

# T02: Rezací plotter



## Harmonogram

- **P1: úvod**
  - C1: FabLab: prehliadka a zoznámenie s priestormi
- **P2: elektronika I.**
  - C2: Schéma zapojenia a návrh plošného spoja
- **P3: bitmapy/vektory, rezanie (notebook)**
  - C3: FabLab: nálepka / tričko (10x10 cm)
- **P4: laser, materiály (notebook)**
  - C4: príprava podkladov na rezanie

Plotter  
Rezací plotter

Súradnicový zapisovač  
XY zapisovač



Proceedings of the IASAC 2014  
23rd International Conference on Robotics in Education for the Active Citizen Europe  
September 3-5, 2014, Bratislava, Czech Republic

Control of the mechatronic systems  
using an integer arithmetics

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**Abstract.** Modern mechatronic systems with high degrees of freedom are often controlled by digital controllers. This paper presents a control algorithm for such systems based on integer arithmetic. The algorithm is implemented on a microcontroller and is used for the control of a mechatronic system. The results of the control are compared with the results of the control using a floating-point arithmetic. The results show that the integer arithmetic control is more robust and less sensitive to quantization errors than the floating-point arithmetic control.

**1. Introduction**

Modern mechatronic systems with high degrees of freedom are often controlled by digital controllers. This paper presents a control algorithm for such systems based on integer arithmetic. The algorithm is implemented on a microcontroller and is used for the control of a mechatronic system. The results of the control are compared with the results of the control using a floating-point arithmetic. The results show that the integer arithmetic control is more robust and less sensitive to quantization errors than the floating-point arithmetic control.

**2. Control algorithm**

The control algorithm is based on integer arithmetic. It is implemented on a microcontroller and is used for the control of a mechatronic system. The results of the control are compared with the results of the control using a floating-point arithmetic. The results show that the integer arithmetic control is more robust and less sensitive to quantization errors than the floating-point arithmetic control.

**3. Results**

The results of the control are compared with the results of the control using a floating-point arithmetic. The results show that the integer arithmetic control is more robust and less sensitive to quantization errors than the floating-point arithmetic control.

**4. Conclusion**

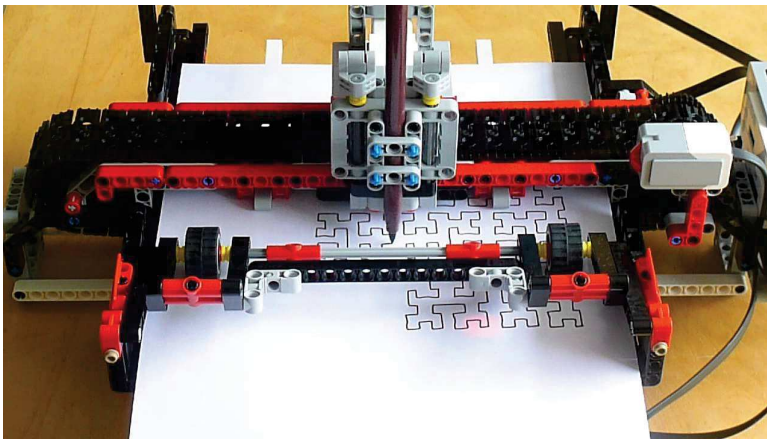
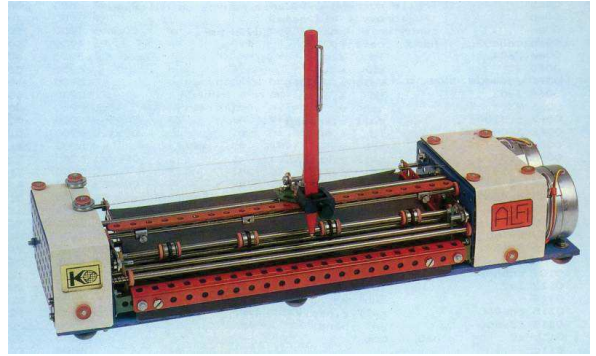
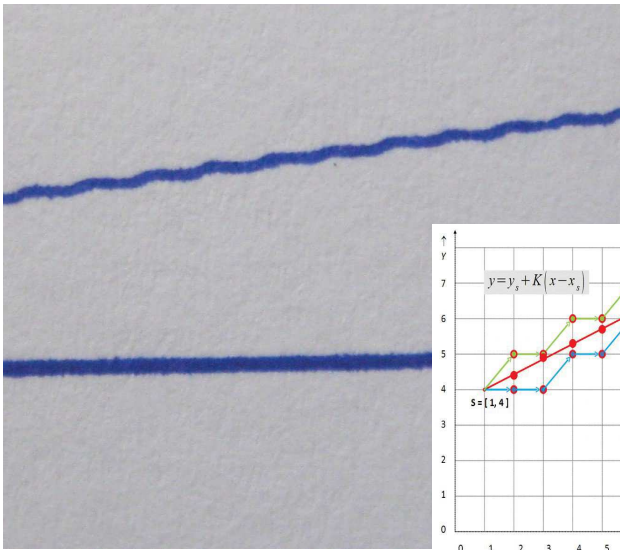
The integer arithmetic control is more robust and less sensitive to quantization errors than the floating-point arithmetic control. It is a good alternative for the control of mechatronic systems.

**References**

[1] S. Chumachenko and R. Bielecky, "Control of the mechatronic systems using an integer arithmetics," *Proceedings of the IASAC 2014*, pp. 1-4, 2014.

**Fig. 1.** Mechatronic system (1)





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4xXCmw4Y5iA>



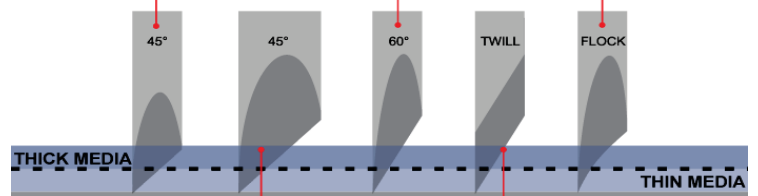
Training DVD

1000 Vector Images



## Which Blade to Choose?

- 45° blades are for media up to 127 microns thick.
- 60° blades are for media over 127 microns thick.
- Flock blade's round base glides through highfibers to prevent material from lifting while cut.



Graphtec 45° 1.5mm blade cuts thin, thick, or coarse media and requires the red top blade holder.

Twill blade's chiseled edge prevents fabric from fraying while cut.

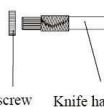


(front view)

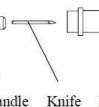
(disassembly view)



Knife adjusting screw



Knife handle

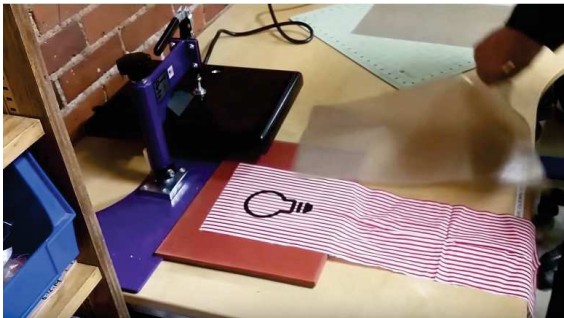
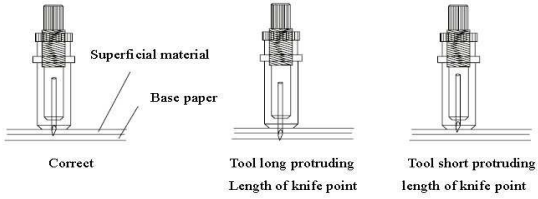
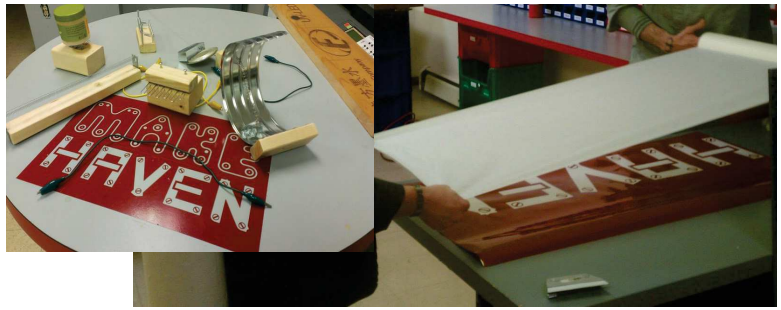
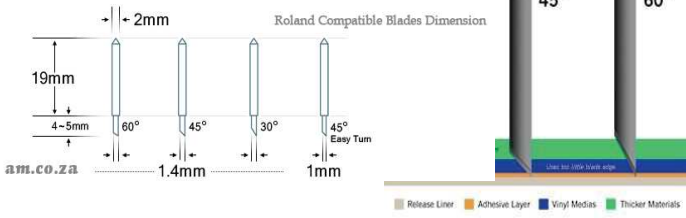


Knife



Knife sheath

Blade Angle Dynamics



Digitálne technológie výroby

Bitmapapy

VEKTORY

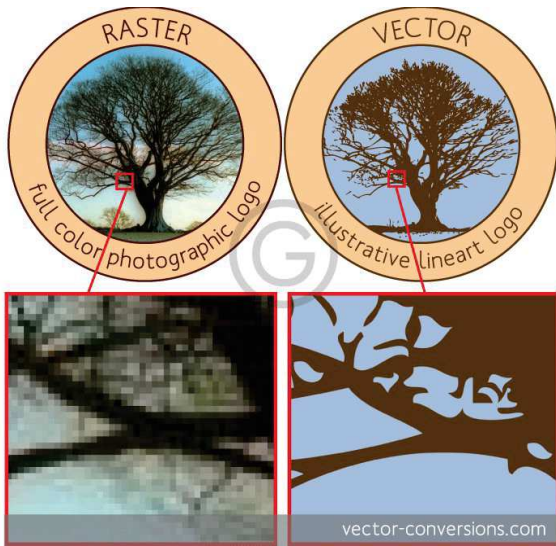
Richard Balogh



Bitmap  
Raster

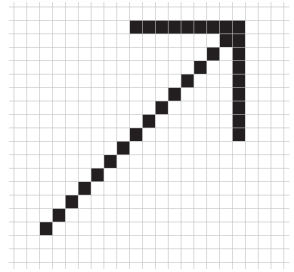
vs

Vector  
Curves  
Lineart



## Pixel

**Pixels:** individual squares, grid that creates image each square – color



**Resolution:** identifies the number of pixels.  
dots per inch (dpi)  
pixels per inch (ppi)  
lines per inch (lpi)

web Resolution: 72-96 dpi  
print Resolution: 200-300 dpi

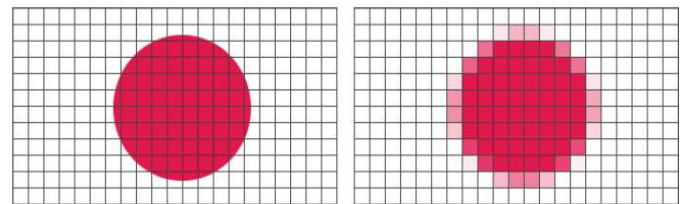
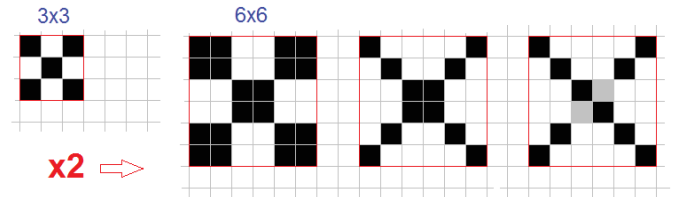
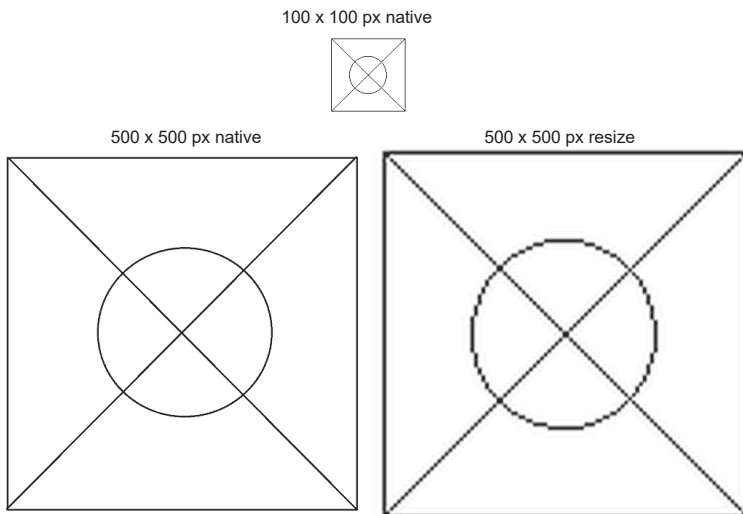


Image courtesy of Phrood on Wikimedia Commons. License: CC-BY-SA. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see <http://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/>.

## Bitmap



### Common File Formats

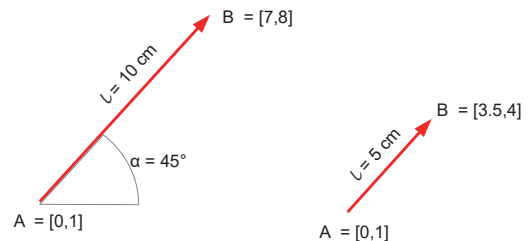
- .bmp** Bitmap (Windows)
- .png** Portable Network Graphics
- .jpg** Joint Photographers Expert Group
- .gif** Graphic Interchange Format

### Raster Editing Programs

- Adobe Photoshop
- Microsoft paint (malování)
- Paint.NET
- Gimp (open source)

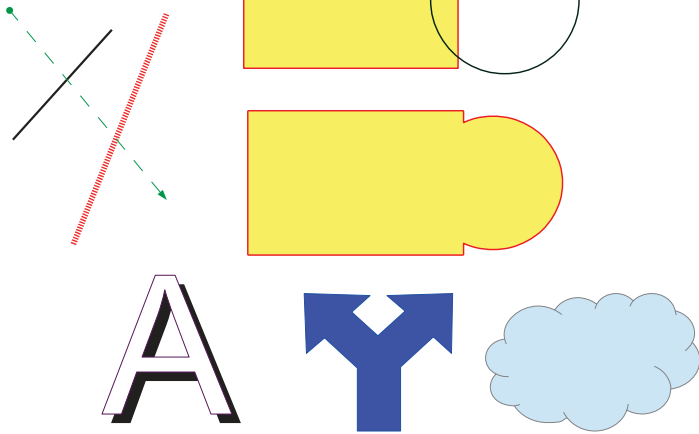
## Vector

- **Vector:** mathematical description of the line/curve

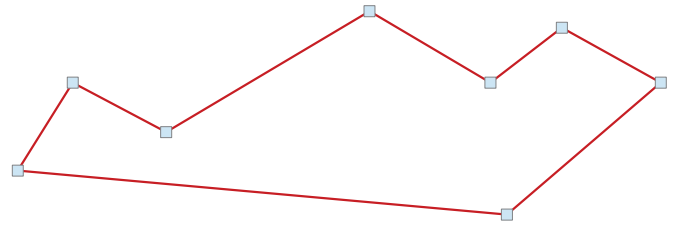


**Note: rasterization on OUTPUT device!**

## Objects

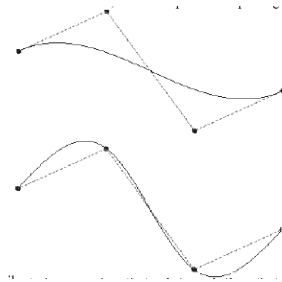


## Polynomial



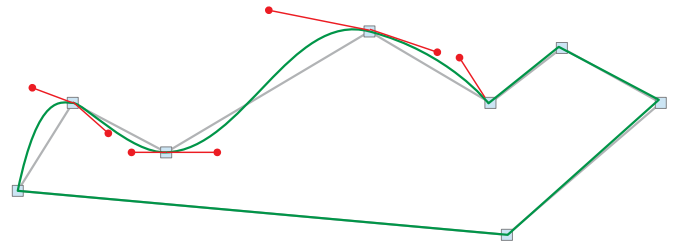
## Interpolation vs. approximation

- Bezier curves are **approximating**. The curve does not (necessarily) pass through all the control points. Each point pulls the curve toward it, but other points are pulling as well.



- We'd like to have a spline that is **interpolating**, that is, it always passes through every control point.

## Parametrické krivky (Beziér)



## Parametrické krivky

### Priamka

$$X = A + t \cdot u$$

$$x = x_0 + t \cdot u_x$$

$$y = y_0 + t \cdot u_y$$



## Parametrické krivky

### Priamka

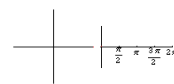
$$X = A + t \cdot u$$

$$x = x_0 + t \cdot u_x$$

$$y = y_0 + t \cdot u_y$$



### Kružnica



$$x = x_0 + r \cdot \cos(\tau)$$

$$y = y_0 + r \cdot \sin(\tau)$$

# Parametrické krivky

## Priamka

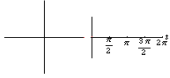
$$X = A + t \cdot u$$

$$x = x_0 + t \cdot u_x$$

$$y = y_0 + t \cdot u_y$$

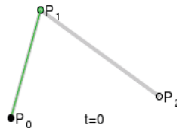


## Kružnica



$$x = x_0 + r \cdot \cos(\tau)$$

$$y = y_0 + r \cdot \sin(\tau)$$

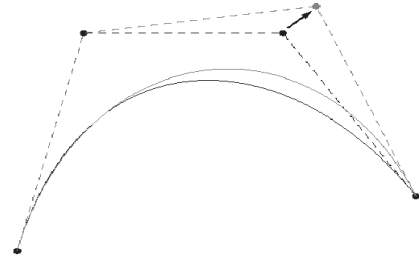


## Bézierova krivka

$$C(t) = (1-t)^2 P_0 + 2t(1-t) P_1 + t^2 P_2, \quad t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$$

# Local control

One problem with Bezier curves is that every control point affects every point on the curve (except the endpoints)  
Moving a single control point affects the whole curve!



We'd like our spline to have local control, that is, each control point affects a certain well-defined neighborhood around that point.

# Vector



## Common File Formats

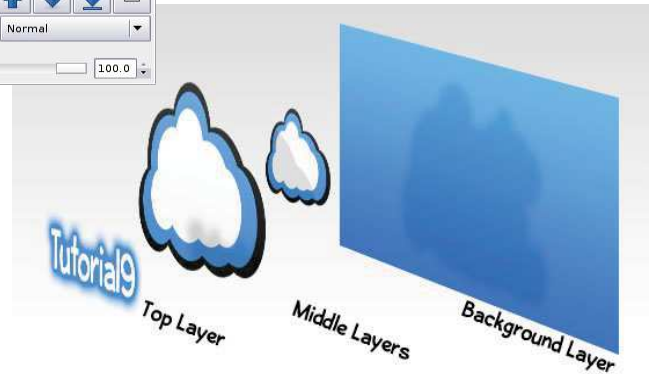
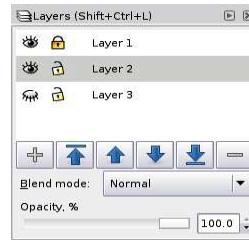
- .ai** Adobe Illustrator
- .ps** PostScript (.PS)\*
- .eps** Encapsulated PostScript
- .svg** Scalable Vector Graphics
- .dwg** Autodesk DraWinG

## Vector Editing Programs

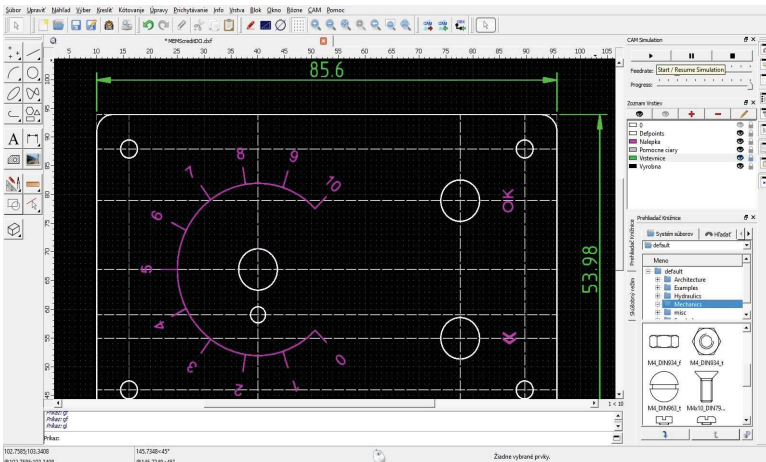
- Adobe Illustrator
- AutoCAD, IntelliCAD,...
- Corel Draw
- Inkscape (open source)

Both Illustrator AI and EPS formats allow users to place raster images within a vector file. The raster image is not converted to vector format; rather it is simply embedded in the vector file, and is rendered in raster format.

# Layers (vrstvy)

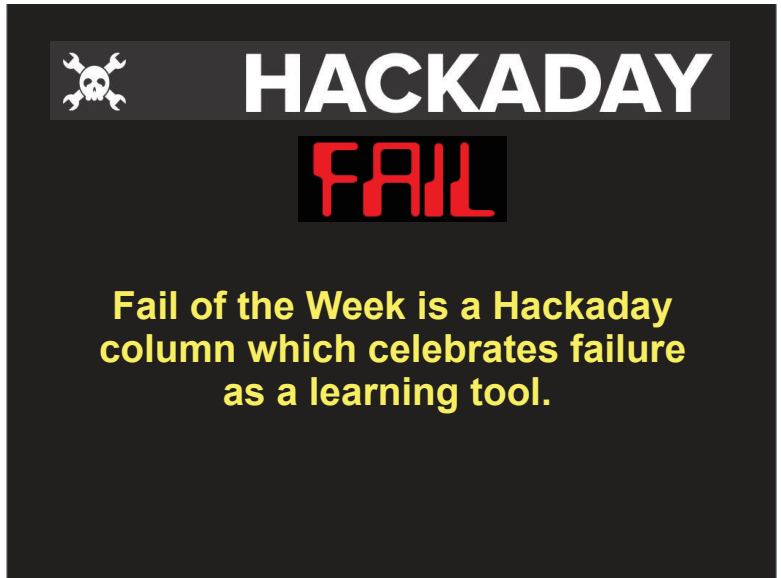
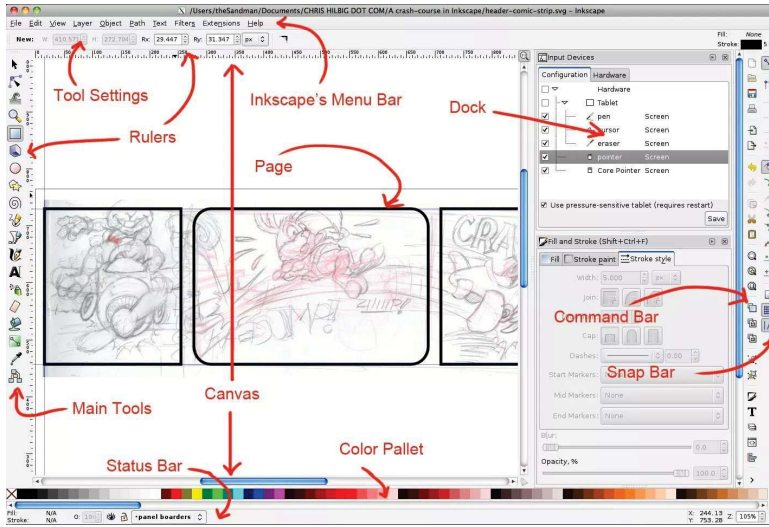


# Layers (vrstvy)



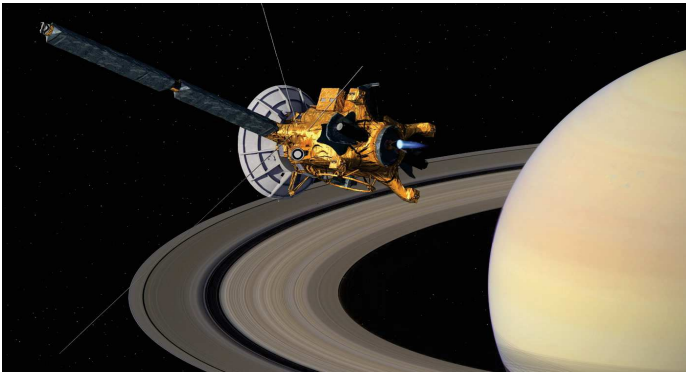
## Comparison of bitmap and vector graphics

	Bitmap graphics	Vector graphics
<b>What are they made up of?</b>	Pixels of different colours	Objects
<b>What can be edited?</b>	Individual pixels	Individual objects
<b>What is the file size?</b>	Large, as the computer stores details of every pixel	Small, as the computer stores details of objects, which do not require much memory
<b>What happens when they are resized?</b>	They lose quality	They do not lose quality
<b>How real do they look?</b>	Real	Not real (many of them look like cartoon images)
<b>Native formats that the software can read</b>	.bmp	.svg
<b>Common file formats</b>	.bmp, .dib, jpeg, gif, tiff, .png	.cgm, .svg, .odg, .eps, .xml



## NASA Lessons Learned

Office of the Chief Engineer




<https://www.nasa.gov/offices/oce/functions/lessons/index.html>

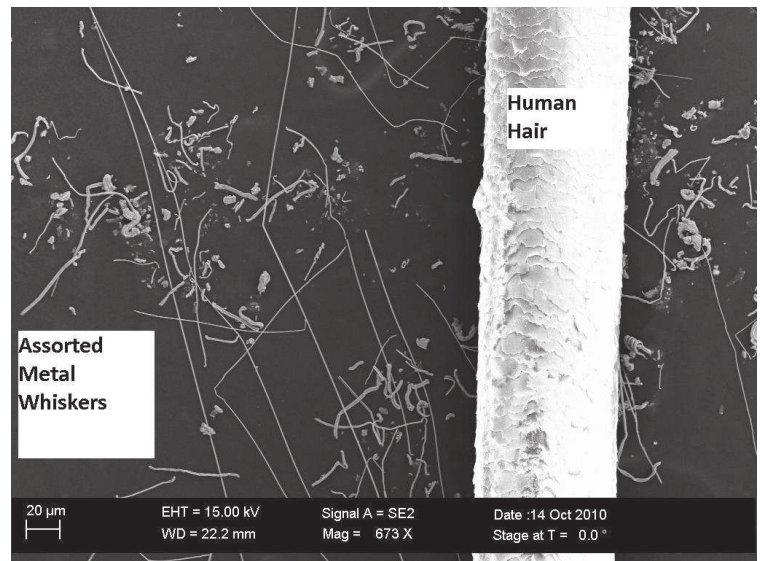


## NASA Lessons Learned

Office of the Chief Engineer

SUBJECT:	NA-044	PAGE NO.:	NO. OF PAGES:
Tin Whiskers		2	5
PART NO.: Various	 <b>PARTS ADVISORY</b> OFFICIAL BUSINESS U.S. GOVERNMENT		
REFERENCE: Numerous GIDEP Alerts and Technical Papers			
MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED			
<b>Potential Risks of Tin Whiskers:</b>			
Tin whiskers pose a serious reliability risk to electronic assemblies. Several instances have been reported where tin whiskers have caused system failures. The general risks fall into four categories:			
<p>4. In space vacuum however, a much more destructive phenomenon can occur. If currents of above a few amps are available, the whisker will fuse open but <b>the vaporized tin may initiate a plasma that can conduct over 200 amps!</b> An adequate supply of tin from the plated surface is necessary to sustain the arc.</p>			

<https://www.nasa.gov/offices/oce/functions/lessons/index.html>

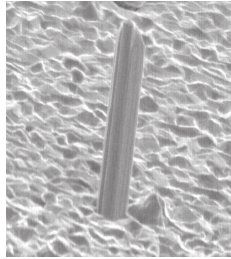
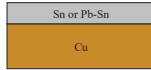
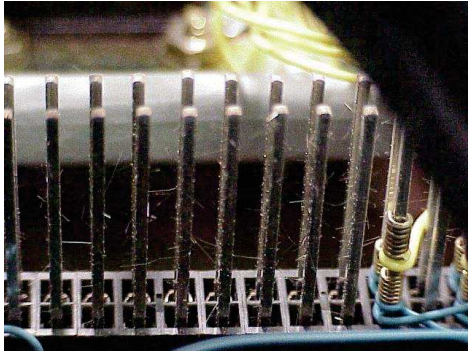




# NASA Lessons Learned

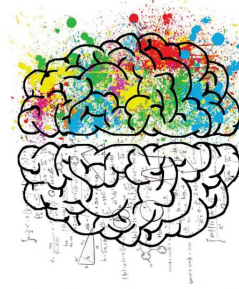
Office of the Chief Engineer

Problem: Pure Sn forms whiskers on Cu  
Failures in satellites, pacemakers, missiles



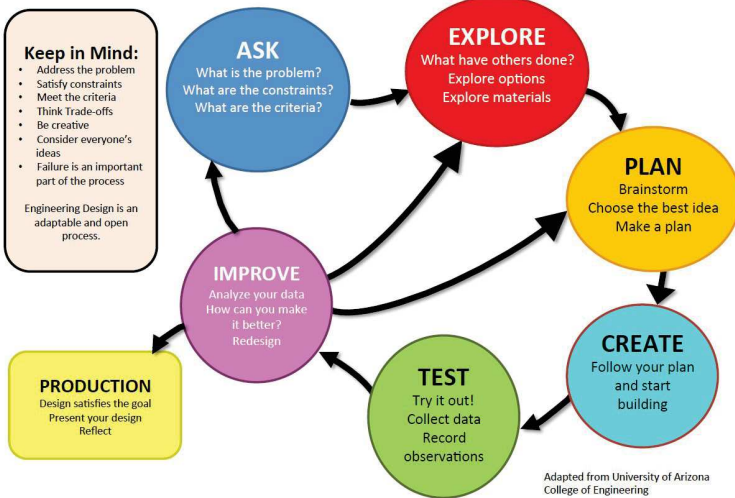
Source: <https://nepp.nasa.gov/whisker/>

# CREATIVE



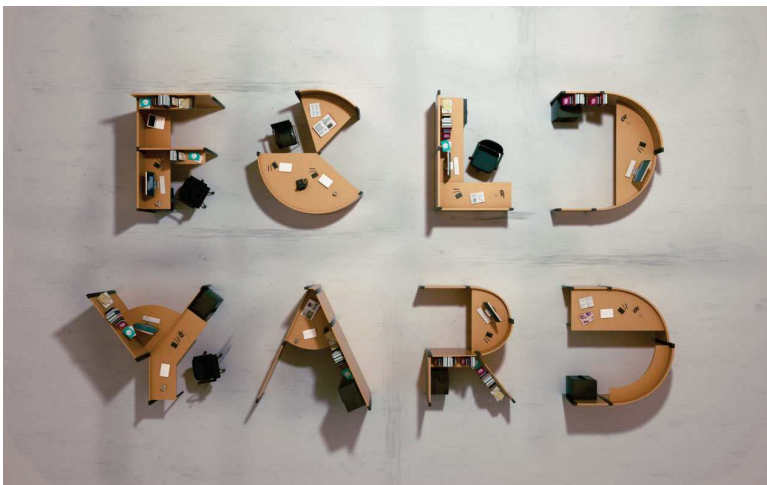
01907

## Engineering Design Process

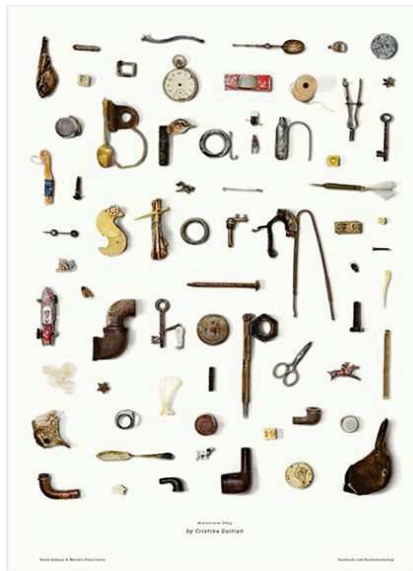


Alphabet by Roman Milert

Alphabet formed from young people wearing industrial uniforms and helmets posing with various tools and accessories  
Source: Alamy Stock Photo  
<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-alphabet-formed-from-young-people-wearing-industrial-uniforms-and-80293665.html>



**Fold Yard:** Cubicles' bad rap is, for the most part, well-deserved. Which is why Fold Yard by Benoit Challand, a typeface made entirely out of modular desk pieces, appears extra whimsical by comparison. Each desk still has its main storage spaces, partitions, and shelf space, all while fulfilling your typographical needs  
<https://www.gizmodo.com.au/2014/06/nine-crazy-3d-typefaces-made-from-everyday-objects/>



Brainstormshop  
by **Cristina Guitan**,  
represented by Meiklejohn Illustration,  
has been awarded a Slice D&AD award  
for the poster she created for the  
BrainstormShop.

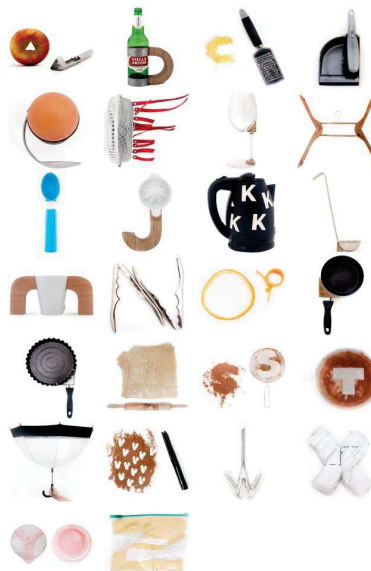
The Brainstormshop is a workshop run by  
Marcelo Pena Costa & Denis Kakazu, in  
Sao Paulo. Cristina was art directed by the  
creative duo and worked with photographer  
Manuel Vázquez to create the artwork.  
12 Jun 2012

<http://www.creativematch.com/news/cristina-guitan-wins-d-ad/101464/>



## Cvičenie 1

- Napíšte **svoje meno** tak, aby jeho **iniciála** (t.j. prvé písmeno) bolo tvorené nejakými elektro- objektmi.
- Zvyšok stačí obyčajným písmom, ktoré sa k nemu hodí. Ceruzka + papier, ale môžete aj počítač.
- **Objekty:** elektronické súčiastky, motív plošného spoja, schematické značky, skrutky, vodiče, blesky, rovnice, matematické symboly...
- Iniciála môže byť z jedného objektu ktorý sa na písmeno podobá alebo vyskladať alebo vyplniť z drobnejších objektov.
- Koho by to bavilo, môže spraviť celú abecedu.



March 6, 2014  
The ABC of IMO  
"IF AN OPPORTUNITY DOESN'T KNOCK,  
BUILD A DOOR" – MILTON BERLE  
AN ALPHABET Project created BY  
ADAPTING EVERYDAY HOUSEHOLD  
ITEMS, altering the feature OR FUNCTION  
of each object to create every letter of the  
alphabet. Each object corresponds to its  
starting letter (a is for apple corer) and I  
found this rule as a good starting point,  
allowing the relevant object to respond to its  
material, shape, and intended use, to create  
each letter. I wanted my letters to each have  
their own individual charm, but as a whole  
an alphabet which I have tried to inject fun,  
wit, simplicity, and playfulness into objects  
which can be seen as every day and  
mundane.

<https://rayclarke12.wordpress.com/2014/03/06/the-abc-of-imo/>



### Richard Balogh

Ústav automobilovej mechatroniky  
FEI STU v Bratislave

[balogh@elf.stuba.sk](mailto:balogh@elf.stuba.sk)

<http://www.robotika.sk>