

Trash Talk

Group 15

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What is TrashTalk?

- Effective system that would make trash management much easier
- Would decrease unnecessary manpower
- Would drastically cut cost
- Would eliminate trashcan liners
- Allow for a compilation of usable data for future reference
- Would make his life a lot easier



Application

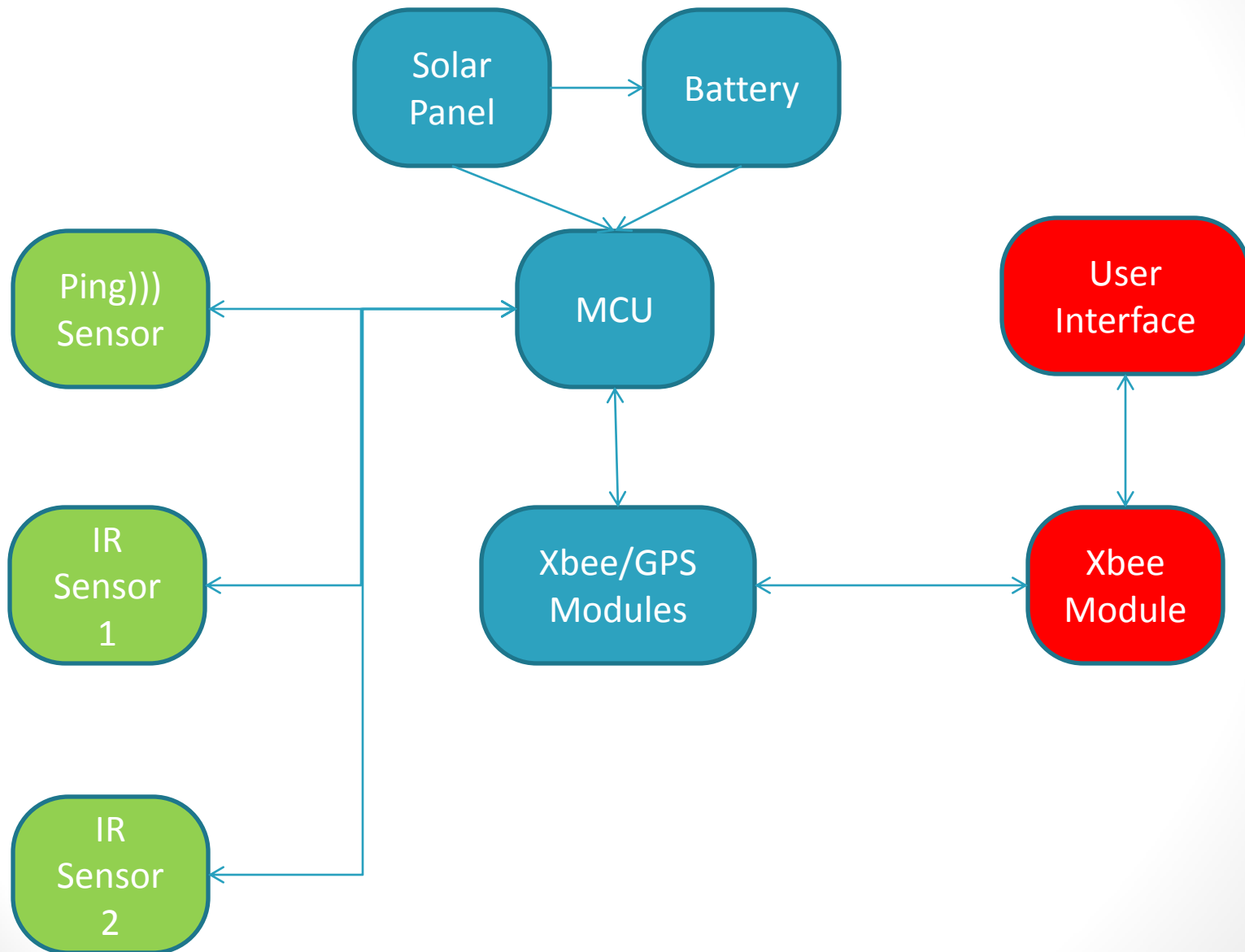


- Residential Area such as apartment complexes with outside trash bins
- Theme parks such as Disney or Universal
- Big city parks such as **New York City's** Central Park

Specifications

Trash Levels	Detect 50% & 100%
Battery Life	5600 hours continuously
Regulated Voltage	5V
Wireless Mote Range	> 50m
Depth Sensor Range	> 1 meter

Block Diagram



Trash Can



Sensors

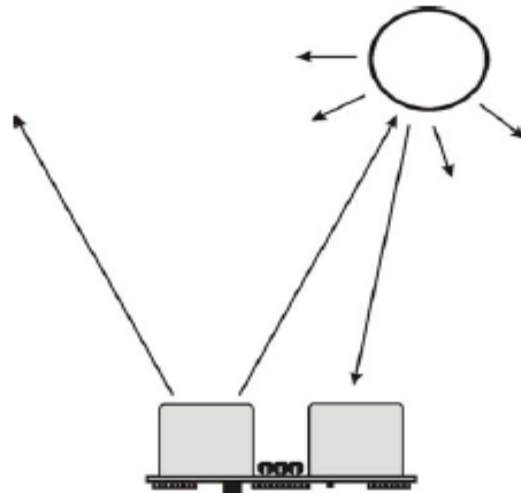
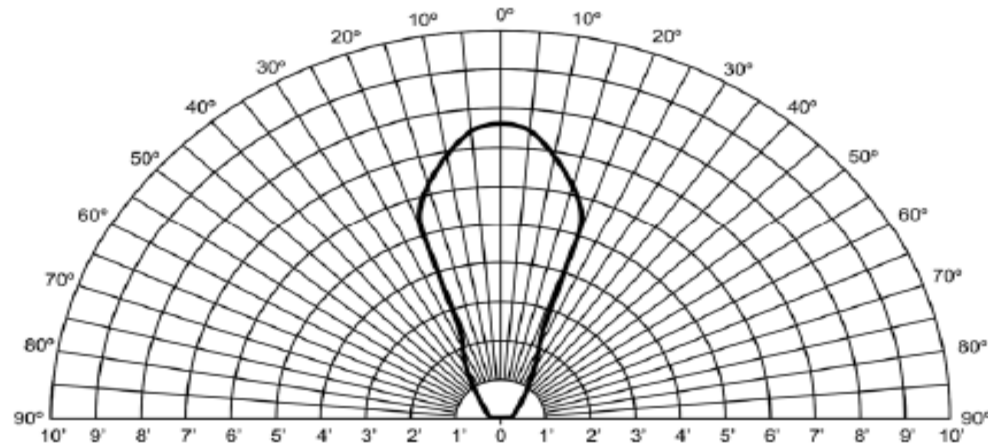
- Parallax Ultrasonic Sensor
- Sharp Infrared (IR) Sensor
- Software heavy

