

ROBOCOP: DELIVERING an AUTONOMOUS ROBOT

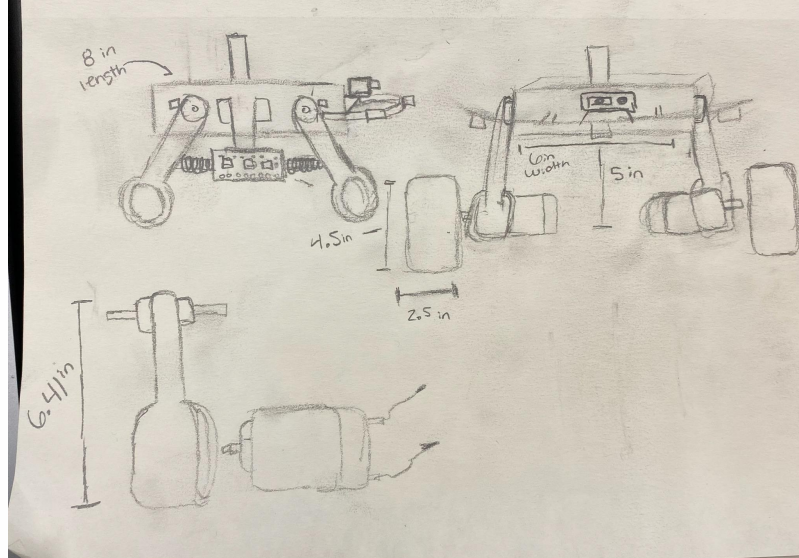
Tanner Sones, Adam Boatner, Devin Jackson, Benicia Gabell, and Peter Park

Abstract

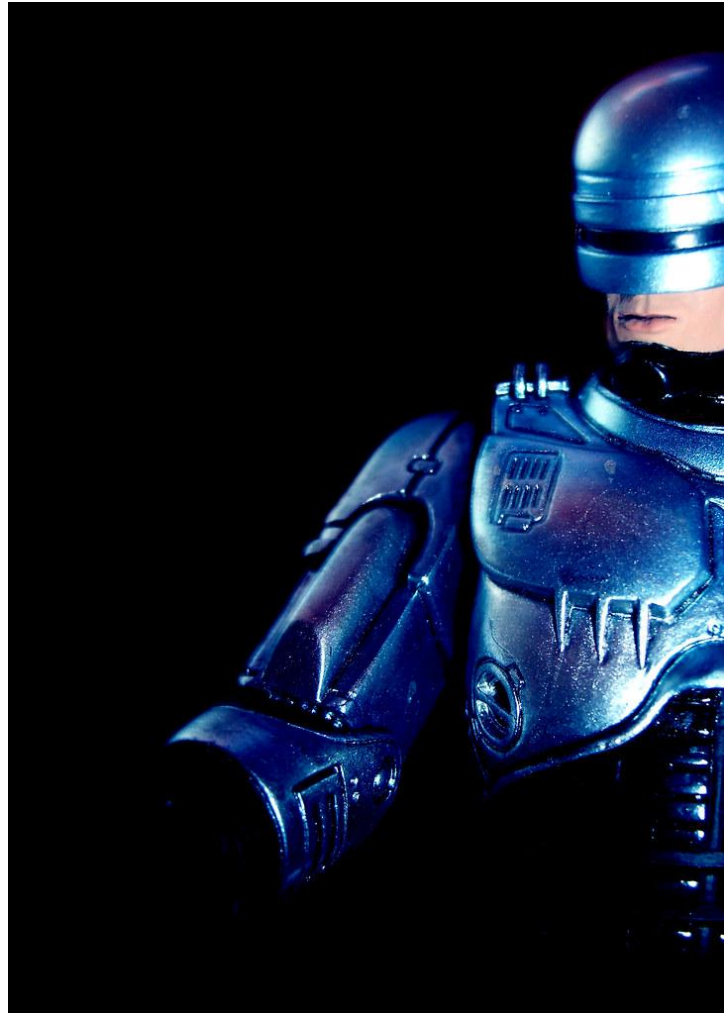
Robocop is an autonomous robot designed to traverse a Mars-like environment based on specific criteria. The project required a working drive system with suspension, wheels, and motors powered by lithium batteries connected to an Arduino-based control system. Code was implemented to utilize sensors with the driving system for navigation and obstacle avoidance. Designing and building such a project as a part of a team was a unique experience.

