



# MDR

UMassAmherst  
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

## Lazy Bob - SDP23 Team 5

Omar Areiqat, Vedatman Basu, Redwan Rahman, Jina Song



Omar Areiqat  
CompE

Budget Lead  
Movement and Power



Jina Song  
EE

PCB Lead  
Design



Vedatman Soham Basu  
CompE

Software Lead  
Sensors



Redwan Rahman  
CompE

Logistic Lead  
Positioning



William Leonard  
Advisor

# The Team

# Problem Statement

**Some people struggle with mundane actions in life, such as passing dishes on a large table.**

**Lazy Susans are nice, but only work on round tables and requires user to have reach.**

**What if there was a small, portable device that can move dishes across any table of arbitrary shape?**

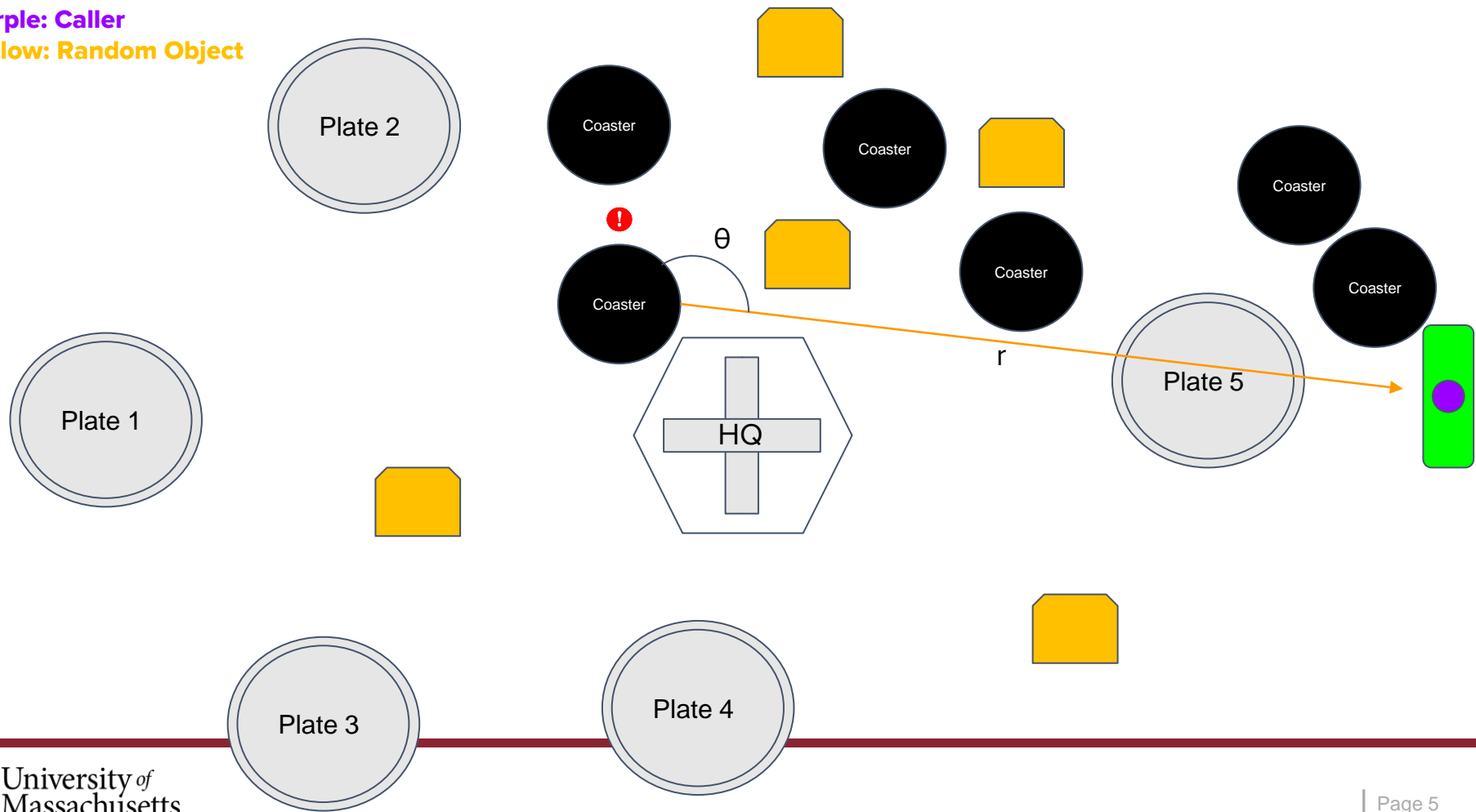


# Our Solution

**“Lazy Bob”: A moving coaster that approaches the user when called.**

1. Stably transport items around a table to different users
1. Provide a simple way to interface with all coasters
1. Adapt to the environment

Purple: Caller  
Yellow: Random Object





# System Specifications: Functional

- 1. Mostly full container of liquid doesn't spill when moving
- 1. Transport items without the items falling off
- 1. Detect the edges of the table and avoid falling off
- 1. Avoid objects that are in the coaster's moving path
- 1. Arrive at the caller or hub to an accuracy of 10 cm
- 1. Support up to 3 lbs.

