

Final

CSE - 461

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Section: 06

Anst to the Q NO: 02

(a) we know that overshoot =  $|\text{actual value} - \text{required value}|$   
 $= \cancel{1.5} - 1 \quad | 1.45 - 1 |$   
 $= 0.5 \quad = 0.45$

Rise time of 10% of required value = 10% of 1  
 $= 0.1 \times 1$   
 $= 0.1$

" " 90% of " " = 90% of 1  
 $= 0.9 \times 1$   
 $= 0.9$

$t_1 = 0.2$  [ From the Graph ]  
 $t_2 = 0.45$  [ " " " ]

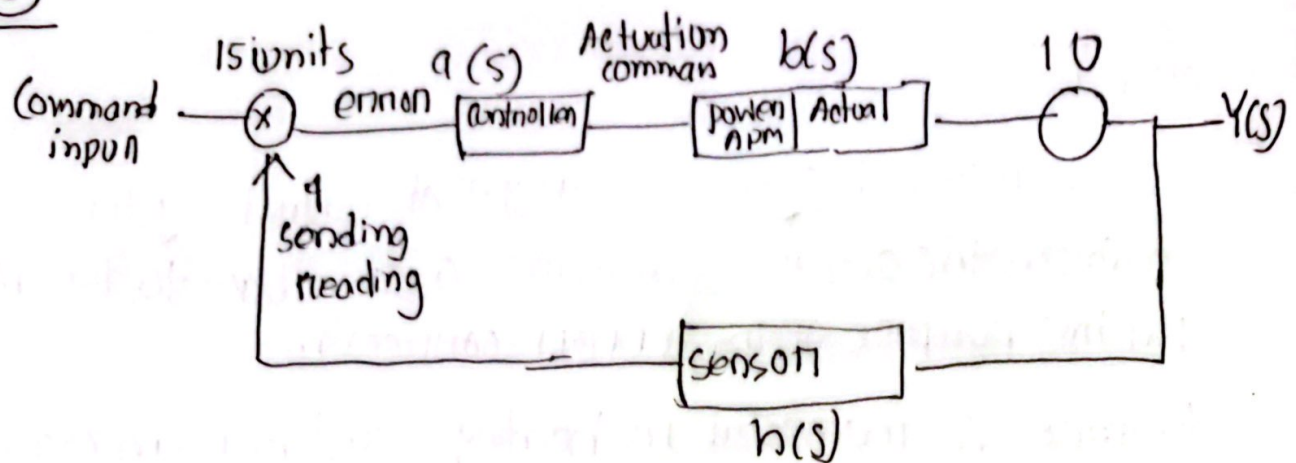
5%. stabilizing time  $0.05 \times 1$   
 $= 0.05$

req + d =  $1 + 0.05$   
 $= 1.05$

req + d =  $1 - 0.05$   
 $= 0.95$



(b)



$$\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{a(s) \times b(s)}{1 + a(s) \times b(s) \times h(s)}$$

(c) An open loop control system is a type of control system in which the output has no influence on effect on the control action

Example: A washing machine with a time is an example of an open loop control system. you set the washing time, and the machine operate for the duration without considering the actual

cleanness of the cloth.

close loop:

close loop control system is a type of control system in which the output is measure and feedback to the input for the purpose of the error correction.

Example: A thermostat in heating system is an example of close loop system. it compare current temperature with the desire temperature and adjust continuously.

Ans to the Q No: 3

(a) let's consider a case study of robotic solution for autonomous navigation in an indoor environment.

Component including

- (1) sensor
- (2) mapping
- (3) Path planing
- (4) control system



(4)

① Sensor: LiDAR, camera, ultrasonic sensors

Sensor collect the data from the robot & surrounding including obstacle and other feature

② mapping: simultaneous localization and mapping

simultaneously estimated the robot position with the map

③ path planning: applying path planning algorithms according

to the mapping

④ Control: PID use to control

The controller translate the planned path into commands for the robot actuation.

by combining these component, the robotic system.

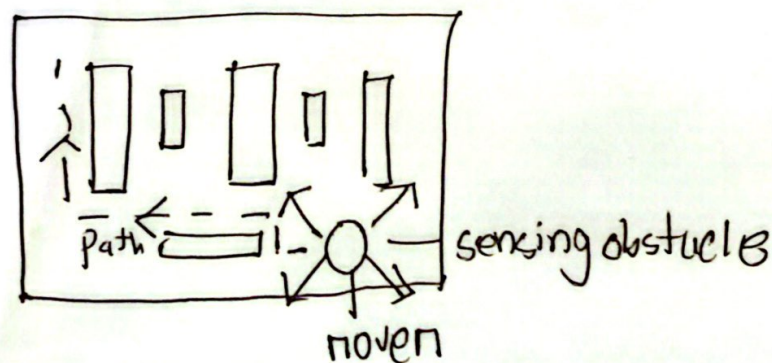
achieve a comprehensive solution.