We initially began building our design from those of from previous years; specifically ROGER bot who used a 4 legged design with suspension attached inside each leg. The main aspects we chose to focus on were improving suspension and stability of robot.

Conceptual Design:



Most important features of our robot from the start:
Lift from the ground
Main housing unit
4 legs housing motors
Wide base
Front sensor



Materials

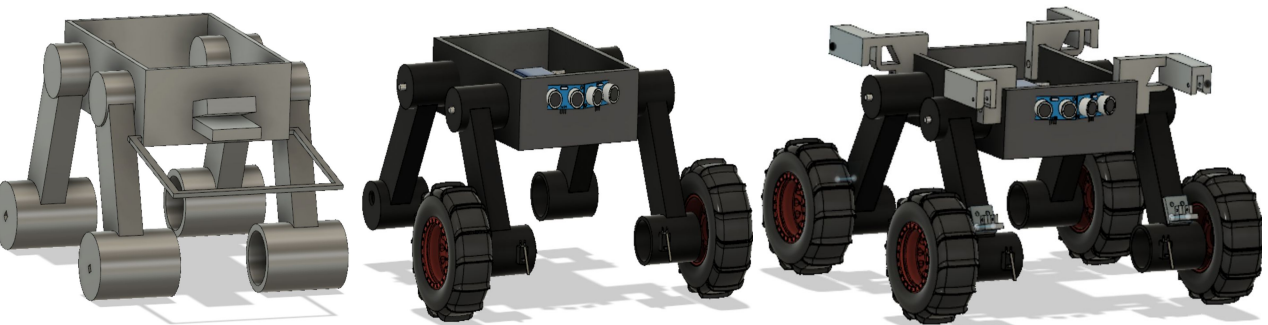
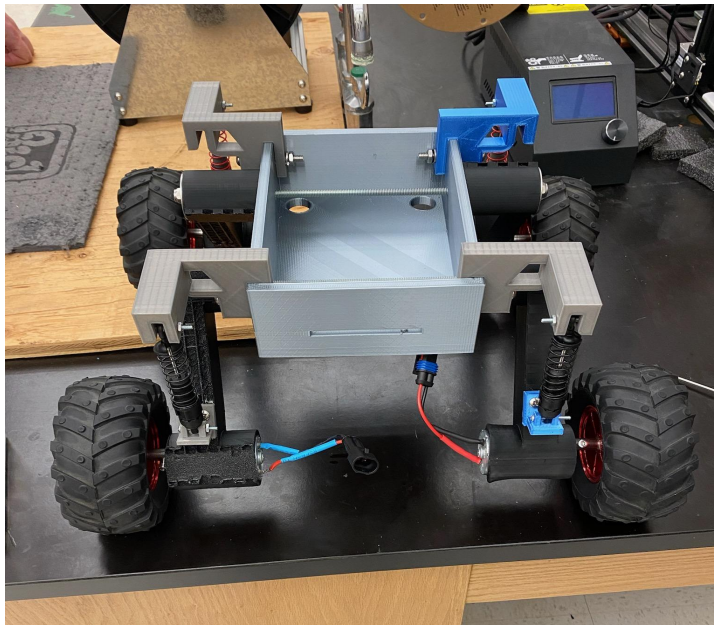
- PLA Filament (chassis, and suspension brackets)
- Arduino Mega
- Sparkfun Monster Motor Shield
- Sparkfun ProtoShield
- 12v 200 rpm DC Motors (4)
- 14.8v lithium battery (motors)
- 9v alkaline battery (logic)
- Ultrasonic Sensors (2)
- RC Suspension
- RC Monster Truck Wheels (4)

→ Final weight of build: 3.146 kg
→ Final Price of build :

Design/Build

Chassis

Main housing unit used for control system, wiring, and batteries. 4 3D printed legs using 1 motor attached in each leg, These legs are connected with a dowel acting as an axle through housing unit (one dowel for front legs and another for back legs).

