

# Bluetooth Enabled eWalker

## Team 4

Lukas Adomaviciute (lukasa3)

Darren Domingo (ddd3)

Gregory Tow (gtow2)

# Agenda

## ☒ General Introduction

### ☐ Design

- ☐ Smartphone Subsystem
- ☐ Control Subsystem
- ☐ Power Subsystem

### ☐ Conclusions from the Project

### ☐ Future Ideas

### ☐ Questions



# Motivation

## Technological Advancement

- ❑ Smartphone interface is very common
- ❑ Walkers left behind

## Problems with existing designs

- ❑ Lighting and charging features
- ❑ Flashlights
- ❑ No IoT



# Solution - High Level Requirements

## Button Functionality

- ❑ Initiate calls/texts within 8 seconds

## Messaging System

- ❑ Send different text messages based on the severity of the situation

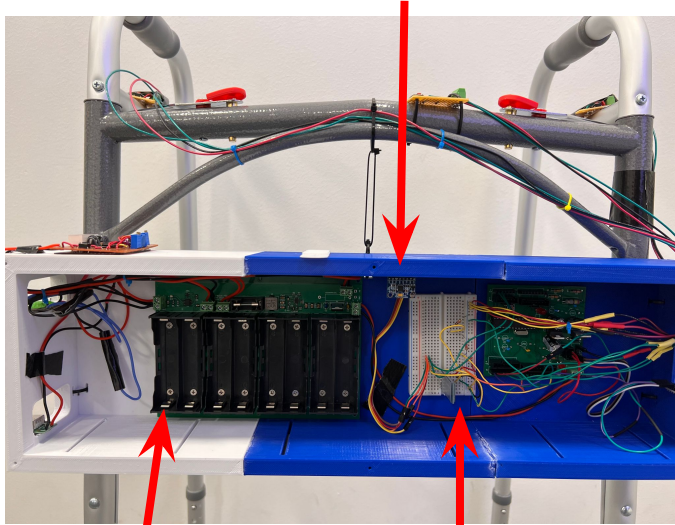
## Power Unit

- ❑ Rechargeable battery pack of 20800mAh capacity
- ❑ 5V 2A USB Type A charging ports
- ❑ Provide 9V 1A to the control unit.



