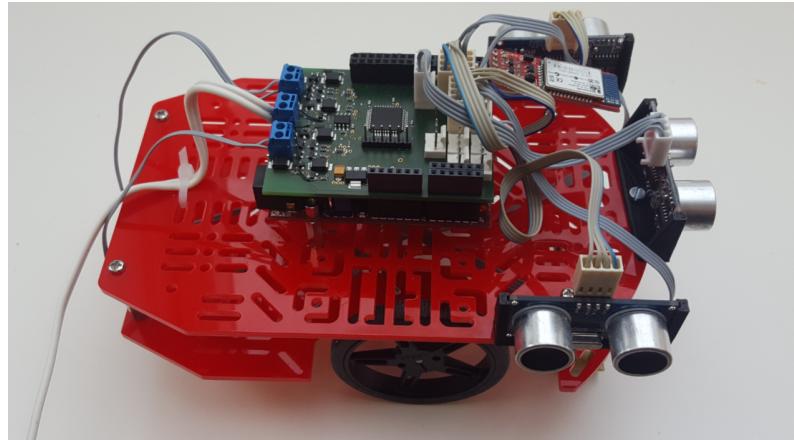


Fall Semester 2016

# Autonomous Object Avoidance Robot

Group 2

3. Semester IT-Technology



Group members: Benjamin Nielsen - Henrik Jensen - Martin Nonboe - Nikolaj  
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Supervisor: Jesper Kristensen - <sup>1</sup> Steffen Vutborg

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er han?

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<sup>1</sup>FiXme Fatal: er han?



Title:

Autonomous Object Avoidance  
Robot

Project Period:

3. Semester | Fall semester 2016

Projectgroup:

Group 2

Group participants:

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Pages:

Appendices:

Completed:

# Preamble

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TBD fyld

mere på?

<sup>2</sup>This project was written by group 2, for the 3rd semester on the IT-electronics education at university college Nordjylland, Sofiendalsvej 60. The project goal is to make an autonomous robot that can navigate a course utilizing object avoidance and localization.

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Benjamin Nielsen

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Henrik Jensen

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Martin Nonboe

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Nikolaj Bilgrau

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<sup>2</sup>FiXme Fatal: TBD fyld mere på?

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# Glossary

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3D print 3-Dimensional printing

ADC Analog-digital conversion

GUI Graphical User Interface

IDE Integrated Development Environment

MCU Microcontroller Unit

PCB Printed Circuit Board

PID Proportional-integral-derivative

PWM Pulse-width modulation

THT Through-hole-technology

UART Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter



# **Introduction**

**1**

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In countries with high wages and where manual labour is expensive, the industrial production is often organized as an automated process. To make the whole industry smarter and more customizable, new automated robots and reliabilities are needed. The many new forms of robots rely on sensors to face the many different challenges. Automation of movement and avoidance enables even robotic space exploration, as seen in the many rovers visiting the different nearby planets.

There are different sensors in play when needing to avoid obstacles or collision. To mention a few, ultrasound, infra-red and laser sensors comes to mind, all of which are viable picks when building a robot with object avoidance.

In the project at hand, we will be focusing mainly on the ultrasound sensor for building an object avoiding robot. The objective of this project is to design and implement an automotive robot capable of autonomous object manoeuvring, specially a collision avoiding robot employing light detecting sensing and ultrasound sensing.

The project was handed to the group at the start of third semester and is to be handed in at the 9th of January, 2017.

# Analysis 2

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This section will be focused on analysing any problems the group may face, how to approach them, and how they should be handled.

## 2.1 Problem statement

The problem presented to the group is how to make a robot move from point A to point B, with the help of different sensors, including ultrasound and infrared, and to make use of autonomous algorithms to avoid obstacles.

Problem statement:

- Bot should be able to move from A to B
- Should be able to stop at a predetermined point
- Manoeuvre around obstacles

## 2.2 Problem analysis

### 2.2.1 Mobility from A to B

The robot receives a coordinate to reach, and will use its own starting point to determine a direction to drive towards the given coordinate. The robot will need a way to control its movement and direct current to function optimal.

The robot needs a way to effectively regulate speed and also steer itself autonomously. To dictate how quickly the robot moves, the robot will need some system that allows it to move around on a flat surface, the robot needs to be able to move around from point A to point B..

### 2.2.2 Predetermined end point

After starting, the robot needs to know when to stop. The pre-determined end-point consists of a series of circles which the robot needs to detect.

### 2.2.3 Obstacles avoidance

As part of its functionality, the robot needs to be able to see objects that are in front of it and avoid them.

## 2.3 Behaviour

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algorithm

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<sup>1</sup>`FiXme Fatal:` algorithm

# Requirements specification 3

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<sup>1</sup> This section specifies the requirements. The requirements have been found through the analysis.

- The robot needs line following capabilities
- The robot needs object avoidance
- The robot needs localization
- The robot needs to find a new route after avoiding an object
- The robot should make use of an H-bridge
- The robot should make use of Motors
- The robot needs a way to implement motor control
- The robot should make use of a micro-controller unit
- The robot should make use of the Magician chassis

---

<sup>1</sup> FIXme Fatal: mere fyld

# Hardware section 4

## 4.1 Description of the hardware structure and functionality

In the following section the different parts, components and devices of the hardware will be listed, described and explained. This includes topics such as the hardware diagram, considerations involving what sensors to use, the MCU, the self designed h-bridge and the motors with the encoders.

