

# Precise Onset Cell Phone Vibration Detection

## Technical Deep Dive Presentation

**National Center for Adaptive  
Neurotechnologies (NCAN)**

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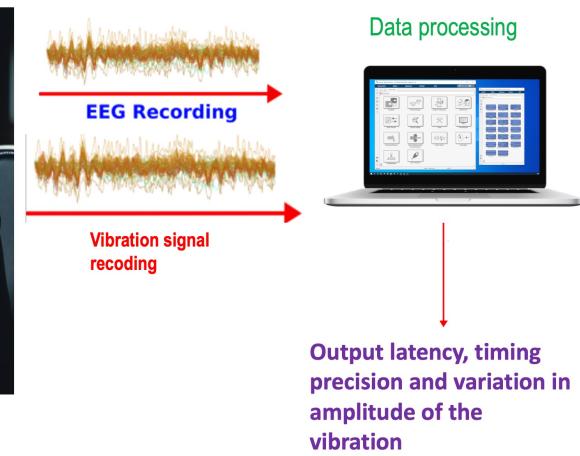
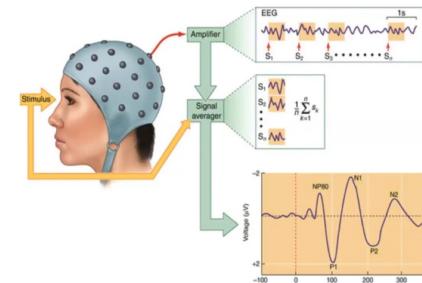
Date: 12/01/23



COLLEGE OF  
**NANOTECHNOLOGY,  
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# Introduction

- Brain and spinal cord injury lead to somatosensory impairments such as loss of sense of touch, there are limited methods available to improve and test during the rehabilitation of these impairments.
- There is a need for a portable device for precise detection of stimulus onset on a large group.



# Background and Context

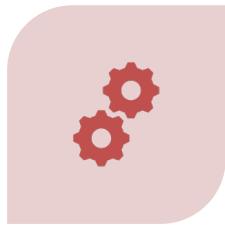
NCAN's senior scientists, Dr. Hill and Dr. Gupta, require us to build a high-precision, low-latency, affordable device for detecting Vibration Onset with 5ms accuracy



# Agenda



PROBLEM STATEMENT  
& REQUIREMENTS



DESIGN  
METHODOLOGY



PHYSICAL DESIGN &  
LOGICAL DESIGN



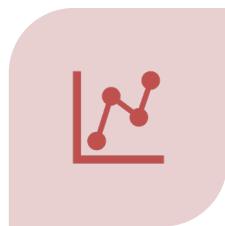
SYSTEM  
DEMONSTRATION



EXPERIMENT DESIGN

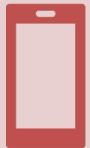


EXPERIMENT RESULTS



DATA & ANALYSIS

# Problem Statement



To build a System That Detects Cell Phone  
Vibration within a 5ms Latency Using Hardware



*Software Solutions are **unreliable**.*

# Key System Requirements

## Functional Requirements

- Vibration Detection
- Latency of less than 5ms
- TTL output: The System must output a TTL high Signal

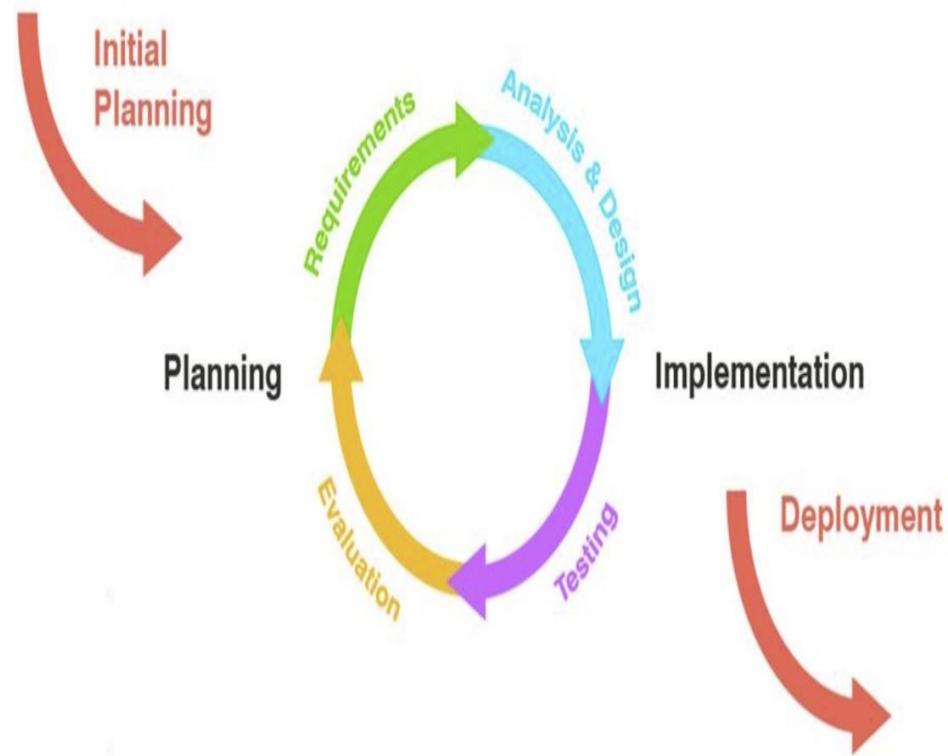
## Non-functional Requirements.

- Under 100\$
- Hardware Based
- Require NO alterations to the phone
- Detector must be easy to hold.

- Our System Requirements were chosen to ensure a balance between performance, Budget, and Usability.

# Methodology

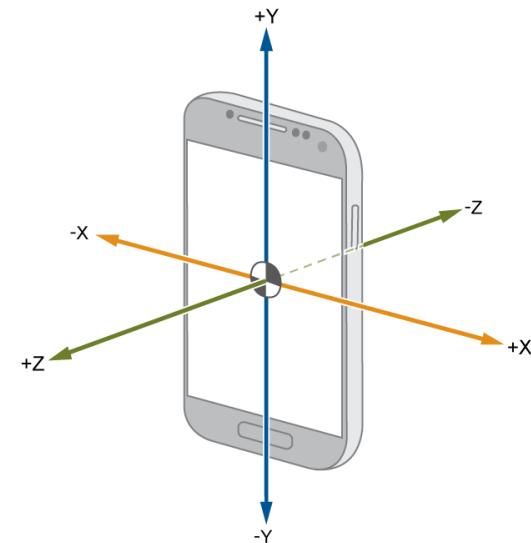
- We used an iterative process. We are currently on the third loop.
- Tested a Piezo sensor, an Accelerometer, and a Microphone
- After evaluation, we chose to use a Piezo Sensor.
- We used BCI2000, a software library developed by Dr. Hill for real time signal viewing and used Matlab for signal processing to find our final experimental results.



