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Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment
Department of Electrical Engineering

EEE4036A

Parking System Design Project
Team 14

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1 Plagiarism Declaration

DECLARATION:

1. I know that plagiarism is wrong. Plagiarism is to use another's work and to pretend that it is one's own.
2. I have not allowed, and will not allow, anyone to copy my work with the intention of passing it off as his or her own work.
3. This assignment is my own work. I have not used the material in this assignment in any of my other assignments.
4. I have included internet article, book, or other material references used for this assignment.

Signed: Benjamin Scholtz (SCHBEN011), Jarushen Govender (GVNJAR002),
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Date: 2nd April 2016

2 TASK CLARIFICATION

2.1 Background

UCT Upper campus has a number of parking areas for staff, students and visitors using cars to travel to campus. There are red, yellow, blue/unmarked bays on campus. In addition there are disabled and visitor parking bays on campus. These categories are assigned the highest priority.

For every user, a parking category is assigned, and an associated annual fee is charged. The purchase of a parking disk allows the staff member/student/visitor to search for a parking spot in the designated category on campus, but it is not guaranteed that one will be available, since parking bays are oversold. When arriving on campus, a driver of a car may spend some time searching for an available spot in the required category. Parking disks are generally linked to a person and only valid for the specific vehicle for which the disk has been purchased, except for student lift clubs.

The Traffic Department on Upper Campus administrates and manages all aspects related to parking of vehicles. [1]

In the figure below a survey of UCT students was completed to determine of those students who owned a blue parking disk, how many of them would park illegally in the case of there being no more blue parking bays on upper campus. The results clearly indicate that illegal parking is a problem with the current UCT parking system.

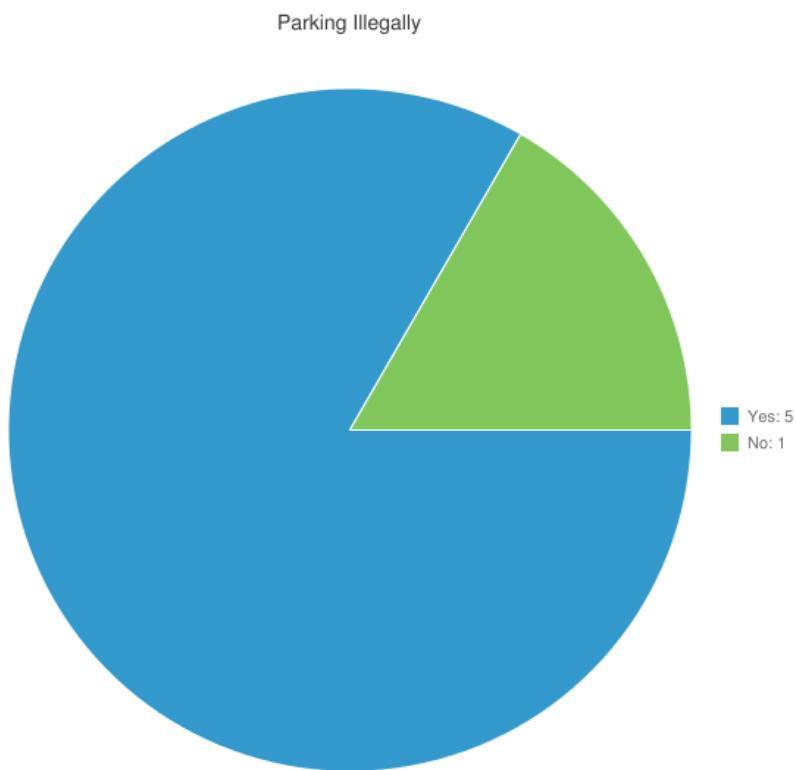


Figure 1: Illegal parking on UCT upper campus.

2.2 Problem Statement

For a driver entering Upper Campus in a car, it is not immediately apparent where there are parking bays available. This is a particular problem during peak times when a large number of cars arrive on campus, looking for parking at the same time. The second problem that exists is that these users then choose to park illegally if a parking bay can not be found (as shown in the figure above). The design assignment is to solve this problem using the electrical engineering skills of each of the team members in our group. [1]

The design assignment is:

- To provide information in an easily accessible format, to each driver of a car immediately on arrival on campus, on where all the vacant parking bays on campus are. This must be for the specific category of parking for this user.
- To determine whether a vehicle is parked on a bay not designated for this user, for example a yellow disk holder parks on a red bay, or a visitor parks on a disabled parking bay, and make this available to the traffic department in real time.
- To allow electronic reconfiguration of traffic bay allocations on special occasions, for example during the summer school period, when there are many visitors requiring parking on campus.
- To monitor and log the use of parking bays and the percentage of occupation of each parking area and make this available to the traffic department, for the purpose of planning. [1]

3 CONTEXT OF DESIGN

3.1 Macroeconomic Factors

3.1.1 Technical

In South Africa there are a number of technical concerns to deal with regarding the production of electronic systems. The PCB design standards in South Africa are not of as high a standard as in certain overseas production houses and may have longer production times. The system might take a specialized skill set to maintain and repair the system components. Both of these factors need to be dealt with to achieve a balance between quality, production time and capital outlay for the system.

3.1.2 Economic

The current South African economy lends itself to local production of goods using cheaper local labour. The problem with local production is that it is still expensive to import the components and materials needed for the production - this can be justified considering that there may be a possibility to export any products developed as the economy lends itself to the export of goods to foreign markets.

3.1.3 Ethical

A few ethical issues arise as soon as people or vehicles are equipped with electronics capable of tracking or logging movement and actions. Users will have to be made aware of the risks or lack thereof. Legal advice will need to be used to draw up user agreements for the system. The ethics of tracking users will need to be considered and systems put in place to ensure users can not be tracked off campus, and that the data collected on campus is securely encrypted or stored.

3.2 Microeconomic Factors

UCT Parking Cash Flow

To calculate the upper campus UCT parking cash flow in the table below, a few assumptions were made. Approximately 2.8 parking discs are allocated per bay. Assuming this is true of all parking bay categories, this results in a total cash flow of R13.6 million per year. Assuming that 20% of this cash flow is used for maintenance, and the other 20% for parking staff salaries, we are left with R8.16 million for the project, with possible external funding if necessary.

The following table shows the number of different privilege level parking spots and what the user pay for those slots, as well as how many users are allocated to those spots in order to calculate the cash flow acquired from the user yearly disc payments.

Table 1: Upper Campus UCT Parking Cash Flow

	Parking Bays	Allocated Bays	Disc Price (R)	Cash Flow (R)
Red	808	2262.4	1524	3447897.6
Yellow	1046	2928.8	960	2811648
Student	2757	7719.6	960	7410816
Total Bays	4611	12910.8		
Discs/bay	2.8			
Total Cash Flow	R13670361.6			

From the table above and with calculated R8.16 million available for research and development, the project capital expenditure should be below R5 million - this leaves enough capital for unforeseen expenses, either from oversight or incurred risk.

Social Behaviour

UCT parking system users are currently forced to take illegal action when locating and using parking bays due to a lack of parking bays available. The new system will have to address these issues and the mindset of the parking system users will have to change to accept the new system that will introduce more red tape and make it harder for them to get away with parking illegally. This could be addressed by having a parking system that adjusts to the regularity at which a user parks and charging them accordingly - this will motivate users, even if they are in possession of a disk, to find other means of transport on certain days, thus reducing the parking system load.

4 DESIGN SPECIFICATION

4.1 Scope

This specification covers the analysis, design, production timeline and considerations, and lifecycle of the upgraded UCT parking system. The specification is for a parking system on upper campus to be used primarily in allocated parking zones rather than dispersed parking bays. The parking system specifications aim to meet the requirements introduced in the client problem statement.

4.2 Applicable Documents

The following documents are applicable to the project and are of importance to the ultimate specifications of the project:

- Group Allocation
- Group Project Assignment
- Design Notes

4.3 Characteristics

4.3.1 Functional Characteristics

Function 1: User interface

Information must be available in an easily accessible format to indicate to drivers where legal parking bays are located.

Function 2: Vehicle location

Real time location and classification of vehicles in UCT parking areas based on user parking privileges.

Function 3: System back-end

Traffic department should be able to access data about vehicles and users on a database as well as reconfigure traffic bay allocations. The use of parking bays should be monitored and logged to be processed to show percentage occupation of parking area and get historical data.

Interface Characteristics

Function 1, 2 and 3 should be linked with a wireless communication method.

4.3.2 Quality Assurance

Standards and Codes

The design must meet the following standards and codes:

- IEEE Standards.
- SABS Standards.
- ICASA RF Regulations.
- RF PCB Design Standards.

Methods of Testing

The design should be tested using the following method:

1. Periodic random parking bay testing.
2. HIL system testing.
3. Brute force user and operator interface testing.
4. Long term power system testing.
5. RF propagation testing.

Reliability Issues

Reliability issues will arise in the following forms:

- Component quality standards.
- Supplier reliability (especially for importing).
- User familiarity with the system.
- Unknown environment variables (RF signal propagation, mechanical obstructions etc.)
- Unknown user variables (User behaviour etc.)

4.3.3 Timescale

Design Schedule

The embodiment design should be completed within the given period of just under two months, in time for hand in after the first UCT term.

Development Schedule

Thereafter the final design should be developed and tested within a period of 4 months; and certified with the relevant organisations within a period of 2 months.

Production Schedule

The final design should be prototyped over a period of 1 month and then any necessary changes completed within 1 month thereafter - a final product will be sent for production over the course of 1 month. The necessary traffic department staff training and student/user familiarisation will be completed during the production time period over a period of 2 months.

Delivery Schedule

The complete system will be installed and in use over the period of 1 month.

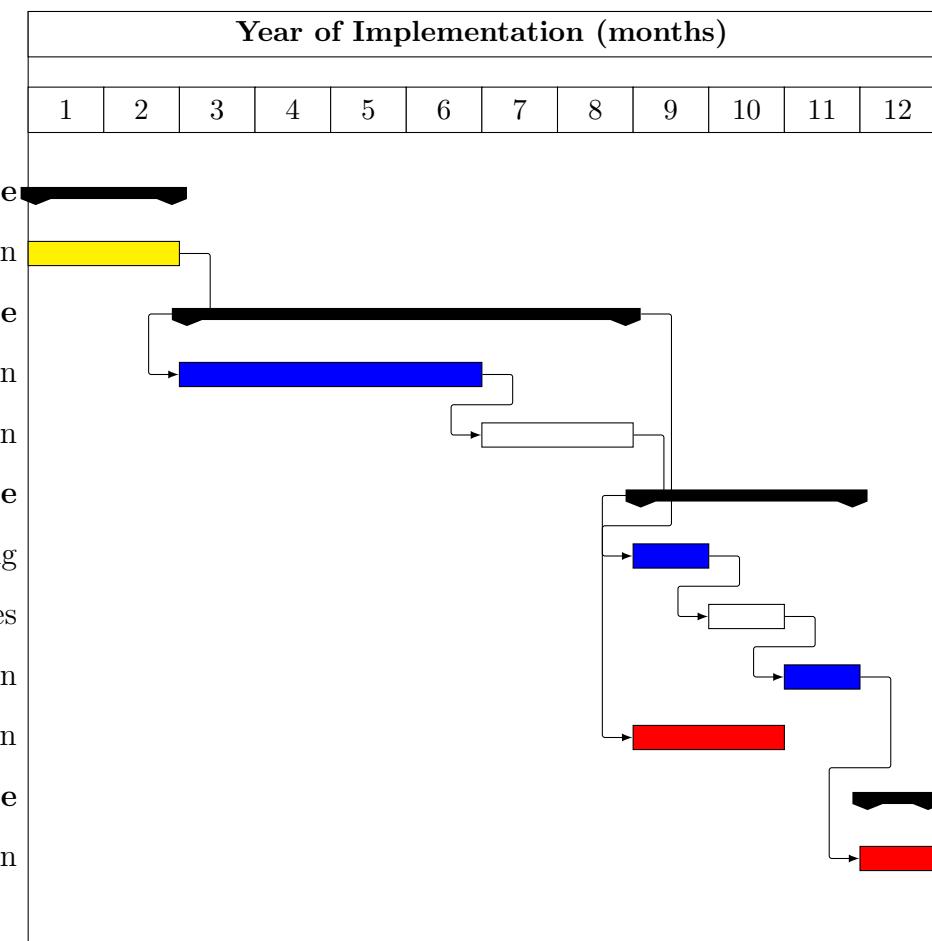


Figure 2: Project Gantt Chart.

4.3.4 Economic Factors

Market Analysis

The users of the system will be predominantly students and a small number of staff who may have limited funding for parking disks. The cost of the disks need to be kept at the same price as outlined in the Microeconomic Factors, while adding the advanced functionality needed to meet the design specifications. On questioning users, they responded that they would not be willing to pay more for this advanced functionality - with some saying they still believe the costs for parking on campus are too high considering the lack of available parking on most days. The new parking system should address the above issues.

Design Costs

The design costs will be kept to a minimum by using UCT Electrical Engineering students to complete the design as a part of their EEE4036A design course.

Development, Manufacturing, Distribution Costs

The main costs incurred will be in contracted manufacturing and distribution.

The following companies will be contracted to:

1. ZYTEK will be used for the manufacturing and assembly of the PCBs.
2. SKEG product development will be used for the tag and beacons casing production using injection mould methods.
3. Electronic components will be imported from Mouser predominantly.

The costs of development, manufacturing and distribution through the above sources should be kept to a unit cost value of less than R400 per tag. This ensures the cost of a disc will cover the cost of production of the tag, assuming the allocation of funds as outlined in the Microeconomic Factors, with 60% being left for hardware and software costs.

4.3.5 Ergonomic Factors

Device definition: in the following sections a device refers to whatever user interface and necessary user interactions, whether with software or hardware, are required for the parking system.

User needs

The user should be able to easily use the interface, whether internal (cellphone app etc.) or external (LED sign board) while driving. The use of the system should not endanger the user by distraction or otherwise. The device should not interfere with the users field of vision.

Ergonomics

The ergonomics of the device should meet the needs of the user. The interface should be easily accessible. The process of installing the device in the car should be self explanatory and not involve a complex process that requires assistance from UCT parking staff.

