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Capstone Design Document

Robotic Air Hockey System  
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[horizontal line 0](#_Toc518638416)

[Introduction 2](#_Toc518638417)

[System Description 2](#_Toc518638418)

[Paddle Controller 3](#_Toc518638419)

[Master Controller 5](#_Toc518638420)

[Puck Tracker 5](#_Toc518638421)

[User Interface 5](#_Toc518638422)

[Test Plans 6](#_Toc518638423)

[System Test Plan 6](#_Toc518638424)

[Paddle Controller 6](#_Toc518638425)

[Master Controller 9](#_Toc518638426)

[Puck Tracker 9](#_Toc518638427)

[User Interface 9](#_Toc518638428)

[Risk Analysis 10](#_Toc518638429)

[Appendix 12](#_Toc518638430)

[References 13](#_Toc518638431)

# Introduction

This document will specify the detailed design and test plan of the Robotic Air Hockey System including all subsystems.

# System Description

The Robotic Air Hockey System shall be comprised of two major devices, a robotic system, and the supervisory controller system (Figure 1). The robotic system (referred to as the Paddle Controller) is an embedded system responsible for controlling the movements of the air hockey robot based on commands received over CAN. The supervisory controller system is comprised of three software components, each running as a separate process on a single computer, communicating with each other using inter-process communication.

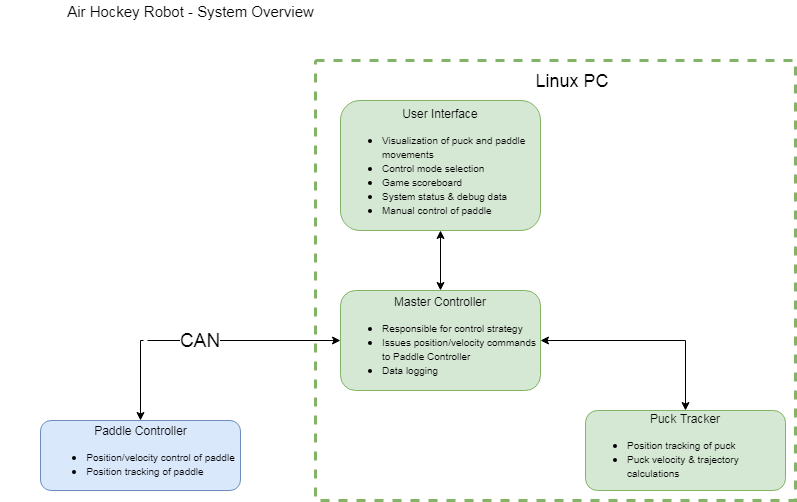


Figure 1 - System Block Diagram

## Paddle Controller

The Paddle Controller is comprised of three major components, an electro-mechanical system, embedded hardware that interfaces with the electro-mechanical system and the microcontroller, and embedded software running on the microcontroller.

