

# Robotics in the Classroom

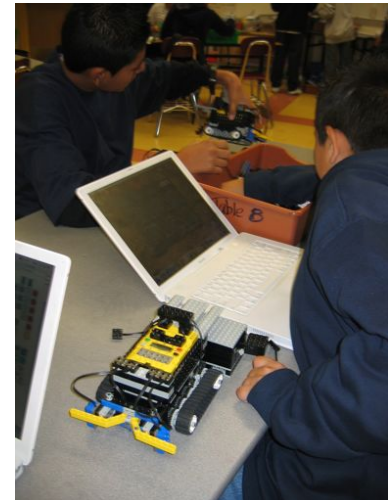
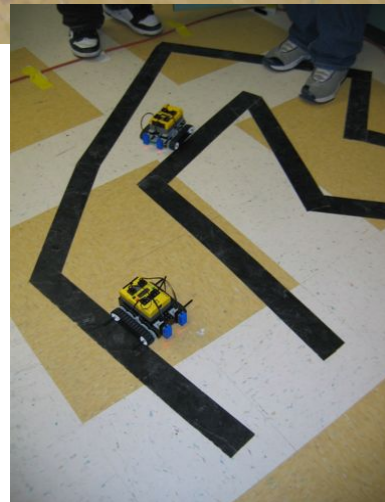
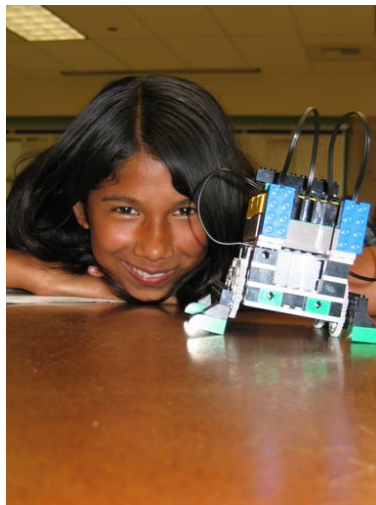
Our Experience with  
Robotics in the  
Classroom Using  
OpenSource Software

Eugene Clement

John Wise



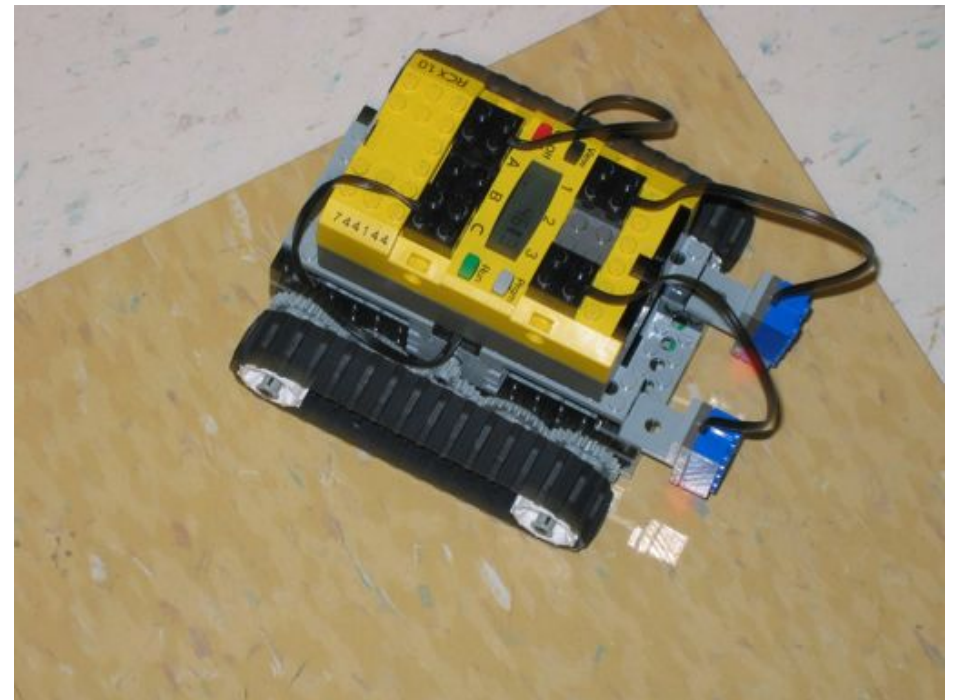
# Prequel: Before OpenSource Lego Mindstorms and RoboLab on Macs





# Issues with Mindstorms/NXT

- Not Linux friendly
- Icon-based language
- Script-based languages (gcc and NQC) lack IDE, not beginner friendly
- Very limited access to internals
- 2 ports
- Limited upgrade path
- NXT less (old) Lego-like
- Expensive



# Why OpenSource?

- Philosophy of School
- Cost
- Freedom
- Software Community
- School Demographics

# Why Parallax BoeBot?



- Cost
- Educational Support
- Parallax IDE runs on WINE
- Internals accessible: pins available & breadboard
- Script-based programming

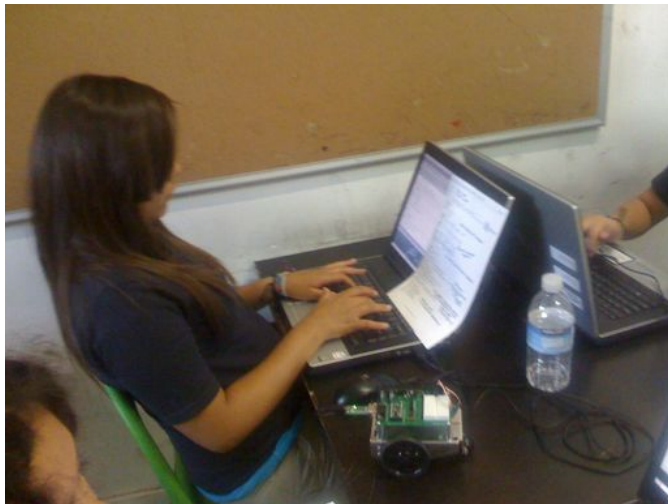
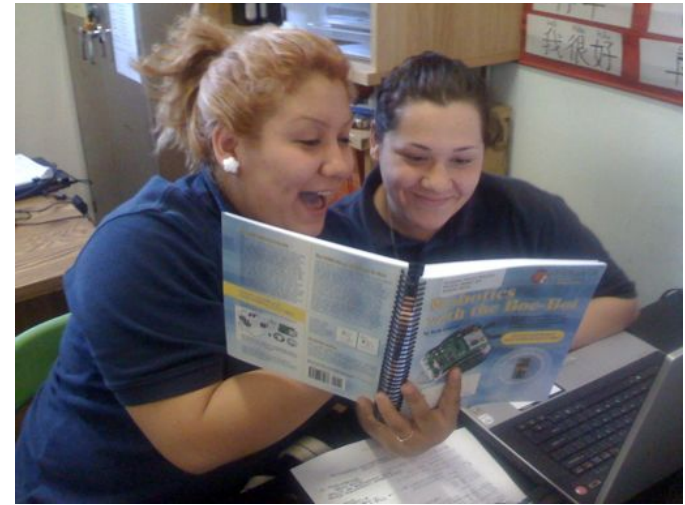
# Why Thinkpads?

