

VEHICLE **T**ERRAIN **P**ERFORMANCE **L**ABORATORY

Timing is Everything

A software approach for a generalized
profilometer

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Timing is Everything

Our Motivation

Systems with integrated sensors can often require very specific processing methods. This can make upgrading and expanding such a system very difficult.

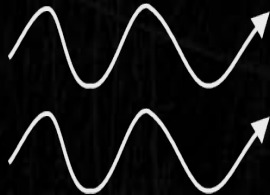
Our Goals

To create a system which is able to easily incorporate new sensors with very little hardware or software modification.

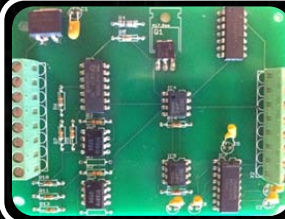
Presentation Outline



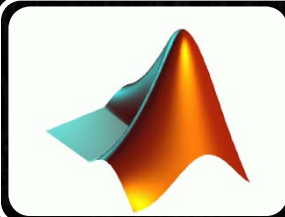
Laser Profilometer Overview



The Importance of Timing and Synchronization



Hardware Timing and Synchronization



Software Timing and Synchronization

VTPL Laser Profilometers



2006



2008



2011 (Current)

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Parts of a Laser Profilometer

Scanning Lasers



INO LCMS



PSI PPS

Inertial Measurement Unit



Honeywell HG1700

GPS System



NovAtel SPAN System

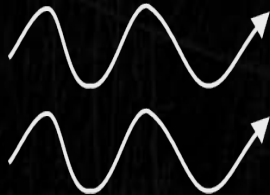


GPS Antenna

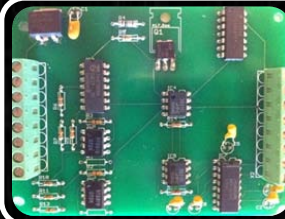
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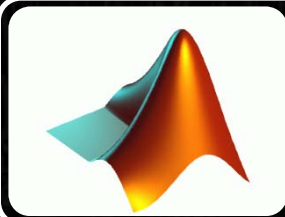
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Hardware Timing and Synchronization

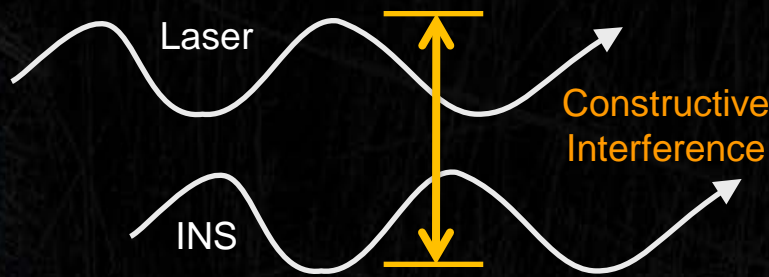


Software Timing and Synchronization

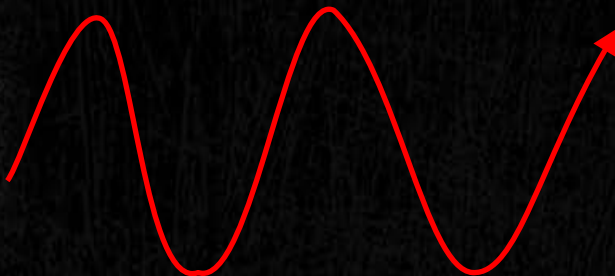
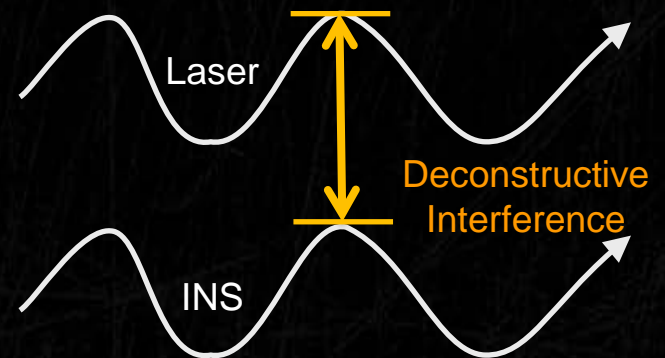
Synchronizing Laser and INS

