



Auto FBO

Group 12 CDR

Team Members

Vanessa Pena, *CpE*

Michael Graziano, *EE*


Joshua Dean, *EE*

Gilbert Vieux, *CpE*

Michael Young, *Advisor*

Dr. Lei Wei, *Professor/Advisor*

Motivation

- Nearly 20,000 nontowered airports in the United States, compared to approximately 500 that are towered
 - Two primary concerns for pilots: real-time weather reports and radio communications checks
 - It is critical that pilots are aware of **wind speed** and **direction**, **barometric pressure**, **temperature**, and **dew point** surrounding the airport
- 
- Orlando-Apopka Airport
- Pilots need to have a confirmation of correct radio operation before takeoff
 - Automatic Terminal Information Service (ATIS) and Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) in place at larger airports are not cost-efficient for smaller airports

Slide 3

MG2

Josh

Michael Graziano, 6/22/2017

Goals & Objectives

- The objective of this project is to build an easy to use, reliable, and efficient system for pilots to receive critical weather information and perform a communications check when flying into a non-towered airport
1. To increase the safety of pilots and passengers at these smaller airports with no manned Field Base Operator (FBO)
 2. Provide a cost-effective alternative to expensive ATIS/ASOS systems
 3. Improve upon the previous group's final design and expand the system's capabilities

Previous Design Flaws

- Cumbersome housing, complicated to deploy
- Only measured wind speed and wind direction
- Playback audio from the communications check/weather reporting was heavily distorted and extremely quiet rendering the final product unusable in the field
- Lack of real-world design considerations
 - Thermal design
 - Circuit protection
 - Reliability

Requirements

- Expand the capabilities for weather measuring to include temperature, humidity, and pressure sensing
- Completely redesign the audio input and output chain to allow for true “distortion free” playback
- Operate on the airports UNICOM frequency with proper phraseology and not broadcast if the channel is occupied
- Package the final design in a deployable case/enclosure that is easy to setup
- Stay on budget and produce a cost-effective solution
- Address real-world design practices and incorporate them into our final product

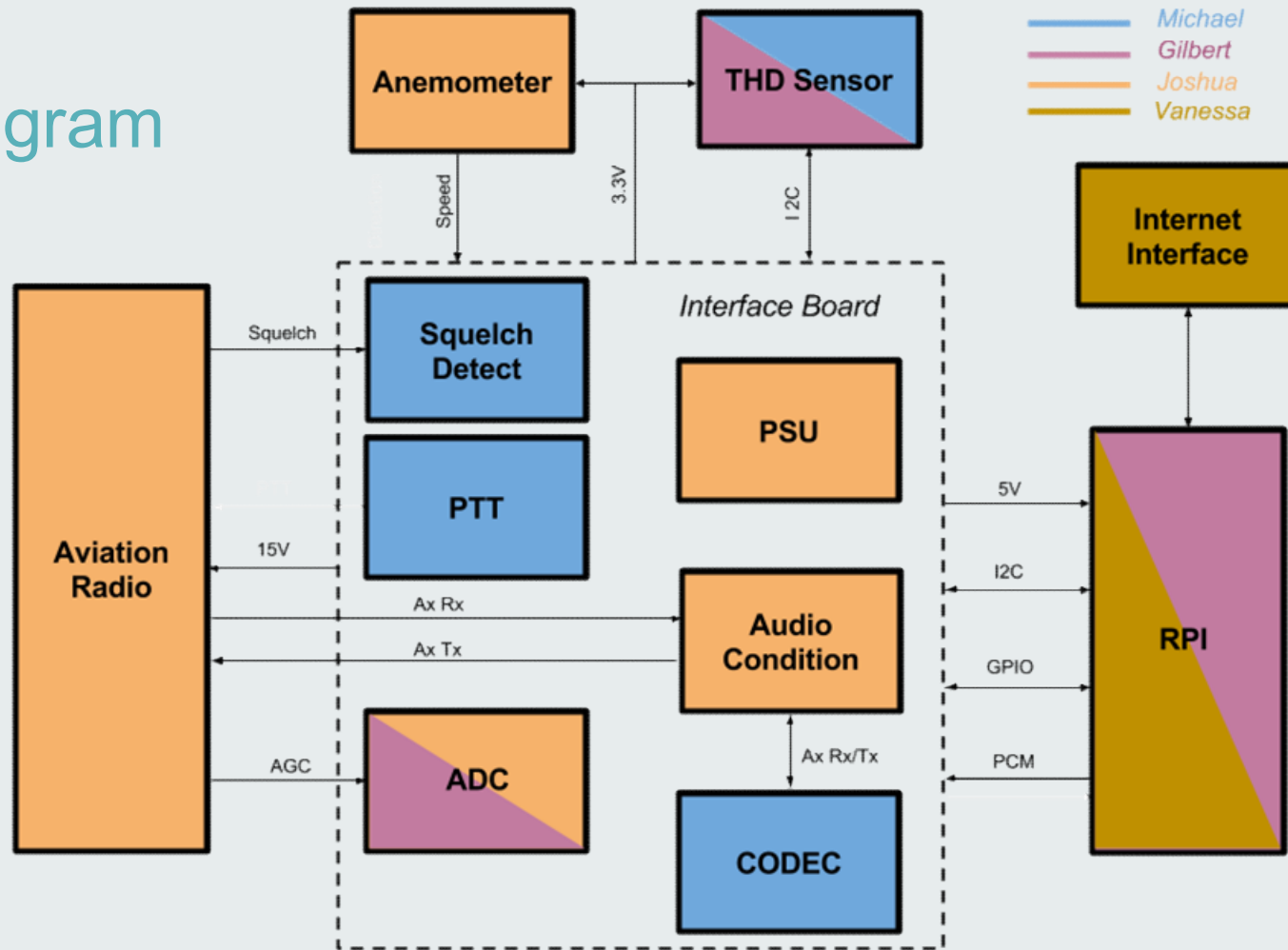
Engineering Specifications

- Response Time: < 3 s
- Temperature Accuracy: ± 2 °C
- Humidity Accuracy: $\pm 5\%$
- Pressure Accuracy: ± 0.12 inHg
- Wind Speed Accuracy: ± 2 kts or $\pm 5\%$
- Wind Direction Accuracy: $\pm 5^\circ$
- Maximum Recording Length: 15 seconds
- Power Level Accuracy: ± 5 dBm

