



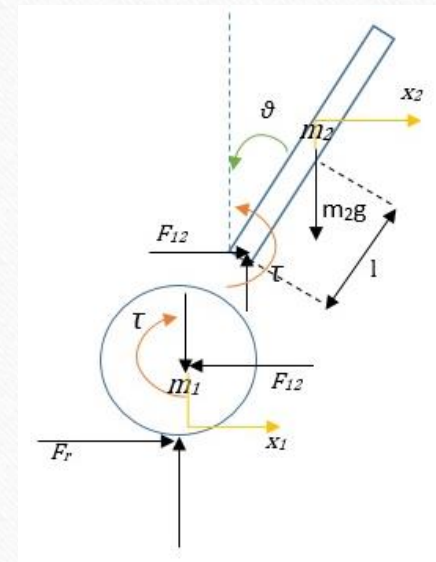
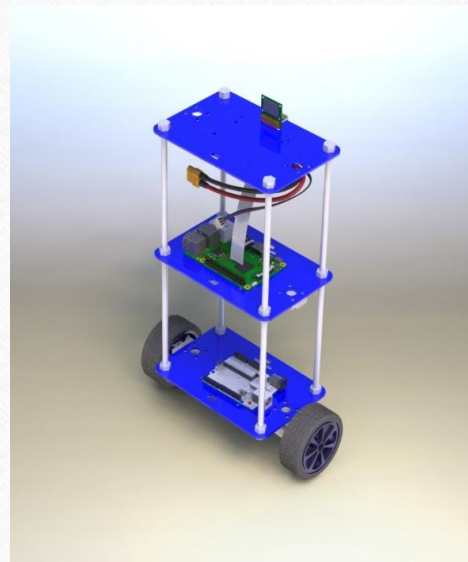
STEADY

Outline

- Introduction
 - Goals
- Background Research
 - Working Principle
- Technical Discussion
 - CAD
 - Wiring and Powering
 - Modeling & Simulation
 - Control System
 - Kalman Filter
- Future Enhancements

Introduction

A self-balancing robot is essentially an inverted pendulum on wheels



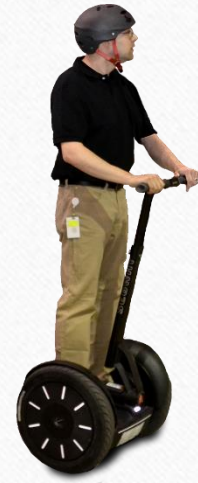
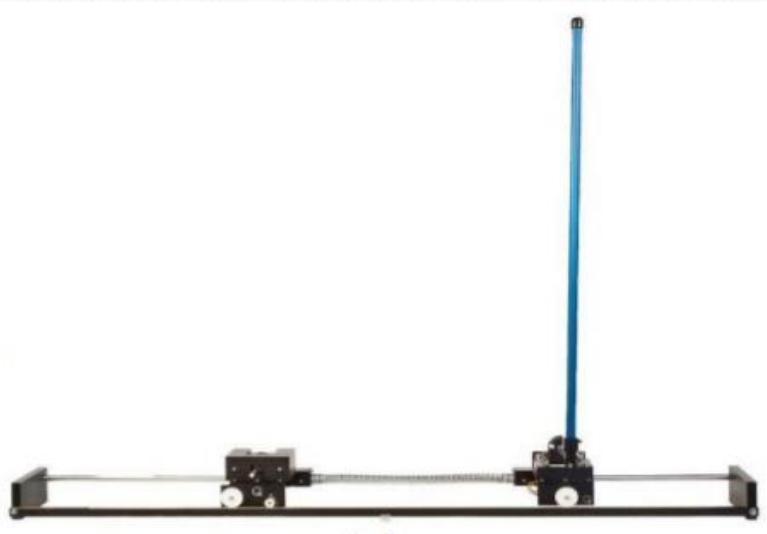
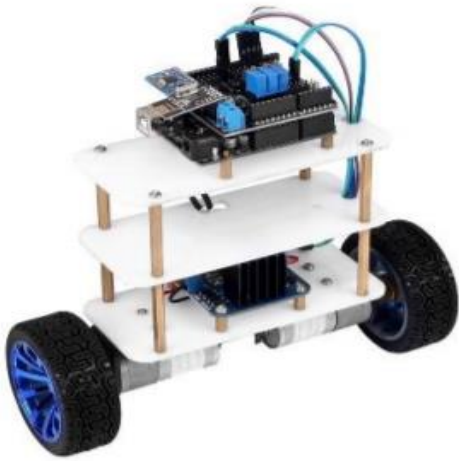
Goals

