

EECS 149/249A - 2019

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## **Project Purpose**

Create a smart dashboard that helps improve the safety and experience of bike riders.

#### Features include

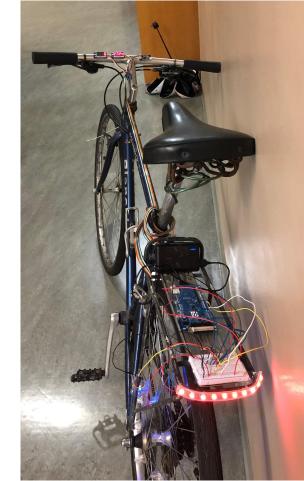
 Sensors for measuring bike kinematics including its speed and roll

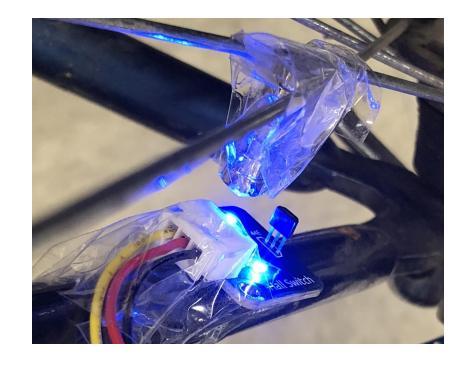
**Project Implementation** 

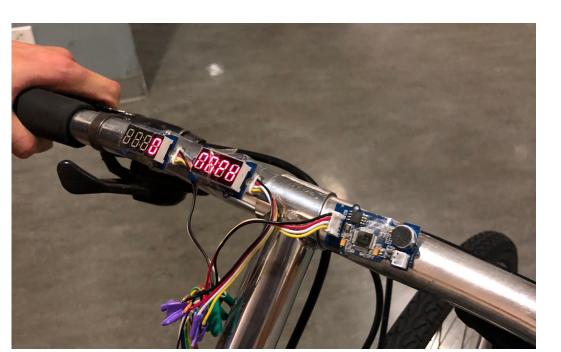
Hardware Architecture

- Voice recognition module and kinematics sensing automatically actuate signals
- LEDs attached to bike signal turns and braking
- Displays to show trip data such as current speed, total distance traveled, and temperature



