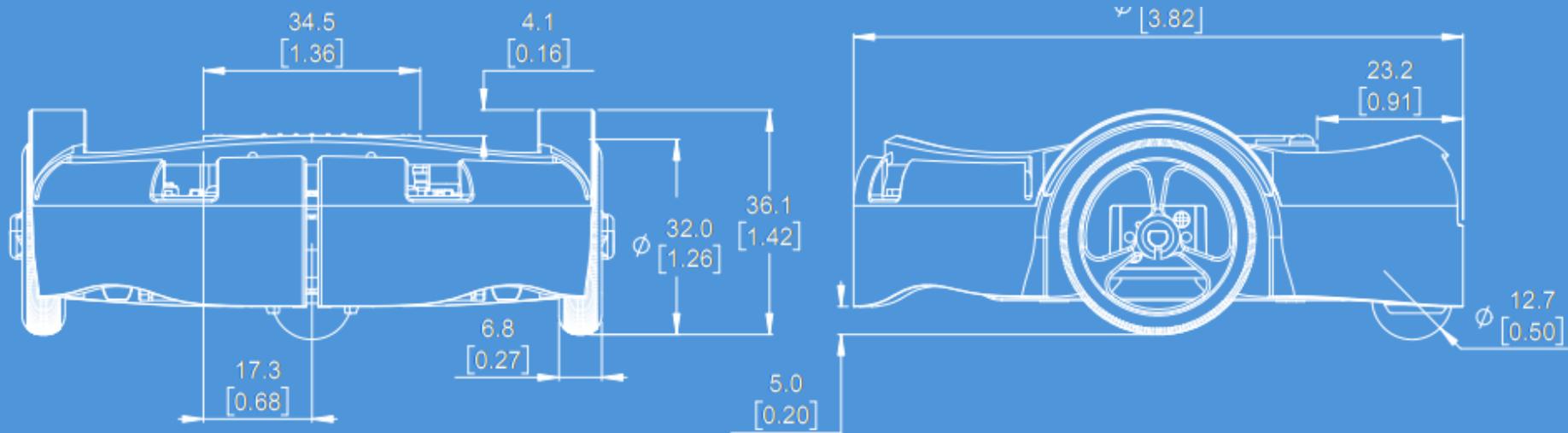


# SEMTM0043

# Robotics Science & Systems

TB2, AY 2025-2026

Unit Director: Paul O'Dowd ([paul.odowd@bristol.ac.uk](mailto:paul.odowd@bristol.ac.uk))



What is...

...Robotics *Science*?

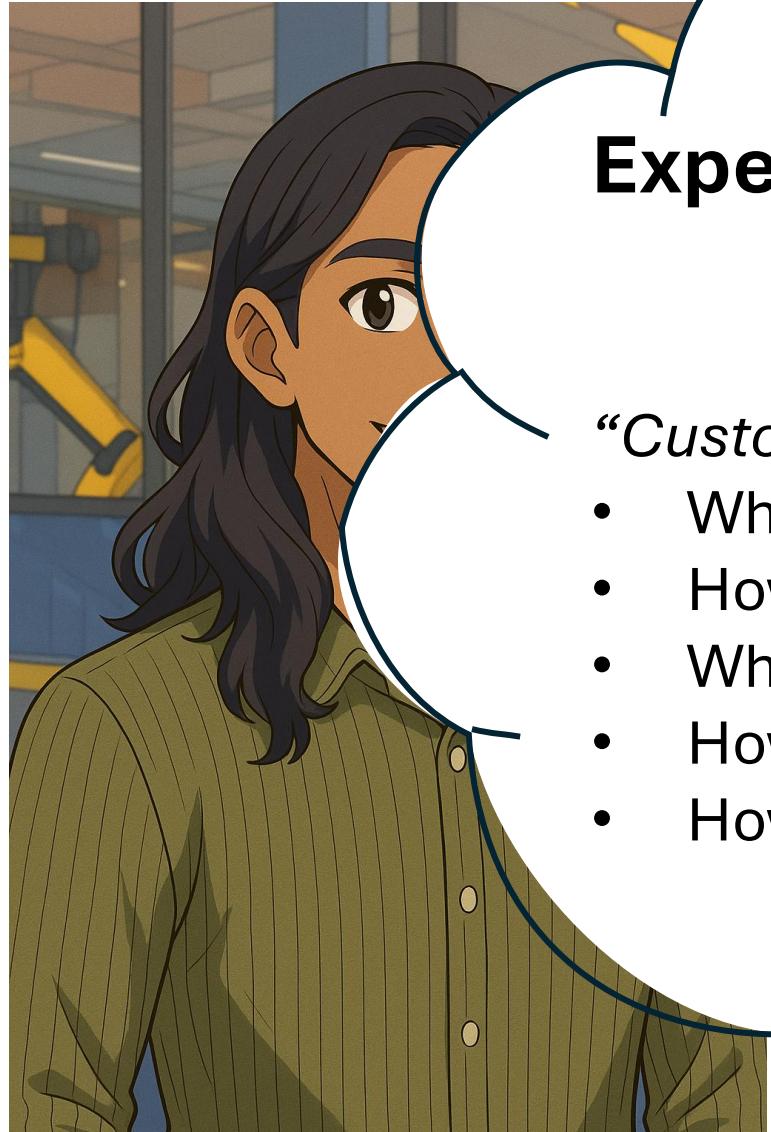
...Robotics *Systems*?

# Robotics Science & Systems?





*“The scariest thing about a triple backflip on the spot is probably  
**finding all the different ways that the hardware can fail**  
*in these scenarios*  
**and finding ways to mitigate them...”***



**Experiment to...  
...gain a deep understanding.**

*“Customers don’t need this...”:*

- What can my robot do?
- How does it work?
- When does it fail?
- How can we fix unexpected issues?
- How can we make it robust/reliable?

“We need  
**a coordination system** to chain all  
those behaviours together.

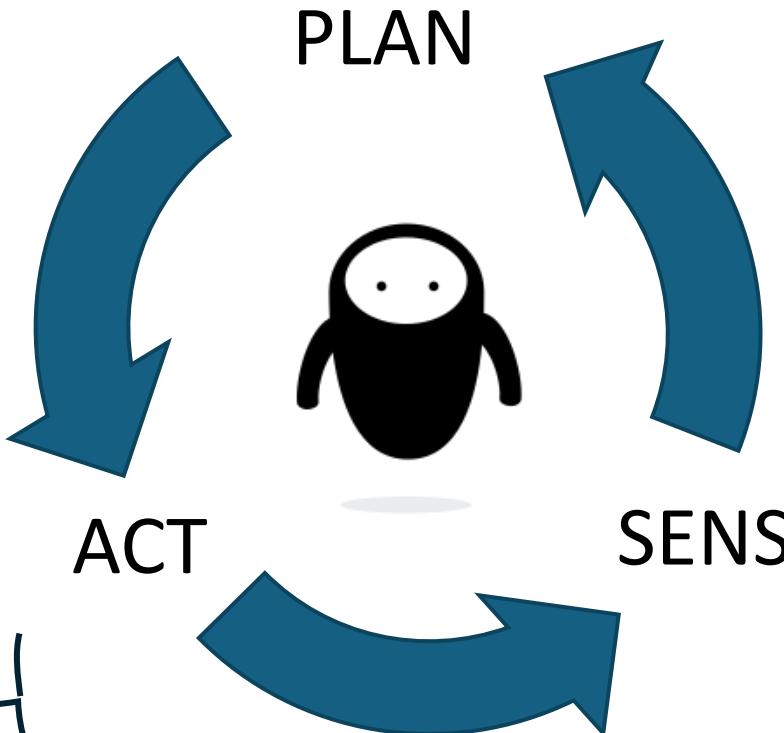
Our **control** software needs to know  
**how to move all the motors** so  
**Spot walks smoothly.**

Our **perception** software needs to  
**understand information from**  
**the camera and allow Spot**  
**to navigate through a**  
**factory.”**



"We ne

## 3 Robotics Primitives:



ain





*“...sometimes they slip, sometimes they trip, and to recover, you need to exert a lot of power to reliably recover.*

*If our robots know how to fully utilise their hardware, we can make robots that are better at recovering...*



Autonomous robots in  
unknown environments.

**“Better”** recovery, fault  
tolerance, **reliable**.

*How could we argue that our  
system is “better?”*



***“It never works first time on the hardware.***

***It’s going to fail somehow. Anytime something fails,***

***we generate a log of everything that the robot observed during the failure.***

***Try to find why the robot failed. We fix that issue. Then we repeat the cycle.***



Collecting evidence:

- *to debug*
- *to investigate*
- *to understand*

A ***scientific*** process:

Observe → Predict → Test → Observe →



***“Try to find why the robot failed. We fix that issue. Then we repeat the cycle.***

*Run it on hardware. Find the next failure. Debug it. Fix it. Run it on hardware.*

***And the more you do that, the more reliable your behaviours will be.***



A simulation is never as good as reality.

Testing in reality requires time.

What matters is **reliable, safe** operation in reality.

We can reduce the time by thinking scientifically.

We need quantifiable evidence that our robots are safe.

# What do we want to learn? (core skills)



How to **program** and **debug** a robot.



How to read **sensors** (sense).



How to make autonomous **decisions** (plan).



How to operate **motors** (act).



# What do we want to learn? (advanced skills)



How to **think scientifically / critical thinking**.



Demonstrate our **understanding**.



Make a **theory or prediction (hypothesis)**



Take **measurements, analyse evidence**.



