

McPhail Trap Main Board v1.0

Collect, analyze, and report back the environmental data.

This is an attempt to reproduce the work of identifying fruit flies from the following papers:

- 2017: [Automated Surveillance of Fruit Flies](#)
- 2015: [Insect Biometrics: Optoacoustic Signal Processing and its Applications to Remote Monitoring](#)
- 2014: [The Electronic McPhail Trap](#)
- 1979: [Optical Tachometer for Measurement of Wingbeat Frequency of Free-Flying Insects](#)

Parallels the European [ENTOMATIC](#) project.

Hardware Version Notes

- v1.x, proof of concept, collect data on SD card and over USB Fona breakout board supports texting
- v2.x, switch to ARM MSP430 or other ADC-specific chip, collect data on SD card
- v3.x, integrate mesh net or other networking, possibly more sophisticated offboard analysis

Design Notes

Physical Housing

Putting the electronics in acrylic separate from the insects so the ultrasonic isn't bothering them. An acrylic housing placed on top of the trap provides protection from the elements as well as protects the insects from any electronics noise.

If all circuitry is on the board at the top, the IR emitters and photodiode detectors can be the only items in the trap with the insects and be connected by a minimum of cabling.

The boards will all be 0.063" (1.6mm) thick FR-4 with purple solder mask over bare copper and an ENIG (gold) finish.

Board dimensions

Board	Dimensions
Emitter Board	2.71x0.51 inches (68.76x12.88mm)
Detector Board	2.71x0.51 inches (68.76x12.88mm)
Main Board	3.18x2.24 inches (80.82x56.79mm)

Security and Connectivity Platforms for reference

- Particle
- Electric Imp

v1 FON808 GSM+GPS MODULE

- PS is power status. Check this after toggling KEY. Pin is low when module is off, and high when module is on.
- NS is network status. It pulses to signal current module status
- RST is hard reset to be used only when module is really stuck.
- RX/TX are pins capable of Software Serial. They are auto-baud so whatever baud you send "AT" after reset or boot is the baud rate the module will use.
- RTS is hardware flow control. Optional. Turn it on in module if you want to use it.
- RI is the ring indicator output. Use it as an interrupt. Default high. Pin will pulse low for 120ms when a call or SMS is received.

The GPS is accessible on the Rx/Tx lines so you can query using AT commands and get the values back. No additional pins are necessary.

Microcontroller

The reference papers call for a 14-bit ADC.

The Atmel AVR chips we initially considered (Atmega32u4, Atmega2560) had 10-bit ADC, which isn't enough. We chose the ATSAMD21G Cortex M0 with 12-bit ADC since it still can be programmed with a cheap programmer, doesn't require dedicated hardware, has built-in USB for programming and monitoring.

It is compatible with [adalink](#) and [avrdude](#), which we already use for programming other boards.

We added a \$6 16-bit ADS1115 which receives on two differential or four single channels (we could use the four) and outputs the result over I2C.

Another possible solution would have been the \$6 MSP432 or a similar chip, could pick up a \$14 dev board as well. This is a TI chip that requires CodeComposer Studio, newest version is CCSv6. It's Linux-compatible and I have a Windows machine just in case it's not.

The downside of the MSP432 is the \$45 additional programmer we need to buy, getting set up with a new dev environment, etc.

ADC and Noise Notes

The 2-layer board is routed using a split ground plane to separate the analog and digital signals. Care was taken to provide clear analog return paths but the A0, A1, and A2 signals right at the microcontroller are next to the I2C signals and this may end up as a source of noise.

If noise is still an issue, we may need need a 4-layer board (which doubles board cost). It's unclear if ENTOMATIC are actually getting and using all 14 bits.

Does 5V in the ENTOMATIC system vs 3.3V in our system make a difference? How?

We need to review the ENTOMATIC calculations – seems like my back-of-envelope has 32ms, not 16ms as from their paper.

For power and noise control, we should turn off everything but the ADC when sampling.

[Discussion of cheap 16-bit ADC](#)

Software Approach

We collect the value from the ADC in a variable and poll it at the desired rate.

Architecture could be a finite state machine.

Next step is to go through and set up all the registers first to initialize serial comms, ADC, RTC, low power mode, the interrupts, and so on. Then, make sure we have libraries for accessing the SD, etc. This will not be an Arduino project, but an AVR GCC project. Need to get the environment set up and document it so someone else can reproduce the work in the same way we did.

