**D**igital

**A**ccuracy

**R**eal-time

**T**racking

and

**S**coring

EN.525.743 – Embedded Systems Development Laboratory

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# Project Description

## Problem

Today, modern dartboards have built-in ways to automatically calculate user scores as players take turns throwing. However, traditional steel-tipped darts use cork dartboards which do not have a means of keeping score. This means players must know how a specific game is scored and manually keep score as the game progresses.



Figure : Home Dartboard

## Solution

Dartboards are unique in that they are perfect circles and utilize different colored sections to indicate score location. This makes the game of darts a great candidate for using a computer vision solution to detect dart location. DARTS is a system designed to identify darts and score games automatically. This system implements core capabilities from a computer vision/machine learning perspective that can be improved with additional data. Capabilities and limitations are defined that describe what will and will not be possible with the system designed.

## Capabilities

The system has the following capabilities to compliment core functionality:

* Imaging System
  + Capable of detecting number, ring, radius, and angle of hit
    - Number and ring used for scoring purposes
    - Radius and angle of hit user for statistical purposes
* Scoring System
  + Capable of holding up to 10 players information
  + Capable of updating displays after each dart is thrown and identified
  + Capable of pulling statistics
    - Win %
    - Hit % by number
    - Hit % by double ring, triple ring, bull, bullseye

## Limitations

System capabilities will be limited based on development time and resources available. The system has the following limitations:

* Imaging System
  + Limited to tracking only a single dart per turn
    - Players must retrieve dart before throwing subsequent dart
* Scoring System
  + Limited to database access on home network
  + Limited to two games
    - Framework available for future games
  + Limited to two-players per game
  + Limited to play only on user interface

# Functional Description

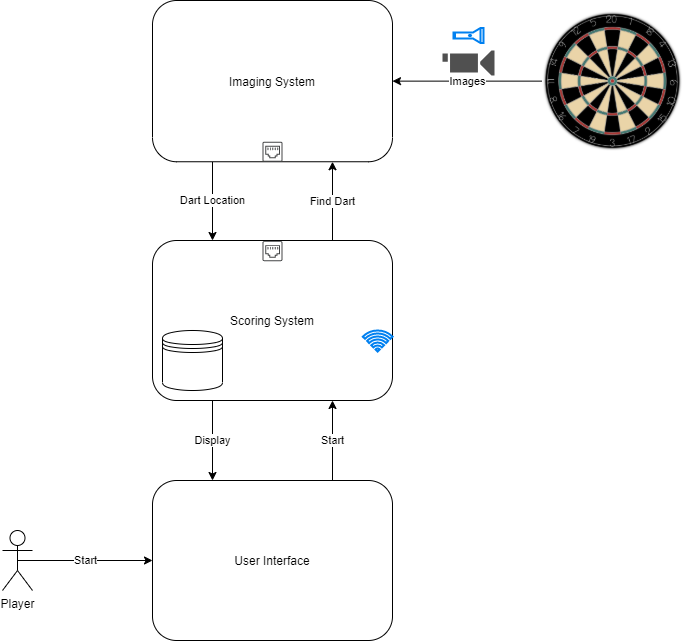


Figure : Functional Block Diagram

Figure 2 illustrates how DARTS works. The system functions as follows:

1. Player(s) interact with the user interface to select their profile and a game of choice
2. The Scoring System will load profiles and wait for player input
3. Before throwing, player will select their profile
4. The Scoring System will indicate to the Imaging System that a dart is incoming
5. The Imaging System will start looking at the dartboard, find dart, and report location back to the Scoring System
6. The Scoring System will update the game and player statistics

This process repeats as players take turns throwing until a winner is declared or the game is ended.

## Imaging System

The Imaging System is the subsystem responsible for identifying and locating darts on the dartboard. This system is dependent on the [Jetson Inference](https://github.com/dusty-nv/jetson-inference/tree/master) project and tools from Nvidia.

### Configuration

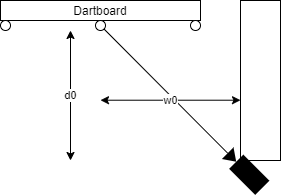


Figure : Dartboard Setup

Figure 3 shows how the Imaging System camera is setup. The camera is mounted on a wall aligned with the center of the dartboard. The camera sits at distance of 18 inches and of 14.5 inches from the center of the dartboard.

A dart board with a dart in the center

Description automatically generated

Figure : Camera View

Figure 4 shows the camera view when looking at the dartboard. The camera faces in line with the 11-point value and perpendicular to the 20-point value.

### Training

The Imaging System requires object detection training to properly identify darts. The [Jetson Inference – Collecting your own Detection Datasets](https://github.com/dusty-nv/jetson-inference/blob/master/docs/pytorch-collect-detection.md) project provides tools to properly capture, train, and detect custom objects.

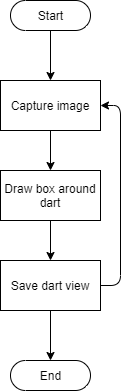


Figure : Training Logic

Figure 5 shows how the system is trained to identify darts. Images are captured, tagged, and saved to teach the system different positions of dart locations.

The system uses a [Single Shot Detection MultiBox Detector](https://roboflow.com/model/mobilenet-ssd-v2) machine learning architecture alongside PyTorch to train for dart recognition. DARTS is trained on 2200 base data points. 1400 data points include 18 positions at the triple ring + 18 positions between the double and triple ring + 18 positions at the double ring + 16 positions between the bull and double ring \* 20 numbers. 800 data points include additional lighting with 6 positions at the triple ring + 18 positions between the double and triple ring + 6 positions at the double ring + 10 positions between the bull and double ring \* 20 numbers. The model will continue to be trained as time permits.

### Recognition

The Imaging System uses object detection to identify darts. Once identified, the system draws a box around the object with coordinates corresponding to the image location.

A dart in the center of a dart board

Description automatically generated

Figure : Object Detection Box

Figure 6 shows what the system sees once an object is identified. The camera is mounted on the right side of the dartboard meaning darts land with the pointed end on the bottom left portion of the object detection box. The system uses this position to set the image location.

### Translation

The Imaging System camera is at a look angle, meaning the captured image shows the dartboard in the shape of an ellipse due to geometric distortion. The system uses features of the dartboard to create scale factors for putting the dart at a non-distorted position.

To account for projection distortion and squeezing of dart locations above the origin point and stretching below, the system uses homographic projections to translate pixel locations according to a destination perspective. The system uses [OpenCV](https://opencv.org/) to manipulate images to get generic outlines so geometric shapes can be fit. Once images are fit with shapes, data points for the transformation matrix are computed.



Figure : Dartboard Source Features

Figure 7 shows the creation of features on the source image. Fitting an ellipse yields the origin , major axis , and minor axis in the pixel frame.