Controls

The controls of the device should meet the needs of the user. The controls should be minimal to avoid complexity and distraction, yes should also allow access to all the functions as set out above in the Functional Characteristics section.

4.3.6 Life-cycle

Distribution

Distribution of the device should be on a yearly basis, with user returning the device for maintenance and license renewal.

Operation

The user should be able to install the device easily and have it operate reliably for the period of one year.

Maintenance

Minimal maintenance (whether for power source or mechanical maintenance or UID configuration) should be required for the device, with a minimum maintenance cycle of one year which is the period a user will be in possession of said device and expect it to operate reliably. Realistically this mean the maintenance cycle should be at least two years for worst case design - this will lessen the risk of a failure during the one year cycle.

Disposal

The device and it's components should, if required to be, be disposed of in a safe manner - this includes batteries and any other harmful substances. The device, after one year of use, should be returned to the parking staff especially during the initial testing phase where the system will be reviewed. The entire system should be operational for a period of at least 15 years. This will ensure that the system makes a return on investment.

4.4 Acceptance Test Requirements

Function Test Requirements

The following tests will be put in place to ensure the system meets the functional specifications outlined above before and during the system's operation:

- **In-service measurements:** Permanent disk installation (either RFID, Decawave or otherwise) to have a way of testing each parking area is operating correctly without relying on a user reporting the issue.
- **Manual inspection:** Weekly inspection during non-peak hours, to randomly test various bays in each section.
- **Field trials:** Trial the system in a low-traffic parking area before users are introduced to the system for the first time.

5 CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

5.1 Design One

Design One (D1) uses a triangulation system to locate the registered vehicle within the parking area. Each registered vehicle has a tag with a unique ID - this ID has the user data linked to it in a database on the server back-end. The location of each parking space is known, and with the knowledge of where the vehicle is located it can be determined whether the vehicle is legally parked or not.

5.1.1 System Diagram

Figure 3 below shows a diagram detailing the overall structure of the system.

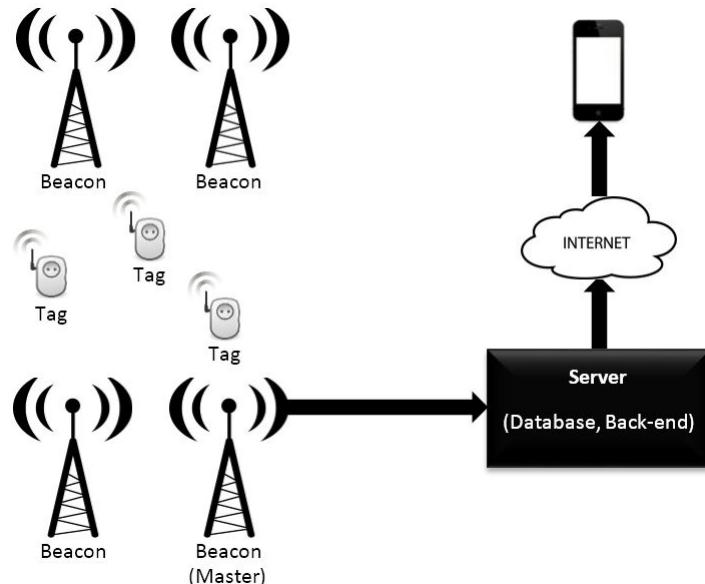


Figure 3: System overview.

The system uses trilateration to locate the parking system users, relay this information to a server for processing and supply the necessary parking information to the user via a mobile or web interface. This will be further expanded upon in the System Components section.

5.1.2 System Components

Tags and Beacons

Due to a triangulation system being used, in every parking area there are at least three beacons - with four being used to try to eliminate signal propagation issues. The tags and beacons make use of a Decawave DW1000 ultra-wideband transceiver chip that is controlled via SPI from a Atmel micro-controller.

The master beacon sends a signal out to synchronise all the beacons to the same time reference. Each tag sends a signal periodically with the unique user ID, transmit time and battery level which is received by each of the beacons. The beacons all relay time of flight data back to the master beacon which performs a time difference of arrival (TDOA) calculation to determine where the tag is located. [2]

The tags transmit with a period of 5-10 minutes. This reduces power consumption and signal noise level interference with other tags. The tags do not receive data. The tags will be accurate to within 10cm giving more than enough accuracy for the application. The initial conservative battery life estimate is 5 years with proper power management in software. They will be powered with a LiPo battery that will need to be replaced or charged when discharged.

The beacons will use the same circuitry, but with different software running on the Atmel microcontroller. They will be required to both transmit and receive. The beacons will be mounted on poles (both light and installed) distributed across the UCT campus - this will allow the location of vehicles in any area. They will be powered with LiPo batteries which will be charged with solar panels - or wired in cases where this is not practical.

Server Back-end

The server back-end connects with the master beacon via WiFi and receives the tag location, unique ID and battery level for every new vehicle. This is updated on a database every 5-10 minutes. Further calculations and visualizations are performed and stored in the database to send to the end user. The following data will be available for each unique ID:

- User privileges.
- Tag location (updated periodically).
- Tag battery level (updated periodically).

User Interface

The user interface will connect with the server back-end to access the database and will relay the following data to the end user via a smart phone application or web application:

- Indication of privilege level and violations.
- Tag battery level.
- Vehicle location.
- Location of open parking bays.
- Recommended parking area.
- Number of free parking bays in parking area.
- Traffic heat-map on campus.

5.1.3 Requirement Satisfaction [1]

Design One satisfies the design requirements outlined in the Task Clarification section in the following ways:

- To provide information in an easily accessible format, to each driver of a car immediately on arrival on campus, on where all the vacant parking bays on campus are. This must be for the specific category of parking for this user.

Design one satisfies this requirement by not only tracking parked vehicles and where they are, but also the user entering UCT upper campus - this allows the mobile and web GUI system to give user specific directions to the nearest available parking bay.

- To determine whether a vehicle is parked on a bay not designated for this user, for example a yellow disk holder parks on a red bay, or a visitor parks on a disabled parking bay, and make this available to the traffic department in real time.

Each bay will have its corresponding GPS coordinate in the database. Every car with a disk on campus will be tracked, which means that whenever someone illegally parks the UCT parking department will know. Visitors will have to be allocated visitor discs for the system to work for all cases.

- To allow electronic reconfiguration of traffic bay allocations on special occasions, for example during the summer school period, when there are many visitors requiring parking on campus.

The database will be easily reconfigured to allocate each GPS parking location to a different category of user. Visitors will have to be allocated daily disks, much like they are currently required to do.

- To monitor and log the use of parking bays and the percentage of occupation of each parking area and make this available to the traffic department, for the purpose of planning.

Not only will the design be able monitor and log the use of parking bays and parking areas via the database, the traffic department will be able to see both real-time movement and post-processed heat maps of campus and where cars are located.

5.1.4 Evaluation

Cost

The cost of installation of the system will be minimal with the decisions made for costs to be incurred in the distribution of the tags rather than permanent hardware.

Implementation

The implementation of the system will be very efficient, as very little permanent mechanical installations exist. Implementation will involve distribution of the tags and the set up of the server back end. The poles for the beacons will be easily installed.

Maintenance

Maintenance will involve ensuring all tags are working optimally on a yearly basis. The tags are estimated to last on a single 1000mAh LiPo for a period of 3 years. The beacons will most likely need very little maintenance, as they are only subject to weathering and not mechanical impact of vehicles.

Energy Consumption

As with the tags, the beacons are also very power efficient, with minimal circuitry and a low density per parking area. The tags are an insignificant energy cost. The beacons will run on solar energy, as they can be trickle charged without having to have solar energy every day.

Strong/weak Points

Strong:

- Low energy usage.
- Minimal installation effort and costs.
- Minimal maintenance effort and costs.
- Low cost system overall.
- Extensive location information from post-processing.

Weak:

- Relatively expensive tag in high risk environment.
- Possible RF interference.

5.1.5 Risk Assessment

External Causes

Human Interference (**high risk**): The users of the system play a big role in the RF performance of the system - the users need to place the tag on the window of the vehicle in order to ensure there is minimal interference from the car body, if the user fails to do this then the system could fail for that user. The tags are relatively expensive, and could be a target for theft.

Weather (**low risk**): The intended lifetime of the beacon and tag system is 15 years. Cape Town receives high wind speeds and rainfall - this poses a relatively large risk to the beacons. UV sun damage poses a risk to the housing of the tags, which will be exposed on the windscreens of the vehicle.

Internal Causes

Failure to recognize long-term design flaws (**low risk**): The system is well documented and simple in terms of implementation and maintenance. The risk of long term design flaws lies mainly with the power source of the tags and the RF design of the system. There could also be design issues in the UI that could cause confusion in managing the system.

Mitigation

The following steps will be taken to mitigate these risks:

1. Proper marketing to users and training to staff will be provided prior to the system's installation
- this will ensure proper use of the system.
2. Assisted installation of tags for first time users.
3. Proper material engineering design and waterproofing will be implemented to ensure endurance to weathering.
4. Costs will be reduced by eventually manufacturing the product overseas, the tags will also be made low profile to reduce risk of theft.
5. The system will be made modular which means that if one component fails the system continues working.
6. There will be more than the required number of beacons in each parking area to ensure that if one fails the system continues working and if RF interference comes up, it isn't an issue.

5.2 Design Two

5.2.1 System Diagram

5.2.2 System Components

5.2.3 Requirement Satisfaction

Design Two satisfies the design requirements outlined in the Task Clarification section in the following ways:

- To provide information in an easily accessible format, to each driver of a car immediately on arrival on campus, on where all the vacant parking bays on campus are. This must be for the specific category of parking for this user.
Description of how it satisfies each requirement...
- To determine whether a vehicle is parked on a bay not designated for this user, for example a yellow disk holder parks on a red bay, or a visitor parks on a disabled parking bay, and make this available to the traffic department in real time.
- To allow electronic reconfiguration of traffic bay allocations on special occasions, for example during the summer school period, when there are many visitors requiring parking on campus.
- To monitor and log the use of parking bays and the percentage of occupation of each parking area and make this available to the traffic department, for the purpose of planning.

5.2.4 Evaluation

Cost

(implementation, maintenance, energy consumption)

Strong/weak Points

5.2.5 Risk Assessment

External Causes

(weather, vehicle impact, human interference)

risk of failure during intended life

Internal Causes

(Failure to recognize long-term design flaws) **Mitigation**

mitigation (steps you will take to reduce the risk)

5.3 Weighted Selection

The following weighted selection tables were formed and weights given to each aspect of the system design in order to determine which design meets the requirements outlined in the design specification:

Table 2: Weighted selection: Design One [3]

Aspect	Score (1-5)	Weight	Total
Functionality / User satisfaction	5	20	20
Cost of implementation / Maintenance	5	40	40
Reliability / Safety	4	10	8
Ease of installation / Maintenance	5	20	20
Life span	3	10	6
Total score (100):			94

Table 3: Weighted selection: Design Two [3]

Aspect	Score (1-5)	Weight	Total
Functionality / User satisfaction	3	20	12
Cost of implementation / Maintenance	3	40	24
Reliability / Safety	4	10	8
Ease of installation / Maintenance	4	20	16
Life span	4	10	8
Total score (100):			68

5.4 Recommendation

Based on the weighted selection and evaluation above, Design One should be further developed as a viable parking system solution for UCT upper campus. The embodiment design should be completed along with the necessary analysis and system testing.

6 EMBODIMENT DESIGN

6.1 System Overview

6.1.1 System Description and Analysis

A tag periodically (every 5-10 minutes) sends out packets (to be detailed in section 6.2.3) containing a timestamp, as well as other information. If the vehicle to which the tag is affixed is located in a parking area that is connected to the system, the beacons in that parking area will pick up the tag's packet. The beacons forward this data to the master beacon. Using a method called Time Difference of Arrival Trilateration (explained in section 6.2.1), the master beacon can determine the position of the tag, and therefore the vehicle. The master beacon forwards the information to the main server via a WiFi internet connection. The server performs any additional processing required, and updates the parking database. Information in the database can then be accessed via mobile and web client apps. This allows traffic officials to quickly detect illegally parked cars.

6.1.2 System Diagram

Figure 4 below shows a diagram detailing the overall structure of the system.

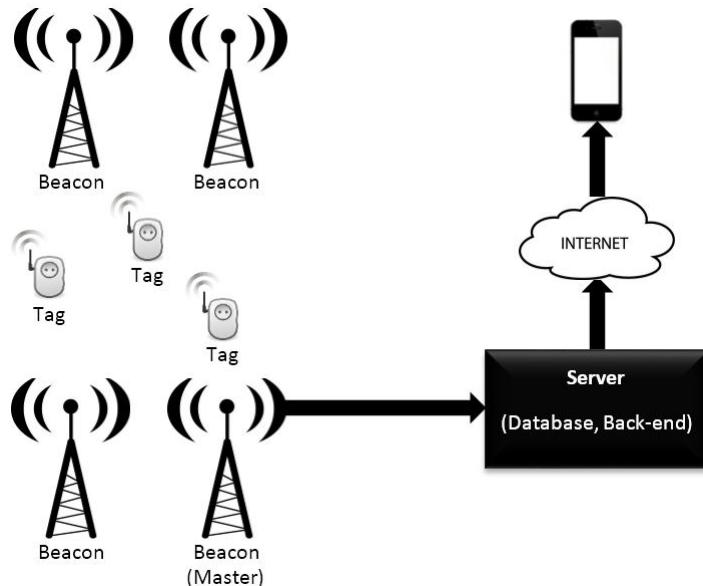


Figure 4: System overview.

6.2 Software Design

This section will cover aspects relating to the software design of the system. Included is a detailed explanation of how the positions of tags will be determined. A simulation will be used to validate the algorithm and assess how distance error affects the positioning error. The format of the packets that the tags send out will be established, and the back-end database design will be presented.