Consider an example: Vehicle bouncing on flat surface

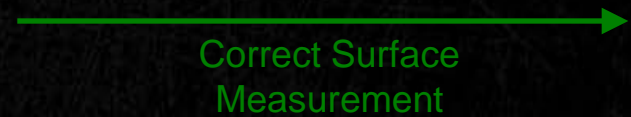
Unsynchronized



Synchronized



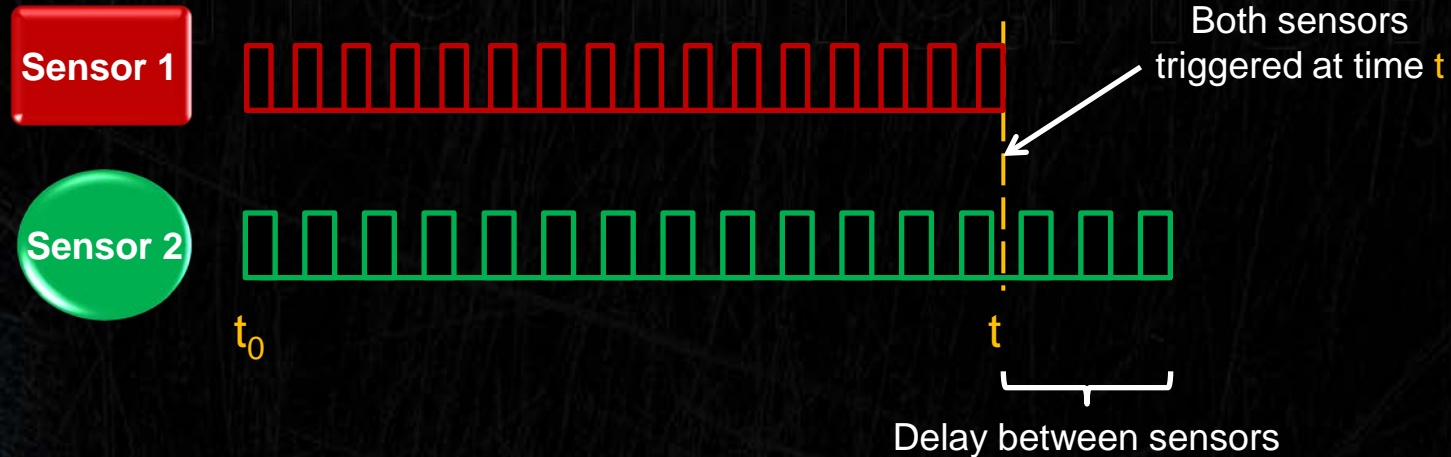
Incorrect Surface Measurement



Correct Surface Measurement

Common Timing Issues

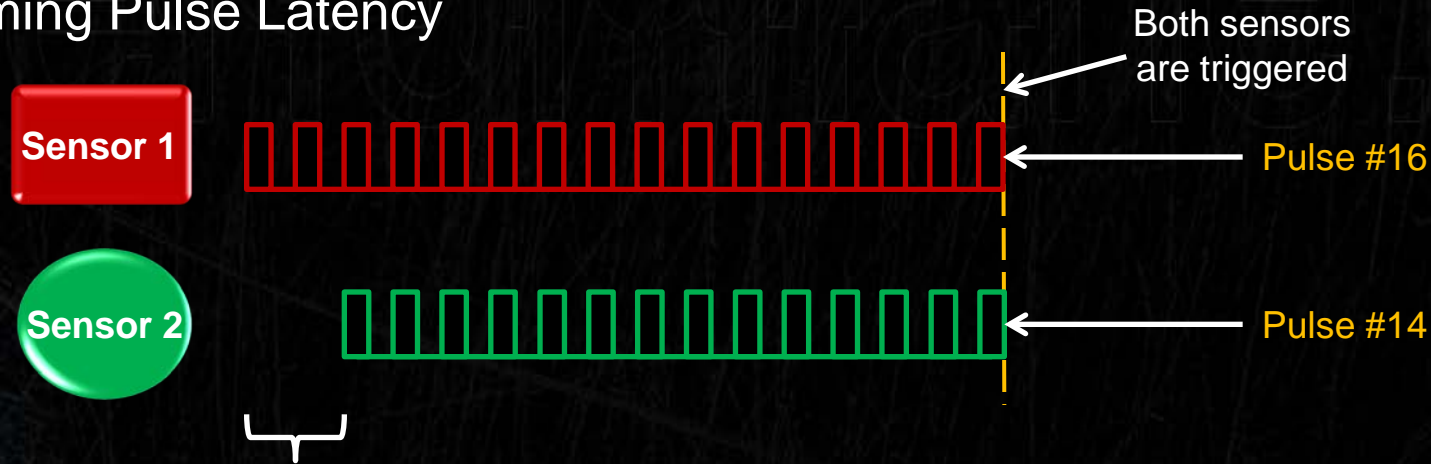
Clock Timing Mismatch



- Sensor 1 believes 16 clock cycles have passed while Sensor 2 believes only 13 clock cycles have passed.
- As time increases, clock timing mismatch increases while accuracy between each sensor decreases.

Common Timing Issues

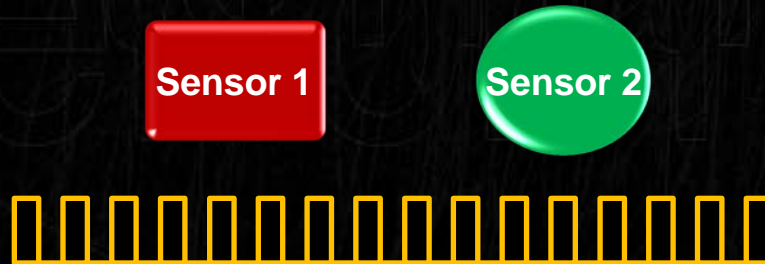
Timing Pulse Latency



Constant latency between sensors

- Latency between sensors is always constant and time invariant