**Electro-Mechanical System**

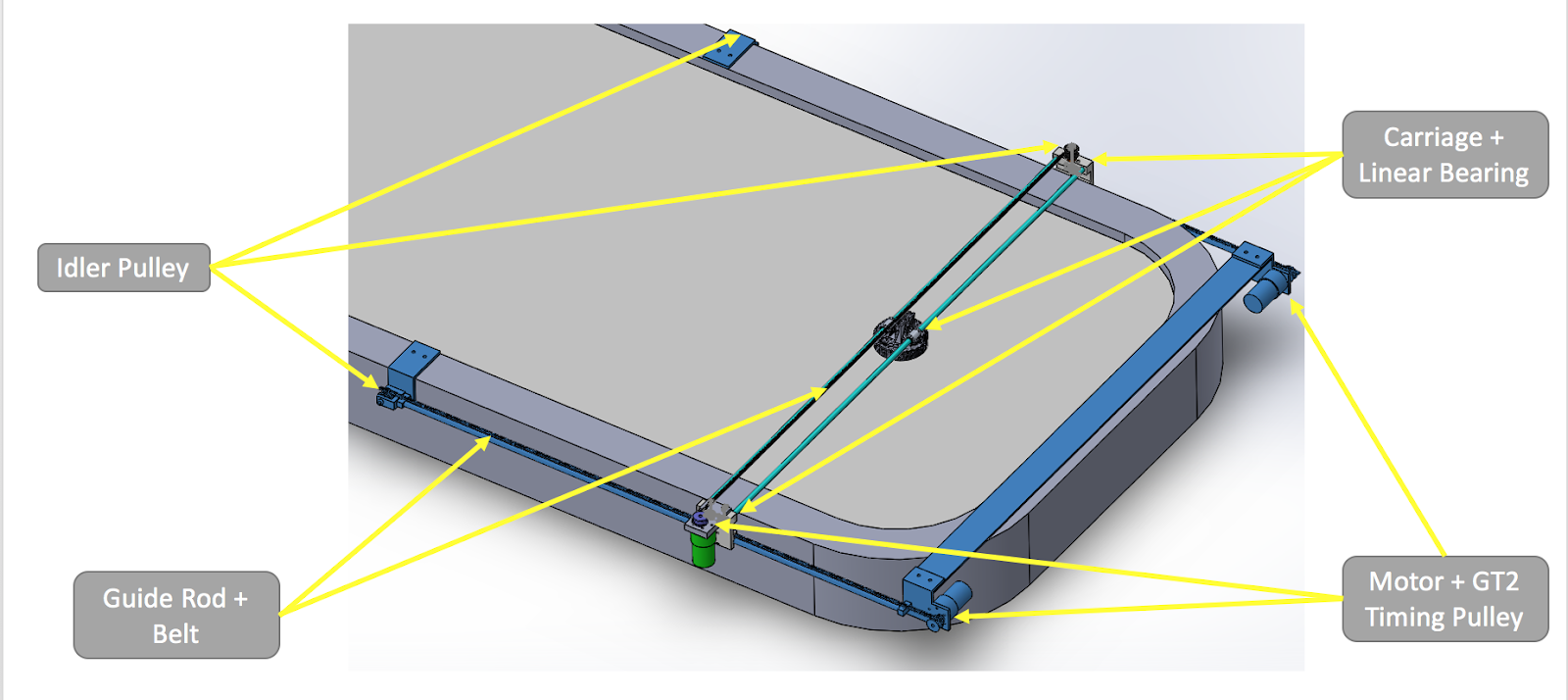


Figure 2 - Electro-Mechanical System Major Components

The electro-mechanical system (Figure 2) is capable of moving the air hockey paddle in two-axes (Figure 3 - Coordinate System). A single brushed DC motor drives a timing belt to move the air hockey paddle left and right in the X-Axis. Two brushed DC motors driving timing belts are used to move the entire X-Axis assembly forward and backward in the Y-Axis.

A quadrature encoder is mounted to the output shaft of each motor enabling accurate control of speed and position for each motor.

Limit switches are mounted at the end of travel on both ends of each of the three linear rails. If the robot travels outside of the playable area and strikes any limit switch, power to all three motors is shut off to stop the robot from moving any further.

A home position switch (simple micro-switch) is mounted on each of the three linear rails allowing the microcontroller to locate a known “home” position after a reset or during a calibration routine.

Infrared break-beam sensors are installed around the perimeter of the electro-mechanical system to detect intrusions into the robots area of movement. If any of the four break-beam sensors is tripped power to all three motors is shut off to stop the robot from moving any further.

An emergency-stop is installed on the human side of the air hockey table. When pressed, power to all three motors is shut off to stop the robot form moving any further.

**Embedded Hardware**

A custom circuit board serves as the interface between the electro-mechanical system and an off-the-shelf microcontroller (Figure 3).

