



# Development Diary: The Parallax Laser Range Finder

by Joe Grand (@joegrاند)  
Grand Idea Studio

# About



electrical engineer.

hardware hacker.

daddy.

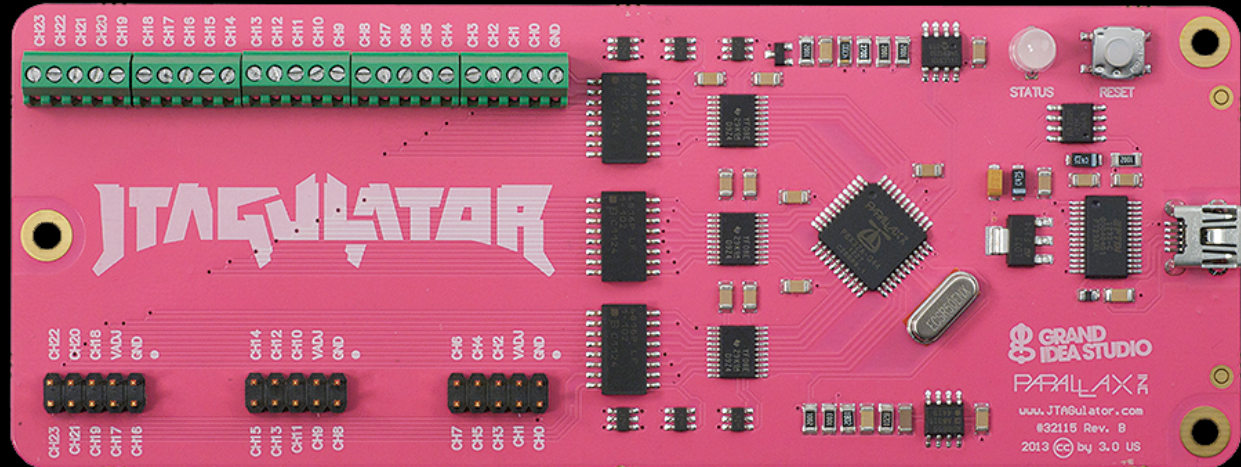
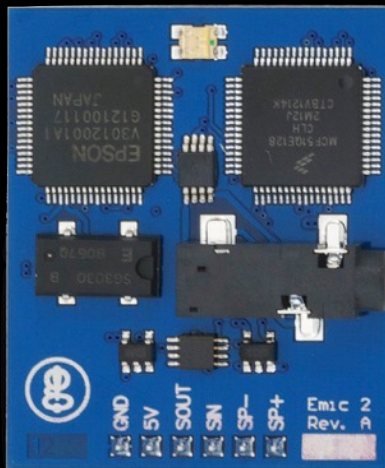
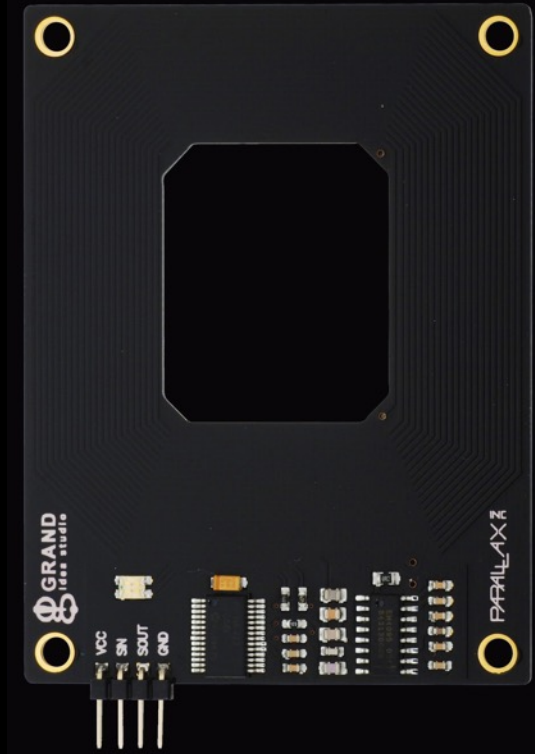
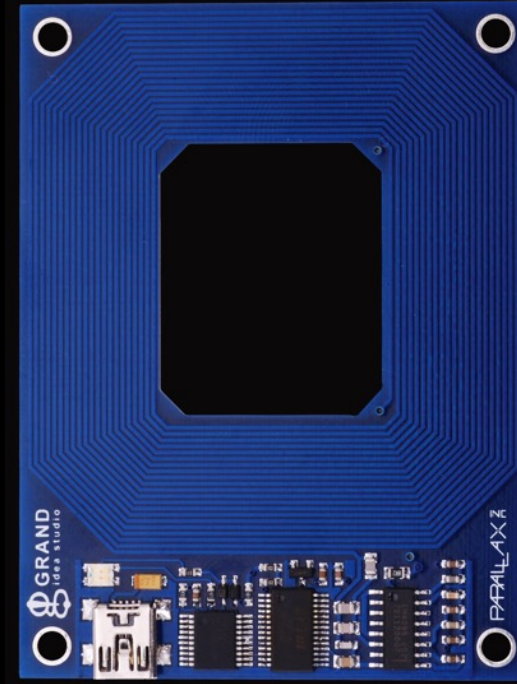
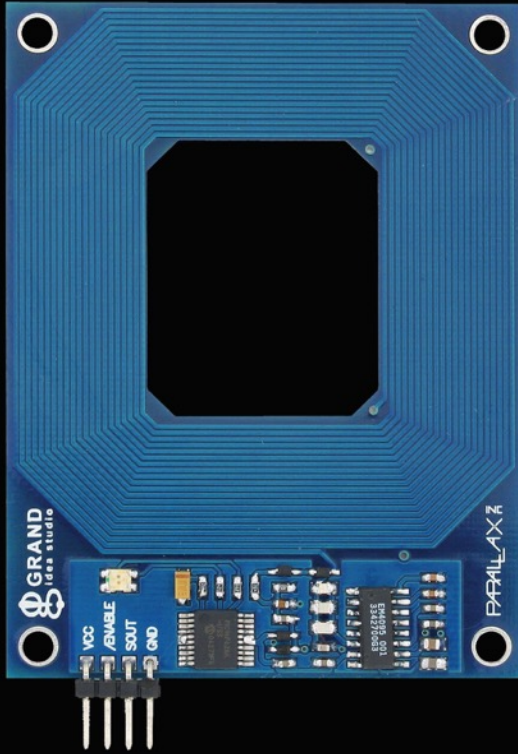
runner.

(former) tv host.