- Constant error when comparing data between multiple sensors

Common Timing Issues



Use ONLY one timing signal for all sensors!

How do we trigger each sensor simultaneously?

Method 1: Software Triggering

- All sensors must be connect to a common DAQ computer
- Software must be written to simultaneously control each sensor.

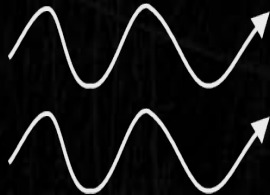
Method 2: Hardware Triggering

- More robust
- Does not need a common DAQ computer and software to operate.

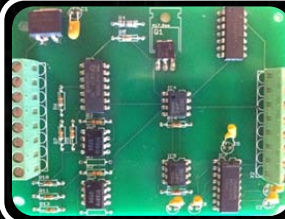
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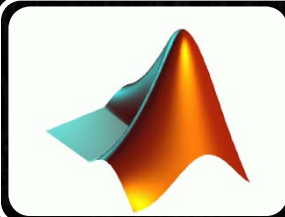
Laser Profilometer Overview



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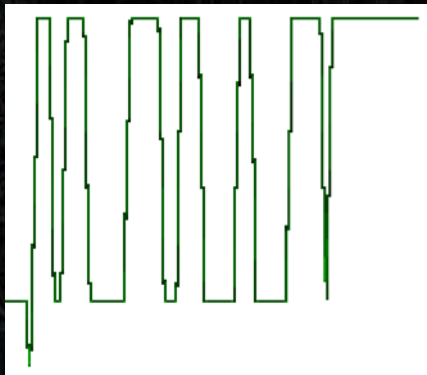


