



Knights Technical Presentation

Robotics Dojo 2025



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SLAM & NAVIGATION

COMPUTER VISION

SENSORS, ODOMETRY & SENSOR FUSION

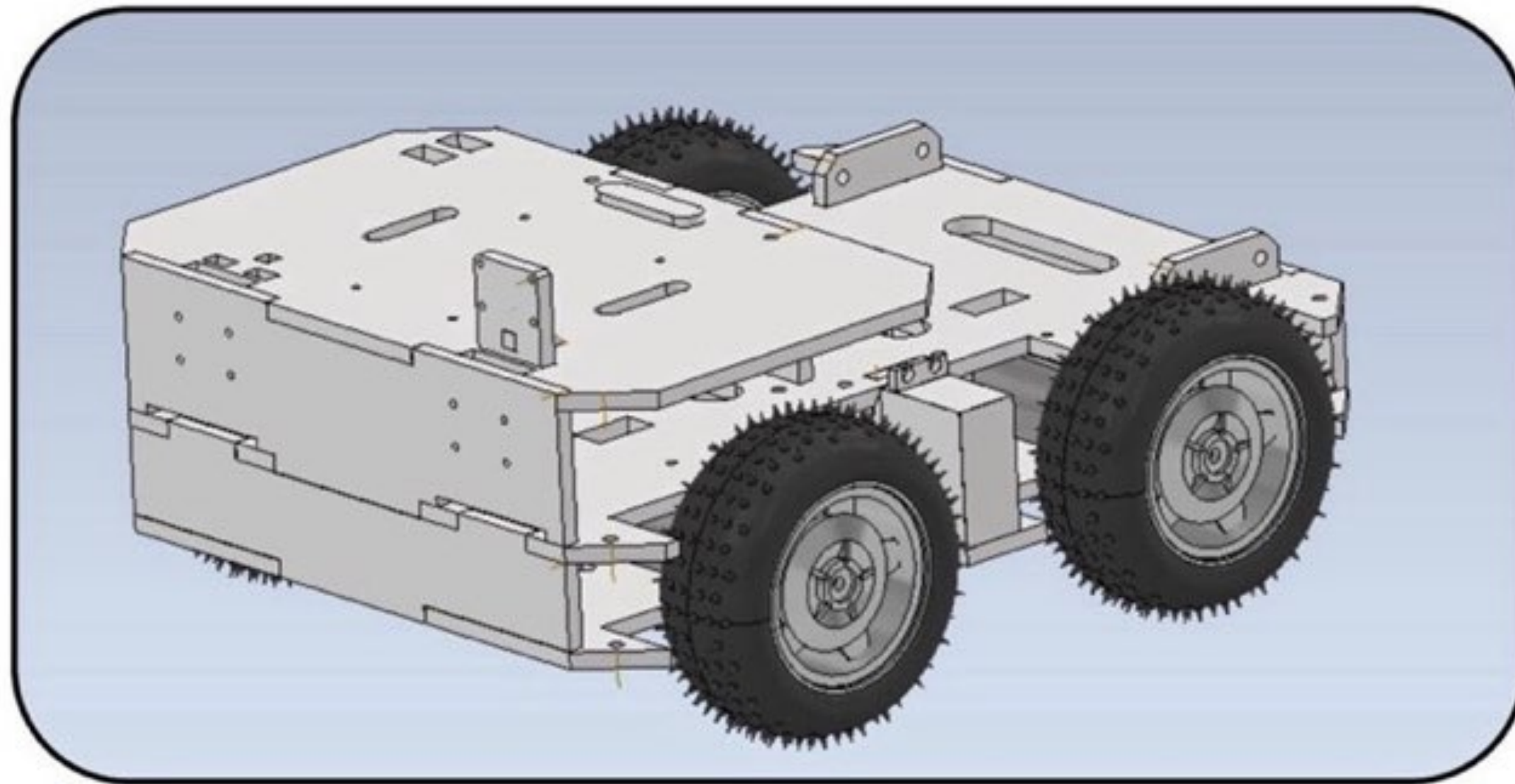
