

Battery Module 4C Documentation

Battery Module 4C Documentation SpaceLab, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianópolis - Brazil

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Project Chief:

Eduardo Augusto Bezerra

Authors:

Amanda Batista Medeiros André Martins Pio de Mattos Gabriel Mariano Marcelino Yan Castro de Azeredo

Contributing Authors:

Leonardo Kessler Slongo Sara Vega Martinez Bruno Vale Barbosa Eiterer Túlio Gomes Pereira

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Nomenclature

BATC4 Battery Module 4C.

EPS Energy Power System.

RTD Resistance Temperature Detectors.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The Battery Module 4C is a separate board from the EPS2 [1] in order to accommodate 4 lithium-ion cells. Besides the cells, the board has connectors for interfacing signals and power lines with the EPS2 module, 2 power resistors to operate as heaters to maintain the cells temperature during eclipse periods, and 4 temperature sensors. The batteries used are the ICR18650-30B lithium-ion cells, which are connected in series and parallel to supply the required voltage and current. Each cell is fixed with 18650 metal holders and between the pairs there is the power resistor attached with a thermal element in the middle. A mechanical mount is placed over the batteries and screwed to the board, providing better stress resistance. Also, there are PC104 through hole pads present on the board for a connector that could be used for making mechanical integration with the EPS, or with future improvements a interface for power, data or control signals.

The board is a direct improvement from the first battery board used in the FloripaSat-1 mission [2]. All the project, source and documentation files are available freely on a GitHub repository [3] under its repectives licenses.



Figure 1.1: 3D view of the Battery Module 4C PCB.

CHAPTER 2

System Overview

The board is a 2 layer 1.6mm thick PCB with FR-4 dieletric. The board has PC104 through hole pads for a connector, however for the v0.1 of the project the interface is not used for any signals, power or mechanical fitting. The power from the batteries are conducted by a pin header making a board-to-board connection to the EPS2 module. The power for the heaters actuation and the temperature sensor (RTD) measurements are brought through PicoBlade connectors via external cables to the EPS2. The Figure 2.1 presents the simple block diagram of the module.

2.1 Block Diagram

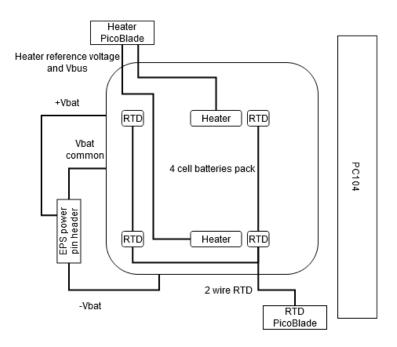


Figure 2.1: Battery Module 4C Block Diagram.

CHAPTER 3

Hardware

This chapter describes the hardware of BAT4C in detail. As mentioned beforehand the board is to be used alongside the EPS2 module, both PCBs are complementary forming the full energy power system of a CubeSat.

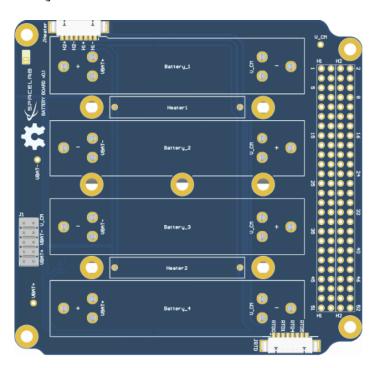


Figure 3.1: Top side of the PCB.

3.1 External Connectors

The external interfaces are connected to the EPS with board to board and cable to cable connectors. The following topics describes these interfaces and present their pinout.

3.1.1 JRTD - RTD PicoBlade

The RTDs on the board are connected to the EPS2 with the labeled "JRTD" 8 pin right angle PicoBlade (53261-0871), its pinout is showed on Table 3.1. The connector can be seen in Figure 3.4.

