

# Acoustic Battleship

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# Team Members

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## Problem Statement

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Board games have failed to adapt to the technological advances of today's market. Traditional board games have fallen out of favor. Implementing embedded systems could help to provide a jolt to the industry.

How do we plan to do this?

## Problem Statement

- Provide an aesthetically pleasing, functional, scalable, and robust interface
- Applying these characteristics to Battleship



## Problem Statement

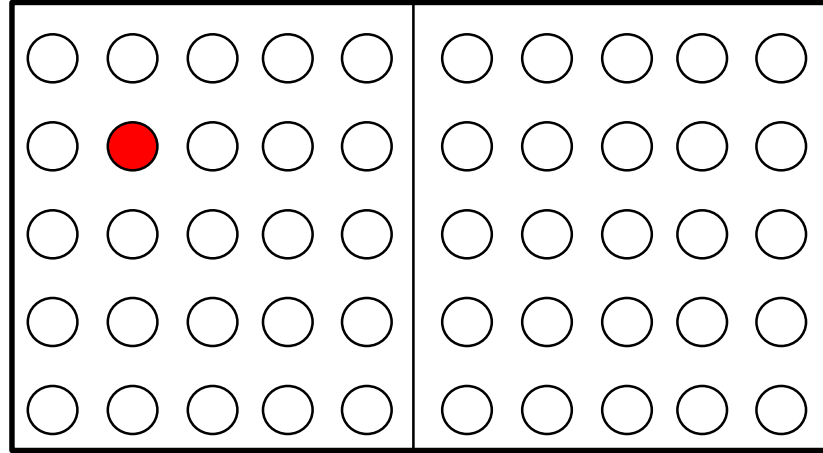
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- Our solution will put an interactive spin on a classic game
- Accuracy based game using a ping pong ball to provide low-latency, responsive feedback
- Will follow an adapted set of guidelines to Battleship
- Using localization from a network of microphones to detect if a target is hit

## Game Demo

Player A plays, miss

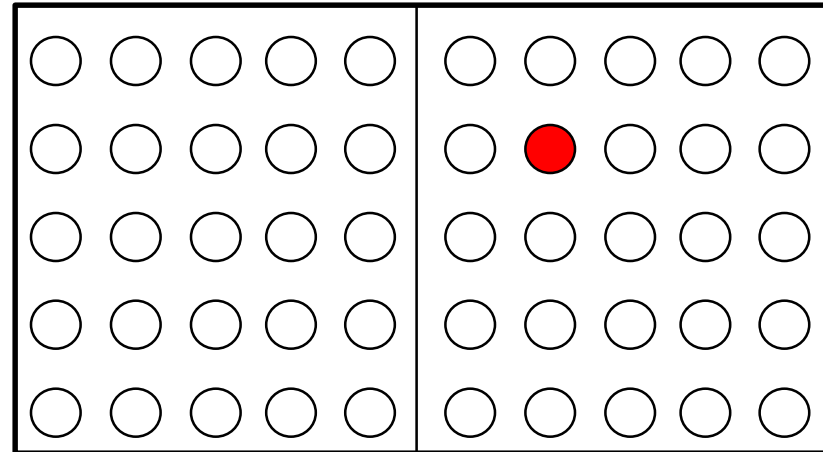
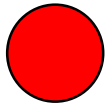
Display for A



