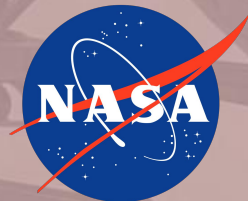




Rapid Lightweight Firmware Architecture of the Mobile Metamaterial Internal Co-Integrator Robot

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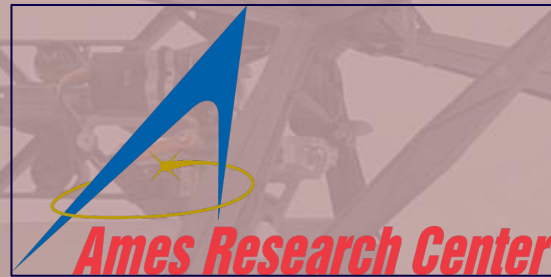
¹KBR, Inc., ²NASA Ames Research Center, ³Stanford University



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- The MMIC-I robot
 - Avionics
- Firmware Architecture
 - Controller
 - Motion Generation
- Operating Modes and Autonomous Fault Detection
 - Reliability Data
- Conclusion and future work

BACKGROUND: ARMADAS



Intelligent System Division

Coded Structures Lab

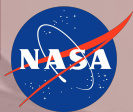
Automated Reconfigurable
Mission Adaptive Digital
Assembly Systems
ARMADAS

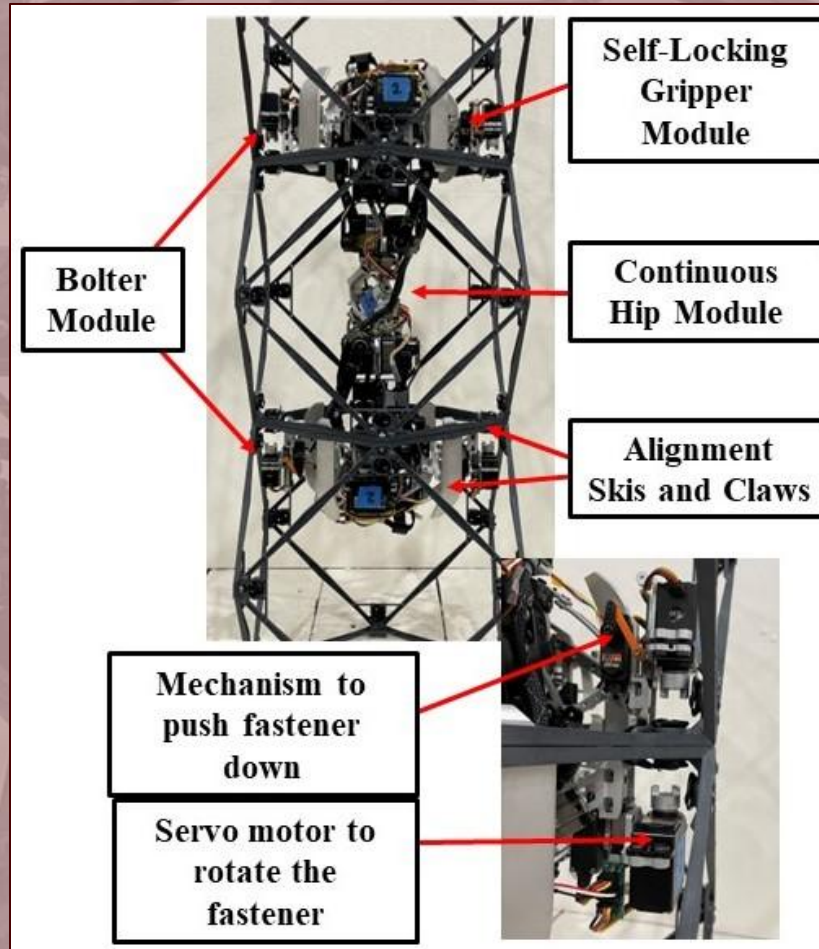
- Autonomous robotic assembly of large space structures
- Autonomy module determines build order and motion planning
- A swarm of robots, each with a specific task, receiving commands from and reporting to a base station (opsUI)
- Completed ground demonstration in NASA facility

