



FAMU-FSU
College of
Engineering

2025 NASA Student Launch

Team 509: Payload

Design Review 5

Authors: Matthew Archibald, Donovan Dwight,
Nathan Hardie, Kyle Mahoney, Neil Maldonado

Team Introductions



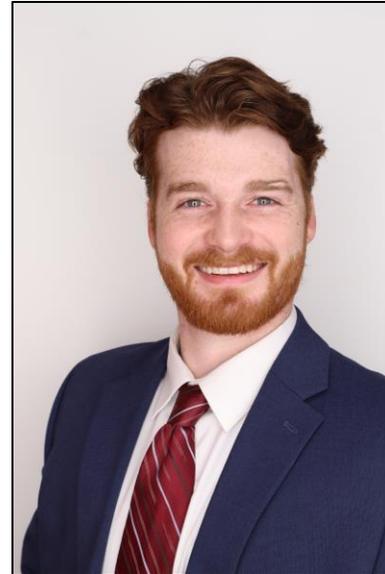
Matthew Archibald
ME – Fabrication
Engineer



Donovan Dwight
ME - Test Engineer



Nathan Hardie
CE -
Communications
Systems Engineer



Kyle Mahoney
ME – Structural
Engineer



Neil Maldonado
EE - Data Systems
Engineer



Faculty Sponsor and Advisor



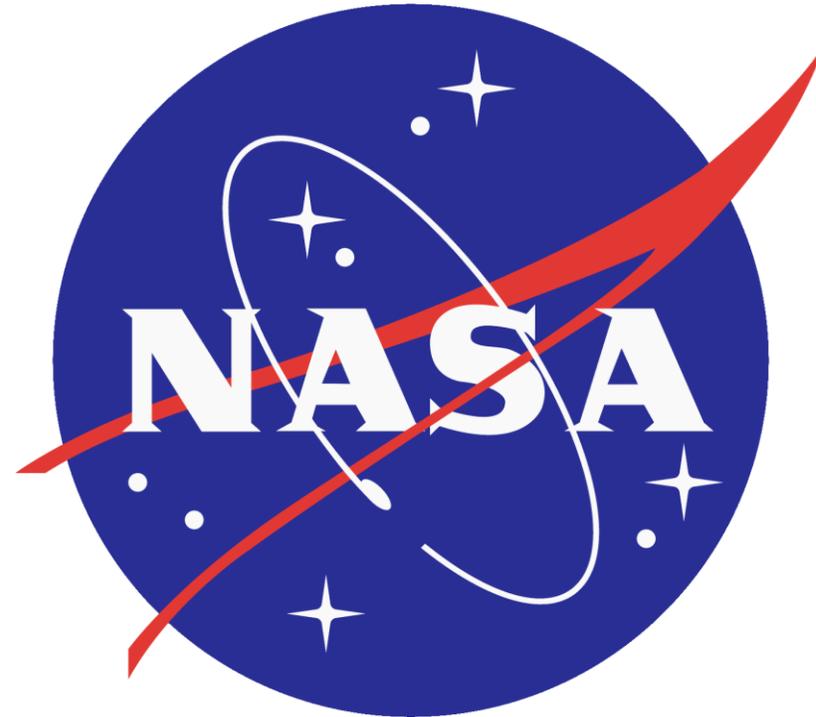
Sponsor
Shayne McConomy,
Ph.D.
ME – Teaching
Faculty II



Advisor
Taylor Higgins
Ph.D.
ME – Assistant
Professor

Project Objective

Design and Integrate a payload into a high-powered rocket for the 2025 NASA Student Launch Competition.



Presentation Outline

- Project Overview
 - Critical Design Attributes
- Initial Design Overview
 - Design Concerns
 - Subscale Testing
- Final Design Overview
 - Structural
 - Electronics and Software
- Testing
- Budget and Future Work



Project Overview

2025 NASA Student Launch

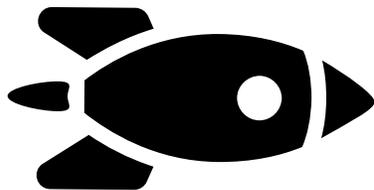
- Annual competition for universities nationwide
- Design, build, test, and fly a high-powered rocket
- New payload experiment every year

Payload Experiment Goals

- Collect a variety of flight data
- Transmit data via radio signals
- Safely transport four “STEMnauts”

Assumptions

- Fair weather conditions
 - Wind speed: <12mph
 - No precipitation
 - 40 – 90 ° F
- Rocket functionality
- FTM-300DR Transceiver



Critical Design Attributes

STEMnauts subjected to no more than 12 G's

Minimum pullout load of 104 lbf

Minimum of 3 flight parameters collected

Transmission frequency range between 144 MHz to 148 MHz

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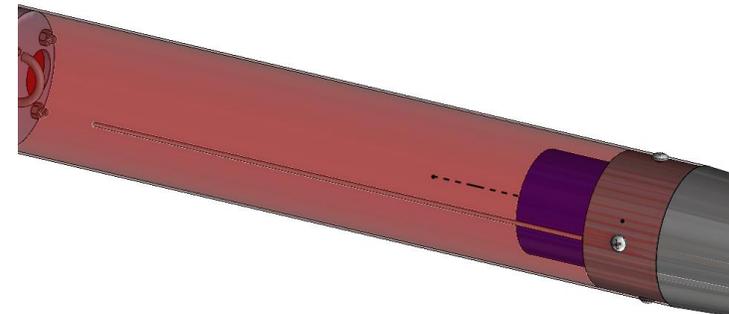
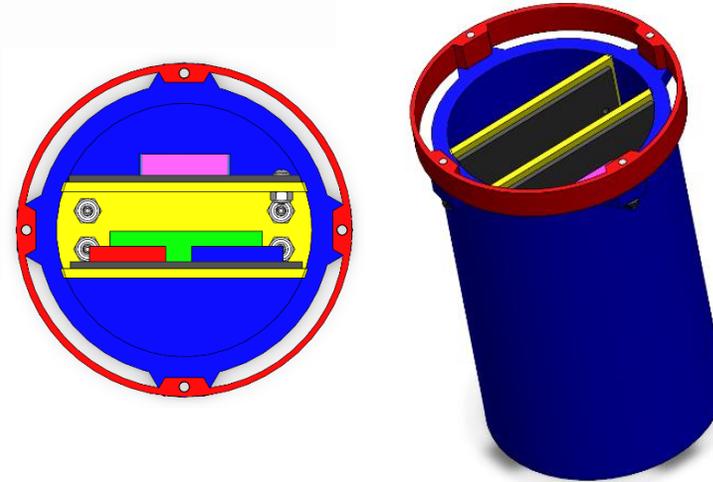
Initial Design Overview