6.2.1 Positioning using Trilateration

Trilateration is a geometric process by which the coordinates of a point of interest can be determined by measuring the distance from that point to at least three other known reference points. In the two dimensional case (which we will consider for relatively level parking areas), each distance measurement corresponds to the radius of a circle centred at its respective reference point. The unknown point of interest is located at the intersection point of the three circles. Figure 6.3.2-1 below illustrates the process. P1, P2 and P3 are known reference points at respective distances r_1 , r_2 and r_3 from the point of interest, B. It is clear why a minimum of three reference points are needed. If only one reference point is used, the point of interest could be located anywhere on the circumference of the circle around the point. If two reference points are used (P1 and P2, for example), the resulting circles drawn intersect at a maximum of two places points A and B in the figure. A third reference point is required to narrow down the possible locations to one. In the parking system application, the point of interest is a vehicle (specifically, the tag inside the vehicle), and each beacon is a reference point. It should be noted that although only three beacons are required, a fourth beacon is added to the final system for redundancy.

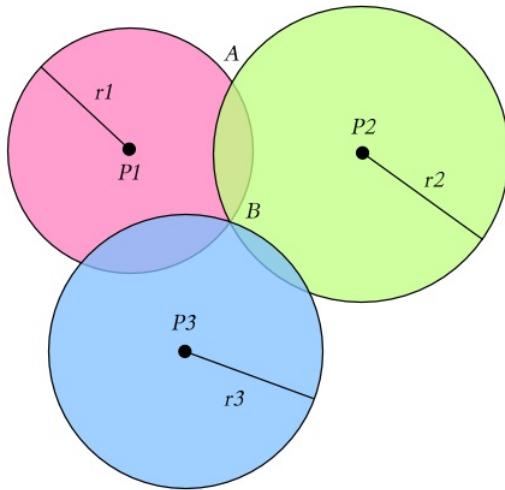


Figure 5: Process of trilateration. [4]

The means by which the tag's distance to each beacon is determined will now be explained. It is noteworthy that there are multiple methods to estimate the required distance in this application. A few alternatives will briefly be discussed, and the final selection will be expanded upon.

Received Signal Strength Technique

The first method to be discussed is one which uses the received signal strength (RSS) of the signal. Since the energy of the transmitted signal is known, and the energy of the received signal can be determined at the beacons, an estimate of the distance which the signal has travelled can be calculated. However, this requires the assumption of the path loss exponent n . Unfortunately, the value of n can vary, and an exceptionally accurate estimate of its value is needed in order to calculate the distance without any significant level of error. As a result, currently this technique cannot produce a mean accuracy of less than five metres. [5]

Time of Flight Technique

Another technique which can estimate the distance from the tag to the surrounding beacons uses an estimate of the time of flight of the transmitted packet. If the transmission time at the tag and the arrival time at the beacon are known, then the distance between the two can trivially be determined since the propagation speed of the signal is the speed of light. With the assumption that the clocks in the tags and the beacons are synchronized, this method can yield very accurate estimates of the distance. However, crystal effects mean that the clocks will drift with respect to each other over time. [5] This can be combated by periodically sending out clock synchronization packets to the tags, but this is not viable for this application because the tags are to be designed only to periodically transmit and never receive. This is a strict requirement put in place in order to ensure a sufficiently long battery life for the tags. Therefore, this alternative is not suitable.

Time Difference of Arrival Technique

The final technique to be discussed is a modification to the previous method described above. As previously stated, the location of a tag can be determined by finding the intersection of three circles, each centred at a beacon. The radius of each circle is the distance, given by the product of the time of flight of the transmitted signal and the speed of light. The equations of the three circles are as follows [5]:

$$\begin{aligned}(\tau_1 c)^2 &= (x_1 - x_t)^2 + (y_1 - y_t)^2 \\ (\tau_2 c)^2 &= (x_2 - x_t)^2 + (y_2 - y_t)^2 \\ (\tau_3 c)^2 &= (x_3 - x_t)^2 + (y_3 - y_t)^2\end{aligned}$$

Where:

- τ_n is the time of flight between the tag and the beacon n ,
- c is the speed of light,
- (x_n, y_n) is the location of beacon n , which is known, and
- (x_t, y_t) is the location of the tag, which is unknown.

Solving the intersection of the above equations will allow the determination of the location of the tag. The problem is that with tags using clocks which are unsynchronized with the beacons, the time of flights τ_n cannot be determined.

The solution is the time difference of arrival (TDOA) technique. This technique is also known as multilateration. It computes the time difference of arrival of a packet transmitted from the tag to the beacons. Only the beacons are assumed to have synchronized clocks. This technique will now be demonstrated.

Assume that at a time t_0 , a tag transmits a packet. Beacons 1, 2 and 3 each receive the packet at times t_1 , t_2 and t_3 respectively. The time of flights are then given by the equations below:

$$\tau_1 = t_1 - t_0$$

$$\tau_2 = t_2 - t_0$$

$$\tau_3 = t_3 - t_0$$

Allow the time difference of arrival (or the difference in the time of flight) between beacon 1 and beacon 2 to be $\Delta\tau_{12}$. By definition, it is given by the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\tau_{12} &= \tau_1 - \tau_2 \\ &= t_1 - t_0 - t_2 + t_0 \\ &= t_1 - t_2\end{aligned}$$

Taking beacon 3 as the system origin and defining its position as $(0, 0)$, it can be written that:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\tau_{13} &= \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{(x_1 - x_t)^2 + (y_1 - y_t)^2} - \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{(x_3 - x_t)^2 + (y_3 - y_t)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{c} (\sqrt{(x_1 - x_t)^2 + (y_1 - y_t)^2} - \sqrt{x_t^2 + y_t^2})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\tau_{23} &= \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{(x_2 - x_t)^2 + (y_2 - y_t)^2} - \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{(x_3 - x_t)^2 + (y_3 - y_t)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{c} (\sqrt{(x_2 - x_t)^2 + (y_2 - y_t)^2} - \sqrt{x_t^2 + y_t^2})\end{aligned}$$

The equations above define two hyperbolae - the intersection of which gives the tag location (x_t, y_t) . [5]

6.2.2 Simulation

While the TDOA method described above is mathematically sound, it is somewhat unknown what the positioning accuracy will be in the real world with error caused by signal attenuation and other factors which have been thus far ignored. In order to better visualize the accuracy and effectiveness of the TDOA trilateration technique, a simple simulation was programmed in C#. Figure 6 shows a screenshot of the running simulation.

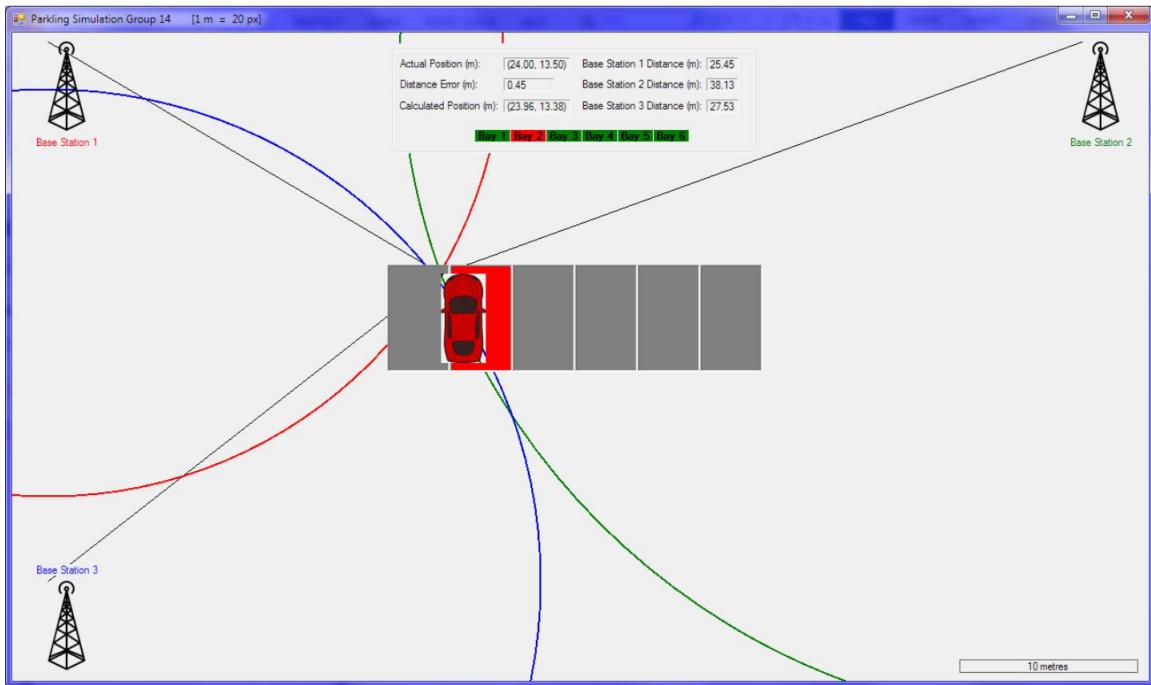


Figure 6: Simulation used to test the effect of distance error on positioning accuracy.

Simulation Algorithm

The simulation determines the position of a vehicle and checks whether it is in a parking bay according to the following, simplified algorithm:

1. The exact distance from the vehicle to each of the beacons is determined geometrically.
2. A random error with adjustable maximum scale (in the range from 0 - 1 m) is introduced into each of the three distance measurements.
3. The two intersection points of the circles centred at beacons 1 and 2 are determined.
4. The intersection point closest to beacon 3 is taken as the location of the vehicle.
5. The simulation checks whether the calculated location is in the region of any of the parking bays.

Sources of Error

Clock drift introduces an insignificant error in the TDOA trilateration technique (as long as the beacons are synchronized often enough). Another source of error comes from the fact that, effectively, the reported distance varies slightly (as figure 7 shows) according to the received signal level. This error could be sufficiently large to become problematic for the parking system application. However, it can be compensated for using Friis' well-known path loss formula. [6]

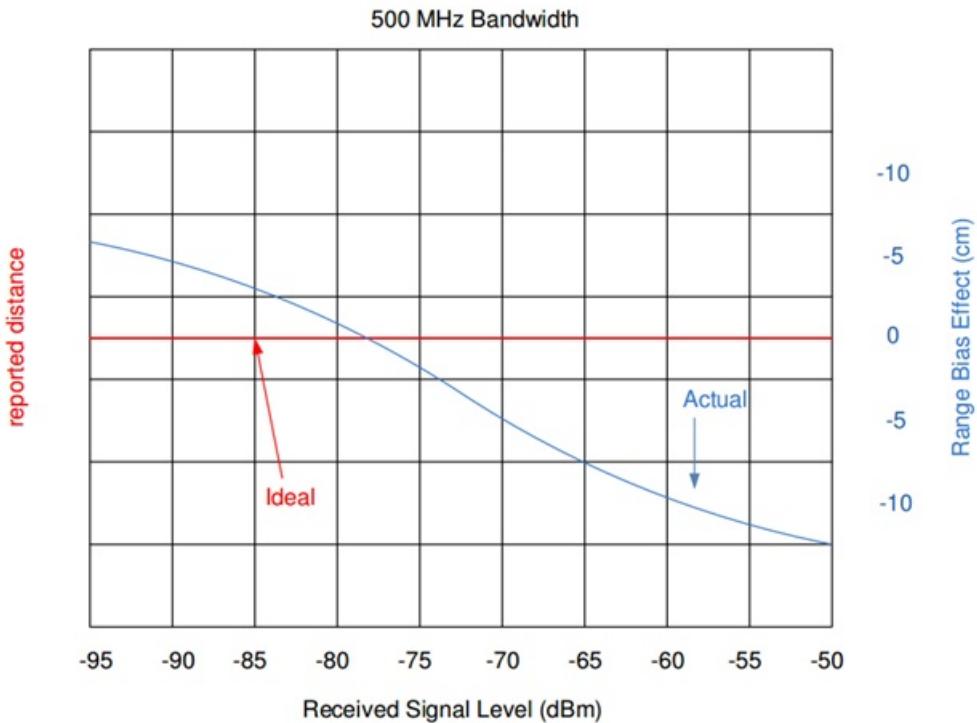


Figure 7: The effect of received signal level on the reported distance. [6]

The only remaining potentially significant source of error is that caused by signal attenuation resulting from the tag's transmission having to pass through at least one vehicle body and potentially other obstacles. This can be minimised by ensuring that the beacons are high enough above ground level (to minimize the number of vehicle bodies that the signal must propagate through) and maintaining the surrounding area (by trimming foliage and clearing other obstacles). Regardless, some error will be introduced into the system, and the simulation was used to determine the effect of distance error.

Findings of the Simulation

The simulation revealed that the system was surprisingly tolerant to errors in distance. Using a distance error with a maximum magnitude below 0.50 m, even a car parked partially (about 15%) in another bay was detected correctly 100% of the time. Since the error introduced by variation in the received signal level can be nearly eradicated using Friis' path loss formula, it is concluded that the system will be accurate enough, with the assumption that the distance error will be less than 0.50 m. This appears to be a very safe assumption as the DecaWave chips are quoted as giving a positioning accuracy up to 0.10 m indoors. [7]

6.2.3 Tag Packet Format

This subsection will briefly outline and justify the contents of the packets that tags will emit. Each data packet will have the following data:

- The ID of the tag to identify the tag and therefore vehicle and user.
- Time the packet was transmitted to be used in the TDOA calculation.
- Battery level of the tag to inform the user via the app/email/SMS that the battery is low.

These packets will be periodically transmitted by each tag every 5-10 minutes in order to conserve their battery life.

6.2.4 Database Design

This subsection will detail the design of the parking system database. Specifically, the design of each of the three main tables required to make the system work is presented and explained. The three main tables are:

- Parking Areas
- Parking Bays
- Tags

The design of these tables will be expanded upon below:

Parking Areas

Parking Areas			Parking Bays			Tags		
	Field Name	Data Type		Field Name	Data Type		Field Name	Data Type
	ID	Number					A number uniquely identifying each parking area on campus.	
	Name	Short Text					The human-readable name of the parking area.	
	Master Beacon ID	Number					The master beacon serving the parking area.	

Table 4: Parking Areas table.

Table 4 shows the design of the Parking Areas table. This is a simple table in which each parking area has a record. The purpose of the Master Beacon ID field is so that the server knows which parking area the information it receives relates to, based on which master beacon it received the information from.

