

# THE QUAD POD

## THE TRANSFORMABLE VEHICLE

### **Team 6**

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# The Outline



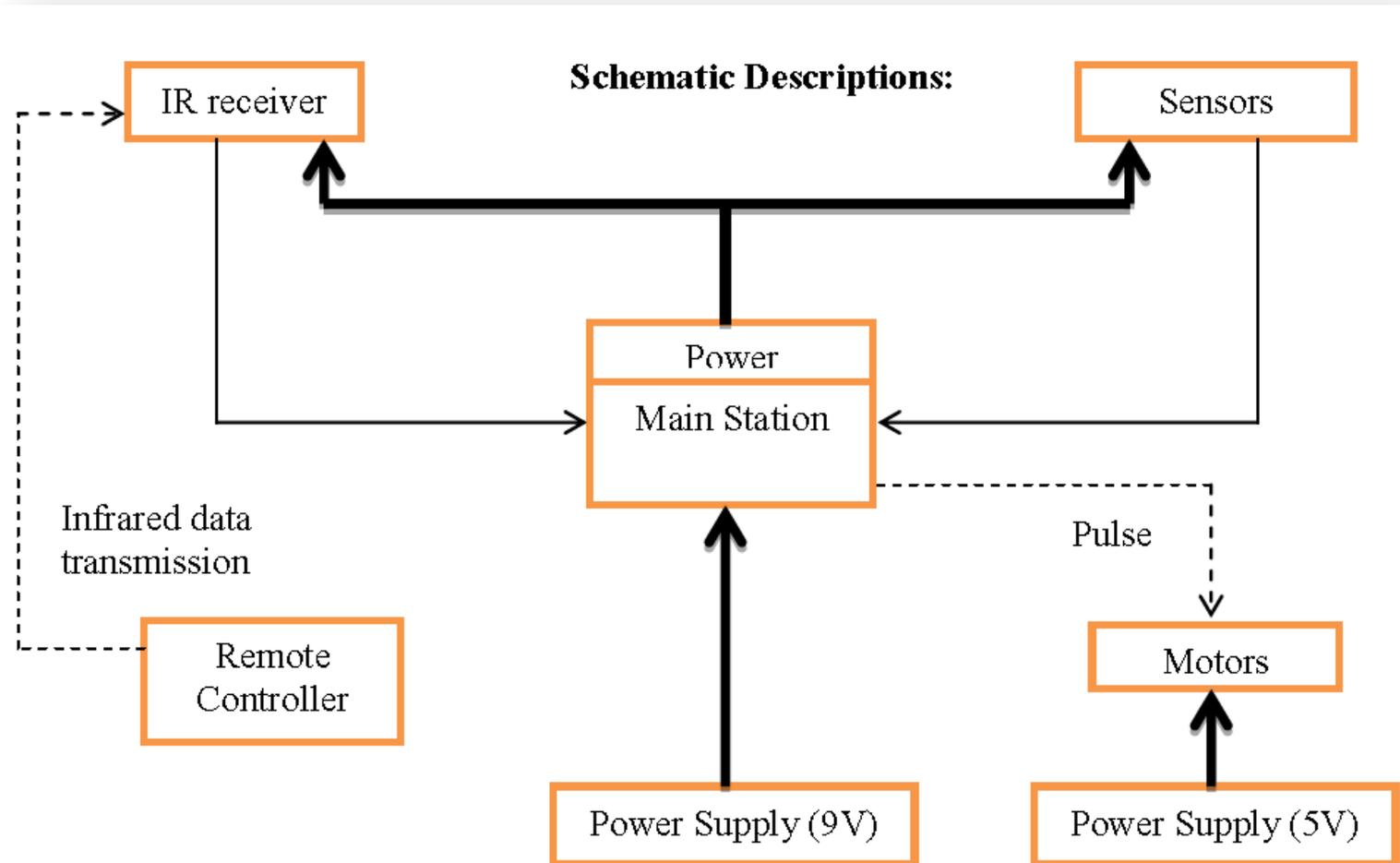
- Introduction
- Block Diagram
- Mechanical and General Designs
- Electrical Parts
- The codes for the Quadpod
- Challenges and Future Works

# Introduction

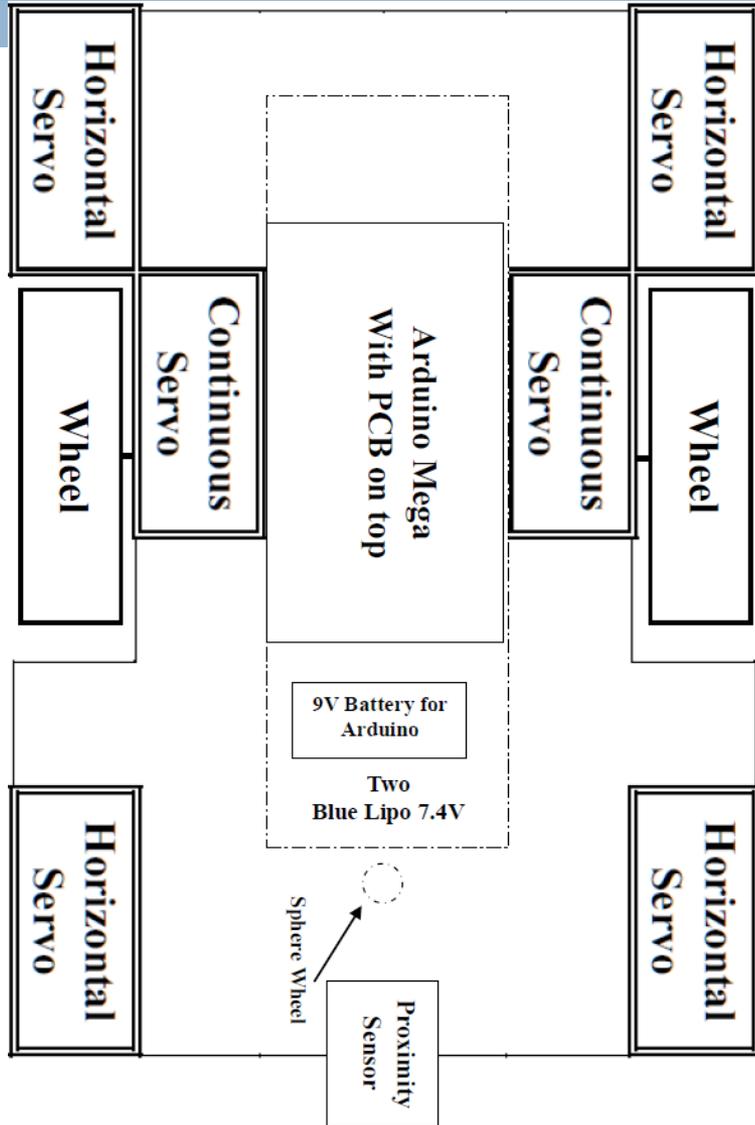


- The transformable vehicle with two wheels and four legs
- The vehicle that can detect obstacles to transformed into the Quadpod mode
- The vehicle fully controlled by a remote controller
- The miniature model for the new type of vehicle for unpaved, bumpy roads

