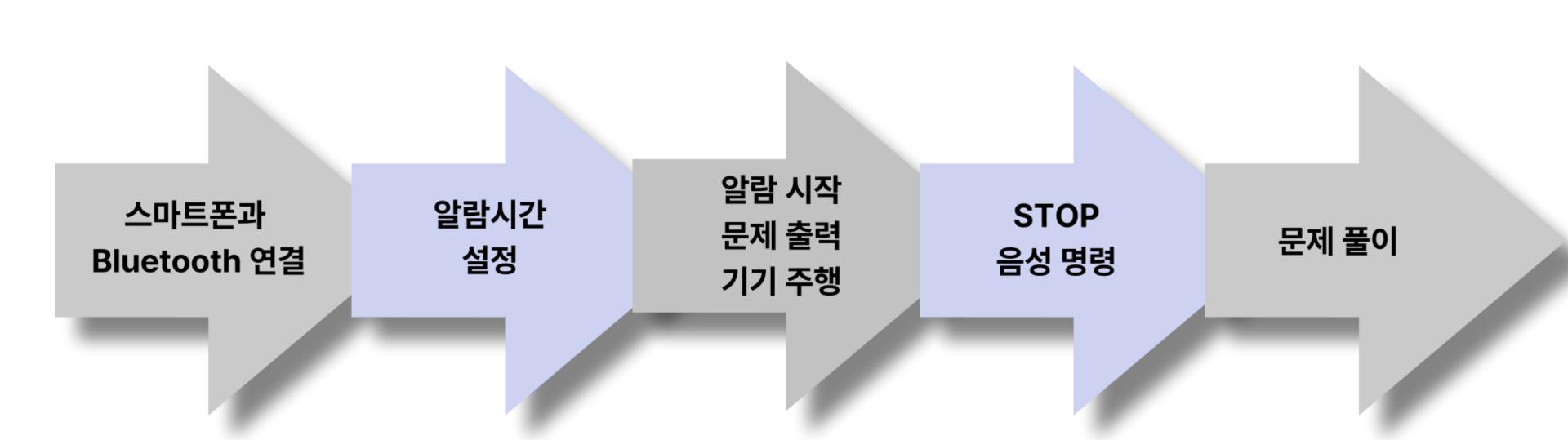
# Run away Smart Alarm

임베디드시스템설계및실험 최종 결과 발표

9조 강선호 박형주 손봉국 김주송

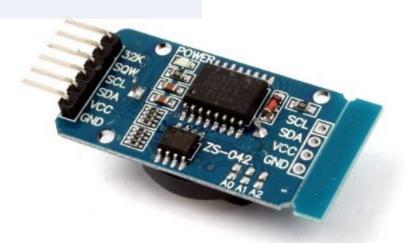
### Run away Smart Alarm - 시나리오



### Run away Smart Alarm - 사용센서

● 시간 측정 부분

RTC 고정밀 리얼타임 클럭 모듈



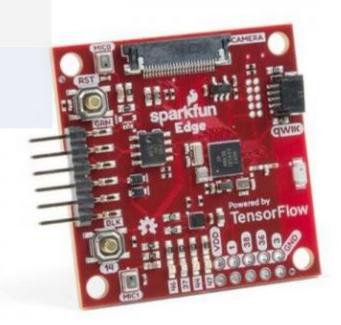
• 알람 발생 부분

알람 경보용 피에조 부저



● 음성 인식 부분

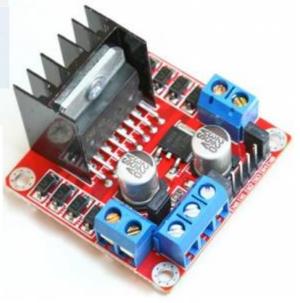
SparkFun Edge Development Board



• 기기 주행 부분

DC모터 및 모터 드라이버 모듈





### Run away Smart Alarm - 주요기능

#### ● 시간 출력

RTC 고정밀 리얼타임 클럭 모듈을 이용하여 현재 시간을 출력한다.

#### • 알람 설정 및 알람 출력

사용자는 스마트폰을 이용하여 원하는 시간에 알람을 지정한다. 기기는 설정된 시간에 알람을 출력하고 문제를 제시한다.

#### • 기기 주행

사용자가 지정한 알람이 울린 후, 기기는 장애물을 피하며 이동한다. 사용자가 문제 풀이를 완료하면 기기는 동작을 멈춘다.

