



Outdoor Asset Tracking Solutions

---

**Many cities in North America are experiencing an epidemic of intravenous drug use and overdose deaths [1].**

Photographed in Yaletown, June 2020



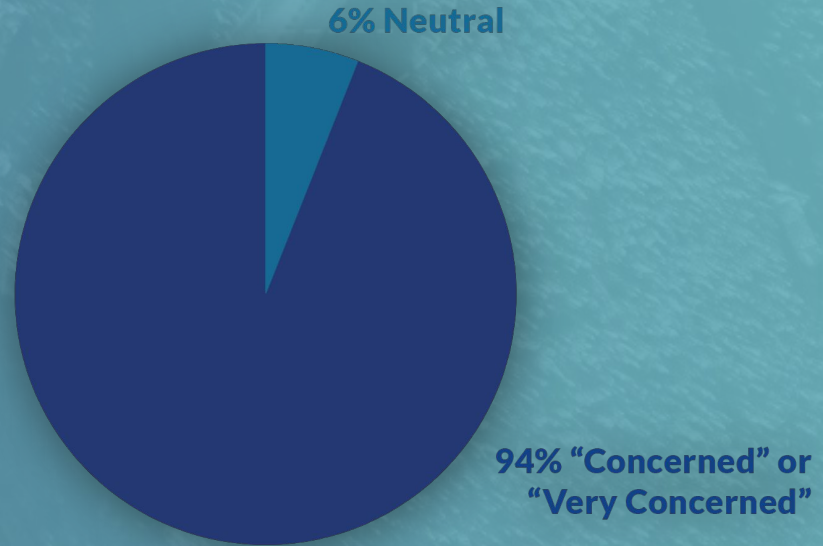
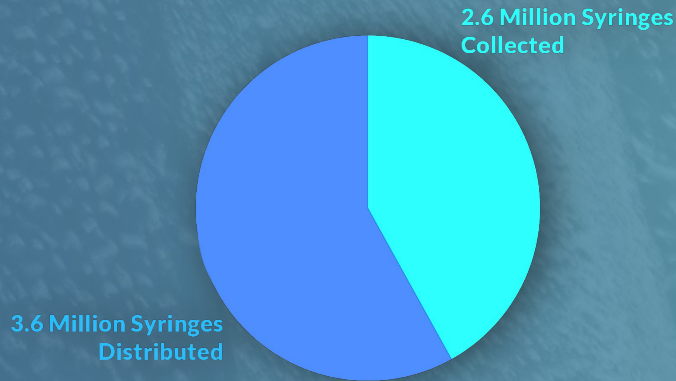


**Clean syringe dispensaries offer a life saving service, unfortunately, many used needles are discarded in public spaces. [2]**

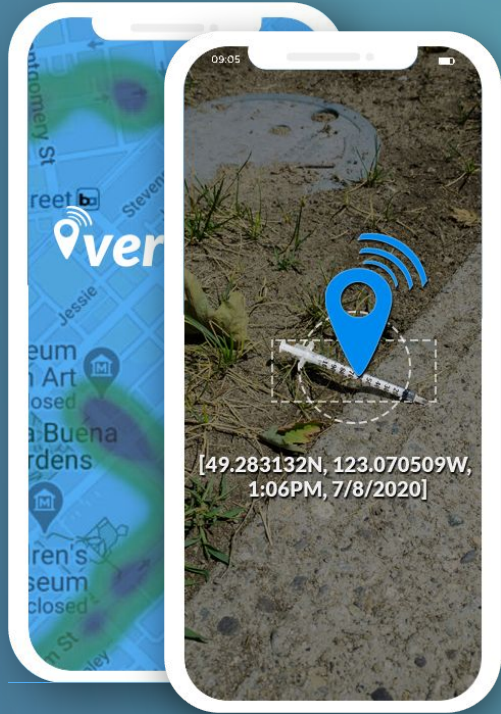
---

Photographed in East Vancouver, July 2020

# Frustrated Citizens



# The Urban Needle Locator



**Our RFID-based system for geolocating used syringes is designed for increasing the efficiency & accuracy of cleanup.**

# A Tale of Two Systems



**Chief Operations Officer**

## Madhu Udayakumar

*Hardware Embedded Systems*

- The main components of the Urban Needle Locator:
  - Passive tags embedded in syringes (sourced)
  - Active Mobile Antenna
  - Cloud-based maps for displaying Syringe locations



# Passive RFID tags

---

**Bella Xu**

*Electronic Power Systems*



*Chief Technology Officer*

- Manufacture-produced passive tags embedded in syringes are pinged by active antenna
- Unique identification and Received Signal Strength Indicator(RSSI) value are acquired



Passive RFID embedded in syringe [3]

# Transport System

---

*Chief Communications Officer*



## Liam Goundrey

*Mechanical Design*

- System reads randomly oriented tags in a radius of 8m
- Antenna rotates at a constant rate controlled by PID feedback



