PODs: Physical Object Devices

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Thesis Defense presentation for Frank Sorenson

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Motivation

- Programmers are often interested in controlling and using electronic devices in their work
- Computer control of electronic devices can be difficult
- Many programmers are more interested in controlling and using devices, not constructing them
- Skills lie in programming, not hardware design

Difficulties controlling electronics

- Many different hardware interfaces makes choice and compatibility difficult
- Some devices utilize specialized, proprietary software
- Some devices do not have computer-usable interfaces
- Time is often spent (wasted) designing and maintaining electronics
- Solutions are often not flexible or extensible

- OOpic
 - Programmable device can act as various components
 - Low-level interface
- Lego Mindstorms
 - Programmable, popular, many sensor types
 - Limited input and output, hobby
- Phidgets
 - Help abstract physical devices
 - Not lightweight interface

Our Thesis Statement on PODs

• By building intelligence into electronic devices themselves, and by designing the electronics with a common hardware interface and software library, programmers can easily use electronic devices directly in programs they write. PODs provide an object-oriented programming framework that allows the programmer to focus on the use of the device, rather than low-level details. This work demonstrates the feasability and usefulness of this design method.

PODs: The Vision

- Hierarchy of object-oriented hardware devices
- Programming environment treats hardware as software
- Software library to simplify programming
- Hardware interface is standardized
- PODs can retain settings or be assigned unique identifiers
- Little or no electronic knowledge is required

Hierarchy of hardware/software objects

• POD is a base class and has certain standard properties

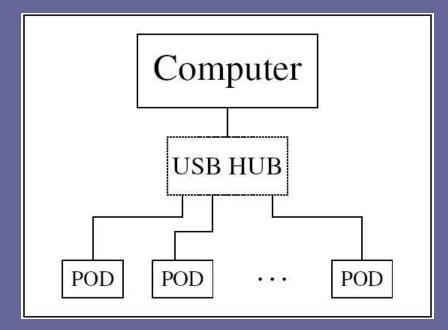
• Each POD type derives from other POD classes and adds their own unique features

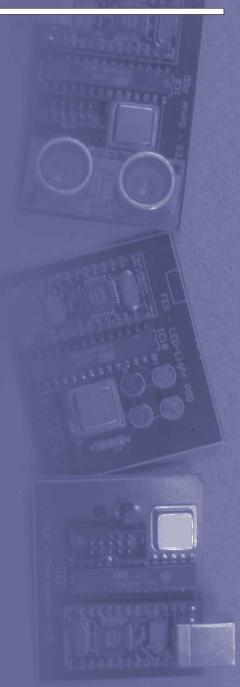
• Programmers instantiate hardware objects in their programs

• Complex hierarchies of POD classes are possible

POD Hardware Interface - USB

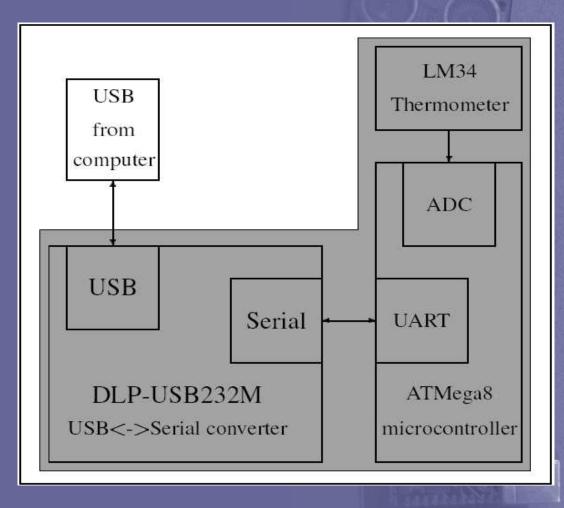
- USB is a common interface
- Power and Data via the same wires
- Expandable to 127 devices