ARMADAS

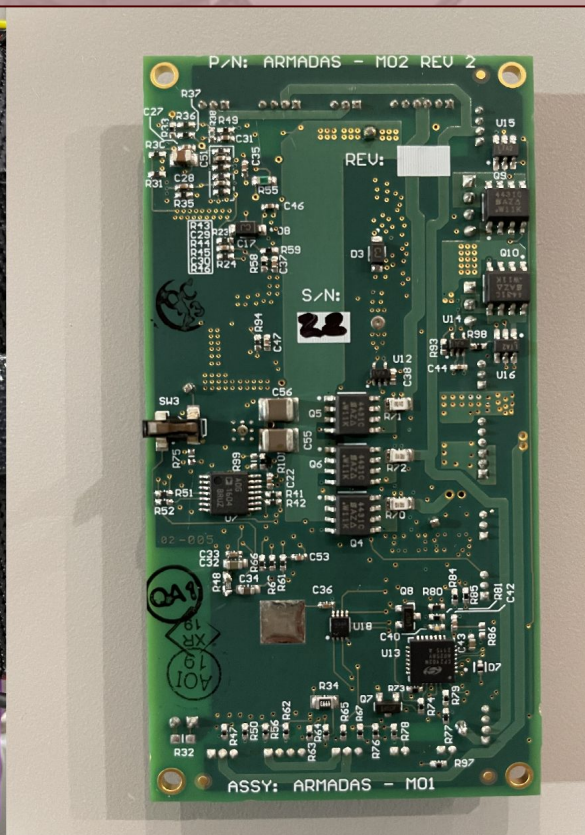
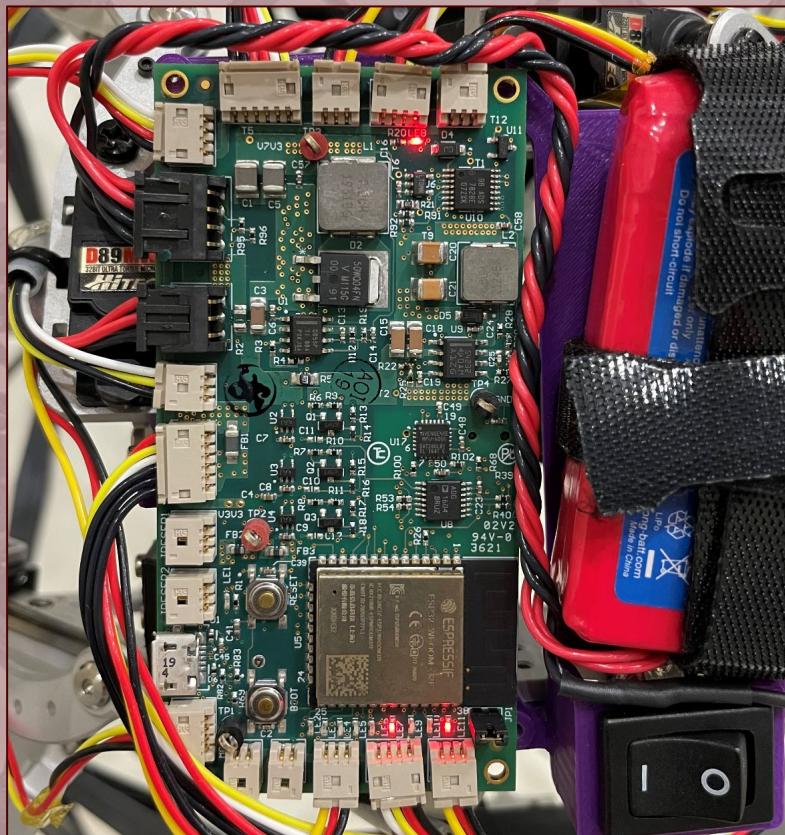


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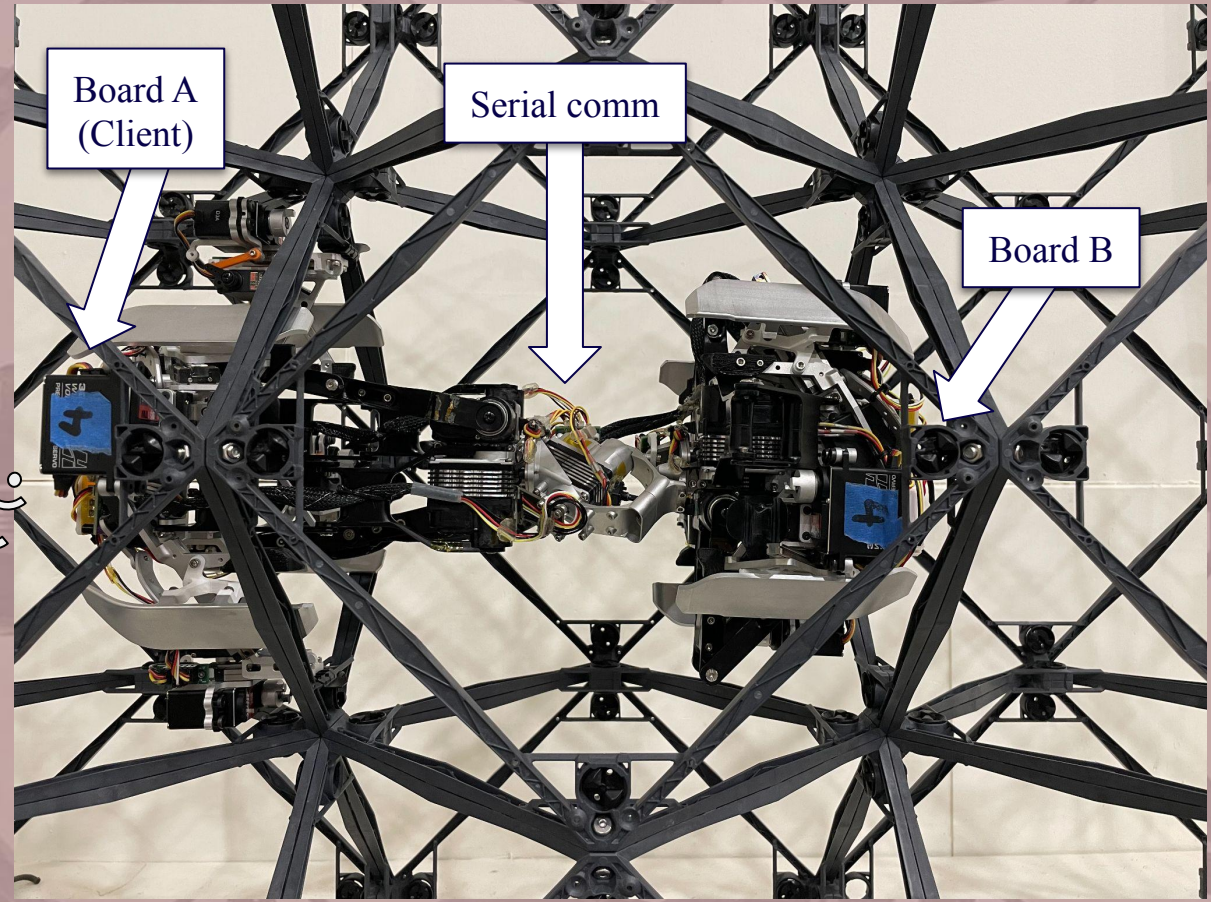
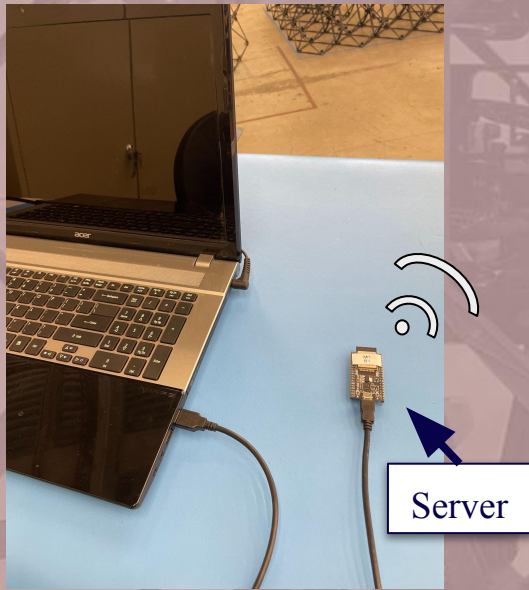
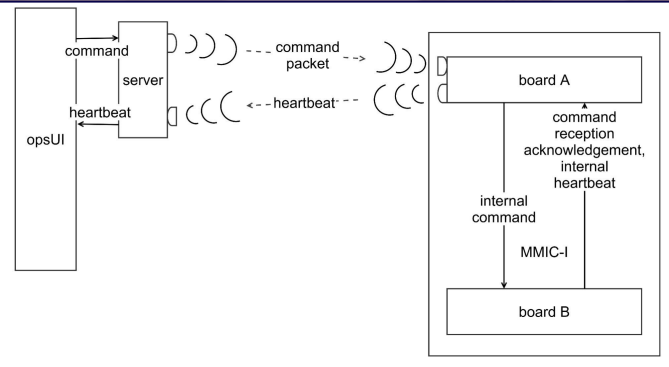