Equation : Top Source Equation

Equation : Center Source Equation

Equation : Bottom Source Equation

Equation : Left Source Equation

Equation : Right Source Equation

Equation 1 through Equation 5 show how the system calculates source points for the homographic projection. The center of the ellipse that fits the dartboard does not have the center at the bull. A fudge factor was used to manually move the center point of the ellipse to the bull.



Figure : Dartboard Destination Features

Figure 8 shows the creation of features on the destination image. Fitting a circle yields the origin and radius in the pixel frame.

Equation : Top Destination Equation

Equation : Center Destination Equation

Equation : Bottom Destination Equation

Equation : Left Destination Equation

Equation : Right Destination Equation

Equation 6 through Equation 10 show how the system calculates destination points for the homographic projection.

[OpenCV – Homography](https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/d9/dab/tutorial_homography.html) is used to compute the homographic translation matrix. The source and destination points are used to form input arrays for the matrix computation.

Equation : Source Array Equation

Equation : Destination Array Equation

Equation : Homographic Matrix Equation

Equation 11 through Equation 13 show the formation of the arrays and function for computing the homographic projection matrix.

Equation : Translation Equation

Equation 14 shows how the detected dart location is translated to normal.

### Mapping

The Imaging System uses polar coordinates to map dart hits appropriately. Standard dartboard distances are used to identify the various rings and numbers of the dartboard.

A circular object with a circle and arrows

Description automatically generated

Figure : Dartboard Polar Coordinates

The system uses the bullseye as the origin of the polar coordinate system. Figure 9 shows how the system maps the x and y locations of the dart hit to polar coordinates. The y-axis is in line with the camera look angle with the x-axis perpendicular.

Equation : Radius Equation

Equation 15 shows how the radius is computed from x and y distances. [Pythagoras Theorem](https://www.mathsisfun.com/pythagoras.html) is used to calculate a dart hit radius from the center. The system computes angles in degrees depending on the quadrant of the hit to ensure consistency when mapping to areas on the board.

X > 0 & Y > 0 (Quadrant 1):

Equation : Quadrant 1 Angle Equation

X < 0 & Y > 0 (Quadrant 2):

Equation : Quadrant 2 Angle Equation

X < 0 & Y < 0 (Quadrant 3):

Equation : Quadrant 3 Angle Equation

X > 0 & Y < 0 (Quadrant 4):

Equation : Quadrant 4 Angle Equation

Equation 16 through Equation 19 show how angle is computed from x and y distances. Inverse tangent functions are used to compute the angle relative to the x-axis or y-axis depending on quadrant of the hit.

A diagram of a dart board

Description automatically generated

Figure : Standard Dartboard Distances

Figure 10 shows standard dartboard distances in millimeter units of length. All calculations occur in millimeters to make comparisons easier. Standard distances are used as references for determining rings hit.

The system uses radius to determine the ring hit.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Radius (mm)** | **Ring** | **Ring Map** |
| >225.5 – 170 | Outside dartboard | Z |
| 170 – 162 | Double ring | A |
| 162 – 107 | Between double and triple ring | B |
| 107 – 99 | Triple ring | C |
| 99 – 16 | Between triple ring and bull | D |
| 16 – 6.35 | Bull | X |
| 6.35 – 0 | Bullseye | Y |

Table : Dartboard Ring Mapping

Table 1 shows how the system maps radius to ring hit. The rings are broken into subsections to streamline game implementation.

A graph of a function

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure : Standard Dartboard Angles

Figure 11 shows standard dartboard angles in degree units of angle. All angle calculations occur in degrees to make comparisons easier. Standard angles are used as references for determining the number hit.

The system uses angle to determine the number hit. Since the camera is mounted 90 degrees from the top of the dartboard, the top of the dartboard starts with number 11.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Angle (deg)** | **Number** |
| 351 – 9 | 20 |
| 9 – 27 | 5 |
| 27 – 45 | 12 |
| 45 – 63 | 9 |
| 63 – 81 | 14 |
| 81 – 99 | 11 |
| 99 – 117 | 8 |
| 117 – 135 | 16 |
| 135 – 153 | 7 |
| 153 – 171 | 19 |
| 171 – 189 | 3 |
| 189 – 207 | 17 |
| 207 – 225 | 2 |
| 225 – 243 | 15 |
| 243 – 261 | 10 |
| 261 – 279 | 6 |
| 279 – 297 | 13 |
| 297 – 315 | 4 |
| 315 – 333 | 18 |
| 333 – 351 | 1 |

Table : Dartboard Number Mapping

Table 2 shows how the system maps angle to number hit. Bull, bullseye, and hits outside of the dartboard map to number 0.

The system reports both ring and number hit after each dart is detected. For example, if a player hits the double ring of 20, the system will report number 20, ring A. If a player hits the bull the system will report number 0, ring X. If a player hits the bullseye the system will report number 0, ring Y. If a player hits outside the dartboard the system will report number 0, ring Z.

### State Machine

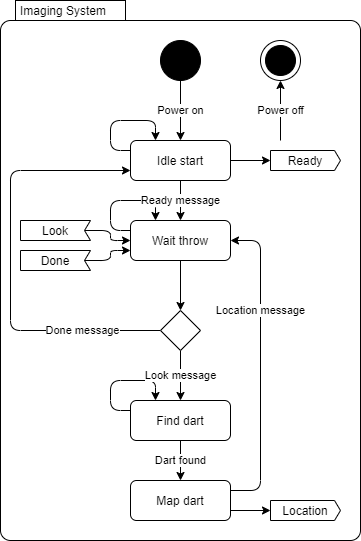


Figure : Imaging System State Machine Diagram

Figure 12 shows how states flows within the Imaging System. This system is comprised of image recognition logic. The state machine functions as follows:

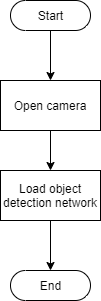


Figure : Imaging System Startup Logic

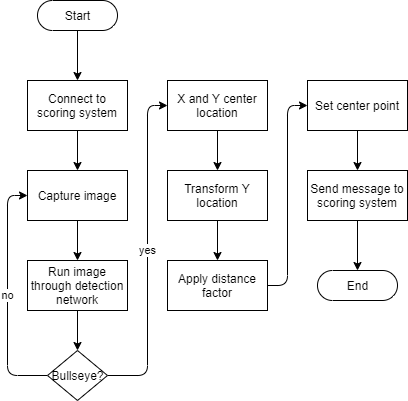


Figure : Imaging System IDLE START Logic

1. After power-up, the application will open, load the object detection network, and enter the IDLE START state. The system will block until connected to the Scoring System. Once connected, the system will attempt to recognize the bullseye. Once the bullseye position is identified, the system will send a READY message to the Scoring System and transition to the WAIT THROW state.

