

Team 19 : Construction Marking Robot

Interim Design Review

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Sponsor: Mark Winger, PSBI

Advisors: Dr. Collins, Dr. Gupta

Date: November 19, 2015



Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Our Approach
 - Converting layout file to coordinates
 - Sending data to robot
 - Localization
 - Marking Mechanism
 - Obstacle Avoidance
- Planning for the Future

Introduction



Background

- Productivity in the Construction Industry has been low since the recession
- The Team's Sponsor, Mark Winger of PSBI saw the inclusion of more technology into the industry as a solution
- One area where this could be proven:
 - Manual layout of floorplans on site
 - Inefficient in terms of time duration
 - Prone to high error propagation due to human error and miscommunication amongst multiple contractors
 - The inclusion of a robot to assist in this process could save the industry both time and money by working more efficiently and accurately

Project Scope

- The scope of this project is to implement a “proof of concept” marking robot which can:
 - Receive a CAD file of a floorplan and mark it out on concrete
 - Do so within ½” accuracy
 - Navigate autonomously and avoid obstacles
 - Generate an error report

Need Statement

“The *construction industry* is in need of a means of increasing efficiency and productivity as well as reducing the amount of time and error that goes into laying out floor plans *manually.*”

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Goal Statement

“Implement a ‘proof of concept’ high precision marking robot that will lay out the preliminary *floor plan of a construction site*, increasing efficiency and productivity of the layout process.”

Objectives

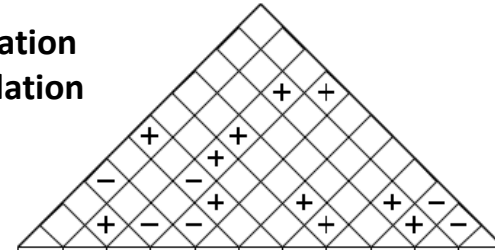
- Add functionality to robot to receive a CAD file of a floor plan and convert it into useable coordinates
- Design, fabricate, and implement a marking mechanism
- Make the robot able to navigate autonomously, avoid obstacles, and generate an error report

Design Requirements

- The final product must be:
 - Able to make marks within $\frac{1}{2}$ " accuracy
 - Easily portable
 - Able to mark on concrete
 - Able to mark across 100 sq. ft. within 10 minutes
 - Able to navigate autonomously

House of Quality

+ : Positive Correlation
- : Negative Correlation



- Most Important Engineering Characteristics:
 - Autonomy
 - Weight
 - Battery Life
 - Rate of Coverage
 - Precision
- Selling Points:
 - Functionality (Able to complete exact task)
 - Speediness

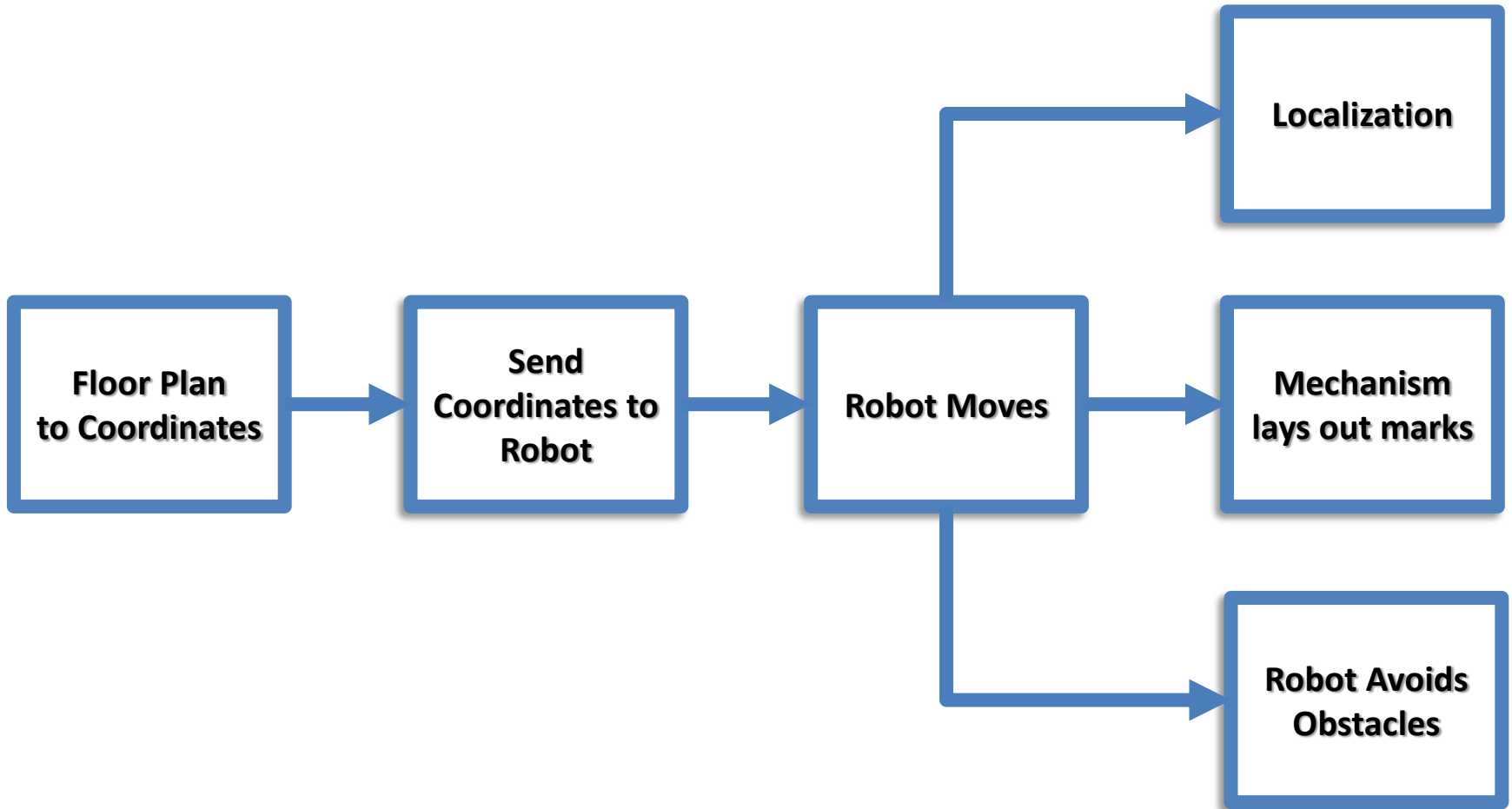
Rank on a scale of 1-10 (highest)

Engineering Characteristics		Rate of Coverage	Material	Weight of Device	Battery Life	Precision	Total Area Coverage	Number of Colors	Size	Set up Time	Number of User Controls	Autonomy	Selling Points
Customer Requirements	Customer Importance												
Functionality	10	10			10	10	7	7				10	540
Easy to Operate	7			3						10	10	3	182
Lightweight	7		3	10					7				140
Safety	7			3									21
Portability	7		3	10					7				140
Price	3		7		10							7	72
Durability	3		10		3								39
Aesthetically Pleasing	1		3										3
Serviceability	3										7		21
Speediness	10	10		3	7	10	3	3	7	10	7	10	700
Importance Weighting		200	96	212	209	200	100	100	168	170	191	242	

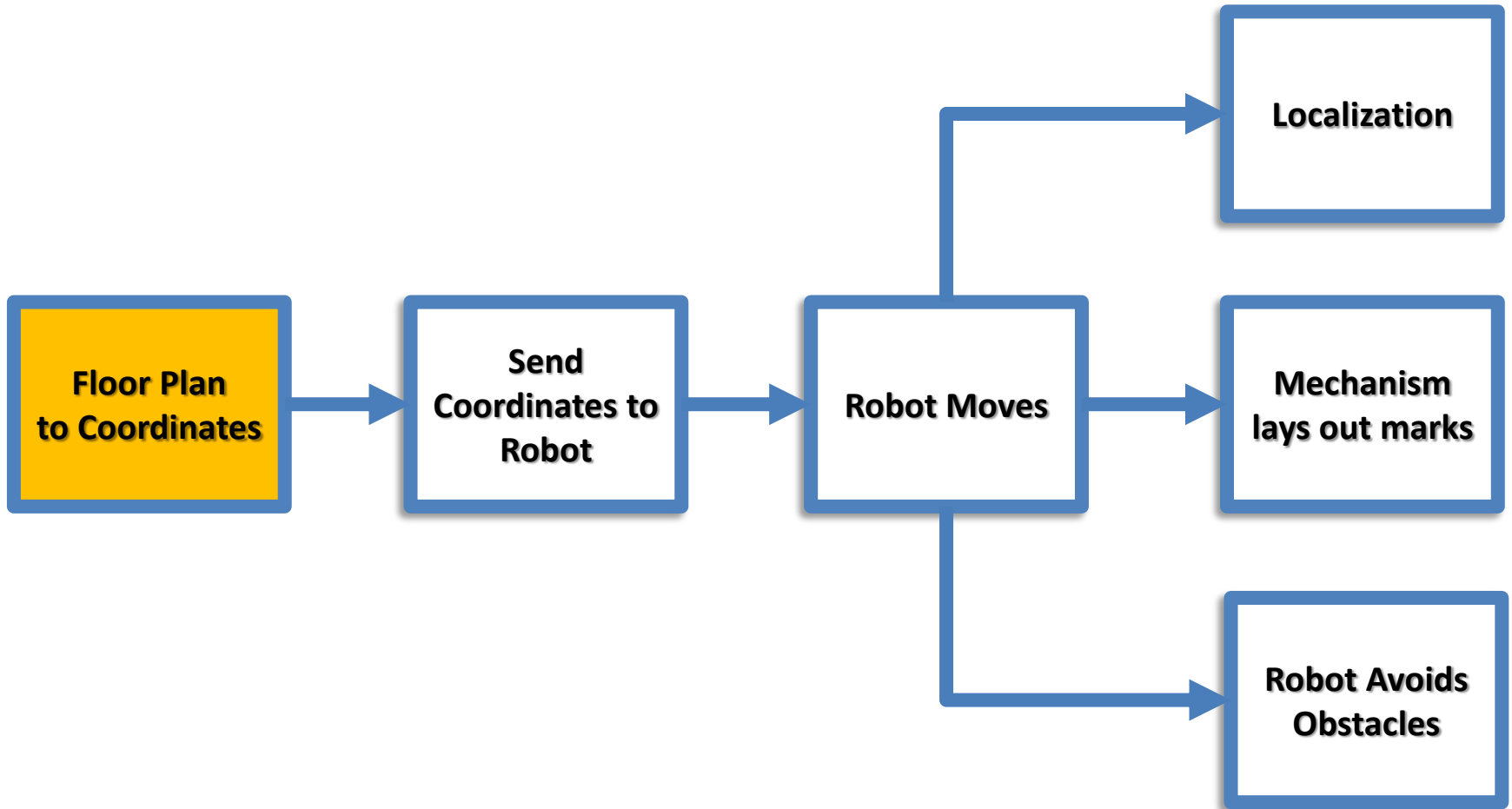
Our Approach



Our Approach



Our Approach



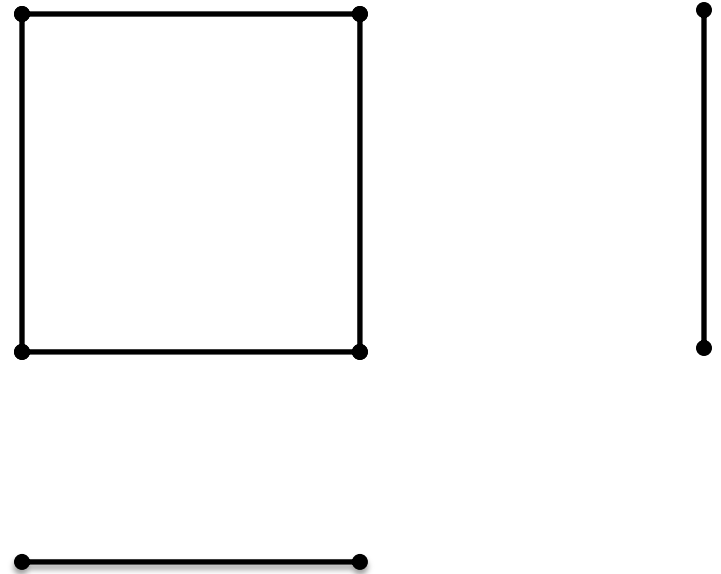
Converting the Floor Plan

- Turning the CAD file into a usable coordinate file
 - dxf -> txt
 - Makes file understandable to the robot
- Coordinates will aid the robot to move in space
- Robot must be able to recognize when to mark
- Generating more densely populated coordinate points
 - Greater precision
 - Minimize marking line loss due to obstacle avoidance

Converting the Floor Plan

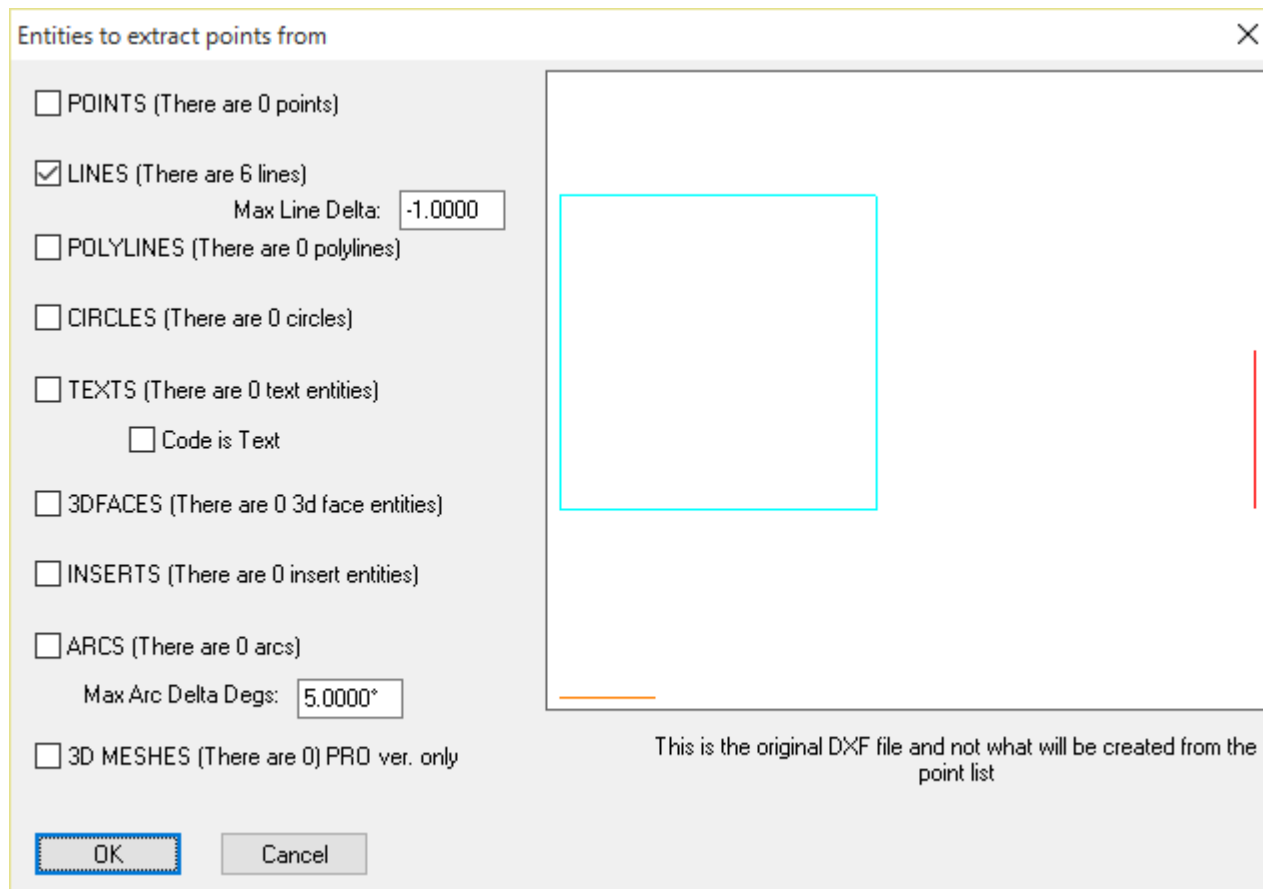
- **Ransen Software : Pointor**

- Reads in CAD (dxf file type)
- Analyzes the CAD structure
- Replaces lines with endpoint coordinates
- Generates a point list of coordinates
- Able to export point list to a text file

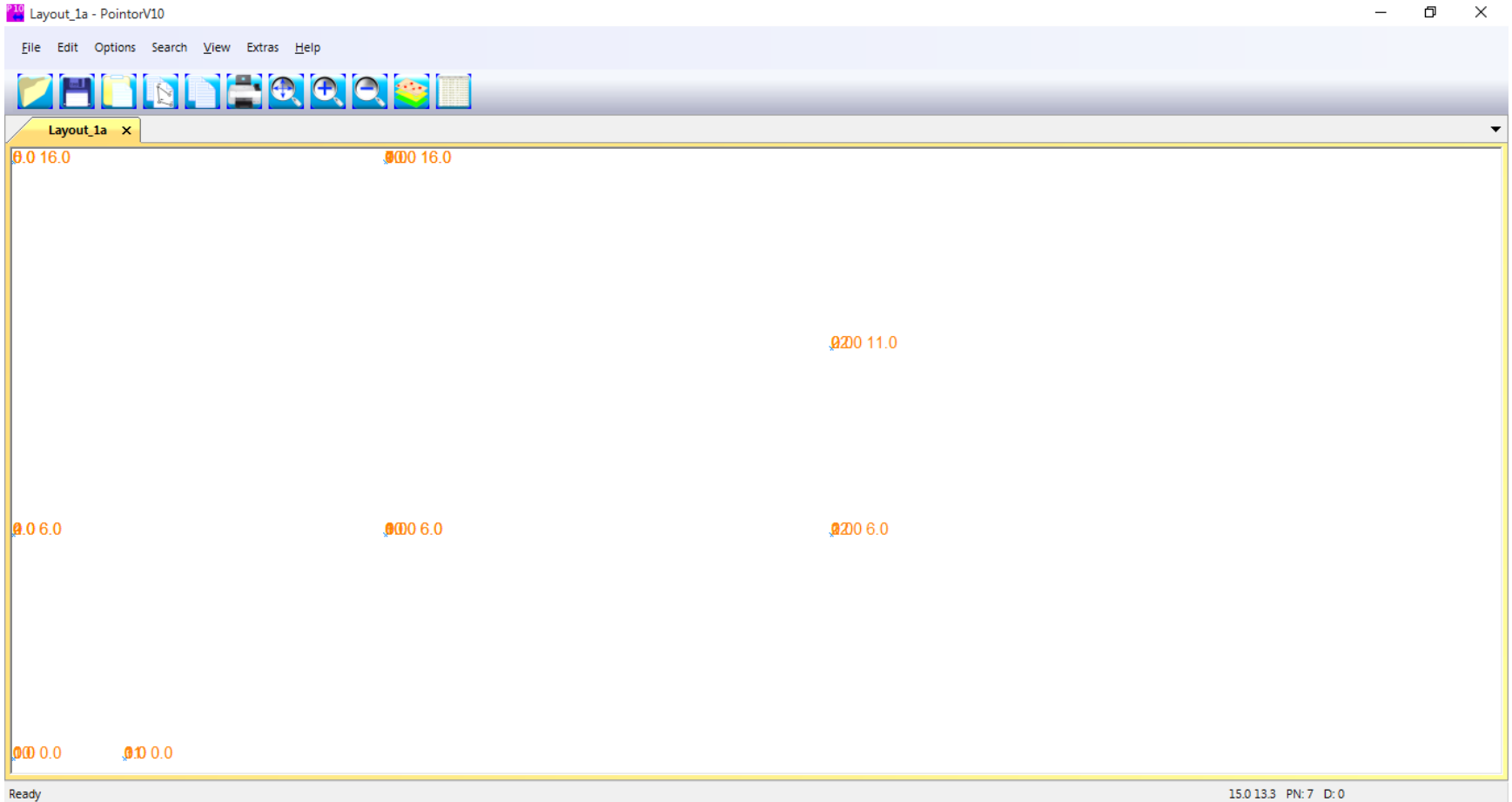


Converting the Floor Plan

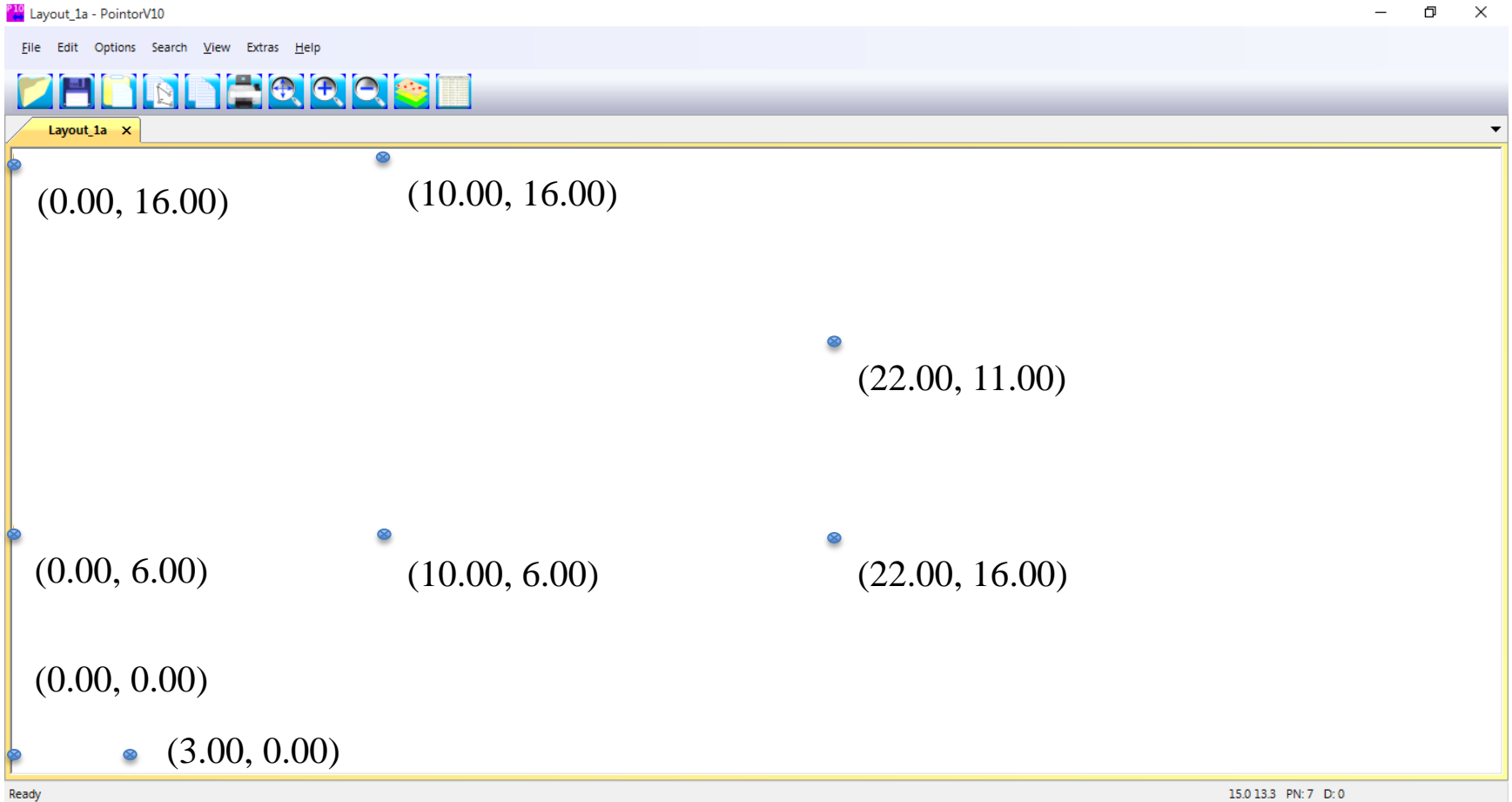
Ransen Software : Pointor



Converting the Floor Plan



Converting the Floor Plan



Converting the Floor Plan

- Coordinates come in pairs
 - Endpoints of a line
- Repeating coordinates occur when multiple lines have the same endpoint
 - i.e. Corner or square



Point list: Layout_1a

Code	X	Y	Z	Desc	Flags
0	22.0000000000	11.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
1	22.0000000000	6.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
2	0.0000000000	6.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
3	10.0000000000	6.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
4	0.0000000000	6.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
5	0.0000000000	16.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
6	0.0000000000	16.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
7	10.0000000000	16.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
8	10.0000000000	6.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
9	10.0000000000	16.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
10	0.0000000000	0.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	
11	3.0000000000	0.0000000000	0.0000000000	0	

Output of Pointor Program

Point Propagation

Initial Data Points

```
0 22.000000000 11.000000000  
1 22.000000000 6.000000000
```

Density
Propagation
Program



Point Propagation

Initial Data Points

```
0 22.000000000 11.000000000  
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```

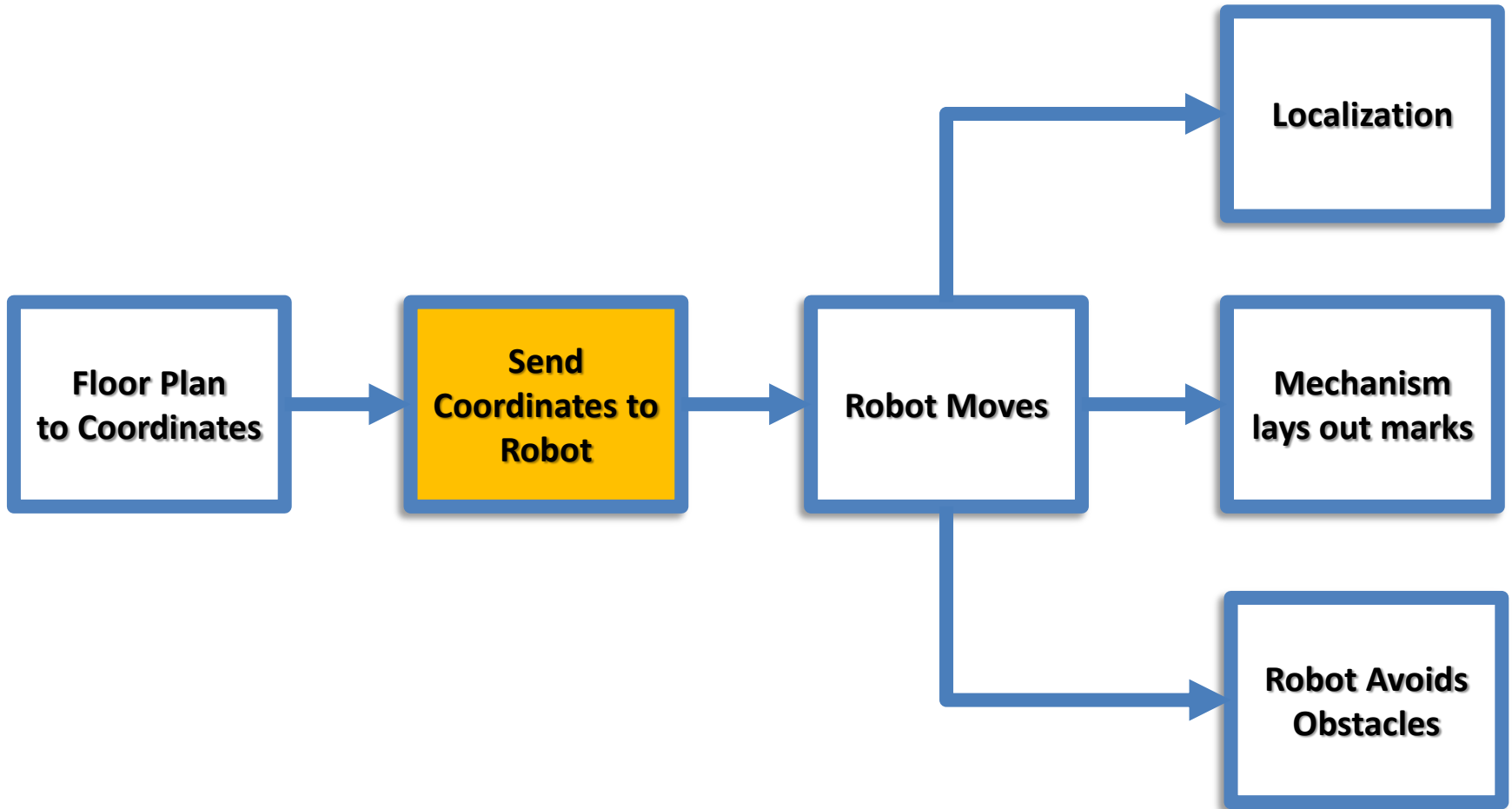


Density
Propagation
Program

Propagated Data Points

```
Start point (22.00, 11.00)  
Intermed point: (22.00, 10.50)  
Intermed point: (22.00, 10.00)  
Intermed point: (22.00, 9.50)  
Intermed point: (22.00, 9.00)  
Intermed point: (22.00, 8.50)  
Intermed point: (22.00, 8.00)  
Intermed point: (22.00, 7.50)  
Intermed point: (22.00, 7.00)  
Intermed point: (22.00, 6.50)  
End point (22.00, 6.00)
```

Our Approach



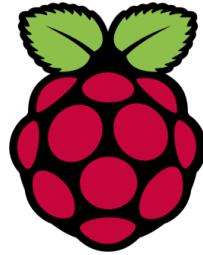
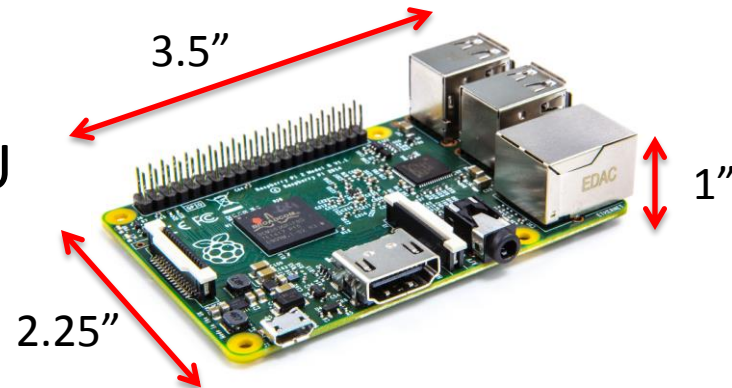
Software and Hardware Integration

- Needed for robot to read text file
- The marking attachment, robot, and external localization device have to be able to communicate with one another
- Microprocessor has the programming capability and power to control everything

Raspberry Pi 2

- Specifications

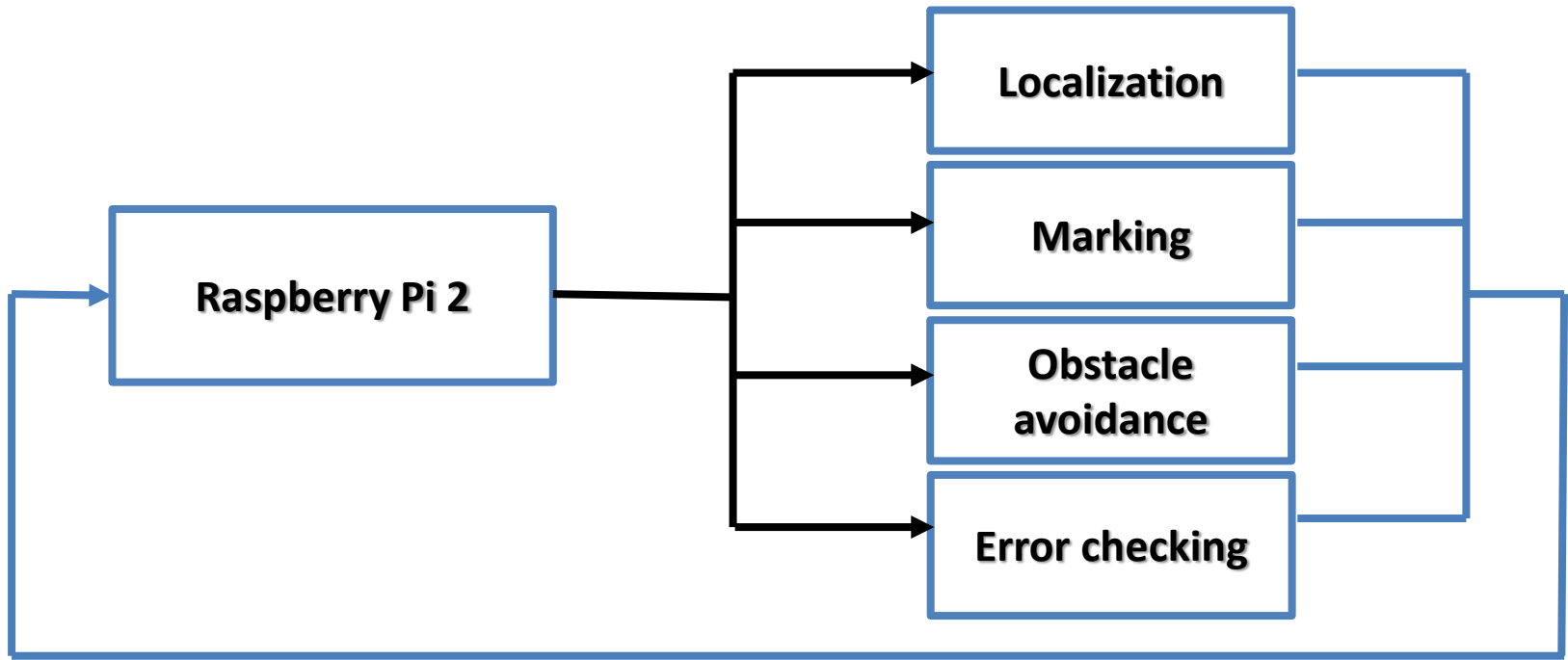
- 900MHz quad-core CPU
- 1 GB RAM
- 40 GPIO pins



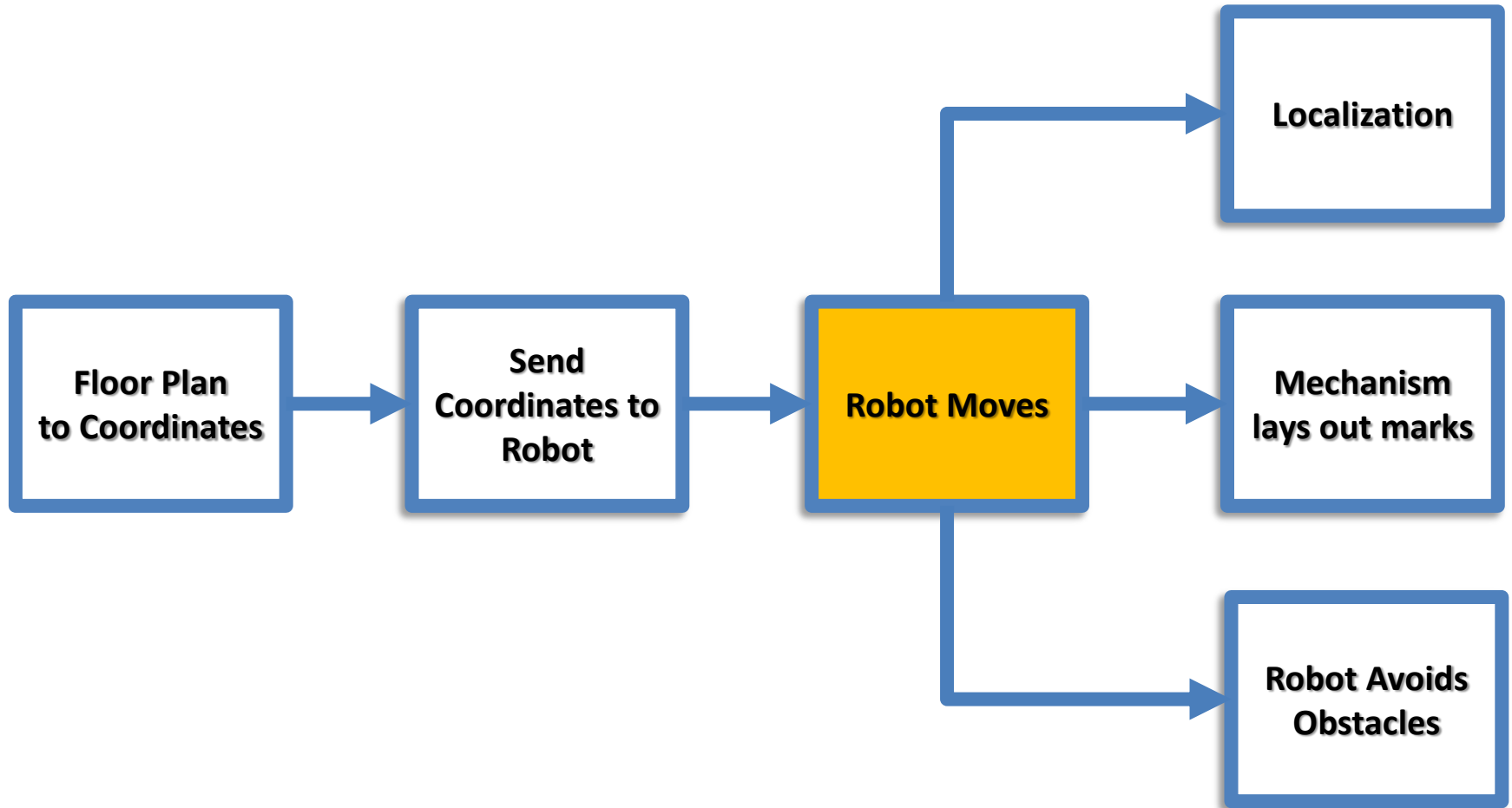
- Will run high level code that sends text file to robot
- Controlling marking mechanism and executes movement functions in response to external sensors
- Will operate on Windows 10 IoT Core OS to run programs and executable files

Software and Hardware Integration

- Raspberry Pi 2 will be the medium for the system

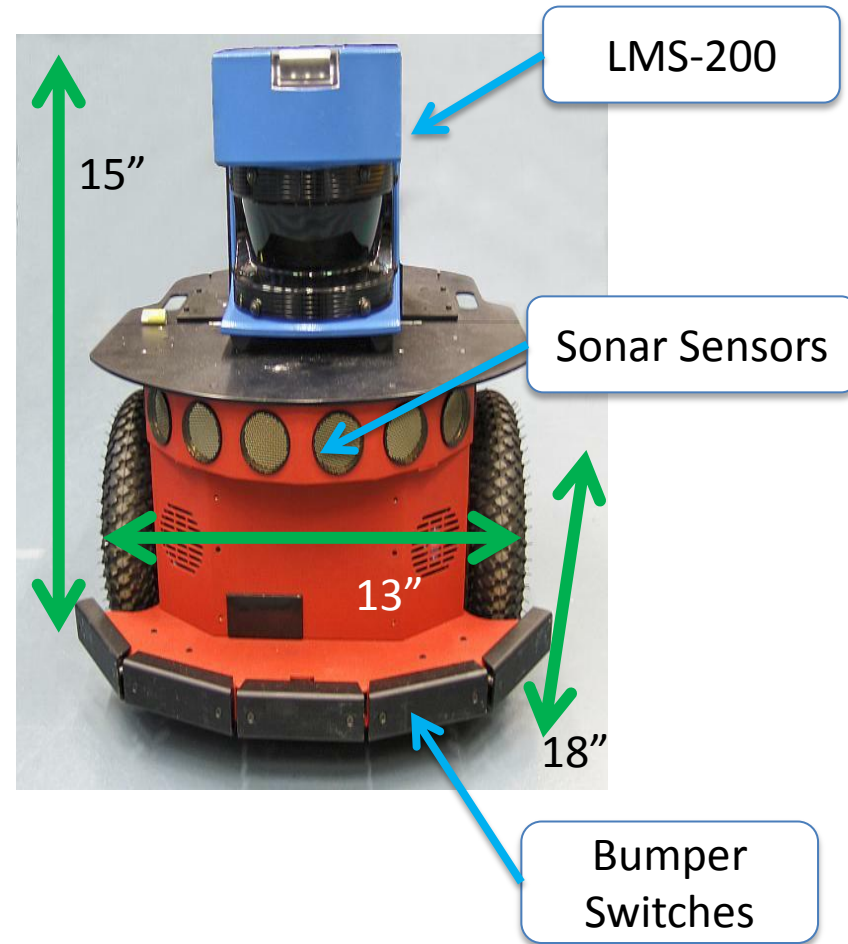


Our Approach

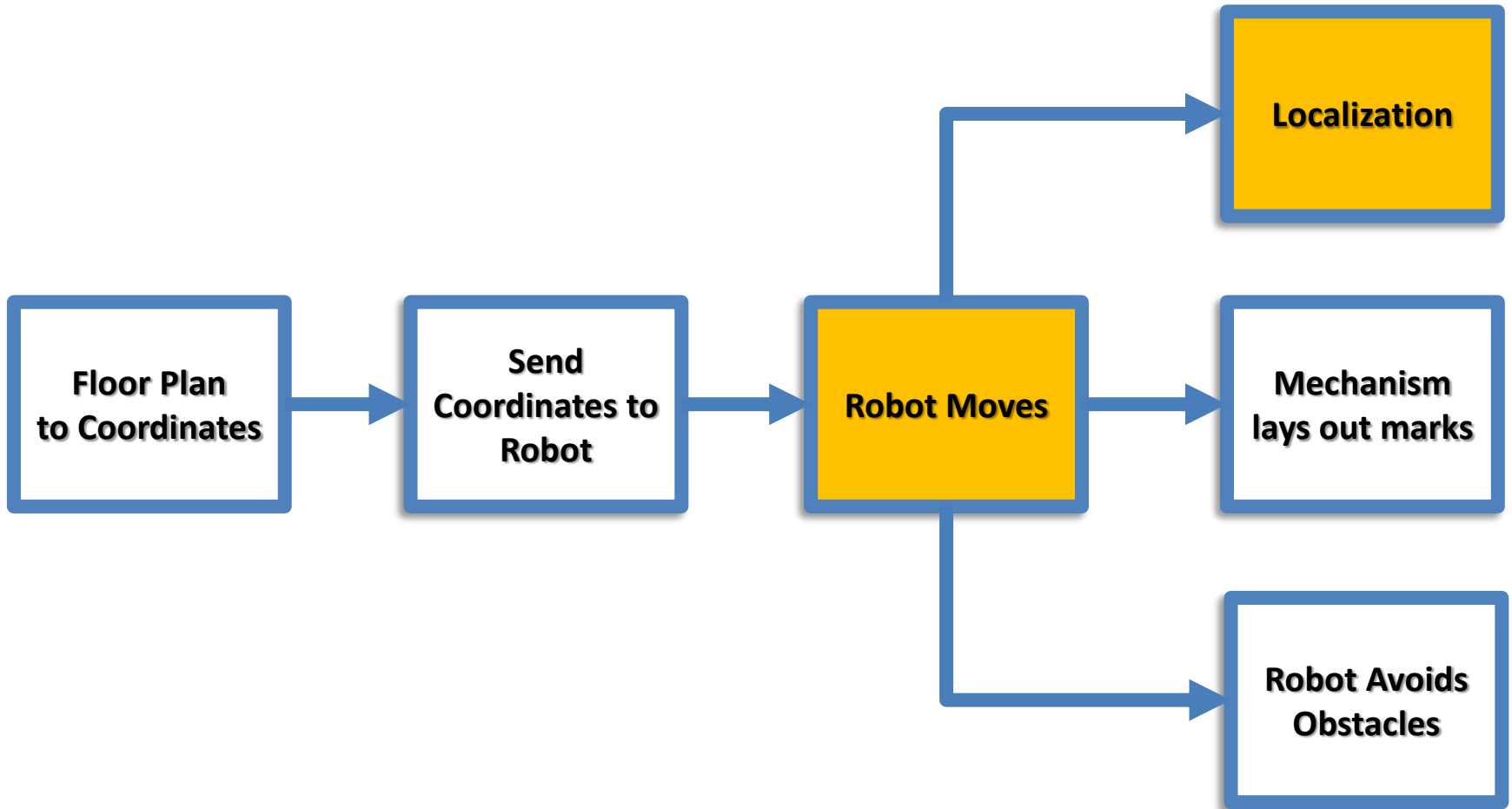


Pioneer 2-DX

- Provided by CISCOR
- Differentially steered
 - Driven by two DC Motors
- Router for wireless communication
- Laser range finder for obstacle detection (shown in blue)
- Robot total weight = 13.5 kg
- Runs on real-time operating system (QnX Neutrino RTOS)
- Approximately 13" W x 17" L x 9" H



Our Approach

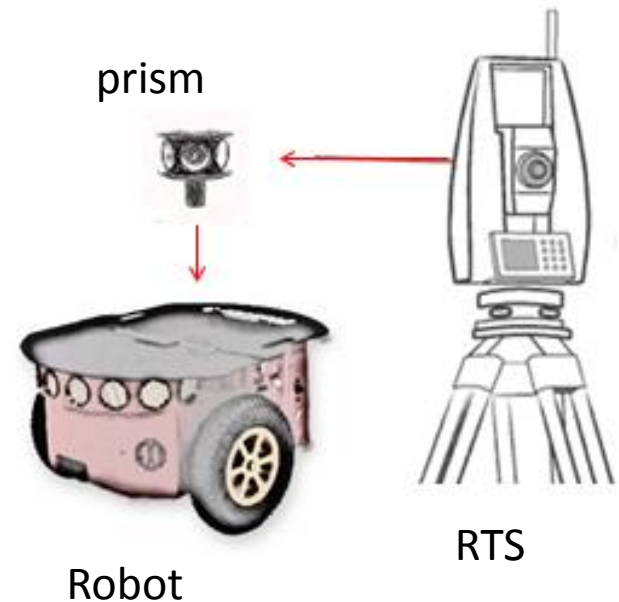


Localization

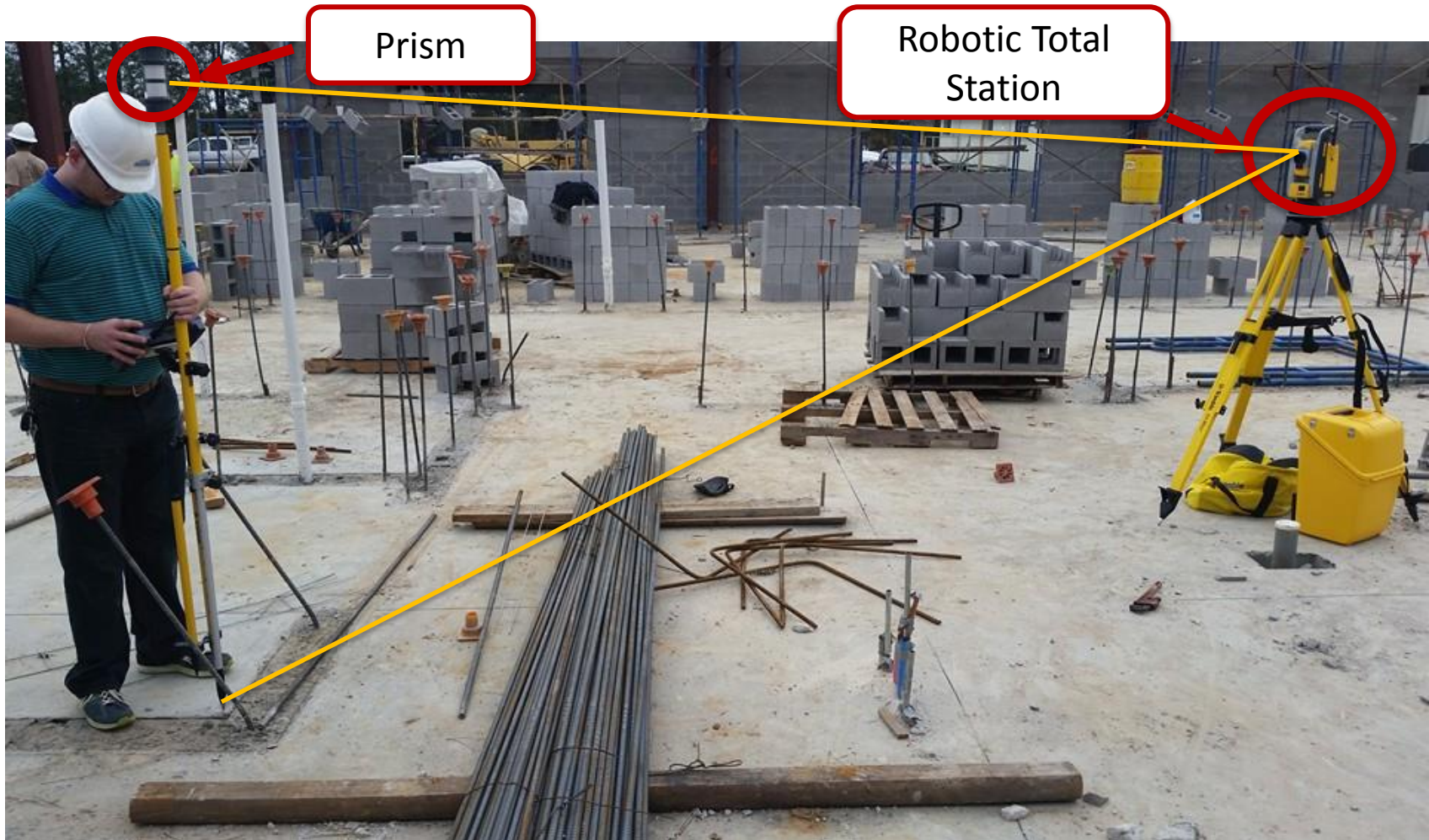
- For accurate movement, the robot needs to be aware of where it is
- Possible options
 - Wheel encoders
 - Visual sensors
 - GPS
 - ***Not adequate for needed accuracy***
- Localization Requirements
 - Continually checks robots position
 - Provides high accuracy relative to layout
 - Removes error propagation

Robotic Total Station

- Features
 - Calibrates via triangulation with two structures of known location
 - Tracks and measures the **exact position** of an external prism
 - Measures horizontal and vertical angles as well as slope distance
 - Verifies points are being marked **accurately**
 - Contains file of layout in internal memory
 - 20Hz update rate

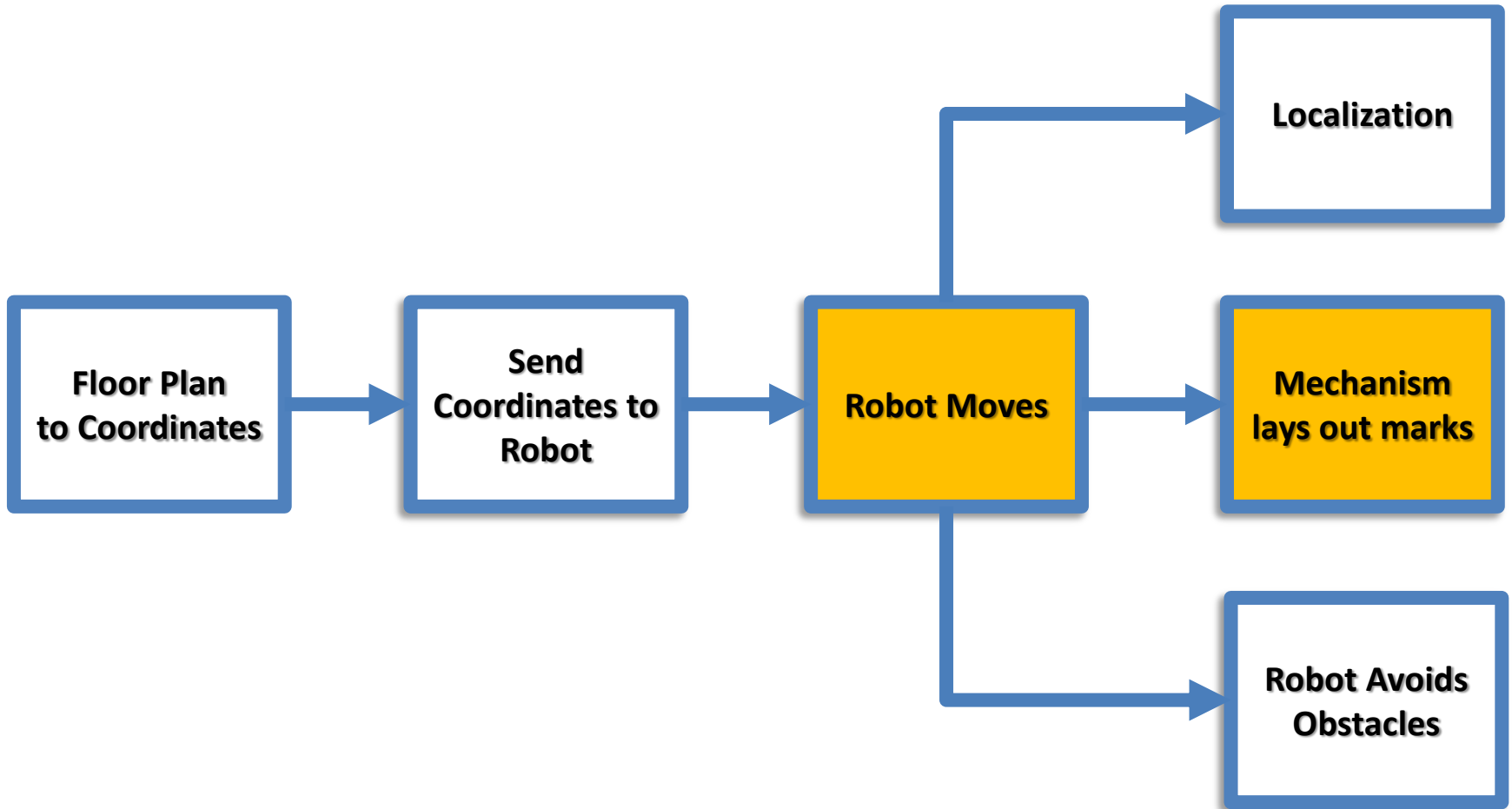


Using the Robotic Total Station

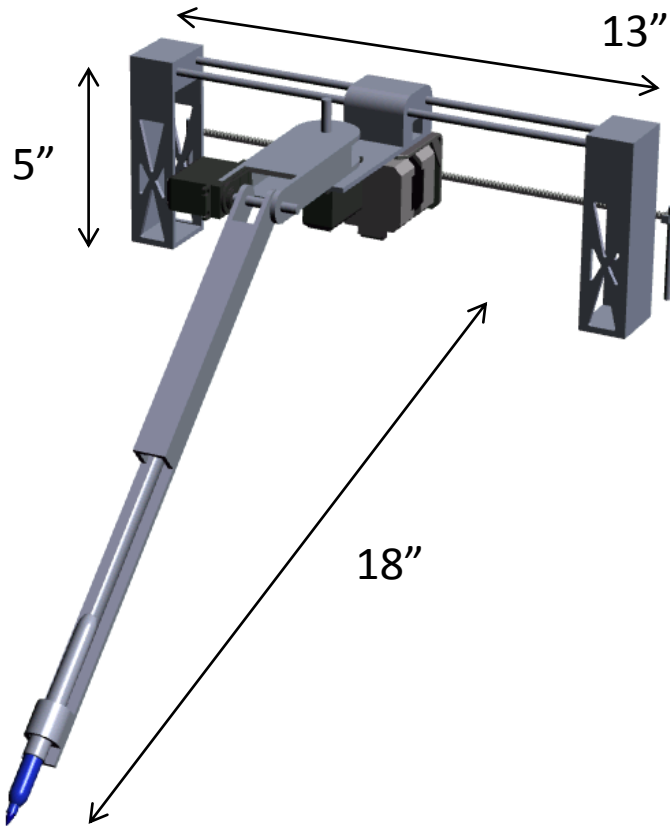


Trimble S6 RTS Setup

Our Approach

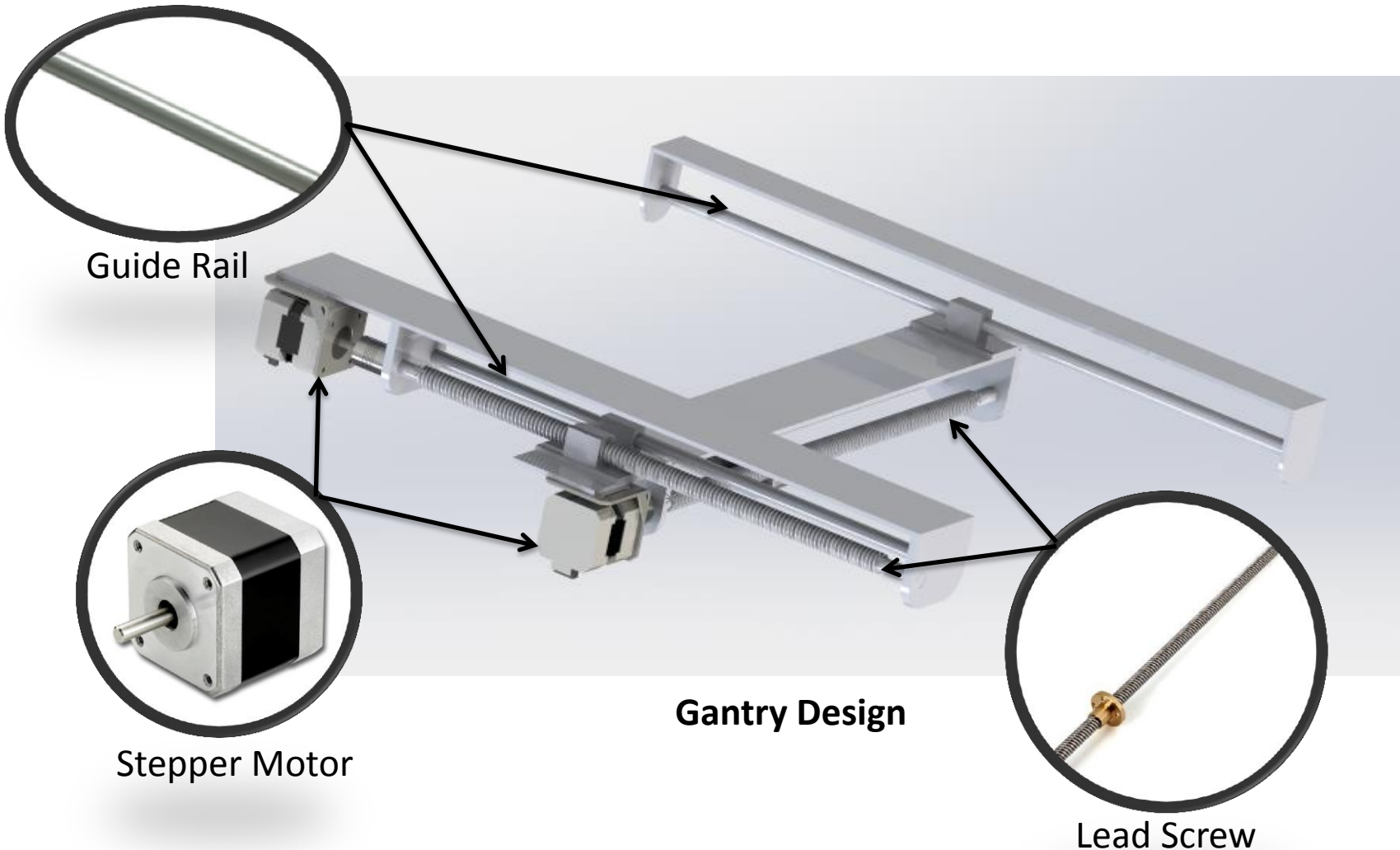


Previous Design



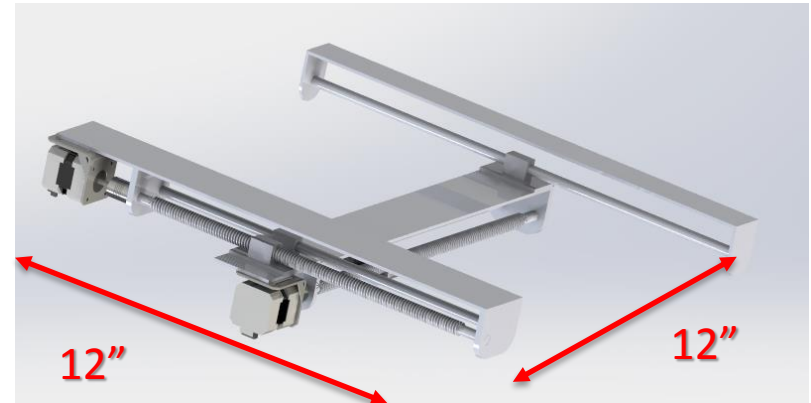
- 2 servo motors
- Provides greater reach
 - Movement in 2 directions
 - Marks outside of tread
- Stepper motor attached to rack and pinion
- Issues with design:
 - Too simplistic to fulfill objectives
 - No plan for multiple colors
 - Will not properly apply pressure on marker

New Concept



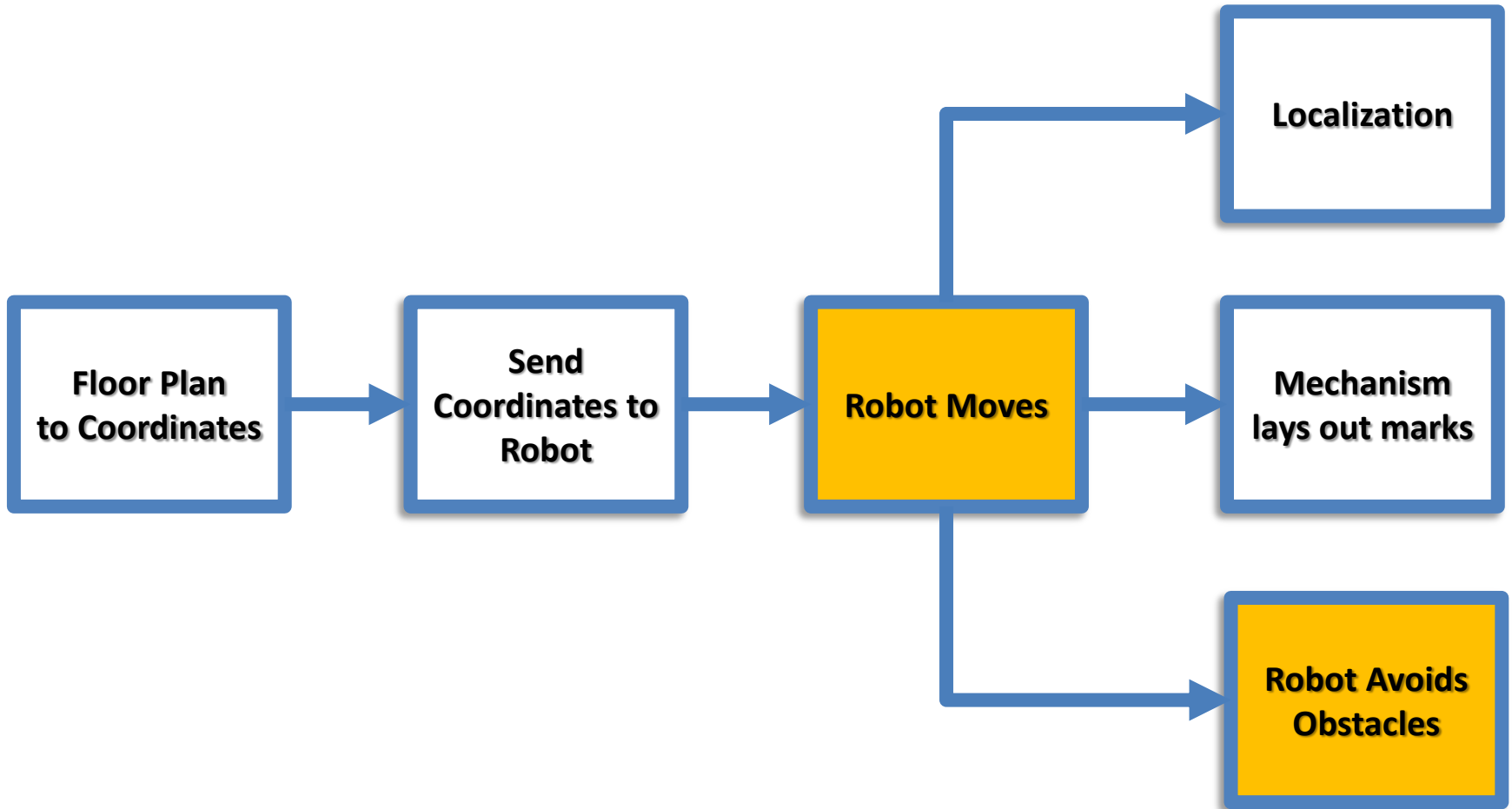
New Concept

- Gantry design comprised of two linear translation systems
- System will be made up of a lead screw driven by a stepper motor, guided by linear rails
- Improvements from old design:
 - Modular design allows for changing markers in the future
 - More accurate marker placement
 - Can draw various shapes with more ease



Gantry Design

Our Approach



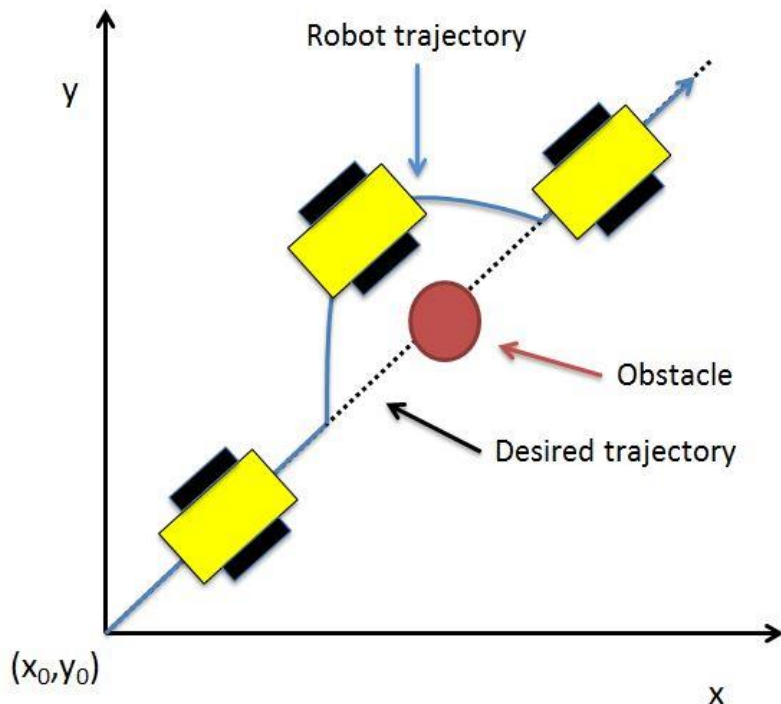
Obstacle Avoidance



Typical construction site

- Typical obstacles:
 - Rebar
 - Electrical conduits
 - PVC pipes
 - People
 - Trash
- Robot needs to avoid these obstacles

Obstacle Avoidance Approach



- Initial approach
 - Robot wants to follow desired path
 - Will adjust its path when an obstacle is detected
 - Will return to desired path at closest, safest point
 - Distance sensor used to detect obstacles
 - Radius of influence
 - 1.5 feet

Obstacle Detection

Laser Measurement System

- More accurate than sonar and IR sensors
- Internal mirror rotates 180°
- May need to adjust the vertical orientation for the near future



Sick LMS 200

Angular resolution chart

Angular resolution	0.25°	0.5°	1.0°
Max Scanning angle	100°	180°	180°
Max # of measure values	401	361	181

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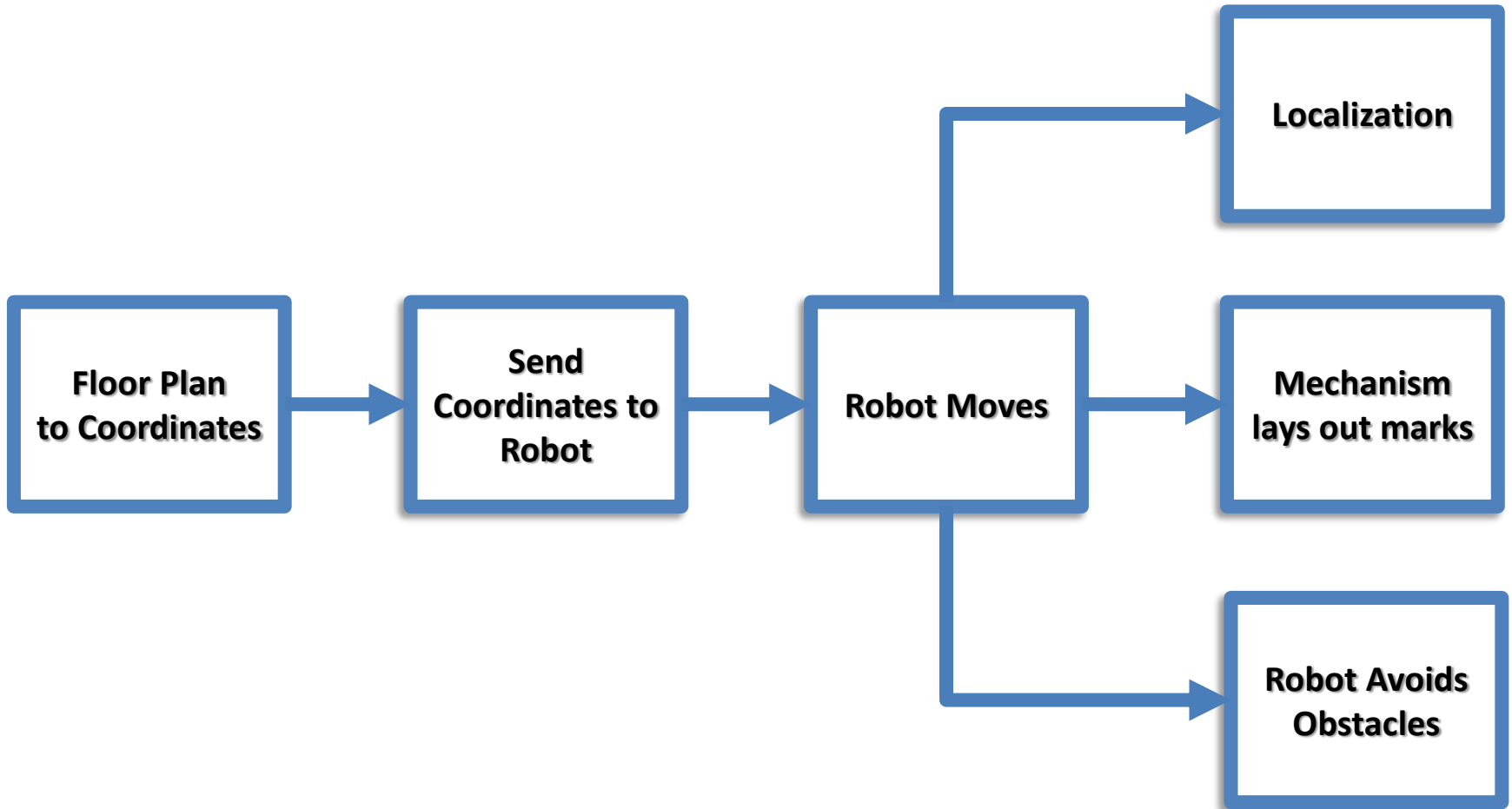


Sick LMS 200

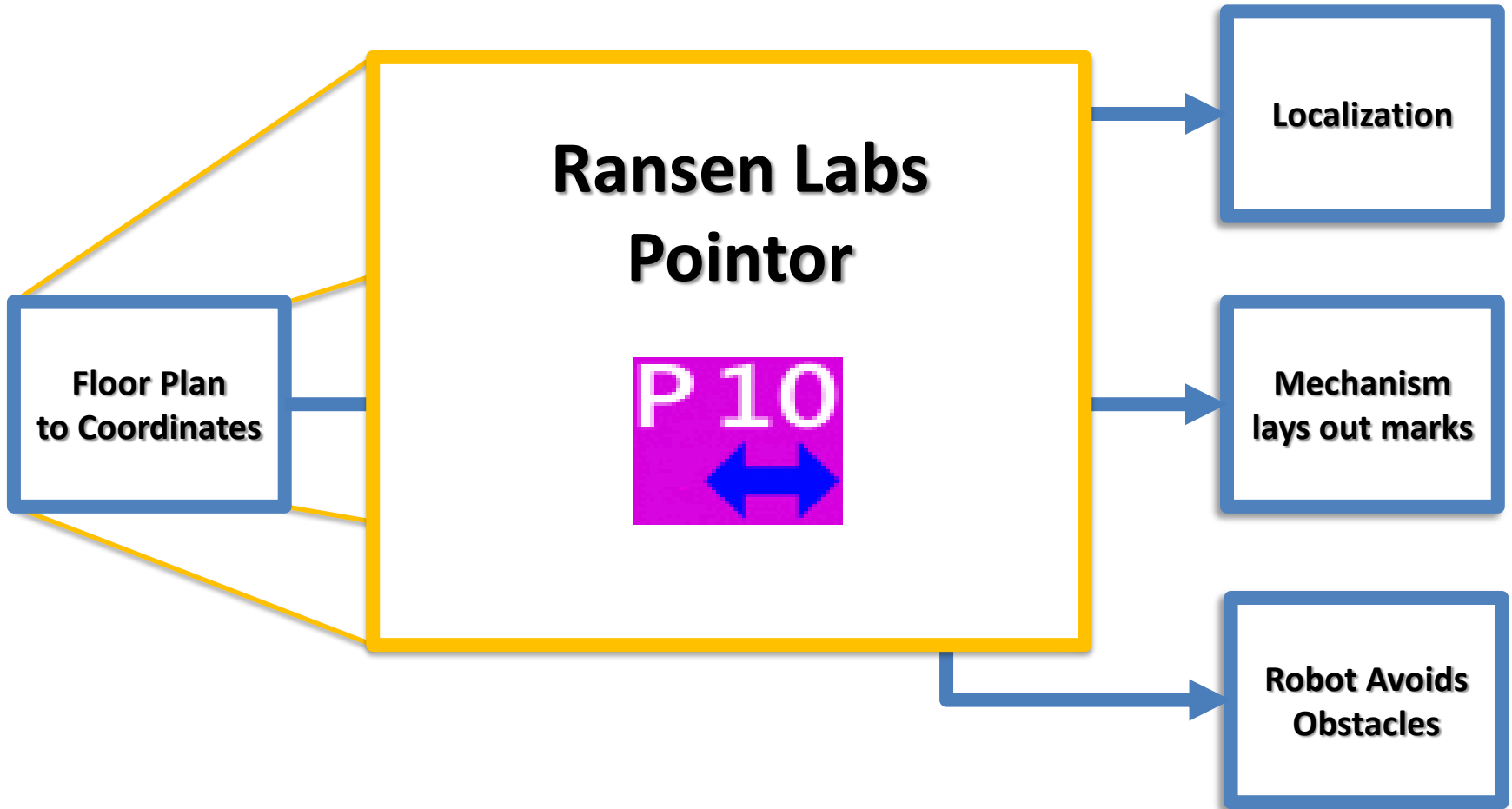
Angular resolution chart

Angular resolution	0.25°	0.5°	1.0°
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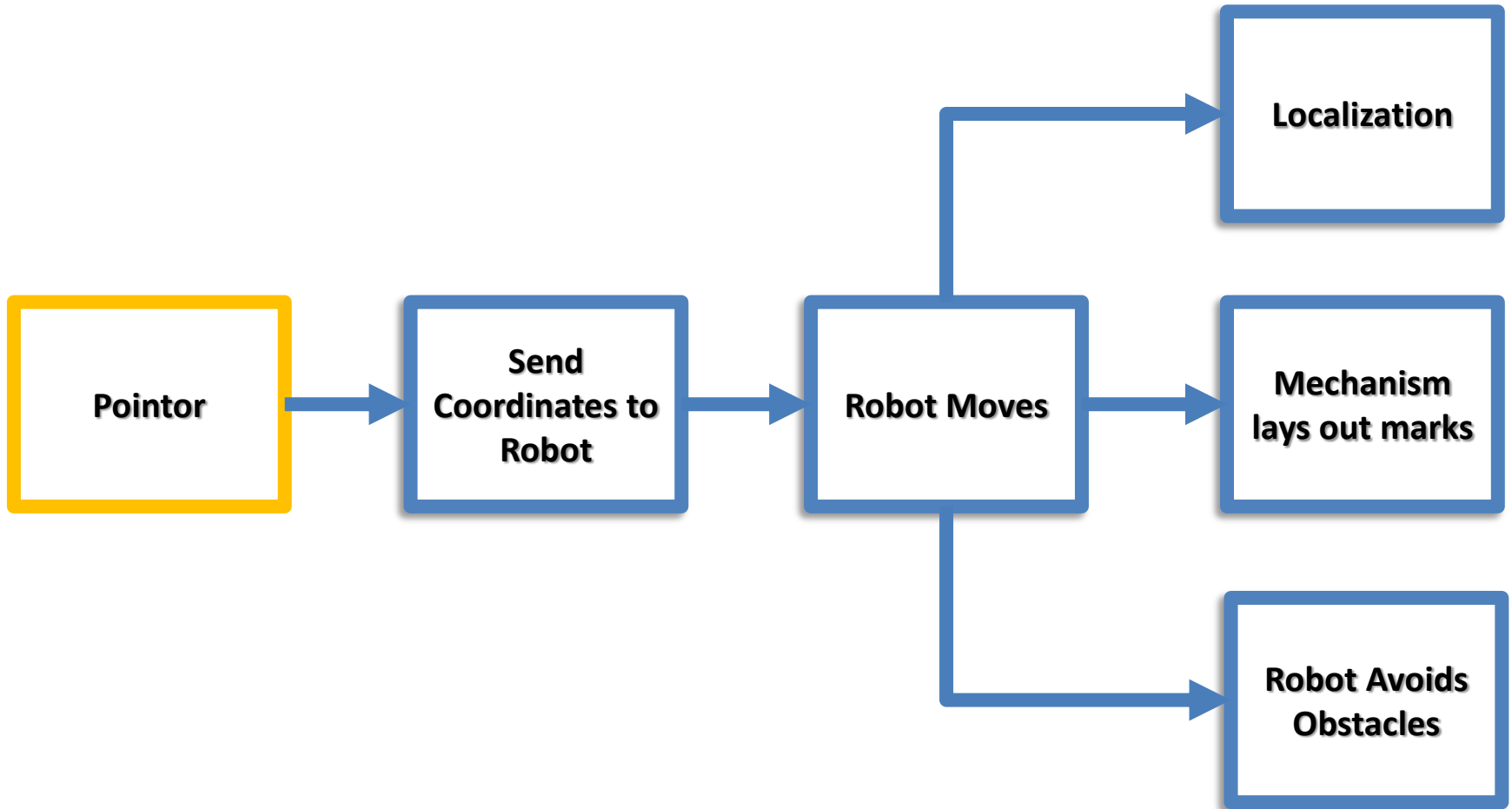
Summary



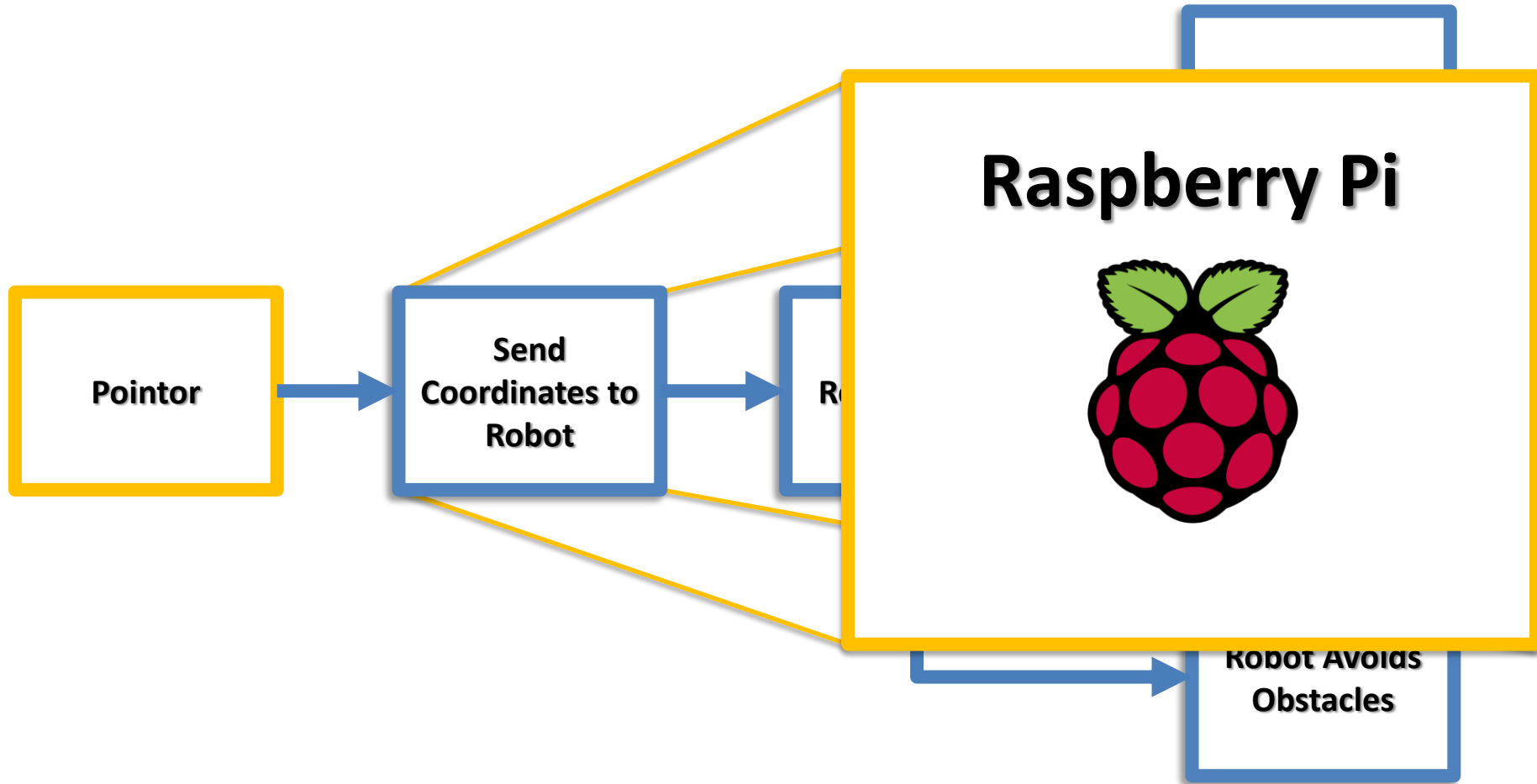
Summary



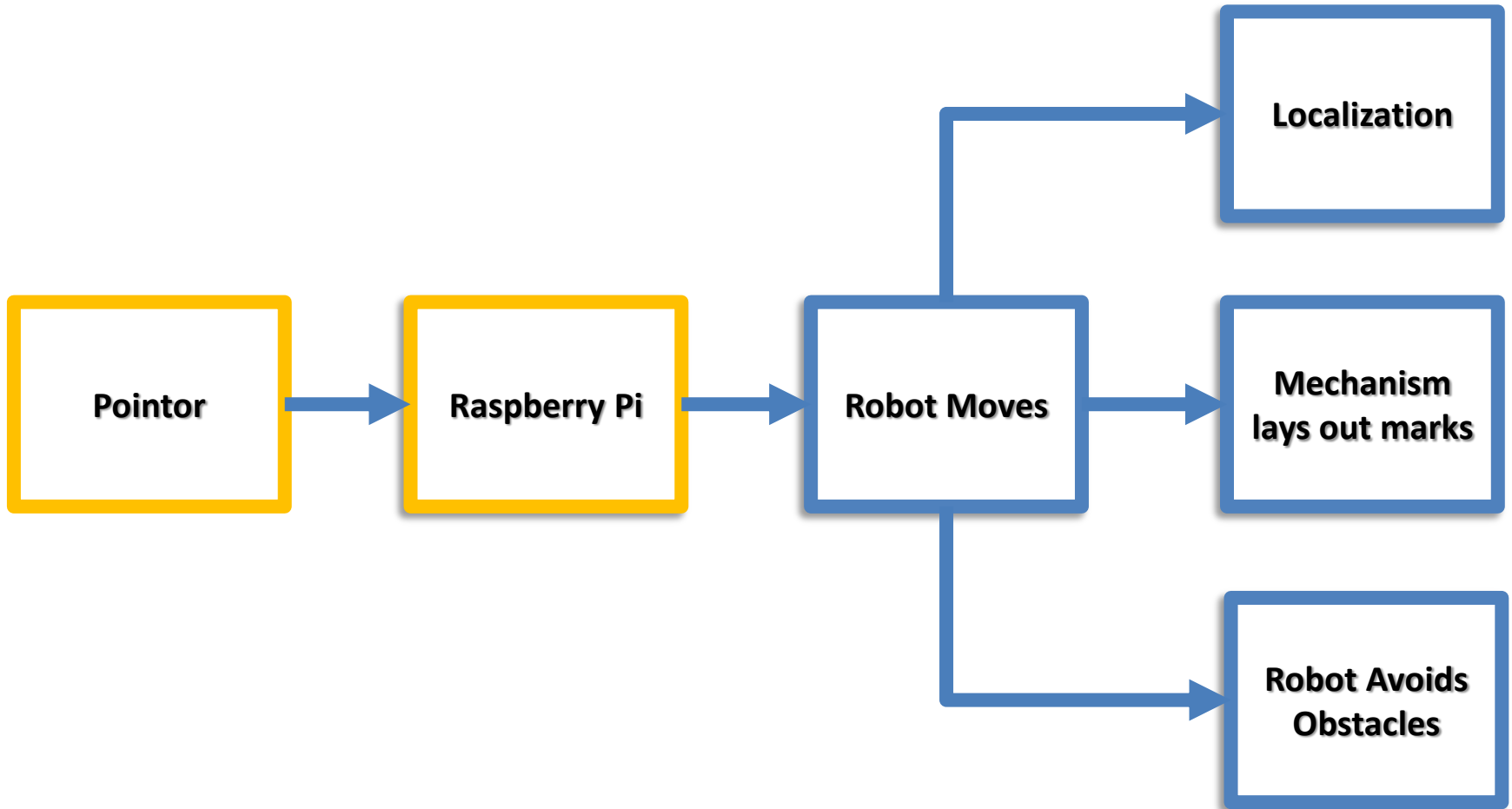
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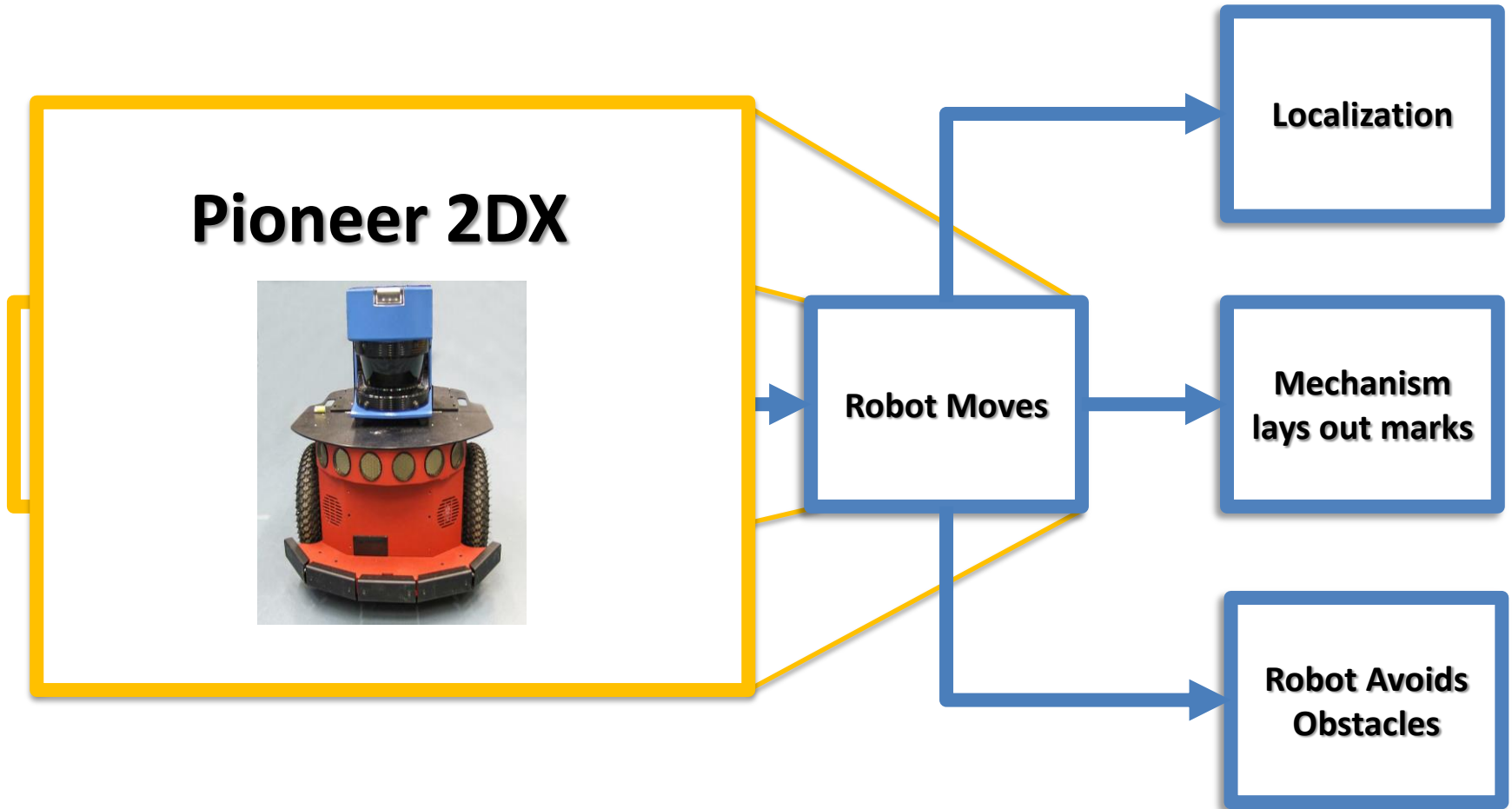
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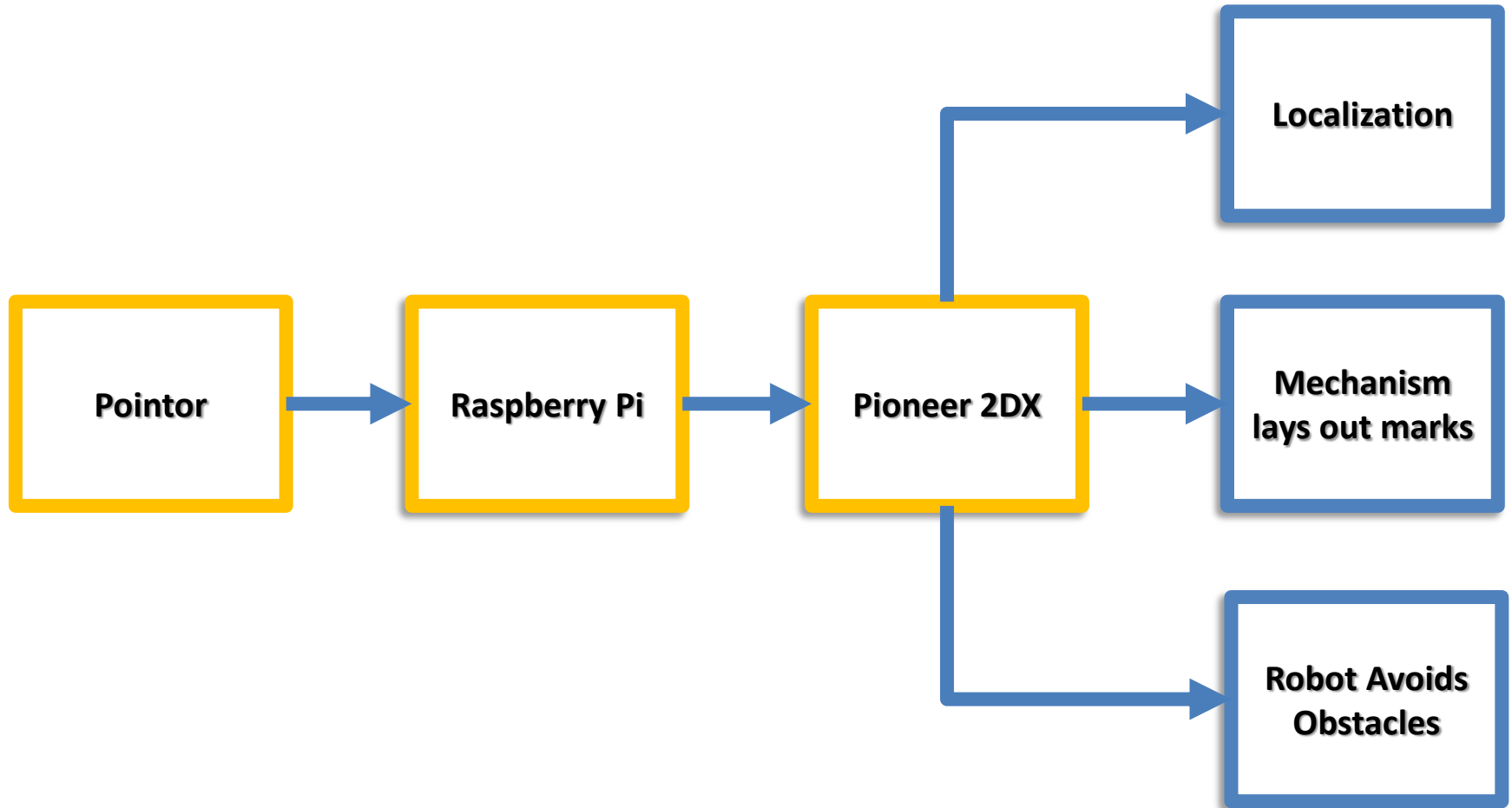
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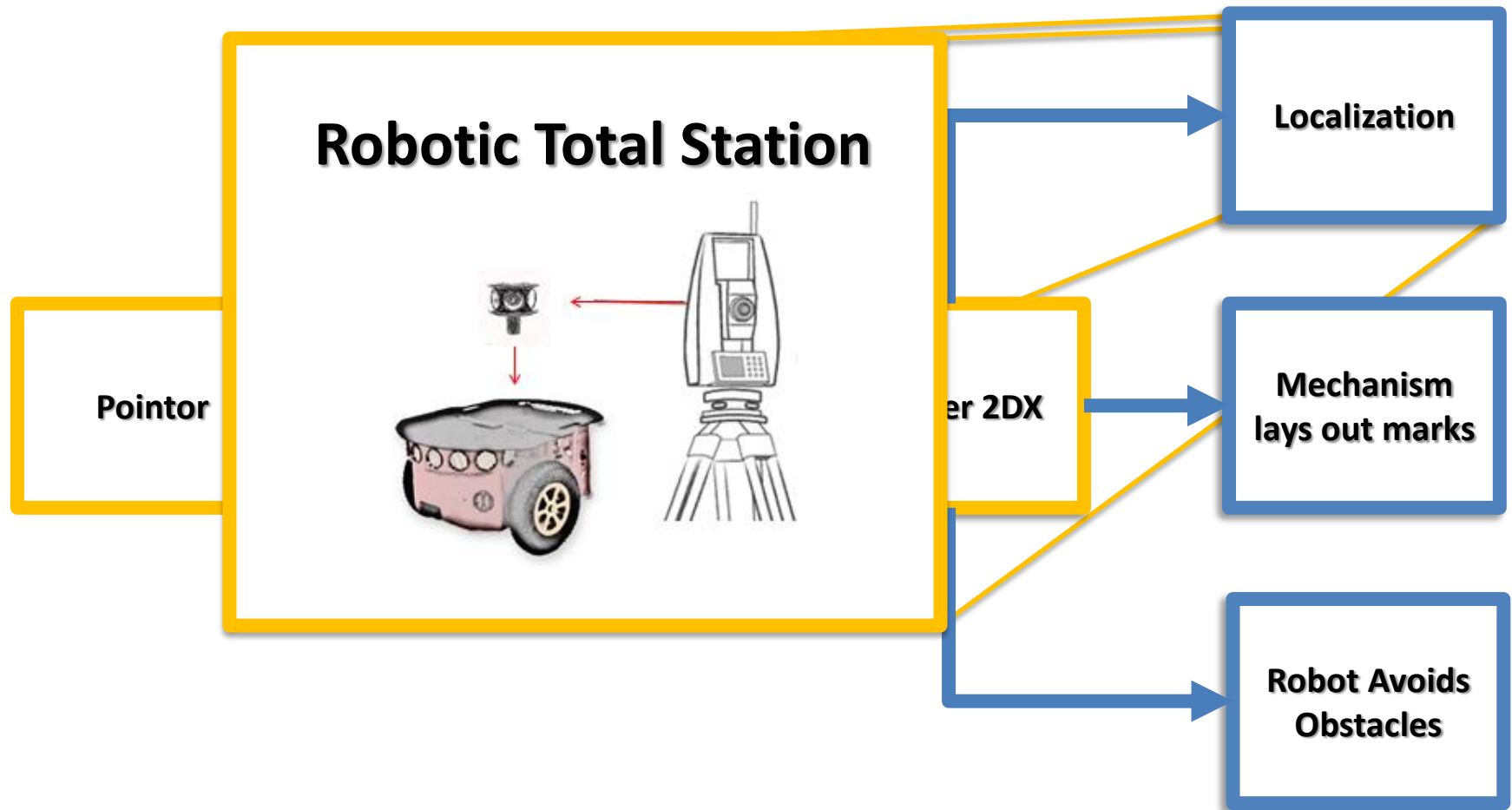
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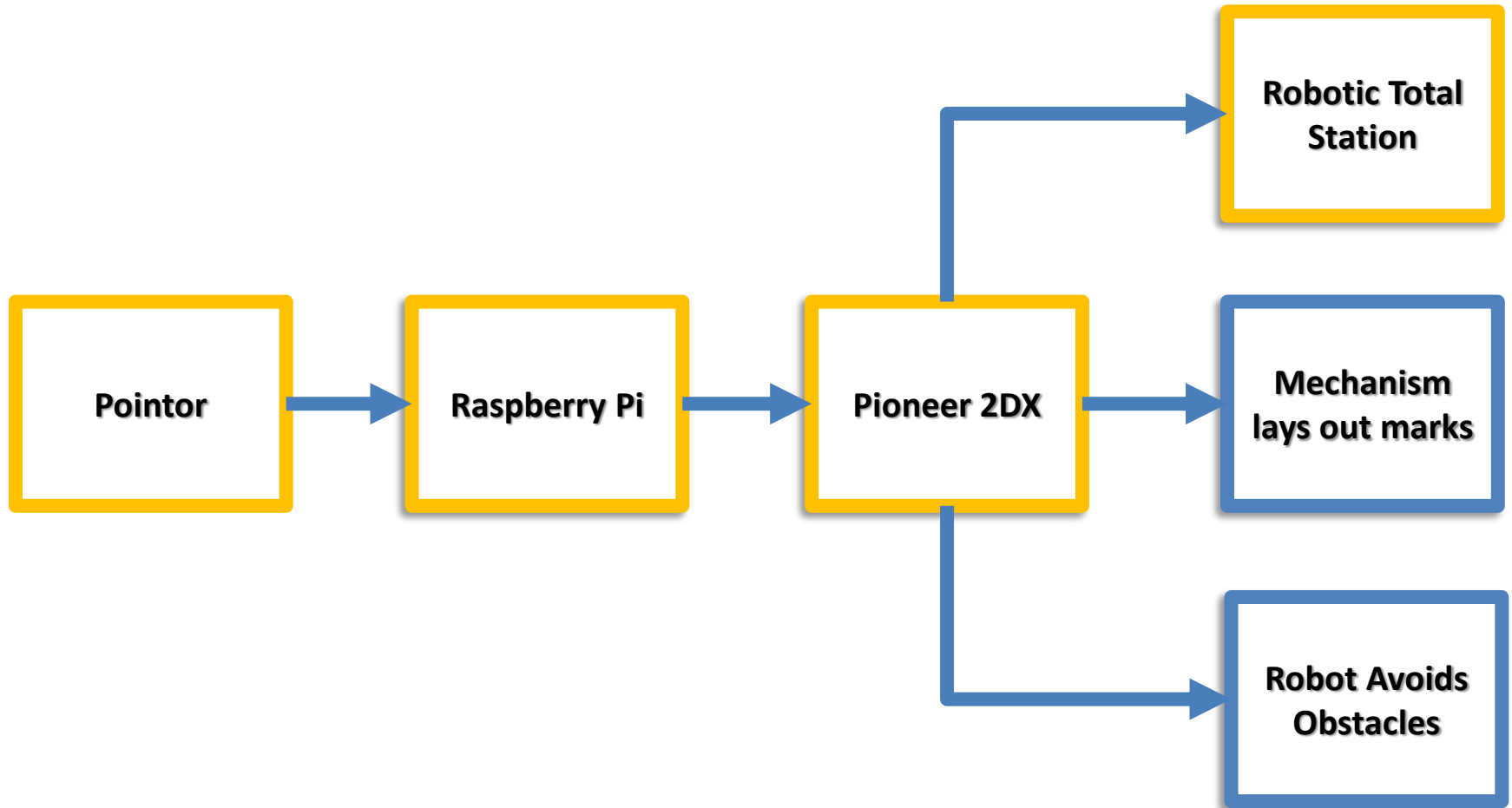
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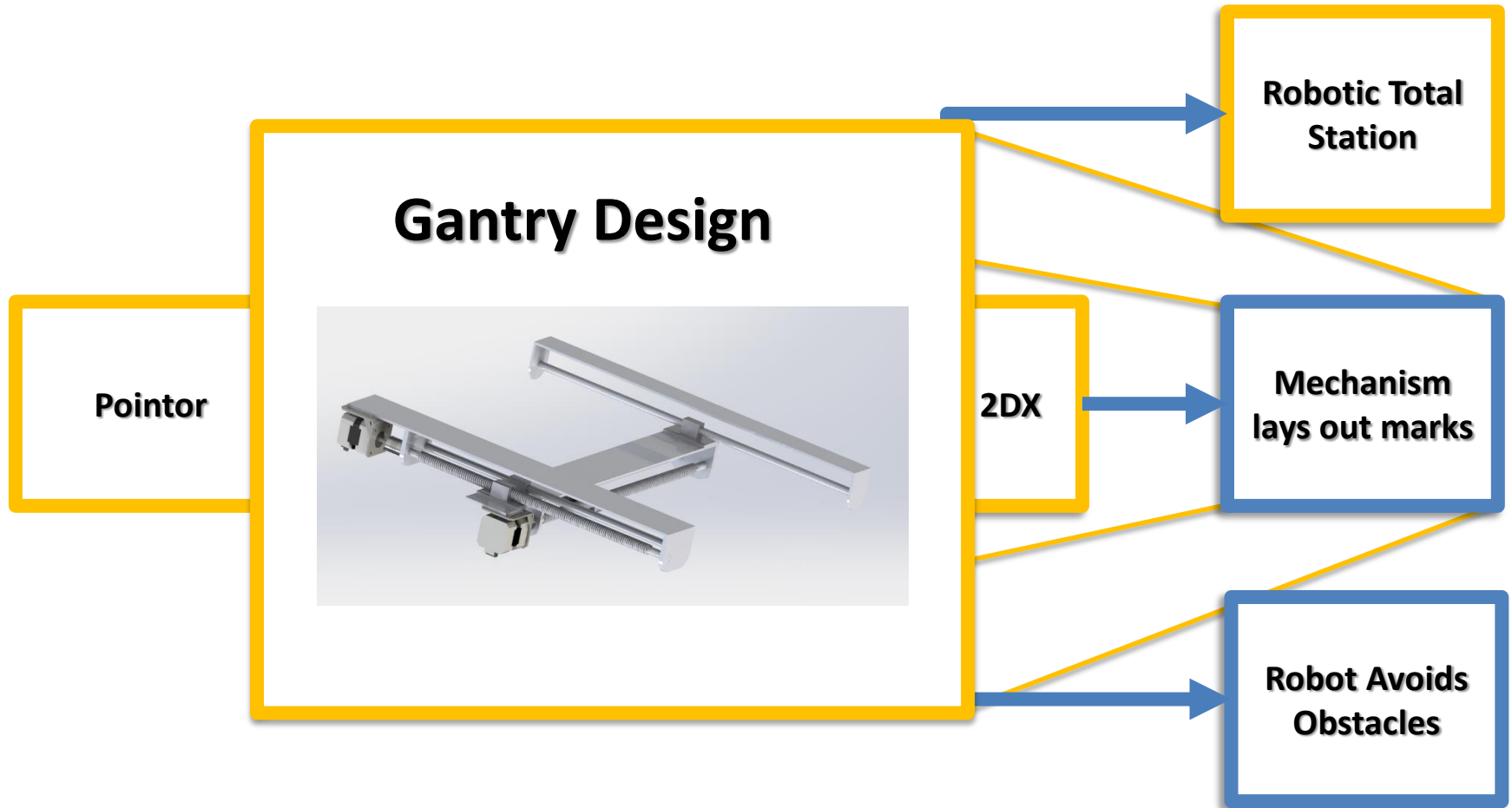
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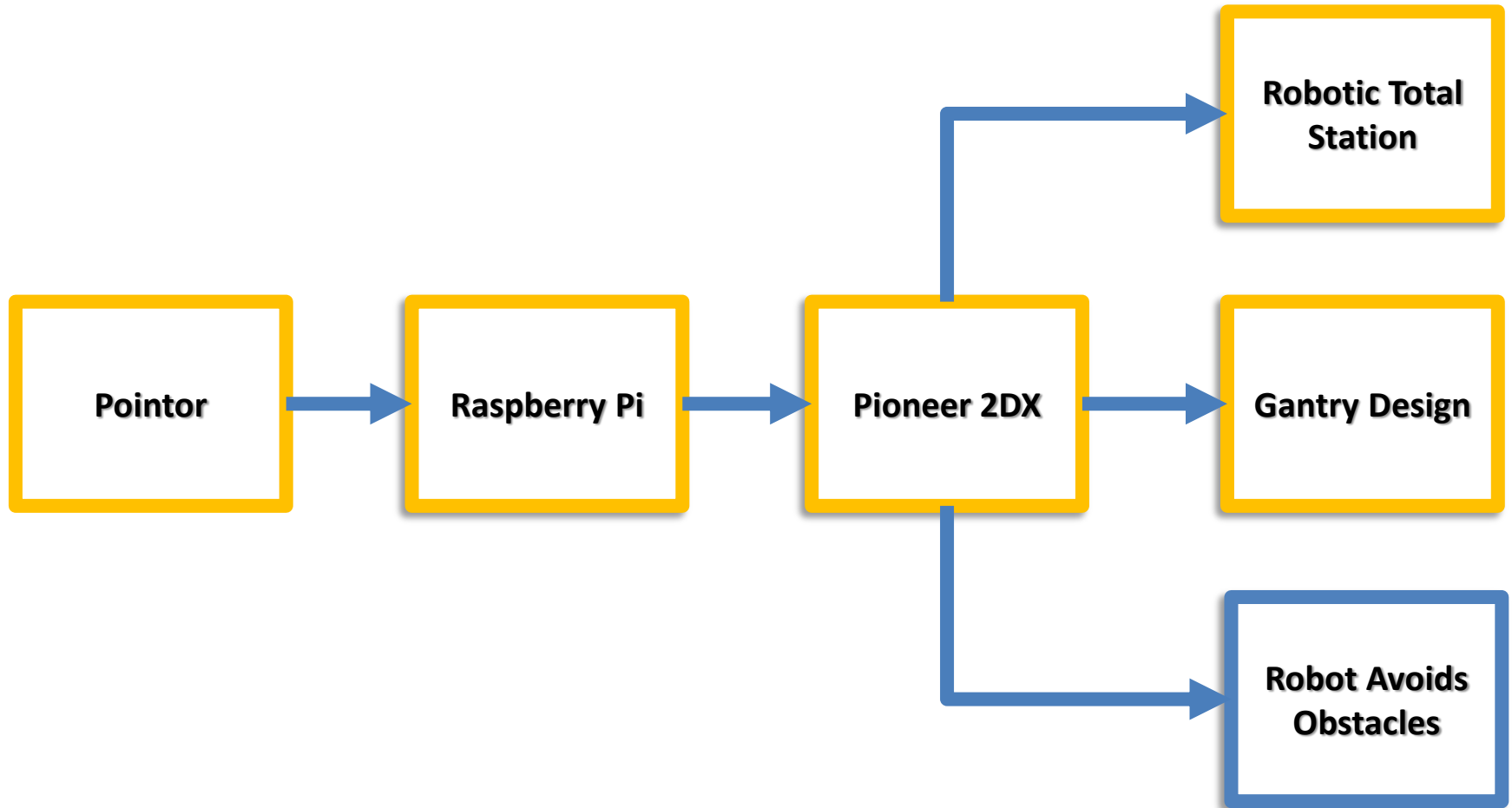
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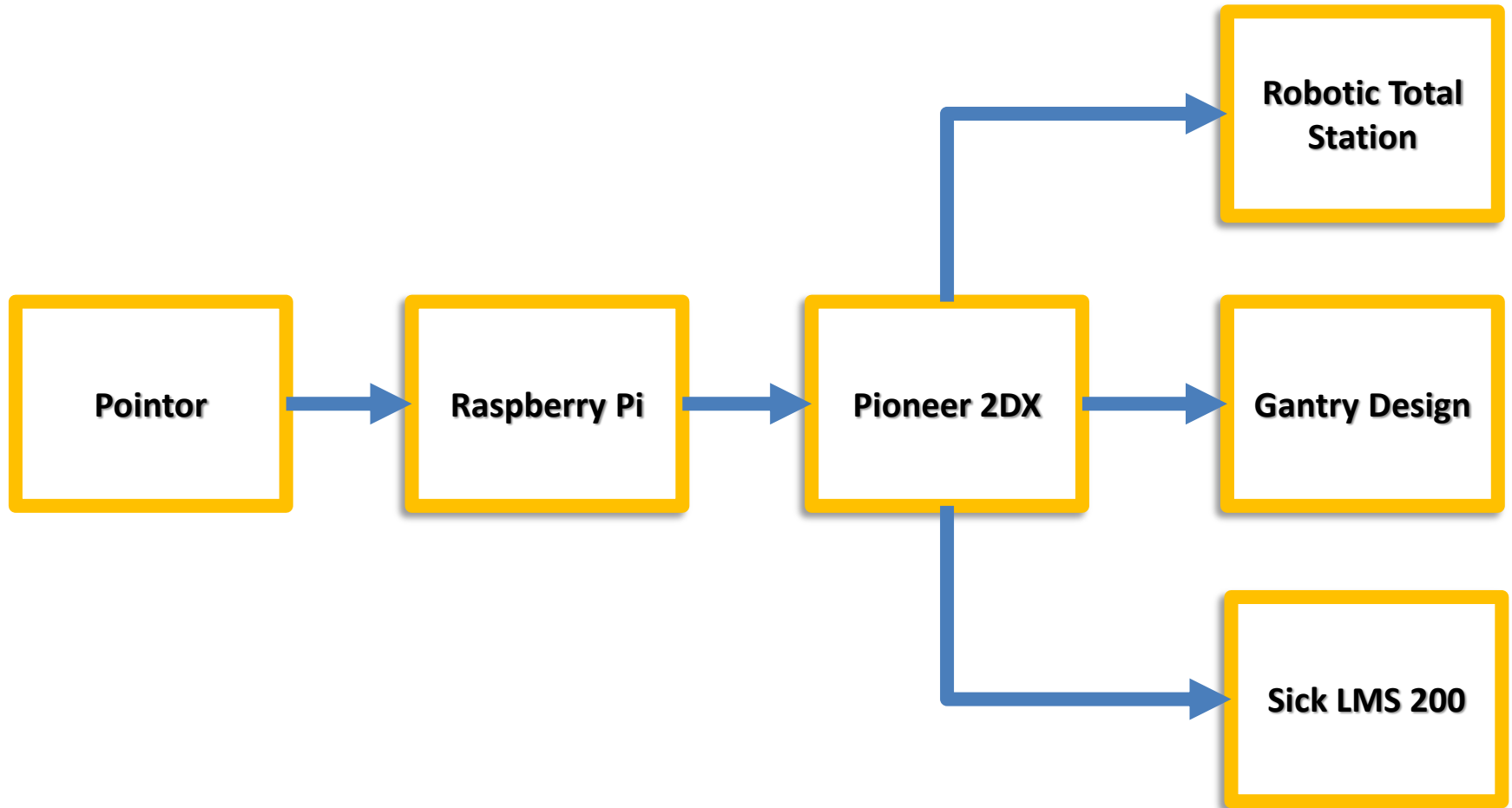
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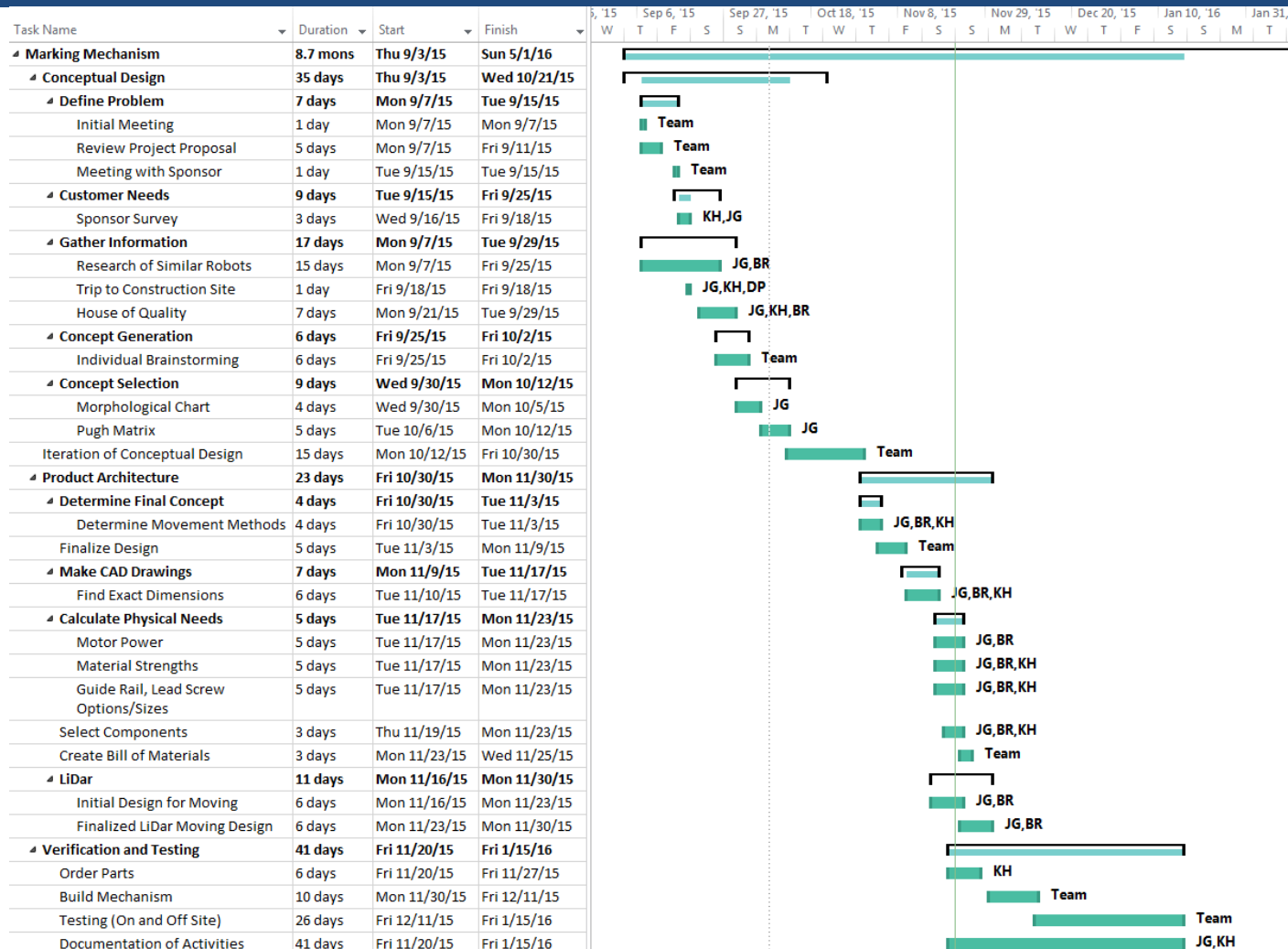
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Planning for the Future



Gantt Chart – Marking Mechanism



Gantt Chart – Marking Mechanism

▸ Product Architecture	23 days	Fri 10/30/15	Mon 11/30/15
▸ Determine Final Concept	4 days	Fri 10/30/15	Tue 11/3/15
Determine Movement Methods	4 days	Fri 10/30/15	Tue 11/3/15
Finalize Design	5 days	Tue 11/3/15	Mon 11/9/15
▸ Make CAD Drawings	7 days	Mon 11/9/15	Tue 11/17/15
Find Exact Dimensions	6 days	Tue 11/10/15	Tue 11/17/15
▸ Calculate Physical Needs	5 days	Tue 11/17/15	Mon 11/23/15
Motor Power	5 days	Tue 11/17/15	Mon 11/23/15
Material Strengths	5 days	Tue 11/17/15	Mon 11/23/15
Guide Rail, Lead Screw Options/Sizes	5 days	Tue 11/17/15	Mon 11/23/15
Select Components	3 days	Thu 11/19/15	Mon 11/23/15
Create Bill of Materials	3 days	Mon 11/23/15	Wed 11/25/15
▸ LiDar	11 days	Mon 11/16/15	Mon 11/30/15
Initial Design for Moving	6 days	Mon 11/16/15	Mon 11/23/15
Finalized LiDar Moving Design	6 days	Mon 11/23/15	Mon 11/30/15

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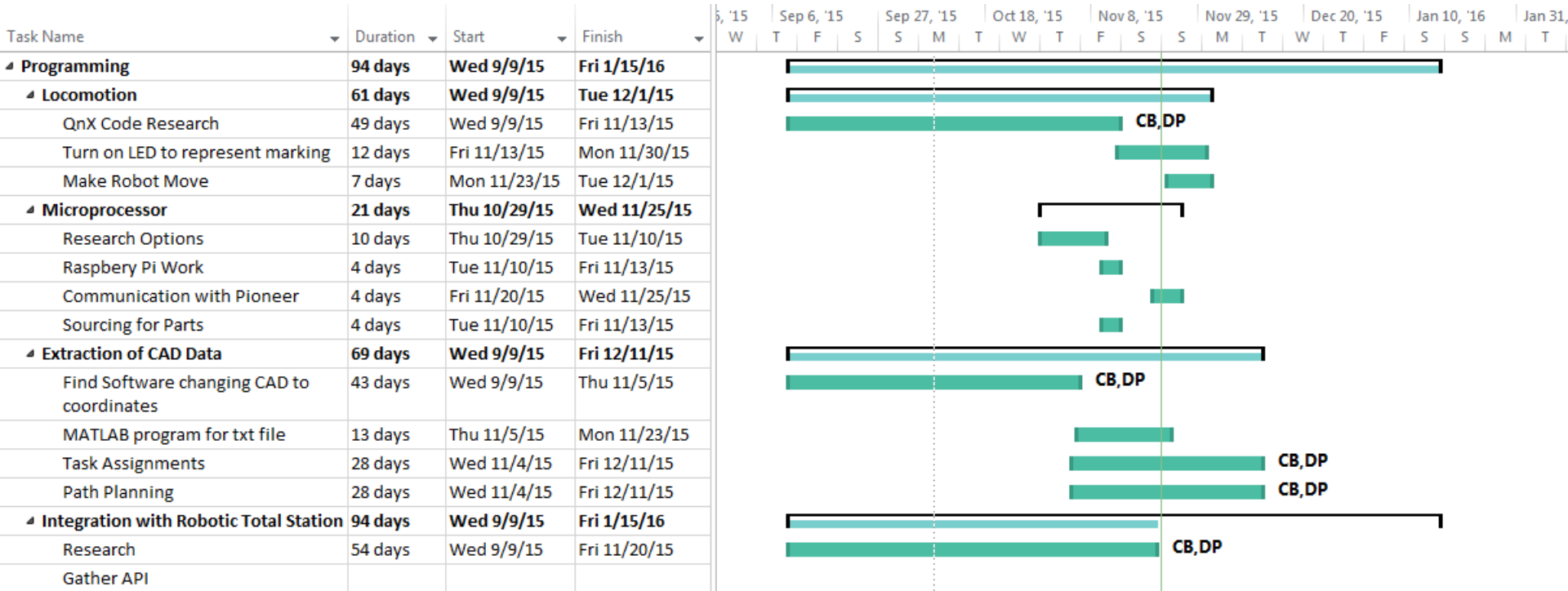
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Gantt Chart – Programming



Schedule

- Marking Device
 - Select components
 - Create a bill of materials and order parts
 - Begin construction of marking device
- Programming
 - Continue with movement capabilities
 - Connect Raspberry Pi to Pioneer
 - Complete code with functions for Pioneer
 - Begin work with LiDar

Questions?

