

QUADRUPED ROBOT

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SPECIFICATIONS

Creation of a quadruped robot capable of picking up waste in various environments. Incremental approach : Leg design

- Maximum robot mass : 15 kg
- Forward speed : 1 m/s
- Minimum autonomy : 30 minutes
- Lower cost

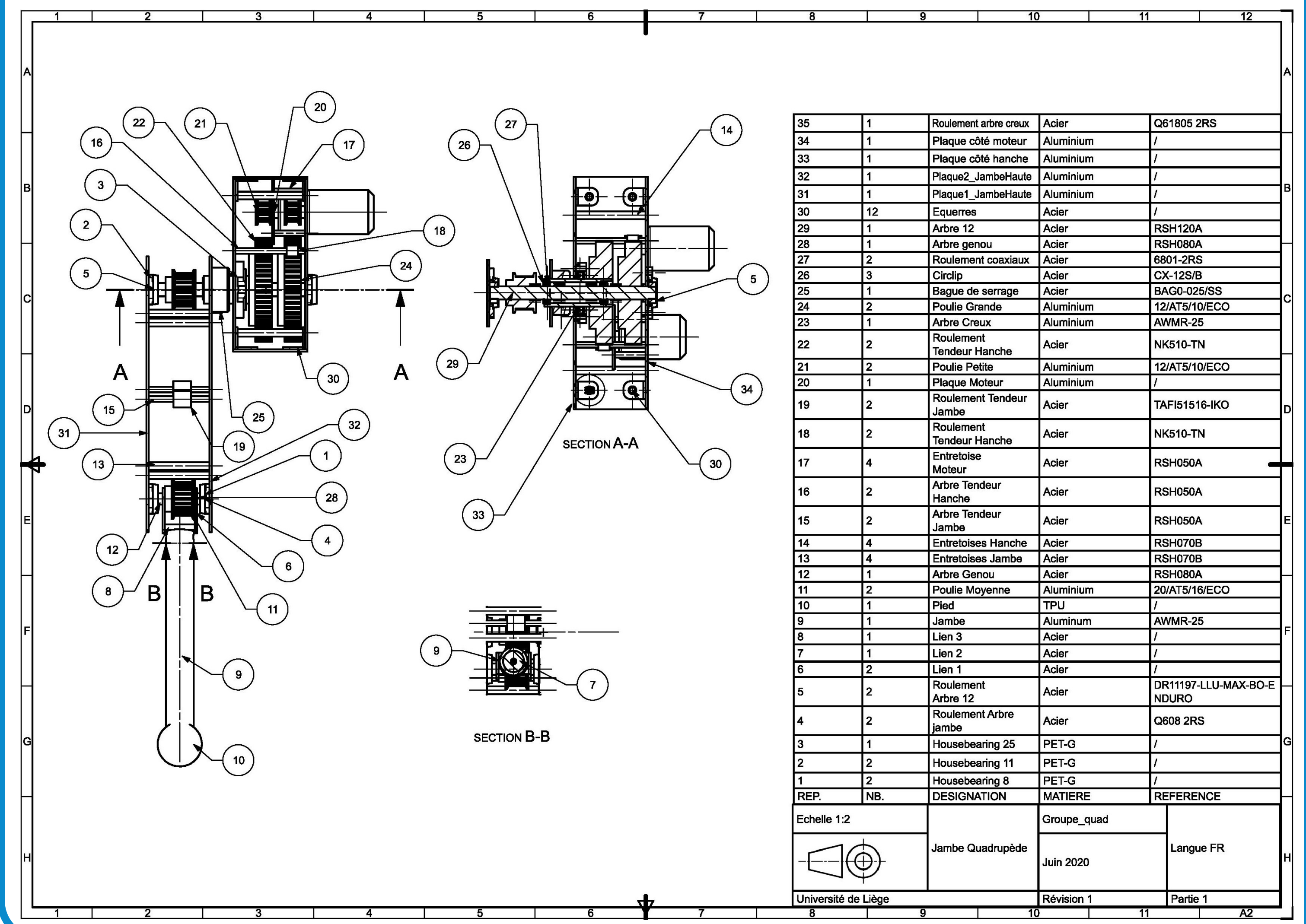
CHOICES

- Choice of leg topology : Series Articulated
 - to decrease the inertia of the leg
 - to increase the working space
- Choice of degrees of freedom : 2 dof
 - HFE : Hip Flexion/Extension
 - KFE : Knee Flexion/Extension
- Leg optimization
 - High torque density motor : For robotic type applications, we need high torques (Order of magnitude : 1 to 2 Nm/kg required at the joints for stroke) associated with a low speed of rotation. This demand is difficult to meet since the motors are designed to rotate fast with very low torque. The ideal situation would be to have a lot of torque for a given mass : the torque density is maximised.
 - Low leg inertia : The mass of the leg, as well as its inertia must be minimized. Minimizing the mass will be done mainly in the choice of materials. Also, to reduce the inertia of the leg, a mechanism where the actuators will be placed in the hip will be preferred, which implies the creation of transmission systems.
 - High torque control : the robot moves around and has to pick up objects, it must effectively control its interaction with its environment. What affects torque control are mainly imperfections in the transmission, such as friction and backlash.

Solution : Quasi-direct-drive actuation (single stage reduction with a ratio less than 10:1). The output torque is increased, friction losses are minimized, backdrivability is increased, and ease of design is improved, which reduces the cost.

- Motor : APS 4260S SENSORED OUTRUNNER BRUSHLESS MOTOR 100KV 1200W
- Battery : Turnigy Lipo 6s 20C 20000mAh
- Motion transmission : Pulley and belt transmission 5:1

