



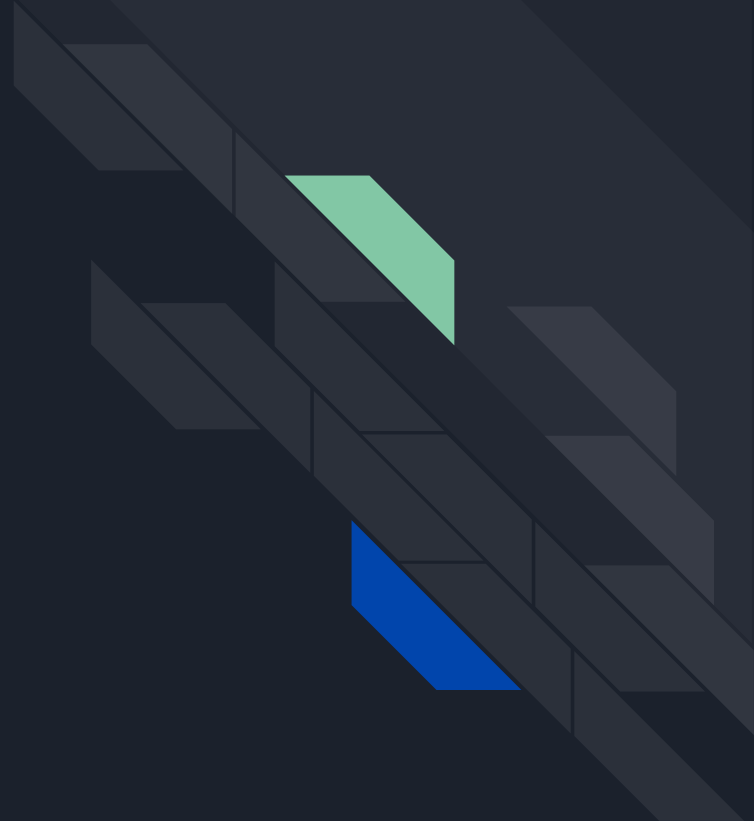
# Space Out Hackathon

Team Musk's Children

# Challenge Statements

1C. End-Effector

2B. Battery Sizing





# End-Effector (1C)

The end-effector is one of the most important components in a rover as it handles moving objects such as rocks to conduct experiments which is usually the main objective of sending a rover to another planet.

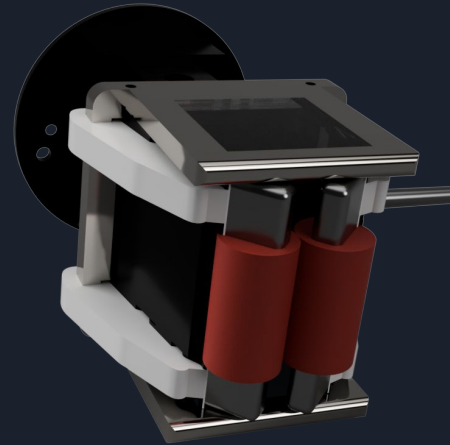
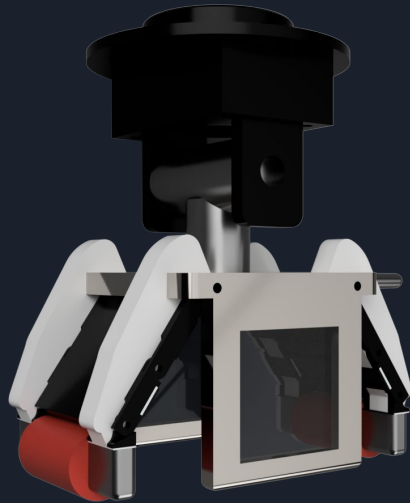
However, most concepts of end-effectors tries to replicate the human hands as it is the easiest thing that we could take inspiration from for the robot to take and move things around.

The human-hand is a source of inspiration, but robots have a harder time in managing the force to handle brittle objects.



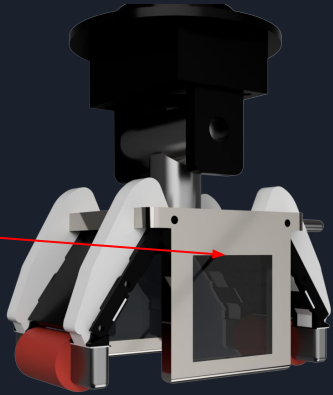
# Solution

As such, this is the design of the end-effector that we have come up with:

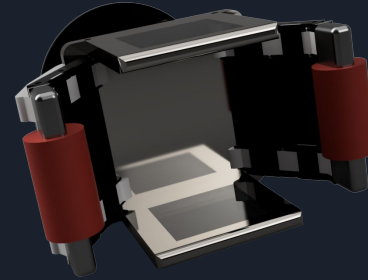


# How it Works

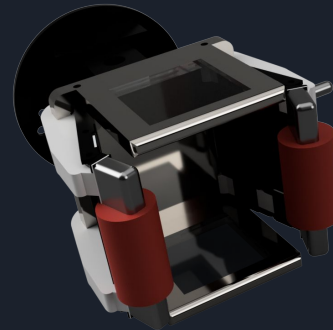
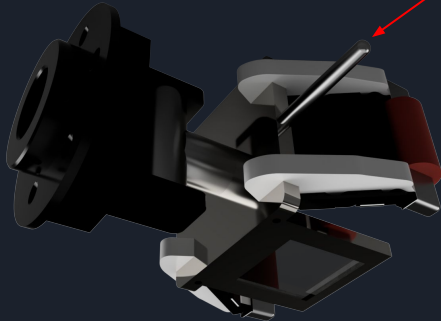
Protective casing for picked-up objects



Moving rollers to pick up objects

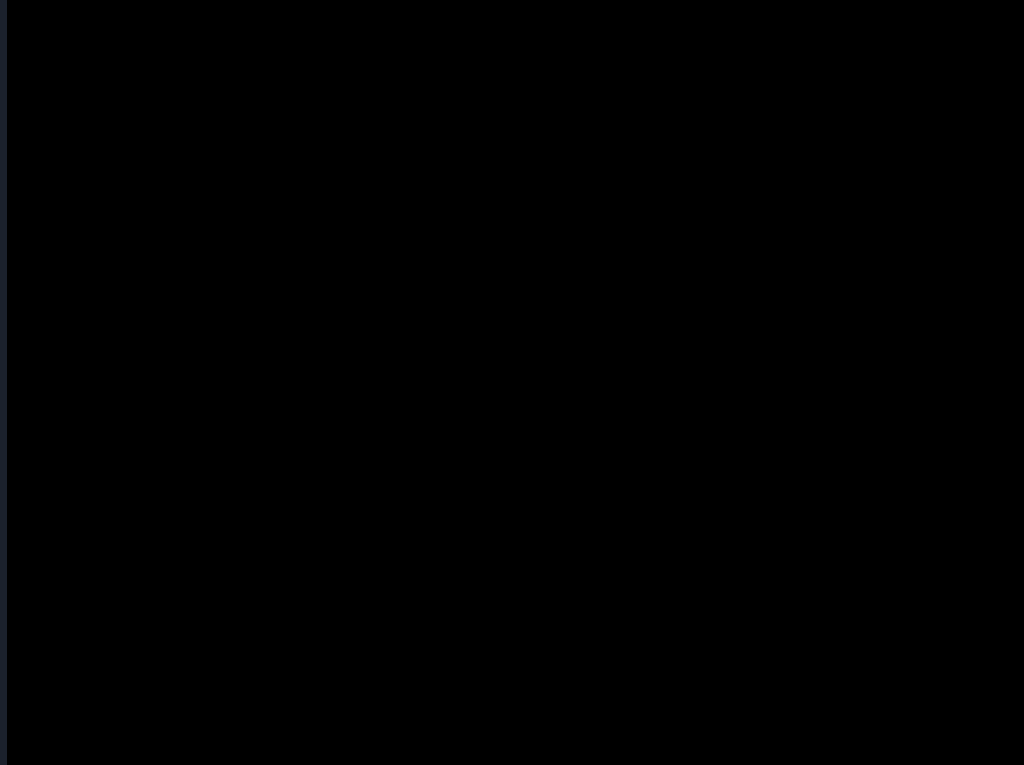


For typing: fitted with miniature camera module





# Simulation

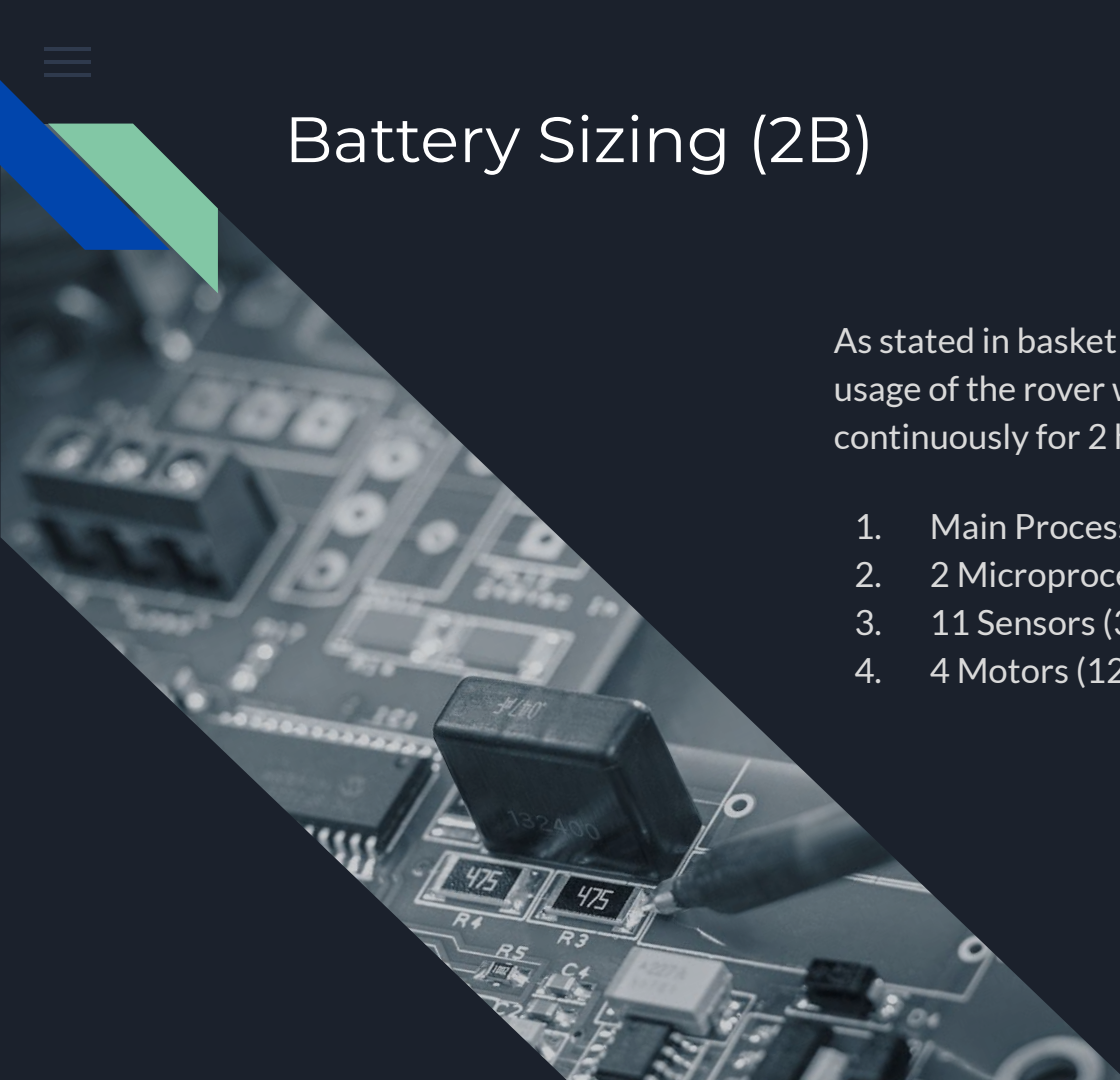




# Battery Sizing (2B)

As stated in basket statement 2B, these are the power usage of the rover which will be required the rover to run continuously for 2 hours:

1. Main Processor (5V, 4W)
2. 2 Microprocessors (5V, 2W each)
3. 11 Sensors (3.3V, 2.25mW each)
4. 4 Motors (12V, 12W each)



# Initial Calculations

	Main Processor	Microprocessor	Sensors	Motors			Amount
Voltage (V)	5	5	3.3	12		Main	1
Power Rating (W)	4	2	0.00225	12		Micro	2
Current (A)	0.8	0.4	0.000682	1		Sensors	11
						Motors	4
Max Wh	56.02475						
Requirement for 2 hours	112.0495						
Max Current	5.6075						

In the initial calculations, all the components of the Rover were assumed to be running at maximum power for 2 hours straight. This gives us that the rover needs a 112 Wh battery to last for 2 hours with a current rating of roughly 6A





# Assumptions

- 01 Main Processor, Microprocessors and Sensors will be running at all times albeit not at maximum power
- 02 Robot uses its motors for 80% of the duration in the 2 hour course (assuming 50% flat terrain and 50% rugged terrain)
- 03 The rover uses 75% of the motor's maximum power to run on flat terrain and max power on rugged terrain

# Final Calculations

Realistic Assumptions	Main Processor	Microprocessor	Sensors	Motors (Flat)	Motors (Rugged)
Voltage (V)	5	5	3.3	12	12
Power Rating (W)	2	1	0.00225	8	12
Current (A)	0.4	0.2	0.000682	0.666666667	1
Requirement for 2 hours	88.0495				
Max Current	4.8075				


Using the assumptions made, the rover battery size was able to be downsized to only 88 Wh with a 5A rating. With contingency in mind, a 100Wh battery would be a great fit for the rover.