Hardware Timing and Synchronization



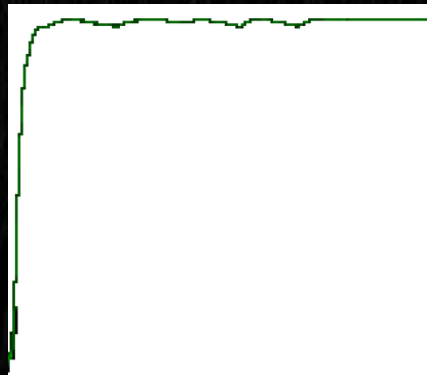
Software Timing and Synchronization

Hardware Triggering Concerns



Trigger (switch)
Bounce

- Will cause each sensor to trigger multiple times.
- Must be Removed!!



RC low pass
filtered

- Removes most of switch bounce.
- Leading edge might not rise fast enough
- Different sensors might still trigger at different times!!



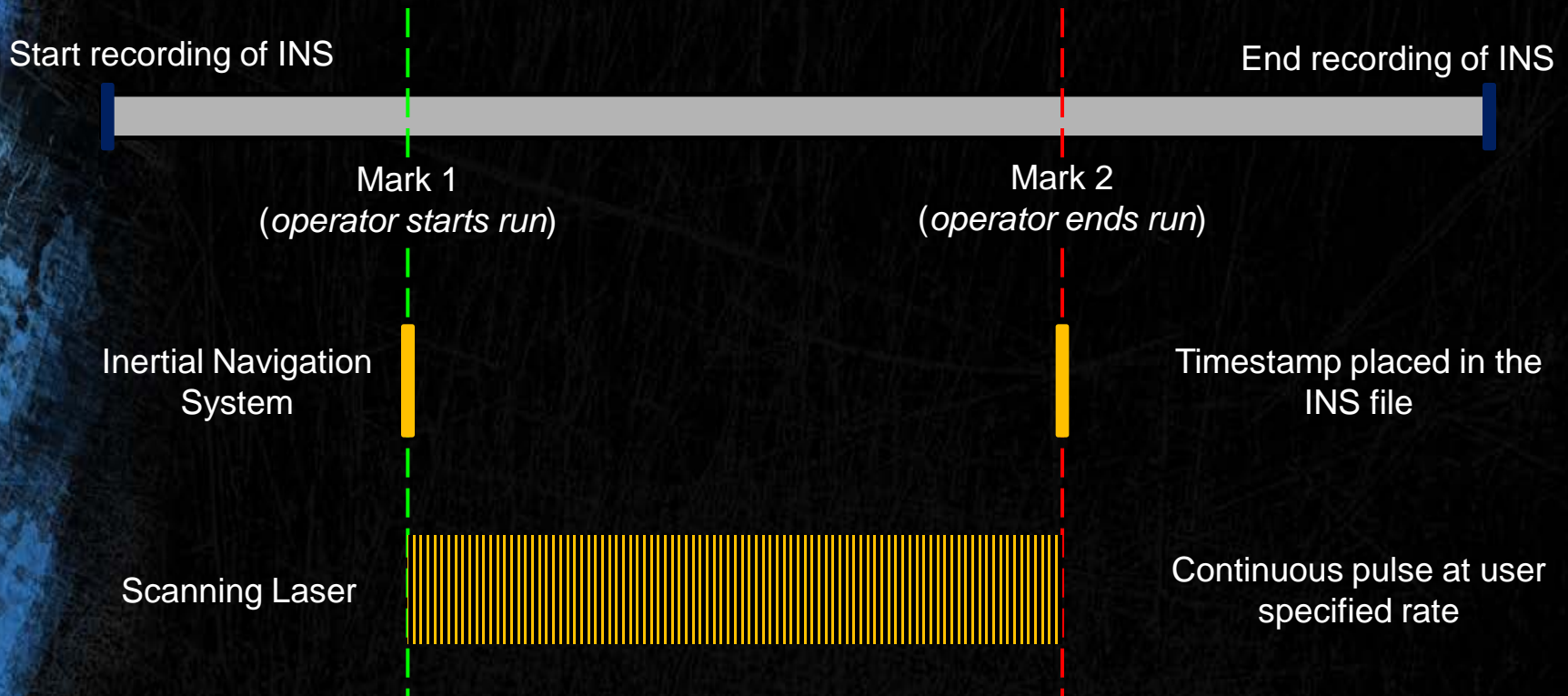
