

P.V.I.R Final Presentation

4/24/2019

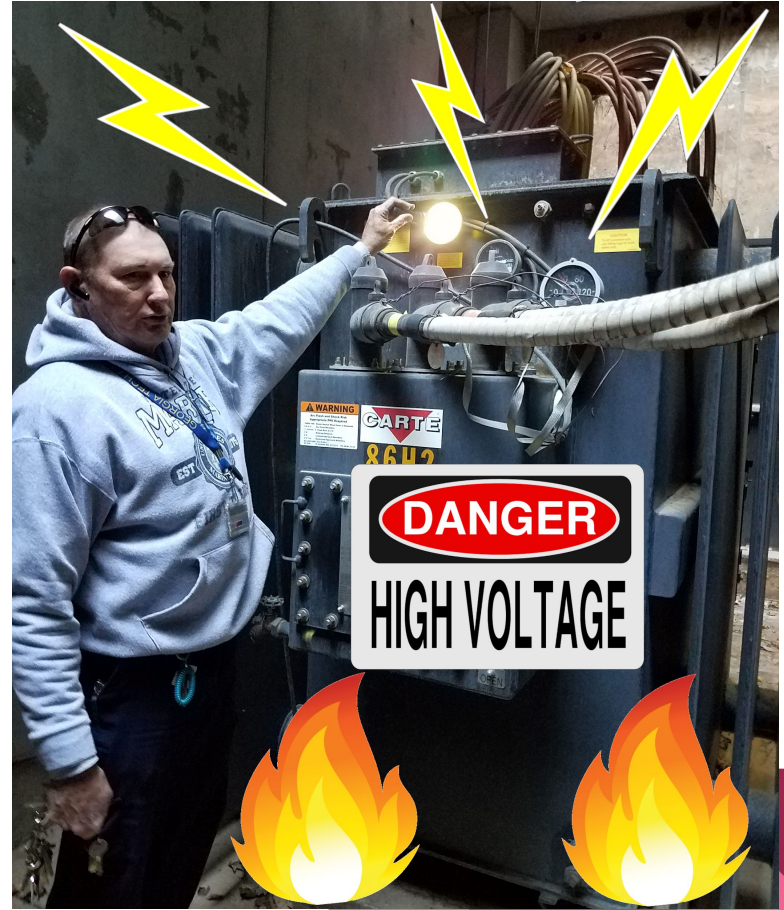
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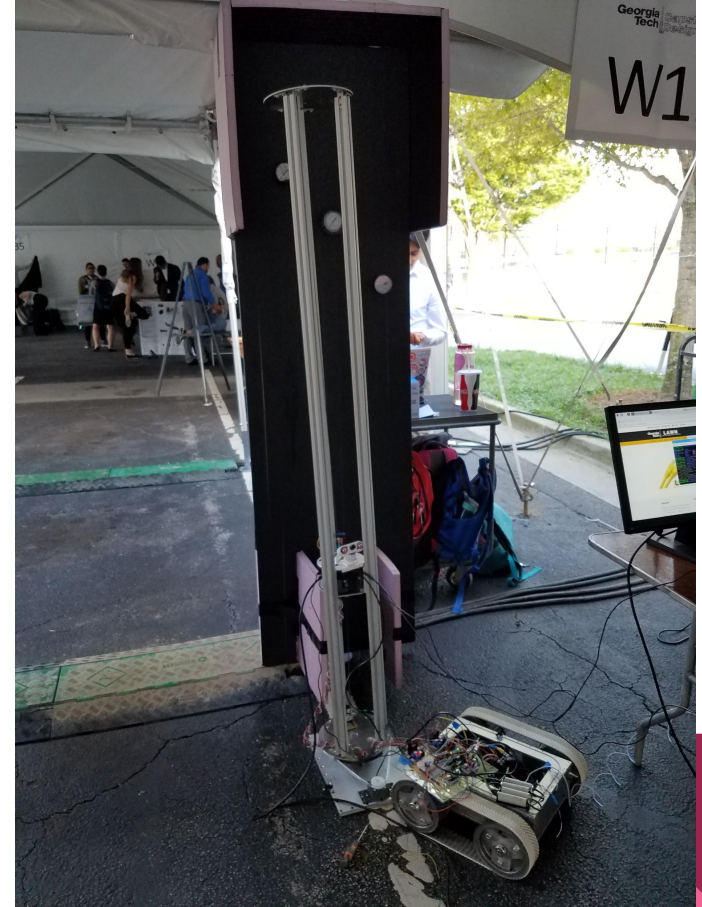
Motivation