MOBILE PLATFORM

MOBILE PLATFORM: MECHANICAL

Drivetrain: 4-Wheel Differential Drive

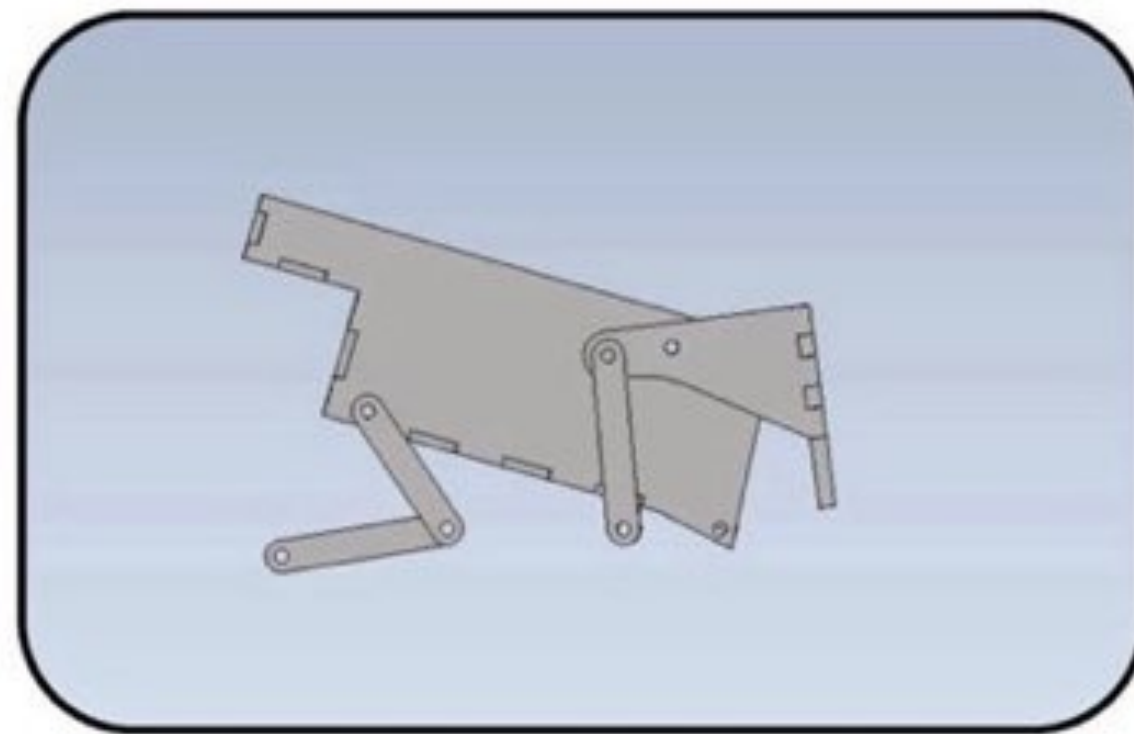
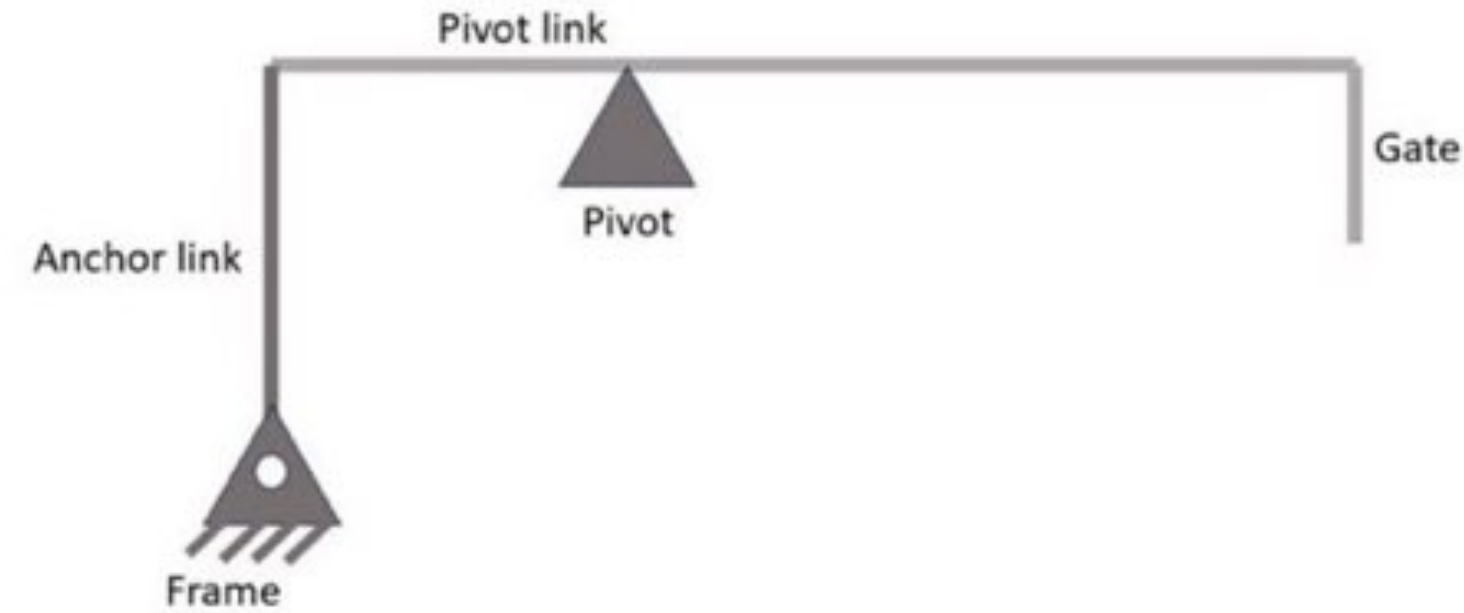
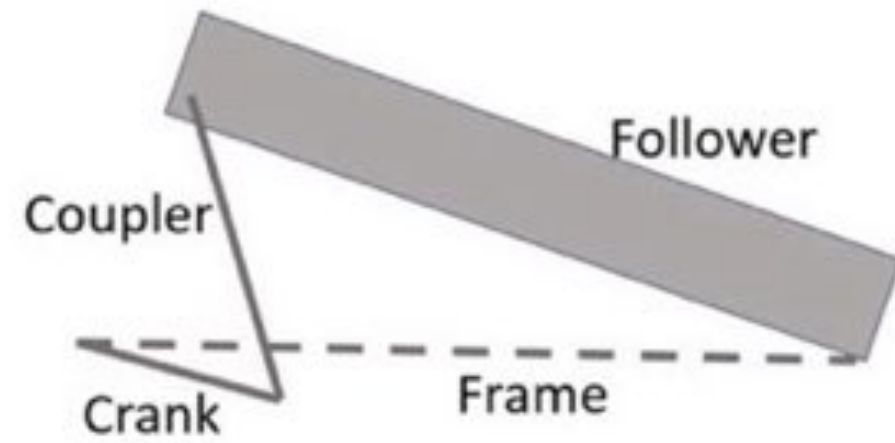
Frame Material: PMMA

