

THAT'S SO FETCH

**Team B4 (Luca Amblard, Daniel Barychev, Hana
Fruckaj)**

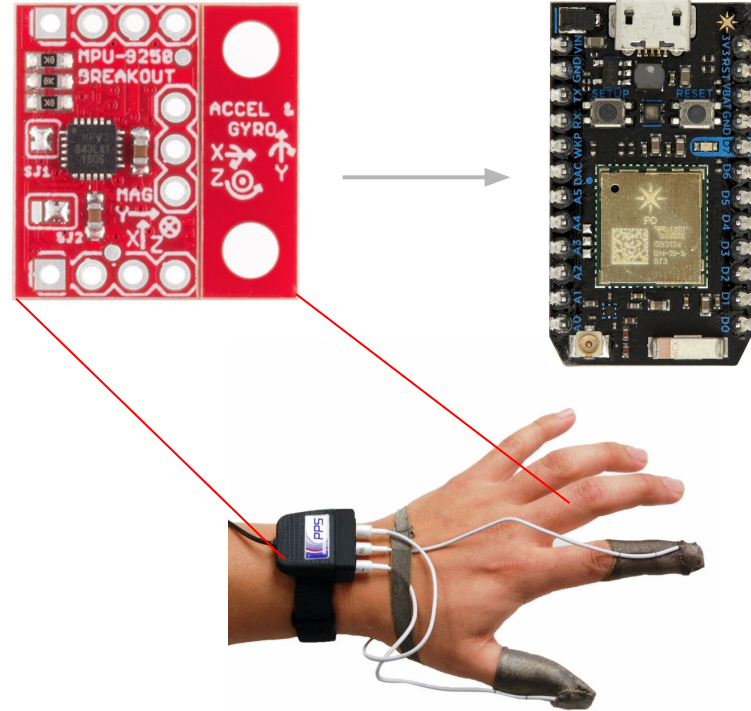
APPLICATION AREA

- Motorized Device
 - Anticipates user's throw using motion sensors on user's hand
 - Moves to projected landing location
 - Catches ball
 - Returns it to the user
- Geared towards customers who:
 - Are allergic to dogs and want to simulate Fetch
 - Want to throw balls for practice



SOLUTION APPROACH (USER)

- IMUs: MPU-9250
 - 3 axis Accelerometers
 - 3 axis Gyroscopes
- One IMU placed on user's knuckles and another IMU placed above user's wrist
- Trajectory prediction from data produced on pre-throw
 - Velocity
 - Angle
- IMUs wired to Particle Photon
- Photon intakes data and will transmit to robot's Jetson



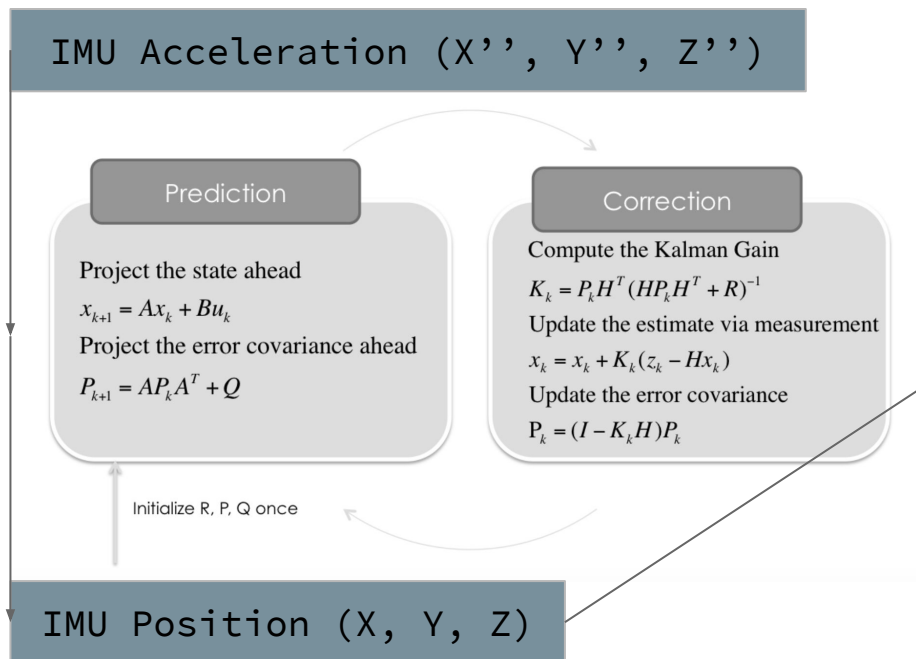
SOLUTION APPROACH (DOG)

