

# PROTOTYPING AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERING PRESENTATION

## TEAM MEMBERS :

Ø PISULA GURUGE

Ø MEHEDI HASAN

Ø MASRUR JAMIL PROCHCHOD

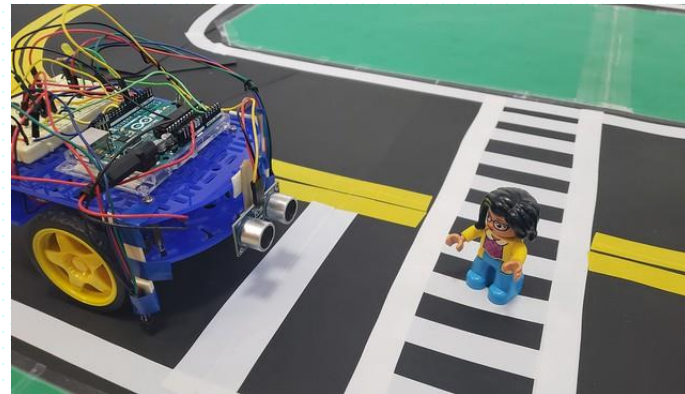
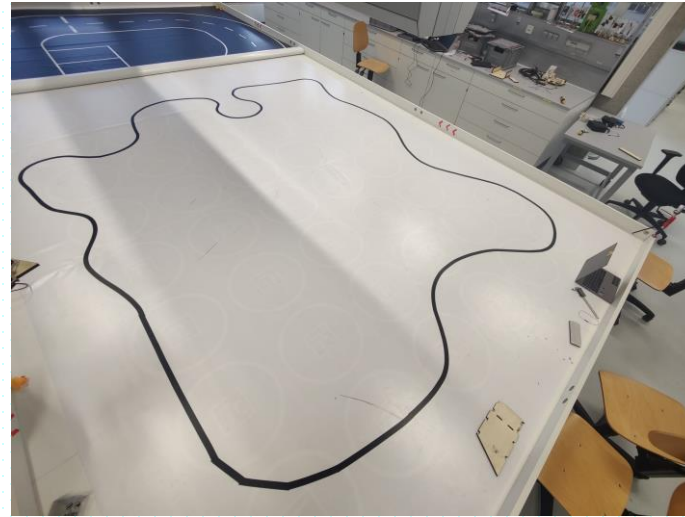
Ø JIBAN-UL AZAM CHOWDHURY SHAFIN

A decorative graphic consisting of blue circuit-like lines with small circles at the ends, extending horizontally from the left and right sides of the central dark rectangle.

# MOTIVATION

# OVERVIEW

- Develop an autonomous vehicle that can drive autonomously on a given track.

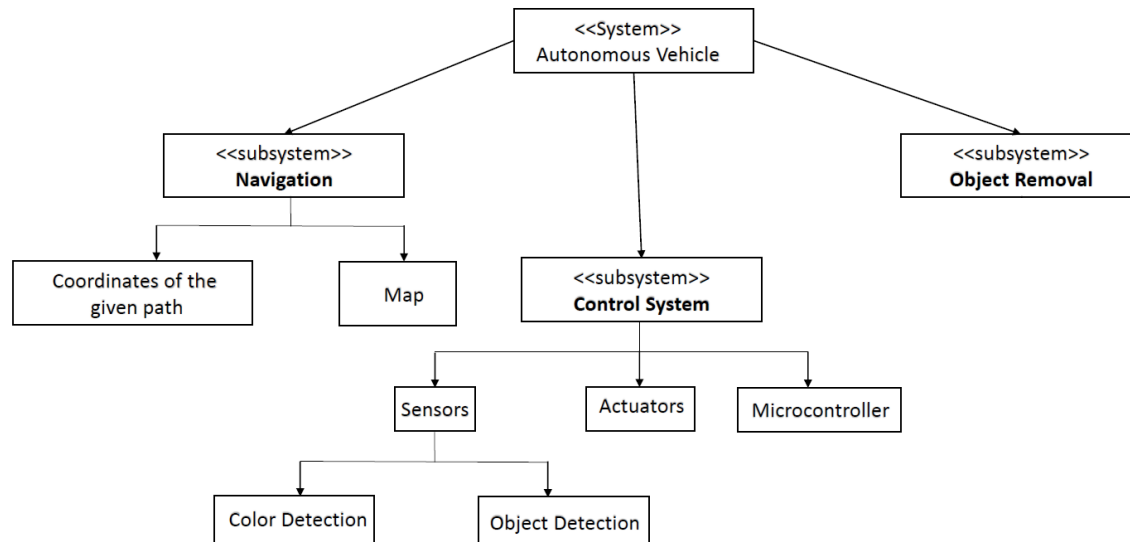


[1]

