



# PROJECT PRESENTATION

ON

## Design and development Of Ball Balancing Robot

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**Idea:**

**To design & develop a Ball  
Balancing Robot on the  
principle of an Inverted  
Pendulum.**

A close-up photograph of a person's hands working on a circuit board. The person is using a soldering iron to solder components. The background is blurred, showing some electronic components and a workbench. The lighting is warm and focused on the hands and the work area.

# MOTIVATION

- Cutting edge research in the field of Robotics
- A good research topic on
  - Mechanical Design
  - Manufacturing Technology
  - Robotics Control & Automation
- Product development exposure

# CONCEPT

- A Ball balancing robot is an OMNI directional robot balancing itself over a BALL.
- Advantageous over normal wheeled robot because of its Holonomic Drive.
- 3 DOF movement in a 2D plane.
- Dynamically stable robot- requires a fair amount of control theory to simulate the model.
- Measures the tilt of the robot from the vertical and calculates the motor torques and rpm to balance the robot.

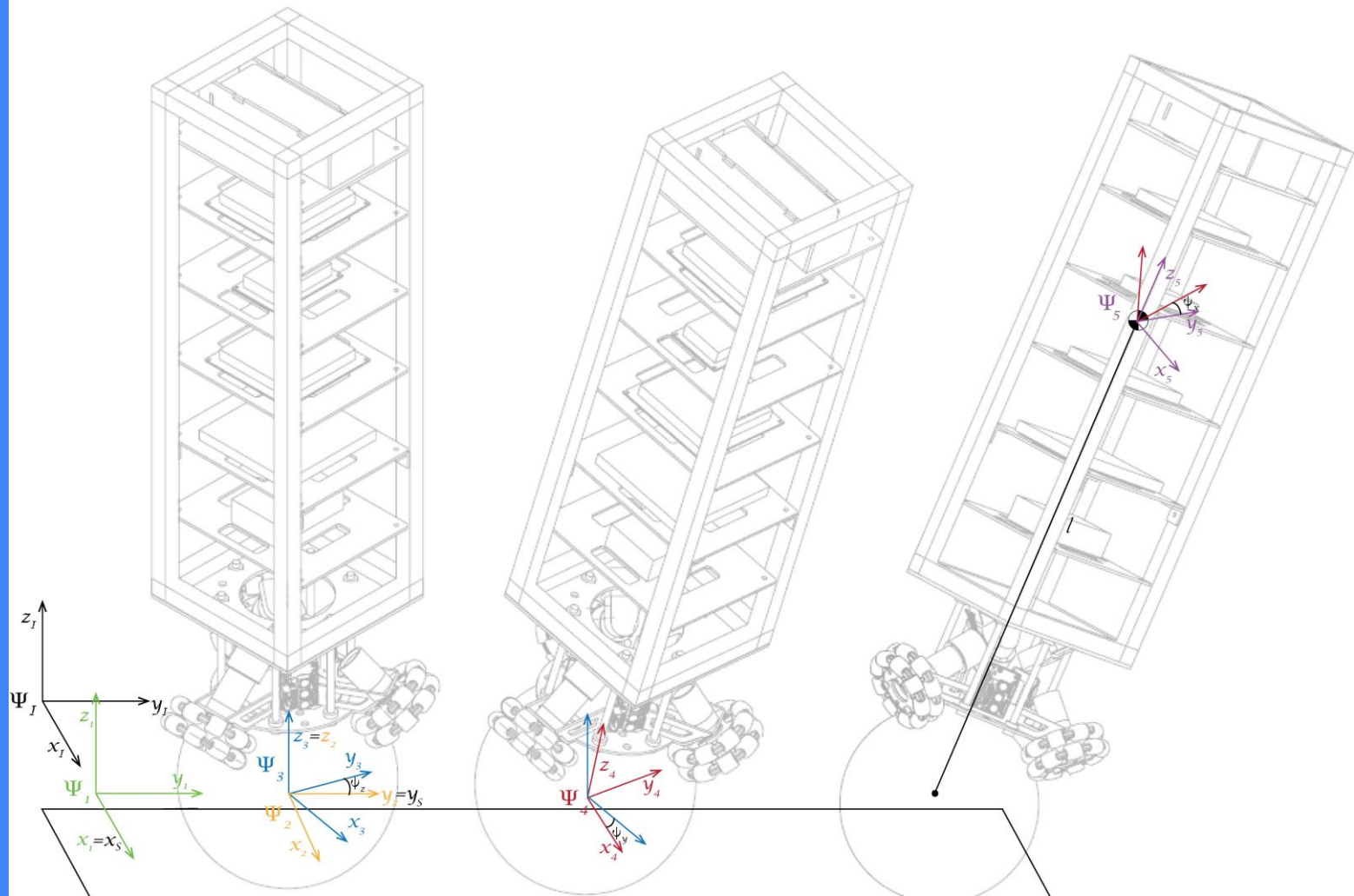


Calculation of  
TILT Angle

RPM & Torques  
supplied at each  
wheel to  
minimize the Tilt

Move in the  
required  
direction to  
make it stable.





