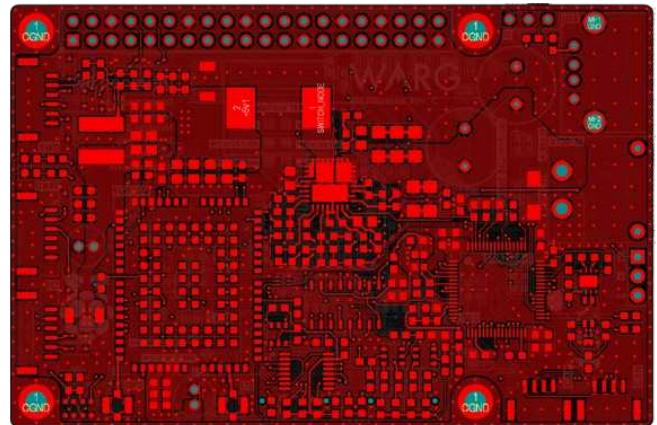


## ▲ RPi Interface Rev. C: Layout Design



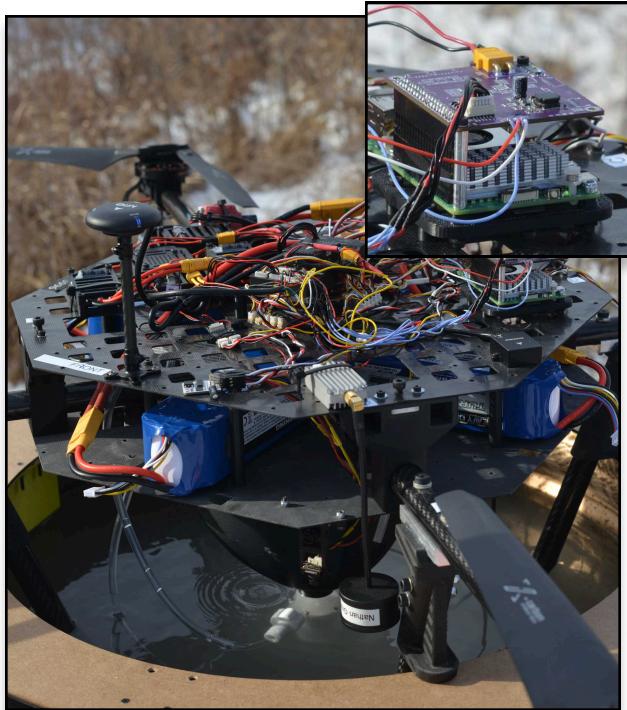
Top 3D View



Top Layer (SIG/PWR)

## Description

- Raspberry Pi 5 HAT with **STM32F415** and **EG915Q** LTE modem for redundant **command & control** during UAV flight.
- Interfaces with **USB 2.0 FS**, **CAN 2.0**, **SPI** (to Pi), and **UART** (one ExpressLRS & one Pixhawk FC connection).
- Includes MOSFET-based **logic-level shifters** to facilitate communication between 3.3V STM32 and 1.8V EG915 modem.
- Powers Pi & itself using a single **XT30** input connector (input range from 12 to 54V & 12S LiHv tolerant).
- Includes a hardware kill-switch to the Pi to engage **manual override**, which can be triggered over UART from the FC.
- Compact 4-layer, **mixed-signal design** with 2 buck converters, 2 LDOs, ESD protection, and a **guard ring** to chassis ground.

