

the

Ampeer

January		The EFO Officers		2018	
President: Ken Myers 1911 Bradshaw Ct. Commerce Twp, MI 48390 Phone: 248.669.8124		Vice-President: Richard Utkan 240 Cabinet Milford, MI 48381 Phone: 248.685.1705		Secretary/Treasurer: Rick Sawicki 5089 Ledgewood Ct. W. Commerce Twp., MI 48382 Phone: 248.685.7056	
Board of Director: David Stacer 16575 Brooklane Blvd. Northville, MI 48168 Phone: 248.924.2324		Board of Director: Arthur Deane 21690 Bedford Dr. Northville, MI 48167 Phone: 248.348.2058		Ampeer Editor: Ken Myers 1911 Bradshaw Ct. Walled Lake, MI 48390 Phone: 248.669.8124	
No Mailed Ampeer Subscriptions		The Next Meeting: Wednesday, Jan. 10, 7:30 p.m., Ken Myers' house			

What's In This Issue:
 Wing-It, A Design Contest Sponsored by Flightline Hobby - Misidentification of Tom Bacsanyi's Hawker Hunter - Up Coming Hamburg Flyers R/C Club Swap Meet - Comments on the Soldering Article - Battery IR Calculated Using Telemetry Data - Worth a Second Look in *Model Aviation* 2017 - The Surprise December EFO Flying Meeting - Coming Soon to the *Ampeer*: Beginner's Corner - Upcoming Events

Wing-It

From John Hoover of Flightline Hobby
 3039 S. Baldwin Rd.
 Lake Orion, Michigan 48359
 (248) 814-8359

Good morning Ken,

Hi, this is John from Flightline Hobby. I have come up with a design contest I would like to share with you and your cool newsletter. In the past we did Skymasters kit bashes and had a lot of fun with it. This year I want to open things up more and welcome more builders to the mix.

My new project is called "Wing It" where the contestants all build using the basic built up wing. They design their own fuselage and tail. There are certain things they can't do and requirements for what they can. All is spelled out in a rule sheet.

It is all pretty straight forward. There is a 56" tapered wing that is pretty easy to build. I sell a contest kit pack for \$24.99 that gives them the laser cut ribs and sub leading edge, full scale plans a photo CD of the wing being built and a basic written

instruction sheet with 15 steps or so building a wing.

The whole idea is to get a few new builders that veteran members can help to try a design of their own.

We will meet up right after the Toledo show and judge each other on fit and finish, originality, etc.

Flightline will sponsor the event and then we will have at least one flying event at Skymasters. PMAC has shown a lot of interest this year so we may have another flying day there.

I would love to see what some of your friends might come up with.

Thank you for the consideration.
 Good flights!

John
 Flightline Hobby

Flightline Hobby "Wing-it" Design Contest 2017/18

Goal: To create a fun design and building event that allows modeler creativity. This event can be very simple from building a basic square body trainer type high wing model (Newer builders) or the contestant can design a more elaborate airframe to

reflect a different model. Example P-51, F-86, etc...

The contest "wing-it pack" will be available at Flightline Hobby for \$24.99. In the Pack you will get laser cut ribs and sub leading edge set (Quality cut by Mark at Retro RC), full scale plan sheet, laser picture disk of the wing being built as well as a printed instruction sheet of the wing being built.

Rules: Wing ribs need to be left alone and used in their entirety. You may vary the spar slot if needed. You cannot increase or decrease the thickness of the ribs or change their chord width. To allow different wing tips or wing designs there will be a wingspan maximum of 70", 56" is stock. No minimum span. It is OK to sheet the wing, add more wings, add more of you own ribs as long as all of the original, unmodified ribs are used.

The fuselage, tail, and control surfaces can be manipulated into any shape. Power plant can be any type: Electric, Glow, Fusion powered, etc... You will need to design in a bomb drop mechanism (No fusion there please) for one of the contest events later.

