

National Undergraduate Smart Car Competition Freescale Cup

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- 1 Introduction
- 2 Mechanical Engineering
- **3** Hardware Design
- 4 Software Design
- 5 Competition

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1. Introduction

• 1.1 Competition Introduction

- Completed a four-wheel car engineering production to follow the track with alternating current (20KHz, 10mA).
- Designed control schemes, including electromagnetic sensor circuit, motor driver circuit (hardware) and steering servo control algorithm (software).
- Distributed sensors reasonably, obtained the position of the car and controlled the speed and direction using Segment PID algorithm.

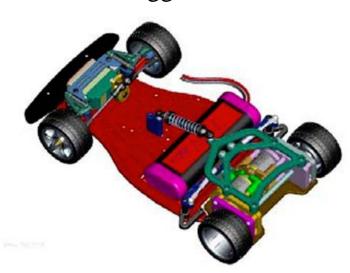




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2.1 Basic Car Model

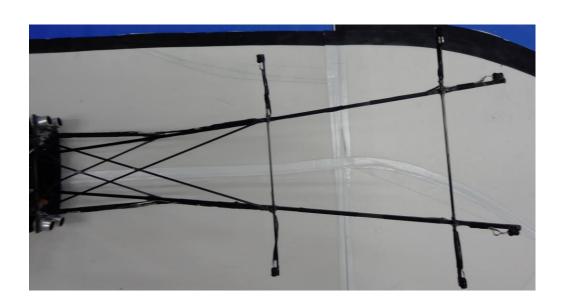
- Car model requirements:
 - Length: no requirement
 - Width: no longer than 250mm
 - Sensor: no more than 16
 - Motors: RN260
 - Power: no higher than 25V
 - Capacity of components : no bigger than 2000uF



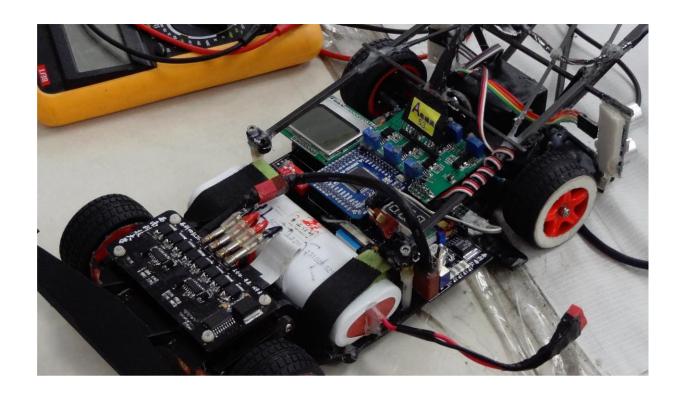


• 2.2 Sensors

- Electromagnetic sensors:
 - 6 Electromagnetic sensors
 - Distribute in the front of the car
 - Length: 24.9cm
 - Width: 24.9cm



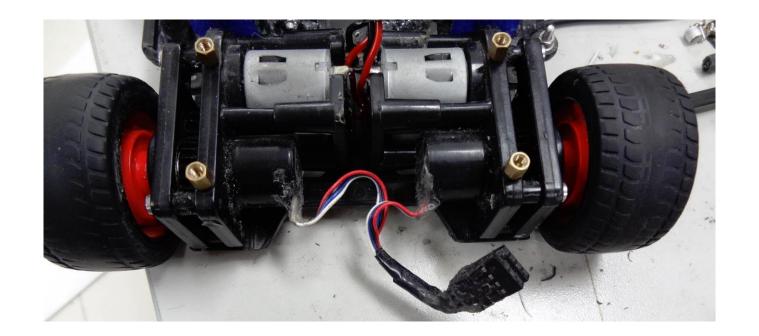
• 1.2 PCB



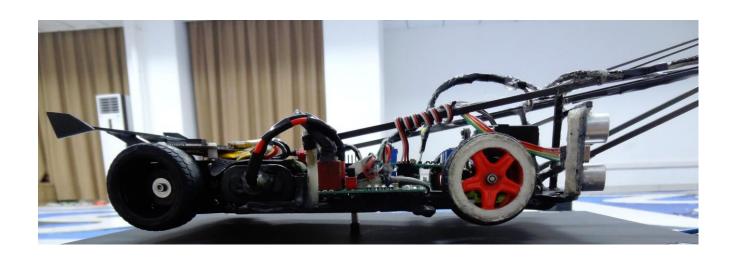


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- 2.3 Encoders
- Photoelectric encoder
 - 256 lines

