

Smartphone  
Powered Laptop  
**Group 15**

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# Motivation

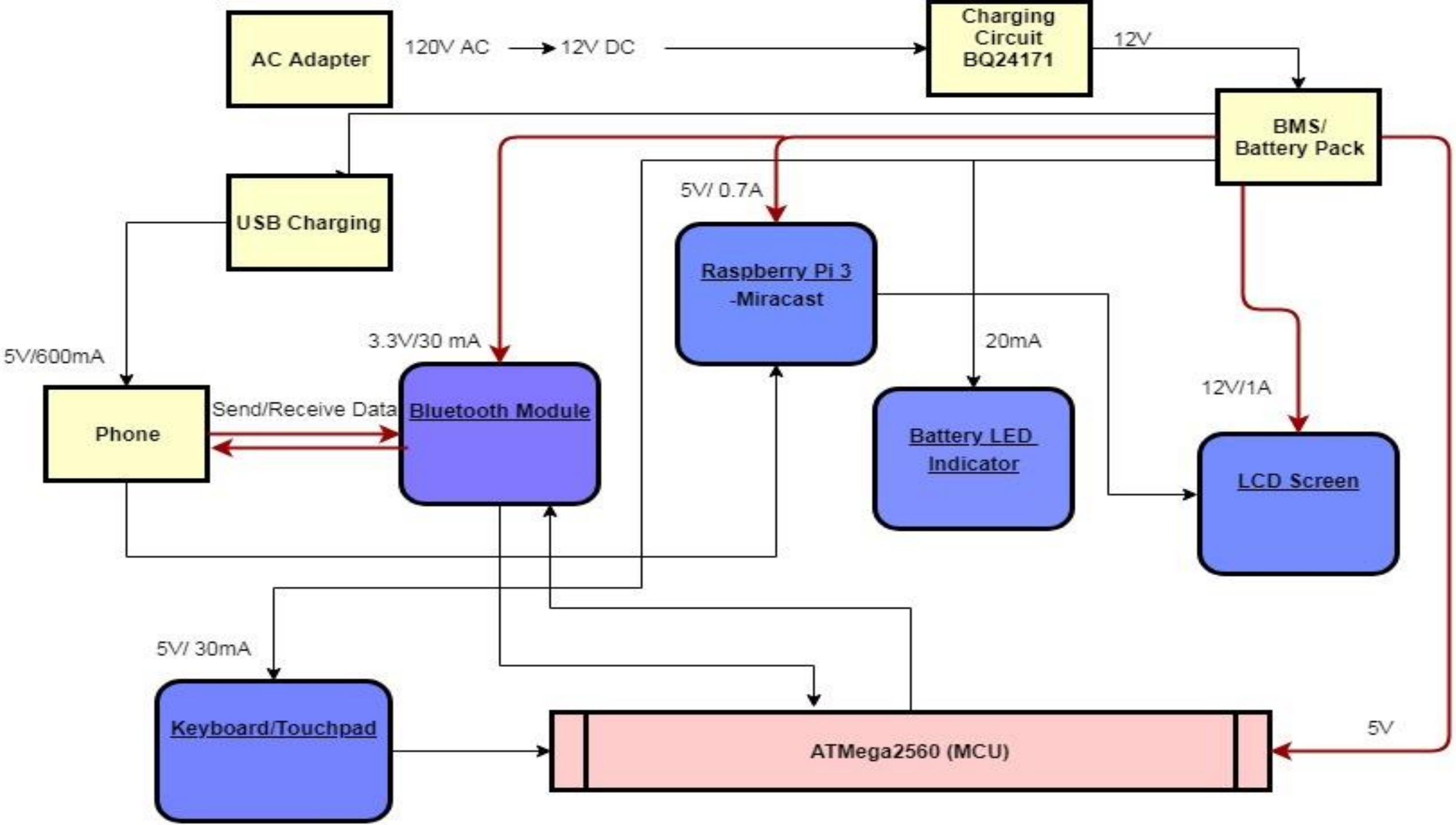
- Today's smartphones and laptops can cost anywhere from \$800 - \$1200 individually. But they are not interchangeable, you need both for separate tasks. Phone calls, texts, homework, projects.
- Creating a laptop that utilizes the components from the inside of a smart phone would save consumers hundreds of dollars.
- Potential breakthrough for schools in low-income areas.

# Goals and Objectives

- Create an affordable laptop shell (~\$100-\$200)
- Successfully implement full wireless data connection (Wi-fi, Bluetooth)
- Allow users to implement with any android device

# Specifications

- Wi-Fi Direct (Peer to peer communication)
- Bluetooth 2.0
- Asus G50 Laptop Keyboard
- Asus G50 synaptic Touchpad
- 17" LCD screen 1024x768
- 11.1V Battery



# Wi-Fi Technology

- The Wi-Fi technology will help implement the screen cast from android phone to laptop LCD.
- Three technologies researched; Miracast, DLNA and MHL.
- Choice: Miracast

Miracast	DLNA	MHL
Implements Peer to peer communication	Uses a client server model	Wired HDMI to USB C cable
Supports Android devices and not apple devices	Works best with Sony devices	
Allows streaming of 1080p videos	Does not allow streaming only allows file transfer.	

# Wi-Fi Technology Implementation

- First step is to establish a Wi-Fi Direct connection between the Android phone and the Raspberry pi.
- Next step is to utilize sockets for RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol).
- Once sockets are communicating with the server (Android Phone) and client (Raspberry Pi).
- The next step is to initialize the media player to which the the Android screen will be mirrored to.

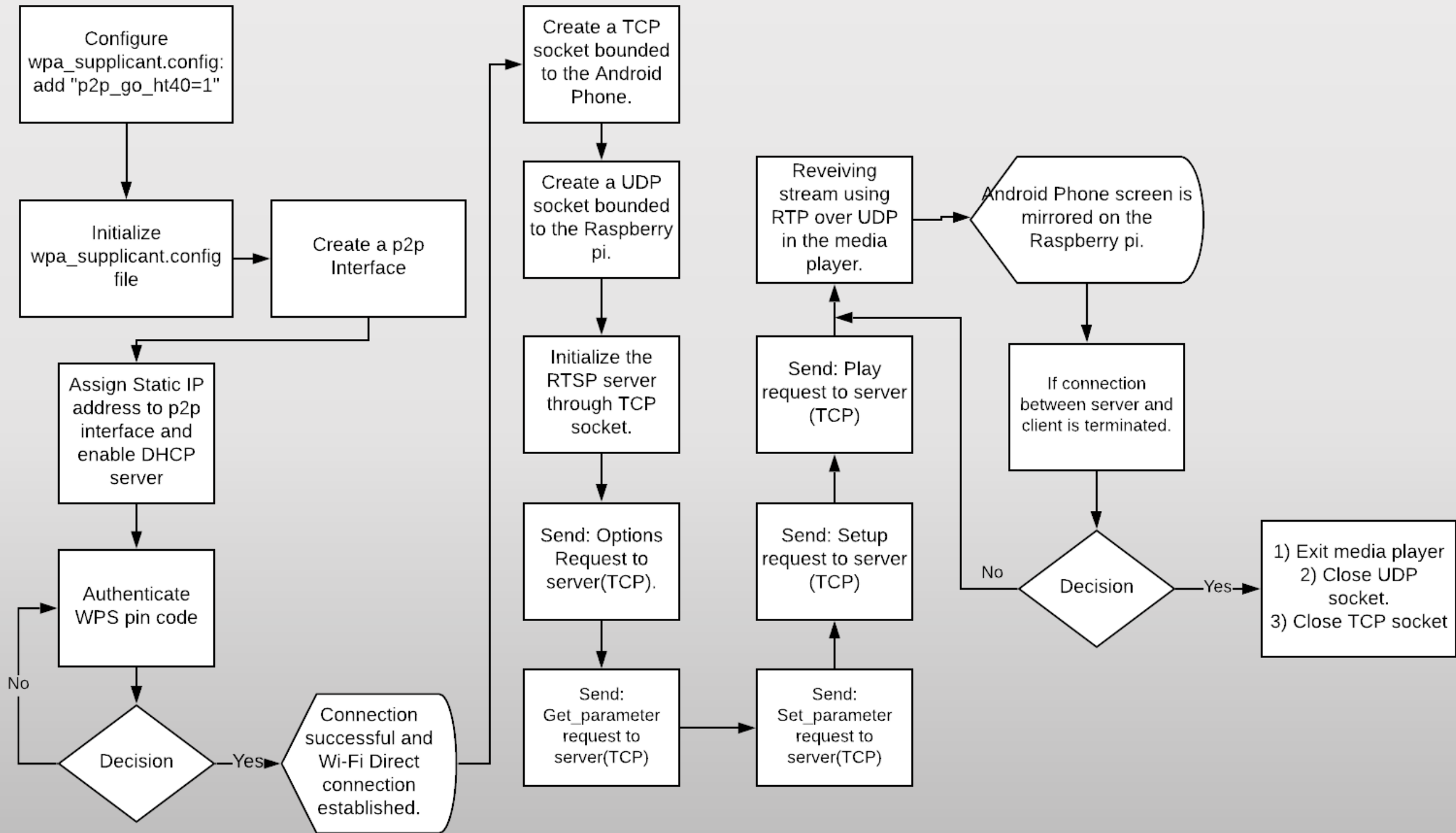
# Wi-Fi Technology: Wi-Fi Direct Connection

- Wi-Fi Direct uses Wi-Fi protected setup for authentication that consists of two modes Push Button Control (PBC) and Pin Code. The Pin Code method was utilized.
- Modify `wpa_supplicant.config` by adding “`p2p_g0_ht40=1`”.
- The created p2p interface is assigned a static IP address along with enabling the DHCP server.
- Try connection from Android to Raspberry pi using pin code provided.



# Wi-Fi Technology: Screen Mirror

- The Unicast delivery method is utilized to stream data packets from Android to Raspberry pi.
- This method utilizes RTSP over TCP for server initialization and RTP over UDP to transport the data to the pi.



# Hardware Components

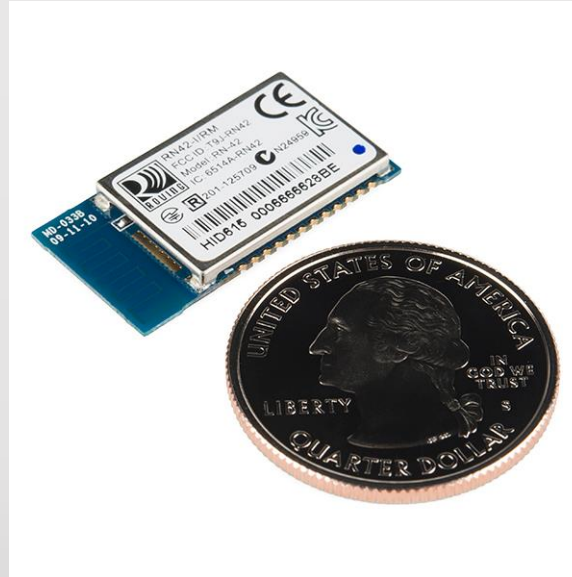
# Microcontrollers

Choice: ATMEGA 2560 and  
BCM2387

	ATMEGA 328	ATMEGA 2560	BCM2837
Cost	\$2.15	\$2.69	\$30.75
Number of I/O pins	23 Pins	54 Pins	40 Pins
Manufacture	Adafruit	Adafruit	Raspberry Pi Foundation
Operating Volatage	5V	5V	2.5V-5.5V
Flash Memory	32 KB	256 KB	SD card storage

# Bluetooth

Module/ Company	RN42 HID/ Microchip Technology	MDBT40 / Raytac
Bluetooth	BT 2.0	BT 4.2 LE
Range	20 m	50 m
Current Consumption	30 mA	15 mA
Flashed Firmware	Yes	No
Size (mm)	13.44 x 20 x 2	18 x 10 x 3.2
Price	\$15.48	\$7.95