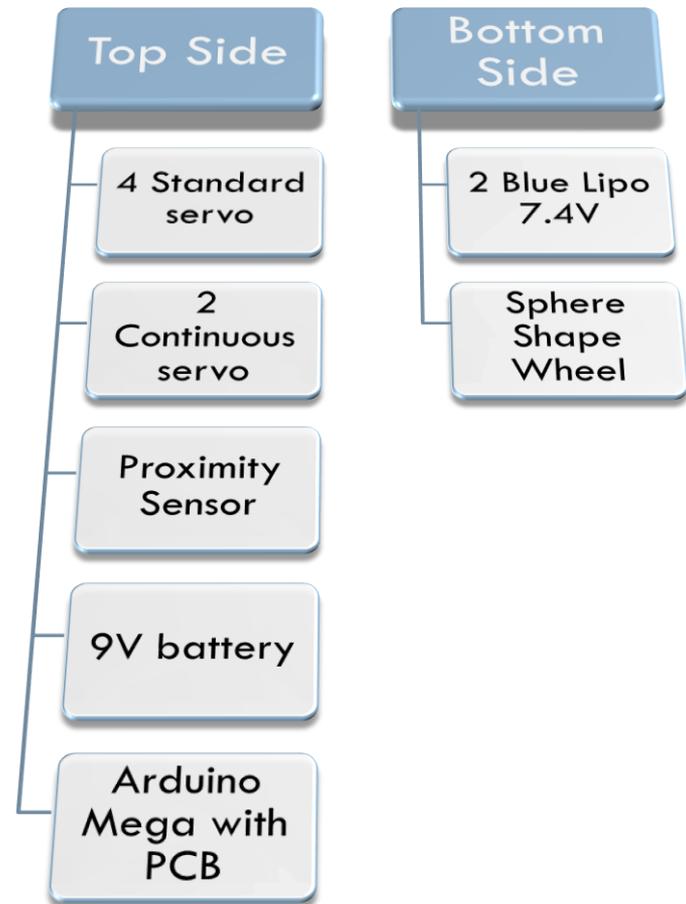
# Block Diagram



# Main Frame



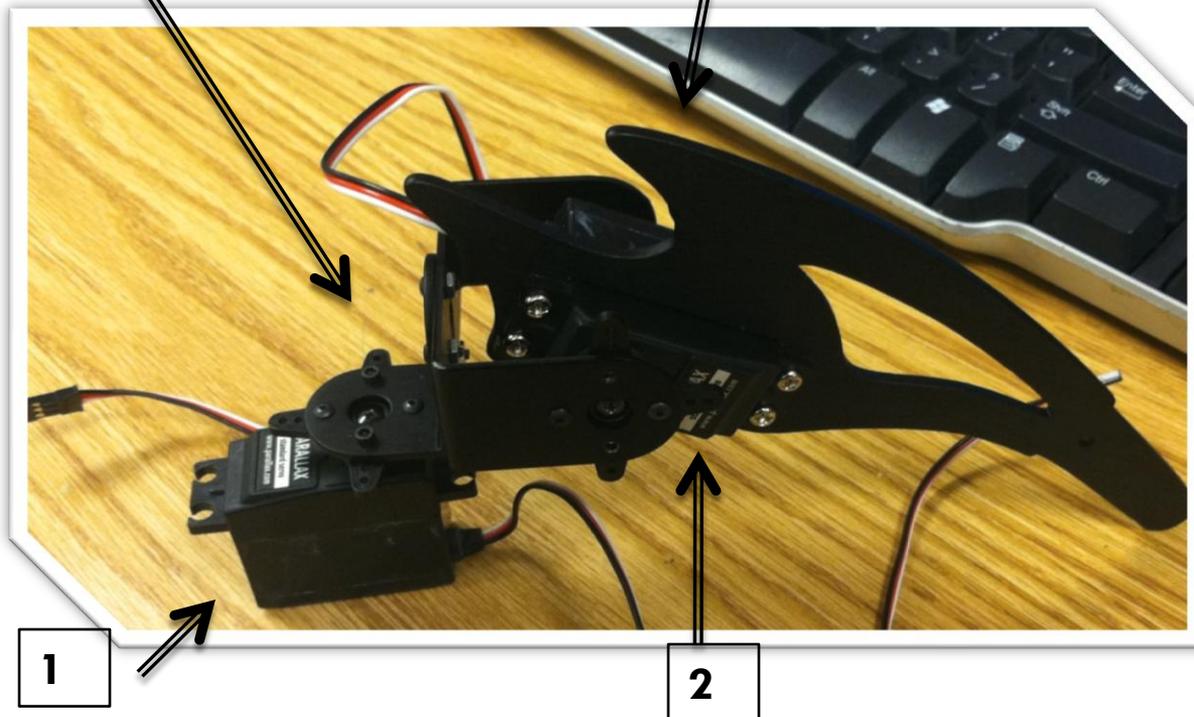
6 X 8 inch frame size



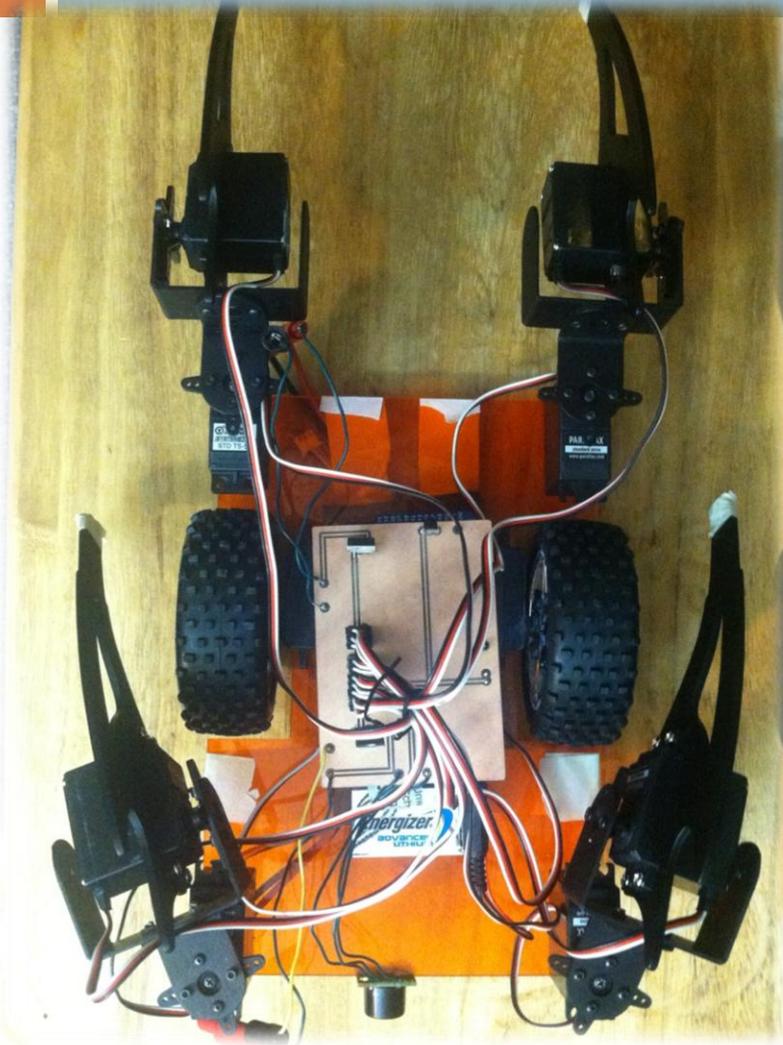
# Leg Frame

- 2 Standard Servo
- Angle Converter

□ Leg Part



# Add Up



# Blue Lipo Battery



Voltage

7.4V

Max Capacity

1.5Ah

	Theoretical	Actual
Voltage	7.4V	7.38V
Current Capacity	1500mAh	1470mAh
Running time for our Project	90min	80min