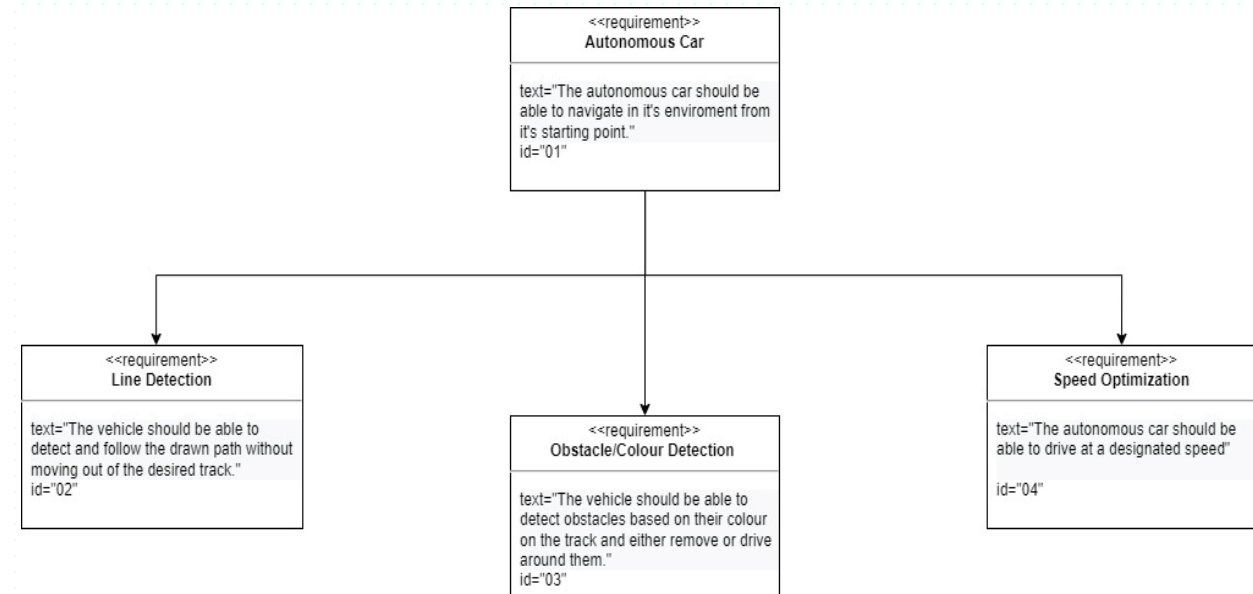
# SYSML DIAGRAMS AND UPPAAL MODEL

- BLOCK DIAGRAM

Bdd of Autonomous Vehicle

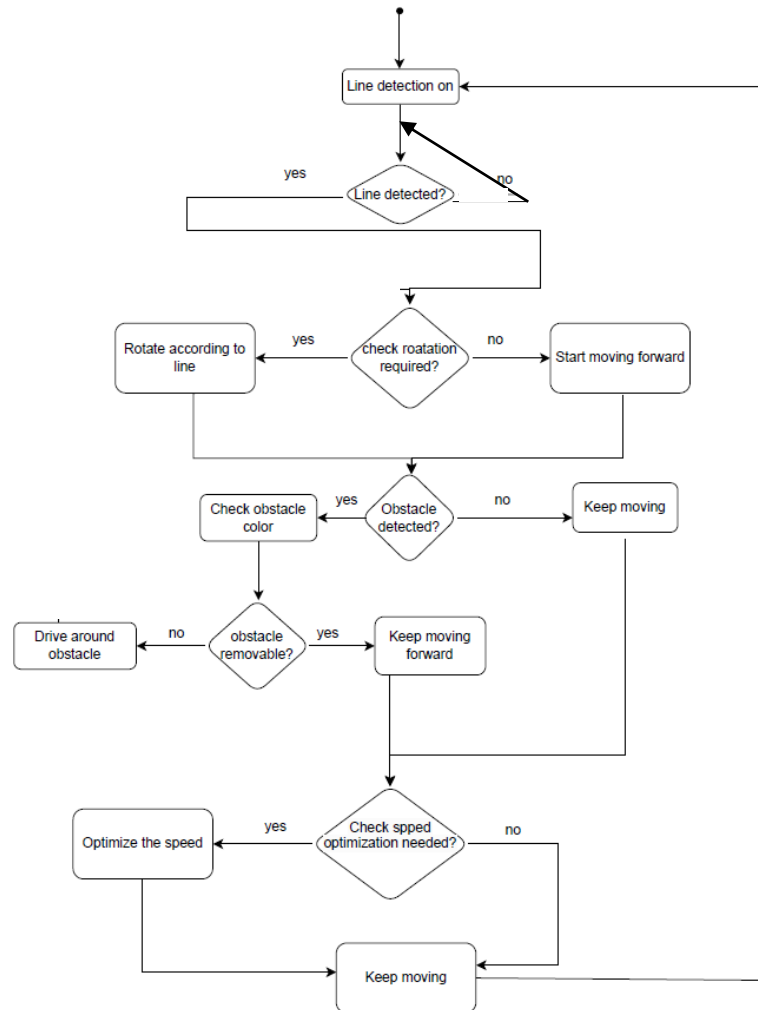


- REQUIREMENT DIAGRAM



