



MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

EE493 ENGINEERING DESIGN I

Car Chasing Robot Proposal Report

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ADDRESS

Project Start: 4/10/2018

Project End: 26/5/2019

Project Budget: \$450

Company Name : Duayenler Ltd. Şti.

Members	Title	ID	Phone
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İlker Sağlık	Software Engineer	2094423	0541 722 9573

November 9, 2018

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1 notes

1.1 specific requirements and objectives of the project

1.2 approach to the solution of the problem

1.3 outline of the requirements for any standards that the product would need to comply with,

1.4 deliverables and expected outcomes of the project,

1.5 tentative cost-budget analysis,

2 Executive Summary

3 Introduction

Driving is a common event that many people experience in their daily life. As time passes, human reflexes started to become insufficient for driving compared to fast pace of daily life in modern world. Together with the developments in the technology, new solutions are proposed to assist the driver such as lane tracking and emergency breaking systems. The ultimate version of such solutions are considered to be fully autonomous self-driving cars.

Self-driving vehicles are presented to the society as a solution that can facilitate people's life in many ways. Fast operation of the electronics system allows faster response than humans can. A fast and reliable operation of self-driving action can prevent many accidents and increase the safety of the roads in heavy traffics since the system is immune to human defects such as distraction and panic. As a result, autonomous vehicles can open doors to a safer and more conventional future.

DUAYENLER Ltd. Şti. is launched with the aim of innovating automation technologies. In that context, a device that can detect the road and other vehicles on them will be built. It autonomously track the lane and stay on the road while trying to as fast as possible.

This report includes;

- organization of the company by explaining of the qualifications of the members.
- Requirements for physically realizing the intended vehicle
- Possible solutions in system and subsystem levels by explaining their operations
- Timeline and cost of the project
- Expected deliverables from the project

4 Our Team

DUAYENLER Ltd. Şti. (DUAYENLER) was founded in September 2018 by five electrical and electronics engineering students from Middle East Technical University. The company structure is shown in *Figure 1*. The team is composed of variously skilled visionary members. The leader of the team is Halil Temurtaş, a control engineer. Being the team leader, Halil manages the organization of the members as well as drawing an outline for the future calendar. He is experienced in using microcontrollers, device testing and project scheduling. He will be working on the development of the subsystems computation, motion and driving in parallel with his experiences. Sarper Sertel, electronics engineer, has a wide understanding of microelectronics circuits and their design as well as analog lumped circuits. He is also interested in mechanical systems. He will be working on structure, driving and sensing subsystems. Enes Taştan, hardware design engineer, is interested in several topics such as electronics and mechanics. He can also design PCBs. He will be participating to development of driving, motion and structure subsystems. Erdem Tuna, embedded systems engineer, is experienced in use of microcontrollers with sensors and likes programming. He will be contributing in computation and sensing subsystems. Lastly İlker Sağlık, software engineer, is also interested in programming and microcontrollers. He will be working on sensing and driving subsystems.

5 Requirement Analysis

5.1 Pairwise Comparisons for Project Selection

Pairwise comparisons technique can be use to assess objectives of the project. Then, these objectives can be very useful as the desired project is selected out of all potential

