Video: Figure 8

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Örebro Unversity
School of Science and Technology

#### **Örebro University**

Project: Differential Drive via WiFi

Project presentation

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Orebro University

January 15, 2016

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### Outline

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Hardware: Arduino Due [?], Motor Shield rev. 3 [?], WiFi Shield [?]

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  - ⇒ Much better performance, but some issues because of the swivel (shopping cart syndrome)

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January 15, 2016 Physical design © Benny Frost, Tom Olsson

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- ▶ Similarly, the main Arduino board was battery powered by a 9 V battery

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January 15, 2016 Motor setup and tuning © Benny Frost, Tom Olsson

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- ► To reduce the impact of the deadband, all actuation values from 10 to 700 were set to 700, and all below 10 were set to 0
- ▶ We also added feedback in the PID controller, so that some of the current output PWM is counted as "promised speed", which smoothes the PID output by approximating the smoothing applied to the velocity reading

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  - ▶ Will silently fail on any overflow in any buffer [?, ?]
- ▶ Because of these problems, eventually we replaced the WiFi shield with an ESP8266 microcontroller as WiFi card

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- ▶ In this case, it is used like a router, only relaying information between two communicating devices

## Outline

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#### Communication

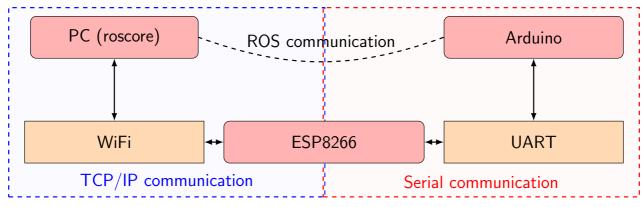


Figure: System view of communication

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- ▶ Two nodes are used on the PC to control the robot:
  - rosserial\_python in TCP/IP mode to handle communication and serialization
  - ▶ a Python script for sending command messages to the robot (geometry\_msgs::Twist). This script comes from Husqvarna and is intended for research with their robotic mower

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  - ► Read from Serial, write to WiFi
- ▶ It also makes sure that the WiFi connection is maintained

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  - ▶ Use Serial1 (TX1,RX1) instead of Serial/USB (TX0,RX0)
- ▶ And as mentioned before, a feedback term was added to the PID controller

TCP/IP Serial

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#### **Serial**

 Guaranteed order and specific time-point

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- ⇒ When reading empty, the Arduino will (by default) drop the message entirely and ask for a resynchronization... which will fail too

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- ► However, when manually controlling the robot and sending velocity commands it is much easier to get accurate readings
- ▶ By doing this, it is easy to see that the error is introduced each time a turn is made, and that this error is caused by the swivel wheel going the wrong way or getting stuck when starting to move forward after the turn

### Video: Wheel demonstrations

Start playback