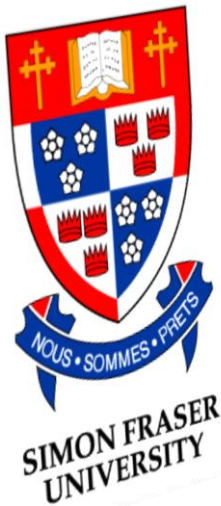


## Office Automated Delivery Robot

Gyu Han David Choi  
Jin Sun Ahn  
Hongbae Sam Park  
Kyu Seo Sam Lee  
Yongho Choi



School of Engineering Science  
Simon Fraser University

# Outline

- Introduction
- Hardware
- Software
- Business Aspects
- Future Developments
- Conclusion
- Review
- Questions
- Acknowledgements

# Introduction - Our Team

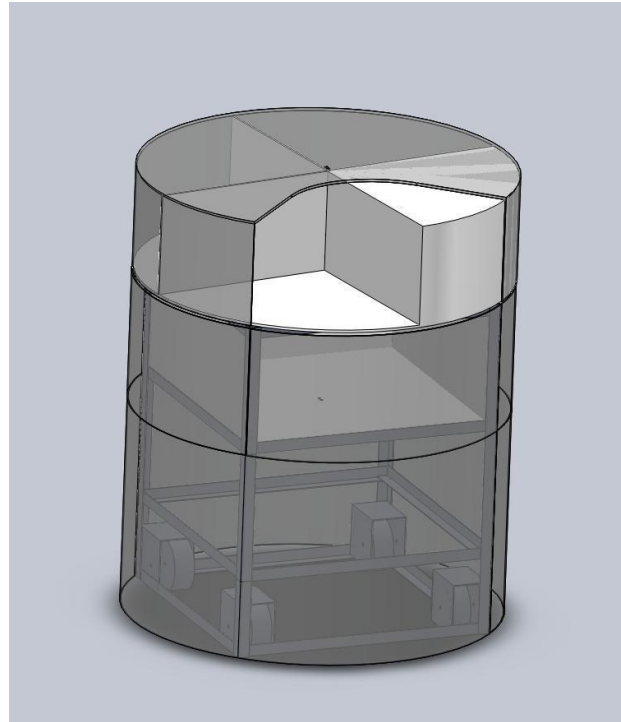
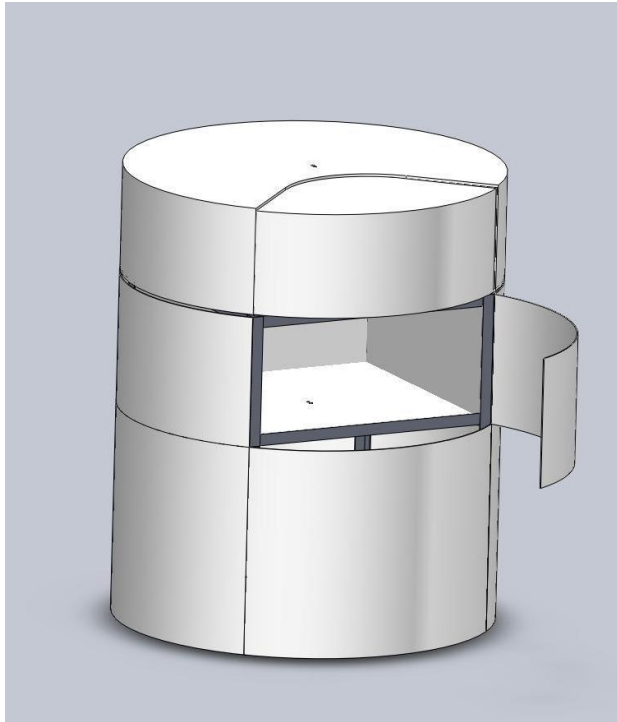
- CEO - Gyu Han David Choi
- CTO - Jin Sun Ahn
- CFO - Hongbae Sam Park
- CMO - Kyu Seo Sam Lee
- COO - Yongho Choi

# Introduction – Objective

- To increase efficiency within office space.
- To save time thus cutting expenditures
- To aid in removing avoidable tasks such as delivering documents from department to department.
- Employees can focus on their tasks without leaving their stations.
- As a public secretary who can “run errands” for every worker.

