

EMC Final Presentation

Group 2

- I. Aouaj
- F. Bastiaens
- Y. Knops



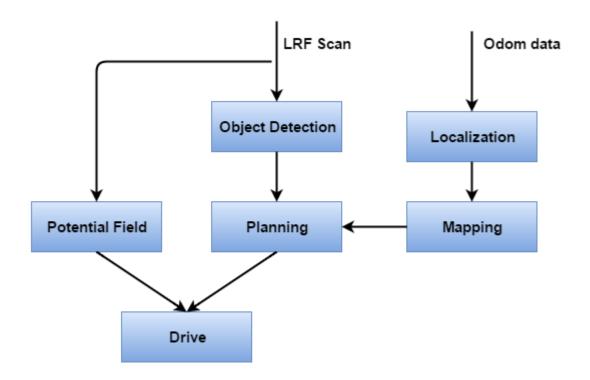


| Content |

- The main flow
 - Object detection
 - Localization
 - Mapping
 - Planning
 - Collision prevention
 - Drive
- Current status
 - Main focus point for the next week
- Questions



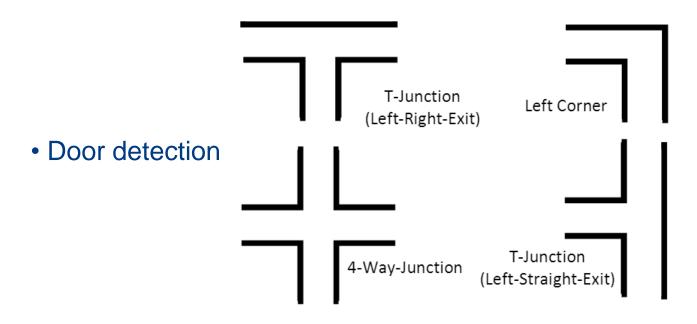
| The main flow |





| Object detection |

Detects objects such as

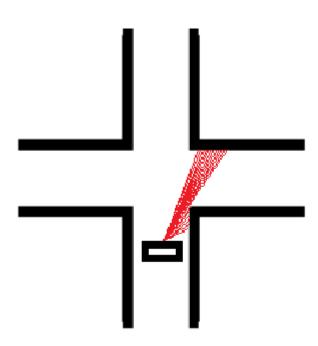




| Object detection |

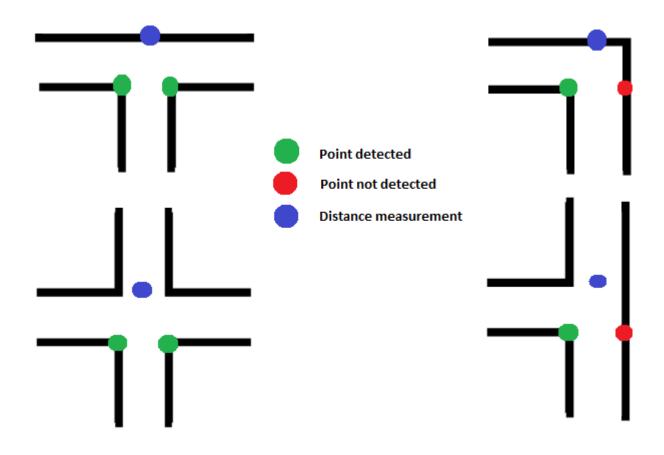
- How does this work:
 - Three point detection method
 - Point detection:

Compare distance of point n to the distances of point n+1 to point n+20





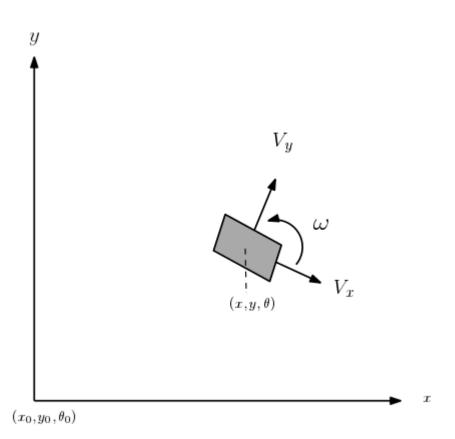
| Object detection |





| Localization |

- Determining global position
- Using goniometric properties to determine the position of the robot with respect to a fixed frame
- This is used to map our maze by creating a simple grid of nodes and lines (mapping)





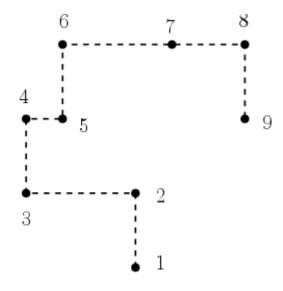
| Localization |

- Odometry data is unreliable →
 - Extended Kalman filter to give a better estimate of the global position of the robot.
 - Statistical properties of the measurements are based on experimental data.



| Mapping |

 Localization is used to map our maze by creating a simple grid of nodes and lines





| Planning |

- Receives object number and coordinates from Detection.
- Decides where to go based on the Tremaux's maze solving algorithm.
- Creates a reference point.



| Collision prevention |

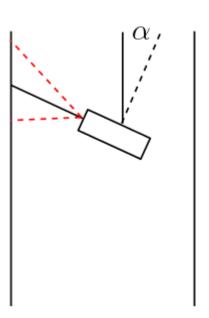
Potential field

- Potential forces depended on the distances to the obstacles
- Create a repulsive force



| Drive |

- Combines the attractive and repulsive force to drive towards the reference point without hitting an obstacle
- Side function:
 - Keep the robot aligned with the corridor
 - Make 'α' zero





| Current status |

- Status:
 - Obstacle detection ✓
 - Localization *
 - Mapping *
 - Reference point placement ✓
 - Potential field ✓
 - Drive ✓
- Main focus point for the coming week:
 - Localization ✓
 - Mapping ✓
- Week thereafter: Wiki



| Questions |

