

ECE 477 Design Review Team 12 – Spring 2008



Outline

- Project overview
- Project-specific success criteria
- Block diagram
- Component selection rationale
- Packaging design
- Schematic and theory of operation
- PCB layout
- Software design/development status
- Project completion timeline
- Questions / discussion

Project Overview

- The Two Wheel Deal is a self-balancing personal transportation vehicle
- Based on inverted pendulum problem
- Similar to the commercial Segway i2 (picture to right)
- Practical alternative to short range transportation



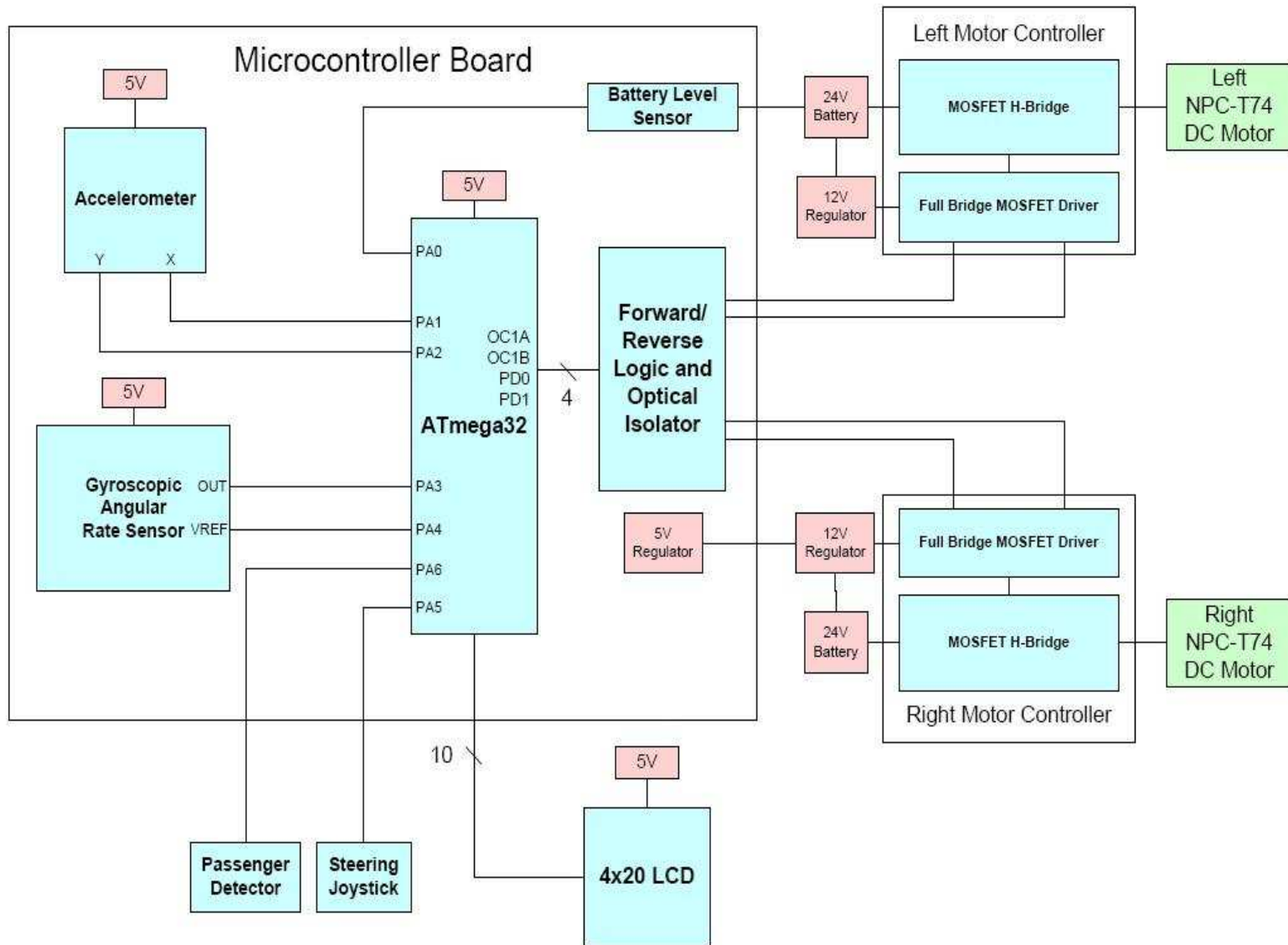
Project Overview

- Tilt angle is measured by an accelerometer
- Angular rate is measure by a gyroscope
- Power is supplied from two 12V, sealed, lead acid batteries.
- Two 24V DC motors drive the vehicle and are controlled independently by h-bridges
- Turning is controlled by a thumb joystick
- Forward/reverse controlled by leaning
- LCD displays battery life and other data

Project-Specific Success Criteria

- An ability to...
 - independently control two high current electric motors.
 - shut down if no rider or low battery.
 - display sensor data to rider on LCD.
 - balance a passenger autonomously.
 - move and turn through use of navigation controls.

Block Diagram



Component Selection Rationale

- Microcontroller Constraints
 - 2 16-bit PWM outputs for precision
 - 6 10 bit ATD inputs
 - At least 12 general I/O pins
 - Memory for math libraries
- Atmel ATmega32
 - 2 16-bit PWM, 8 10-bit ATD, 32 GIO pins,
 - 32 kB Flash
 - DIP package

Component Selection Rationale

- Sensor Constraints
 - Accelerometer: Analog Devices ADXL203
 - Dual-axis
 - Low-G range (± 1.7 g)
 - High sensitivity
 - Angular Rate Sensor: Melexis MLX90609E2
 - Medium sensitivity (± 150 %s)
 - Low cost

Component Selection Rationale

- Motor Constraints

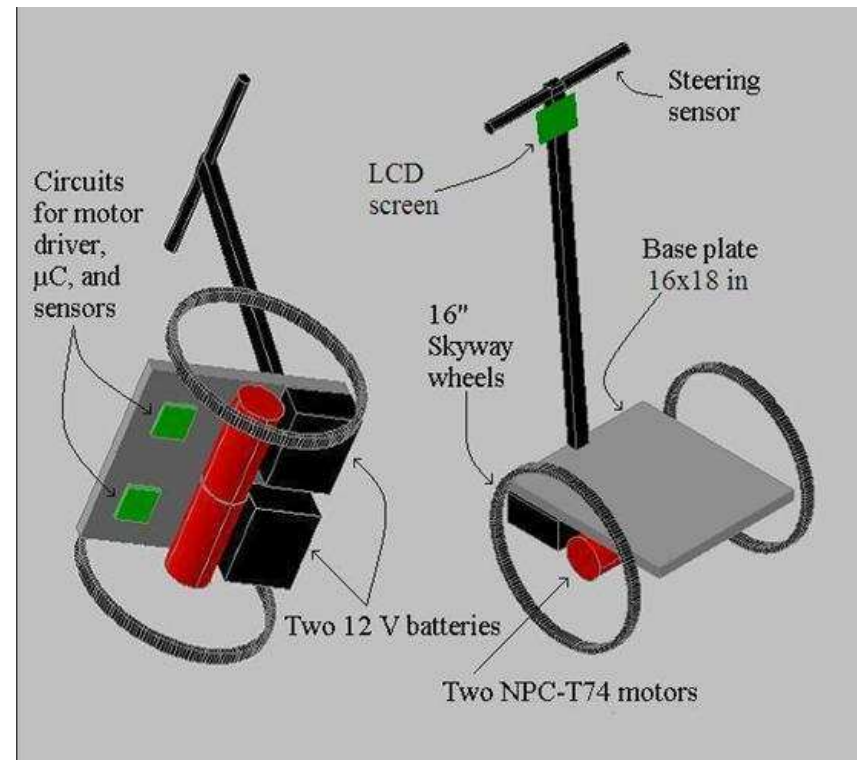
- Top Speed: 10 mph
- Max Recovery Angle @ 10mph: $\pm 10^\circ$
- 100 kg passenger