Schmitt Trigger



- Clean leading edge signal with high slew rate of 680 Volts per microsecond

Theory - Hardware

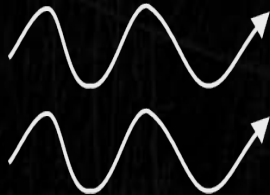
After triggering, different output signals synchronize each piece of equipment



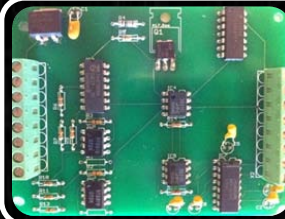
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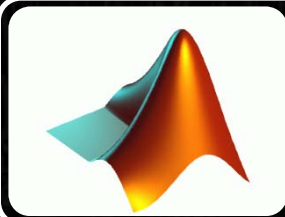
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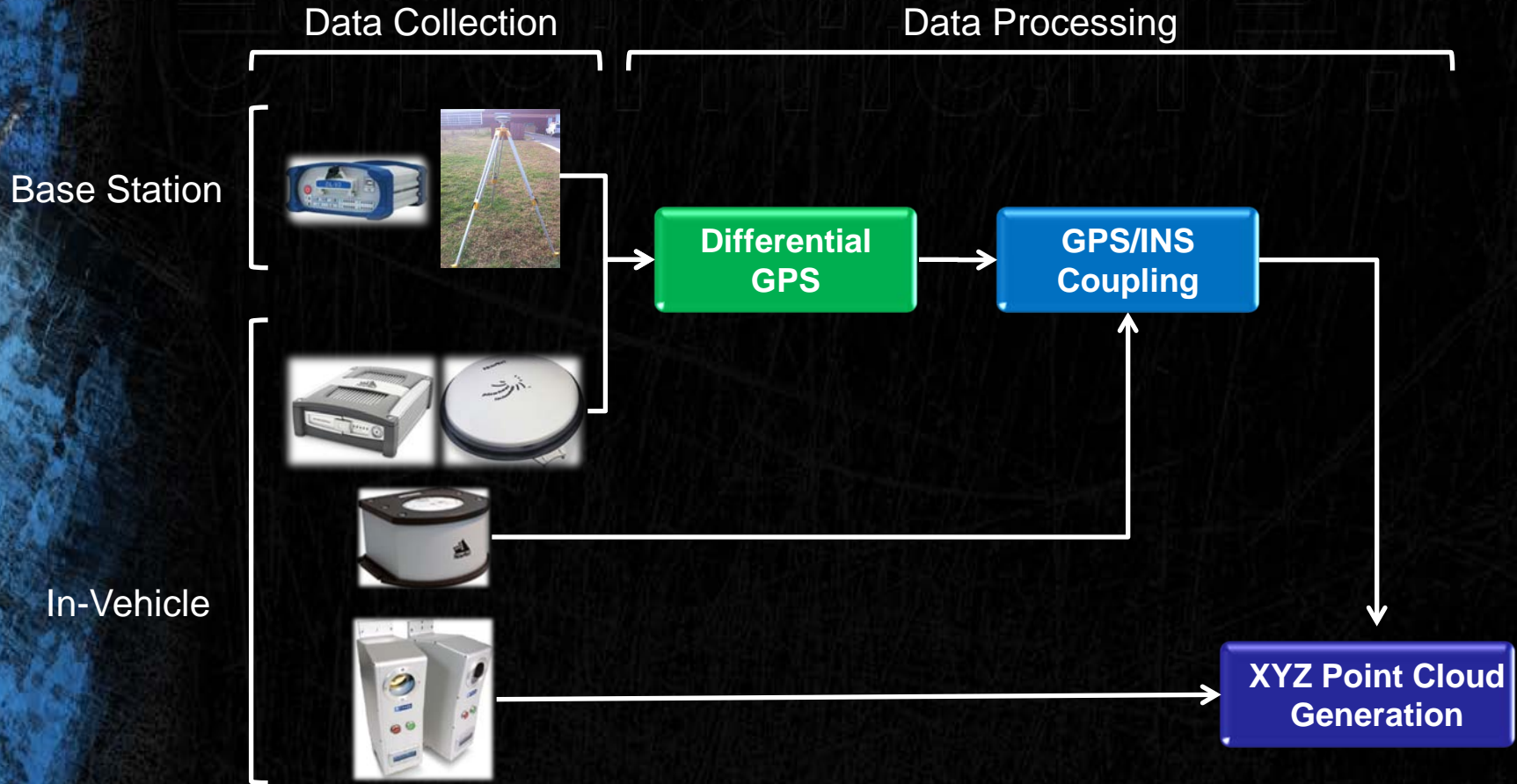