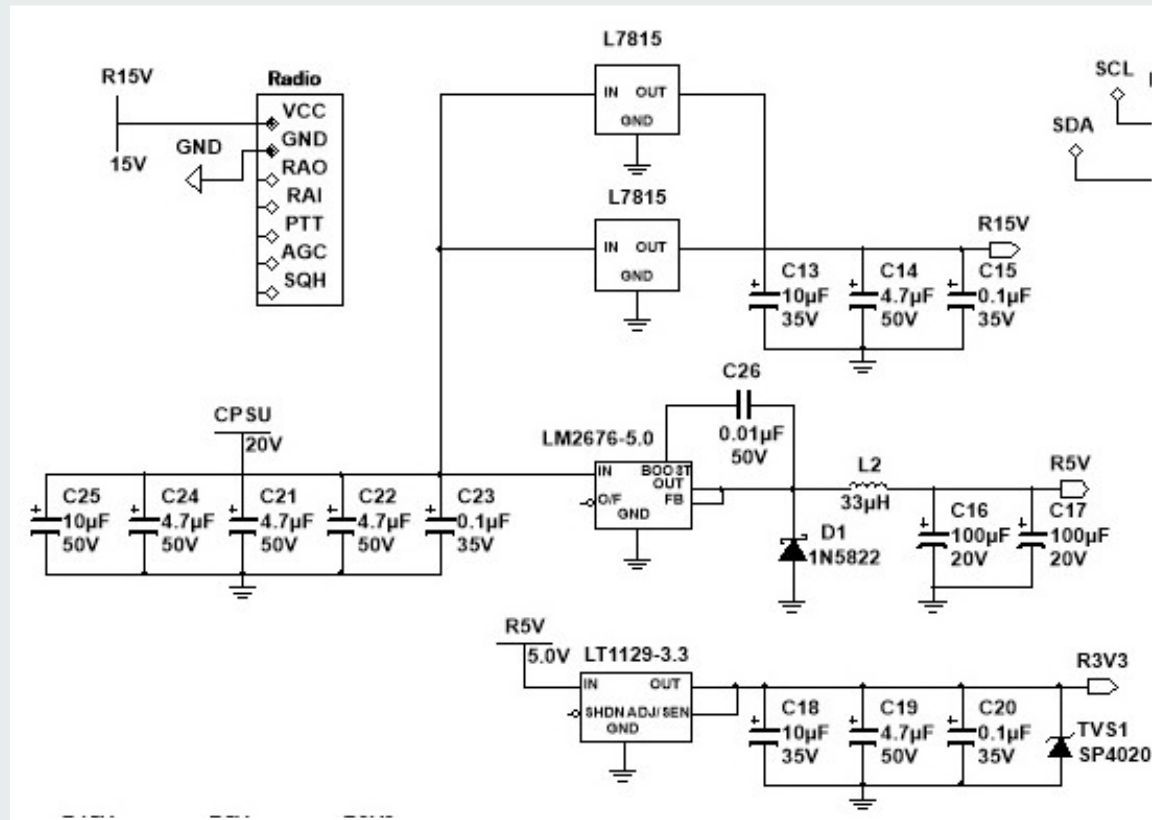


Design

Block Diagram



Power Supply



Linear Regulator Selection

3.3 V Linear Regulator Comparison

Part No.	Final Decision	Min-Max Regulated Voltage	Max Current Output	Max Input Voltage	Max Voltage Dropout at Max Current Output	Per Unit Price
		V	A	V	-	
TLV11171-33		3.168-3.432	0.8	16	1.2	\$0.85
LT11291-3.3	✓	3.250-3.350	0.7	30	0.7	\$5.65
AMD7150		±2%	0.8	16	1	\$4.91

5 V Linear Regulator Comparison

Part No.	Final Decision	Max Efficiency	Max Current Output	Max Input Voltage	Min-Max Regulated Voltage	Frequency	Per Unit Price
		%	A	V	V	kHz	
LM2676	✓	94	3	45	4.9 - 5.1	260	\$4.90
LM2670		94	3	40	4.9 - 5.1	260	\$6.00
LM53625		90	2.5	36	4.92 - 5.125	2100	\$3.70

