

GLOSSARY

AMR (Autonomous Mobile Robot)

ROS (Robot Operating System)

SLAM (Simultaneous Localization and Mapping)

URDF (Unified Robot Description Format)

IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit)

LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging)



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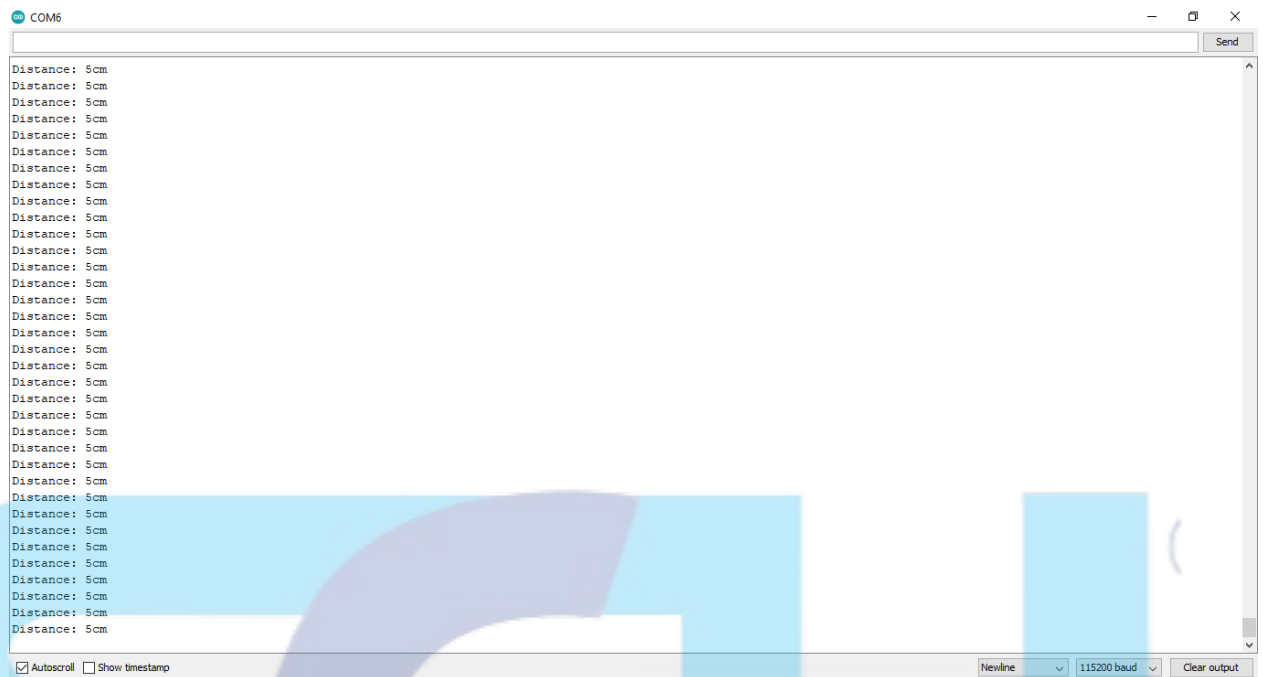
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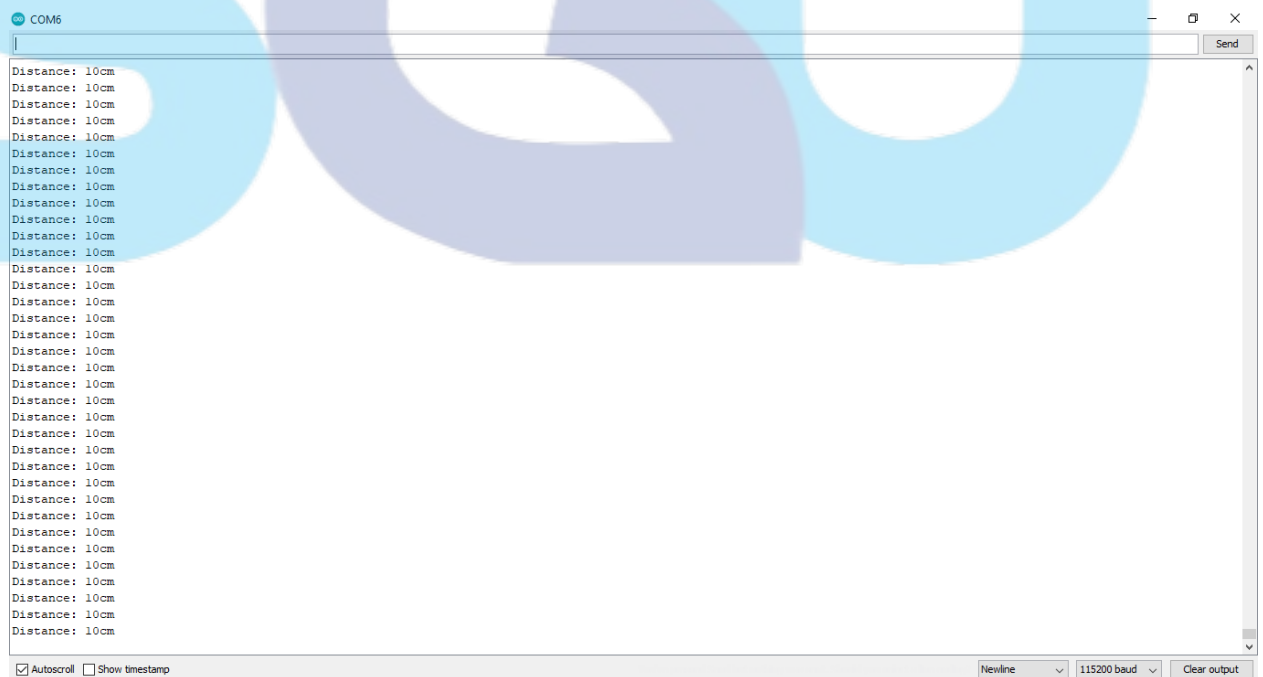
APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Data Testing of Ultrasonic Sensor



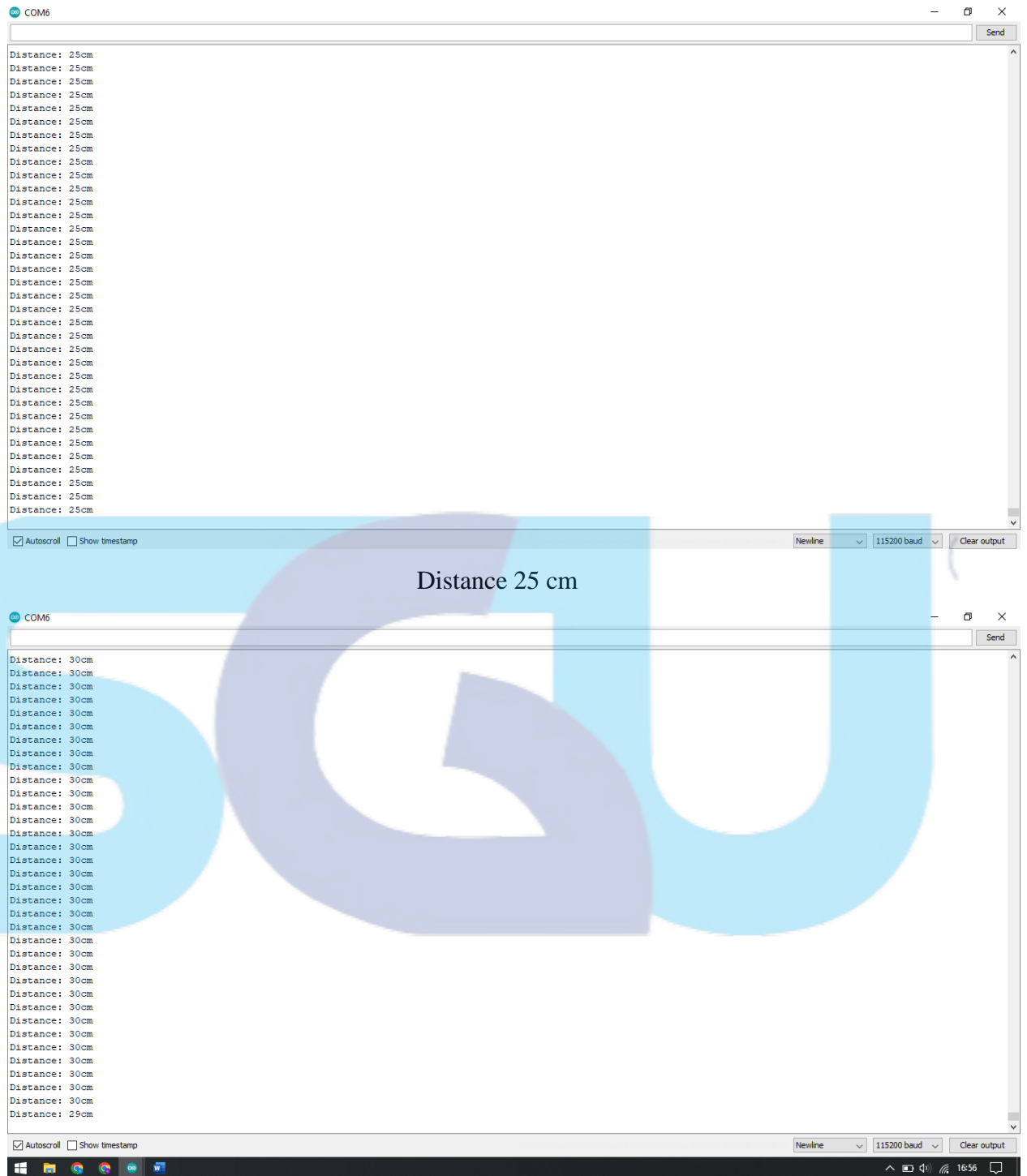
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "COM6". The window displays a list of 25 lines of text, each reading "Distance: 5cm". At the bottom of the terminal, there are control elements: a checked "Autoscroll" checkbox, an unchecked "Show timestamp" checkbox, a "Newline" dropdown menu, a "115200 baud" dropdown menu, and a "Clear output" button. A "Send" button is located in the top right corner of the terminal area.

distance 5 cm

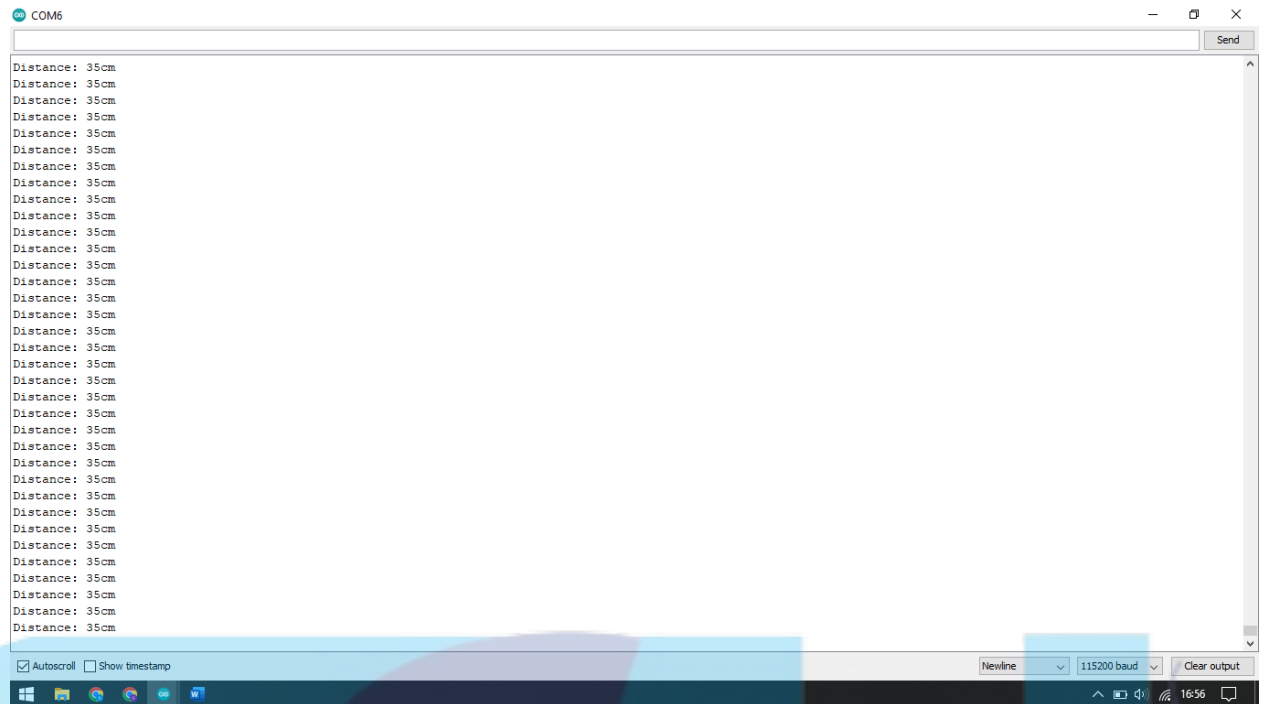


A screenshot of a terminal window titled "COM6". The window displays a list of 25 lines of text, each reading "Distance: 10cm". At the bottom of the terminal, there are control elements: a checked "Autoscroll" checkbox, an unchecked "Show timestamp" checkbox, a "Newline" dropdown menu, a "115200 baud" dropdown menu, and a "Clear output" button. A "Send" button is located in the top right corner of the terminal area.

distance 10 cm

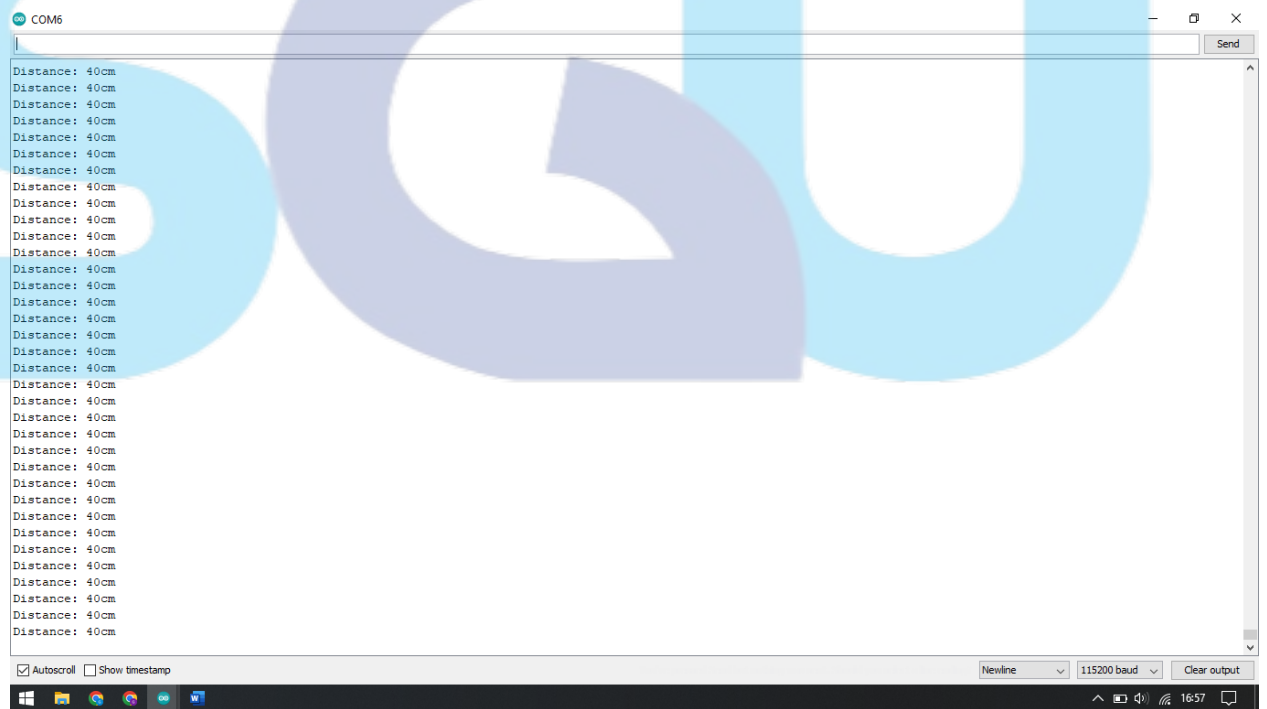


distance 30 cm



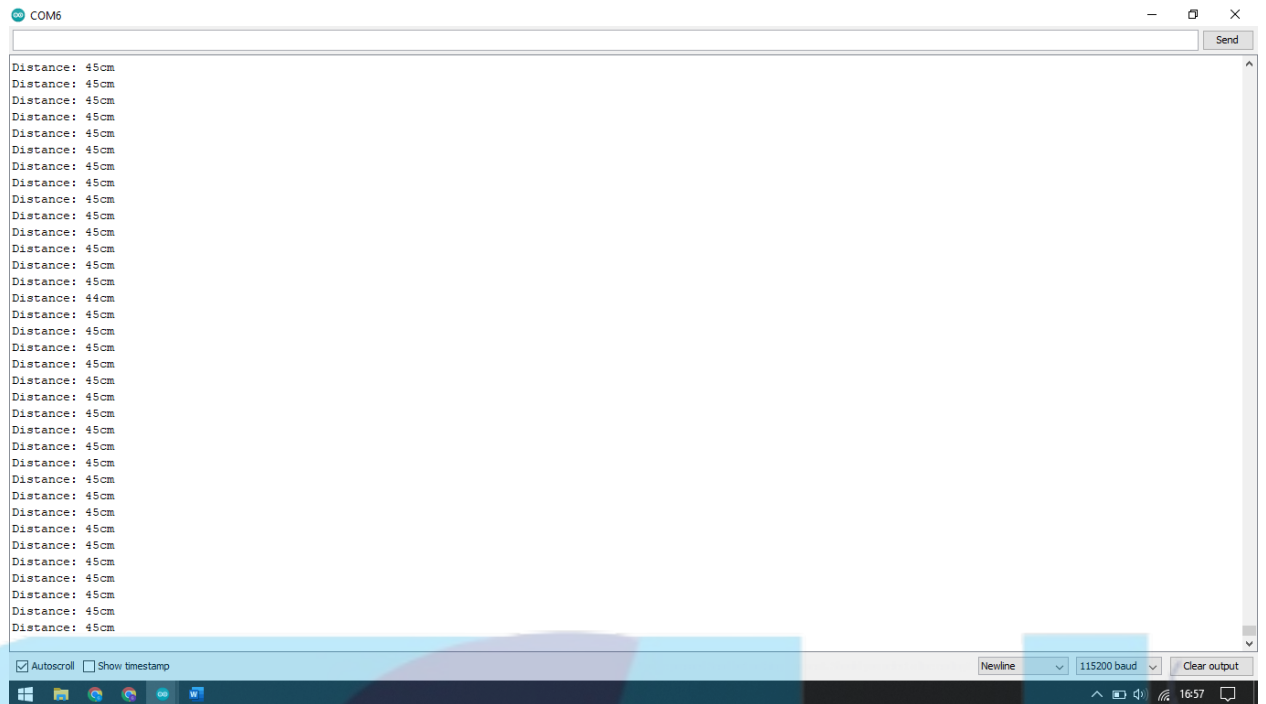
A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'COM6'. The window contains a continuous stream of text: 'Distance: 35cm'. The text is repeated approximately 30 times. At the bottom of the terminal, there are control elements: a checked 'Autoscroll' checkbox, an unchecked 'Show timestamp' checkbox, a dropdown menu set to 'Newline', a baud rate dropdown set to '115200 baud', and a 'Clear output' button. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of the terminal window, showing the time as 16:56.

Distance 35 cm



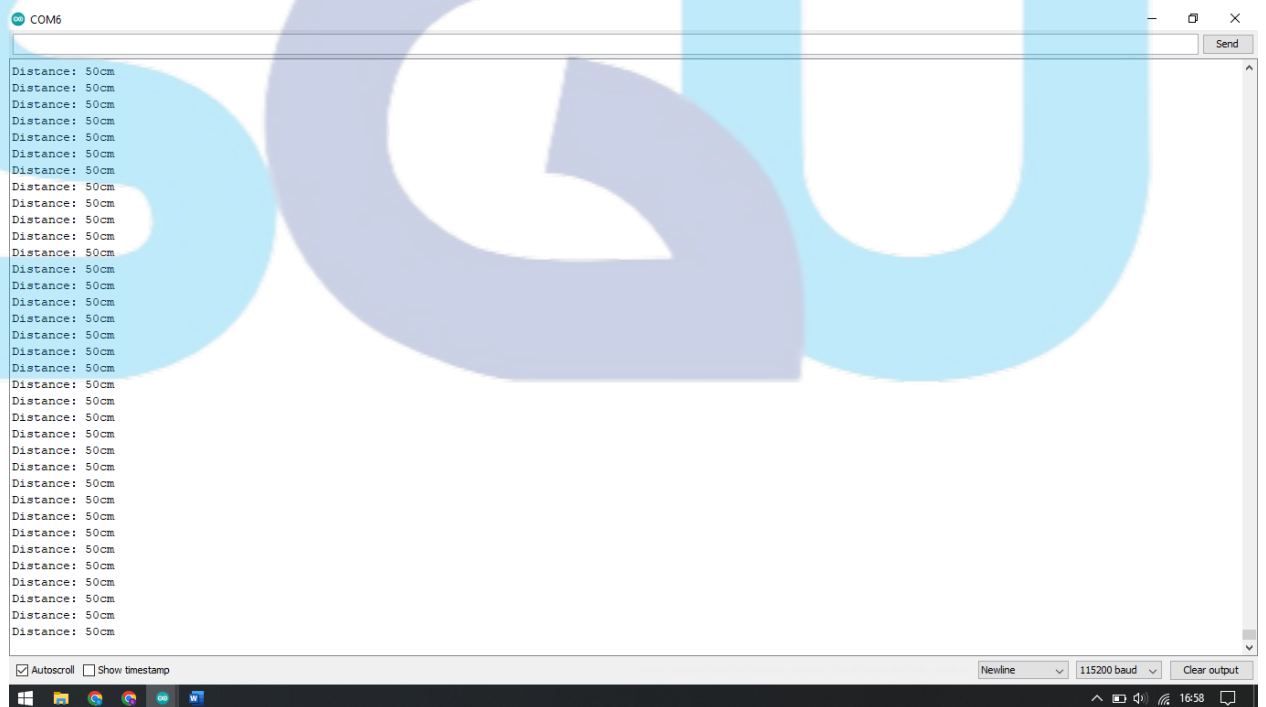
A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'COM6'. The window contains a continuous stream of text: 'Distance: 40cm'. The text is repeated approximately 30 times. At the bottom of the terminal, there are control elements: a checked 'Autoscroll' checkbox, an unchecked 'Show timestamp' checkbox, a dropdown menu set to 'Newline', a baud rate dropdown set to '115200 baud', and a 'Clear output' button. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of the terminal window, showing the time as 16:57.

Distance 40 cm



A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'COM6'. The window displays a list of 30 lines of text, each reading 'Distance: 45cm'. The text is left-aligned. At the bottom of the terminal, there are control elements: a checked 'Autoscroll' checkbox, an unchecked 'Show timestamp' checkbox, a dropdown menu set to 'Newline', a baud rate dropdown set to '115200 baud', and a 'Clear output' button. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of the terminal window, showing the time as 16:57.

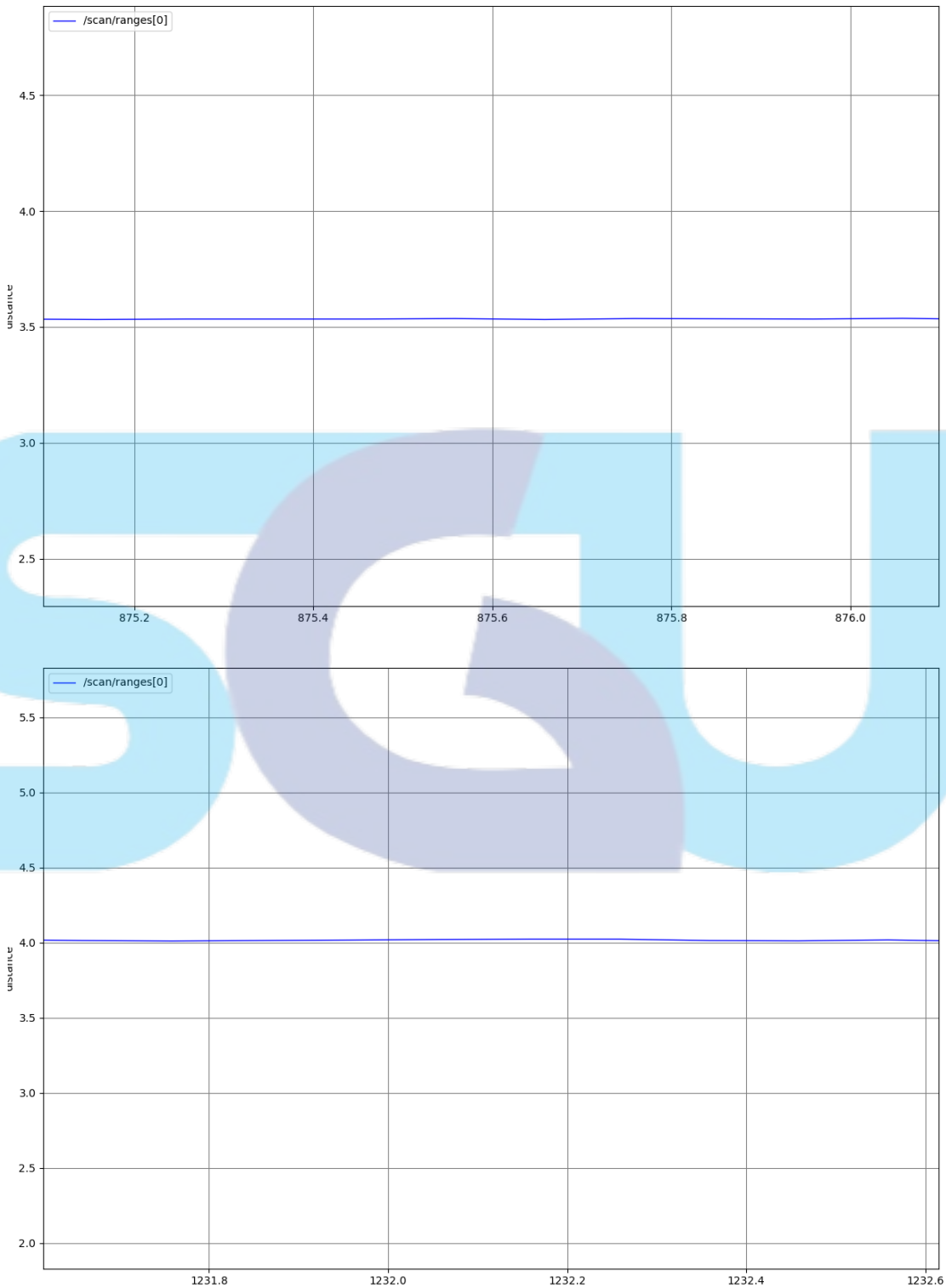
Distance 45 cm

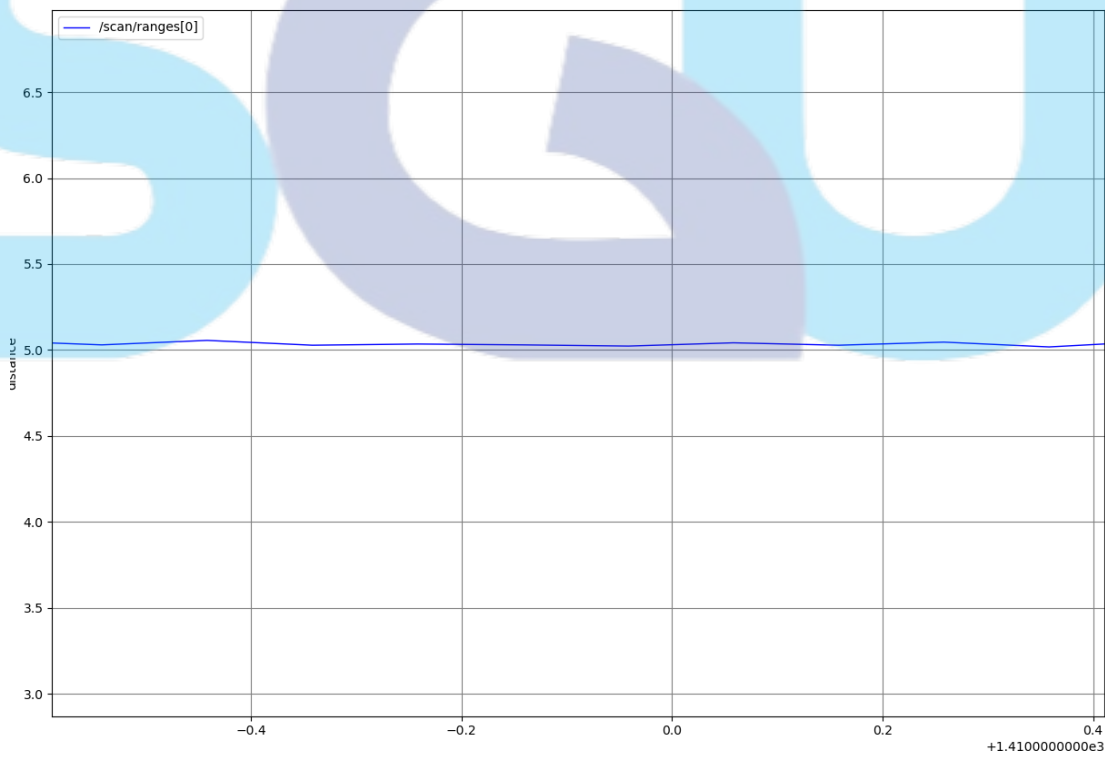
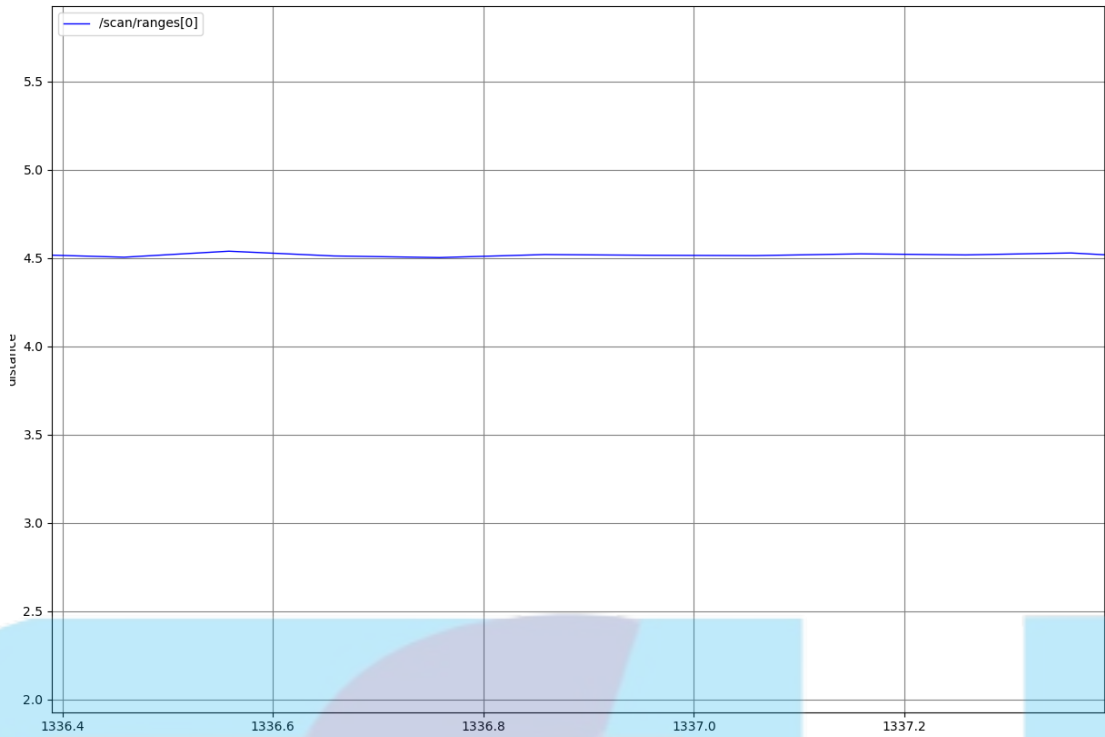


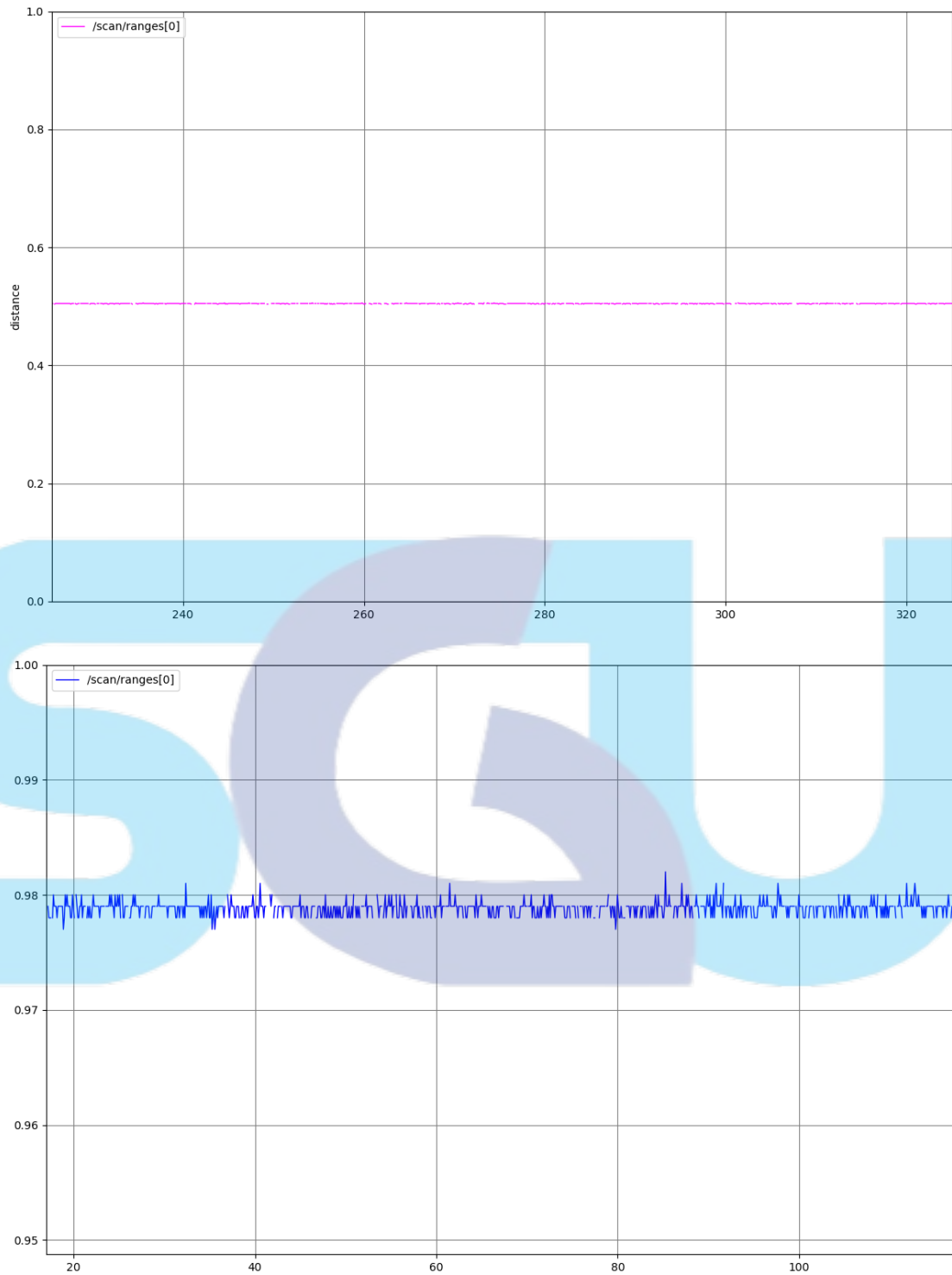
A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'COM6'. The window displays a list of 30 lines of text, each reading 'Distance: 50cm'. The text is left-aligned. At the bottom of the terminal, there are control elements: a checked 'Autoscroll' checkbox, an unchecked 'Show timestamp' checkbox, a dropdown menu set to 'Newline', a baud rate dropdown set to '115200 baud', and a 'Clear output' button. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of the terminal window, showing the time as 16:58.

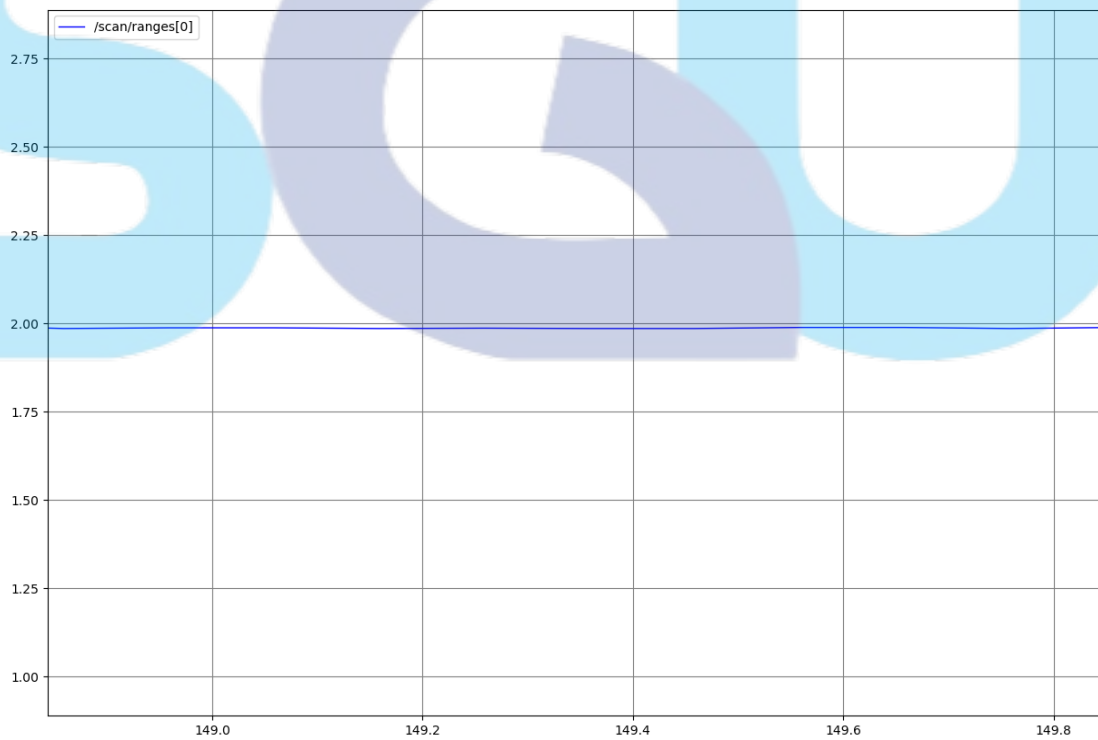
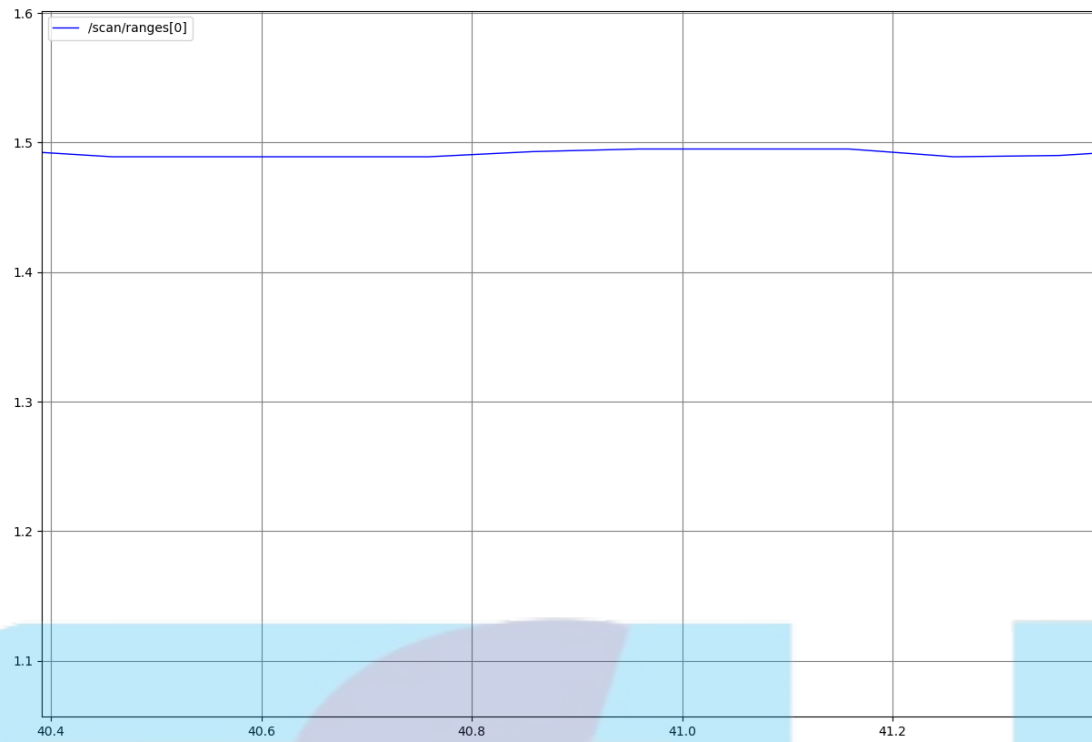
Distance 50 cm

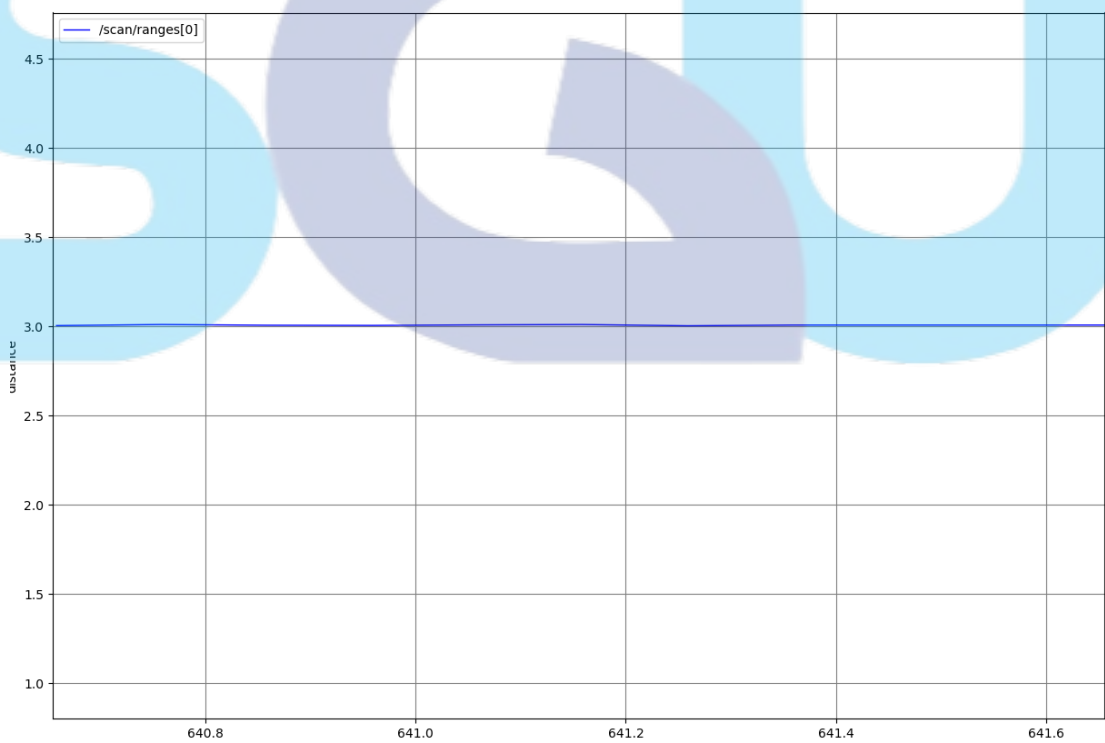
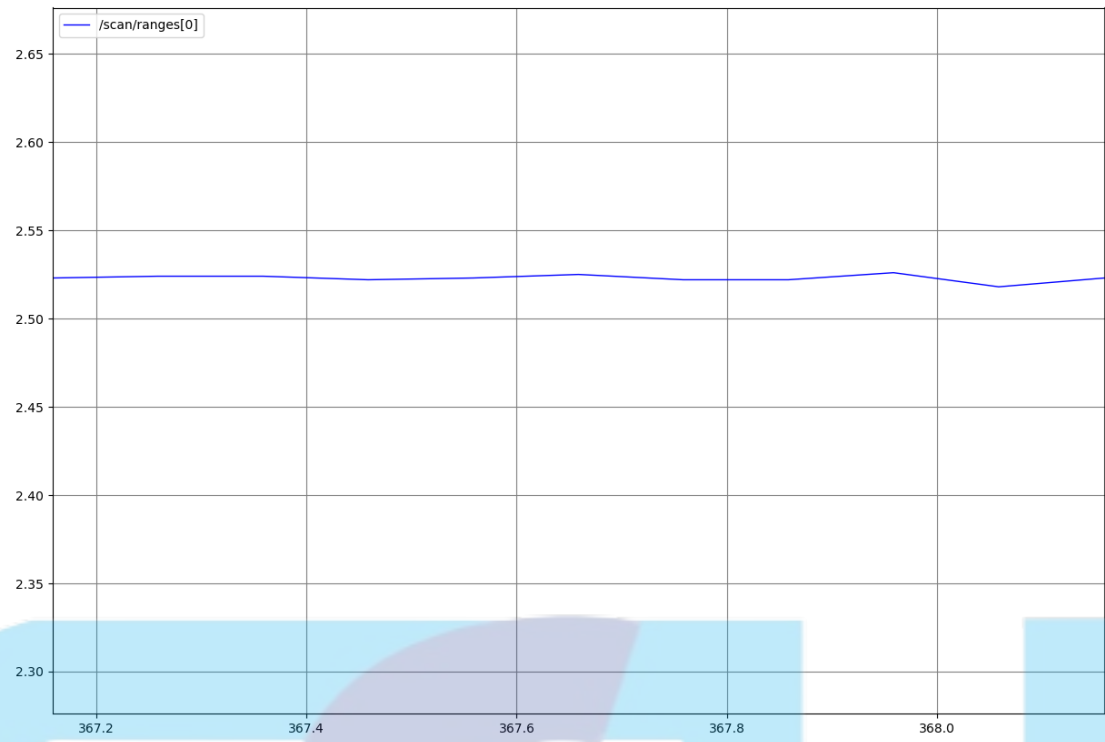
Appendix 2 Data Testing of LiDAR



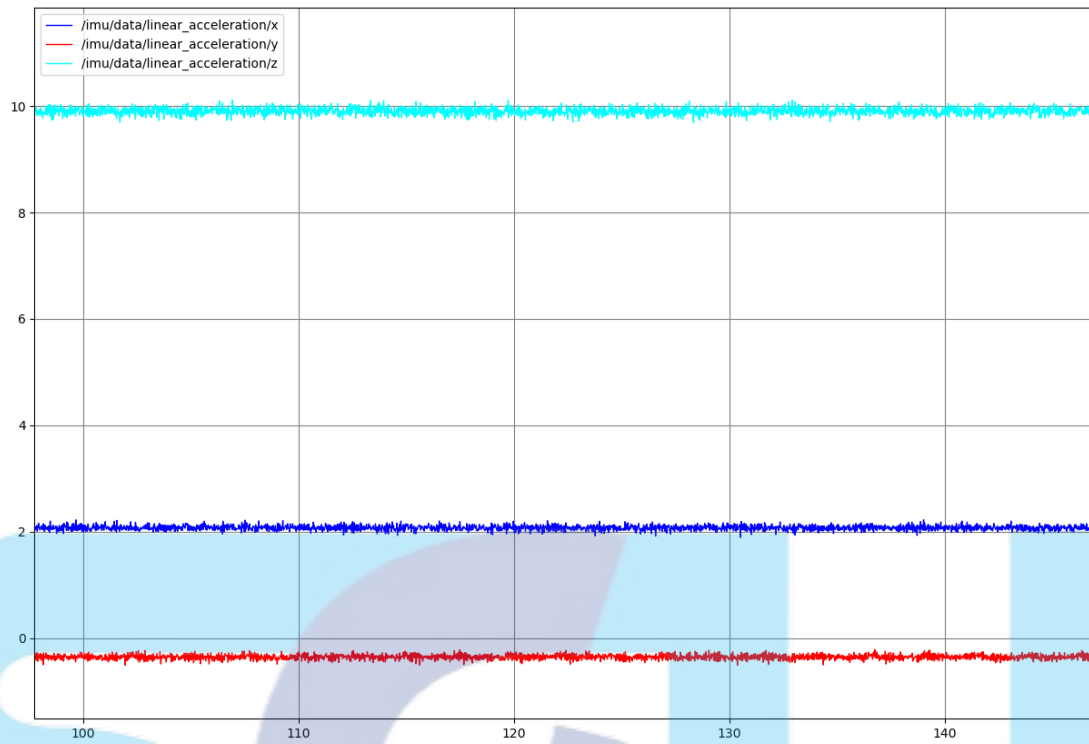






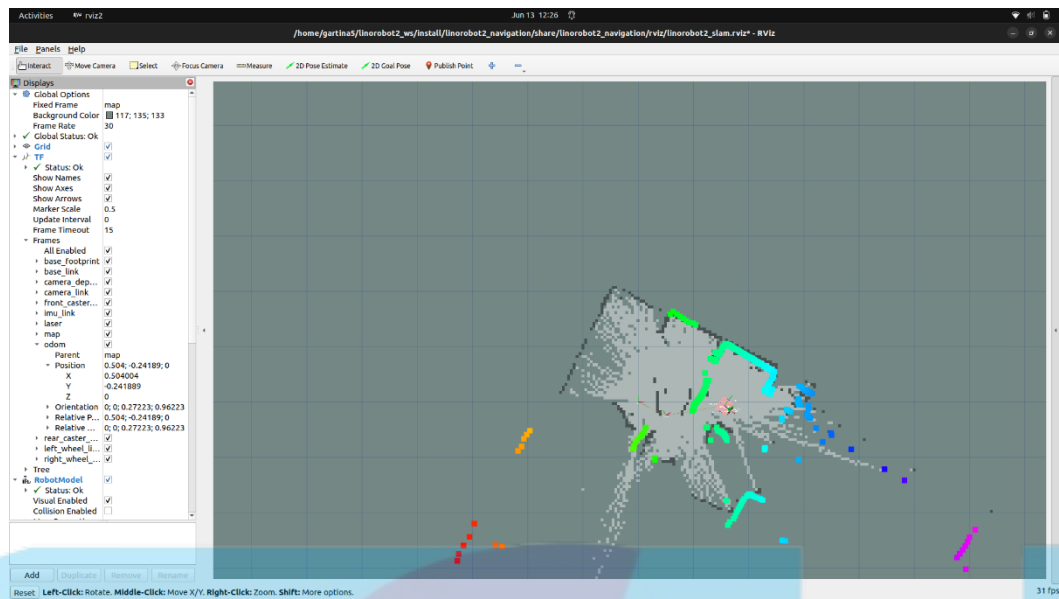


Appendix 3 Data Tesing of IMU

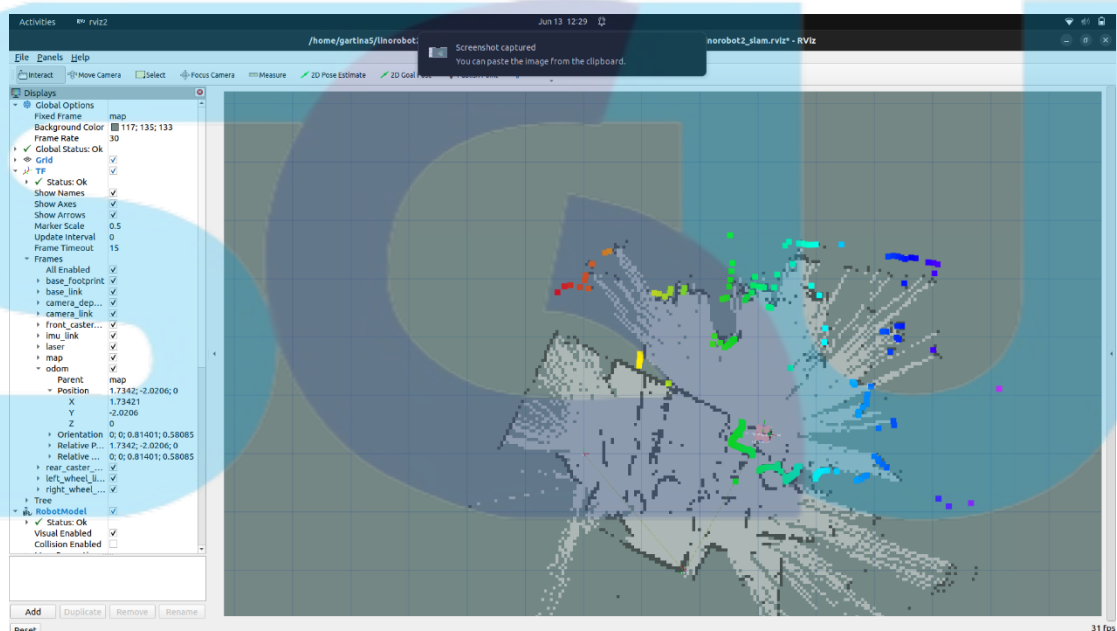
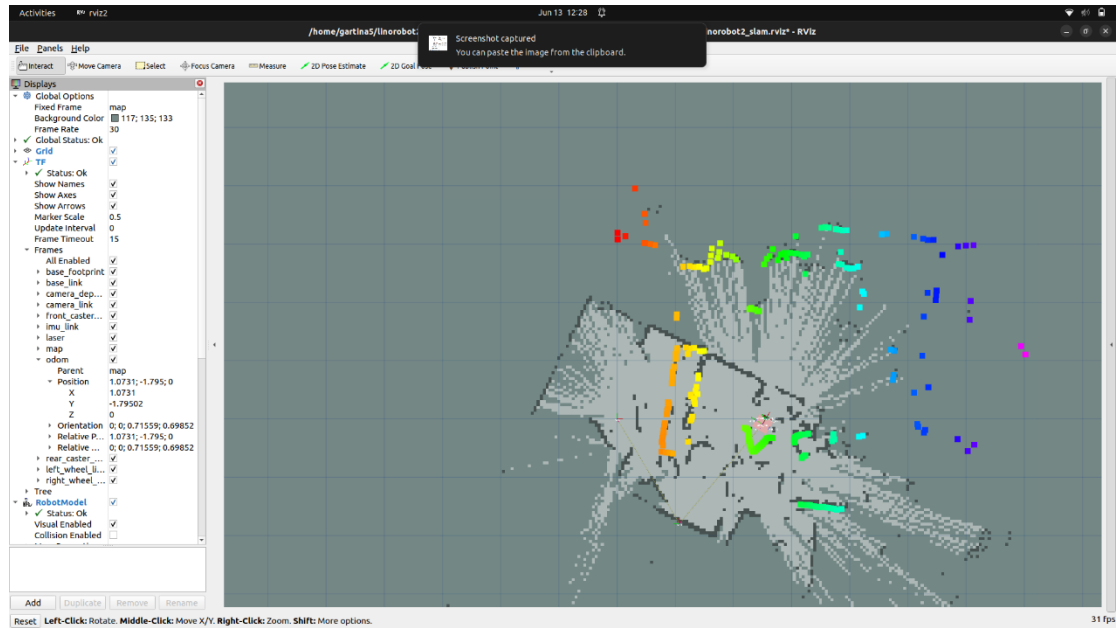


```
linear_acceleration:  
x: 2.117197356186807  
y: -0.36164796468801796  
z: 9.877060969360173  
linear_acceleration_covaria
```

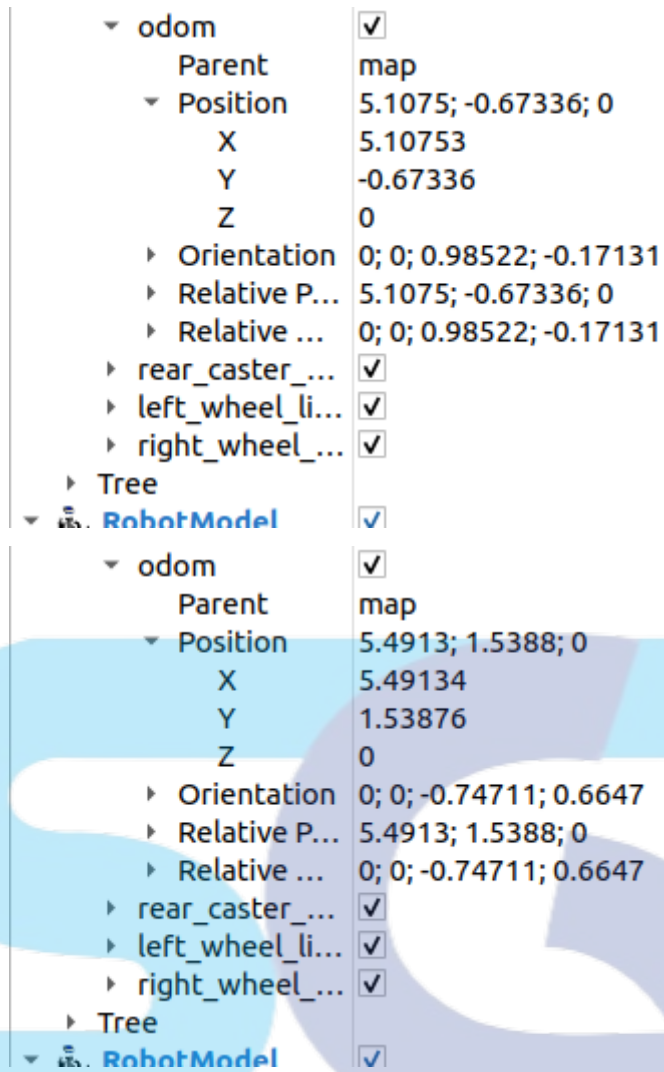
Appendix 4 Data Testing of Encoder





odom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parent	map
Position	0.81675; -1.5698; 0
X	0.816746
Y	-1.56977
Z	0
Orientation	0; 0; 0.64669; 0.76275
Relative P...	0.81675; -1.5698; 0
Relative ...	0; 0; 0.64669; 0.76275
rear_caster_...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
left_wheel_li...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
right_wheel_...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tree	
RobotModel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
odom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parent	map
Position	1.0731; -1.795; 0
X	1.0731
Y	-1.79502
Z	0
Orientation	0; 0; 0.71559; 0.69852
Relative P...	1.0731; -1.795; 0
Relative ...	0; 0; 0.71559; 0.69852
rear_caster_...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
left_wheel_li...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
right_wheel_...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tree	
RobotModel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

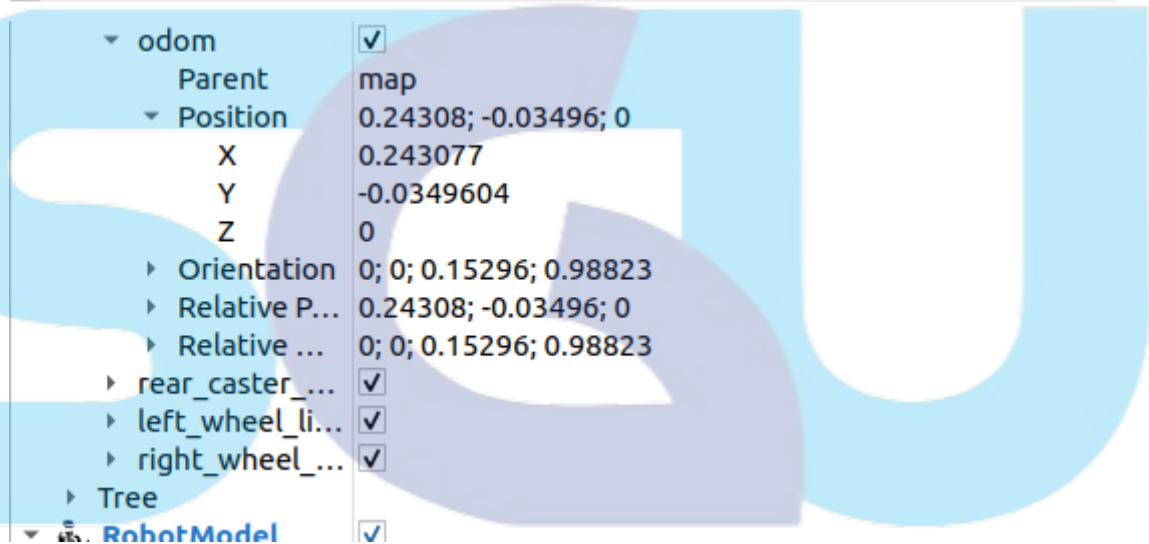


▼ odom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parent	map
▼ Position	3.0808; 2.5581; 0
X	3.0808
Y	2.55814
Z	0
▶ Orientation	0; 0; -0.25932; 0.96579
▶ Relative P...	3.0808; 2.5581; 0
▶ Relative ...	0; 0; -0.25932; 0.96579
▶ rear_caster_...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▶ left_wheel_li...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▶ right_wheel_...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▶ Tree	
▼ RobotModel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

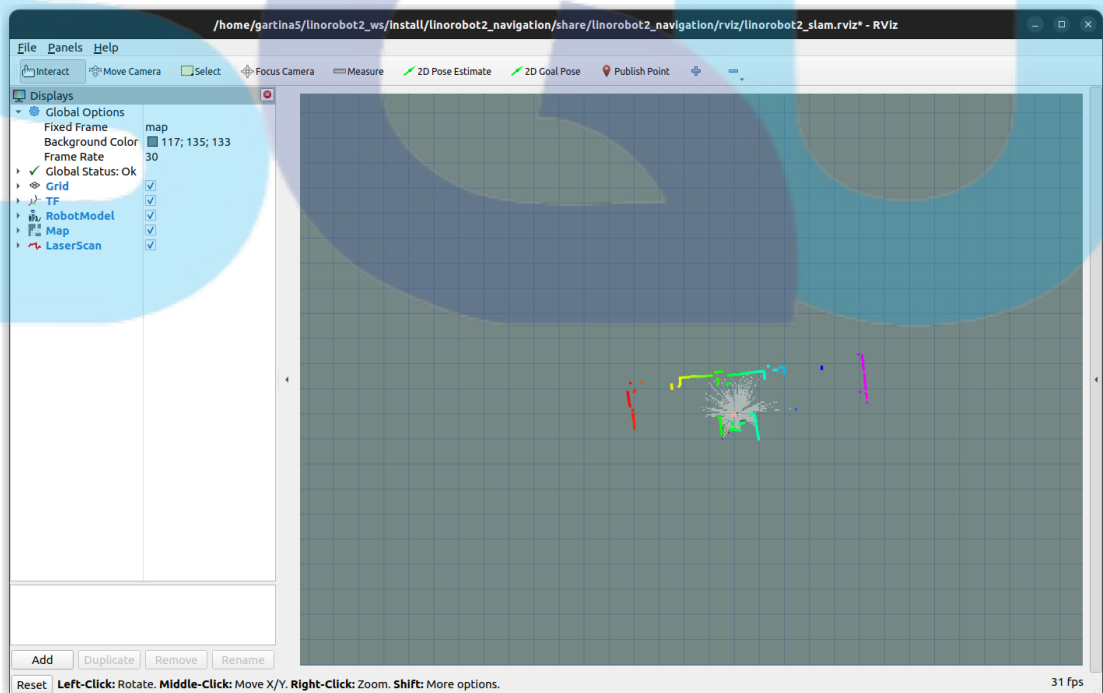
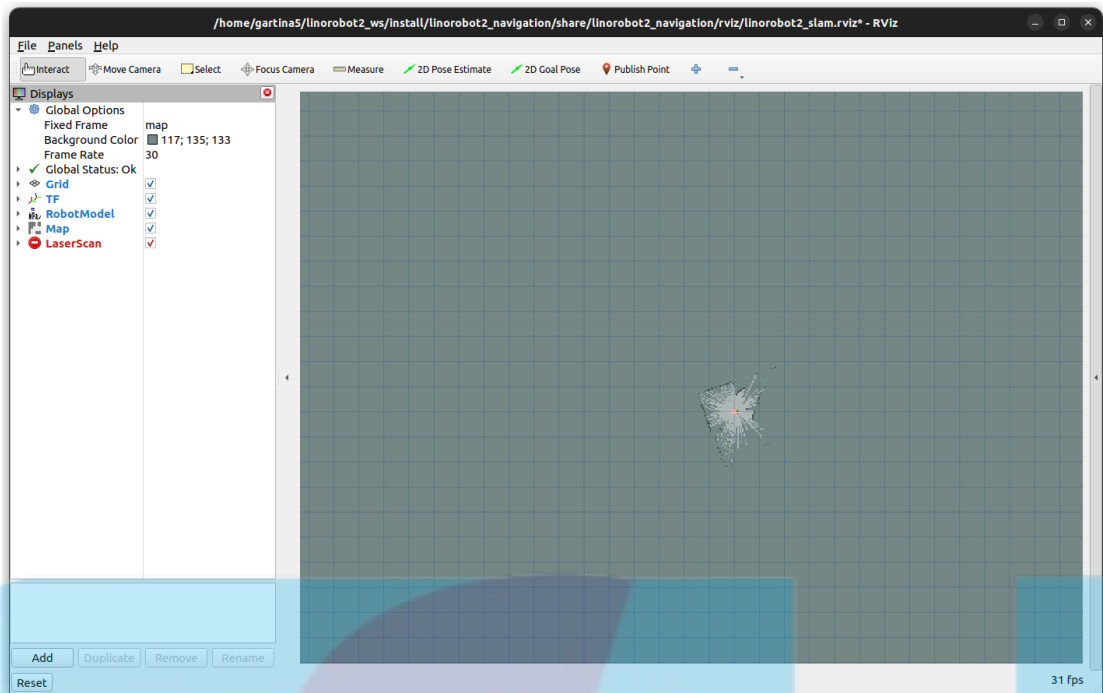


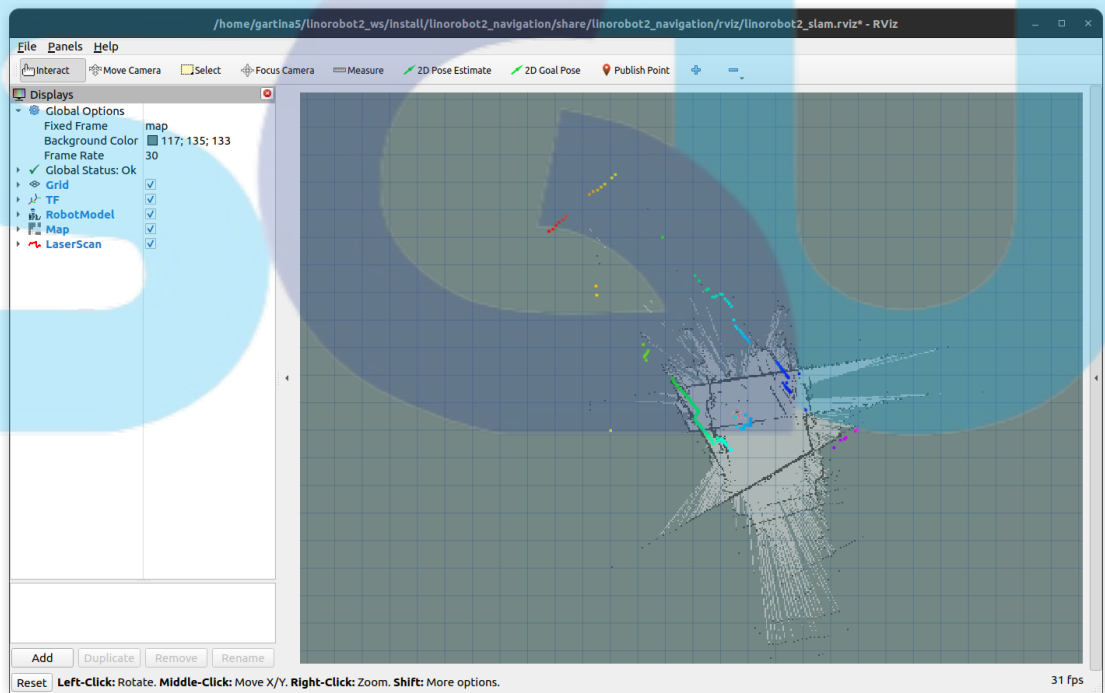
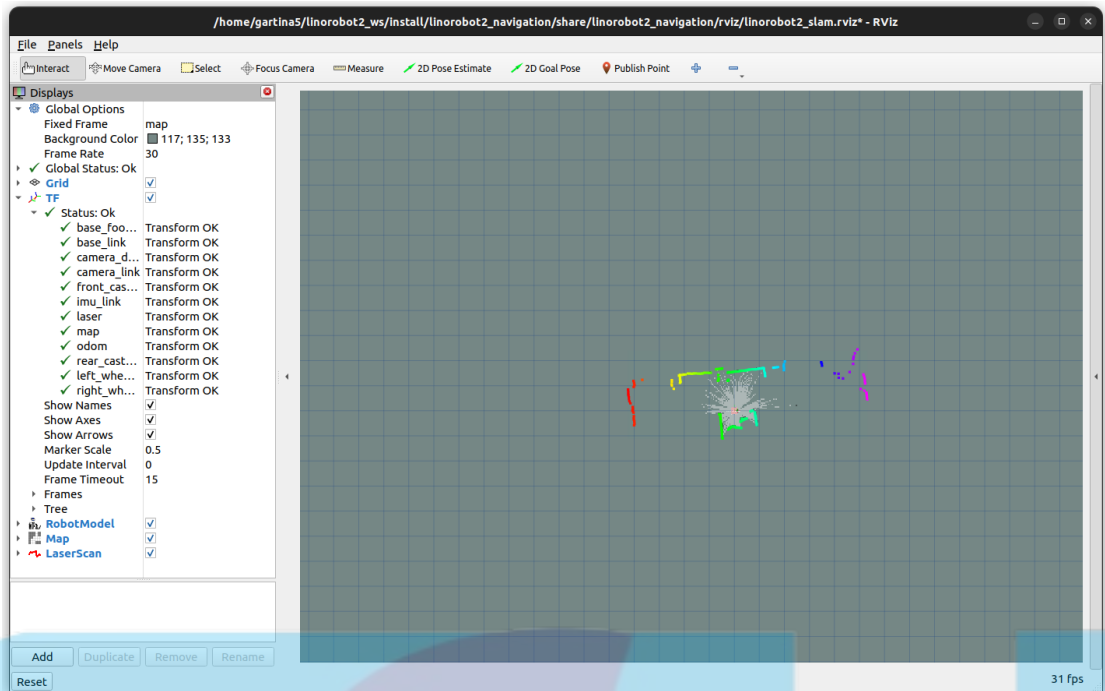
The image shows a screenshot of the ROS 2 parameter tree. It displays two instances of a robot model, each with an odom (odometry) parameter set. The first instance has a position of (5.1075, -0.67336, 0) and an orientation of (0, 0, 0.98522, -0.17131). The second instance has a position of (5.4913, 1.5388, 0) and an orientation of (0, 0, -0.74711, 0.6647). Both instances have checked checkboxes for their odom parameters and the RobotModel parameter.

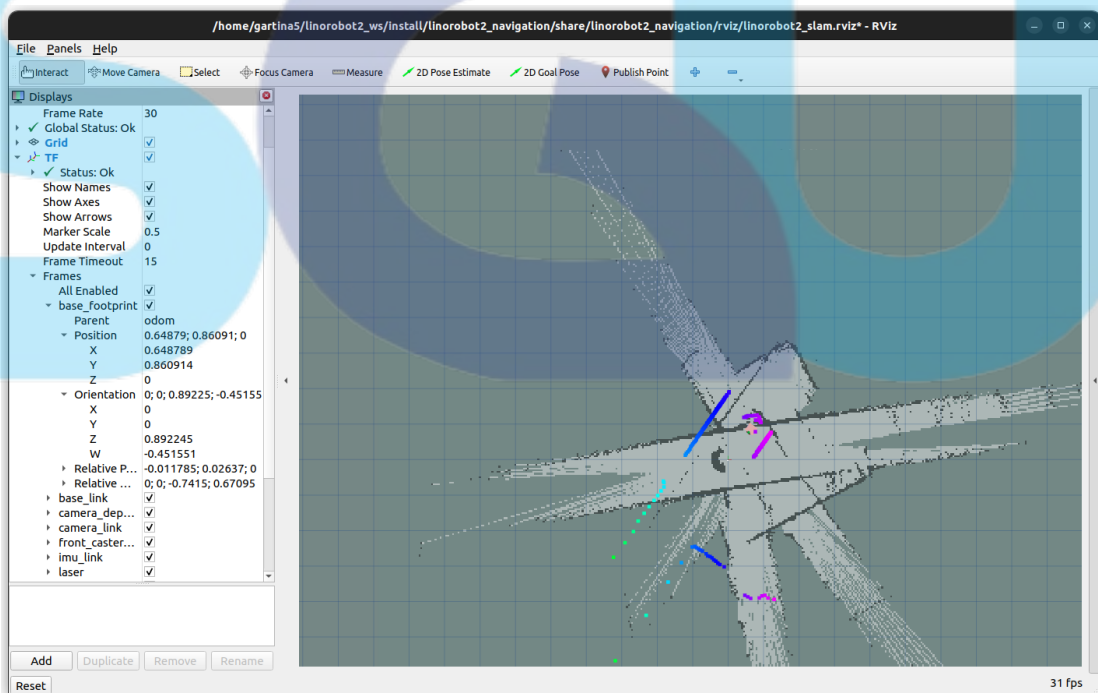
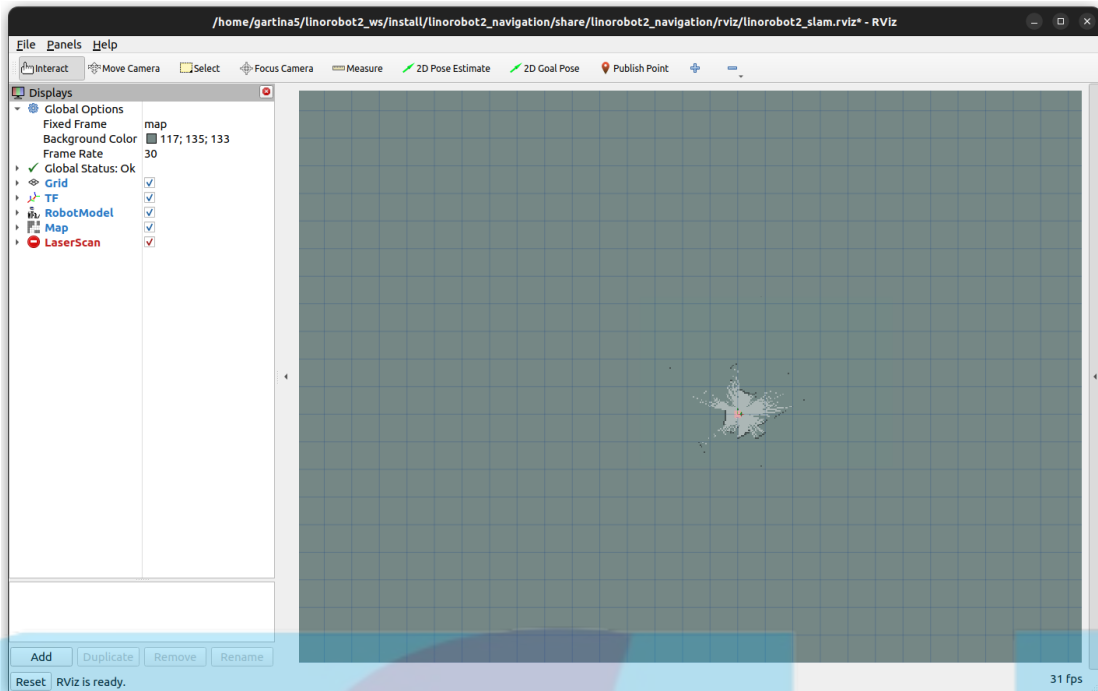
▼ odom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parent	map
▼ Position	5.1075; -0.67336; 0
X	5.10753
Y	-0.67336
Z	0
▶ Orientation	0; 0; 0.98522; -0.17131
▶ Relative P...	5.1075; -0.67336; 0
▶ Relative ...	0; 0; 0.98522; -0.17131
▶ rear_caster_...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▶ left_wheel_li...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▶ right_wheel_...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▶ Tree	
▼  RobotModel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▼ odom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parent	map
▼ Position	5.4913; 1.5388; 0
X	5.49134
Y	1.53876
Z	0
▶ Orientation	0; 0; -0.74711; 0.6647
▶ Relative P...	5.4913; 1.5388; 0
▶ Relative ...	0; 0; -0.74711; 0.6647
▶ rear_caster_...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▶ left_wheel_li...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▶ right_wheel_...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▶ Tree	
▼  RobotModel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

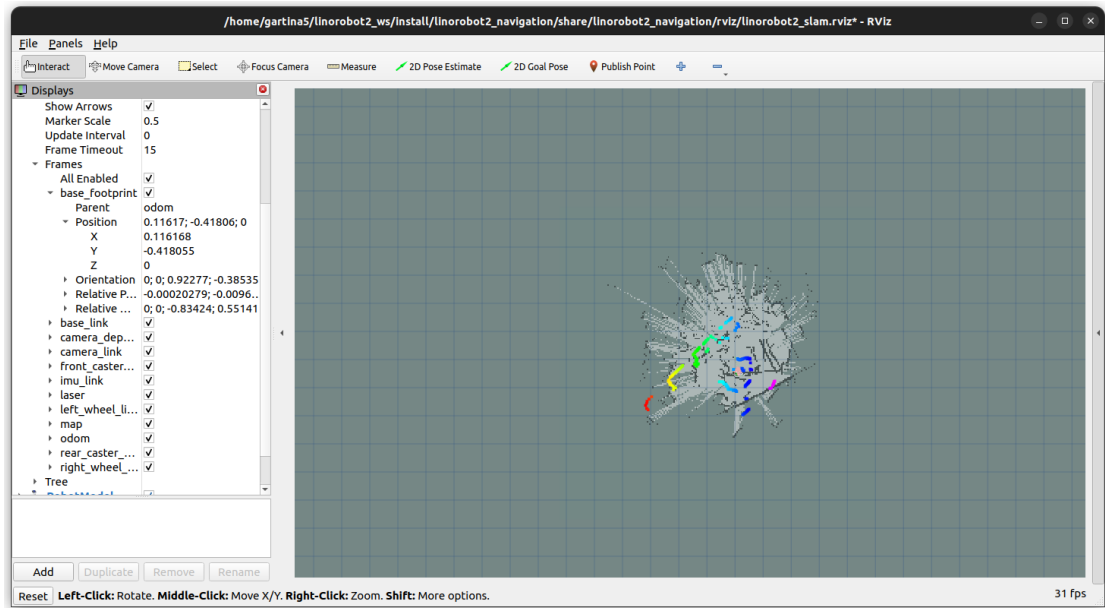


Appendix 4 Data Testing of Mapping









Appendix 5 Program

```
firmware.ino
~/linorobot2_hardware/firmware/src

05  bool imu_ok = imu.init();
06  if(!imu_ok)
07  {
08      while(1)
09      {
10          flashLED(3);
11      }
12  }
13
14  Serial.begin(115200);
15  set_microros_serial_transports(Serial);
16 }
17
18 void loop() {
19     switch (state)
20     {
21     {
22         case WAITING_AGENT:
23             EXECUTE_EVERY_N_MS(500, state = (RMW_RET_OK == rmw_uros_ping_agent(100, 1)) ?
AGENT_AVAILABLE : WAITING_AGENT;);
24             break;
25         case AGENT_AVAILABLE:
26             state = (true == createEntities()) ? AGENT_CONNECTED : WAITING_AGENT;
27             if (state == WAITING_AGENT)
28             {
29                 destroyEntities();
30             }
31             break;
32         case AGENT_CONNECTED:
33             EXECUTE_EVERY_N_MS(200, state = (RMW_RET_OK == rmw_uros_ping_agent(100, 1)) ?
AGENT_CONNECTED : AGENT_DISCONNECTED;);
34             if (state == AGENT_CONNECTED)
35             {
36                 rclc_executor_spin_some(&executor, RCL_MS_TO_NS(100));
37             }
38             break;
39         case AGENT_DISCONNECTED:
40             destroyEntities();
41             state = WAITING_AGENT;
42             break;
43         default:
44             break;
45     }
46 }
47
48 void controlCallback(rcl_timer_t * timer, int64_t last_call_time)
49 {
50     RCLC_UNUSED(last_call_time);
51     if (timer != NULL)
52     {
53         moveBase();
54         publishData();
55     }
56 }
```



```
firmware.ino
~/linorobot2_hardware/firmware/src
Save

156 }
157
158 void twistCallback(const void * msgin)
159 {
160     (LED_PIN, !digitalRead(LED_PIN));
161
162     prev_cmd_time = millis();
163 }
164
165 bool createEntities()
166 {
167     allocator = rcl_get_default_allocator();
168     //create init_options
169     RCCHECK(rclc_support_init(&support, 0, NULL, &allocator));
170     // create node
171     RCCHECK(rclc_node_init_default(&node, "linorobot_base_node", "", &support));
172     // create odometry publisher
173     RCCHECK(rclc_publisher_init_default(
174         &odom_publisher,
175         &node,
176         ROSIDL_GET_MSG_TYPE_SUPPORT(nav_msgs, msg, Odometry),
177         "odom/unfiltered"
178     ));
179     // create IMU publisher
180     RCCHECK(rclc_publisher_init_default(
181         &imu_publisher,
182         &node,
183         ROSIDL_GET_MSG_TYPE_SUPPORT(sensor_msgs, msg, Imu),
184         "imu/data"
185     ));
186     // create twist command subscriber
187     RCCHECK(rclc_subscription_init_default(
188         &twist_subscriber,
189         &node,
190         ROSIDL_GET_MSG_TYPE_SUPPORT(geometry_msgs, msg, Twist),
191         "cmd_vel"
192     ));
193     // create timer for actuating the motors at 50 Hz (1000/20)
194     const unsigned int control_timeout = 20;
195     RCCHECK(rclc_timer_init_default(
196         &control_timer,
197         &support,
198         RCL_MS_TO_NS(control_timeout),
199         controlCallback
200     ));
201     executor = rclc_executor_get_zero_initialized_executor();
202     RCCHECK(rclc_executor_init(&executor, &support.context, 2, &allocator));
203     RCCHECK(rclc_executor_add_subscription(
204         &executor,
205         &twist_subscriber,
206         &twist_msg,
207         &twistCallback,
208         ON_NEW_DATA
209     ));
```

```
firmware.ino
~/linorobot2_hardware/firmware/src
Save

209 );
210 RCHECK(rclc_executor_add_timer(&executor, &control_timer));
211
212 // synchronize time with the agent
213 syncTime();
214 digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
215
216 return true;
217 }
218
219 bool destroyEntities()
220 {
221     rmw_context_t * rmw_context = rcl_context_get_rmw_context(&support.context);
222     (void) rmw_uros_set_context_entity_destroy_session_timeout(rmw_context, 0);
223
224     rcl_publisher_fini(&odom_publisher, &node);
225     rcl_publisher_fini(&imu_publisher, &node);
226     rcl_subscription_fini(&twist_subscriber, &node);
227     rcl_node_fini(&node);
228     rcl_timer_fini(&control_timer);
229     rclc_executor_fini(&executor);
230     rclc_support_fini(&support);
231
232     digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
233
234     return true;
235 }
236
237 void fullStop()
238 {
239     twist_msg.linear.x = 0.0;
240     twist_msg.linear.y = 0.0;
241     twist_msg.angular.z = 0.0;
242
243     motor1_controller.brake();
244     motor2_controller.brake();
245     motor3_controller.brake();
246     motor4_controller.brake();
247 }
248
249 void moveBase()
250 {
251     // brake if there's no command received, or when it's only the first command sent
252     if(((millis() - prev_cmd_time) >= 200))
253     {
254         twist_msg.linear.x = 0.0;
255         twist_msg.linear.y = 0.0;
256         twist_msg.angular.z = 0.0;
257
258         digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
259     }
260     // get the required rpm for each motor based on required velocities, and base used
261     Kinematics::rpm req_rpm = kinematics.getRPM(
262         twist_msg.linear.x,
```

```
firmware.ino
~/linorobot2_hardware/firmware/src

262 twist_msg.linear.x,
263 twist_msg.linear.y,
264 twist_msg.angular.z
265 );
266
267 // get the current speed of each motor
268 float current_rpm1 = motor1_encoder.getRPM();
269 float current_rpm2 = motor2_encoder.getRPM();
270 float current_rpm3 = motor3_encoder.getRPM();
271 float current_rpm4 = motor4_encoder.getRPM();
272
273 // the required rpm is capped at +/- MAX_RPM to prevent the PID from having too much error
274 // the PWM value sent to the motor driver is the calculated PID based on required RPM vs measured
RPM
275 motor1_controller.spin(motor1_pid.compute(req_rpm.motor1, current_rpm1));
276 motor2_controller.spin(motor2_pid.compute(req_rpm.motor2, current_rpm2));
277 motor3_controller.spin(motor3_pid.compute(req_rpm.motor3, current_rpm3));
278 motor4_controller.spin(motor4_pid.compute(req_rpm.motor4, current_rpm4));
279
280 Kinematics::velocities current_vel = kinematics.getVelocities(
281     current_rpm1,
282     current_rpm2,
283     current_rpm3,
284     current_rpm4
285 );
286
287 unsigned long now = millis();
288 float vel_dt = (now - prev_odom_update) / 1000.0;
289 prev_odom_update = now;
290 odometry.update(
291     vel_dt,
292     current_vel.linear_x,
293     current_vel.linear_y,
294     current_vel.angular_z
295 );
296 }
297
298 void publishData()
299 {
300     odom_msg = odometry.getData();
301     imu_msg = imu.getData();
302
303     struct timespec time_stamp = getTime();
304
305     odom_msg.header.stamp.sec = time_stamp.tv_sec;
306     odom_msg.header.stamp.nanosec = time_stamp.tv_nsec;
307
308     imu_msg.header.stamp.sec = time_stamp.tv_sec;
309     imu_msg.header.stamp.nanosec = time_stamp.tv_nsec;
310
311     RCSOFTCHECK(rccl_publish(&imu_publisher, &imu_msg, NULL));
312     RCSOFTCHECK(rccl_publish(&odom_publisher, &odom_msg, NULL));
313 }
314
```

```
311   RCSOFTCHECK(rcl_publish(&imu_publisher, &imu_msg, NULL));
312   RCSOFTCHECK(rcl_publish(&odom_publisher, &odom_msg, NULL));
313 }
314
315 void syncTime()
316 {
317     // get the current time from the agent
318     unsigned long now = millis();
319     RCCHECK(rmw_uros_sync_session(10));
320     unsigned long long ros_time_ms = rmw_uros_epoch_millis();
321     // now we can find the difference between ROS time and uC time
322     time_offset = ros_time_ms - now;
323 }
324
325 struct timespec getTime()
326 {
327     struct timespec tp = {0};
328     // add time difference between uC time and ROS time to
329     // synchronize time with ROS
330     unsigned long long now = millis() + time_offset;
331     tp.tv_sec = now / 1000;
332     tp.tv_nsec = (now % 1000) * 1000000;
333
334     return tp;
335 }
336
337 void rclErrorLoop()
338 {
339     while(true)
340     {
341         flashLED(2);
342     }
343 }
344
345 void flashLED(int n_times)
346 {
347     for(int i=0; i<n_times; i++)
348     {
349         digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
350         delay(150);
351         digitalWrite(LED_PIN, LOW);
352         delay(150);
353     }
354     delay(1000);
355 }
```

C Tab Width: 8 Ln 37, Col 1 INS

```
1 ; PlatformIO Project Configuration File
2 ;
3 ; Build options: build flags, source filter
4 ; Upload options: custom upload port, speed and extra flags
5 ; Library options: dependencies, extra library storages
6 ; Advanced options: extra scripting
7 ;
8 ; Please visit documentation for the other options and examples
9 ; https://docs.platformio.org/page/projectconf.html
10
11 [env]
12 framework = arduino
13 upload_port = /dev/ttyACM0
14 platform = teensy
15 board = teensy40
16 upload_protocol = teensy-cli
17 lib_extra_dirs = ../firmware/lib
18 build_flags =
19     -I ../config
20
21 [env:teensy41]
22 board = teensy41
23
24 [env:teensy40]
25 board = teensy40
26
27 [env:teensy36]
28 //board = teensy36
29
30 [env:teensy35]
31 //board = teensy35
32
33 [env:teensy31]
34 board = teensy31
35
36 [env:dev]
37 board = teensy40
38 build_flags =
39     -I ../config
40     -D USE_DEV_CONFIG
41
42 [env:beebo]
43 board = teensy31
44 board_build.f_cpu = 96000000L
45 build_flags =
46     -I ../config
47     -D USE_BEEBO_CONFIG
48
49 [env:beebo_m]
50 board = teensy31
51 board_build.f_cpu = 96000000L
52 build_flags =
53     -I ../config
54     -D USE_BEEBO_M_CONFIG
```

```
gartina5@GartinaROG: ~
gartina5@GartinaROG:~$ wget https://www.pjrc.com/teensy/00-teensy.rules
--2023-06-14 17:59:26-- https://www.pjrc.com/teensy/00-teensy.rules
Resolving www.pjrc.com (www.pjrc.com)... 162.254.150.250
Connecting to www.pjrc.com (www.pjrc.com)|162.254.150.250|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 2062 (2.0K)
Saving to: '00-teensy.rules.5'

00-teensy.rules.5  100%[=====>]  2.01K  --.-KB/s  in 0s

2023-06-14 17:59:28 (348 MB/s) - '00-teensy.rules.5' saved [2062/2062]

gartina5@GartinaROG:~$ sudo cp 00-teensy.rules /etc/udev/rules.d/
[sudo] password for gartina5:
```

```
//uncomment the motor driver you're using
//#define USE_GENERIC_2_IN_MOTOR_DRIVER // Motor drivers with 2 Direction Pins(INA, INB) and 1
PWM(ENABLE) pin ie. L298, L293, VNH5019
#define USE_GENERIC_1_IN_MOTOR_DRIVER // Motor drivers with 1 Direction Pin(INA) and 1 PWM(ENABLE)
pin.
// #define USE_BTS7960_MOTOR_DRIVER // BTS7970 Motor Driver
// #define USE_ESC_MOTOR_DRIVER // Motor ESC for brushless motors

//uncomment the IMU you're using
// #define USE_GY85_IMU
#define USE_MPU6050_IMU
// #define USE_MPU9150_IMU
// #define USE_MPU9250_IMU
```

```
ROBOT_ORIENTATION
FRONT
MOTOR1 MOTOR2 (2WD/ACKERMANN)
MOTOR3 MOTOR4 (4WD/MECANUM)
BACK
*/

//define your robot's specs here
#define MOTOR_MAX_RPM 60 // motor's max RPM
#define MAX_RPM_RATIO 0.95 // max RPM allowed for each MAX_RPM_ALLOWED =
MOTOR_MAX_RPM * MAX_RPM_RATIO
#define MOTOR_OPERATING_VOLTAGE 12 // motor's operating voltage (used to calculate max RPM)
#define MOTOR_POWER_MAX_VOLTAGE 12 // max voltage of the motor's power source (used to
calculate max RPM)
#define MOTOR_POWER_MEASURED_VOLTAGE 12 // current voltage reading of the power connected to the
motor (used for calibration)
#define COUNTS_PER_REV1 45 // wheel1 encoder's no of ticks per rev
#define COUNTS_PER_REV2 45 // wheel2 encoder's no of ticks per rev
#define COUNTS_PER_REV3 45 // wheel3 encoder's no of ticks per rev
#define COUNTS_PER_REV4 60 // wheel4 encoder's no of ticks per rev
#define WHEEL_DIAMETER 0.21 // wheel's diameter in meters
#define LR_WHEELS_DISTANCE 0.27 // distance between left and right wheels
#define PWM_BITS 8 // PWM Resolution of the microcontroller
#define PWM_FREQUENCY 2000 // PWM Frequency
```

```
78 // ENCODER PINS
79 #define MOTOR1_ENCODER_A 16
80 #define MOTOR1_ENCODER_B 17
81
82 #define MOTOR2_ENCODER_A 14
83 #define MOTOR2_ENCODER_B 15
84
85 #define MOTOR3_ENCODER_A 30
86 #define MOTOR3_ENCODER_B 31
87
88 #define MOTOR4_ENCODER_A 32
89 #define MOTOR4_ENCODER_B 33
90
91 // MOTOR PINS
92 #ifndef USE_GENERIC_1_IN_MOTOR_DRIVER
93 #define MOTOR1_PWM 7 //Pin no 21 is not a PWM pin on Teensy 4.x, you can swap it with pin no 1
instead.
94 #define MOTOR1_IN_A 1
95 #define MOTOR1_IN_B 1
96
97 #define MOTOR2_PWM 6
98 #define MOTOR2_IN_A 1
99 #define MOTOR2_IN_B 1
100
101 #define MOTOR3_PWM 22
102 #define MOTOR3_IN_A 23
103 #define MOTOR3_IN_B 0
104
105 #define MOTOR4_PWM 4
106 #define MOTOR4_IN_A 3
107 #define MOTOR4_IN_B 2
108
```

```
firmware.ino
~/linorobot2_hardware/firmware/src

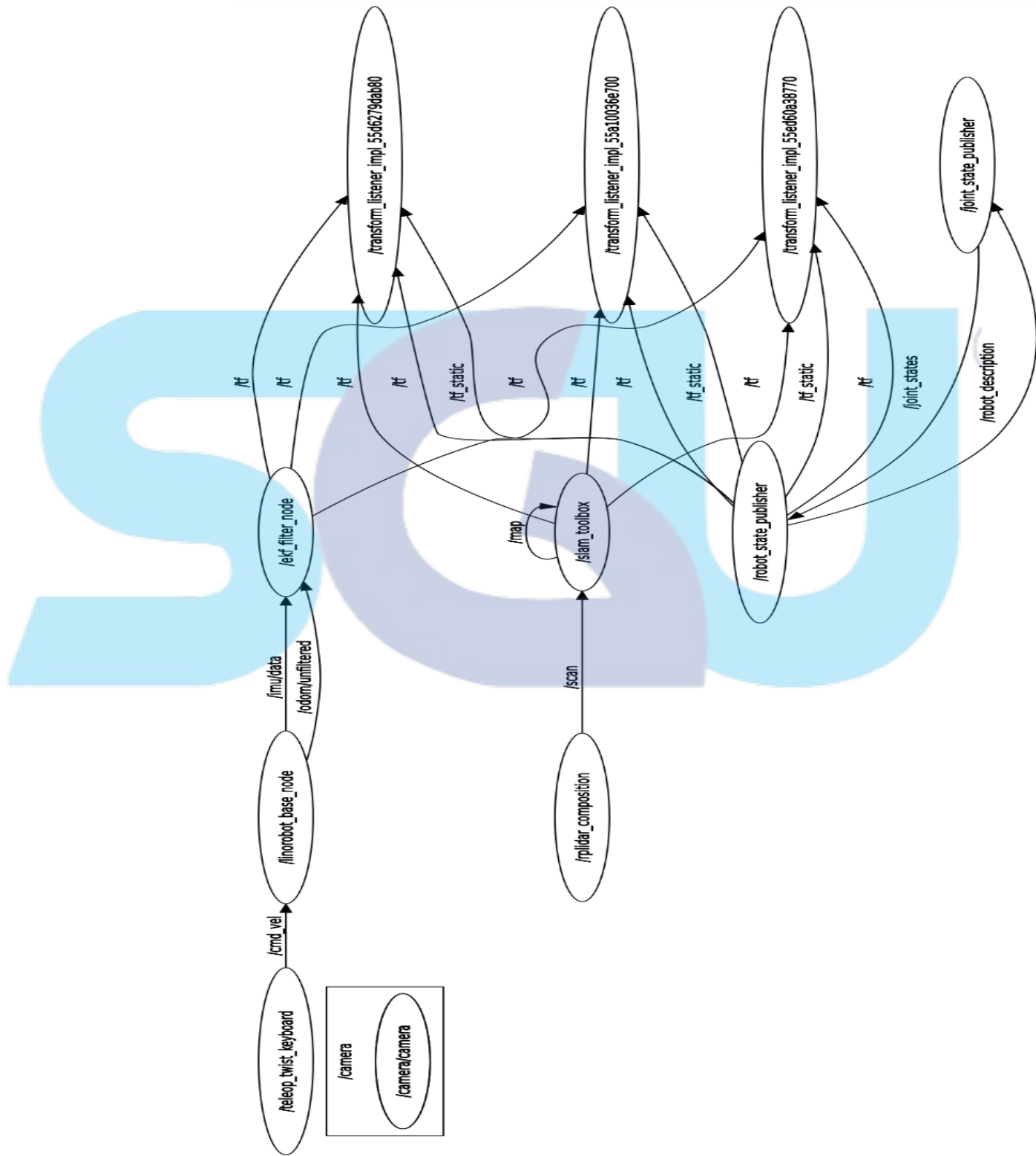
1 // Copyright (c) 2021 Juan Miguel Jimeno
2 //
3 // Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
4 // you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
5 // You may obtain a copy of the License at
6 //
7 // http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
8 //
9 // Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
10 // distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
11 // WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
12 // See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
13 // limitations under the License.
14 #include <Arduino.h>
15 #include <micro_ros_platformio.h>
16 #include <stdio.h>
17
18 #include <rcl/rcl.h>
19 #include <rcl/error_handling.h>
20 #include <rclc/rclc.h>
21 #include <rclc/executor.h>
22
23 #include <nav_msgs/msg/odometry.h>
24 #include <sensor_msgs/msg/imu.h>
25 #include <geometry_msgs/msg/twist.h>
26 #include <geometry_msgs/msg/vector3.h>
27
28 #include "config.h"
29 #include "motor.h"
30 #include "kinematics.h"
31 #include "pid.h"
32 #include "odometry.h"
33 #include "imu.h"
34 #define ENCODER_USE_INTERRUPTS
35 #define ENCODER_OPTIMIZE_INTERRUPTS
36 #include "encoder.h"
37
38 #define RCHECK(fn) { rcl_ret_t temp_rc = fn; if((temp_rc != RCL_RET_OK)){rclErrorLoop();}}
39 #define RCSOFTCHECK(fn) { rcl_ret_t temp_rc = fn; if((temp_rc != RCL_RET_OK){}}
40 #define EXECUTE_EVERY_N_MS(MS, X) do { \
41   static volatile int64_t init = -1; \
42   if (init == -1) { init = uxr_millis();} \
43   if (uxr_millis() - init > MS) { X; init = uxr_millis();} \
44 } while (0)
45
46 rcl_publisher_t odom_publisher;
47 rcl_publisher_t imu_publisher;
48 rcl_subscription_t twist_subscriber;
49
50 nav_msgs__msg__Odometry odom_msg;
51 sensor_msgs__msg__Imu imu_msg;
52 geometry_msgs__msg__Twist twist_msg;
53
54 rclc_executor_t executor;
```

```
firmware.ino
~/linorobot2_hardware/firmware/src

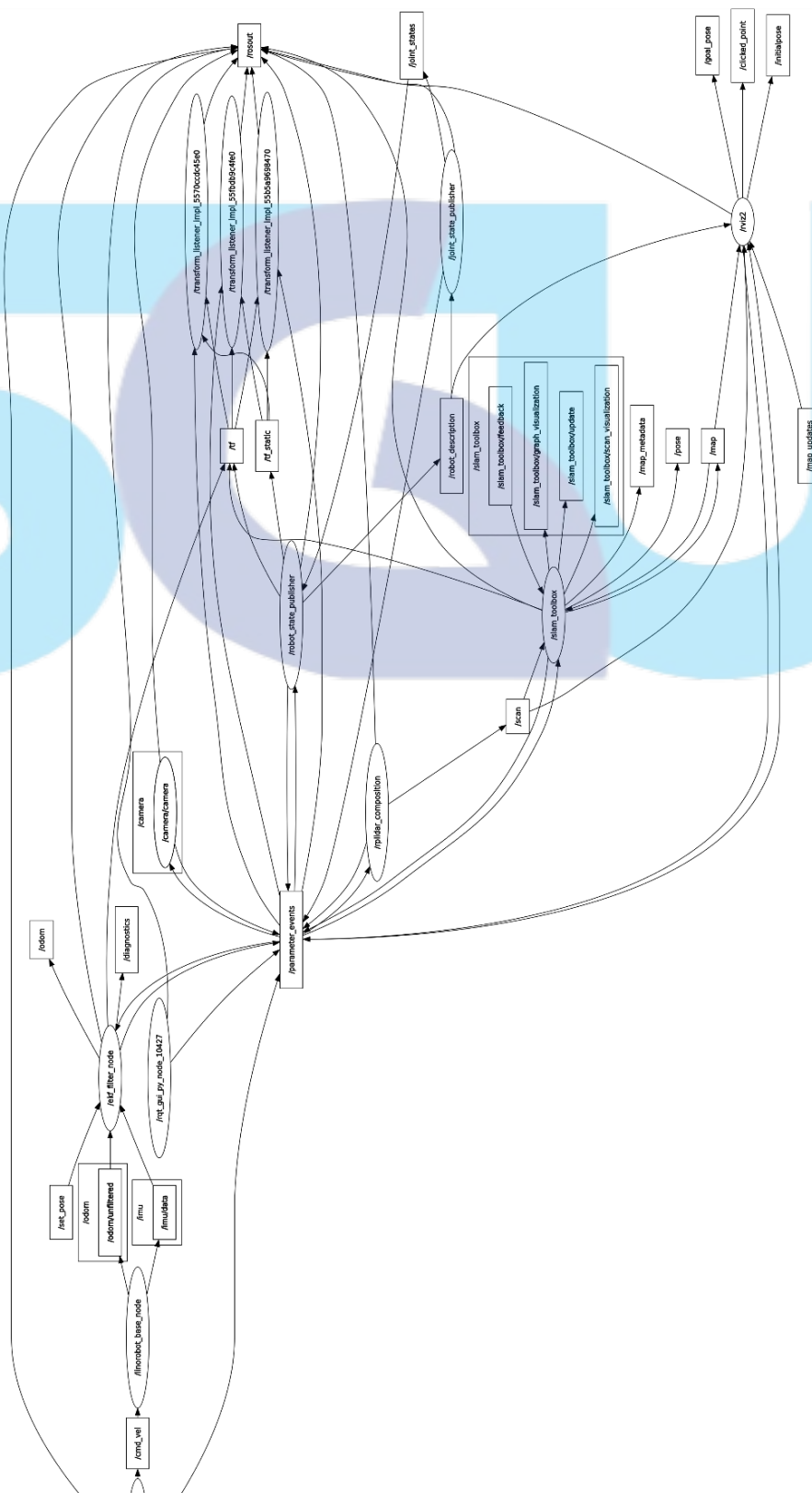
54 rcl_executor_t executor;
55 rcl_support_t support;
56 rcl_allocator_t allocator;
57 rcl_node_t node;
58 rcl_timer_t control_timer;
59
60 unsigned long long time_offset = 0;
61 unsigned long prev_cmd_time = 0;
62 unsigned long prev_odom_update = 0;
63
64 enum states
65 {
66     WAITING_AGENT,
67     AGENT_AVAILABLE,
68     AGENT_CONNECTED,
69     AGENT_DISCONNECTED
70 } state;
71
72 Encoder motor1_encoder(MOTOR1_ENCODER_A, MOTOR1_ENCODER_B, COUNTS_PER_REV1, MOTOR1_ENCODER_INV);
73 Encoder motor2_encoder(MOTOR2_ENCODER_A, MOTOR2_ENCODER_B, COUNTS_PER_REV2, MOTOR2_ENCODER_INV);
74 Encoder motor3_encoder(MOTOR3_ENCODER_A, MOTOR3_ENCODER_B, COUNTS_PER_REV3, MOTOR3_ENCODER_INV);
75 Encoder motor4_encoder(MOTOR4_ENCODER_A, MOTOR4_ENCODER_B, COUNTS_PER_REV4, MOTOR4_ENCODER_INV);
76
77 Motor motor1_controller(PWM_FREQUENCY, PWM_BITS, MOTOR1_INV, MOTOR1_PWM, MOTOR1_IN_A, MOTOR1_IN_B);
78 Motor motor2_controller(PWM_FREQUENCY, PWM_BITS, MOTOR2_INV, MOTOR2_PWM, MOTOR2_IN_A, MOTOR2_IN_B);
79 Motor motor3_controller(PWM_FREQUENCY, PWM_BITS, MOTOR3_INV, MOTOR3_PWM, MOTOR3_IN_A, MOTOR3_IN_B);
80 Motor motor4_controller(PWM_FREQUENCY, PWM_BITS, MOTOR4_INV, MOTOR4_PWM, MOTOR4_IN_A, MOTOR4_IN_B);
81
82 PID motor1_pid(PWM_MIN, PWM_MAX, K_P, K_I, K_D);
83 PID motor2_pid(PWM_MIN, PWM_MAX, K_P, K_I, K_D);
84 PID motor3_pid(PWM_MIN, PWM_MAX, K_P, K_I, K_D);
85 PID motor4_pid(PWM_MIN, PWM_MAX, K_P, K_I, K_D);
86
87 Kinematics kinematics(
88     Kinematics::LINO_BASE,
89     MOTOR_MAX_RPM,
90     MAX_RPM_RATIO,
91     MOTOR_OPERATING_VOLTAGE,
92     MOTOR_POWER_MAX_VOLTAGE,
93     WHEEL_DIAMETER,
94     LR_WHEELS_DISTANCE
95 );
96
97 Odometry odometry;
98 IMU imu;
99
100 void setup()
101 {
102     //set_microros_transports();
103     pinMode(LED_PIN, OUTPUT);
104
105     bool imu_ok = imu.init();
106     if(!imu_ok)
107     {
```


Appendix 6 RQT Graph









Appendix 7 Data Sheet of Teensy 4.0

Welcome to Teensy® 4.0

32 Bit Arduino-Compatible Microcontroller

To begin using Teensy, please visit the website & click [Getting Started](http://www.pjrc.com/teensy).

www.pjrc.com/teensy

The diagram shows the pinout for the Teensy 4.0 microcontroller. It features a central image of the board with pins numbered 0 to 23. The pins are color-coded and labeled with their functions and associated libraries. A red LED is located at pin 14, and a push-button is at pin 13. The board is powered by a USB-C port on the left and a 3.3V regulator on the right.

Pin	Function	Library
0	GND	
1	RX1	Serial
2	TX1	Serial
3	CRX2	FlexCAN
4	CTX2	FlexCAN
5	OUT2	PWM
6	LRCLK2	PWM
7	BCLK2	PWM
8	IN2	PWM
9	OUTID	PWM
10	OUTIA	PWM
11	IN1	PWM
12	OUTIC	PWM
13	On/Off Program	
14	GND	
15	3.3V	
16	VBat	
17	CS	SPI
18	MOSI	SPI
19	MISO	SPI
20	RX2	Serial
21	TX2	Serial
22	CRX1	FlexCAN
23	CTX1	FlexCAN

Digital Pins: digitalRead, digitalWrite, pinMode

Analog Pins: analogRead

PWM Pins: analogWrite

Digital Audio: Audio Library

Serial Ports: Serial1 - Serial7

I²C Port: Wire Library

SPI Port: SPI Library

CAN Bus: FlexCAN_t4 Library

Red LED: Loading Status
dim: Ready
bright: Writing
blink: No USB

Pin Labels: MCLK1, BCLK1, LRCLK1, CRX1, CTX1, SCL0, SDA0, SDA1, SCL1, SIPDIF IN, SIPDIF OUT, RX5, TX5, TX4, RX4, RX3, TX3, SCK, A9, A8, A7, A6, A5, A4, A3, A2, A1, A0, (LED)

Power: Vin (3.6 to 5.5 volts), GND, 3.3V (250 mA max)

Microcontroller: MIMXRT1062, DVLE6A, 0N08X, CTAAT34BH

Notes: All digital pins have interrupt capability.

Teensy[®] 4.0 Back Side

Additional pins and features available on the back side

PWM	SCL2	TX6	A10	24	25	A11	RX6	SDA2	PWM
	MOSI1		A12	26	27	A13		SCK1	
PWM		RX7		28	29		TX7		PWM
		CRX3		30	31		CTX3		
		OUT1B		32	33		MCLK2		PWM


On/Off

Program

GND

3.3V

VBat



Use 3V coin cell for Date & Time and power management features

VUSB

D-

D+

34	DAT1	MISO2	PWM
35	DAT0	MOSI2	PWM
GND			
36	CLK	CS2	PWM
3.3V			
37	CMD	SCK2	PWM
38	DAT3	RX5	PWM
39	DAT2	TX5	PWM

SD Card (4 bit SDIO)
SD Library
SD.begin(BUILTIN_SDCARD)


USB Host
USBHost_t36 Library

Teensy 4.0 signal pins are **not** 5V tolerant. Do not apply more than 3.3 volts to any pin, except VIN or VUSB.

For solutions to the most common issues and technical support, please visit:









www.pjrc.com/help

Teensy 4.0 System Requirements:
PC computer with Windows 7, 8, 10 or later
or Ubuntu Linux 14.04 or later
or Macintosh OS-X 10.8 or later
USB Micro-B Cable



7 14833 87948 0

Appendix 8 Data Sheet of RPLiDAR A2

 Angular Range 360 °	 Measuring Range 0.2M-16M	 Measuring Accuracy 2.5% (5-25M)	 Sampling Frequency 8K-16K	 Rotational Speed 5-15Hz	 Angular Resolution 0.225°-0.45°	 RPLiDAR Dimensions 41*76*72.5 mm	 Applications Indoor
--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--

Item	Unit	Min	Typical	Max	Comments
Distance Range	Meter(m)	0.15	-	8	Based on white objects with 70% reflectivity
Angular Range	Degree	-	0-360	-	-
Distance Resolution	mm	-	<0.5 <1% of the distance	-	<1.5 meters All distance range*
Angular Resolution	Degree	0.45	0.9	1.35	10Hz scan rate
Sample Duration	Millisecond(ms)	-	0.25	-	-
Sample Frequency	Hz	2000	4000	4100	-
Scan Rate	Hz	5	10	15	The rate is for a round of scan. The typical value is measured when RPLIDAR takes 400 samples per scan

RPLiDAR Performance

Item	Unit	Min	Typical	Max	Comments
Laser wavelength	Nanometer(nm)	775	785	795	Infrared Light Band
Laser power	Milliwatt (mW)	-	3	5	Peak power
Pulse length	Microsecond(us)	60	87	90	-
Laser Safety Class	-	-	FDA Class I	-	-

RPLiDAR Optical Specification

Color	Signal Name	Type	Description	Min	Typical	Max
Red	VCC	Power	Total Power	4.9V	5V	5.5V
Yellow	TX	Output	Serial port output of the scanner core	0V	3.3V	3.5V
Green	RX	Input	Serial port input of the scanner core	0V	3.3V	3.5V
Black	GND	Power	GND	0V	0V	0V
Blue	MOTOCTL	Input	Scan motor /PWM Control Signal (active high, internal pull down)	0V	3.3V	5V

RPLiDAR External Interface Signal Definition

Item	Unit	Min	Typical	Max	Remark
Power Voltage	V	4.9	5	5.5	If the voltage exceeds the max value, it may damage the core
Power Voltage Ripple	mV	-	20	50	High ripple may cause the core working failure.
System Start Current	mA	-	1200	1500	The system startup requires relatively higher current.
Power Current	mA	TBD	200	220	5V Power , power off
		TBD	450	600	5V Power , power on

RPLiDAR Power Supply Specification

Item	Unit	Min	Typical	Max	Comments
Band rate	bps	-	115200	-	-
Working mode	-	-	8N1	-	8n1
Output high voltage	Volt (V)	2.9	-	3.5	Logic High
Output low voltage	Volt (V)	-	-	0.4	Logic Low
Input high voltage	Volt (V)	1.6*	-	3.5	Logic High
Input low voltage	Volt (V)	-0.3	-	0.4	Logic Low

RPLiDAR Serial Port Interface

Item	Unit	Min	Typical	Max	Comments
Weight	Gram (g)	TBD	190	TBD	
Temperature range	Degree Celsius (°C)	0	20	45	

RPLiDAR MISC Specification

Appendix 9 Data Sheet of IMU

2 Features

2.1 Gyroscope Features

The triple-axis MEMS gyroscope in the MPU-9250 includes a wide range of features:

- Digital-output X-, Y-, and Z-Axis angular rate sensors (gyroscopes) with a user-programmable full-scale range of ± 250 , ± 500 , ± 1000 , and $\pm 2000^\circ/\text{sec}$ and integrated 16-bit ADCs
- Digitally-programmable low-pass filter
- Gyroscope operating current: 3.2mA
- Sleep mode current: 8 μ A
- Factory calibrated sensitivity scale factor
- Self-test

2.2 Accelerometer Features

The triple-axis MEMS accelerometer in MPU-9250 includes a wide range of features:

- Digital-output triple-axis accelerometer with a programmable full scale range of $\pm 2g$, $\pm 4g$, $\pm 8g$ and $\pm 16g$ and integrated 16-bit ADCs
- Accelerometer normal operating current: 450 μ A
- Low power accelerometer mode current: 8.4 μ A at 0.98Hz, 19.8 μ A at 31.25Hz
- Sleep mode current: 8 μ A
- User-programmable interrupts
- Wake-on-motion interrupt for low power operation of applications processor
- Self-test

2.3 Magnetometer Features

The triple-axis MEMS magnetometer in MPU-9250 includes a wide range of features:

- 3-axis silicon monolithic Hall-effect magnetic sensor with magnetic concentrator
- Wide dynamic measurement range and high resolution with lower current consumption.
- Output data resolution of 14 bit (0.6 μ T/LSB)
- Full scale measurement range is $\pm 4800\mu$ T
- Magnetometer normal operating current: 280 μ A at 8Hz repetition rate
- Self-test function with internal magnetic source to confirm magnetic sensor operation on end products

2.4 Additional Features

The MPU-9250 includes the following additional features:

- Auxiliary master I²C bus for reading data from external sensors (e.g. pressure sensor)
- 3.5mA operating current when all 9 motion sensing axes and the DMP are enabled
- VDD supply voltage range of 2.4 – 3.6V
- VDDIO reference voltage for auxiliary I²C devices
- Smallest and thinnest QFN package for portable devices: 3x3x1mm
- Minimal cross-axis sensitivity between the accelerometer, gyroscope and magnetometer axes
- 512 byte FIFO buffer enables the applications processor to read the data in bursts
- Digital-output temperature sensor
- User-programmable digital filters for gyroscope, accelerometer, and temp sensor
- 10,000 g shock tolerant
- 400kHz Fast Mode I²C for communicating with all registers
- 1MHz SPI serial interface for communicating with all registers

3 Electrical Characteristics

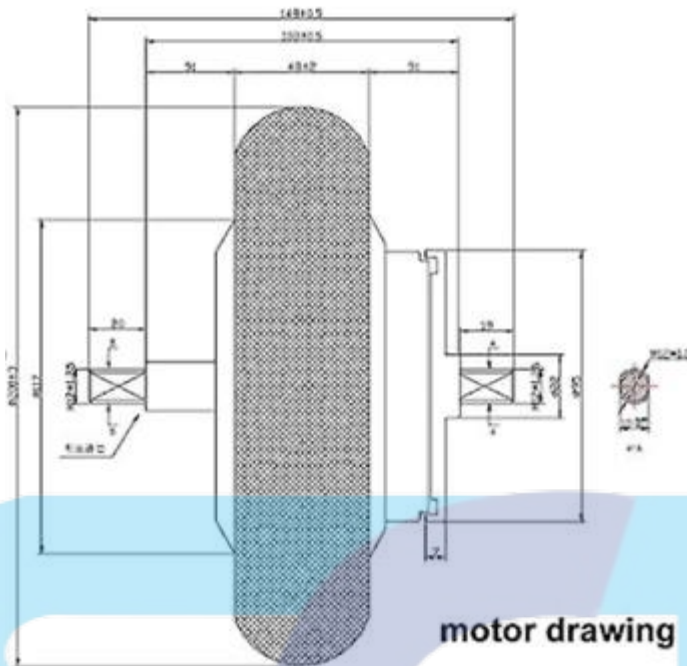
3.1 Gyroscope Specifications

Typical Operating Circuit of section 4.2, VDD = 2.5V, VDDIO = 2.5V, T_A=25°C, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Full-Scale Range	FS_SEL=0		±250		°/s
	FS_SEL=1		±500		°/s
	FS_SEL=2		±1000		°/s
	FS_SEL=3		±2000		°/s
Gyroscope ADC Word Length			16		bits
Sensitivity Scale Factor	FS_SEL=0		131		LSB/(°/s)
	FS_SEL=1		65.5		LSB/(°/s)
	FS_SEL=2		32.8		LSB/(°/s)
	FS_SEL=3		16.4		LSB/(°/s)
Sensitivity Scale Factor Tolerance	25°C		±3		%
Sensitivity Scale Factor Variation Over Temperature	-40°C to +85°C		±4		%
Nonlinearity	Best fit straight line; 25°C		±0.1		%
Cross-Axis Sensitivity			±2		%
Initial ZRO Tolerance	25°C		±5		°/s
ZRO Variation Over Temperature	-40°C to +85°C		±30		°/s
Total RMS Noise	DLPCFG=2 (92 Hz)		0.1		°/s-rms
Rate Noise Spectral Density			0.01		°/s/√Hz
Gyroscope Mechanical Frequencies		25	27	29	KHz
Low Pass Filter Response	Programmable Range	5		250	Hz
Gyroscope Startup Time	From Sleep mode		35		ms
Output Data Rate	Programmable, Normal mode	4		8000	Hz

Table 1 Gyroscope Specifications

Appendix 10 BLDC motor data sheet



motor drawing

This is a gearless brushless hub motor. It is designed for high speed electric scooter, or other high speed electric vehicle.

The current power is 350W, max loading is 75KG.

Please noted it is hall sensor motor, which has total 8 wires.

Specification

Model: L-BHM

Voltage: 36 Volt

Output: 350 Watt

Max Speed: 35 KM/H

Rated Efficiency: $\geq 75\%$

Rated Current: 7A

Rated Torque: 5 N.m

Max Loading: 75 KG

Wheel Size: 8 inch

This motor has hall sensor (total has 8 wires):

Appendix 11 Motor Driver data sheet

Specification and model:

Model	Maximum Output current	Maximum Output voltage	Directvoltage Working range
	DC: (A)	DC: (V)	DC: (V)
DC10/50DPW15BL	15	10-50	10-50 (95%)

I: Features:

- ◆ This produce has three manners of working: speed control, current control and open-loop control.
 - ◆ Control functions of braking, direction, enable, first-magnification, dual speed setting, etc. can be realized.
 - ◆ Maximum current limit can be adjusted.
 - ◆ 0-5V signal control mode for external potentiometer, interior potentiometer and external analog quantity and soft start function.
 - ◆ Time setting function for soft start.
 - ◆ Overcurrent protection function and locked-rotor protection.
 - ◆ High-speed control, which has a full speed of one pole pair motor can reach 120000RPM.
- Details refer to relevant contents.

II: Performance Indexes:

1. Power supply voltage VCC: 10—50VDC (error <5% is better).
2. Maximum output voltage: $V_{out}=0.95 VCC$.

3. Maximum output current: 15A.
4. Switching frequency: 39KHz.
5. Maximum speed (one pole pair motor): 120, 000rpm.
6. Hall power supply voltage range: 7—12VDC Maximum output current is 30mA.
7. Locked-rotor protection time: 1.5 seconds.
8. Ambient temperature: -10— +60°C.
- Ambient humidity: relative humidity \leq 80RH.
9. Analog quantity output: 0— +5VDC.
10. Soft start time: 20ms—10S.
11. Regulation voltage of external potentiometer: 0— +5V potentiometer (10K Ω /2W).
10. Overall dimension (including radiator): 122*35*72mm.
11. Weight: approximate 300g.

III: Overall dimension: see Figure 1



Figure 1

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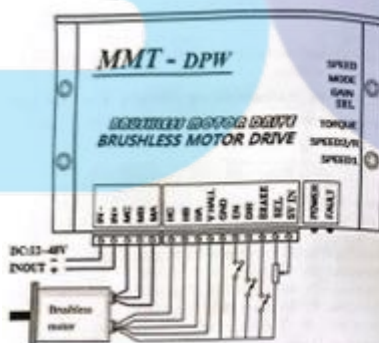


Figure 2

VII. Connection for fuse, power switch and motor

1. It must be equipped with a fast fuse and electromagnetic relay contactor between power input end of driver and power (storage battery) to realize emergency power off in case of suddenly power cut. See Figure 2

(Note: selection for fast fuse and electromagnetic relay contactor: rated current value should be bigger or equal to 150-200% of motor rated current.)

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Note: please confirm if the voltage rated value of motor matches with the output voltage of the driver.
2. Motor connecting: see Figure 3

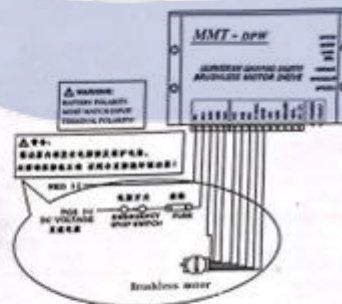


Figure 3

3. Power input connection:

Warning
There is no storage battery polarity transposition for power input end inside the driver to protect circuit. Please ensure the POS (+) be connected with B+ terminal and NEG (-) with B- terminal.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

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EDUCATION

2019 – Now Swiss German University, Mechatronics Department
2016 – 2019 Al-Azhar BSD Senior High School
2014 – 2016 Al-Azhar BSD Junior High School
2007 – 2013 Al-Azhar BSD

TRAINING AND INTERNSHIP

2022 **Intership at PT Resyana Andata Cipta, Indonesia**

- Car ECU programming
- Fabricated car parts

2020 – 2022 **Training at ATMI Cikarang, Indonesia**

- Reverse Engineering
- Milling
- Turning
- Welding
- Safety technic
- Assembly

- BW Electro
- BW Mechanic

2021 Internship at PT Multi Teknologi Persada, Indonesia

- Learning about scrara robot mechanism
- Integrating scrara robot into the project

2020 Training PT Yaskawa Electric, Indonesia

- Training arm robot
-

LANGUAGE SKILLS

INDONESIA – Mother Language

English – fluent in speaking and writing

Deutch – basic understanding (A2)

COMPUTER SKILLS

Microsoft Office: Word, Excel, Power Point

C++Coding, Arduino, SolidWorks, AutoCAD, Adobe Photoshop, Fusion 360, ROS

INTEREST AND HOBBYS

Football, Travelling, listening music