- Cost: Older a20m \$50-\$100 on eBay
- Availability: used company Thinkpads showing up on eBay and elsewhere continuously as companies upgrade
- Robust: drop them and they just might not break
- Variety: “newer” models start dropping into the affordable range
- Multiple Source: available everywhere
- Parts available: upgrade ram to 512mB, wireless cards
- Reliable
- No problem installing Linux
- Great keyboard!
- Dedicated to programming: don't share, limit wireless access to internet





# Programming



# pBasic Programs

```

GOSUB LeftTurn
GOSUB Forward
GOSUB LeftTurn
GOSUB Forward

END 'program

'-----
' SIEROTIMES

'-----
FORWARD:
FOR counter = 1 TO MoveCount
  PULSOUT RightWheel, RightForward
  PULSOUT LeftWheel, LeftForward
  PAUSE 20
NEXT
RETURN ' to program

RightTurn:
FOR counter = 1 TO TurnCount
  PULSOUT RightWheel, RightReverse
  PULSOUT LeftWheel, LeftForward
  PAUSE 20
NEXT
RETURN ' to program

LeftTurn:
FOR counter = 1 TO TurnCount
  PULSOUT RightWheel, RightForward
  PULSOUT LeftWheel, LeftReverse
  PAUSE 20
NEXT
RETURN ' to program
  
```

```

ROBOTICS WITH THE BOE-BOT - rectangle.bs2
Task #1: Navigate a rectangular course

($STAMP BS2)
($PBASIC 2.5)

DEBUG "Program Running!"

CONSTANTS
RightWheel CON 12 ' right servo
RightFd CON 650 ' right servo clockwise --> forward
RightBk CON 850 ' right servo counterclockwise --> back
LeftWheel CON 13 ' left servo
LeftFd CON 850 ' left servo counterclockwise --> forward
LeftBk CON 650 ' right servo clockwise --> back
Still CON 750 ' stop servo
Seconds CON 40 ' approximately 1 second
Pulses CON 1 ' approximately 1/40 second

VARIABLES
counter VAR Word

PROGRAM TRAVERSE RECTANGULAR COURSE
1. GO FORWARD LONG
FOR counter = 1 TO 4*Seconds + 8*Pulses
  PULSOUT RightWheel, RightFd
  
```

```

CONSTANTS
RightWheel CON 12 ' right servo
RightFd CON 650 ' right servo clockwise --> forward
RightBk CON 850 ' right servo counterclockwise --> back
LeftWheel CON 13 ' left servo
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PROGRAM TRAVERSE RECTANGULAR COURSE
1. GO FORWARD LONG
FOR counter = 1 TO 4*Seconds + 8*Pulses
  PULSOUT RightWheel, RightFd
  
```

```

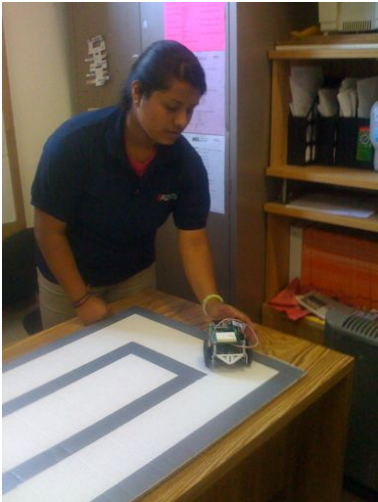
LeftForward CON 850 ' left servo PulseCounter-clockwise-->Forward full
LeftStop CON 750 ' stop left servo motor
LeftReverse CON 650 ' right servo clockwise-->back full speed
MoveCount CON 40
ReverseCount CON 40
LeftTurn CON 10
RightTurn CON 10

'-----[ Variable ]-----
counter VAR Word
address VAR Byte
instruction VAR Byte

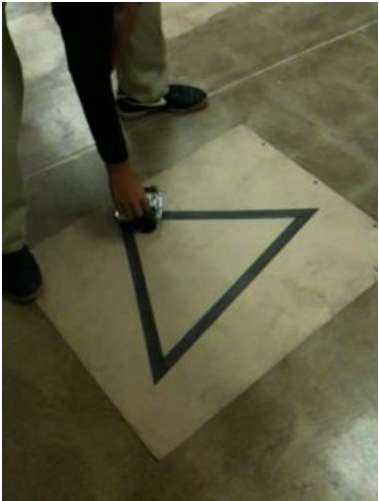
'-----[ Initialization ]-----
FREQOUT 4, 2000, 3000

'-----[ Main Routine ]-----
DO
IF (IN6 = 0) AND (IN3 = 0) THEN
  GOSUB Back Up
  GOSUB Turn Left
  GOSUB Turn Left
ELSEIF (IN6 = 0) THEN
  GOSUB Back up
  GOSUB Turn Right
ELSEIF (IN3 = 0) THEN
  GOSUB Back Up
  GOSUB Turn Left
ELSE
  
```

# Curriculum



# Curriculum



# Semester Exam: hard-coded navigation



# Final Exam: sensor-based navigation

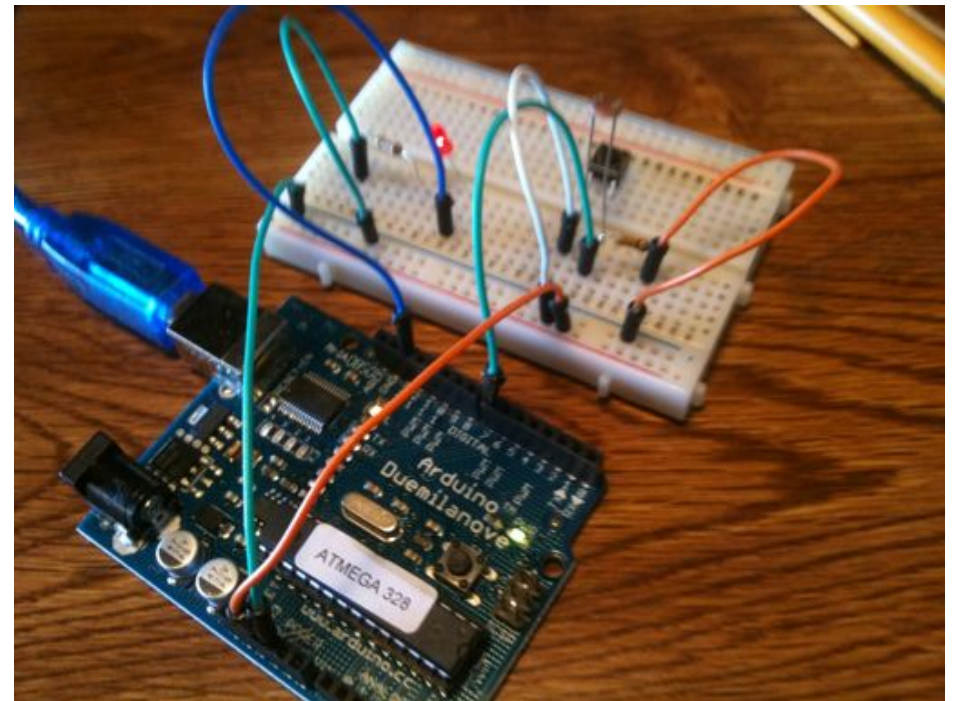


# Issues with BoeBots

- pBasic lacked functions, couldn't pass parameters to subroutines
- Didn't run native on Linux
- Wine added extra level of complexity
- Text not well rendered
- Some problems with IDE under Wine
- Wanted students to have closer exposure to industry-standard language
- Wanted more open architecture
- Wanted more OpenSource community resources
- Wanted more upgrade paths
- Expense, always!

