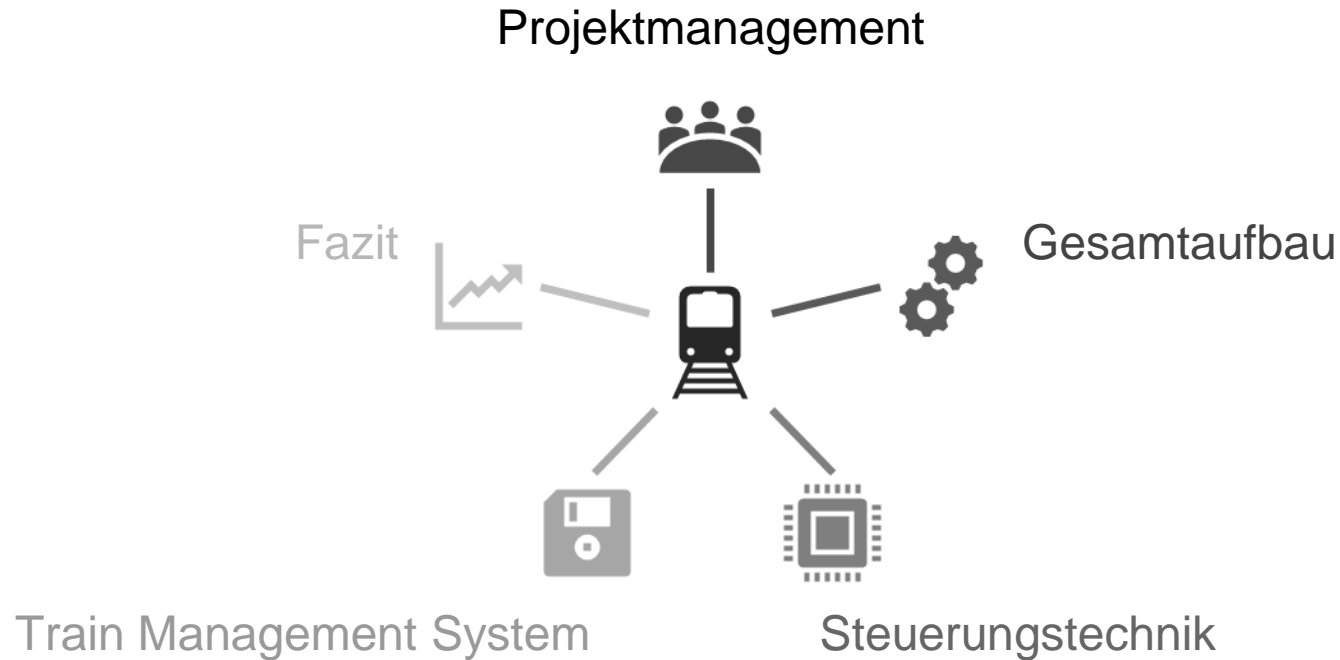
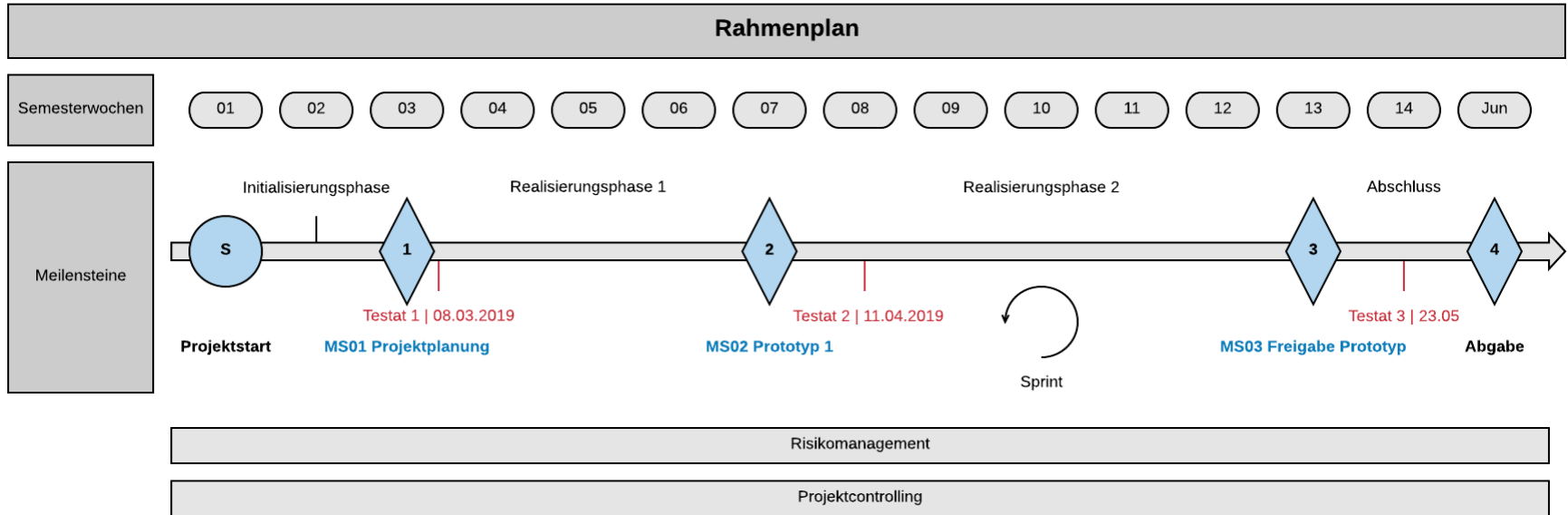