1. Protect inspection workers from the dangers of powervaults
 - a. Electrical parts are responsible for 80% of electrocution deaths among workers [1]
2. Simplify the process of logging data and inspecting powervaults



Objectives

1. Design, program, and build a remote controlled Power Vault Inspection Robot
2. Create a user-friendly GUI
3. Assemble a sensor package to examine the quality of the environment using video and gas sensors
4. Design and build a mechanical lift
5. Design and build a test environment to demonstrate the robot at the Capstone Design Expo



Specifications

Mechanical Arm Specs

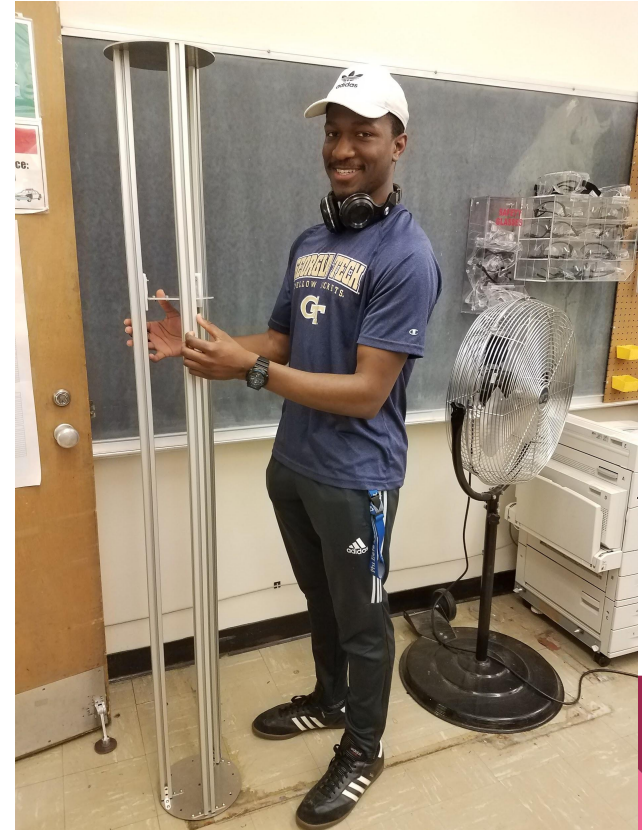
- Height : Variable height from 1 - 6 feet ✓
- Degrees of Freedom : 2 degrees of movement ✓
- Base Size : Fits in a 760mm Diameter Manhole ✓

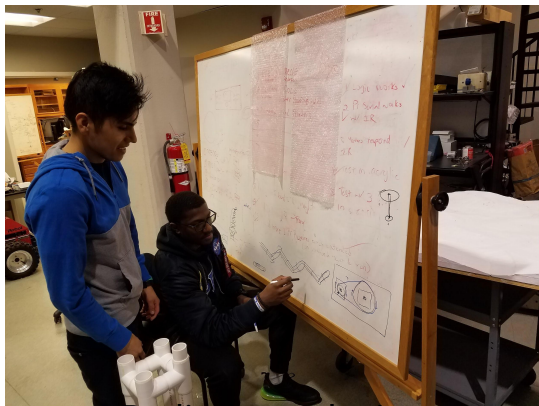
Sensor Package Specs

- Video : Can Stream Video to GUI ✓
- Gas Sensor : Check Air Quality ✓
- IR Thermal Camera : Record Thermal Images ✓
- Microphone : Record Sounds

GUI Specs

- Mobile: Usable on Mobile Platforms ✓
- Control Capabilities: Remotely Controllable Robot ✓
- Logging: Log Information ✓
- Data Streaming: Real-Time Data Streaming ✓