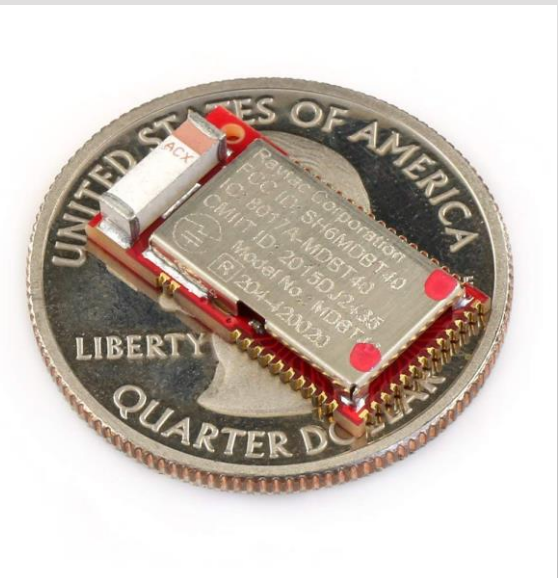


## Hardware Configuration

- i. Auto discovery
- ii. 9600 Baud Rate
- iii. Factory Reset
- vi. BT Master

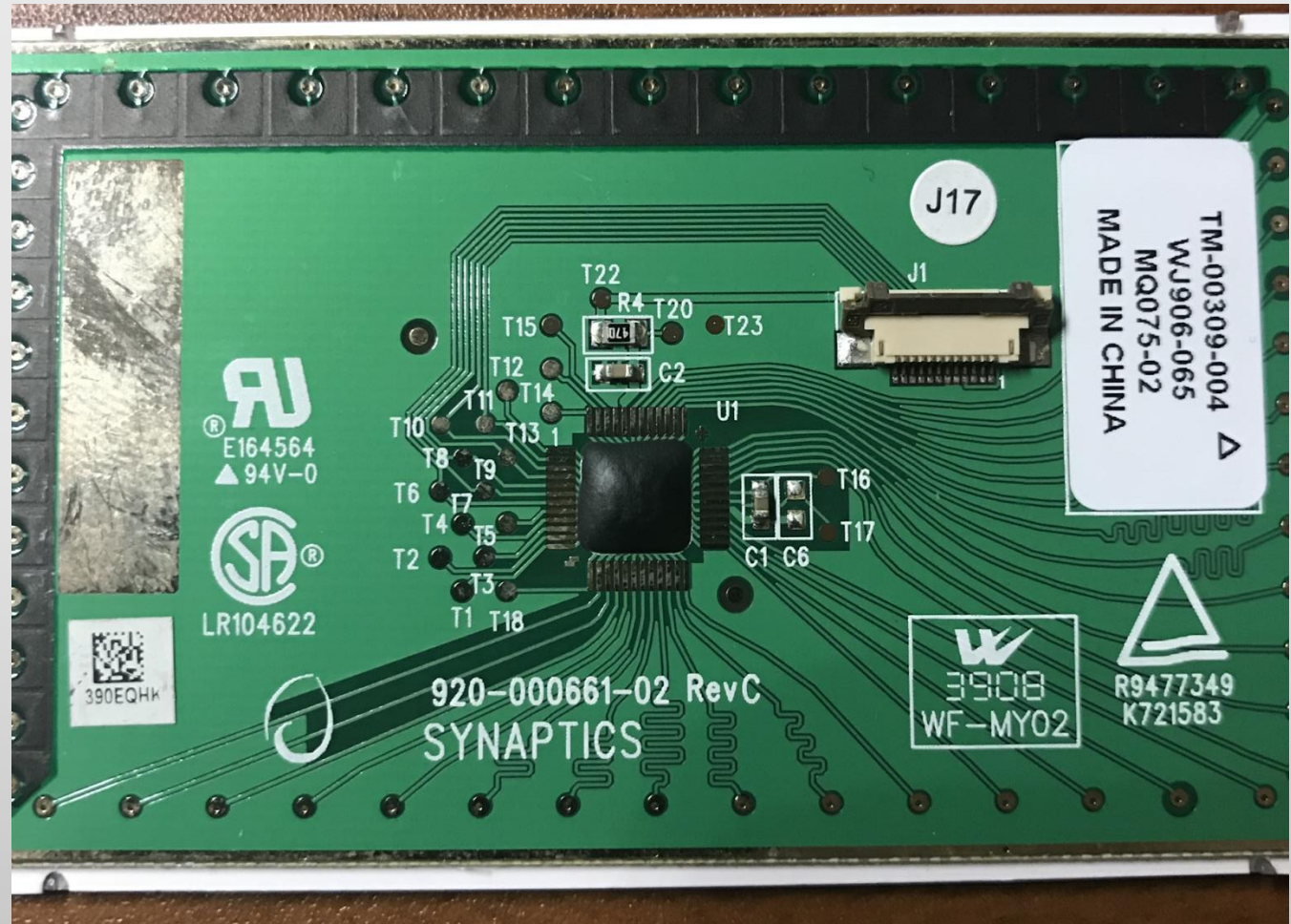
## Requirements

- Bluetooth 2.0
- HID Firmware
- Backwards Compatible
- HID Documentation



# Touchpad

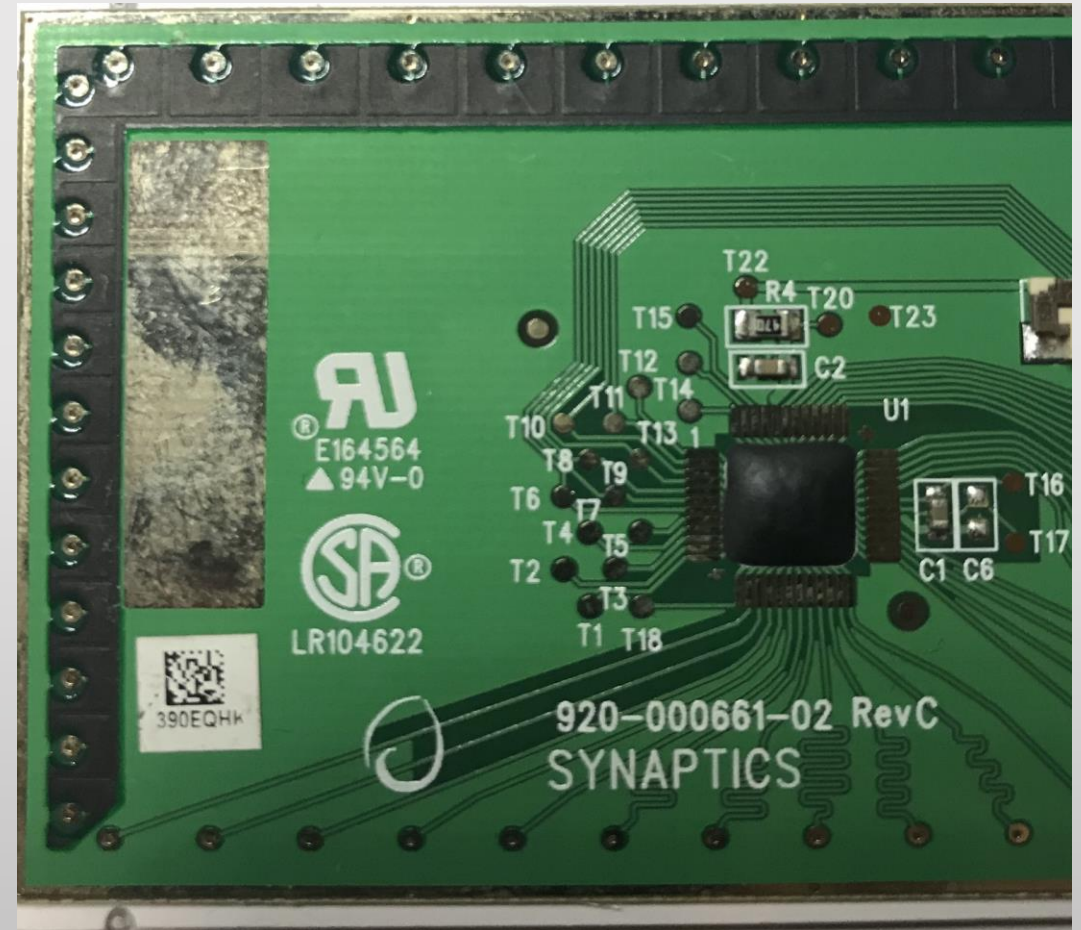
	TM-00309-004
OEM	Yes
Manufacturer	Synaptics
Price	Free
Size	88mm x 86mm x 14mm
Communication	PS/2





# PS/2 Touchpad Electrical Interface

	Pad
5V Supply	T22
GND	Copper Pad
Data	T11
Clock	T10





**RU**  
E164564  
▲ 94V-0

**SA**  
LR104622



920-000661-02 RevC  
**SYNAPTICS**

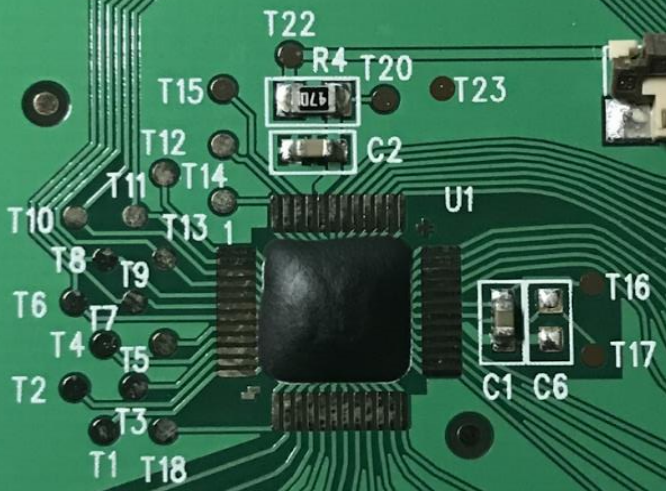
J17



TM-00309-004  
WJ906-065  
MQ075-02  
MADE IN CHINA

**W**  
3908  
WF-MY02

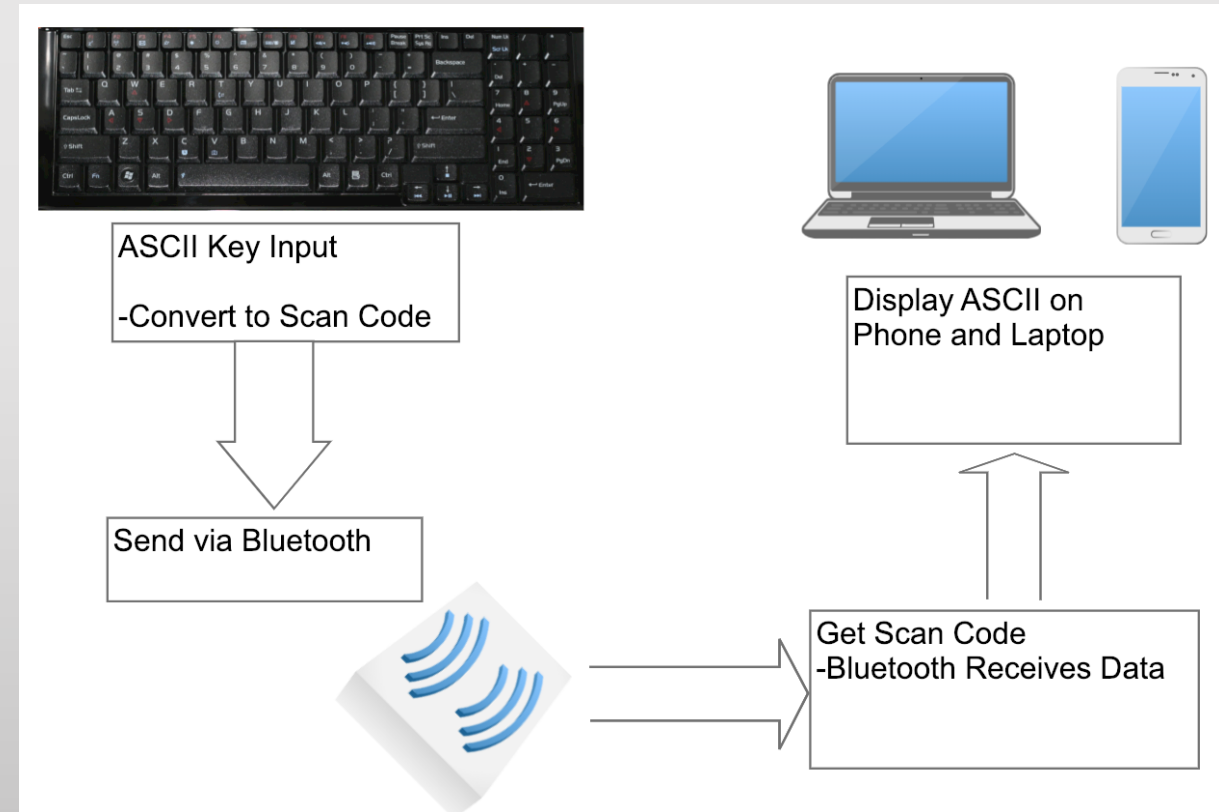
**△**  
R9477349  
K721583





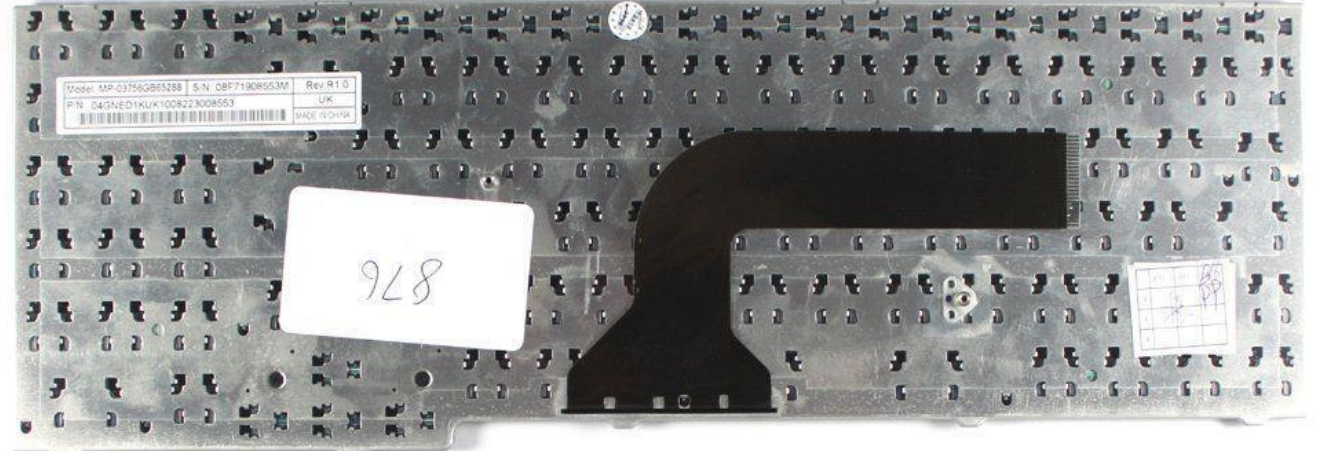
# Keyboard HID Interface

- Bluetooth v2.0
- Used for wireless connection to keyboard
- Bluetooth v4.0+ is backwards compatible