Linear Regulator/Power Supply Selection

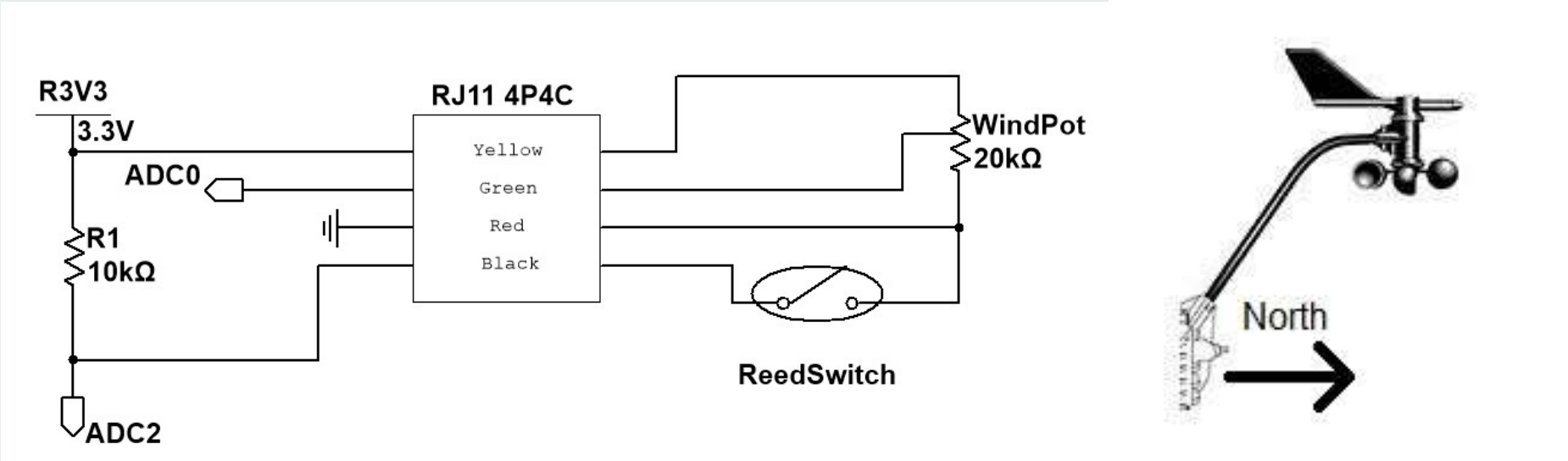
15 V Linear Regulator Comparison

Part No.	Final Decision	Min-Max Regulated Voltage	Max Current Output	Max Input Voltage	Max Voltage Dropout at Max Current Output	Per Unit Price
		V	A	V	-	
L78S15C		14.25-15.75	2	35	2.5	\$0.84
L7815C	✓	14.4-15.6	1.5	35	2	\$0.61
LM340		14.25-15.75	1.5	35	2	\$1.51

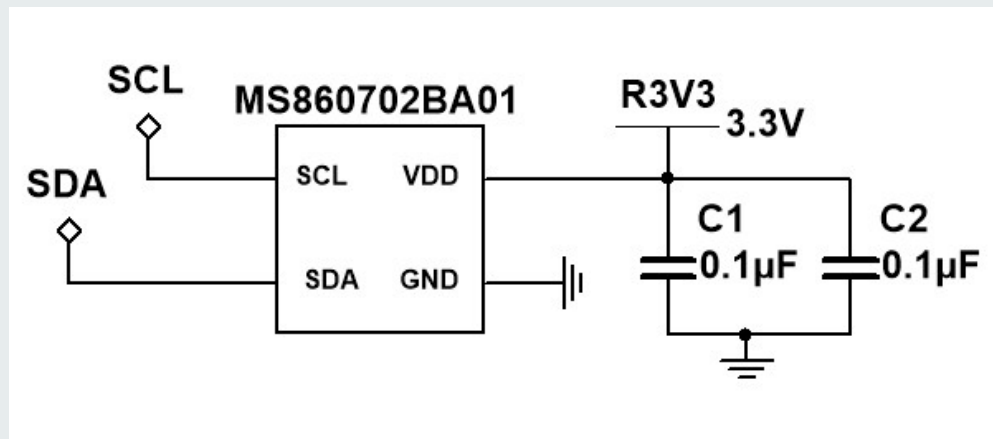
Central Power Supply Unit Comparison

Power Supply Unit	Final Decision	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Max Output Current	Efficiency	Output Power	Per Unit Price
		VAC	VDC	A	%	W	
GSM160B20-R7B		80-264	20	8	92.5	160	\$61.75
GST120A20-R7B	✓	85-264	20	6	90	120	\$41.68

Anemometer



Environmental Sensor



Environmental Sensor Selection

Temperature Sensor Comparison

Part No.	Range	Accuracy	Resolution	Long Term Stability	Max Response Period	Max Current Use	Per Unit Price
	°C	°C	°C	°C/year	s	mA	
DHT22	-40-80	±0.5	0.1	N/A	2	2.5	\$9.95
HDC1080	-40-125	±0.2	0.1	N/A	0.0064	7.2	\$4.65
MS8607-02BA01*	-40-85	±1	0.01	±0.3	0.015	1.25	\$8.48

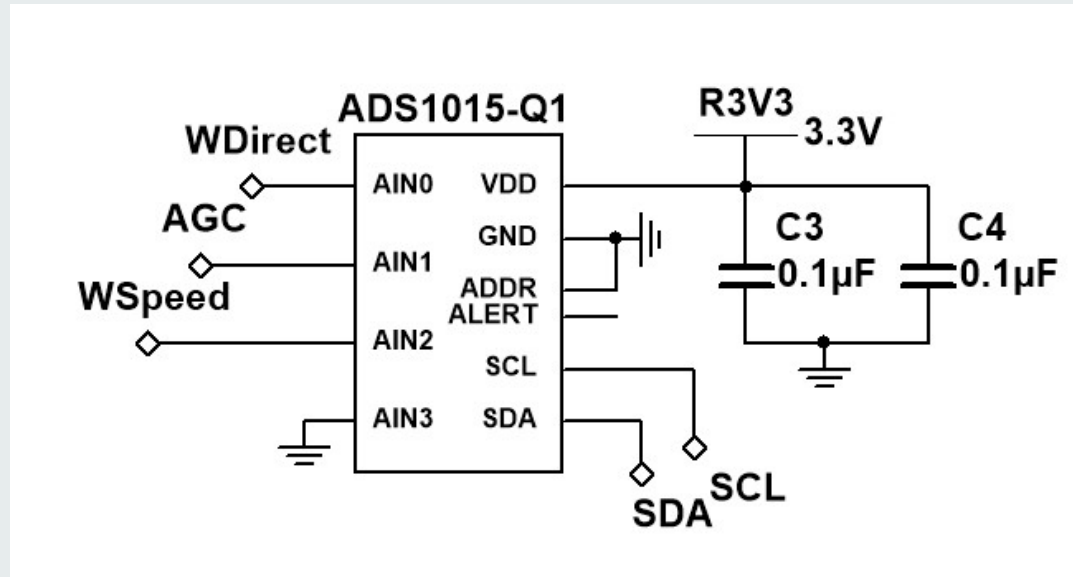
Humidity Sensor Comparison

Part No.	Range	Accuracy	Resolution	Stability	Max Response Period	Max Current Use	Per Unit Price
	%	%	%	RH% /year	s	mA	
DHT22	0-100%	2-5%	0.1%	±0.5%	2	2.5	\$9.95
HDC1080	0-100%	±2%	0.1%	±0.25	0.0065	7.2	\$4.65
MS8607-02BA01*	0-100%	±3%	0.04%	±0.5%	0.015	1.25	\$8.48