All the contestants will meet in March/April (Date announced later) to share in their completed models. Each contestant will give a brief presentation of their models and its unique properties. Then the contestants will judge each other (anonymous). Models will be judged on the following:

#1 Fit and finishes Scores: 1 need a bit of work to 5 Wow is your name Davinci?

#2 Uniqueness Scores: 1 ARF Fuselage to 5 wow; that is really a neat model.

Also a prize for first time kit builders.

Flightline will donate the prizes in gift certificates. Feel Free to contact me (John Hoover AMA 5429) 248-814-8359 at the store if you have questions or need help with the design or building of your model.

My goal is to get a few modelers to glue some stuff together and have some fun. Building your own model will make you think about many things, both in its design and construction. I won't build or design your plane but I love this part of the hobby and will gladly help you carry it out based on your ideas.

We will have at least one flying event later in the season as well. Skymasters and PMAC have expressed interest in contests using this plane. Stay tuned! John

Misidentification of Tom Bacsanyi's Hawker Hunter EPO EDF in the December 2017 *Ampeer*

By Ken Myers



I WAS LAZY. I WAS INACCURATE!

I didn't ask Tom what he was flying. I incorrectly noted it as a Panther in the December 2017 *Ampeer*.

Obviously it is not! It does not have a straight wing. A Cougar? Nope. The fuselage extends under the tail feathers. The British markings should have been a help.

I did correct the December issue, thanks to Deodato Souza.

The point is, it was so very easy for me to double check. I could have asked Tom at the field, or I could have called or emailed him.

There is no excuse for my sloppiness.

I promise to be much more vigilant and through in the future. Shame on me!

Here's the Real Info on Tom's Hawker Hunter

From Tom Bacsanyi via email

It was a Flyfly Hawker Hunter that I flew at the meeting.

http://www.airshowrc.com/flyfly_hawker_hunter.html

It was a favorite early jet of mine, so I got a Flyfly version. It was a minor disaster as an ARF. Among other things, the wings were warped with washout which is a good thing, but unequally which contributed to my strafing the flight line, sorry! It

comes with worthless aluminum gear which I already have a collection of, but the way it goes together is nuts.

Location: Whitmore Lake Elementary School



The original olive drab was ugly, so I painted it Navy. It looks kind of nice and fly's nice when trimmed.

It's a good beater plane like my Flyfly Mirage.

I chuckled at the misidentification but let it slide.

It has a 120 amp YEP HV ESC, 12s 3000 LiPo, 90 mm Wemo evo rotor, and HET 700-68-1175 motor. It is an "afterburner" set up good for Michigan grass and vertical, but with nice flight times with throttle management.

Thanks,
Tom



Full Scale Hawker Hunter

Up Coming Hamburg Flyers R/C Club Swap Meet

February 3, 2018, Saturday

Location: 1077 Baker Rd.
Whitmore Lake, MI

Time: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Admission: \$5 for adults
Ladies, children under 15 and active military -
FREE

Food & Refreshments Available
Door Prizes
50/50 Raffle

Vendor Information

Vendor tables are \$20 & \$25 along the wall
Some 6' tables available for \$15. Total 60 tables.

Vendor Set-up: 8AM, Feb. 3rd

Table Reservations

E-mail hamburgflyers@gmail.com
or

Visit the Hamburg Flyers Web site
<http://hamburgflyers.org/forum/>

Use the Swap Meet Sign-up widget in the lower
right corner.

You can also leave a message at (734)-436-1359
(Be sure to leave a message, calls will not be
returned unless a message is left!)

Reserve now!! Any available tables will be \$5
additional at the door. DEALERS WELCOME.

Pete DeMoss & Tom Blaszk, CD
Hamburg Flyers R/C Club

**Comments on the Soldering Article in the
December 2017 *Ampeer***

Hi Ken,

I bought the Hakko FX-888 a few years ago and its been great.

It's better than the Weller we have at work. I have the older analog model and a bunch of extra tips. It's just a great soldering iron.

Good choice! Hope you are doing well.

