







- Adopts Arduino, an open hardware platform for controlling robot sub-systems such as motors and sensors
- LiDAR sensor configuration for autonomous driving
- Robot Operating System (ROS) training, a robot middleware
- Simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM) training
- Obstacle detection using multi-ultrasonic sensor
- Speed Measurement with LiDAR
- Line tracer drive using infrared sensor
- Control of driving part operation using DC Encoder Motor
- Steering Control of Driving Part using Servo Motor
- Providing Java-based OpenCV solution to utilize Android for vision robot research
- Intelligent control using Accelerometer, Gyroscope sensor
- Using smartphones and tablets as robots' brains
- Provide AndroX Studio™ integrated development environment for robotic system service development

#### **Product Overview**

**LiDAR STEERING SmartCAR** is developed to support the research of ICT convergence service using intelligent mobile robot and the training of high value human resources. With LiDAR Sensor and Steering System, it is educational device to learn about LiDAR, various sensor, autonomous driving, ROS (robot operating system) and SLAM (Simultaneous localization and mapping).

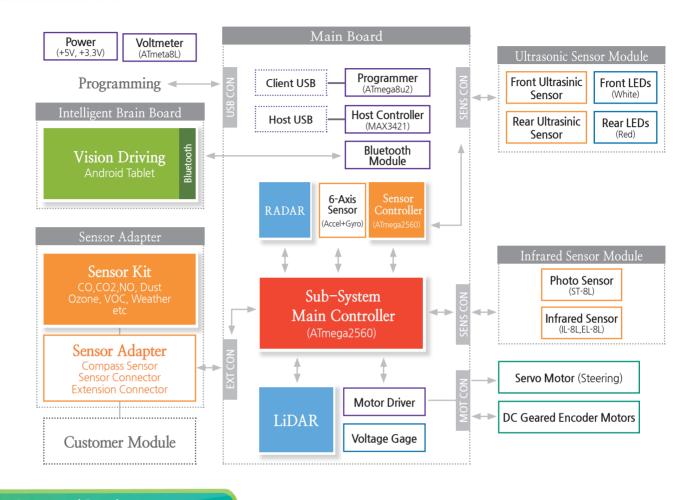
Designed to enable smart phone and PC to be used as robots' brains for high-performance vision processing, it combines data from acceleration, magnetic, and gyroscope sensors with vision, including 12 ultrasonic sensors and 8 infrared sensors, It can be used to develop innovative autonomous navigation algorithms and application services for mobile robots.

### **Product Features**

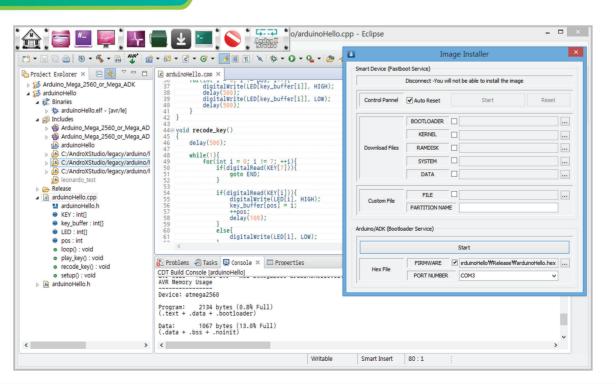
- This is a moving robot with an autonomous LiDAR sensor. It contains examples of collision avoidance and examples of position tracking, so you can learn about ROS and SLAM.
- With the integrated development environment, anyone can easily and quickly implement firmware for electronic device control. The Arduino integrated development environment is based on the environment using processing / wiring language which is effective for developing interactive objects, easy operation of microcontroller, and easy programming via USB.
- By supporting the ADK-based electronic device development environment, the Google Smart Device Peripheral Design Platform, you can quickly and easily develop applications that work with Smart Devices with the Google Android platform.
- With 12 ultrasonic sensors and 8 infrared sensors, obstacles can be avoided and missions can be performed on a given route.
- By incorporating acceleration and gyroscope sensors, it is possible to develop intelligent robots that autonomously travel by detecting and judging the acceleration, vibration, shock and motion information of the robot by itself.
- DC geared motor has built-in encoder, so it can detect the operation status of motor and can calculate rotation direction and speed.
- Accurate steering control using servo motor is possible and it is able to change the rotation axis of front wheel for forward direction.
- Built-in Bluetooth communication module enables remote control based on SPP profile through PC, notebook, smartphone, tablet etc. that support Bluetooth communication
  - Smart phones and tablets can be used as the brain of mobile robots, enabling the implementation of mobile
- robot-based ICT convergence services using high-performance processors and Wi-Fi communication environments provided by smartphones and tablets.
- We provide AndroX Studio<sup>™</sup>, an integrated development environment for Android-based robot image processing and high-end service development.