Aimed to minimize track, wheelbase, height



MOBILE PLATFORM: MECHANICAL

Offloading: Single-servo actuation



MOBILE PLATFORM: ELECTRONICS

Sensors: 4 rotary encoders, IMU, Lidar, Pi Camera

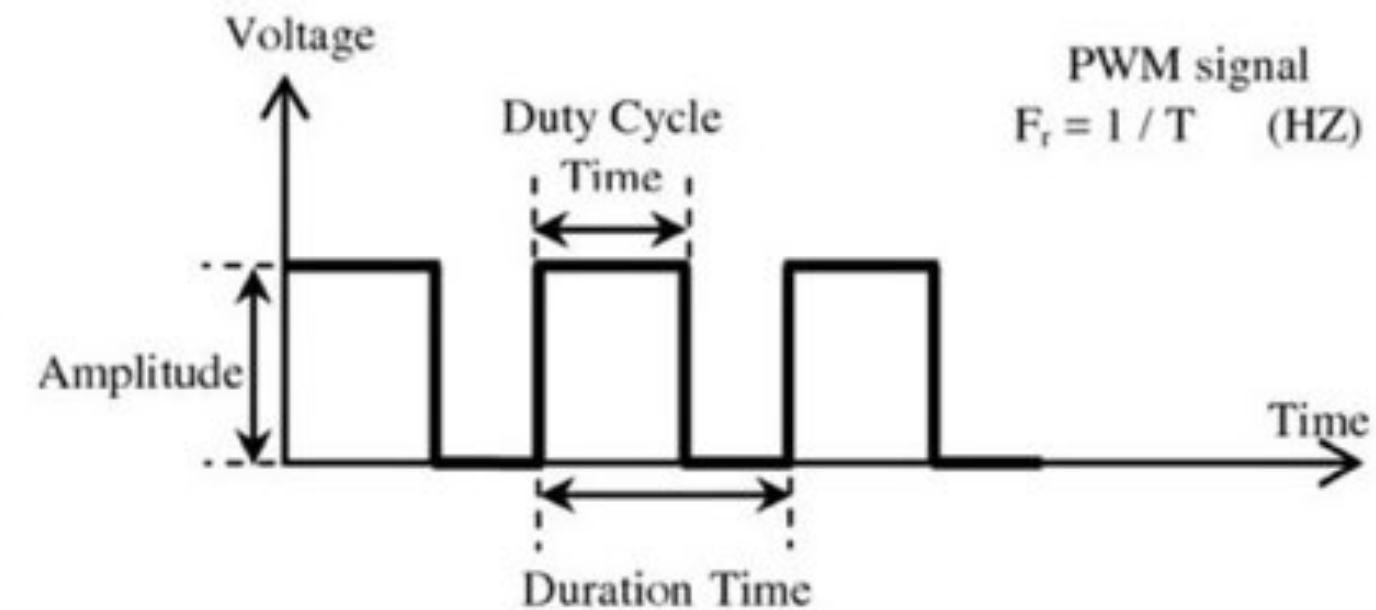
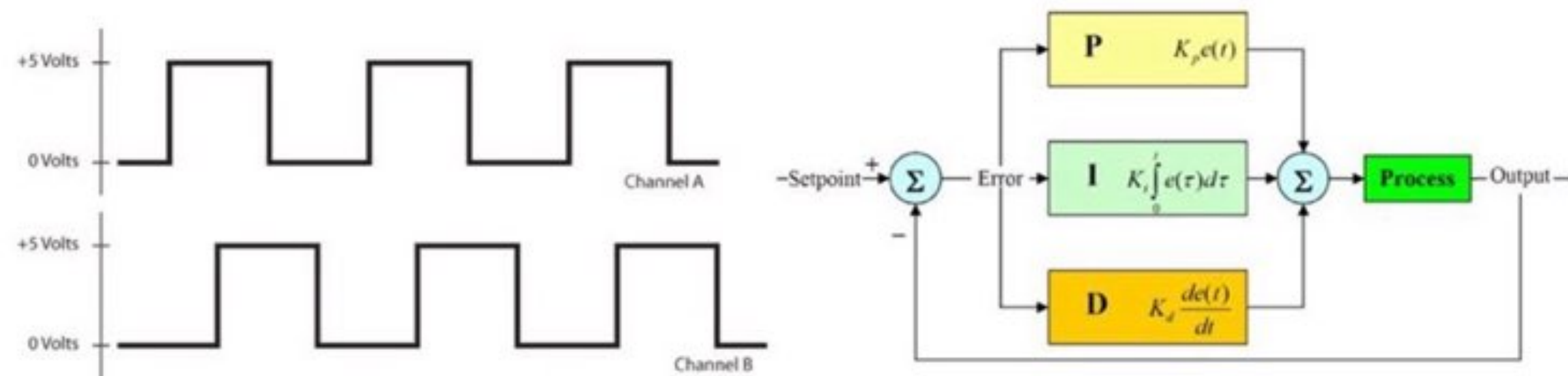
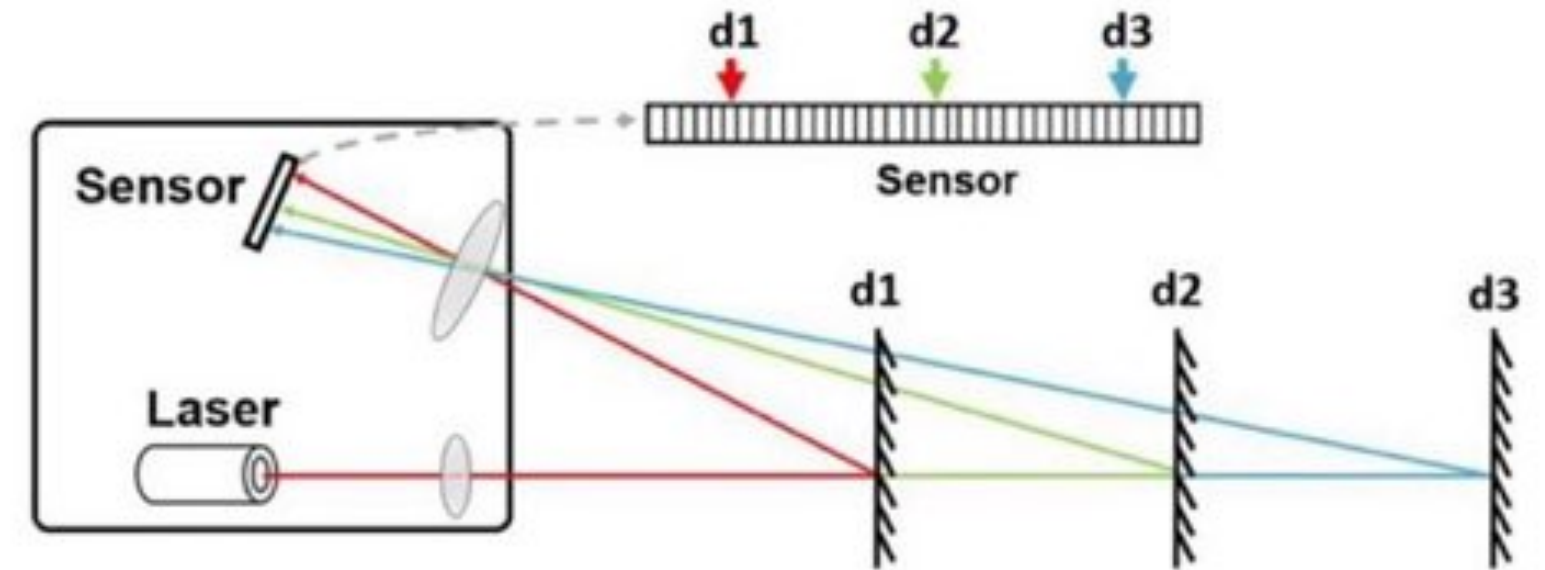
Actuators: 4 12V DC Motors, high-torque servo motor