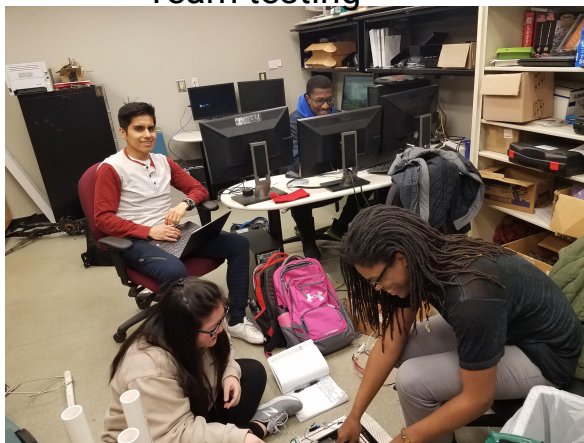




Preliminary design



En route to Capstone



Team testing



EXPO!

Video

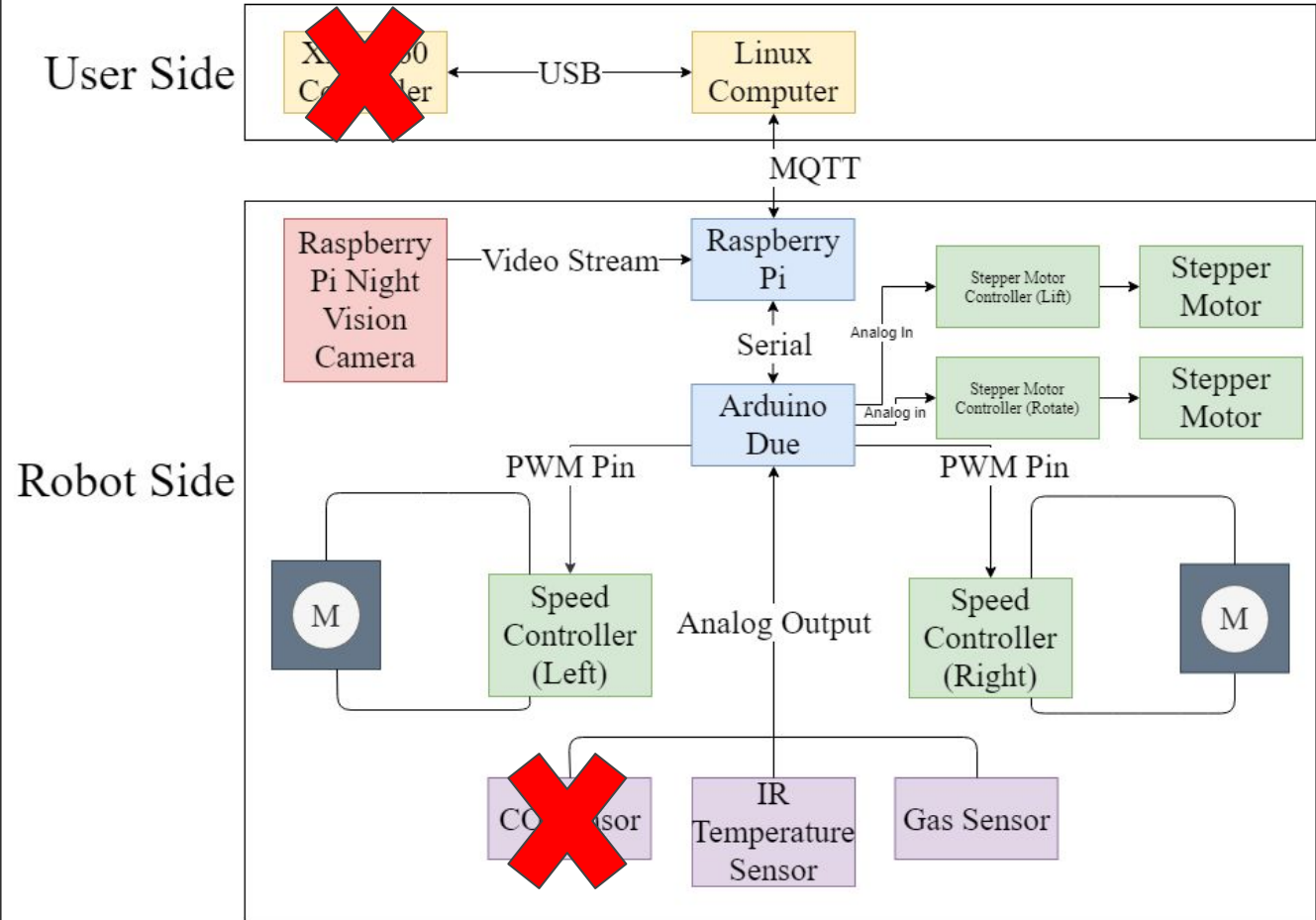
Expo Troubleshooting ft. Lemek



Design Overview

Design Problems:

1. Too many steps to get Xbox inputs to the arduino
2. CO Sensor needs a mounting board and multiple voltages to operate



Mechanical Arm

- Utilizes 2 Nema 17 stepper motors to lift the platform and rotate the T-slots
- T-slots sit on an 8" turntable
- Sensor package casing is not waterproof (3D printed)
- Nema stepper motor mounts 3D printed
- Sliders attached to T-slots used to enable lift of sensor package
- GT2 block used to enable the rotational motion of pulley to a mechanical lift
 - GT2 block also used in the open belt closures for the 2GT belt.



GUI

- Kivy:
 - Task organization
 - Matplotlib for graphics building
- Video streaming
 - Worked well but computationally heavy for the raspberry pi
- Data collection
 - Subscribe to a MQTT server on the raspberry pi
 - Data logging option
 - Live audio and object temperature plot
 - Live gauge graphic
 - Live temperature bar graph



GUI

- Graphing functions

- Toolbar to manipulate zoom or save data to host pc
- T to switch between live graph and static graph
 - Static data has more points and is easy to manipulate
- F to toggle freeze of live graph



Arduino

- Data acquisition from sensors
- Sends motor instructions
 - Stepper library on digital pins for the arm motors
 - Pwm signal for the movement motors
- Communicates to the raspberry pi via serial connection
- Due analogReference minimum

keyboard_demo | Arduino 1.8.9 (Windows Store 1.8.21.0)

