

## Habit Forming Key Station

**Electrical & Computer Engineering** 

Team 17



### **Team Members**

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#### Agenda

- 1. Objective
- 2. Design and High Level Requirements
- 3. Functional Requirements
- 4. Successes and Challenges
- 5. Conclusions and Further Work



## Objective

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#### **Problem**

- People leave their keys around the house, making it difficult to locate them when it's time to leave
- Might result in people being late or add stress to people's lives

#### **Solution**

- Our habit-forming key station is a designated home for your keys
- It detects when you've come home
- Place the keys in the dish within a certain time period or it will sound an alarm
- Utilizes negative reinforcement to build a good habit for the user



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#### Components

- -Force resistor
- -Speaker
- -Button
- -Power Adapter
- -Microcontroller
- -Transceiver on dish and keychain



- The microcontroller waits 2 4 minutes after removing the keys from the pressure plate before enabling the proximity subsystem to detect the keys
- The proximity subsystem should detect the key fob at a minimum of 15 feet from the dish. Upon detecting the keys, it should wait 30-90 seconds before sounding the alarm.
- The alarm turns off by either placing the keys in the dish or pressing the snooze button within 5 seconds of either method





Attached to keys are a transceiver that detects distance from

station

- As keys enter a certain radius, alarm will start buzzing
- If user does not want to place keys in and is leaving

residence soon, snooze button is available.

• As user leaves with the keys, station enters waiting state.



## Overview of Functional Requirements

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Block Diagram



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#### PCB Design - Station





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#### PCB Design - Keychain



#### Overall Design







#### **Device State Diagram**



#### Requirements

Transition between four states when provided the appropriate input

#### Verifications

- Simulate software stimuli to ensure sound control logic.
- Develop test harness which projects state to an LED. Provide stimuli to change states
- Test each path to ensure safety of state reachability

#### **Proximity Detection**









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#### Requirements

#### Verifications

The subsystem shall detect the key fob within a 5 meters radius.

The subsystem shall accurately measure the distance of the key fob using time-offlight calculations.  Perform a series of detection tests at 1-foot intervals up to 5 meters. The system must detect the key fob at all distances, with a detection rate of 100% within 5 meters.

 Compare the system's distance measurements against a set of known distances, from 1 to 15 feet, in a controlled environment.

• The system's measured distances must have a maximum deviation of less than 5% from the actual distances. Confirmation





FORCE (g)

#### Confirmation



$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_M V +}{\left(R_M + R_{FSR}\right)}$$

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#### Confirmation



Requirements	Verifications
Detect placement of objects weighing between 45g to 55g, simulating key weight, with a tolerance of ±5g.	<ul> <li>Place an object weighing 50 grams on the pressure sensor to simulate the presence of keys.</li> <li>The system must recognize the presence of the object as keys within 2 seconds of placement.</li> </ul>
The subsystem shall trigger an alarm if the keys are not placed back within 2 minutes after being removed.	<ul> <li>Remove the keys and wait for 2 minutes to observe if the alarm is triggered.</li> </ul>



Requirements	Verifications
The alarm must be audible at 80 dB SPL at 1 meter.	<ul> <li>Test with a sound level meter at 1 meter.</li> <li>Confirm SPL meets/exceeds 80 dB</li> </ul>
Speaker power consumption should not exceed 2W.	<ul> <li>Measure power usage with a multimeter.</li> <li>Connect load to test voltage at differing current levels</li> <li>Ensure it is within 2W during operation</li> </ul>

Power

Requirements	Verifications
Provide a stable 5V output under load.	<ul> <li>Conduct load testing with a multimeter</li> <li>Ensure voltage remains within 5% of 5V.</li> </ul>
Voltage regulators must be able to output 3.3 VDC +/- 0.1 V with at most 1A of current	<ul> <li>Connect adapter to voltage regulators</li> <li>Connect test load resistors</li> <li>Confirm voltages at differing current values</li> <li>Confirm results are in range of 3.3V +/- 0.1V</li> </ul>



## Successes and Challenges

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#### Control Subsystem:

#### Successes:

- Software implemented correctly
- Follows state diagram
- Sends the proper signals to alarm.

#### Changes:

• Microcontroller

changed for more pins

#### Confirmation Subsystem:

#### Successes:

- Correctly uses pressure sensor to detect change in voltage
- Sends signal to control system

Proximity Detection Subsystem:

Successes:

• Transceivers are able to

detect each other in a 5+

meter range

#### Changes:

• Operated under 5 Volts

instead of 3.3 Volts



#### Alarm subsystem:

#### Successes:

Outputs an 80 dB noise when prompted by control subsystem.

#### Changes:

• Switched to a piezo buzzer for breadboard testing purposes



#### Power Subsystem:

#### Successes:

 All components worked under expected voltages and did not exceed power capabilities

#### Failures:

• Power adapter not functional, cannot power the PCBs



## Conclusions and Further Work

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#### What We Learned

- Soldering experience
- CAD Design
- Deepened understanding on a wide variety of concepts
- Impact of good time management
- Technical writing and presentation



#### What We Would Have Done Differently

- Having a more timely product ordering schedule
- Starting development earlier
- Testing components regularly

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#### **PCB Implementation**

- Find alternates for power components
- Compact power system for key PCB

#### Housing

Cost and Space efficient design



## Questions?

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