RTC

The DS1307 real time clock is out of date and hard to find.

We used the MCP7940N with an external 32.768kHz external crystal, following the suggested PCB layout on [page 14 of the datasheet](#).

There is a discussion of digital trimming on page 29 to mitigate temperature and intrinsic clock issues. We can figure out the values in this digital trimming register by testing the physical board and calculating the trim value with the equations on page 30.

Temperature

Kyle put a thermometer in the trap and measured the temperature inside over two days in direct sunlight. Both times the internal temp was 10 F degrees higher than the ambient air temp. (110/100F first day @ 5pm, 108/98F second day @ noon).

Prior to measuring, he left the thermometer in the trap for an hour, so that should be a reflection of what we'd see in the field. The combination of size and materials is keeping the temperature from getting much higher.

Capacitors

Mostly ceramic capacitors were chosen for cost and size, with C0G/NP0 and X7R temperature coefficients. Aluminum electrolytic capacitors were chosen where ceramics were cost-prohibitive or where specifically indicated in datasheets.

The temperature coefficients:

X7R means a capacitor is a temperature-stable (EIA Class 2) cap which only varies up to $\pm 15\%$ from -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$. [ref](#)

C0G/NP0 means a capacitor is temperature-compensating (EIA Class 1) which varies less than $\pm 0.3\%$ C from -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$. Capacitance drift or hysteresis is less than $\pm 0.05\%$. [ref](#)

Detector/Receiver Board

Interestingly, the receiver part number [TEMD5080X01](#) does not have the same package as in the photos of the McPhail trap. These are \$1.31 each at 25 and the design calls for ten of them.

They are good from -40°C to 100°C and are 5mm x 4.24mm.

The board is 2.71x0.51 inches (68.76x12.88mm) and costs \$7 from OSH Park for a set of three (\$2.33 each).

The stencil costs \$5 from OSH Stencils.

Emitter Board

The 940nm emitters are in the \$2 range and the board will probably be the same size as the detector board.

The difference in frequency range is due to the ENTOMATIC folks optimizing for response time over exact frequency match, to save on power. They also drove the LEDs at the edge of the board at higher current to make sure the infrared intensity was uniform no matter where the bug flew through the IR field.

The diffuser needs more investigation.

The board is 2.71x0.51 inches (68.76x12.88mm) and costs \$7 from OSH Park (\$2.33 each).

The stencil costs \$5 from OSH Stencils.

Complete Assembly and Cost Information

The following layout is only to get a rough idea of how much area the parts would require if they were all on one side of one board. The area is 3 inches x 3 inches, or 9 square inches, and a set of three bare boards would cost \$48.20 for three with a manufacturing turnaround of about ten days.

Rough cost of parts for a single board is about \$50.

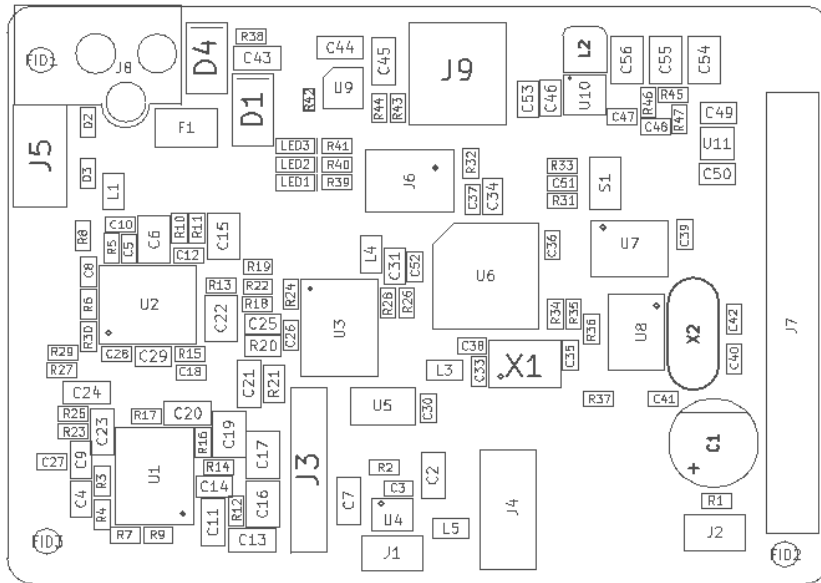
The stencil from OSH Stencils costs \$16.90. A tube of solder paste in the same package costs \$14.

