

Use-Case Requirements

#3

Given a random game state find the easiest shot to make for the player within 3 seconds.

#2 Project an shot accurate to a 2 degree margin of error back onto the table

#1

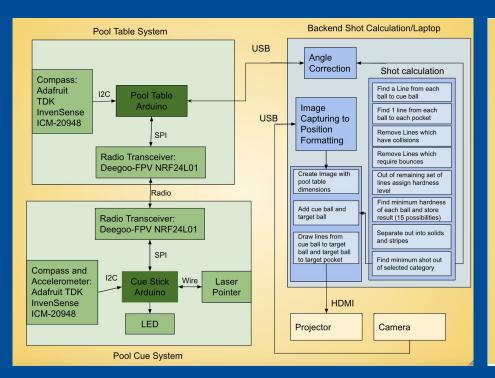
Give the user post-shot feedback to improve player performance

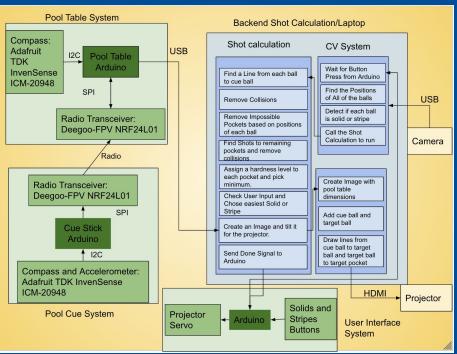
Solution Approach #1

Four Main Systems:

- CV System
 - Detects positions of balls on pool table
- Shot Calculation
 - Calculates best shot given the position
- Smart Cue System
 - Provides feedback to user on the previous shot
- Frame
- Gives user Choice of Shot and handles control flow



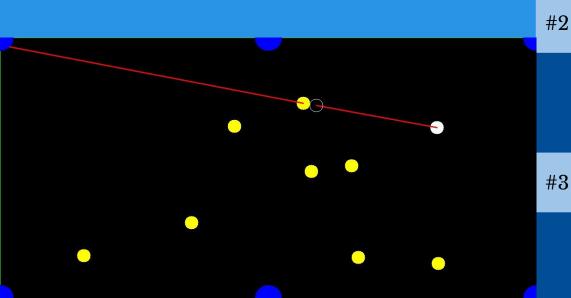




Old Block Diagram

New Block Diagram

Complete Solution #1



CV System:

#1

- Detects Position of most of the Pool Balls
- Needs Ideal Lighting
- Trouble detecting balls when they are clumped together

Shot Calculation:

- Finds and Selects Easiest Shot
- Only direct Shots
- Finds Exact Point of Contact
- Image Creation

Projection System:

- Projects the Best Shot onto the Table
- Adjusts Image by 2° to have the projection aligned correctly

Complete Solution #2

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Feedback System:
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#4

#5

#6

- Sensors on the pool cue track its angle and acceleration
- Data is then sent to the laptop, which then is displayed using the projector

Wooden Frame:

- Holds the camera and Projector at the correct height
- Provides Stability so the projection isn't moving around

Electronic Frame:

- Servo blocks Projection while CV is detecting
- Buttons inform system on if user is shooting solids or stripes

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Gyro range set to: 2000 degrees/s
Accelerometer data rate divisor set to: 20
Accelerometer data rate (Hz) is approximately: 53.57
Gyro data rate divisor set to: 10
Gyro data rate (Hz) is approximately: 100.00
Magnetometer data rate set to: 100 Hz
diff = 0.00
calX = -5.11 \ calY = -5.26 \ calZ = 8.69
heading = 360.00
magX = 0.00 magY = 0.00 magZ = 0.00
diff = 1.48
X = 0.97 Y = 1.07 Z = 0.35
heading = 259.44
magX = -3.30 magY = -17.70 magZ = -13.35
diff = 3.44
X = 3.95 Y = -2.06 Z = -2.10
heading = 241.23
magX = -14.25 magY = -25.95 magZ = -18.75
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diff = -1.42

heading = 262.79

X = 1.49 Y = 3.04 Z = 0.93

magX = -1.65 magY = -13.05 magZ = -4.20

Video Demos





Testing and Verification #1

End to End Latency:

Time from Button Press to Projection

Pass = <3 seconds

Camera Capturing: (ideal lighting)

Percentage of Pool table captured and amount of balls correctly captured

Pass = <u>100%</u>

Angle Deviation:

Angle Deviation of Actual Shot vs Projected Shot Pass = <2 degrees

Camera Capturing:

(non ideal lighting)

Percentage of Pool table captured and amount of balls correctly captured

Pass = <u>100%</u>

Feedback Correctness:

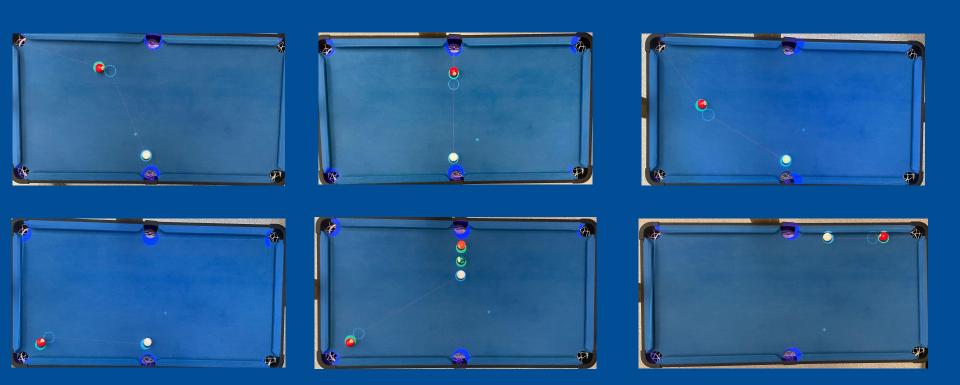
Feedback Cue Stick Provides vs Actual fixes that is necessary Pass = <2 degrees and < 1/2m/s

Feedback Latency:

Time from shot to feedback onto the table.

Pass = <1 second

User Test Suite





Performance Metrics

feedback:
Projected
feedback reports
angle within 2
degrees

Projector

User
Improvement:
Improvement
on 7/9 user test
case shots

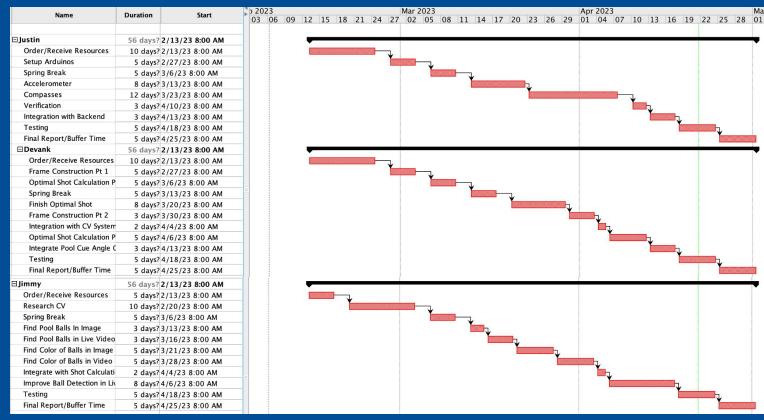
End To End Latency: 1.5 seconds

Camera
Capturing:
Ideal Lighting =
100%
Non-Ideal = 65%

Angle
Deviation:
Our angle
deviation by 1
degree once
aligned up

Arduino
Communication
Arduinos
communicate to
each in <0.5
seconds

Project Management





Conclusions

- Computer Vision with real-time projection is hard
- Fine tuning and thresholding is a never ending problem
- Integration with hardware always takes more time than expected.
- Leave Time for on the fly adjustments.