

Development of an Agile Robotics Platform

Team A.R.C. - Design Proposal

**MILWAUKEE
SCHOOL OF
ENGINEERING**

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Executive Summary

The Milwaukee School of Engineering (MSOE) participates in Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) outreach events for prospective students. The school will benefit greatly from having a complex robotic control system to build excitement about STEM as well as encouraging prospective students to attend MSOE. An agile pneumatic robot is not only a complicated control system that can be used to get young people excited about STEM, but it will also increase the prestige of MSOE knowing that a group of seniors attending the school were able to design and build the system from the ground up. In addition it also provides an exciting opportunity for future groups to iterate on the design and integrate new and exciting features.

To fulfill the needs of the project existing robot designs were researched to help determine the initial objectives and constraints for the project. Existing walking robots such as Boston Dynamics Big Dog and Little Dog, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL) Cheetah Cub, and various robots from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence (CSAIL) laboratory were examined. These robots were used as a baseline comparison for the design specifications and constraints. From the robots the following constraints were found to be essential to the design.

- A maximum weight of 35 Kg for portability
- Robot fitting within a 0.75 m x 0.75 m x 1.0 m box for portability
- Custom debug panel creation to facilitate controls troubleshooting
- MATLAB and Simulink model support to allow mechanical engineering students to update control algorithms without knowledge of C/C++
- Electronic fuses and shielding to protect the robot and operator during use and maintenance
- Mechanical protection to reduce the risk of pinching and self-collision damage to the robot
- An easy to access emergency stop to quickly depower the robot
- A pressure relief valve to reduce the risk of overloading and damaging pneumatic components

The work done on this project is a continuation of the work done by Kevin Lee during the Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) at MSOE. His work involved deriving a dynamic model for a simple quadruped robot. This work is continued by the agile robotics controls team in deriving a full dynamic model for the physical robot and integrating it with control algorithms to manipulate the robot. This resulting robot design will be implemented in actual hardware toward the end of the project.

Pneumatics were chosen over electronic and hydraulic control for a variety of reasons. Pneumatics were chosen over hydraulics due to the huge weight and maintenance needs associated with hydraulic systems. Hydraulic systems are also dirtier than pneumatic systems and pneumatic working fluid is freely available. Pneumatics were chosen over electronic systems due to the high power density of fluid power systems. This high power density comes from the inefficiencies in converting electrical energy to work. In addition fluid power systems are compliant, meaning that if a large force is applied to the pneumatic actuators the fluid can compress and deform whereas electronic actuators will suffer an increased stress.

The robot locomotion utilizes a quadruped design. Four legs were selected because of the inherent static stability of a four legged design coupled with the decreased control complexity compared to

robots with additional legs over four. This will allow the robot to initially actuate a slow statically stable gait as the software architecture is developed and will eventually lead to more sophisticated gaits being developed without the need for additional hardware.

The controls implementation will initially be done using a software simulation. This allows rapid updating of the main codebase as the mechanical and electronic designs iterate. Eventually the controls will be implemented into a main microcontroller which will take user input through a human machine interface (HMI) and relay the commands to the pneumatic actuators.

Four robots were initially drafted to fulfill the design requirements. The developed robots were *Arachnia*, *Hexabox*, *Boxxy*, and *DogeBot*. The following is a list of pros and cons for each robot:

Arachnia is a spider-style robot draft developed to fulfill the constraints and criteria of the design. It received a score of **88.33**.

- Pros: Wide range of motion, looks good, 3 degrees of freedom per leg.
- Cons: Complicated shoulder joint design, difficult to fabricate rounded servo housings, higher cost.

Hexabot is a spider-style robot draft developed to fulfill the constraints and criteria of the design. It received a score of **85.48**.

- Pros: Fast component cooling, 3 degrees of freedom per leg, looks good.
- Cons: Complicated shoulder joint, higher cost.

Boxxy is a spider-style robot draft developed to fulfill the constraints and criteria of the design. It received a score of **91.43**.

- Pros: simplicity, low cost, easy component access.
- Cons: Not aesthetically pleasing, Only 2 degrees of freedom per leg.

DogeBot is a spider-style robot draft developed to fulfill the constraints and criteria of the design. It received a score of **96.19**.

- Pros: 3 degrees of freedom per leg, simplistic shoulder joint design, fast component cooling.
- Cons: Higher cost, smaller range of motion, complicated chassis fabrication

The highest scoring design was DogeBot. During the second phase of the Capstone Project design process more work will be done in refining and iterating the robot design along with the pneumatic, electronic, and control subsystems.

Project Statement

MSOE participates in community outreach programs where STEM topics are demonstrated to encourage younger generations to enter into STEM based degrees and careers. Having an automated control system to demonstrate and interact with would increase the excitement at these outreach programs.

Aside from use in outreach programs this tool is designed for educational use in MSOE's classrooms. The product itself will be used to familiarize controls classes with the application of quadruped motion. Junior and Senior students at MSOE take a controls courses which look at simpler controls systems. There is an educational benefit to having an exposure to larger and more complex control system. Development of a robot with pneumatic locomotion for the Milwaukee School of Engineering's controls classes would give students a first-hand experience with complex control systems. Students may manipulate the control parameters to change the system behavior along with viewing the proportional integral derivative (PID) controllers and compensators executing on the robot.

During the summer of 2014, research in robotic locomotion was conducted by Kevin Lee. This research provided the basis of the mathematical modeling to develop physical gait patterns for a quadruped robot. Modeling the locomotion of the robot involved determining the dynamic motion for a single leg. With a strong understanding of a single leg all four legs were used to create a gait pattern for the robot [1]. Given this background research the focus of this project will be implement a physical system using the previous work done by Kevin Lee.

While Kevin Lee's preliminary research in the mathematical models representing locomotion in legged robots did provide a good foundation to build upon, some assumptions made in his model must be addressed when moving forward with a specific robot design. One such assumption is that the center of mass will be centered on the design. Due to the placement of components on the chassis of the robot, the center of mass will most likely not be directly in the center of the robot. The center of mass is crucial in determining which leg placements will lead to stability. The center of mass in the links representing the legs of the robots was also assumed to be in the center of the links, which again will most likely not be the case. Other topics not covered by Kevin Lee, which will be serious considerations in the design, include velocity analysis of the legs and the weight of the pneumatic cylinders.

The objective of this project is to design a pneumatic power driven quadruped robot with the ability to walk slowly. The robot will have all of its control systems and power supply onboard. Aside from walking forward, the robot should also have the ability to walk backwards and turn to get out of corners and avoid obstacles. Other necessary features of the robot include fuses to protect hardware and a wireless communication system connected to the user's controller. The robot should have at least one emergency stop button on both the robot itself and the controller in the user's hands, which, upon engagement, immediately causes the robot to enter a stable condition.

