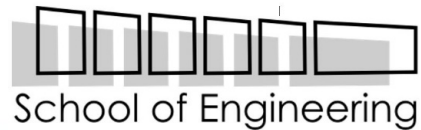


Warwick Mobile Robotics

2014/15

Design & Development of a Miniature Urban
Search and Rescue (M-USAR) Robot

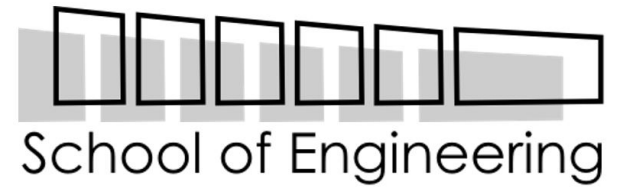


Contents

- **Introduction** – Introducing the team, sponsors, aims and objectives
- **Design Overview** – Design methodology and benchmarking
- **Chassis** – Specification, design, development and manufacture
- **Drivetrain** – Specification, design, development and manufacture
- **Electronics and Software** – Specification, design, development and manufacture
- **Final Design** – Final robot design, testing and critical review
- **Conclusions** – Finances, project benefits, outreach and further work



Sponsors:



MakerBeam

maxon motor

driven by precision



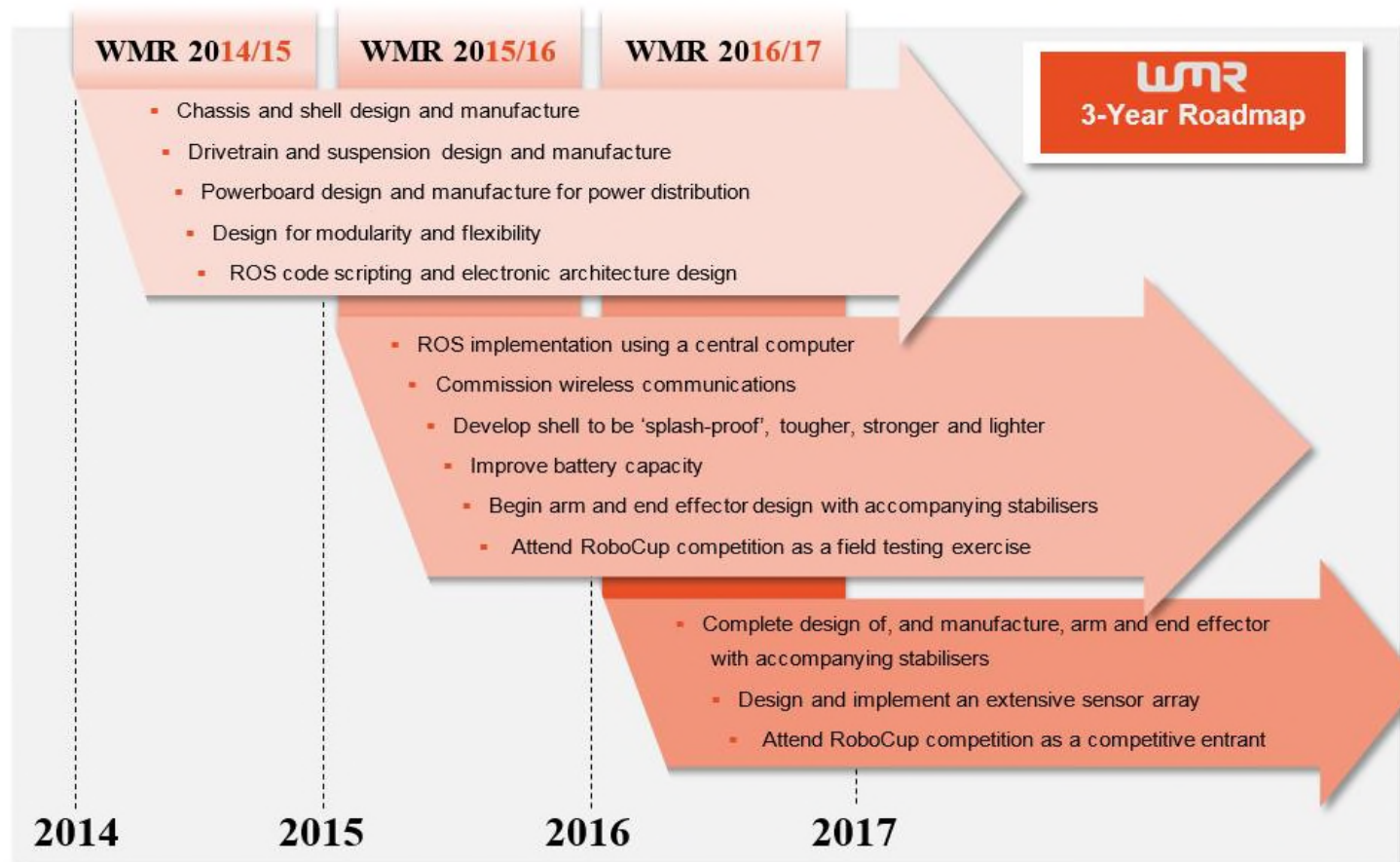
Warwick Mobile Robotics – Background



WMR Robots



Strategy – 3-Year Plan



Strategy – Project Aims

Aim 1:

Deliver a mechatronic framework for an innovative M-USAR robot by May 2015 as the first stage of a three-year plan

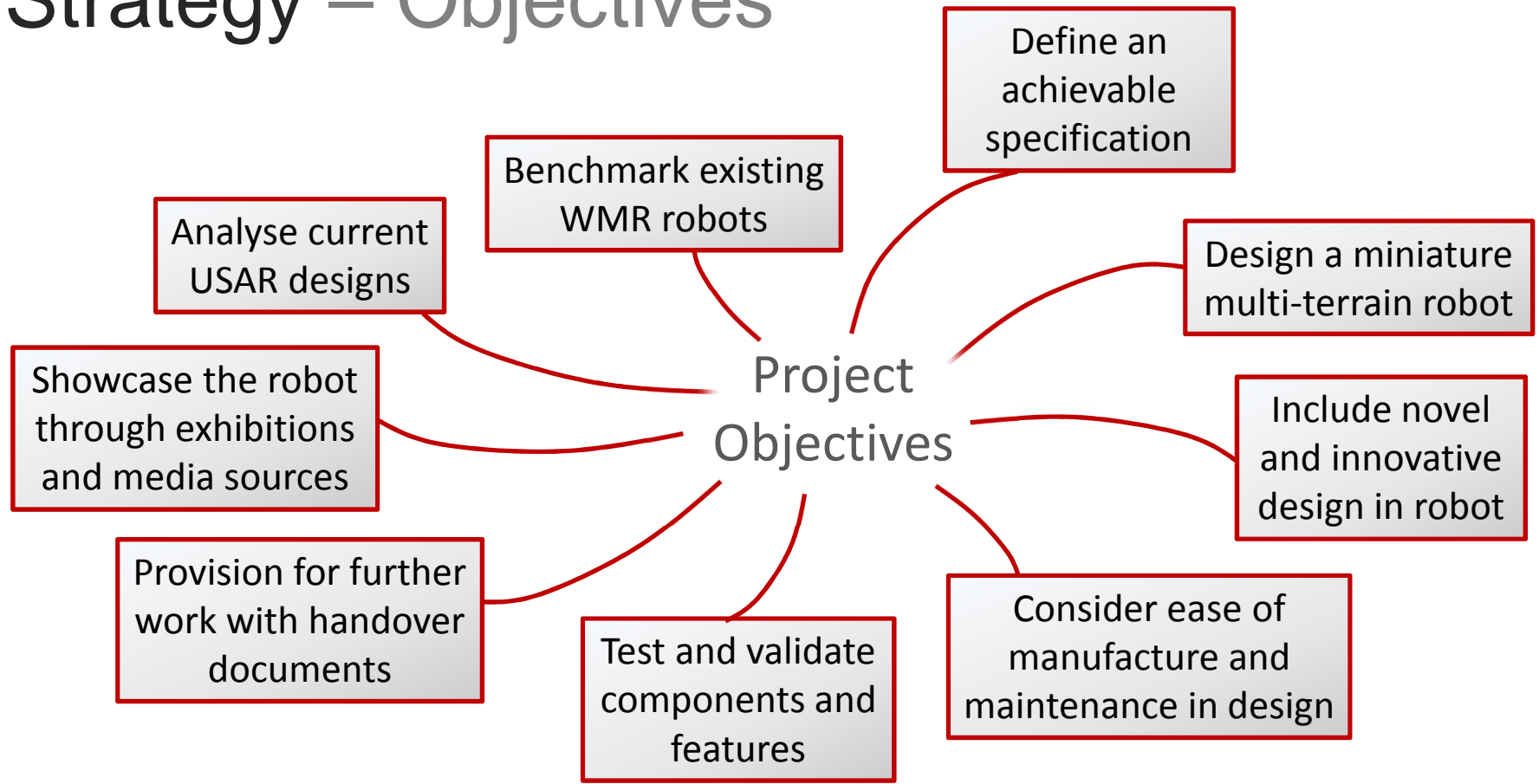
Aim 2:

Provision for design development by future WMR teams

Aim 3:

Exhibit the robot as an educational platform to inspire younger generations

Strategy – Objectives




Design Overview


Presented by



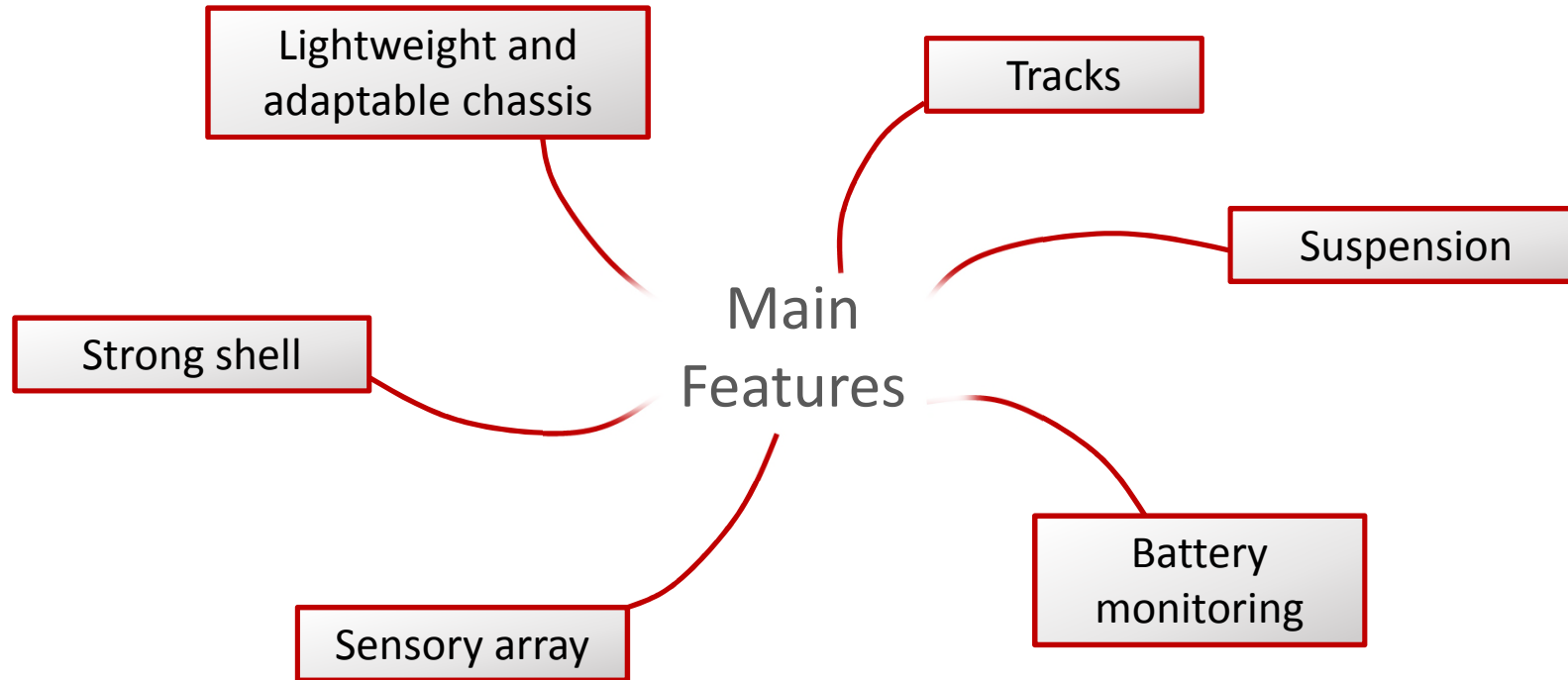
Rebecca
Saunders

Benchmarking

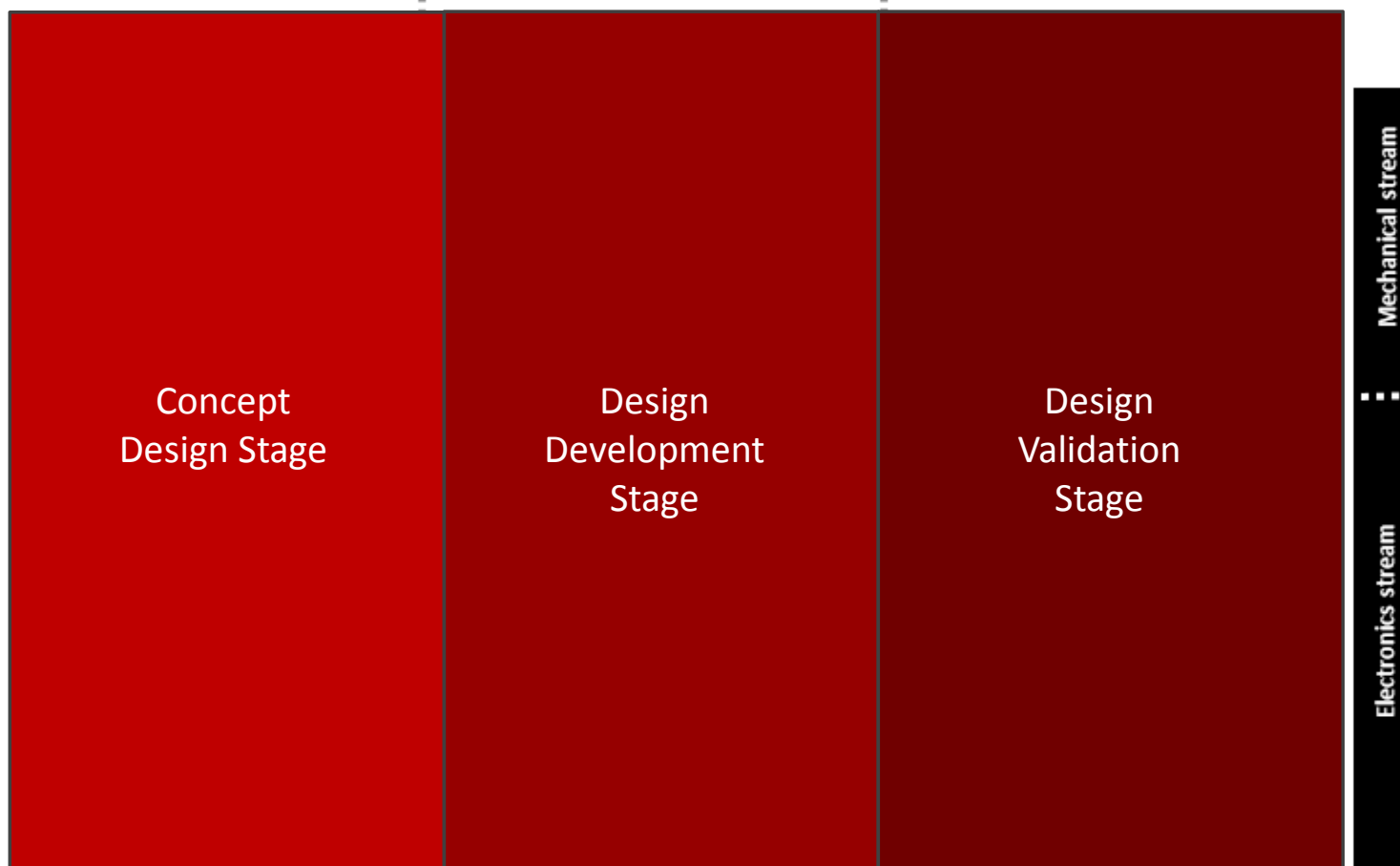
 USAR	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strong manipulator ▪ Mobile ▪ Wide range of sensors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very bespoke ▪ Difficult to diagnose and repair faults ▪ Unreliable drivetrain ▪ Heavy ▪ Large and unwieldy

 M-USAR	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weight < 25kg ▪ Strong MakerBeam® chassis ▪ Small size ▪ Uses off-the-shelf components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long battery change time ▪ Difficult to access internal components ▪ Poor chassis clearance ▪ Exposed brushed motors ▪ Wiring through moving components ▪ Inadequate battery management ▪ Poor battery life

Specification Overview



Design Methodology



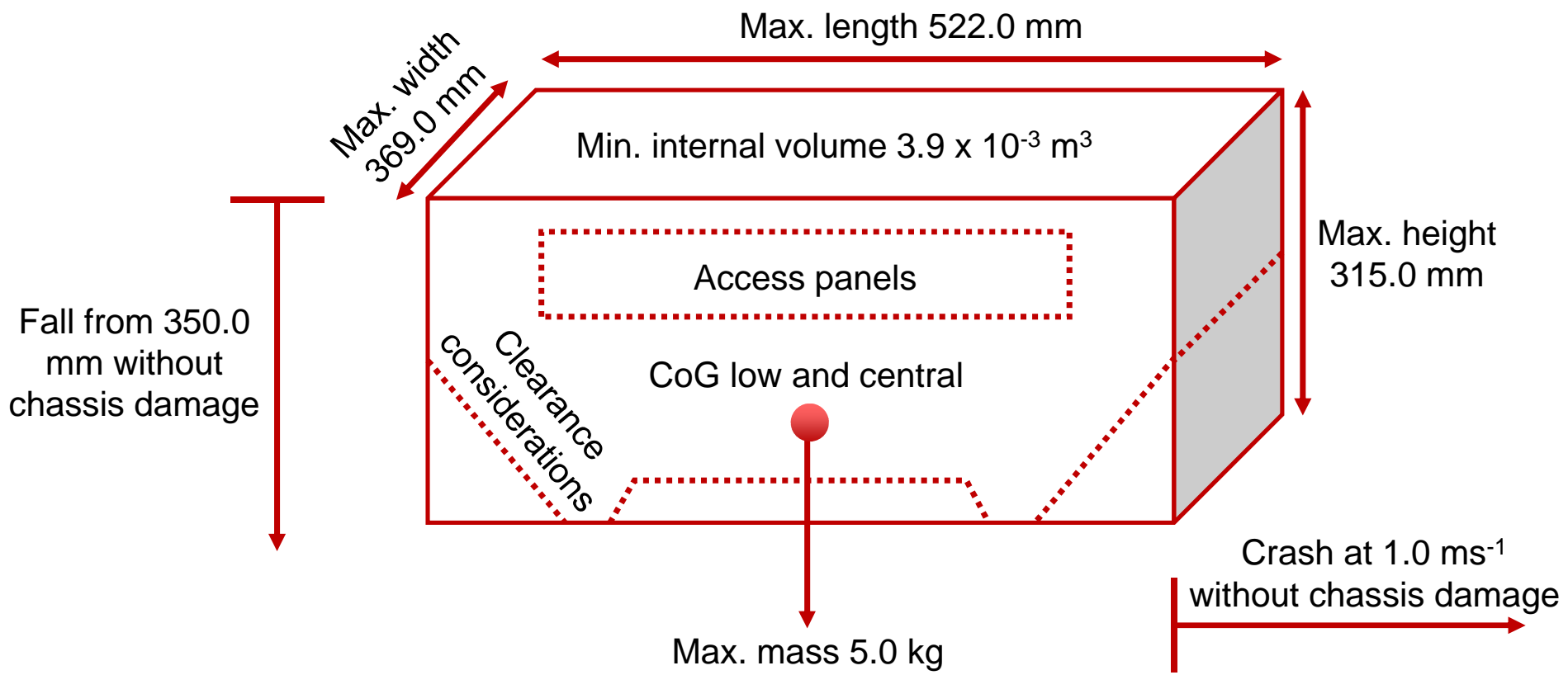
Chassis

Presented by

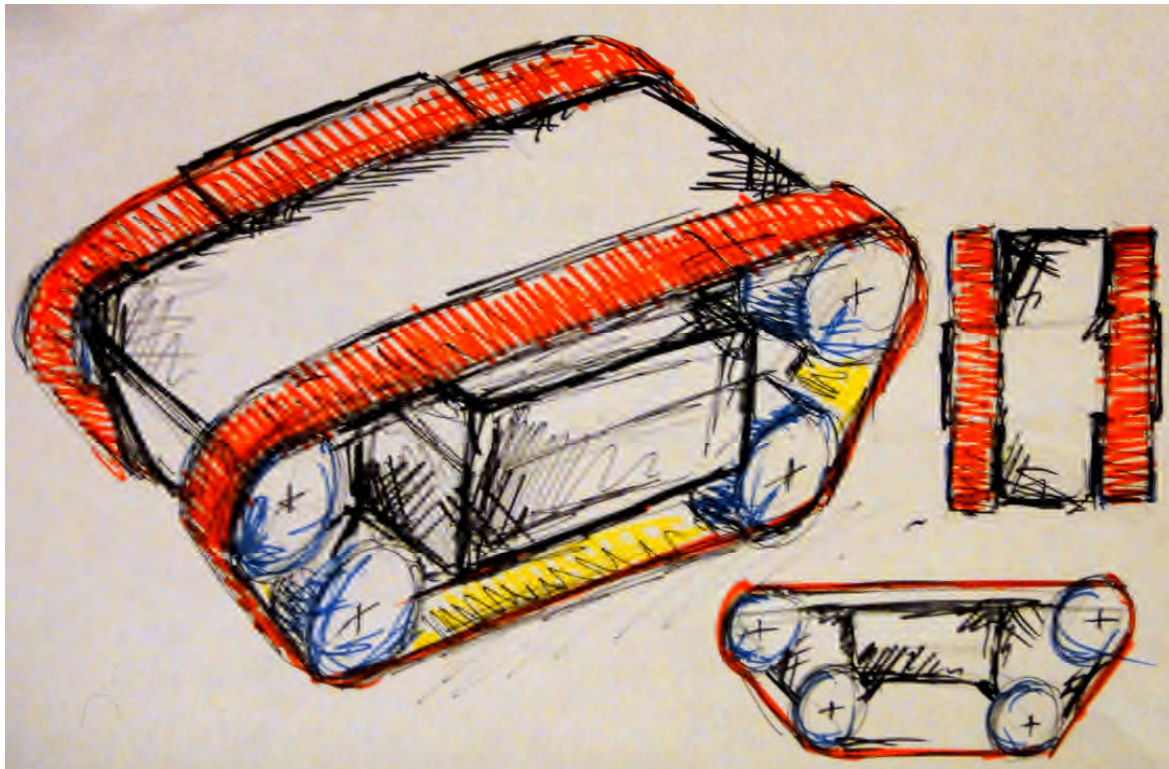


Craig Fox

Chassis – Specification

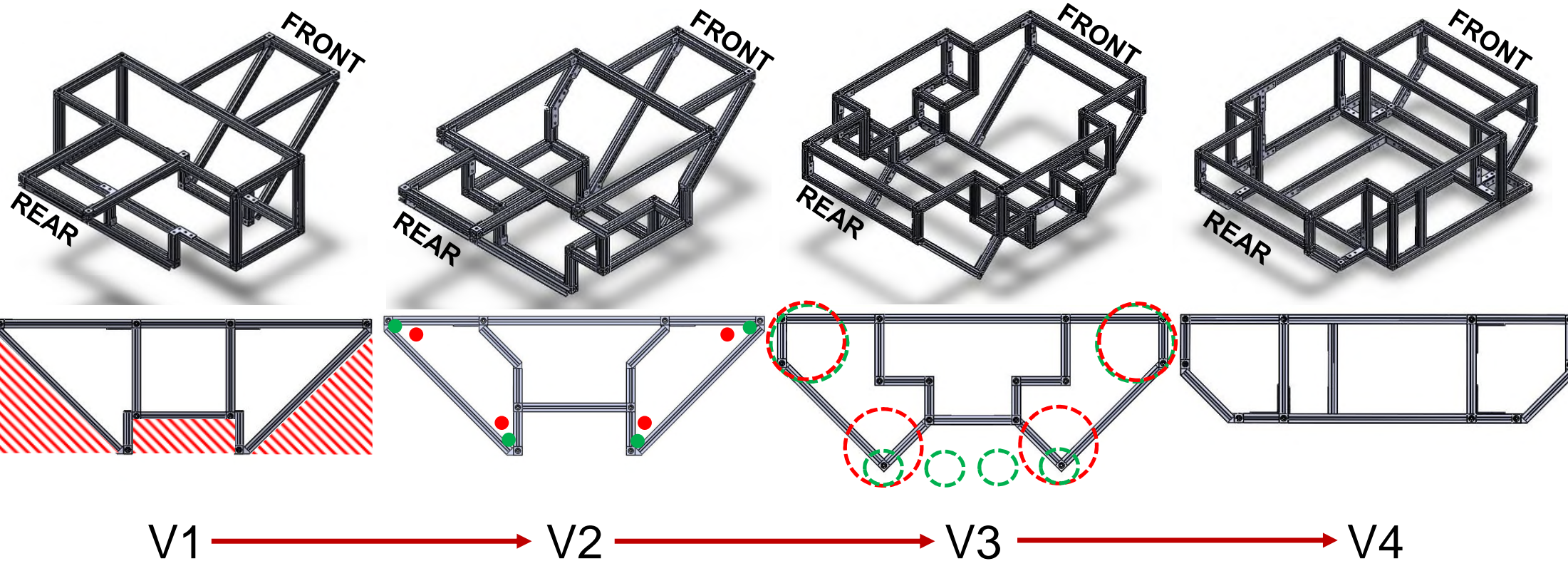


Chassis – Concept Design



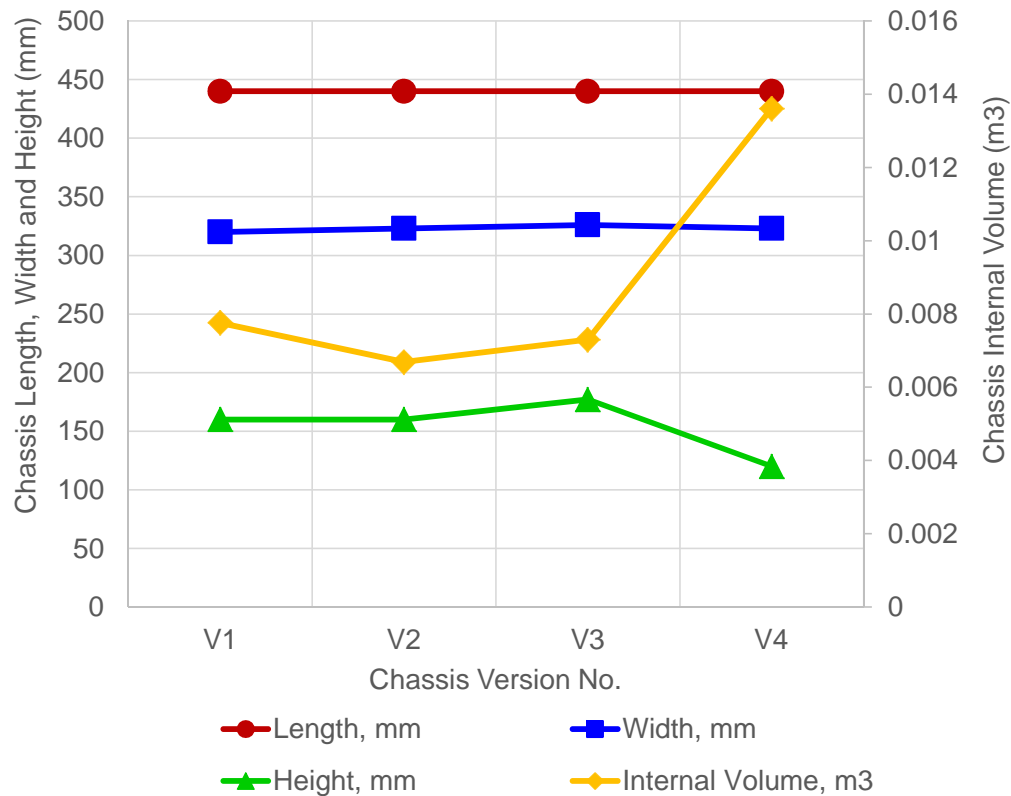
- **Chassis – MakerBeam[®]**
 - Extruded 6000 series aluminium beam
 - Good ease of assembly
 - Good specific strength
- **Shell – 6082-T6 aluminium plate**
 - Good thermal conductivity
 - Good machinability
 - Lightweight properties

