

Aims & Objectives

- 1) Design and build a micro Urban Search & Rescue (USAR) robot:
 - A lightweight, low cost design, deployable by one person
 - Design for easy build, upgrade and maintenance
 - Develop a flexible modular architecture
 - Introduce mapping capabilities
- 2) Maintain the existing larger USAR robot:
 - Upgrade & enhance the existing USAR robot
 - Instigate a rigorous operator training program
 - Remove major software bugs to improve reliability
- 3) Enter both robots into the search and rescue category of the RoboCup German Open in April 2014

The Problem

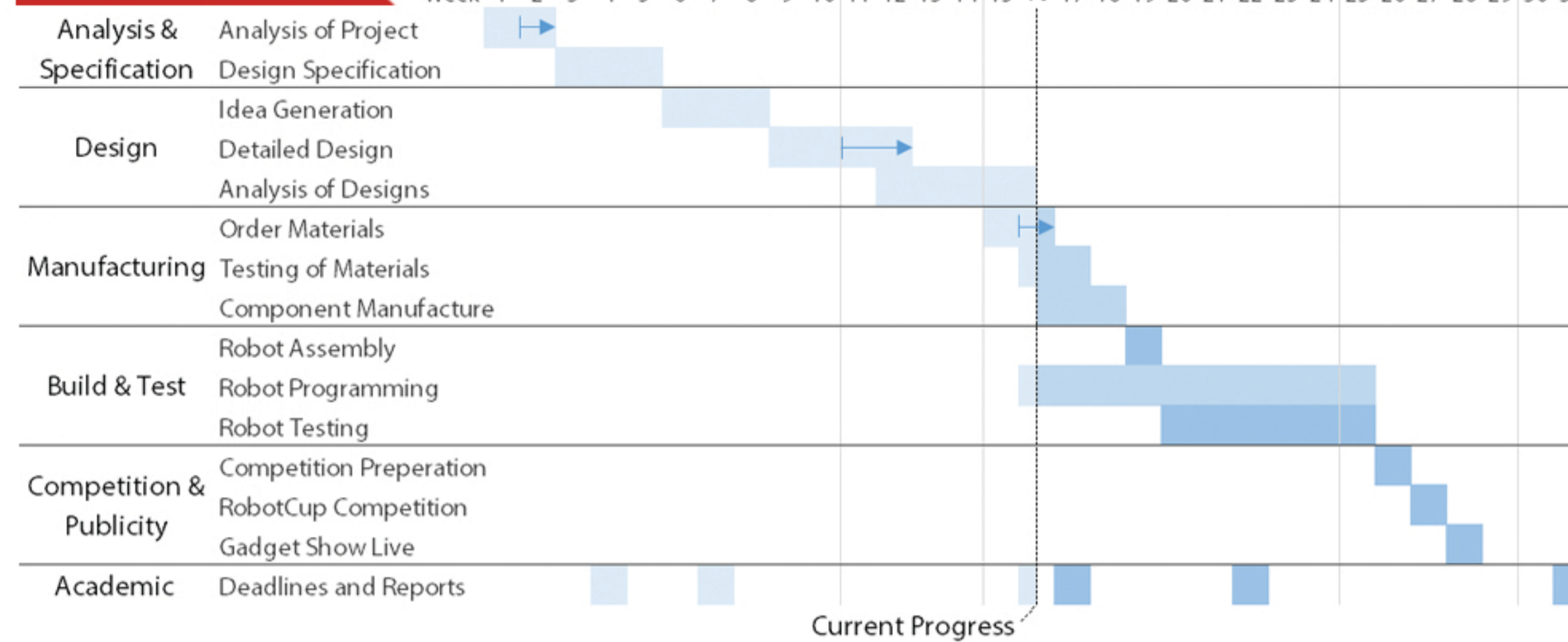
Urban Search & Rescue robots are designed to locate survivors in hazardous environments, such as earthquake disaster zones; removing emergency service personnel from danger. **Existing USAR robots tend to be large, heavy and expensive.**

Competition

Location | Magdeburg, Germany
Date | 1st April to 5th April 2014

The RoboCup Rescue League is a global competition designed to test a robots' search and rescue capabilities in a simulated disaster environment.