Background Research

Locomotion

One of the first decisions to be made in the design of any mobile robot is the type of locomotion to be implemented. The choice of type of locomotion to be implemented in a robot design is dependent on desired functionality and the environment in which the design will be interacting. The types of grounded locomotion are legged locomotion and wheeled locomotion. When choosing which type of locomotion to implement in a design, the advantages and disadvantages of each must be weighed

against each other. Large factors in the considerations that must be made include the application of the design, the intended use and the intended environment where the design will operate.

The implementation of wheels in a design requires simpler motion planning and fewer parts when compared to legged motion. An example of a wheeled robot can be seen in Figure 1, a robot designed by NASA for use in difficult lunar terrains. Wheels also provide the fastest mode of transportation on the ground and, because the wheel is usually in contact with the ground, wheeled motion is usually more energy efficient than in legged motion ^[1]. Wheels do, however, struggle with rugged terrain and can lose traction, so in areas without flat surfaces, wheeled locomotion can become difficult. Situations favoring wheeled motion involve environments where the surface is flat, energy usage is critical, and high speed is favorable [2] [3].



Figure 1: Wheeled robot (NASA) [4].

Legged locomotion, on the other hand, has high mobility on surfaces that are sloped or rugged, and is functional means of locomotion on flat surfaces as well. This due to the ability of legged designs to step over obstacles and to move the center of gravity to adjust the distribution of weight on its supports, to compensate for different levels of flatness or ruggedness of terrain. This, however, causes the motion planning of legged motion in a design to be more challenging and more costly, due to the need of more parts. An example of a legged robot, a hydraulic powered robotic spider created by Matt Denton, can be seen in Figure 2. Legged motion also gives the design the option of changing direction without changing the orientation of the body, giving the design increased maneuverability. Situations favoring legged locomotion include environments that are rugged and generally sloped or even environments where the terrain is unknown and the ability to traverse these environments effectively is required [2] [3].



Figure 2: Legged robot (BBC) [5]

Legged robots, among many things, are a means to replace humans and animals in tasks such as travel, exploration, military operations, equipment transportation and research, where having humans or animals could lead to exposure to hazardous conditions. Utilizing natural dynamic locomotion legged robots have the ability to strategically traverse various terrain efficiently [2]. Legged robots also provide a research platform in fields such as biology. By being able to reproduce a fairly natural gait using a robotic tool, specific traits and characteristics of various animals can be determined without need of studying living organisms, which in turn removes the need for animal testing [6].

Number of Legs

An important consideration when designing a legged robot is the number of legs. Four legs is the minimum number of legs necessary for the robot to remain statically stable while moving. However, depending on the application there may not be a need for static stability

A one legged robot is not statically stable and highly susceptible to tipping without constant motion. In order to prevent tipping complex controls must be implemented to keep the robot balanced.

Additionally the robot can only travel via hopping. Therefore a one legged robot must be capable of maintaining its current position and moving along a path by only hopping [3].

A robot with two legs is more stable, since it is able to balance its center of gravity between two contact points while standing still. It can also utilize a singular contact point for balance while traveling.

Compared to a one legged robot design the level of complexity required to maintain balance decreases due to the increased stability. However, due to the addition of another leg more sophisticated control software is required to control the extra leg [3]. A two legged robot must still be able to shift its center of gravity while walking to maintain balance, but there are also more modes of travel available. A two legged robot can hop, walk, and run.

A characteristic of four legged designs is the ability to remain statically stable while standing still and while walking slowly. With this ability to remain stable with one leg raised requires less complicated controls compared to robot designs with one or two legs. Attainable gaits for four legged robots include hopping, walking, running, lunging, and many more.

Robots with more than four legs are even more stable. The biggest disadvantage of a robot with more than four legs is the dramatic increase in cost and control complexity. With more than four legs the

robot can remain stable throughout any gait, but the extra stability is not necessarily worth the extra design complexity and cost [3].

This robot was selected to have four legs. This achieves a good balance between the sophistication of the control design and component cost. Initially the robot will achieve a basic walking gait which will utilize the ability of the robot to remain stable with one leg off the ground. Additionally, when more complex gaits are implemented there will not be a need to acquire extra hardware. To develop the walking gaits mathematical models of the robots dynamics will be created.

Pneumatics vs. Hydraulics/Electrics

For the robot's design, it was determined that the best choice for transferring power throughout our robot would be achieved using pneumatics. While other possible power sources exist, such as hydraulic and electronic sources, consideration of the advantages and disadvantages was necessary in choosing an appropriate power source. In comparing pneumatic, hydraulic and electric power sources, various restrictions and downfalls characteristic of both hydraulic and electronic sources would prove difficult for implementation in the robot's design, thus leading to pneumatic power being the most desirable choice.

Hydraulics is the best choice when it comes to moving heavy loads immediately. With possible forces achieved being upwards of 100 tons, hydraulics is able to achieve full velocity quickly [7]. On the downside, leaks prove to be problematic in a hydraulic system. If any of the seals fail, a pressure drop in the fluid will occur, reducing the effectiveness of the system. In addition, the leaking fluid can interfere with electronic or mechanical systems near the break, creating more problems and leading to necessary replacement parts for not only the hydraulics [8]. Finally, one of the most crucial considerations for implementation of hydraulics in the robot's design is its weight. The density of the hydraulic fluid is much greater than that of the electronics or air needed to power pneumatics, meaning the design will be much heavier than if either of the other two systems were implemented. This also means a hydraulic system needs a more powerful compressor to push the fluid through the lines, typically meaning an engine is required to power the system. Hydraulics is a good choice when power is needed, but for our design a light-weight, clean system is favorable over the extra power.

Electronics excel where absolute accuracy is needed or when a system is in continuous motion. Additionally, electronic control is the best when it comes to repeatability of the system. If only two or three positions are needed, fluid power can be extremely accurate and repeatable, with pneumatics remaining accurate to +/- 1 mm for systems needing more than three positions [8]. However, due to the compressibility of the working fluid, exact positioning of the cylinders may not always be possible. Electronics offer the greatest number of possible accurate positions, especially when a closed loop is used and the system can adjust itself between iterations [9]. The downfalls for electronics are that if linear motion is required, a transition is typically required since electronics are normally motor driven, and the power factor and ability to keep constant pressure are low for electronics compared to fluid

power. Electronics are best suited for a system needing control, not power. For our robot, both qualities are necessary, therefore electronics are not the best choice.