# Cloud Sync

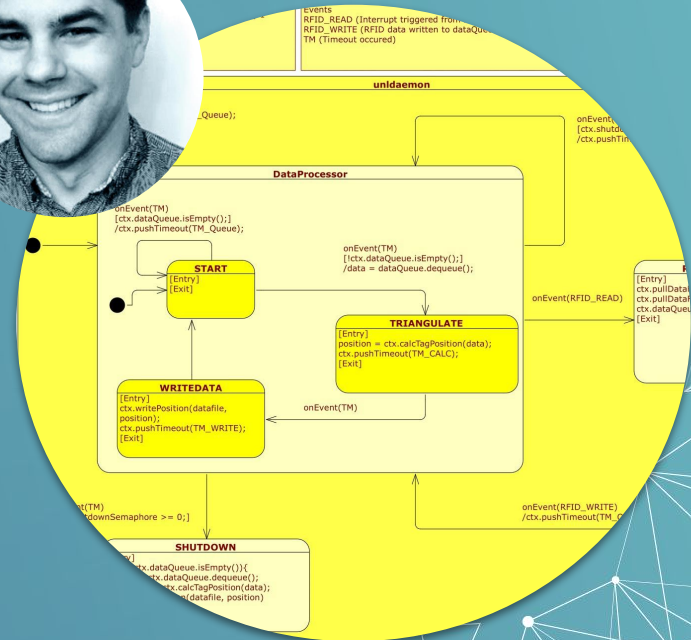
## Alex Makasoff

Software Embedded Systems

- RFID Antenna, Motor system, and GPS sensor need to work together to determine the location of the RFID tag
- UNL Mark I needs to respond to events in real-time and be able to operate in a uncontrolled environment



Chief Financial Officer



# Google Maps Platform

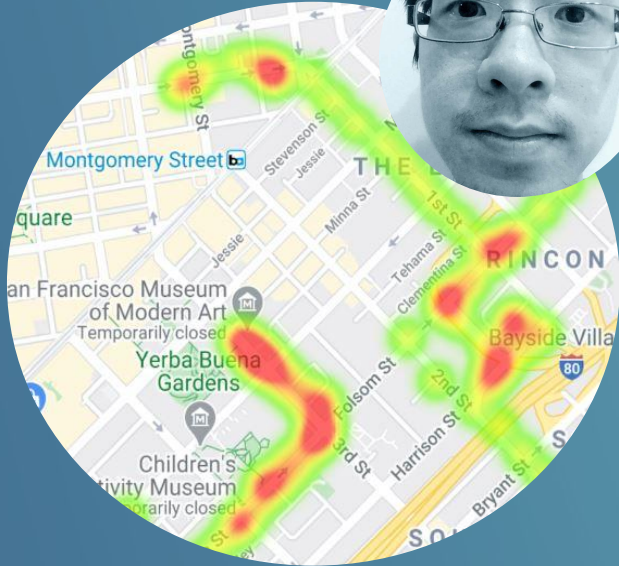
*Chief Administrative Officer*



## Eric Kwok

*Software*

- Mobile antenna system collects syringe location data which is uploaded to the Google Maps API
- Locations can be displayed individually, or it can be displayed as a heatmap for a broader overview
- Private, secure, customizable



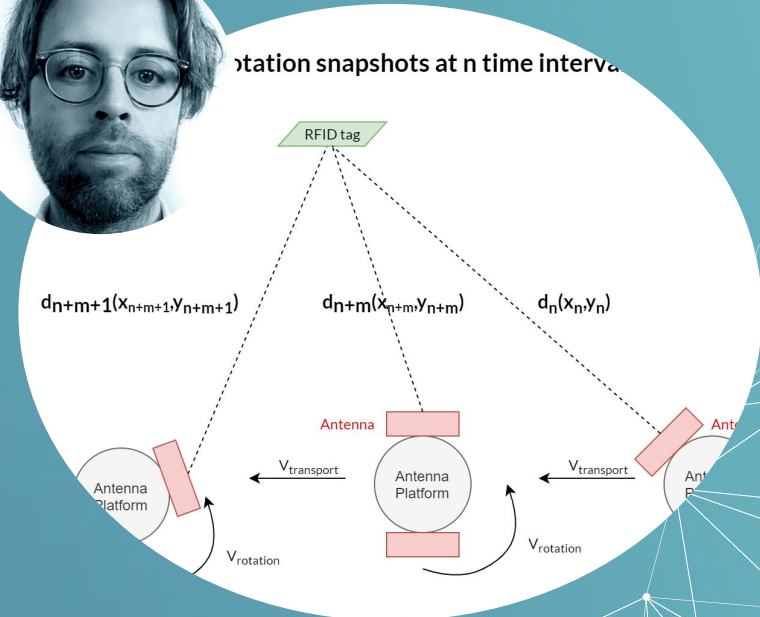
# Algorithm


## Matthew Schilling

*Design Integration & Algorithms*

- RFID does not directly measure location
- We are exploiting aspects of RFID signals to predict where a tag is located within a few feet of estimation