Parking Bays

Field Name	Data Type	Description
ID	Number	A number uniquely identifying each bay on campus.
Parking Area ID	Number	A number specifying in which parking area this bay located.
Category	Number	A number which specifies the category of the parking bay.
Vertex1_x	Number	X-coordinate of vertex 1 of the bay.
Vertex1_y	Number	Y-coordinate of vertex 1 of the bay.
Vertex2_x	Number	X-coordinate of vertex 2 of the bay.
Vertex2_y	Number	Y-coordinate of vertex 2 of the bay.
Vertex3_x	Number	X-coordinate of vertex 3 of the bay.
Vertex3_y	Number	Y-coordinate of vertex 3 of the bay.
Vertex4_x	Number	X-coordinate of vertex 4 of the bay.
Vertex4_y	Number	Y-coordinate of vertex 4 of the bay.

Table 5: Parking Bays table.

Table 5 shows the design of the Parking Bays table. Every single parking bay on campus will be entered as a record in this table. The Parking Area ID field details in which parking area each bay is located. The category field can be updated via the traffic department's client app as required. For example, student bays could be reassigned to be postgraduate bays. The eight vertex fields define the coordinates of each of the four corners of the parking bay. This is used to determine which bay a tag is occupying, if any.

Tags

Field Name	Data Type	Description
ID	Number	A number uniquely identifying each tag.
User ID	Short Text	Student/Employee number to which the tag is assigned.
Vehicle License Plate	Short Text	License plate of the vehicle to which the tag is assigned.
Parking Category	Number	A number specifying the parking privilege level assigned to the tag.
Battery level	Number	A number specifying the percentage of the battery level of the tag.
Last Transmission	Date/Time	The last time the tag was detected in any parking area.
Occupied Parking Area	Number	The ID of the parking area in which the tag is located. Zero if none.
Occupied Bay	Number	The ID of the parking bay in which the tag is located. Zero if none.

Table 6: Tags table.

Table 6 shows the design of the Tags table. The design of this table takes into consideration that a single user may have multiple vehicles and therefore multiple assigned tags, but the tag-vehicle relationship is one-to-one. This means that each tag can only be assigned to one vehicle, and a vehicle can only have one tag assigned to it.

The parking category field is used to determine whether the user is allowed to park a specific tag/vehicle in any given bay. The tag's reported battery level is stored in order to notify the user via the mobile app/email/SMS that the battery is low and needs to be replaced. The Last Transmission field is used for statistics to keep track of how long users spend on campus.

6.2.5 Mobile and Web Application

This subsection will briefly outline the functionality of the mobile and web application. The two applications will have the same features. Each user logs in with their student/employee number and UCT password. There will be only one type of app, regardless of the user type. There will be three user types:

Admin Users

These users are able to control the assignment of parking bay categories. They also have access to statistical information that can be used to monitor patterns on campus in order to improve the parking system.

Traffic Officials

These users have the ability to view the location of illegally parked cars and mark them once they have been fined or clamped.

Parking Users

These users receive information about parking availability (via their smartphone's screen, or a synthesized voice to allow operation while driving) according to their assigned parking category and preferred parking areas. They will also be given an estimated time (determined from historical data) by which they must arrive on campus if they wish to park in their preferred parking area.

The parking users will be informed if they have parked illegally, been fined or clamped. They will be able to view the last location and battery status of each of their vehicles/tags, provided the tags are located in a parking area on campus.

6.3 Mechanical Design

This section details the mechanical components design of the transceiver chips.

6.3.1 Tag Case

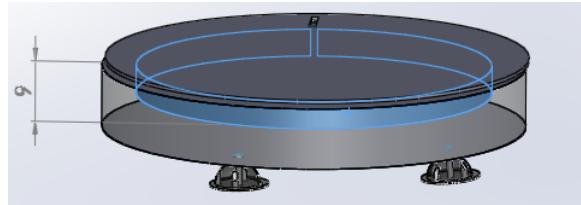


Figure 8: Tag case (thickness 9 mm).

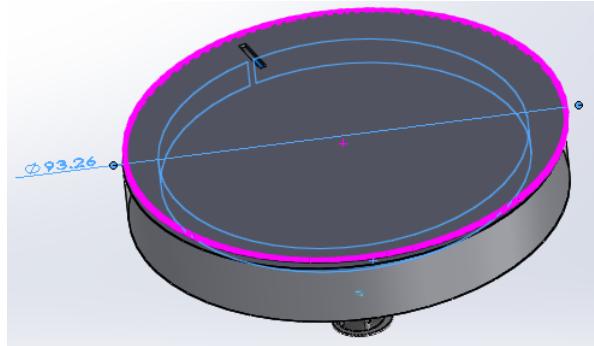


Figure 9: Tag case (diameter 93.26 mm).

Designed to enclose the Printed Circuit Board (PCB) circuitries for the transceiver chips. Figures 9 and ?? shows the dimensions of the case.

Material

The structural case is made from acrylic (thermoset plastic), which cannot change shape by reheating. The material is cheaper and lightweight than its counterparts such as Bakelite and Melamine. [?] It is capable of withstanding weather and is stable in sunlight. The case will be mounted atop the dashboard of the car, in order for it to be visible and its material shape preserved.

Mounting

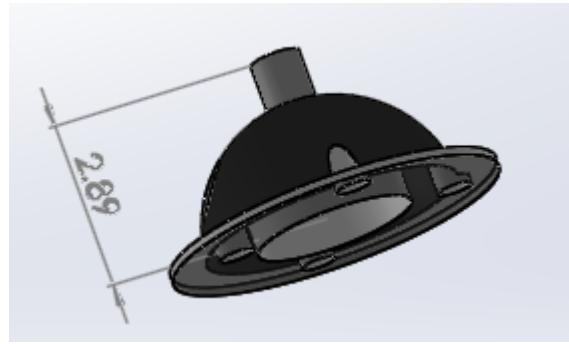


Figure 10: Suction-cup (height 2.89 mm).

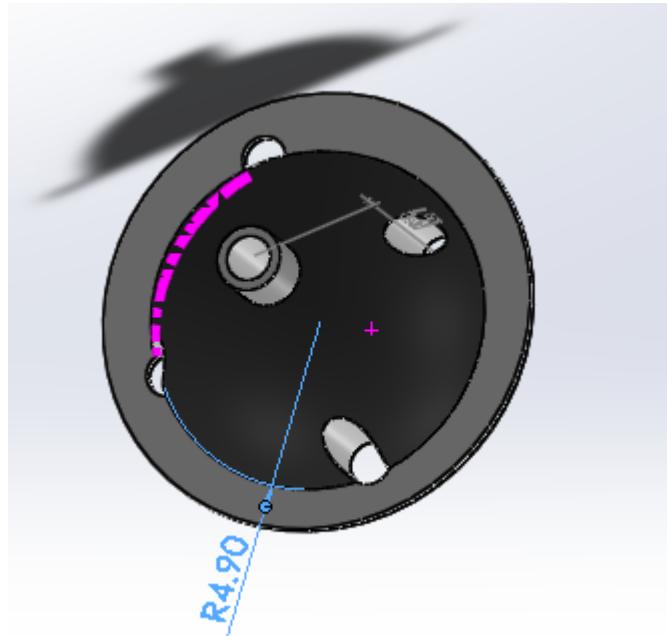


Figure 11: Sucker radius 4.9 mm of suction.

The case will be mounted using suction-cups (shown in figure 10), made from rubber, and attached to its base. The suckers use the negative fluid pressure of air to create a partial vacuum and adhere to the dashboard. [?] The chosen diameter (as shown in figure 11) is 9.8 mm, and will provide the necessary resistive detachment force. The minimum force required to detach is given by the following equation:

$$F = PA$$

The pressure outside one suction-cup, P, will typically be 1 atmosphere, thus the force required to lift the base from dashboard (at the point of one suction-cup) is about 31 Newtons. [?]

Identification



Figure 12: Tag case base with bar-code.

The case will have a bar coded sticker as shown in figure 12. This will ensure the chip is identifiable. It will also be used in sanction drivers who are prohibited to park at a specific parking bay or simply incorrectly parked.

Evaluation

SolidWorks Software Design Evaluation was made to the casing structure, and the following are the estimate calculations of the component:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Mass} &= 82 \text{ g} \\ \text{Volume} &= 102985 \text{ } mm^3 \end{aligned}$$

(Drawing designs refer to appendix G2.)

Direct Costs

3 mm acrylic: starts at R73.61/sq.ft

Laser cutting costs: starts at R2.21/inch

4.1 mm rubber: starts at R51.52/sq.ft

Cost of manufacturing in South Africa per tag case is estimated to cost R180.00.

6.3.2 Beacon Structure

The structure of the beacon is shown in figure 13. It is constructed from mild steel which is immensely strong. The material also has a strength of bending without cracking in adverse environmental conditions, this offers the advantage especially when subjected to a greater forces. [?]

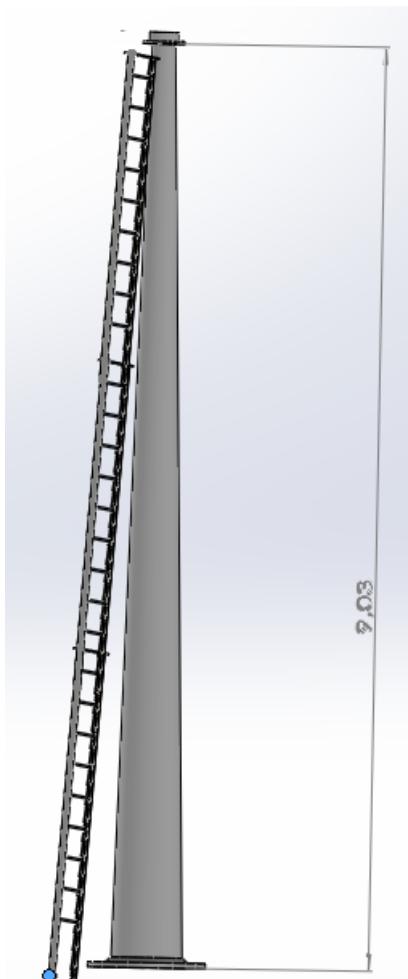


Figure 13: Beacon design.

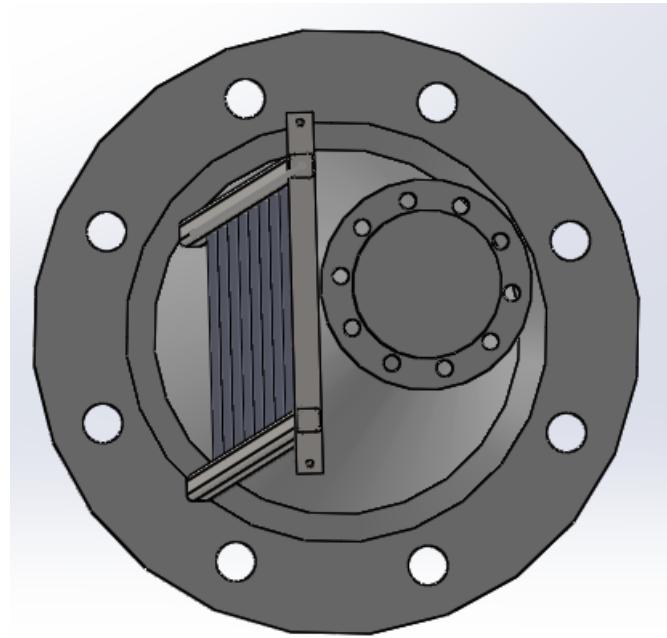


Figure 14: Top view of the beacon.

Mild steel is often chosen because of its strength, low weight and speed of construction. [?]

Evaluation

SolidWorks Software Design Evaluation was made to the beacon, and the following are the estimate calculations of the component:

$$\text{Total mass} = 1754 \text{ [kg]}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 1.7 \text{ [m}^3\text{]}$$

$$\text{Centre of mass(x,y,z)} = (0.01, 5.82, 0.01) \text{ [m]}$$

Moments of inertia taken at the centre of mass aligned with the coordinate systems.

$$I_{xy} = 1.47 \text{ [kg.m}^2\text{]}$$

$$I_{yz} = -44.54 \text{ [kg.m}^2\text{]}$$

$$I_{zz} = 10523.05 \text{ [kg.m}^2\text{]}$$

The dynamics makes the structure durable and capable of withstanding the forces that may lead to deformation and toppling torques.

(Drawing designs refer to appendix G1.)

Direct Costs

3-80mm thickness mild steel: starts at R7378.17/ton

Each beacon is estimated to cost R12 000.00

6.3.3 Mechanical Requirements

Durability, forces, dynamics.

6.3.4 Technical Drawings

6.4 Electrical Design

6.4.1 Power Requirements

Battery life etc.

6.4.2 Schematics

The following diagrams cover the design of the tag; where the beacon makes a few changes to the circuitry and adds a WiFi module, seen in Figure 18.

The system is made up of three components; namely the **basic DW1000** schematic sheet, the **microcontroller** schematic sheet and the **WiFi** schematic sheet - as seen in Figure 15. The system was designed to be modular so that each section has a set function - the **basic DW1000** circuit is involved in both the beacons and tags with RF functionality, the **microcontroller** circuitry is a replaceable section that both the tag and beacon rely on, the **WiFi** module is only required on the master beacon and is thus also a separate section which together form the system.

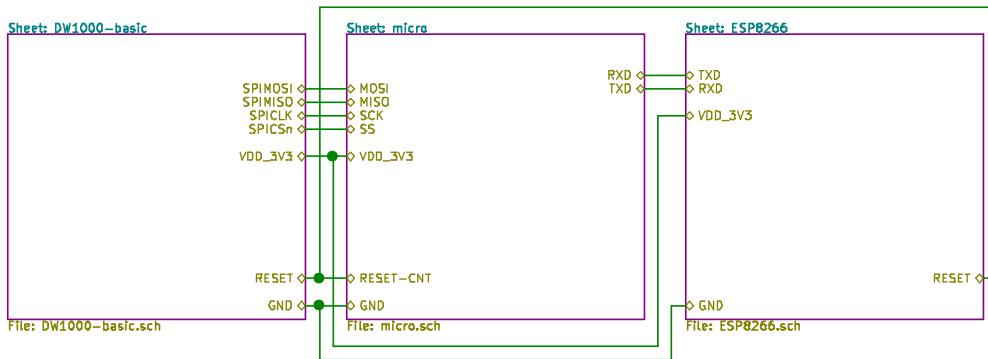


Figure 15: Parking system tag schematic diagram: interface connections.