- Data from Photon sent over Wifi to Jetson on motorized base
- Jetson runs Kalman filters that get ball position/angle upon release
 - Computes estimated movement needed to anticipate final position
- Jetson controls motors through PID system
- Once caught, base brings ball back to user's position
- Starting position is always 2m in the direction of the prethrow



SOFTWARE DESIGN

Kalman Filter



Ball Position Prediction

$$\text{Horizontal distance, } x = V_x t$$

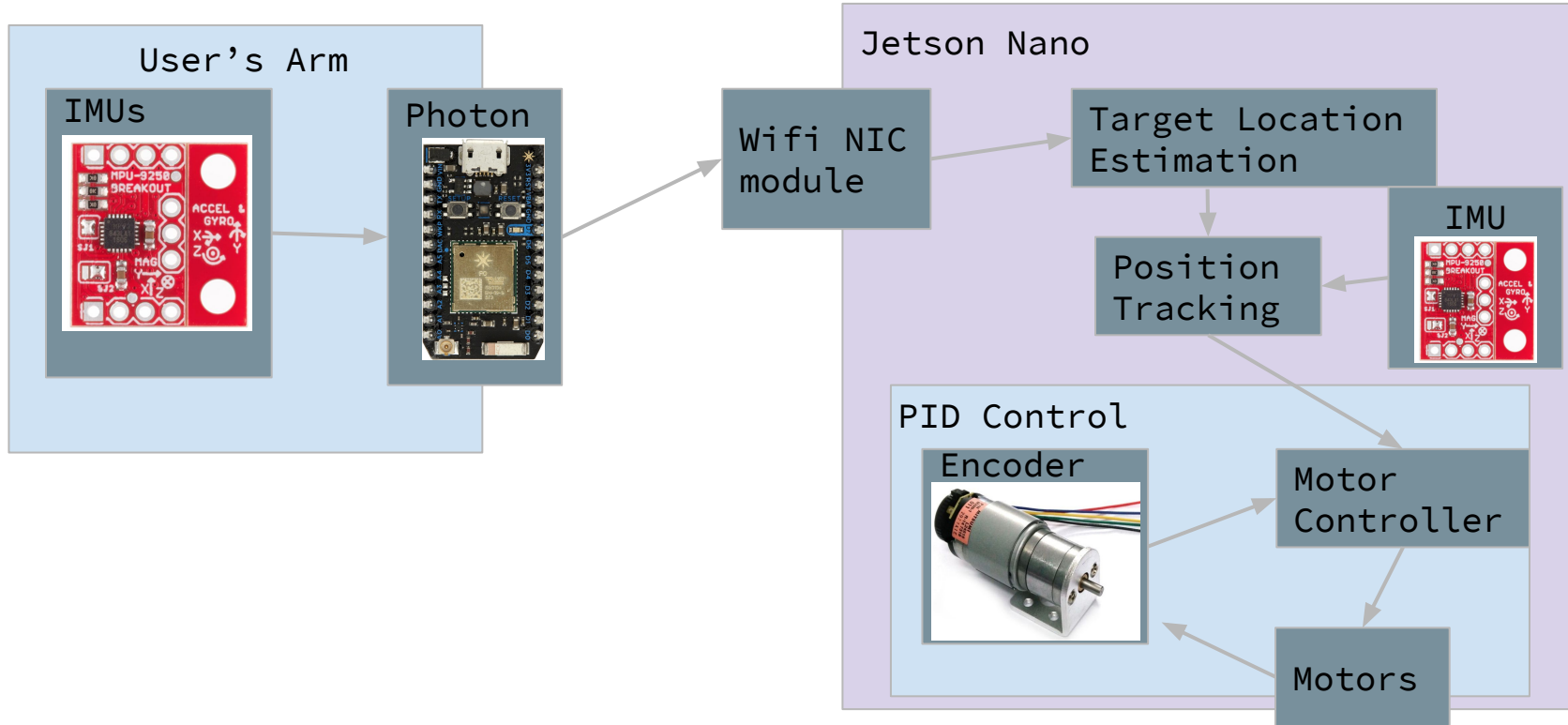
$$\text{Horizontal Velocity, } V_x = V_{x_0}$$

$$\text{Vertical distance, } y = V_{y_0} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$\text{Vertical Velocity, } V_y = V_{y_0} - g t$$

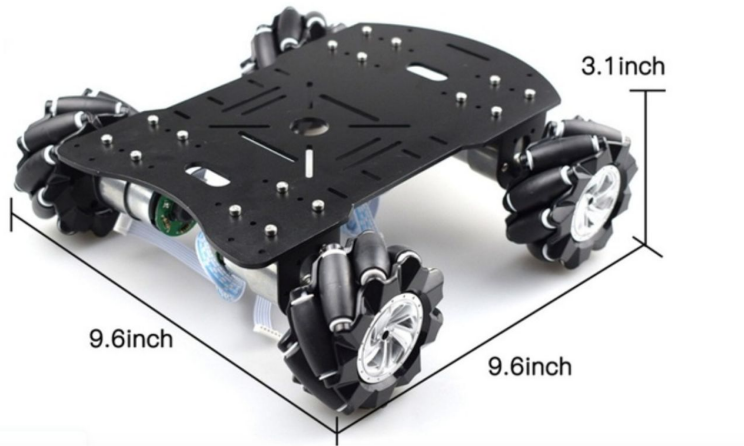
Estimated Ball Position
(X , Y , Z)

HARDWARE BLOCK DIAGRAM



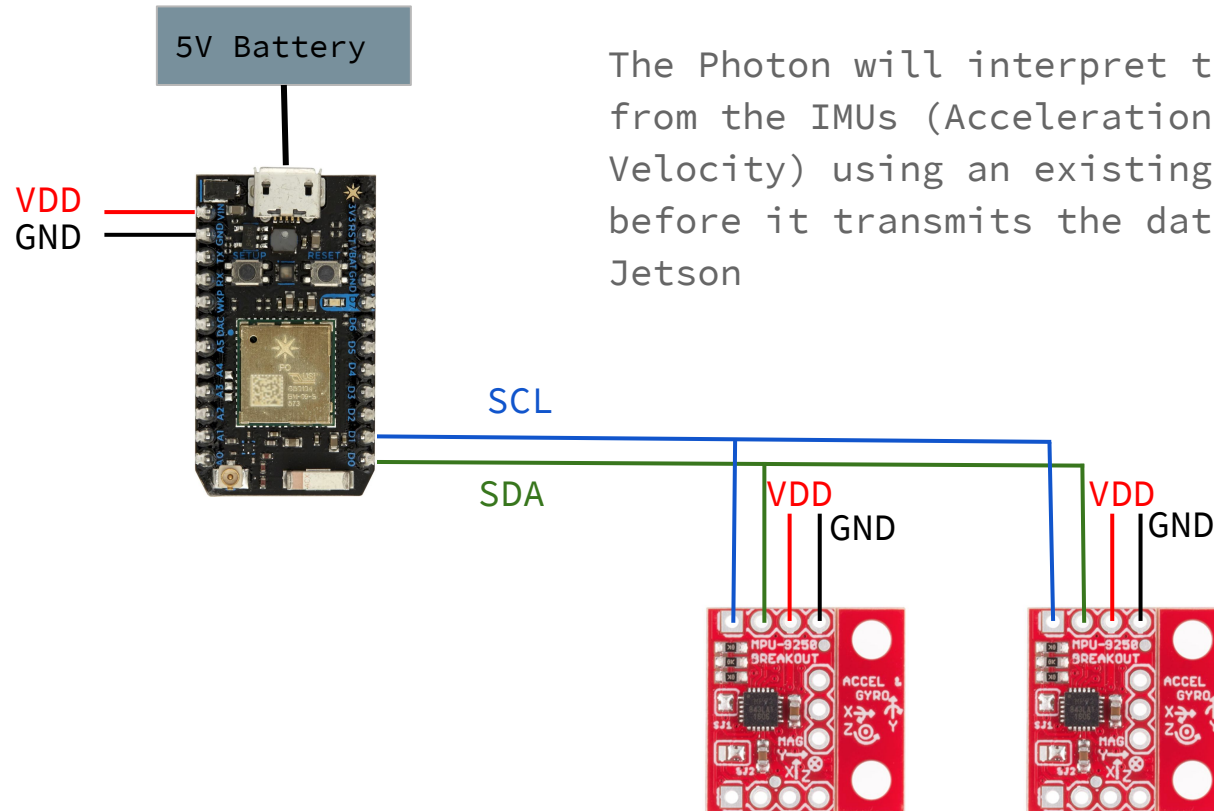
HARDWARE DETAILS

- Moebius Metal Mecanum Omni Wheel Robot Car Kit
 - Four 12v 330 rpm omnidirectional motors
 - Motor encoder outputs 360 pulses per each rotation cycle