To design, construct and program a self-balancing robot, the following objectives have been set:

- Design and assemble the chassis of the robot
- Mount all the electronic hardware on the chassis and make all the electrical connections
- Develop the software to read from the sensors and to control the actuators
- Implement a PID controller to enable the robot to stay upright
- Add a cascaded PID controller to control robot's position
- Develop the software for wireless control and camera streaming

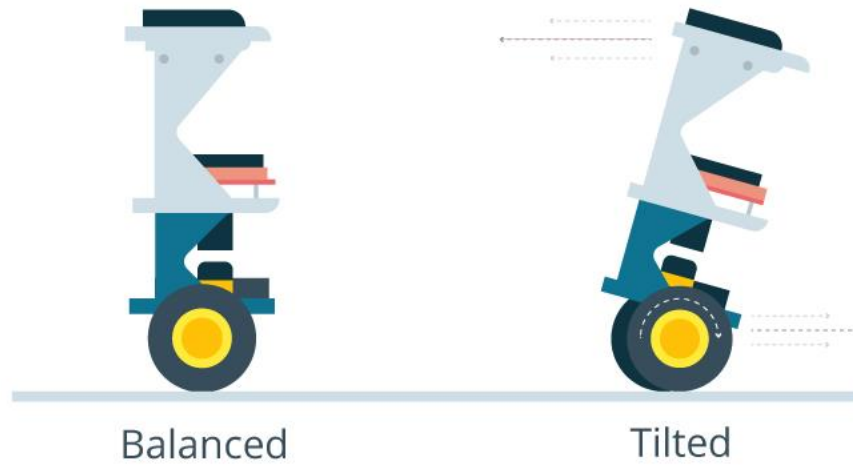
Background Research

The most common types of inverted pendulums are the self-balancing robot, inverted pendulum on a cart and an inverted pendulum on a linear track

