



SAE Formula Car

Data Acquisition & Display System

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U N I V E R S I T Y

Executive Summary

Every year the Bradley University mechanical engineering department builds a formula racecar for the annual Formula SAE competition. Past vehicular failures have been attributed to the inadequate monitoring system currently utilized on the vehicles. An advanced failure notification system that enhances current system features and provides more robust vehicle monitoring will be vital to future competition and the prevention of catastrophic failures. Not only will the new system improve aesthetics, but it will provide useful capabilities to any race team. The primary focus for this project is to provide the mechanical engineering department at Bradley University with a competitive advantage in future competitions.

Although the current client for this project is the Bradley University mechanical engineering Formula SAE team, they are not the only potential consumer for this product. The target audience for the advanced data acquisition and display system could be anyone with a high performance vehicle. The proposed system will meet the needs of nonprofessional weekend competitors or professional racing teams. As a standalone system, the system can be installed on any high performance vehicle with only minor modifications.

The system utilizes a few standard vehicle sensors which mount on or near the vehicle's engine. The sensors provide data to a microcontroller which processes the data and displays it on a touch screen display for the driver to view. This display will provide multiple modes of operation to meet the driver's needs in various situations.

The "Demo" mode will be strictly for aesthetic purposes. It will show a sample display using pseudo data, and is intended for the design portion of the SAE competition. The system will also include a "Practice" mode designed to display the largest quantity of critical vehicle operating data practical. For practice conditions, large displays and aesthetics are not the highest priority. For this reason, "practice" mode will provide a display that provides all values necessary to safely and successfully test the vehicle. Finally, the "Race" mode will be designed to display only critical information because racing conditions usually provide minimal time to view the display. This will enable the driver to quickly and accurately monitor vehicle data, and will ensure the driver is aware if anything operating parameter that exceeds its threshold value. Although the vehicle display will use aggressive notification techniques (e.g. intermittently flashing the entire display), the notification methods will not interfere with the driver's ability to race safely.

Radio Frequency (RF) transmission will be used to transmit the data to a remote display for monitoring by the driver's crew. The remote display also contains a data logging feature to store vehicle data for review after testing or a race. This feature will be particularly useful for making critical adjustments to the vehicle to improve performance. The data logging feature will also be very valuable for diagnosing vehicle problems, frequently before the driver can even sense problems exist.

Abstract

Catastrophic vehicle failures have abruptly ended Bradley University's ability to compete in the annual SAE formula car competition on several occasions. The failures can be attributed to the lack of an effective warning system utilized by the current vehicle display system. The new data acquisition system would expand and improve on the current system, providing the mechanical engineering department's Formula SAE team with an advantage over their competition. Implementation of a new, more advanced system could greatly reduce the team's risk of catastrophic vehicle failures. With proper notification, problems can be recognized and addressed before serious failures result. Addition of this system will help keep the driver safe by reducing the likelihood of engine or vehicular damage. A weak vehicle chassis or unstable engine could put the driver in a very dangerous situation. At high speeds during practice sessions or a race, vehicle failures could put support personnel in jeopardy as well. By providing advance warning of possible areas of concern, the driver will be kept well informed and can take proper measures to avoid injury and vehicle damage. Reducing vehicle failures will also reduce automotive fluid spills on the racetrack, thereby maintaining a safe race environment and preventing contamination of the environment.

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Introduction

SAE Competition

Every year the Bradley University mechanical engineering department competes in the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) formula car competition. The competition requires each team to develop a prototype vehicle which is to be evaluated for production. Each vehicle is to be designed for the non-professional weekend competitor. The vehicle should be designed to be low in cost, reliable, and easy to maintain. Aesthetics are also included to enhance the car's marketability. Many awards are presented during the competition, with the criteria for the awards ranging from vehicle design to its performance.