Pressure Sensor Comparison

Part No.	Range	Accuracy	Resolution	Long Term Stability	Max Response Period	Max Current Use	Per Unit Price
	inHg	inHg	inHg	inHg/year	s	mA	
KP236N6165	17.718-48.7245	±0.2953	0.2953	N/A	0.010	10	\$6.80
MPL3155A2	14.765-32.483	±0.4	0.00044	±0.295	0.512	2	\$9.95
MS8607-02BA01*	0.2953-59.06	±0.059	0.0005	±0.0295	0.015	1.25	\$8.48

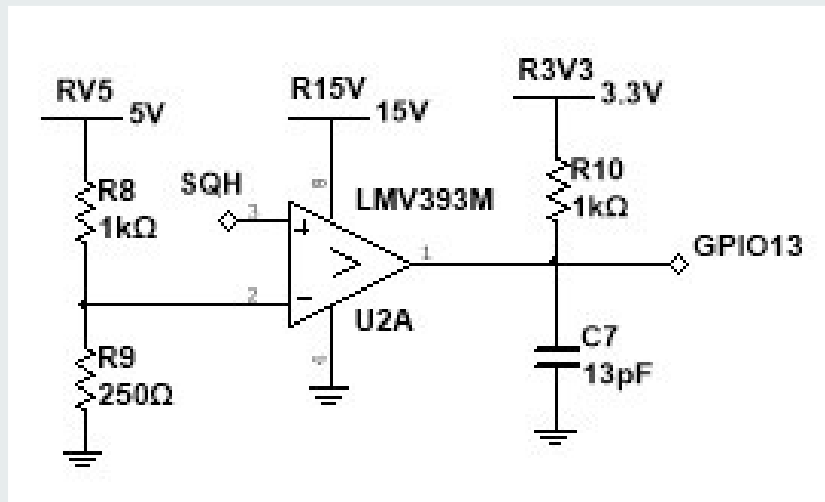
ADC



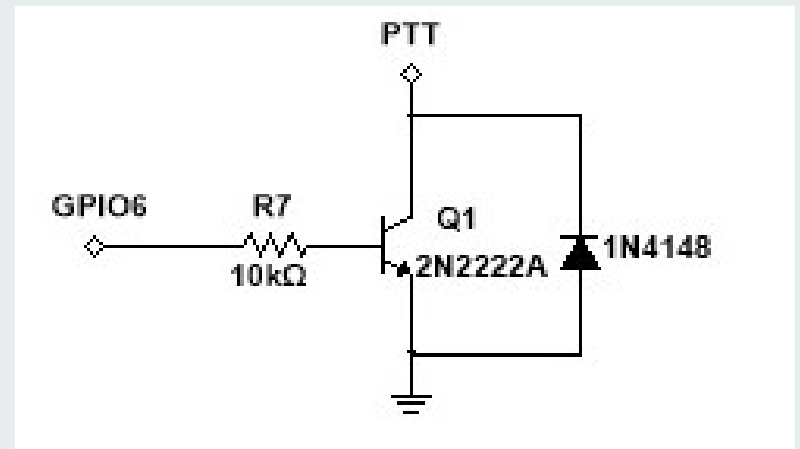
ADC Comparison

Part No.	Resolution	Sample Rate (max)	# of Inputs	Interface	Input Range	Per Unit Price
MCP3004	10	200 SPS	4	SPI	0.25-7V	\$2.32
ADS1015*	12	3300 SPS	4	I2C	0-5.5V	\$2.74
ADS1115	16	860 SPS	4	I2C	0-5.5V	\$6.47