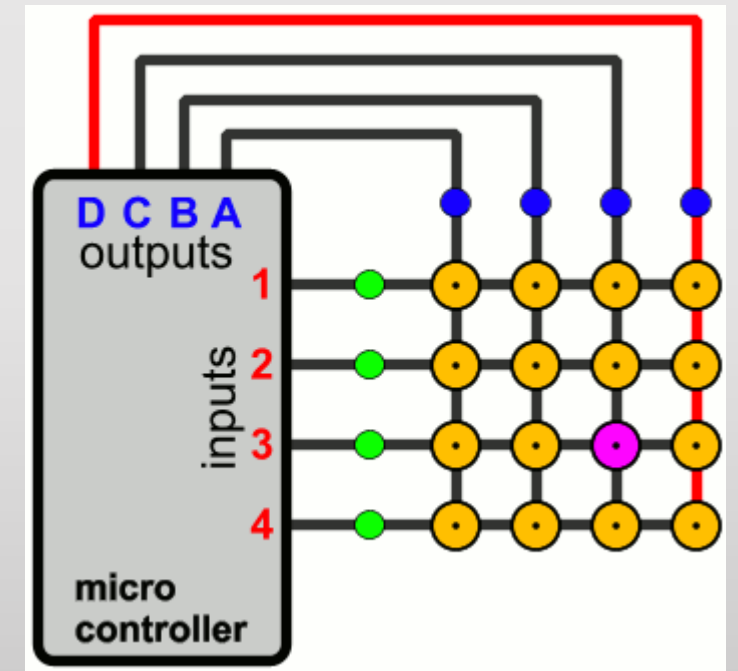
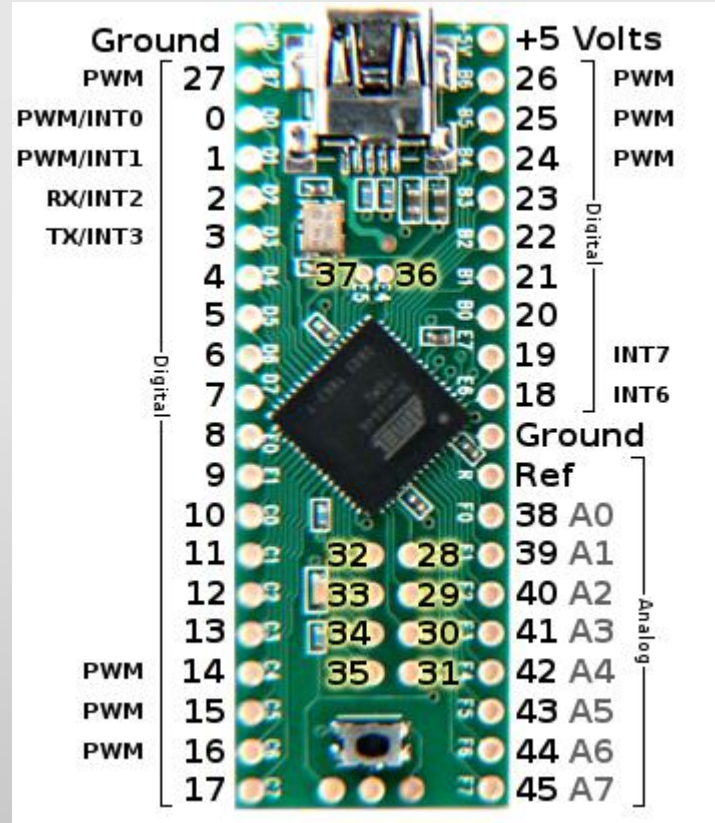
# Keyboard

Part #04GNED1KUK10



# Keyboard Analysis

- Originally tried using multimeter to individually test individual ribbon connectors
- Used teensyduino as an automated continuity tester to build keyboard matrix



# Keyboard Implementation

Output/Input (16X8)	13	12	10	9	7	6	4	3
24	n	n	F8 (o)	n	Pad 4	Pad 5	Pad 6	Arrow right
23	Apostrophe (')	n	n	Equal	Backspace	]	n	Enter (e)
22	Cntr-R (c)	n	n	n	n	n	n	Cntrl-L (c)
21	Comma (,)	F6 (r)	F7 (&)	F5 (%)	8	l	K	Insert (i)
20	n	F9 ( ( )	Pad 8	n	n	Menu	Arrow-Left	n
19	V	T	G	5	4	R	F	B
18	Period (.)	F11	Forwardslash \	F10 ( ) )	9	O	L	Arrow-Down
17	C	F4 (\$)	F3 (#)	Caps-Lock (k)	3	E	D	Space (s)
16	n	Tab (t)	Fn	`	1	Q	A	Pad 0
15	X	F1 (!)	F2 (@)	Esc (d)	2	W	S	Z
14	Backslash /	F12 ( _ )	Minues (-)	0	P	[	;	Arrow-Up
11	n	GUI (w)	Pg-Up/Pad 9	Home/Pad 7	Pad *	Pad /	Num-Lock (j)	n
8	Alt-R (a)	n	n	n	n	n	n	Alt-L (a)
5	Shift-R (u)	n	n	n	n	n	n	Shift-L (u)
2	Pad Enter (e)	Pad 2	Pad +	Pg-Dn/Pad 3	Delete/Pad (h)	End/Pad 1	n	Pad -
1	M	Y	H	6	7	U	J	N

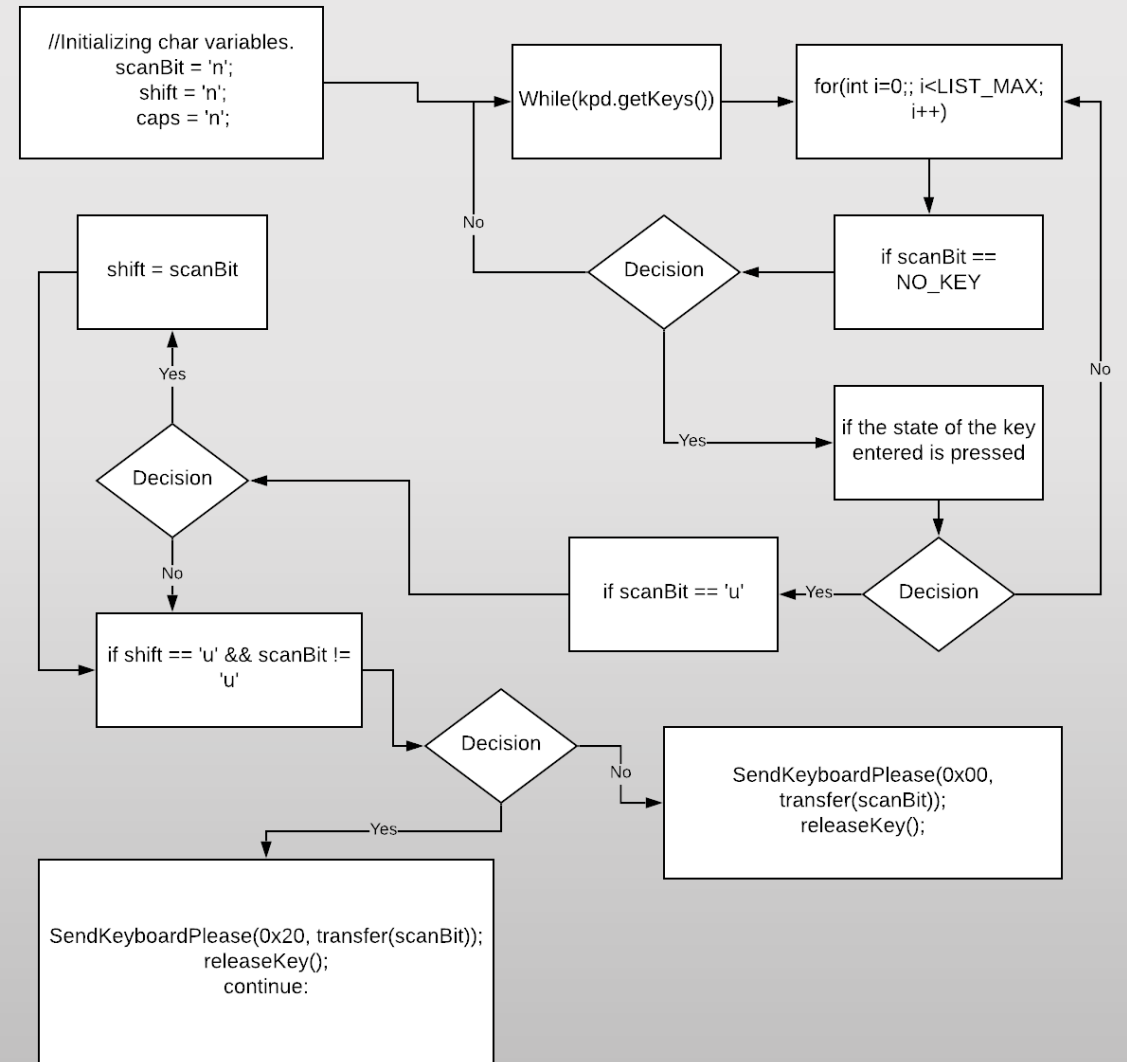
- Attempted to use keyboard.h library, but only works on devices that use the ATmega32u4 processor
- Investigated hoodloader alternative
- Utilized keypad.h to build matrix and send characters to serial monitor

```
const byte ROWS = 8; // Four rows
const byte COLS = 16; // Three columns
// Define the Keymap
char keys[ROWS][COLS] = {
  {'M', 'e', 'u', 'a', 'n', '/', 'X', 'n', 'C', 'n', 'V', 'n', 'n', 'c', '^', 'n'},
  {'Y', '2', 'n', 'n', 'w', '_', '!', 't', '$', 'f', 'T', '(', 'r', 'n', 'n', 'n'},
  {'H', '+', 'n', 'n', '9', '-', '@', 'y', '#', 'g', 'G', '8', '&', 'n', 'n', 'o'},
  {'6', '3', 'n', 'n', '7', '0', 'd', '?', 'k', ')', '5', 'n', '%', 'n', '=', 'n'},
  {'7', '.', 'n', 'n', '*', 'P', '2', '1', '3', '9', '4', 'n', '8', 'n', '|', '4'},
  {'U', '1', 'n', 'n', '/', '[', 'W', 'Q', 'E', 'O', 'R', 'm', 'I', 'n', ']', '5'},
  {'J', 'n', 'n', 'n', 'j', ';', 'S', 'A', 'D', 'L', 'F', '<', 'K', 'n', 'n', '6'},
  {'N', '-', 'u', 'a', 'n', '^', 'Z', '0', 's', 'v', 'B', 'n', 'i', 'c', 'e', '>'}
};
```

# Keyboard Design with Bluetooth

- Wrote conversion function to convert character output to hex code to output via serial port for Bluetooth
- Use serial.write to produce RN42 HID raw report for bluetooth output

0xFE	Length	Modifier	Scan Code 1	Scan Code 2	Scan Code 3	Scan Code 4	Scan Code 5	Scan Code 6
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# Battery Selection

Laptop Battery	Specifications	Price
Dell 9-Cell Lithium Ion battery pack	11.1V 7800mAh/87Wh	\$69.90 - Laptopbatteryexpress
<b>DENAQ 6-Cell New Laptop Battery for HP</b>	<b>11.1V 4400mAh/49Wh</b>	<b>\$53.73 - Newegg</b>
Replacement Notebook Battery for Asus G50V	11.1V 4400mAh/49Wh	\$19.99 - BattDepot

## Requirements:

- 11.1V power supply
- Compatible fit with Asus G50V

## Reasons for Selection:

- Price is much cheaper for our type of application
- Compatible Asus G50V laptop shell
- Cheap batteries from BattDepot

# Battery Management System (BMS)

Name of BMS	Battery Voltage	Current Rating	Price
3S Balance 18560 Li Ion Battery Protection Board	11.1V to 12.6V	25A	\$3.99 - Amazon
2S 18560 Charger BMS Protection Board	7.4V to 8.4V	8A	\$2.12 - Amazon
3S Lithium Battery BMS Protection Board	12.6V	20A	\$2.10 - Banggood

## Requirements:

- 3-Series cells
- Balanced cell charging
- Short circuit protection

## Reason for Selection:

- Our battery is 3S2P, so the BMS must be 3S.
- Battery voltage is set to 11.1V
- BMS charges/discharges the battery properly
- Designed charging circuit and purchased BMS

# AC Adapter Selection

AC Adapter Name	Specifications	Price
BINZET Power Supply AC Adapter	Input: 120V AC Output: 12V/10A 120W	\$19.99 - Amazon
TDK DTM65PW280D	Input: 230V AC Output: 28V/2.32A ~65W	\$73.54 - Mouser
XINKAITE Wall Power Supply Adapter	Input: 120V AC Output: 12V/2A 24W	\$8.98 - Amazon

## Requirements:

- 12V input voltage
- Rated for 4A

## Reasons for selection:

- Price is cheaper than other competitors
- Output voltage/current is within charging IC input threshold