Make an **argument**.



# How are we going to do this?

100% Coursework (Practical Study)

No Exam



Practical Lab Sessions  
Period of **Core Skill** Development  
“Solve a Problem”

Project Supervision  
Period of **Critical Thinking** Skill Development  
“Make a Scientific Argument”

# Expectation: Post-Graduate Study

## Bloom's Taxonomy

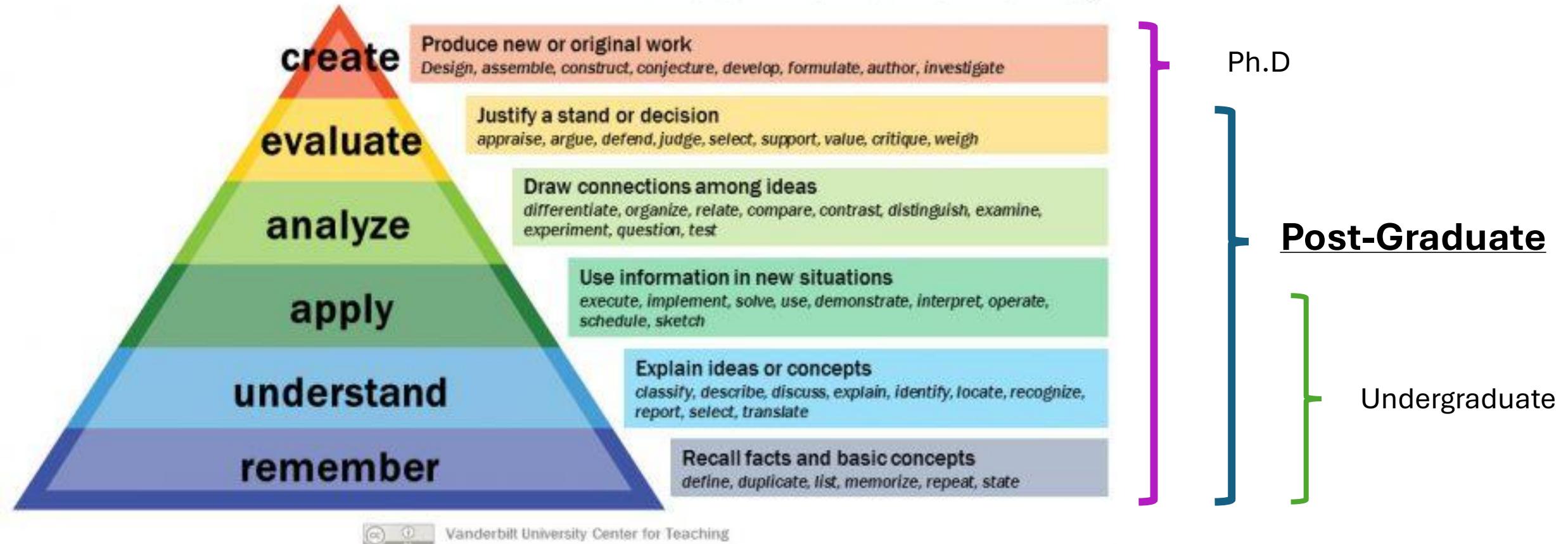


Image from: Vanderbilt University Center for Teaching, <https://cft.vanderbilt.edu/guides-sub-pages/blooms-taxonomy/>  
CC-SA License

<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/academic-quality/assessment/regulations-and-code-of-practice-for-taught-programmes/marketing-criteria/>

# Expectation: Post-Graduate Study

## Bloom's Taxonomy

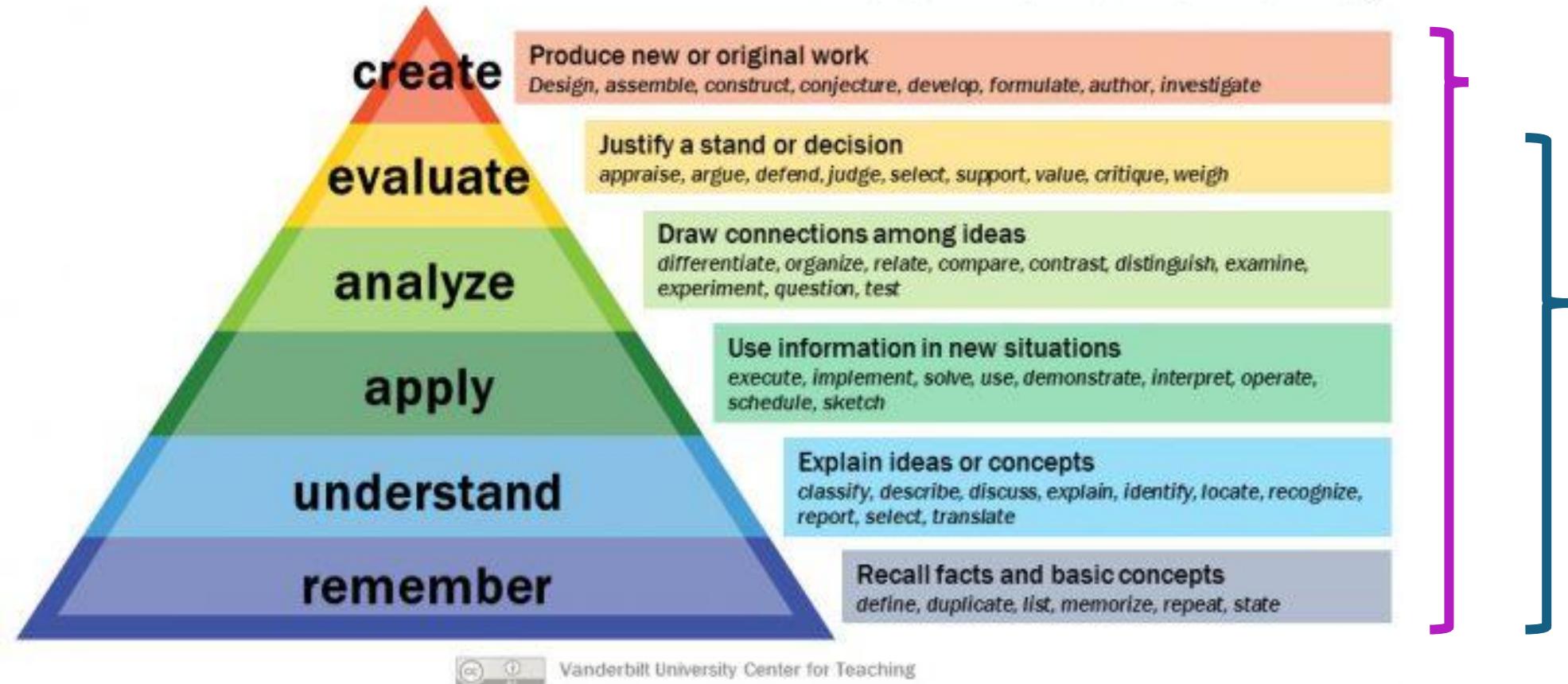
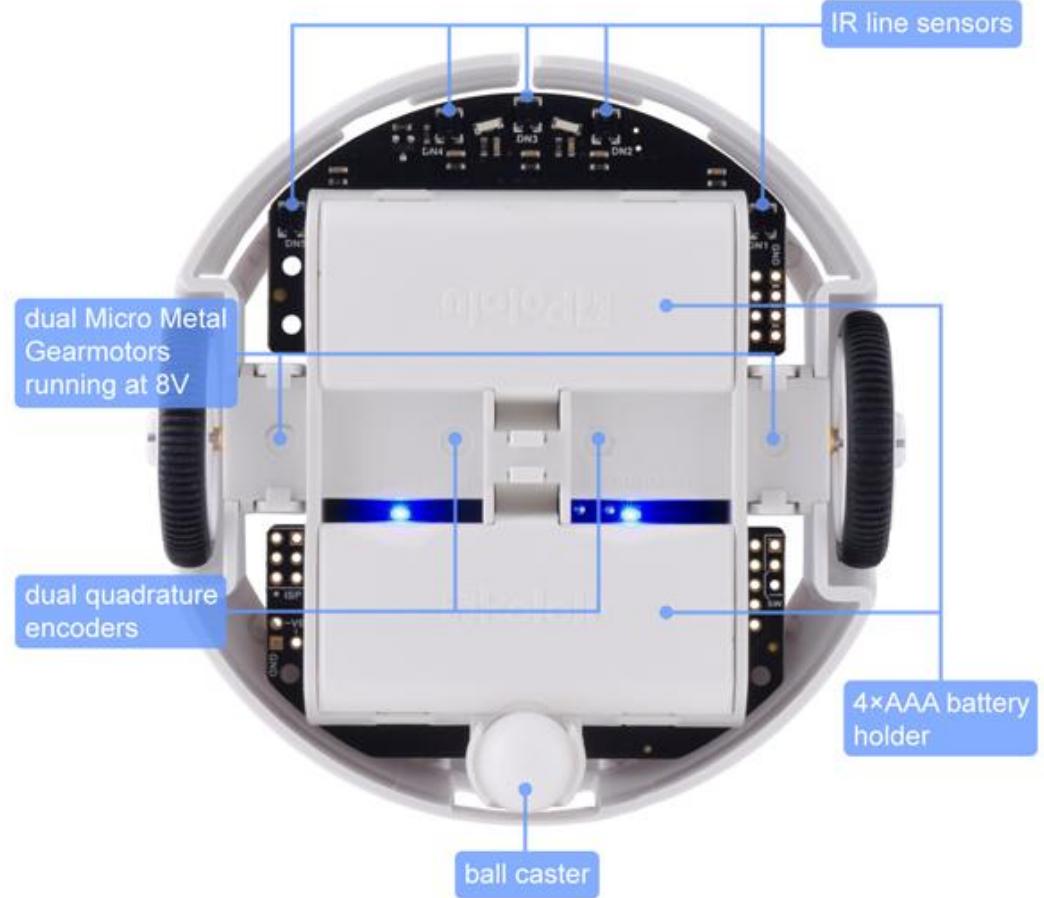
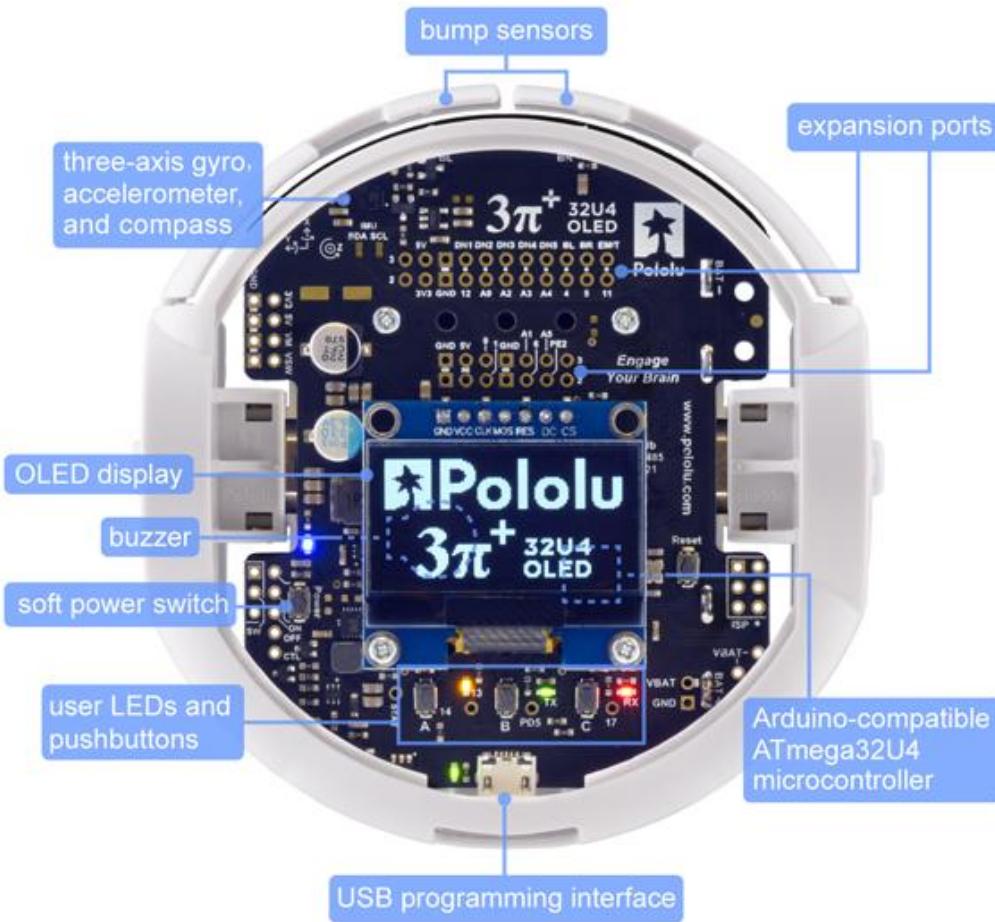


