

ANTHONY DEBRUYN
BRIAN DELHAISSE
QUENTIN DELHAYE

Embedded Systems Design

The GOAT

The Gate Opener Actioned by Ticket

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1 Introduction

For the course "Embedded Systems Design", we were asked to implement a system inspired from subject in the course. We chose to use UppAal Tiga to design and create a strategy for a sas controlled by an Arduino Uno. This sas is composed of 2 doors actioned by servomotors. Infrared sensors are used to detect the person entering the sas. The opening of the second door of the sas is triggered by the scan of a valid card (rectangle with holes). Once someone is inside the sas, a timer is triggered to prevent the person to stay indefinitely inside. An alarm is activated once the timer is out.

2 The Model

In this section we will describe the physical properties that the system must satisfy, and make the link with the model.

First we want the system to always have at least one door closed. This is ensured by the 3 available configurations in the model: *01* meaning door 1 open and door 2 closed, *10* meaning the opposite, and *00* meaning no door open.

Secondly, we want the back door (door 2) to open only if the user present one valid card having 2 holes in it.

The user also has to be ejected after some time if he does not show a valid card. This would prevent the user from staying indefinitely in the sas, blocking the other users. This is done by the timer in the model for the sas and the eject message.

The sas must detect the insertion of a card, even if it is not valid. This is modeled with the `cardIn` message in the UppAal Tiga systems.

An infrared sensor system has to detect the entry and exit of the user in order to react with the appropriate door configuration, and (de)activate the alarm. In the model, the infrared sensors are modeled with the `infra1` & `infra2` signal.

The user must be able to escape the sas at any time. This is done with the `infra1` sensor. If the user puts himself in front of the sensor, the front door opens to let him out.

Quentin has to make the corresponding model. Gogogogo!

Mise à jour modèle pour le sas avec le timer

3 The Strategy

3.1 Winning conditions

A<> `not (User.FAIL)`

The user will never end up in FAIL.

A[] `not (User.in_sas and User2.in_sas)`

Both users are never in the sas at the same time.

E<> `User.after_sas`

It is possible for the user to reach the other side of the sas. He won't succeed on every try, but if he wants to, he will.

A[] `not (User.FAIL)`

We want to verify if the user will always avoid the FAIL state. At the instant `timeInSas = SAS_TIMER` the system has two choice: either take `Sas.handling_user` to `Sas.idle`, or `User.in_sas` to `User.before_sas`. The FAIL state is thus reachable and the test is expected to fail.

control: A[] `not (User.FAIL or User2.FAIL)`

Here, we play in a controller game. Having the controller collaboration, when the system is given the opportunity to either win or lose, well, it chooses to win.

Please bear in mind here that we suppose that the `eject!` signal sent by the Sas has force of law. Hence, we know that when the controller is trying to comply with a winning condition, our physical system will be able to overcome the quite strong hypothesis made by the simulation