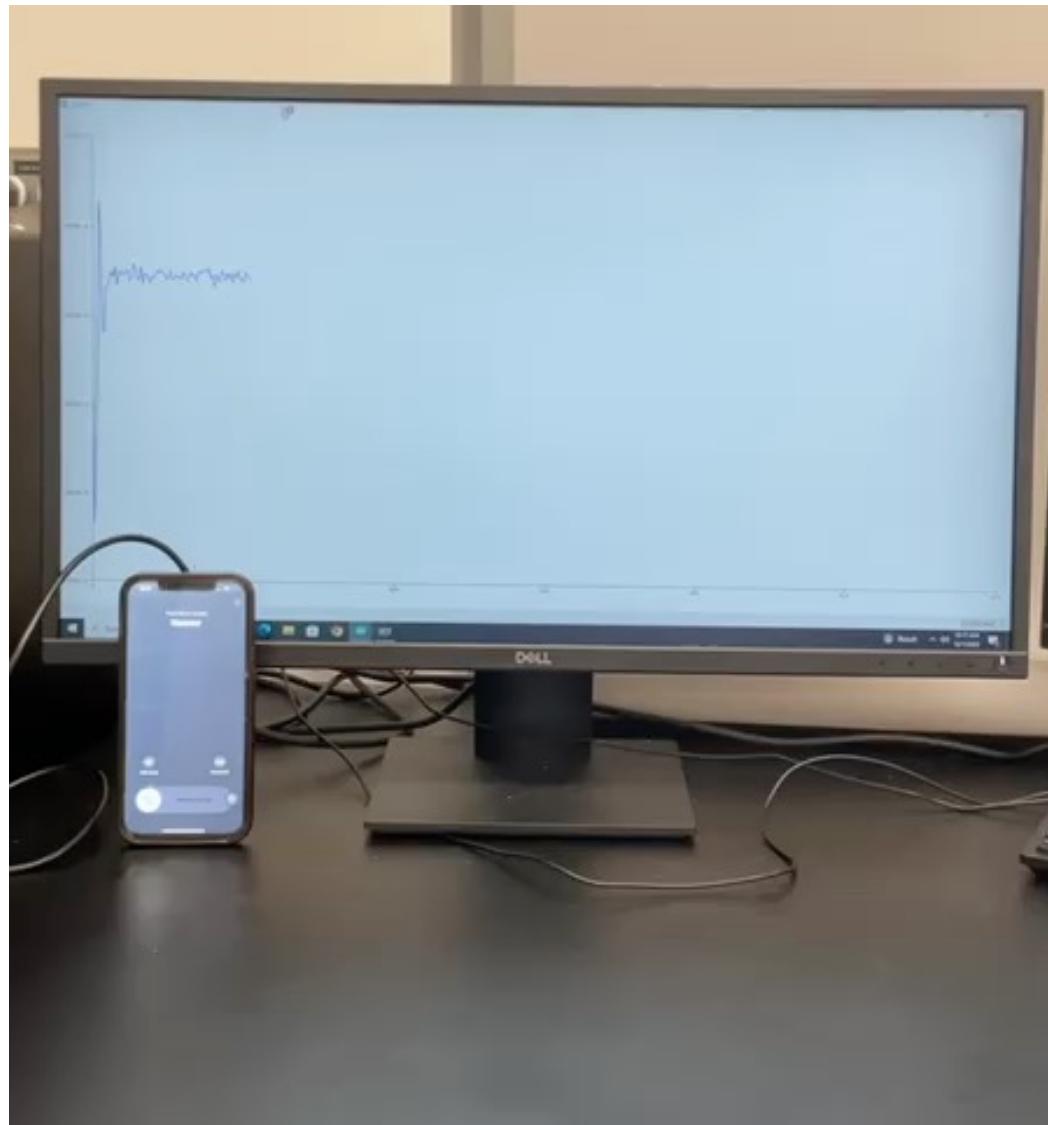
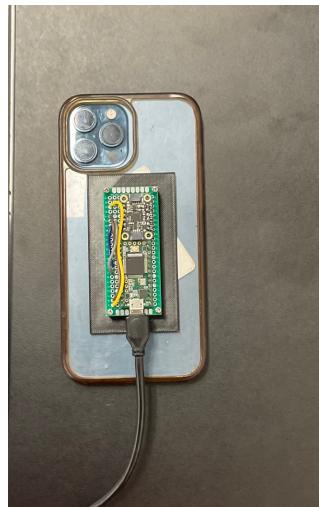
# Decision matrix PIEZO vs Accelerometer vs Microphone

Criteria	Piezo	Accelerometer	Microphone
Accuracy	Excellent	Good	Poor
Sensitivity	Excellent	Excellent	Poor
cost	Excellent	Good	Excellent
Durability	Good	Excellent	Good
Size	Good	Good	Good