# Equations of Motion:

We will use the Euler-Lagranges method for the formulation of the equations of motion.:

The lagrangian is given by:

$$L = T - V$$

where

$V$  = total potential energy of the system

$T$  = total kinetic energy of the system.

So, we need to calculate the total kinetic and potential energies of the system



# Energy of the system

## Energy of the ball

$$T_s = \frac{1}{2} m_s (v_{2,I}^2)^T (v_{2,I}^2) + \frac{1}{2} (R_I^2 \omega_{s,I}^I)^T I_s^2 (R_I^2 \omega_{s,I}^I)$$

$$V_s = 0$$

## Energy of the body

$$T_B = \frac{1}{2} m_B (v_{5,I}^5)^T (v_{5,I}^5) + \frac{1}{2} (\omega_{5,I}^5)^T I_B^5 (\omega_{5,I}^5)$$

## Equations of motion

Once the lagrangian  $L$  is known, the equations of motion can be found by the following relation

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = \tau_{ext,i}$$

where  $i=1,2,\dots,5$

# The Approach

- Make the CAD of the system in SOLIDWORKS.
  - Import the CAD to Matlab and simulate the model to completely balance and control its locomotion as well.
  - Determination of the component specification as per the simulation.
  - Manufacture the Robot as per the design.
  - Design the controller with required electronics circuit.
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# Proposed Methodology

## Step 1

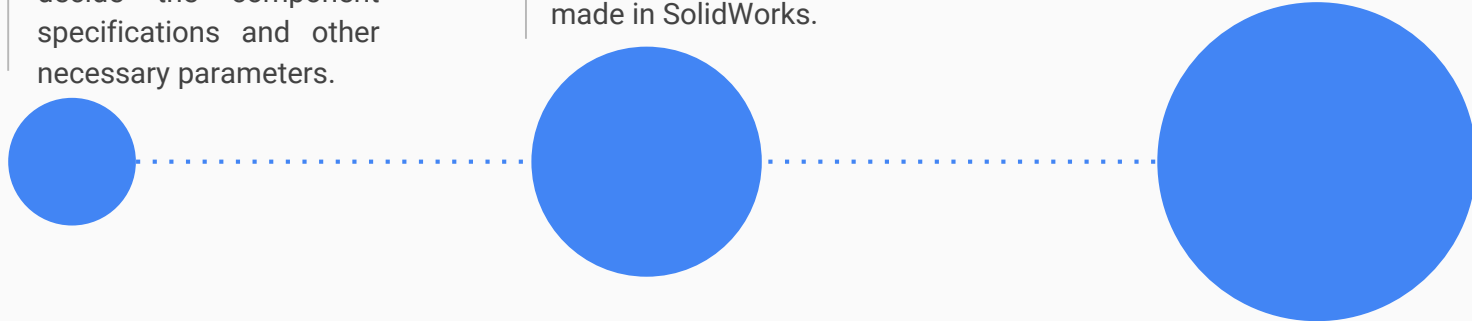
Simulation of robot dynamics in Matlab to decide the component specifications and other necessary parameters.

## Step 2

With the desired specifications, a computer aided design is made in SolidWorks.

## Step 3

Fabricate the hardware of the robot and make the electronic control circuit.

