



Dual Glove Air Guitar

Group 7

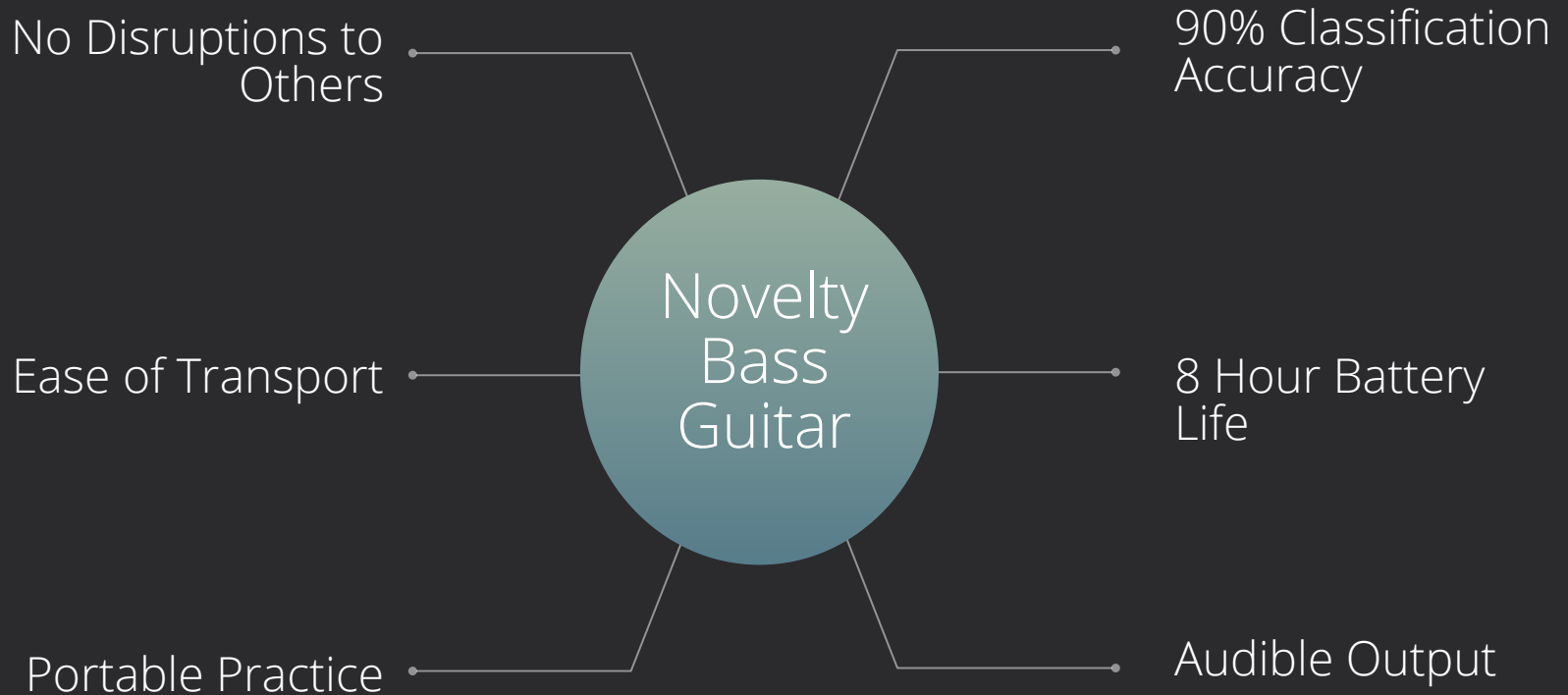
Ying Chen, Niranjan Jayanth, Pranathi Gummadi