### **Block Diagram**



#### Integrated Development Environment AndroX Studio™



## **Configuration and Name**



**LiDAR STEERING SmartCAR** 

# Hardware Specifications

Category	Specification Specification			
Main Body				
Size	340mm x 600mm x 220mm			
Weight	6Kg			
Sub-System Main Controller				
Controller	ATmega2560 (Google ADK Platform with Arduino Mega2560)			
Driving Clock	16MHz			
Flash Memory	256 KB			
EFPROM Memory	4 KB			
SRAM Memory	8 KB			
ADC	10bit 16Channel			
USB Host Controller	MAX3421E USB 2.0 With SPI Bus			
Buzzer	5V Sound Pressure Level: 88 dB			
Connectivity				
	On-Board Bluetooth (FB155BC)			
Bluetooth	v2.0+EDR			
	SPP, A2DP, HSP			
Sensor Controller				
Controller	ATmega128			
Driving Clock	7.3278MHz			
Flash Memory	128 KB			
EFPROM Memory	4 KB			
SRAM Memory	4 KB			
Ultrasonic Tx Sensor	MA40S4S ( 40KHz / 20 Vp-p ) 12EA			
Ultrasonic Rx Sensor	MA40S4R ( 40KHz / 20 Vp-p ) 12EA			
Infrared Sensors				
Light Emitter	3mm, 940nm Infrared Emitter Diode 8EA			
Receiver	3mm, Photo Transistor 8EA			
6-Axis Physical Sensors				
	MPU-6050			
Acceleration, Gyroscope Sensor	3-Axis MEMS Gyroscope			
, , ,	3-Axis MEMS Accelerometer			
Motor				
DC Motor	12V DC Geared Encoder			
Servo Motor	5kg/cm at 6V, 0.14 sec/0.12sec 4.8V/6V			
Motor Driver	L298P			
Digital Voltmeter				
Controller	ATmega8			
Display	3Digit 7-segment			

Category	Specification			
Programmer				
USB Controller	ATmega8U2 16MHz (include bootloader)			
Interface	Programed as USB-to-Serial converter with DFU mode			
External Interface				
USB Host	USB 2.0 1Port			
USB B type Port	B Type USB 1Port			
Expansion Port	2x10 Header 2EA (Power, I <sup>2</sup> C, UART 2Port, GPIO)			
Sensor Adaptor				
3-Axis Compass Sensor	AK8975C			
	3-Axis Electronic Compass			
Sensor Connector	2x25 1.27mm Pitch Header			
Expansion Connector	UART 1Port, GPIO 5EA, Power(3.3v, 5v, 12v)			
Power				
Battery	NionH Battery 2400mA 8.4 Volts			

## **RADAR Specification**

Parameter	Notes	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Frequency Setting	1	10.520	10.525	10.530	GHz
Radiated Power (EIRP)	1	12	15	20	dBM
Spurious Emission	1			-7.3	dBM
Settling time			3	6	μSec
Received Signal Strength	2		200		μVр-р
Noise	3			5	μVrms
Antenna Beam-width (3 db) - Azimuth			80		o
Antenna Beam-width (3 db) - Elevation			40		o
Supply Voltage		4.75	5.00	5.25	VDC
Current Consumption			30	40	mA
Pulse Repetition Frequency	4		2		KHz
Pulse Width	4	10			μSec
Operating Temperature		-15		55	°C
Weight			8		gm

