

SYSC 4805 Presentation

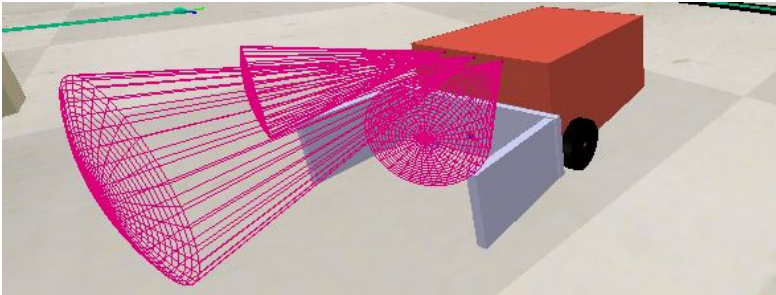
Group 10 Project: **Fire Opal**

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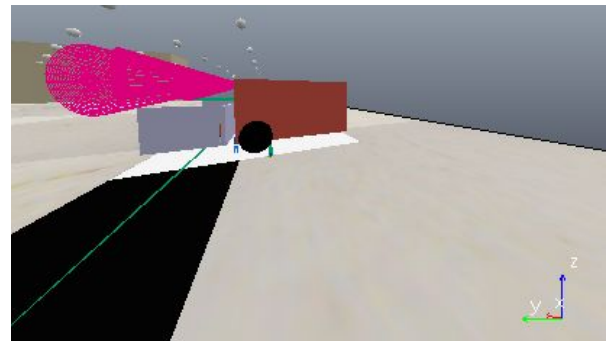
Objective

- Efficiently clear out snow off the path
- Overcome different challenges on the path



Requirements

- Use Coppeliasim
- Maximum Robot Size: 0.5 x 0.8 x 1 m
- Use Realistic Sensors
- Design a unique plow to clear out snow
- Starting Position: (0, -6.25)
- Starting Orientation: (90, 0, 90)
- Simulation time ≤ 5 min





Implementation

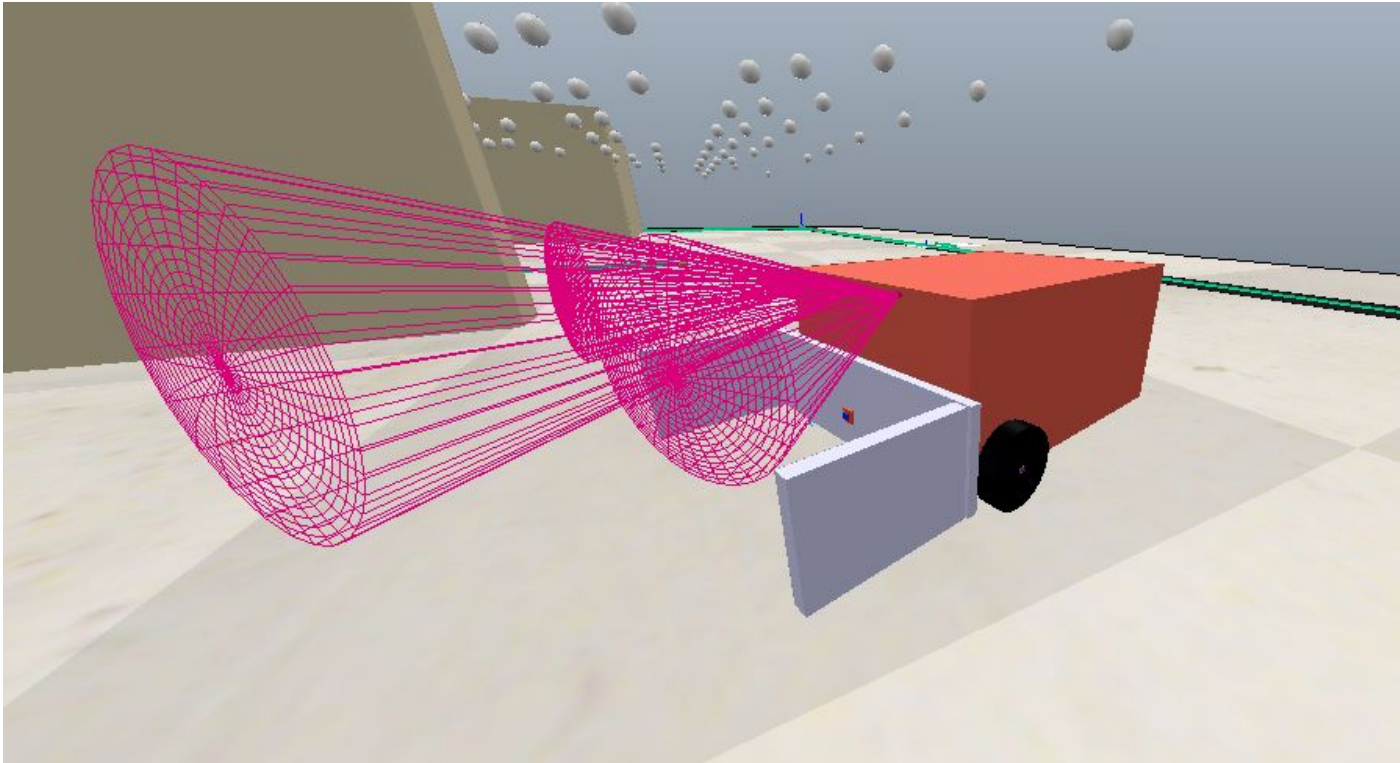
- Build Robot Body
- Identify drive mechanism
- Identify different challenges on the path
- Pick suitable sensors
- Identify proper sensor orientation on robot body
- Design plow to work with sensors and robot body



