



Group 20: Funetic Board

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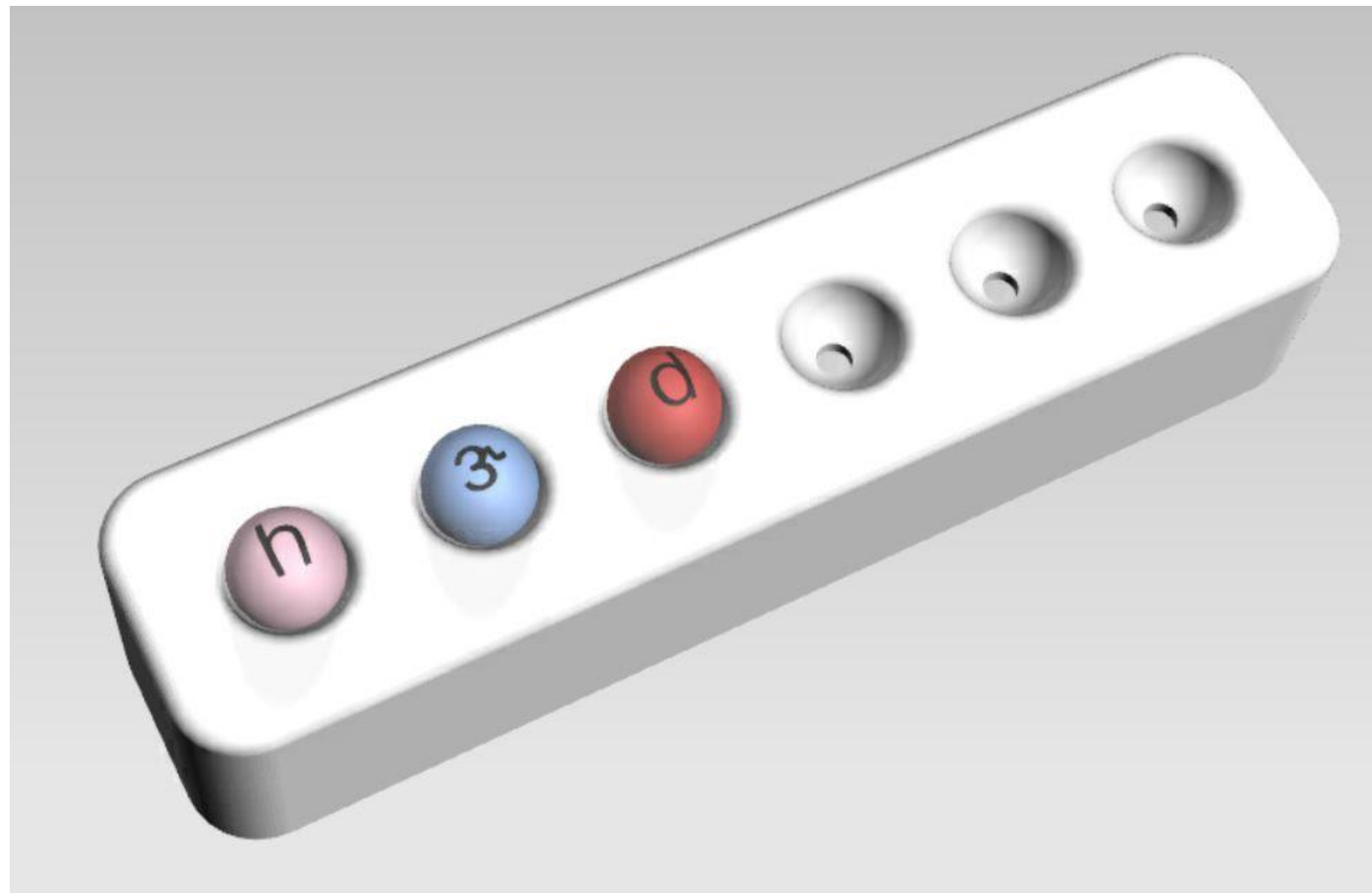
Project Description

- Hands on phonetic learning device
- Alternative and Augmentative Communication (AAC) encompasses the different communication methods used to supplement or replace speech
- International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) contains 40 different symbols representing each phonetic sound in the English language.
- Limited to American English language

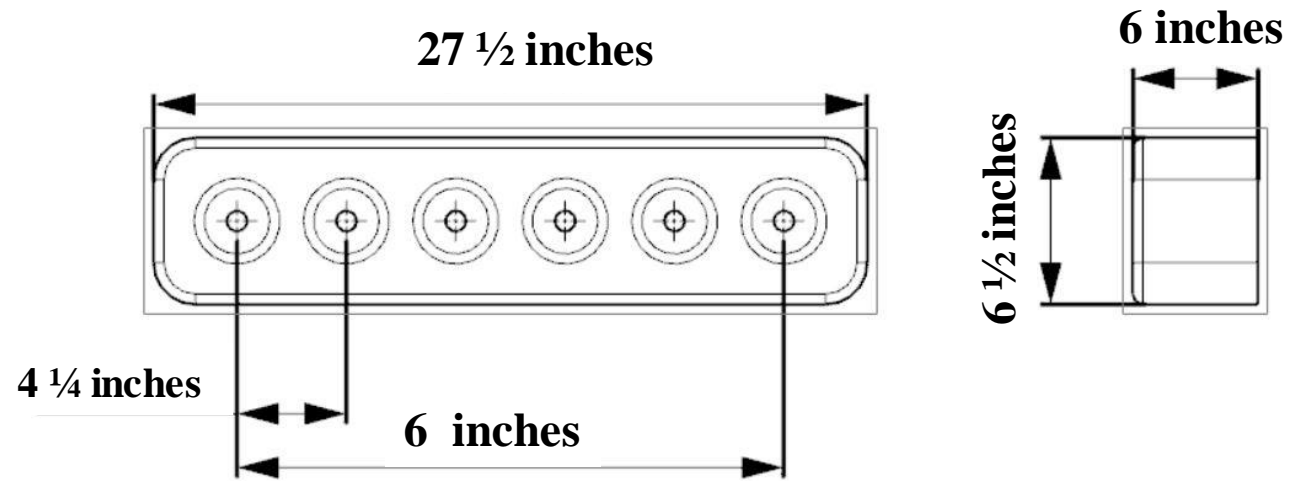
heard



h e d



Housing



- Wood material
- Plastic 70 mm spheres changed to $2 \frac{1}{8}$ inch wide cards

/r/ Phoneme

Keyword	IPA Transcription
Ran	r æ n
Heard	h ɜ d
Her	h ɜ
Manner	m æ n ə
Deer - dear	d ɪ r
Ram	r æ m
Rook	r u k
Sir	s ɜ
Were	w ɜ
Rack	r æ k
Work	w ɜ k
Hinder	h ɪ n d ə
Winner	w ɪ n ə

/s/ and /l/ Phonemes

Keyword	IPA Transcription
Hand	h æ n d
Man	m æ n
Woman	w ʊ m ə n, w ɪ m ə n
would – wood	w u d
Week	w i k
Wind	w ɪ n d
Hook	h u k
Hood	H u d

Other Assorted Sounds

Keyword	IPA Transcription
Kiss	k ɪ s
Look	l u k
see - sea	s i
Sand	s æ n d
Sack	s æ k
Miss	m ɪ s

Motivation

- Young learners
- “Non verbal” communication
- Articulation disorders
- English as a second language ESL
- Fun and interactive learning experience for everyone