Kevin Hile (via email)

Ken,

Sherman Knight had pieces on reliability in RC Soaring Digest May and June Of 2011.

go to: <http://www.rcsoaring.com/rcsd/RCSD-2011-06.pdf>
and -05

In the June bit note "Cold Joint" and importance of using 63/37 solder which is the eutectic mix of tin and lead.

I have a Weller WES 50 solder station and it was one of the best things I did for my shop. The only other iron I use is a cheap Weller 40 W with a White hammer head tip. Sometimes I use the Weller with White tip for heavy wires and for landing gear. With care I can use the WES50 for making battery packs.

I have the good fortune of living in Cedar Rapids where avionics (Collins) has been a big thing for over 70 years. Back in the day there was a lot of assembly on the bench with solder joints by the thousands. They just did not make cold joints. They were good enough that on some big space contracts Collins was named as a sub by all the bidders.

Enough,

Plenny Bates (via email)

And

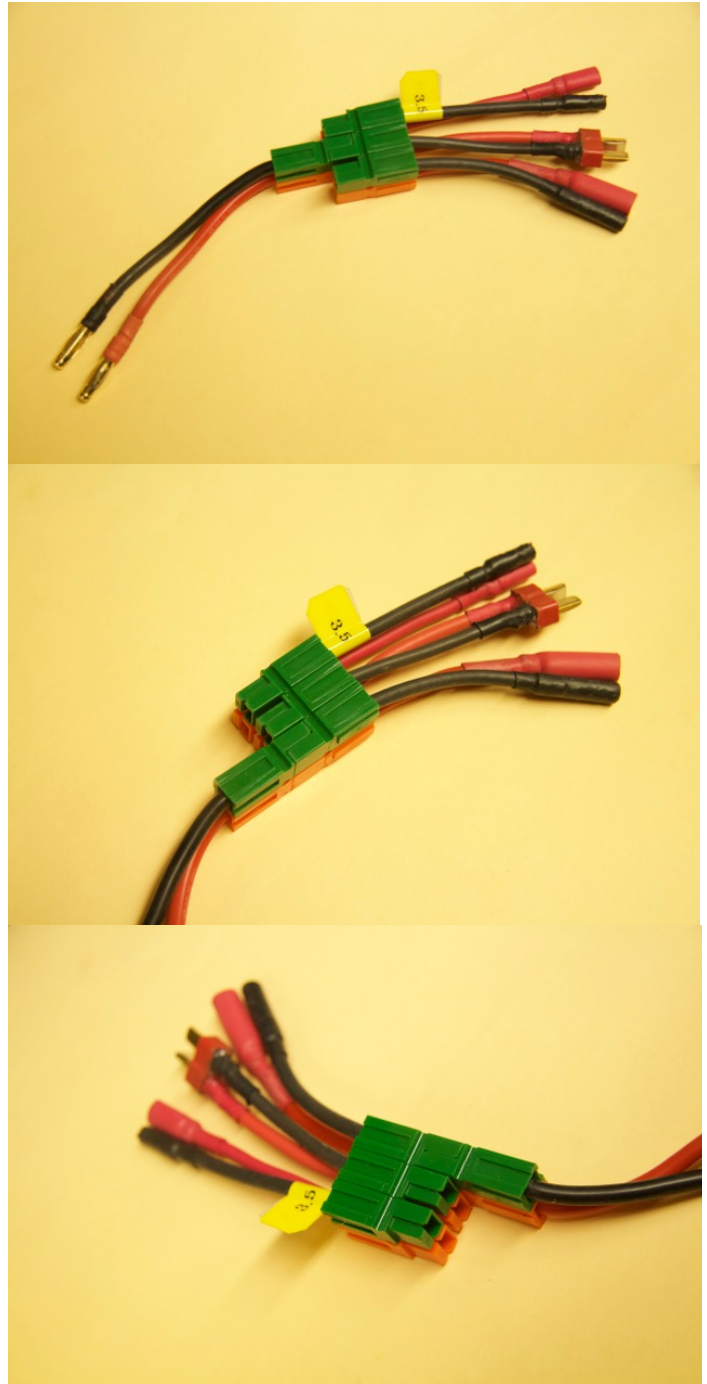
Ken,

I use LiPos in only two models (sailplanes). But those two, and my larger models with A123s, means

I am using three connector types; 3.5mm, 4mm banana type and Deans.