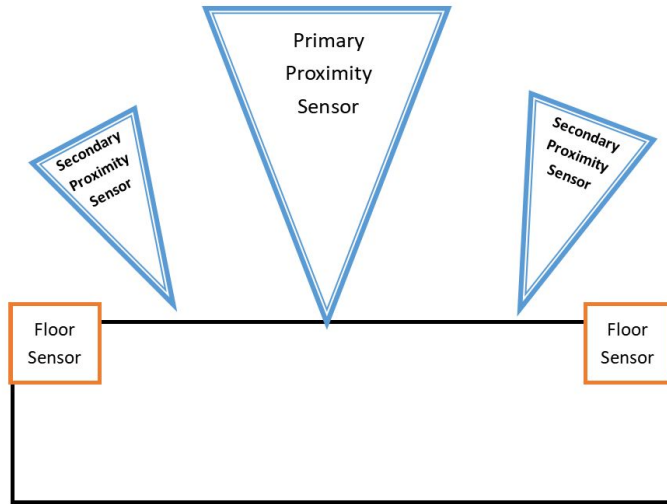
Components

- 3 Proximity Sensors(1 long range & 2 short Range)
 - 2 Vision Sensors(Line Detection)
 - 2 Wheels + Motors
 - Castor Wheel in the rear
 - Robot Frame
 - Plow
-