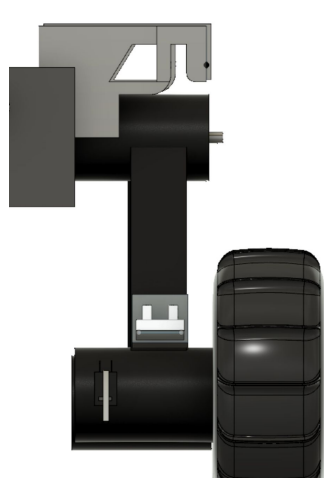
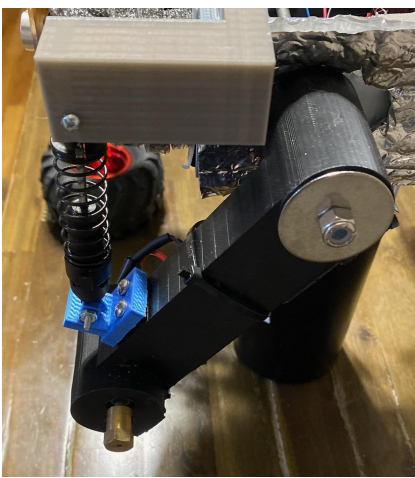


We started with computer aided 3D design (using Autodesk Fusion 360 software) trying to develop a model we could then print and build off of 3D printers we used were Ender 3 Pro, Anycubic Viper, and Crealty CR10.

Sensors

Infrared sensor provided long-range detection, but after testing realized they were unreliable in specific conditions

Ultrasonic provided accurate distance reading from up to 50 cm and were reliable in all settings.



Suspension

Utilizes compression and stabilizes structure. Found vertical positioning to be optimal for specific use. Designed suspension brackets.

Team Roles

Tanner Sones (Team Lead) - Operations, Design, Building, Programming, and Testing
Adam Boatner (Program Lead) - Building, Programming, and Testing
Devin Jackson (Build Lead) - Builder, Logistics, and Tester
Benicia Gabell - Management and Builder
Peter Park - Author of Abstract and Builder

Testing/Results

We are looking to see results from tests we ran, the process of testing sensor and motors initially as subsystems, and then integrating how they worked together in the different terrains we tested them on. It took a lot of trial and error to figure out the right amount of ultrasonic sensors, positioning of sensors, and code for sensors.

Before Dunes

Upon initial testing of our robot, we had an issue with the shaft coupling staying connected. This resulted in our wheels tearing from the shaft of our motors. Even though it was not ideal, Robocop performed exceedingly well even on 3 wheels. We were able to improve, with the use of more acceptable adapters

After attached in the correct position our suspension proved to be exceptional, granting Robocop the stability and versatility to climb any log, rock, or obstacle our sensor had trouble recognizing

Making sure we added enough solder and heat shrink at points of connection to motors and sensors was mandatory to keeping all wires attached.

Sensor testing initially left some room for improvement. The code for the sensors worked, however with the power and speed of the motors and small detection distance our robot was overdriving. Adjusting Pulse Width Modulated (PWM) and maximizing detection distance proved to be helpful in minimizing issue.

I will get pictures of robot suspension in action and another picture for testing before dunes portion

Dunes Results

Conclusion

With much trial, error, and ingenuity our team was able to take inspiration from previous iterations of robot models, add our own design with improvements, with hopes of a successful autonomous robot. We were able to take design cues for the chassis and legs to give us the building blocks to implement a suspension. Based on challenge requirements, time of project, and results we as a group are satisfied with how far we have come. With the diligent support from our support staff, we have been able to make our ideas a reality and see the actual representation of months of planning and critiquing. For future events we would like to add infrared sensors to provide additional failsafes.