# Designer of Parallax Things



# Agenda



Introduction



Triangulation Theory



Early Attempts & Development



Camera/Image Processing



Demonstrations



# Design Goals



Low cost



Small footprint



Easy to use



Simple serial interface



Open source/customizable



# Application Ideas



Distance or liquid level measurements



Object detection and/or avoidance



Item counting

# Typical Range Finding Methods



Time-of-Flight

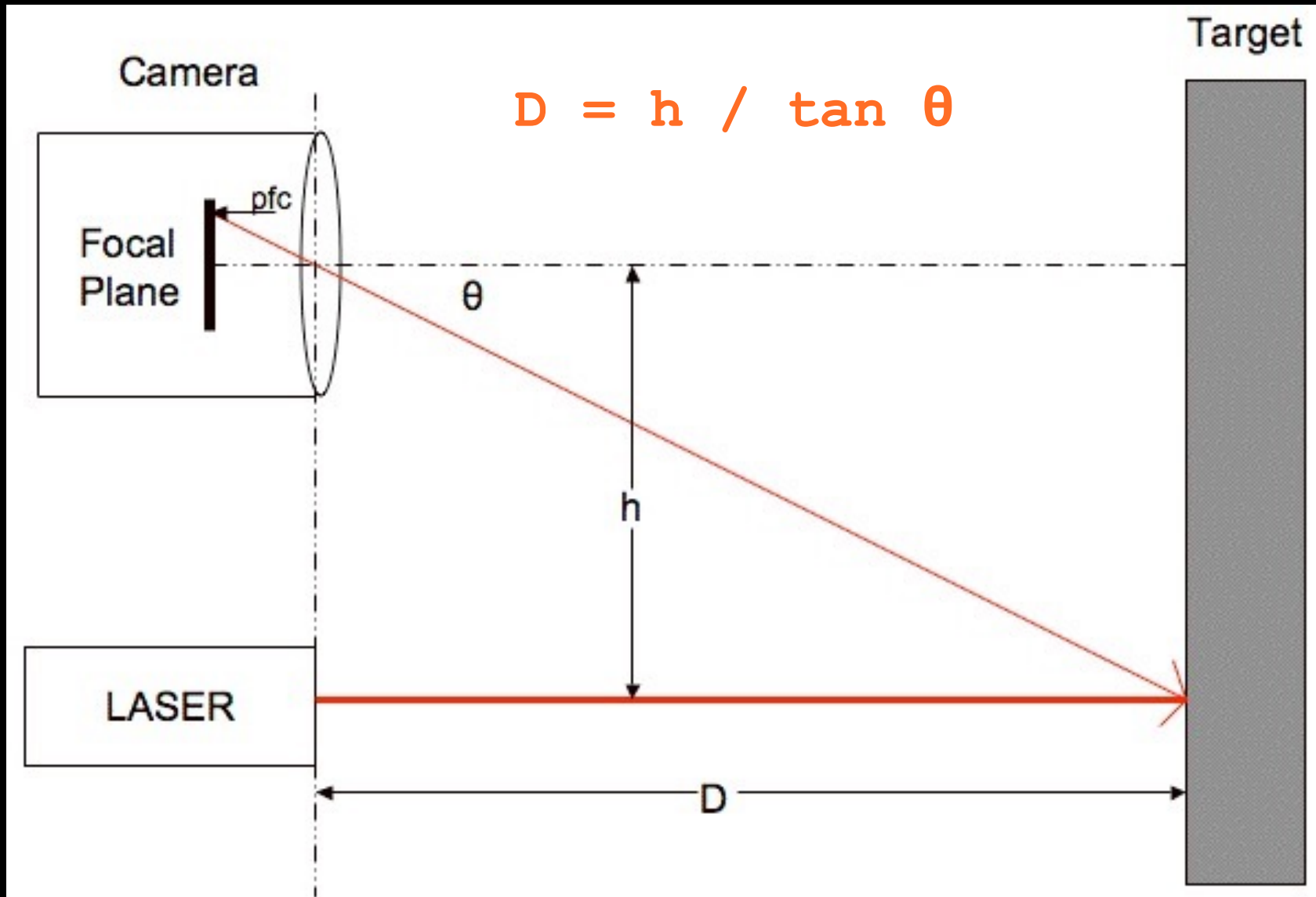


Phase Measurement



Optical Triangulation

# Optical Triangulation



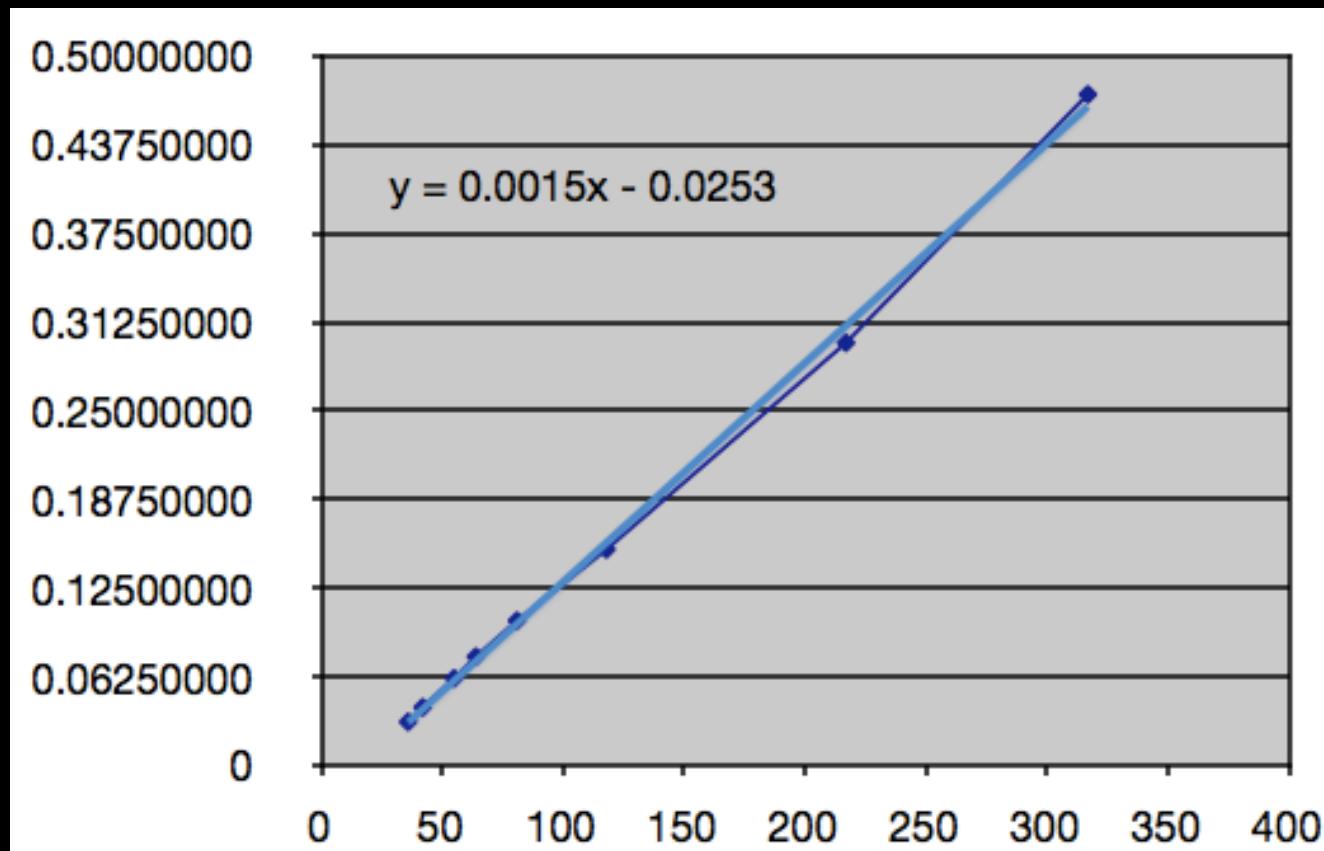
[http://sites.google.com/site/todddanko/home/webcam\\_laser\\_ranger/laser\\_ranger\\_drawing.gif](http://sites.google.com/site/todddanko/home/webcam_laser_ranger/laser_ranger_drawing.gif)



