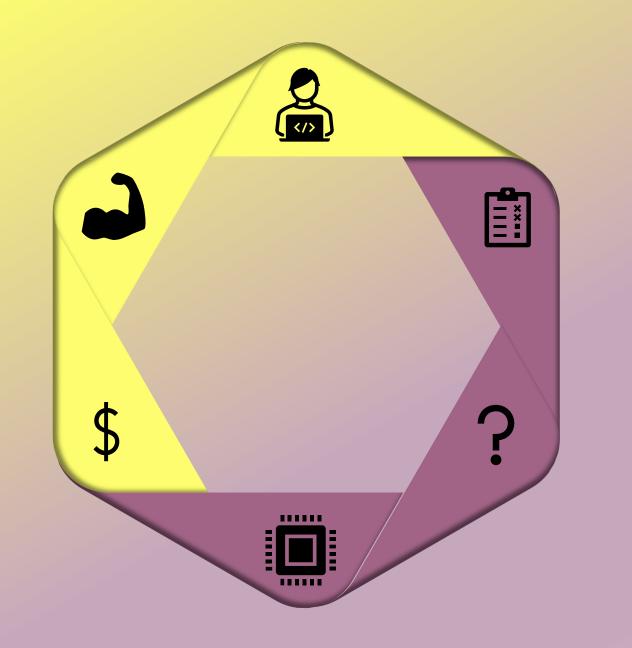


CONTENTS

1. Motivation & Proposed Solution

2. List Of Activities & Costs

3. Hardware

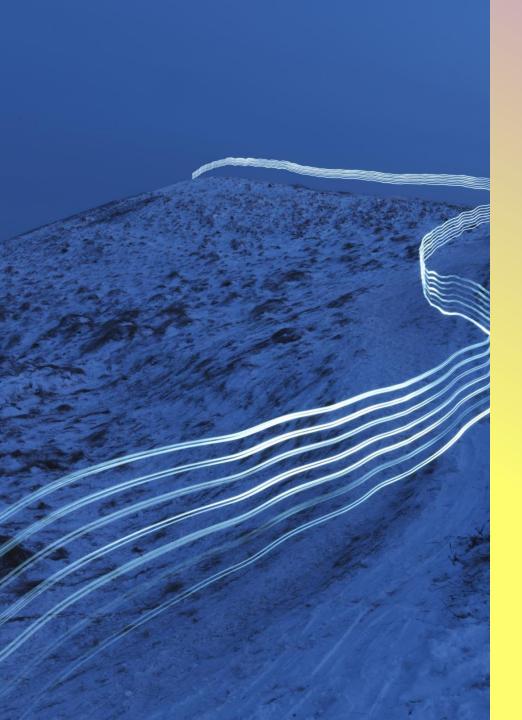


4. Software

5. Testing Plans

6. What's Next





MOTIVATION FOR AUTONOMOUS SNOWPLOWS

- Labor Shortage & Safety Risks:
 - Shortage of snowplow drivers, especially during harsh conditions.
 - Autonomous snowplows reduce risks for operators and ensure uninterrupted operation in extreme weather.
- Efficiency & Accessibility:
 - Optimized routes save time, fuel, and reduce environmental impact.
 - Provides reliable snow removal for municipalities, businesses, and residential areas, including elderly and disabled individuals.

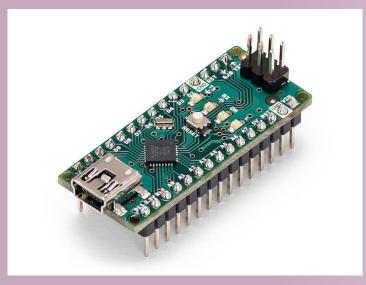
PROPOSED SOLUTION

• To create an Autonomous Snowplowing Robot that clears snow in a fixed area.

We will be using:

- Variety of Sensors
- Motors
- Motor Driver Board
- Microcontroller

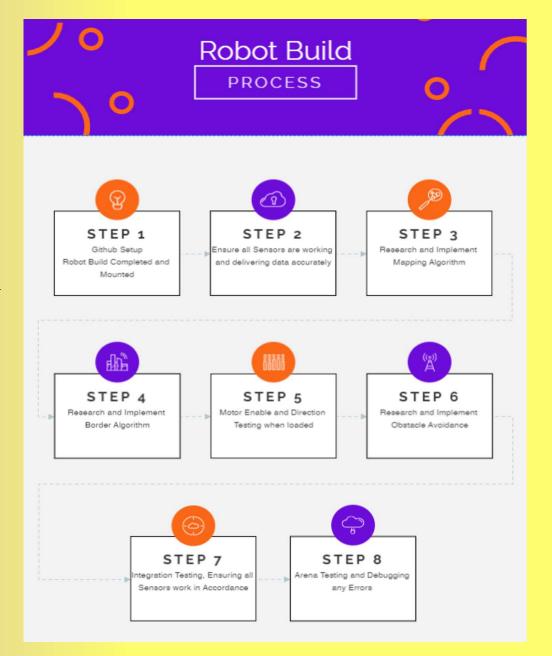


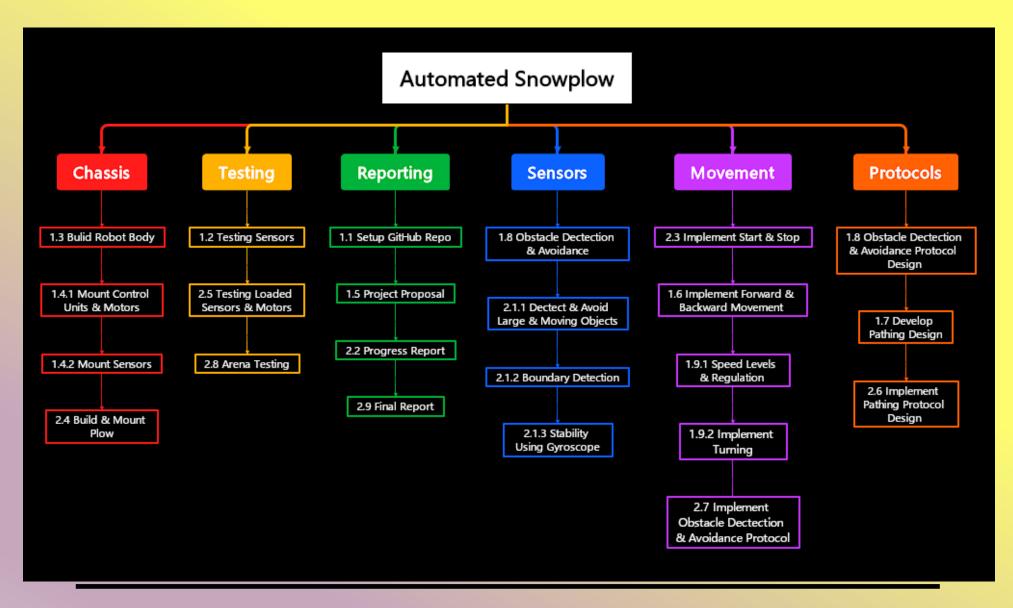




LIST OF ACTIVITIES

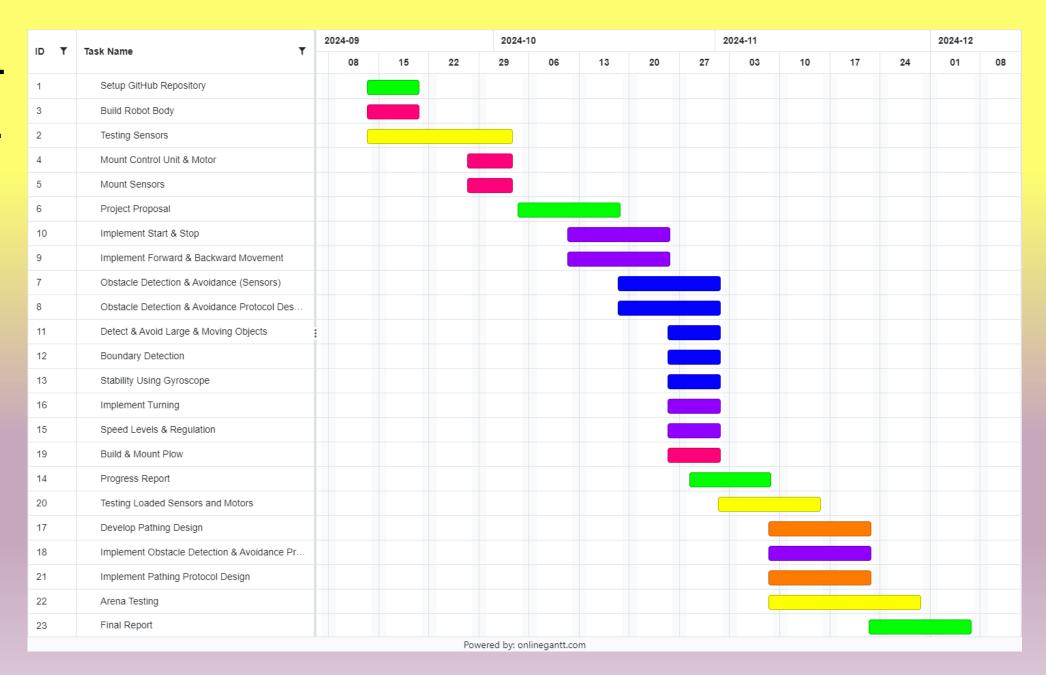
- Step 1: GitHub Setup
 - Robot Build Completed and Mounted
- Step 2: Ensure all Sensors are working and delivering data accurately
- Step 3: Research and Implement Mapping Algorithm
- Step 4: Research and Implement Border Algorithm
- Step 5: Motor Enable and Direction Testing when loaded
- Step 6: Research and Implement Obstacle Avoidance
- Step 7: Integration Testing. Ensuring all Sensor work in Accordance
- Step 8: Arena Testing and Debugging any Errors