## 4.2 Hardware diagram

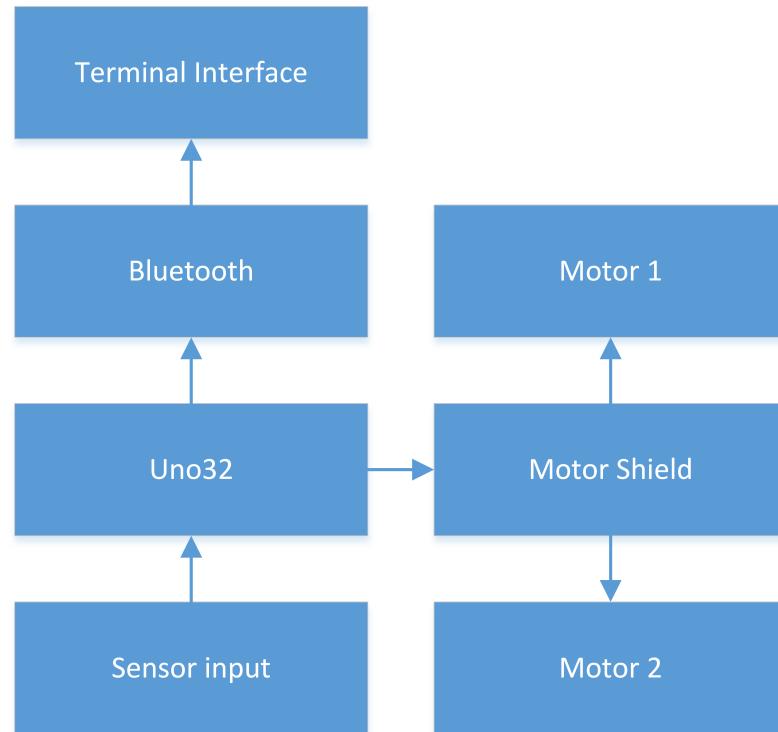


Figure 4.1: Hardware diagram with arrows

The micro controller is connected to the motor-shield. The motor-shield is then connected to the two motors, called motor 1 and motor 2 and is powering both motors. The micro controller is receiving data from the sensor set; the ultrasound sensors and the tachometer sensor. The micro controller then receives the data from the sensors and sends it further to the Bluetooth transceiver and then the Bluetooth transceiver will send it to the interface.

## 4.3 Sensors and sensor concept

The robot will utilize 3 ultrasound sensors. These will be working together to make the robot able to navigate open spaces more precisely. The 3 sensors are able to cover blind spots for each other and in this way provide for a more solid solution to object avoidance. They are mounted in a way such that there is one facing forwards, and one pointing out sideways from these, in a roughly 90 degree angle. This works for the robot in multiple ways; it covers blind spots and also allows the robot to "see" to its sides while moving straight forwards, this allows for more fluid object avoidance, since the robot can cut down on the amount of turns it has to make to follow an object to its side.

### 4.3.1 Choice of sensors

To find out what ultrasound sensors to use in navigating the robot, two sensors were compared briefly on their specifications; The HC-SR04 and the PING))) Ultrasonic Distance Sensor.

The specifications have been put into a table for a quick perspective into the sensing distance, volt, current and price for each sensor.

As seen on the table; the two sensors with slight differences, the HC-SR04 can measure an extra meter compared the PING))). Additionally, there's a staggering price difference of approximately 200,- DKK between the HR-SR04 and the PING))), which is a concerning factor when producing multiple robots.

In the case of this project, the device available is the HC-SR04. Even if the PING))) was available, the HC-SR04 has 4 pins compared to the PING))) with only 3 pins, this feature can make it easier to manage when coding the sensor.

Name	HC-SR04	PING)))
Max/min sensor distance	4m-2cm	3m-2cm
Working current	15mA	30mA
Voltage	5DC	5DC
Price	17.63,- DKK	211.53,- DKK

Table 4.1: Sensor table [2] [3]

Even if availability wasn't a limitation, the clear choice would be the HC-SR04, due to the more impressive range and the better pricing of the HC-SR04.

### 4.3.2 Ultrasound sensor - HC-SR04

When a robot should be able avoid obstacles it will need a device to inform the robot where it's position is compared to the obstacle. This is where an ultrasound sensor plays an important role. For this task the HC-SR04 has been picked.



Figure 4.2: The HC-SR04 ultrasound sensor

The way the ultrasound sensor works is by emitting acoustic waves and then waits for the waves to reflect back to the sensor. The waves are often at about 40 kHz and humans are unable to detect the sounds because of the frequencies being above the human audible range.

What is causing the device to make ultrasonic sound is a piezoelectric crystal. The crystal is receiving a rapid oscillating electrical signal, this causes the crystal to expand and contract and thereby creating a sound wave. The sound waves will then after being reflected return to a piezoelectric receiver which can then convert the waves into voltage by using the same method as explained above.

There are several popular ways to process the information gathered from the ultrasound sensor.

- Time of flight
- Doppler shift
- Amplitude attenuation

In the scope of the project, the robot will be using "Time of flight" for sensing the distance between itself and the obstacle.

When working with the term time of flight, it means the ultrasound sensor only generates pulses of sound instead of a continuous streak of sound waves. to avoid confusion. In high speed situations this will mean there is waiting time limits.

The calculation for using the ultrasound sensor is:

$t$  = time

$r$  = distance travelled

$c$  = speed of light

$$r = c * t$$

With this the robot can calculate the time of flight.

### Considerations:

When using the ultrasound as a sensing tool, there are some factors that must be taken into consideration.

Temperature and humidity can affect the speed of sound, just as air currents have been known to be able to create invisible boundaries that can reflect ultrasonic waves.

Ultrasound sensors have something called a dead zone, this occurs when an object is in front of the sensors and the receiver can't keep up.

Some materials are very absorbent, which will result in less reflected ultrasound to be detected by the receiver.

### Mounting

For putting the sensors in place facing the right directions, a 3D-printed mount was made and then bolted to the chassis of the bot.