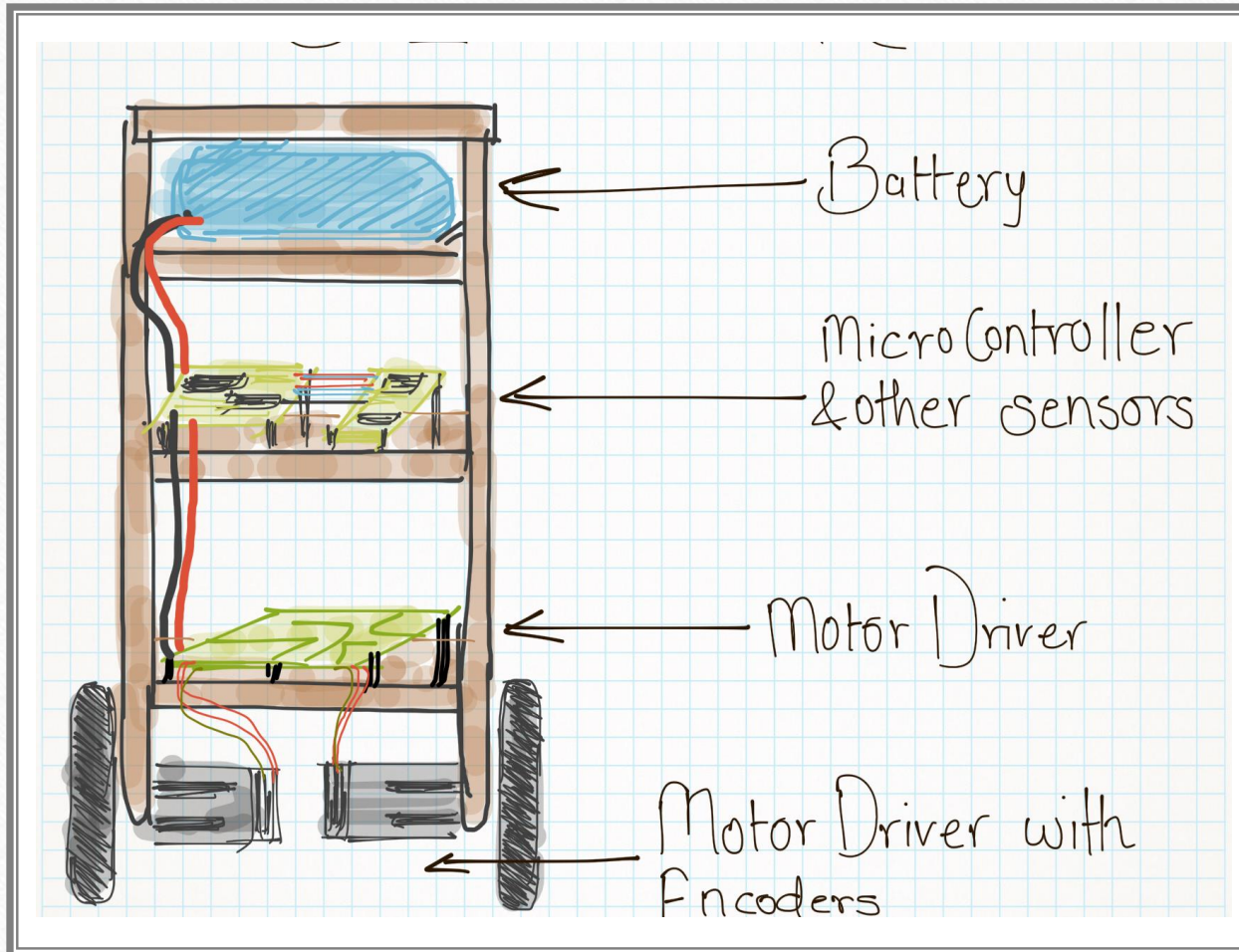


Working Principle

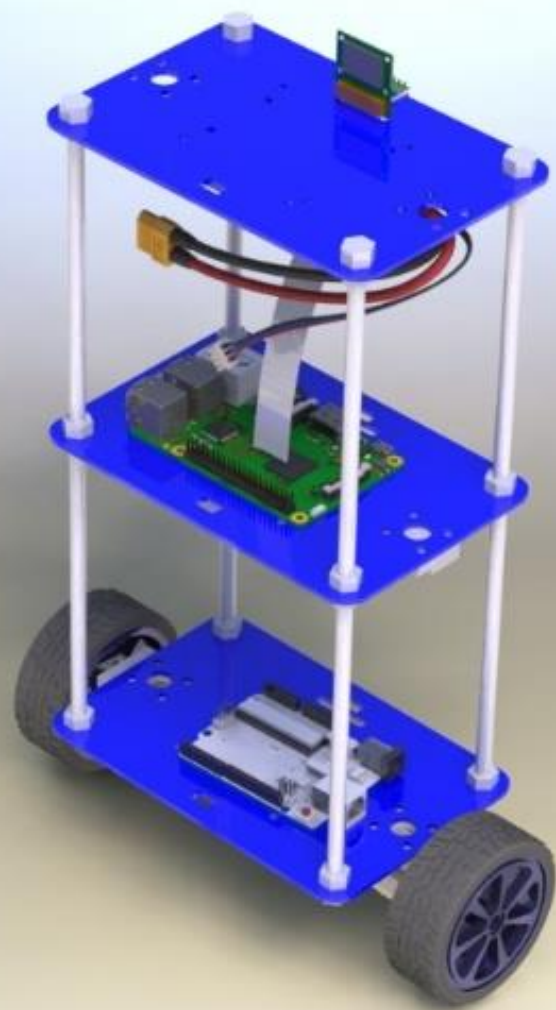
Sense tilt and drive wheels to make robot erect