Chassis – Design Iterations

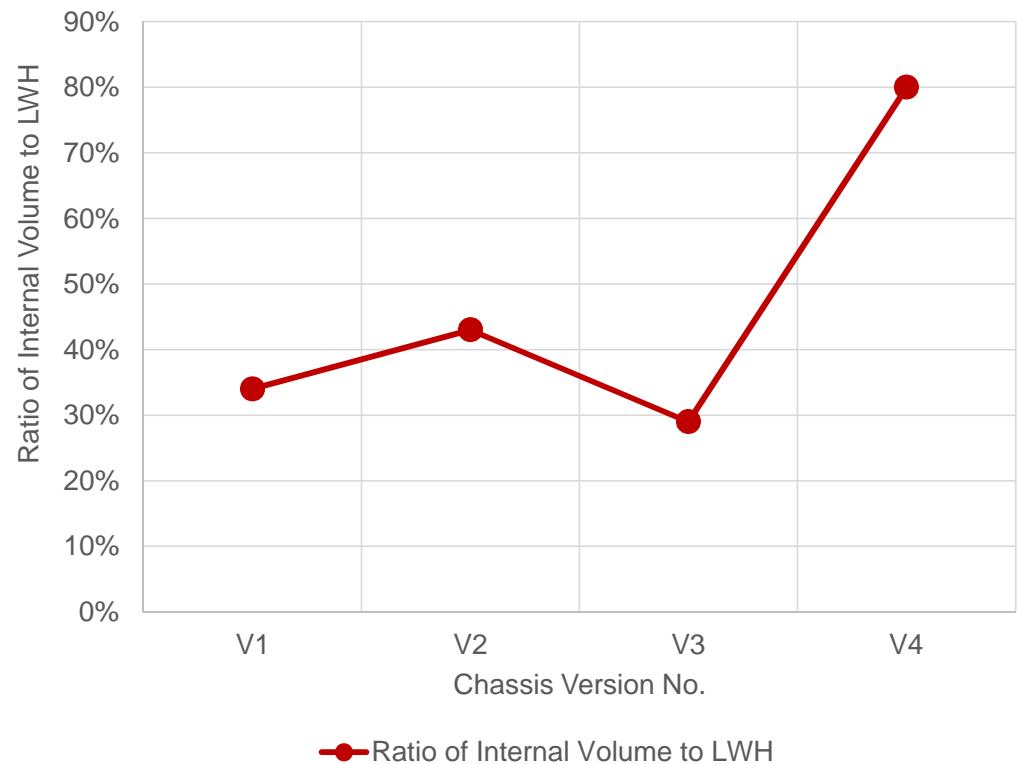


Chassis – Design Iteration Summary

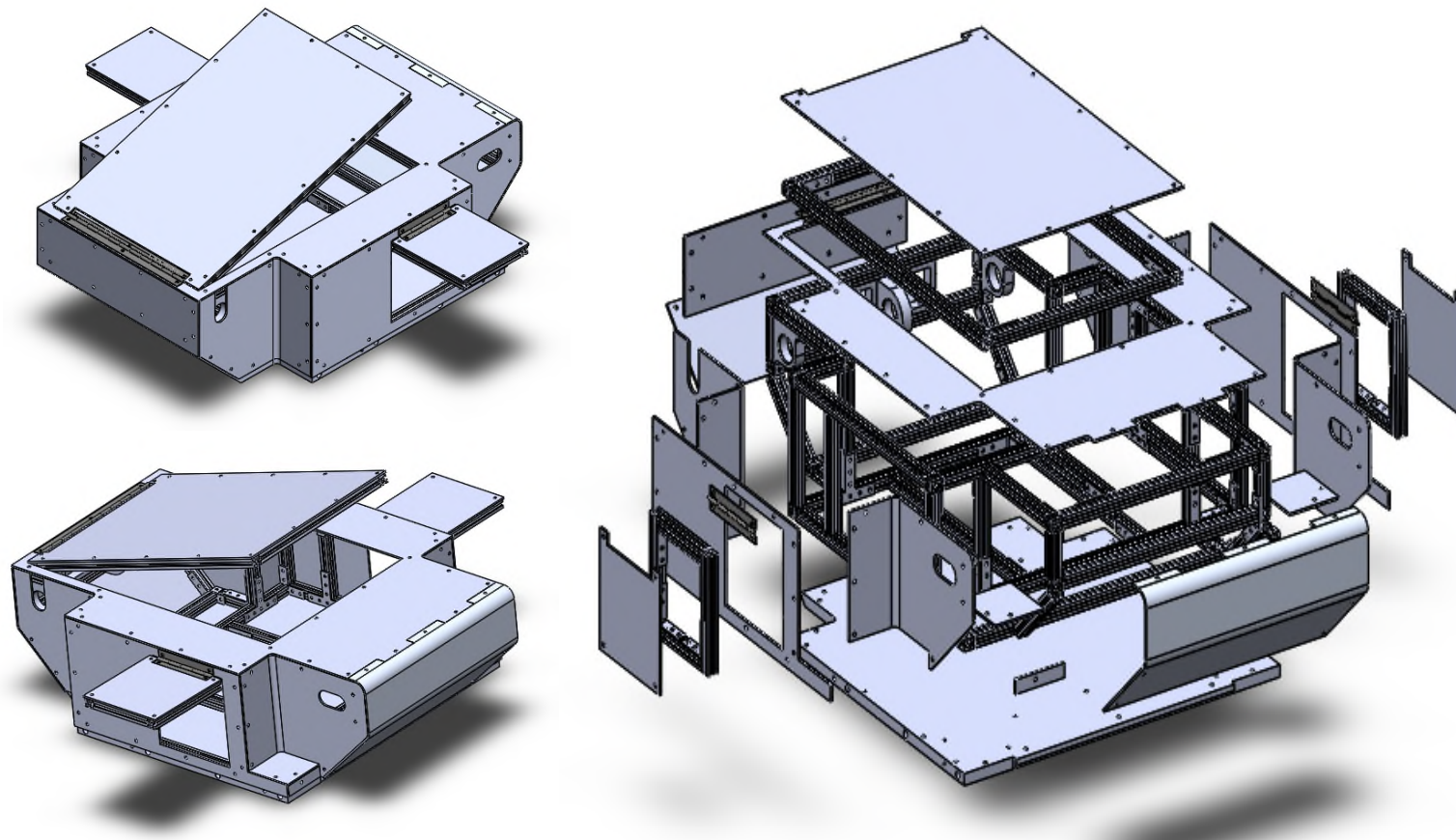
Change in chassis dimensions with version



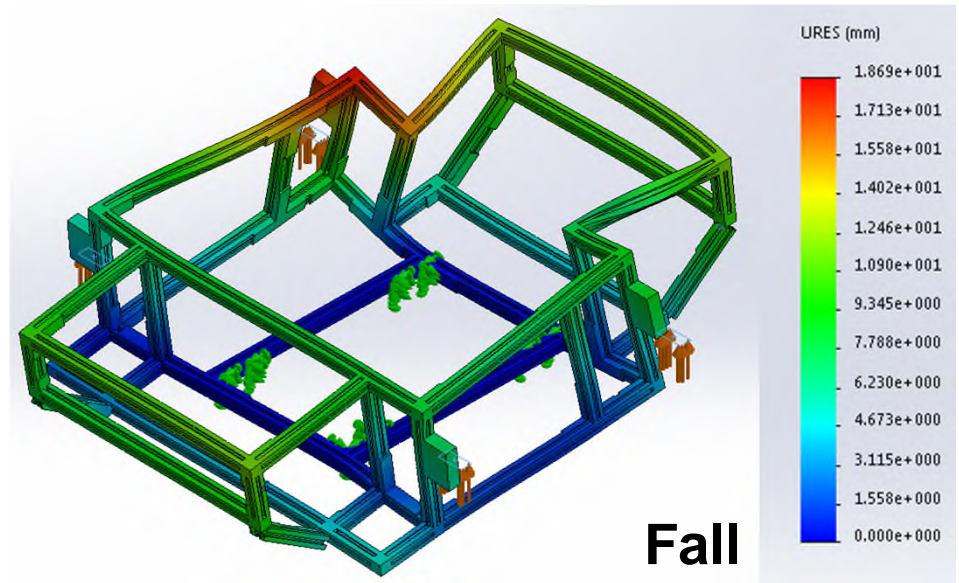
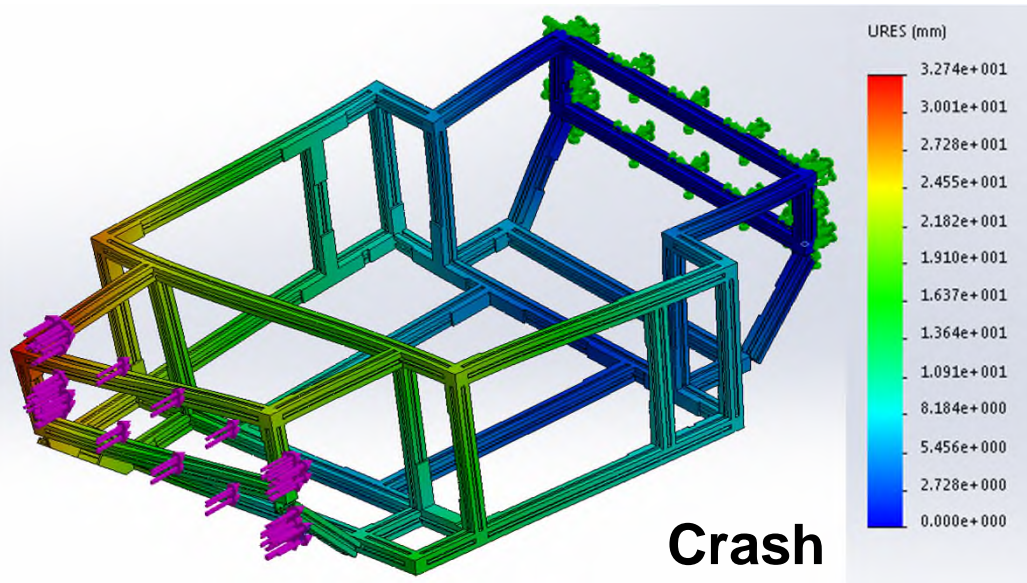
Change in chassis design efficiency with version



Chassis – Shell Design

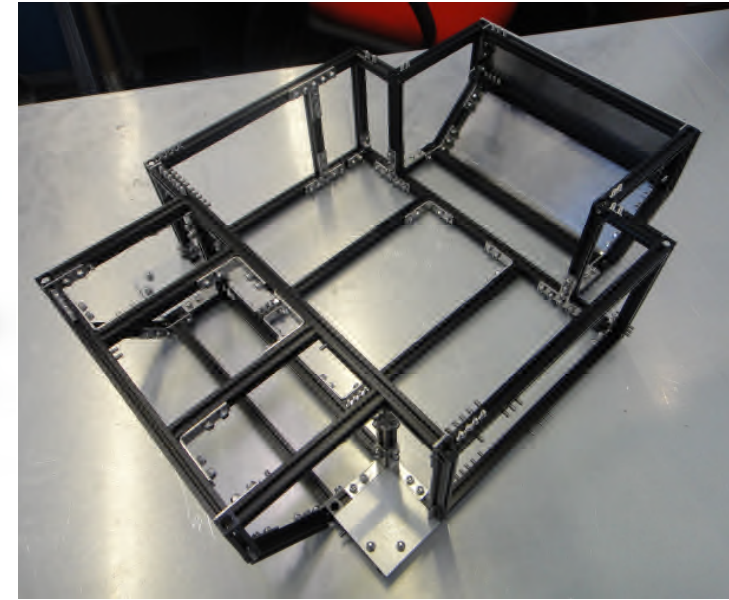
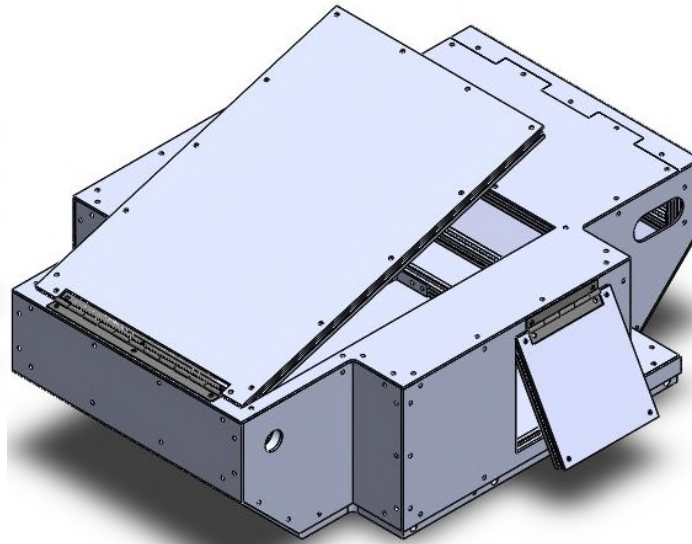
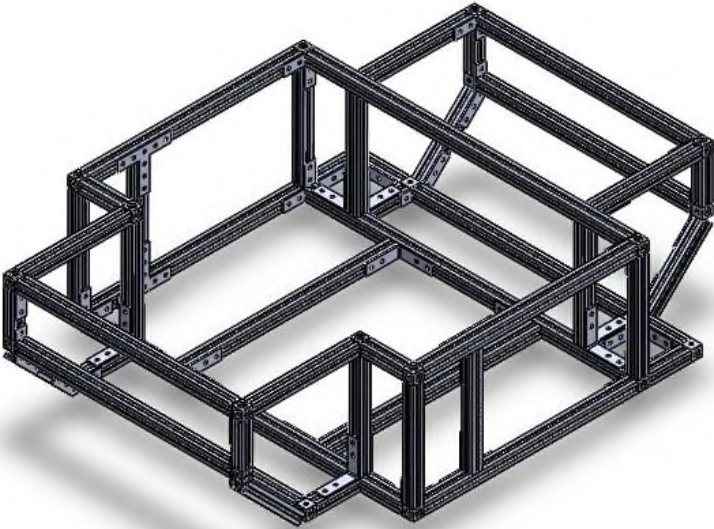