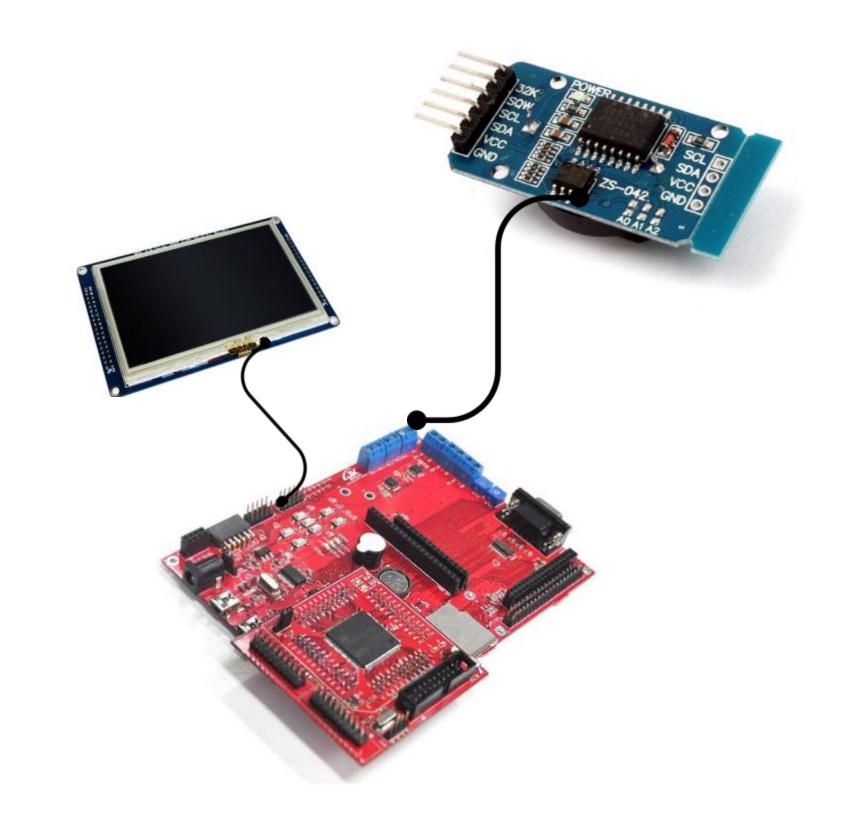
# 작동원리

### (1) 시간출력

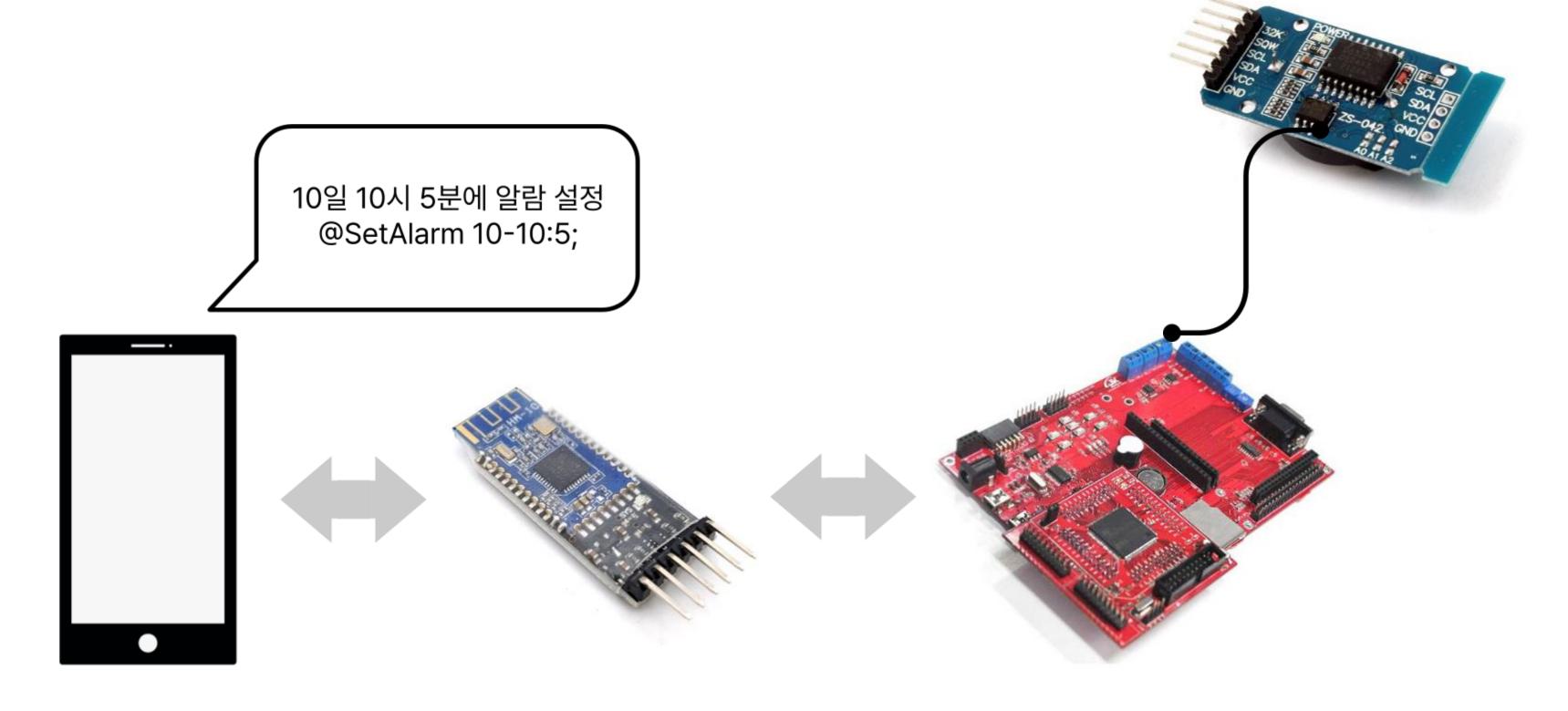
날짜 23 / 12 / 22

현재 시각 12:33:45

알람 시각 12:40:0



# (2) 알람설정

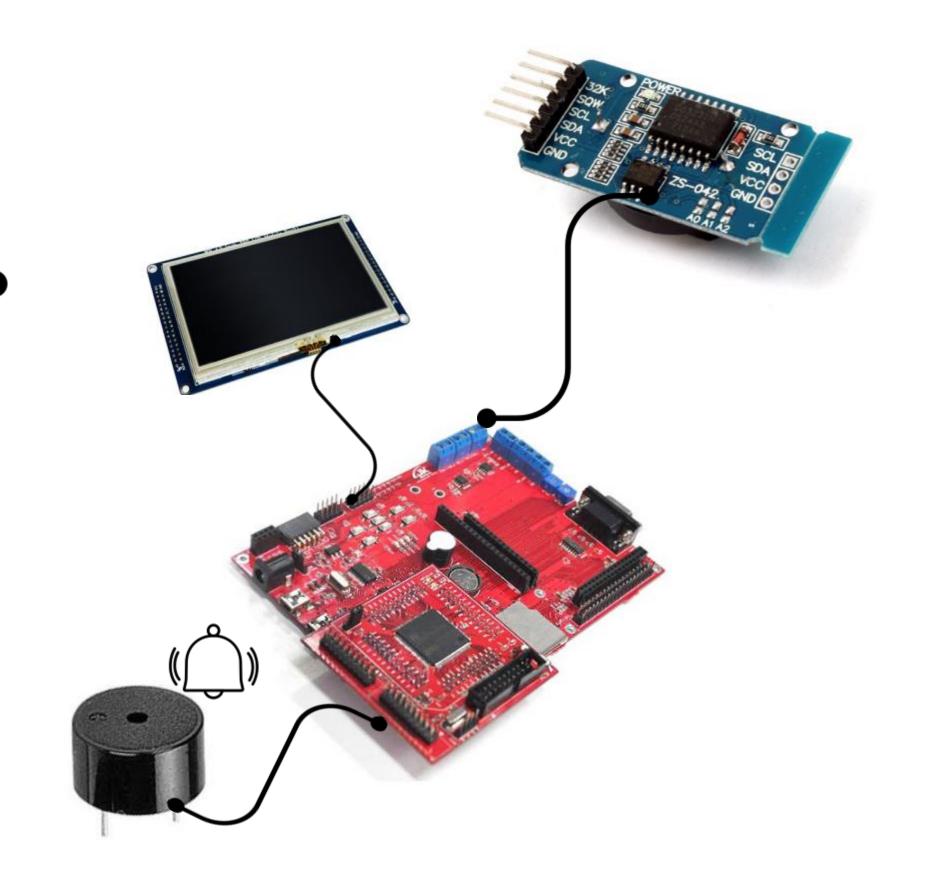


## (3) 알람출력

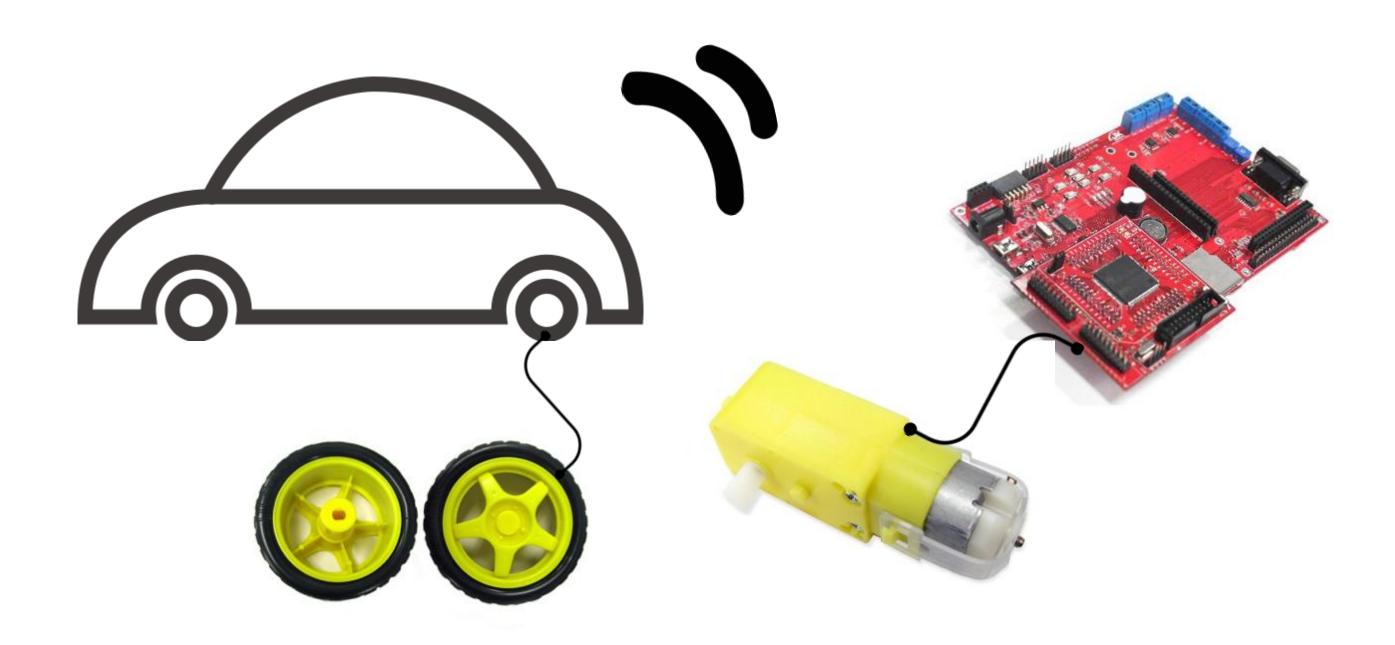
Solve the problem

 $10 \times 30 = ?$ 

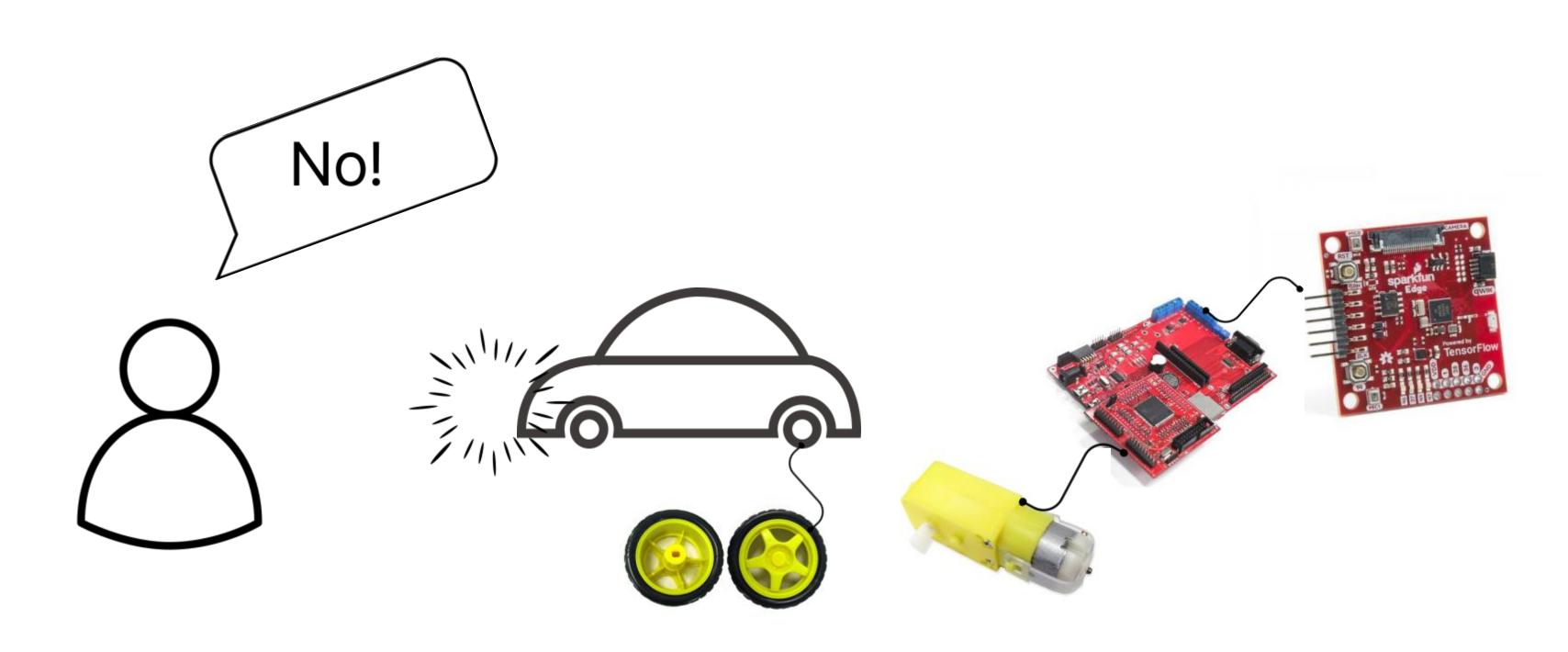
alarm\_on



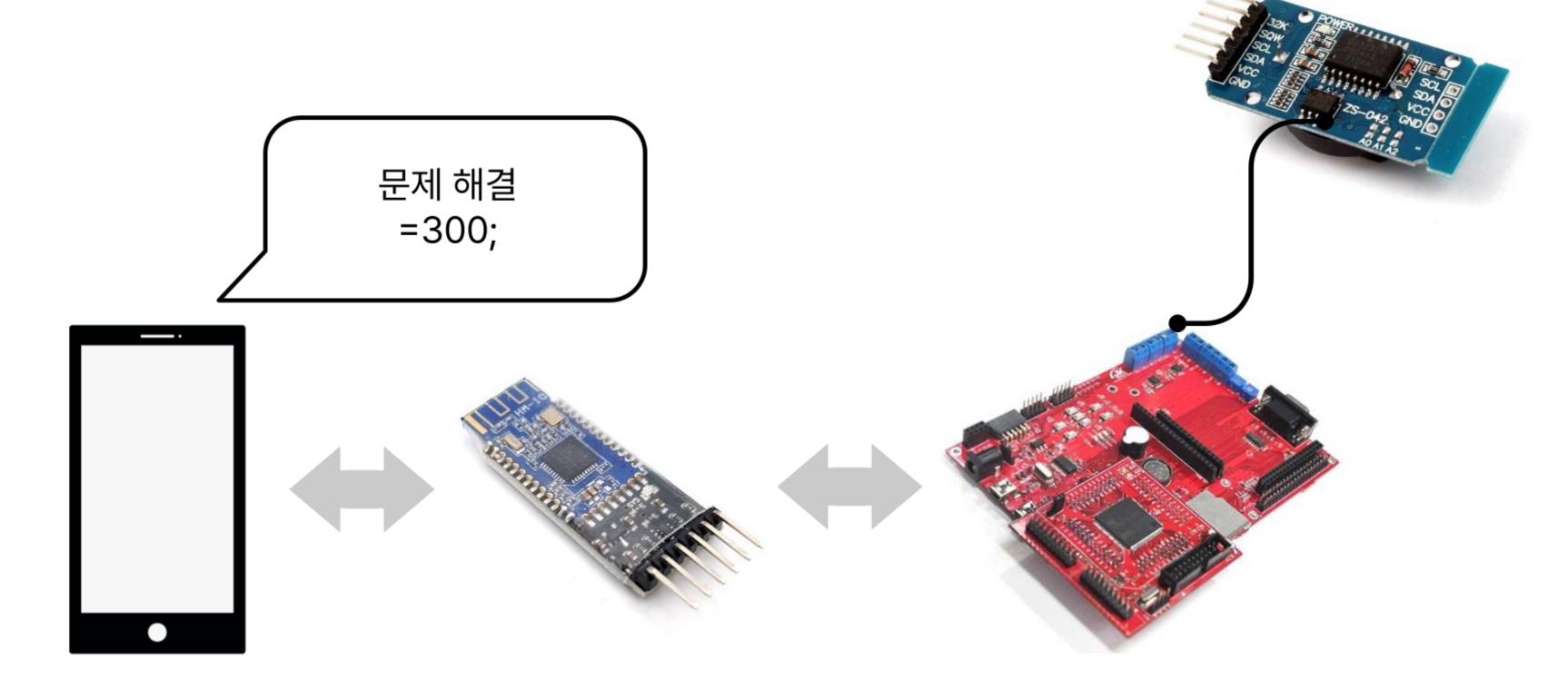
# (4) 기기주행



# (5) 음성인식



## (6) 문제풀이 및 알람종료

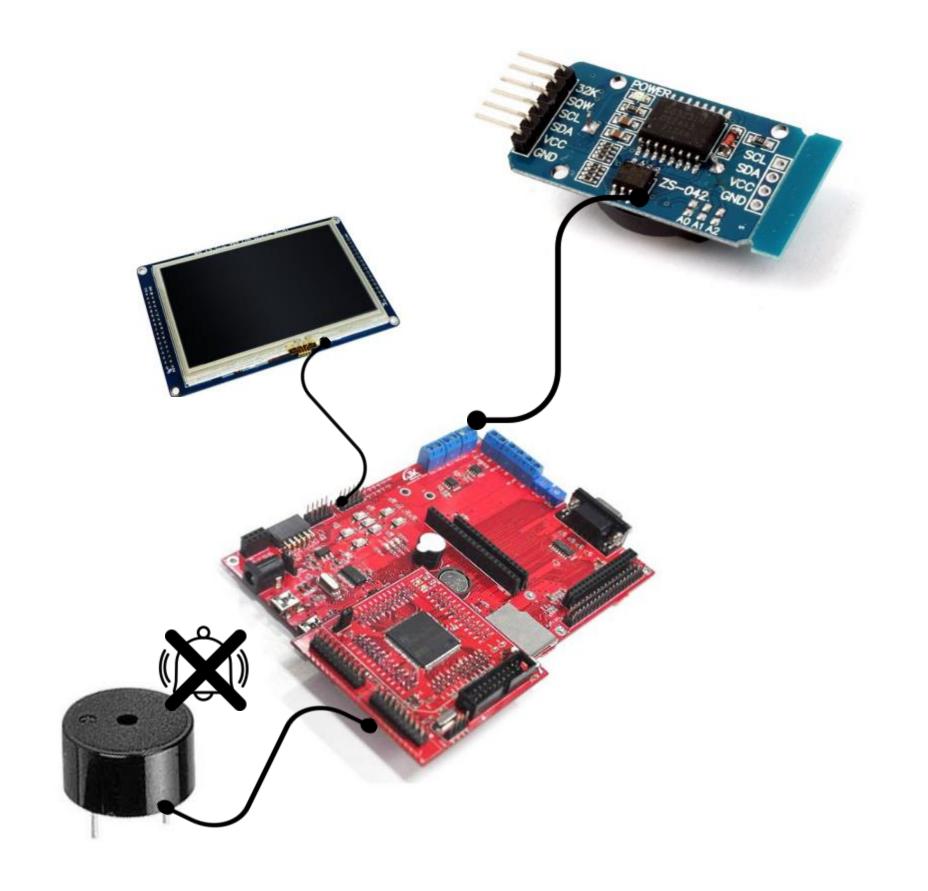


### (6) 문제풀이 및 알람종료

날짜 23 / 12 / 22

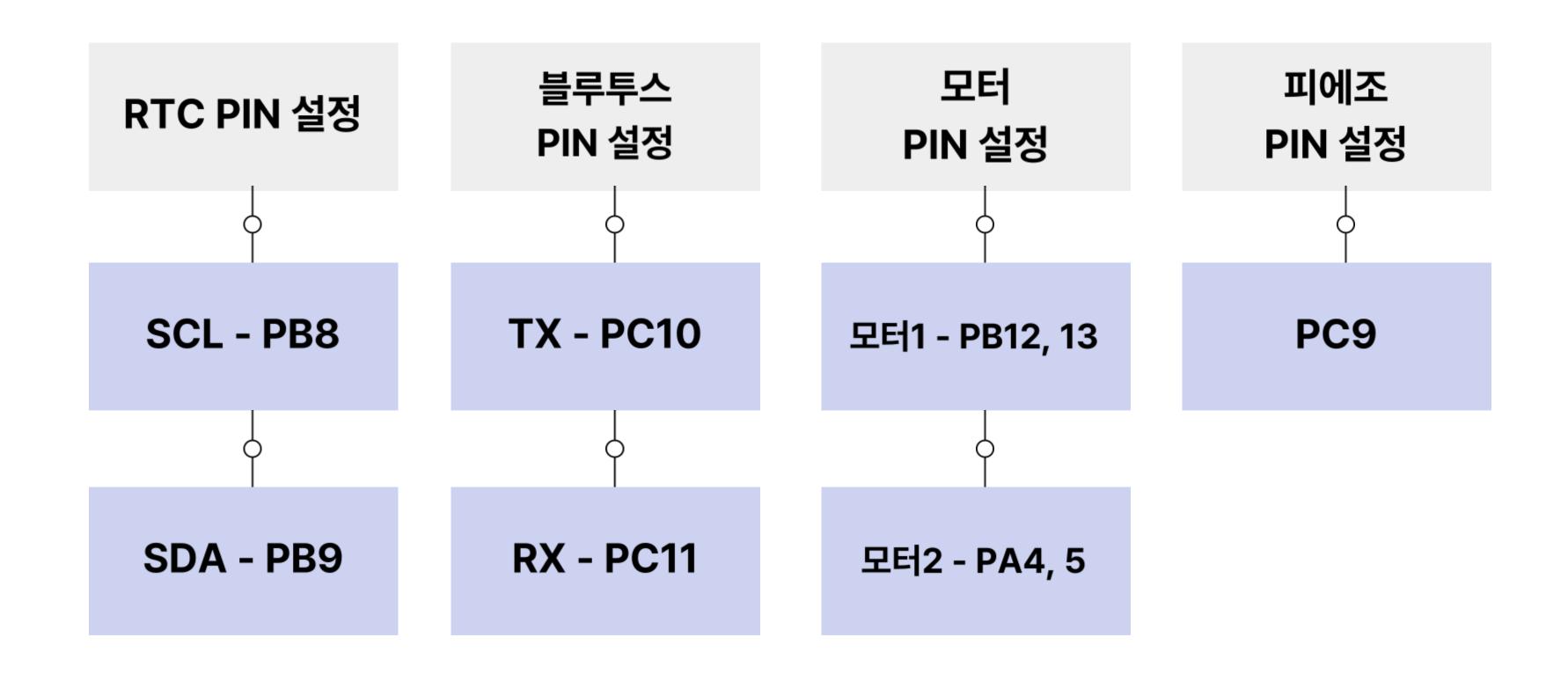
현재 시각 12:45:00

알람 시각 12:40:0



# 코드구성

### (1) GPIO 핀 연결 + 클락 인가



### (2) 알람출력

#### RTC 주소에 접근해 데이터를 읽은 후, 데이터 버퍼에 저장

```
void ds3231_read_time(ds3231_time *current_time)