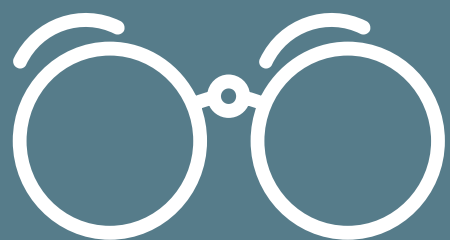
TA: Michael Genovese

Introduction



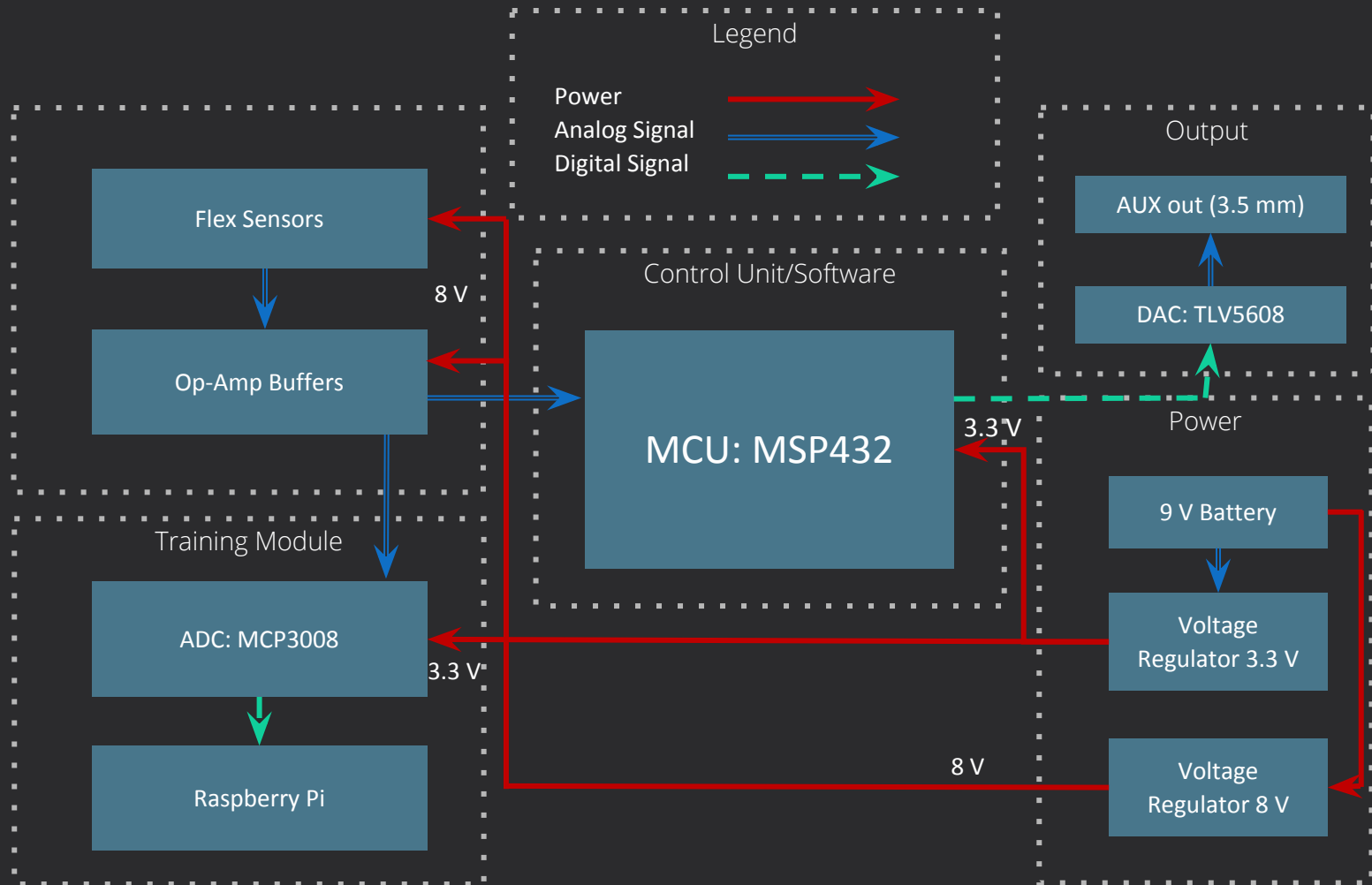
Objective



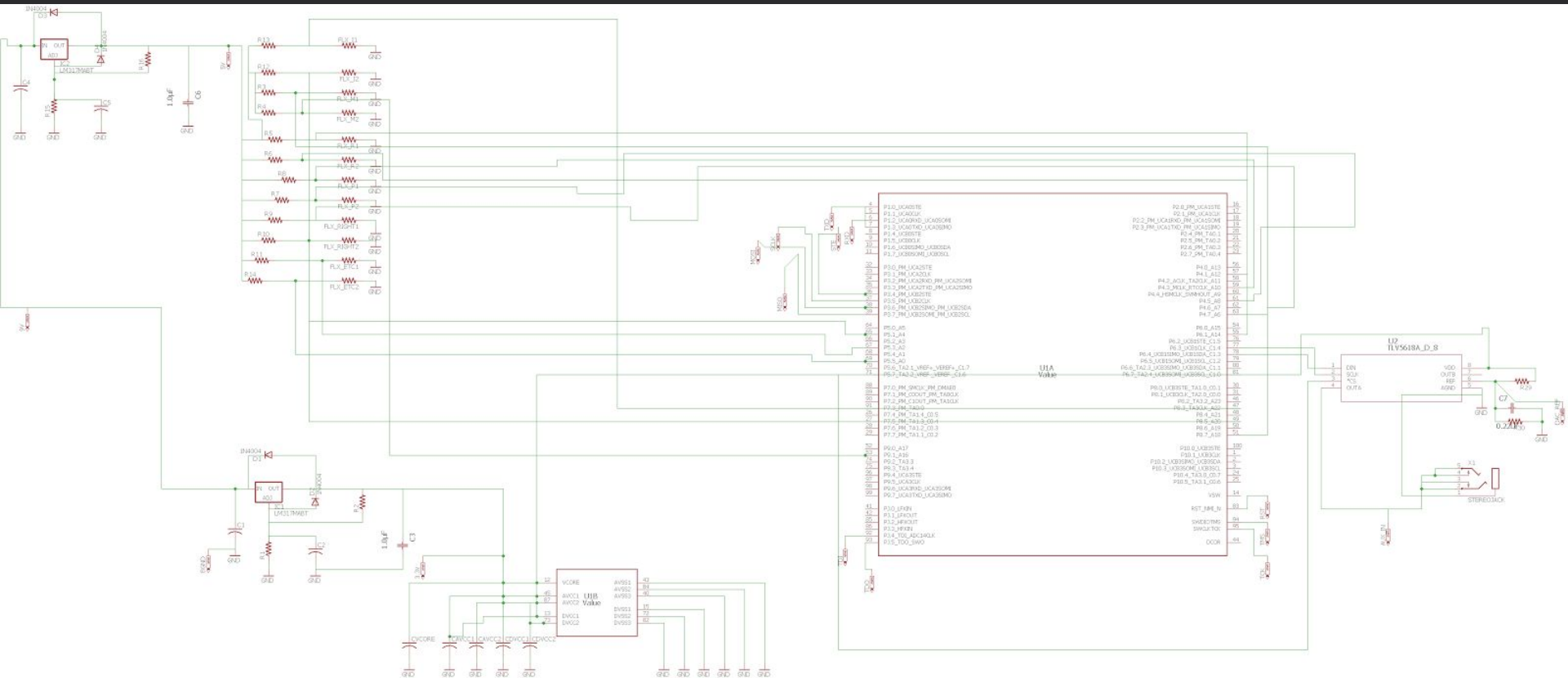


Design

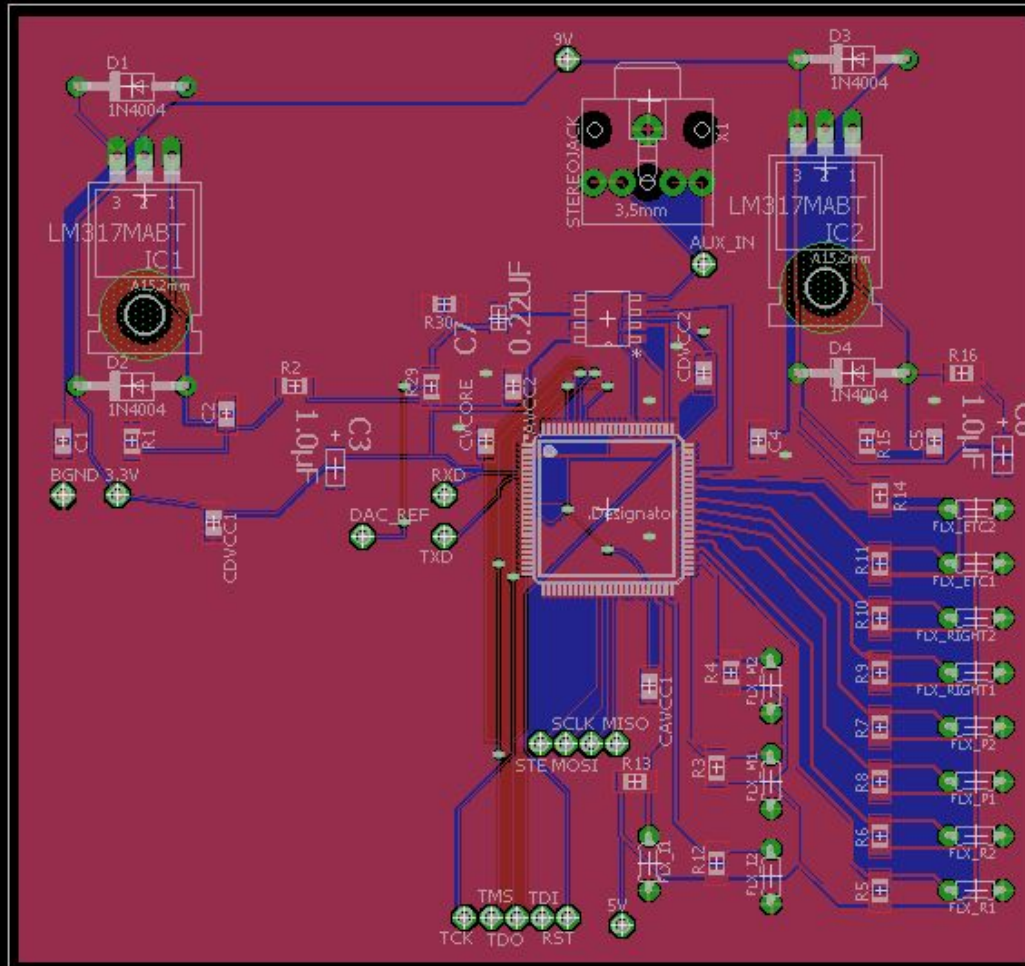
Block Diagram



PCB Schematic



PCB Layout





Flex Sensors

Requirements

0.1
Volt

Strings E, A, D, G must be distinguishable at defined bend angles by 0.1 V

100
ms

Approach correct voltage range for bend angle within 100ms

50
mv

Voltage at a bend angle must differ by no more than 50mV

Voltage Divider Circuit

Design Requirement

Designed to see 0.1 V between each key value of R_Flex (4 key values total)

