



# Project Description

- Create captivating LEGO art piece depicting Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) map
- Provide real-time information of the subway system through LEDs
  - Precise locations of trains within the MBTA network
  - Status of each train station
- Offer commuters and enthusiasts an interactive and informative way to experience public transit



# Development Team



**Jake  
Greenbaum**  
(Team Lead)

Android App  
Development,  
Bluetooth Control



**Chris  
Fisher**

PCB Design, LED  
Display  
Integration



**Zachary  
Richards**

Map Design &  
Construction



**Jack  
Shoemaker**

WiFi Control, API  
Control and Data  
Parsing

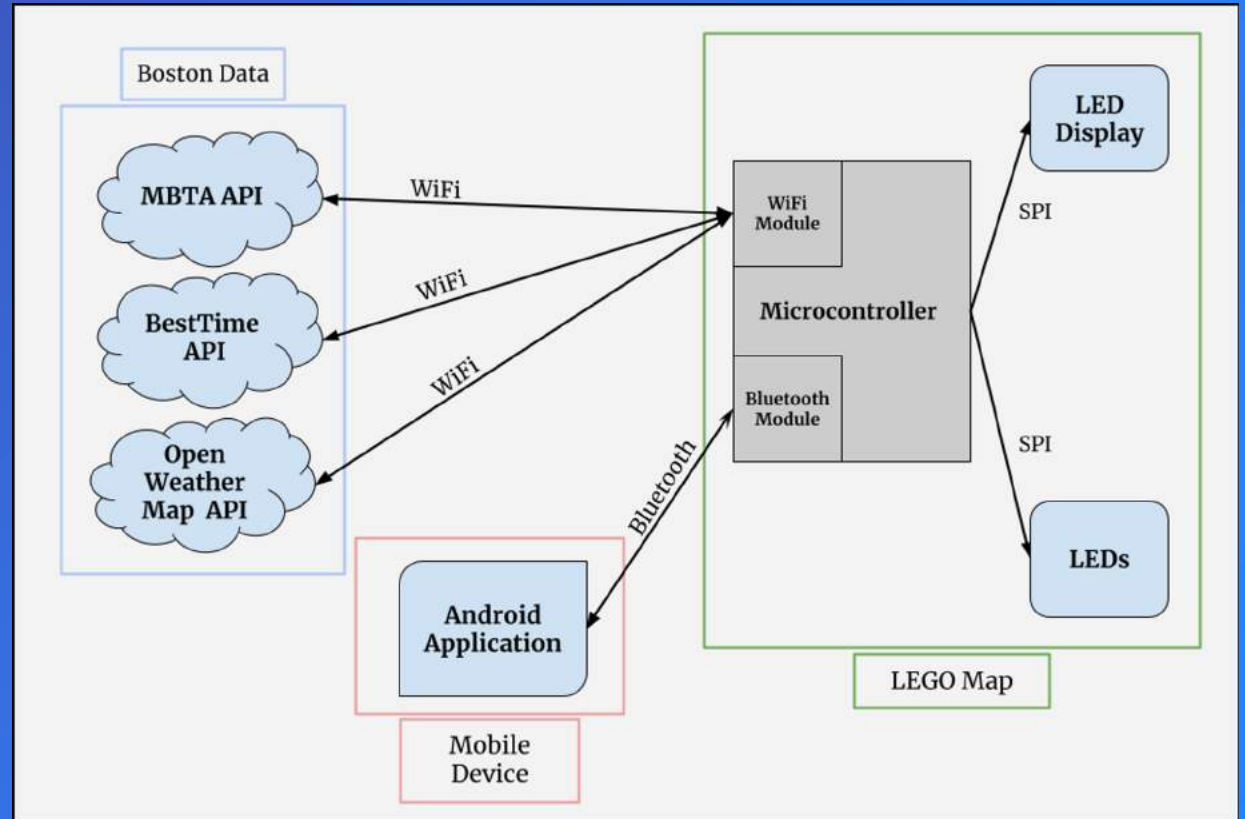


**Sam Ng**

LED Programming



# Block Diagram



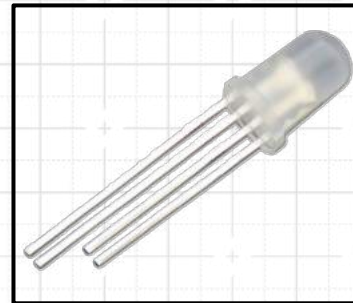


# Components

- ESP32-WROOM-32-N4, Microcontroller



- PL9823 Addressable LEDs, Train Station Markers



- Max7219 Dot Matrix, LED Display



# PCB

PCB Dimensions:  
2.5" x 2.5"