Bradley SAE Formula Car

The annual Bradley SAE formula car build has a budget of approximately \$10,000. Each Bradley car utilizes an engine from a 2007-2010 Honda CBR600RR motorcycle. The last several versions of the formula car has used a Mychron 3 display system. The Mychron 3 system has now been discontinued, but retailed for around \$825 while available. The Mychron 3 display features a 3.3 inch x 2.0 inch display, and includes a tachometer, a single temperature sensor, and lap timer. The system supports a single temperature sensor that can be used to monitor exhaust gas temperature, cylinder head temperature, or water temperature. Another feature of the existing system is an internal data logger. However, due to the limited onboard memory, the data logger can only record around 30 minutes of data.

Current System Flaws

The current display system has many flaws and limitations. There are many sensor readings that are crucial to adequately monitor a vehicle during operation. Although the current data acquisition system does support one temperature sensor, other readings are ignored. For example, if oil pressure drops too low, catastrophic failure could result. Additionally, the current system relies on four small light-emitting diode (LED) indicators to notify the driver of problems. The layout of the display positions these lights outside of the driver's line of sight. Therefore, during a race it would be difficult for a driver to quickly glance at the tachometer and also look for other active warning indicators. The display must be designed to permit the driver to view all critical vehicle data with a single glance.

The display also lacks customizability. Without any customization, the driver can't arrange the data to his/her liking. This forces the driver to simply make do with what is there even though it may hinder their performance on the track. Also, while one display may be suitable for one environment, it may not be ideal for another. For example, in a racing environment, there is a tradeoff between the quantity of data displayed and the size to which it is displayed. The driver may not need to see all the data from the system, and may opt to display certain values at a larger size making them easier to see while racing. On the other hand, if the driver is simply testing and tuning the vehicle the team may opt to have more data values shown, and may not be as concerned about value size. Visibility may also become an issue with the current notification system's indicator lights. In the case of direct sunlight, the driver may not be able to distinguish a lit bulb from an unlit bulb. These flaws prevent the current data acquisition system from effectively notifying the crew and driver of crucial engine and vehicle parameters.

With a past plagued by vehicle failures, it is evident that the Bradley SAE formula car is in need of a more sophisticated data acquisition system. A more advanced system will process data from the vehicle and recognize potential problems before the problems become severe. When values begin to exceed a programmed tolerance, the system will relay the alert to the driver through the touch screen display. Alerts will also be sent to the crew using radio frequency (RF) transmission to a remote display. By notifying the driver and crew early, the system can reduce the likelihood of catastrophic failure.

One past vehicle failure involved a driver who was not aware that the vehicle's engine was overheating. The driver continued to push the engine while practicing and within minutes the engine was destroyed. This failure was the direct result of the notification system failing to get the drivers attention to alert him of excessive coolant temperatures.

New Data Acquisition & Display System

A new system is a necessity for the mechanical engineering group. The new system would keep the driver and crew aware of the vehicles real-time status. With readings including oil pressure, water temperature, battery voltage, and the internal engine speed, the crew and driver will have peace of mind knowing that the vehicle is functioning properly. If a failure occurs, the driver and crew will be notified through an aggressive notification technique. The data logging feature, in conjunction with the gauge readings, will be useful in diagnosing the cause of the problem.

Implementation of the new system would be extremely beneficial for the mechanical engineering group. By preventing catastrophic failures, it could save the mechanical engineers substantial amounts of money in potential repair costs alone. The system will also provide the mechanical engineering team with a competitive edge. The "Demo" mode of the system is intended for use in the design portion of the competition. No other team has a system with such capabilities. The advanced data acquisition and display system also provides tools like the data logger that will aid in testing and tuning the vehicle.

Requirements, Constraints, and Specifications

Table I shows the requirements for data acquisition, wireless transmission, data display, system safety and the system's construction.