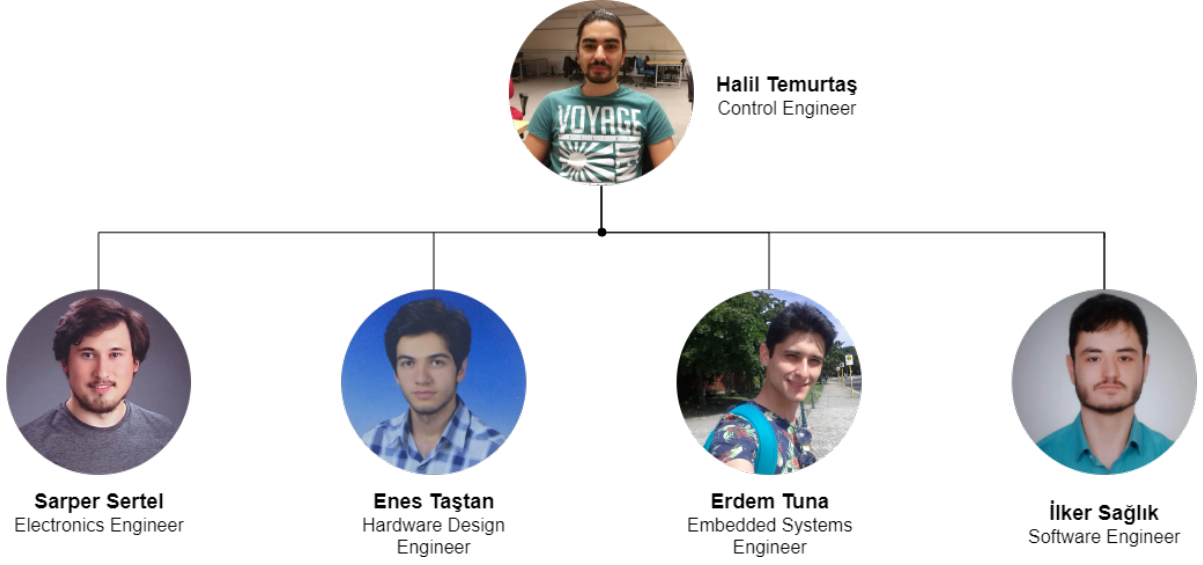


Figure 1: Company Tree of DUAYENLER.

project. For this purpose, tables at *Figures 2,3* is created by consensus of all project-pairs. The weighted objectives are then used to construct the weighted objective tree at *Figure 4*.

	Having Fun	Competition	Original Solution	Budget	Mechanical Challenges	Complexity	Marketability	Total	Weighted Objectives
Having Fun	0	0,5	0,75	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,8	4,35	0,2
Competition	0,5	0	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,75	0,8	3,95	0,2
Original Solution	0,25	0,3	0	0,6	0,7	0,55	0,8	3,2	0,16
Budget	0,2	0,3	0,4	0	0,2	0,3	0,8	2,2	0,1
Mechanical Challenges	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,8	0	0,3	0,8	2,6	0,12
Complexity	0,4	0,25	0,45	0,7	0,7	0	0,8	3,3	0,16
Marketability	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0	1,2	0,06
								20,8	1

Figure 2: Pairwise Comparison Charts

	Having Fun (0.2)	Competition (0.2)	Original Solution (0.16)	Budget (0.1)	Mechanical Challenges (0.12)	Complexity (0.16)	Marketability (0.06)	Total
Balloon Catching	8	10	6	4	0	2	6	5,28
Air Hockey	1,6	2	0,96	0,4	0	0,32	0,36	
Chasing Cars	8	8	4	8	2	6	8	5,84
Mapping Robot	1,6	1,6	0,64	0,8	0,24	0,96	0,48	
	10	8	8	6	6	8	10	7,48
	2	1,6	1,28	0,6	0,72	1,28	0,6	
	4	4	8	2	8	0	6	4,04
	0,8	0,8	1,28	0,2	0,96	0	0,36	

