

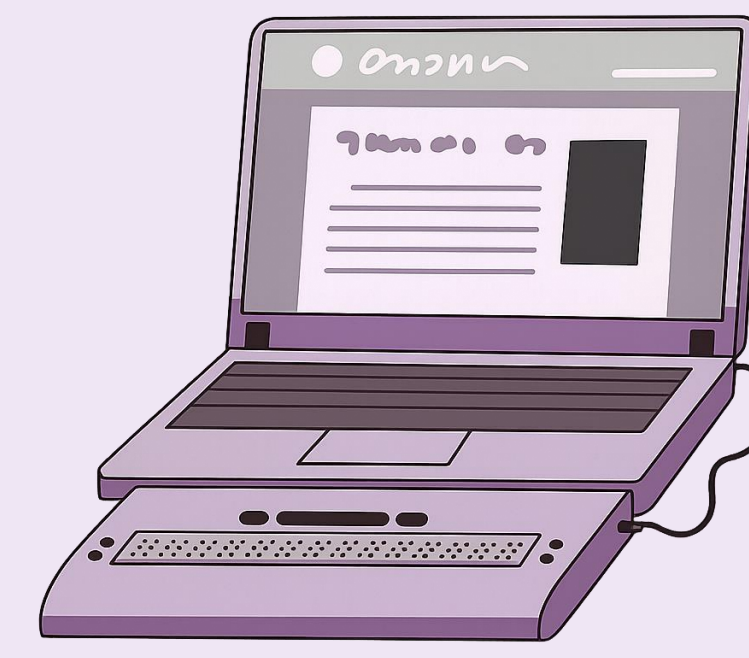
Background:

Visual impairment affects more than 2.2 billion people worldwide, with many experiencing limitations that reduce independence, productivity, and quality of life.



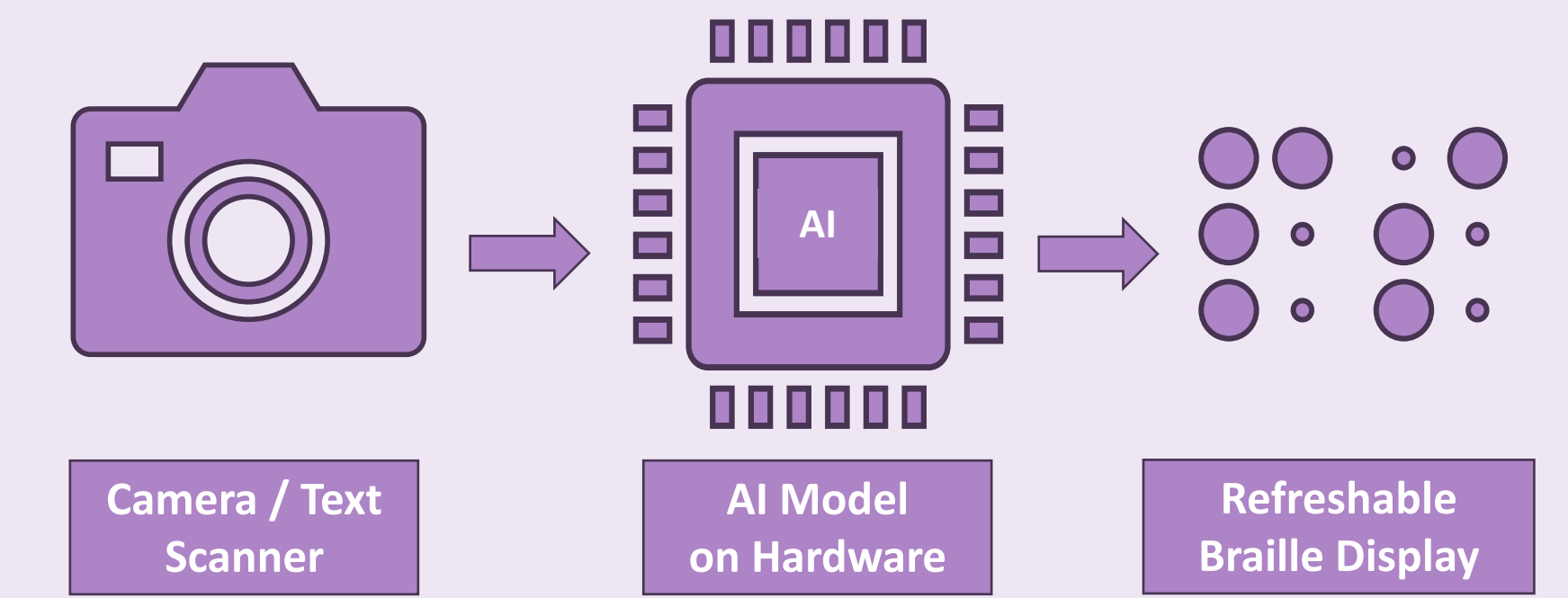
Problem:

Existing solutions face challenges, such as high retail cost, lack of physical-text recognition, limited real-time translation speed, inaccurate translation, concerns about user privacy, and a lack of portability for use in different environments.

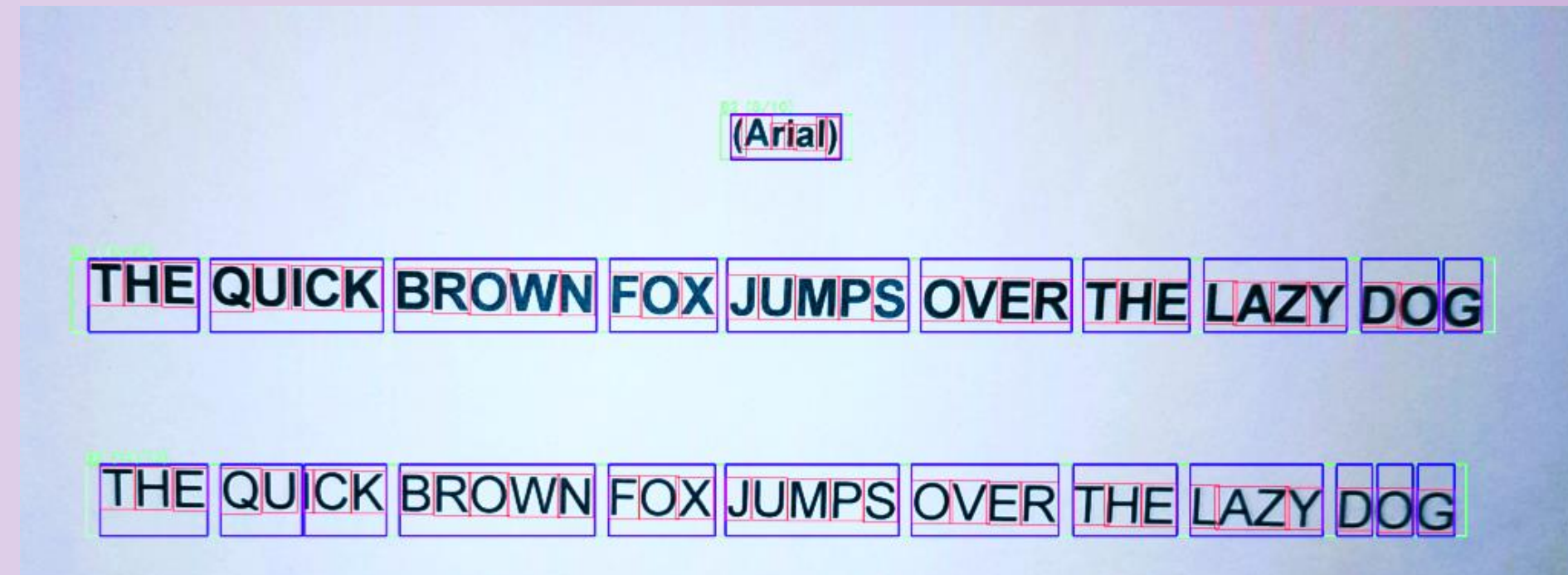


Objective:

Address gaps in the market by developing a device capable of capturing printed text using a high-resolution camera, performing real-time optical character recognition through onboard artificial intelligence on an FPGA, and presenting the output through a fabricated refreshable braille display.