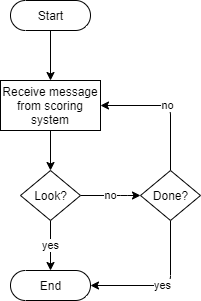


Figure : Imaging System WAIT THROW Logic

1. The system will remain in WAIT THROW state until a message is received from the Scoring System. If the system receives a LOOK message, it will transition to the FIND DART state. If the system receives a DONE message is received, it will transition to the IDLE START state.

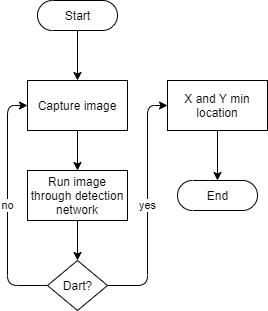


Figure : Imaging System FIND DART Logic

1. In the FIND DART state, the system will capture an image of the dartboard and run it through the detection network. Once a dart is recognized, the system will transition to the MAP DART state.

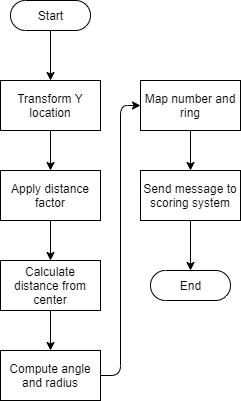


Figure : Imaging System MAP DART Logic

1. In the MAP DART state, the system will map the image location of the dart to a hit point on the board. The system will then send a LOCATION message to the scoring system and transition to the WAIT THROW state.

The system will continue to recognize images based on triggers from the Scoring System until powered off or manually stopped.

## Scoring System

The Scoring System is the subsystem responsible for updating user scores based on game mode as well as controlling user interaction. The user interface and database are part of the Scoring System.

### Database

The Scoring System implements a database for storing player information, playable games, and player hit records.

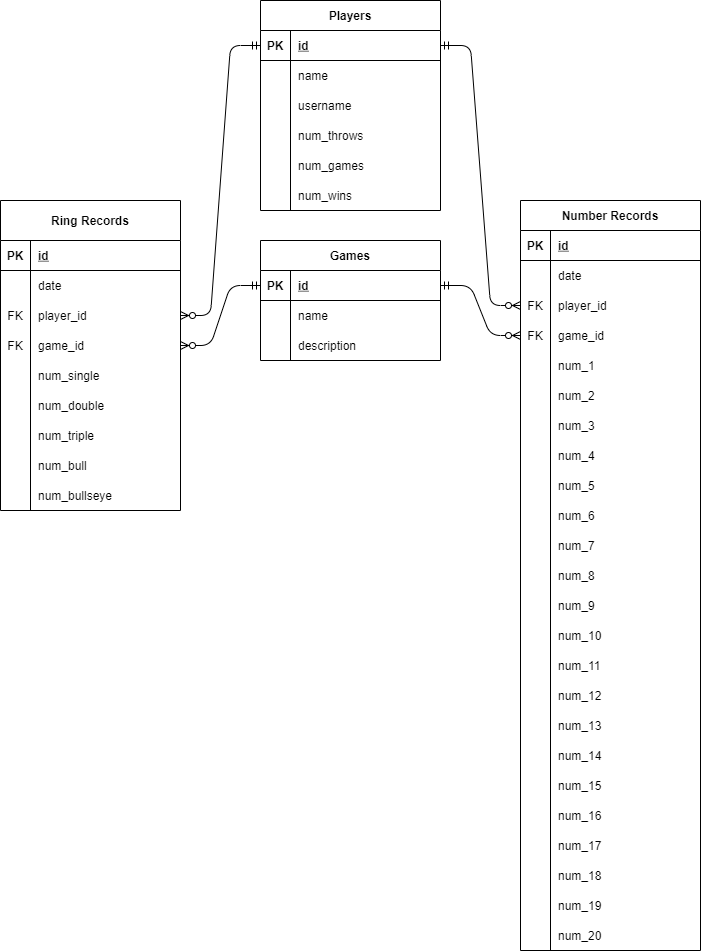


Figure : Scoring System Database Entity Relationship

Figure 18 shows how the system entities relate within the database context. The system logs hit locations as players execute games. Win and hit percentages by ring and number are available for query.

### Gameplay

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Scoring Games** | **Knockout Games** |
| 501 | Around the World |

Table : Hosted Games

The system will be capable of hosting scoring and knockout games. Table 3 shows what dart games will be available.

Figure 32 shows how the system will score games. The UPDATE GAME state will provide a framework for implementing various dart games. The system will use game specific logic when calculating scores.

#### “501” Game

The goal of “501” is to reach a score of 0. Players start with a score of 501 and count down as areas of the dartboard are hit. Players throw darts to any position, sum each throw, and subtract from 501. Double rings count as double multipliers while triple rings count as triple multipliers of each numbers’ value. The bull counts as 25 points while the bullseye counts as 50 points. Players win by hitting the double ring to reach a score of 0 even.

For example, if a player has 20 remaining, they must hit a double 10 to win. If they hit a double 5, they need a double 5 on their next throw to win.

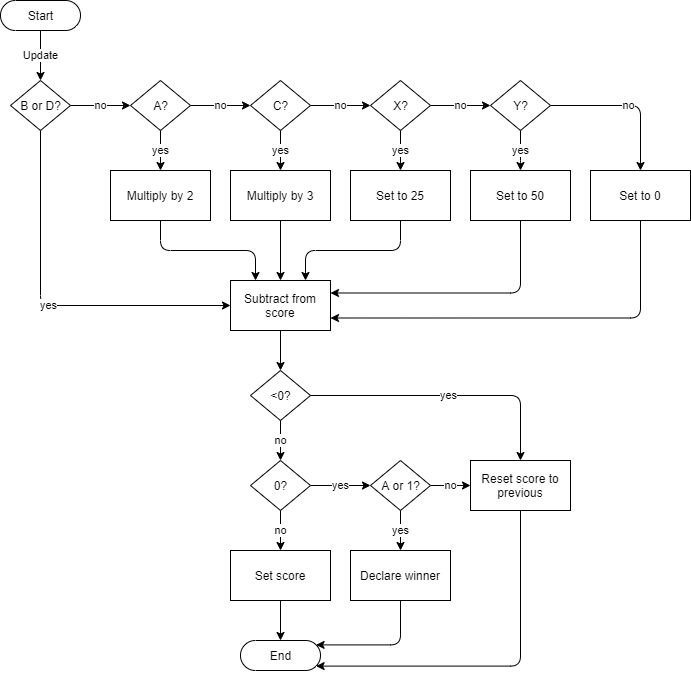


Figure : "501" Game Logic

The system uses mappings as seen in Table 1 to determine multipliers and scores to tally player scores throughout the game. Figure 19 shows how “501” logically works. When calculating the score, the system checks what ring was reported by the Imaging System. The ring determination yields a multiplier, straight value, or nothing. The system then subtracts the modified value from the loaded score. If the score goes below 0, the system resets the score to the loaded value. If the score equates to 0, the system checks if a double ring was hit. If a double ring was hit, the system declares a winner. Otherwise, the system resets the score to the loaded value. If the score is above 0, the system sets the computed score.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ASSERT** | | | **EXPECT** |
| **Number** | **Ring** | **Current Score** |
| 20 | A | 501 | 461 |
| 20 | B | 501 | 481 |
| 20 | C | 501 | 441 |
| 20 | D | 501 | 481 |
| 20 | X | 501 | 476 |
| 20 | Y | 501 | 451 |
| 20 | Z | 501 | 501 |
| 20 | A | 20 | 20 |
| 20 | B | 20 | 20 & NO WINNER |
| 10 | A | 20 | 0 & WINNER |