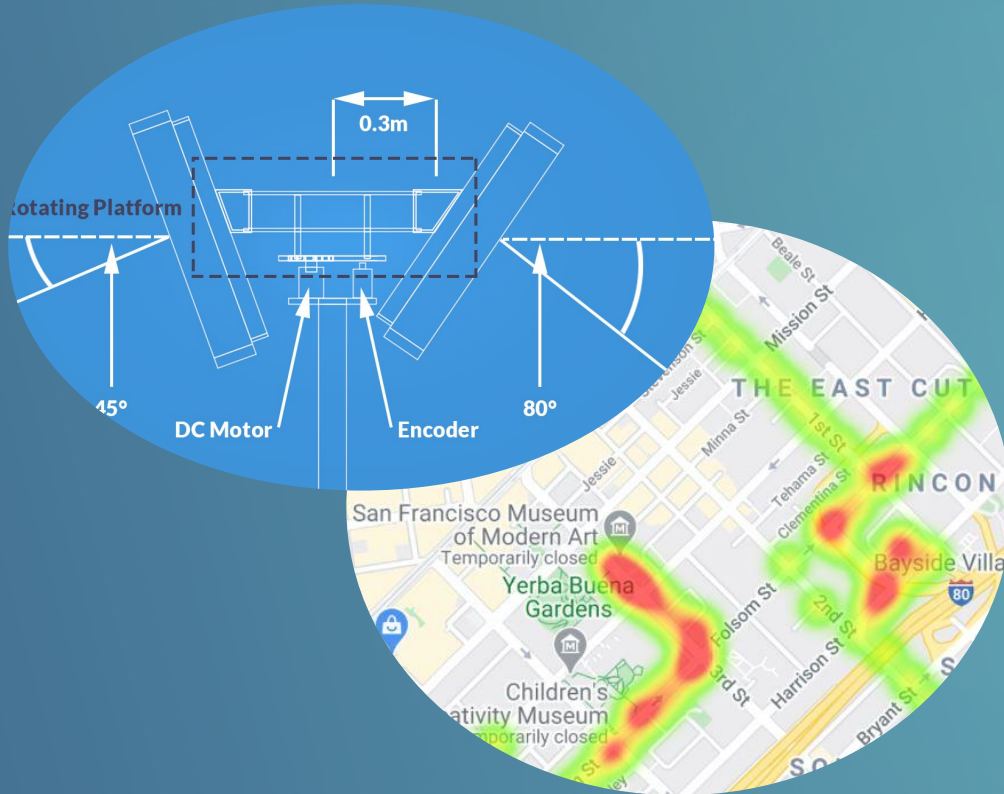
*Chief Executive Officer*





# PRODUCT VIDEO

# Technical Case



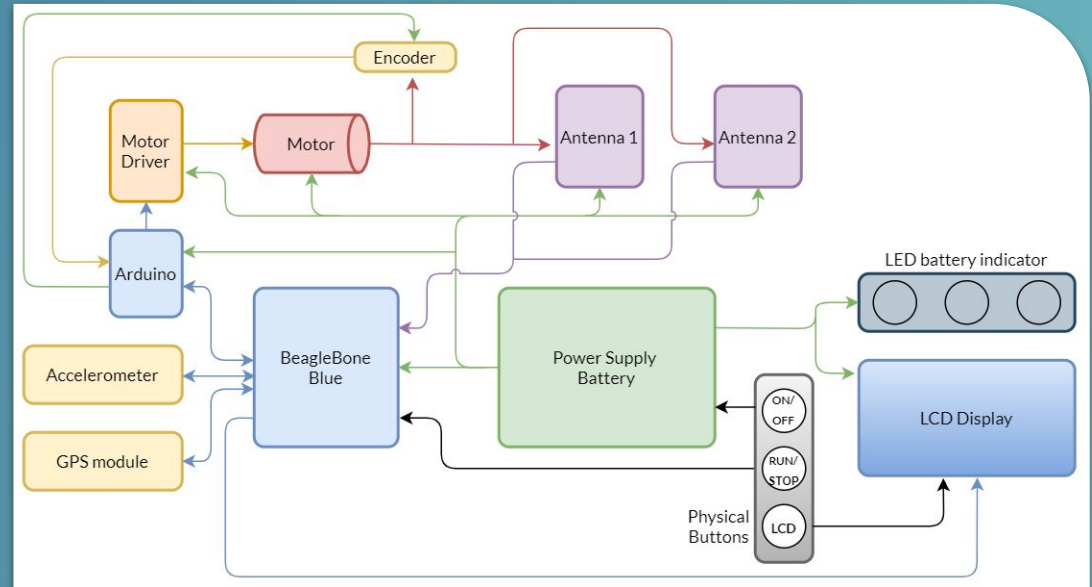
## Main Functions

- Drive system will provide constant speed to rotate RFID antennas
- RFID system will detect tags with unique ID
- Characteristic received signal strength (RSSI) and unique phase will be used to identify location
- GPS coordinates will be uploaded to Google Maps Platform

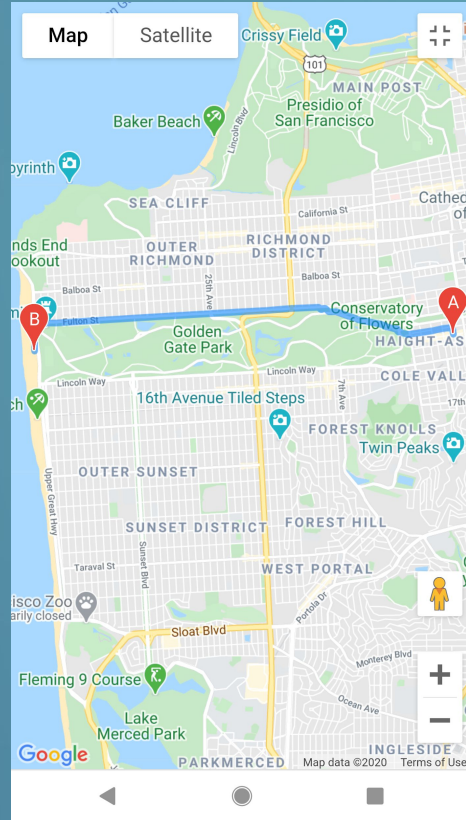
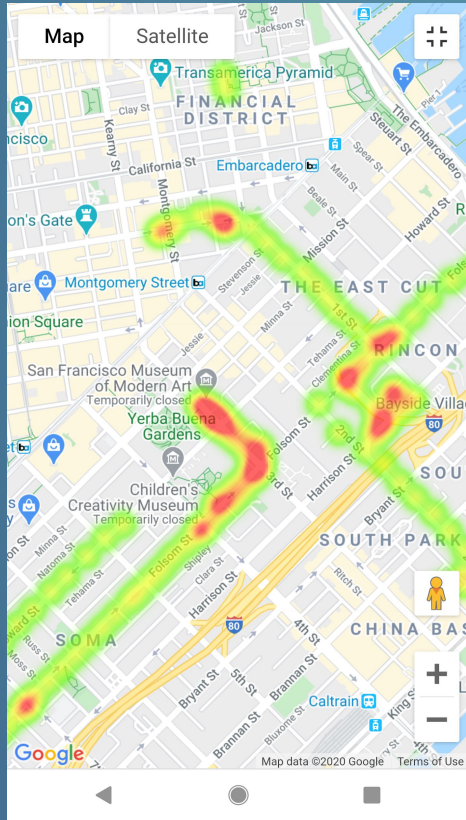
# Technical Case

