

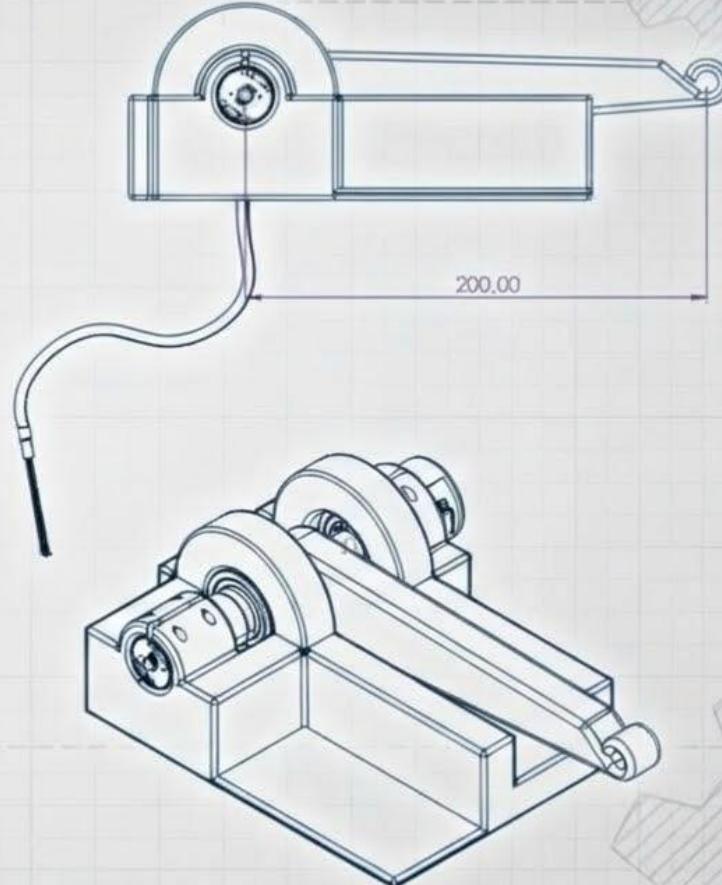
ACTUATED ROBOT REVOLUTE JOINT(SINGLE AXIS)

MEE311 MECHANISM DESIGN I – FALL 2025

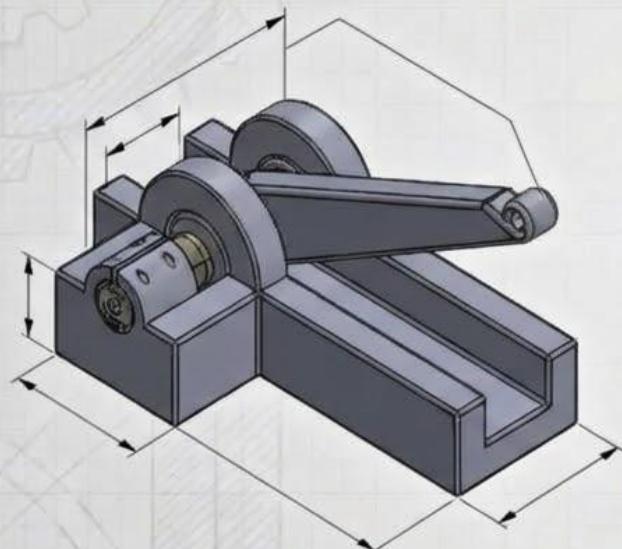


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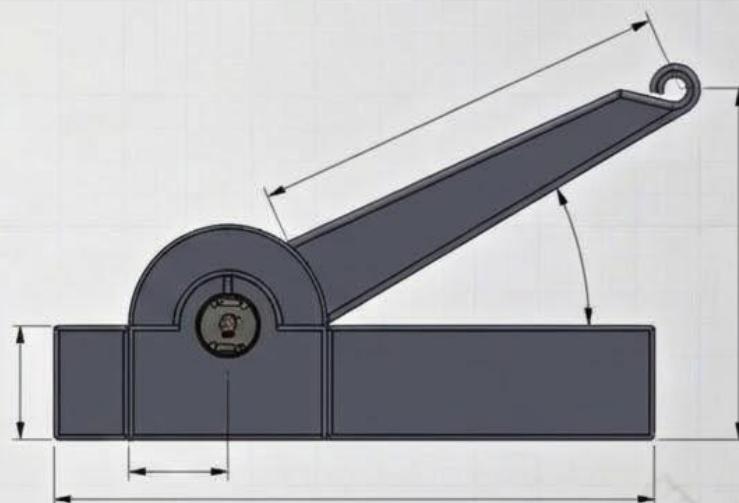
DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM



PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

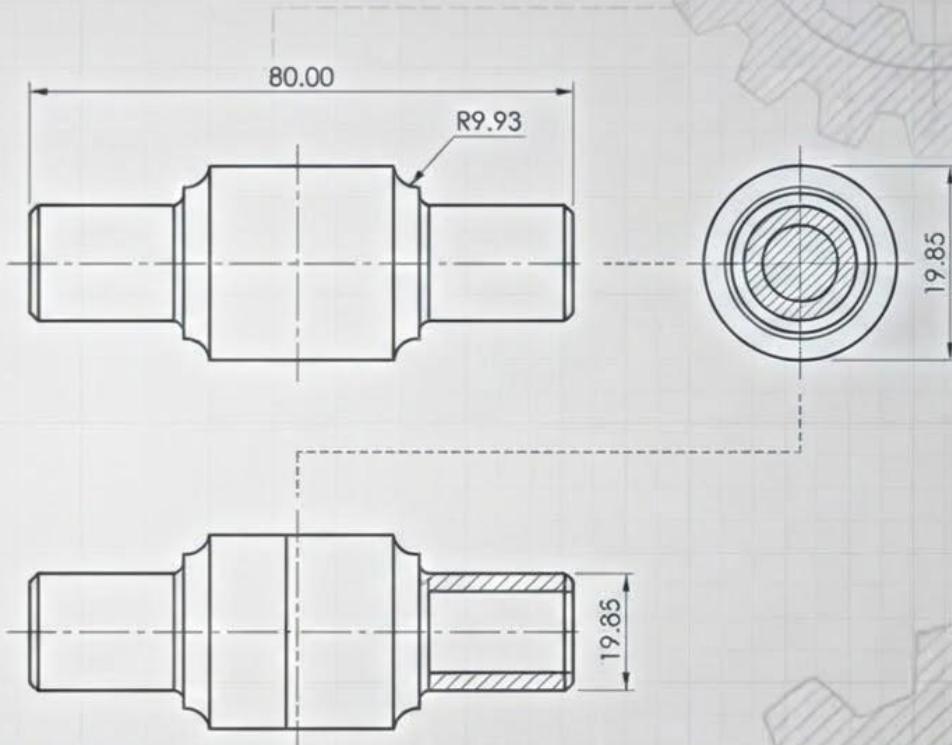


Assembled Mechanism



Side View & Lever Arm

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT (SHAFT)