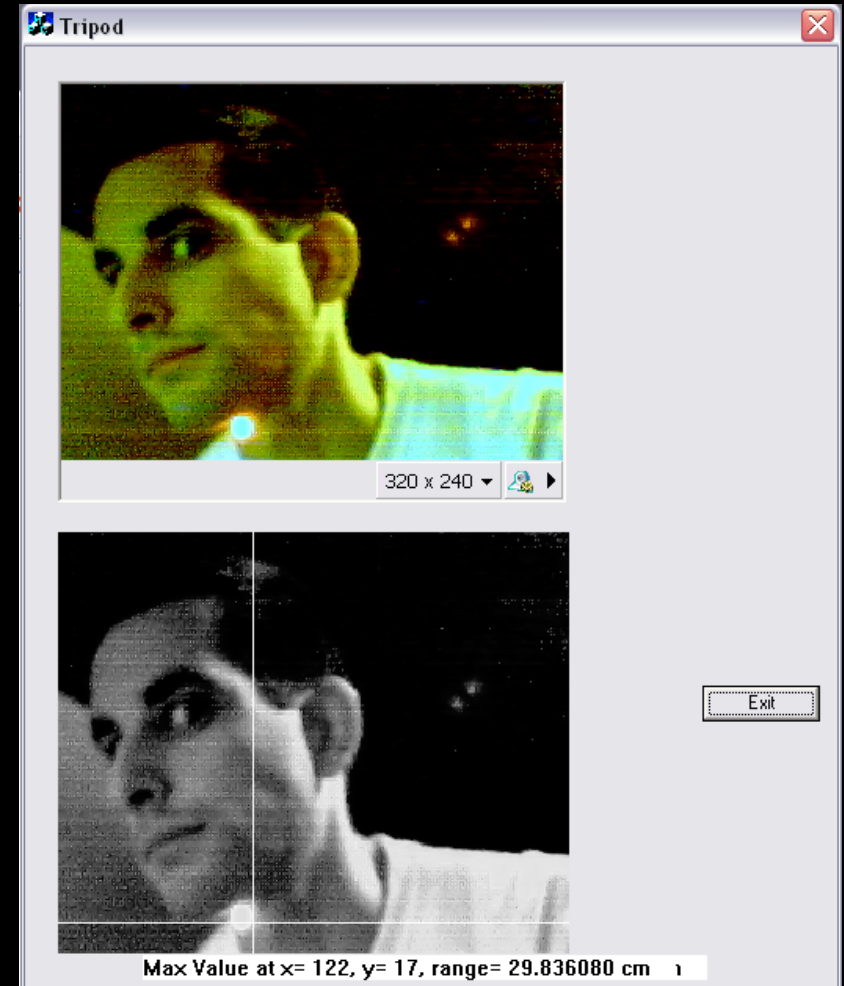


# Optical Triangulation 2

- Relationship between  $pfc$  and  $\theta$  is a SLOPE-INTERCEPT linear equation
  - <http://www.math.com/school/subject2/lessons/S2U4L2GL.html>



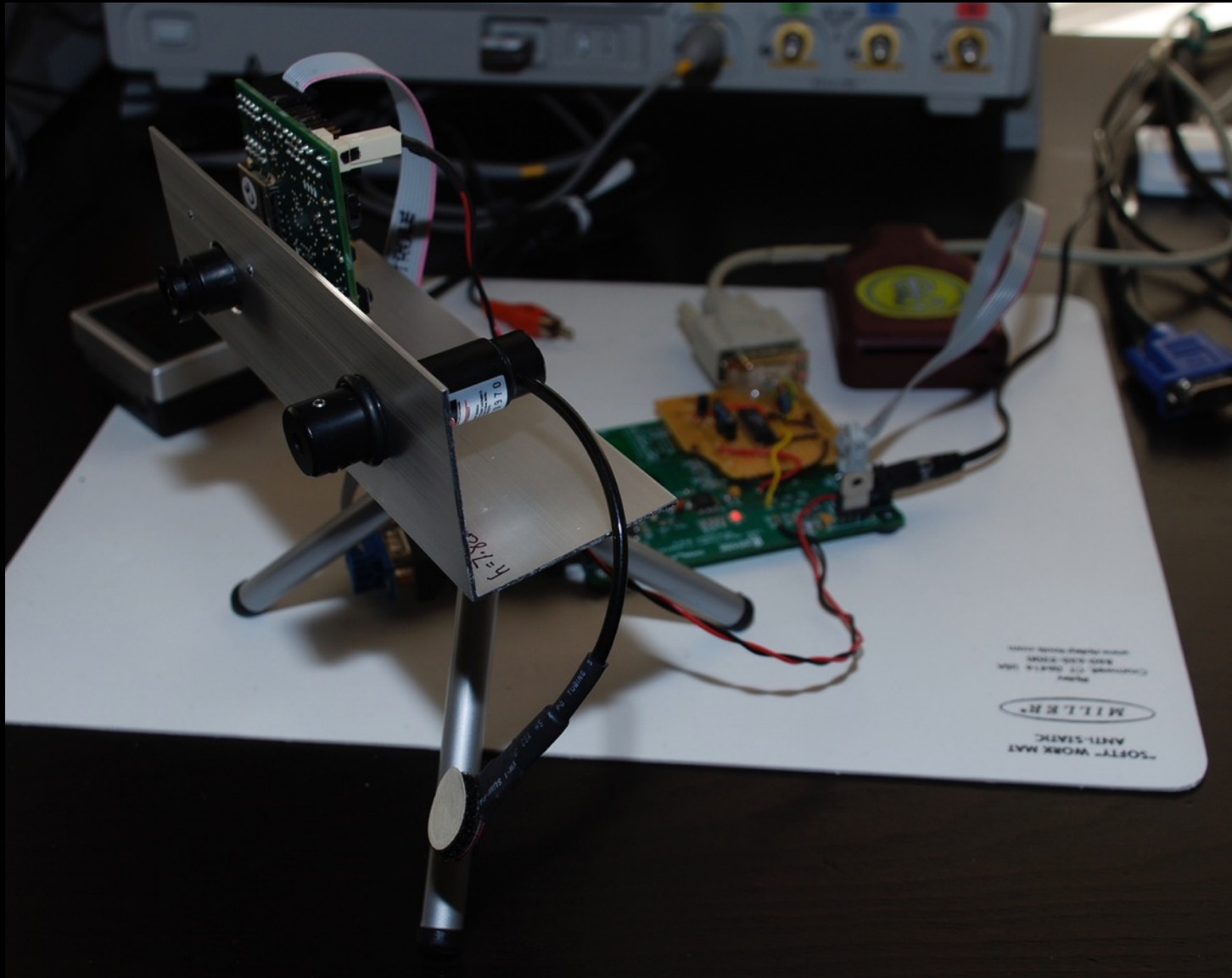
# Early Attempt 1



Recreation of Todd Danko's Webcam Based DIY Laser Rangefinder  
Not very accurate, but a good starting point to prove the concept  
[http://sites.google.com/site/todddanko/home/webcam\\_laser\\_ranger](http://sites.google.com/site/todddanko/home/webcam_laser_ranger)



# Early Attempt 2



CMUcam2 + Freescale MC9S08QG8  
Resolution 176x255, Accuracy ~1/4", Range 7-40"



