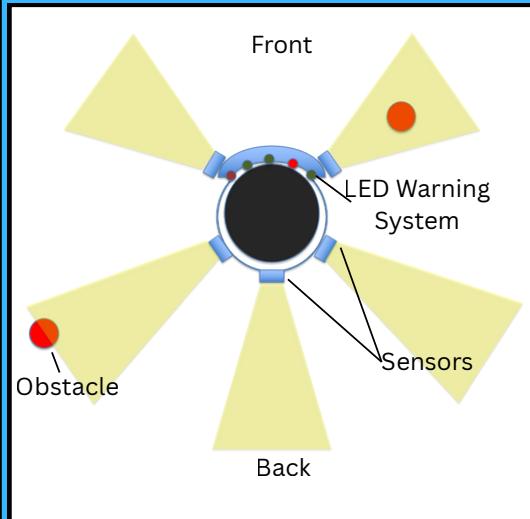


Hazard Detection System for Skiers: A Modified Ski Design Utilizing Optimal Sensor Models

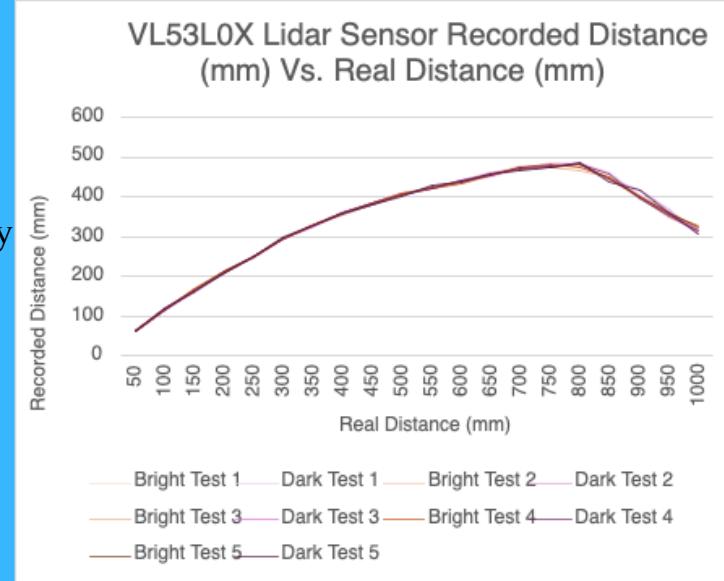
Liam Bratane, Massachusetts Academy of Math and Science at WPI



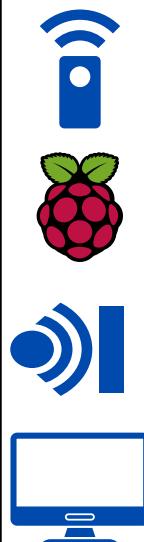
In **snow sports**, individuals have a high chance of **injury** due to **unseen obstacles**.

This project aims to **modify** a pair of **ski goggles** to **detect** and **report** obstacles.

Results:
First Preliminary Test



Analyzing specific sensors can help to increase sensor accuracy without increasing cost.



- 1.) Determine sensors
- 2.) Connect and code
- 3.) Perform testing
- 4.) Analyze data

Criteria:

- 1.) Sensors must be **cost efficient**.
- 2.) Sensors must be **interpretable**.
- 3.) Sensors should be able to **function together**.
- 4.) Physical designs must be **unobstructive and intuitive**.

Data from the low cost lidar sensor is inaccurate, but follows several patterns.

Inaccuracies:

Recordings become less accurate with greater distance.

False Positives:

Measured distance after a certain distance starts to shrink, as opposed to growth.

Range:

The range between high and low values of measurements increases with true distance.