## Test Plan

- 1. Place an 80% full glass/bowl of water and visibly check that the moving coaster doesn't spill
- 1. Put objects on moving coaster and watch if object falls
- 1. Watch if the moving coaster falls off when caller is away from the table
- 1. Put objects in path and check if moving coaster bumps into object
- 1. Use a tape measure to check the distance from destination
- 1. Place an object that weighs 3 lbs and check if system is stable while moving

# System Specifications: Design

7. Move back to the coaster's hub once determined not in use
8. System supports at least 2 coasters at the same time
9. Coaster diameter is within 25 cm
10. Be able to use the moving coaster regardless of table shape
11. If no path to caller is available, indicate to caller

## Test Plan

7. Watch the moving coaster move towards hub on a given signal
8. Call both coasters on a collision course and see if they collide
9. Use tape measure to check coaster size
10. Find and put on irregular shaped tables and check if they fall off
11. Line up objects to allow no path to caller, see if system notifies caller

# MDR Deliverables

## A. 1 Moving Coaster

- a. Moves properly and accurately
- b. Accurately detects positioning
- c. Goes to location when called
- d. Detects and stops if an object is in the way

## A. 1 Caller

- a. Can send signal to coaster and hub

## A. 1 ~~Charging~~ Hub - “Brains”

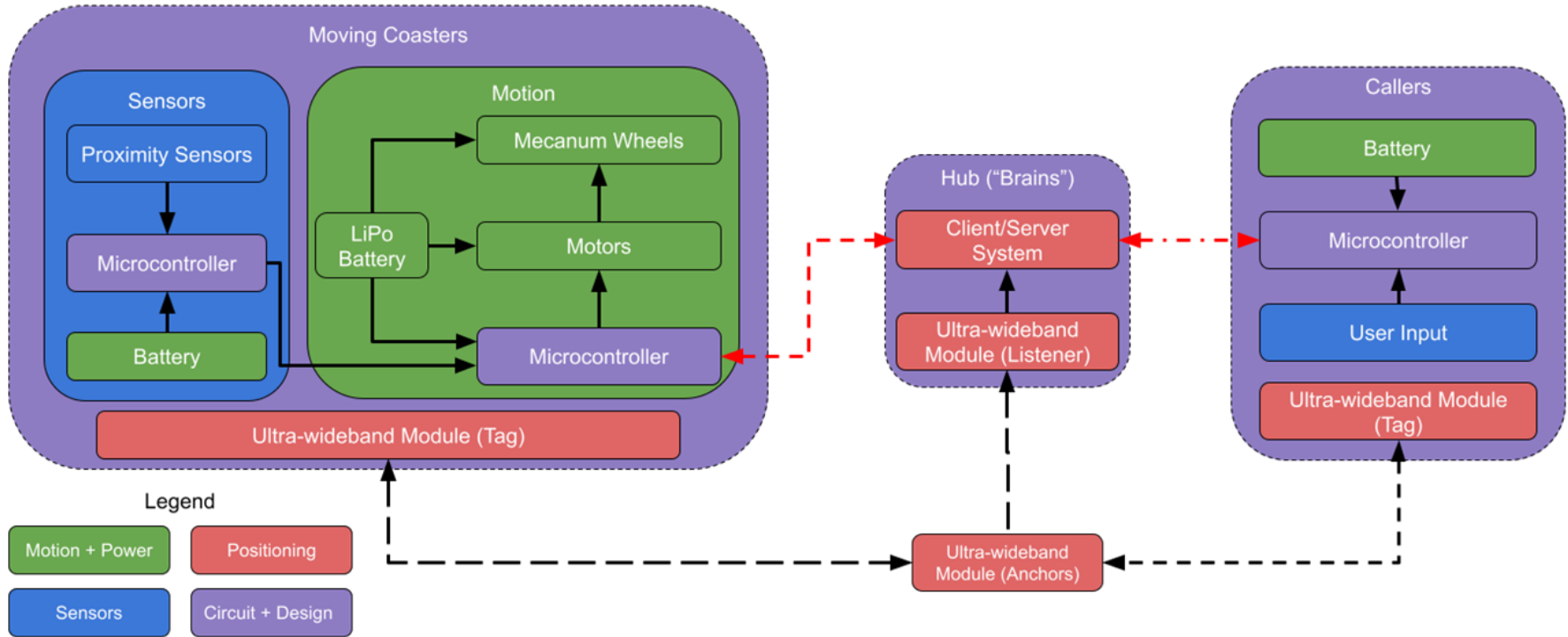
- a. Can send signal to coaster and callers
- ~~b. Potentially charges system~~