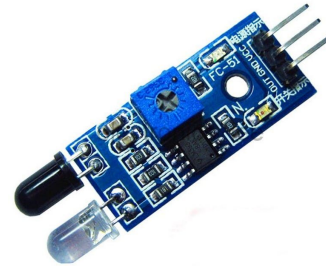
The Robot



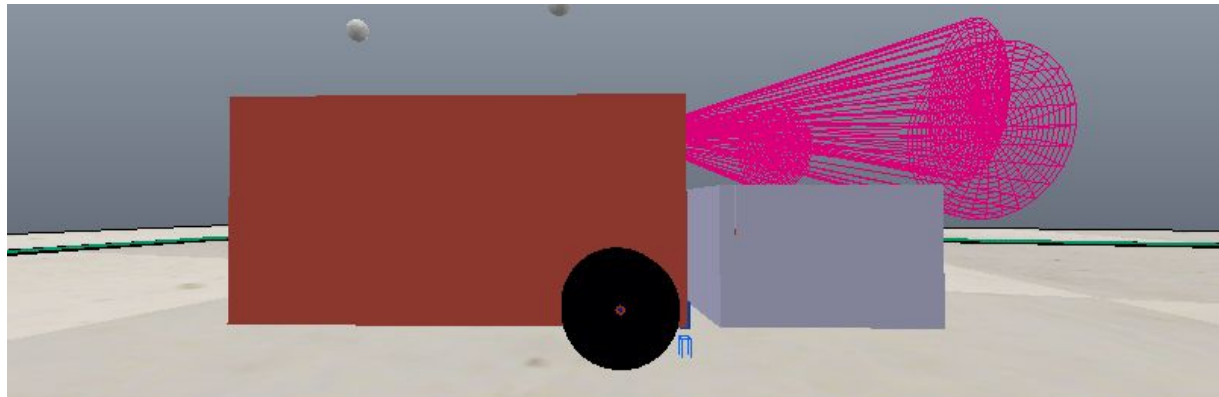
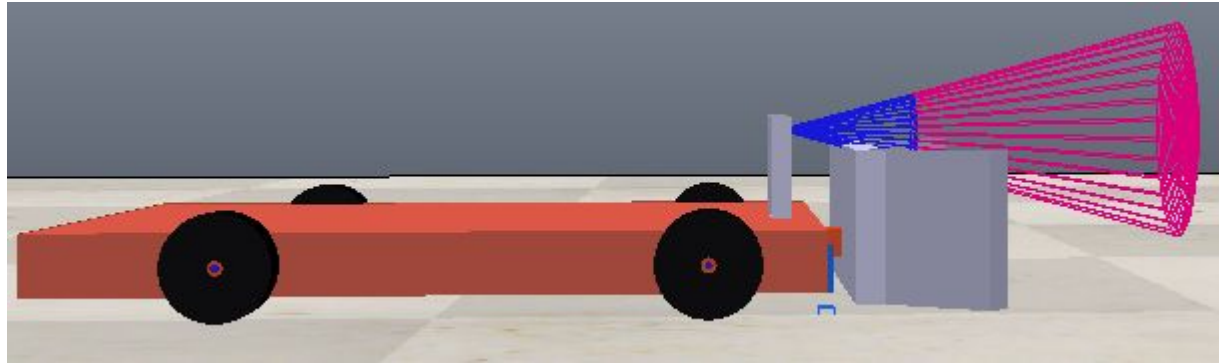
Sensors Orientation



- 2 for line detection
- 3 for obstacle avoidance

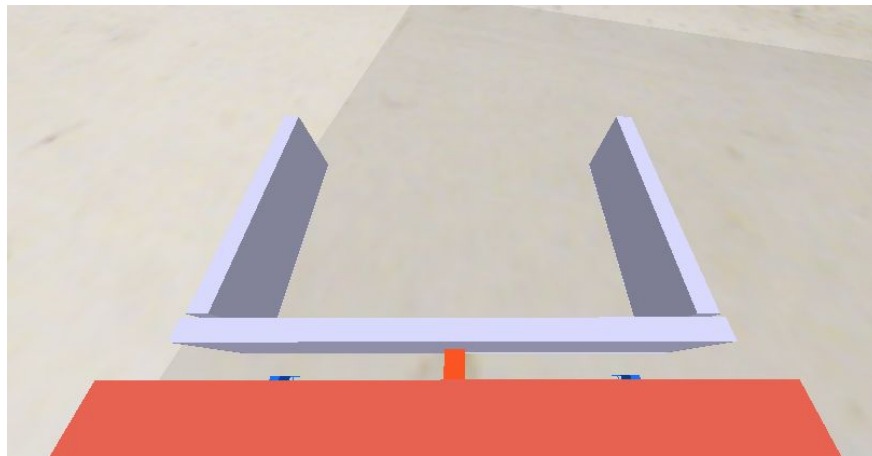


Drive Configuration



Plow Design

- Simple U Design
 - + Great Capacity
 - + Holds Snow
- Turning
- - Large in Size



Angular Velocity

$$0.0775 \text{ m} = \text{diameter}$$

$$2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$C = 2\pi r = \pi d = 0.24347 \text{ m}$$

$$r_{cv}/m = \text{Speed in m/m} / \text{Circumference in meters}$$

$$2 \text{ m/s} \cdot 60 \text{ s/min} = 120 \text{ m/min}$$

$$r_{cv}/\text{min} = 120 \text{ m/min} / 0.24347 \text{ m}$$

$$492.9 \text{ rev/min} \quad \text{Want in Rad/s}$$

$$1 \text{ rev} = 2\pi \text{ Radians}$$

$$492.9 \text{ rev/min} \cdot 1 \text{ min}/60 \text{ s} \cdot 2\pi \text{ Rad}/1 \text{ rev}$$