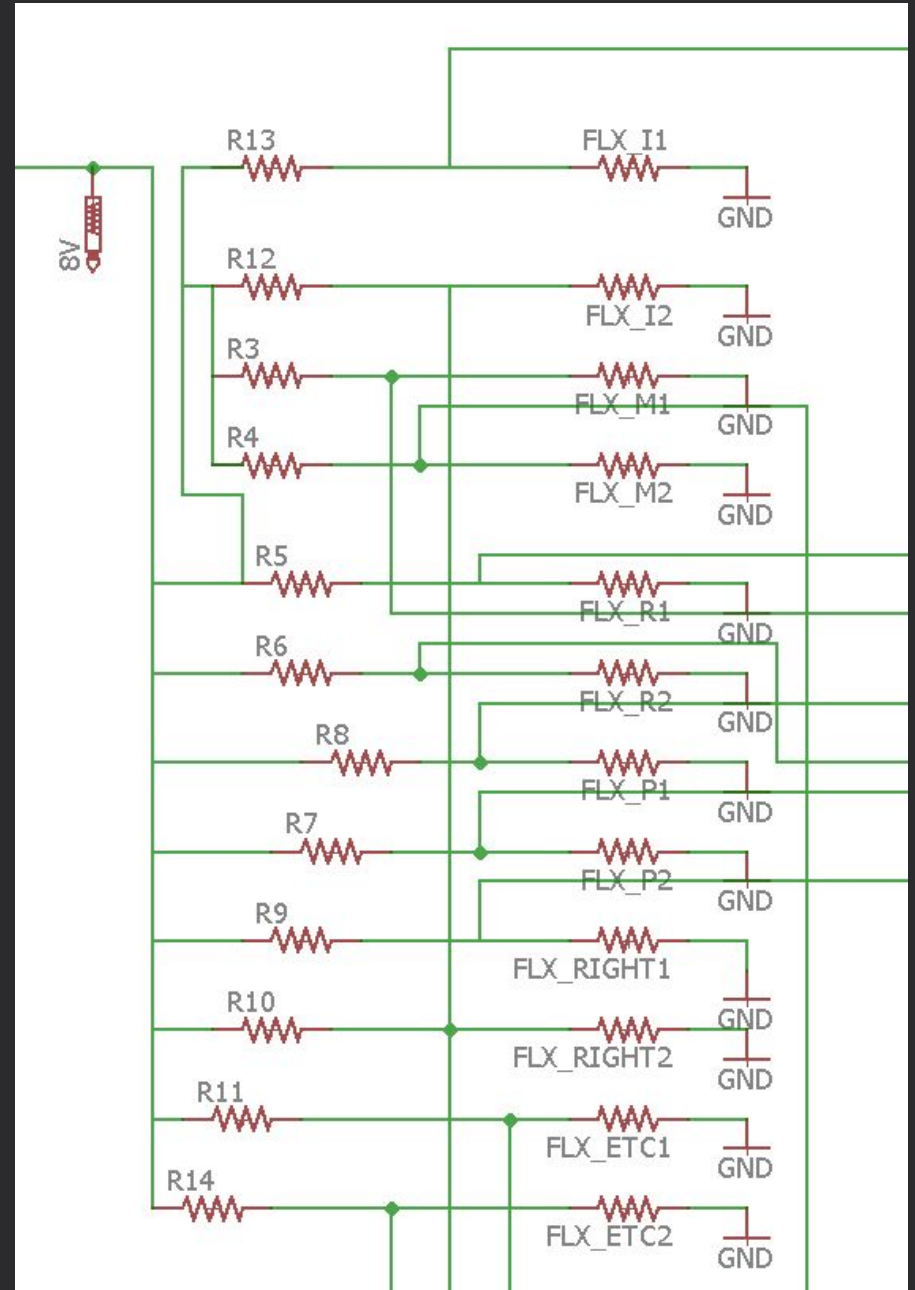
Methodology

Reference resistor is chosen to maximize the change in V_{Flex}

For best use of ADC range

Observation

Output is high-impedance



Choosing Reference Resistor

$$\frac{V_{CC} - V_{flex}}{R_{ref}} = \frac{V_{flex}}{R_{low}}$$

$$\frac{V_{CC} - (V_{flex} + x)}{R_{ref}} = \frac{V_{flex} + x}{R_{high}}, (x = \Delta V_{flex})$$

$$V_{CC} = 8V, R_{low} = 250\text{ k}\Omega, R_{high} = 310\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{flex} = \frac{2000}{R_{ref} + 250}, x = \frac{480R_{ref}}{(R_{ref} + 250)(R_{ref} + 310)}$$

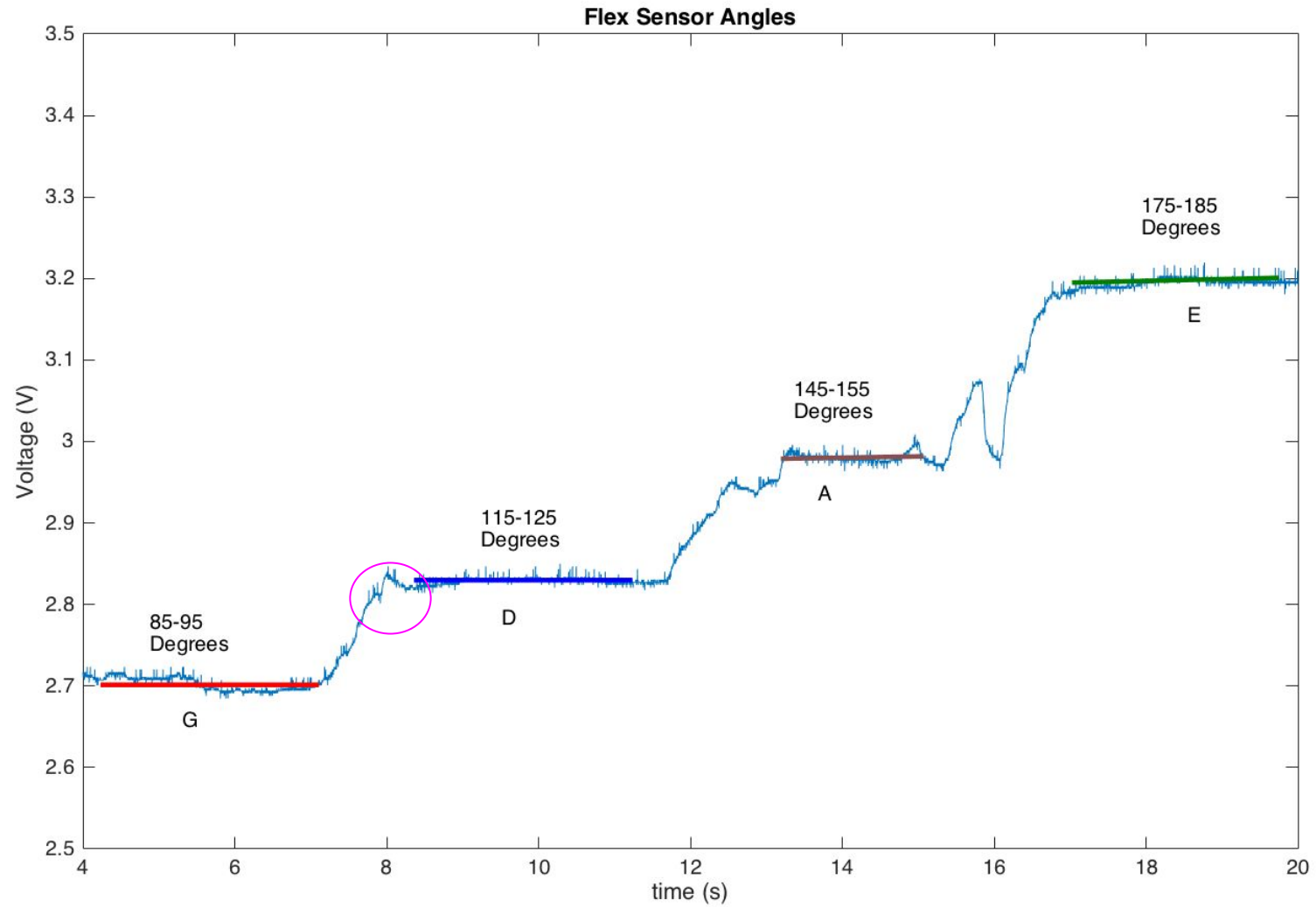
Condition:

$$V_{flex} + x < 3.25V$$

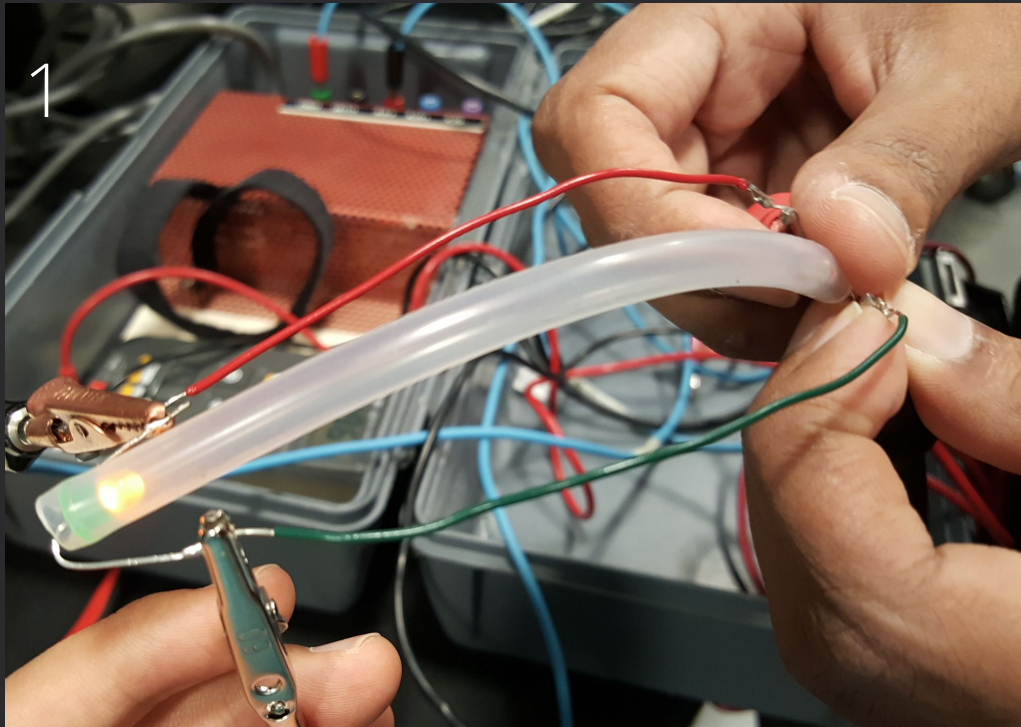
Goal: Maximize x

$$x = 0.402V, V_{flex} = 2.8V, R_{ref} = 464.6\text{ k}\Omega$$

Verification

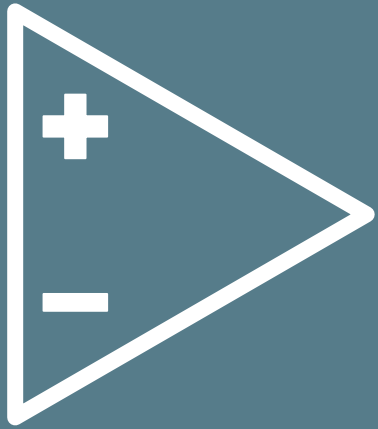


Flex Sensor Iterations



Flex Sensor Iterations





Op-Amp

Purpose and Requirements

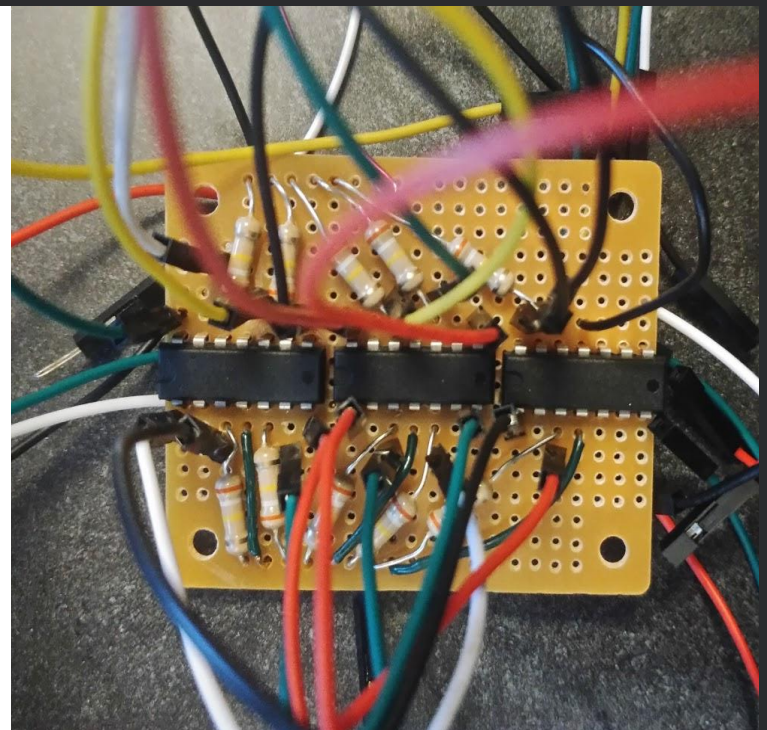
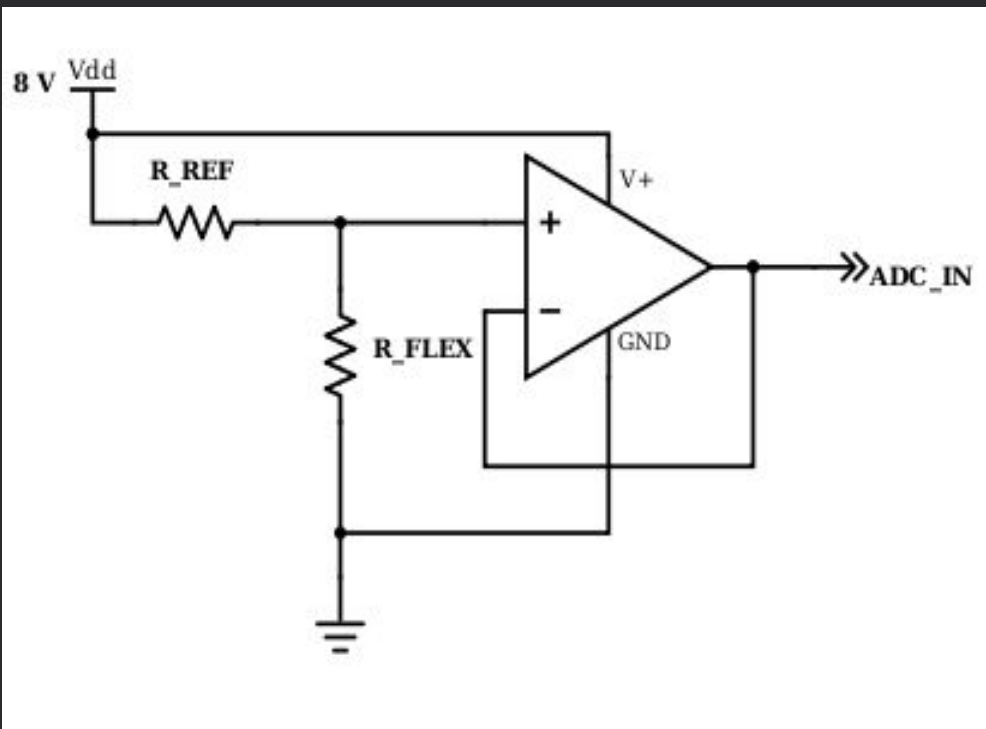
Purpose