## Project Modules

- **Drive System**
  - DC Motor
  - Motor Driver
  - Rotary Encoder
  - Gearing
  - Slip Ring
- **RFID antenna & reader**
- **Accelerometer module**
- **GPS module**



# Technical Case



## Software Development

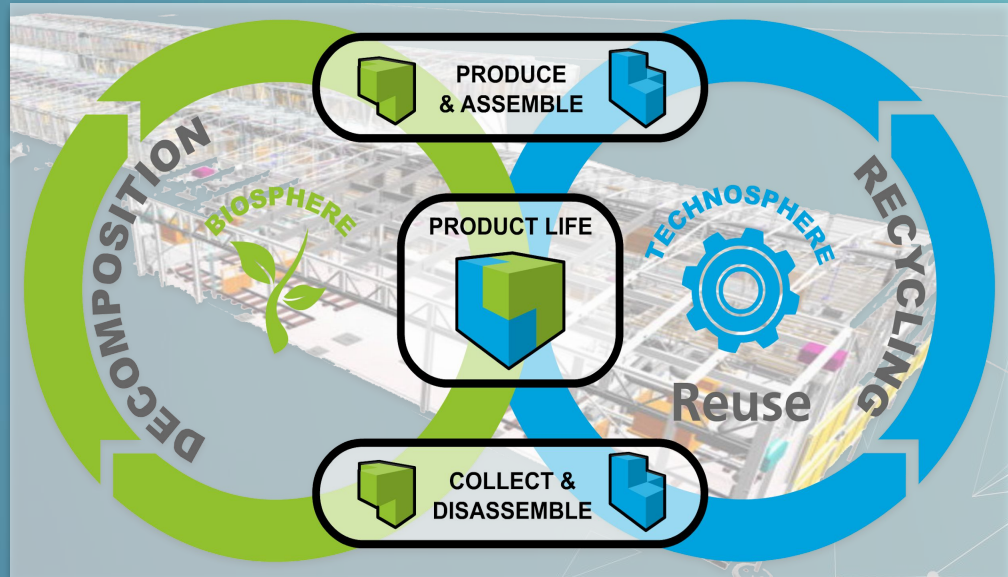
- Triangulation can be done through GPS coordinates
- RFID system will detect tags with unique ID
- Characteristic received signal strength (RSSI) and unique phase will be used to identify location
- GPS coordinates will be displayed through Google Maps



# Technical Case

## Cradle to Cradle

- ABS plastic as component materials
- Electronic components recycled by Electronic Recycling Association



Cradle-to-Cradle Design [4]

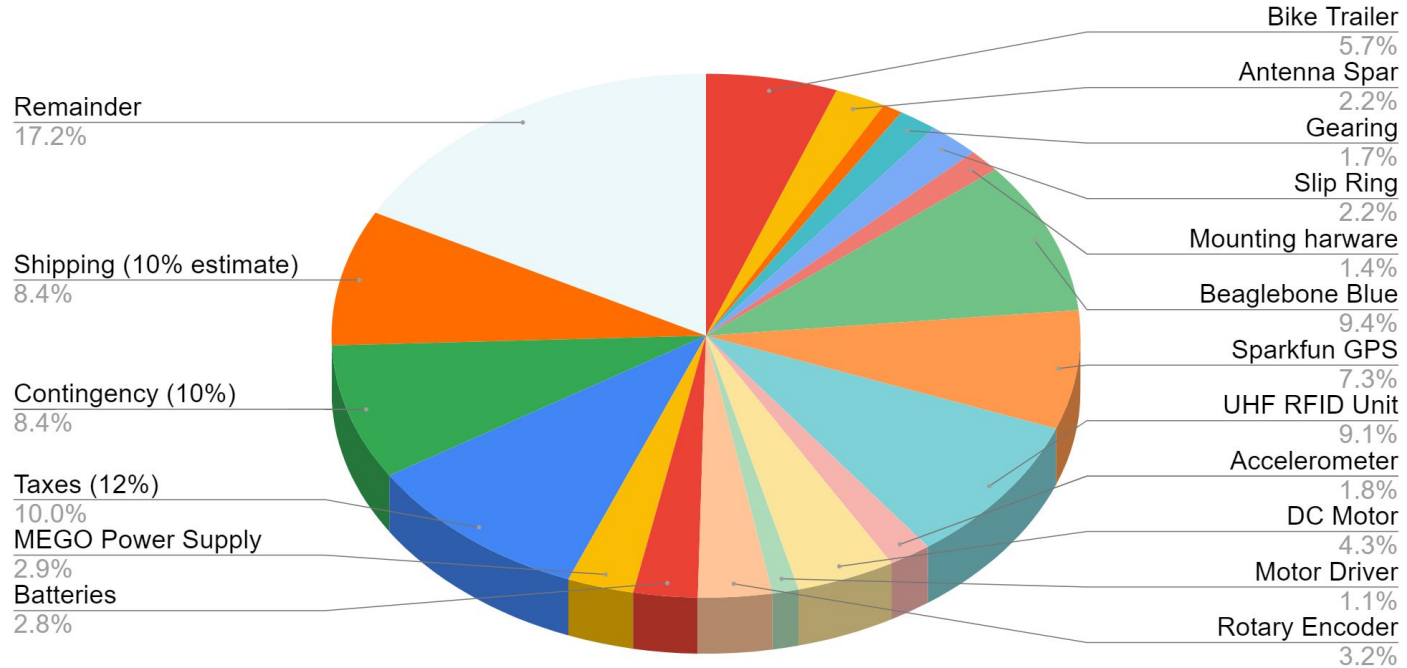


# Budgeting

- Initial budgeted values were based off of accessible prices of components outlined in the design specification
- Verifynd maintains an inventory containing all purchased parts, receipts and current holders
- The uncertain nature of the project has led to several budgetary changes.