Table : "501" Unit Tests

Table 4 shows how the game logic for “501” is unit tested. The scenarios listed test the calculations and conditionals for each leg of the logic chain.

#### “Around the World” Game

The goal of “Around the World” is to hit each number on the dartboard in sequential order. Players throw darts starting at position 1 and move clockwise around the board. Double and triple rings count as singles towards the number hit. The bull and bullseye count as nothing. Players win by knocking out all numbers, finishing with 20.

For example, if a player hits 1, 4, 18, they knockout 1 but are only on 4 because 18 was the last sequential number hit.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Current Number** | **Next Number (A, B, C, or D)** |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 18 |
| 18 | 4 |
| 4 | 13 |
| 13 | 6 |
| 6 | 10 |
| 10 | 15 |
| 15 | 2 |
| 2 | 17 |
| 17 | 3 |
| 3 | 19 |
| 19 | 7 |
| 7 | 16 |
| 16 | 8 |
| 8 | 11 |
| 11 | 14 |
| 14 | 9 |
| 9 | 12 |
| 12 | 5 |
| 5 | 20 - WINNER |

Table : “Around the World” Mapping

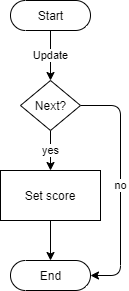


Figure : “Around the World” Game Logic

The system uses a mapping technique to check the current and next number to determine sequential knockout of the dartboard. Figure 20 shows how “Around the World” logically works. When calculating the score, the system checks what ring was reported by the Imaging System. This value is graded against the next number associated with the current number as seen in Table 5. If the number is the next number, the system sets the current number to the new number.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ASSERT** | | | **EXPECT** |
| **Number** | **Ring** | **Current Score** |
| 1 | A | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | B | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | C | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | D | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | X | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Y | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Z | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | A | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | A | 12 | 5 |
| 18 | A | 1 | 18 |
| 4 | A | 18 | 4 |
| 13 | A | 4 | 13 |
| 6 | A | 13 | 6 |
| 10 | A | 6 | 10 |
| 15 | A | 10 | 15 |
| 2 | A | 15 | 2 |
| 17 | A | 2 | 17 |
| 3 | A | 17 | 3 |
| 19 | A | 3 | 19 |
| 7 | A | 19 | 7 |
| 16 | A | 7 | 16 |
| 8 | A | 16 | 8 |
| 11 | A | 8 | 11 |
| 14 | A | 11 | 14 |
| 9 | A | 14 | 9 |
| 12 | A | 9 | 12 |
| 5 | A | 12 | 5 |
| 20 | A | 5 | 20 & WINNER |

Table : "Around the World" Unit Tests

Table 6 shows how the game logic for “Around the World” is unit tested. These scenarios test the mapping logic for moving sequentially around the dartboard.

### State Machine

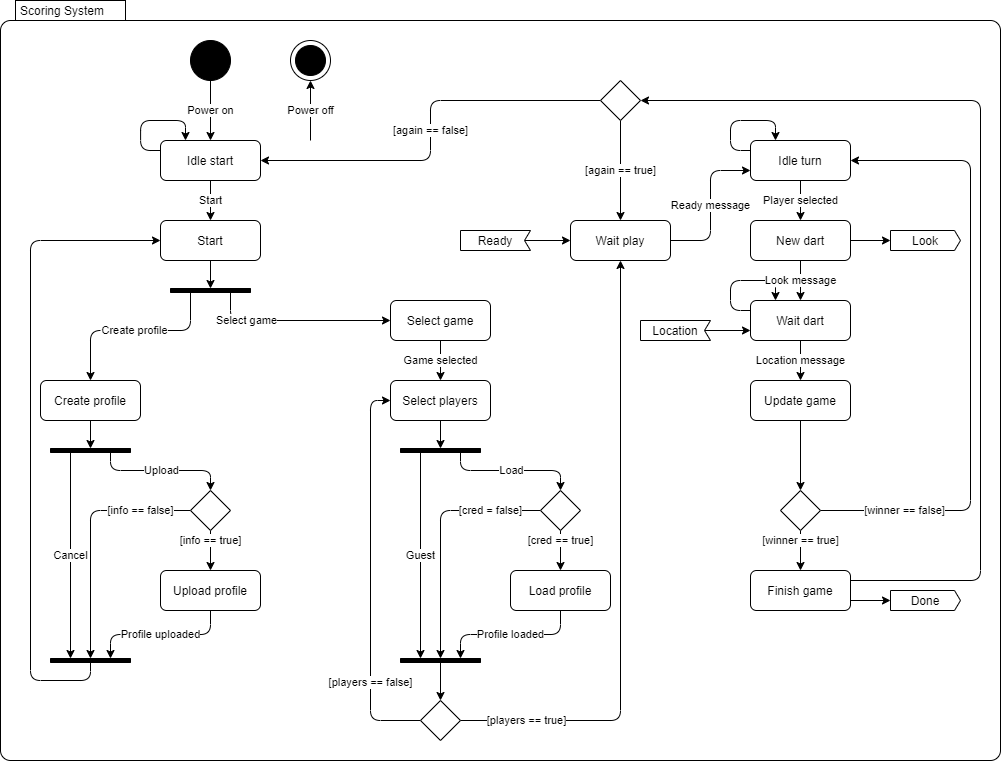


Figure : Scoring System State Machine Diagram

Figure 21 shows how states flow within the Scoring System. This system is comprised of game and user interface logic. The state machine functions as follows:

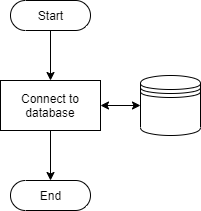


Figure : Scoring System Startup Logic



Figure : Scoring System IDLE START Logic

1. After power-up, the application will open, connect to the database, and enter the IDLE START state. The system will remain in this state until the player starts the application. Once started, the system will transition to the START state.

