# RaspberryPi Trip Analysis

# **Purpose:**

To report RaspberryPi's First Trip

# **Contents:**

- 1. Setup RP
- 2. Two Trips
- 3. RP's Data Attributes
- 4. RP Data Outputs
- 5. Json Schema
- 6. Limitation

# 1. Setting up the RP3

# 1-1. physically setting up RP

It takes a maximum of 15 minutes





For setupn, we need a power source and two USB port (monitor and RP device), then we are successfully able to operate RaspberryPi in the car





Setup requires the camera to be fixed during the trip. Thus, it was taped under the CarVi Device.



Using the Hotspot, we were able to access wifi to connect to RP, AWS, and laptops

## 1-2. RP code settings

It takes approximately 10 minutes to boot RP, connect hotspot and start GPS. If RP boots correctly the red light will be on.

Running a created python file to have RP run the gps commands. Once you run the file you need to wait until the green light is flashing on GPS kits. Normally 7-8 trials are needed.

```
import os
os.system("sudo killall gpsd")
os.system("sudo cat /dev/ttyUSB0")
os.system("sudo gpsd /dev/ttyUSB0 -F /var/run/gpsd.sock")
os.system("cgps")
```

## its functions are explained below:

rebootgps.py: gps rebooting every time you turn on RP3

sudo kill all gpsd : Every time you run RP, you need to run this code to kill all gps signals sudo cat /dev/ttyUSB0 & sudo gpsd : rebooting gps to capture the signals

This setup works under a strong gps and wifi signal, but takes longer under a weak signal.

For this trip, the entire setup process took about 35min.

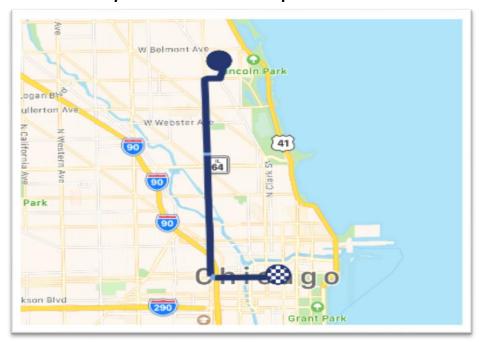
# 2. Two Trips

# 2-1. First trip: Streeterville to Lincoln Park



Hotspot lost the signal often and the lake could be a factor of the weak signals as well. Therefore, we could not get full signals during the trip. We needed to restart running RP for this reason. Unfortunately, we could NOT collect the valuable data.

## 2-2. Second trip: Lincoln Park to Loop



We were able to capture a better GPS signal, but GPS was still not detected correctly. RP automatically restarted it several times (5-7 times). No reason was found for this. However, we were able to collect 785 seconds of trip data (about 1/3 proportion of total trip). The GPS signal strength was better, but no consistently strong GPS signal could be obtained. To collect the data efficiently, a strong and stable GPS signal is needed.

## 3. RaspberryPi's Data Attributes

#### : 26 attributes are collected

Trip Start: camera\_id, event, trip\_start, Location: 'NEW\_location', 'location'

**GeoFencing**: 'geo1', 'geo2', 'geo3', 'geo4', 'geo5', 'geo6' **Sensor:** 'ax', 'ay', 'az', 'gx', 'gy', 'gz', 'mx', 'my', 'mz',

Others: satellites, emergencyCall, distance, speed, time\_stamp, hdop

# 4. Data Outputs

## 4-1. Trip Start Attributes

'camera\_id', 'event', 'trip\_start'

: Trip Start, Event, and Camera Id attributes start to be recorded

At the point when RP3 starts to run basicPubsub.py, it records three attributes of "trip\_start", "event", and "camera\_id".

```
event.json
     event.json
      "format": "json".
3
      "payload": [
           "trip_start": "2018-07-17 16:07:47",
          "event": "CarVi activated",
 6
          "camera_id": "raspberry1"
8
9
      "gos": 0,
10
      "timestamp": 1531861667831,
11
12
      "topic": "sdk/test/Python"
13
```

### 4-2. Two Location Options

**4-2-1. RP's original GPS output:** latitude and longitude with wrong decimal points This is the raw gps data running on RP by commanding 'cgps'.

```
GPKMC, 233055.00, A, 4152.96575, N, 08737.63550, W, 0.689, ,170718, ,, A*68
GPVTG, ,T, ,M, 0.689, N, 1.276, K, A*26
GGPGGA, 233055.00, 4152.96575, N, 08737.63550, W, 1, 04, 4.61, 410.7, M, -33.8, M, ,*68
GGPGSA, A, 2, 05, 13, 15, 29, ,, ,, ,, 4.71, 4.61, 1.00*08
GGPGSV, 3, 1, 12, 02, 26, 107, 05, 05, 46, 053, 27, 07, 01, 035, ,13, 52, 118, 24*72
GGPGSV, 3, 2, 12, 15, 41, 177, 30, 16, 05, 327, ,20, 09, 250, ,21, 28, 299, *78
GGPGSV, 3, 3, 12, 25, 04, 221, ,26, 10, 302, ,29, 68, 240, 07, 30, 04, 062, *78
GGPGLL, 4152.96575, N, 08737.63550, W, 233055.00, A, A*7D
```

