ME400 Capstone Design 1: Design Review 3

Members

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Professor

Hae-won Park



Final Design and Analysis Results System Design

Motor Control

Vision Processing

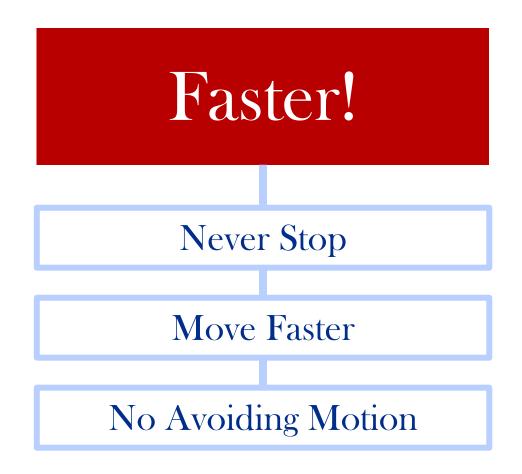
System Integration

Prototype Demo Video

Mission Completion



How Can We Design a Good Robot?







Overall Design

Rollers

Gears

Sorting Board



Safer!

Safe Path Algorithm

TCP/IP Error Handling

Fault Pickup Handling

Fast Calculation

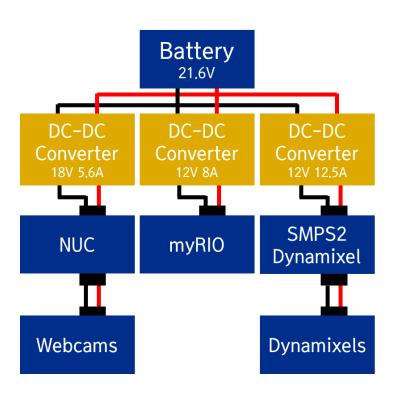






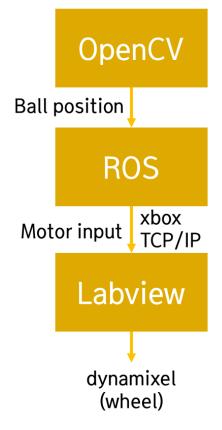


PMS Circuit





Data Line









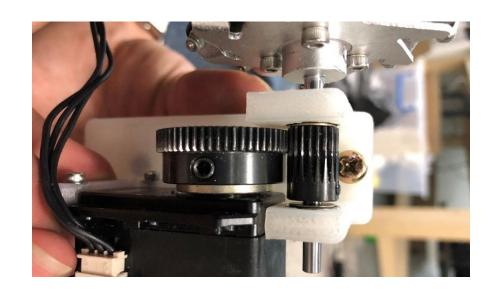


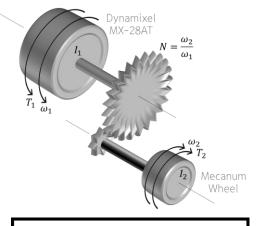
Structure Design

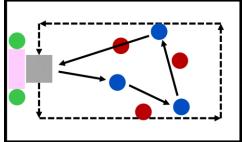
Gears

Problem

Robot's translation motion is too slow!







From Dynamixel MX-28AT data spec, Maximum no load speed $\omega_{\text{no load}} = 55$ rpm Let safety factor S.F. = 3Radius of mecanum wheel $r_w = 45$ mm

Possible maximum length of path $\sim 12 \text{m}$ Target mission completion time $t \leq 50 \text{sec}$ Target maximum speed $v_{\text{max}} = 0.24 \text{m/s}$

Apply gear ratio = 3:1
Then maximum wheel speed $v_{w,\text{max}} = 0.26 \text{m/s}$

Gear Ratio = 3:1

Max. Wheel speed = 26 cm/s

Using gears will make robot move faster!

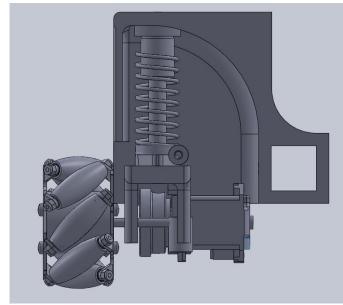
Structure Design

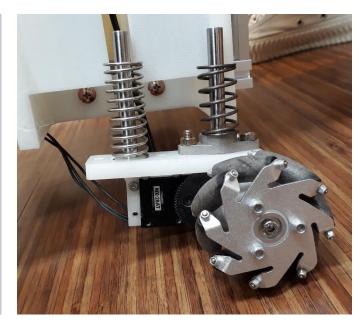
Suspension

Problem

- Vibration & pitching motion occurs!
- 3 point support is not desired!







2 springs for each wheel:

$$k = 0.98$$
kN/m

Springs are connected in parallel for 4 wheels:

$$k_{net} = 4 \times (2k)$$
$$= 7.84 \text{kN/m}$$

Total mass of the robot:

$$M = 10.1$$
kg

Pressed height:

$$h = \frac{Mg}{k_{net}} = 12.6$$
cm

Using springs will improve traction!

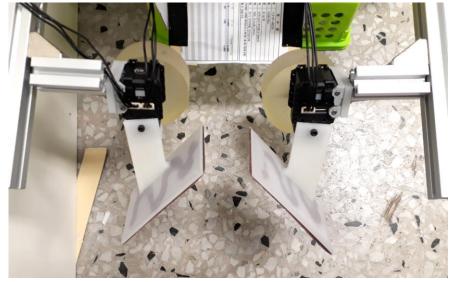
Function Design

Rollers

Problem

Robot must not stop to pickup the balls!







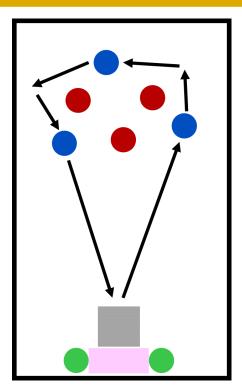
Robot doesn't have to stop to pickup balls if we use 2 rollers!

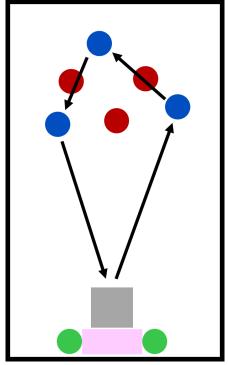
Function Design

Sorting Board

Problem

If robot avoids red balls, path gets longer!







Picking both colored balls will make path shorter!

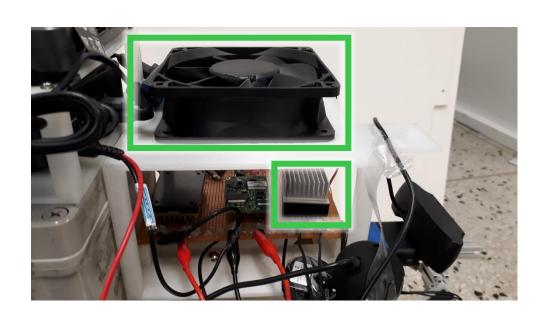


Thermal Design

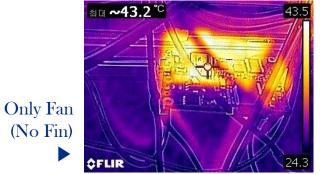
Fin & Fan

Problem

Components of PMS circuit gets too hot (especially DC-DC converters)









Only Fin (No Fan)



Both Fin & Fan

Using both fin & fan cools down the system enough!