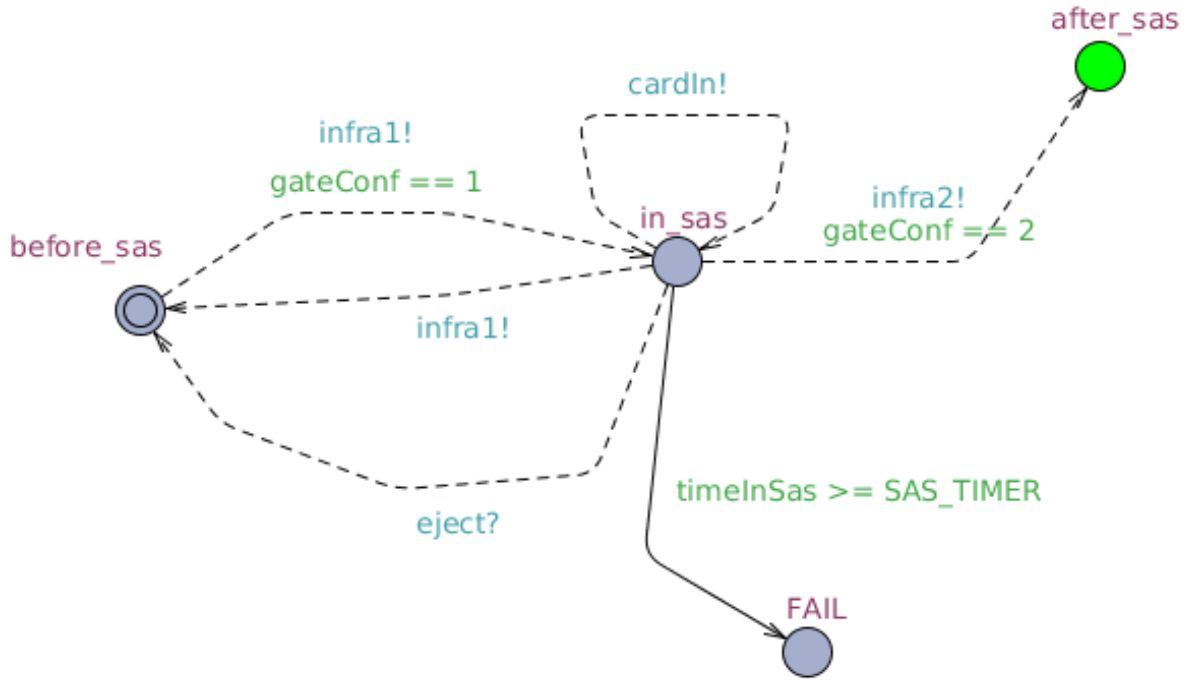


Figure 1: The user model

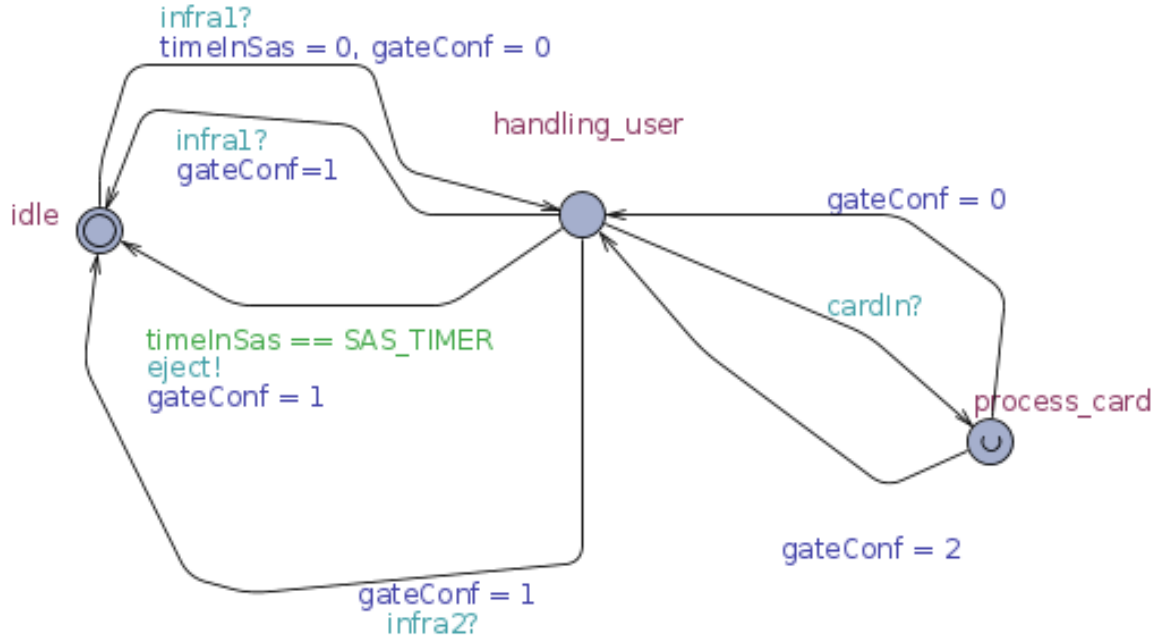


Figure 2: The sas model

tool stating that the environnement is always able to act faster than the controller. This liberty is represented by the controllable edge between `User.in_sas` and `user.FAIL`.