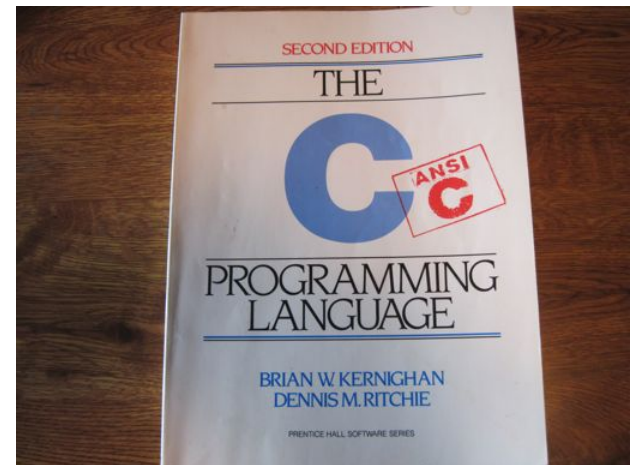
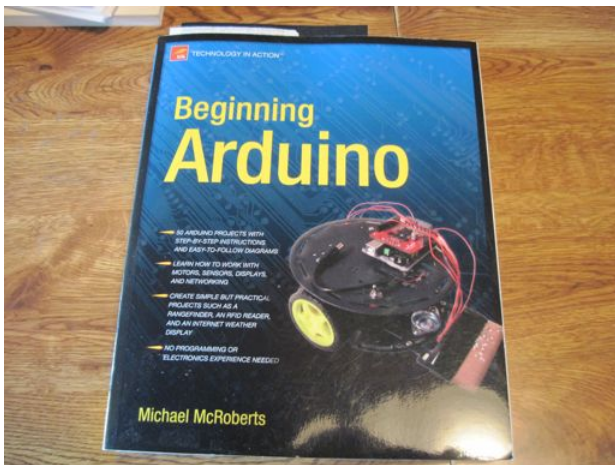
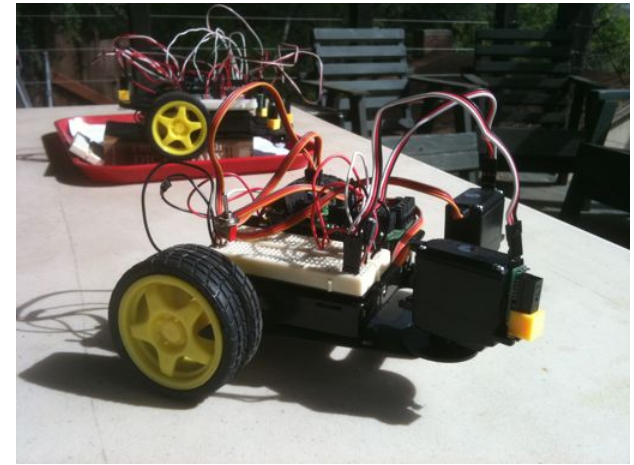
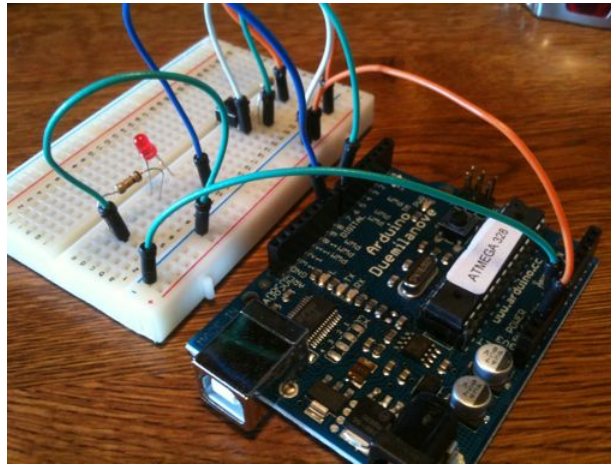
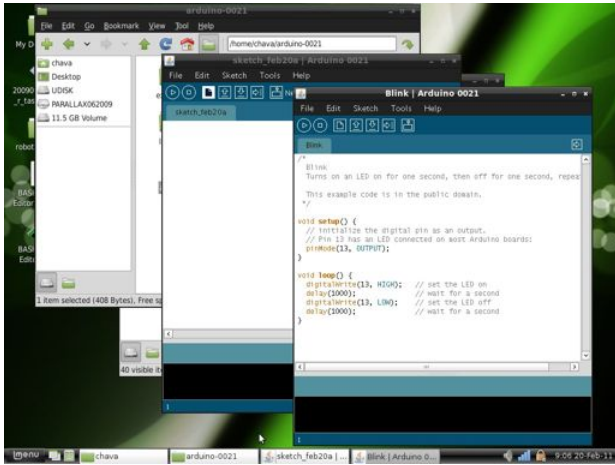
# Why Arduino?

- Open Source Software
- Open Source Hardware
- Cost
- Beginner Friendly IDE
- Runs on Linux
- Online resources
- Friendly C++ programming
- Example code in IDE
- Build on BoeBot experience
- Lots of paths of exploration besides robotics