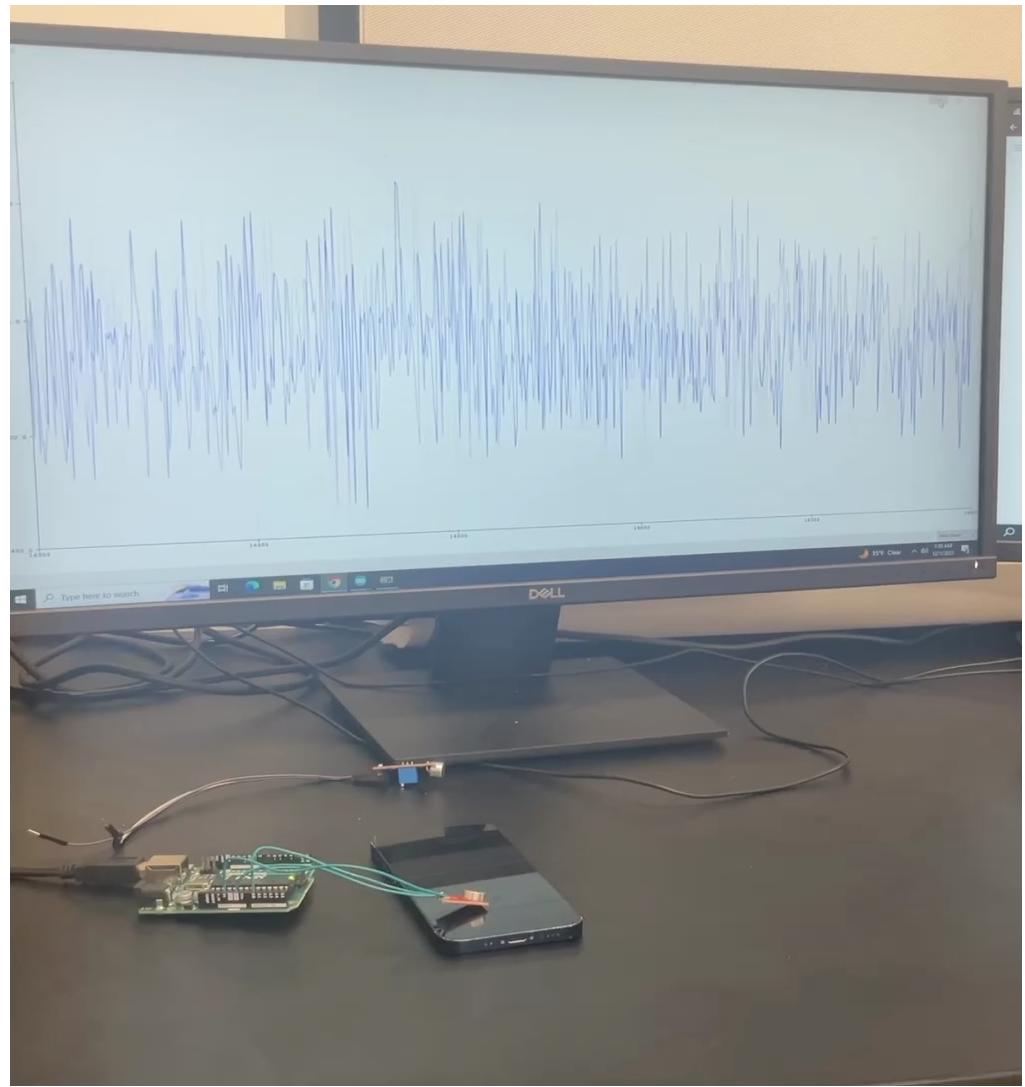
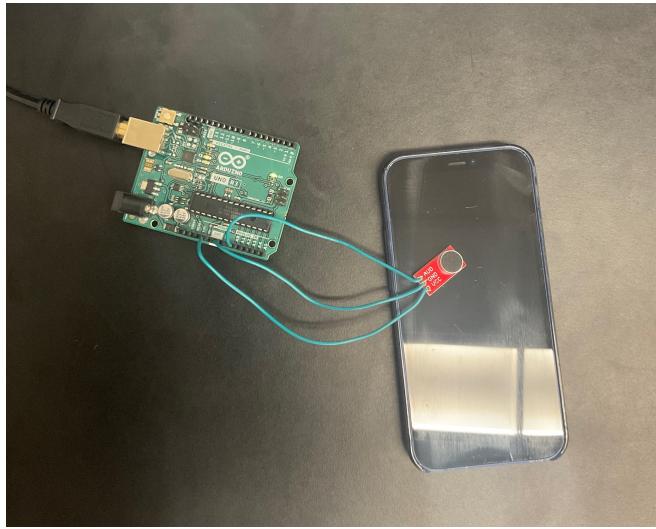
# Accelerometer



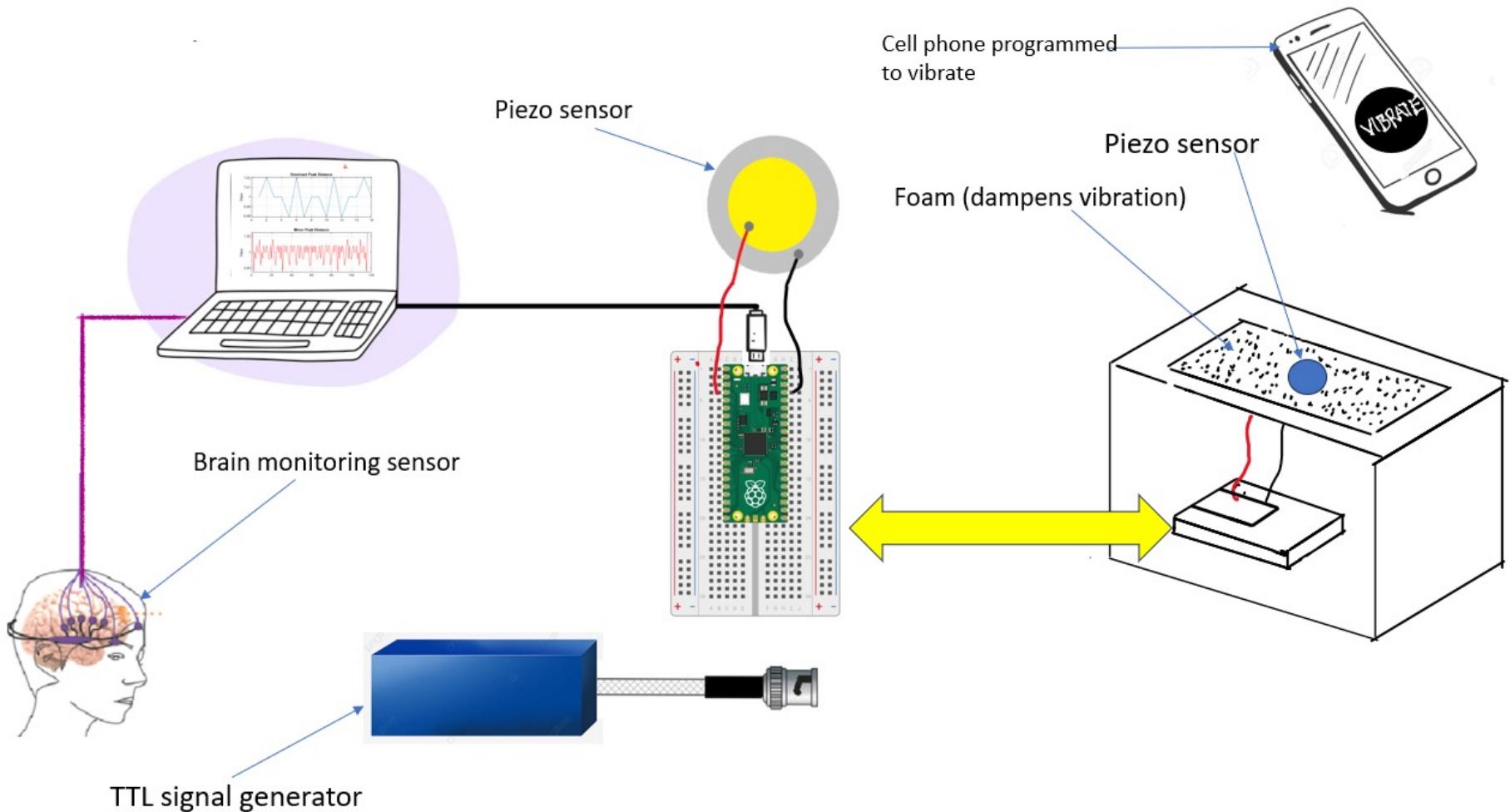
Accelerometers are positioned to detect motion and vibrations along different axes (typically x, y, and z). It measures the acceleration of forces



