

VIETNAM NATITONAL UNIVERSITY – HO CHI MINH CITY HO CHI MINH CITY UNIVERSITY OF TEHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF CONTROL ENGINEERING & AUTOMATION

THESIS PRESENTATION

TOPIC: SMART SUITCASE

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PRESENTATION CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION
- **OBJECTIVE**
- METHODOLOGY
- RESULTS AND ANALYSIS
- DISCUSSION AND FUTURE WORK



INTRODUCTION

- Not having to worry about hauling or carrying your luggage means your hands are free to multi-task, enjoy a coffee or just use your attention to take in your journey.
- Mixing and loss of suitcase while moving in a crowded platform is the most annoying problem.



CX-1 By ForwardX



Ovis By ForwardX



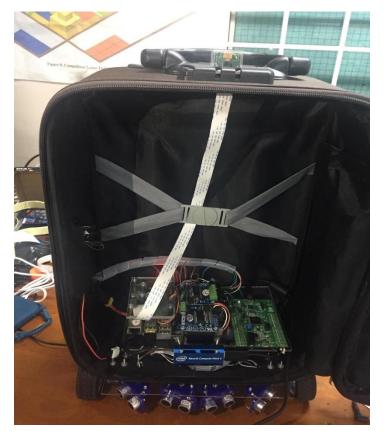
OBJECTIVE

- Owner detection in real-time with Intel Movidius Neural Compute Stick
- Self-driving and obstacles avoidance
- Android application and webpage for tracking
- Cheaper than other products on marketplace