Chassis – Crash and Fall Resistance



- SolidWorks buckling analyses of chassis response to a crash at 1.0 ms^{-1} and a fall height of 350.0 mm
- Maximum crash deflection of 32.7 mm and bending load factor of 41.4
- Maximum fall deflection of 18.7 mm and bending load factor of -70.4

Chassis – Final Design



Drivetrain

Presented by



Leigh
Dawson

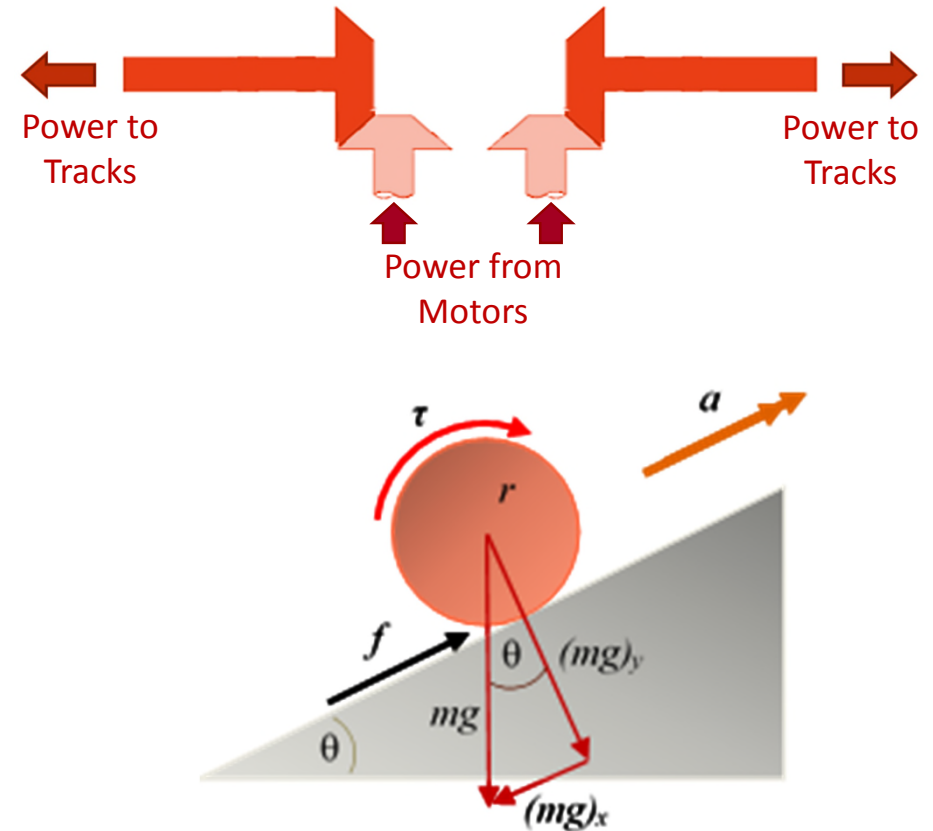
Drivetrain – Specification

- Lightweight
- Compact
- Durable
- Mobile

Criterion	Specification
Maximum Mass – 25kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drivetrain to take up a maximum of 60% of overall mass: i.e. 15kg
External Dimension Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximum dimensions - 580mm x 410mm x 350mm (length x width x height)
High Clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum track radius required to enable stairs of step height 190mm and incline of 7° to be climbed
High Traction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This parameter stemmed from the goal of producing a multi-terrain robot able to provide traction in various conditions: <u>i.e</u> travelling on mud, dirt, loose sand, surface water etc.
Drive Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invertible: arising from the goal of being able to still operate if the robot is turned over ▪ Able to achieve a range of speeds with standard operation at 1m/s – approximating average walking speed to avoid possible injury to survivors if an accidental collision were to occur ▪ Able to accelerate at 0.3 m/s² up a 30° slope as opposed to the previous year's design specification of 1m/s² on a 45° slope as this was decided to be unnecessarily rapid – requiring overpowered motors which would have to operate well below their rating for the majority of the time
Durability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Able to survive a 350mm drop impact

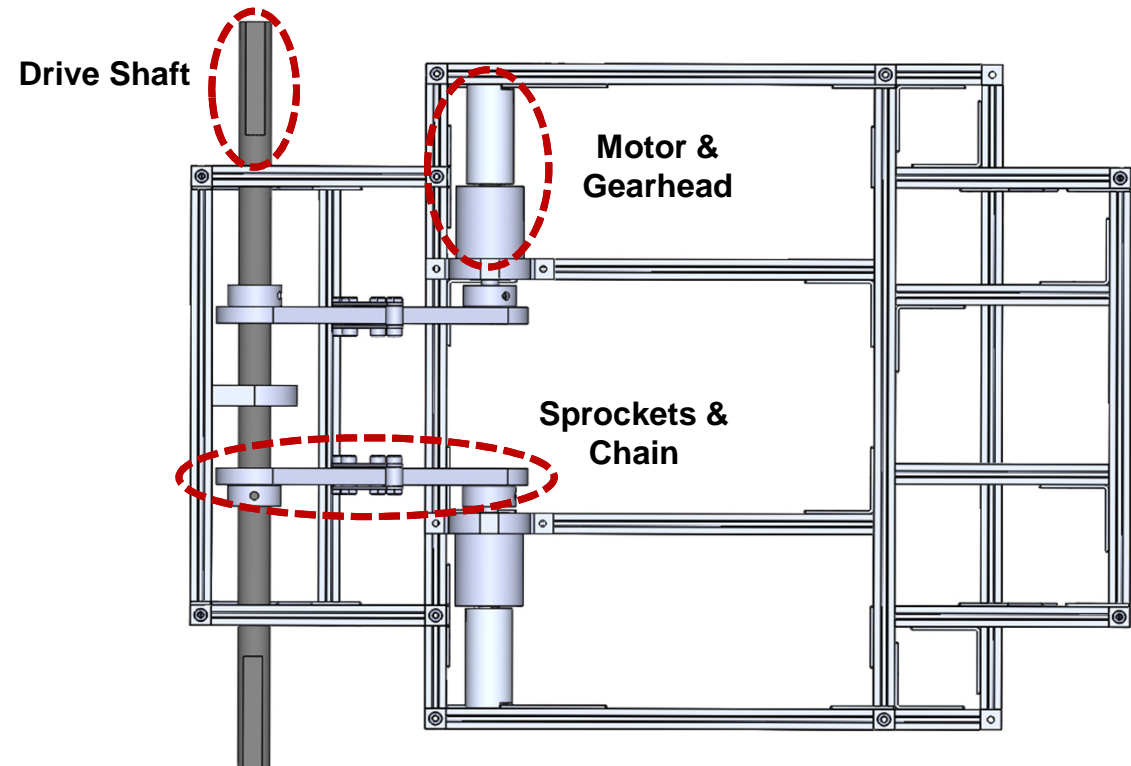
Drivetrain – Power & Transmission

- **Steering:** Dual drive
- **Motors:** Maxon Motor, EC-4pole
Ø22 mm, brushless, 90 Watt motor



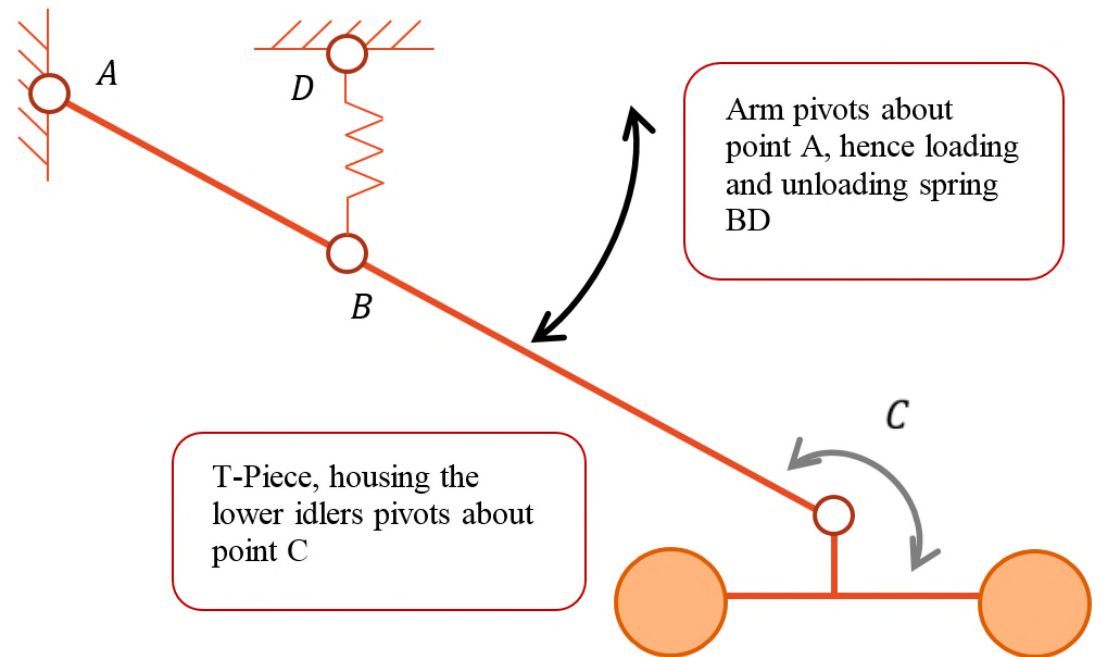
Drivetrain – Power & Transmission

- **Internal Layout:**
Sprocket & chain
configuration turning
drive shafts



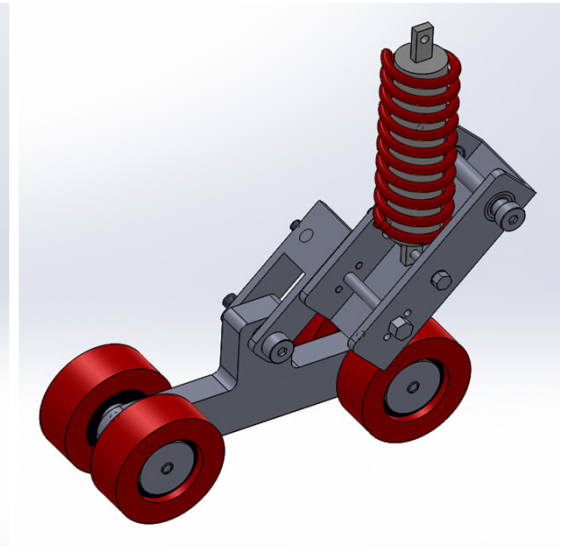
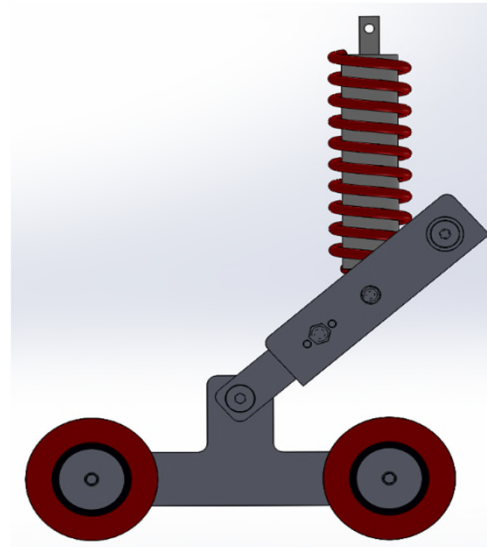
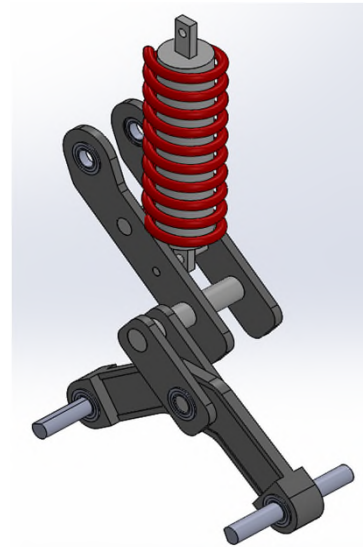
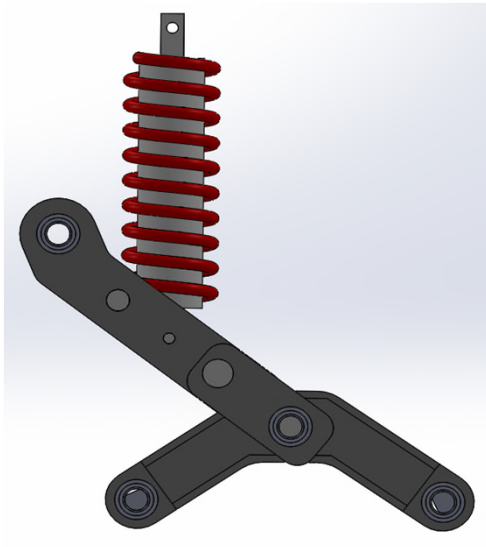
Drivetrain – Suspension

- **Increased Mobility:**
Allows the M-USAR to easier traverse rough terrain
- **Dual Shock Absorption:**
T-piece pivot handles small inconsistencies; larger variations activate arm pivot