ESP32-WROOM-32E
Lithium Polymer Batteries
IMU
8-channels ADC with I2C
4-channel multiplexer
Magnetic encoder



FIRMWARE ARCHITECTURE



Rapid Lightweight Firmware Architecture of the Mobile Metamaterial Internal Co-Integrator Robot



FIRMWARE ARCHITECTURE: Server

AUTONOMY ALGORITHMS

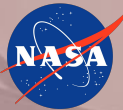
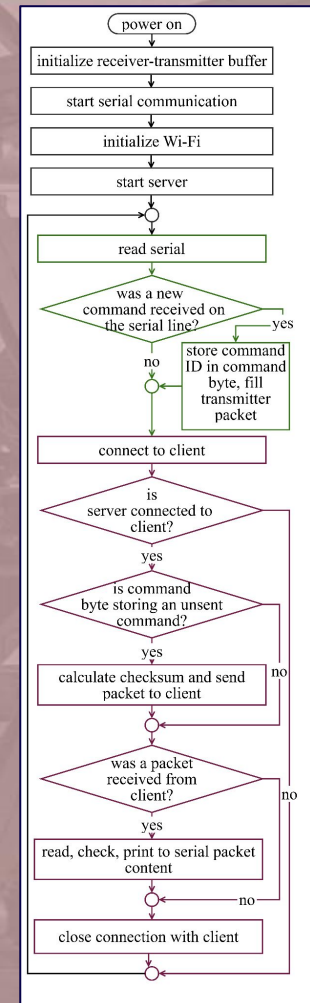
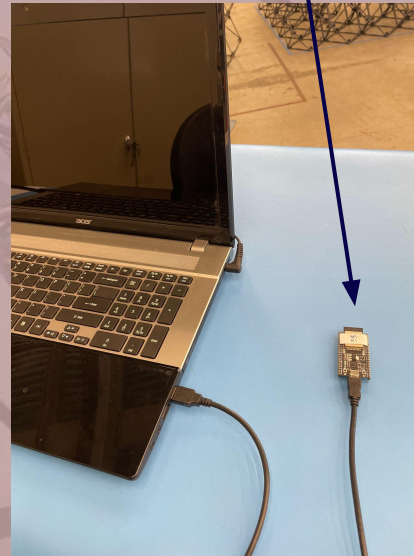
- Input: parameters of the desired structure
- Output: build order and motion planning for robots

OPERATION SOFTWARE & UI (opsUI)

- Executes motion planning
- Periodically asks robots for heartbeat packet and displays content on the UI
- Sends motion commands to the robots