# Early Attempt 3

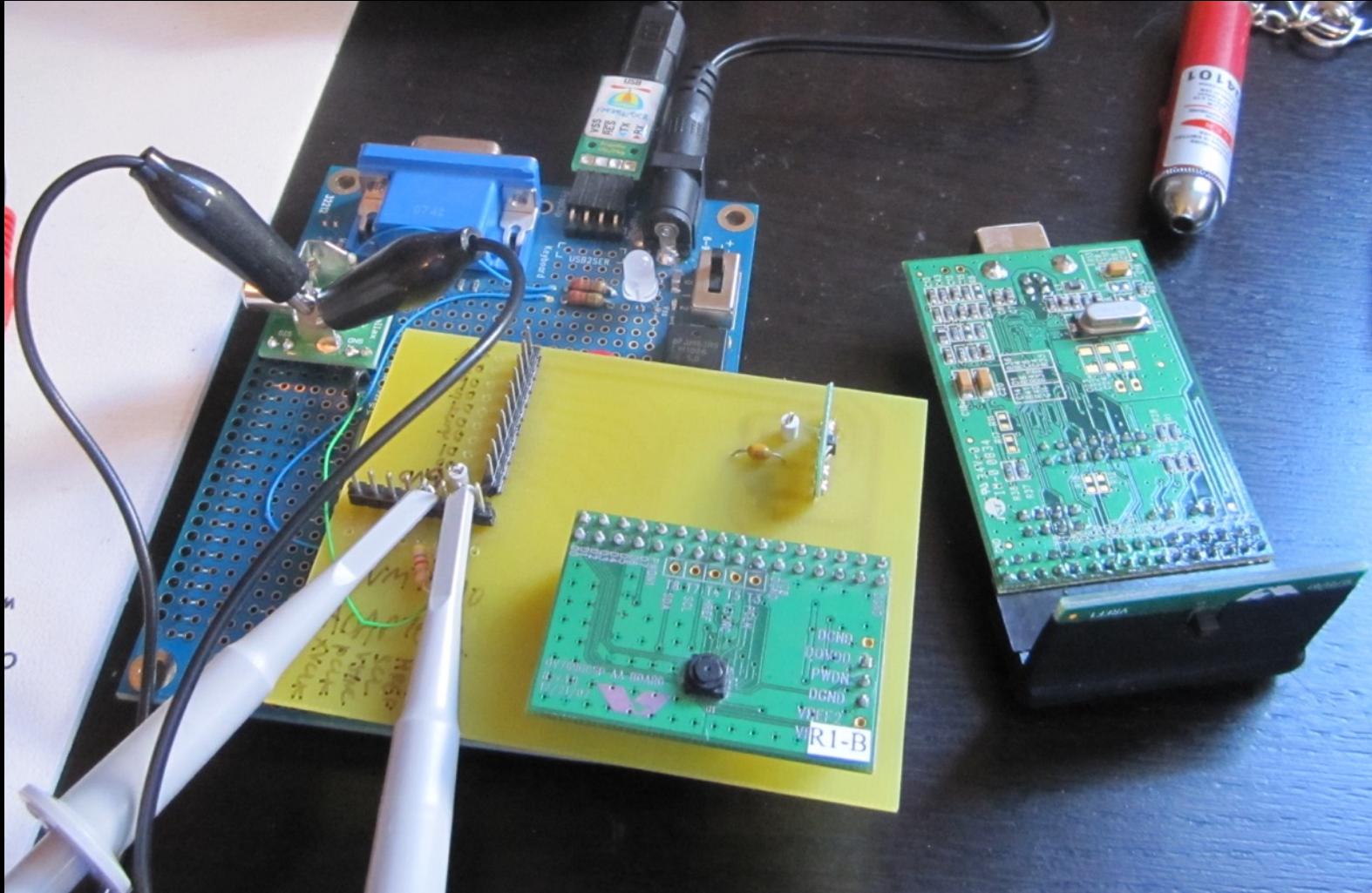


CMUcam2 + Propeller  
Resolution 176x255, Accuracy  $\sim 1/4''$ , Range 7-40"