Gantt Chart



The Team

Project Manager
 Chris Chavasse
 Electronics & Software

Systems Team
 James Yardley
 Power Systems
 Shafiri Aljafri
 Battery Monitor

Mechanical Team
 Lauren Rutter
 Chassis Design
 Trevor Whales
 Drivetrain Design
 Andrew Parkin
 Arm Design
 Vishal Dhanji
 Gripper Design

Mechanics

1) Head & Gripper

- Flexible** | Head mount allows for different configurations of devices including cameras, lights and sensors
- Versatile** | Four fingers allow controlled manipulation of real world objects
- Protected** | A spring loaded clutch prevents motor damage

2) Arm

- Modular** | The use of repeated joints allows the arm to be easily adapted to perform a specific task
- Lightweight** | Extruded aluminium and steel tensioned cables give the arm its innovative lightweight framework
- Low Cost** | Construction from off the shelf components reduces manufacturing costs

3) Chassis

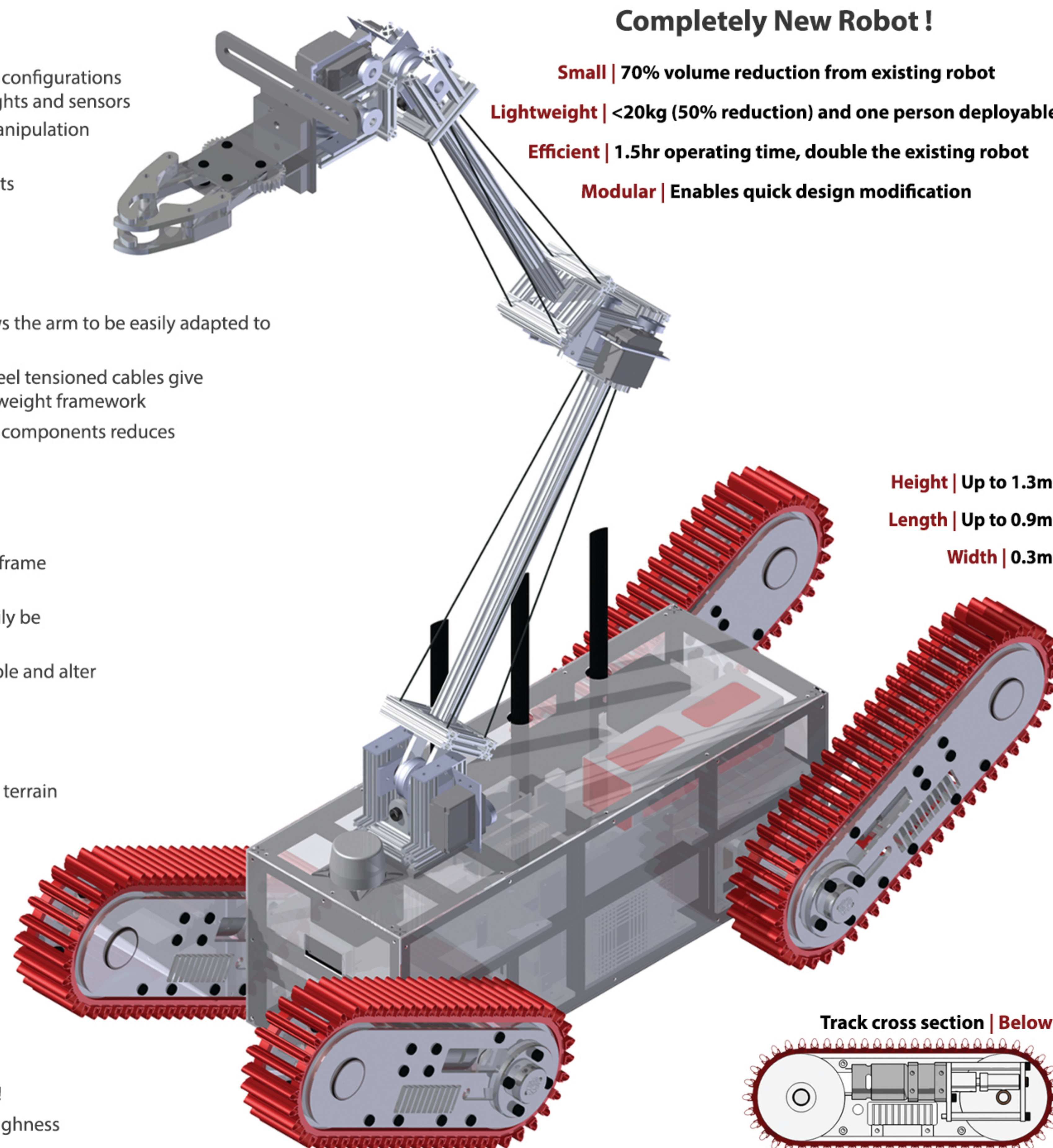
- Lightweight** | Extruded aluminium space frame provides a rigid structure
- Adaptable** | Internal components can easily be mounted to the framework
- Simple** | Quick and easy to design, assemble and alter

