

The background of the image features a complex geometric pattern composed of several large triangles. In the top-left quadrant, there is a large blue triangle pointing towards the center. The top-right quadrant contains a large grey triangle pointing away from the center. The bottom-right quadrant has a large grey triangle pointing towards the center. A thin white curved line starts from the bottom-left corner, goes up through the middle of the left side, and ends at the top-left vertex of the blue triangle. The remaining areas are white.

THE ENGINEERING PORTFOLIO OF

# ROGERIO BONATTI

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# PROFILE



NAME : Rogerio Bonatti

EMAIL : rogeriobonatti@gmail.com

PHONE: +55 (11) 99472-5831

ADDRESS : Rua Madre Mazarello, 199  
São Paulo, SP 05454-040, Brazil

I am Rogerio, a Mechatronics Engineering student at University of São Paulo, Brazil.

This portfolio supplements my resume by showing in detail selected Robotics and Mechanical Engineering projects created during my undergraduate course and research internships.

These projects were developed at my home school and at Cornell University, where I spent one year studying Mechanical Engineering in a study abroad program with a full scholarship from Brazil's Ministry of Education.

# CNC MILLING MACHINE

## Goal

Design and construction of a CNC Milling Machine with 0.5m x 0.3m x 0.2m working volume and 0.1mm precision capable of machining plastic, wood and soft metals, controlled by an ARM processor, and capable of linear interpolation for its movement.

## My Contributions

### Team leader:

- Managed a 10-people team to complete the project
- Organized sub-teams, and created project's schedule and deliverables
- Integrated results from mechanical , electrical and software subareas

### Electronics :

- Designed and manufactured power stage and logic control circuitry PCBs
- Studied and implemented stepper motor connections and torque vs. speed curves
- Designed and built circuitry housing and general electrical connections

### Mechanics:

- Proposed and calculated initial models to infer the natural frequency of solutions

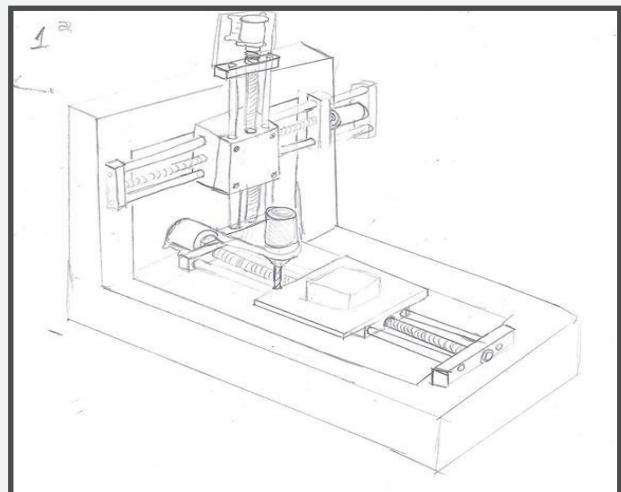
## Results & Assessment

Date duration: Aug 2015 - Nov 2015

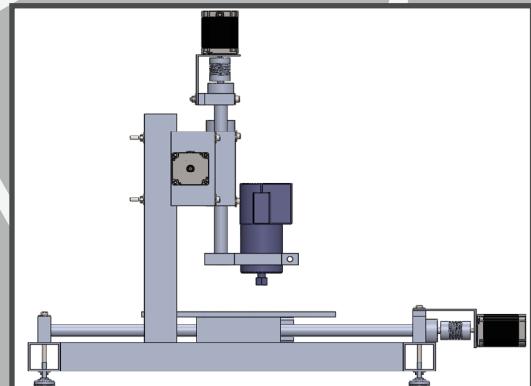
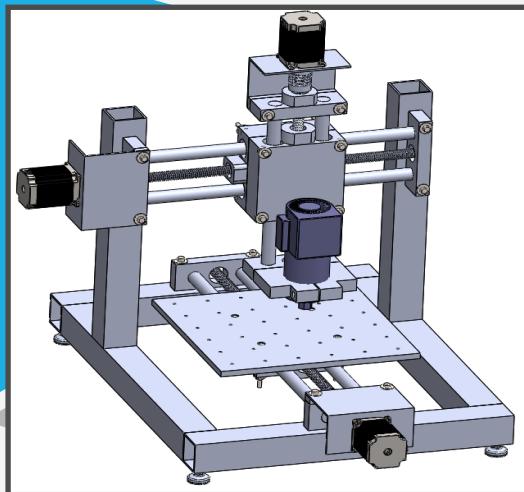
Budget: \$500, with structural components and micro processor supplied by the school

### Results:

- Machine successfully machined plastic, wood and soft metals
- Precision of 0.05mm achieved with success
- Minimum natural frequency of 50Hz, above minimum requirements