Requirements		
Data Acquisition	Acquire data with max 5% error	
	Send data for display	
	Store data for review	
Wireless	Accurate transmission	
	Minimum range of 0.5 to 1 mile	
Display	Accessible to driver and pit crew	
	Safe	
Safety	No loose parts	
	No exposed wiring	
	Does not interfere with driver performance	
	Not a fire hazard	
	Does not pose threat in case of accident	
Construction	Inside cockpit	Withstand temperatures of 40 to 120 °F
		Withstand vibrations/forces of lateral magnitude 0 to 2G and forward of 5G
	Inside Engine Bay	Withstand temperatures of 40 to 250 °F
		Withstand vibrations/forces of magnitude up to 8G
	Undercarriage	Withstand temperatures of 40 to 250 °F
		Withstand vibrations/forces of magnitude up to 8G

Table I Data Acquisition and Display System Requirements

Table II shows the constraints for the data acquisition and display system.

Constraints	
Wireless	Minimum range of 0.5 mile
Size	Fits on vehicle dash
Safety	Does not pose additional safety concerns
Cost	Within senior project budget

Table II System Constraints

Table III shows the system's display and wireless transmission specifications.

Specifications	
Display	Flashing display when value exceeds threshold
	Three modes: Race, Practice, Demo
	Touch screen display
	UART communication
	5V power supply
Wireless	900MHz
	5V power supply
	4 mile range

Table III System Specifications

Cost

The minimum estimated cost to finish the project is estimated to be \$2,825. This price includes \$2,000 in software expenses. The maximum cost to finish the project is estimated to be \$3,600, which includes \$2,600 in software expenses.

Design Approach and Method of Solution

Design Approach

This data acquisition system is being designed to solve the problem of the current notification system going unnoticed by the driver of the formula car. There are various products available for this problem, but many are too expensive for small budgets and are often only applicable for a certain model. This data acquisition system will be universal. When beginning the design approach various requirements were first investigated. The data acquisition system had specific system, construction, and safety requirements set forth by the client. After these requirements were taken into consideration, different design alternatives were generated using various techniques. A final design was chosen after collaboration with the Mechanical Engineering Department.

For the system requirements, the data acquisition system needs to obtain data from specific sensors and send it to a microcontroller. The data sent to the microcontroller include: oil pressure, water temperature, battery voltage, a speedometer, and a tachometer. These values will have a maximum of 5% percent error, which is the maximum error for the sensors to be used. After the data is collected by the microcontroller they will be transmitted wirelessly to a pit crew's computer. The wireless transmission needs to range from half a mile to a mile, and send the data accurately. To send the data accurately all the data received needs to be real time. Also, the system needs to have a display for both the driver and a pit crew. The display for the driver needs to include three different modes: race, practice, and demo. In race mode, only the values essential to the driver will be displayed. These values will appear big and bold so they are easily viewed by the driver. This mode will also have an aggressive notification system. The value that is out of range will grow and blink different colors so the driver can easily see there is a problem. In practice mode, every value that is obtained from the sensors will be displayed if practical. Lastly, demo mode will look much like the race mode except it will be displaying pseudo values, which will be shown to the judges of the competition. For the pit crew's display, every value will be shown and saved so the team can review the driver's performance and comment on any area that needs improvement.

For the construction requirements the data acquisition system needs to be durable on the formula car. The car was subdivided into three main areas: the cockpit, engine bay, and undercarriage. The temperatures and forces that will be tolerated were determined to be the key contributors in classifying the durability of the data acquisition system. The temperature and force values established were determined after consultation with the client and researching what the average temperatures and forces each area usually experiences. Inside the cockpit a temperature range from 40-120°F, a lateral force up to 2g, and a forward force up to 5g needs to be withstood. The engine bay and undercarriage had the same values for both temperature and force. There needed to be a temperature range from 40-250°F and a force of up to 8g.

While evaluating different designs there were many safety requirements that need to be met. This system should not pose any interference to the driver’s ability to drive or get in the way of his mobility. Also, there should be no additional threat in the event there of a crash; this means no glass shards or fire hazard. Finally, there will be no exposed wiring or loose parts within the system. These safety requirements are essential and must be met before any other requirement.