DC Power Jack

On/Off Switch

Headers

Microprocessor

Headers

Micro USB Port

Buttons

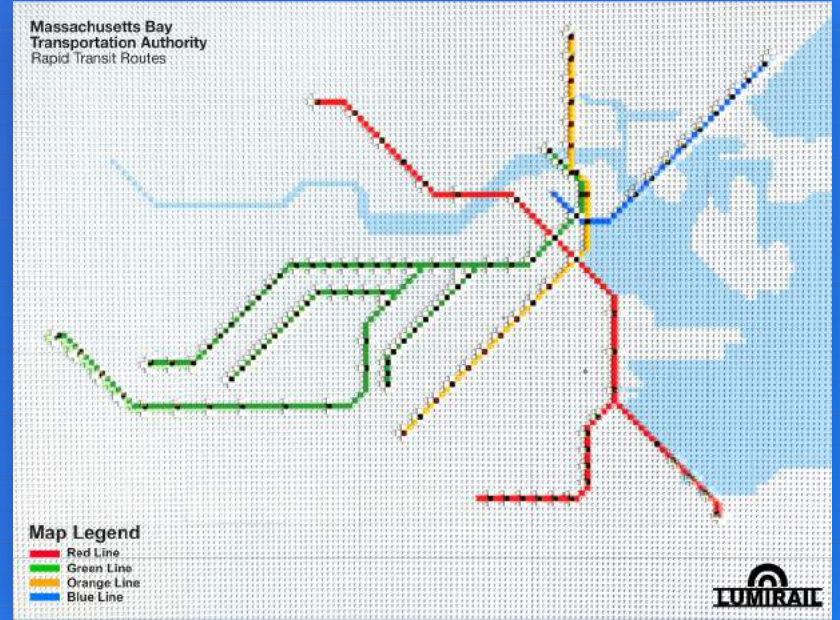
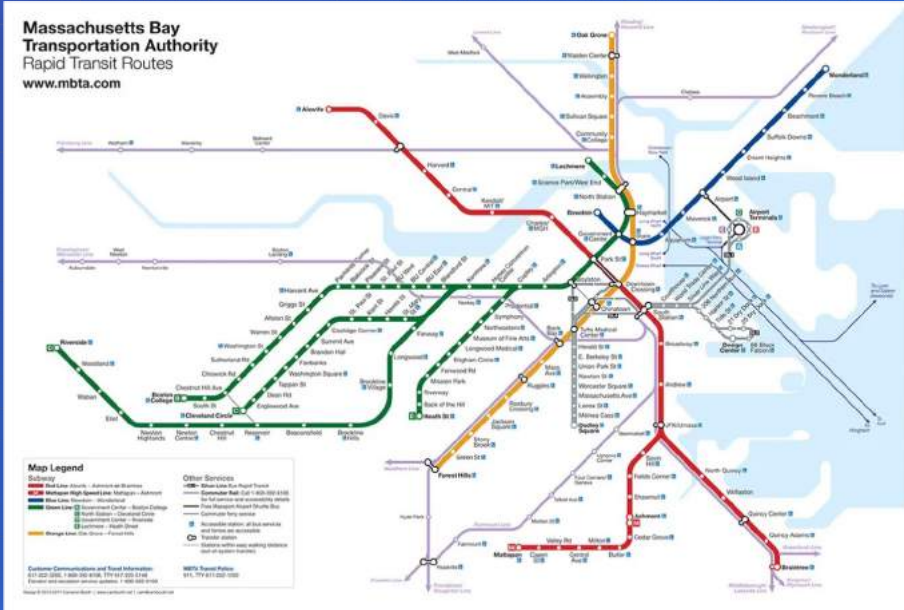


# Physical Map Design and Construction





# MBTA Map Layout

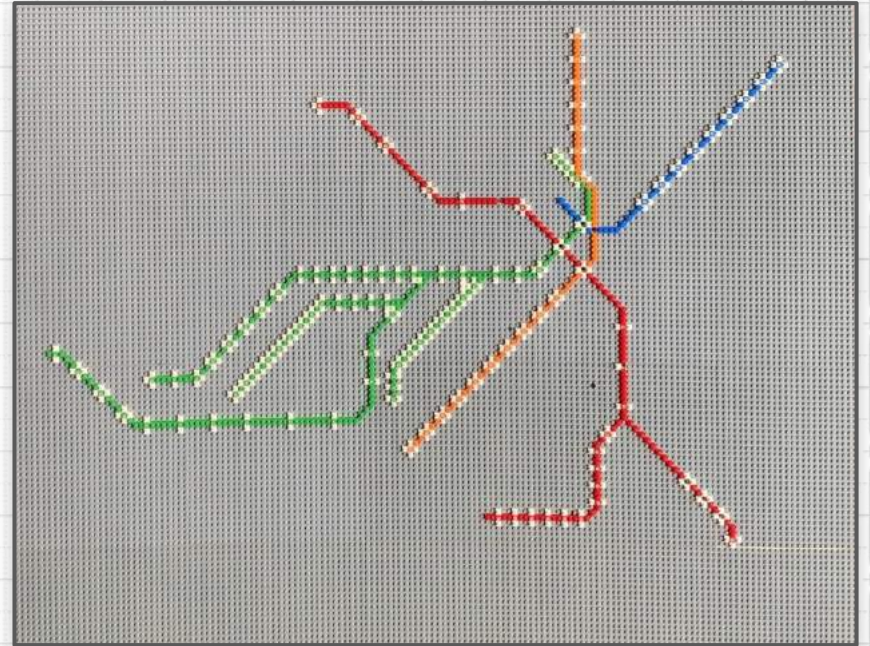


(48in x 36in)