Low-Level Controller: STM32F4 series MCU

High-Level Controller: Raspberry Pi 4

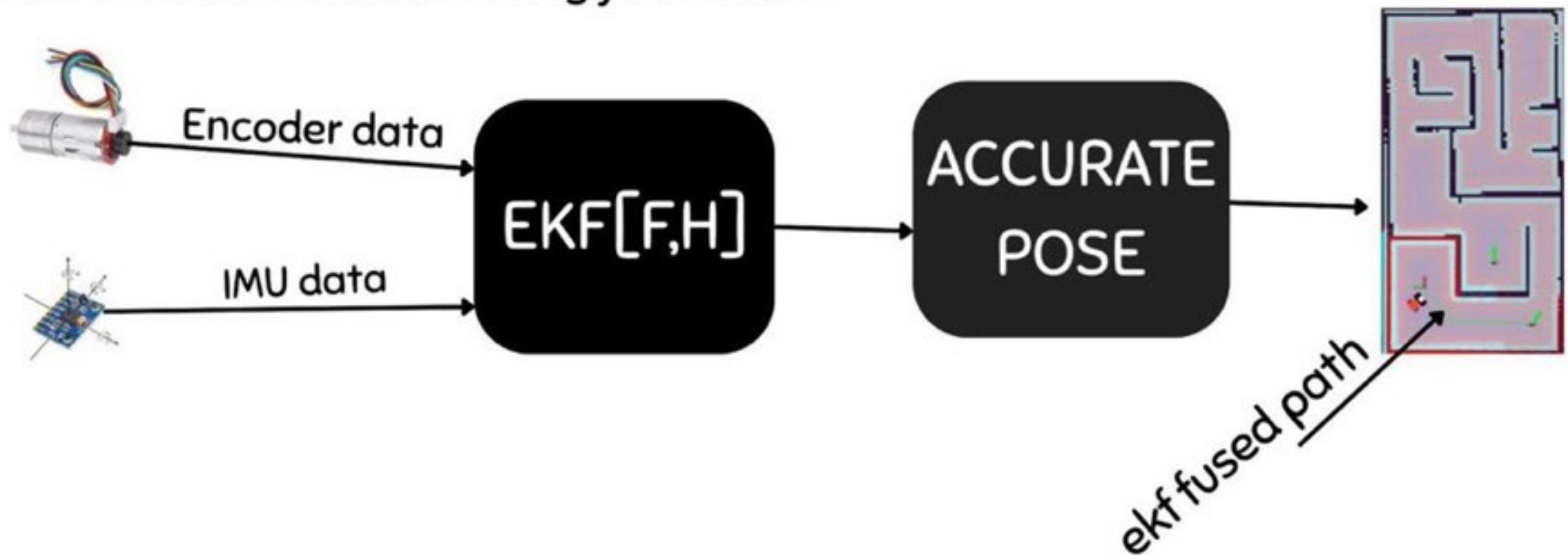
Power Supply: 11.1V Li-Po battery, USB Power bank

