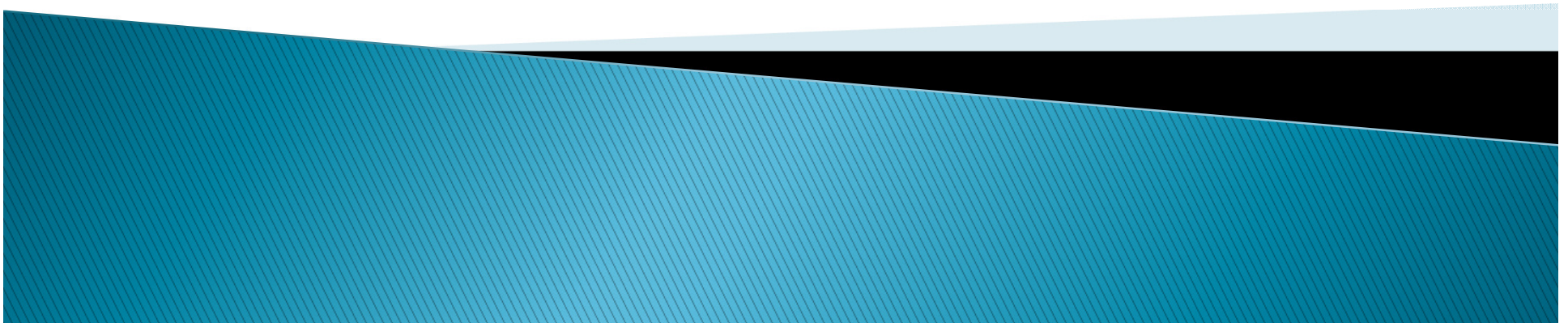


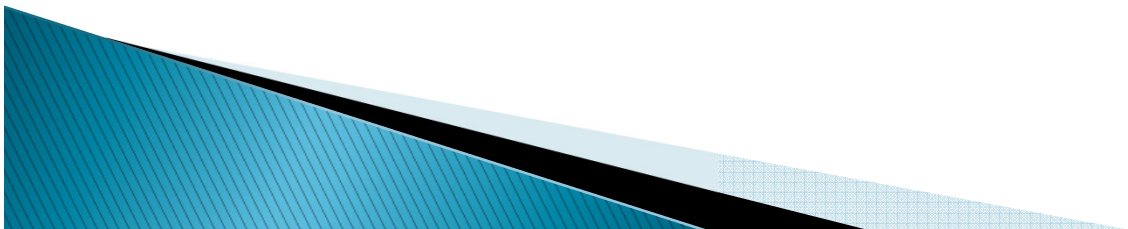
# Indoor People Tracking System – IPTS

**Group 7:**  
Daniel DeFazio  
Brandon Tuero  
Matthew Rhodes



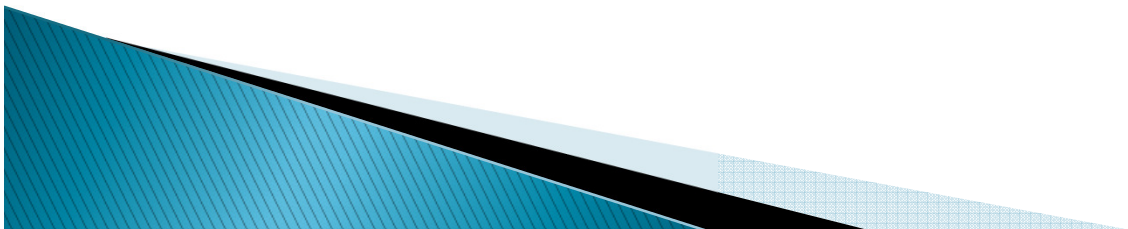
# Goals

- ▶ Accurately track the location of personal and guests within a secure facility on graphical display
- ▶ Identify the current location within a facility with the push of a button
- ▶ Send a distress signal in case of emergency
- ▶ Receive the location of a person in distress
- ▶ Receive the location of a security breach



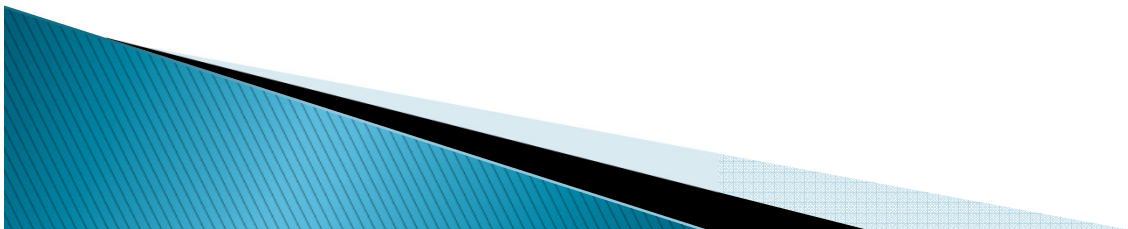
# Indoor Positioning Challenges

- ▶ High cost
- ▶ Complex designs
- ▶ Building structures interfere with the signal
- ▶ Noise from outside sources
- ▶ Accuracy



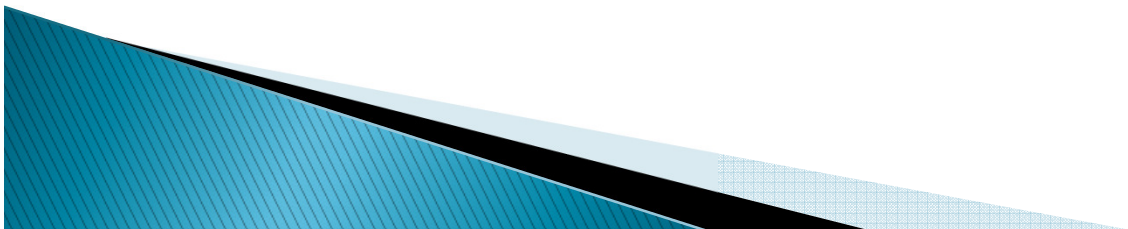
# System Specifications

- ▶ Minimum location accuracy of 5 ft in any direction
- ▶ Maximum tag read range of 500 ft
- ▶ Operation frequency 2.4 GHz

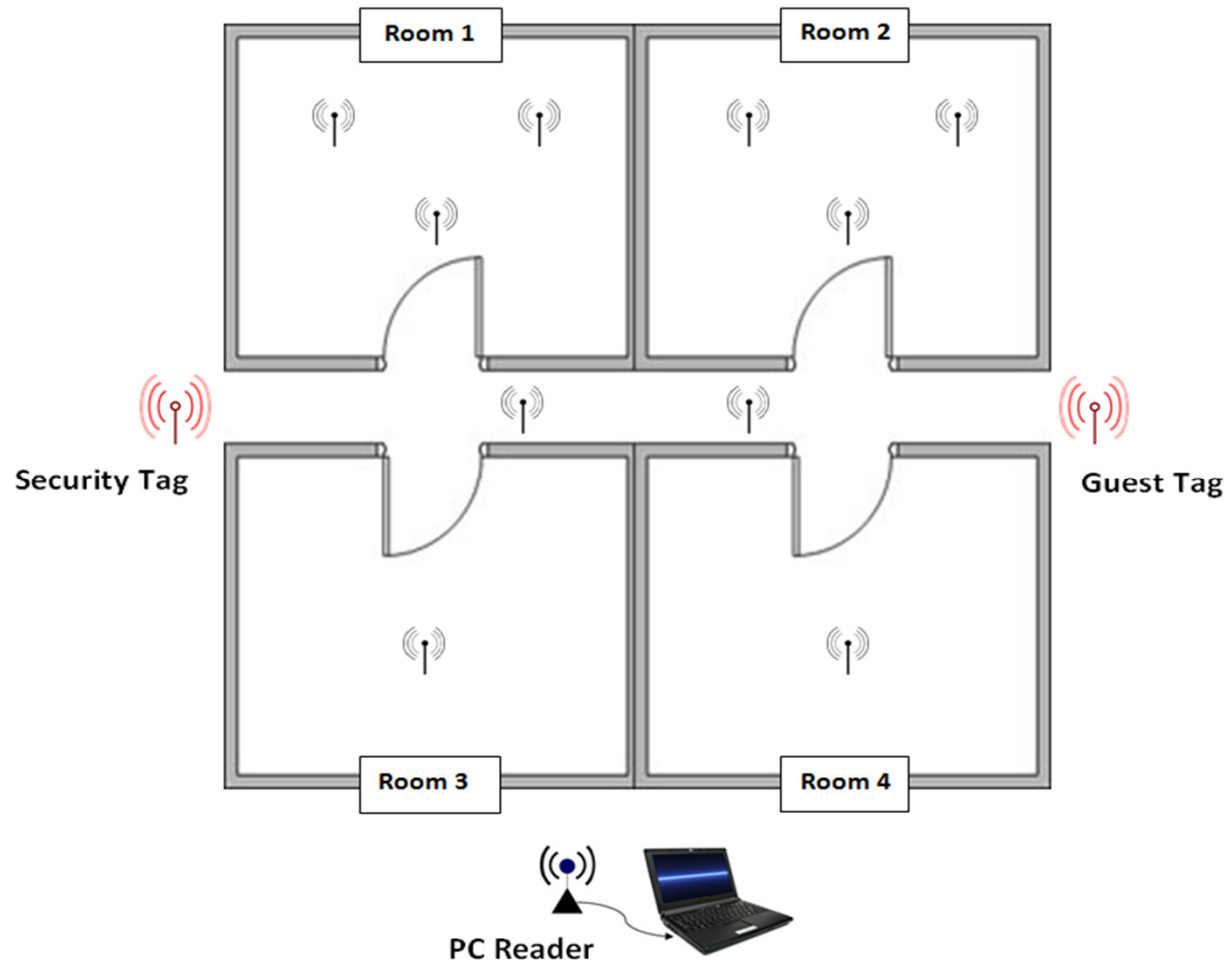


# System Components

- ▶ **Guest Tag:** Carried around by person to be tracked
- ▶ **Security Tag:** Carried around by authorized personal
- ▶ **Reader Mesh:** Placed around the area where people need to be tracked
- ▶ **Base Reader:** Connected to the pc, receives data from reader nodes and sends it to the pc
- ▶ **PC GUI:** Process the tag data and display it on a map