Component Selection

The Atmel ATmega328P micro controller was chosen for it's low power consumption with five software selectable power saving modes and it's wide 1.8-5.5 V operating range. [8] There is also lots of open-source software available for the Decawave on the Atmel chipset, ensuring less programming issues come up. The processing power of the beacon will be shared with the ESP8266 module which has a capable microprocessor on board. The tags are not required to do very much processing on board, so the Atmel chip is suitable for the job.

The ESP8266 WiFi module was chosen for the beacon circuitry because it is well documented and cheaply available while being a reliable and tested system.

In the BOM and costing of Appendix F, components were chosen to optimize costs rather than quality, except where the RF circuitry was involved.

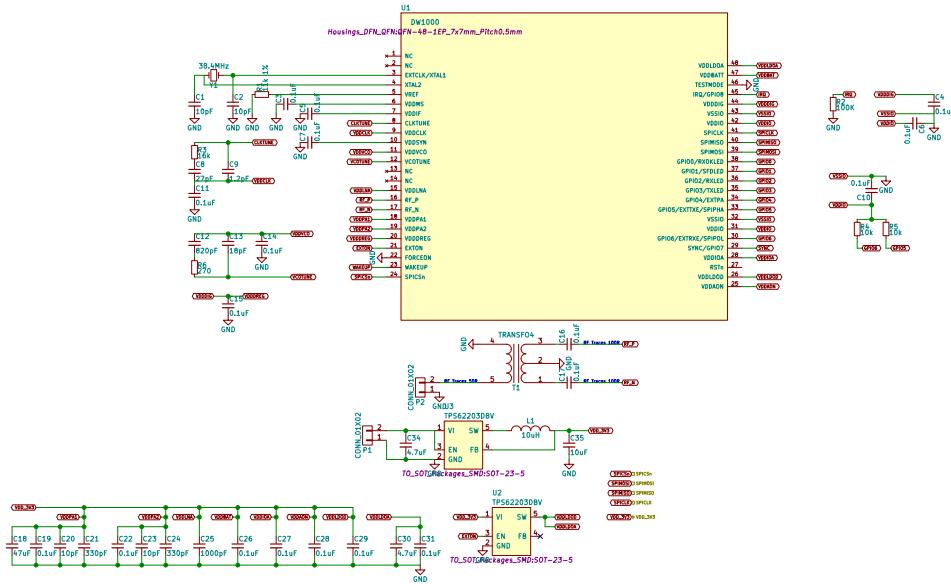


Figure 16: Parking system tag schematic diagram: transceiver chip. [9]

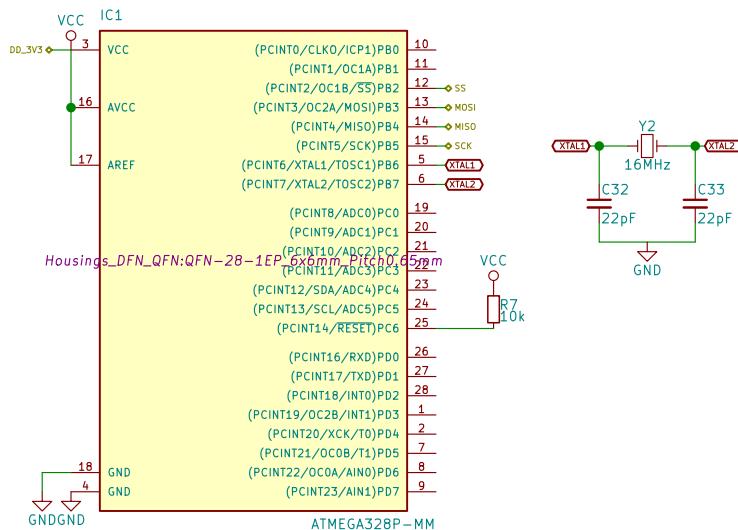


Figure 17: Parking system tag schematic diagram: micro-controller.

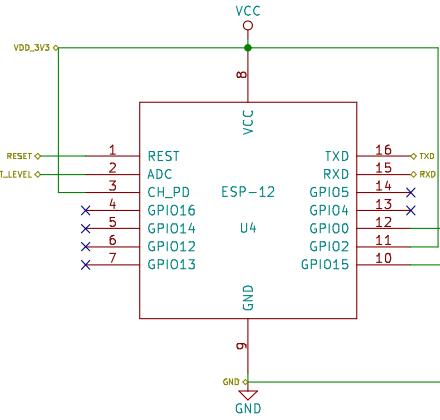


Figure 18: Parking system beacon schematic diagram: WiFi module.

6.4.3 PCB Design

EMF and RF mitigation techniques have to be considered when designing the PCBs in order to make them compliant with the ICASA regulations. This involved using a ground plane and ensuring the antennas are correctly matched (100Ω traces) to reduce RF harmonic signals.

The PCBs were designed and routed using the open source software KiCad, to reduce design costs. Decoupling capacitors were placed as close as possible to their relevant power terminals. Traces were optimized to be as short as possible and to reduce ground feedback loops which could pick up RF interference. The traces for the antenna were placed as close as possible to the antenna terminal and in the case of the tag a chip antenna was used.

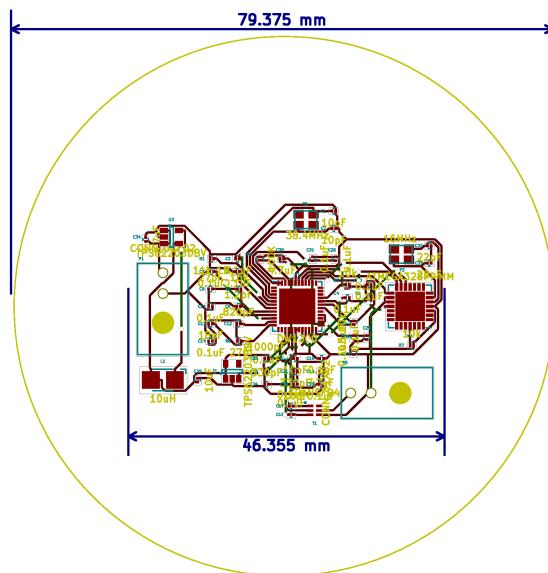


Figure 19: Parking system tag PCB layout.

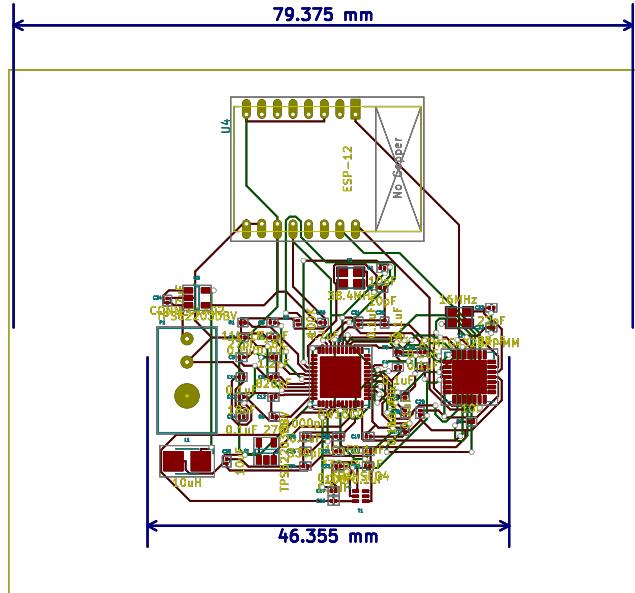


Figure 20: Parking system beacon PCB layout.

6.4.4 RF Design

Antenna Specifications: [10]

Friis' Transmission Equation states the following:

$$P_{RX} = \frac{P_{TX} G_{TX} G_{RX} \lambda^2}{(4\pi r)^2}$$

There is a quadratic relationship between the received power (P_{RX}) and the distance r from the tag to the beacon. This means we need to optimize the received power in another way, as the distance r can not be optimized except by having a dense beacon installation. The transmit power (P_{TX}) needs to be kept as low as possible, to optimize battery usage - this means the transmit and received antenna gain need to be made as high as is possible. The tag has a limited space profile, which means the beacon antenna needs to be as large as possible. Unfortunately the beacon antenna needs to be fairly omni-directional in order to pick up all the tags, as will be explained below, this further limits the possible receiver gain.

Because the antenna gains are measured using decibels which are on a logarithmic scale, the following form of the equation needs to be used:

$$P_{RX} = P_{TX} + G_{TX} + G_{RX} + 20\log_{10}\left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi R}\right)$$

We would like to achieve at least a 60 percent transmission efficiency (this means 60 percent of the transmitted power is received) with a target of 90 percent efficiency. Designing for a 75 percent efficiency will help us achieve this target:

$$\lambda = \frac{300e6}{f} = \frac{300e6}{3GHz} = 0.1m$$

$$EIRP(f) = P_{TX}G_{TX} = -41.3dBm/MHz$$

value as mentioned below in regulations. This means the peak transmitter power and peak transmitter antenna gain must give a product within the regulations.

The typical transmit power level for P_{TX} is 35dB. [9] The G_{TX} rating for the tag chip antenna chosen is 2.6dBi.

Using the logarithmic form of Friis' Transmission Equation, we find the following value for the receiver gain:

$$10\log_{10}(0.75) \times 35dB = 35dB + 2.6dBi + G_{RX} + 20\log_{10}\left(\frac{0.1}{4\pi \times 200}\right)$$

$$G_{RX} = 6.68dBi$$

Because the receiver antenna will have a vertically polarised dipole radiation pattern to maximise gain, the value for G_{RX} with relation to a dipole antenna is: [11]

$$G_{RX} = 6.68dBi - 2.15dB = 4.53dBd$$

Table 7: Antenna specifications: tag and beacon

Aspect	Tag	Beacon
Radiation Pattern	Isotropic	Dipole
Power Output (EIRP)	$-41.3dBm/MHz$ or 35dB	N/A
Gain (TX and RX resp.)	2.6dBi	4.53dBd
Physical Area	8mm length	$1m^2$
Location	Mobile	Fixed

Tag Antenna Choice

The tag antenna specifications are based on the calculations above and using the AH086M555003 PCB chip antenna from Mouser which has a wide operating range from 3100MHz to 8000MHz. In the calculations above it is clear to see that a transmission gain of 2.6dBi is more than enough for a reasonable receiver gain to be found. The chip antenna chosen is small enough to fit the specified area on the PCB.

PCB antennae require more complex PCB design and placement to achieve the same performance as chip antennae. Chip antennae require matching circuitry that affect the performance greatly - chip antennae are capable of performing favourably in the right conditions, with a near isotropic radiation pattern as required. [12]

Beacon Antenna Choice

A vertically polarised 1/4 wavelength dipole antenna will be used. This will give a uniform radiation pattern in the horizontal plane as required, and a gain of 4.53dBd is easily achieved. There is no size

constraint especially with the high frequency being used and the fixed environment, so if a higher gain is needed multiple directional antennae could be implemented.

ICASA National Radio Frequency Plan: [13] [14]

The ICASA 2013 NRFP for ITU Region 1 allocates the frequency range from 3.3GHz to 3.4GHz to radio-location with a typical application of government services. In South Africa there are no specific regulations for UWB signals. The Decawave technology is ETSI compliant and will generally be accepted by ICASA so long as EMF and RF mitigation techniques are used. The regulations permit outdoor use on the frequency range 3.1-4.8GHz with an EIRP of -41.3dBm/MHz. The ETSI regulations permit the use of the Decawave chips in an indoor and outdoor environment.

DW1000 Frequency Channels: [10]

The DW1000 can be programmed to use specific frequency channels (defined by the IEEE 802.15.4a-2011 standard) with corresponding bandwidth. Based on the ICASA regulations above, Channel 1 would be used with a Centre Frequency of 3493.4MHz and an operational bandwidth of 500MHz. This falls within the informal regulations mentioned above.

Operating Range [15]

The operating range of the RF signal is affected by a number of software considerations. If a range of around 250m is required, slightly higher than the design constraint in the calculations above to allow for signal attenuation, then a data rate of 110kbps should be used on the tag side - for the beacon this is not critical as operating transmitter range and power use are less of a concern.

Further Design Considerations

Further testing of antenna designs and power output will need to be done in the parking system environment as calculations can not be relied upon for RF design.

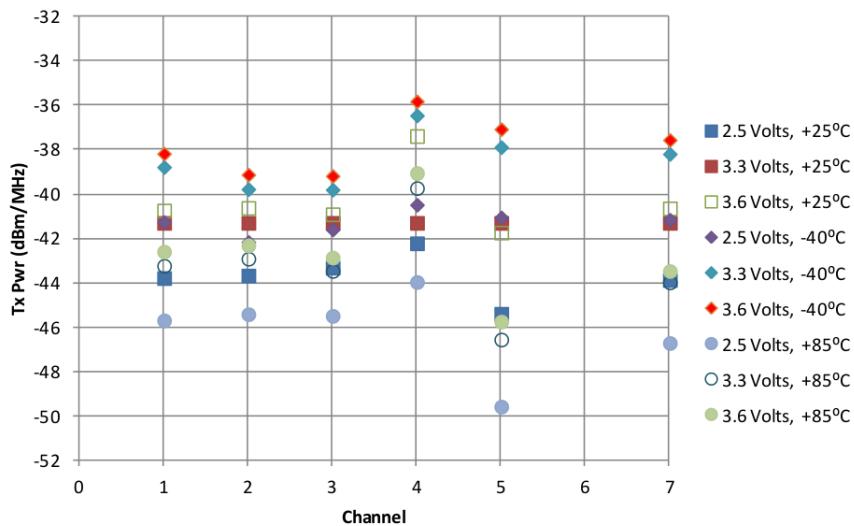


Figure 21: TX Power vs Supply Voltage and Temperature. [9]

Figure 21 above shows that both the supply voltage and environmental temperature have an affect on the effective transmit power achieved. This means proper supply voltage regulation, as well as temperature regulation, are needed to ensure the transmit-receive performance designed for is achieved in practise.

