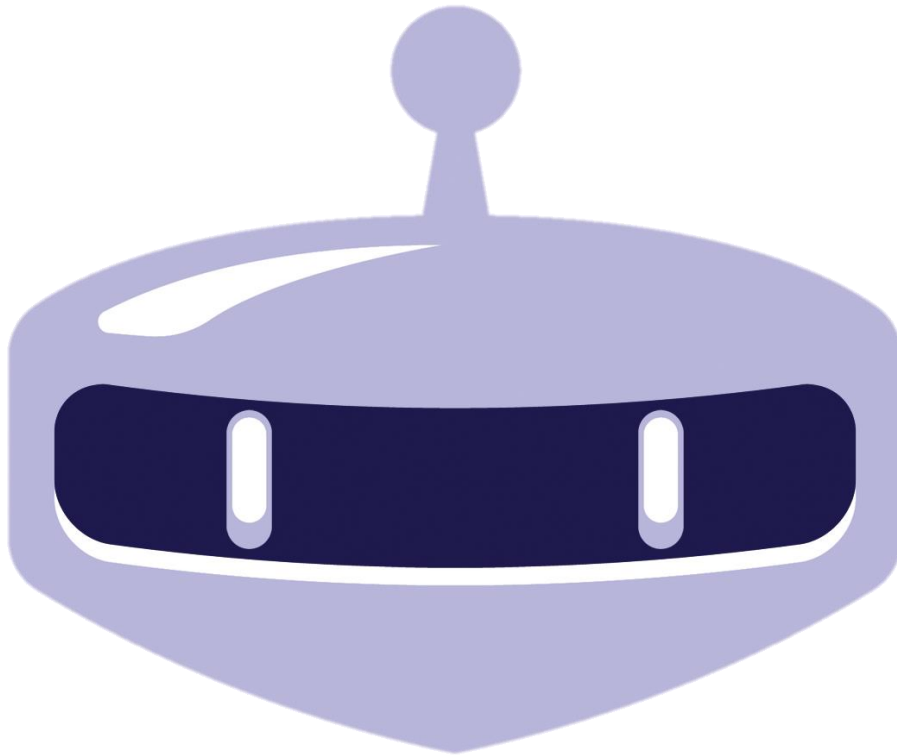


UP Competitive Robotics  
Club

# Workshop 2: Intro to Competitive Robotics

Slides by:  
Pio Mendoza and Alfred Abanto



ABOUT US

# UP CRC



## **Pursue competitive robotics**

Introducing and popularizing competitive robotics to universities and schools in the Philippines



## **Host robotics tournaments**

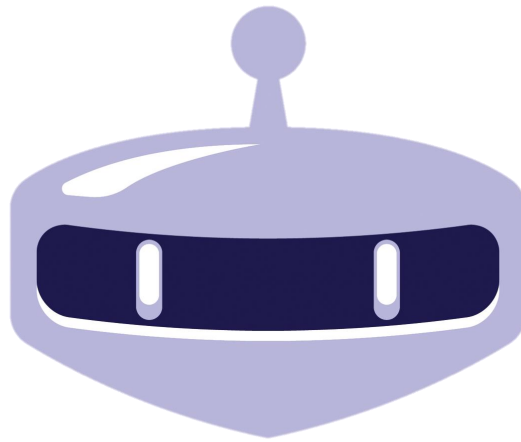
Pushing for people to get creative and be better at robotics



## **Develop robotics-based solutions**

Helping communities and localities through robotics research

# Speaker





# Alfred Jason Abanto

- UP CRC Chief Executive Officer
- Synergy: Revolutionary Robotics 2019 – Head
- Synergy: Revolutionary Robotics 2018 – Head
- Revolutionary Robotics workshop speaker 2019
- Revolutionary Robotics workshop speaker 2018
- Dagitab 2019: Day 4 – Guest speaker
- Smartfox Data solutions Inc. - Developer



## ABOUT US

# Round table discussion ft.

**Ian Palabasan**  
Chief of Tournament  
Operations

**Uyayi Rigoroso**  
Chief Finance

**Marion Uy**  
Research and Development  
member

First UP team to compete in Revolutionary Robotics. They are founding members and have extensive exposure to competitive robotics before UP CRC.

