

CS CAPSTONE DESIGN DOCUMENT

FEBRUARY 11, 2018

NASA UNIVERSITY STUDENT LAUNCH INITIATIVE

PREPARED FOR

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, OREGON STATE
UNIVERSITY NASA

DR. NANCY SQUIRES

PREPARED BY

GROUP 33
CODE MONKEYS IN SPACE

MARK BEREZA

JOSEPH STRUTH

KEVIN TURKINGTON

Abstract

In order to achieve the ultimate goal of scoring well in the competition, the responsibility of Code Monkeys in Space is to implement software that will allow the payload, a rover, to move autonomously and avoid obstacles, a website that will host deliverables and team information, and software for a data logger unit used in test flights of the launch vehicle that will display collected data in a human-readable way. This document will detail the high level design of these software products in terms of block-level interfaces, data organization, algorithms employed, technical definitions, and more.

CONTENTS

List of Figures	2
1 Revision History	3
2 Introduction	3
2.1 Purpose	3
2.2 Scope	3
2.3 Summary	4
3 References	4
4 Glossary	4
5 Stakeholders and Design Concerns	5
5.1 OSU USLI Team	5
5.2 John Lyndall	5
5.3 Dr. Nancy Squires	5
6 Documentation Deliverables	5
6.1 Design View	5
6.2 Design Rationale	6
7 Rover	6
7.1 Design View	6
7.2 Component Design	7
7.2.1 Sonar Sensors	7
7.2.2 Inertial Measurement Unit	8
7.2.3 Motor Driver	8
7.3 Design Rationale	8
8 Avionics	9
8.1 Design View	9
8.1.1 Screen Images	9
8.2 Component Design	9
8.2.1 Teensy 3.6 Development board	9
8.3 Design Rationale	10
9 Website	10
9.1 Design View	10
9.1.1 Hosting Competition Documents	11
9.1.2 Aesthetics	11
9.1.3 Team and Competition-Specific Information	11
9.2 Design Rationale	12

LIST OF FIGURES

1	State diagram for the rover’s second movement algorithm. The overall diagram is split into four distinct subroutines. The first, the orientation subroutine, is run as soon as the rover is ejected from its housing. It involves listening for the rocket’s signal on its twin microphones and then turning until the phase shift of the signals corresponds to facing away from the rocket. The second, the slope subroutine, occurs the rover determines via its IMU that the angle of descent is too steep. It then backs up and turns away from the hole. The third, the stall subroutine, occurs when the motors stall. Here, the rover alternates between full power left and right turns in an attempt to wiggle out of the trap. Finally, the detection subroutine occurs when the sonar sensors indicate that there is an obstacle ahead. The rover will then turn until there is no obstacle in front and continue to move forward.	7
2	Model of rover’s movement in a hypothetical landing zone using collision/object avoidance.	8
3	Data Logging Module data flow diagram	10
4	Data Logging Module website page	11
5	Website card example	12

1 REVISION HISTORY

TABLE 1: Revision History

Revision	Date	Section	Description
1.0	12/4/17	All	Document creation
1.1	2/10/18	2, 4.3, 7.1, 8.1-8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Logging Module has been integrated with in-flight avionics unit and is no longer under the CS Team. Additional rover design updates: remove SLAM from algorithm, Python use for drivers. Added section for deliverables documents to reflect emphasis placed on documentation in this competition and the time spent by Code Monkeys in Space on said documentation as a result

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose

The main goal of NASA's University Student Launch Initiative (USLI) competition is to launch a rocket exactly one mile into the atmosphere with an experiment onboard as its payload. This experiment can be one of the following: "target destination", autonomous "deployable rover", or "landing coordinates via triangulation" [1]. The OSU USLI team's experiment of choice is the deployable rover. The rover experiment only has two minimum requirements set by NASA: First, upon landing and locating the rocket the team will remotely trigger a deployment of the rover. Once deployed, the rover must autonomously (without any human assistance) move from its deployment zone to its destination at least five feet away from any part of the launch vehicle. Upon reaching its destination or before battery depletion, the rover will then deploy solar panels. As a side goal of the USLI competition, teams must conduct educational outreach with schools or clubs. Such activities may be categorized as either direct, meaning one-on-one learning exercises or activities, or indirect, meaning a single activity or exercise performed for the benefit of a group of students simultaneously. Each member of the USLI team will participate in at least one outing of educational outreach (as defined by NASA in the USLI handbook) at a local or non-local school (K - 12).