{
    uint8_t ds3231_read_time_buff[7];
    //DS3231로부터 읽어 올 데이터를 저장할 데이터 버퍼 (초,분,시간,요일,날짜,달,년도-총 7개)

/*
특정 메모리 주소에 액세스해서 원하는 갯수만큼 데이터를 읽어와서 데이터 버퍼에 저장
    */
    HW_I2C_Read(I2C1, ds3231_addr,ds3231_sec_addr, 1, &ds3231_read_time_buff[0]);
    HW_I2C_Read(I2C1, ds3231_addr,ds3231_min_addr, 1, &ds3231_read_time_buff[1]);
    HW_I2C_Read(I2C1, ds3231_addr,ds3231_hour_addr, 1, &ds3231_read_time_buff[2]);
    HW_I2C_Read(I2C1, ds3231_addr,ds3231_day_addr, 1, &ds3231_read_time_buff[3]);
    HW_I2C_Read(I2C1, ds3231_addr,ds3231_date_addr, 1, &ds3231_read_time_buff[4]);
    HW_I2C_Read(I2C1, ds3231_addr,ds3231_month_addr, 1, &ds3231_read_time_buff[5]);
    HW_I2C_Read(I2C1, ds3231_addr,ds3231_year_addr, 1, &ds3231_read_time_buff[5]);