Structural Design Overview

- Structural Body
- Mounting Method
- Chambers
- Electronics

Electrical Design Overview

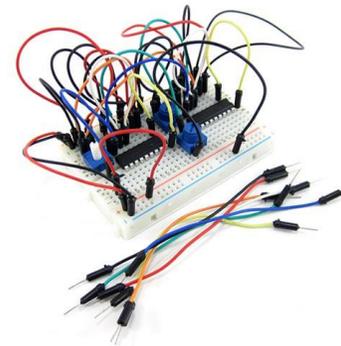
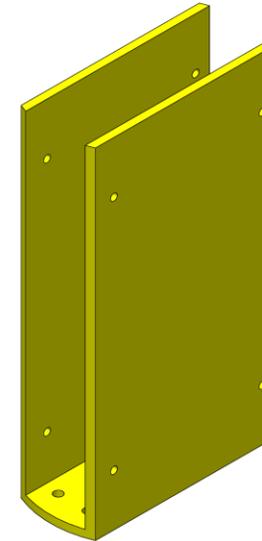
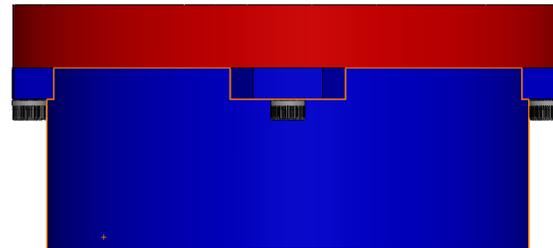
- Electronics Trays
- Sensors
- Transmitter
- Antenna



Initial Design Concerns

Concerns

- Uncertainty with fastening method
- Excessive vibration
- STEMnauts not secure
- Messy wires
- Long assembly time



Subscale Flights

Subscale Flights 1 & 2

- Recovery System Failure
- Heat inserts in Nylon – 12 parts performed remarkably
- Demonstrated flight stability

Subscale Flight 3

- Demonstrated successful recovery
- Adversarial terrain



Intact heat inserts post launch



Adversarial terrain

Successful recovery of payload mass simulator

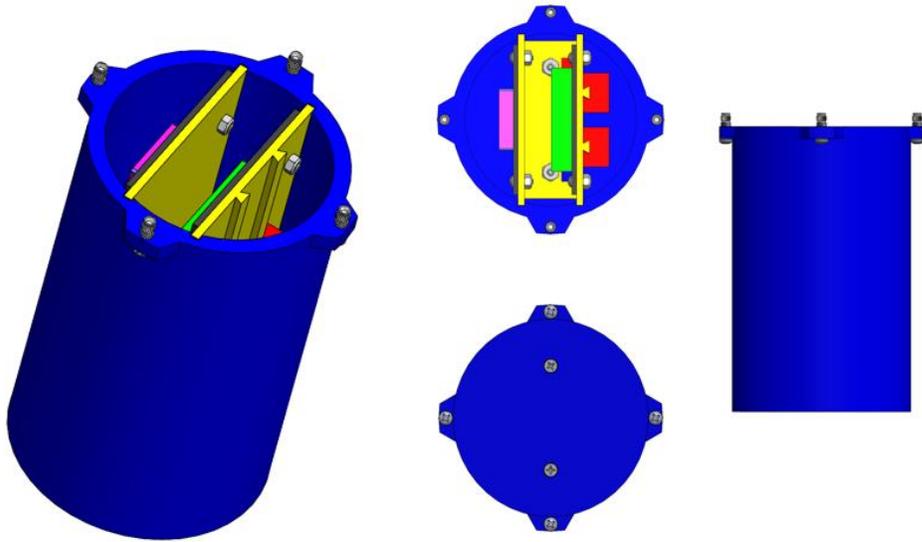
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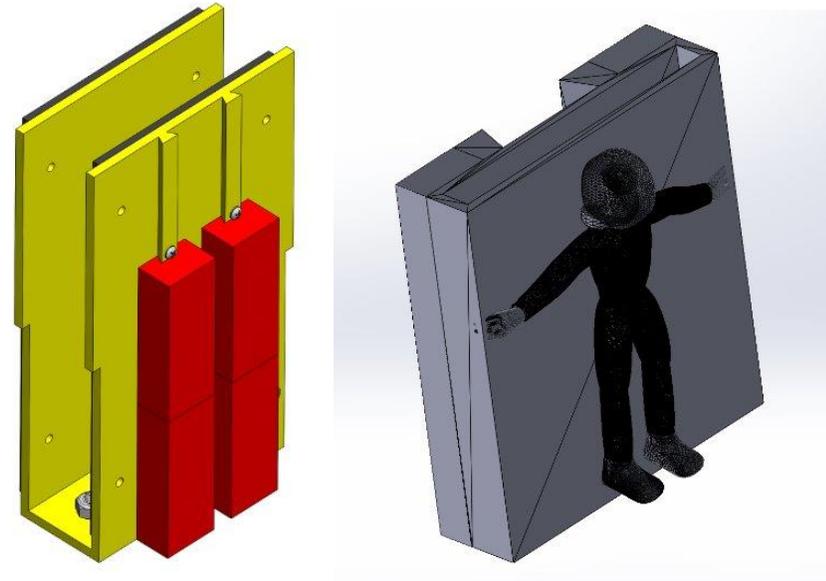
Revised Structural Design

