



جامعة مصر للمعلوماتية  
EGYPT UNIVERSITY  
OF INFORMATICS



## **Autonomous light tracker mega project**

A report submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Automotive embedded systems diploma by EME at EUI university

Submitted to:

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Submitted by: Group 1 Class 2

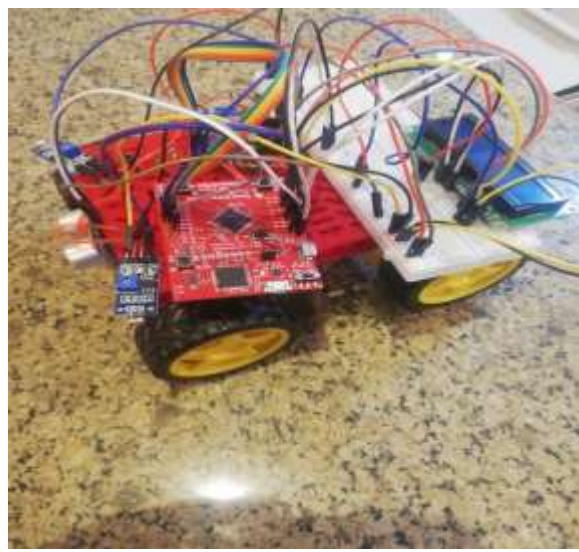
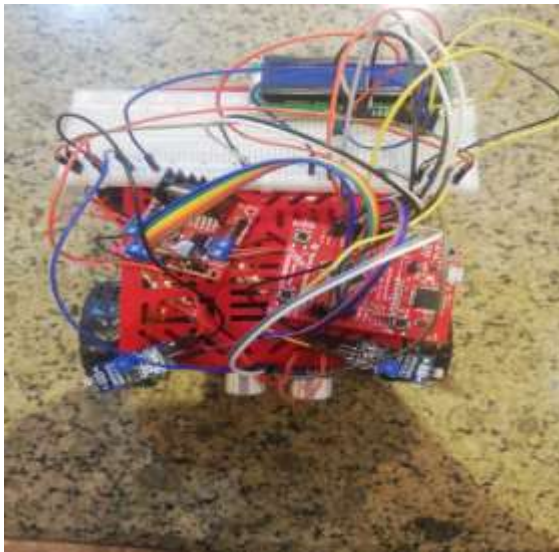
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## Introduction

Tasks are essential in real-time operating systems (RTOS). The goal of this project is to construct a non-preemptive scheduler, which is the RTOS's central processing unit and is in charge of switching **tasks**. The main goal of this project is to build a straightforward **simple** scheduler that manages various **Tasks** based on their periodicities. We created an autonomous vehicle with **multiple** sensors and parts to illustrate the operation of this scheduler.