SERVER

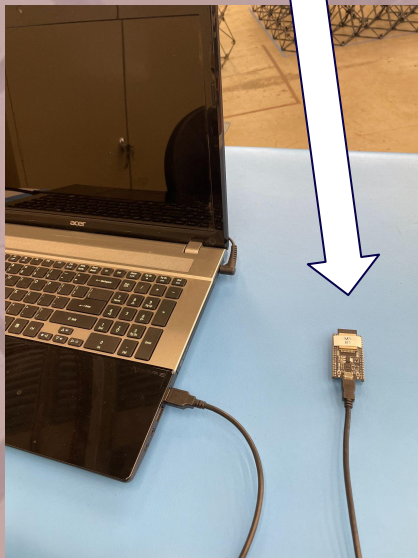
- Sends/receives packets for the opsUI



FIRMWARE ARCHITECTURE: Client

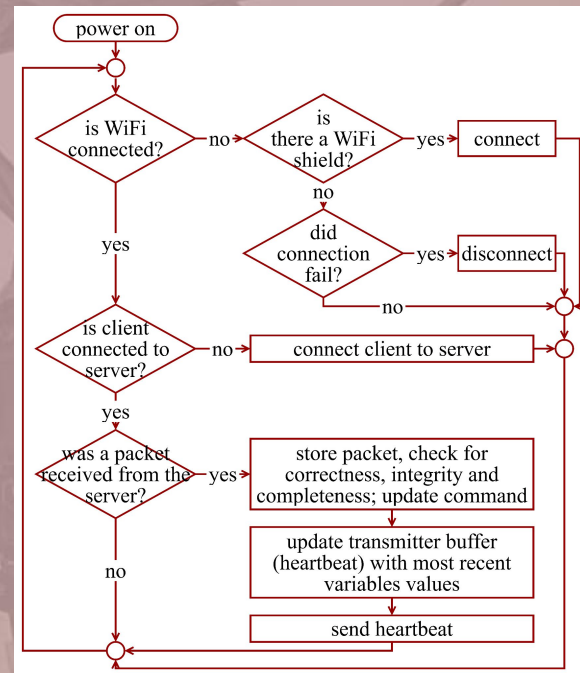
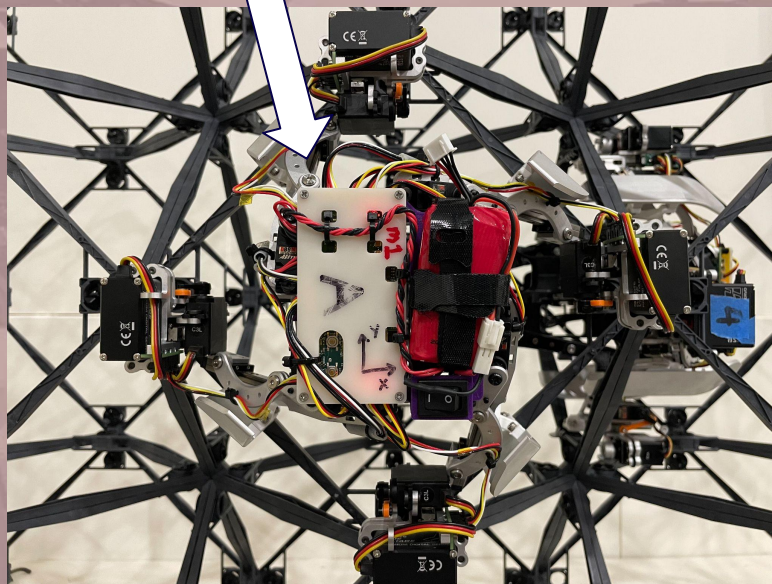
WIFI SERVER