# 9V Battery



Voltage

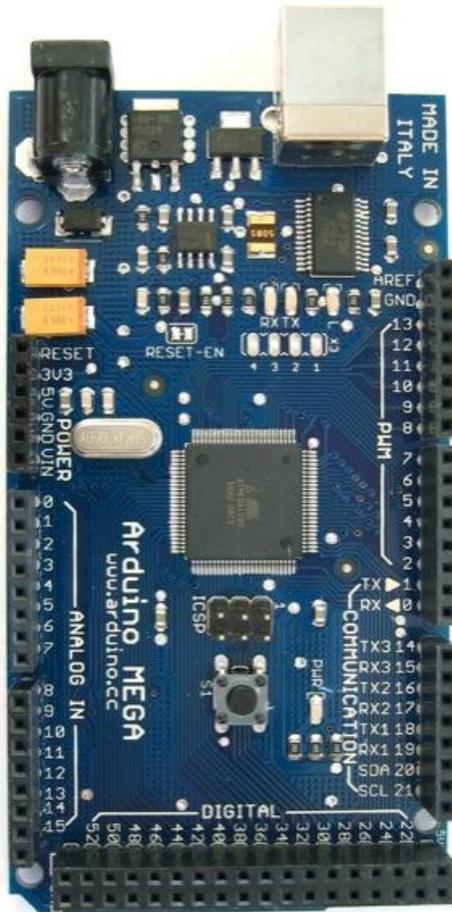
9V

Max  
Capacity

550mAh

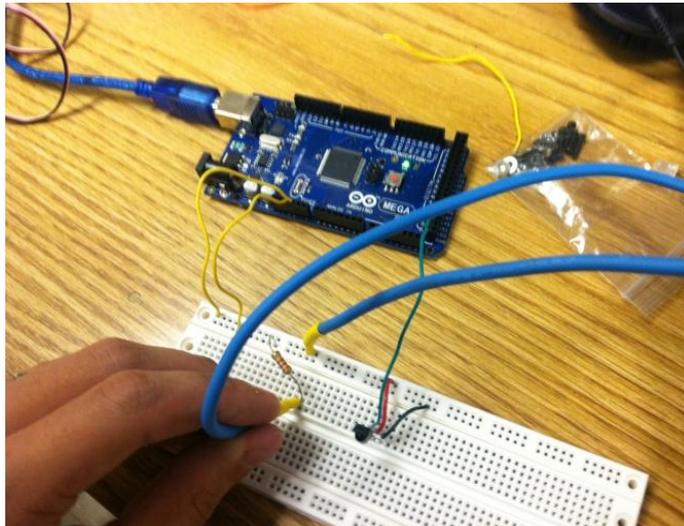
	Theoretical	Actual
Voltage	9V	9V
Current Capacity	550mAh	545mAh
Running time for our Project	5.5hours	5hours

# Arduino Mega



Operating Voltage	5V
<b>Input Voltage (recommended)</b>	<b>7-12V</b>
Input Voltage (limits)	6-20V
<b>Digital I/O Pins</b>	<b>54 (of which 15 provide PWM output)</b>
Analog Input Pins	16
<b>DC Current per I/O Pin</b>	<b>40 mA</b>
DC Current for 3.3V Pin	50 mA
Flash Memory	128 KB of which 4 KB used by bootloader
SRAM	8 KB
EEPROM	4 KB
Clock Speed	16 MHz

# DC current I/O pin

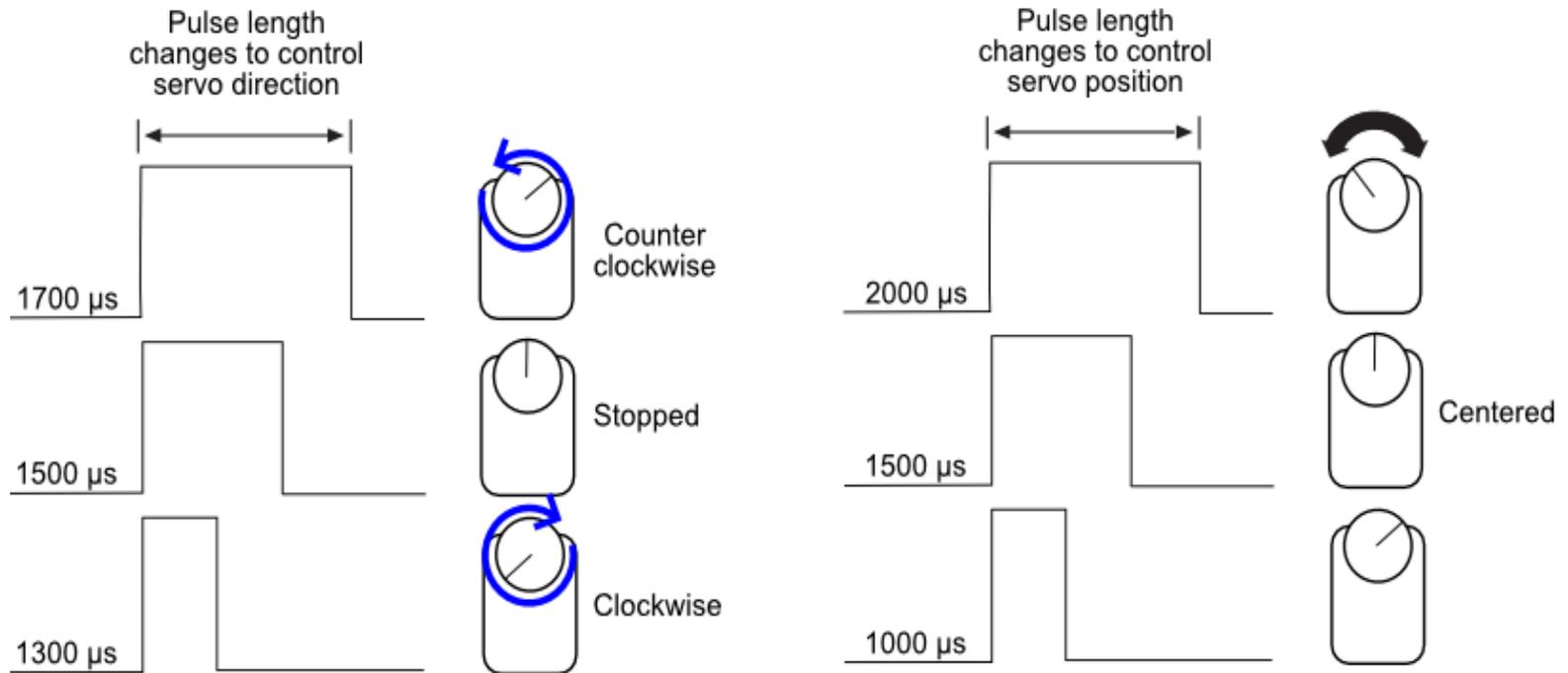


Theoretical	Measured	Error
40mA	41.288mA	3.12%

# Servo Motor

## □ Operation of the Motors

- The degree changes by pulse lengths

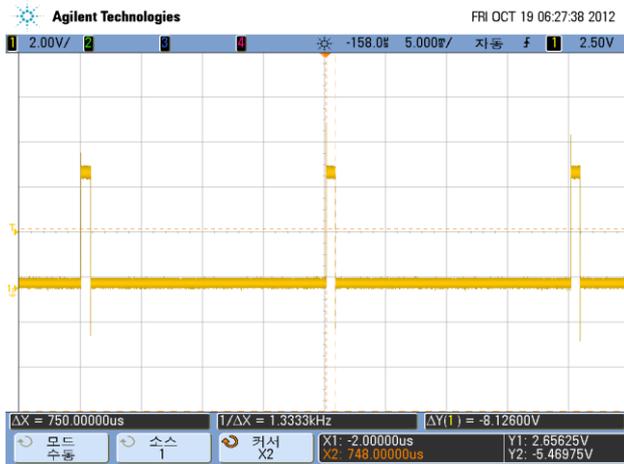


# PWM and Pulse Length

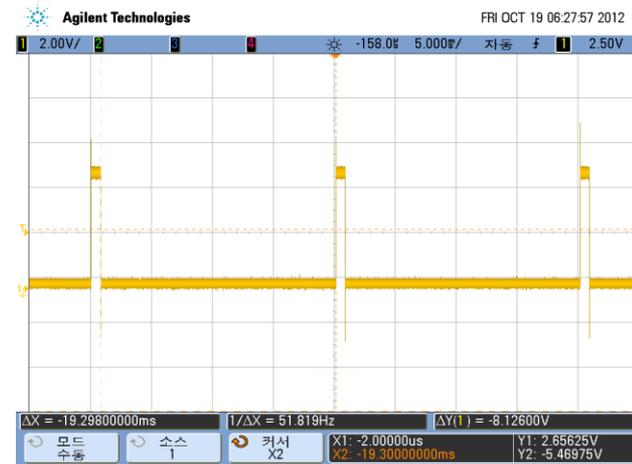
## □ What needs to be measured

Pulse Length	Operation
750 $\mu$ s	to the left-most position
1300 $\mu$ s	clockwise rotation
1500 $\mu$ s	to the center, stop at the center
1700 $\mu$ s	counter-clockwise rotation
2250 $\mu$ s	to the right-most position
< 20ms	to maintain a position