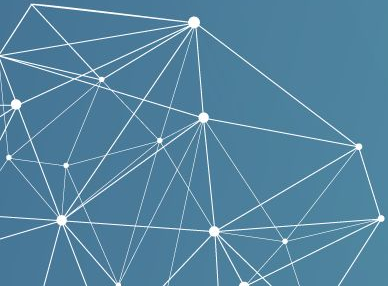


# Budget Breakdown



# Market Analysis

---



# Case Study: Harm Reduction Fund [5]

---

\$ 7 M

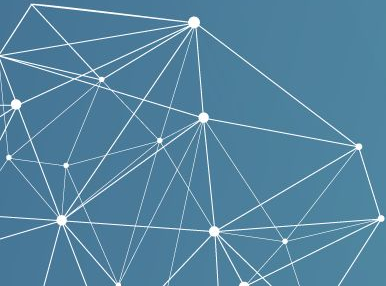
- \$7M CAD funded annually to support projects across Canada reducing HIV and hepatitis C among drug users

20%

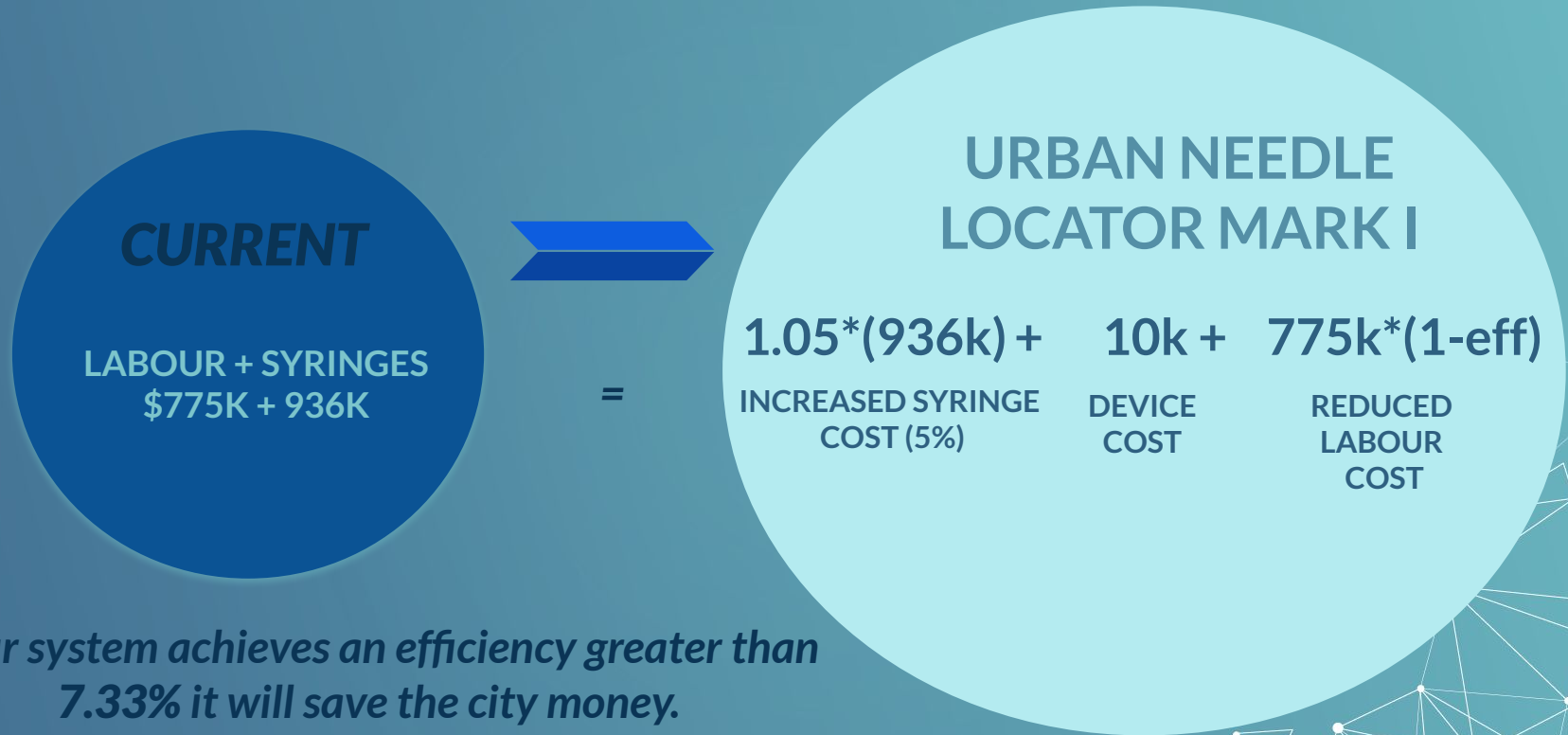
- Of federal funding goes toward BC organizations to support injection drug users

24 hrs

- Current goal by VCH is to recover all needles within 24 hours via a hotline



# Vancouver: Break-Even Cost Analysis



# Ideal Customer

## A tool within established workflows



Spikes on Bikes [6]

- Vancouver's Spikes on Bikes program gives needed supplies, including syringes, to community members.
- The UNL could be easily added as a bike trailer for passive operation during their usual 8am-8pm 7 day per week rides.