PREN | Gruppe 37

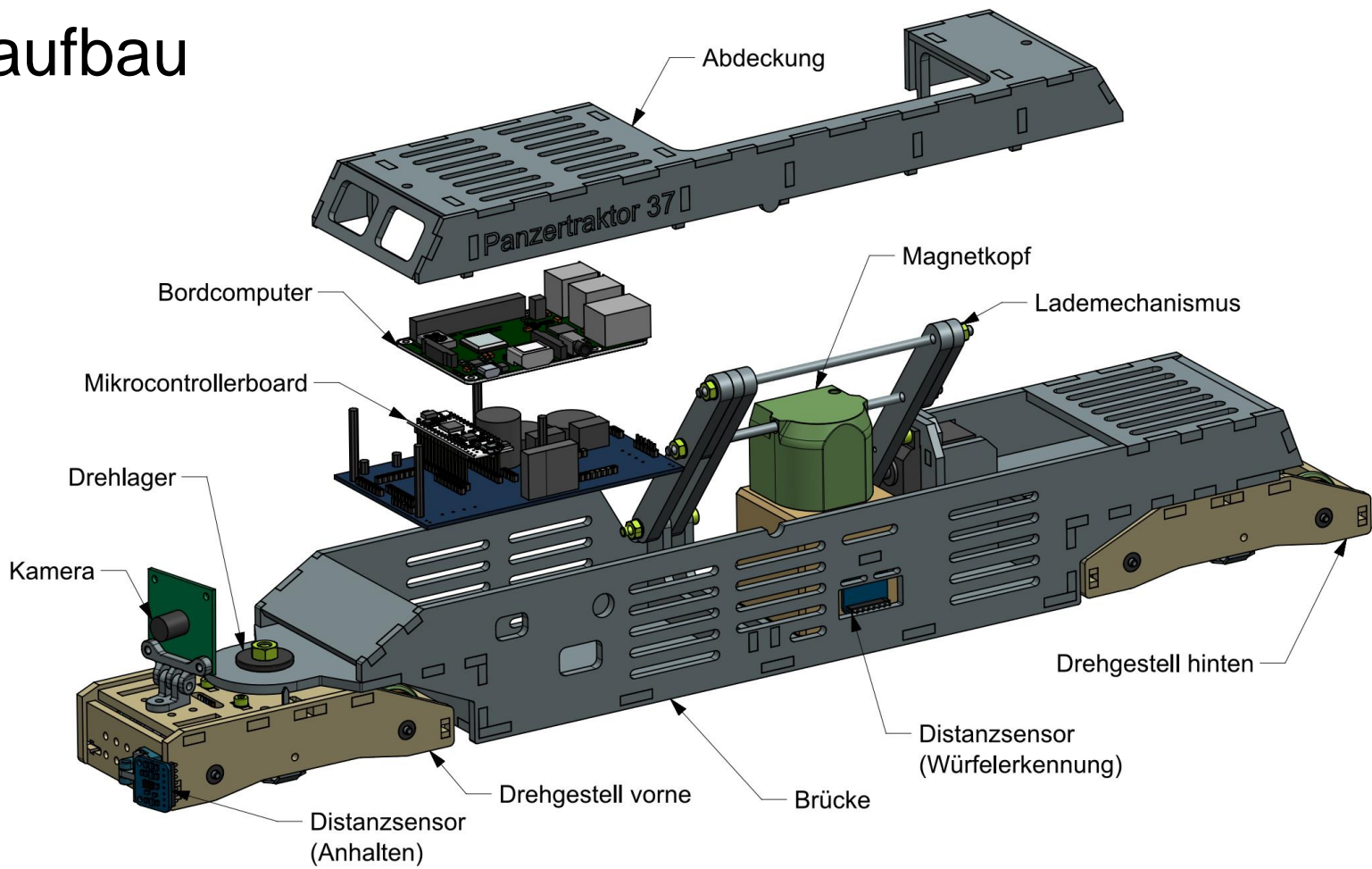
# Überblick

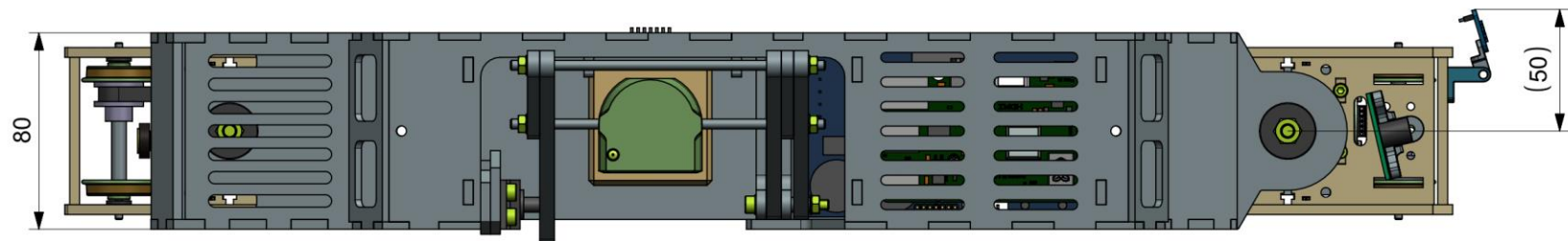
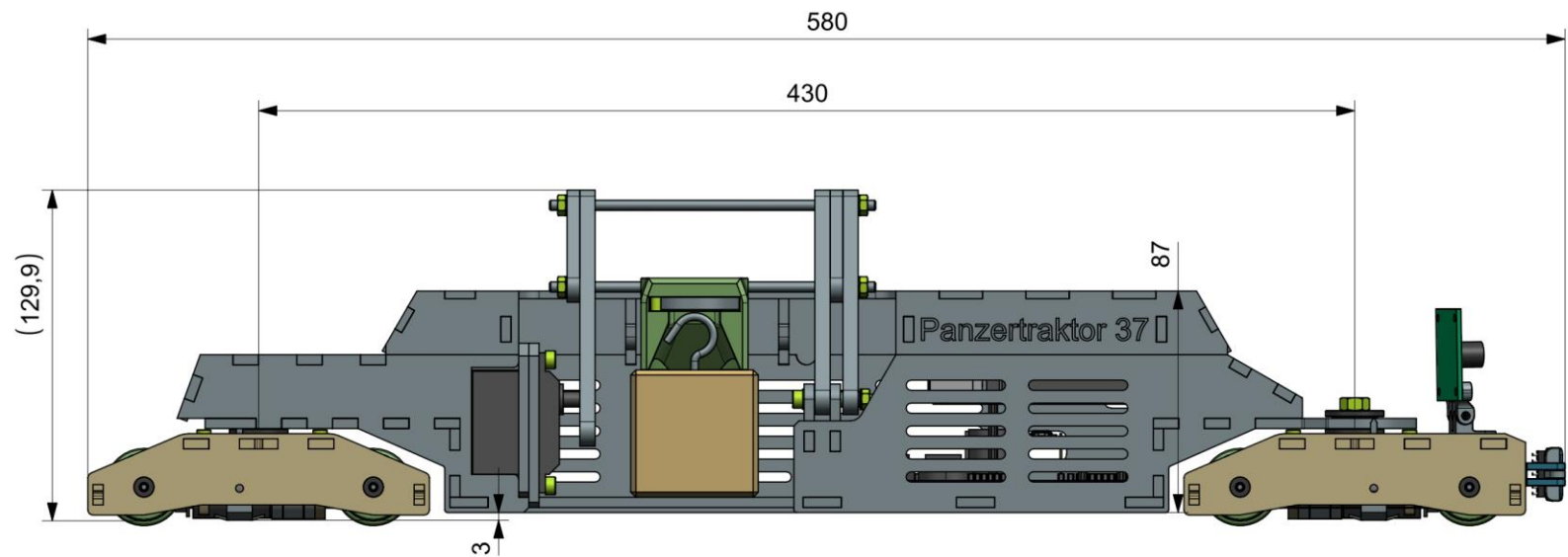