# Visual Aid

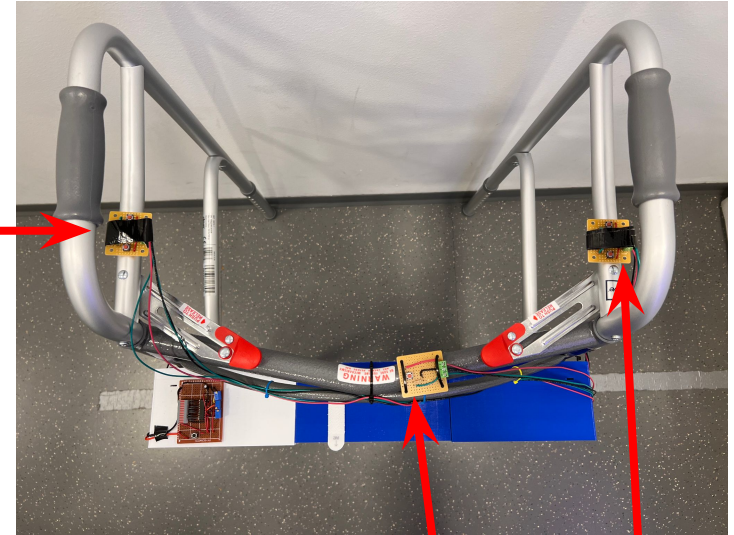
Gyroscope



Power Supply

Bluetooth  
Module

Text/Call  
Contact 2



Emergency  
Call

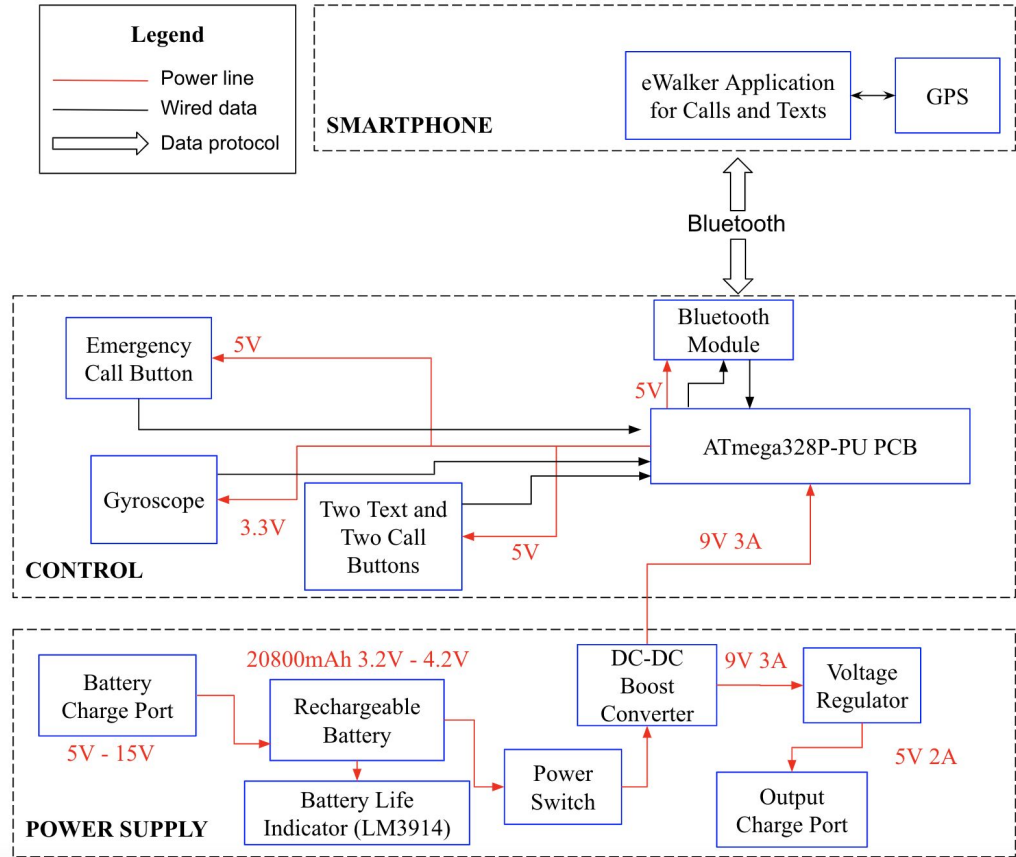
Text/Call  
Contact 1

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- ❑ **Design**
  - ❑ **Block Diagram**
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  - ❑ Power Subsystem
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- ❑ Questions

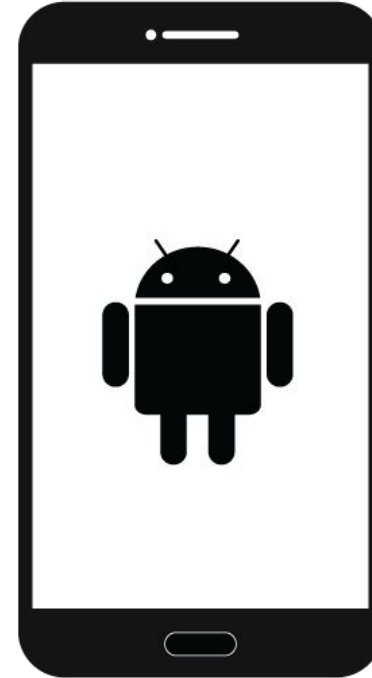


# Block Diagram



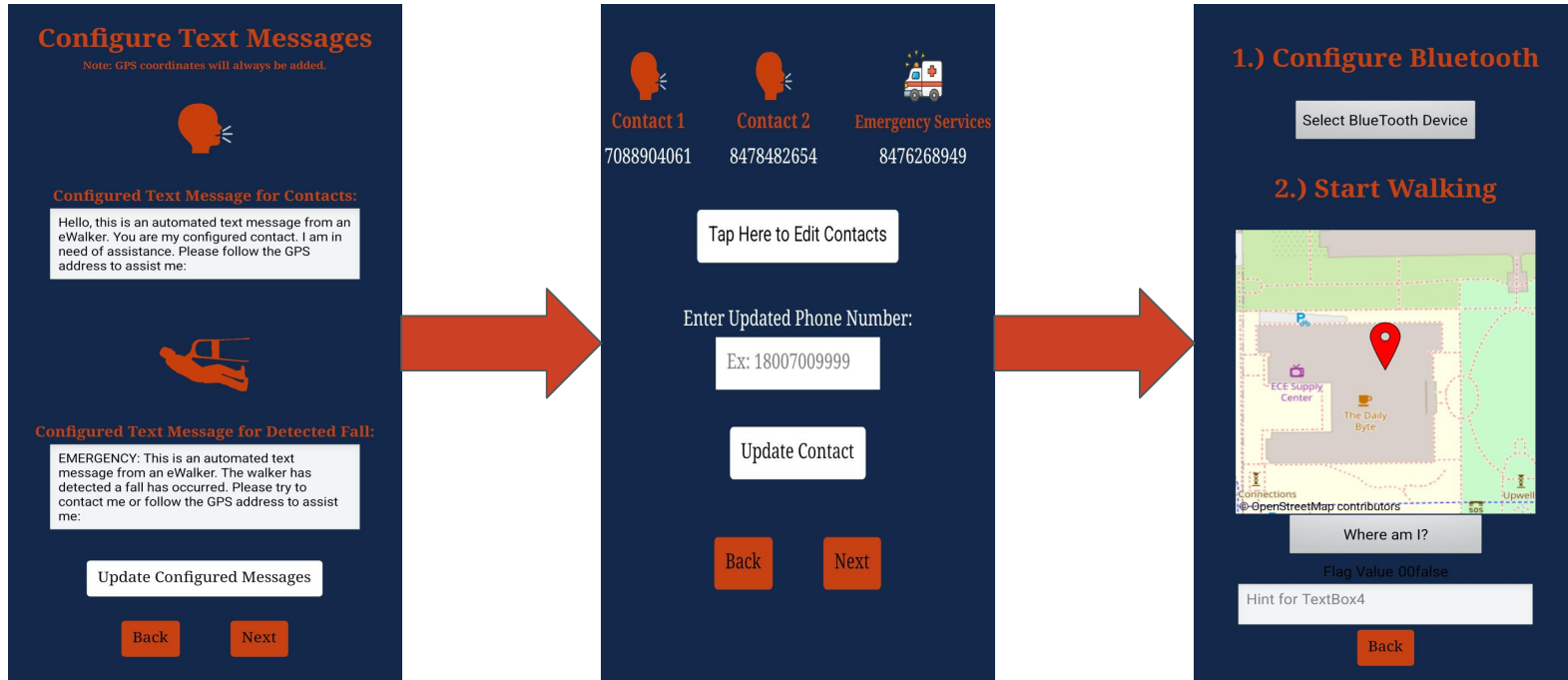
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# Smartphone Subsystem - eWalker Application