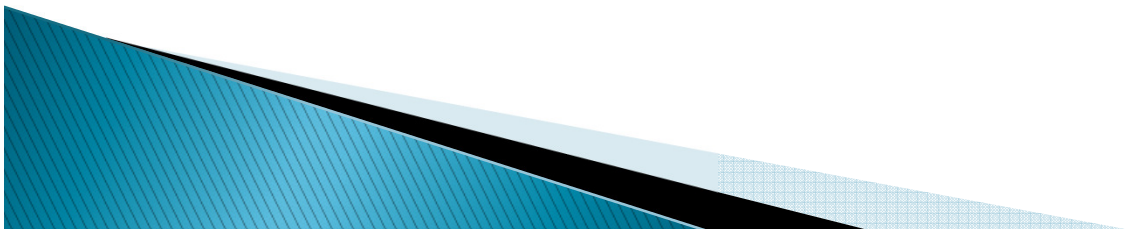


# System Layout



# Guest Tag Overview

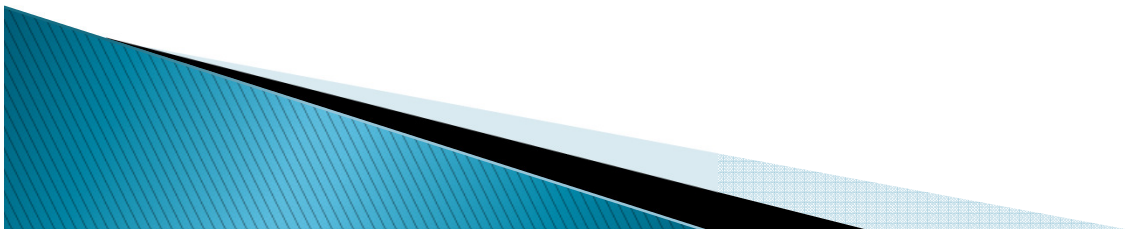
- ▶ Push-Button Identification
- ▶ Push-Button Distress Call
- ▶ Low-Battery Indication



# Guest Tag: Room Identification

- ▶ External flash for audio files: SD Card
- ▶ Can not use FAT implementation
- ▶ Must use SPI

Memory	MSP 430G2	Needed for FAT
RAM	128 Bytes	1024 Bytes
FLASH	2048 Bytes	Several K-Bytes





# Guest Tag: Room Identification

- ▶ 8-bit audio sample
- ▶ 8KHz.wav saved as raw text file
- ▶ Imaged to SD card starting at sector 0

SD Card Layout

Sector	Current Byte						
	0	1	2	...	509	510	511
0	0	1	2	...	509	510	511
1	0	1	2	...	509	510	511
2	0	1	2	...	509	510	511

# Guest Tag

## Room Identification

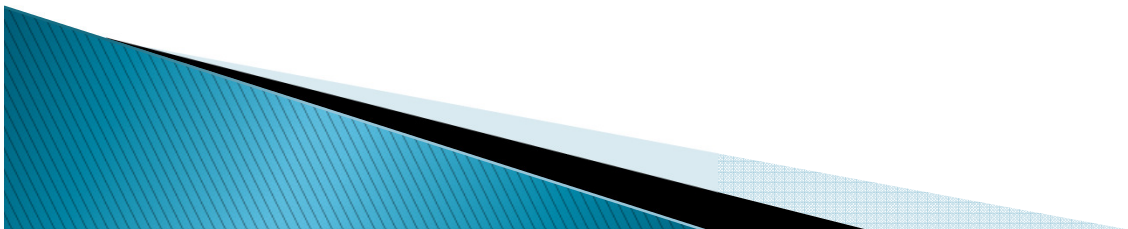
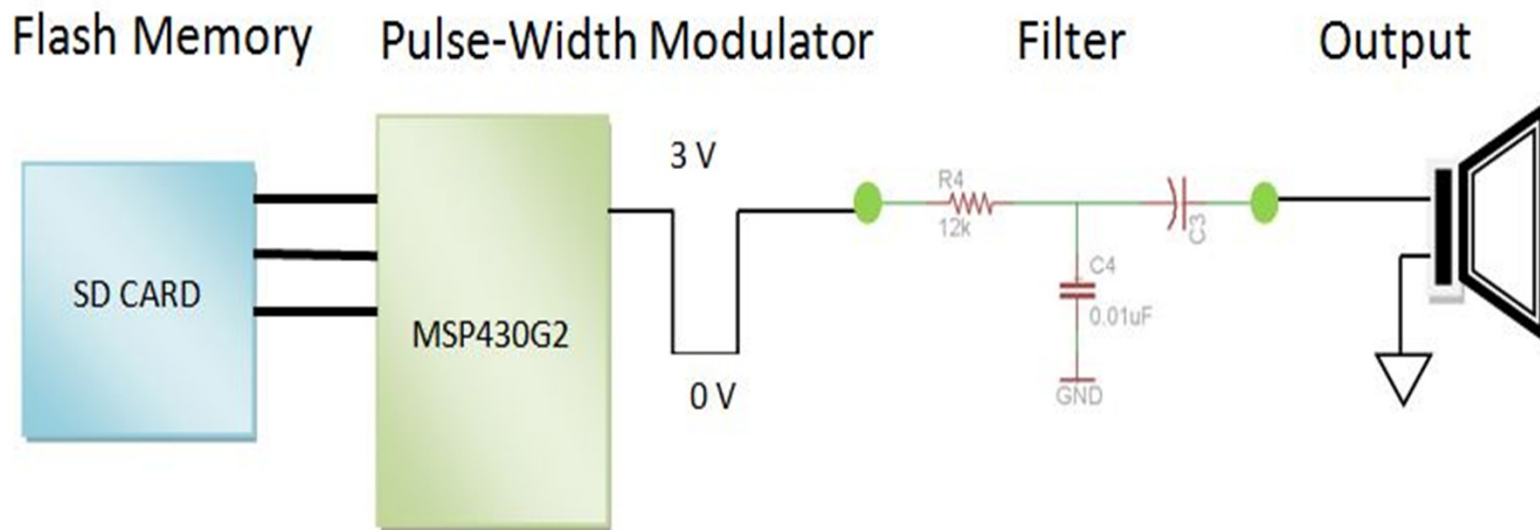
- ▶ Access always starts with sector 0
- ▶ Only sectors containing desired song go to output
- ▶ Each byte placed into the PWM duty cycle register until end of last sector
- ▶ Internal CLK --- 8MHz
- ▶ Sample Rate --- 8KHz
- ▶ PWM Reg Updt--8KHz
- ▶ WDT Interrupt --8KHz
- ▶ WDT Trigger--8M/512  
= 15,625
- ▶ Routine updates audio every other interrupt, or 7,812.5  $\approx$  8,000