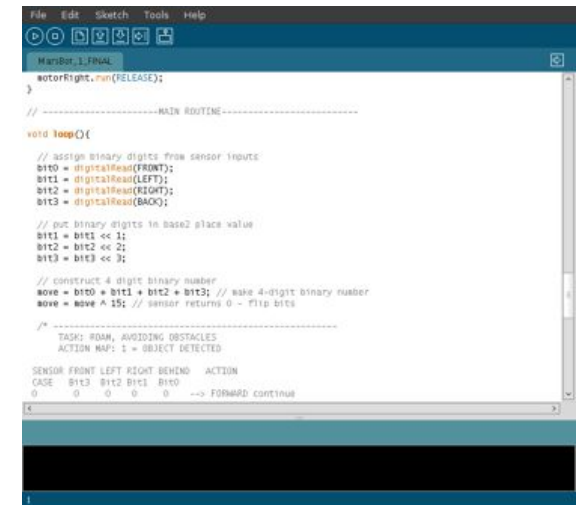
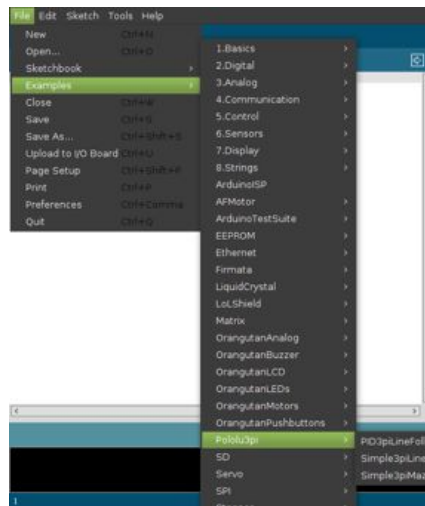
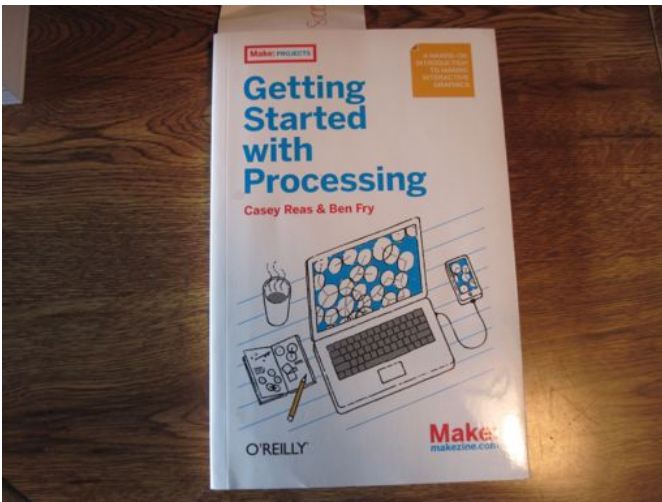
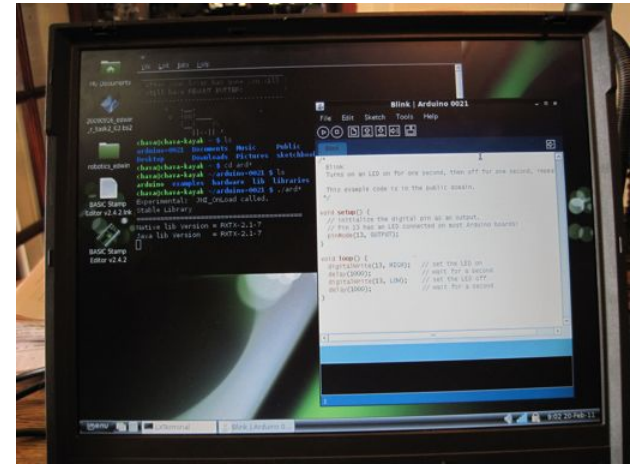
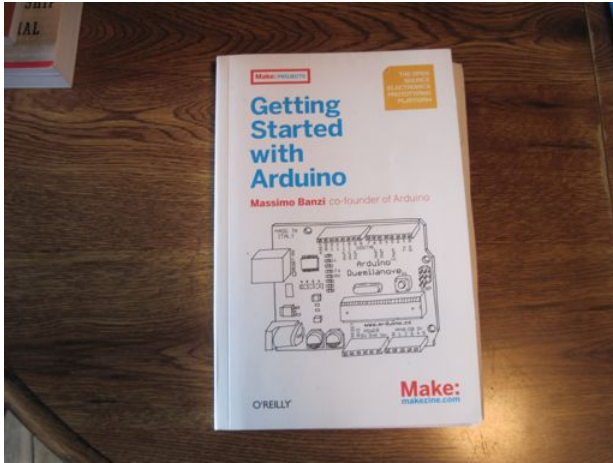




# Arduino



# Arduino





# Making Robots With The Arduino

Part 2

## Arduino

The Ardbot is a low-cost, 7" diameter servo-driven robot base, ready for expansion. It's called Ardbot because it's based on the popular and inexpensive Arduino microcontroller board. The Ardbot costs under \$80 to build; even less if you already have some of the components, like the breadboard, jumper wires, and battery holder.

In the last installment, we introduced the Ardbot and its central Arduino brain. This month, we'll continue the discussion with full construction plans for the Ardbot. I built the wireless design using 1/4" expanded PVC plastic, but you can use wood, acrylic, foam board, particle board, or almost anything else that is light enough for the components.

**Ardbot Basic Design**  
 The Ardbot uses two "beams" for mounting a pair of servo motors, batteries, microcontroller, and programming device, and other components and the microcontroller board. The bottom beam is basically a 7" diameter servo with cutouts for the wheels. The top beam is 4 1/2" long. The servo is supported by a set of four 1/4" long screws. The total length of the assembly is 10 1/2" long. The servo motor is connected to the Arduino board via a 5-pin servo cable.

While it's a bit more challenging to cut circles to make a robot base, it's the best overall shape for navigating tight places like holes in the corner of a living room. The concept of the robot is flexible, however. Things like wheels and sensors must be circular. You can make a square for 7" wide hole, or cut off the corners of the wheel to make an octagon.

If you don't want to construct the mechanical parts of the Ardbot or if you can't get them printed with all the hardware, see the [Sources](#) box. Ardbot is designed for expansion. If the servo motor does not provide enough space for all your components, you can use more servos. I can't recommend this more than those servos, but it will mean that you'll need a power source for the extra servos. The brain of the Ardbot is an Arduino Uno - the version of the open-source Arduino microcontroller. It's available in a breadboard - bread and butter - kit. The only requirement is that you have access to a PC or tablet of the Arduino programming environment. The Ardbot project will require a breadboard, jumper wires, a battery holder, a servo motor, and a 5-pin servo cable. The Arduino Uno board is a 5-pin servo cable.

### About the Servo Drive

The Ardbot uses differential steering when the base is supported by two motors and wheels on opposite sides. To keep costs down and ensure construction simplicity, the Ardbot uses a pair of disks placed in the front and rear to provide balance. With this arrangement, the Ardbot is able to move forward and back, turn left and right, and spin in place. The disks are smooth and polished metal to the extent some drag on whatever surface the robot is sitting on. Even so, the Ardbot is best suited for hard or hard surfaces, or carpet with a short nap.

### Making the Ardbot Base

The Ardbot is constructed with four basic parts: two servos with hardware (screws, Table 1), a battery holder, and a microcontroller board. Table 2 shows the parts and components to complete the Ardbot. The Ardbot is shown in Figure 1. The Ardbot is shown in Figure 1. The Ardbot is shown in Figure 1. The Ardbot is shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. Mechanical Parts.

No.	Description
1	7" diameter bottom disk with wheel well cutouts for the drive wheels
2	7" x 7" top disk
3	Four screws
4	4" x 1/4" screws for mounting the servo motor on the bottom disk. These screws measure 3/4" x 1/4" with hole centers at 1/4" and are used to hold with the top drive motor.
5	Two 1/2" x 1/4" screws across and only for mounting the servo and servo motor to the bottom disk.
6	Two screws consisting of 1/2" x 1/4" screws for the servo motor and 1/4" x 1/4" screws for the servo motor.
7	Two screws consisting of 1/2" x 1/4" screws for the servo motor and 1/4" x 1/4" screws for the servo motor.
8	Two screws consisting of 1/2" x 1/4" screws for the servo motor and 1/4" x 1/4" screws for the servo motor.

Table 2. Motors and Wheels.

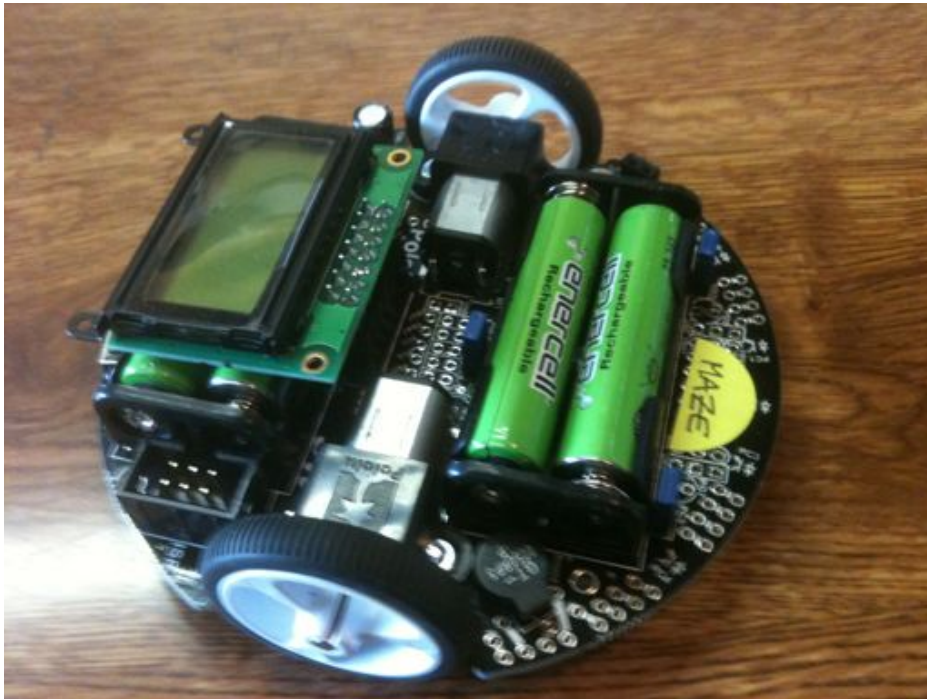
No.	Description
1	Standard 1/4" x 1/4" servo motor, suitable for the Ardbot.
2	1/4" x 1/4" x 1/4" servo motor, suitable for the Ardbot.



# Issues with Arduino

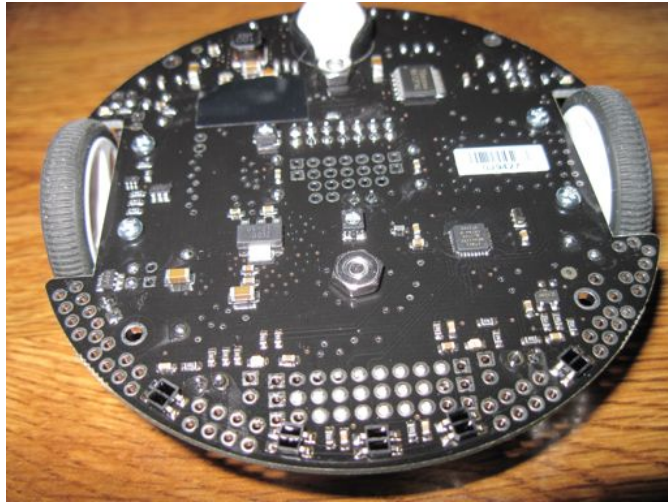
- Caveat: experience is not classroom tested
- Building a very beginner-friendly IDE has a cost: problem writing to serial monitor
- Hiding complexity introduces more complexity: Arduino introduces wrapper around C++; built on top of Processor, on top of Java to run on multiple platforms (including Linux)
- Beginner friendliness, OpenSource community, example code in IDE, open hardware paths, openness to standard C++ programming...all outweigh concerns

# Pololu 3pi

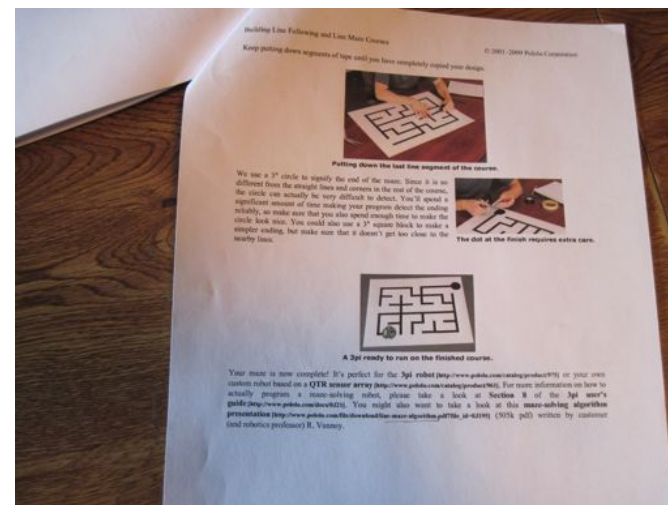
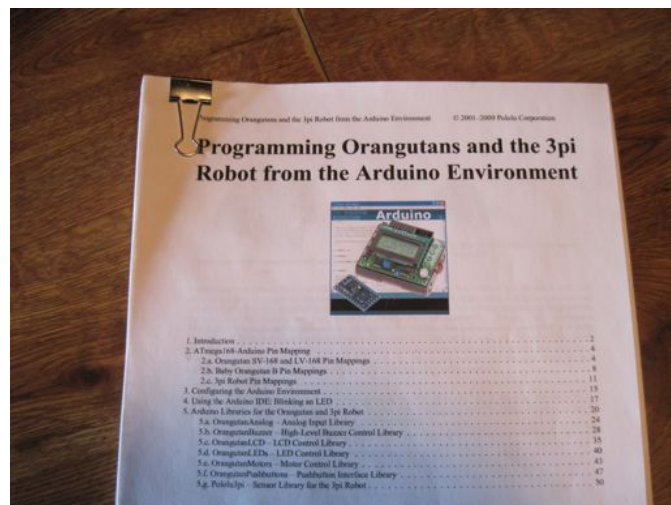
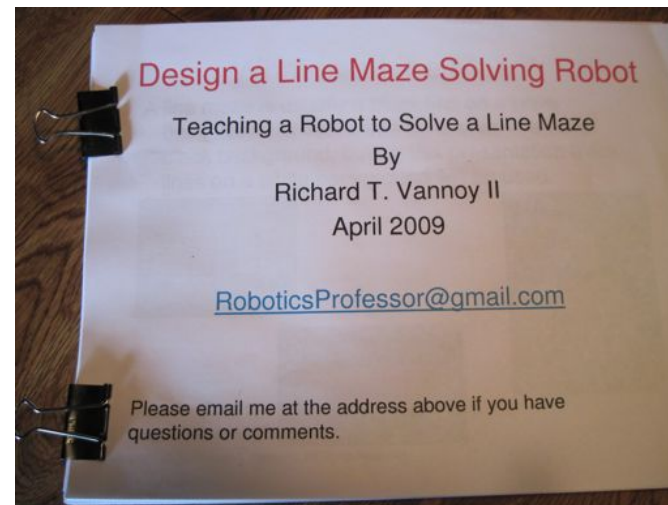