Figure 3: Project Evaluation Chart

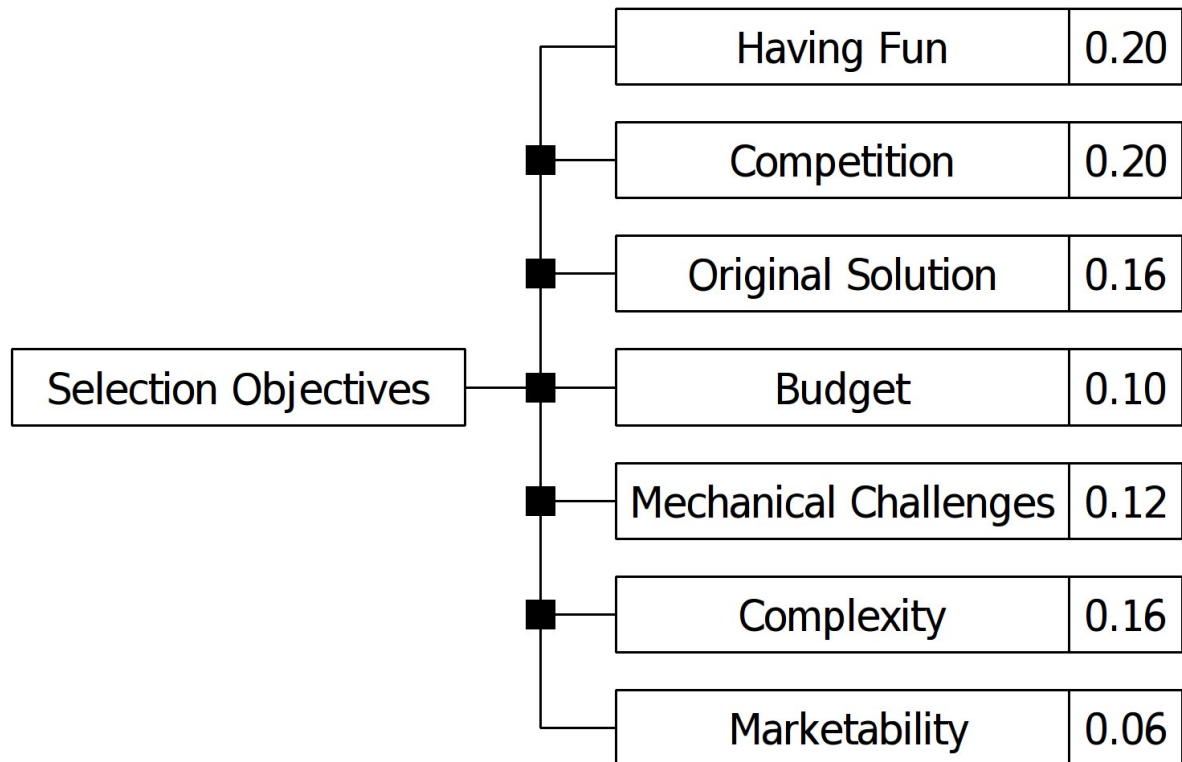


Figure 4: Weighted Objective Tree

5.2 Systems & Subsystems of Chosen Project

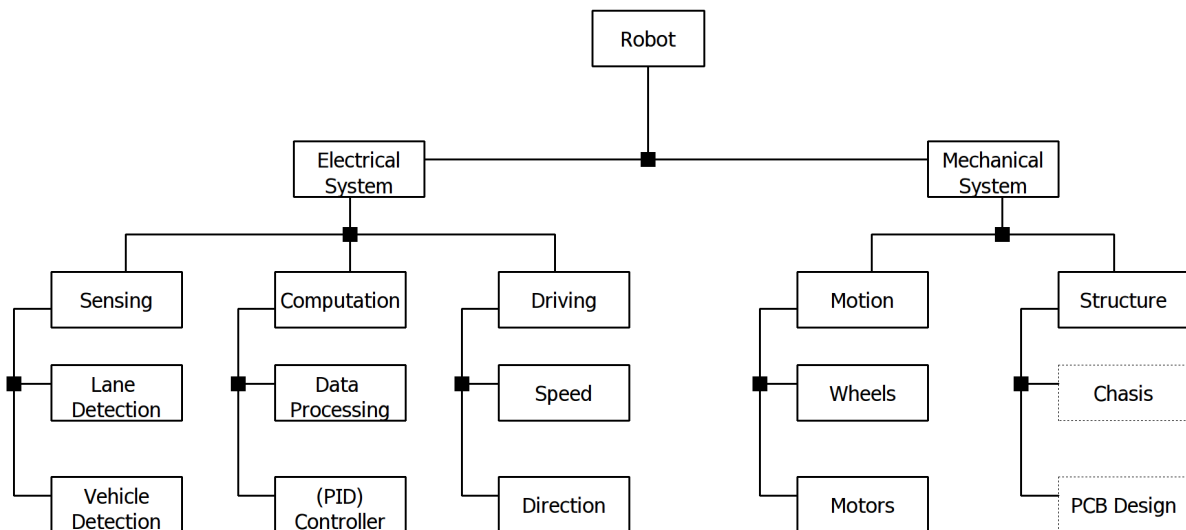


Figure 5: Weighted Objective Tree

5.3 Solution Alternatives for Systems & Subsystems

5.4 Design Option 1

5.5 Design Option 2

5.6 Design Option 3

5.7 Pairwise Comparisons for Solution Selection

	Fast Operation	Robust	Weight Balance	Total	Weighted Objectives	Weighted Objectives
Fast Operation	0	0,55	0,4	0,95	0,32	0,144
Robust	0,45	0	0,5	0,95	0,32	0,144
Weight Balance	0,6	0,5	0	1,1	0,36	0,162
				3	1	0,45

