

Near-Space Ballooning Competition (NSBC)

- Payload design competition
- All students from grades 6-12 in North Dakota!!
- Funded by the North Dakota Space Grant Consortium
- Student-led, semester-long project



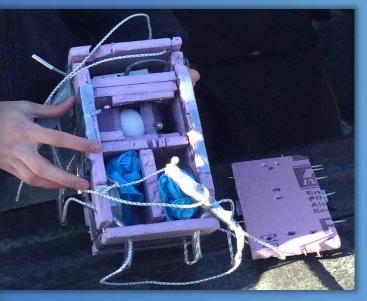
Construction

Students build the payload, or the container, for the experiment

• Commonly used materials: Styrofoam, zip ties, hot glue, strapping

tape, duct tape, Velcro, and vinyl tubing







Digital Conference Calls with Teams



Visit Teams







2017 Total Solar Eclipse Payload

2017 Lunar Martian Habitat Balloon EVA Payload



Chase Team Tracking

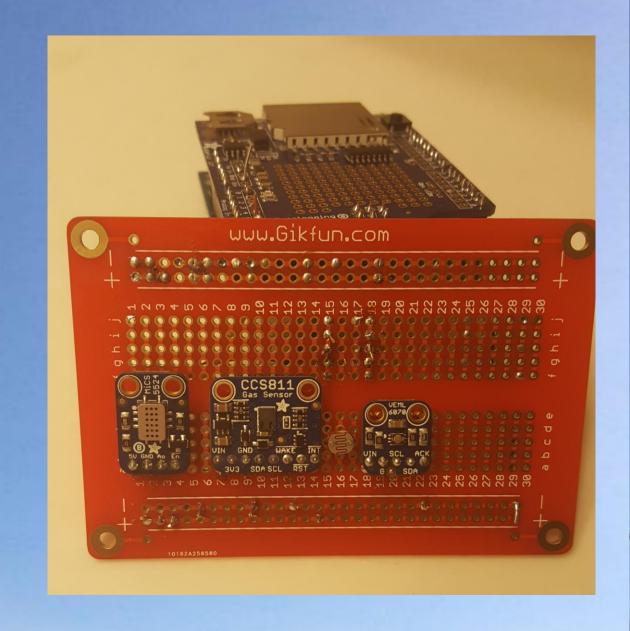
- HAM Radio
- Iridium Satellite Modem
- SPOT Tracker



Sensor Package #1

Air Quality Monitoring

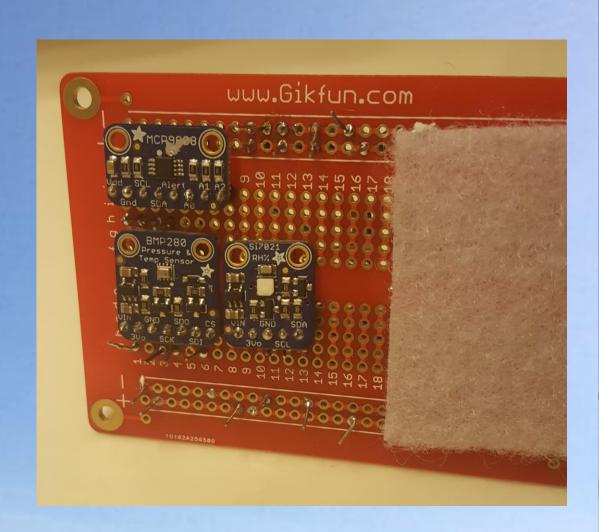
- Arduino microcontroller
- MiCS Alcohol Sensor
- CCS811 Gas Sensor
- VEML6070 UV Light Sensor
- Photocell
- Datalogging Shield



Sensor Package #2

Environmental Monitoring

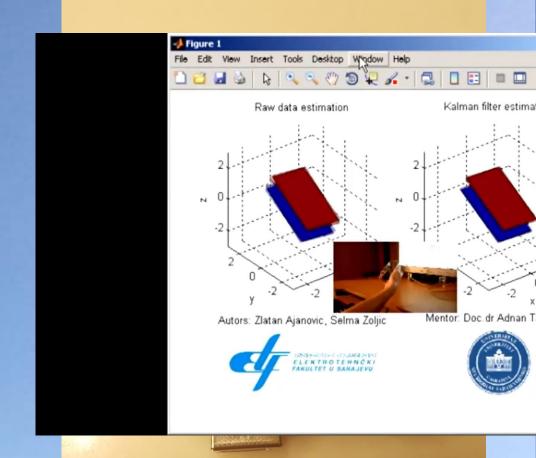
- MCP9808 Temperature
- BMP280 Pressure
- Si7021 RH%



