

Development of a educational and sustainable robotic platform for children and adults

Sebastian Muszytowski

Baden-Wuerttemberg Cooperative State University Mannheim

November 2, 2013

1 Introduction

Getting children in touch with technology is important in today's technologically advanced society. In schools technology (specifically electrical engineering and programming) is often taught using robots. Robots are well suited for children since they allow interaction with the reality in contrast to arbitrary technology related exercises such as programming exercises which doesn't affect the real world.

Since schools are required to save money, robots used for teaching stay property of the schools. Therefore children usually cannot take the robot home to work with it. In addition modification of robot is usually not permitted which reduces potential learning experiences. Giving students the full control over all possibilities of the robot requires them to own the robot. This requires the robot to be cheap, extendable and suitable for educational purposes.

The development of a robot platform for educational purpose requires requirement engineering, market research and evaluation of robots which are already used in education. Once the research is completed a new robot platform can be constructed taking the research results into account.

2 Requirement Analysis / Project Goals

The target user group of the robot are mainly children and adults with very little or no experience in electrical engineering and programming. Teaching the knowledge requires a platform which is designed to be educational. Therefore it has to comply with several requirements which affect technical aspects as well as social aspects. The following lists describes the basic

requirements on which existing platforms can be assessed. The assessment criteria can also be used to make decisions when developing a new platform.

Affordable

The robot platform must be affordable for everyone. Especially when the robot is used in schools every child should own the robot to increase the possibilities to modify and extend it. Robots which stay property of a school may result in social problems since socially disadvantaged children cannot afford their own robot whereas socially advantaged children can. A considerable price tag for a educational robot is the educational budget for a welfare recipient which is 100 Euro per year in Germany as defined defined in SGB II §28 (as of the 07.05.2013).

Educational

Documentation, learning materials and suggestions for lessons are needed to teach the usage of the robot. The robot should be designed to teach both electrical engineering as well as programming. This can be realized by having exercises specific to the topic e.g. by soldering the robot first with programming afterwards. If the platform supports both, graphical programming languages for young children as well as high-level programming languages the platform is more accessible for education.

Sustainable

Sustainability is an environmental issue which should be taken into account. Sustainability includes several aspects such as the choice of materials, their durability and the repairability. It is a huge bonus if materials are environment-friendly and produced in a socially acceptable manner (tantalum capacitors for instance should be avoided for those reasons). If the robot can be easily repaired or interchanged using household or easy to get items the robot can be considered sustainable.

Extendable

Extendability enables the robot to adapt to new tasks. Interchangeable sensors and actuators are the key to a flexible platform. The platform should provide some unused microcontroller pins dedicated to extensions. Those pins should be mapped onto easy accessible pins which require no soldering.

Trouble-free

Building the robot should be a smooth, trouble free, task. Error sources should be prevented e.g. by using connectors which fit in one direction only or properly marked electric parts. Bending or modifying shipped parts should be avoided since it could render the part

broken or malfunctioning. Replacement parts should be easy to order or included within the robot kit (parts such as small SMD resistors which are very cheap).

Open-Source

Open-Source products can be easily modified, extended and remixed into new, continuously improved, products. Schematics, PCB layout files, build-instructions and specifications should be accessible under a permissive open-source license.

3 State of the Art

The development of a new robot platform requires the assessment of current robotic platforms using the requirements developed. In focus of the assessment are popular robot platforms which are either actively used in schools or developed with education in mind. All of the platforms are independently developed and focus on different ideas.

Assessment criteria are evaluated using a rating system which allows values between zero and five where higher values are better. Each value is represented using stars for better overview. Detailed description of each rating is explained below.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The evaluated aspect fully complies with the assessment criteria and adds additional functionality which exceeds expectations.

★ ★ ★ ★ ☆

The evaluated aspect fully complies with the assessment criteria. Mentioned properties may have minor restraints which do not affect the overall quality/functionality of the system.

★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆

The evaluated aspect complies with most of the assessment criteria. The evaluation shows that some minor and/or major restraints exist which may affect the overall quality/functionality.

★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆

The evaluated aspect meets the assessment criteria partially but shows severe restraints affecting the overall quality/functionality.

★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The evaluated aspect contains the rudiments of the assessment criteria.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The evaluated aspect does not meet the assessment criteria in any way.