Carrier Detect/PTT Circuit

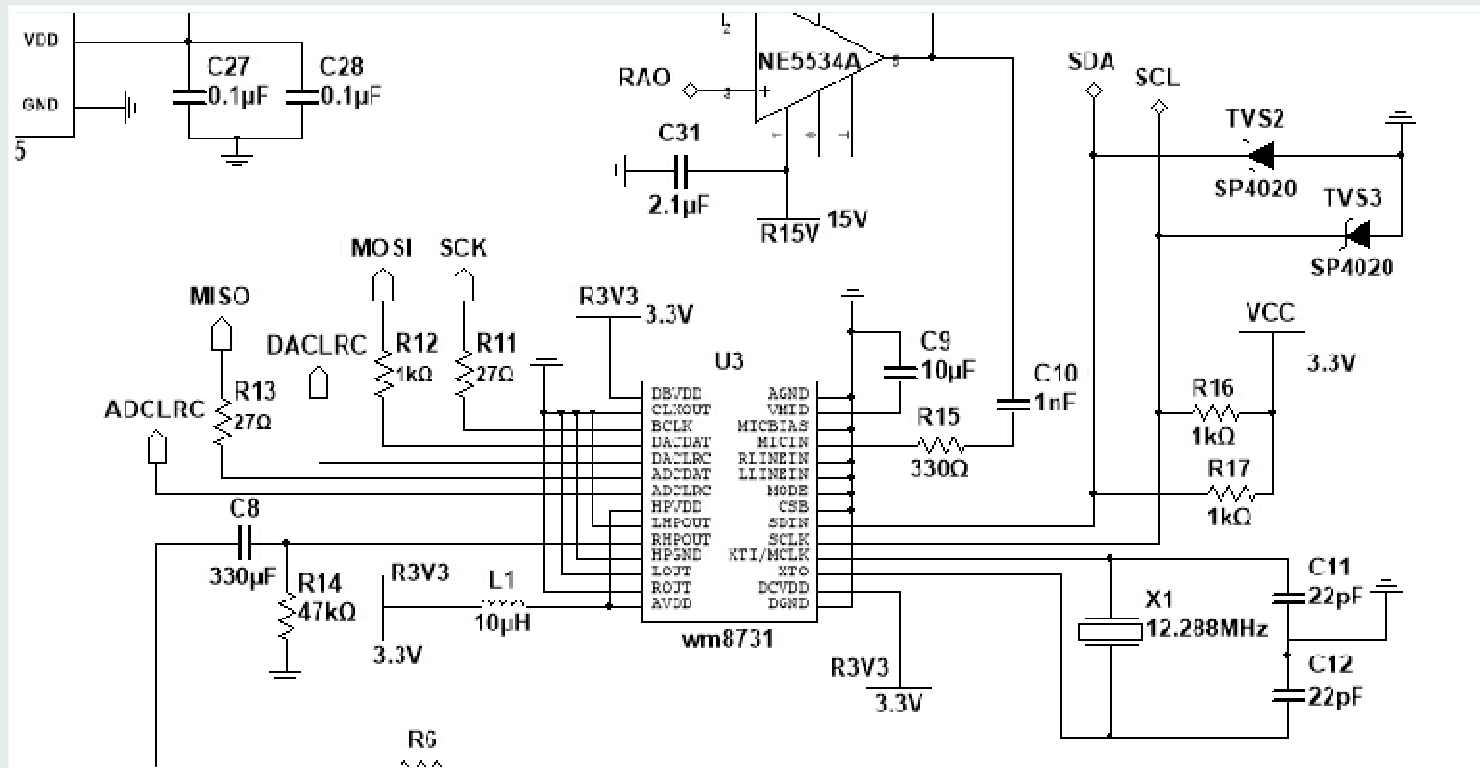


Carrier Detect Circuit

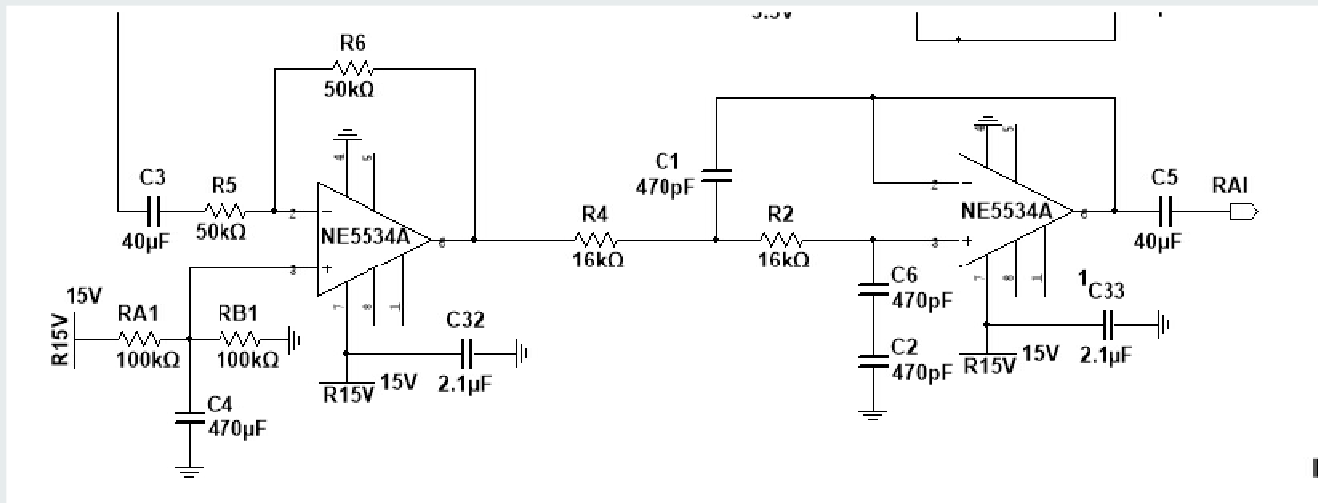


Push-to-Talk Circuit

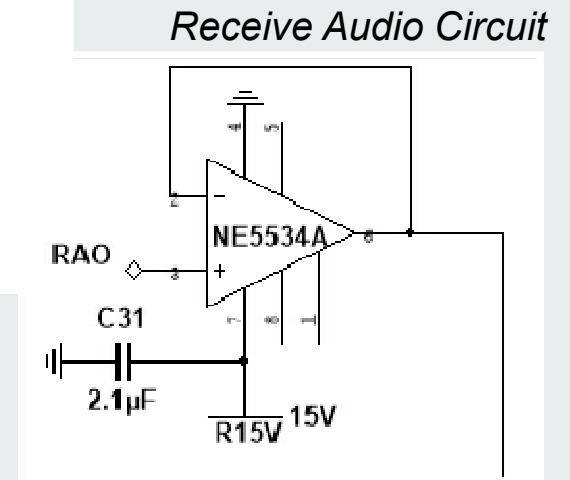
CODEC



Audio Filters



Transmit Audio Circuit

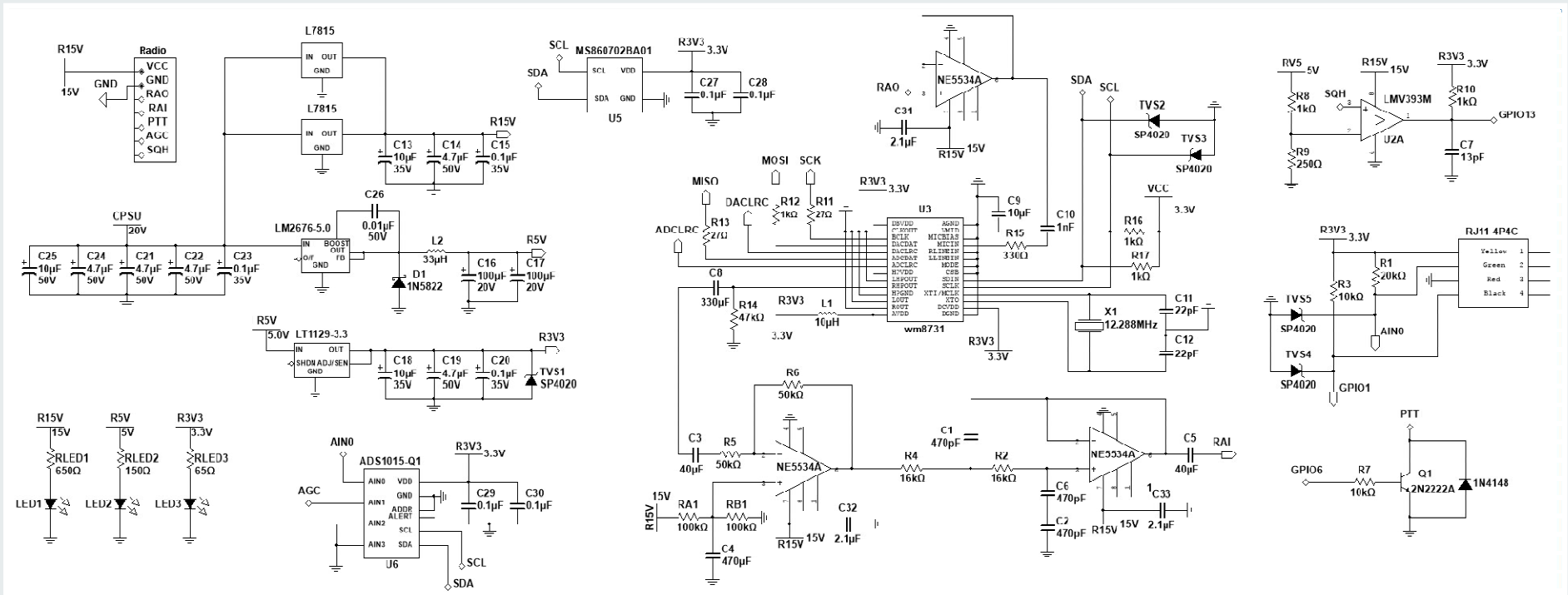


Receive Audio Circuit

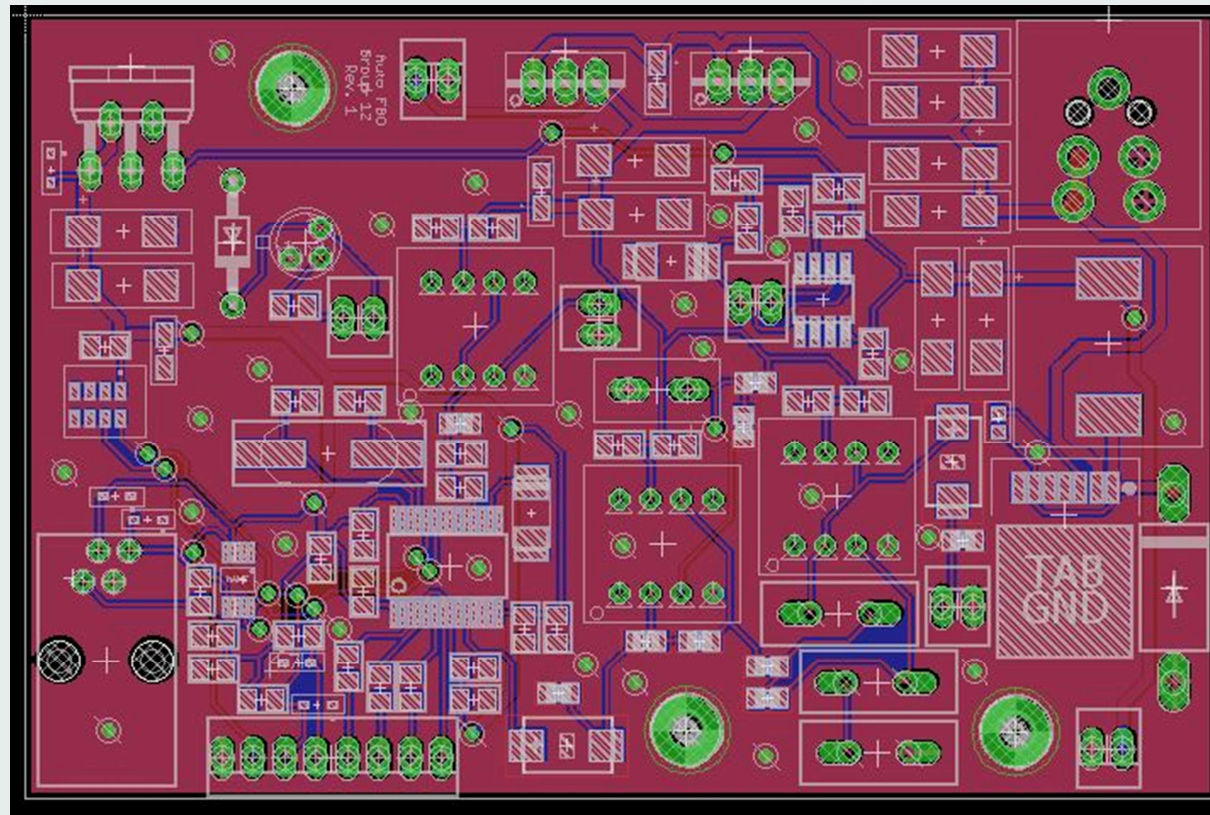
Op-Amp Selection

Part Number	Final Decision	Noise	Slew Rate	GBP	THD+N	Supply Voltage	CMRR	Price Per Unit
		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (1kHz)	V/ μs	MHz	%	V	dB	
OPA2376		7.5	2	5.5	0.00027	2.2-5.5	90	1.20
NE5534A	✓	3.5	13	10	0.002	6-40	100	0.90
OPA209		2.2	6.4	18	0.000025	4.5-36	130	1.50
LM833		4.5	7	16	0.002	10-36	100	0.40