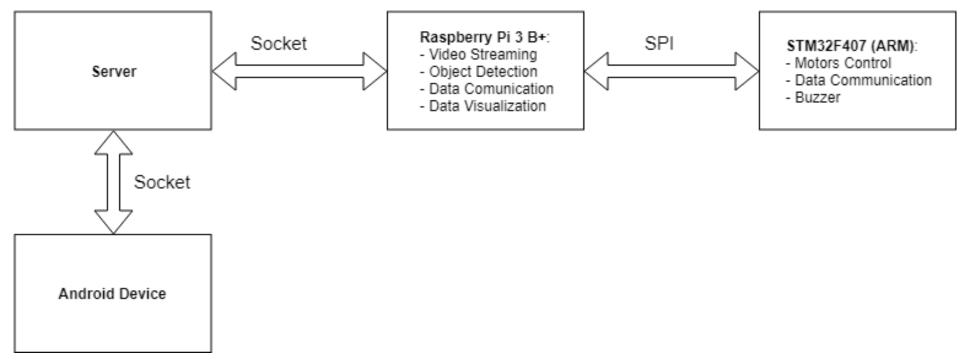
Hardware design





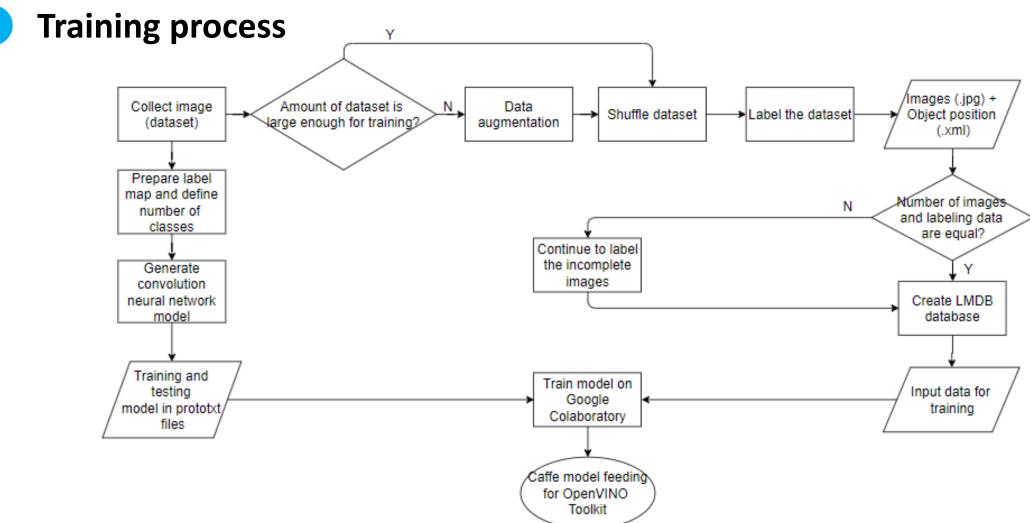


Overview



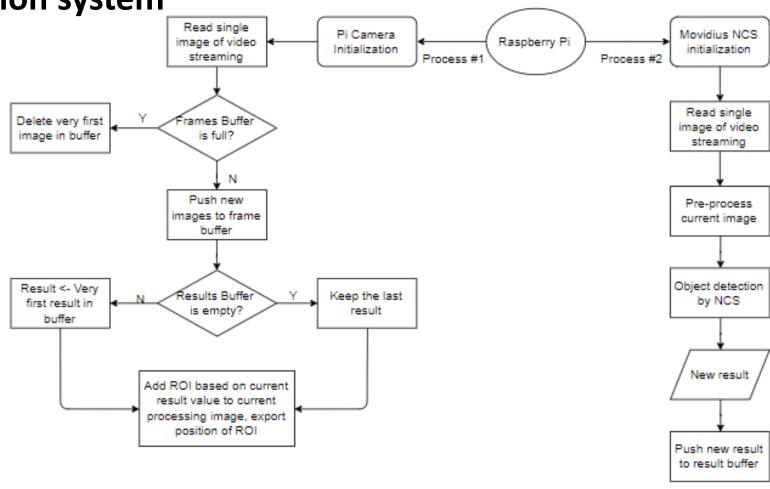
Overview about software design





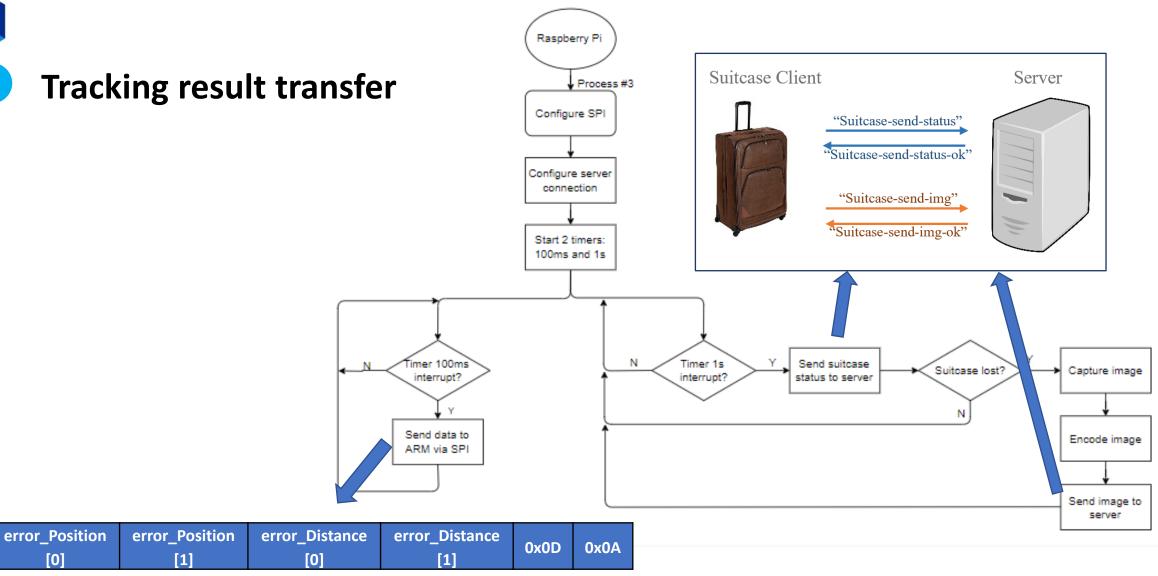


Object detection system

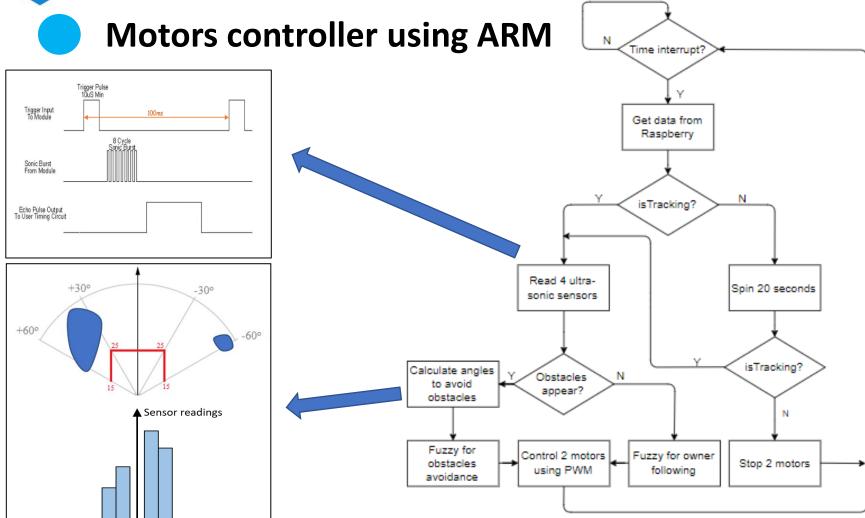


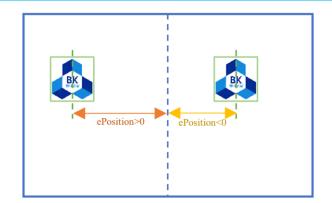
isTracking