- NPC-T74 brushed gearmotor

- Top Speed: 11 mph
- 19° recovery angle at 10 MPH
- 200 lb output shaft load rating

Packaging Design

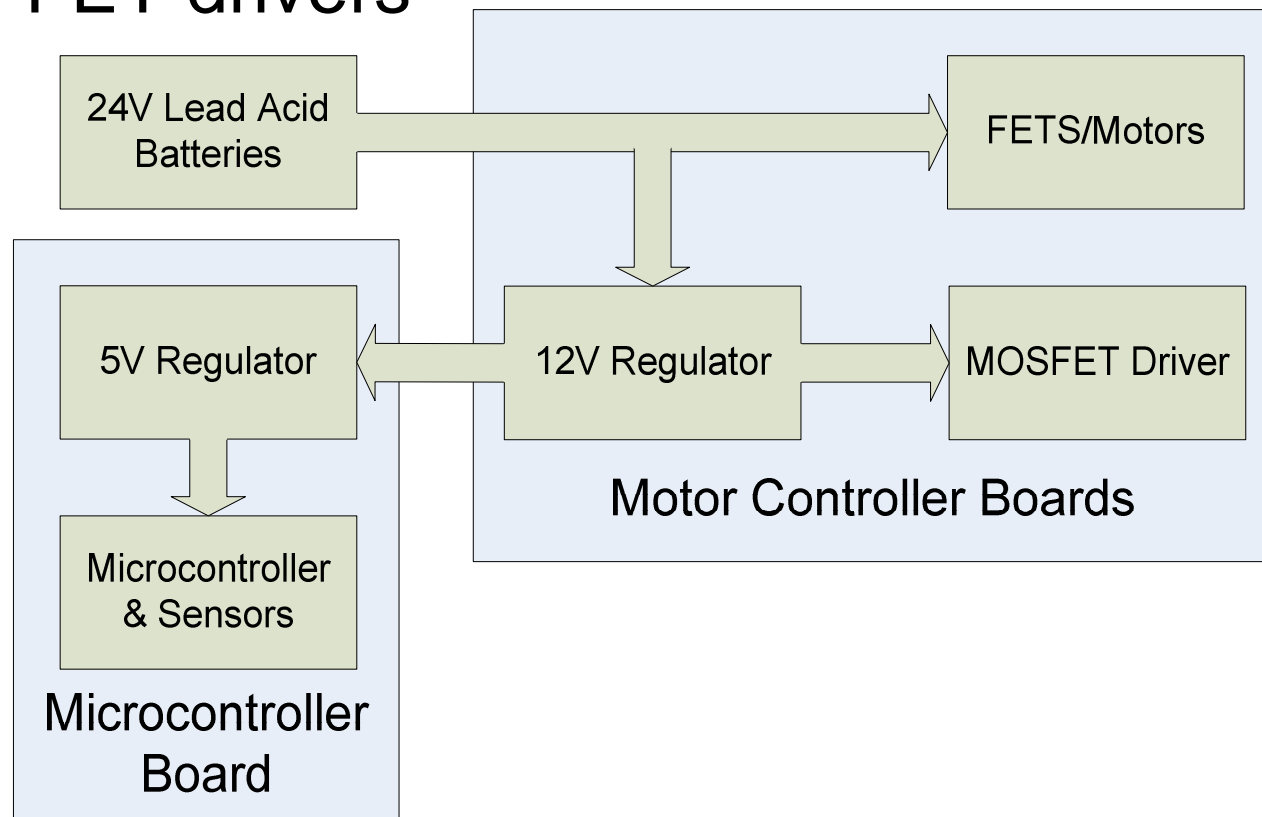
- Size Constraints
 - Fit in a car
 - 18"x24" footprint
 - 5" ground clearance
- Weight Constraints
 - Less than 80 lbs
 - 250 lb payload
- Circuitry Placement
 - Batteries, PCB, sensors, LCD, joystick