3.2 Generated strategy

The following strategy has been generated using a system with only one user for readability purposes.

```

Verifying property 5 at line 28
-- Property is satisfied.
$v_gameInfoPlayInitial state:
( User.before_sas Sas.idle ) gateConf=1
(timeInSas==User.x && User.x==Sas.x && Sas.x==0)

Strategy to avoid losing:

State: ( User.after_sas Sas.idle ) gateConf=1
While you are in true, wait.

State: ( User.before_sas Sas.idle ) gateConf=1
While you are in true, wait.

State: ( User.in_sas Sas.handling_user ) gateConf=2
While you are in (timeInSas<=10), wait.

State: ( User.in_sas Sas.process_card ) gateConf=0
When you are in (timeInSas<=10),
take transition Sas.process_card->Sas.handling_user { 1, tau, gateConf := 2 }

State: ( User.in_sas Sas.process_card ) gateConf=2
When you are in (timeInSas<=10),
take transition Sas.process_card->Sas.handling_user { 1, tau, gateConf := 2 }

State: ( User.in_sas Sas.handling_user ) gateConf=0
While you are in (timeInSas<=10), wait.

```

4 Physical Implementation

4.1 Parts list

For our prototype, we used:

- a microcontroller: Arduino UNO.
- 5 resistances (220Ω).
- 3 leds (1red, 1yellow, 1green).
- 2 analog servo motors (FS5103B).
- 2 infrared proximity sensors short range.
- 2 photoresistors.
- 1 micro switch (DM3).
- 1 buzzer.
- 1 battery pack holder for 4x AA batteries + the 4xAA batteries.
- jump wires.
- 3 half-size protoboards.