# Examples of Battery

In general, a 100Wh battery should be lighter than a 120Wh battery. However, the examples found show otherwise:

**Custom Li-Ion 18650 Battery: 12V 10.05Ah regulated (120Wh 7A rate, NCR18650B)**

**Your Price: \$260.00**  
**In Stock**  
Product ID #: 10856  
Part Number: PR.CU.R533  
Lead Time: 5 Business Days  
Quantity:  [Buy](#)  
[Add to a new shopping list](#)  
[Email this page to a friend](#)  
[Add This](#)



**Important Shipping Regulation** **This pack is for testing (prototype) only. It has not been UN38.3 tested yet. [Read more...](#)**

Battery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>High capacity Li-Ion battery is made of 12 pcs <b>18650 3.6V 3350mAh cell</b> in 4S3P configuration.</li><li>Battery is placed on fiberglass board with heavy duty shrink wrap in special setup</li></ul>
Voltage	Nominal: 10.8V; Charge Cut Off: 12.6V; Discharge Cut Off: 7.5V, 12V (regulator output)
Capacity	10.05 Ah
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1x <b>PCB (10A)</b> is installed with the battery pack to protect battery from Overcharging / Over-discharging / Over-drain</li><li>1x <b>7 Amp polyswitch</b> installed to limit max. discharging current at 7A and to protect wiring polarity</li><li>2x <b>4A DC to DC regulators</b></li></ul>
Terminal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Discharge terminal: 16.0" 18AWG 5.5x2.5mm <b>Male barrel (AD-5525M-10)</b></li><li>Charge Terminal: 6.0" 18AWG 5.5x2.1mm <b>DC Jack/PCB Panel</b>.</li><li>Free hanging <b>Fuel Gauge</b> with 12" wire.</li></ul>
Charge Current	5A / 0.5C
Max. Discharge Current	<b>7 Amp</b> limited by polyswitch
Dimensions (LxWxH)	230mm x 125mm x 23mm (9" x 5" x 0.9")
Weight	1lb13oz (810g)


**NiMH Battery Pack: 12V 9Ah (108Wh) for Diving light of Salvo 9Amp (MH-4/3AF4500)**

**See Reviews**  
**Your Price: From \$189.95 to \$199.95**  
Lead Time: 5 Business Day

**Product Options**  
options:

**Personalizations**  
\* denotes required field  
**Please provide Canister's model and model# \***

Quantity:  [Buy](#)  
[Email this page to a friend](#)  
[Add This](#)



Battery	NiMH Battery Pack: 12V 9Ah for Diving light build with <a href="#">NiMH China 4/3AF</a> 4500mAh cells.
Voltage	Voltage: 12.0 (working) 14.5 V ( peak) 10.0V ( min.)
Capacity	9000mAh
Protection	<b>65°C Thermostat &amp; 7.3A Polyswitch</b>
Terminal	10" wire with 18AWG wire without connector
Charging Rate	1.5 A ( recommended ), 3A max.
Discharging Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>8.4 A@20°C limited by polyswitch</li><li>Discharging current will be reduced if the operate temperature increase</li></ul>
Dimensions	8.0"(202mm)L x 2.2"(56mm) diameter
Weight	2.0 lbs 8 Oz (1.1 kg)




# Citations

## Battery Examples:

1. <https://www.batteryspace.com/custom-li-ion-18650-battery-12v-10-05ah-regulated-120wh-7a-rate-ncr18650b.aSPX>
2. <https://www.batteryspace.com/nimhbatterypack12v84ah100whfordiydivinglightofsalvo9amp.aspx>

## Research:

1. A. Aichhorn, M. Greenleaf, H. Li and J. Zheng, "A cost effective battery sizing strategy based on a detailed battery lifetime model and an economic energy management strategy," 2012 IEEE Power and Energy Society General Meeting, 2012, pp. 1-8, doi: 10.1109/PESGM.2012.6345103.
  2. Akpolat, Alper & Yang, Yongheng & Blaabjerg, F. & Dursun, Erkan & Kuzucuoglu, Ahmet. (2020). Li-ion-based Battery Pack Designing and Sizing for Electric Vehicles under Different Road Conditions. 10.1109/SEST48500.2020.9203196.
  3. Dubey, Venketech & Crowder, Richard. (2004). Grasping and Control Issues in Adaptive End Effectors. 2. 10.1115/DETC2004-57126.
- 



Thank you!