#### 4-2-2. 'NEW location' utilized by function vs 'location' utilized by module

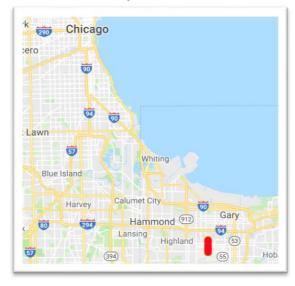
There are two different way to catch latitude and longitude. We named them as 'NEW\_location' and 'location' to compare which way would be more accurate. The differences are shown below.

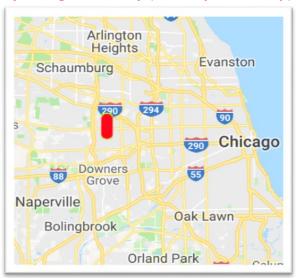
NEW\_location: loca\_format() is the function that you changed the decimal point correctly location: data.latitude and data.longitude is a module that changes the decimal point correctly

```
message['aa_NEW_location'] = loca_format(data.lat) + "," + loca_format(data.lon)
message['aa_location'] = str(round(data.latitude,4)) + "," + str(round(data.longitude))
```

#### 4-2-3. Outputs comparison 'NEW location' vs 'location'

Both methods output GPS locations incorrectly during Second Trip (Lincoln park to Loop)





**NEW location** 

location

## 4-3. Multiple Geo Fencing Areas

'geoZone1New', 'geoZone1', 'geoZone2New', 'geoZone2', 'geoZone3New', 'geoZone3'

Geo fencing functions outputs boolean values of True or False.

True: when the device is in the geo polygon area that we set up

False: when the device is NOT in the geo polygon area that we set up

As reported in 4-2, RP incorrectly collected GPS data.

If there is NO signal, 'location' values are (0.0, 0.0).

We observed (0.0, 0.0) for 'location' although 'satellites' value is either 03 or 04.

```
check = trip_query_df.a6_satellites[trip_query_df.aa_NEW_location == '0.0,0.0']
check.value_counts()

00   51
03   15
04   1
```

We only collected 67 True values in zone1.

Since we never got ideal gps values, zone2 and zone3 recorded False values.

However, we confirmed that multiple geo fencing functions were working during the trip.

Zone1 = original point (in case of RP cannot detect the gps signal)



```
New_location

False 718

True 67

Name: aaN_geo, dtype: int64
```

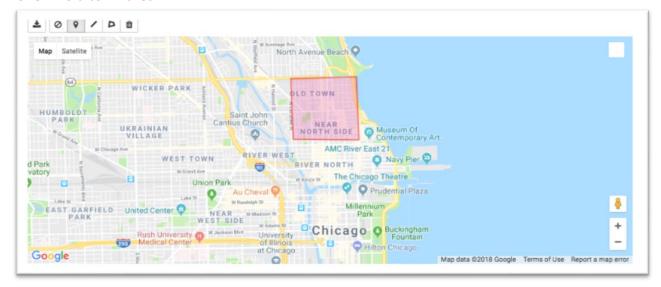
```
location

False 718

True 67

Name: aa_geo, dtype: int64
```