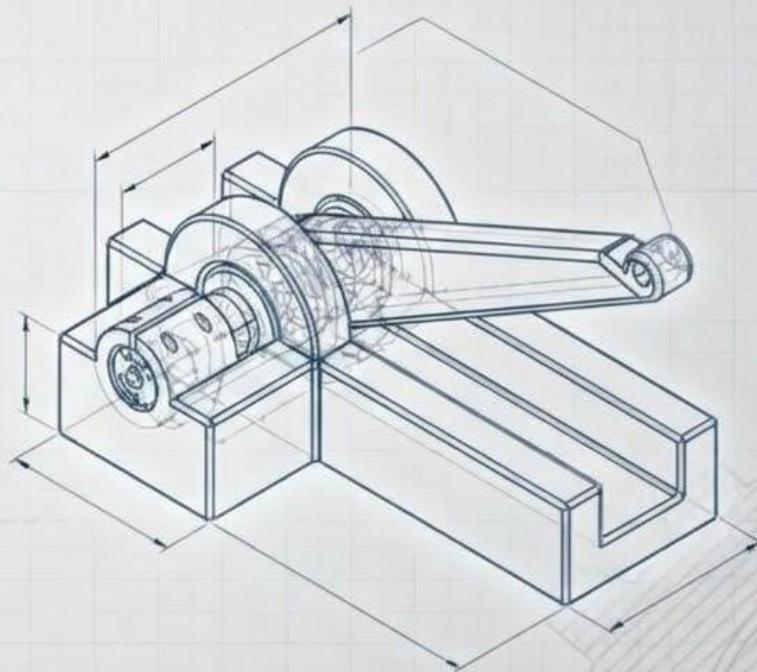
TORQUE REQUIREMENT & MOTOR SELECTION



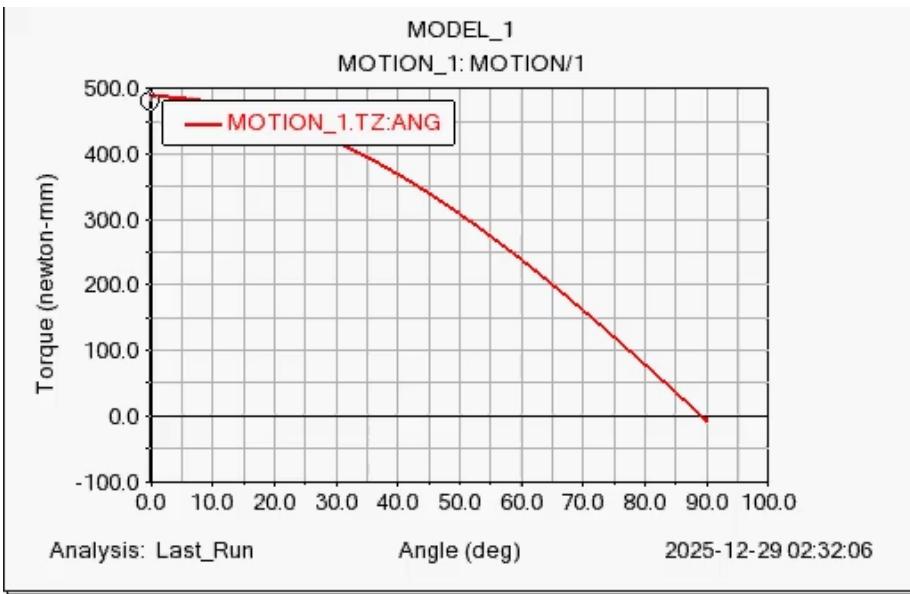
$$\tau_{\text{req}} = m \cdot g \cdot l \approx 4.0 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{cm}$$



Motor: 5 kg·cm



Dynamic Simulation (Adams View)