    HW_I2C_Read(I2C1, ds3231_addr,ds3231_year_addr, 1, &ds3231_read_time_buff[5]);
```

### (2) 알람출력

#### RTC에서 현재 시각 읽기

```
yoid ds3231_write_time(ds3231_time *ds3231_write_time_struct)
{
    uint8_t write_buf[7];    //전송에 사용할 데이터 버퍼 배열 선언

    //입력한 10진수 시간 데이터를 2진수화
    write_buf[0] = decTobcd(ds3231_write_time_struct->sec);
    write_buf[1] = decTobcd(ds3231_write_time_struct->min);
    write_buf[2] = decTobcd(ds3231_write_time_struct->hour_select.hour);
    write_buf[3] = decTobcd(ds3231_write_time_struct->day);
    write_buf[4] = decTobcd(ds3231_write_time_struct->date);
    write_buf[5] = decTobcd(ds3231_write_time_struct->month);
    write_buf[6] = decTobcd(ds3231_write_time_struct->year);
```

### (3) 알람설정

#### 설정한 값에 따라 알람 설정

```
void ds3231_set_alarm1(ds3231_Alarm1 *alarm1_data)
{
    uint8_t alarm1_buff[4]; //DS3231에 전송할 알람1 데이터 버퍼
    alarm1_buff[0]=decTobcd(alarm1_data->sec); //초
    alarm1_buff[1]=decTobcd(alarm1_data->min); //분
    alarm1_buff[2]=decTobcd(alarm1_data->hour_select.hour); //시간
    alarm1_buff[3]=decTobcd(alarm1_data->day_date_select.value); //날짜 or 요일값
```

### (4) 알람실행

#### 현재 시각이 알람 시각에 도달한 이후, 알람 실행

```
int alarm_check(ds3231_time *current_time, ds3231_Alarm1 *alarm1_data) {
 if (current_time->date >= alarm1_data->day_date_select.value) {
   if (current_time->hour_select.am_pm_24 == alarm1_data->hour_select.am_pm_24) {
     if (current_time->hour_select.hour >= alarm1_data->hour_select.hour) {
      ; if (current_time->min >= alarm1_data->min) {
         if (current_time->sec >= alarm1_data->sec) {
         ¦ if (Alarm_flag == D) { // 알람 작동시
          : Alarm_flag = 1;
             Alarm_ONOFF = 1;
           else {
           Alarm_ONOFF = 0;
```

### (5) 기기주행

#### 알림 실행 후, 모터 제어 및 기기 수행

```
void setDirectionToFront(void) {
    GPI0_SetBits(GPI0B, LEFT_HIGH);
    GPI0_ResetBits(GPI0A, RIGHT_HIGH);
    GPI0_ResetBits(GPI0A, RIGHT_LOW);
}

void setDirectionToBack(void) {
    GPI0_ResetBits(GPI0B, LEFT_HIGH);
    GPI0_ResetBits(GPI0B, LEFT_HIGH);
    GPI0_SetBits(GPI0B, LEFT_LOW);
    GPI0_ResetBits(GPI0A, RIGHT_HIGH);
    GPI0_SetBits(GPI0A, RIGHT_HIGH);
}
```

```
GPIO_SetBits(GPIOC, GPIO_Pin_9);
```