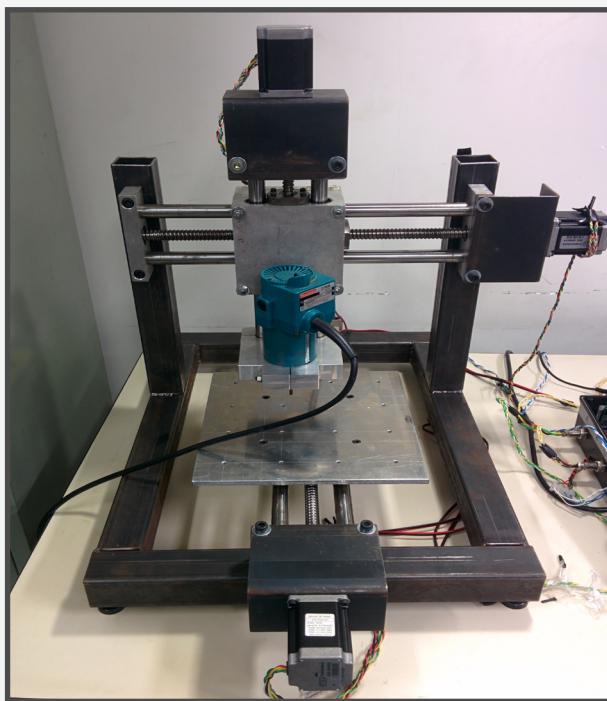
Initial drafts



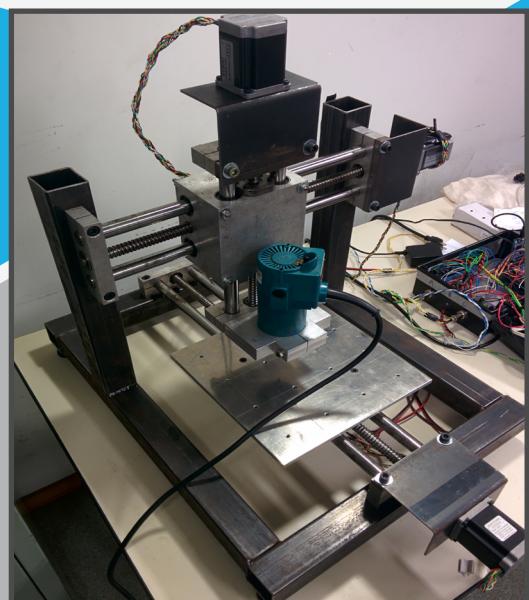
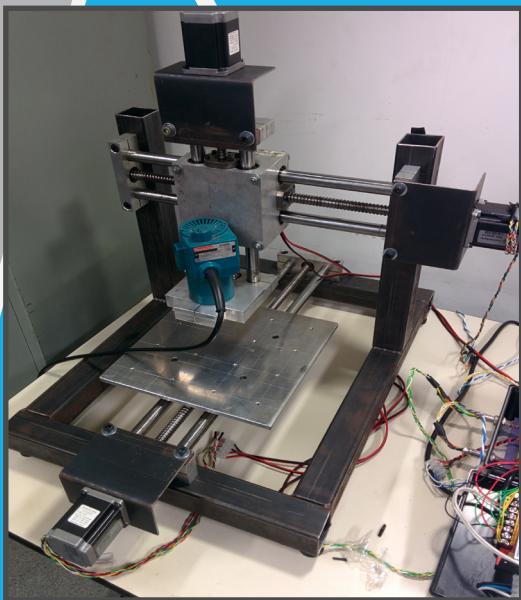
Structure's CAD

# CNC MILLING MACHINE

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Pictures of final machine



# ROBOTIC MANIPULATOR

## Goal

Design and construction of a closed kinematic chain manipulator with DC motors as actuators, and control software implemented in a micro controller. The mechanism must fit inside a 30cm cube, and have a trajectory precision of 1mm.

## My Contributions

### Team leader:

- Managed a 9-people team to complete the project
- Organized sub-teams, and created project's schedule and deliverables
- Integrated results from mechanical, electrical and software sub-areas

### Control:

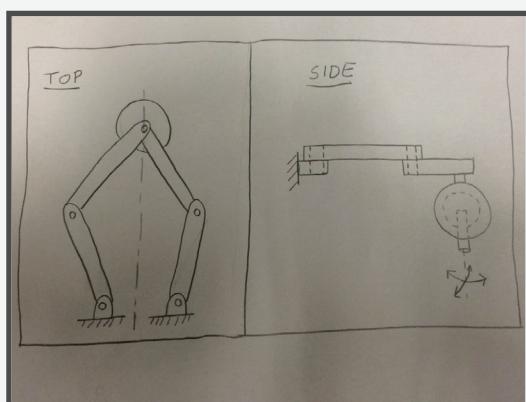
- Tested DC motors with and without arm's structure to empirically determine system's transfer functions
- Designed and implemented discrete time PID control system for linear trajectory interpolation with a micro controller
- Created the G code generator for square and circular trajectories