After all requirements had been addressed, the next step was to use different evaluation techniques to generate multiple ideas. The first method used to develop ideas was a general group discussion. In this discussion many different possible ideas were brought up and then written down. After all these ideas were written down a morph chart was developed to categorize these ideas. Categorizing these ideas helped compare and contrast two different designs for each component as shown in the morph chart in Figure 1. After the morph chart was developed two designs were created that use different approaches the data acquisition system can be implemented. These two separate designs can be seen in Figure 2. After two designs were created a numerical evaluation chart was developed to assign values of how well each design completes our requirements which can be seen in Figure 3.

Display Data	LCTD (LCD w/ touch panel)	computer	gauges	digital gauge
Data Acquisition	sending units	computer	smart phone	
Wireless Transmission	RF	wireless transmitter/receiver	Bluetooth	UART
Refresh rate	100ms	all at once	FIFO	Individual Timing
Order of sending	change in velocity readings	tachometer	specified queue	all at once
Indicators	icons	flashing whole screen	text	colored background & noise

Figure 1 Morph Chart

	<u>Design 1</u>	<u>Design 2</u>
Display Data	LCD w/digital gauges	LCD w/analog gauges
Data Acquisition	electrical sending unit	computer
Wireless Transmission	RF	RF
Refresh rate	individual timing	all at once
Order of sending	all at once	specified queue
Indicators	flashing digital values	colored background w/noise

Figure 2 Two Designs

Design Alternatives:	Design 1	Design 2
C: LCD mounted on dash		
C: Not pose threat in accident		
C: transmission range of 1/2 mi		
O: Safety	100	50
O: data should be accessible	100	100
O: data should be accurate	95	85

Figure 3 Numerical Evaluation Method

To complete the selected design there will require close collaboration with the mechanical engineering department to obtain their specifications. All hardware testing and development will be done in Bradley University’s mechanical engineering labs while the software testing and development will be done in the electrical engineering labs. In addition, there will be additional research needed when programming the touch screen display. A coding language that has not been used by any members of the team, Gemsript, will need to be used. This is the coding language that was discovered to be used by most touch screen displays and was developed by Amulet Technologies. If any problems occur while learning Gemsript there is a support staff within Amulet Technologies that can be very helpful. Also, a contingency plan has been developed in the event certain parts are unavailable. If any sensors cannot be obtained other brand sensors can be used since many sensors operate and function the same way. For this project to be acceptable as completed the system needs to be operational on the formula car. If the mechanical engineering department is unable to provide the car this system should work with pseudo values sent to it.

Method of Solution

After meetings and discussion between team members and with the help of the project advisor, Professor Gutschlag, the team decided to move forward with the following method of solution.

The data acquisition and display system will be a standalone system that will be implemented on one of the old formula cars that the mechanical engineering students built. This means that the system will be universally applicable to be implemented on any given car. This is very important for the SAE formula car team because the mechanical engineering department has two old formula cars and they are building a new one this year. In the case that the mechanical engineering department decides to recycle one of the old cars, the standalone system could be implemented on another past formula car or the new formula car when it is done. Previously, the system was never implemented on a car. Again, assuming adequate Mechanical Engineering department cooperation, the standalone system with multiple cars available for system integration should permit complete implementation of the system.

The team will use electric electromechanical sensors that will provide electric signals to be interpreted by the microcontroller board. The electromechanical sensors meets the main requirement of the system, driver's safety. The team decided to use an electromechanical sensors is because, unlike the mechanical sending unit, the electromechanical sensors does not channel hot fluids into the cockpit, very close to the driver’s body. This could certainly cause harm to the driver in the event of an accident. The electromechanical sensors is also very reliable and easy to maintain because it only requires a few wires

to be installed from the sensors to the board. In the event of sensor failure, replacement would require minimal time and effort.

The team decided to use radio frequency (RF) transceivers to wirelessly transmit the data from the microcontroller to the on-track pit crew's remote display. One of the main requirements for this project is that the wireless transmission would be able to send data for at least half a mile and the selected RF transceivers meet that distance requirement. The wireless transceivers will send data from the vehicle microcontroller to the on-track pit crew laptop display for real-time monitoring.

