



# Deliveroid Enhancement

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# Background

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- Deliveroid enhancement from last year's project
- Purpose of deliveroid is to deliver food across campus
- Dissatisfied condition: deliveroid is not autonomous
- Our goal: make necessary enhancements to allow autonomous delivery



# Problem Statement

- Problem: current robot is not able to drive automatically or detect/avoid obstacles
- Approach to problem: equip the robot with cameras and program in obstacle avoidance algorithms.
  - This will allow the robot to drive on its own smoothly and avoid obstacles.

# Problem Statement

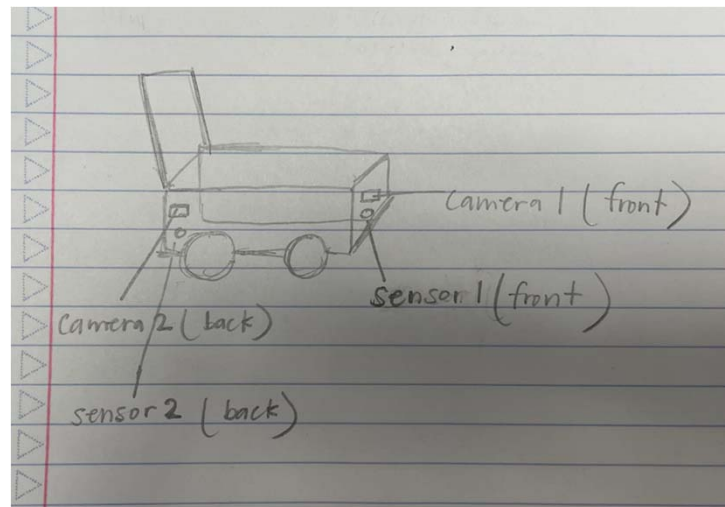
- Primary Objective: Automate this delivery process with a small robot to be able to move around and avoid obstacles.
- Short-Term Goal: Have the deliveroid move around and capture pictures.
- Long-Term Goal: Have the deliveroid to be able to move around varying sizes of groups of students without interrupting them while capturing pictures.

# Solution Generation

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- Design Idea 1:
  - Two ultrasonic sensors (one in the front, one in the back)
  - Two cameras (one in the front, one in the back)
  - Laptop used to communicate with robot
  
- Design Idea 2:
  - Three ultrasonic sensors (one in the front, one on the right, one on the left)
  - One camera (in the front)
  - Phone app used to communicate with robot

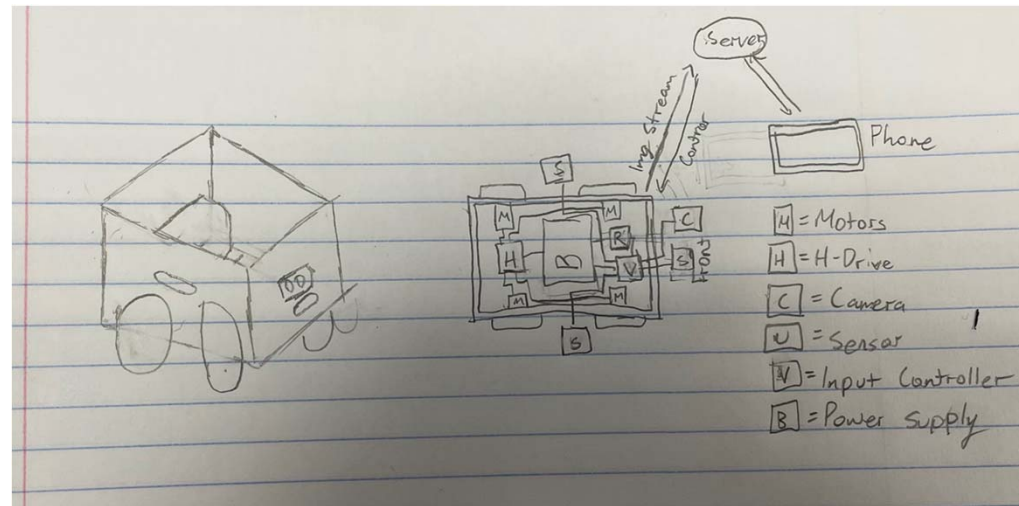
# Solution Generation



Design Idea 1

# Solution Generation

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Idea 2

Design

# Solution Generation

Sub	Pros	Cons
Sub - 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A camera in the front and back would help the robot detect objects in front of it and behind it</li><li>• The two sensors would alert the robot of these objects to help it steer away from them</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Additional cameras may be needed on the sides to detect objects on the side of the robot as well.</li></ul>
Sub - 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This design only requires one camera, lowering cost.</li><li>• The sensors would allow it to gather as much data as possible</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is virtually no vision for the back of the robot</li><li>• Wiring up 3 sensors could require implementing an input controller</li></ul>

