Fixed Wing Drone - Detailed Wiring Design

Overview

This document provides comprehensive wiring instructions for the fixed wing drone system based on the Arduino Uno R3 controller with dual solar panel power system, NRF24L01+ communication, and standard servo control surfaces.

Power System Architecture

Primary Power Distribution

```
Solar Panel 1 (5V) ——

—— Power Management Unit ——— Arduino Uno R3 (5V)

Solar Panel 2 (5V) ——— Servo Power Rail (5V)

——— ESC/Motor (Battery Voltage)

——— NRF24L01+ (3.3V)
```

Power Management Components Required:

- Voltage Regulator: LM7805 or similar (5V, 1A minimum)
- Backup Battery: 7.4V LiPo 2200mAh (recommended)
- Diode Bridge: 1N4007 x4 for solar panel combining
- Filter Capacitors: 1000µF electrolytic, 100nF ceramic
- Current Sensor: ACS712-30A Hall Effect sensor
- **Voltage Divider**: For battery monitoring $(10k\Omega + 20k\Omega \text{ resistors})$

Detailed Component Wiring

1. Arduino Uno R3 Main Controller

Digital Pins:

```
Pin D0 (RX) — Reserved for Serial Communication
Pin D1 (TX) — Reserved for Serial Communication
Pin D2 — Emergency Stop Switch (INPUT_PULLUP)
Pin D3 (PWM) — Servo 1 Signal (Left Aileron)
Pin D4 — LED Status Indicator
Pin D5 (PWM) — Servo 2 Signal (Right Aileron)
Pin D6 — NRF24L01 CE Pin
Pin D7 — Buzzer/Alarm Output
Pin D8 — Mode Selection Switch (INPUT_PULLUP)
Pin D9 (PWM) — NRF24L01 CSN Pin
Pin D10 (PWM) — ESC Signal Wire (Motor Control)
Pin D11 (MOSI)— NRF24L01 MOSI (SPI)
Pin D12 (MISO)— NRF24L01 MISO (SPI)
Pin D13 (SCK) — NRF24L01 SCK (SPI) + Built-in LED
```

Analog Pins:

```
Pin A0 — Battery Voltage Monitor (via voltage divider)
Pin A1 — Current Sensor Output (ACS712)
Pin A2 — Solar Panel 1 Voltage Monitor
Pin A3 — Solar Panel 2 Voltage Monitor
Pin A4 — Reserved for I2C SDA (future IMU)
Pin A5 — Reserved for I2C SCL (future IMU)
```

Power Pins:

```
VIN — 7-12V from Power Management Unit

5V — 5V Output to Servo Power Rail

3.3V — 3.3V Output to NRF24L01

GND — Common Ground (multiple connections)
```

2. NRF24L01+ 2.4GHz Transceiver

Pin Connections:

```
NRF24L01+ Arduino Uno R3 Wire Color (Suggested)
VCC
        3.3V
                  Red
GND
        GND
                    Black
CE
       D6
                 Orange
CSN
                 Yellow
       D9
                  Green
SCK
       D13
MOSI
       D11
                  Blue
MISO
        D12
                  Purple
        Not Connected —
IRQ
```

Important Notes:

- Power: NRF24L01+ requires 3.3V, NOT 5V (will damage module)
- Decoupling: Add 10μF + 100nF capacitors close to VCC/GND
- Antenna: Ensure proper antenna orientation for range
- Range: Consider NRF24L01+PA+LNA version for extended range

3. Servo Connections

Servo 1 (Left Aileron):

Servo 2 (Right Aileron):

Servo Power Rail Design:

4. ESC and Motor System

ESC Connections:

```
ESC Wire Connection Specifications

Signal Arduino D10 PWM (1000-2000µs)

Power (+) Battery + 7.4V LiPo recommended

Power (-) Battery - / GND Common ground

Motor A Brushless Motor Phase A

Motor B Brushless Motor Phase B

Motor C Brushless Motor Phase C
```

Motor Specifications (from schematic):

• Type: 1200KV Brushless Motor

• **ESC Rating**: 20A-30A recommended

• **Propeller**: 8x4 or 9x5 recommended

• Current Draw: 2-3A typical cruise

5. Power Management Unit Wiring

Solar Panel Integration:

Backup Battery Integration:

```
LiPo Battery (+) ——— 1N4007 Diode ——— Power Management Input
LiPo Battery (-) ——— Common Ground
```