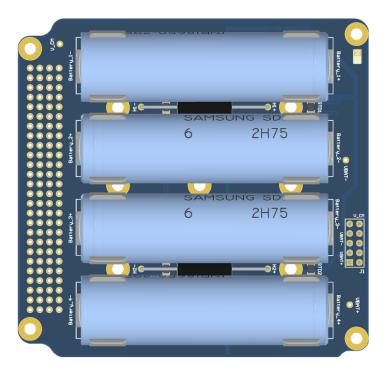


Figure 3.2: Bottom side of the PCB.

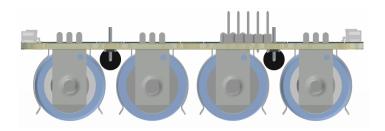


Figure 3.3: Front side of the PCB.

Pin	Row
1	RTD0
2	RTD_Common
3	RTD1
4	RTD_Common
5	RTD4
6	RTD_Common
7	RTD5
8	RTD_Common

Table 3.1: RTD PicoBlade pinout.

3.1.2 JHeater - PicoBlade

The heaters controlled supply is done with another 8 pin right angle PicoBlade labeled "JHeater", its pinout showed on Table 3.2. The Vbus pins brings the direct power from the main power bus from the EPS2 module, thought PMW it controls mosfets gates closing the

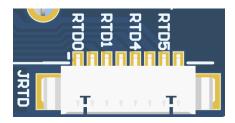


Figure 3.4: RTD PicoBlade connector.

circuit allowing current flow across the heaters. The connector can be seen in Figure 3.5.

Pin	Row
1	—Heater1_Voltage
2	—Heater1_Voltage
3	VBus
4	VBus
5	—Heater2_Voltage
6	—Heater2_Voltage
7	VBus
8	VBus

Table 3.2: Heater PicoBlade pinout.

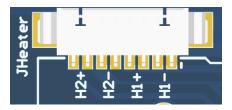


Figure 3.5: Heater PicoBlade connector.

3.1.3 J1 - Battery Voltage Pin Header

A pin header connector (67996-110HLF) labeled "J1" connects to the EPS2 module in a board to board style. These pins brings the voltage from the 4 cell batteries and a common reference voltage to be used for the battery monitor IC present on the EPS2. Its pinout can be seen on Table 3.3 and connector view on Figure 3.6.

3.1.4 PC104

On revision v0.1 of the project, the BAT4C does not use the PC104 for any purpose, been mechanical or electrical.

Pin	Row
1	+Vbat
2	+Vbat
3	+Vbat
4	+Vbat
5	-Vbat
6	-Vbat
7	–Vbat
8	–Vbat
9	Vbat_Common
10	Vbat_Common

Table 3.3: Battery voltage pin header pinout.

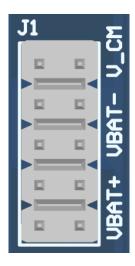


Figure 3.6: Battery pin header connector.

3.2 Batteries

Each 18650 size battery cell is fixed with metal holder (54). The pollarity for each cell is visible on the silkcreen on the board as can be seen in Figure 3.1. The metal holders are soldered on the though hole pads, the exposed square pads are a simple solution for soldering the cells to the board and keeping them in place during vibrations, see Figure 3.7. This particular solution might suffer improvements in later hardware releases.



Figure 3.7: Bottom side of the PCB.

3.3 Temperature Sensors

Temperature of the board is measured with four RTDs (32207595), two placed near the batteries contacts and the other two in the middle between the cells and below the heaters legs, as can be seen on Figure 3.8. The RTDs are Pt1000 Class B accuracy, its datasheet can be accessed here [4] for more technical spececification of the sensors.



Figure 3.8: RTDs and heaters view.

3.4 Heaters

Wirewound resistors (RS02B24R00FE12) are used for the two heaters placed on the board between the cells, as previously seen in Figure 3.8. Their purpose is to maintain the cells temperature during eclipse periods, where a CubeSat can reach temperatures below -20 degrees celsius. While the resistors can deliver up to a maximum of 3 watts of power, controlled PWM signals from the EPS2 regulates this energy dissipation to secure and ideal levels for the cells normal operation.

Bibliography

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