Figure 6: Pairwise Comparison Charts for Sub-Objectives

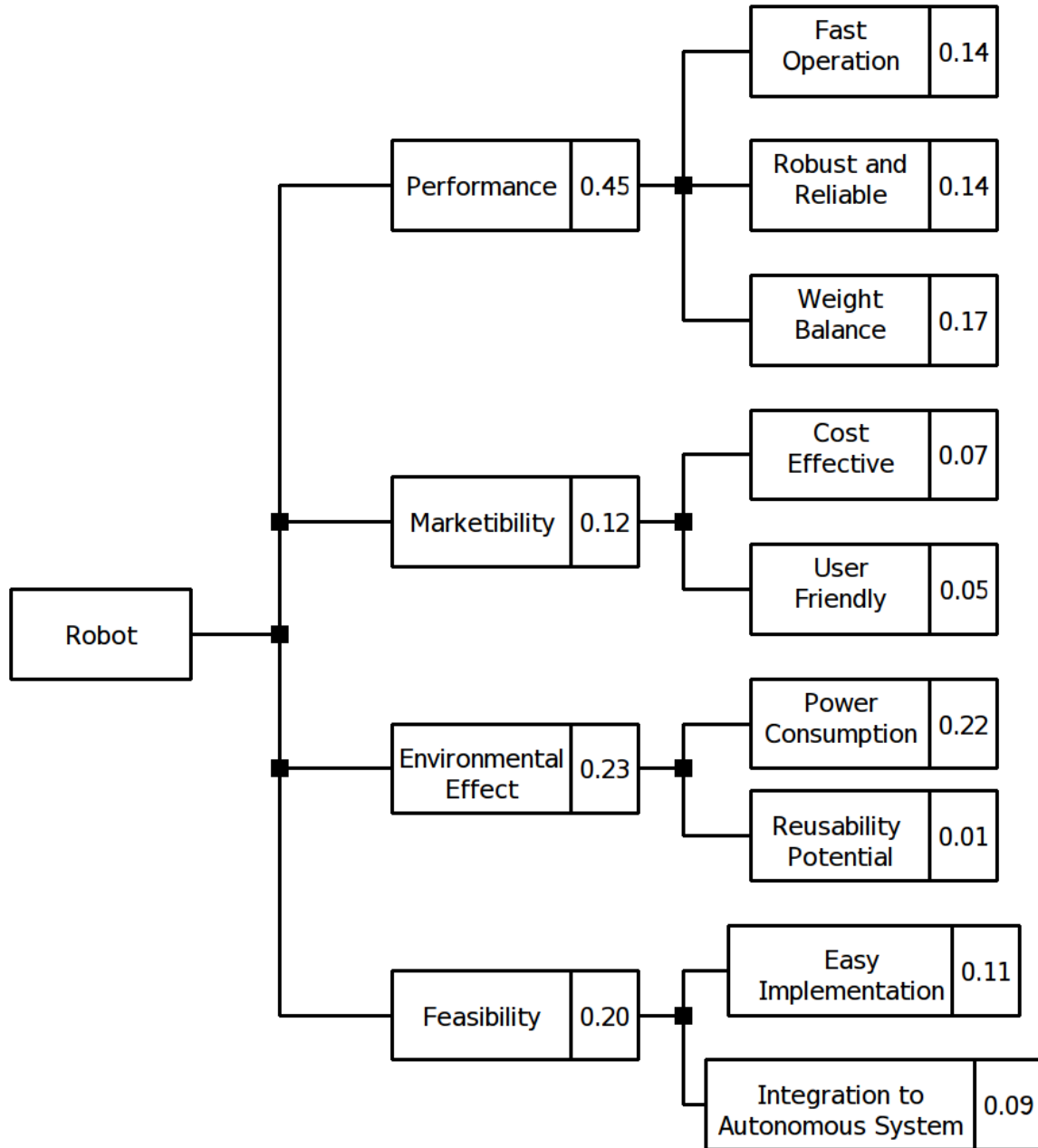


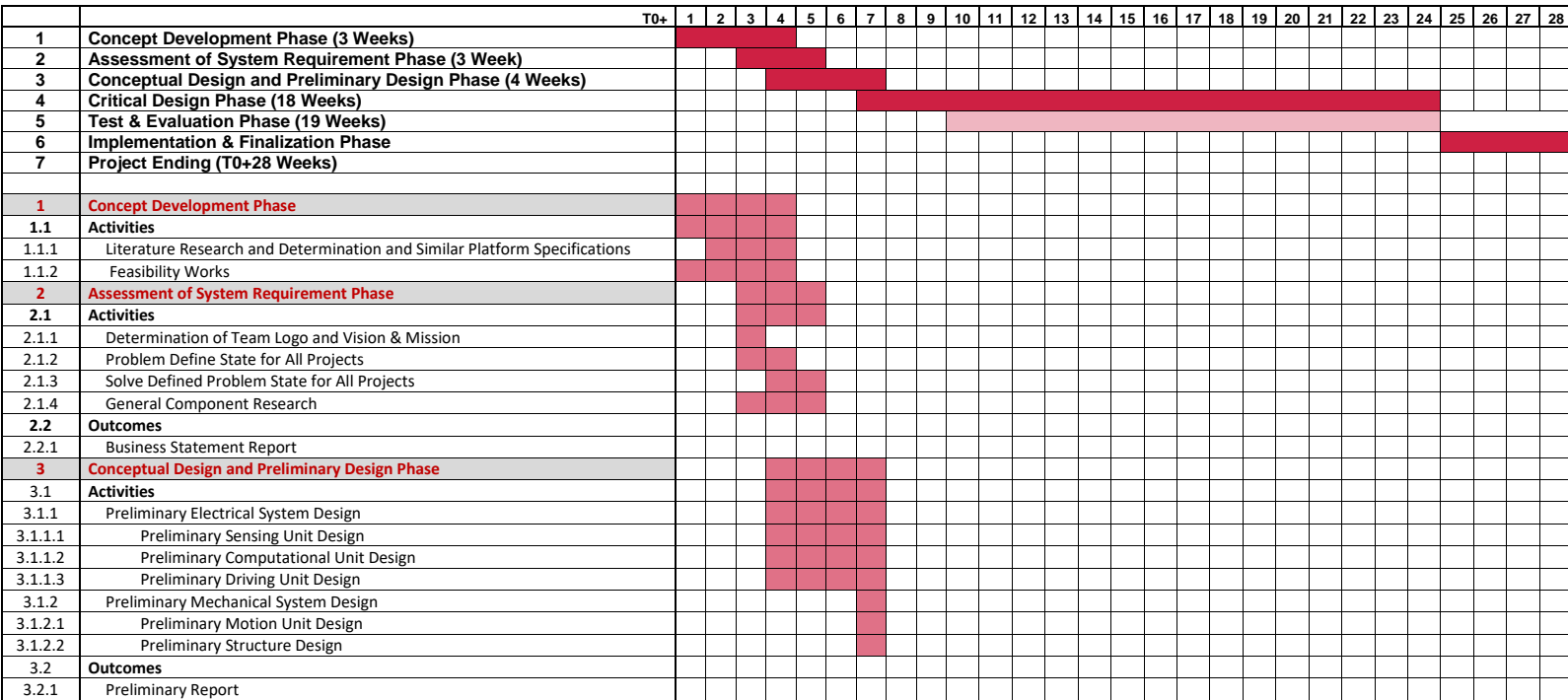
Figure 7: Weighted Objective Tree

	Fast Operation (0.14)	Robust and Reliable Operation (0.14)	Weight Balance (0.17)	Cost Effective (0.07)	User Friendly (0.05)	Power Consumption (0.22)	Reusability Potential (0.01)	Easy Implementation (0.11)	Integration to Autonomous Systems (0.09)	Total
Design 1	8 1,12	4 0,56	4 0,68	10 0,7	6 0,3	8 1,76	6 0,06	8 0,88	4 0,36	58 6,42
Design 2	10 1,4	6 0,84	6 1,02	8 0,56	8 0,4	6 1,32	6 0,06	6 0,66	6 0,54	62 6,8
Design 3	8 1,12	10 1,4	8 1,36	6 0,42	8 0,4	4 0,88	6 0,06	4 0,44	10 0,9	64 6,98

Figure 8: Pairwise Comparison Charts for Solution Selection

- 6 Standards Section
- 7 Solution Procedure
- 8 Expected Deliverables
- 9 Conclusion

A Gantt Chart



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