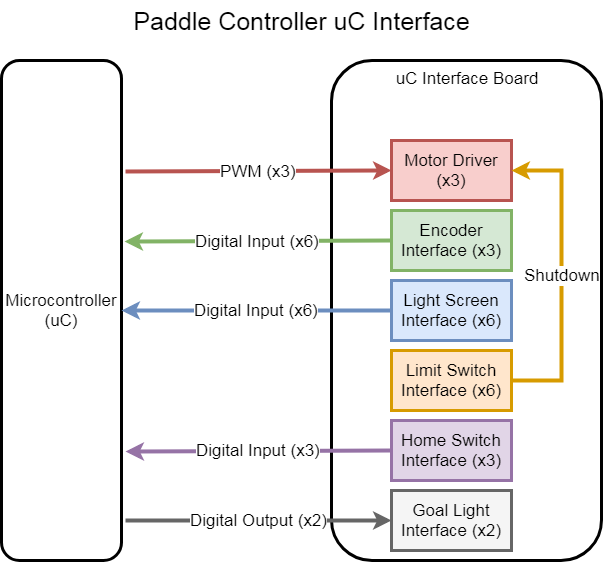


Figure 3 - Microcontroller Interface Board

The circuit board includes three motor driver circuits allowing each brushed DC motor to be controlled using a single PWM signal from the microcontroller.

Both phases of each of the three quadrature encoders are filtered using a Schmidt trigger. The “A-phase” of each encoder triggers an interrupt on the microcontroller where the “B-phase” of the corresponding encoder is read to determine the direction of rotation for the motor. The “B-phase” of each quadrature encoder is latched on the rising edge of its corresponding “A-Phase” using a D-Flip-Flop to ensure that its value does not change prior to being read during the interrupt-service-routine on the microcontroller.

The infrared (IR) “light screens” (or break-beam sensors) are comprised of an IR LED and an IR sensor that is sensitive to 56 kHz pulses of IR light. The IR LED’s are driven by 555 timers operating in astable mode outputting a 56 kHz waveform. The IR output of the sensors are filtered using a Schmidt trigger and passed to the microcontroller for processing.

The six limit switch outputs are combined using logical AND-gate, with the output driving the “shutdown” pin on each of the motor driver integrated circuits.

The home switch outputs are filtered using a Schmidt trigger and passed to the microcontroller for processing.

Additional circuitry is included to drive two LED “goal lights” which may be implemented in the future.

**Embedded Software**

An off-the-shelf microcontroller running software written in C is used to interface with the motors and sensors via the embedded hardware. The embedded software communicates with the Master Controller using CAN, transmitting information about the air hockey paddle position, velocity, state, and any error information. The Master Controller sends commands to the embedded software to control the position and velocity of the air hockey paddle, as well as issuing state machine commands (Figure 4).

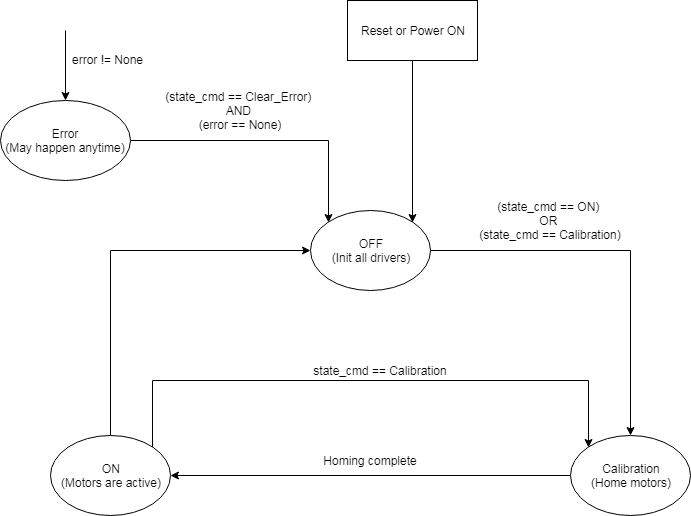


Figure 4 - Paddle Controller State Machine

## Master Controller

Describes all individual modules somewhat clearly (note: the description should help a reader to understand its operation and test plans. )