- Can be programmed with Arduino IDE
- Need an AVR ISP cable
- Pololu supplies library of Arduino wrappers
- Great sensors
- Next level of sophistication
- Serious C++ programming
- Line follower/Maze solver
- Decks can be added with additional sensors

# 3pi Line Follower



# Maze Solving



# 3pi Maze Solver





# RobotBASIC?



- Free software downloaded from website
- IDE runs under WINE
- Spans the gap from elementary school and no robots to advanced high school with BoeBots and Pololu 3pi's
- Simulator:
  - Logo-like, virtual robot on screen
  - Clean full-featured language
  - Variety of sensors for “turtle” implemented
  - Virtual machine implemented on Parallax BoeBot and Pololu 3pi
- Simulator code runs on targeted hardware (have to build sensor arrays on hardware platforms to conform with virtual robots)
- Next area of investigation

```
Terminal
File Edit View Terminal Help

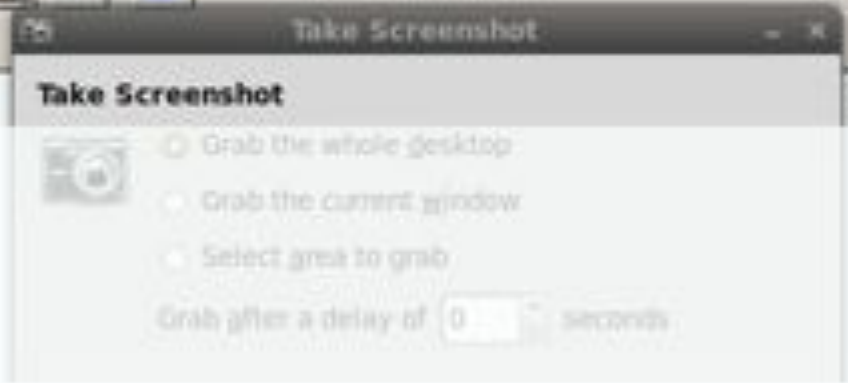
/ Your heart is pure, and your mind \
/ clear, and your soul devout. \
-----
\
  (oo)
  | |
  ||--|| *

john@SkyNet0 ~/Desktop $ wine robotbasic.exe
wine: cannot find L"C:\\windows\\system32\\robotbasic.exe"
john@SkyNet0 ~/Desktop $ wine RobotBASIC.exe
wine: cannot find L"C:\\windows\\system32\\RobotBASIC.exe"
john@SkyNet0 ~/Desktop $ cd -
john@SkyNet0 - $ wine RobotBASIC
```

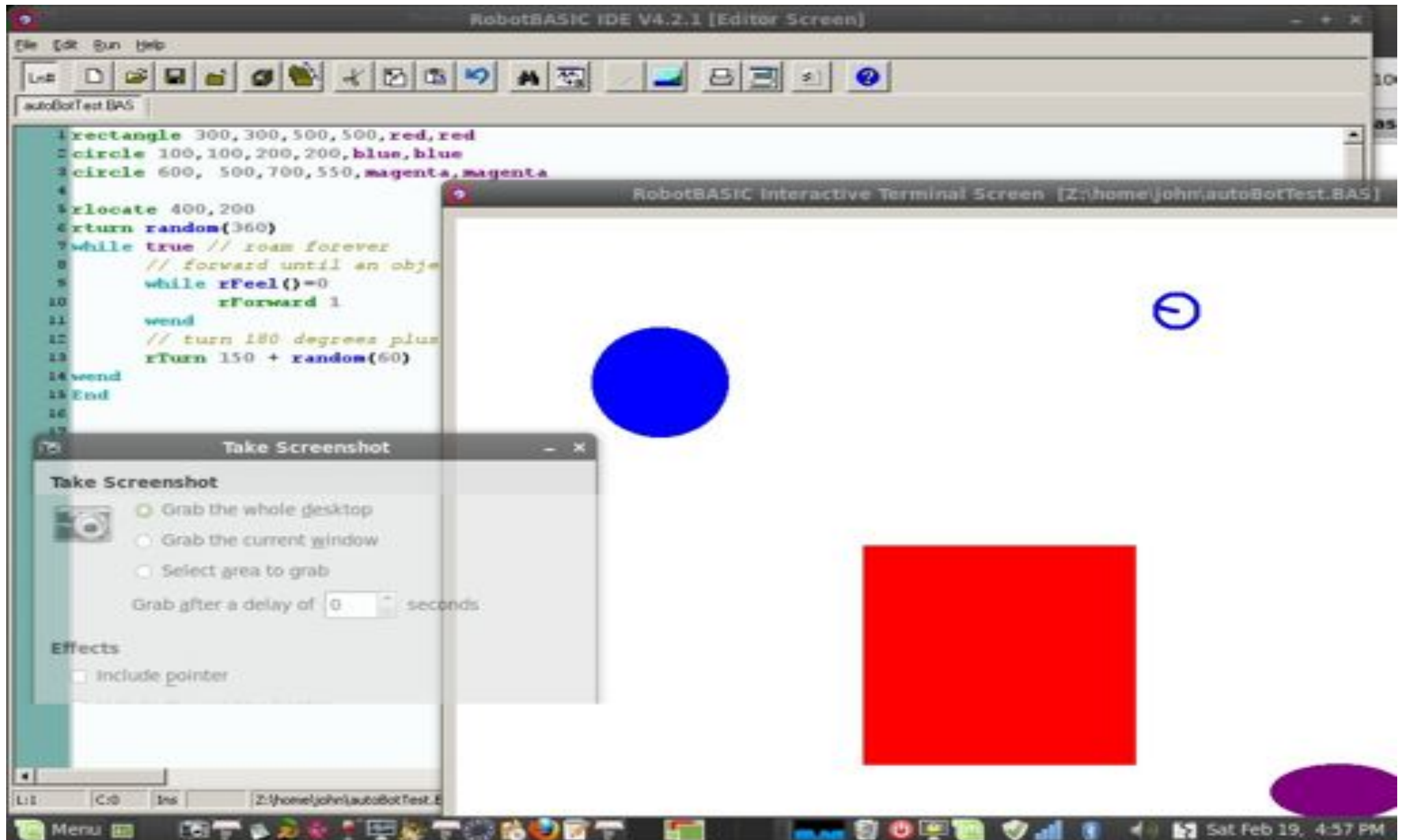


```
RobotBASIC IDE V4.2.1 [Editor Screen]
File Edit Run Help

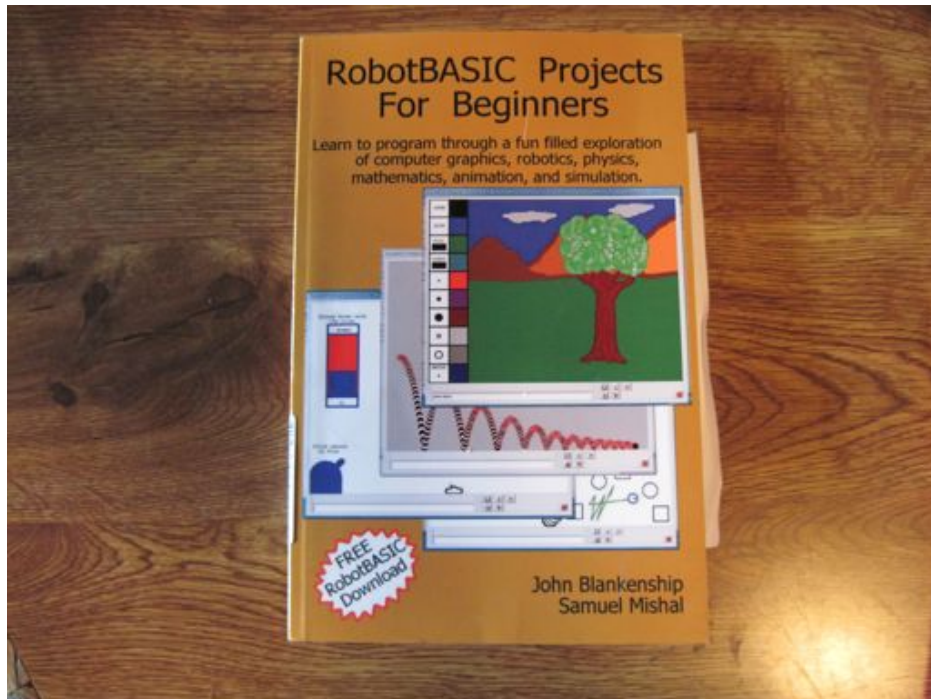
autoBotTest.BAS
1 rectangle 300, 300, 500, 500, red, red
2 circle 100, 100, 200, 200, blue, blue
3 circle 600, 500, 700, 550, magenta, magenta
4
5 locate 400, 200
6 return random(360)
7 while true // roam forever
8     // forward until an object is found
9     while rFeel()=0
10        rForward 1
11    wend
12    // turn 180 degrees plus or minus 30 degrees
13    rTurn 150 * random(60)
14 wend
15 End
16
17
```