Specifications and Requirements

- Audio at 50-60 dB
- 6-8 ohm impedance
- Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR): 70 – 100 db

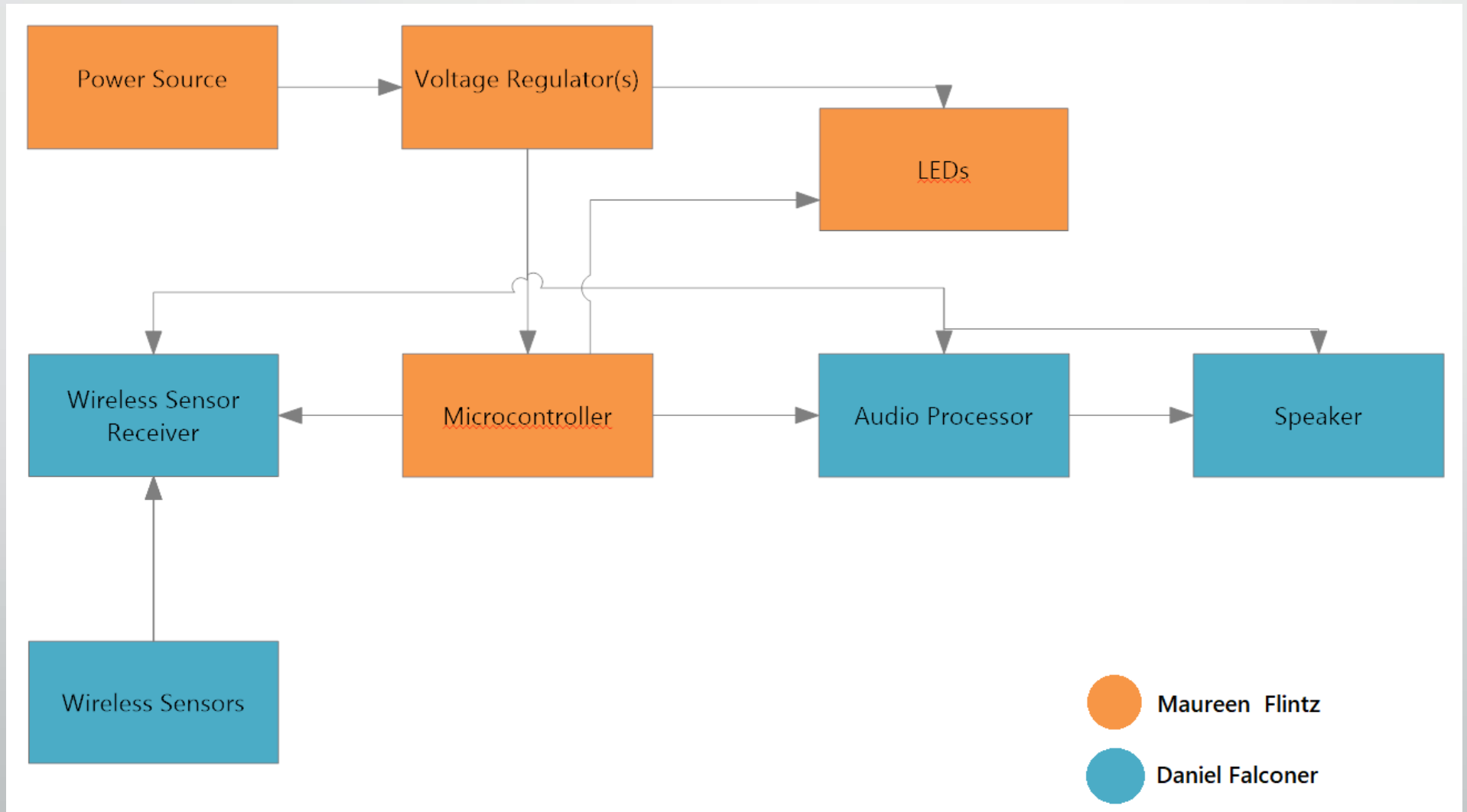
Goals

- Have external charging port to charge battery
- Correct pronunciation of individual phenomes and words
- Use colored LEDs synchronized with sound outputs
- Housing durability



Hardware

Hardware Block Diagram



Microcontroller Choices

MSP430G2

- Clock Speed – 16MHz
- RAM – 512 bytes
- Storage – 16 KB
- Digital I/O pins – 16
- \$0

ATmega2560 (Arduino Mega)

- Clock Speed – 16MHz
- RAM – 8 KB
- Storage – 256 KB
- Digital I/O pins – 54
- \$38.50 (~\$12)

ATmega328 (Arduino Uno)

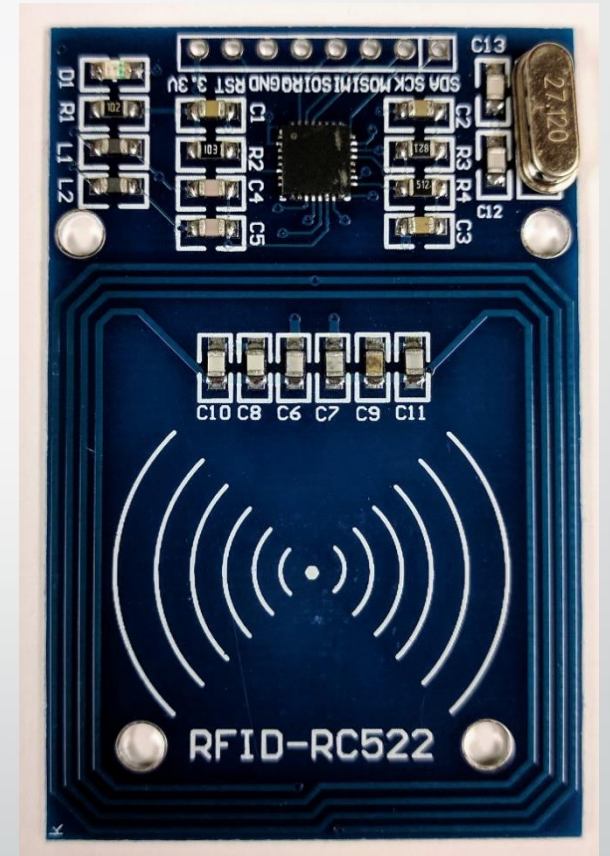
- Clock Speed – 16MHz
- Ram – 2 KB
- Storage – 32 KB
- Digital I/O pins – 14
- \$22.00 (~\$2)