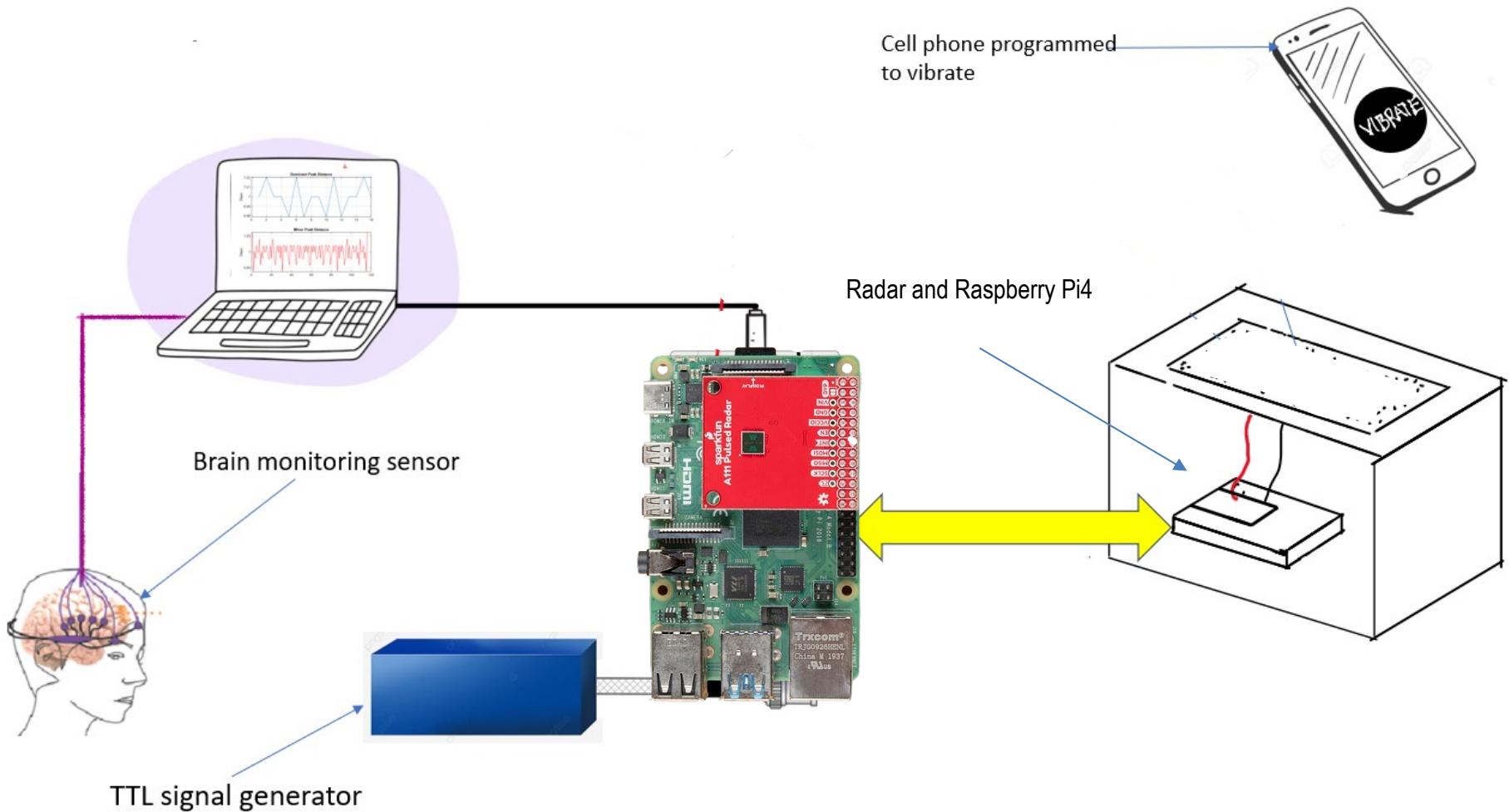
# Microphone

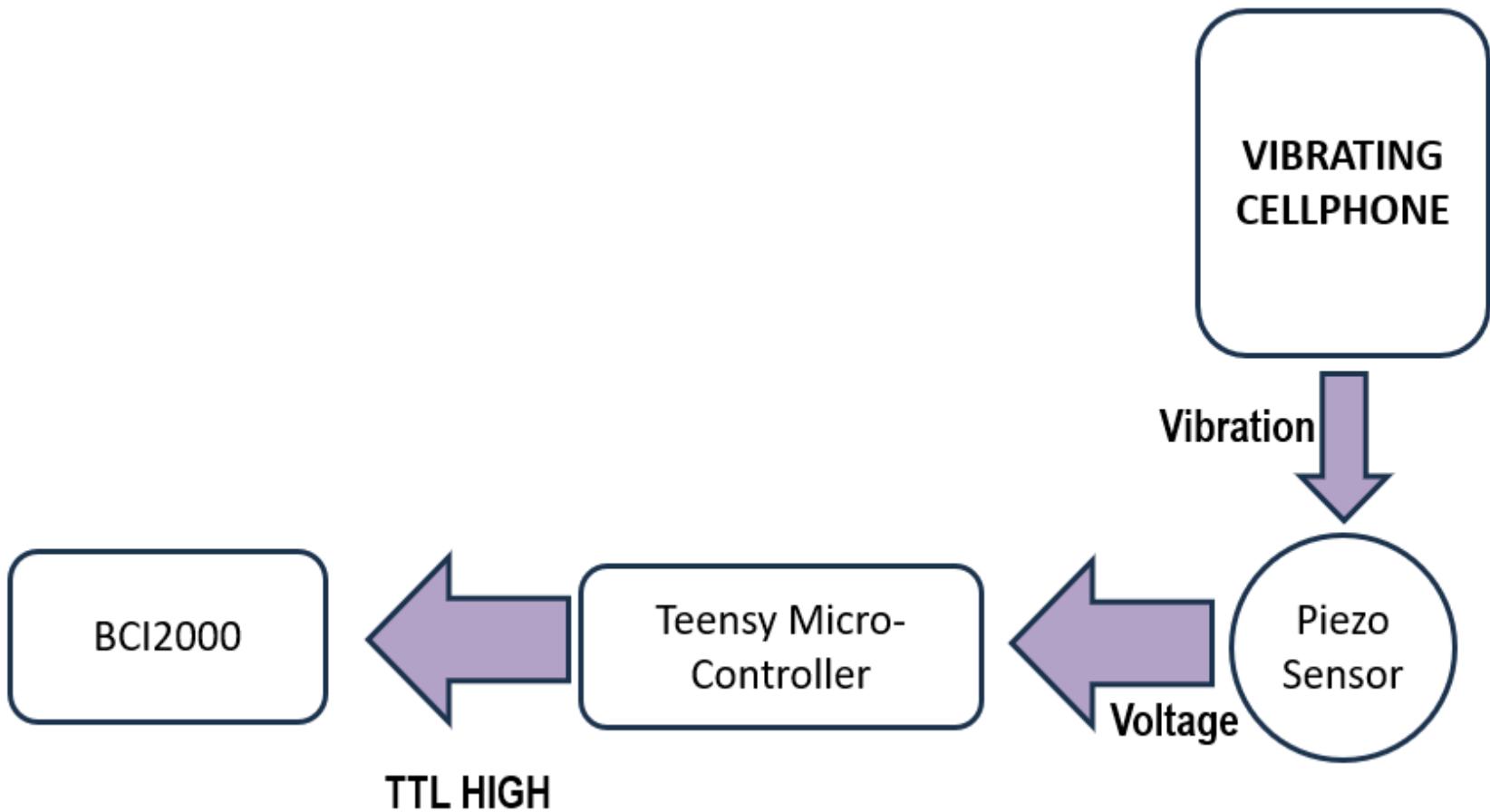


# Logical Design

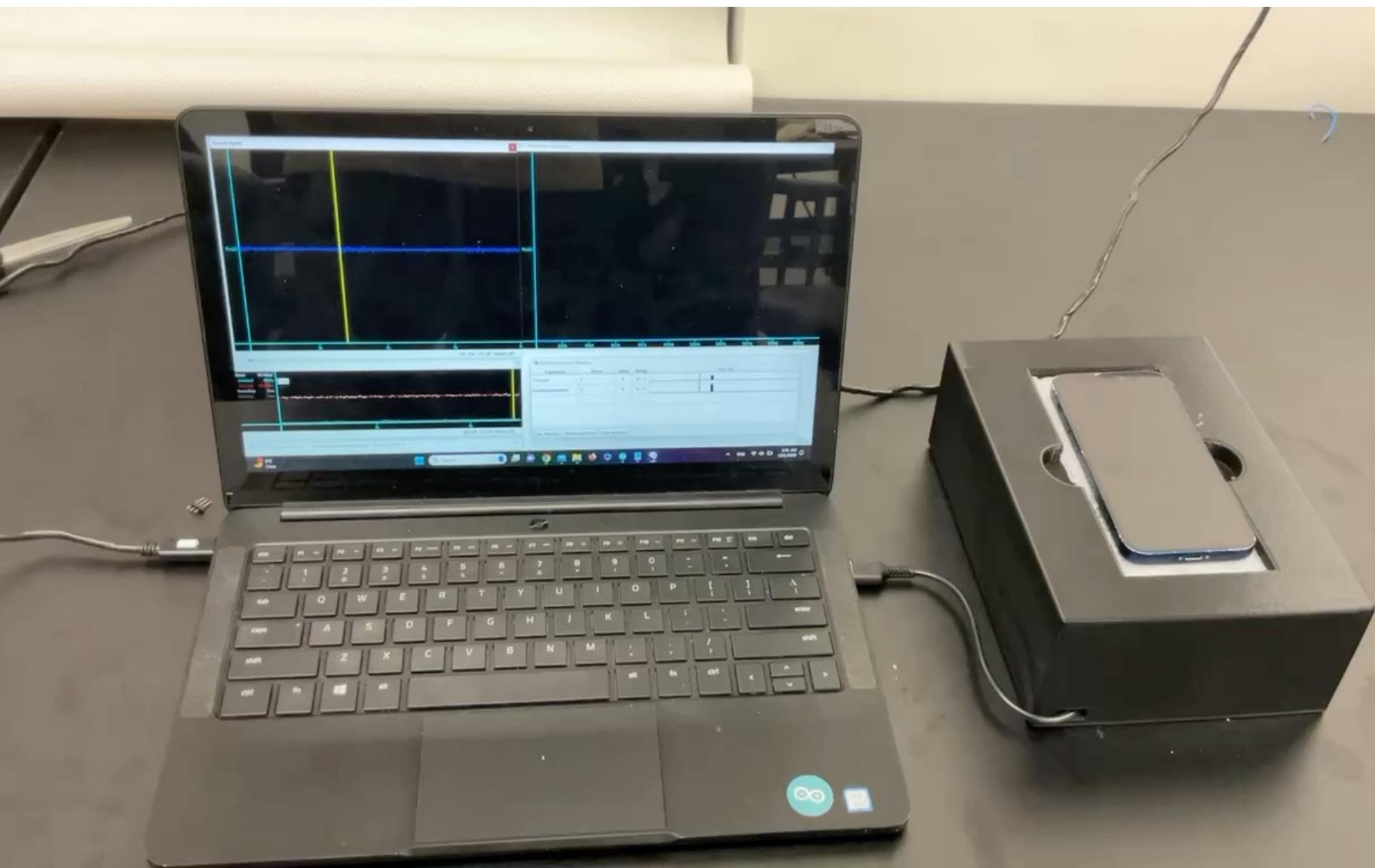


# Logical Design

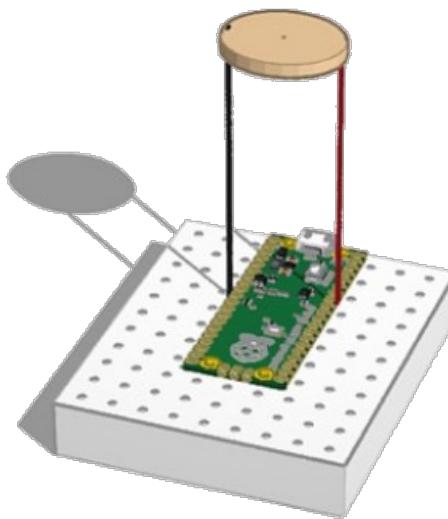
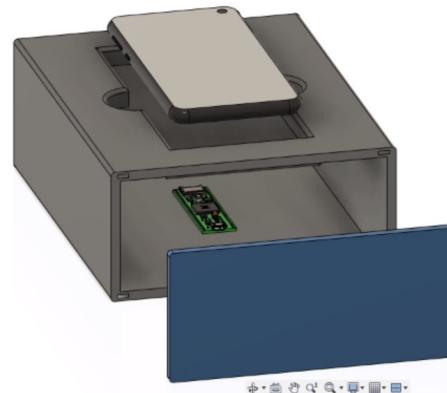
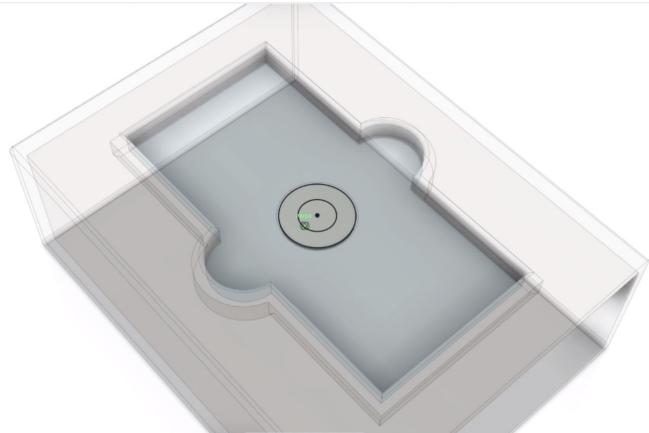




# System demo



# Physical Design



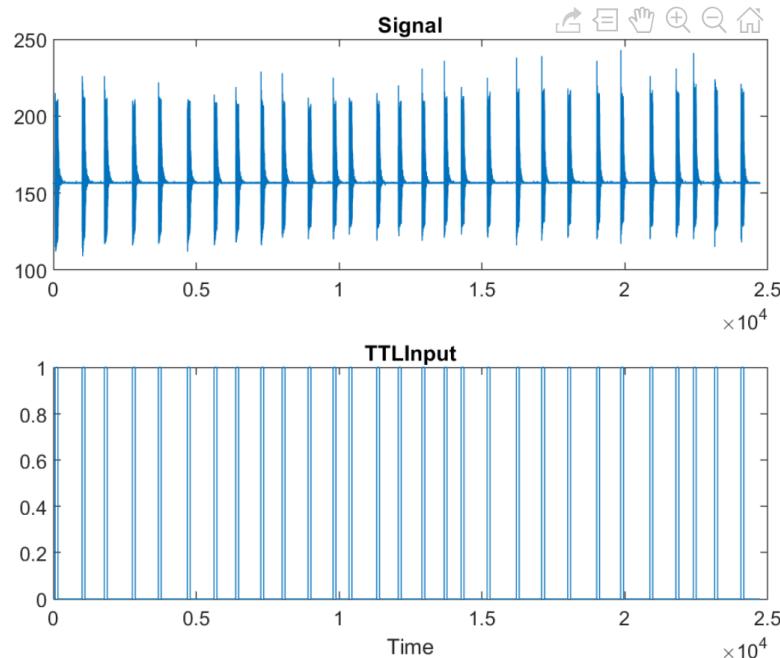
# Decision matrix: Teensy vs Raspberry Pi Pico

Criteria	Teensy	Raspberry Pi Pico
Processing Power	High processing power with powerful cores.	Dual-core processor, suitable for many projects.
Speed and Performance	Offers high-speed processing.	Good performance for general embedded applications.
Community Support	Good community support and compatibility with Arduino.	Growing community support with official MicroPython support.
Ease of Use	Compatible with Arduino IDE, but may have a steeper learning curve.	Beginner-friendly with MicroPython support.
Cost	Higher cost compared to Raspberry Pi Pico.	Generally cost-effective, suitable for budgets.

We chose Teensy for our project because we require high-speed processing and extensive capabilities. And, based on our experiment results with the Piezo in different orientations with the both of them, Teensy is a far better option for us.

