

Build tutorial on open-source hardware alternatives for SNR-based GPS/GNSS Reflectometry (GNSS-R)

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Portions and images reused from Adafruit tutorials, by Lady Ada and others.

Step 0: List of Materials

You can use this link to a bill of materials with all the necessary items:

<https://www.adafruit.com/wishlists/469752>

For convenience, we list below the items in the Adafruit shopping cart; other shops can be used for some of the items:

1x - 2.1mm female/male barrel jack extension cable - 1.5m / 5 ft

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/327>



1x - GPS Antenna - External Active Antenna - 3-5V 28dB 5 Meter SMA

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/960>



1x - CR1220 12mm Diameter - 3V Lithium Coin Cell Battery - CR1220

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/380>



1x - SMA to uFL/u.FL/IPX/IPEX RF Adapter Cable

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/851>



1x - Header Kit for Feather - 12-pin and 16-pin Female Header Set

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/2886>

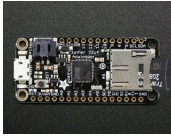


1x - Adafruit Ultimate GPS FeatherWing

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/3133>



1x - Adafruit Feather 32u4 Adalogger
<https://www.adafruit.com/product/2795>



1x - Lithium Ion Battery Pack - 3.7V 4400mAh
<https://www.adafruit.com/product/354>



1x - 3.5 / 1.3mm or 3.8 / 1.1mm to 5.5 / 2.1mm DC Jack Adapter Cable
<https://www.adafruit.com/product/2788>



1x - Waterproof DC Power Cable Set - 5.5/2.1mm
<https://www.adafruit.com/product/743>



1x - 10K Precision Epoxy Thermistor - 3950 NTC
<https://www.adafruit.com/product/372>



1x - Cable Gland PG-9 size - 0.158" to 0.252" Cable Diameter - PG-9
<https://www.adafruit.com/product/761>



1x - USB / DC / Solar Lithium Ion/Polymer charger - v2

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/390>



1x - Huge 6V 6W Solar panel - 6.0 Watt

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/1525>



1x - Through-Hole Resistors - 2.2K ohm 5% 1/4W - Pack of 25

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/2782>



1x - Cable Gland PG-7 size - 0.118" to 0.169" Cable Diameter - PG-7

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/762>



1x - 2.1mm to 2.5mm DC Barrel Plug Adapter

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/2897>



1x - Large Plastic Project Enclosure - Weatherproof with Clear Top

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/905>



Step 1: Installing the software

You'll need:

- 1x - Adafruit Feather 32u4 Adalogger

1.1 - Download and install the Arduino IDE

Available at: <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software>

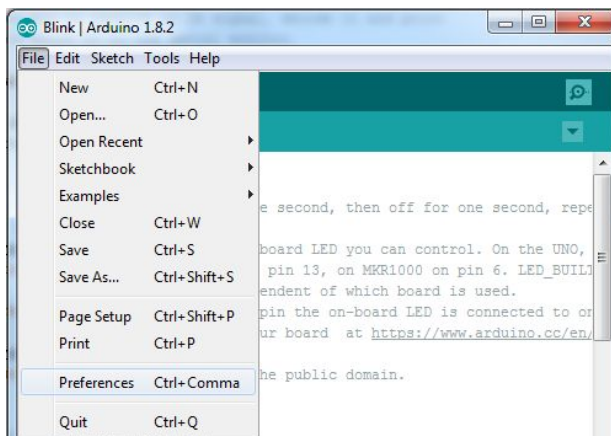
1.2 - Install Adafruit drivers for the IDE

The steps are detailed in this link, but we'll shown a summary below.

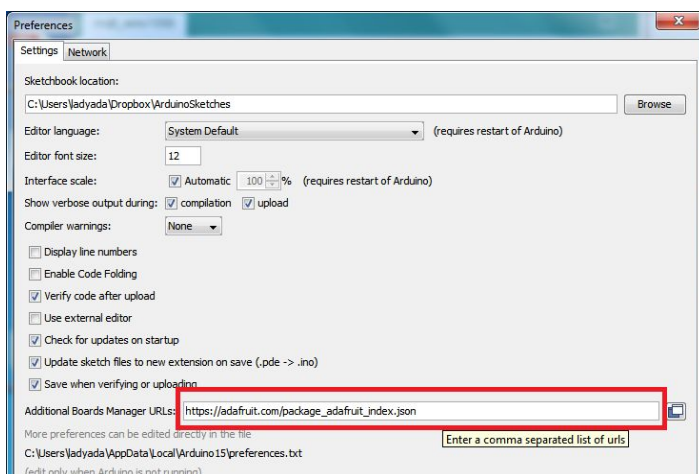
<https://learn.adafruit.com/adafruit-feather-32u4-basic-proto/arduino-ide-setup>

Portion reused from Adafruit tutorial:

“After you have downloaded and installed **the latest version of Arduino IDE**, you will need to start the IDE and navigate to the **Preferences** menu. You can access it from the **File** menu in *Windows* or *Linux*, or the **Arduino** menu on OS X.



