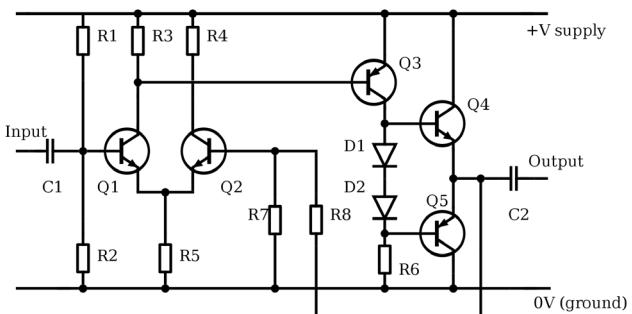


# How to make (almost) everything

Andrés Faíña ([anfv@itu.dk](mailto:anfv@itu.dk))



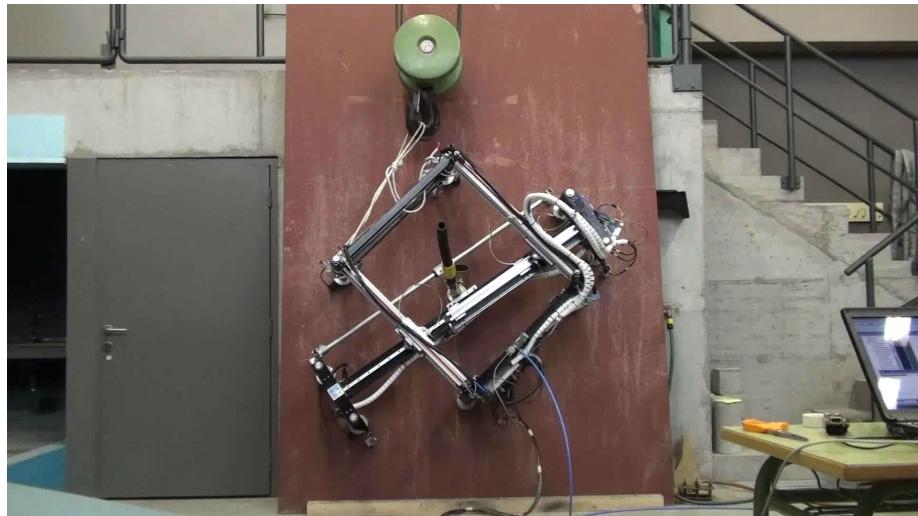


Faíña et al., ALIFE 2016



M. Naya et al., *RiE* 2017

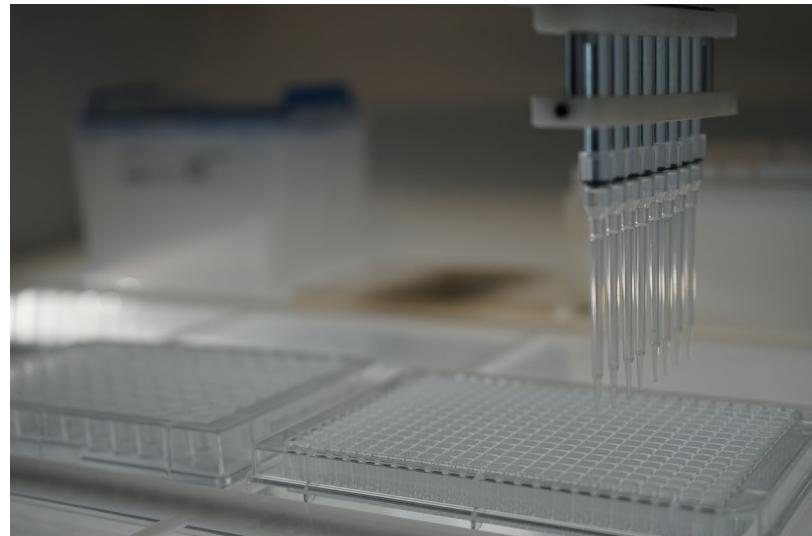
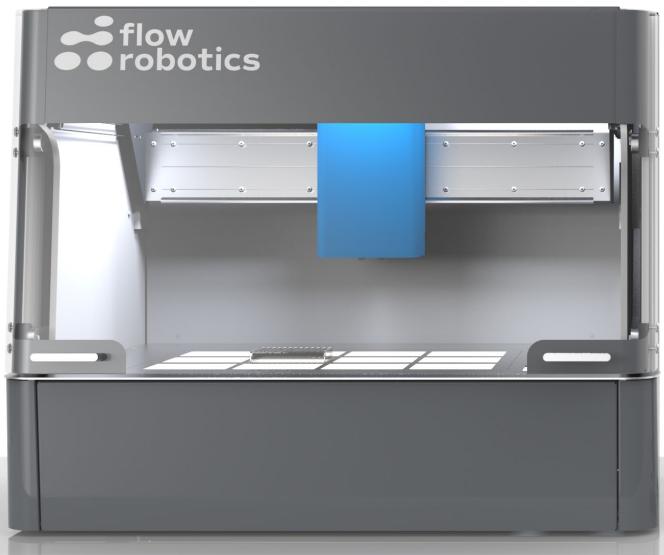
D. Souto et al., ICRA 2013