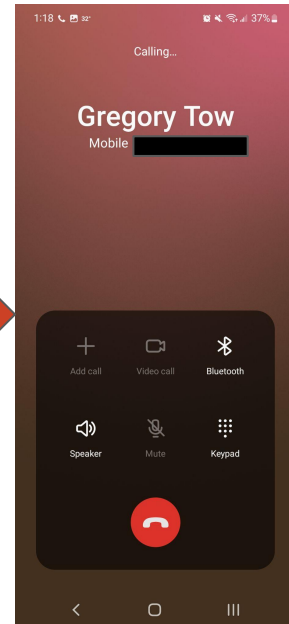
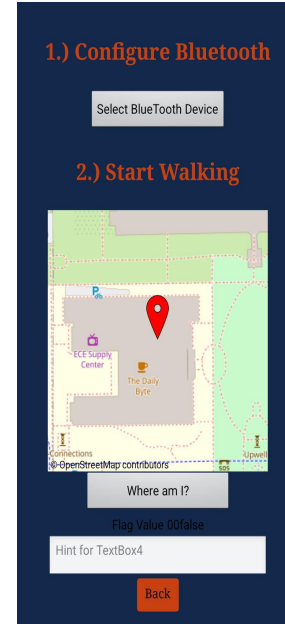


# Smartphone Subsystem - eWalker Application Bluetooth

Flag Value:	Logical Response:
00	Do Nothing
A / B	Text Contact 1 / Contact 2 Configured Message
C / D / E	Call Contact 1 / Contact 2 / Emergency Services
Z	Text Contact 1 AND Contact 2 Configured Emergency Text Message

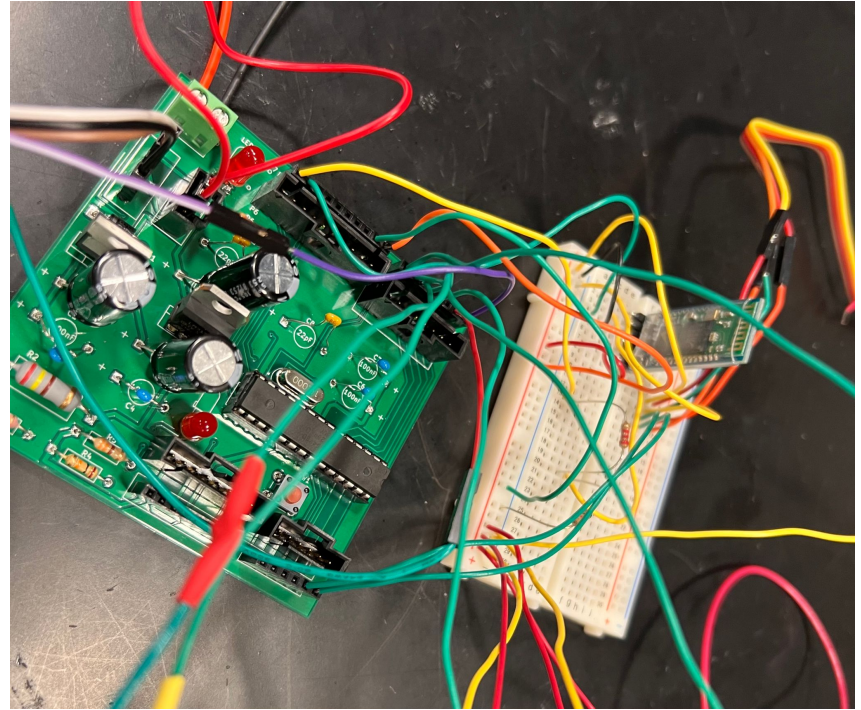
# Smartphone Subsystem - Challenges

- ❑ Properly configuring API for text messages.
- ❑ Initializing Bluetooth pairing
- ❑ Permissions with direct calls