A dialog will pop up just like the one shown beside.



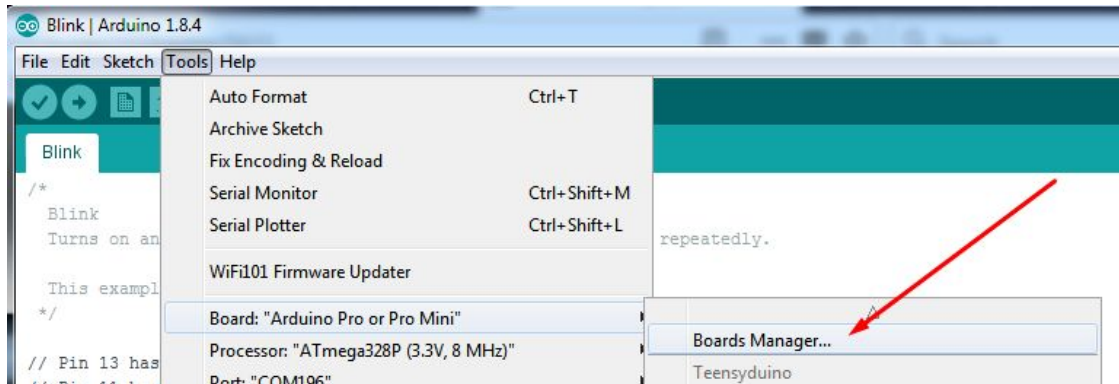
We will be adding a URL to the new **Additional Boards Manager URLs** option. The list of URLs is comma separated, and *you will only have to add each URL once*. New Adafruit boards and updates to existing boards will automatically be picked up by the Board Manager each time it is opened. The URLs point to index files that the Board Manager

uses to build the list of available & installed boards.

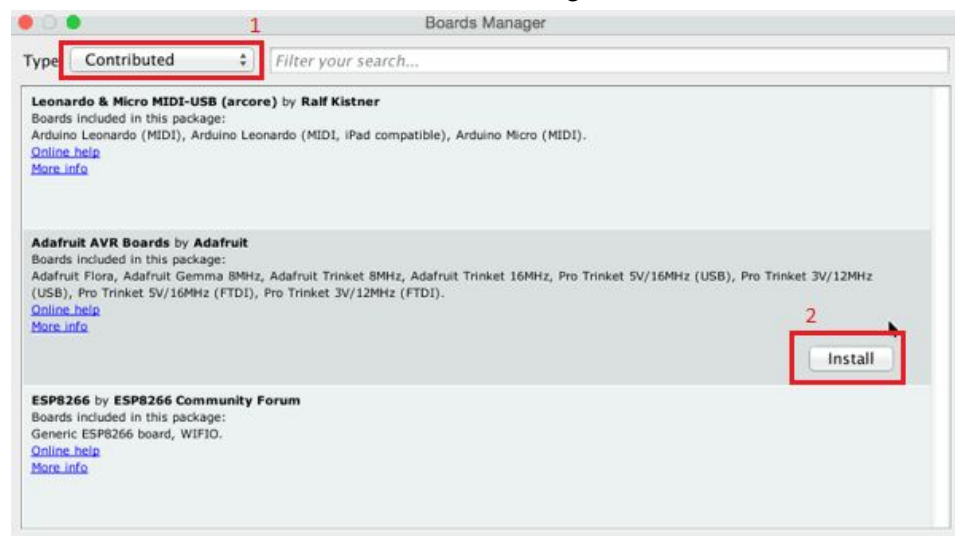
Insert this link in the Arduino IDE preferences:

https://adafruit.github.io/arduino-board-index/package_adafruit_index.json

Now that you have added the appropriate URLs to the Arduino IDE preferences, you can open the **Boards Manager** by navigating to the **Tools->Board** menu.



Once the Board Manager opens, click on the category drop down menu on the top left hand side of the window and select **Contributed**. You will then be able to select and install the boards supplied by the URLs added to the preferences. In the example below, we are installing support for **Adafruit AVR Boards**, but the same applies to all boards installed with the Board Manager.