# Projektrahmenplanung

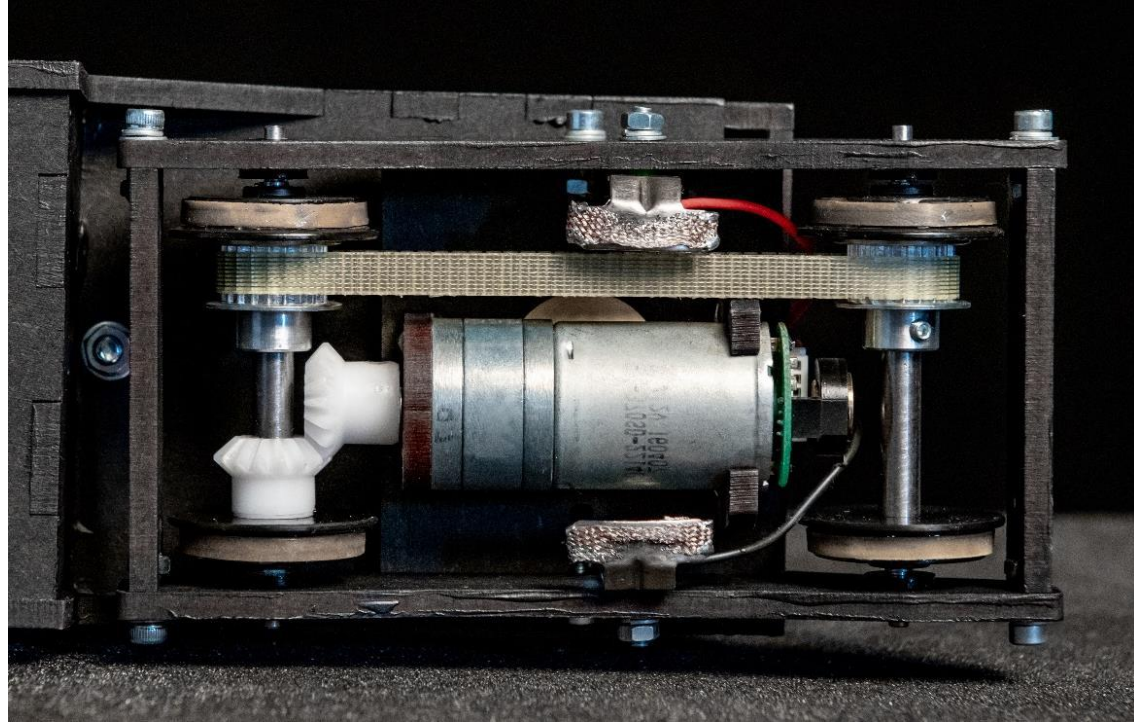


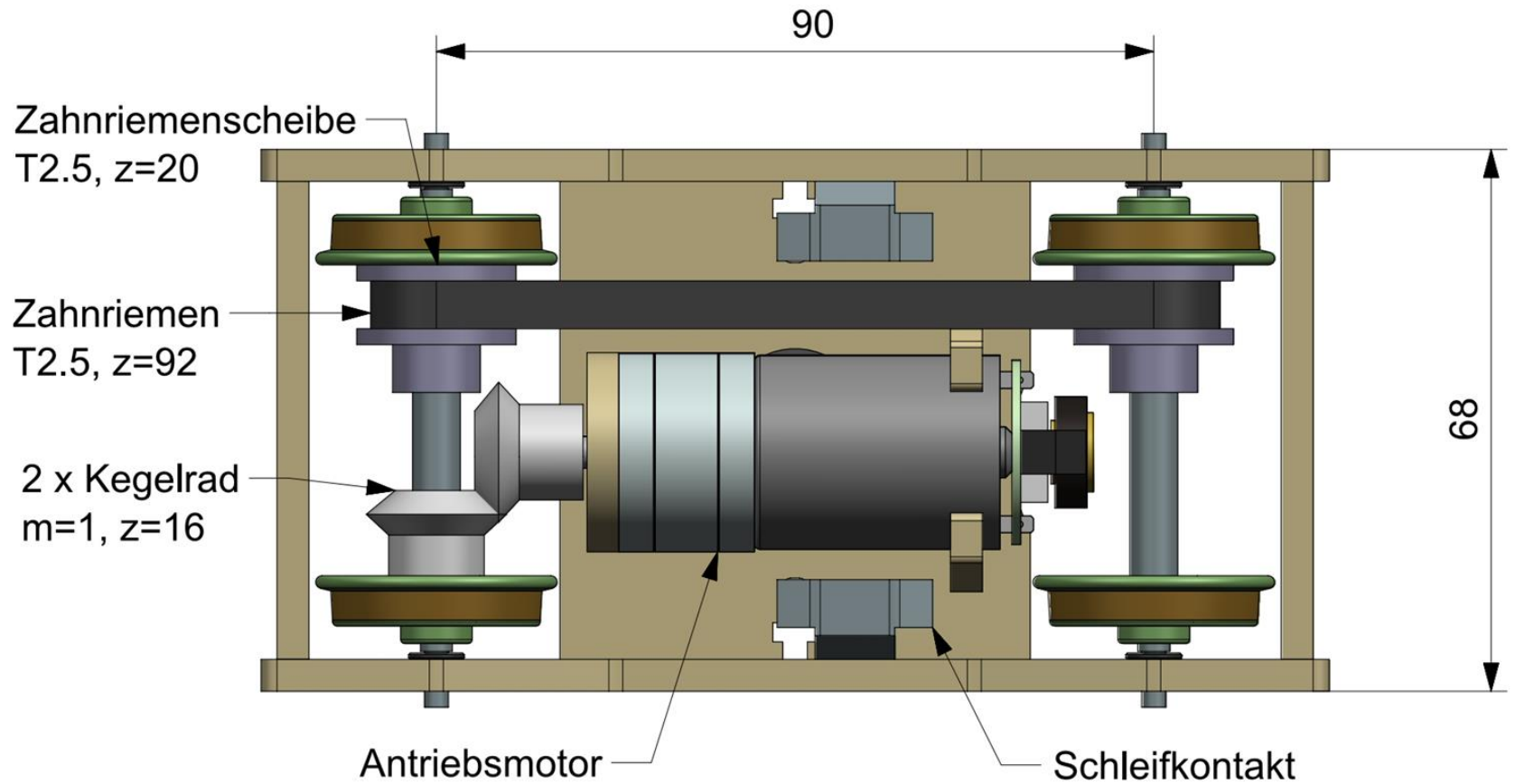
# Gesamtaufbau



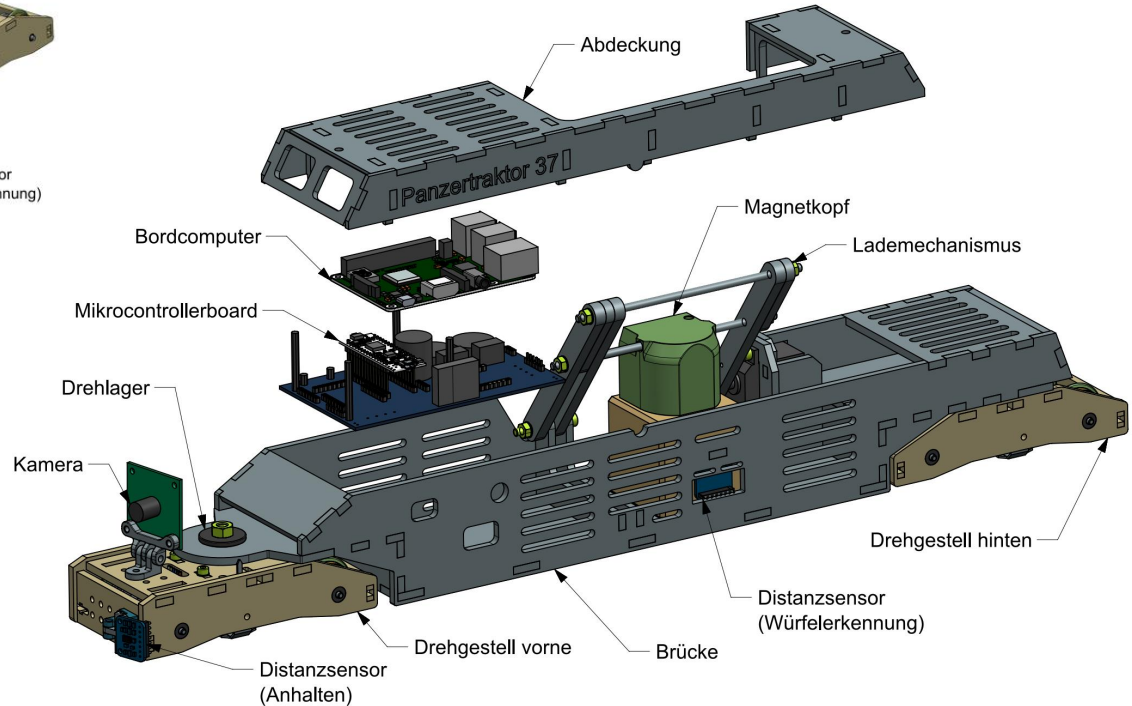
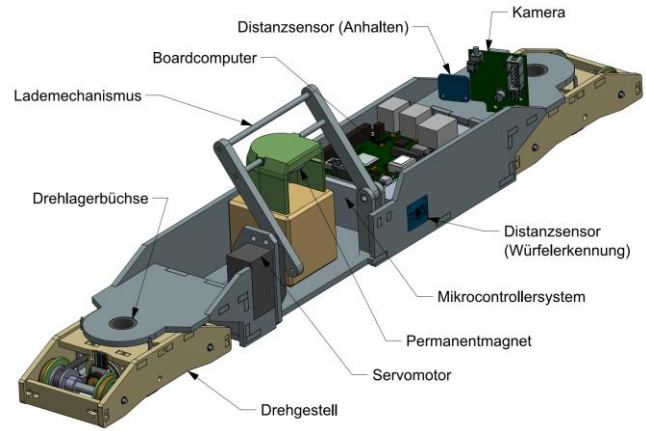


# Drehgestell



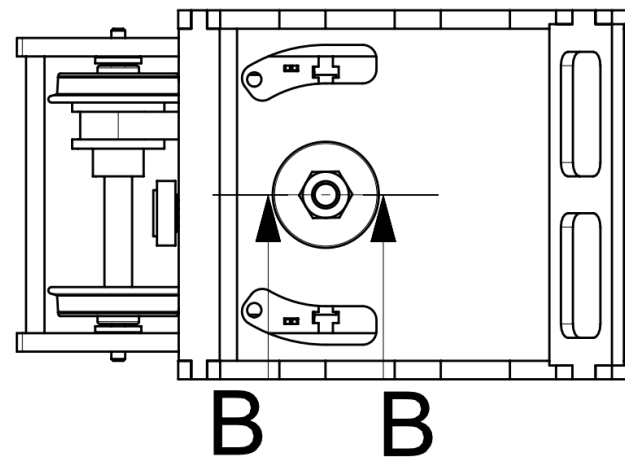
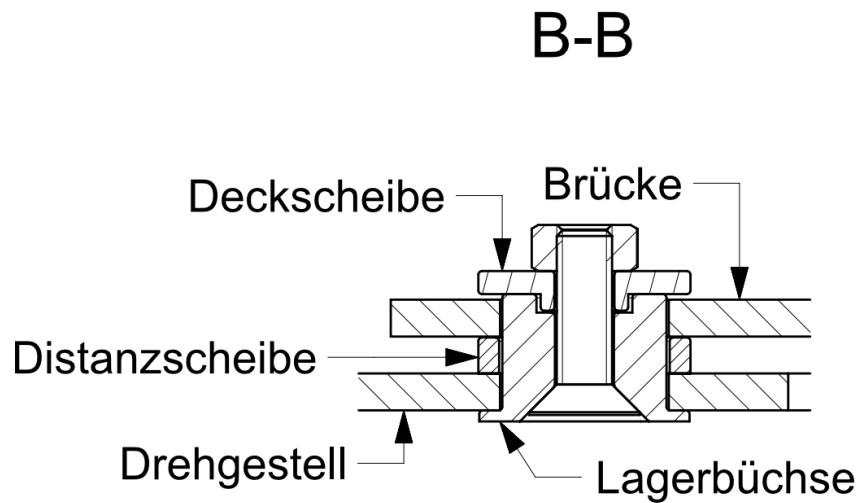