A diagram of a check choice

Description automatically generated

Figure : Scoring System START Logic

1. In the START state, the system will wait for the player to choose to create a profile or select a game. Once chosen, the system will transition to the appropriate state.

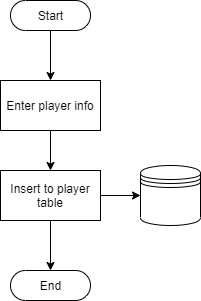


Figure : Scoring System CREATE PROFILE Logic

1. If the player chooses to create a profile, the system will enter the CREATE PROFILE state. Players will enter information to upload a profile or cancel the request. Upon uploading a profile, the system will perform an insert query to the database. The system will then transition to the START state.

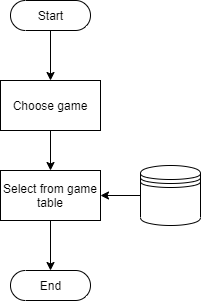


Figure : Scoring System SELECT GAME Logic

1. If the player chooses to select a game, the system will enter the SELECT GAME state. Players will choose a game from a pre-defined list or cancel the game. Upon choosing a game, the system will perform a select query from the database. The system will then transition to the SELECT PLAYERS state.

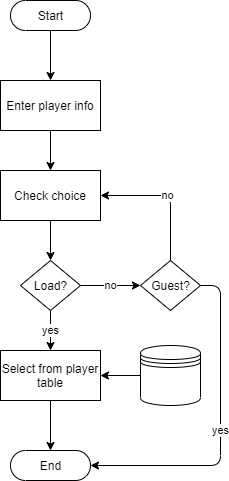


Figure : Scoring System SELECT PLAYERS Logic

1. The system will remain in the SELECT PLAYERS state until the desired number of players are ready for the game specified. Players can play as guests or load existing profiles. Upon loading a profile, the system will perform a select query from the database. Once players are specified, the system will transition to the WAIT PLAY state.

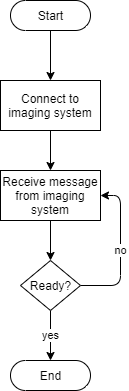


Figure : Scoring System WAIT PLAY Logic

1. In the WAIT PLAY state, the system will connect to the Imaging System. The system will remain in this state until a message is received from the Imaging System. Once a READY message is received, the system will transition to the IDLE TURN state.



Figure : Scoring System IDLE TURN Logic

1. The system will remain in the IDLE TURN state until the player selects their profile before throwing darts. Once selected, the system will transition to the NEW DART state.

A diagram of a message

Description automatically generated

Figure : Scoring System NEW DART Logic

1. In the NEW DART state, the system will send a LOOK message to the Imaging System indicating a dart is incoming and transition to the WAIT DART state.

A diagram of a system

Description automatically generated

Figure : Scoring System WAIT DART Logic

1. The system will remain in the WAIT DART state until a message is received from the Imaging System indicating it has recognized and located a dart. Once a LOCATION message is received, the system will transition to the UPDATE GAME state.



Figure : Scoring System UPDATE GAME Logic

1. In the UPDATE GAME state, the system will update player scores based on the game selected. If the system determines that a player has won, the system will transition to the FINISH GAME state otherwise the system will transition to the IDLE TURN state.



Figure : Scoring System FINISH GAME Logic

1. In the FINISH GAME state, the system will perform an insert and update query to the database. The system will then send a DONE message to the Imaging System indicating the game is finished and disconnect. After disconnection, the system will check if the player(s) want to play again. If yes, the system will transition to the WAIT PLAY state otherwise the system will transition to the IDLE START state.

The system will continue to check for player input until powered off or manually stopped.

### User Interface

The user interface for the Scoring System consists of nested displays based on states defined in Figure 21.

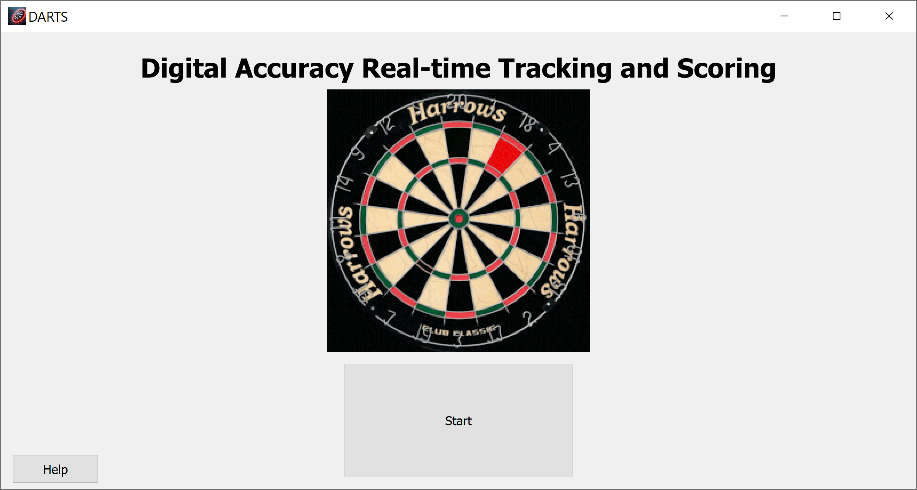


Figure : Idle Start Display

Figure 34 shows what displays when the application is started and in the IDLE START state. ‘Help’ shows directions on how to start. ‘Start’ transitions to the system to the START state and opens a new window.

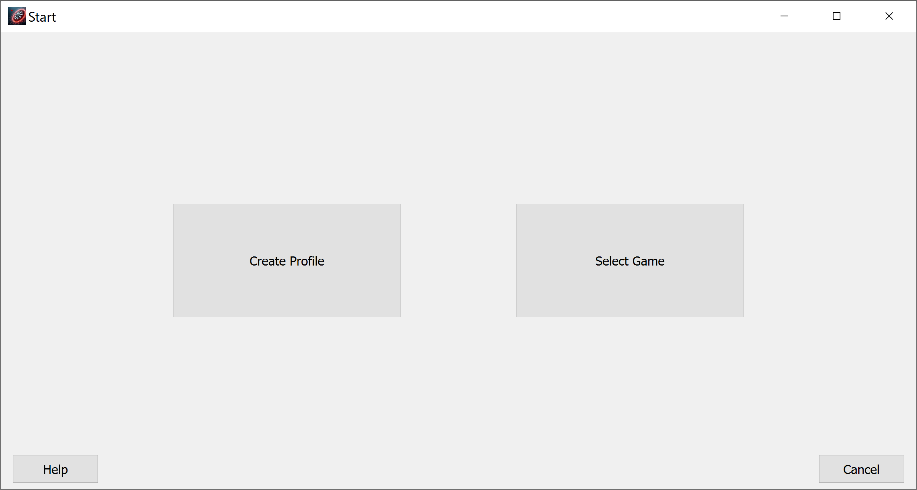


Figure : Start Display

Figure 35 shows what displays after when in the START state. ‘Help’ shows directions on what each button option does. ‘Create Profile’ transitions the system to the CREATE PROFILE state and opens a new window. ‘Select Game’ transitions the system to the SELECT GAME state and opens a new window. ‘Cancel’ transitions the system to the IDLE START state and returns to the display as seen in Figure 34.