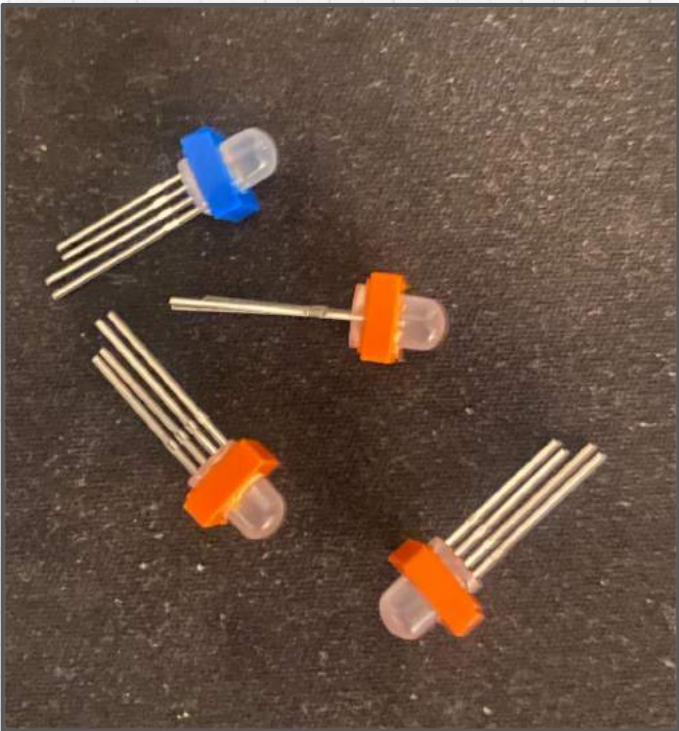
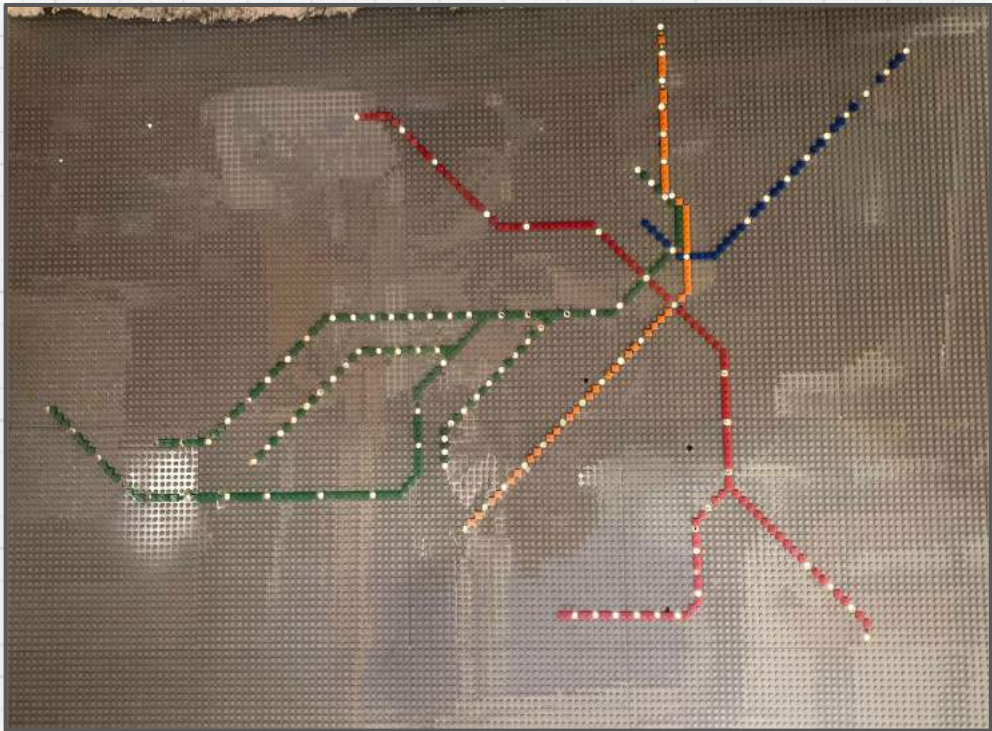