Image from: Vanderbilt University Center for Teaching, <https://cft.vanderbilt.edu/guides-sub-pages/blooms-taxonomy/>  
CC-SA License

<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/academic-quality/assessment/regulations-and-code-of-practice-for-taught-programmes/marketing-criteria/>

# Pololu 3Pi+ Mobile Robot



In 11 weeks....

# Assessment 2: 6 Page Conference Paper



# How to evidence a contribution to knowledge.

Fig. 3. Distance Decay. Five separate curves showing distance decay over time. The y-axis is 'Distance from target (m)' ranging from 0 to 10. The x-axis is 'Time (min)' ranging from 0 to 120. Each curve shows a peak at approximately 30-40 minutes followed by a gradual decline.



Assessment 2 is Team Work: groups of 2,3 or 4 students.











# Assessment 2: 6 Page Conference Paper



We need to learn how to use  
this robot first.

Fig. 1. Optimizing function  $f$  using the gradient method for  $f(x)$

The function  $f$  plotted in Figure 1 is a smooth function with one minimum. It is not difficult to find a local minimum using the gradient method. If there are several local minima, however, the gradient method will get stuck in one of them.

One method to avoid getting stuck in a local minimum is to start the gradient method at a different initial point. Another way to avoid getting stuck in a local minimum is to use a random search. In a random search, we start the gradient method at a random point and hope that it will eventually find the global minimum.

Another way to avoid getting stuck in a local minimum is to use a stochastic gradient method. In a stochastic gradient method, we take a random step in the direction of the gradient at each iteration. This can help the gradient method escape from local minima by occasionally jumping out of them.

Another way to avoid getting stuck in a local minimum is to use a genetic algorithm. A genetic algorithm is a search algorithm that uses the principles of evolution and genetics to find the global minimum of a function. It starts with a population of random solutions and iteratively improves them by selecting the best solutions and breeding them to produce new ones. This can help the genetic algorithm escape from local minima by exploring the search space more thoroughly.

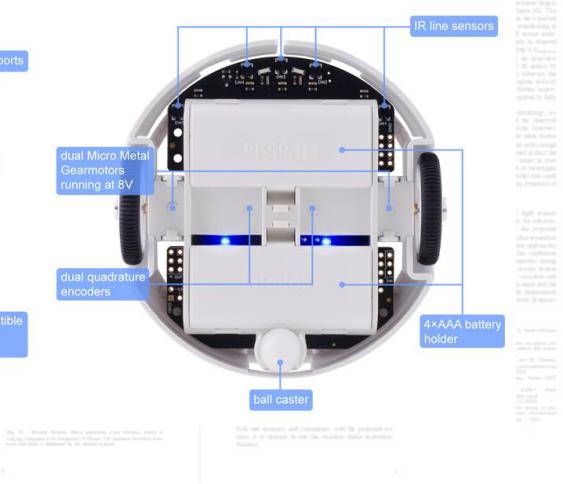
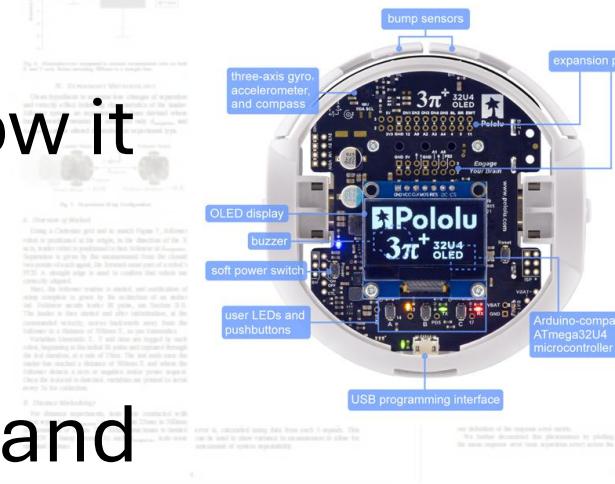


# **Observations:** investigate and evidence something interesting.



and how many individuals are collected every time at a point in time. The number of individuals collected at a point in time depends on the amount of time spent at that point in time. This will affect any variable measurement time of day.

A close-up photograph of the internal hardware of a Wear OS smartwatch. The image shows the printed circuit board (PCB) with various electronic components. A blue callout points to the 'three-axis gyro, accelerometer, and compass' located near the top left of the PCB. Another blue callout points to the 'LED display' at the bottom left, which is part of a larger rectangular component. The PCB is densely populated with chips, resistors, and capacitors.



# How are we going to do this?

100% Coursework (Practical Study)

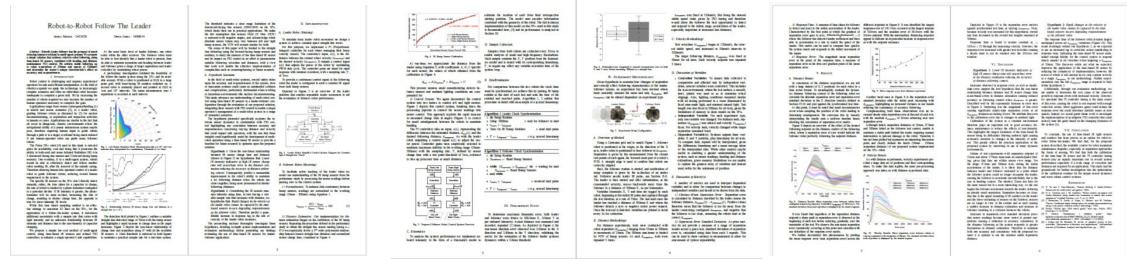
No Exam



Practical Lab Sessions  
Period of **Core Skill** Development  
“Solve a Problem”

Project Supervision  
Period of **Critical Thinking** Skill Development  
“Make a Scientific Argument”

# Timeline



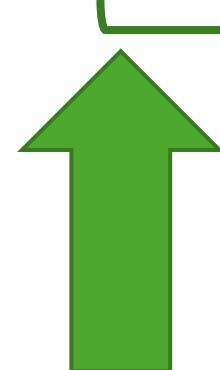
## Teaching Block 1

**Assessment 1 Deadline**  
1pm, Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025



Week Commencing:

22 Sep	29 Sep	6 Oct	13 Oct	20 Oct	27 Oct	3 Nov	10 Nov	17 Nov	24 Nov	1 Dec	8 Dec
W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6 CW	W7	W8	W9	W10	W11	W12



## Assessment 1

Skill Building, *Individual Work*  
**Summative Assessment, 30%**

**WE ARE HERE**

## Assessment 2

Experiment/Report, Team work.  
**Summative Assessment, 70%**



**Assessment 2 Deadline**  
1pm, Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> December 2025

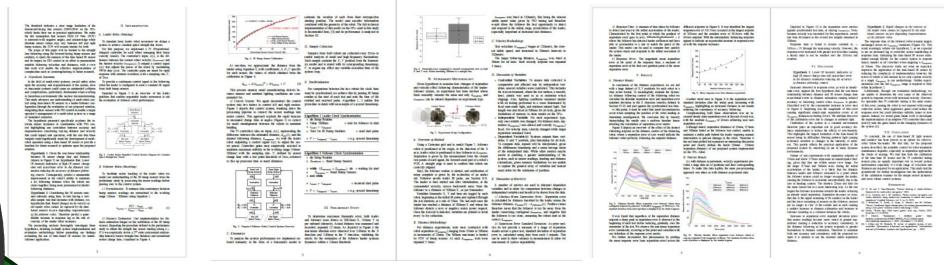
# Timeline

## Teaching Block 1

Your  
Code

Looks at the previous week's work

```
output;  
  
// We only do something once the buffer is full  
if (buffer_full == true) {  
  
    // Run the complete filter now the filter has been updated  
    output = filter;  
  
    // We are going to transmit as an integer  
    // Move up the decimal place  
    output *= 1000;  
    Serial.println( (int)output );  
  
    // Reset our buffer and start routine  
    buffer_index = 0;  
    buffer_full = false;  
}
```



## Assessment 2

Experiment/Report, Team work.  
Summative Assessment, 70%

Week Commencing:

22 Sep	29 Sep	6 Oct	13 Oct	20 Oct	27 Oct	3 Nov	10 Nov	17 Nov	24 Nov	1 Dec	8 Dec
W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6 CW	W7	W8	W9	W10	W11	W12

## Assessment 1

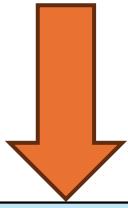
Skill Building, *Individual Work*  
Summative Assessment, 30%

WE ARE HERE

# Timeline

## Teaching Block 1

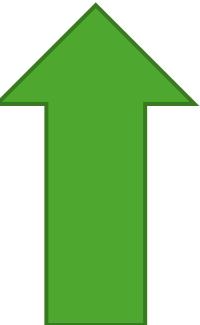
**Assessment 1 Deadline**  
1pm, Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025



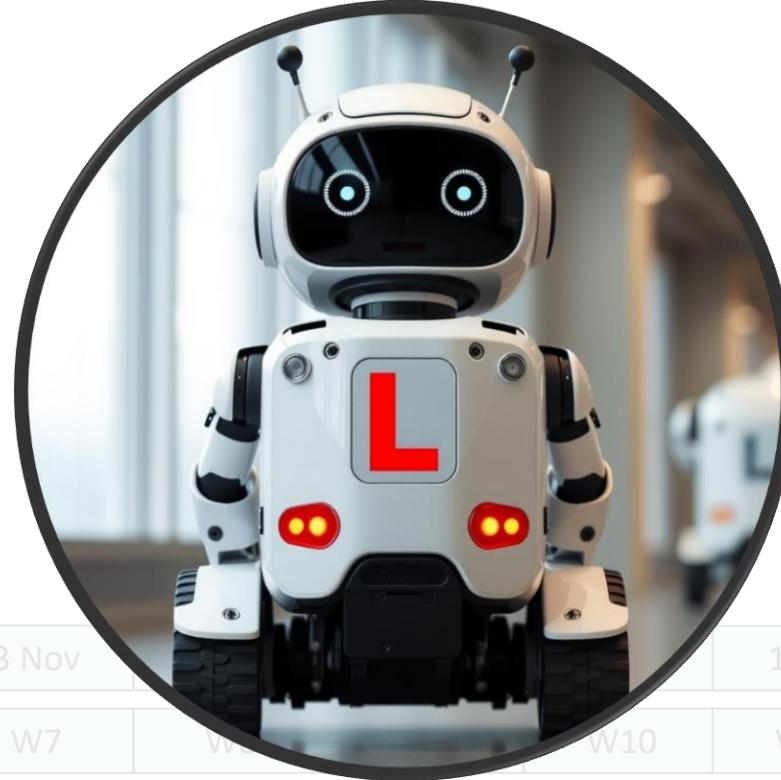
Week Commencing:

22 Sep	29 Sep	6 Oct	13 Oct	20 Oct	27 Oct	3 Nov		1 Dec	8 Dec	
W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6 CW	W7	W8	W10	W11	W12

**Assessment 1**  
*Skill Building, Individual Work*  
**Summative Assessment, 30%**

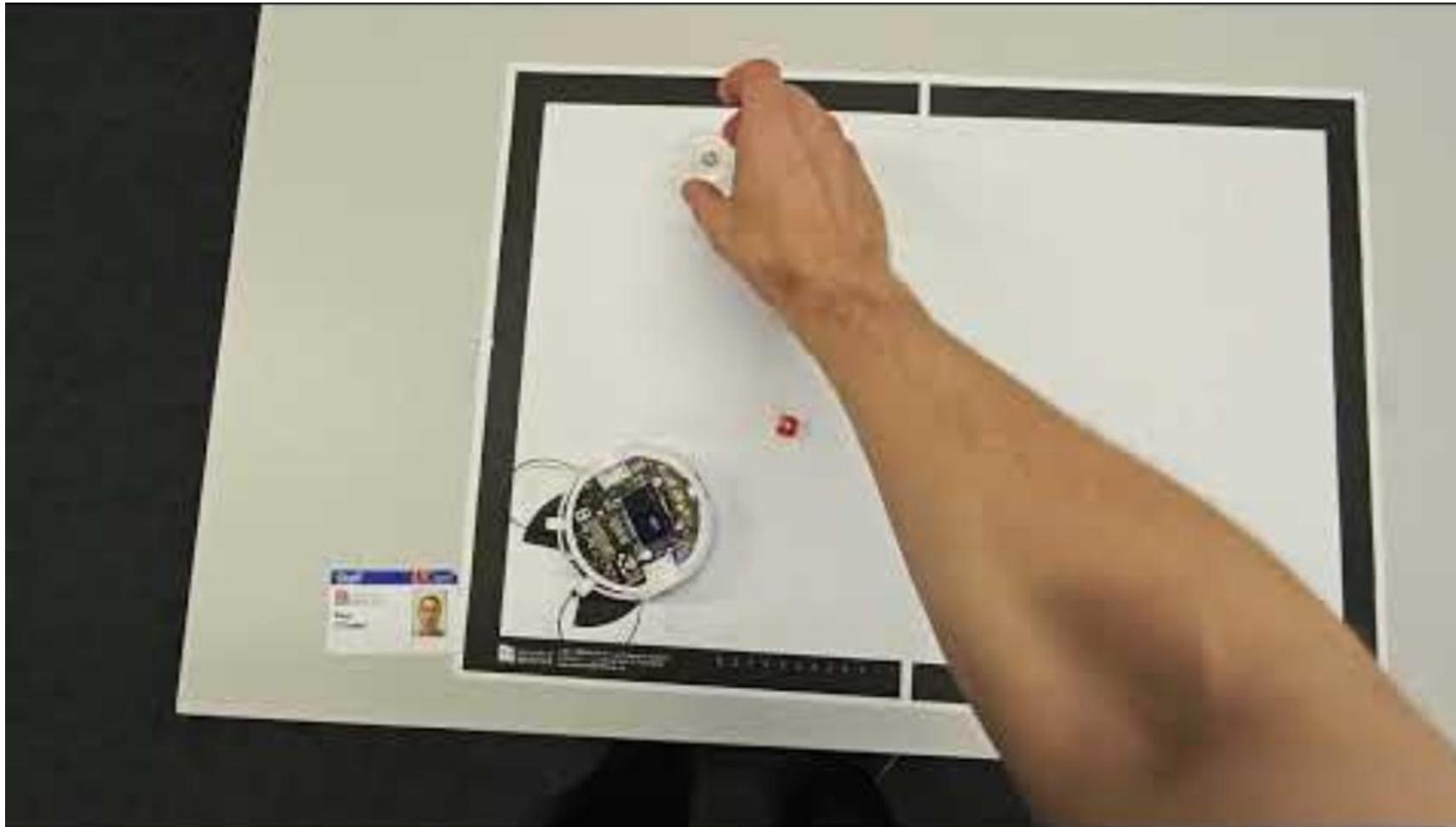


**WE ARE HERE**



Pass our driving test!