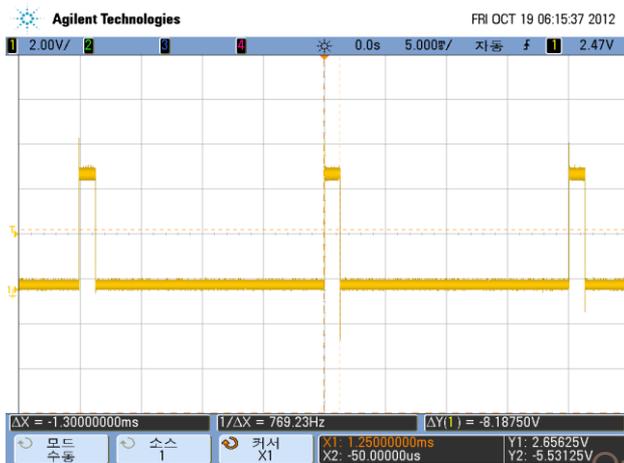
# PWM signals



< 750us Pulse Length >



< 19.2ms for the gap >

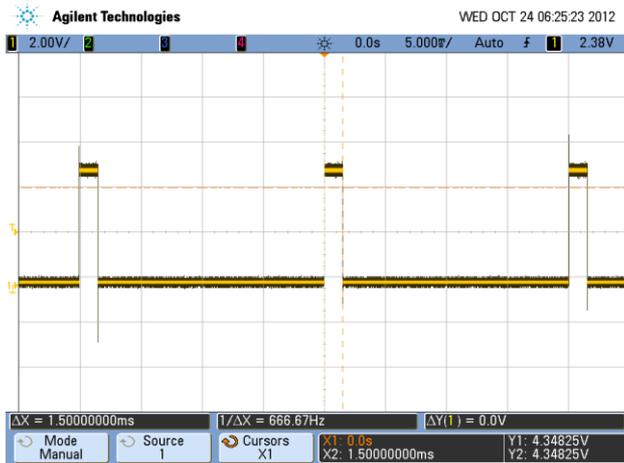


< 1300us Pulse Length >

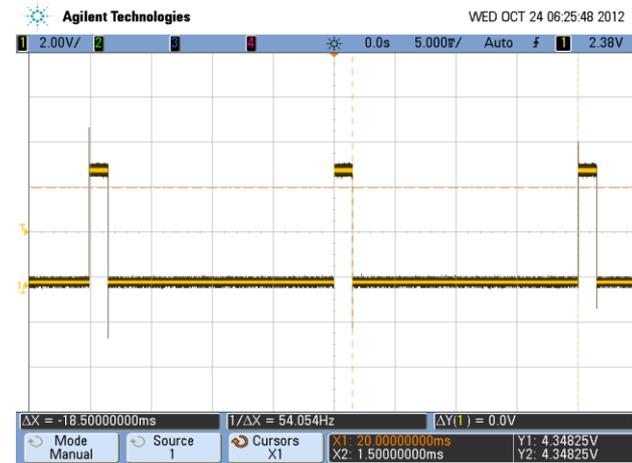


< 18.7ms for the gap >

# PWM signals



< 1500us Pulse Length >



< 18.5ms for the gap >

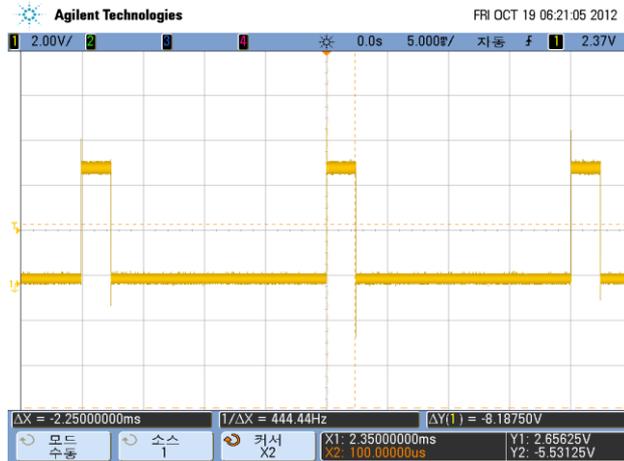


< 1700us Pulse Length >



< 18.2ms for the gap >

# PWM signals



**< 2250us Pulse Length >**



**< 17.6ms for the gap >**

# Rotation Checking

```
#include <Servo.h> // Use Servo library
Servo myServo; // Create Servo object

void setup() {
  myServo.attach(9); // Servo connected to pin 9
}

void loop() {
  myServo.writeMicroseconds(750); // 750us pulse
}
```

## ▪ Issue at this stage

Every servo motor does not have the same default angle, so we needed to find the default angle to control the motors

*Code for angular input: Servo9.write(135); // rotate to 135 degree*

# Voltage Regulator

- To regulate voltage to 5V for servo motors(4~6V)
  - Maximum current capacity: 1.52A (8 motors × 190mA)
  - Each regulator minimum current capacity: 0.76A
- Verification Model

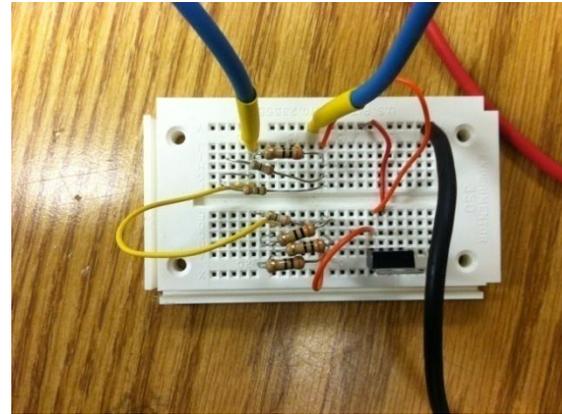
$$\frac{1}{R_{tot}} = \frac{4}{30} + \frac{3}{39}, R_{tot} = 4.76 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R_{tot}} = \frac{5}{4.76} = 1.05 A$$