Accelerometer/Gyrometer/Magnetometer Compass System

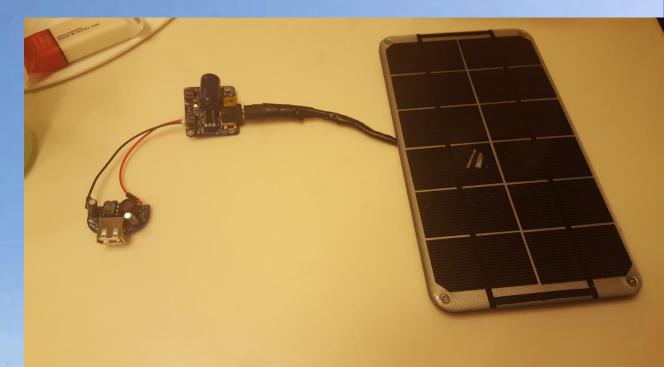
Ranges:

- $\pm 2/\pm 4/\pm 6/\pm 8/\pm 16 g$
- ±245/±500/±2000 dps
- ±2/±4/±8/±12 gauss



Solar Power Circuit

- 6V Solar Panel
- Lithium Polymer/Ion Batter
- Voltage Proportional Charge Controller
- 4700 micro Farad capacitor
- DC/DC boost converter chip



B alloon L ine A utonomous nstrument, [Using] Nichrome [Wire and] F lectricity



Nichrome Wire Cutdown System

- Uses 80% Nickel 20% Chromium Wire
- Same wire used in electric radiating heaters such as toaster ovens
- High melting point



Specifications

Composition: 80% Ni, 20% Cr

Specific Resistance:

650 Ω per circular mil-foot at 20°C (68°F). See table below for multiplication factors to obtain resistance at other temperatures.

Specific Gravity: 8.41 Density: 0.304 lb/in³ Melting Point: Approx 1400°C (2550°F)

Nominal Coefficient of Linear

Expansion: 0.000017 (10 to 1000°C)

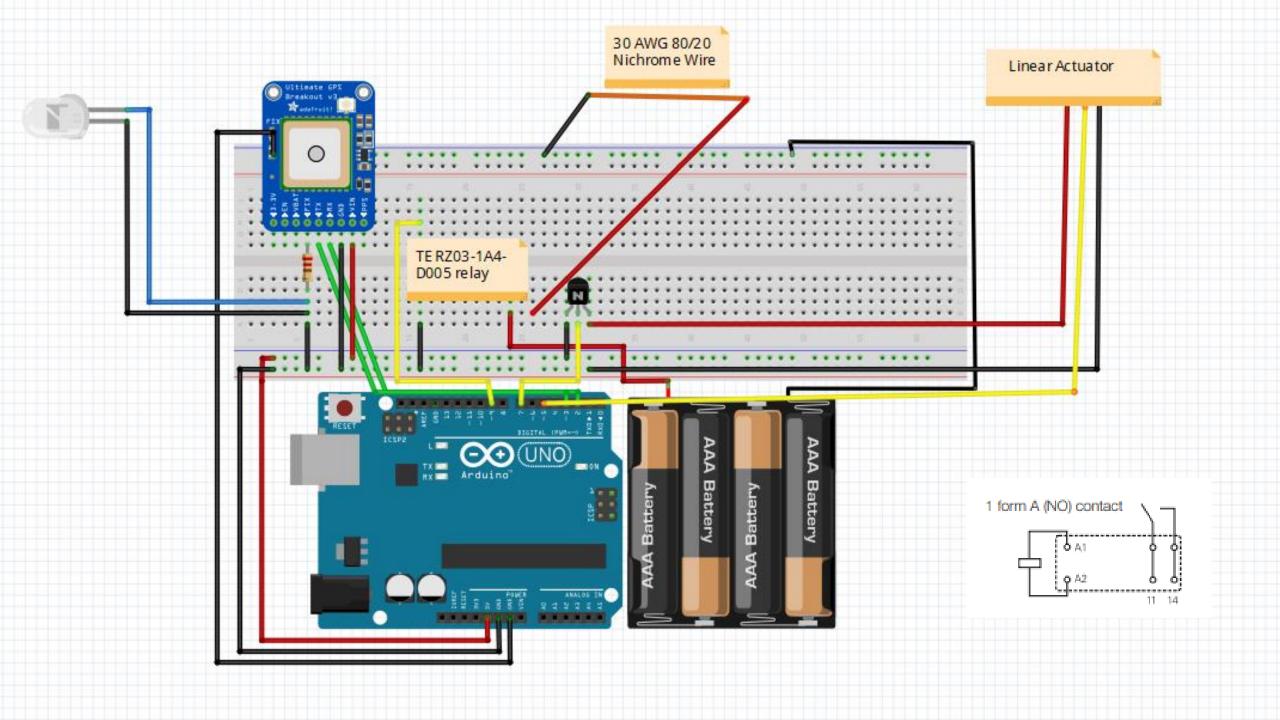
Tensile Strength (lb/in²) at 20°C (68°F):

