



Automatic Piano Tuner

Group 49

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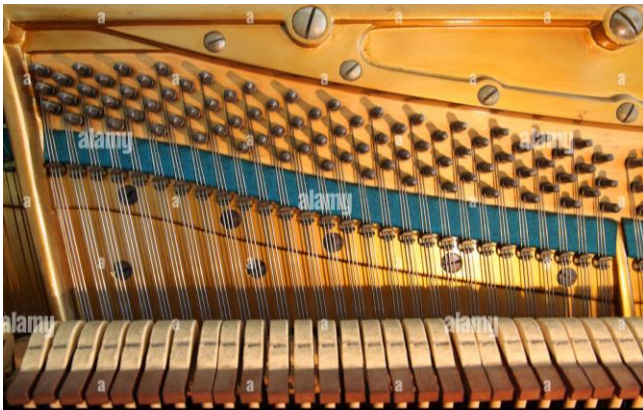
The Problem



Problem

Pianos require periodic tuning to function

- Specialized skills & tools
- High cost, \$200
- Time consuming



Solution

A device which can automatically detect frequencies and tune piano

- Low skill requirement
- Cost equal to a single tuning session
- Expedited processes





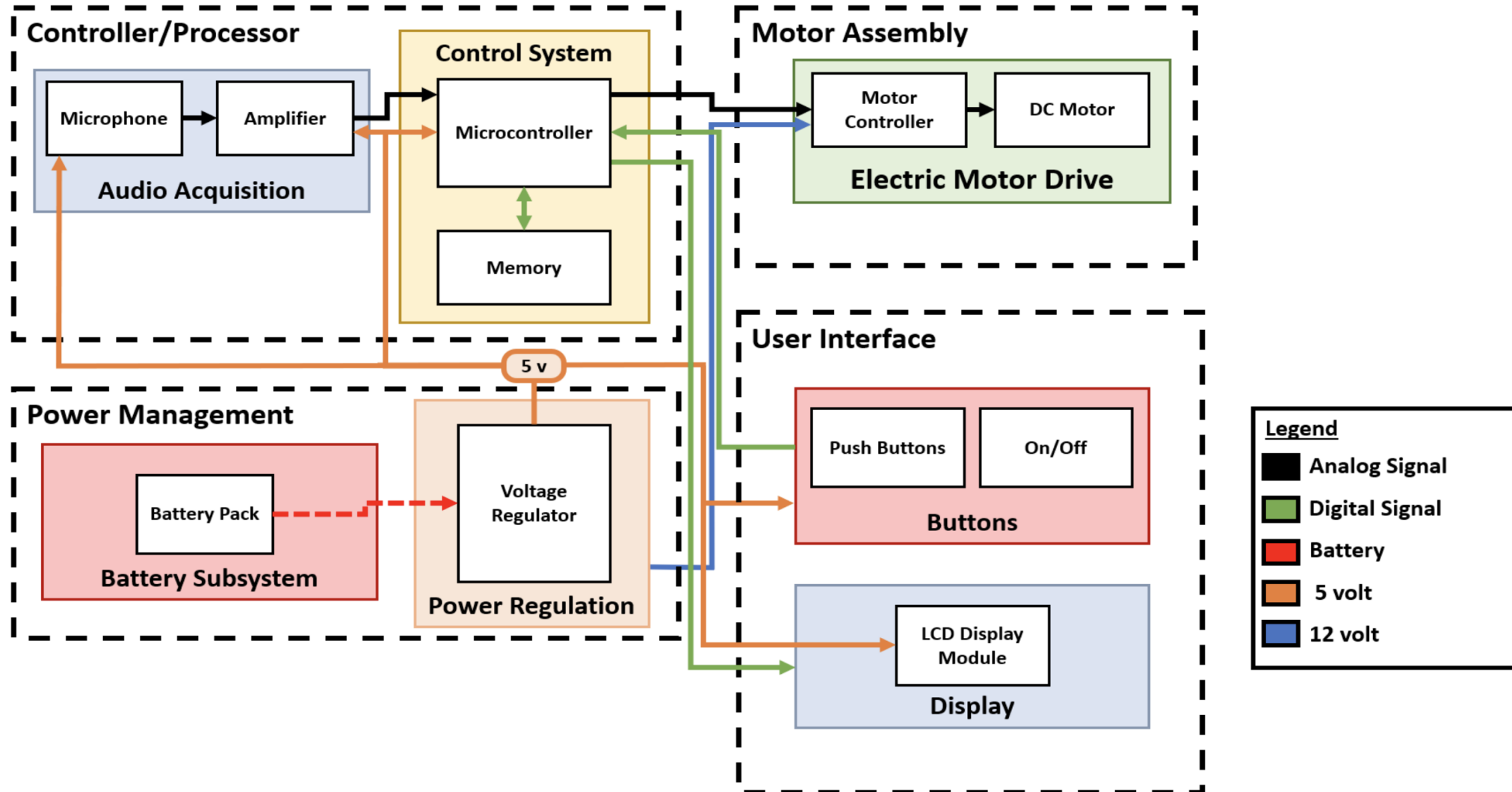
Design



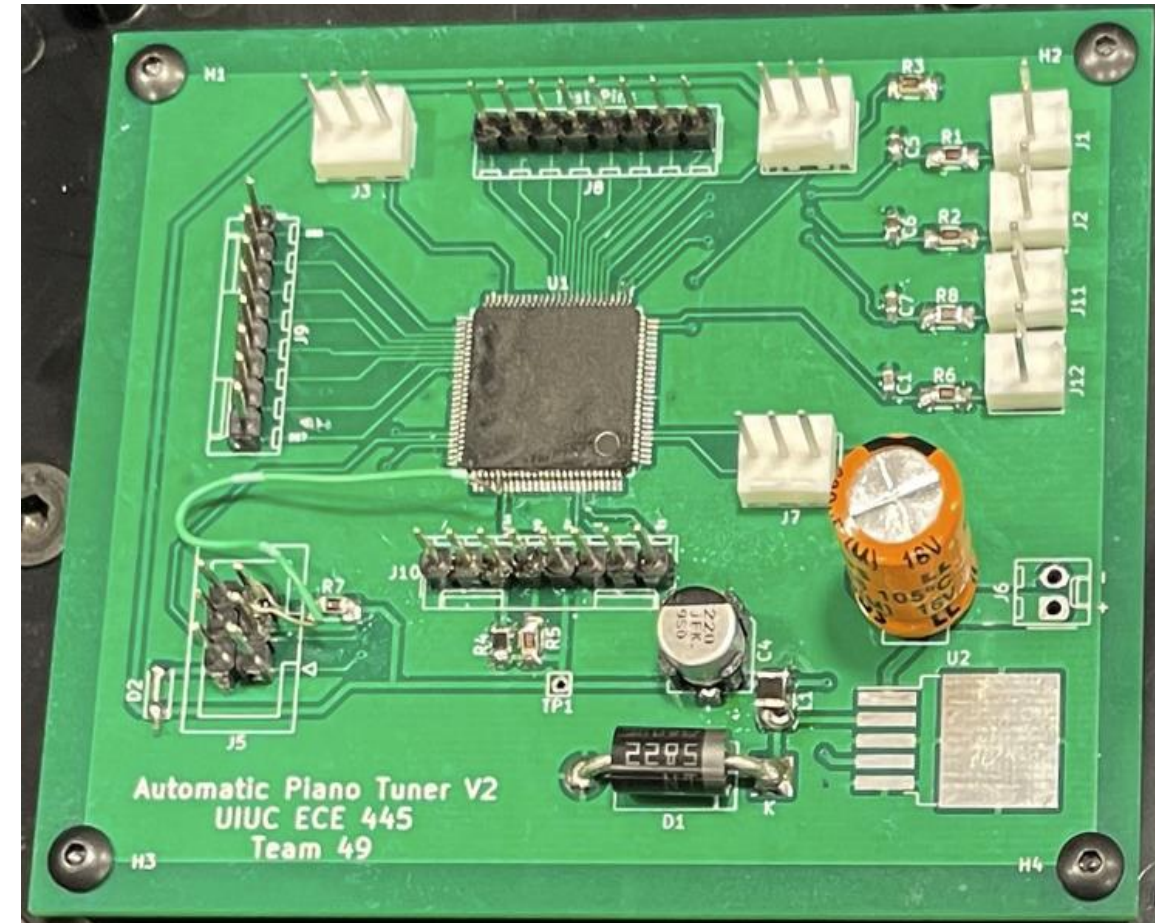
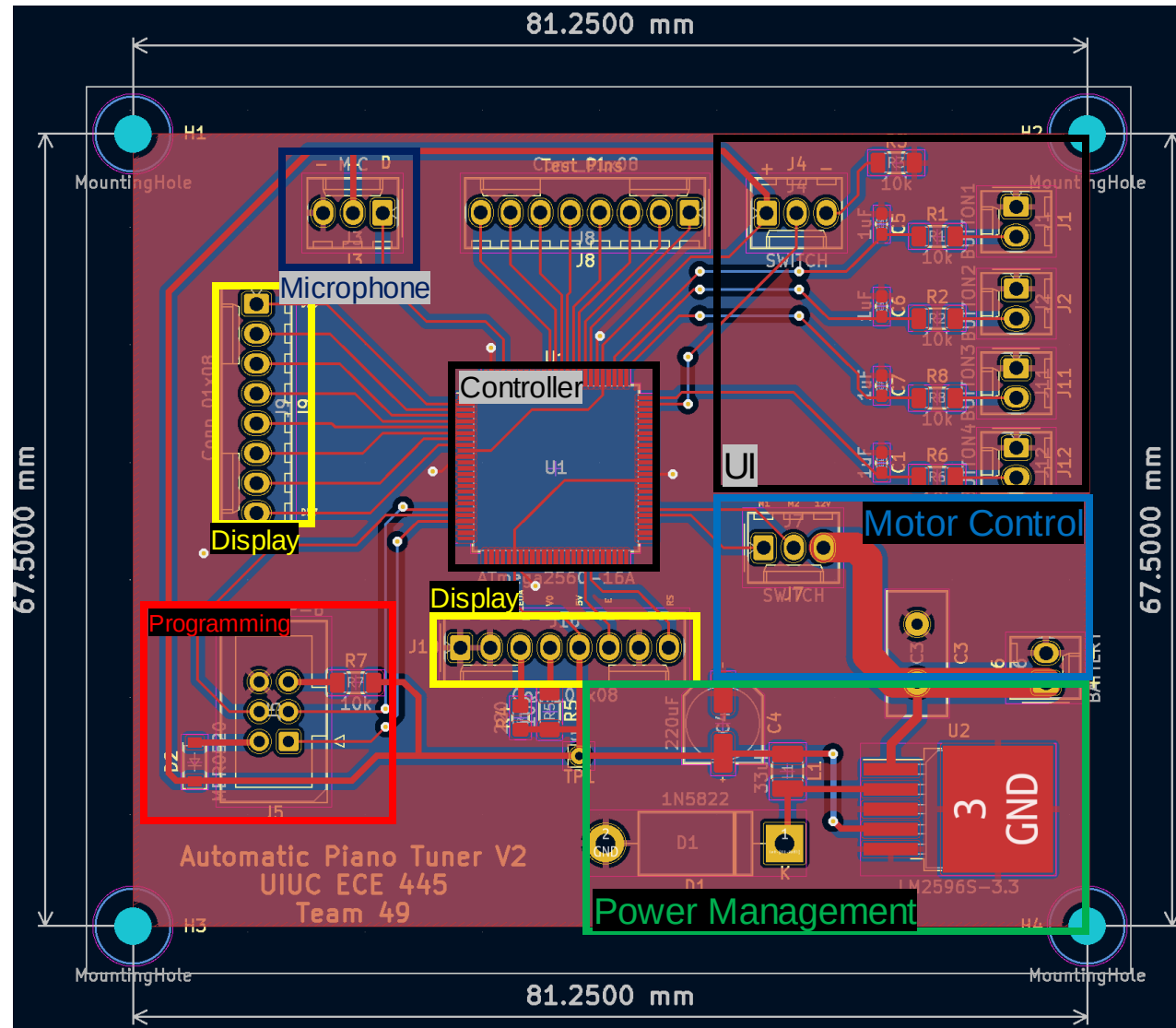
Design – Block Diagram