# Questions

Go to [menti.com](https://menti.com) and type in  
the code 4016 8090

UP Competitive Robotics Club



# Building a maze solving robot



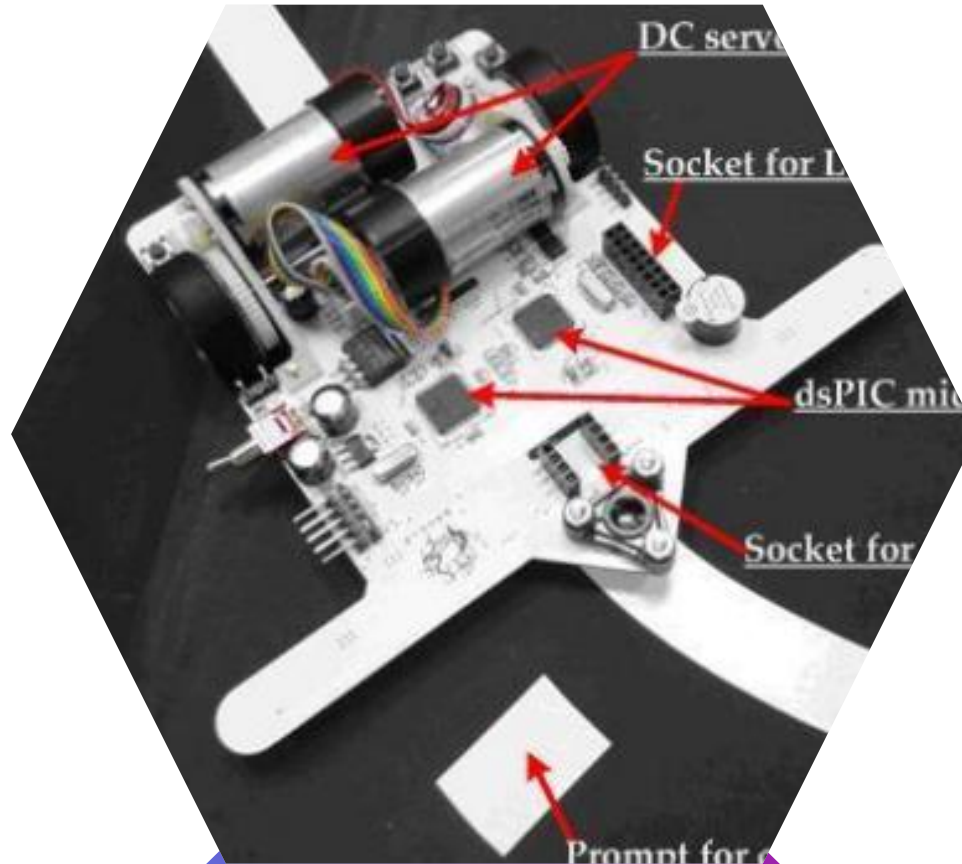
## Microcontroller

- Small footprint
- Convenient to use



## Geared Motors

- Low current draw
- High torque



## Sensors

- Easy to source
- Low-cost

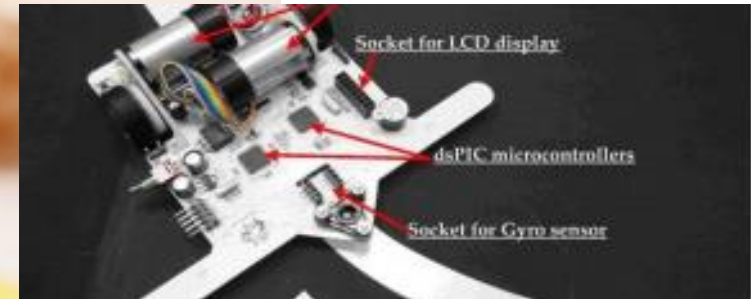
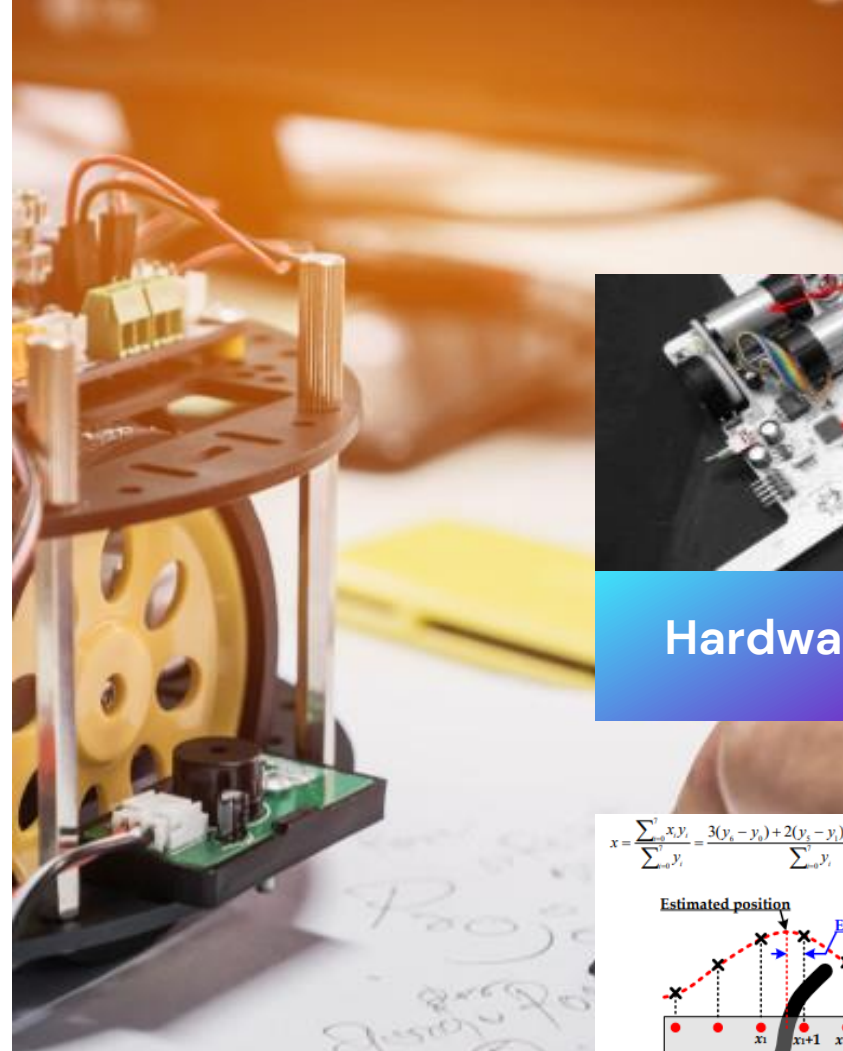


## Drivers and power circuits

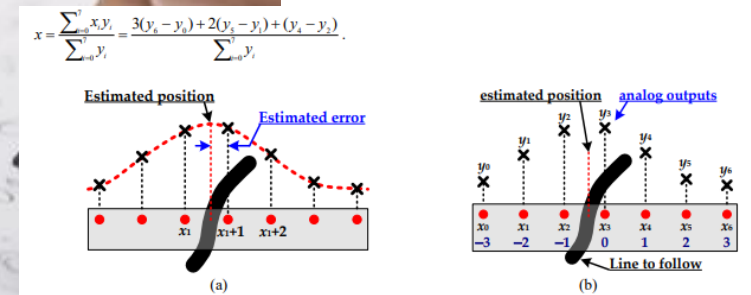
- Low-cost
- Easy to source

# A good start – research

- **An intelligent line-following robot project for introductory robot courses by:** Juing-Huei Su, Chyi-Shyong Lee, Hsin-Hsiung Huang, Sheng-Hsiung Chuang & Chih-Yuan Lin Lunghwa University of Science and Technology Taoyuan County, Taiwan



