Auto Lynk OBD-II Scanner



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ECET - CPET 491 Senior Design Project Phase II
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Summary

- Goals
- Motivation
- Introduction
- Problem Statement / Solution
- Project Research
- Ovérall Project Design
- Hardware Interface
- Software Design
- Testing and Integration
- Project Management
- Conclusion

Goals

- On-Board Diagnostic-II (OBD-II) scanner.
 - Android-based
 - Connection to an OBD-II Bluetooth adapter
 - Monitor various vehicle subsystems.
 - Users able to identify problems with their vehicles.

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Motivation

- Conquer my fear of programming
- Interest in smartphones
- Interest in automotive systems
- Combining these = success?

Introduction

- History of On-Board Diagnostics
 - 1950's Problems diagnosed by hand
 - 1960's Vehicles became more complex
 - Humans being removed from the loop
 - 1980's Emerging emission standards
 - Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) became required
 - 1987 California required OBD-I

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OBD-II

- Vehicles produced after 1996
- Monitors various vehicle subsystems (Body, Powertrain, Chassis, Network)
 - Values such as:
 - Engine Load, Oxygen Sensor Voltage, MPH, RPM
- Diagnostic Trouble Code (DTC)
 - Stored when MIL illuminates

Problem / Solution

- How do we read OBD-II data?
- Where do we access it?
- Answer:
 - Adapter
 - Application that allows OBD-II data to be read on a smartphone.
 - Reset DTCs when vehicle problem has been solved



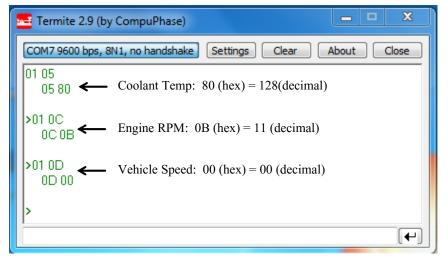
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Project Research

- OBD-II Specifications
 - Standardized hardware interface
 - Presented in C/C++ programming language
 - Parameter ID (PID) message is sent to the vehicles Engine Control Unit (ECU)
 - Value returned in hexadecimal format

OBD-II Specifications (cont.)								
PID	Description	Min Value	Max Value	Units	Formula			
04	Engine Load	0	100	%	A * 100 / 255			
05	Engine Coolant Temperature	-40	215	°F/°C	A - 40			
06	Fuel Trim Bank 1 Sensor 1	-100	99.22	%	(A-128) * 100/128			
07	Fuel Trim Bank 1 Sensor 2	-100	99.22	%	(A-128) * 100/128			
0B	Intake Manifold Pressure	0	255	kPa	Α			
0C	RPM	0	16,383.75	Rpm	(A*256) / 4			
0 D	Speed	0	255	mph	Α			
0E	Timing Advance	-64	63.5	0	A/2 - 64			
0F	Intake Air Temperature	-40	215	°F/°C	A-40			
11	Throttle Position	0	100	%	A*100/255			
14	Oxygen Sensor Bank 1 Sensor 1	0	1.275	Volts	A/200			
15	Oxygen Sensor Bank 1 Sensor 2	0	1.275	Volts	A/200			
AT RV	Voltage	0	15	Volts	A			

Initial Testing (Termite)



Initial Testing (cont.)



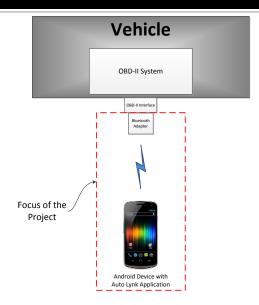
$$A-40 = \underbrace{\text{Engine Coolant Temp}}_{\text{C128 - 40}} = 88^{\circ}\text{C} = 190^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{\text{Vehicle Speed}}{0 \text{ km/h}} = 0 \text{ MPH}$$

$$\frac{Engine RPM}{(A * 256) / 4 = \frac{((11) * 256)}{4} / 4 = 704 RPM}$$

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Overall Project Design



Hardware Interface

- Soliport ELM 327 OBDII Bluetooth Adapter
 - Allows communication between OBD-II port and smartphone via Bluetooth
 - Bluetooth Serial Port Profile
 - Emulates RS-232
 - Sends and receives ASCII values
 - Services one command at a time