Hardware Timing and Synchronization



Software Timing and Synchronization

How XYZ Data is Generated

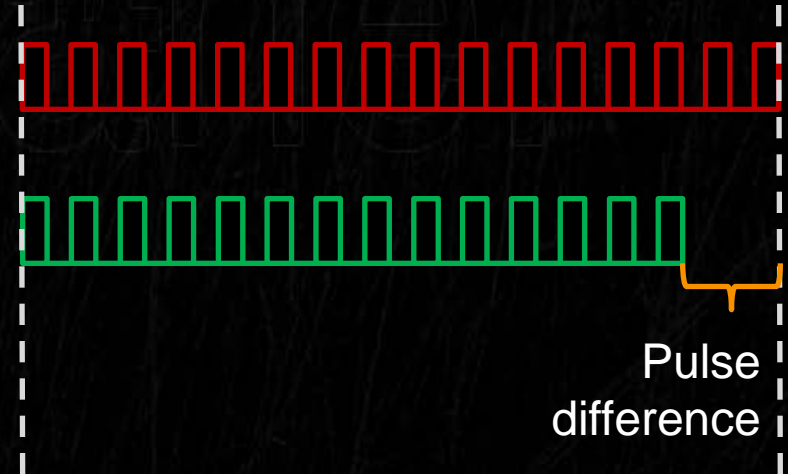


Timing Issues (Pulses)

Issues can arise when the length of sensor data is shorter than length of data collection.

GPS Run Data

Sensor 1



Exact time offset of sensor must be determined through testing.

Timing Issues (Internal Clock)

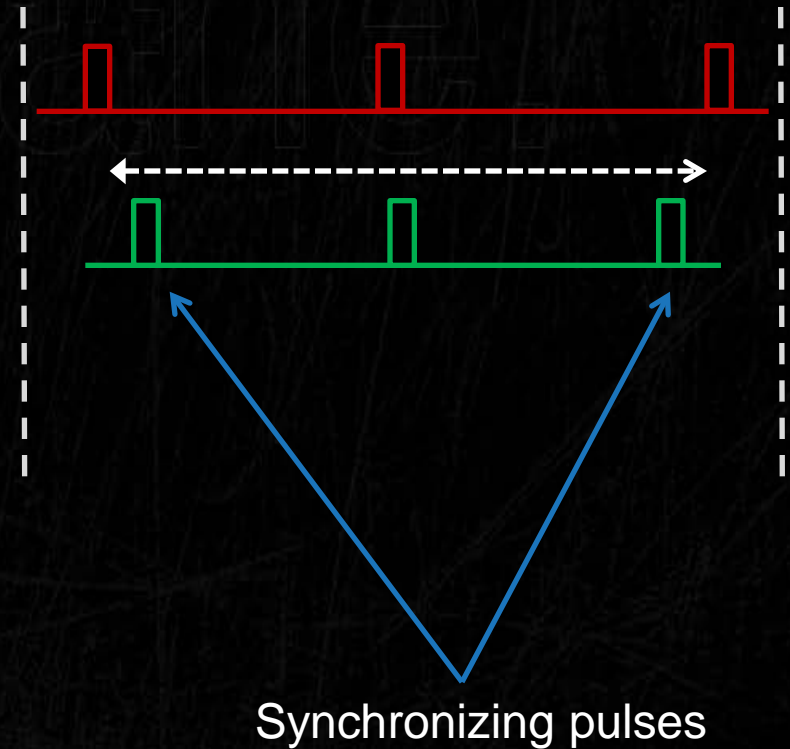
Sometimes internal clocks are used for synchronizing