4.2 Electronic schematic

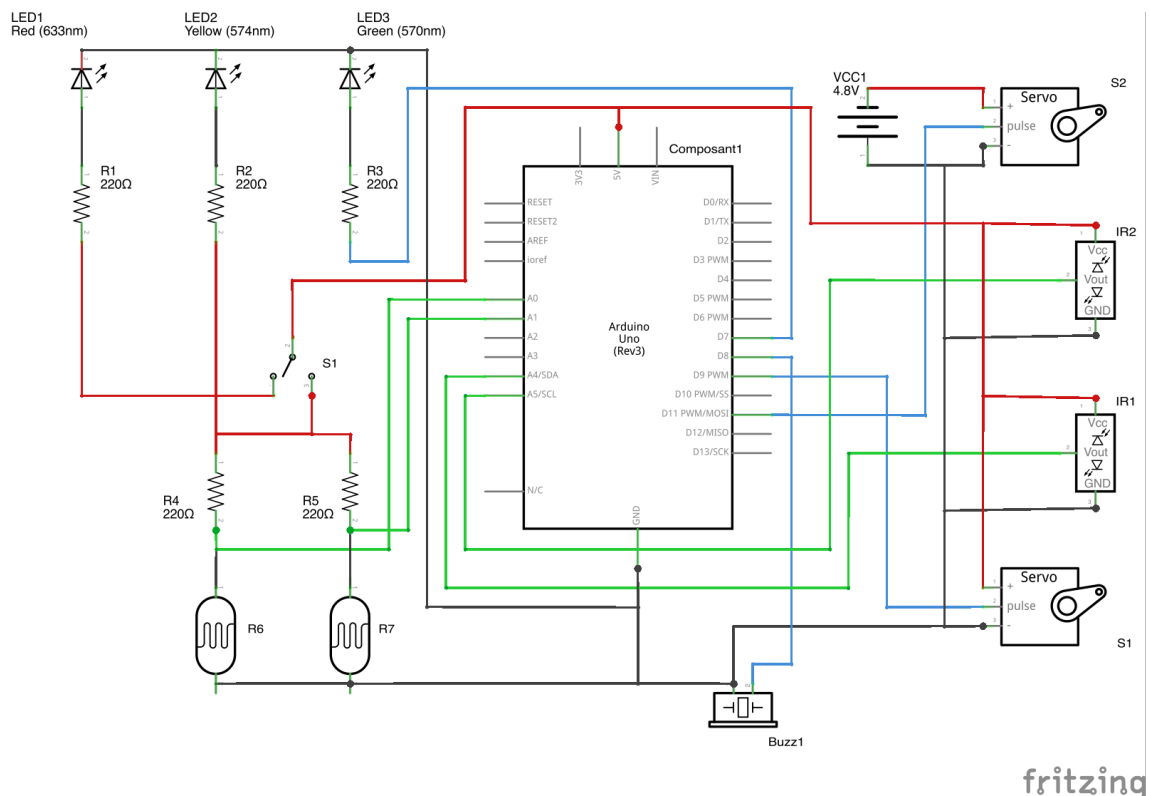


Figure 3: Electrical diagram (modeled with Fritzing). Legend: **red wires** are connected to the positive terminal (of the arduino or the external battery), **black wires** are connected to the ground, **green wires** connect the electrical components to the analog input pins, and the **blue wires** connect electrical components to digital output pins.

Once the arduino is connected to a computer or to a battery, the positive terminal of the arduino supplies a tension of 5V to the electrical system, which can be seen on the figure 3. Because the servo

motors drain a lot of current, another external battery was needed to supply enough current for both servo motors. Thus, an external battery has been connected to one of the servo. To avoid any other problems, we connected the ground of this one to the same ground as the arduino.

The resistors in front of each led are there so that the leds don't overdrive and burn out. The red led is always on until a card is inserted into the system. The card will push on the lever of the micro switch leading to the yellow led to turn on, and to the current to flow into the photoresistors.

The 2 resistors R4 and R5 with the photoresistors R6 and R7 form respectively a voltage divider. The voltage measured differs with the intensity of the light, that is, brighter the light is smaller the resistance of the photoresistor is. The resulting tension of those dividers are measured on the analog input pins A0 and A1 of the arduino. If the tension of each photoresistor is between a certain value, then the microcontroller is programmed to turn on the green led, and activate the 2nd servo motor (S2) in order to open the last door of the sas.

If the user stays too long in the sas, the arduino can also trigger an alarm with the buzzer.

The 2 infrared proximity sensors IR1 and IR2 are there to detect if an object/person has entered or leaved the sas, they are respectively connected to the analog input pins A4 and A5. Based on the value measured, the microcontroller will activate one of the servo motors to close one of the gates, or to stop the buzzer.

4.3 Electronic circuit

On the real circuit, we used 3 breadboards because of the jump wires length that were too short. The 2 left protoboards on the figure 4 are perpendicular to each other, in order to the card to be able to push on the lever of the micro switch, and to the photoresistors to be perpendicular to the card.