Soft Annealed: 100,000

Nominal Temperature Coefficient of Resistance:

0.00011 Ω/Ω/°C (20 to 500°C)

Ref: Nichrome Wire specifications from datasheet https://www.omega.com/temperature/pdf/NI80.pdf



How hot do we need the wire?

- 6.50 Ω/ft
- Need ~1400°F
 to cut the nylon rope
- 2.53 amps will do the trick

			Current Temperature Characteristics* °C (°F)						
AWG	Dia. mm (1")	Ω per ft @ 20°C (68°F)	425 (800)	550 (1000)	650 (1200)	750 (1400)	875 (1600)	1100 (2000)	Model No.
18	1.0 (0.040)	0.4062	8.32	10.17	12.48	15.11	18.06	24.03	NI80-040-(†)
20	0.81 (0.032)	0.6348	6.17	7.56	9.24	11.13	13.23	17.57	NI80-032-(†)
22	0.64 (0.0253)	1.015	4.62	5.62	6.85	8.20	9.69	12.85	NI80-025-(†)
24	0.51 (0.0201)	1.609	3.46	4.18	5.06	6.04	7.10	9.40	NI80-020-(†)
26	0.40 (0.0159)	2.571	2.62	3.12	3.76	4.49	5.27	6.90	NI80-015-(†)
28	0.32 (0.0126)	4.094	1.98	2.38	2.84	3.37	3.93	5.09	NI80-012-(†)
30	0.25 (0.010)	6.50	1.50	1.81	2.14	2.53	2.93	3.75	NI80-010-(†)

Ref: Nichrome Wire specifications from datasheet https://www.omega.com/temperature/pdf/NI80.pdf

How long should our Nichrome Wire be?

Ohm's Law

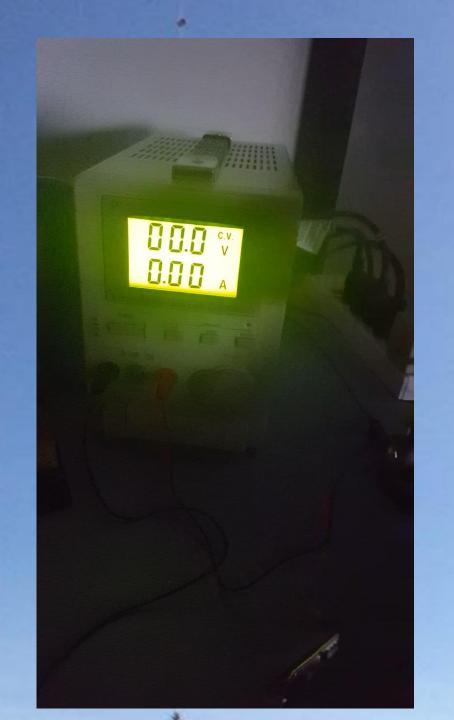
$$R = \frac{V}{I}R$$

resistance (
$$\Omega/\text{ft}$$
) × length (ft) = $\frac{voltage(V)}{current(A)}$