A. Faíña et al., ICRA 2009

27-01-2019 · 2

# Me (at Flow Robotics)



<http://flow-robotics.com/>



<https://theroboboproject.com/en/>

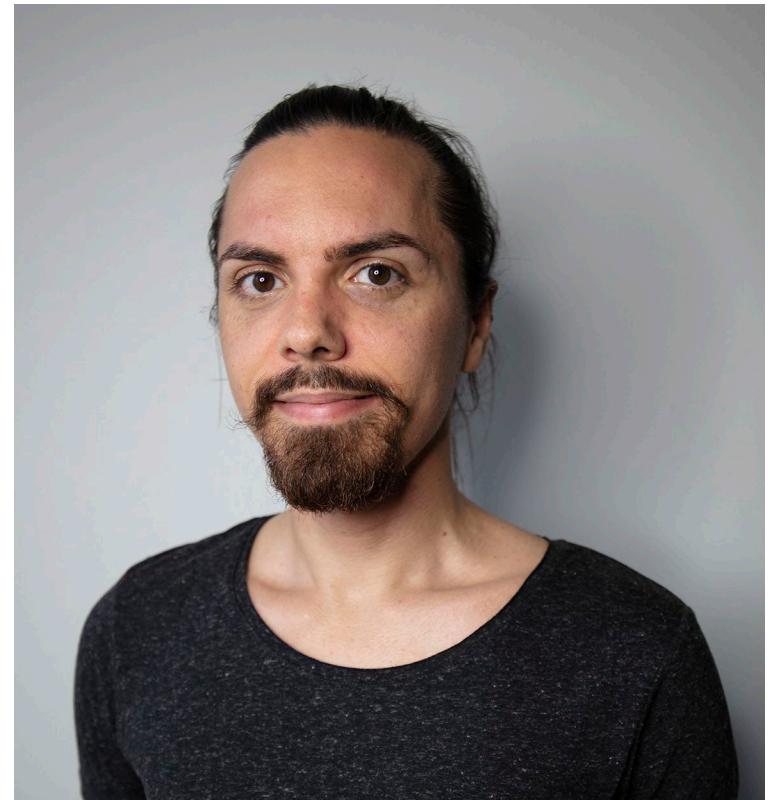
# TAs



Martin Edvardsen

[medv@itu.dk](mailto:medv@itu.dk)

TA on Tuesdays



Hugo Delgado de Brito

[hubr@itu.dk](mailto:hubr@itu.dk)

TA on Mondays

Lets make a quick round:

Name

Why are you here

Previous experience in  
mechanics  
electronics  
software

In the meanwhile, please, fill out a small survey:

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1TicATPdZGbPcgRJpN\\_Y20y3sPm\\_Y1o3FGyoSDT1c-X4](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1TicATPdZGbPcgRJpN_Y20y3sPm_Y1o3FGyoSDT1c-X4)

