SMART SIGNALING

Incorporating Light Sensors and Bluetooth LEDs for Turn and Brake Signals on Motorcycle Helmets

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THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE FACING MOTORCYCLISTS **ON THE ROAD IS THEIR VISIBILITY TO OTHER VEHICLES**

INTRODUCTION









MOTORCYCLE RIDERS ACCOUNT FOR 14% OF ALL TRAFFIC FACILITIES, BUT ONLY 3% OF ALL REGISTERED VEHICLES ARE MOTORCYCLES

"THE NUMBER OF MOTORCYCLIST FATALITIES IN 2021 INCREASED BY 8 PERCENT FROM 2020, FROM 5,506 TO 5,932."

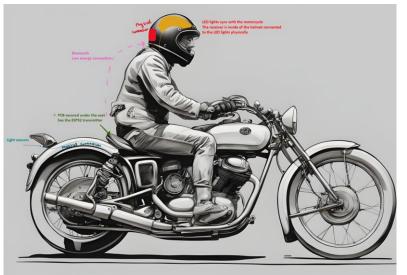


OUR GOAL: MAKE OUR TRANSPORTATION MORED SAFER ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL



TO ADDRESS VISIBILITY TO OTHER VEHICLES AND **REDUCE FATALITY, REMOVE AMBIGUITY** ABOUT THE MOTORCYCLIST'S PATH AND MAKE TURN SIGNALS AND BRAKING MORE VISIBLE.





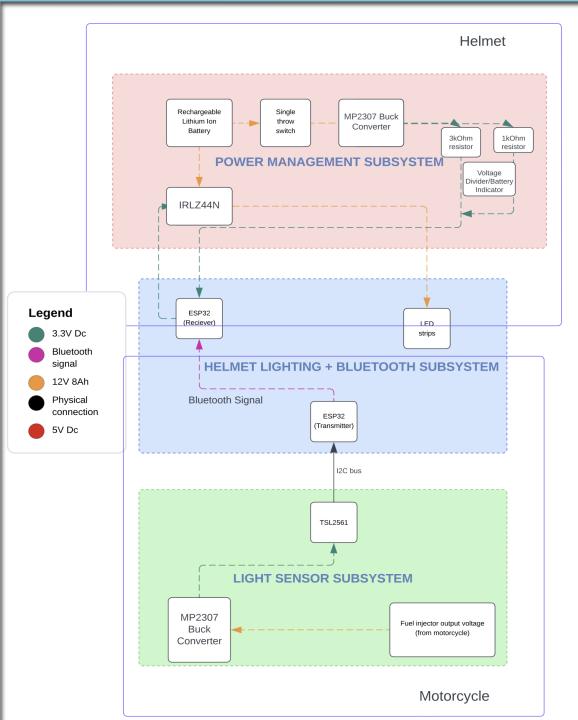
OBJECTIVE

Increase the visibility of motorcyclists by integrating turn and brake signals onto helmets

Illegal to ride motorcycles without helmets in 18 U.S. states

Brake light is visible to all facing the back of the helmet & turn signals are visible from the front, back, and side

The helmet communicates wirelessly with signals in real time, and light sensors, microcontrollers with Bluetooth modules and LED lights help us achieve this



DESIGN

3 main subsystems:
1.Power Management
2. Helmet Lighting & Bluetooth
3. Light Sensor

Power Management provides and regulates power to the LEDs and microcontrollers

Light Sensor Subsystem sends signals to the helmet when the motorcycle's turn signals & brake lights illuminate



Helmet Lighting and Bluetooth Subsystem communicates with the motorcycle to illuminate the LEDs on the helmet, acting as a transmitter/receiver

HIGH LEVEL REQUIREMENTS

When the motorcycle's turn signal illuminates, the helmet's turn signal LED should illuminate

When the motorcycle applies its brakes and its brake lights illuminate, the helmet's brake light should illuminate

Latency for the helmet LED lighting up should not be above 0.5 seconds to communicate in real time

Indicate when the battery is below 20%.



