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For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology



Team 358 Hauppauge High School Electrical Workshop

October 2010

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Robotics Subsystems

- **Major Subsystems**

- Mechanical
- Pneumatic
- Electrical ✓
- Software

*This workshop will cover
the **Electrical** Subsystem*

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Electrical Subsystem Topics

- **Presentation**
 - Electrical Theory
 - Block Diagram and Major Components
 - Wiring Basics
 - Safety
 - Electrical Tools
- **Hands-On Demonstrations**
 - Wire Stripping and Crimping
 - Soldering
 - PWM Motor Speed Control
 - Parts Identification

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Electrical Theory

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Basic Electrical Theory

- Ohm's Law

E = Voltage (Volts)

Symbol: V

I = Current (Amps)

Symbol: A

R = Resistance (Ohms)

Symbol: Ω

$$I = E / R$$

P = Power (Watts)

Symbol: W

$$P = E * I$$

*We use a Positive Current convention
(Current flows from + to -)*

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The Water Analogy

Battery \approx Pump

+ is the High Pressure Side

- is the Low Pressure Side

E = Voltage (Volts)

\approx Water Pressure

I = Current (Amps)

\approx Water Volume Flowrate

R = Resistance (Ohms)

\approx Flow Restriction

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Resistance Rules

- Resistor Symbol



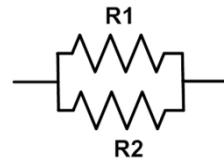
- Series Resistance

$$R = R1 + R2$$



- Parallel Resistance

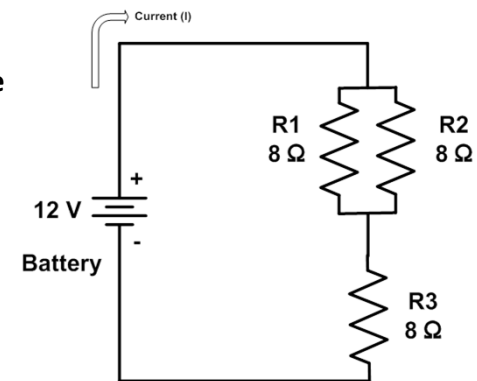
$$R = (R1 * R2) / (R1 + R2)$$



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Electrical Circuit Example

- What is the combined resistance of R1, R2 and R3?
- What is the current being supplied by the battery?
- What is the voltage across R3?
- What is the power dissipated by R3?



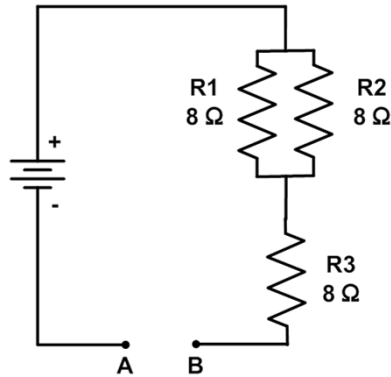
Kirchhoff's Voltage Law

The sum of voltage sources and voltage drops in a circuit must equal zero

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Electrical Circuit Challenge

- What is the polarity and magnitude of the voltage that would be measured between points A and B?



Hint: Kirchhoff's Voltage Law

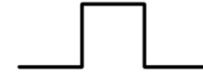
The sum of voltage sources and voltage drops in a circuit must equal zero

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Digital vs. Analog

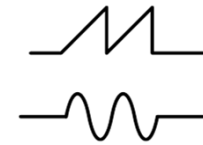
- Digital Signal**

- Binary values (0 or 1)
- Each value represented by a specific voltage



- Analog Signal**

- Continually variable
- Random or waveform (sawtooth, sine, etc)

