

# ZERO ROBOTICS

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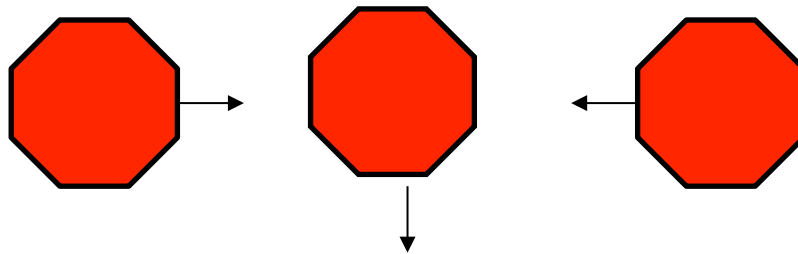
ISS PROGRAMING CHALLENGE

## More Arrays and the setAttitudeTarget Function





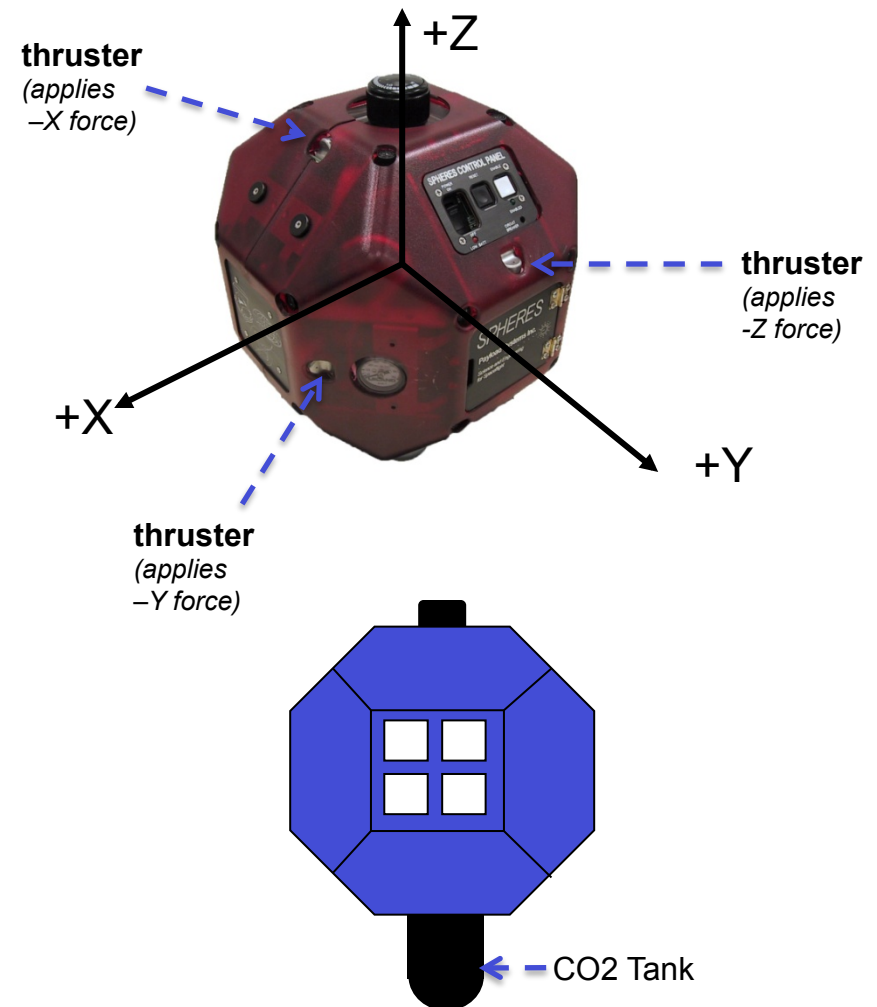
- In this tutorial you will:
  - Practice using arrays in programming
  - Learn about a new SPHERES control function:  
**api.setAttitudeTarget**—allows you to rotate the satellite to face in whatever direction you want.



