

# Sensor Integration and Advanced Sensors

Sharon Brackett

[sharon@brackett.com](mailto:sharon@brackett.com)

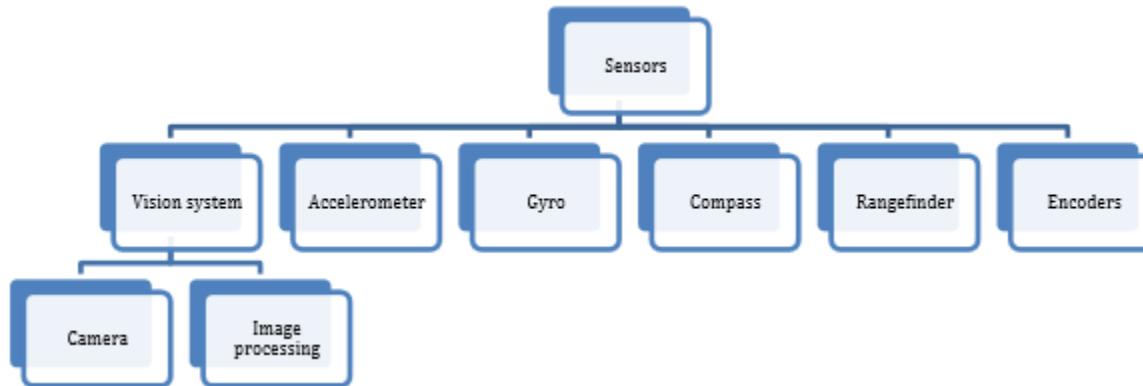


# Me

- Computer Engineer
  - Embedded Systems- Software/Hardware
  - 3D Printing
- Mentor #2537 2008-2014
- Control Systems Advisor 2015-Present



# Sensor Review





# Sensor Inputs

- Digital Inputs
  - Switches
    - Limit Switches
    - Home
    - Counters
  - Encoders
    - Relative
    - Absolute
- Analog sources
  - Pots
  - Rangefinders
- Data Sources
  - RS-232
  - I2C, SPI, CAN



# ADXRS450 Gyro

- Z axis only
- 300°/sec
- Sits on SPI port on RoboRIO
- SPI-Serial Peripheral Interface





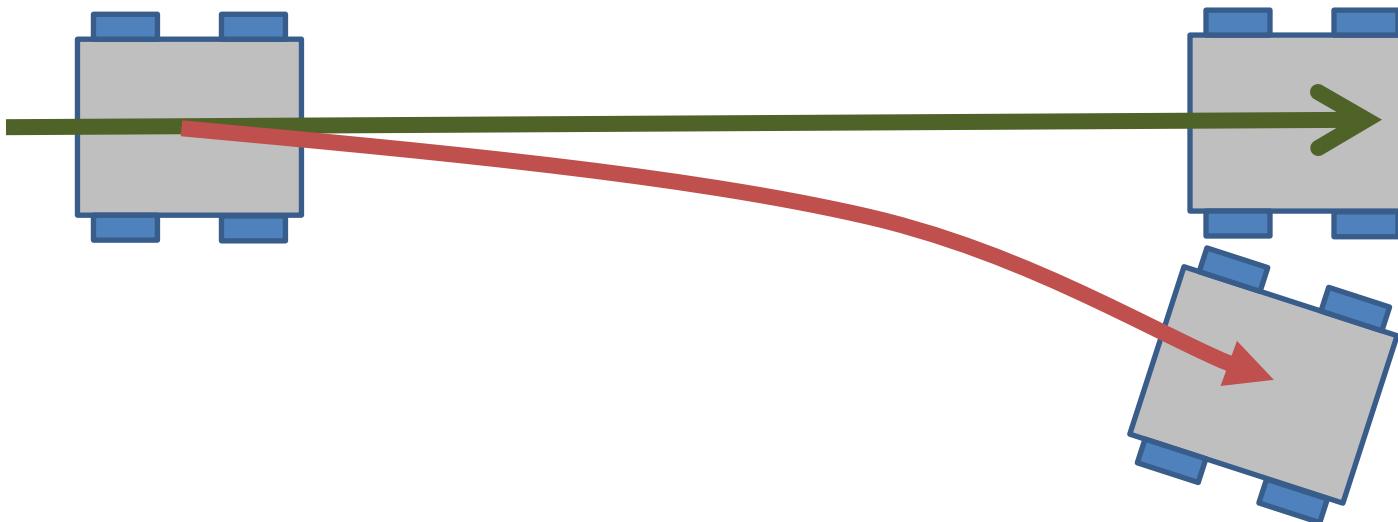
# All in one IMU

- ADIS 16448 FRC IMU
  - Gyro
  - Accelerometer
  - Magnetometer
- X, Y, and Z axis
- Barometer
- <https://github.com/juchong/ADIS16448-RoboRIO-Driver>