Pneumatics is compromise between hydraulics and electronics. It retains the ability to apply large amounts of constant pressure while maintaining control and accuracy within the system. Pneumatics also has the added benefit of being cleaner than hydraulics. If a leak appears, the system for the most part remains unaffected. Electrical and mechanical components are not likely to be damaged by escaping air and the power loss is negligible for small leaks. Even while maintaining its power, pneumatics remains accurate and repeatable. Also like electronics, pneumatic systems are easily exchangeable and are inherently modular, allowing for future expansions on an existing system with few problems. Overall, pneumatics offers the best power and accuracy of the three systems in addition to being lightweight and clean.

Components

In order to successfully design a user controlled, pneumatic powered quadruped robot, various electrical and fluid power components must be utilized. These components make up the subsystems that eventually are combined to make up the robot itself. Fluid power components include the air supply tank, the air compressor, the tubing, the double acting air cylinders, the reservoir tank, solenoid valve, and control valves.

Double Acting Air Cylinders

Unlike with single action air cylinders, double acting air cylinders are able to receive pressurized air to both extend and contract. Without utilizing a double acting air cylinder, controlled contraction of the legs of the robot would not be possible. Contraction through some forcing mechanism such as a spring would provide contraction of the leg, however the contraction would not be controllable, as the spring would simply want to return to its un-stretched length as fast as possible, thus varying walking patterns would be challenging.



Figure 3: Bimba Original Line® Air cylinder w/ Adjustable Cushions [10]

Air Supply Tank

The air supply tank carries the air needed to produce flow in the pneumatics circuits controlling the motion of the robot's legs. There are no special requirements for the air tank, as long as the quantity of air held in the tank is enough for the desired amount of operation time in the robot.



Figure 4: Smittybilt 99210-2 2.5 Gallon Air Tank [11]

Compressor

The air compressor further pressurizes supply air by absorbing air from the environment. The pressurized air provides the required forces to be output by the cylinders to carry loads acting on the robot during locomotion. The amount of pressurization of the air can be varied to increase the forces and speeds of the air cylinders, to vary walking gaits.



Figure 5: Speedaire Air Compressor, 0.9 HP, 120V, 115 psi [12]

Air Reservoir Cartridge

The air reservoir cartridge holds a supply of pressurized air received from the air compressor. The air reservoir cartridge is used to equalize the flow through the pneumatic circuit of the robot, thus maintaining constant flow of pressurized air through the robot's pneumatic circuit. A constant flow rate of pressurized air through the robot's pneumatic circuit translates into constant forces through the air cylinders.

Valves

The main function of the solenoid valve is to either turn on or shut off the total flow in the pneumatic circuit. Solenoid valves can be controlled a number of ways, such as by air pressure and electrically [13]. Utilizing electrical current, a coil is activated, allowing flow, and thus without the electrical current, the coil is not activated and there will be no flow. In solenoids controlled by air pressure, the solenoid will only allow flow when a certain pressure, determined by the specific design, is experienced by the solenoid.



Figure 6: 12v DC 4mm 1/4" NPT Normally Closed Brass NBR 2-Way Solenoid Valve [14]



Figure 7: Numatics Mark 3, SPA 3, and PA 3 Series Valve [15]

Control valves allow free flow in one direction but restrict flow in the opposite directions, when air is flowing. A 4-way control valve is necessary, since air will be flowing in multiple directions throughout the pneumatic circuitry of the robot, such as when exhaust air and pressurized air are flowing through the pneumatic circuitry at the same time.



Figure 8: Belimo B208B : 2-Way 1/2" Brass .46 Cv Control Valve [16]

An example circuit for a single leg cylinder is given in Figure 3. The reservoir tank attaches to the solenoid valve using a tether to reduce the mechanical load on the robot.

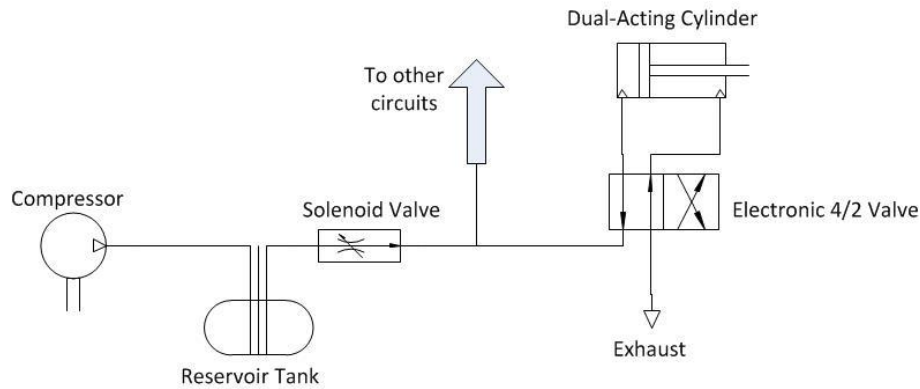


Figure 9: Sample pneumatic circuit for motion actuation

Similar robots to our specifications

Walking quadruped robots are an area that has been expanding quickly for the past few years. With such successes as Boston Dynamics “Big Dog”, the number of quadruped robots being produced and tested has increased significantly. There are two distinct types of quadruped walking robots: spider and mammal. Spider robots have a small central body with the legs coming out at 90° from each other, whereas mammal inspired quadrupeds have a rectangular body with all four legs on the two long sides: two in the front and two in back.

The Cheetah-Cub robot is one example of a mammal quadruped. Produced by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (EPFL), this small quadruped was designed to try and improve the biological likeness of robotic motor skills. This robot is powered explicitly by servos and the developers studied slow motion images of horses to create sequential gait cycles for a walk, trot, and gallop. The procedure worked for the first two gait types with the third, the gallop, proving more difficult due to the fact that real quadruped mammals flex their spine when running. The next step for the researchers at the EPFL is to make a robot that more accurately approximates the anatomy of the animal they are trying to mimic in order to try and improve their results [17].

Specifications

A list of constraints and objectives was created to direct the design of the agile quadruped robot. Objectives are criteria that the robot must meet in order to be considered complete. Constraints are hard limits on certain portions of the design. The list was separated into tables one and two.

