

## Interface

We have an interface that is responsible for connecting the Android (via USB) to the robot. It's called the IOIO board, which will communicate with the MBED, that will read the sensors and spin the wheels.

## Locomotion

We rely on 4 engines, one for each wheel, because the MECANUM omnidirectional system needs different control for each wheel. Each engine can spin giving a 6kg torque, and can read up to 3592 pulses per turn of the final axle even though we have a 75:1 speed reduction.

To process all these pulses, we have a MBED board, using an ARM Cortex M3, at 100MHz speed. That board is also responsible for controlling the engines' speed. The protocol used to read the encoders from the interface, and to set the speeds, will be I2C Fast.

The MBED board has an onboard encoder counter for only 3 engines, fact that makes us emulate another encoder counter (we hope NXP can read this, so that, on the next time, we won't need to emulate the counter).

## Sensing

The algorithm we're using needs a lot of distance measures around the robot. If one rotates 4 sensors for 90 degrees, one's got 360 degrees of pure distance measurement! And as we use 2 thermopiles arrays, one'll have a 180 degrees of temperature measurement (more than enough).

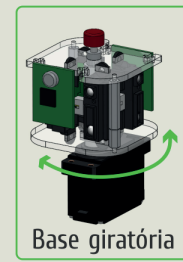
The MBED is responsible for making the reading, filtering, and sending them via I2C!



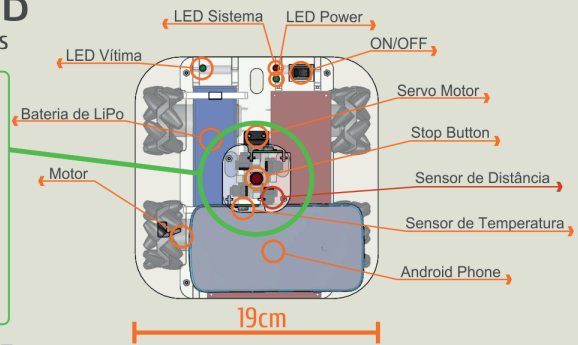
Instituto Federal do Espírito Santo - IFES

## Rescue B

Sensores/Motores



Base giratória



WWW.EMEROTECOS.COM

## IMU

Besides all those sensors, we also have a 9 axes Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU). It's basically a unit that joins a 3 axes gyroscope, a 3 axes accelerometer, and a 3 axes magnetometer, giving the robot a very precise way to know its position and angle, on all axes (we hope we are in a 3D world).

## The Robot: Software

We will do our best to find the victims the fastest we can. We're used to writing all the code in C, but this time, we are using C++ for the MBED and Java (and C++) for the Android. This year, we're implementing a very complex algorithm, usually used in situations involving mazes. It's called SLAM! (simultaneous localization and mapping). As you can see, the algorithm basically maps the arena, but in the same time, it locates the robot in the arena.

