Assignment 1	Project Summary		
Course	Practical Robotics and Smart Things - 2020		

Project author				
Nº	Pseudonym	In person/online		
1	4e 54	face-to-face		

ine-Bot α (CB-A1) ()

Short project description (Business needs and system features)

Cine-Bot α (CB-A1 for short) is a small camera controlling robot intended to be used for scale stop-motion animation/movie making. CB-A1 aims to utilize the newest technologies in the IoT & robotics world.

CB-A1 is comprised of 2 parts, the robotic cine arm (RCA) and motion capture controller (MCC). Although the RCA itself will have a screen, the MCC is used to interface with the RCA remotely via a wireless connection. Via the MCC the operator can control every aspect of the RCA from the camera to motion programming. In the following section both components are discussed in more detail.

The hardware implementation as mentioned before is divided into two parts:

- 1. The RCA
- 2. The MCC

The RCA

The RCA is based on the Raspberry PI 4 4GB.

Sensors:

- Accelerometer used for camera and arm control.
- Gyroscope Used for camera tilt/rotate movement.
- Ultrasonic distance sensors used for 360 collision detection during full manual mode (mode described later in the "Modes" section.

 Light sensor – used for operator feedback & automatic lighting adjustment.

Image/Video capture & lighting:

- Raspberry Pi Camera v2 uses as primary image/video capture device.
- LED Array for scene lighting used as a backup light source for the camera

User controls:

- LCD Touch screen for user interaction
- Buttons for motor jogging mode (testing motors directly from the robot)
- On/Off button

Actuators:

- Servo/stepper motors - used as primary control devices.

The MCC

The MCC is also based on the Raspberry PI 4 4GB.

Sensors:

- Accelerometer used to capture user motion in the X, Y, Z axes.
- Gyroscope used to capture user rotation motion (tilt/pan)

User controls:

- LCD Touch screen for user interaction
- On/Off button
- Servo for collision warning system provides feedback to the user weather or not the RCA is about to hit an object.

Modes of operation

- 1. Full manual control comes directly from MCC.
- 2. Manual Stabilized control comes from the MCC but is filtered to remove shaking from the operator.
- 3. Learn & repeat control comes from MCC once and then the path is remembered and can be executed again.
- 4. Tracking semi-auto can lock onto object but is controlled by MCC.

- 5. Tracking auto tracks object without ability for MCC control.
- 6. FrameX (auto after initial programming) stop-motion mode. Follows path divided into frames, ideal for making a stopmotion sequence.

User interaction

The main way the user will interact with the system is either through the GUI directly on the RCA or through the MCC GUI.

Communication Between Modules

(Currently being researched but it will likely be via UDP or Ad-hoc Wi-Fi

2. Main Use Cases / Scenarios				
Use case name	Jse case name Brief Descriptions			
2.1. Select Mode	The <i>User</i> can browse the different modes that are available and select one.	All users		
2.2. Start Execution	The user can start the execution if the full auto mode is enabled	All users		
2.3. Jog Mode	The user can test if all of the motors are functional by pressing the buttons on the machine.	All users		
2.4. Full Manual Mode	The user controls all of the parts of the robot arm.	the parts of All users		
2.5. Manual Stabilized Mode	The user controls all of the parts of the robot, but there is motion stabilization to remove tremors. (May not be included in final version)	All users		
2.6. Learn and Repeat Mode	' ' All Users			
2.7. Tracking semi-auto Mode	Tracks an object while being controlled by the user. (May not be included in the final version.)	All users		

2.8. Tracking Auto	Tracks an object on the scene.	All users
2.9. FrameX	The users sets a path with waypoints the robots executes it while taking picture every n seconds.	All users

3. Renders/Project Visualizations (In development)