$$\text{Angular Velocity} = 51.6 \text{ Rad/s}$$

#1 Angle difference

Angle change ($\Delta\alpha$) deg ▾

Time (t) sec ▾

Angular velocity (ω) rad/s ▾

#2 Radial velocity

Velocity (v) 2 m/s ▾

Radius (r) 0.03875 m ▾

Angular velocity (ω) 51.61 rad/s ▾

Angular Velocity Calculator

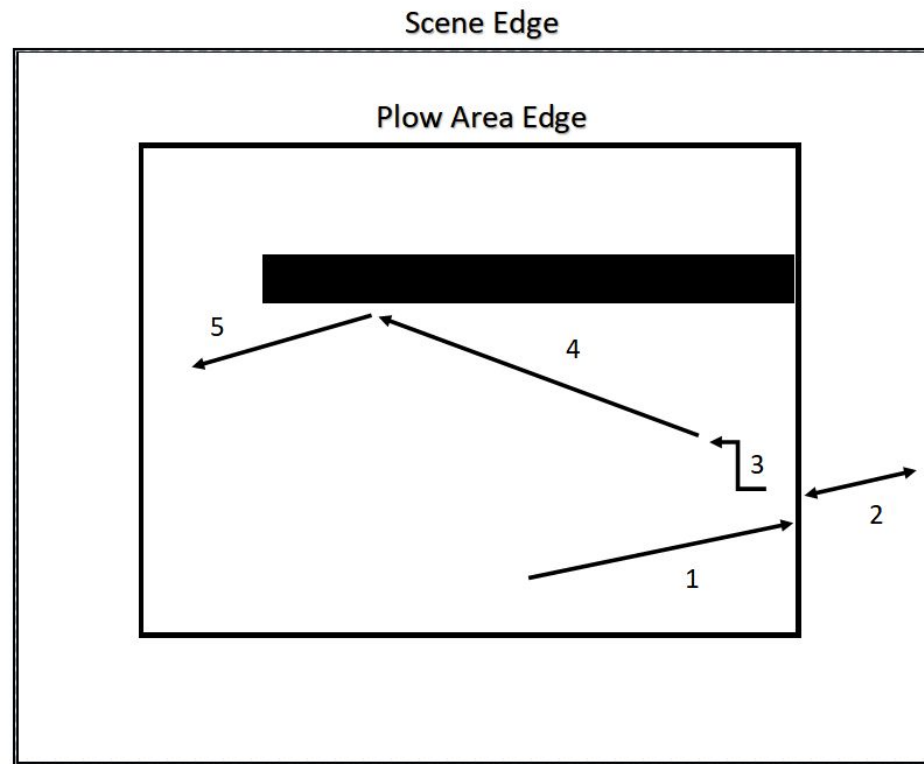
Created by [Wojciech Sas](#), PhD candidate
Reviewed by [Bogna Szyk](#) and [Jack Bowater](#)
Last updated: Dec 15, 2021



Table of contents:

- [What is angular velocity?](#)
- [Angular velocity formulas](#)
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- [Physical quantities dependent on the angular velocity](#)
- [Conservation of angular momentum](#)

Sample Algorithm



Robot Behaviour Algorithm: Sensor Hierarchy

```
162 sensorArray[1] = proximdetect
163 sensorArray[2] = left_proximdetect
164 sensorArray[3] = right_proximdetect
165 count = 0
166
167 for i in range(len(sensorArray)):
168     if sensorArray[i] == True:
169         count += 1
170
171 if (count > 1):
172
173     if (floorReading[0] == 1 or floorReading[1] == 1):
174         #print("both sensors detected line")
175         dumpSnow()
176         #rotateRobot(turnRight)
177         debounceFloorSensorCounter = 0
178     else:
179         doa180()
180
181 if (floorReading[0] == 1):
182     rotateRobot(turnLeft)
183 elif (floorReading[1] == 1):
184     rotateRobot(turnRight)
```

```
186 else:
187     if proximdetect:
188         print("prox detected")
189         rightSideVelocity = -velocity * adjustSpeedBy
190         leftSideVelocity = velocity * adjustSpeedBy
191
192     if left_proximdetect:
193         print("left front sensor detect")
194         rightSideVelocity = velocity * adjustSpeedBy
195         leftSideVelocity = -velocity * adjustSpeedBy
196
197     if right_proximdetect:
198         print("right front sensor detect")
199         rightSideVelocity = velocity * adjustSpeedBy
200         leftSideVelocity = -velocity * adjustSpeedBy
201
202     if (floorReading[0] == 1 or floorReading[1] == 1):
203         print("both sensors detected line")
204         dumpSnow()
205         rotateRobot(turnRight)
```