I could have made up a "tree" of connectors coming from the "trunk" from the charger but that gave me all of the connectors "hot". In the case of the Deans, that is especially not so good.

I made up the "tree" pictured below to make for a safer system.



The block of APP connectors looks clunky but really never gets in the way.

I use a lot of APPs in various applications. A few years ago I bought a good crimper for them. It is easier, quicker and better than soldering. In a soldered connection to the contact the solder itself is the high resistance point. With very high current the solder will melt and the solder with the wire will be blown out of the ferrule. You may know that for the usual size APP shell used by modelers there are three differed contacts that are the same except for the wire size they take. The current carrying capacity of the contact itself is the same for all of them. They are given different current ratings only in reference to the contact/wire system. I am sure the contact itself is good for 65A or more for the durations of our motor runs.

On motor power, you may have seen my AVA E sailplane. It has a Neu geared in-runner with an input of over 100A at nominal 11.1V. Its AUW is 54 oz. so the W/# is in the range of 325W/#. After you have done the "Gee Whiz" full power climb a few times so what. I now climb at about 100W/#. This is plenty fast for an old guy.

Thoughts on Chargers: I had a Thunder Power charger that was OK for LiPo but did not work well with A123 cells. I think it had two problems. It demanded too close of a voltage match between cells and it did not have enough balancing capacity. Keith Shaw recommended I get a CellPro. I got a CellPro 8 and have never looked back.

OK OK enough,
Plenny Bates

Battery IR Calculated Using Telemetry Data

From Burkhard Erdlenbruch, Augsburg
Germany, via email

Hi Ken,

There is kind of a review of telemetry and its usefulness in my Sr Telemaster Plus web page.
<http://time.hs-augsburg.de/~erd/Modellflug/text/Telemaster.html#Telem>

In a way, I'm using this model as a testbed for telemetry, and now for a flight stabilizer that is supported by telemetry. In the first place, telemetry was meant to prove (or disprove) my electric drive calculations. All that makes my case untypical and

perhaps of no value for *Ampeer* readers. Add to that the unavailability and expensiveness of the Multiplex equipment (though I love it and it was always very good). But I have smaller models with little telemetry just to enhance the flying experience what could be interesting.

First, there is the sensor for the drive battery. There is a combined one, measuring total battery voltage, lowest cell voltage, amperage, and remaining charge. You can set warning levels for these to be alerted by your transmitter. That is the perfect solution for safety and peace of mind while flying, and I think it would be useful for any electric model. The Multiplex sensor may be perfect (protected against polarity reversal) and the FrSky not, but the former costs about five times as much as the latter. So you can afford four mistakes before the FrSky sensor would be more expensive, or you could simply add an extension with a polarized connector to avoid connecting the battery the wrong way. That should be a no-brainer for someone who already owns a modern transmitter with telemetry, and it could even be a reason to get one.

Second, there is a small barometric (pressure) sensor as altimeter and variometer. (There is even one with a Prandtl tube for airspeed, but it's bigger and expensive.) I'm using it in an old park flyer, which is my favorite model after all. There are books about how a variometer enhances thermal flying. Then again, *Ampeer* readers don't seem to be typical thermal flyers so that may be still useless. (*Not true really. Many Ampeer readers do fly thermals as well. :-)* KM)

