## The SMART Weather Balloon

A Mechantronics
Demonstration Project


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## Outline

- Driving Force -grab students' attention
- Mechatronics-blend of mechanics, control theory, computer science, and sensor/actuator technology to design products
- Objective- Weather Station, Flight, T, P, RH
- Theory
- Isolines, T, RH, P; Sling Psychrometer
- Lift-Force
- Homework Board Circuitry w/ SMART Weather Balloon
- Results \& Conclusions
- Future Work
- References


## Driving Force: Motivational Moment



## Objective

- To engage students and capture their interests. How? By using the Mechatronics concepts learned in this RET program, in the creation of a device that will:
- Fly \& Take Real Weather data
- Have students plot their results


## Theory - Earth Science

- Isolines: Temperature, $\mathrm{RH}, \mathrm{P}_{\text {bar }}$

- $\boldsymbol{F}_{\text {lift }}=\left(\boldsymbol{D}_{\text {air }}-\boldsymbol{D}_{\boldsymbol{H e}}\right) \boldsymbol{V} \boldsymbol{g}$

- $z=(R T / g M) \ln \left(p_{\mathrm{o}} / p\right)$


## HWB Circuitry \& the Balloon: the Brains of the Show



## Data Retrieval for Students: StampDAQ Excel

FOR counter $=2$ TO DATACOUNT STEP 2

- READ counterT, result.LOWBYTE
- counterT = counterT + 1
- READ counterT, result.HIGHBYTE
- counter $\mathrm{T}=$ counter $\mathrm{T}+1$
- 
- 'DEBUG "Temp = ", DEC (result / 10), ".", DEC1 result , DegSym, " ", CR SEROUT 16,84,["DATA,TIME,", DEC height, ",", DEC (result / 10), ",", DEC1 result, ","]
- height $=$ height +1
- READ CounterRH, result.LOWBYTE
- CounterRH = CounterRH + 1
- 
- counterRH = counterRH + 1
- 
- 'DEBUG "Humidity =", DEC (result / 10), ".", DEC1 result, "\% " , CR, CR

SEROUT 16,84,[DEC (result / 10), ",", DEC1 result, CR]

- NEXT


## Trial\#1 Data

- Table 1. Trial 1 data taken on August 4, 4:30 PM at Atrium to Metrotech 5
- Altitude Temp RH (\%) P (atm) Comments
- $025.2 \quad 45.8 \quad 1.000 \quad$ This data point was taken in the elevator on the first floor

| - | 0 | 24.5 | 64.2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { - } & 1 & 25 & 69.3\end{array} 0.989$

- $2025.1 \quad 69.5 \quad 0.977$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { - } & 3 & 25.2 & 68.2\end{array} 0.966$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { - } & 4 & 25.2 & 68.3\end{array} 0.955$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { - } & 5 & 25.4 & 67.3\end{array} 0.944$
$\begin{array}{llll}- & 6 & 25.5 & 66.5\end{array} 0.934$

| - | 7 | 25.7 | 65.8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- $8 \quad 26.1 \quad 64.4 \quad 0.913$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { - } & 9 & 26.2 & 64.1\end{array}$
At this point the SMART Weather Balloon was very close to the ceiling, just about $1 / 2 \mathrm{~m}$ from it


## Results and Conclusions

- The SMART Weather Balloon successfully captures T, RH, altitude, $\mathrm{P}_{\text {bar }}$ data from 0 to 9 m high.
- Variations in T, RH, and $\mathrm{P}_{\text {bar }}$ are obvious. $\mathrm{T} \& \mathrm{RH}$ data vary randomly - as expected
- Extend data collection to other spots at: 1 m , $2 \mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{~m}$, etc from original position.


## Future Work

- Replace the meteorological balloon with a blimp that can hold a sufficient volume of helium to sustain the 235 g payload.
- Add on an additional gondola with three thruster-engine fans to allow for added up/down \& lateral RC movement
- Addition of transceiver chip to gondola and creation of another BS2 ground setup with a transceiver or receiver to capture real time data.
- Use SMART Weather Balloon in the chemistry curriculum for gas laws, and in Physics for Force Balances (Static Equilibrium).
- Contact Realtors: would aerial photos of homes be worth \$\$\$


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