Display for B

Player A

START

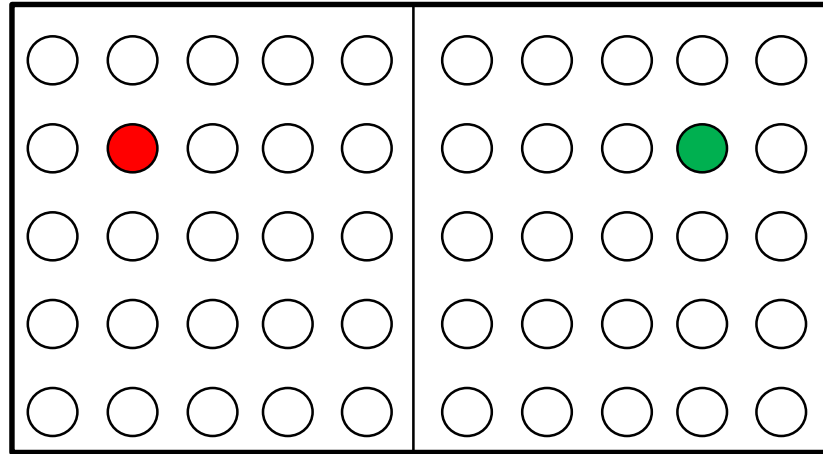


Player B

Game Demo

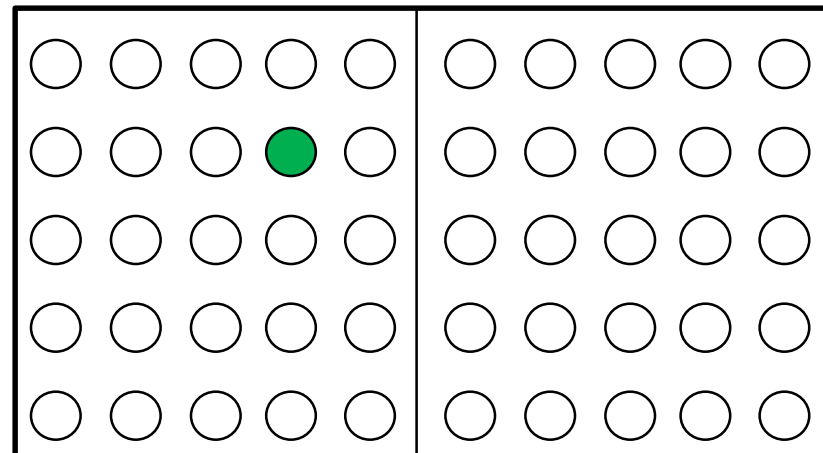
Player B plays, hits

Display for A



Display for B

Player A



Player B

# System Requirements & Specifications

## Table of Requirements and Specifications

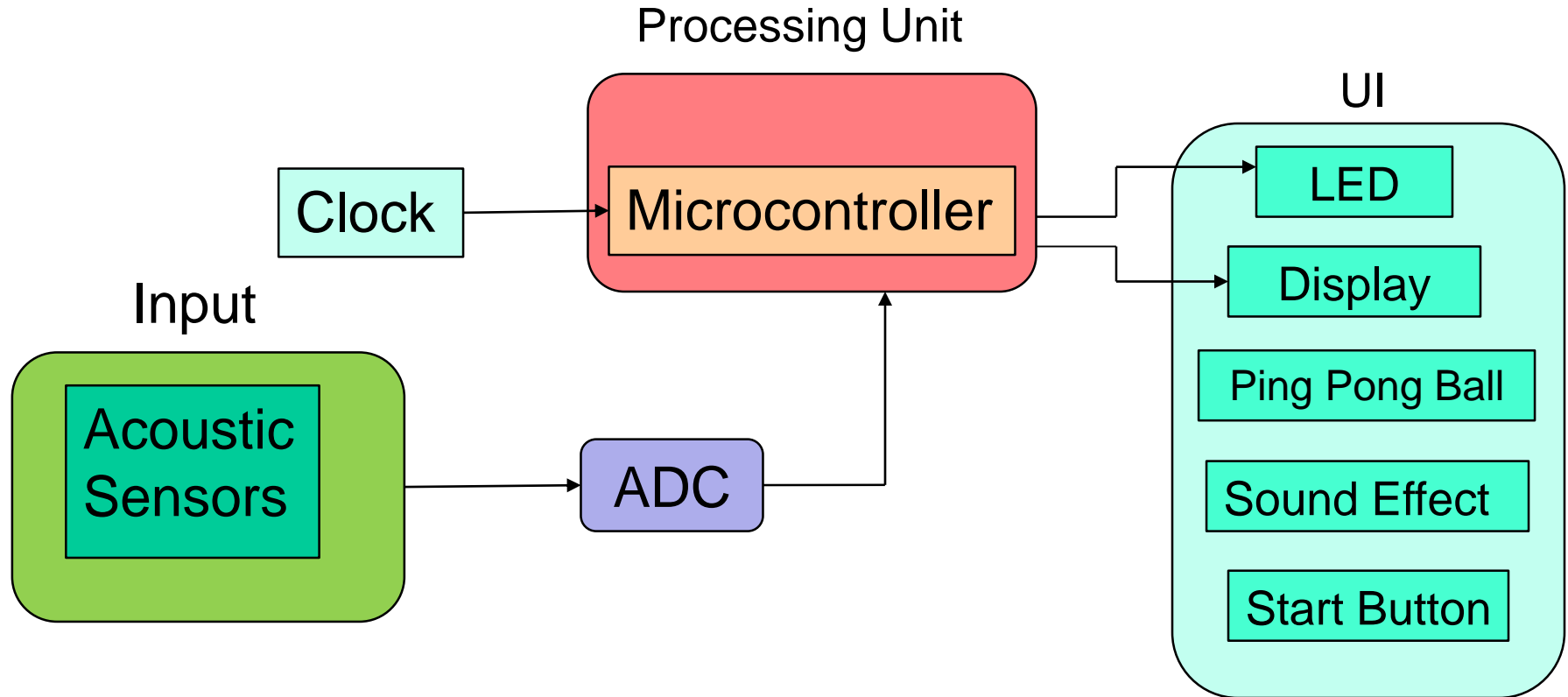
Requirement	Specifications	Value
Accuracy	Distance Error	$\leq 5$ cm
Responsiveness	Response Time	$\leq 500$ ms

Components:

Microphone, LED, ADC, Microcontroller, Display,  
Ping-Pong Ball, transparent glass table



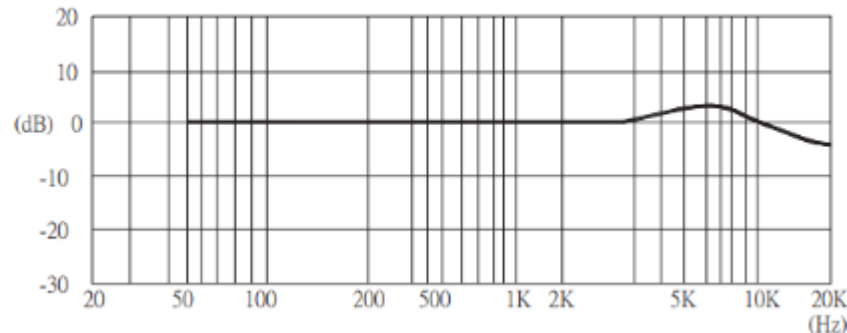
# Block Diagram



# Microphone Sensors

- Implement 16 electret omnidirectional condenser microphones (CMA-4544PF) to optimize source localization in 2-Dimensional space
- Operating frequency: 20Hz – 20kHz
  - Frequency of human conversation: 85Hz - 255 Hz
  - Frequency of Ping Pong hitting a surface: 5.9kHz - 7.3kHz