4) Drivetrain

- Mobile** | Four flipper tracks allow complex terrain negotiation by rotating 360°
- Efficient** | Regenerative braking increases battery life and overall efficiency
- Compact** | Drive motor and controller are contained within each track unit to save space and provide active cooling

5) Shell

- Transparent** | You can see inside the robot!
- Tough** | A polycarbonate shell provides toughness



Completely New Robot!

- Small** | 70% volume reduction from existing robot
- Lightweight** | <20kg (50% reduction) and one person deployable
- Efficient** | 1.5hr operating time, double the existing robot
- Modular** | Enables quick design modification

Height | Up to 1.3m
 Length | Up to 0.9m
 Width | 0.3m

Track cross section | Below

Electronics

1) Oculus Rift

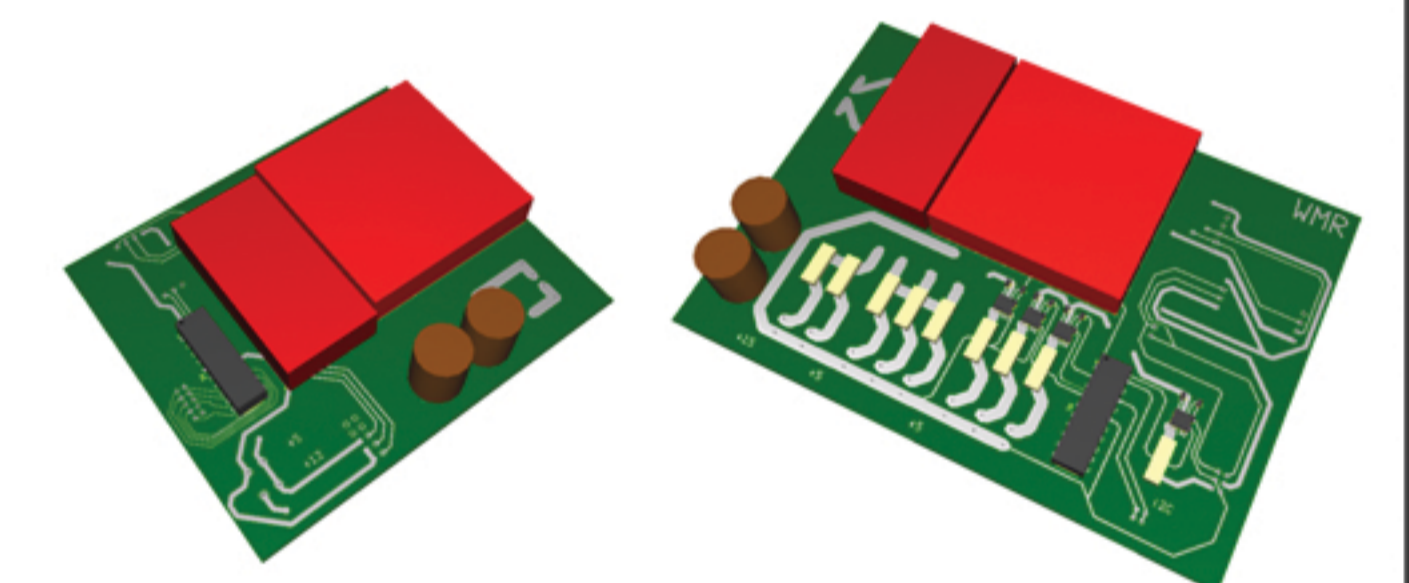
- Immersive** | Oculus Rift is a head mounted display which provides a 3D augmented reality experience
- HUD** | The Heads-Up-Display overlays crucial data onto the display, such as battery level and robot orientation, to improve the drivers awareness