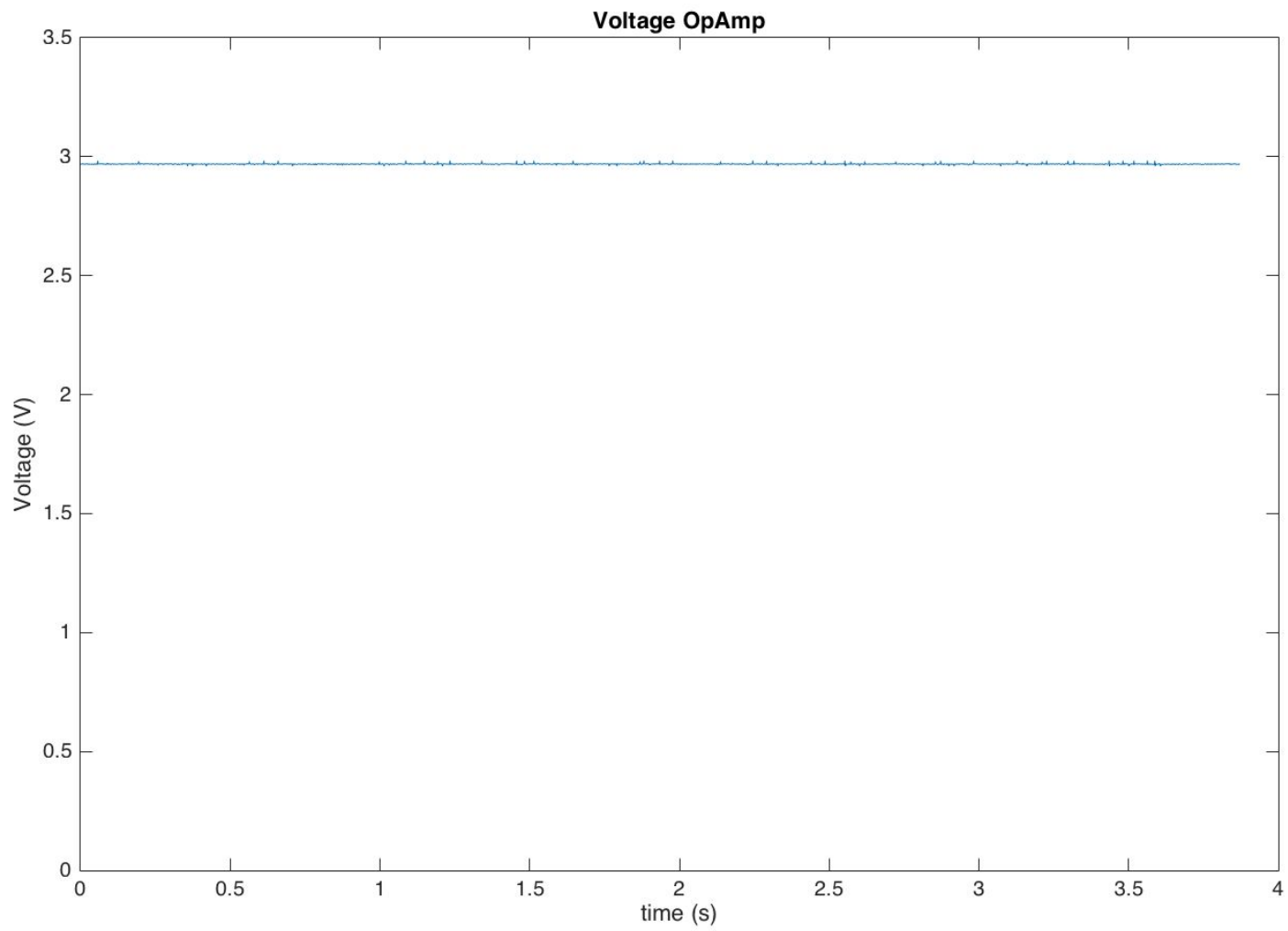
- The ADC sees a **high impedance** source
- Both the MCP3008 and the MSP432 ADCs prefer an input impedance of **less than 1.5 k Ω**
- Op-Amp buffer shorts the negative terminal and the output (unity gain)

Requirements

- The op-amp buffer circuit will output a value **within 5%** of the intended value, linearly scaled between 1.5 V and 3.2 V.
- The buffer will have an output impedance of **less than 1 k Ω** .