# Map Construction

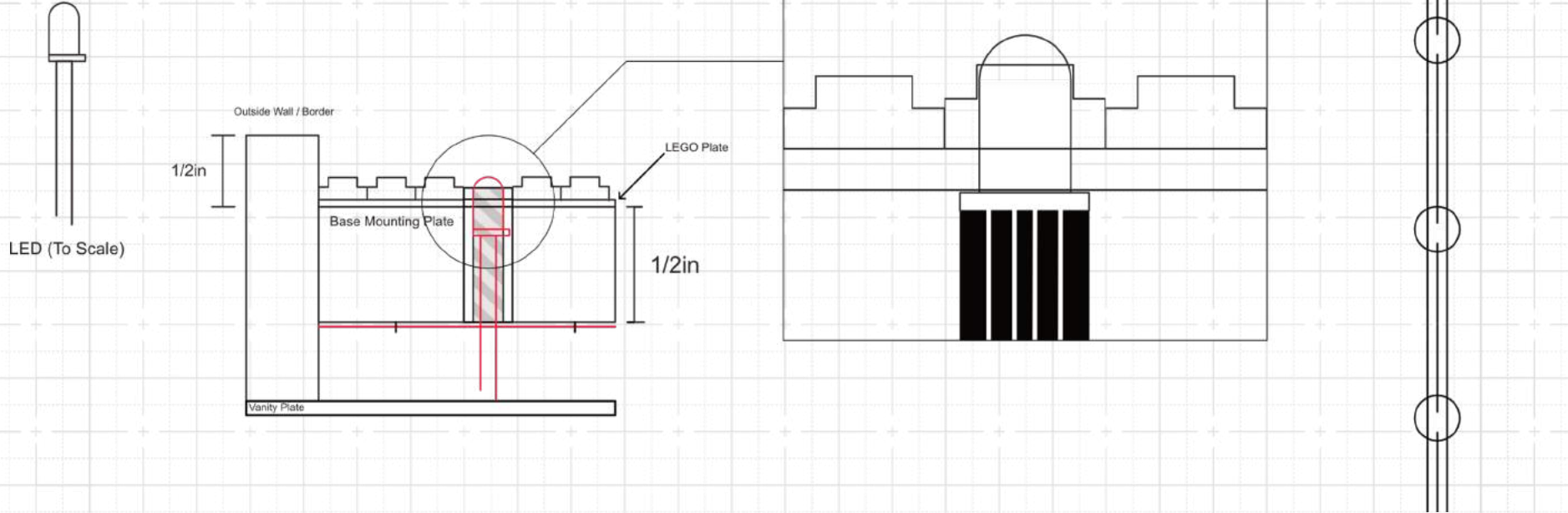


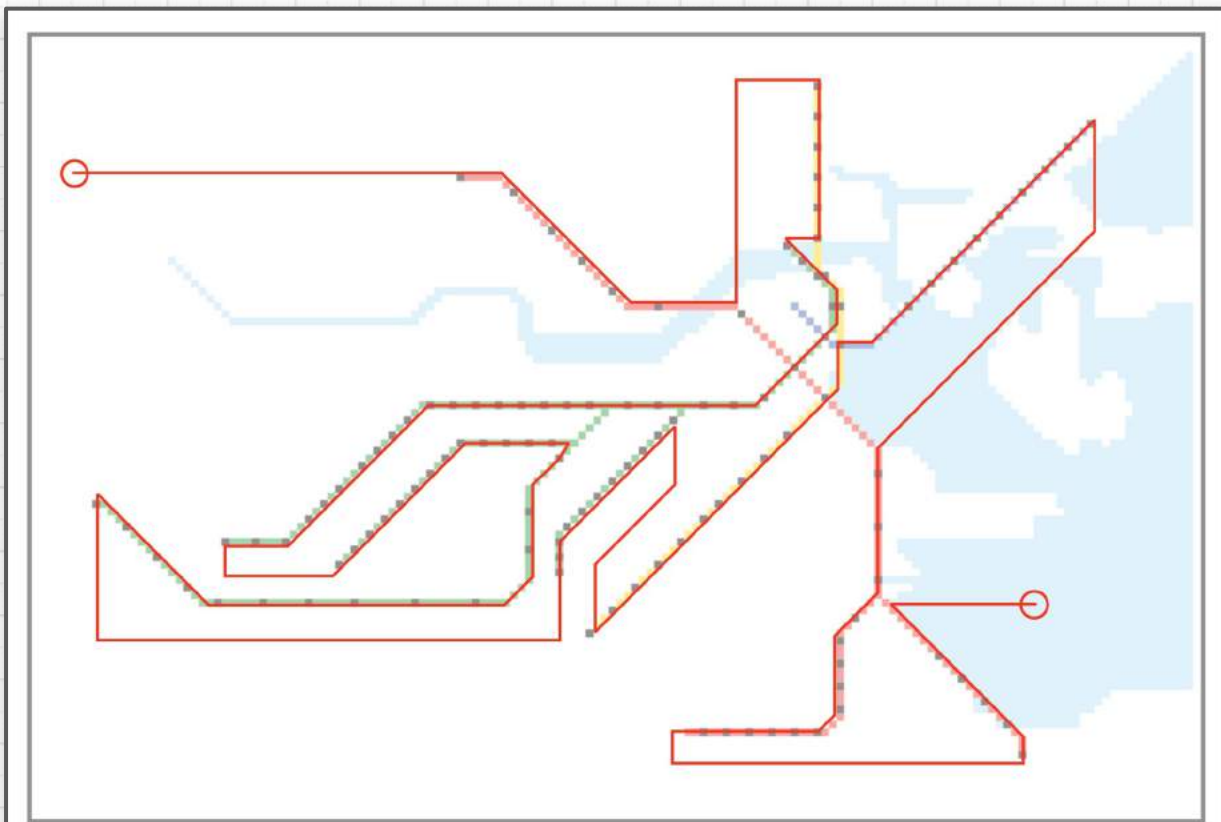
# LED Mounting





# LED Mounting Schematics





# LEGO MBTA Map Wiring Diagram

\*LED and Wire Size not to scale

- GND
- LED
- POWER
- SIGNAL





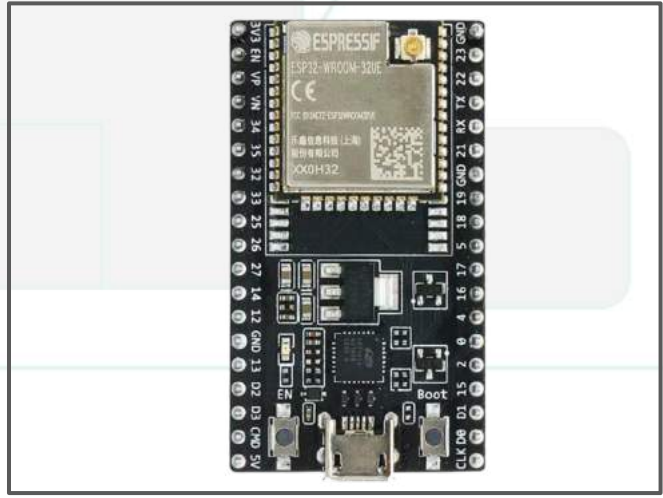
