­­Project report

When we visualize these data, we can see only two columns of these data are change accordingly. So, to solve this problem, we choose the last two columns of data.

Using threshold to divide the whole data sequence into sub-sequence that corresponds to different events that correspond to open and close.

After averaging these values, we choose the last columns of values.

Flow of the application:

1 . MPU6050 is mounted on the breadboard and the readings are continuously sent to SDA and SCL ports which is polled by the python program that is running on Raspberry pi every 100ms

2 . According the specifications, we have scaled each of the values ie. the three axial values of gyroscope and accelerometer

3. The gyroscope operates between the range of -250 to 250 degrees per second and the sensitivity scale factor is 131 degree/sec

4. The accelerometer operates between the range of += 2 g and sensitivity scale factor for it is 16384 lsb/g

5. We keep a threshold for the values that need to be sent to the bluemix. I.e we publish the values to the broker only when there is a sizable change in any of the axial values. This is because, the sensor keeps generating a large amount of data even when there is no motion. This keeping a threshold saves unnecessary data flow and processing needed by the broker.

→ Topic name : SensorData and type : Json

6. The server running the svm predict listens to the topic SensorData and calls the svm predict module in it's event call back.

7. The server then publishes the result to the broker to the topic “Result”. The result comprises of the latest axial values and decision (close or open)

8. Any End user application can subscribe to the topic “Result” and display the data. In our case, the same server which is running the classifier also has the UI which uses AJAX calls once every second to poll for the result.