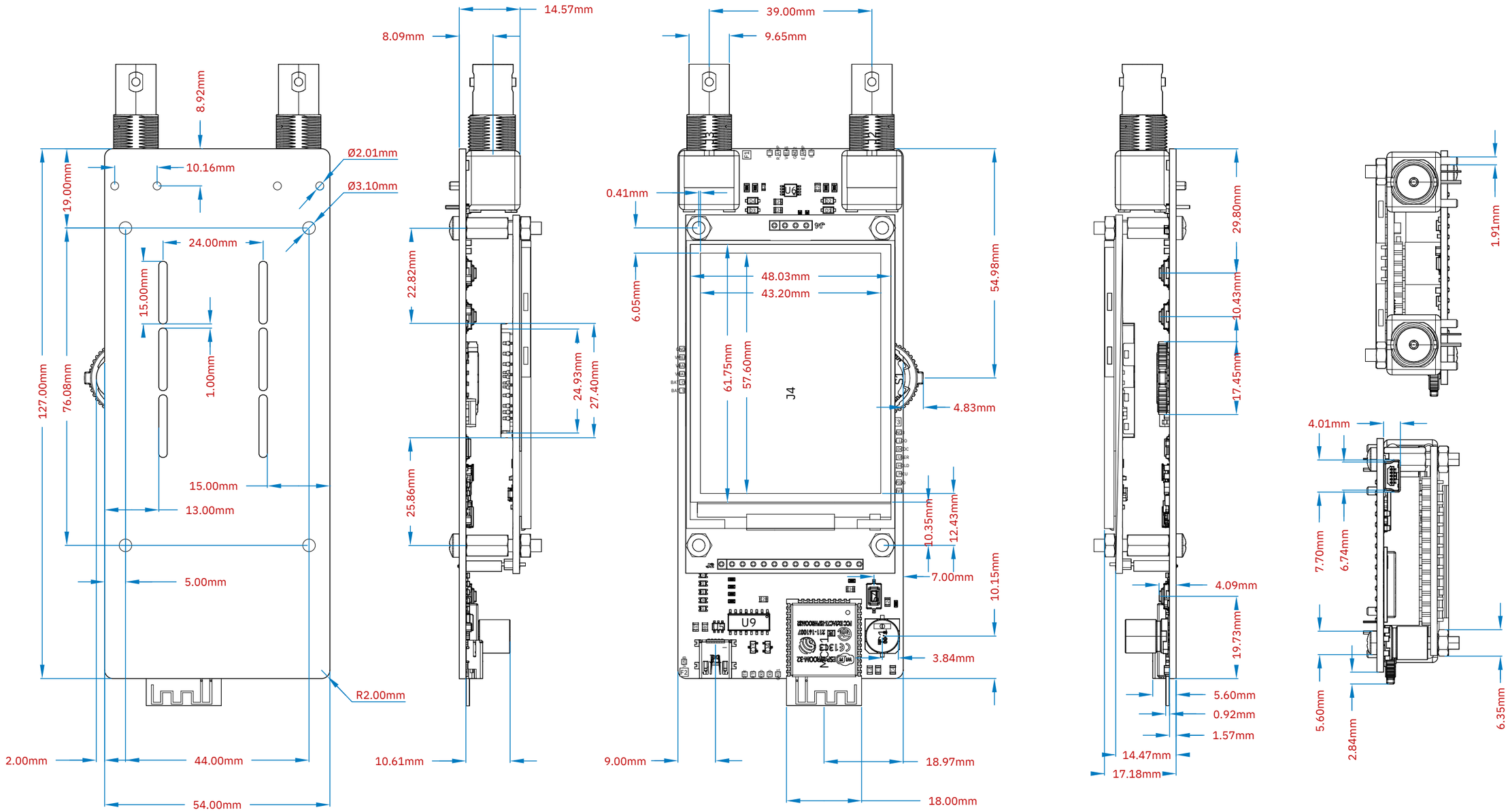
Sheet title: TIK Handheld Device PCB	Dpto. Electronica y Tecnologia de Computadores University of Granada C/ Fuente Nueva, s/n, 18001 Granada, Granada, Spain Sr. Andres Roldan Aranda
Project title: TIK_HandheldDevice	
Designer: Juan Del Pino Mena	Date: 2022-05-12 Revision: 0.4-WIP Sheet 1 of 1
Supervisor: Andres Roldan Aranda	

REV STATUS OF SHEETS												
REV												
SHEET												

DWG NO: 1 REV: 4

REVISIONS

ZONE	REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



PART NO: =PCB_PART_NUMBER

APPROVALS		DATE
ENGINEER:	Juan Del Pino Mena	2022-05-14
DESIGNER:	Juan Del Pino Mena	2022-05-14
CHECKER:	Juan Del Pino Mena	2022-05-14
Reference Documents		
BOM DOC:	BOM/bill_of_materials	
ASSY DOC:	--	
SCH DOC:	SCH/*	
PCB DOC:	PCB/TIK_PCB.PcbDoc	

THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION

NEXT ASSY | USED ON

APPLICATION

GRANASAT

Dpto. Electrónica y tecnología de computadores
University of Granada, Spain
C/ Fuente Nueva, s/n, 18001

DESIGN ITEM: .Item | DESIGN ITEM REVISION: 4

TITLE: TREE INSPECTION KIT MECHANICAL DRAFTS

SIZE:	CAGE CODE:	DWG NO:	REV:
A3	--	1	4

SCALE: 1:1 | FILE NAME: TIK_PCB.PCBDwf | SHEET: 1 OF 1