### Electronics:

- Designed and manufactured power stage and logic control circuitry PCBs

### Mechanism:

- Manufactured mechanism's parts with 3D printing and water jet cutting



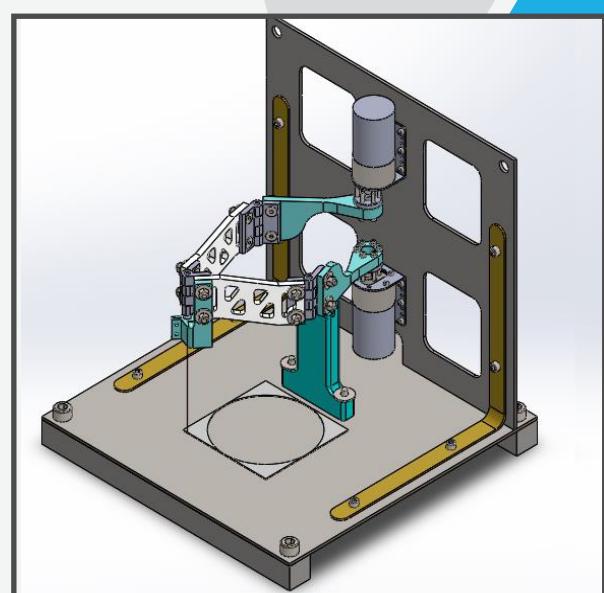
## Results & Assessment

**Date duration:** Feb 2015 - Jun 2015

**Budget:** \$200, with micro processor supplied by the school

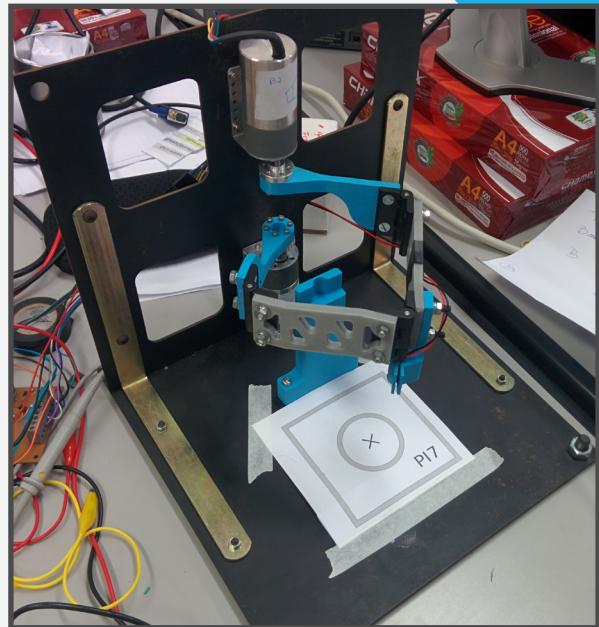
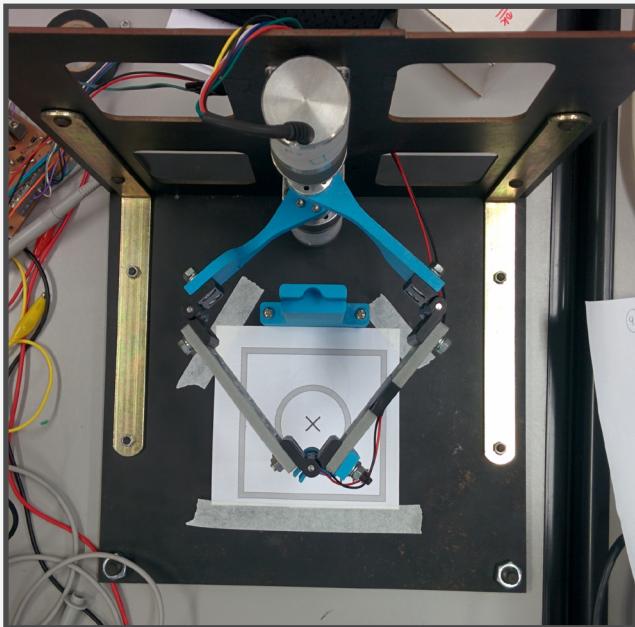
### Results:

- Mechanism based on 5 precision rotational joints coupled in a closed kinematic chain
- Arm successfully performed square and circular trajectory in a plane
- Trajectory precision of 1mm achieved with success
- Settling time and maximum overshoot between points within restrictions of 0.5s and 5%

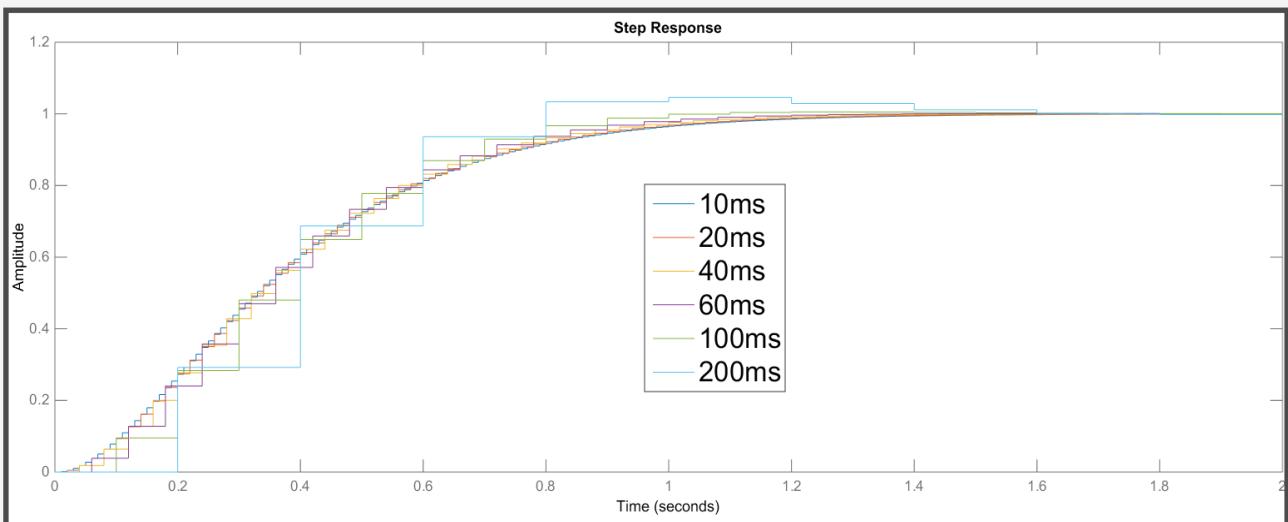


Initial drafts and CAD

# ROBOTIC MANIPULATOR



Final machine's pictures



Step response considering different sample times

# URBAN ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION IN WIND TUNNEL

## Goal

Optimize wind energy harvesting in urban environments with the use of micro turbines in optimal locations on top of buildings with different shapes. To assess it, we did wind tunnel experiments.

## My Contributions

### Theory and analysis:

- Helped with literature review and modelling on the topic of urban wind energy harvesting and wind tunnel atmospheric boundary layer simulation

### Design and Machining:

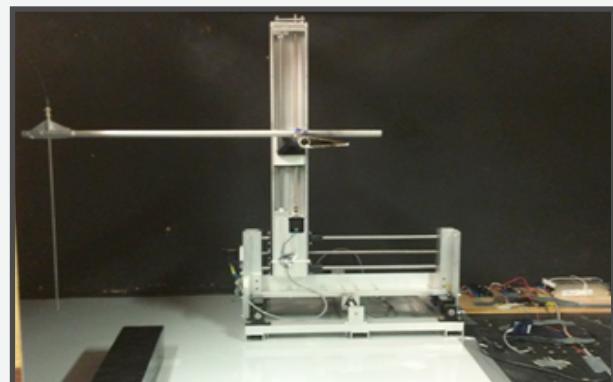
- Adapted a cartesian robotic platform for the attachment of a hot wire anemometer

### Experiments:

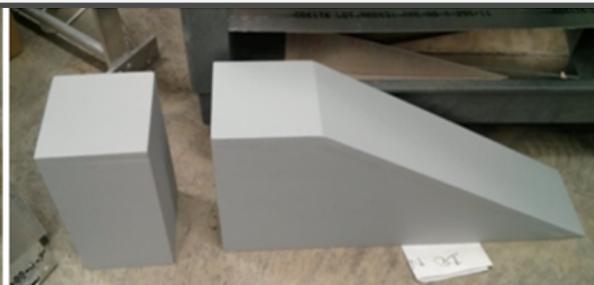
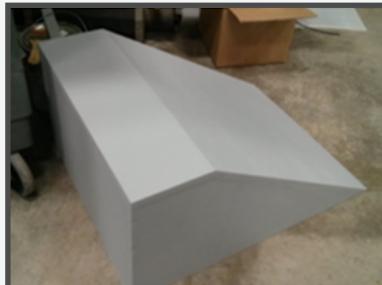
- Studied wind velocity instrumentation techniques and implemented hot wire anemometry to measure wind speed in a 3-dimensional grid around the model's profile
- Conducted wind tunneled experiments to characterize incoming velocity profiles



Wind tunnel



Roughness elements to emulate urban velocity profile in wind tunnel



# URBAN ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION IN WIND TUNNEL

## Results and Assessment

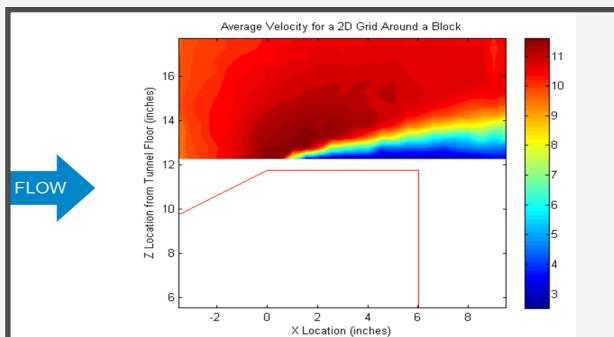
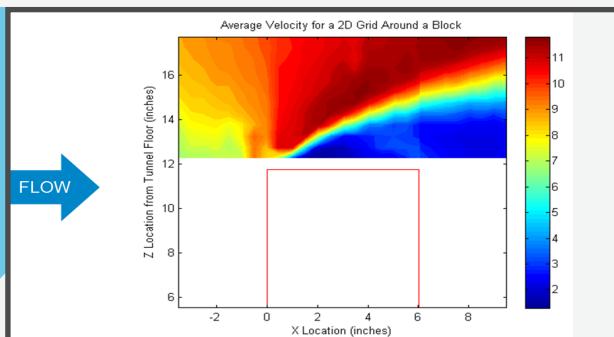
Date duration: February 2013 - December 2013

### Results:

- Wind tunnel testing was done in a simulated boundary layer with both a basic rectangular model and a 30 degree sloped model and data was gathered along the center-line of each model
- There was a velocity increase between 16% and 35% at the sloped model's rooftop leading edge resulting in an increase in power production between 56% and 150%. Turbulence intensity was negligibly affected by the sloped model
- The region of interest corresponds to an area no more than one and a half inches of height above the model, equating to twenty-five feet in real-world height using our scale factor of 1:200

### Conclusion:

- Altering the geometry of buildings in this manner can be extremely beneficial to energy production using small wind turbines at the leading edge of structures



Wind velocity profile with different models



Cartesian Robot used for wind velocity measurements

# SMALL ANIMAL VENTILATOR

## Goal

Optimize mechanical ventilation for medical patients who cannot sustain natural breathing. To do this, I developed a precision mechanical ventilator for small animals such as mice to be used in experiments that study the behavior of the respiratory system under varied flow conditions or under the influence of drugs.