## D. Functional PCB

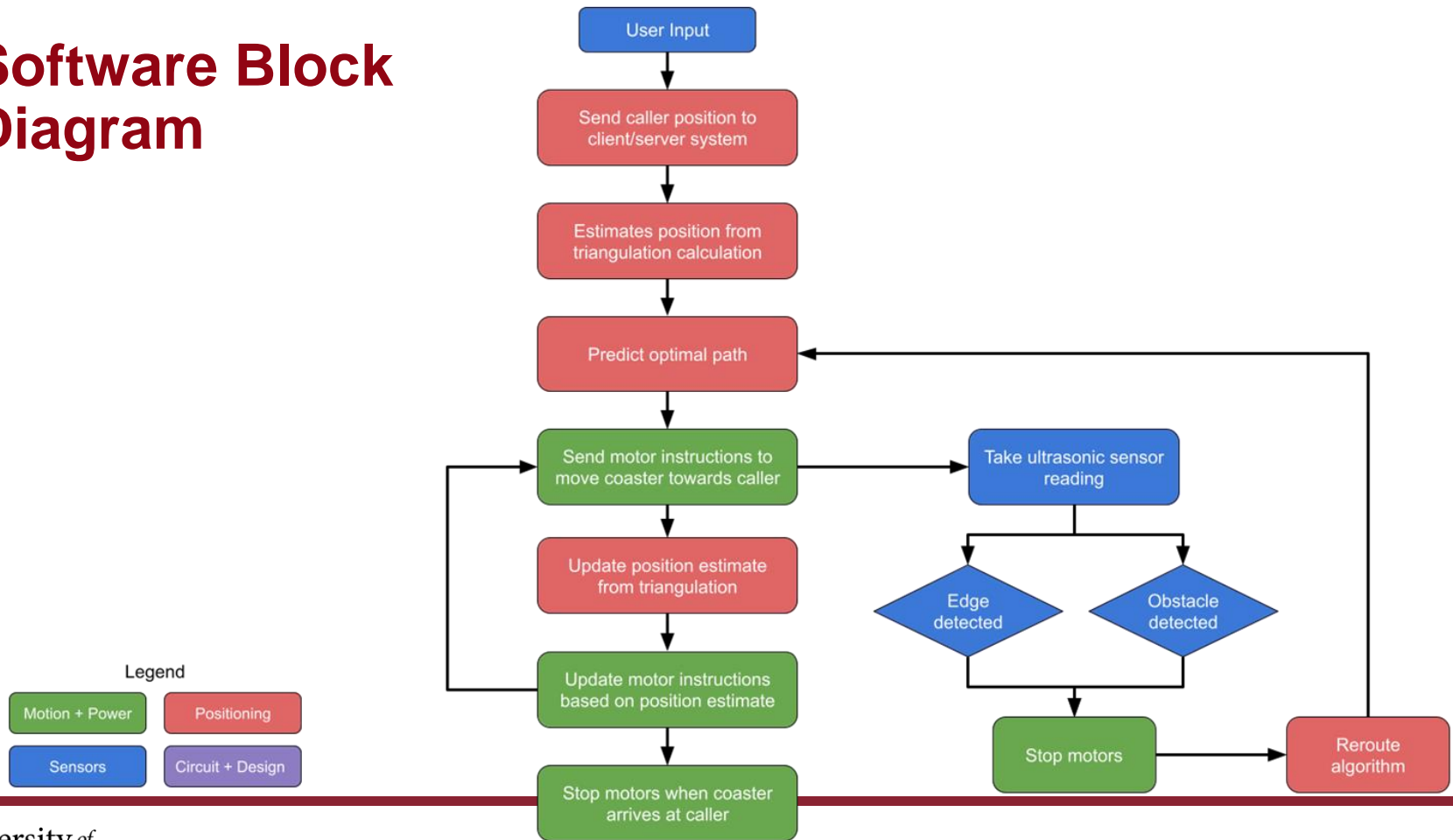
- a. Microcontroller with user input method (button)