- Sends/receives packets to/from robot



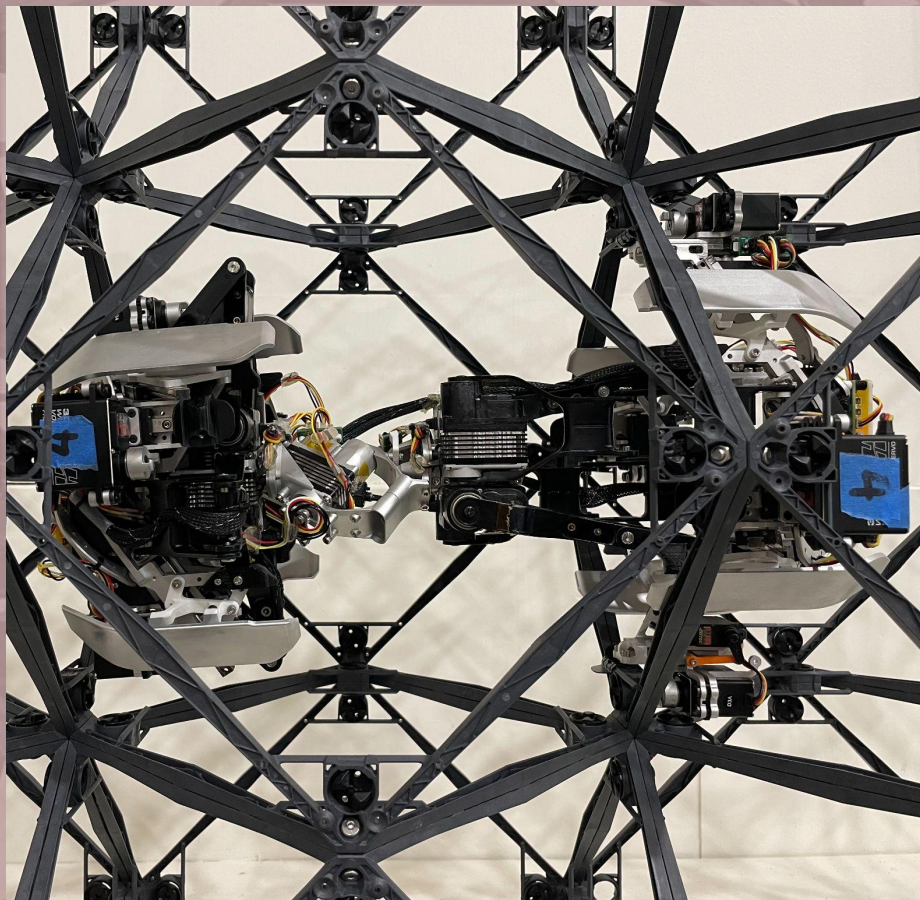
WIFI CLIENT

- Sends/receives packets to/from server
- Runs on Core 0



Control Loop A

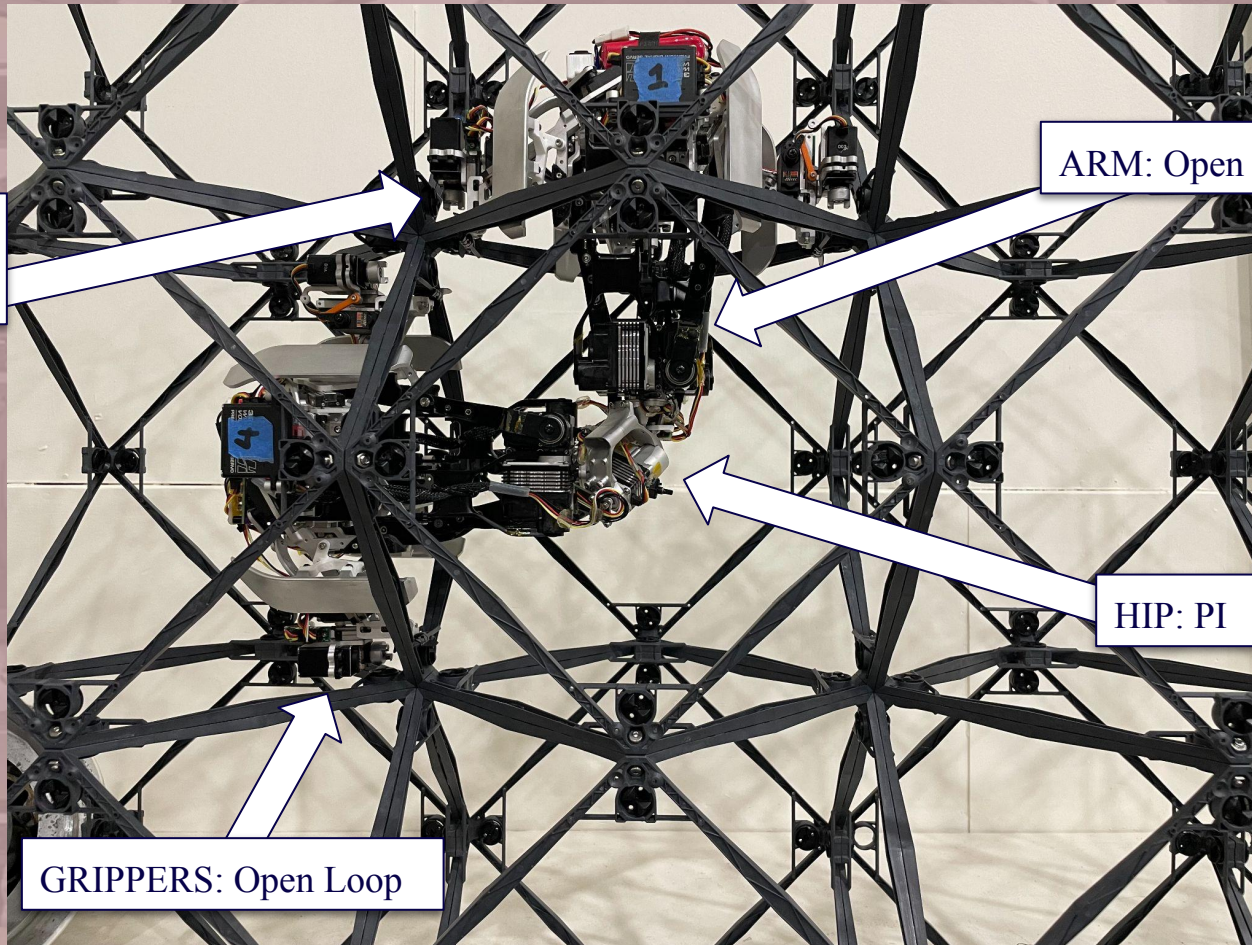
- Primary board
- Responsible for: motion generation, operating mode and autonomous fault detection, actuate motors on A side and hip,
- Sends commands to B and reads feedback
- Runs on Core 1



Control Loop B

- Auxiliary board
- Responsible for actuating all motors on the B side, when commanded by A
- Sends heartbeat to A