# Development Hardware



Propeller Proto Board + OVM7690 Eval. Board + Custom PCB

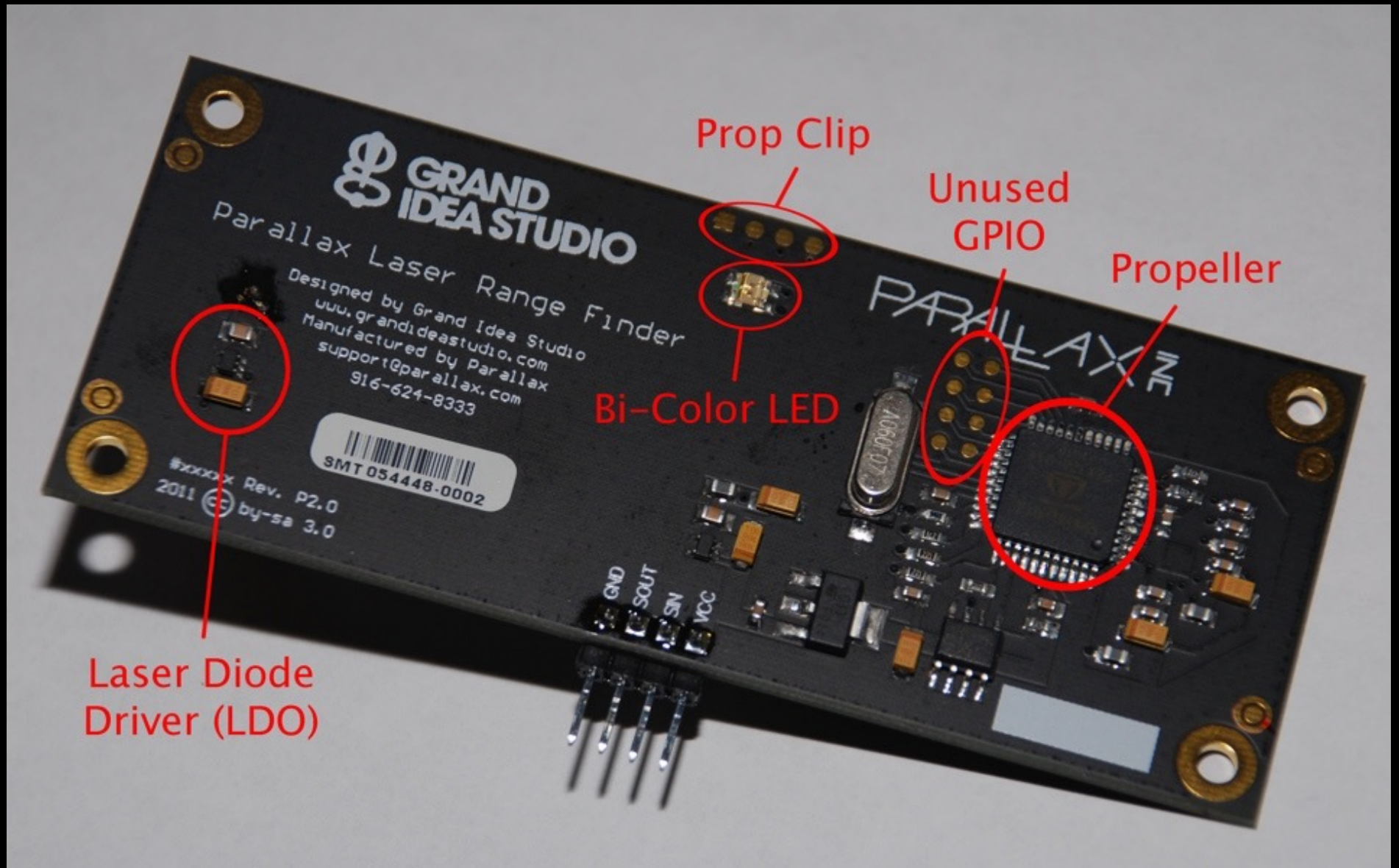


# RAF Module: Front

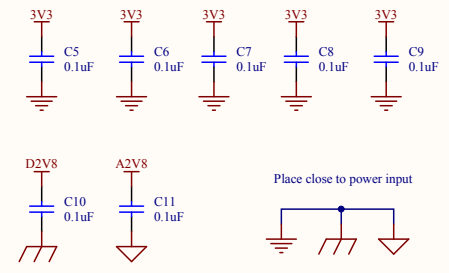
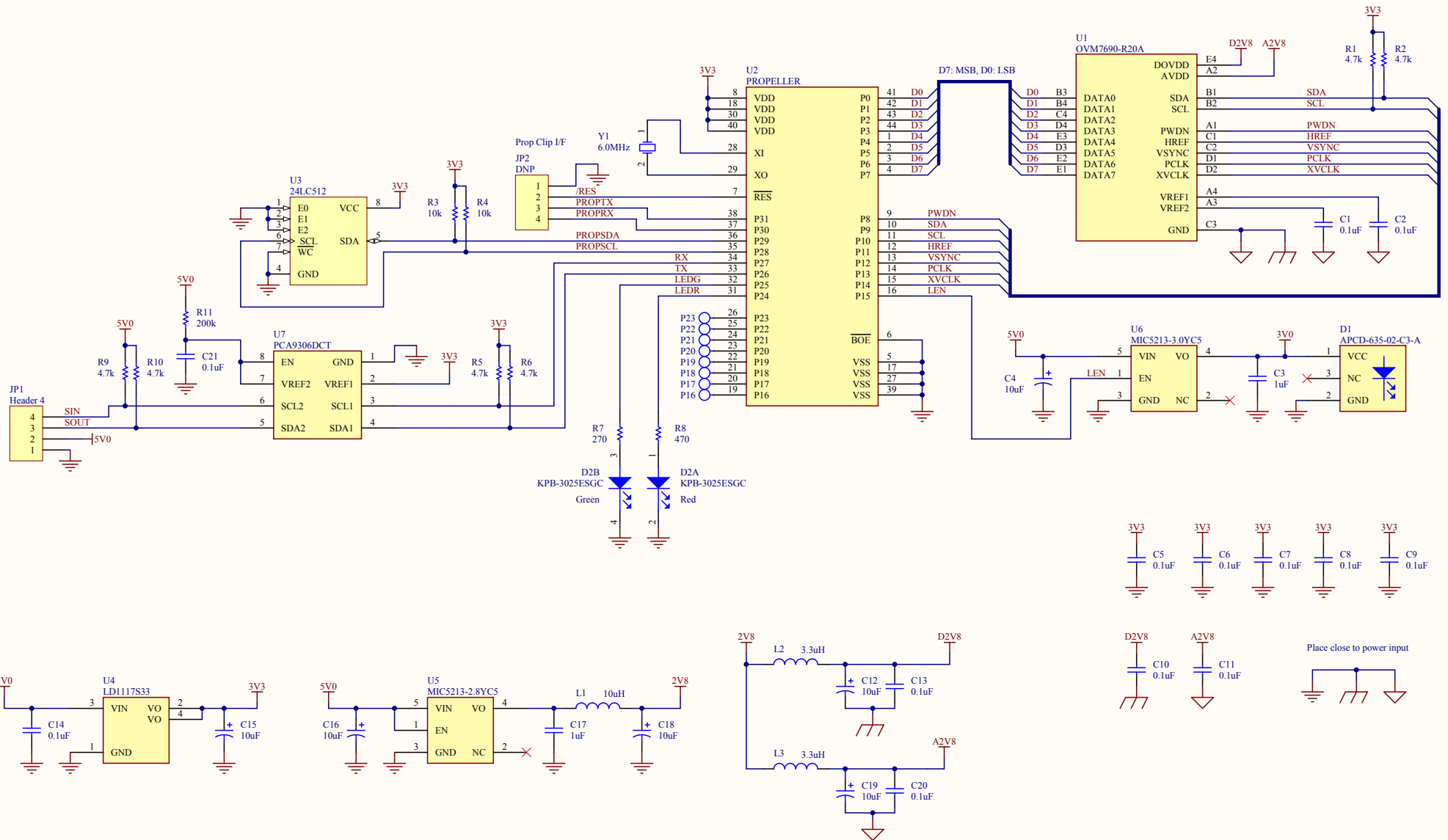




# RRF Module: Back

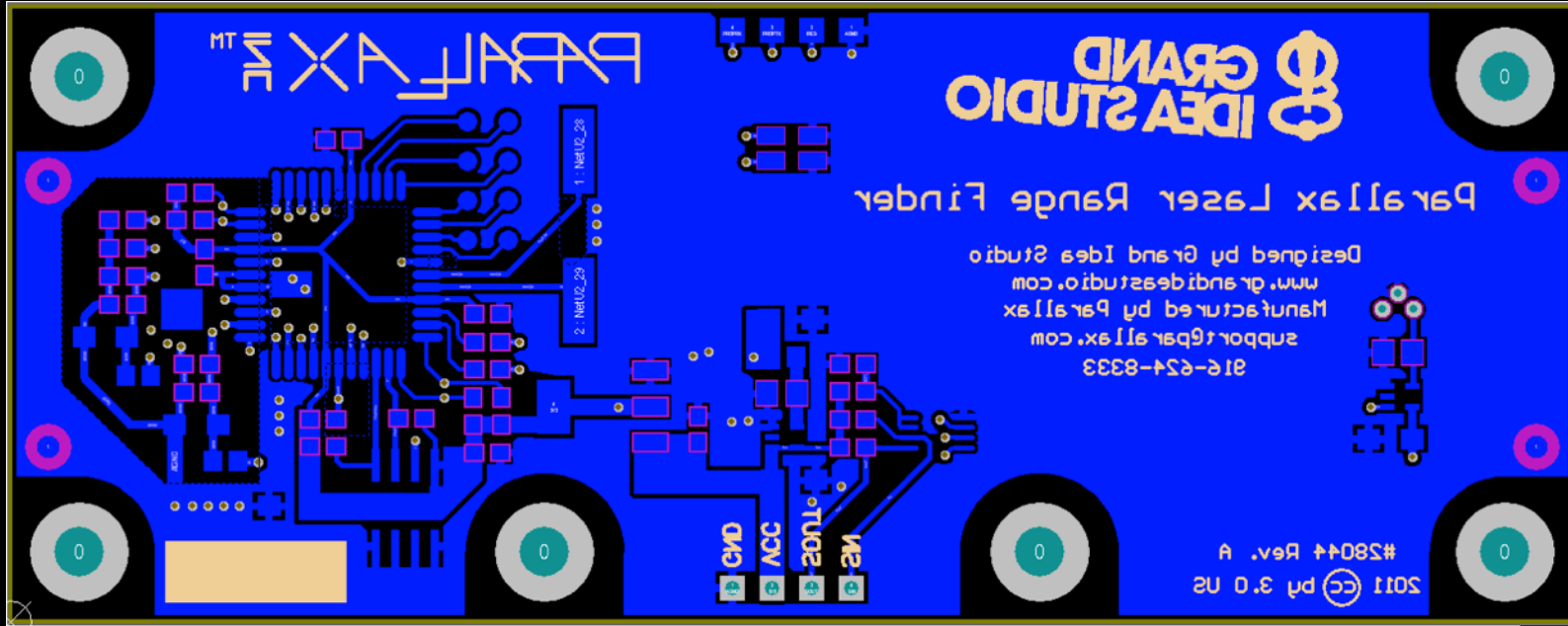


# LRF Module: Schematic





# LRF Module: PCB Layout



# Propeller



- Completely custom, ground up, open source
- Multicore: 8 parallel 32-bit processors (cogs)
- Code in Spin, ASM, or C



\*\*\* INFORMATION: [www.parallax.com/propeller/](http://www.parallax.com/propeller/)

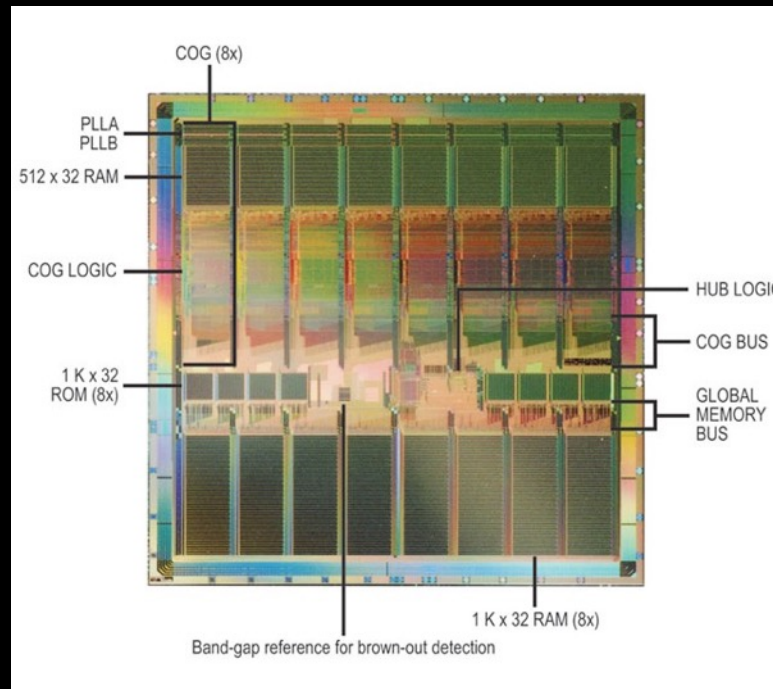
\*\*\* DISCUSSION FORUMS: <http://forums.parallax.com>

\*\*\* OBJECT EXCHANGE: <http://obex.parallax.com>



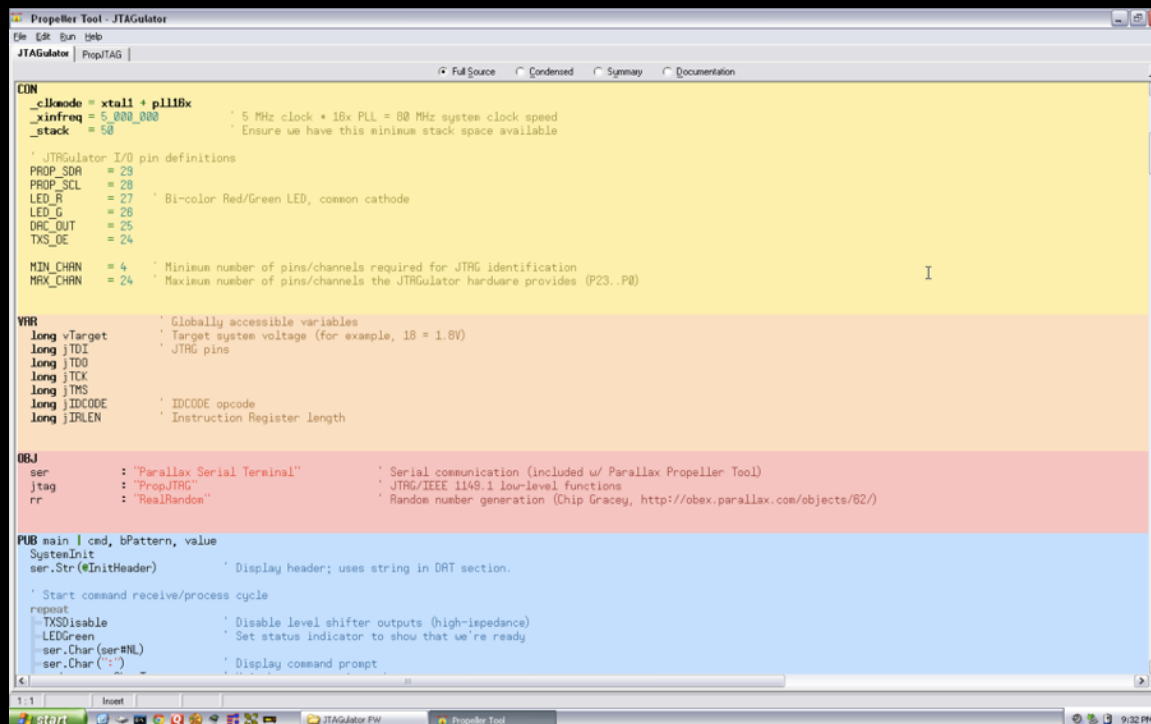
# Propeller 2

- Clock: DC to 128MHz (80MHz recommended)
- Global (hub) memory: 32KB RAM, 32KB ROM
- Cog memory: 2KB RAM each
- GPIO: 32 @ 40mA sink/source per pin
- Program code loaded from external EEPROM on power-up