Above | Webcam images displayed on Oculus Rift with overlaid HUD

2) Power System

- Smart** | To save power and improve the robots efficiency a microcontroller switches devices on only when required
- Modular** | Partitioned power boards allow independant control of the arm and main robot
- Monitoring** | Battery cell levels are monitored to calculate drive time



Above | Custom designed power boards

3) Raspberry Pi

- Low Cost** | Two Raspberry Pis distribute the computing requirements
- Efficient** | Raspberry Pis only draw 700mA
- Modular** | The arm is controlled by a single Pi, allowing easy removal of the arm system, saving weight and power

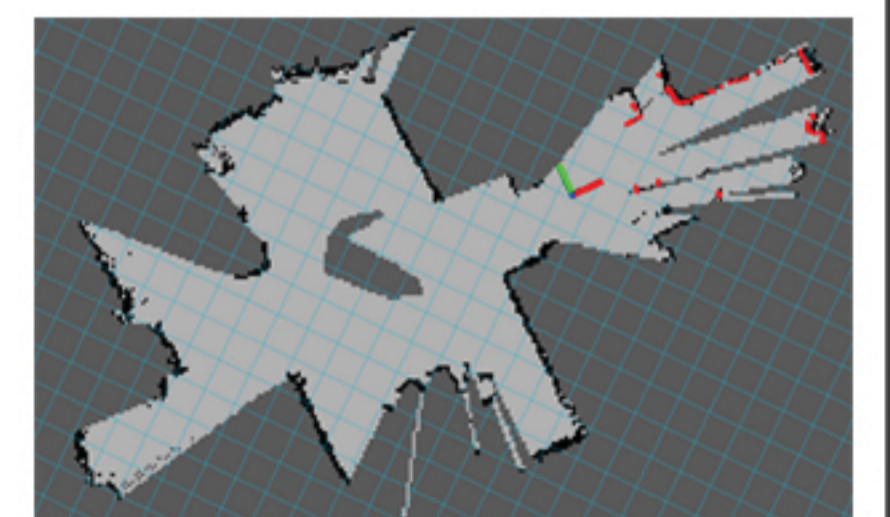
Below | Raspberry Pi



4) Mapping

- SLAM** | Simultaneous Location And Mapping technology creates a map of the robots environment with a laser scanner
- Identification** | The robot marks important information on the map such as identified victims locations

SLAM creating a map of the RoboCup Arena | Right



Future Work

- 1) Parts have been purchased and the robot assembly has been scheduled
- 2) The reliability of the existing USAR robot will be simultaneously addressed
- 3) A visit has been planned to a local MOD facility to test both robots, get to grips with Oculus Rift and refine driving skills ready for the competition
- 4) These robots could be developed for commercialisation and one day, **save lives!**

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