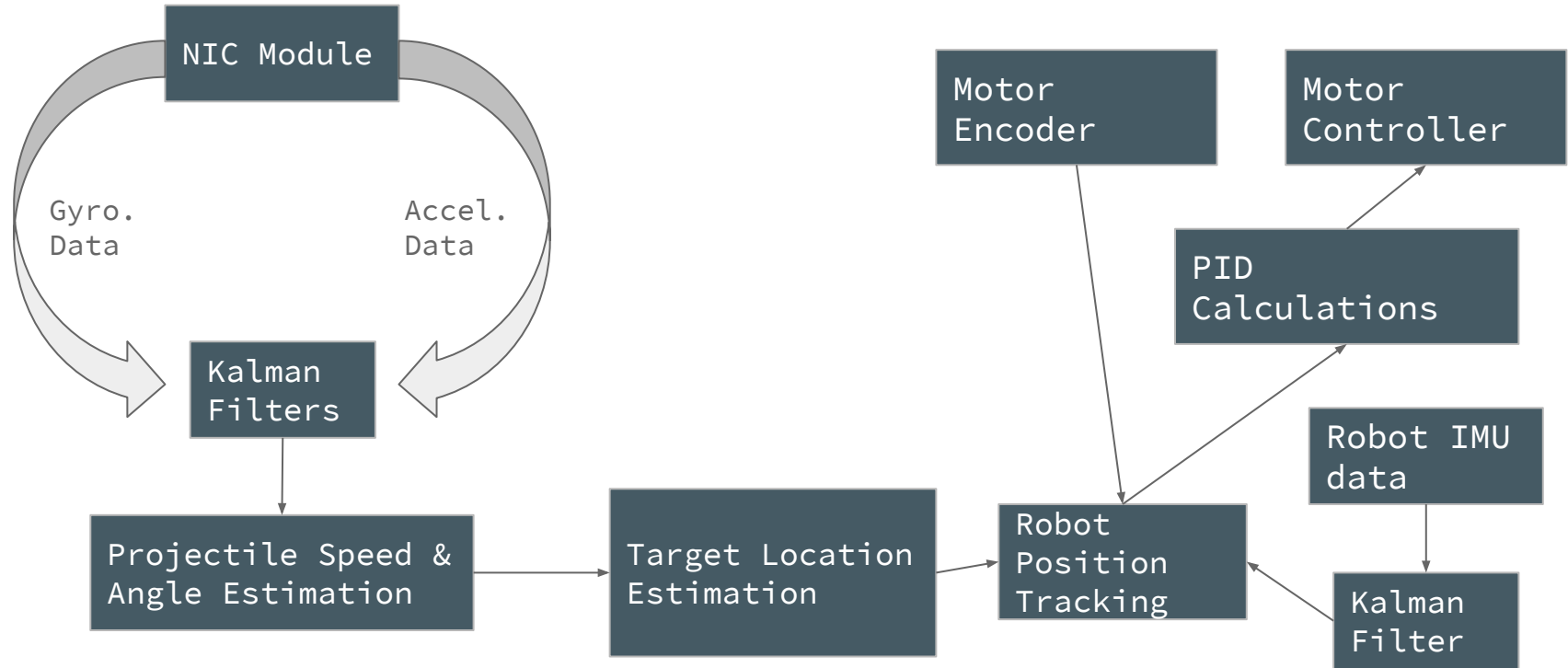
Note: The majority of lateral movement will take place during the pre throw. The goal of omnidirectional motors is to always have the robot face the user

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: PHOTON-IMU I2C INTERFACE



The Photon will interpret the I2C data from the IMUs (Acceleration and Angular Velocity) using an existing library before it transmits the data to the Jetson

IMPLEMENTATION: JETSON NANO COMPUTATION



METRICS / REQUIREMENTS

Process	Specs
Success Rate (<i>#balls thrown v. #balls caught</i>)	> 50%
User throw range (<i>distance between user and dog</i>)	2m radius
Device retrieval range	1m radius
Device basket diameter	25cm
Projected (<i>prethrow</i>) angle vs. actual angle	< 5%
Estimated ball landing position - actual landing position	< 12.5cm
IMU-Motor communication latency	< 200 ms
Position error after reset	< 12.5cm

VALIDATION

- The pre throw accurately predicts the thrown angle so robot can perform minimal lateral movement for the actual throw
 - 5% allowed error measured by lateral variation of the prethrow predicted release position from actual release prediction and computing how these angles relate
- Actual landing position within 12.5cm of predicted landing position
 - Measure from the actual landing position v. estimated using a ruler
- When resetting for another throw, the error computed in our position computation should be within 12.5cm for rethrow assuming the same starting points.
 - If this fails, we will implement a physical reset system to determine a new set of throw parameters