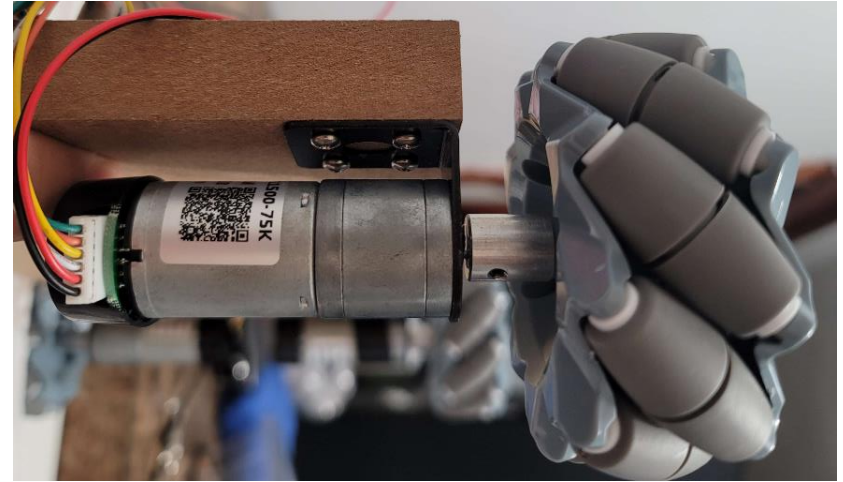
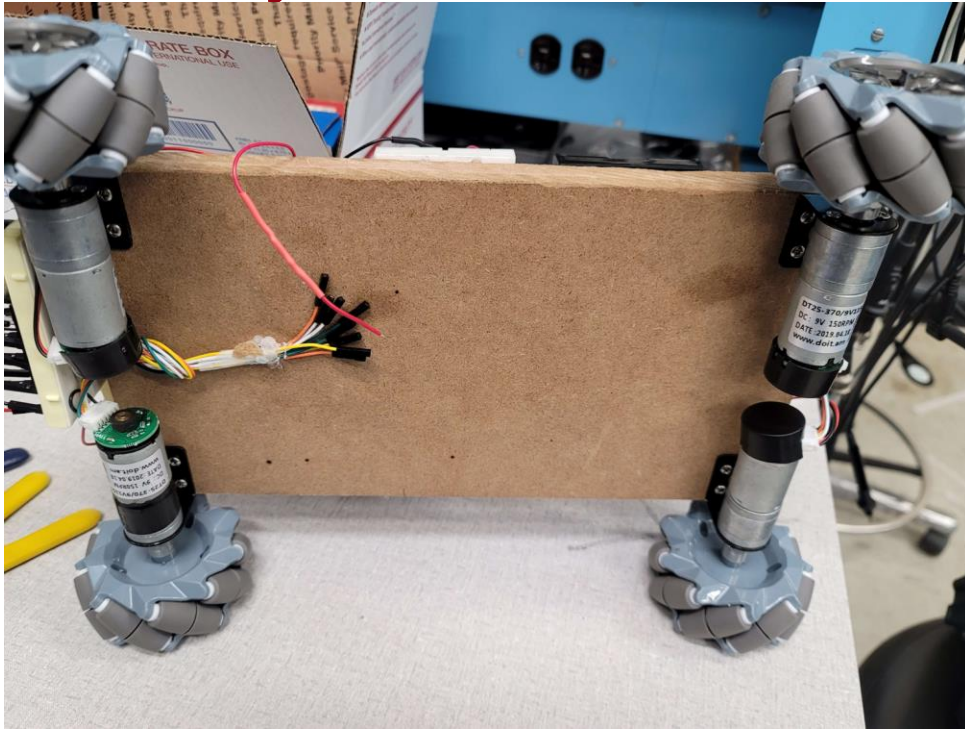
# Hardware Block Diagram



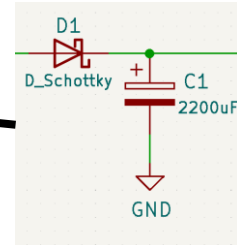
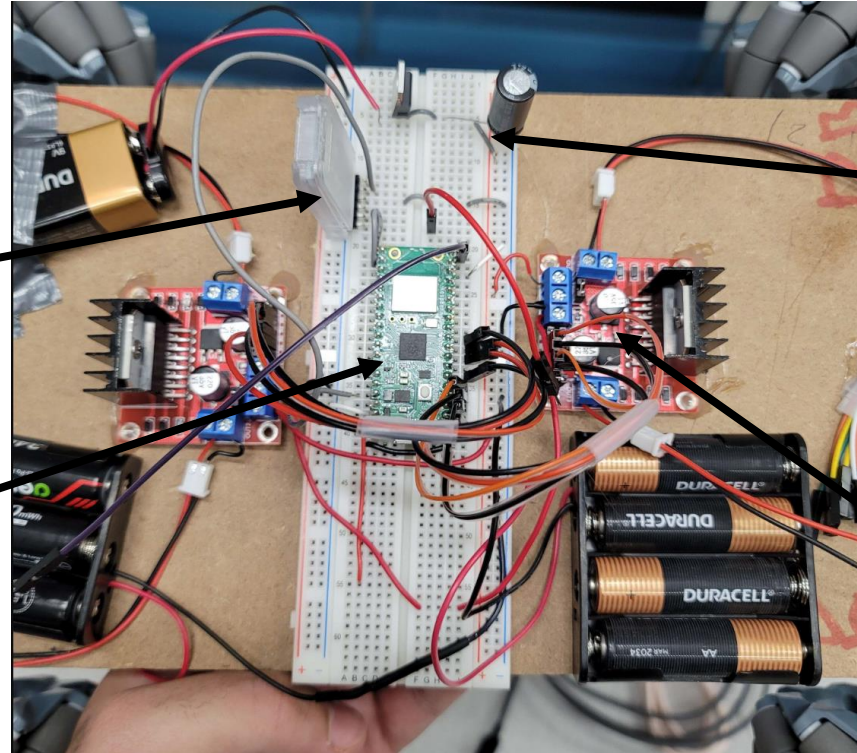
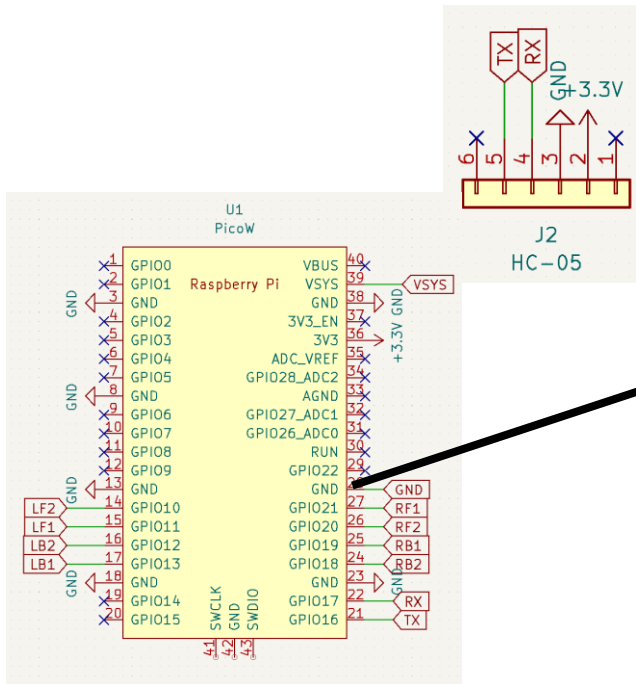
# Software Block Diagram