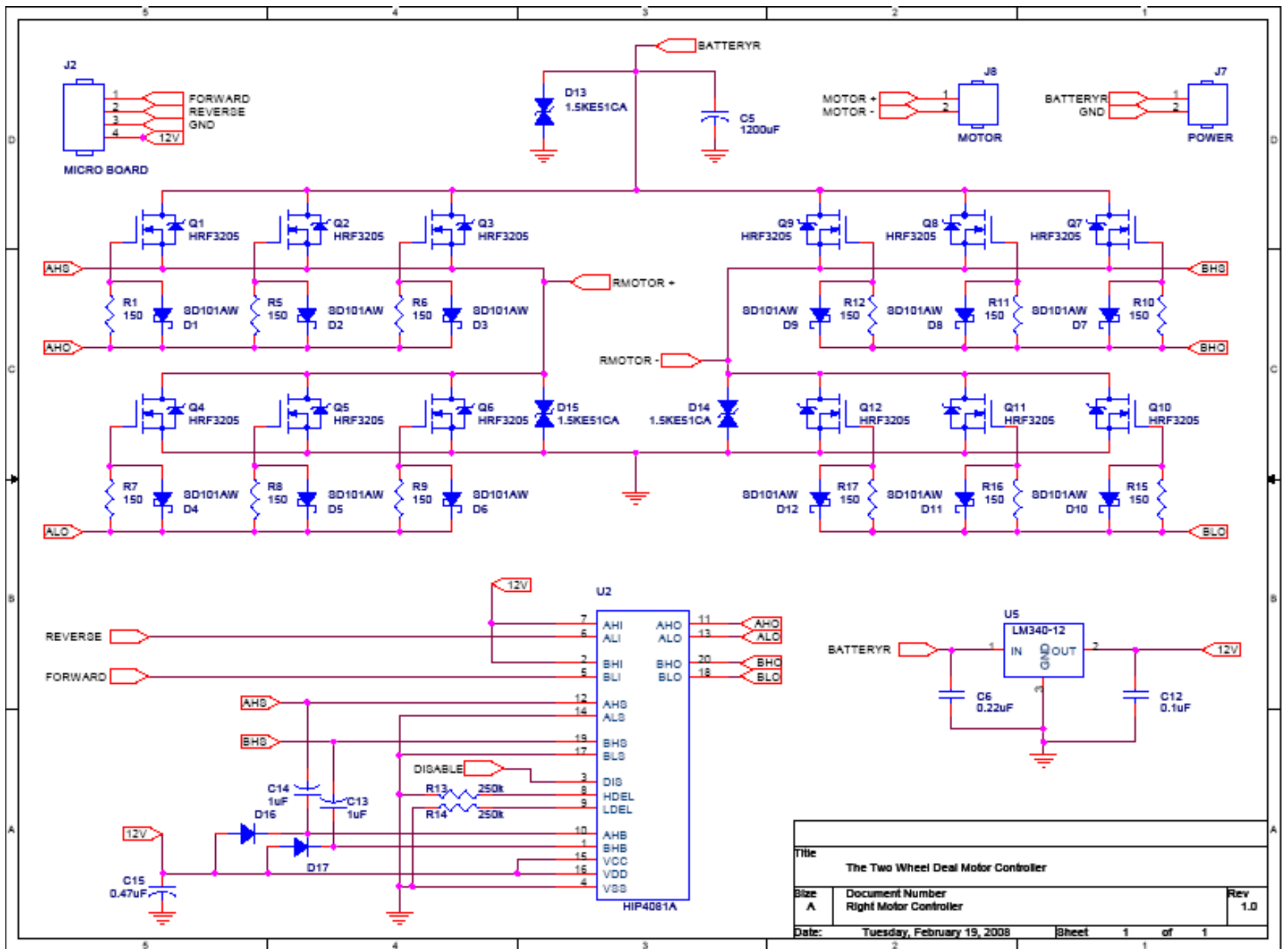


Theory of Operation

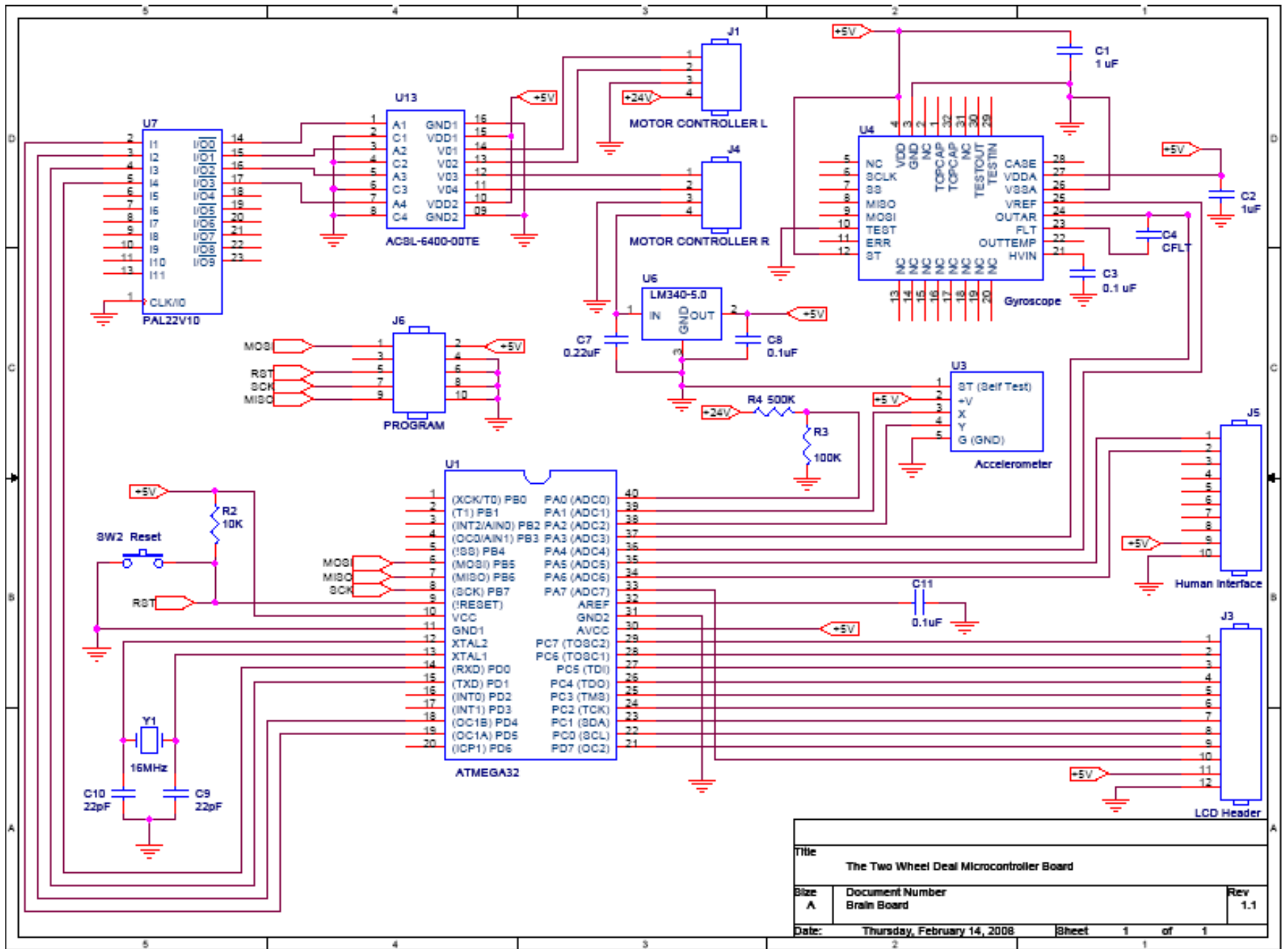
Power Supply

- High current for the motors
- Stable 5V for the Sensors and Microcontroller
- 12V for FET drivers





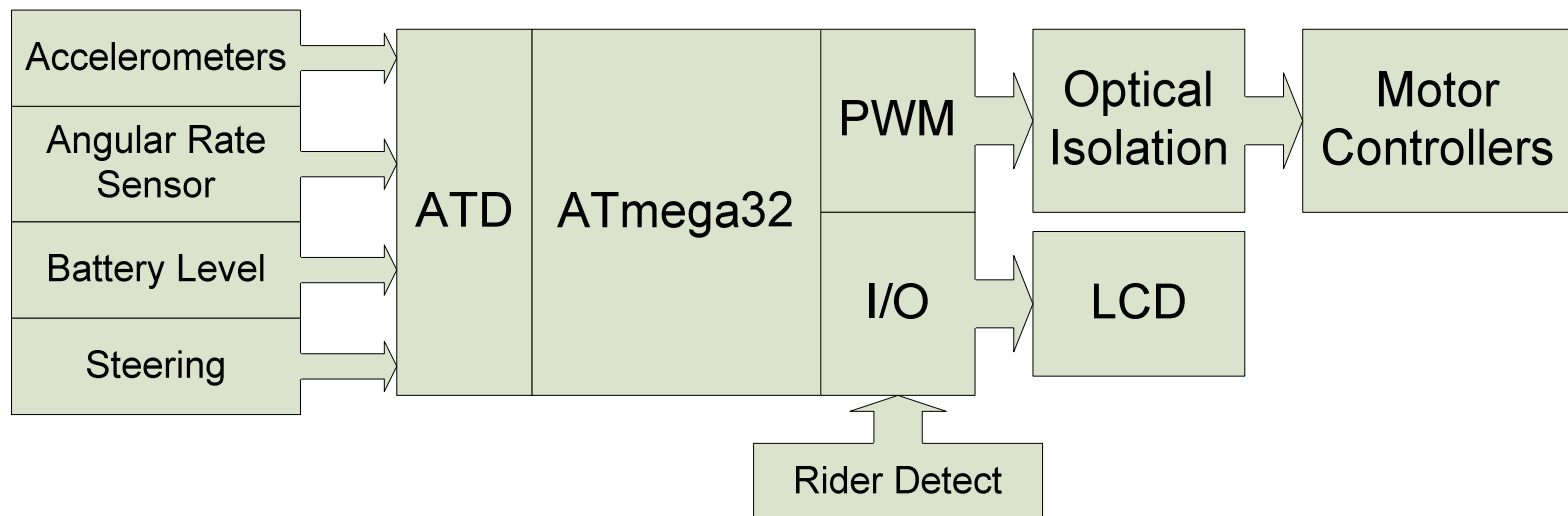
Title		
The Two Wheel Deal Motor Controller		
Size	Document Number	Rev
A	Right Motor Controller	1.0
Date:	Tuesday, February 19, 2008	Sheet 1 of 1