# Änderung zu PREN 1

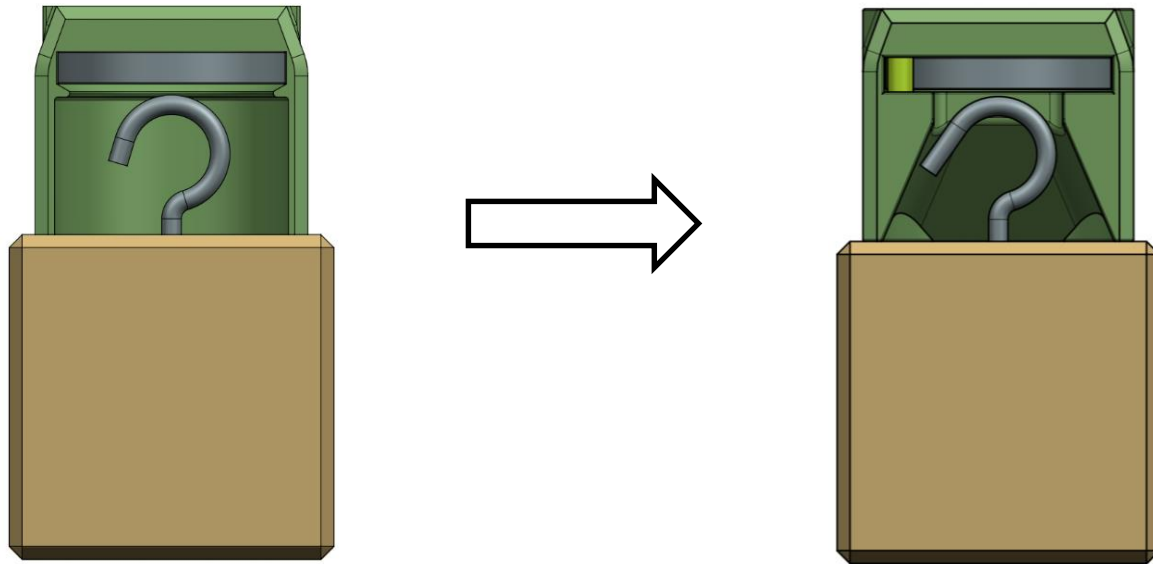




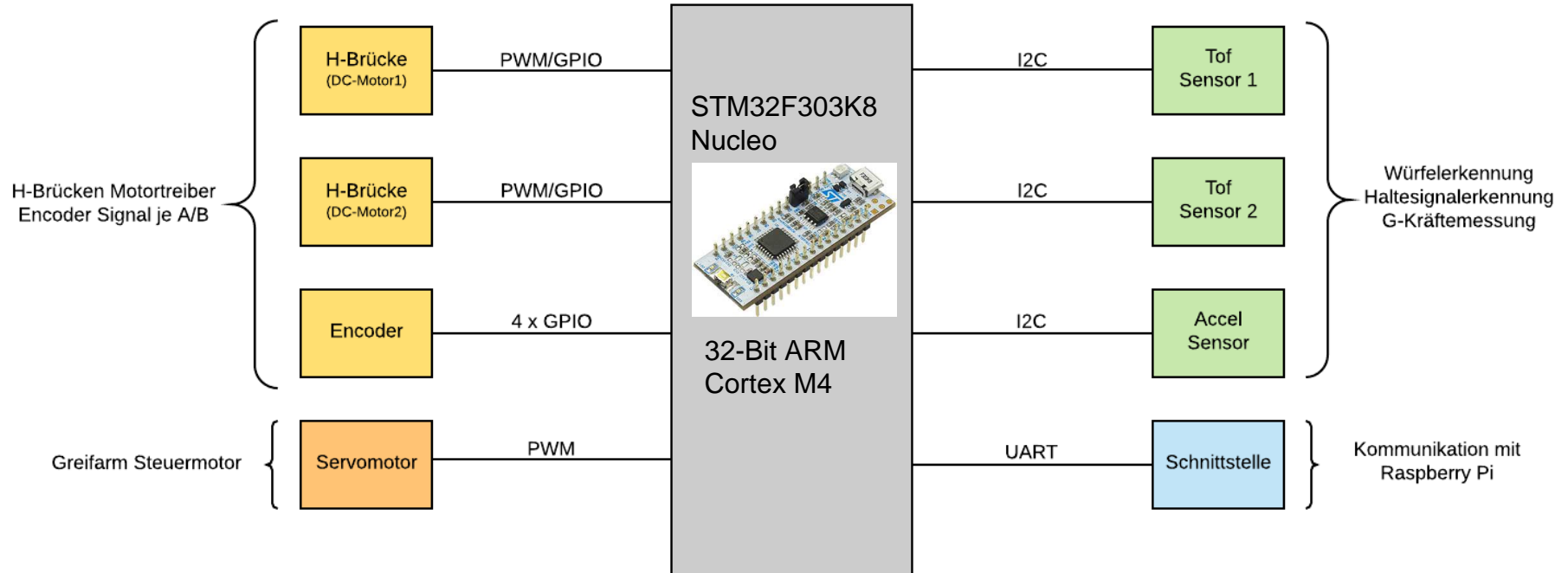
# Drehlager



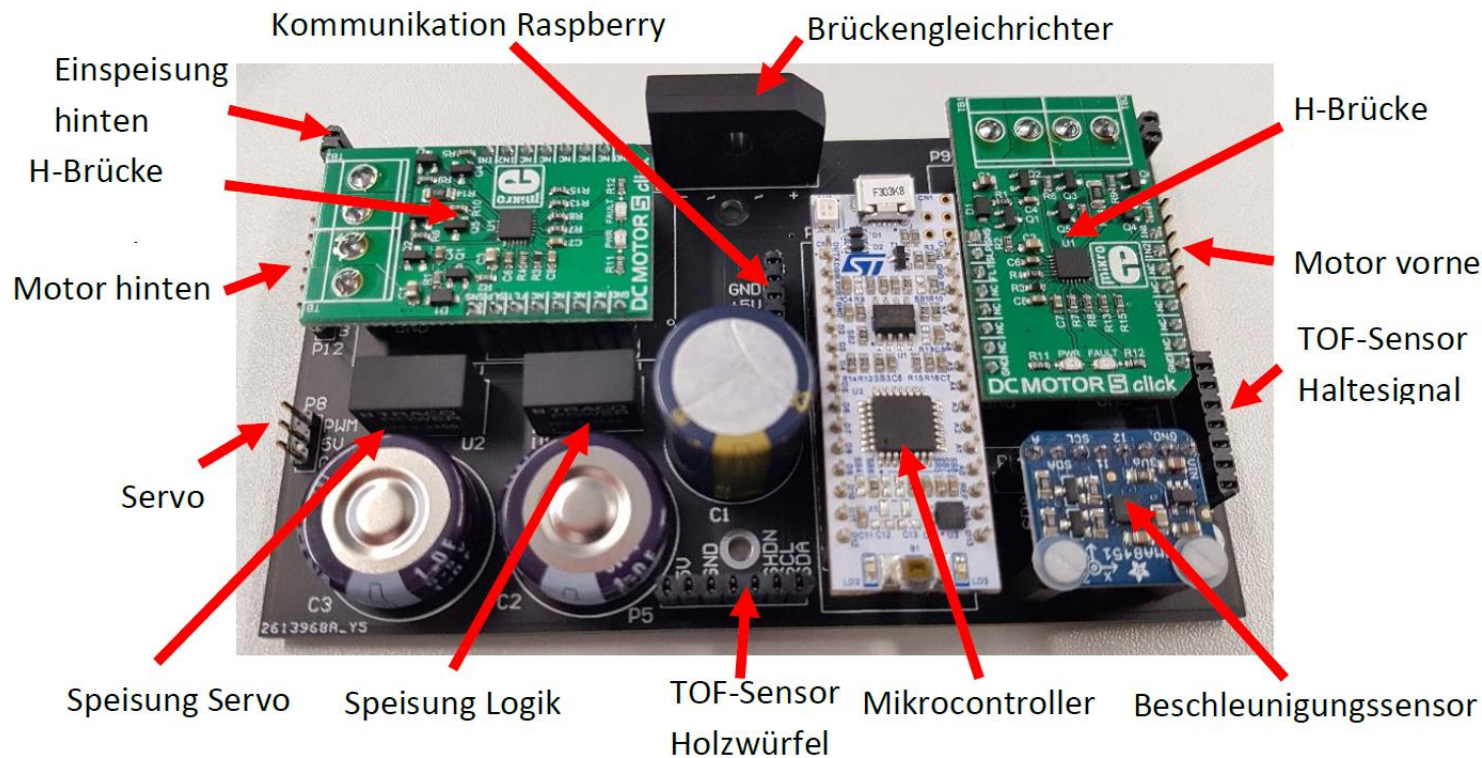
# Magnetkopf



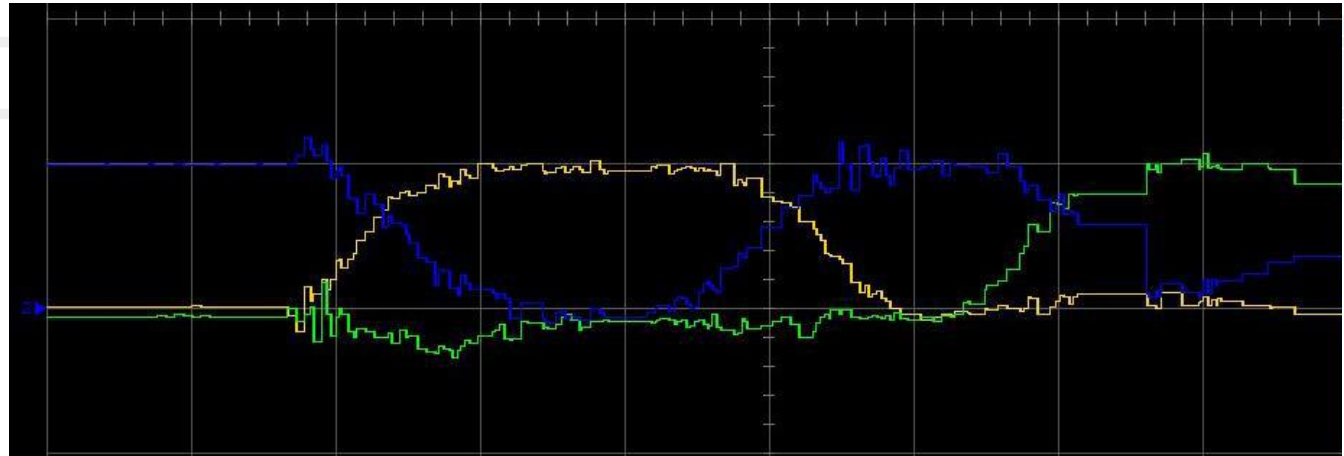
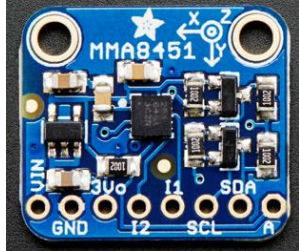
# Mikrocontroller-System