## Subsystem: Motion



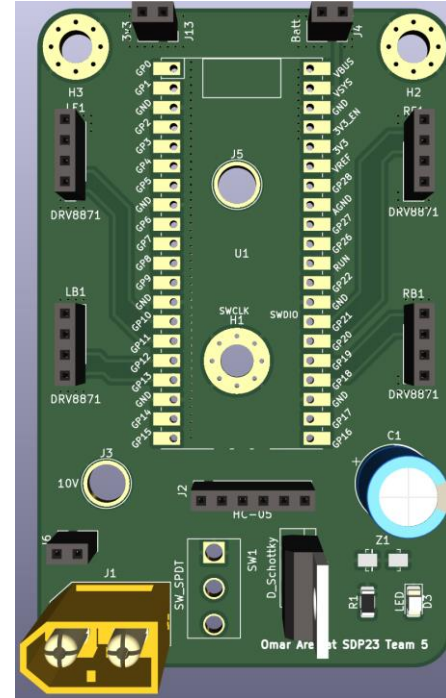
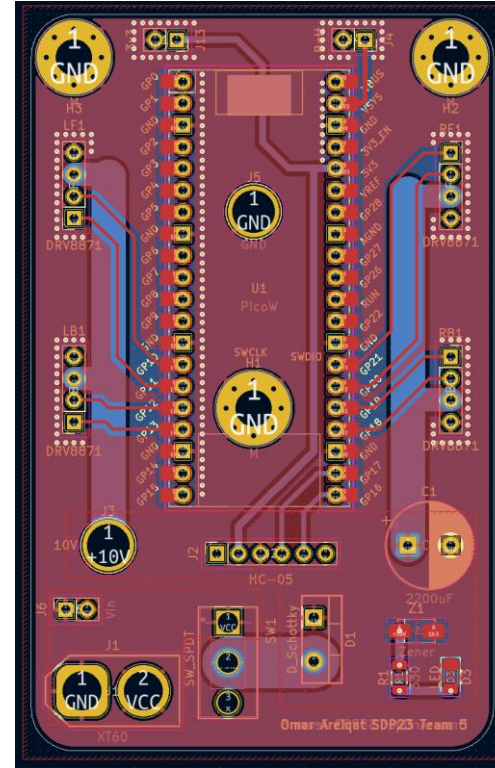
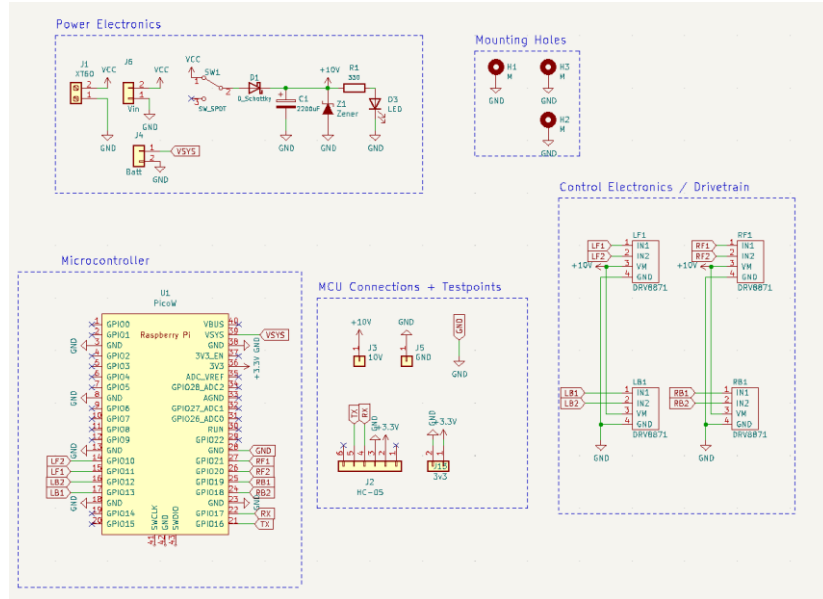
## Motion: Circuit