### (6) 문제풀이

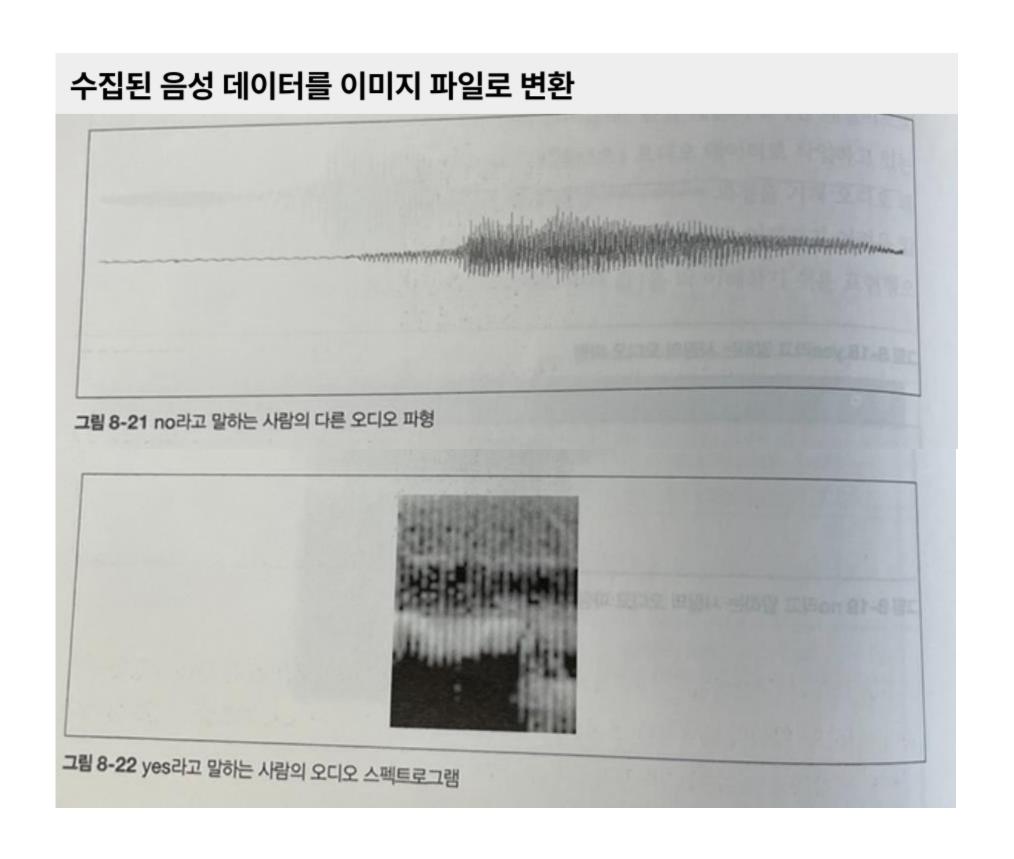
#### 문제 설정 후 TFT-LCD에 출력

```
if(alarm_check(&ds_time_default, &alarm1_default)){
  int sec_problem = alarm1_default.sec;
  int min_problem = alarm1_default.min;
  int hour_problem = alarm1_default.hour_select.hour;
 problem1 = sec_problem + hour_problem;
 problem2 = min_problem * hour_problem;
  LCD_ShowString(70, 100, "Solve the problem", BLACK, WHITE);
  LCD_ShowNum(90, 150, problem1, 2, BLACK, WHITE);
  LCD_ShowString(110, 150, "X", BLACK, WHITE);
  LCD_ShowNum(130, 150, problem2, 2, BLACK, WHITE);
  LCD_ShowString(150, 150, "=", BLACK, WHITE);
  LCD_ShowString(170, 150, "?", BLACK, WHITE);
  LCD_ShowString(130, 300, "Alarm_on", 0x0000, 0xFFFF);
```

### (7) 알람종료

#### 제대로 된 정답이 입력된 후, 알람 종료

```
void is_answer(void) {
char String[10];
 int st = 10-string_count;
 for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  String[i] = 0x30;
 for (int i = 0; i < string_count; i++) {</pre>
  String[st+i] = (char)receive_string[i];
 receive_string[i] = 0;
if (answer_correct) {
  LCD_Clear(WHITE);
  GPIO_ResetBits(GPIOC, GPIO_Pin_9); // 부저 종료
  Delay_little();
  LCD_ShowString(30, 300, "Alarm_off", 0x00000, 0xFFFF);
  LCD_Clear(WHITE);
  answer_correct=0;
  stopAllWheel();
  break;
```



#### Convolution 모델을 사용하여 훈련

#### Training

The following script downloads the dataset and begin training.

```
[] !python tensorflow/tensorflow/examples/speech_commands/train.py
    --data_dir={DATASET_DIR} #
    --wanted_words={WANTED_WORDS} #
    --silence_percentage={SILENT_PERCENTAGE} #
    --unknown_percentage={UNKNOWN_PERCENTAGE} #
    --preprocess={PREPROCESS} #
    --window_stride={WINDOW_STRIDE} #
    --model_architecture={MODEL_ARCHITECTURE} #
    --how_many_training_steps={TRAINING_STEPS} #
    --learning_rate={LEARNING_RATE} #
    --train_dir={TRAIN_DIR} #
    --summaries_dir={LOGS_DIR} #
    --verbosity={VERBOSITY} #
    --eval_step_interval={EVAL_STEP_INTERVAL} #
    --save_step_interval={SAVE_STEP_INTERVAL}
```

#### 모델 양자화 !cat {MODEL\_TFLITE\_MICRO} unsigned char g\_model[] = { $0 \times 20$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 54$ , $0 \times 46$ , $0 \times 4c$ , $0 \times 33$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 14$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 20$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 1c$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 18$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 14$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 10$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 0 c$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 08$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 04$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 14$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 1c$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 1c$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 74$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , 0xcc, 0x42, 0x00, 0x00, 0xdc, 0x42, 0x00, 0x00, 0x70, 0x49, 0x00, 0x00, $0 \times 03$ , $0 \times 00$ , 0x34, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x04, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xdc, 0xff, 0xff, 0xff, $0 \times 0 = 0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 04$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 13$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 00$ , 0×43, 0×4f, 0×4e, 0×56, 0×45, 0×52, 0×53, 0×49, 0×4f, 0×4e, 0×5f, 0×4d, $0 \times 45$ , $0 \times 54$ , $0 \times 41$ , $0 \times 44$ , $0 \times 41$ , $0 \times 54$ , $0 \times 41$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 08$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 0c$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 08$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 04$ , $0 \times 00$ , $0 \times 08$ , $0 \times 00$ , 0x04, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x13, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x6d, 0x69, 0x6e, 0x5f, 0x72, 0x75, 0x6e, 0x74, 0x69, 0x6d, 0x65, 0x5f, 0x76, 0x65, 0x72, 0x73,