Buffer Circuit



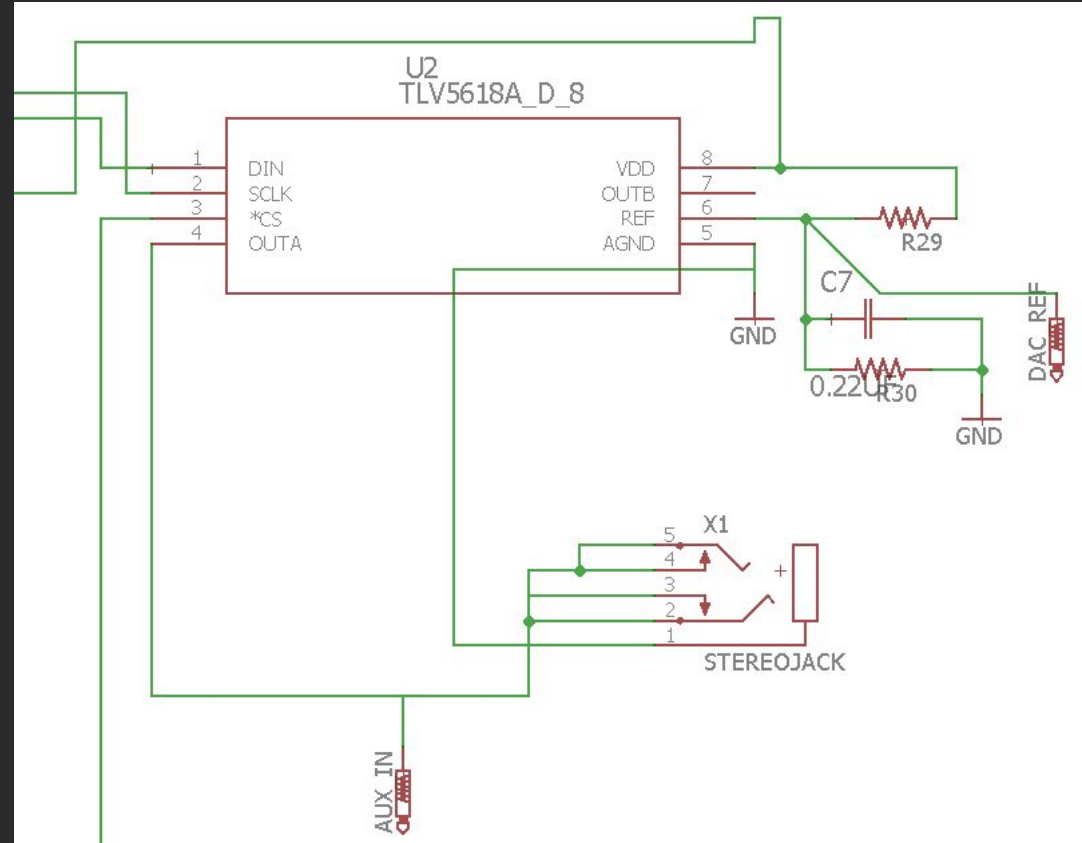




Output

Digital to Analog Converter

- TLV5618
- SPI-controlled
- Outputs a smoothed signal with LPF



AUX Output



Receives a PWM tone

Consists of a stereo jack that can be plugged into a speaker or headphones



Minimizes power usage without having to power on-board speakers



Power

9V Battery

- Physically convenient on PCB
- Easy to replace
- Commonly found
- Energizer Industrial Battery has 450 mAH capacity at 100 mA current consumption
- Requirement: 8 hours at peak consumption