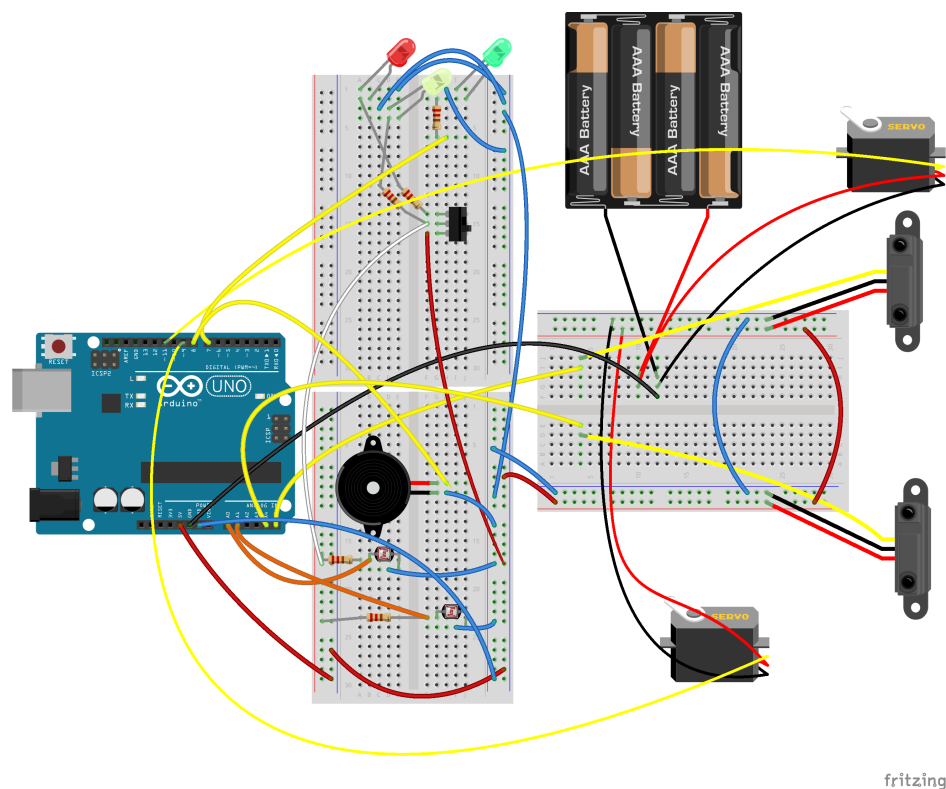


Figure 4: The Circuit (modeled with Fritzing).

4.4 The structure

The sas was build using Lego bricks, and the doors are in carton and connected to the servomotors with paperclips. We used cardboard to create some cards. A valid card has a hole in front of each photoresistor, so that the light can pass through it and be detected by the photoresistors. The final physical prototype can be found on the figure 5.

5 Pictures of the project

The final prototype can be seen on the following figure 5.

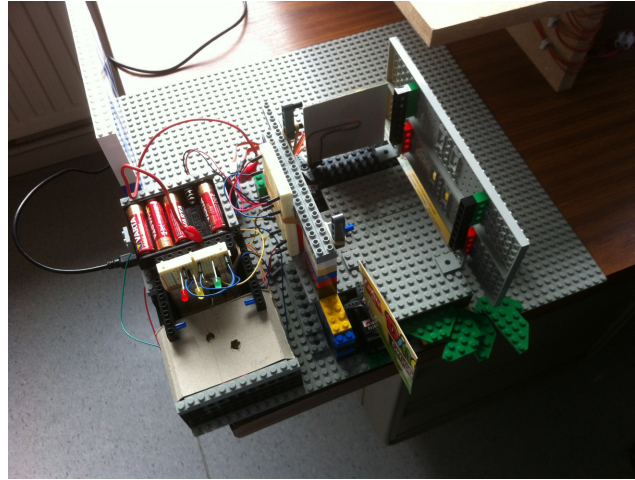


Figure 5: Final prototype

6 Future work

Since we only use one infrared sensor at each door, we do not know the direction of the passing user. This causes problems in several situations:

- If the user stays too long in the sas and the alarm activate, another user can enter in the sas. The alarm then stops. Now a third user can enter, and the front door closes. If one of the 2 users already in the sas puts something in front of the sensor, the front dool closes as well. Thus any number of people enter the sas and go to the other side with one valid card.
- The same infrared problem occurs on the other side. If one user enters the sas from the back door when it is open, after the user has shown a valid card, the sas closes the second door. There are then 2 users in the sas, and the front door opens again, letting the second user escape.

These 2 problems could be resolved by using 2 more sensors to detect the direction of the passing user. Anoher solution could be to consider that the sas has only room for one person only.

7 Conclusion

This project has enabled us to understand how we design embedded systems, by using specific tools to verify that a system respect some given proprieties. It was a rich experience to do the different parts of a project: the design of the model, the production of the code from the generated strategies, and the physical implementation so that we can see that our model really works in the real world.