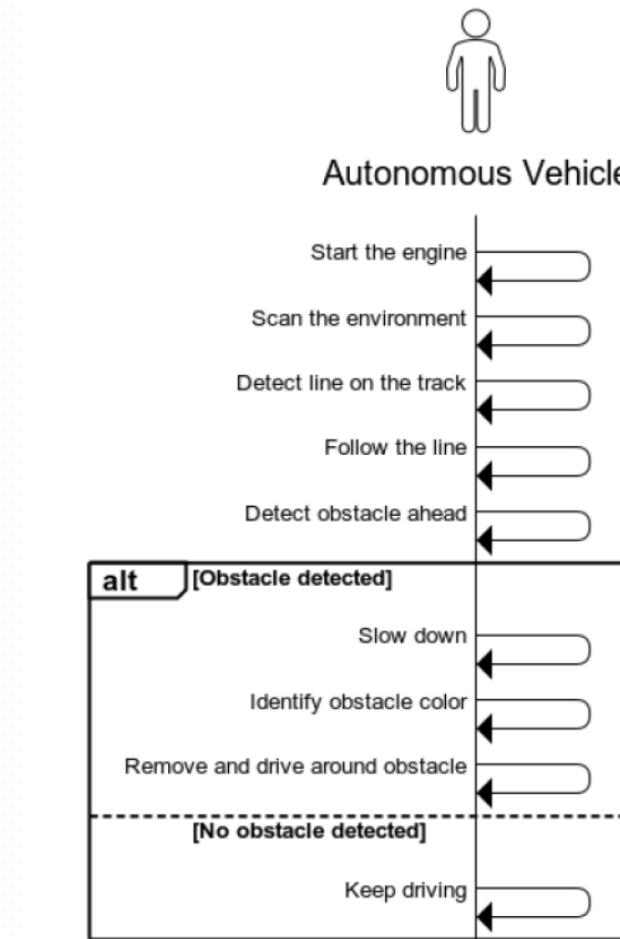
# SYSML DIAGRAMS AND UPPAAL MODEL

- ACTIVITY DIAGRAM



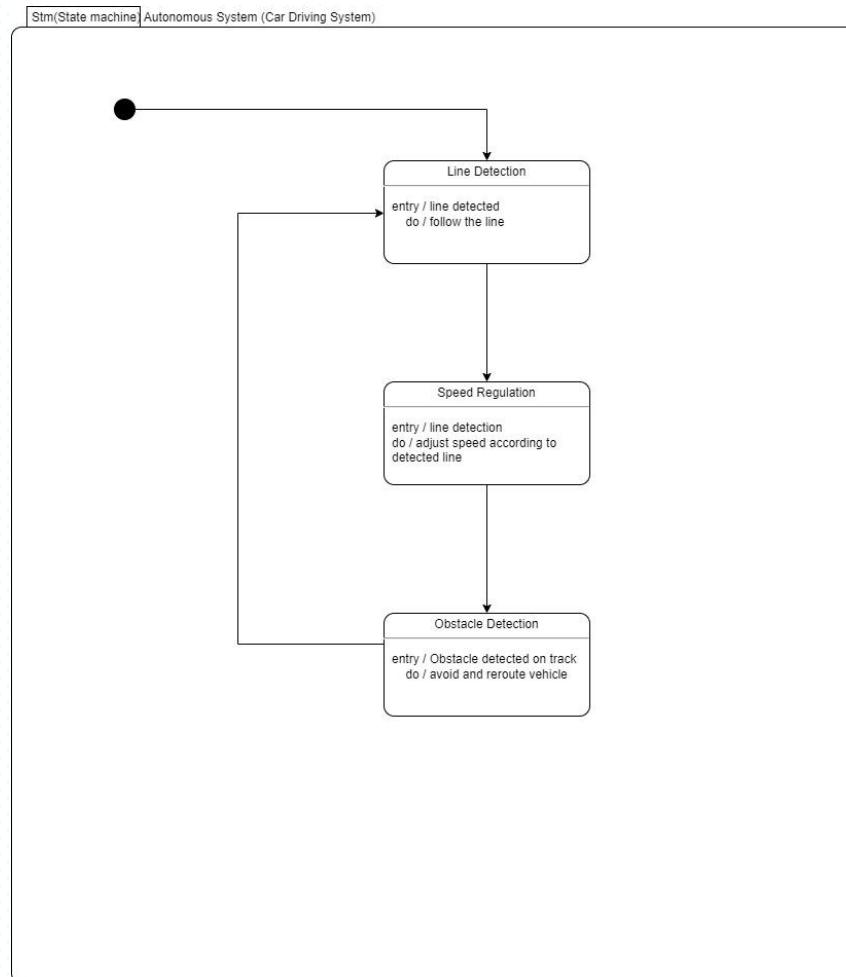
- SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