Time differences between clocks can be problematic.

Using time scaling can correct for the difference in internal clocks.

GPS Run Data

Sensor 1



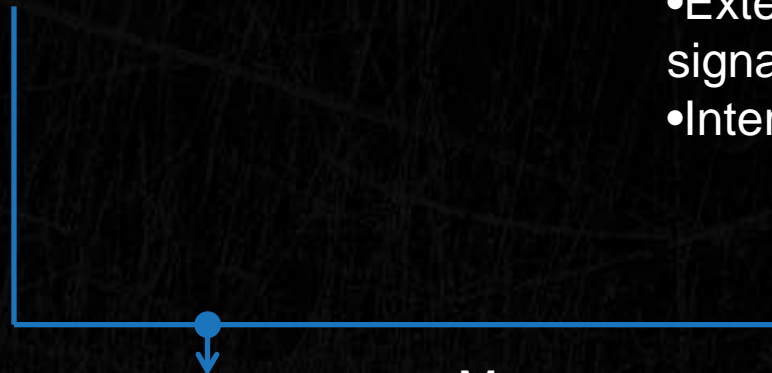
How Does It Work?

GPS Data

- Location Data
- Angular Orientation Data
- GPS Time Data

Sensor Data

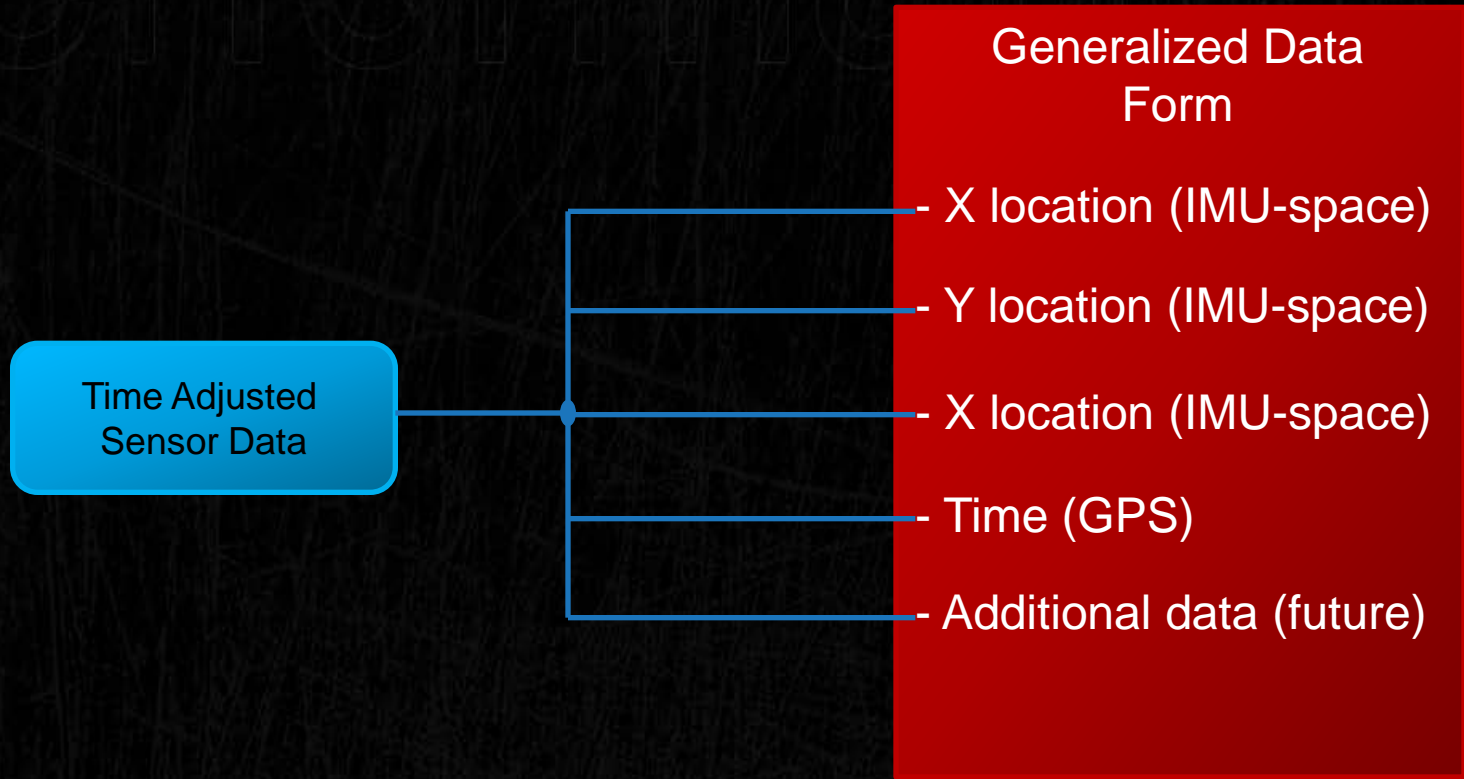
- Measurements collected from sensor
- Timing data
 - External clock signal
 - Internal clock