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

keyboard_demo

```
};

void Movement(int MotorSpeedL, int MotorSpeedR, int pinL, int pinR) {
  analogWrite(pinL, MotorSpeedL);
  analogWrite(pinR, MotorSpeedR);
  delay(600);
  analogWrite(pinL, 185);
  analogWrite(pinR, 185);
}

void Arm(Stepper turnStepper, Stepper liftStepper, int turn, int lift, int MotorSpeedR, int MotorSpeedL) {
  if (MotorSpeedR == 0 and MotorSpeedL == 0) {
    //turnStepCount = turnStepCount + turn;
    turnStepper.step(turn);
    liftStepper.step(lift);
  }
}

void centerCheck() {
  Serial.println("centered");
  Serial.println(turnStepCount);
  turnStepCount = 0;
  centered = turnStepCount;
  center = true;
  detachInterrupt(digitalPinToInterrupt(turnInterrupt));
}

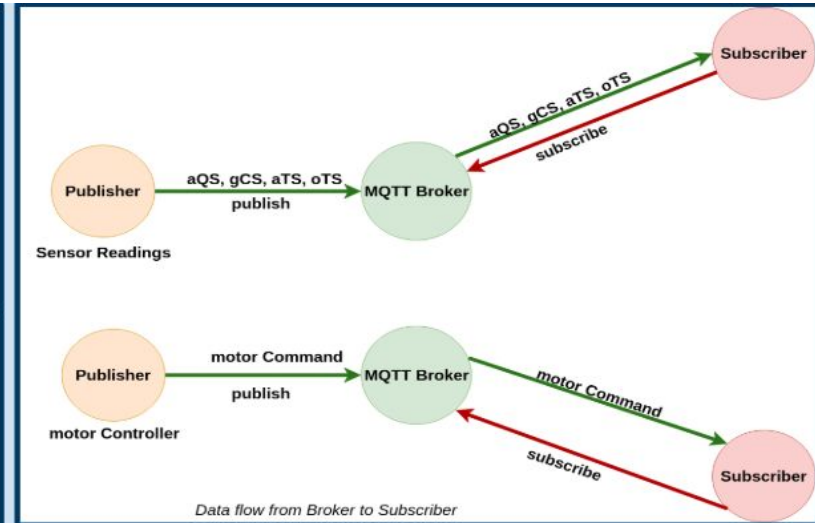
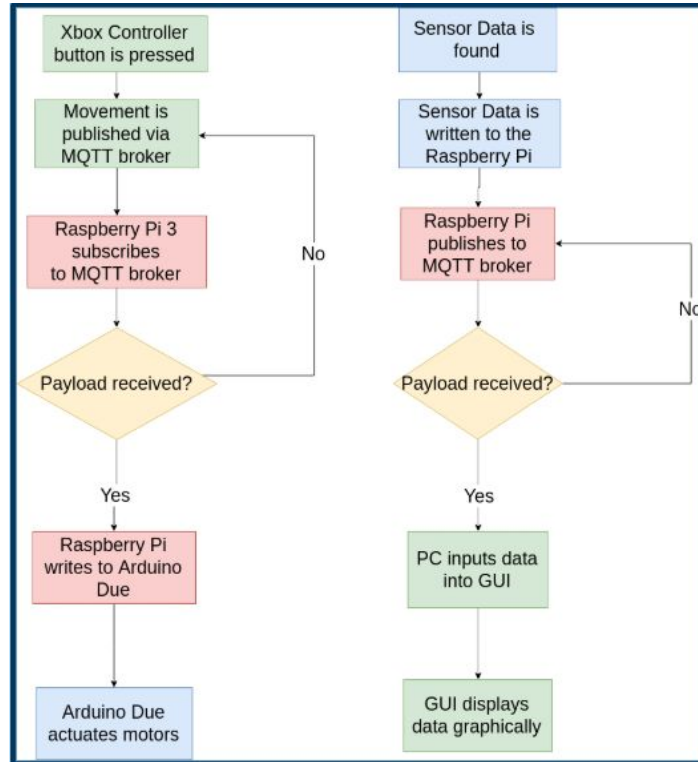
Stepper turnStepper(stepsPerRevolution, 2, 3, 4, 5);
Stepper liftStepper(stepsPerRevolution, 6, 7, 8, 9);

void setup() {
  centered = 0;
  counter = 1;
  center == false;
  Serial.begin(9600);
  analogReference(INTERNAL);
  liftStepCount = 0;
  turnStepCount = 0;
  //pinMode(7, INPUT_PULLUP);
  //attachInterrupt(digitalPinToInterrupt(turnInterrupt), centerCheck, RISING);

  // set the speed at 60 rpm:
  turnStepper.setSpeed(100);
  liftStepper.setSpeed(100);

  incoming = incoming.reserve(1);
  pinMode(enable, OUTPUT); // for EN1
```

Software Comms



Diagrams for MQTT protocols for motor control and GUI data transfer.