SD Card Access

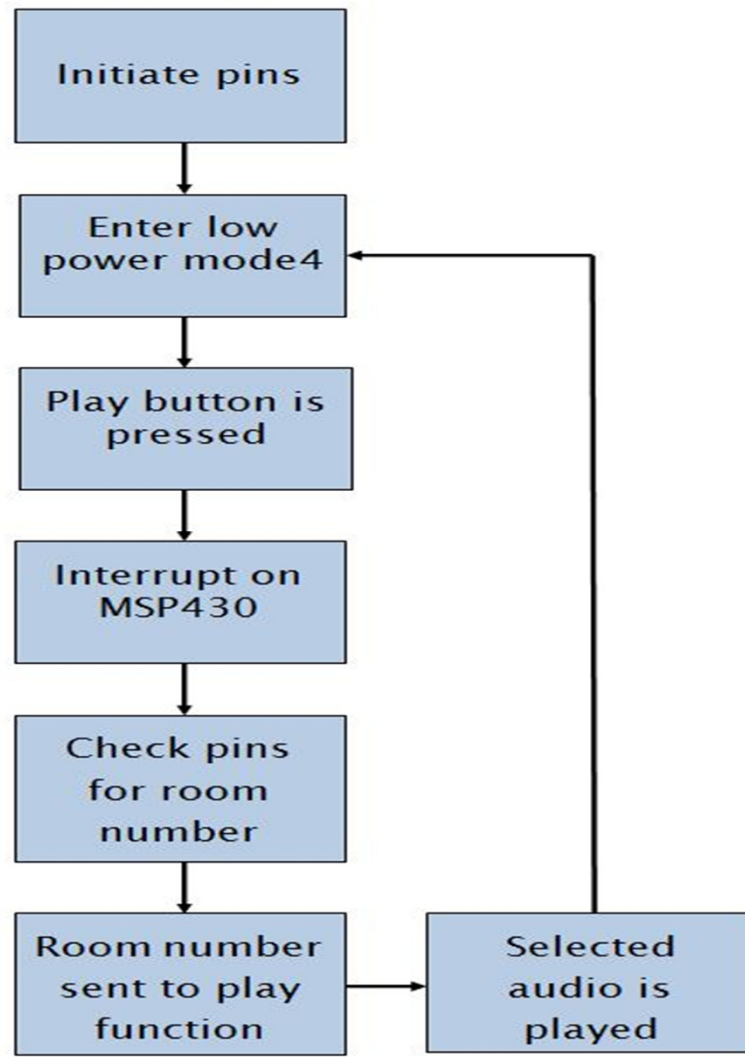
Playback Rate

# Guest Tag

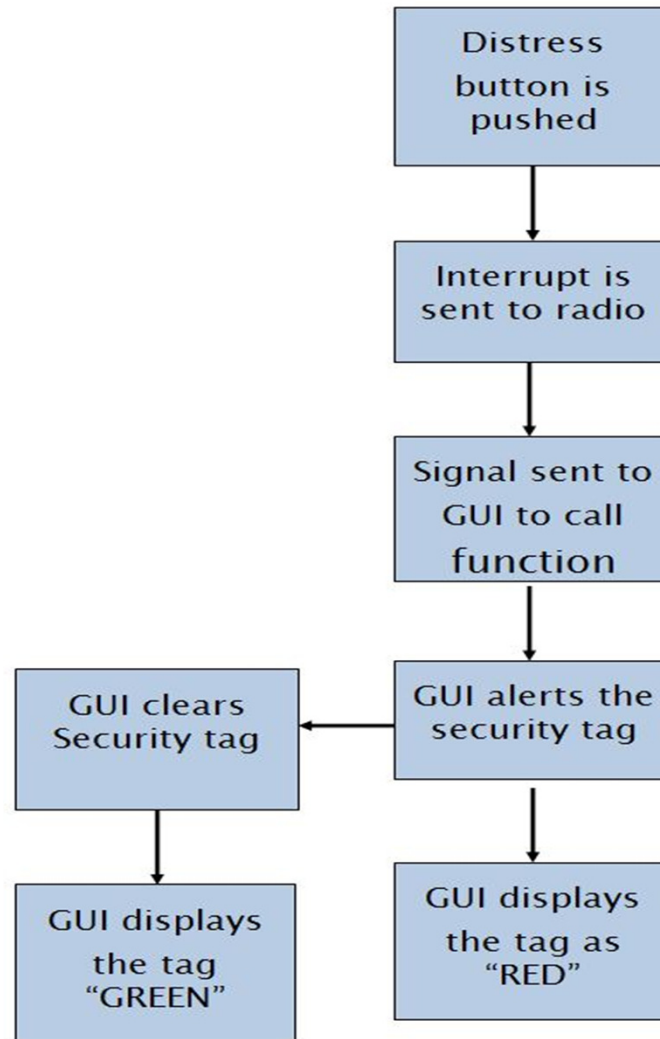
## Playing Raw Audio File



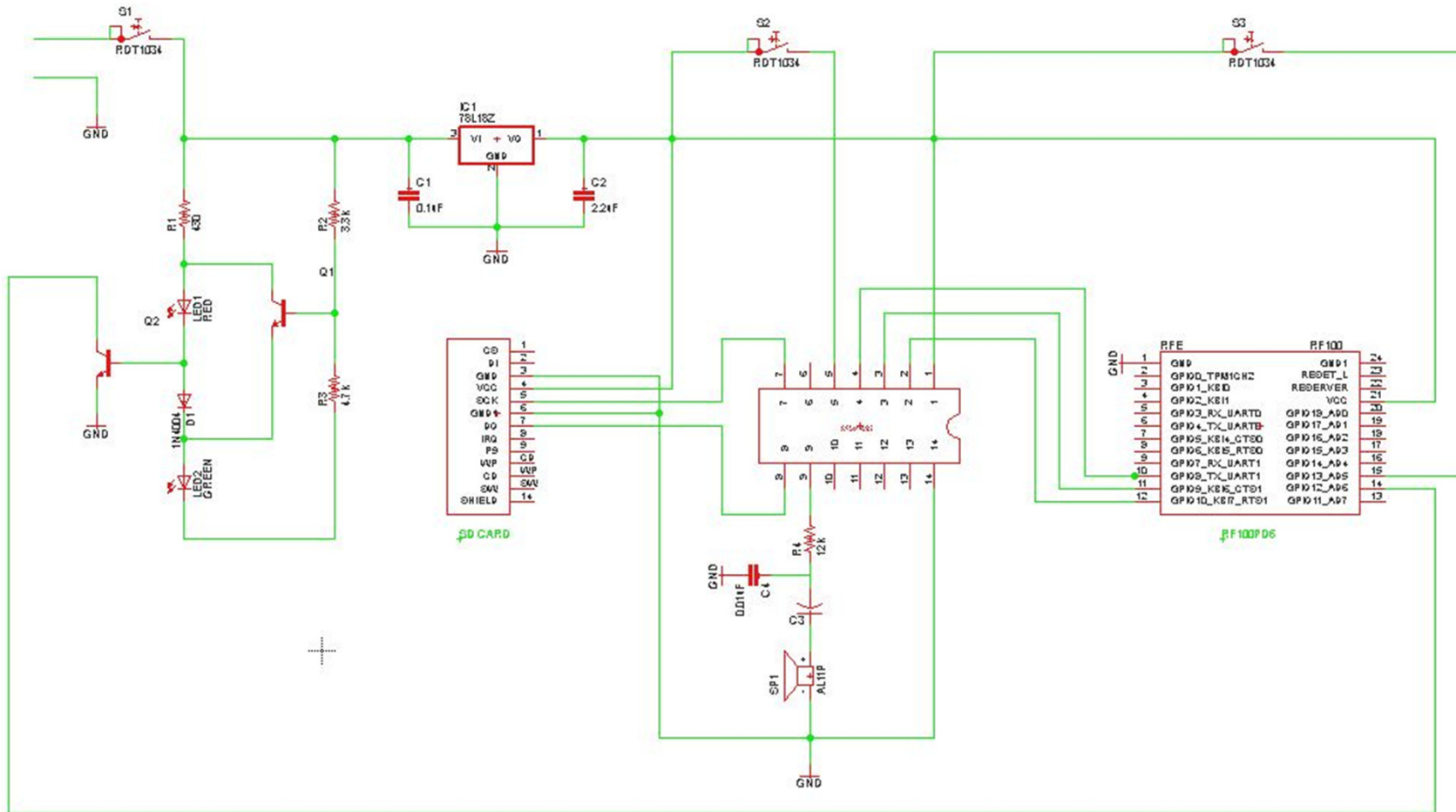
# Program Flow



# Distress Call

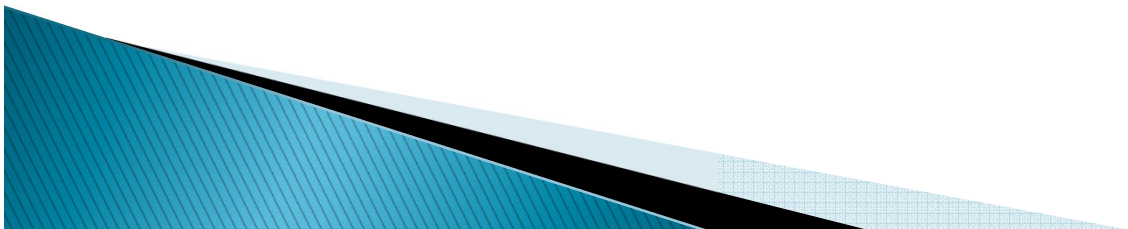


# Guest Tag Layout



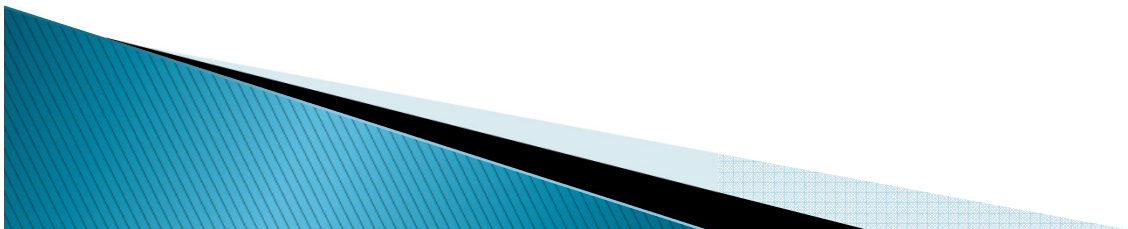
# Security Tag Overview

- ▶ Carried by security personnel
- ▶ Viewable by the tracking software
- ▶ Will monitor the system for emergencies or security breaches
- ▶ LCD display will show where the situation is occurring
- ▶ Small buzzer will sound to notify of change of status



# RF

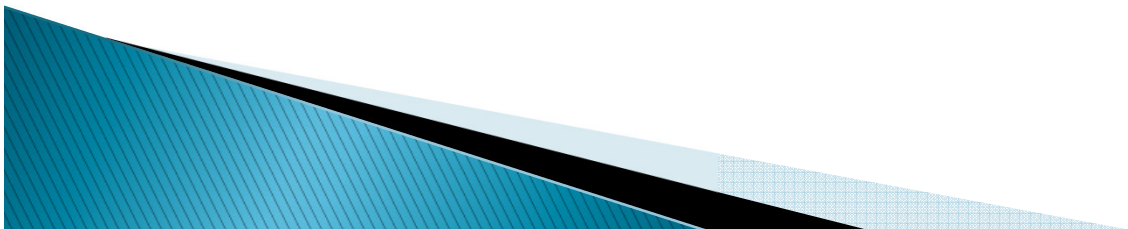
- ▶ All tags and readers utilize Synapse RF Modules
- ▶ IEEE 802.15.4 Standard at 2.4 GHz
- ▶ System will use 2 different RF modules
  - RF100 PC6 with built in F antenna
  - RF100 PD6 with SMA connection for external antenna
- ▶ Code on the tag radio will transmit address of radio every 1 seconds





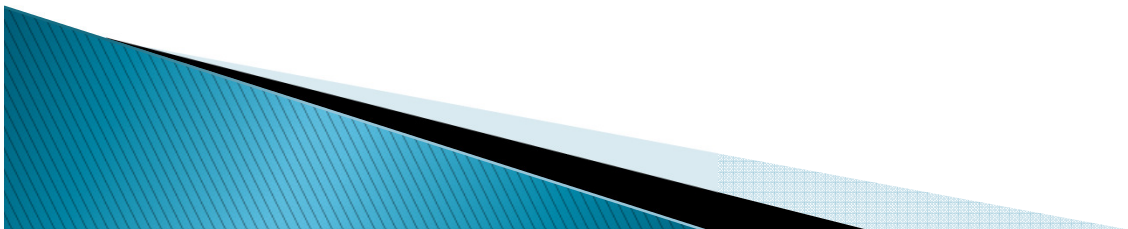
# RF Engine Specifications

- ▶ RF 100 Modules have an outdoor LOS range of 3 miles and a 1000 foot indoor range
- ▶ 19 General Purpose I/O pins
- ▶ Small 33x33mm size
- ▶ Uses about 60 mA when transmitting, but has a low power sleep state of 1.6  $\mu$ A

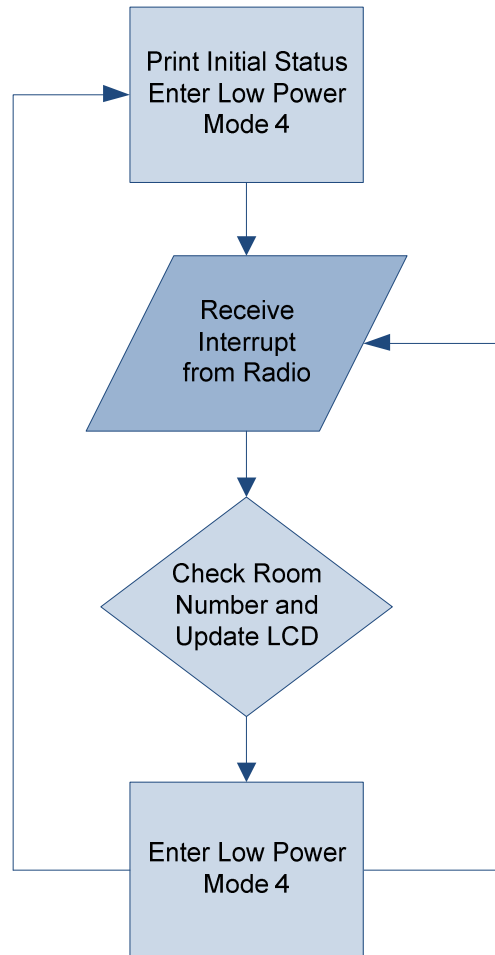


# Microcontroller

	MSP430G2231
Package	14 Pin PDIP
I/O	10 GPIO
Voltage	1.8–3.6 V
Active Mode Current	300 $\mu$ A
Low Power Mode 4	0.8 $\mu$ A
Cost	FREE