## Hardware Description

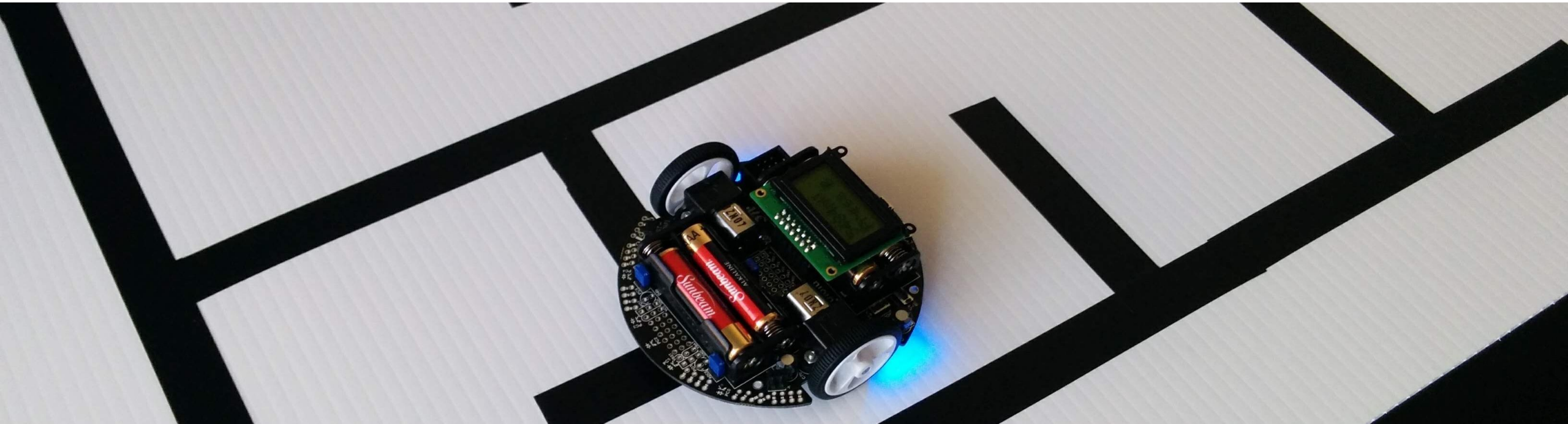


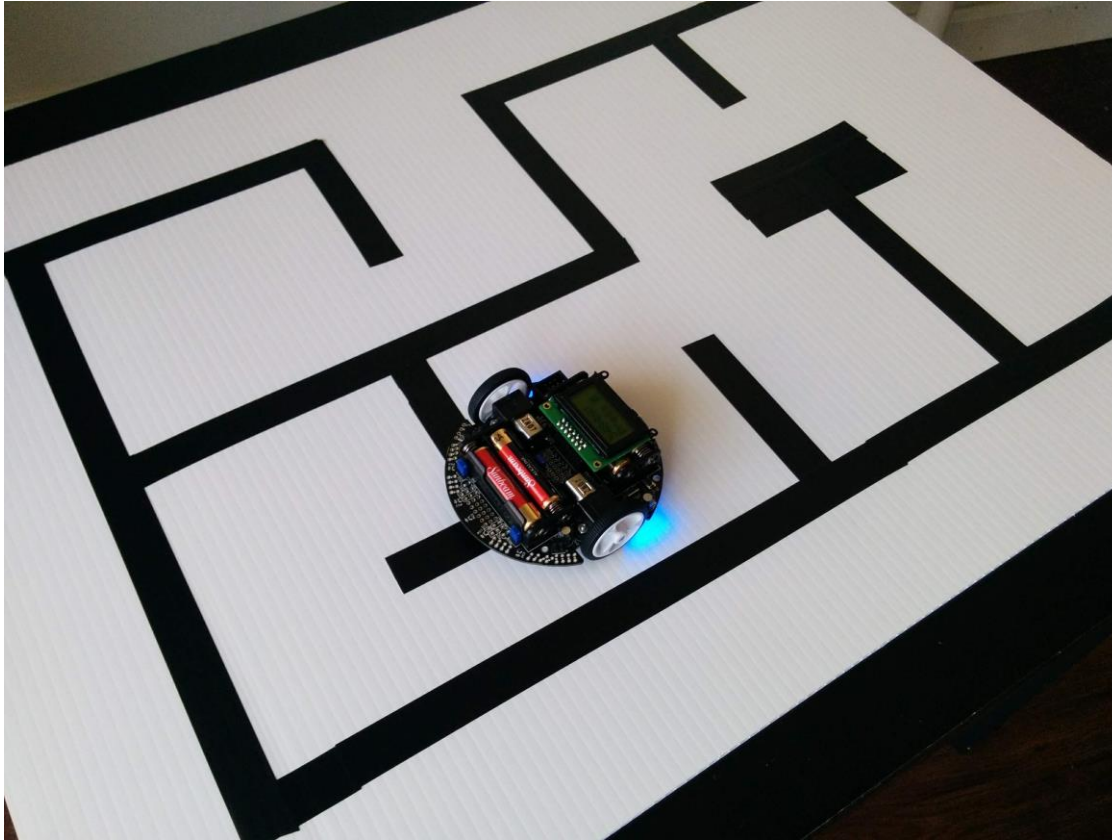
## Algorithms and Maths



# Why line maze solving?

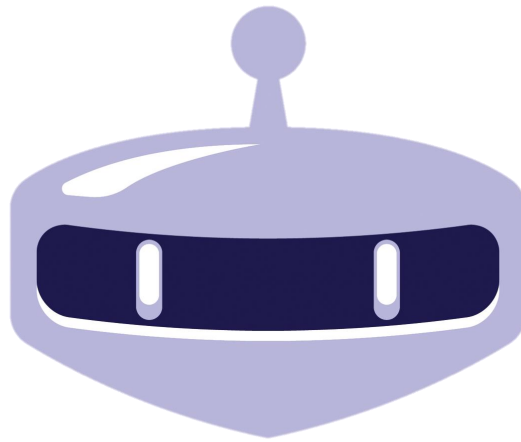
The line maze solver robot will help you develop skills in a well rounded way. From teaching you control systems to using interrupts and shortest path algorithms. We use a line maze instead of a walled maze since we want the competition to be accessible and easy to conduct. The line maze solving competition is also a popular competition in other countries such as Japan and India so the scene is still quite large





**Some info about the task at hand**

# Sensors





## Sensors- Reflective



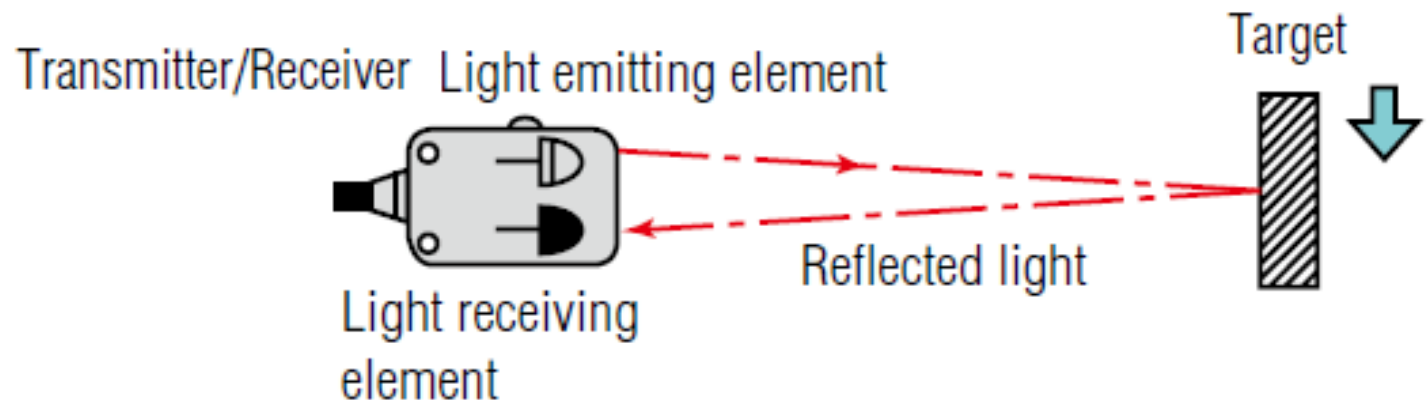
### Used in many application in industry

From proximity sensing to rotary encoding and to color recognition, the humble optical sensor is used everywhere and so learning to use it is a good investment of your time.