# Adherence to Standards

- RFID Technology
- Electrical designs
- Software designs
- Safety considerations

*Adhering to Engineering standards ensures UNLMkl can be used by consumers in the Canadian market.*



# Standards

## RFID Technology

- Radio Frequency bandwidth: ISO/IEC 18000-6:2010 [7]
- UHF RFID identification and capture techniques: CAN/CSA-ISO/IEC 29143:2011 [8]
- Design parameters of item tagging information: ISO 17367:2013 [9]
- Data and data management of RFID passive tags: ISO/IEC 15961-3:2019 [10]

## Electrical

- Computing and electrical design: ICES-003 [11]
- Rechargeable Batteries: 1625-2004 - IEEE [12]

## Software

- Software used in the device or end user: ISO/IEC TR 25060:2010 [13]
- Design of the cloud computing service: ISO/IEC TR 23188:2020 [14]
- Google Cloud Maps: ISO/IEC TS 23167:2020 [15]

## Safety

- Electronic components: IEC TR 62824:2016 [16]
- Electronics enclosure: CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 94.2-07 (R2012) [17]
- Safety Requirements for Medical device: ISO/TR 24971:2020 [18]



# Risks



## User Safety

Users could be harmed by discarded needles during extraction



## Product Adoption

If not enough RFID tagged syringes are adopted by users, system effectiveness will be diminished



## Product Development

Inability to demonstrate effectiveness at early stages could hamper ability to garner support further



## Financial

Manufacturing costs could increase the unit cost of the RFID tagged syringes



## City Support

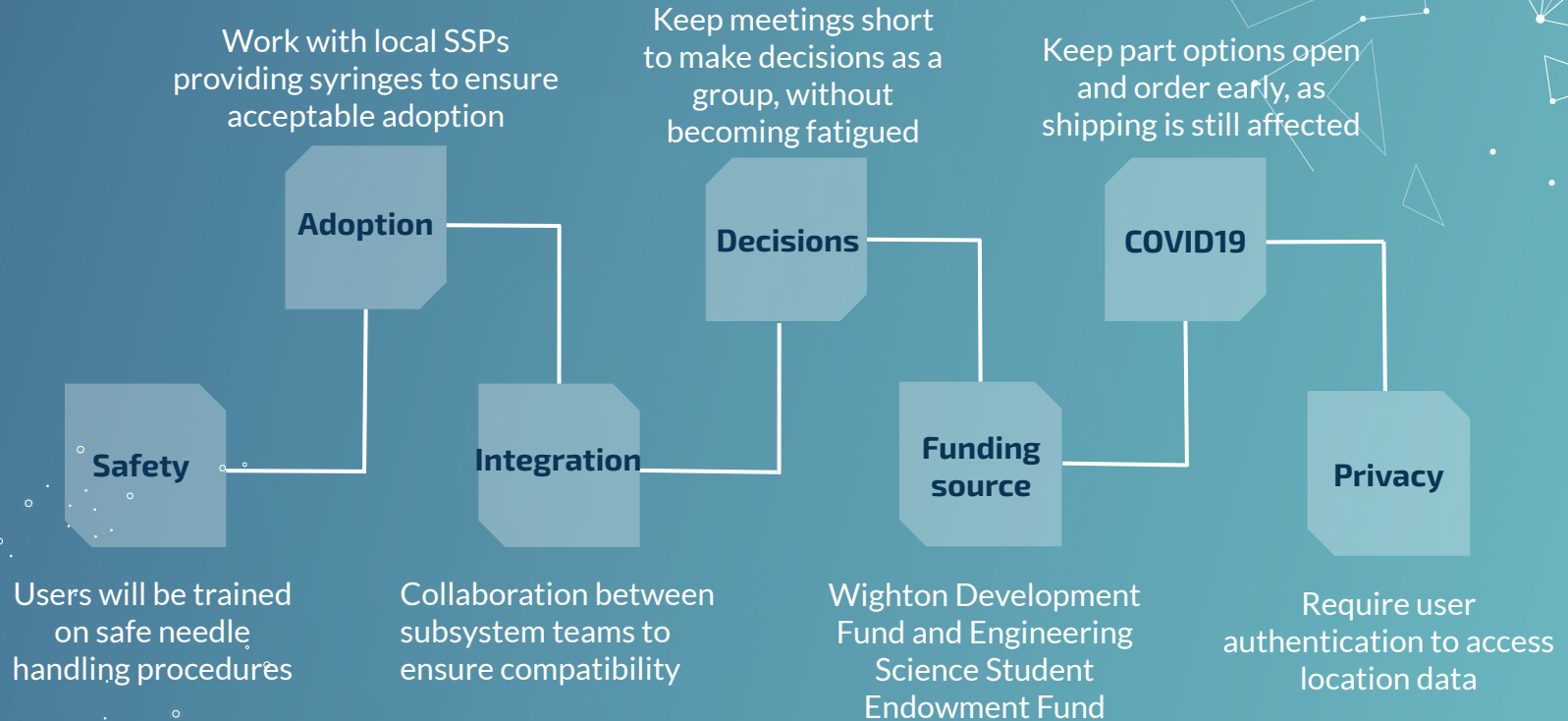
If cities don't believe in the device it will be very difficult to test effectively