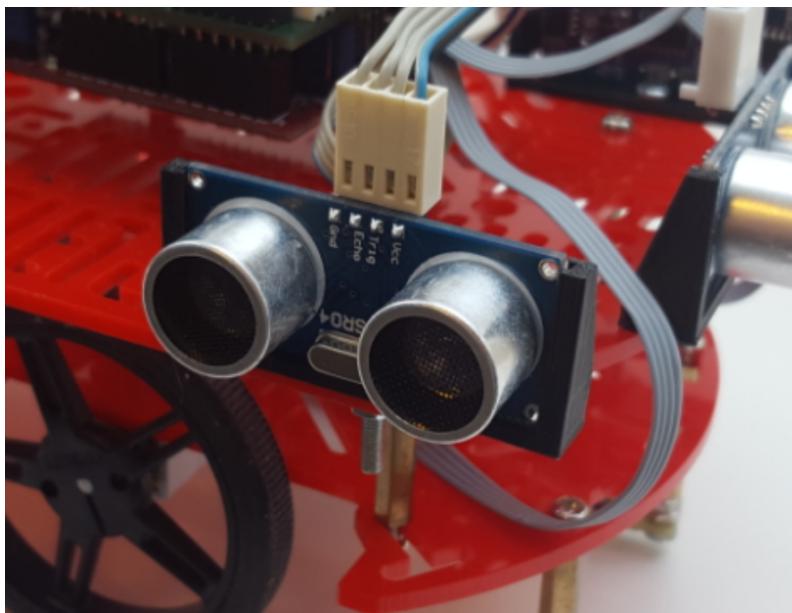


Figure 4.3: [Sensor mount]Mounts made by 3D printing, for ultrasound sensors

## 4.4 The chipKIT Uno32 board

The robot will utilize the chipKIT Uno32 board to execute code and act as a controller for the sensors, motors, and the Bluetooth module. The board was chosen both due to past experiences. It's proven to be simple to work with and provide multiple ports to make it possible to utilize more than enough modules for the robot's functionality.

The board is also compatible with Arduino shields, and as such designing the H-bridge for it becomes more straightforward. It's fast enough to execute the code, and works well within the input power range that the robot will operate within.

## 4.5 The motor shield

The motor shield is the single add on board used in the project, and contains all the features needed for making the robot work. The features are:

- Dual H-bridges.
- Low side current sensor for each H-bridge.
- CPLD for reconfigurable H-bridge logic control.
- All connectors needed for sensors and other units needed:
  - Screw terminal for motor connection.
  - Screw terminal for input power.
  - Molex connector for ultrasound distance Sensor.
  - Molex connector for distance sensor.
  - Molex connector for motor encoder.
  - Molex connector for infrared light sensor.
  - Header for Bluetooth module.



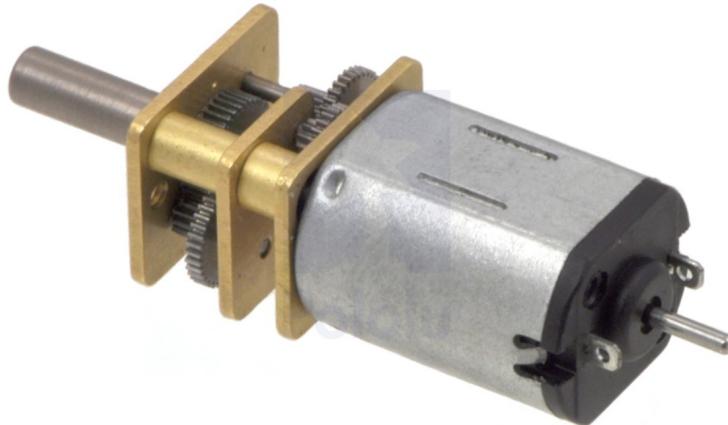
Figure 4.4: The self-designed motor-shield

### 4.5.1 The H bridge

The robot will make use of an H-bridge. An H-bridge is a circuit made for controlling the motor of the robot, by making sure the motor will never try to do forward and backward motion and cause errors or short circuits. The point of using an H-bridge is to ensure motor safety and functionality.

### 4.5.2 Pololu 100:1 Micro Metal Gearmotor 6V High Power

This is a small motor, drawing 120mA when there is no load, and 1600mA when stalling. They run up to 320 RPM; because of this, the robot will be able to move very rapidly. The ones used for the robot have an extended motor shaft, which makes it possible to utilize the Pololu motor encoders.



[www.pololu.com](http://www.pololu.com)

Figure 4.5: Pololu micro metal gear motors

### Pololu Magnetic Encoder Pair Kit

These encoders allow the transmission of data based on motor movement. It works by having the encoder board count the revolutions of the magnetic disc mounted on the board. It does this twelve times per revolution. The transmission of this data allows the robot to monitor how long it has traveled. This data, along with directional data coming from the code, will allow the robot to track its own movement in a coordinate system. This way, the robot will always start on (0, 0), and if given a destination coordinate to navigate towards, it will be able to both find the most efficient way there, but also track its movement throughout the runtime.

## 4.6 The Bluetooth tranceiver

The robot will utilize the BlueSmiRF Silver bluetooth tranceiver. The transceiver is made by Sparkfun, it is utilized to make use of an GUI, by sending data from the MCU to the computer (GUI) by the use of bluetooth.

The bluetooth tranceiver makes it possible to monitor both the inputs and the logic behind the steering. The baudrate is between 2400-115200 bps and the tranceiver can be powered from 3.3v up to 6v.

## 4.7 Part conclusion

After initial H-bridge problems, the rest of the process of building the robot went according to plan, and there were no future issues. The robot utilillize a range of

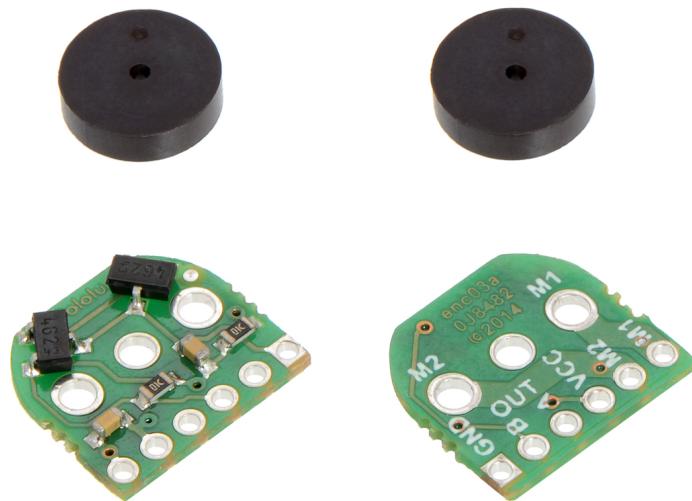


Figure 4.6: Pololu Magnetic Encoder Pair Kit

components which have been used for previous projects, which made the project much more simple to work with. This eliminated some of the learning curve that the previous robot presented, and made it possible to plan out and assemble the robot very rapidly, even though a lot of time was spent waiting for components for the motor shield, and the faulty components. This way, a lot more time could be used on programming and other software solutions.

