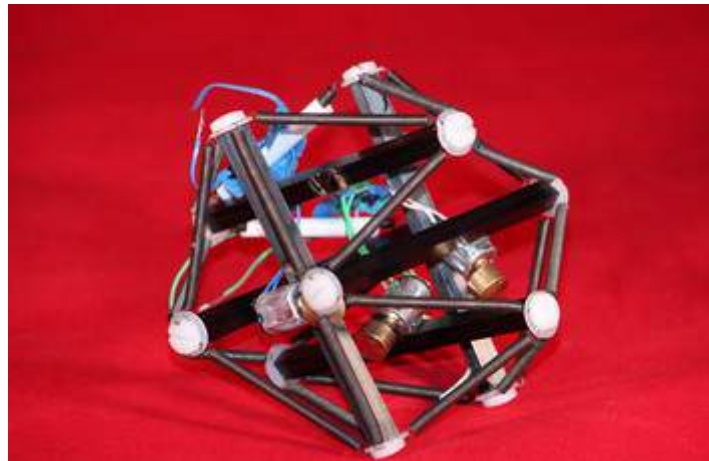


Designing a Wireless Tensegrity Robot

Steven Stangle

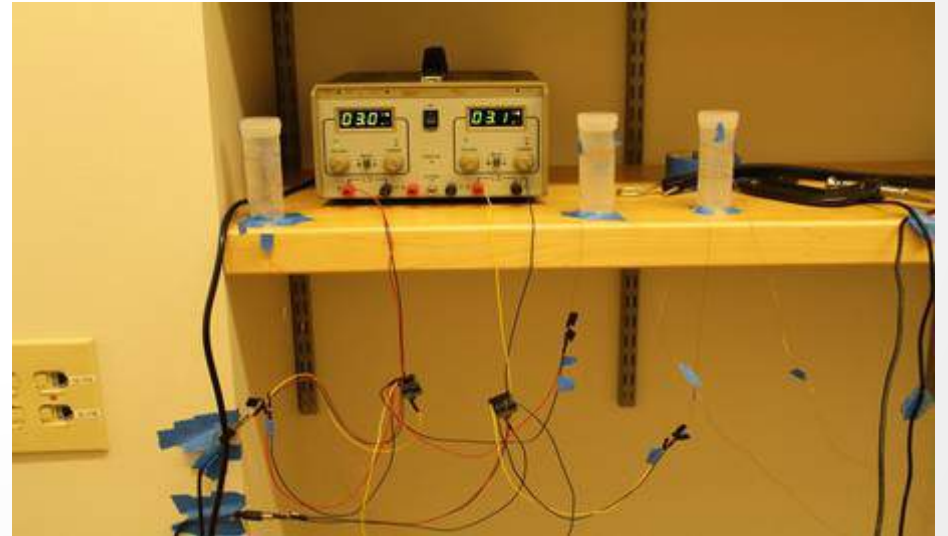
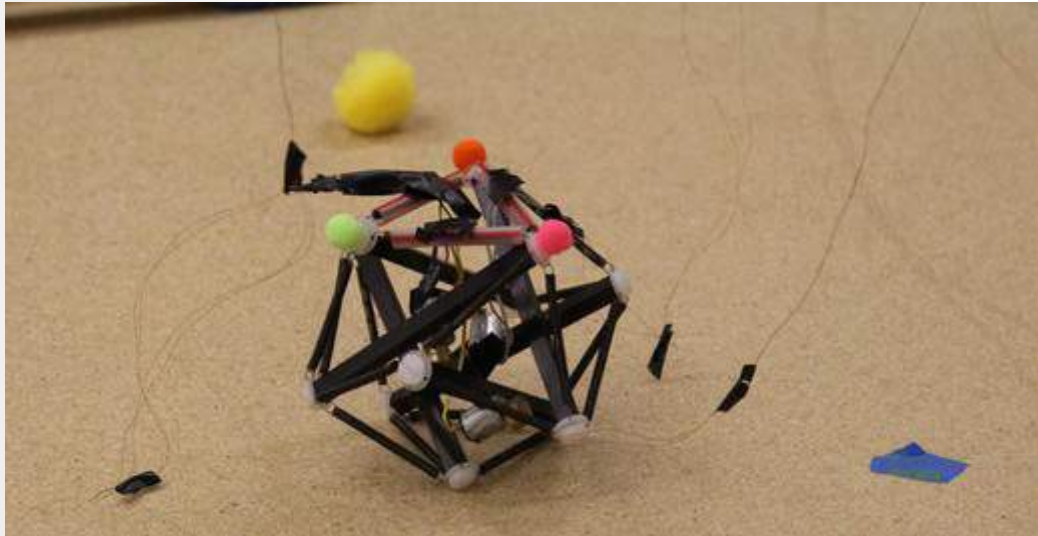
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
Union College '14