Table 1: Objectives List

Objective	Success Criteria
Brown Out Conditions	Robot enters stable condition on electrical failure
Emergency stop button	Robot should be able to completely shut down with one button push
Fuses	Fuses on robot to protect components
Wires organized and secured	Wires should be insulated and protected from mechanical pinching
Robot self-collision avoidance	The robot should not be able to hit itself
Onboard Batteries	All batteries must be on the robot chassis
Number of legs	4 legs
Mechanical Power System	Pneumatics
Can walk on a flat surface	Robot should be able to walk on a flat surface without problems
Easy debugging of signals	Pneumatics should have an electrical panel to debug the electrical signals
Robot walks backward	The robot should be able to move backward
Controlled via joystick	Robot is controlled via joystick

Table 2: Constraints List

Constraint	Success Criteria
Load Weight	Carry at least 1.25 its own weight safely
Walking Motions	Robot should have at least a creep gait
Maximum Walking Speed	0.5 [m/s]
Weight	15 [kg]
Size	1 [m long] 0.75 [m tall] .75 [m wide] max
Battery Life Pneumatics	3 hours at least
Cost Constraint	\$10000 max
System Startup Time	Starts in less than one minute
Recover from disturbances	Robot remains stable even if disturbed up to 10N
Battery Life Microcontroller	2 months at least

Feasibility

Four Legs

The implementation of four legs in the design of the agile robot is a sound decision both financially and technically. With more than four legs the project budget will increase due to the extra components required for the additional legs. With less than four legs maintaining the stability of the robot will become more complicated and will require additional sensors, increasing the budget. With four legs, stability is fairly easy to maintain as the robot takes a step.

Pneumatic Power Source

When comparing pneumatics to other forms of power transfer, such as electronics, through servos, and hydraulics, pneumatics provide a greater force and speed per unit size than servos, while also being lighter, cheaper and easier to maintain than hydraulics. More specifically, with the correctly chosen pneumatic power source, the forces required to support the weight of the robot are easily obtainable.

Batteries and battery life

The robot is specified to contain all batteries needed for its power circuits. Small AA batteries can be used to power the microcontroller and other small components like analog to digital converters and filters. Two different twelve volt rechargeable batteries can be used in series to provide twenty four volts to the pneumatic components, which are specified at an operating voltage of twenty four volts. The battery lives can be calculated by taking the average consumption in amps and multiplying by the number of expected hours of operation. The robot would require batteries with high enough amp hours to meet the three hour battery life for the pneumatics and the two month battery life for the microcontroller.

Electrical Signal Components and Debugging Panel

The electrical signal for each leg will be connected to a custom panel for testing and debugging. The panel will use banana plug connectors. This is because banana plugs are used within the Milwaukee School of Engineering's labs.

Gaits and Stability

In order to achieve stability for an agile walking robot, a concept known as the Zero Moment Point (ZMP) was developed [18]. The ZMP is the position on the ground where the moment created by the robot's feet is zero. For a stationary or slow moving robot this position coincides with the center of mass.

In order for the robot to remain stable the ZMP must remain within the convex shape created by the robot's feet in contact with the ground. This shape is known as the support polygon. If the robot's ZMP is outside of the support polygon it will create a tipping moment and the robot will become unstable. An example of a stable support polygon is given below [19]:

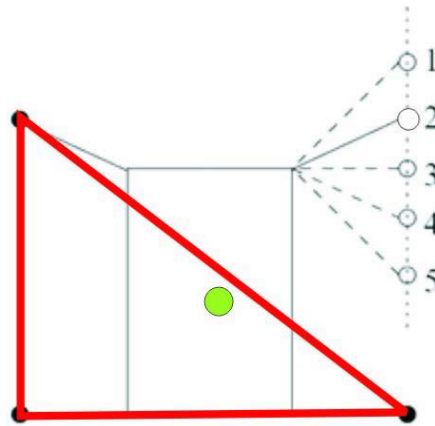


Figure 10: Statically stable leg configuration for a quadruped robot

In order to achieve an agile walking gait the path of the ZMP path must be tightly controlled [20]. There are two families of gaits, walking and running. The A.R.C. robot will use a walking gait due to their lower control complexities and higher static stability. The three main robotic walking gaits are the crawl, trot, and pace. A summary of the leg actuation for each gait is given below [21]:

	Crawl	Trot	Pace
Left Front Leg			
Right Front Leg			
Left Rear Leg			
Right Rear Leg			

Figure 11: Actuation sequence of each leg of a quadruped robot for three common walking gaits

The crawl gait is the only statically stable gait due to the support polygon created by the three feet remaining on the ground. The biggest drawback of the crawl gait is the slow overall speed of the robot. Because only one leg is actuated at the time the maximum walking speed is $\frac{1}{4}$ the speed of each leg.

The trot is marginally statically stable. Two diagonal legs across from each other form a line and if this line passes through the ZMP there is no tipping moment created. However this gait is dynamically stable due to the cyclical nature of gaits. As the robot moves forward the ZMP will travel across the support line created by the feet, cancelling the tipping moments out. The trot has a much higher control complexity than the crawl gait, but it is also much faster.

Pacing involves lifting two legs simultaneously on the same side. This gait is statically unstable as the support polygon is entirely on one side of the robot. This leads to the robot swaying back and forth as it walks as each actuated tips. This gait is marginally faster than the trot while having a much higher control and dynamic complexity.

Due to the small control complexity and statically stable nature of the crawl gait it will be the primary gait developed for the project. Given only one leg is actuated at a time for the crawl gait, it will be the fastest to implement in order to test the control software. Due to the static nature of the gait it can also be assumed that the robot is always in a stable configuration during initial development.

After the crawl gait is implemented, additional sensors will be integrated into the system to detect and respond to system instability. This will allow the robot to not only react to external disturbances, but also allow it to remain upright while more complex gaits are actuated. Due to the statically unstable nature of faster gaits, the problem of recovering from instabilities must be solved before additional gaits are implemented to avoid damage to the robot.

Size

When constraining the size of the robot, the idea of portability was in mind. The robot needed to be able to be moved relatively easy and it also needed to be able to fit in restricted spaces, such as a car trunk or storage closets. Robot sizes vary depending on application and budget restrictions. For example the robot BigDog from Boston Dynamics is about 1.0 meter and 0.75 meters tall. This robot is intended to be a pack-mule robot, carrying supplies through precarious terrain. Cheetah-Cub (funded by AMARSI) on the other hand, being 0.15 meters tall and 0.2 meters long, was intended for natural locomotion research. The decided size limit kept in mind related quadruped robots, but was based heavily on the intent of the robot being demonstrational leading to a portable size specification. By looking at other quadruped robots this smaller size seems feasible.

Weight and Loading Capacity

In order to keep the robot portable a light weight material such as aluminum will be used for its chassis. One of the most widely used Aluminum alloys is 6061 Aluminum. This alloy has yield strength of 276 MPa [22], and due to its high yield strength and small forces acting on the robot it is unlikely that the legs will suffer a structural failure during operation. Aluminum's ductility and flexibility is also an advantage when fabricating the robot's structural components.

Walking Speed

A walking speed of 0.5 meters per second as a minimum should be well within the capabilities of the robot when compared to other quadruped robots. Comparable robot walking speeds and corresponding weights can be seen in Table 3. Judging by the speeds accomplished by other designs our minimum speed requirement of 0.5 meters per second seems feasible.