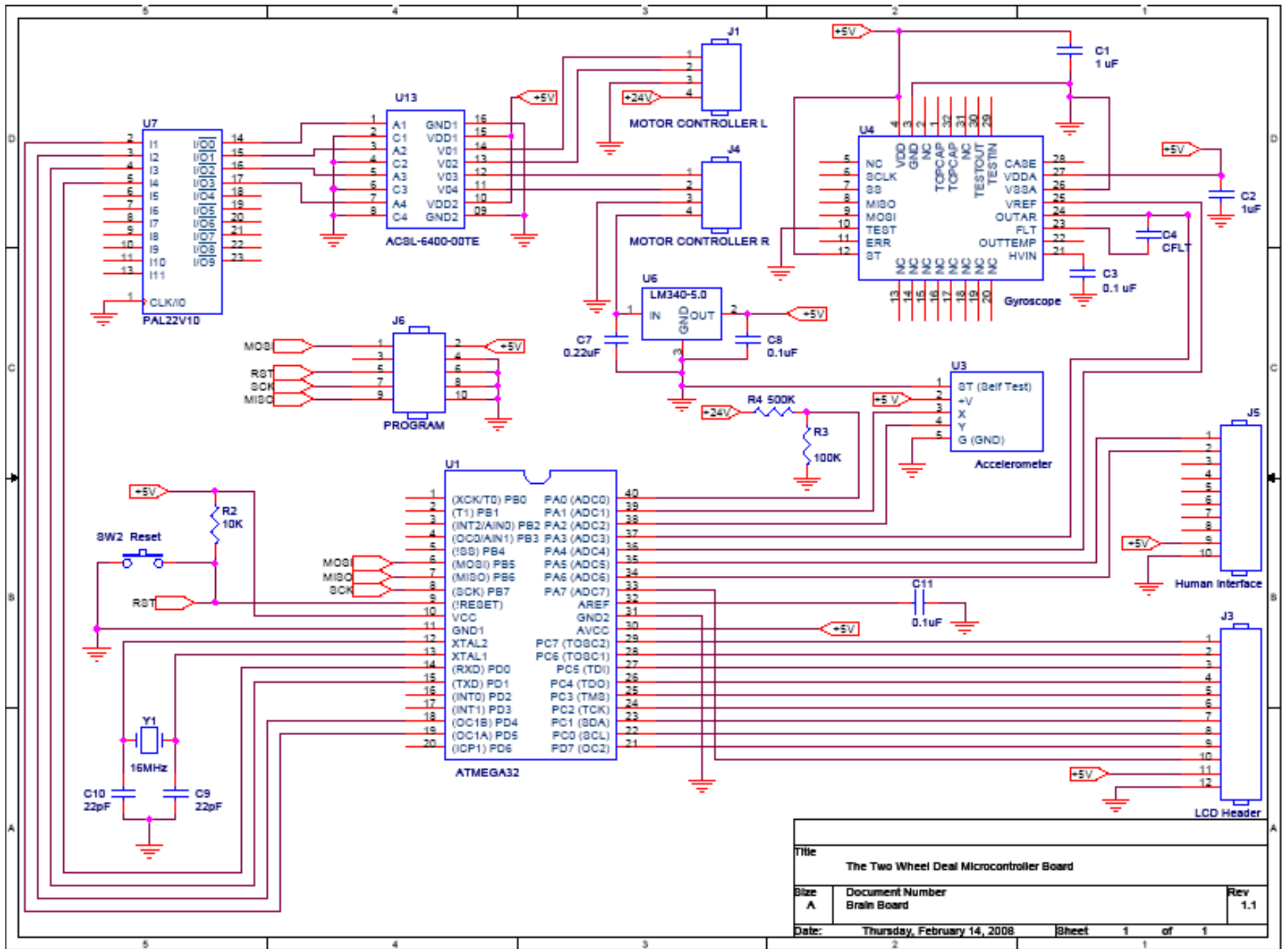


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The Two Wheel Deal Microcontroller Board		
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A	Brain Board	1.1
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Microcontroller & Sensors

- 16MHz
- ATD for Sensors
- Isolated PWM for Motor Controllers
- Logic Circuit for FET drivers
- Parallel Interface to LCD