Advised by Prof Cherrice Traver (Electrical Engineering)
and Prof. John Rieffel (Computer Science)

Project Motivation

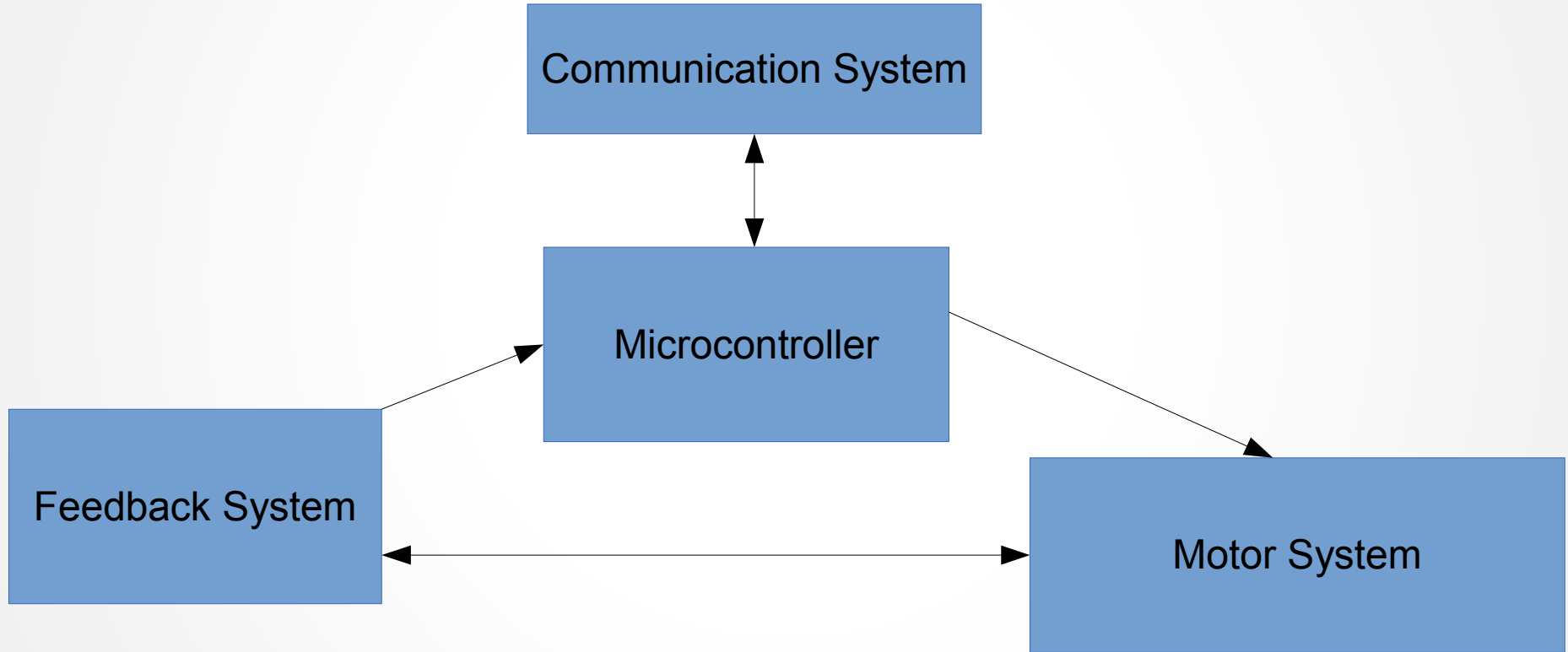
- What is a Tensegrity Robot?
- What current research is being done?
- What are the difficulties with VALTR?