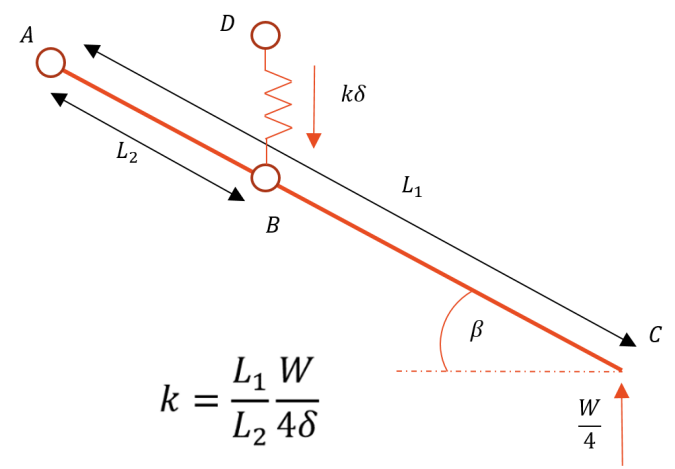
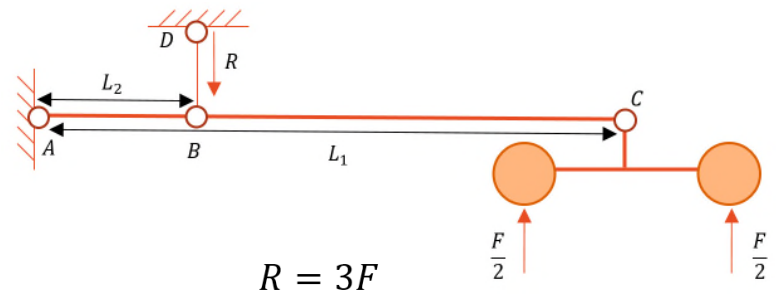


Drivetrain – Suspension Design Iterations

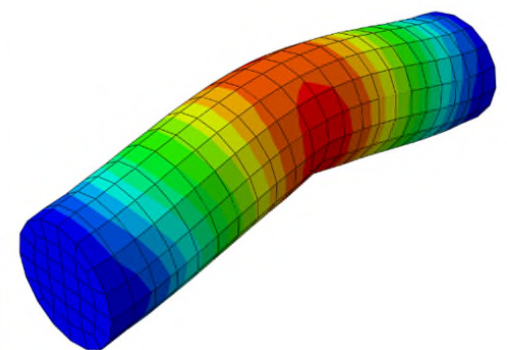
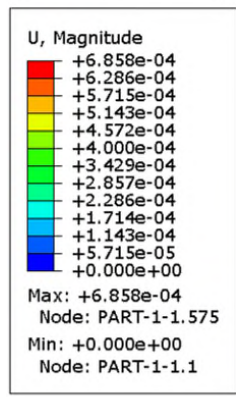
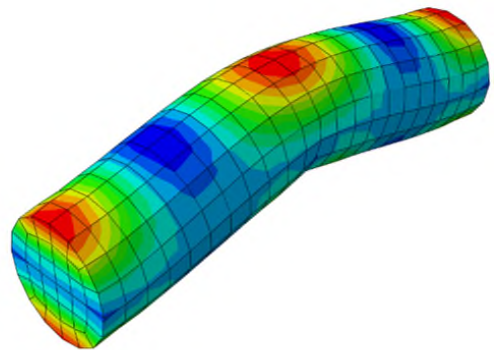
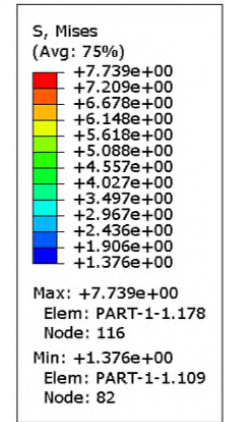
V2  V3



Drivetrain – Suspension Validation



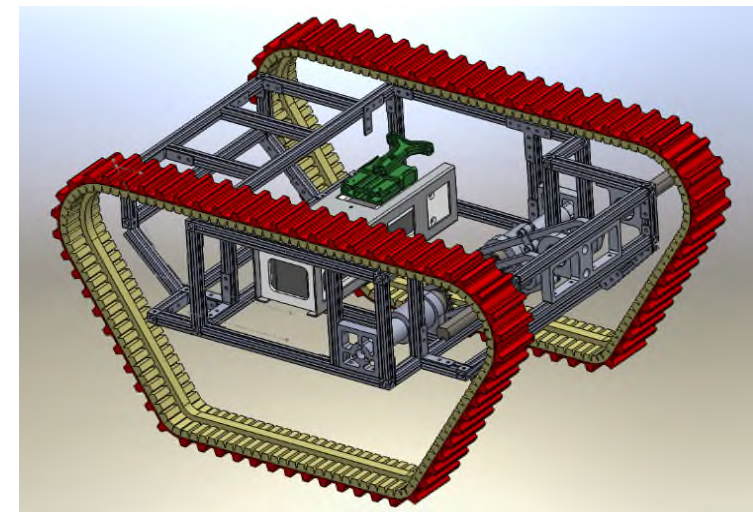
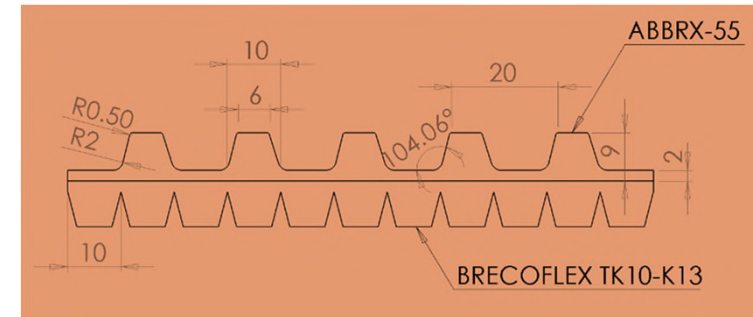
Theoretical Modelling



FEA Abaqus Simulations

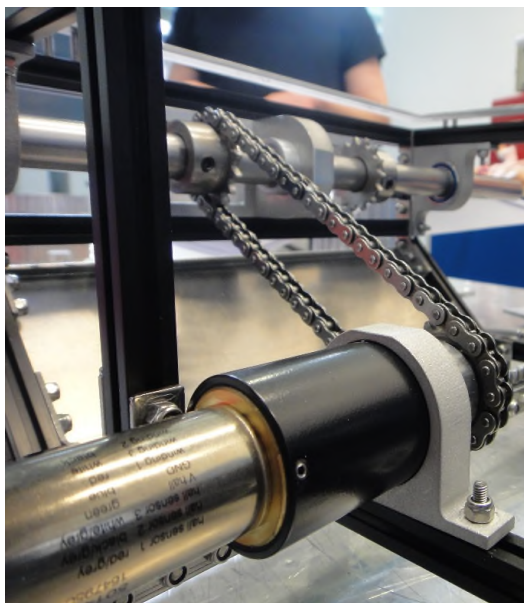
Drivetrain – Tracks

- **Tread Design:** 20mm spacing of 10mm rubber treads; 10mm backing tread
- **Material:** AbbrX 55 - silica-reinforced natural and synthetic rubber mix tread
- **Track Guidance & Tensioning:** 10mm raised guide on backing track to prevent lateral disengagement. Adjustable tensioning