Motor Control







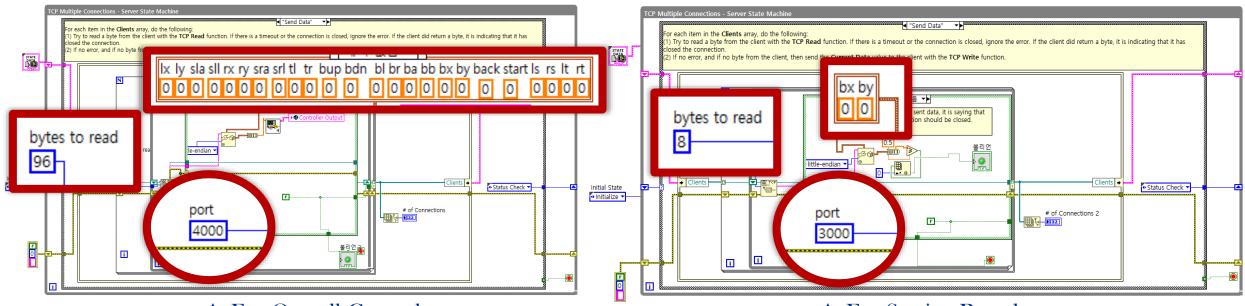
TCP/IP Communication

2 TCP/IP Loops

Problem

Sending data for sorting might be delayed!

Loop sending less data will iterate faster



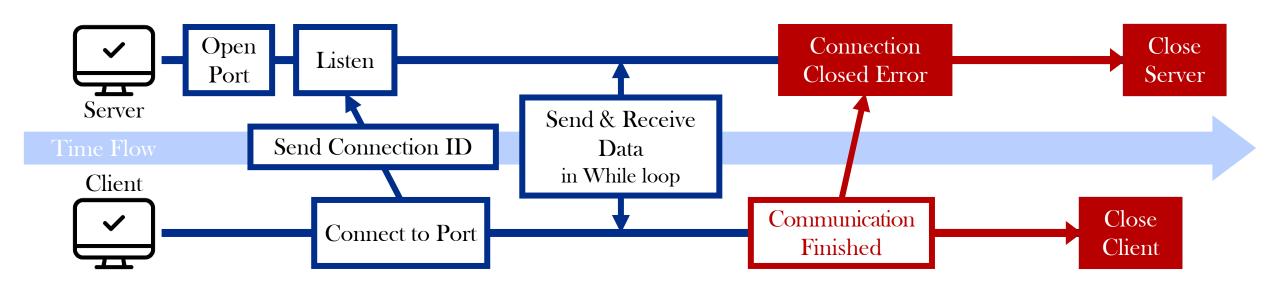
▲ For Overall Control

▲ For Sorting Board

2 loops will reduce chance of sorting error!