Autonomous Vehicle Driving  
Sequence Diagram

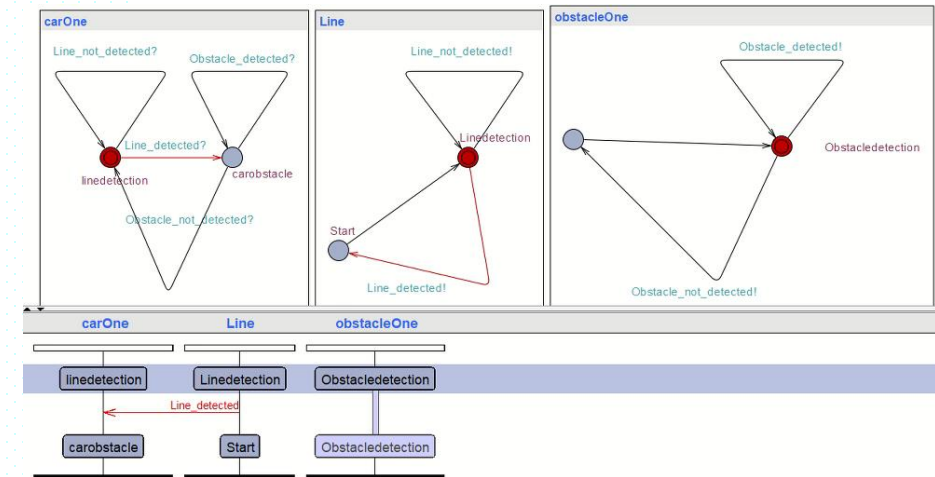


# SYSML DIAGRAMS AND UPPAAL MODEL

- STATE MACHINE DIAGRAM



- UPPAAL MODEL



# HARDWARE COMPONENTS

- Microcontroller - Arduino Uno



- Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04)



- Line sensor (IR Sensor, ST1140)



# HARDWARE COMPONENTS

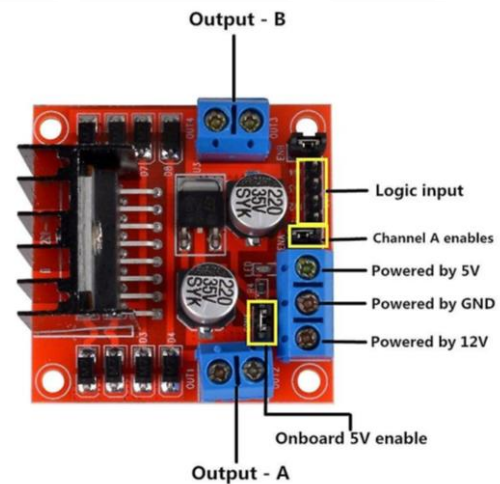
- Colour Sensor (TCS3200)



- 2 DC Motors

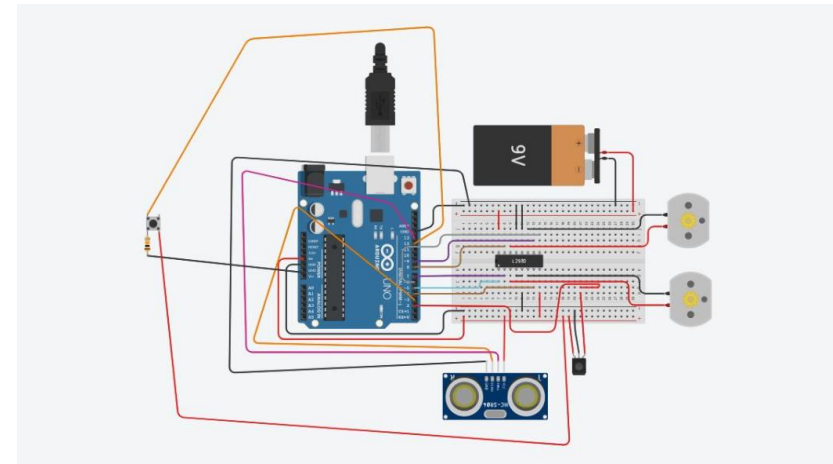
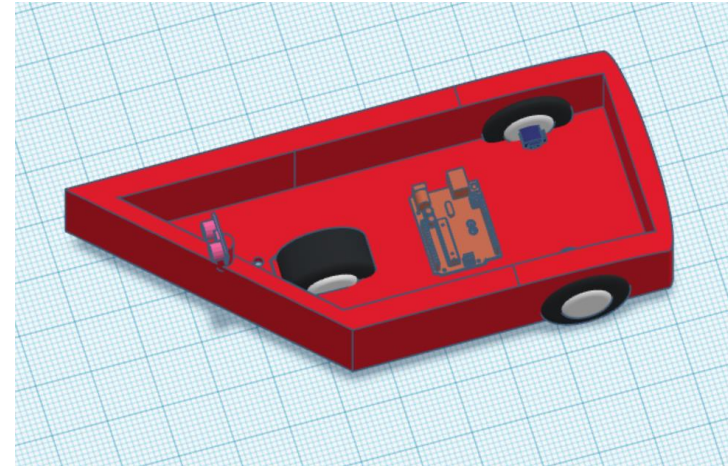


