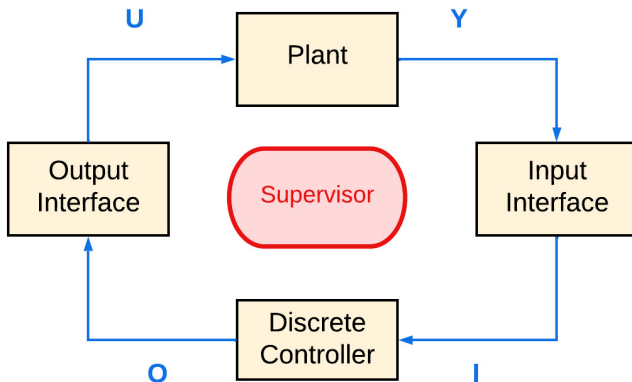


Line Follower Robot

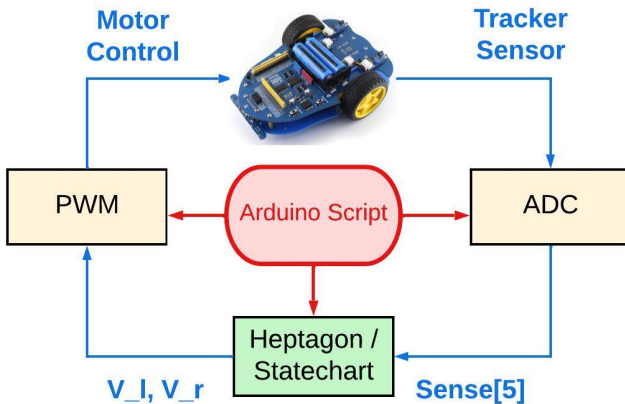
Embedded Real-Time Systems (ERTS) Lab
Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay



Model of Cyber-Physical System



Model of Line Follower



Supervisor

Arduino Script acts as a supervisor which reads data from sensor and give as input to reactive kernel. Also takes velocity values from kernal and drives the motor through PWM.



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Steps involved are:

- ✓ Setup
 - ✓ Initialise Heptagon or Statechart related instances



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- ✓ Setup
 - ✓ Initialise Heptagon or Statechart related instances
 - ✓ Initialise Devices required - Tracker sensor, Motors, PWM, Serial (for debugging).



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- ✓ While Loop



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 - ✔ Read data from sensors



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 - ✔ Read data from sensors
 - ✔ Call discrete Controller With sensors data as input



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Arduino Script

```
int sensorValues[NUM_SENSORS];
Linefollower__main_mem mem;
Linefollower__main_out _res;

void setup()
{
  Linefollower__main_reset(&mem);
  motion_init();
  forward();
  sensor_init();
  Serial.begin(115200);
}

void loop()
{
  AnalogRead(sensorValues);
  Linefollower__main_step(sensorValues[0], sensorValues[1], sensorValues[2],
                          sensorValues[3], sensorValues[4], &_res, &mem);
  SetSpeed(_res.v_l, _res.v_r);
}
```



Line Tracker sensor



Line Tracker sensor

- Five line sensor - five analog outputs



Line Tracker sensor

- ❶ Five line sensor - five analog outputs
- ❷ Higher infrared reflectance (in white) – larger output value



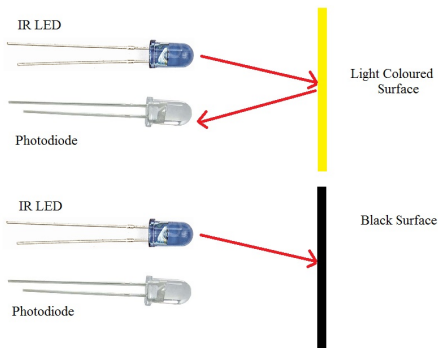
Line Tracker sensor

- ✓ Five line sensor - five analog outputs
- ✓ Higher infrared reflectance (in white) – larger output value
- ✓ Lower infrared reflectance (in black) – smaller output value



Line Tracker sensor

- ❶ Five line sensor - five analog outputs
- ❷ Higher infrared reflectance (in white) – larger output value
- ❸ Lower infrared reflectance (in black) – smaller output value



Calibration

- ① Different sensors – different results – same color and distance



Calibration

- 1 Different sensors – different results – same color and distance
- 2 Environmental Factors – Lighting Conditions – different results



Calibration

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- 3 We may get:



Calibration

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- 2 Environmental Factors – Lighting Conditions – different results
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 - 1 Actual Min – higher than 0



Calibration

- 1 Different sensors – different results – same color and distance
- 2 Environmental Factors – Lighting Conditions – different results
- 3 We may get:
 - 1 Actual Min – higher than 0
 - 2 Actual Max – lower than 1023



Calibration

- 1 Different sensors – different results – same color and distance
- 2 Environmental Factors – Lighting Conditions – different results
- 3 We may get:
 - 1 Actual Min – higher than 0
 - 2 Actual Max – lower than 1023
- 4 Normalization process – linear transformation from [Min Max] to the range of [0 1000]



Calibration

- ① Different sensors – different results – same color and distance
- ② Environmental Factors – Lighting Conditions – different results
- ③ We may get:
 - ① Actual Min – higher than 0
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- ④ Normalization process – linear transformation from [Min Max] to the range of [0 1000]
- ⑤ $\text{Calibrated value} = (\text{Value} - \text{Min}) * 1000 / (\text{Max} - \text{Min})$



Calibration

- 1 Different sensors – different results – same color and distance
- 2 Environmental Factors – Lighting Conditions – different results
- 3 We may get:
 - 1 Actual Min – higher than 0
 - 2 Actual Max – lower than 1023
- 4 Normalization process – linear transformation from [Min Max] to the range of [0 1000]
- 5 Calibrated value = $(\text{Value} - \text{Min}) * 1000 / (\text{Max} - \text{Min})$
- 6 For Line switching: Calibrated value = $1000 - \text{Calibrated value}$



Thank You!