Featuring High Frequency PWM; PiD motor control



ACCURATE LOCALIZATION THROUGH SENSOR FUSION

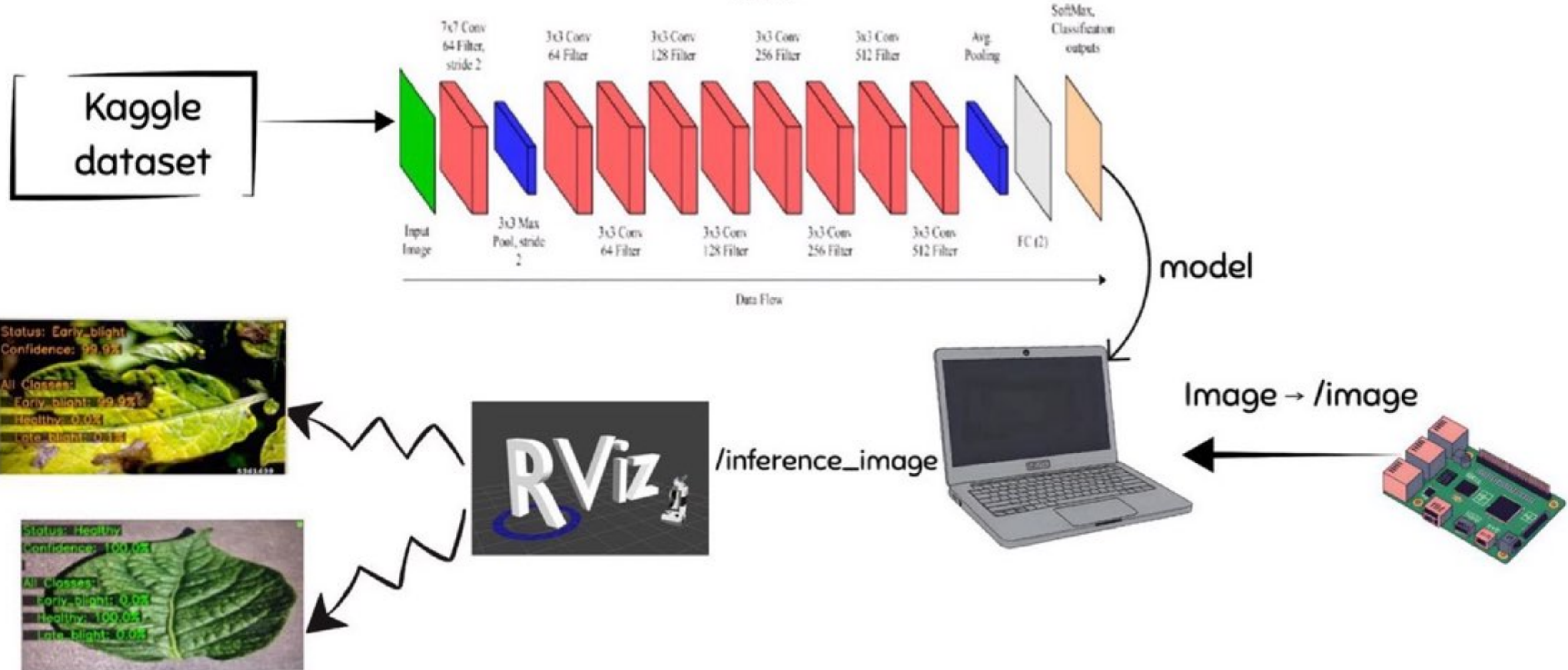
- Encoders – Track wheel rotations → estimate linear & angular displacement
- IMU (MPU6050) – Measures acceleration & angular velocity → robot orientation
- EKF Fusion – Uses non linear models like robot motion and orientation and linearizes them around the current estimate using jacobians



COMPUTER VISION

IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

ResNet 18



COMPUTER VISION

IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

Resnet 18 architecture used – 18 layers deep . Utilized transfer learning approach

Pretrained on 1.2 M ImageNet images – 1000 classes

Target – 3 classes (healthy, early blight, late blight) → in potatoes

Early blight – Dark brown spot with concentric rings

Late blight – Gray-Green water soaked lesions

Prepared a new dataset with 21452 images

Why Resnet 18?

- Pretrained.
- Lightweight → 11 M parameters. Good for this task compared to Resnet 50+
- Proven effective for plant disease detection → don't reinvent the wheel
- Relatively less computational resources

Optimization algorithm → Adam

Why Adam?

- Good for small datasets
- Faster convergence than SGD.



COMPUTER VISION

OBJECT DETECTION

Task → Deposit the loaded cube to the correct color coded offloading area.