Master Schematic

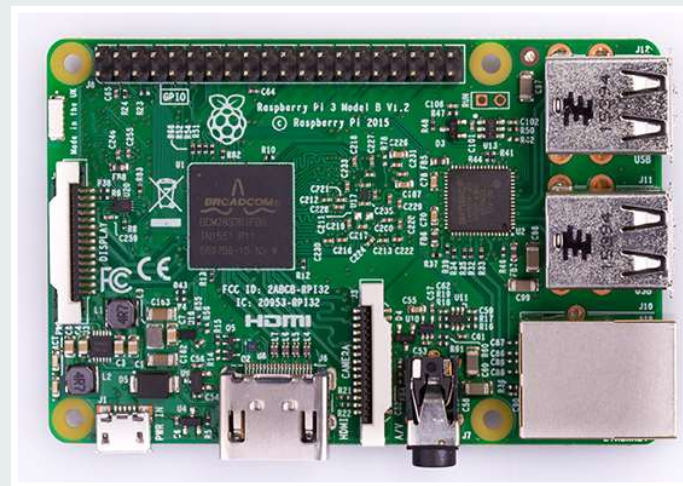


PCB Design



MCU Selection

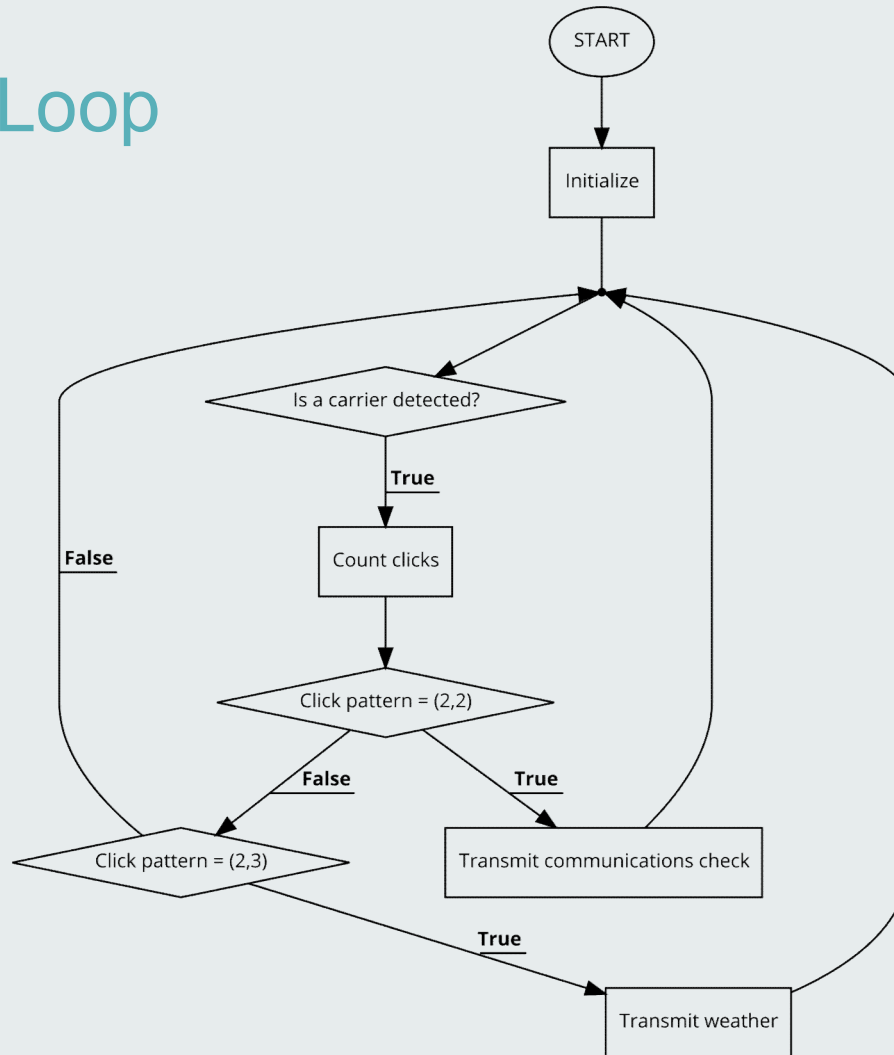
MCU	Final Decision	Price Range	Dimensions	CPU	Clock Speed	RAM	Flash	GPIO Pins	I2C	SPI
Raspberry Pi 3	✓	\$35	85 x 56 mm	ARM Cortex A53	900MHz	1GB	Micro-SD Card	26	2	1
Arduino Uno		\$22	74.8 x 53.3 mm	ATmega 328P	16MHz	2KB	32KB	14	2	1



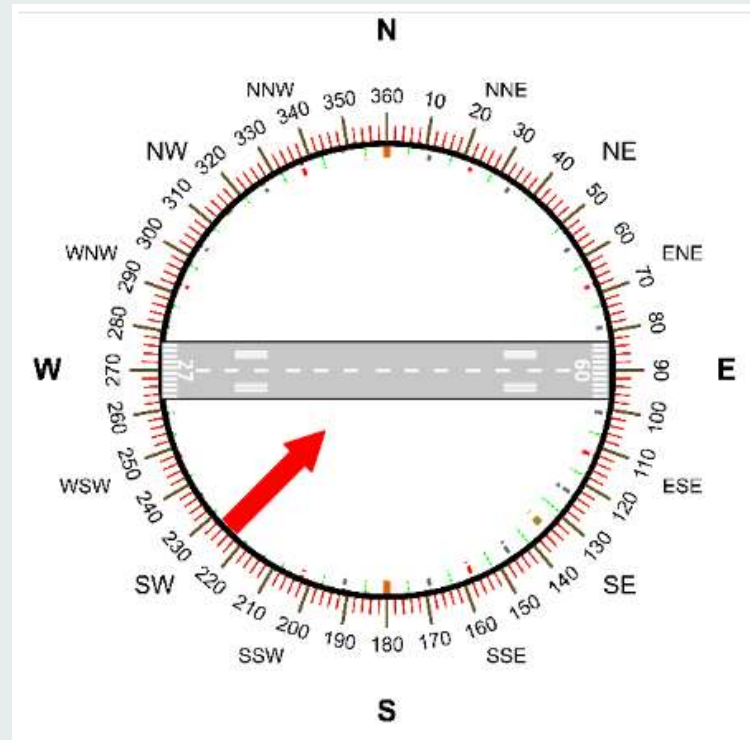
Programming Language Selection: Python

- Python has libraries for both the Raspberry Pi and the ADC
- For the web interface, we decided to use Django for the framework which utilizes a combination of HTML and Python
- Libraries and Packages:
 - Adafruit_ADS1x15
 - Smbus
 - Svox pico tts
- Other Languages Considered: C and Java
 - Unlike C or Java, Python is the language of choice for the Raspberry Pi and already had many of the libraries we needed
 - Though familiar with C and Java, we have more experience with Python