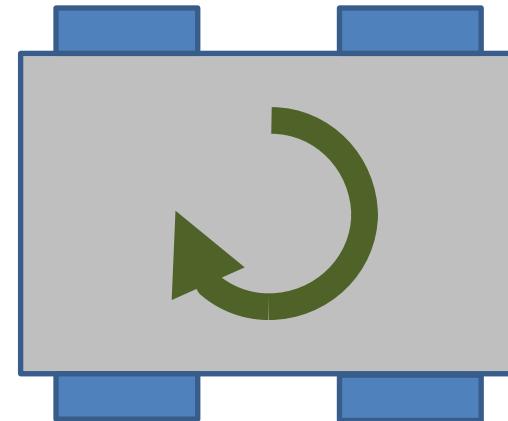
# Drift





# The Gyro

- Measures change in angle
- Produces a number
- Has to be zeroed





# C++

```
class GyroSample : public SampleRobot
{
    RobotDrive myRobot; // robot drive system
    AnalogGyro gyro;
    static const float kP = 0.03;

public:
    GyroSample():
        myRobot(1, 2), // initialize the sensors
        gyro(1)
    {
        myRobot.SetExpiration(0.1);
    }
};

void Autonomous()
{
    gyro.Reset();
    while (IsAutonomous())
    {
        float angle = gyro.GetAngle();
        myRobot.Drive(-1.0, -angle * kP);
        Wait(0.004);
    }
    myRobot.Drive(0.0, 0.0); // stop robot
};
```



# Java

```
package edu.wpi.first.wpilibj.templates;
import edu.wpi.first.wpilibj.AnalogGyro;
import edu.wpi.first.wpilibj.RobotDrive;
import edu.wpi.first.wpilibj.SampleRobot;
import edu.wpi.first.wpilibj.Timer;
public class GyroSample extends SampleRobot {

    \ private RobotDrive myRobot; // robot drive system
    private Gyro gyro;

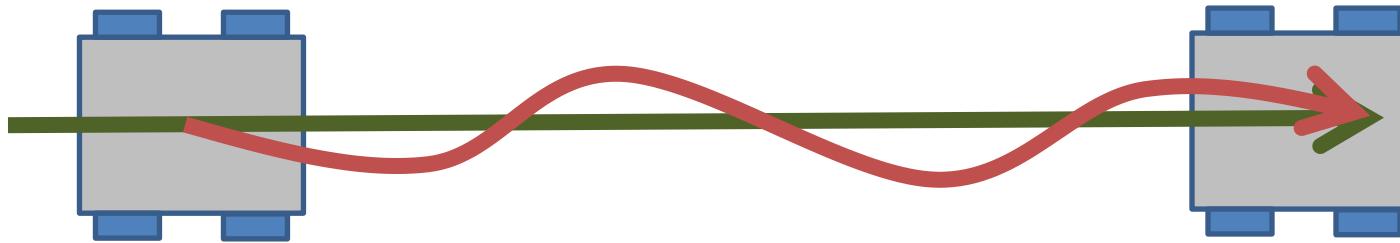
    \ double Kp = 0.03;

    public GyroSample() {
        gyro = new AnalogGyro(1); \
                                // Gyro
on Analog Channel 1
        myRobot = new RobotDrive(1,2); \
                                // Drive
train jaguars on PWM 1 and 2
        myRobot.setExpiration(0.1);
    }
}
```

```
public void autonomous() {
    gyro.reset();
    while (isAutonomous()) {
        double angle = gyro.getAngle
        myRobot.drive(-1.0, -angle*Kp);
        Timer.delay(0.004);
    }
    myRobot.drive(0.0, 0.0);
}
```