# Introduction – Initial Goal

- Conceptual Diagram



# Introduction – Actual Prototype

- Actual Picture



# Hardware

by

Sam Park

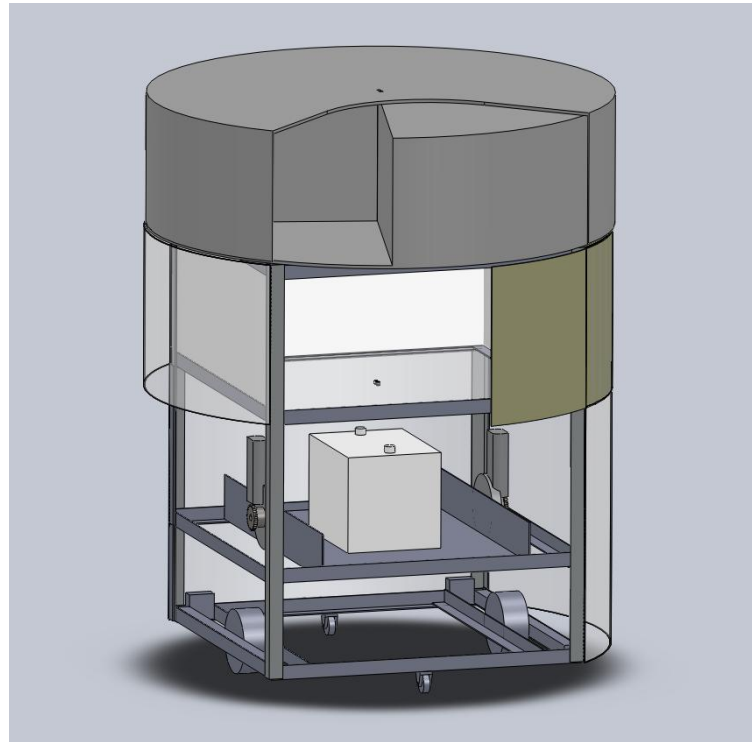
# Hardware Outline

- Chassis
- Drivetrain
- Lockable Door
- Proximity Sensor
- Microcontroller
- Power Supply
- Camera
- System Block Diagram



# Hardware – Chassis

- Conceptual Picture



# Hardware – Drive-train

- Motors (AME-214)
  - Automotive Windshield Wiper Motor
- Wheels
  - 4” heavy duty rubber wheels with ½” bearings, and 19-teeth sprocket
- Wheel Mounts
  - Custom made composite wood structure which can accommodate ½” axles
- Gears
  - 19 teeth sprocket linking wheels and Motors
- Chains

# Hardware – Lockable Door

- Opens after arrival at the destination
- Locks during operation for safety and security

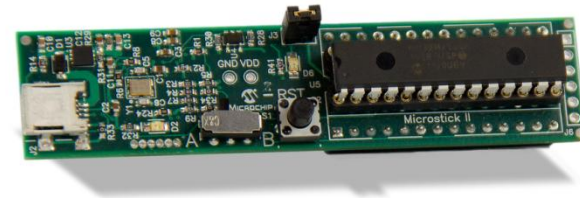
# Hardware – Proximity Sensor

- LV-MaxSonar – EZ1: MB1010
- Collision detection



# Hardware – Microcontroller

- MICROCHIP dsPIC33FJ64MC802
- Serves as a drive motor controller, processes collision detection, communicates with database, also controls compartment door actuation motor