(the link is also in LearnIT)

# Intended learning outcomes

After the course, the student should be able to:

- analyse and compare the main manufacturing methods;
- model 3D parts and assemblies using Computer Aided

Design (CAD) Software at beginner level;

- select the best manufacturing process for a component;
- design simple electronic systems and circuit boards;
- use different manufacturing tools to produce parts;

Moreover, after the course, **the student is able to prototype complete, but simple mechatronic systems.**

# Schedule

Lecture mode, every week:

Read some papers and watch some videos at home

A lecture about a process (2 hours)

Exercises about that process (2 hours)

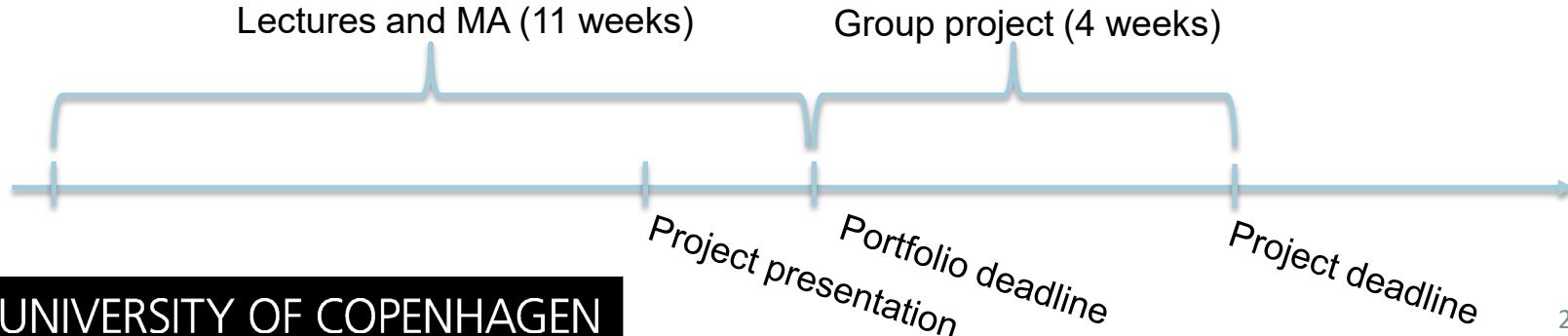
Work at labs/home during the rest of the week

Write a page of what you made in a portfolio

(photographs and max. 5 lines of text/ lab)

Project mode (4 weeks)

Project presentation, feedback and robot race



# Lectures schedule

Lecture 1: 3D modelling

Lecture 2: Assemblies and 3D printing

Lecture 3: Drawings and laser cutting

Lecture 4: Machine elements

Lecture 5: Electronics, sensors and actuators

Lecture 6: Microcontroller programming

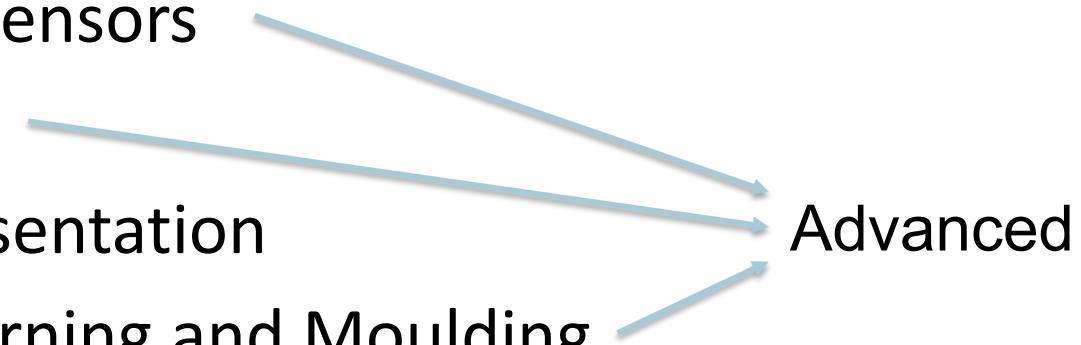
Lecture 7: Advanced Sensors

Lecture 8: PCB design

Lecture 9: Project presentation

Lecture 10: Milling/Turning and Moulding

B  
A  
S  
I  
C



# Exercises

For most exercises, there are too many students to have only one group. Therefore, we will make two exercise sessions:

Mondays from 14:00 to 16:00

Tuesdays from 14:00 to 16:00

**Max. of 30 persons**

There are a few exercises that can be done in one group:

Lecture 1: 3D modelling

Lecture 4: Machine elements

Lecture 9: Project presentation

# Mandatory Activities

6 basic process -> 6 small mandatory activities

Choose one MA from advanced techniques

Specified at each lab

Theme: Line follower robot

Hand in a portfolio (7 MA)

describing the works carried out during the MA.

Remember: max. 5 lines of text/lab

Hand in a group project report

Free choice of topic

Small written report describing the prototype

Technical documentation

Groups

2 persons

3-4 persons

# Opening hours of the labs

REAL lab will be open for students at some specific hours (TBD), check learnIT this week.

You can use these hours to:

- Take materials that you need

- Use the machines (3D printers, etc.)

- Assemble your machine

- get help from TAs

# The project

Free topic but should contain:

Mechanics (at least one motor)

Electronics

Software

Groups of 3 persons

4 person groups are ok for big/ challenging projects

Hand in:

Report describing design, implementation, tests, improvements

Technical documentation:

Drawings

Schematics

Code

Bill of materials

Building instructions (optional, if needed)

# Almost anything

Restrictions:

Voltage < 50V (and <25V in wet environments)

No lasers

No industrial motors

No toxic chemicals or explosives

No atomic energy

**In case of doubt, ask!**

Size limitations:

You should be able to store and carry it

Budget limitations:

We can buy parts using the course budget, but it is small

Try to (1) recycle, (2) use common and cheap parts

Workaround: If you buy the parts -> You can keep the prototype after the course

Time limitations (1 month), plan in advance!

Most manufacturing techniques are dangerous:

Sharp edges

Hot parts

Power tools

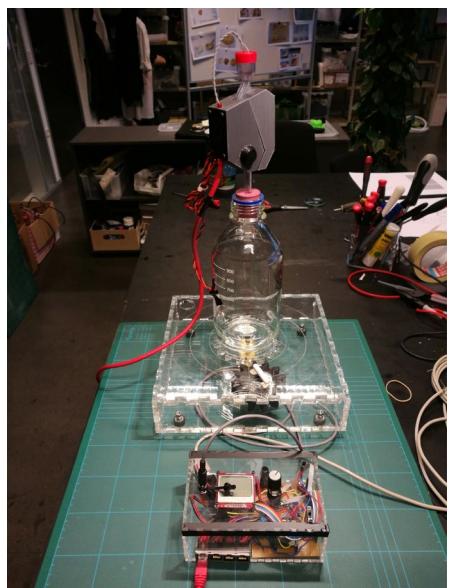
Etc.

**Mandatory:** Use safety material  
Glasses, gloves, masks, etc.

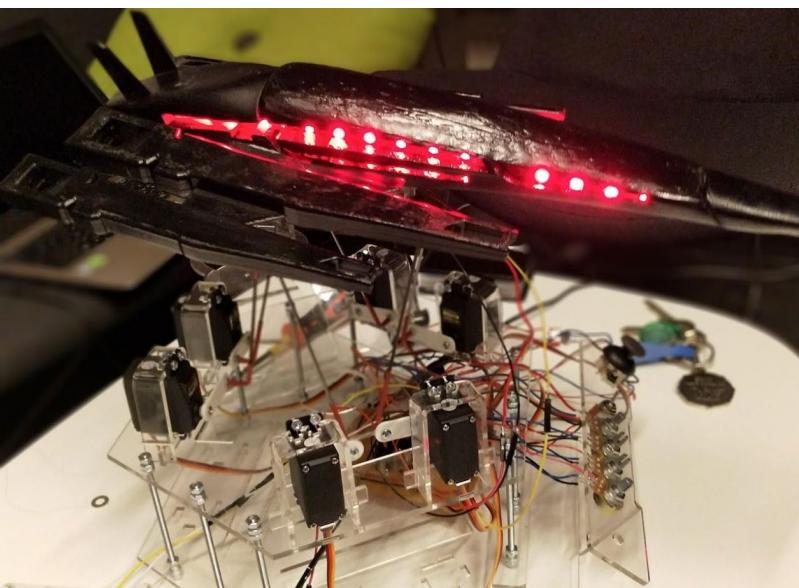
**Mandatory:** Follow protocols and instructions