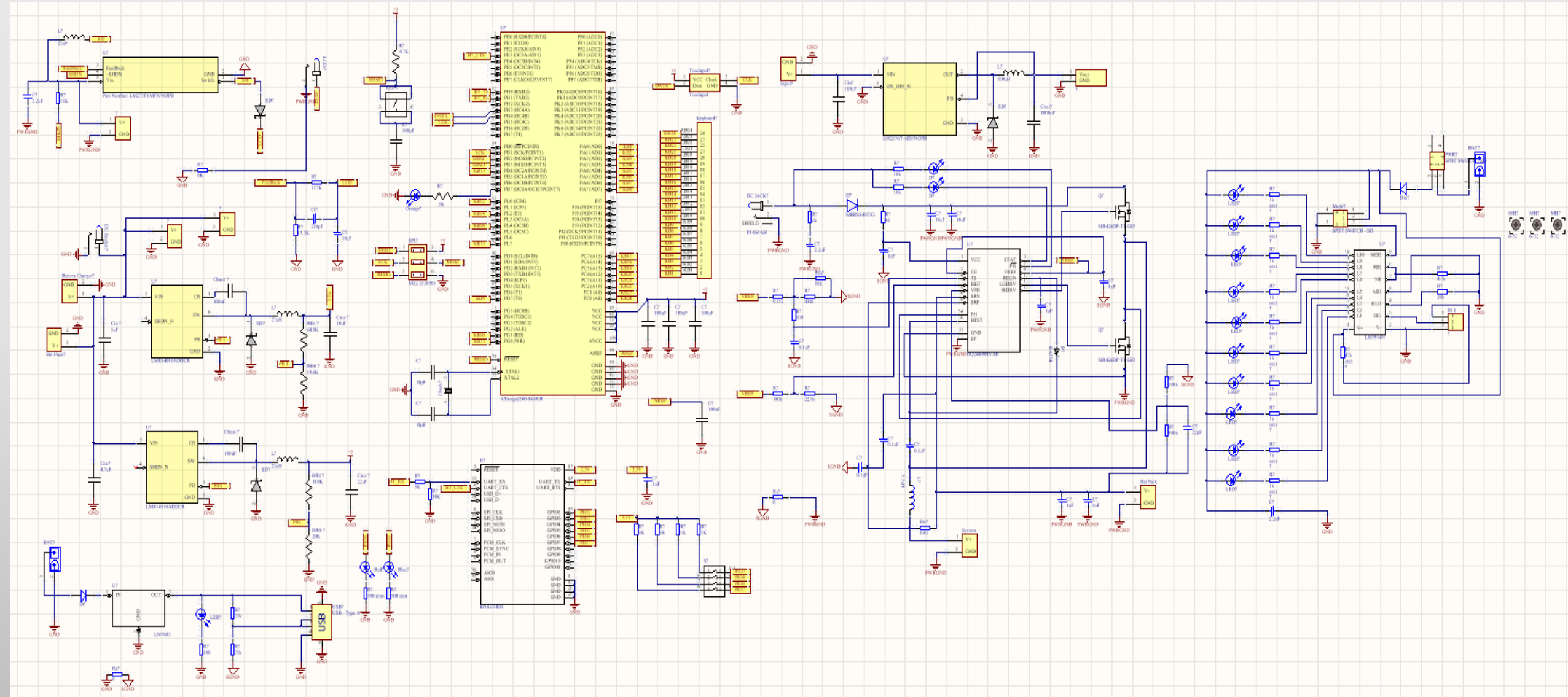


# Switching Regulators

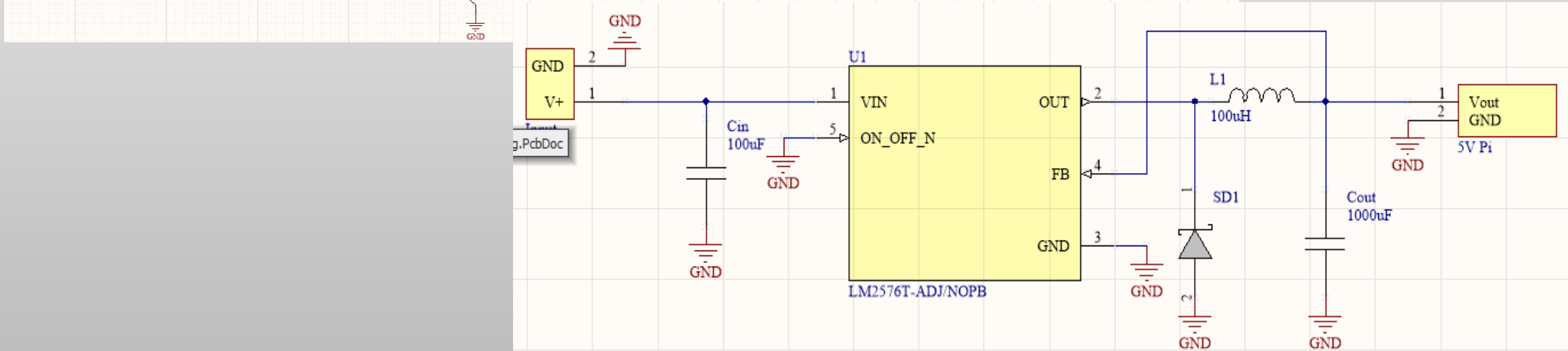
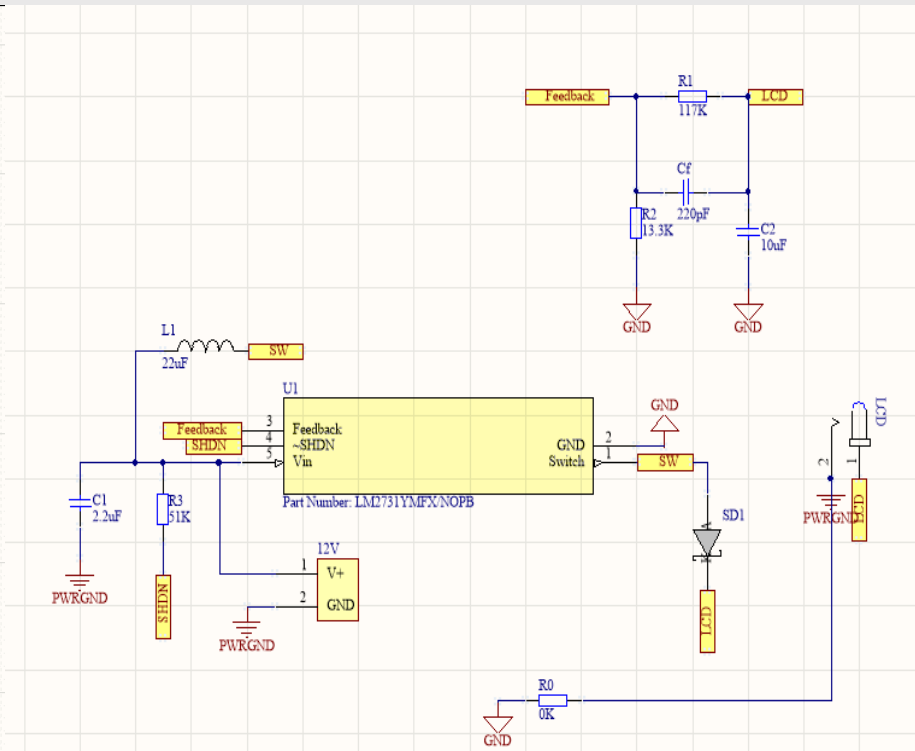
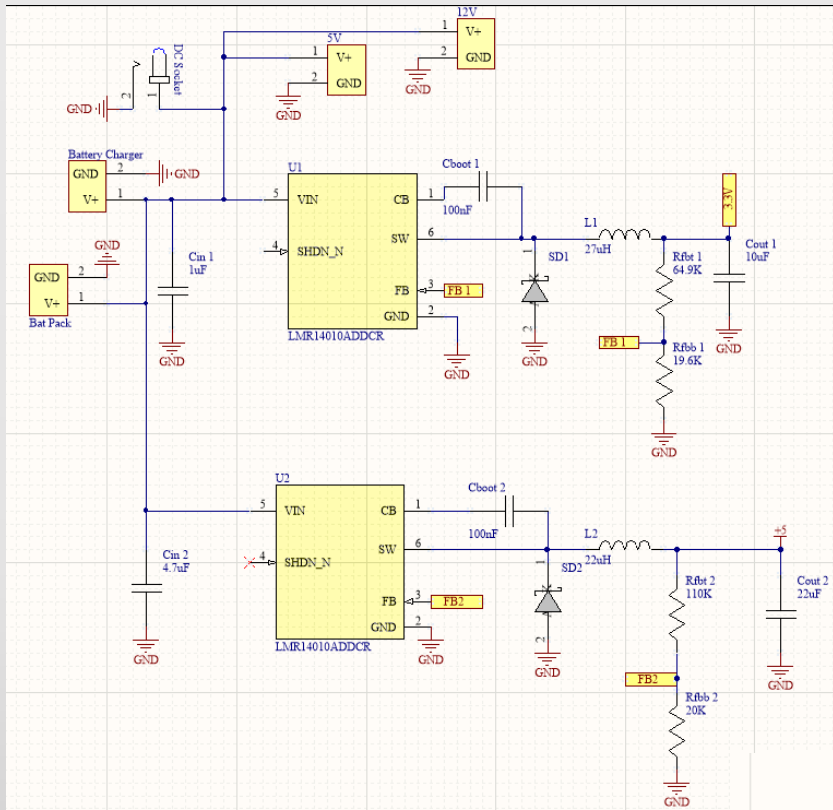
Requirements	LCD	Raspberry Pi 3 Model B	Bluetooth	Microcontroller
<b>Voltage</b>	12V	5V	3.3V	5V
<b>Current Rating</b>	1A	2.5A	30mA	250mA

	LM2731	LM2576T-5.0	LMR14010A	TPS54302
<b>Type</b>	Step-Up	Buck	Buck	Buck
<b>Input Voltage</b>	2.7 - 14V	4 - 40V	4 - 40 V	4.5 - 28V
<b>Output Desired</b>	12V (ADJ)	5V	3.3V and 5V	5V (ADJ)
<b>Max Current</b>	1.8A	3A	1A	3A
<b>Components</b>	9	6	7	12
<b>Price (Arrow)</b>	\$1.94	\$2.03	\$2.76	\$2.17

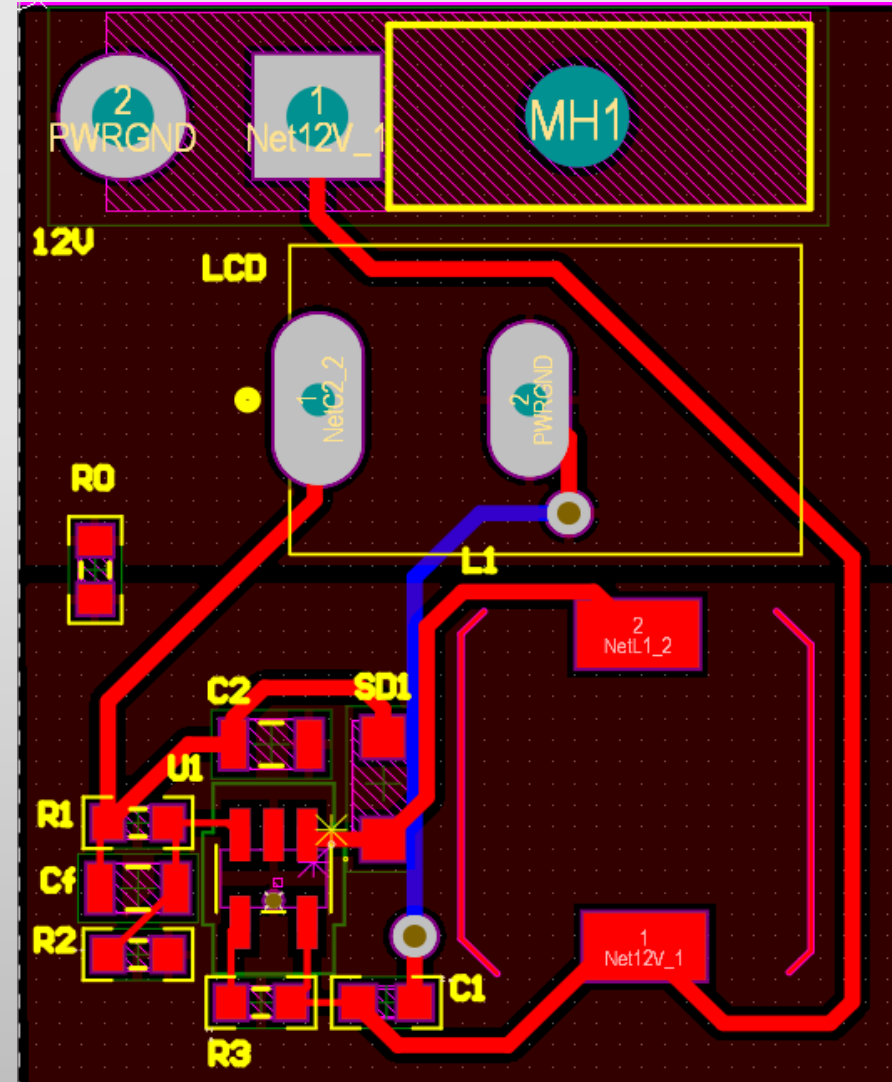
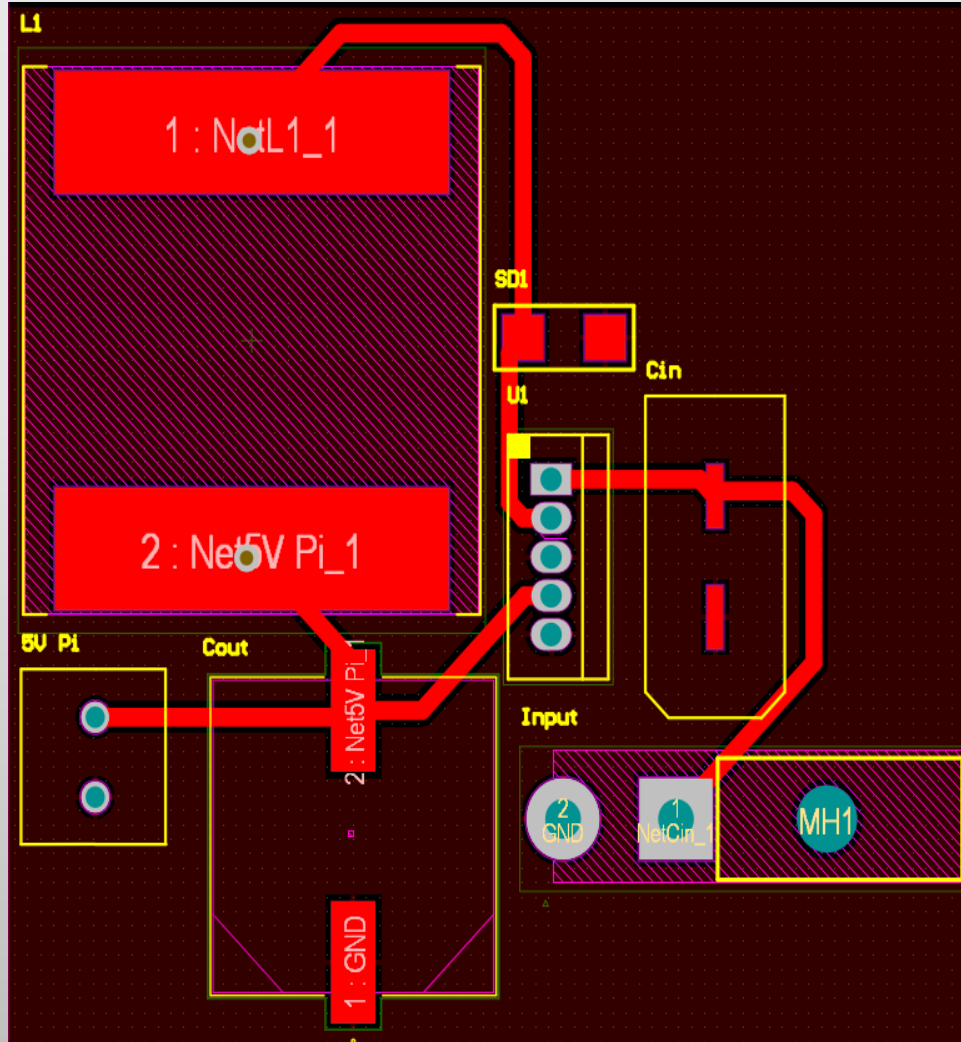
# Overall Schematic