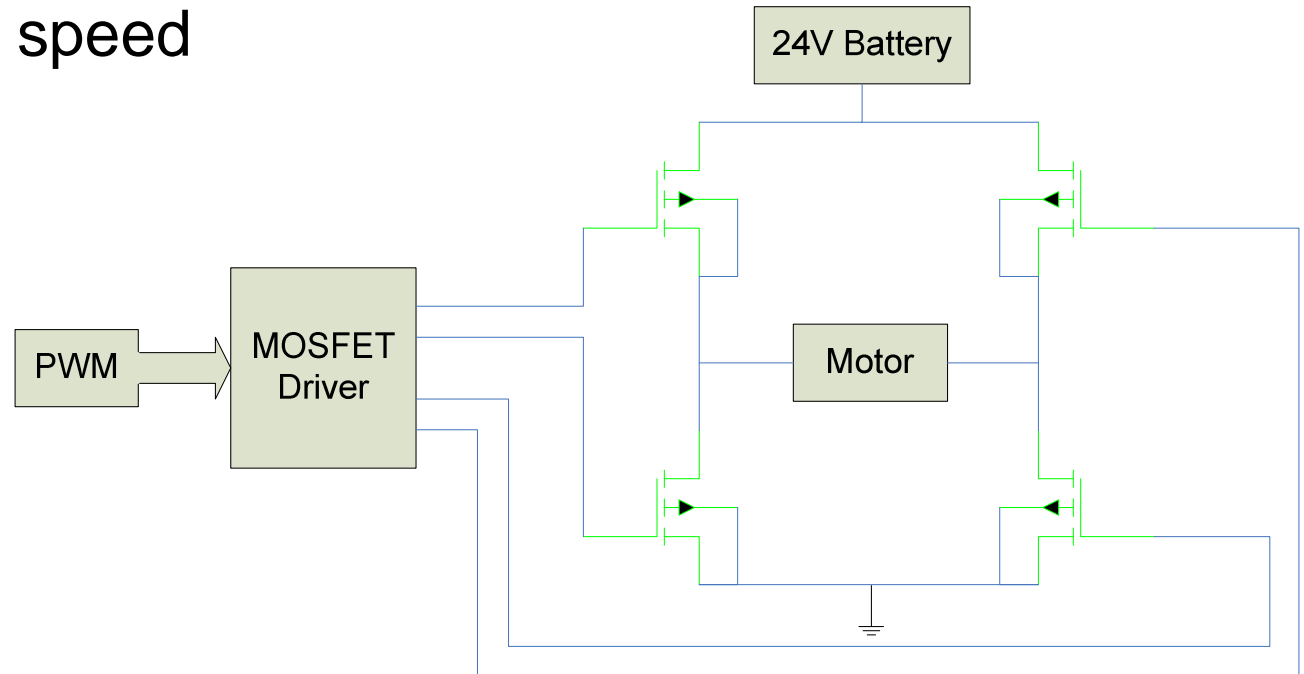


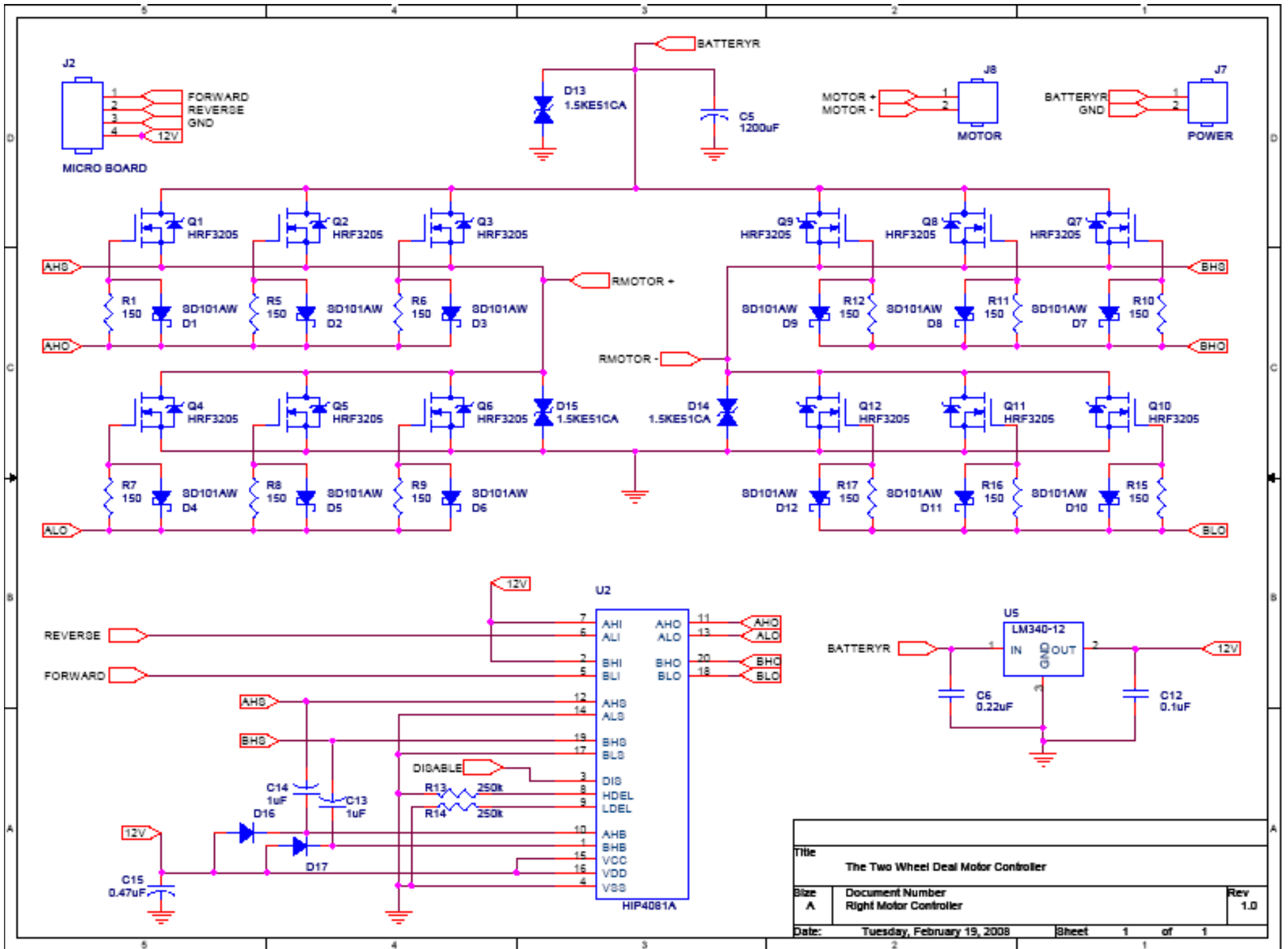
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Motor Controller



- H-Bridge FET Driver
- 3 100A MOSFETs per leg
- Shoot-through prevention
- Voltage spike compensation using TVS diodes
- 2kHz switching speed

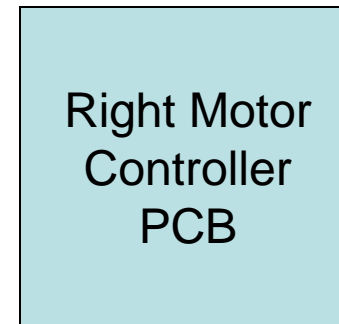
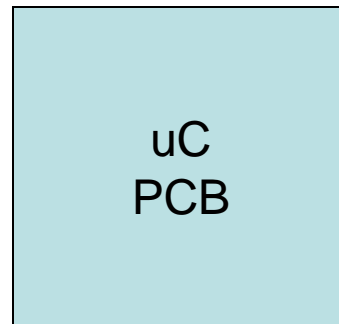
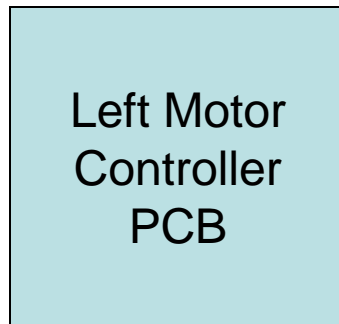