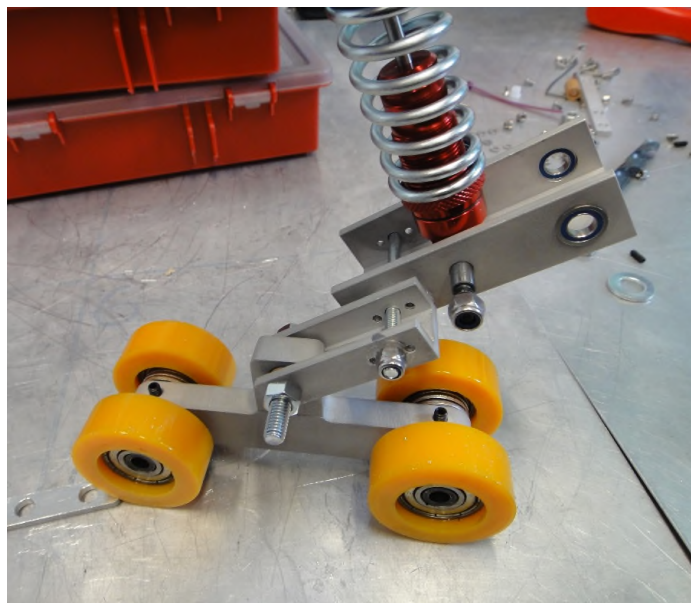


Drivetrain – Final Designs

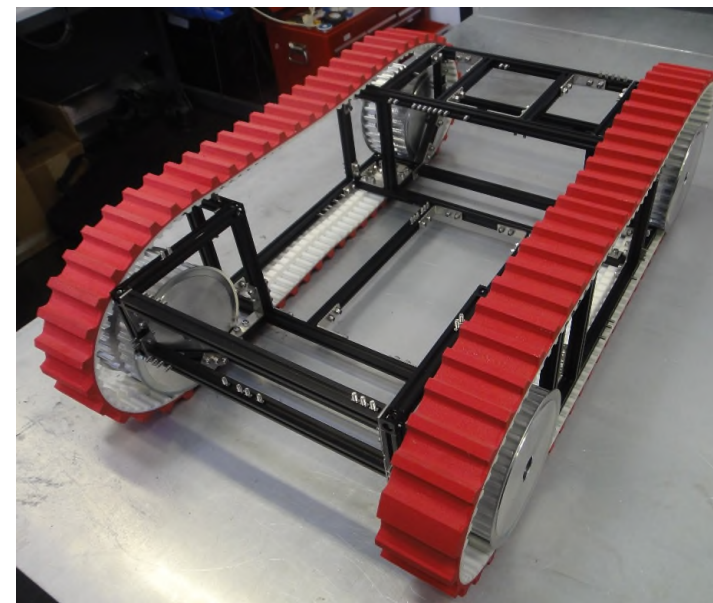
Power & Transmission



Suspension



Tracks



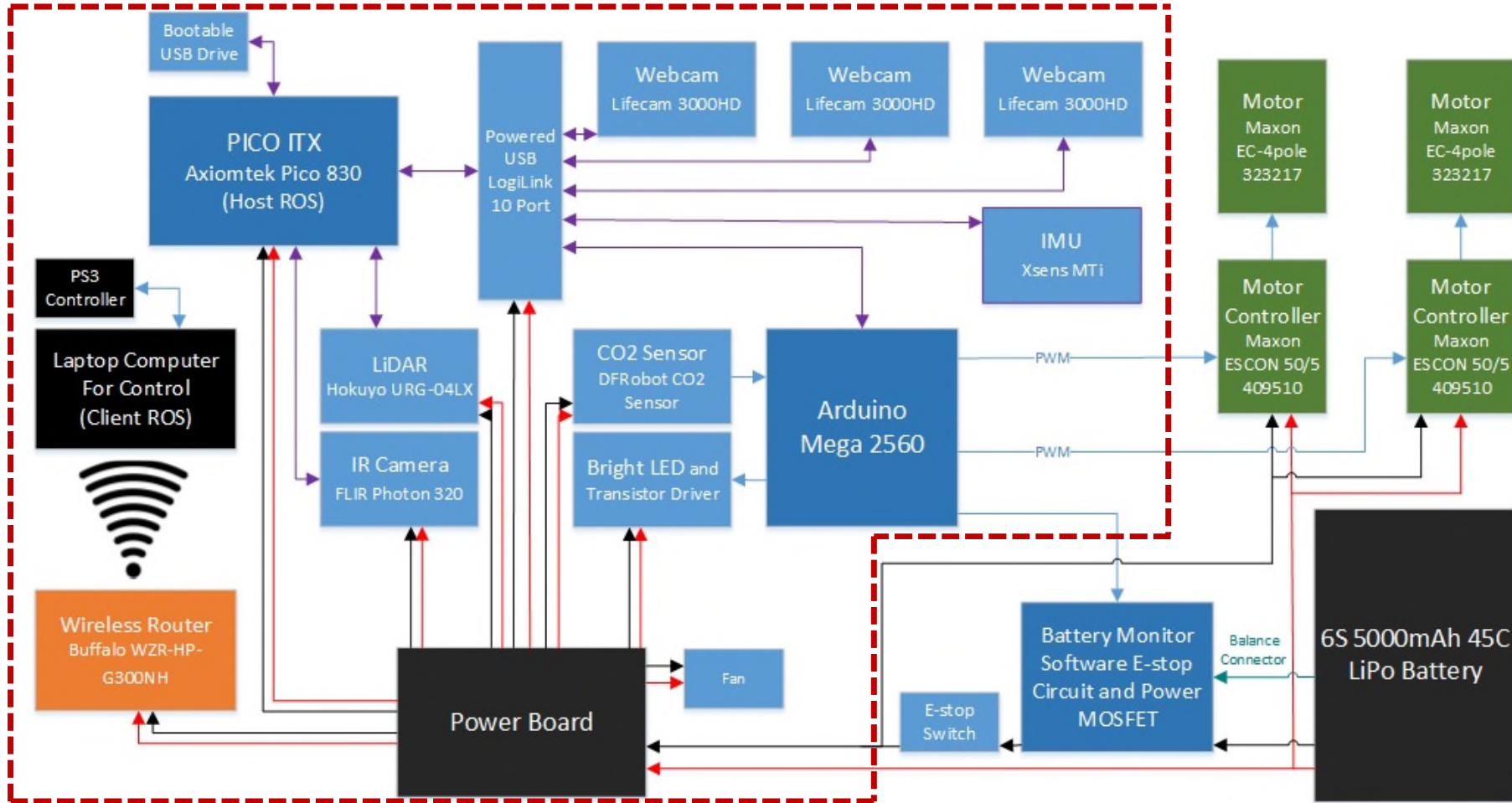
Electronics & Software

Presented by

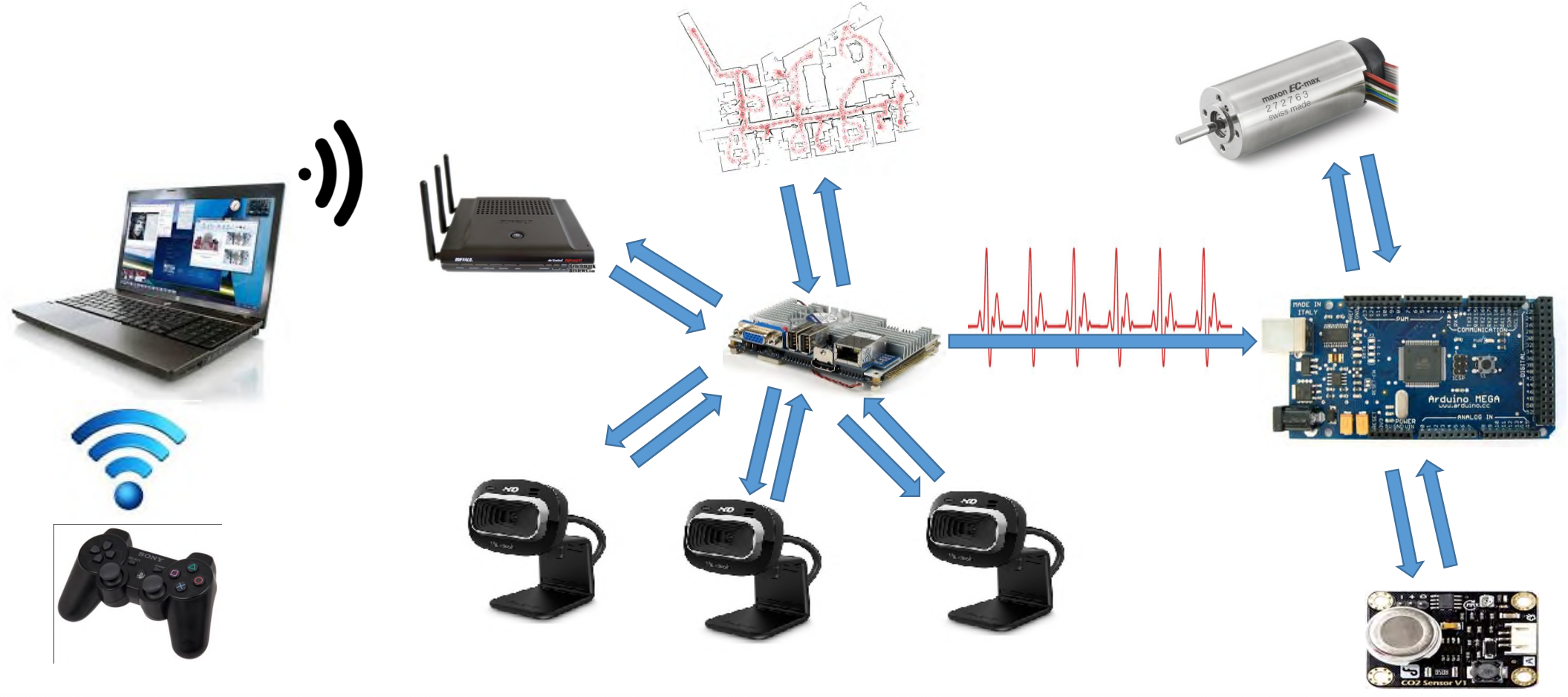


Avnish Popat &
John Strutton

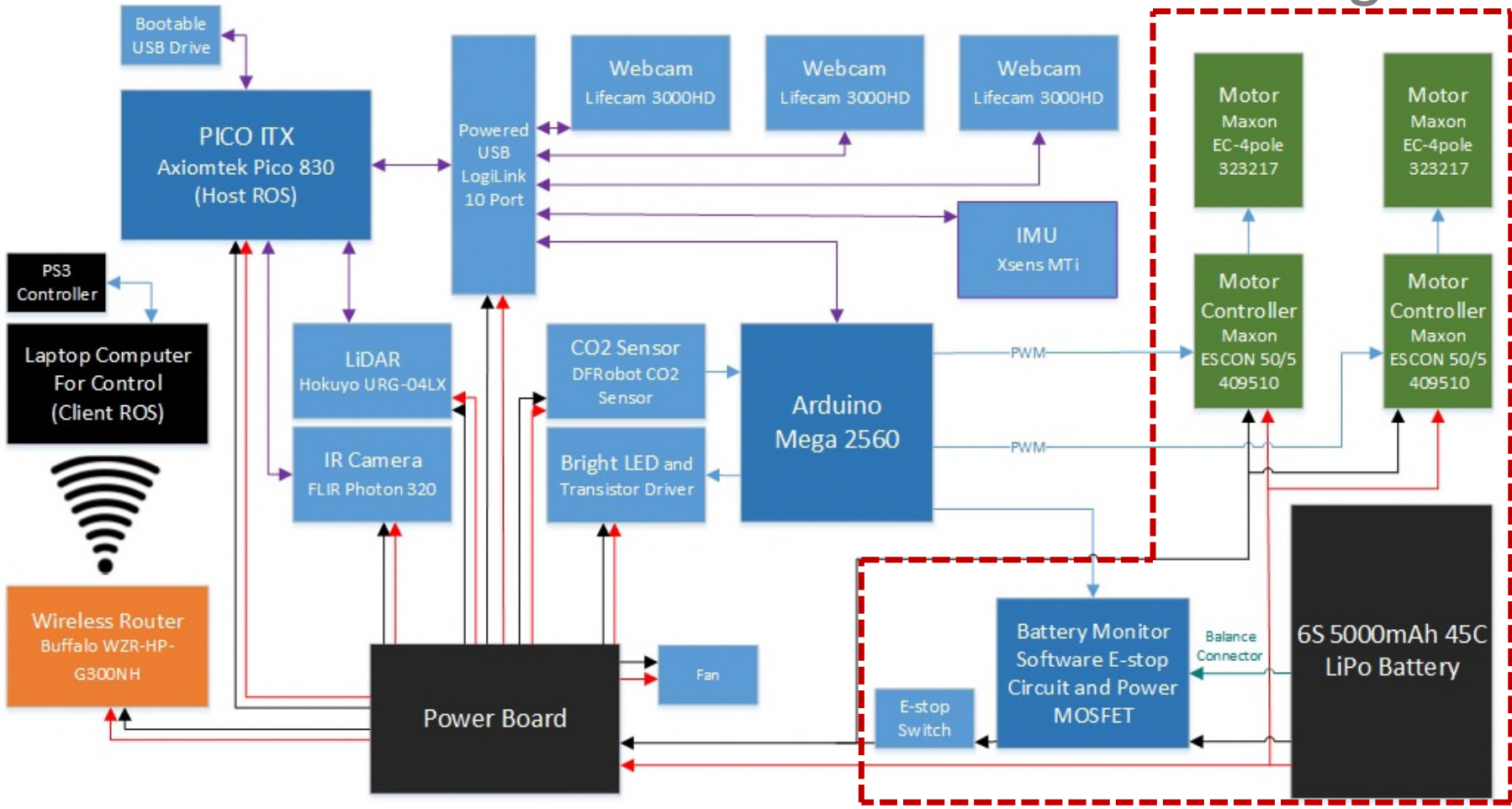
Electronics and Software – Architecture Overview



Electronics and Software – Computational Architecture

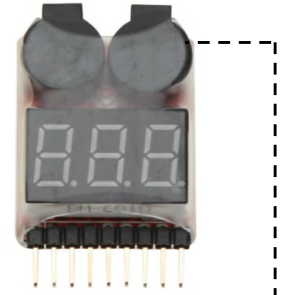


Electronics and Software – Architecture Diagram



Electronics and Software – Safety System: Battery Master Switching

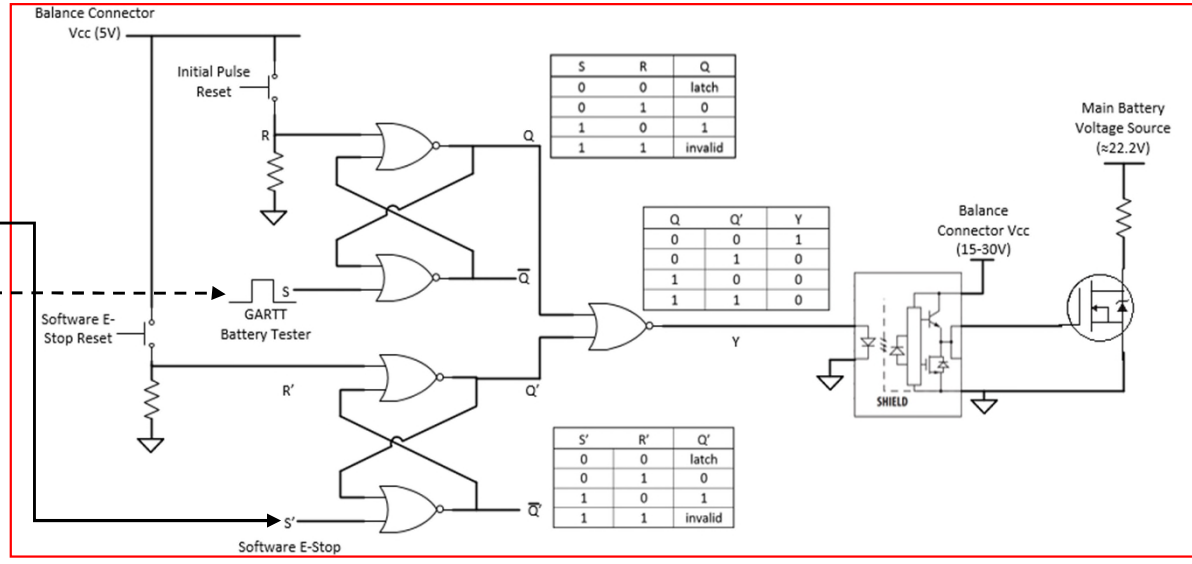
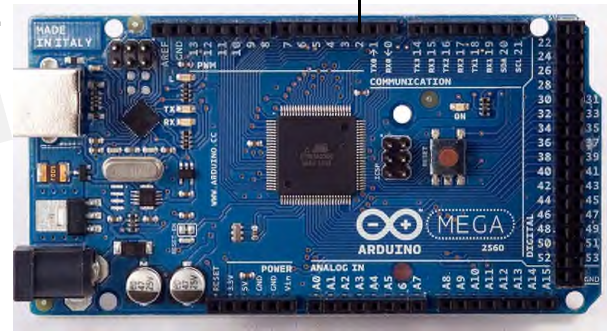
Battery Voltage Monitor



Pico-ITX comms.

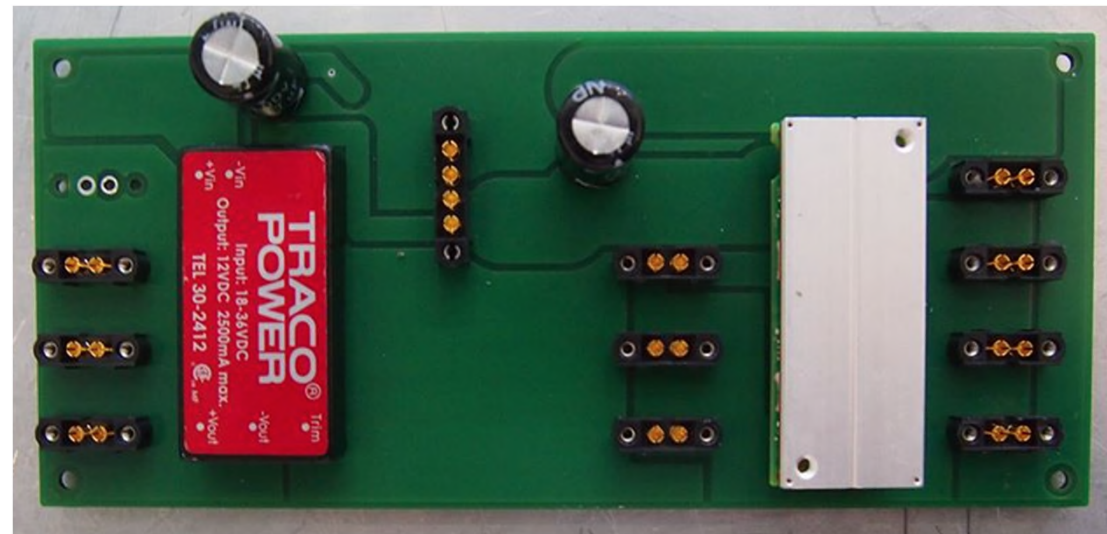
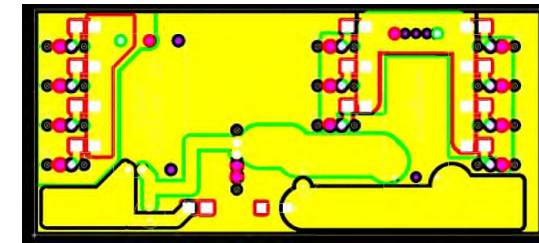
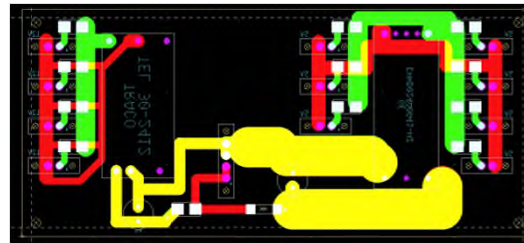


Software E-Stop



Electronics and Software – Power Distribution Board

- Additional outputs
- Thick Traces for flexibility
- High power DC-DC converters
- Interchangeable fuses
- Miniaturisation



Electronics and Software – Summary

- Network and SLAM
- Provision for reliable code, architecture and internal wiring
- Test with singular motors prove capability and controllability
- Modularity, power, and space for further expansion