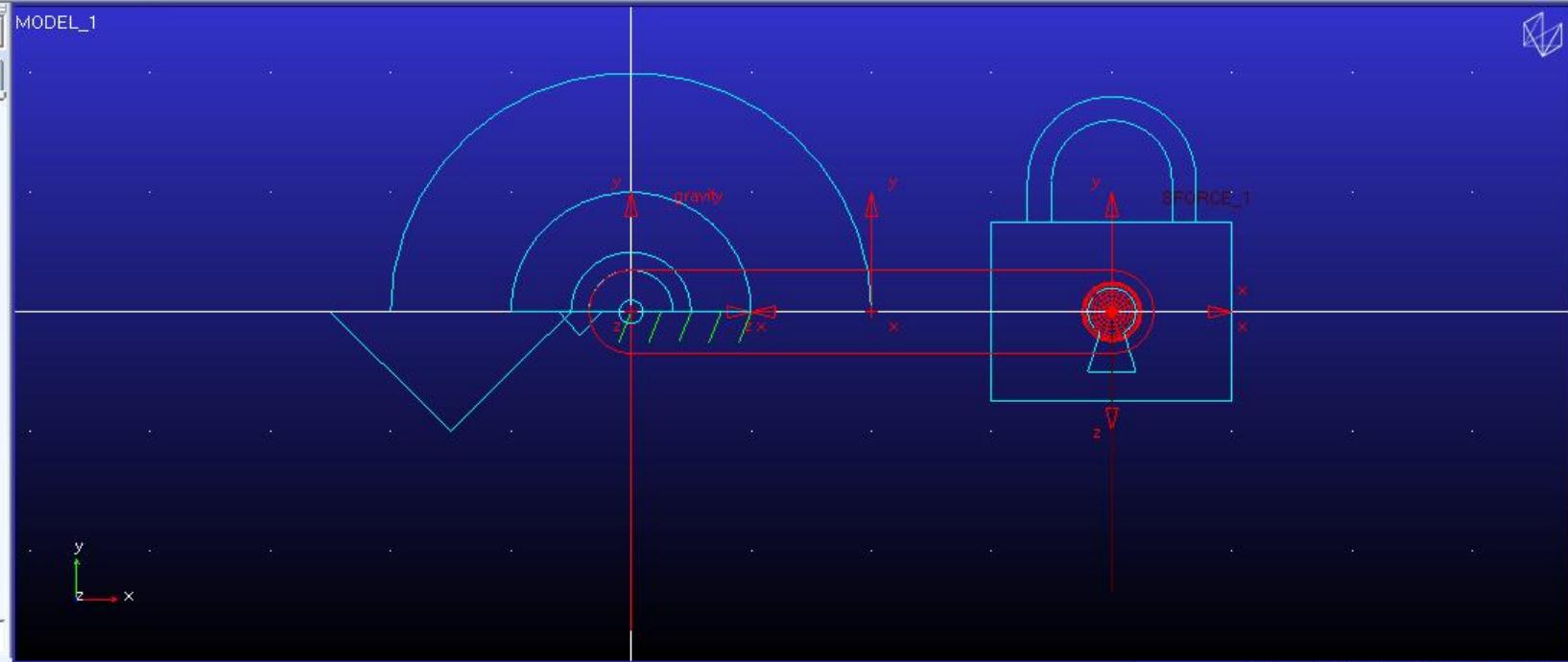
.MODEL_1

MODEL_1

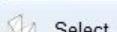


Browse Groups Filters

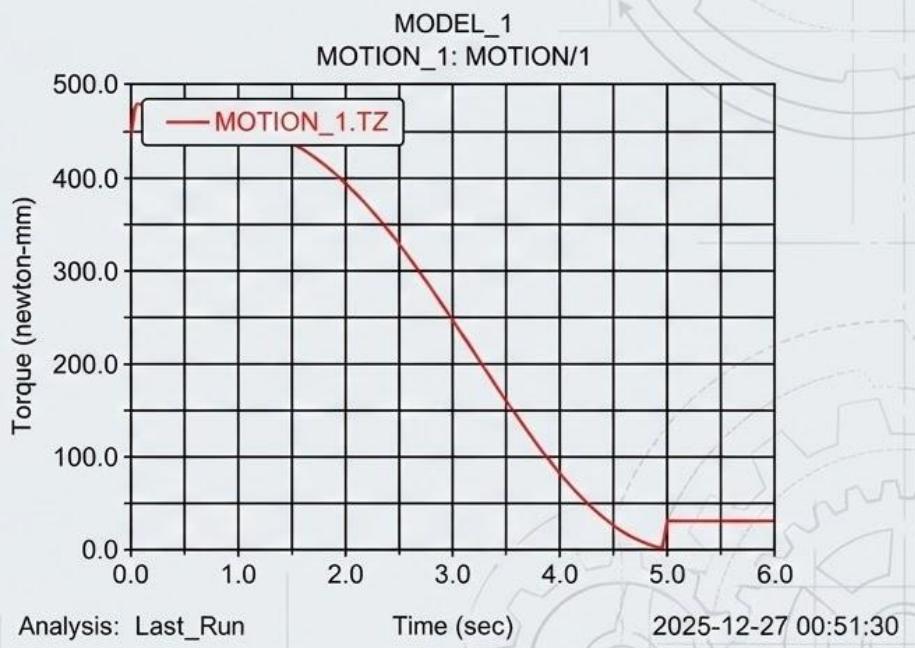
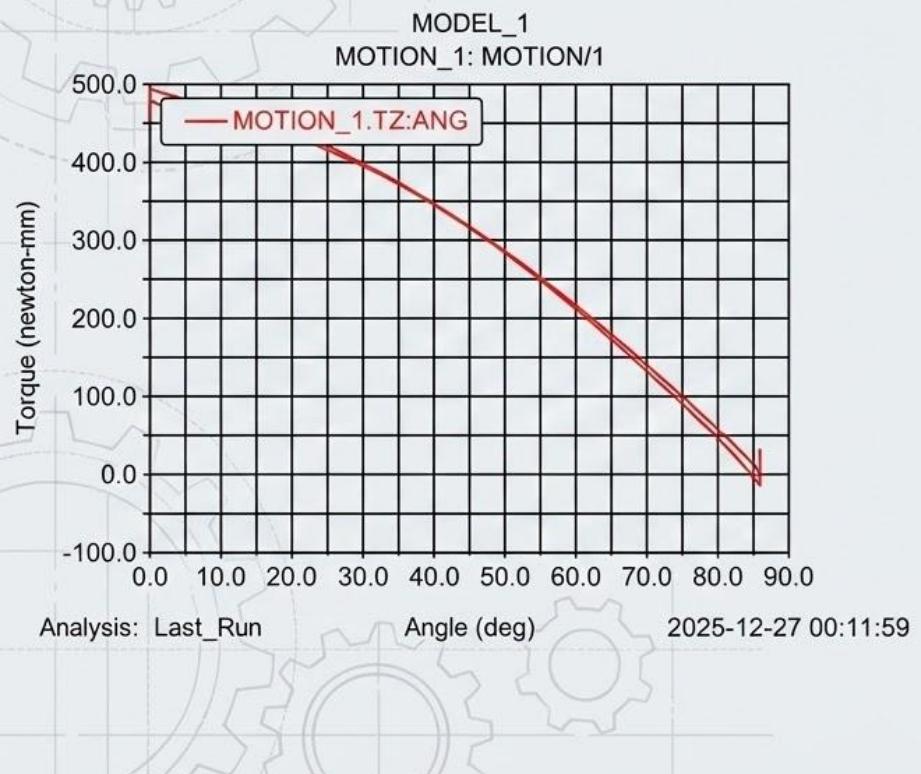
- + Bodies
 - + PART_3
 - + PART_2
 - + ground
- + Connectors
- Motions
 - MOTION_1
- Forces
 - SFORCE_1
 - gravity
- + Measures
- + Simulations
- + Results
- + Materials



Search



Simulation Results – Torque Response



ELECTRONIC PART

Assembled Electronic Circuit



COMPONENTS

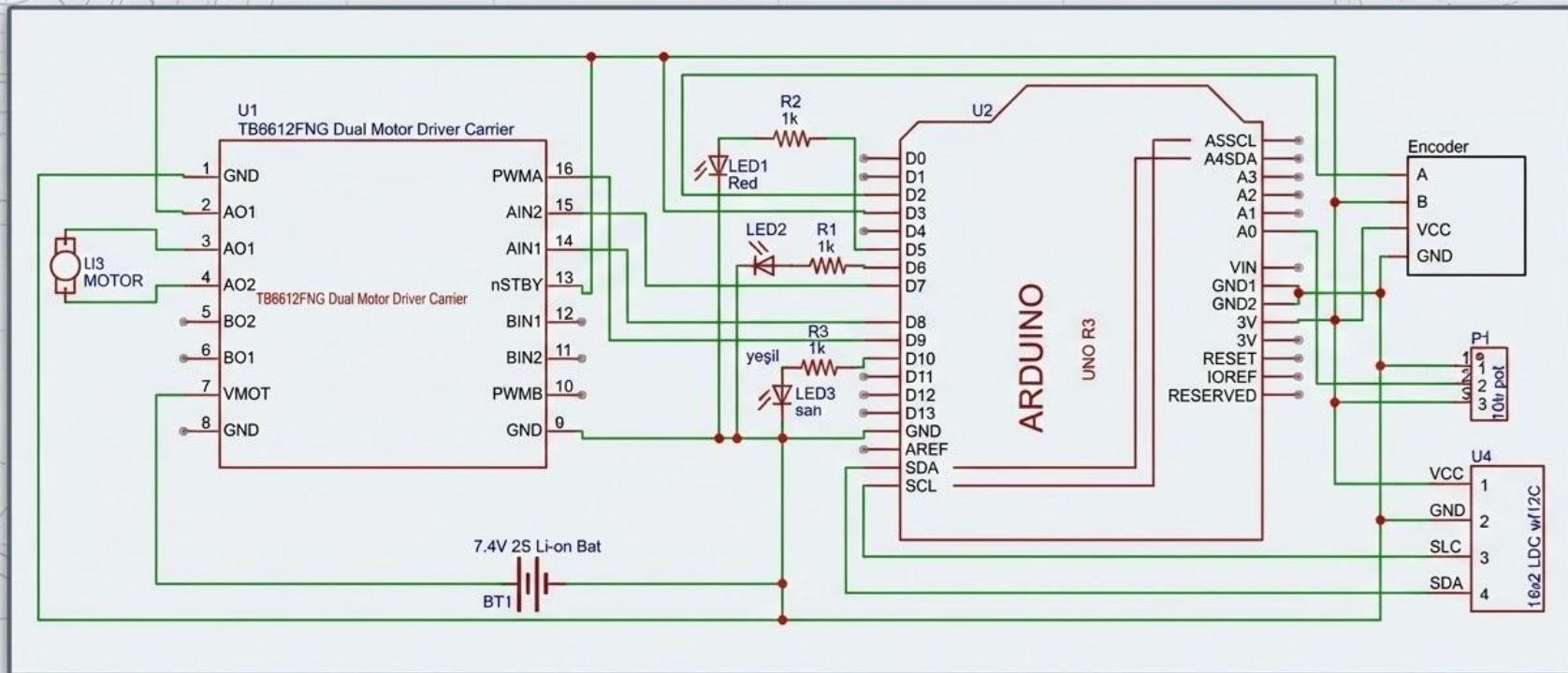
Incremental Optical
Rotary Encoder



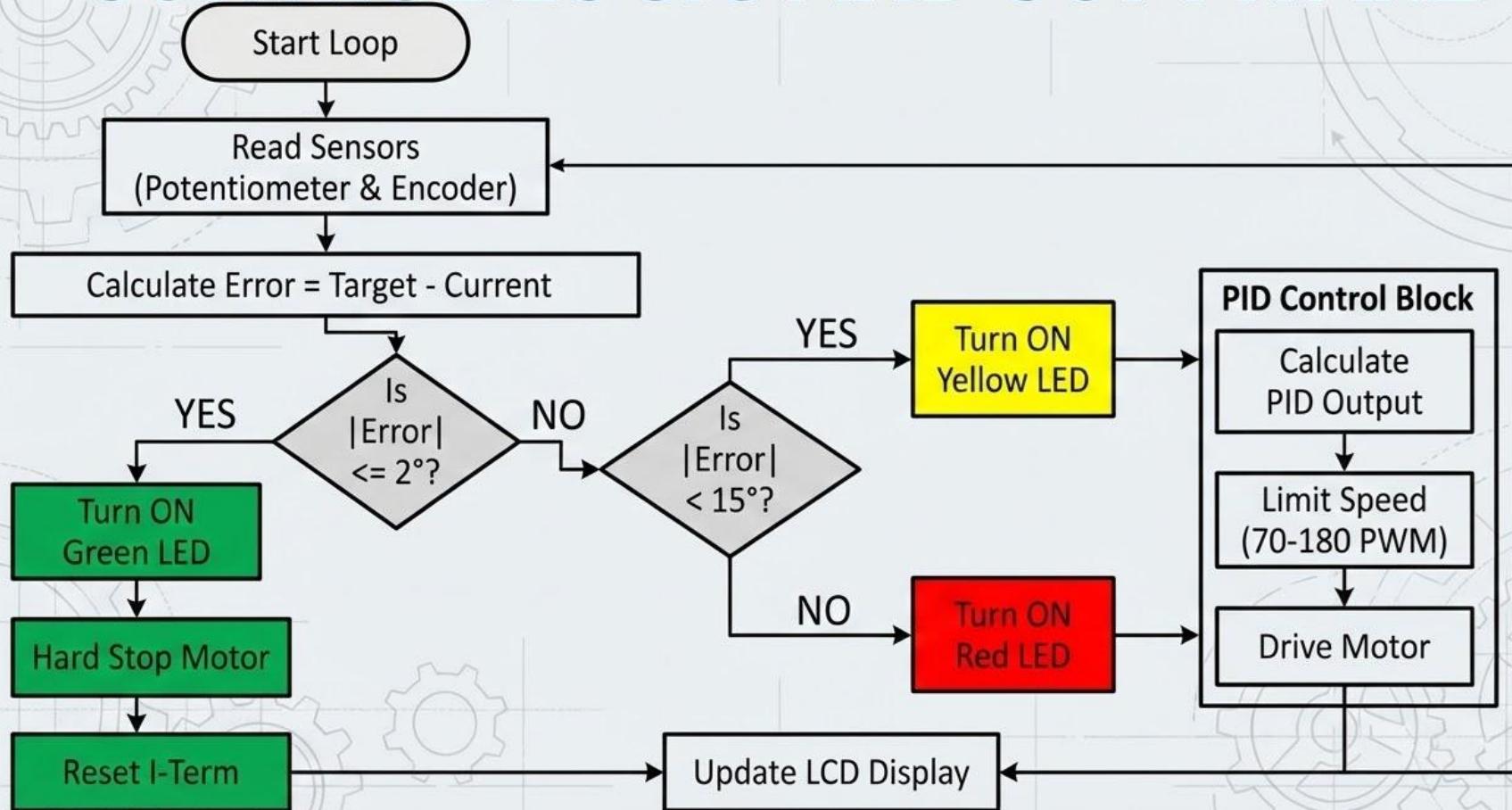
Geared DC Motor



ELECTRONIC PART (SCHEMATIC)



CONTROL LOGIC AND SOFTWARE



MECHANISM CODE

```
1  /*
2   * PROJECT: Robot Joint Control
3   * * DESCRIPTION:
4   * This system implements a PID-based position control for a robotic joint.
5   * * STATUS INDICATORS:
6   * - RED LED : Far from target (Error > 15 degrees) - High Speed/Coarse Adjustment
7   * - YELLOW LED: Approaching (2 < Error < 15 degrees) - Fine Adjustment
8   * - GREEN LED : Target Reached (Error <= 2 degrees) - Position Locked
9   */
10
11 #include <Wire.h>
12 #include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
13
14 // --- PIN ASSIGNMENTS ---
15 #define PHASE_A 2      // Encoder Output A
16 #define PHASE_B 3      // Encoder Output B
17 #define NOTOR_PWM 9    // Motor PWM Speed Control
18 #define AIN1 8          // Motor Direction Input 1
19 #define AIN2 7          // Motor Direction Input 2
20 #define POT_PIN A0      // Potentiometer for Setpoint
21
22 // --- STATUS LED INDICATORS ---
23 #define RED_LED 5      // Mode: Far / Fast Response
24 #define GREEN_LED 6     // Mode: Target Reached / Locked
25 #define YEL_LED 10      // Mode: Approaching / Precision
26
27 // --- SPEED & SAFETY CONSTRAINTS ---
28 const int MIN_SPEED = 70;        // Minimum PWM duty cycle to overcome friction
29 const int MAX_SPEED = 180;       // Maximum PWM duty cycle limit
30 const int MECHANICAL_LIMIT = 180; // Physical range of motion in degrees
31
32 // --- PID CONTROL PARAMETERS ---
33 float Kp = 3.5;    // Proportional Gain
34 float Ki = 0.15;   // Integral Gain
35 float Kd = 4.0;    // Derivative Gain
36
37 // --- GLOBAL VARIABLES & OBJECTS ---
```

```
39 volatile long encoderCount = 0; // Encoder ticks (modified in ISR)
40 float currentAngle = 0.0;
41 float targetAngle = 0.0;
42 float previousError = 0;
43 float integral = 0;
44 unsigned long lastTime = 0;
45
46 void setup() {
47     Serial.begin(115200);
48
49     // Input/Output Configuration
50     pinMode(PHASE_A, INPUT_PULLUP);
51     pinMode(PHASE_B, INPUT_PULLUP);
52     pinMode(NOTOR_PWM, OUTPUT);
53     pinMode(AIN1, OUTPUT);
54     pinMode(AIN2, OUTPUT);
55
56     // LED Configuration
57     pinMode(RED_LED, OUTPUT);
58     pinMode(GREEN_LED, OUTPUT);
59     pinMode(YEL_LED, OUTPUT);
56
57     // Startup Animation (System Health Check)
58     digitalWrite(RED_LED, HIGH); delay(288); digitalWrite(RED_LED, LOW);
59     digitalWrite(YEL_LED, HIGH); delay(288); digitalWrite(YEL_LED, LOW);
60     digitalWrite(GREEN_LED, HIGH); delay(288); digitalWrite(GREEN_LED, LOW);
61
62     // LCD Initialization
63     led.init();
64     led.backlight();
65
66     // Interrupt Attachment for Encoder
67     attachInterrupt(digitalPinToInterrupt(PHASE_A), readEncoder, RISING);
68 }
69
70 void loop() {
71     unsigned long currentTime = millis();
72
73     // Your main control logic here
74 }
```

