

Dodecahedral Barometer Build Instructions

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This project was inspired by a few recently acquired pieces of electronics. The first is a brand new Setra model 270 Barometric pressure sensor. This is a very accurate sensor suitable for use in weather stations. It requires a supply of 24V and outputs a 0 to 5V analog signal corresponding to an input range of 600 to 1100 millibars.

The second items are some very nice HP displays. The hexadecimal displays are not the typical 7 segment type – each segment is made of several individual LEDs, making for visually appealing numbers and letters. These displays have a 5-bit (4 data bits and decimal point) latched input. The alphanumeric displays are a little more interesting – there are four characters with a complete 5x7 matrix of LEDs. There is a 28 bit shift register corresponding to the data in one column of each character, and 5 separate column lines to determine which column to light. The display must be continuously updated.

The sensor's output is a little strange to deal with, as the excitation and the output do not share a common return – the output negative is 5V above the excitation negative, and the output positive ranges from 0 to 5V with respect to output negative. There are three ways to deal with this:

- A difference amplifier to remove the common mode voltage and create a ground referred 0-5V signal.
- Float the excitation supply, grounding the output negative such that output positive swings 0-5V with respect to ground
- Float an Analog to Digital converter and level shift the digital signals.

The first approach is straightforward, but necessarily introduces errors as precision components are required. The second and third approach sidestep the analog level shift problem entirely, and the third approach is used in this project as an Avago HCPL092 digital isolator was already present on the microcontroller board. Of course this is overkill when there's only a 5V difference to deal with, but it can be extended to other measurement scenarios where much larger ground differences are present. Sensor excitation is provided by an LT3494A boost converter configured for 24V output.

An LTC2420, 20 bit analog to digital converter and LT1236 reference measure the output of the sensor, with floating power provided by an LT3439 low-noise, slew rate limited, push-pull, power supply. Once the sensor output is accurately digitized, the digital signals are sent "back to earth" through the digital isolator to a PIC16F877A microcontroller.

The display board has decoding logic and power switches for the alphanumeric display column inputs. Normally wire wrapping is a last resort, but it made sense for this project.

And lastly, this project deserves a nice enclosure. The dodecahedron is constructed of garbage-picked copper-clad board. A quick web search on "polar graph paper" produced numerous utilities for generating graph paper with arbitrary numbers of spokes and concentric circles. Choose 5 spokes and enough circles so that you can choose the right size. Use the graph paper to mark out 12 pentagons on copper clad board, and then VERY carefully cut them out on a shear. Cut the apex off of one of them and drill holes for a hinge. Next, temporarily tape the two hemi-dodecahedra together and solder the inner edges together. Install the hinge and you're done!