Project Goals

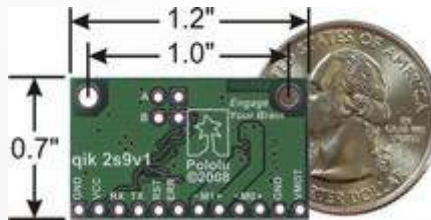
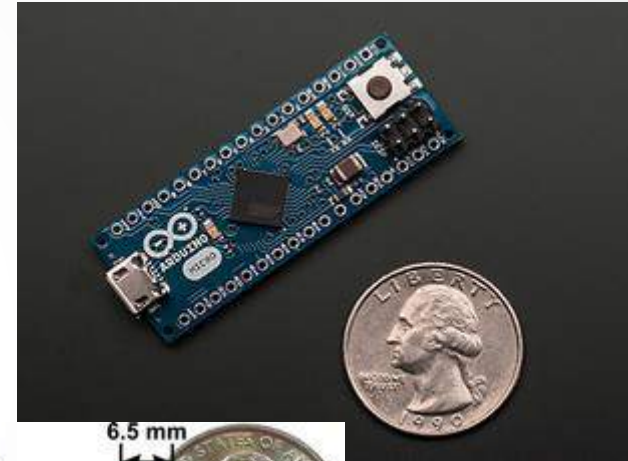
- Wireless: Be able to be controlled without tether
- Size: Be as small as possible
- Run-time: Have a battery that would allow for over an hour of operation on one charge
- Modular: Be designed so that it is easy to multiply
- Closed Loop Control: The motor frequency will be controlled with feedback