Table 3: Quadruped Robot Walking Speeds [23]

Robot (Author Year)	m_{rob} kg	h_{hip} m	l_{rob} m	v_{max} m s^{-1}	FR	BL/s s^{-1}	Gait
Quadruped (Raibert 1990)	38	0.56	0.78	2.2	0.88	2.8	trot
	38	0.56	0.78	2.9	1.53	3.7	bound
Tekken1 [2] (Fukuoka et al. 2003)	3.1	0.21	0.23	0.5	0.12	2.2	walk
Tekken1 [2] (Fukuoka et al. 2009)	3.1	0.21	0.23	1	0.49	4.3	trot
Tekken1 [2] (Fukuoka et al. 2009)	3.1	0.21	0.23	1.1	0.59	4.8	bound
Albo RES-210A [2] (Kohl et al. 2004)	1.4	0.129	0.289	0.294	0.07	1	walk
Puppy 1 [2] (Iida et al. 2004)	1.5	0.2	0.17	0.5	0.13	2.9	bound
Scout II [2] (Poulakakis et al. 2005)	20.865	0.323	0.552	1.3	0.53	2.4	bound
Puppy II [2] (Iida et al. 2005)	0.273	0.075	0.142	0.5	0.34	3.5	bound
Tekken2 [2] (Kimura et al. 2007)	4.3	0.25	0.3	0.95	0.37	3.2	trot
BigDog [2] (Raibert et al. 2008)	109	1	1.1	3.1	0.98	2.8	bound
	109	1	1.1	1.6	0.26	1.5	trot
	109	1	1.1	2	0.41	1.8	trot
KOLT [2] (Estremera et al. 2008)	80	0.7	1.75	1.1	0.18	0.6	trot
	80	0.7	1.75	1.06	0.16	0.6	pronk
Cheetah-2008 [2] (Rutishauser et al. 2008)	0.72	0.14	0.235	0.25	0.05	1.1	walk
	0.72	0.14	0.235	0.11	0.01	0.5	pace
Rush [2] (Zhang et al. 2009)	4.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.41	3	bound
PAW [2] (Smith et al. 2010)	15.7	0.212	0.494	1.2	0.69	2.4	bound
HyQ [1,2] (Semini et al. 2011)	70	0.68	1	2.0	0.6	2.0	trot
Cheetah-cub	1.1	0.158	0.205	1.42	1.30	6.9	trot

Microcontroller Proposal

The microcontroller in this system is used to provide the control and user interface. Four microcontrollers were analyzed the Arduino, Raspberry Pi, Beagleboard, and Tiva. Important factors in deciding the microcontroller were the speed of the processor, number of analog inputs, MATLAB compatibility, and others. The decision matrix that was used is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Microcontroller Choice Matrix

Microcontroller Choice Matrix	Weight	0.15	0.25	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.05	1
		Cost	Analog Inputs	GPIO	Speed	MATLAB compatibility	C code Programming Ease	Evaluation
	Field							
	Arduino	3	4	5	2	4	4	3.55
	Raspberry Pi	4	0	1	4	5	2	2.85
	Tiva	5	4	5	3	3	3	3.75
	Beagleboard	1	0	5	5	5	2	3

After scaling each factor to sum to 1, each microcontroller was analyzed and scored out of five for each criteria. Each row was then summed to calculate the total score for each controller. The top microcontroller was the Tiva series controller from Texas Instruments with a score of 3.75. The second best microcontroller was the Arduino Mega 2560 with a score of 3.55.

Motherboard and Other Electronics

Signal Conditioning and Power Circuits

The motherboard of the system will included any filters and packaged chips like analog digital converters (ADC) or digital to analog converters (DAC) needed for signal conditioning or analysis. Each pneumatic valve is controlled by an analog signal. Assuming two valves per leg there will be eight valves or eight analog signals. The microcontroller uses digital signals, so the digital signal will have to be converted in

one of two ways. The first way would be to use a DAC package. The second solution would be to take a pulse width modulated (PWM) signal from the microcontroller and send it through a low pass filter to form an analog voltage at the output of the filter. From this point the signal might need to be sent through an amplifier to increase the amplitude of the voltage. The microcontroller will need to be isolated from the pneumatic power circuit, so relays or isolation amplifiers will need to be used to isolate the two power circuits.

Communication System

In addition to any signal conditioning, there must be a wireless communications channel to allow a user to interact with the robot remotely. This communications channel will be added to the custom motherboard and interface with the microcontroller. Choosing the communications system is difficult given the multitude of options. Two capable communication systems work on the Bluetooth standard specified by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.15.1 and the Zigbee standard specified by IEEE 802.15.4. Bluetooth has the advantages of being higher speed and has the capability to have multiple master slave relationships. The Zigbee standard is the lower power solution which is favorable in remote applications where high data rates are not needed. A disadvantage of the Zigbee standard is a limitation to only one master device, but for our application we will only need one master device [24] [25]. Given the listed advantages and disadvantages, the Zigbee IEEE 802.15.4 standard is the leading choice for a communication system.

Dedicated Control Loop Microcontrollers

If the main controller runs too slowly to handle the control loop for all of the actuators smaller microcontrollers can be used to handle them. Each microcontroller will have two instances of a PID controller executing on the hardware. This technique would be a simple solution to reduce the processing demand on the main microcontroller driving the robot and its movements. It would also increase the responsiveness of the robot due to the faster leg control update time. It is important to note that these smaller dedicated control loop microcontrollers may not be needed. However, at this stage in the project the necessity cannot be calculated or determined.

Preliminary Design

Hexbot

The *Hexbot* design is influenced by a spiders shape. The name *Hexbot* is given due to the hexagonal chassis design. The legs are positioned along the sides of the hexagon chassis and have three degrees of freedom. Two rotation degrees of freedom, along the z-axis, achieved with use of pneumatic cylinders attached to the legs. The last degree of freedom comes from a rotation along the y-axis, achieved through the use of servo motors attached to the bottom of the chassis. The feet of the robot are simple rubber spheres to ensure there is enough friction in the feet of robot to avoid slipping. While this design displays an open cage-like chassis grating will be attached along the sides of the chassis to closed off and protect the internal components of the robot. One pneumatic cylinder will be attached to the servo housing and the upper leg link. Another pneumatic cylinder will be attached to the upper link and the

lower link. This orientation of the air cylinders will ensure the legs can bend at the knees and the hips and also have rotation about the hip from the servo motor.

