

作品名稱 應用於機車之HUD智慧駕駛輔助系統 **HUD Driving Support System on Scooter**

隊伍名 稱 視如破竹 / BreakthroughView

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在1970年代,美國空軍開始使用HUD (Head Up Display, 抬頭顯示 器)作為重要的飛行輔助儀器,抬頭(Head Up)的意思是指駕 駛員不需要低頭就能夠看到飛航重要資訊。1988年,HUD首次 引入汽車工業,因為駕駛不需低頭向下查看行車資訊,因此能 夠專心在路況,提高安全性。

本團隊 "應用於機車之HUD智慧駕駛輔助系統" 附加在安全帽 上,目的是提高全台灣上千萬機車騎士的安全性,並且建立專 為機車騎士設計的自動事故回報系統,即時傳送事故地點及撞 擊力道等資訊,保護機車騎十免於事故傷害,進而降低機車事 故的死傷人數。

目前本次系統可包括:OLED面板、MCU、GPS、GSM模組、藍芽 模組、三軸加速度儀及電源供應模組,並且藉由藍芽模組與智 慧型手機連線,可以達到以下四種功能:

(1)具備HUD顯示騎乘資訊

由GPS擷取騎乘資訊(時速等),以OLED面板搭配軟質反 射鏡,將訊息藉由反射鏡反射至安全帽擋風罩上,達成 資訊顯示在眼前的功能。

(2)手機輔助導航功能

在智慧型手機的App設置路程起點和終點,規畫出路線 圖,再以藍芽裝置與系統連接。導航資訊經由處理後, 以OLED面板顯示下一個路口是否該轉彎或錯誤方向。

(3)撞擊力監控功能

裝置在安全帽內部之三軸加速度感測器,能夠讓系統監控 頭部實際上所受到的衝擊力,並由MCU紀錄衝擊力最大值。

(4)自動簡訊事故通報功能

依據撞擊力道提供就醫參考,若撞擊力超越一定值則由 系統發出警告,並且經由GSM模組,自動發送含有GPS座 標和撞擊力道之事故通知簡訊給警消醫院或指定號碼進

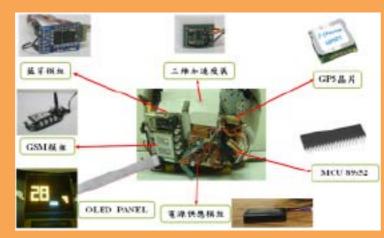


Fig.1 > 系統元件圖 System Elements Overview

Abstract

In the 1970s, the U.S. Air Force began to use HUD (Head Up Display) as important aviation assistant instrument. "Head Up" means that the drivers could get aviation information but not need to bow their heads. In 1988, HUD was first introduced to the automotive industry. HUD is able to improve security because drivers do not need to look down to view traffic information and concentrate on situation of road.

"HUD Driving Support System on Scooter" designed by BreakthroughView is attached to helmet and mainly for motorcycle drivers, so that they could focus on the situation of road to prevent them from dangers. We hope that we could develop a system that could save more drivers life from accident.

The system could include: OLED panel(Solomon Systech:SSD1332), MCU (Atmel:89s52), GPS chip (Fastrax:UP501 GPS Receiver), GSM module (SIEMENS:TC35i) , Bluetooth module (BlueCore TM-4 External), 3-axis Accelerometer 🐧 (Analog Devices:ADXL345) and the power supply module. The smart phone could connect to the system via Bluetooth module.

Our system reaches four functions:

1. Display driving information via HUD

Information (speed, etc.) could be retrieved from the GPS, and then it is projected to the soft reflectors, and then it is projected to the plastic cover of the helmet. Finally, we could receive information via eyes.

2. Navigation function

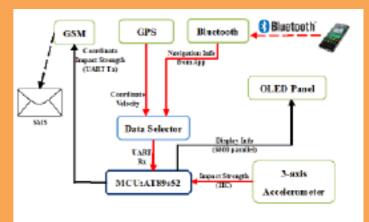
We could set the start and end of the route on the APP in smart phone. The APP will plan out the route map, and then send information to the MCU on helmet. After processing, OLED could tell drivers that whether turn right or left when drivers encounter intersections.

3. Monitoring impact strength

3-axis accelerometer equipped in the helmet allows the system to monitor the impact strength onto the driver's head. And the MCU will record the maximum value.

4. Automatically sending accident message

The system could provide medical care reference by Fig.2 > 資料流向圖 Data Flow Diagram



according the impact strength. If the impact strength is beyond a certain default value, the system will send out alert and automatically send accident message to hospital and appointed number via the GSM module. The message includes the GPS coordinates and impact strength for rapid rescue.

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於1993年及1999年分別取得臺灣大學電機碩士學位及博士學位,目前任職於成功大學電機系 副教授一職,並於2009年5月1日擔任國際顯示器學會(SID)台灣分會理事。具有豐富的教 學經驗,曾發表專利35件、IEEE等SCI國際期刊論文4篇、國內外會議論文20多篇。

研究領域

主動式矩陣有機發光二極體畫素電路設計、軟性顯示器驅動電路設計、電容式觸控面板韌體 開發與電路設計、太陽能最大功率追蹤演算法、短距離無線通訊系統、生理訊號感測系統 色彩學。



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