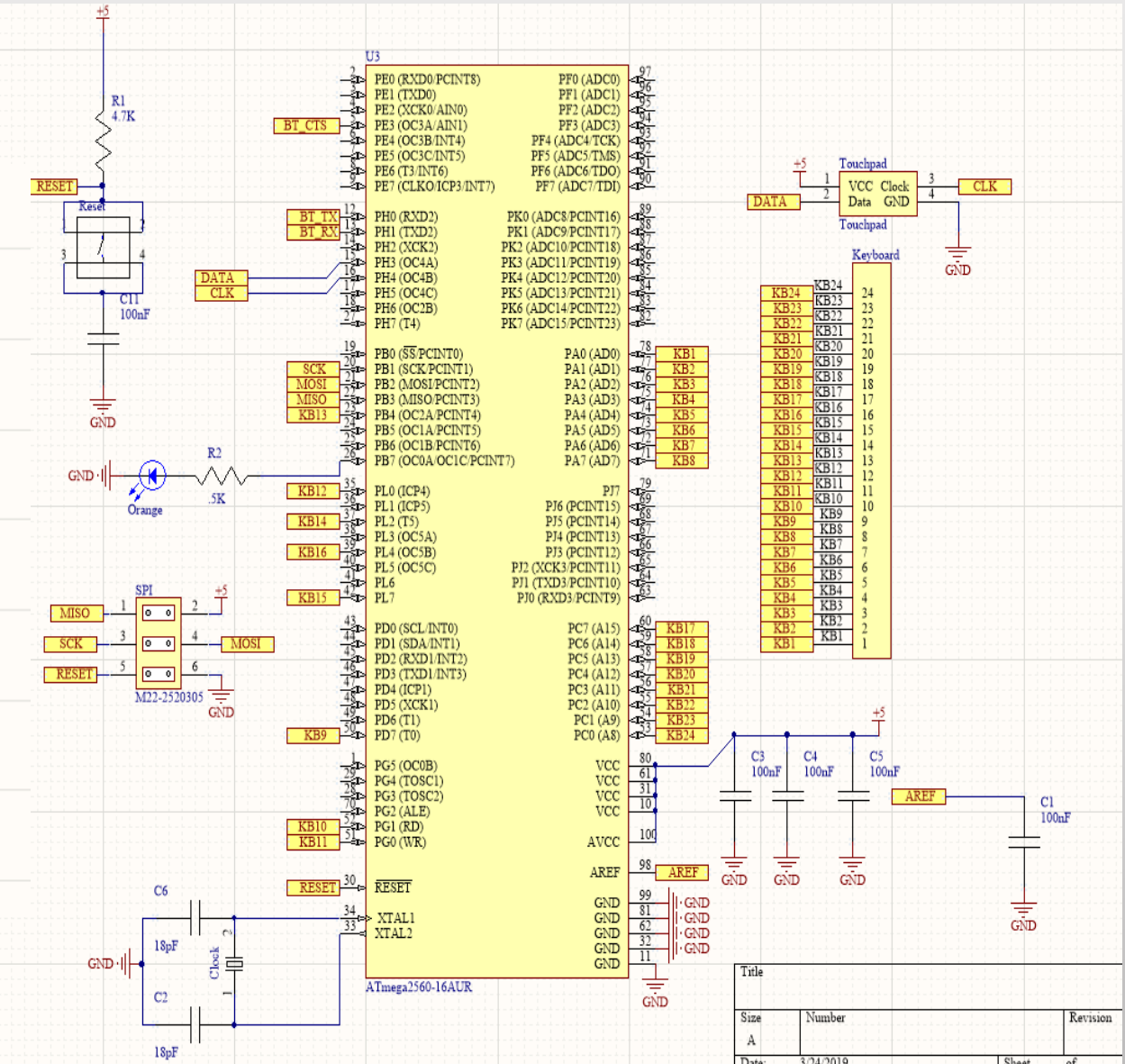
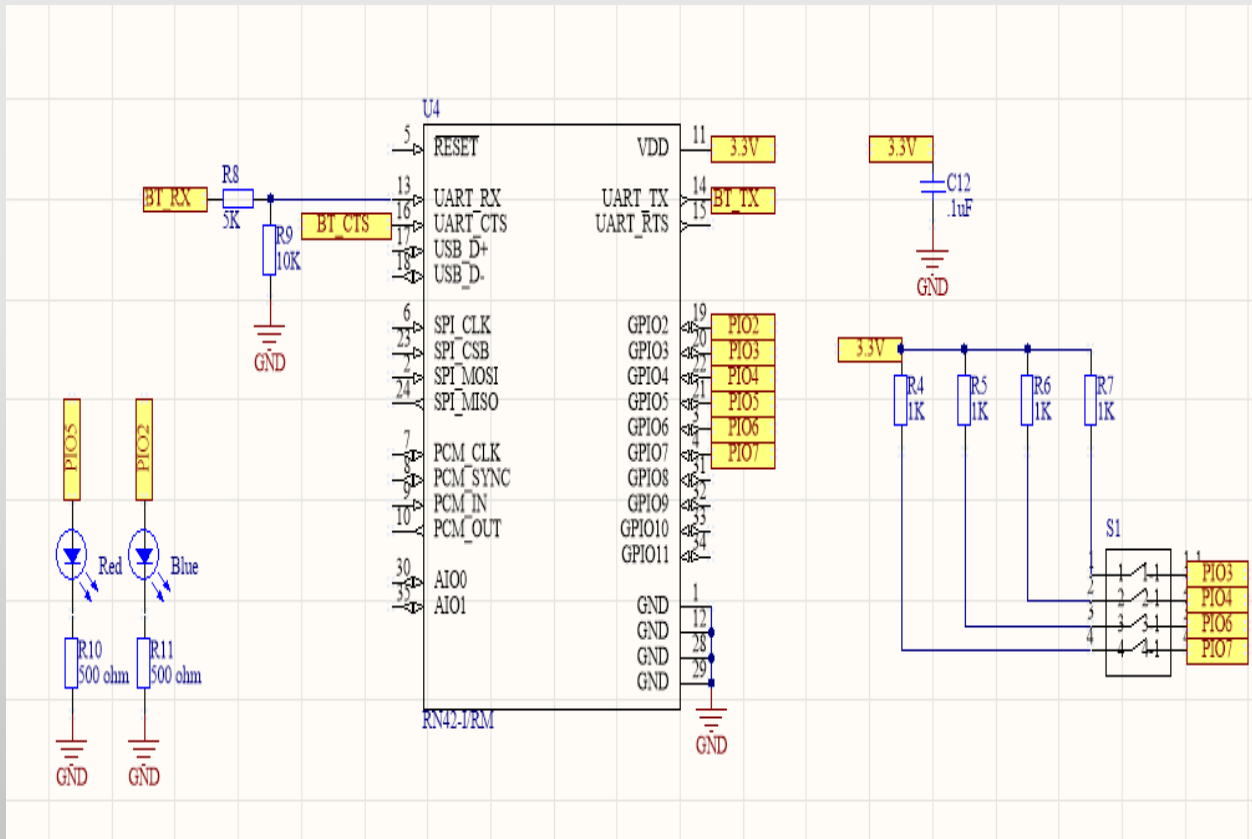
# Supply to Bluetooth, Microcontroller, and Pi



# Raspberry Pi and LCD Regulator

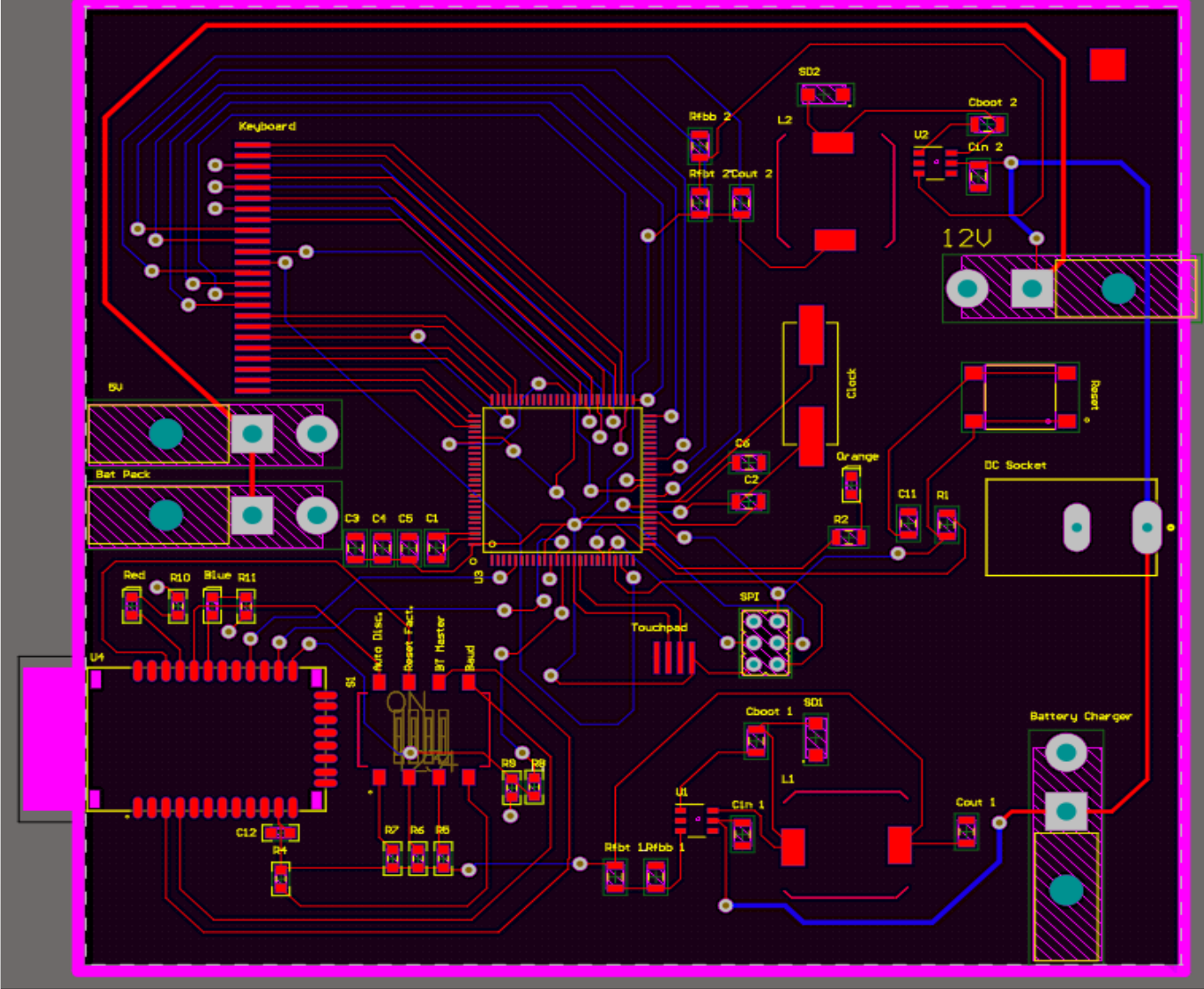


# Microcontroller Schematic



Title		
Size	Number	Revision
A		
Date:	3/24/2019	Sheet of

# Main PCB





# Charging Circuit: Chip Selection

Charging IC Name	Specifications/Ratings	Price
BQ24171	<u>Input Voltage:</u> 4.5V - 17V <u>Output:</u> 13.5 V/ 0.6A - 3A	\$3.61 - TI
BQ24600	<u>Input Voltage:</u> 5V - 28V <u>Output:</u> 21V/ 10A	\$4.15 – Arrow
BQ25883	<u>Input Voltage:</u> 3.9V – 6.2V <u>Output:</u> 9.2V/ 2.2A	\$5.61 - TI

## Requirements:

- 12V output voltage
- 3A output charging current

## Reasons for selection:

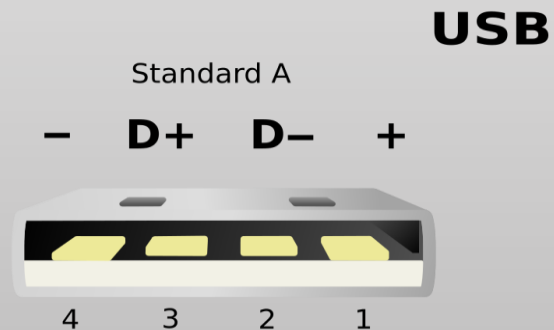
- Higher charging current limit to allow for better efficiency
- Higher voltage ranges for adjustable output

# USB Phone Charging

USB Type	Specifications	Price
USB 2.0 Type A Port	Output: 5V/ 2.5A	\$0.40 - Arrow
USB 3.0 Type A Port	Output: 5V/ 5.4A	\$2.14 - Arrow

## Reasons for selection:

- Selected USB 2.0 due to its basic power transferring capabilities
- USB 3.0 offers higher rated current at a higher price.
- USB 3.0 offers much higher data transmission speeds, which is not needed for our application.