# Assessment 1: Foraging Challenge (Expert)



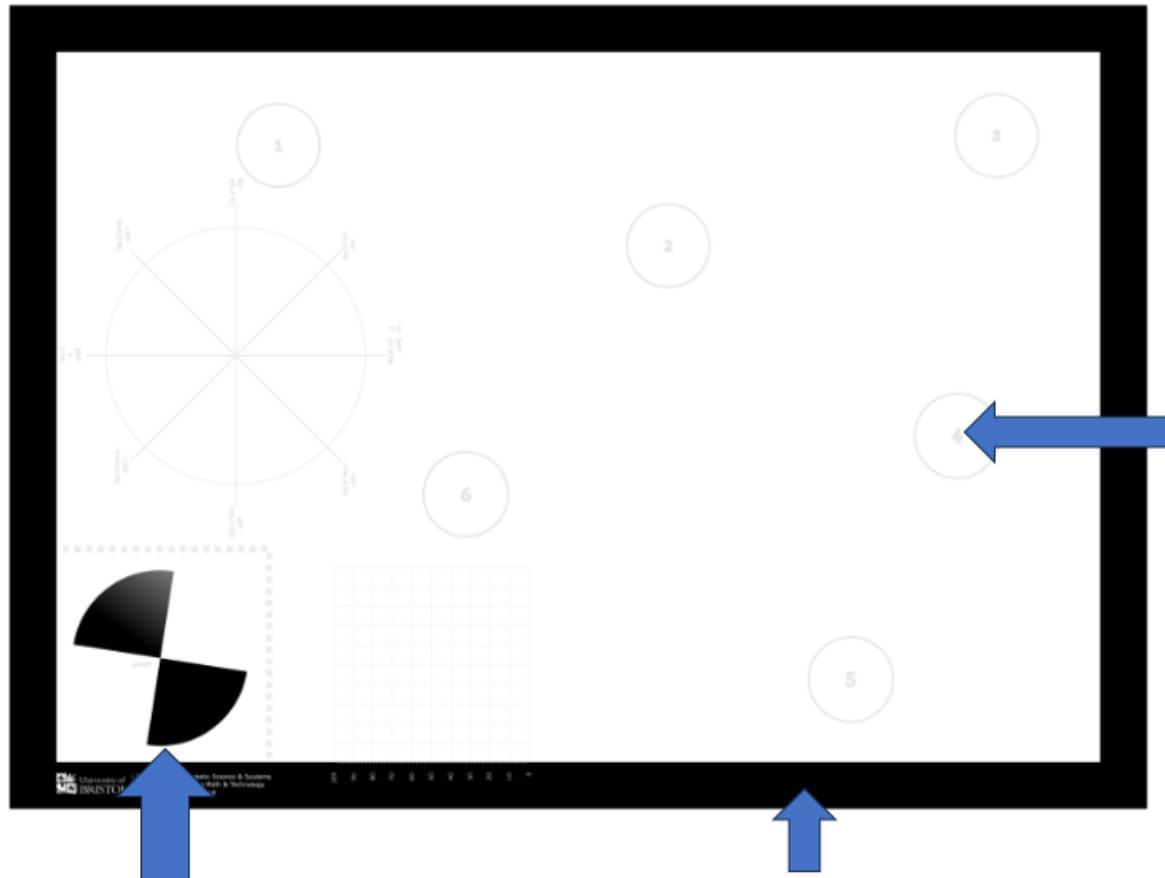
**Assessment 1 Deadline**  
1pm, Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025

1. Record video
2. Complete an online self-assessment form
3. Upload your code to Blackboard

Mark: 70 – 100%

# Assessment 1: Foraging Challenge

## Assessment 1, Foraging Challenge Coursework Map



Start Area, boundary marked  
by the dashed line.

Map Area, boundary marked  
by the thick black line.

The **Coursework Map** to the left  
should be printed either on a single  
piece of A2 paper, or two A3 pieces of  
paper. These are provided to you.  
You may also download and print your  
own.

You are permitted to use clear tape to  
stick two sheets of paper together.

Puck locations labelled 1-6.  
Puck should be placed to cover  
the circle marking.



The 6 sided dice and **puck**  
provided to you.

# Assessment 1: Foraging Challenge (Intermediate)

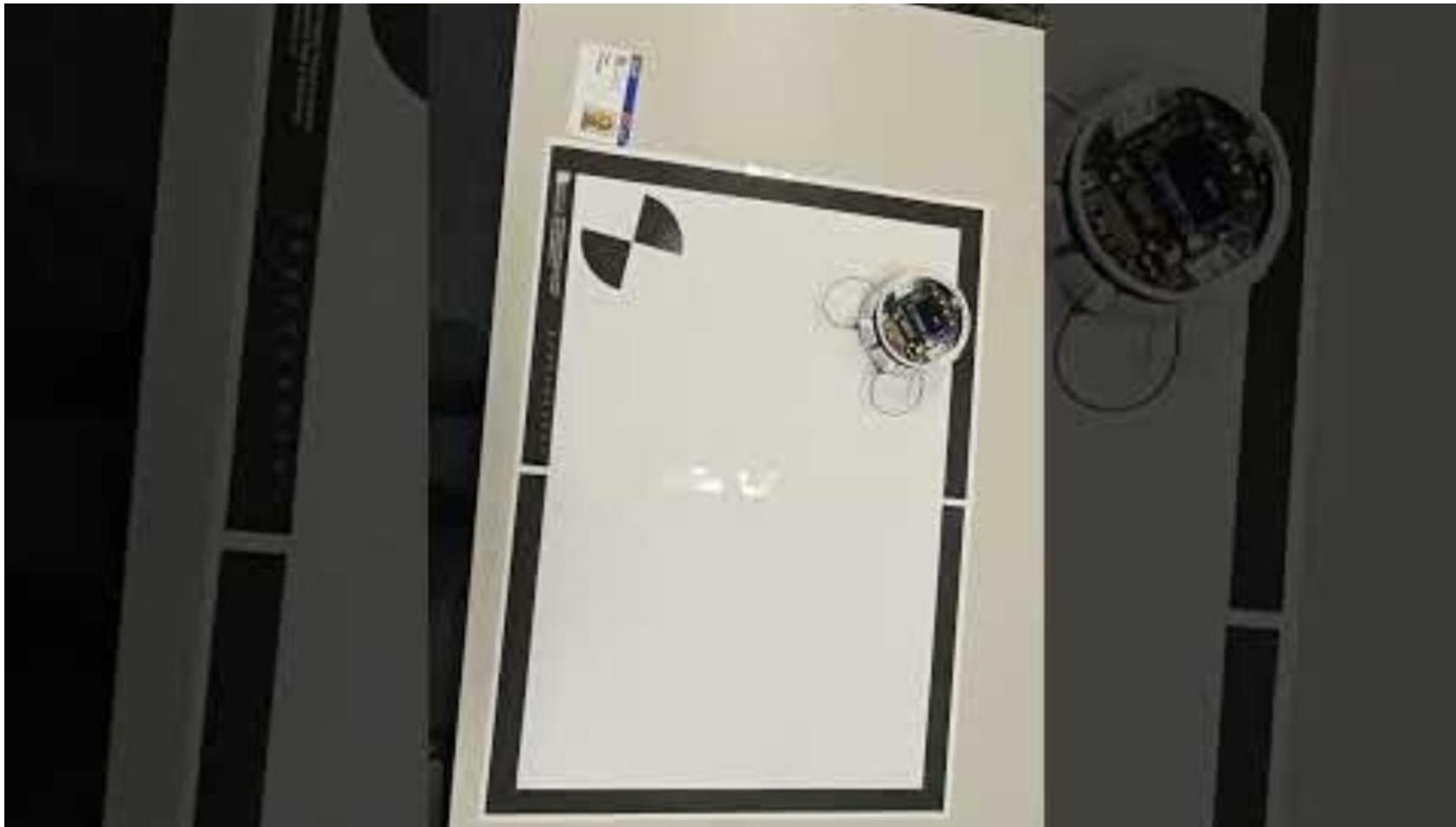


**Assessment 1 Deadline**  
1pm, Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025

1. Record video
2. Complete an online self-assessment form
3. Upload your code to Blackboard

Mark: 60-68%

# Assessment 1: Foraging Challenge (Beginner)



**Assessment 1 Deadline**  
1pm, Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025

1. Record video
2. Complete an online self-assessment form
3. Upload your code to Blackboard

Mark: 50 - 58%

# Assessment 1: Marking Criteria

## Assessment 1 Marking Criteria, 30% Weighting

More detailed descriptions and context of these challenges are provided on subsequent pages.

Criteria Description	Mark (max 100)	Skills Demonstrated
<b>Beginner Difficulty</b>  Actively search within the map area for 4 minutes then stop. The robot must not leave the map area. Your video must demonstrate the robot interacting with the black boundary of the coursework map. The robot should not stop moving within the <u>4 minute period</u> . The robot must be shown to stop after 4 minutes.	(50-58%)  50	The ability to control motors and read sensors to produce safe autonomous behaviour within a time limited period. <a href="#">Example Video</a>
Actively search area for 4 minutes as per "Beginner Difficulty". After 4 minutes, the robot is demonstrated to return to the start area, with the robot stopping with some part of the white robot body within the start area. The robot must be shown to come to a complete stop.	58	The ability to control motors and read sensors to produce safe autonomous behaviours within a time limited period. The ability to control the motion of the robot towards a target location with higher precision.
<b>Intermediate Difficulty</b>  Puck location must be randomised using the dice. Robot must actively search area, correctly detect puck, and <u>push the puck outside the map area</u> . The robot can then return to the start area, and <u>stop with some part of the white robot body within start area</u> , pausing moving for a <u>minimum of 4 seconds</u> to wait for a new puck location to be <u>randomised using the dice</u> . The robot should then repeat the above requirements. The robot must stop after <u>4 minutes</u> of activity regardless of which activity it is engaged in. Apart from pausing for the puck relocation, your robot should remain active for 4 minutes <u>without leaving the map at any point</u> .	(60-68%)  $58 + (n * 2)$ where $n$ is the number of pucks correctly pushed outside the map, requiring a minimum of 1 puck, up to 5 pucks total.	The ability to control motors and read sensors to produce a series of discrete robot behaviours to achieve different goals. The ability to control the motion of the robot towards different target locations with higher precision, and a repeatable level of performance within a time limited period. <a href="#">Example Video</a>
<b>Expert Difficulty</b>  Puck location must be randomised using the dice. Robot must actively search area, correctly detect puck, <u>push the puck back into the start area, stopping with some part of the puck within the start area</u> . The robot should then pause for a <u>minimum of 4 seconds</u> to wait for a new puck location to be <u>randomised using the dice</u> . The robot must stop after <u>4minutes</u> of activity regardless of which activity it is engaged in. Apart from pausing for the puck relocation, your robot should remain active for 4 minutes, <u>only leaving the map to position itself to return a puck</u> .	(70-100%)  $65 + (n * 5)$ where $n$ is the number of pucks correctly returned, requiring a minimum of 1 puck, up to 7 pucks total.	The ability to control motors and read sensors to produce more complex autonomous behaviours, including basic path planning and fault tolerance. The ability to analyse and refine a solution to mitigate the effects of noise/error over extended periods of continuous robot operation with guaranteed reliability. <a href="#">Example Video</a>