# Data and Results

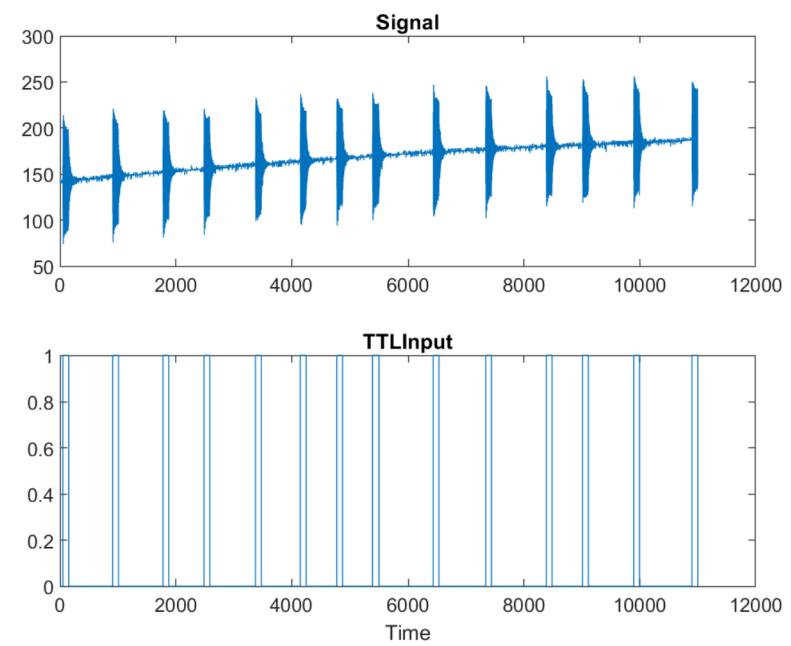
sensor down



Mean Latency: 6.137931, Jitter (standard deviation): 1.216674

Latency: 6.138 Jitter: 1.2166

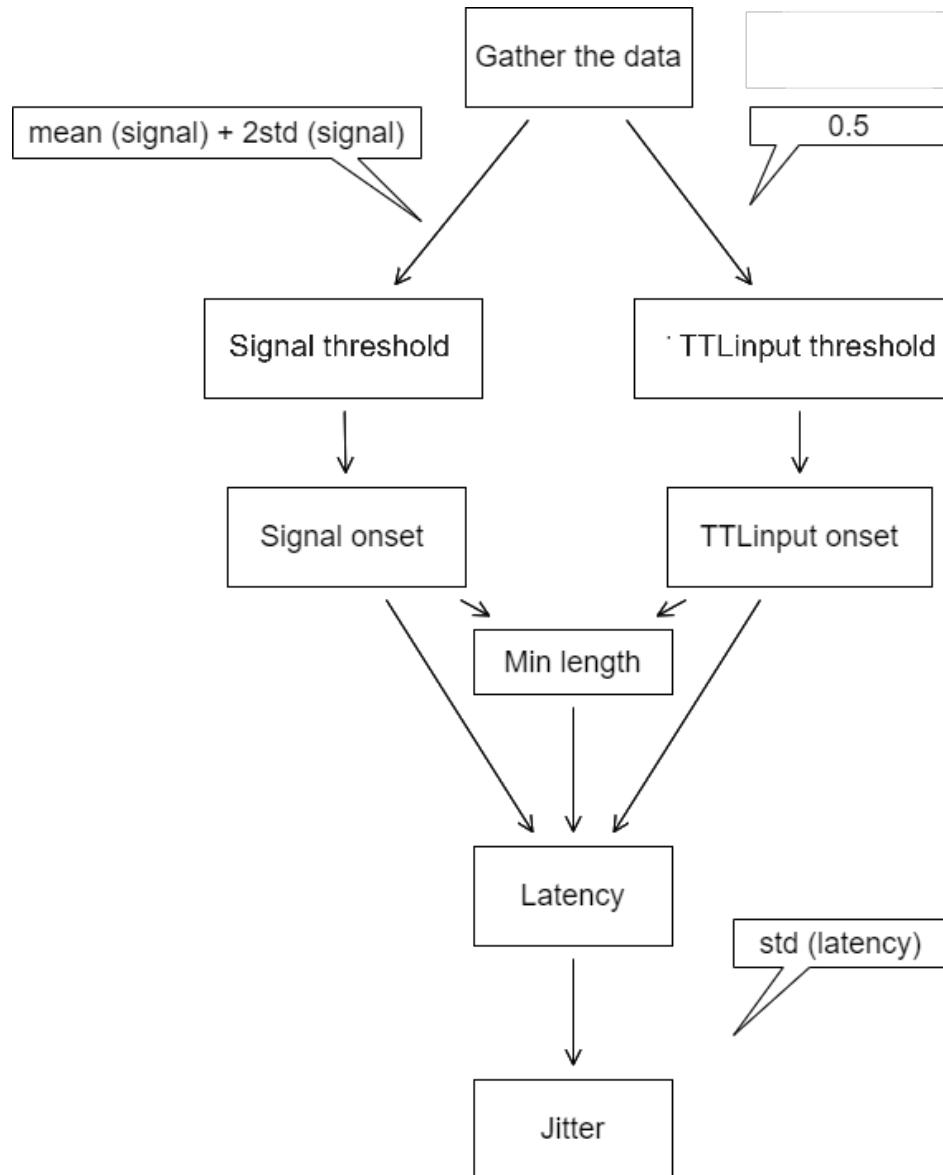
sensor taped



Mean Latency: 4.642857, Jitter (standard deviation): 1.691933

Latency: 4.648 Jitter: 1.6919

# Flow Chart of MATLAB Functions



# Project Limitations

Research Vacuum



Lack of pre-established frameworks and detailed project specifications necessitated extensive research. Initial project progress was delayed as the team invested significant time understanding the problem domain, relevant technologies, potential solutions and experimentation.

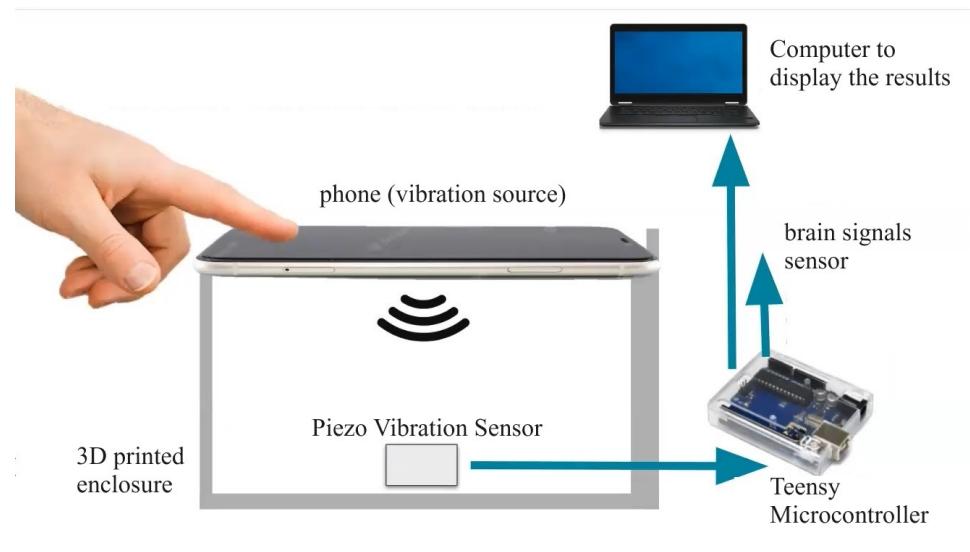
Time Crunch



Strict deadlines necessitated a rapid pace for research, development, and implementation. Due to that we had limited time for in-depth exploration, potentially compromising the thoroughness of research and the depth of project outcomes.