Payload Structure



- Removed mounting bracket
- Reduction in screw amount & size
- Chamber divider tracks
- Vibration proof tabs & slots

STEMnaut Structure



- STEMnauts (4x) containing IMU's
- Tapered rail
- Locking screws

Electronics & Sensor Overview

RF Module & Microcontroller

- LightAPRS

Sensors

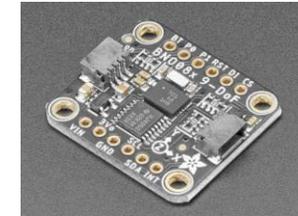
- Parallax M55607 Barometric Altimeter
- Payload IMU – BNO085
- STEMnaut IMU - FSM300

Electrical Connections

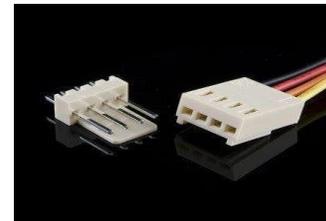
- Intra-Tray Connections: Pin headers solder to Perfboards
- Inter-Tray Connections: 4-pin Molex KK cables for cross tray connections
- Screw Switches
- LED Indicators



LightAPRS



Inertial Measurement Unit



Molex KK
Cables



Screw Switch

Sensor Fusion

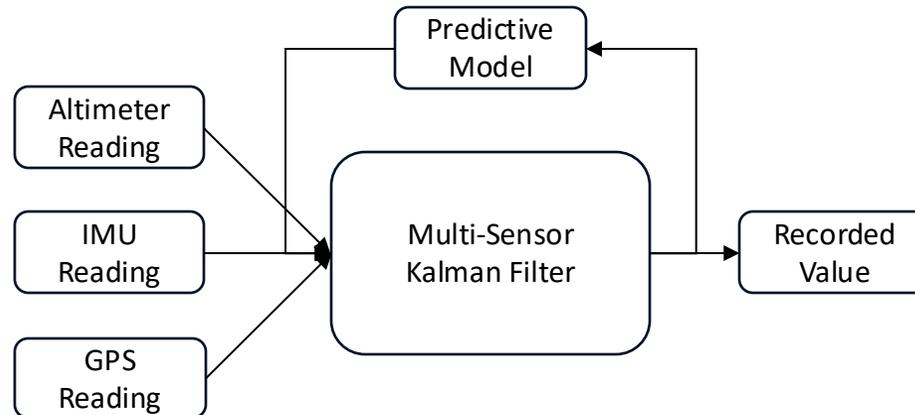
Sensor Fusion

- Kalman Filter
- IMU
- Altimeter
- GPS

Single Sensor Data

- Temperature
- Power
- Time

Sensor Fusion Block Diagram



Software

User Interface

- Command Line Interface
- Diagnostics and pre-flight checks

Hardware In the Loop Testing

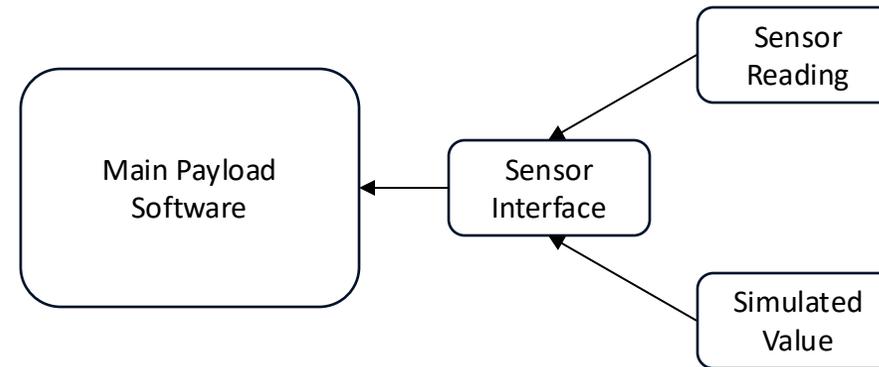
- Simulate mock-flights on the ground
- Backdoors on peripheral readings

Logging

- Data logging on a micro-SD card
- Analysis of rocket flight profile
- History of payload software milestones for debugging

```
>sensorCheck altimeter
>zeroAltimeter
>simulateFlight
>readyForLaunch
|
```

Example Payload Commands



Backdoor System for Simulation

Rocket Recovery Subsystem (RRS)

Situation

- Subscale Flight 3 near loss of vehicle
- GPS and high-power RF hardware on board to aid recovery efforts