# USB Phone Charging (cont.)

Name of Regulator	Specifications	Price
LM7805 Linear Voltage Regulator	<u>Input:</u> 7V – 30V <u>Output:</u> 5V/1.5A	\$0.78 - Arrow
TLV767	<u>Input:</u> 2.5V – 13.6V <u>Output:</u> 0.8V – 13.6/ 1A	\$1.05 - TI
TPS73801-SEP	<u>Input:</u> 2.2V – 20V <u>Output:</u> 1.21V – 20V/ 1A	\$2.05

## Requirements:

- 5V output
- >500mA charging current
  - *USB 2.0 Standard*

## Reason for Selection:

- Broader input voltage range
- Rated for higher output current
- Cheaper than competitors
- Low noise
- Fewer components to set up

# Battery Level LED Indication

Name of Chip	Specifications	Price
LM324	Input Supply: -0.3V to 32V	\$7.34 - Arrow
LM3914	Input Supply: 1.2V to 12V Output Current: 2 mA to 30mA	\$9.64 - Mouser
LM108	Input Supply: 15V to 20V	\$2.24

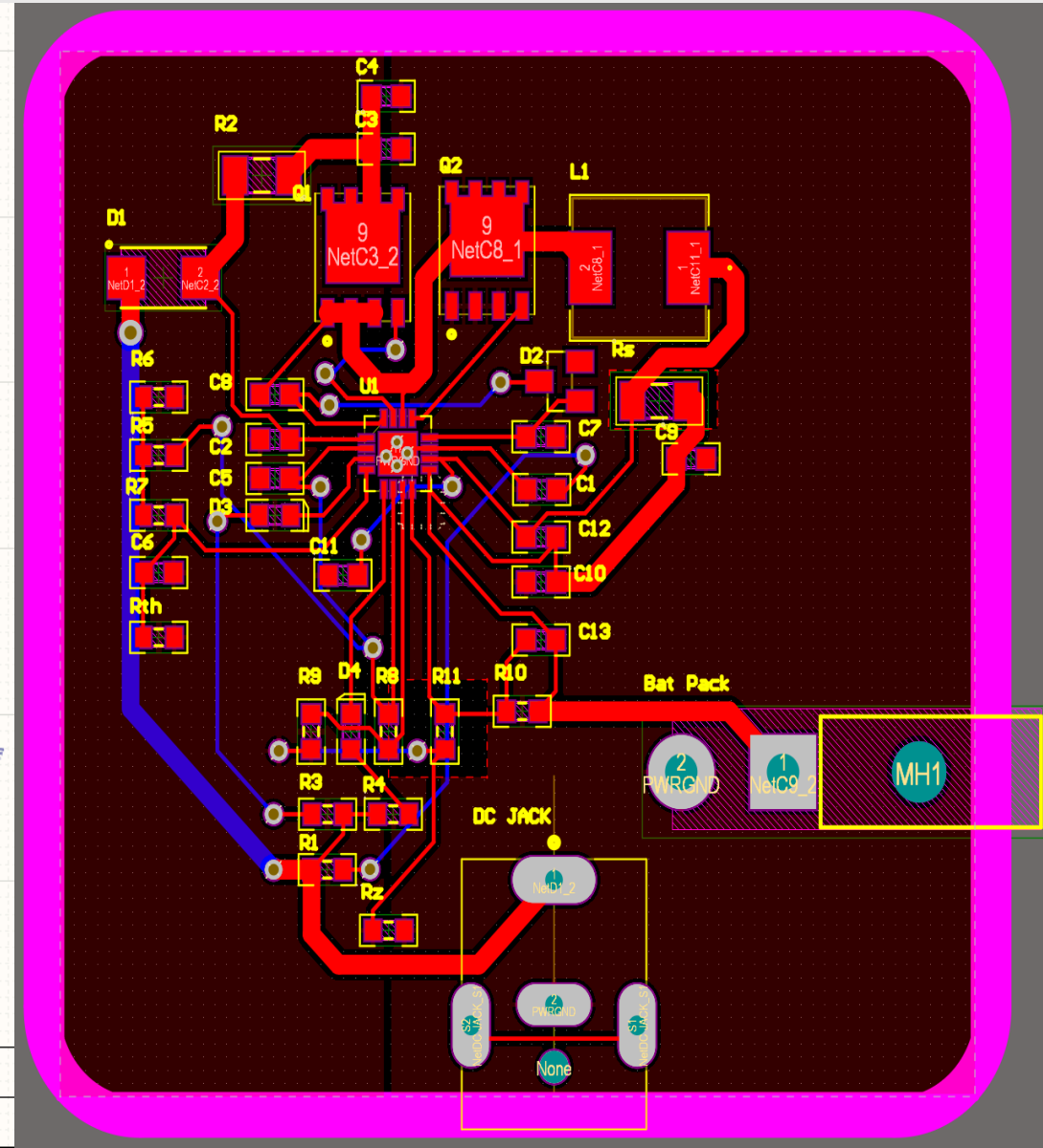
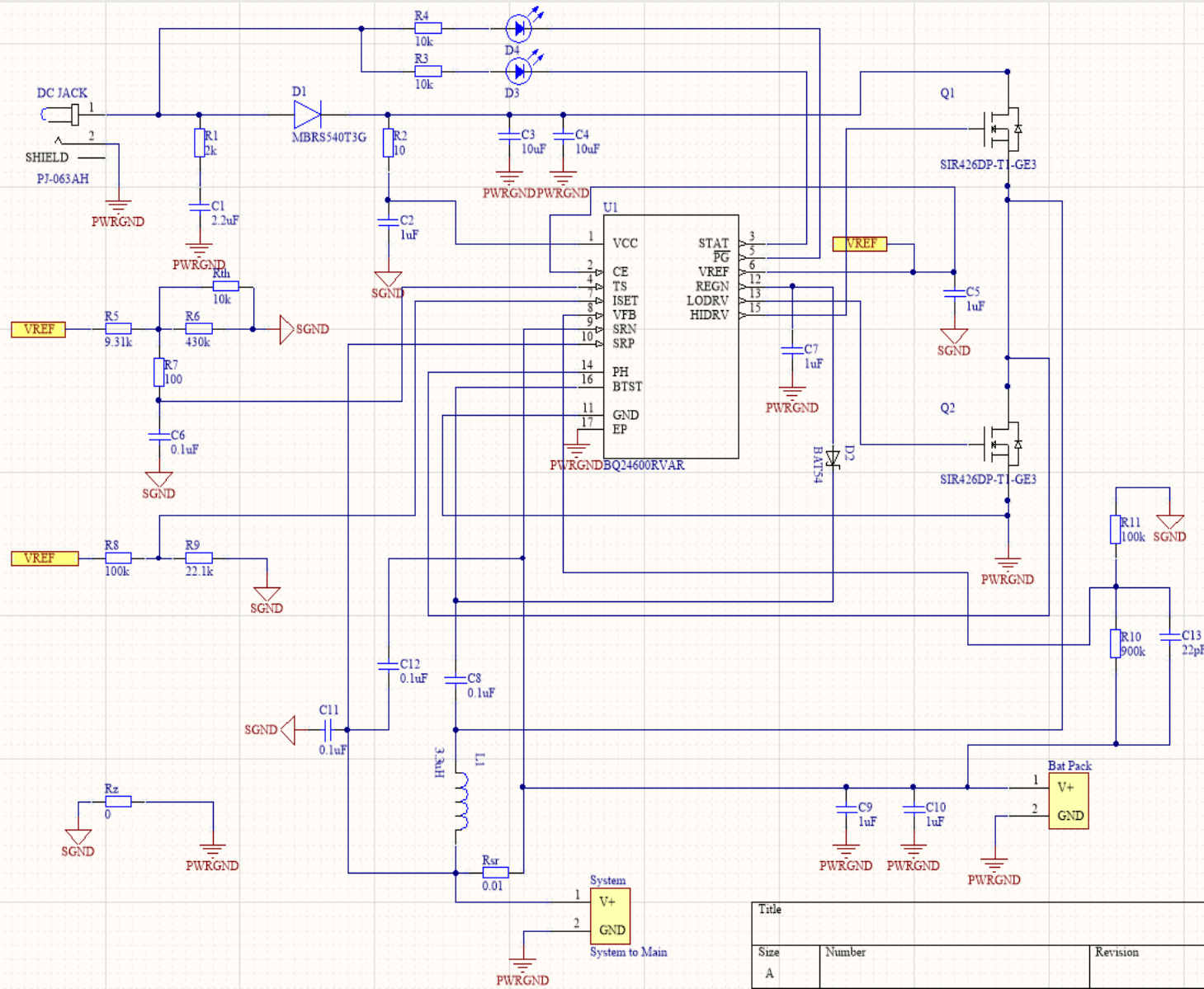
## Requirements:

- Drive a minimum of 10 LEDs
- Measures 0V-11.1V from battery

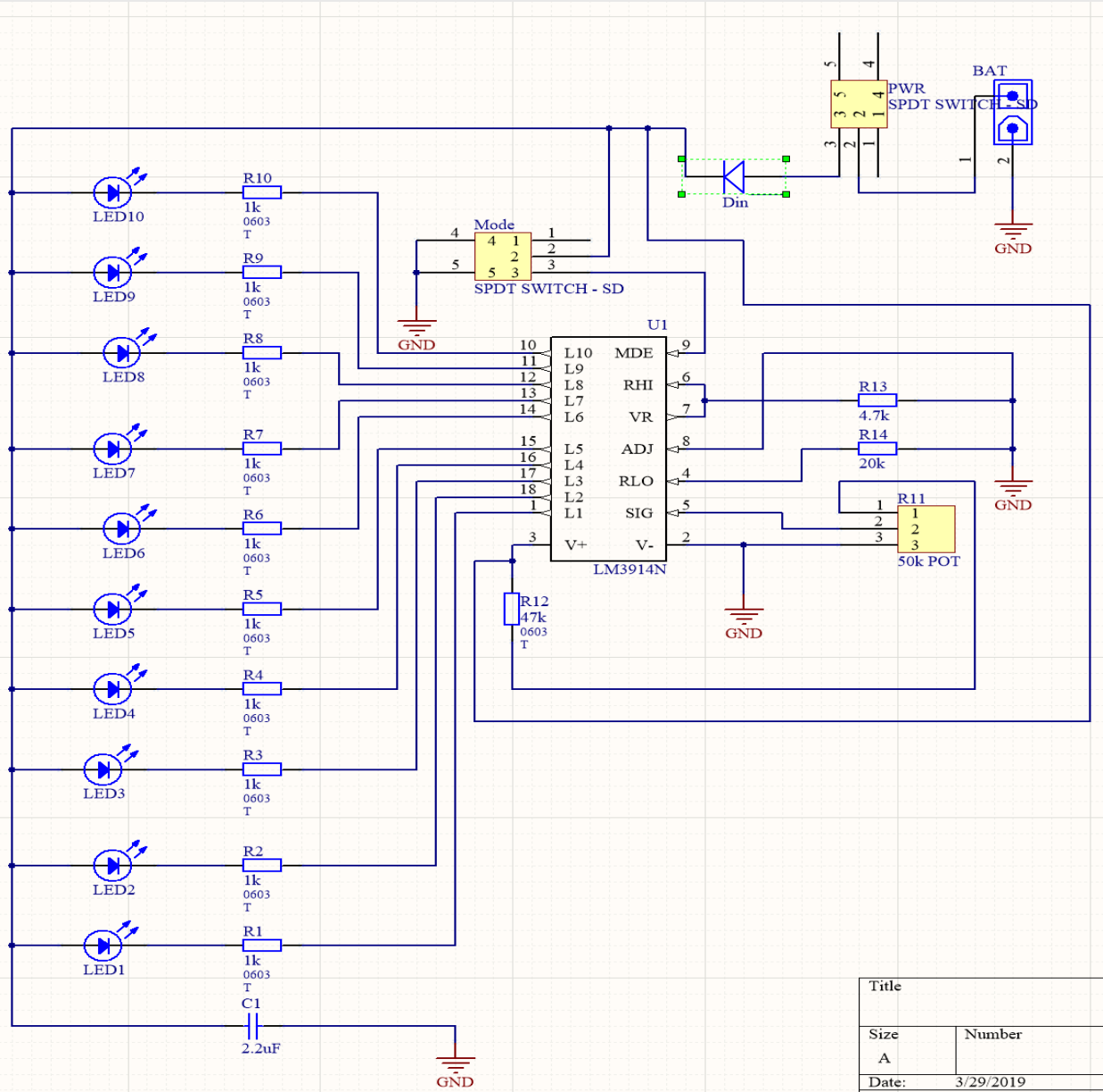
## Reasons for chip selection:

- Low programmable output current
- Can easily be configured with a potentiometer
- More expensive, but meets our exact battery capacity