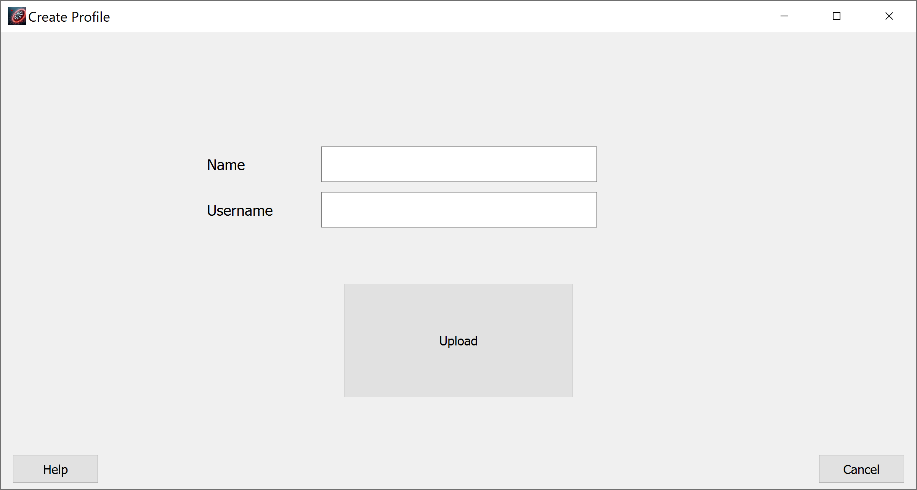


Figure : Create Profile Display

Figure 36 shows what displays when in the CREATE PROFILE state. ‘Help’ shows directions on credential input. ‘Upload’ follows logic as seen in Figure 25, transitions the system to the START state, and returns to the display as seen in Figure 35. ‘Cancel’ transitions the system to the START state and returns to the display as seen in Figure 35.



Figure : Select Game Display

Figure 37 shows what displays when in the SELECT GAME state. ‘Help’ shows summaries of each game. ‘Select Players’ follows logic as seen in Figure 26, transitions the system to the SELECT PLAYERS state, and opens a new window. ‘Cancel’ transitions the system to the START state and returns to the display as seen in Figure 35.



Figure : Select Players Display

Figure 38 shows what displays when in the SELECT PLAYERS state. ‘Help’ shows directions on what each button option does. ‘Load’ and ‘Guest’ follow logic as seen in Figure 27. ‘Play’ is only available when the minimum number of players for the specified game has been met. ‘Play’ follows logic as seen in Figure 28, transitions the system to the WAIT PLAY state, and opens a new window. ‘Cancel’ transitions the system to the SELECT GAME state and returns to the display as seen in Figure 37.

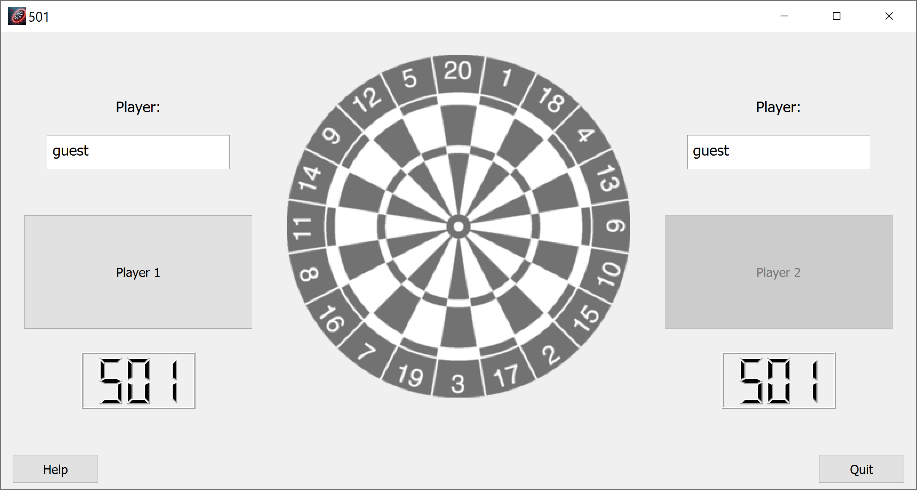


Figure : “501” Scoreboard Display

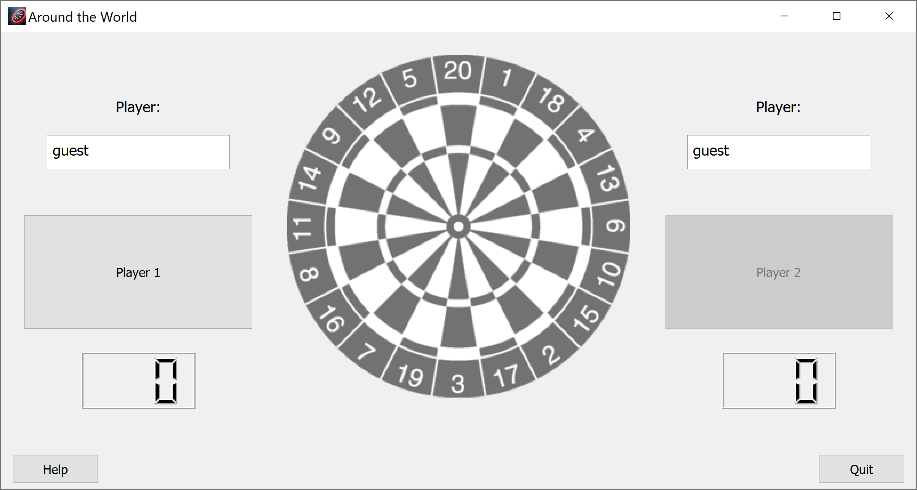


Figure : "Around the World" Scoreboard Display

Figure 39 and Figure 40 show the scoreboards for the games available when in the IDLE TURN and subsequent states. The dartboard appears in grayscale to see hit markers. Hit markers display analogous to the player throwing (red or black). Usernames appear above the player button for the game. Scores appear below the button.

# Interface Description

DARTS uses three main interface standards to communicate across subsystems. The first is CSI which is a specification of MIPI. The second is TCP which is an IP standard for communication within a network. The third is USB which is a serial standard for peripheral communication.