Some techniques need supervision after the lab:  
Milling and injection machines

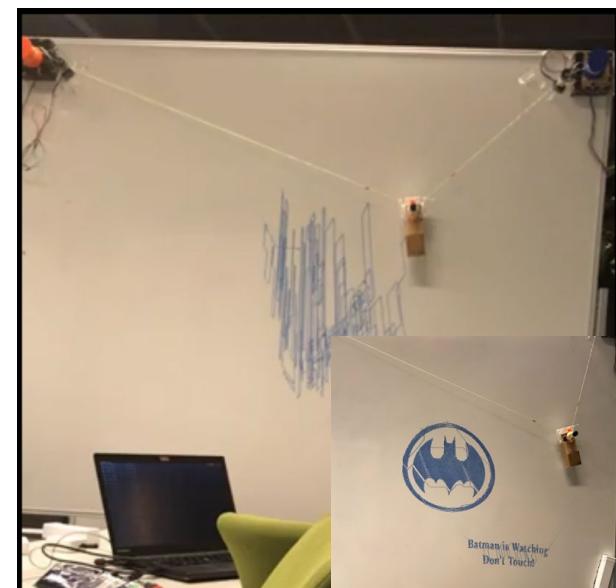
# Some projects from last year



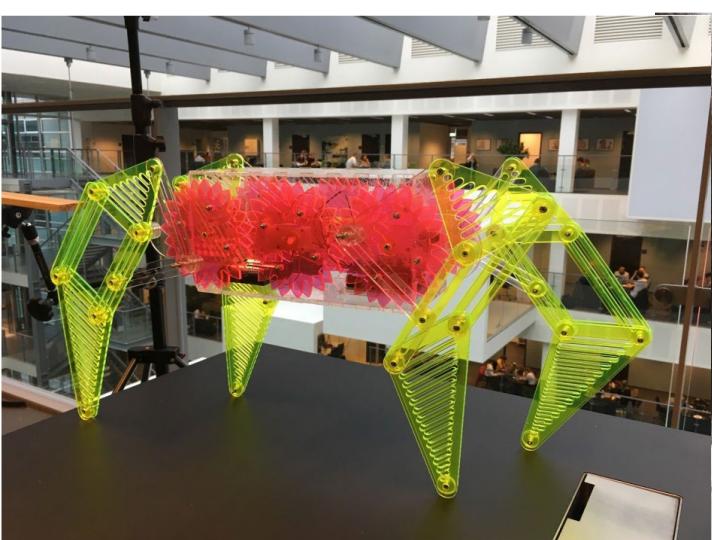
Brew Master



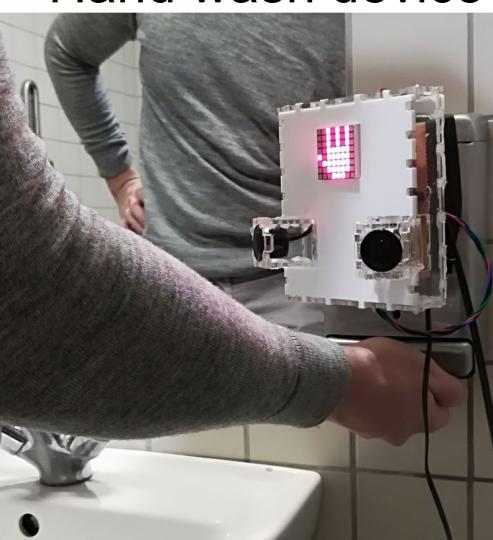
The Normandy + Stewart platform



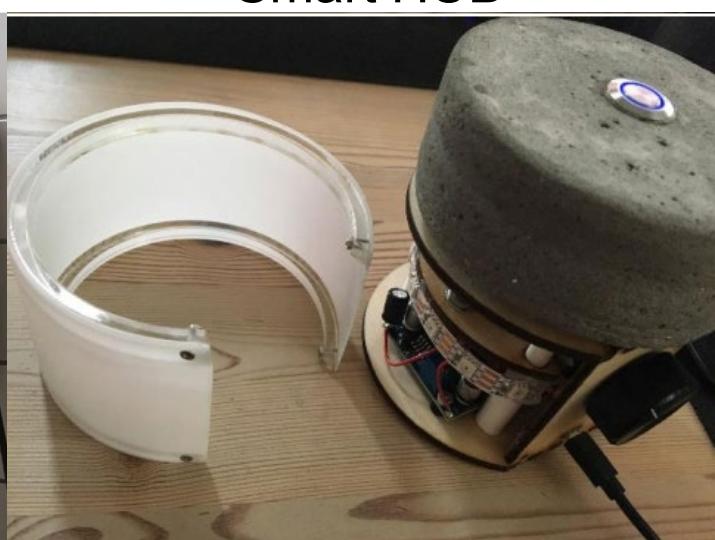
Drawing device



Theo Jansen robot



Hand wash device



Smart HUB

Short presentation of 15 minutes by all the members of the team

Group questions (10 minutes) about your project

Individual questions (10 minutes) about:  
topics of the course

Feedback and grade (5 min)

More information about the exam before the group project. Probably, on project presentation

# Historic context

before 1760: Artisan and workshops

1760-1840: Industrial revolution

Steam powered factories

Large-scale manufacture of machine tools

From 1880: Electricity

50s: Computers

Digital fabrication (CNC)