GND TP6 Q TestPoint U1 ESP32-S3-WROOM-1-N16R2 $\dot{-}$ 63 GND GND 0.0000001 49 1 C5 C6 Ou 100n < GND GND DTR R2 2 48 \rightarrow 10u SensorConn1 R1 373 GND 10000 CHIP_PU 3 47 10000 5 VDD GND C7 GND GND VBAT_SENSE 4 46 5 SDA 0.0000001 GND 104 GPI05 5 45 4 SCL 05 GND \Leftrightarrow GPI06 6 44 106 GND 3 INT 5 VDD3 GND GPI07 7 43 5 SDA3 2 ADDR_SEL 107 GND GPI015 8 42 ⇔ 1 GND 4 SCL3 1015 GND RTS GPI016 9 41 1016 GND 3 INT3 GND SensorConn3 GPI017 10 40 SensorConn2 017 GND 2 ADDR_SEL3 GPI010 11 39 LM_2 6 VDD2 018 101 GND 1 M1_FAULT 12 30 LM_1 \triangleleft 5 SDA2 구수 00 102 13 37 ТΧ D – GND 4 SCL2 1019 TXDO GNDGND 14 RX D+ 36 RXDØ 3 INT2 1020 15 GPIO3_STRAPPING 35 MTMS \Leftrightarrow 2 ADDR_SEL2 03 1042 GPI046_STRAPPING 16 34 MTDI 1046 1041 GND 1 GND TP14 MTDO M1_EN 17 33 TP12 109 1040 M1_PWM 10 32 MTCK \triangleleft 1010 1039 \Leftrightarrow 19 GNDGND M1_DIR 31 SCL TP13 TP11 0-1011 1038 M2_FAULT 20 SDA 30 1037 P TP10 012 ΓÞġ M2_EN SCK 21 29 0-013 1036 22 MISO M2_PWM 20 0-014 1035 M2_DIR 23 27 GPI00_STRAPPING 021 100 24 cs GPI045_STRAPPING 26 1047 1045 25 MOSI 1048 **P**TPB TP7

LIGHT SENSOR SUBSYSTEM

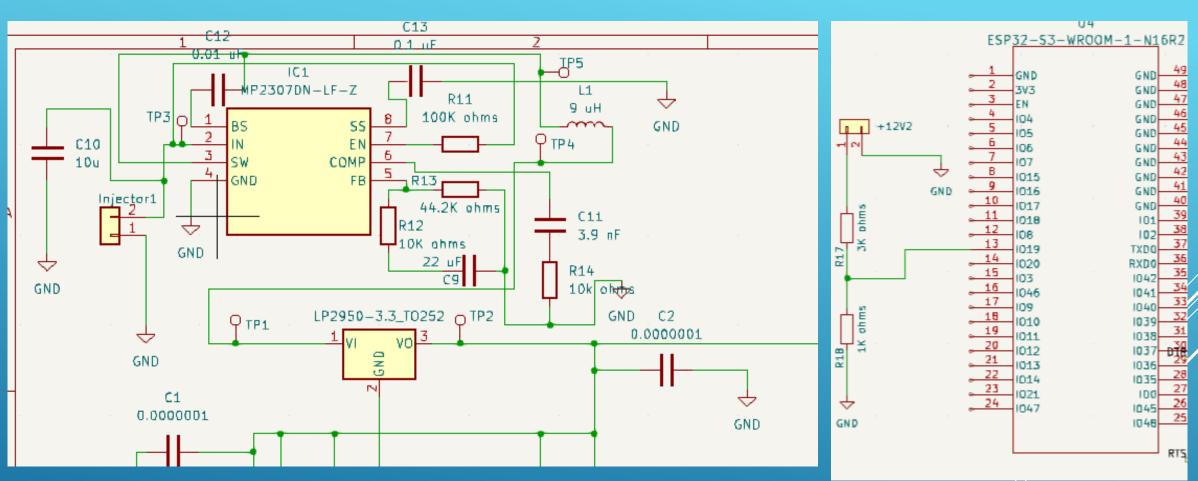
Light Sensor Subsystem Requirements	Verifications
The sensor should be able to differentiate between ambient light conditions and the motorcycle's lights	When the gain is set then test in different lighting conditions.
The light sensor should be detected by the ESP32.	We will use the serial monitor to see what light reading is output by the sensors.
	If the light reading is 0 we know that the sensor is not reading.



