EMBEDDED DESIGN AND LabVIEW INTEGRATION SPECIAL LAB - SSLB055 **Date**: 23/09/2023 to 20/10/2023 **SELF-BALANCING ROBOT** Place : AS Block, Groung floor 5) COMPARISON 1) Student Details **FACULTY INCHARGE** DEPARTMENT NAME VIMAL KUMAR P S **Proposed solution** ELECTRONICS AND **Abstract** SHARMILAA DEVI P A COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING Dr. MANOJKUMAR P - EE10786 The project aims to design, implement, and demonstrate a self- The product explores the integration of motor drivers and balancing robot that utilizes sensor feedback and control actuators responsible for driving the wheels or propulsion mechanism, enabling the robot to move in a controlled algorithms to maintain stability while traversing various 2)Project Schedule: terrains. The self-balancing robot's core functionality lies in manner while maintaining its balance. The motor system its ability to dynamically adjust its position in real-time to responds to the control signals generated by the PID WEEK 5 WEEK 1 WEEK 2 WEEK 3 WEEK 4 remain upright, akin to the human body's proprioceptive algorithm, adjusting the robot's position to counteract any response. The robot's hardware components include an inertial deviation from equilibrium. Software development involves Discussion to Planning, what to Preparing an idea Gathering parts 8:30 AM Preparing the stage Preparing by taking safety measures measurement unit (IMU) comprising gyroscopes and programming the microcontroller to interpret sensor data, to assemble o design rogramme accelerometers to detect its orientation and movement in three-execute the control algorithm, and actuate the motors 9:30 AM dimensional space. These sensors provide data inputs to a accordingly. Calibration and fine-tuning of the PID Desigining body Assembly Learning software Programming Corrections Checking microcontroller, typically an Arduino or Raspberry Pi, which parameters play a crucial role in achieving stable and 10:30 AM processes the information to calculate the robot's tilt angle. A responsive balancing behavior. The productt's practical Геа Break Геа Break Геа Break Tea Break Tea Break 10:45 AM Tea Break PID (Proportional-Integral-Derivative) control algorithm is implementation includes testing the self-balancing robot in 11:00 AM Checking the code Checking the employed to generate corrective signals for the motors based diverse environments to evaluate its stability, responsiveness, Learning softwar Testing by stimulation tability Assembly 1:00 PM Checking on the deviation from the desired orientation. and adaptability to varying conditions. Lunch 2:00 PM Lunch Lunch unch Lunch 2:30 PM Modification 6) TASK PHOTOGRAPH Uploading the Learning Programming Desigining esting nardware Code 3:00 PM Cheching 3:15 PM Tea Break Tea Break Tea Break Tea Break Tea Break Tea Break 3:20 PM Checking modification Concluding the Concluding the task | Concluding the Concluding the Concluding the task done Concluding the ask done ask done 4:15 PM task done ask done Left Motor 3) DAY WISE CONTENT: PROJECT SCHEDULE DESCRIPTION WEEK 1 WEEK 2 WEEK 3 WEEK 4 WEEK 5 CONTIBUTION Learning the contents required for software and nardware 100% Developing the program stimulating the program 70% Designing the body and testing the body Assembling the body parts and loading the code 100% Testing the prototype 100% Concluding the task done

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4) PROJECT CONTENT:

) Work Organisation Management

i) Learning software and hardware ii) Desigining the body

v) Assembling the body parts
v) Programming
vi) Corrections

PROJECT PRESENTATION

Presented

PAPER PRESENTATION

Presented

PATENT

Ref no. TEMP/E-1/71593/2023-

Patent filed

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