Time Adjusted
Sensor Data

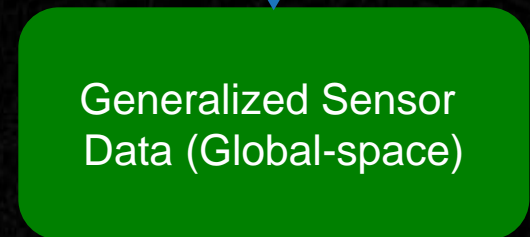
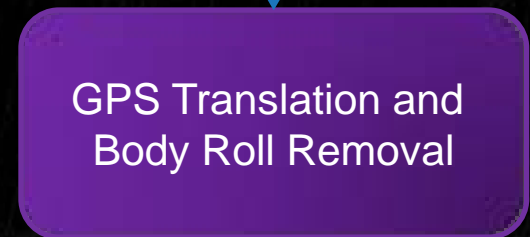
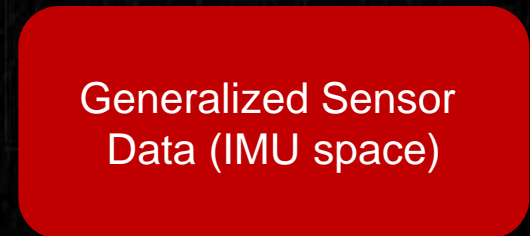
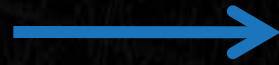
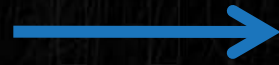
- Measurements collected from sensor
- Time Data (GPS Time)

Generalized Form of Data



General Data Processing Overview

- Data in IMU-Space with GPS timestamps
- Generalized Sensor then Translated to locate it in GPS space.
- Sensor Data is then rotated to remove body roll
- Output is then placed back in the generalized Sensor Data format but now the locations are in Global-space.



Summary

Hardware:

- Designed to allow for simultaneous triggering of many different types of systems
- Modular, expandable, and robust

Software:

- Processing flow does not need to be modified for new sensors
- Very little new code is needed when system is expanded

Thank you!

- Questions and Comments?

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