# Software section 5

The following section will introduce the most important parts of the software for the project. The design of the software will be shown as a flow chart and described. The section will focus on the feedback loop used, but will also go through some of the smaller parts, such as PWM and the code used for the CPLD.

Pulse Width Modulation is a very effective and straightforward way to control the speed of the robot rapidly. It works by limiting how long the power is 'on' compared to 'off'. PWM is used by utilizing Output Compare on the chip, which lets the chip generate pulses based on a timer. This is initialized in the following way:

## 5.1 Software flowchart

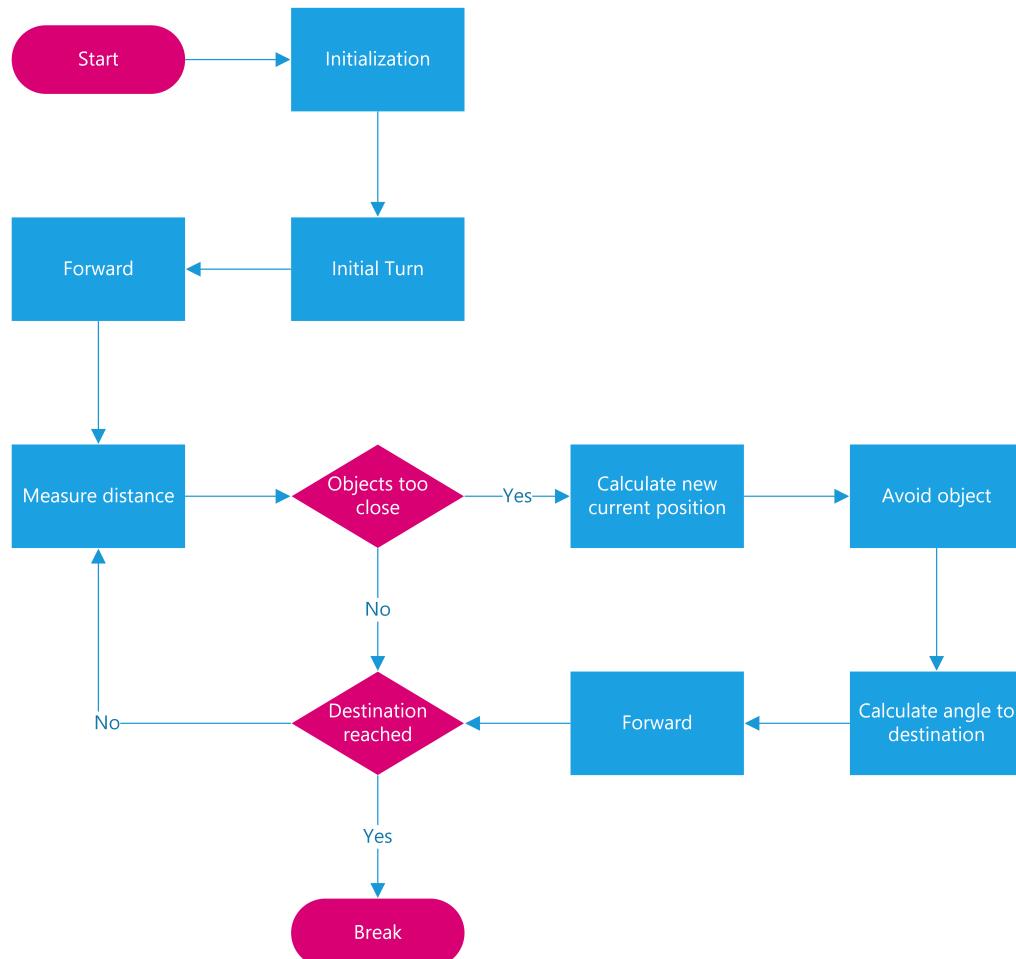


Figure 5.1: Software flowchart

## 5.2 Pulse-width modulation

The robot utilizes pulse-width modulation by initiating a desired frequency, setting up the output compare, starting a timer, and then finally calculating the trigger timing of the timer.

```

1 void initPWM() {
2     int sysClk = 80000000; //FPB
3     int pwmFreq = 1000; //Desired frequency
4     int prescaleV = 1;
5     int dutyCycle = 0;
6
7     PMC0CONbits.ON = 0;
8     PMAEN = 0;
9
10    OC4CON = 0x0000; //Turn off the Output Compare while setting
11        up
12    OC4R = 0x00638000; //Config compare Register, rising edge
13    OC4RS = 0x00638000; //Secondary compare Register, falling
14        edge
15    OC4CON = 0x0006; //Turn on Output Compare in PWM mode
16    OC4RS = (PR4 + 1)*((float) dutyCycle / 100); //Sets the duty
17        cycle, RS = time until falling edge starts
18    OC4CONSET = 0x8020; //Enable peripheral, bit 5: 0=16 bit
19        compare mode, 1=32 bit
20
21    OC5CON = 0x0000; //Same as above
22    OC5R = 0x00638000;
23    OC5RS = 0x00638000;
24    OC5CON = 0x0006;
25    OC5RS = (PR2 + 1)*((float) dutyCycle / 100);
26    OC5CONSET = 0x8020;
27
28    T2CONSET = 0x0008; //Starts a 32-bit timer
29    T2CONSET = 0x8000; //Enables the timer
30
31    PR4 = (sysClk / (pwmFreq * 2) * prescaleV) - 1; //Calculate
32        how often the timer should trigger
33    PR2 = (sysClk / (pwmFreq * 2) * prescaleV) - 1;
34 }
```

### 5.2.1 Why utilize pulse-width modulation

<sup>1</sup>

Pulse-width modulation, or PWM, is a way to regulate power distribution within a system. It is a software solution that manages when a device receives power, and for how long at a time it does this. This is called a duty cycle. The robot utilizes PWM for its motors, to regulate how quickly it moves. PWM can be compared

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section needs  
readover

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<sup>1</sup>Fixme Fatal: section needs readover

to turning a switch on and off extremely quickly - much more quickly than what will affect the performance of the motors. Effectively, this means that the robot's programming will now be able to regulate speed autonomously<sup>2</sup>.

au-  
tonomously?

