

# **Gesture Control Sleeve**

**Final Presentation** ECE 445 Team #56

> Mrunmayi Deshmukh Guneev Lamba Stephanie Wang

#### Introduction

- ECE ILLINOIS I
- **Problem Statement:** Few functional textile applications targeted towards athletes and people on-the-go offer accessible connectivity
- **Proposed Solution:** Develop a touch-sensitive sensor that seamlessly integrates gesture detection and call/text alert into a wearable fabric sleeve



### **Gesture Control Sleeve Objectives**

• Detect four different hand gestures:



- Wirelessly communicate with the phone / demo system within 0-5m.
- Provide incoming call alerts using **haptic feedback**
- **Physical dimensions** and characteristics:
  - Weight: The sleeve module must weigh < 125 g
  - Size: Length of Grid is 12-16 cm, Width is < 35 cm

### **Potential Applications & Benefits**

- **Natural Control:** Interact with your smartphone device seamlessly
- **Communication:** Handle calls and texts without handling your device
- **Navigation:** Stay focused on where you're going, not your screen
- **Music:** Stay in your groove by controlling music with different gestures

#### **Gesture Detection Demo Video**



### **Block Diagram**



#### **Sleeve PCBs**

#### ECE ILLINOIS



Sleeve PCB (Top)



#### **Demo PCBs**

#### ECE ILLINOIS



Demo PCB (Top)



Demo PCB (Bottom)

### **Bluetooth Modules**

**Purpose:** Provide wireless data transmission between MCUs on sleeve and LED demo

#### **Specifications:**

- **Power:** 3.3V operation and logic input, 30mA
- Baud rate: 38400 bps
- Serial communication
- Up to 20m transmission distance
- Master-slave binded
- Bi-directional communication





## **Demo System**

#### **Purpose:**

- Use push button to mimic incoming call/text
- Have maximum call ring length (~10 seconds)

#### **Specifications:**

- Push button = active LOW
- When pushed = active HIGH
  - Registers as "Incoming Call"
- Max call ring length (~10 seconds)



#### ECE ILLINOIS

#### **Purpose:**

- Display gestures detected from sleeve system
- 8x8 LED array
- Displays 4 different light patterns corresponding to gestures
- Operates in real-time via bluetooth communication

• **Power:** 3.3 V, ~30 mA (when ON)





## **Sleeve System**

### **Power Module**

Purpose: Main supply unit for on-sleeve electronic components

Two components:

- Battery (LiPo 3.7 V, 2000 mAh)
- Voltage regulator (LDO 3.3 V)

Considerations:

- Minimize size and weight
- Maximize operating time
  - Total max. current consumption -127.5 mA
  - Approximate run time (2000/127.5) = 15.68 hrs



ECE ILLINOIS

Image source: Adafruit

### **Vibration Motor**

#### Purpose:

- Provide haptic feedback to alert user of incoming call
- Can be muted by single tapping the sensor grid

#### Specifications:

- **Power:** 3.3V, ~50-70mA (when ON)
- Driven by PWM N-channel MOSFET





#### **Vibration Motor: Operational Logic**



### **Conductive Thread Grid**

- **Purpose:** Detect four different hand gestures using capacitive sensing algorithm
  - Swipe up
  - $\circ$  Swipe down
  - Single tap
  - Double tap

#### **Grid: Capacitive Sensing**



V(sensor) V(sensor\_touched) 3.6V 3.3V 3.0V-2.7V-2.4V-2.1V-1.8V-1.5V-1.2V-0.9V-0.6V-0.3V-0.0V+ Ous 10µs 20µs 30µs 40µs 50µs 60µs 70µs 80us 90µs 100us

\*Image source: All About Circuits

#### **Grid: Gesture Timing Data**

#### **Swiping Deltas**

Length	# of conductive lines	Distance b/w lines (cm)	Time b/w each line (ms)	
14	2	4.7	140.014	
14	3	3.5	106.015	
14	4	2.8	84.008	
14	5	2.3	70.007	
14	6	2	60.006	
14	7	1.8	52.505	

#### Interval Between Double Tap

	Person #1	Person #2	Person #3	
Average (sec)	0.223	0.354	0.298	0.290
Min time duration (sec)	0.190	0.310	0.224	0.19
Max time duration (sec)	0.259	0.400	0.355	0.40



