

Final Talk LiL4

Group3 - Team speedDreams

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Technische Universität München

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Introduction

Autonomous Parking

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- Start of the parking manoeuver by the user
- Autonomously finding a parking spot
- Autonomous execution of the parking manoeuver
- Stopping the parking manoeuver (in case of failure, ...)
- Parking manoeuver itself

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- Parking manoeuver in real-time...
- ... on a Pandaboard... with Fiasco.OC / Genode OS
- Parking without crashing
- Parking in less than 30s total

Project Overview

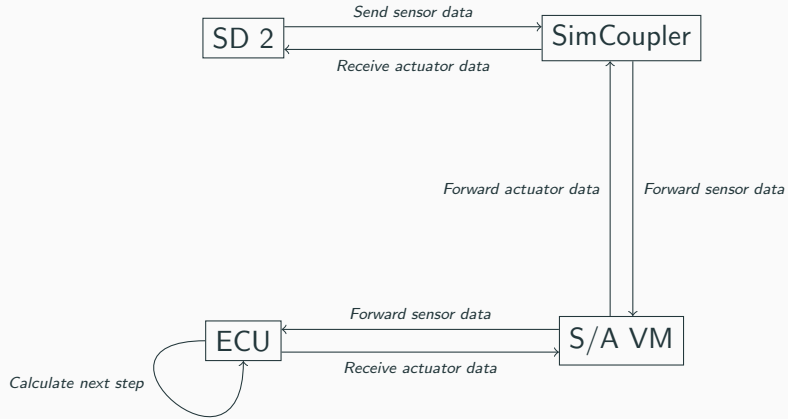


Fig. 1: Overview of components

Task allocation

- Alexander Weidinger
 - Extend SpeedDreams 2 (SD2) by a virtual proximity sensor
 - Build data exchange between SD2 and Simulation Coupler (SimCoupler)
 - Create data exchange between SimCoupler and QEMU S/A VM
- Alexander Reisner
 - Introduce the QEMU S/A VM
 - Exchange data between SimCoupler and QEMU S/A VM
 - Implement mosquito client to forward data to the ECUs
- David Werner
 - Implement an autonomous parking algorithm
 - Implement mosquito client to forward calculated control data

Alexander Weidinger

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- Adapt the found sensor implementation for usage in SD2 and test it
- Resignation: The sensor isn't appropriate for our use case
- **Write our own proximity sensor**

Implementation And Comparison

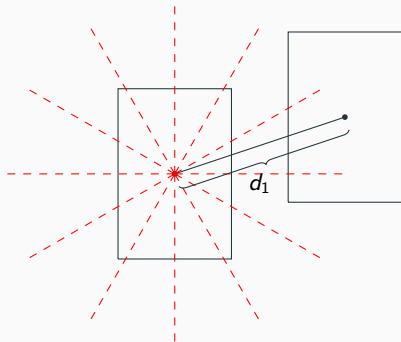


Fig. 2: Proximity sensor implemented by the Simulated Car Racing Championship 2015

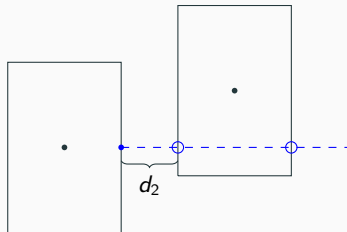


Fig. 3: (Laser) proximity sensors implemented by us

Data Exchange SD2 \longleftrightarrow QEMU S/A VM



Fig. 4: Message exchange between SD2 and QEMU S/A VM

- Protocol: Google Protocol Buffers
- Messages: State, Control
- Simple TCP connection
- Simple Protocol: 4 byte message header (length of message) + message itself

```
syntax = "proto3";  
package protobuf;  
  
import "sensor.proto";  
import "wheel.proto";  
import "specification.proto";  
  
message State {  
    repeated Sensor sensor = 1;  
    repeated Wheel wheel = 2;  
    Specification specification = 3;  
    float steer = 4;  
    float brakeCmd = 5;  
    float accelCmd = 6;  
}
```