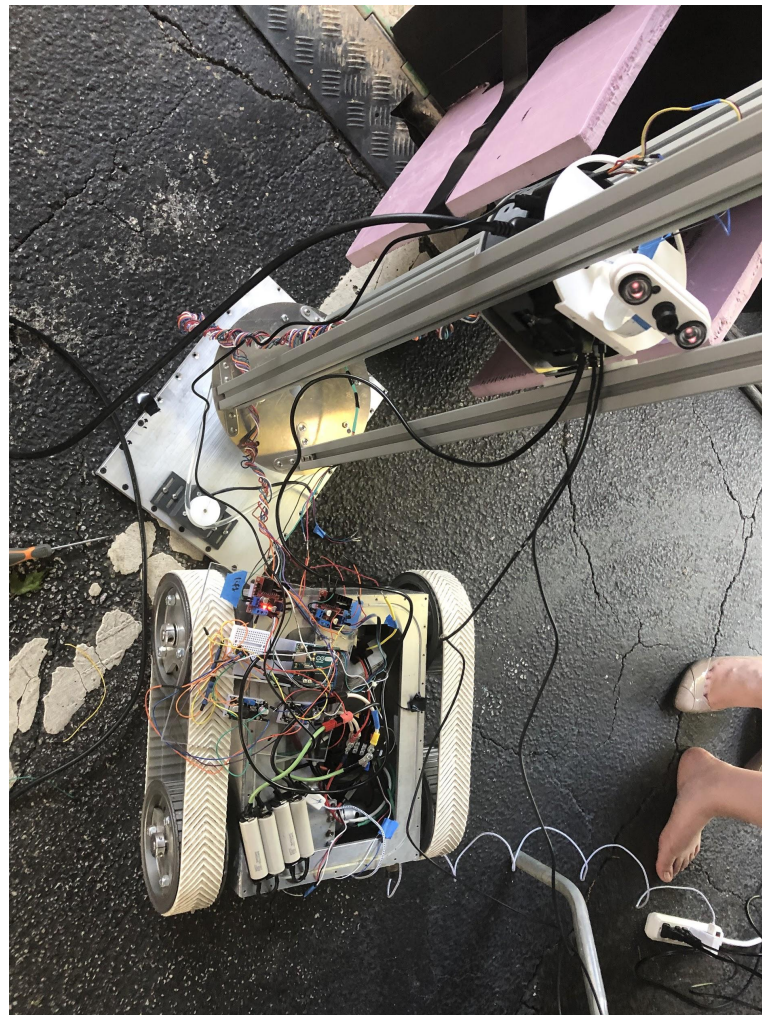
Challenges with Hardware

- Challenge: Constantly updating Bill of Materials and ordering new parts
 - Future Solution: Finalizing arm assembly design and schematic earlier
- Challenge: Waterproofing sensor package
 - Future Solution: Buy waterproof box; sensors that must be exposed to the environment can have sealed openings
- Challenge: CO sensor implementation
 - Future Solution: Buy arduino board to mount it to
- Challenge: Machining
 - Future Solution: Waterjet holes so they are perfectly aligned the first time



Challenges with Hardware

- Challenge: Cabling and final assembly
 - Had a lot of parts and connections inside the robot body making it very easy for things to become disconnected
 - Powering everything off the same battery caused cabling to be messy
- Challenge: Mechanical Arm Assembly
 - Conducting better research on different mechanical lift and rotational designs.
 - Learning how to use a CAD software for arm design
 - Length of T-slots made sliding for the sensor plate difficult
 - Pulley belts slipping when operating



Challenges with Software

- Challenge: Serial communication to and from the Arduino is too slow to process controller commands efficiently leading to dropped inputs and a delay
 - Future Design Solution: Have arduino directly receive controller inputs; possibly a bluetooth module with antenna receiver
- Challenge: Video stream lag
 - When processing mqtt code in parallel the pi could not keep up
- Challenge: controller input retention
 - The Xbox controller only registers inputs when it refreshes and is unable to retain the last button pressed



BUT THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE...

Staying under budget:

Arm and Robot Lid	\$511.84
Sensors and Control	\$146.10
Power and Cabling	\$150.37
Lab Testing and Debugging	\$26.73
Demo Environment	\$29.60
Total Cost	\$864.64



Ways we could have saved money

- Lab had a lot of assembly parts that we didn't need to buy (screws, taps, wires, cables etc)
- Could have gone without testing environment (usescrap wood in lab instead)
- Could have used lower end power supply



Future Improvements

1. Collapsible arm
 - Scissor lift
2. Implement audio capture hardware in sensor package design
 - GUI contains audio track already
3. Write training manual for utility workers
 - This will give everyone the ability to troubleshoot the robot



Figure Source: (Anon, 2019) [2]

Lessons Learned

- Reduce the number of design iterations and assure at least one is complete and make changes accordingly.
- Don't worry about ordering lab testing materials and check lab for assembly parts before ordering
- Complete the CAD design, assembly and schematics before ordering parts
- Provide more slack on cables than one might think is needed
- Allow for more time to integrate software with hardware
- Simplicity is best - trying to integrate too many parts results in things not working last minute



Works Cited

- [1] Cpwr.com. (2019). *Chart Book (6th edition): Fatal and Nonfatal Injuries - Fatalities from Contact with Electricity in Construction* | CPWR. [online] Available at: <https://www.cpwr.com/chart-book-6th-edition-fatal-and-nonfatal-injuries-fatalities-contact-electricity-construction-0> [Accessed 22 Apr. 2019].
- [2] Anon, (2019). [online] Available at: <https://www.robotshop.com/en/uarm-swift-pro-standard-4-dof-metal-robotic-arm-bluetooth-suction-cup.html> [Accessed 22 Apr. 2019].