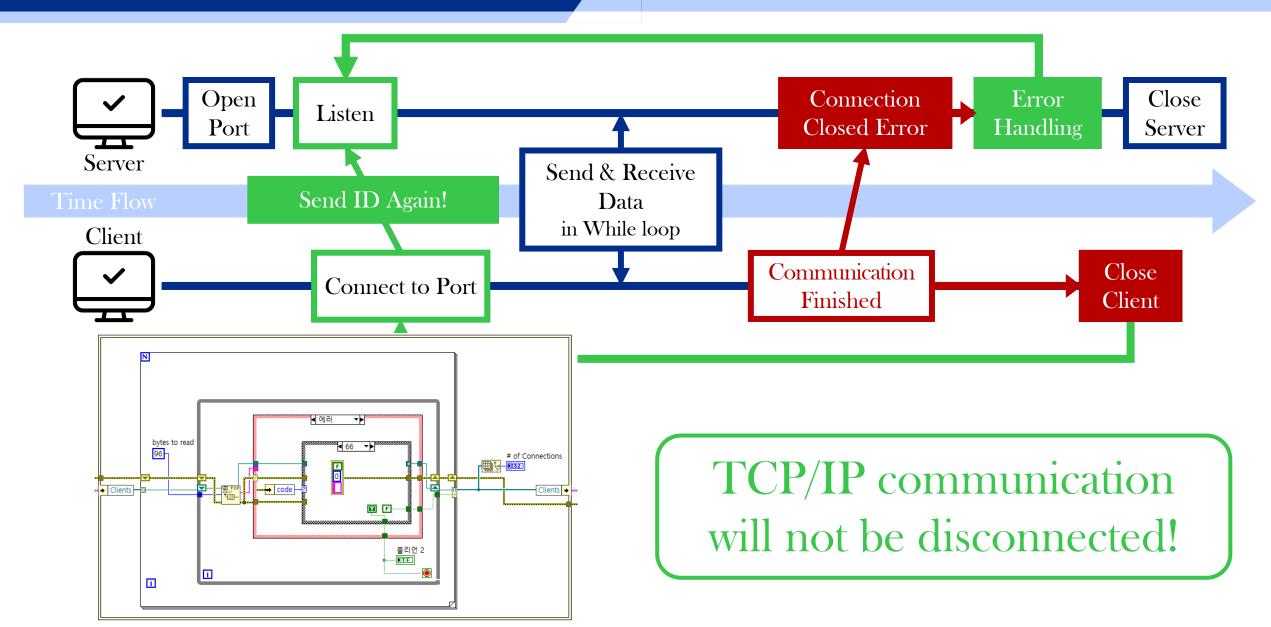
TCP/IP Communication





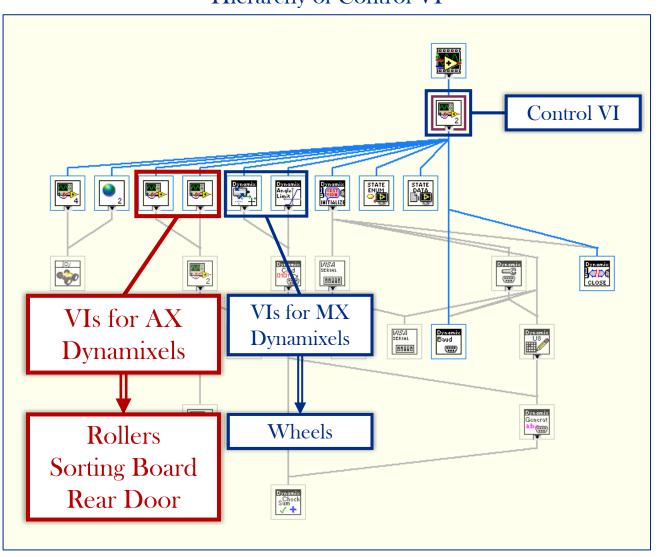
Motor Control

TCP/IP Communication



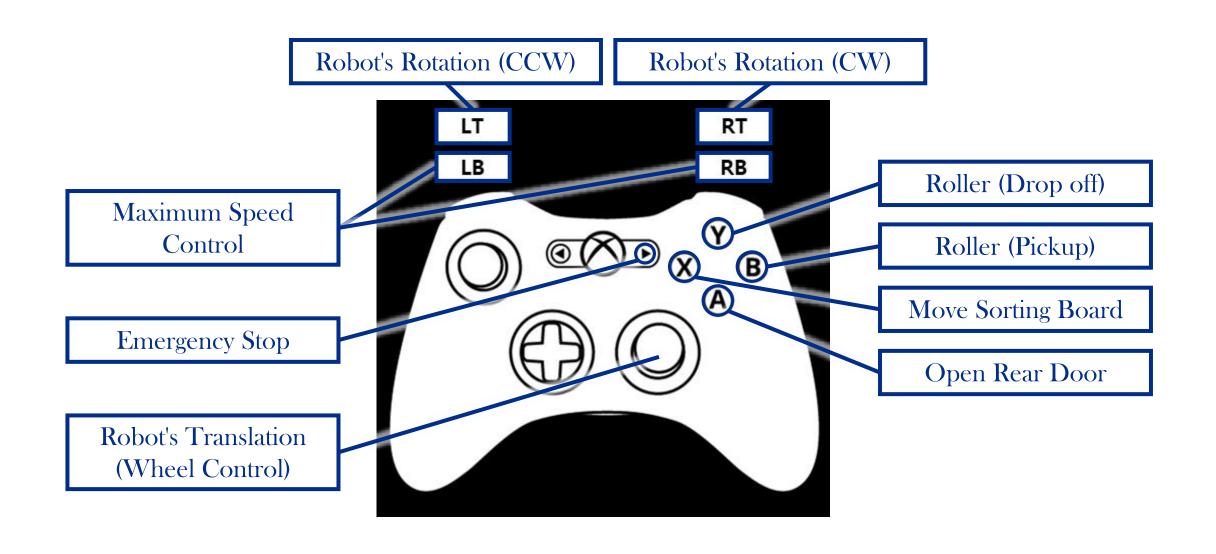
Sub VIs for AX Dynamixels

Hierarchy of Control VI



Motor Control

Xbox Controller





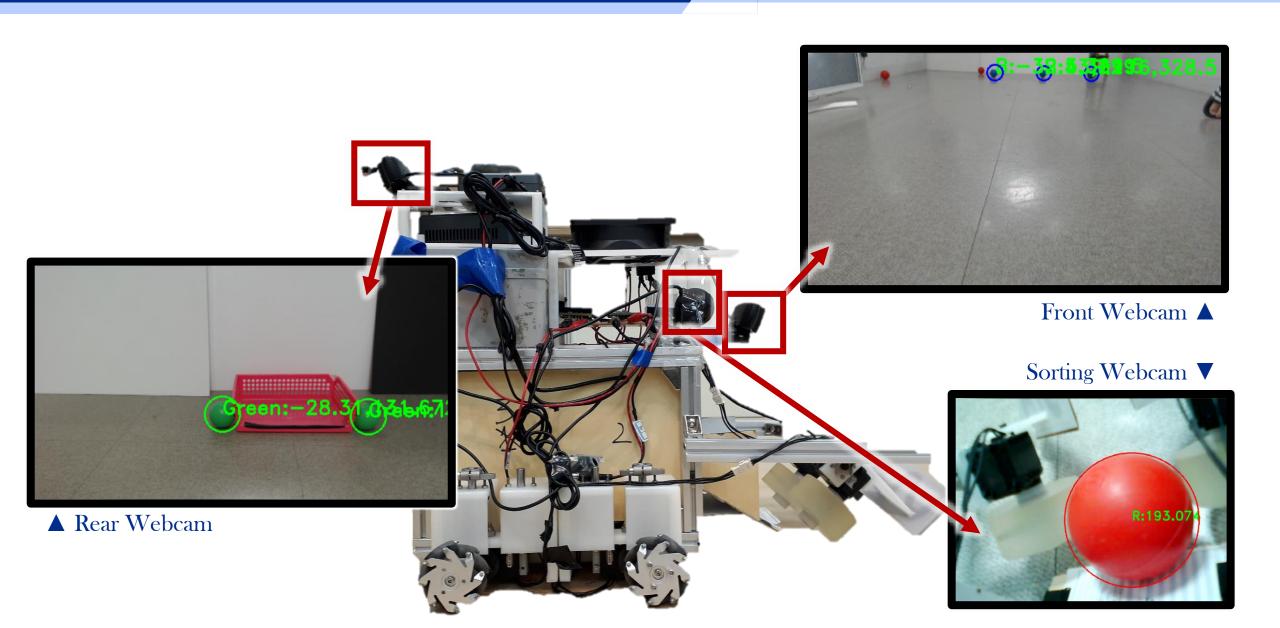








More Webcams



Distance Measurement

Goal

To determine near ball, we have to compare appropriate value!

Calculated Distance

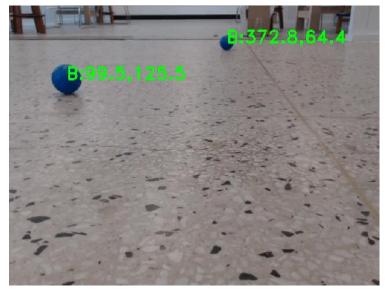
Calculate distance using radius of the ball

Values are discrete, farther distance leads to more discreteness & error (1.792m ~ 2.589m)

Unstable, Large Error



Pixel Value



Relatively more continuous values, error is not affected by distance (±1 pixel)

Doesn't requires additional algorithm

Stable, Small Error

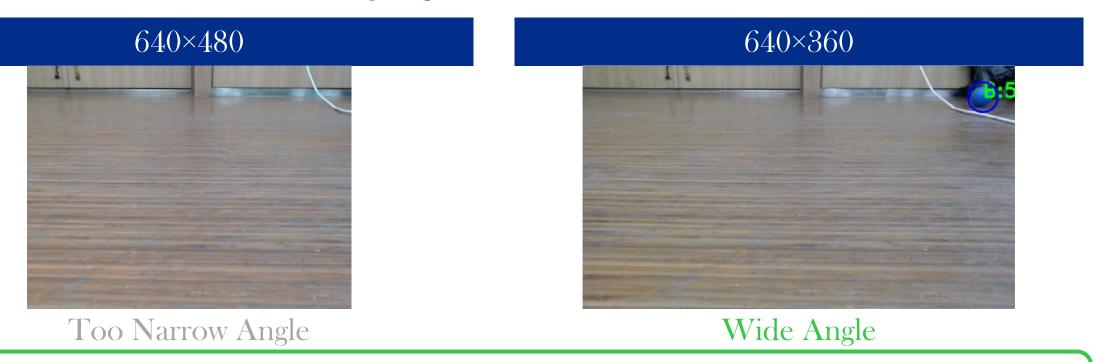
Using pixel value is better to compare distance!

Wider Angle

Goal

Our path algorithm requires to detect all balls at the start of the mission!

For wider angle, aspect ratio of 16:9 is better than 4:3

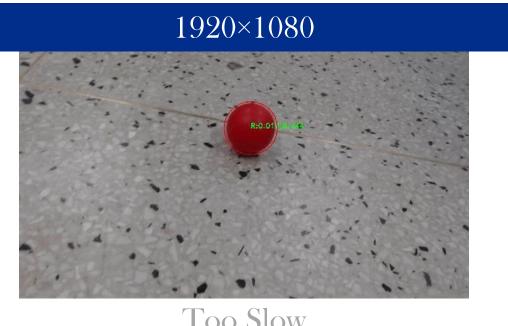


Wider angle can detect all balls safely!