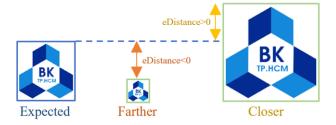
METHODOLOGY



METHODOLOGY

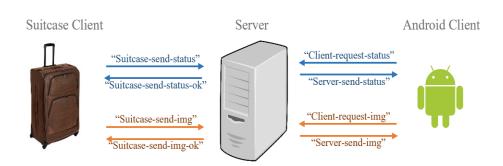


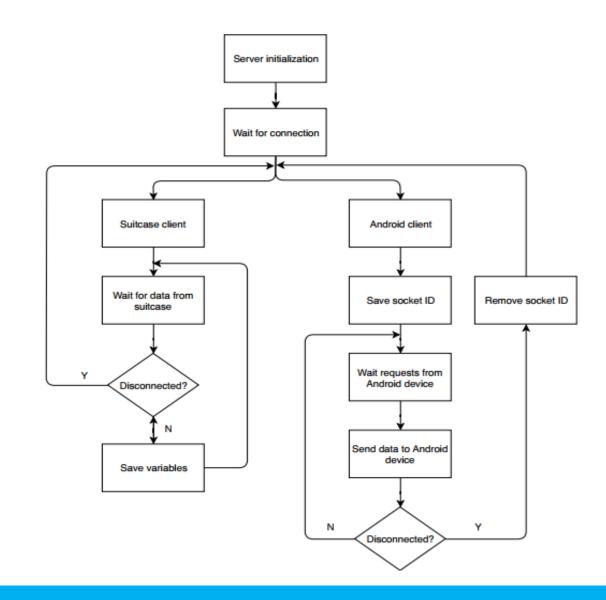




METHODOLOGY

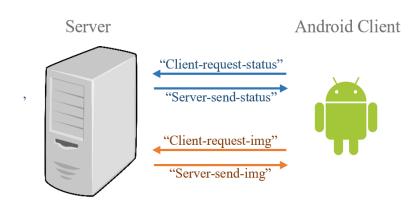
Server process

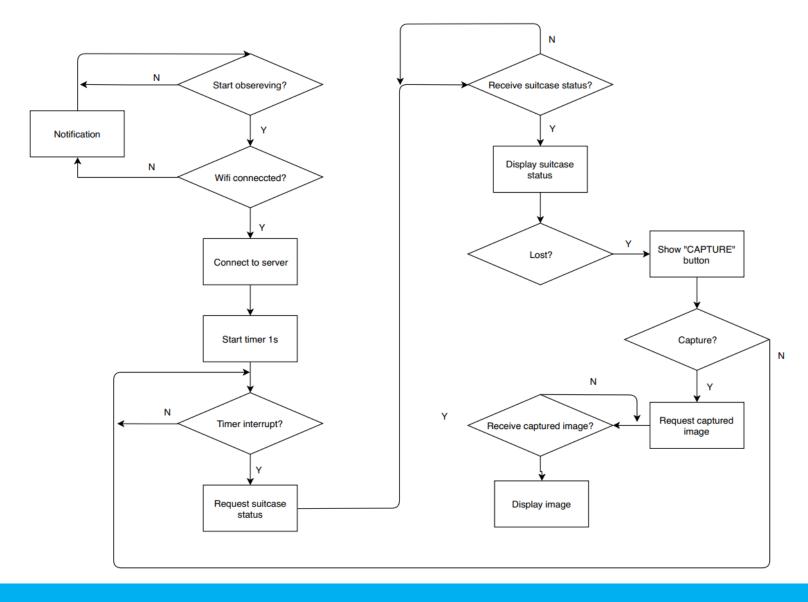




METHODOLOGY

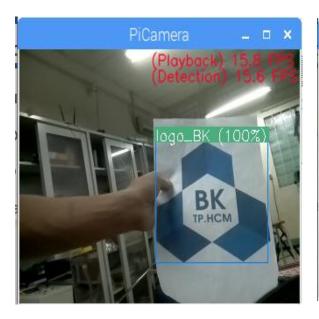
Android process