Automatic Piano Tuner – Block Diagram

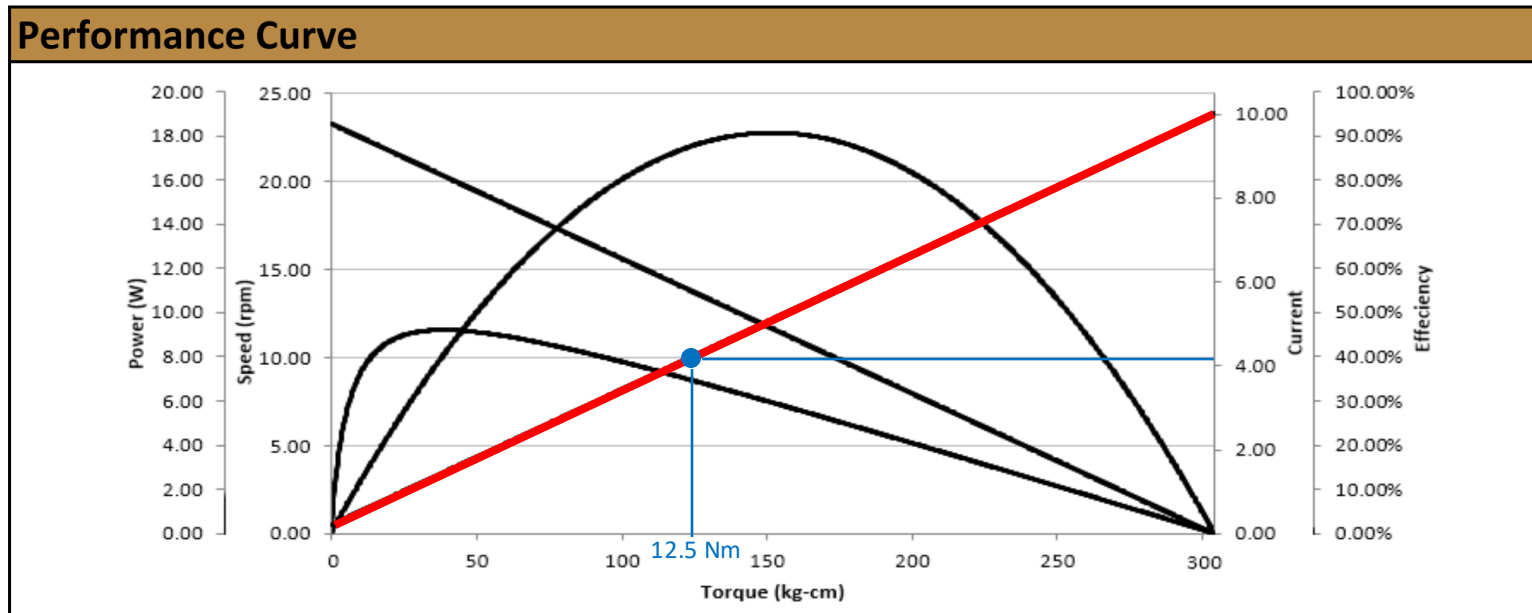


Design - PCB



Specifications

- 9 – 14 Nm Torque
- 4 A Current
- Motor Controller



<https://media.digikey.com/pdf/Data%20Sheets/ISL%20PDFs/MOT-IG32GM-12V-264E.pdf>



Buttons to set desired frequency

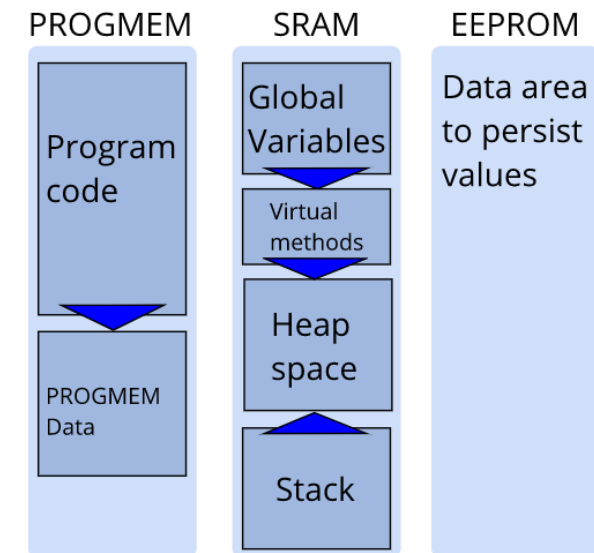
- Save frequencies values in memory to save RAM space

Compare frequency from microphone to desired frequency

- Use rolling average to smooth values

Move motor depending on difference in frequencies

- Greater frequency difference allowance on tightening

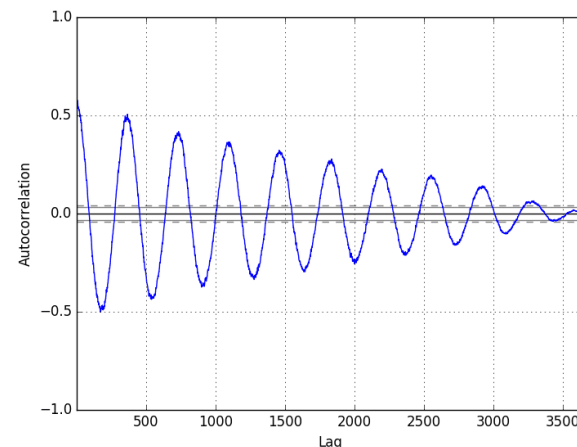


<https://www.thecoderscorner.com/electronics/microcontrollers/efficiency/how-arduino-avr-memory-model-works/>

Autocorrelation

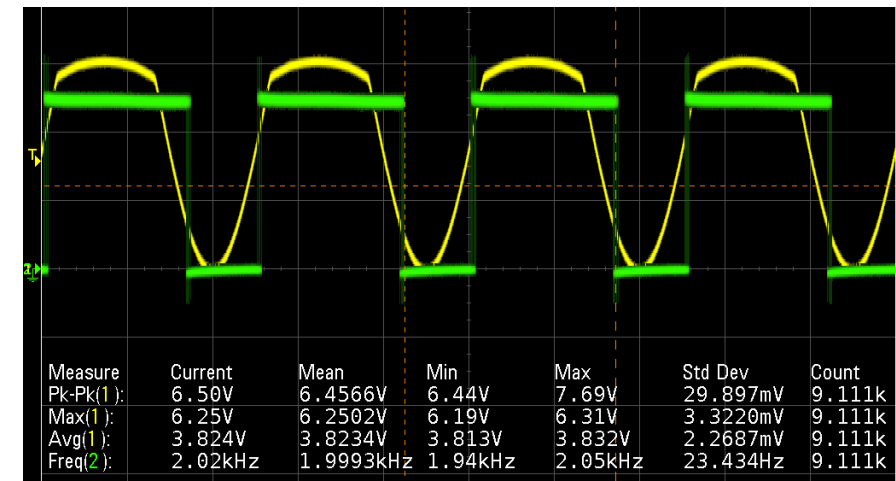
- First implementation of frequency detection algorithm
- Compares lagged signal against original signal to determine period
- Good noise rejection, fast through FFT speed

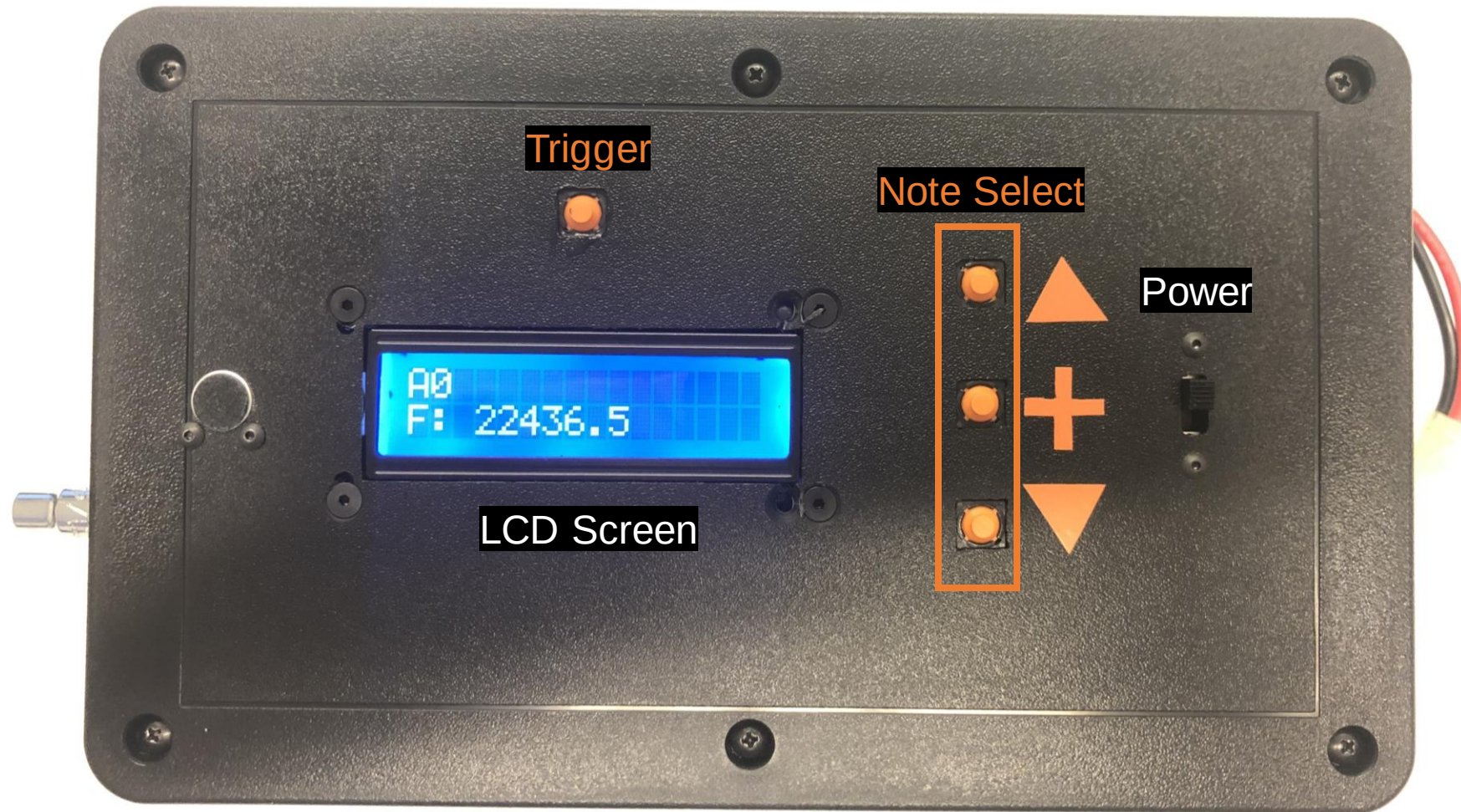
$$R_{xx}[l] = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]x[n-l]}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]^2}$$



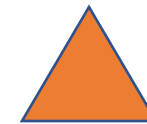
Period Estimation

- Compares two ADC samples to detect positive slope during zero-crossing
- Measures the time passage between positive zero crossings using ADC sample rate to estimate period