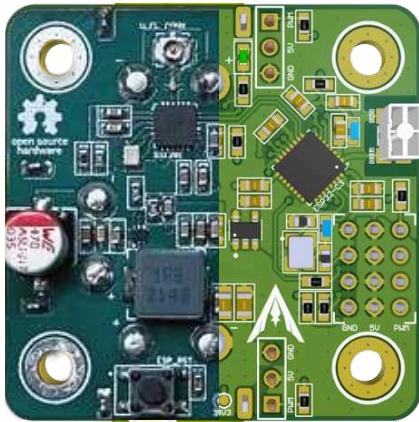


'Pegasus 2' Water Transport Testing  
(RPi Interface Rev. B pictured)

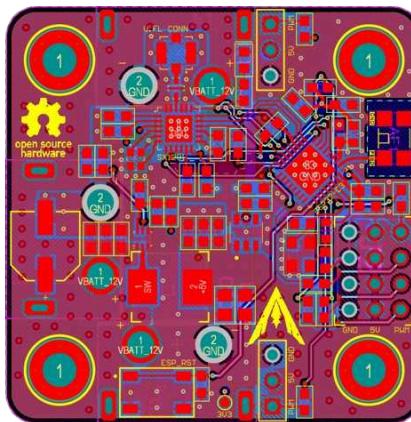
## System Integration

- Raspberry Pi 4B/5 runs local computer vision algorithms on-device for **autonomous hovering and landing**.
- The RPi Interface allows for power to be delivered to the Pi via **one XT30 input**, reducing harnessing complexity.
- Rev. B & C integrate a **kill-switch** for **manual override** in the case of malfunctioning autonomous flight software.
- Rev. C eliminates the need for an external 48-12V **BEC** by including a 12S LiHv-tolerant buck converter.
- Rev. C includes LTE modem for **redundant C2 link**, as well as extended **telemetry data** and **temperature sensing**.
- Modem selected for better **NA LTE band coverage**, with **lower frequencies** prioritized for **longer range**.
- PCBA designed for use on all semi-autonomous drones at the **Waterloo Aerial Robotics Group**.

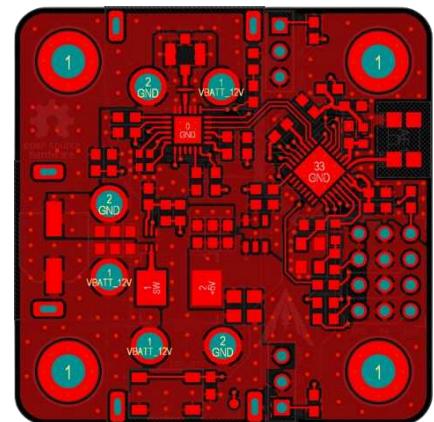
▲ 12-5V @ 4A Buck Converter with ExpressLRS Module 🔗



## Top 3D View



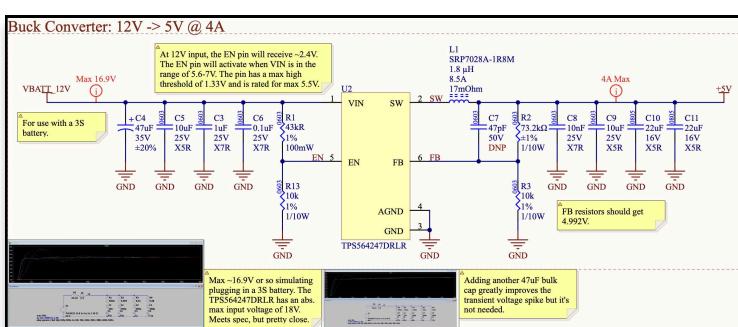
## 2D View (L1/L3/L4)



## Top Layer (SIG/PWR)

## Description

- Integrates a 12V to 5V at 4A buck converter with a 5V to 3.3V LDO, **ESP32-C3**, and **SX1281 RF transceiver**, supporting power passthrough for two 12V propellers and six PWM servo outputs at 5V on a board size of 30.5x30.5mm.
  - Features a **pi-network matching circuit** and **impedance-matched routing** for the ESP32-C3's power and antenna nets.
  - Addresses possible transient voltage spikes from the **source impedance** of a 3S battery and XT60 connector, as well as **resonant frequencies in high-Q capacitors** (MLCCs), using **LTspice** simulations.
  - Built to be deployed for a fleet of foam fixed-wing UAVs for flight training at the **Waterloo Aerial Robotics Group**.