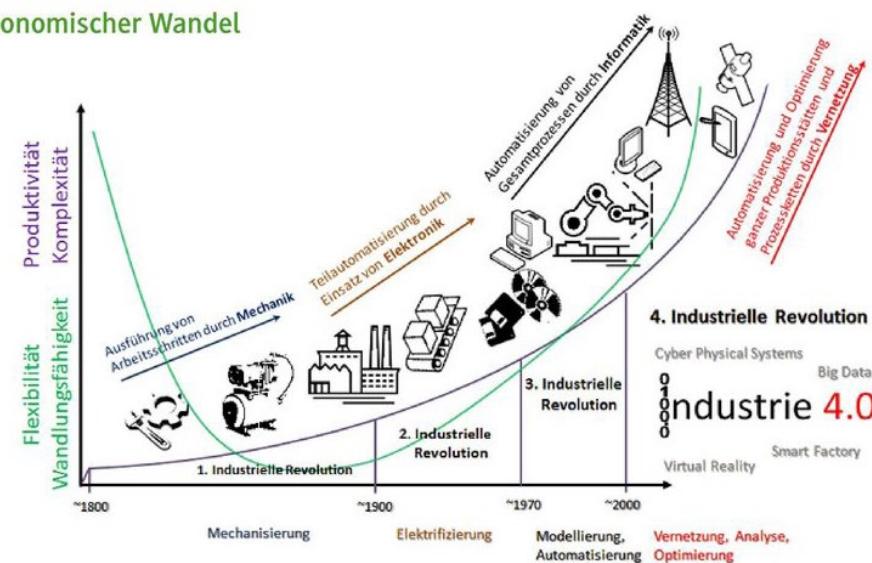
70s/80s: Personal computer

Design: Mainframes

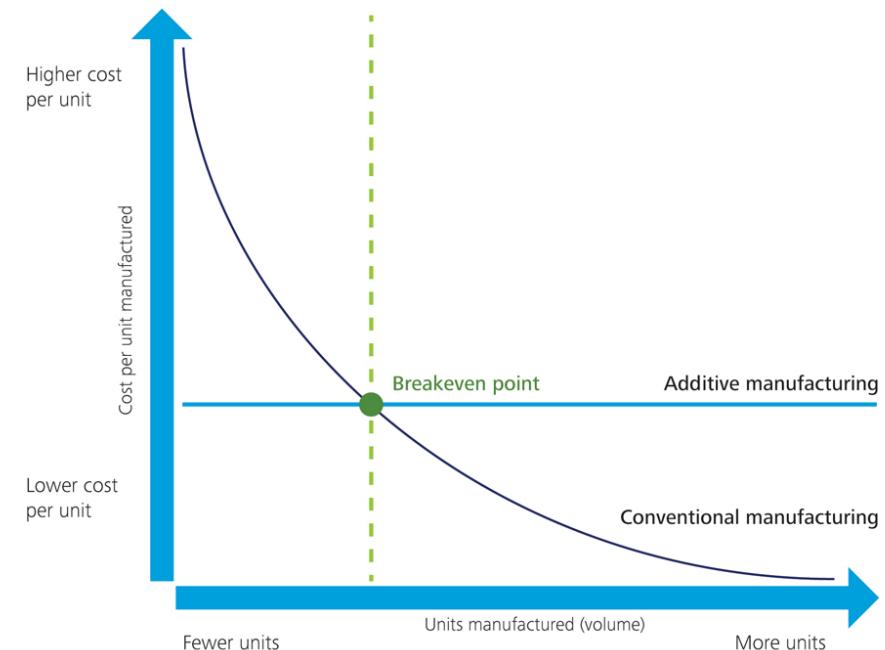
80s/90s: 3D printing

2000: DIY, Fablabs, Open source (hw/sw), Digital revolution

## Ökonomischer Wandel



© Prof. Dr. Christian Schalles // Duale Hochschule Baden-Württemberg // 2015



Source: Mark Cottleer and Jim Joyce, *3D opportunity: Additive manufacturing paths to performance, innovation, and growth*, Deloitte University Press, <http://dupress.com/articles/dr14-3d-opportunity/>, accessed March 17, 2015.

# The original “How to make (almost) anything”

MIT’s course (from 1998)

Aimed for researchers and technical students...

But most of the students did not have a technical background

Read: “How to Make Almost Anything, The Digital Fabrication Revolution” (LearnIT)

“the students... were answering a question I didn't ask, which is: What is this stuff good for? And the answer is: Not to make what you can buy in stores, but to make what you can't buy in stores. It's to personalise fabrication”, Neil Gershenfeld



Neil Gershenfeld

# A thing that you cannot buy in stores



# “Think globally, fabricate locally” - Fablabs

A small-scale workshop offering digital fabrication  
stimulus for local entrepreneurship  
learning and innovation



# Fablabs in Copenhagen

Labitat

<https://labitat.dk/>

Fablab Nordvest

<http://fablabnordvest.dk/om-fablab-nordvest/>

Copenhagen Fablab

<http://valby.copenhagenfablab.dk/>

GulDMINEN

<http://www.gulminenbh.dk/>

Malmö Makerspace

<http://malmomakerspace.se/>

DTU Skylab (DTU students only)

[http://www.skylab.dtu.dk/about\\_us](http://www.skylab.dtu.dk/about_us)

3D printers (Real, IxD, Pitlab)

Milling machine (Dirty lab)

Laser cutter (Dirty lab)

Soldering stations (IxD, Real)

Injection moulding machine (Real)

Drilling and sanding tools (Real, Dirty lab)

Electronic components (Real, IxD, Pitlab)

Mechanic components (Real, Dirty lab)

# Ready?

Let's start!

Andrés Faíña, 4D26  
[anfv@itu.dk](mailto:anfv@itu.dk)