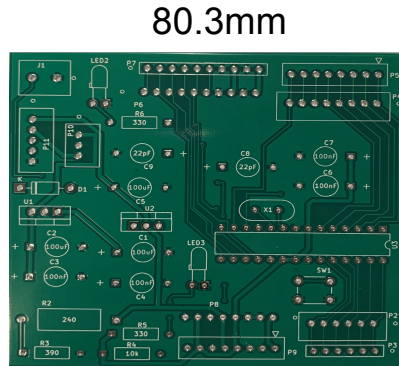
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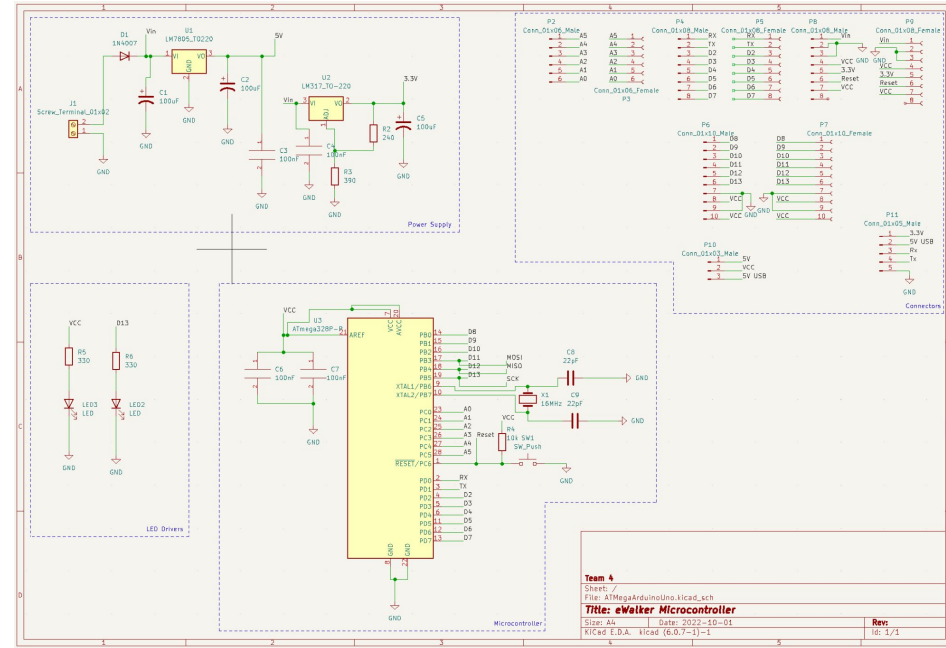


# Control Subsystem - ATmega328P-PU PCB

- ❑ Power supply, Connectors, LED Drivers, Microcontroller
- ❑ Replicates functions of an Arduino Uno
- ❑ Collect and process data from PCB, push buttons, and gyroscope



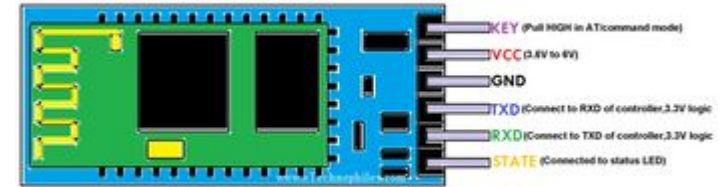
PCB Layout



PCB Schematic

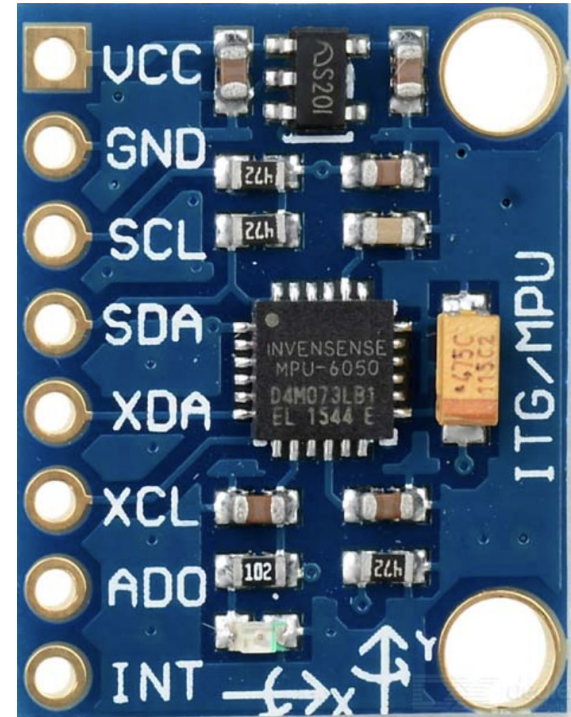
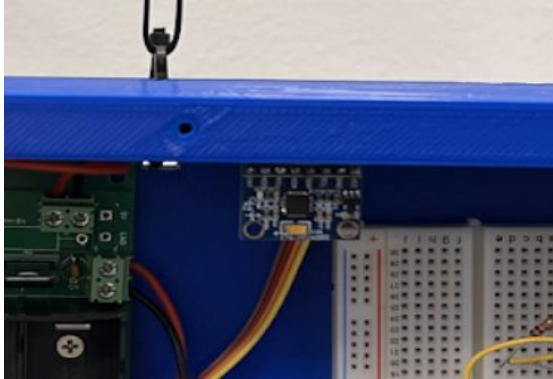
# Control Subsystem - HC-05 Bluetooth Module