# Leiterplatte

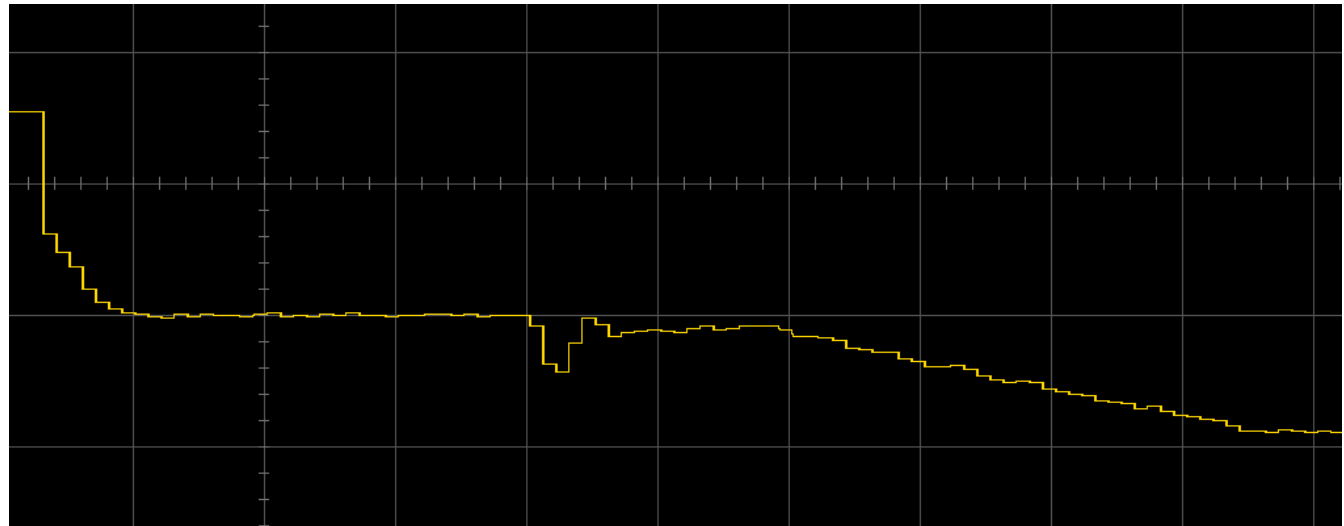
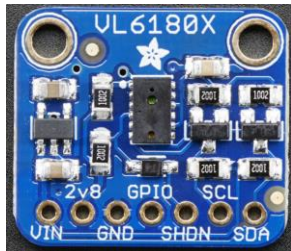


## Beschleunigungssensor MMA8451Q

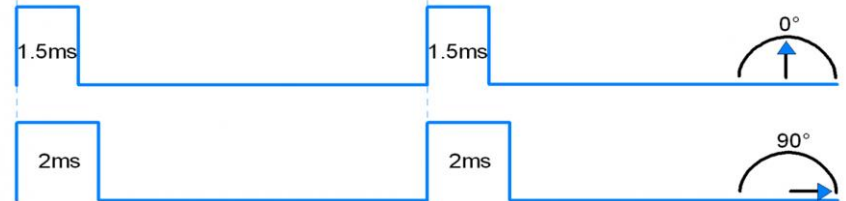
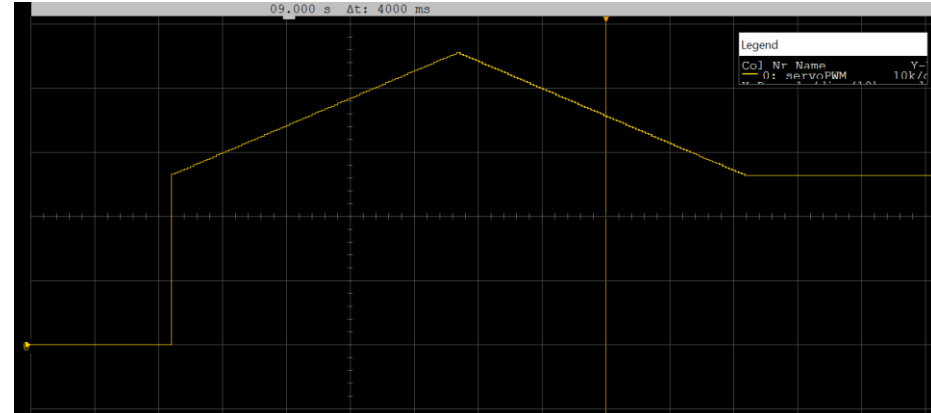
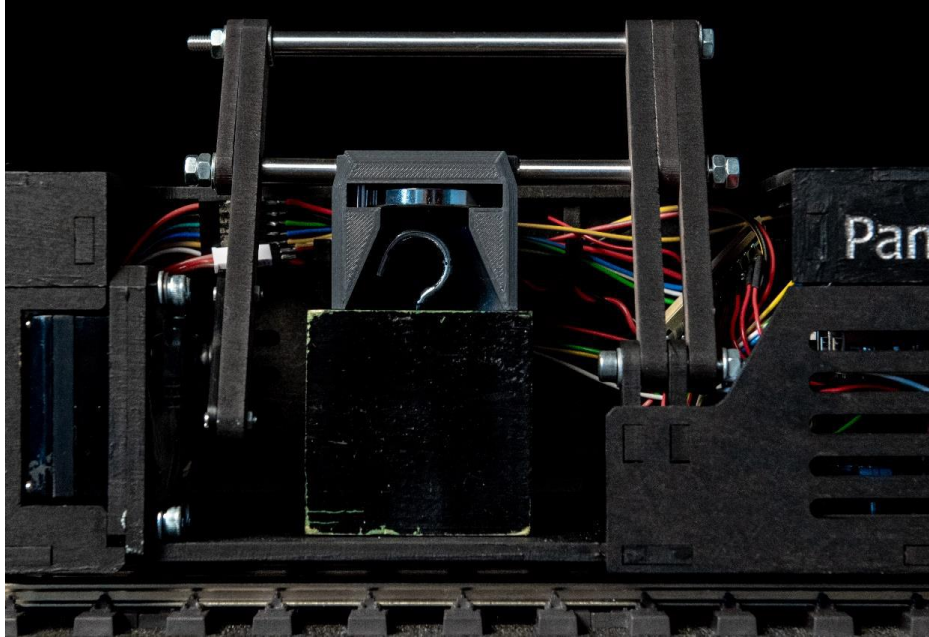


