Two Wheeled Self Balancing Robot (TWSBR)

Project Documentation

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

Two Wheeled Self Balancing Robots (TWSBR) represent a significant advancement in robotics, combining sensor technologies, dynamic control systems, and autonomous navigation capabilities. This documentation explores the design, enhancement, and programming aspects critical to optimizing TWSBR performance.

2. Project Overview

The project aims to develop a TWSBR capable of balancing on two wheels and performing tasks such as parcel delivery through complex environments. Key components include gyroscopes, accelerometers, and advanced control algorithms.

3. Design Considerations

Mechanical Design

i. Detailed CAD model description with dimensions and clearances for parcel holding.
ii. Considerations for stability and maneuverability in various environments.

Electrical Design

i. Component selection rationale: motors, sensors, and power management systems.

ii. Circuit diagrams depicting the integration of components for operational efficiency.

Software Architecture

i. Overview of control algorithms (e.g., PID) and navigation strategies (e.g., obstacle avoidance).
ii. Explanation of software modules for realtime adjustments and autonomous navigation.

4. Calculations and Parameters

Calculation of Maximum Angle of Inclination

i. Parameters considered: Center of Gravity (CoG), mass distribution, wheelbase, motor torque, friction coefficient, and sensor accuracy.
ii. Stepbystep calculations demonstrating stability limits and design optimizations.

PID Controller Design

i. Theoretical background on PID controllers and their application in maintaining balance.
ii. Simulation results or example calculations for PID tuning and responsiveness.

5. Additional Component Proposal

Solar Charging System

i. Proposal to integrate solar panels for extended operational time and sustainability.
ii. Proof of Concept outlining implementation steps and benefits in outdoor scenarios.

6. Programming Approach for Parcel Delivery

Code Implementation

Python code snippet demonstrating the robot's movement, obstacle detection, and navigation using PID control.

7. References

i. Research papers on TWSBR dynamics and control.
ii. Tutorials and guides on PID controllers.
iii. Documentation on gyroscopes and accelerometers.
iv. AI tools and resources used for ideation and concept validation.

9. Idea

Some creative ideas to optimize and enhance Two Wheeled Self Balancing Robots (TWSBR):

i. Swappable Module System : Implement a modular design where different functional modules (such as delivery box, sensors for specific tasks) can be easily swapped based on the robot's current task. This

enhances versatility without needing a complete redesign.

ii. Smart Charging and Energy Management : Integrate AI algorithms to predict optimal charging times and locations based on usage patterns and environmental data. This minimizes downtime and maximizes operational efficiency.

iii. Multi Robot Coordination : Develop a communication protocol for multiple TWSBRs to collaborate efficiently on complex tasks like swarm delivery or cooperative mapping of large areas.

iv. Enhanced Obstacle Detection and Navigation : Combine advanced sensors like LIDAR with machine learning algorithms for realtime obstacle recognition and dynamic path planning, ensuring smoother navigation in unpredictable environments.

v. Human Robot Interaction (HRI) Improvements : Incorporate natural language processing and gesture recognition to enhance interaction capabilities, allowing users to intuitively control and communicate with the robot.

vi. Environmentally Adaptive Behavior : Equip the robot with sensors that detect changes in terrain or weather conditions, enabling it to autonomously adjust speed, stability, and route planning accordingly.

vii. Continuous Learning and Adaptation : Implement reinforcement learning techniques to enable the robot to learn from its interactions and continuously improve its performance in various tasks over time.

viii. Compact and Lightweight Design : Focus on minimizing weight and size while maintaining strength and durability, enhancing maneuverability and energy efficiency.

These ideas aim to leverage advanced technologies and innovative approaches to make TWSBRs more adaptable, efficient, and userfriendly in diverse applications. Each idea addresses specific challenges and opportunities to enhance the robot's performance and utility in realworld scenarios.