Main Logic Loop



Weather Reporting GUI





Management

Budget

Component	Design Quantity	Backup Quantity	Design Expense	Total Expense
Anemometer	1	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
THD Sensor	1	3	\$2.12	\$8.48
ADC	1	3	\$0.81	\$3.23
Raspberry Pi 3	1	1	\$40.00	\$80.00
Operational Amplifiers	3	6	\$3.27	\$9.82
Comparator	1	3	\$0.77	\$3.08
Diodes	2	6	\$0.62	\$2.46
Transistor	1	3	\$2.23	\$8.92
Voltage Regulators	4	10	\$8.29	\$29.00
Connectors/Headers	4	8	\$6.66	\$20.00
PCB + Labor	1	1	\$150.00	\$300.00
Passive Components	50	150	\$17.50	\$70.00
Power Supply	1	1	\$40.00	\$80.00
Aviation Radio	1	0	\$55.00	\$55.00
TVS	5	15	\$3.86	\$15.45
LEDs	4	12	\$0.20	\$0.80
CODEC	1	3	\$4.38	\$17.52
Case	2	0	\$20.00	\$20.00
Estimated Total			\$355.71	\$723.76

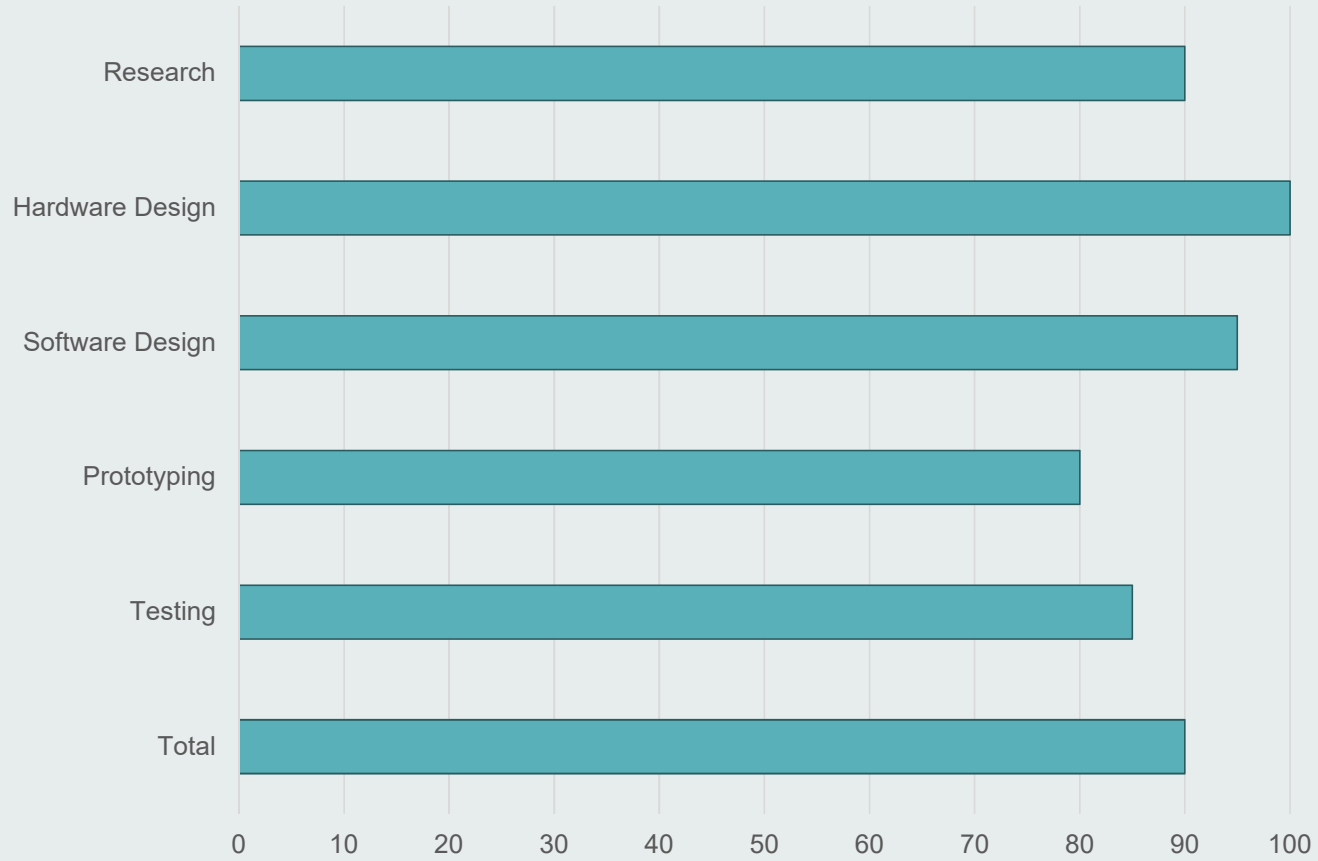
Major Goals for Completion

- Design & print 3D housing
- Continue to test overall functionality of system
- Resolve issue with CODEC
- Finish software design and programming

Work Distribution

	Aviation Radio	Weather Sensors	PCB	PTT/ Squelch	Audio	Power	Digital Interface	Web Interface
Gilbert	-	P	-	S	P	-	-	S
Vanessa	-	S	-	P	S	-	-	P
Josh	P	P	S	S	P	P	S	-
Michael	S	S	P	P	S	S	P	-

Progress





Questions