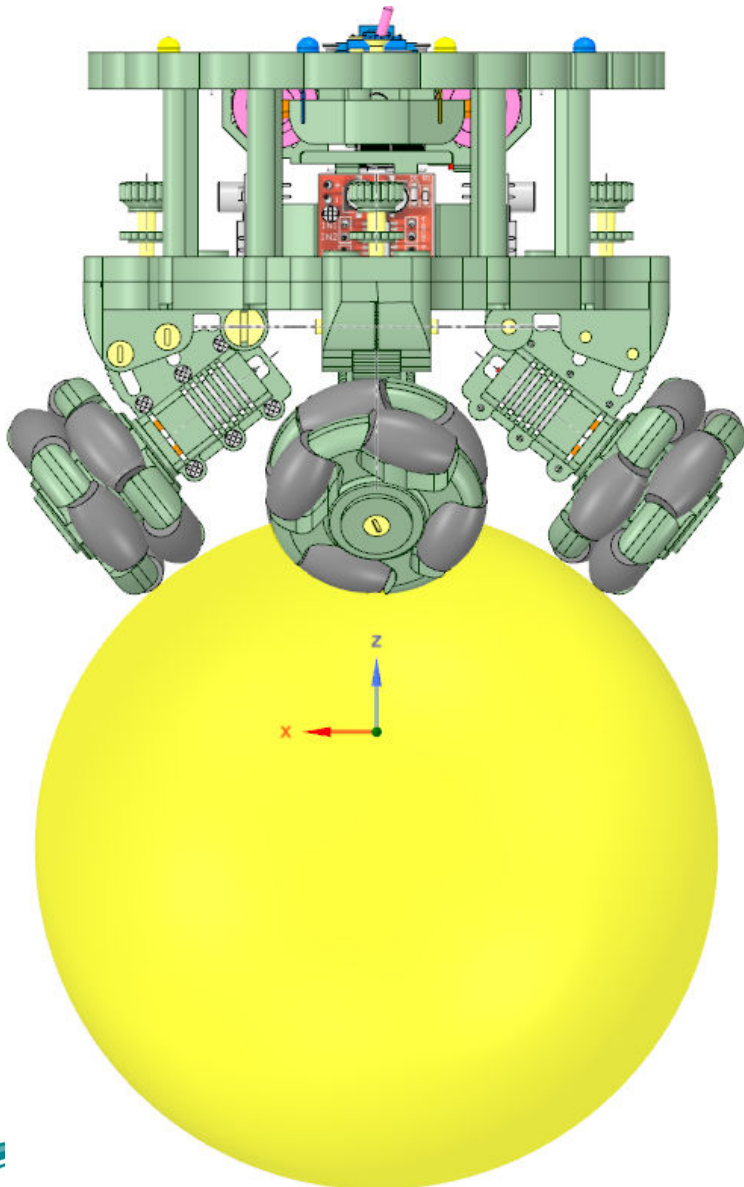
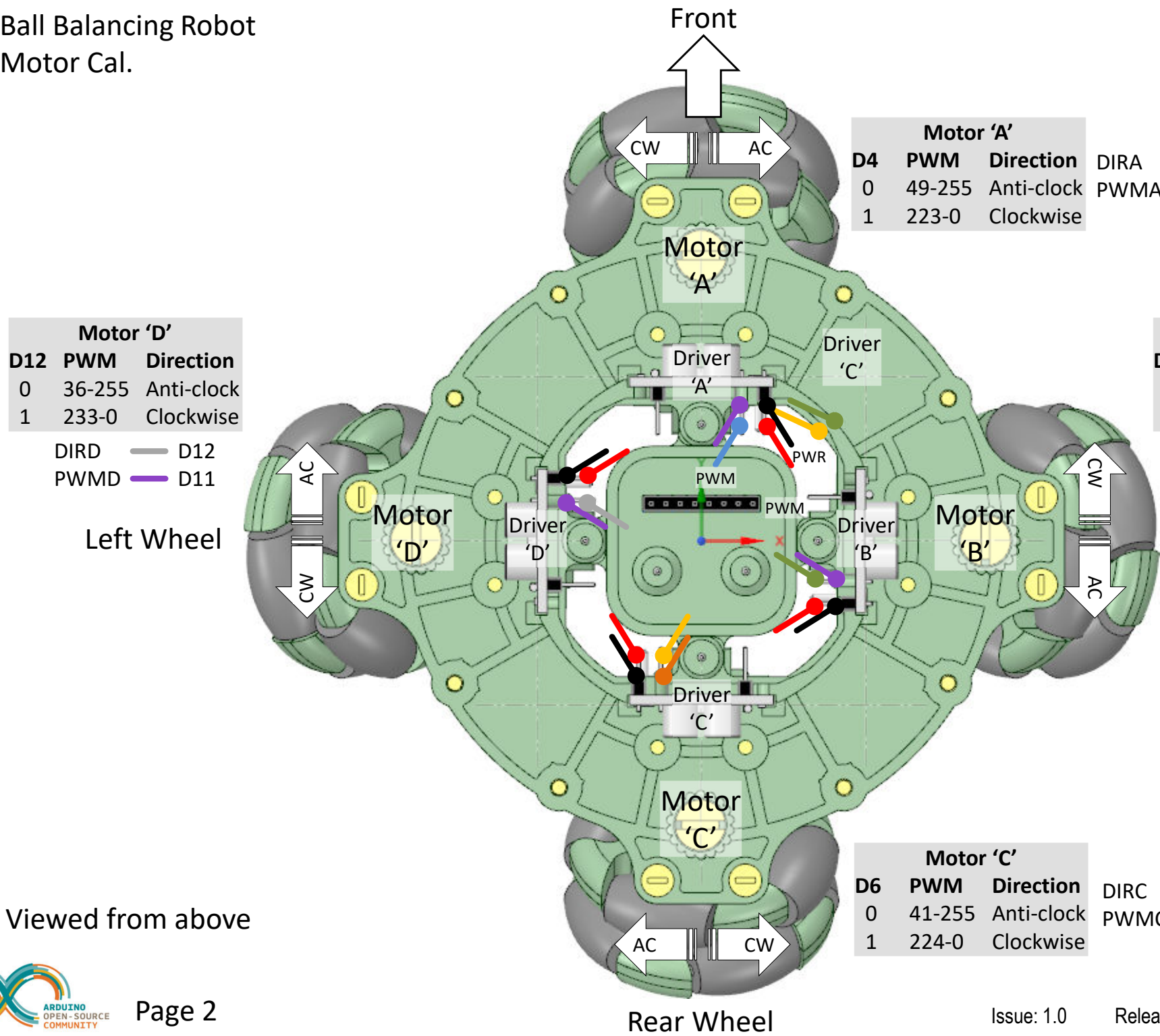


BallBot 4x4

Calibration



Ball Balancing Robot Motor Cal.



Motor 'D'		
D12	PWM	Direction
0	36-255	Anti-clock
1	233-0	Clockwise

DIRD — D12
PWMD — D11

Left Wheel

Motor 'A'		
D4	PWM	Direction
0	49-255	Anti-clock
1	223-0	Clockwise

DIRA — D4
PWMA — D3

Motor 'B'		
D5	PWM	Direction
0	36-255	Anti-clock
1	233-0	Clockwise

DIRB — D5
PWMB — D9

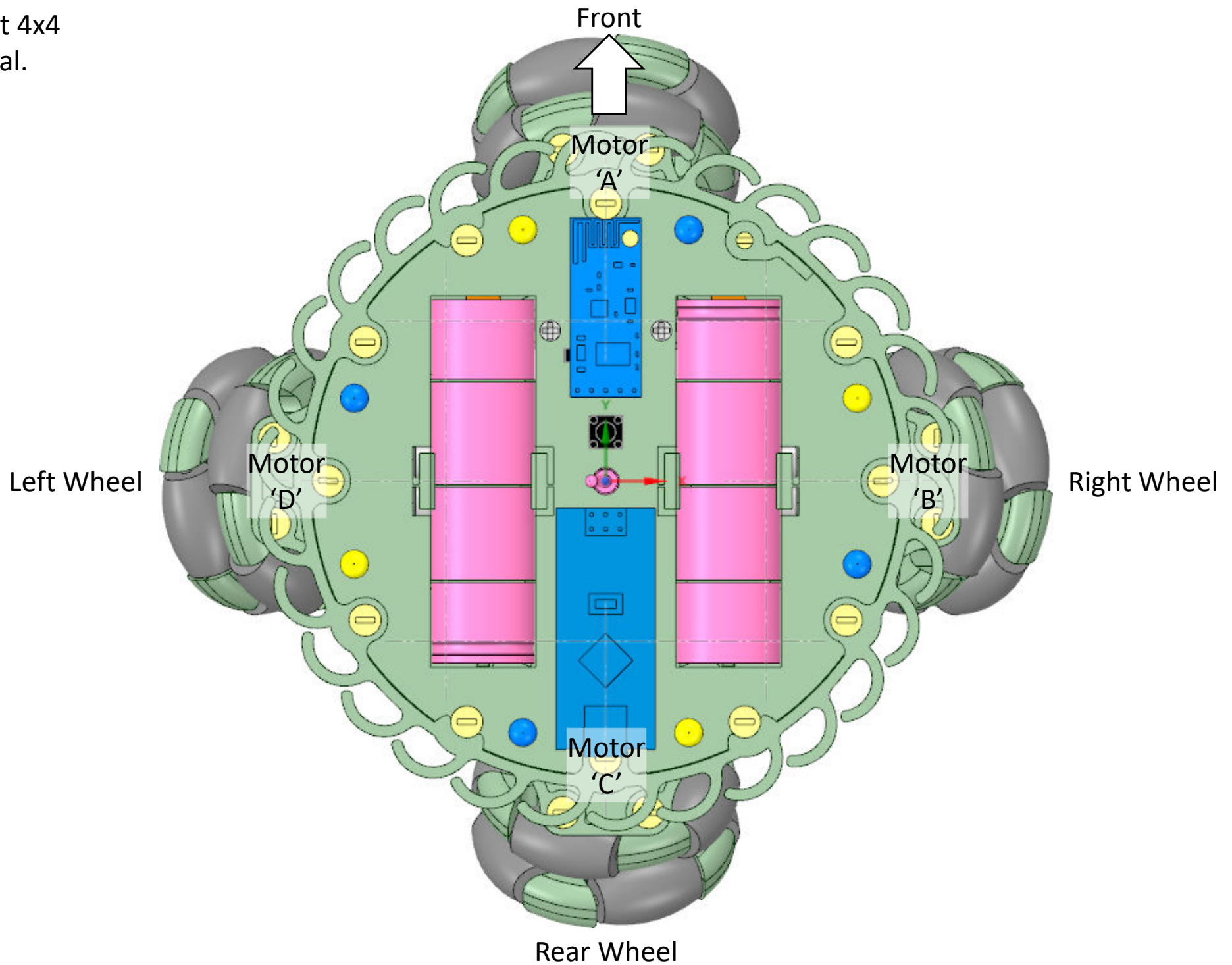
Right Wheel

Motor 'C'		
D6	PWM	Direction
0	41-255	Anti-clock
1	224-0	Clockwise

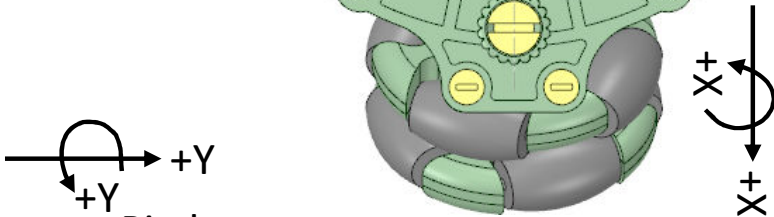
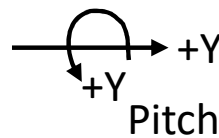
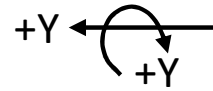
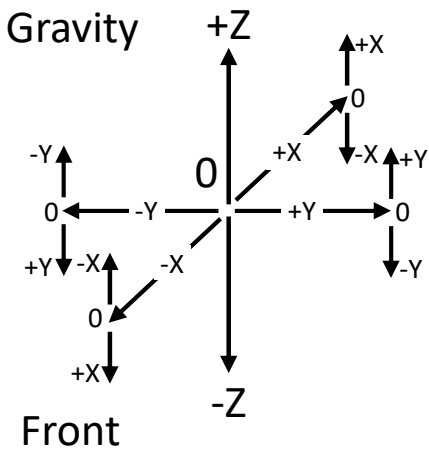
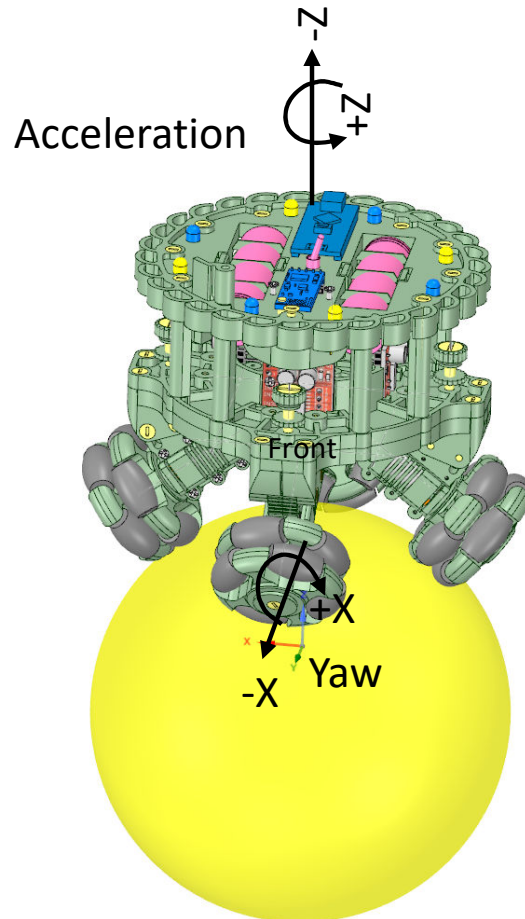
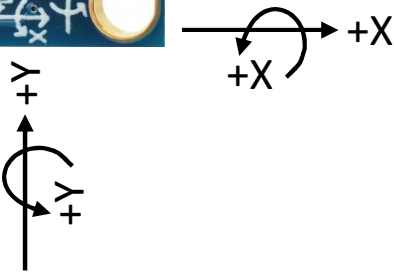
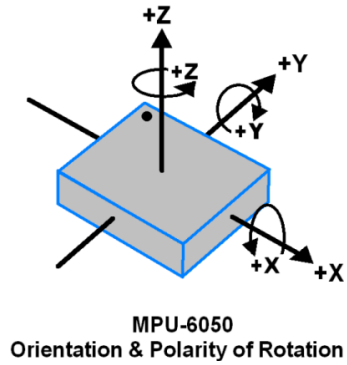
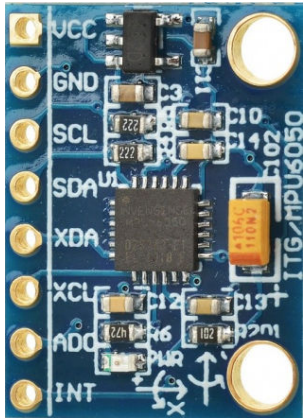
DIRC — D6
PWMC — D10

Rear Wheel

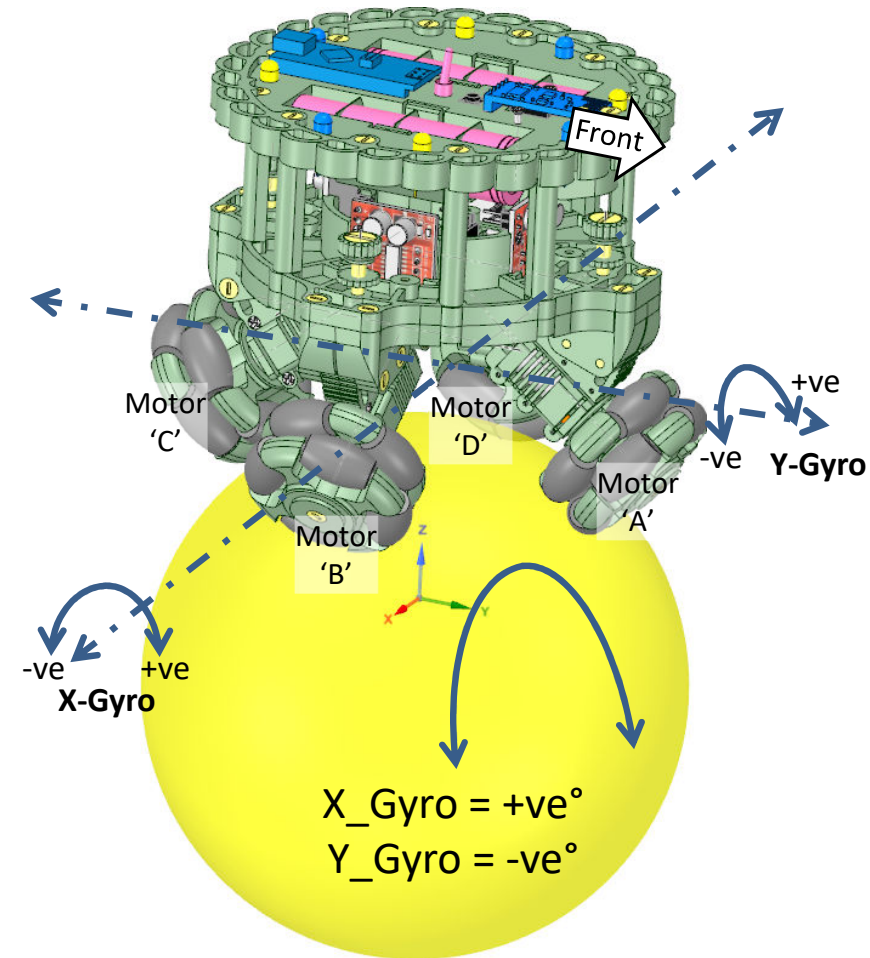
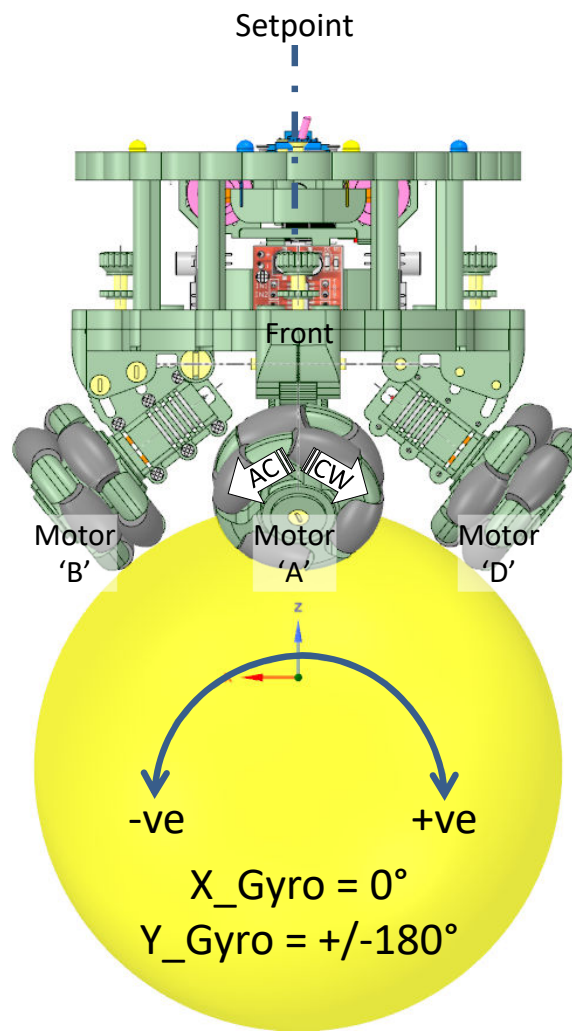
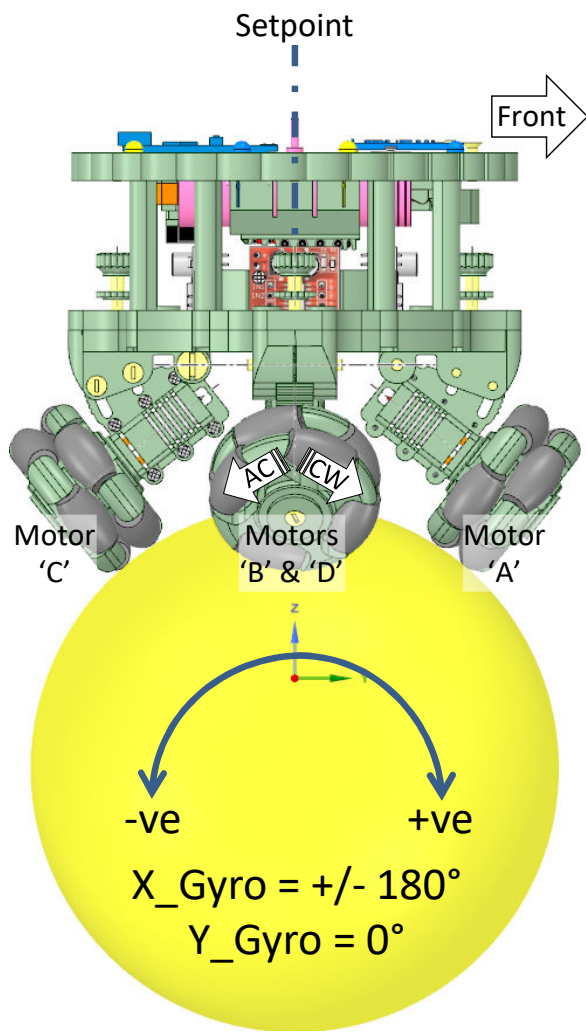
Viewed from above



MPU-6050 Orientation



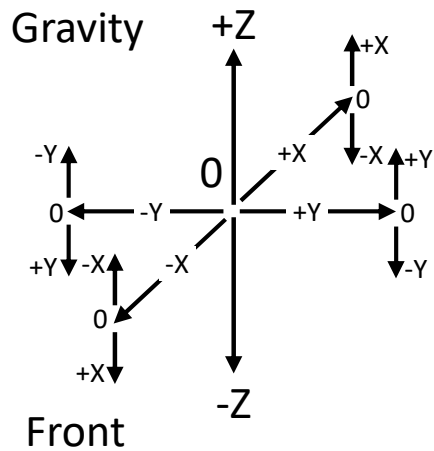
Gyroscopes are set at +/-250 °/sec FSD.
 Hence at 32,767 FSD; rotation of 1 °/sec = 131.
 To convert this to a gyro angle we use the time between readings.
 On 10 ms cycle we would accumulate a count of 1310 over a 100
 cycles when rotating at 1 °/sec.
 So delta angle per 10ms cycle = gyro rate * 0.00007633



Gyro X & Y angles to Motor clockwise drive relationships:

- Motor A^{CW} = Y_Gyro
- Motor B^{CW} = X_Gyro
- Motor C^{CW} = -Y_Gyro
- Motor D^{CW} = -X_Gyro

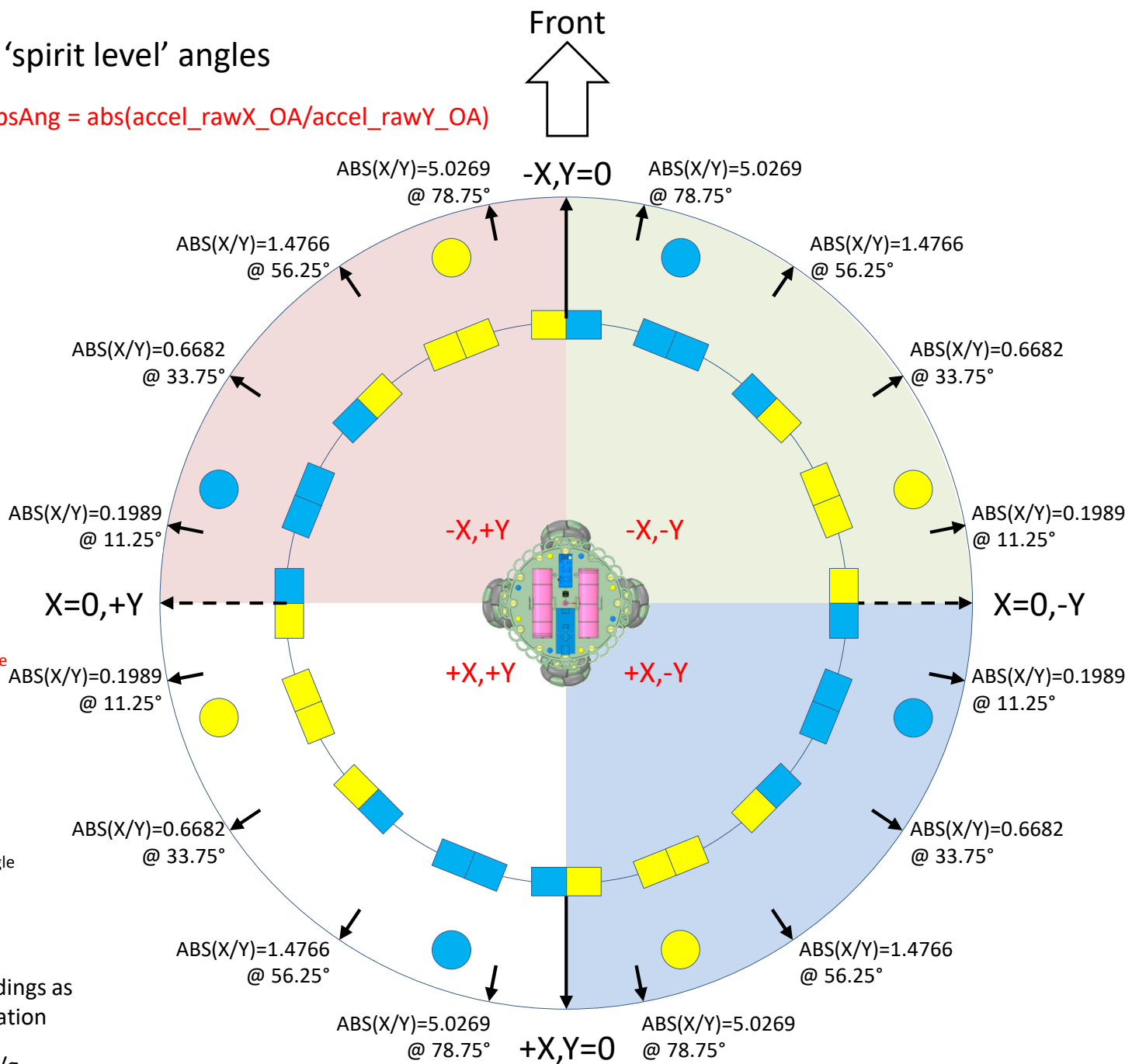
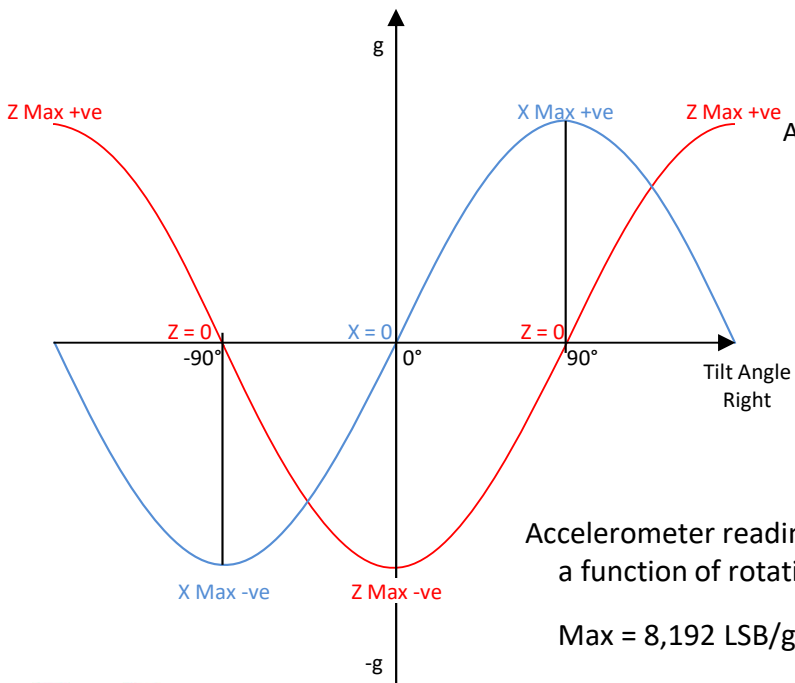
Note: here we are calling the Pitch gyro X_Gyro and Yaw gyro Y_Gyro to be consistent with the accelerometer values, which are used in the code for gyro drift correction.



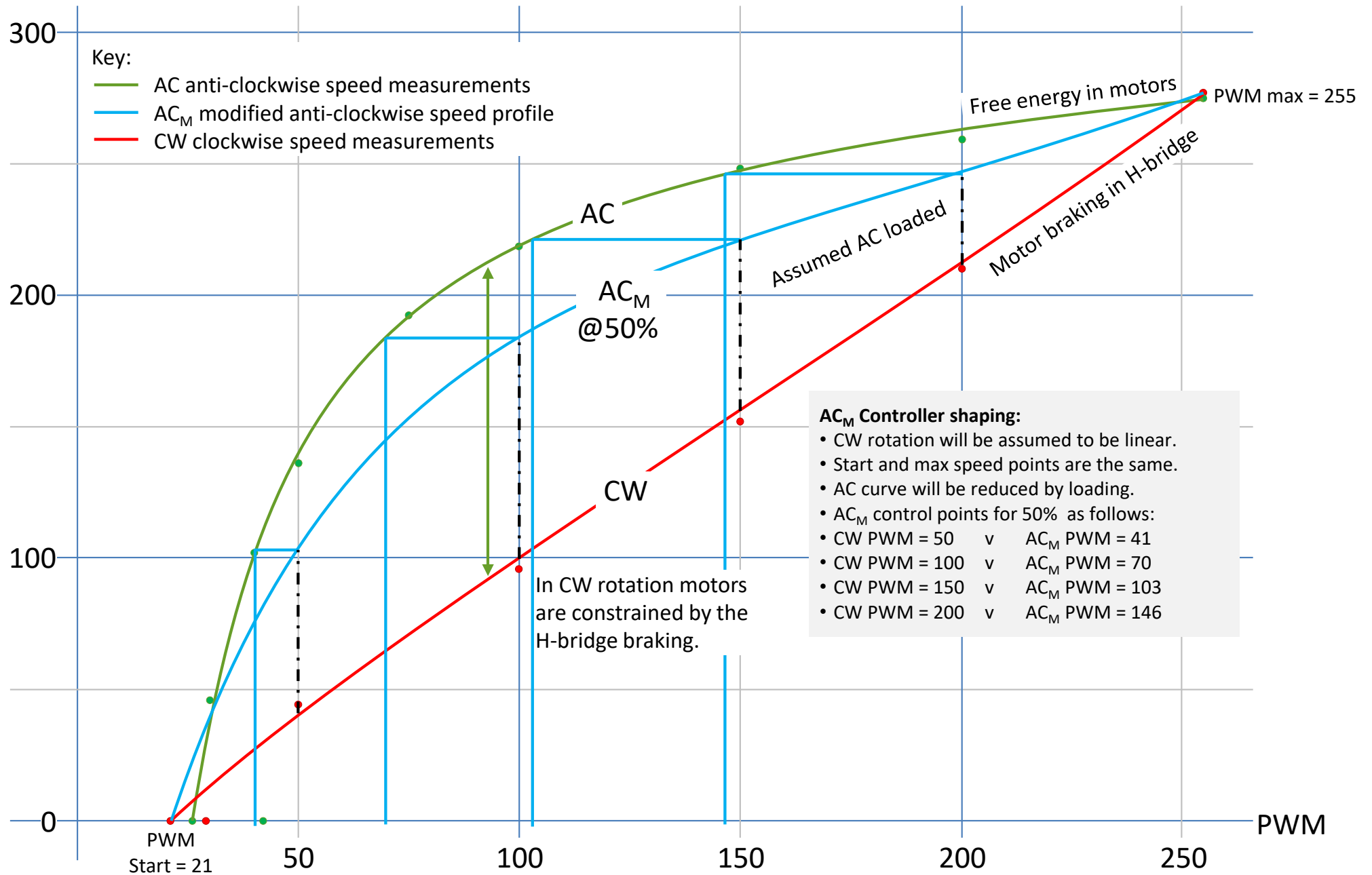
LED 'spirit level' angles

$$AccAbsAng = \text{abs}(\text{accel_rawX_OA}/\text{accel_rawY_OA})$$

Accelerometers read 0 when horizontal, and maximum +/- when vertical. Gravity can be used to aid the measurement of angle, but it is greatly affected by accelerating forces.



RPM @ 50 counts of ball rotation



Motor speed curves v PWM

Motor PWM Demand v Power chart