MECHANISM CODE

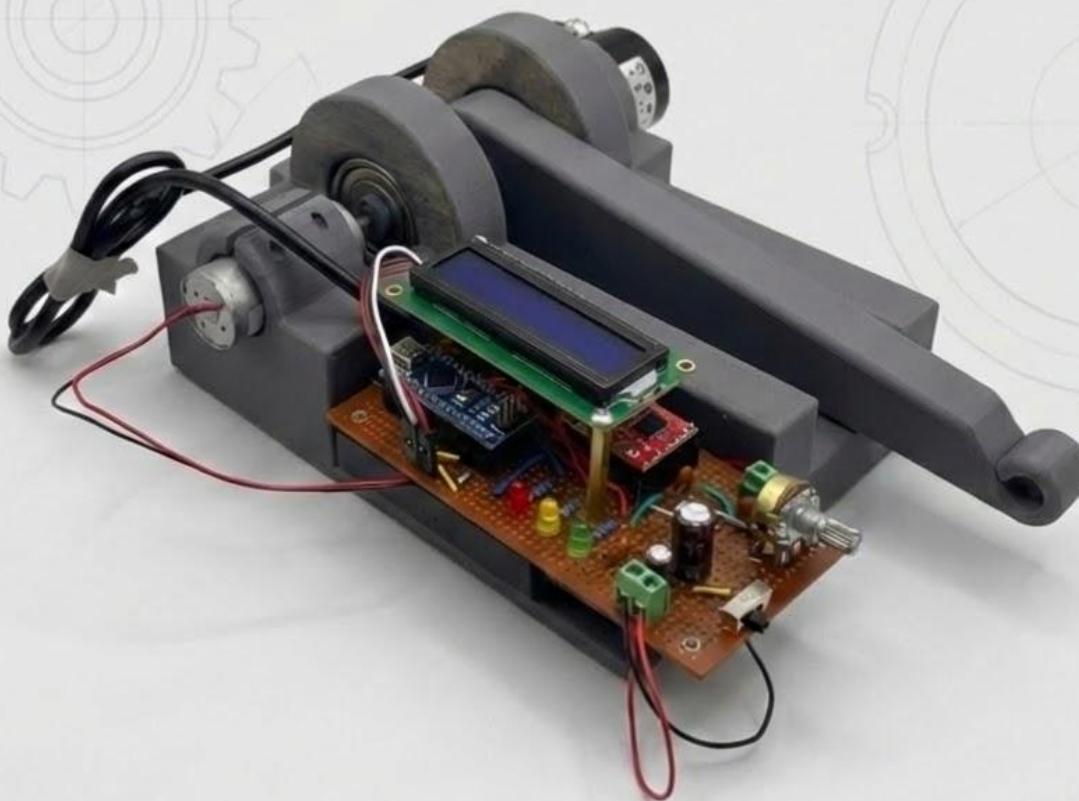
```
77 // 1. READ SENSORS  
78 int potValue = analogRead(POT_PIN);  
79 targetAngle = map(potValue, 0, 1023, 0, MECHANICAL_LIMIT);  
80  
81 // 2. PID CONTROL (Loop Sampling Interval: 10ms)  
82 if (currentTime - lastTime >= 10) {  
83     long currentPosition = encoderCount;  
84     currentAngle = currentPosition; // Assuming 1 tick = 1 degree for this pic  
85  
86     float error = targetAngle - currentAngle;  
87     float absError = abs(error); // Magnitude of error  
88  
89     // --- INTEGRAL ANTI-WINDUP STRATEGY ---  
90     // Reset Integral on zero-crossing to prevent overshoot  
91     if ((error > 0 && previousError < 0) || (error < 0 && previousError > 0))  
92  
93     // Accumulate integral only when close to target to avoid saturation  
94     if (absError < 10) integral += error * (currentTime - lastTime);  
95     else integral = 0;  
96  
97     // Clamp integral value  
98     if (integral > 200) integral = 200;  
99     if (integral < -200) integral = -200;  
100  
101 // --- STATE MACHINE: LED INDICATORS & CONTROL LOGIC ---  
102  
103 // STATE 1: TARGET REACHED (Green Zone)  
104 // Deadband is set to 2 degrees to prevent oscillation  
105 if (absError <= 2) {  
106     error = 0;  
107     integral = 0;  
108  
109     digitalWrite(GREEN_LED, HIGH);  
110     digitalWrite(YEL_LED, LOW);  
111     digitalWrite(RED_LED, LOW);  
112  
113     stopHereHard(); // Engage electronic braking  
114 }
```

```
115 // STATE 2: APPROACHING (Yellow Zone)  
116 // Fine control region  
117 else if (absError > 15) {  
118     digitalWrite(GREEN_LED, LOW);  
119     digitalWrite(YEL_LED, HIGH);  
120     digitalWrite(RED_LED, LOW);  
121  
122     runPID(error, currentTime); // Executes PID control  
123 }  
124  
125 // STATE 3: FAR FROM TARGET (Red Zone)  
126 // Coarse control region  
127 else {  
128     digitalWrite(GREEN_LED, LOW);  
129     digitalWrite(YEL_LED, LOW);  
130     digitalWrite(RED_LED, HIGH);  
131  
132     runPID(error, currentTime); // Execute PID control  
133 }  
134  
135 previousError = error;  
136 lastTime = currentTime;  
137  
138 // 3. UPDATE DISPLAY (Refresh Rate: 250ms)  
139 static unsigned long printTime = 0;  
140 if (millis() - printTime > 250) {  
141     lcd.setCursor(0, 0); lcd.print("Target Angle:"); lcd.print((int)targetAngle); lcd.print(' ');  
142     lcd.setCursor(0, 1); lcd.print("Current Angle:"); lcd.print((int)currentAngle); lcd.print(' ');  
143     printTime = millis();  
144 }  
145  
146 // --- HELPER FUNCTIONS ---  
147  
148 // Calculates PID output and drives the motor  
149 void runPID(float error, unsigned long currentTime) {  
150     float pTerm = Kp * error;  
151     // Calculate derivative term based on change in error over time  
152     float dTerm = Kd * (error - previousError) / (currentTime - lastTime);  
153     float iTerm = Ki * integral;
```

MECHANISM CODE

```
154
155     float controlSignal = pTerm + (K1 * integral) + dTerm;
156     setMotorSpeed(controlSignal);
157 }
158
159 // Sets motor direction and speed with constraints
160 void setMotorSpeed(float speed) {
161     int pwmVal = (int)fabs(speed);
162
163     // Apply saturation limits
164     if (pwmVal > MAX_SPEED) pwmVal = MAX_SPEED;
165     if (pwmVal < MIN_SPEED) pwmVal = MIN_SPEED;
166
167     // Determine direction
168     if (speed > 0) {
169         digitalWrite(AIN1, HIGH); digitalWrite(AIN2, LOW);
170     } else {
171         digitalWrite(AIN1, LOW); digitalWrite(AIN2, HIGH);
172     }
173     analogWrite(MOTOR_PWM, pwmVal);
174 }
175
176 // Applies active braking (Electronic Stop)
177 void stopMotorHard() {
178     digitalWrite(AIN1, HIGH);
179     digitalWrite(AIN2, HIGH);
180     analogWrite(MOTOR_PNM, 0);
181 }
182
183 // Interrupt Service Routine (ISR) for Encoder
184 void readEncoder() {
```

FINAL PROTOTYPE



A technical blueprint background featuring various mechanical components, including several large gears of different sizes and a central hub assembly. The drawing is composed of fine lines and cross-hatching on a light beige background.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING