

Background

First responders, law enforcement, and military are tasked with entering dangerous, often unknown environments on a daily basis. Moreover, many of these dangerous situations present environments with limited or no visibility. Due to this lack of visibility, the people entering these environments are less likely to gain an accurate understanding of their surroundings. The IR Scout addresses these issues by performing remote, thermal reconnaissance of hazardous environments.

Overview

The IR Scout is a highly durable sensor package that wirelessly transmits high-quality, thermal images to a remote user. The system is composed of a throw-able sensor package and a laptop that displays the thermal images. The device requires minimal user operation: simply turn it on and throw it into the area of interest. Once the sensor package reaches a stable position, the appropriate cameras on the device each snap an infrared image and wirelessly transmit the data to a laptop. The laptop then performs the necessary image processing to display multiple images neatly on the user interface. With these features, the IR Scout provides first responders with knowledge of a hazardous environment prior to entering, regardless of visibility.



Throw-able Sensor: Composed of 12 FLIR Lepton Cameras, an accelerometer, a RN-XV WiFly Module, a Tiva C microcontroller, a TI Fuel Tank Booster Pack, and a 3.7 V Lithium Ion Battery

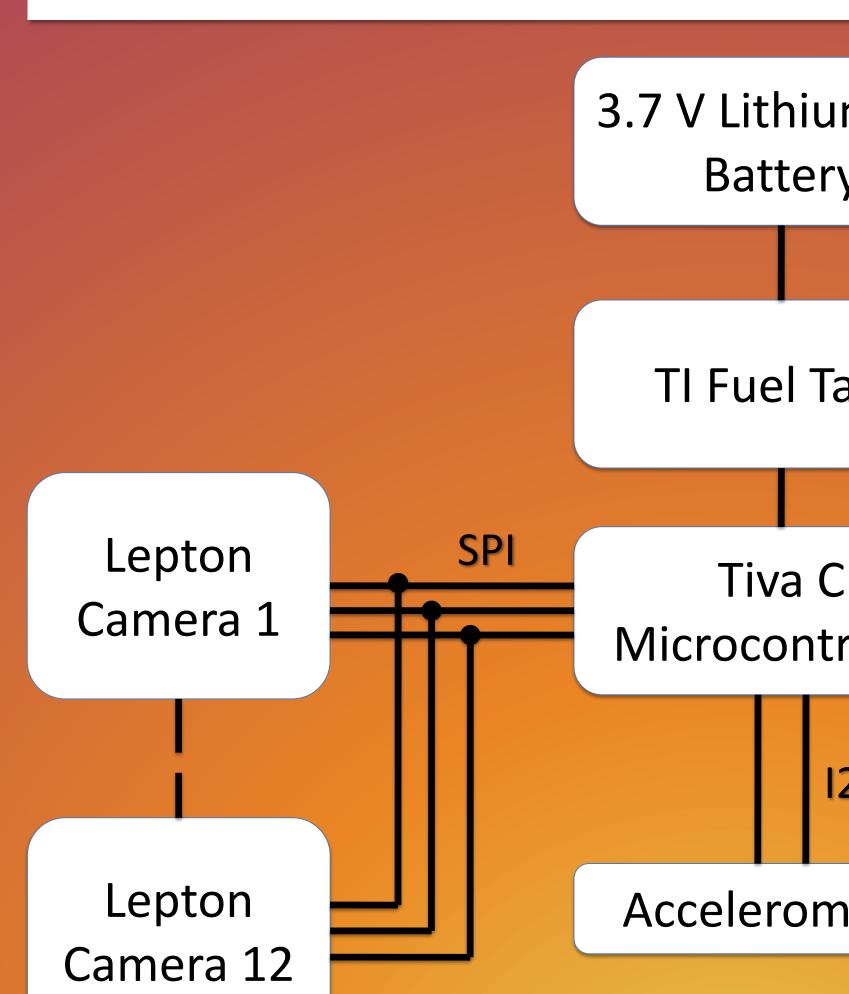
User Interface: Uses MATLAB to automatically receive, process, and display the images sent from the throw-able sensor



Acknowledgments

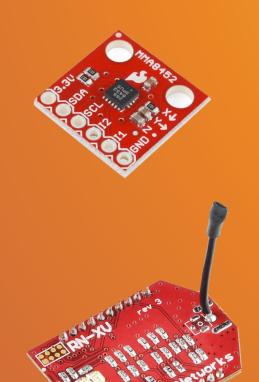
We would like to thank the following mentors in helping us accomplish this project: Ilan Ben-Yaacov, Louis Tremblay, Marcel Tremblay and everyone at FLIR Systems. We would also like to thank Kai Moncino, Brenden McMorrow, Joe de Rutte, Benjamin Swan, and Riley Borrall. Without their mechanical engineering work this project would not have been possible.

Scouting Hazardous Environments With Thermal Imaging Ryan Stevenson, Josh Kay, Azim Muqtadir Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering University of California, Santa Barbara



Hardwar







•Sets up a network for the la Transmits and receives data

Fexas Instruments Tiva C La •Responsible for processing •Clock speed of 80 MHz

Texas Instruments Fuel Tank •Regulates the battery voltage to 3.3 V and 5 V Charges the battery via a micro-USB port



•3.7 V Lithium Ion Battery •Capacity of 1200 mAh Active battery life of approximately 30 min

Unive	ersity of California, Sant
Hardware Block Diagram	
3.7 V Lithium-Ion Battery	Turn on and throw device
SPI Tiva C Microcontroller 12C	Image data is sent to Laptop using WiFi
Accelerometer Hardware	The final product is a by a 5 person ME team by us.
epton Thermal Camera arkably small Long Wave Infrared camera 0 pixel resolution cale Semiconductor MMA8452Q Accelerometer municates with microcontroller using I2C s, ±2g resolution	
chip RN-XV WiFly Module up a network for the laptop smits and receives data from the laptop using UDP Instruments Tiva C Launchpad	Diameter: 7.1 incl Weight: 1.75 lbs
onsible for processing all sensor data speed of 80 MHz Instruments Fuel Tank	•Convert the MATLAB us will allow for a more con

package for an increased field of vision.

Flow Chart

Device detects stability and orientation

6 of the 12 Lepton cameras take a still shot

Image data is collected and processed by MATLAB

Images are displayed in GUI

Device

a combination of the outer shell designed n as well as the internal electronics designed





Board Dimensions: 1.3 x1.3 in

Future Goals

user interface into a mobile application. This will allow for a more compact, practical product.

- •Expand on the number of cameras in the throw-able sensor
- •Combine both visual and thermal cameras in the device and then use FLIRs MSX blending algorithm to give a more detailed view
- •Add video streaming for one camera module at a time.
- •Rotate the images so that they are all oriented correctly