**Microchip Microstick 2  
(Part # DM330013-2)**

# Hardware – Power Supply

- 12 V Sealed Lead Acid Rechargeable Battery



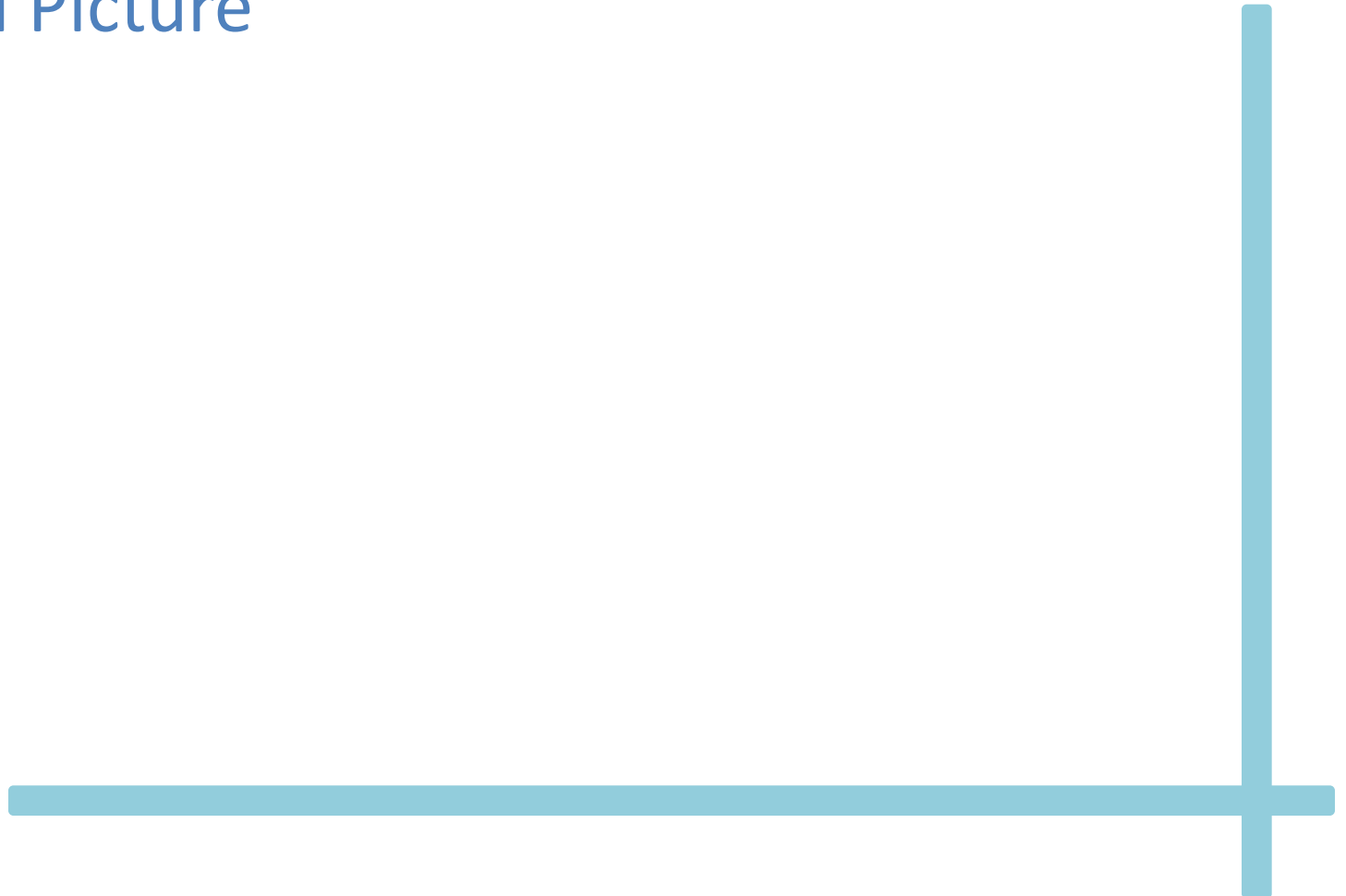
# Hardware – Camera

- Microsoft LifeCam HD-3000
- QR code scanning



# Hardware – System Block Diagram

- Actual Picture





# Software

by

**Sam Lee**

**Jin Sun Ahn**

**Yongho Choi**

# Software Outline

- User Interface
- Database
- QR Code Scanner
- Routing Algorithm
- Motor controller
- UART
- System Flow Chart

# Software – User Interface

- Website UI

**KAEFI!**

Start Point:

Destination:

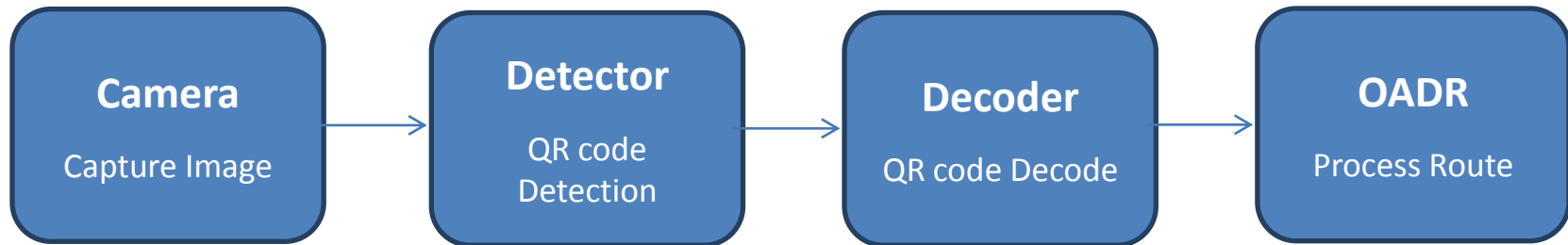
# Software – Database

- Database structure
- Table Name : KAFEI\_INFO

Column Name	Column Explanation
ORDER_NUM	Order sequence
ROBO_ARV	Starting station
ROBO_DES	Destination station
ROBO_STRT_DT	Order timestamp

# Software – QR Code Scanner

- QR Detecting + Decoding Process



# Software – QR Code Scanner

- QR Orientation Determination



0°



90°



180°



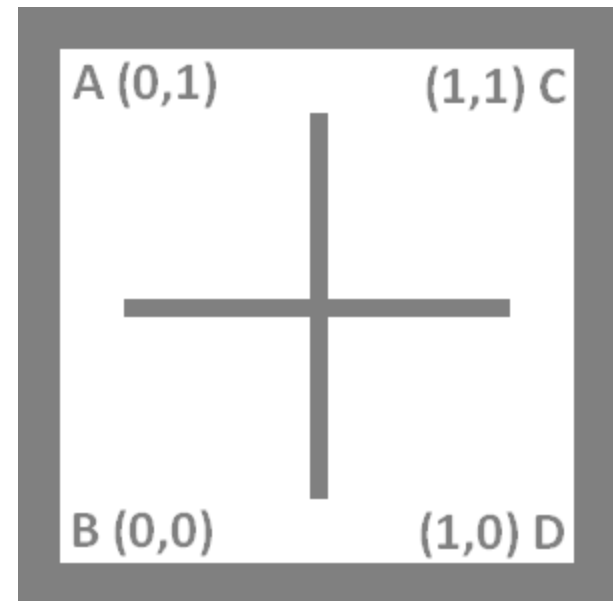
270°

# Software – Routing Algorithm

- Notation : (x,y)
- Destination Point -Starting Point
- i.e A -> B

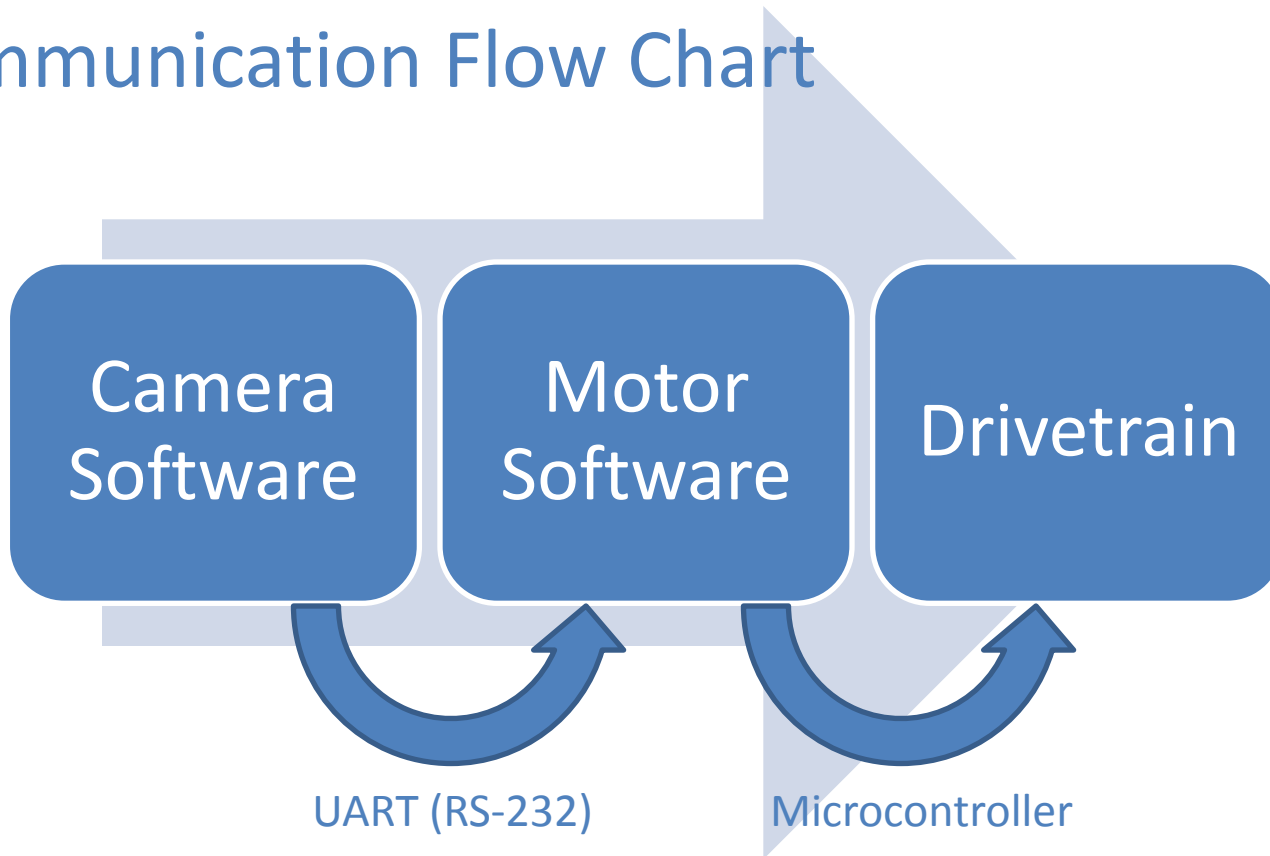
$$\langle 0,1 \rangle - \langle 0,0 \rangle = \langle 0,-1 \rangle$$

Move down to 1



# Hardware + Software

- Communication Flow Chart





# Software – UART

- Sparkfun FTDI Breakout 5V DEV-09115
- Communication between camera software and microcontroller
- USB (PC) to RS232 (MC)



# Software – Port Setup

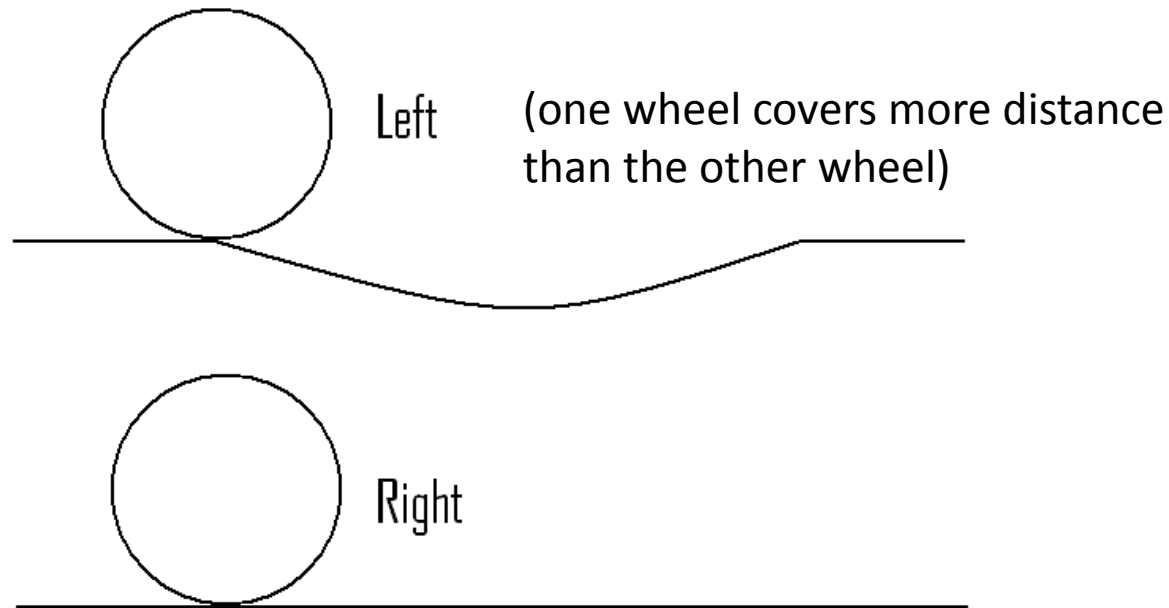
- PC (C++): “Boost” open source library to setup the serial port, send data to microcontroller using USB to RS232 breakout
- Ex) `write(port, buffer(char[0], 1));`
- MC (MPLAB): Register and port setup needed in order to receive the data
- Ex) `RPINR18bits.U1RXr = 10; //U1RX pin setup`
- `U1MODEbits.UARTEN = 1; //Turn on UARTs`