PASS

# Labsheets

## SEMTM0042/43 Robotic Science & Systems

### Navigating the Labsheets

The Labsheets provide some icons to help reinforce the scientific skills we are practicing. These icons should also help you to navigate the labsheets quickly.

- !** This is a section that contains important information you must respect to avoid damaging the robot, or to stay within the requirements for your Assessments.
- ✓** This is a section that provides advice on best practice, or confirms what we have achieved so far.
- T** This is a section that provides background theory for what we are about to work on. You can complete the exercises without the theory, but you will be able to make smarter choices if you gain a deeper understanding first.
- i** This is a section that contains information on **common problems** or **common solutions**. These are designed to help you to avoid common pitfalls (time spent inefficiently). They should help you to question your assumptions.
- O** This is a section that encourages you to observe, reflect and think about implications for the exercises we are completing. It is necessary to make observations of the system we are studying, from which we can then articulate a hypothesis.
- H** This is a section that asks you to make a prediction or theory, drawing on your knowledge and experience so far. You will also want to consider how you could then observe and measure the effects.

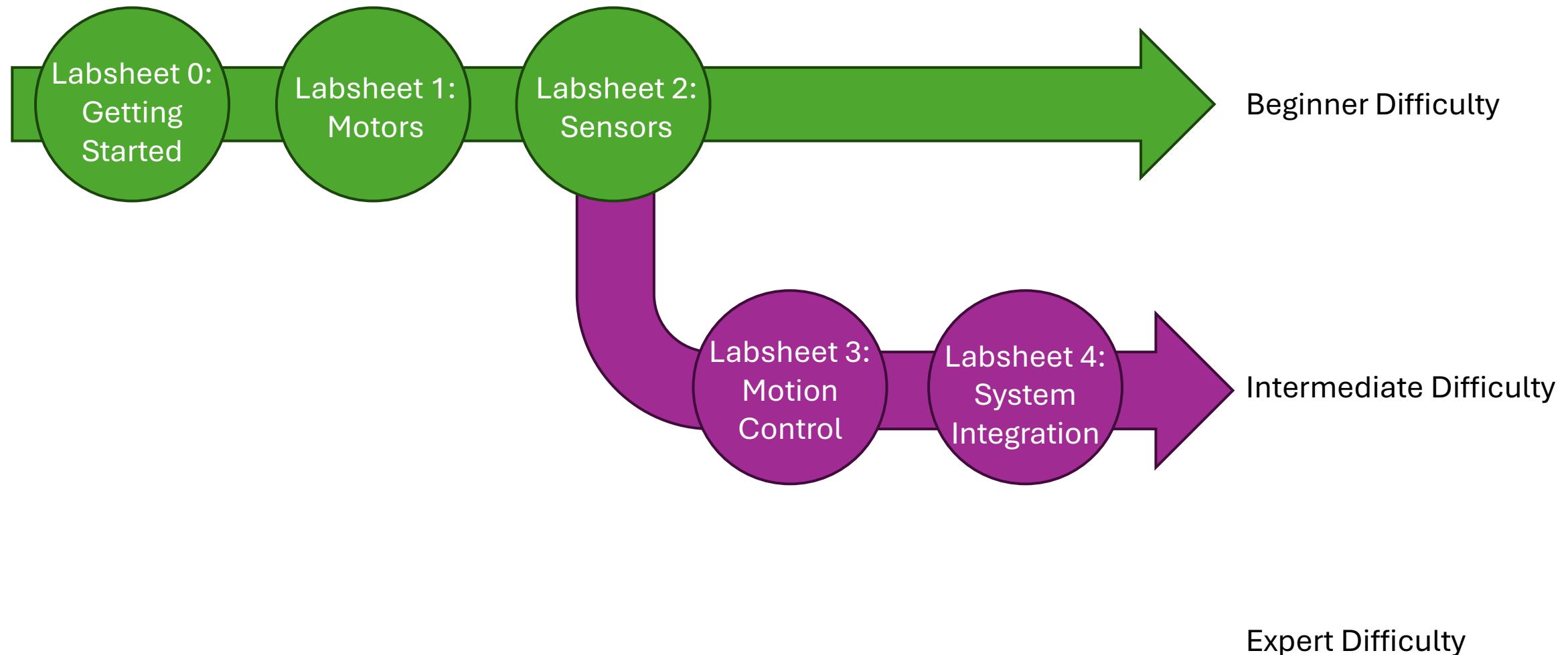
### Trouble Shooting (FAQ)

 [Open in Colab](#) TroubleShooting/FAQ: Help for common problems, like "my robot won't connect"

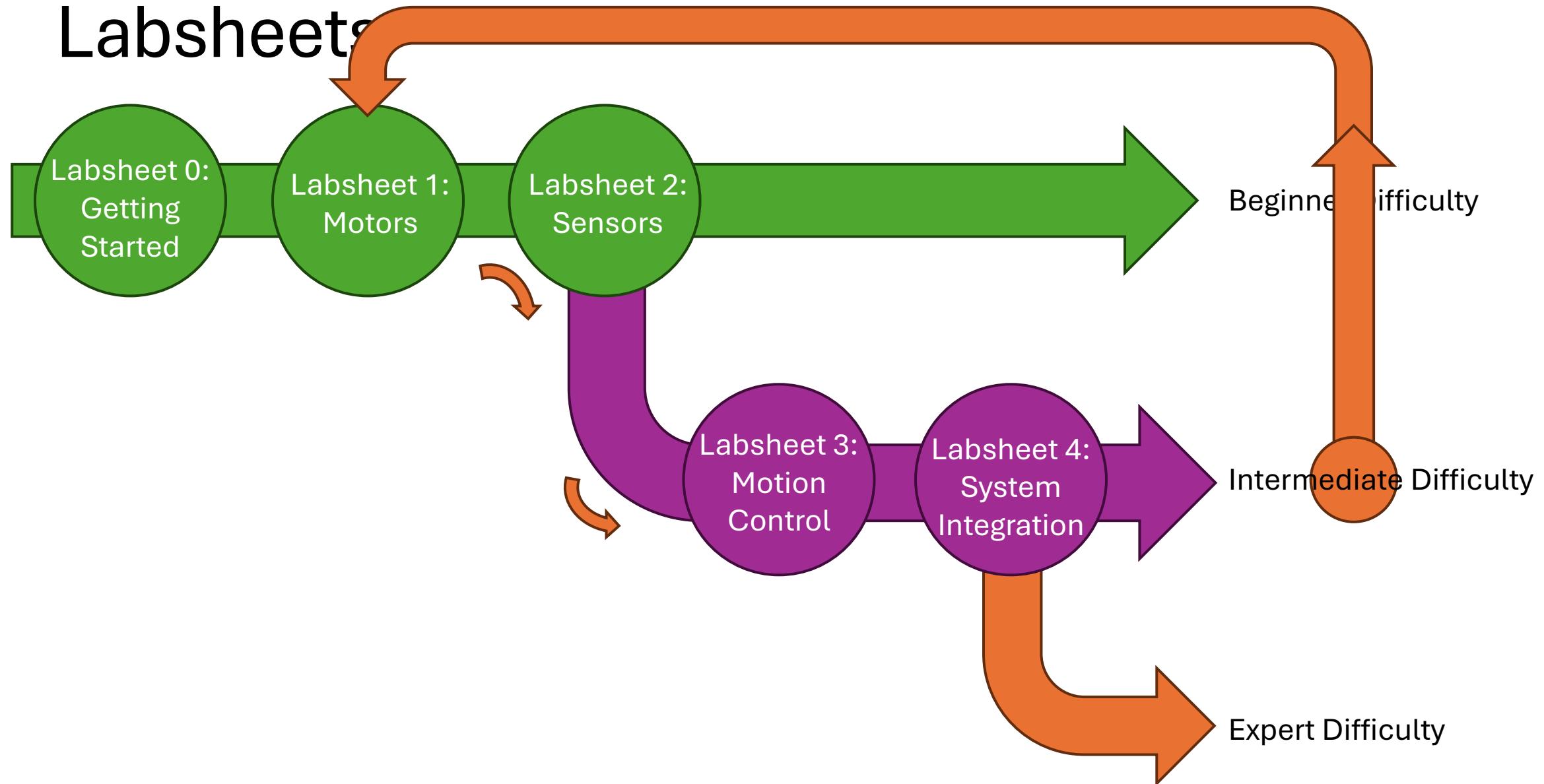
### Assessment 1 Labsheets

	Labsheet Title	Estimated Time	Description
 <a href="#">Open in Colab</a>	<b>Labsheet 0:</b> Getting Started	2-6 hours	Instructions on how to get started, and exercises with millis() for non-blocking code.
 <a href="#">Open in Colab</a>	<b>Labsheet 1:</b> Motors	4 - 10 hours	Exercises to get your robot moving, steps to be confident that your code will behave predictably, building up a Class. Advanced Exercises include PID Control
 <a href="#">Open in Colab</a>	<b>Labsheet 2:</b> Sensors	2 - 4 hours	Exercises to achieve reliable turning, travelling, and movement between two locations.
 <a href="#">Open in Colab</a>	<b>Labsheet 3:</b> Motion Control	4 - 8 hours	Exercises to use the motors and sensors to stay within the coursework map, as well as find and detect the puck.
 <a href="#">Open in Colab</a>	<b>Labsheet 4:</b> System Integration	8 - 16 hours	Exercises to help you integrate your work so far into a solution for the Foraging Challenge.