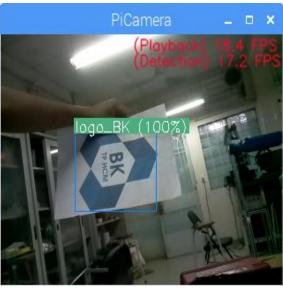




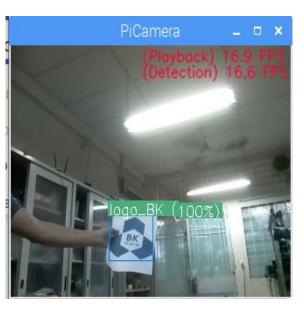
Real-time Tracking



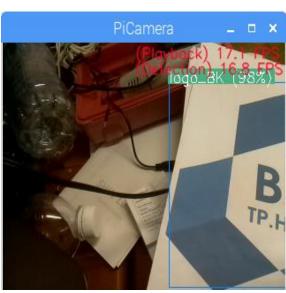




Being rotated



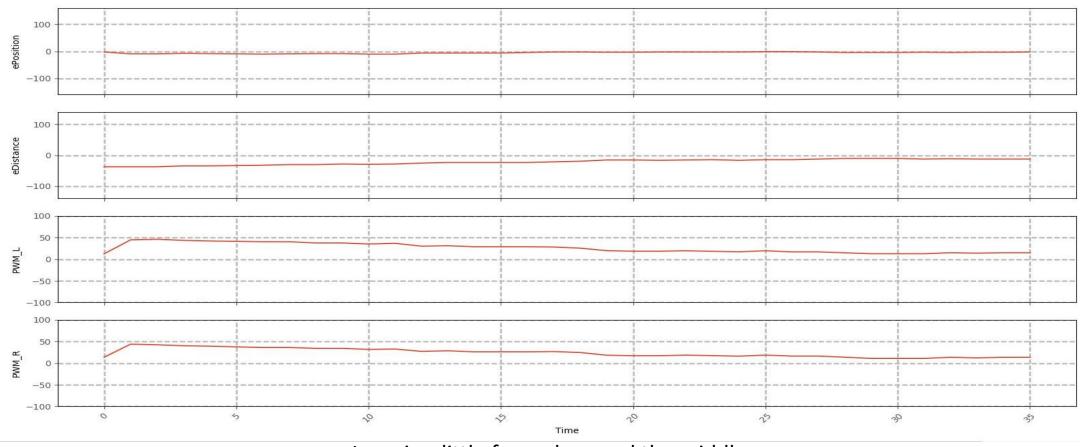
In far distance



Being partly hidden



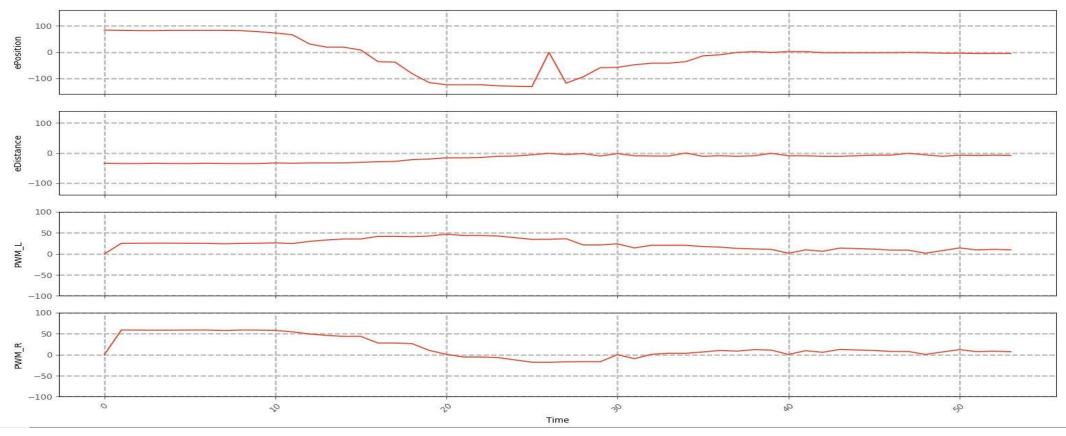
Fuzzy Controller for Tracking



Logo is a little far and around the middle



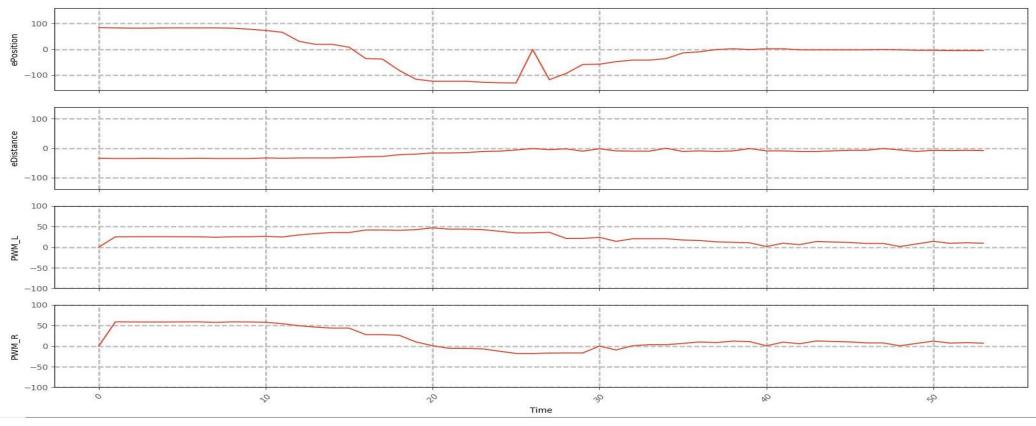
Fuzzy Controller for Tracking



Logo is far and to the left



Fuzzy Controller for Tracking



Logo is near and to the left



Obstacles Avoidance



One obstacle avoidance

Two obstacles avoidance



Obstacles Avoidance



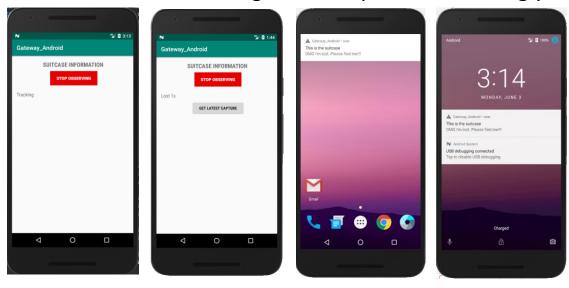
Obstacle is right in the middle of the way



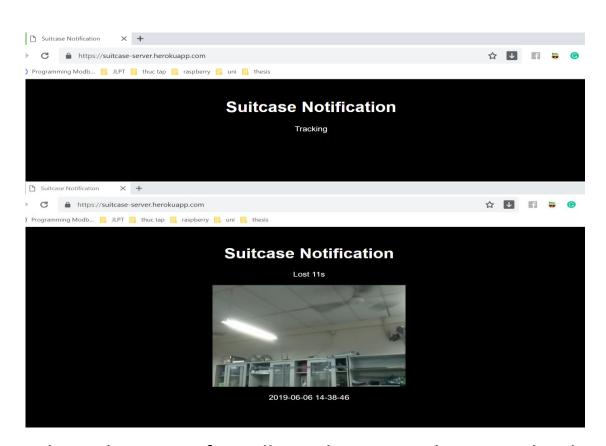
Server and Android application

```
2019-06-03T08:31:41.273116+00:00 app[web.1]: Sending suitcase status to Android 2019-06-03T08:31:41.361010+00:00 app[web.1]: Server has received status of suitcase! 2019-06-03T08:31:41.421335+00:00 app[web.1]: Server has Areceived image! > Server > 2019-06-03T08:31:42.284562+00:00 app[web.1]: Sending suitcase status to Android 2019-06-03T08:31:42.392456+00:00 app[web.1]: Server has received status of suitcase!ed 2019-06-03T08:31:42.399887+00:00 app[web.1]: Server has received image! 2019-06-03T08:31:42.399887+00:00 app[web.1]: Server has received image!
```

The server receives messages and responses accordingly



User interface on Android device



The website interface allows the user with non-Android device to keep track of the suitcase.

CONCLUSION

Merit:

- Succeeding on real-time tracking to logo.
- Server and Android application informs lost tracking.
- Easy switching between Auto and Manual mode.
- Anti-lost smart alarm.

Defect:

- Hard detection in the dark environment.
- Wi-Fi connection requirement to update to server.
- Slow movement.
- Noise appears while detecting obstacles.

FUTURE WORK

- Optimize inner hardware and enhance whole suitcase's appearance.
- Use weight sensor to scale the whole suitcase.
- Design easily removable battery combined with other convinences.
- Improve computer vision algorithm for user's body shape tracking only (with skeleton detection).
- Develop computer vision algorithm that allows side-following rather than behind-movement.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR LISTENNING!



APPENDIX



ULTRASONIC SENSOR

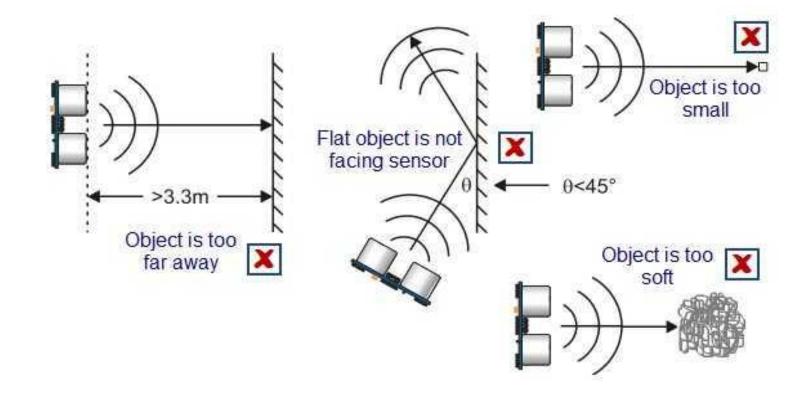
Steps to read an ultrasonic sensor:

- Send a 10us pulse to the sensor on the Trigger Pin, the sensor will automatically send out an ultrasonic wave
- Begin monitoring the Echo Pin
- When the Echo Pin goes high, begin a timer.
- When the Echo Pin goes low, get the elapsed time and measure distance using the formula:

$$distance (cm) = \frac{elapsed time(us) * 0.0001 * 340}{2}$$

ULTRASONIC SENSOR

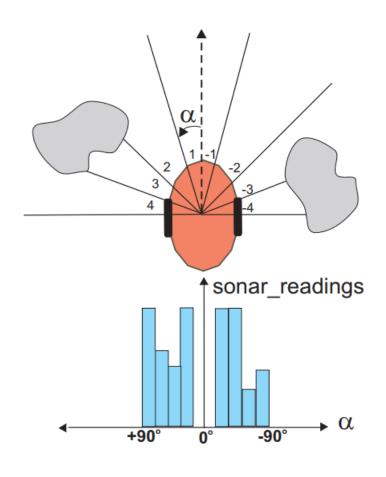




Examples of situations where an ultrasonic sensor fails to detect objects



THE SIMPLE REAL-TIME OBSTACLE AVOIDANCE ALGORITHM



$$\alpha_{R} = \frac{\sum_{i=-\frac{N}{2}}^{N} \alpha_{i} D_{i}}{\sum_{i=-\frac{N}{2}}^{N} D_{i}}$$

- N: the total number of the ultrasonic sensors
- $\alpha_i = i\frac{\pi}{N}$, $i \in \left[-\frac{N}{2}, \frac{N}{2}\right]$
- D_i : the distance found by the sensor i

THE SIMPLE REAL-TIME OBSTACLE AVOIDANCE ALGORITHM

Advantages:

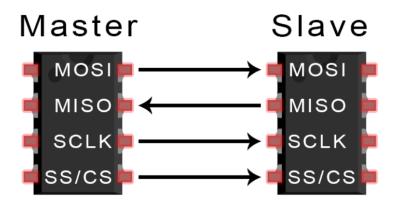
- It demands low computational load
- It can avoid both static and moving obstacles
- It can be implemented for many kinds of sensors

Disadvantages:

- The motion is not smooth
- Motion is done even if there is no path to the goal
- It requires a high-level path planner to perform well

SPI PROTOCOL





- MOSI: Line for data from master to slave
- MISO: Line for data from slave to master
- **SCLK:** Line for clock signal, which determines the speed of data transfer by sending one bit of data per clock cycle.
- SS/CS: Line for master to select which slave to send data to. The master chooses its slave by setting the slave's CS/SS to a low voltage level.

SPI PROTOCOL



Advantages:

- Data can be transferred continuously without interruption
- Data can be sent and received at the same time

Disadvantages:

- Uses more wires that other communication protocols like I2C,
 UART
- Cannot perform data checking



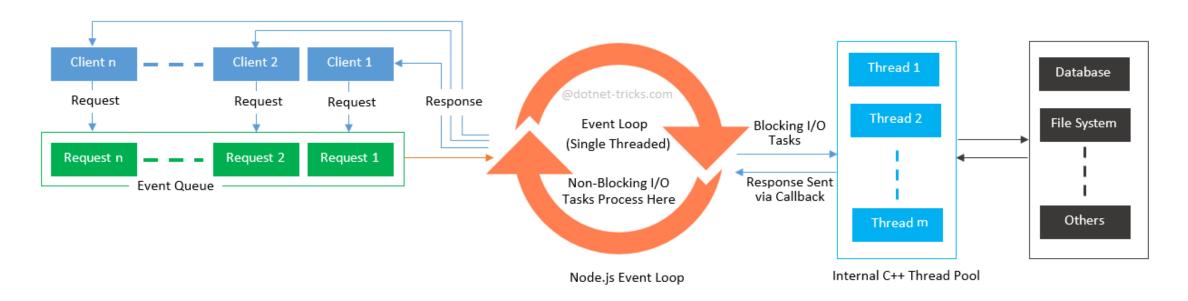
TCP PROTOCOL

Source Port		Destination Port		
		Sequence Nu	mber	
		Acknowledgment	Number	
Offset	et Reserved TCP Flags		Window	
	Checks	THE STATE OF THE S	Urgent Pointer	
		TCP Options	S	

TCP Packet

SERVER





Node.js execution model

ВК

FUZZY CONTROLLER

• For obstacle avoidance

RIGHT		Angle				
		NB	NS	ZE	PS	PB
Current_PWM	LO	NS	ZE	PS	PM	PB
	ME	NM	NS	ZE	PS	PM
	HI	NB	NM	NS	ZE	PS

LEFT				Angle		
		NB	NS	ZE	PS	PB
Current_PWM	LO	РВ	PM	PS	ZE	NS
	ME	PM	PS	ZE	NS	NM
	HI	PS	ZE	NS	NM	NB