2.2 Scope

Overall, the goals of this competition are the following:

- 1) Construct and launch a rocket carrying a payload at least a mile (5,280 feet) above ground.
- 2) Have the rocket deploy a parachute and safely land within 2,500 feet of the launch point.
- 3) After landing and after a button press, deploy a rover.
- 4) Have the rover drive autonomously at least 5 feet away from the rocket landing site.
- 5) Have the rover deploy solar cells after being at least 5 feet from the landing site.
- 6) The solar cells will increase in surface area after deployment (unfold).
- 7) Create formal technical reports regarding rocket/payload design and present them to a NASA review panel during several formal design review meetings.
- 8) Participate in educational outreach and get at least 200 individuals involved in the project.

- 9) Maintain a website detailing project information and hosting all competition deliverables. The subset of these overall goals that pertain to the CS capstone students involves the research, design, implementation.

In particular, the CS seniors on the OSU USLI team, otherwise known as Code Monkeys in Space, are responsible for goals 7, 8, and 9 and the software needed to facilitate goals 4 and 5. Furthermore, Code Monkeys in Space are responsible for the design and implementation of software that will run on a data logging module inside every test launch vehicle for the purposes of data collection, which indirectly assist with goals 1 and 2. Thus, the scope of this project for Code Monkeys in Space is limited to these facets of the competition. The others will be handled by the mechanical and electrical engineering seniors on the team.

2.3 Summary

Code Monkeys in Space plan to achieve the aforementioned goals by:

- 1) Creating ROS modules that will allow the rover to move autonomously, avoid obstacles and path-find based on sonar sensor and IMU readings, and determine when it is at least five feet from the rocket frame in order to deploy the solar panel cells
- 2) Writing further code that will perform numerical transformations on the data logger's raw data in order to obtain useful information like time of chute deployment, G forces experienced at various stages of flight, velocity and acceleration throughout the flight, and more
- 3) Representing the transformed and polished data on the team website in a graphical, human-readable fashion
- 4) Creating, updating, and maintaining a team website hosting team information and project deliverables
- 5) Participating in at least four separate educational outreach activities during two months between now and the competition's conclusion
- 6) Aiding in the writing of technical documents and presentations required at various stages of the competition, in particular the parts pertaining to software
- 7) Attending team meetings and NASA review sessions

3 REFERENCES

- [1] Sandra May. Student launch handbook — nasa. <https://www.nasa.gov/audience/forstudents/studentlaunch/handbook/index.html>, August 2017. (Accessed on 10/09/2017).

4 GLOSSARY

- USLI: University Student Launch Initiative, the NASA competition guiding this project.
- ROS: Robot Operating System, a middle-ware/software framework that assists in the creation of robotics modules by providing hardware and interface abstraction and simulation capabilities.
- SLAM: Simultaneous Localization and Mapping. A strategy utilized by some vehicles that simultaneously calculates the vehicle's current position and generates a map of its surroundings.
- I2C: Serial, packet-switched communication protocol for low-speed devices such as microcontrollers.
- USART: Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter. Chip that allows for serial communication both synchronously and asynchronously.

5 STAKEHOLDERS AND DESIGN CONCERNS

5.1 OSU USLI Team

The OSU USLI Team is comprised of multiple capstone teams composed of both mechanical and electrical engineering students working together to design, build, and test the launch vehicle and rover. All the team members are equally invested in the success of the project and desire to perform well in the competition. The other USLI team members are stakeholders as they will rely on the CS team to ensure the software components of the project function as needed. Just as the CS team will depend on the engineers to build the physical launch vehicle and rover, they will depend on us to write software that will run correctly and make the mission successful.

5.2 John Lyndall

John Lyndall is an advisor to the USLI team, and a member of the Oregon Rocketry Association which aims to educate the public and promote amateur interest in and study of rocketry. He is an outspoken advocate of educational outreach, and has supported our project by providing model rockets and supplies to K-12 students. He is a stakeholder due to his investment in the project, support of rocketry, and previous experience working at NASA.

5.3 Dr. Nancy Squires

Dr. Squires is the project stakeholder and one of the main proponents of rocketry at Oregon State University. She hopes to continue to expand OSU's involvement in rocketry and the USLI competition. Even though it is our team's first year competing, she has set high expectations for our team and wants us to win despite us being a rookie team. She hopes to build on our team's work and knowledge in future years to continue OSU's involvement in the competition and perhaps improve our performance in it.