A touch screen display will be mounted in the formula car's dash; right in front of the driver. This would be very convenient to the driver because nothing will interfere or distract the driver's vision. Although the gauges can be designed in both digital and analog form. Future meetings with the mechanical engineering department will determine the final format. The display system will have three main operating modes available for selection depending on the driver's needs. The demo mode will be used to send pseudo data to test the system. Demo mode will be used during the design portion of the competition. Practice mode will be used during practice and will provide all necessary data for successful vehicle development. Race mode will be used during races by the driver and will accurately keep track of all pertinent data. However, the competition does not allow to use wireless transmission during races. Data from the sensors will be refreshed independently on the driver's display. The system will utilize a very aggressive notification system to alert the driver in case there is vehicle malfunction occur. While not overly aggressive, the notification system will be aggressive enough to get the driver's attention while driving.

Finally, the on-track pit crew will use a remote display that will show all critical data in real-time mode. The remote display will have a notification system to alert the pit crew in case of any problems with the car, and will also have data logging capabilities to analyze vehicle performance. Data logging capabilities will be a key factor because the pit crew and the driver can analyze the recorded data to better evaluate the performance of the car after each test session or practice.

Economic Analysis

In this section, project expenses breakdown and economic analysis will be discussed. Table 1 shows the four most expensive system components the team will need to complete the project. The Software Programs are by far the most expensive component to be used for the project and cost between \$2000 and \$2600 [3][5]. There are four sensors that will be used for the project; coolant temperature sensor, oil pressure sensor, engine RPM sensor and vehicle speed sensor. Each sensor will cost between \$120 and \$150 [6]. The Display will cost between \$175 and \$220 [4]. Two RF transceivers that are going to cost between \$65 and \$90 each [1]. Other component not shown in table 1 is the microcontroller which will cost between \$40 and \$60 [2]. The team spent significant time researching the range of prices for all of the components to be used in the project and a more detailed breakdown is presented in the appendix.

Equipment	Minimum	Maximum
Software Programs	\$2000	\$2600
Sensors	\$480	\$600
Screen	\$175	\$220
RF transceivers	\$130	\$180

Table IV Equipment Expense Breakdown

After summing up all components costs, the team determined that the project is feasible with the senior project budget that was set by the Electrical Engineering department. The minimum estimated cost to finish the project would be \$2,825, including software programs estimated to cost \$2,000. The maximum estimated cost to finish the project would be \$3,660, includes software programs estimated to cost \$2,600. The software programs are obviously the most expensive components required to implement the project. However, the software programs are for free to students and some Electrical Engineering Department desktop computers already have some of the required software programs installed, so the final project cost will be significantly reduced.

Therefore, the team decided to subtract the software cost from the estimated cost to finish the project. The software is a onetime purchase, so the team thought that costs for manufacturing the project in quantity should not include a onetime purchase added to the unit cost. The lowest estimated cost to manufacture the system would then be \$825 and the maximum estimated cost to manufacture the system would be \$1,060. Notice that the difference between the final maximum and minimum costs to manufacture the project is not significant because the software programs costs have been eliminated.

One of the main goals of the project is to provide a standalone system to the customer. Hence, the team will make sure the implementation process includes all the required parts and equipment to provide the customer with a standalone system that could be implemented easily on most cars. The team estimated that the implementation process will be around \$200. This includes all required parts such as, wiring, packaging and protection.

The estimated cost to sell the final product is approximately \$1,360. The team added the estimated manufacturing cost and the estimated implementation cost to compute the retail price. The team is considering all engineering labor to be \$0, including the labor for programming the boards. As previously indicated, the team also excluded the software costs because those costs are distributed over the entire production quantity.