Image → /
detected_color



/servo_controller
/commands



For color detection – OpenCv extensive libraries

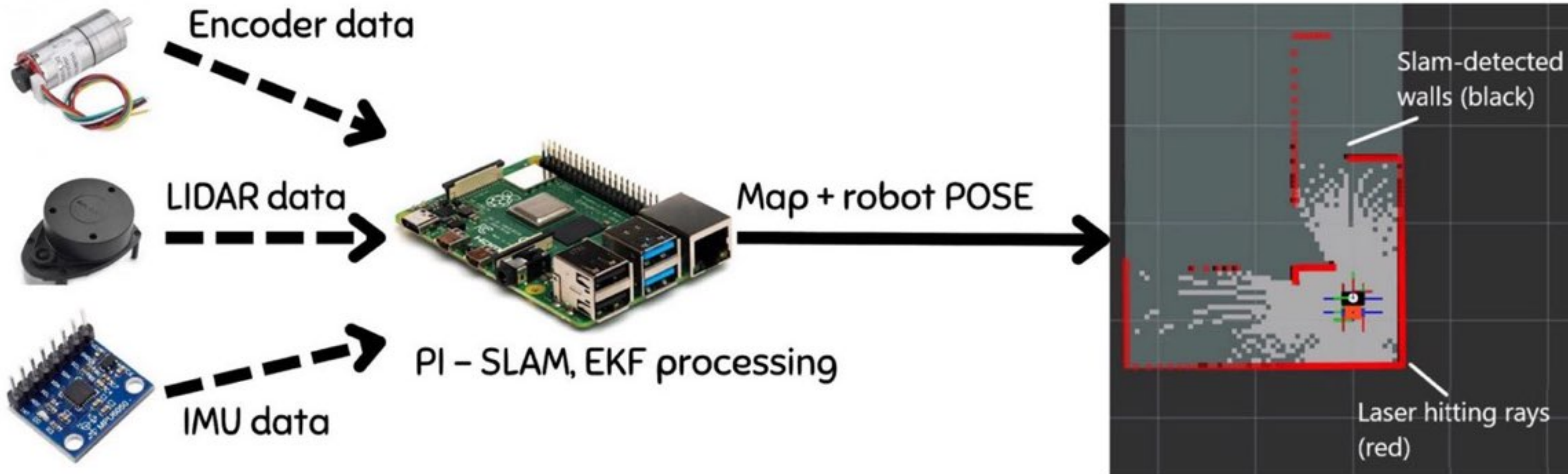
HSV color space preferred over RGB

Time based rebounding – real world robustness

Modularity achieved – ROS2 nodes (2)

SLAM AND NAVIGATION

- SLAM (Simultaneous Localization and Mapping) – Allows a robot to create a map of its environment while keeping track of its own location within the map.
- It uses data from sensors such as encoders, LIDAR and IMU and odometry to build a consistent map without losing the robot's POSE (Position and Orientation).



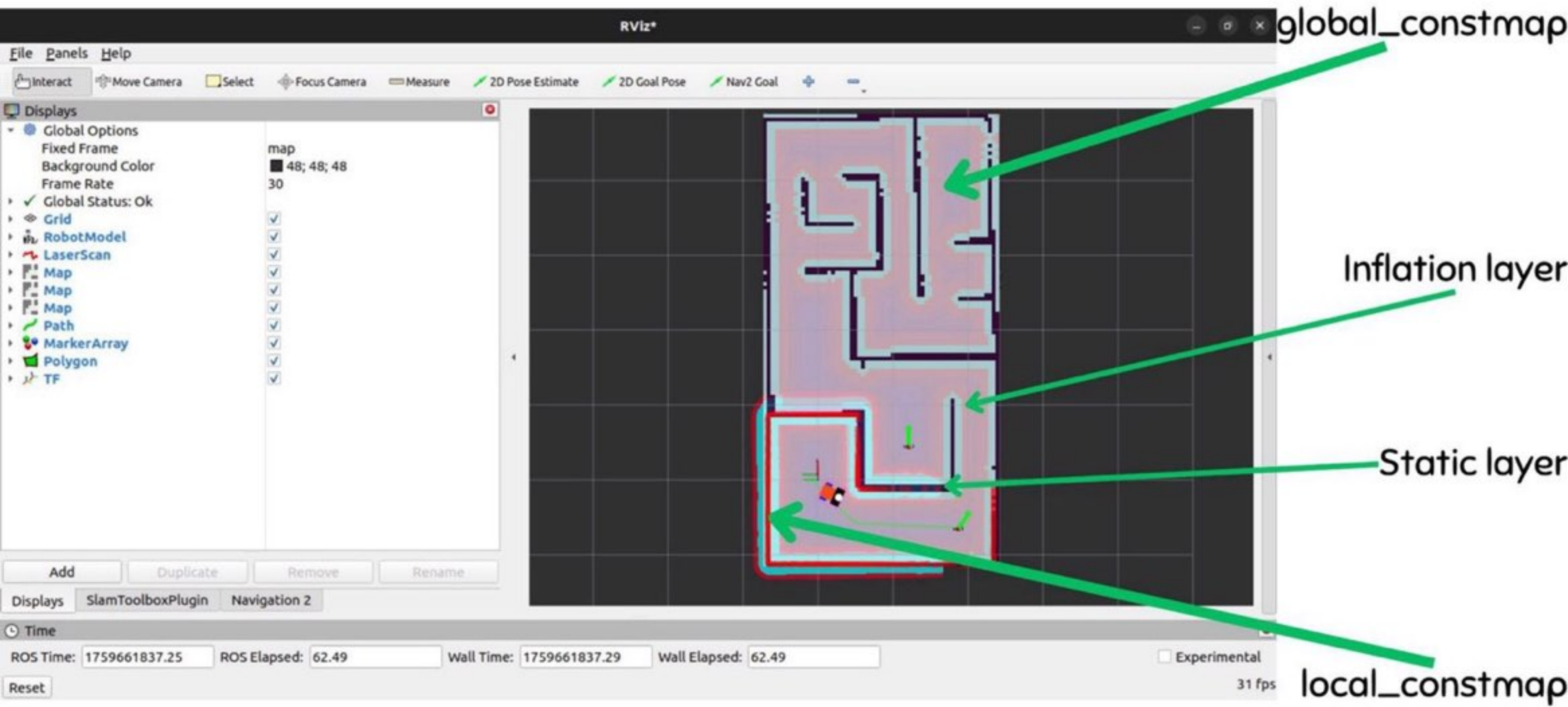
Some of the packages used in SLAM include:

- `slam_toolbox`: Responsible for publishing the coordinate transformations between the map frame and odom (odometry) frame which allows the robot to understand its POSE in the map.
- `amcl` (Adaptive Monte Carlo Localization): Used mainly after mapping has taken place and facilitates autonomous navigation of the robot within the map by using LIDAR data for localization.

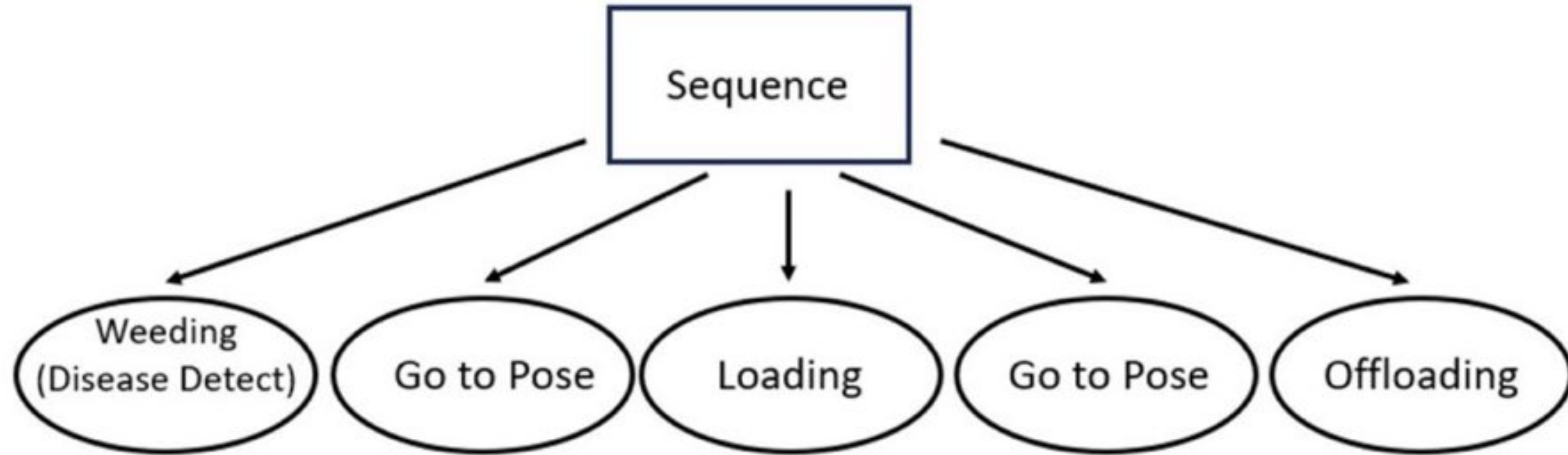
After mapping, Navigation takes place using a costmap. A costmap contains cells that quantify the the difficulty of the robot traversing each cell.

The costmap is made up of two types:

- `global_costmap`: Covers the entire map and used for long distance path planning.
- `local_costmap`: Covers the immediate surroundings of the robot and helps the robot avoid new obstacles not recorded on the saved map.



PYTREES



THANK YOU