

Advisor: Prof. Salthouse

Overview: The Problem

- Backpacks are frequently misused
 - Most people don't know how to use the current features
 - Many people overload their bags to a dangerous weight
- How familiar does this look?



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http://www.euclidchiropracticinc. com/causes-of-forward-head-posture-fhp-124



http://www.newvision.co.ug/mobile/Detail. aspx?NewsID=635397&CatID=6

What makes EquiPack: hardware

- Intelligent backpack with an integrated array of 8 pressure and 1 integrated strain sensor
- Embedded bluetooth and computational hardware used to relay data to user's BLE equipped Android device
- All embedded components are powered by
 4 standard replaceable AA batteries

What makes EquiPack: software

- Software running on Android device estimates backpack's position and outputs data which can be interpolated to reduce health risks
- "EquiPack" Android application displays output of analytics in a meaningful and graphical manner
 - One (i.e. parent) can intervene when the backpack is abusing the wearer
 - SMS to a subscriber



Outline of Demonstration

- Demonstration of foam sensor outside the EquiPack to show data collection method
- Demonstration of fully integrated system:
 - User-initiated microcontroller data collection
 - Bluetooth communication

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 Data is presented graphically to user via App





What's not working:

- Total Weight Sensor (blown power converter, replacement never received)
- Weight pressure sensor normalization
- Gradient plane model integrity handling
- Lower left Strap pressure sensor has shorted out
- Microcontroller is not fitted into enclosure



What's working: Why 9 sensors?

4 Back pressure sensors.

- Pressures across flat surfaces can be measured as a gradient plane.
- In order to characterize a flat plane, we require three orthogonal points.
- a fourth sensor is added to verify the accuracy of the flat plane model.
- These points allow us to determine symmetry of the bag and the distance of the contents in the bag.





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4 Shoulder Sensors

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- once again the shoulder sensors provide a characterization of the gradient plane along the shoulders.
- we require three sensors for a complete characterization of the gradient plane and a fourth is added to ensure accuracy of the model.

What's working: Why 9 sensors?

<u>cont.</u>

- Shoulder sensors again sense symmetry provide for shoulder plane back plane optimization and approximate the initial location of the straps
- 1 Load sensor
 - The load sensor provides a direct calculation of the total weight of the bag without requiring a complex model





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What's Working

- Weight Sensors Subsystem:
 - Capacitive Foam Sensors
 - Sensing Circuitry
- Subsystem on a PCB:
 - µController LPC824M0
 - Mux/Demux of ADCs
 - Two-Way Bluetooth Communication
- Power Systems:







What's Working



Sensor Characterization



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What's Working, Continued

- Android Application Subsystem
 - Graphic display of:
 - Raw sensor data
 - User suggestions (simulated)
 - Persistent user preferences
- Weight Analytics Subsystem
 - Simulated Left/ Right Symmetry adjustment
 - Simulated Up/Down height adjustment.
 - Slope based algorithm error correction (obsolete)





- Left/Right Symmetry Adjustment
 - Goal: even weight distribution on both sides of body
 - Process:
 - Average values of both shoulder and back sensors on each side.
 - compare difference to threshold value
 - If below, threshold move to next function
 - If above, send user adjustments and repeat process
 - Failure Cases
 - The adjustments briefly become symmetric because of system noise (eg. rustling of the backpack)
 - Symmetry of individual sensors are severely uncorrelated



- Center of Mass Calculation
 - Goal: determine if objects are too far back in backpack
 - Process:
 - Run center of mass equation
 - provide information to user for manual adjustments.
 - Failure Cases:
 - Back does not create flat interface with back.
 - Backpack has a widely dispersed load, invalidating the point mass assumption.









- Up/Down Optimization
 - Goal: Minimize load on shoulders
 - Process:
 - Determine initial position using shoulder pressure gradient vector location.
 - Adjust towards center until back pressure decreases and shoulder pressure increases
 - Failure Cases:
 - Significant quantization error in sensors leads to zero valued slopes.
 - noise in system causes brief changes of increases in shoulder pressure.
 - Backpack is already close to max point at start of algorithm



- Error Handling features
 - Fourth sensor on each plane checks for consistency to model
 - linear regression formula provides slope measurements to only check for static values. (Currently Unused due to heavy quantization error from Microcontroller sampling rate.)



- Low cost (< \$25 mass production)
- Passive or low power (< 50mW)
- Light-weight (under 12oz additional weight)
- Solution should be applicable to both frameless and framed packs
- Solution provides User with feedback



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Demonstration



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Changes made to pressure sensors



- Relay was removed in favor of a transistor
- Diode stack was added to up the circuit Q
- Removed Schmitt Trigger IC in favor of discrete components

Current Schematic



Block Diagram



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EquiPack's user stories

- "As a parent, I want an intelligent backpack for my child so that they can learn to prevent long term injury."
- "As a parent, I want to be alerted (regardless of distance) when my child's bag contains an unhealthy amount of weight so that appropriate measures can be taken"
- "As a primary school student, I want an intelligent backpack so that I can be "cool" without risking my health."
- "As an active person, I want to be able to learn from, control and configure my smart backpack system while wearing the backpack"

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