## Puck Tracker

## User Interface

# Test Plans

## System Test Plan

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Test** | **Purpose** | **Expected Result** |
| Defense Test   1. Power on system. 2. Select “defense” from game mode settings in UI. 3. Start game from UI. | Verify operation of defense operating mode. | Air hockey paddle moves in X-Axis only to stop human from scoring goals. |
| Offense Test   1. Power on system. 2. Select “offense” from game mode settings in UI. 3. Start game from UI. | Verify operation of offense operating mode. | Air hockey paddle moves in X and Y-Axis to stop human from scoring goals and to attempt to score goals on the human. |
| Manual Control Test   1. Power on system. 2. Select “manual control” from game mode settings in UI. 3. Start game from UI. | Verify operation of manual control mode. | Air hockey paddle moves in X and Y-Axis following manual control movement on touch-screen. |
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## Paddle Controller

**Electro-Mechanical System Test Plan**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Test** | **Purpose** | **Expected Result** |
| X-Axis motor test   1. Apply 24V to positive motor terminal, GND to negative motor terminal 2. Apply GND to positive motor terminal, 24V to positive motor terminal. | Verify operation of the X-Axis motor. | 1. Paddle moves to the right. 2. Paddle moves to the left. |
| Y-Axis motor test   1. Apply 24V to positive motor terminals, GND to negative motor terminals 2. Apply GND to positive motor terminals, 24V to positive motor terminals. | Verify operation of the Y-Axis motors. | 1. Paddle moves forward. 2. Paddle moves backwards. |
| Quadrature encoder test (x3)   1. Rotate motor clockwise 2. Rotate motor counter-clockwise   Repeat for each of the three quadrature encoders. | Verify operation of the quadrature encoders. | 1. “B-phase” output is low (0V) on each “A-phase” output rising edge (0-5V transition). 2. “B-phase” output is high (5V) on each “A-phase” output rising edge (0-5V transition). |
| Limit switch test (x6)   1. Press the limit switch 2. Release the limit switch   Repeat for each of the six limit switches. | Verify operation of the limit switches. | 1. Limit switch terminals short-circuited. 2. Limit switch terminals open-circuited. |
| Home switch test (x3)   1. Press the home switch 2. Release the home switch   Repeat for each of the three home position switch. | Verify operation of the home position switches. | 1. Home switch terminals short-circuited. 2. Home switch terminals open-circuited. |
| Infrared break-beam sensor test (x4)   1. Obstruct path of break beam sensor with solid object 2. Do not obstruct path of break beam sensor   Repeat for each of the four break-beam sensors. | Verify operation of the break-beam sensors. | 1. IR sensor output is low (0V). 2. IR sensor output is high (5V). |
| Emergency stop test   1. Press the emergency stop 2. Release the emergency stop | Verify the operation of the emergency stop. | 1. 0V applied to both terminals of all three motors. 2. 0-24V applied to both terminals of all three motors. |