## My Contributions

### Theory and analysis:

- Studied and modeled various artificial ventilation techniques in terms of ease of implementation, precision control and biological impact on animals

### Design and Machining:

- Designed and built the first Brazilian small animal ventilator

### Software and instrumentation:

- Integrated differential pressure sensors to equipment to evaluate animal airway impedance during ventilation
- Developed control software on LabVIEW to input the animal's air needs based on its weight, allow the user to record ventilation data and test different flow characteristics (such frequency and changing the inhalation / exhalation rate)

### Experiments:

- Evaluated the machine's performance on animal lung's models

## Results & Assessment

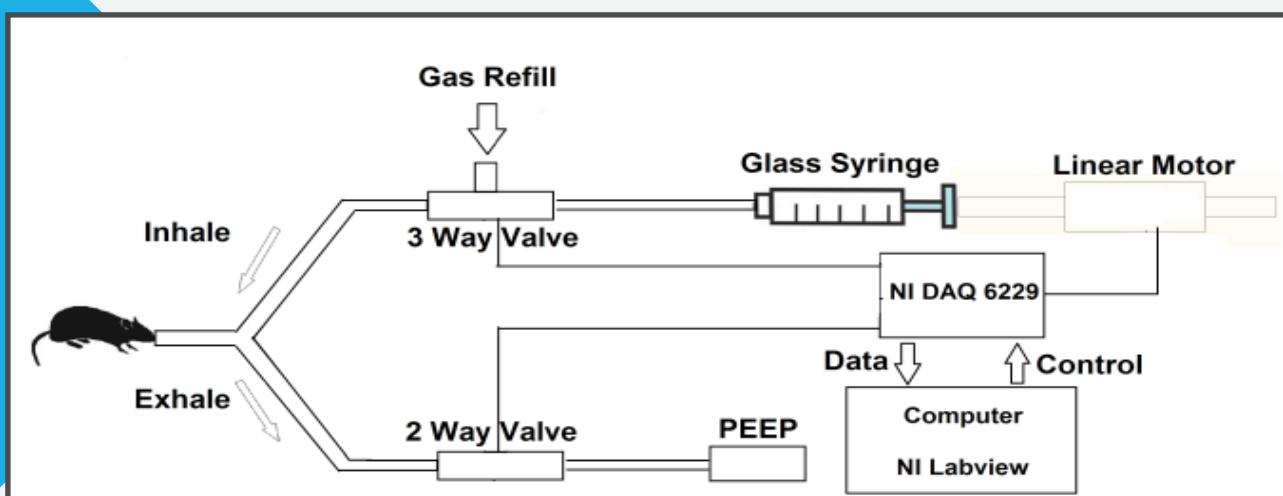
**Date duration:** Jan 2012 - Dec 2012

**Budget:** approximately \$1,000

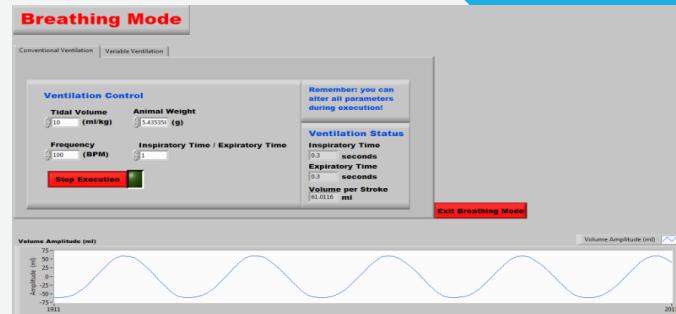
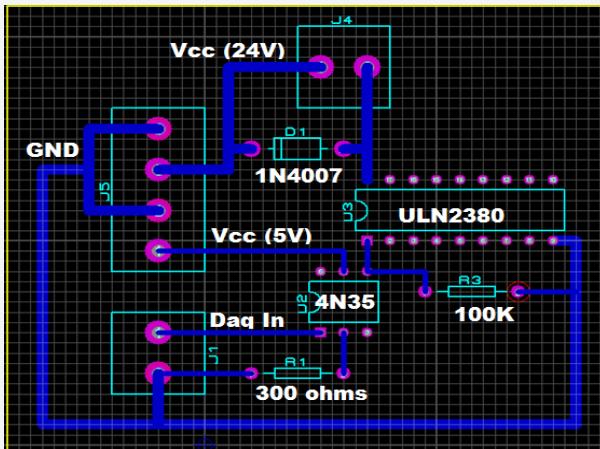
### Results:

- Successful creation of a small animal mechanical ventilator capable of oxygenating animals in the range of 10 to 150 grams, and maximum inhalation frequency of 180 breaths per minute
- Airflow generated by the displacement of a precision linear motor with position encoder attached to a precision glass syringe
- Modular machine, capable of coupling with syringes from 3ml up to 20ml for different animal sizes
- Integration of machine with pressure sensors to estimate the animal's lung model in real time
- Ventilation pattern can mimic real-life conditions using variable inhalation / exhalation ratio and variable input volume per inhalation according to a probabilistic distribution