### Simple to use and understand

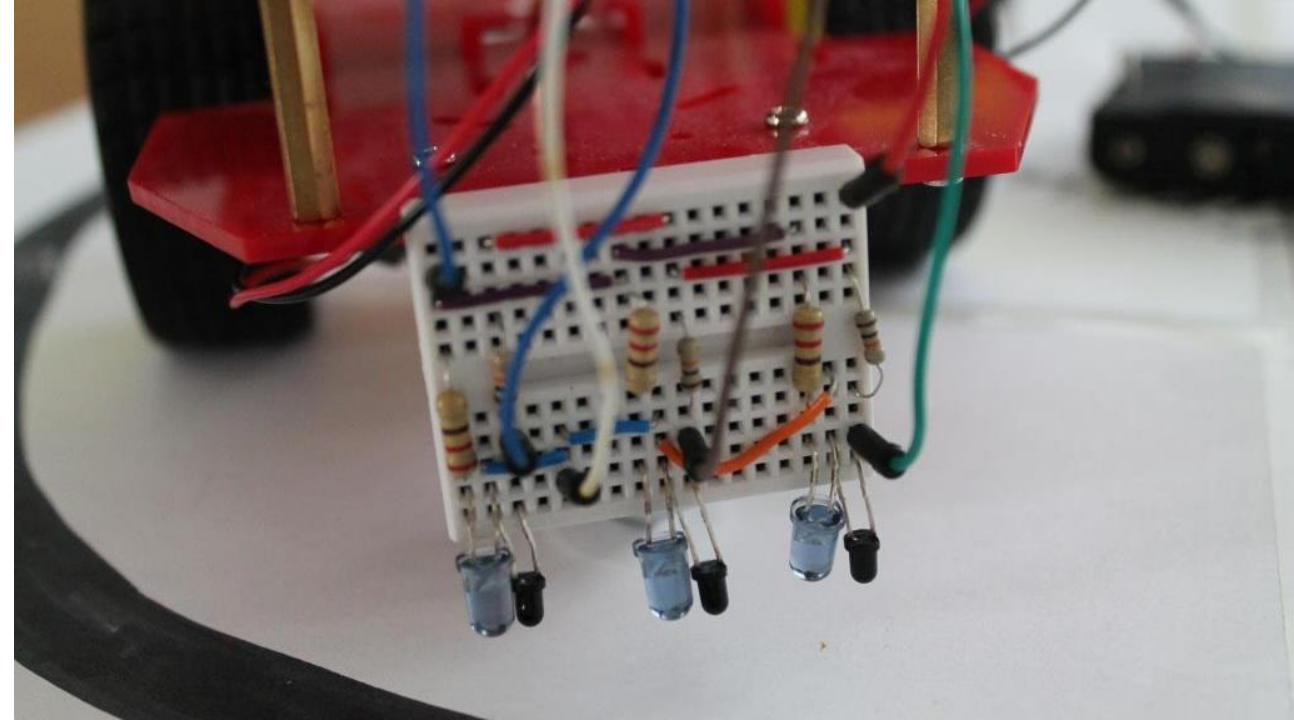
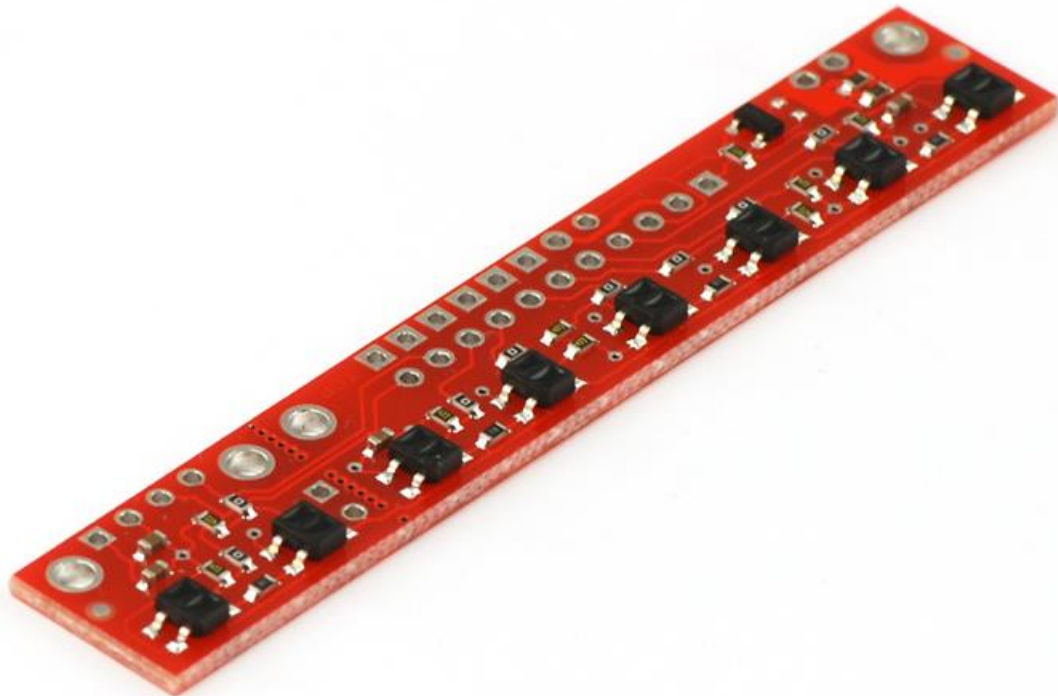
The physics of this sensor will not hinder you from using it with minimal circuitry. A simple voltage divider circuit is enough to be able to get data out of them