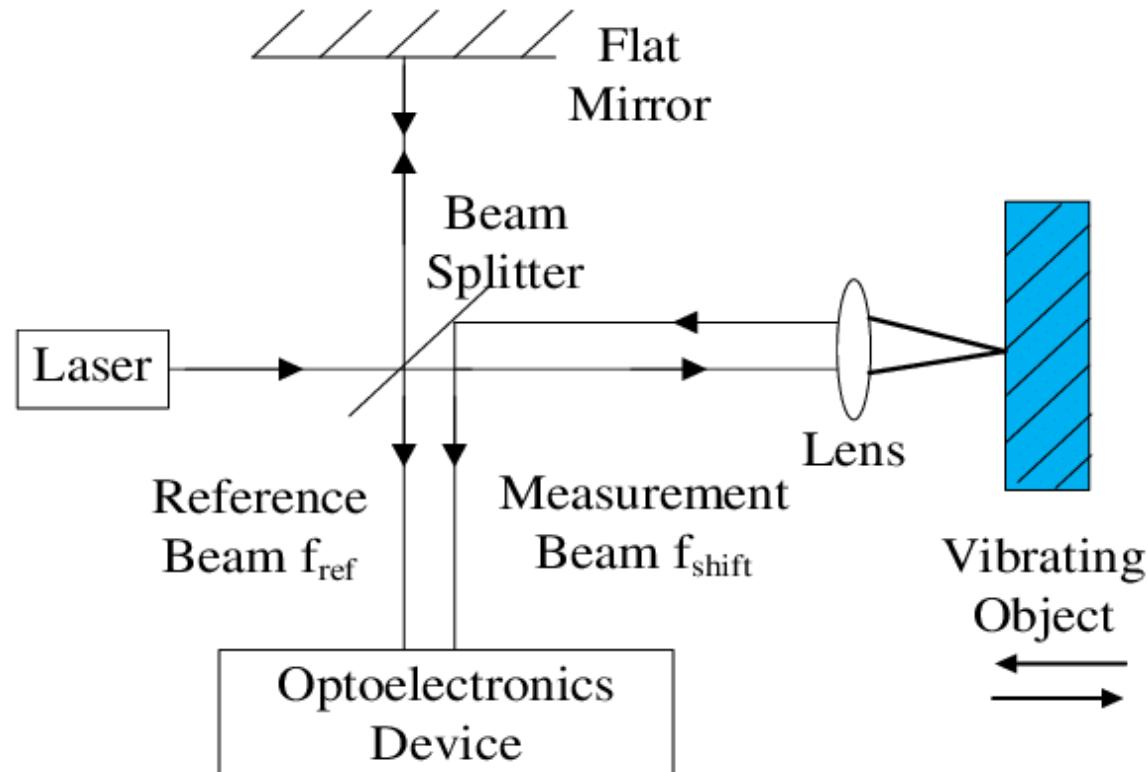
# Recommendations for Future Work

- Research how Finger pressure can dampen the signal given by the piezo.



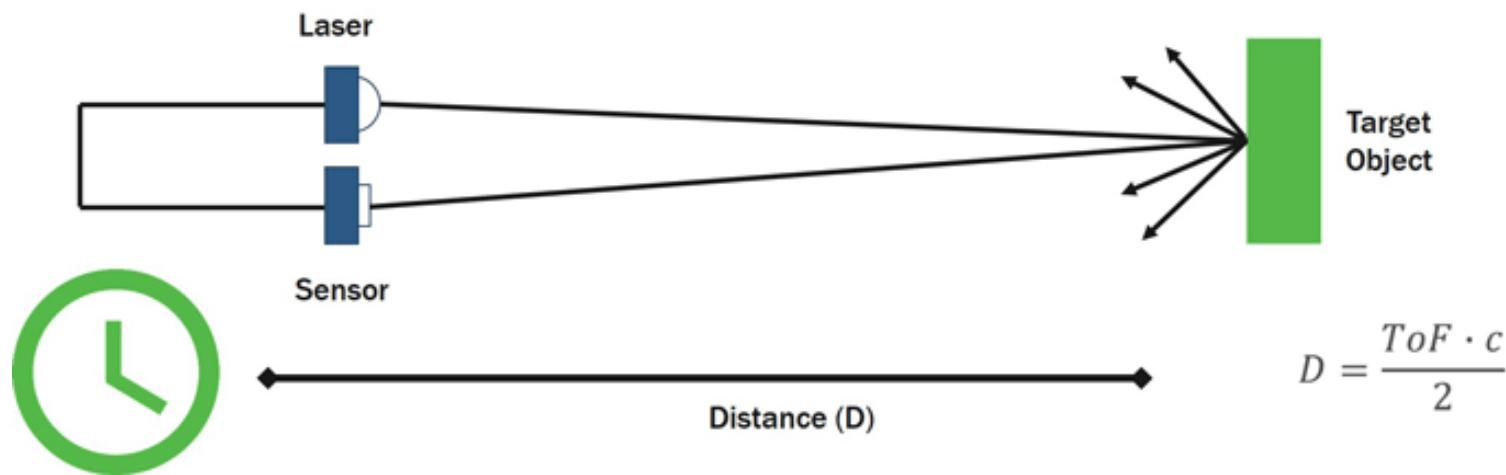
# Recommendations for Future Work

- Transition to a contactless solution using **Laser Doppler Detection**



# Recommendations for Future Work

- Transitioning to a contactless solution using **RADAR**
- Implement current System with **RADAR replacing Piezo**



# Conclusions

- Piezo detection: **1.6ms Jitter, 4.6ms Latency**
- Goal: <5ms Latency.

As defined earlier, a sub 5ms Latency is considered **Instantaneous to the human perception.**

- We have Shown that the Piezo can be considered both **Precise and Accurate.**
- We have Printed and mounted the Box unto the cell phone and Piezo Sensor.

# Individual Contributions

- **Muhammed Shuaib**
  - Support Roles: Point of contact, Scheduler
  - Most Significant Contributions: Designing logical design diagram, Accelerometer research and implementation. Experimentation.
- **Md. Sadman Kabir**
  - Support Roles: Editor
  - Most Significant Contributions: 3D Design of the prototype and printing, Research, Teensy experiments with the Piezo.
- **Daniel Brown**
  - Support Roles: Archivist
  - Most Significant Contributions: Piezo and future implementation research. Raspberry Pi Pico experiments with the Piezo.
- **Nasser AL-Maskari**
  - Support Roles: Treasurer
  - Most Significant Contributions: Data and result implementation, MATLAB signal acquisition, Experimentation.

# Questions