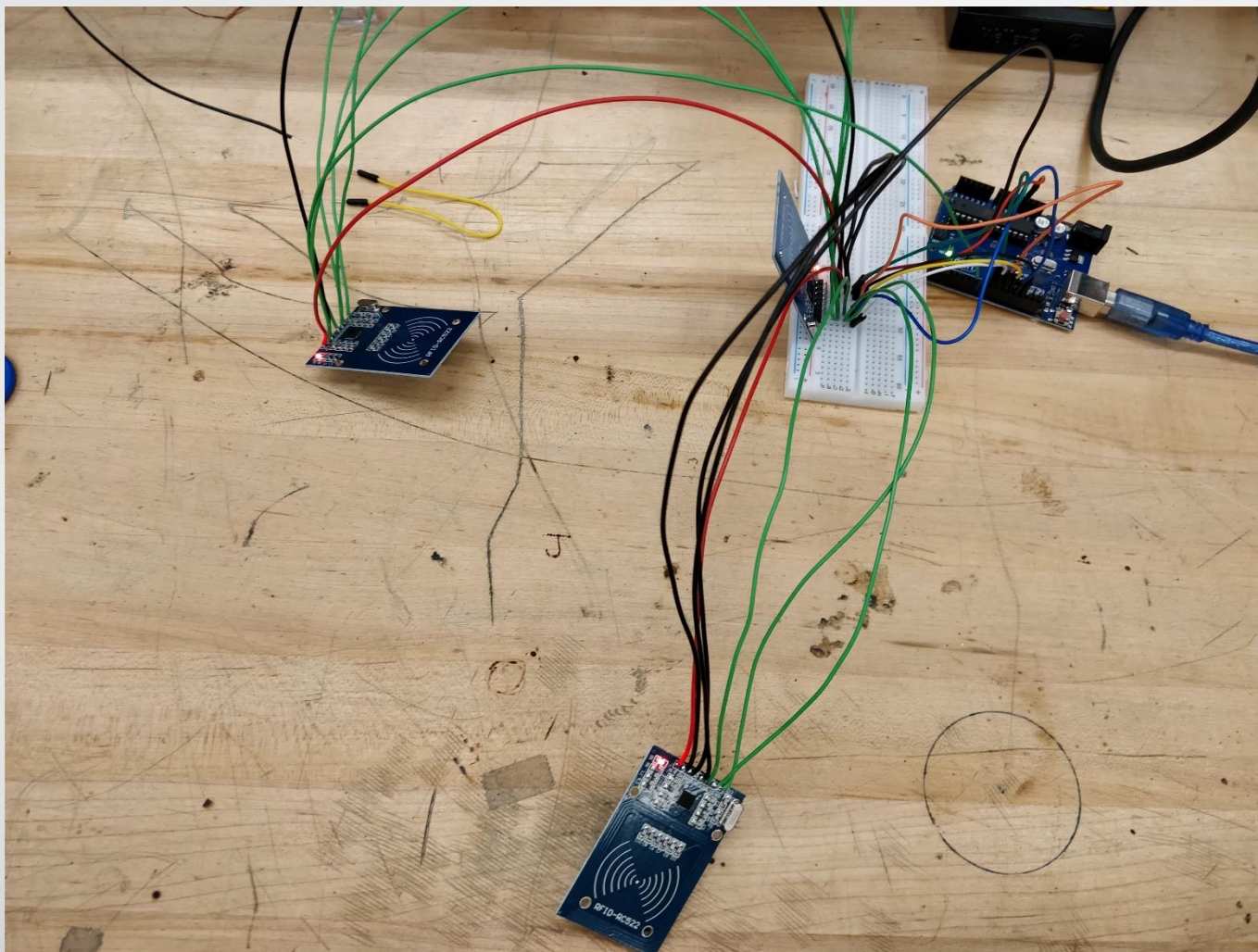
Wireless Communications

	RFID	NFC	Bluetooth
Range	20 ft	10 cm	10 m
Frequencies	120kHz – 150kHz, 13.56MHz, 433MHz, 902 – 928MHz, 2450MHz – 5800MHz	13.56MHz	2.4GHz
Frequency Standards	Unregulated low frequency, ISM bands including ISO/IEC and FeliCa	ISO/IEC 14443, ISO/IEC 18092, FeliCa	ISM band
Passive Tag Implementations	Yes	Yes	No

MFRC522

Voltage	3.3V
Current	6.5mA
Interface Support	SPI, I2C, UART
Frequency	13.56MHz
Range	5 - 10 cm
Standards Support	ISO/IEC 14443 A/MIFARE, NTAG
Average Cost	\$5/unit (low volume)