# RobotBASIC IDE

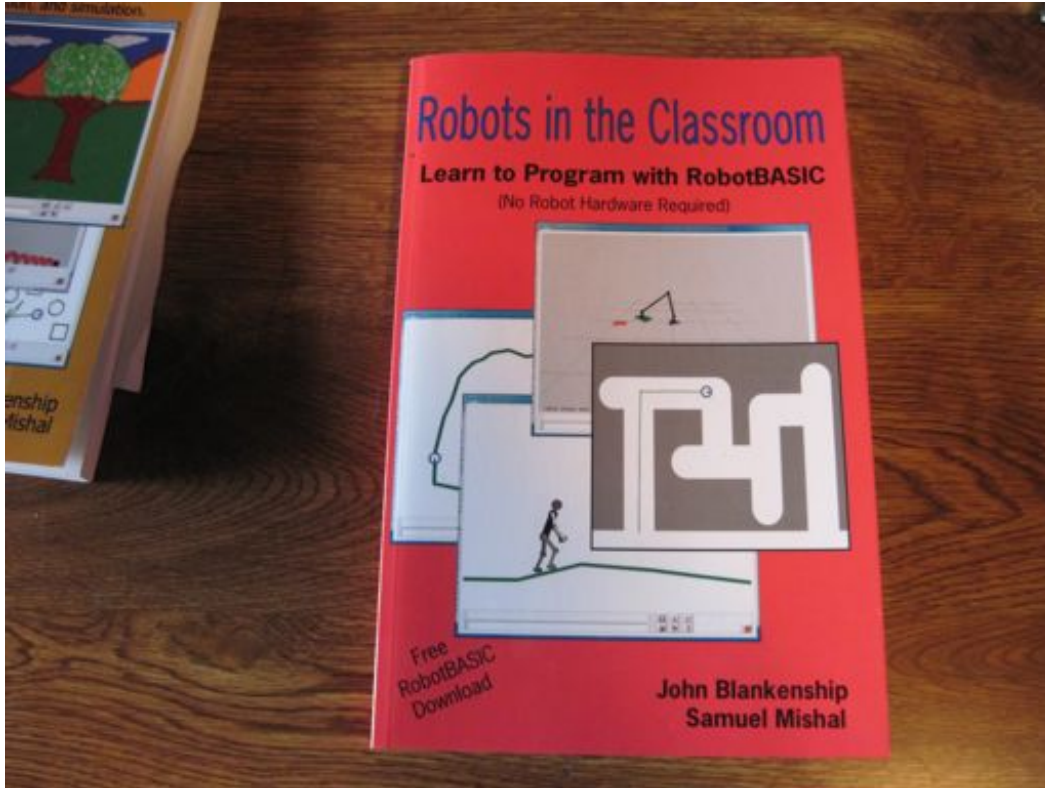


# RobotBASIC Projects for Beginners



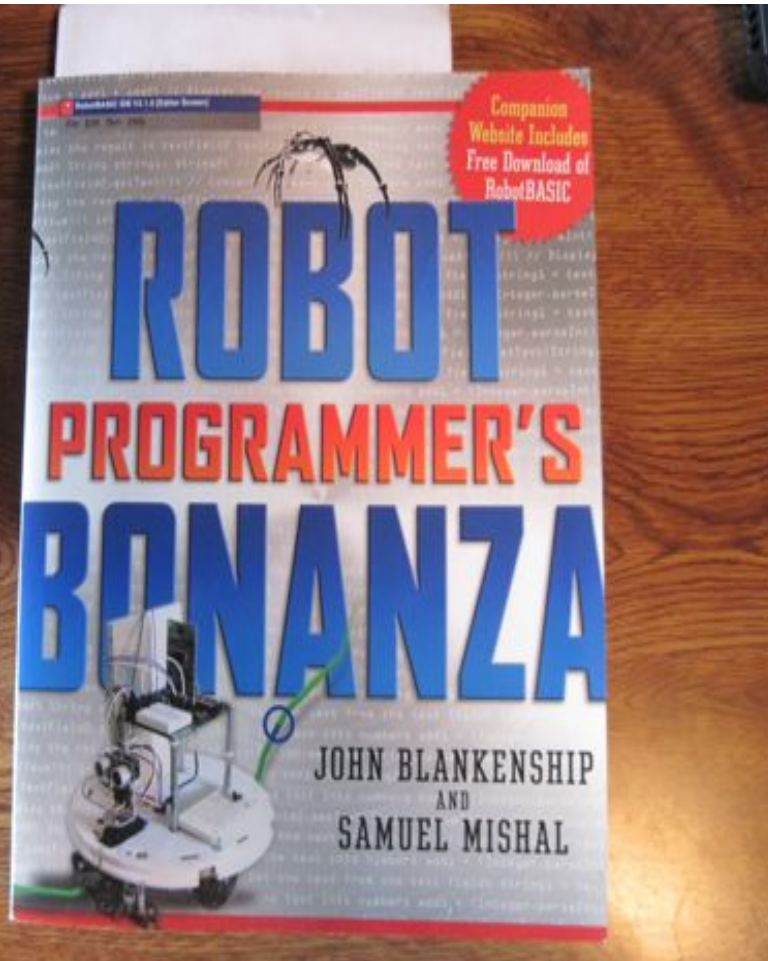
- Introduction to programming
- Full toolbox of control structures
- Modular programming
- No robotic hardware necessary

# Robots in the Classroom



- Next Level Up
- No Robot hardware required
- Loops, variables, decisions, modules
- Line following, maze solving, beacon navigation
- Exercises

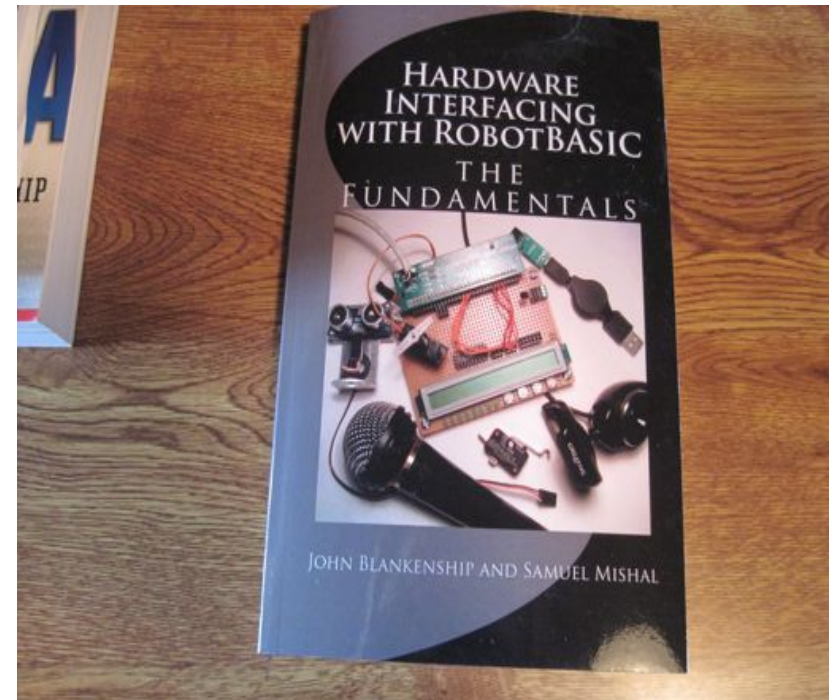
# Robot Programmers Bonanza



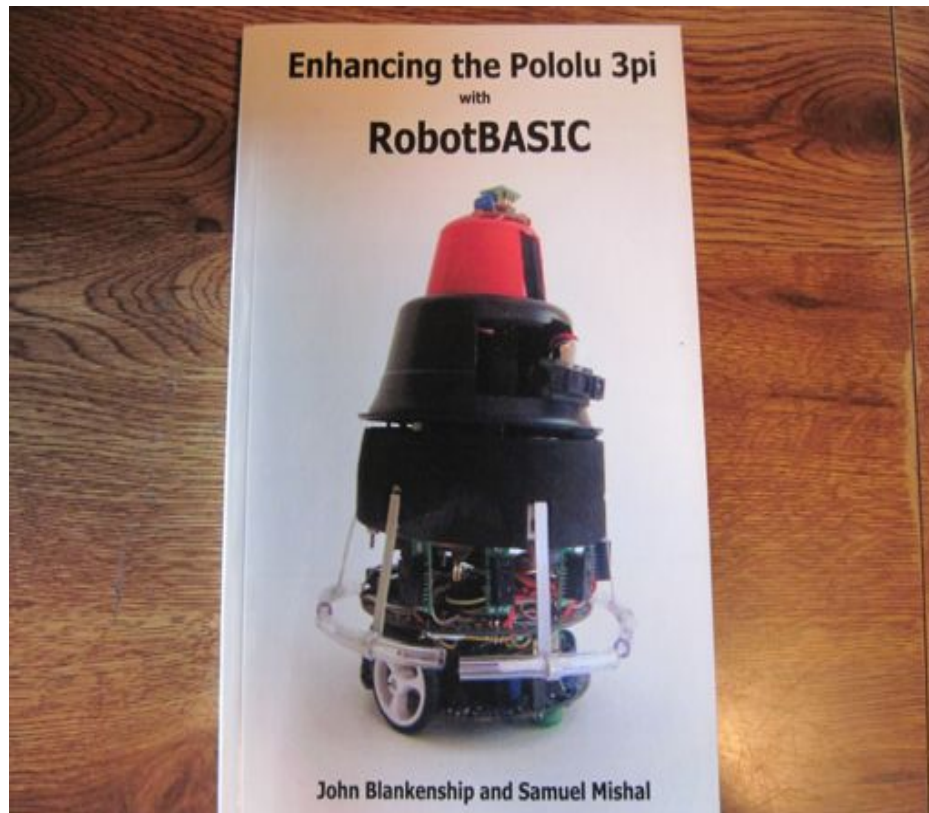
- The bible of RobotBASIC
- Robotic sensors
- RC control algorithms
- Random roaming
- Line following
- Wall following
- Avoiding drop offs
- Vector graphic robot
- Maze negotiating
- Maze learning
- Controlling a modified BoeBot with RoboBASIC

# Hardware Interfacing with RobotBASIC

- Parallel port examples
- Serial port examples: BoeBot (Parallax Board of Education)
- Motor control: DC and servo (Pololu)
- Sensors: digital IR (Pololu), Ping sonar (Parallax), line sensor (Pololu), electronic compass (Parallax)
- Intro to sensor-expanded Pololu 3pi



# Enhancing the Pololu 3pi with RobotBASIC



- Advanced robotics
- Expanding sensor array on 3pi line-follower/maze-solver
- Some soldering required!
- Compiling virtual machine on 3pi using RobotBASIC code and Pololu libraries