# Labsheets



# Labsheets



# Recommended Approach:



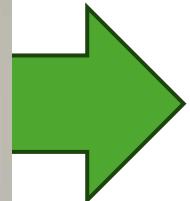
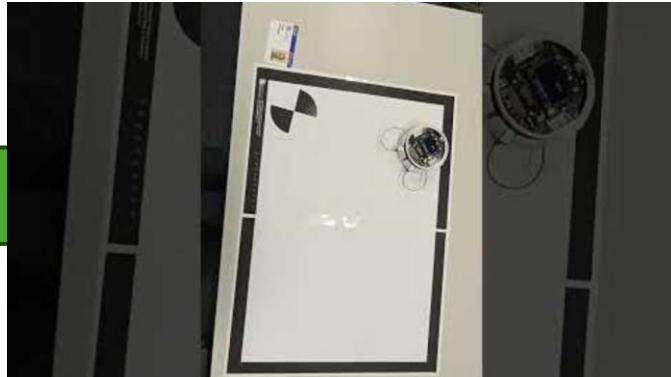
Beginner



Intermediate



Expert



# Assessment 1 Submission

Complete a Self-Assessment form:

SEMTM0043 Assessment 1 Self-Assessment Form

Hi Paul. When you submit this form, the owner will see your name and email address.

\* Required

1. Provide a URL/Link to the video demonstration of your robot. \*

Enter your answer

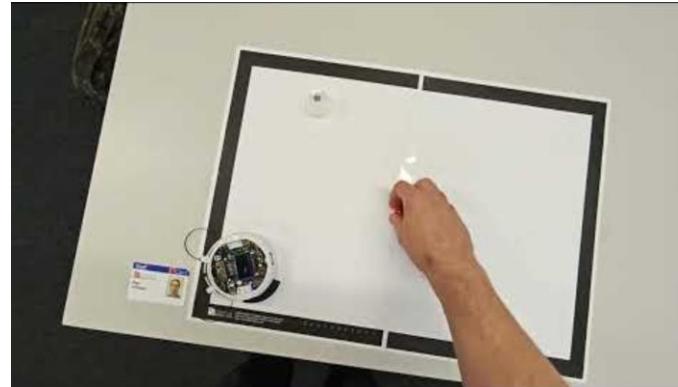
2. My robot demonstrates: \*

- Beginner Difficulty
- Intermediate Difficulty
- Expert Difficulty

3. How many pucks does your robot correctly push out of the coursework map area, or correctly return into the start area? \*

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

Provide a URL/Link to a video:



Upload your final code to Blackboard:

Content Calendar Announcements Discussions Gradebook Messages Groups

Course Content

Welcome

Please read this document before exploring the unit.

Unit Information and Resources

Here you will find a comprehensive guide on what you can expect from the course, including contact information, learning objectives, and the lecture schedule, as well as a range of important resources such as your resource list and the collection of Re/Play recordings for this unit.

Unit Assessment

This section contains everything you need to understand your assessments, submit your work and find out how to access your feedback.

# Full-Time Study

## Teaching Block 1

### Assessment 2

Experiment/Report, Team work.

**Summative Assessment, 70%**

Week Commencing:

22 Sep	29 Sep	6 Oct	13 Oct	20 Oct	27 Oct	3 Nov	10 Nov	17 Nov	24 Nov	1 Dec	8 Dec
W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6 CW	W7	W8	W9	W10	W11	W12

### Assessment 1

Skill Building, *Individual Work*

**Summative Assessment, 30%**



**WE ARE HERE**

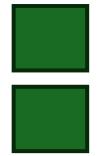
# Full-Time Study

**Assessment 1 Deadline**  
1pm, Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025

## Teaching Block 1: Assessment 1

Week Commencing:

22 Sep	29 Sep	6 Oct	13 Oct	20 Oct
W1	W2	W3	W4	W5



2 Hour  
Lab Session  
Bill Brown Suite

# Full-Time Study

**Assessment 1 Deadline**  
1pm, Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025

## Teaching Block 1: Assessment 1

Week Commencing:

22 Sep	29 Sep	6 Oct	13 Oct	20 Oct
W1	W2	W3	W4	W5



8 Hours of Lab Session



**8 Hours:** If you only work in the 2 Hour Lab Sessions, you will probably not pass.

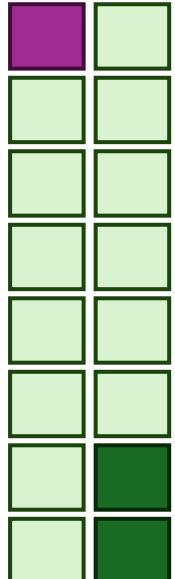
# Full-Time Study

Labsheet 0  
Labsheet 1



Week Commencing:

22 Sep	29 Sep	6 Oct	13 Oct	20 Oct
W1	W2	W3	W4	W5



**Per Week (16):**

1 Hour lecture

13 Hours of  
independent study

2 Hour  
Lab Session  
Bill Brown Suite

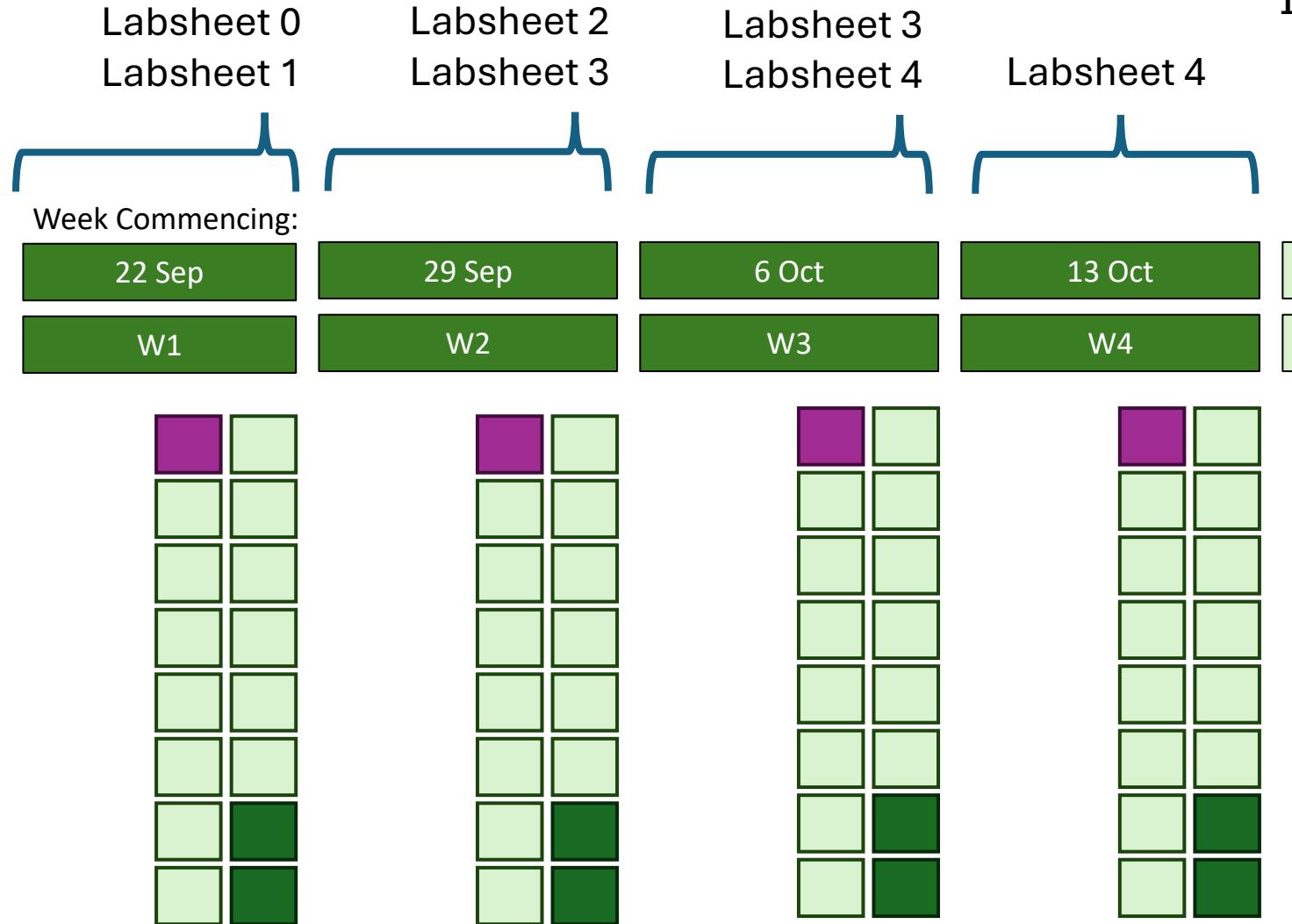
**Assessment 1 Deadline**  
1pm, Thursday 23rd October 2025