Multiple 522 Testing

DAC and Op Amp

DAC – MCP4921

- 12 bits
- SPI
- Uses less pins than an R2R ladder



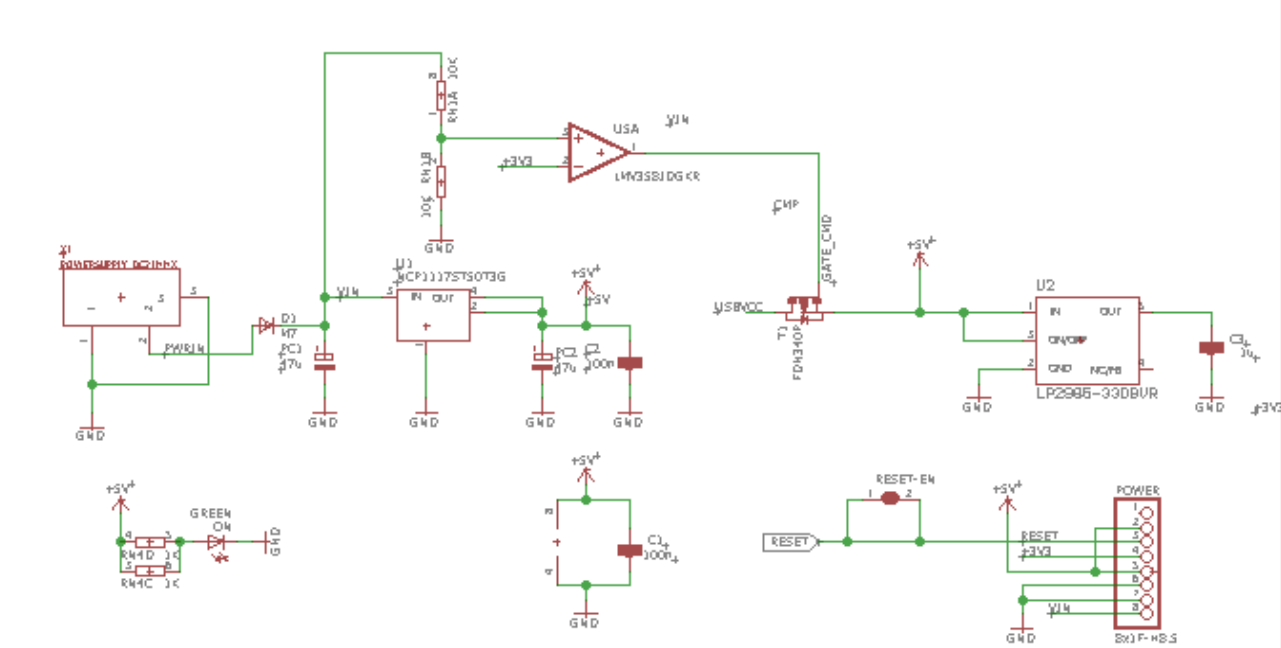
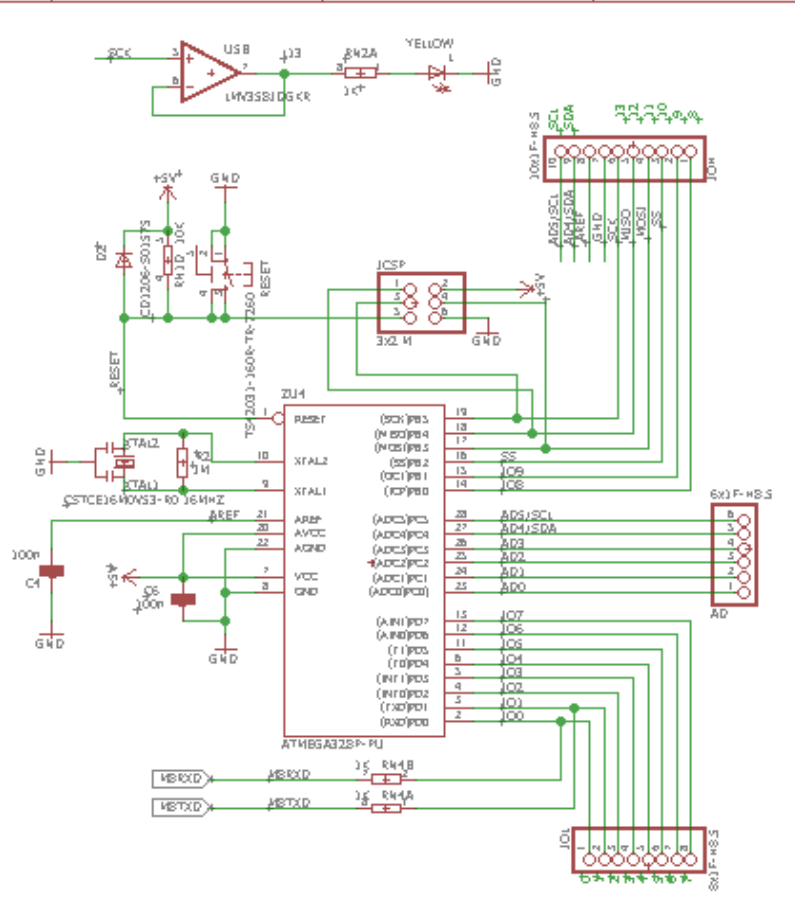
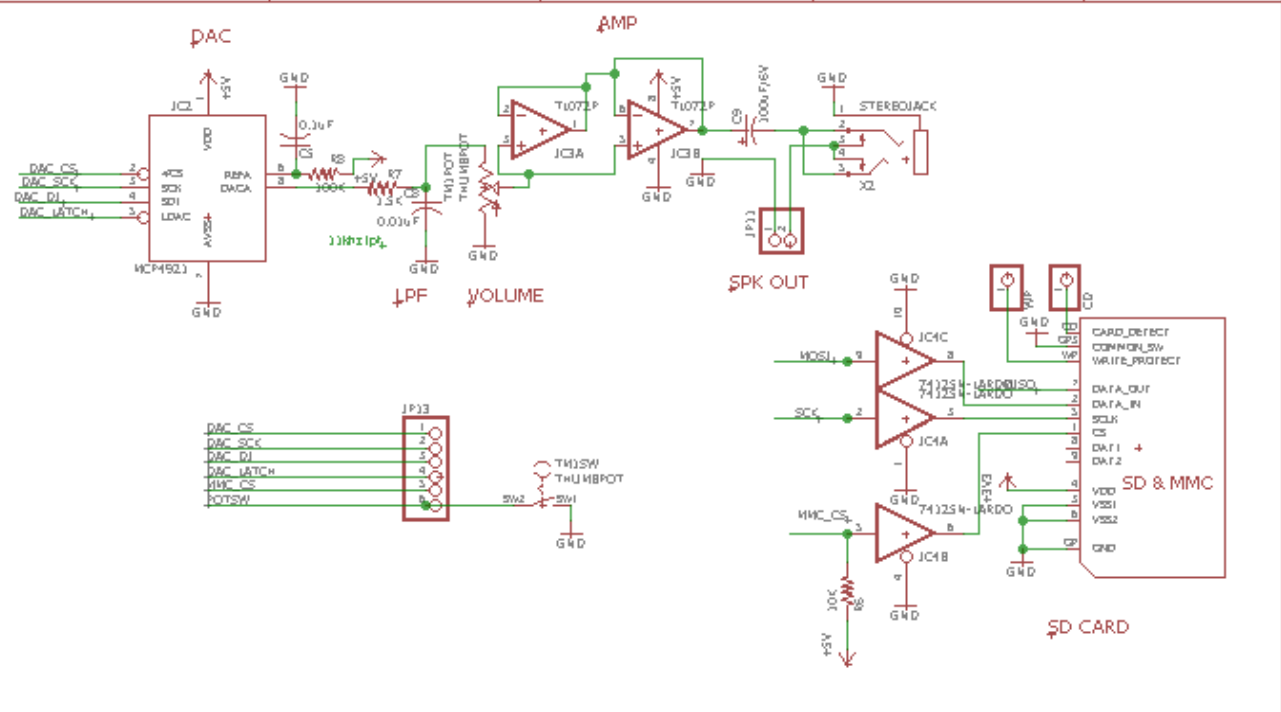
Op Amp – TL072