Parallax Ultrasonic Sensor



- Inexpensive
- Range and functionality
- Dimensions (22 x 46 x 16 mm)

Parallax Ultrasonic Sensor Operation



Parallax Sensor Placement



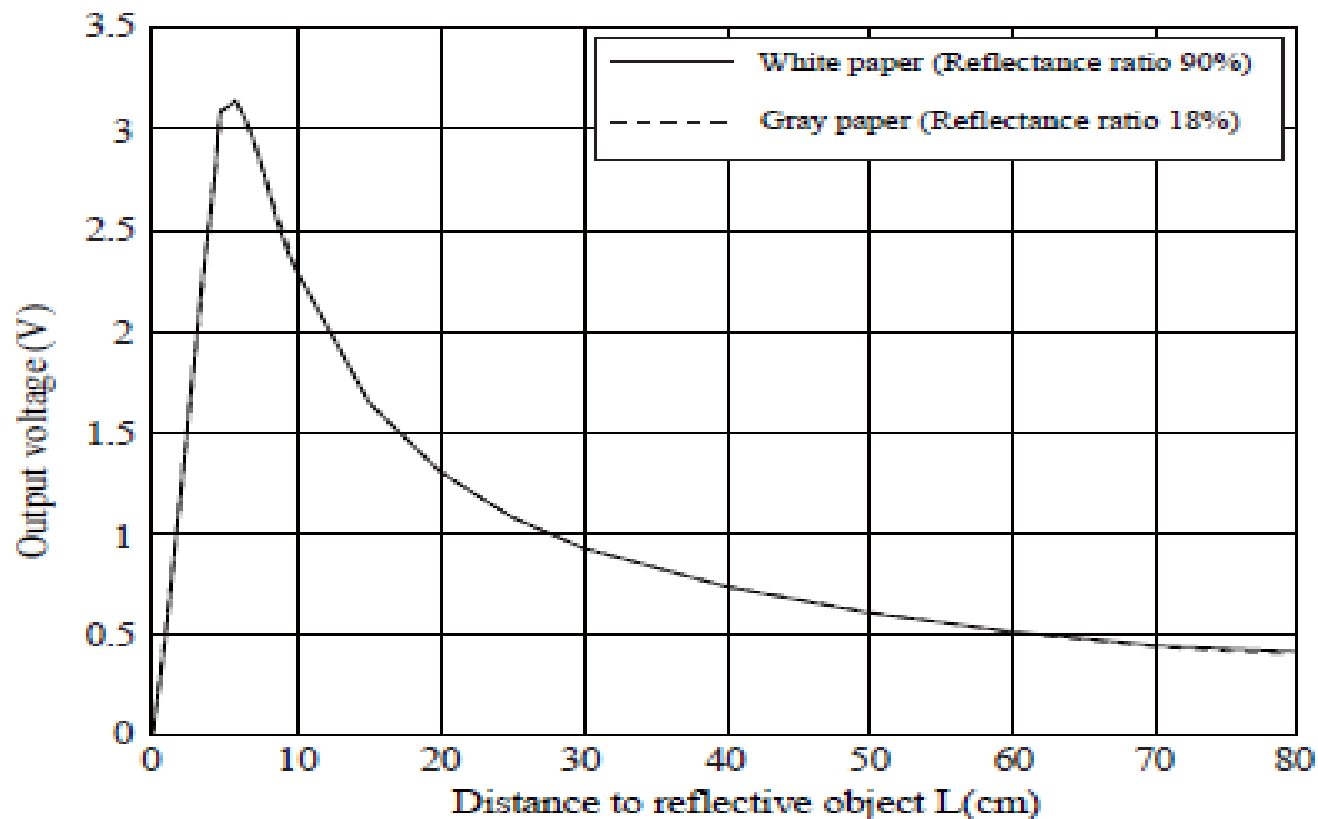
Planar Infrared Sensor

- Analog Type
- Size 29.5x13x13.5 mm
- 10 to 80 cm range



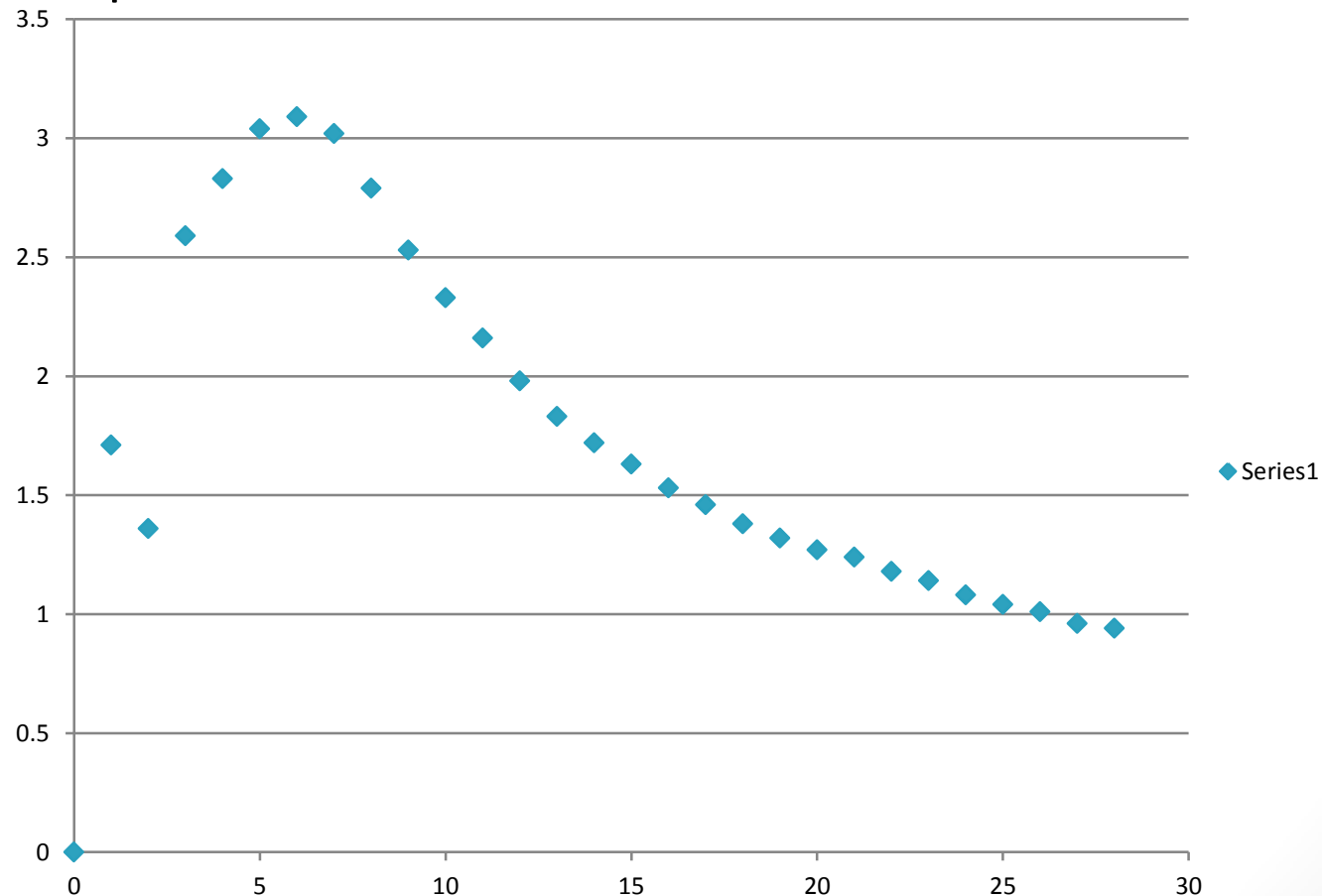