# WiFi Connection and Data Sources



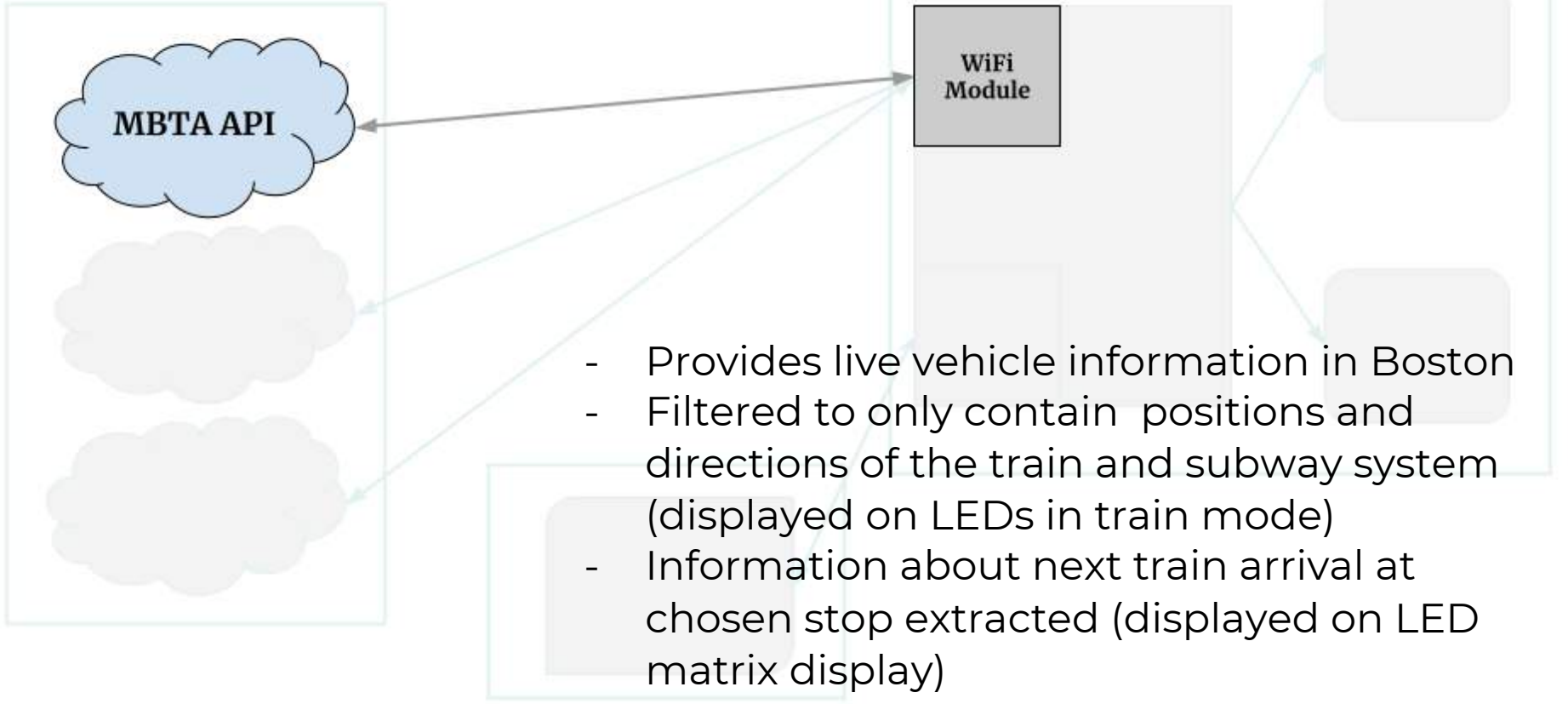
# ESP32 Integrated WiFi Module

- 802.11b/g/n capable WiFi Module
- ESP32 connects to local WiFi network using login information provided via user input, then sends HTTPS requests to corresponding APIs receiving transmitted data

