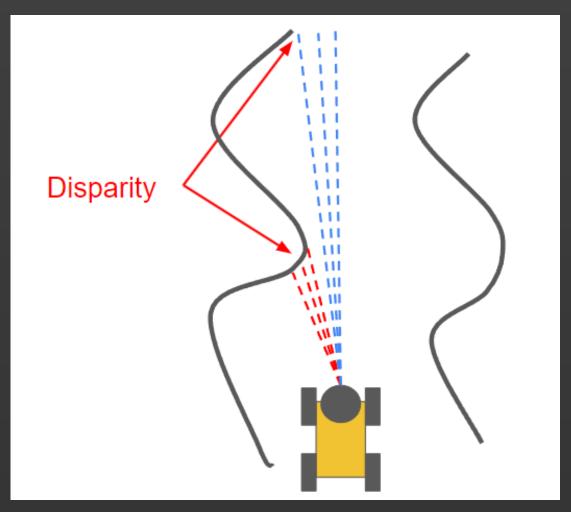
MERCURY

Overview

Our goal is to build an autonomous F1 car at 1/10th the scale. By restricting our model to the limitations of the F1Tenth platform, we successfully built a self-driving racing car that relies on the control of our algorithm. Using a LiDAR sensor and on-board computation, we implement a navigation algorithm and speed controller designed to run at a top speed of 6m/s in complex racetracks. We also organized a race to test our algorithm against other autonomous cars.

Navigation Algorithm

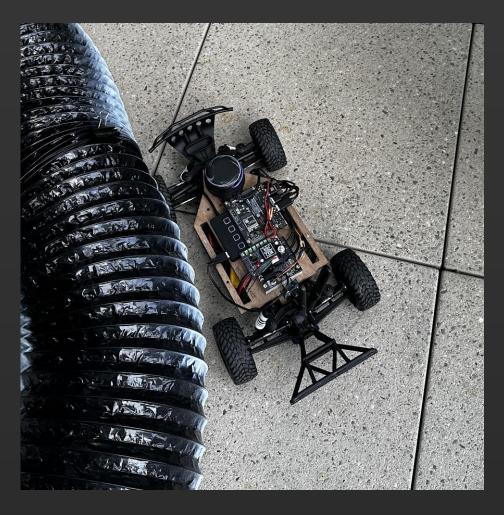


Reactive based algorithm • that uses real time LiDAR data

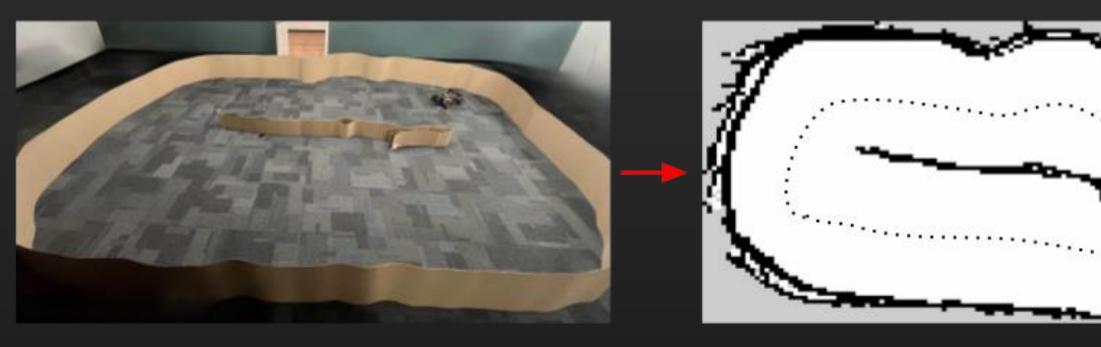
Uses the closest and farthest • average set of distances from the car to determine the car's turning angle

Limitations:

- Limited by LiDAR scan frequency
- Missed Lidar scans are interpreted as infinite distance



SLAM Speed Controller

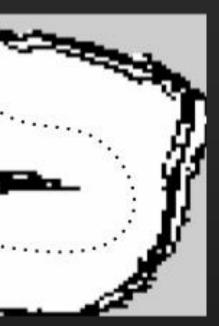


- Utilizes Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (SLAM) and to determine track curvature
- Faster speeds at shallow turns
- Slower speeds at sharp turns
- Reduces lap time by 16.7% compared to lidar based speed controller