6 DOCUMENTATION DELIVERABLES

6.1 Design View

65% of the scoring for this competition comes from documentation alone, which is split between several deliverables NASA requires be completed at certain deadlines throughout the length of the competition. These include:

- 1) The project proposal
- 2) The Preliminary Design Review (PDR)
- 3) The Critical Design Review (CDR)
- 4) The Flight Readiness Review (FRR)
- 5) The Launch Readiness Review (LRR)
- 6) The Post Launch Assessment Review (PLAR)

The project proposal was actually completed before Code Monkeys in Space joined the larger OSU USLI team, but for all the other deliverables, Code Monkeys in Space is expected to assist in any way they can as fully-fledged members of the team. Furthermore, since the CDR, the team as a whole has decided to use \LaTeX to format document deliverables and since the CS team members have the most experience with \LaTeX on the team, they are expected to do the majority of formatting and styling for these documents. Besides these responsibilities, the CS team is to post all completed deliverables on the team website, contribute written content related to the various software components of the competition, and assist with editing the document for spelling/grammar errors.

6.2 Design Rationale

The rationale behind creating, formatting, editing, and posting the deliverables is self-evident: they are required by NASA for all competing teams and without completing them the team cannot continue to participate in the competition.

The rationale behind using LaTeX to format the documents instead of something like Microsoft Word is that LaTeX allows one to make a document look far more professional and it provides its users with significantly more control over document aspects like typesetting, vertical spacing, table creation, and the presentation of mathematical symbols. Moreover, LaTeX when used with Overleaf allows for multiple team members to edit or add content to the same project in parallel, improving the efficiency of document drafting, especially for very large documents.

The rationale behind investing so much time and effort into formatting and editing these documents by Code Monkeys in Space in particular is because of the competition's scoring. The payload as a whole is worth only 10% of the final score and the software for the payload is only a portion of that 10%. The website as a whole is also only worth 10% of the final score. The documentation, when put together, amounts to 65% of the final score for the competition, making it an obvious priority for both Code Monkeys in Space and the OSU USLI team as a whole.

7 ROVER

7.1 Design View

The software of the rover on the bottom level will be run on the Raspbian operating system (a Debian derivative), which will serve as a resource interfacing the rover software and ROS with the Raspberry Pi's hardware components. ROS (Robotics Operating System) will be used as the link between high level algorithmic computation and I/O components, such as sonar sensors, microphones, GPS, and the IMU. ROS modules responsible for movement and path finding will subscribe to streams for these various sensors. Other ROS modules will be responsible for publishing sensor data as it arrives based on hardware interrupts to these streams. In the event of race conditions, data coming from more "vital" sensors, such as the motor driver or the IMU will take priority.