## 5.2.2 Duty cycle

The duty cycle is used to describe how long the power is 'on' compared to 'off'. A higher duty cycle will yield more energy than a low one. The software uses a frequency of 1000Hz, which makes it straightforward to calculate to real time, if this is needed - it also provides enough precision to make the motors responsive quickly. The duty cycle can be changed by changing how long until the Output Compare sends a falling edge:

```

1 void adjustDuty(int channel, int duty) { //The function takes an
    argument based on which motors PWM should change, and the
    desired duty cycle
2     switch (channel) {
3         case 1:
4             OC5RS = (PR2 + 1)*((float) duty / 100); //Sets the
                secondary register, to tell it how long until it
                should send a falling edge
5             break;
6         case 2:
7             OC4RS = (PR4 + 1)*((float) duty / 100);
8             break;
9     }
10 }
```

## 5.3 Feedback loop

A feedback loop is a way of controlling how something, in this case a robot, behaves by receiving an output and adjusting the performance to match a desired output. The robot made in this project utilizes a feedback loop by firstly turning towards a set goal, and then avoiding obstacles along the way through sensors measuring the distance from the robot to the obstacle. If an obstacle gets too close, the robot will turn away from the obstacle and head back towards the goal.

### 5.3.1 Reading sensors

To know how far away an object is, some form of sensor feedback is needed. In this case, 3 ultrasound sensors have been implemented. The microprocessor sends a turn-on signal to the sensors, starts a timer and then waits until the sensors return with their own signal. The time between the start and finish signal can then be used to calculate the distance between the robot and the object.

```
1 long readUltrasonic(int channel){
```

---

<sup>2</sup>FiXme Fatal: autonomously?

```

2     long timerFinish = 0;
3     long timerOld = 0;
4     int timeout = 3000; // Sets a limit for how long the MCU waits
5         for data
6     switch(channel){ //Switches between the 3 sensors
7         case 1:
8             Trigger1 = 1; //Pin RG6
9             DelayUs(10); //Sends a short pulse
10            Trigger1 = 0;
11            while(Echo1 == 0){} //Waits until pin RF6 is set to
12                high
13            timerOld = micros(); //Sets the start timer to time
14                since the program started, in microseconds
15            while(Echo1 == 1){ //While the sensors signal is high
16                timerFinish = micros(); //Sets the end timer to
17                    check for timeout
18                if(timerFinish - timerOld > timeout ||
19                    timerFinish - timerOld < 0) //If the time to
20                    return is too high or below 0, return a
21                        default value
22                    return 500;
23    }
24    break;
25 ...
26 }
27 timerFinish = micros();
28 long result = ((timerFinish-timerOld)*0.34)/2; //Calculate
29     distance from speed of sound, divided by 2 since the sound
30     wave also needs to return to the sensor.
31     return result;
32 }
```

The short pulse sent in the beginning of the function has been set by the manufacturer:<sup>3</sup>



FiXme Fatal:  
reference til  
<http://www.micropik.com/PDF/HCSR04.pdf>

Figure 5.2: HC-SR04 timing diagram

To reduce false sensor data, which there seems to be a lot of with these sensors, a rolling average has been implemented. This calculates the average of the previous 5 readings instead of a single reading, allowing the robot to ignore spikes in data.

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<sup>3</sup>FiXme Fatal: reference til <http://www.micropik.com/PDF/HCSR04.pdf>

### 5.3.2 Feedback

The controller function takes the data from the 3 sensors and uses these to control how the robot should behave. The function is by no means fully optimized, but allows the robot to avoid obstacles in it's way.

```

1 void controller(int midSensor, int rightSensor, int leftSensor){
2     int midDistance = 100; //Sets the limit for the sensors , in
      millimetres
3     int sideDistance = 50;
4     if(midSensor < midDistance) //First check the middle sensor
5     {
6         brake(); //Stops the motors
7         calculatePosition(); //Defunct , but should calculate
           where the robot is now in a coordinate system
8         backwards(); //Starts backing away from the object
9         int tachTarget = tach1-300; //Sets a tach target
10        while(tach1 > tachTarget){} //Drives backwards until
           hitting the target
11        brake(); //Brake again
12        presetTurnLeft(); //Turn 30 degrees left
13        brake();
14        forwards(); //Start driving forwards again
15    }
16    else if(leftSensor < sideDistance)
17    {
18        int tachTarget = tach1-20; //Sets the target tach
19        turnRight(); //Turn right
20        while(tachTarget > tach1){} //Until target tach is hit
21        brake(); //Brakes
22    }
23    else if(rightSensor < sideDistance) //Same as left , but
      reverse
24    {
25        int tachTarget = tach1+20;
26        turnLeft();
27        while(tachTarget < tach1){}
28        brake();
29    }
30    else
31        forwards(); //If no sensor is within the limit , just
          drive forwards
32 }
```

## 5.4 CPLD

Compared to a regular microprocessor like the PIC32MX320F128H that is programmed in C converted to machine code in a procedural manner:

```

1 if (this) {
2     then this
3 } else {
4     this
5 }
```

a CPLD is programmed with what is called Hardware description language or HDL for short. instead of writing condition statements like you do in C, you define logic blocks and describe what that logic block do with the inputs and outputs given. [6] This allows for programming small logic circuits that act like several 74-series logic chips put together, but a CPLD can also be configured to contain a small microcontroller what internally can interpret machine code.

This make a CPLD a very powerful device since it can be configured to anything that can be made with pure logic circuitry, given that the selected CPLD have the needed amount of internal configurable logic blocks for the implementation. [5] To simplify the programming, the IDE used to program the CPLD used on the motor shield, allows for programming by drawing schematics, which the IDE then synthesize and translate into the format the can be uploaded to the CPLD.

The CPLD on the motor shield is configured to allow full individual control of each h-bridge by using 4 control lines from the PIC32 to the CPLD for each h-bridge:

- Enable
- Direction A
- Direction B
- PWM

Using these inputs without any logic control, allows for unwanted configurations of the h-bridge that will cause the power supply to be shorted to ground, this issues have been solved by programming the CPLD with a logic block that does not allow the configuration to occur, no matter the configuration of the input to the CPLD. 5.3 shows the logic configurations of one of the two logic blocks that have been programmed into the CPLD.