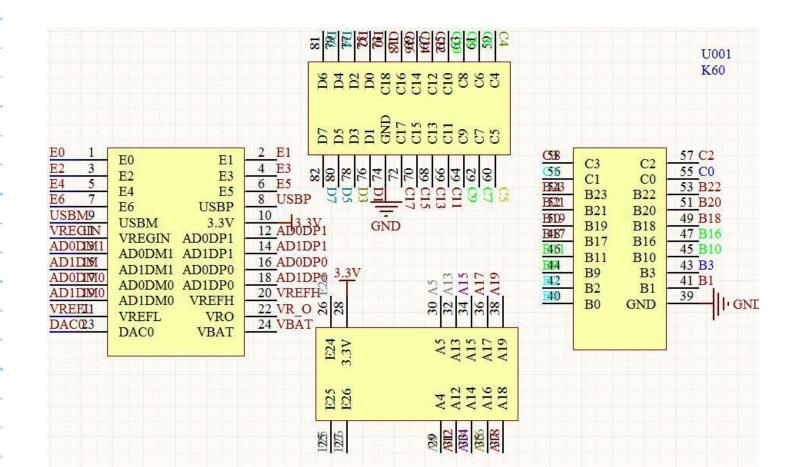


- 2.4 Gravity Center
- Servo adjustment
- Front-wheel adjustment
- Adjustment of rear differential gear



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- 3.1 MCU
- MK60DN512ZVLL10





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• 3.2 Power Management

• Battery: 7.2V, 2000mAh

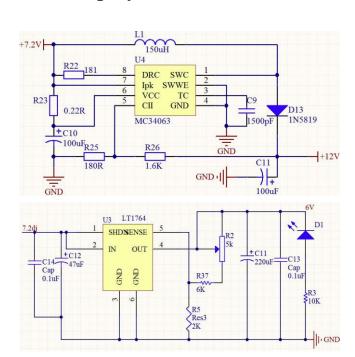
Motors: 12V

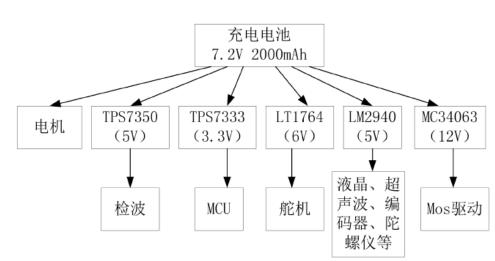
Signal process: 5V

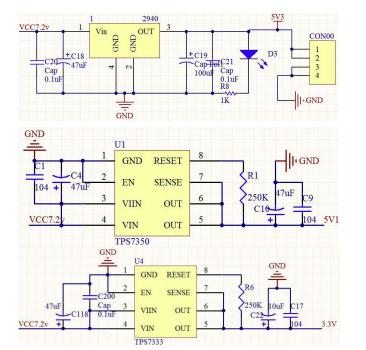
- MCU: 3.3V

Servo: 6V

Display: 5V





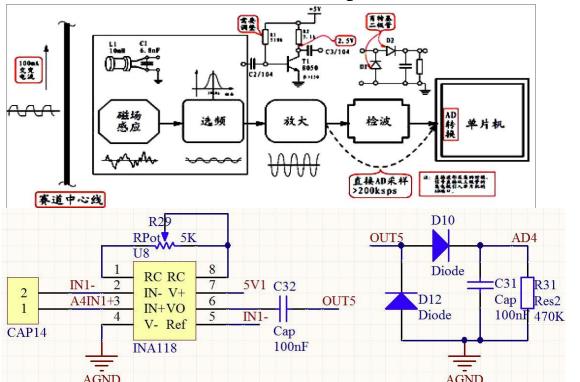




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• 3.3 Electromagnetic Sensors

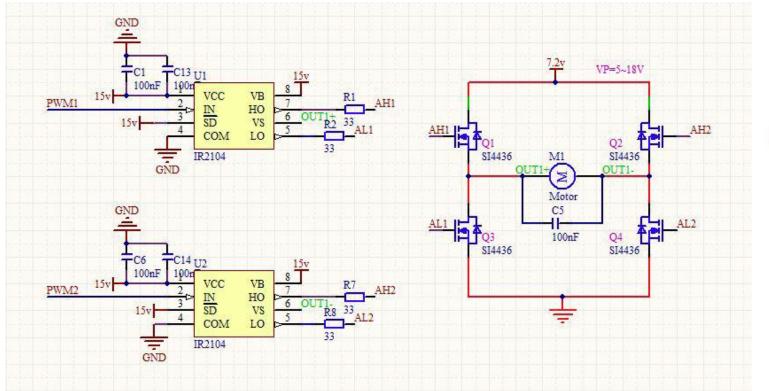
• The electromagnetic sensors are design to detect the path of track. There is an alternating current (20KHz, 10mA) under the path, so we designed signal process circuit with inductance(10mH), capacitor (6.8nF), and amplifier, which can detect the signal from the path and indicate how far between the car and the path





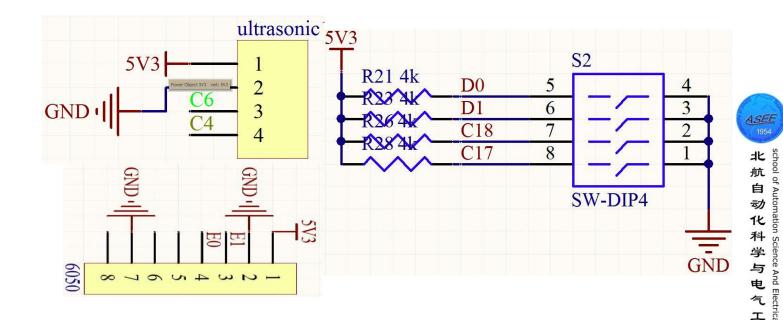
• 3.4 Motors

• To drive the motors, we build the H-Bridge circuit, which can control the motor to run forward or reverse. NMOS is chosen.