## Sensors Description

### Photo-Resistors

**Description:** Photo-resistors are light sensors capable of detecting changes in light levels.



### Ultrasonic Sensor Module HC-SR04

**Description:** The HC-SR04 is an ultrasonic sensor module used for distance measurement.



### On-board Temperature Sensor

**Description:** The on-board temperature sensor measures the ambient temperature.

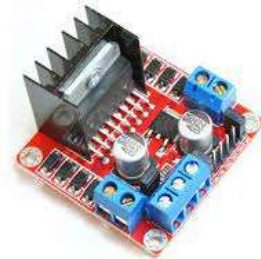
### LCD Display

**Description:** An LCD display provides real-time feedback and information.



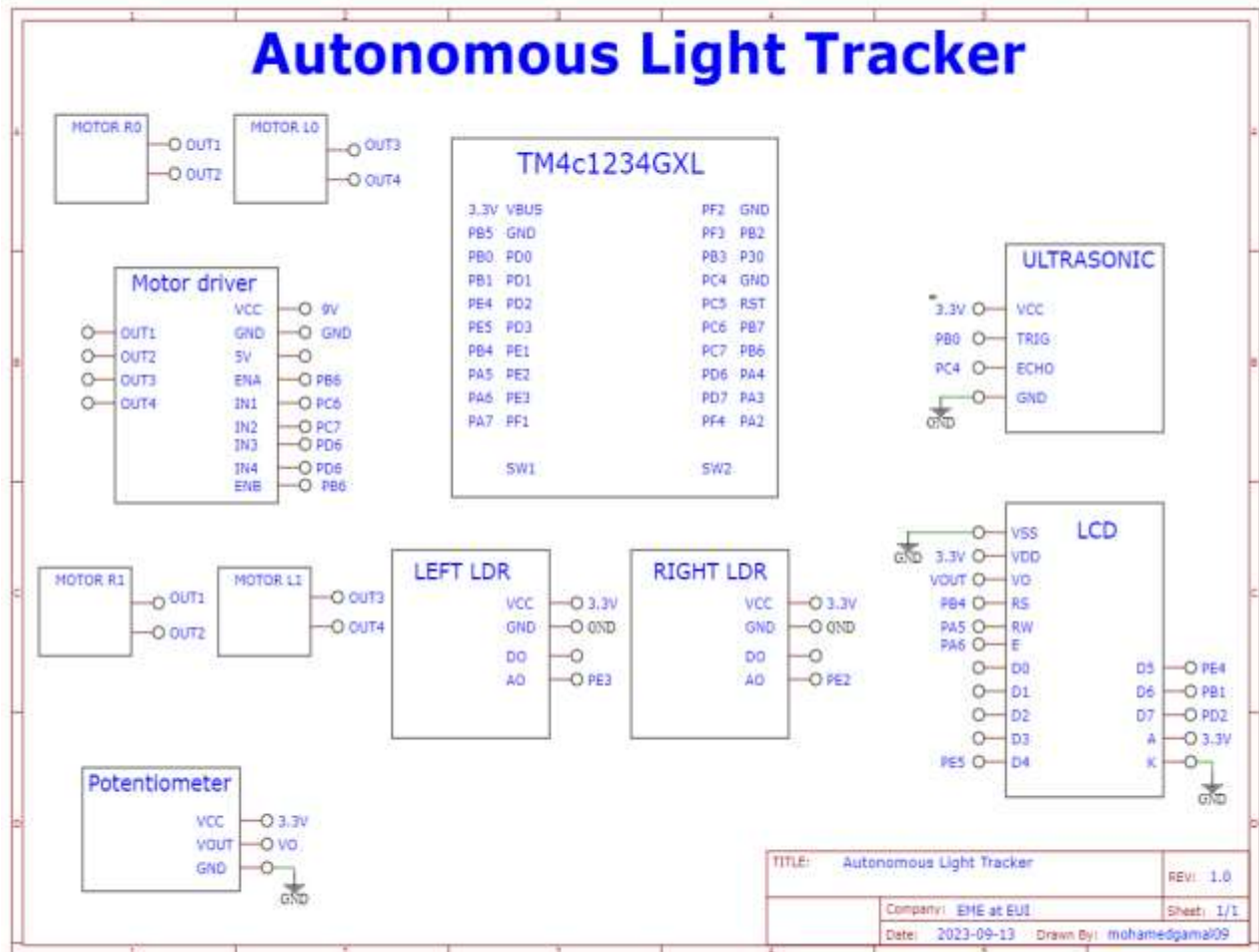
### Motor Drivers

**Description:** An H bridge module for driving the current to motor with polarity.



## Circuit Topology

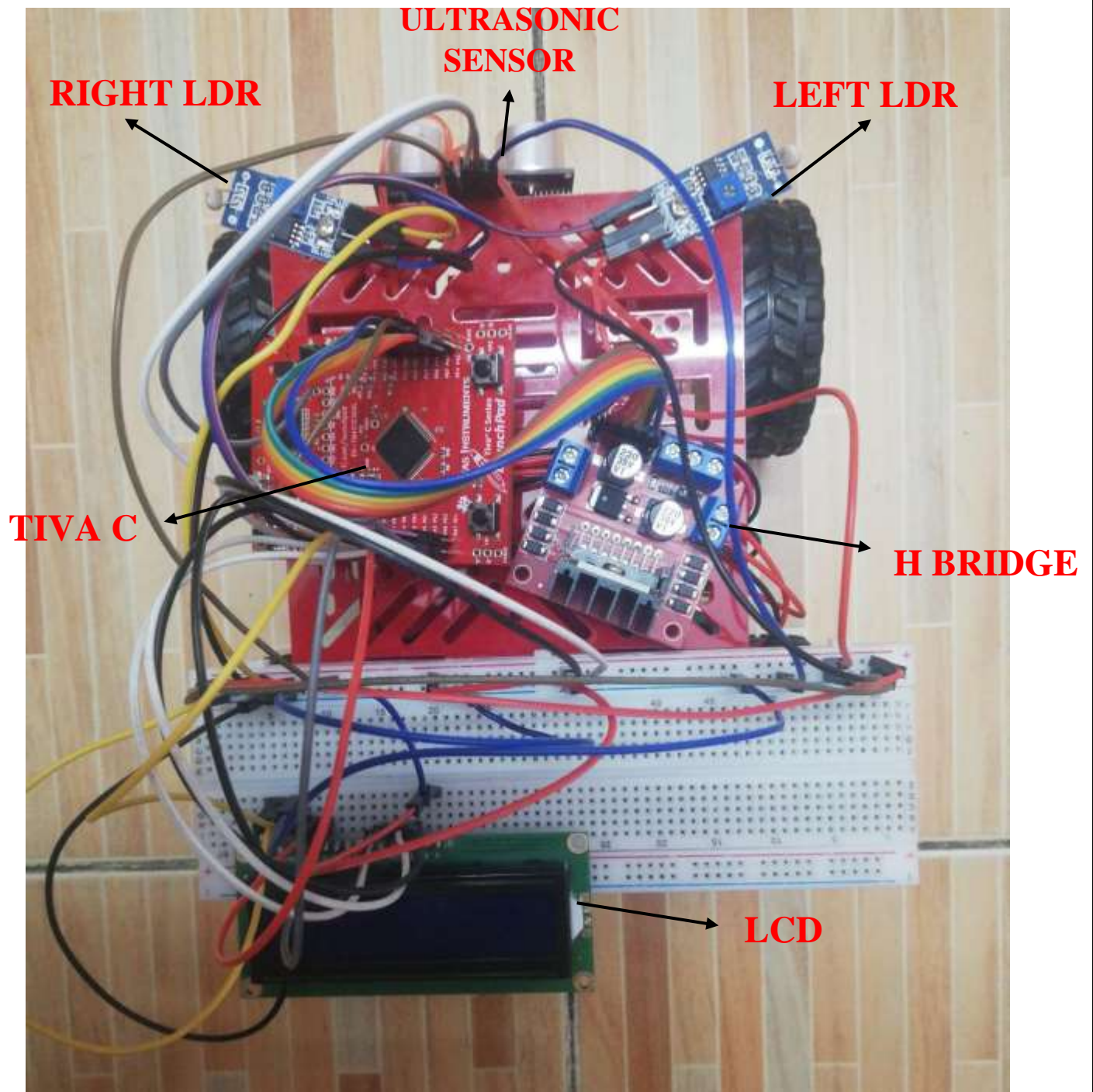
The Circuit topology indicates the Electrical signals connections and where is each pin exactly connected on a board.





## Components Layout

The components Layout indicates the physical positions of each sensor and their connections on the board.



## Schedular Design

To successfully design our scheduler we had to go through some design rule of thumbs.

**SysTick Value > Total execution time of all tasks**

Using this rule, we measured the execution time of all tasks using systick timer to be **15ms** so we chose a SysTick value of **20ms**.

Then came the choice of tasks periodicity, we had three tasks so we tried to chose periodicities that make the hyper period large as possible to decrease CPU utilization

```
/* Chosen Periodicities of Tasks*/  
#define LDR_PERIOD          100  
#define LCD_PERIOD          200  
#define ULTRASONIC_PERIOD  40
```

Where the hyper period can be easily calculated using the LCM of all periodicities which is **200ms**

**Hyperperiod (H) = LCM(Pi),  
Where (Pi) is all task periodicities**

We calculate the CPU utilization using the following formula

- $U = R/C$

- U = Utilization
- R = Requirements which in simple terms is the BUSY TIME
- C = Capacity which in simple terms is BUSY TIME + IDLE TIME

Therefore utilization is the summation of functions execution times divided by the Hyper period

$$U = 15/200 = 7.5\%$$

## Features Validation and Verification

**The features of the autonomous car were validated and verified through testing and observation:**

**Light Tracking:** The car effectively tracks light sources when tested with a flash mobile light on both sides but one has to be careful with the threshold values between the two sensors as different lighting conditions affect them.