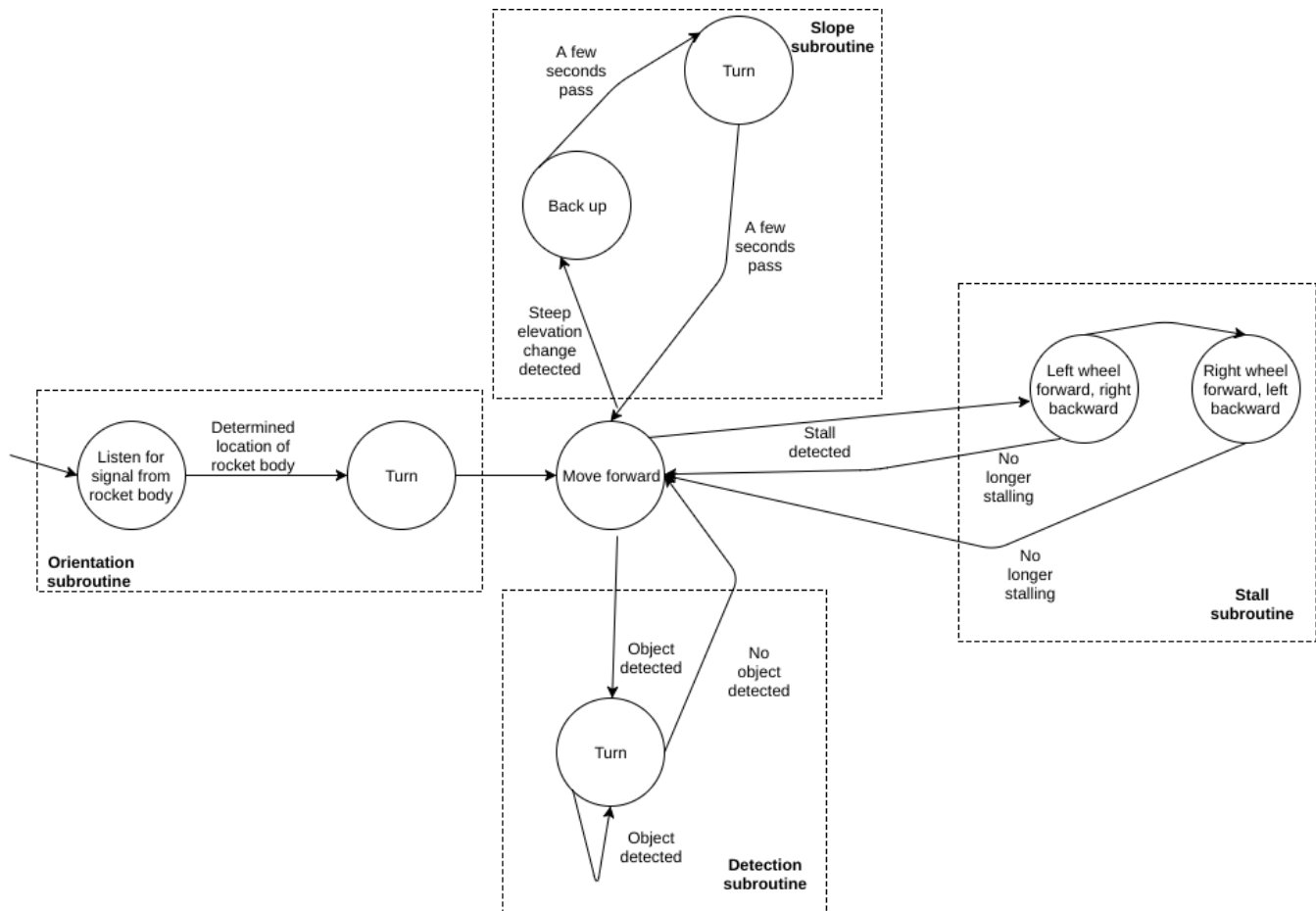
Due to the type of sensors chosen by the engineering teams, it was discovered that SLAM is not possible with sonar sensors. SLAM with ROS requires multi-point sensor data in an array, and sonar sensors provide only single point sensor data. If the engineering decisions had settled on LIDAR for the object avoidance SLAM would be possible. However with the use of sonar SLAM is not possible with the current rover design.

Overall, the rover software will utilize two movement algorithms of varying complexity. The hardware needed by the less complex algorithms will be a strict subset of the hardware needed by their more complex counterparts, meaning that the rover can still function to some degree even if most of its sensors fail at a hardware level. Such redundancy is crucial when considering a rover that must function autonomously after experiencing extreme G forces during flight.

The two movement algorithms are as follows:

- 1) Obstacle avoidance: The rover will determine the location of any nearby rocket frame parts by listening for their signal on its dual microphones and then face away from them. From there, the rover will move forward, avoiding obstacles detected by its sonar sensors by turning away from them. For steep declines, which front-facing sonar sensors will not detect, the IMU will alert the rover of said decline and the rover will back up, turn away from the decline, and continue moving. At regular intervals, the rover will check its absolute direction against its initial one using its magnetometer in order to ensure that turning done during obstacle avoidance has not resulted in the rover now facing the landing site which it intends to leave.

Fig. 1: State diagram for the rover's second movement algorithm. The overall diagram is split into four distinct subroutines. The first, the orientation subroutine, is run as soon as the rover is ejected from its housing. It involves listening for the rocket's signal on its twin microphones and then turning until the phase shift of the signals corresponds to facing away from the rocket. The second, the slope subroutine, occurs the rover determines via its IMU that the angle of descent is too steep. It then backs up and turns away from the hole. The third, the stall subroutine, occurs when the motors stall. Here, the rover alternates between full power left and right turns in an attempt to wiggle out of the trap. Finally, the detection subroutine occurs when the sonar sensors indicate that there is an obstacle ahead. The rover will then turn until there is no obstacle in front and continue to move forward.