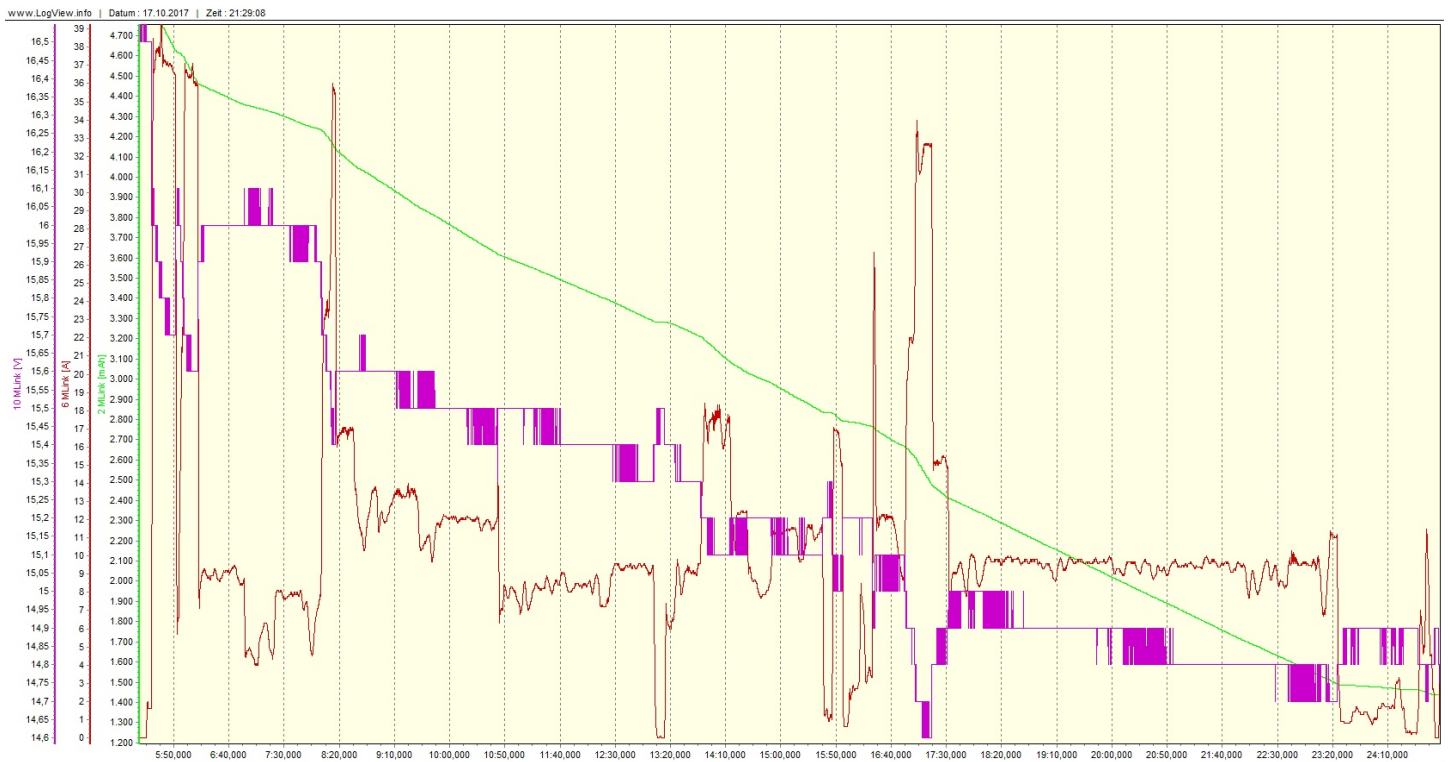
I think I can contribute to the IR topic and, building on that, to the question of telemetry usefulness:

Internal Resistance Calculated from Telemetry Data

Using a typical flight of my Sr. Telemaster Plus to test the flight stabilizer in light thermal conditions, the recorded data can be analyzed because the model is loaded with telemetry and all data are recorded during the flight. The recorder (writing a .csv file to a MicroSD card) is in the airplane for more resolution/precision, while it

could be in the transmitter as well. In the following diagram, the flight battery's voltage (pink), amperage (brown), and remaining charge (green) are plotted over the time since telemetry run up:

0.1 V and the line runs not continuously but in 0.1 V steps. It starts at 16.6 V before take-off and goes down to 14.6 V during the last full-power climb. The average cell voltage is 3.65 V then, and the



The (brown) amperage line shows spikes for take-off (at about 5 minutes 40 seconds) and initial climb (shortly interrupted), a second climb at about 8:20, and a third climb at about 17:10. All of them have been done with full power setting and you see how much less power is available from the battery after 13 minutes flight time, or even after 3 minutes.