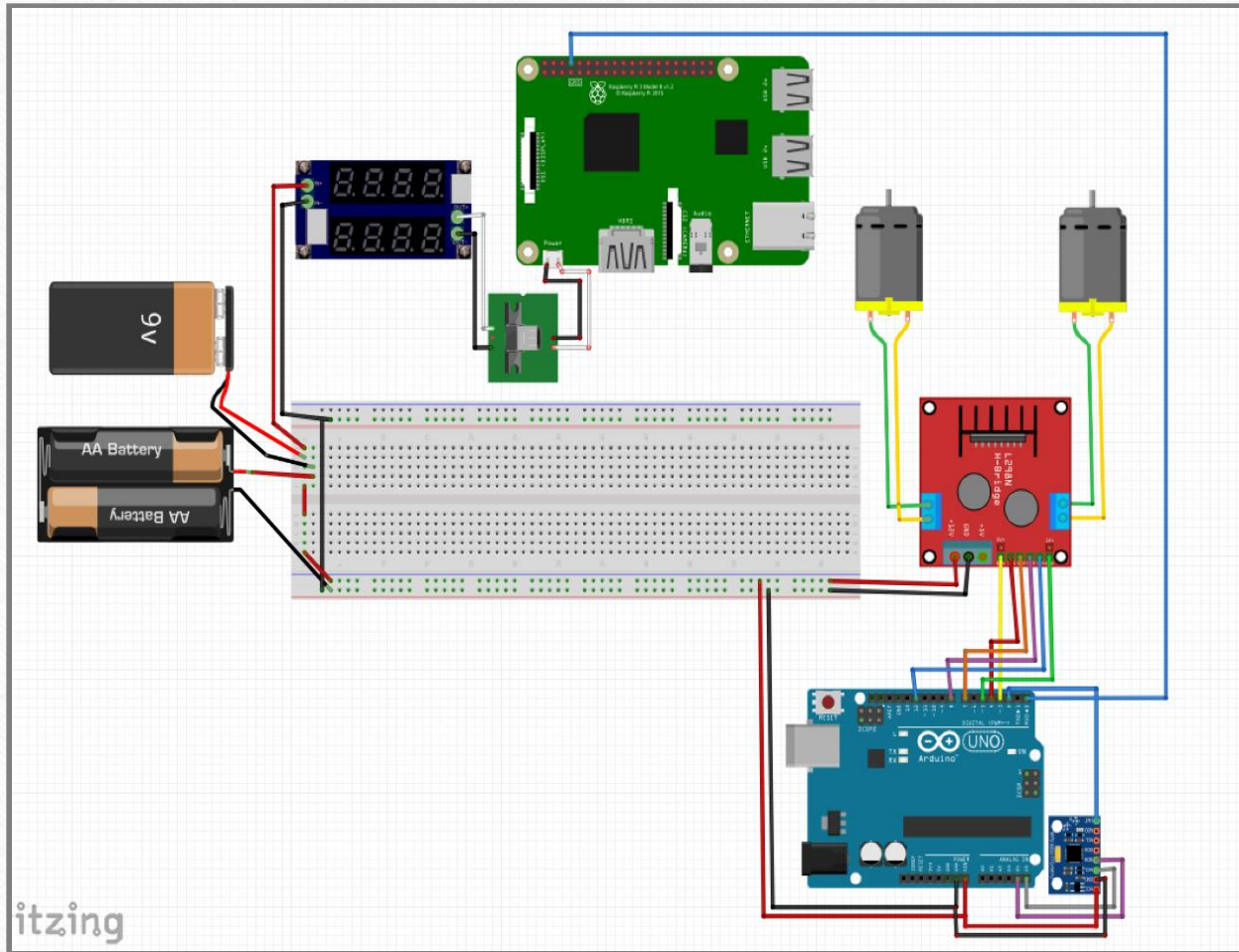
CAD & Manufacturing



- Arduino
- Raspberry Pi + Camera
- MPU6050
- Motor Driver
- Step-down DC Transformer
- Battery
- Geared motors with encoders



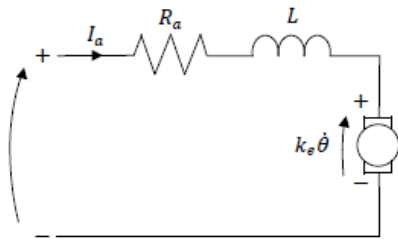
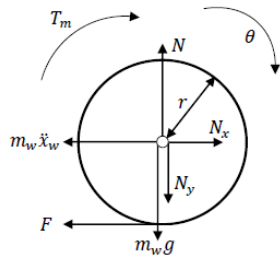
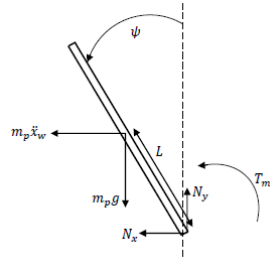




Powering & Wiring

- Main power supply: 12V
- DC transformer for Raspberry Pi (5V)
- Arduino regulator output for MPU6050 (3.3V)