Camera Cropping Pipeline

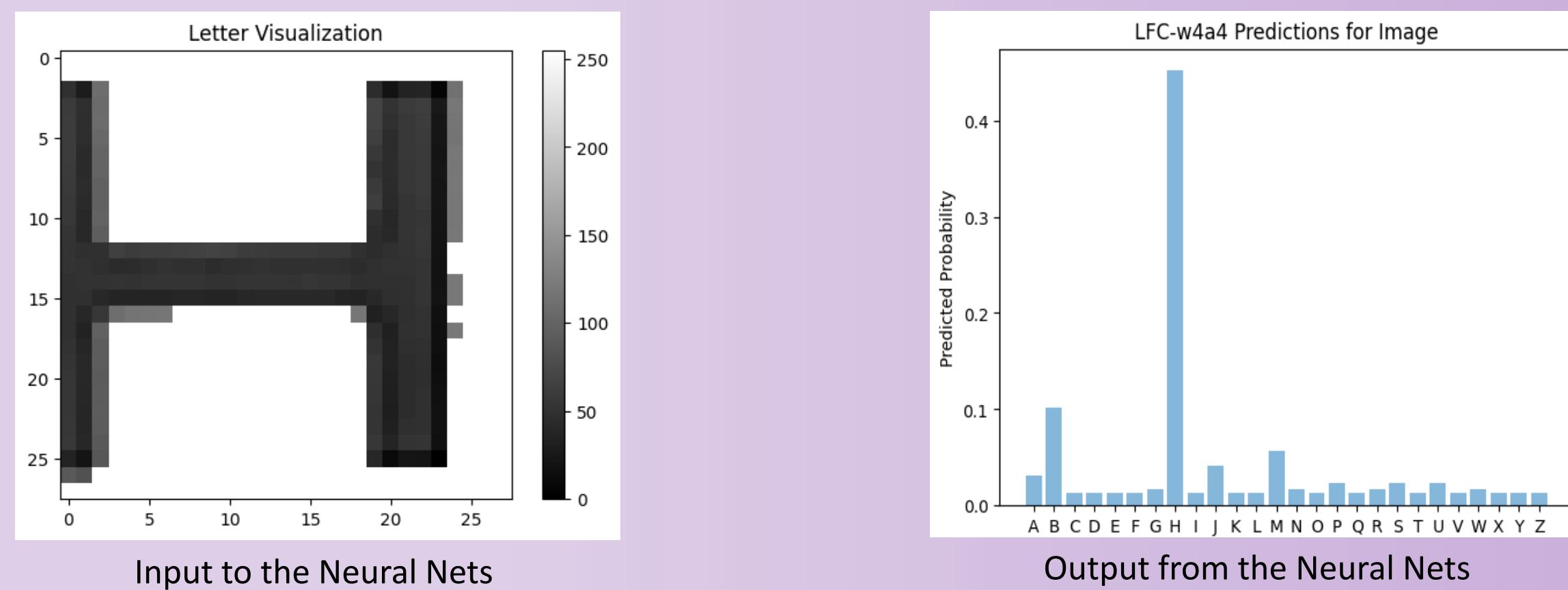


Letter Cropping AI on Pynq Z2 SoC Latency