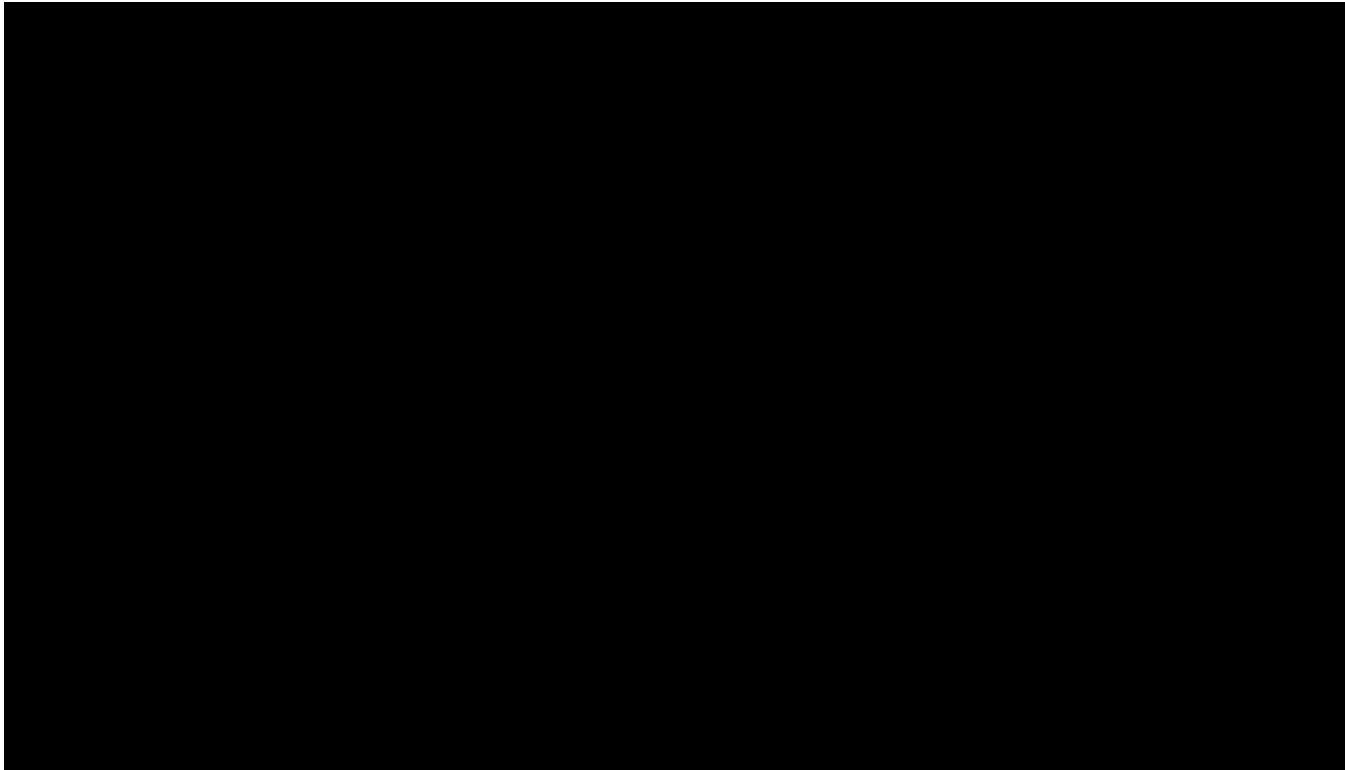
Robot Behaviour Algorithm: How we tell where the Robot is

```
#Orientation of Robot Detect  
RC, eulerAngles=sim.simxGetObjectOrientation(clientID,RobotBody, sim.sim_handle_parent, sim.simx_opmode_blocking)
```