Planar Infrared Sensor

- Output is not linear
- ADC or try to linearize the output



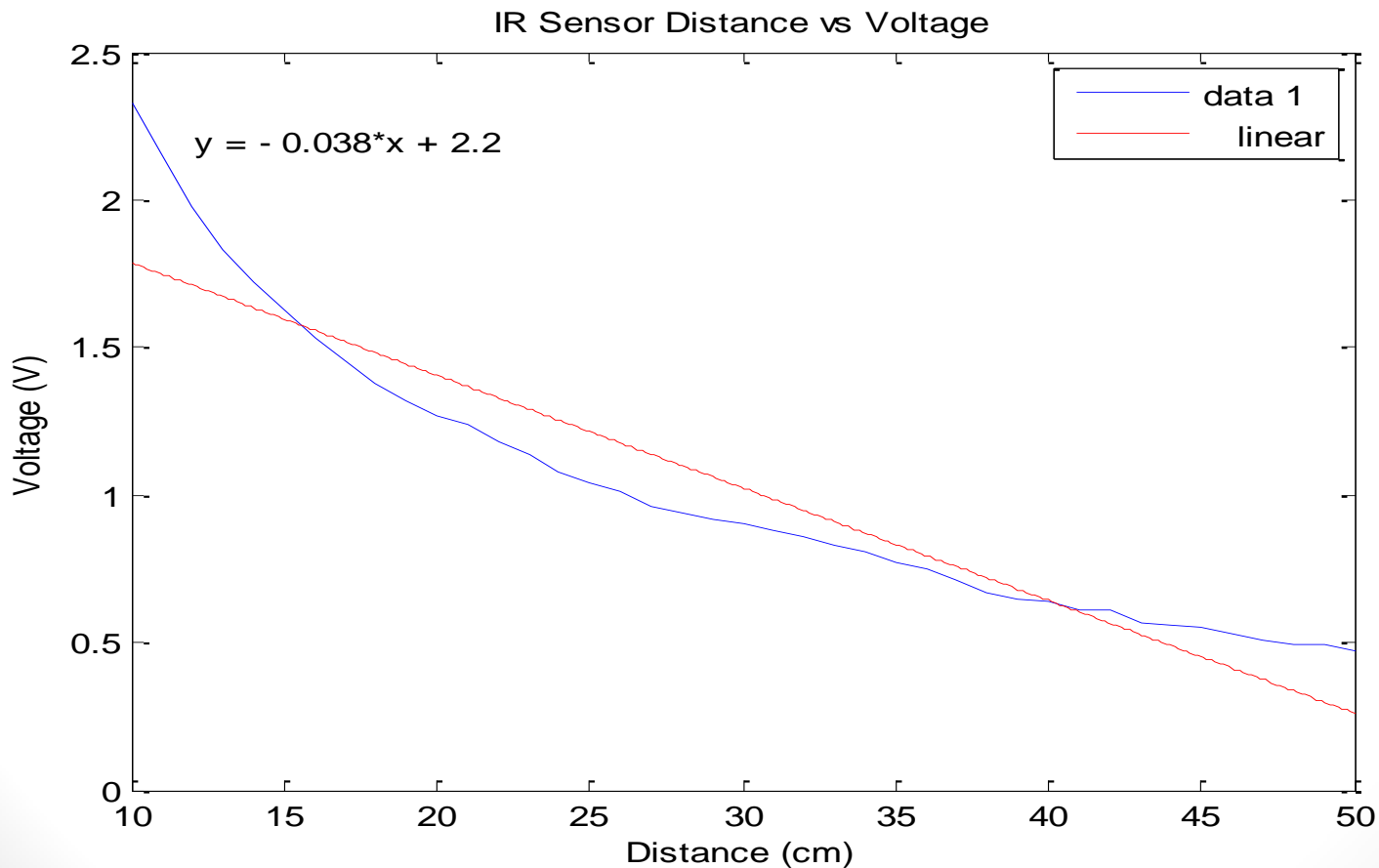
Planar Infrared Sensor

- Values obtained through testing.
- Excel plot



Planar Infrared Sensor

- Graph and equation obtained - Distance = $\frac{(Voltage - 2.2)}{-0.038}$



IR Sensor Placement