Solution

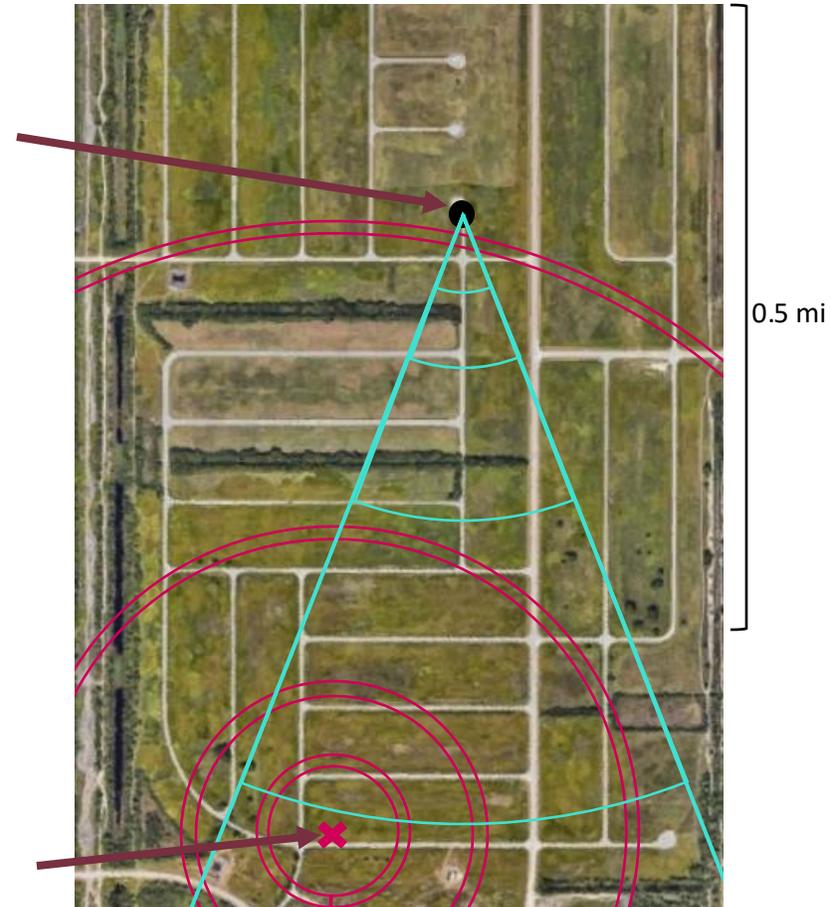
- The RRS program upon landing transmits GPS
- Low GPS visibility will transmit, chirps to the directional antenna

Launch Site

Single & multi-directional antenna

Landing Site

Payload sends GPS or chirp transmissions



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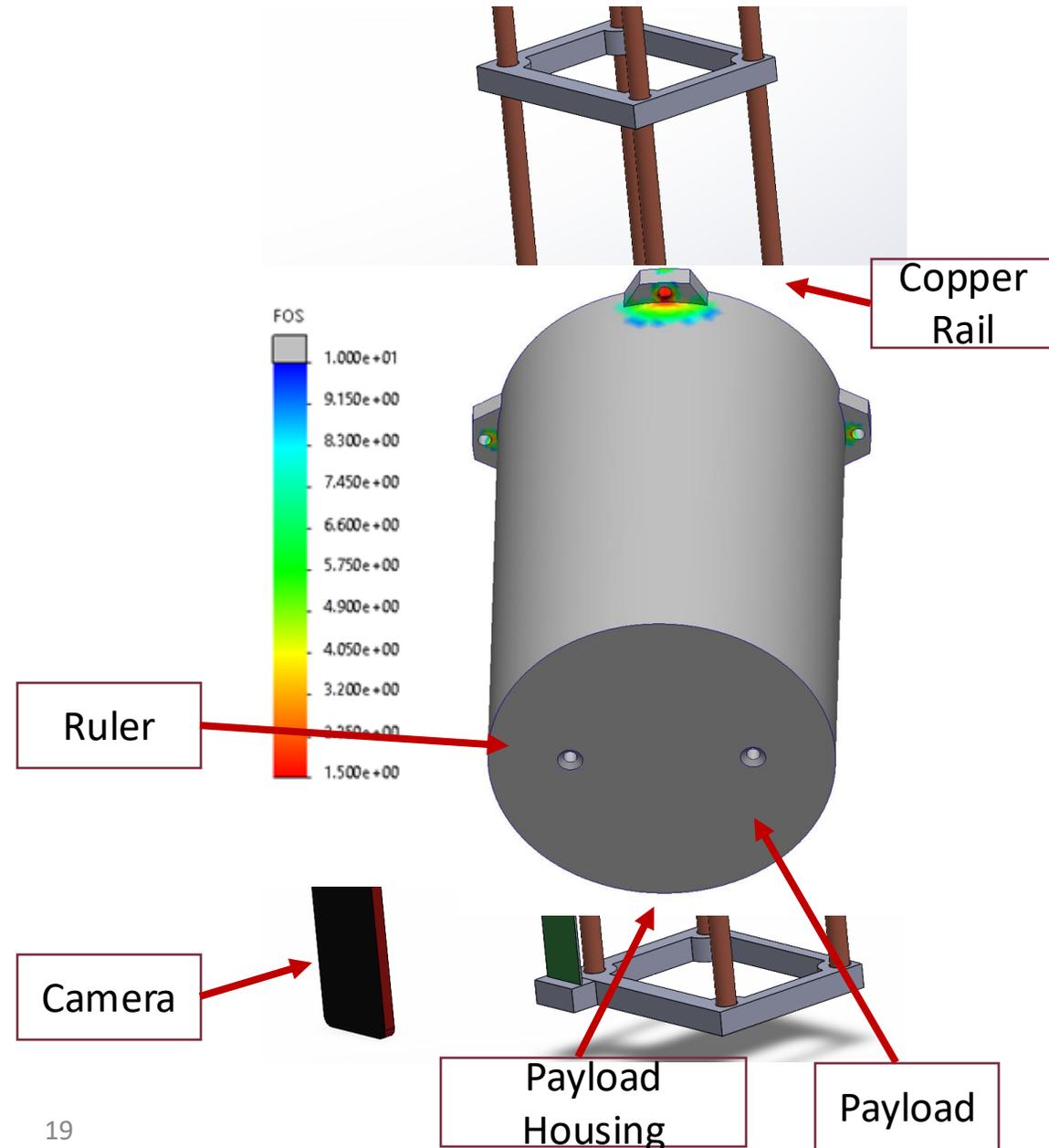
Testing