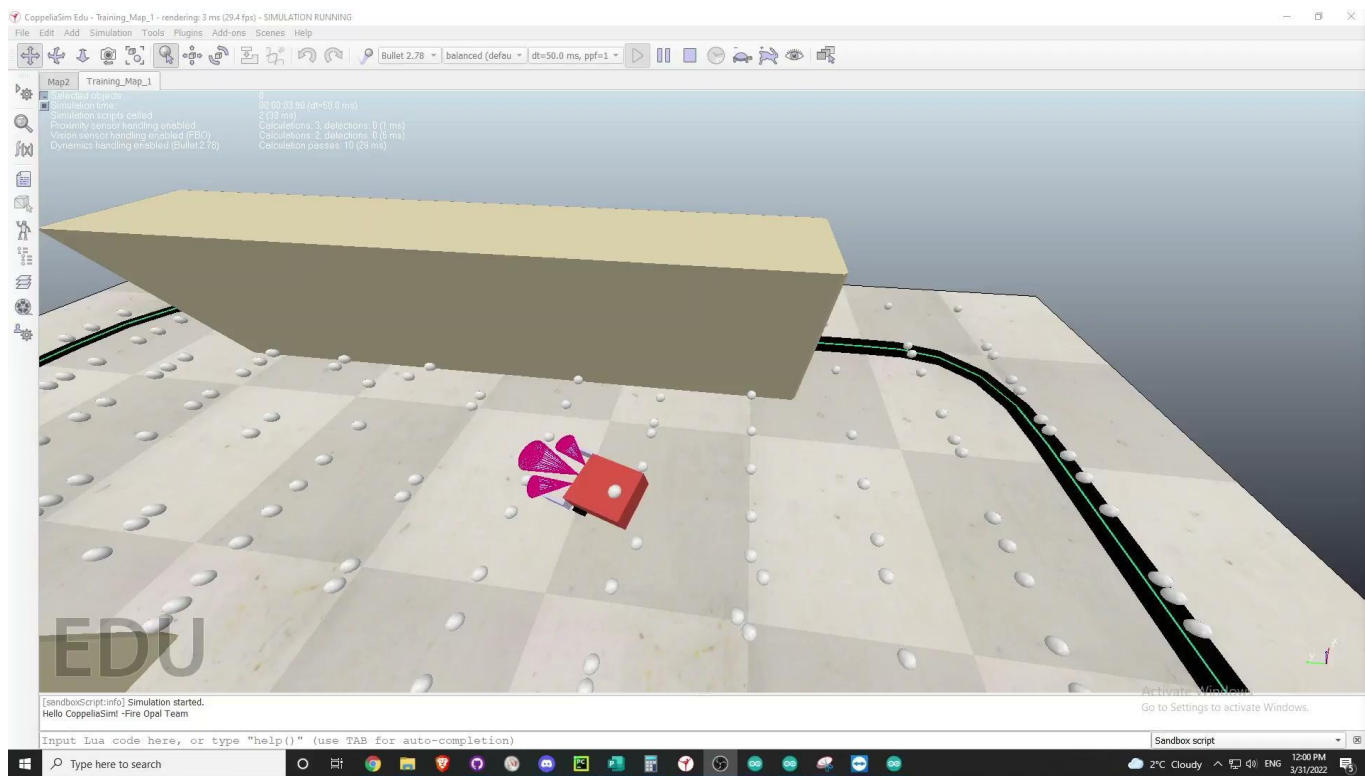
We use a function call that gets the orientation of the robot so we know what part of the world the robot is facing and use that info to adjust how the robot turns so it doesn't stay in the same direction for too long to maximize snow collection.



Demonstration of Floor Sensor



Demonstration of Proximity Sensor




Project Cost Planning



Total Cost of Project

- Tires: \$188 (2 front wheels and 1 castor wheel)
- Main frame plus plow: \$300 (Frame is 3d-printed)
- Motors: \$35 (2 motors, 1 castor joint)
- Sensor Cost: \$160.27 (2 vision, 3 proximity)
- Engineer Cost: \$1792 (4 Underpaid Engineers, 16\$/hour, 4 hours per week, 7 weeks total)
- Total Cost: $\$683.27 + \$1792 = \$2\,475.27$



- 
- The AC is \$683.27
 - The BAC is \$2 475.27 and as far as EAC, no activity has been skipped
 - $EV > AC$ we are under budget
 - $EV > PV$ which shows we are on time
 - There was extra cost for switching from LUA to python.



Conclusion

- Built a functional Robot that clears out snow off a path while overcoming challenges
- The current robot design will be the main and permanent design
- Our total (BAC) = \$2 475.27 and so far we are on time and under budget
- Python is being used to program the robot in CoppeliaSim
- Satisfied both functional and non-functional requirements of the project

Thanks for listening and for your time

Are there any questions?