Modeling



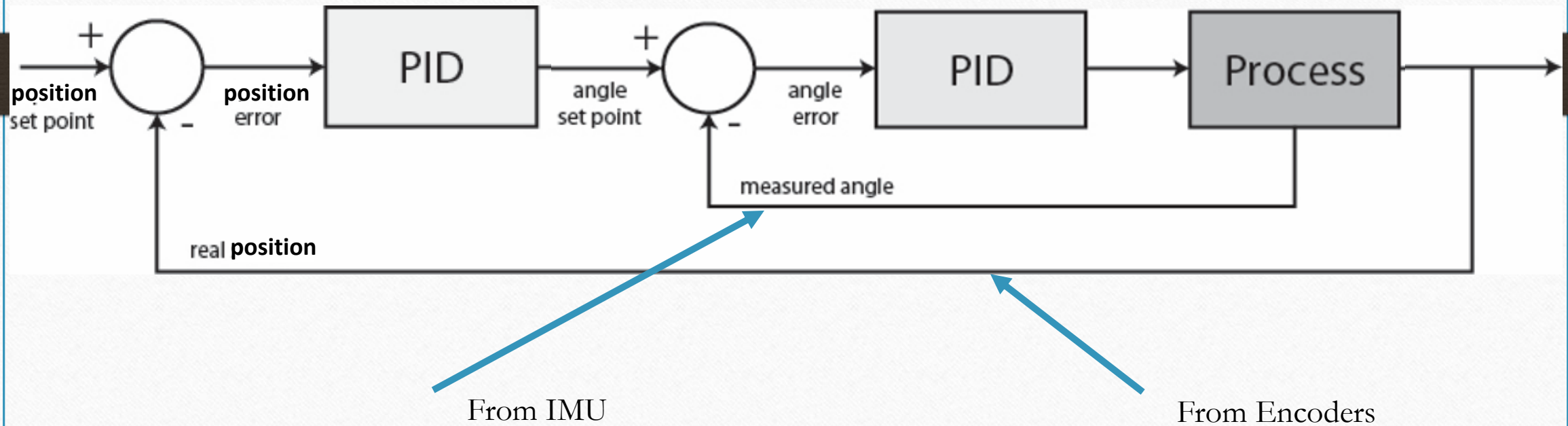
$$(20) \ddot{\psi}$$

$$=$$

$$\frac{(J_w (gLR\alpha\psi + 2nkt (U - k_e \dot{\theta})) + r(LrR\alpha\psi (m_p(g - L\dot{\psi}^2) + gm_w) + 2nkt (U - k_e \dot{\theta})(m_p(L+r) + rm_w)))}{(Ra(J_p(J_w + r^2(m_p + m_w)) - L^2r^2m^2p))}$$

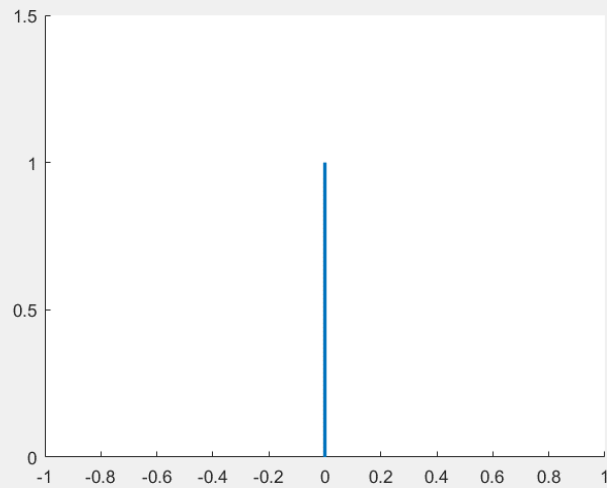
$$(21) \ddot{\theta} = Lrm_p (gLR\alpha m_p \psi + 2nk_t (U - k_e \dot{\theta})) + J_p (2nk_t (U - k_e \dot{\theta}) - LrR_a m_p \dot{\psi}^2 \psi (R_a (J_p (J_w + r^2(m_p + m_w)) - L^2r^2m^2p)))$$