CONTROLLER



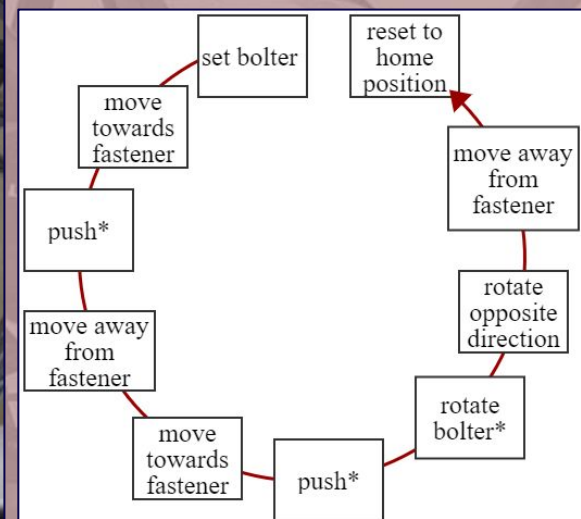
BOLTERS:
State Machine

ARM: Open Loop

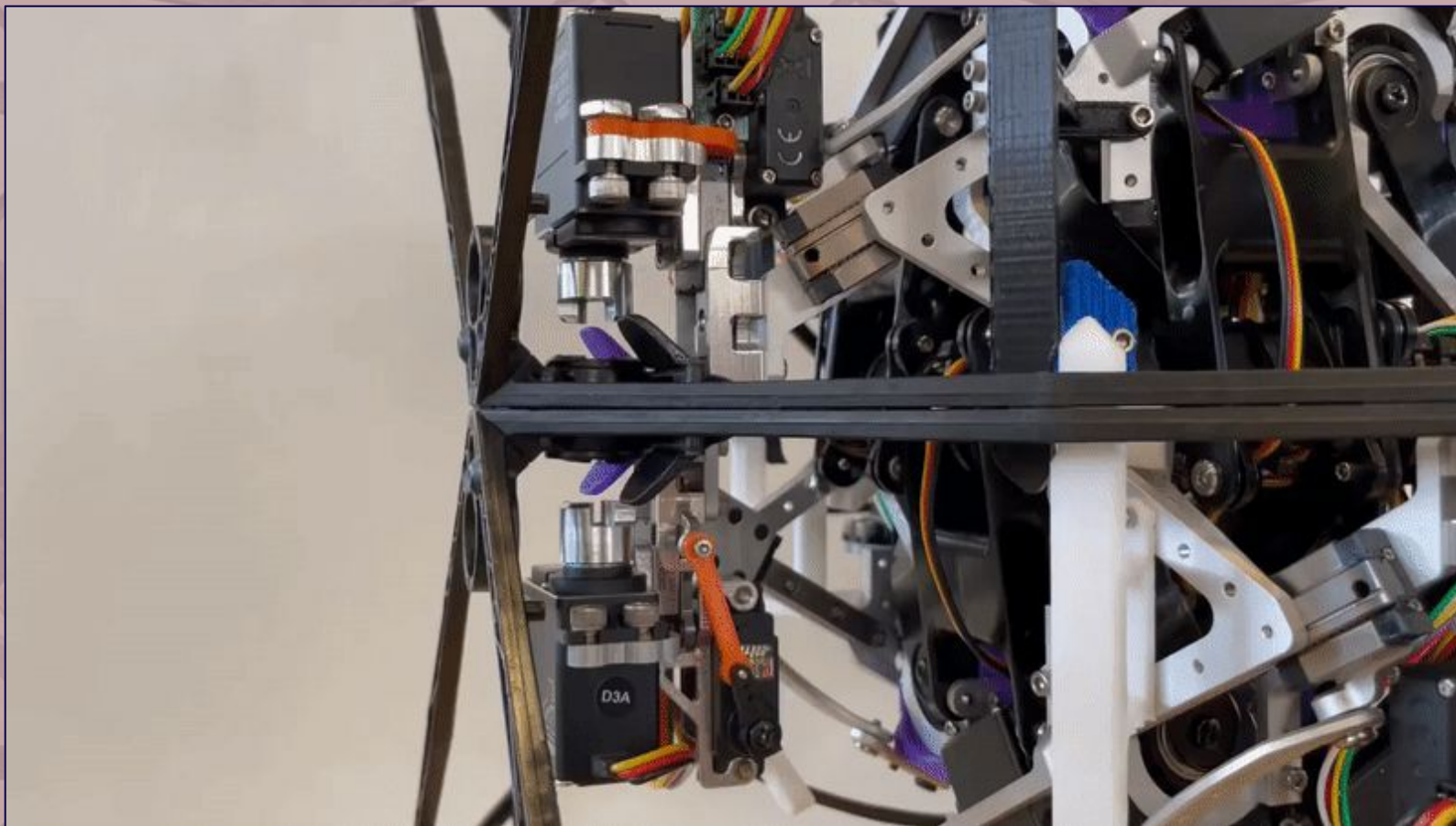
HIP: PI

GRIPPERS: Open Loop

CONTROLLER: Bolter State Machine



CONTROLLER: Unbolting



Rapid Lightweight Firmware Architecture of the Mobile Metamaterial Internal Co-Integrator Robot



MOTION GENERATION

High level

State transition command

Go from state 'a' to 'b'

Intermediate states transitions

Have to do a-c and c-b

Primitives

FwdExtend and Turn90clock

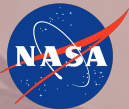
State Machine

Activate FwdExtend state machine

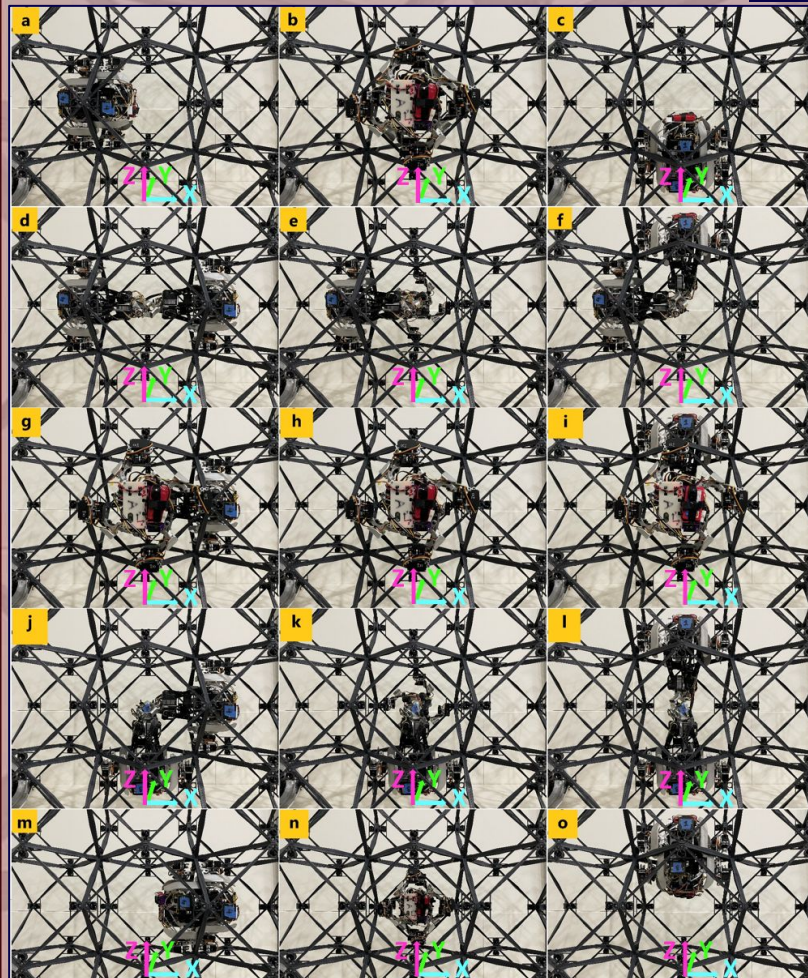
Actuator motion

Send given PWM to servo

Low Level



MOTION GENERATION



		Target State															
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
Initial State	a	█			4	8	7										
	b		█					7	4	8							
	c			█							8	7	4				
	d	1			█	8	7	5			6				2		
	e	1			4	█	*		3			*				2	
	f	1			4	*	█				*		3				2
	g		1		3			█	4	*	*				2		
	h		1			6		7	█	8		5				2	
	i		1				*	*	4	█			3				2
	j			1	3			*			█	*	4	2			
	k			1		*			3		*	█	4		2		
	l			1			5			6	8	7	█				2
	m				3			5			6			█			
	n					6			3			5			█		
	o						5			6			3			█	