- ❑ SoftwareSerial package on Arduino IDE converts ASCII
- ❑ Only TXD is required to transmit data
- ❑ Receives power from microcontroller



# Control Subsystem - Gyroscope

- ❑ GY-521 MPU6050 6-axis gyroscope sensor
- ❑ Interfaces with the ATmega chip to send signals to the bluetooth module





# Control Subsystem - Gyroscope

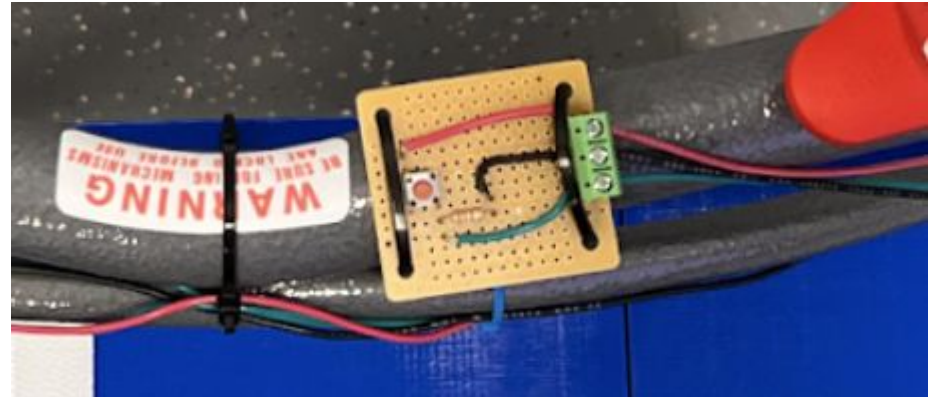
- ❑ Code adapted from provided source code
- ❑ aZ and aY variables are used for orientation tracking
- ❑ Values >15000 or less <-15000 for 8 seconds trigger an emergency text

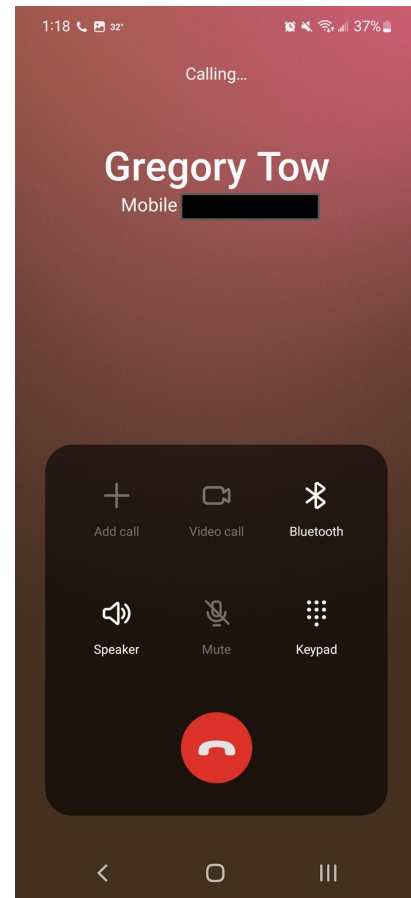
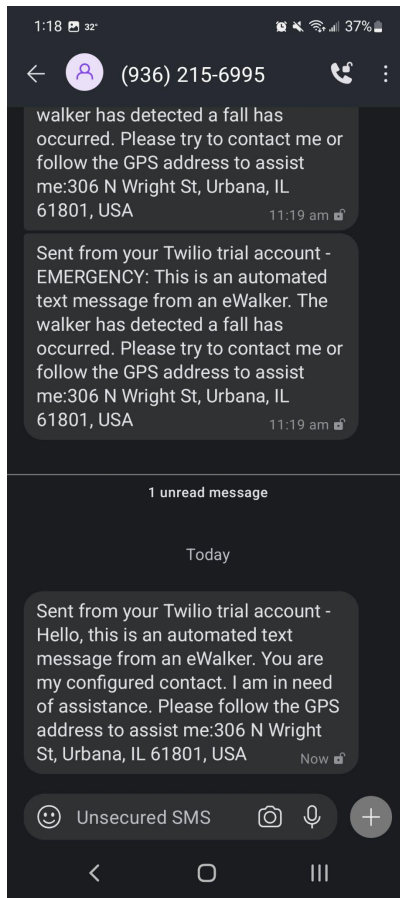
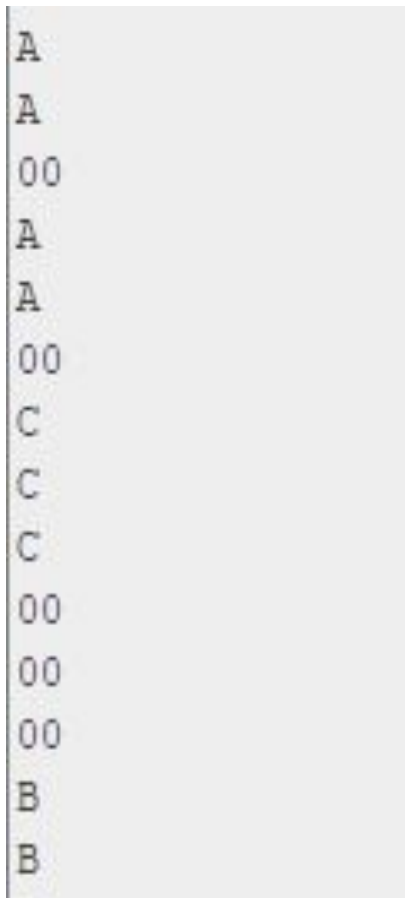
```
aX = -15932 | aY = 160 | aZ = 1068
aX = -15648 | aY = 48 | aZ = 1124
aX = -15880 | aY = 128 | aZ = 1256
aX = -15844 | aY = 20 | aZ = 1296
aX = -15772 | aY = 0 | aZ = 1260
aX = -15808 | aY = 160 | aZ = 1300
aX = -15748 | aY = 16 | aZ = 1132
aX = -15784 | aY = 68 | aZ = 1252
aX = -15848 | aY = -564 | aZ = 1612
aX = -18572 | aY = -816 | aZ = 1540
aX = -14776 | aY = 148 | aZ = 4680
aX = -12832 | aY = -356 | aZ = 10776
aX = -6872 | aY = -300 | aZ = 14232
aX = -7836 | aY = -892 | aZ = 18008
signal high
signal low
aX = -1764 | aY = -428 | aZ = 17400
aX = -1604 | aY = -464 | aZ = 17340
```