- Motor Driver





# DESIGN & SCHEMATICS



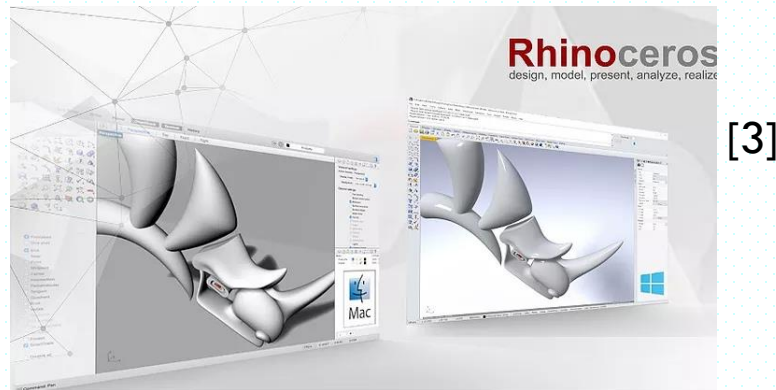
# DESIGN & SCHEMATICS

## TECHNOLOGIES USED

- TINKERCAD



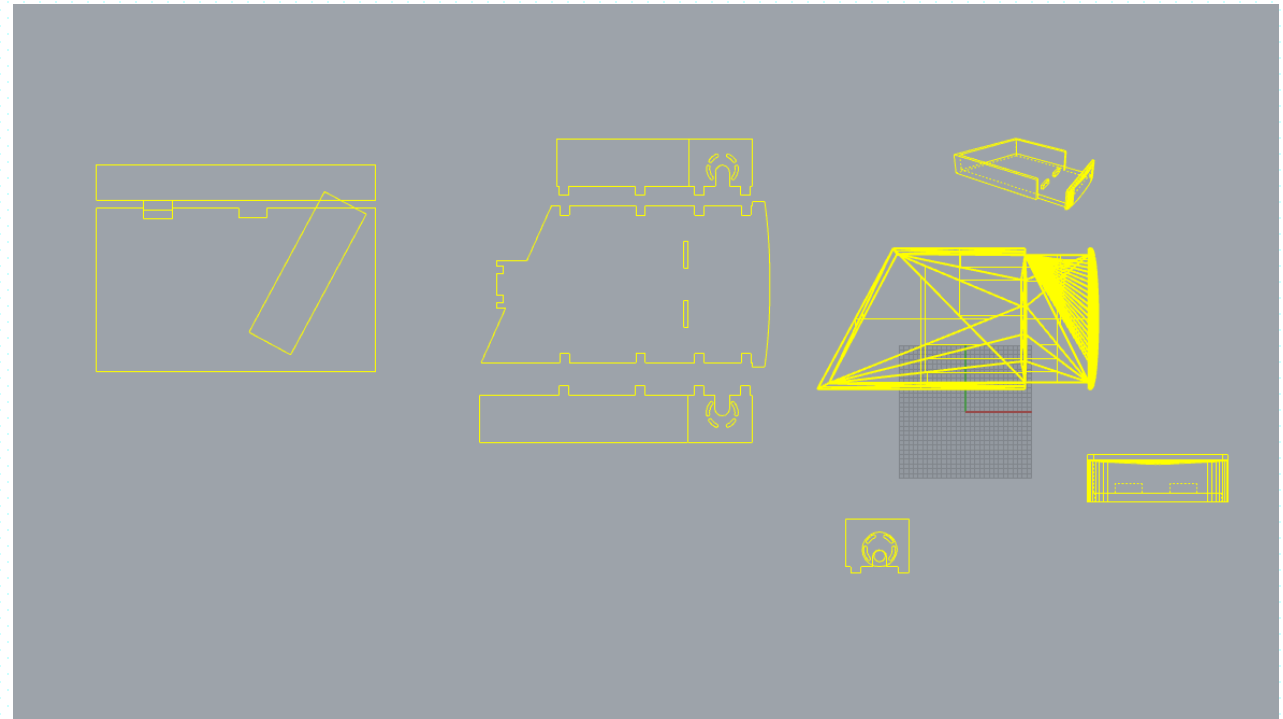
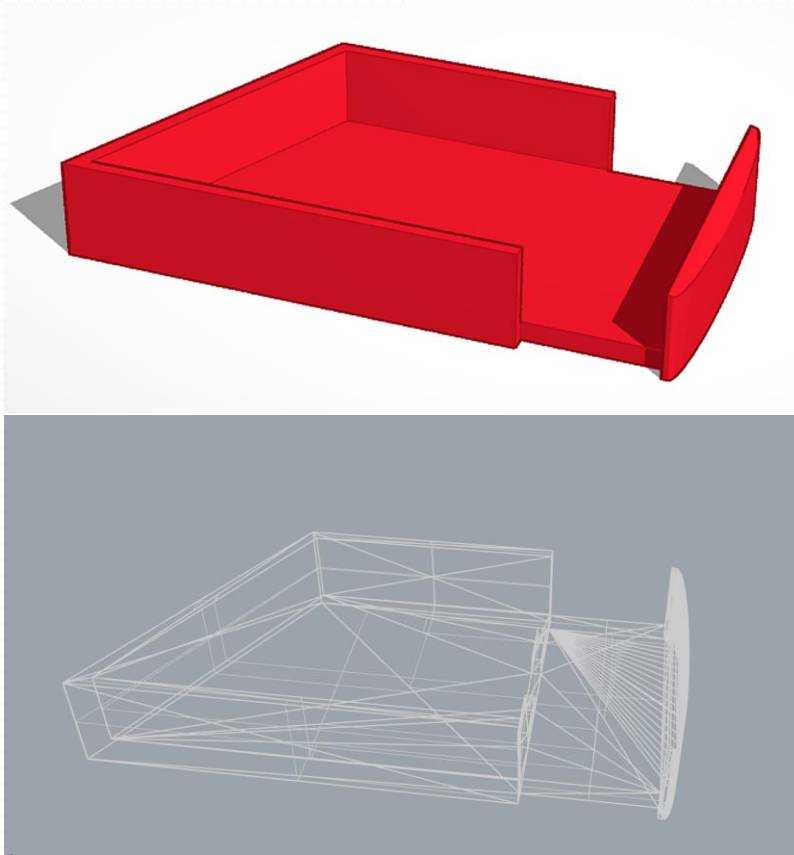
- Rhinoceros