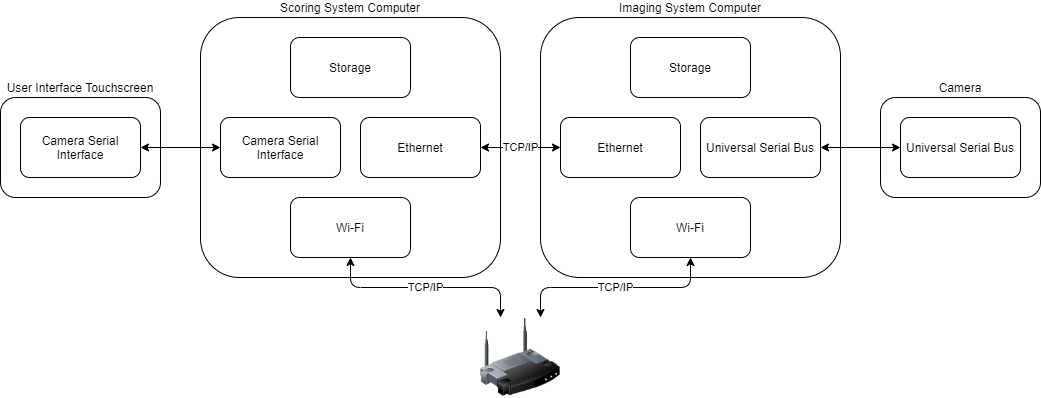


Figure : Interface Diagram

Figure 41 shows how subsystems communicate across the system.

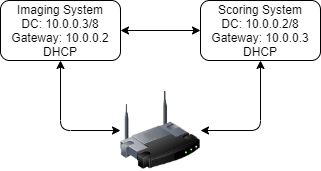


Figure : Network Diagram

Figure 42 shows the DARTS network. The Scoring System is directly connected to the Imaging System via Ethernet. Both the Imaging and Scoring Systems are also on the ISP subnet of the household. DHCP is used to assign IP addresses, allowing remote access from any household device.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sender** | **Receiver** | **Purpose** | **Content** |
| Imaging | Scoring | Ready to play | “READY” |
| Scoring | Imaging | Start detection | “LOOK” |
| Scoring | Imaging | Game finished | “DONE” |
| Imaging | Scoring | Dart location | LOCATION message |

Table : Communication Matrix

Table 7 shows how message content flows throughout the system. The Imaging System acts as a TCP server while the Scoring System acts as a TCP client. Port 5000 is used for traffic between the two systems. The system uses SCPI-like syntax to initiate state triggers.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Type** | **Variable Name** |
| int | number |
| str | ring |
| float | radius |
| float | theta |

Table : LOCATION Message

Table 8 shows the contents of the dart location structure the Imaging System populates once a dart is identified. This data is sent to the Scoring System for game progression.

## Imaging System

The Imaging System uses USB to communicate with the offboard camera. This is the main interface for acquiring images of the dartboard. The system uses TCP/IP over Ethernet to communicate with the Scoring System. This allows the system to receive messages to look for an incoming dart and transmit messages containing the dart location.

## Scoring System

The Scoring System uses CSI to communicate with the user interface touchscreen. This is the main interface for user interaction with the application. The system uses TCP/IP over Ethernet to communicate with the Imaging System and TCP/IP over Wi-Fi to communicate with the home server.

# Material Requirements

DARTS is comprised of two main computer systems.

The Scoring System runs on a Raspberry Pi 3B+. This microprocessor has built-in Wi-Fi capability in addition to Ethernet communication. The Raspberry Pi also has CSI connectivity which is used to communicate with a touchscreen user interface.

The Imaging System runs on a Nvidia Jetson Nano Developer Kit. This GPU-based microprocessor has built-in Ethernet communication as well as USB and CSI connectivity.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Price** | **Website** |
| Raspberry Pi 3B+ | $35.00 | https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-3-model-b-plus/ |
| SanDisk Ultra 64GB MicroSD Card | $8.99 | https://www.amazon.com/SanDisk-Ultra-microSDHC-Memory-Adapter/dp/B08GYBBBBH |
| FREENOVE 5 Inch Touchscreen | $39.95 | https://www.amazon.com/FREENOVE-Touchscreen-Raspberry-Capacitive-Driver-Free/dp/B0B455LDKH?th=1 |
| Raspberry Pi Power Supply | $9.95 | https://www.amazon.com/CanaKit-Raspberry-Supply-Adapter-Listed/dp/B00MARDJZ4 |
| Nvidia Jetson Nano Developer Kit | $149.00 | https://developer.nvidia.com/embedded/jetson-nano-developer-kit |
| SanDisk Ultra 64GB MicroSD Card | $8.99 | https://www.amazon.com/SanDisk-Ultra-microSDHC-Memory-Adapter/dp/B08GYBBBBH |
| Jetson Nano Metal Case w/ Fan | $25.59 | https://www.amazon.com/Metal-Case-Fan-Jetson-Nano/dp/B07Z2MFTYC?th=1 |
| Logitech C270 HD Webcam | $19.90 | https://www.amazon.com/Logitech-Desktop-Widescreen-Calling-Recording/dp/B004FHO5Y6 |
| Wireless NIC Module for Jetson Nano | $23.99 | https://www.amazon.com/dp/B07SGDRG34 |
| Jetson Nano Power Supply | $13.68 | https://www.amazon.com/5V-Power-Supply-Adapter-Universal/dp/B07RTWD725?th=1 |
| **TOTAL** | $335.04 |  |

Table : Bill of Materials

# Resource Requirements

Development for DARTS was completed in the Python language. Python was chosen due to the amount of FOSS libraries and examples that were referenced during project development.

VS Code was used to write Python code for both computing systems. This IDE was chosen because of the FOSS nature of the environment and due to the number of extensions possible for faster development within the Python language.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Extension** | **Reason** |
| Python | Rich support for language |
| Pylance | Static type checking tool |
| Intellicode | AI-assisted development tool |
| Remote Explorer | View remote machines for SSH |
| Remote-SSH | Open folders on remote machines using SSH |
| SQLite | Explore and query SQLite databases |

Table : VS Code Extensions

Table 10 shows a list of VS Code extensions that were used for faster system development. These extensions allowed remote development to occur on the Raspberry Pi and Jetson Nano processors.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **System** | **Reason** | **Library** | **Documentation** |
| Scoring | GUI development | PyQt5 | https://pypi.org/project/PyQt5/ |
| Scoring | Graphics | turtle | https://docs.python.org/3/library/turtle.html |
| Imaging | Object detection and training | \* | https://github.com/dusty-nv/jetson-inference |
| Imaging | Computer vision | opencv-python | https://pypi.org/project/opencv-python/ |
| Imaging | Array computing | numpy | https://pypi.org/project/numpy/ |

Table : Python Libraries

Table 11 shows a list of non-standard Python libraries that were be used to implement DARTS. \*[Jetson Inference – Building the Project from Source](https://github.com/dusty-nv/jetson-inference/blob/master/docs/building-repo-2.md) is required and installs several dependencies for image detection and training. Libraries not listed but used in the code are assumed to be available within the standard [Python 3](https://www.python.org/download/releases/3.0/) installation package.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Application** | **Reason** |
| VNC Viewer | Remote Raspberry Pi/Jetson Nano access |
| Wireshark | TCP/IP packet observation |
| Cygwin | SSH and X11 forwarding |
| DB Browser for SQLite | SQL database visualization |
| Qt Designer | GUI development |

Table : Third-Party Applications

Table 12 shows a list of third-party applications that were used during development for debugging purposes and system development.

Existing dart scoring projects were referenced to speed up development and integration of DARTS.

The following projects were referenced for image processing and dart detection:

* <https://developer.nvidia.com/embedded/community/jetson-projects/dart_score>
* <https://github.com/hanneshoettinger/opencv-steel-darts>
* <https://github.com/wmcnally/deep-darts>

The following projects/resources were referenced for GUI and database development:

* <https://www.sqlitetutorial.net/sqlite-python/>
* <http://www.desert-home.com/2013/09/raspberry-pi-and-sqlite3-and-web-server.html>

Standard dart rules are referenced for implementation of the Scoring System:

* <https://dartsguide.net/guides/dart-games-rules/>

# Development Plan and Schedule

Planning and tracking of the dart scoring system occurred in GitHub. Code will undergo CM in an online repository which can be accessed from the following link:

<https://github.com/kparlak/dart-scoring-system>

GitHub Projects was be used to plan and track progress throughout development. Projects allow milestones to be tracked with related issues. Issues within Projects were tied to merge requests on the main repository. The online project can be accessed from the following link:

<https://github.com/users/kparlak/projects/2>



Figure : Roadmap Example

TODO : Final roadmap with milestones Figure 43 shows a snapshot of the project roadmap in GitHub. Milestones are represented as vertical lines traversing the plan. Issues were given start and end dates within GitHub to align progress with milestone and completion dates.

## Milestones and Schedule

This project will use milestone-based development, meaning a new capability will be introduced when a milestone is completed. Unit testing will be used to drive individual milestone capabilities. This will ensure each subsystem is functional part and apart from the overall system.

The first milestone will be Dart Recognition Development. The goal of this milestone will be to implement computer vision and image processing on the imaging system. After this milestone is complete the system will be able to do the following:

* Recognize a dart and map it to a location on the board
* Transmit dart location via TCP/IP

The second milestone will be Scoring and Game Development. The goal of this milestone will be to implement game logic for “501” and “Around the World” on the scoring system as well as communication with the imaging system. Building on the previous milestone, after this milestone is complete the system will be able to do the following:

* Receive dart location via TCP/IP
* Calculate score based on game being played
* Determine game winner

The third milestone will be Database Development. The goal of this milestone will be to implement a database on the scoring system and store data from games being played. Building on the previous milestone, after this milestone is complete the system will be able to do the following:

* Host database for user profiles and scores
* Upload data to database as game progresses

The fourth and final milestone will be User Interface Development. The goal of this milestone will be to implement user interface designs on the scoring system. This includes hit maps and scoreboards as well as game flow interfaces. Building on the previous milestone, after this milestone is complete the system will be able to do the following:

* Enable user interaction with touchscreen interface
* Display scoreboard and hit maps

Full system functionality will be available following the fourth milestone.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Milestone** |
| 10/2 – 10/23 | Dart Recognition Development |
| 10/23 – 11/6 | Scoring and Game Development |
| 11/6 – 11/13 | Database Development |
| 11/13 – 12/4 | User Interface Development |

Table : Milestone Schedule

## Risk

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Low | Impact | | | High |
| Very Likely |  |  |  |  |  |
| Likelihood |  | **1** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **2** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Likely |  |  |  |  |  |

Table : Risk Impact/Probability

Table 14 shows the impact/probability table for risks associated with this project. The current risks for this project are as follows:

1. Loss of home internet connectivity

Mitigation: Switch Raspberry Pi to act as WAP rather than Wi-Fi client when internet connectivity is lost

1. Consistent lighting and angle viewpoints for Imaging System likely non-deterministic

Mitigation: Implement calibration routines that will run when Imaging System is powered on

# Assembly

[Getting Started With Jetson Nano Developer Kit](https://developer.nvidia.com/embedded/learn/get-started-jetson-nano-devkit) should be referenced for introduction to the Nvidia Jetson Nano Developer Kit.

[Jetson Nano Case](https://www.waveshare.com/wiki/Jetson_Nano_Case_(C)) should be referenced for construction of Jetson casing and subcomponents.

[Freenove Touchscreen Monitor for Raspberry Pi](https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_Touchscreen_Monitor_for_Raspberry_Pi) should be referenced for assembly of Raspberry Pi touchscreen.

## Gameplay

The Imaging System must be powered on prior to playing games with the Scoring System.

# Performance

# References

<https://github.com/dusty-nv/jetson-inference/tree/master>

<https://github.com/dusty-nv/jetson-inference/blob/master/docs/pytorch-collect-detection.md>

<https://roboflow.com/model/mobilenet-ssd-v2>

<https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/d9/dab/tutorial_homography.html>

<https://opencv.org/>

<https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/d9/dab/tutorial_homography.html>

<https://www.mathsisfun.com/pythagoras.html>

<https://github.com/dusty-nv/jetson-inference/blob/master/docs/building-repo-2.md>

https://www.python.org/download/releases/3.0/

<https://developer.nvidia.com/embedded/learn/get-started-jetson-nano-devkit>

<https://www.waveshare.com/wiki/Jetson_Nano_Case_(C)>

<https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_Touchscreen_Monitor_for_Raspberry_Pi>

Other:

<https://www.sqlitetutorial.net/sqlite-python/update/>

<https://snapcraft.io/install/sqlitebrowser/raspbian>

<https://www.tomshardware.com/how-to/forward-x-session-ssh>

# Appendix

## Acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CM | Configuration Management |
| CSI | Camera Serial Interface |
| DHCP | Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol |
| FOSS | Free and Open Source Software |
| IDE | Integrated Development Environment |
| IP | Internet Protocol |
| ISP | Internet Service Provider |
| MIPI | Mobile Industry Processing Interface |
| SCPI | Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments |
| SSH | Secure Shell |
| TCP | Transmission Control Protocol |
| USB | Universal Serial Bus |
| VS | Visual Studio |
| WAP | Wireless Access Point |

## Source Code

Please refer to <https://github.com/kparlak/dart-scoring-system/tree/main> for full system source code.

### Imaging System State Machine

### Scoring System State Machine

### ‘501’ Game

### ‘Around the World’ Game