

SINGAPORE UNIVERSITY OF **TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN** 

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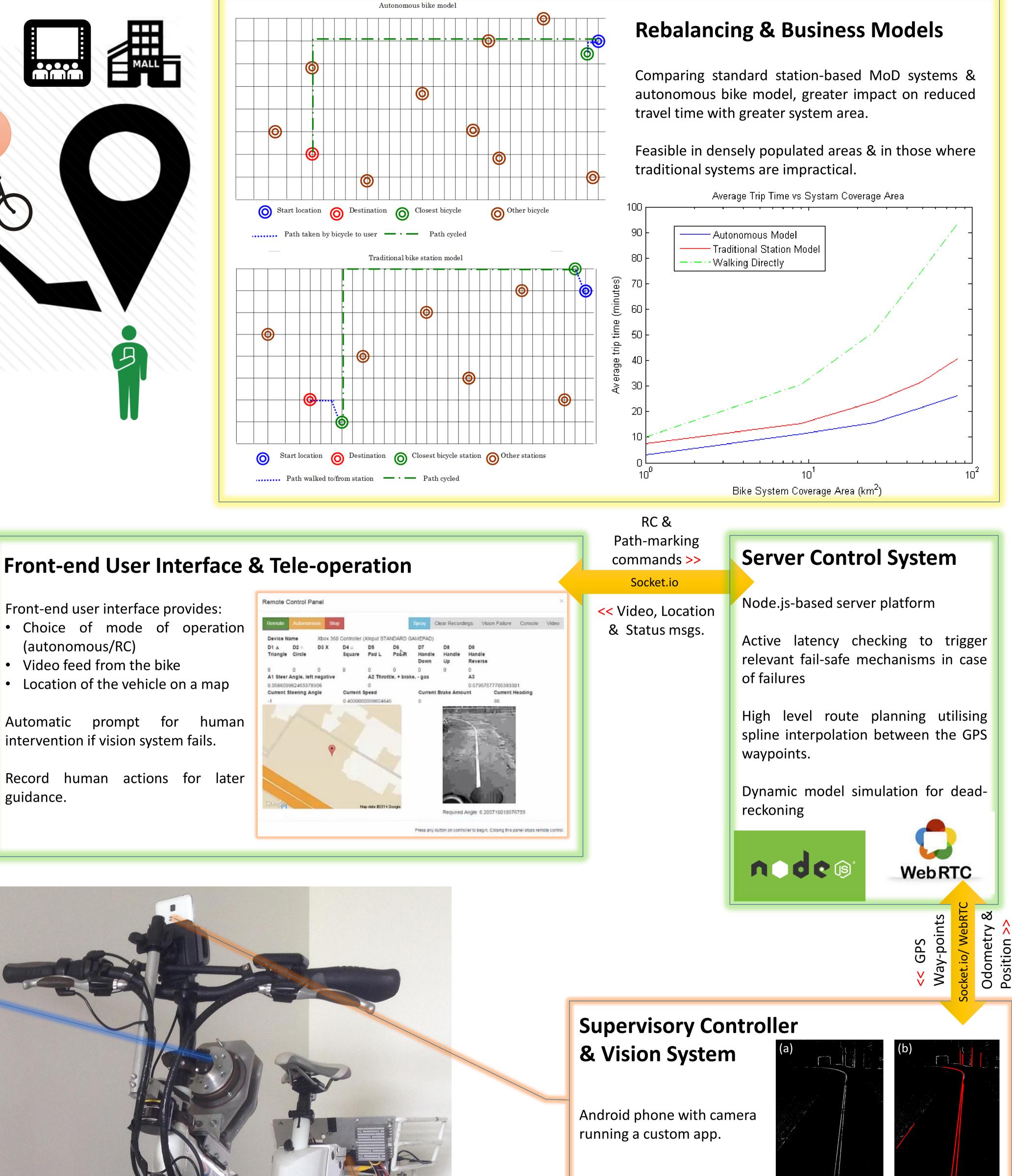
Book AutoBik

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



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## **Objectives**

Solve problems faced in urban bicycle sharing systems by:

- 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.

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.

Steering

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.

#### **Propulsion & Braking**

250 W brushless DC hub motor on its front wheel

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

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.

#### Wheel Retraction & Path-marking



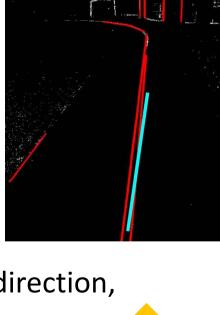
Modified aircraft landing gear mechanism by a linear actuator (489 N peak force, 2-inch stroke) for wheel retraction.



OpenCV image processing to determine Safe Operating Envelope:

- High-pass filter (figure a)
- Canny edge detection & probabilistic Hough line detection filter (figure b)
- Modified RANSAC algorithm (figure c)

Decision tree voting structure to determine bike direction, overall control system by a feed-forward model



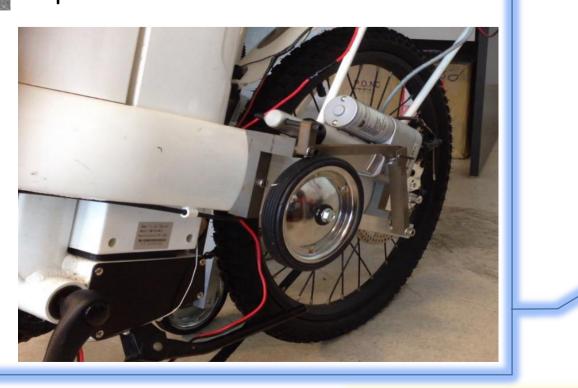
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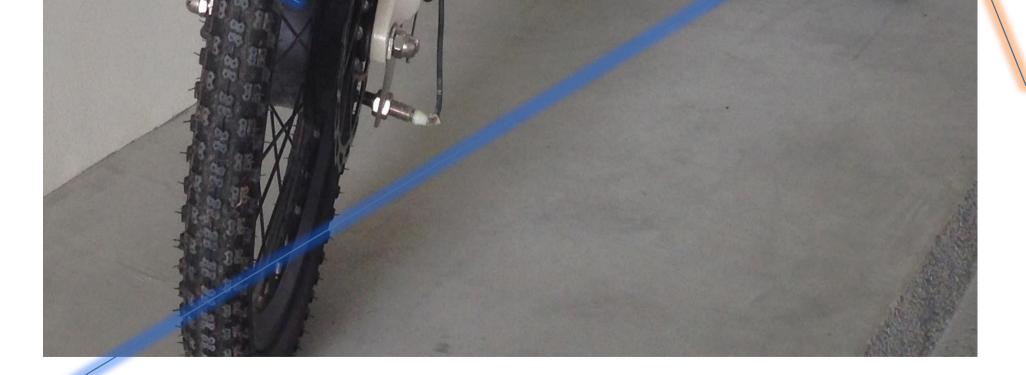
Picture below shows wheels lifted up.

localization, deposit For UV markings on roads.

with a second image Sensed sensor.

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





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

### **Conclusion & Future Work**

#### Acknowledgements





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  $\bullet$ 

guidance.

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

#### **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 AM335x 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/I2C SD Card Reader 1C16F1826T-I/ FTDI USB/UART Max 3 MBaud ↔ FT230XS-U

TI AM335x series processor packaged in the **BeagleBone Black** 

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.