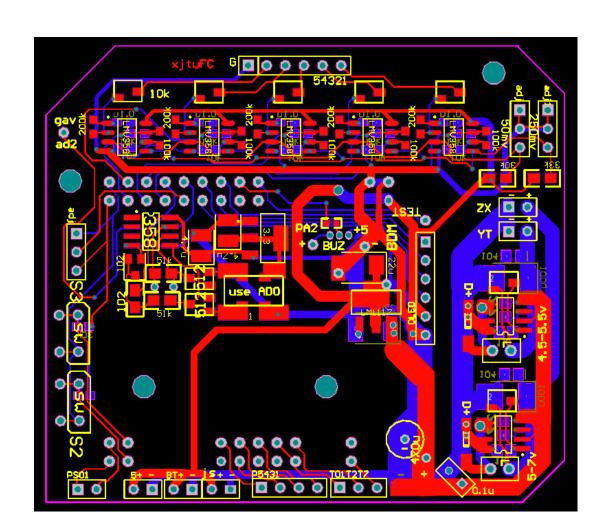


• 3.5 Encoder and others

- Encoders are design to detect the speed of the car.
- Other sensors such as Ultrasonic, Bluetooth are also used for debug.



• 3.6 Overall

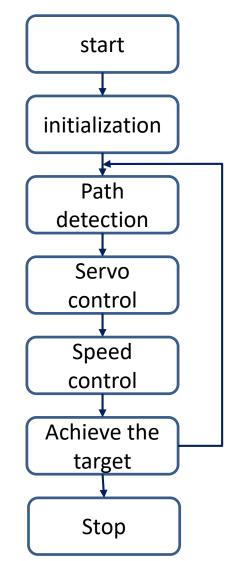




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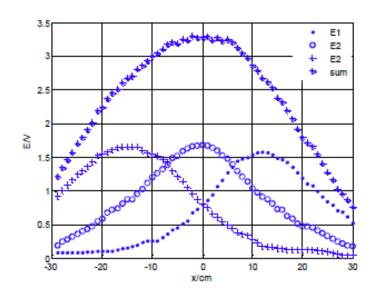
• 4.1 Overall Design

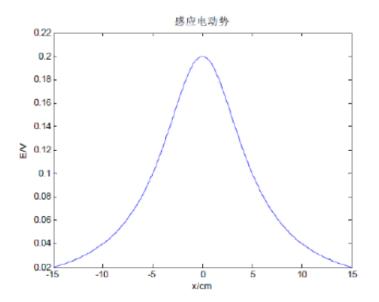




4.2 Path Detection

• We have several sensors in different place to detect the path. Data fusion is employed to estimate the position of the car

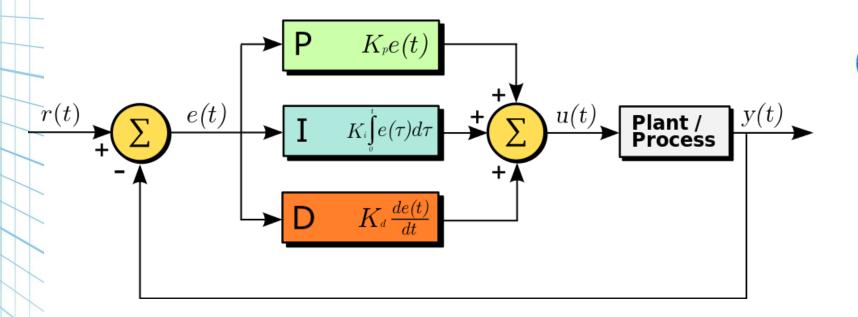






- 4.3 Servo Control Algorithm
- PD controller

$$\Delta u(k) = K_p \left[e(k) - e(k-1) \right] + K_d \left[e(k) - 2e(k-1) + e(k-2) \right]$$



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4.4 Motor Control Algorithm

• PID controller

$$\Delta u(k) = K_p \left[e(k) - e(k-1) \right] + K_i e(k) + K_d \left[e(k) - 2e(k-1) + e(k-2) \right]$$

$$\Delta u(k) = q_0 e(k) + q_1 e(k-1) + q_2 e(k-2)$$

$$q_0 = K_p \left(1 + \frac{T}{T_i} + \frac{T_d}{T} \right) \qquad q_1 = -K_p \left(1 + \frac{2T_d}{T} \right) \qquad q_2 = K_p \frac{T_d}{T}$$

$$u(k) = u(k-1) + \Delta u(k)$$





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5. Competition





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