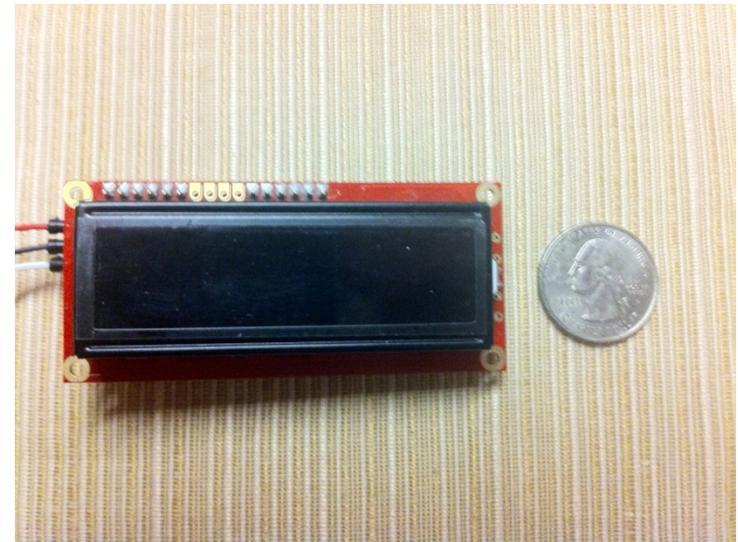


# MCU Program Flow



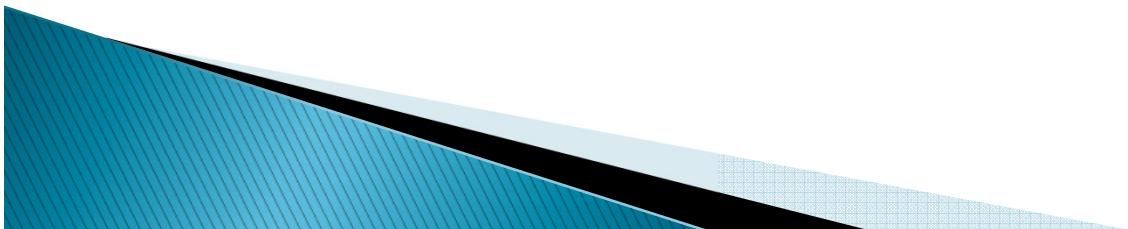
# LCD Display

- ▶ Sparkfun 3.3V serial enabled LCD
- ▶ 16x2 character display
- ▶ Buzzer will sound for about 1 second to notify user
- ▶ 20mA current draw



# Power

- ▶ L4931 3.3 V voltage regulator made by STMicroelectronics
- ▶ Output current of 250 mA
- ▶ Max current of security tag during testing of 110 mA
- ▶ Very low dropout voltage of 0.4 V

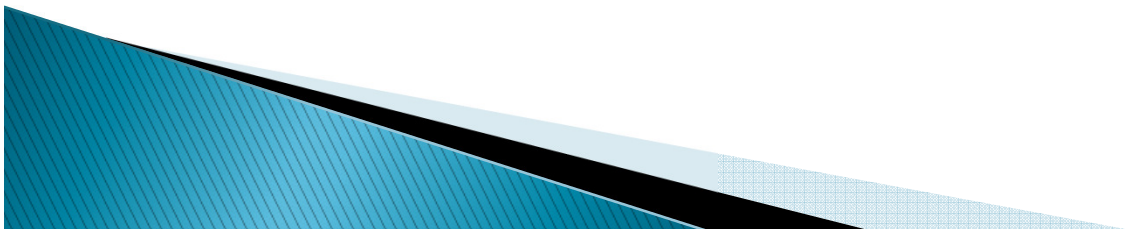


# Battery

- ▶ Guest and security tag have Sparkfun 3.7 volt polymer lithium-ion battery
- ▶ 2000 mAh capacity
- ▶ Lightweight at 36g
- ▶ Small size 0.25"x2.1"x2.1"

Battery Life = Capacity of Battery (mAh)/Consumption of Device(mA) \* 0.7

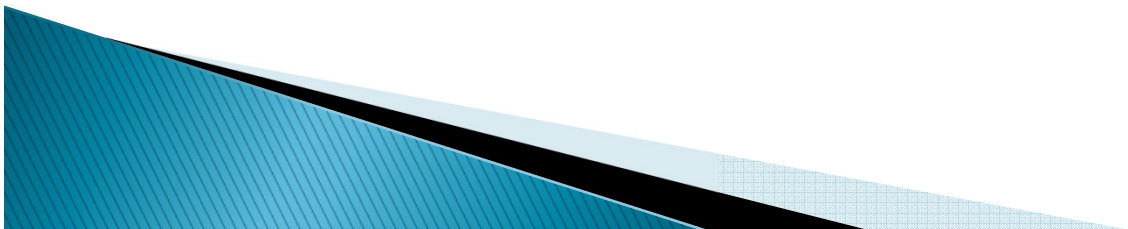
- ▶ Battery Life = Approximately 12 Hours



# Battery

Battery	4 x AAA	7.2 V Li-ion
Capacity	~1000 mAh	2200 mAh
Cost	\$2.00	\$21.95
Life in hours	6	14

Battery Life = Capacity of Battery (mAh)/Consumption of Device(mA)  
\* 0.7

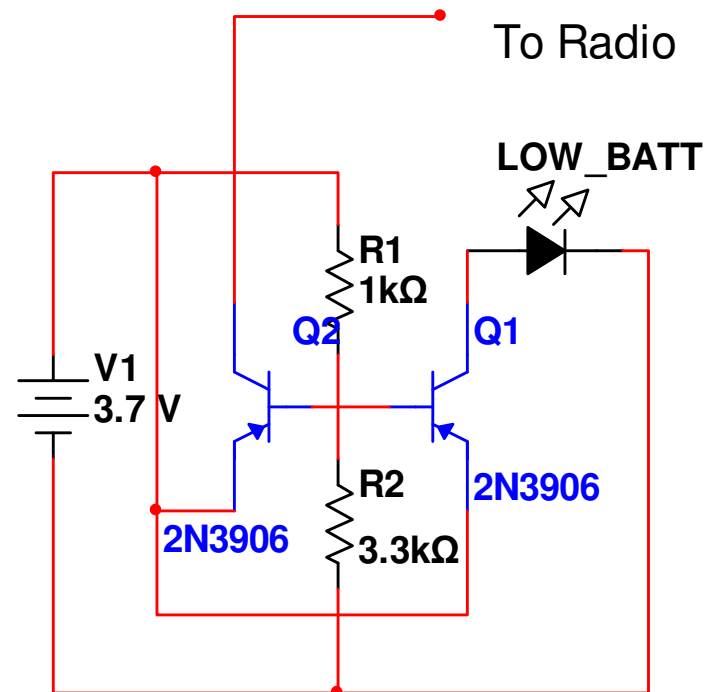


# Power/Low Battery Circuit

- ▶ 2 LEDs, green when unit is turned on, red when battery is low

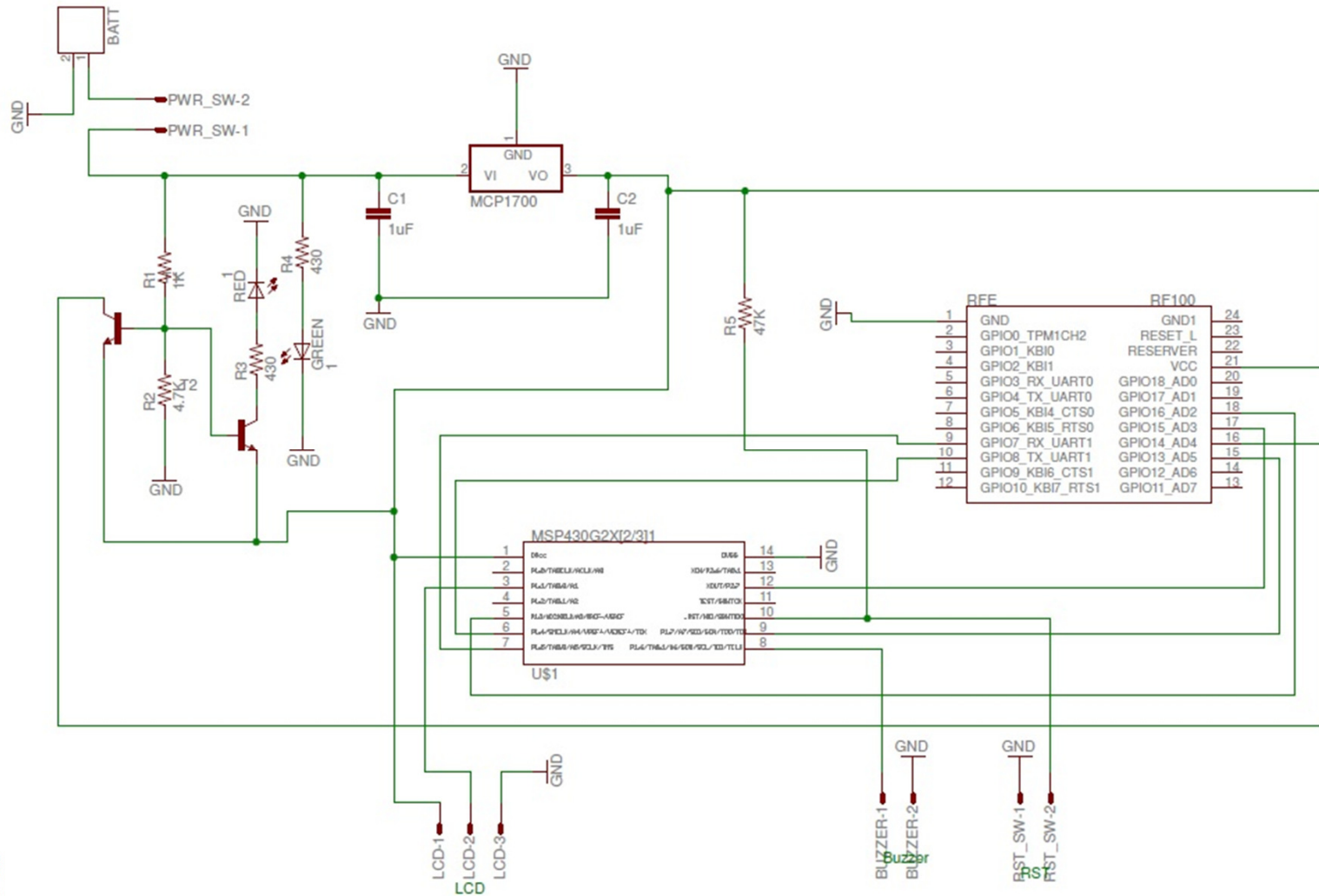
$$3.3 V * \left( \frac{R2}{R1 + R2} \right) = 0.7 V$$