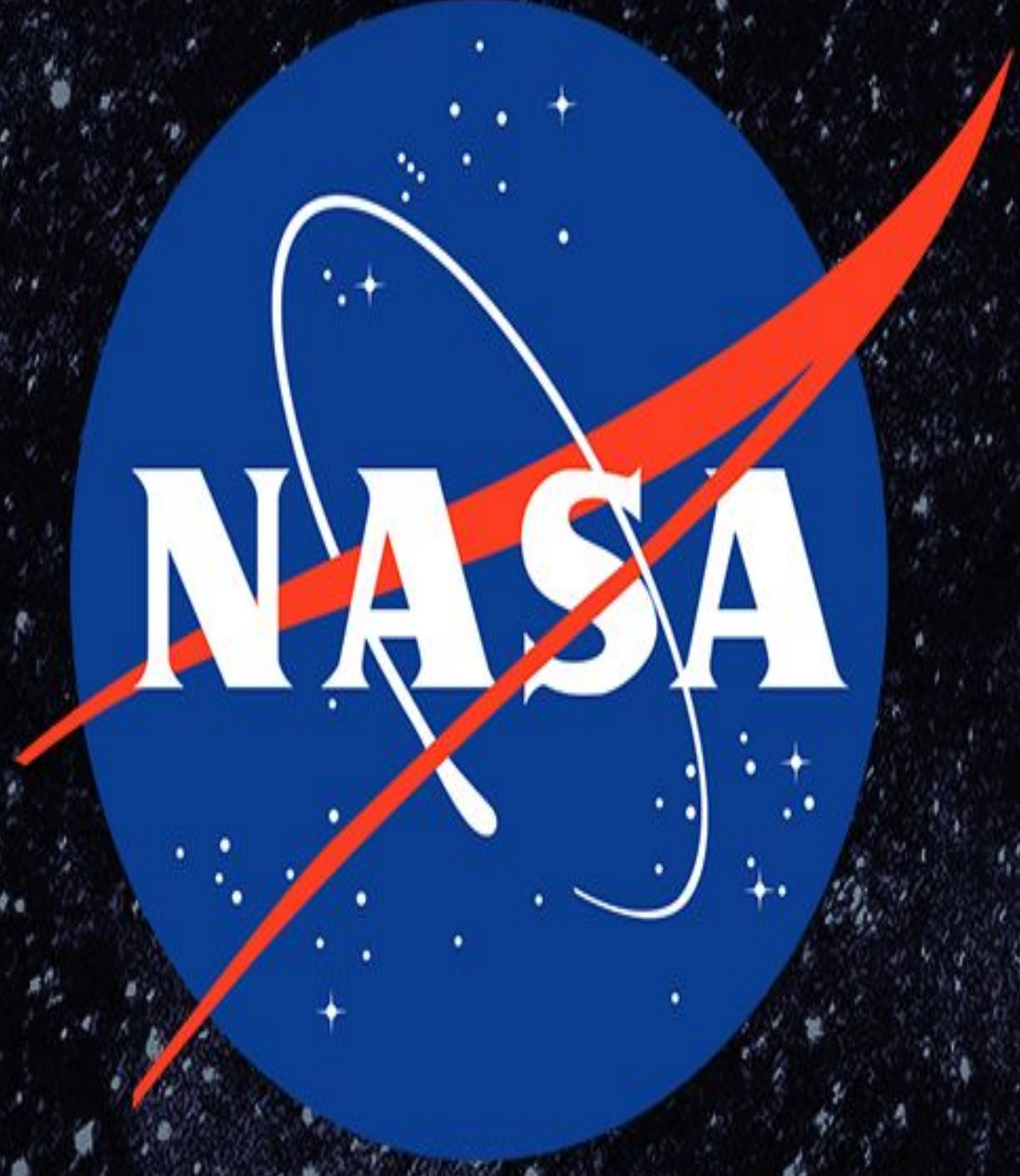
Acknowledgements

Tom Dillon, Kieran Lawrence, Dr.Kathy Giese, COSGC, NASA



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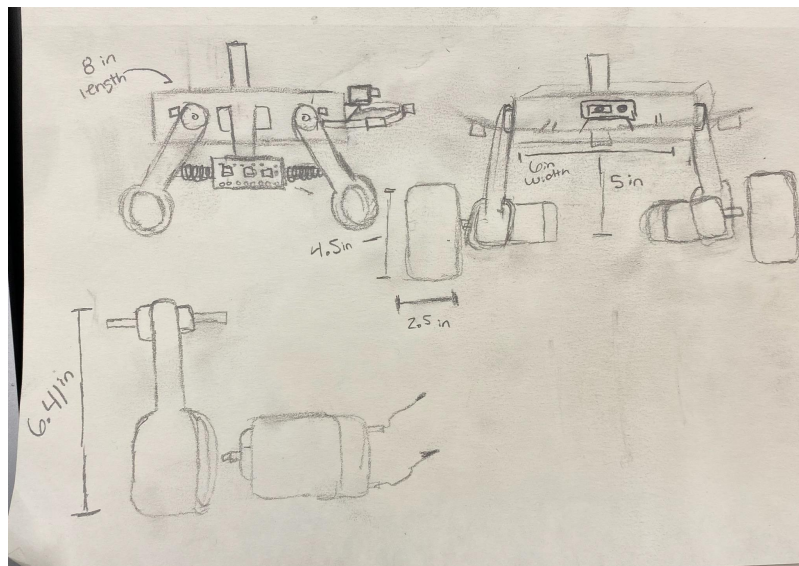
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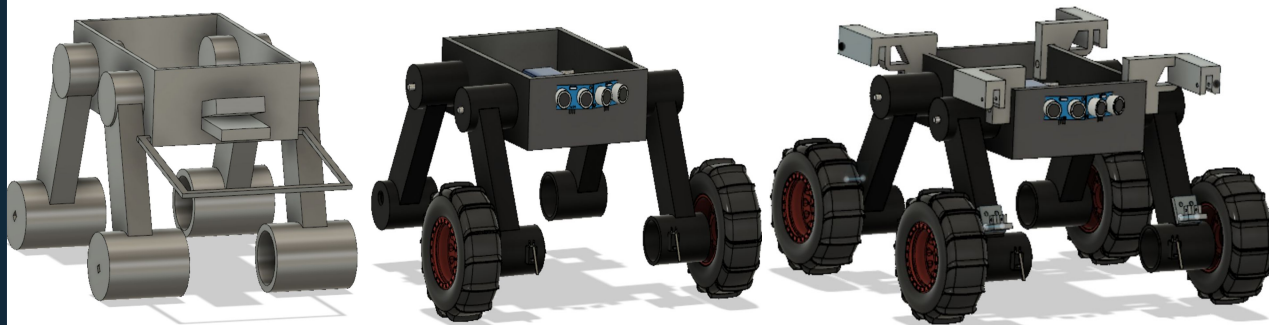
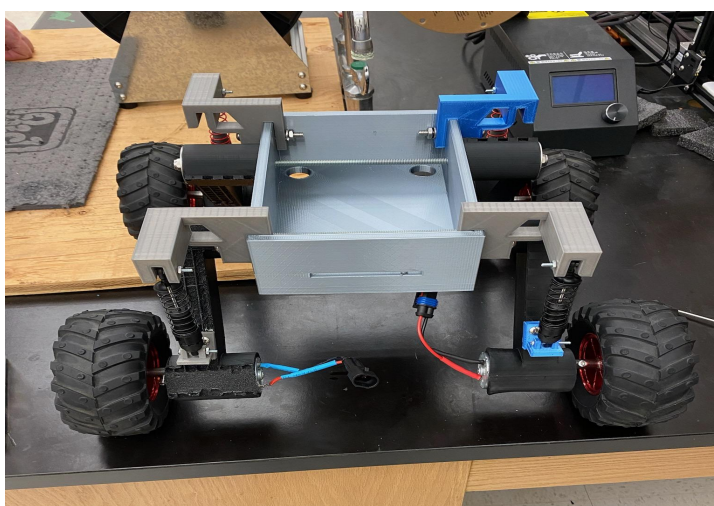


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Lift from the ground
Main housing unit
4 legs housing motors
Wide base
Front sensor

Design/Build

Chassis

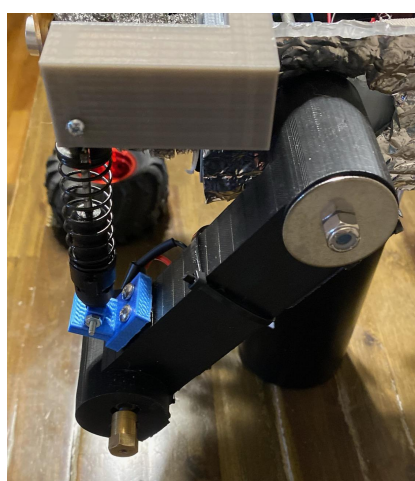
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Infrared sensors provided long range but after testing realized were unreliable in conditions
Ultrasonic provided accurate distance reading from up to 50 cm and were applicable in all settings.



Suspension

Utilizes compression and stabilizes structure. Found vertical positioning to be optimal for specific use. Designed suspension brackets.

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We will also leave about half the space to add results and sum up our performance from the dune challenge

