Wireless Data Acquisition System (WiDAS)

Functional Description and Complete System Block Diagram

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October 22, 2009

Introduction

Modern racing has become an extremely competitive sport. The theoretical design of a racing vehicle is the backbone for its success on the race track, but not being able to do accurate field testing can be detrimental to the overall performance of its implementation. Analysis of precisely logged data has become crucial to the design process for automotive engineers.

The Wireless Data Acquisition System is intended to be implemented on the Bradley University SAE Formula Car. The system will gather information from an assortment of different sensors throughout the vehicle, paying close attention to signal input ranges and desired error tolerance to provide acceptable data. Once the data has been gathered, it will be sent to both a LCD screen within the vehicle and a wireless transmitter to be received and compiled on an off-track computer on Excel, potentially interfaced with WinWedge software. The data that will be collected initially includes car velocity, engine speed, acceleration, engine water and oil temperatures, and suspension travel.

This project is a continuation of many senior project attempts to implement a WiDAS for the Bradley University SAE Formula Car. Only a few, specific parts of legacy design will be used to implement this system, along with some conceptual ideas that, if sound, will be augmented to fit current project parameters.

High-Level Block Diagram

Fig 1.1 **WiDAS High-Level Block Diagram**

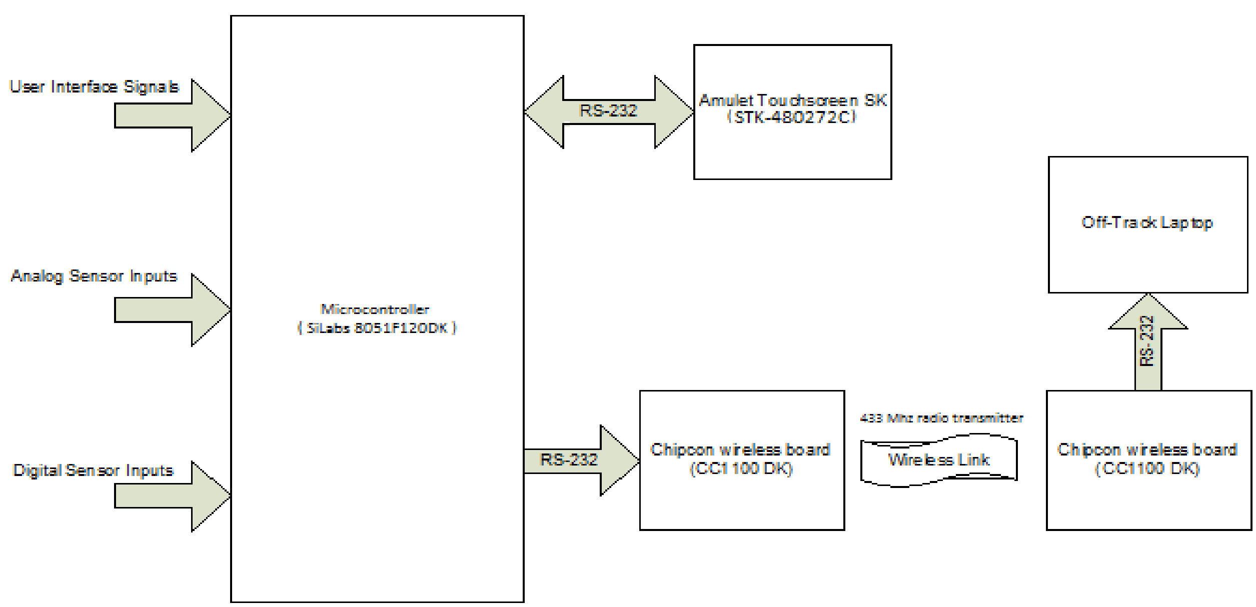

Figure 1.1 is a high level block diagram of the WiDAS system. Various inputs are fed into the microcontroller. Within software, the micro-controller will process this raw data and determine what

to send to both the Amulet STK-480272C and the Chipcom CC1100 DK. From there, the touchscreen will display the data and also possibly send user inputs back to the microcontroller. As for the Chipcon device, it will send out the buffered data to its partner on an off-track location where that board will "dump" the data to a laptop through a RS-232 interface. The wireless boards have been programmed using their development libraries so that they act as a variable length FIFO wireless transmitter and receiver pair. Once the buffer has been filled it automatically sends the data and waits for the buffer to be filled again. Redundant transmissions can be implemented to decrease transmission errors and increase system performance.

Software

WiDAS has one primary and three secondary programming tasks to be executed. The primary task involved is programming the microcontroller, which will be the critical computational device involved. The programming of this device will be implemented with C code.

Fig 2.1 High-Level Microcontroller Flowchart

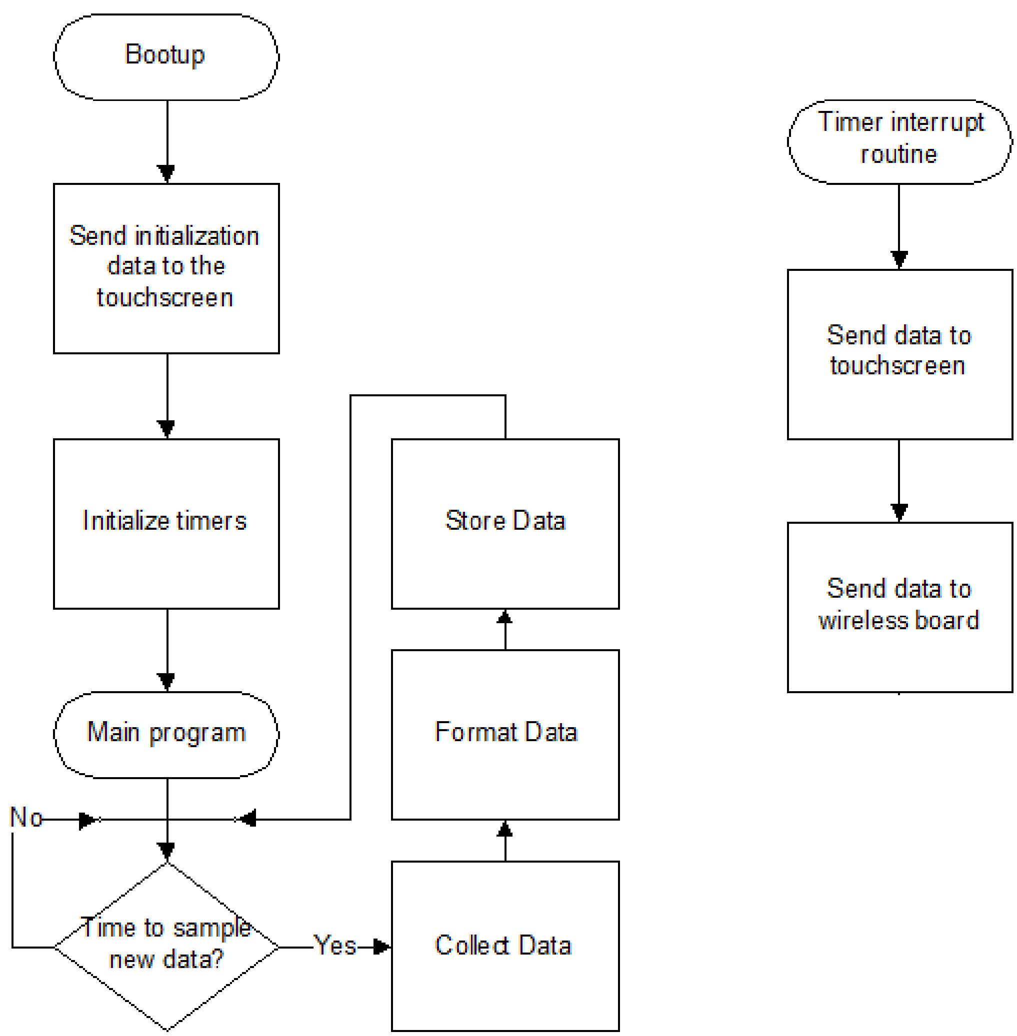

Figure 2.1 shows a first glance at the necessary processes needed to implement WiDAS' micro-controller. This system will rely on timer interrupts due to the time sensitive calculations and the desired data refresh rate that the system will compile data at for this project. The code will be made to be relatively flexible as the SAE Formula Car does not have the data signal specifications defined within well determined limits. The three secondary programming tasks are the Chipcon devices, Amulet touchscreen, and interfacing RS-232 with Excel software.

Sources

[1] Pieper, Tim. "Wireless Data Acquisition for the SAE Car", Functional Description and Complete System Block Diagram, http://cegt201.bradley.edu/projects/proj2008/widas/pdf/Functional%20Description.pdf, Nov 12, 2007

[2] Pavlik, David. "Micro-Controller Driven Display 2006", Functional Description, http://cegt201.bradley.edu/projects/proj2006/eld06/func.html, October 27, 2005

[3] Terdiman, Daniel. "In race cars, high-speed data has new meaning", http://news.cnet.com/In-race-cars,-high-speed-data-has-new-meaning/2100-11389_3-6100399.html, July 31, 2006