3.1 Asuro



Figure 1: Picture of the Asuro (CC-BY-SA Robin Gruber)

The Asuro robot is developed by the German Aerospace Center (Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.) in cooperation with Arexx Engineering focused on educational use. Asuros development started in 2004 and is now discontinued. The robot is shipped as a do-it-yourself kit and requires about eight hours build time for a novice.

Asuro features an eight bit Atmel ATmega8L microcontroller with eight kilobytes of flash memory, 512 bytes of electrical erasable programmable read only memory (short EEPROM) and one kilobytes of static random-access memory (short SRAM). One kilobyte of flash is used for the bootloader which results in seven kilobytes of flash usable for user programs. User programs are uploaded using a infrared serial connection.

Interaction with the environment is realized using two DC motors which can be controlled individually in terms of direction and speed. The robot is stabilized using a half table-tennis ball mounted at the bottom of the robot. Four LEDs are used for displaying the status of the Asuro. The whole system is powered by four AAA batteries or rechargeable batteries mounted in a 2x2 battery case.

Asuro can sense its environment using different sensors such as two photo-diodes which can be used for line-following tasks, six push buttons to detect objects in front of Asuro and two photoelectric sensors to determine the rotation speed of each of Asuros wheels.

All in all the Asuro is a cost effective robot platform suitable for beginners. The lack of extendability and some difficult steps during the build lower the overall good rating to an average of 3.5 stars.

Assessment Criteria	Rating	Description
Affordable	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	Having a price tag of 50€ renders the Asuro very affordable in comparison to the 100€ limit set. The cost effectiveness is outstanding and features sensors and actuators for basic tasks.
Educational	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	Asuro features detailed build-instructions in English and German. The guide also includes a tutorial on how to program Asuro in C. Even though there are a lot of opportunities to teach electrical engineering, the available documents do not explain the electrical usage and functional principle of each part.
Sustainable	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	Asuro uses standard components only and features ROHS compliant parts which are free from heavy metals such as lead (PB). A broken Asuro can be easily repaired using the tools which are required to solder it.
Extendable	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆	Having no free microcontroller pins and no broken out pins, Asuro cannot be considered extendable. There exist some hardware modification in the Asuro community which extend the functionality but require to unsolder/remove some parts.
Trouble-free	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	Building Asuro is well documented but some steps may lead to frustration. Mounting the axis using solder is very difficult and may burn the PCB due to the heat emitted in this process. Another frustrating task is to program the robot using the infrared serial connection, since this method is prone to interference.
Open-Source	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	Asuro was licensed under the DLR-license which is transitioned into a Creative-Commons license model. Everything except the PCB layout files are available for download on the Asuro website.

Table 1: Asuro evaluation

3.2 Arduino Robot

The Arduino Robot is the first robot created by the Arduino foundation. It comes preassembled and consists of two different boards: the motor board

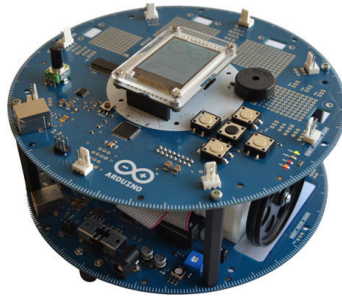


Figure 2: Picture of the Arduino Robot

and the control board. Due to this design, the Arduino robot contains two Atmel ATmega 32U4 microcontroller featuring a clock speed of 16MHz, 32KB of flash memory (of which 28KB can be used for user programs), 2.5KB of RAM and 1KB of EEPROM each.

Each board can be individually programmed using the freely available Arduino IDE having the Robot connected to the computer using an USB cable. The system is powered using four rechargeable NIMH-batteries which can be recharged on the board by connecting an appropriate power source to the barrel jack on board.

3.3 Lego Mindstorms



Figure 3: Picture of the Lego Mindstorms NXT (from <http://www.devovx.com/>)

Assessment Criteria	Rating	Description
Affordable	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆	With a price tag of 189 Euro the Arduino Robot is far above the price limit of 100€. The price for the basic robot is very high compared to the features.
Educational	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	The Arduino robot comes pre-built and therefore lacks the build experience. Learning material for teachers is not provided but instructions for other Arduino products are easily adapted to the robots system.
Sustainable	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	
Extendable	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	
Trouble-free	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	Since the Arduino robot comes pre-assembled and tested in factory, the robot can be called trouble-free. Uploading new code using the Arduino IDE works well on every officially supported operating system.
Open-Source	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	Even though it is claimed that the Arduino robot is open-source, not all files required for building the robot are published. The website is missing the PCB design files and includes the schematics only. A software library is available under a open-source license.