WiFi Module



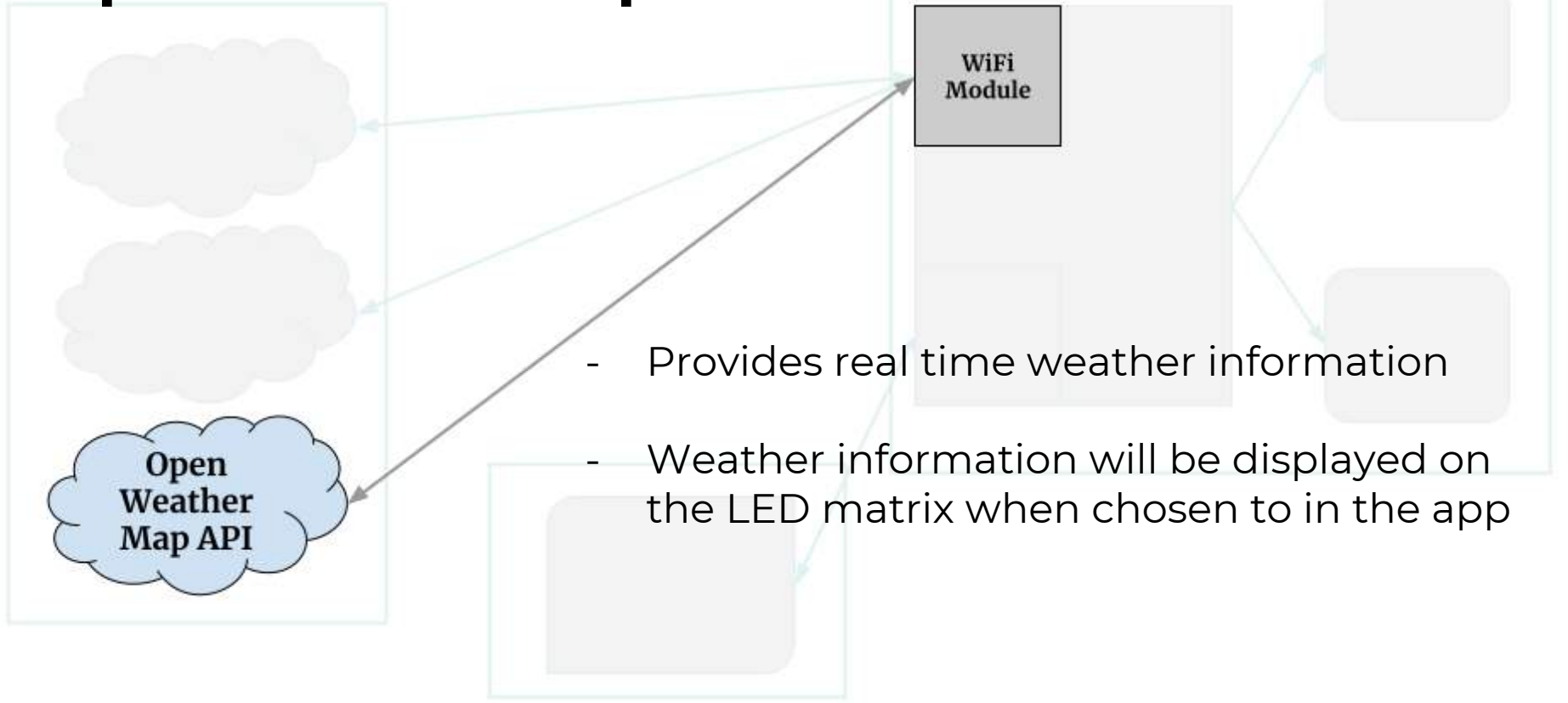
# MBTA API







# OpenWeatherMap API

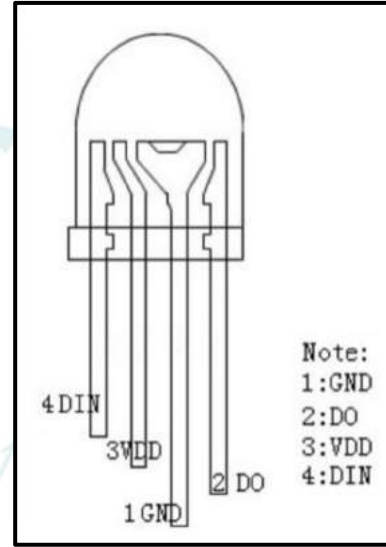


# Train Station LEDs

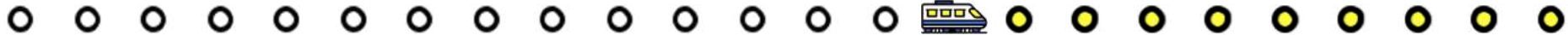


# LEDs

- PL9823
  - Addressable RGB LED
- Use similar protocol to WS2818
  - Using datasheet as reference
- Communicate to using SPI
  - Each bit of data represented by 3 bits in SPI
    - High = 110
    - Low = 100
  - Each color takes one byte of data, leading to each color being represented by 3 bytes in SPI