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Dunes Results

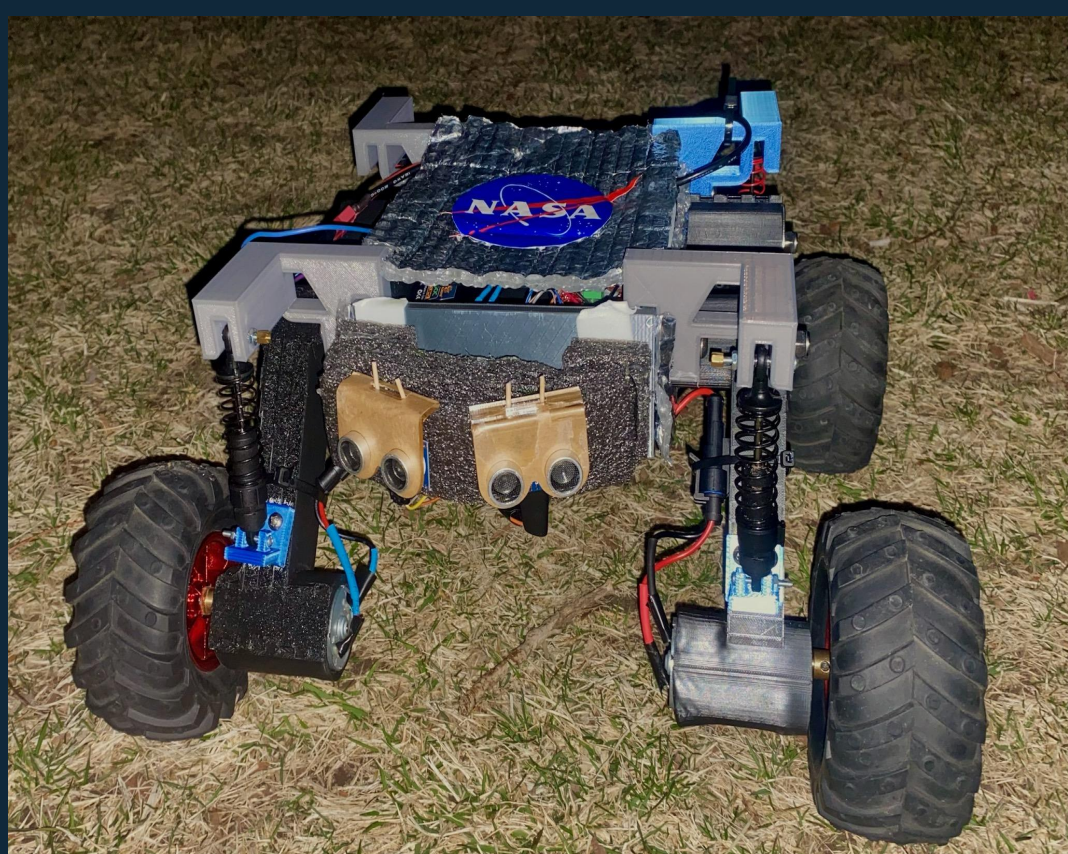
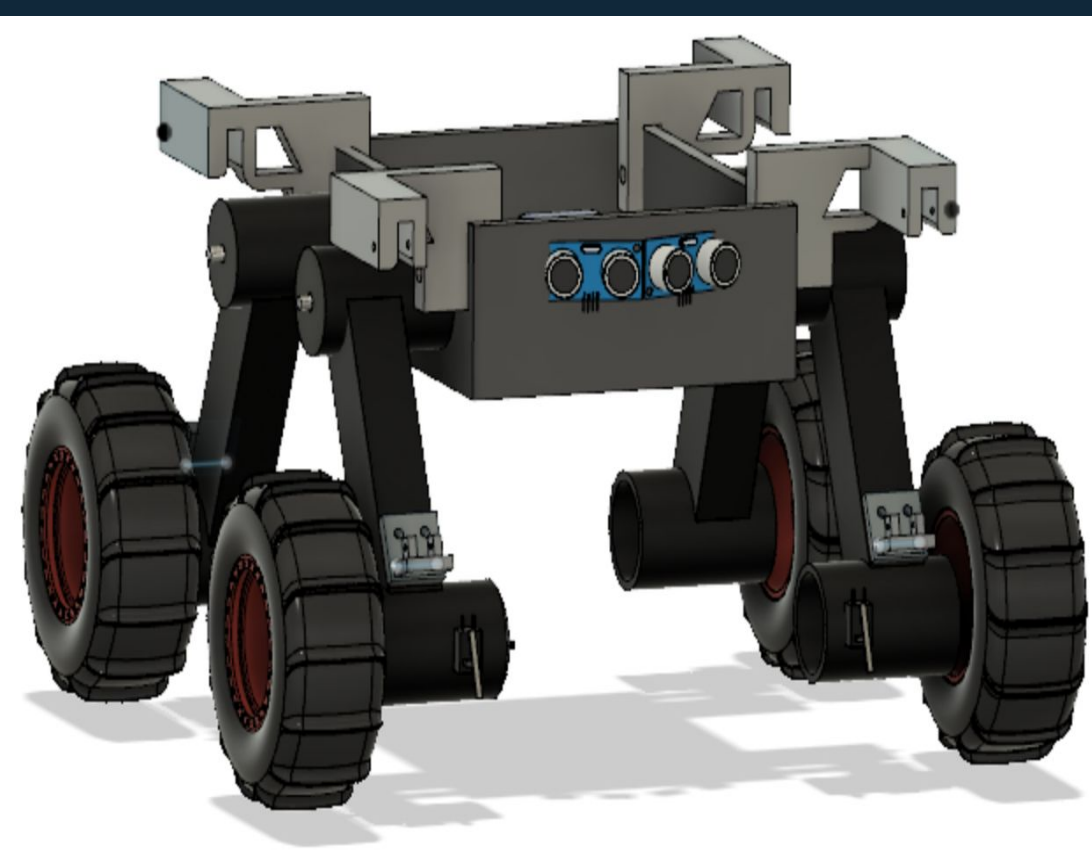
Materials