Low Battery Resistor Formula





# Security Tag Schematic



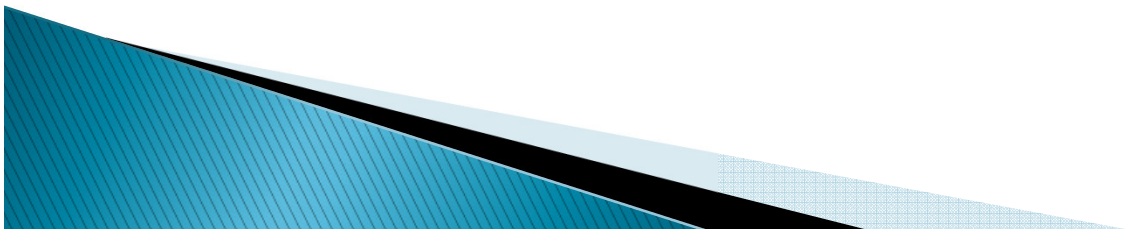
# Reader Nodes

- ▶ Each room will have a reader node
- ▶ Will simply consist of an RF module in a small case, 2 inches squared, powered by a DC wall adapter
- ▶ Nodes also contain a voltage regulator due to low quality wall adapter
- ▶ Constantly on, communicating information back to base unit

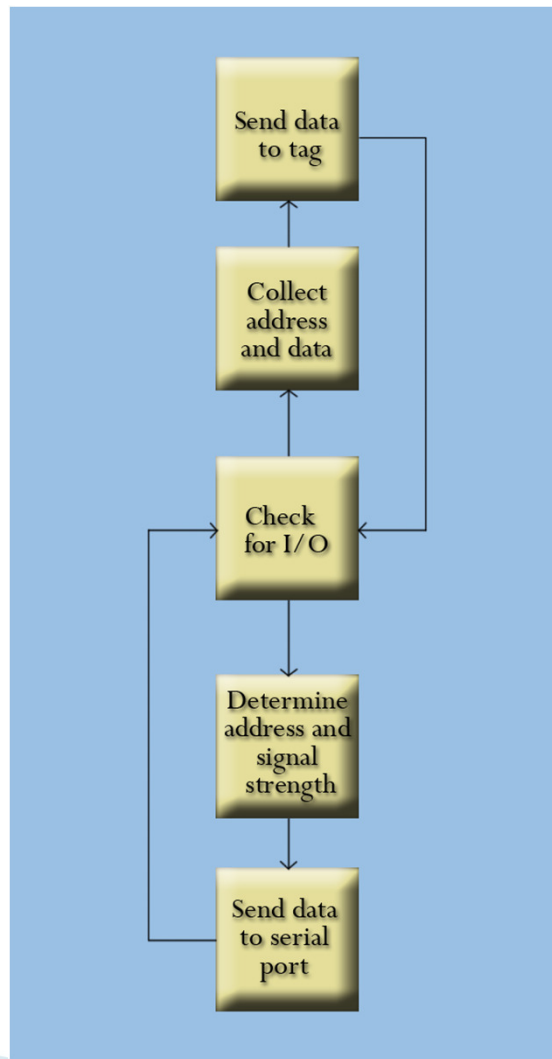


# Base Unit

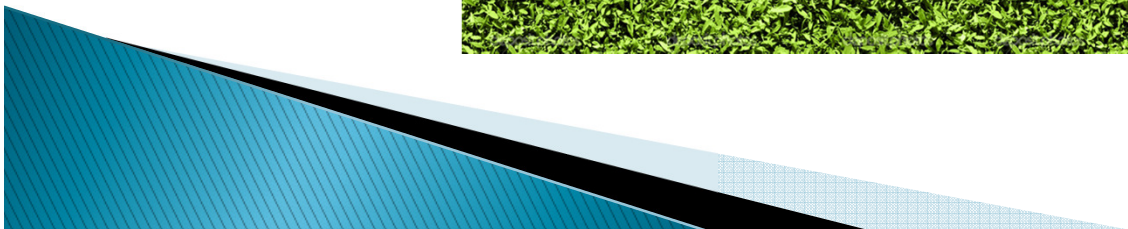
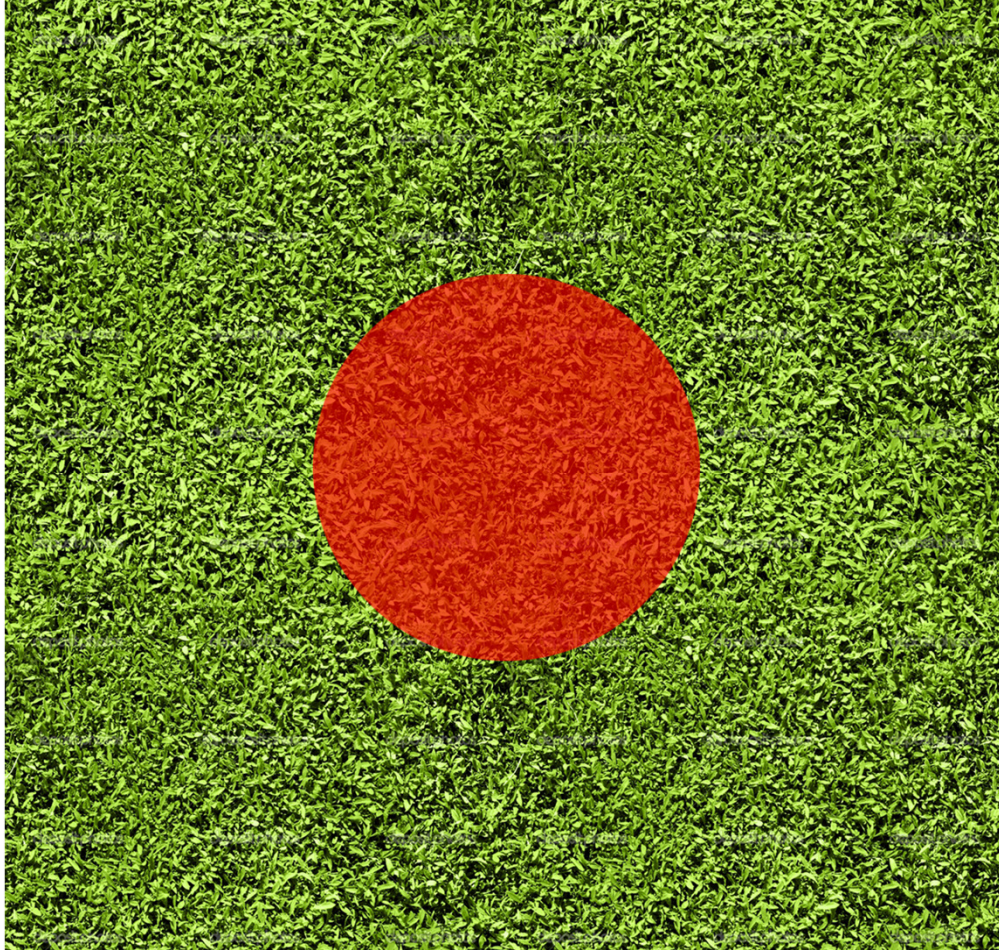
- ▶ Handles serial data to and from the GUI
- ▶ Serial to USB chip used for convenience
- ▶ Powered through the USB

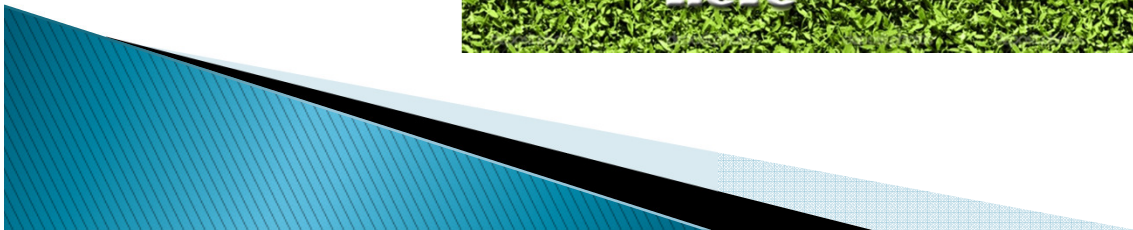
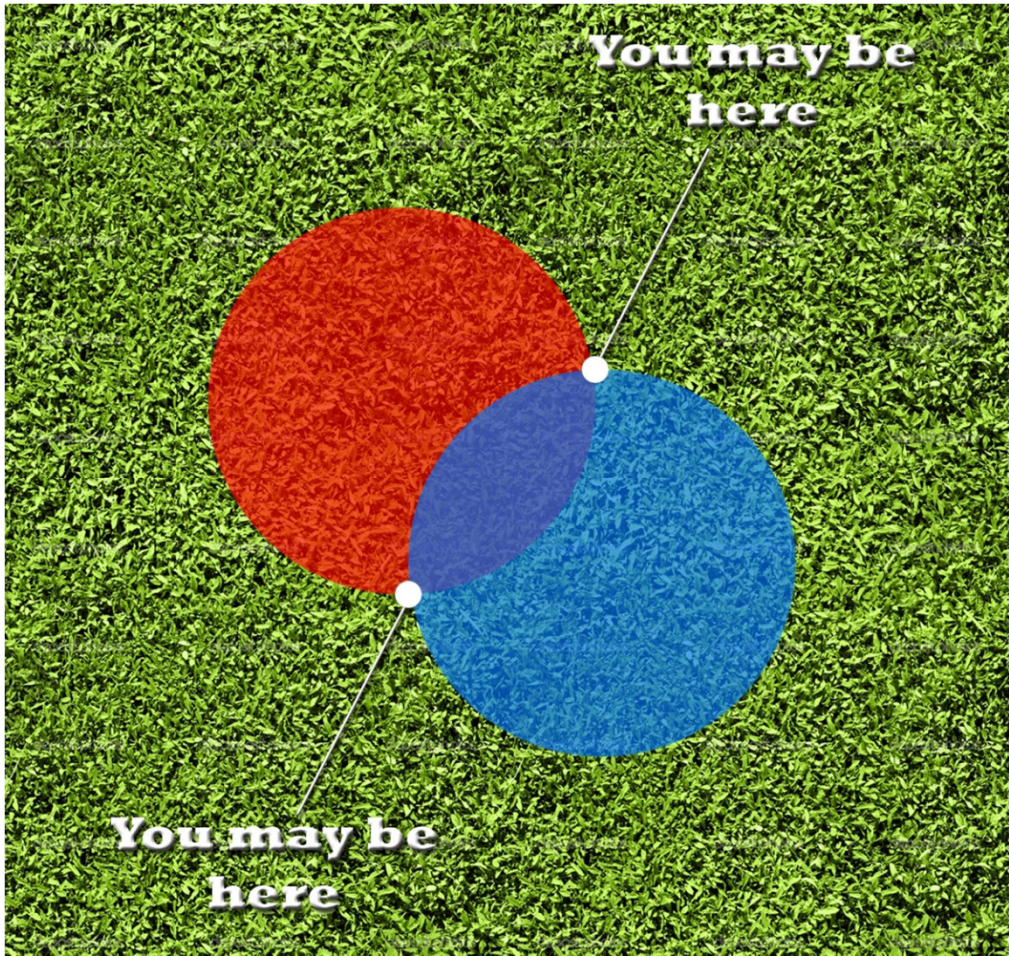