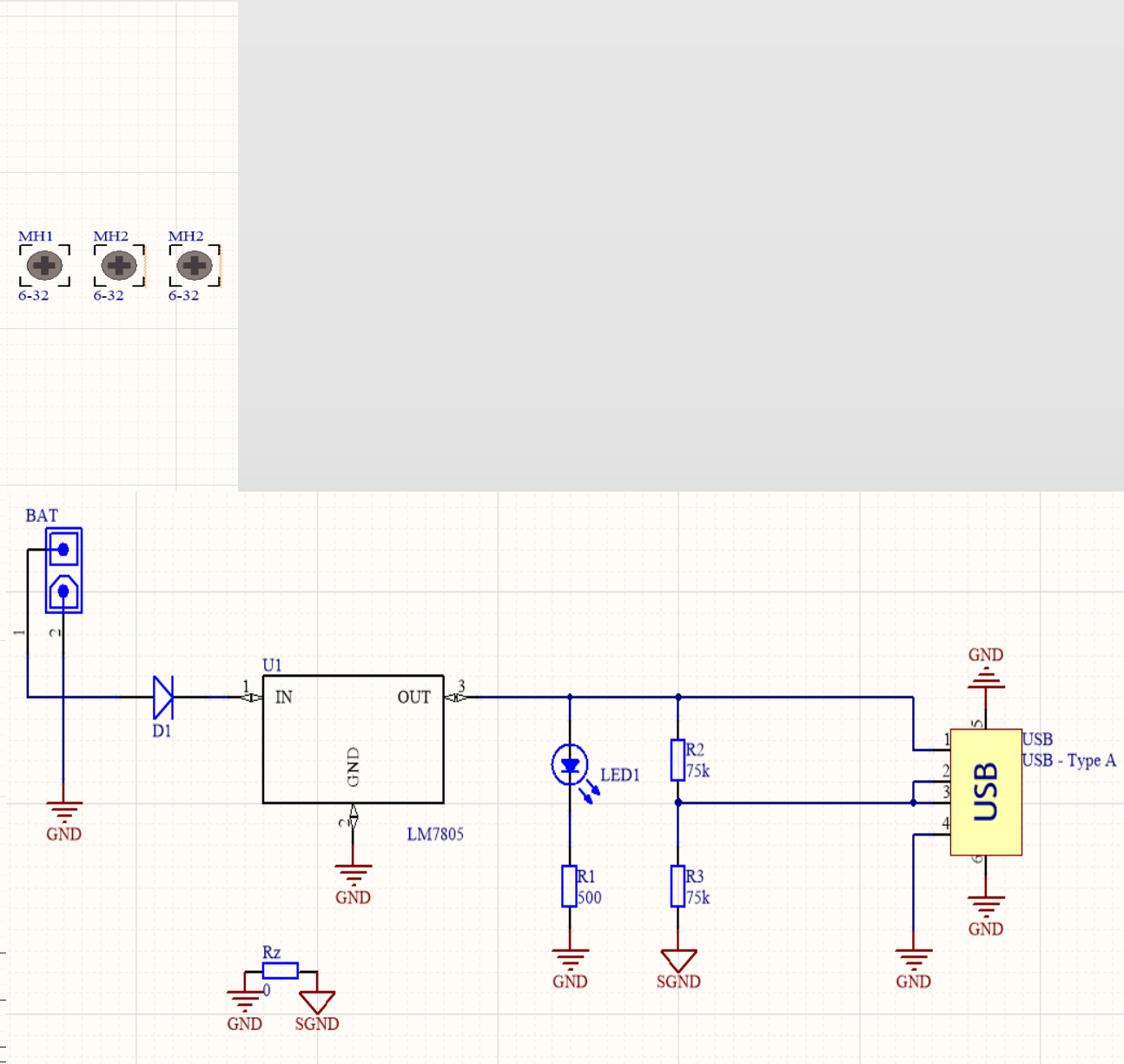
# Charging Circuit Schematic & PCB Layout



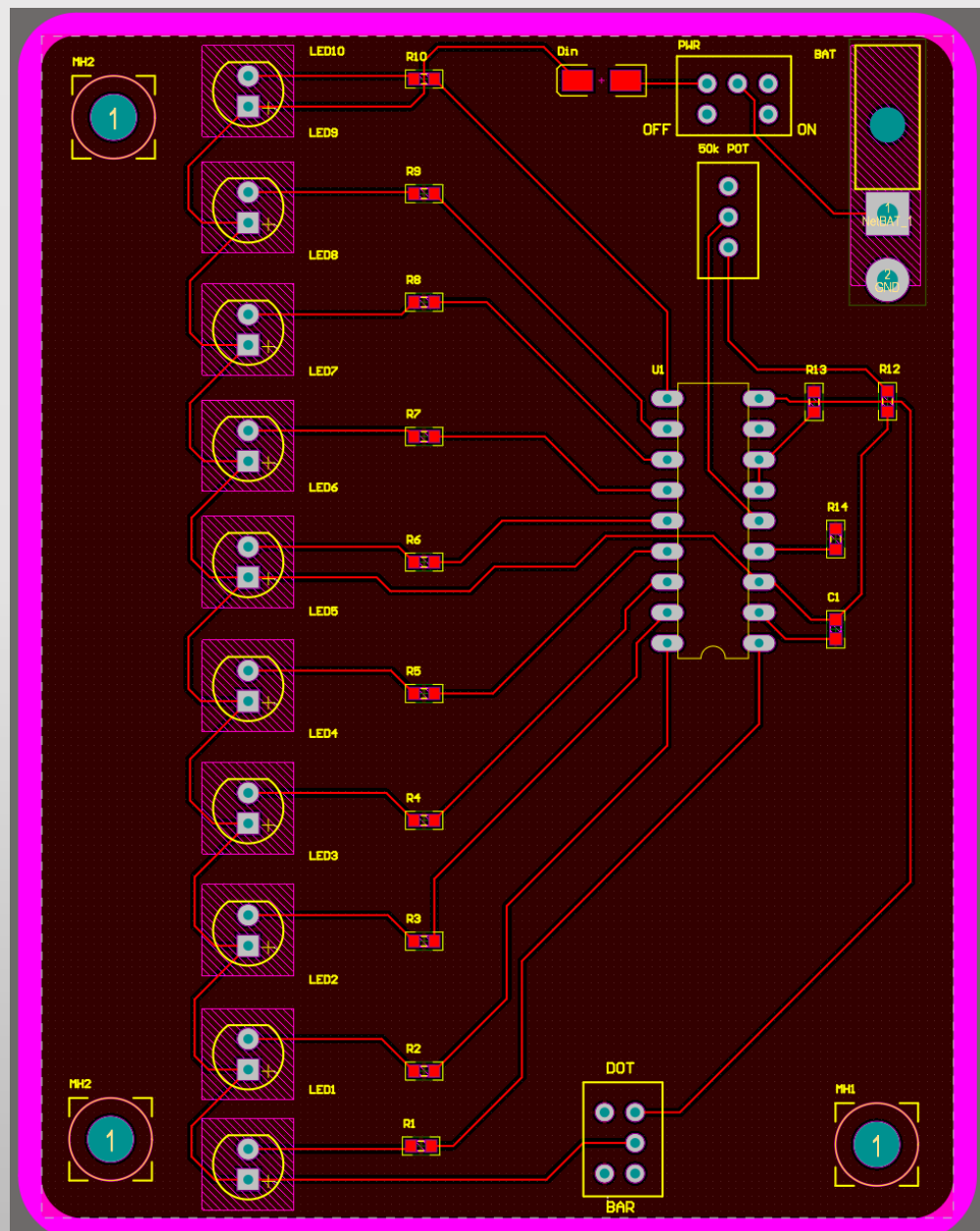
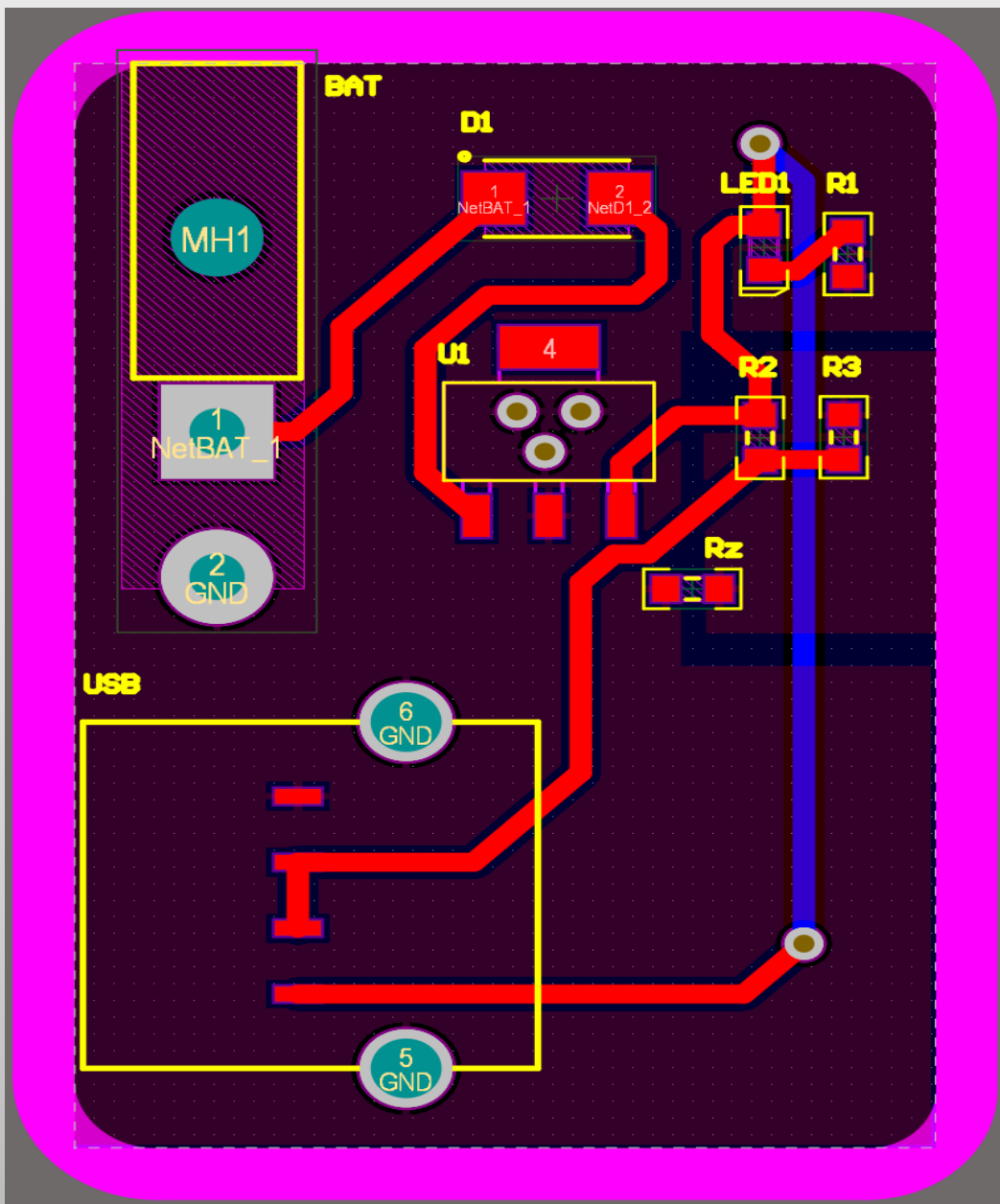
# Battery LED Indicator & USB Phone Charging Schematic



Title	
Size	Number
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Date:	3/29/2019

