

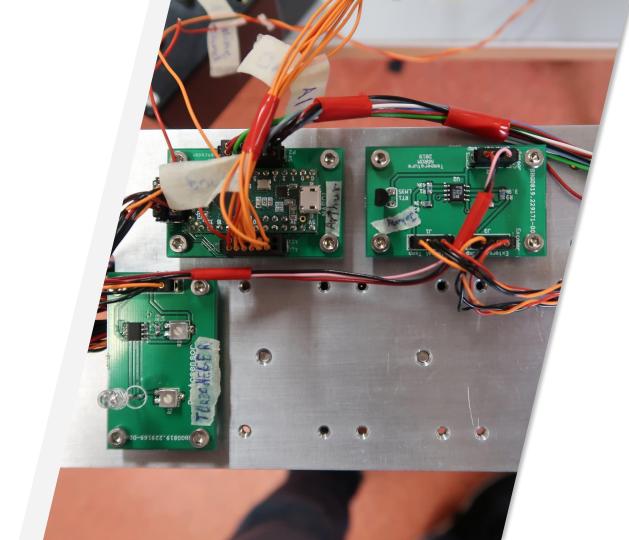
Step 1: adding the transmitter (Boris) and the encoder (Ottorino)

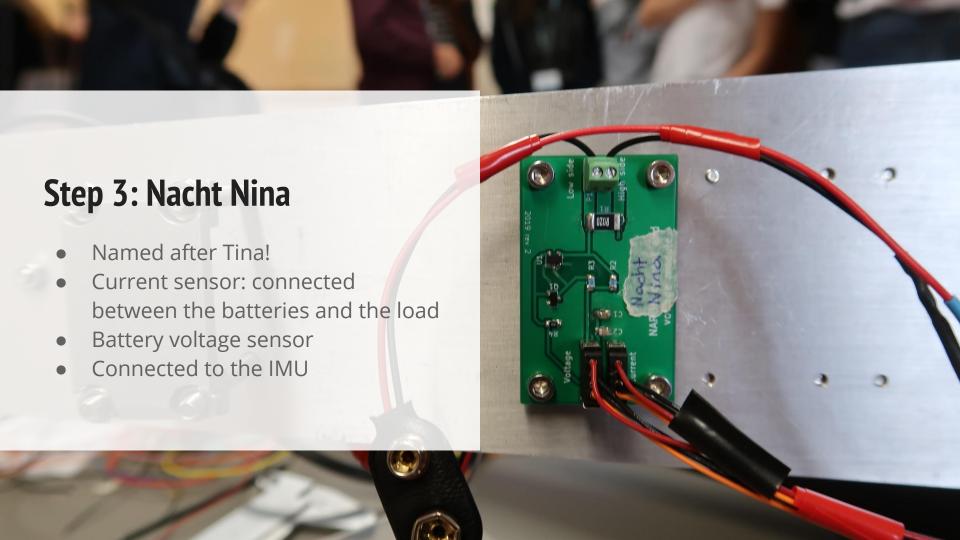
- Near the back and the external connector (Sans)
- They must be connected to the antennas and to all the sensors



Step 2: Johnny

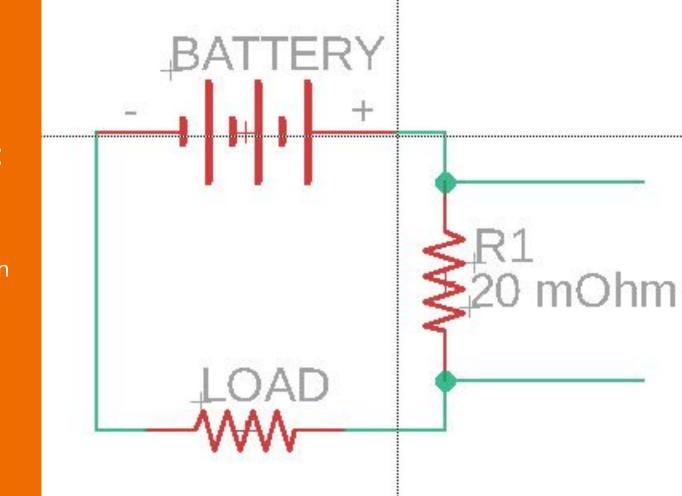
- Internal temperature sensor (PCB) to measure how hot the circuits are
- External sensor (Henry)
 near the antenna to
 measure outer
 temperature
- Signal amplification

