

**Project Description** 

PingLauncher400V is a table tennis ball

launcher concept that aims to create an afforda- '

ble and smart training buddy to help a variety of!

people improve their table tennis skills. We be-

ices and kids who struggle to find a practice i

partner to dive into the game with. Our device!

proposes different game modes to allow for con-

stant skill improvement and entertainment. To

further improve the device's user experience we i

provide a voice recognition feature for the user!

to interact with the device remotely and a

Graphical User Interface (GUI), shown in Figure !

2. We also provide an automatic point recording in

feature so that the need to keep track of the

points is eliminated, and the user can just have

fun without a headache.

lieve our product will propose a solution for nov-!

# Ping Launcher 4007



Launcher; 8.3;

59%



Adil Kubilay **BAYER** 



Mehmet Emre DOĞAN



Hüseyin **TOTAN** 



Alperen ÜNKAZAN



Mehmet Hakan YEL

Loader; 0.8; 6%

Aimer; 1.5; 11%



Figure 2: The GUI



Power Consumption (W)

Microprocessor

and Relays; 3.4;

## **Solution Method**

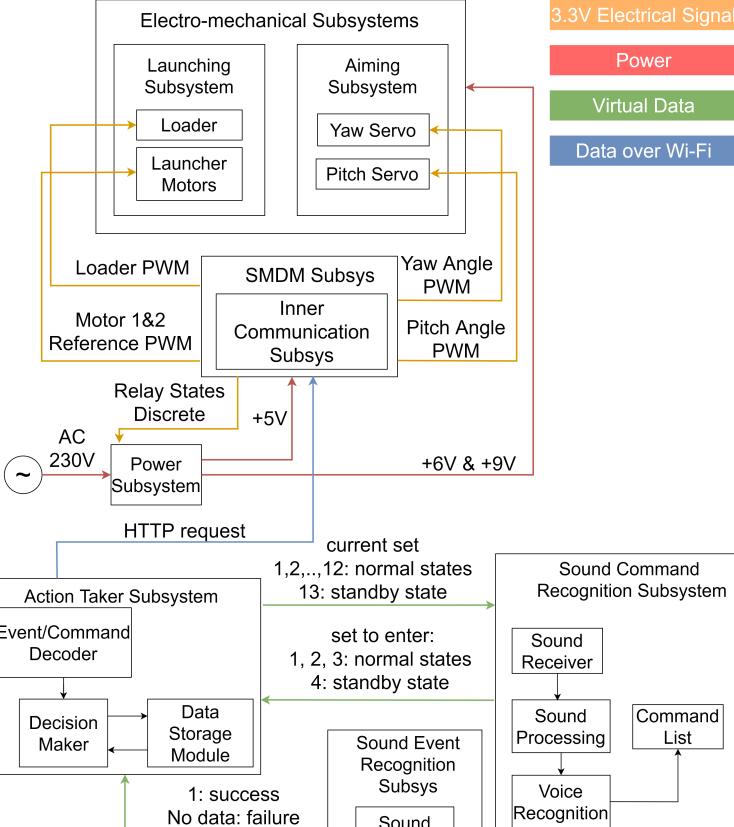


Figure 3: Block diagram

PRICE (\$) [TOTAL = 83.68] Skeleton; 6.84; 8% Hit Recognition; 5.26;6% Launcher; 39.47; Aimer; 14.21; 17% 47% Loader; 9.21; 11% Power; 8.68; 119

### **Technical Specifications**

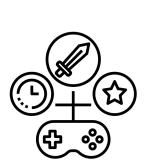
Figure 1: The device



3 speed options  $[8, 10, 12 \pm 2 \text{ m/s}]$ 



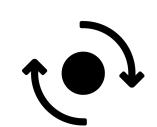
5 serving interval [2, 3, 5, 7, 10s]



5 game modes



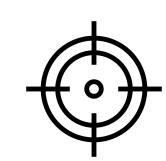
voice controllable



2\*2 spin options [heavy/low top/back]



mic based hit recognition



85% ball hit



power con. <30W



**(1)** 







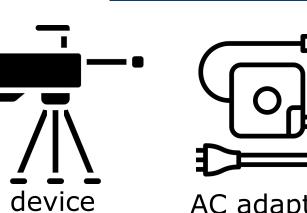


Sound

Recognition

Throughout the project, we used a divide-andconquer approach at the system level, and strictly limited the interface between the electromechanical subsystems with the software-based subsystems. Following the same approach, we have also divided the software-based subsystems into two groups, which we named SMDM Subsystems and SP Subsystems. With this strategy, we have decreased the dependencies between subsystems and identified a hierarchical structure. We believe that this method of structuring facilitates the testing and dividing of the workload process by decreasing the amount of different technical fields that are required for the construction of each subsystem. The communications and integration structures of the subsystem clusters are detailed in Figure 3. As can be observed from the figure, the Electro-Mechanical Subsystems cluster has a variety of signals/interfaces between it and SMDM subsystems. The variance in the signal types between those two subsystem clusters comes from the possible variances in electromechanical devices that the team might utilize depending on the implementation challenges and subsystem backup plans. The SMDM subsystems will receive commands from the Action Taker Subsystem employing HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) requests. This communication protocol is chosen for its simplicity and availability for possible extensions. This protocol will connect the user space algorithms of the customer device and SMDM subsystems. Finally, for inner communication between DMS subsystems pipes or similar file/stream-like interfaces will be used since it is expected that those subsystems will have to operate in a concurrent or pseudo-concurrent fashion.

## **Product Deliverables**









special racket



maintenence

service

#### **Special Features**



material



wi-fi compatible





privacy



GUI



affordable