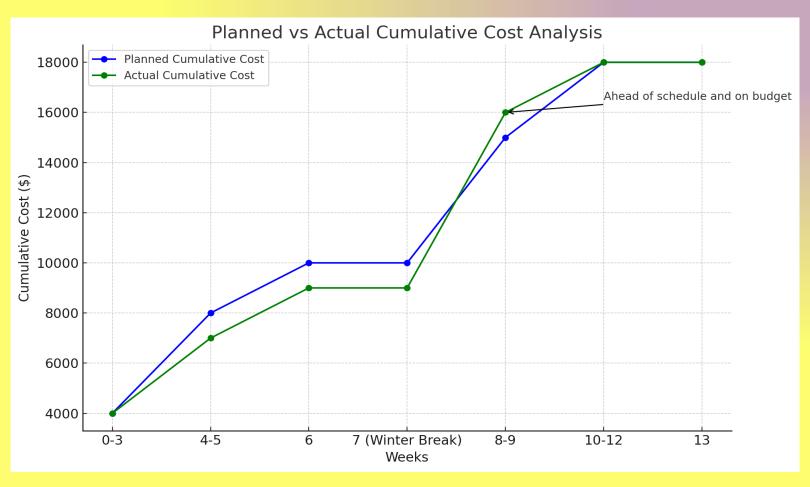


WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE

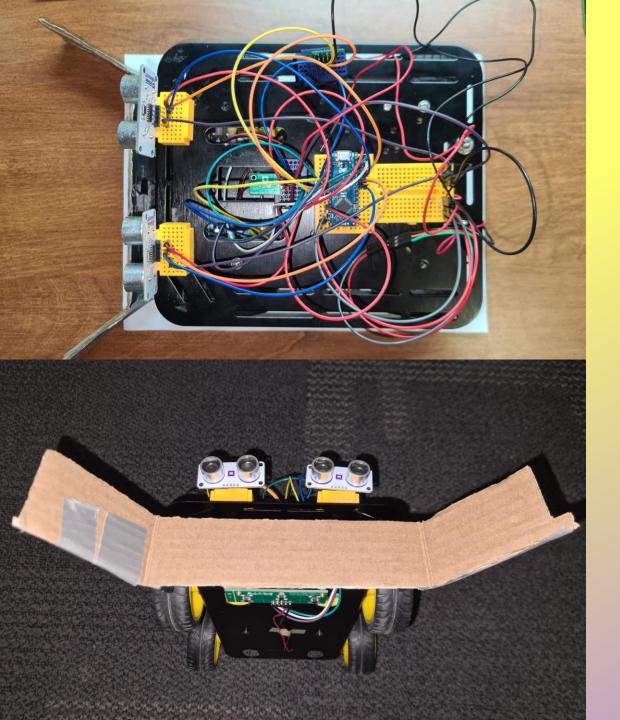
GANTT CHART



PLANNED VALUE ANALYSIS







VEHICLE OVERVIEW

Micro-Controller:

Arduino Nano Every

Motor Driver Board:

• Cytron FD04A Rev2.0

Sensors:

- Ultrasonic x2
- Time of Flight x2
- Inertial Measurement Unit x1
- Line Follower x1

Buck Converter

Battery Pack

9V Battery

Wheel Encoder

SENSOR PLACEMENT & SETUP

Ultrasonic:

• Are placed facing the front of the robot, to detect obstacles when the robot is moving forward.

Time of Flight (ToF):

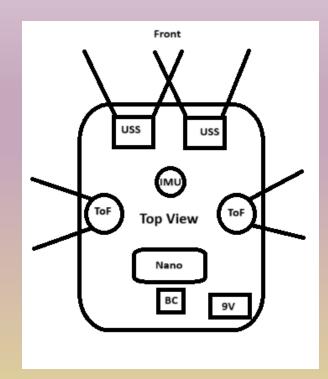
• Are the sensors on the sides, to detect object after the robot has turned.