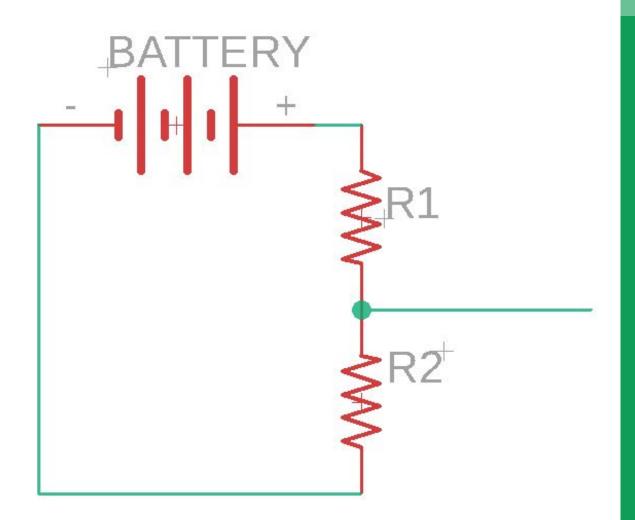




Measuring the current

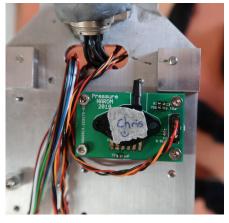
Detect voltage drop between the leads of the small R1 resistor and then use Ohm's law (V=R*I)



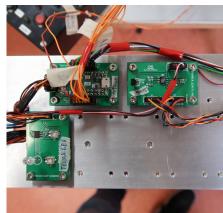


Measuring battery voltage

 $V_{\text{measured}} = V_{\text{in}} * R_1 / (R_1 + R_2)$



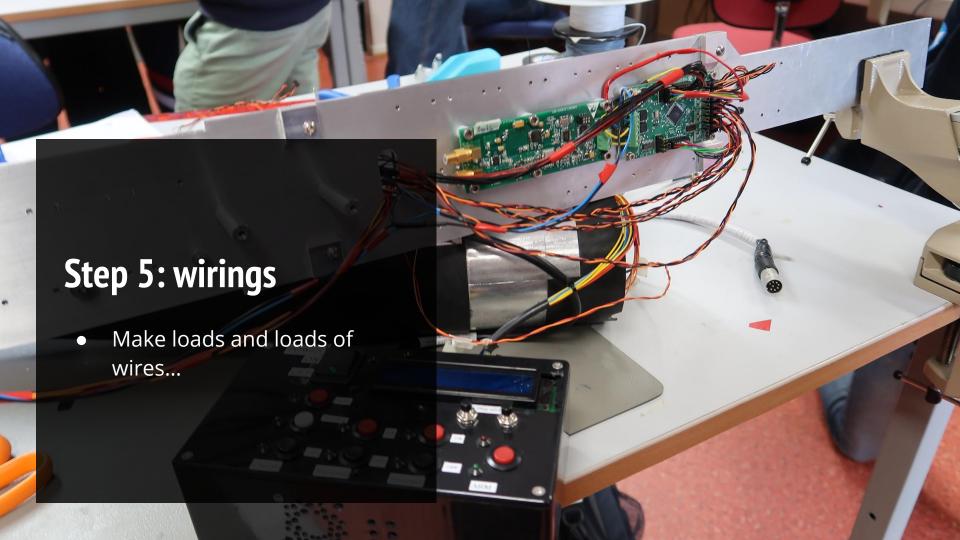






Step 4: all the other sensors

- Qualification tests needed!
- No mounting on plate if without name
- Pressure sensor: Chris
- Light: Turboneger
- Magnetometer: Magneto
- Acceleration (X/Y): Alexandria
- Temperature Array: Arthur
- IMU: Colombus
- GPS: George





Step 6: charging and testing

- Don't touch the metal!
- Slow charging during pre-flight
- Testing together with Telemetry