6.4.5 Bill of Materials

Tag BOM

The bill of materials as well as unit pricing for the tag can be found in Appendix F. Where parts with specific tolerance, such as for the RF circuitry, are needed they have been ordered specifically. The non-critical parts were chosen to optimize the end unit price.

All parts were ordered from Mouser except if specified otherwise. They offer international shipping and are a reliable source of components to minimize risk. The LiPo batteries were ordered from a chinese source, as stated in the BOM, and the supplier will need to be managed properly to reduce risk.

The result of the BOM and Unit Cost analysis is the following:

Total Capital Outlay (ZAR):

Unit Cost (ZAR):

It was decided not to include the BOM and Unit Cost analysis for the beacons, as their costs will be minimal when compared with the 15000 tags needed for the system. The estimated cost for the beacon, as seen in the Mechanical Design section, was R12000 per beacon. With 30 beacons distributed across the upper campus parking areas, this works out to R360000. In terms of circuitry, the beacons will work out to the same price as a tag - adding WiFi but not using LiPo batteries. There will be the additional expense of the following:

- WiFi chips
- Beacon platform
- Beacon power supplies
- High gain antenna

6.5 Assumptions

Identify and show that checked validity.

6.6 Failure Modes

Probabilities, Consequences, Mitigation

6.7 System Lifetime

A statement of the design life time, with explanation of what (if anything) will limit it.

6.8 Worst Case Calculation

For at least one component / sub-system

Report structure compiled from class notes. [3] [16]

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Appendix A: Contributions

Jarushen Govender (GVNJAR002)

Progress Report 3.

Isaac Lebogang Khobo (KHBISA001)

Progress Report 4.

Benjamin Scholtz (SCHBEN011)

LATEX Formatting/Template.

2. Task Clarification.
3. Context of Design: Microeconomic Factors.
4. Design Specification: Scope, Applicable Documents, Quality Assurance, Timescale, Economic Factors, Ergonomic Factors, Life-cycle.
5. Conceptual Design: Design One, Weighted Selection, Recommendation.
6. Embodiment Design: Schematics, PCB Design, RF Design, Bill of Materials (Tag).

Progress Report 2.

Nasko Stavrev (STVATA001)

Simulation. 6. Embodiment Design: System Overview, Software Design.

Note: all team members contributed throughout the course of the design to the various sections mentioned - each section was compiled by the team member shown.

Appendix B: Progress Reports

Progress Report 1: SCHBEN011

Team 14

GVNJAR002 (Electrical)	Govender, Jarushen
KHBISA001 (Mech)	Khobo, Isaac Lebogang
STVATA001 (ECE)	Stavrev, Nasko
SCHBEN011 (Mech)	Scholtz, Benjamin

Meeting Details

The meeting was arranged via our Whatsapp group. We arranged to meet in Blue Lab at 8AM on Thursday the 25th of February where we brainstormed and wrote down the following ideas (all members available were present, the rest contributed via the internet):

Idea Formulation

Idea 1:

- Every car has a RFID chip/disk.
- Users manually enter which parking they have occupied at a terminal.
- This means more human work rather than hardware.
- The parking bays left over will be empty (unlikely) or illegally occupied - this allows for parking people to go check those bays.
- RFID sensor/coil on entrance to double check parking zone occupation - user can be told there are x many parking spots open (much like Cavendish).
- When they exit, scan again to book user out and indicate that bay is open.
- Manual scanner for checking car disks - could be linked via GPS to show zone or manually enter zone.
- Online database/sign in system for visualizing parking bays (and/or zones?) and booking.
- Intelligent parking suggestions.

To think about:

- Should every car that enters campus have a RFID disk? Allows to immediately fine vehicles (on student/staff account) who don't sign in at terminal.

Money Issues:

- Day by day or by year as usual?

Alternative:

- RFID coils under each bay (maybe too expensive to install, what about electronics involved etc.?)

Individual Observations (SCHBEN011)

In our group meeting we concentrated on finding a solution that was 1) practical and 2) within budget. Most of the solutions that seem to come up were hardware intensive – we decided it was better to have more human interaction in order to reduce cost and complexity. Even though it is a technology solution, it needs to be practical in a UCT context – complex parking layout and relatively low budget.

Progress Report 1: STVATA001

Team 14

GVNJAR002 (Electrical)	Govender, Jarushen
KHBISA001 (Mech)	Khobo, Isaac Lebogang
STVATA001 (ECE)	Stavrev, Nasko
SCHBEN011 (Mech)	Scholtz, Benjamin

Meeting Details

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- Online database/sign in system for visualizing parking bays (and/or zones?) and booking.
- Intelligent parking suggestions.

To think about:

- Should every car that enters campus have a RFID disk? Allows to immediately fine vehicles (on student/staff account) who don't sign in at terminal.

Money Issues:

- Day by day or by year as usual?

Alternative:

- RFID coils under each bay (maybe too expensive to install, what about electronics involved etc.?)

Individual Observations

It seems like detecting which bays are occupied/unoccupied is a real challenge, as even the cheapest system will require hardware at every single bay. With roughly a few thousand bays on upper campus alone, this becomes prohibitively costly.

Progress Report 1: KHBISA001

Team 14

GVNJAR002 (Electrical)	Govender, Jarushen
KHBISA001 (Mechatronics)	Isaac Lebogang Khobo
STVATA001 (ECE)	Stavrev, Nasko
SCHBEN011 (Mech)	Scholtz, Benjamin

Meeting Details

The meeting was arranged via our Whatsapp group. We arranged to meet in Blue Lab at 8AM on Thursday the 25th of February where we brainstormed and wrote down the following ideas (all members available were present, the rest contributed via the internet):

Idea Formulation

Idea1:

- Every car has a RFID chip/disk.
- Users manually enter which parking they have occupied at a terminal.
- This means more human work rather than hardware.
- The parking bays left over will be empty (unlikely) or illegally occupied - this allows for parking people to go check those bays.
- RFID sensor/coil on entrance to double check parking zone occupation - user can be told there are x many parking spots open (much like Cavendish).
- When they exit, scan again to book user out and indicate that bay is open.
- Manual scanner for checking car disks - could be linked via GPS to show zone or manually enter zone.
- Online database/sign in system for visualizing parking bays (and/or zones?) and booking.
- Intelligent parking suggestions.

To think about:

- Should every car that enters campus have a RFID disk? Allows to immediately fine vehicles (on student/staff account) who don't sign in at terminal.

Money Issues:

- Day by day or by year as usual?

Alternative:

- RFID coils under each bay (maybe too expensive to install, what about electronics involved etc.?)

Individual Observations

Daily charging rate will be problematic with regards to fines; as people will opt to still be fined a daily rate, and make repeated offences. The meeting was well organized, and everyone who was there contributed to the ideas in this document.

Progress Report 1: GVNJAR002

Team 14

GVNJAR002 (Electrical)	Govender, Jarushen
KHBISA001 (Mech)	Khobo, Isaac Lebogang
STVATA001 (ECE)	Stavrev, Nasko
SCHBEN011 (Mech)	Scholtz, Benjamin

Meeting Details

The meeting was arranged via our Whatsapp group. We arranged to meet in Blue Lab at 8AM on Thursday the 25th of February where we brainstormed and wrote down the following ideas (all members available were present, the rest contributed via the internet):

Idea Formulation

Idea 1:

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- This means more human work rather than hardware.
- The parking bays left over will be empty (unlikely) or illegally occupied - this allows for parking people to go check those bays.
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- Intelligent parking suggestions.

To think about:

- Should every car that enters campus have a RFID disk? Allows to immediately fine vehicles (on student/staff account) who don't sign in at terminal.

Money Issues:

- Day by day or by year as usual?

Alternative:

- RFID coils under each bay (maybe too expensive to install, what about electronics involved etc.?)

Individual Observations

- The group is organised and everyone is efficient and contributes well. Everyone is also willing to listen.
- We need to brainstorm more ideas. The RFID idea seems plausible and achievable but we should not exclude alternative ideas.
- We need to spend more than a few hours a week working on this in order to complete this effectively.

Progress Report 2

Design Progress Report 2

Team 14

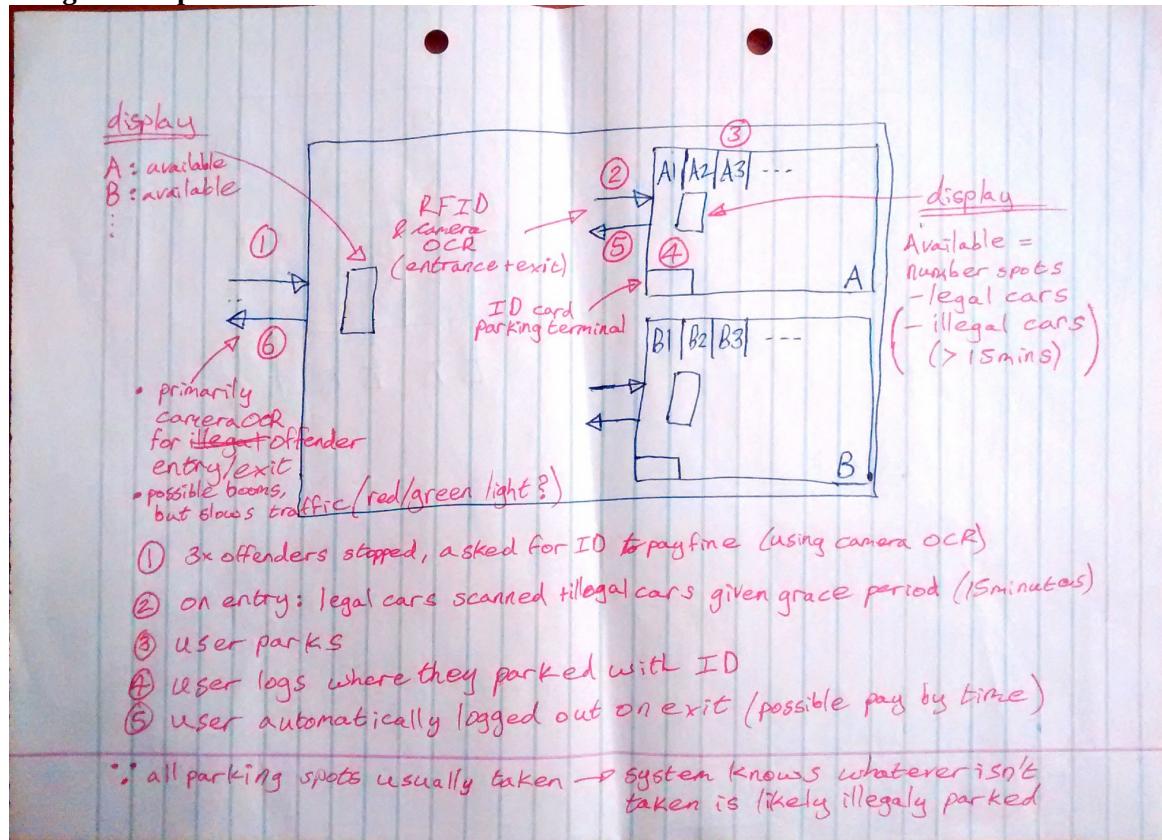
GVNJAR002 (Electrical)	Govender, Jarushen
KHBISA001 (Mech)	Khobo, Isaac Lebogang
STVATA001 (ECE)	Stavrev, Nasko
SCHBEN011 (Mech)	Scholtz, Benjamin

(All present.)

Meeting Details

The meeting was arranged via our Whatsapp group. We arranged to meet in Blue Lab at 8AM on Thursday the 3rd of March where we confirmed our two design ideas and came up with a rough system diagram for our primary design. We also decided upon the headings/sections for our report.

Design Concept 1:



Possibility: No RFID tag for each car – rather just OCR connection between number plate and student/staff ID.

Design Concept 2:

Passive RFID for each car, RFID coil pads on each parking spot.

Sections of Report:

#Project Proposal and Task Clarification

Background

Design Context

Specifications

-Stakeholders

-Scope of Work (SOW)

-Phases of Work

(Programme and decision points?)

Design Assessment

#Design Concept

Design One

-diagrams

-main components of complete system

-benefits in terms of meeting requirements

-evaluation

--cost (implementation, maintenance, energy consumption)

--strong/weak points

--weighted selection

-recommendation

-Risk assessment

--external causes (weather, vehicle impact, human interference)

--risk of failure during intended life

--mitigation (steps you will take to reduce the risk)

Design Two

#Embodiment Design

System

-Systems Diagram

-Analysis

-Software

-Mechanical Design (Technical drawings)

-Electrical Design (Circuit diagrams)

--Power Budget/analysis

-Assumptions

--Validity

-Failure modes

--Probabilities

--Consequences

--Mitigation

-System lifetime, limits

-Component / sub-system worst case calculation

Next step:

Allocation of tasks.

Progress Report 3

Design Progress Report 2

Team 14

GVNJAR002 (Electrical) Govender, Jarushen

KHBISA001 (Mech) Khobo, Isaac Lebogang

STVATA001 (ECE) Stavrev, Nasko

SCHBEN011 (Mech) Scholtz, Benjamin

(All present.)

Meeting Details

The meeting was arranged via our Whatsapp group as usual. We arranged to meet in Blue Lab at 8AM on Thursday the 10th of March. We unfortunately had to abandon our previous idea of using RFID's after feedback from the course convener. The decision was taken during the meeting on Thursday after a brief discussion.

We managed to come up with a new idea after some brainstorming. The idea was presented by Benjamin Sholtz.

We also allocated tasks to each group member to work on individually.

Idea Formulation

-Make use a travel triangulation Open RTLS system using Decawave chips.

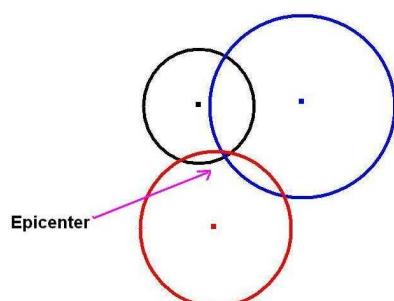
-Cheaper than RFID. We decided to make RFID our second option.