- 2) Basic movement: As before, the rover will face away from the rocket if the microphones are functioning. From there, it will simply move forward continuously, only changing directions if it gets stuck, at which point it will alternate turning left and right at full power in an attempt to wiggle itself out of whatever trapped it. This strategy, corresponding to the stall subroutine in Figure 1, is also employed by the other two algorithms in the event of motor stall, but the ultimate goal of the more complex algorithms is to avoid getting stuck in the first place.

7.2 Component Design

7.2.1 Sonar Sensors

The sonar sensor data for the rover will need to be formatted in such a way that is understood by ROS's gmapping libraries. The digital formatting of this module will follow the ROS navigation stack `sensor_msgs/Range.msg`. This

definition will be configured to the infrared radiation type to conform with examples provided by the ROS sonar tutorials. Additionally this definition will contain max and min ranges of the module as well as the fixed range of the calculated output.

7.2.2 Inertial Measurement Unit

The IMU will utilize ROS's navigation stack as a standard for analog output to digital data types. Specifically, we will use the `sensor_msgs/Imu.msg` message definition. This message contains a header for orientation, angular velocity, and linear acceleration for the X, Y, and Z axes.

7.2.3 Motor Driver

The controls for the motor itself will be abstracted away from ROS and implemented in a separate class outside of the framework. For the driver itself we will use Pololu's library for the Pololu Dual MC33926 Motor Driver, which is currently implemented in Python. Due to driver compatibility, available documentation, and speed of implementation the Python version of the Wiring Pi Library was selected to implement the motor driver.

7.3 Design Rationale

Fig. 2: Model of rover's movement in a hypothetical landing zone using collision/object avoidance.

