

SINGAPORE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN

Book AutoBik

 \blacktriangle 30:00

AutoBikes: Autonomous Electric Bicycles for First and Last-mile Mobility on Demand

Erik Wilhelm¹, Abhishek Gupta¹, Selvasurendhiran Modurpalayam¹, Sirui Wang², Brandon Walton², Adam Wootton², Tim Jeruzalski², Andrew Andrade², Soh Gim Song¹ *¹Singapore University of Technology and Design, 8 Somapah Rd. 487372 Singapore ²University of Waterloo, 200 University Avenue West, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1 Canada*

- Fleet rebalancing to optimally serve demand with supply in real-time
- Reducing the cost and footprint of sharing station infrastructure
- Decreasing costs of damage & theft

AutoBike technology enables bicycles to cruise autonomously while riderless (recognize road boundaries & avoid collision) and provide route guidance and rider monitoring while ridden.

Objectives

Solve problems faced in urban bicycle sharing systems by:

Can be automatically rented via RFID cards either on-the-fly, or via prebooking on a smartphone

Only marginally more expensive than standard electric bicycles.

Propulsion & Braking

250 W brushless DC hub motor on its front wheel

Autonomous operating speeds limited to 4-5 km/h for safety concerns.

> << Power & commands to actuators Sensor signals >>

Autonomous Braking by a separate cantilever braking system operated by an electric linear actuator (23 N peak force)

Max. deceleration around 0.09 G on planar roads.

Torque requirement is 6.2 N-m

The prototype shown consists of: • Electromagnetic (EM) clutch

- Bevel gear train (2:1 speed ratio)
- Worm gear motor (12V DC, 60 W)

Steering accuracy is 12 degrees at 30 degrees/s steering speed

Feedback is from an absolute rotary encoder connected to the steering column by belt & pulley.

Modified aircraft landing gear mechanism by a linear actuator (489 N peak force, 2-inch stroke) for wheel retraction.

Picture below shows wheels lifted up.

For localization, deposit UV markings on roads.

Sensed with a second image sensor.

Automatic or manual deposition through a set of selectable stencils to encode information.

Wheel Retraction & Path-marking

Low-level Controller

DC/DC $12V > (5V, 1.5A)$ Reg./OCP/OVP R-7885.0-1.5 H-Bridge 4 Channel 5A Pk/4A Cnt IC33932VW (: H-Bridge Microprocessor 1 Channel Sitara AM335» 14A Pk/10A Cr 1.0 GHz Core PL BTN7960(x2) 2000 MIPS 512 MB RAM Microcontroller 4 GB eMMC 20 pin $USB (x2)$ ADC/GPIO/I20 SD Card Reader C16F1826T-I/ **FTDI USB/UART** Max 3 MBaud ← FT230XS-U

TI AM335x series processor packaged in the BeagleBone Black

- Self-stabilized operation (i.e. retract the supporting wheels) at higher speeds
- Extending the application to 3-wheeled e-scooters & implement in SUTD campus

Running 'bare-metal' for higher level of determinism & executes in hard real-time at 1 kHz with boot times well under 2 seconds.

Low-level controller code authored in MATLAB & Simulink which allows easy reuse in other applications.

guidance.

Acknowledgements

Position >>

V &

Conclusion & Future Work

The bike is fully remote-controllable and is able to follow lanes autonomously now. Work on obstacle detection & collision avoidance and recognition of traffic lights & symbols is in progress. Further on, the following are planned:

• Automatic recovery mechanism in case of vehicle roll-over