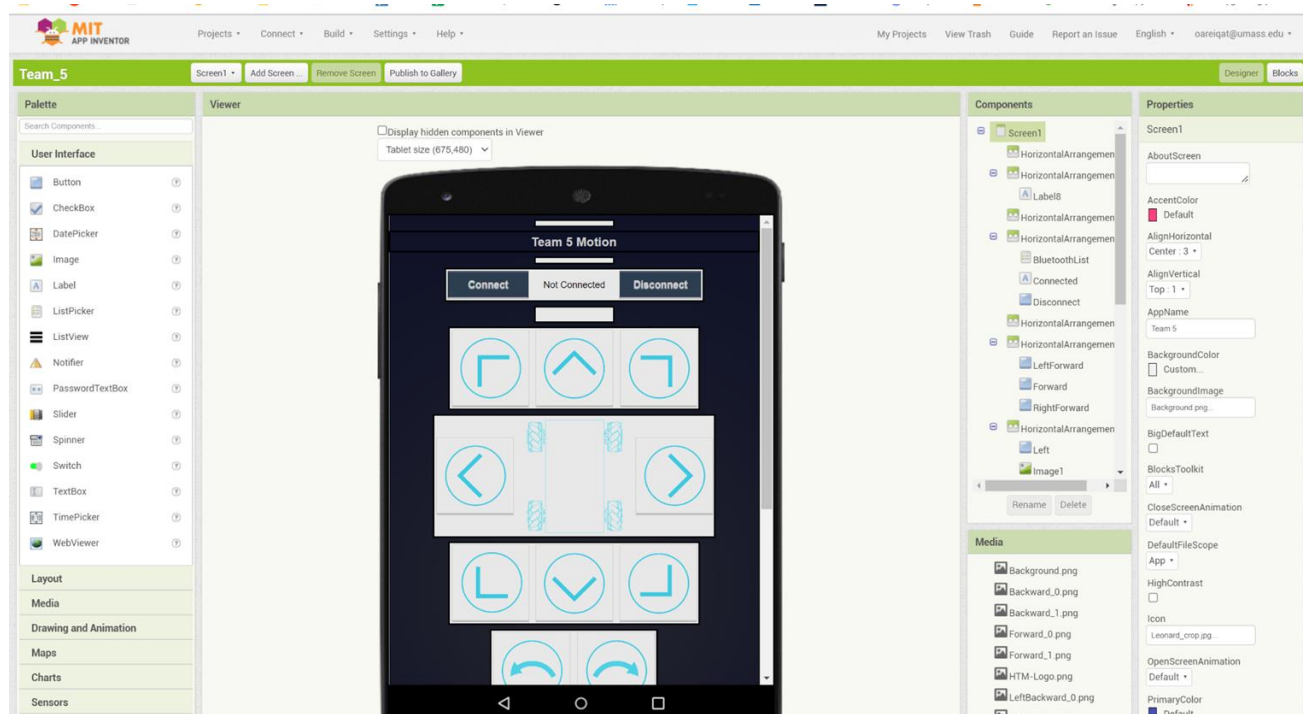
## Motor Driver



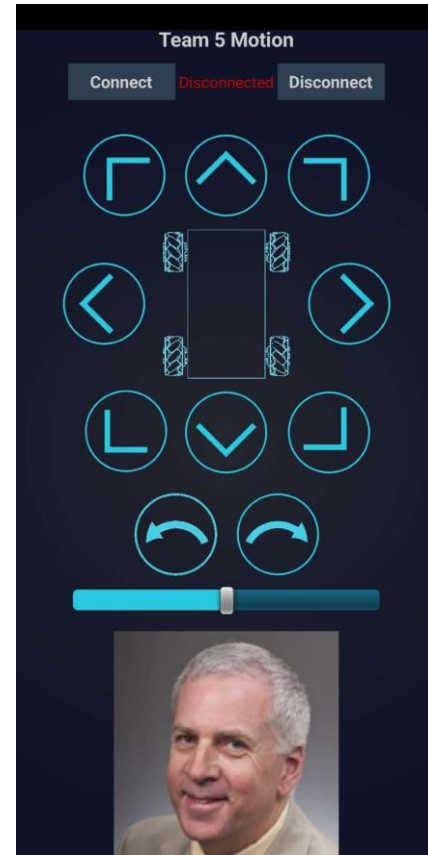
# Motion: PCB



# Motion: Debugging



# Motion: Debugging





# Subsystem: Power

MCU Power



Motor Driver Logic Power



Motor Driver Motor Power

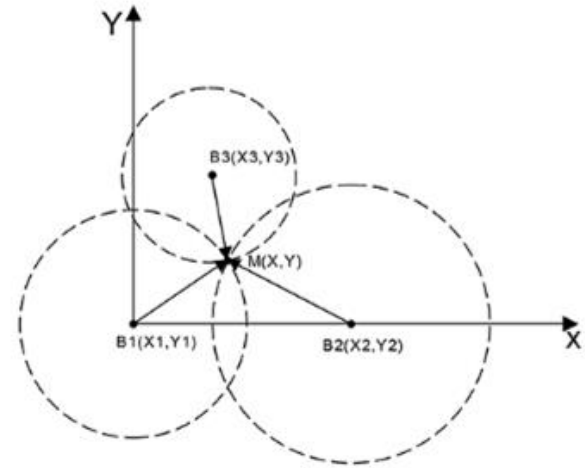


# Subsystem: Positioning

- **Ultra Wideband Sensor**
  - Accuracy to  $\pm 1$  cm
  - Program gives confidence level
- **Triangulating relative position**
  - Get position of both individually on an x,y,z plane and