## 5.5 Part conclusion

The very first issue with the software came <sup>4</sup> Another consideration has been to implement a real time system, such as RTOS, for the program. RTOS would make it possible for the sensors to be read simultaneously instead of one after the other. This could make a huge difference in time constricted systems, however, the system used in this project does fine without, since reading all 3 sensors take less than 10 ms.

FiXme Fatal:  
Software  
problemer og  
løsninger

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<sup>4</sup>FiXme Fatal: Software problemer og løsninger

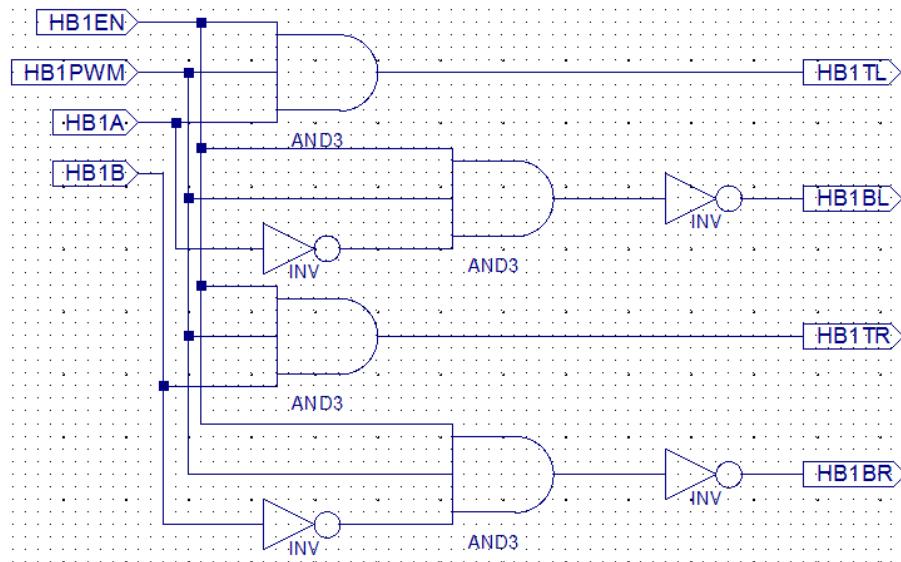


Figure 5.3: Single h-bridge logic block

Due to time constraints, a few requirements for the project have not been met. These include the need for line following capabilities, localization and the ability to return to a path that leads to goal.

# Test 6

In this section the different parts and signals will be tested, this is to make sure everything is up to par with our requirements specifications. The tests consists of measuring different factors, such as current, voltage and response time of each fundamental part. The testing will be done with the available measuring devices such as an oscilloscope, power supply or multimeter.

<sup>1</sup>

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## 6.1 Unit Testing

### 6.1.1 Ultrasound HC-SR04

The purpose of this test is to measure is the HRC-S04 Ultrasonic distance sensor is reliable at reading the distance to an object.

#### Equipment

- Arduino UNO Microcontroller
- Agilent MSO-X 3024A Oscilloscope

#### Setup

A small program for the Arduino has been written which allows the MCU to trigger the sensor and waits a pre-specified amount of time before triggering again, to allow for the return of the ultrasound wave.

#### Results

In order to validate to the results we can calculate the actual measured length using the speed of sound, which is  $340.29 \frac{m}{s}$  or  $2.9 \frac{\mu s}{mm}$ . To calculate the distance we can use:  $(\frac{time}{speedofsound})/2$  [4]

Test distance	Time Pulse measured	calculated distance	Difference
30mm	152	26.2mm	3.8mm
50mm	285	49.1mm	0.9mm
100mm	600	103.4mm	3.4mm
200mm	1.32	227.6mm	27.6mm
500mm	2.32	400mm	100mm

Table 6.1: Ultrasound test results

The results show that when measuring objects closer than one meter the sensor is accurate within spec of  $\pm 1cm$

<sup>1</sup>Fixme Fatal: ALT TEST SKAL TJEKKES IGENNEM

### 6.1.2 DC Motors

The purpose of this test is to measure the power requirements of the DC motor used on the robot under different scenarios.

#### Equipment

- Elcanic Power Supply
- Fluke 45 Multimeter

#### Setup

The setup consist of a single DC motor connected to the Elcanic Power Supply with one of the power leads passing through the Fluke 45 Multimeter for current measurements.

The motor will be tested in the following scenarios:

- no load.
- Under load.
- Stalled.

#### Results

Scenario	Current measured
No load	150mA
Under load	750mA
Stalled	2A +

Table 6.2: DC Motor test results

During the test it was observed that when testing the motor while stalled it drew more than two amps. This was apparent as the Elcanic power supply kept going into over current protection mode when doing the test and it is not able to supply more current. The test will not be made with a more powerful power supply to the risk of damaging the motor.

### 6.1.3 CPLD

The purpose of this test is to verify that CPLD performs the correct logic task to control the dual h-bridge solutions.

#### Equipment

- Agilent MSO-X 3024A Oscilloscope
- Agilent 54620-61601 Logic Analyzer Probe Cable
- ChipKit Uno32 Microcontroller

#### Setup

For the test logic probes was used to analyze the logic signals comming from the Uno32 into the CPLD aswell as the outputs from the CPLD going to the h-bridges.

#### Results

To compress the results the output will be in the following format:

Logic Input				Expected output				Recieved output			
En	PWM	A	B	TL	BL	TR	BR	TL	BL	TR	BR
Bit 3	2	1	0	Bit 3	2	1	0	Bit 3	2	1	0

Table 6.3: Results example

The results are from testing according to the truth table used to create the logic circuit programmed into the CPLD.

Logic Input	Expected output	Received output	Pass
0000	0101	0101	Yes
0001	0101	0101	Yes
0010	0101	0101	Yes
0011	0101	0101	Yes
0100	0101	0101	Yes
0101	0101	0101	Yes
0110	0101	0101	Yes
0111	0101	0101	Yes
1000	0101	0101	Yes
1001	0101	0101	Yes
1010	0101	0101	Yes
1011	0101	0101	Yes
1100	0000	0000	Yes
1101	0011	0011	Yes
1110	1100	1100	Yes
1111	1111	1111	Yes

Table 6.4: CPLD logic results

### 6.1.4 H-Bridge

#### Equipment

- Elcanic Power Supply
- Fluke 45 Multimeter

#### Setup

Power to the H-bridge is supplied by the power supply. Current and voltage will be measured by the multimeter. All of the Mosfet transistors were removed before doing the test. It was done to avoid powering the engines.