Next, **quit and reopen the Arduino IDE** to ensure that all of the boards are properly installed. You should now be able to select and upload to the new boards listed in the **Tools->Board** menu."

1.3 - Install Adafruit drivers for Windows

Download and run the installer:

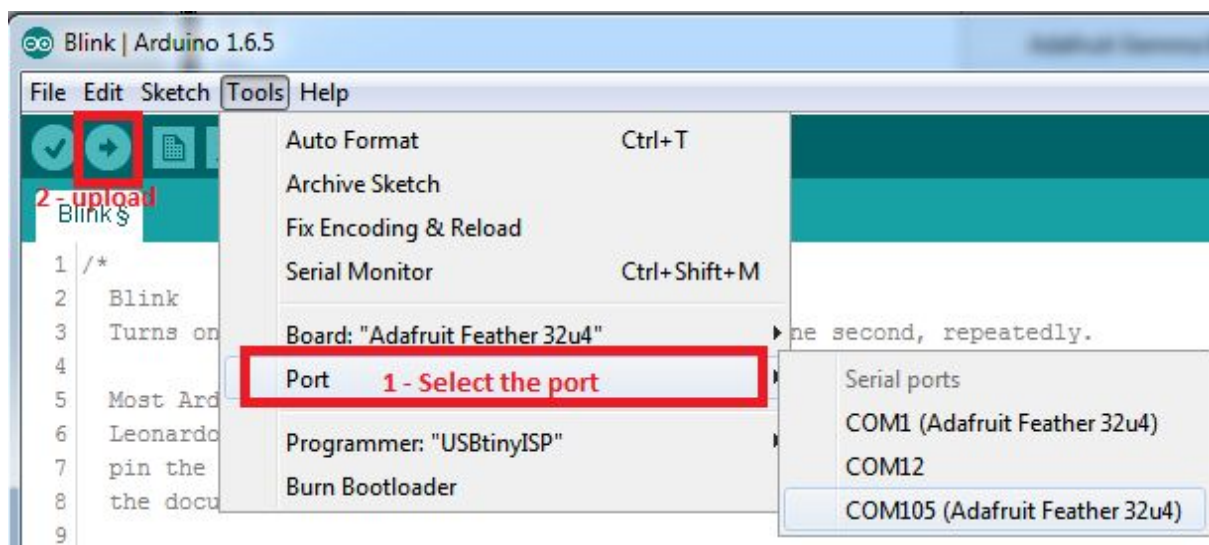
https://github.com/adafruit/Adafruit_Windows_Drivers/releases/tag/2.3.4

1.4 - Upload the Arduino sketch

0) Download the source code on this link and open it on the IDE:

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fgnievinski/mphw/master/code/ardu/ardu.ino>

1) Plug in the Feather 32u4 to the computer using an USB cable. Wait for it to be recognized by the operating system (just takes a few seconds). It will create a serial/COM port, you can now select it from the dropdown menu, it'll even be 'indicated' as Feather 32u4!



2) Finally, we need to upload the software, that makes the system run. Simply click on the Upload button (arrow icon) and wait (it may take a while to finish).

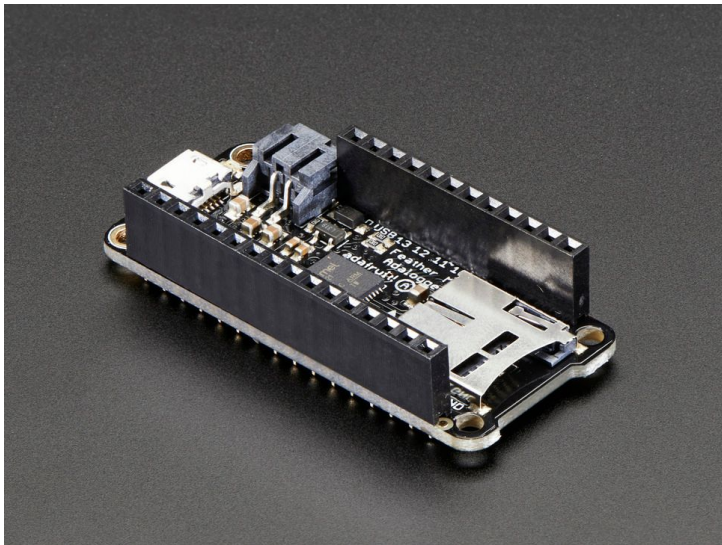
Step 2: Connecting the electronics

2.1 - Connecting the Arduino and its shield

You'll need:

- 1x - Adafruit Feather 32u4 Adalogger
- 1x - Header Kit for Feather - 12-pin and 16-pin Female Header Set
- 1x - Adafruit Ultimate GPS FeatherWing

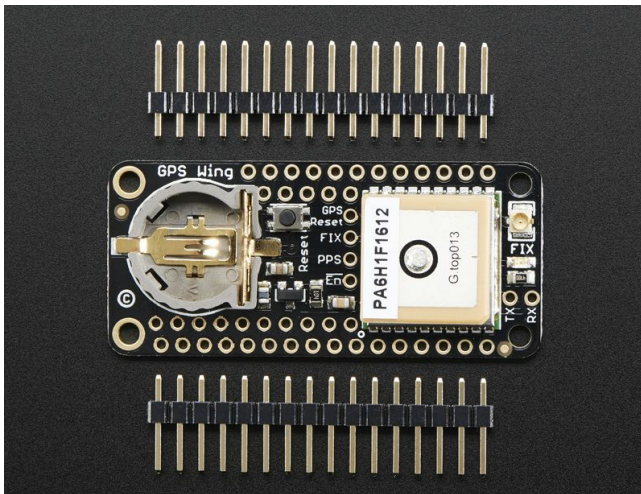
Solder the “Header Kit for Feather - 12-pin and 16-pin Female Header Set” on the Feather as below.



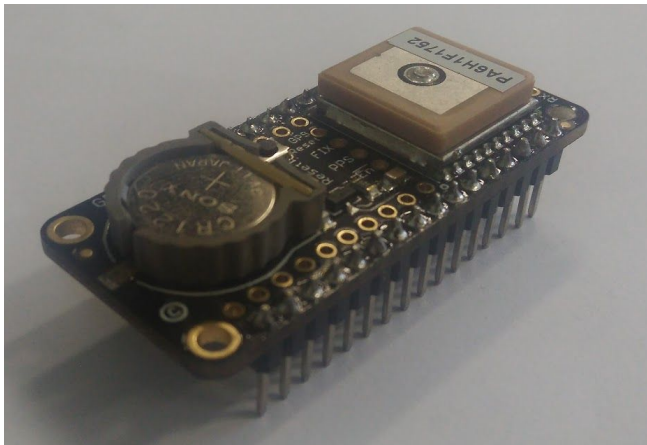
Check “Soldering on Female Header” at this link for detailed instructions:

https://cdn-learn.adafruit.com/downloads/pdf/adafruit-feather-32u4-adalogger.pdf?timestamp=1557404503#_WKANCHOR_q

Prepare the GPS module to attach on the Adafruit Feather soldering the male headers:



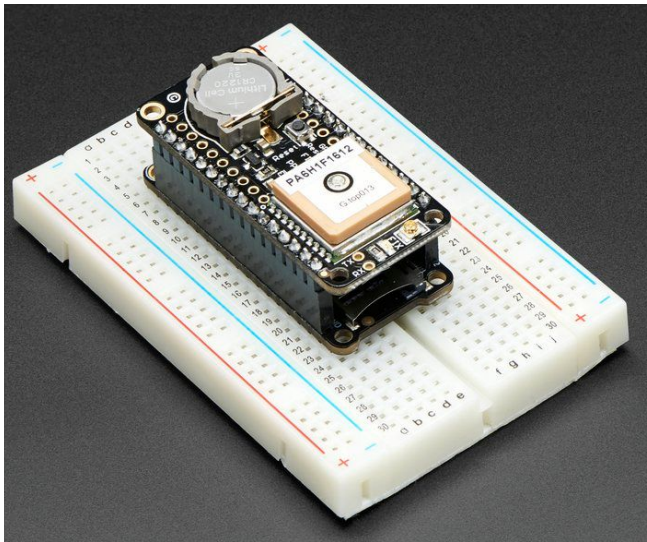
Make sure to solder the pins with the longer part facing down



Check “Adafruit Ultimate GPS featherwing” for details:

<https://learn.adafruit.com/adafruit-ultimate-gps-featherwing?view=all>

Finally, we can connect the boards pressing down (note: the protoboard is not necessary):



2.2 - Building the solar power supply system

You'll need:

- USB / DC / Solar Lithium Ion/Polymer charger - v2
- Huge 6V 6W Solar panel - 6.0 Watt
- Lithium Ion Battery Pack - 3.7V 4400mAh
- 10K Precision Epoxy Thermistor - 3950 NTC