MOTORCYCLE POWER SUBSYSTÉM

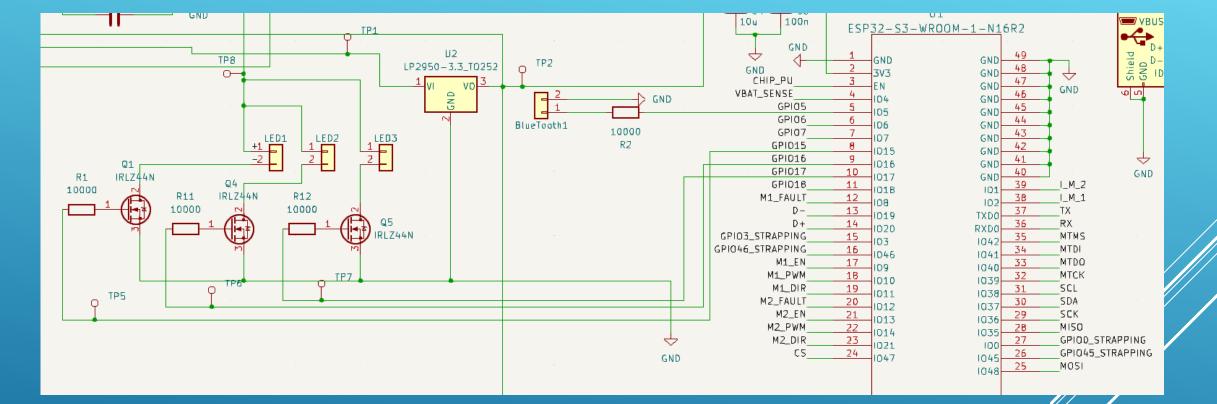
STEP-DOWN CIRCUITRY

VOLTAGE DIVIDER CIRCUIT



Power Management Subsystem	Verification	
Requirements		
Components directly connected	Using a multimeter, measure 12 volts	
with the motorcycle must receive	output from the fuel injector when	IN AC
power from the fuel injector voltage	the motorcycle is on and 0 volts	
output only when the motorcycle is	when the motorcycle is off.	
on		
The system should only use/drain	Multimeter probing should output	
power when the motorcycle is on	at:	
	Buck converter: 5V	
	Voltage regulator: 3.3V	
The system should have a voltage	This was verified by using the ADC	
divider to alert user when the	on the ESP32 which read the input	
battery supply has fallen from 12V to	voltage. At 8V the Bluetooth light	
8V.	started blinking.	

HELMET LIGHTING SUBSYSTEM



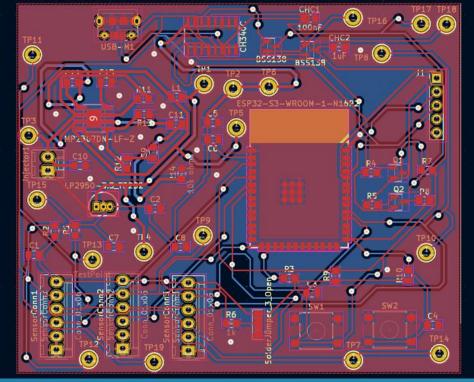
Helmet Lighting Subsystem Requirements	Verification
Turn signal LEDs must be visible from the front & back and the brake light LED must be visible from the back	Visibility test of the helmet at different angles and in different lighting conditions
LEDs must be securely fixed to the helmet	Perform an adhesion test by applying a pulling force by hand to the LEDs in dry and wet conditions
LEDs must not restrict the motorcyclist vision	identifying markers placed within view of the helmet at different angles while wearing it
Latency of motorcycle indicator turning on and helmet LED turning on should not exceed 0.5 seconds.	latency remains below our fixed value using a timer when indicator lights are turned on