# Control Subsystem - Text/Call Push Buttons

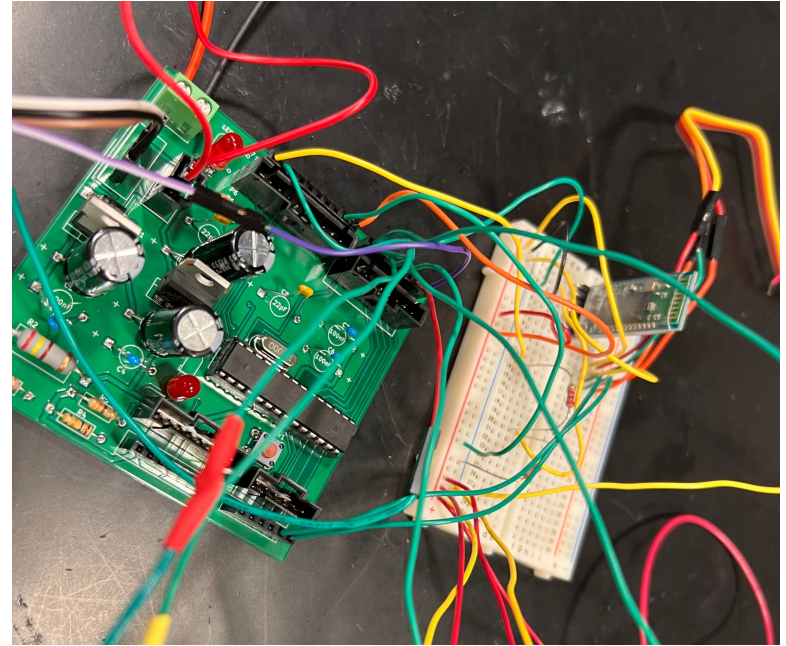
- ❑ Used E-Switch TL1105AF100Q model for our buttons
- ❑ Left and right side designated for contact 1 and 2 respectively
- ❑ Center designated for emergency call





# Control System Challenges

- ❑ Stabilizing the signal communication between the ATmega and the eWalker application
- ❑ Code upload to the ATmega chip
- ❑ PCB layout and soldering

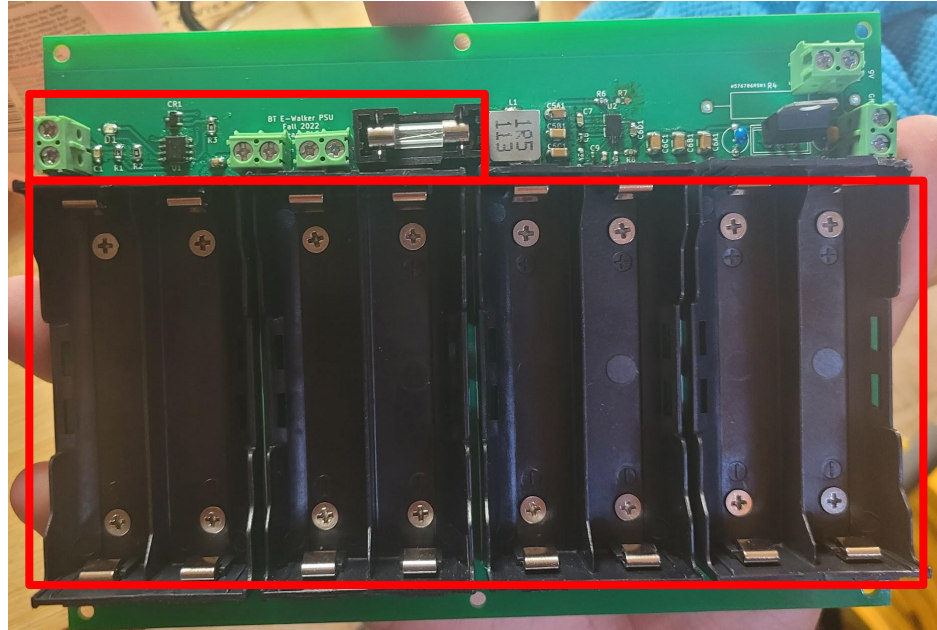


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# Power Subsystem - Rechargeable Battery Pack