A Code

As mentionned above, the following code has been produced based on the generated strategies.

```
1 #include <Servo.h>
2
3 Servo servo1; // create servo object to control a servo
4 Servo servo2;
5
6 int pos1; // variable to store the servo position
7 int pos2;
8
9 const int ledPin = 7; // the number of the LED pin
10 const int buz = 8;
11 int buzCount = 0;
12
13 int gateConf;
14 unsigned long startTime;
15 const int SAS_TIMER = 5000;
16 boolean userIn;
17
18 #define but1 A4
19 #define but2 A5
20 #define infra1 (analogRead(A4) > 550)
21 int infra1Count;
22 #define infra2 (analogRead(A5) > 500)
23 int infra2Count;
24 #define cardIn (analogRead(A0) > 0 && analogRead(A1) > 0)
25
26 void setup()
27 {
28     pos1 = 0; //Opened
29     pos2 = 90; //Closed
30     servo1.attach(9); // attaches the servo on pin 9 to the servo object
31     servo2.attach(11);
32     Serial.begin(9600);
33     servo1.write(pos1);
34     delay(150);
35     servo2.write(pos2);
36     delay(150);
37
38     // set the digital pin as output:
39     pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
40     pinMode(buz, OUTPUT);
41
42     gateConf = 1;
43     userIn = false;
44     infra1Count = 0;
45     infra2Count = 0;
46 }
47
48 void changeGateConf(int conf)
49 {
50     gateConf = conf;
51     switch (conf) {
52         case 0:
53             //from 1
54             //Close gate 1
55             for(pos1; pos1 < 90; pos1 += 1) {
56                 servo1.write(pos1);
57                 delay(15);
58             }
59             //gate 2 already closed
60             break;
```

```

61
62     case 1:
63         //Open gate 1 : 0->90
64         //Close gate 2 : 180->90
65         for(pos2; pos2 > 90; pos2 -= 1) {
66             servo2.write(pos2);
67             delay(15);
68         }
69         for(pos1; pos1 > 0; pos1 -= 1) {
70             servo1.write(pos1);
71             delay(15);
72         }
73         break;
74
75     case 2:
76         //gateConf = 2
77         //Close gate 1: 90->0
78         //Open gate 2: 0->90
79
80         for(pos1; pos1 < 90; pos1 += 1) {
81             servo1.write(pos1);
82             delay(15);
83         }
84         for(pos2; pos2 < 180; pos2 += 1) {
85             servo2.write(pos2);
86             delay(15);
87         }
88         break;
89
90     default:
91         break;
92 }
93 }
94
95 boolean processCard()
96 {
97     int sensorValue = analogRead(A0);
98     int sensorValue2 = analogRead(A1);
99     if(sensorValue>200 && sensorValue<400 && sensorValue2>200 && sensorValue2<400)
100         return true;
101     else
102         return false;
103 }
104
105 void alarm(boolean on)
106 {
107     if(on) {
108         int i;
109         if(buzCount < 9) {
110             for(i=0; i<10; i++) {
111                 digitalWrite(buz, HIGH);
112                 delay(3); //Shorter delay = higher pitch
113                 digitalWrite(buz, LOW);
114                 delay(3);
115             }
116             buzCount ++;
117         } else {
118             for(i=0; i<10; i++) {
119                 digitalWrite(buz, HIGH);
120                 delay(18);
121                 digitalWrite(buz, LOW);
122                 delay(18);
123             }
124             buzCount = 0;

```

```

125     }
126 }
127 }
128
129 void eject()
130 {
131     digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);
132     changeGateConf(1);
133     Serial.println("GET OUT. NOW");
134     while(!infra1) {
135         Serial.println("GET OUT. NOW");
136         alarm(true);
137     }
138     while(infra1);
139     alarm(false);
140 }
141
142 void loop()
143 {
144     //infra1!
145     if(infra1 && gateConf == 1 && !userIn) {
146         userIn = true;
147         Serial.print("userIn: ");
148         Serial.println(userIn);
149         gateConf = 0;
150         changeGateConf(gateConf);
151         startTime = millis();
152     }
153
154     if(infra2 && gateConf == 2) {
155         gateConf = 1;
156         userIn = false;
157         digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);
158         changeGateConf(gateConf);
159     }
160
161     if(gateConf == 0 || gateConf == 2) {
162         if((millis() - startTime) <= SAS_TIMER) {
163             if(cardIn) {
164                 if(processCard()) {
165                     digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH);
166                     gateConf = 2;
167                     changeGateConf(gateConf);
168                 }
169                 else
170                     digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);
171             }
172             else
173                 digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);
174         }
175         else {
176             eject();
177             userIn = false;
178         }
179     }
180
181     delay(50); // delay in between reads for stability
182 }

```