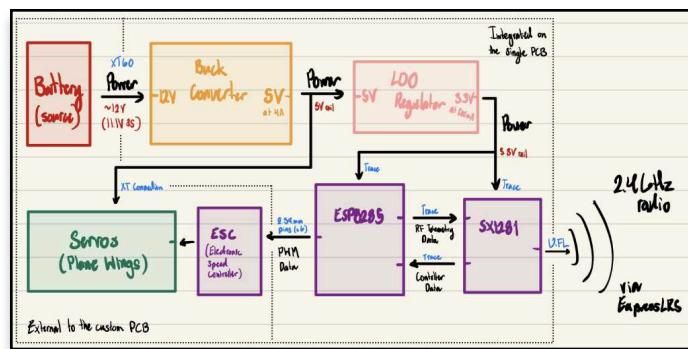
## Buck Converter Schematic

## Details

- Splits power to two XT60s, capable of up to 30A per motor (transient max)
  - Matches **ExpressLRS hardware target** for straightforward firmware flashing
  - Originally used ESP8285, redesigned with **ESP32-C3** for **stronger PWM signalling**, 6+ free GPIO pins, and improved ExpressLRS compatibility

## Relevant Skills

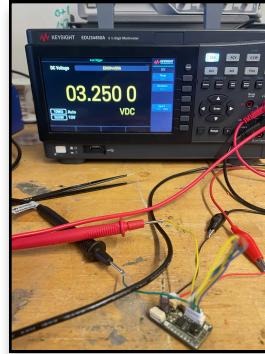
- Schematic and layout with **Altium Designer**
  - PDN analysis with **Power Analyzer by Keysight**
  - Frequency domain and time domain-based input filter simulation with **LTspice**, SimSurfing by Murata
  - **Impedance-controlled** layout/routing for RF signals



## System Diagram

## Single Servo Driver: Assembly & Validation

- Assembled Single Servo Driver PCBA with solder paste/stencil and hotplate
- Reworked QFN IC package with iron, flux, hot air station
- Tested for shorts with DMM probing
- Ran efficiency tests by stepping e-load
- Measured input transient response to source impedance with an oscilloscope

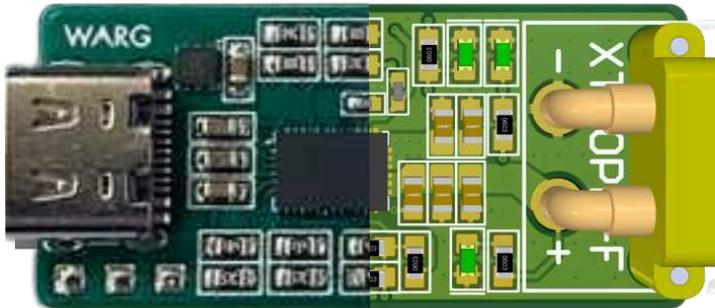


'Single Servo Driver'

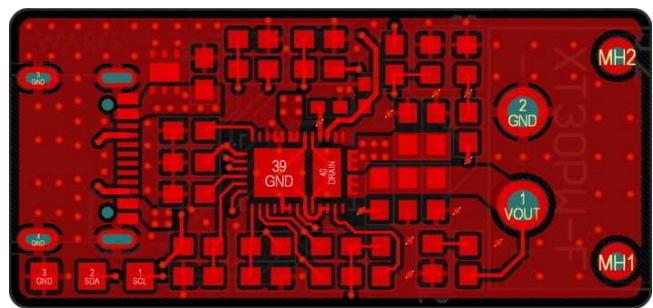


Efficiency Validation

## USB-C PD Sink



Top 3D View



Top Layer

## Description

- USB-C to XT30 adapter to deliver up to **100W** (20V 5A) to a drone during stationary debugging and testing.
- PD arbitration handled by the **TPS25730**, power configuration with resistor dividers on the PMIC's ADC pins.
- Auto-run**; excludes the use of a microcontroller or dedicated buck/boost converters to save on BOM cost.