# Voltage Regulator



< Regulated Voltage : 4.95V >



< Wiring for the Verification >



< Measured Total Resistance: 4.80 >



< The current flowing through Regulator: 0.83A >

# Proximity Sensor



< Ultrasonic Range Finder  
- Maxbotix LV-EZ1 >

- 42kHz Ultrasonic sensor
- Operates from 2.5-5.5V
- Low 2mA supply current

# Proximity Sensor

## □ Test Code

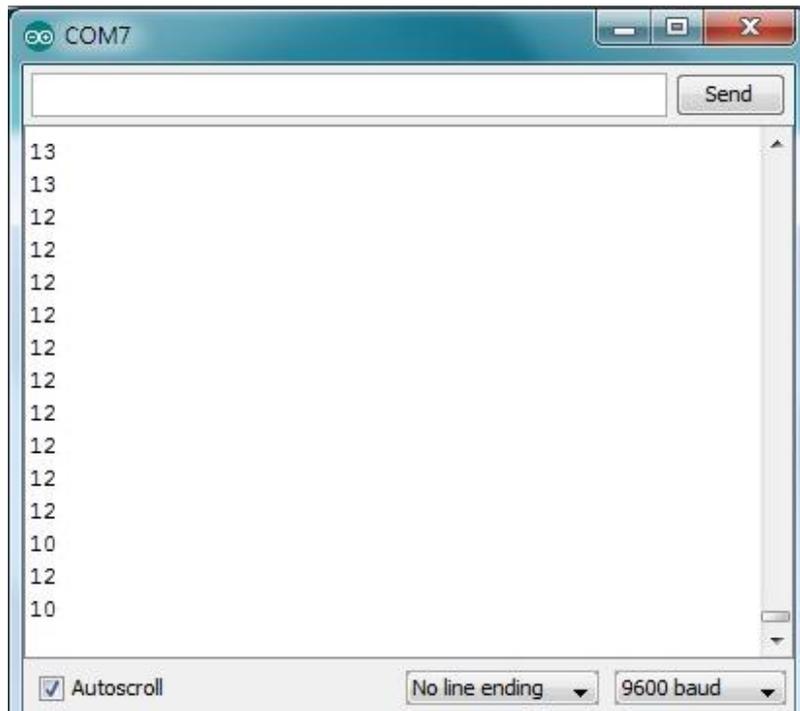
```
int sensorPin = 0; //analog pin 0

Void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600);
}

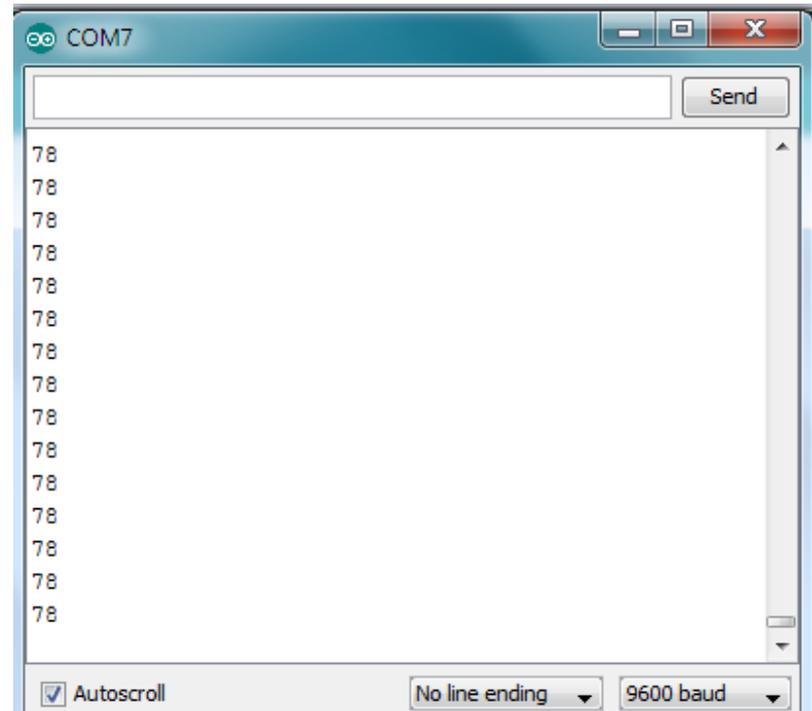
void loop() {
    int val = analogRead(sensorpin);
    Serial.println(val);

    delay(100);
}
```

# Proximity Sensor



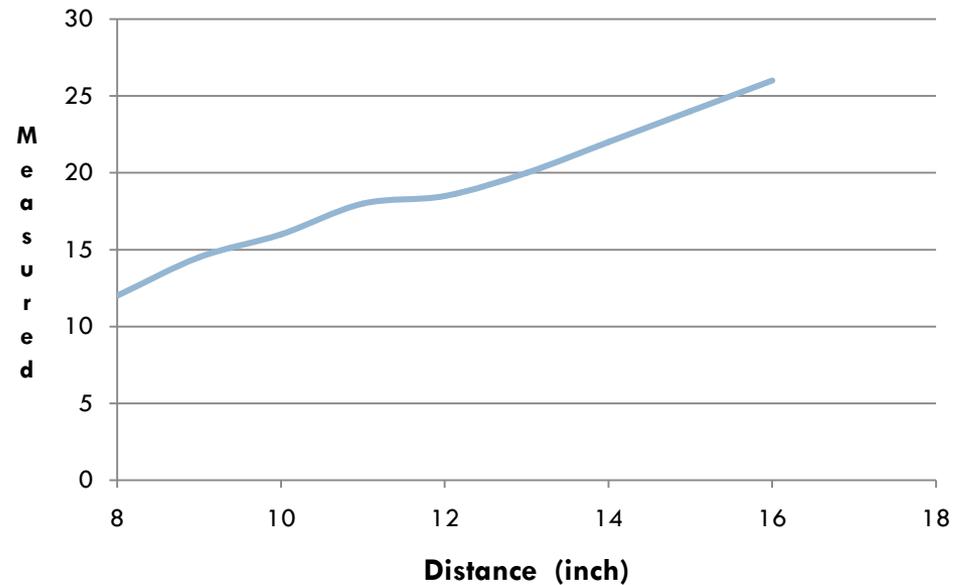
< an object at the close distance >



< an object at the further distance >

# Proximity Sensor

Distance(Inch)	Measured
8	12
9	14.5
<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>
11	18
12	18.5
13	20
14	22
15	24
16	26