#### 학습 결과

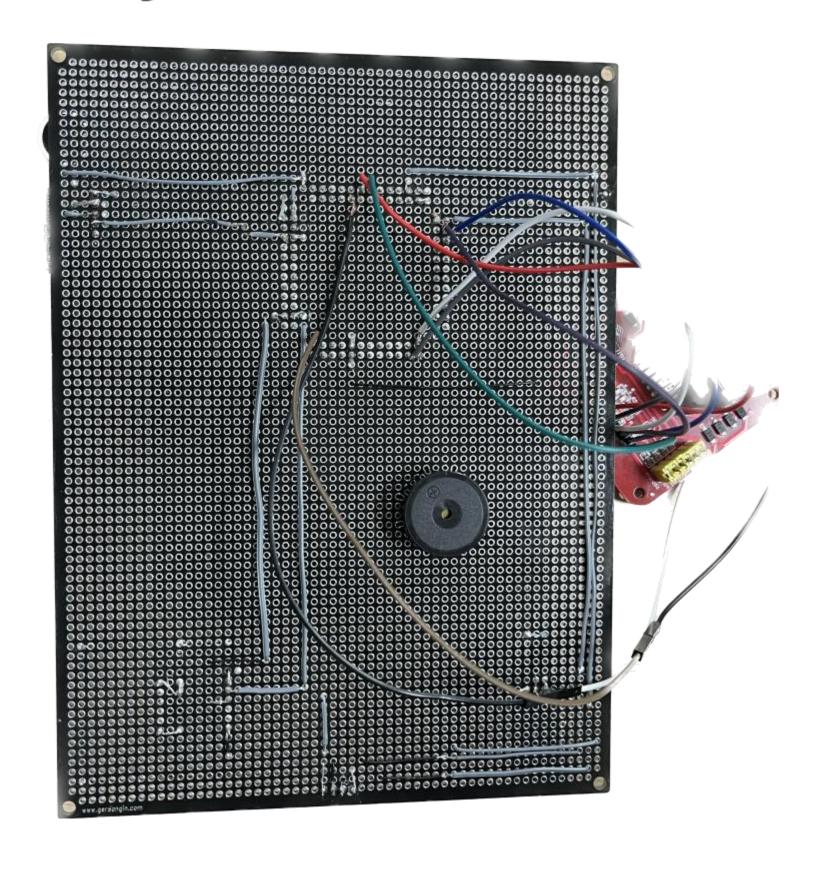
```
[] # Compute float model accuracy
run_tflite_inference(FLOAT_MODEL_TFLITE)

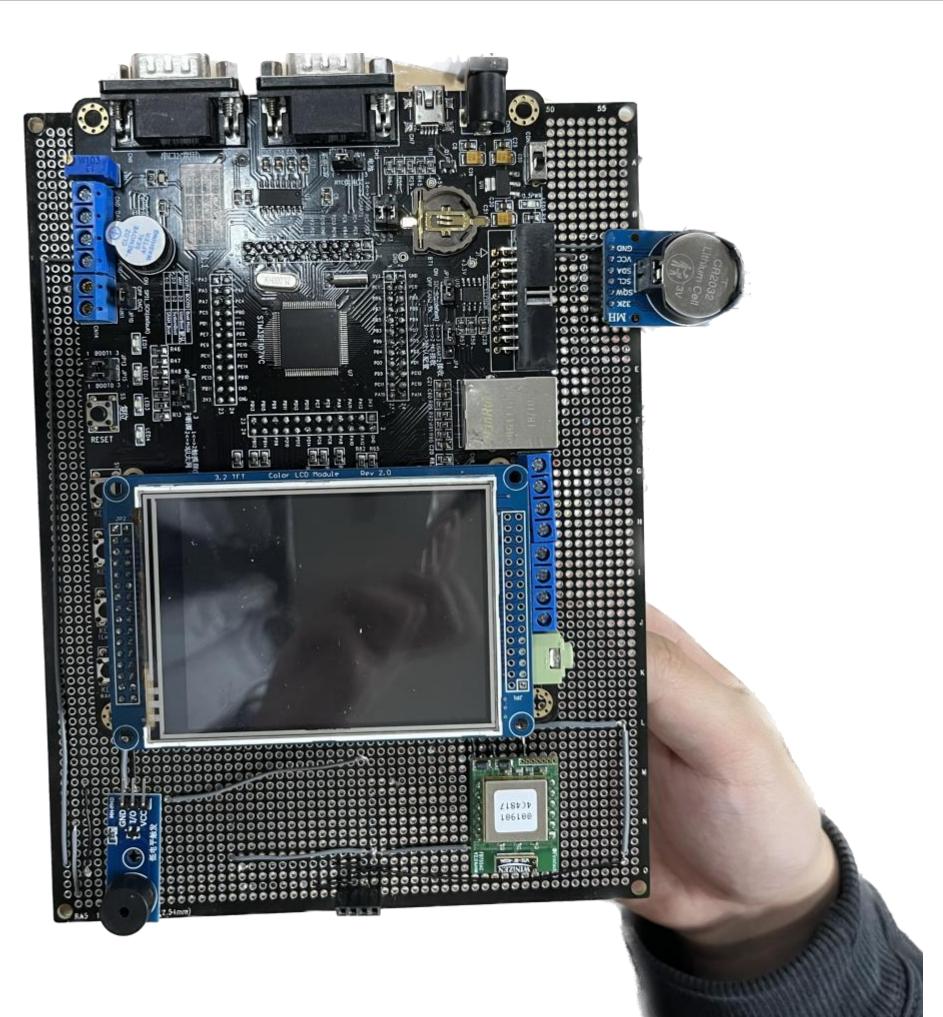
# Compute quantized model accuracy
run_tflite_inference(MODEL_TFLITE, model_type='Quantized')

Float model accuracy is 90.171990% (Number of test samples=1221)
Quantized model accuracy is 90.171990% (Number of test samples=1221)
```

```
d unknown (223) @39936ms
d unknown (213) @41984ms
d unknown (211) @46080ms
d unknown (216) @51264ms
d unknown (202) @56768ms
d unknown (210) @64000ms
d unknown (210) @68416ms
d yes (205) @69504ms
d unknown (227) @76352ms
d unknown (206) @78784ms
d unknown (201) @83584ms
d unknown (206) @89408ms
d yes (211) @91136ms
d unknown (208) @97024ms
d unknown (204) @107328ms
d unknown (206) @115904ms
d yes (207) @117312ms
d unknown (230) @123456ms
d unknown (225) @126592ms
d unknown (212) @128640ms
d no (225) @136576ms
d unknown (212) @139648ms
d unknown (202) @142400ms
```

### Run away Smart Alarm - 회로구성





### Run away Smart Alarm - 완성모습