# Propeller 3

- Standard development using Propeller Tool & Parallax Serial Terminal (Windows)
  - [www.parallax.com/downloads/propeller-p8x32a-software](http://www.parallax.com/downloads/propeller-p8x32a-software)
- Programmable via serial interface



```
Propeller Tool - JTAGulator
File Edit Run Help
JTAGulator | PropTAG |
Full Source Condensed Summary Documentation

CON
_clockmode = xtall + pll16x
_xinfreq = 5_000_000 * 5 MHz clock * 16x PLL = 80 MHz system clock speed
_stack = 50 * Ensure we have this minimum stack space available

; JTAGulator I/O pin definitions
PROP_SDA = 23
PROP_SCL = 28
LED_R = 27 * Bi-color Red/Green LED, common cathode
LED_G = 26
DAC_OUT = 25
TXS_DE = 24

MIN_CHAN = 4 * Minimum number of pins/channels required for JTAG identification
MAX_CHAN = 24 * Maximum number of pins/channels the JTAGulator hardware provides (P23..P0)

VAR
; Globally accessible variables
long vTarget * Target system voltage (for example, 10 = 1.8V)
long jTDI * JTAG pins
long jTDO
long jTCK
long jTMS
long jIDCODE * IDCODE opcode
long jIRLEN * Instruction Register length

OBJ
ser : "Parallax Serial Terminal" * Serial communication (included w/ Parallax Propeller Tool)
jtag : "PropJTAG" * JTAG/IEEE 1148.1 low-level functions
rr : "RealRandom" * Random number generation (Chip Gracey, http://obex.parallax.com/objects/62/)

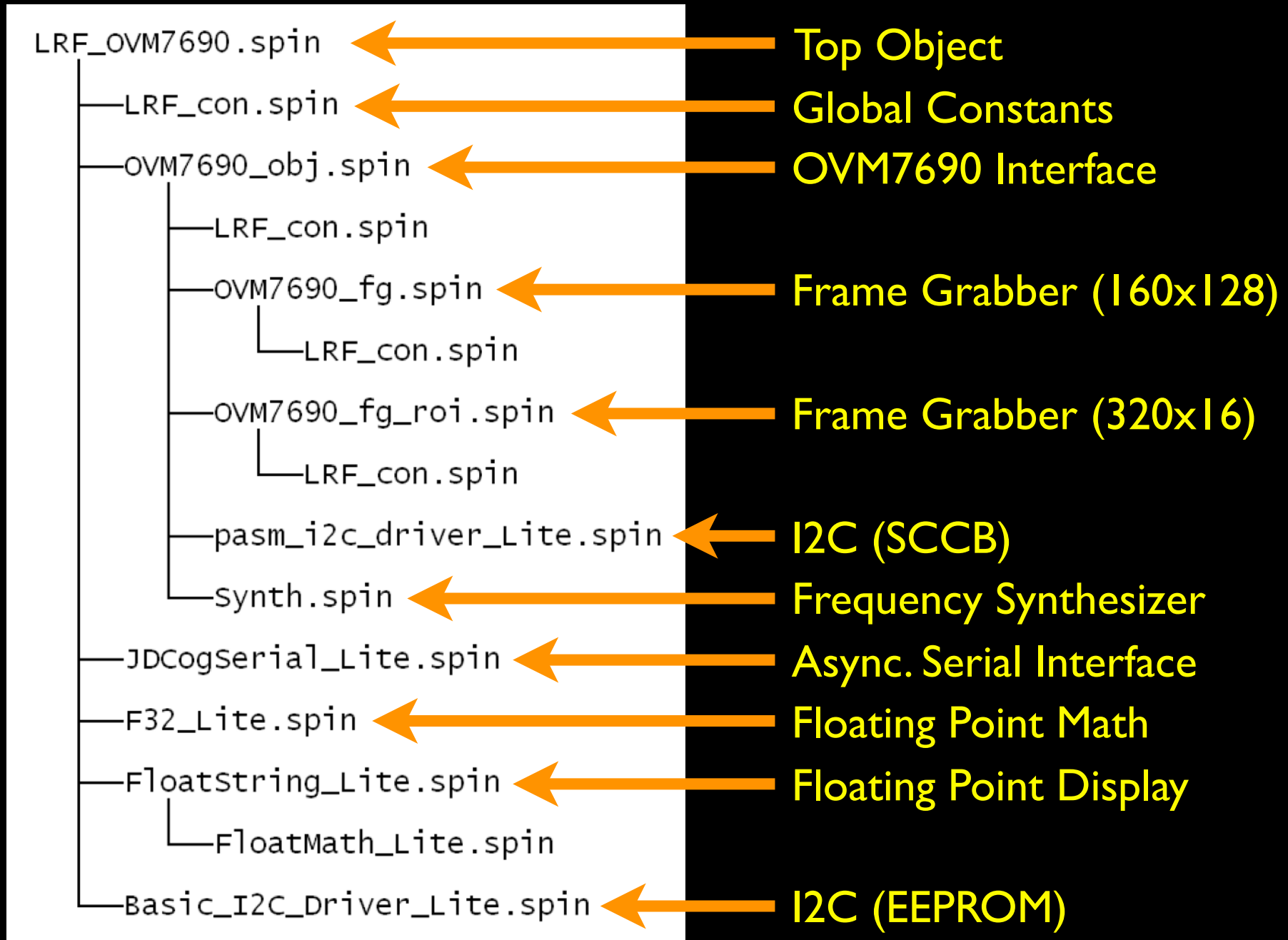
PUB main | cmd, bPattern, value
SystemInit
ser.Str(#InitHeader) * Display header; uses string in DAT section.

; Start command receive/process cycle
repeat
;TXSDisable * Disable level shifter outputs (high-impedance)
;LEDGreen * Set status indicator to show that we're ready
ser.Char(ser#NL)
ser.Char(":") * Display command prompt
```



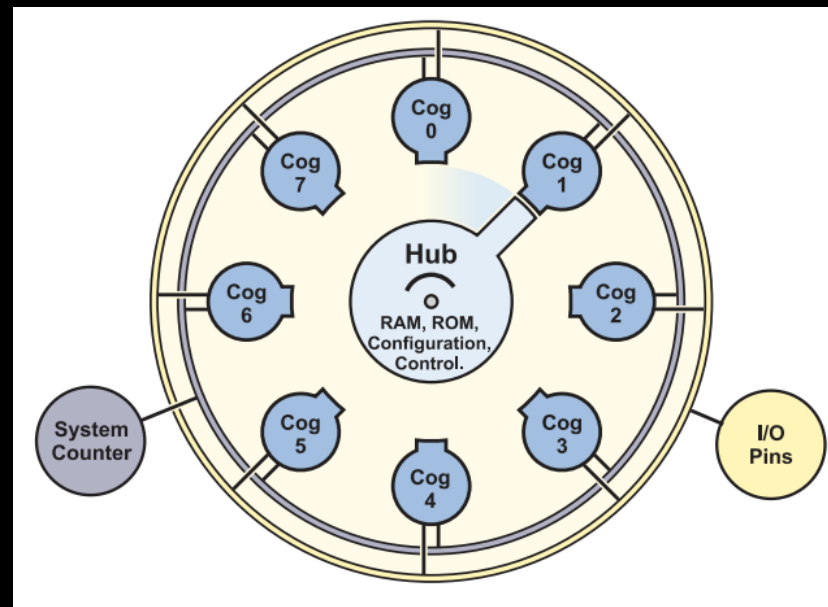


# Source Tree



# Cogs

- Spin Interpreter (Cog 0)
- Auto-Baud Detection (start-up only)
- Full-Duplex Serial (JDCogSerial)
- Floating Point (F32)
- I2C for OVM7690 SCCB interface (pasm\_i2c\_driver)
- OVM7690 Frame Grabbers (on request)




# Propeller Resources

\$0010                      RAM Usage                      \$7FFF



Program :                      2,753 Longs                      

Variable :                      5,175 Longs                      

Stack / Free :                      260 Longs                      

Clock Mode :                      XTAL1 + PLL16X

Clock Freq :                      96,000,000 Hz

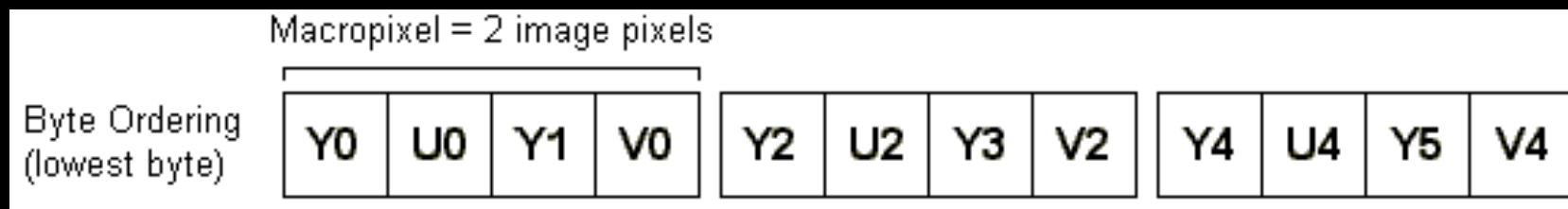
XIN Freq :                      6,000,000 Hz



# OVM7690 Camera Interface

- DVP[7:0] (Digital video port)
- VSYNC (Vertical Sync)
- HREF (Horizontal Reference)
- PCLK (Pixel Clock)

YUV422 color space @ 16 bits/pixel



[www.fourcc.org/yuv.php#YUY2](http://www.fourcc.org/yuv.php#YUY2)





# QVM7690 Frame Grabber

- Custom frame grabbers written in PASM
- Launched on demand depending on command
- Used PASD to help debug
  - [www.insonix.ch/propeller/prop\\_pasd.html](http://www.insonix.ch/propeller/prop_pasd.html)



