Design & Control of an Outdoor Robotic Walker Open House Walkthrough Presentation – 4/3/2012

Team # 17

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Project Sponsor:



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Department of Mechanical Engineering

Overview

- 1) Project Introduction
- 2) Design Specifications
- 3) Concept Generation
- 4) Interim Designs
- 5) Final Design
- 6) Manufacturing & Assembly
- 7) Testing & Results
- 8) Discussion & Conclusions

Problem Statement

The current generation of mobility assistive devices limits the user in freedom of motion and provides little additional assistance to the user beyond simple stabilization.



- Traversable terrain
 - Indoor operation only
- Functionality
 - Only perform basic functions
- Expensive or unnecessary
 - Scooters / electric wheelchairs



http://www.hizook.com/blog/2009/08/10/robotic-walkers-assist-elderly



http://www.4-medical-supplies.com/electric-power-wheelchairs

Proposed Solution

Develop a walking assistive device designed to actively assist the user in both indoor and outdoor maneuverability.

Objectives:

- Further empower disabled & elderly
- Offer wide-range of assistive functions
- Maintain ease of use & intuitiveness



Proposed solution

Project Scope

Design and construct the initial research platform for a user-controlled outdoor robotic walker.

Project Constraints:

- Traverse varied terrain surfaces
 - Indoor: Tile, Carpet
 - Outdoor: Concrete, Grass, Gravel, Dirt
- Operate within ADA standards
- Utilize force-based user controls
- Cost less than \$5000
- Allow for design evolution of future platforms in years to come



Final assembly

- 1) Project Introduction
- 2) Design Specifications
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Specifications

Frame:

- Aesthetics
 - Resemble current generation of walkers
- Dimensions
 - Handle height 32 to 39 inches
 - Handle width 14 to 23 inches
- Safety Standards
 - Support up to 300 pounds
- Light weight
 - Less than 200 pounds
 - Aluminum framing



CAD of core frame

Specifications

Propulsion:

- Minimum 11 inch diameter wheels or tracks
- Travel up / down slopes up to 10°
- Semi-omni-directional movement
 - Move transversely 45° from the center axis
- Maximum operating speed of at least 5 mph

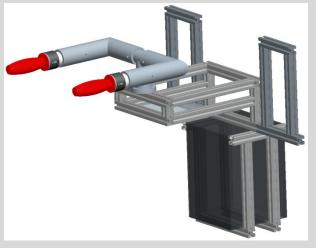


CAD of propulsion system used in finalized design

Specifications

Control & Function:

- Intuitive user input
 - Force-based drive control
- Proposed control algorithms
 - Fall prevention
 - Sit-down / stand-up assistance
 - Object detection / avoidance
 - Localization & navigation



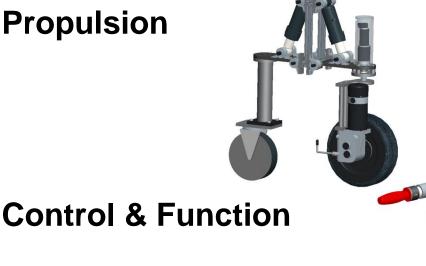
CAD of control systems used in finalized design

Design Criteria

Frame



Propulsion



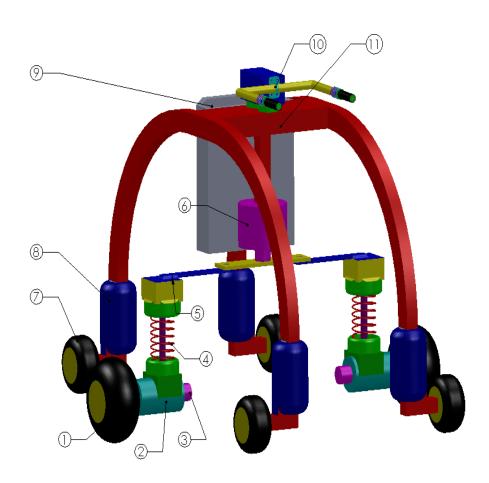
Maximize:

- Versatility
- Robustness
- **User-friendliness**
- **Indoor operation**
- **Outdoor operation**

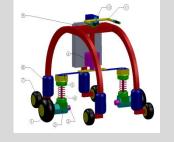
Minimize:

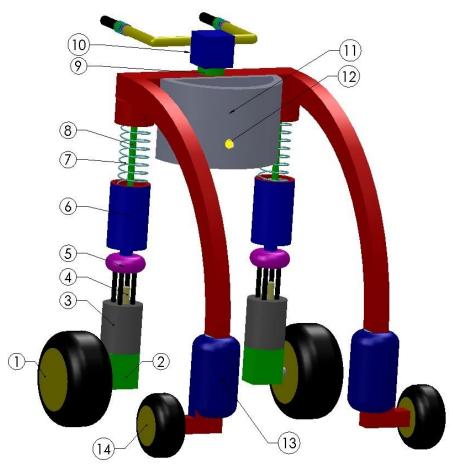
- Cost
- Weight

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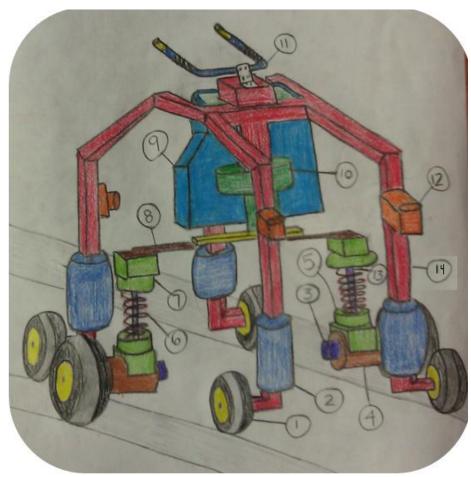