The green line shows a quite continuous discharge over time, and it's rather smooth compared to the brown amperage line because it's accumulated amperage.

These are real-life data and you see many fluctuations in them - what is typical.

Of course, amperage varies heavily with the power stick setting, and it will for instance drop noticeably if the airplane gets faster and hence prop rpm gets bigger, but the small fluctuations are just "natural" - in flight as well as in the workshop. They remind us not to be too pedantic when measuring and interpreting data.

The same holds for the (pink) voltage line even if in a different way. The sensor's resolution is only

lowest cell-voltage (for clarity not shown in this diagram) oscillates between 3.7V and 3.6V due to sensor resolution, what is 3.65V as well.

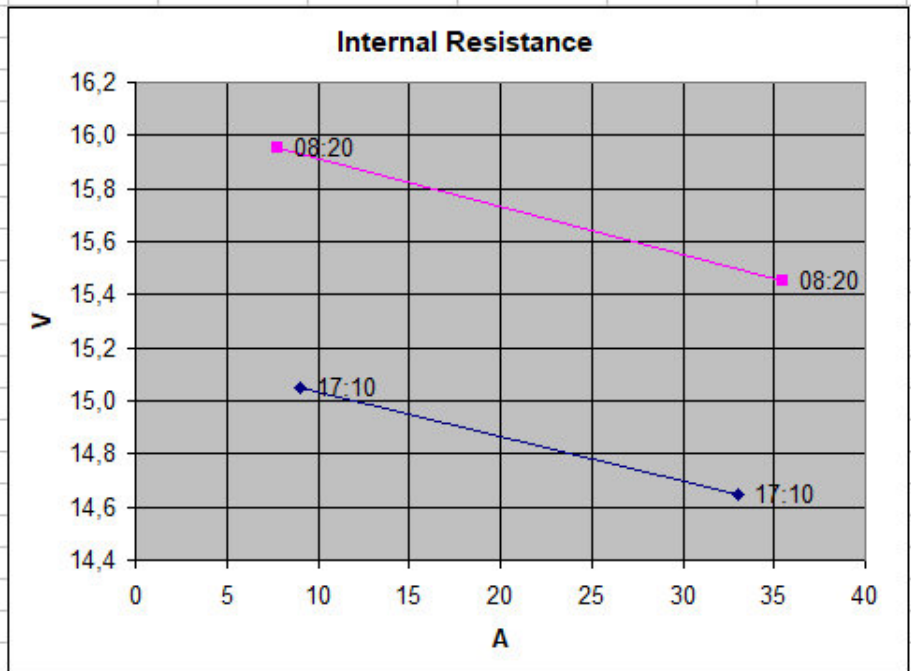
There is still no weak cell showing up in the four-cell battery; after all even a weak cell's voltage drop would not happen that early (with so much charge remaining, about 50%). By the way, the 0.1V sensor resolution is the reason why I've set a 3.4V warning level even though 3.3V would be the actual critical voltage but then a too low warning level.