## Sensorik

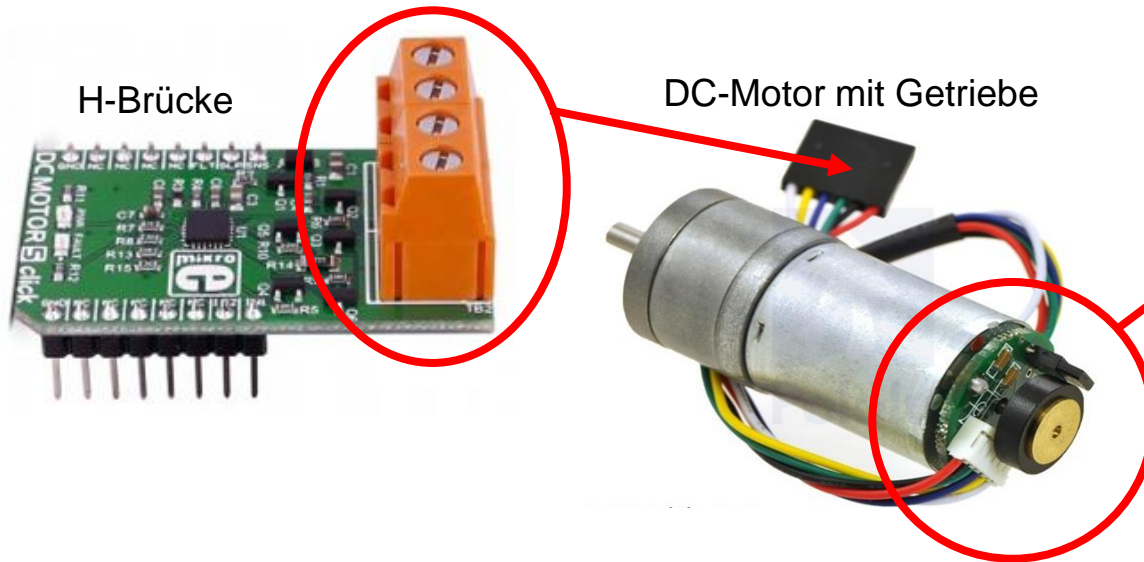
### Distanzsensord VL6180X



# Auflademechanismus



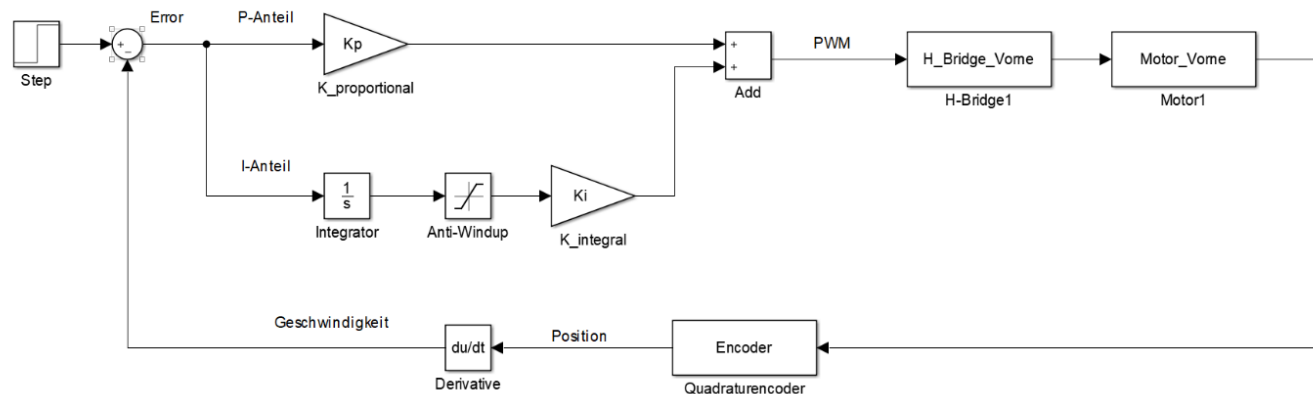
# Antriebsmotor



48 Counts per Revolution  
 $f = 8\text{kHz}$

333 U/s @ 20V  
 $i = 9.68$   
 $U = 81.7\text{mm}$   
 $v = 2.81\text{m/s}$

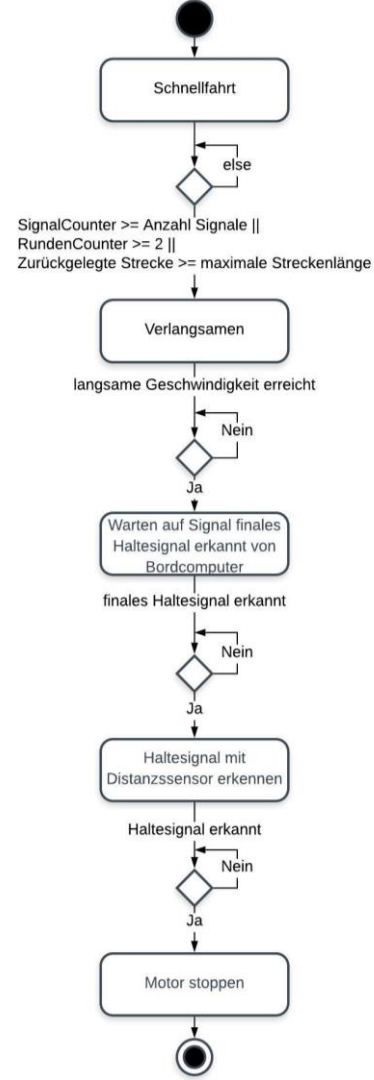
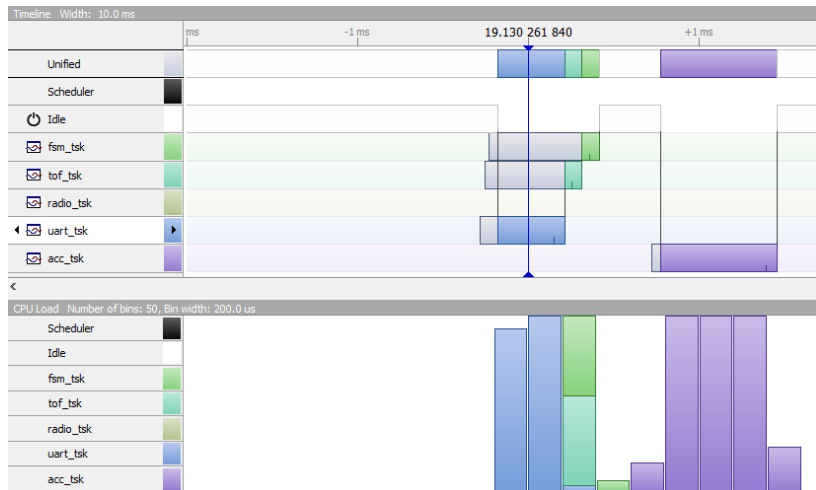
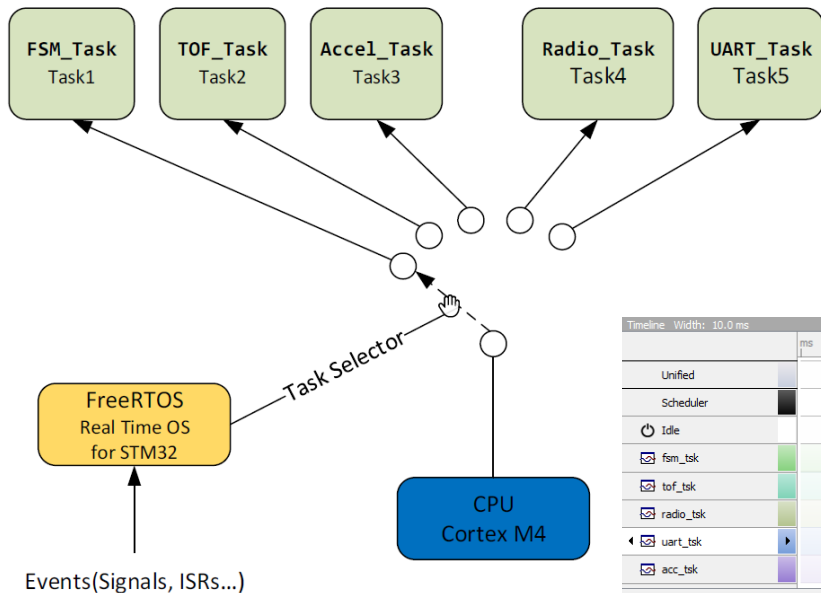
# Antriebsregelung



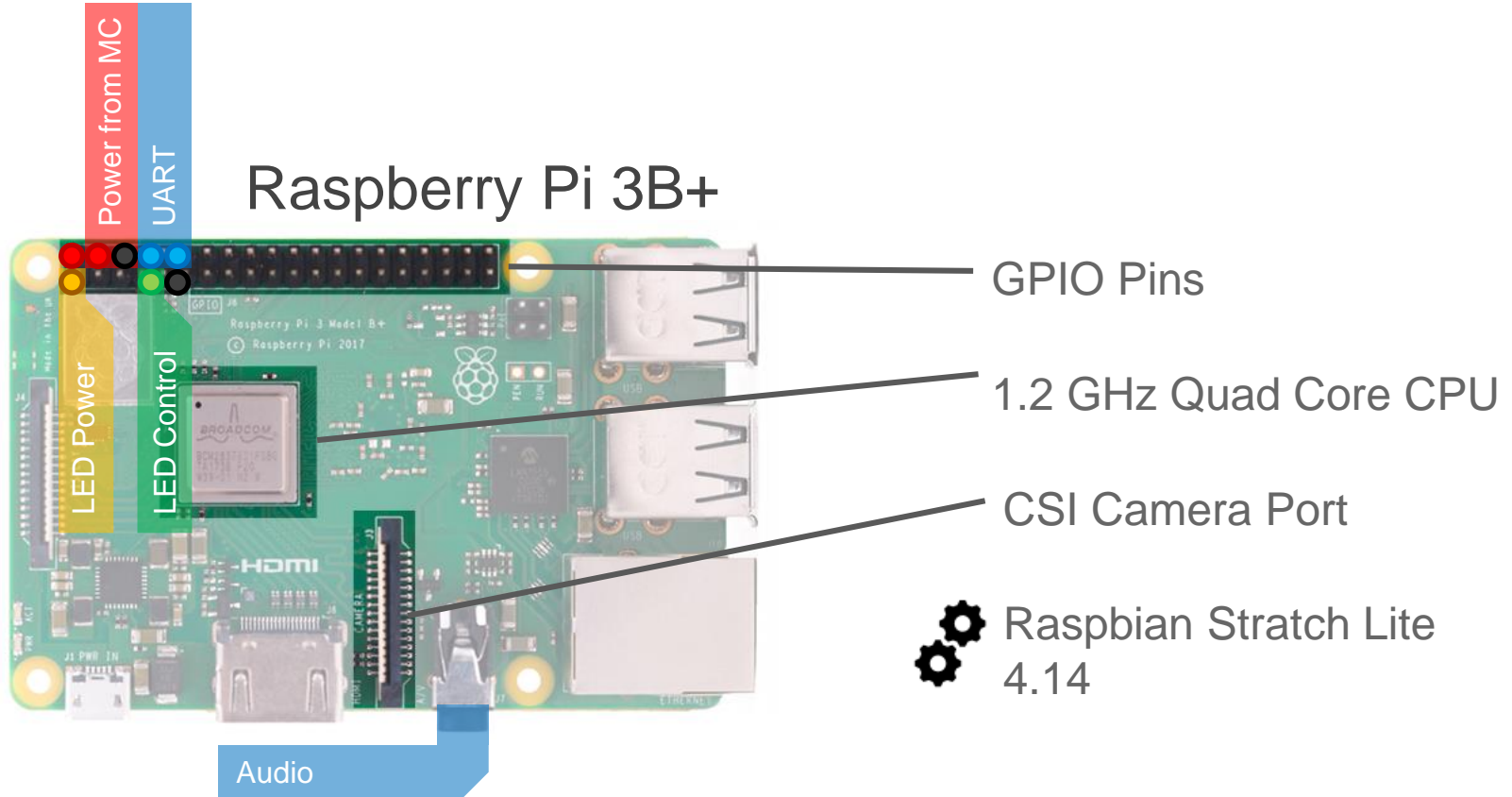
```
// Geschwindigkeitsregler mm/s
void PID_V_Velo(int32_t set_velo){
    // Umrechnung mm in Ticks (Sollgeschwindigkeit)
    set_velo_ticks_v = (set_velo * iGetriebe * TicksPerRev) / (Wirkumfang);
    meas_velo_ticks_v = Velo_V_GetVelo(); // Istgeschwindigkeit auslesen
    error_v = set_velo_ticks_v - meas_velo_ticks_v; // Regeldifferenz berechnen
    pVal_v = (Kp_v * error_v) / 1000; // P-Anteil berechnen
    integral_v_v += error_v; // Integral
    iVal_v = (Ki_v * integral_v_v) / 1000; // I-Anteil berechnen
    pidVal_v = pVal_v + iVal_v; // Addition P-Anteil und I-Anteil
    // Begrenzung falls PWM-Wert grösser 100% wird
    if (pidVal_v > 100) {
        integral_v_v -= error_v; // Anti Reset Windup
        Motor_V_SetVelo(100);
    } else if (pidVal_v < -100) {
        integral_v_v -= error_v; // Anti Reset Windup
        Motor_V_SetVelo(-100);
    } else {
        Motor_V_SetVelo(pidVal_v);
    }
}
```

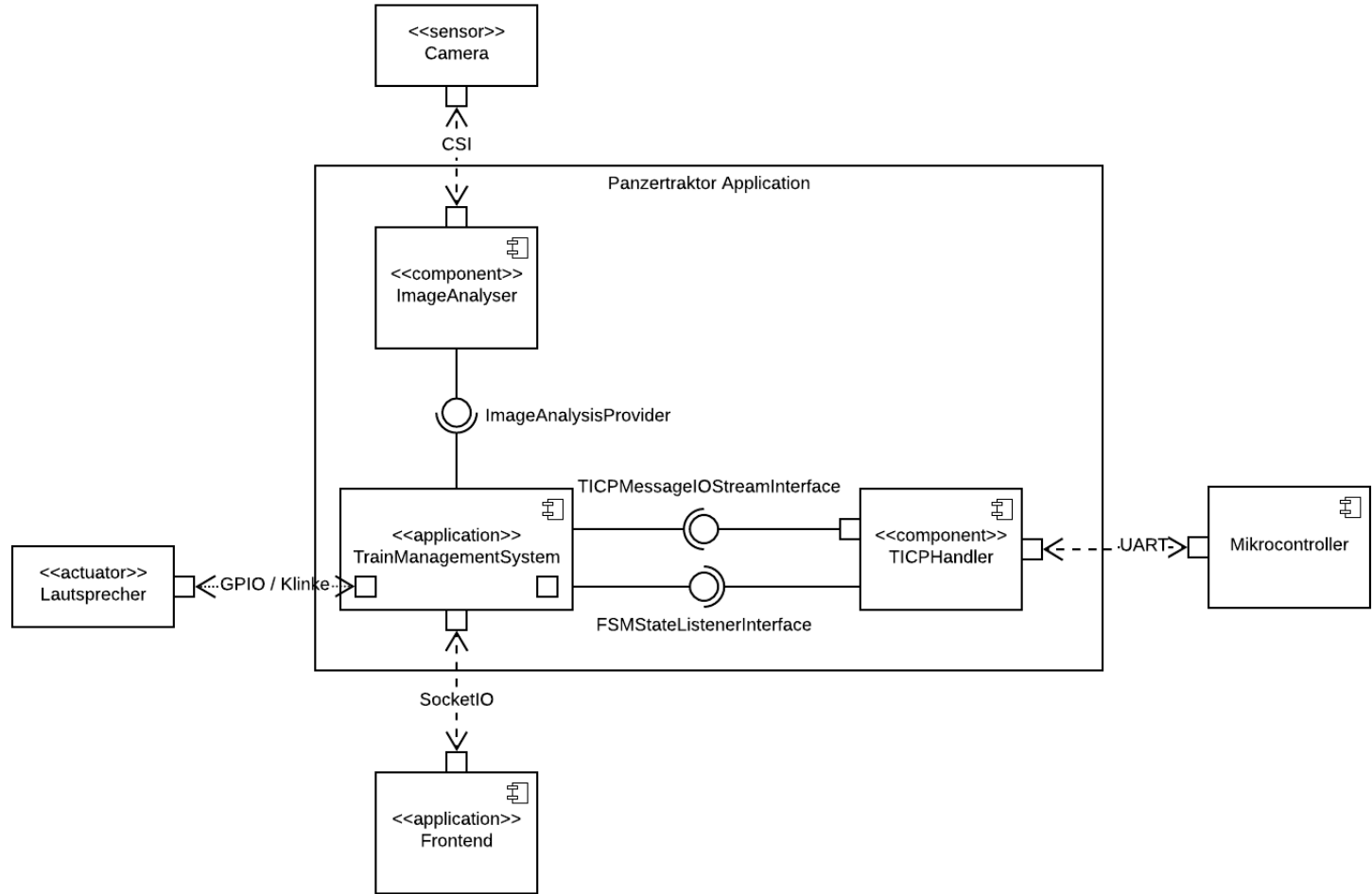


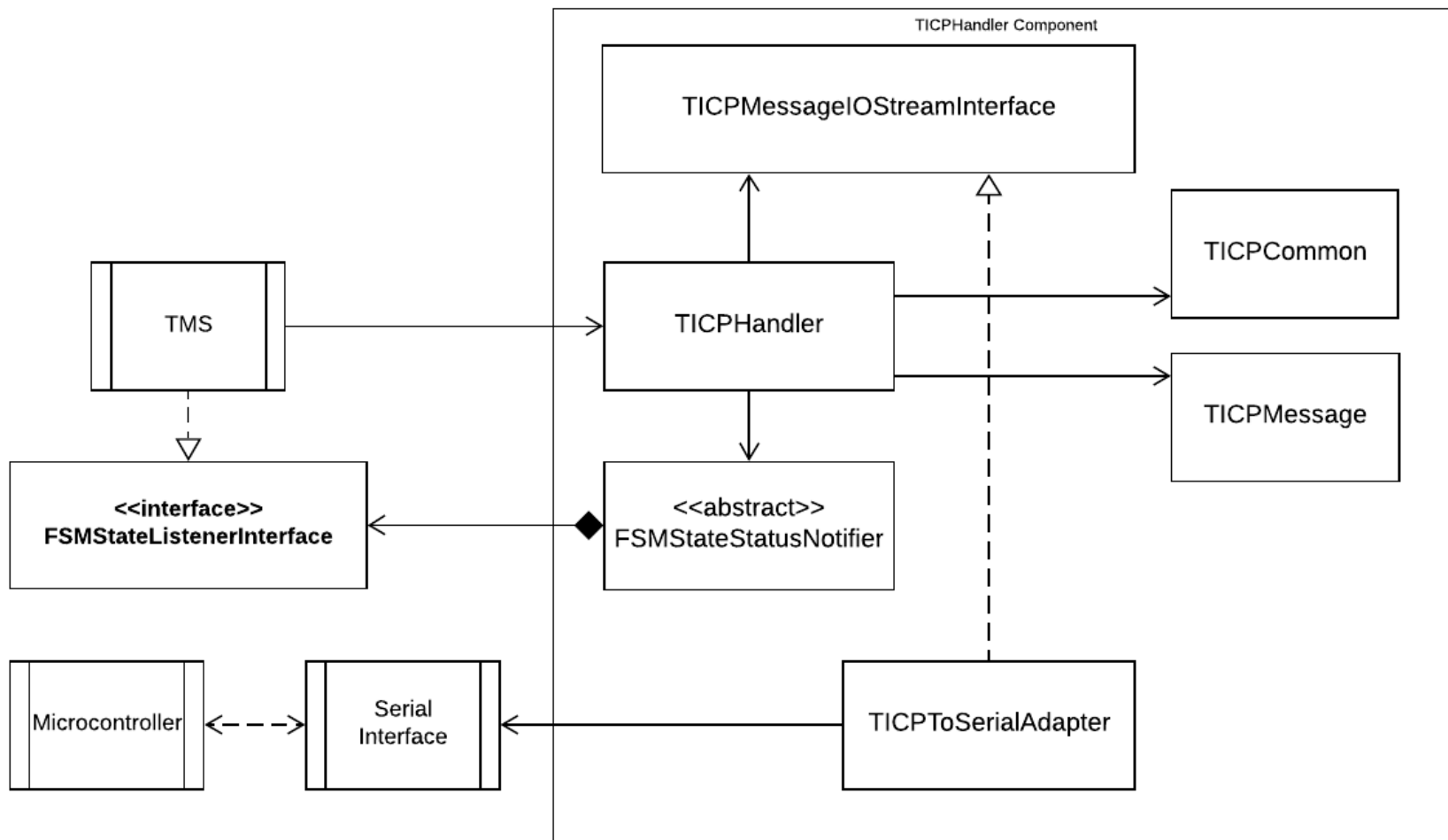
# Software



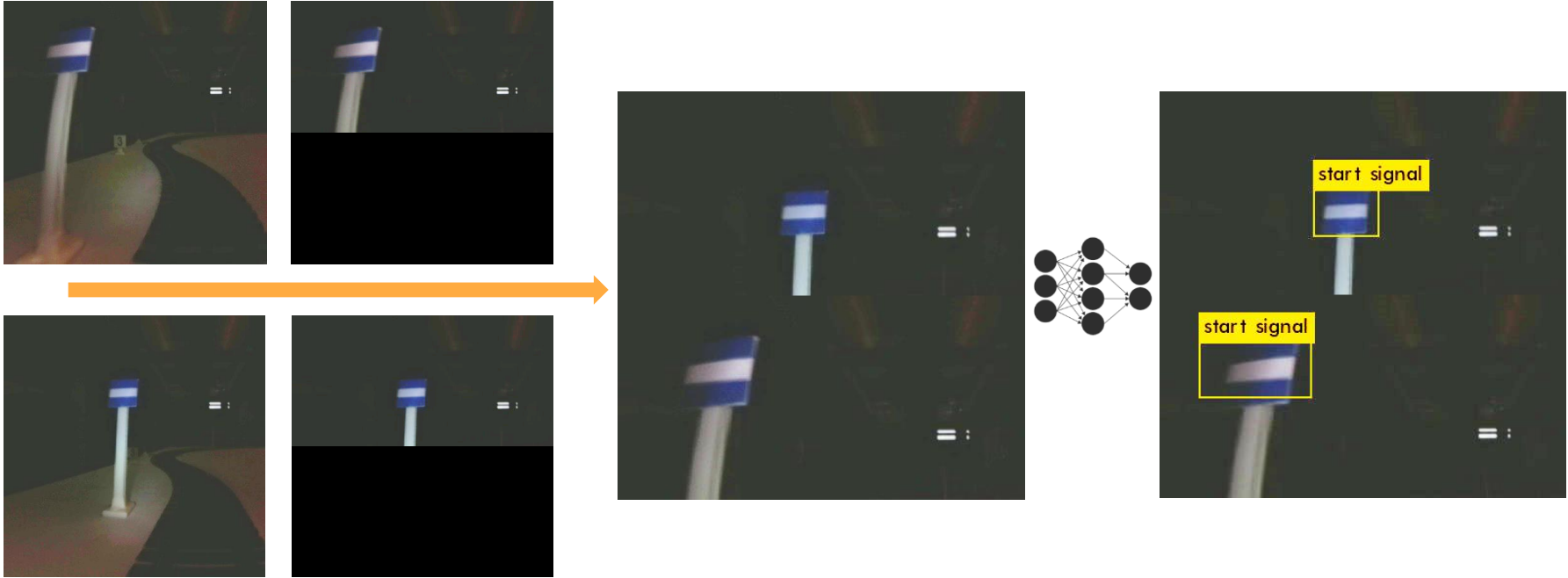
# Train Management System



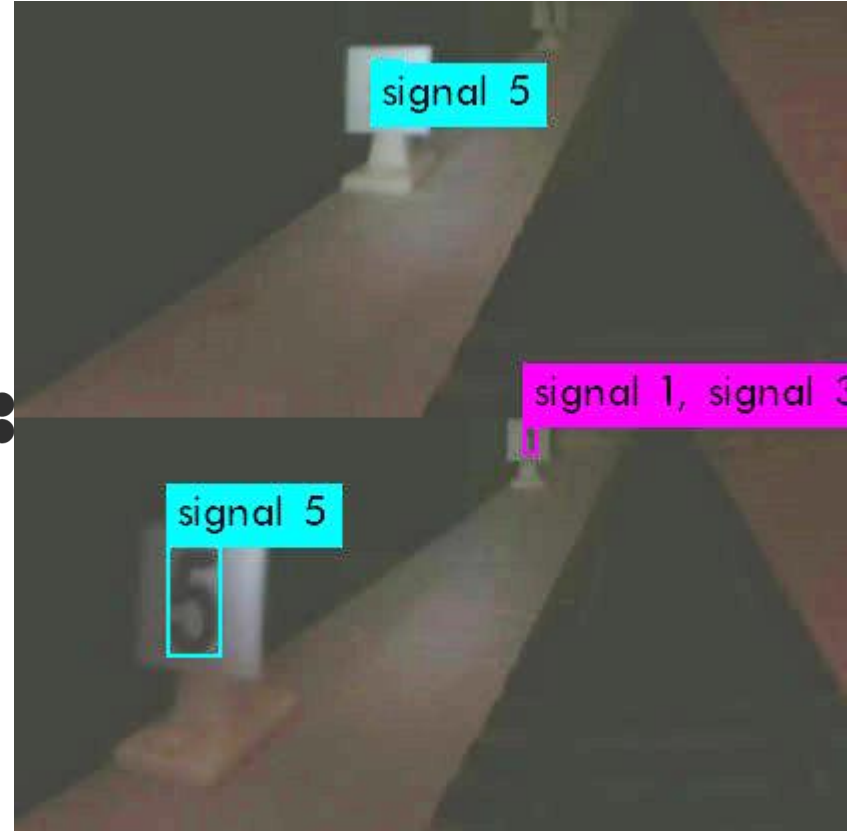
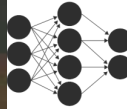




# Signalerkennung - Lösungsansatz



# Signalerkennung - Lösungsansatz



# Signalerkennung - Umsetzung

- Trainiert mit Darknet Framework
- YOLOv3 Tiny Architektur
- Dataset mit 5000 Bildern



signal-7516.jpg



signal-7517.jpg



signal-7525.jpg



signal-7754.jpg



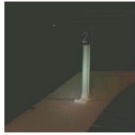
signal-7755.jpg



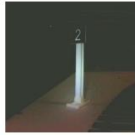
signal-7756.jpg



signal-7757.jpg



signal-7558.jpg



signal-7559.jpg



signal-7560.jpg



signal-7783.jpg



signal-7784.jpg



signal-7785.jpg



signal-7786.jpg



signal-7577.jpg



signal-7578.jpg



signal-7579.jpg



signal-7799.jpg



signal-7800.jpg



signal-7801.jpg



signal-7802.jpg

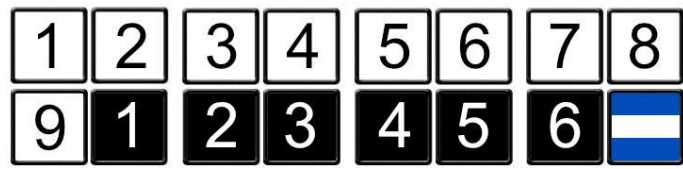


# Signalerkennung - Transfer Learning

- Vortrainiertes Neuronales Netzwerk umtrainieren



COCO: Common Objects in Context  
330k Bilder mit 1.5mio Objekten



PREN Signale

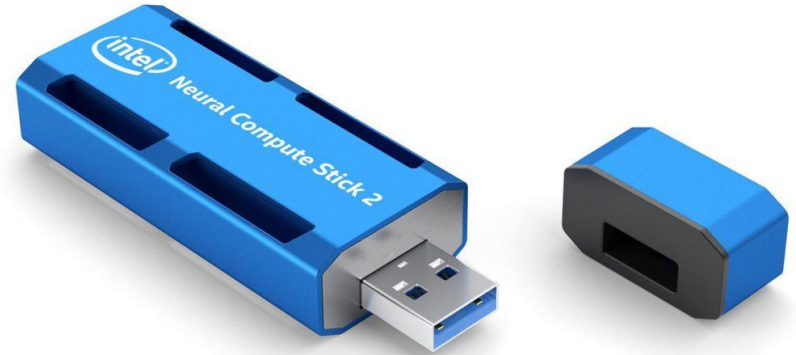


# Signalerkennung - Performance

**Problem:** Netz braucht zu viel Rechenleistung für Raspberry Pi CPU

**Lösung:** Intel Neural Compute Stick 2

- MYRIAD VPU auf USB Stick
- Optimiert für Neuronale Netze
- Release: Dezember 2018
- Unterstützung von YOLOv3: April 2019



# Fazit

- Arbeiten mit cutting-edge technology
- Real-Time OS hat sich bewährt
- Anforderungen umgesetzt
- Teamarbeit 😊





Panzertraktor 37