**Obstacle Avoidance:** It detects obstacles within **10 cm** as required and changes direction

**Temperature Monitoring:** The car accurately measures and displays temperature levels using the in board temp sensor.

**Real-time Feedback:** Information about the car's status and sensor readings is displayed in real-time on the LCD.

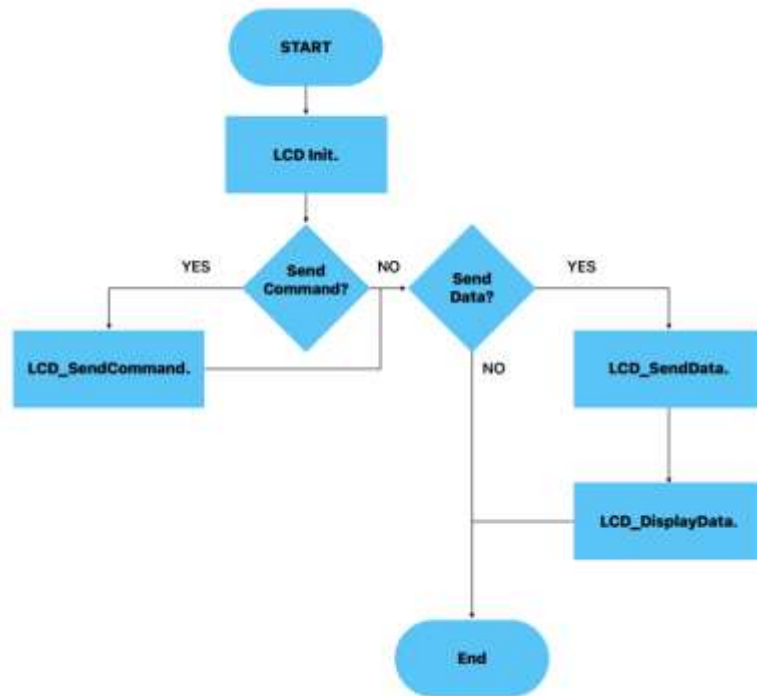
**Motor Control:** The motors were tested for forward, backward, turning left and right, and stopping.