Note Select



- Up Key



- Up Octave

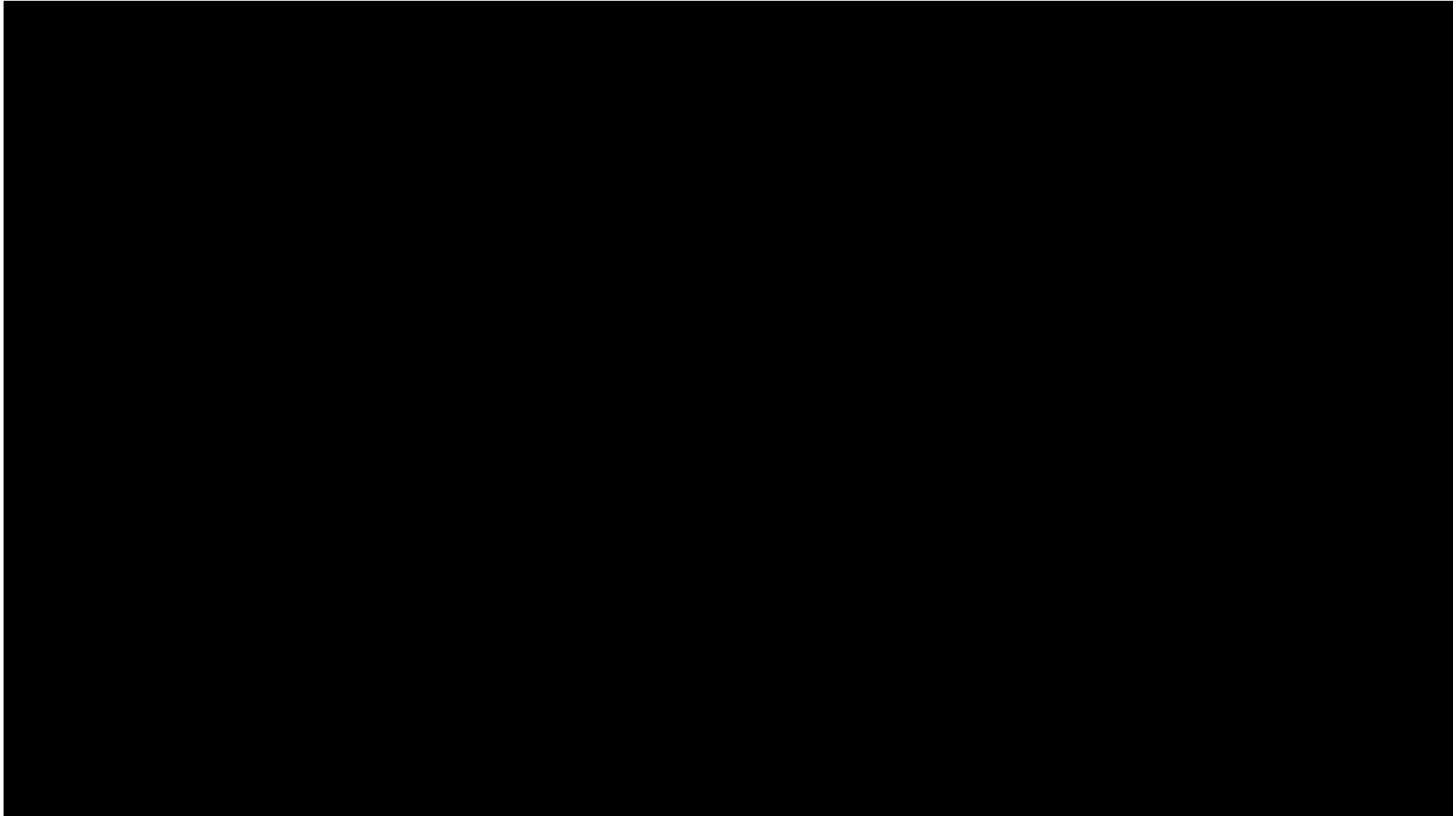


- Down Key

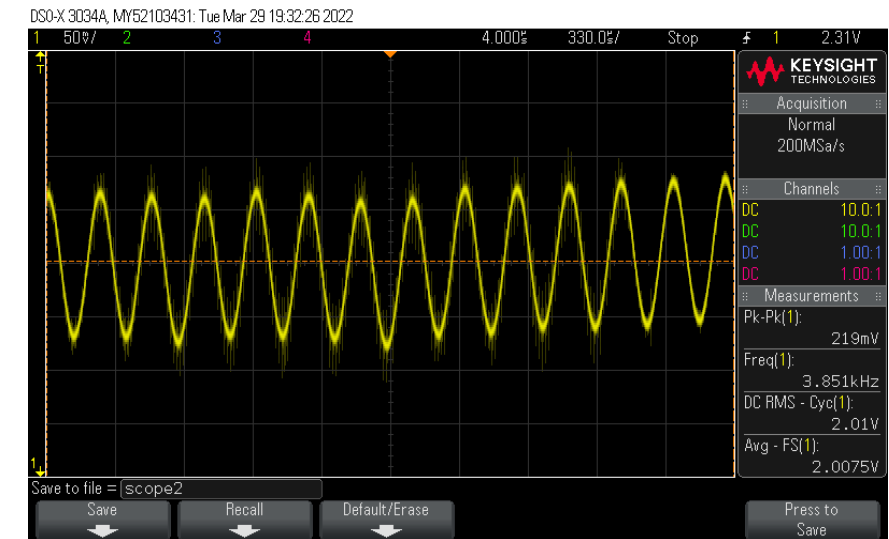


Test Results





- Frequency range 27.5 Hz - 4186 Hz
- Differentiate between frequencies 1.6 Hz apart
- Determine frequency in less than 5 sec