# Modules vs DIY

And why it matters to you



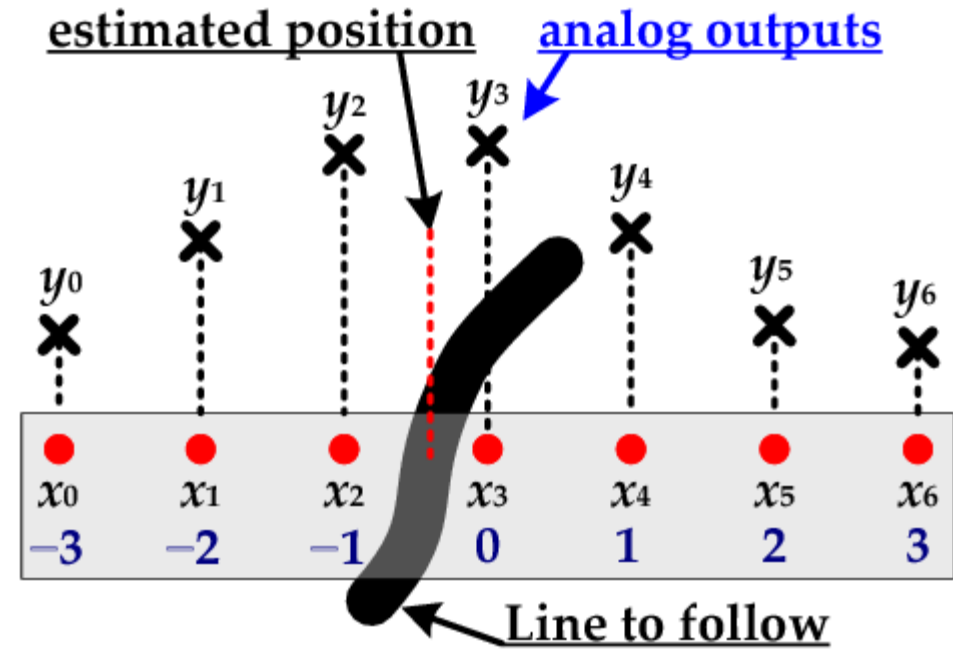
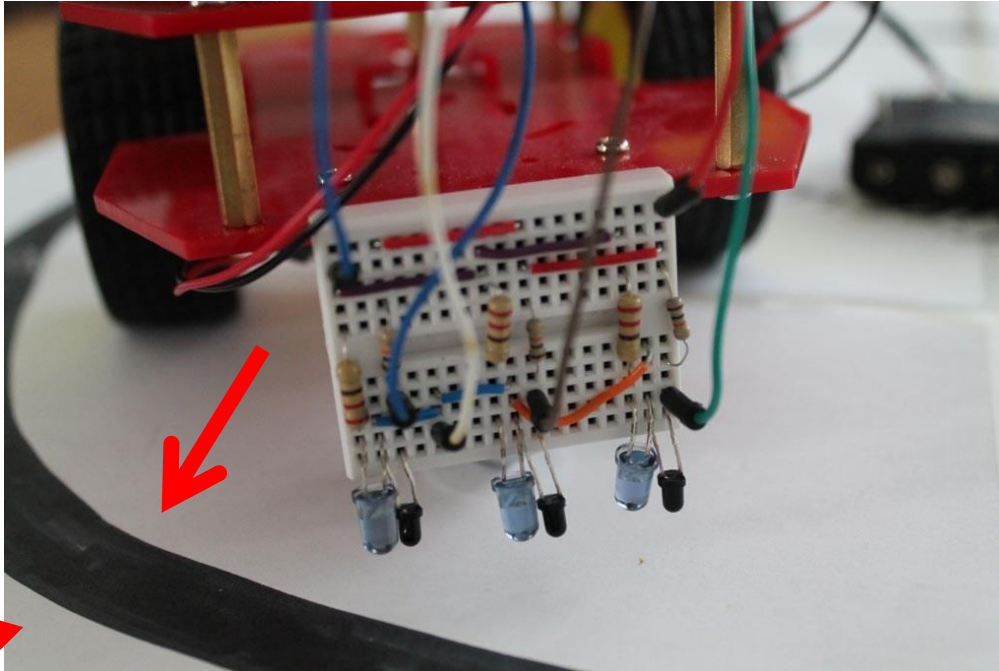
**Line sensor modules** are usually expensive since they have other components such as resistors costs labor to assemble. This is why **DIY** sensor arrays are encouraged. This also give you freedom on how to shape your robot.

**Light sensors cool.**

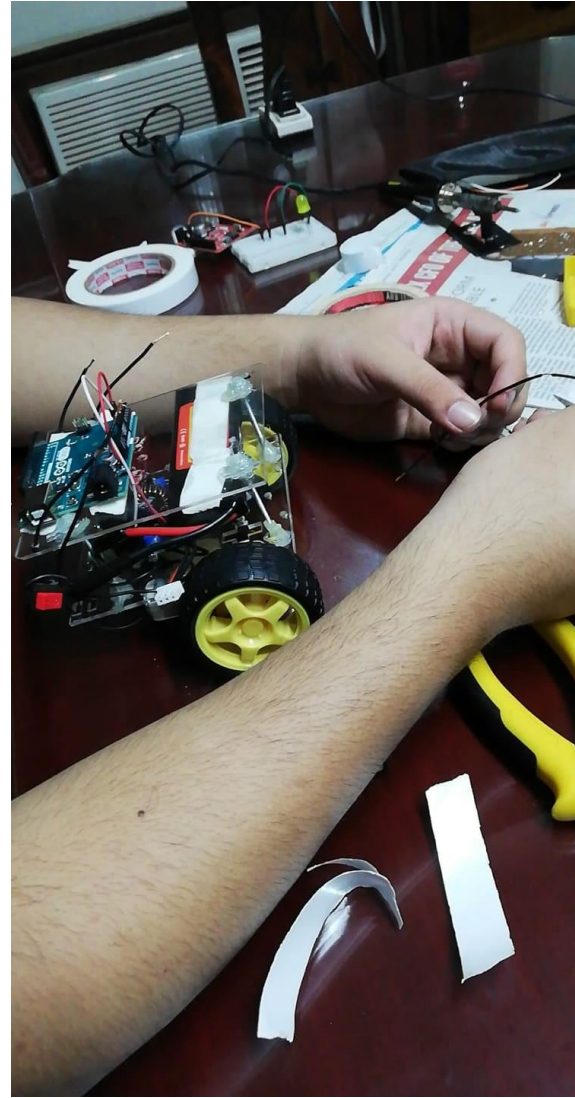


**How many sensors do I need?**





Depending on how thicc the line is  
and your control system





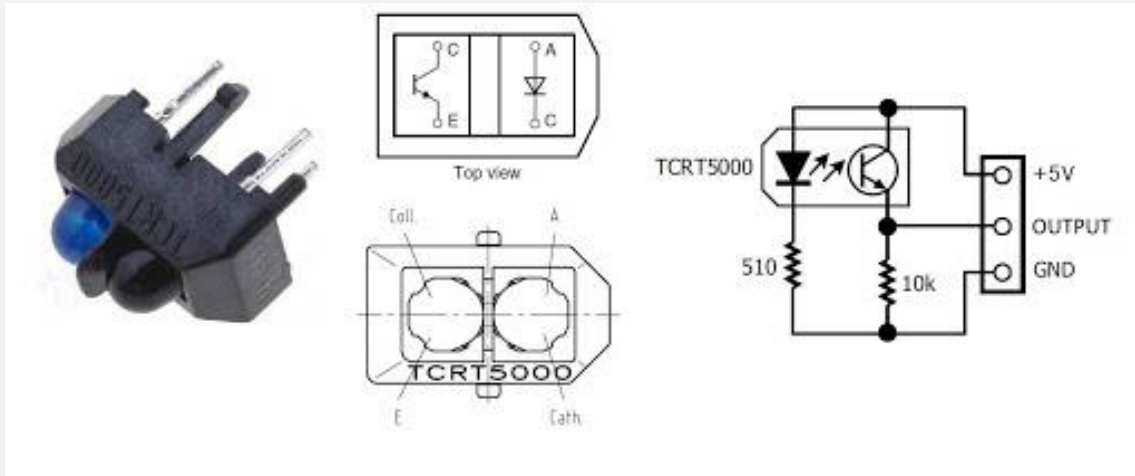
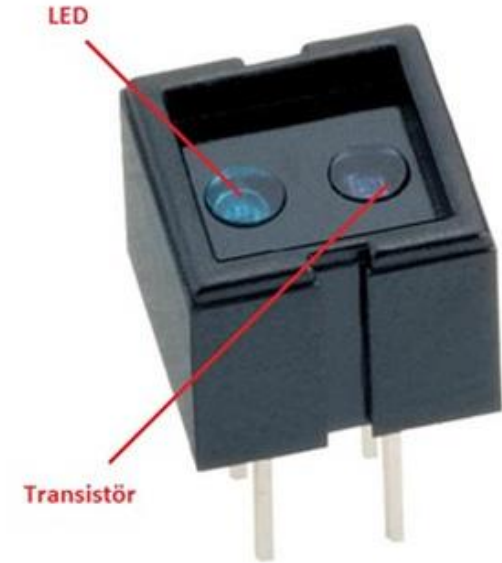
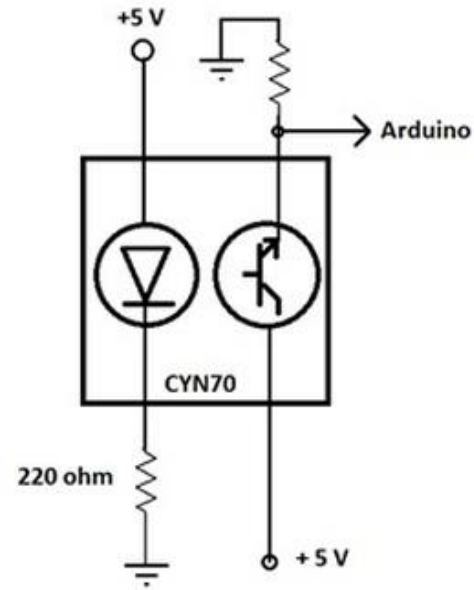
**Before shopping for your module.**