FEA Testing

- Structural integrity of the flanges
- Analyzed worst case landing condition

Horizontal Displacement Testing

- Displacement of Separators
- Integrity of electronic boards



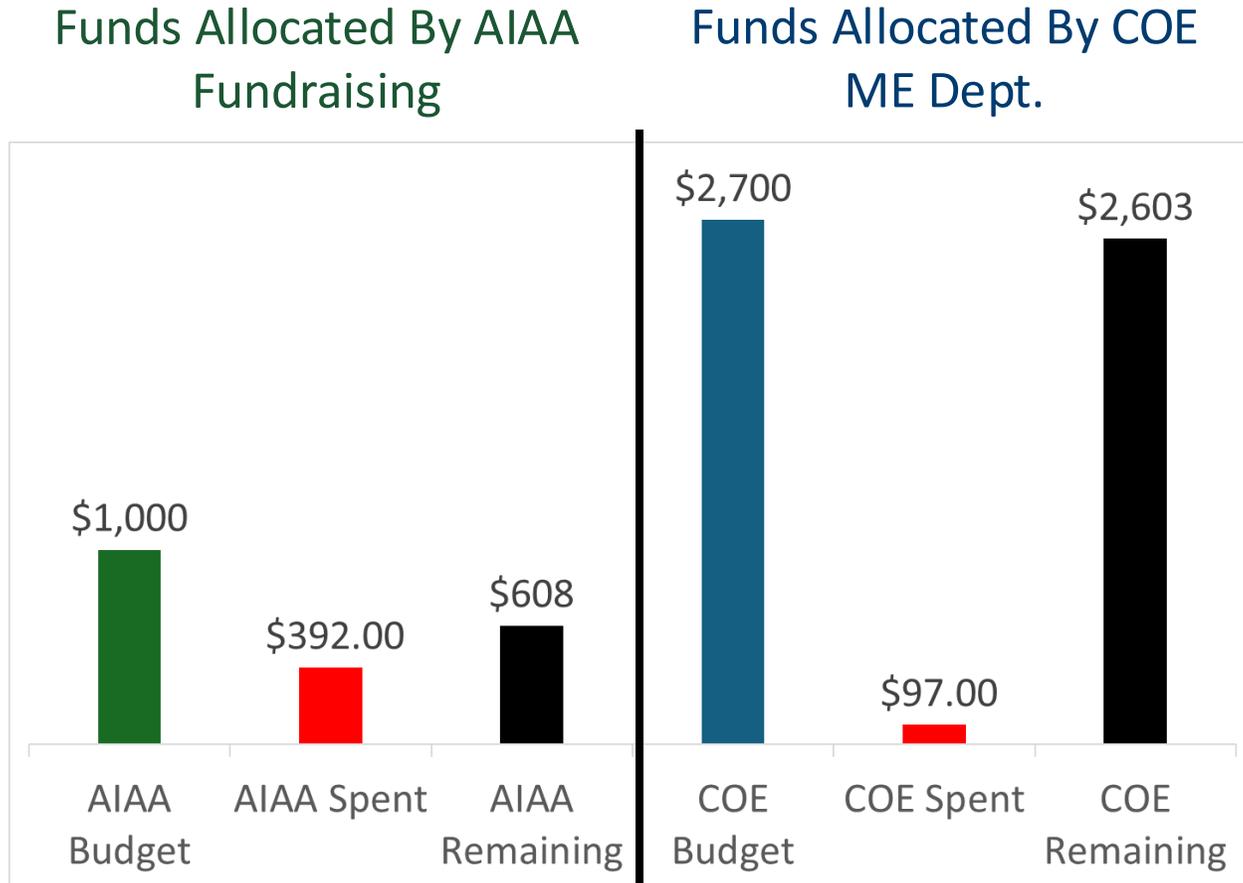
Budget Updates

AIAA Budget

- Source of funds for all purchases thus far
- Remaining funds will be re-allocated to Team 508

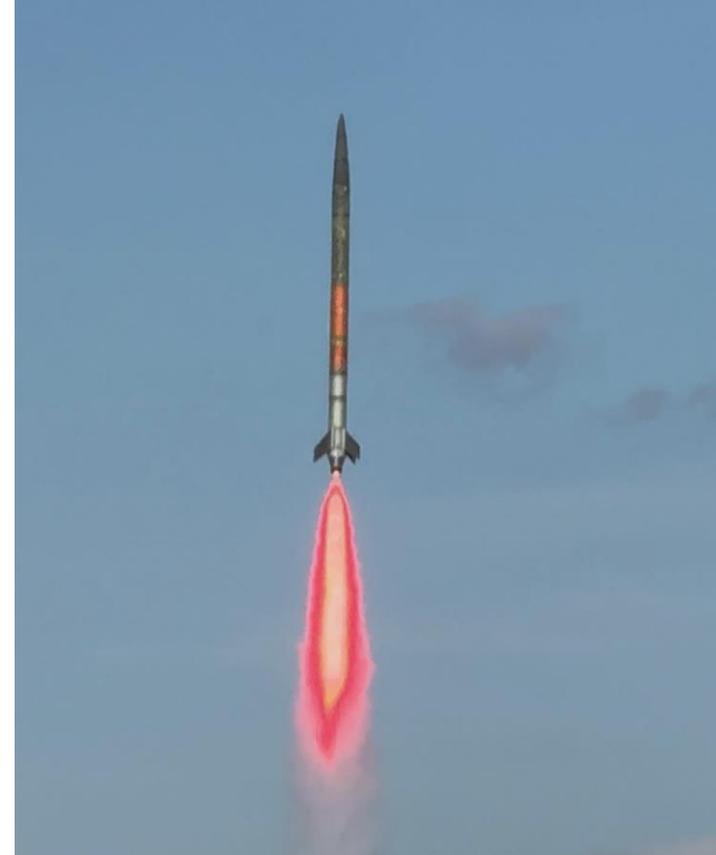
COE Budget

- Plans to use for testing
- More than \$500 to be spent on Nylon-12 for backup payload parts
- Remaining funds will be re-allocated to Team 508