$$I_{estim} = 40mA$$

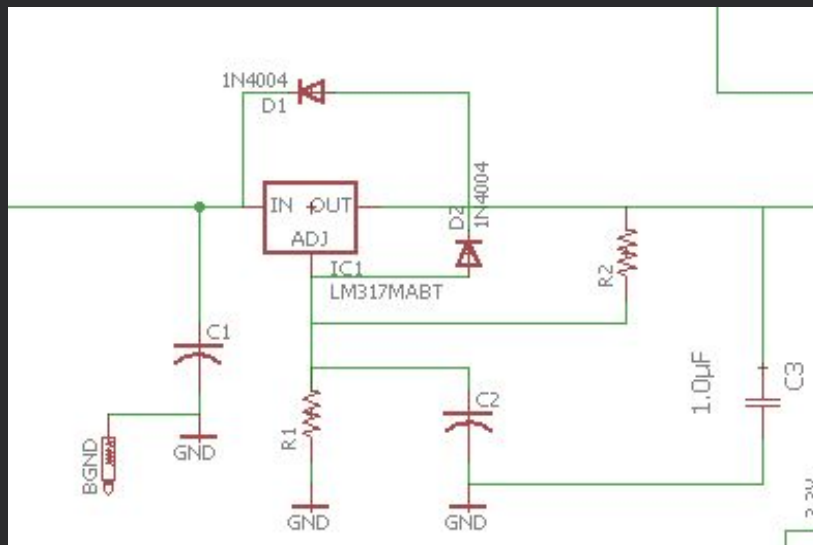
$$Capacity: 450 \text{ mAH}$$

$$Time_{estim}(\text{hours}) = 11.25$$

Voltage Regulators

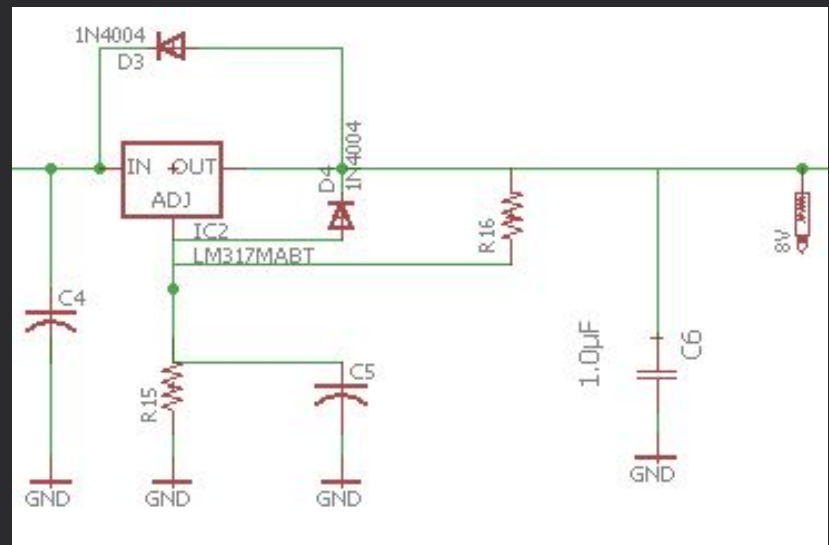
Regulator 1

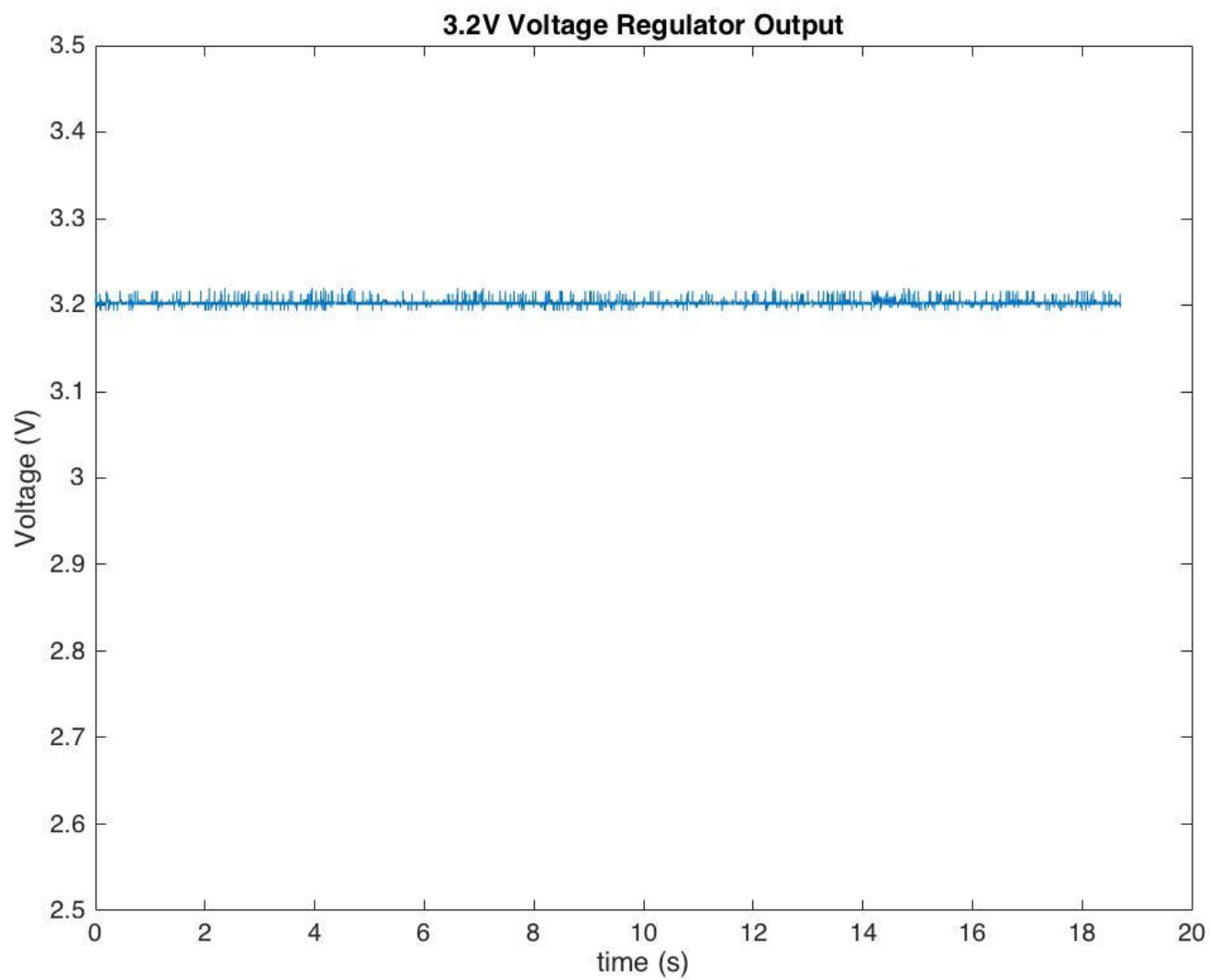
- Ideal: 3.3 V
- Empirical: 3.22 V
- Delivers power to MCU, DAC

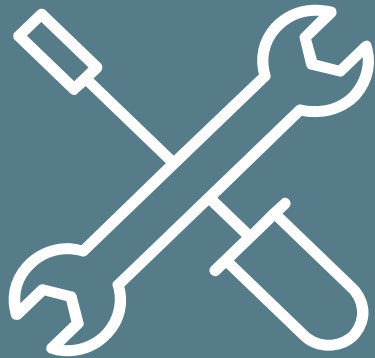


Regulator 2

- Ideal: 8 V
- Empirical: 8.04 V
- Delivers power to Flex Sensor Circuit, Op-Amp Circuit

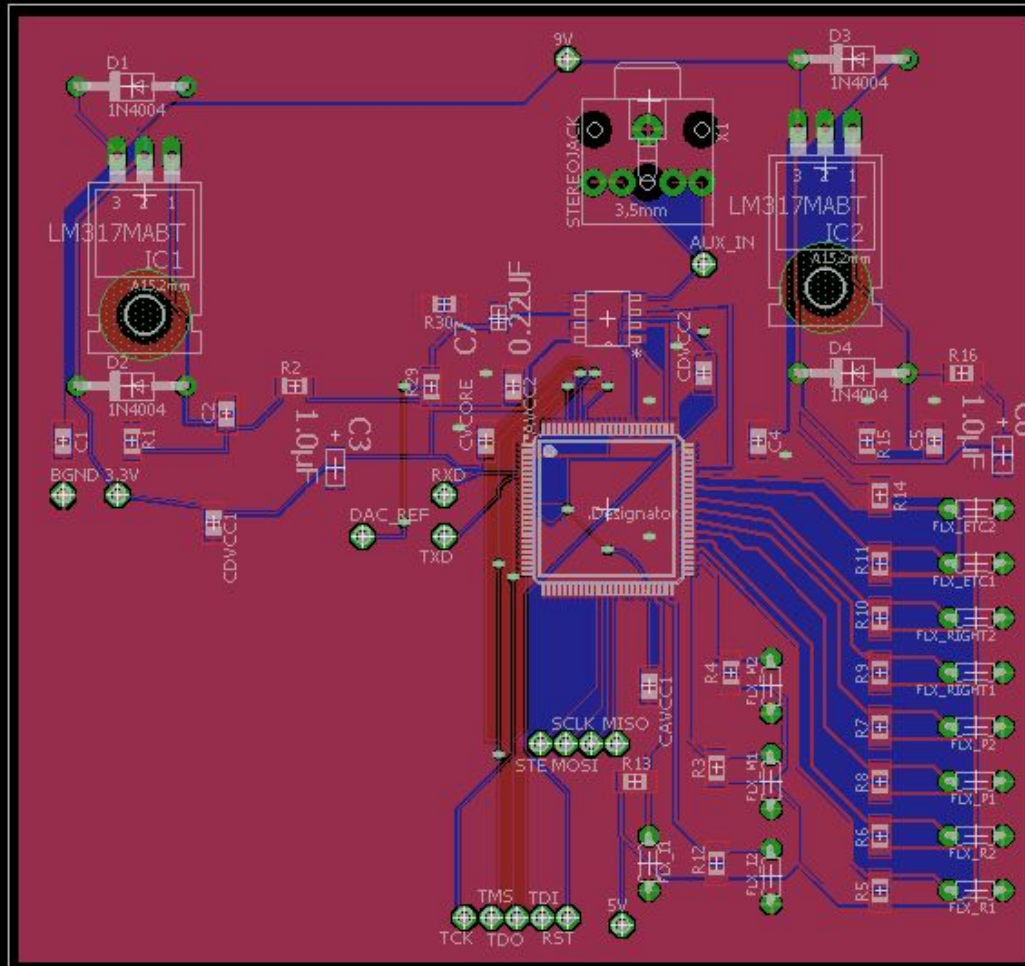






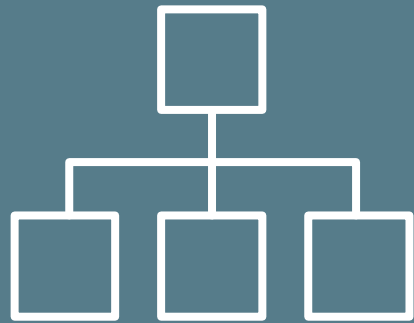
Build

PCB Layout



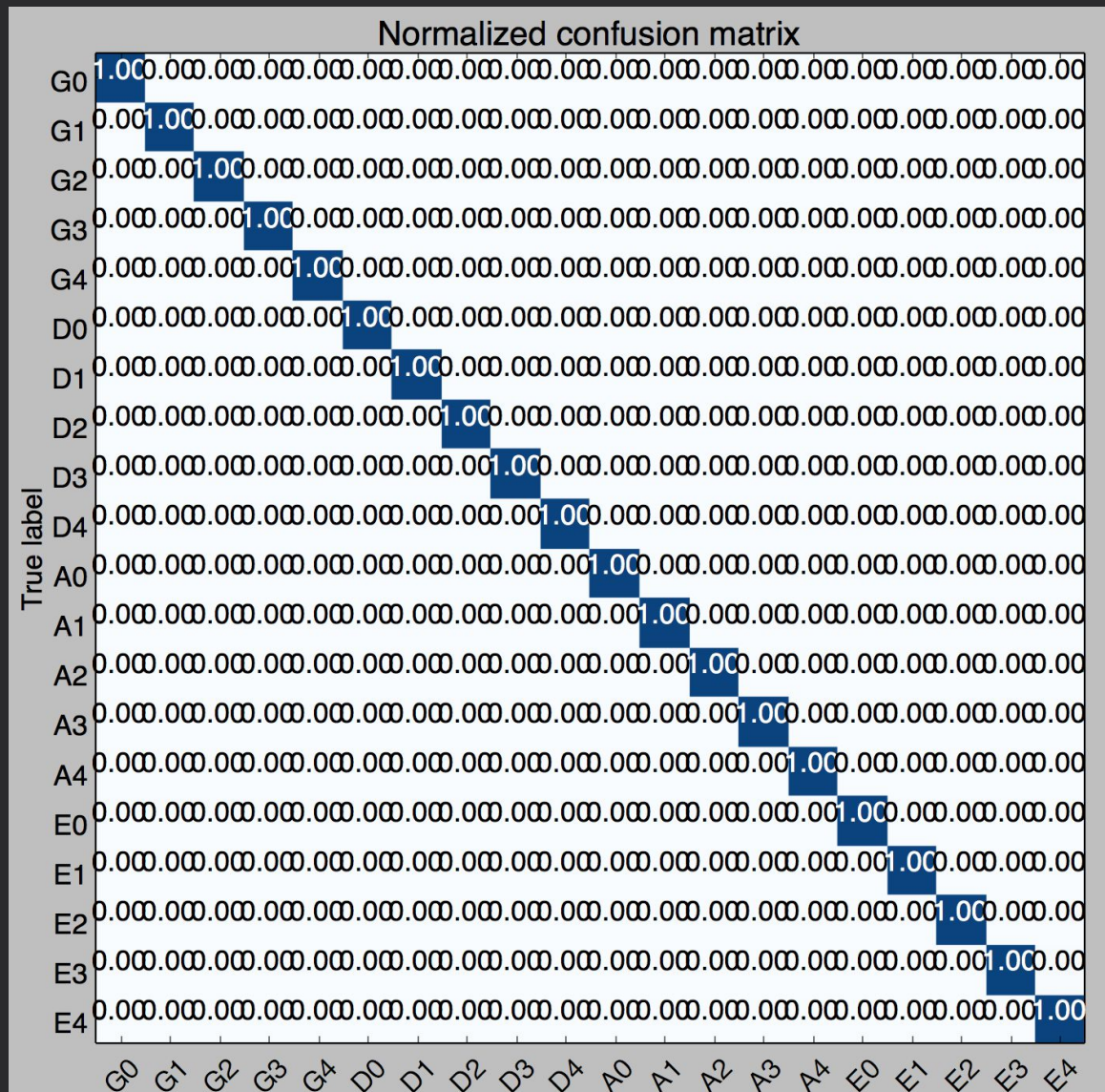
Overall Build



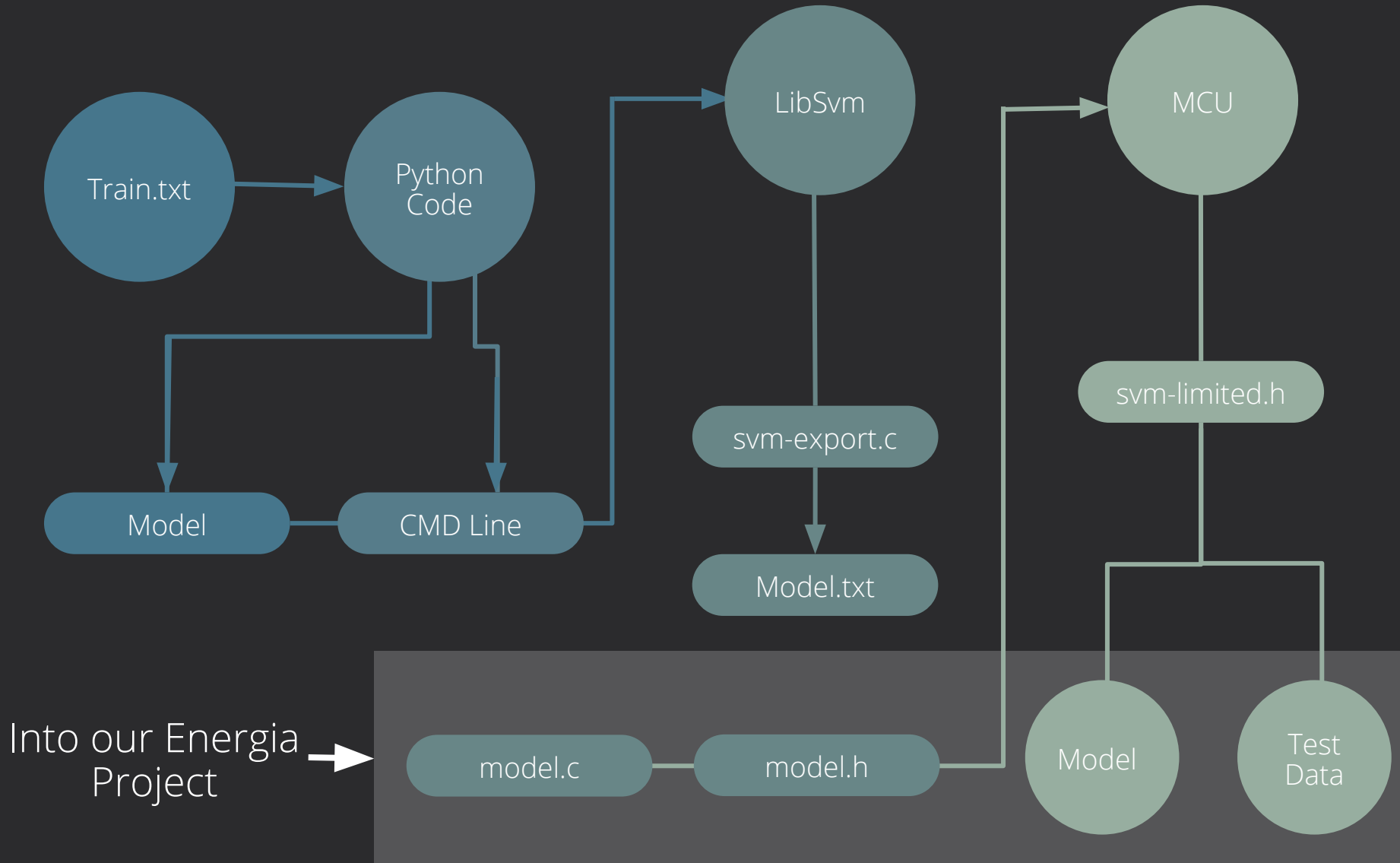


Machine Learning

Confusion Matrix



Software and Data Flow



Demonstration and Final Thoughts

Conclusions

- Classification was heavily biased towards the note G2
- Further ML work required
- Resistors used did not have large enough range
- Inconsistencies between train data and opt-amp data
- Increased physical strain and wear on fragile build



Future Work

- More notes from different hand positions
- Multi-note functionality
- Wireless functionality (WiFi or Bluetooth)

Questions?