Despite the low voltage-resolution I just tried to derive the IR value; after all the two climbs during the flight lend themselves as measuring points: Amperage is increased by a huge amount so voltage drops by more than only one or two 0.1V steps, all in a quite short time. Amperage is not zero before the climb, but it's reasonably continuous, at least compared to the big peak value. Fluctuations are evened out by taking an average over a few seconds before and after the power is increased, respectively. Since both points are full-power

measurements and the remaining charge in the battery is quite different, we can't draw a single line for V over A. But we can draw two of them and they should show very similar slopes - that means IR values. The following screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet shows just that:

08:20	A	V
cruise	7,8	15,95
climb	35,5	15,45
difference	27,7	-0,5
Ohm= $\Delta V/\Delta A$		0,018

17:10	A	V
cruise	9	15,05
climb	33	14,65
difference	24	-0,4
Ohm= $\Delta V/\Delta A$		0,017



instrument. But I enhanced precision by taking averages from the jaggy lines in the diagram. (Besides, IR might really vary with discharge.)

Precision is not necessary, though. It would be if I had no telemetry with recorder and could only measure the total battery IR in the workshop. My

The two small tables on the left side show the voltage and amperage values I took from the diagram above, one each during the "cruise flight" immediately before the climb and during the "climb". The labels "08:20" and "17:10" stand for the points on the time axis where the data have been taken from. The difference of the voltage values ("before/after" power increase) is divided by the difference of the amperage values, giving the line slope or IR in Ohms. The small diagram on the right side is just for illustration - the two lines are pretty parallel.

The two cases are quite close to each other: 0.018 Ohm (18 milliOhm) and 0.017 Ohm (17 milliOhm) means about 5% difference, and 17.5 milliOhm average (about 4.4 per cell) seems to be a quite reasonable estimate for a 4S 5000mAh 30C LiPo battery.

Of course, we have to take into account that the measured voltage and amperage values are not quite accurate because our telemetry is not a precision

basic assumption is that battery cells are not created equal (and not assorted to equals in a pack), and an increasing IR is an indicator of their aging. There are "weak" cells in a pack that will age sooner, which will limit the whole battery's capacity and service life. (Think of the weakest link in a chain.) But one weak cell in a pack will become apparent only by a small increase of total IR. So it would be easier (preciser, clearer) to measure each cell's IR in a pack via the balancer connector. (Don't know if it would stand the amperage, though.)

Then again, the telemetry voltage sensor just measures lowest cell voltage under load, which is an alternative to IR (more IR reduces amperage and voltage). Directly taking the voltage as an indicator (instead of the indirectly calculated IR) is even a real-life and real-time measurement (with amperage pulsed by the ESC in flight, not with artificial DC load afterwards in the workshop), what might be a good thing. The 0.1V steps are not too big for this

purpose, and - as shown above - precision is even better if averages are taken from recorded values.

Quite generally, a recorder enhances telemetry's usefulness. Only one recorder is needed, which can be put into different models or even into the transmitter. Still it's useful only for those who need or want that much telemetry. The average flyer would well do without recorder, just with the voltage (and preferably amperage) sensor, and still notice if and when a battery deteriorates what means at least one cell has lower capacity and drops voltage earlier than the other ones. That could be shown here as well, but it's another story.

Worth a Second Look in *Model Aviation* 2017

By Ken Myers

Many of the *Ampeer* readers also are AMA members here in the USA. As part of their membership they receive a printed, or digital, version of *Model Aviation*, edited by Jay Smith.

If you live outside the US, you can see if model aviation.com has these titles available. They are definitely worth a read.

The July 2017 issue was jam packed with a whole lot of valuable information.

Especially good was "Reviving Essential Control Setup Fundamentals in An Era of Elaborate Programming" by Dave Scott. This is something that I've always 'preached' to my student pilots in training. The second part, in the August issue, was equally as good.

The article entitled "How-To Tips Great Ideas from our Readers" contained several 'ideas' that I had learned, but had forgotten about, and several 'new' ideas I've filed away for future use.

The "How-to for button pushers" was very intriguing.

Greg Gimlick's charger box articles in his June and August Electrics columns provided me with some good ideas for a similar set up that I'd been thinking about.

"Take off Habits Staying Ahead of the Airplane on the Takeoff", by Dave Scott in the September

issue is one that I have also pointed out to my student pilots. That's a good one.