fwdContract
fwdTurnCW

backContract
fwdTurnCCW

fwdExtend
backTurnCW

backExtend
backTurnCCW

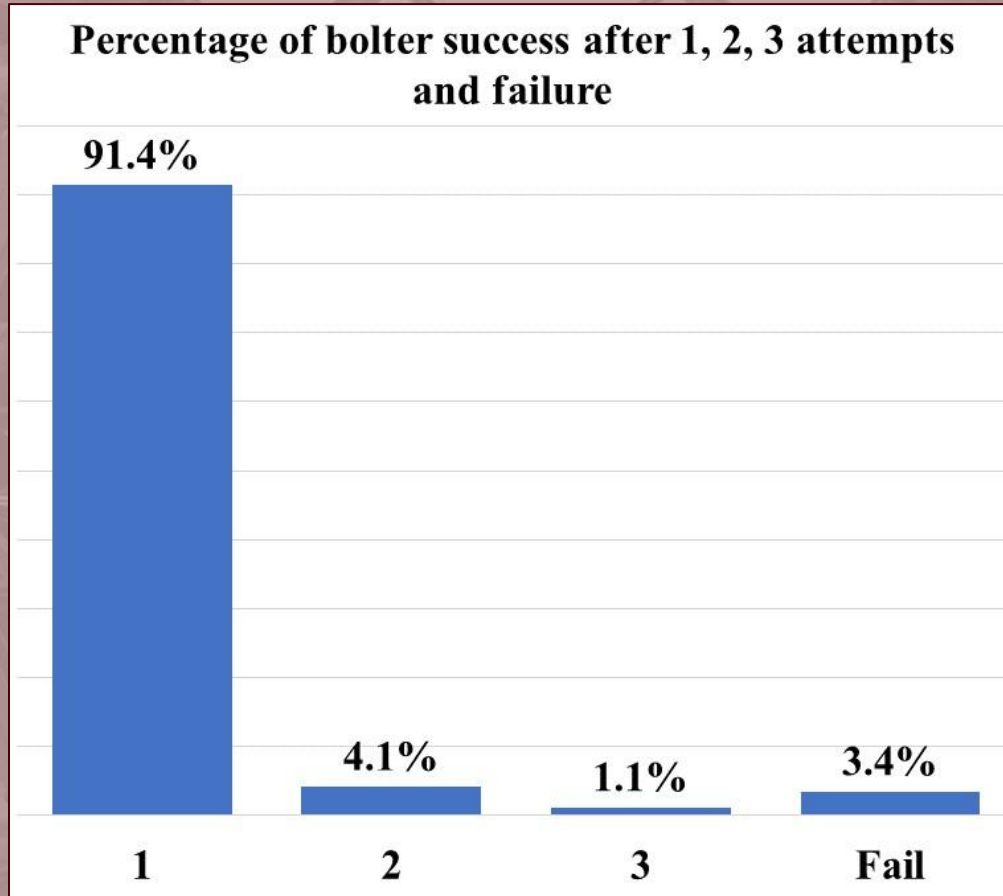


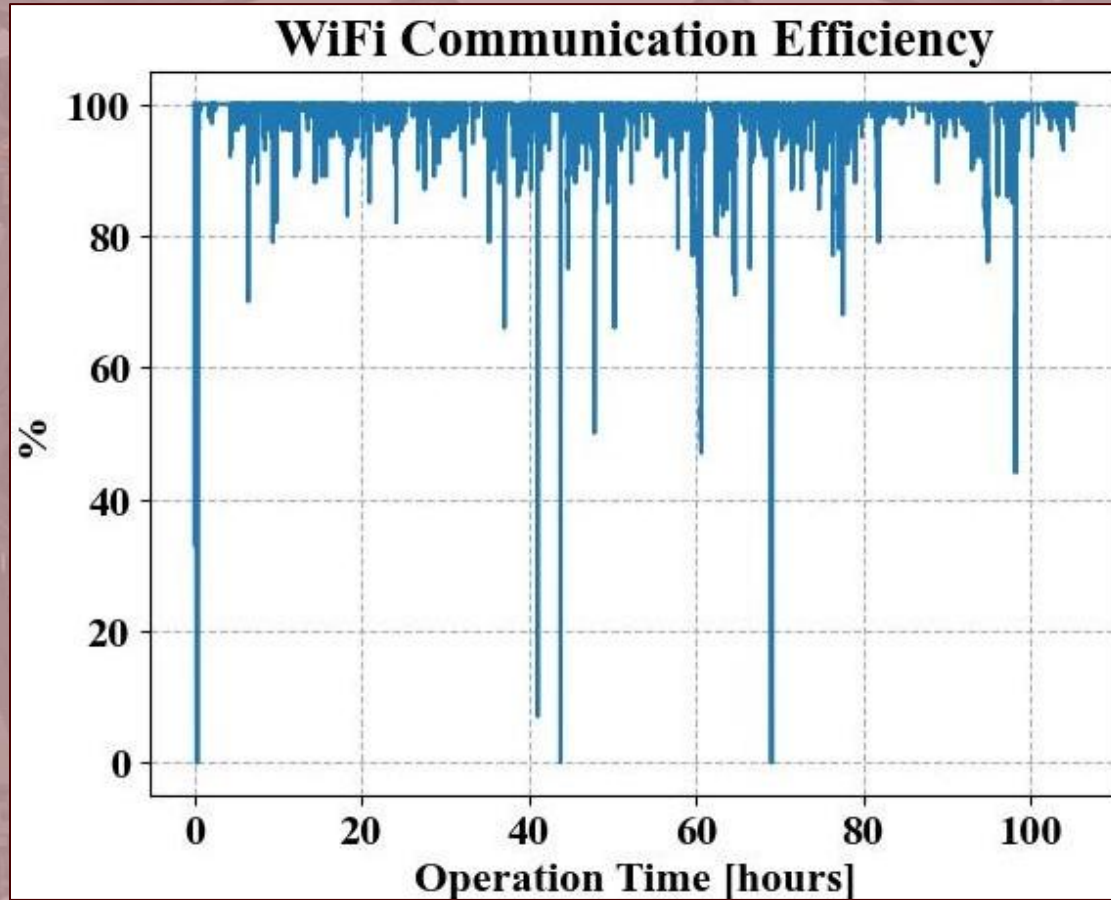
OPERATING MODES & AUTONOMOUS FAULT DETECTION