Pros & Cons

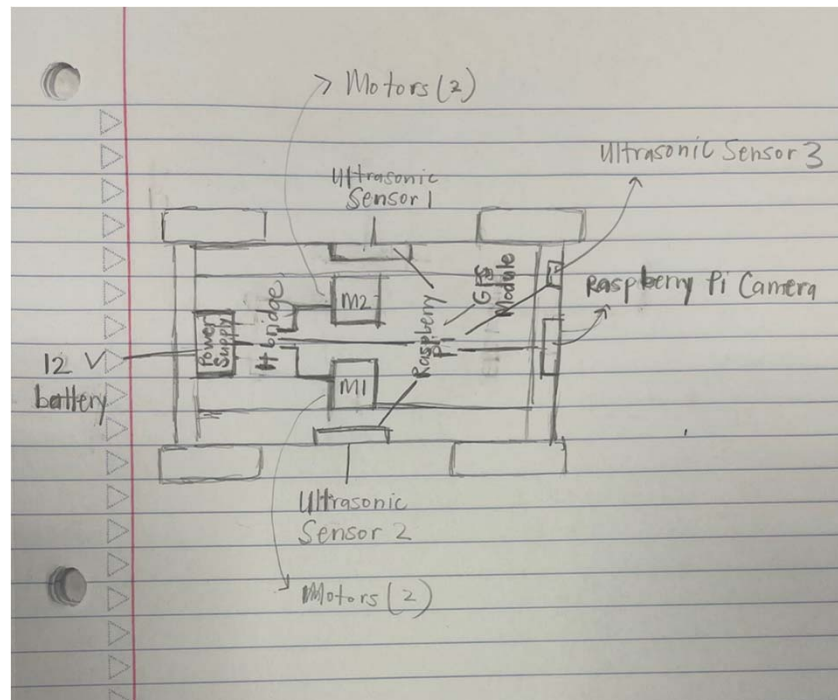


# Solution Generation

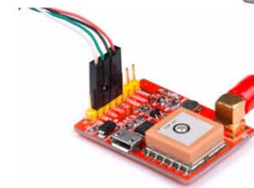
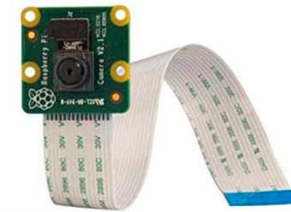
- Top solution design selection: Design Idea 2
  - Modification: Laptop will be used for communication via web application (from idea 1)

	Wt	Sub 1 Score	Agg Score	Sub 2 Score	Agg Score
Functionality	4	3	12	4	16
Connectivity	4	4	16	3	12
Mobility	4	5	20	5	20
Visibility	5	3	15	4	20
Total			63		68

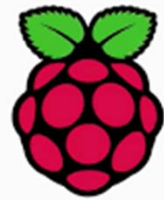
# Final Solution



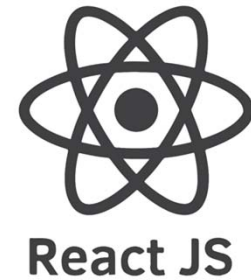
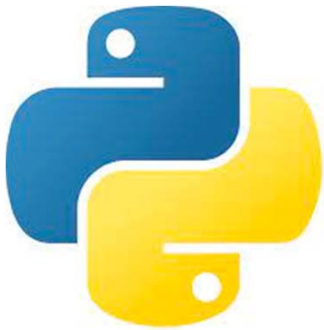
# Hardware Components



# Software Components

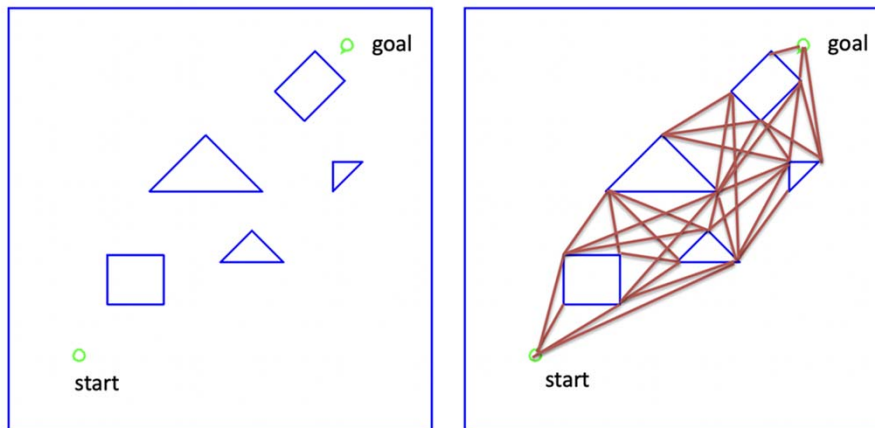


Raspberry Pi OS



# Pathfinding Algorithm

## Visibility Graph - VGRAPH



- Start, goal, vertices of obstacles are graph nodes
- Edges are “visible” connections between nodes, including obstacle edges

Source:

<http://www.cs.columbia.edu/~allen/F17/NOTES/lozanogrown.pdf>

Realtime Optimization? Efficiently  
Recursive?

# Conclusion

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- The robot will be enhanced with cameras and sensors
- This will provide obstacle avoidance and autonomous delivery
- Two design ideas were proposed
- Design idea 2 was chosen

# Conclusion

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- Design idea 2:
  - One camera in the front
  - One sensor on the left, right, front of deliveroid
  - Laptop used to communicate with deliveroid
  - GPS module / coordinates will be used to direct robot
  - P3AT frame ; 9V power supply
  - Raspberry Pi used to connect cameras and sensors



Questions?