< A graph drawn from the table >

< a table for the distance measurement >

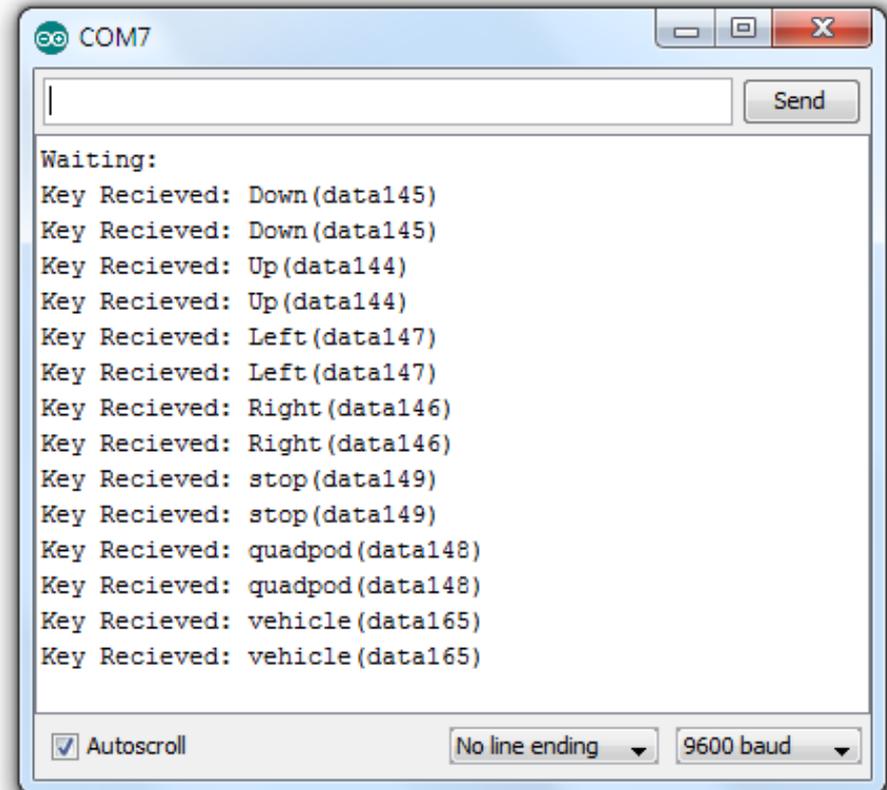
# IR receiver and Remote Controller



< IR receiver: TSOP38238 >

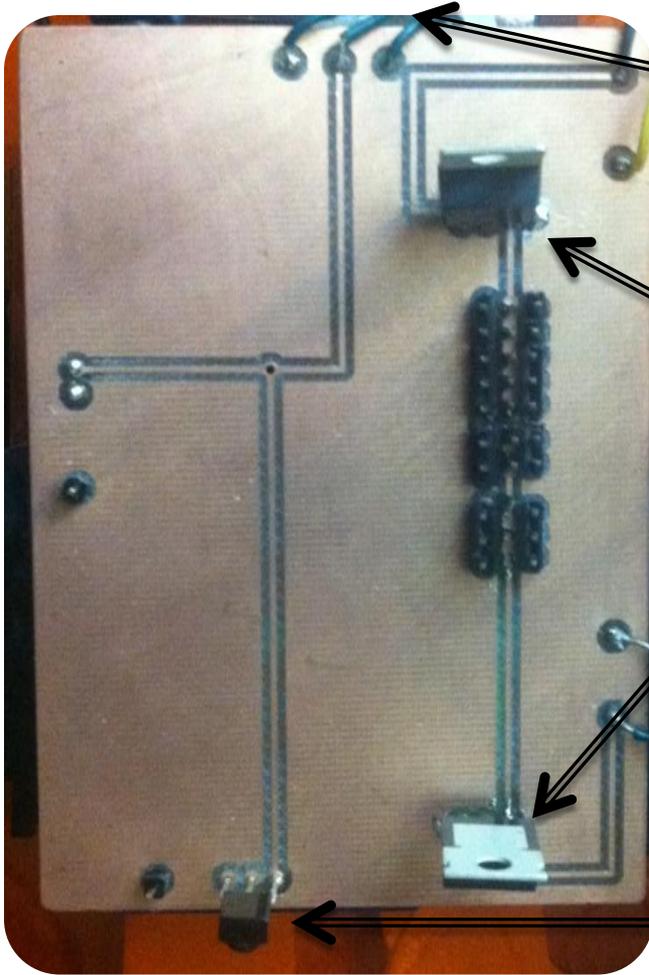


< Remote Controller >



< Verification Results by the given code >

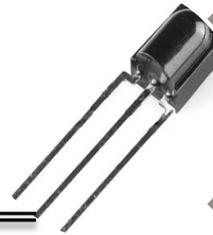
# PCB



Proximity  
Sensor



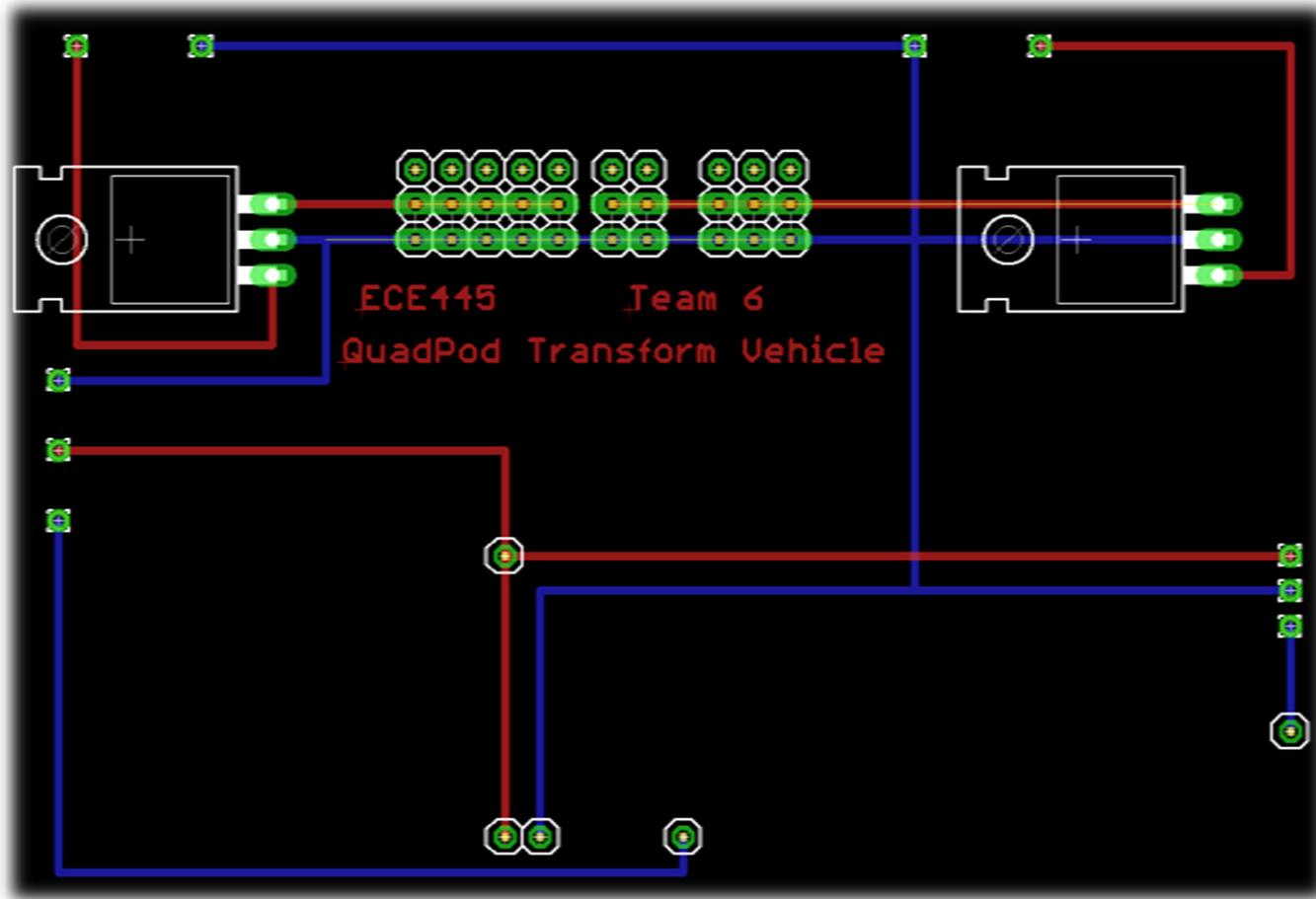
2 Voltage  
Regulator



IR  
Receiver

# PCB

Proximity  
Sensor

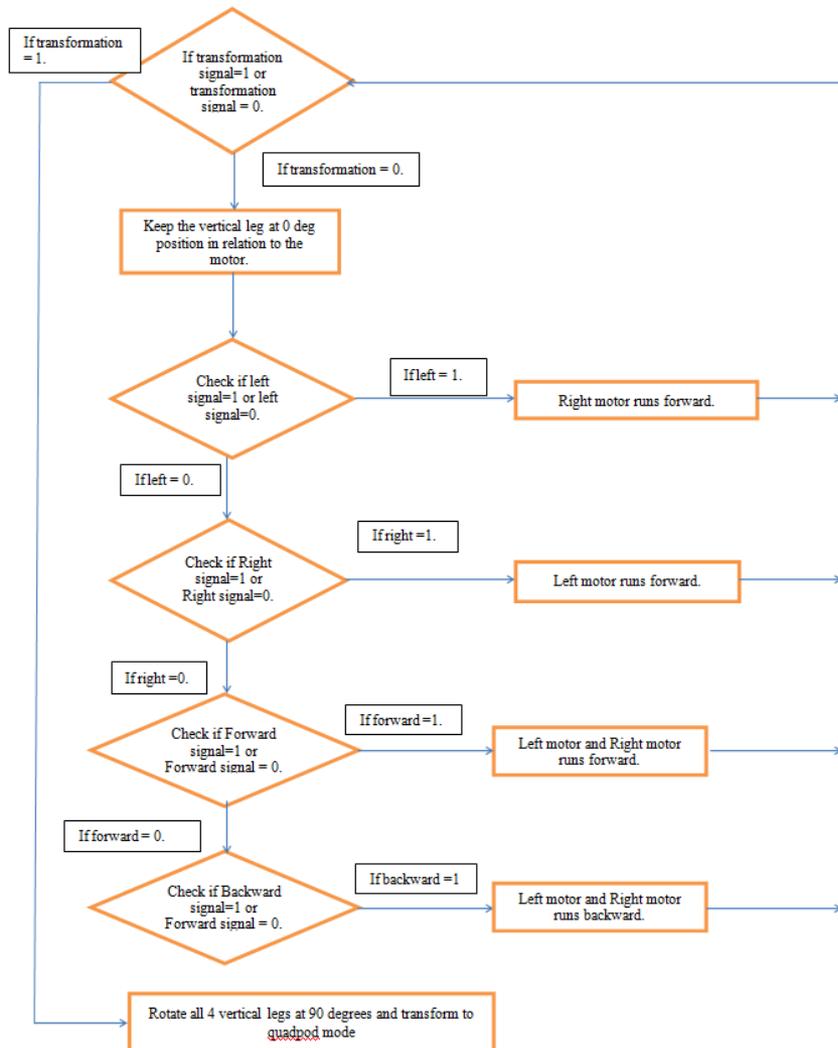


IR  
Receiver

# Code

- Contain two major codes
  - Vehicle mode
  - Quadpod mode
- Int “tr” was used to determine which code will be activated.
- Command “key = getIRKey()” is used to obtain signal from IR receiver.
- Depends on which button is pressed from IR remote controller, different value of key will be provided.

