MEGN540 Project Progress Report

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1. Problem:

Many people are unable (or unwilling) to get up, walk to, and grab an item they need or desire around their home. Examples include elderly persons who need to take medication at a specific time daily but may be forgetful, and college students who are thirsty but too incapacitated to get their next beverage for themselves.

We are designing and building a product that can deliver a necessary item to those people when they need it.

2. Design Concept:

We are building a two-platform tank-drive mobile delivery robot. The lower platform will secure our electronics, and the upper platform will carry the delivery payload. Upon activation, our robot will identify the person nearest it, drive to that person, and deliver the payload. Our robot will have the ability to:

- 1. Listen for and react to an activation signal. To begin, this will be a serial command issued via SSH.
- 2. Identify persons in its FOV and target the nearest person to it (if any).
- 3. Orient itself toward the person and drive to them in a straight line on a flat, carpeted surface.
- 4. Carry a payload of at least 16oz.
- 5. Stop within arm's reach of the target person to deliver the payload.

2.1. Sensors

- Stereo camera: Luxonis Oak-D Lite for visual odometry, depth estimation, and object detection.
- IMU: MPU-6050 sensor for pose estimation and motion control feedback.
- Load sensor: MPS20N00400 pressure sensor and HX711 amplifier to measure payload.
- Wheel encoder (x2): Hall encoders for motion control feedback.

2.2. Actuators

• DC motor (x2): 12V, 150rpm DC motors to power the robot's drivetrain.

2.3. PCB

• **LED Demuxer:** Our circuit board's primary purpose is to enable us to indicate our robot's status visually without occupying too many pins on our microcontroller. To do so, the PCB will include a 3 to 8 demuxer, a resistor, and ports for 8 LEDs. As a second-order effect, the PCB will clean up our robot's wiring by supplying 5V power rails.

2.4. Software

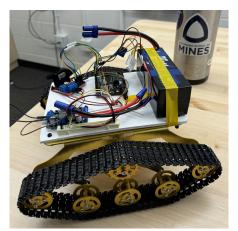
- · Visual odometry module for depth perception and pose estimation.
- Object detection module for person identification.
- Path planning module for trajectory generation.
- Motion control module to power motors and follow the trajectory.

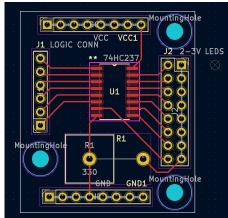
3. System Integration:

We worked as a team to assemble our robot's chassis and prototype mechatronic system. We are working in parallel on our robot's software modules, and to simplify integration, we are using Docker containers to assist with environment compatibility and a GitHub branch/pull/merge workflow to manage our codebase. During April, we will resume working as a team to finalize the integration of our systems and tune the robot.

4. Project Plan:

Our work/deliverables are planned in two-week increments to keep tabs on progress and enable us to react quickly to issues that arise. We have created a backlog of deliverables on GitHub and are organizing our work





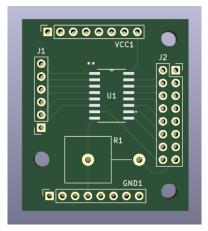


Figure 1: Works completed to date. (L) Prototype mechatronic system, (R) PCB design.

using a Kanban board. Table 1 shows our milestones and their current status. We have completed the first three milestones and are progressing on the rest. Completed works are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1: Project plan and status.

Milestone	Date	Status	Description	Requirements
1	2024-02-07	✓	Material acquisition and planning	Bill of Materials createdOrdered necessary materials
2	2024-02-21	~	Software module design	Project repo instantiatedModule specifications createdROS framework installed
3	2024-03-06	✓	Prototype build and PCB design	 PCB design finalized Materials assembled
4	2024-03-20	In Progress	Software implementation	 Visual odometry module implemented Object detection module implemented
5	2024-04-10	In Progress	Software implementation	 Path planning module implemented Motion control module implemented
6	2024-04-24	To do	Prototype refinement	 PCB installed/integrated Path planning and motion control tuned
7	2024-04-30	To do	Deliverables	 Project is demonstrated to the class. The project report is submitted.

4.1. Work Split

- As a team:
- Individually:

4.2. Critical Paths

5. Budget Estimate

Budget: \$300 (\$100 per team member). Our team agreed on this as the upper limit, based upon initial exploration of components we know we need to purchase (chassis, Arduino, motors, and motor controllers) and our purchasing power. We own several more expensive components, including an NVIDIA Jetson Orin Nano and a Stereo RGB-D camera.

6. Risks

6.1. Technical

6.2. Programmatic