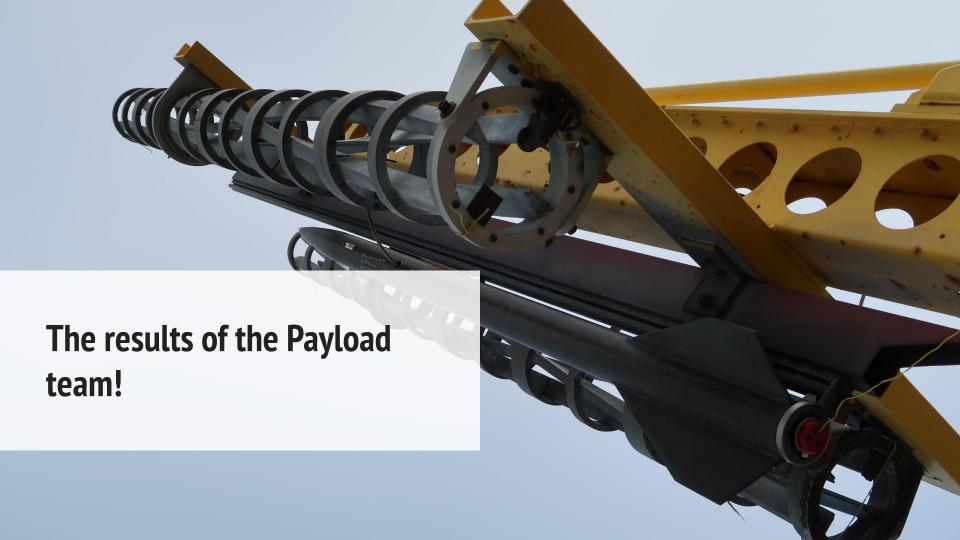
Step 7: tighten all the wires!

With tape and strings



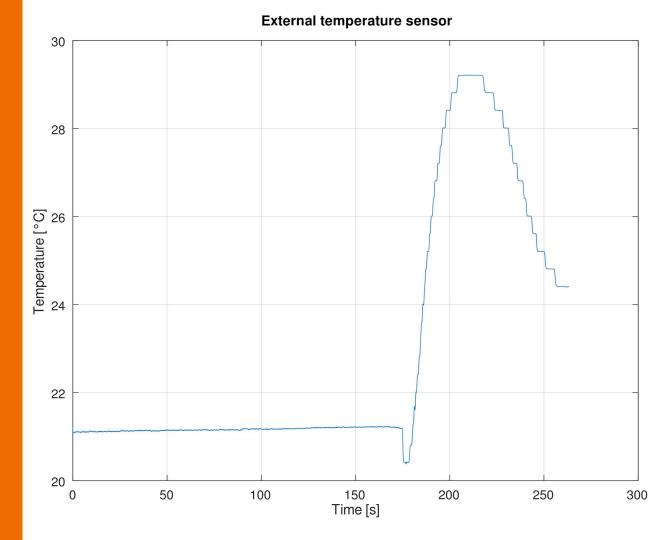






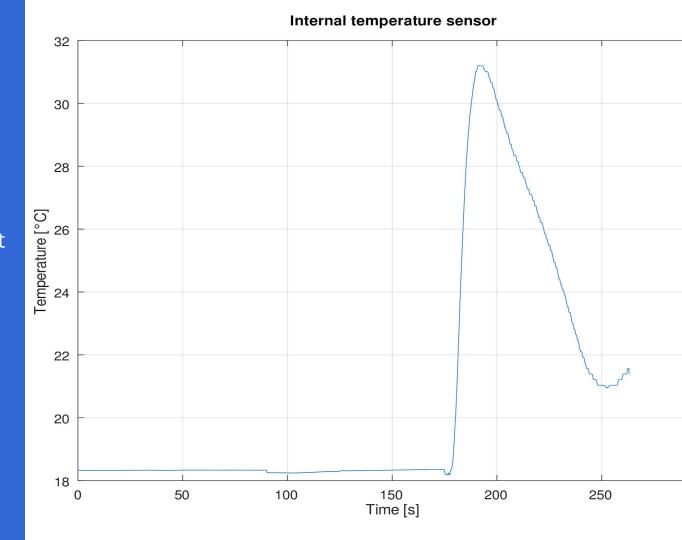
External temperature

- Temperature drop at launch time: possibly due to airflow when the engine starts
- Becomes higher later: possibly due to air pressure