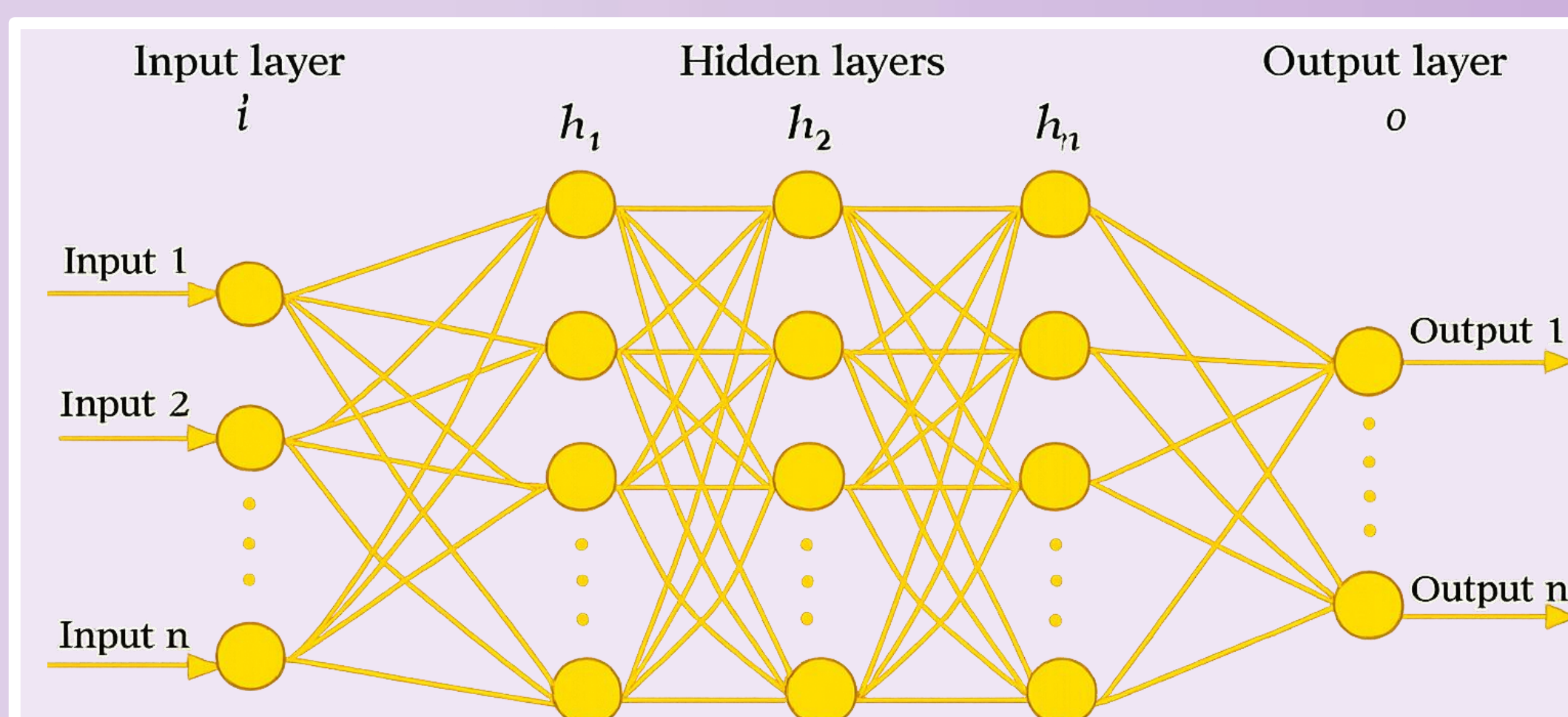
EAST AI	Redesigned Lightweight
1-2 Min	2-3 Sec