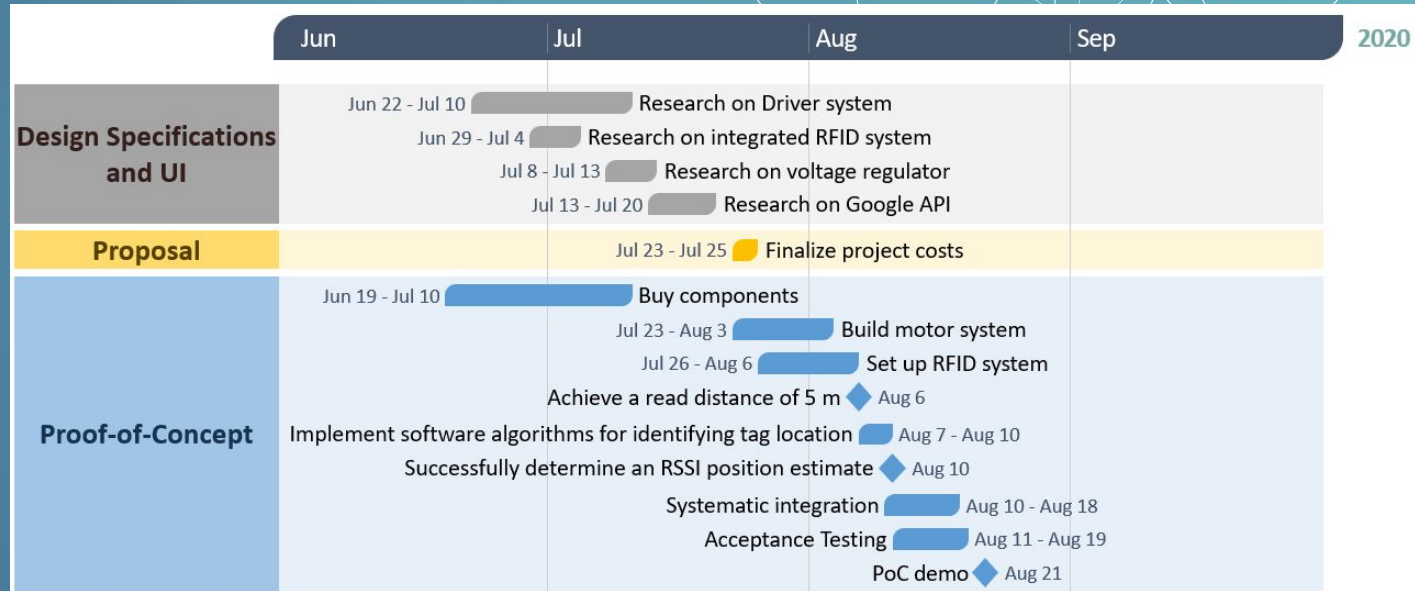
## Data Security

Data collected shows a close proxy for the location of thousands of at-risk individuals

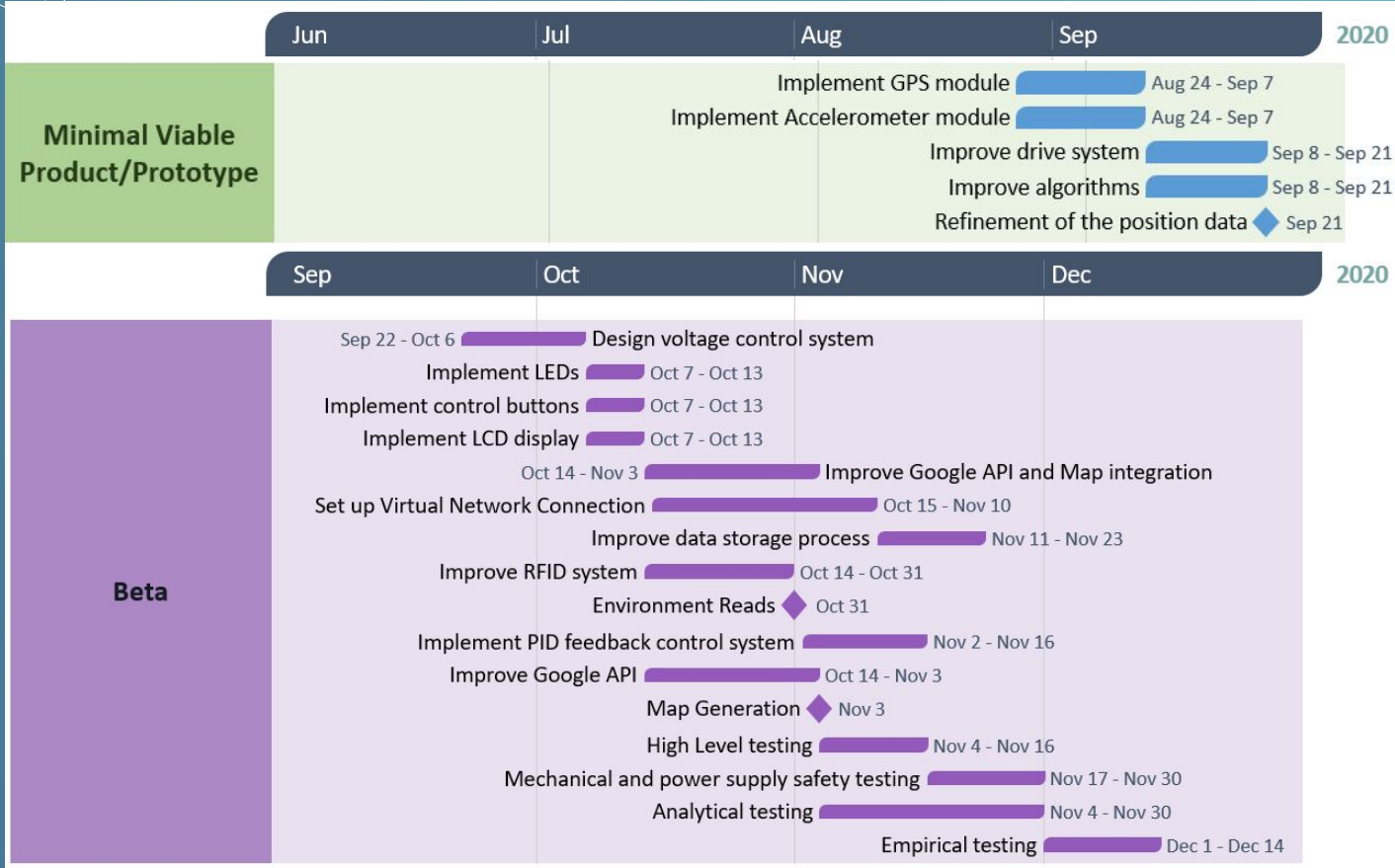
# Risk Management



# Schedule 405W



# Schedule for 440



# Plan for 440

## Hardware

- Implement another RFID reader.
- Design efficient and reliable power sourcing circuits.
- Implement reliable button control system.