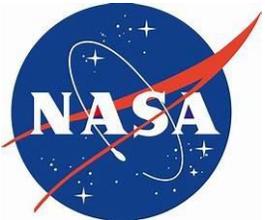
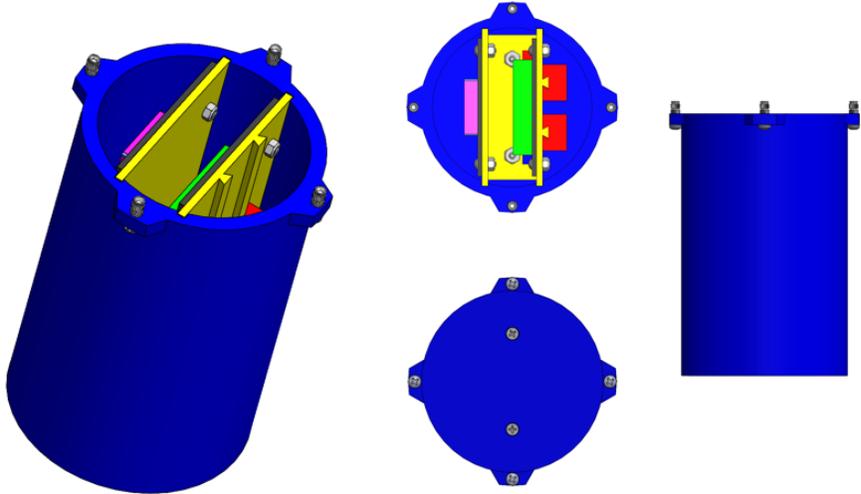


Future Work

- Flight Readiness Review (FRR) report – March 17
- Continued Testing
 1. IMU/Altimeter verification
 2. Rocket Recovery System (RRS testing)
 3. Impact Testing
 4. Vibrational Testing
- First Launch TBD



Thank you for listening!



Scope



Design a payload with a built-in factor of safety for the STEMnauts



Transmit flight data after landing which ensures the success of the flight



Subscale Flights



Intact heat inserts post launch

Subscale Flights 1 & 2

- Recovery system failure
- Heat inserts in nylon-12 parts performed **remarkably**
- Demonstrated flight stability of the rocket with payload mass simulator

Subscale Flight 3

- Demonstrated successful recovery of the payload mass simulator
- Locating the rocket took several hours due to auditory locator failure and adversarial terrain



Adversarial terrain

Successful recovery of payload mass simulator



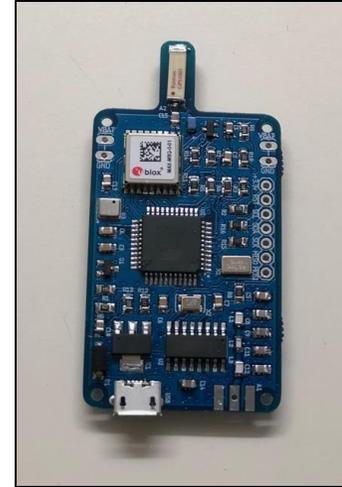
Electronics Design

Electronics Modules

- **RF Module & Microcontroller** – LightAPRS: Specifically designed for 2-Meter band
- **Altimeter** – Parallax MS5607 Barometric Altimeter
- **Payload IMU** – BNO085: Accelerometer, Orientation, Sensor Fusion
- **STEMnaut IMU** – FSM300: Small size to fit onto the STEMnauts

Electrical Connections

- **Intra-Tray Connections** – Perfboards with soldered connections, pin headers for breakout boards
- **Inter-Tray Connections** – 4-pin Molex KK cables to connect the trays to one another
- **Switches and Indicators** – Screw switches and LEDs



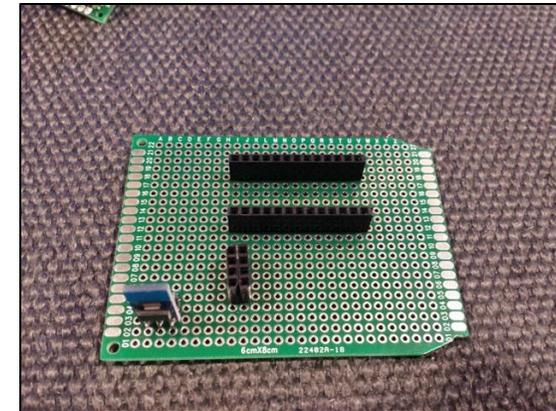
LightAPRS – Contains the Microcontroller and RF modules for the payload.



Screw Switch – Used as a secure switch to power on and arm the payload.



Molex KK Cable – Connector will be soldered each tray's perfboard (left) and cables connect the trays (right).



Perfboard – Used to make permanent connections between pins. Pin headers are used to securely fasten breakout boards.