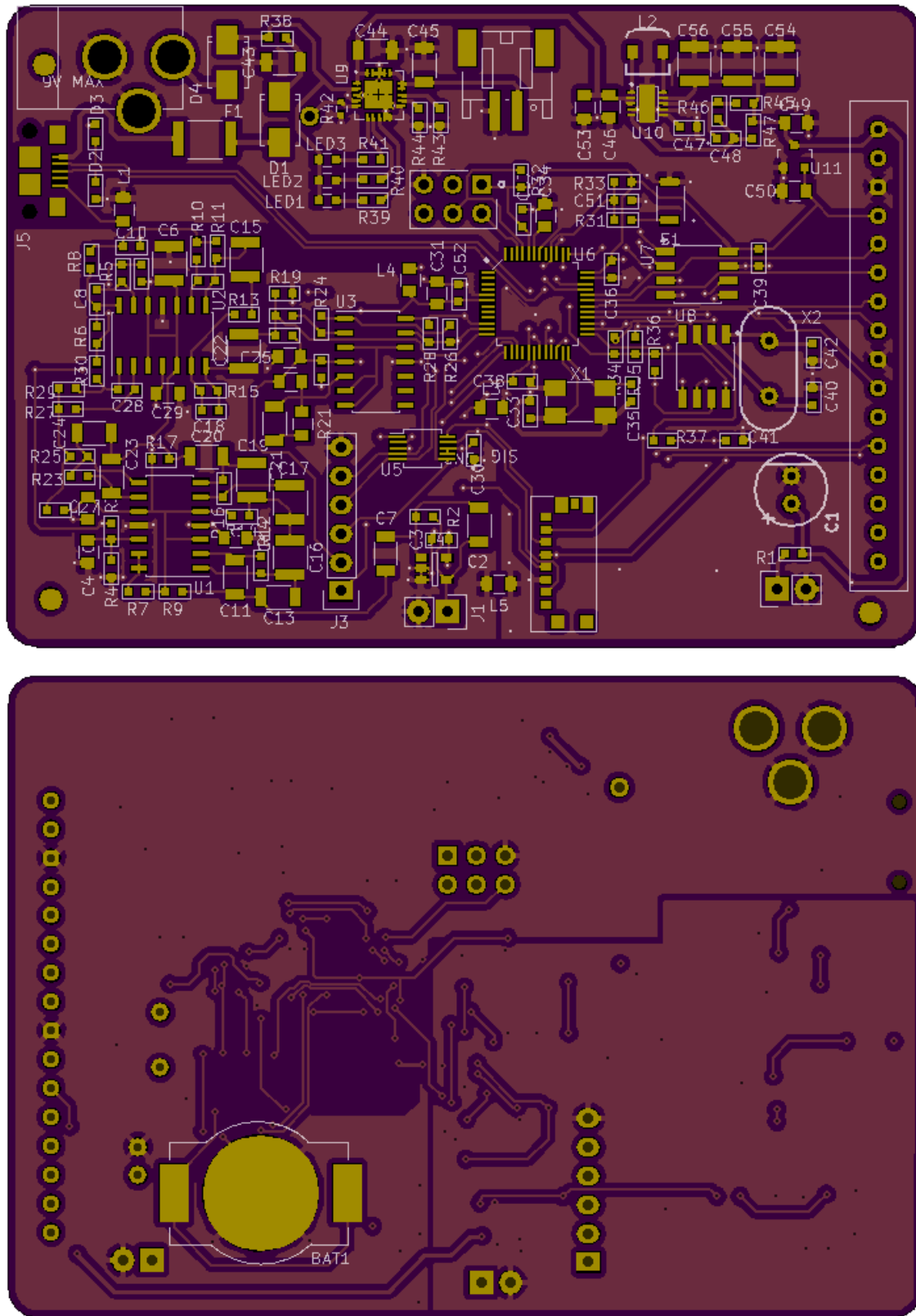
Stencils are 3mil-thick polyamide (orange) film which is reusable.

