Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

# The Development of a Robotic Urban Search and Rescue System

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

#### **Masters of Engineering**

In

Mechatronics

At

Massey University,

Palmerston North, New Zealand

Brendon Rhys Le Comte 2012

### **Abstract**

This thesis presents the research, mechanical, electronic, and software design and development of an urban search and rescue system. In the long term this research will help provide the communications infrastructure to allow a team of robots to perform a wide range of tasks in an urban search and rescue operation. These tasks will include search for survivors using small form factors and varied sensors to rapidly and reliably detect people. The tasks are not limited to searching for survivors, as with different sensors the robots will be able to detect unseen hazards, such as gas leaks, and inform rescuers of potential dangers as they occur. These tasks are very dangerous and shifting the work to robots will help minimize the risks to human rescuers and minimise further casualties.

The aim of this research is to develop the communication network by which the robot system will communicate. This network will be an ad hoc network capable of changing in both structure and number of nodes at any point in time. The network relies on the ZigBee protocol and utilises the flexibility and strength inherent in the protocol. The system has been built and tests undertaken to test the range and reliability of the network when acting in this ad hoc manner. The research has also lead to the development of prototypes for two of the robots outlined in the proposed system. These robots have demonstrated the basic functions of the robots and allowed testing to be simpler and easier.

The system has been developed to mirror the proposed urban search and rescue system as much as possible. However, the research lends itself to a huge variety of applications. The overall system is essentially a wireless sensor network and the current work has shown the potential for using a mobile robot to deploy these sensors. This can be leveraged to work in any industry that requires sensor based monitoring to be distributed over large areas.

## Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge and thank all the people who have helped me in any way with this research. I would like to express gratitude to some people in particular. Firstly my supervisor, Dr Gourab Sen Gupta, who has guided me through this process and encouraged me since I first expressed interest in postgraduate research. Prof. Dale Carnegie from Victoria University of Wellington was also instrumental in this work. Dale was the mastermind behind the original concept of the search and rescue system. His passion for the field, and his expertise helped shape this research. Thanks must be given to all of the workshop staff at Massey University who have put up with endless questions and requests: Ken Mercer, for his keen eye checking schematics and designs; Clive Bardell, for fabricating mechanical parts whenever asked; Ian Thomas, for answering every mechanical question I could come up with; and Kerry Griffiths, for taking the time to help me with machining the large parts of the research. Lastly I would like to thank my partner, Kezia, for her support and unending patience with me during this long and stressful time.

"You miss 100% of the shots you don't take"

- Wayne Gretzky

## **Contents**

Abstract		i
Acknowled	lgements	iii
Contents		v
List of Figu	res	ix
List of Tabl	es	xi
1. Intro	duction	1
1.1.	Urban Search and Rescue Robotic System Concept	2
1.2.	Research Goals	4
1.3.	Project Requirements	5
1.4.	Thesis Structure	6
2. Liter	ature Review	10
2.1.	Major Research Challenges	10
2.1.1.	Locomotion	10
2.1.2.	Mapping and Localisation	11
2.1.3.	Human Machine Interaction	12
2.1.4.	Communications	12
2.1.5.	Design Considerations Based on These Challenges	15
2.2.	Existing Systems	15
2.2.1.	iRobot Packbot and Warrior	15
2.2.2.	Gemini-Scout Mine Rescue Robot	16
2.2.3.	Quince	17
2.2.4.	Active Scope	18
2.2.5.	Swarmanoid Project	18
2.2.6.	Ranger and Scout	19
2.2.7.	Victoria University of Wellington Research	20
2.3.	Research Summary	21
3. ZigBe	ee Protocol	22
3.1.	API mode	22
3.2.	Routing Protocols	23
3.2.1.	Ad-hoc On-demand Distance Vectoring Routing	24
3.2.2.	Many-to-One Routing	24
3.2.3.	Source Routing	24
3.3.	Device Profiles	25
3.3.1.	Co-ordinator	25
3 3 2	Router	25