Fig. 5: state.proto

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- SimCoupler is currently not used
 - should be easily expendable
- Proximity sensor tends to precision errors if obstacle is too close
 - more or less only after directly crashing into the obstacle :-)

Alex's 'Would Have Been Nice To Know Before' Corner

- OSs make “improvements”
- **But:** Tend to interfere with our solutions
- E.g. Nagle’s algorithm (bandwidth efficiency vs. latency)
- **Solution:** TCP_NODELAY to disable it

Alexander Reisner



Fig. 6: Subscriber

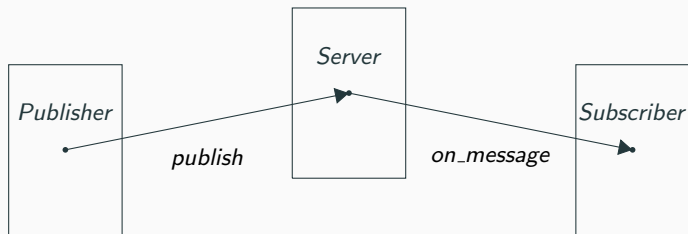


Fig. 7: Publisher

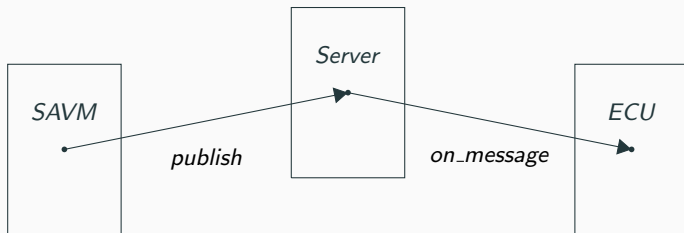


Fig. 8: SAVM/ECU

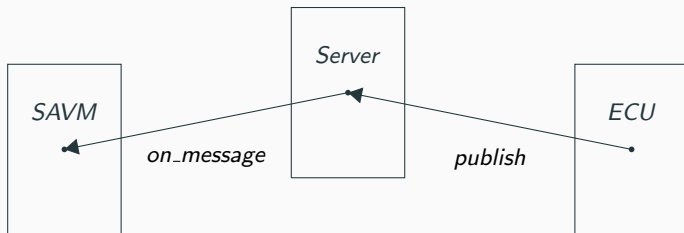


Fig. 9: ECU/SAVM

Full Szenario

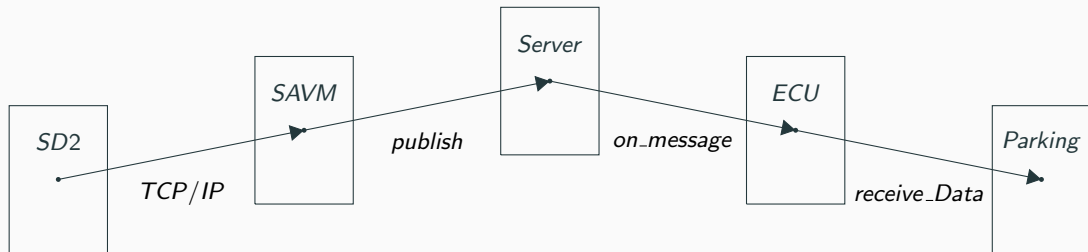


Fig. 10: Full Szenario Forward

Full Szenario

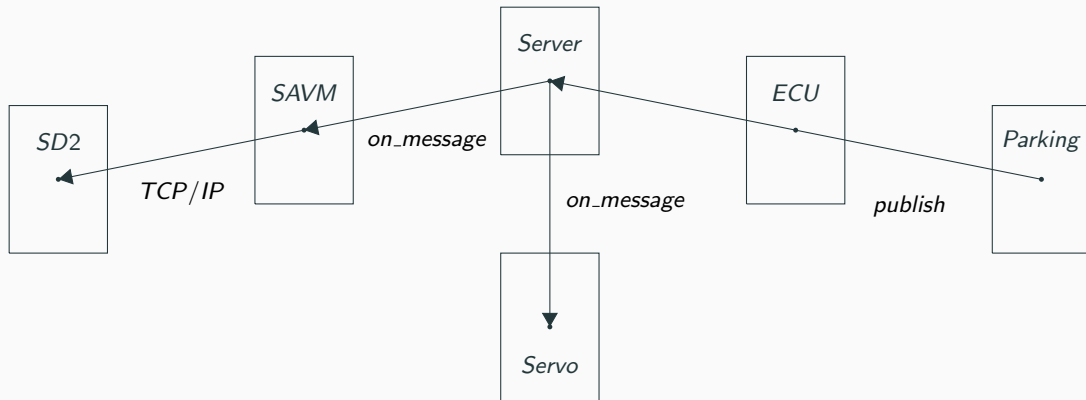


Fig. 11: Full Szenario Backward

David Werner

Problem

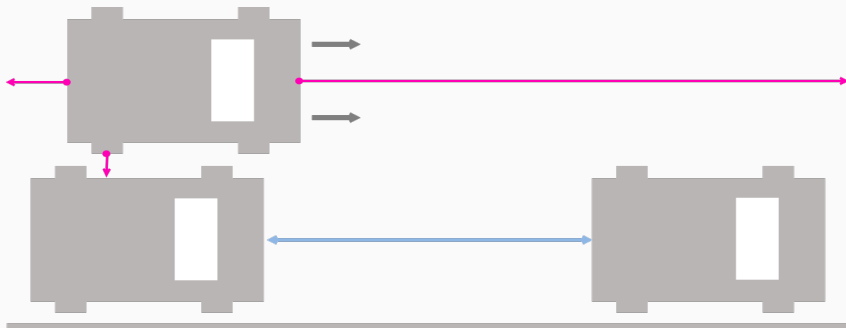


Fig. 12: Car needs to autonomously pass by the parking lot, detect it and perform a parallel parking maneuver

- calculation of actuator data

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 - velocity v

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- actuator data is determined by the evaluation of our 3-phase algorithm

Phase 1 - Searching phase (1)

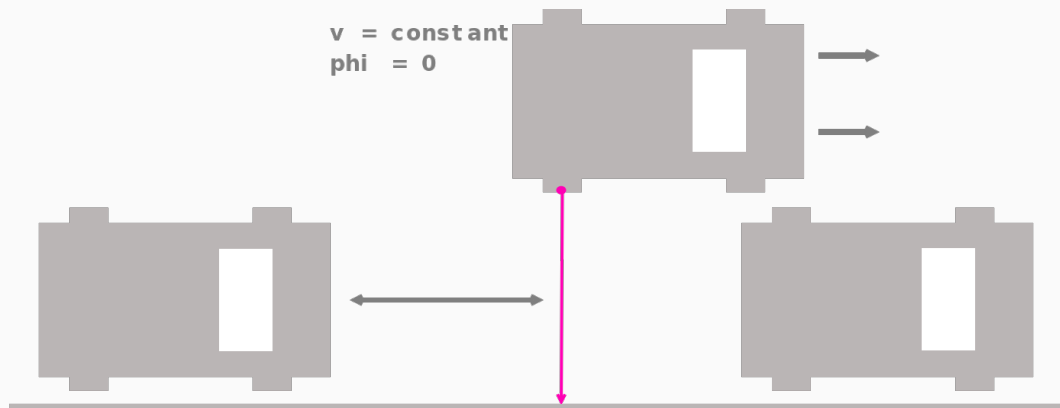


Fig. 13: Car passes the potential parking lot and calculates its size

Phase 1 - Searching phase (2)

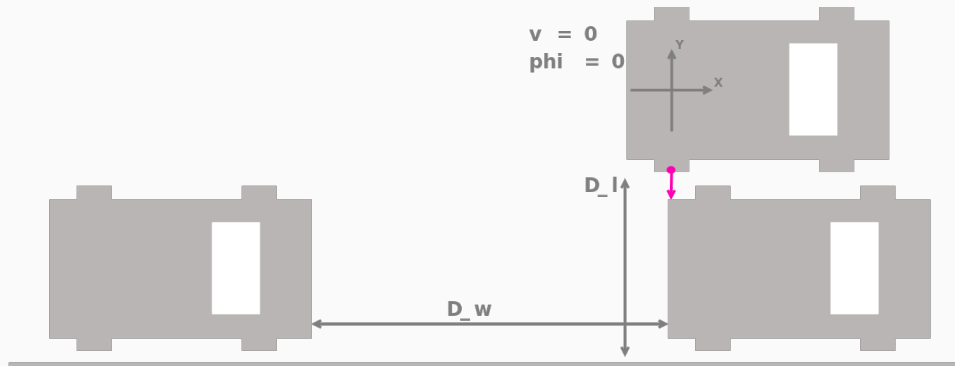


Fig. 14: Algorithm creates environment and position information

Phase 2 - Calculation phase (1)

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- time dependant formulas for v and ϕ needed
 - $\phi(t)$ - steering angle (based on max ϕ)
 - $v(t)$ - velocity (based on max v)
- time for whole manuever is estimated and optimized

Phase 2 - Calculation phase (2)

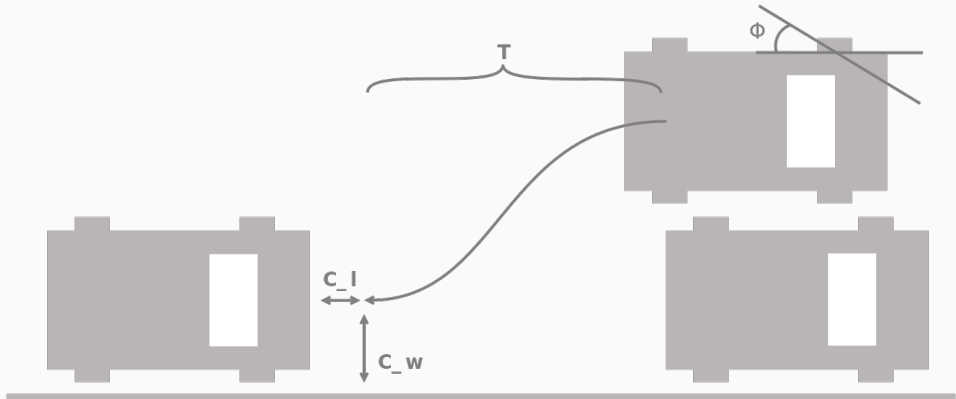


Fig. 15: Algorithm simulates parking maneuver to calculate duration and steering angle

Phase 3 - Parking phase

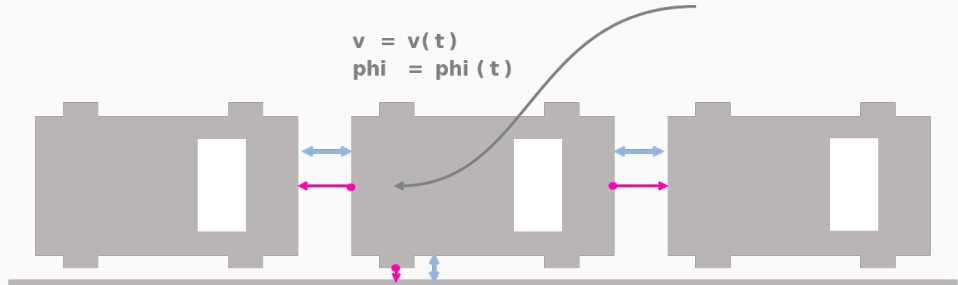


Fig. 16: Algorithm steers and accelerates the car according to calculation until parking position is reached

Problems and Limitations

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- longitudinal and lateral distance conditions seem to work not properly
- safety distance needs to be higher than necessary

Summary

Did we reach our goals?

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