

#### MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

# DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

EE493 ENGINEERING DESIGN I

# Car Chasing Robot Proposal Report

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ADDDRESSS

**Project Start:** 4/10/2018

**Project End:** 26/5/2019

Project Budget: \$450

Company Name: Duayenler Ltd. Şti.

Members	Title	ID	Phone
Sarper Sertel	Electronics Engineer	2094449	0542 515 6039
Enes Taştan	Hardware Design Engineer	2068989	$0543\ 683\ 4336$
Erdem Tuna	Embedded Systems Engineer	2617419	$0535\ 256\ 3320$
Halil Temurtaş	Control Engineer	2094522	$0531\ 632\ 2194$
İlker Sağlık	Software Engineer	2094423	$0541\ 722\ 9573$

November 9, 2018

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### 1 Executive Summary

#### 2 Introduction

#### 3 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 Temurtas, 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 Ilker Sağlık, software engineer, is also interested in programming and microcontrollers. He will be working on sensing and driving subsystems.

#### 4 Requirement Analysis

#### 4.1 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 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*.

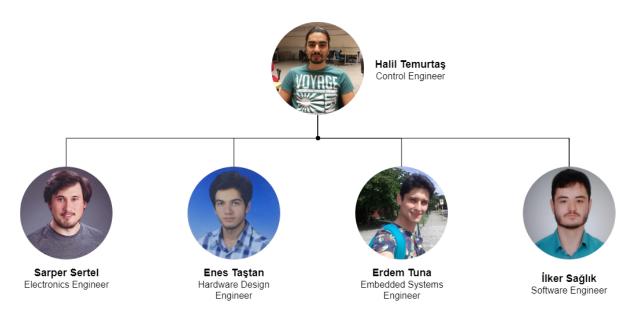


Figure 1: Company Tree of DUAYENLER.

	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	8	10	6	4	0	2	6	5,28	
Catching	1,6	2	0,96	0,4	0	0,32	0,36	5,26	
Air Hockey	8	8	4	8	2	6	8	E 04	
Air Hockey	1,6	1,6	0,64	0,8	0,24	0,96	0,48	5,84	
Chasing Cars	10	8	8	6	6	8	10	7.40	
Chasing Cars	2	1,6	1,28	0,6	0,72	1,28	0,6	7,48	
Mapping	4	4	8	2	8	0	6	4,04	
Robot	0,8	0,8	1,28	0,2	0,96	0	0,36	4,04	

Figure 3: Project Evaluation Chart

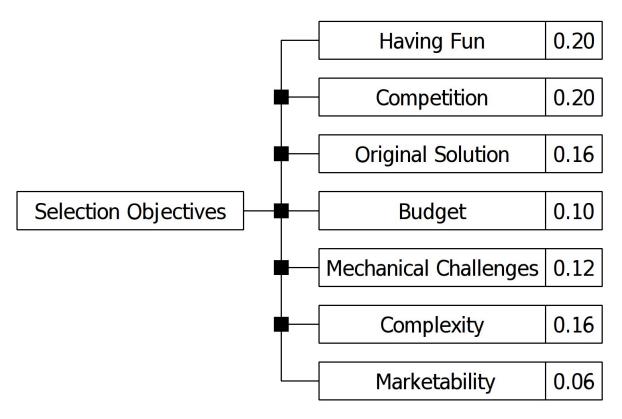


Figure 4: Weighted Objective Tree

#### 4.2 Systems & Subsystems of Chosen Project

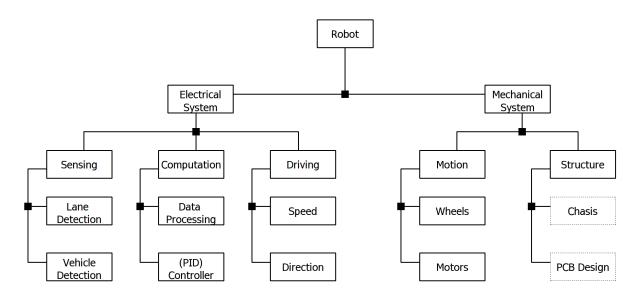


Figure 5: Weighted Objective Tree

- 4.3 Solution Alternatives for Systems & Subsystems
- 4.4 Design Option 1
- 4.5 Design Option 2
- 4.6 Design Option 3
- 4.7 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

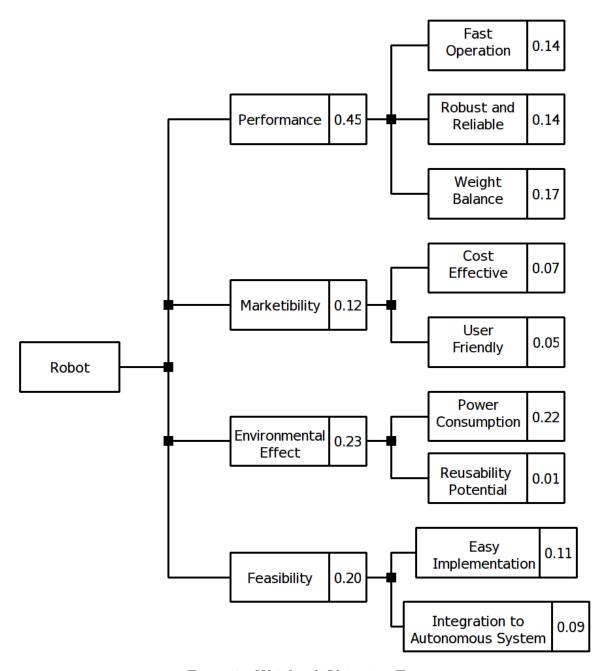


Figure 7: Weighted Objective Tree

	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	4	4	10	6	8	6	8	4	58
Design 1	1,12	0,56	0,68	0,7	0,3	1,76	0,06	0,88	0,36	6,42
Design 2	10	6	6	8	8	6	6	6	6	62
Design 2	1,4	0,84	1,02	0,56	0,4	1,32	0,06	0,66	0,54	6,8
Design 3	8	10	8	6	8	4	6	4	10	64
Design 5	1,12	1,4	1,36	0,42	0,4	0,88	0,06	0,44	0,9	6,98

Figure 8: Pairwise Comparison Charts for Solution Selection

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