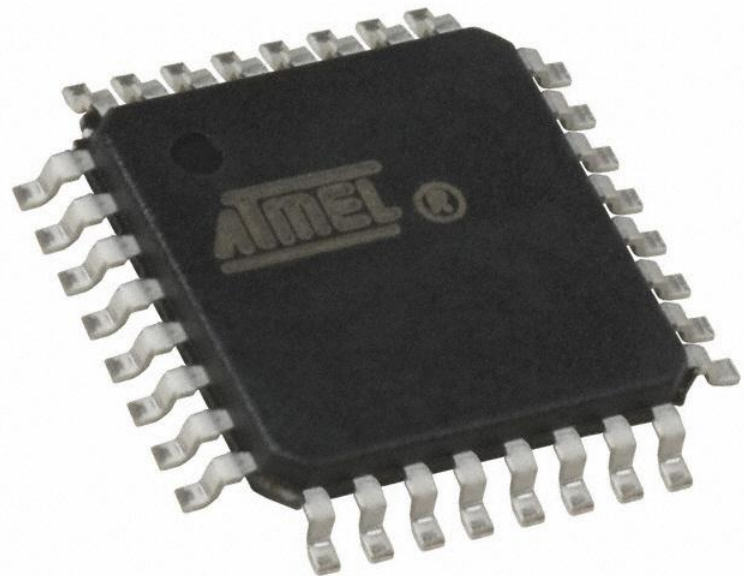


Microcontroller

MSP 430



Atmel Atmega328



GPS

Deliverables

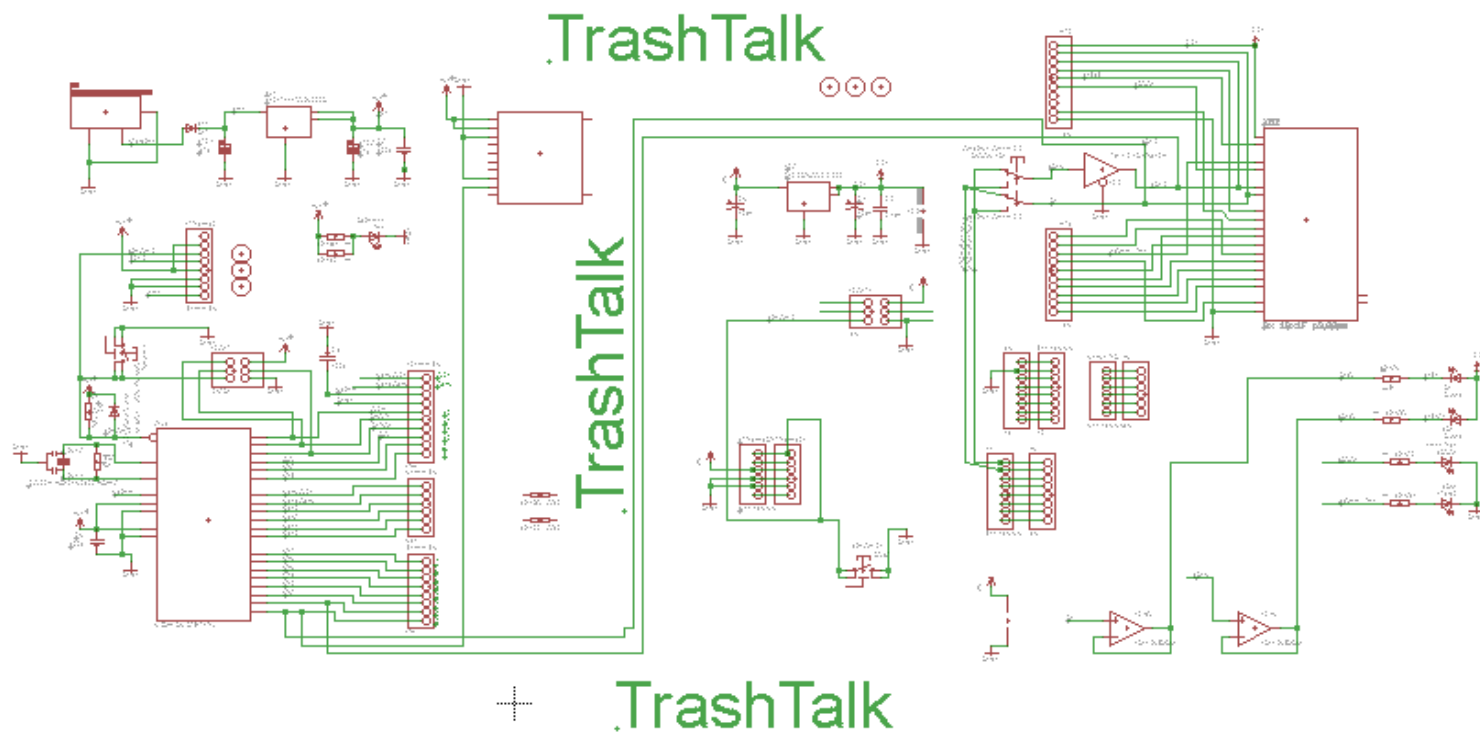
- Requires 3.3 – 5V at 65mA
- Temp range: -4 to 158 degrees F
- High Sensitivity
- 20 parallel satellite tracking channels
- Built in rechargeable battery for memory and RTC backup