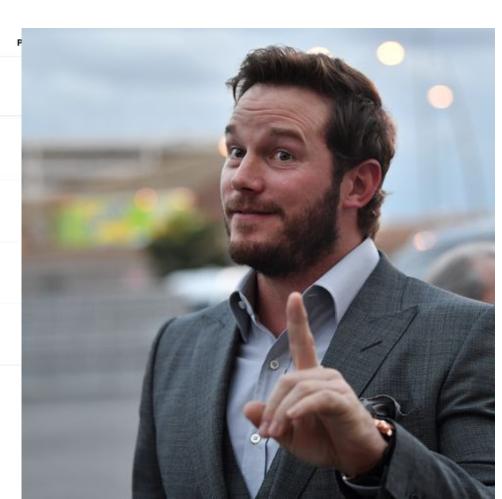
Internal temperature

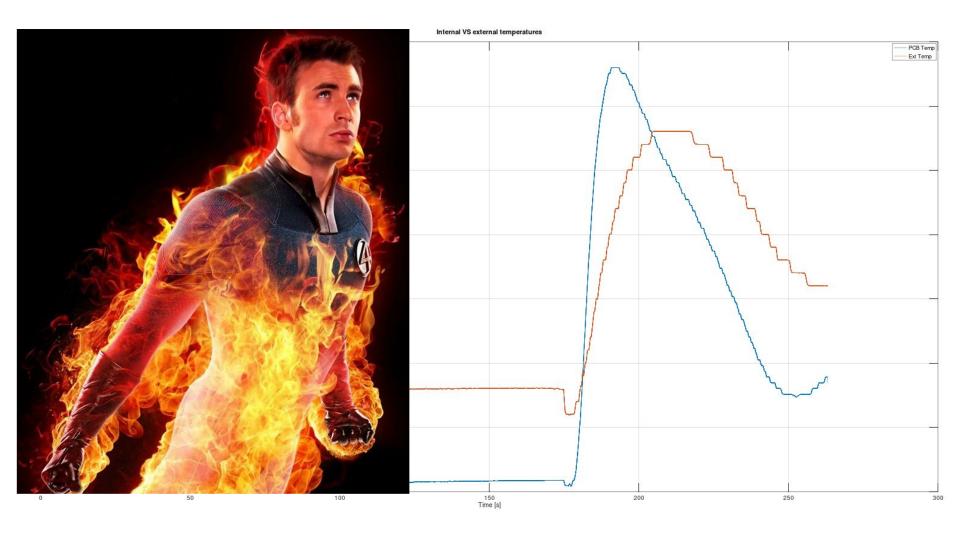
Fast increase of temperature: maybe heat from engines?