- Low harmonic distortion
- Low noise





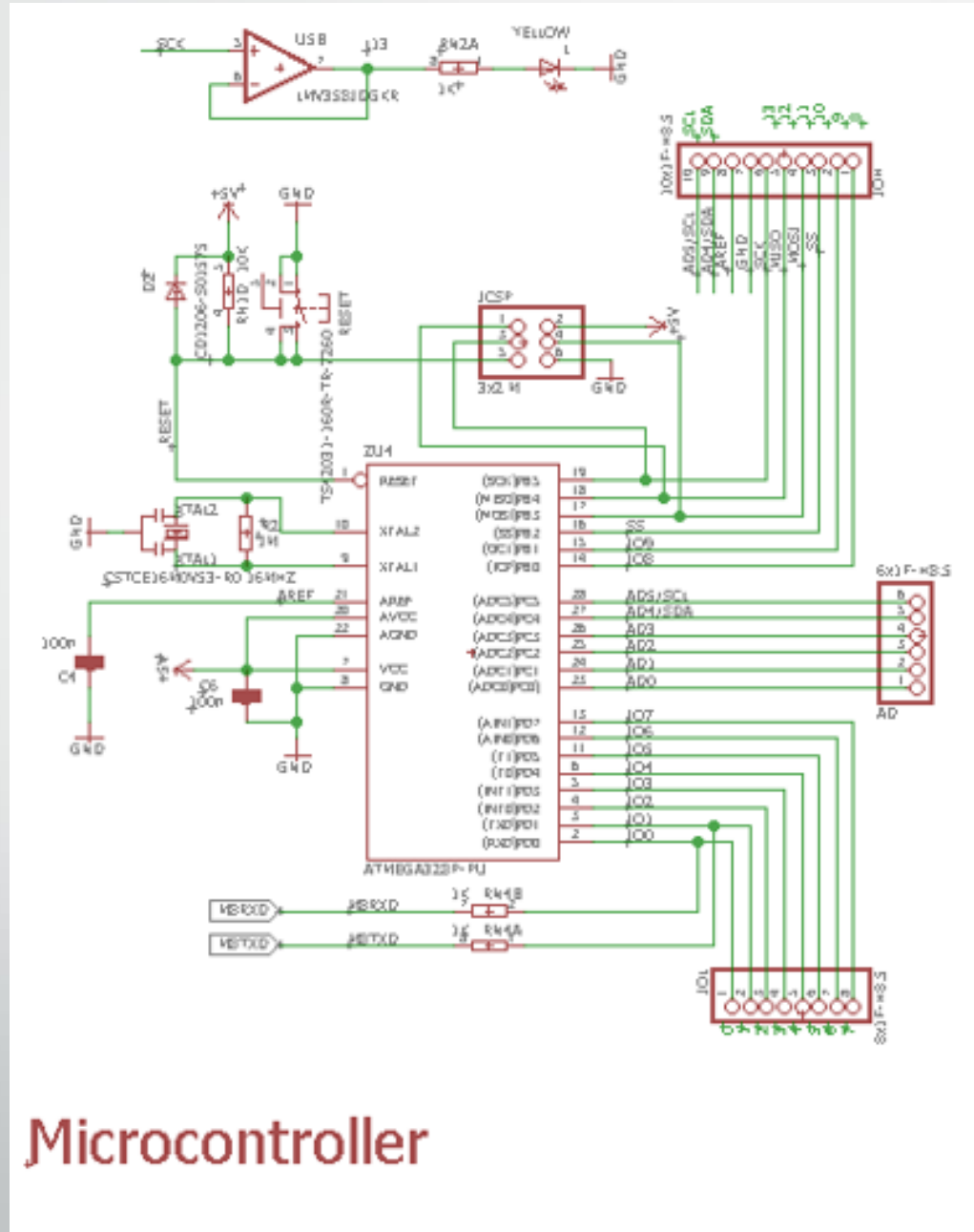
PCB Schematic and Board Layout



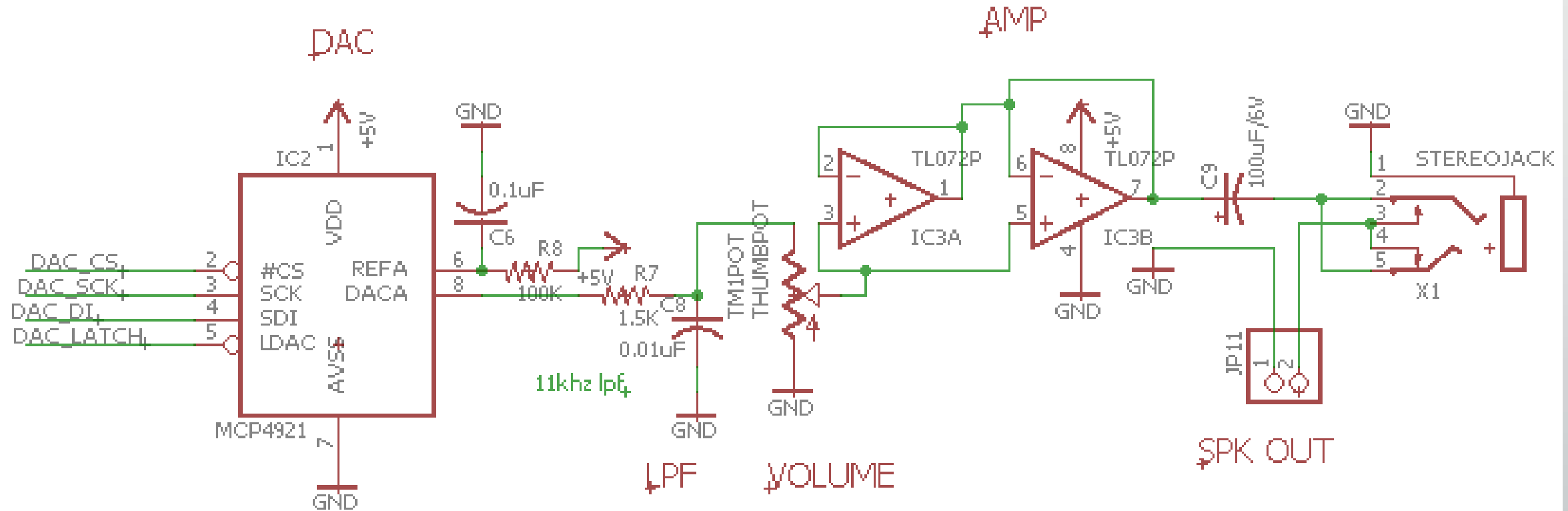
Microcontroller

POWER

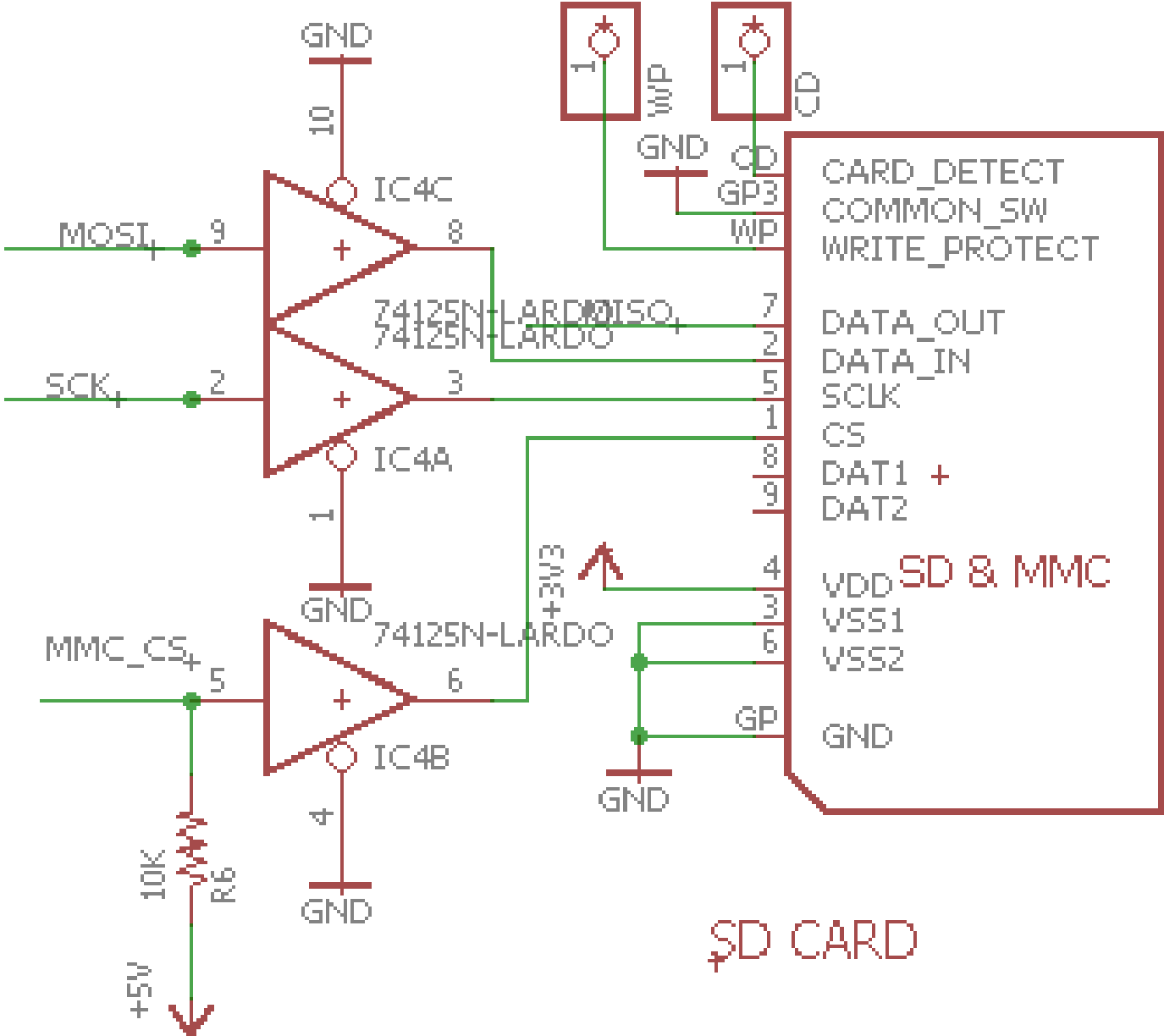
Microcontroller



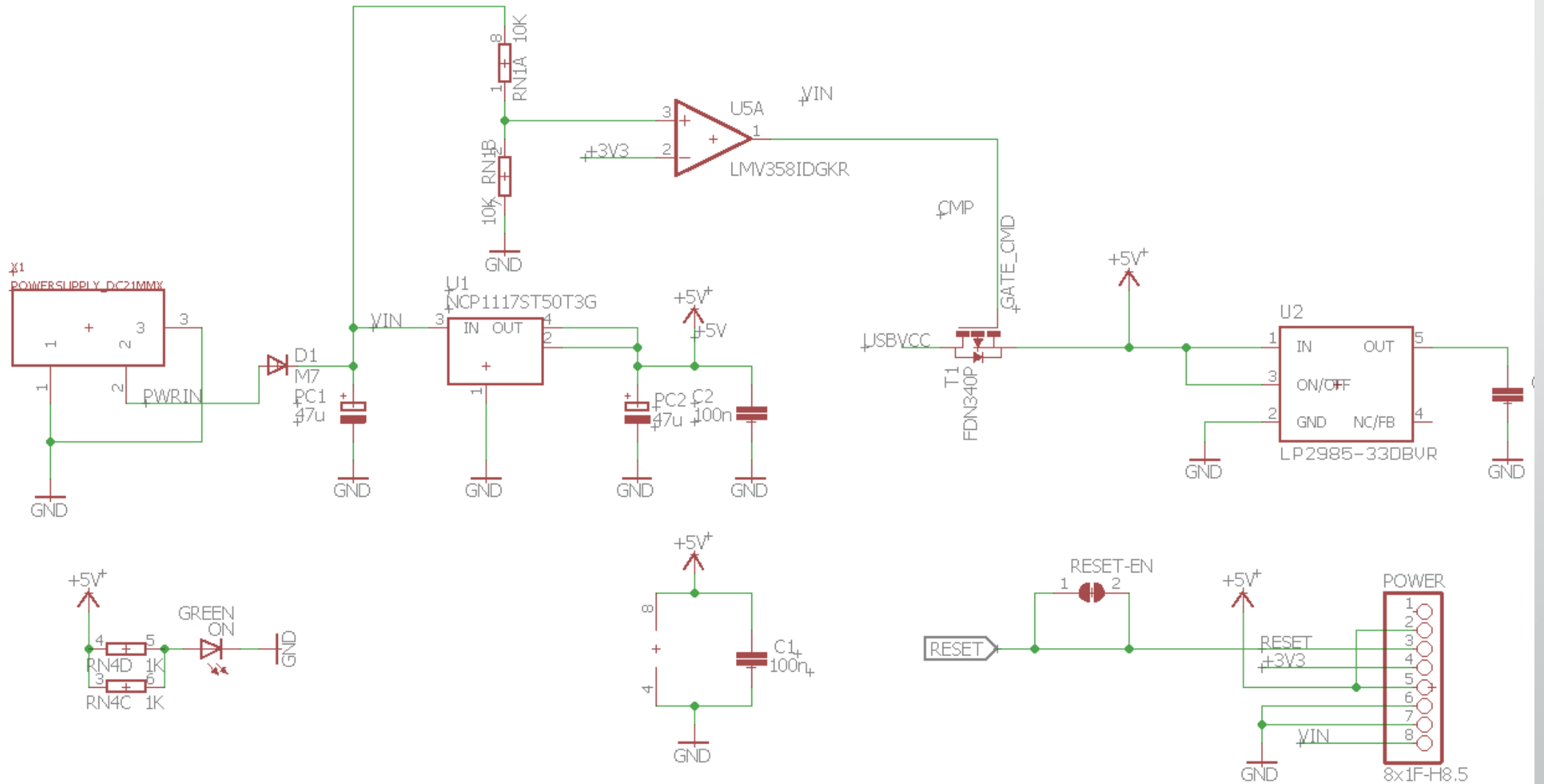
DAC and AMP



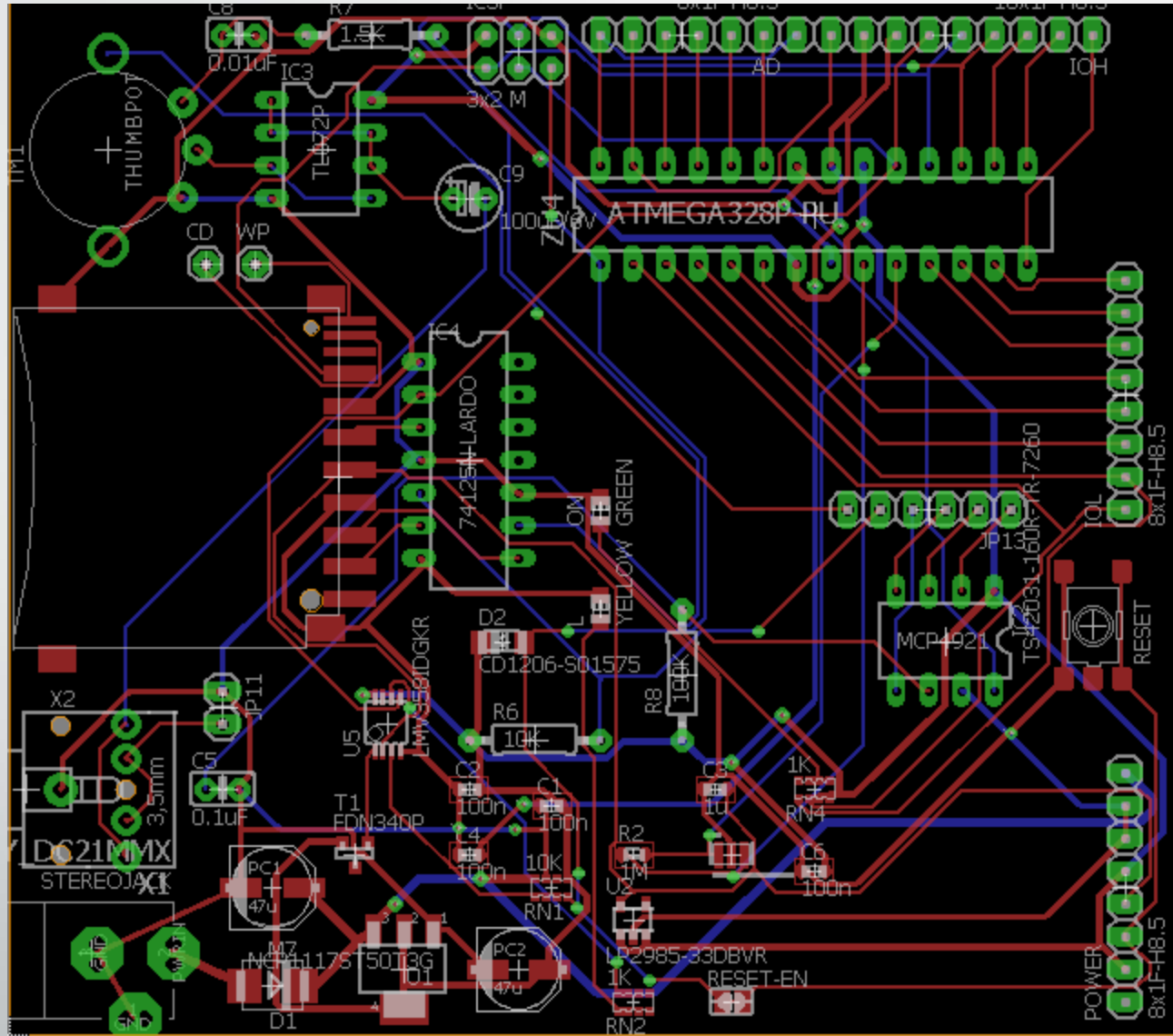
SD Card



Power Supply



PCB Board