### **Grid: Gesture Sensing Logic**



#### **Conditions:**

- Order:
  - Swipe Up: Lines #1, 2, 3, 4 (all lines) touched in order
  - Swipe Down: Lines #4,3,2,1 (all lines) touched in order
- Time deltas t1, t2, t3 within 0s < t < 1 s
- Specific Considerations:
  - Swipe Down: Line #1 RC Value > Line #4 RC Value
  - Swipe Up: Line #4 RC Value > Line #1 RC Value

#### **Grid: Gesture Sensing Logic**

#### <u>Taps</u>



#### **Conditions:**

- Only lines 2 and 3 touched (1 and 4 cannot be)
- Time delta t2 within -40ms < t < 40ms
- Register single tap if second tap has not been detected within 0.4 s
  - Else, if second tap has been performed within interval, register double tap

#### **False Positive Considerations**



- Prolonged touch:
  - Single Taps: Minimum of **0.4s** required after the first tap is performed before additional taps are recognized



 Double Taps: Minimum of **0.1s** required between the second tap of a double tap and a closely following single tap / double tap to prevent repeat detection

### **Wearable Sleeve Physical Design**

- Compact PCB design, fits forearm
- Detachable PCB from sleeve for easy washing
- Sewable conductive snaps
- Double layered sleeve for insulation



### Conclusion

- Fully integrated all modules on breadboard / PCB
- Vibration motor as tactile alert for incoming call
- Bluetooth devices for wireless connectivity
- >75% gesture detection accuracy

#### Challenges

- Hard-to-soft connections (PCB to fabric)
- Double tap timing thresholds and false positives

### **Future Work**

- Improve hard-to-soft connections (PCB to fabric)
- Improve robustness of gesture sensitivity by accounting for more false positives
- Reduce size of capacitive sensor grid
- Reduce size of PCB
- Build in Android phone connectivity
- Design battery recharge functionality





Yamuna Phal

Skot Wiedmann

Mark Smart

Professor Rakesh Kumar

### References

"Detecting Common Gestures." Android Developers Documentation. Retrieved March 11, 2018. Available at: https://developer.android.com/training/gestures/detector.html.

- "Handling Tap Gestures." Apple Developer Documentation. Retrieved March 11, 2018. Available at: https://developer.apple.com/documentation/uikit/touches\_presses\_and\_gestures/handling\_uikit\_gestures/handling\_tap\_gestures.
- "How to Drive a Vibration Motor with Arduino and Genuino." Precision Micro Drives Tech Blog. Retrieved March 6, 2018. Available at: https://www.precisionmicrodrives.com/tech-blog/2016/05/16/how-drive-vibration-motor-arduino-and-genuino.
- "PhoneStateListener." Android Developers Documentation. Retrieved February 18, 2018. Available at: https://developer.android.com/reference/android/telephony/PhoneStateListener.html.
- "Transistor Motor Control." Arduino Tutorial. Retrieved March 7, 2018. Available at: https://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/TransistorMotorControl.
- "UITapGestureRecognizer Single Tap and Double Tap." Stackoverflow. Retreived March 12, 2018. Available at: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8876202/uitapgesturerecognizer-single-tap-and-double-tap
- Currey, Martyn. "Connecting 2 Arduinos by Bluetooth Using a HC-05 and a HC-06: Easy Method Using CMODE." Retrieved February 25, 2018. Available at: http://www.martyncurrey.com/connecting-2-arduinos-by-bluetooth-using-a-hc-05-and-a-hc-06-easy-method-using-cmode/.
- Choudhury, S. et. al. "Calibration of Sensors Using Arduino." Department of Electronics and Communication, NIT Rourkela. November 2015.
- Frenzel, Lou. "What's the Difference Between Bit Rate and Baud Rate?" Electronic Design Communications. Retrieved March 12, 2018. Available at: http://www.electronicdesign.com/communications/what-s-difference-between-bit-rate-and-baud-rate.
- Mathavan, Hariharan. "Control an Arduino with Bluetooth." All About Circuits Projects. Retrieved February 25, 2018. Available at: https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/projects/control-an-arduino-using-your-phone/.
- Wu, F., et. al. "Development of a Wearable-Sensor-Based Fall Detection System." International Journal of Telemedicine and Applications, Vol. 2015. Hindawi Publishing Corp.



## **Questions?**