Block diagram of machine's role in animal ventilation



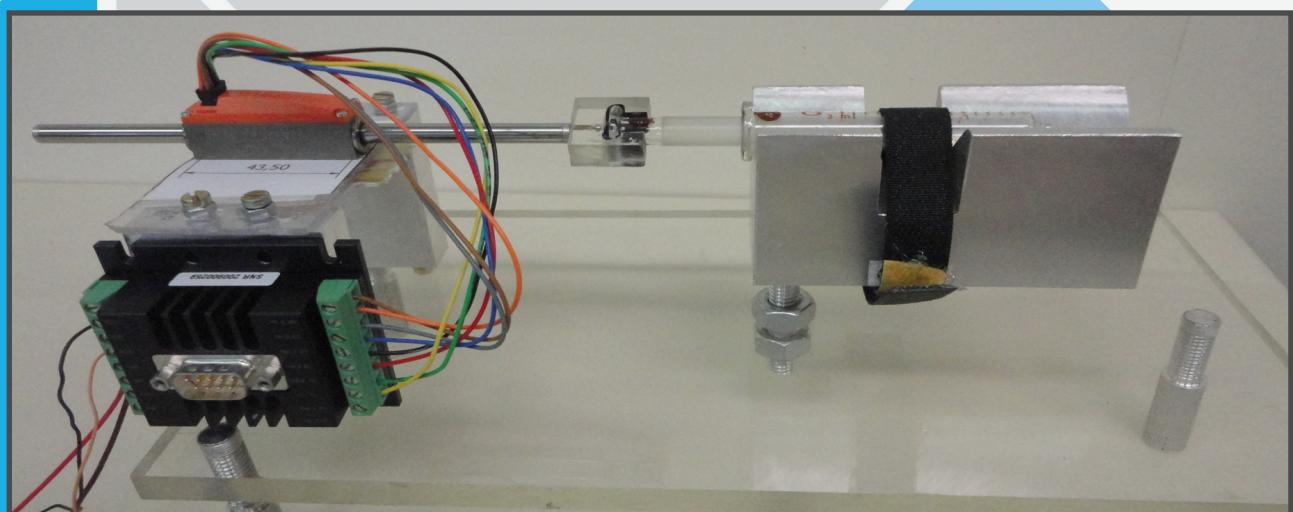
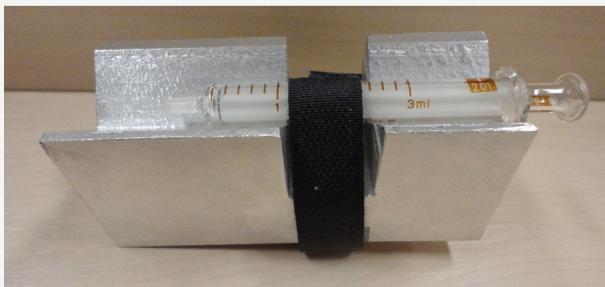
# SMALL ANIMAL VENTILATOR



Solenoid valves to control air flow attached to tubing



Different syringe sizes attached to the same metal block



Final structure with linear motor attachment to precision glass syringe

# SEARCH & RESCUE ROBOT

## Goal

Design and build a remotely-operated ground vehicle prototype capable of detecting a metallic tube without physical contact, collecting it without touching adjacent plastic objects and transporting it out of the operator's visual field, in a dark chamber.

The vehicle must be able to surpass physical obstacles such as ramps and trenches filled with water in its trajectory towards the target object.

## My Contributions

### Team leader:

- Managed a 6-people team to complete the project
- Organized sub-teams, and created project's schedule and deliverables
- Integrated results from mechanical , electrical and software sub-areas

### Pneumatics:

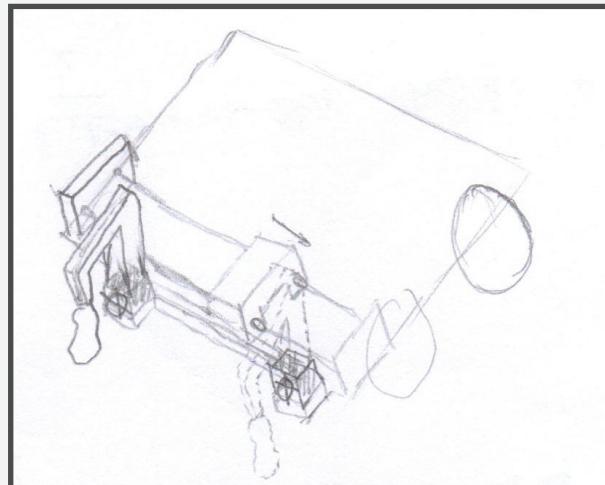
- Designed and implemented a pneumatic circuit with control logic using mini air pumps and mini solenoid valves. The air filled a balloon that captured the object

### Electronics:

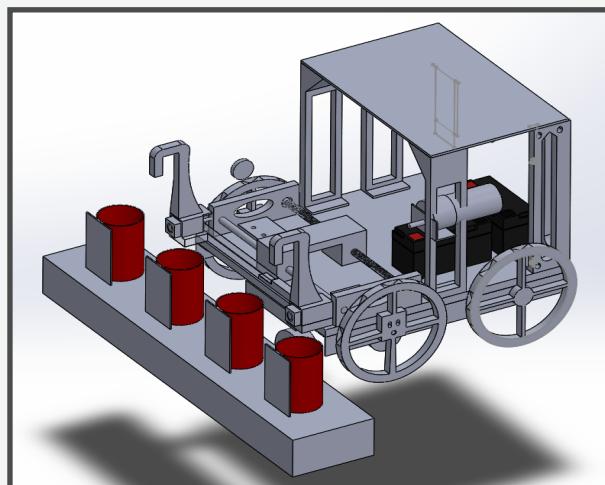
- Integrated inductive sensors in Arduino to detect metallic objects
- Designed and manufactured power stage and logic control circuitry PCBs