Control System

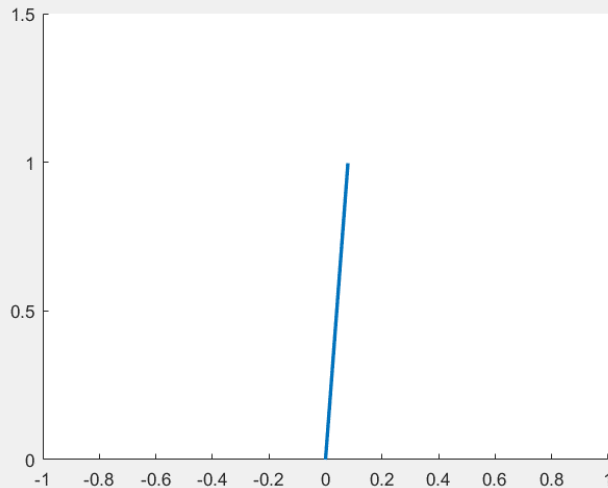


Simulation

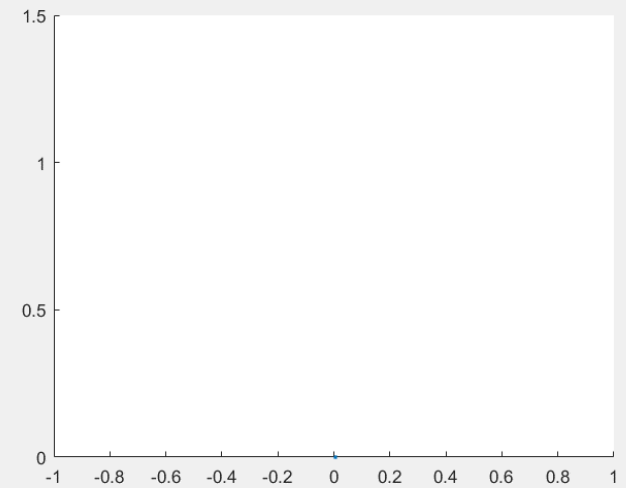
Unstable



Underdamped

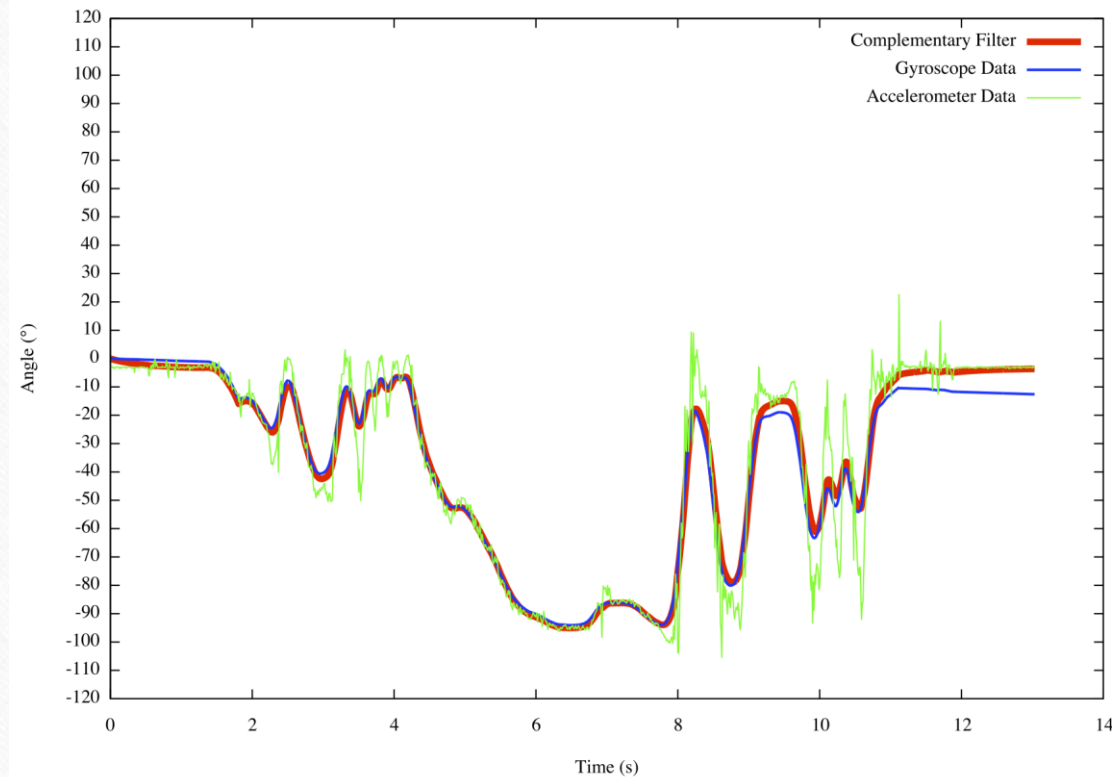


Critically Damped



Kalman Filter

Out of the scope of this presentation but here's a quick explanation



Future Enhancements

- Smoothening the controllers for better transient response
- Adding: computer vision (to follow a ball for example)
- Adding ultrasonic sensors for table/stair edge detection
- Adding side arms for fall cushioning and automatic stand up.

Results

Time for the Demo!



THANK YOU