Total cost for one complete stack of three boards: \$129

Assembling a further one complete stack of three boards: \$93

Item	Cost
Emitter Board PCB	\$3
Emitter Parts	\$13
Emitter Stencil	\$5
Detector Board PCB	\$3
Detector Parts	\$13
Detector Stencil	\$5
Main Board PCB	\$16
Main Board Parts	\$45
Main Board Stencil	\$17
Leaded Solder	\$14





Bill of Materials

Ref	Qty	Description	Digikey PN
BAT1	1	CR1220 BATTERY HOLDER SMT FLATPIN	BK-916- CT-ND
C1	1	CAP ALUM 330UF 20% 16V RADIAL	732-8798- 1-ND
C10	1	CAP CER 0.27UF 16V X7R 0603	490-6427- 1-ND
C11	4	CAP CER	1276-
C13		1.5UF 25V X7R	6873-1-
C2		1206	ND
C7			
C12	3	CAP CER	490-1512-
C28		0.01UF 50V X7R 0603	1-ND
C8			
C14	7	CAP CER 1UF	1276-
C29		25V X7R 0805	1066-1-
C34			ND
C4			
C49			
C50			
C9			
C15	5	CAP CER	1276-
C54		22UF 25V X7R	3392-1-
C55		1210	ND
C56			
C6	4	CAP CER	1276-
C16		2.2UF 25V X7R	2953-1-
C17		0805	ND
C19			
C22	1	CAP CER	478-6211-
C18		33PF 16V X7R 0603	1-ND
C20	7	CAP CER	1276-
C21		4.7UF 50V X7R	2789-1-
C23		1206	ND
C24			
C43			
C44			
C45	4	CAP CER	1276-
C25		10UF 16V X7R	2872-1-
C31		0805	ND
C46			
C53			

Ref	Qty	Description	Digikey PN
C26	9	CAP CER	490-3285-
C30		0.1UF 100V	1-ND
C36		X7R 0603	
C37			
C38			
C39			
C47			
C51			
C52			
C27	1	CAP CER	1276-
		0.022UF 50V	2004-1-
		X7R 0603	ND
C3	1	CAP CER	1276-
		0.22UF 25V	1111-1-
		X7R 0603	ND
C33	2	CAP CER 22pF	399-9031-
C35		50V NP0 0603	1-ND
C40	2	CAP CER 2PF	490-
C42		50V C0G/NP0	10713-1-
		0603	ND
C41	1	CAP CER	490-1427-
		100PF 50V	1-ND
		C0G/NP0 0603	
C48	1	CAP CER	1276-
		10PF 50V NP0	2154-1-
		0603	ND
C5	1	CAP CER	1276-
		0.039UF 50V	2056-1-
		X7R 0603	ND
D1	2	DIODE	SS12-
D4		SCHOTTKY	E3/61TGICT-
		20V 1A SMA	ND
D2	2	VARISTOR	CG0603MLC-
D3		ESD	05ECT-
		PROTECT	ND
		USB	
F1	1	RESETTABLE	MF-
		FUSE 500mA	MSMF050-
		15V MF-MSMF	2CT-ND
J1 J2	2	HEADER	952-2262-
		MALE 2POS	ND
		TH 1x02 0.1IN	
J3	1	HEADER	WM4204-
		MALE 6POS	ND
		KK100 0.1IN	
J4	1	SHROUD TH	
		CONN MICRO	WM9731CT-
		SD CARD	ND
		PUSH-PULL	

Ref	Qty	Description	Digikey PN
J5	1	USB MICRO-B RECEPTACLE 5PIN SMT R/A STUDS	609-4616- 1-ND
J6	1	HEADER FEMALE 6POS 2x3 0.1IN	A30729CT- ND
J8	1	CONN PWR JACK 2.5X5.5MM HIGH CUR	PJ- 202BH
J9	1	CONN HEADER PH SIDE 2POS 2MM	455-1719- ND
L1	4	FERRITE	MH2029-
L3		BEAD 30 OHM	300YCT-
L4		0805 1LN	ND
L5			
L2	1	FIXED IND 1UH 3.3A 1226AS-H- 1R0N	490- 14149-1- ND
LED1	3	LED AMBER	475-2712-
LED2		DIFFUSED	1-ND
LED3		0603 SMD	
R1	1	RES SMD 220 OHM 5% 1/10W 0603	311- 220GRCT- ND
R10	1	RES SMD 732 OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	P732HCT- ND
R11	2	RES SMD	P1.43KHCT-
R8		1.43K OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	ND
R12	3	RES SMD	311-
R16		2.26K OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	2.26KHRCT- ND
R23			
R13	3	RES SMD 10K OHM 1% 1/8W	RNCP0603FTD10K0CT-
R33			ND
R36		0603	
R14	4	RES SMD 470 OHM 5% 1/4W	RHM470DCT-
R39			ND
R40		0603	
R41			
R15	1	RES SMD 97.6K OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	P97.6KHCT- ND
R17	1	RES SMD 68 OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	P68.0HCT- ND