### Mechanism:

- Manufactured mechanism's parts with 3D printing



Initial draft and CAD



Solenoid valves tested to control the miniature air pump's airflow



# SEARCH & RESCUE ROBOT

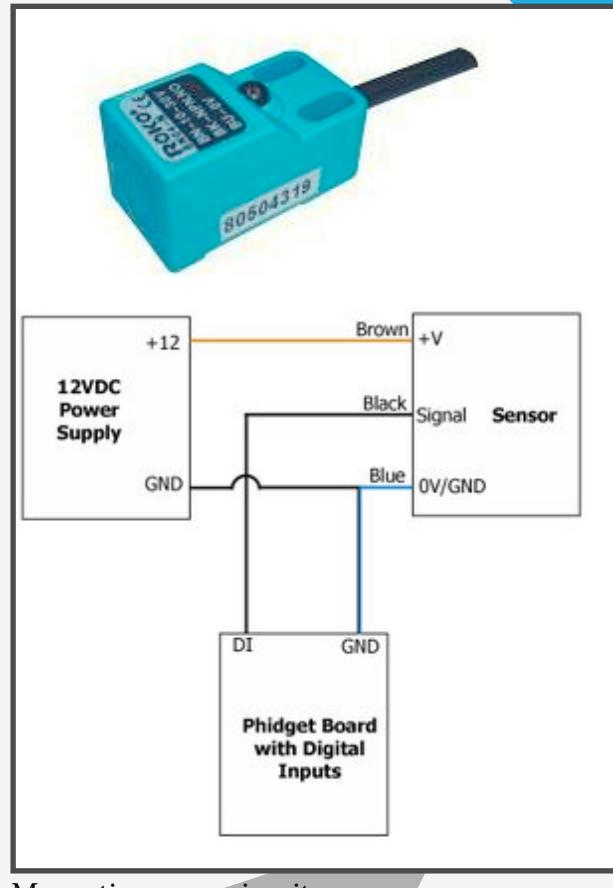
## Results & Assessment

**Date duration:** Aug 2014 - Nov 2014

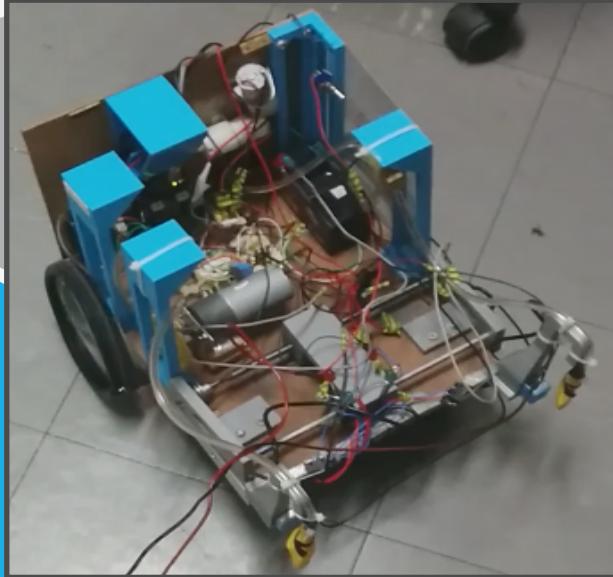
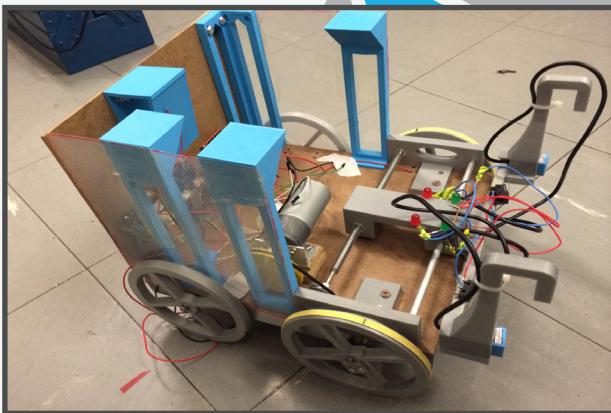
**Budget:** approximately \$200

### Results:

- Robot successfully integrated inductive sensors, remote operation by Bluetooth communication, video streaming, pneumatic circuits and mechanical movements to detect and capture the aluminum cylinder
- Aluminum cylinder is contactless detected by inductive sensor coupled to a moving platform with a threaded insert
- Balloon is inserted in cylinder and inflated by the pneumatic circuit; it is left inflated to maintain grip of the object
- Remote operation: vision given by cellular phone streaming via IP, and controls transferred to an Arduino board via Bluetooth with an Xbox controller
- 8th place out of 40 teams in competition



Magnetic sensor circuit



Final vehicle

# AUTONOMOUS SUMO-FIGHTING ROBOT

## Goal

Design and build an autonomous robot to actively engage the opponents' robot and push it out of a 3ft diameter arena in 3 minutes or less. Maximum dimensions of an 8in cube, and maximum mass of 3lb.

## My Contributions

### Software and electronics leader

#### Electronics:

- Integrated sensors to Arduino board to detect opponents (sonars) and to detect the arena's edges (infra-red sensors)
- Designed and manufactured power stage and logic control circuitry PCBs

#### Software:

- Programmed attack and defense sequences based on robot's position in the arena and enemy sensing
- Programmed enemy detection based on the rotation of two back-to-back sonars on top of a servo motor