**Embedded Hardare Test Plan**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Test** | **Purpose** | **Expected Result** |
| Power supply test   1. Apply 24V and Ground to power input connector. | Verify operation of the 15V and 5V regulators. | V24V power rail measures 24VDC +/- 0.25VDC.  V15V power rail measures 15VDC +/- 0.1VDC.  V5V power rail measures 5VDC +/- 0.1VDC. |
| Motor test (x3)   1. Apply 50% duty cycle PWM waveform to input of motor driver circuit. 2. Apply 95% duty cycle PWM waveform to input of motor driver circuit. 3. Apply 5% duty cycle PWM waveform to input of motor driver circuit.   Repeat of each of the three motor driver circuits. | Verify operation of the motor driver circuits. | 1. Average DC voltage measured between motor driver positive and negative outputs = 0VDC +/- 0.25VDC. 2. Average DC voltage measured between motor driver positive and negative outputs = 21.6VDC +/- 0.25VDC. 3. Average DC voltage measured between motor driver positive and negative outputs = -21.6VDC +/- 0.25VDC. |
| Quadrature encoder test (x6)   1. Apply 0-5VDC square wave to A-phase and B-phase inputs.   Repeat for each of the three quadrature encoder interface circuits. | Verify operation of the quadrature encoder interface circuits. | A-phase output is inverted copy of A-phase input. B-phase output is “latched” value of B-phase input for each A-phase rising edge. |
| Limit switch test (x6)   1. Short-circuit the limit switch output pins. 2. Open-circuit the limit switch output pins.   Repeat for each of the six limit switch interface circuits. | Verify operation of the limit switch interface circuits. | 1. Motor driver “shutdown” pin measures 0VDC. 2. Motor driver “shutdown” pin measures 5VDC. |
| Home switch test (x3)   1. Short-circuit the home switch output pins. 2. Open-circuit the home switch output pins.   Repeat for each of the three home switch interface circuits. | Verify operation of the home switch interface circuits. | 1. Home output pin measures 5VDC. 2. Home output pin measures 0VDC. |
| IR LED driver test (x6)   1. Measure output to IR LED.   Repeat for each of the six IR LED driver circuits. | Verify operation of the IR LED driver circuits. | 1. IR LED positive output is 56 kHz +/- 2 kHz square wave at 0-5VDC. IR LED negative output is grounded. |
| IR sensor test (x6)   1. Apply 5V to IR sensor input pin. 2. Apply 0V to IR sensor input pin.   Repeat for each of the six IR sensor interface circuits. | Verify operation of the IR sensor interface circuits. | 1. IR sensor output pin measures 0VDC. 2. IR sensor output pin measures 5VDC. |

**Embedded Software Test Plan**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Test** | **Purpose** | **Expected Result** |
| Motor test (x3)   1. Command positive X-Axis movement. 2. Command negative X-Axis movement. 3. Command positive Y-Axis movement. 4. Command negative Y-Axis movement. | Verify operation of the motor control software. | 1. X-Axis motor PWM output is >50% duty cycle. 2. X-Axis motor PWM output is <50% duty cycle. 3. Y-Axis motor PWM outputs are >50% duty cycle. 4. Y-Axis motor PWM outputs are <50% duty cycle. |
| Quadrature Encoder test (x3)   1. Rotate motor clockwise. 2. Rotate motor counter-clockwise.   Repeat for each of the three motors. | Verify operation of the quadrature encoder software. | 1. Motor position variable increases. 2. Motor position variable decreases. |
| Home switch test (x3)   1. Press home position switch   Repeat for each of the three home position switches. | Verify operation of the home position switch software. | 1. Motor position variable is reset to its default value (varies depending on motor). |
| Infrared break-beam sensor test (x4)   1. Obstruct path of break-beam sensor with solid object   Repeat for each of the four break-beam sensors. | Verify operation of the break-beam sensor software. | 1. PWM output to all three motors are 50% duty cycle (i.e. off). |
| State machine test   1. Reset microcontroller 2. Obstruct path of any break-beam sensor with a solid object. 3. Stop obstructing all break-beam sensors. Send state command “CLEAR\_ERROR” over CAN. 4. Send state command “ON” over CAN. 5. Send state command “CALIBRATION” over CAN. 6. Send state command “OFF” over CAN. | Verify operation of the Paddle Controller state machine software. | 1. State = “OFF” 2. State = “ERROR” 3. State = “OFF” 4. State = “CALIBRATION”, homing routine begins. State = “ON” after homing routine is complete. 5. State = “CALIBRATION”, homing routine begins. State = “ON” after homing routine is complete. 6. State = “OFF” |

## Master Controller

## Puck Tracker

## User Interface

# Risk Analysis

Addresses safety, societal and environmental issues more or less adequately

States the remaining significant risks and provides a risk management plan somewhat clearly