#### Results

There was a suspicion concerning the H-bridge, it had been measured that there was an error or a damaged component. The affected suspected part was the H-bridge for the left motor.

All of the transistors were tested on the part of the H-bridge in question. Since there was a 0 in value on the base, it is suspected that a resistor which sat on the board just before the transistor. This and the other resistor values were measured and found to be identical, based on the measures it could be concluded that it was most likely a failed transistor.

FiXme Fatal: It was concluded that the damaged transistor was the: Q14 [1]<sup>2</sup>.

link til  
schematics The results were as following:

Normal NPN transistors: base 0.854V, collector 0.073V

Faulty NPN transistor. base 0V, collector 0V.

---

<sup>2</sup>FiXme Fatal: link til schematics

## 6.2 Integration Testing

### 6.2.1 PWM motor control

Equipment

Setup

Results

### **6.2.2 Robot to Interface communication**

**Equipment**

**Setup**

**Results**

## 6.3 System Testing

Equipment

Setup

Results

## 6.4 Acceptance Testing

**Equipment**

**Setup**

**Results**

# Conclusion 7

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1

FiXme Fatal:  
Skriv en  
fucking  
Conclusion!!.  
FANDME!

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<sup>1</sup>FiXme Fatal: Skriv en fucking Conclusion!!.. FANDME!

# Appendices 8

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Fixme Fatal:  
hele den her  
section<sup>1</sup>

## 8.1 Group collaboration agreement

### 8.1.1 Contact Information

Table 8.1: Contacts

Benjamin Nielsen	Tlf: 30427645	@: yipiyuk5@gmail.com
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Nikolaj Bilgrau	Tlf: 29802715	@: nikolajbilgrau@gmail.com

### 8.1.2 Workflow

### 8.1.3 Milestones and goals

#### Hardware

The hardware part of the project was supposed to be ready before the 22th

#### Software

Gerne en kalender der viser dage arbejdet!

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<sup>1</sup>Fixme Fatal: hele den her section