- Laser Cutting of Plywood

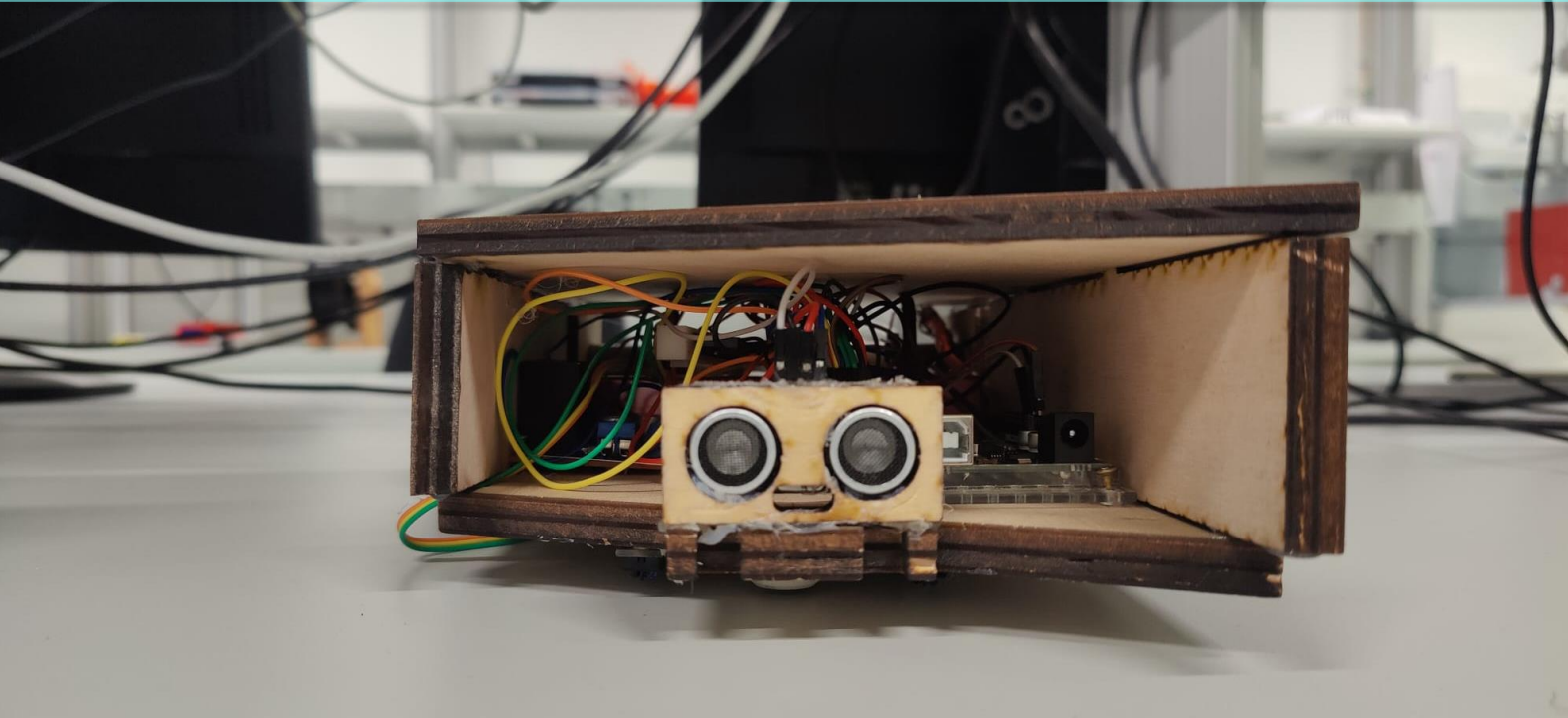