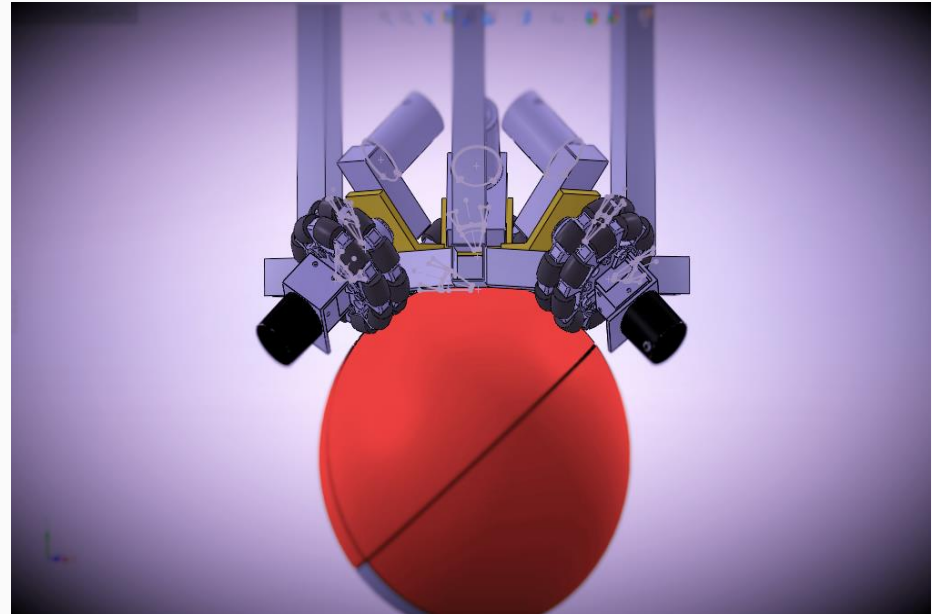


# The Technology :

- ✓ HOLONOMIC Drive. (Omni directional)
- ✓ MEMS based Inertial Measurement Unit
- ✓ Design innovation taken by ETH Zurich. [*Fankhauser 2010*]

# Holonomic Drive

- Omni Wheel is coupled with the DC Motor.
- By using different combination of rpm at each wheel, the robot can move in any direction.



# Inertial Measurement Unit

## ➤ Inertial Measurement Unit

### ➤ Consists of

- Accelerometer
- Gyroscope
- Magnetometer

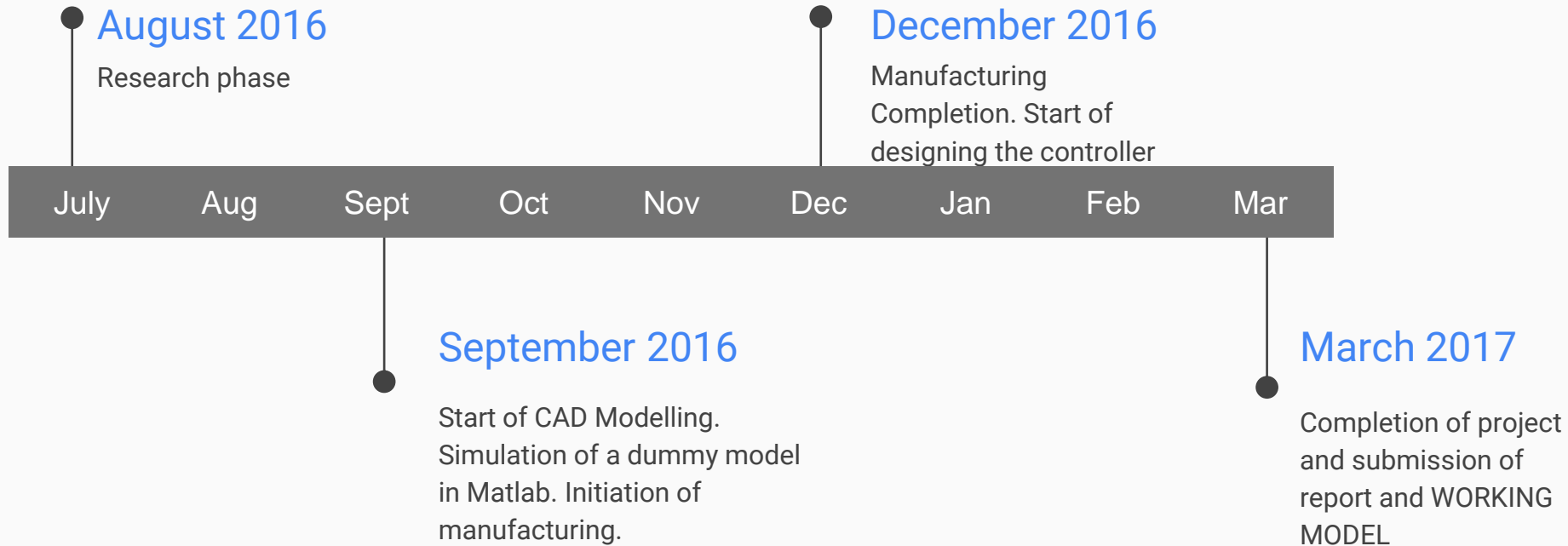
### ➤ Calculation of Roll, Pitch and Yaw