LEDs



# Map Modes: Connecting

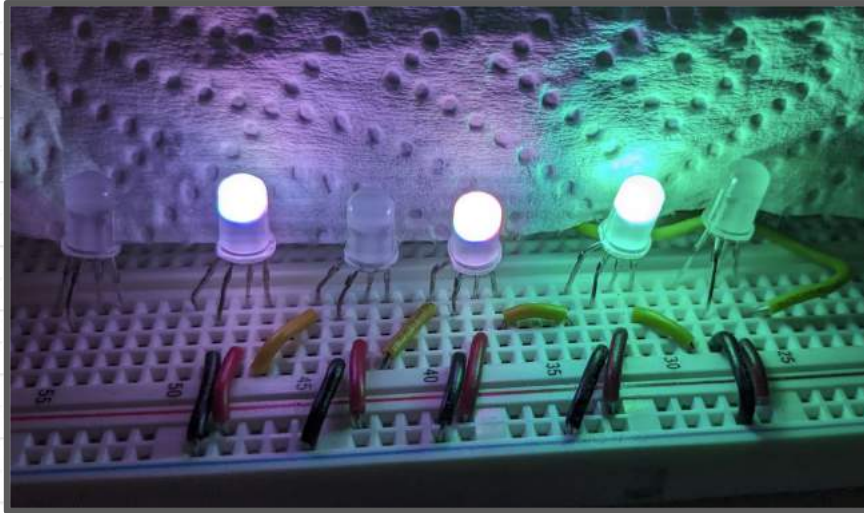
Loading action while waiting for internet connection:

- Not connected → orange pulse
- Unable to connect → red
- Connected, getting WiFi data → green pulse





# Map Modes: Train Mode



LEDs are lit up according to where trains currently are and where they are going:

- **White light** → train at station
- **Green light** → train arriving at station
- **No light** → no train currently at station, or no train immediately arriving at/departing from station



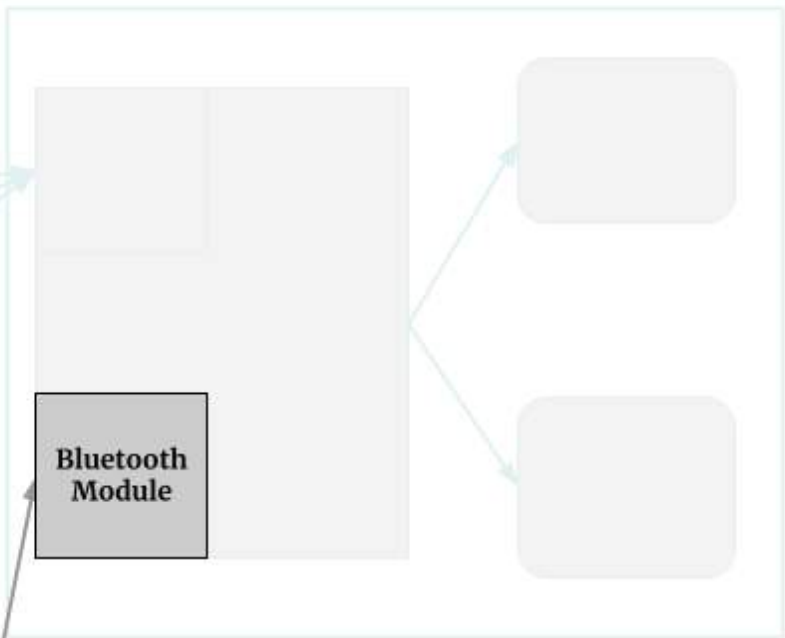


# Android Application



# The Application

- BLE on 2.4GHz frequency band connects Android smartphone to ESP32
- Application is able to connect to ESP32, maintain the connection status, and send commands to the board
- Uses JSON strings to communicate with and control the board (`{“data”: {“ssid”: “abc”, “user”: “bob”, “pass”: “def”}, “instruction”: “WiFi”}`)

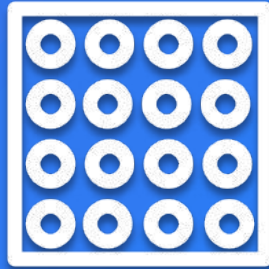


# Application Demo





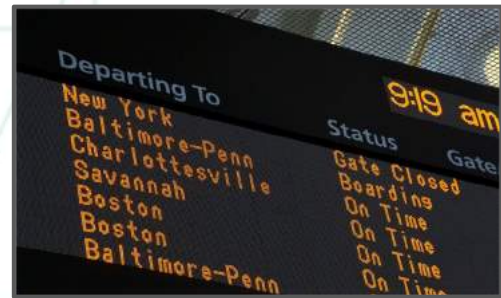
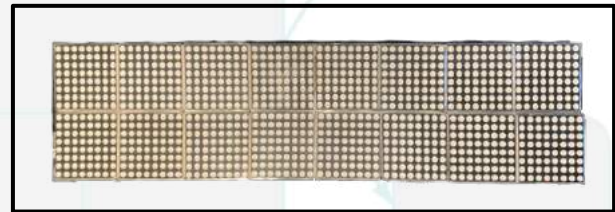
# LED Display