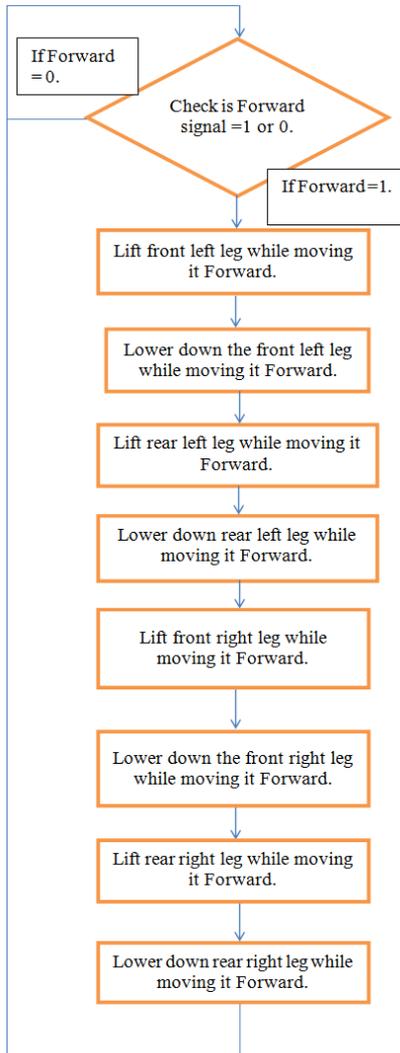
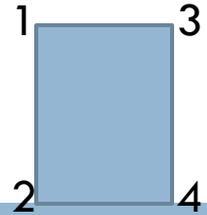
# Codes for Vehicle mode



```

case 145: //(“CH up”) button is pressed from IR remote;
  Servo12.writeMicroseconds(1300); // Right wheel motor rotate Clockwise
  Servo11.writeMicroseconds(1700); // Left wheel motor rotate Counter Clockwise
  while(val > 15) //do while distance is more than 10inch
  {
    key = getIRKey(); //Fetch the key from IR receiver
    if(key != 145) //If key is not 145, break from the loop
    {
      break;}
    else{
      val = analogRead(sensorPin); //read signal from bumper button
      if(val < 16) //If the distance is less then 10inch,
      {Servo12.writeMicroseconds(1505); //wheel motor should stop moving
      Servo11.writeMicroseconds(1515); //quadpod mode
      Servo6.write(90); // when quadpod mode start
      Servo7.write(90); //all horizontal movement motors
      Servo9.write(85); //are at 90 degree
      Servo10.write(90);
      delay(700);
      Servo2.write(165);
      Servo3.write(0); //rotate legs to the lowest position
      Servo4.write(5);
      Servo8.write(180);
      delay(700); //give 1 second delay so the vehicle will transform
      tr = 1; //tr = 1 so the code for vehicle won't be active
    }
  }
}
break;
  
```

# Codes for Quadpod mode



```
case 145: //Serial.print("CH up");
Servo3.write(25); //lift front left leg 30deg(25deg)
Servo9.write(45); //rotate the front left leg forward(45deg)
delay(100); //give 0.1 second delay
Servo6.write(132); //rotate rear left leg 15 deg backward(132deg)
Servo10.write(90); //rotate front right leg 15 deg backward(90deg)
Servo7.write(83); //rotate rear right leg 15 deg backward(deg)
delay(100); //give 0.1 second delay
Servo3.write(0);
delay(100);

Servo8.write(155); //lift rear left leg 30 deg(30deg)
Servo6.write(87); //rotate rear left leg forward(135deg)
delay(100); //give 0.1 second delay
Servo9.write(60); //rotate front left leg 30 deg backward(105deg)
Servo7.write(68); //rotate rear right leg 30 deg backward(105deg)
Servo10.write(75); //rotate front right leg 30 deg backward(75deg)
delay(100); //give 0.1 second delay
Servo8.write(180);
delay(100);

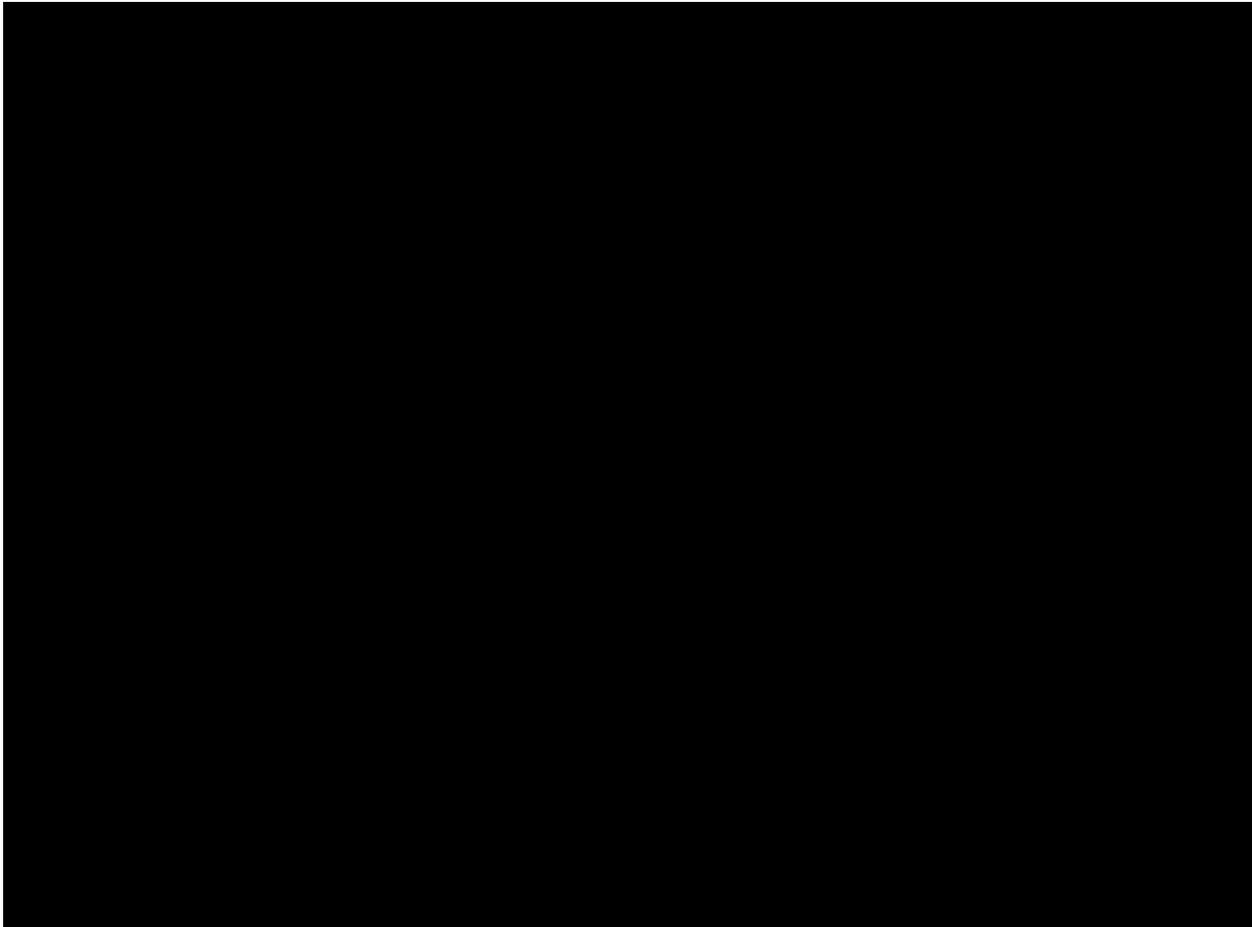
Servo2.write(140); //lift Front Right leg 30 deg(150deg)
Servo10.write(120); //rotate the front right leg forward(45deg)
delay(100); //give 0.1 second delay
Servo9.write(75); //rotate front left leg 30 deg backward(75deg)
Servo7.write(53); //rotate rear right leg 30 deg backward(75deg)
Servo6.write(102); //rotate rear left leg 30 deg backward(45deg)
delay(100); //give 0.1 second delay
Servo2.write(165);
delay(100);
```

# Challenge



- Obtaining light and durable main body frame
- Keeping the balance of Quadpod while it is moving
- Weight issues