3.3.3.	End-device	25
3.4.	Settings and X-CTU	26
3.4.1.	Networking	27
3.4.2.	RF Interfacing	28
3.4.3.	Serial Interfacing	28
3.4.4.	Sleep Modes	28
3.4.5.	I/O Modes	28
3.4.6.	Diagnostic Commands	29
4. Moth	ner Robot Design	30
4.1. I	Mother Robot Chassis	31
4.2.	Chassis Structure	32
4.3. I	Motors and Encoders	34
4.4.	Motor Mounts	36
4.5. I	Mother Robot Hardware Components	37
4.5.1.	Motor Controller and Driver	39
4.5.2.	Video Camera Setup	46
4.5.3.	Batteries	46
4.5.4.	Single Board Computer	47
4.6. I	Mother Robot Software	48
4.6.1.	Mother Single Board Computer Software	48
4.6.2.	Motor Controller Software	54
4.7.	Mother Robot Testing	65
4.7.1.	Motor Driver and Controller Testing	65
4.7.2.	Mother Software Basic Tests	69
5. Daug	hter Node System Design	73
5.1. I	Daughter Node Hardware	74
5.1.1.	Texas Instruments Launchpad	74
5.1.2.	Gas sensor	75
5.1.3.	Temperature	77
5.1.4.	Batteries	79
5.1.5.	Zigbee module	80
5.2. I	Daughter Node Software	80
5.2.1.	Initialisation and the Main Loop	81
5.2.2.	Flags	84
5.2.3.	Interrupts	85
5.2.4.	Sensor Reading	89
5.2.5.	Flag Check	92
5.2.6.	Building API Frames	93

5.2	7. Reading API frames	95
5.3.	Sensor Tests	96
5.3	1. Thresholds and Rate of Change discrimination	96
5.3	2. Temperature Sensor	98
5.3	3. Gas Sensor	100
5.4.	Battery Level Measurement	101
5.4	1. Power Consumption	102
5.4	2. Actual Power Consumption Test	104
6. Us	er Base Station System Design	106
6.1.	Hardware Setup	106
6.1	1. The Controller	107
6.1	2. Communications	108
6.2.	User Base Station Software	109
6.2	1. User Interface	109
6.2	2. Communications	110
7. Th	e Network	115
7.1.	Network Specifications	116
7.2.	Testing the Network	117
7.2	1. Point to Point Communications	117
7.2	2. Ad-hoc Nature of the Network	120
7.2	3. Relayed Communications	121
8. Co	nclusions and Future Work	124
8.1.	Mother Robot	124
8.2.	Daughter Nodes	125
8.3.	User Base Station	125
8.4.	Network	126
Referen	ces	127
Annandi	COC	12/

# **List of Figures**

Figure 1-1 A photo of the damage caused by the Christchurch earthquake of 2011	1
Figure 1-2 Simplified representation of the operation of the USAR system	4
Figure 2-1 iRobot Packbot (Left), iRobot Warrior (Right) [34], [35]	16
Figure 2-2 The Gemini-Scout mine rescue robot [19]	
Figure 2-3 Quince robot shown in a testing environment [37]	17
Figure 2-4 Active Scope and operator (Left), Close up on the end of the Active Scope (Right) [3	39]
Figure 2-5 Swarmanoid robots working together [42]	
Figure 2-6 Scout robots (Left), Ranger robot (Right) [8]	
Figure 2-7 The Mother prototype developed at Victoria University of Wellington [43]	
Figure 3-1. API frame format [45]	
Figure 3-2. API frame with the frame data broken down [45]	
Figure 4-1. Functional block diagram of the Mother robot	30
Figure 4-2. 3D CAD model of the Mother robot	31
Figure 4-3. The Mother robot shown within the workspace	32
Figure 4-4. The current version of the Mother Robot	33
Figure 4-5. A Solidworks drawing of the chassis side	
Figure 4-6 Photo of the Geared motors [49]	35
Figure 4-7. Photo of the Phoenix America encoder used	36
Figure 4-8 Exploded view of the motor mounting assembly	37
Figure 4-9. Full functional block diagram of the Mother robot hardware	38
Figure 4-10. Motor controller functional block diagram	40
Figure 4-11. RS232 convertor circuit	40
Figure 4-12. Finished motor controller board	
Figure 4-13. Functional block diagram of the motor driver	43
Figure 4-14 HIP4081 External Circuitry	43
Figure 4-15 H-bridge circuit used in the Motor Driver	44
Figure 4-16 Current Sensing Circuitry	45
Figure 4-17. Complete motor driver board	
Figure 4-18. Camera, Receiver, and Transmitter set from Hobby king [56]	
Figure 4-19. 4S LiPo Battery used for powering the Mother [58]	47
Figure 4-20. The RoBoard RB-110 single board computer [59]	
Figure 4-21. Start delimiter, frame type and address data for an API frame	
Figure 4-22. Building the body of the API frame and calculating required values	50
Figure 4-23. Build the API frame in the proper format and then convert into bytes for transmission	50
Figure 4-24. Start delimiter for an AT command frame	
Figure 4-24. Software for extracting received API frames	
Figure 4-26. Check all API frames and respond based on the type of frame	52
Figure 4-27. Code snippet of the atRepsonse function	53
Figure 4-28. Checking for control data	53
Figure 4-29. Transmitting the control data to the motors	
Figure 4-30. Flow diagram of the Motor Controller software	
Figure 4-31. Motor ID calculation code	55
Figure 4-32. Software used to store received communications byte in the correct placeholder	