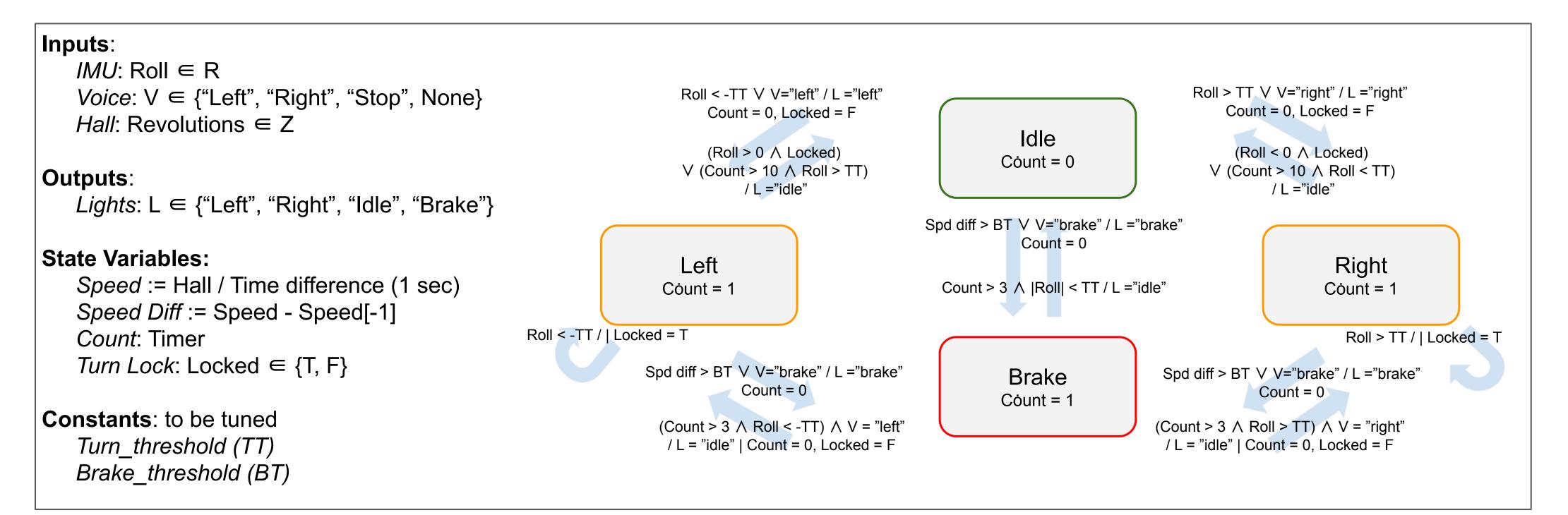






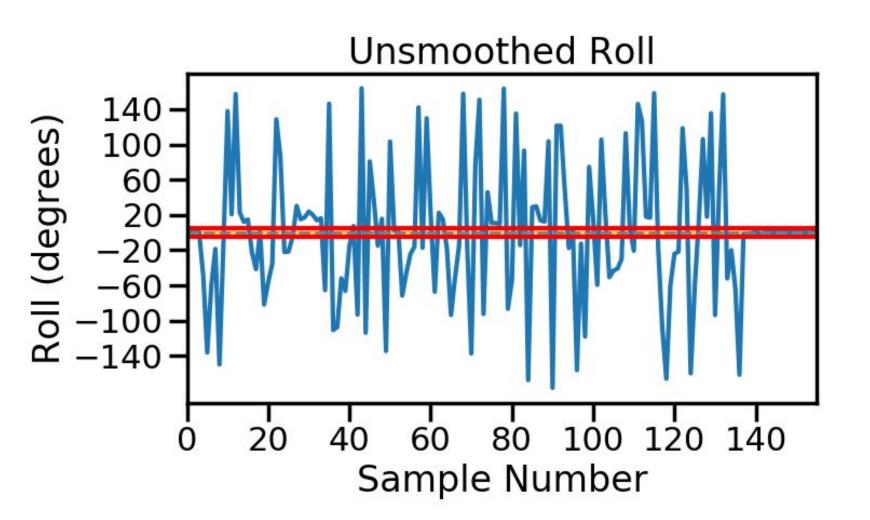
#### **Automatic Mode Inputs** Hardware Outputs MPU9250 IMU 5 V | I2C (on Buckler) 5 V | 3.3 V PWM WS2812B LED strip Hall Effect Switch 5 V | GPIO (and magnets) Nordic 3.3 V | Serial **Grove Display** NRF52 Manual Mode Inputs Grove Display 3.3 V | Serial **Grove Speech** 3.3 V | UART Recognizer

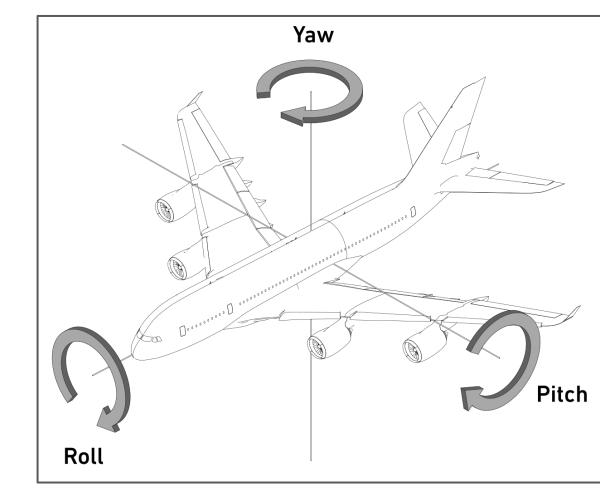
#### Software FSM

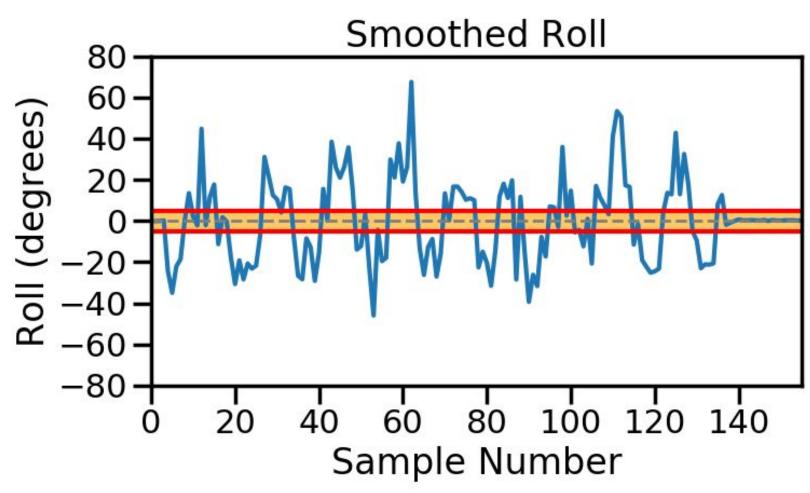


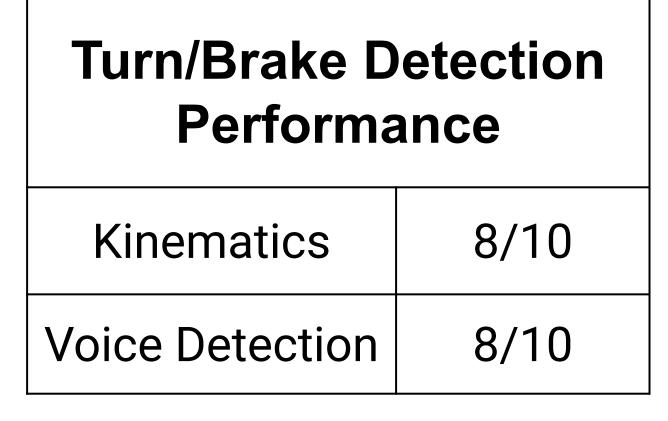
## **Design Evaluation**

Challenge: Find the best signal for automatically detecting a bike's orientation independent of gravity and rider acceleration Solution: Use the Madgwick AHRS algorithm to find absolute orientation









#### **Voice Commands**

- Left/Right Activate Turn Signals
- Stop Activate Brake Lights
- Next/Previous Change Display Mode

#### **Next Steps**

- Build or 3D print a sturdier holder for the displays and sensors
- Incorporate audio feedback so the rider can stay focused on the road
- Acquire more robust IMU and voice recognition sensor
- Ultimate goal: develop Google
   Glass-like heads-up display

## **Course Connections**

#### **Sensors and Actuators**

- Affine sensor model and calibration for IMU
- Voice Recognition Sensor
- Hall Effect Sensor

# Interrupts & Polling Communication Protocols

- Grove Display (UART)
- LED Strip (PWM)
- I2C Sensors

# Finite State Machines Linear temporal logic

G(decelerate ⇒ Xbrake)