# CNY70 and TCRT5000

Old reliable



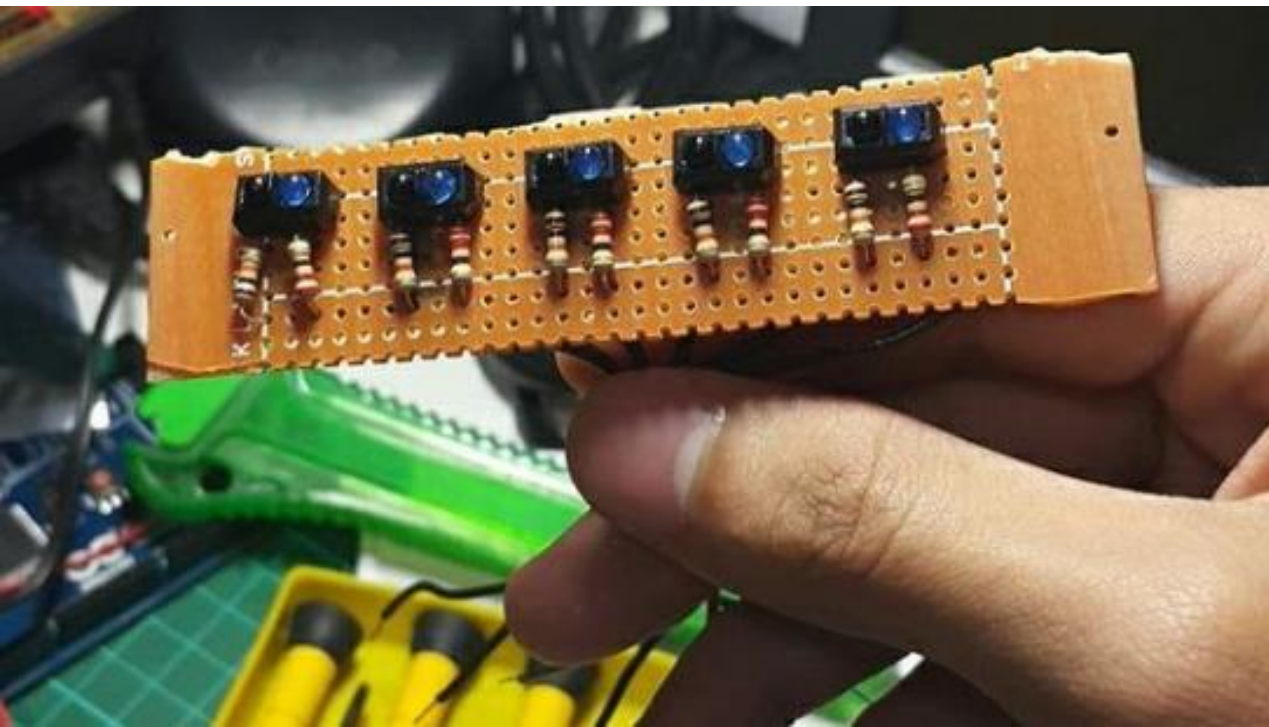
**CNY70** and the **TCRT5000** are optical transistors and are most easily used in a voltage divider configuration since they only require 2 additional resistors.

# DIY works well but..

Black magic



One of the limitations of using a DIY sensor module, which uses **voltage dividers**, is that **you're limited by the number of analog pins you can perform `analogRead()` on.**