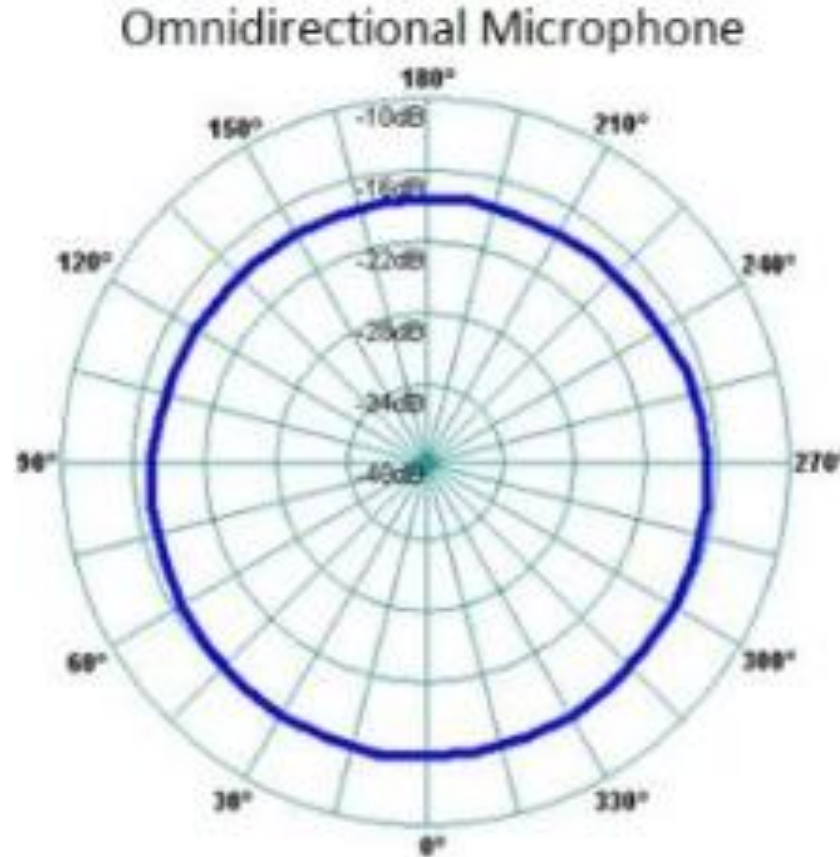
**FREQUENCY RESPONSE CURVE**



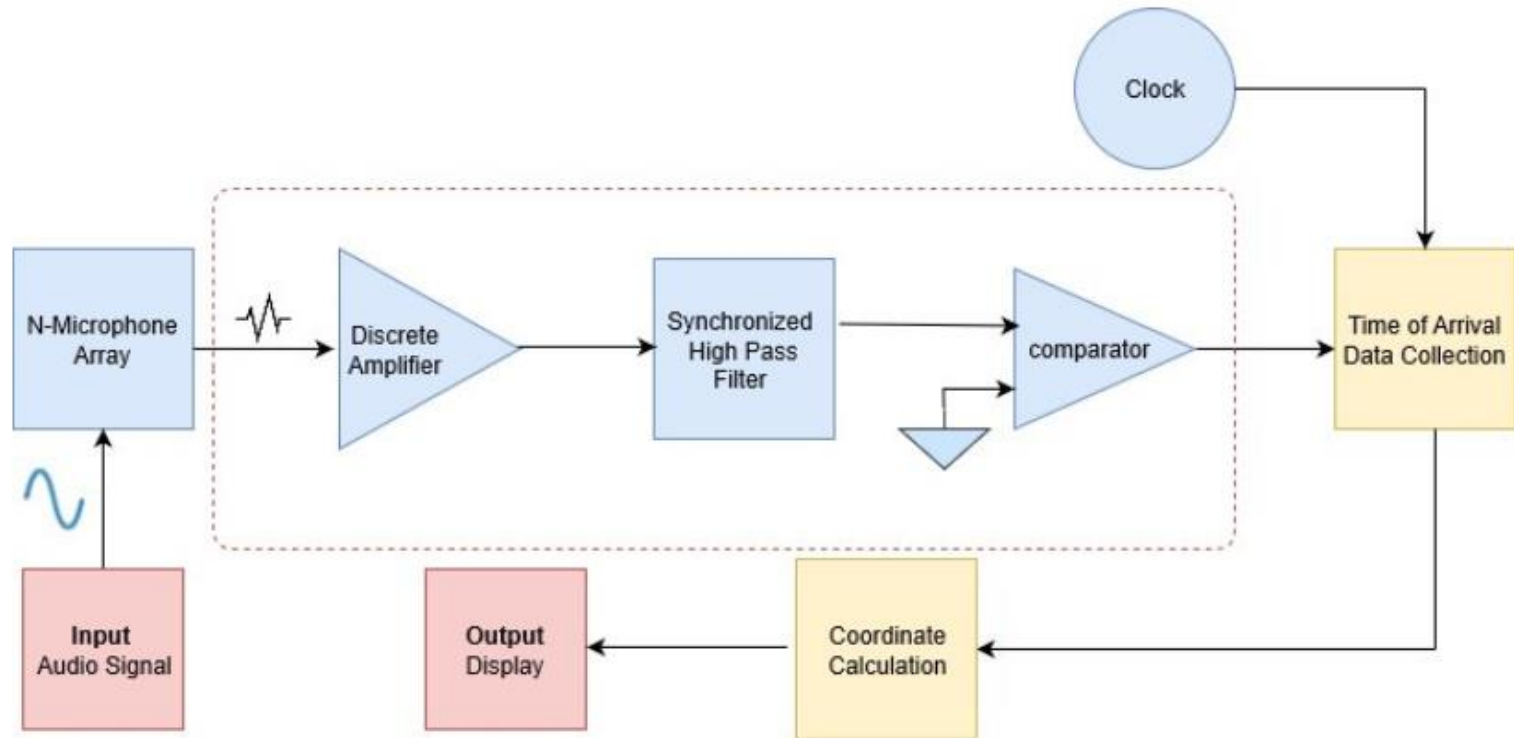
CMA-4544PF

# Microphone Sensors

- Microphones sensors will be omnidirectional

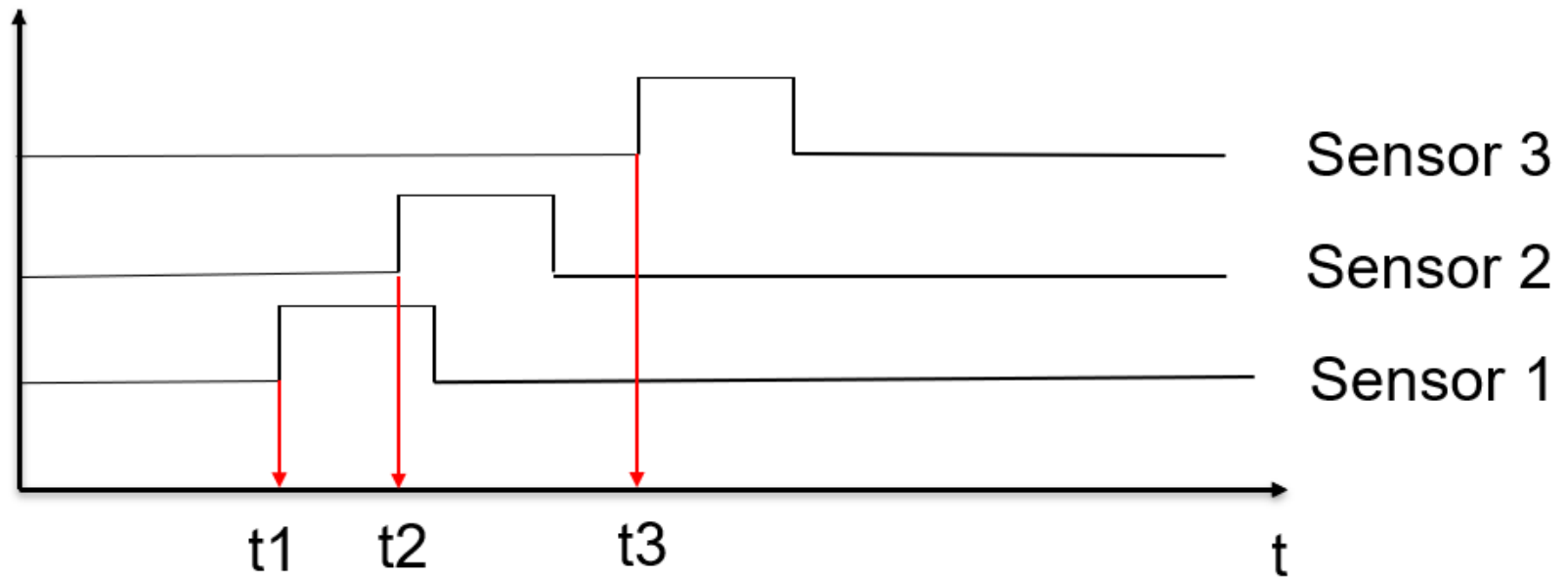


# Analog Digital Converter (ADC)

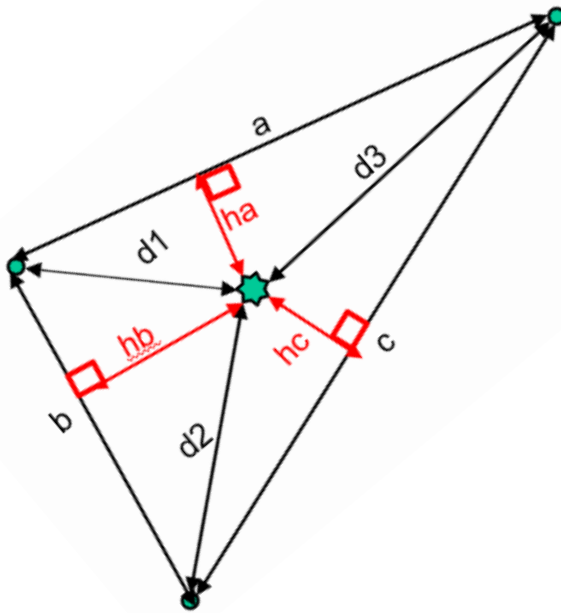


# Time of Arrival

## Signal Waveforms of Sensor Array



## Algorithms



- ★ sound source
- acoustic sensor

$$\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{t} * \mathbf{s}$$

t: time duration from sound source to sensor

s = 340 m/s (speed of sound in air)