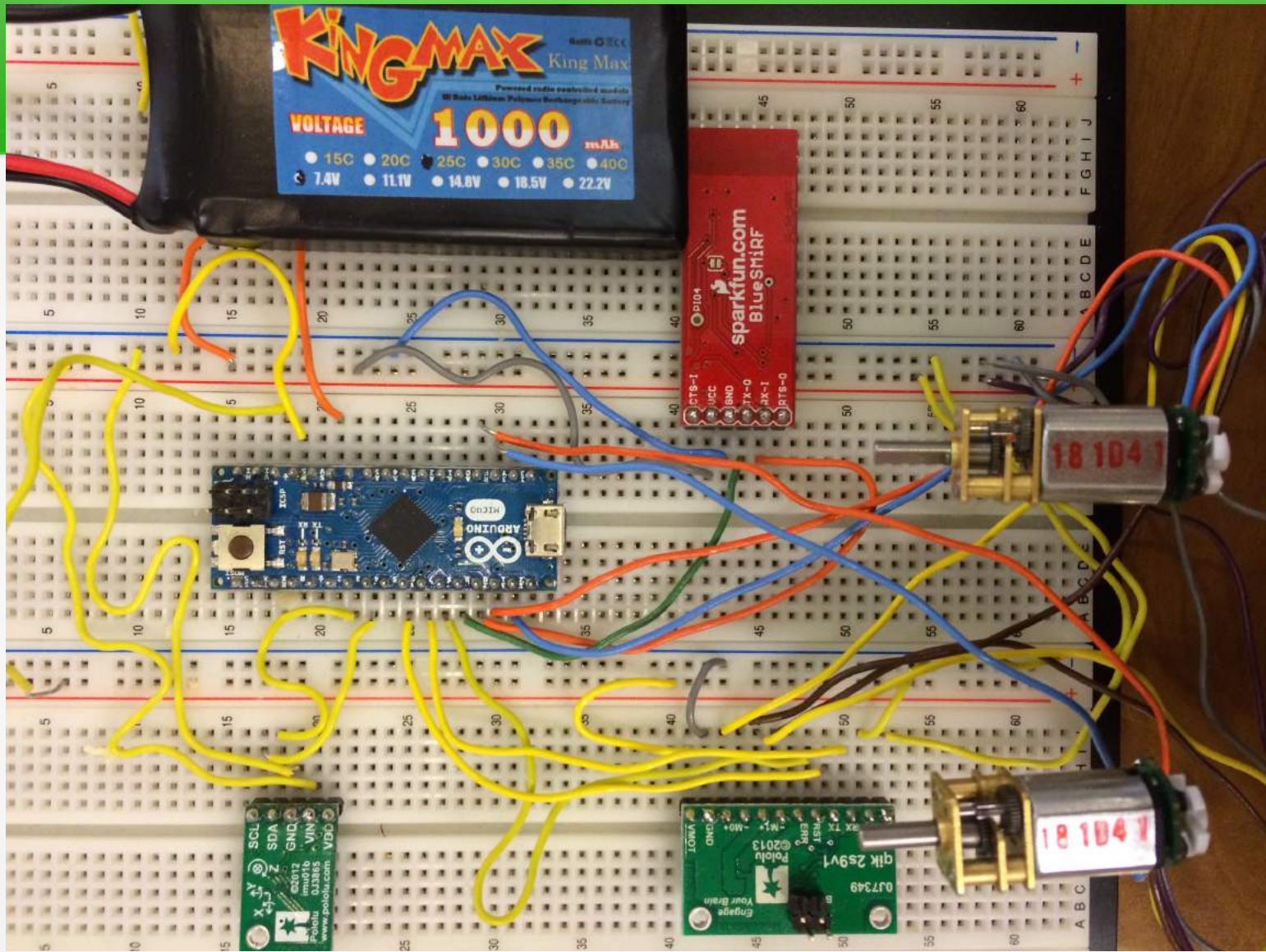
System Block diagram



Electrical Implementation

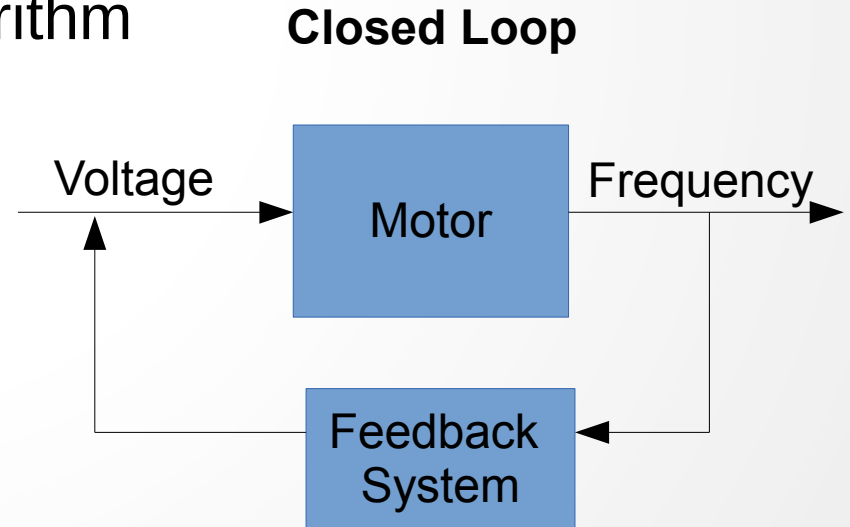
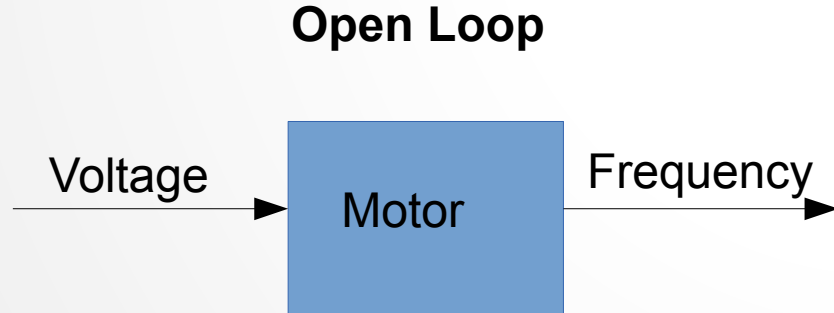
- Arduino Micro - Microcontroller
- BlueSMiRF Silver – Bluetooth Unit
- MinIMU-9 v2 - Inertial Measurement Unit
- Qik 2s9v1 - Motor Controller
- 10:1 Gear Motor with Optical Encoder
- 1000mAh 7.4v LiPo Battery