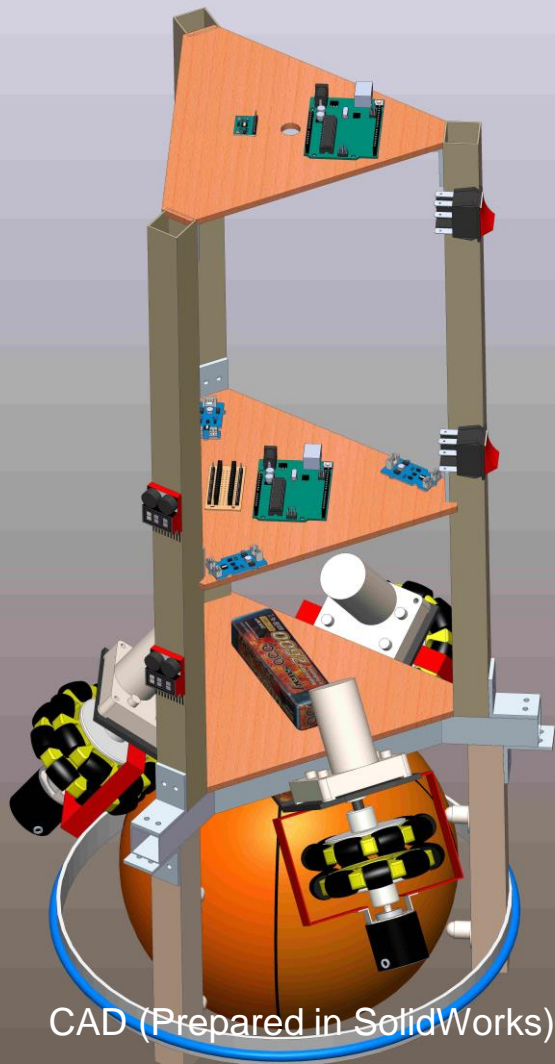
## ➤ Why IMU?

- To measure the tilt angle.

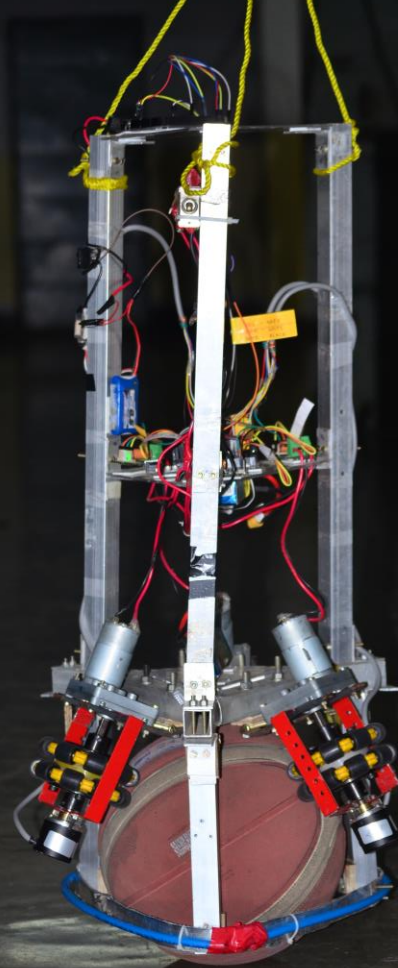
# Roadmap







CAD (Prepared in SolidWorks)



Current Hardware

# Applications

- It can be used as a personal transporter.
- Used in Rocket propulsion to make it dynamically stable while moving.
- A very productive teaching AID for teachers in Robotics.
- Can be used as a promotional robot.
- This kind of robot has not been reported in India till now and only very few prestigious universities around the world has it.

# Application

Personal Transporter



# COST ESTIMATE

ITEMS	QUANTIY	TOTAL COST
Planetary DC Geared Motor	3	$3490 \times 3 = 10470$
Omni Wheels	3	$2450 \times 3 = 7350$
Inertial Measurement Unit	2	$1000 \times 2 = 2000$
Microcontroller	2	$2875 \times 2 = 5750$
Incremental Optical Encoder	3	$1990 \times 3 = 5970$
Motor Driver	4	$990 \times 4 = 3960$
Aluminium Channels	-	2000
Welding, Nut, Bolt & other equipment	-	4000
Electrical Wiring & miscellaneous	-	3350
Basket Ball	1	1300
Shaft, Couplers, Keys & Machining	-	3000
Total		Rs. 48150/-

# The Team



Sanchit Sinha



Gulshan Kumar



Hritwik Shukla



Dr. Arun Dayal Udai

Our respected guide & mentor

# Thank you !!