-Cheaper in terms of the readers needed for RFID, difficulty of installing coils and the tags are nearly on par with RFID in terms of expenses.

-Each bay would be set up using three chips to achieve triangulation.

-Each driver would receive small device to triangulate with the chips – possible problem with determine how big the device should be (small ones easier to lose?)

-Triangulation works as demonstrated below:



The intersection of the circle would be used for detection.

-Decawave chosen because of familiarity of use with group members.

- As per official website stats are displayed below:



-All circuit diagrams, schematics, data regarding the chips are easily available from the website after registering.

-Our backup idea is RFID.

Allocation of Tasks

Allocation of tasks was decided by program of study of each group member.

Tag case - CAD - Isaac

Tag electronics/PCB - Ben

-chip connections, programming

Tag power electronics - Jarushen

-battery requirements, regulator, lifetime

Beacon construction - sketch - Isaac

Beacon electronics/PCB (WiFi) - block diagram

Report/LaTex - Ben

Software backend + simulation – Nasko

What we need:

Find out about visitors/how to fix system for their use

Decide on beacon size

Possible issue with people who don't buy tags at all using parking

Progress Report 4

Electrical Engineering Design Final Progress Report

Team 14

1. Jarushen Govender, GVNJAR002 (EE)
2. Isaac Lebogang Khobo, KHBISA001 (ME)
3. Nasko Stavrev, STVATA001 (ECE)
4. Benjamin Scholtz, SCHBEN011 (ME)

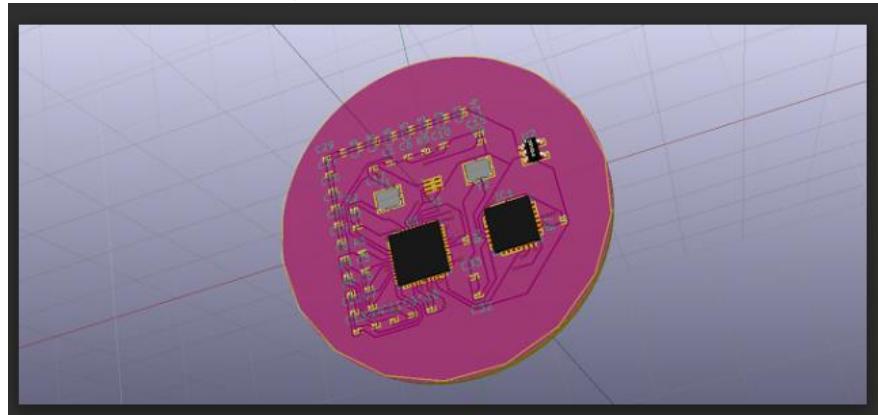
Meetings details

We used the WhatsApp group to arrange the meeting in the usual venue, Blue Lab. It took place on Thursday, March 10th at 8 am.

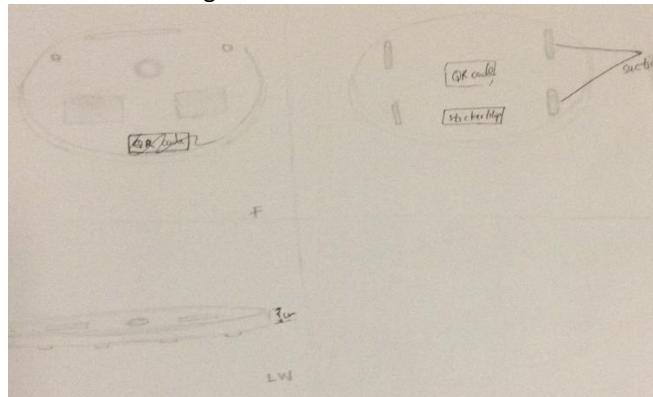
Progress on the allocated tasks

We convened to discuss individual progress on tasks allocated in the previous meetings. The following are the progresses or plans presented.

- Ben on electronics/PCB & Report
 - Firstly, the report template compiled with LaTex was discussed; the section already completed (Task clarification) and how to add to the document the information required, that is to modify the code.
 - The PCB construction was presented

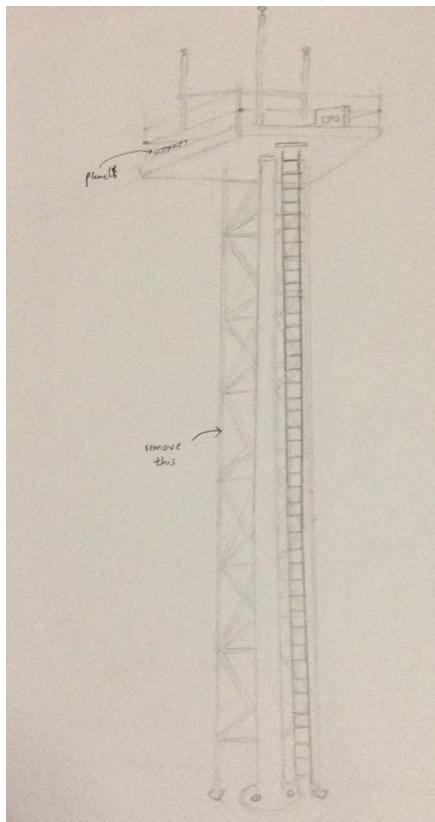


- Isaac on tag case, and beacon construction
 - The case was designed with reference to the PCB.



**Electrical Engineering Design
Final Progress Report**

- The chip will be attached to the car by suction; and the case will have a QR code and sticker/slip for identification.
- Beacon construction was discussed



- Small modifications were to be made to the beacon structure; removing some material in order to reduce the costs.

- Nasko on simulations and software back end
 - The simulation and code is going to focus on how the data is sent and received by the transceivers as well as the chips then triangulated.
- Jarushen on power summary
 - Dewave can be powered using Li-poly cells, standard alkaline batteries and Ni-MH rechargeable cell (AAA, AA sizes). The design process requires us a select one. Our internal stipulation is that we want rechargeable batteries which will prove cheaper in the long run.
 - System power consumption can be reduced using DC-DC switching regulators.
 - The use of Buck-Boost converters to allow lower battery voltages to be used while maintaining the minimum supply voltage
 - In order to maximise the amount of time spent in low current states, the following needs to be done
 - ✓ Using the highest data rate possible
 - ✓ Keeping the number of data bytes as long as possible
 - ✓ Keeping the turnaround time between Transmit and Receive modes as short as possible by ensuring the anchor/tag code is efficiently written

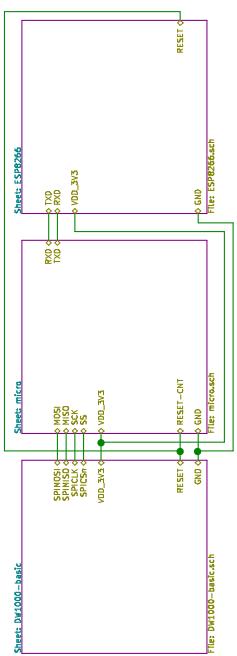
**Electrical Engineering Design
Final Progress Report**

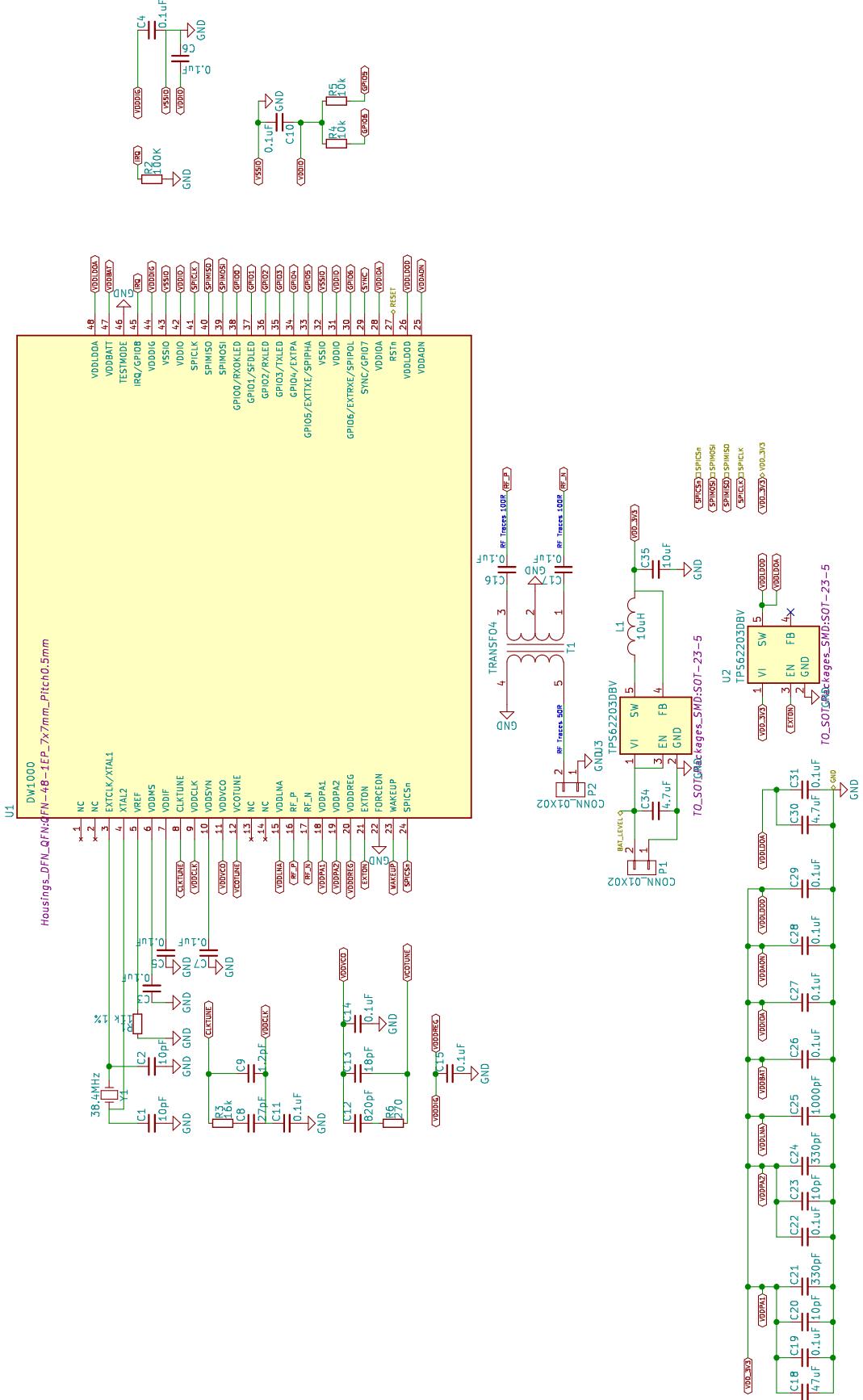
- ✓ Returning to SLEEP/DEEP SLEEP/OFF as quickly as possible after the last ranging exchange is complete.
- For triangulation, the beacon/disc will use more power than the receivers because it needs to function as both a sender and a receiver.

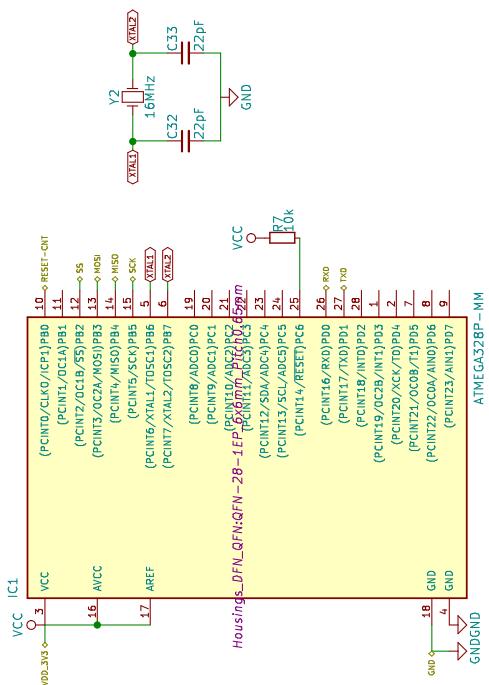
Next step

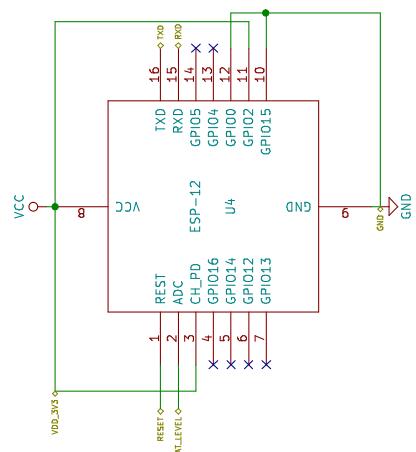
All members to carry out the plan and schedule the completion of sub-tasks made; and finally incorporate the sections in the final document.

Appendix C: Tag Schematic Diagram

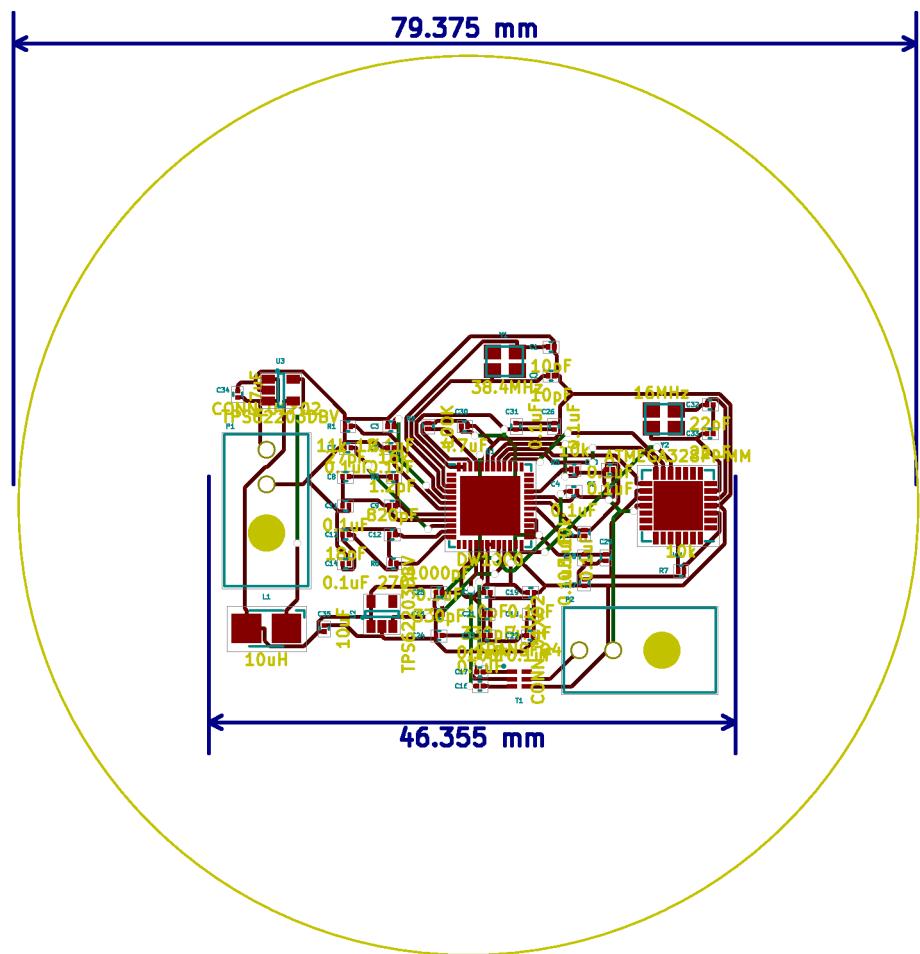




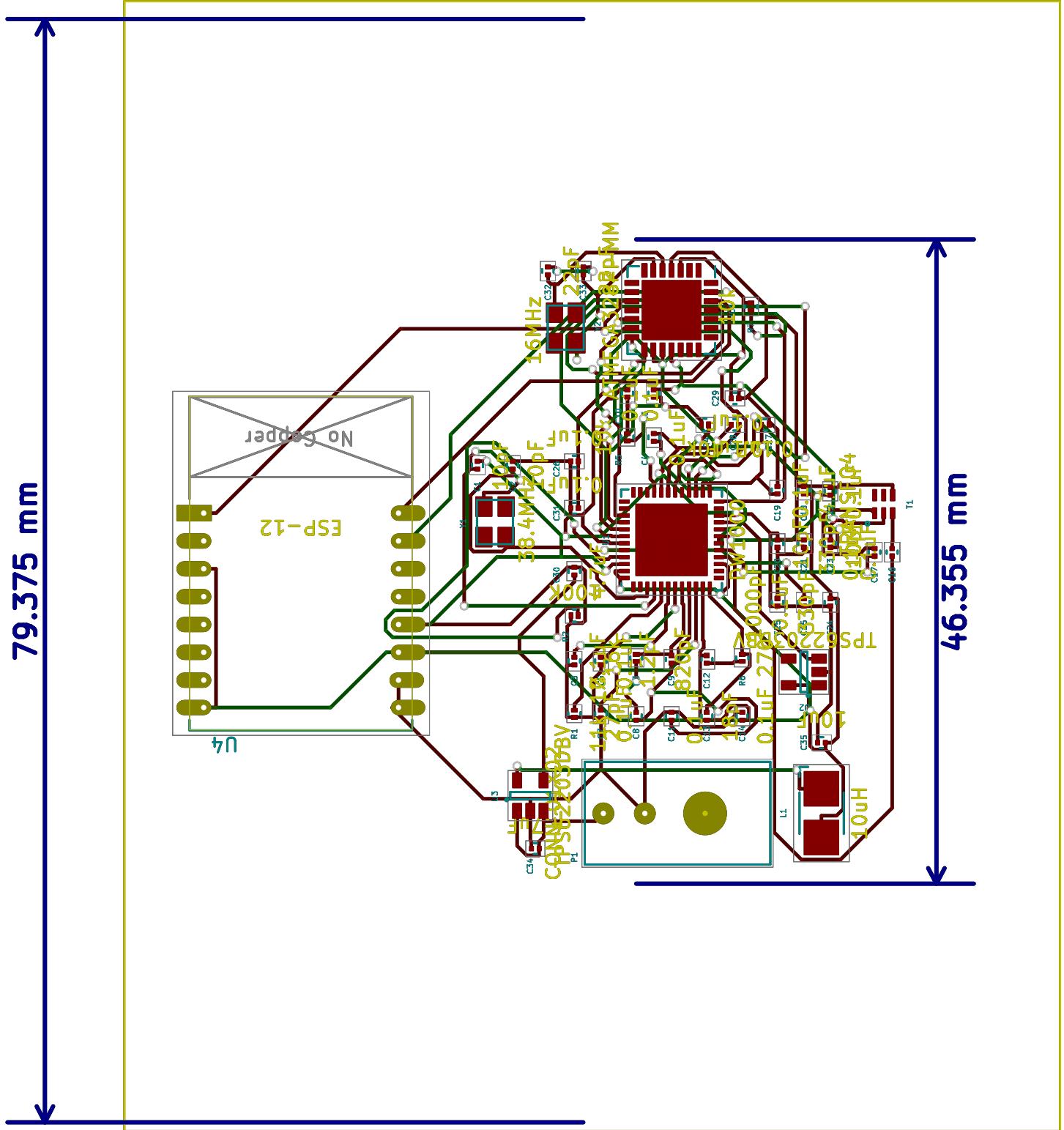




Appendix D: Tag PCB Layout



Appendix E: Beacon PCB Layout



Appendix F: Tag Bill of Materials and Unit Cost

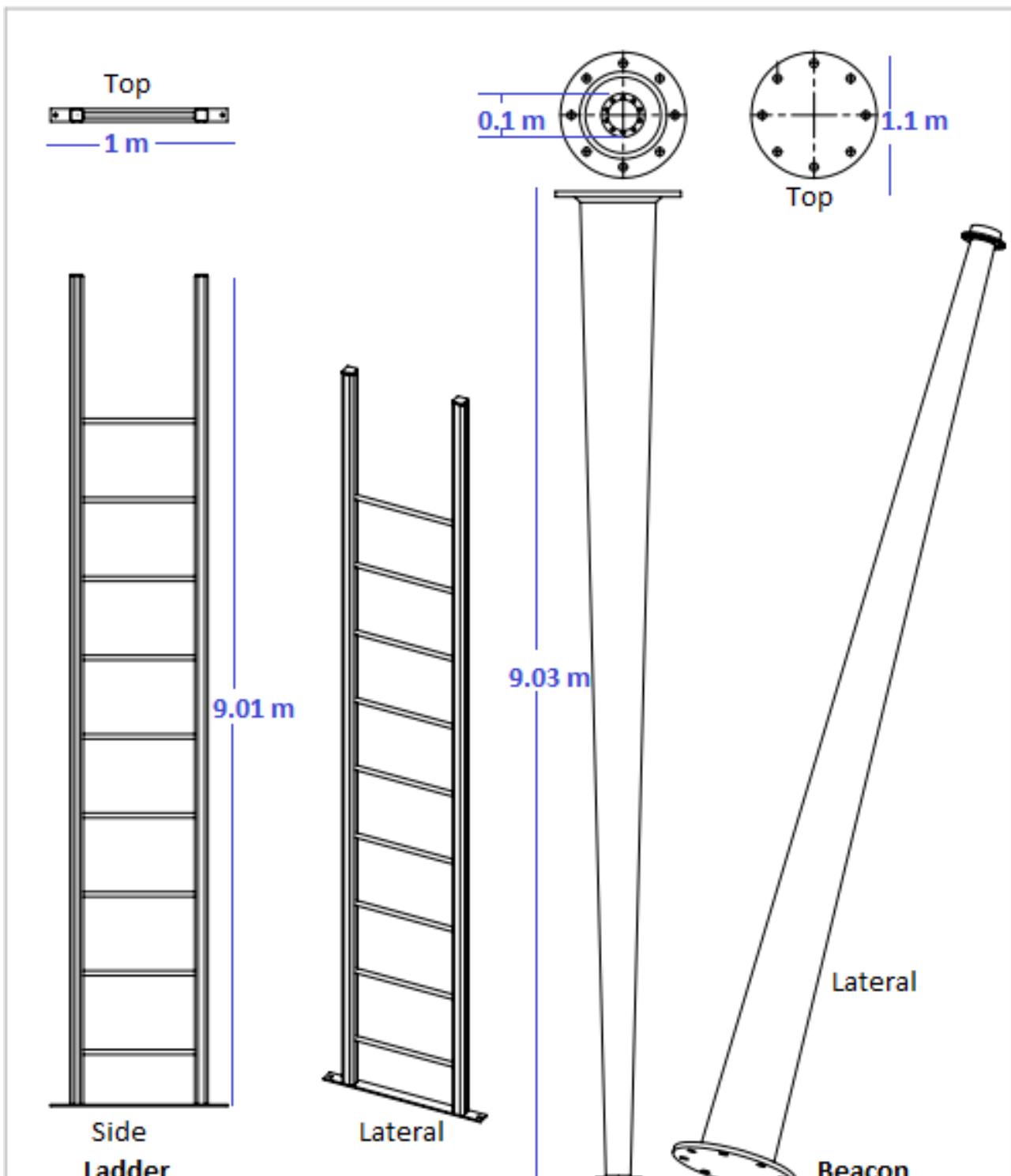
Table 8: Tag Bill of Materials and Unit Cost Analysis

Ref	Type	Value	Footprint	Part No. (Mouser default)	Cost (US\$)	Outlay	Cost Outlay
C4	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C6	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
R2	Resistor	100K	Resistors_SMD:R_0201	660-RK73H1HTTC1003F	0.01	15000	150
C31	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C30	Capacitor	4.7uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	963-JMK063BJ474KP-F	0.041	15000	615
C29	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C28	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C27	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C26	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C25	Capacitor	1000pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R71E102KA1D	0.004	15000	60
C24	Capacitor	330pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R71E331KA1D	0.004	15000	60
C23	Capacitor	10pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM0335C1E100JA1D	0.003	15000	45
C22	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C21	Capacitor	330pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R71E331KA1D	0.004	15000	60
C20	Capacitor	10pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM0335C1E100JA1D	0.003	15000	45
C19	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C18	Capacitor	47uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	581-TPSC476K016R0350	0.206	15000	3090
C15	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C17	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C16	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
T1	Transformer	TRANSFO4	footprints:HHM1595A1	810-HHM1595A1	0.362	15000	5430
C14	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
R6	Resistor	270	Resistors_SMD:R_0201	667-ERJ-1GNF2700C	0.005	15000	75
C12	Capacitor	820pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R71E821KA1D	0.004	15000	60
C13	Capacitor	18pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	581-02013A180GAT2A	0.099	15000	1485
C11	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C9	Capacitor	1.2pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	810-C0603C0G1E1R2BTQ	0.02	15000	300
R3	Resistor	16k	Resistors_SMD:R_0201	667-ERJ-1GEJ163C	0.004	15000	60
C8	Capacitor	27pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM0335C1E270JA1D	0.004	15000	60
C7	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
R1	Resistor	11k 1%	Resistors_SMD:R_0201	71-CRCW020111K0FKED	0.026	15000	390
C5	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
C3	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
R4	Resistor	10k	Resistors_SMD:R_0201	603-RC0201FR-0710KL	0.004	15000	60
R5	Resistor	10k	Resistors_SMD:R_0201	603-RC0201FR-0710KL	0.004	15000	60
C2	Capacitor	10pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM0335C1E100JA1D	0.003	15000	45
C1	Capacitor	10pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM0335C1E100JA1D	0.003	15000	45
Y1	Crystal	38.4MHz	Crystals:FA238-TSX3225	ABM10-165-38.400MHz-T3	0.667	15000	10005
C10	Capacitor	0.1uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	81-GRM033R60J104KE19	0.005	15000	75
U1	Transciever	DW1000	Housings_DFN_QFN:QFN-48	1479-1001-2-ND	8.8726	15000	133089
U2	DC-DC	TPS62203DBV	SMD:SOT-23-5	595-TPS62203DBVR	0.542	15000	8130
U3	DC-DC	TPS62203DBV	SMD:SOT-23-5	595-TPS62203DBVR	0.542	15000	8130
C34	Capacitor	4.7uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	963-JMK063BJ474KP-F	0.041	15000	615
L1	Inductor	10uH	Inductors:Inductor_1212	81-LQH3NPN100MM0L	0.132	15000	1980
C35	Capacitor	10uF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	80-T491C106K016	0.102	15000	1530
P1	Connector	CONN_01X02	Connectors_Molex	See note.	0.5	15000	7500
P2	Antenna	Antenna	PCB_Chip Antenna	963-AH086M555003-T	0.803	15000	12045
IC1	Micro.	ATMEGA328P-MM	DFN_QFN:QFN-28	556-ATMEGA328P-MMH	1.89	15000	28350
R7	Resistor	10k	Resistors_SMD:R_0201	603-RC0201FR-0710KL	0.004	15000	60
Y2	Crystal	16MHz	Crystals:crystal_FA238-TSX3225	732-TX325-16F09Z-AC3	0.278	15000	4170
C32	Capacitor	22pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	810-C0603C0G1H220J	0.004	15000	60
C33	Capacitor	22pF	Capacitors_SMD:C_0201	810-C0603C0G1H220J	0.004	15000	60
Total Capital Outlay (ZAR):						3558254.88	
Unit Cost (ZAR):						237.216992	

Notes

P1 Connector Part No.: Diff. Footprint.
C35 Capacitor Footprint: 2412
U1 Transciever Supplier: Digikey

Appendix G1: Beacon Structural Schematics



UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED: DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS SURFACE FINISH: TOLERANCES: LINEAR: ANGULAR:		FINISH:		DEBUR AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	REVISION
DRAWN		NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE		
CHED						
APPVD						
MFG						
QA						
		MATERIAL:		DWG NO.	Title:	

Beacon Parts

A4

Appendix G2: Tag Case Schematics