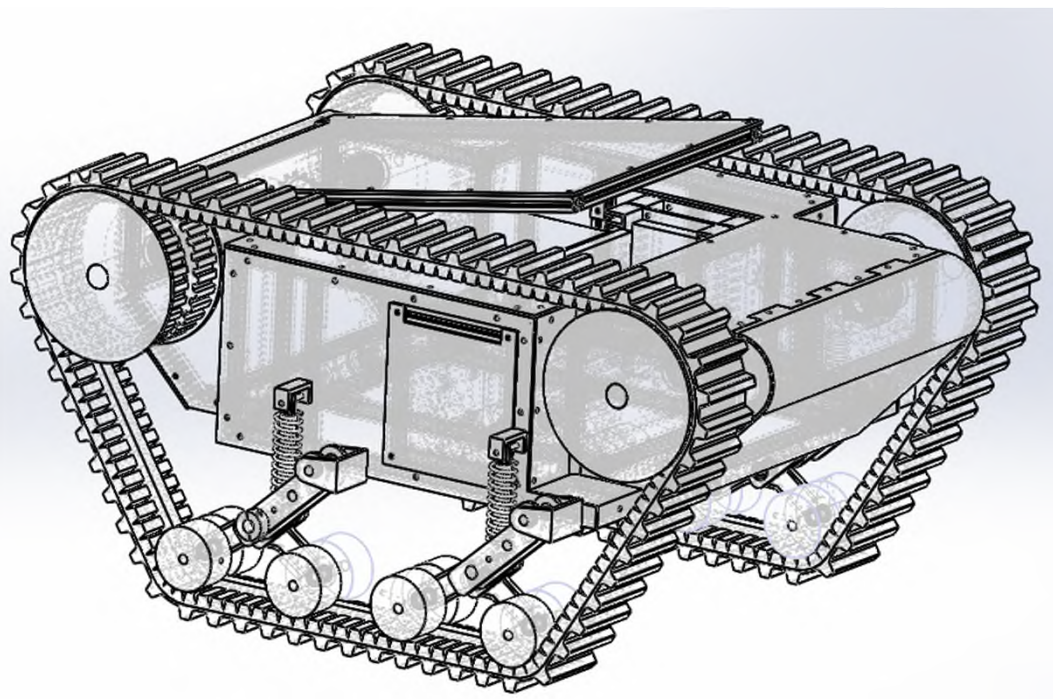
Final Design

Presented by

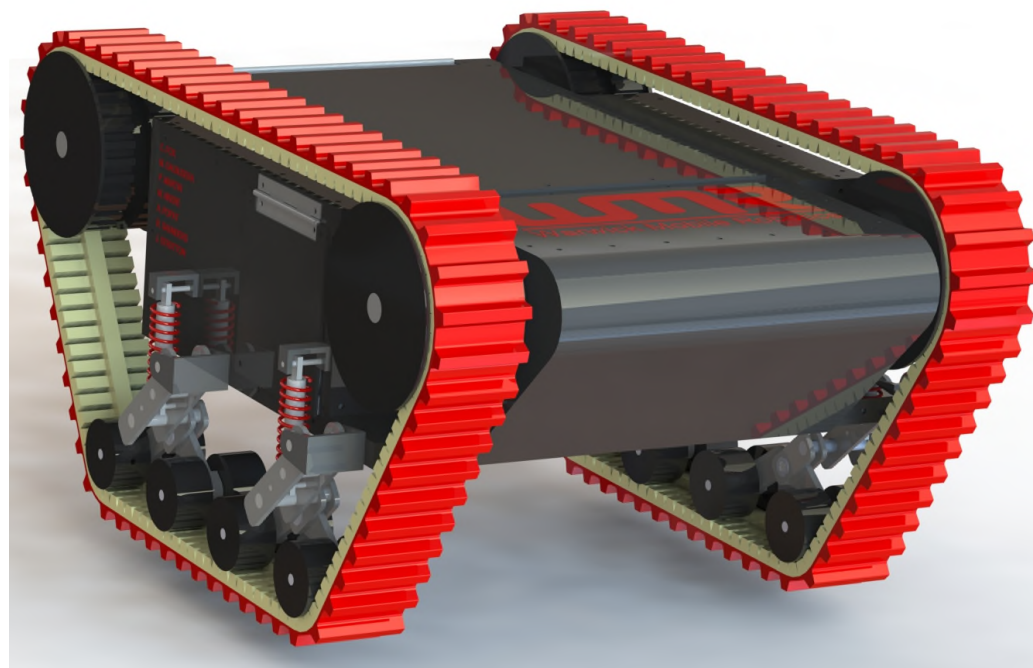


Rebecca
Saunders

Final CAD Design

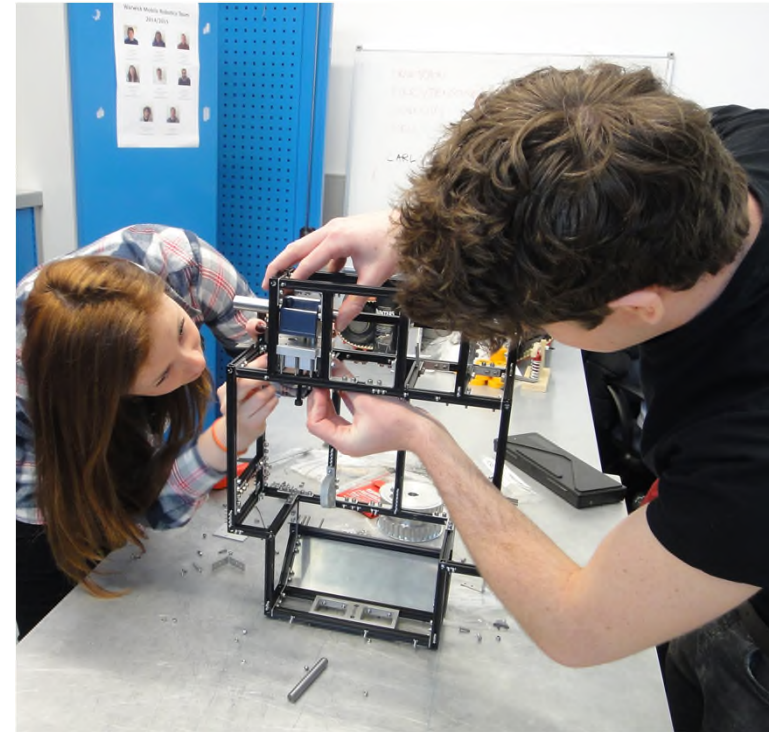


Wireframe Model

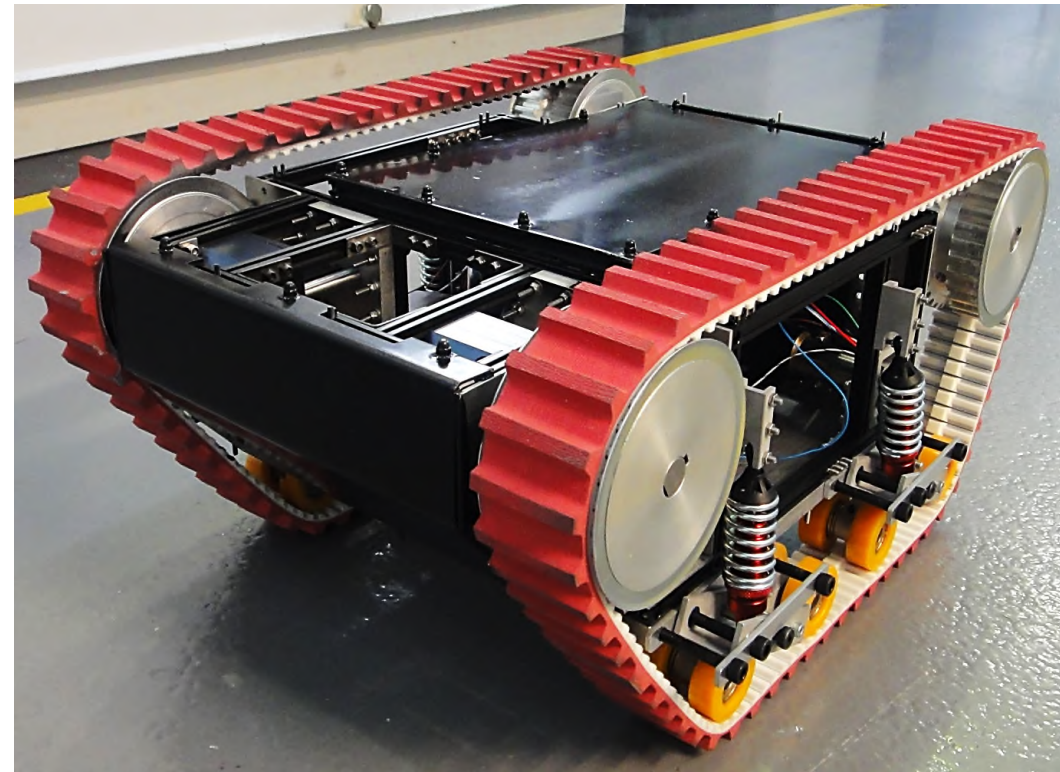
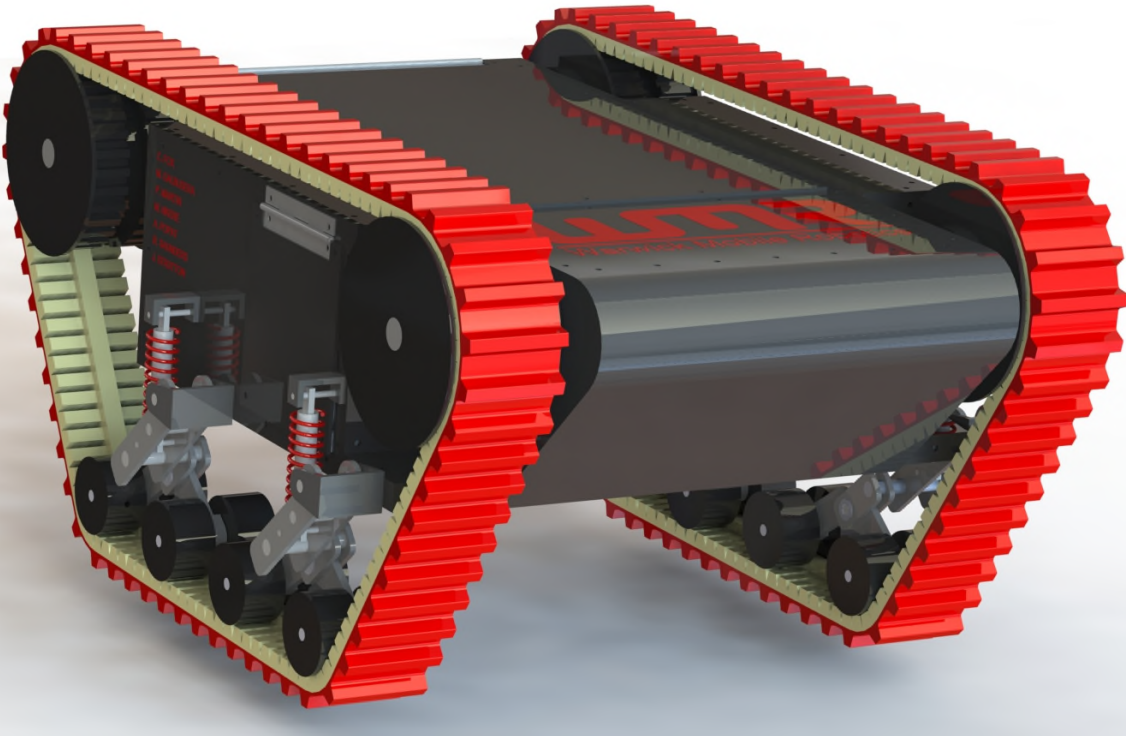


Fully Rendered Model

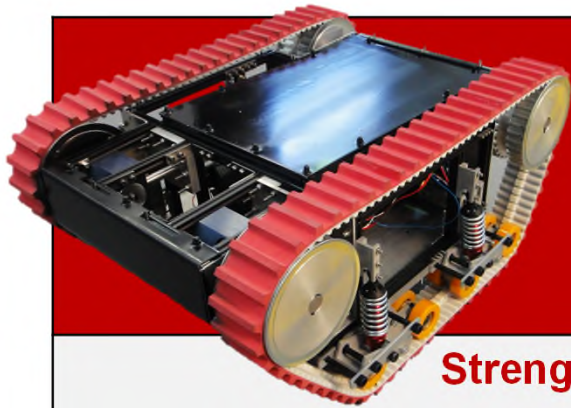
Manufacturing



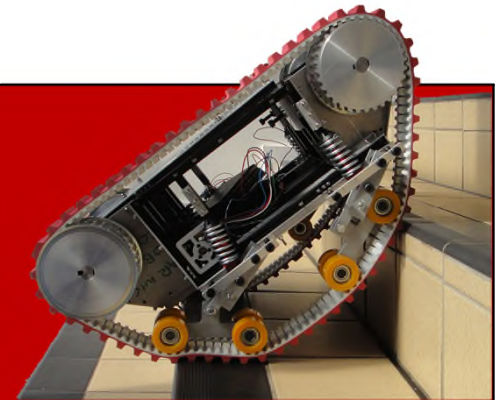
Orion M-USAR



Critical Review



Orion



Strengths

- Optimised drivetrain with tracks and suspension to enable multi-terrain travel
- Strong & accessible chassis and shell
- Battery safety system through quick access and emergency stop
- Easily adaptable mechanical and electrical systems

Weaknesses

- Internal use of space could be more efficient
- Weight distribution
- Limited Battery Life
- Suspension is vulnerable to side impacts