Power Distribution:

```
Regulated 5V Output — — Arduino VIN

—— Servo Power Rail

—— NRF24L01 (via 3.3V regulator)

Battery Voltage —— —— ESC Power Input
```

6. Monitoring and Safety Systems

Current Sensing (ACS712):

```
ACS712 Pin Connection

VCC 5V
GND GND
OUT Arduino A1
IP+ Motor Positive Line
IP- Motor Return Line
```

Voltage Monitoring:

```
Battery + —— 20k\Omega Resistor ——— Arduino A0 
 | 10k\Omega Resistor | GND
```

This creates a 3:1 voltage divider for monitoring up to 15V

Status Indicators:

```
Component Arduino Pin Purpose

Status LED D4 System status indication
Buzzer D7 Audio alerts/alarms
Emergency SW D2 Manual emergency stop
Mode Switch D8 Flight mode selection
```

Physical Layout Recommendations

1. Component Placement:

Nose Section: Motor and Propeller	
Center Fuselage:	
Wing Sections: Solar Panel 1 (Left wing) Solar Panel 2 (Right wing) Servo 1 (Left aileron)	
Tail Section: Status LED Buzzer Antenna (if external)	

2. Wire Routing:

- **Servo Wires**: Route through wing structure, protect from prop wash
- Power Wires: Use thicker gauge (16-18 AWG) for motor circuits
- **Signal Wires**: Keep separated from power wires to reduce interference
- Antenna: Mount away from motor and ESC for best reception

Wire Specifications

Recommended Wire Gauges:

```
Connection Type Wire Gauge Length (typical)

Motor/ESC Power 16 AWG 6-8 inches

Battery Power 18 AWG 4-6 inches

Servo Power 22 AWG 12-18 inches

Signal Wires 24-26 AWG Various

Sensor Wires 26-28 AWG 6-12 inches
```

Color Coding (Recommended):

	Color
Power Positive	Red
Ground/Negative	Black
5V Regulated	Orange
3.3V Regulated	Yellow
PWM Signals	White
Digital Signals	Blue
Analog Signals	Green

Testing and Calibration Procedure

1. Power System Test:

- 1. Connect solar panels and battery
- 2. Verify 5V regulation under load
- 3. Test current sensing accuracy
- 4. Confirm voltage monitoring readings

2. Communication Test:

- 1. Power up NRF24L01+ module
- 2. Test radio communication range
- 3. Verify telemetry data transmission
- 4. Test failsafe activation

3. Control Surface Test:

- 1. Center all servos (1500µs pulse)
- 2. Test full range movement
- 3. Verify differential aileron operation
- 4. Calibrate servo endpoints

4. Motor System Test:

- 1. Arm ESC with minimum throttle
- 2. Test throttle response curve
- 3. Monitor current draw at various throttle settings
- 4. Verify emergency stop functionality

Safety Considerations

Critical Safety Points:

- Battery Management: Install fuse (5A) in battery circuit
- Prop Safety: Use prop saver or safety device
- Emergency Stop: Ensure emergency switch is easily accessible
- Failsafe: Test communication loss scenario thoroughly
- Power Isolation: Use separate power rails for critical systems
- Wire Security: Use strain relief on all connections
- Redundancy: Consider backup power for critical control systems

Pre-Flight Checklist:

- 1. ✓ Battery voltage sufficient (>7.0V)
- 2. ✓ Solar panels clean and functional
- 3. ✓ Radio communication established
- 4. ✓ Servo movement correct and smooth
- 5. ✓ Motor arming and disarming functional
- 6. ✓ Emergency stop tested
- 7. ✓ Control surface deflection checked
- 8. ✓ Current monitoring operational

Troubleshooting Common Issues

Power Issues:

- No 5V Output: Check voltage regulator, input voltage, heat sink
- Servo Jitter: Add larger filter capacitors, check power supply capacity
- Motor Not Arming: Verify ESC calibration, check throttle range

Communication Issues:

- No Radio Link: Check NRF24L01+ power (3.3V!), antenna, channel settings
- Intermittent Connection: Add decoupling capacitors, check wire connections
- Range Problems: Upgrade to NRF24L01+PA+LNA, improve antenna placement

Control Issues:

- Servo Not Moving: Check PWM signal, power supply, servo condition
- Wrong Direction: Reverse servo or change code logic
- Limited Range: Adjust servo endpoints in code, check mechanical binding

This wiring design provides a robust, reliable foundation for your fixed wing drone with proper power management, safety systems, and expandability for future enhancements.