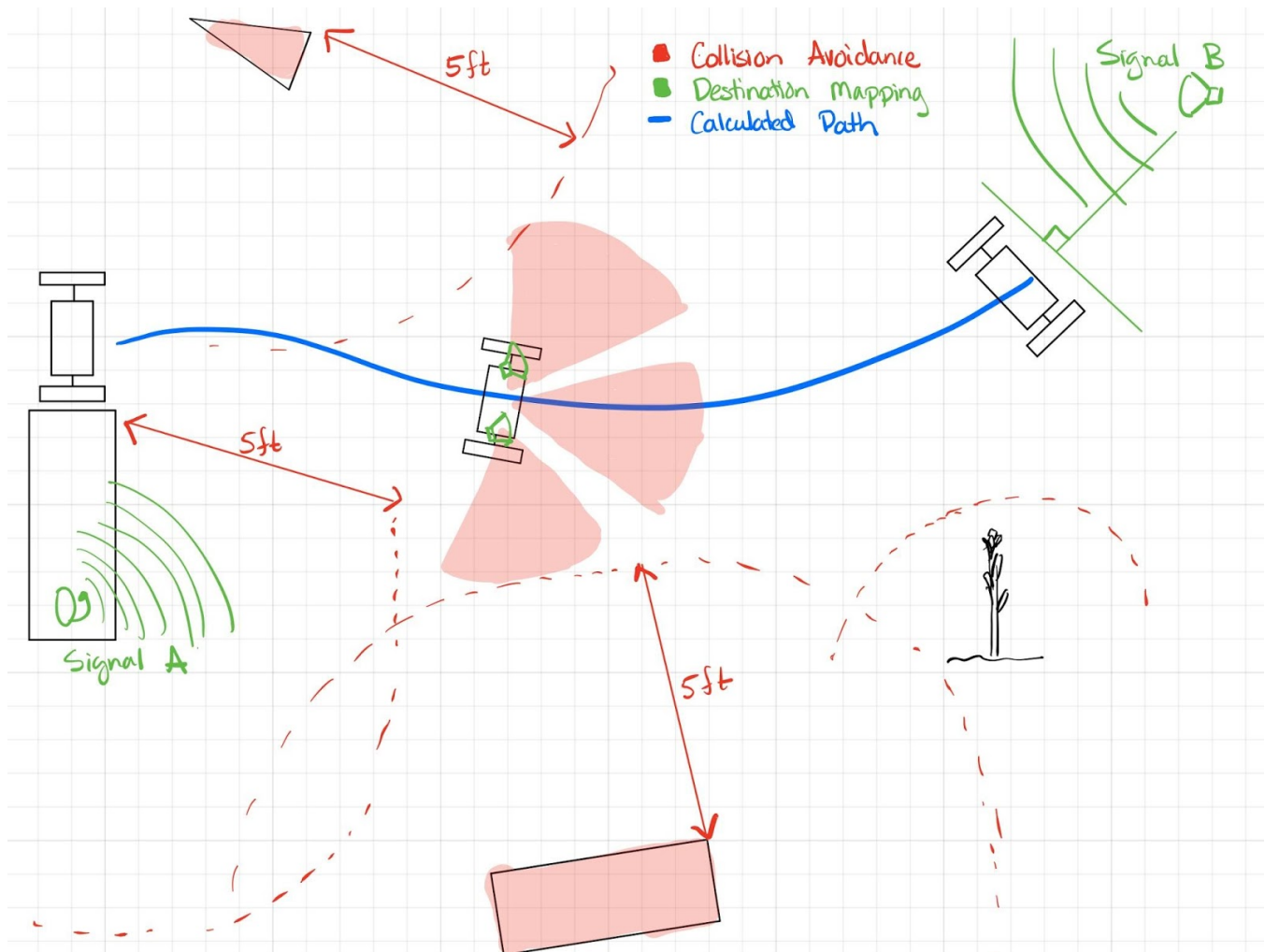


Figure 2 helps illustrate why object avoidance is necessary for navigating the landing site. By allowing the rover to

be aware of its position relative to its surroundings, it can prevent getting stuck on insurmountable obstacles and accomplish the goal of being at least five feet from the rocket with minimal driving.

8 AVIONICS

8.1 Design View

The Data Logging Module involves the displaying and recording of avionics information for the rocket after sensors have recorded various streams of data during test flights. The rocket will be equipped with, at a minimum, an altimeter for elevation measurements, a 9 degrees of freedom IMU, a barometer, and a GPS sensor. Information gathered by these sensors will be stored on a data logger called the Data Logging Module (DLM) during all test flights, and information from this data logger must be extracted and displayed in a human-readable fashion. This is separated into the following components: the in-flight data recorder operating system, the in flight data recorder software libraries, and the Graphical User Interface (GUI) to display the collected and formatted data. Due to power and weight constraints in the launch vehicle: the DLM will now be integrated with the in-flight avionics known as the Avionics Telemetry Unit (ATU). Implementation of the DLM has been taken over by Electrical and Computer Engineers on the Aero/Recovery sub team. This decision is due to the EE and ECE's experience in embedded programming, and familiarity with the existing avionics design. The Beaglebone Black micro controller was removed from the design by engineers on the team as it required too much power draw, and was too heavy. It has been replaced with a Teensy 3.6 Development board which has a lower power draw, and is significantly smaller. In addition the current ATU uses a Teensy controller and the Aero/Recovery team settled on a Teensy 3.6 for increased compatibility with the ATU. The ground station refers to software and hardware employed to perform any post-flight data processing, and presentation that will be done on the collected data. The DLM Ground station software must be capable of parsing and displaying the recorded in-flight data in a user-friendly and useful way. The software could be a local or remote application either viewable on the launch site or available online. Ideally, users will be able to view and explore data recorded on the launch vehicle during the flight. These statistics and figures will give the user information about how the rocket performed and raw data collected from the rocket itself. Altitude, barometric pressure, trajectory, and other pertinent information will be available for viewing by NASA adjudicators, interested students, and community members interested in rocketry. Charts and graphs will be used where applicable, data analysis will be presented with trajectory information, and raw data will be presented for sensors not requiring any analysis or sophisticated processing.

8.1.1 Screen Images

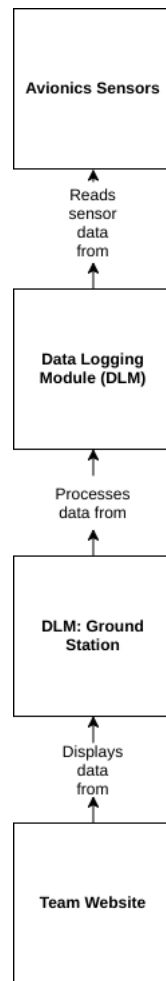
Users on the screen featured in Figure 4 will be able to expand certain menu items, like the hamburger style menu for displaying trajectory, GPS, and other data. Users will also be able to click on tabs displaying raw sensor data, with a brief description of what the sensor records in the bottom left corner. In the bottom right corner users will be able to open a modal to share a link to the page, or download/export the data as a .csv or .pdf file.