MECHANISM



CONTROL AND TESTS

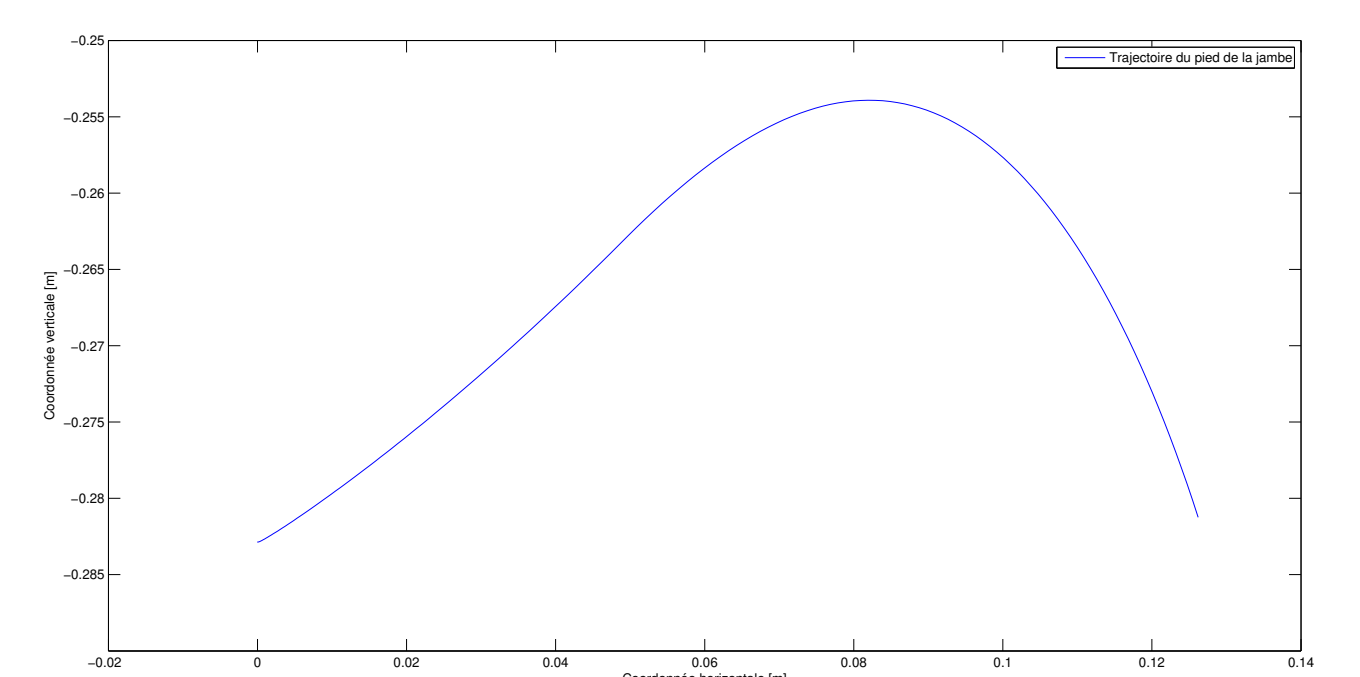
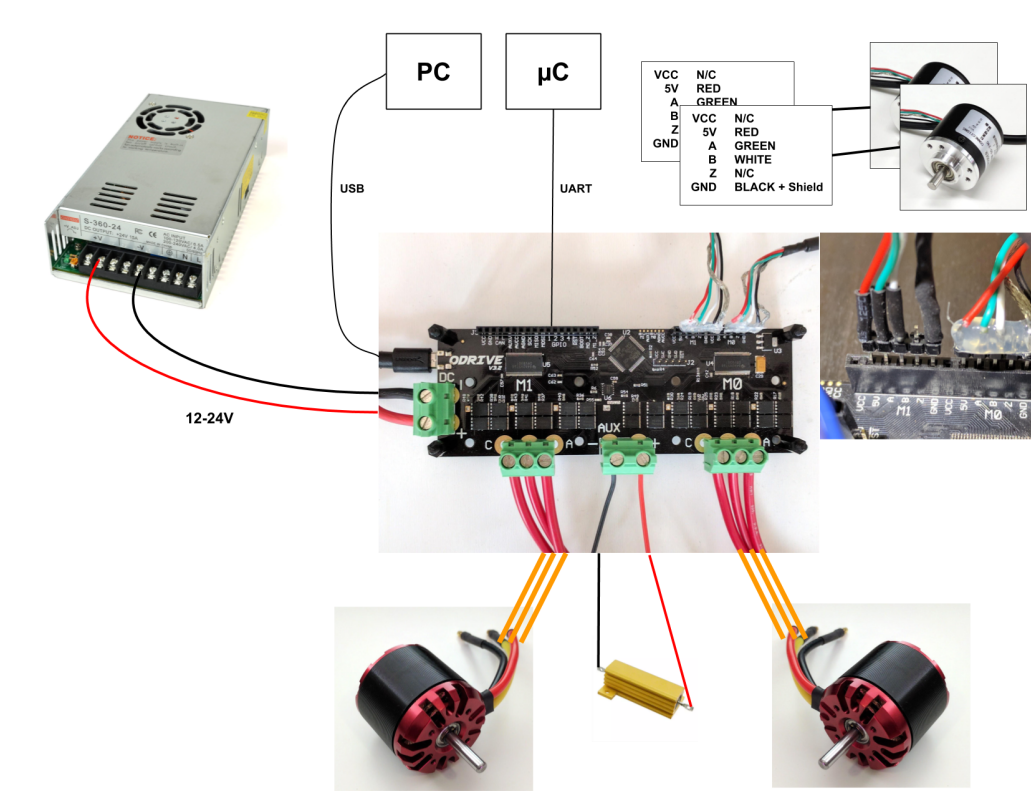
Use of a microcontroller Teensy 3.6 to control the robot thanks to a motor controller (Odrive)

- Programmation with Arduino
- Possibility to control the leg in position, current and torque
- Possibility to know at each time step the values of parameters of each motor

Tests can be made thanks to Odrive's libraries used in Arduino

- Resolution of static and dynamic movement of the leg in Matlab
- Thermal and torque motor testing

Illustration of link between microcontroller, Odrive and motors and foot trajectory obtained with dynamic resolution thanks to Newmark method



REFERENCES

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