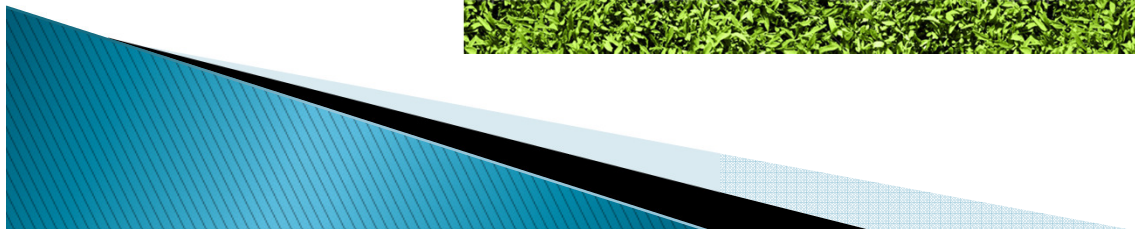
# Base Unit Program



# Trilateration

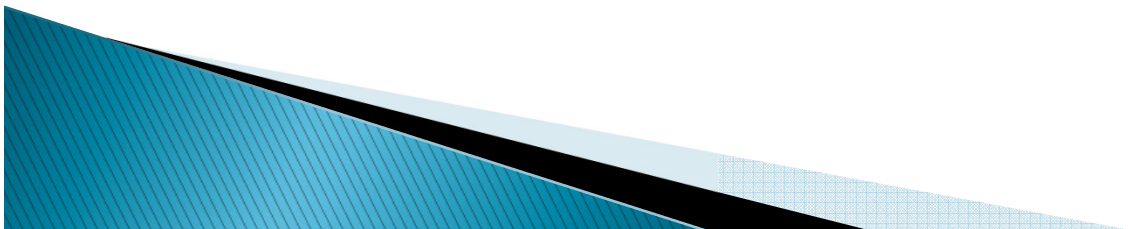






# Our Approach

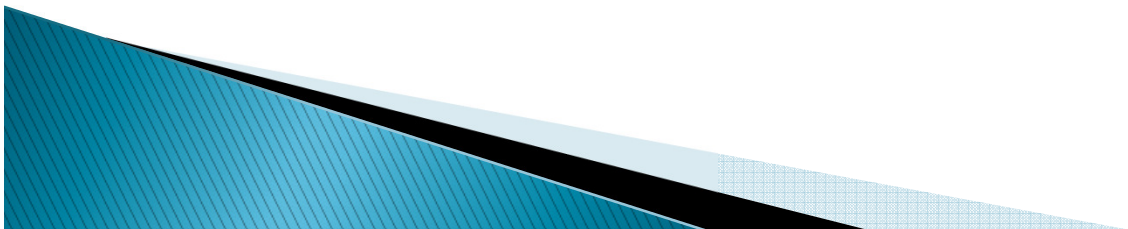
- ▶ Each room will have at least one node
- ▶ Closest room will be determined by the largest signal strength
- ▶ After the room is determined, location within the room is found based on one of three methods
- ▶ Information is sent back to the tags based on the location



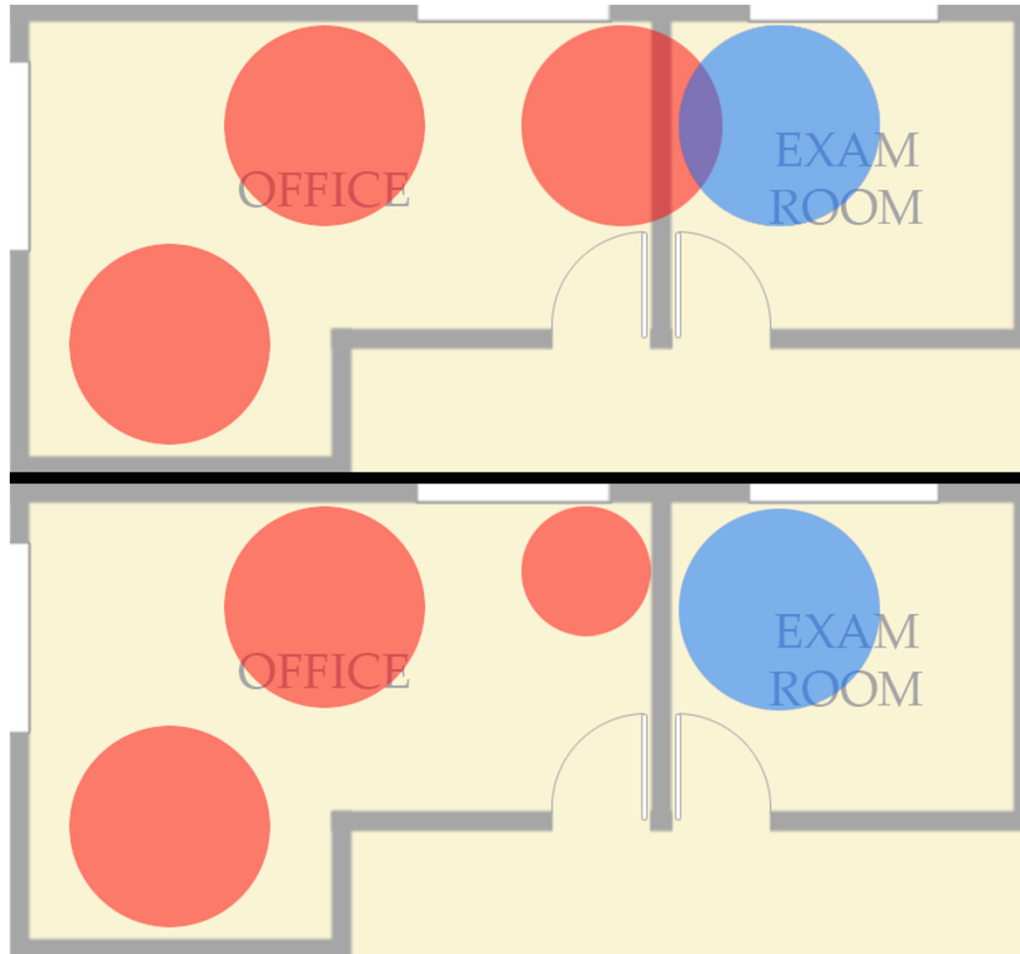


# Variation In Signal Strength While Stationary

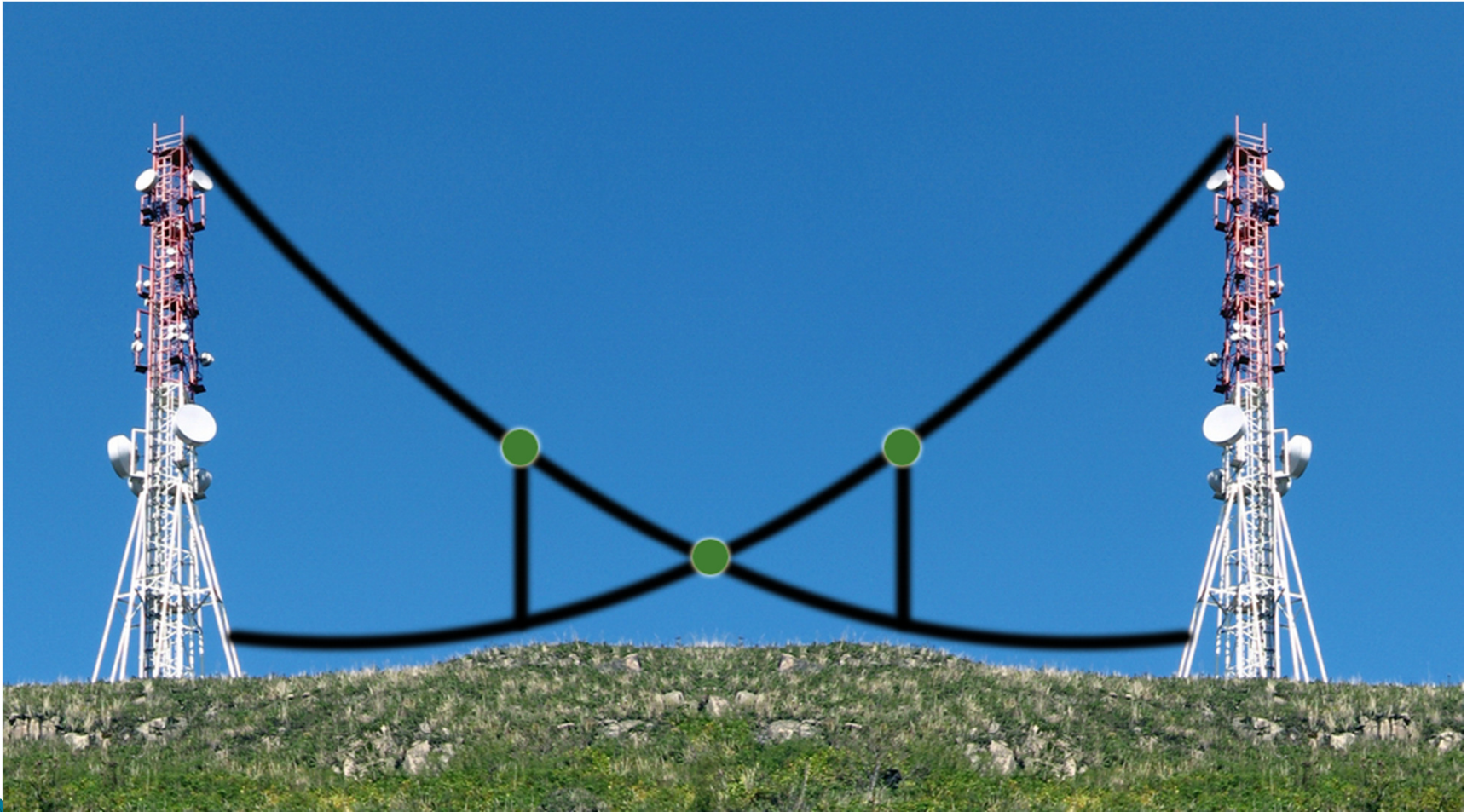
- ▶ Signal strength varies even when all components are stationary
- ▶ If this variance isn't dealt with, the movement would continue to jump around.
- ▶ Our solution is to establish a threshold that determines if the variation in signal strength is due to actual movement or not.