# What makes a SPHERES move ?



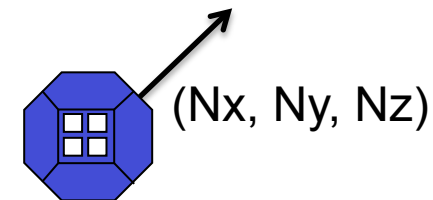
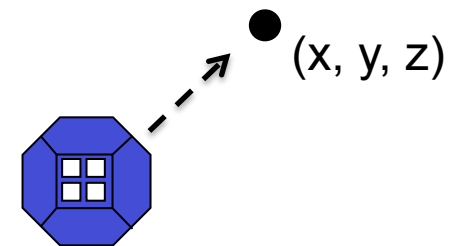
- A thruster is used to propel (move) the SPHERES satellite in a certain direction.
- There are 12 thrusters on each SPHERES satellite to help it move in 12 different directions.
  - 3 of the 12 thrusters are visible in the photo to the right.
- How does this work?
  - A tank of carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) gas is attached to the SPHERES satellite.
  - Each thruster releases  $\text{CO}_2$  from the SPHERES satellite, creating a force on the satellite in the opposite direction.
- **Multiple thrusters on different sides are activated to rotate the satellite to a specified pointing direction**



## Ready to program?



- Are you ready to write a program to rotate a satellite (control satellite attitude)?
- When you set the **position** of the SPHERES satellite, you created an array of 3 values  $\{x, y, z\}$ .
- To rotate (control the **attitude**) of the SPHERES satellite you will also need an array of 3 values  $\{N_x, N_y, N_z\}$ .
- Remember what you learned about arrays before?
- Okay, let's get started



# Create a New Project and a New Variable



- Select light blue “ZR IDE” SPHERES icon on top ribbon
- Select “New Project”
  - Project Name: **Project 2**
  - Game: FreeMode
  - Editor: Text Editor
- Declare an array called “**attitude**” to store the attitude of the SPHERES satellite
  - Go to the area before void init() to declare the array.
  - Recall that the type will be float, and that the length will be 3 variables.

```

1 //Declare any variables shared between functions here
2 float attitude[3];
3 void init(){
4     //This function is called once when your code is first loaded
5
6     //IMPORTANT: make sure to set any variables that need an initial value
7     //Do not assume variables will be set to 0 automatically!
8
9
10 }
11
12 void loop(){
13     //This function is called once per second. Use it to control your robot
14 }
15
    
```

# Assign Values to Your Array



- Go to void init() and assign every element of the array a value corresponding to the coordinates ( 1,0,0) (Remember, the first element has the index 0, not 1).
- Don't forget the semicolons!

The screenshot shows a web-based code editor with a sidebar on the left containing a 'Pages' menu with 'New Page' and 'main'. The main editor area shows the following code:

```

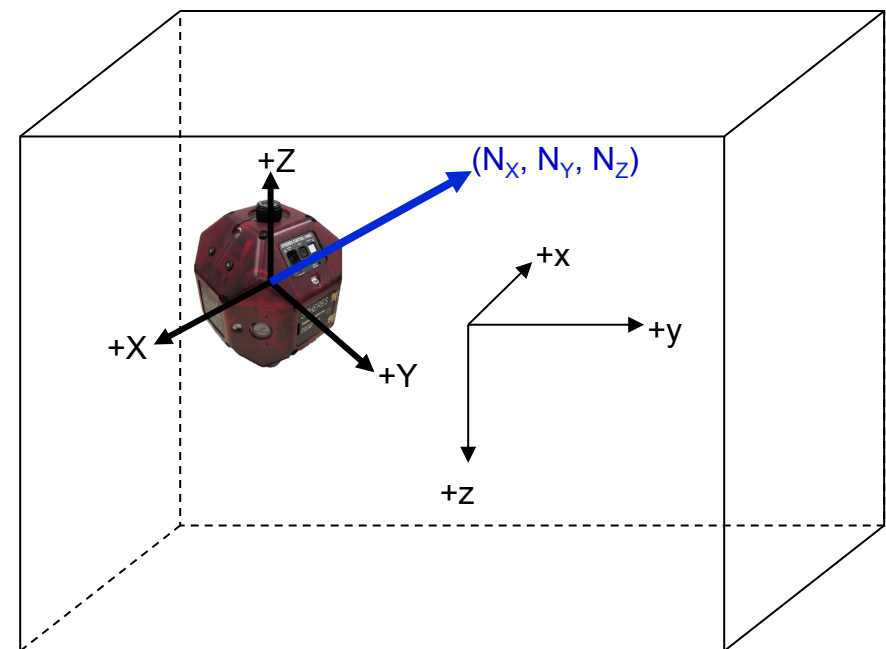
1 //Declare any variables shared between functions here
2 float attitude[3];
3
4 void init() {
5     //This function is called once when your code is first loaded
6
7     //IMPORTANT: make sure to set any variables that need an initial value
8     //Do not assume variables will be set to 0 automatically!
9     attitude[0]=1;
10    attitude[1]=0;
11    attitude[2]=0;
12 }
13
14
15 void loop() {
16     //This function is called once per second. Use it to control your robot.
17 }
18
  
```

The lines 9, 10, and 11, which assign values to the array elements, are circled with a red dashed line.

## setAttitudeTarget



- The SPHERES Control Function **setAttitudeTarget** allows you to set the direction in which the satellite's Velcro (-X) face points.
- Attitude specifies a pointing **direction** ( $N_x, N_y, N_z$ ) , not a pointing **location**.
- Commanding an attitude target makes the satellite fire thrusters to rotate to the target direction, then stop.



## Add setAttitudeTarget Function



- The setAttitudeTarget control can be applied in the same manner as the setPositionTarget control.
- Go to void loop(), and put in **api.setAttitudeTarget**. Again, to designate which array the control will be applied to, put **attitude** within parenthesis and end with a semicolon.

```

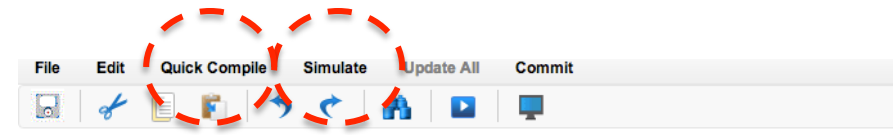
1 //Declare any variables shared between functions here
2 float attitude[3];
3
4 void init(){
5     //This function is called once when your code is first loaded
6
7     //IMPORTANT: make sure to set any variables that need an initial value
8     //Do not assume variables will be set to 0 automatically!
9     attitude[0]=1;
10    attitude[1]=0;
11    attitude[2]=0;
12
13 }
14
15 void loop(){
16     //This function is called once per second. Use it to control your robot.
17     api.setAttitudeTarget(attitude);
18 }
19
  
```



# Compile, Simulate



- Compile, Simulate
- In the Simulation Settings pop-up box:
  - \*Load Settings:
    - Select “**Create new...**”,
    - Type a settings name: “**Tutorials\_20**”
    - (this simulation will run for 20 seconds)
  - \* “Simulate As”:
    - Select “SPH1 (Blue)”
  - \* “Maximum Time”:
    - **Change from 90 seconds to 20 seconds**
  - \*Positioning and Attitude
    - Click “Set from Game Rules”
    - Leave the text fields alone
  - \*Opponent:
    - Should be “Empty Opponent” (select “Clear Opponent” otherwise)
- Click on green “Run” button at the bottom



**Simulation Settings**

\*Load Settings: Create new ... Tutorial\_20

\*Simulate As: ☒ SPH1 (Blue) ☐ SPH2 (Red)

\*Maximum Time: 20 Seconds

\*Game Variables:

\*Positioning and Attitude: **Set from Game Rules**

	X	Y	Z	nX	nY	nZ
SPH1	0	0.5	0	0	1	0
SPH2	0	-0.5	0	0	-1	0

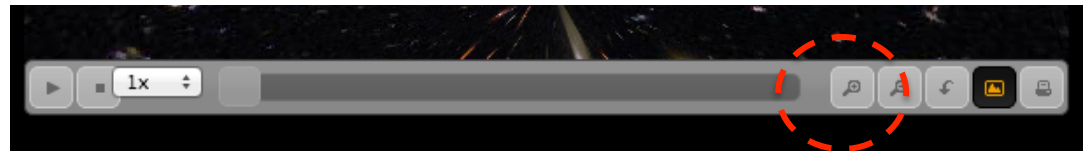
Opponent (optional): Empty Opponent **Select Opponent** **Clear Opponent**

**Run** **Cancel**

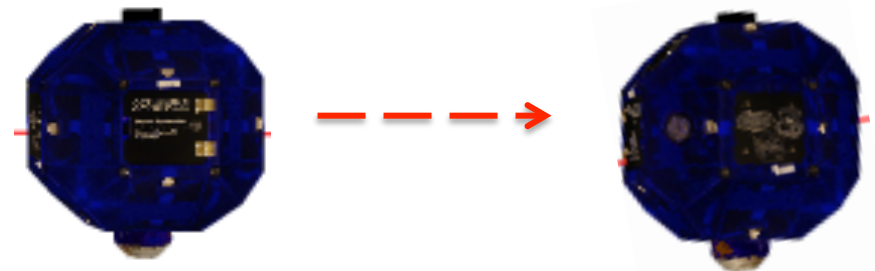
## View Simulation



- Before playing the simulation
  - Click on the zoom-in tool at the bottom of the screen 10 times



- Start the simulation
  - The visible face on the SPHERES satellite will change as the satellite rotates to point in the positive x direction.



- Look at the scoring box (top-left corner of the screen with blue label) which provides information about the blue SPHERES satellite:

attitude								
X: -0.01	Y: 0.50	Z: 0.01						
Vx: -0.003	Vy: -0.003	Vz: 0.005						
Nx: -0.01	Ny: 1.00	Nz: 0.04						
$\omega_x$ : 0.47	$\omega_y$ : -0.66	$\omega_z$ : 9.67						
Fuel Remaining: 100%								

attitude								
X: 0.01	Y: 0.50	Z: -0.00						
Vx: 0.000	Vy: 0.001	Vz: 0.000						
Nx: 1.00	Ny: -0.09	Nz: 0.01						
$\omega_x$ : 0.30	$\omega_y$ : -0.03	$\omega_z$ : 0.81						
Fuel Remaining: 100%								

- Started at  $N_y = 1.00$  (pointing in positive y direction)  
Ended at  $N_x = 1.00$  (pointing in positive x direction)



- Close the Simulation Window
- Return to the Text Editor page
- Next try pointing in the negative x direction
- Change:       “attitude[0] = 1” to:  
                  “attitude[0] = -1”
- Important Notes:

For these exercises, point the satellite by setting only one of the values [0], [1], [2] to +/-1 and leave the rest set to 0 as shown in the table.

- “Quick Compile” and “Simulate” as before
- “Run”

```

1 //Declare any variables shared between functions here
2 float attitude[3];
3
4 void init(){
5     //This function is called once when your code is first loa
6
7     //IMPORTANT: make sure to set any variables that need an i
8     //Do not assume variables will be set to 0 automatically!
9 attitude[0]=-1;
10 attitude[1]=0;
11 attitude[2]=0;
12
13 }
14
15 void loop(){
16     //This function is called once per second. Use it to cont
17     api.setAttitudeTarget(attitude);
18 }
19

```

## To point the satellite in the following directions:

	+/- x direction	+/- y direction	+/- z direction
set [0] =	+/-1	0	0
set [1] =	0	+/-1	0
set [2] =	0	0	+/-1



- Congratulations!
- You are getting good at programming with arrays!
- You know how to program a SPHERES satellite to rotate and point in a specific direction!
- Note: the tutorial “setAttitudeTarget revisited” teaches rotation in 3 dimensions.