⑤ The occupancy grid algorithm used for the mapping. it basically present two dimensional grid.

here each cell in the grid is assigned a probability value indicating the likelihood of that cell being occupied by an obstacle.

so here in the picture black blocks are occupied space and my robot indicating the red circle.

here, as the robot move, it sensor detect obstacle. The corresponding cell in the grid are marked as occupied (black block mention in question)



The robot's positing is continuously updated the grid as it move.

The grid update dynamically, create real time



map of the environment

The iterative process allow the robot to build a map of the environment, incorporating information about obstacles and free space.. The occupancy grid provide a structured representation that can be used for navigation, path planning and decision making.

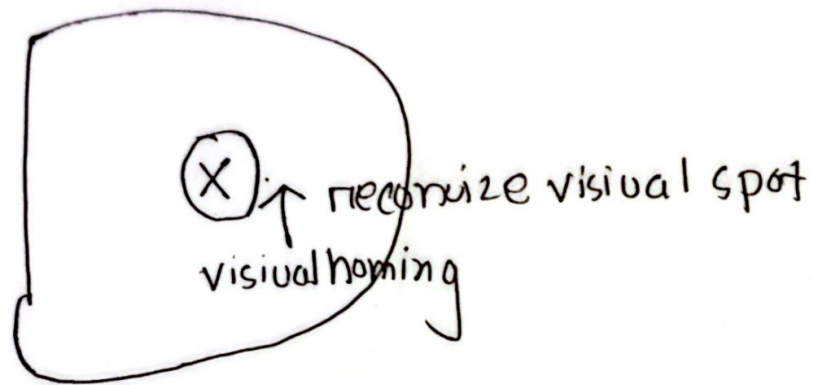
③ bug based algorithm use for the mobile robot (autonomous or semi autonomous robot)

Bug algorithms work by having the robot move towards its goal until it reach/encounter an obstacle.

so in this scenario, the bug based algorithms can be employed to navigate around obstacle on the cricket ground while moving toward OPS location

as it cricket ground and has clear goal it will be effective

here visual homing can help by recognize visual landmark or mention pattern of the "X" mark spot here water bottle need to be dropped



Deadreckoning: Deadreckoning involve estimating the robot position based on previous position.

it is suitable for short distance

landmark: landmark-based localization involved using recognize feature on landmark in the environment to determine robot position.

In the cricket ground there are distance feature like the pitch, stumps. So landmarking is best suitable for this scenario



(a) Convolutional Neural network (CNN)  
and  
Neural Network

- CNN are effective for image feature extraction and Preconizing Pattern.
- neural network can capture temporal dependencies in gesture sequence allowing the robot to understand dynamic gesture made by player

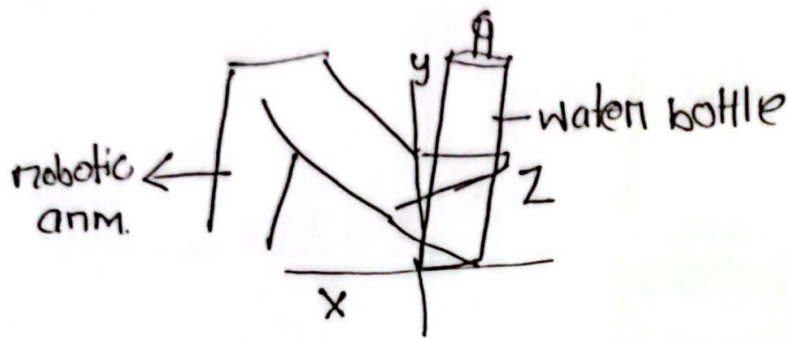
(b) For the rope detection we can use the computer vision with Edge Detection.

applying edge detection algo to highlight edge in the image.

- . Detect the rope by finding the line segment and finally established a boundary that robot should not cross.

③ Number of DOF for arm

5 DOF allow movement in three dimension  
(x,y,z) for reaching the player



additional dof give the flexibility to adjust the orientation of the water bottle.

④ robot type : a autonomous robot with manipulator arm

autonomous robot can navigate cricket ground effectively  
the manipulator arm provide the necessary  
dexterity for picking up and delivering item,  
so the 1st robot will be more preferable  
for this purpose



② additional sensor

- Inertial measurement unit (IMU)
- Proximity sensor
- GPS module
- Depth sensor (LiDAR)