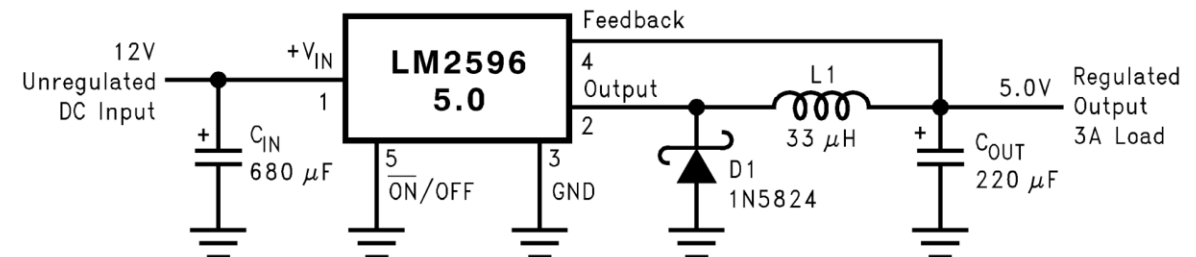


Power Regulation

- Provide 12V to the 'Motor Assembly'
- Provide 5V to majority subsystems

Battery System

- Rechargeable
- Remain powered for 2 hours at load



Able to rotate piano tuning pin

Able to produce the required 9-14 Nm

- Provides at least 9.83Nm of torque

$$l = 10cm, f = 22.1lbs$$

$$Torque = force * length = (22.1lbs) * \frac{4.448N}{1lbs} * 0.01m$$



Display

- Display current note and octave
- Update display after button press $< 1\text{sec}$

Buttons

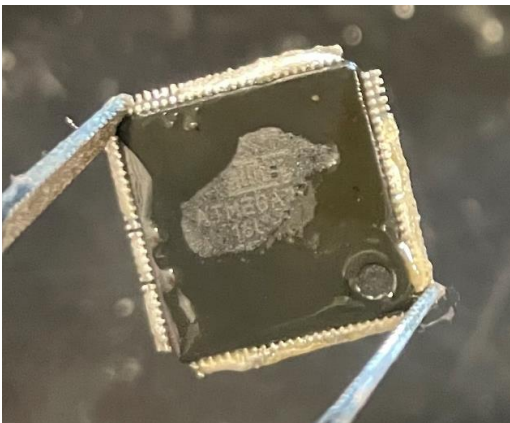
- Pressing note select buttons updates desired frequency $< 1\text{sec}$
- Disable dual up/down button press