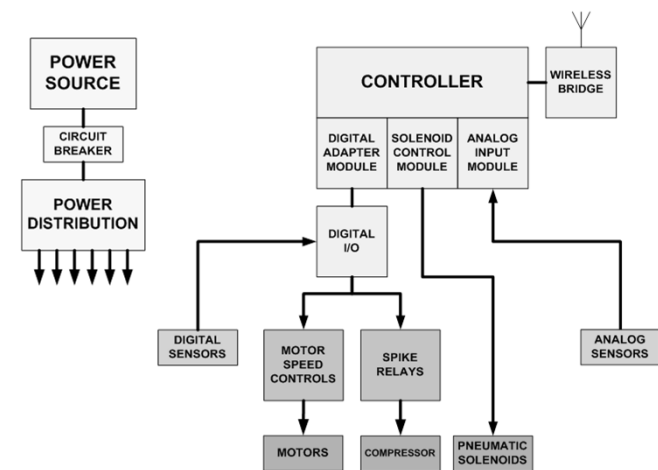


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Electrical Block Diagram and Major Components

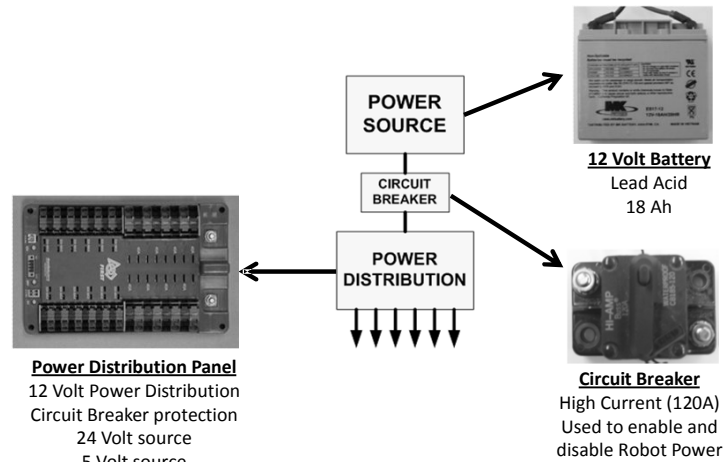
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Robot Electrical Block Diagram



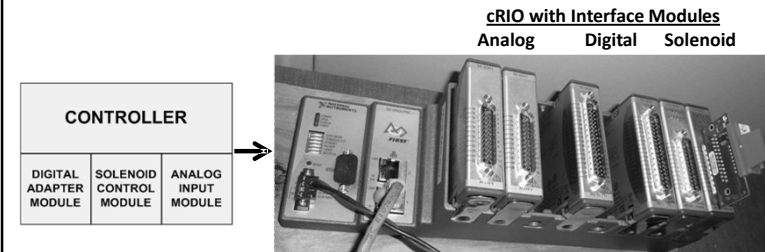
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Power Source and Power Distribution



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cRIO Controller



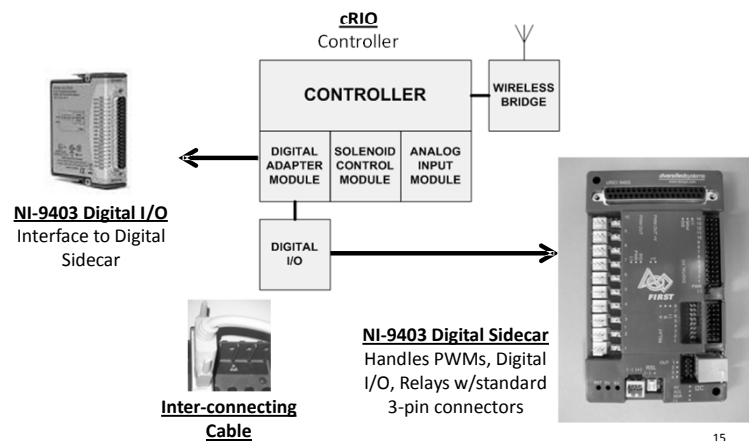
Contains an industrial 400 MHz Freescale MPC5200 processor that supports the execution of code on the Wind River VxWorks real-time operating system

Interface Modules can be added or removed depending on the application
Shown with Analog Input, Digital I/O and Solenoid Control Modules

Wiring can be via Bumper (blue/red card on Solenoid Module) or Cable & Sidecar Expansion Module

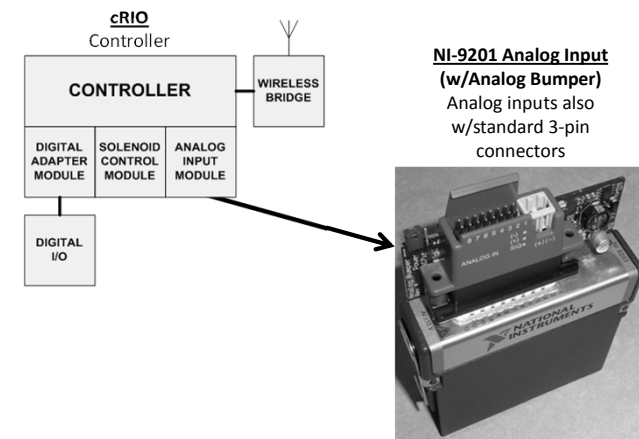
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Controller and Digital I/O



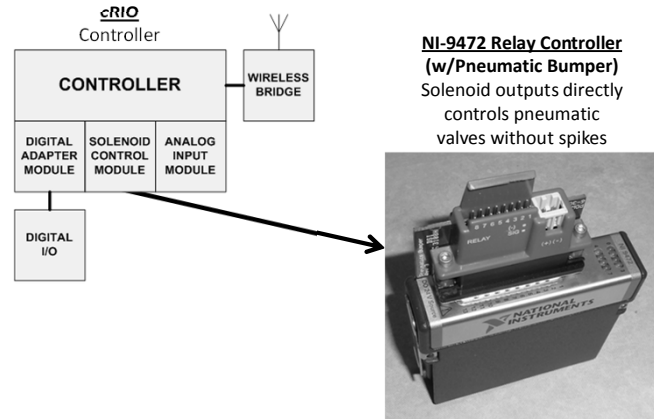
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Controller and Analog Input



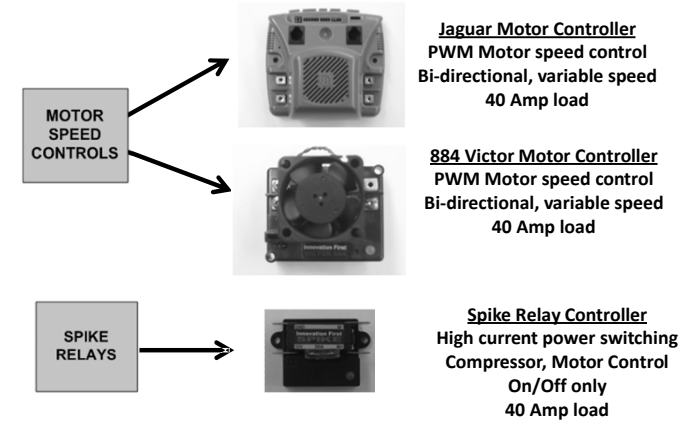
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Controller and Solenoid Control



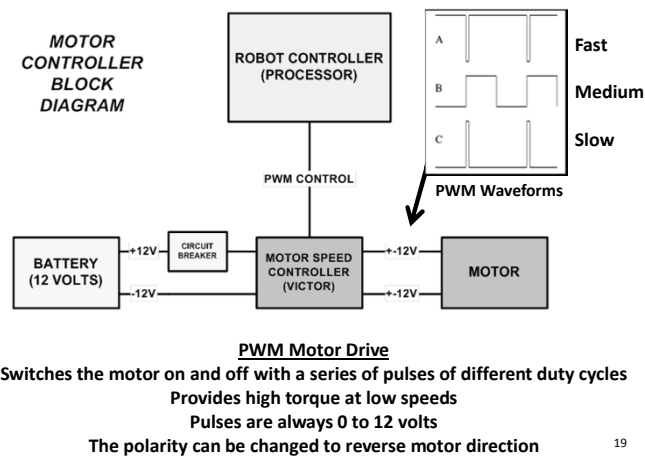
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Motor Speed Controllers and Spikes



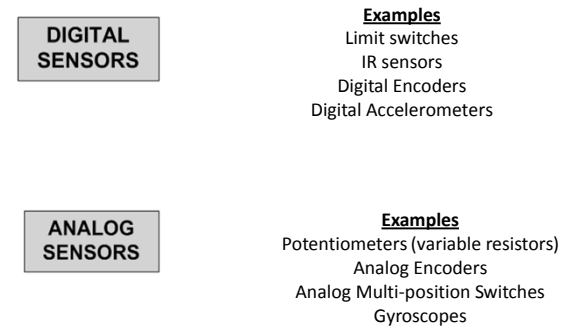
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Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)



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Analog and Digital Sensors



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Wiring Basics

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Wire Characteristics

- **Basic types**
 - Solid (single wire)
 - Stranded (multiple smaller wires twisted together)
 - Jacketed (multiple insulated wires with an outer cover)
- **The size (diameter) of a wire is referred to as the “gauge” of the wire**
 - The smaller the gauge, the larger the wire
 - The larger the wire, the lower the resistance per foot
 - The larger the wire, the more current it can handle
 - Undersized wire can produce excess heat

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Wire Gauge Table

AWG Stranded Wire Table

Size		Resistance ohm/1000'	6 feet Resistance (Ohms)	Voltage Drop (Volts)	Maximum Current Capacity
AWG	Diameter inch				
20	0.0369	10.360	0.0622	6.22	5 A
18	0.0465	6.520	0.0391	3.91	7 A
16	0.0587	4.080	0.0245	2.45	12 A
14	0.0740	2.580	0.0155	1.55	20 A
12	0.0933	1.620	0.0097	0.97	30 A
10	0.1177	1.020	0.0061	0.61	50 A
8	0.1484	0.640	0.0038	0.38	80 A
6	0.1871	0.402	0.0024	0.24	125 A
4	0.2360	0.253	0.0015	0.15	200 A

Calculation shown for 6 feet of wire @ 100 Amps @ 12Vdc
Max Current rating based on allowable 2.5% voltage drop

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Wire Gauge Rules

Typical First Robotics Wiring Rules

- F. Each primary power connection between the battery and Power Distribution Board must be made with 6 AWG red and black wire or larger.
- A. **12 AWG or larger** diameter wire must be used for all circuits protected by a 40A circuit breaker.
- B. **14 AWG or larger** diameter wire must be used for all circuits protected by a 30A circuit breaker.
- C. **18 AWG or larger** diameter wire must be used for all circuits protected by a 20A circuit breaker.
- D. **20 AWG or larger** diameter wire must be used for the power connection between the Power Distribution Board and the cRIO Mobile Device Controller.
- E. **20 AWG or larger** diameter wire must be used for the power connection between the Power Distribution Board and the Linksys Wireless Bridge
- F. **20 AWG or larger** diameter wire must be used for the power connections between the Power Distribution Board and the Analog Breakouts and/or Solenoid Breakout if individual power feeds are used. **18 AWG or larger** diameter wire must be used if a common power feed is used for multiple breakouts.
- G. **24 AWG or larger** diameter wire must be used for providing power to pneumatic valves.

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Wire Color Codes

- **Wire Insulation Colors**
 - Colors are used to indicate the use
 - Typical (past First Robotics rules):
 - Constant + Voltage : red, white, brown
 - Constant - Voltage: black, blue
 - Signal wires: user selectable

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Safety

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Electrical Safety Voltage Levels

- **Voltage Levels**
 - Robot components operate at a maximum voltage of 24 Volts
 - Most circuits operate at 12 Volts
 - Safe to the touch, but the power sources can generate sufficient current to damage the robot or cause fires if shorted

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Electrical Safety Robot Construction

- **Circuit Breakers & Fuses**
 - Limit current by interrupting (opening) the electrical circuit
 - Circuit breakers can be reset, fuses must be replaced
- **Appropriate Wire Size (wire guage)**
 - Wire must be of the appropriate size to handle the current in the circuit
 - Undersized wire generates excess heat

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Electrical Safety Robot Construction (continued)

Typical First Robotics Wiring Rules

- A. Each speed controller branch circuit must be protected by one and only one 20-amp, 30-amp, or 40-amp circuit breaker on the Power Distribution Board. No other electrical load can be connected to the breaker supplying this circuit.
 - B. Each relay module branch circuit must be protected with one and only one 20-amp circuit breaker on the Power Distribution Board. No other electrical load can be connected to the breaker supplying this circuit.
 - C. Each Digital Sidecar branch circuit must be protected with one and only one 20-amp circuit breaker on the Power Distribution Board. No other electrical load can be connected to the breaker supplying this circuit.
 - D. If the compressor is used, the relay module branch circuit supplying the compressor must be protected with a 20-amp circuit breaker. No other electrical load can be connected to the breaker supplying this circuit.
- Each power-regulating device (speed controller or relay module) shall control one and only one electrical load (motor, actuator or compressor).
- A. Exception: Multiple low-load, pneumatic solenoid valves may be connected to a single relay module. This would allow one relay module to drive multiple pneumatic actions. No other electrical load can be connected to a relay module used in this manner.

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Electrical Safety ESD

- **Electro-Static Discharge (ESD)**
 - The human body can generate static charge on the order of several thousand volts
 - This can damage electronic circuits and components (semiconductors)
 - Failure may be immediate or at some time in the future
- **Prevention**
 - Anti-Static mats
 - Wrist straps

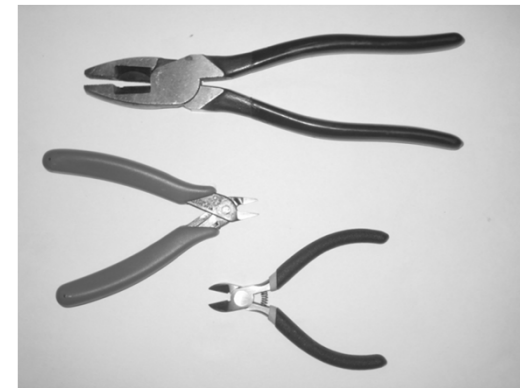
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Electrical Tools and Instrumentation

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Electrical Tools

Wire Cutters



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Electrical Tools

Wire Strippers



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Electrical Tools

Wire Terminals and Crimping Tools



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Electrical Tools

Tie Wrap Gun and Tie Wraps



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Electrical Tools

Soldering Iron



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Electrical Tools

Digital Multi-Meter or Digital Volt Meter (DVM)



Measures:
Voltage
Resistance
Current
Continuity

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Electrical Tools

Clamp-On Current Meter (Amprobe)



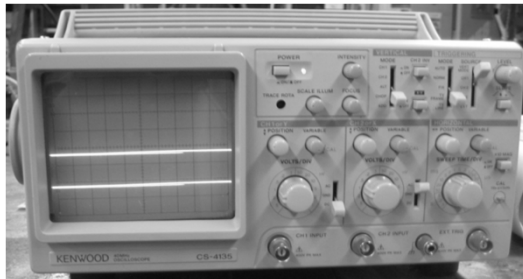
Measures:
Current

(Also
Resistance &
Voltage with
probes)

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Electrical Tools

Oscilloscope



Measures:
Voltage
Vs.
Time

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Demonstrations

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Hands-On Demonstrations

- **Wire Stripping and Crimping**
- **Soldering**
- **PWM Motor Speed Control**
- **Parts Identification using an existing Robot**

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