Parallax 648

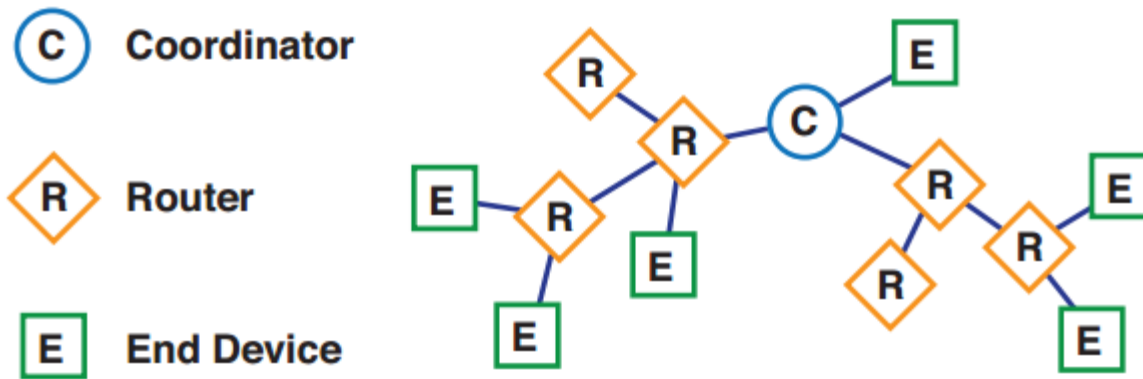


1.25 x 1.25 x .35 in

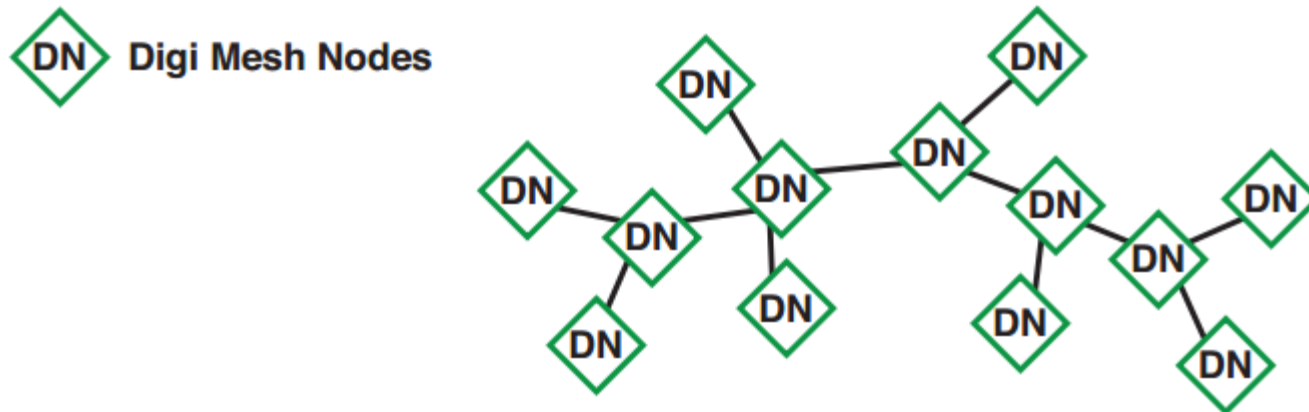
PCB Design



Wireless Network



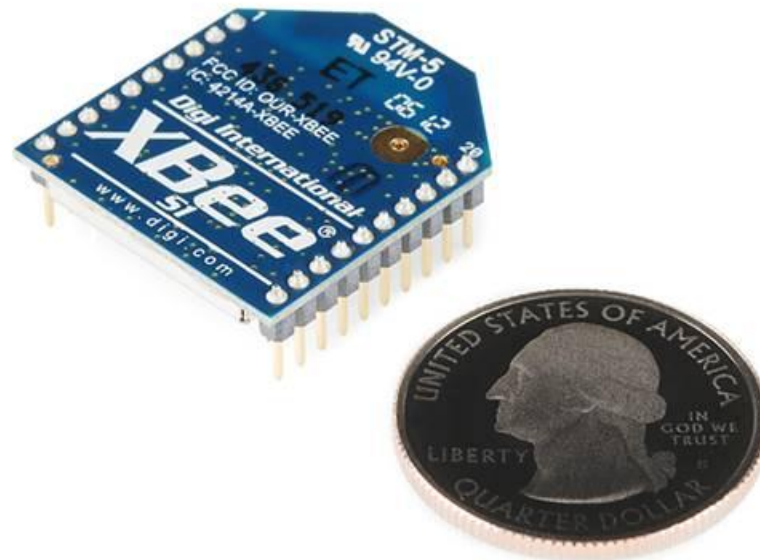
Zigbee Network



DigiMesh Network

XBee Wireless Module

- Self-healing, self forming network
- All nodes will have the destination address set to the address of the control system node
- Range on trashcan: maximum of 90m
- Range of control system (PRO): maximum of 1.6 km



Power Supply



Figure 17: A solar panel

- The power supply subsystem will consist of the utilization of power from a solar panel as well as a central battery terminal.
- The battery terminal will efficiently be charged by the solar panel.
- Battery terminal will use Nickel Metal Hydride (NiMH) batteries.