Initial Design 1

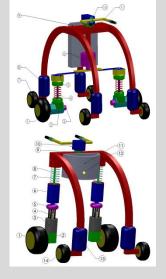


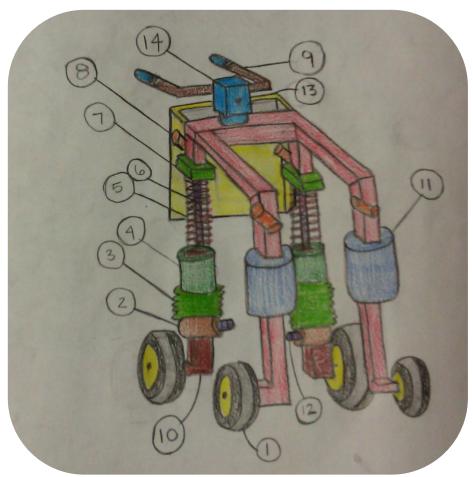


Initial Design 2

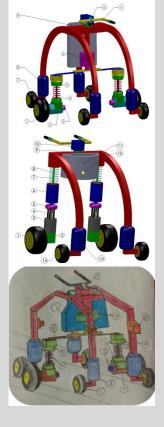


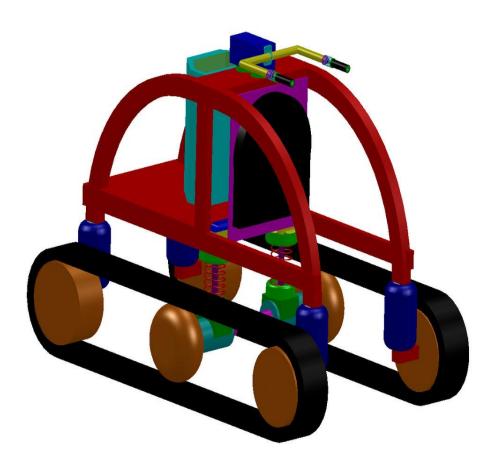
Initial Design 3



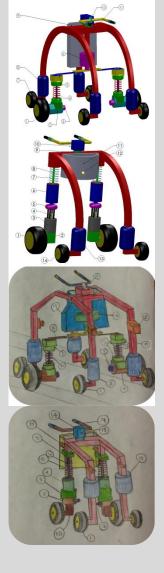


Initial Design 4



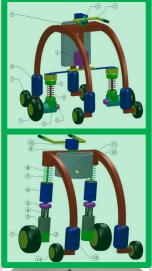


Initial Design 5

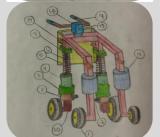


Decision Matrix

	Initial 1		Initial 2		Initial 3		Initial 4		Initial 5		
	Weight	Score	Weighted	Score	Weighted	Score	Weighted	Score	Weighted	Score	Weighted
Versatility	0.15	3	0.454	5	0.757	3	0.454	3	0.454	3	0.454
Robustness	0.17	4	0.699	3	0.524	5	0.874	3	0.524	4	0.699
User-friendliness	0.22	3	0.670	4	0.894	2	0.447	5	1.117	3	0.670
Cost	0.04	2	0.086	2	0.086	1	0.043	1	0.043	1	0.043
Indoor	0.14	3	0.429	3	0.429	2	0.286	3	0.429	1	0.143
Outdoor	0.23	4	0.926	3	0.695	3	0.695	2	0.463	5	1.158
Weight	0.03	2	0.000	3	0.000	1	0.033	4	0.132	1	0.000
		Sum	3.331		3.483		2.832		3.163		3.200

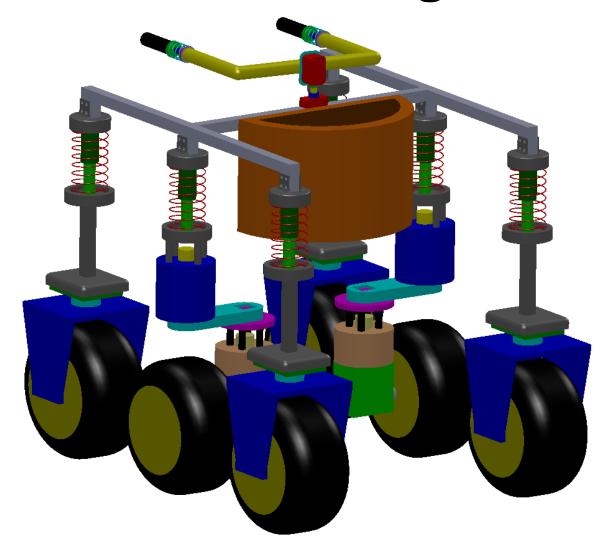








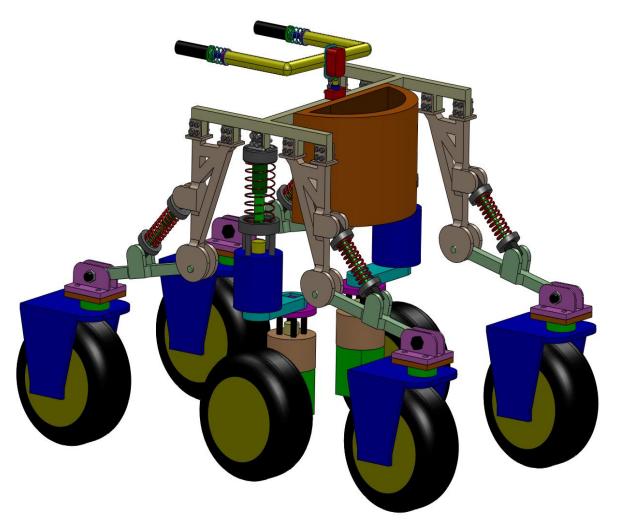
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Interim Design 1

Problems:

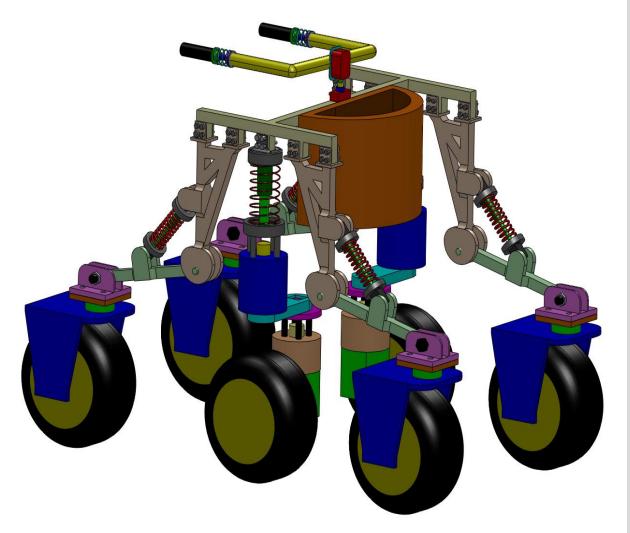
- 1. Zero offset passive casters
- 2. No horizontal shock absorption
- 3. Too constricting to user



Interim Design 2

Fixes:

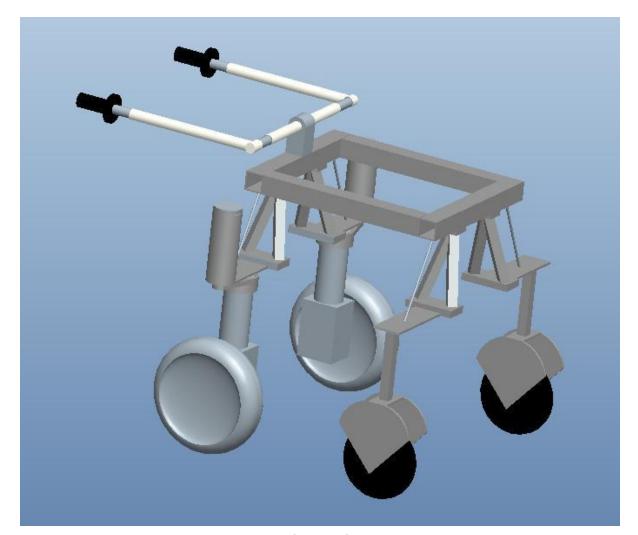
- 1. Swivel offset casters
- 2. Angled caster suspension
- 3. Smaller user restriction



Interim Design 2

Problems:

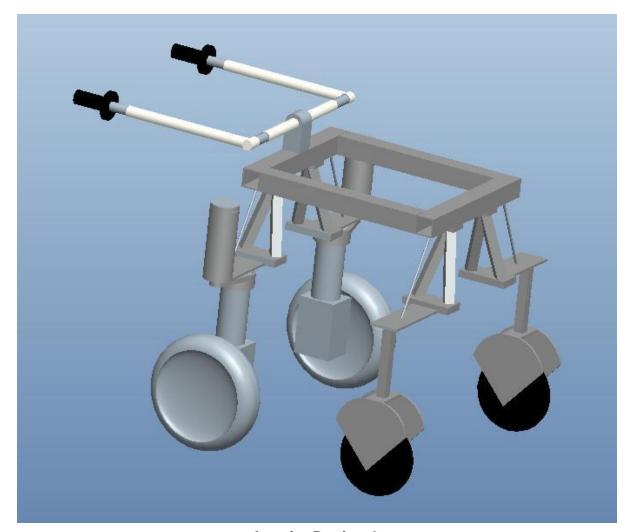
- 1. No horizontal support for driving wheels
- 2. Too big & bulky
- 3. No room to house power and control systems



Interim Design 3

Fixes:

- 1. Angled suspension for all wheels
- 2. Four wheel design
- 3. Larger frame area to house electrical components



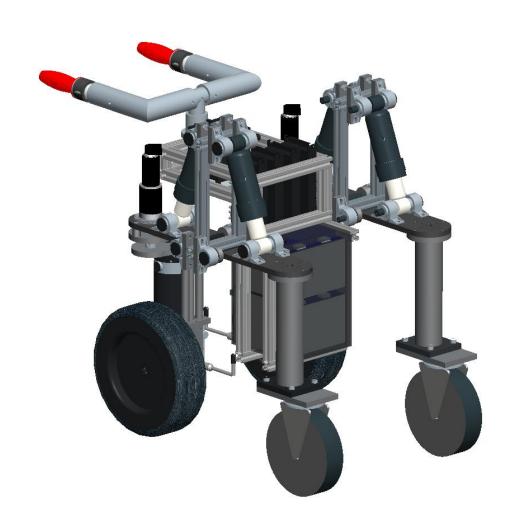
Interim Design 3

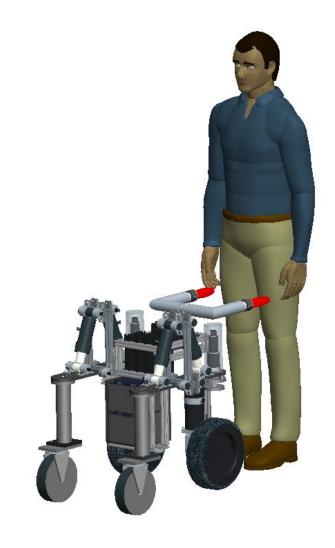
Problems:

- 1. 90° offset of suspension
- 2. Poor / unavailable material choices
- 3. Flimsy handles

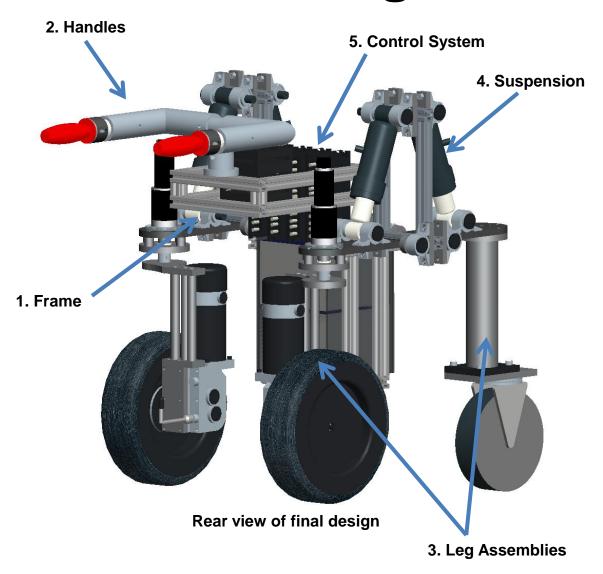
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Final Design





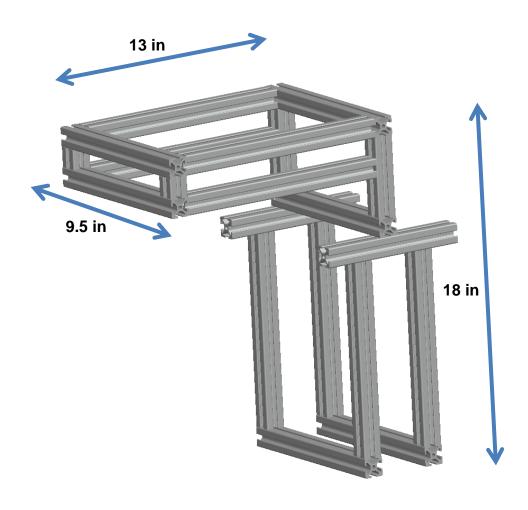
Final Design



Major Components:

- 1. Frame
- 2. Handles
- 3. Leg Assemblies
- 4. Suspension
- 5. Control System

Frame



Basic frame structure

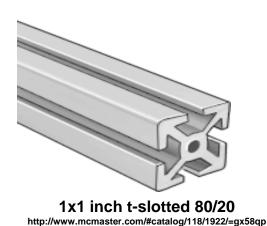
Dimensions:

• Width: 9.5 in

Length: 13 in

• Height: 18 in

Frame





Primary attachment pieces
http://www.mcmaster.com/#catalog/118/1924/=gx5d84

polycarbonate mounting locations

Basic frame structure

Dimensions:

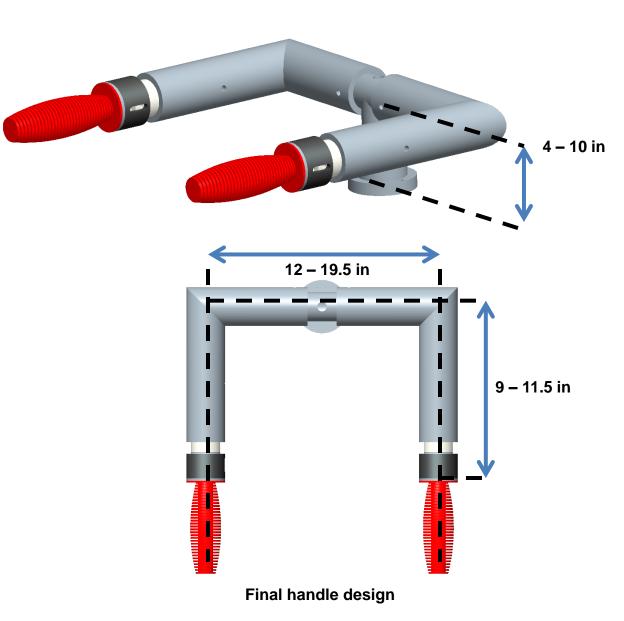
Width: 9.5 in

Length: 13 in

· Height: 18 in

- 1x1 inch t-slotted aluminum 80/20
- Hinged polycarbonate power systems housing

Handles



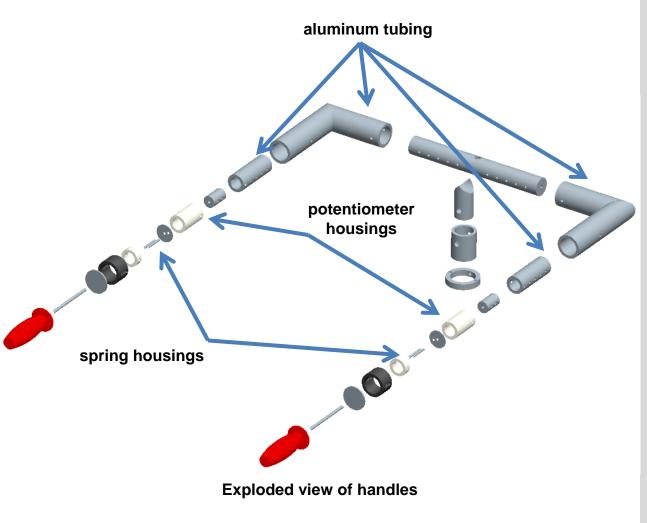
Dimensions:

Width: 12 – 19.5 in

• Depth: 9 – 11.5 in

• Height: 4 – 10 in

Handles



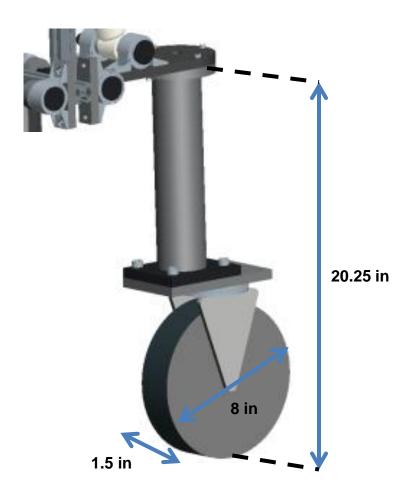
Dimensions:

• Width: 12 – 19.5 in

• Depth: 9 – 11.5 in

• Height: 4 – 10 in

- Concentric aluminum tubing
- Linear potentiometers
- Interchangeable spring housing



Final caster wheel design

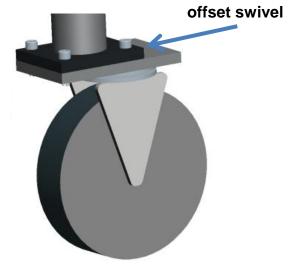
Caster Wheels

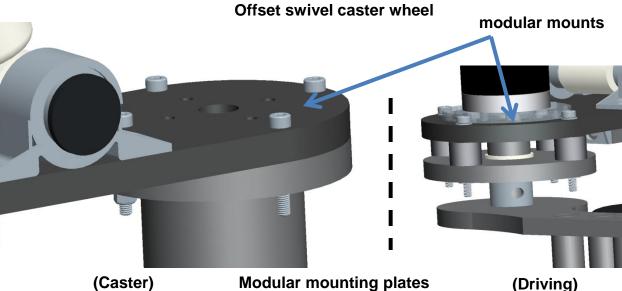
Dimensions:

Diameter: 8 in

• Width: 1.5 in

• Height: 20.25 in





Caster Wheels

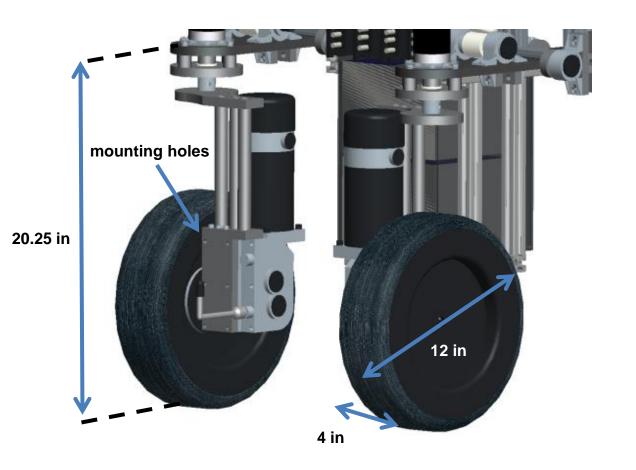
Dimensions:

Diameter: 8 in

• Width: 1.5 in

Height: 20.25 in

- Solid rubber
- Offset swivel
- Modular mounting plate



Final driving wheel design

Driving Wheels

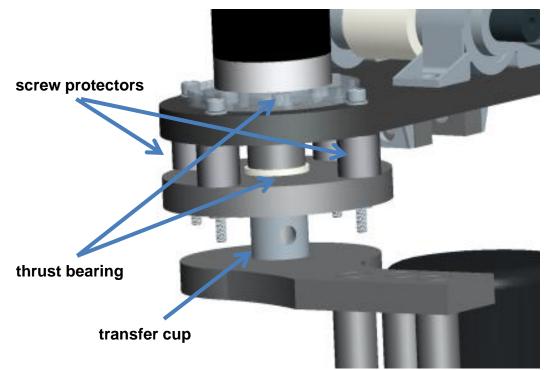
Dimensions:

Diameter: 12 in

Width: 4 in

Height: 20.25 in

- Air filled / Metal rimmed
- Preexisting mounting holes



Steering motor mount

Driving Wheels

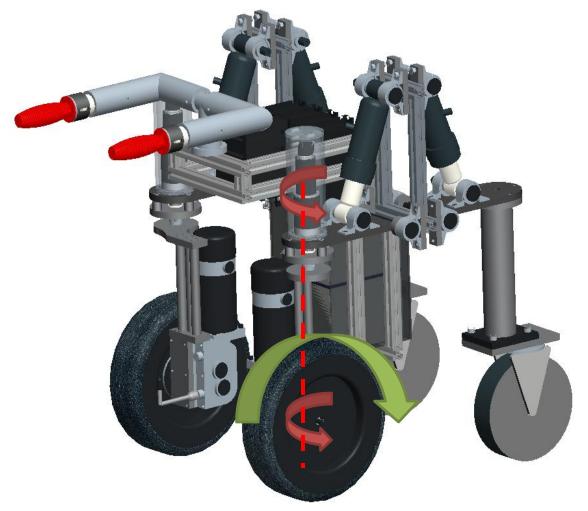
Dimensions:

Diameter: 12 in

Width: 4 in

Height: 20.25 in

- Air filled / Metal rimmed
- Preexisting mounting holes
- Transfer cup
- Screw protectors
- Thrust bearings



Motor spin diagram

Driving Wheels

Dimensions:

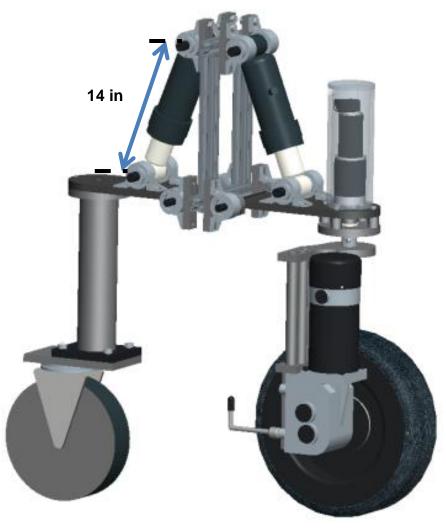
Diameter: 12 in

Width: 4 in

Height: 20.25 in

- Air filled / Metal rimmed
- Preexisting mounting holes
- Transfer cup
- Screw protectors
- Thrust bearings

Suspension



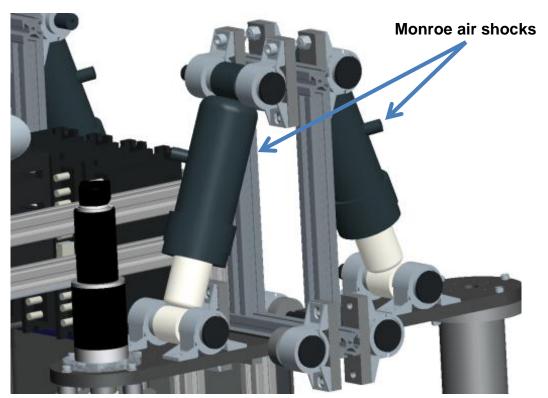
Final suspension design

Dimensions:

Natural: 14 in

Compressed: 9.375 in

Suspension



Suspension mount

Dimensions:

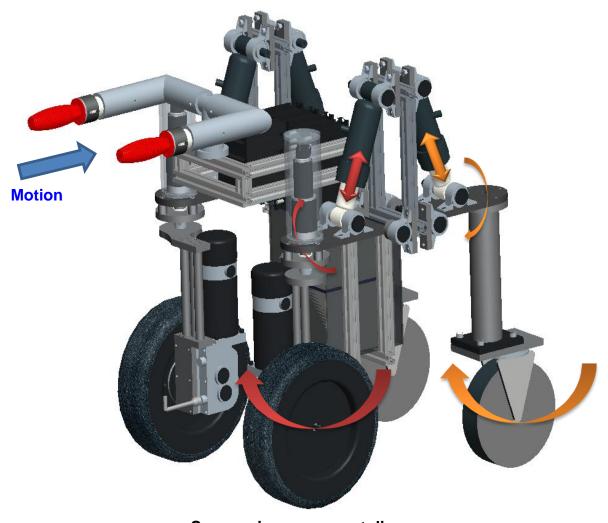
Natural: 14 in

• Compressed: 9.375 in

Features:

- Monroe Max-Air adjustable air shocks
- Same for all wheels
 - Modular

Suspension



Suspension movement diagram

Dimensions:

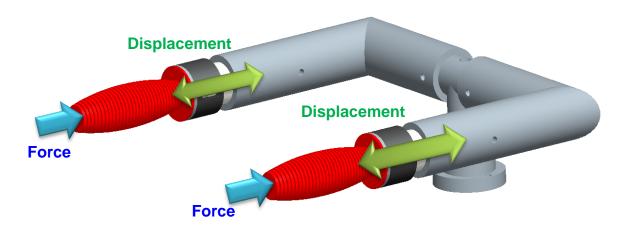
Natural: 14 in

Compressed: 9.375 in

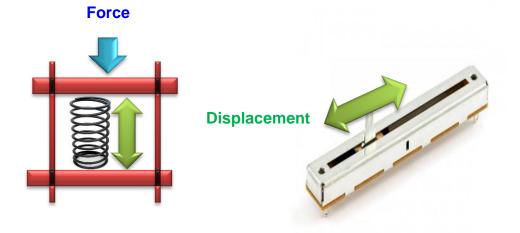
Features:

- Monroe Max-Air adjustable air shocks
- Same for all wheels
 - **Modular**
- In-line with direction of travel