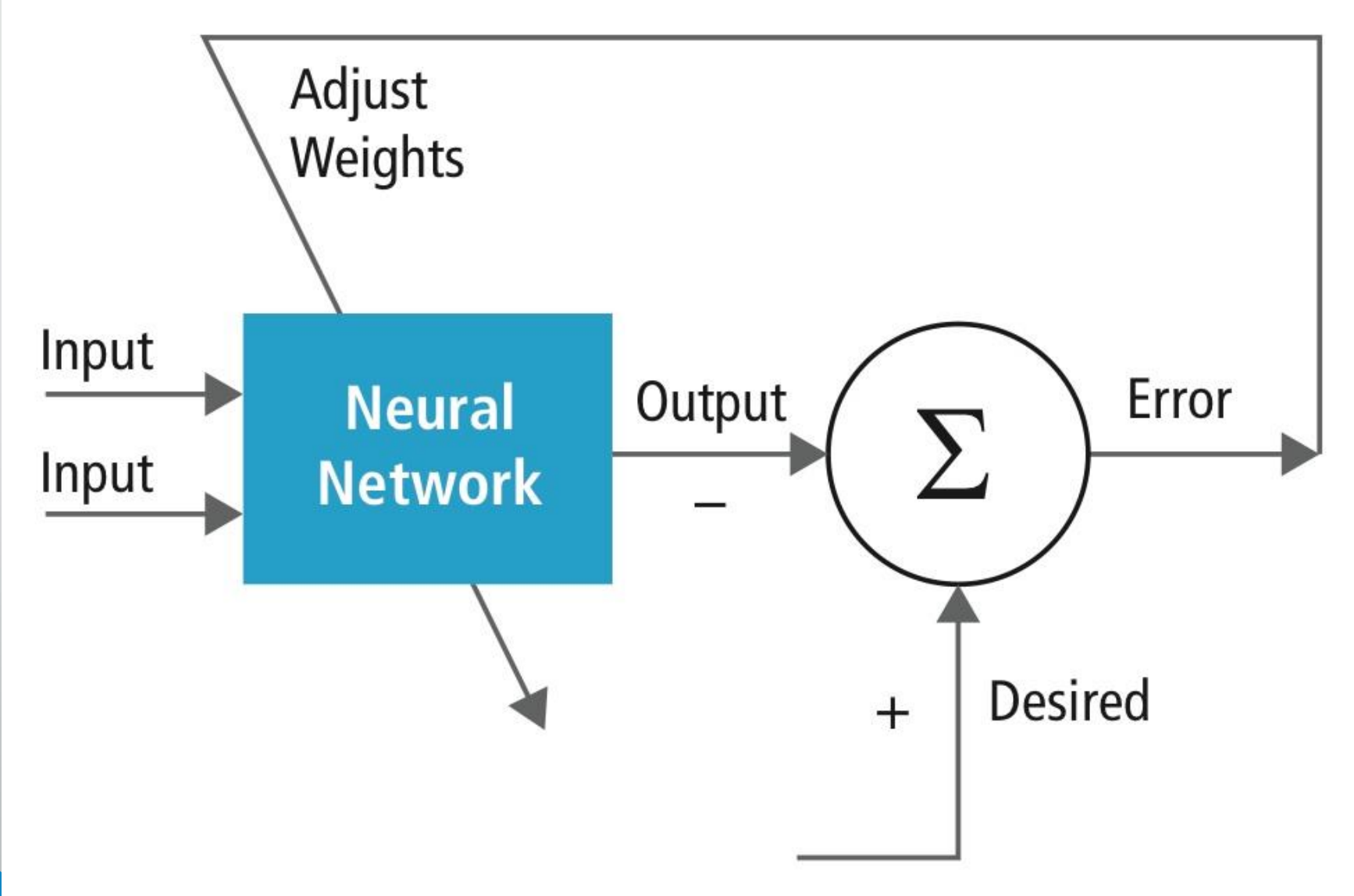


Software

Creating the audio

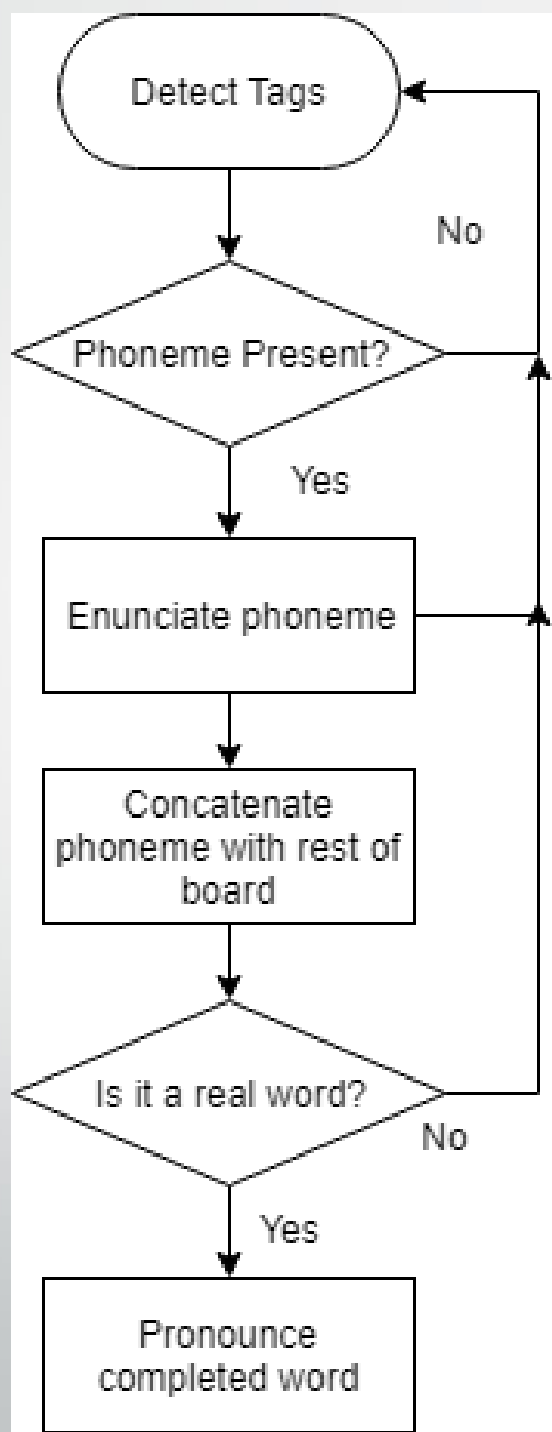
- Originally, we decided to use all computerized voices. But, due to restraints, we opted to have full words produced in computer voices and phonemes in human voice.
- This was ideal and practical for full words. Our computer voice can easily be used to generate any word whereas recording every word would be tremendously time consuming.
- In contrast, phonemes are the most important part to enunciate. Teaching a computer such precise pronunciation properly was not only difficult but also lacking in data and samples. The time invested to just record a human voice for such a small set of sounds where we know it would sound the way it should was the better choice.

Computer Voice



Finalizing the audio

- Once the audio files were created, it was necessary to configure them to match our hardware.
- Having all the components connected to our board caused the audio to have a slow down. To compensate, we lowered the speed of the audio to match that of the board so it could have a normal playback speed again.
- This results in our audio to play with configurations of 8 bit 11kHz





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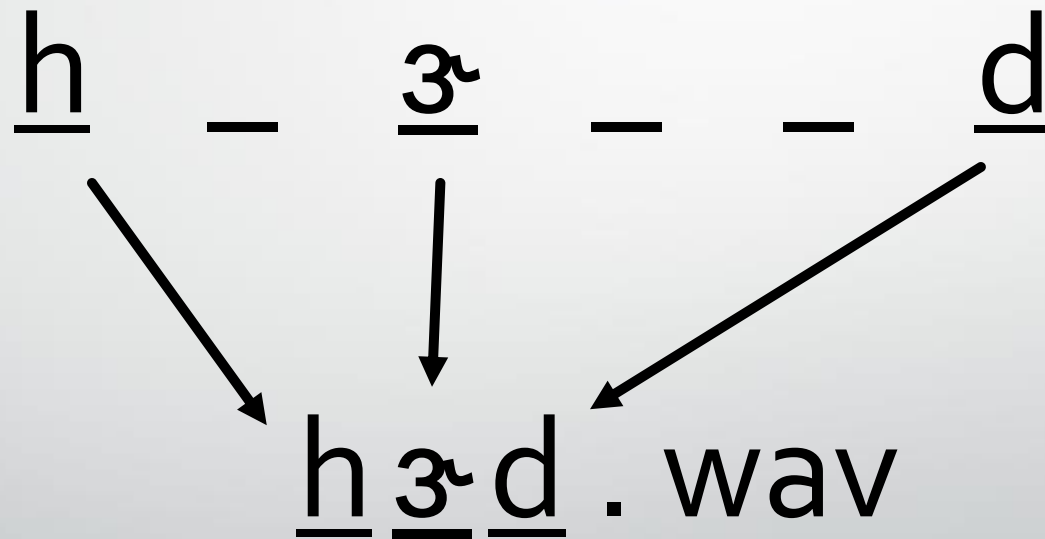
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Administrative Content

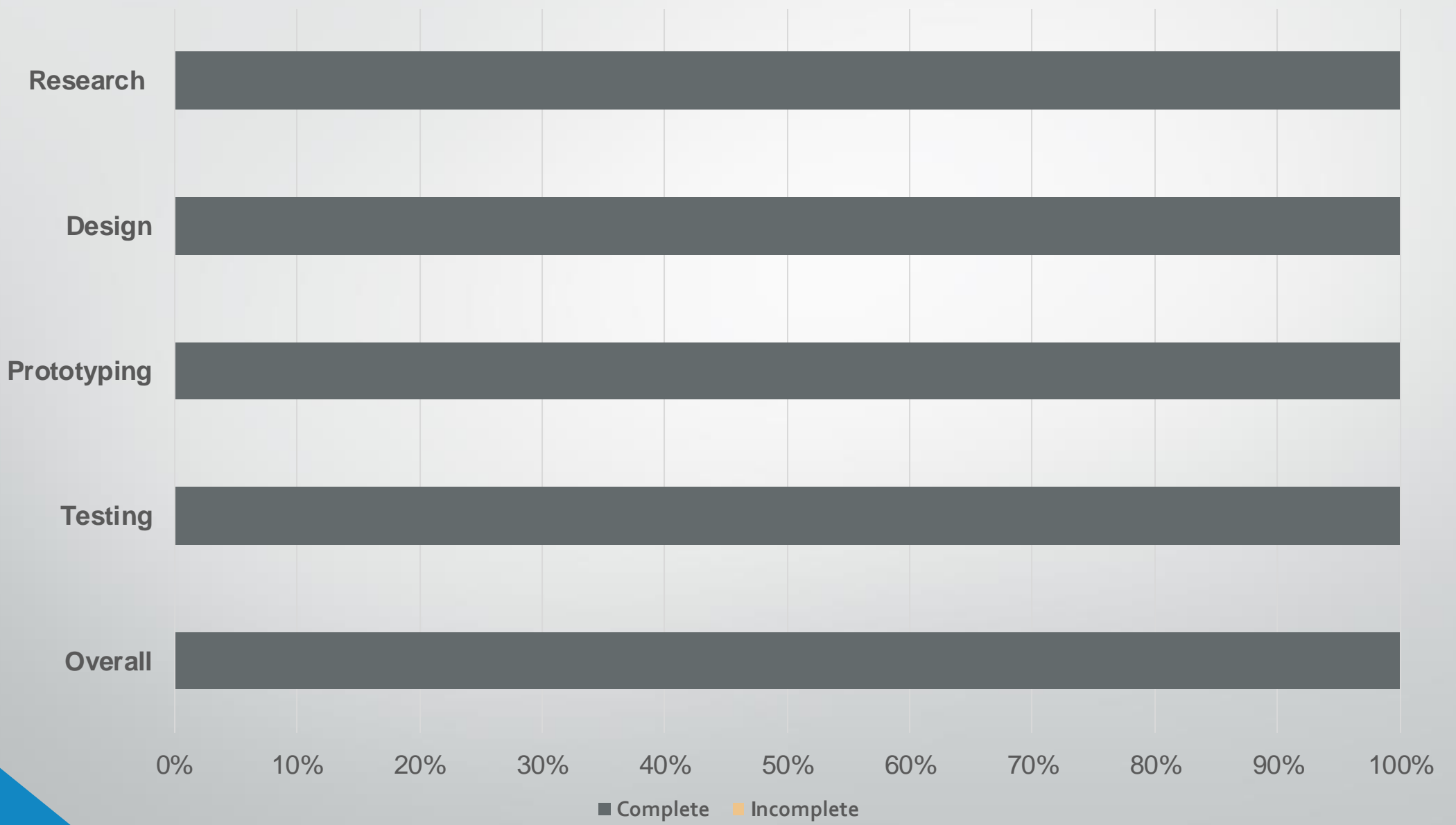
Work Distribution

Work/Person	Maureen	Daniel	Meychele	EJ
Hardware: PCB	Primary	Secondary		
Hardware: Electronics	Secondary	Primary		
Hardware: Housing	Secondary		Primary	
Software: Programming			Secondary	Primary

Budget

Item	Supplier	Price Per unit	# of units	Total Cost	Item	Supplier	Price Per Unit	# of Units	Total Cost
Testing					Final				
Arduino Uno	amazon	\$35	1	\$35	RC522	amazon	\$5.50	6	\$33
RFID	amazon	\$0	1	\$0	RGB LEDs	amazon	\$0	6	\$0
LEDs	amazon	\$0	10	\$0	SD card	mouser	\$0	1	\$0
Wave Shield	adafruit	\$25	1	\$25	SD card connector	Mouser	\$2.18	1	\$8.72
SD card	amazon	\$0	1	\$0	MCP1700	Mouser	\$.45	5	\$2.25
					MCP4921	Mouser	\$2.37	3	\$7.11
					TLV2462	mouser	\$2.67	3	8.01
					SN74AHC	mouser	\$.41	4	\$2.05
					tactile switch	mouser	\$.25	5	\$1.25
					headphone jack	mouser	\$1.81	3	\$5.43
					10K potentiometer.	mouser	\$3.20	3	\$9.60
					PCB	OSH park	\$50	3	\$50
					Housing		\$80	1	\$80
Overall cost				\$60					207.42

Overall Progress



Beyond Senior Design

- Able to respond to any combination of phonetics and construct each word string and audio file as a new entity regardless if it is a real word or not.
- Implement other languages
- Can be branched into similar designs outside of just human speech

Issues

- SD Card errors, possible corruption
- Combing individual programs for the overall program
- Wiring
- RFID tags



Questions?