AI Classification Pipeline

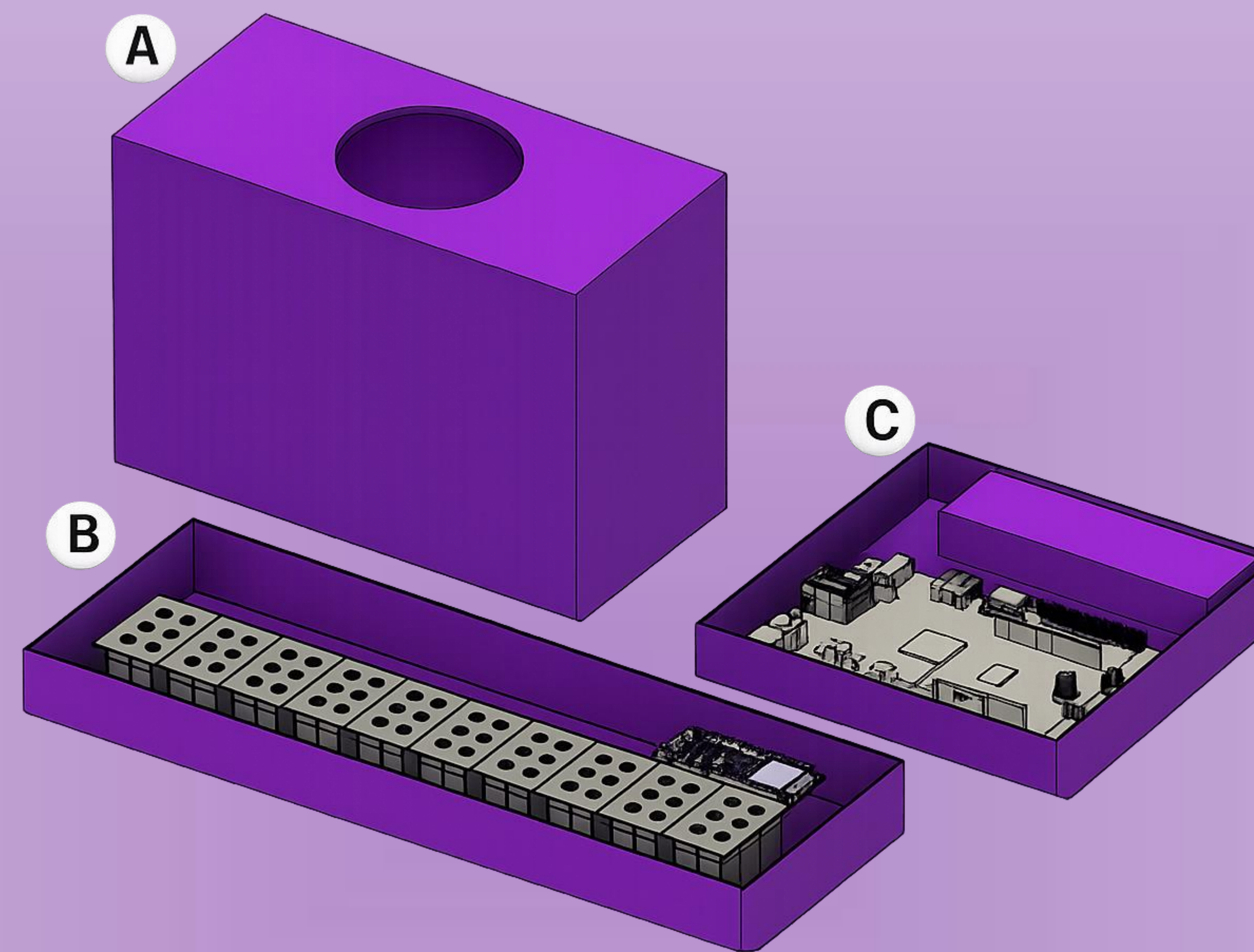
Software Simulation (Brevitas)