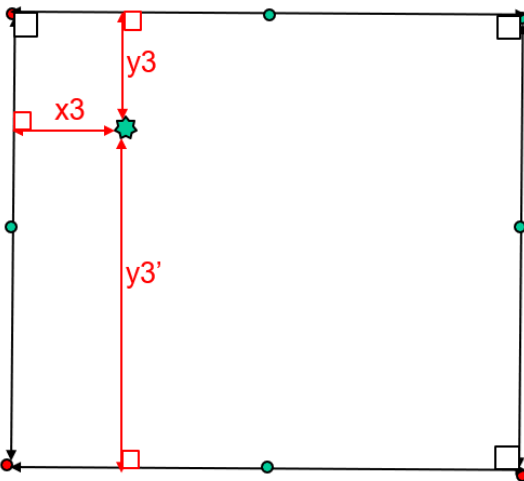
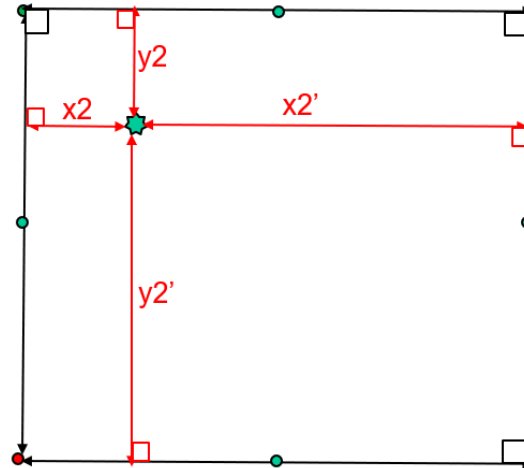
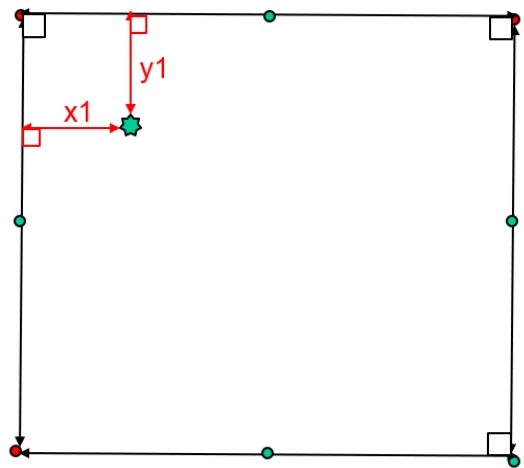
d: distance from sound source to sensor

$$p = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$$

$$A = \sqrt{p(p - a)(p - b)(p - c)}$$

$$h_a = 2\frac{A}{a} \quad h_b = 2\frac{A}{b} \quad h_c = 2\frac{A}{c}$$

# Algorithms



- sound source
- acoustic sensor

calculated coordinate:  $(x_c, y_c)$

actual coordinate:  $(x_a, y_a)$

$$(x_c, y_c) = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i}{N}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N y_i}{N} \right)$$

● ● ●  $error = \sqrt{(x_a - x_c)^2 + (y_a - y_c)^2} \leq 5cm$

Three-sensor subsystem with two corner sensors

## Microcontroller Function

- Takes input from the ADCs and clock
- Once the input of an ADC goes high the system time is stored
- The 16 time stamps are compared to calculate a location on the board
- The location is matched to a LED
- The relevant LED is switched through the output of a PWM signal



## Technical Alternatives

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FPGA (compared to microcontroller)

- Pro: flexible and reduce system components
- Con: more complex and takes more time

Camera vision (compared to microphone sensor)

- Pro: easier to track the motion, more precise
- Con: more complex and resource intensive.

Infrared sensors (compared to microphone sensor)

- Pro: more accurate, more responsive
- Con: expensive, need a lot

## Non-Technical Alternatives

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### Ping-Pong Score Keeping (compared to Battleship)

- Pro: more interesting
- Con: not represent the precision we are looking to achieve; more edge cases

### Electric Dart Game (compared to Battleship)

- Pro: straightforward; represent the precision
- Con: less technically advanced and less interesting

## Prototype Budget

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- (16) Microphone Sensors: \$15.00
  - Passive Components: \$5.00
  - (1) Arduino Microcontroller: \$23.00
  - Playing Surface: \$80.00
  - (200) RGB LED: \$56.00
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Total: \$179.00

Budget Remaining: \$321.00

## MDR Prototype

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- System on a single board for one player
- Using Arduino as microcontroller
- Calculate coordinates and light up LED accordingly
- Error distance less than 8 cm.
- Response time less than 1 s

Question?