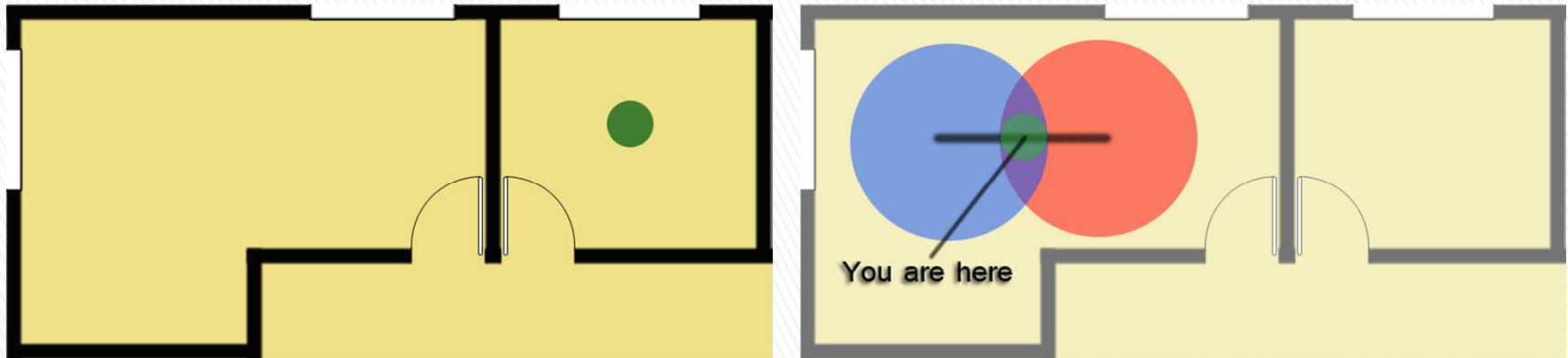
# Signal Overwhelming an Adjacent Room



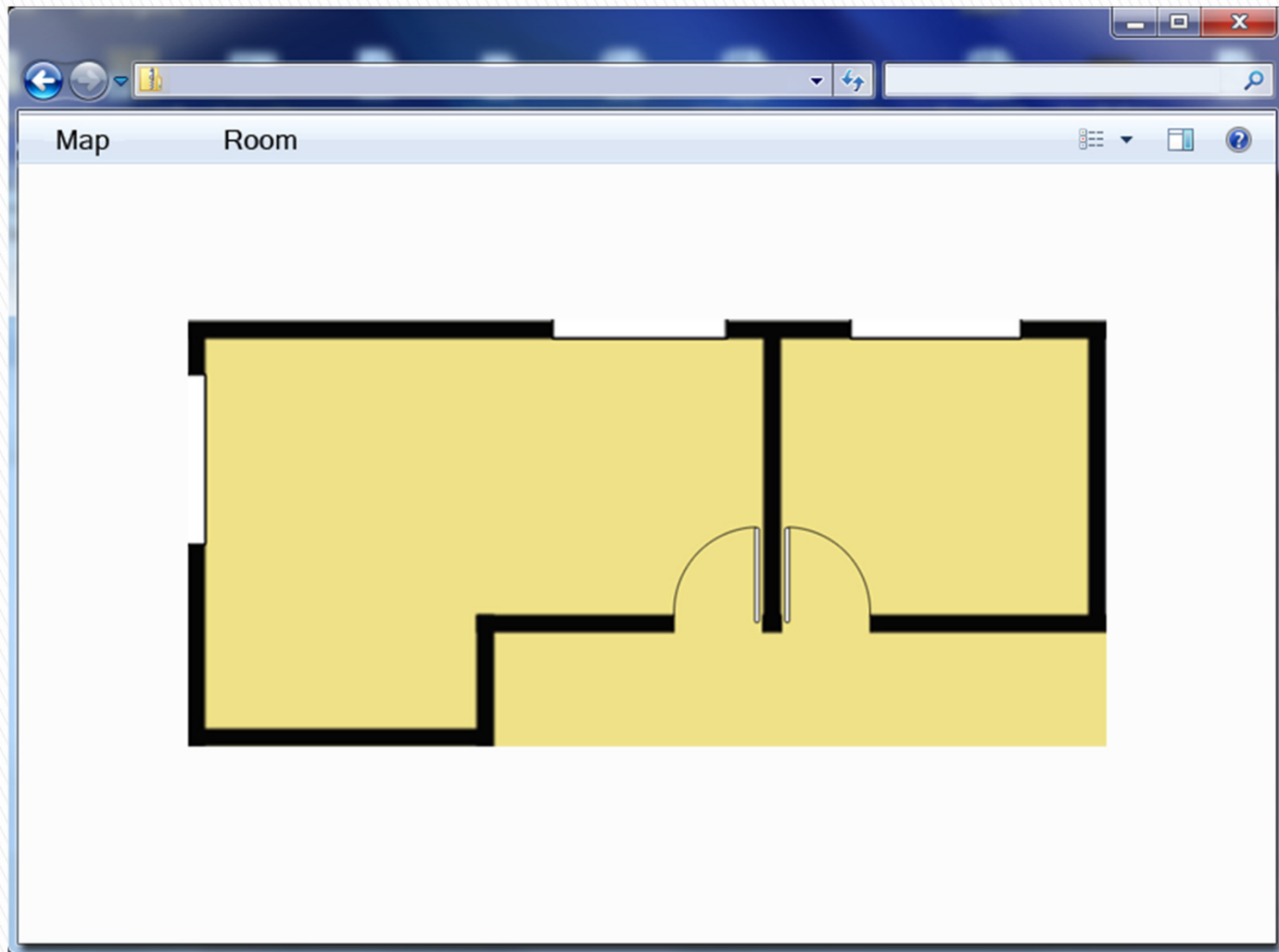
# Room Change



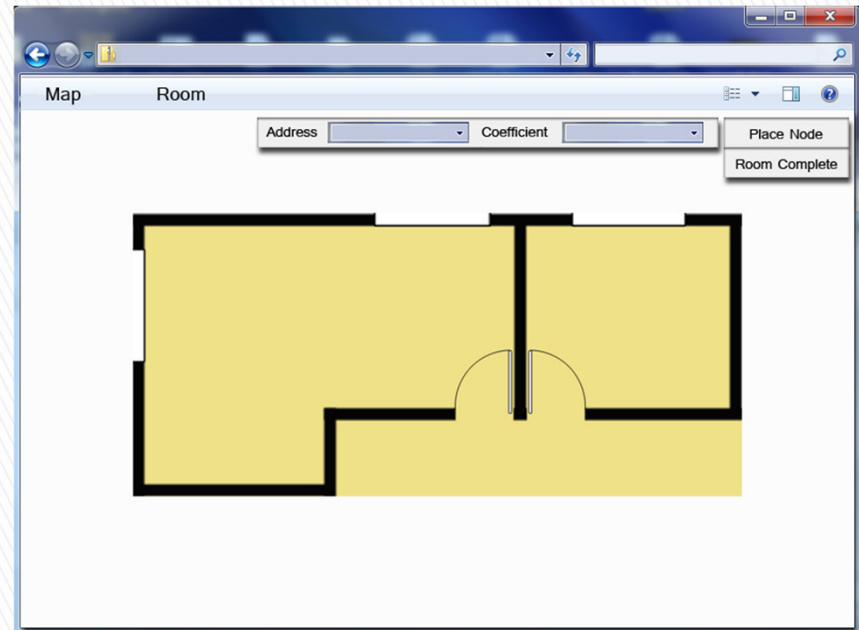
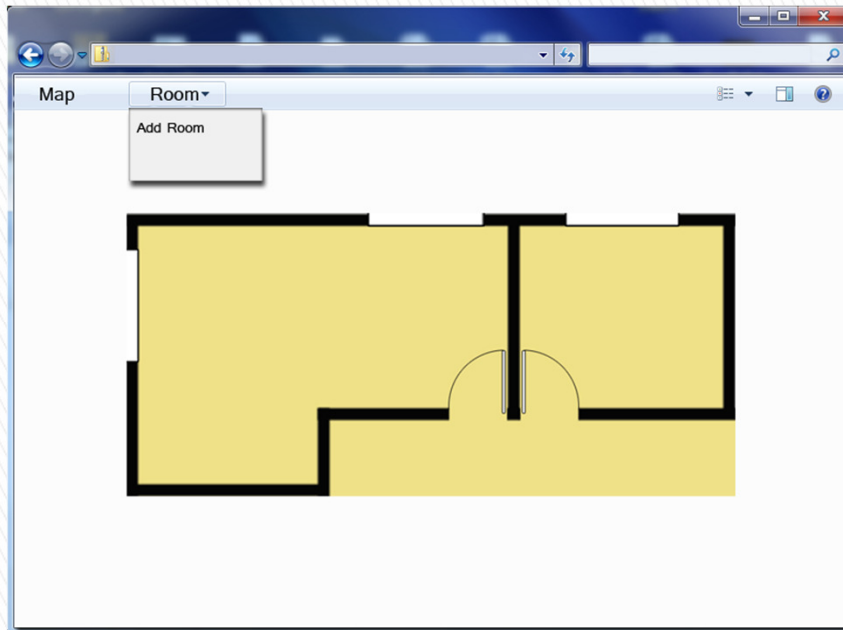
# Location Detection Methods