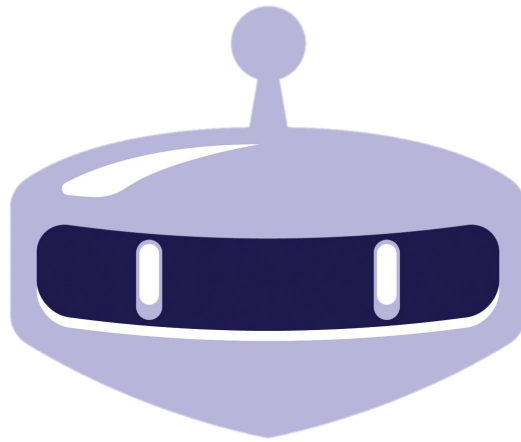
Analog voltage gud



**What do you with the  
data?**

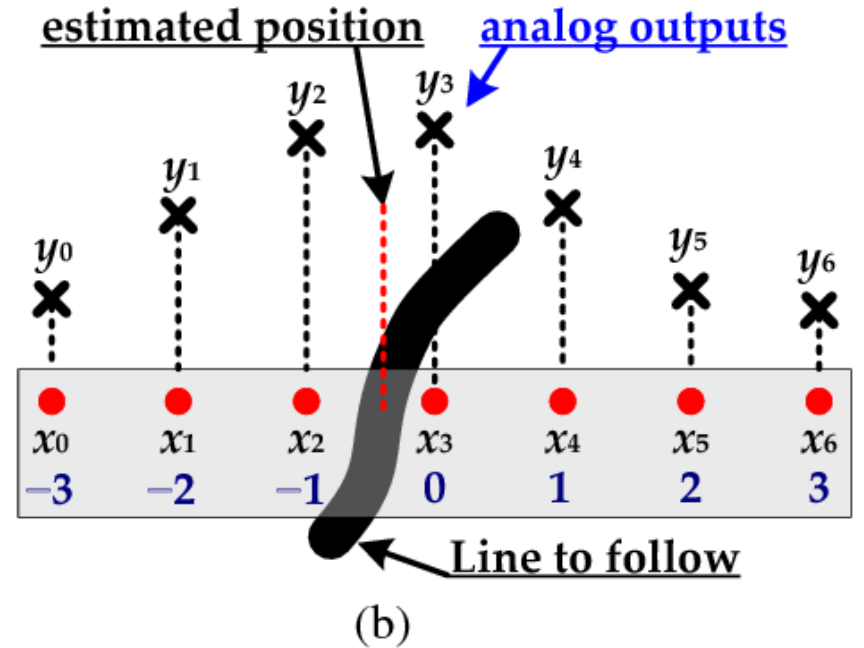
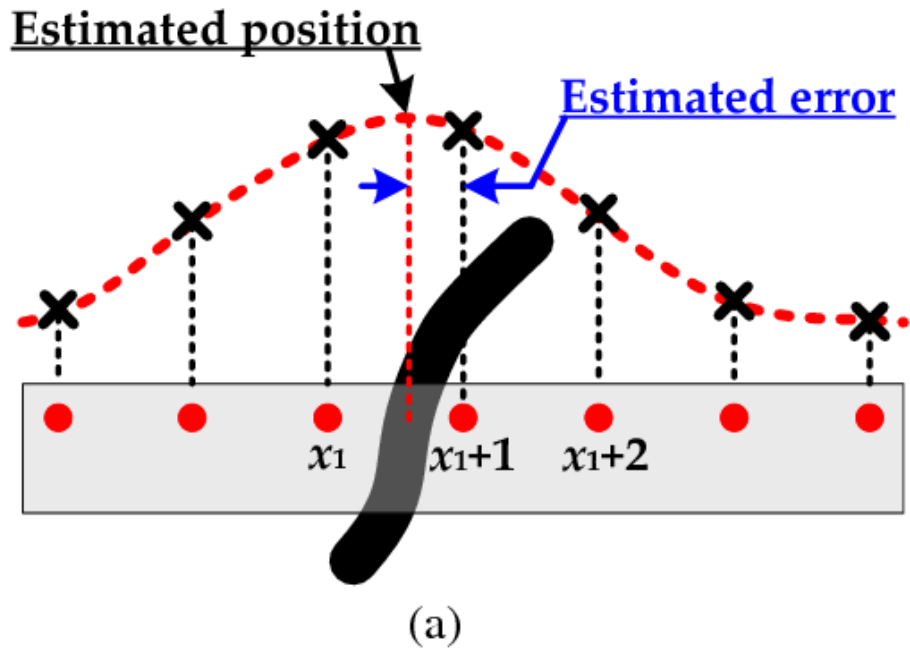


# Control Systems (peek)





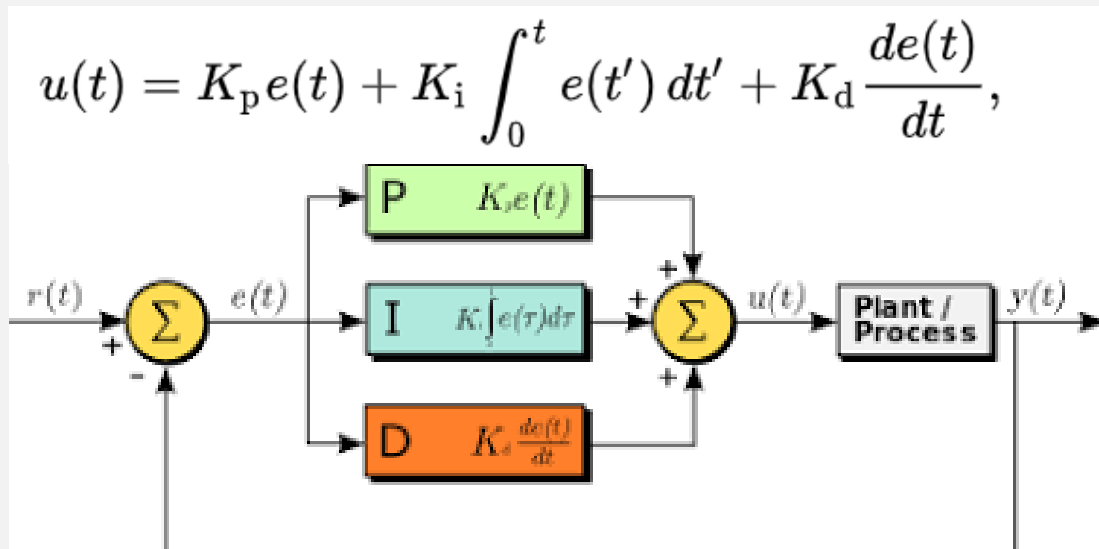
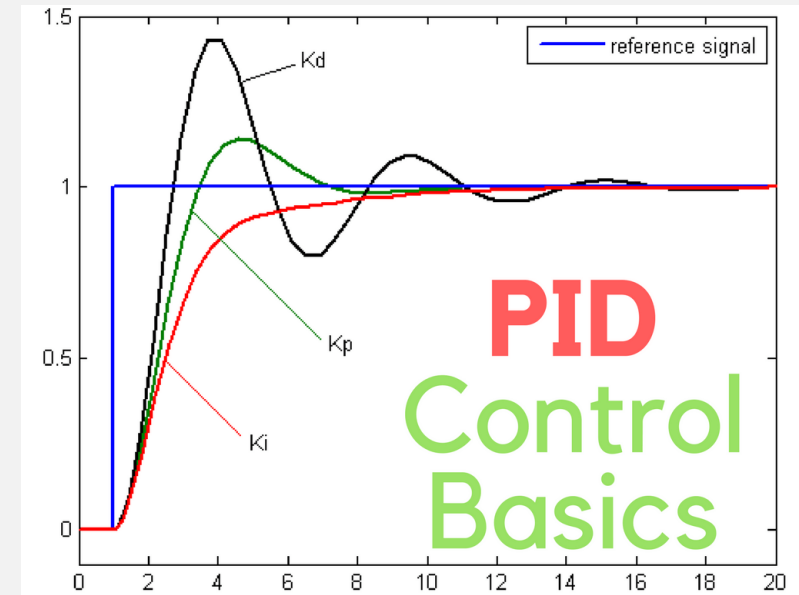
$$x = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^7 x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=0}^7 y_i} = \frac{3(y_6 - y_0) + 2(y_5 - y_1) + (y_4 - y_2)}{\sum_{i=0}^7 y_i}.$$



You find the error

# PID to minimize error

Black magic



**PID** is the industry's go to control system. To understand it completely you need to know some calculus and control systems engineering.

