

# Intelligent Ground Vehicle

Brent Allard, Adam Hill, Chris Kocsis, Rohit Kumar, Will Nyffenegger, Matt Salfer-Hobbs, Kartik Sharma

Faculty Advisors: Dr. Marius Silaghi, Dept. of Computer Science, Florida Institute of Technology

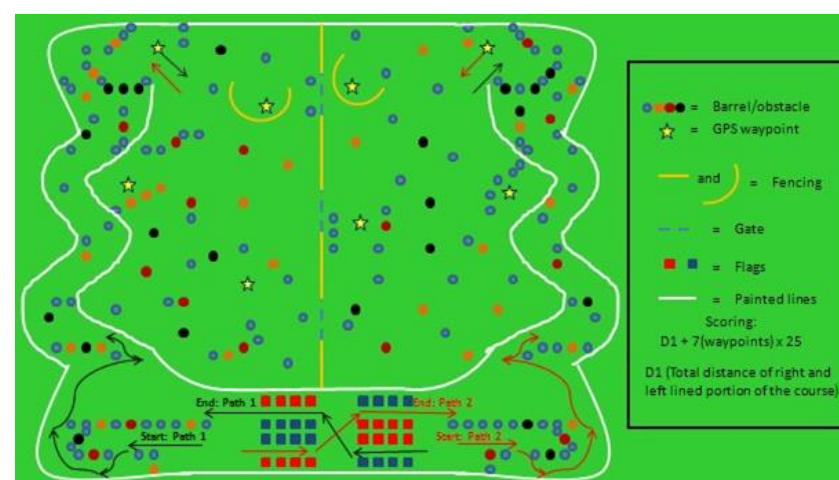
Dr. Matthew Jensen, Dept. of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering, Florida Institute of Technology

## Objective

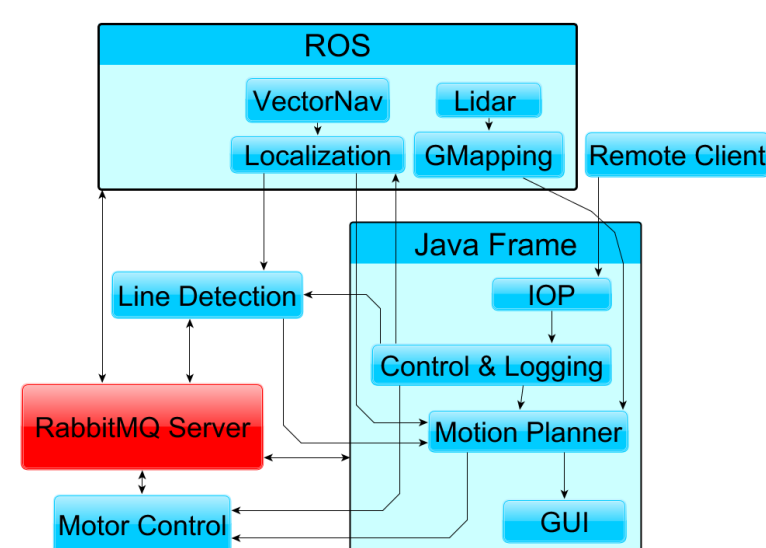
Develop an autonomous robot capable of competing in the Intelligent Ground Vehicle Competition (IGVC) in partnership with Florida State University.

## FIT Tasks

- Identifying lanes & obstacles
- Navigating & mapping an unknown space
- Mechanical design
- Power requirements & RC
- Software / hardware integration



## Software Architecture



### Major Tools

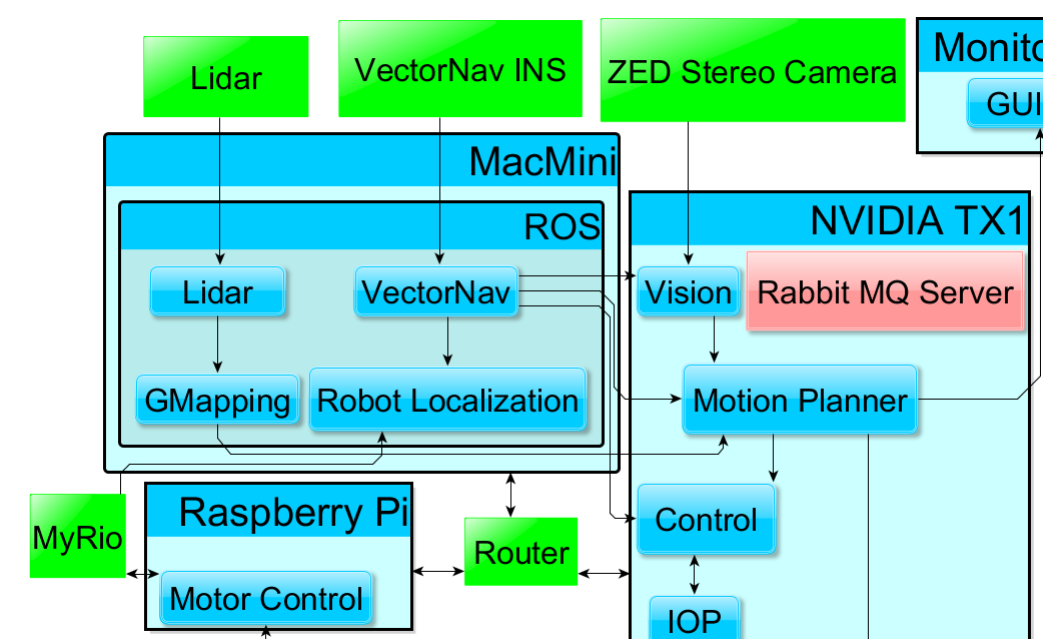
- RabbitMQ, ROS
- OpenCV, PCL
- Java, C++, CUDA
- JSON

**Modular Architecture** – supports multiple processes in different languages

**Communication** – RabbitMQ & ROS based framework allow language independent communication using JSON

**Control & Interoperability (IOP)** – SAE JAUS standards define interfaces to be used for attributes that satisfy design requirements

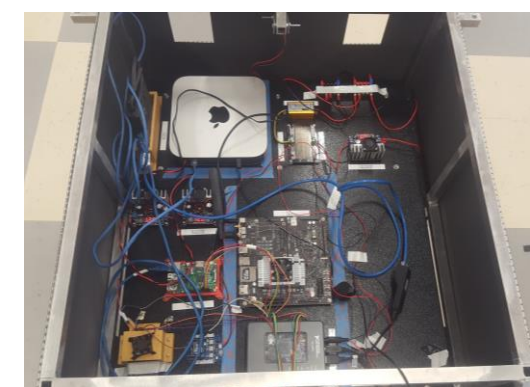
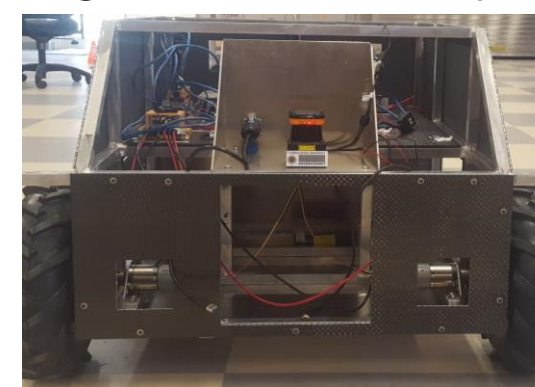
## Design



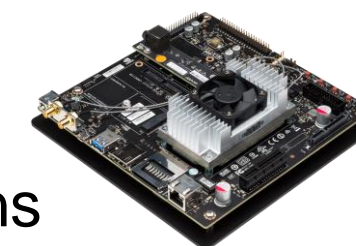
**Steering** – Differential steering with four wheels

