MECHATRONICS BOOK SERIES

SYSTEM DESIGN AND SIGNAL PROCESSING VOLUME 2

Editors Md. Raisuddin Khan Md. Mozasser Rahman Muhammad Mahbubur Rashid Shahrul Na'im Sidek



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CONTENTS

	Editorial Notes v
	About the Editors vi
	Contents vii
1.	A Brief Overview of Biomechatronics and Its Applications
	Nur Izatulnisha A.Rashid, Jamaliah Kassim and Asan G. A. Muthalif
2.	Self-Powered Solar Tracking System Part 1: System Modeling and Hardware Selections
	Asan G. A. Muthalif, Dzairul Hafiz and Haris Shafiq
3.	Self-Powered Solar Tracking System Part 2: System Design
4.	Self-Powered Solar Tracking System Part 3: System Integration and Testing
	Asan G.A. Muthalif, Dzairul Hafiz and Haris Shafiq
5.	Smart System For Monitoring Electrical Power Usage at Homes
6.	Vibration Based Predictive Maintenance: Common Rotating Machinery Faults and Their Signatures
	Siti F. Mansor, Asan G. A. Muthalif and Nurul 'I. Zaman
7.	Modeling of Disc Rotor Induction Motor

Contents

M. M. Rashid, S. Abubakar and R. Tamjis

8.	Computer Communication for a Smart Card Based Ordering System Via Visual Basic		
	Siti Fauziah Toha and Rosdiazli Ibrahim		
9.	Electronic Smart Ordering System: Graphical User Interface		
10.	Intruder Avoidance System Via Short Message Service (SMS)		
11.	Anti Skid Control System, A Tutorial		
12.	Intelligent Anti Skid Control System		
13.	Principles of FMCW Radar Signal Processing		
14.	Design and Implementation of a Simple Queueing System for Vehicle Traffic Simulator		
15.	Determination of Target Speed from the FMCW Radar Data		
16.	Intelligent Egg Incubator: Introduction		
17.	Intelligent Egg Incubator: Mechanical Design		

Contents

Shahrul Na'im Sidek, Yasir Mohd Mustafah, Urwah Ismail, Nur Hasnaa Che

	Awang
18.	Intelligent Egg Incubator: System Integration And Results
19.	Human Posture Recognition Classification And Recognition
20.	Human Posture Recognition Preprocessing Techniques
21.	Path Detection Implementation Using Fuzzy Classifier
22.	Mechanical Design Of Unmanned Underwater Vehicle
23.	Design And Development Of An Automated Café System
24.	Speech Coding Using Compressive Sensing On A Multicore System
25.	A Case For Cooperative Vision System

A. A. Shafie and N. Samudin

A. A. Shafie, E. A. Syukur and N. I. Sidek

Contents

28.	Digital Hearing Aids Analysis And Implementation Othman O. Khalifa, Aisha H. Abdalla and Sheroz Khan	224
29.	Automatic Intelligent Ordering System: Design And Tools Selection	233
30.	Automatic Smart Card Purchasing System for Express Kiosk	240
31.	Finite Element Formulation of Piezoelectric Laminated Composite Plate Iskandar Al-Thani Mahmood and Md. Raisuddin Khan	247
32.	A Review on Modeling And Shape Control Of Piezoelectric Laminated Composite Plate Using Finite Element Method	257
33.	Development of Auto Parking System & Auto Billing System Using Image Processing Technique (Part 1)	267
34.	Development of Auto Parking System and Auto Billing System Using Image Processing Technique (Part 2)	274
35.	Development of Auto Parking System& Auto Billing System Using Image Processing Technique (Part 3)	281
36.	Automatic Car Parking Management System for Large Parking Lot M. M. Rashid	289
37.	Development of Wireless Home Power Monitoring System	296

CHAPTER 26

PATH FOLLOWING AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE BASED ON VISION SYSTEM

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26.1 Introduction

One of the problems that have been in active research in designing an autonomous vehicle is related to its navigation system [1]. Currently, many robots rely on variation of line-tracking methods for navigation, thus require a system grid of some kinds in the layout [2, 3]. This method poses some disadvantages which links to a series of other disadvantages.

The line-tracking method limits the robots traversing speed. This is mainly due to two reasons. First, the robot has to travel according to the grid placed on the field. The robot will not be able to take the shortest route which is a straight line between point A and B. Also, if the robot needs to make a turn, it will have to stop at every junction and make the turn. This will add a huge amount of overhead time taken to reach the destination.

Second, the line-tracking sensor has a limited view of the line. This is in terms of resolution and also the range. When with control system, usually a system will not be static at the set point, instead, it oscillates. Furthermore, since the viewing range of the sensor is not all encompassing, the robot could not tolerate high overshoot. This will also result in low transient response, since high transient response would normally produce high overshoot. If overshoot occurs, the robot would be in a 'lost' state.

Another drawback of the line-tracking system is that, it is very susceptible to collision. If a collision were to happen, the robot might be pushed out of the viewing range of the line-tracking sensor. This would, again, causes the robot to lose its position, rendering it is incapable of further continuing the traverse to the destination.

Dead reckoning using wheel or shaft encoders are the other popular method of navigation system used in autonomous vehicle system. This method was mainly adopted for the vehicles that have relatively simple route and requires rapid movement. The trouble with this method is; it is neither accurate nor precise. It is suitable when the robot has to be within a certain bounded area. It is also very vulnerable to collision and also wheel slip which will give false current position of the robot.

Jung et.al. [4] have implemented a machine vision system for collaborative cleaning robot where it utilize histogram thresholding as the primary object recognition system feeding information to PID controller. Roth et. al. [5] meanwhile uses a high level topological system of the world being built based on color-blob and contour information from the camera. Takatori [6] and Illman et. al. [7] combined the use of vision system