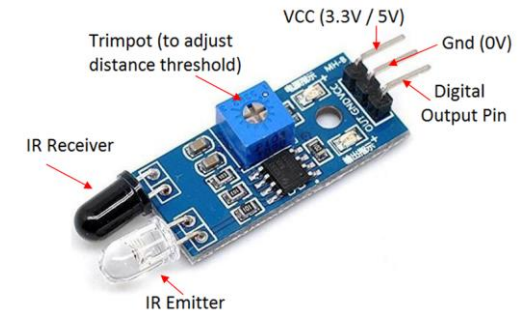
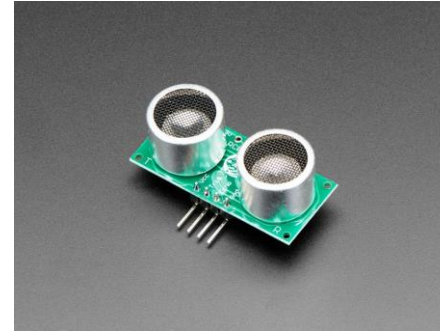
calculate

```
dwm> Lep
dwm> POS,0,8312,-0.16,0.65,0.08,87,x00
POS,0,C404,0.16,-0.12,0.10,96,x0B
POS,0,8312,-0.18,0.67,0.02,90,x00
POS,0,C404,0.15,-0.15,0.11,87,x0B
POS,0,8312,-0.18,0.68,-0.05,88,x00
POS,0,C404,nan,nan,nan,0,x0B
POS,0,8312,-0.18,0.67,-0.10,88,x00
POS,0,C404,nan,nan,nan,0,x0B
Lep
```

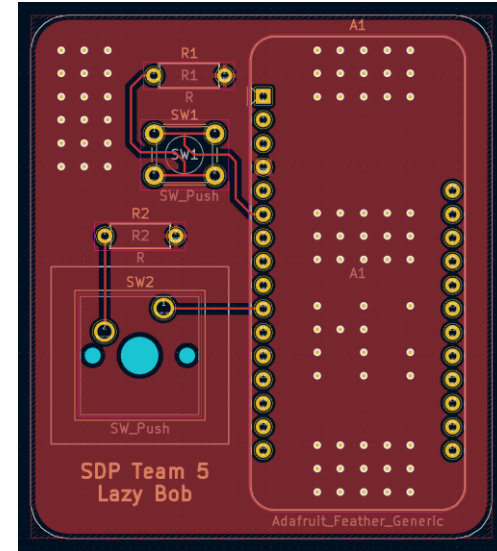
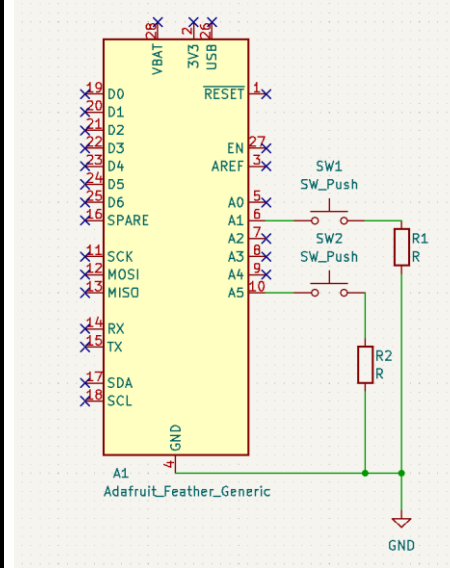
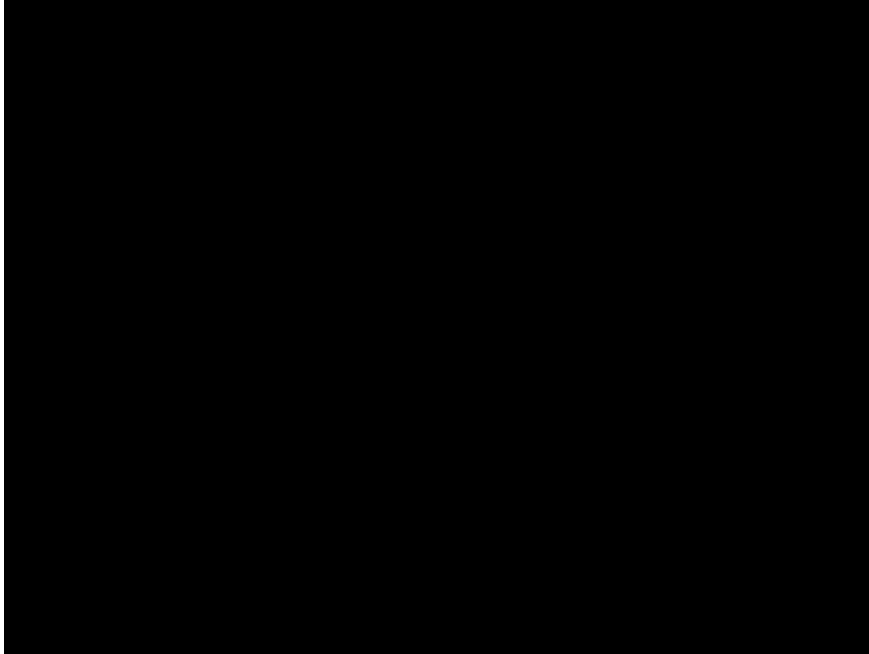