Quantization ONNX -> FINN -> HLS

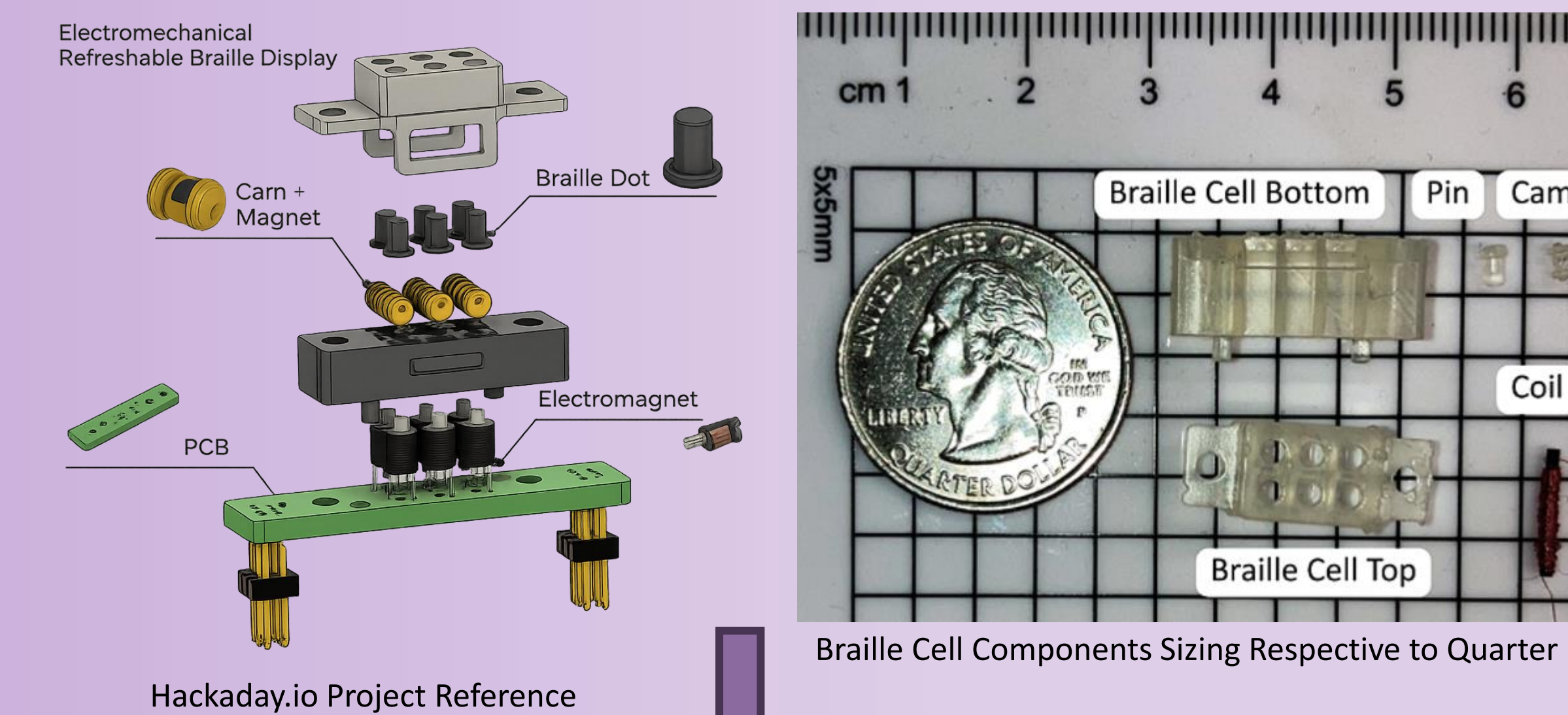


3D Model

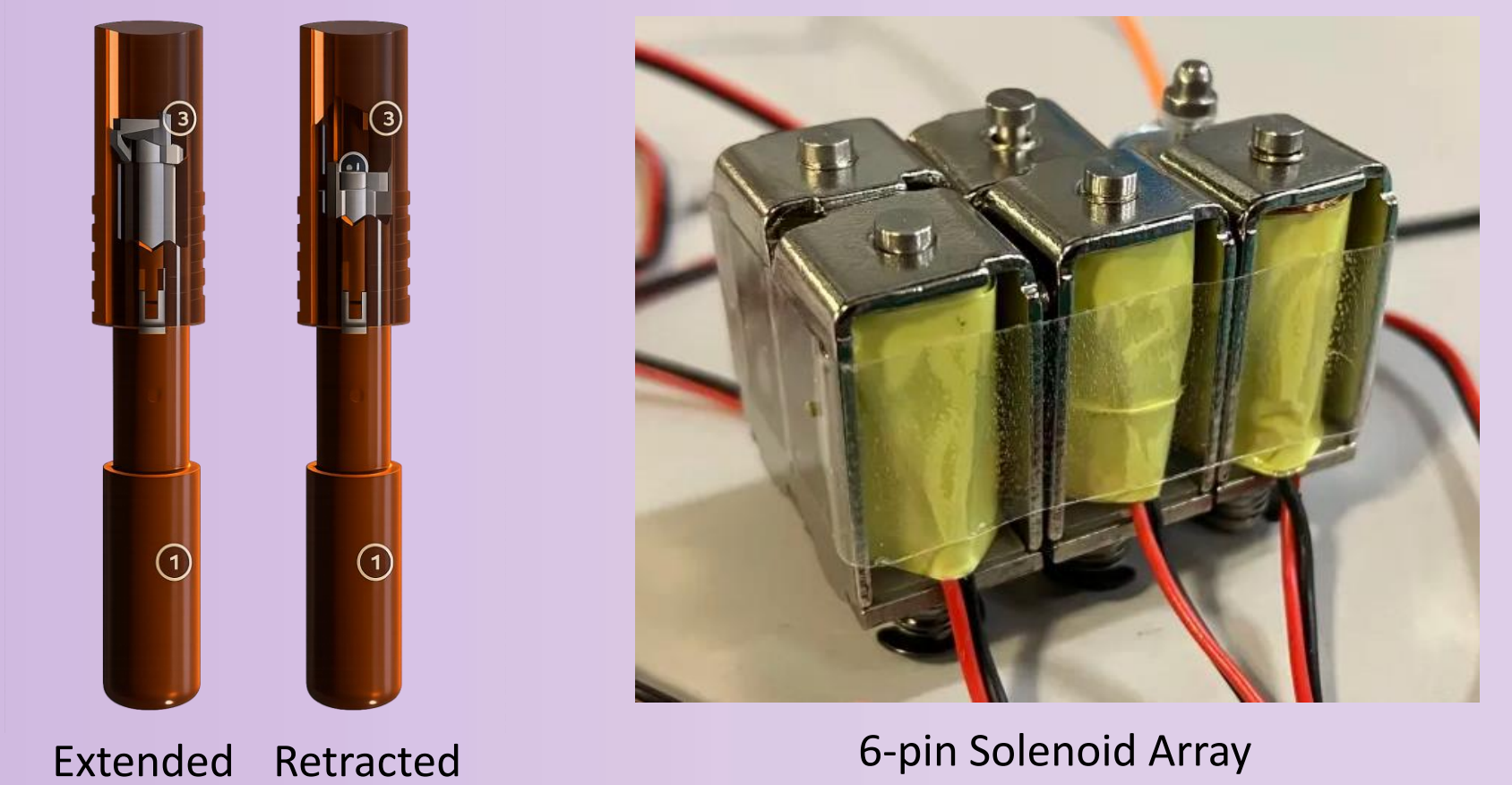


Braille Display Design Iterations

First Iteration - Unsuccessful



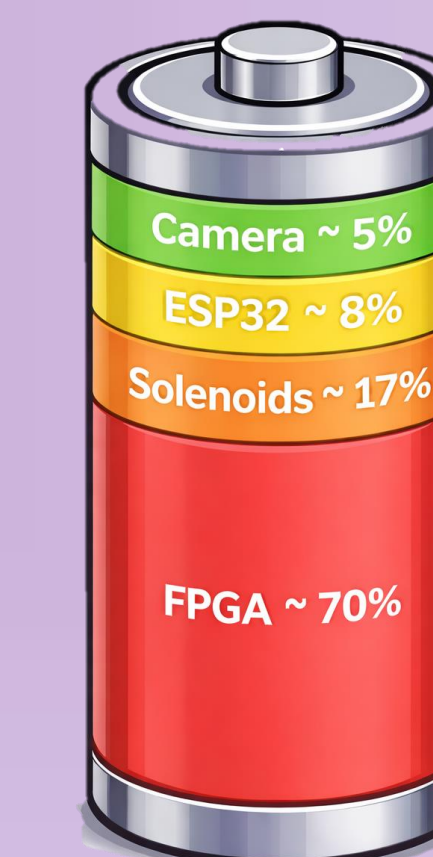
Second Iteration - Current Efforts



3D Model Description

- A:** Camera enclosure for optical text capture.