Based on the risks we have evaluated in the table below, we have determined that the overall risk for this project is low.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk (Priority Highest to Lowest) | Category | Impact on Project Objectives | Potential Risk Reduction |
| 1. Mechanical design/integration problems | Technical | Unable to control robot motion | -Start mechanical prototyping early  -Leverage group members Mechanical Engineering experience |
| 2. Real-time object tracking problems | Technical | Unable to automate robot motion | -Start object tracking prototyping early  -Leverage proven open-source object tracking solutions |
| 3. Security of project in shared classroom | External | Lack of lab workspace availability.  Potential damage to project hardware. | -Utilize dedicated ESE lab space  -Advocate for continued support of ESE dedicated lab space |
| 4. Catastrophic loss of data | Organizational, external, technical | Schedule delays. | -Utilize source control for all project materials  -Manually back up all data once per week |
| 5. Managing scope creep | Organizational, project management | Schedule delays.  Lack of focus on core features. | -Strictly define scope of project during planning phase  -Additional features shall only be implemented after 100% completion of core project features |
| 6. System sizing incorrect | Technical, performance | Lower than desired system performance. | -Use system level performance requirements to drive component design  -Define system level performance requirements based on real-world data |
| 7. Inexperience with HMI design & implementation | Technical | Less relatable demonstration.  Worse user experience.  Difficult to debug. | -Define user interface features early (see: Managing scope creep)  -Start HMI prototyping early  -Utilize popular GUI implementation solutions |

# Appendix

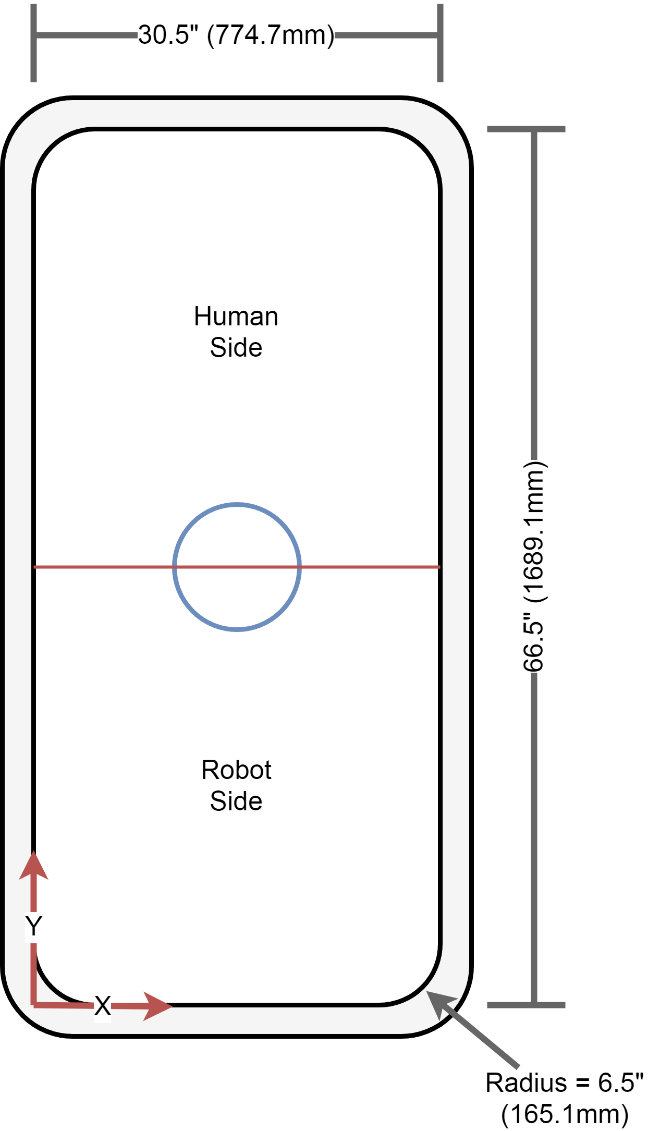


Figure 5 - Coordinate System

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