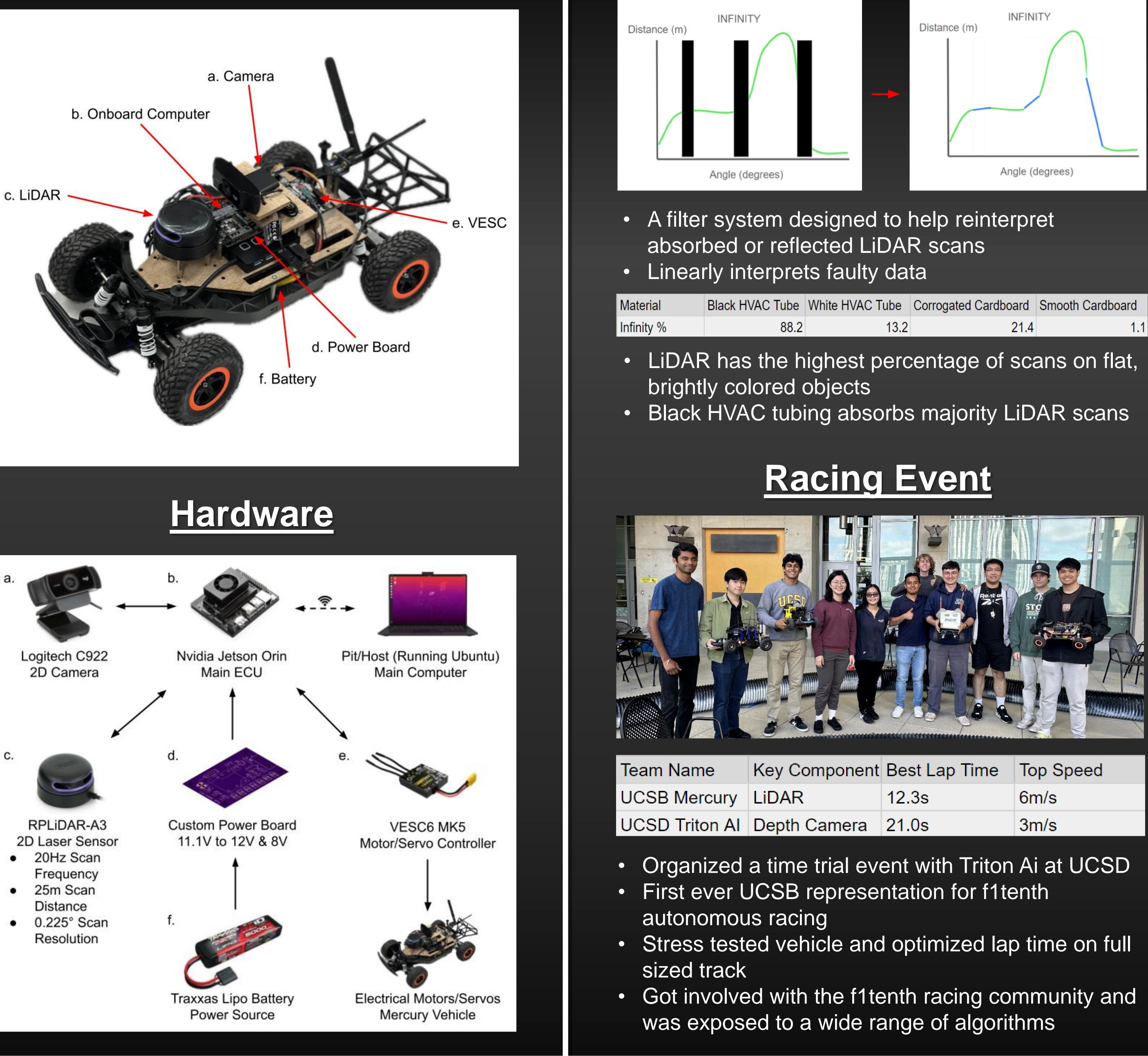
Acknowledgements:

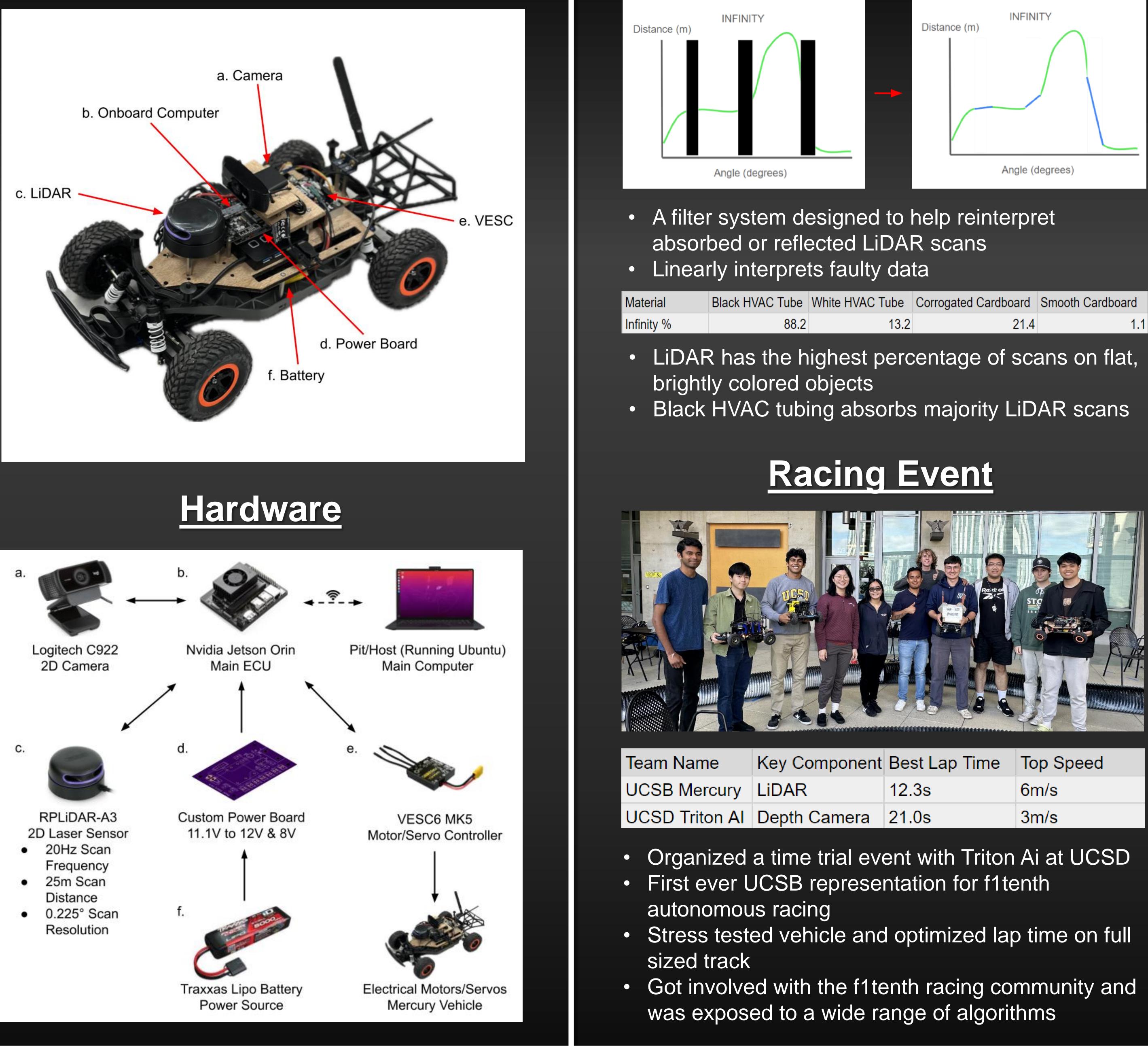
We would like to thank Tyler Hattori, Chris Cheney, Prof. Ilan Ben-Yaacov, Sean Anderson, and Prof. Joao Hespanha Special Thanks to the UCSD Trident AI Team for being a great competitor





Accelerating Autonomous Vehicles Kyle Duval | Ryan Li | Will Evers | Cade Matherly | Maxwell Miguelino **Final Product**







Infinity Interpolation

y Component	Best Lap Time	Top Speed
AR	12.3s	6m/s
pth Camera	21.0s	3m/s

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