8.2 Component Design

8.2.1 Teensy 3.6 Development board

The Teensy 3.6 will gather information from the aforementioned sensors during the rocket flight and conduct translations to appropriate communication protocols which will then be stored in a storage device for later data processing. Arduino

Fig. 3: Data Logging Module data flow diagram



libraries that are compatible with the Teensy will be used for communication with the sensors. Sensors include: an Inertial Measurement Unit, Altitude sensor, Pressure sensor, and Adafruit ADXL377 Accelerometer.

8.3 Design Rationale

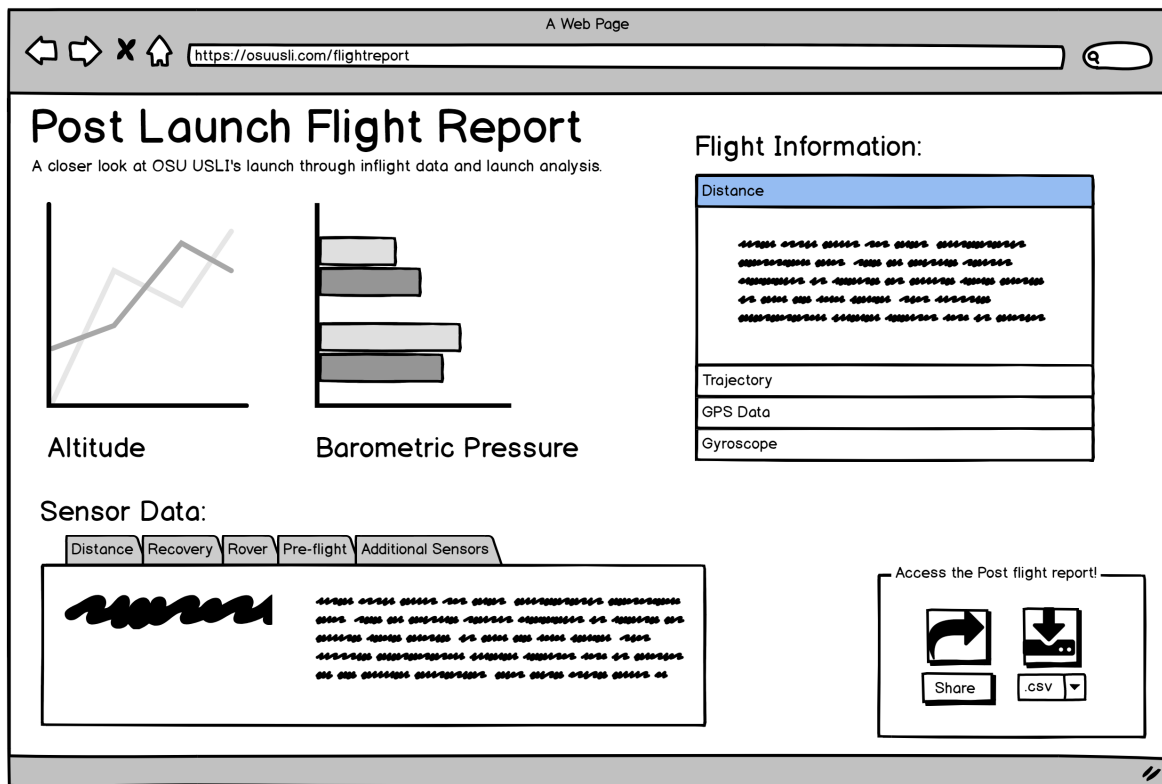
While the DLM has been integrated with the ATU and will be implemented by the Aero/Recovery team, the ground station and any post flight processing is still the responsibility of the CS Team. The DLM ground station software must be capable of parsing and displaying the recorded in-flight data in a user-friendly and useful way. The data will be stored in text files, which is readable by most any language, so the GUI for the ground station is more important than the data processing itself.

9 WEBSITE

9.1 Design View

Aside from the launch vehicle and payload itself, the website serves as the main medium of giving deliverables to NASA and an excellent resource for potential USLI members to join and gain information.