# **LiDAR Specification**

ltem	Unit	Min	Typical	Max	Comments
Distance Range	Meter(m)	TBD	0.15 - 6	TBD	White objects
Angular Range	Degree	n/a	0-360	n/a	
Distance Resolution	mm	n/a	<0.5 <1% of the distance	n/a	<1.5 meters All distance range*
Angular Resolution	Degree	n/a	≤1	n/a	5.5Hz scan rate
Sample Duration	Millisecond(ms)	n/a	0.5	n/a	
Sample Frequency	Hz	n/a	≥2000	2010	
Scan Rate	Hz	1	5.5	10	Typical value is measured when LiDAR takes 360 samples per scan

### **Software Specifications**

Category	Specification			
Robot Subsystem Arduino Firmw	are			
Arduino Integrated Development Environment	AndroX Studio™, Arduino IDE, ArduBlock			
User Library	Arduino Private Library by Hanback Electronics			
Functional Test Firmware	Motor / Encoder, Ultrasonic Sensor, Infrared Sensor, LED, Compass Sensor, Gyro Senso Accelerometer, Buzzer, UART / Bluetooth			
Intelligent Robot Test Firmware	Remote Control between Smart Device and HBE-SmartCAR based on Bluetooth Automatic Obstacle Avoidance using Ultrasonic Sensor Autonomous Driving that Recognizes Objects using Vision Specified Route Driving using Infrared Sensor Specified Route Driving using Encoder, Acceleration, Gyro Sensor			
Robot System Vision / Service Pro	gram			
Smart Device Integrated Development Environment	AndroX Studio™			
Vision Library	OpenCV for Android			
Vision Application	YUV to RGB Conversion, Pixel based Image Processing, Mask based Image Processing, Color Recognition, Feature Recognition, Face Recognition, Motion Recognition			
Smart Device Applications	HBE-SmartCAR Sensor Value Reception and Direction Remote Control Obstacle Avoidance Autonomous Driving Remote Monitor using Ultrasonic Sensor Object Recognition Autonomous Driving Monitor using Vision Specified Route Driving Monitor with Infrared Sensor Specified Route Driving Monitor with Encoder, Acceleration, Gyro Sensor Wi-Fi based Smart Device Video Real-time Reception			

#### ROS

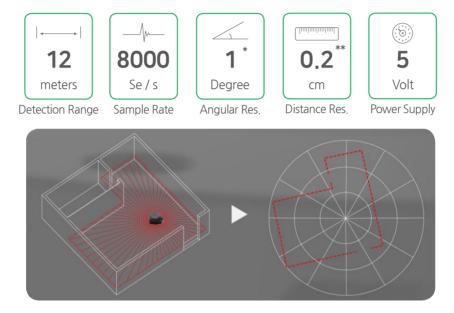
Robot Operating System (ROS) is robotics middleware (i.e. collection of software frameworks for robot software development). Although ROS is not an operating system, it provides services designed for heterogeneous computer cluster such as hardware abstraction, low-level device control, implementation of commonly used functionality, message-passing between processes, and package management.

#### **SLAM**

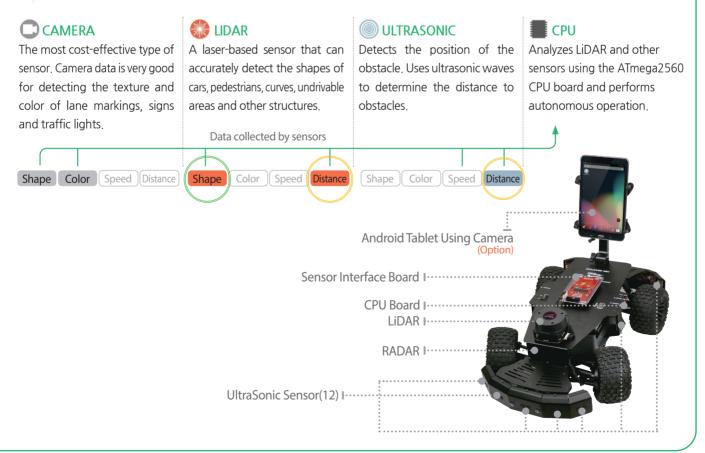
**Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (SLAM)** is a concept used in robotics and so on. It is a technology that the mobile robot moves around in arbitrary space, searches for the surrounding area, and maps the space and estimates the current position.