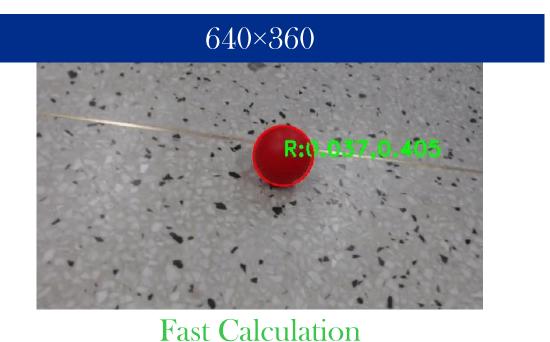
Lower Resolution

Goal

Find appropriate resolution of aspect ratio 16:9.



Too Slow



Lower resolution's calculation speed is faster!

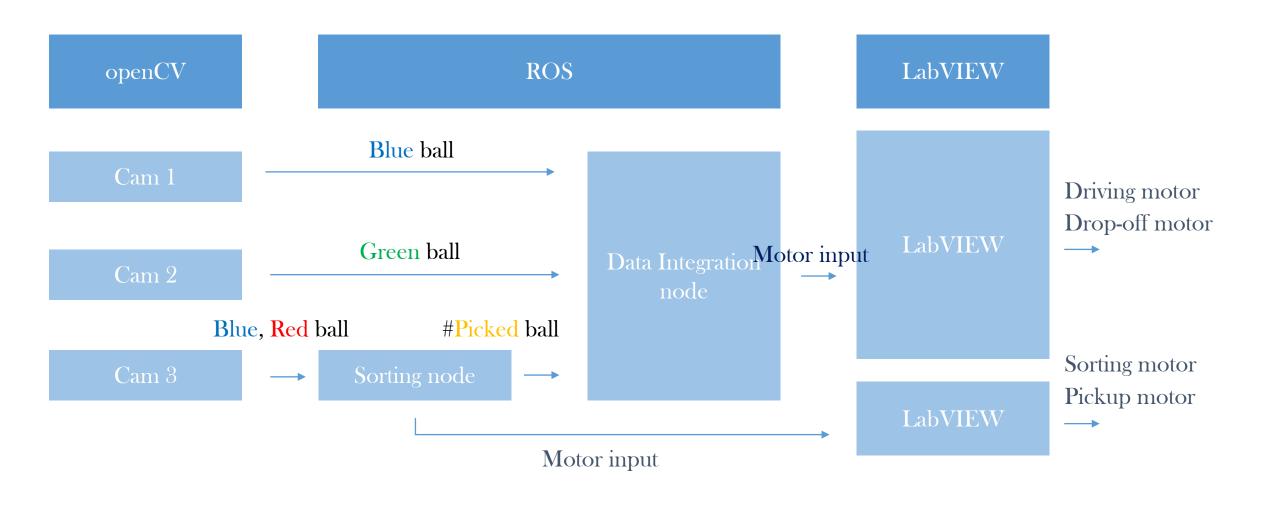






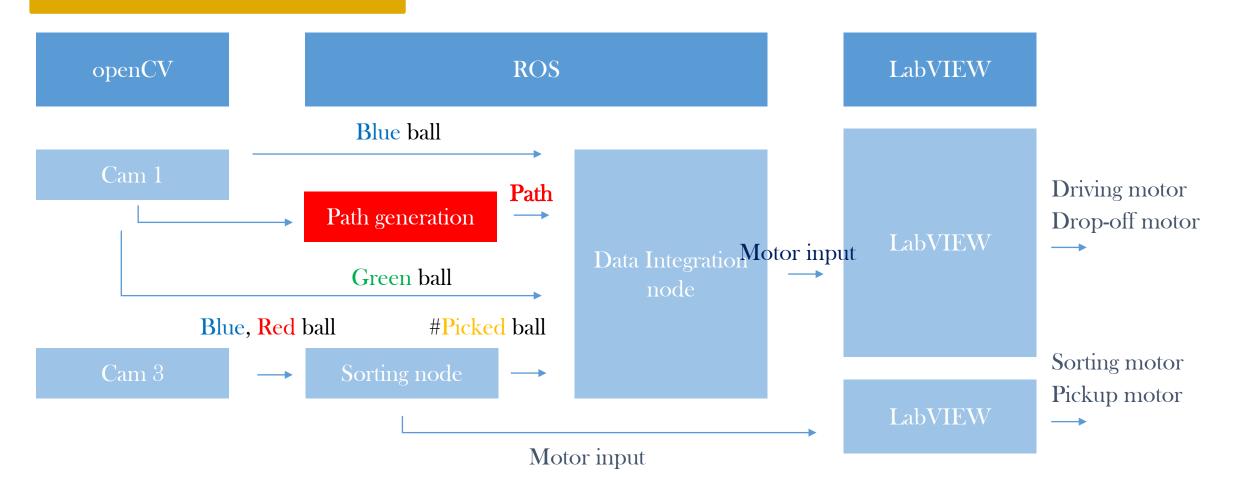


System SW Overview



System SW Overview

Version 1



Goal

Catch the target ball certainly(exactly)

Remove the path generation process

Determine 3 path cases based on pixel y-coordinates of the ball

Update the target ball with the smallest y-coordinate of pixels per loop

Goal

Safe and predictable behavior algorithm

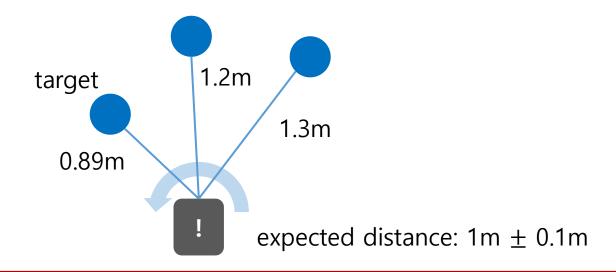
Reduce rotation in opposite direction

Pickup the ball with a large x-coordinate order

Update the target ball with a large x-coordinate of pixels per loop

Problem Can't detect the target ball

Reason Comparing incorrect absolute distance



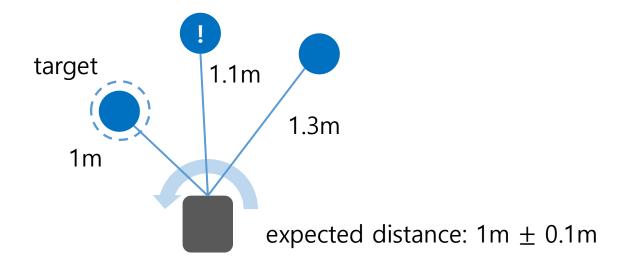
Remove the path generation process

Development Process

Version 1

Problem Detect the wrong target ball

Reason Comparing incorrect absolute distance

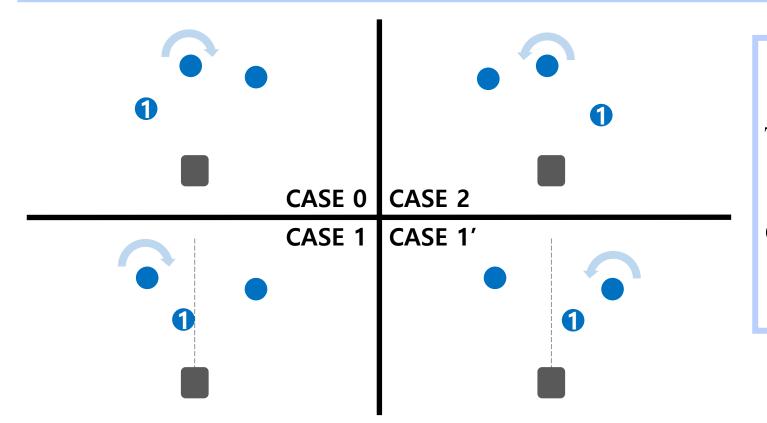


Remove the path generation process

Development Process

Version 2

Determine 3 path cases based on pixel y-coordinates of the ball



Target ball

=> smallest pixel y-coordinate

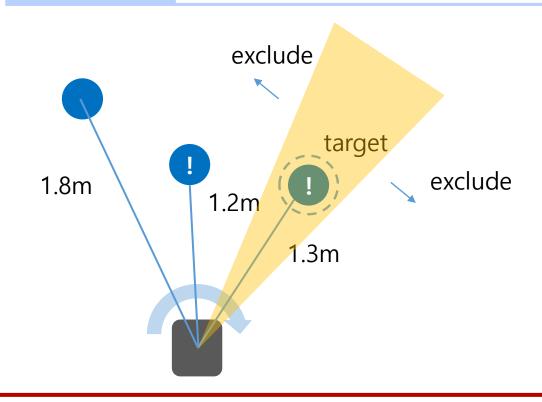
Certainly detect the target

Development Process

Version 2

Problem 1

The target changes after rotation



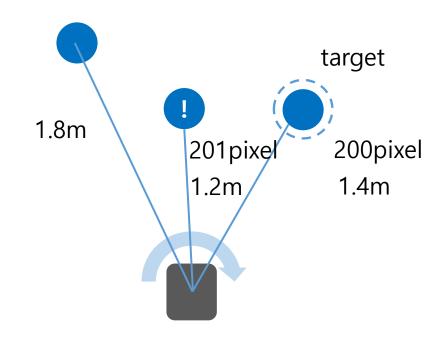
Exclude other balls using x-coordinate when straight

Development Process

Version 2

Problem 2

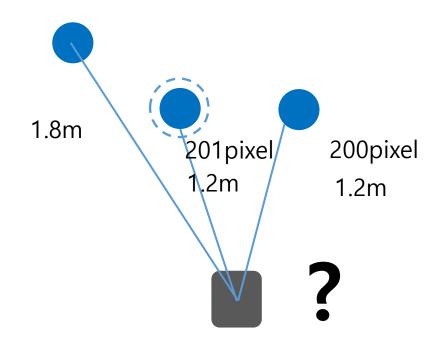
Target is constantly changing when the y coordinates of the balls are similar



Determine target by distance if y coordinates are similar

Problem 3

Unpredictable behavior Rotation in opposite direction

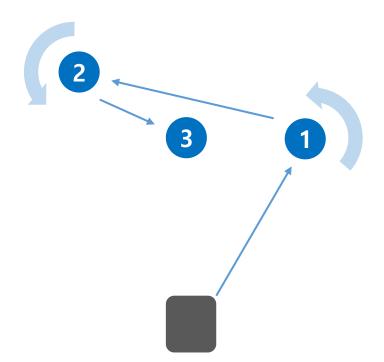


Safe and simple algorithm

Development Process

Version 3

Pickup the ball with a large x-coordinate order



Target ball

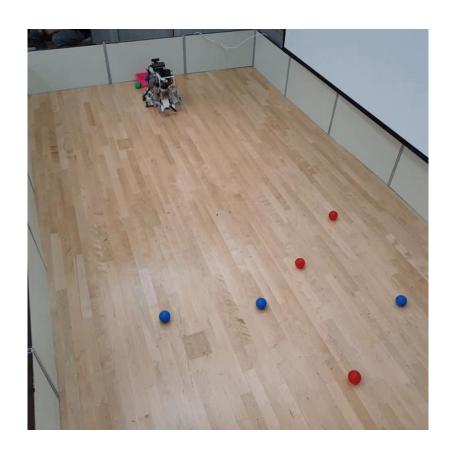
=> largest pixel x-coordinate

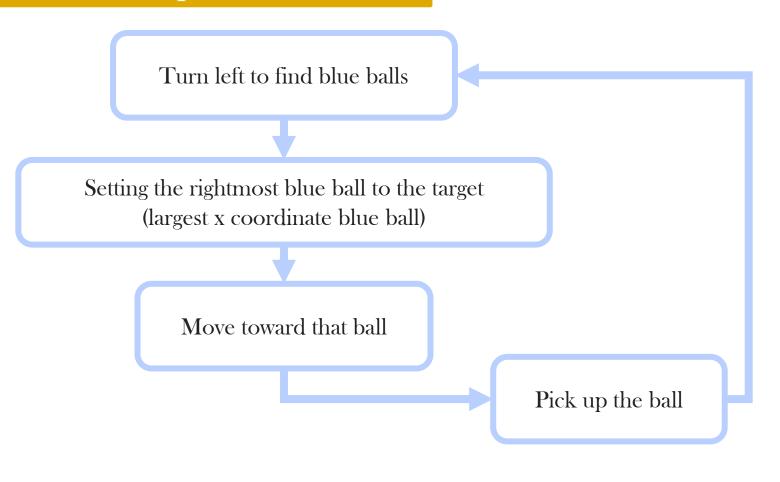
No rotation in opposite direction

Safe and predictable behavior

Path Algorithm

Process 1. Search blue ball & Pick up balls



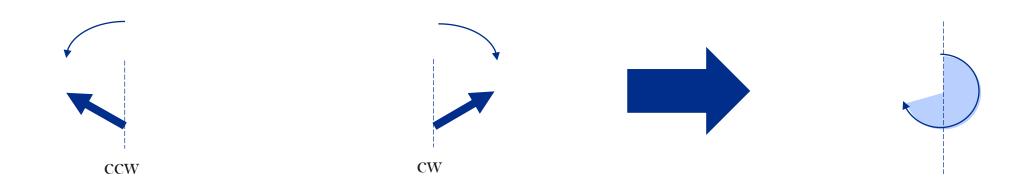


Repeat this process until number of picked blue ball = 3

Path Algorithm

Process 1. Search blue ball & Pick up balls

Record degree and direction of rotation during process



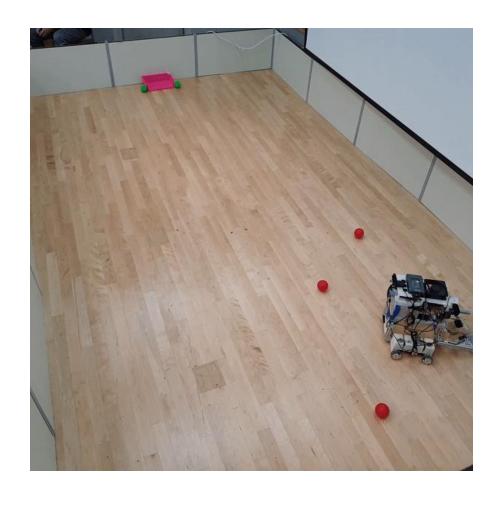
Add rotation angle

Subtract rotation angle

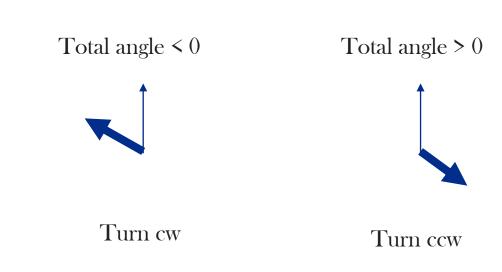
Record the total rotated angle

Path Algorithm

Process 2. Return to basket



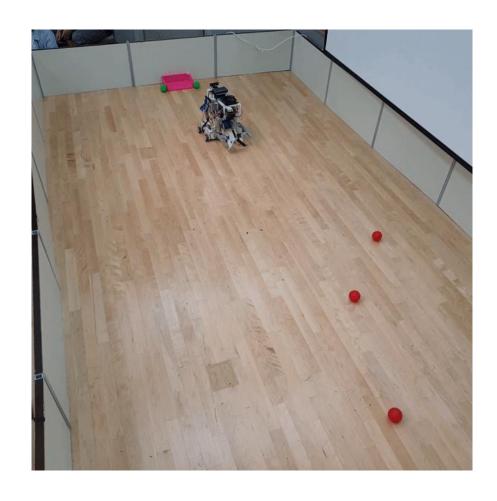
✓ Determine direction to turn at the position where the 3rd blue ball is picked up.



✓ Go back to basket using backside camera

Path Algorithm

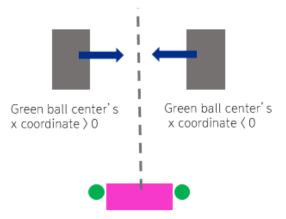
Process 3. Aligned parallel to the basket & Drop-off



✓ Align robot to basket in parallel

Y align process y1 > y2 y1 > y2 y2 = y1 y2 = y1

X align process



Properties of Path Algorithm

Efforts for Accuracy and Safety

- ✓ Go straight to the center of the ball
- ✓ Using the green balls to return the center of the basket
- ✓ Process consist of several stages
- ✓ Predictable algorithm

Efforts to Reduce Time

- ✓ Make robot rotate less
- ✓ Return to the basket with a backward run
- ✓ Pick up all balls without avoiding motion

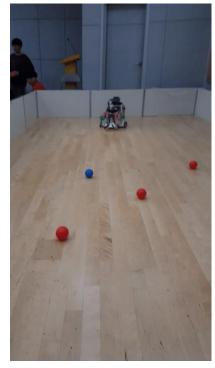
Efforts to Cope with Emergency Situation

✓ check blue balls before releasing motion

Properties of Path Algorithm

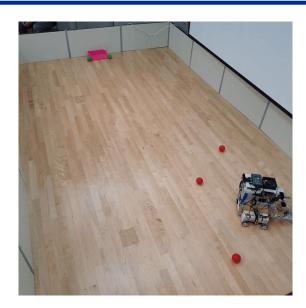
Efforts for Accuracy and safety

Go straight to the center of the ball



Improve pick-up ability

Using the green balls on both sides, return the center of the basket

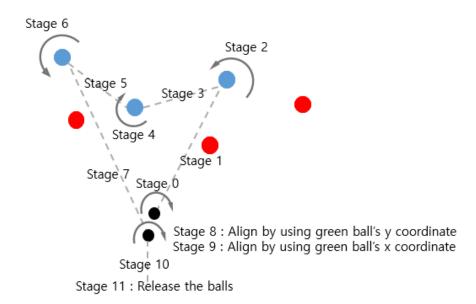


Improve release accurancy: prevent the ball from escaping of the basket when releasing the ball.

Properties of Path Algorithm

Efforts for Accuracy and safety

Process divided into stages



Predictable algorithm

distance is not correct

y coordinate can be changed while rotating

use x coordinate relatively correct

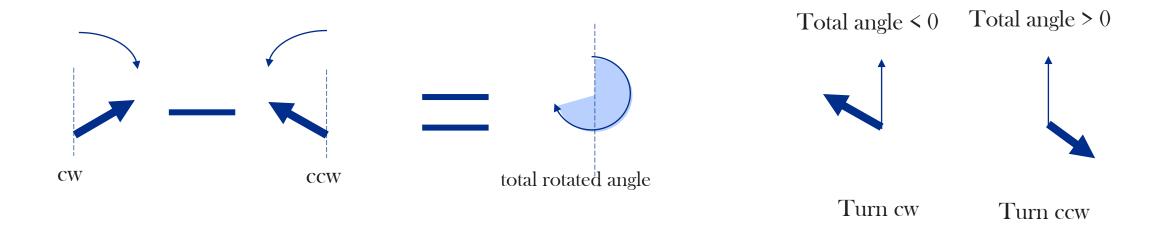
- ✓ Easily move desired process using stage number
- ✓ Easily find the source of error

✓ Robot behavior can be accurately predicted

Properties of Path Algorithm

Efforts to reduce time

Record degree and direction of rotation during process

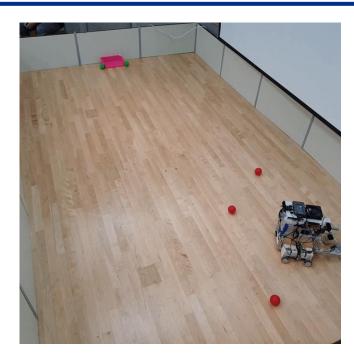


- ✓ Determine the time efficient direction of rotation at the 3th blue ball position
- ✓ Save time by reducing unnecessary rotations

Properties of Path Algorithm

Efforts to reduce time

Use backward movement when coming back to the basket



✓ Save time by reducing unnecessary rotations

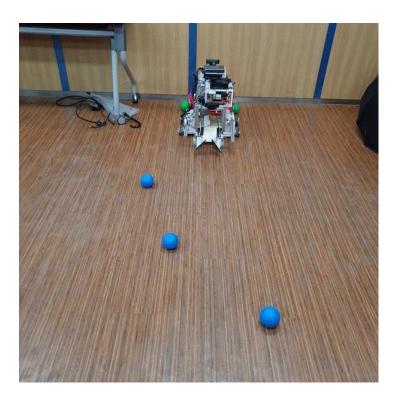
Pick up all balls without avoiding motion

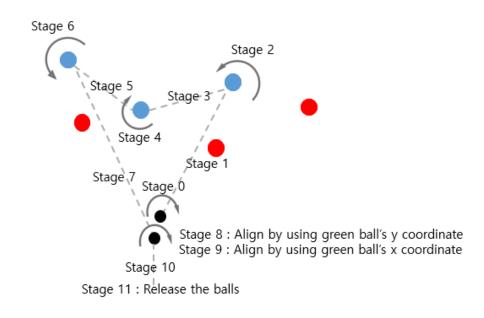


✓ Save time by reducing unnecessary movements

Properties of Path Algorithm

Efforts to cope with emergency situation





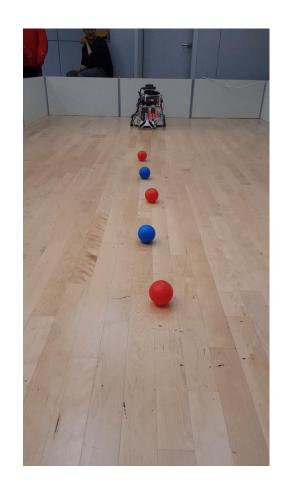
If robot do not pick up all the blue balls completely, go back to stage 2 or 4 depending on the remaining blue balls and pick them up again before drop-off

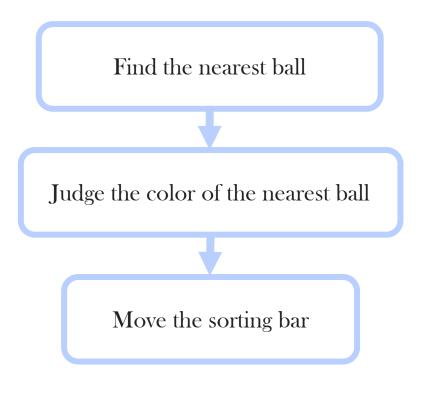
ROS nodes

Sorting node

Goal 1

Sorting balls regarding their color





ROS nodes

Sorting node

Goal 2

Calculate picked red/blue ball number



Ball's y coordinate decrease

Ball's y coordinate < OFFSET

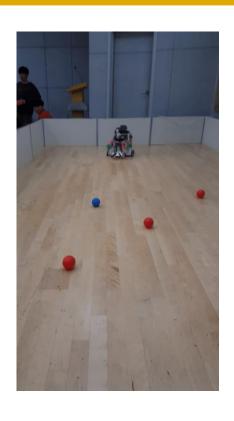
Judge the ball was picked up

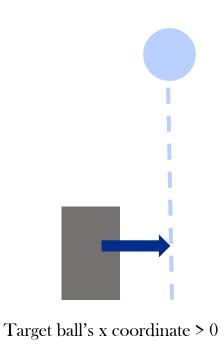
ROS nodes

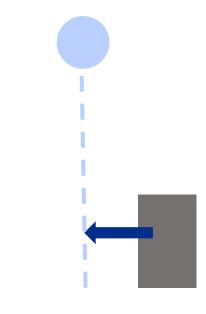
Data integration node

Goal 1

Go straight to the center of the blue ball







Target ball's x coordinate ≤ 0

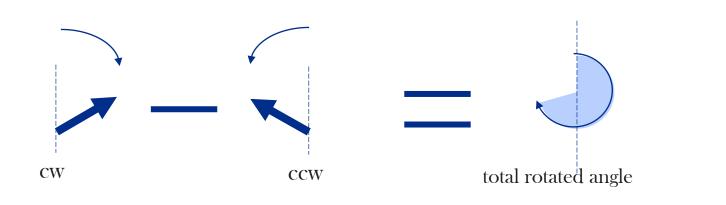
Set the ball with the largest x coordinate as the target go straight toward center of the blue ball

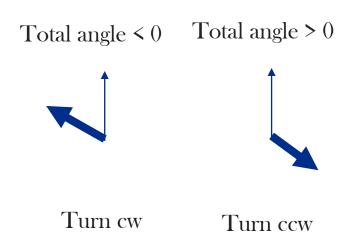
ROS nodes

Data integration node

Goal 2

Record the rotation & determine the rotation direction





Record degree and direction of rotation during whole process

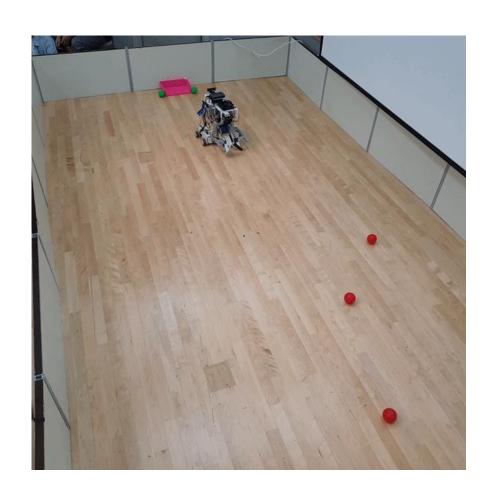
Determine the time efficient direction of rotation at the 3th blue ball position

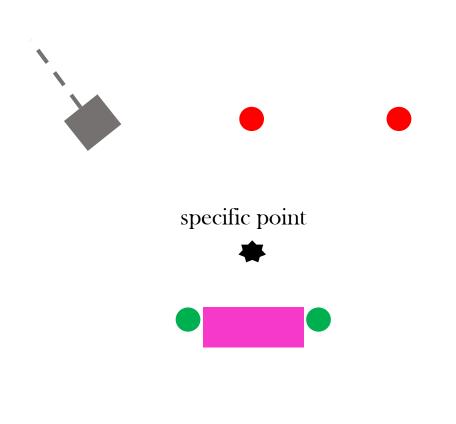
ROS nodes

Data integration node

Goal 3

Align the robot parallel to the basket







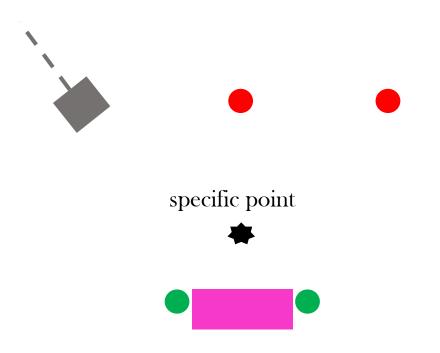
ROS nodes

Data integration node

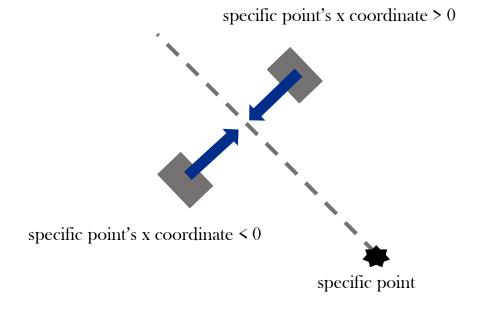
Goal 3

Align the robot parallel to the basket

1. Compute the coordinates of specific point using the coordinates of two green balls



2. X align process



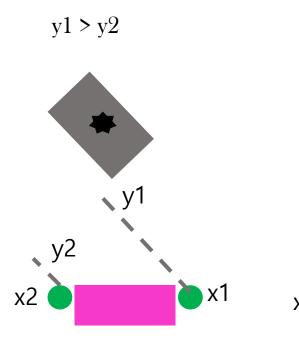
ROS nodes

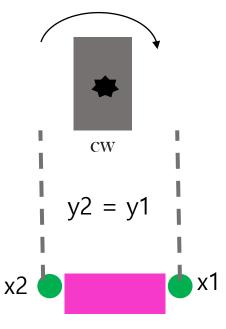
Data integration node

Goal 3

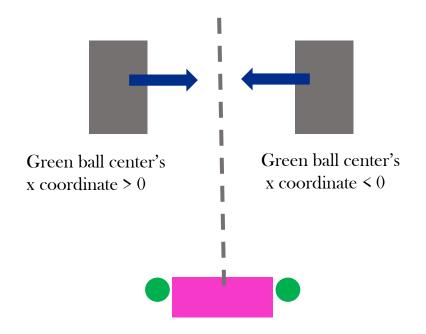
Align the robot parallel to the basket

3. Y align process





4. X align process



ROS nodes

Data integration node

Goal 4

Go back to specific stage and pick up blue balls again



do not pick up all the blue ball

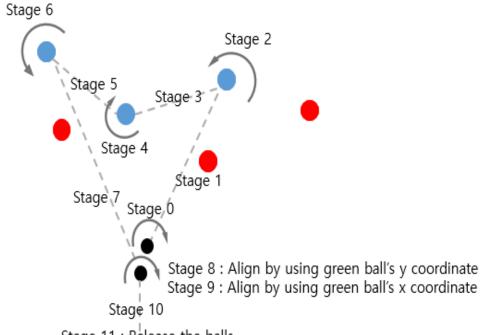
Go back to previous stage

ROS nodes

Data integration node

Goal 4

Go back to specific stage and pick up blue balls again



Stage 11: Release the balls

Two blue balls remain One blue balls remain Go back to stage 2 Go back to stage 4





Demo Video

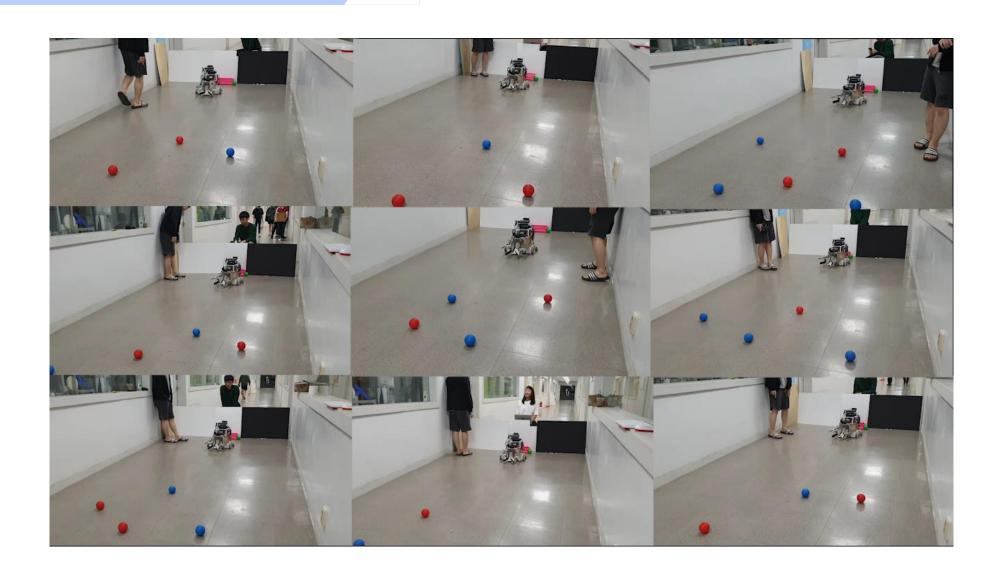




Demo Video



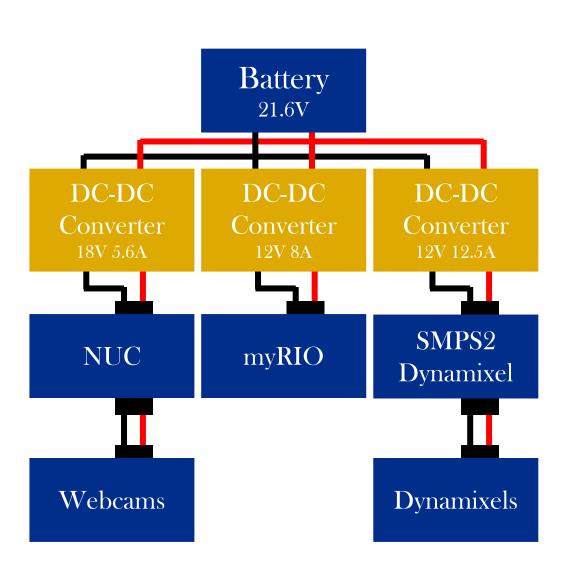
Demo Video

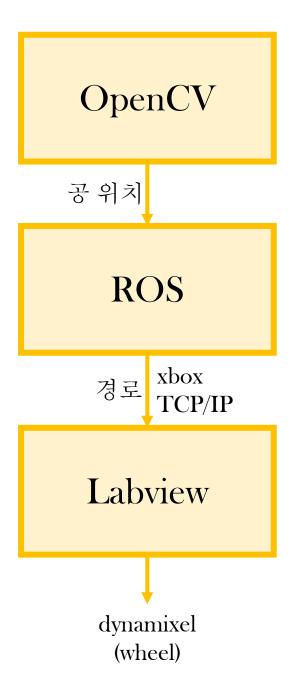


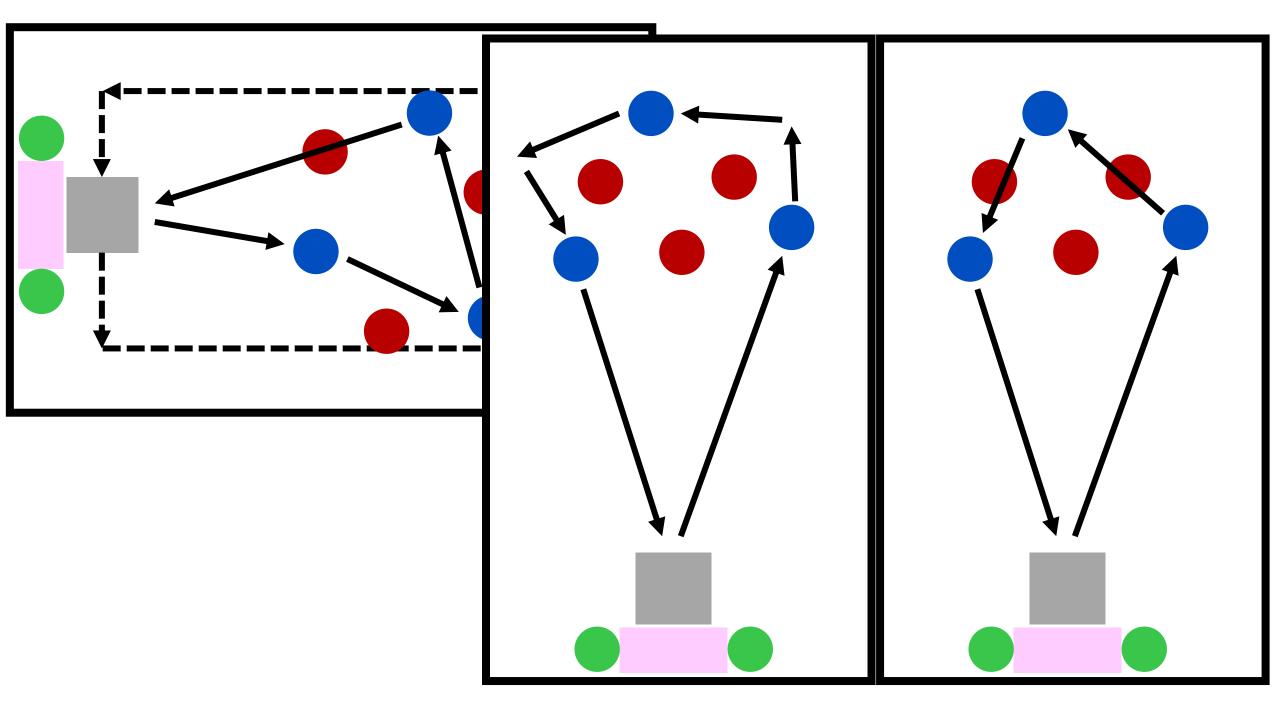
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING



ROLL'S ROYCE







KEEP and (33) ROLLS ROYCE