# Better But Not Great



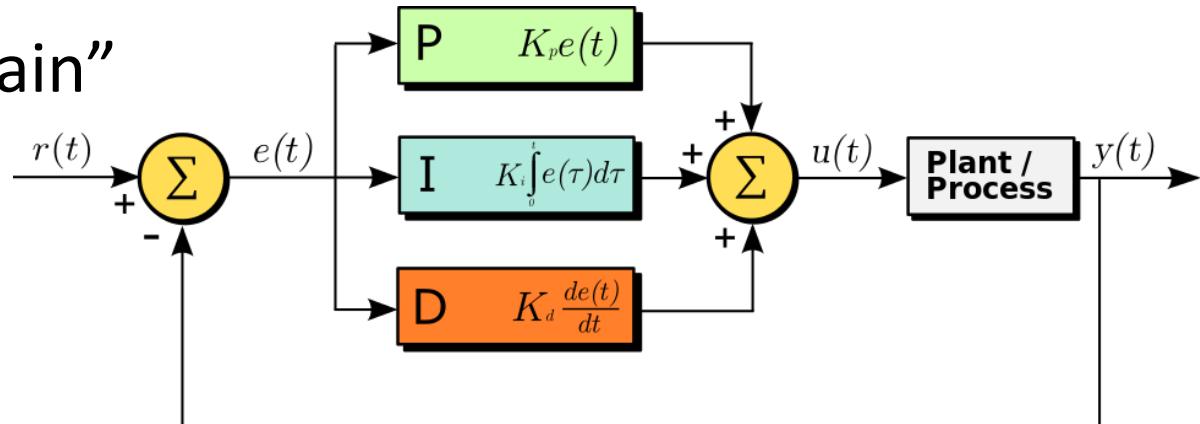


# Feedback

- Sensors can provide a signal to allow you to correct the current output value
- This corrective value is called “error”
  - As in the difference between what you got vs what you wanted
- A first order system just takes that error and applies it to the output with a proportional constant –  $K_p$ 
  - That is what we just did with the gyro

# PID Loops

- Proportional
  - Constant “gain”
- Integral
  - Past error
- Derivative
  - Rate of change





# PID Applications

- Command a motor to a specific position
  - Rotate a turret
  - Move an arm
  - Extend an elevator
- Command a motor to turn at a specific speed
- Feedback sources
  - Potentiometer
  - Encoder

# Example

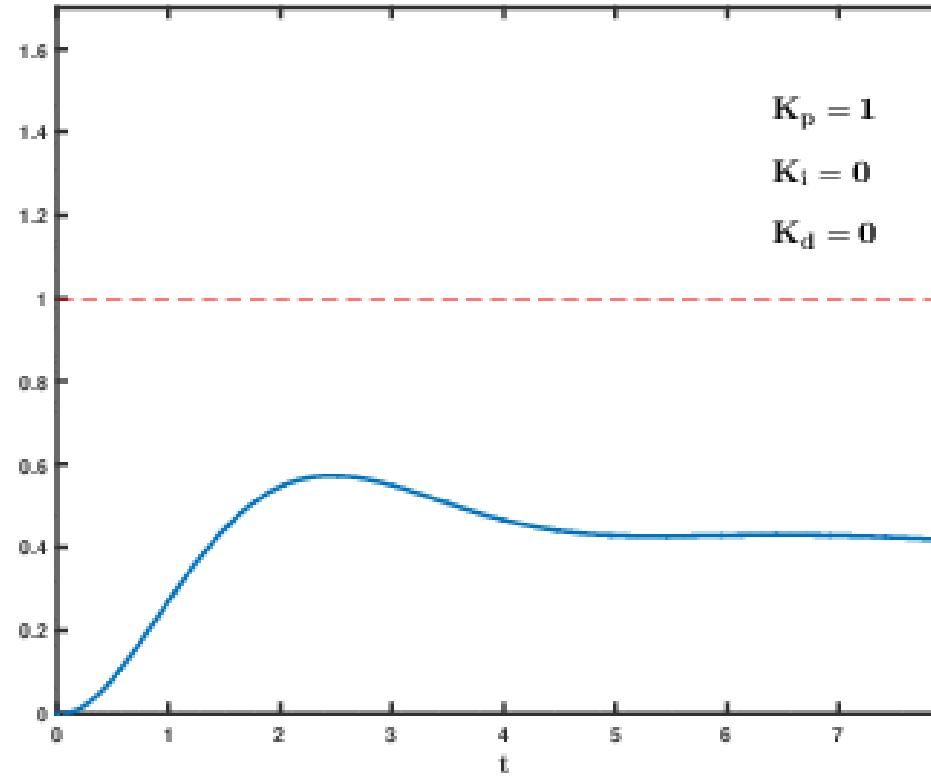
```
Joystick turretStick(1);
Jaguar turretMotor(1);
AnalogChannel turretPot(1);
PIDController turretControl(0.1, 0.001, 0.0, &turretPot, &turretMotor);

turretControl.Enable(); // start calculating PIDOutput values

while(IsOperator())
{
    turretControl.SetSetpoint((turretStick.GetX() + 1.0) * 2.5);
    Wait(.02); // wait for new joystick values
}
```