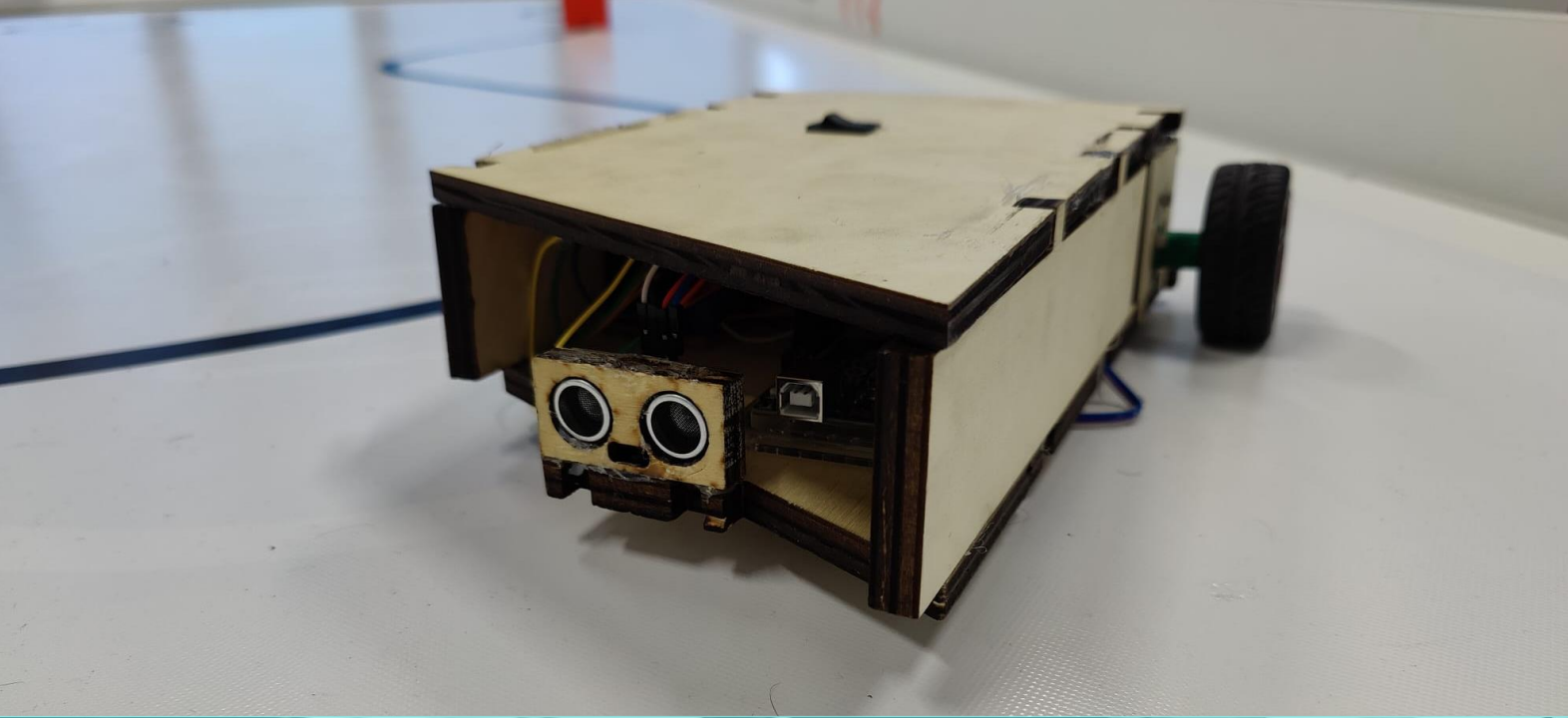