# Demonstration Video



Quadpod Transform Vehicle

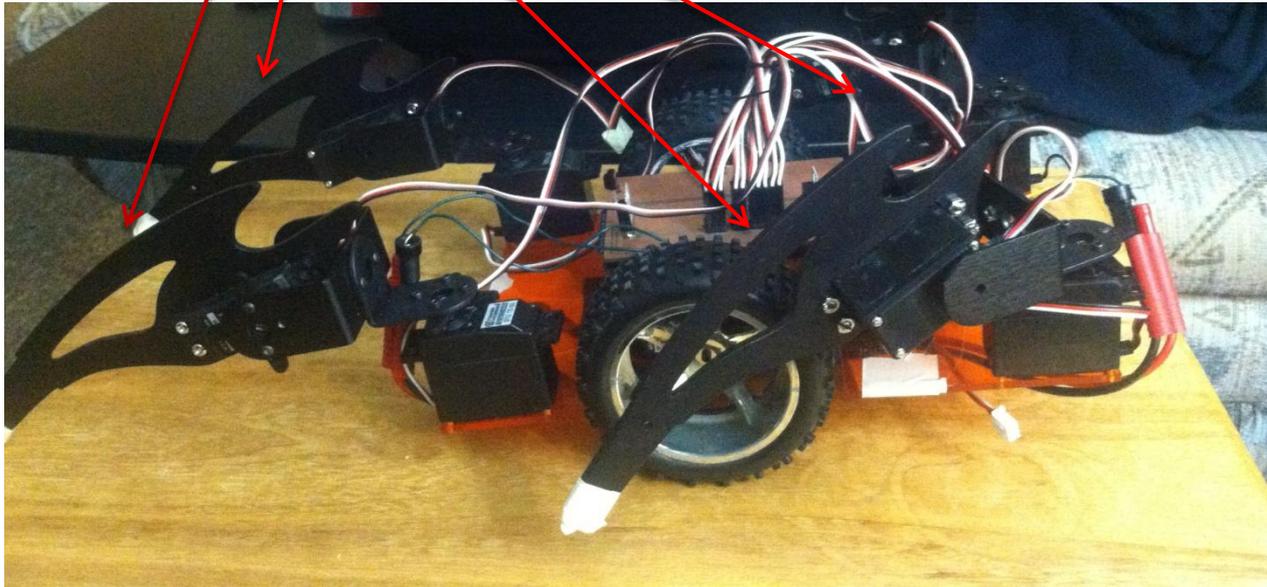
# Recommendation

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- Better Mechanical Design
- Use Stronger Servo Motor
- Multiple Proximity sensor to cover blind spot

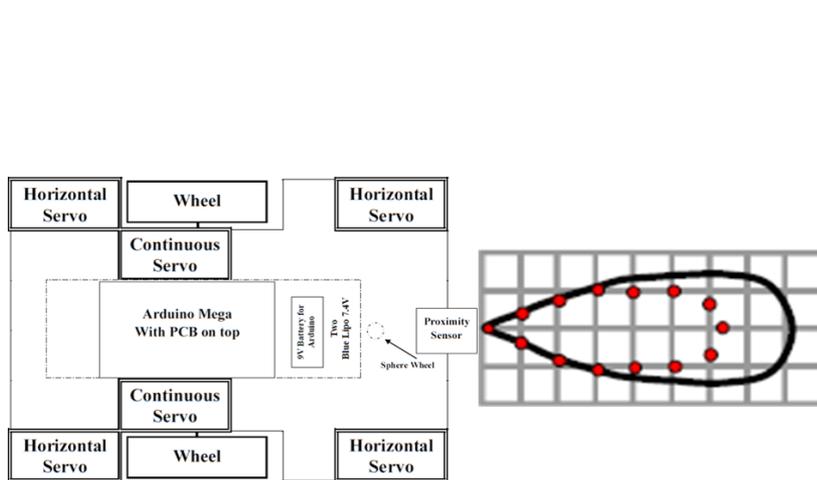
# Better Mechanical Design

Pulse signal needs to be provided  
to hold the legs up

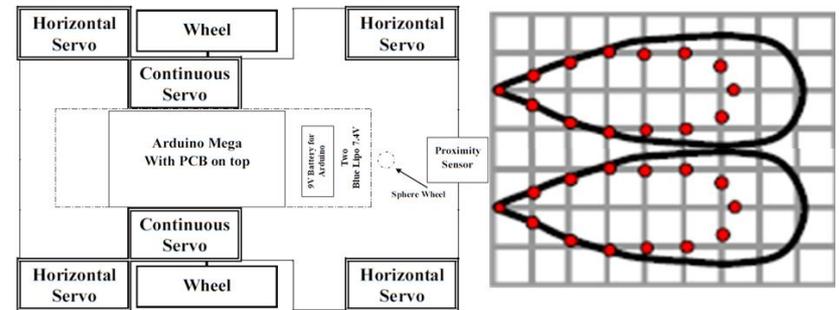


# Using multiple proximity sensor

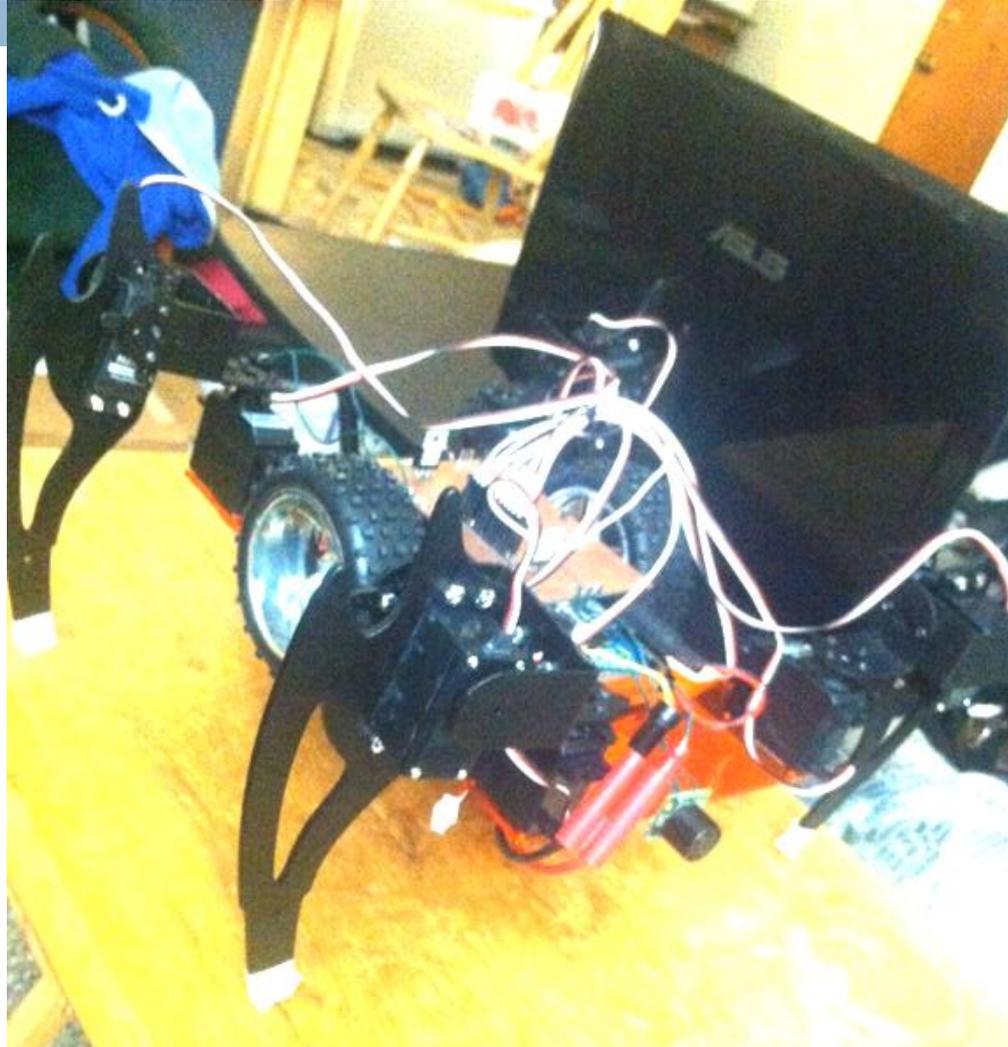
## Current Design(1 proximity sensor)



## Recommendation(2 or more sensor)



# Questions?



Quadpod Transform Vehicle