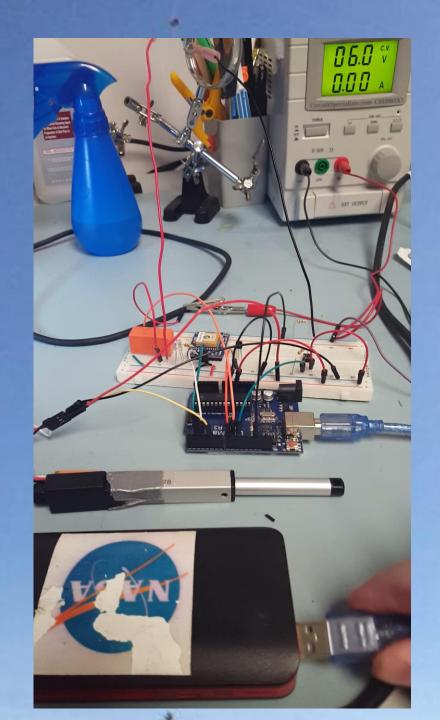
Length (ft) =
$$\frac{voltage(V)}{resistance(\Omega/ft) \times current(A)}$$

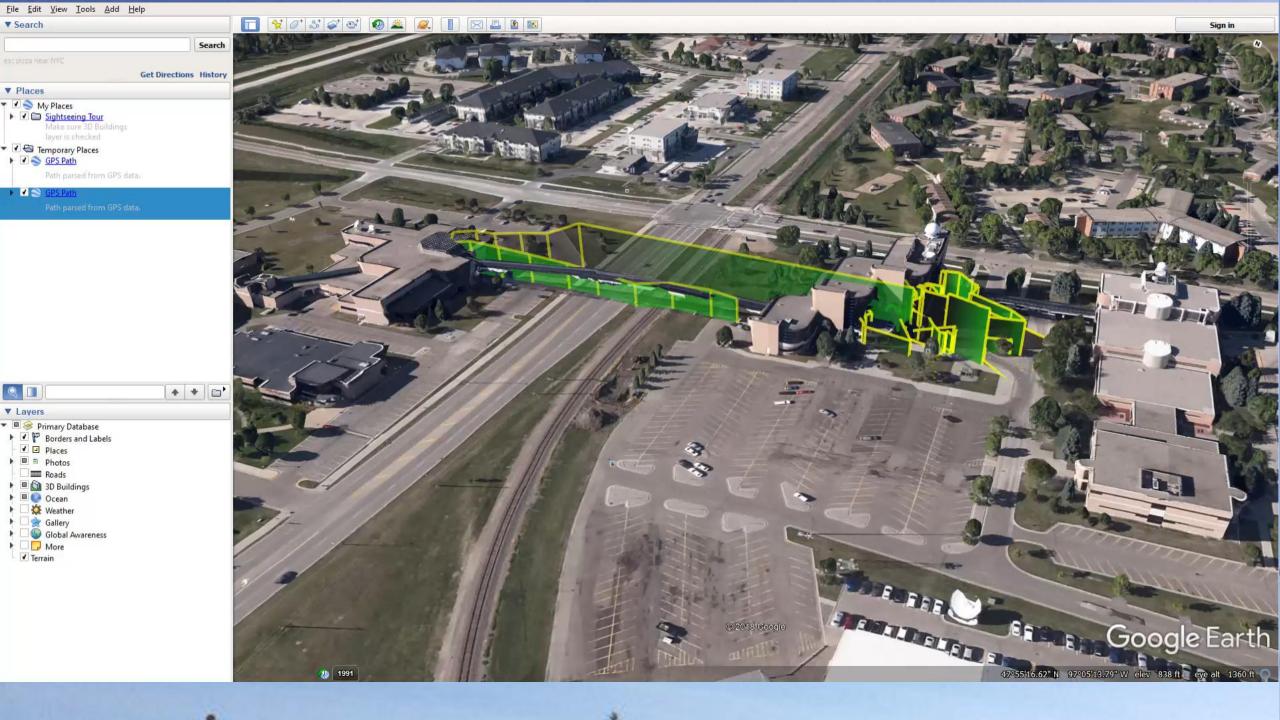
Length =
$$\frac{6V}{(6.5 \Omega/\text{ft}) \times (2.53 A)} = 0.36 \text{ ft} \approx \boxed{\frac{3}{8} \text{ inches}}$$

Demo #1



Demo #2





Future Work for BLAINE

- Redesign using newly found voltage/current levels
- Test GPS data acquisition, determine when to use the Nichrome blade
 - (multiple ground tests, tethered balloon tests, full-flight test)
- Solder permanent connections
- Design case for system and 3D print (in Autodesk Fusion 360)
- Design/manufacture custom circuit board (in Eagle PCB software)

Thank you