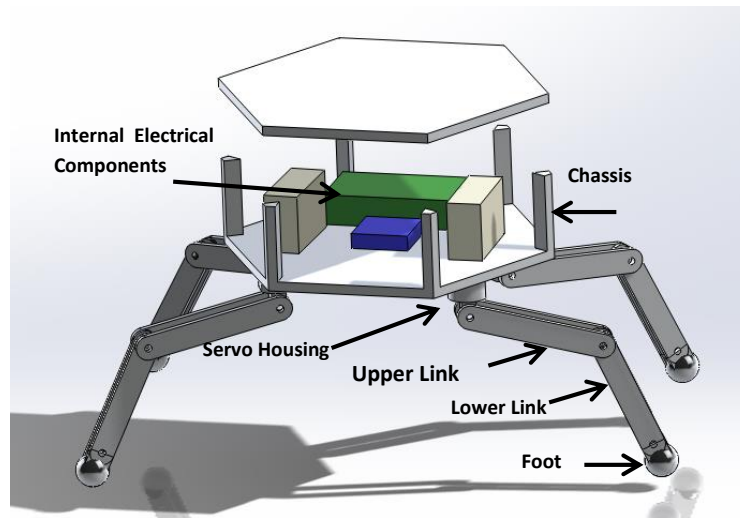


Figure 12: Hexbot

Pros:

- Positioning of servos below the chassis helps avoid interference in leg motion
- Fairly symmetric shape increases stability
- Legs have wide range of motion in X-Z plane due to positioning and degrees of freedom (12)
- Feet allow adequate friction when legs are in contact with ground at various orientations
- Chassis (with grating) allows good airflow to internal components
- Most components can be easily manufactured and assembled

Cons:

- Not attractive (plain looking)
- Construction of servo housings may be difficult
- Hexagonal shape reduces available internal space for electrical components
- Legs can interfere with each other due to range of motion

Arachnea

Arachnea is another spider style robot. It utilizes vertical servo shoulders to rotate the legs and attached pneumatic cylinders to desired orientations. These vertical servos also assist in aligning the top and bottom halves of the chassis. This feature allows the legs to rotate nearly 270 degrees around the chassis, giving the robot a massive workspace for positioning its feet. Due to the construction of the legs,

the robot can also lay flat on the ground or double its effective height. The entire system is cooled by small fans mounted on vents inside the chassis.

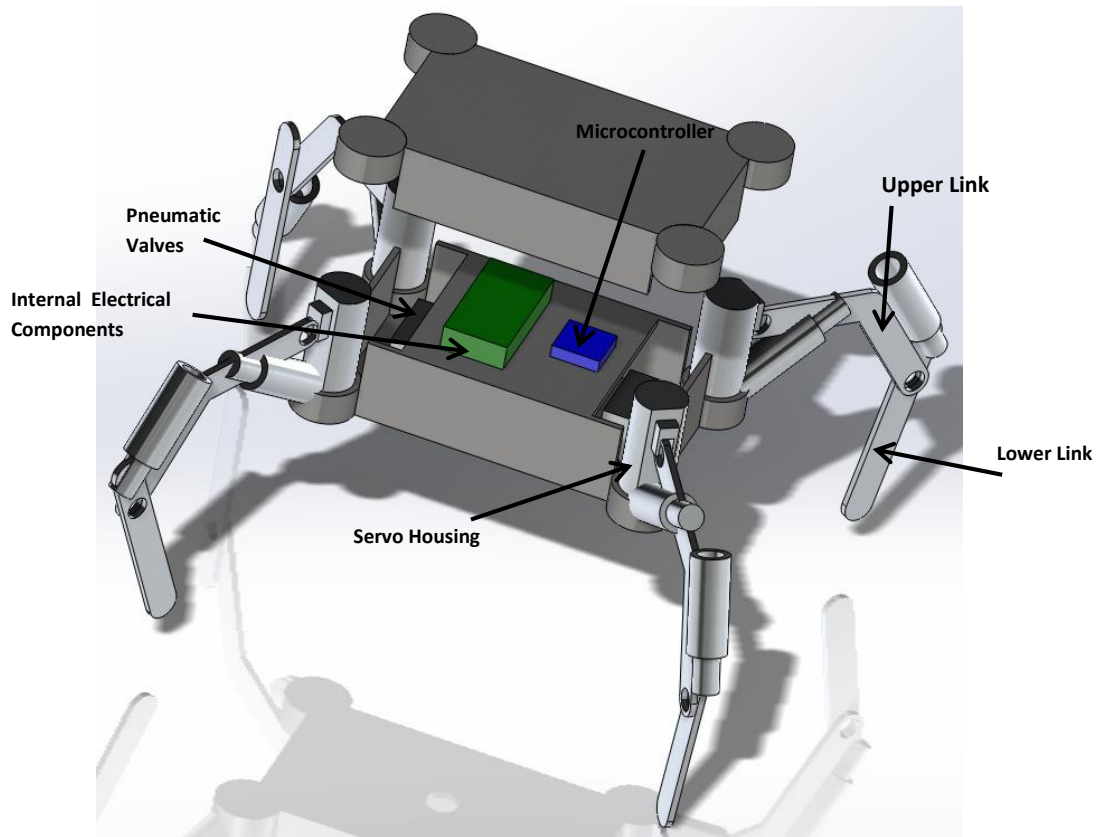


Figure 13: Arachnae

Pros:

- Servos help to align upper and lower body halves
- Symmetry enhances robot stability
- Legs have wide range of motion in X-Z plane due to positioning and degrees of freedom (12)
- Chassis (with grating) allows good airflow to internal components

Cons:

- Fabrication of shoulder joint/servo housing is complicated
- Lofted chassis design makes maintaining pneumatic components difficult
- Legs may interfere with each other

Boxxy

The *Boxxy* design is influenced by the simplicity of an open box. The name *Boxxy* is given due to the resemblance to an open box. The legs are attached directly to the side of the chassis to decrease the joint complexity. The first pneumatic cylinder is attached using revolute joints to the chassis and first link of the leg. The second cylinder attaches the first and second link using additional revolute joints. This leads to a simple design which a low maintenance requirements. The open topped design also allows easy access to all components.