Greg Gimlick's review of the Phoenix Model Westland Lysander was excellent. I like the way he notes what might need a little adjustment by the owner and how make the adjustments that makes the plane fly better. His judgement is always spot on and can be taken to the bank.

I really enjoyed seeing an 'old time' construction article of the Pietenpol Air Camper by Pat Tritle in the October issue. It included free downloadable plans as well. That's a real bonus.

The information on Ellis Grumer and Bob Kopski by Andy Kunz was a delightful trip down memory lane. They were two of the great early pioneers of electric flight, and recognizing them as so was fantastic.

The "Make Your Own Servo Extensions" article by Jerry Smith was just what I needed to get to it and do it. I had purchased the supplies to do it years ago and Jerry's article pushed me to 'get with the program' and get some done.

Greg Gimlick's Electric column containing the differences between various 'brands' of EC5 connectors was very enlightening. Until Greg pointed it out, I thought an EC5 was an EC5. That is super useful information.

I thought the VQ Warbirds T-34C Turbo Mentor review by Terry Dunn, in the November 2017 issue, was one of the very best ARF reviews I've ever read. Like Greg Gimlick, Terry pointed out some issue areas of the model and how to correct them. His style is easy to follow and full of useful information.

Greg Gimlick's review of the Phoenix Model Piper J-3 Cub was also another winner. Greg's concise writing and pertinent comments make all of his reviews a pleasure to read and extremely informative.

In this day of 'online' stuff, I thank you for putting together a great model airplane magazine

with very good contributors. I enjoy the feel of a magazine in my hands and cannot wait for each issue to arrive at the end of the month.

The Surprise December EFO Flying Meeting

Sunday, December 3 was a very nice day, at least for December here in Michigan.

The winds were fairly light and out of the west. The sun was shining brightly.

We started flying about 11 a.m. and the temperature was about 42 degrees F. We finished up about 1:30 and the temperature was in the mid-50's.

The Flying Meeting was a last minute decision on Friday, December 1. It was originally scheduled to be held at the Midwest RC Society 7 Mile Rd. flying field. Unfortunately, the Midwest field was closed due to over saturated ground on both the access road and flying field itself.

The meeting was moved to the Northville Community Park. The park is located on 5 Mile Rd. just west of Beck Rd.

There were still two small soccer nets on the area where we fly, but they presented no real problem.



Charlie, Rich and Dave

Rich Sievert, Charlie Dochenetz, Dave Stacer, Denny Sumner, Keith Shaw and Ken Myers attended.

The flying was good, and the conversations even better.

It will probably be a long time until we get another good day at the flying field like this one.



Ken, Rich & Dave

Ken got in four training type flights on his new RUA 2-4-10 trainer. Denny flew his fast, little Cub and Dave flew his Steve Pauley flying wing. Keith flew his Phantom Fury.



Keith also flew the RUA 2-4-10 so that Ken could try and get some photos.



All in all, it was an excellent day at the flying field!

Upcoming E-vents

Tuesdays, Indoor flying at the Ultimate Soccer Arenas, 10 a.m. - 1 p.m., Oct. 24 - April 10 (details in this issue)

Jan. 10, 2018, Wednesday, Monthly EFO meeting at Ken Myers' house. 7:30 p.m. Everyone with an interest is welcome.

Coming Soon to the *Ampeer*: The Beginner's Corner

I have covered a lot of useful information for beginner's in the article "Getting Started in Electric Flight : A Power System Introduction and Some BASICS "

<http://theampeer.org/e-basics/e-basics.htm>

I will be revising, updating and adding to that article in the *Ampeer* in a series known as the Beginner's Corner.



RUA 2-4-10



The Ampeer/Ken Myers
1911 Bradshaw Ct.
Commerce Twp., MI 48390
<http://www.theampeer.org>

The Next Monthly Meeting:

Date: Wednesday, Jan. 10, 2018 **Time:** 7:30 p.m.

Place: Ken Myers' house