Project Timeline

In order to finish the project in the allotted time, rigorous scheduling needed to be planned out. There were a couple methods used to help with the scheduling process. A PERT chart was used to develop a critical path and help divide tasks between the group members. From the PERT chart, a Gantt

chart was created using Microsoft Visio. Figure 4 outlines the major tasks needed to complete the project in a high level Gantt chart. Refer to Appendix A for the full version.

ID	Task Name	Start	Finish	Duration	Q4 14				Q1 15		
					Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1	RF Communication	8/28/2014	10/22/2014	8w	██████████						
2	Amulet LCD GUI	8/28/2014	10/20/2014	7.5w	██████████						
3	LabVIEW off track GUI	10/20/2014	11/14/2014	4w			██████				
4	HW/SW interface	10/22/2014	12/16/2014	8w		██████████					
5	Winter Break	12/18/2014	1/21/2015	5w				██████████			
6	Simulate system	1/22/2015	2/4/2015	2w					██		
7	Install system to car	2/4/2015	3/3/2015	4w						██████	
8	Final testing	3/4/2015	3/24/2015	3w						██████	
9	Project Demonstration	3/26/2015	3/31/2015	.8w						██	

Figure 4 High Level Gantt Chart

The three longest tasks consist of programming the Amulet LCD, programming the RF communication, and interfacing the hardware with software. Programming the Amulet LCD and RF communication present the most difficulties because this group has no prior experience with either of these tasks. Another key advantage of having the Gantt chart is being able to plan for important milestones. There are progress presentations that are required by November 25, 2014 and February 24, 2015. Scheduling time in the Gantt chart allows for plans to be made to demonstrate progress of the project. Another important milestone is the final project demonstration. This is to be done by March 31, 2015. In order to have the project completed by the demonstration date, and as seen in the Gantt chart, the projected finish of the project will be at least three weeks before the demonstration to run final testing on the completed project. If this schedule is to be completed as planned, a critical path is established that must be followed for successful completion. This entails finishing the RF communication on time, and also finishing the HW/SW interface before winter break. Once these are complete the system must be installed by the dates shown in the Gantt chart in figure 4. If the critical path is not followed, the project will risk being incomplete by the final demonstration.

Division of Labor

The project must be divided up adequately to make sure each group member has something to work on. The first two tasks are programming the Amulet LCD and the RF communication. These two tasks take up a majority of the time for the beginning of the project. RF communication is going to be worked on by John and Ahmed. The Amulet LCD will be worked on by Sean and Justin. Upon completion of the Amulet LCD, Sean and Justin will begin programming the LabVIEW GUI. The LabVIEW GUI consists of the advanced display and notification system for the off track laptop. Once finished with the RF communication, John and Ahmed will start work on interfacing the hardware and software that has been completed. This consists of connecting the sensors, RF communication and the Amulet LCD to the microcontroller. Also Sean and Justin will join interfacing the hardware and software once the LabVIEW GUI is completed.

Societal and Environmental Impacts

The current product on the formula car has an inadequate system for displaying and notifying the driver of any problems. In the past this has led to catastrophic failures of the car. This puts the driver and everyone around the car at risk. One year the motor was destroyed because it overheated and the driver did not notice the temperature light was on. The new data display and acquisition system will eliminate this problem because of the better designed notification and display features. The new system will make the driver safer as well as anyone around the car safer too. The new system will consist of a more aggressive notification system that will alert the driver if any of the monitored values exceed a certain threshold, preventing any catastrophic failures from occurring. If a threshold is exceeded, then the driver will be alerted and can then take appropriate actions to correct the problem. In the case when the engine overheated and was destroyed, the new system could have prevented this and saved in repair cost from this catastrophic failure. Not only will the driver be alerted of any problems, but the pit crew that is off track will also receive notifications if a problem occurs. The pit crew will also see the same data as the driver. The crew can then know to flag the driver down if there is a problem that the driver doesn't notice. Another positive attribute that the system will bring is that it will help contain spills of fluids (e.g. oil spills). The system monitors the oil pressure, so if there is oil leaking the driver will notice from the Amulet LCD in the car and can leave the track as soon as possible. Oil on the track is not good for the environment and also can cause danger for other drivers, so it is important to try and eliminate this from happening.