Figure 4-33. Software used to execute commands. Commands are selected by an index, CMI	
and each command has a different purpose	
Figure 4-34. Timer Interrupt service routine	
Figure 4-35. If statement for checking for over current situations	60
Figure 4-36. Calculate the current speed of the motor	
Figure 4-37. Convert from twos complement and set the reference speed	
Figure 4-38. Code to detect a change in direction	61
Figure 4-39. Flow diagram of the control loop	62
Figure 4-40. Calculate the error and the control effort	
Figure 4-46. Graph of motor response for gain constants kP = 8, kI = 3, kD = 1	68
Figure 4-49. Close up of the suspended wheel (left) and a view of the Mother sitting on the	
chairs for testing (right)	
Figure 5-1 Functional block diagram of the Daughter nodes	73
Figure 5-2. Texas Instruments Launchpad Development Kit	75
Figure 5-3 LPG sensor installed on a Daughter node prototype	
Figure 5-4 Gas sensor and power switching MOSFET schematic	
Figure 5-5. Close up of the temperature sensors (circled in red)	
Figure 5-6. Schematic of the temperature sensor	
Figure 5-7. Lithium Polymer battery used with the Daughter node	79
Figure 5-8. The ZigBee module installed on a Daughter node	
Figure 5-9. Flow diagram showing the basic operation of the Daughter software	
Figure 5-10. Digital Input/output setup code	81
Figure 5-11. Initialisation code for the UART module	82
Figure 5-12. Timer A initialisation code	
Figure 5-13. Flow diagram of the ADC interrupt of the Daughter software	
Figure 5-14. Channel discovery code	
Figure 5-15. Code for storing the raw data into the appropriate variable	
Figure 5-16. Code for cycling through ADC input channels	87
Figure 5-17. Flow diagram of the Received Data Interrupt	
Figure 5-18. The sensor read method and the switch statement that controls it	
Figure 5-19. Code that sets the low battery flags when the ADC value below a set value	
Figure 5-20. Code for checking the temperature reading for important events	
Figure 5-21. Code for reacting to a low battery voltage flag	
Figure 5-22. BuildDataString method	
Figure 5-23. While loop for transferring message array to the API frame	
Figure 5-24. Code for calculating the checksum value	
Figure 5-25. Code for calculating checksum	
Figure 5-26. Code for reading the received message and acting upon the data	96
Figure 5-27. Prototype of the Daughter node without sensors	97
Figure 5-28. Graph of measured ADC values over a temperature range	99
Figure 5-29. Expected output voltages from temperature sensor datasheet	
Figure 5-30. Gas sensor test rig	
Figure 5-31. Battery voltage as a function of capacity	
Figure 5-32. Battery voltage shown as a function of time	
Figure 5-33. Graph of battery voltage during operation	
Figure 6-1. Functional block diagram of the base station	
Figure 6-2. Thumb joysticks used for the controller [67]	- 107
Figure 6-3. Prototype of the handheld controller	- 108
Figure 6-4. Xbee explorer from Sparkfun [68]	- 108
Figure 6-5. User Interface layout	- 109
Figure 6-6. Selecting comm ports for user base station	- 110

igure 6-7. Timer 1 properties menu	- 110
Figure 6-8. For loop that extracts and scales the joystick position data	- 111
igure 6-9. The software that occurs when the scan network button is pressed	- 112
igure 6-10. AT start delimiter and header options software	- 112
igure 6-11. Building the body of the AT Packet	- 113
Figure 6-12. Combining the parts of the AT packet and returning them	- 113
Figure 6-13. Select function used to within received frame code	- 113
Figure 6-14. Concatenation of the address and identifier	- 114
igure 7-1. Graphical layout of the test network	- 120
igure 7-2. Geographical layout of network elements	- 121

## **List of Tables**

Table 2-1. Wi-Fi technologies under the 802.11 specification [31]	13
Table 2-2. Bluetooth Radio Classes [32]	14
Table 3-1. X-CTU user interface	27
Table 4-1. HIP 4081 input signals	42
Table 4-2. Specific results from the motor tuning tests	67
Table 4-3. Test results for control constants at a range of speeds	68
Table 5-1. Threshold test results	97
Table 5-2. Rate of Change test results	98
Table 5-3. Gas sensor test results	101
Table 5-4. Battery Level measurement results	102
Table 7-1. Point to point communication test results for an End Device	118
Table 7-2. Point to point communication results for a Router	119
Table 7-3. Relayed communications results	122