- PLA Filament (chassis, and suspension brackets)
- Arduino Mega
- Sparkfun Monster Motor Shield
- Sparkfun ProtoShield
- 12v 50 rpm DC Motors (4)
- 14.8v lithium battery (motors)
- 9v alkaline battery (logic)
- Ultrasonic Sensors (2)
- Bump Switches (2)
- RC Suspension
- RC Monster Truck Wheels (4)

Part Name	Amount of parts	Weight of 1 (kg)	Weight (kg)
3D printed Housing Unit	1	0.247	0.247
3D printed Legs	4	0.127	0.508
12v DC Motors	4	0.249	0.996
Wheels	4	0.131	0.524
Arduino	1	0.037	0.037
Arduino	1	0.015	0.015
Lithium Battery	1	0.2344	0.234
9v Battery	1	0.034	0.034
Dowels	2	0.0525	0.105
Ultrasonic Sensors	2	0.0087	0.017
Bump Switches	3	0.01	0.030
Shaft Coupling	4	0.0678	0.271
Suspension	4	0.0468	0.187
Current Weight of Robot:			3.205 kg

Item	Cost	Amount	Total Cost	Notes
Ultrasonic Sensor	\$16.00	4	\$64.00	2 Planned
Bump Switch	\$14.85	3	\$59.40	3 Planned
Arduino Mega	\$48.40	1	\$48.40	
Arduino (Monster)	\$24.95	1	\$24.95	
Wiring Assortment	\$3.00	1	\$3.00	
GreenShield 12v DC Motors	\$14.99	4	\$59.96	50 rpm, 7.2 kg/cm
Suspension Brackets	\$12.80	4	\$51.20	
Lithium Batteries	\$24.99	1	\$24.99	2200 mAh
Battery Connectors	\$0.99	1	\$0.99	
Wheels	\$5.00	4	\$20.00	
Motor/Wheel Adapters	\$4.00	1	\$4.00	
3D Printed Housing Unit	\$10.00	1	\$10.00	Filament
3D Printed Legs	\$21.00	4	\$84.00	Filament
ON/OFF Switch	\$1.54	1	\$1.54	
Waterproof Connectors	\$6.99	1	\$6.99	
Misc. Components				
Total (no margin):			\$319.08	