	Standby mode	Operational mode	Safed mode
Entry	Upon startup, fault, command	Command only	Fault, command
Power availability to modules	No	Yes	Limited: hold hip/arms position only
Command availability	Limited: transition to other mode only	Yes	Limited: to hip/arms actuators only
Exit	Command	Fault, command	Command

Fault	Triggers when	Mode
(Un)Bolting failure	After trying three consecutive times, the bolter module wasn't able to bolt successfully	Standby
Arm not fully contracted	After executing an arm contraction command, the contraction is not sensed by hardware	Safed
Bolter module overcurrent	Bolter electrical current rises above a given threshold	Safed
Gripper module overcurrent	Gripper electrical current rises above a given threshold	Safed
Locomotion module overcurrent	Locomotion electrical current rises above a given threshold	Safed
Hip mismatch	Entering operational mode, the hip angle reading differs substantially from its supposed value	Safed
Initial state mismatch	Receiving a reconfiguration command, the detected and communicated robot states do not match	Standby
Internal communication loss	Board A stops receiving B's heartbeat for a given time interval and/or when B doesn't acknowledge reception of a command repeatedly sent by A, through wired connection internal to the robot	Safed
Locomotion module overcurrent	Locomotion electrical current rises above a given threshold	Safed
Low battery	Battery level falls below a certain threshold for a given time interval	Standby
Assembly system operation	Externally injected through command	Standby

BOLTER RELIABILITY DATA





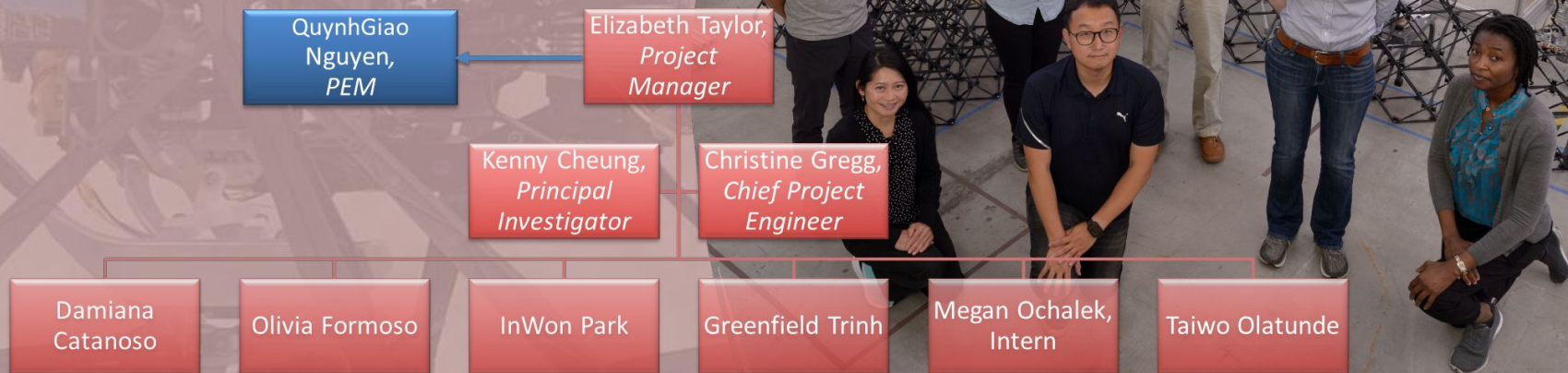
CONCLUSION

- The Mobile Metamaterial Internal Co-Integrator (MMIC-I) is one of the ARMADAS relative robots, responsible for securing, or bolting, to the structure all the contact faces of a voxel that has just been placed by another robot.
- MMIC-I's firmware runs on custom designed controller boards to control two symmetric sides: A and B.
- Board A hosts the WiFi client, the motion primitives and motion planning, the bolter state machine, operating modes and autonomous fault detection. The WiFi client-server implementation allows the base station to send command packets and receive heartbeat packets containing the overall status of the robot.
- Board B only executes commands sent by A through a wired serial connection. B sends a continuous heartbeat to A, sharing the latest current/target angles and the voltage/current measurements. Whenever A sends a command, B acknowledges reception.
- Experimental data collected during the ARMADAS ground demonstration was presented and discussed.

FUTURE WORK

- Space qualify ARMADAS system: build flight-ready versions of MMIC-I's hardware and firmware
- Use communication protocols with international standards.

ARMADAS TEAM



A top-down view of a drone's internal frame and motor assembly. The frame is a complex, dark grey, X-shaped structure. In the center, there are two brushless motors with their propellers removed. Various wires, connectors, and electronic components are visible throughout the assembly. A white thought bubble with a black outline is positioned in the upper center, containing the word "Questions?" in a blue, serif font. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

Questions?