Placement Left to Right

- ❑ USB Port Terminal
- ❑ BQ2057 Li-Ion Charger IC
- ❑ Battery Life Indicator Terminal
- ❑ Power Switch Terminal
- ❑ In-line 5A fuse

- ❑ 4x 18650 two cell battery Holders

# Rechargeable Battery Pack

- ❑ Consists of eight UltraLast 18650 Lithium Ion Batteries
  - ❑ Each cell rated for nominal 3.7V and 2600mAh
  - ❑ Parallel connection, 20800mAh total capacity
- ❑ The control system consumes about 400-500mA, allowing for almost two days of continuous operation.
- ❑ The batteries are manually balanced with the use of an external charger.

# Rechargeable Battery Pack

- ❑ Battery Life Indicator Unit, LM3914
  - ❑ Minimum threshold at 3.2V is set to prevent discharging the lithium batteries further below the typical suggested minimum, which is below 3.0V.
  - ❑ Each LED represents a 10% voltage change, with 1 LED being baseline at 3.2V and 10 LEDs being 4.2V.
- ❑ The pack is isolated from the control system with the use of an illuminated rocker switch in addition to a 5A inline fuse.



# Power Subsystem - DC-DC Boost Converter

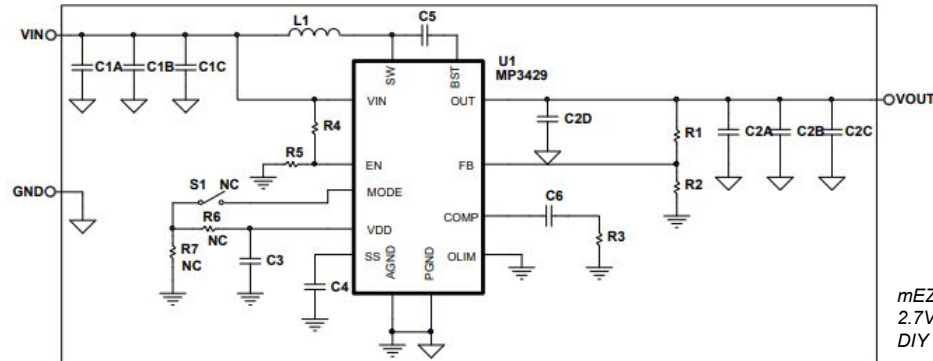


- ❑ 1.5µH Inductor
- ❑ Input/Output Decoupling Capacitors
- ❑ MP3429
- ❑ 9V Output Terminal



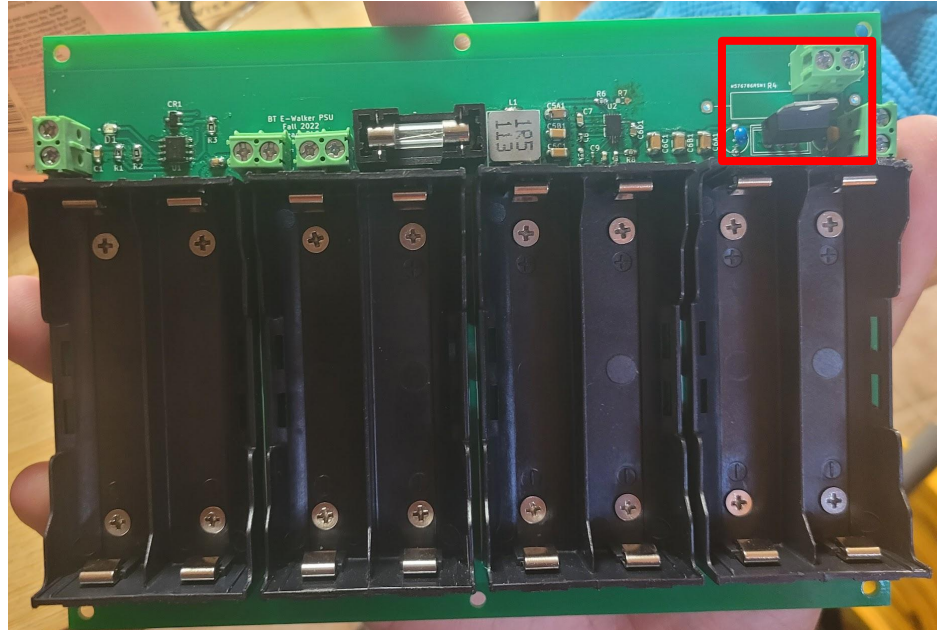
# DC-DC Boost Converter

- ❑ MP3429 High Efficiency, Fully Integrated, Synchronous Boost Converter
  - ❑ Powers the control unit PCB and output charging ports
  - ❑ Manufacturer provides a reference DIY schematic
  - ❑ Configured for 2.7V - 4.2V input to output 9V 3A (27W) average power