- B:** Module support platform that houses the braille cell array, responsible for tactile output generation.
- C:** Control and processing unit that houses the FPGA and battery, which powers and manages the entire device.

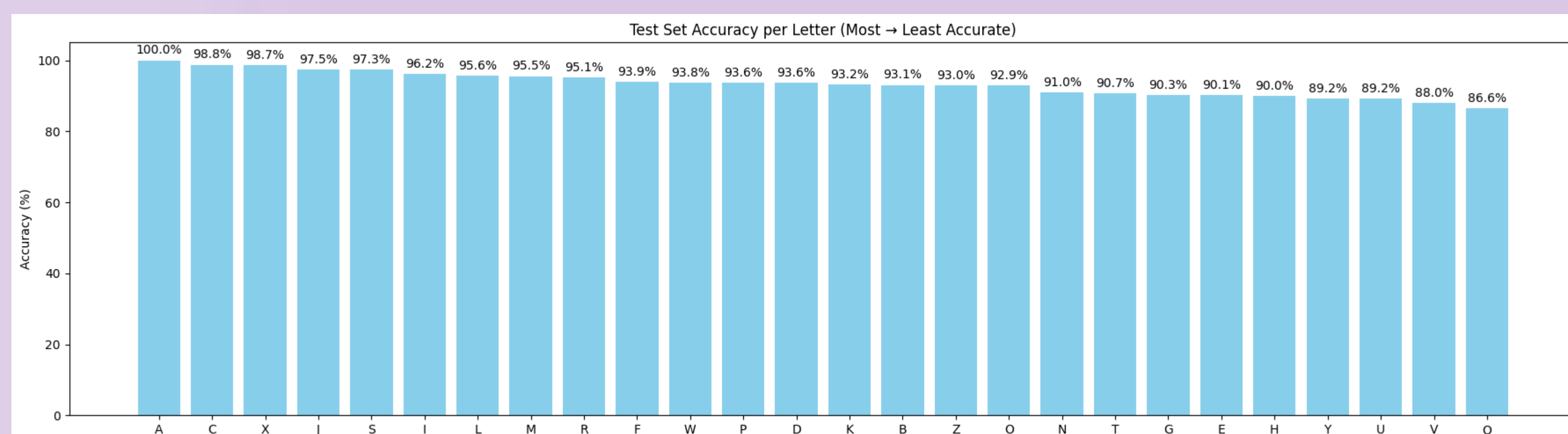
Power



- Using a 3S LiPo, 11.1V and 2200 mAh:
 - Estimated Watt Hours with 25% Margin = 15 Wh
 - Estimated System Power Usage = 11.36 W
 - Estimated System Run Time = 2.1 Hours

- Power usage is minimized through:
 - PWM Control of Actuators is possible via Pen Mechanism
 - Control of On/Off States for Key Components

Bitwidth Optimization



Solenoid Motherboard

