Final Project Remote Controlled BRAT Biped

Amartya Barua

Jose Antonio De Garcia Gomez



Features

- A biped controlled over a network using a smartphone or computer
- Live feed directly from a camera mounted on the chassis
- Take advantage of multiple processors running simultaneously
- Control over wifi



Components

- Raspberry Pi
- Pi Camera Board
- Parallax Propeller
- 6 Servos
- Arduino
- Wifly Shield
- USB wifi adapter
- Battery packs



Design Overview

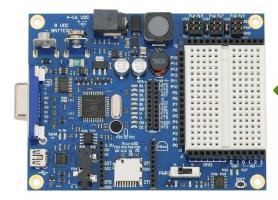
- The system consists of the following subsystems:
 - Live feed uses a raspberry pi to stream footage from raspberry pi camera board
 - Biped uses parallax propeller to move the actuators based on the user input
 - TCP communication uses arduino + wifly shield to communicate with a smartphone or computer

How Does It Work

BRAT Biped Chasis



Code (SIMPLE IDE)



Arduino + wifly



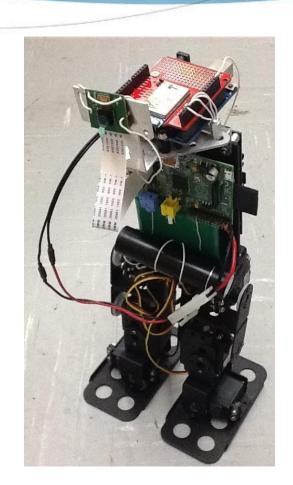


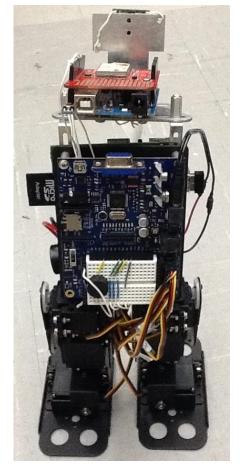


6x HSS -422 Servo



Mechanical Design





Raspberry Pi

- Uses pi camera board to capture video
- Stream the video using gstreamer1.0 over port 5000
- The commands are collated into a single script file and run continuously after the initial bootup



Network





Shell Script

- set +H turns off the hash function; limits the risk of using old programs
- raspivid -t 999999 -h 720 -w 1080 -fps 25 -hf -b 2000000 -o | gst-launch-1.0 -v fdsrc ! h264parse ! rtph264pay config-interval=1 pt=96 ! gdppay ! tcpserversink host=IP-ADDRESS port=5000
- Save it as a script file, make it executable in /etc/init.d/ and run at bootup



Arduino + Wifly

- The wifly shield communicate to the arduino over the SPI
- Only the pins dedicated to SPI are used to all other I/O pins are available to be used
- Configure the shield to join an existing network or create an ad hoc network
 - Here we connect to an existing network where the computer/smartphone is already connected
 - Provide static ip address to the shield, the network name, password, authentication protocol etc.



Code Highlight

```
// include the libarary files
#include <SPI.h>
#include <WiFly.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
// define
#define FORWARD 2
#define LEFT 4
#define RIGHT 5
#define STOP 3
//#define SPECIAL 6
#define DELAY 900
#define debug false
                           // flag for debug info
#define bufferlength l
#define baud 9600 // define serial baud rate
// declare and define variables
char c:
char inputbuffer[bufferlength];
char ident;
int index = 0;
int value;
```

```
// setup serial communication and spi communication between the arduin and the computer and wifi
// shield respectively
void setup(){
 Serial.begin(baud);
 SpiSerial.begin();
 pinMode (FORWARD, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(LEFT, OUTPUT);
 pinMode (RIGHT, OUTPUT);
 pinMode (STOP, OUTPUT);
// main loop
void loop(){
 ReadCommand();
HandleCommand(inputbuffer, index);
/* this function receives UDP commands from the iPhone and
   assigns the command to the proper flapping parameter*/
void ReadCommand() {
 index = 0;
  while(SpiSerial.available() == 0) {;}
                                             // wait for data over SPI
    c = SpiSerial.read();
                                             // read the data
                                             // save it in a buffer
     inputbuffer[0] = c;
```