mEZD41503A-X  
2.7V - 10V Input, 3A, Step-Up Power Supply  
DIY Schematic

# Power Subsystem - Output Charge Ports

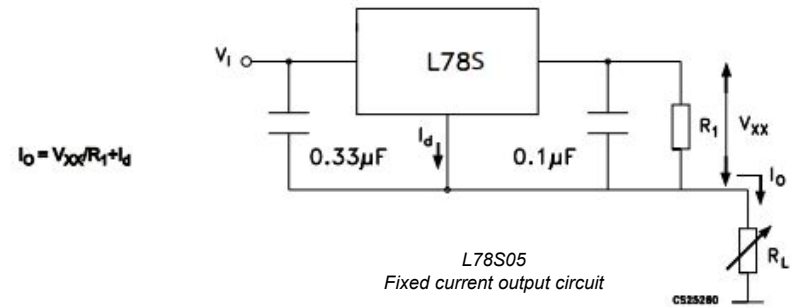


- ❑ Input/Output Decoupling Capacitors
- ❑ L78S05
- ❑ Optional Fixed Current Resistor
- ❑ Output Charge Port Terminals

# Output Charge Ports

## ❑ L78S05 Voltage Regulator

- ❑ 9V input from boost converter output to 5V 2A output
- ❑ USB Charging
  - ❑ 5V required, smartphone circuit adjusts input current
- ❑ Load Resistor limits max 2A output current



# Power System Challenges

- ❑ On-board Input Charging Circuit
  - ❑ BQ2057 Li-Ion Charging IC replaced with external battery charger
- ❑ Soldering
  - ❑ Boost Converter Circuit SMT soldering
- ❑ USB Output Charging
  - ❑ USB devices are able to be charged, but not at the desired rate

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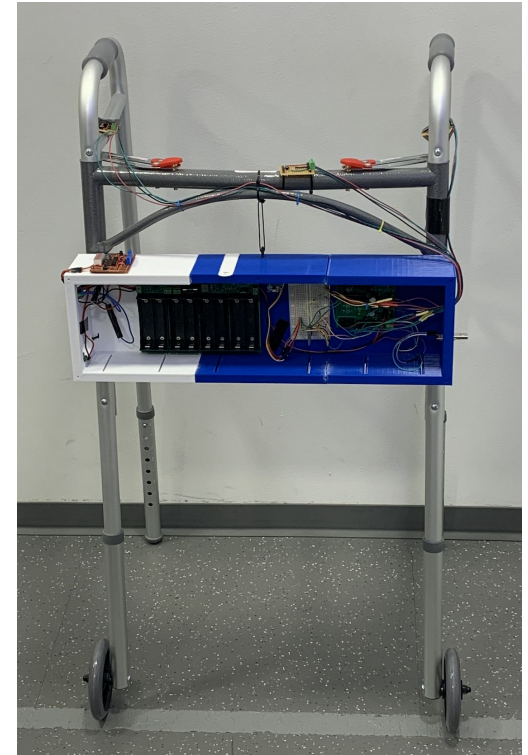
# Conclusions

## Accomplishments

- ❑ Fully functional product meeting high level requirements
- ❑ Kept the general walker's functions unchanged
- ❑ Built our own Arduino
- ❑ Charging capabilities
- ❑ GPS positioning

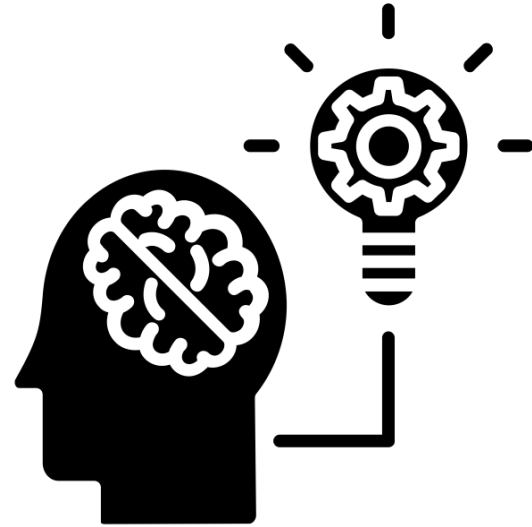
## Takeaways

- ❑ Plan ahead
  - ❑ Lower costs
  - ❑ Time to fix errors
- ❑ Find team members strengths
- ❑ Importance of following IEEE and ACM Code of Ethics
- ❑ Be specific in stating product expectations and liability



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# Future Ideas

- ❑ Phone mount
- ❑ Phone camera live stream
- ❑ IR proximity sensor
- ❑ Hidden wires and built in buttons
- ❑ Smaller microcontroller and enclosure
- ❑ On-board quick charger





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- ❑ Successes & Challenges
- ❑ Conclusions
- ❑ Future Ideas
- ❑ Questions**