Challenges

- Shortage of components, especially microcontrollers limited us to purchasing an Arduino Mega and desoldering
- Migrated chip from Arduino board to PCB, would not program with the standard ICSP header
- Zero information online indicating the source of the problem
 - AVR uses internal oscillator, Arduino reprograms to use external oscillator
 - Used a signal generator to simulate oscillator and burn new bootloader



```
digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW); // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
digitalWrite(62, LOW);
digitalWrite(63, LOW);

Done uploading.
To disable this feature, specify the -D option.
avrdude: erasing chip
avrdude: reading input file "C:\Users\colinpw2\AppData\Local\Temp\arduino_build_262714/Blink.ino.with_bootlo
avrdude: writing flash (262144 bytes):

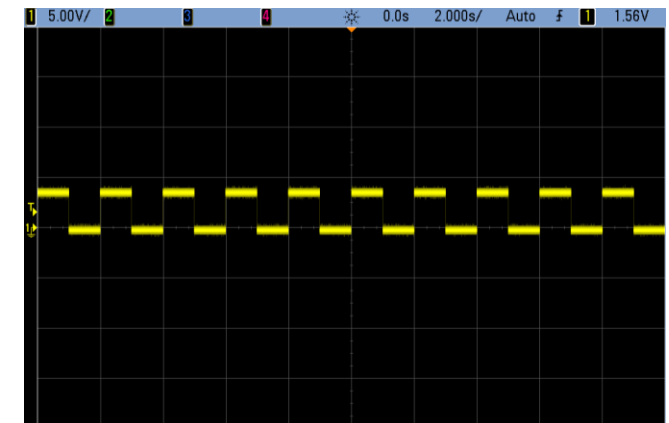
Writing | ##### | 100% 2.67s

avrdude: 262144 bytes of flash written
avrdude: verifying flash memory against C:\Users\colinpw2\AppData\Local\Temp\arduino_build_262714/Blink.ino.
avrdude: load data flash data from input file C:\Users\colinpw2\AppData\Local\Temp\arduino_build_262714/Blin
avrdude: input file C:\Users\colinpw2\AppData\Local\Temp\arduino_build_262714/Blink.ino.with_bootloader.hex