# MAX7219 LED Matrix Display

- LED Dot Matrices daisy-chained into a longer and wider display
- Serially interfaced via SPI
- Used to display information related to the Boston transit system:
  - Arrival/Departure times for specific trains
  - Traffic intensity at specific stations
  - Weather

LED Display

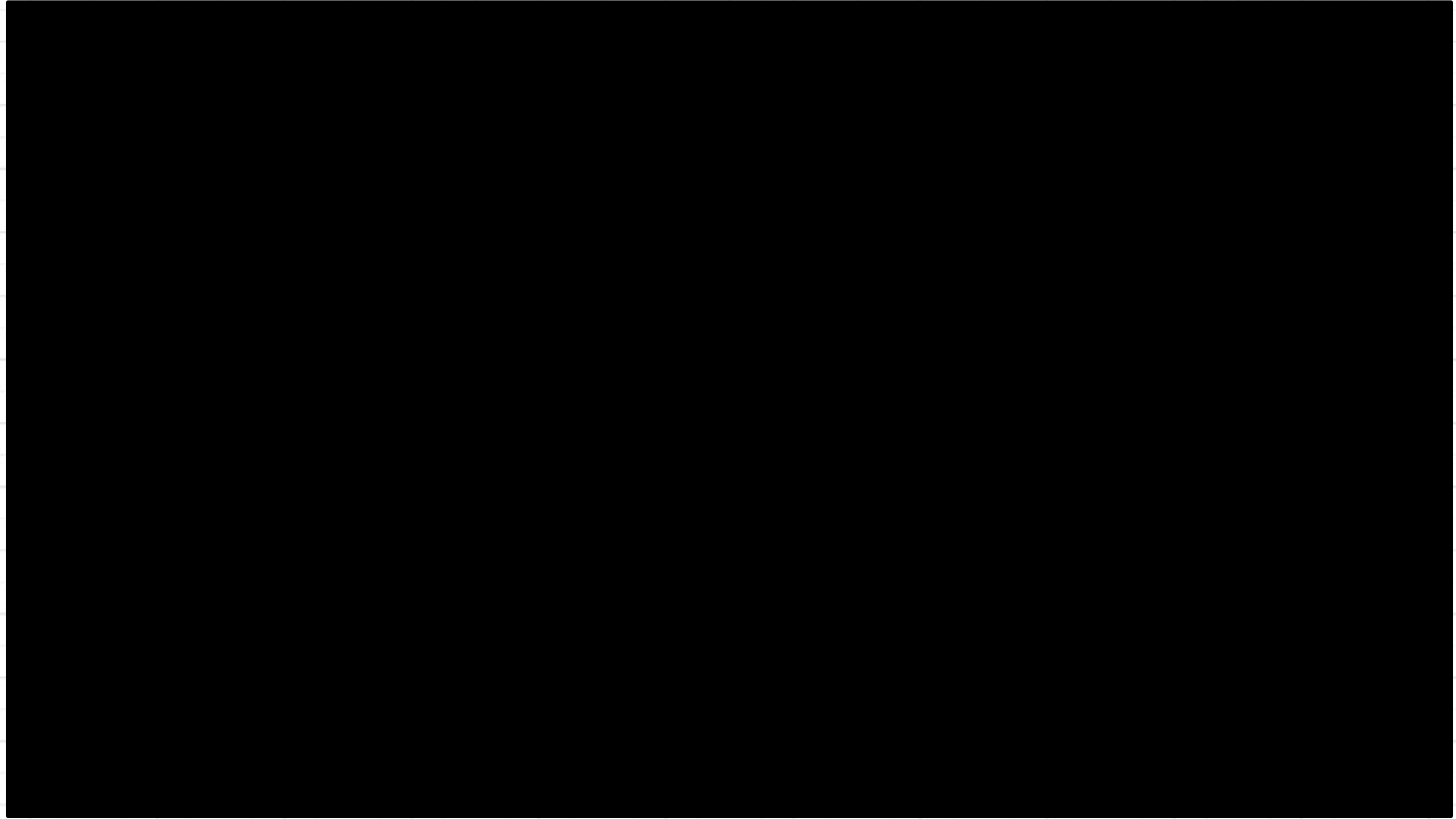


# Challenges Faced

- FreeRTOS task scheduling library
- Power and data wire layout
- Board design and construction
- Custom app design and development
- API edge cases
- Incoming data management



# Final Product



# Acknowledgements

Dr. Yogananda Isukapalli

Dr. Haewon Jeong

Eric Hsieh





# Questions?

