



CATBOT JET

Rescue Line



RoboCup Asia-Pacific 2023

RoboCup 2024 SINGAPORE OPEN

RoboCup JUNIOR AUSTRALIA

Team Members

Zac McWilliam

Hardware: CAD, construction
Software: Camera Vision, version control, optimizations, other elements

Luna Verratti

Hardware: Research
Software: Main program structure, non-vision areas

Past Experiences

2016: Melbourne Regional and Vic State Event

2017: Melbourne Regional and Vic State Event

2018: Melbourne Regional and Vic State Event

2019: Melbourne Regional Event

- Victoria State Event
- Australian National Event (Melbourne)

2021: Australian National Event (Online)

2nd

2022: Melbourne Regional Event

3rd

- Victoria State Event
- Australian National Event (Adelaide)

2023: International Event (Bordeaux)

1st

- RoboCup Asia-Pacific (South Korea)

2nd

2024: RoboCup Singapore Open

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Full AUS scoresheets and detailed results: https://rcja.app/rcj_cms/
Results prior to 2021 are unfortunately unavailable.

CATBOT JET - 2016-2024



Figure 5 – History of Catbot designs from 2016 to 2024

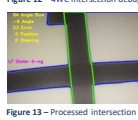
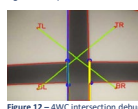
Software

Programming Language: Python
System: NVIDIA Jetson Orin Nano

Version Control: GitHub

Main Program Order:

1. Initialize all sensors, camera stream, calibration data, etc
2. Start sensor monitors in a separate thread
3. **Continuous program loop:**
 - a) Check front ultrasonic distance for obstacle – Yes? Avoid No? Continue
 - b) **Process camera vision data**
 - Checks every 5th frame for presence of red line to trigger stop program
 - Checks every 2nd frame for presence of silver foil to trigger evac
 - If neither of the above are true, process the image (handle intersections, green) into a line
 - Convert line into a steering value, input into PID program, then move
 - If a ramp is detected, the claw will slowly lower in order to move some mass forwards to assist in moving up the ramp



Basic 4 Way Intersection Processing Example

When approaching intersections, the goal is to remove all unnecessary parts of the line, so the line follower algorithm can follow it as if it were just a straight line

We need to find two (often vertical) lines on the image so that we can create a mask to get just the line to follow.

To do this, we find the midpoint of each white contour (Intersection on fig. 12), and then find the closest key points of each simplified white contour to get figure 11

The points in figure 11 can then be joined together into two lines, and a mask created to exclude anything on the image that is outside the two lines.

The final result is seen on figure 13, where the green contour is now the new input for the line follower.

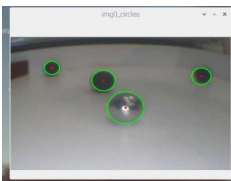


Figure 14 – Identified victims in the rescue zone

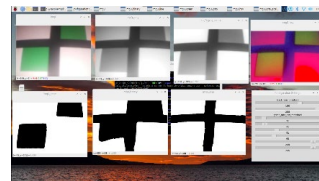


Figure 15 – Initial image processing examples with calibration interface

Source Code, Journal, & TDP: Available on GitHub

<https://github.com/zmcwilliam/catbot-jet/>



Thanks everyone who offered support and encouragement along the way. Especially to Yuma and Seb for their help with getting us started on vision processing

Hardware

Carrying Handle

Provides convenient carrying ability and reduces damage to components

Gate System

Attached to an SG-90 servo, responsible for releasing victims in the evac zone

Includes side rails to help guide victims

NVIDIA Jetson Orin Nano + Adafruit Motor Shield

The main controllers, coordinates all aspects of the robot's operation, including motor control, sensor data processing, and decision making

The NVIDIA Jetson provides a platform with a GPU which allows the program to operate much faster and integrate AI Vision Processing for the evacuation zone

We found devices such as a Raspberry Pi not powerful enough to perform these tasks at an effective speed

CMPS14 Compass Module

We have included a CMPS14 compass module to provide us bearing data, this primarily assists with obstacle avoidance

Powered Omniwheels

Able to move freely side-to-side, allows 4-wheel drive with steering axis close to the front, which is crucial for vision following

Swappable LiPo Battery Holder

LiPo batteries are easily swappable by design, allowing us to work on the bot continuously whilst another battery charges.

Raspberry Pi Camera Module (Fig. 7)

Provides vision access for the Raspberry Pi, is mounted on a servo for adjusting the pitch when switching between following and victim finding



Figure 7 – Camera and lens mount Figure 8 – Lift and cam mount

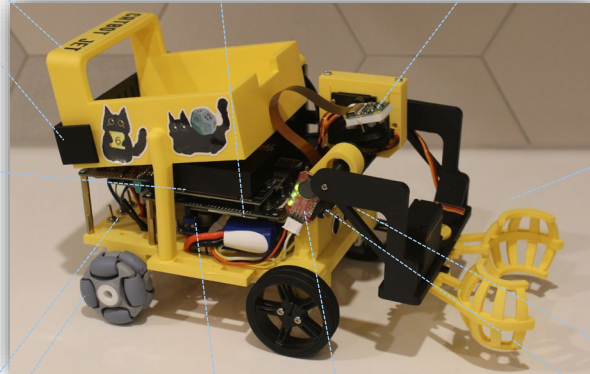
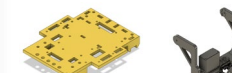


Figure 6 – Final assembled robot, right side view

Rescue Mechanism (Fig. 8, 10)

Catbot JET's rescue mechanism includes a ball-shaped claw that is employed to grab and pull in balls during the rescue operation. The claw is carefully designed to ensure effective retrieval of balls, even when they are stuck in a corner.

Balls are located, grabbed, lifted, and then finally dropped into the cage on top of the robot. Ready to be released to the relevant rescue area when we are ready



Ultrasonic Sensor

An ultrasonic sensor is incorporated on the front that enables obstacle detection and avoidance.

Bright White LEDs

An array of LED strips is integrated on Catbot JET to provide sufficient illumination for the camera module. Ensures optimal visibility and accurate image processing in varied environments

Voltage Regulators

3 voltage regulators are used for power delivery to each major subsystem of the robot, the Jetson (5.2V), Motors (12V), and Servos (5V). Prevents crashes by reducing fluctuations in power level as each subsystem is independent

Voltage Monitoring/Protection

We have included multiple features to prevent excessive discharge of the battery. A display provides constant monitoring of battery voltage. Additionally, a battery alarm is attached which sounds a loud alert tone when the battery is approaching a dangerously low level. This system has proven highly effective on multiple occasions

Full Circuit Diagram

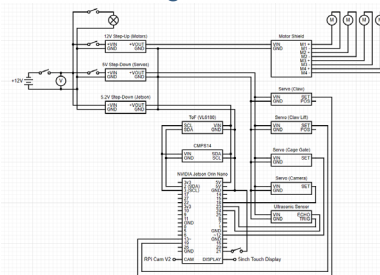


Figure 11 – Full circuit diagram for Catbot NEO, to be updated for JET