Fig. 4: Data Logging Module website page



9.1.1 Hosting Competition Documents

All NASA specific documents will be contained in its own section of the USLI website clearly labeled as 'deliverables' containing cards to available documents. Each card will provide a link to its designated .pdf or .pptx and labeled similarly. For example each document shall be labeled in the following order:

Oregon_State_University-2018-DocumentName.pdf

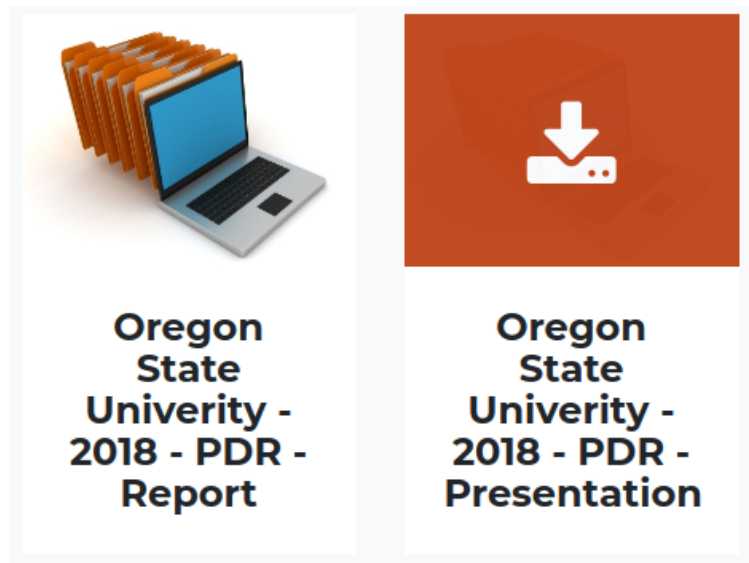
9.1.2 Aesthetics

For a clean and well designed template, the website will utilize Bootstrap's free template agency. This template was also chosen because of its simple styling/code as well as its vulnerability to change and customization at most web development skill levels.

9.1.3 Team and Competition-Specific Information

In addition to the specified 'What is it?' page, it was requested by the team leaders that a team page be provided (containing photos and emails) as well as a dynamically stretchable side bar containing links to team specific sources of information such as Trello, Google Drive, and GitHub.

Fig. 5: Website card example



9.2 Design Rationale

The website serves as the main medium of giving deliverables to NASA and an excellent resource for potential USLI members to join and gain information. The website itself must be simple and easy to navigate while also staying aesthetically pleasing. The website must provide the following pieces of information: competition overview, team emails photos and positions, as well as documentation and NASA deliverables.

10 REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

REQUIREMENTS TRACEABILITY MATRIX					
Project Name:	OSU USLI				
Organization	OSU COE, NASA				
Project Manager Name:	Dr. Nancy Squires				
Project Description:	Software components for the USLI Challenge				
ID [1]	Assoc ID [2]	Functional Requirement [3]	Status [4]	System Component(s) [5]	Software Module(s) [6]
001	4.1.3.1	The rover will operate autonomously after the single button press for payload deployment	In Progress	RMA	ROS
002	4.1.3.2	The rover will move at least five feet from the rocket's land site before deploying solar cells	In Progress	RMA	ROS
003	4.1.3.3	The rover will drive its required distance without getting stuck on any obstacle for more than 15 minutes.	In Progress	RMA	ROS
004	4.1.3.4	The rover will be tested in a real-world environment similar in terrain to the launch site before the competition in April	In Progress	RMA	ROS
005	4.1.3.5	The rover will have an escape maneuver in the event of stall current or a detected stoppage.	In Progress	RMA	ROS
006	4.2.3.1	DLM will correctly store in flight data from on board sensors.	In Progress	DLM	Inflight-recorder
007	4.2.3.2	Data will be retrievable once the rocket has landed.	In Progress	DLM	Inflight-recorder
008	4.2.3.3	Software will be written to convert the rockets logged data into a graphical representation.	In Progress	DLM	Inflight-recorder
009	4.2.3.4	The DLM will read in sensor data via serial communication	In Progress	DLM	Inflight-recorder
010	4.3.1.1	The team name and logo (once available)	In Progress	Website	Website Content
011	4.3.1.2	A list of all participants in the project	Completed	Website	Website Content
012	4.3.1.3	A brief description of the project and its goals	Completed	Website	Website Content
013	4.3.1.4	A visual time line of important events and deadlines	Completed	Website	Website Content
014	4.3.1.5	Run without errors	Completed	Website	Website Content
015	4.3.1.6	Be publically accessible	Completed	Website	Hosting
016	4.3.1.7	Allow users to download PDFs for all deliverables before their due date (as specified by NASA)	Completed	Website	Hosting