2.2.1 - Capacitor installation

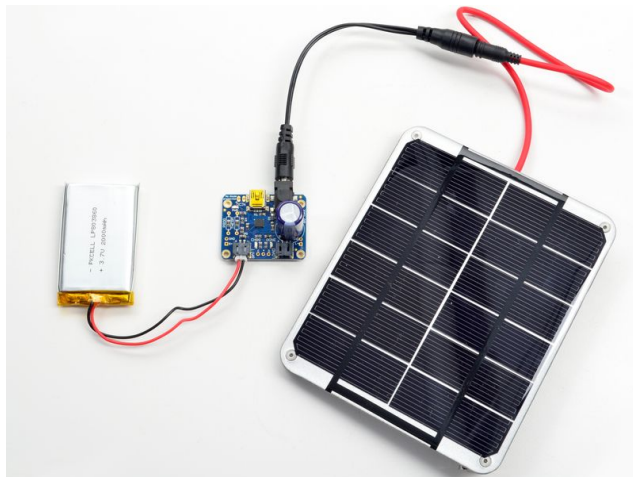
The first thing to do before starting to charge with a solar panel, is to install the large capacitor on the USB / DC / Solar Lithium Ion/Polymer charger. Watch out to check the polarity of the capacitor, make sure the positive lead of the capacitor goes into the pad marked with a plus sign, + !

Follow these steps to prepare the capacitor of the solar charger

<https://learn.adafruit.com/usb-dc-and-solar-lipoly-charger/solar-charger-preparation>



Then connect the cables; once you've done that, you have something like this:

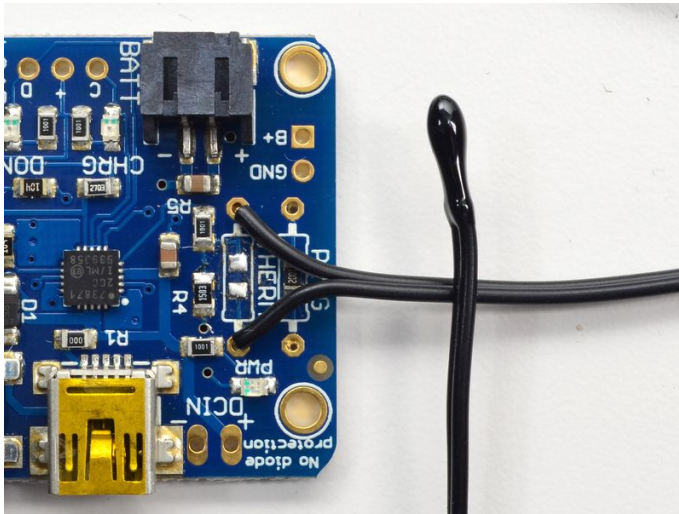


2.2.2 - Adding temperature sensing

Portion reused from Adafruit tutorial:

“Remove the 10K surface mount resistor from the **THERM** pads (or cut the trace going to it) and solder in a 10K NTC thermistor. Test out the system by trying to charge while you place the thermistor in a freezer or against some ice, as well as in a cup of > 50°C hot water. The charger should stop charging the battery. Once you are

sure it is working, attach the sensing element (the epoxy bulb in this case) so it is resting against the battery.”



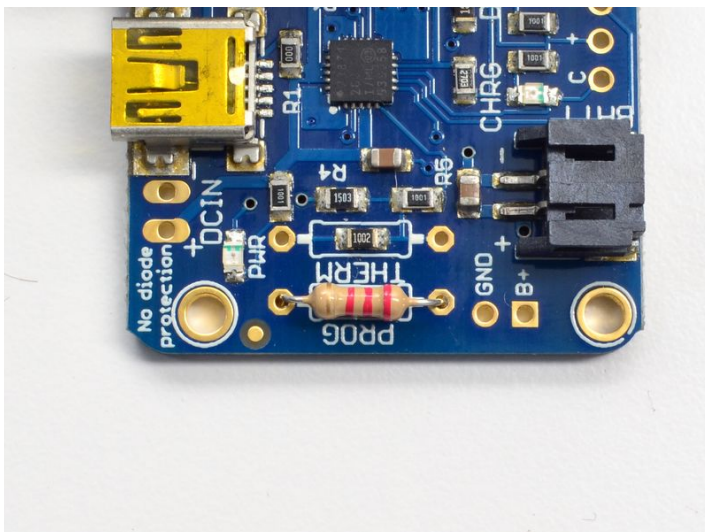
2.2.3 - Adjusting the maximum charging current

Portion reused from Adafruit tutorial:

“**CAUTION:** This modification is indicated only for batteries bigger than 2000mAh! The USB/Solar charger comes with a preset rate of 500mA which will work for USB ports, USB wall adapters and solar panels up to 3 Watts. If you have a project that uses a larger panel, or perhaps some other sort of setup, you can easily adjust the current by soldering a resistor into the **PROG** pads.”