Battery Selection

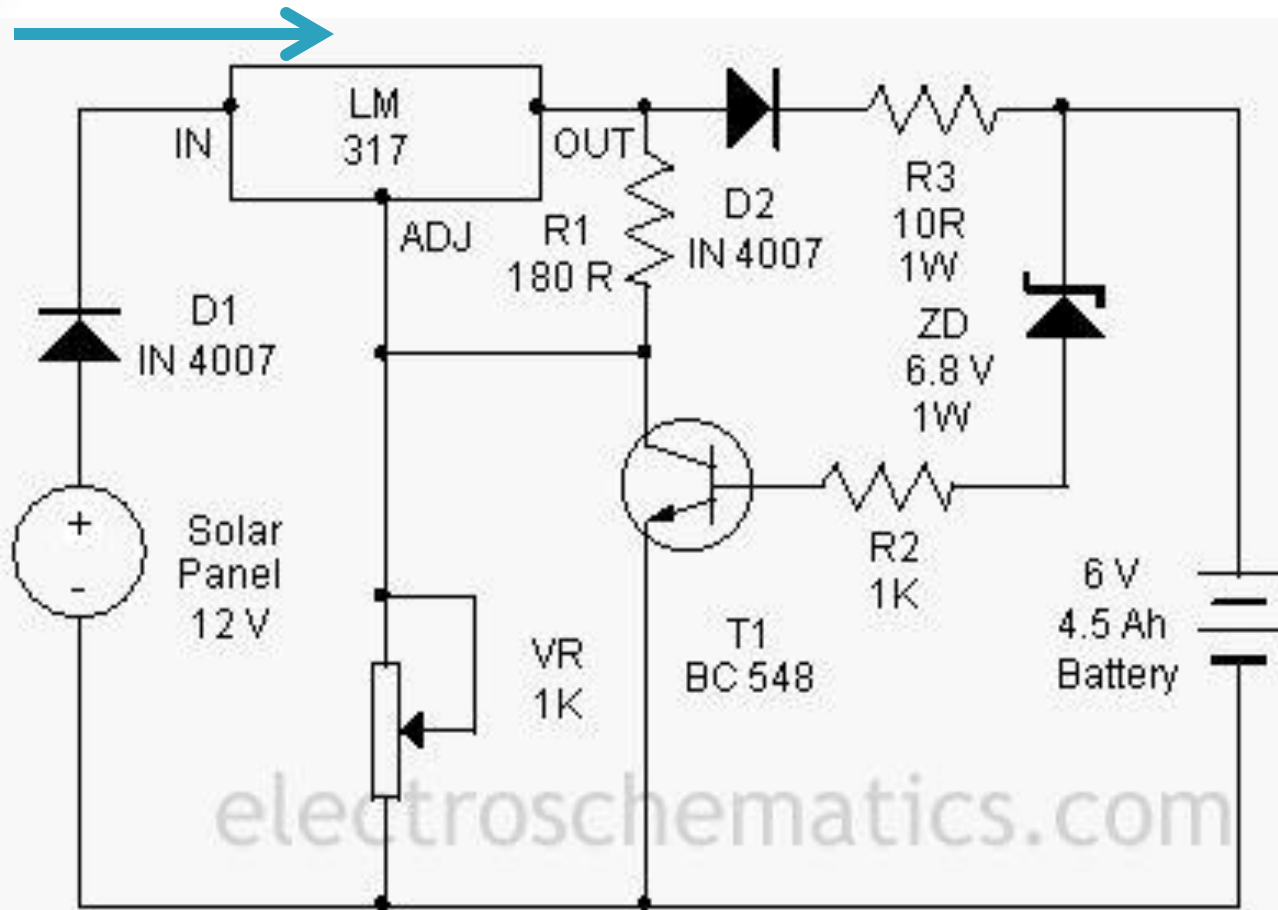
- Battery selection very important as to ensure the overall design receives consistent adequate amount of power to perform correctly.
- Top 3 batteries as follows with a few specifications provided

	Nickel Cadmium (NiCd)	Nickel Metal Hydride (NiMH)	Lithium Ion (Li-ion)
Output Voltage (V)	1.2	1.2	1.2
Capacity (mAh)	600-1000	1200-2700	1100-1250
Recharge Cycles	500-2500	500-1500	50-200
Temperature Range(°F)	-22° to 140°F	-22° to 140°F	-40° to 140°F
Performance in High Drain Devices	Very Poor	Excellent	Excellent



Overall Capability of the Power system

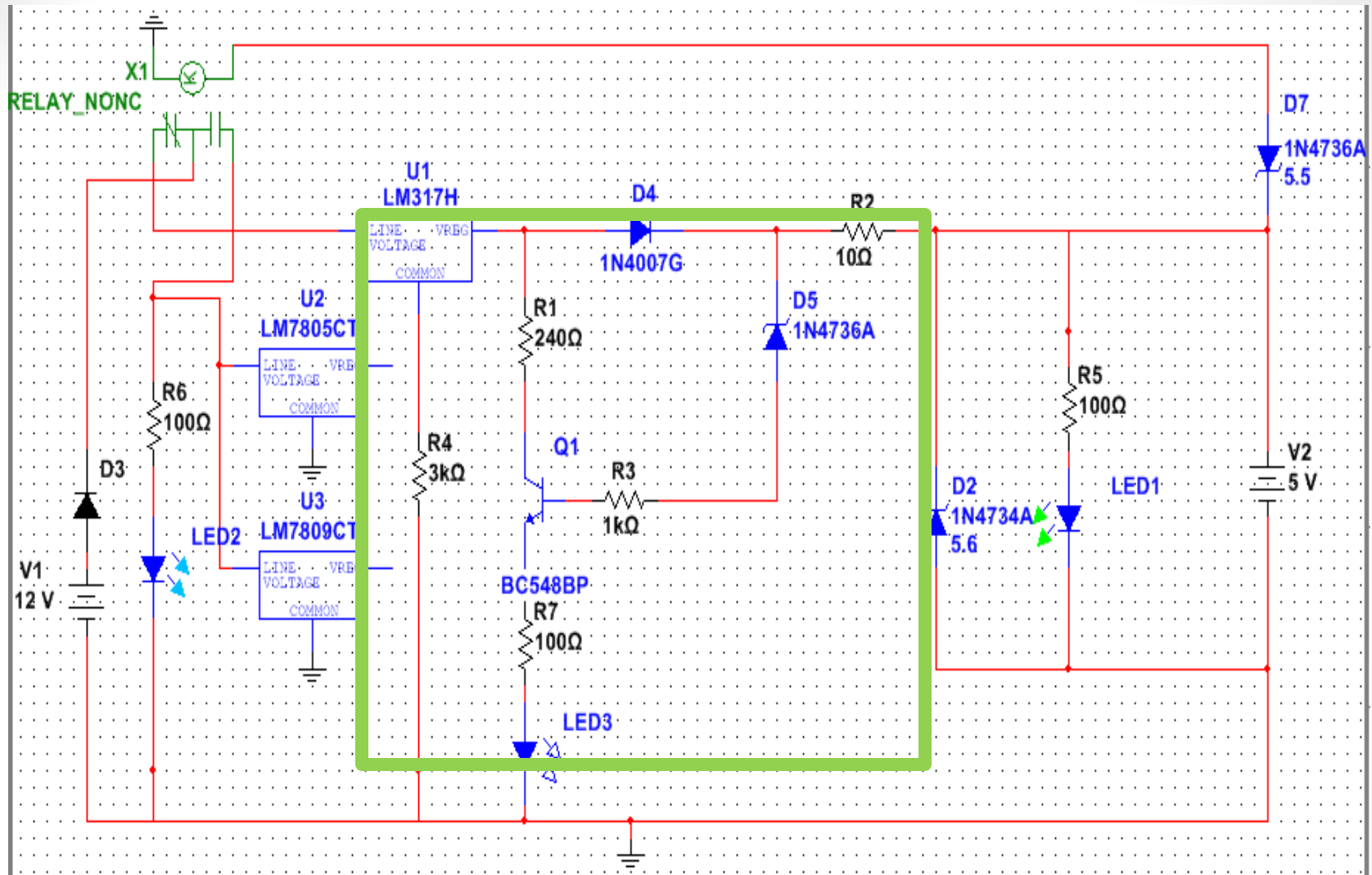
- *Provide between 3V-9V to various different components simultaneously
- *Last for More then 8 months without any maintenance
- *Monitor itself and make the necessary changes
- * In the case of needed maintenance, easily provide quick useful information for the technician