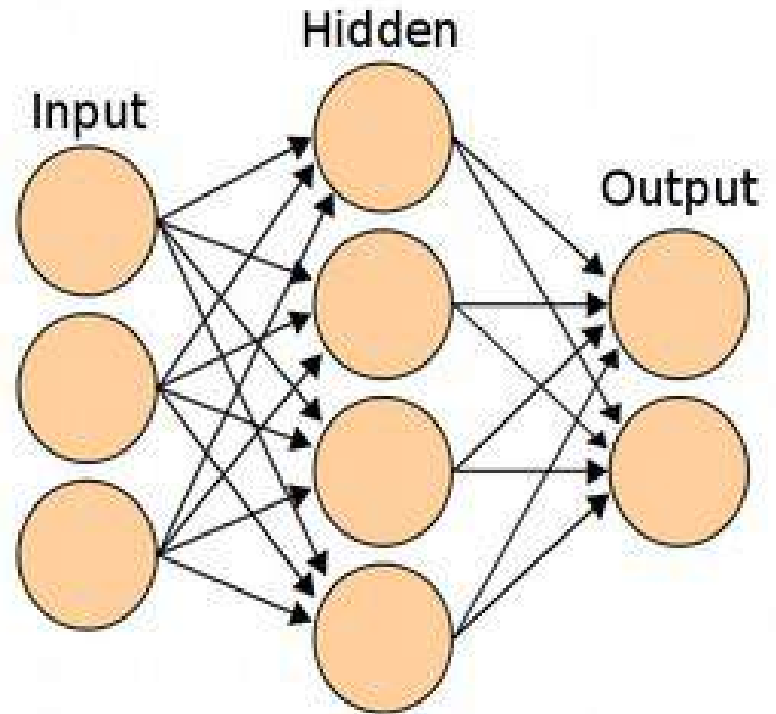
Why a Feedback System?

- Offers better control of the vibration/wider range of behaviors
- Makes motor frequency more repeatable
- Strut communication
- More inputs to current genetic algorithm



Spiking Neural Network

- Branch of artificial neural networks that improves on standard ANNs by introducing a time component
- Only fires when a potential is reached

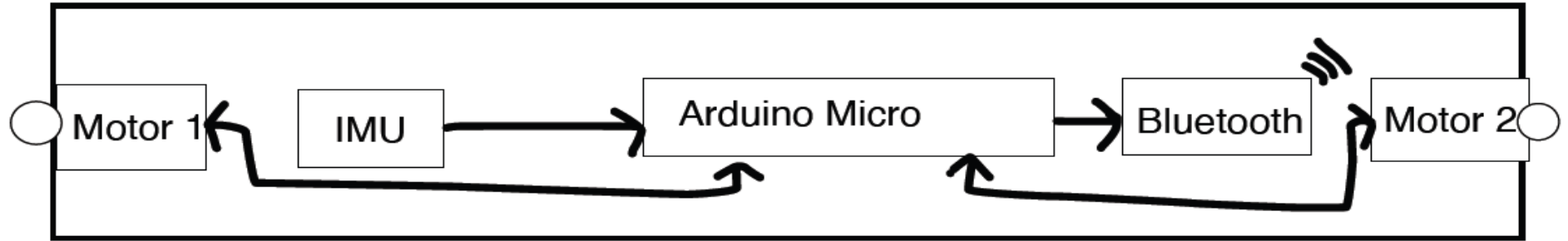


Performance Evaluation

- Power/Run time
 - Over an hour per charge
- Vibration Force
 - Motor will be able to supply sufficient vibrations
- Hardware performance
 - Everything works as expected
- Wireless control
 - Able to adjust speeds of the motors via bluetooth