Control System



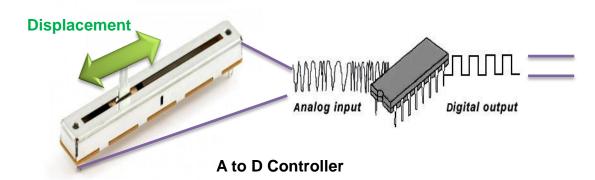
Force – displacement diagrams



User Input

- 2 exchangeable linear compression springs
- 2 10kΩ linear potentiometers

Control System





Motor driver

http://www.a-m-c.com/images/productpics/120a10.jpg

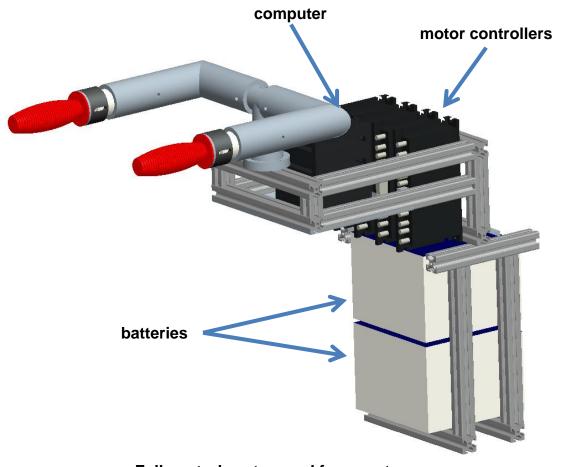
User Input

- 2 exchangeable linear compression springs
- 2 10kΩ linear potentiometers

Control

- 1 PC104 computer stack
- 4 brushed motor drivers

Control System



Full control system and frame set-up

User Input

- 2 exchangeable linear compression springs
- 2 10kΩ linear potentiometers

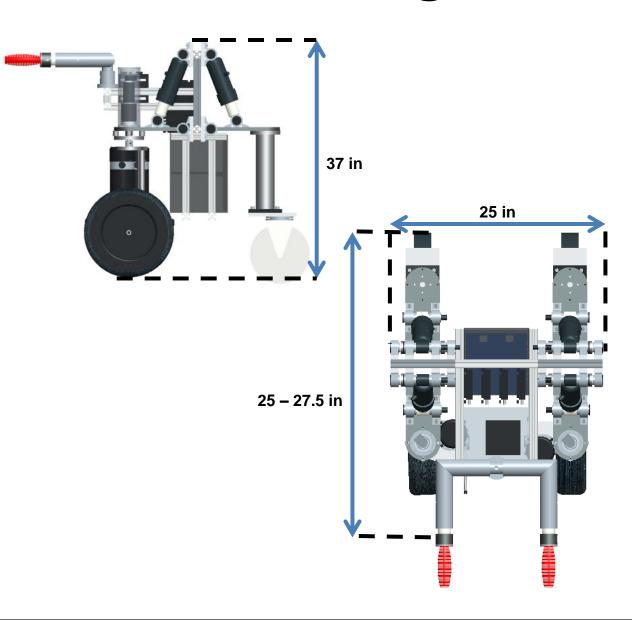
Control

- 1 PC104 computer stack
- 4 brushed motor drivers

Power

 2 – 12V lead acid batteries

Final Design



Dimensions:

• Length: 25 – 27.5

Width: 25 in

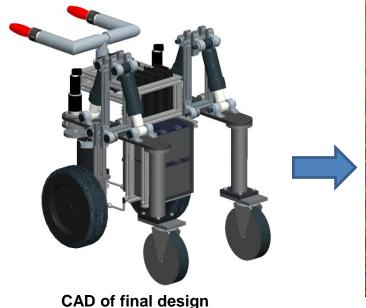
• Height: 37 in

Decision Matrix Comparison

		Initial 1		Initial 2		Initial 3		Initial 4		Initial 5	
	Weight	Score	Weighted								
Versatility	0.15	3	0.454	5	0.757	3	0.454	3	0.454	3	0.454
Robustness	0.17	4	0.699	3	0.524	5	0.874	3	0.524	4	0.699
User-friendliness	0.22	3	0.670	4	0.894	2	0.447	5	1.117	3	0.670
Cost	0.04	2	0.086	2	0.086	1	0.043	1	0.043	1	0.043
Indoor	0.14	3	0.429	3	0.429	2	0.286	3	0.429	1	0.143
Outdoor	0.23	4	0.926	3	0.695	3	0.695	2	0.463	5	1.158
Weight	0.03	2	0.066	3	0.000	1	0.033	4	0.132	1	0.033
		Sum	3.331		3.483		2.832		3.163		3.200

		Interim 1		Interim 2		Interim 3		Final	
	Weight	Score	Weighted	Score	Weighted	Score	Weighted	Score	Weighted
Versatility	0.15	4	0.606	4	0.606	4	0.606	4	0.606
Robustness	0.17	3	0.524	3	0.524	2	0.350	3	0.524
User-friendliness	0.22	3	0.670	4	0.894	5	1.117	5	1.117
Cost	0.04	2	0.086	2	0.086	4	0.171	3	0.128
Indoor	0.14	2	0.286	2	0.286	5	0.715	5	0.715
Outdoor	0.23	5	1.158	5	1.158	3	0.695	4	0.926
Weight	0.03	2	0.066	2	0.066	3	0 000	2	0.066
			3.396		3.619		3.752		4.083

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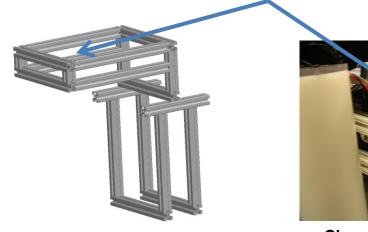




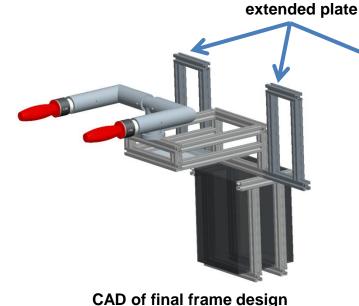
Final assembly

- 1. Frame
- 2. Leg assemblies
- 3. Suspension
- 4. Motor mounts
- 5. Handles

extra support





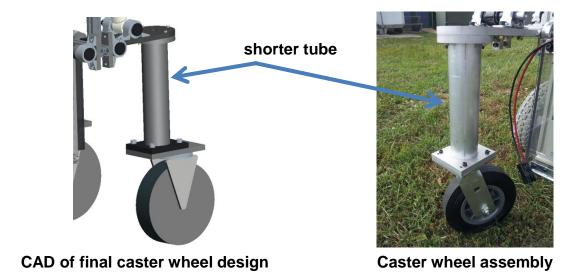


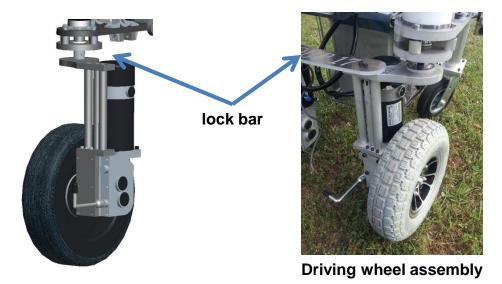
Close up of suspension mount

1. Frame

Modifications:

- Additional supports to prevent bending moment
- Extended plates for suspension mounting



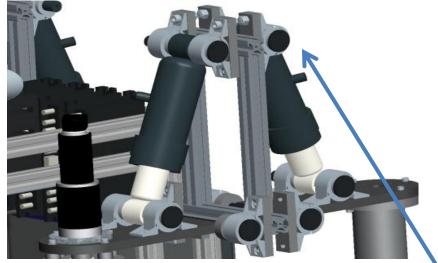


2. Leg assemblies

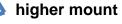
Modifications:

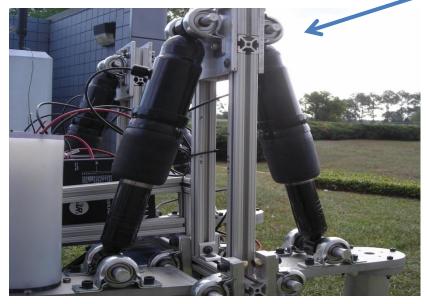
- Slightly shorter aluminum tubing
- Lock bar

CAD of final driving wheel design



CAD of final suspension design



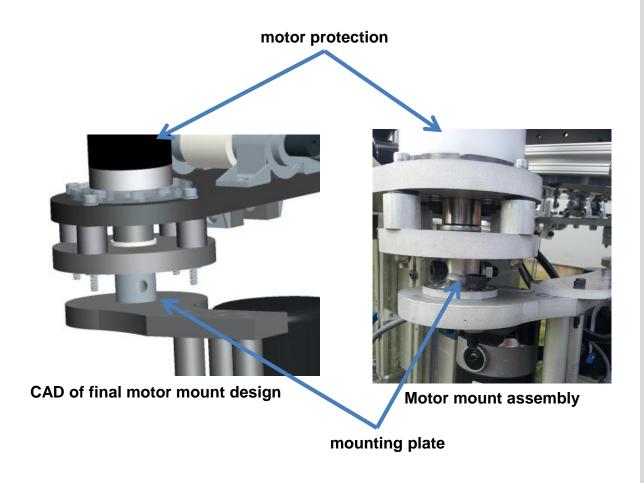


Suspension assembly

3. Suspension

Modifications:

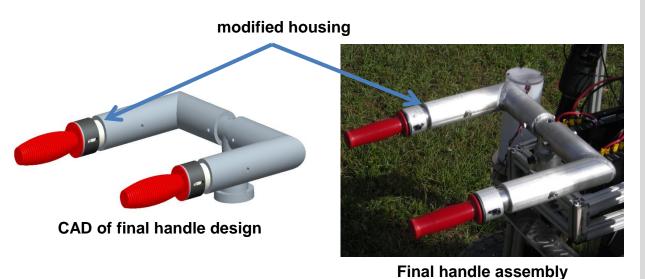
 Higher mounting location



4. Motor mounts

Modifications:

- Steering motor protective cover
- Bolted mounting plate

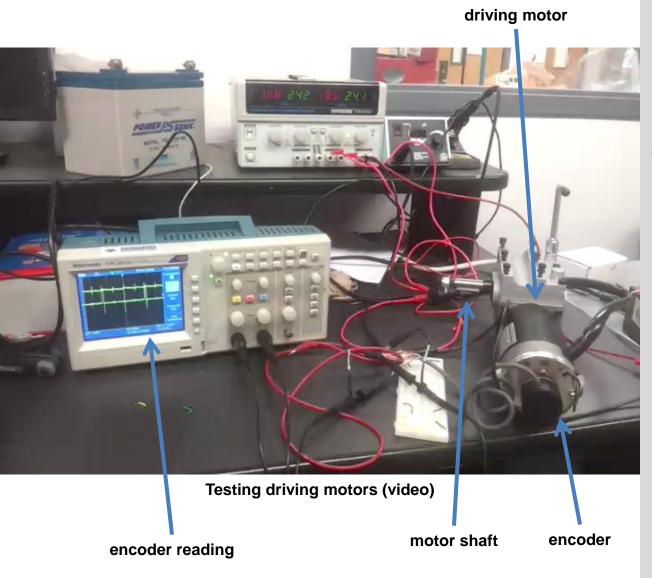


5. Handles

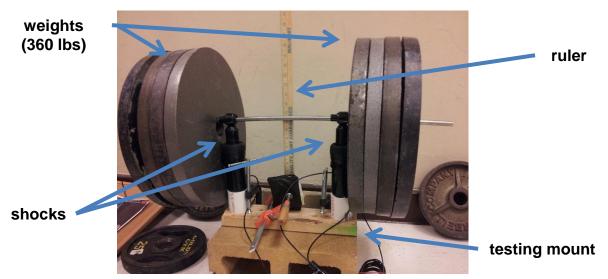
Modifications:

 Modified potentiometer housing

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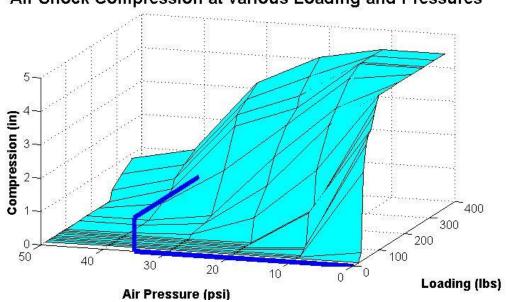