#### **LiDAR**

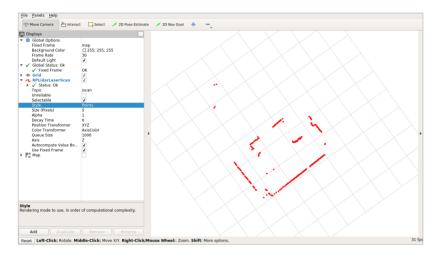
You can create digital 2D or 3D representations of objects using reflection time and wavelength differences by measuring the distance and shape to the object based on reflected pulses using infrared light.

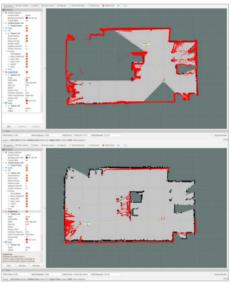


### **LiDAR SmartCAR Configuration**



## **ROS / SLAM Driving Screen**





## **Training Contents**

## LiDAR STEERING SmartCAR Firmware Design (Arduino) - Overview of Mobile Robot - Characteristics and Control Method of Motor - Understanding Processor AVR for Mobile Robot - LED Control of Mobile Robot (SmartCAR) - Mobile Robot Remote Control through UART - Control of Wheel Rotation of Mobile Robot - Movement Direction Steering Control of Mobile Robot - Mobile Robot Speed Control using PID Control - Robot Posture Recognition using 6 Axis Sensor (MPU-6050) - Line-Tracer Implementation using Infrared Sensor - Autonomous Driving using Ultrasonic Sensor - Geomagnetic Measurement using Compass Sensor - LiDAR Overview and Description - LiDAR STEERING SmartCar Autonomous Driving - ROS Programming - ROOM Mapping with LiDAR Sensor LiDAR STEERING SmartCAR Control and Vision App Design (Android) - HBE-SmartCAR Control

- Android Camera Control

- OpenCV-based Camera Image Processing

- Wi-Fi based Camera Video Transmission

- LiDAR STEERING SmartCAR Control with Camera Image Processing

### **Textbook Chapter**

Chapter 1. Overview of Mobile Robot

Chapter 2. Motor Characteristics and Control Methods

Chapter 3. Understanding Processor AVR for Mobile Robot

Chapter 4. LED Control of Mobile Robot

Chapter 5. Remote Control of Mobile Robot by UART

Chapter 6. Steering and Moving Control of Mobile Robot

- Control using GPIO and Timer

- LED and Buzzer Control using UART Communication

- DC Motor Characteristics and Operation Method

- How to Operate the Encoder

- Servo Motor Characteristics and Operation Method

Chapter 7. Recognition of Robot Position using 9 Axis Sensor

Chapter 8. Speed Measurement with RADAR

Chapter 9. Line-Tracer Implementation of Infrared Sensor

Chapter 10. Autonomous Driving using Ultrasonic Sensor

Chapter 11. Geomagnetic Measurement with Compass Sensor

Chapter 12. LiDAR Overview and Description

Chapter 13. Autonomous Driving with LiDAR Sensor

Chapter 14. ROS Programming

Chapter 15. ROOM Mapping with LiDAR Sensor

## **IT Convergence** \_ SmartCAR Series

## SmartCAR

Intelligent Mobile Robot Platform



## SmartCAR **MECANUM WHEELS**

Intelligent Mobile Robot Platform with Mecanum Wheel



### **LiDAR** SmartCAR

Autonomous Driving Robot Platform using LiDAR Sensor



# **LiDAR STEERING** SmartCAR

Autonomous Driving / Steering Robot Platform using LiDAR, RADAR Sensor







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