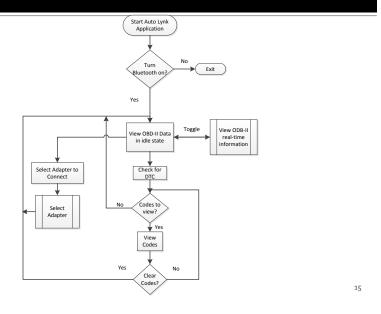


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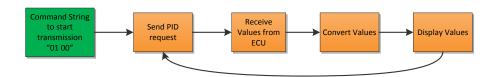
Auto Lynk Design

- Simple and easy to use
 - List format
 - Everything on one screen
- Review Requirements
 - Reads OBD-II data
 - Bluetooth Connectivity

Auto Lynk Design



Auto Lynk Algorithm



- Establish constant data flow between ECU and Android device
- Uses Java Switch statement

Auto Lynk – The Code

- Eclipse IDE
- Android Software Development Kit (SDK)
- Android Virtual Device (AVD)

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BluetoothChat Example

- Enables Bluetooth
- Scans for nearby Bluetooth devices
- Connects to a Bluetooth device
 - Creates socket to communicate between 2 devices
- Modified Universally Unique Identifier (UUID)

Sending Requests to the ECU

- Start Transmission with "00 01" message
- getData() method

```
public void getData(int messagenumber) {
    final TextView TX = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.TXView2);
    switch (messagenumber) {
        case 1:
            sendMessage("01 0C" + '\r'); // get RPM
            TX.setText("01 0C");
            messagenumber++;
            break;

        case 2:
            sendMessage("01 0D" + '\r'); // get MPH
            TX.setText("01 0D");
            messagenumber++;
            break;
        case 3:
            sendMessage("01 0D" + '\r'); // get MPH
            TX.setText("01 0D");
            messagenumber++;
            break;
```

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Parsing the Incoming Data

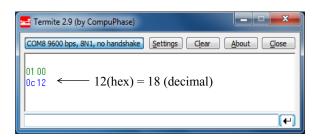
- Regular Expressions
- Switch Statement

Resetting Trouble Codes

- Easiest to implement
- clearCodes() method

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Testing and Integration



```
(A * 256)/4 = ((18) * 256)/4 = 1152
```



Testing and Integration (cont.)



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Validation of Requirements

Most requirements shown in demo





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Validation of Requirements (cont.)

- Diagnostic Trouble Code Reader
 - Deadline approaching
 - Code more difficult than expected
 - Sheer number of codes
- Will be implemented in future

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Bill of Materials Soliport ELM 327 OBD-II Bluetooth Adapter www.amazon.com \$22.43 **Best Buy** \$20.00 Window 7 PC Myself \$0.00 www.oracle.com \$0.00 Includes: Eclipse ADT plugin developer.android.com/sdk/index.html \$0.00 **Android SDK tools Android Platform-tools** Samsung Galaxy Nexus smartphone Myself \$0.00 Total \$42.43

Worl	k Br	eak	do	wn

Tasks	Estimated Hours of Completion	Actual Hours
System Design	30	40
Assembly Phase	58	77
System Testing	35	35
Final Report Development	15	32
Presentation Development	10	7
Total	150	191

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Schedule

- System Design Completed February 18, 2013
 - Research
- Assembly Phase Completed April 3, 2013
 - Write Auto Lynk
- System Integration Completed April 25, 2013
 - Testing
- Final Report Complete May 2, 2013
- Presentation Complete May 3, 2013

Lessons Learned

- Time Constraints are crucial
- Attention to detail
- Organizational skills
- OBD-II
- Programming fear conquered!!

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Conclusion

- Provided research for OBD-II and Android
- Auto Lynk OBD-II Scanning system was successful, although not complete
- More features to be added in future
 - DTC reader
 - Others

Questions??

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Demo