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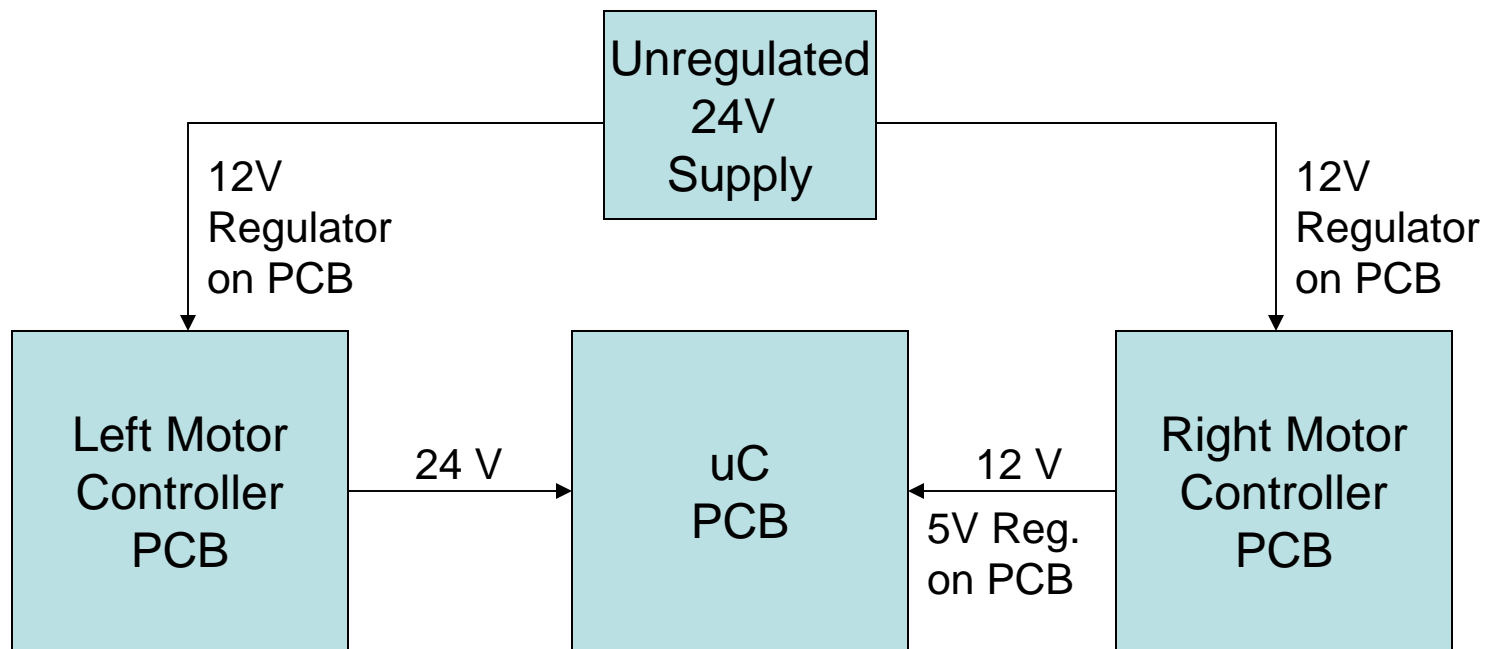
PCB Layout

- ◎ 3 PCBs Advantages
 - ◎ Separate switching circuit from sensitive digital signals



PCB Layout

- ⦿ 3 PCBs Disadvantages
 - ⦿ More power supply connections
 - ⦿ More parts – Regulators, Connectors