#### Zone2 = old town area



New location

False 785

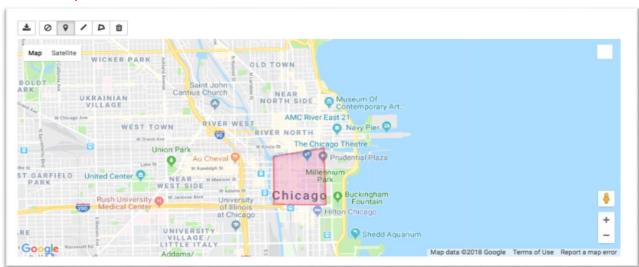
Name: abN geo, dtype: int64

location

False 785

Name: ab\_geo, dtype: int64

#### Zone3 = loop area



New location

False 785

Name: acN geo, dtype: int64

location

False 785

Name: ac geo, dtype: int64

#### 4-4. Sensor data

'ax', 'ay', 'az'

```
trip_query_df[['ax','ay','az']].head()

ax

ay

az

0 [0.8298439979553223, 0.8317959904670715, 0.829... [-0.4096759855747223, -0.4084559977054596, -0.... [0.33647599816322327, 0.3306199908256531, 0.33...

1 [0.8303319811820984, 0.8337479829788208, 0.833... [-0.41333597898483276, -0.407723993062973, -0.... [0.33598798513412476, 0.32915598154067993, 0.3...

2 [0.831063985824585, 0.8308199644088745, 0.8308... [-0.4101639986038208, -0.41235998272895813, -0... [0.33086398243904114, 0.33671998977661133, 0.3...

3 [0.8291119933128357, 0.8332599997520447, 0.832... [-0.40918800234794617, -0.40918800234794617, -... [0.3352559804916382, 0.32915598154067993, 0.32...

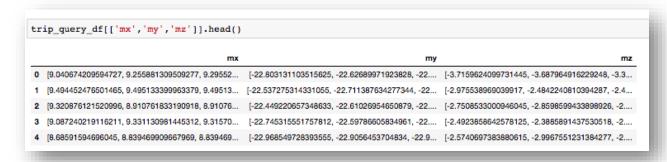
4 [0.8325279951095581, 0.827892005443573, 0.8286... [-0.4089439809322357, -0.41040799021720886, -0... [0.33013200759887695, 0.33476799726486206, 0.3...]
```

### 'gx', 'gy', 'gz'

```
gx gy gz

0 [199.61848394785468, 199.66932787603628, 199.6... [68.16535621861895, 68.17921467244491, 68.1792... [24.416541461941364, 24.43439728397907, 24.434...
1 [199.8872518916947, 199.91143076135654, 199.93... [67.89818653904473, 67.92085593690001, 67.8939... [24.81562941514521, 24.819141839925887, 24.825...
2 [199.62129798579272, 199.59487881408313, 199.5... [68.01466175496097, 68.03212654866869, 68.0321... [24.616392797055937, 24.611411881603704, 24.61...]
3 [199.3399624938799, 199.25786362005636, 199.25... [67.95362035434856, 67.95398918456374, 67.9539... [24.56825533133298, 24.574267605349885, 24.574...]
4 [199.203331389723, 199.10609681669868, 199.106... [68.12732572532032, 68.11436202627564, 68.1143... [24.593349446343606, 24.594373974719108, 24.59...]
```

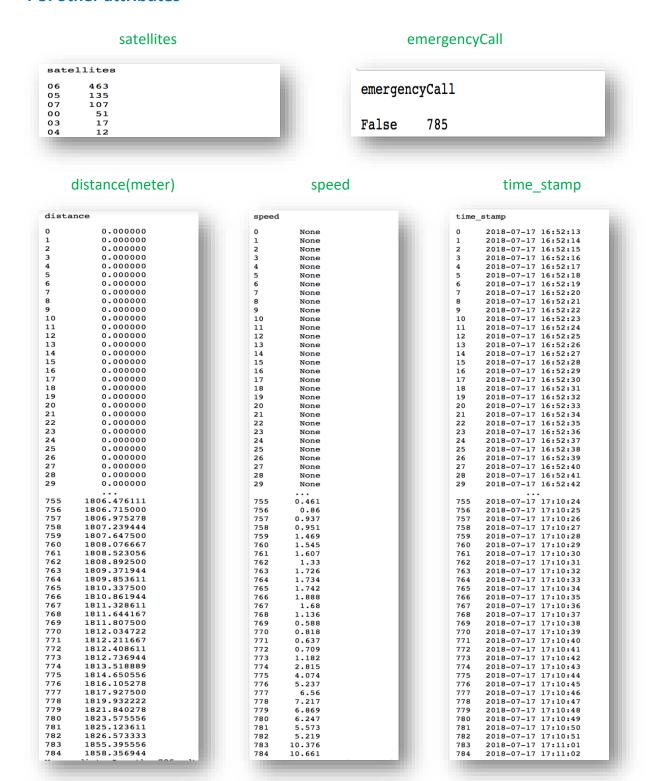
#### 'mx', 'my', 'mz'



We did not expect to obtain more than 5 values / second of sensor data. From this test we confirmed that each sensor data captured 7 to 10 values / second. We can conclude that RP's sensor works outside better than RP's indoor sensor.

The sensor worked as desired.

#### 4-5. other attributes



All data here worked well, but we noticed that unit for distance is in meters and unit for speed is in miles. Therefore, we are going to update them.

# 5. jsonschema

We intentionally added the *altitude* attribute to check if our json schema works well. During our trip, we saw an error message about *altitude* as desired. We confirmed that the jsonschema validation works well. Therefore, we will get rid of the attribute.

#### 6. Limitation

Week gps and Wifi signals
Huge time expense to setup RP
RP's Power off issues is because of the lower power voltage of the USB port
(raspberrypi.stackexchange.com)

## 7. Future works

Reformatting sensor data to [min, avg, max]

Adding more 'event' cases

Updating units in distance and speed

Applying Job and VOD

Researching on heading attribute (we got values of EWNS)

Updating AWS lambda (our data preprocessing conducts on basicPubsub.py due to week wifi)