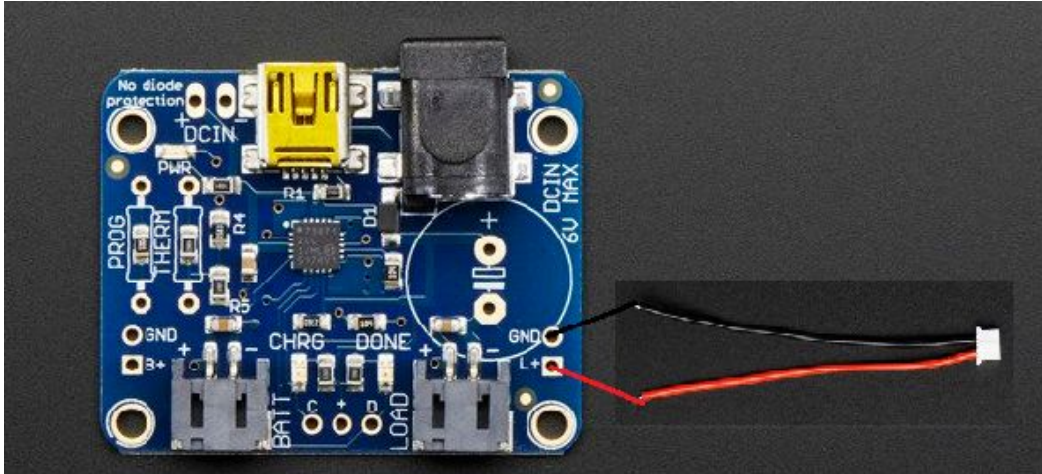
Check this link to details:

<https://learn.adafruit.com/usb-dc-and-solar-lipoly-charger?view=all#adjusting-the-max-charge-current-5-20>

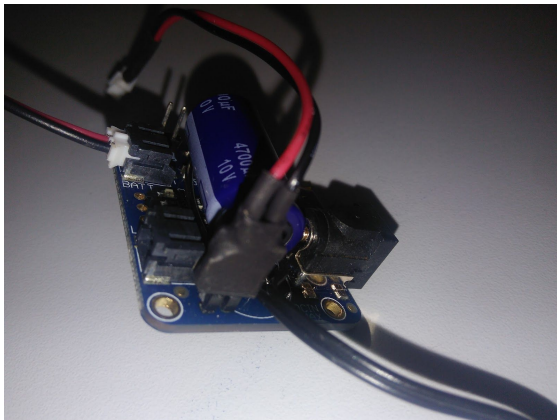


2.2.4 - Connecting the Arduino to power supply

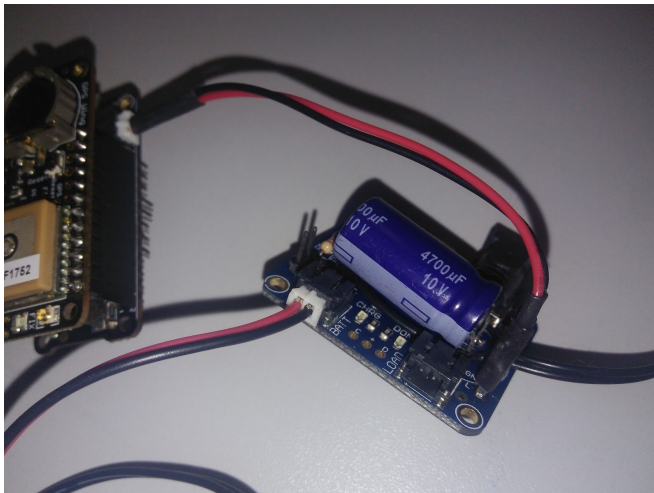
You can solder the black and the red wires here to connect the Feather: we recommend applying some silicone glue to avoid breaking the wires



Alternatively (optionally), we've soldered male pins and the wire on that, and used a heat-shrink tubing for isolation:



Then connect the power supply on the Arduino and the on battery:



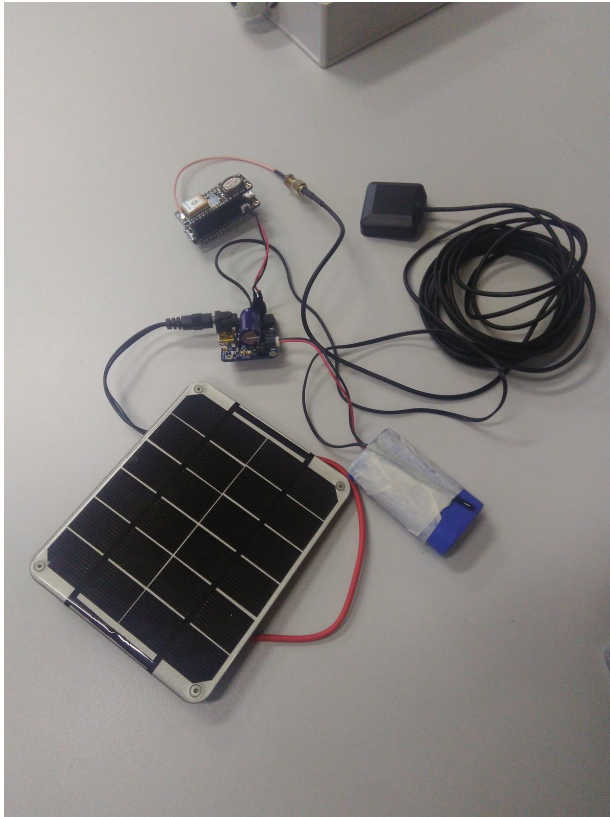
2.3 - Putting it all together

You'll need:

all items before

Now connect the antenna and battery.

This is a look of our system outside the box:



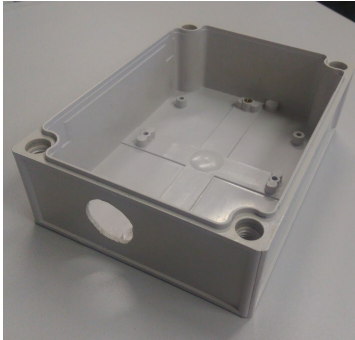
Step 3: Preparing the enclosure

You'll need:

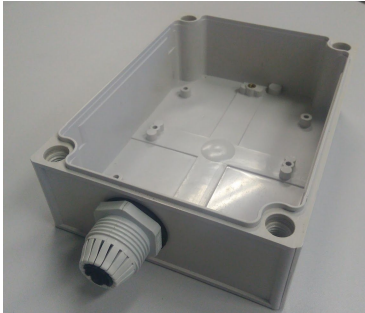
1 x Cable Gland PG-7 size - 0.118" to 0.169" Cable Diameter - PG-7

1x - Small Plastic Project Enclosure - Weatherproof with Clear Top

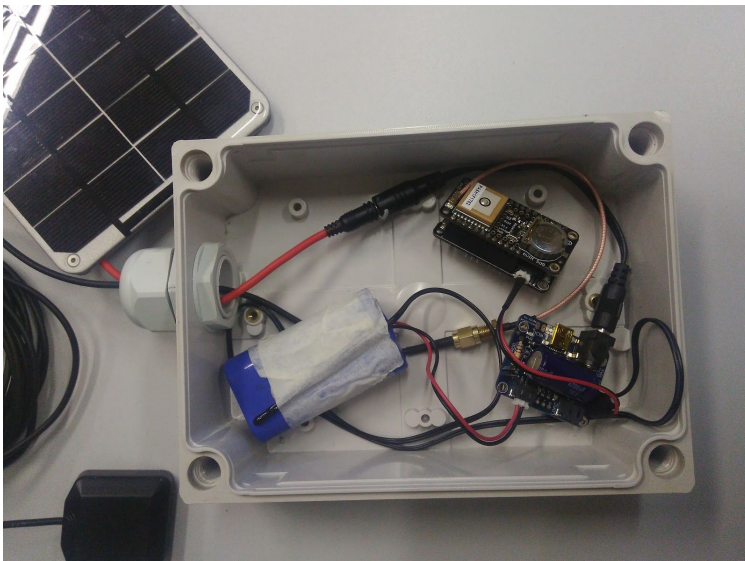
First of all you need to make a hole on the bottom side of the weatherproof box to pass the wiring through. You can use a drill or something alike to do this.