# Subsystem: Collision and Cliff Detection

- **Ultrasonic**
  - Edge detection
  - Clear path and obstacle detection
- **Infrared/Piezoelectric**
  - Collision and impassable barrier detection



# Design: Chassis and PCB



# CDR Deliverables

## 1. “The Brains” and Live Data

- a. Instead of laptop, use Raspberry Pi or similar to process data
- a. Setup client/server system for inputs from multiple sources
- a. Continuously update position as coaster moves (Currently uses first set of coordinates to move)

## 2. Chassis for Coaster

- a. Circular body with a platform to put objects on
- b. Able to contain all components inside

## 3. PCB Plans

- a. Motion
- b. Sensors
- c. User input

# Next Semester Estimated Cost

Planned List		
Item Name	Link	Price \$ (with tax and shipping)
Raspberry Pi 4	SDP	–0–
PCB	JLCPCB	50.00
Sensors	M5	25.00
Motion PCB	Omar	–0–
4 x DRV8871 Motor Drivers	M5	–0–
1s 1500mAh Lipo	M5	–0–
216.95		

# Total Expenses to-date

Total List		
Item Name	Source	Price \$ (with tax and shipping)
UWB DIY Starter Kit	<a href="#">Link</a>	74.98
2 x Pico W	Wouter	12.00
PCB1	Wouter	22.05
PCB	JLCPCB	50.00
Sensors	M5	25.00
6 x Pico W	Wouter	36.00
6 Dof Sensors	Amazon	15.95
12 x RCR132a	Amazon	40.00
Motors and Wheels	Digikey/Adafruit	50.00
325.98		



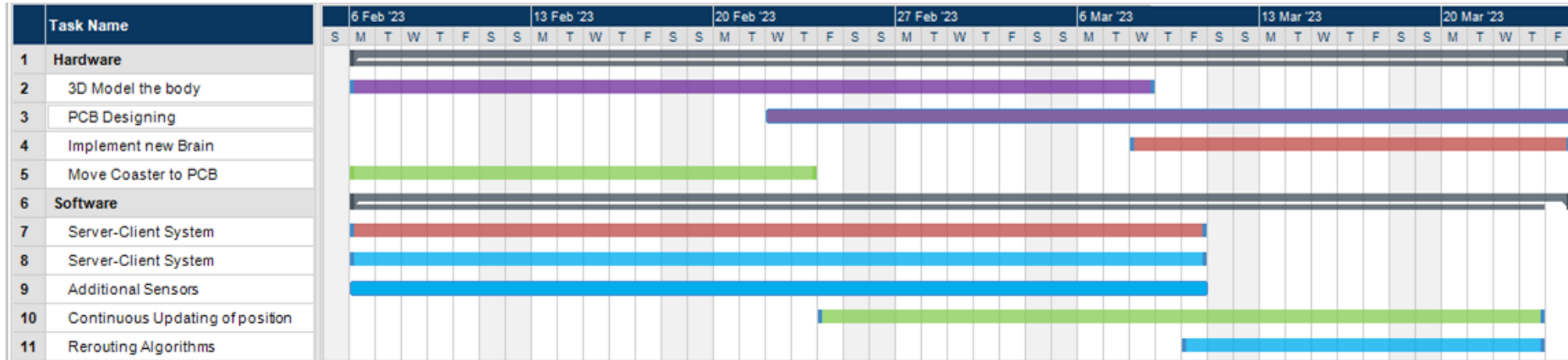
# Gantt Chart

Soham

Omar

Redwan

Gina



# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

University of  
Massachusetts  
Amherst

# Video (if things go awry)