Code Highlight

```
}while(++index < bufferlength);</pre>
inputbuffer[index] = 0;
   this function determines the logical output of each associated pins described in
   defin section
void HandleCommand(char* input, int index) {
 if (debug) Serial.println(input);
 ident = input[0];
                                       // read the stored command
// make decision based on the command
   switch (ident) {
   case 'F':
   Serial.println('F');
                                      // debug info
   //bblink();
   /* setlow(LEFT);
   setlow(RIGHT);
   setlow(STOP);
   delay(DELAY);*/
   sethigh(FORWARD);
   delay(DELAY);
   setlow(FORWARD);
   delay(DELAY);
     break:
    /*case 'B':
```

```
void sethigh(int a) {
    digitalWrite(a,HIGH);
}

void setlow(int b) {
    digitalWrite(b, LOW);
}
```



Propeller

- Using the different cogs that Propeller offers us we can run more that one action at the same time i.e. read user commands and move actuators in parallel
- It continuously receives signal form the arduino + wifly
- Propeller interprets and process the signal. Depending on this, the robot will walk in different directions



Code Main Cog

```
#include "simpletools.h"
#include "servo.h"
volatile int cog1, cog2, cog3, cog4, cog5, cog6;
int B1 = 7, B2 = 8, B3 = 9, B4 = 10;
void Walking(void *par);
void Right(void *par);
void Left(void *par) ;
void Restart();
//Global vars
unsigned int stack1[100]; // Stack vars for cog1
unsigned int stack2[100]; // Stack vars for cog2
unsigned int stack3[100]; // Stack vars for cog3
unsigned int stack4[100]; // Stack vars for cog4
unsigned int stack5[100]; // Stack vars for cog5
unsigned int stack6[100]; // Stack vars for cog6
int main()
for(int indx=1; indx<=6; indx++)</pre>
cogstop(indx);
Restart();
```

```
POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
```

```
while(1)
pause (500);
fregout(3, 1000, 1500);
while (1)
pause (500);
int button1 = input(B1);
int button2 = input(B2);
int button3 = input(B3);
int button4 = input(B4);
if (button1 == 1) // lEFT
{freqout(3, 300, 1000);
Restart();
pause(1000);
cog2= cogstart(&Left, NULL, stack2, sizeof(stack2));
pause(500);
if (button2 == 1) //FORWARD
{freqout(3, 300, 1000);
Restart();
pause(1000);
cog3= cogstart(&Walking, NULL, stack3, sizeof(stack3));
pause(500);
if (button3 == 1) //STOP
{fregout(3, 300, 1000);
pause(500);
Restart();break;
```

Code Main Cog

```
if (button4 == 1) //right
{freqout(3, 300, 1000);
Restart();
pause(1000);
cog4= cogstart(&Right, NULL, stack4, sizeof(stack4));
pause(500);
Restart()
int LAPin = 19, RAPin = 16, LKPin = 18, RKPin = 15, LHPin = 17, RHPin = 14, i;
if (cog1 != 0) cogstop(cog1);cog1=0;
if (cog2 != 0) cogstop(cog2);cog2=0;
if (cog3 != 0) cogstop(cog3); cog3=0;
if (cog4 != 0) cogstop(cog4);cog4=0;
if (cog5 != 0) cogstop(cog5);cog5=0;
if (cog6 != 0) cogstop(cog6);cog6=0;
pause (1000);
   for (i=14; i <= 19; i++);
   {servo setramp(i, 6);}
   servo angle(RAPin, 1000);
   servo angle(RKPin, 1100);
  servo angle(RHPin, 1000);
   servo angle(LAPin, 1050);
   servo angle(LKPin, 850);
   servo angle(LHPin, 1000);
pause (\overline{1000});
```

Code Walking Tab

```
#include "simpletools.h"
void Walking(void *par)
int LAPin = 19, RAPin = 16, LKPin = 18, RKPin = 15, LHPin = 17, RHPin = 14, i;
int W1[] = \{653, 747, 797, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1164, 1175, 1214, 1375, 1197\};
for (i=14; i <= 19; i++);
   {servo setramp(i, 10);}
   servo_angle(RAPin,W1[6]);
   servo angle(RKPin,W1[5]);
   servo angle(RHPin,W1[4]);
   servo angle(LAPin,W1[8]);
   servo angle(LKPin,W1[6]);
   servo angle(LHPin,W1[7]);
pause (1000);
while (1){
// first step
   servo angle(LAPin,W1[4]);
   servo angle(RAPin,W1[3]);
   pause (500);
   servo angle(RHPin,W1[11]);
   servo angle(RKPin,W1[10]);
   servo angle(LHPin, W1[13]);
   servo angle(LKPin,W1[12]);
   pause (500);
```