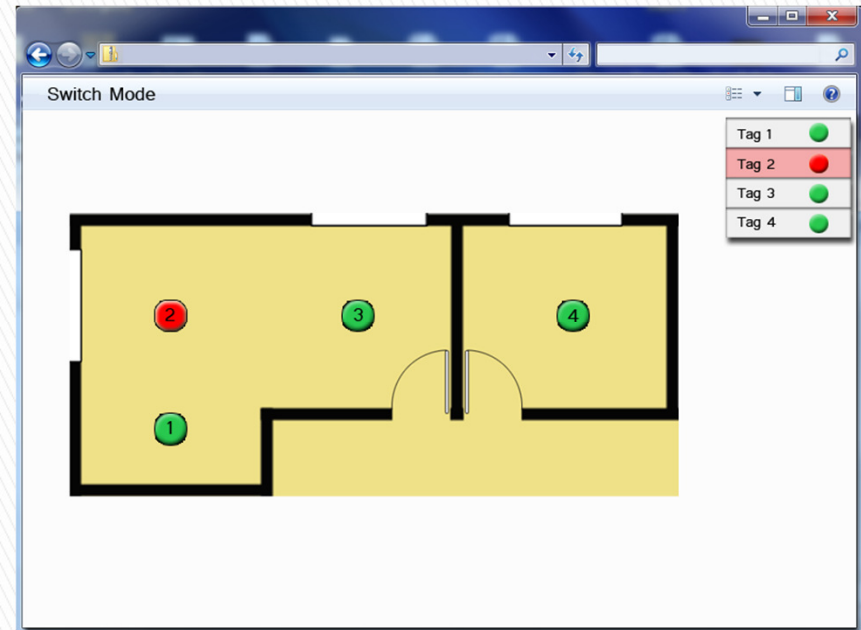
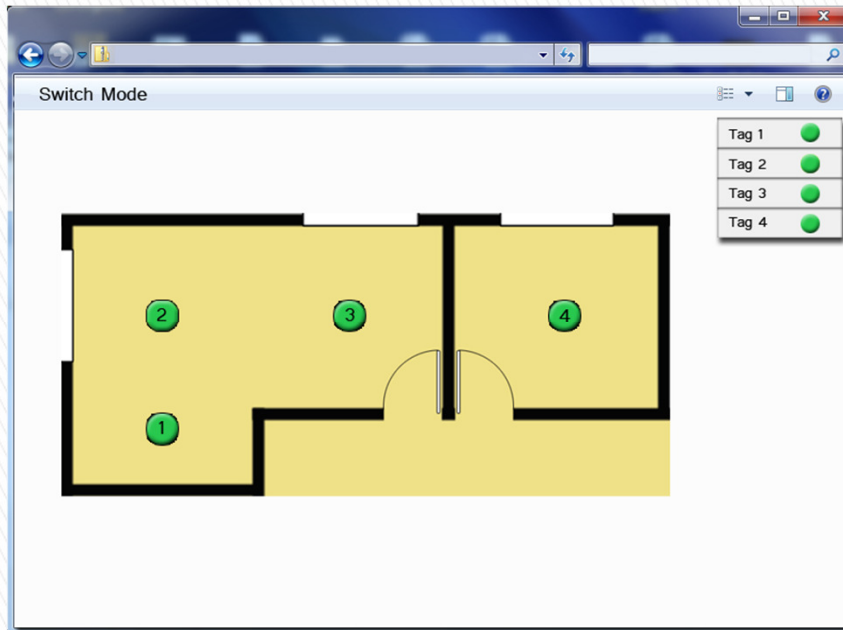
# GUI Setup



# Adding a Room

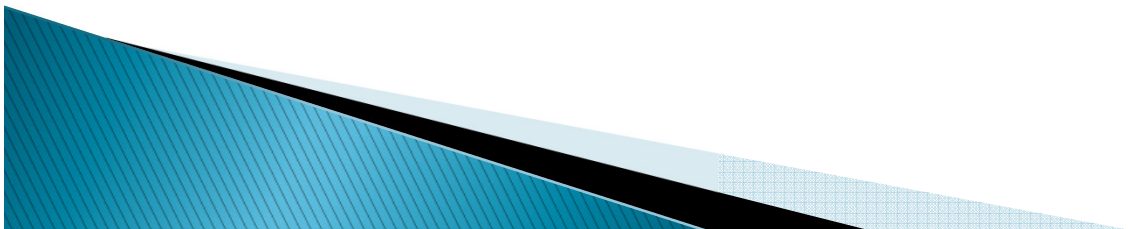


# Running Mode



# Division of Work

Name	Guest Tag	Security Tag	GUI	MCU Code	Radio Code
Daniel	X			X	
Brandon		X		X	
Matt			X		X

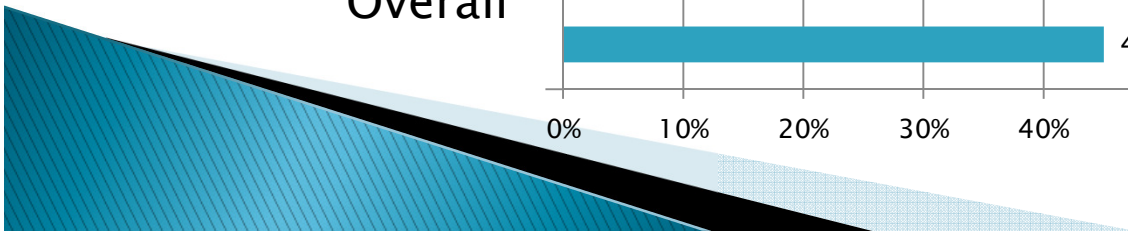
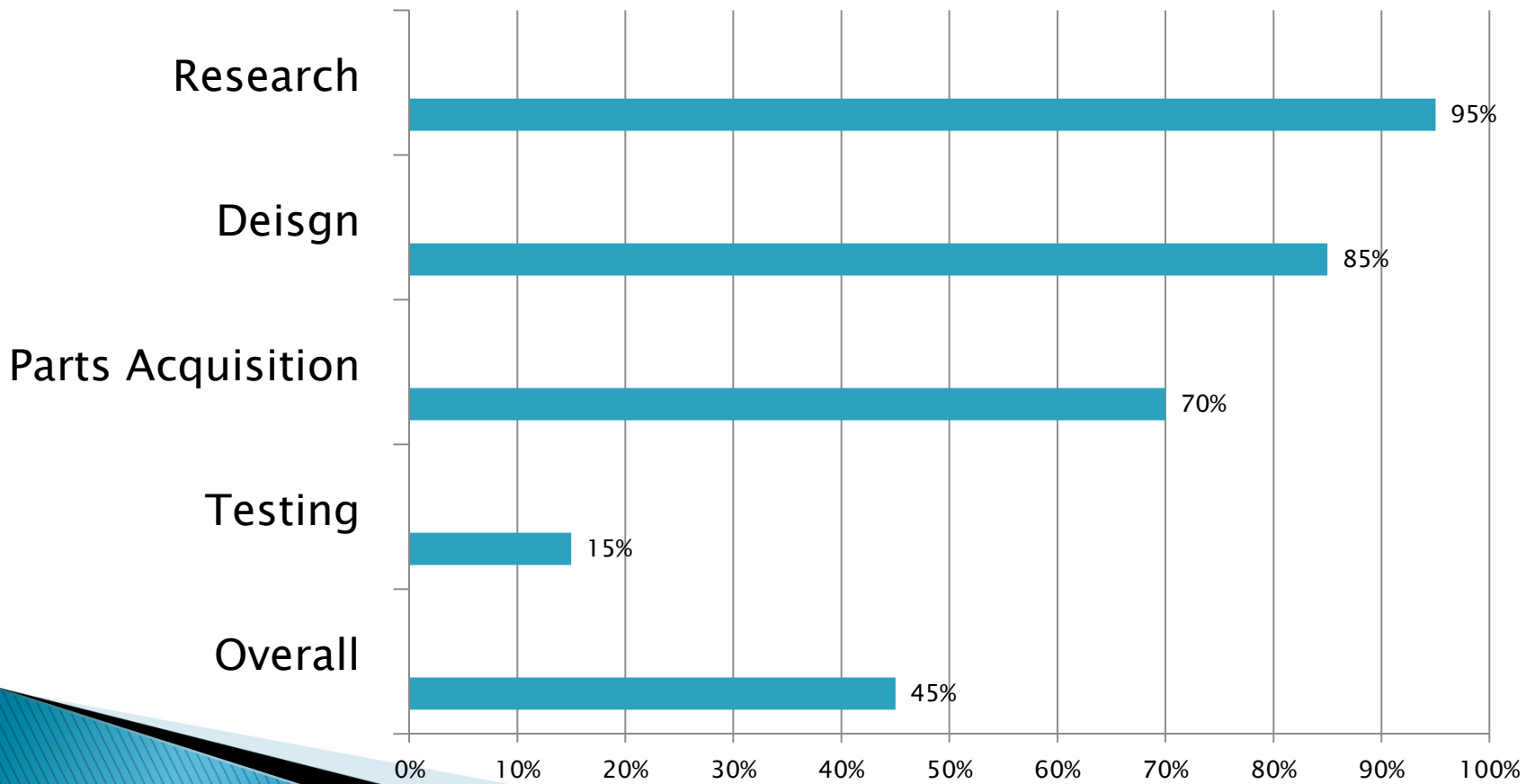




# Budget

Part	Quantity	Cost	Extended Cost
Radio Module	10	\$30.00	\$300.00
Radio DEV Board	1	\$40.00	\$40.00
MCU	2	FREE	FREE
LCD Display	2	\$24.99	\$49.98
Discrete Comp.	Misc	Stock	Stock
Battery	2	\$16.95	\$33.90
PCB	2	\$45.00	\$90.00
DC Wall Adapter	7	\$5.00	\$35.00
SD Card/Socket	1	\$7.90	\$7.90
Speaker	1	\$3.00	\$3.00
Buzzer	1	\$3.00	\$3.00
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$562.78</b>

# Progress



Questions?