avrdude: reading on-chip flash data:

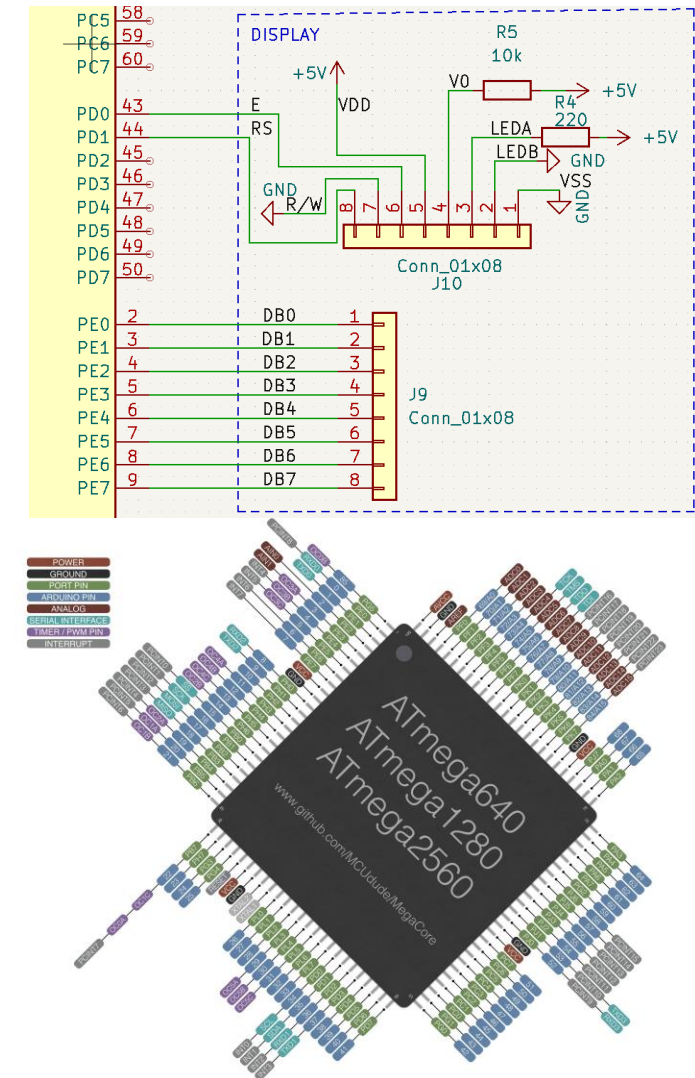
Reading | ##### | 100% 1.55s

avrdude: verifying ...
avrdude: 262144 bytes of flash verified

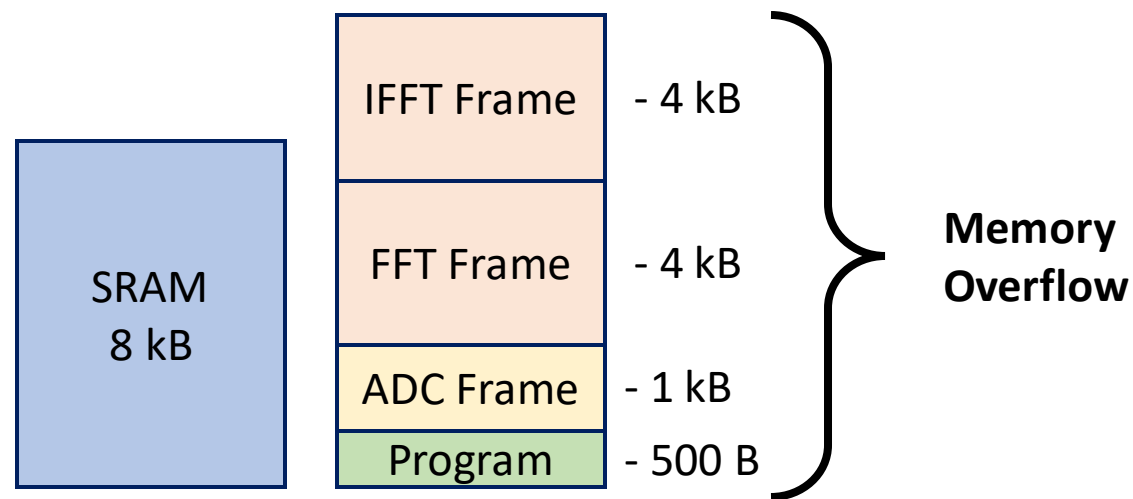
avrdude done. Thank you.
```



- LCD display VO pin required voltage divider
- LCD display LEDA pin required smaller resistor
- Using MegaCore AVR pinouts



- Project was designed around frequency detection scheme using autocorrelation. Worked independently on computer
- KISS FFT library uses large data structures for storing real and imaginary information
- Arduino has no clear way of indicating what error is occurring



```
for(int i = 0; i < FRAME; i++){  
    output[i] = fft_real[i];  
    Serial.println(i);  
}
```

```
#####Serial Monitor#####  
% 0  
% 1  
% 45684294
```



Take Away



- Technical Skills – Soldering, PCB fabrication, full system design
- Engineering team project experience
- Professional presentations of results



Further Work



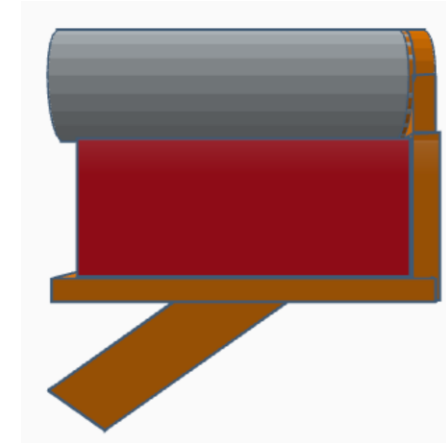
Project can be further enhanced by improvements to

Useability

- Smaller box
- Arm to hold device by

Frequency Detection Accuracy

- Better microphone
- Autocorrelation frequency detection





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