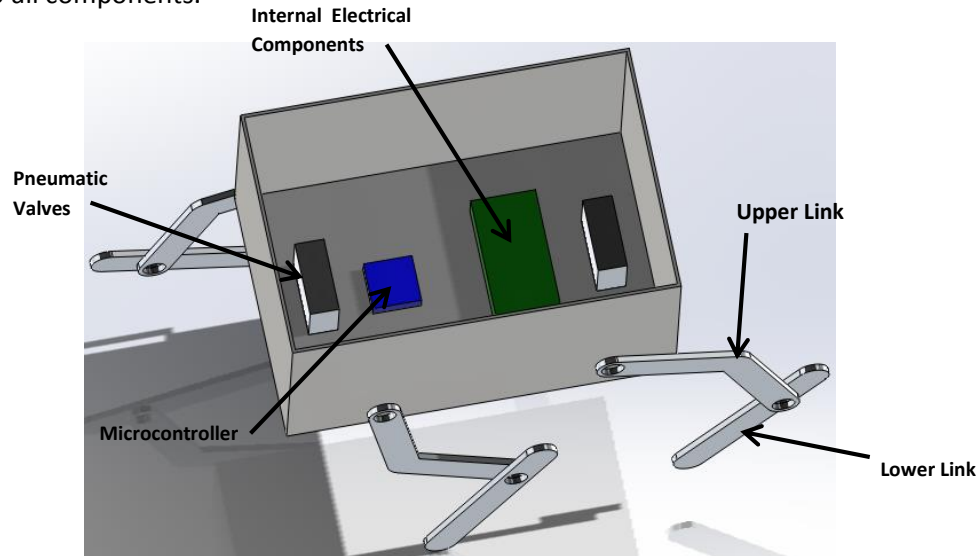


Figure 14: Boxxy

Pros:

- Simple cheap design
- Easy to manufacture
- Easy to access components
- Simple to maintain

Cons:

- Ugly
- Limited range of motion and disturbance resistance
- Legs can interfere with each other
- Limited airflow through chassis

DogeBot

The *DogeBot* design is based off a four legged mammal, more specifically a dog. The legs bend at the knee and the hip using pneumatic air cylinders. The orientation of the cylinders will prevent the pneumatic lines from getting close to any “pinch-points”, so as to avoid damaging the robot during operation. A third degree of freedom for each leg comes from a servo in the “shoulder”, allowing the

robot to move its leg in and out from its body to assist in turning and stabilization. The chassis is open on the sides, allowing the user to access the pneumatics and electronics without taking the entire robot apart. The feet are made of rubber to increase the grip of the robot when walking to avoid slipping on smooth surfaces and inclined planes.

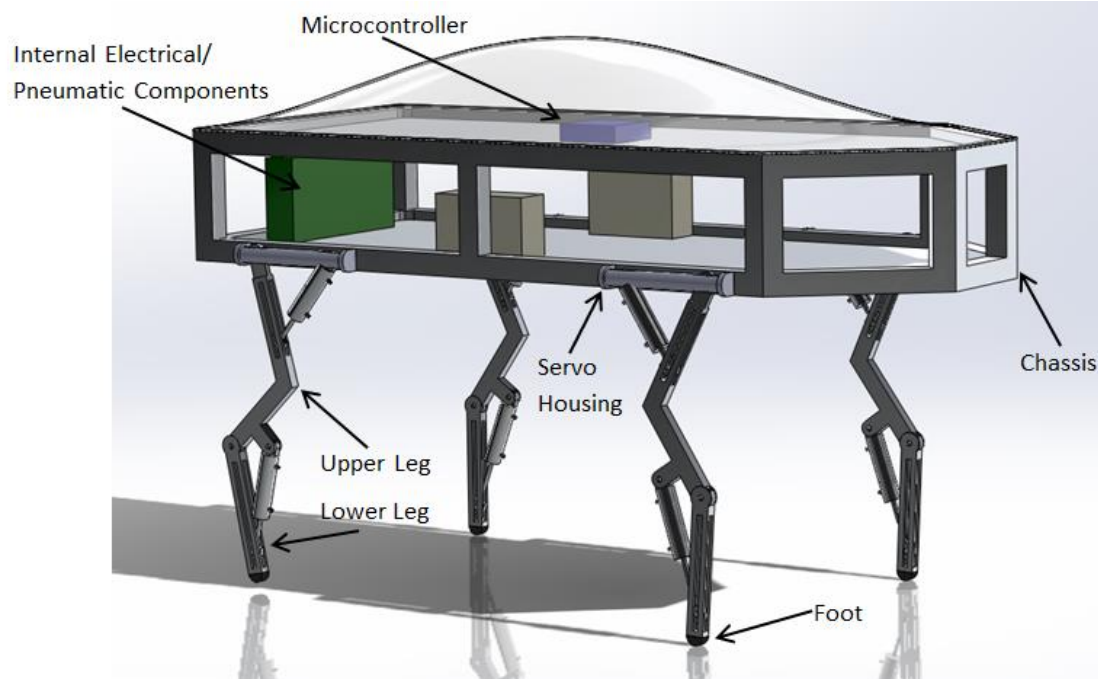


Figure 15: DogeBot

Pros:

- Legs cannot interfere with each other
- Open siding (with grates) allows for good airflow and accessibility
- Load kept off of servos using bearings
- Symmetric layout allows for easily centering weight
- Adequate space for components within robot's chassis
- Leg and chassis shapes easily manufactured

Cons:

- Large size puts the robot near the weight limit
- Slender legs may be susceptible to bending
- Plastic covering may be difficult to design and construct

The preliminary design is chosen out of the many potential designs using the following decision matrix in Table 5. The categories are given with a weight between one and five and given a max score. Each component is then given a score that is then normalized and multiplied by the weight to get the final weighted score.

Table 5: Design Decision Matrix

<i>Design Parameter</i>	<i>Weight [0-5]</i>	<i>Max Score</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Normal Score</i>	<i>Weighted Score</i>	<i>Total</i>
Electrical components protected from collisions	5	3	0	0	0	0
Robot within size constraints	5	1	0	0	0	
Robot solidworks model weighs less than 20 kg plus 5kg battery	5	1	0	0	0	
Robot is statically stable with one leg off the ground	5	1	0	0	0	
Electrical and pneumatic lines protected from pinching	5	1	0	0	0	
Internal space for debug panel, pneumatic relays, and microcontroller on chassis	4	3	0	0	0	
Robot looks good	4	3	0	0	0	
Design contains accessible emergency stop	5	1	0	0	0	
Debug panel can be accessed without disassembling the robot	3	2	0	0	0	
Easy to access pneumatic components	2	3	0	0	0	
Easy to access electrical components	2	3	0	0	0	
Servos do not have a bending moment applied during operation	1	2	0	0	0	
Electronics have a cooling mechanism	4	3	0	0	0	
Design can be suspended for software testing	4	2	0	0	0	
Design utilized fuses to protect important electronics	5	1	0	0	0	
Robot has at least 8 degrees of freedom	3	1	0	0	0	
Robot can still function with a reduced number of actuators	4	2	0	0	0	
Ease of manufacturing	4	3	0	0	0	

Design parameters and weights were decided by considering important characteristics and overall functionality of the robot. Parameters were also decided with major constraints in mind, such as those related to user and robot component safety. Examples of parameters related to safety are “Design contains accessible emergency stop” and “Electronics have a cooling mechanism”. Considering these parameters are crucial to key functionality and safety in the operation of the robot, the weights are appropriately high. The parameter “Servos do not have a bending moment applied during operation” has the lowest weight because, while bending moments will significantly affect the servos, their presence will not severely hinder the robots intended functionality.