Table 2: Arduino Robot evaluation

Assessment Criteria	Rating	Description
Affordable	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆	13.65
Educational	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	92.50
Sustainable	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	33.33
Extendable	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆	8.99
Open-Source	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	bar

Table 3: Lego Mindstorms evaluation

3.4 Thymio II

4 Case studies

A robot is built using parts and modules which can be grouped into functional groups like movement, sensors or communication. The goal of each



Figure 4: Picture of the Thymio II (from <https://aseba.wikidot.com/en:thymio>)

Assessment Criteria	Rating	Description
Affordable	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	13.65
Educational	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	92.50
Sustainable	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	33.33
Extendable	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	8.99
Open-Source	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	bar

Table 4: Thymio II evaluation

functional group can be achieved in various ways which have to be evaluated using the requirements used in the evaluation of other robot platforms. The difficulty in the evaluation process are dependencies between different modules, e.g. when a sensor has special power requirements.

4.1 Movement

Movement is the most important feature since it allows interaction with the robots environment. In contrast to a stationary robot a moving robot can interact with a wider area but requires battery power. Different approaches for robot movement exist which will be part of critical evaluation.

4.1.1 Wheels

Wheeled robots are common since their mechanic principle is rather simple. Typically robots have two wheels and a ball caster which prevents the robot from falling over. A ball caster acts as a third undirected wheel with reduced

friction. Using wheels a robot can be moved in all directions.

Wheeled with two DC motors DC motors can be used to drive the wheels. To allow the control of direction (forward and backward) a so called H bridge is often used. Two H bridges can be combined to allow the robot to move right/left as well.

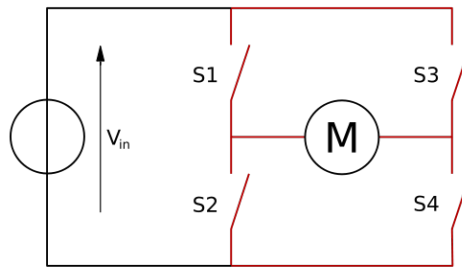


Figure 5: Basic schematic of a H-bridge (CC-BY-SA Cyril Buttay)

Wheeled with two Stepper motors Stepper motors are slightly modified DC motors. In stepper motors the full rotation is divided into a number of equal steps which can be separately controlled. The motor can step forward, backward or hold the current position with huge torque. Stepper motors are usually shipped within a gear box which reduces steps much further to gain higher precision and torque. These motors can be driven by a dual H bridge, a stepper driver or by using generic Input/Output pins in combination with a darlington array to reduce the current on the I/O pin.

Stepper motors start at 2.95USD (in China) up to 4.95USD (in the USA¹). Two stepper motors are needed to drive the robot. To reduce the cost a ULN2803 darlington array with eight outputs can be used in combination with a eight bit shift-register (74HC595) to control the movement. This solution has a price tag of 2*2.95USD (steppers) plus 0.9USD (ULN2803) plus 0.9USD (74HC595) rendering a total cost of 8USD. Another advantage beneath the low costs are the parts itself. The afore mentioned shift register and darlington array are standard parts which come in beginner friendly easy to solder SMD packages.

The alternative solution is to use a stepper motor driver like Toshiba TB6612FNG which can drive either two DC motors or a single stepper

¹<http://www.adafruit.com/products/858>

motor. With a price of 3USD it is rather costly since two driver chips are needed for two stepper motors.

Omniwheels

Comparison

4.1.2 Legs

Bipod Qadropod Hexapod

4.2 Sensors

4.3 Communication

4.4 Microcontroller

4.5 Power Supply

5 Robot Construction

References

- [1] *SGB II Grundsicherung für Arbeitssuchende / SGB XII Sozialhilfe.*
DTV Deutscher Taschenbuch, 2007. ISBN: 342305767X.