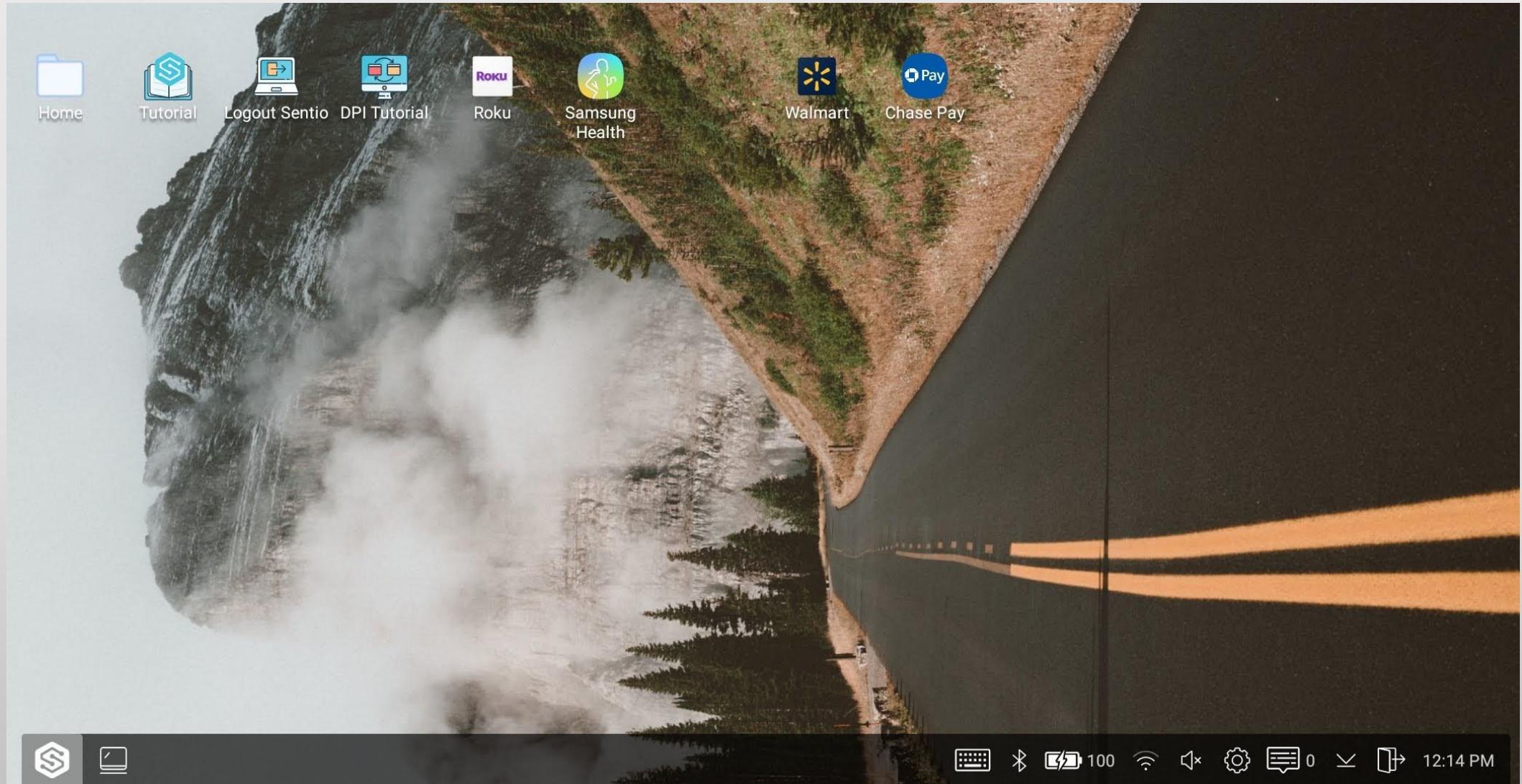


# USB Phone Charging & Battery LED Indicator PCB





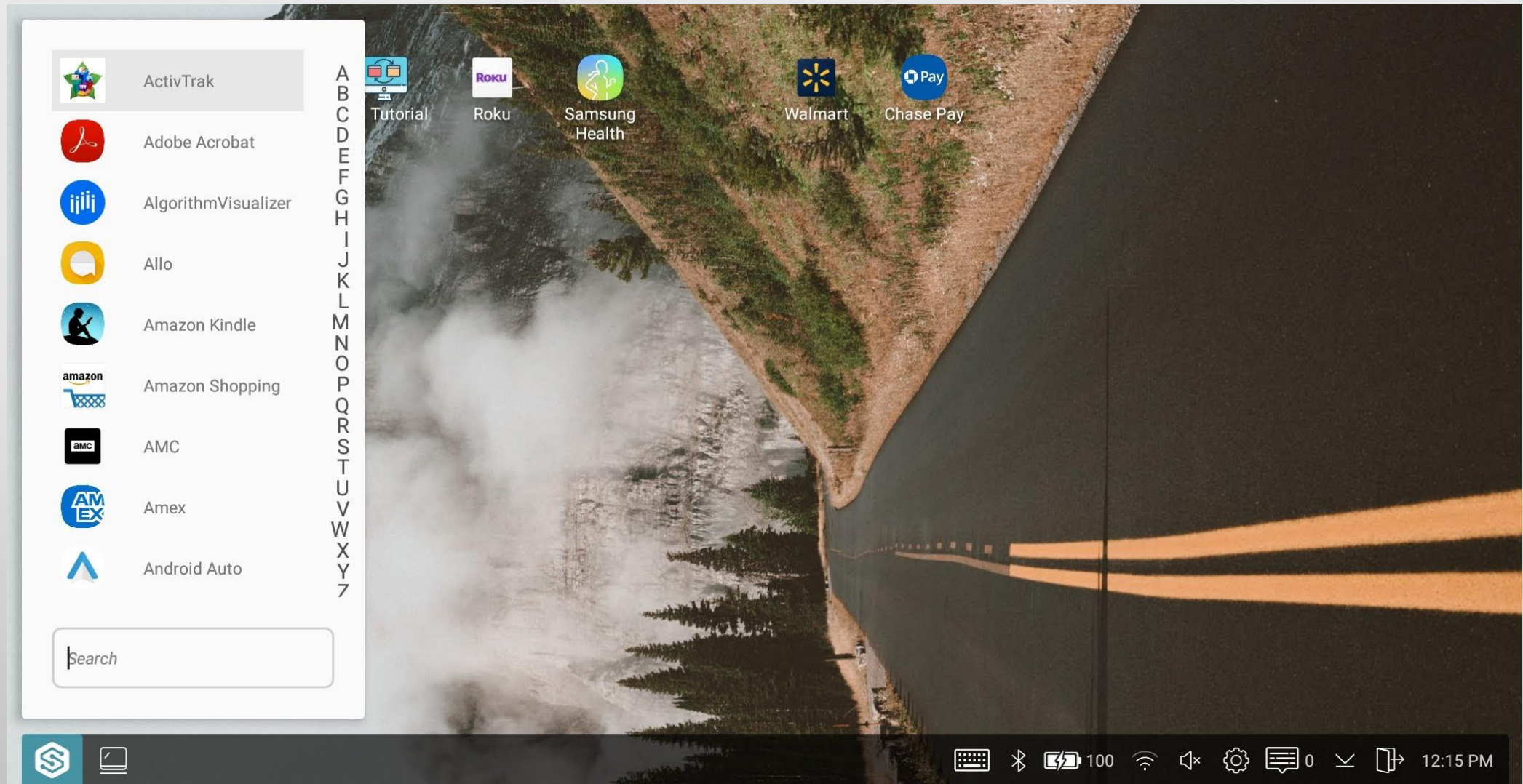
# Android Application (Sentio Desktop)



Main computer screen on android

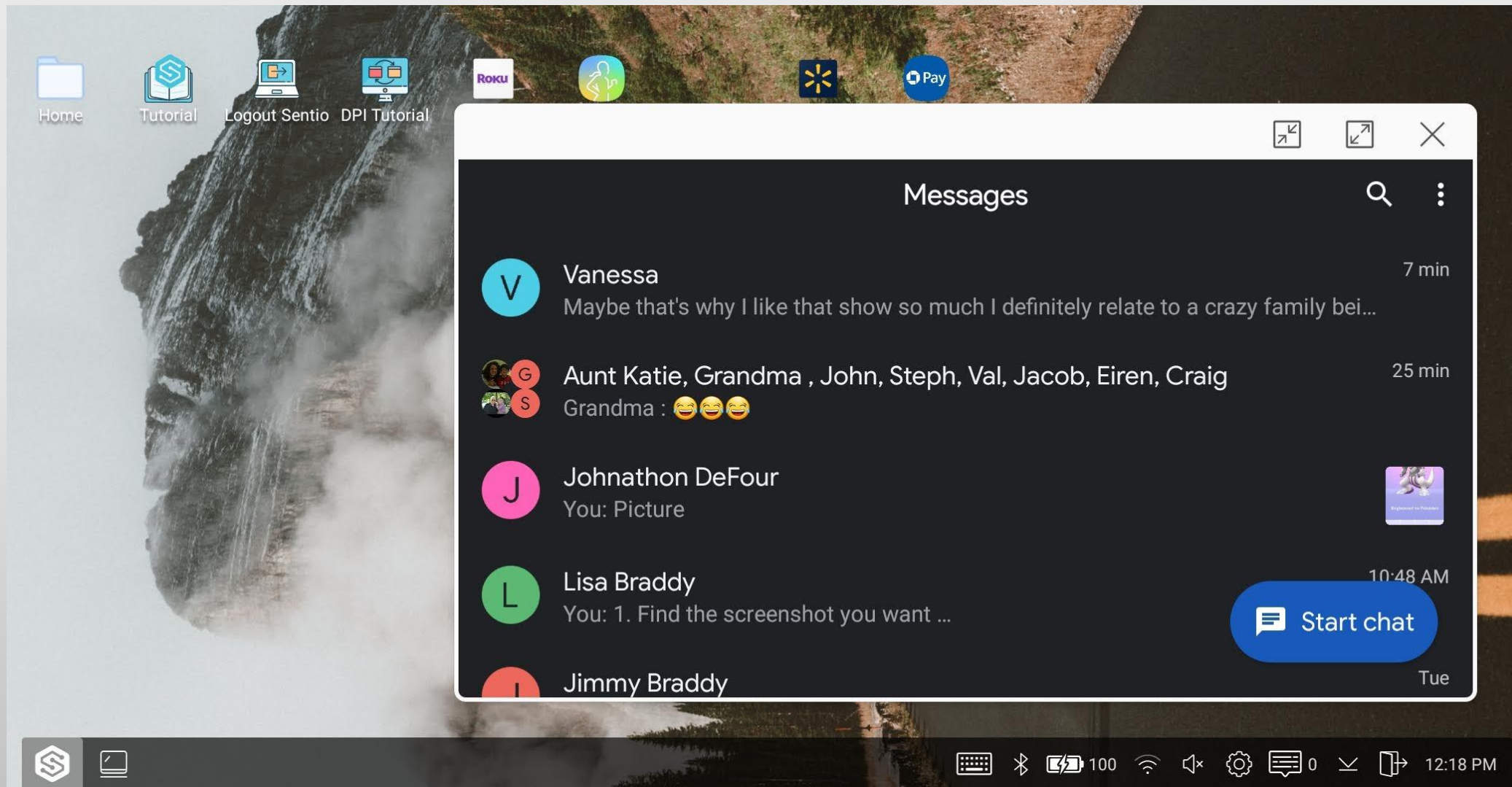


# Android Application Cont'd



When windows button is hit

# Android Application Cont'd



Stray window on screen with minimize, maximize, and close options



# Android Application Cont'd

The image displays two applications running side-by-side on an Android device. The left application is a presentation slide titled "Smartphone Powered Laptop" for "Group 15". It features a diagram with four team members: Ameer Hakh (EE), Kevin Ogando (EE), Anirudh Singh (CPE), and Nick Steele (CPE). Below the diagram is a "Motivation" section with two bullet points: "Today's smartphones and laptops can cost anywhere from \$800 - \$1200 individually. But they are not interchangeable, you need both for separate tasks. Phone calls, texts, homework, projects." and "Creating a laptop that utilizes the components from the inside of a smart phone would save consumers hundreds of dollars." The right application is a WhatsApp chat interface for a group named "SMP-Laptop". The chat history shows a message from Ameer at 9:34 PM saying "Nice, 12" and a response from Anirudh Singh at 9:34 PM saying "Ok cool". A date separator indicates "February 6th, 2019", followed by a message from Kevin Ogando at 11:22 AM. The bottom of the screen shows the Android system tray with various icons and the time 9:06 AM.

Two applications split side by side

# Administrative Content

# Work Distribution

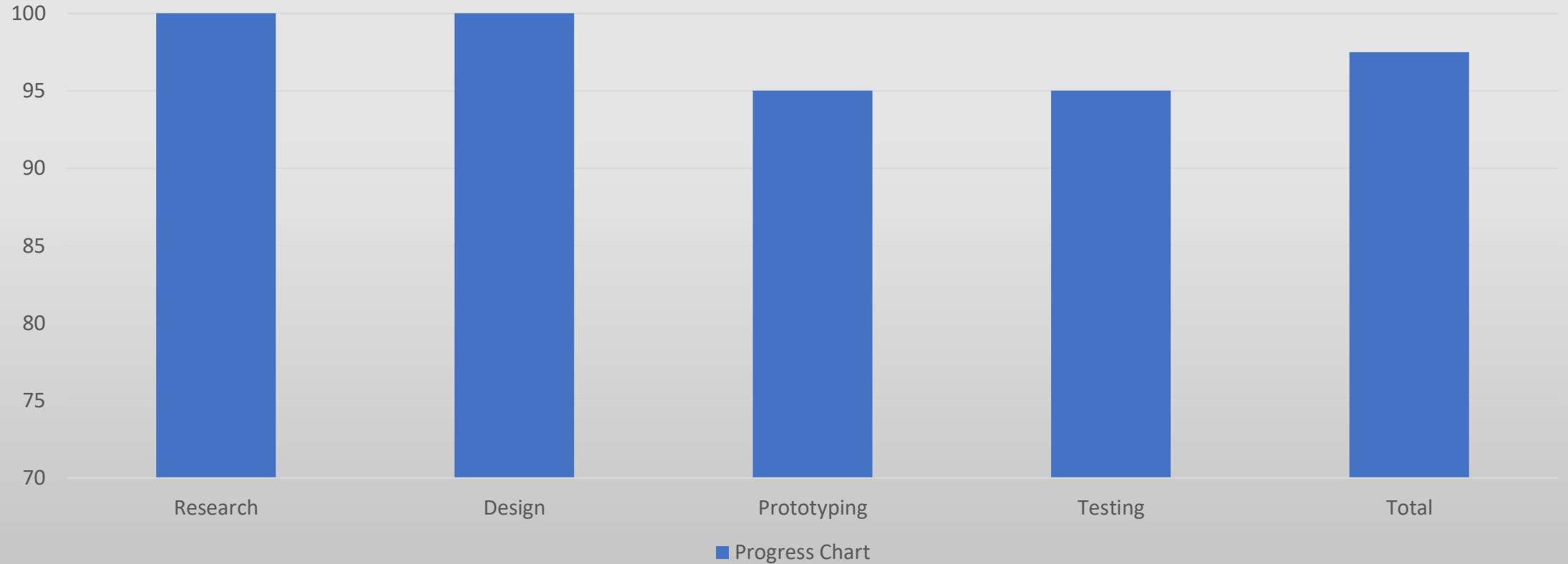
	Power	PCB Design	Wi-Fi Direct	Bluetooth	Touchpad	Keyboard
Ameer	Secondary	Primary		Primary	Primary	Secondary
Kevin	Primary	Secondary			Secondary	
Anirudh			Primary	Secondary		Secondary
Nick			Secondary	Secondary		Primary

# Budget and Financing

	Part Number	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost
Processor	ATmega2560	\$12.21	3	\$36.63
	Raspberry Pi 3	\$35.00	1	\$35.00
	Atmega Breakout Board	\$84.95	1	\$84.95
BT Module	RN-42 HID	\$14.38	2	\$28.76
				\$0.00
Battery				\$0.00
	Charging IC - BQ24600	\$4.15	1	\$4.15
	Battery Management System 3s	\$4.99	1	\$4.99
Touchpad	TM-00309-004	\$10.00	1	\$10.00
				\$0.00
Keyboard Program Module	Teensy 3.2	\$23.00	1	\$23.00
Keyboard	N/A	\$0.00	1	\$0.00
LCD	LCD Inverter Board	\$35	1	\$35.00
	LCD Screen	\$0	1	\$0.00
Connectors	24-Pin FPC 1mm	\$4.99	1	\$4.99
	24-Pin FPC Breakout Board	\$5.11	1	\$5.11
	DC Barel Jack	\$0.58	3	\$1.74
	Molex RA POS	\$1.44	3	\$4.32
	6-Pin Female and Male Connector	\$6.23	1	\$6.23
Design	PCB JLCPCB - Voltage Reg. and Main PCB	\$29.43	1	\$29.43
	PCB JLCPCB - Battery LED and USB Charging			\$0.00
	PCB JLCPCB - Battery Charging	\$31.11	1	\$31.11
Voltage Regulator	LMR14010A	\$2.59	6	\$15.54
	LM2731	\$1.94	2	\$3.88
	LM2576T - 5.0	\$2.03	2	\$4.06
				\$0.00
				\$0.00
Tools	Breadboard and Wires	\$9.00	1	\$9.00
				\$377.89

# Project Progress

Progress Chart



Questions?