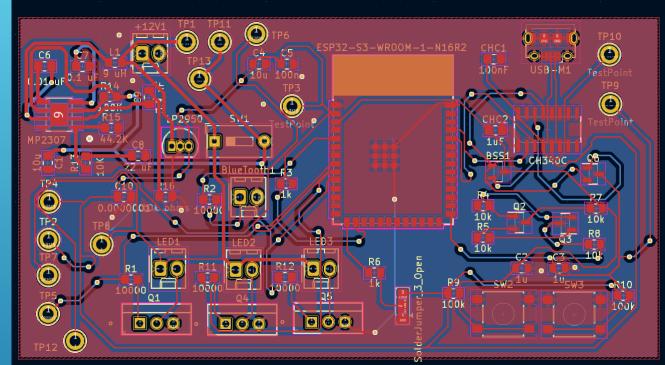


BLUETOOTH SUBSYSTEM

TRANSMITTER (MOTORCYCLE PCB)







Bluetooth Subsystem Requirements	Verifications
The ESP32 must establish a Bluetooth Low Energy connection between the helmet and the motorcycle.	Used blinking led indicator to signal whether Bluetooth connection was successful or not.
The Bluetooth subsystem must reliably transfer light sensor data between the helmet and motorcycle.	Verified by a polling mechanism which polls at a fixed rate to receive light sensor information in varying brightness conditions.
The Bluetooth system should be able to remain connected during travel	Send data messages between the devices to ensure an active connection. If a timeout occurs (no acknowledgement of the data message), it will attempt to reconnect.

CHALLENGES

- 1. Our USB to UART bridge inverted the RX to TX connections
- 2. When calculating Buck converter output voltage values, we did not consider the draw of current from the ESP32 or other connected components, the current changes the output value.
- 3. We required 3.4 volts due to the extra components so the esp32 undervolted when the voltage regulator was connected.
- 4. Limited sensors, ultimately decided to simulate it. Currently works with user input.
- 5. Large voltage draws when accidental short circuits, connect fuses onto the PCB to prevent larger damage.
- 6. Very low resistance for the voltage sensing which wastes a lot of power. Attach larger resistances in the power circuit.
- 7. ESP32 antenna was blocked by copper

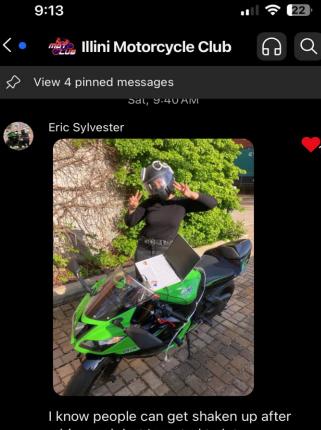




ECE 445 was an extremely valuable course and allowed us to gain real hands-on experience in product development. As we move forward towards our career as engineers, we are now equipped to bring the many lessons we learned in the course with us on our journeys towards success

CONCLUSION

And lastly....



a big crash but I wanted to let everyone know that the future of motorcycle safety is very bright! I got the opportunity to help out our friends in the ECE program with there senior design project of creating a helmet with turn signals integrated into it. Once there finished with the project I'll make sure to share the demo video!

Sat, 10:08 AM

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THANK YOU!

We'd like to give a special thank you to our TA Nithin and Jason for all their guidance throughout the semester