# Tuning the PID





# Noise! Limited inputs!

- Only 4 ports
- Analog signals are prone to noise over long wire runs
- Always a good idea to digitize as close to the source as possible
- More than a foot or two is asking for trouble





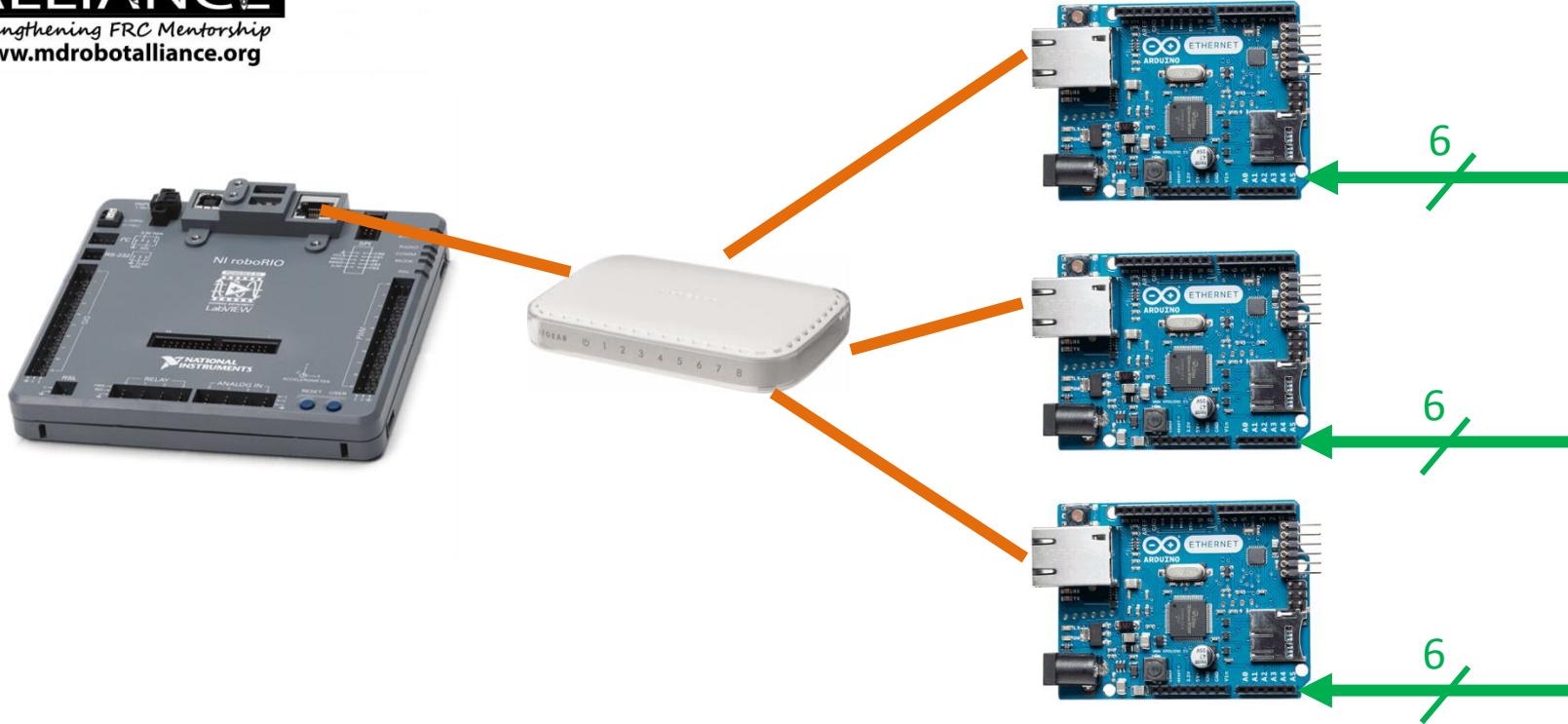
# Try A Sensor Net

- Multiple Processors
  - RoboRIO has only 4 analog inputs
  - Arduino has 6!
- Ethernet/Enet Shield
- Many Analog Inputs
- Short runs to sensors
- Read a webpage on port 80





# Arduino Sensor Net w/18 Analog Inputs





# Other Approaches

- Some folks add a camera processor using another SBC (eg RasPi)
- This read over the network with the Pi doing all of the heavy computation
  - Frees the RoboRIO to drive the bot
- But it is still a distributed processing environment



# Questions

