



UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Senior Design ECE 445

Electrical & Computer Engineering

By Gauthami Yenne, Nandika Vuyyuri, Jingyu Kang

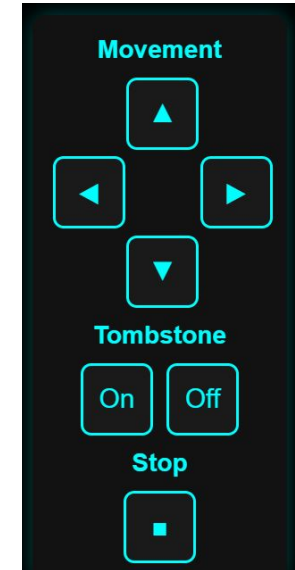
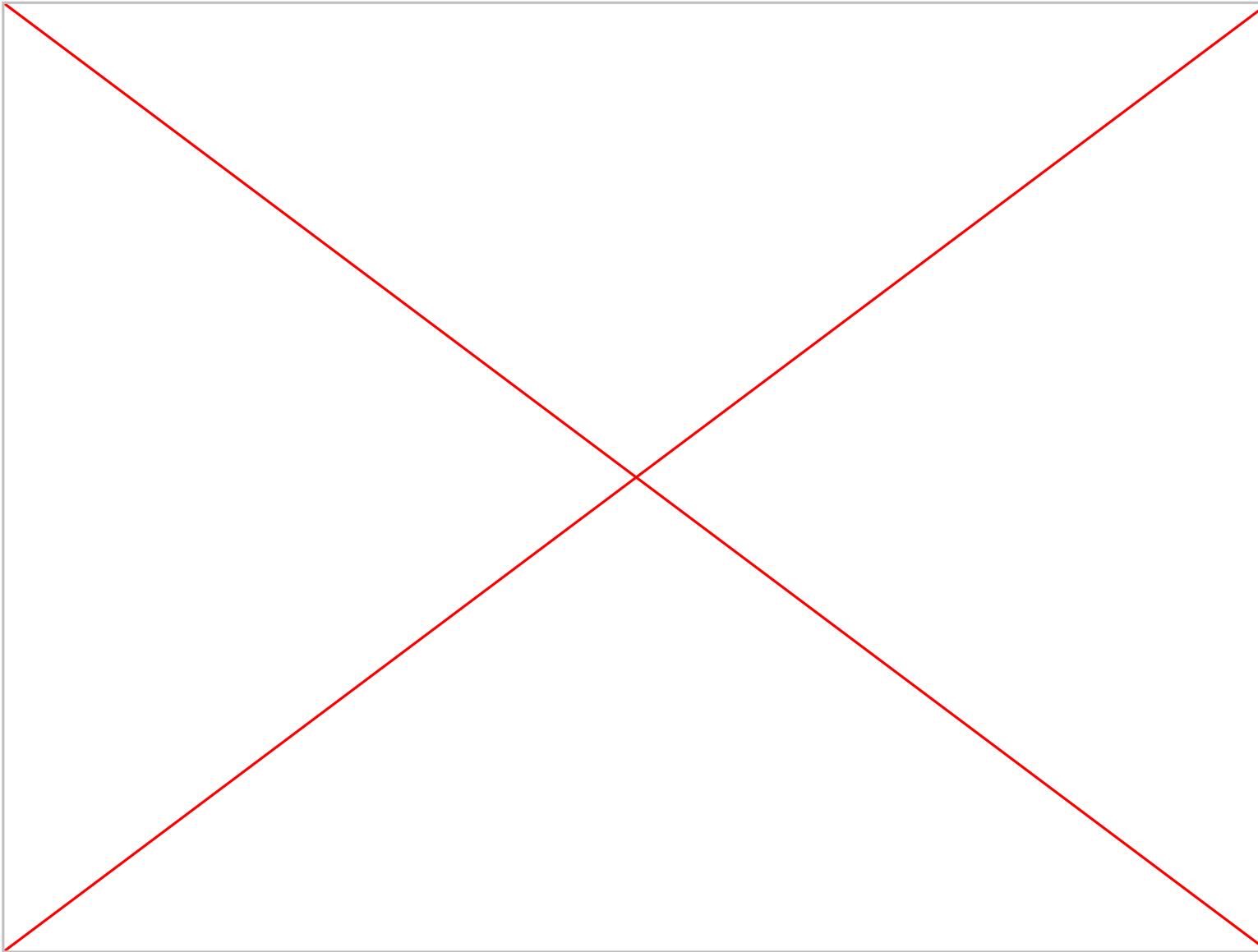
TA: Haocheng Bill Yang

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Objective

- Build a functional battlebot under 2 lbs
- Design to disable opponent bot during 1v1 combat
- Prioritize lightweight, durable, and compact components
- Ensure compliance with competition rules

Video of Our Project

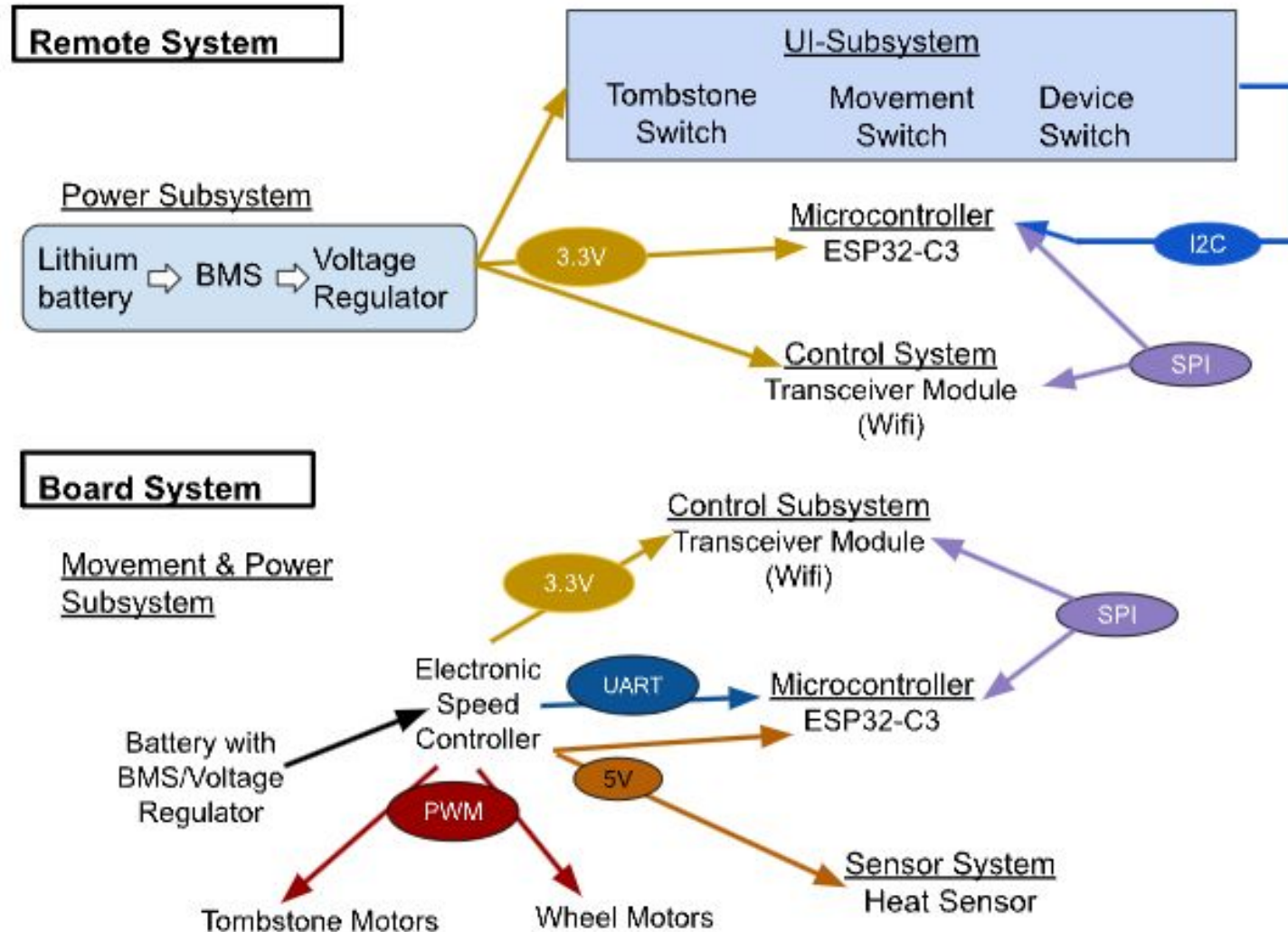


High Level Requirements

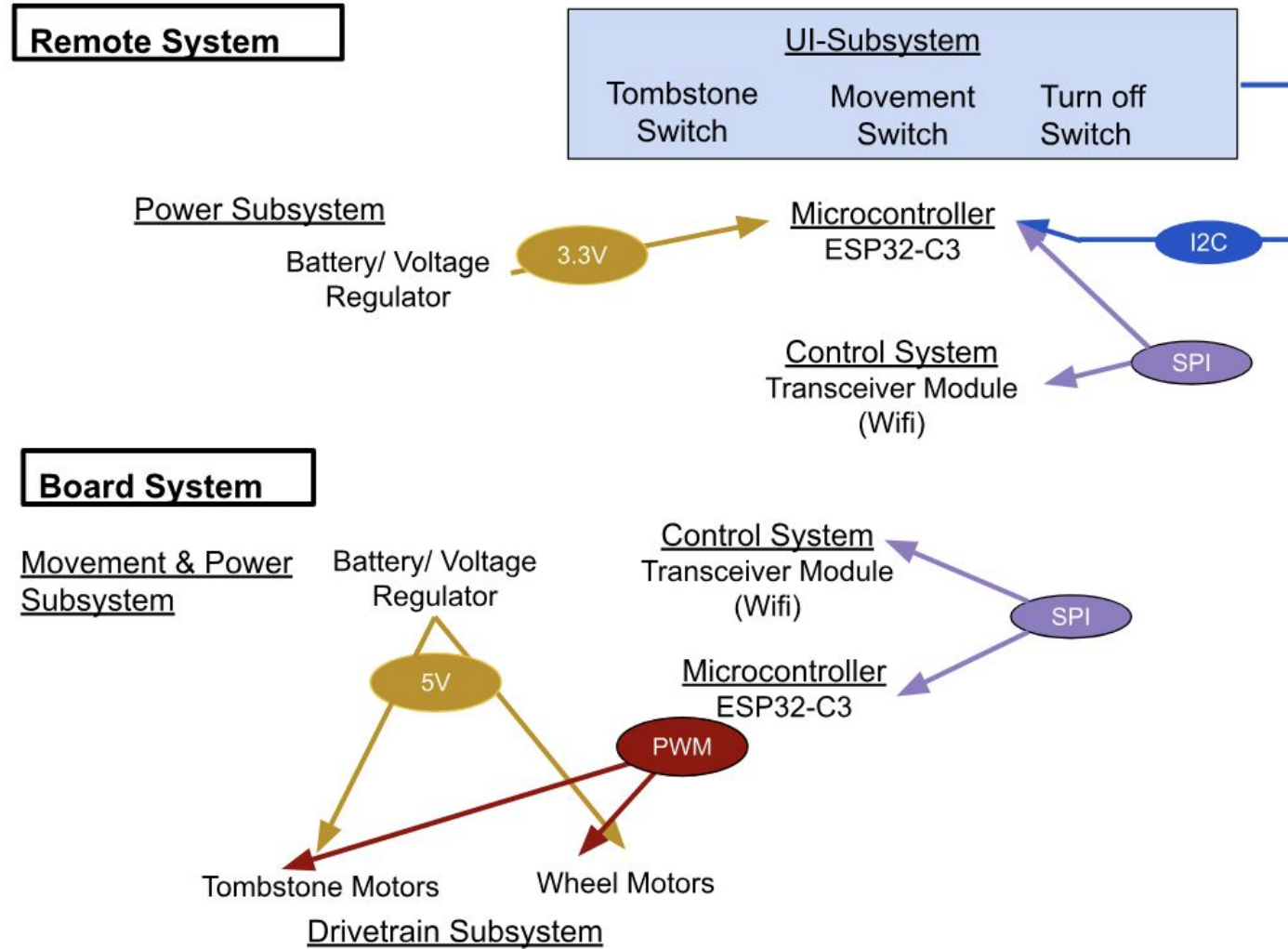
- Wireless communication using Android app or Controller
- Three-speed blade powered via regulated voltage
- Weapon spins at over 500 RPM with stable control
- Lightweight build under 2 lbs using compact parts

System Design Overview

Block Diagram Before



Block Diagram After

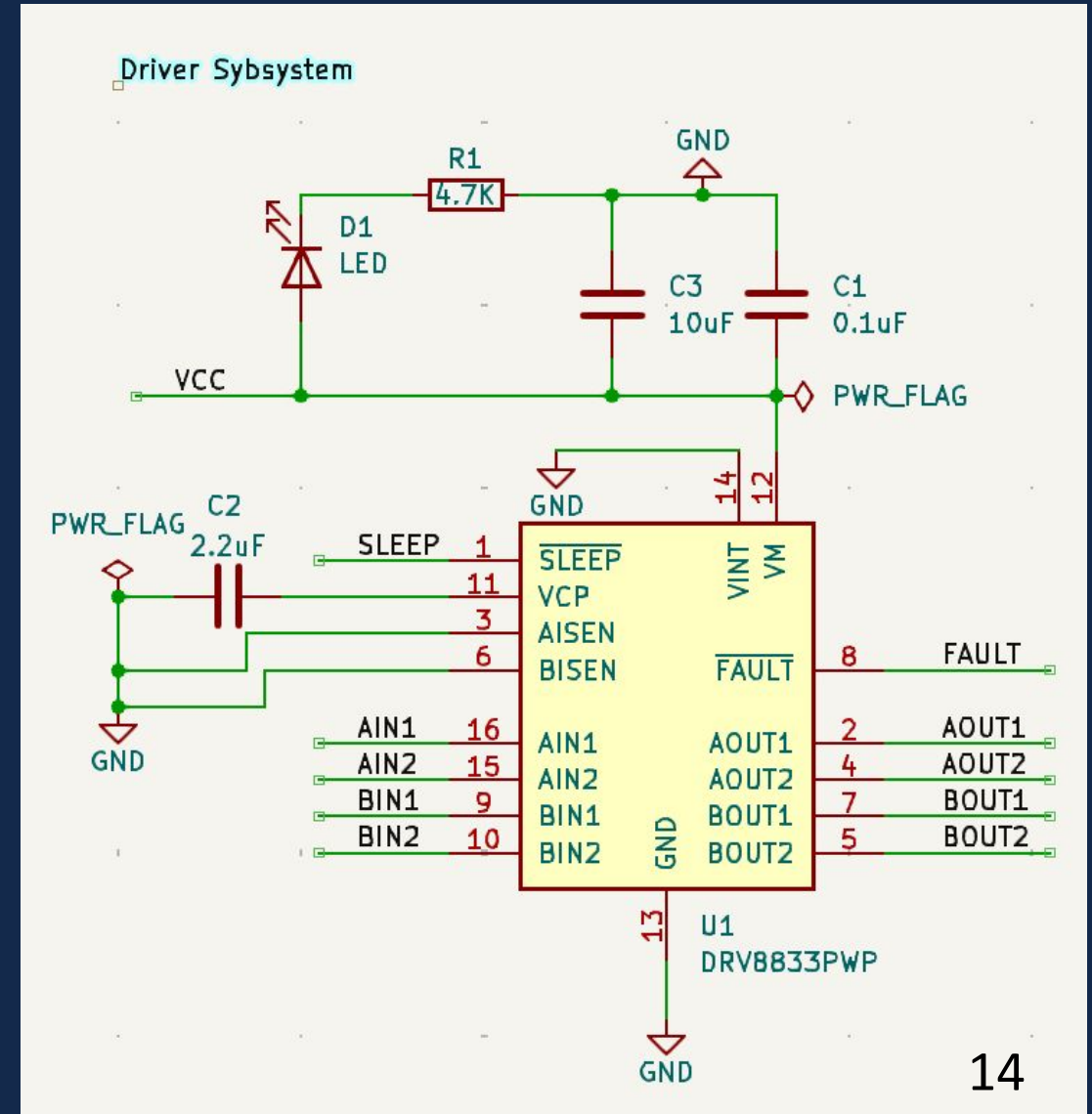
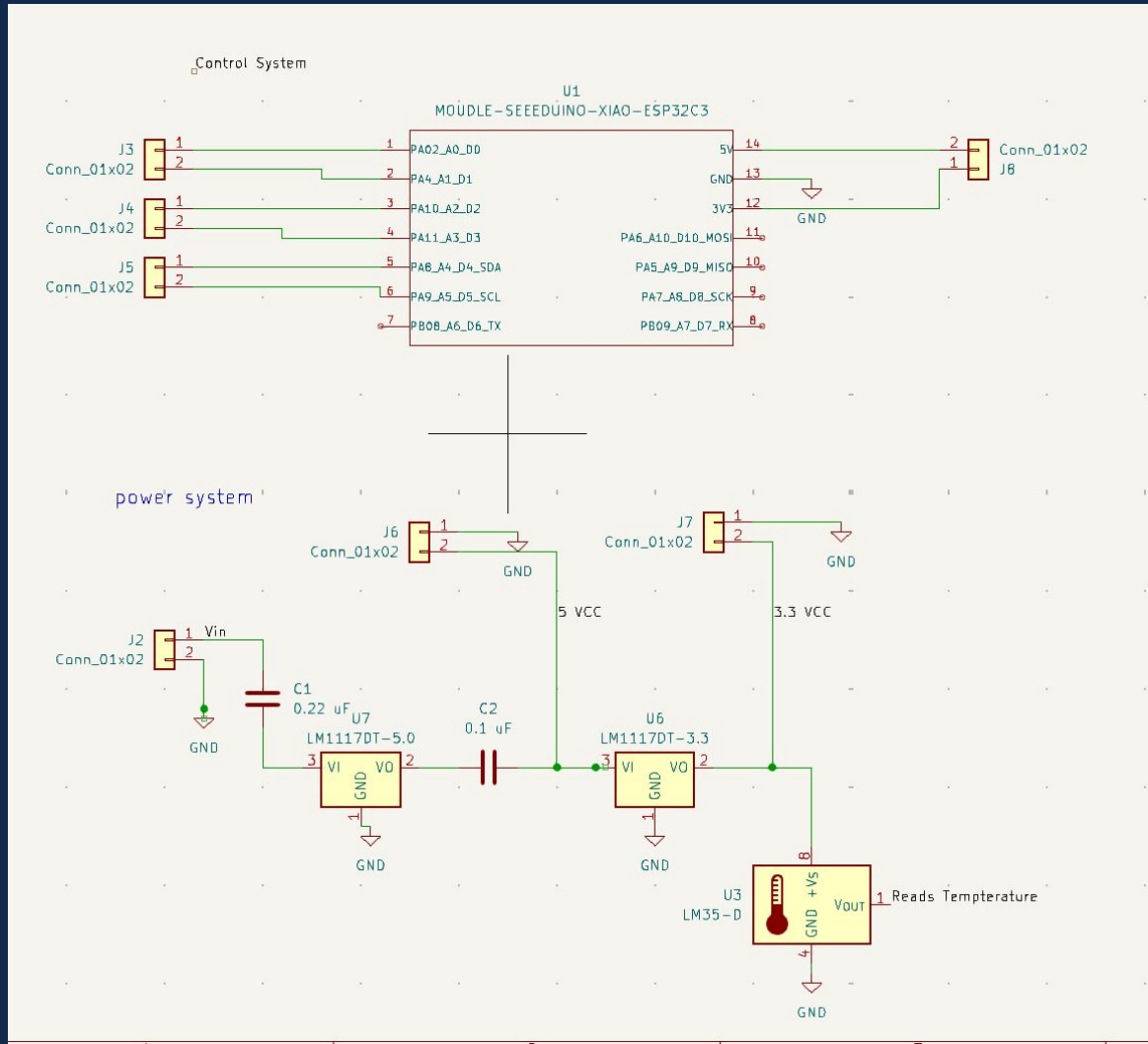


Things We Changed

- Tombstone motor from Emax RS2205 2600KV brushless motor ->
Greartisan due delay in testing
- Battery due to delay in testing

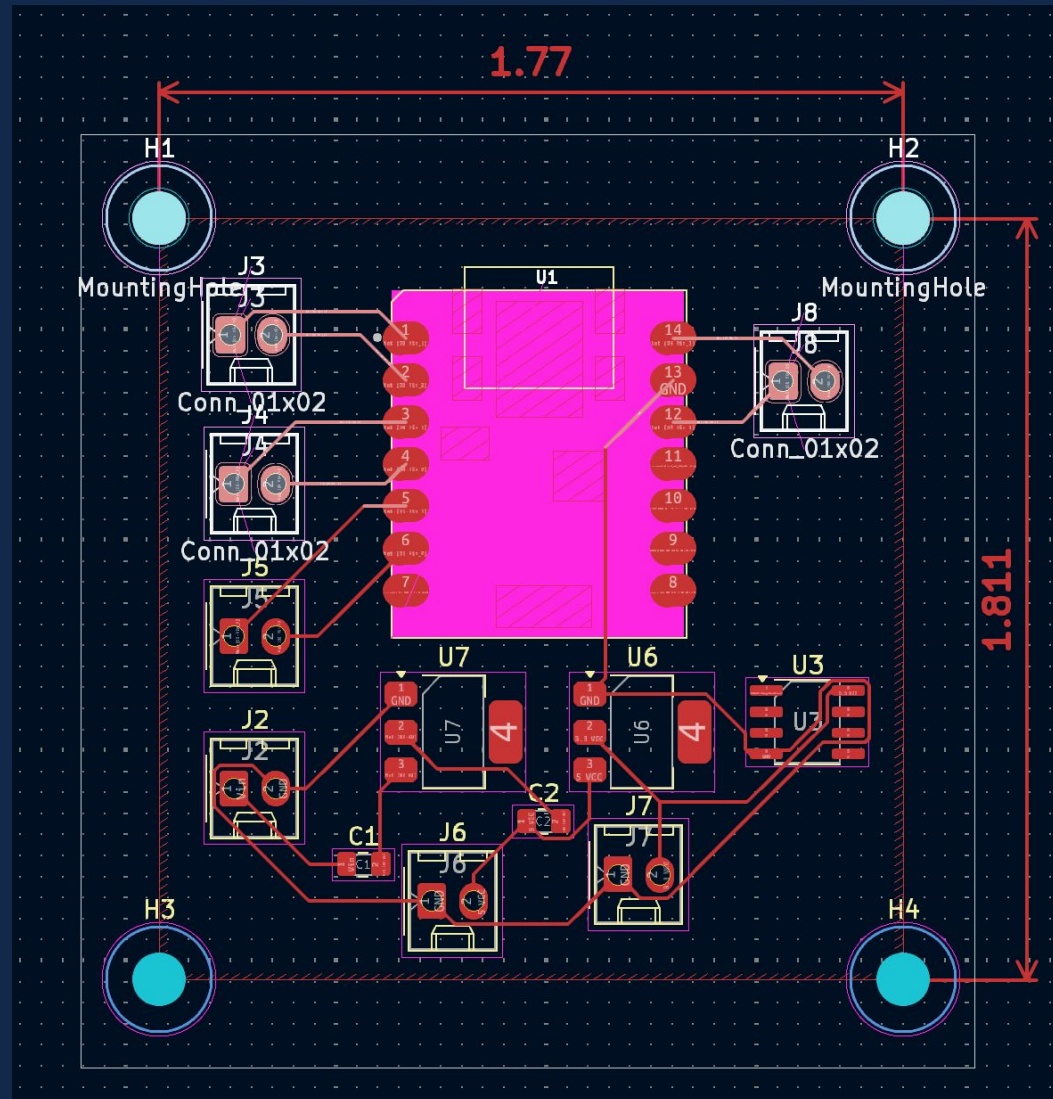
PCB Design

Final PCB



14

Final PCB



Subsystem Overview

1. Power Input

- Connector receives input voltage and GND

2. Voltage Regulation

- Regulated source to 5V and 3.3V
- Filtered with 0.22 μ f capacitor

1. Greartisan 12V 100RPM DC Motor

- 1:298 reduction ratio
- Rated torque of 2kg·cm

2. DRV8833 Dual H-bridge Motor Drivers

- The driver is integrated with the drivetrain wheels to allow control and movement
- 2.7V-10.8V
- Up to 9600 mA peak per motor

1. Xiao ESP32-C3 Microcontroller

- Powered with 5V with internal regulator for 3.3V conversion
- Communication controlled with WiFi
- PWM signals to DRV8833 through GPIO pins
- Localhost web server for controls

Testing & Functional Results

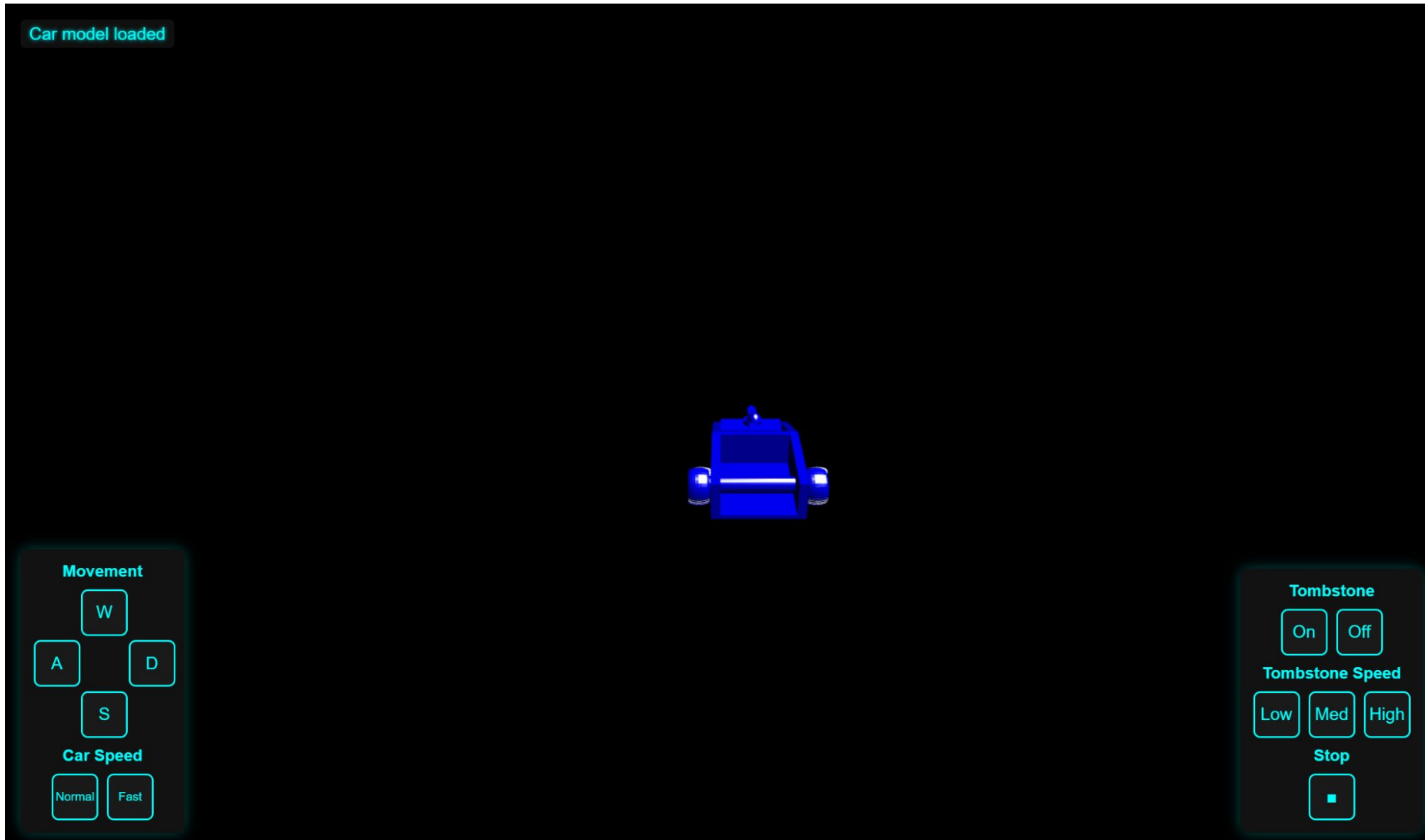
1. Power Subsystem

- Verify output voltage from voltage regulators using multimeter
- Verify input voltage to ESP (3.3V) / Motor Driver (5V) using multimeter
- Check output current to DC motors using DC power supply

Measured Values	PCB Trial 1	PCB Trial 2
ESP32 Voltage	4.21 - 4.43 V	4.78 - 5.21 V
DRV8833 Voltage	0.18 - 0.23 V	4.68 - 5.12 V
Weapon DC Motor Voltage	0.02 - 0.1 V	5.01 - 5.12 V
Drivetrain DC Motor Voltage	0.02 - 0.1 V	5.20 - 5.34 V
Weapon DC Motor Current	40 - 60 mA	580 - 640 mA
Drivetrain DC Motor Current	40 - 60 mA	640 - 720 mA

- **Wireless Control via Localhost Website**
 - Local host web interface to send HTTP commands over Wi-Fi
 - Control movement and weapon systems through the website in real-time
 - ESP32-C3 received and processed the commands accurately, sending PWM signals to the DRV8833 motor driver

```
final.py X
C:\> Users > nandi > Desktop > working_test > final.py > send_command
1  import requests
2
3  ESP32_IP = "192.168.4.1"
4
5  def send_command(command):
6      url = f"http://{ESP32_IP}/{command}"
7      try:
8          response = requests.get(url, timeout=3)
9          print(f"[{command.upper()}] {response.text}")
10     except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:
11         print(f"Error sending {command}: {e}")
12
13 if __name__ == "__main__":
14     while True:
15         cmd = input("Enter command (forward, backward, left, right, stop, tombstone_on, tombstone_off, exit): ").strip().lower()
16         if cmd in ["forward", "backward", "left", "right", "stop", "tombstone_on", "tombstone_off"]:
17             send_command(cmd)
18         elif cmd == "exit":
19             print("Exiting...")
20             break
21         else:
22             print("Invalid command. Try again.")
23
```

Challenges & Future Improvements

- PCB outline errors delayed manufacturing
- Issues with Tombstone motor due to the PCB set-back
- Low current for DC motors
- Battery power issues

- Use a motor with lower torque
- Use a battery with higher voltage and discharge rate
- Add a motion sensor to detect the enemy battlebot
- Design drivetrain and weapon subsystem that would require less current loss during signal delivery

Ethics & Safety

- **Safety (IEEE Code #1):**

We prioritized operator and spectator safety through controlled testing, proper motor shutdown procedures, and secure power regulation. All testing was done in designated safe zones with no exposed sharp parts.

- **Security (IEEE Code #9):**

Our Wi-Fi-controlled bot was operated via a localhost interface on a private network. Only authorized users could send commands to prevent outside interference.

- **Fair Competition (ACM Code 2.2):**

We followed all competition rules, avoided unsportsmanlike behavior, and reported all results honestly—including design changes and limitations.

Questions?