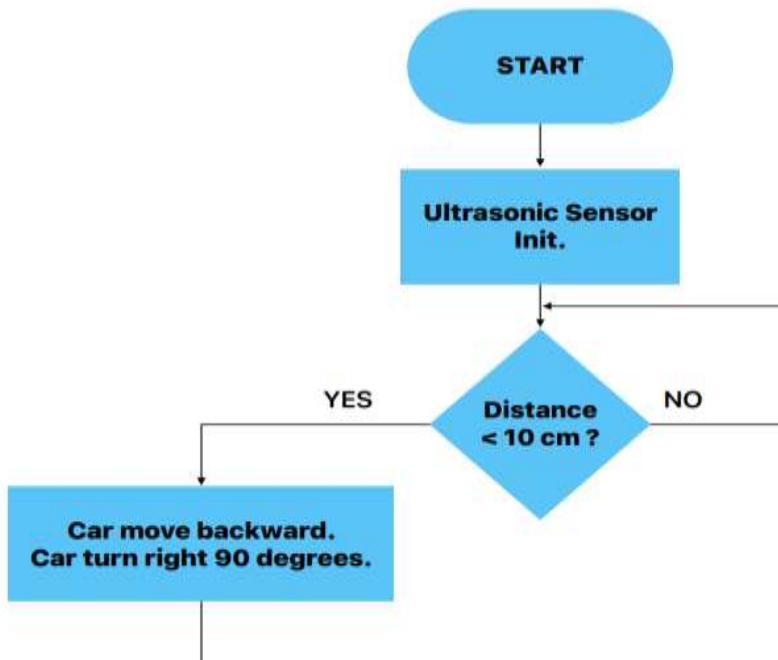
## FLOWCHARTS

### Modules:

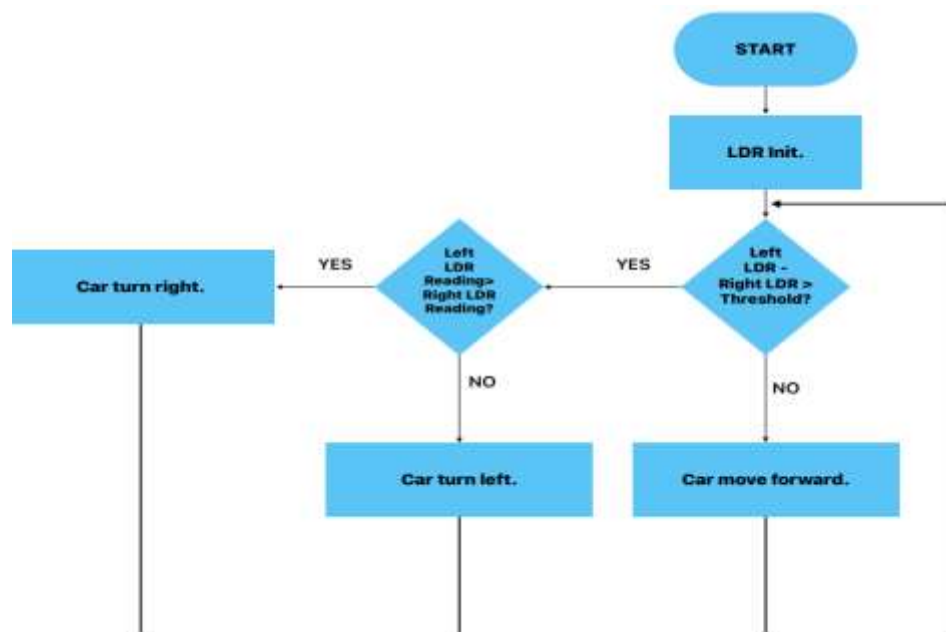
LCD



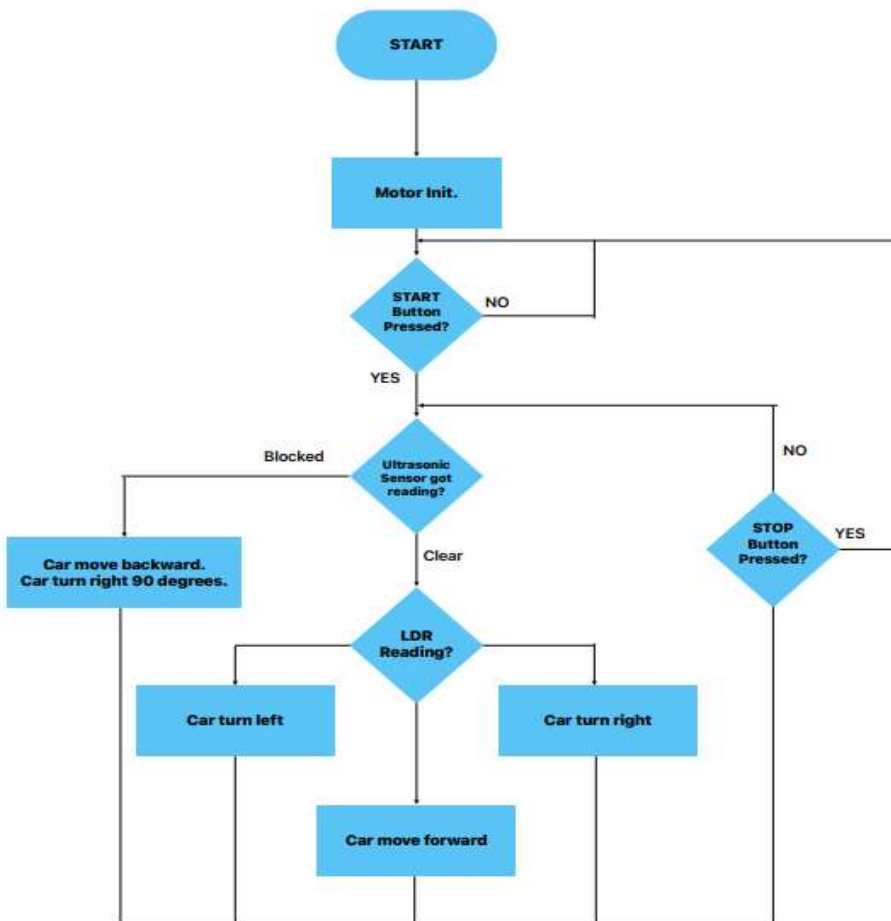
ULTRASONIC



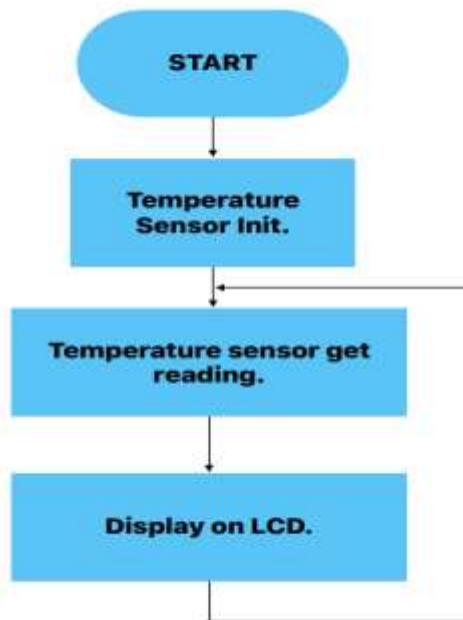
LDR



MOTOR



## TEMPRATURE SENSOR



## CAR APPLICATION:

