



CIS 375

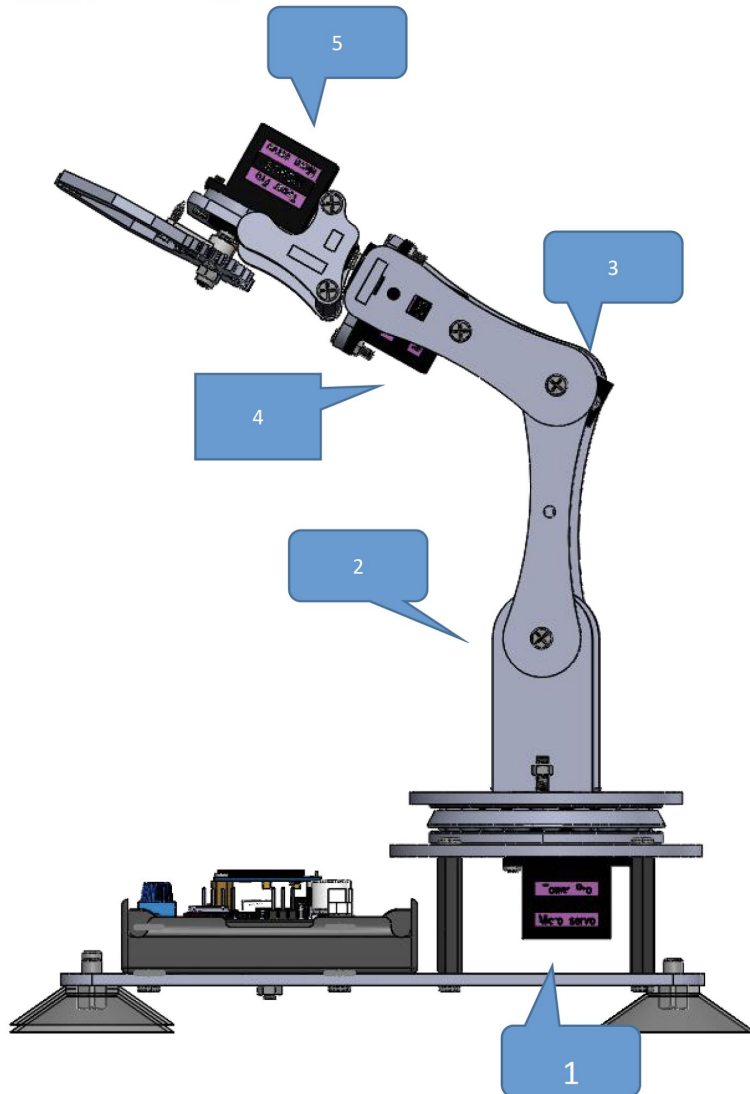
Prof. Abou - Nasr

Adept Robot Arm

Benjamin Richards, Demetrius Johnson, Safwan Chaudhry, Andrew Rousseau,
Ammar Hussain, Zeinab Sabra, Hira Sharif, Noe Sancen

Introduction

- **What is Adept Robotic Arm?:** Programming Robot Arm Kit with handle PC software and App control.
- **The difference between robotic and human arm:** is flexibility and strength which it can repeat the same motion without feeling tired.
- **The advantage of this robotic learning kit:** that we learned how to assemble a robotic arm, how to write the code to control the arm to perform the specific motion, how to write PC software and send motion commands to the robotic arm with Processing and how to write the motion of the servo of the robotic arm with Arduino



Standardization of Adept Robot Arm

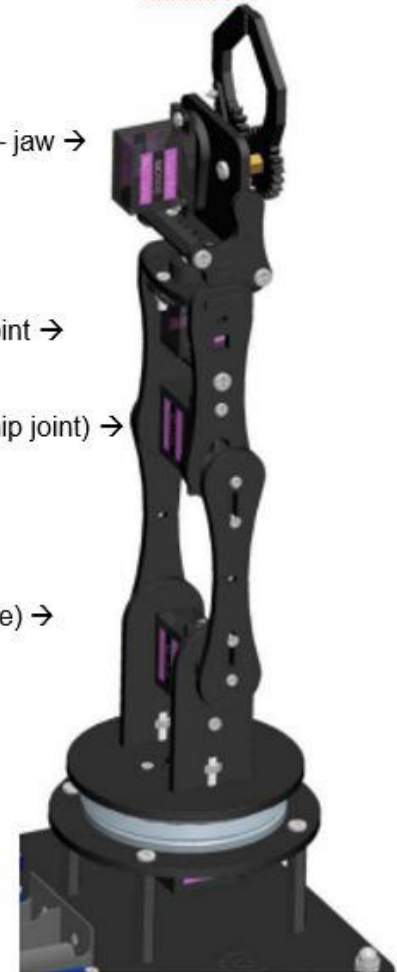
Pin 11 end of arm tooling – jaw →

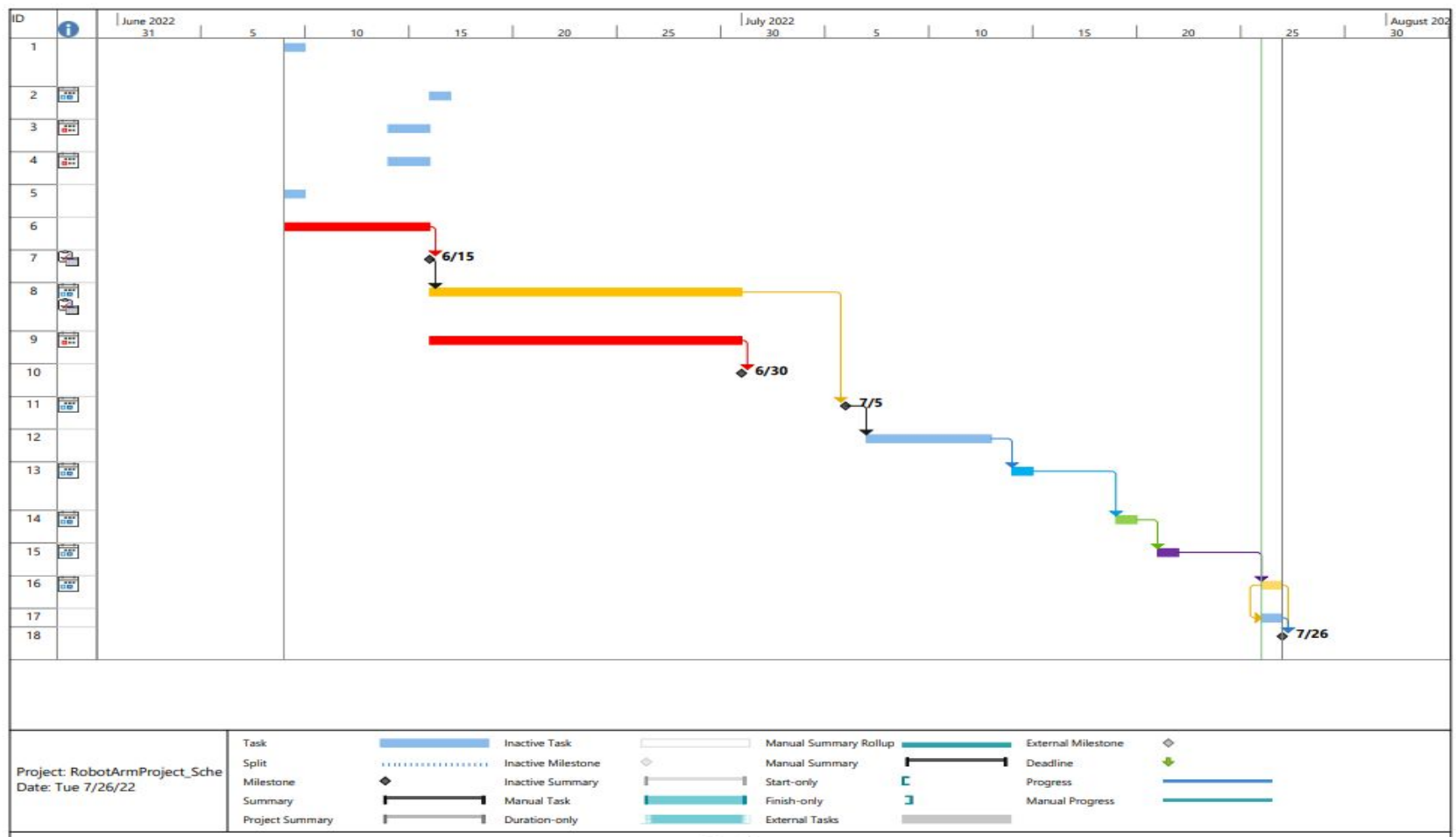
Pin 3 wrist joint →

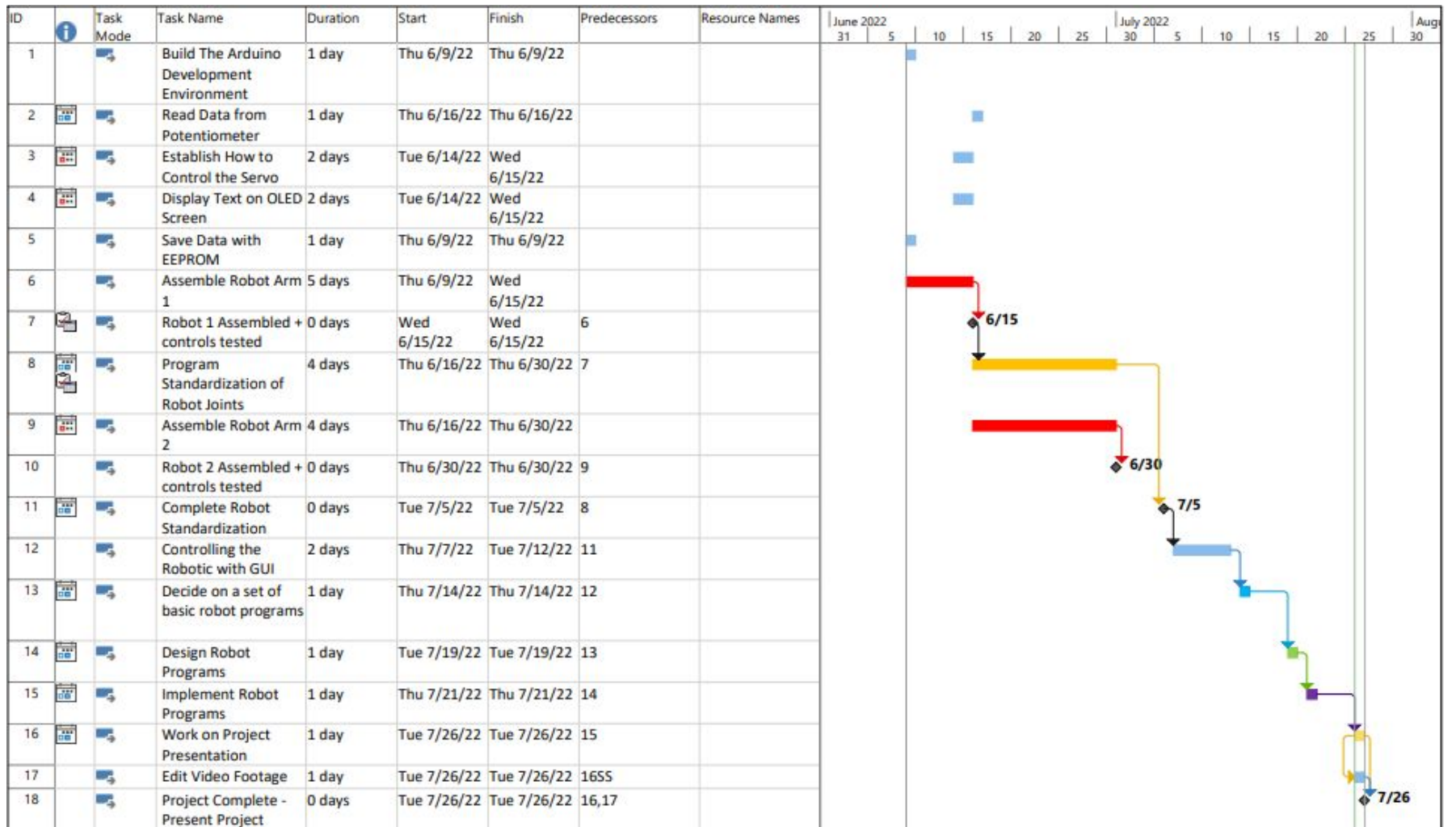
Pin 5 middle joint (above hip joint) →

Pin 6 Hip Joint (above base) →

Pin 9 rotating BASE →







Project: RobotArmProject_Sche
Date: Tue 7/26/22

Task		Inactive Task		Manual Summary Rollup		External Milestone	
Split		Inactive Milestone		Manual Summary		Deadline	
Milestone		Inactive Summary		Start-only		Progress	
Summary		Manual Task		Finish-only		Manual Progress	
Project Summary		Duration-only		External Tasks			

