Obstacle Avoidance and Goal Detection Robot using RPi and LRF.

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Overview

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Goal (Basic)

Given a goal and a robot:

- Turn the robot around
- Identify the goal object from LRF input
- Move towards the goal



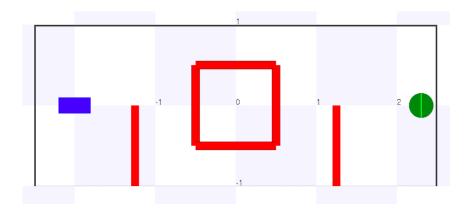
Goal (Advanced)

Given a goal, a robot, and a maze:

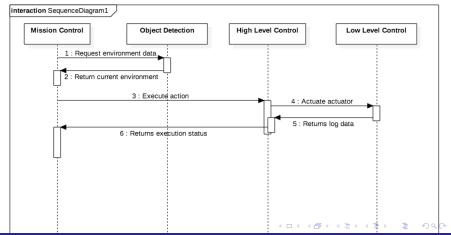
- ► Turn the robot around
- Follow the walls and avoid obstacles
- Identify the goal from LRF input
- Move towards the goal if nothing blocks



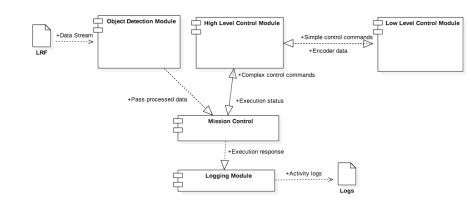
Goal (Advanced)



Sequence Diagram



Component Diagram



Architecture

Class Diagram

Hough Transform

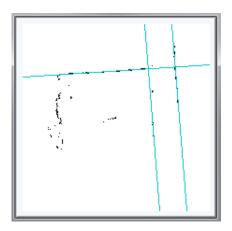
- ▶ Algorithm to detect imperfect instances of geometric shapes
- Reduces the amount of data to be processes
- Usage
 - Detect outer walls and obstacles
 - Detect goal (Semi-Circle)
- Idea (line detection case)

Algorithms

- Calculate the equation of the line through two consecutive points
- Coefficients of the equation are added to a counter to record how many times the same equation is calculated
- Coefficient calculated often equate to many points being roughly aligned



Hough Transform

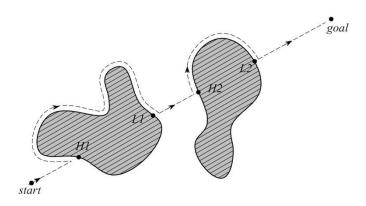


Bug algorithms

- Knowledge of local environment and a global goal
- Assumptions
 - Known direction and distance to goal
 - Obstacle detection and encoder data
 - Finitely many obstacles in finite area
- Idea
 - Head towards goal
 - Follow obstacles until you can head towards goal again
 - Stop if there is no path to goal



Bug Algorithms

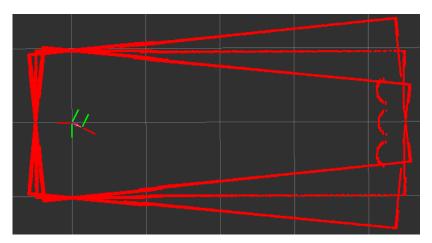


(Modified) Bug algorithms

- Missing assumptions
 - Distance to goal is not known
 - Direction to goal might be imprecise(slippery surface, wrong encoder data)
- Additional assumptions
 - Environment has a rectangular shape
- Greedy approach
 - Head to the wall you are initially facing
 - ▶ Follow the walls until see the goal
 - Head to the goal



Noise



Algorithms

Kalman Filtering and Mapping

- Kalman Filtering (Linear Quadratic Estimation)
 - Input
 - ▶ A series of measurements of a variable obtained over time
 - Observations contain statistical noise
 - Output
 - Estimates of the values of the variable
 - These estimates tend to be more precise than one time measurements
- Mapping
 - Create a dynamic map of the surrounding environment
 - Use this map to reach the goal faster after the first iteration
 - Needs Kalman Filtering to get precise position of gaps, walls and goal



Singleton

- Comes from the mathematical 'Singleton (a.k.a. Unit set)'
- Restricts the instantiation of a class to one object
- Defines a 'getInstance' operation to expose the unique instance
- Useful when exactly one object needed to coordinate actions
- getInstance responsible for creating class unique instance

Mediator

- Behavioural pattern Can alter the program's running behaviour
- Communication between objects encapsulated with a mediator object
- Objects no longer communicate directly with each other
- Reduces the dependencies between communicating objects, thereby lowering the coupling

Stay Agile! Stay Alive!

- Biweekly code sprints
- Trello for task management and tracking backlog
- ▶ Daily standups to keep track of progress and blockers
- Weekly review and retrospective
- Coordinated Pair programming sessions
- End of sprint celebrations (Motivation!)



Testing

- ► Test Driven Development (TDD)
 - Write tests before code
 - Helps clearly plan out program functionality
 - Reduces debug time drastically
- Focused on four different domains:
 - Unit Testing
 - Integration Testing
 - System Testing
 - Stress Testing



Version Control

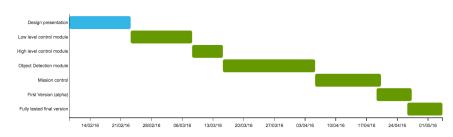
- Git (using Github for remote)
- Divide tasks into issues
- Branching Model
 - ► Each issue to be a separate branch on the remote
 - ▶ To be merged back in to the master after completion of issue
- ▶ Pre commit hooks for code style guideline compliance



Workflow

Deliverables and Timeline

Gantt Chart for Timeline



References



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