Solar Charger with Current regulation and Cut off

*Solar panel powered automatic charger with automatic cut off reference circuit

*Circuit design concept

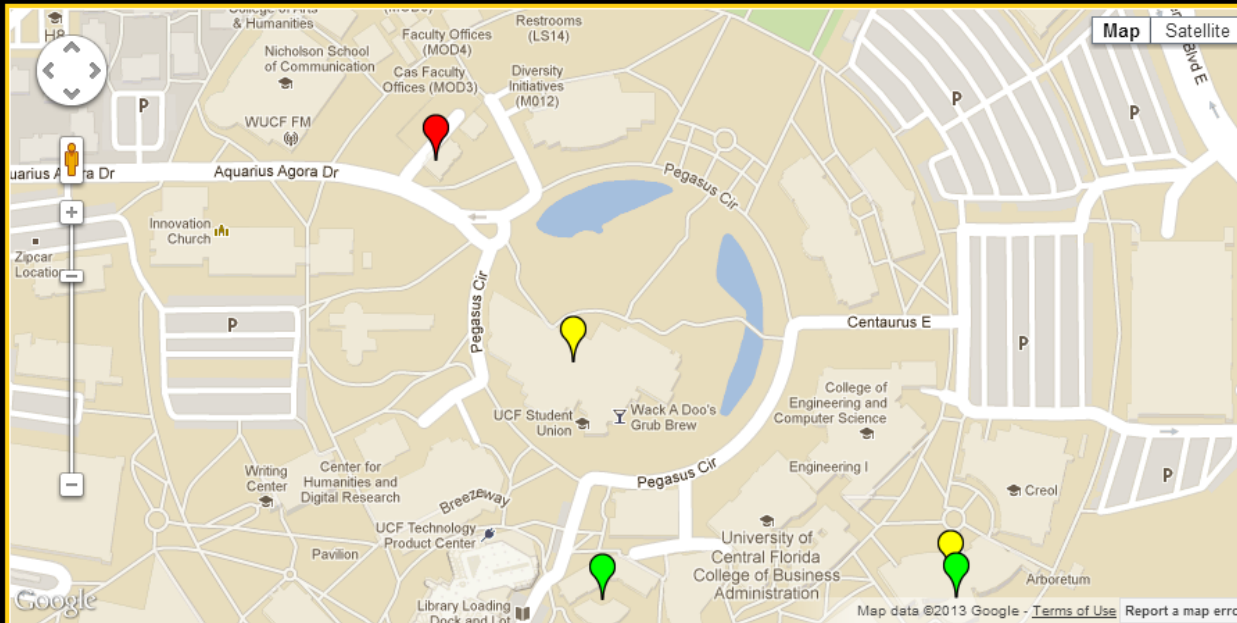


- Ordinary operation while charging battery
- Cutoff capability
- Feedback capability while performing correctly

User Interface

T R A S H T A L K

[HOME](#) [LOGIN](#)



Main Components:

- Map
- Map Legend

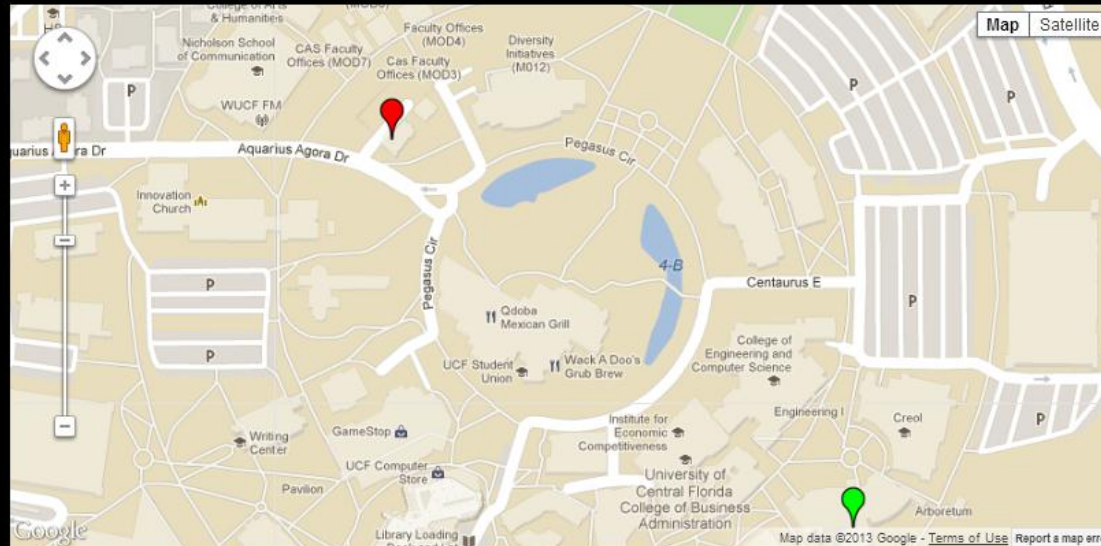
Links:

- Home
- Login

Administrative User

T R A S H T A L K

[HOME](#) [EDIT MAP](#)
[HISTORY](#) [LOGOUT](#)



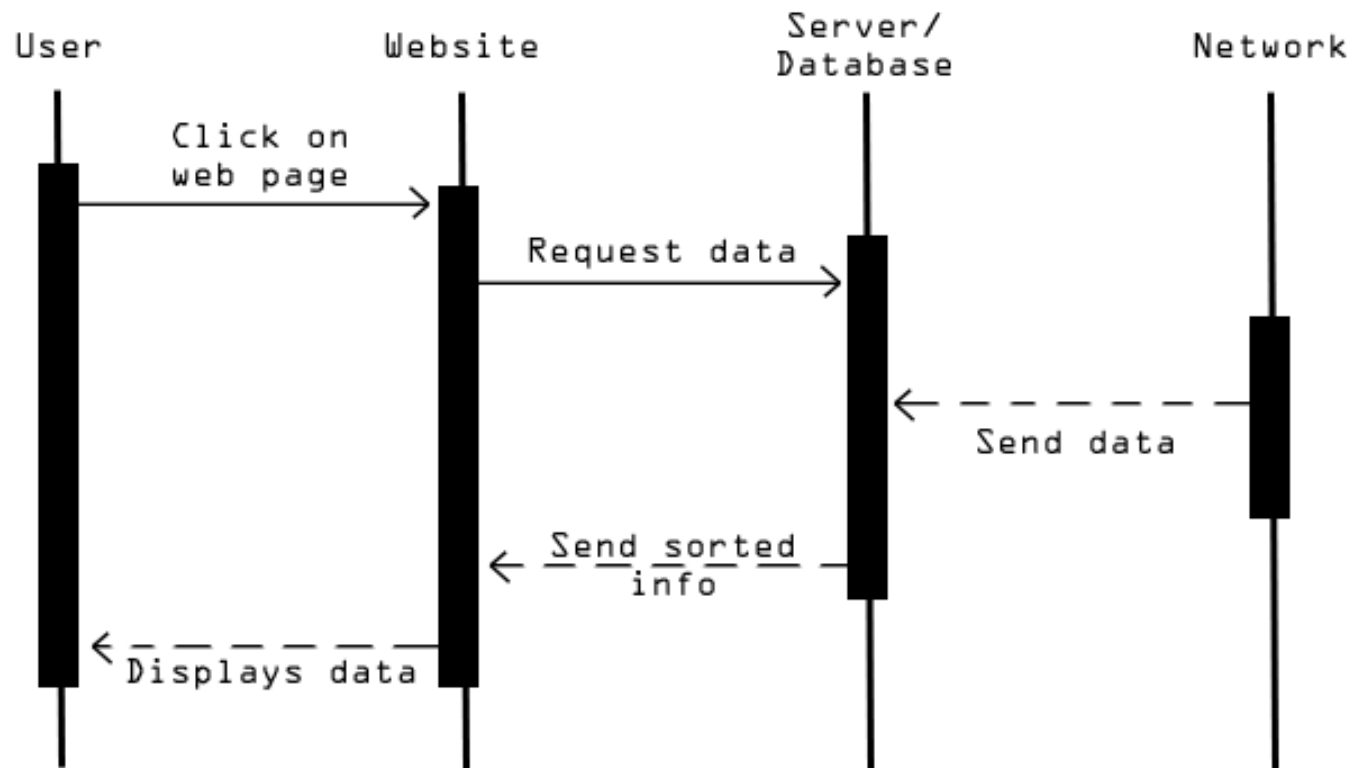
Map Legend

- Trashcan Full
- Trashcan Not Full
- Needs Maintenance

Add a trashcan

Remove a trashcan

Sequence Diagram



Serial Communication

- The wireless node is connected by USB to the control system
- The data being received is read straight from the serial port
- Parsed to distinguish between different parameters:
 - TrashcanID
 - Status
 - Latitude
 - Longitude
- The parameters are used to update the database of the newly received information



Administrative Content

Work Distribution

	Sensors	Wireless Network	User Interface	Power Systems	PCB	GPS
Errol					✓	
Jaquan				✓		✓
Rahn	✓	✓			✓	✓
Paula		✓	✓			

Budget

Nomenclature	Cost (each)	Quantity	Total Cost
Depth Measuring Sensor	\$30.00	1	\$30.00
IR Sensor	\$10.00	2	\$26.00
Trash Can	\$300.00	1	\$0.00
Enclosure	Various	3	\$17.00
Wire	\$8.00	1	\$8.00
Microcontroller	\$30.00	1	\$30.00
Xbee Module	\$23.00	2	\$46.00
Solar Panels	\$40.00	1	\$40.00
Rechargable Batteries (4 pack)	\$16.00	2	\$32.00
Power regulator PCB Board	\$7.00	1	\$7.00
		TOTAL	\$236.00

Issues

- Xbee shield isn't able to communicate on original PCB
- GPS has too high of a current draw and causes it to interfere with the PING sensor
- PING sensor does not read microfiber material
- IR sensor does not read well in direct sunlight
- Solar Panel needs to be in direct sunlight to work efficiently

Questions?