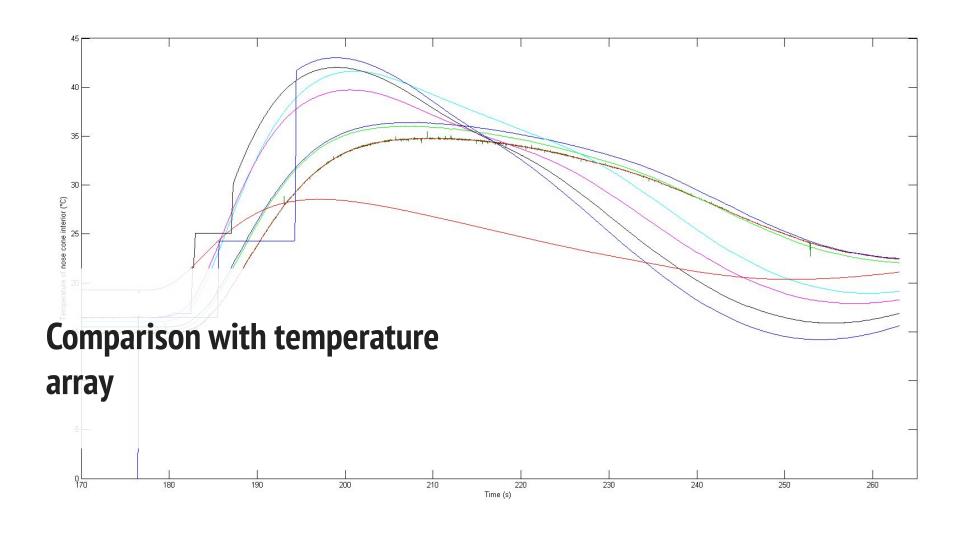


However, Chris doesn't think so

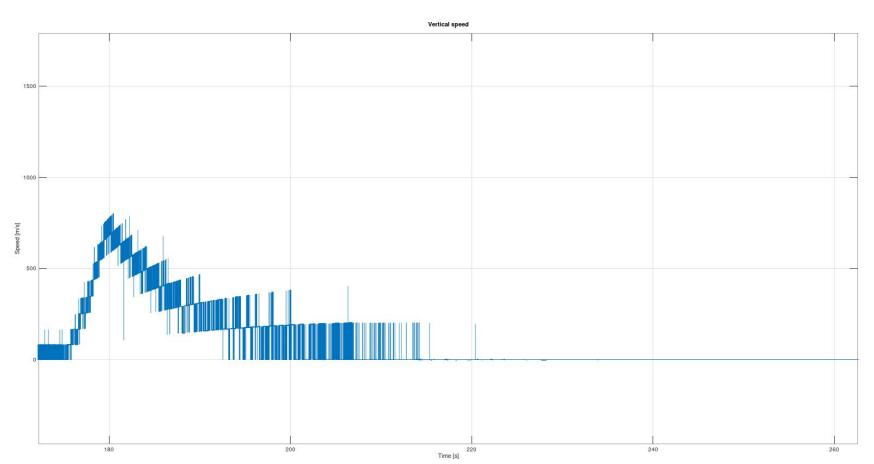
 He was upside down and didn't measure the air pressure on the nose cone (which is in charge of the increase of temperature)



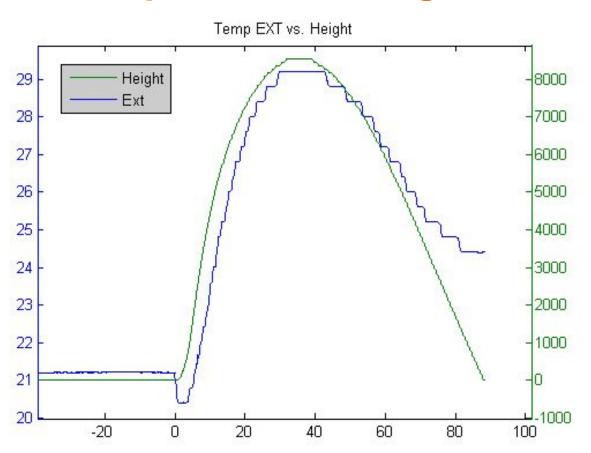




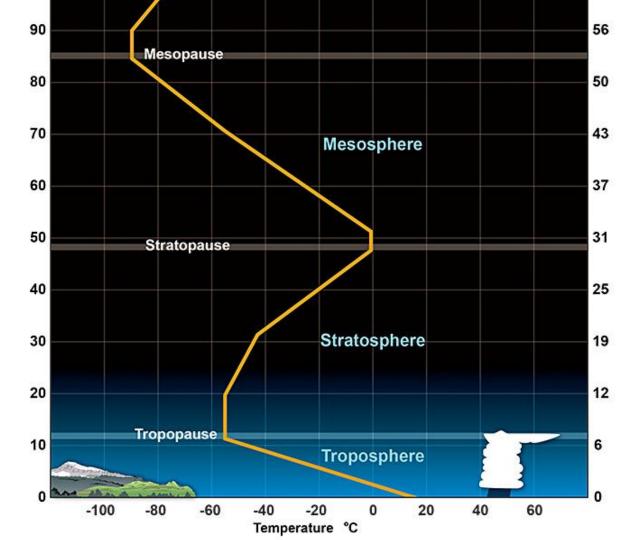
Comparison with the vertical speed



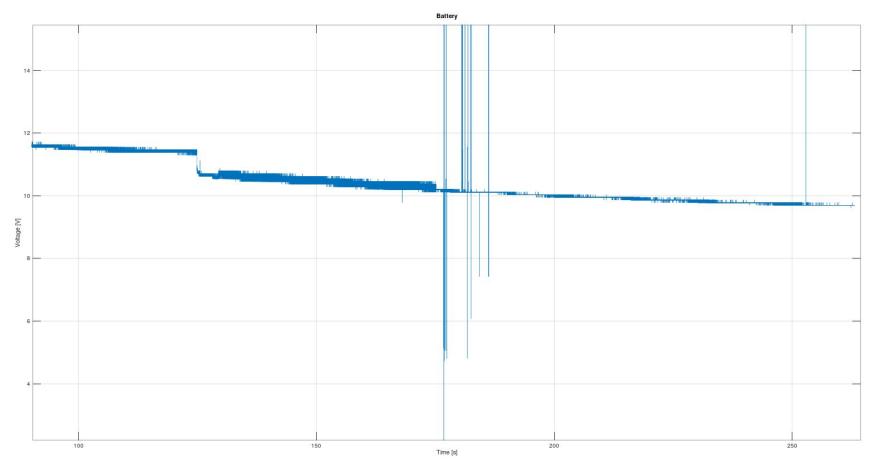
Comparison with height



Temperature in Troposphere



Battery voltage



The end!