## Software

- Improve Algorithm for precisely identifying the location of each tag.
- Improve Google Maps API



## Integration

- Implement easy to use interface for tag locations on maps.
- Fine tune PID control and external user control features.



---

## Self-Reflection:

## Lessons Learned

---

- Time management in coordination with group
- Use online writing aids to improve written English
- Public speaking
- Importance of precise Technical Knowledge

---

## Self-Reflection:

# Improvement for ENSC 440

---

- Communication and coordination is a major difficulty without common scheduling at the SFU campus; weekly group meetings have been beneficial but we need to find a better way to production manage the project
- Time management and goal actualization have been difficult to manage in a work from home environment

---

## Self-Reflection:

# Improvement for ENSC 440

---

- Open ended problem solving, and operationalization of tasks has been a challenge, and requires more experience
- Purchasing equipment and supplies has been more expensive than anticipated as multiple pieces are often required to ensure work is productive and physically distant
- Planning for hardware modules malfunctioning and buying equipment and supplies at the same time to save on delivery time



# Conclusion

---



ENSC 405W has been challenging and rewarding, learning valuable lessons about group work and overcoming setbacks in real world applications.

We look forward to applying all we have learned here to a successful implementation of the Urban Needle Locator prototype in 440.

# Acknowledgements

- Professor Craig Scratchley
- Professor Andrew Rawicz
- Mohammad Akbari & Chakaveh Ahmadizadeh
- John Schilling



SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY  
ENGAGING THE WORLD

Faculty of Applied Sciences

The slide features a teal background with white geometric patterns in the top corners. These patterns consist of interconnected lines forming various polygons and triangles, with some lines extending towards the center. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

# LIVE DEMO



# Questions

*Additional information:*

**verifynd.ca**

CREDITS: This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, including icons by **Flaticon**, and infographics & images by **Freepik**.

**Please keep this slide for attribution.**

# References

- [1] BC Centre for Disease Control. (n.d.). Distribution of Illicit Overdose Deaths (2010 – 2020). <http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Statistics%20and%20Research/Statistics%20and%20Reports/Overdose/Illicit%20Drug%20Overdose%20Deaths%20by%20LHA%20BC%20-%20No%20Counts.pdf>
- [2] Kenton Duncansimran Garg. (2019, May 15). VANCOUVER SAFE NEEDLE DISPOSAL REPORT. Citystudiovancouver. <https://www.citystudiovancouver.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Vancouver-Safe-Sharps-Disposal-Final-Report-1.pdf>
- [3] DOD Awards \$138 Million Contract Enabling Prefilled Syringes for Future COVID-19 Vaccine. (2020, May 12). <https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.defense.gov/Newsroom/Releases/Release/Article/2184808/dod-awards-138-million-contract-enabling-prefilled-syringes-for-future-covid-19/source/GovDelivery/&sa=D&ust=1597477302107000&usg=AFQjCNFcuNy-vtkBoFR5jk1r8hYqdfcMcw>
- [4] CRADLE TO CRADLE®. (n.d.). Rhein-Tec. Retrieved August 14, 2020, from <http://rhein-tec.nl/index.php/about-us/how-rhein-tec-works/cradle-to-cradle.html>
- [5] Public Health Agency of Canada. (2018, May 14). Harm Reduction Fund. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/funding-opportunities/harm-reduction-fund.html>
- [6] Spikes on Bikes. (n.d.). Retrieved August 14, 2020, from <https://www.phs.ca/project/spikes-on-bikes/>
- [7] ISO/IEC 18000-6:2010. (2013). <https://www.iso.org/standard/46149.html>
- [8] ISO/IEC 29143:2011. (2017). <https://www.iso.org/standard/45166.html>

# References

- [9] ISO 17367:2013. (2019). <https://www.iso.org/standard/55568.html>
- [10] ISO/IEC 15961-3:2019. (2019). <https://www.iso.org/standard/43632.html>
- [11] Government of Canada, Innovation, Science, Economic Development Canada, Office of the Deputy Minister, Spectrum, & Sector, T. (2019, April 18). ICES-003 – Information Technology Equipment (Including Digital Apparatus) – Limits and Methods of Measurement. <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf00020.html>
- [12] IEEE Standard for Rechargeable Batteries for Portable Computing. (2004). IEEE Std 1625-2004. <https://doi.org/10.1109/IEEESTD.2004.243226>
- [13] ISO/IEC TR 25060:2010. (2010). <https://www.iso.org/standard/35786.html>
- [14] ISO/IEC TR 23188:2020. (2020). <https://www.iso.org/standard/74846.html>
- [15] ISO/IEC TS 23167:2020. (2020). <https://www.iso.org/standard/74805.html>
- [16] IEC TR 62824:2016. (n.d.). Retrieved August 15, 2020, from <https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/24658>
- [17] CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 94.2-07 (R2012). (n.d.). Retrieved August 15, 2020, from <https://www.scc.ca/en/standardsdb/standards/23524>
- [18] ISO/TR 24971:2020. (2020). <https://www.iso.org/standard/74437.html>