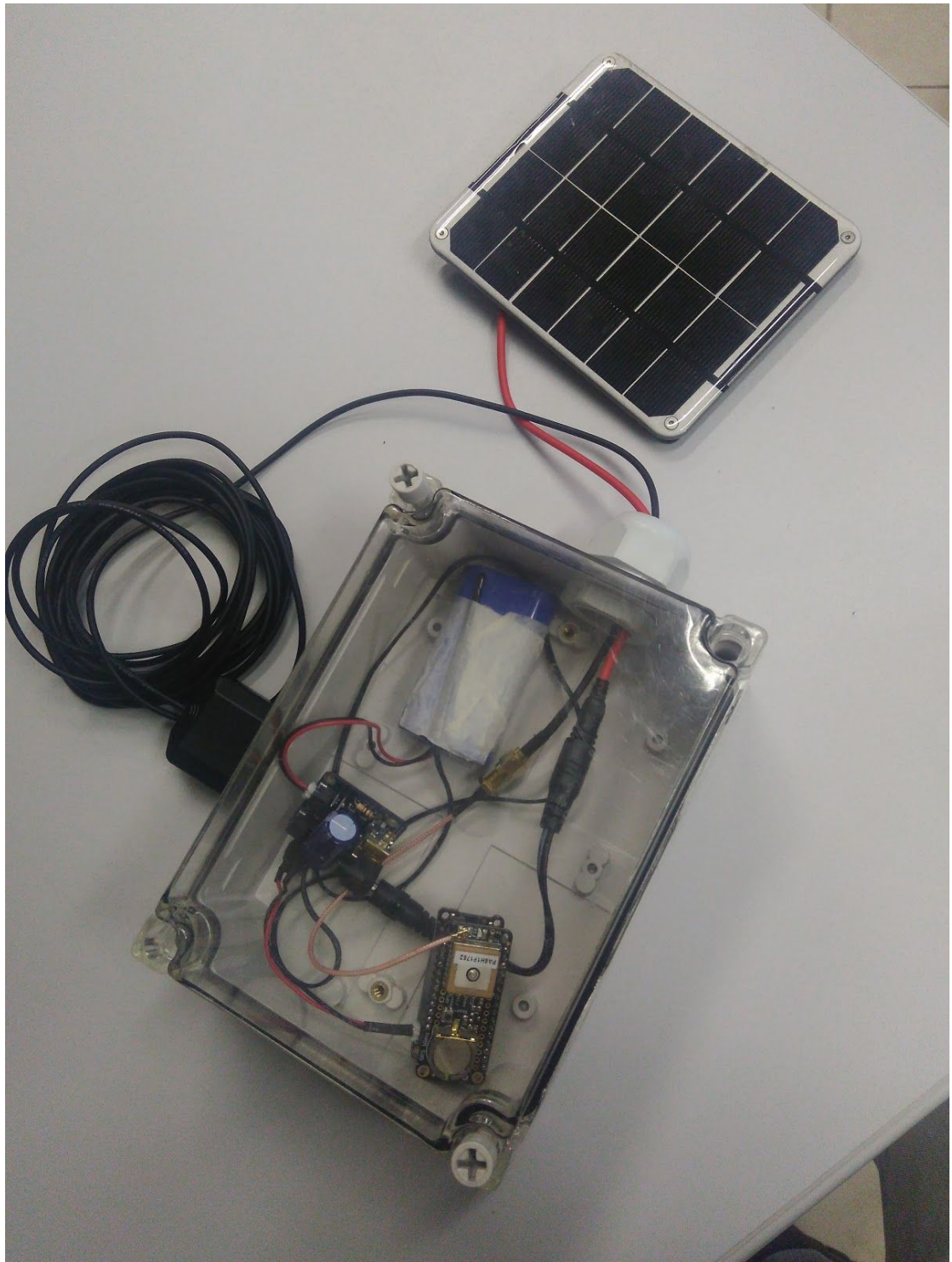


Then you install the cable gland:



Now you have to put all this inside the box, using the cable gland to pass the cables.





Step 6: Mounting it outdoors

You'll need:

- 1x - <https://www.voltaicsystems.com/small-bracket>
- 1x - stick or mast
- 1x - silver tape
- 1x - U support
- 1x - base (bi-pod, quadri-pod)

6.1 Basic precautions

When it is installed outdoors, there are the risk of rain and humidity. So you need to put the elements to work in suspending. Like this:



As you can see, even if the water enters it does not affect the system working. (This picture is of another enclosure version of our system, but use the same idea to implements in yours)

For a more professional setup, our suggestion is to use stand-off pins:

<https://www.adafruit.com/product/3658>

6.2 Preparing the mast and base

Fix the antenna on the top of a mast. Make sure to have some slack on the antenna cable -- coaxial cables should not be bent!



Set the bases



6.3 Adjusting the solar panel orientation

Once the solar incidence varies according the coordinates in the globe, you need to check the most useful position of the solar panel.

Adjusting Tilt:

Check this link to ensure the correct angle <https://www.solarpaneltilt.com/>

Adjusting Azimuth

Face the equator, opposite from the nearest geographical pole (for example, face north in the southern hemisphere).



You're all done -- congratulations! :)