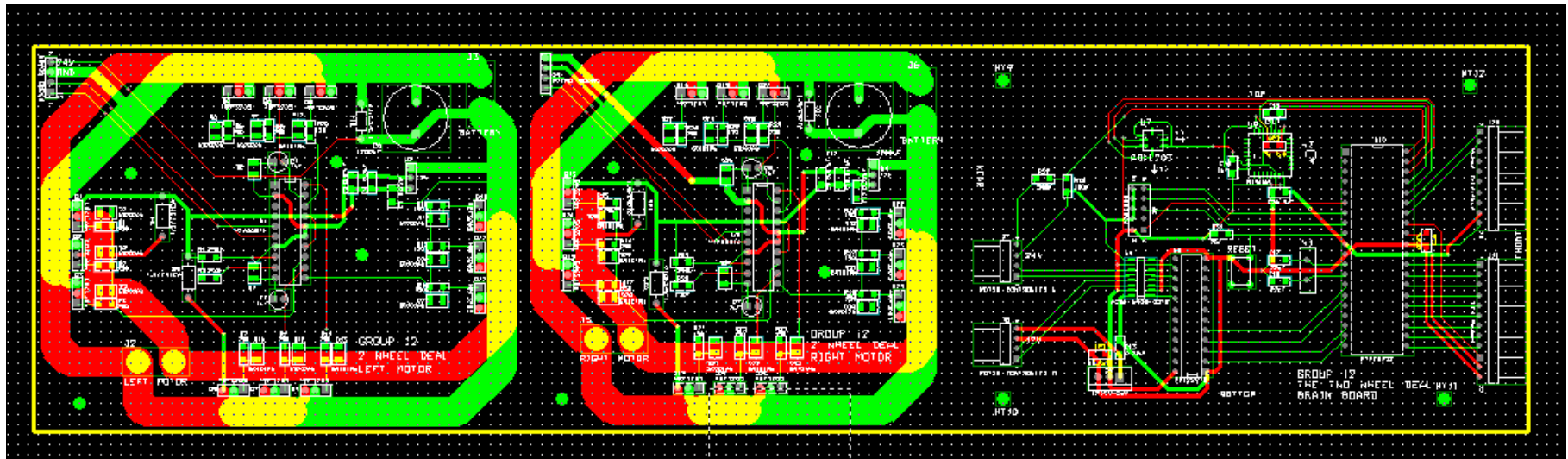


PCB Layout

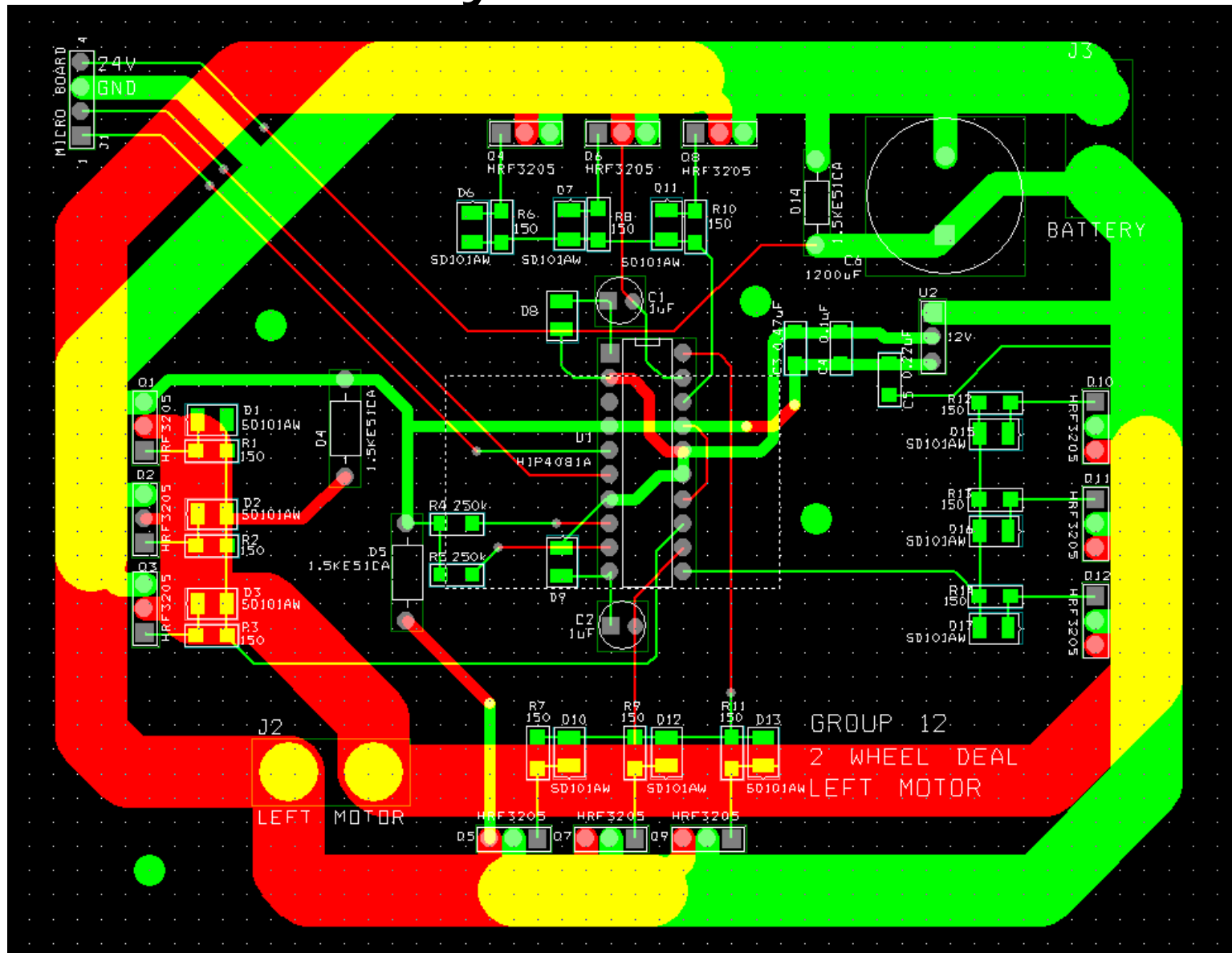
- 3 PCB's

Left Motor

Right Motor



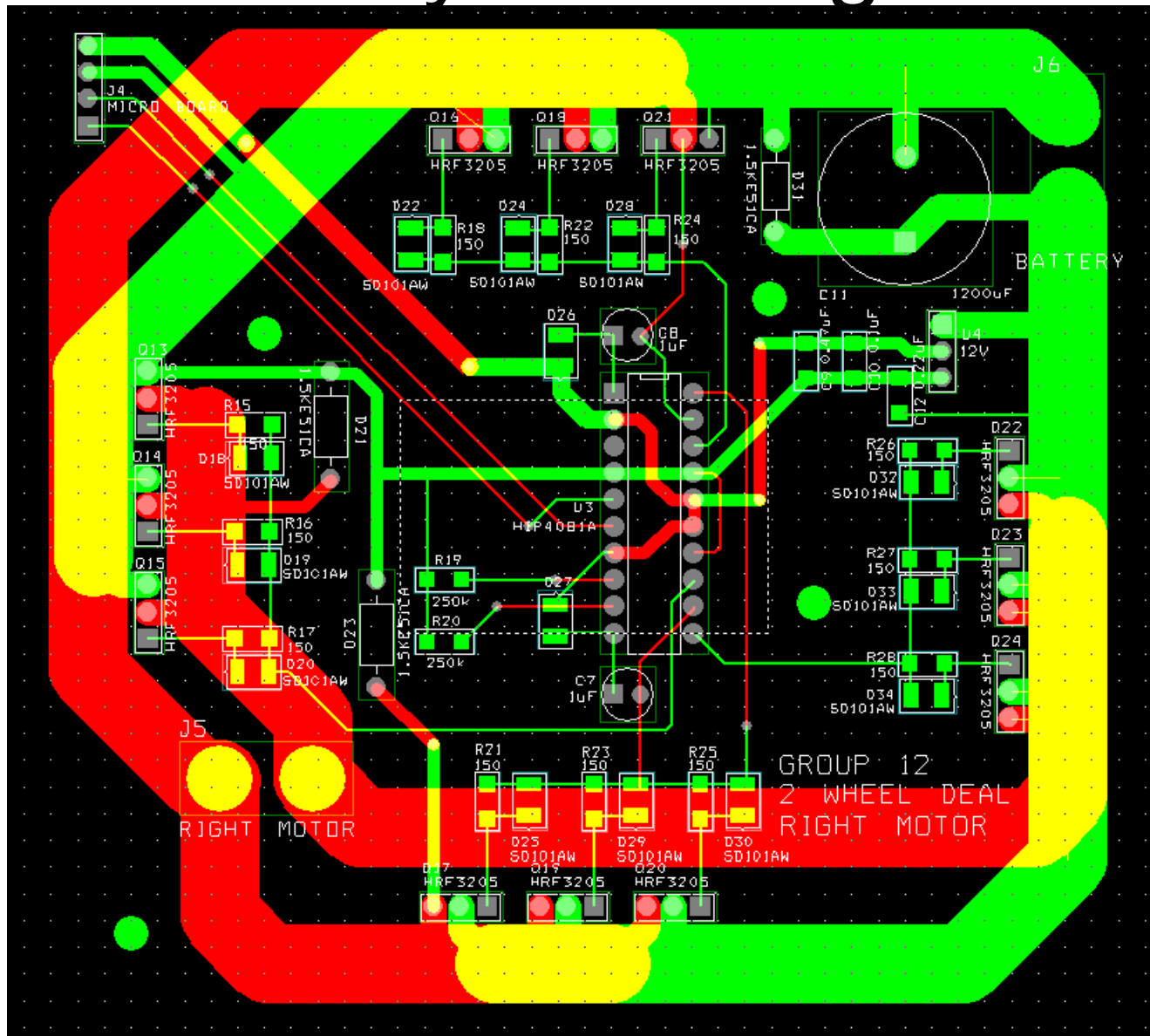
PCB Layout – Left Motor



PCB Layout – Left Controller

- Power
 - Holes for wires to be soldered
 - 300 mil supply rail traces
 - 100 mil traces to transistors
 - Traces have copper pore
 - 24 V for Power Supply Level
- Mounting
 - Mount using transistors
 - Mounting holes added
- Diodes
 - Voltage Suppression

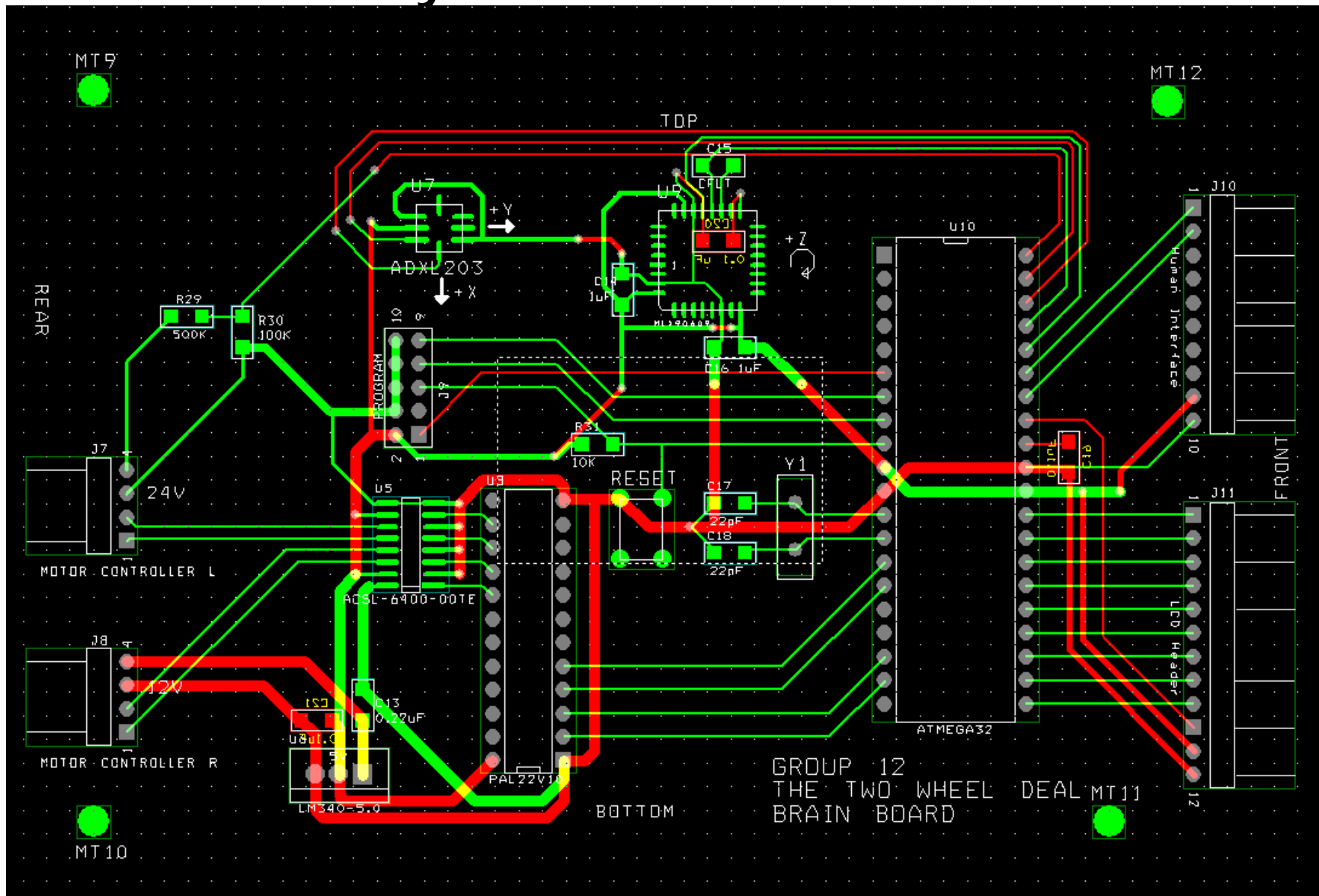
PCB Layout – Right Motor



PCB Layout – Controller Differences

- Left Controller
 - 24V connector for battery level detection
- Right Controller
 - 12V connector for microcontroller supply
 - Linear Regulator

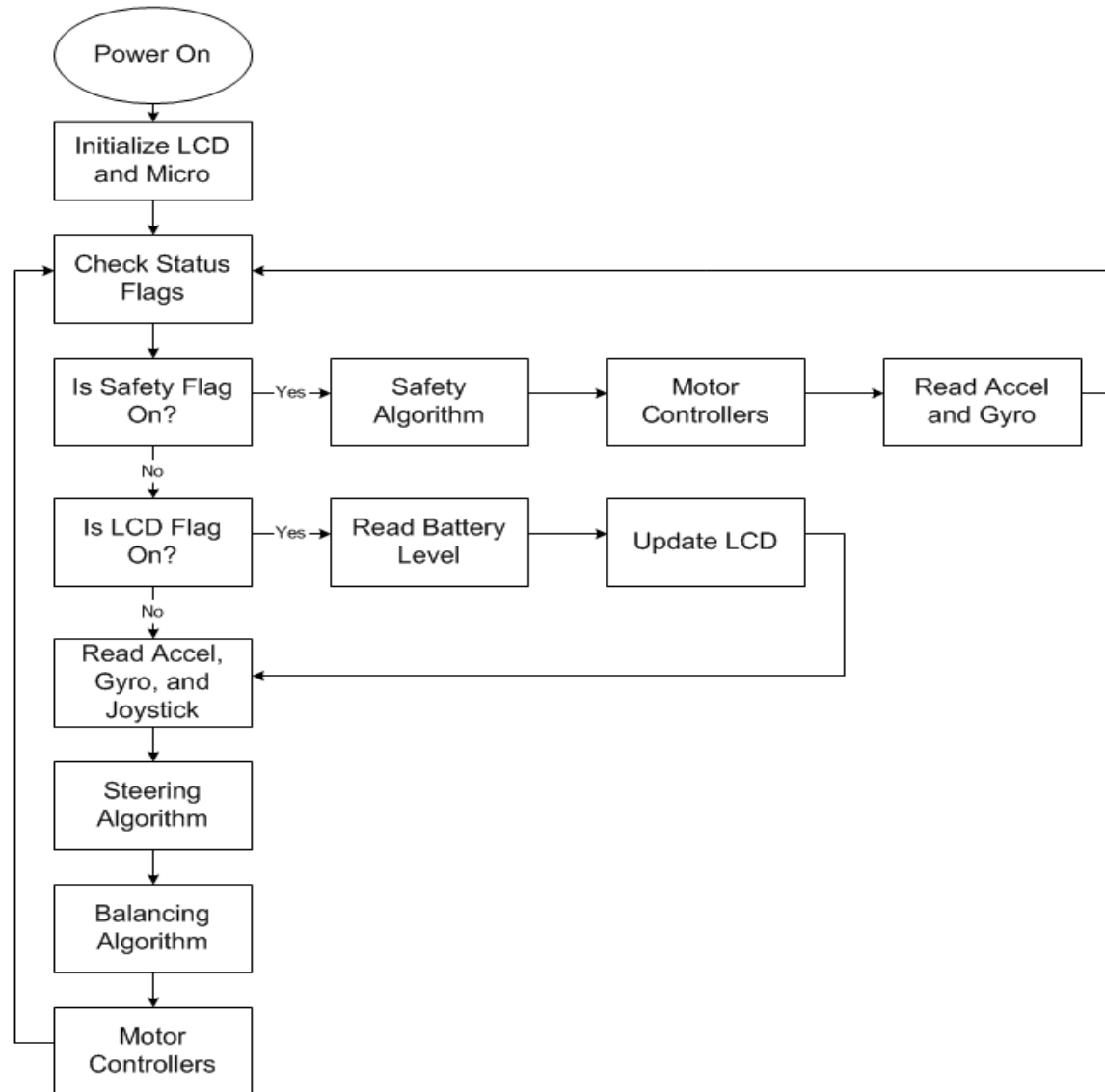
PCB Layout - Microcontroller



PCB Layout – Microboard

- LCD Header (12 Pins) – 1 byte of data
- Gyro Accel (2 pins each) – Close for accuracy
- PLD (4 pins) – Traces larger for more power
- Oscillator (2 pins) – Close for no noise
- SPI Program (4 pins) – Easy Programming
- Unused / General I/O (3 pins) - Expandability
- Reset
- Optical Isolator – Motor inductive feedback
- Signal Header – Easy Connection
- Regulator
- Power – larger traces to power all components

Software Design



Questions & Discussion