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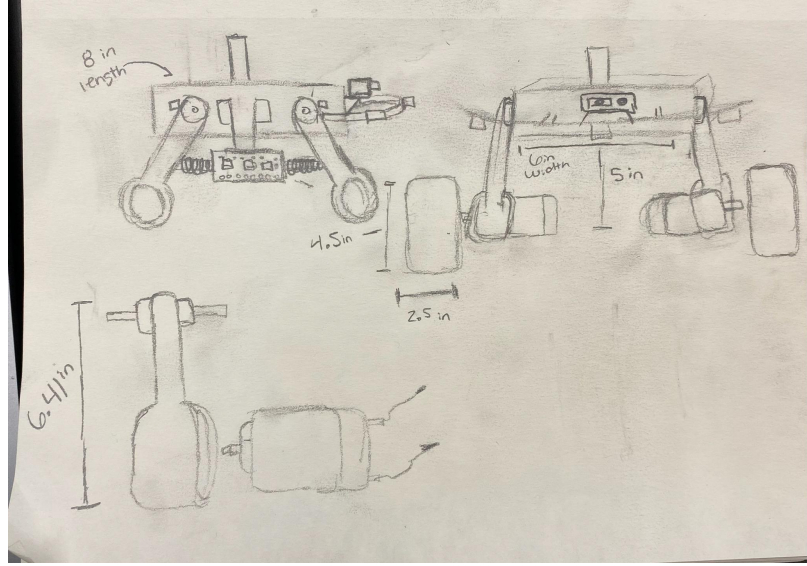
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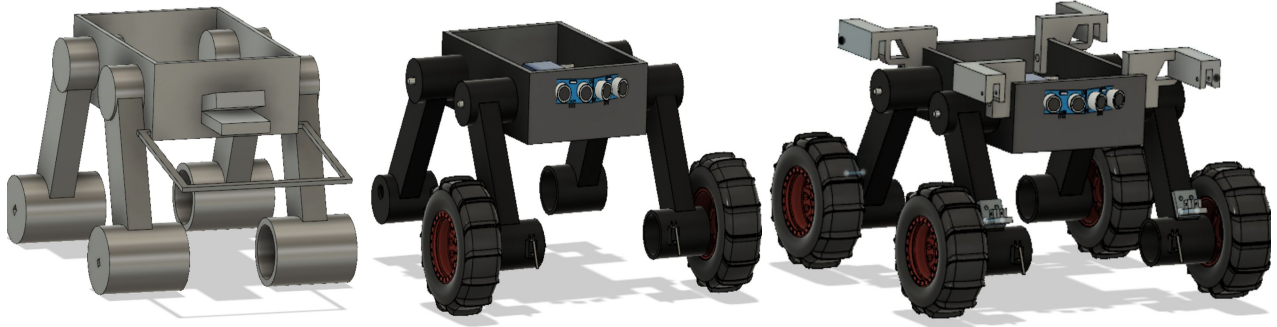
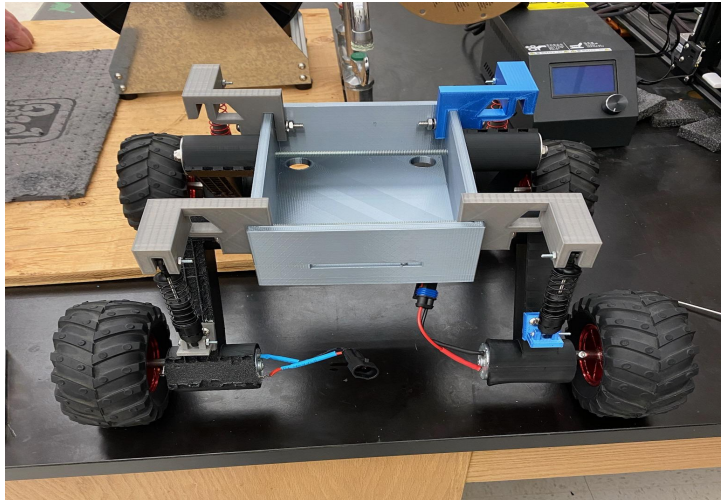
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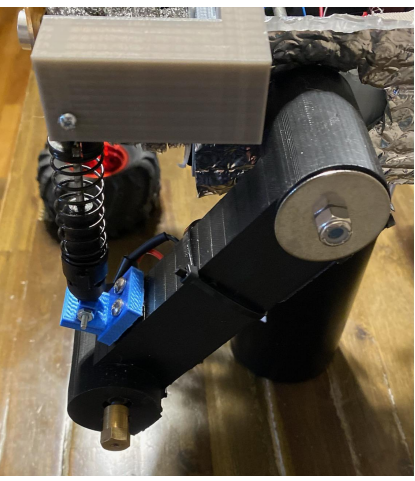


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Wiring Assesment	\$3.00	1	\$3.00	
Guardian 12v DC Motors	\$14.99	4	\$59.96	50 rpm, 7.2 kg *cm
Suspension + Brackets	\$22.80	4	\$91.99	
Lithium Batteries	\$24.99	1	\$24.99	2200 mah
Battery Connectors	\$0.99	1	\$0.99	
Wheels	\$5.00	4	\$20.00	
Motor/Wheel Adapters	\$4.00	1	\$4.00	
3D Printed Housing Unit	\$10.00	1	\$10.00	Filament
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ON/OFF Switch	\$1.54	1	\$1.54	
Waterproof Connectors	\$6.99	1	\$6.99	
Music Components				
			Total (no margin):	\$319.083

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