# TINKERCAD & RHINOCEROS









# FINAL PROTOTYPE

# CODE

## 1.Track Following

### ❖ 2 IR Sensor

- IrSensor1( left ir Sensor)
- IrSensor2( right ir Sensor)

Signal – HIGH When on White Path  
– LOW When on Black Path

Vehicle Out of the track:- keeps moving forward using forward function until it finds the line again.

```
void forward() { // Moving Forward
    digitalWrite(in1Pin, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in2Pin, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(in3Pin, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in4Pin, HIGH);

    void right() { // Moving right side of the track
        analogWrite(enA, 130);
        analogWrite(enB, 160 );
        digitalWrite(in1Pin, LOW);
        digitalWrite(in2Pin, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(in3Pin, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(in4Pin, LOW);
    }
}

// Initialize IR sensor pin
pinMode(irPin1, INPUT);
pinMode(irPin2, INPUT);

void loop() {
    // Read IR sensor input
    int irSensorValue1 = digitalRead(irPin1);
    int irSensorValue2 = digitalRead(irPin2);
    analogWrite(enA, 200);
    analogWrite(enB, 200 );
    if (irSensorValue1 == 0 && irSensorValue2 == 0)
    {
        forward();
    } else if (irSensorValue1 == 1 &&
irSensorValue2 == 0) {
        left();
    } else if (irSensorValue1 == 0 &&
irSensorValue2 == 1) {
        right();
    }
}
```

# CODE

## 2. Obstacle detection

Ultrasonic sensor detects obstacles by sending sound waves.

- Trigger Pin – Sends high frequency signal
- Echo Pin - Receive the Signal

```
// Ultrasonic sensor code
digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
delayMicroseconds(2);
digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(7);
digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
distance = duration/34.2;
if(distance==0){
    distance=100;
}
```

## 2. Obstacle avoiding

### movement sequence:

- left() - turning left to avoid the obstacle
- forward() - moving forward to pass the obstacle
- right() - turning right to align with the original track
- forwardU() - continuing forward after avoiding the obstacle

```
if(distance<10)
{
    left();
    delay(1000);
    forward();
    delay(1700);
    right();
    delay(1400);
    forwardU();
    irSensorValue1 = digitalRead(irPin1);
    irSensorValue2 = digitalRead(irPin2);

    while(irSensorValue1 == 0 && irSensorValue2 == 0 ){
        irSensorValue1 = digitalRead(irPin1);
        irSensorValue2 = digitalRead(irPin2);
    }

    stop();
    delay(2000);
    forwardU();
    delay(100);
    irSensorValue2 = digitalRead(irPin2);
    turn();
    while(irSensorValue2 == 0){
        irSensorValue2 = digitalRead(irPin2);
    }
}
}
```



# REFERENCES

- [1] [https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.sciencebuddies.org%2Fscience-fair-projects%2Fproject-ideas%2FRobotics\\_p042%2FRobotics%2Farduino-self-driving-car&psig=AOvVaw12ht2KLSrzdI5yJLgyfdQz&ust=1687195535503000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CBEQjRxqFwoTCLCs\\_6arzf8CFQAAAAAdAAAAABAR](https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.sciencebuddies.org%2Fscience-fair-projects%2Fproject-ideas%2FRobotics_p042%2FRobotics%2Farduino-self-driving-car&psig=AOvVaw12ht2KLSrzdI5yJLgyfdQz&ust=1687195535503000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CBEQjRxqFwoTCLCs_6arzf8CFQAAAAAdAAAAABAR)
- [2] <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/4c/Logo-tinkercad-wordmark.svg/2560px-Logo-tinkercad-wordmark.svg.png>
- [3] <https://www.einscan.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/pressrel1.jpg>
- [4] <https://i.ytimg.com/vi/PrhFy8tD2t4/maxresdefault.jpg>

# RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

- Develop an autonomous vehicle that can drive autonomously on a given track.
- Being able to detect obstacles, avoid the obstacle and return back to the track.
- Optimize and maintain a constant speed.