**SEMTM0043 20 Credits**

20 Credits = 16 hours per week  
(approximately)

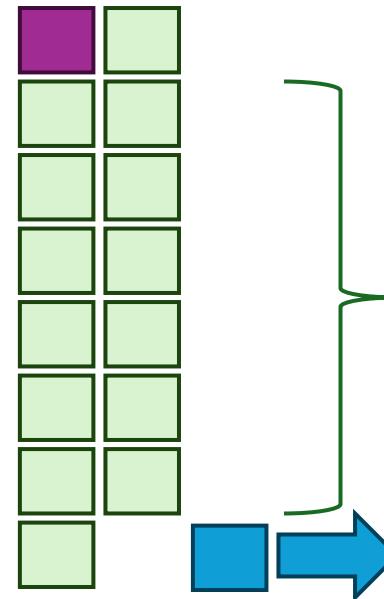
# Full-Time Study



**Assessment 1 Deadline**  
1pm, Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025



**Assessment 1**  
79 Hours  
4 Lab sessions  
5 Labsheets  
+ Problem solving



**Assessment 2**  
Supervision Meeting 1

# Plagiarism



If you use a GitHub repository (or similar) it **must be set to private**. If someone uses your code – even without your knowing – it constitutes **cheating, and academic offense**.



Sharing your code solution with others is cheating, an academic offense. Accepting code from someone (inside or outside the university) is cheating, an academic offense.



**Using code you find online**, including **software libraries**, and copy-pasting library code, is considered **plagiarism** (claiming credit for another person's work), an academic offense. The Labsheets specify the exact libraries you may use.



Assessment 1 is an **Individual Assessment**. You must produce your own, **individual solution to the coursework**. You may discuss solutions, but you must produce your own code solutions.



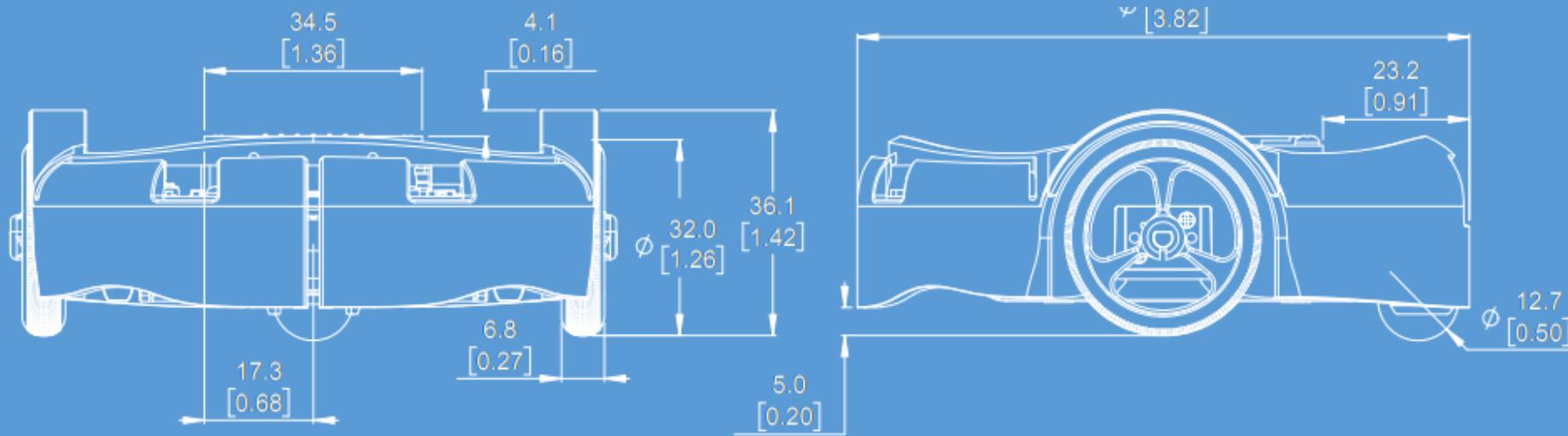
**Code for Assessment 1 and Assessment 2 will be algorithmically checked for similarity** against all other code submissions with the tool **Sim\_c** ([https://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/bionic/en/man1/sim\\_c++.1.html](https://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/bionic/en/man1/sim_c++.1.html))



You are encouraged & supported to use the template code (3Pi\_CodeStub) and the examples in the labsheets. These will be ignored when checking for code similarity.

Please read the Assessment Specification on Blackboard

# Kit Hand-Out



# Your Robot Kit – Your Responsibility

**On Loan for 11 Weeks:**  
You can take it home.

- 1 Box
- Pololu 3Pi+ Robot
- 4 AAA Rechargeable Batteries
- Battery Recharger (UK)
- 2 Cable ties
- 4 Plastic Hooks
- 1 Puck with Magnet
- 1 USB cable
- 1 Dice

**You are required to return  
all parts in week 11.**



# Your Robot – Common Damage



## **Stepping on the Robot.**

This bends the wheel axles – **permanent damage**.

**Do not leave your robot on the floor.**



## **Operating the motors at high speed for a long time.**

This causes the motors to over-heat – **permanent damage**.

When you need to debug your code, turn the battery power off.



## **Robot falling off a table.**

Your robot might move suddenly and fall off the table. This bends the wheel axles – **permanent damage**.

You can lift the robot off the surface or turn it upside-down. Be careful.



## **“I cannot connect to my robot”**

See the Troubleshooting labsheet

# Risk Assessment

Please read the Risk Assessment on Blackboard



**The robot is for your use – do not give it to children or other people.**



**Be aware of your surroundings.**

Your robot may move suddenly. Avoid people **tripping** on your robot by ensuring you are in a safe environment. Tell others about what you are doing. As much as possible, keep your work in contained area.



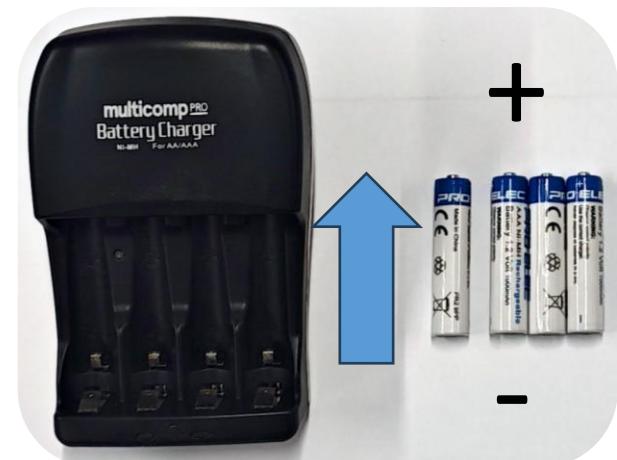
**Magnet:**

The magnet is not a toy. Do not give it to children or allow children to find it. A magnet may cause problems for people with medical devices such as pacemakers. Keep your magnet with your kit at all times.



**Batteries:**

Please ensure batteries are inserted into the charger in the correct orientation. Do not leave batteries to charge unattended or whilst you sleep.



# Arduino IDE

Getting Started: <https://www.arduino.cc/en/software>

Legacy IDE (1.8.X)

Much more stable

Arduino IDE 1.8.19

The open-source Arduino Software (IDE) makes it easy to write code and upload it to the board. This software can be used with any Arduino board.

Refer to the [Getting Started](#) page for Installation instructions.

SOURCE CODE

Active development of the Arduino software is [hosted by GitHub](#). See the instructions for [building the code](#). Latest release source code archives are available [here](#). The archives are PGP-signed so they can be verified using [this](#) gpg key.

## DOWNLOAD OPTIONS

**Windows** Win 7 and newer

**Windows** ZIP file

**Windows app** Win 8.1 or 10



**Linux** 32 bits

**Linux** 64 bits

**Linux** ARM 32 bits

**Linux** ARM 64 bits

**Mac OS X** 10.10 or newer

Release Notes

Checksums (sha512)

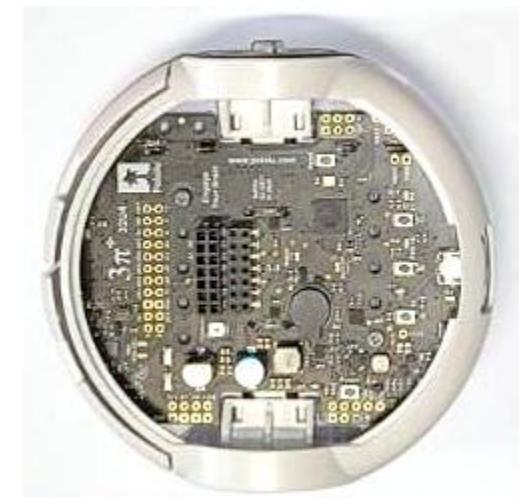
# Kits

Problem with your Robot?

Keep the same Box.



SWAP



# Kits

Use the QR Code to Register your Kit



Your Kit Number



Waiting?  
Team Self-Allocation