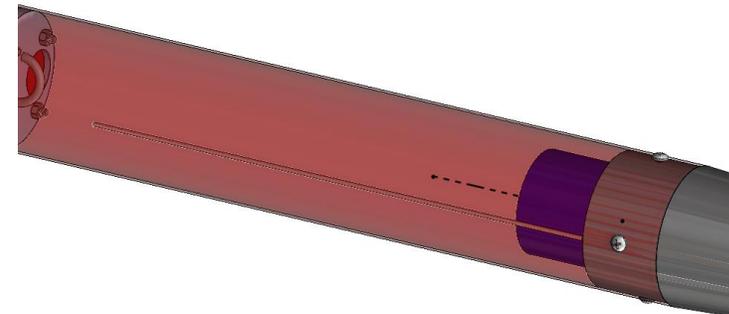
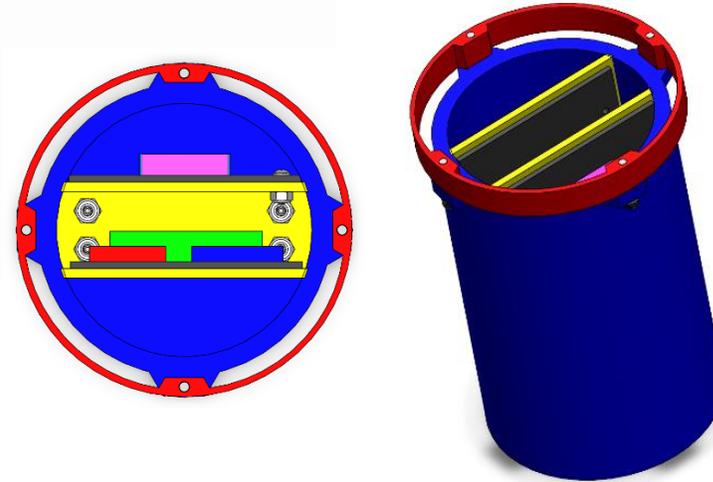
Initial Design Overview:

Structural Design Overview

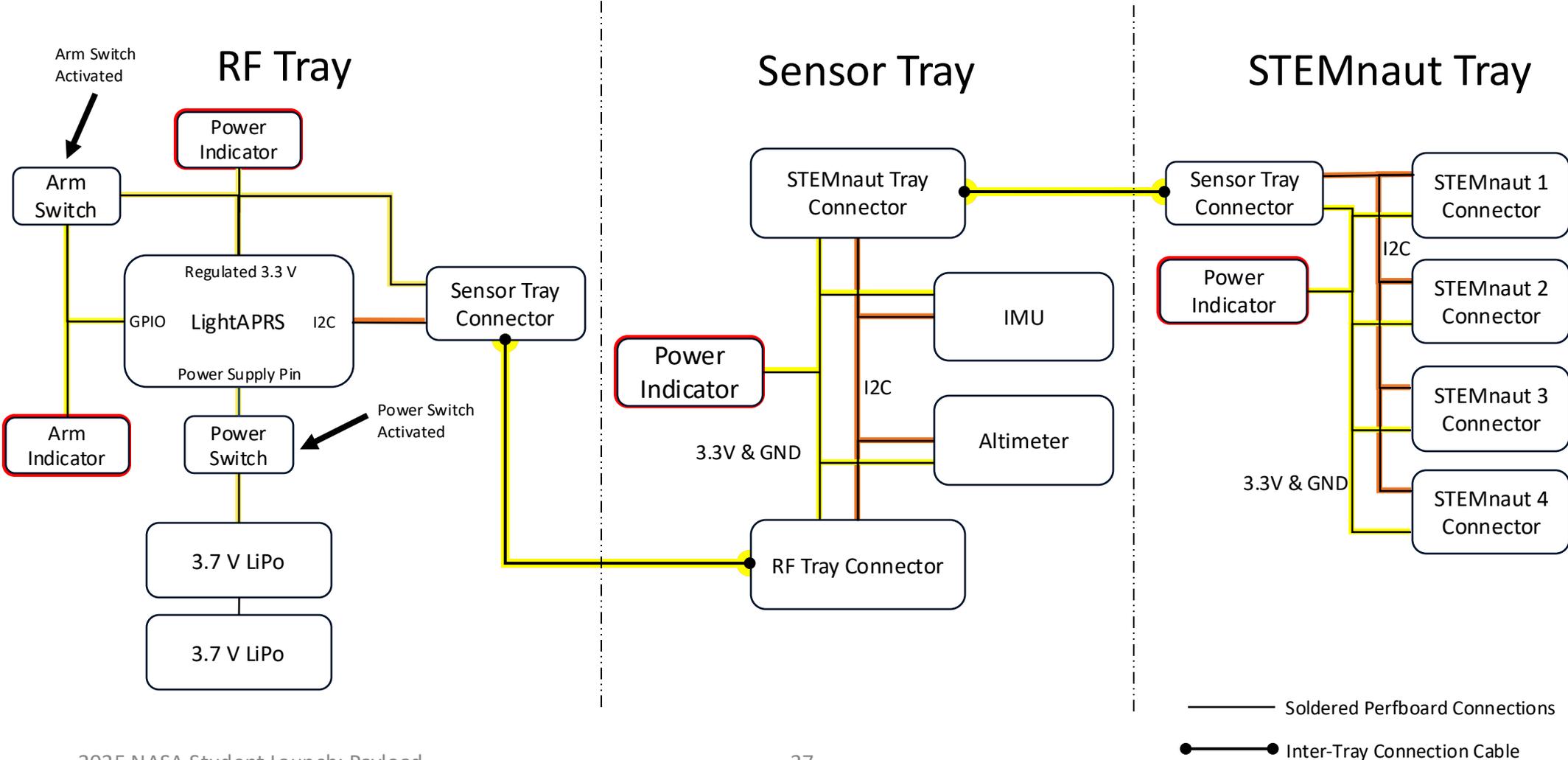
- **Structural Body** - SLS-printed Nylon-12
- **Mounting Method** - AL6061 bracket, epoxied to nosecone
- **Chambers** – Three separate areas for Data collection, Transmission, and STEMnauts
- **Electronics** – Stored on trays inside the capsule

Electrical Design Overview

- **Electronics Trays** - RF, Sensor, STEMnauts
- **Sensors** – Payload IMU, Altimeter and STEMnaut IMU's connected via I2C
- **Transmitter** – APRS tracker
- **Antenna** – 50cm copper wire



Electronics Block Diagram



Data Collection Design

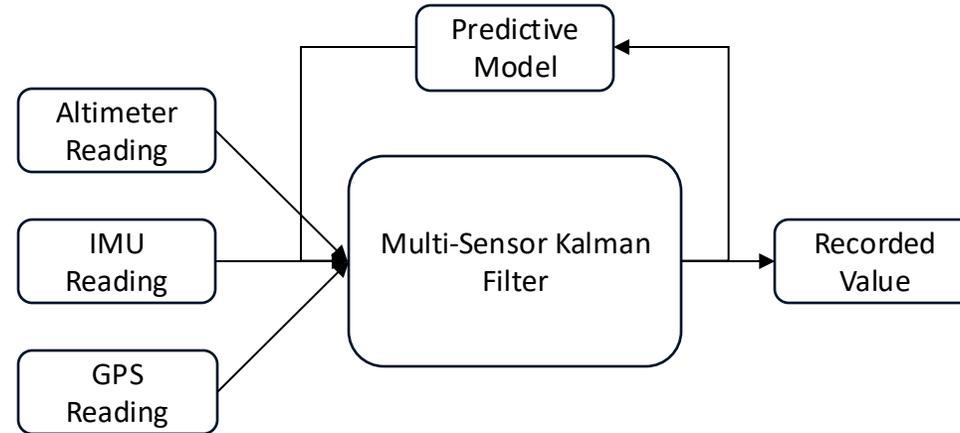
Sensor Fusion by Multi-Sensor Kalman Filter

- **IMU Readings** – Accurate dead-reckoning navigation
- **Altimeter Readings** – Frequent vertical positioning
- **GPS Readings** – Provides infrequent absolute positioning

Single Sensor Data

- **Temperature Readings** – Temperature sensor on the Altimeter
- **Power Readings** – Power supply connected to ADC
- **Time** – Hardware timer on the microcontroller

Sensor Fusion Block Diagram



Eight Pieces of Required Data	
STEMnaut Survivability	Temperature of landing site
Apogee Reached	Orientation of on-board STEMnauts
Landing velocity, G-forces sustained	Time of landing
Maximum velocity	Battery check/power status

Data that uses Sensor Fusion

Data with a single source

Software Design

LightAPRS with Atmega1284P-AU Microcontroller

- **Timers** – 2x 16-bit hardware timers (one dedicated to time of landing)
- **I2C Pins** – 1x set available on LightAPRS
- **Core** – 1x Low-Power 8-bit AVR Microcontroller

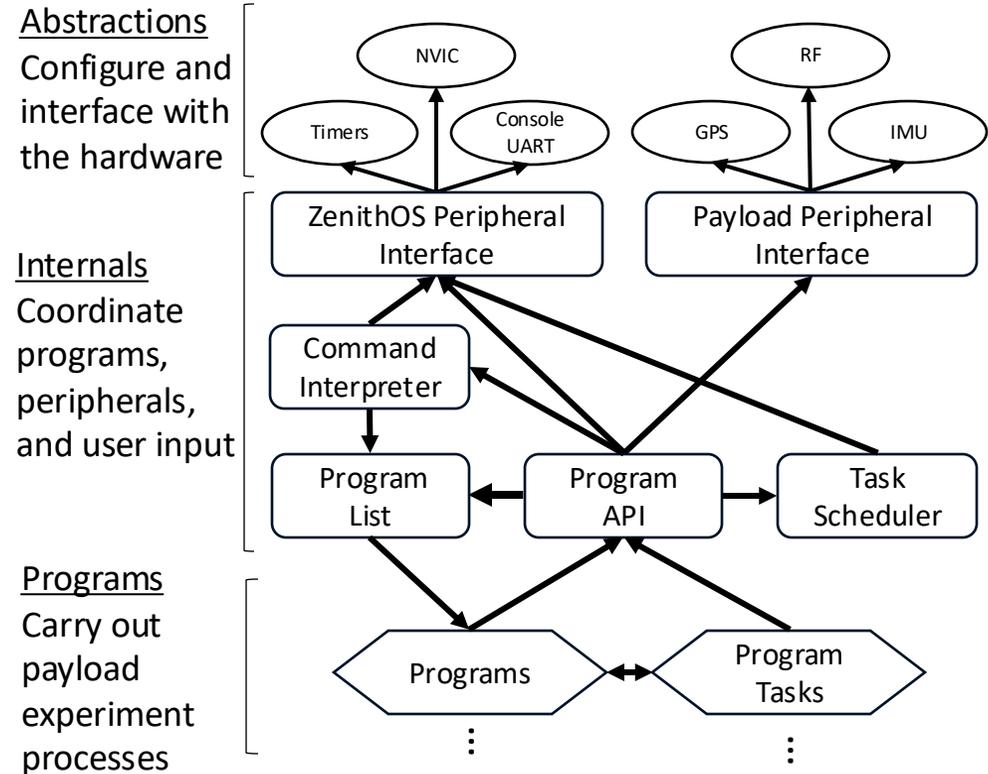
Payload Software Requirements

- **Time Sensitive** – Sensor readings, Sensor Fusion, Data Logging
- **I2C Sensors** – 5xIMU, Altimeter
- **Simultaneous** – Flight Monitoring, Sensor Fusion, Data Interpretation, Logging

ZenithOS Framework

- **Multitasking** – Allows for multiple independent programs: Flight monitor, Data logger, Sensor fusion, Data interpreter
- **Resource Allocation** – Manages tasks, logging, CPU time, and peripheral requests for multiple programs
- **User Interface** – Terminal interface allows the user to start/stop programs, run diagnostics, and send commands at runtime
- **Hardware Abstraction** – A single implementation can be thoroughly tested and used by all programs

ZenithOS Block Diagram



Project Targets