Ref	Qty	Description	Digikey PN
R18	2	RES SMD 91K	P91.0KHCT-
R19		OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	ND
R2	1	RES SMD 64.9K OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	P64.9KHCT- ND
R20	2	RES SMD 220K	P220KACT-
R21		OHM 5% 1/8W 0805	ND
R22	2	RES SMD 2.2K	P2.2KGCT-
R26		OHM 5% 1/10W 0603	ND
R24	2	RES SMD 22K	P22KGCT-
R28		OHM 5% 1/10W 0603	ND
R25	2	RES SMD	P4.32KHCT-
R29		4.32K OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	ND
R27	1	RES SMD 2.94K OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	P2.94KHCT- ND
R3	3	RES SMD 100K	RMCF0603FG100KCT-
R4		OHM 1%	ND
R44		1/10W 0603	
R30	2	RES SMD	P3.83KHCT-
R6		3.83K OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	ND
R31	1	RES SMD 330 OHM 5% 1/10W 0603	311- 330GRCT- ND
R32	2	RES SMD 1K	1276-
R37		OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	3484-1- ND
R34	3	RES SMD 2K	RNCP0603FTD2K00CT-
R35		OHM 1% 1/8W	ND
R43		0603	
R38	1	RES SMD 0.0 OHM JUMPER 1/8W 0603	MCT0603- 0.0- ZZCT- ND
R42	1	NTC THERMISTOR 10K OHM 1% 0402	445-2550- 1-ND
R45	2	RES SMD 1M	P1.0MGCT-
R47		OHM 5% 1/10W 0603	ND
R46	1	RES SMD 111K OHM 5% 1/10W 0603	P110GCT- ND

Ref	Qty	Description	Digikey PN
R5	1	RES SMD 1.87K OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	P1.87KHCT- ND
R7	1	RES SMD 10 OHM 1% 1/10W 0603	P10.0HCT- ND
R9	1	RES SMD 470 OHM 5% 1/4W 0603	311- 1.02KHRCT- ND
S1	1	SWITCH TACTILE SPST-NO 0.05A 12V	SW1020CT- ND
U1	2	IC OPAMP	MCP6004T-
U2		QUAD GP RRO 1MHZ SOIC14	I/SLCT- ND
U10	1	IC REG BUCK BOOST ADJ 2A 10WSON	296- 30204-1- ND
U11	1	IC REG LDO 3.3V 0.25A MCP1703 SOT23A-3	MCP1703T- 3302E/CBCT- ND
U3	1	IC OPAMP GP 3MHZ RRO 14SOIC	296- 39258-1- ND
U4	1	IC OPAMP GP 1MHZ RRO MCP6001 SOT23-5	MCP6001T- I/OTCT- ND
U5	1	IC ADC 16BIT SPI 860SPS ADS1118 10MSOP	296- 38850-1- ND
U6	1	IC MCU 32BIT 256KB FLASH ATSAMD21G 48TQFP	ATSAMD21G18A- AUTCT- ND
U7	1	IC EEPROM 1MBIT 400KHZ 24AA1025 SOIC8	24AA1025- I/SN-ND
U8	1	IC RTC CLK/CALENDARE/SN- I2C MCP7940N SOIC8	MCP7940N- ND
U9	1	IC USB/AC BATT CHRGR MCP73871 20QFN	MCP73871T- 2CCI/MLCT- ND

Ref	Qty	Description	Digikey PN
X1	1	CRYSTAL 16MHZ 30PPM 18pF 4SMD	CTX1206CT- ND
X2	1	CRYSTAL 32.768kHz 7pF CFS- 20632768DZYB	300-8842- ND

Ref	Qty	Description	Adafruit PN
B1	1	Lithium Ion Polymer Battery - 3.7v 500mAh	1578
J7	1	ADAFRUIT FONA 808 + GPS	2542