Conclusions

Presented by

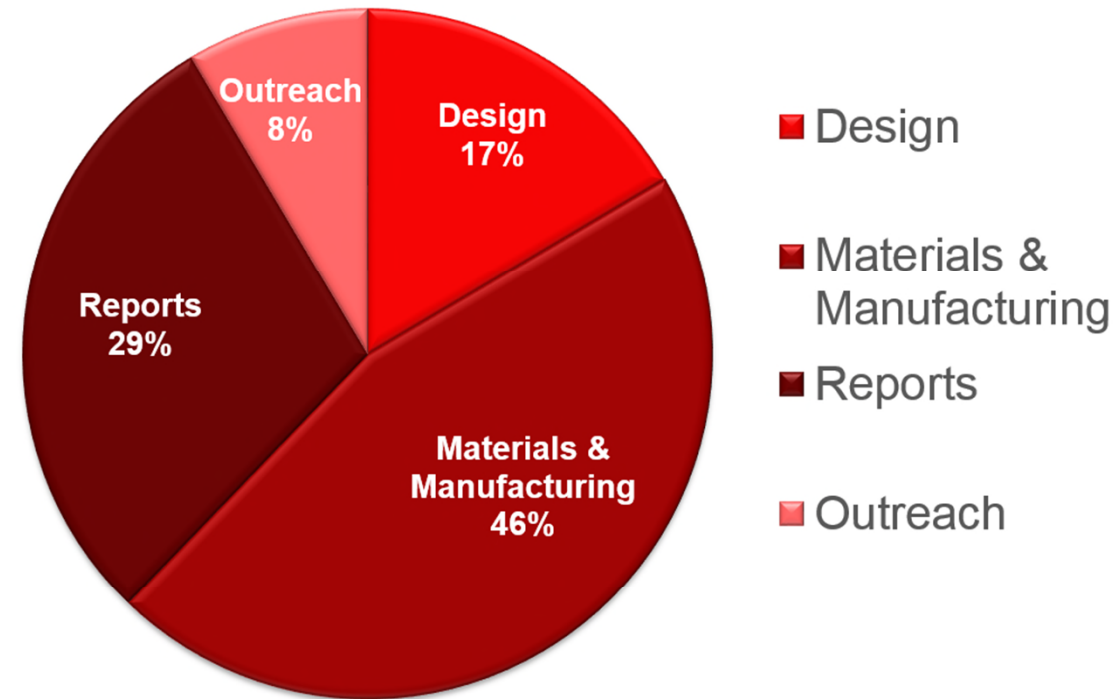


Paul Martin

Costs

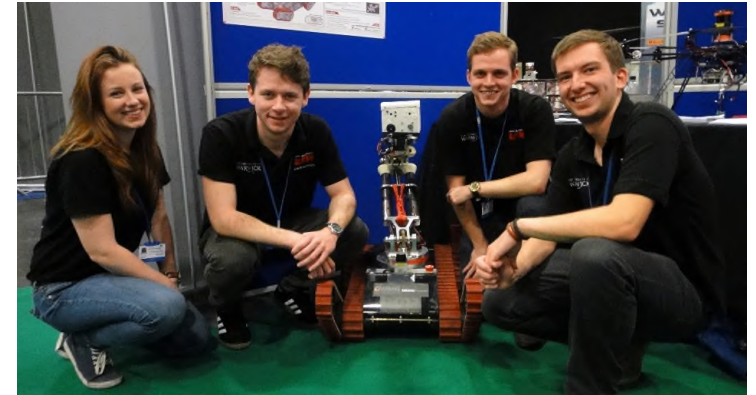
- Total Project Cost:
£58,964.94
- Material Cost:
£4,082.94
- Estimated Cost of Human Life:
£6.1 million

Breakdown of Total Costs

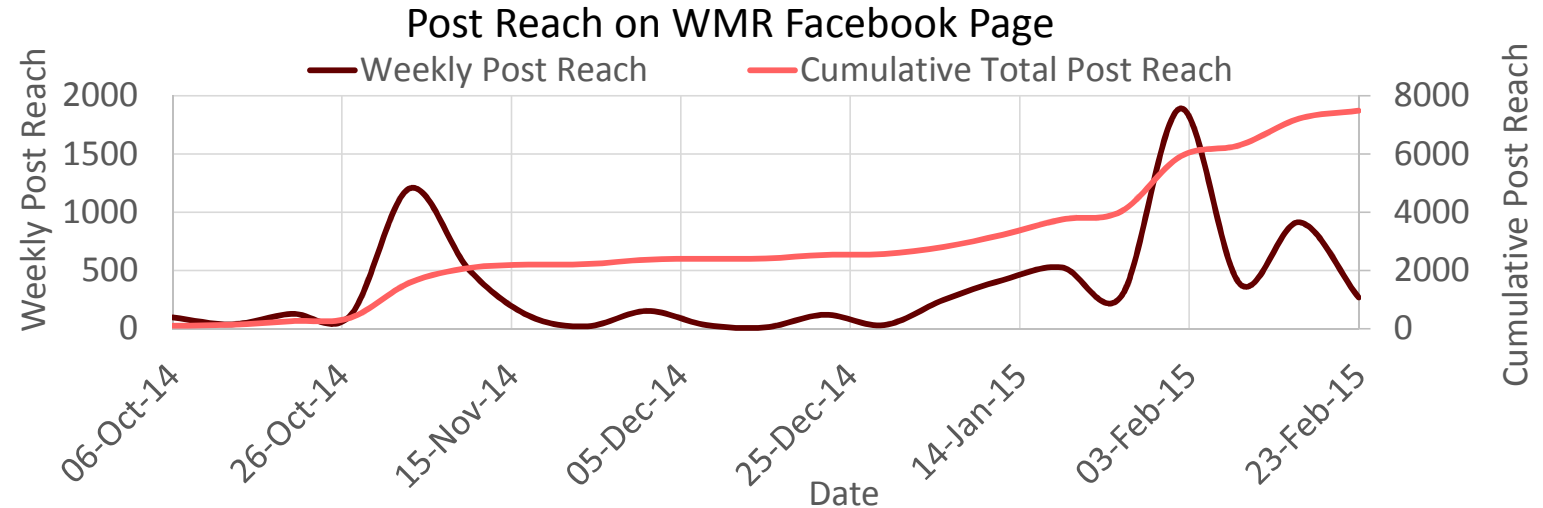


Outreach

- Imagineering Fair 2014
- 3D Printing in Schools Showcase at the Herbert Art Gallery
- WMG's "Thinking About University?" and other recruitment events
- School of Engineering Open Days
- Cheltenham Science Festival



Publicity



■ Project featured in:

- Eureka Magazine (website), January 2015
- Control, Drives and Automation (website), January 2015 (Editor's Pick)
- Maxon e-Newsletter, January and February 2015
- Design Engineering News, February 2015 (Page 1)
- The Engineer (website), February 2015
- Motion Control Newsletter, March 2015
- P&T Review (website), March 2015

Strategy – Objectives

1. Analyse Current USAR Designs ✓
2. Benchmark Existing WMR Robots ✓
3. Define an Achievable Specification ✓
4. Design a Miniature Multi-Terrain Robot ✓
5. Include Novel and Innovative Features ✓
6. Consider Ease of Manufacture and Assembly ✓
7. Test and Validate Components and Features ✓
8. Provision for Further Work with Handover Documents ✓
9. Showcase the Robot through Exhibitions and Media ✓

Strategy – Project Aims

Aim 1:

Deliver a mechatronic framework for an innovative M-USAR robot by May 2015 as the first stage of a three year plan



Aim 2:

Provision for design development by future WMR teams

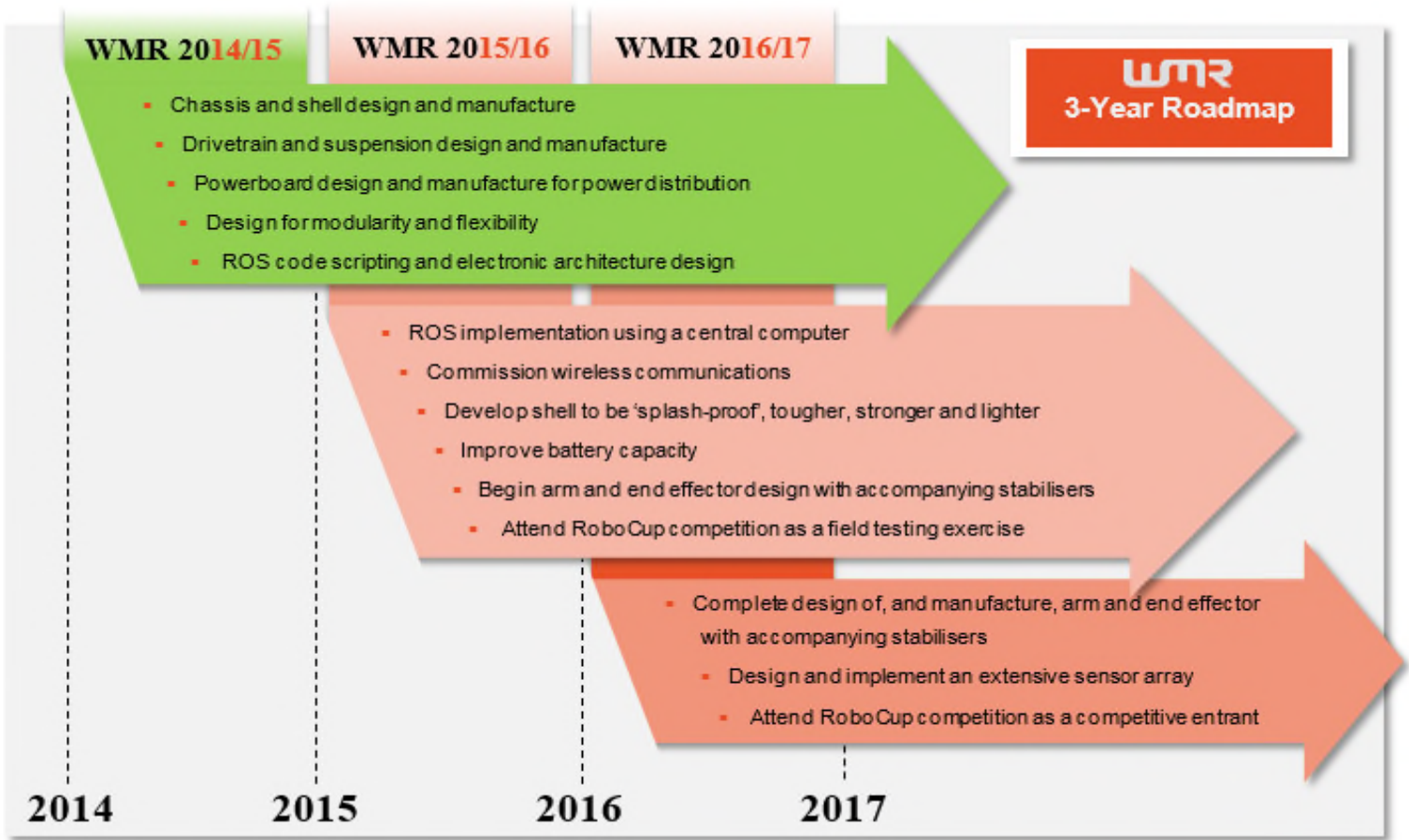


Aim 3:

Exhibit the robot as an educational platform to inspire younger generations

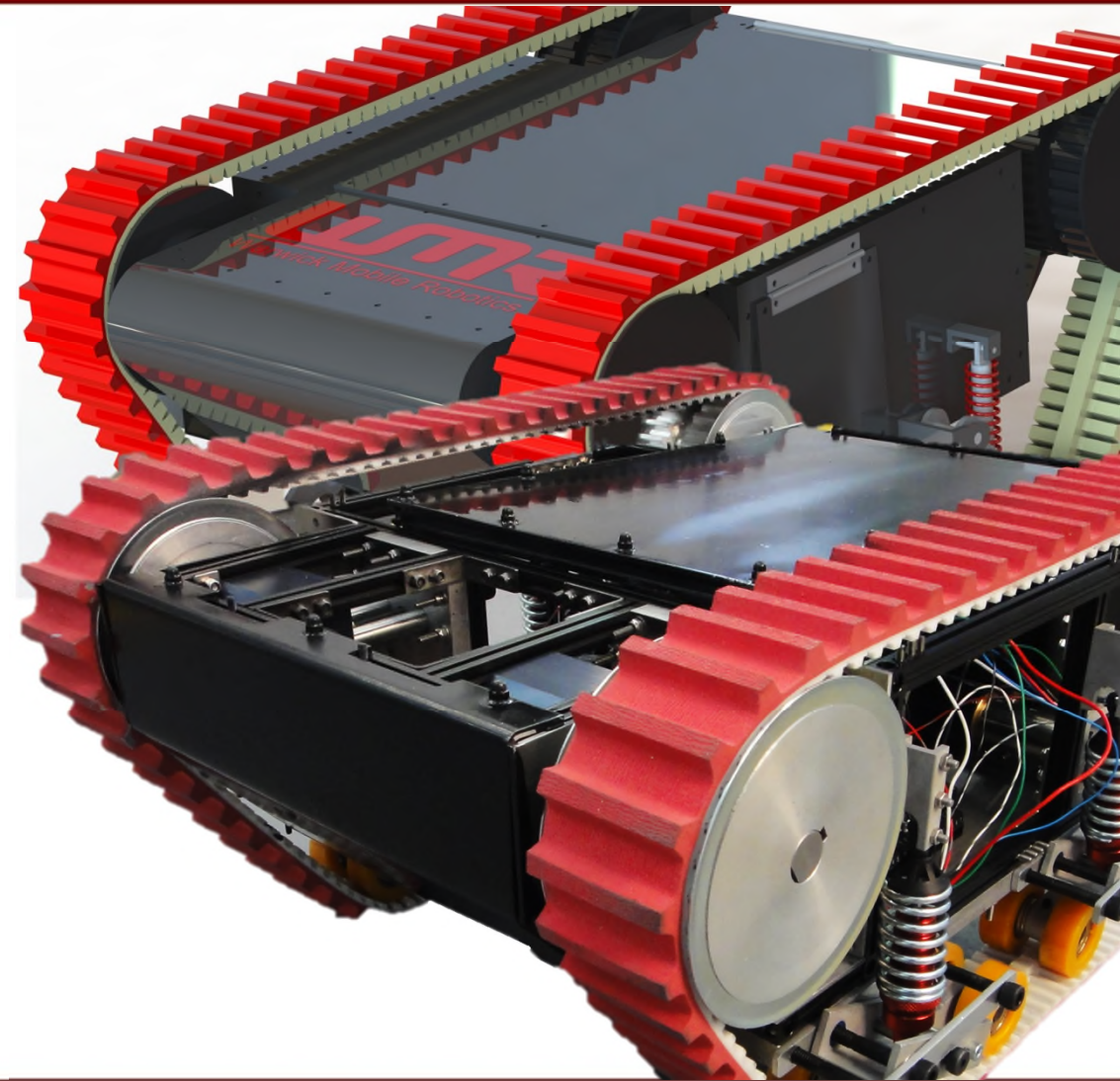


Recommendations



Summary

- Innovative Design & Analysis
- Manufacture & Testing
- Programming & Architecture
- Under Budget
- Outreach, Media & Publicity
- Achievement of Aims & Objectives
- Long Term Three-Year Plan



Thank You for Listening,
Any Questions?