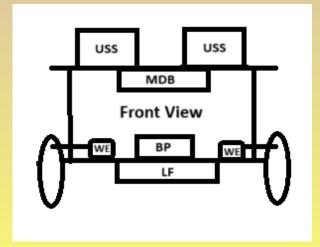
Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU):

• Is used for a precise 90° turn, using gyroscope.

Line Follower:

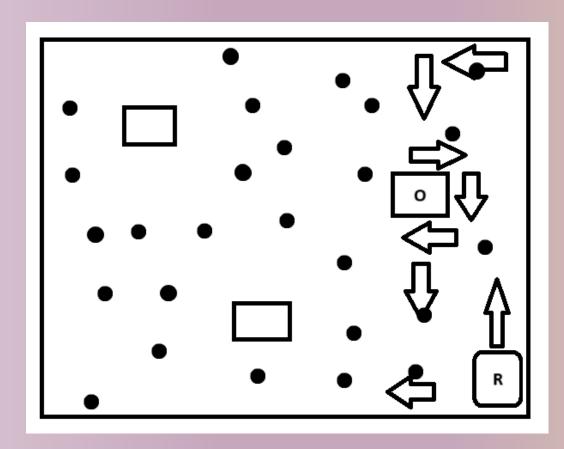
• Is underneath the robot at the front, to keep the robot within this boundary.







MOVEMENT ALGORITHM



- When a line is detected, it alternates between turning Left and Right
- Robot moves forward until an obstacle or line is detected
- IMU is used for a precise 90° turn.
- Wheel Encoders are used to bring the robot back to its original path.
- Snowballs are plowed during this process.

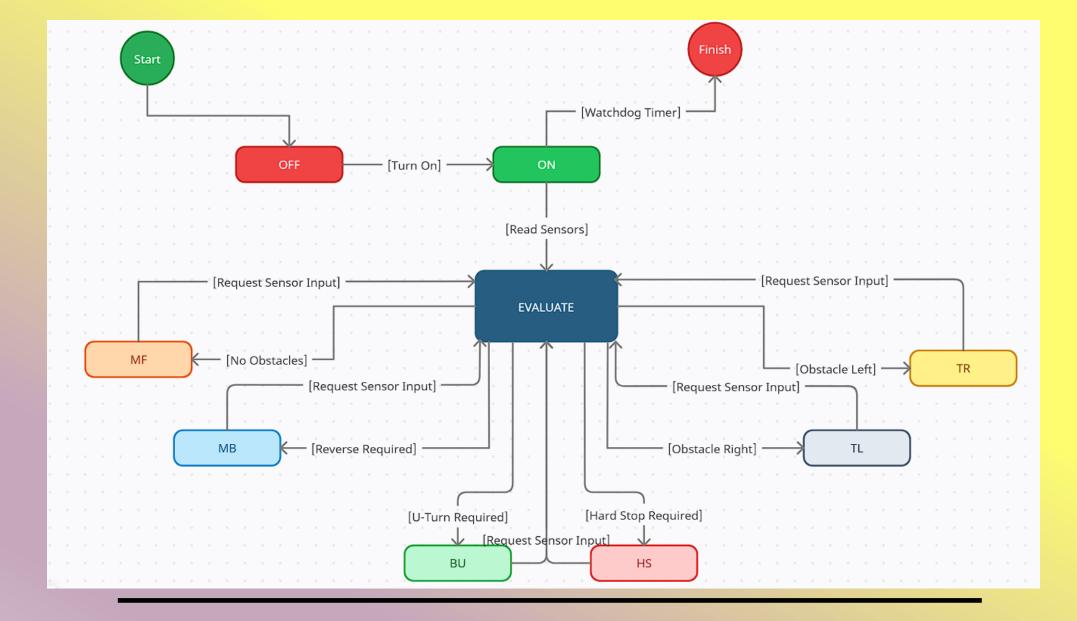
MAIN ALGORITHM

We tried to make the **main loop** as **simple** as possible:

- Default State is Move Forward.
- If a line is detected the robot turns.
- If an obstacle is detected in front the robot turns.
- The IMU performs a 90° turn.
- Tof and the Wheel Encoder jump into action.
- Robot is back in its original path.

WATCHDOG TIMER

- A Fail-Safe operation that is implemented to detect whether the system is in an infinite loop.
- The timer will aid in resetting the system to break the loop and return to functioning.



STATE DIAGRAM



TESTING SNOWPLOW

- Motor Movement Testing
- Line and Boundary Testing
- Object Detection Testing
- Integration Testing
- Arena Testing

WHAT'S NEXT?

- → Enhancements and Debugging
- Create an optimized plow the robot
- ◆ Refine any algorithms
- Continuous debugging when integrating further algorithms
- → In-Lab Demonstration (November 29th, 2024)
- → Final Report (December 6th, 2024)