The chosen preliminary design was DogeBot due to its overall highest score, shown in Table 6. This high score was due to the overall aesthetic appeal of the robot, the easy accessibility of internal components and the debugging panel, and easy to manufacture legs and chassis when compared to other proposed designs.

Table 6: Scores of Preliminary Designs

	Score
Hexbot	85.48
Arachne	88.33
Boxxy	91.43
DogeBot	96.19

Timeline

Phase I: Design Synthesis (September 12, 2014 – November 23, 2014)

1. Research existing walking robot designs
2. Generate constraints and objectives for the robot
3. Determine feasibility of project with a feasibility study of existing robots
4. Create initial models of components to confirm project feasibility
5. Synthesize initial design solutions
6. Formulate decision matrix for final design selection
7. Compile design report detailing the constraints, criteria, feasibility study, and final design

Phase II: Design Analysis (November 24, 2014 – March 1, 2014)

1. Create advanced models of components to optimize the design
2. Perform a system response analysis on critical components
3. Develop base software architecture
4. Configure electrical wiring diagram for the robot
5. Develop communication architecture from HMI to controller
6. Determine final sizes and configuration of components
7. Use final models to develop idealized control algorithms
8. Present final design

Phase III: Development and Testing (March 2, 2014 – May 2014)

1. Construct robotic leg components
2. Modify leg gains to optimize control algorithm
3. Construct robotic chassis
4. Mount components on chassis
5. Mount legs on chassis
6. Construct robot tether
7. Test and finalize control algorithms

Agile Quadruped Project

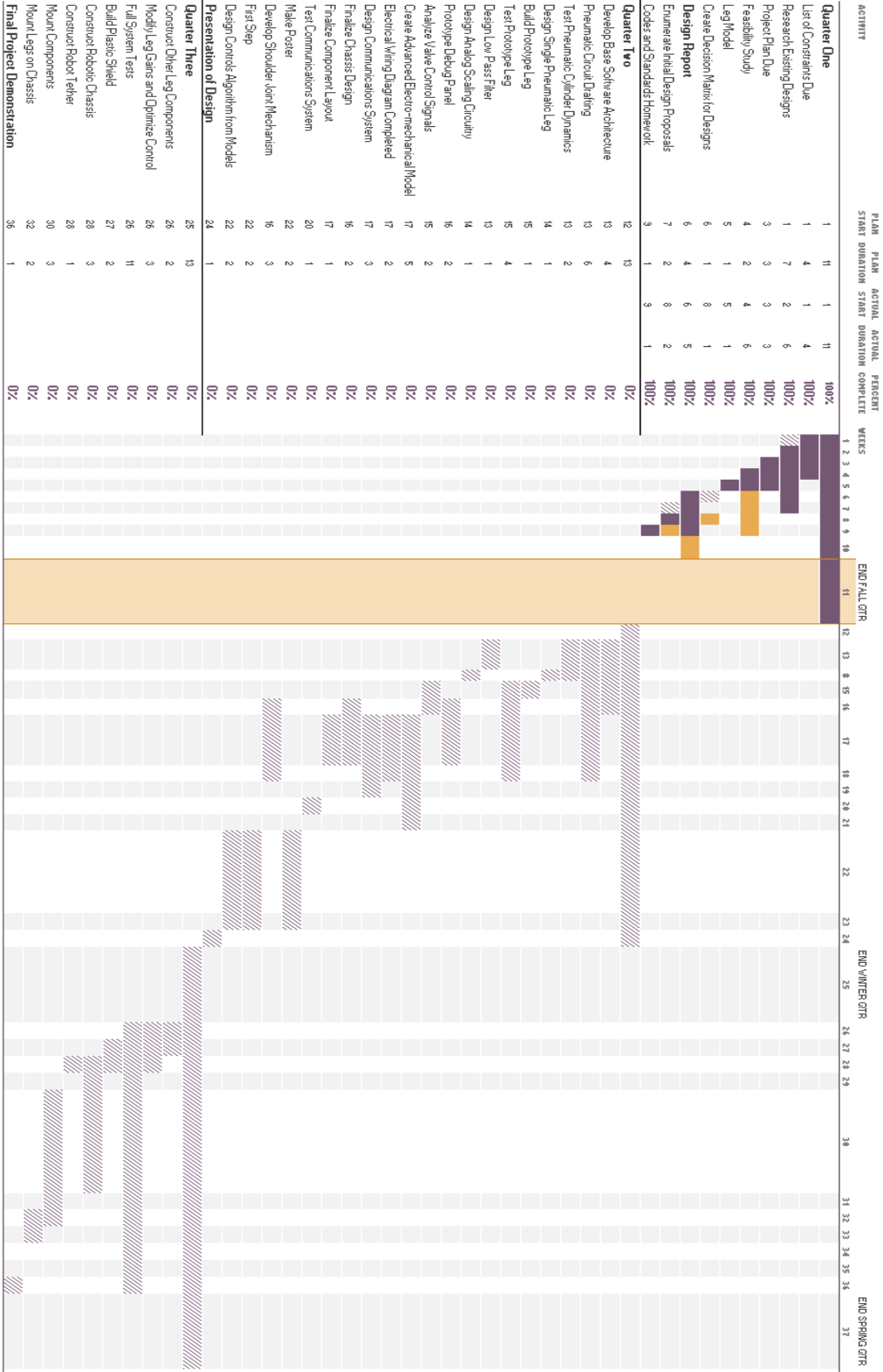


Table 7: Gantt Chart

Preliminary Budget

The initial budget of the project is \$9380. A breakdown of the project costs is shown in the table below:

Table 8: Initial Project Budget

Item	Cost
Proportional directional control valves (8)	\$4400
Double acting piston feedback cylinders (8)	\$3600
Air Compressor	\$150
Single solenoid valve	\$100
Reservoir cartridge	\$30
Rechargeable batteries	\$200
Microcontroller	\$100
Aluminum for frame/chassis	\$500
Miscellaneous hardware/electronic components	\$300
Total Cost:	\$9380

Some possible sponsors for this project include the National Fluid Power Association (NFPA), MSOE's Fluid Power department, Johnson Controls Inc., Joy Global Inc., and Numatics. NFPA offers grants for educators and students involved with projects related to fluid power. MSOE offers funding for projects dealing with fluid power through its fluid power department, and thus are willing to provide funding for this project. Johnson Controls Inc. and Joy Global Inc. might be willing to fund this project monetarily. Numatics, a company specializing in pneumatic components, is willing to offer components, such as air cylinders and control valves, for use with the project.

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