## Results & Assessment

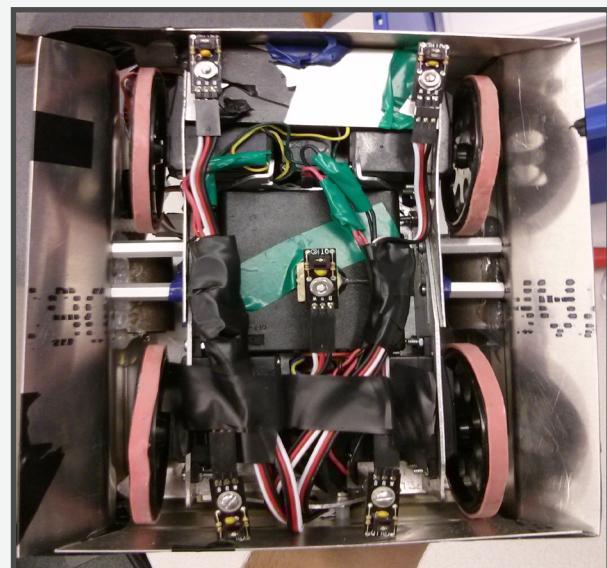
**Date duration:** Aug 2013 - Nov 2013

**Budget:** \$40, with several components and materials provided by the class

#### Results:

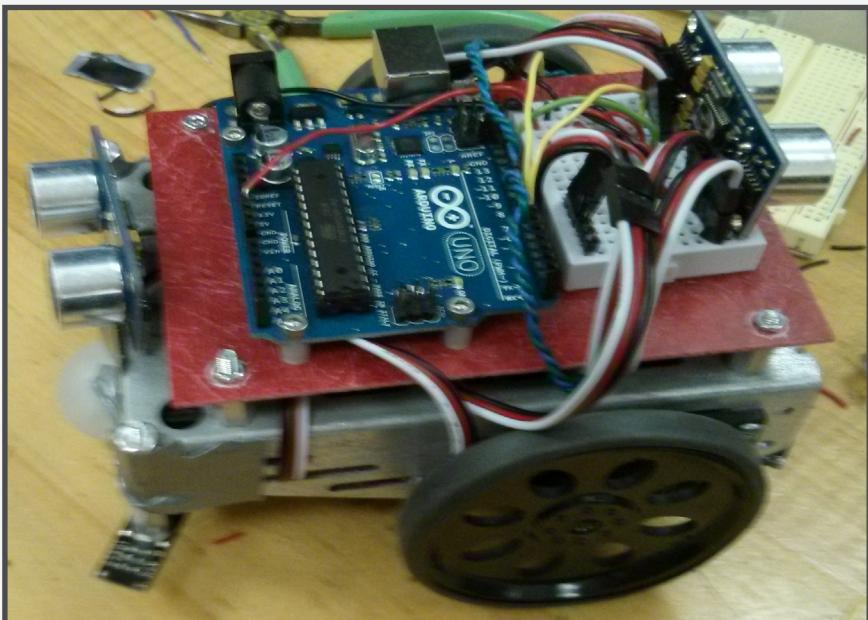
- Robot successfully integrated micro controller, sensors, electronic circuitry and electrical motors into an autonomous sumo-fighting robot
- Opponent detection was done by scanning arena with two back-to-back sonars rotating over a servo motor
- 5th out of 57 robots in sumo competition in the class

Final robot assembly

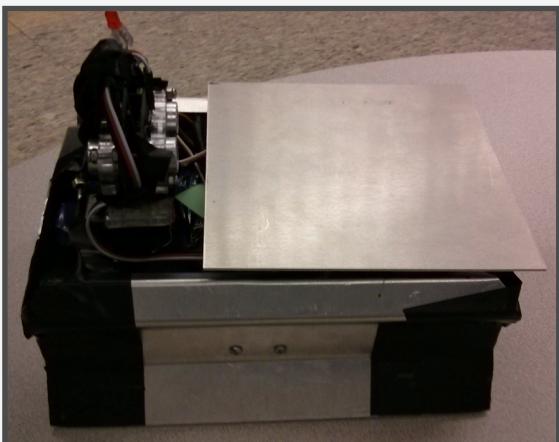


# AUTONOMOUS SUMO-FIGHTING ROBOT

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Initial assembly for testing



# **WIND-POWERED WATER PUMP**

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## **Goal**

Develop a small-scale prototype of a water pump with the water input from a reservoir at the height of the shaft to an elevation of at least 1.5m height above the shaft at a rate of at least 1 liter per minute. The pump is powered by a wind turbine with radius of 0.75m and wind speed of 7m/s.

## **My Contributions**

### **Fluid dynamics leader**

#### **Fluid analysis:**

- Estimated expected flow rate and power based on fluid dynamics theory
- Calculated fluid friction losses in piping

#### **Design and Machining:**

- Co-designed impeller and casing according to centrifugal pump theory
- Machined impeller blades and casing



Pump's casing

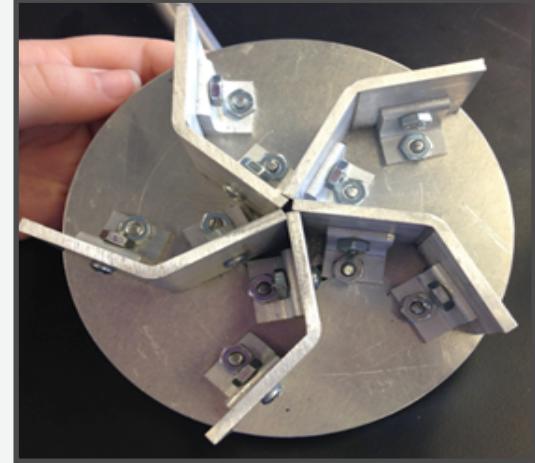
## **Results & Assessment**

**Date duration:** April 2013 - May 2013

**Budget:** final cost of \$285 per pump, including materials and labour cost

#### **Results:**

- Water pump built according to initial mechanical project
- Tests failed to demonstrate expected flow rate due to leakages in the pump's casing which caused pressure loss



Pump's impeller

# WIND-POWERED WATER PUMP



Final testing

## Get in touch

Feel free to email me any  
questions or inquiries

[rogeriobonatti@gmail.com](mailto:rogeriobonatti@gmail.com)