**HOWEVER, beginners are capable of using it without understanding the math completely. It just takes some patience and quite a bit of trial and error**

Voltage make motor go brr



**I'm a beginner, how do I this PID magic?**

# Sample Code

Black magic

```

4 void PID_steer(int PID_val) {
5     // Calculating the effective motor speed:
6     float Lspeed = init_speed + PID_val;
7     float Rspeed = init_speed - PID_val;
8
9     // The motor speed should not exceed the max PWM value
10    Lspeed = constrain(Lspeed, 0, 100);
11    Rspeed = constrain(Rspeed, 0, 100);
12
13    analogWrite(L_speed_pin, Lspeed); //Left Motor Speed
14    analogWrite(R_speed_pin, Rspeed); //Right Motor Speed
15    //following lines of code are to make the bot move forward
16
17    digitalWrite(L_forward, HIGH);
18    digitalWrite(L_backward, LOW);
19    digitalWrite(R_forward, HIGH);
20    digitalWrite(R_backward, LOW);
21 }
22

```

```

41     error = pos-10;
42     P = error;
43     D = error - old_error;
44     I += P;
45     old_error = error;
46
47     PID_val = P*Kp + I*Ki + D*Kd;
48
49

```

**PID** is the industry's go to control system. To understand it completely need to know some calculus and control systems engineering.

**HOWEVER, beginners are capable of using it without understanding the math completely. It just patience and quite a bit of trial and error**

Voltage make motor go brr





**But how EXACTLY do you  
build and use the sensors?**

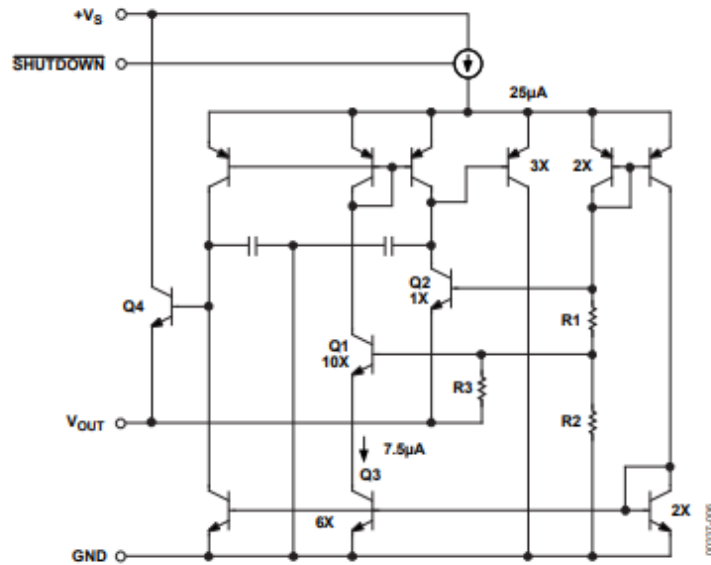
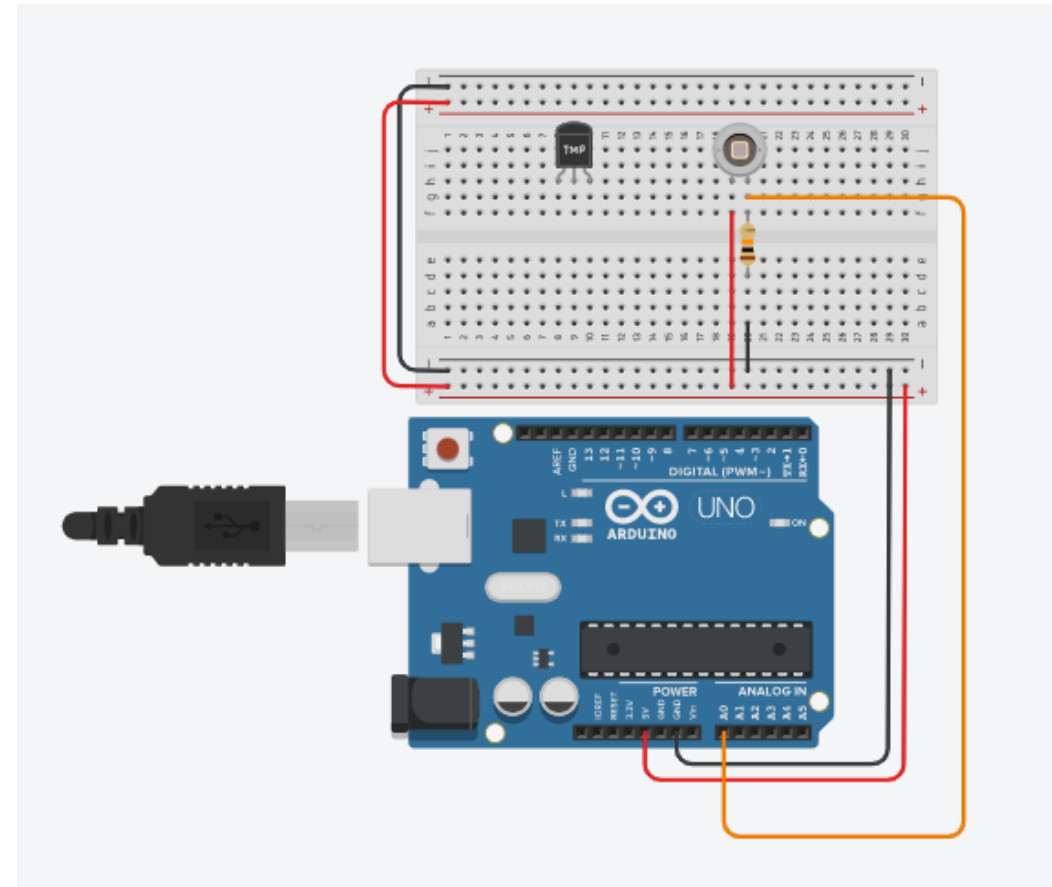


Figure 22. Temperature Sensor Simplified Equivalent Circuit

Table 4. [TMP35/TMP36/TMP37](#) Output Characteristics

Sensor	Offset Voltage (V)	Output Voltage Scaling (mV/°C)	Output Voltage at 25°C (mV)
<a href="#">TMP35</a>	0	10	250
<a href="#">TMP36</a>	0.5	10	750
<a href="#">TMP37</a>	0	20	500



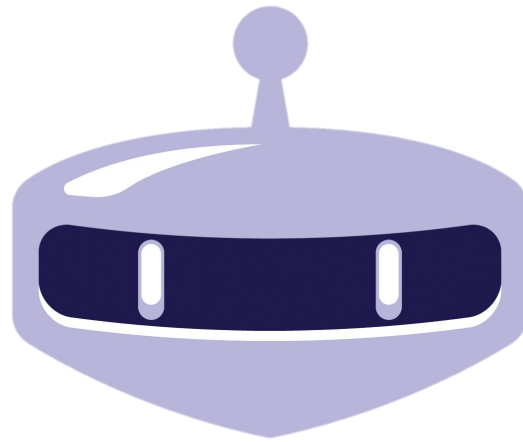
you'll find out in our hands-on activity

# Q&A

Go to [menti.com](https://menti.com) and type in  
the code 4016 8090

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# Closing Remarks



# Thank

A decorative graphic consisting of three overlapping circles in shades of blue and purple. A white diagonal line extends from the end of the word 'Thank' towards the word 'You'.

# You

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