Summary & Conclusion

Every year the mechanical engineering team at Bradley University builds a formula car for the SAE competition. The current data display system is inadequate at alerting the driver that there are problems with the specifically monitored data (e.g. oil pressure, water temperature, speed, RPM, battery voltage). Such failures at warning the driver has led to catastrophic failures and because of this, the mechanical engineers that build the car have expressed a need for a better system. The mechanical engineers have made a request for a system that has three goals: a multi-mode display system, wireless transmission of data to pit crew's laptop, and data logging abilities. The proposed system will meet all of these goals. The Amulet LCD will be an interactive touch screen and have 3 modes: racing, practice and demo. This LCD will have aggressive notifications that will alert the driver of any problems. The wireless transmission of data will be accomplished through RF communication. The communication will be controlled from a microcontroller and be sent to a laptop where the crew can monitor the data. LabVIEW will be used to program the display for the laptop. Also, LabVIEW will allow all data to be logged for further analysis by the crew and driver. Through the proposed system's more advanced notification system, there will be a safer environment for the driver and everyone around the car. As a result, it will also eliminate any catastrophic failures because the driver was not alerted of a problem; it will also reduce environmentally harmful spills from the car. This proposed system offers a universal application to other formula cars that will be built in the future. This flexibility to adapt to new cars offers to maximize the utility of the system. From our economic analysis, the system has an estimated cost of \$3,000-3,700 to complete and install on the car. The project is scheduled to be completed by February 24, 2015. The system will be able to offer a competitive edge in the next competition.

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Appendix

Gantt Chart

ID	Task Name	Start	Finish	Duration	Q3 14			Q4 14			Q1 15			Q2 15		
					Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May			
1	RF Communication	8/28/2014	10/22/2014	8w												
2	Board to board communication	8/28/2014	9/17/2014	3w												
3	Board to HyperTerminal	9/18/2014	10/1/2014	2w												
4	Microcontroller to HyperTerminal	10/2/2014	10/22/2014	3w												
5	Amulet LCD GUI	8/28/2014	10/20/2014	7.5w												
6	Display setup	8/28/2014	9/8/2014	1.5w												
7	Display pseudo data	9/8/2014	10/6/2014	4w												
8	UART communication w/ microcontroller	10/6/2014	10/20/2014	2w												
9	LabVIEW off track GUI	10/20/2014	11/14/2014	4w												
10	HW/SW interface	11/4/2014	12/15/2014	6w												
11	Progress Presentation	11/20/2014	11/25/2014	.8w												
12	Winter Break	12/18/2014	1/21/2015	5w												
13	Simulate values to test system	1/22/2015	2/4/2015	2w												
14	Install system to car	2/4/2015	3/3/2015	4w												
15	Progress Presentation	2/19/2015	2/24/2015	.8w												
16	Final Testing	3/4/2015	3/24/2015	3w												
17	Project Demonstration	3/26/2015	3/31/2015	.8w												
18	Final Presentation	4/9/2015	4/14/2015	.8w												
19	Student Expo	4/15/2015	4/16/2015	.4w												
20	Poster Presentation to EOE board	4/24/2015	4/24/2015	.2w												
21	Final Report	4/30/2015	5/5/2015	.8w												

Appendix A Gantt Chart Full Version

Appendix A shows the full version of our project Gantt chart, previously mentioned in the proposal.

Expanded Expense Breakdown

Equipment	Minimum	Maximum
Screen	\$175	\$220
Wireless transmission	\$130	\$180
Microcontroller	\$40	\$60
Temperature sensor	\$120	\$150
Pressure sensor	\$120	\$150
RPM sensor	\$120	\$150
Vehicle speed sensor	\$120	\$150
Software (touch screen)	\$500	\$700
Software (microcontroller)	\$500	\$700
Software (remote display)	\$1000	\$1200
Total	\$2825	\$3660

Appendix B Expanded Expense Breakdown