Code Walking Tab

```
// Second step
   servo angle(LAPin,W1[14]);
   servo angle(RAPin,W1[9]);
   pause (500);
   servo angle(RHPin,W1[11]);
   servo angle(RKPin,W1[10]);
   servo angle(LHPin,W1[13]);
   servo angle(LKPin,W1[12]);
   pause (500);
// Third step
   servo angle(LAPin,W1[14]);
   servo angle(RAPin,W1[9]);
 pause (500);
   servo angle(RHPin,W1[0]);
   servo angle(RKPin,W1[1]);
   servo angle(LHPin,W1[4]);
   servo angle(LKPin,W1[3]);
   pause (500);
```

```
// Forth step
servo_angle(LAPin,W1[4]);
servo_angle(RAPin,W1[3]);
pause (500);

servo_angle(RHPin,W1[0]);
servo_angle(RKPin,W1[1]);
servo_angle(LHPin,W1[4]);
servo_angle(LKPin,W1[3]);
pause (500);
}
```

Code Left Turn

```
#include "simpletools.h"
void Left(void *par)
{
int LAPin = 19, RAPin = 16, LKPin = 18;
int RKPin = 15, LHPin = 17, RHPin = 14, j;
int L1[] = \{900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100\};
int L2[] = \{625, 736, 786, 825, 890\};
   servo angle(RAPin,L1[2]);
   servo angle(RKPin,L1[1]);
   servo angle(RHPin,L1[0]);
   servo angle(LAPin,L1[3]);
   servo angle(LKPin,L1[2]);
   servo angle(LHPin,L1[4]);
pause (1000);
while(1)
for (j=14; j <= 19; j++);
{servo setramp(j, 8);}
   servo angle(LAPin,L1[0]);
   servo angle(RAPin,L2[4]);
   pause (500);
```

```
servo angle(RHPin,L2[0]);
   servo angle(RKPin,L2[1]);
   servo angle(LHPin,L2[3]);
   servo angle(LKPin,L2[2]);
   pause (500);
// Second step
   servo angle(LAPin,L1[2]);
   servo angle(RAPin,L1[3]);
 pause (500);
   servo angle(RHPin,L2[0]);
   servo angle(RKPin,L2[1]);
   servo angle(LHPin,L2[3]);
   servo angle(LKPin,L2[2]);
  pause (500);
   servo angle(LAPin,L1[2]);
   servo angle(RAPin,L1[3]);
 pause (500);
   servo angle(RKPin,L1[1]);
   servo angle(RHPin,L1[0]);
   servo angle(LKPin,L1[2]);
   servo angle(LHPin,L1[4]);
 pause (500);
```

Code Right Turn

```
#include "simpletools.h"
void Right(void *par)
int LAPin = 19, RAPin = 16, LKPin = 18;
int RKPin = 15, LHPin = 17, RHPin = 14, j;
int R1[] = \{900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100\};
int R2[] = \{1101, 1164, 1175, 1214, 1375\};
   servo angle(RAPin,R1[2]);
   servo angle(RKPin,R1[1]);
   servo angle(RHPin,R1[0]);
   servo angle(LAPin,R1[3]);
   servo angle(LKPin,R1[2]);
   servo angle(LHPin,R1[4]);
pause (1000);
while(1)
for (j=14; j <= 19; j++);
{servo setramp(j, 8);}
   servo angle(LAPin,R1[1]);
   servo angle(RAPin,R1[0]);
   pause (500);
```

```
servo angle(RHPin,R1[2]);
   servo angle(RKPin,R1[1]);
   servo angle(LHPin,R1[4]);
   servo angle(LKPin,R1[3]);
  pause (500);
// Second step
   servo angle(LAPin,R1[2]);
   servo angle(RAPin,R1[3]);
  pause (500);
   servo angle(RHPin,R1[2]);
   servo angle(RKPin,R1[1]);
   servo angle(LHPin,R1[4]);
   servo angle(LKPin,R1[3]);
  pause (500);
   servo angle(LAPin,R1[2]);
   servo angle(RAPin,R1[3]);
  pause (500):
   servo angle(RKPin,R1[1]);
   servo angle(RHPin,R1[0]);
   servo angle(LKPin,R1[2]);
   servo angle(LHPin,R1[4]);
  pause (500);
```

BRAT App