1. Driving Motors



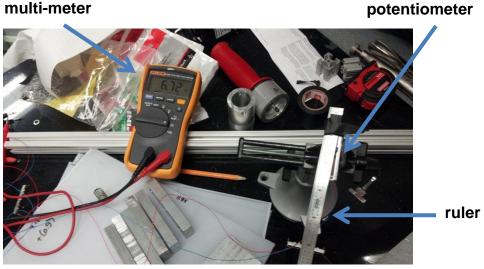
Picture of testing setup

Air Shock Compression at various Loading and Pressures

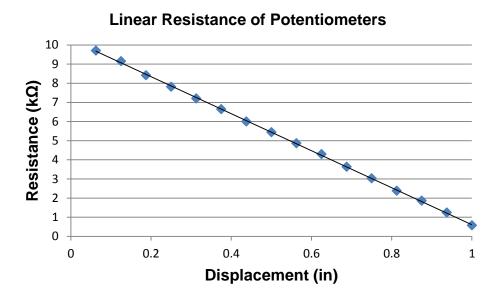


1. Driving Motors

2. Air shocks

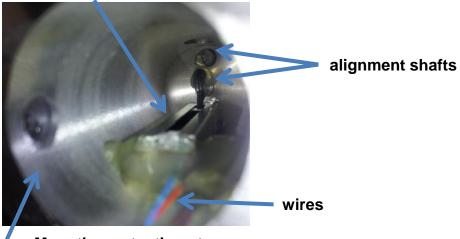


Picture of testing setup



- 1. Driving Motors
- 2. Air shocks
- 3. Linear potentiometers

potentiometer



Mounting potentiometer

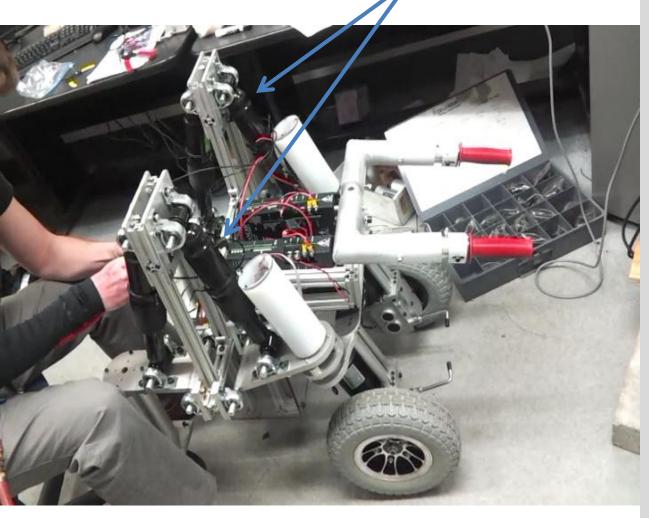
aluminum tube



Mounted potentiometer displacement response (video)

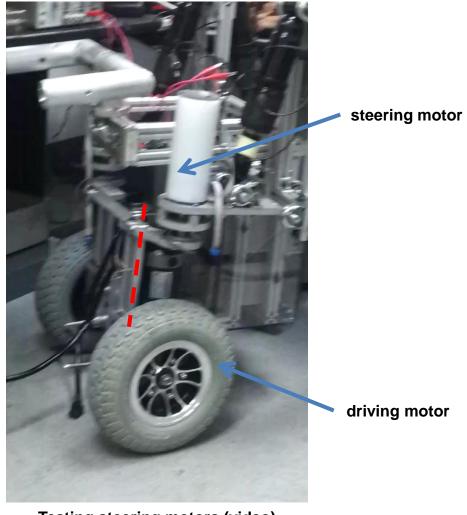
- 1. Driving Motors
- 2. Air shocks
- 3. Linear potentiometers

air shocks



1. Air Shocks

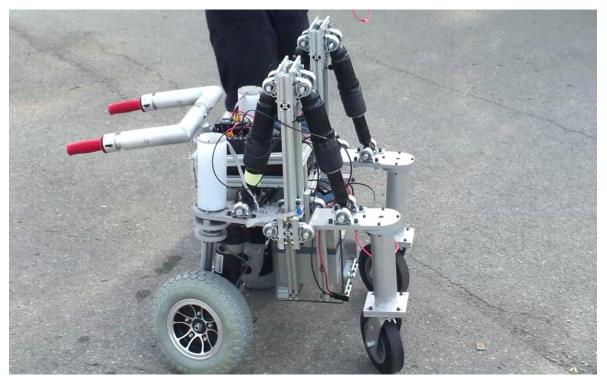
Testing air shocks (video)



1. Air Shocks

2. Steering Motors

Testing steering motors (video)



Testing driving motors (video)

- 1. Air Shocks
- 2. Steering Motors
- 3. Driving Motors



Tile, carpet, cement, grass (video)



Gravel (video)



Large obstacles (video)

- 1. Air Shocks
- 2. Steering Motors
- 3. Driving Motors
- 4. Various Surfaces

Results Summary

Completed Objectives:

- Construct stable walker
 - Passive / Active
- Operate within ADA standard environments
 - Width
- Traverse varied terrain
 - Indoor: Tile, Carpet
 - Outdoor: Concrete, Grass, Gravel, Dirt
- Incorporate operational power systems
 - Driving motors
 - Steering motors
 - Potentiometers



Results Summary

Remaining Tasks:

- Recalibrate shocks
 - Experimentally or empirically
- Stabilize / finalize handles
 - More mounting holes
 - Finish machining height inserts
- Reinforce structure
 - Connection braces
 - Locking washers to counteract vibrations
- Incorporate control system
 - Program microcontroller
 - Test / debug
- Continue testing
 - Slopes
 - Obstacle traversing
 - Loading



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- 4) Interim Designs
- 5) Final Design
- 6) Manufacturing & Assembly
- 7) Testing & Results
- 8) Discussion & Conclusions

Project Budget

Budget Allowance

Total Money Spent as of 4/3/2012

Available funds as of 4/3/2012

8) Discussion & Conclusions

Expenditures:

\$5,000.00

\$4,501.04

\$498.96

Design & Control of an Outdoor Robotic Walker

Motors: \$1900

Provided:

Hardware: \$1500

Electronics: \$800

Miscellaneous: \$300

Machine Shop: 75+ hrs

Motor drivers: \$2900

Computer: \$1000

Encoders: \$700

Raw Material: \$500

Miscellaneous: \$100

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Economics

Potential Markets:

- Medical field
 - Hospitals
 - Rehabilitation Centers
- Direct to consumer
 - Elderly
 - Disabled

Estimated Costs:

• Motors: \$2000

• Controls: \$2000

Hardware: <u>\$1000</u>

Total: \$5000

Standard power chair: \$5000



http://www.case.edu/think/breakingnews/careproject.html



http://www.flickr.com/photos/chrisgold/6435078007/lightbox/

Health & Safety

Immediate Safety Concerns:

- **Hardware**
 - Sharp edges / corners
 - Heavy
- **Electronics**
 - High voltage
 - **Exposed wires**

Consumer Safety Concerns:

- **Run-away hazard**
 - Kill switch
- Shocking hazard
 - Not waterproof
- Falling hazard
 - Heavy



Summary

Problem:

 Elderly & disabled utilizing current generation assistive devices are limited in their outdoor mobility

Solution:

Develop robotic outdoor walker to improve mobility and quality of assistance provided



Glasshouse Images ©



Summary

Objectives:

- Traverse varied terrain
- Scale 4 inch obstacles
- Operate within ADA standards
- Easily adaptable into future work

Results:

- Successful passive & non-controlled active prototype with appropriate dimensions
- Reinforcement to frame & slight modifications to suspension may improve performance
- Larger casters & more even weight distribution may improve obstacle scaling
- Further tests required on slopes & in loading





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Questions?