Building the Robot



Controlling the Robot via Knobs



Controlling the Robot via Software



Some Source Code Explanations

```
//SET UP SERVOS //servo.attach(int pin) or servo.attach(pin, minPulseVal, maxPulseVal)
base_d9.attach(9, pulse_width_min, pulse_width_max); //base rotator / rotator cuff!
shoulder_d6.attach(6); //bottom joint / shoulder!
elbow_d5.attach(5); //middle joint / elbow!
wrist_d3.attach(3); //top rotator / wrist
claw_dll.attach(11); //claw / fingers!
```

```
//SETUP OLED SCREEN
display.begin(SSD1306_SWITCHCAPVCC, 0x3C);
display.setTextColor(WHITE); //Sets the font display color
display.clearDisplay(); //cls
//Set the font size
display.setTextSize(2);
//Set the display location
display.setCursor(30,30);
//String displayed
display.print("TEST");
//Began to show
display.display();
```

```
void reset()
{
    write_set_speed(base_d9, 180, delay_val_resetfx); //180
    // delay(delay_val_resetfx);
    write_set_speed(shoulder_d6, 0, delay_val_resetfx); //0
    //delay(delay_val_resetfx);
    write_set_speed(elbow_d5, 15, delay_val_resetfx); //15
    //delay(delay_val_resetfx);
    write_set_speed(wrist_d3, 90, delay_val_resetfx); //90
    //delay(delay_val_resetfx);
    write_set_speed(claw_dll, 180, delay_val_resetfx); //180 to
}
```

Some Source Code Explanations

```
/*
//joint == name of the servo you want to move,
//angle == the angle you want to move the servo to,
//execSpeed_ms == total time (in ms)
//the move should take to complete
//written by Demetrius Johnson
void write_set_speed(Servo &joint, int angle, int execSpeed_ms)
{
    //read(); function gives current angle of the motor (0 to 180).
    int angle_difference = angle - joint.read();
    if(angle_difference == 0) //divide by 0 case and no need to do this function since no motion required.
        return;
    int pulse_ms = execSpeed_ms / angle_difference;
    if(pulse_ms < 0)
        pulse_ms *= -1; //make sure pulse time is positive or else delay() function will fail.
    //if difference > 0, we need to use addition to get to goal;
    //if difference < 0, we need to use subtraction to get to goal.

    if(angle_difference > 0)
    {
        for(int i = joint.read(); i < angle; i++)
        {
            joint.write(i); //write one degree
            delay(pulse_ms); //delay for necessary ms so that when loop finally exits: speed of move == execSpeed_ms
        }
    }
    else if(angle_difference < 0)
    {
        for(int i = joint.read(); i > angle; i--)
        {
            joint.write(i);
            delay(pulse_ms);
        }
    }
}

void reset()
```

Some Source Code Explanations

```

//display a timer on the OLED screen.
//Time_seconds == the amount of time (in seconds)
//you want on the countdown timer.
void OLED_timer_countdownDelay(int time_seconds)
{

    for(int i = time_seconds; i >= 0; i--)
    {

        //Set the display location
        display.setCursor(30,30);
        //String displayed
        display.print("TEST");
        display.print(i);
        //Began to show
        display.display();
        delay(1000);
        display.clearDisplay();
        count--;
    }
}

```

Source Code (Program) Live Demonstration

1. Showing the countdown timer.
2. Showing the angle and speed of execution function.

The Team

Demetrius Johnson
Benjamin Richards
Noe Sancen
Safwan Chaudhry

Zeinab Sabra
Hira Sharif
Andrew Rousseau
Ammar Hussain

Any Questions?