# Software – Motor Controller

- Based on route vector and orientation given by QR Code Scanner
- Motor Control Command
  - Go : Proceed operation
  - Right : Take a right turn
  - Left : Take a left turn
  - Spin : Take 180 ° turn
  - Halt : Stop all operation

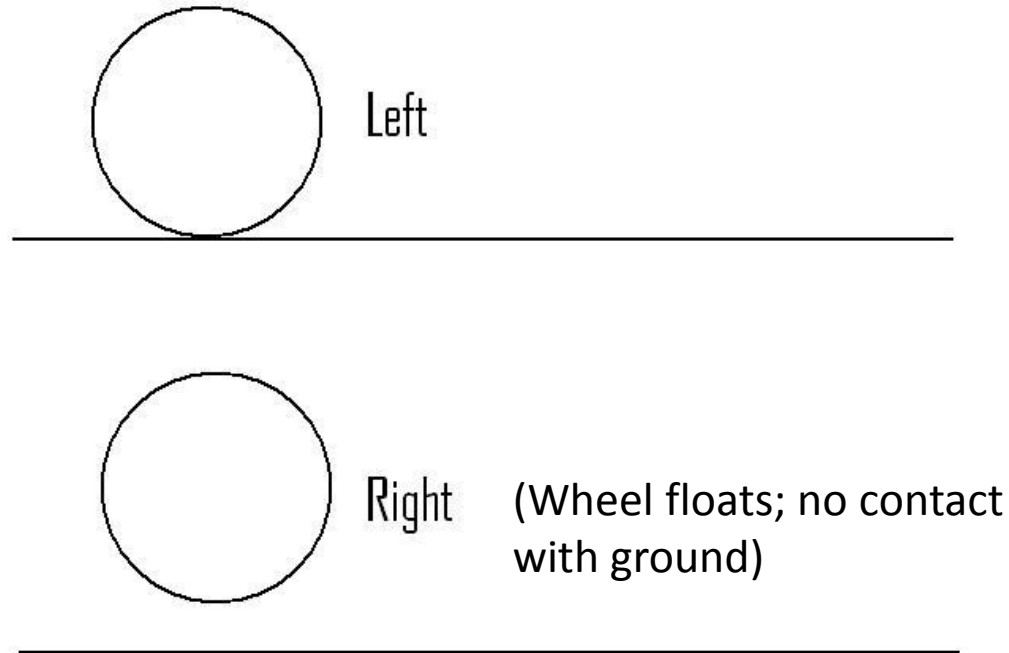
# Software – Motor Controller

Situations where robot cannot go straight: Case 1

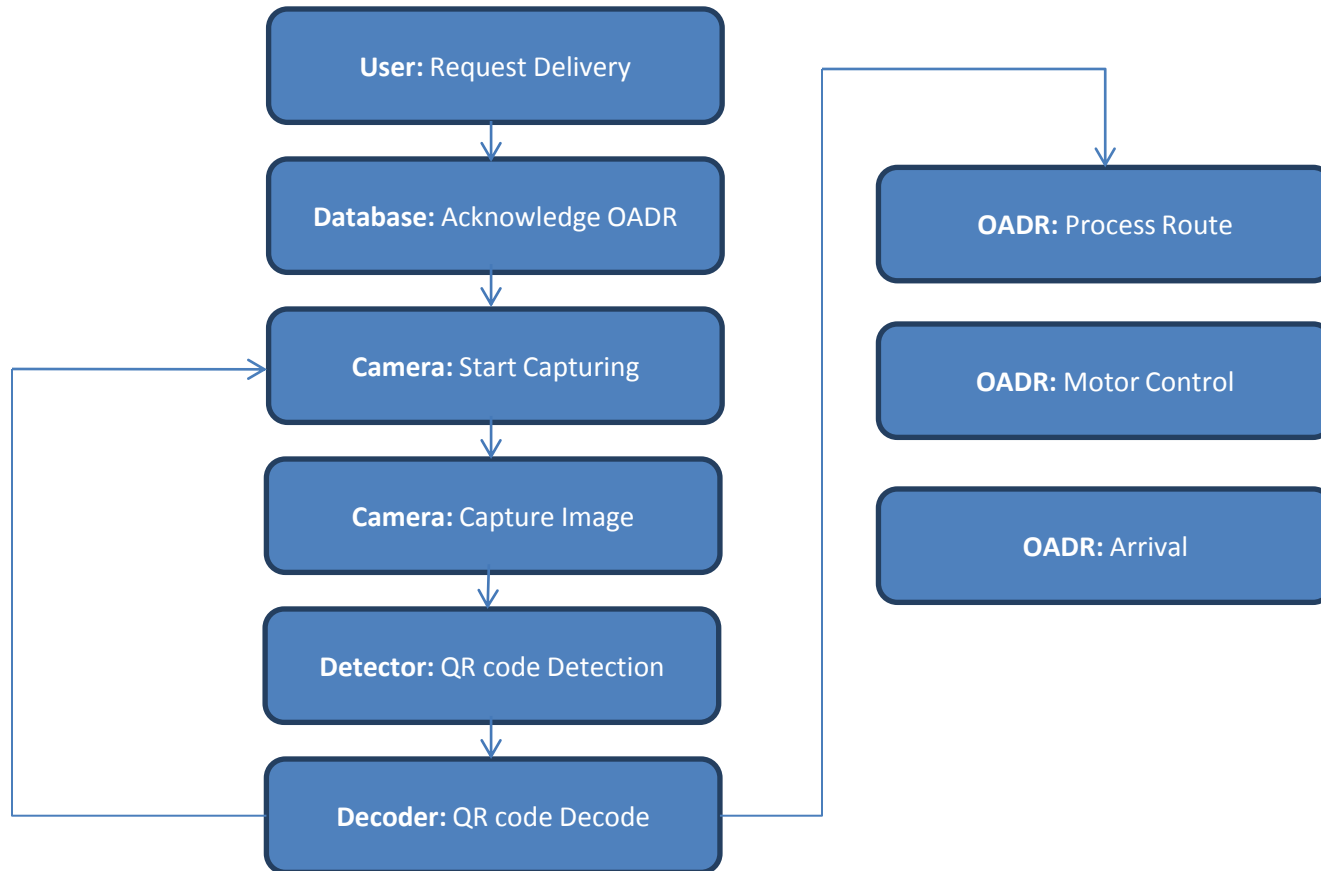


# Software – Motor Controller

Situations where robot cannot go straight: Case 2



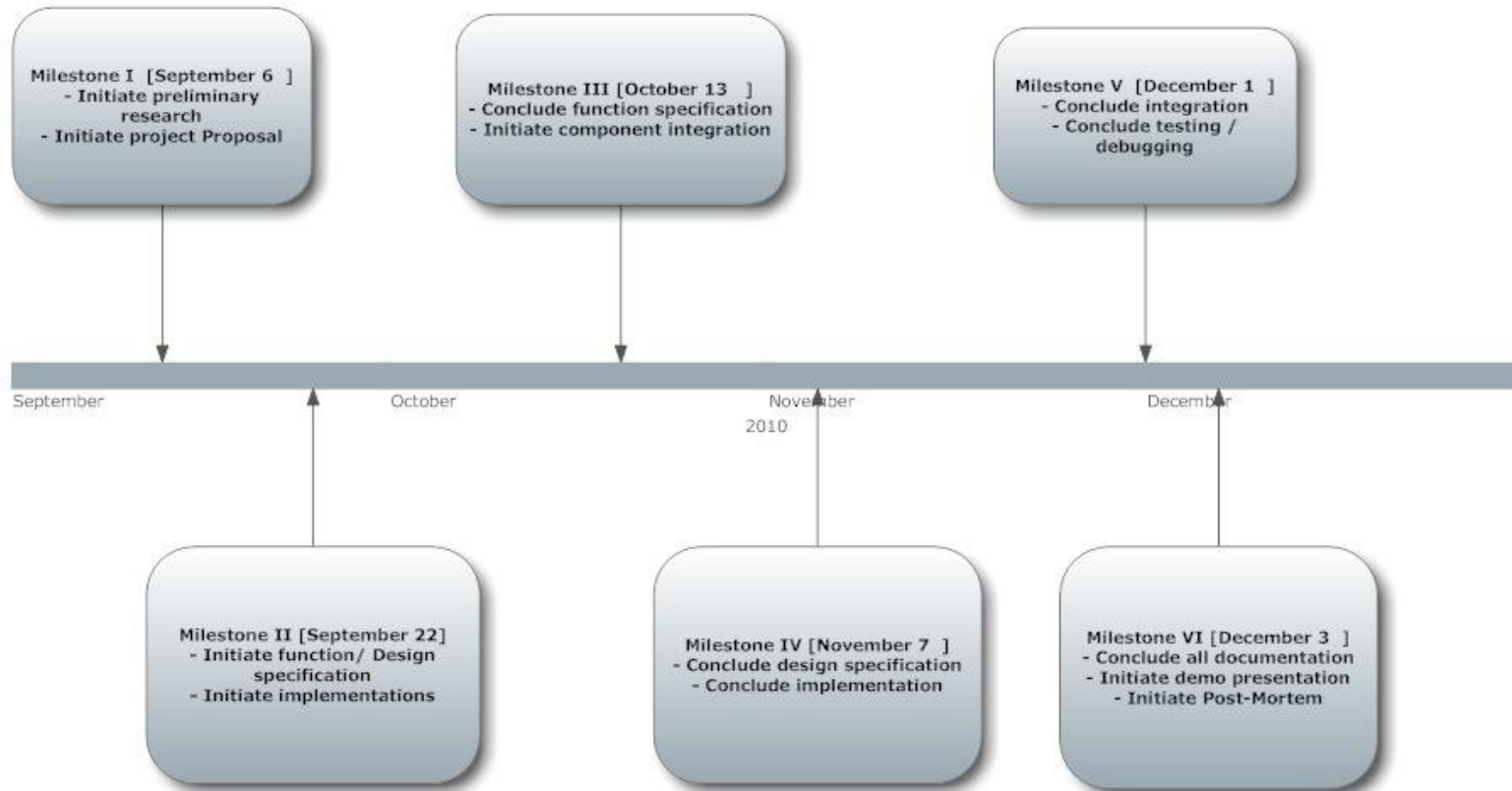
# Software – System Flow Chart



# Business Aspect

- Milestone
- Timeline
- Actual Cost

# Business Aspect – Milestone





# Business Aspect – Timeline



Blue Line: Proposed Timeline

Red Line: Actual Timeline

# Business Aspect – Actual Cost

Equipment List1	Cost
Webcam : Microsoft LifeCam HD-3000	\$55
Microcontroller : MICROCHIP dsPIC33FJ64MC802	\$25
Proximity Sensor : LV-MaxSonar – EZ1: MB1010	\$30
Banebots FIRST CIM 12V 5280RPM Brushed DC Motor x 2	\$50
Wheels x 2	\$88
Motors	\$70
Aluminum Frame	\$120
12 V Sealed Lead Acid Rechargeable Battery	\$45
UART Sparkfun FTDI Breakout 5V DEV-09115	\$25
Misc. (including bolts, nuts, L-fame bridge, adapter)	\$150
Cosmetics	\$30
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$588</b>

# Future Development

- UI system on the robot
- Sensor inside Lockable door
- Password Keypad for manual disclose
- Rotating Compartment
- Extra items storage/delivery
  - (i.e. coffee, beverages)

# Conclusion

- Is adoptable anywhere
- Easy to use
- Can deliver various items
- Meet safety requirements
- Can be applicable variously

# Acknowledgements

- Thanks to
  - Andrew Rawicz
  - Shahram Payandeh
  - Gary Houghton
  - Patrick Cho

# Review

- Introduction
- Hardware
- Software
- Timeline
- Future Development
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- Questions

# Questions ?



# Demonstration