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# Hardware appendix 9

## 9.1 Hardware Schematics

### 9.1.1 H-bridge 1

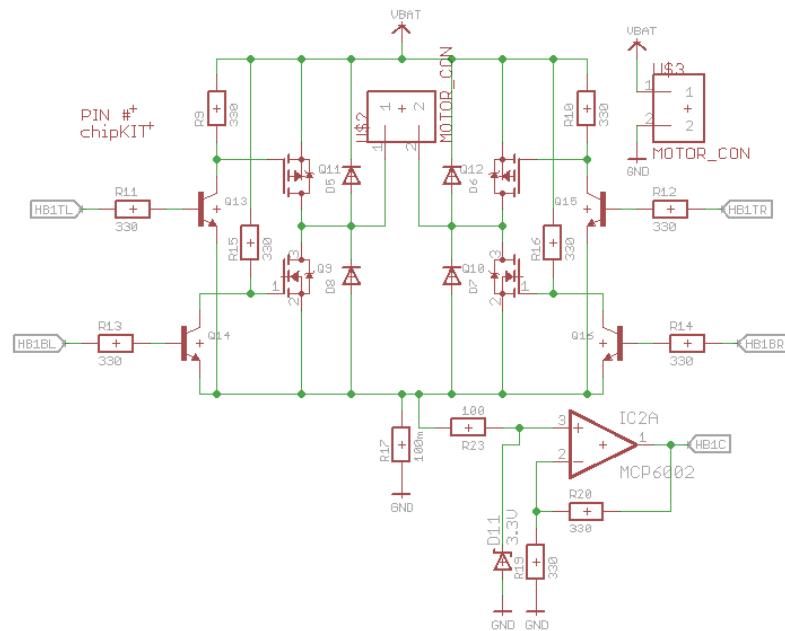


Figure 9.1: H-bridge 1 Schematics

### 9.1.2 H-bridge 2

### 9.1.3 CPLD

### 9.1.4 Power

### 9.1.5 Board schematics

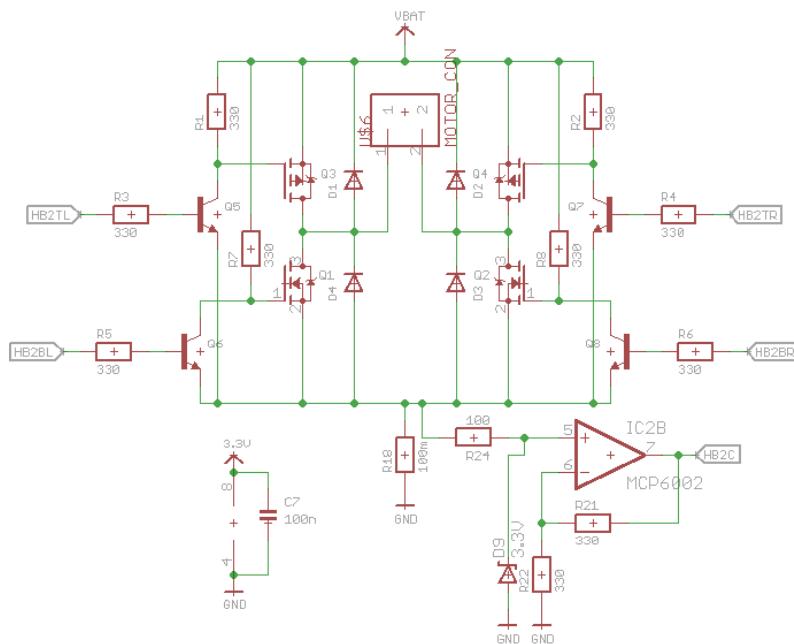


Figure 9.2: H-bridge 2 Schematics

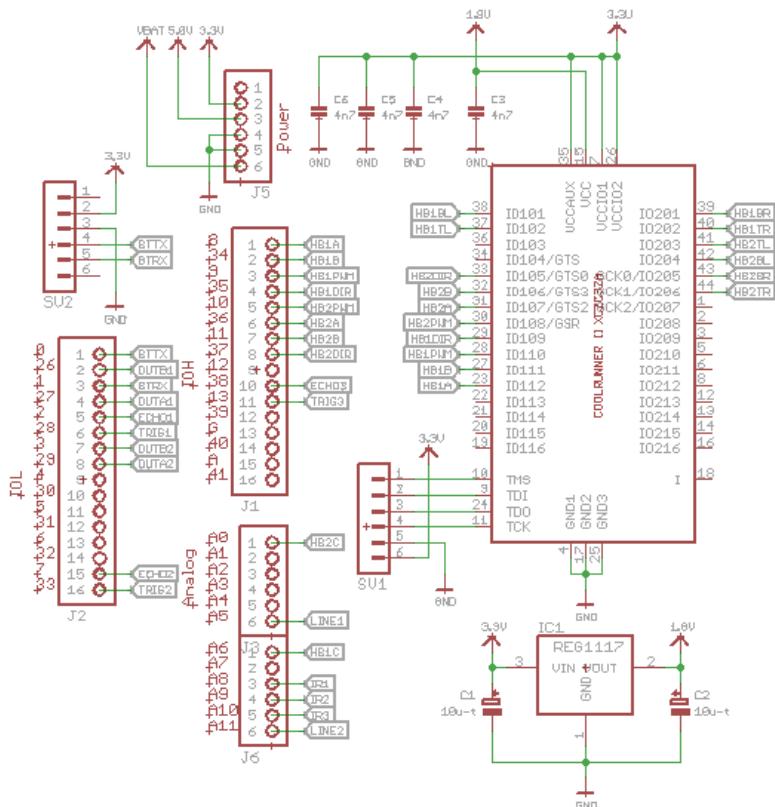


Figure 9.3: Schematics of the CPLD

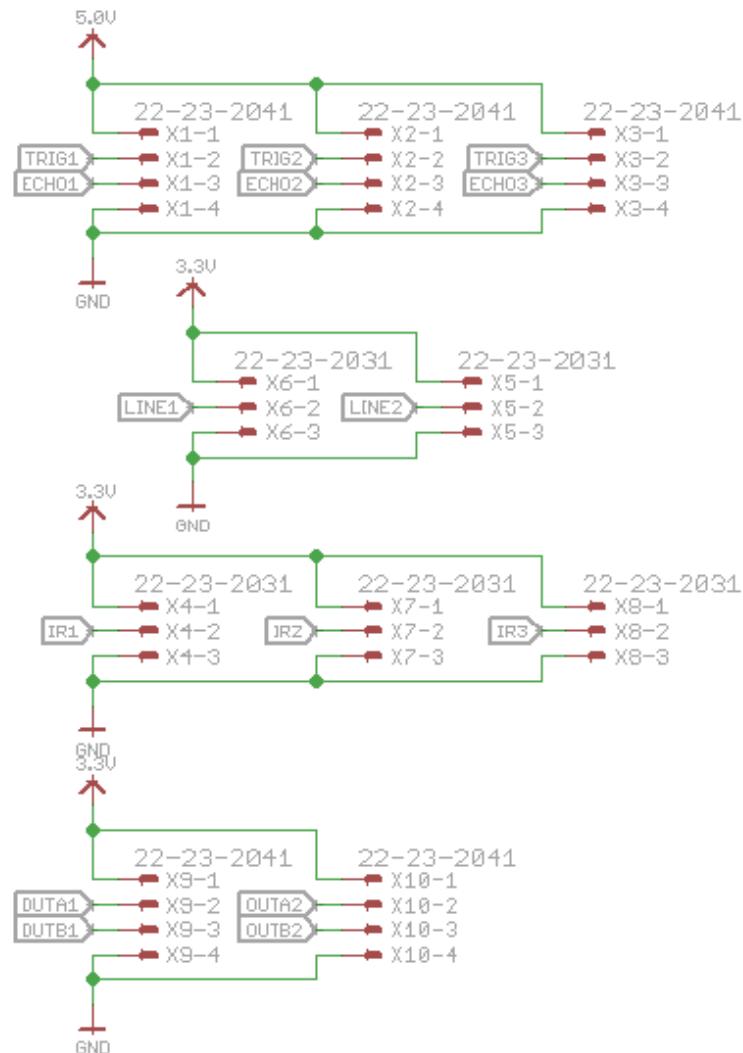


Figure 9.4: Power supply

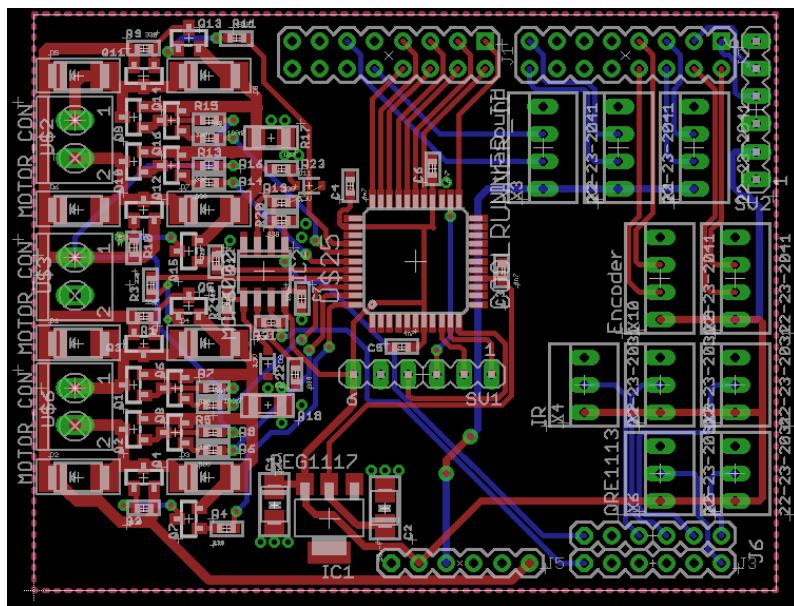


Figure 9.5: Full board Schematics

# **Software appendix** 10

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## 10.1 C code

main.c:

ADC.c:

## 10.2 C# code - interface

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