**Body** – Aluminum frame & carbon fiber siding

**Motor Control**– MyRio & RoboClaw interfacing through a Raspberry Pi



**Line Detection** – NVIDIA Jetson TX1 & ZED Stereoscopic camera for line detection



**ROS** – MacMini for ROS applications including Lidar and position estimation

**Localization** – VectorNav INS for position estimation

## Remote Control

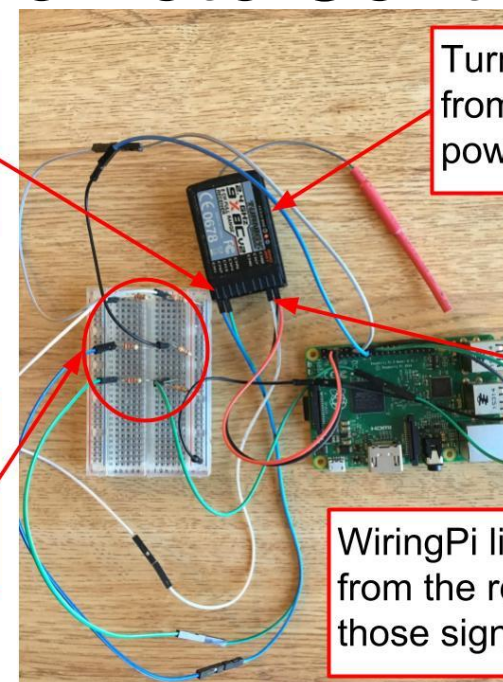
Ch 1 and 2 are interpreted to linear and angular velocity

Turnigy 9x receives data from RC controller and is powered by the Raspberry Pi

Landing gear channel used to switch between programmatic and manual controller

Voltage dividers lower receiver outputs to 3v protecting the Raspberry Pi

WiringPi library reads PWM signals from the receiver and propagates those signals to the motor controller

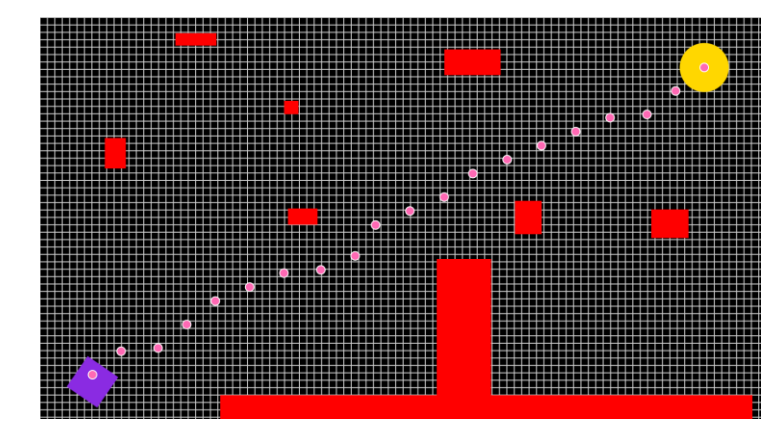
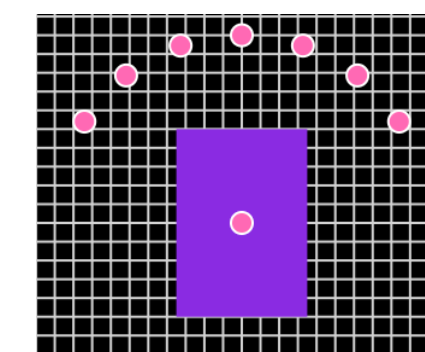


## Navigation

**Course Representation** – Discretized empty map filled in as obstacles and lines are reported

**SBMPO** – A path is found by sampling the robot's control space against the map. As a result paths are sequences of commands.

**D\* Lite** – Records the best path to individual squares thereby avoiding recalculating paths from scratch when new obstacles are detected



## Line Detection

**Filtering** – Utilizes homomorphic filtering to normalize illumination across a frame followed by low pass filtering which removes noise

**Edge Detection** – Edge detection using Canny Edge detection algorithm in conjunction with Hough Lines to create lines

**Image Processing** – OpenCV provides GPU based implementations for image processing



## Acknowledgements



**NORTHROP GRUMMAN**

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at Florida Institute of Technology