# OVM7690 Frame Grabber 2

## 1. Full (ovm7690\_fg)

- 160 x 128 x 8bpp (greyscale)
- Useful for testing, taking low-res photos

## 2. ROI (Region of Interest, ovm7690\_fg\_roi)

- 320 x 16 x 8bpp (greyscale)
- Better resolution for actual range finding
- Handles preliminary image processing (on request)
  - Double frame grab w/ laser off/on
  - Background subtraction, thresholding, column sum



# OV7690 Frame Grabber 3

1. Start cog
2. Grab frame
  - 8 bits at a time
3. Preliminary image processing (if requested)
4. When done, set flag in hub RAM to non-zero
5. Cog self-destruct



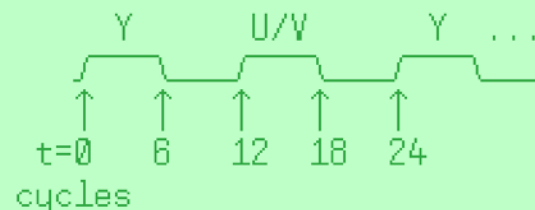
# OVM7690 Frame Grabber 4

- Extremely timing sensitive
  - Propeller overclocked to 96MHz
  - Only had 24 cycles to grab/store each byte
    - 6 instructions @ 4 cycles each!

```
640x480 (VGA) @ 10fps (8MHz PCLK)
-----
                                                    @96MHz
VSYNC width                               = 782.5uS = 75095 cycles
Time from VSYNC low to HREF high          = 3.9325mS = 377399 cycles
Time in between lines/HREF                = 35uS    = 3358 cycles
Time from last HREF in frame to next VSYNC = 1.555mS = 149232 cycles
Pixel clock (PCLK)                        = 0.125uS = 12 cycles/bit
                                           (must grab data within 6 cycles of PCLK going high)
```

Timing diagram @ 96MHz Propeller  
12 cycles/bit

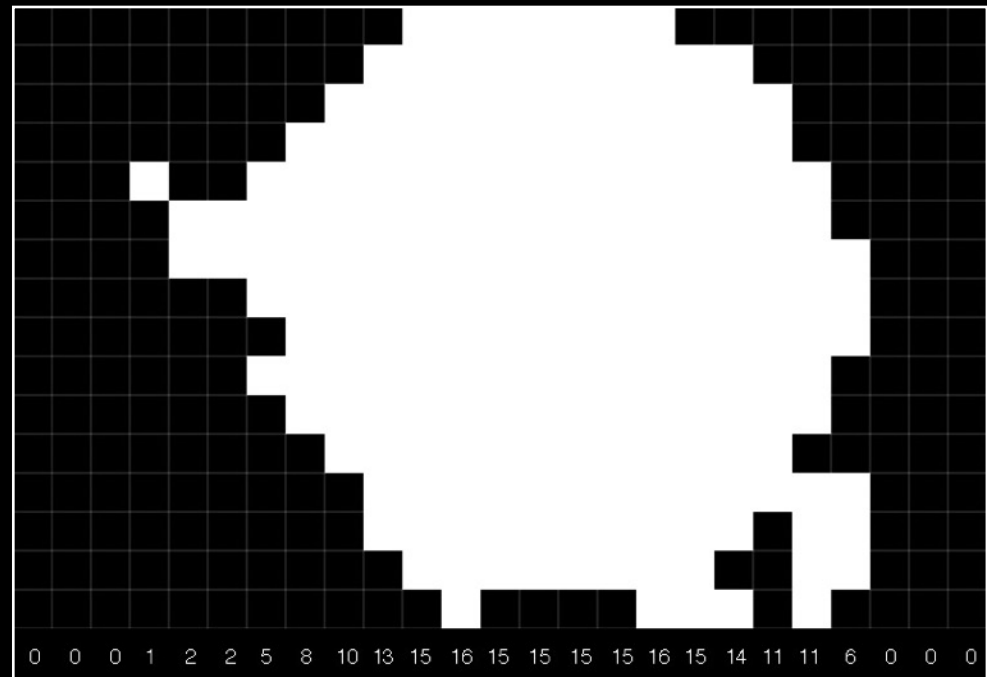
Data valid when PCLK is HIGH





# Image Processing

1. Background Subtraction
2. Thresholding
3. Column Sum
4. Blob Detection
5. Mass/Centroid Calculation(s)
6. Select Primary Blob



# Command Interface

- TTL-level serial interface
- ASCII commands/responses
- Auto-baud rate detection (300-115.2kbps)
- Four physical connections:
  1. GND
  2. VCC
  3. SOUT (Serial Out)
  4. SIN (Serial In)



## Basic Commands (FW 2.0)

- Single range measurement (in mm, decimal)
- Single range measurement (in mm, binary)
- Repeated range measurement
- Adjust camera for current lighting conditions
- Reset camera to initial settings
- Toggle laser on/off
- Display version information
- Display available commands



## Advanced Commands (FW 2.0)

- Display coordinate, mass, and centroid for all blobs
- Calibrate camera system for range finding
- Adjust blob detection parameters
- Capture & send single frame (160x128)
- Capture & send single frame (320x16) w/ laser enabled
- Capture & send processed frame (320x16) w/ background subtraction





# Calibration

- Required during production to account for manufacturing variances (camera and laser diode alignment)
- Required after major firmware update
- Done "automatically" using 'X' command
  1. Take a number of measurements from known distances
  2. Record  $pfc$  value and actual angle at each distance
  3. Calculate slope & intercept values
  4. Store calibration data in unused portion of boot Serial EEPROM



# Measurement Results (cm)

Actual Distance to Target (cm)	Calculated Distance (cm)	Difference ( $\Delta$ )	% Error
20	19.9	0.1	-0.50
30	29.7	0.3	-1.00
40	40.1	-0.1	0.25
50	50.3	-0.3	0.60
60	60.2	-0.2	0.33
70	70.8	-0.8	1.14

Average % Error  
0.64

Prototype unit, serial #0



# Measurement Results (in)

Actual Distance to Target (in)	Calculated Distance (in)	Difference ( $\Delta$ )	% Error
10	9.9	0.1	-1.00
20	20.1	-0.1	0.50
30	30.7	-0.7	2.33
40	40.3	-0.3	0.75
50	48.8	1.2	-2.40
75	70.3	4.7	-6.27

Average % Error  
2.21

Prototype unit, serial #0



## Key Specifications

- Optimal measurement range: 6-48 in. (4 ft.)
- Accuracy error: < 5% (typically much better)
- Sample rate: 5Hz
- Power: 5V @ 150mA
- Operating temperature: 32-122 °F (0-50°C)
- Dimensions: 3.95" W x 1.55" H x 0.67" D



# Limitations

- Range
  - Longer distances will result in a noticeable reduction in accuracy due to very slight changes in angle
  - Firmware limits maximum distance to 100"
- Environment
  - Works best in a controlled environment w/ minimal changes in brightness (e.g., indoors)
  - Not reliable against bright targets, as background subtraction will remove the bright spot from the frame (including the laser)



# Demonstrations



Terminal Program



LRF Image Viewer (VB.Net)



BASIC Stamp II



Arduino



FSLBOT (MCF52259)



LRF + Nintendo Game Boy Printer





# Get It



[parallax.com/product/28044](https://parallax.com/product/28044)

\*\*\* Assembled units, example code, documentation



[grandideastudio.com/portfolio/laser-range-finder](https://grandideastudio.com/portfolio/laser-range-finder)

\*\*\* Schematics, BOM, videos, other documentation



[github.com/grandideastudio/laser-range-finder](https://github.com/grandideastudio/laser-range-finder)

\*\*\* Source code



The End.

DANGER