Sample Strut

Front



Battery

Back



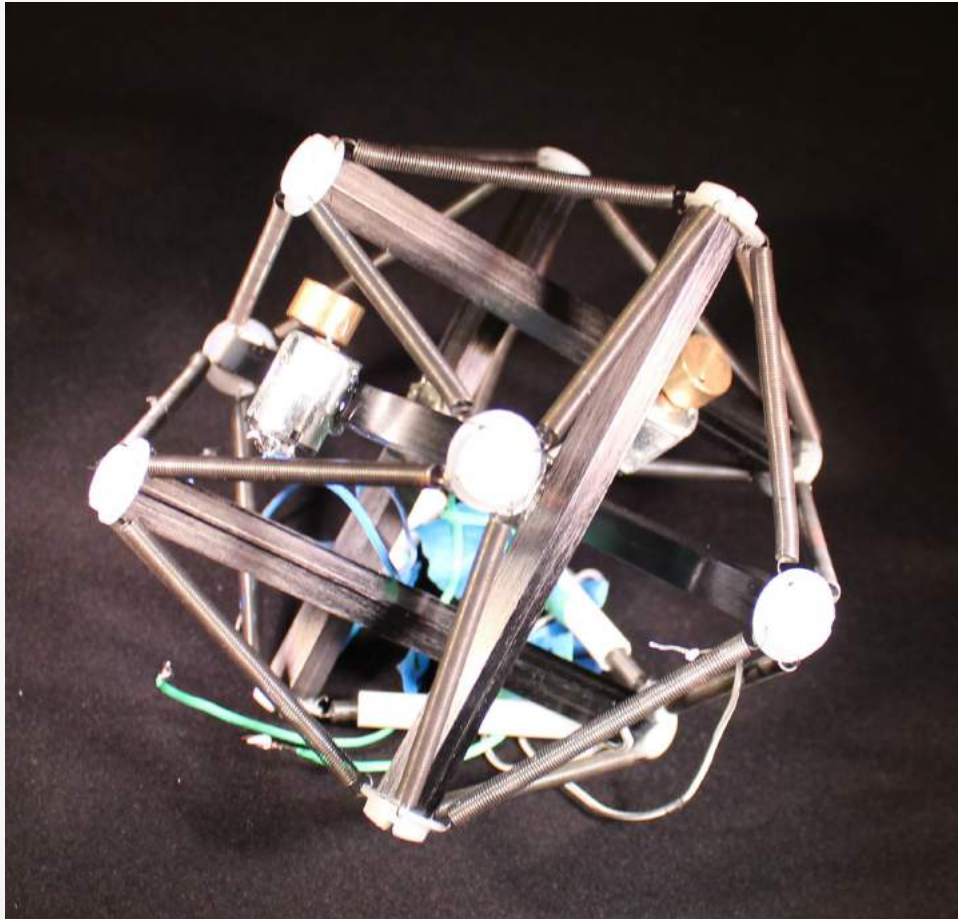
Accomplishments

- Implemented a Spiking Neural Network on Arduino
- Interfaced the MinIMU with the Arduino using I2C
- Interfaced the Qik with the Arduino Software Serial
- Implemented wireless control over bluetooth of motor speeds

Future Work

- Reduce the size components → Specifically Battery
- 3D Print a strut so that the components can be mounted.
- Develop a proto board to better connect components
- Determine how much better the new robot is at moving.

Questions?



Acknowledgments

Prof Bill Keat

Julian Jocque

Mark Khazanov

Thanks!!