Block diagram of each POD

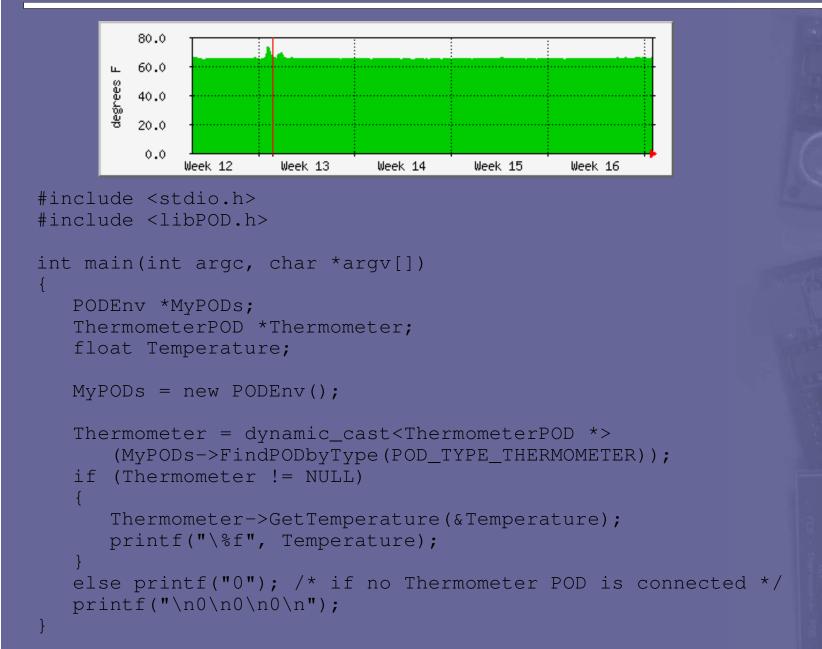
- USB interface
- USB<->Serial connector
- Onboard microcontroller
- Additional electronics



POD Programming and interaction

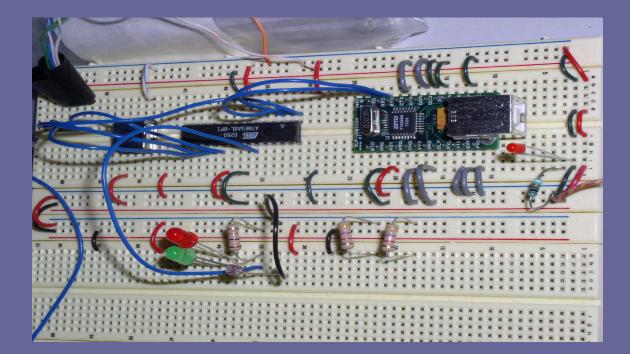
- Programmer chooses POD by function
- Attach POD to system
- Configure POD settings or identifier (if desired)
- Write simple program
- Compile and link with POD library
- Run application

Simple programming – Thermometer POD



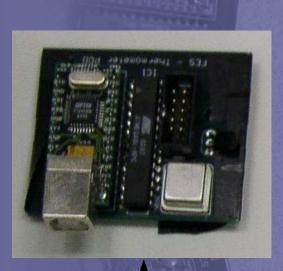
Building a POD – Initial design

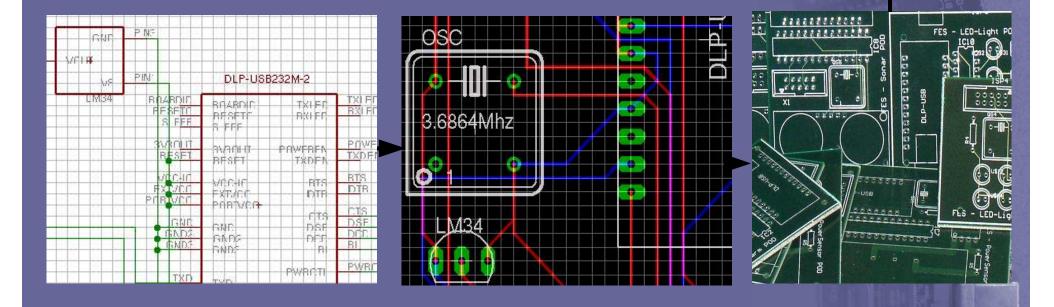
- Determine functions POD will perform
- Breadboard possible designs
- Choose components and design



Building a POD – Hardware construction

- Create schematic
- Design PCB based on schematic
- Manufacture and build POD





Building a POD – Software

- Program microcontroller and test POD
- Write POD software interface class

```
#ifndef ___THERMOMETERPOD_H___
#define THERMOMETERPOD H
#include "PODDefines.h"
#include "POD.h"
class ThermometerPOD : public POD
   public:
      ThermometerPOD();
      ThermometerPOD(int DeviceNum, int PortNum);
      ThermometerPOD(int DeviceNum);
      int GetTemperature(float &ReturnTemp);
      int GetUnits();
      int SetUnits (char Units);
      virtual int Test();
   protected:
      int ProcessAlert();
   private:
};
#endif /* THERMOMETERPOD H */
```

PODs implemented

- Thermometer POD
- Light Sensor POD
- Compass POD
- Motor Control POD
- Buttons POD
- Light Emitting Diode (LED) POD
- Sonar Distance Sensor POD
- Alarm POD
- Power Sensor POD

Demo – Light sensors

- Multiple light sensors require unique identification
 - PODEdit utility
 - Assign PODs 'Left' and 'Right'
- Alarm indicates which sensor is measuring greater light
 - 1 beep Left
 - 2 beeps Right



Demo – Robot movement

 MotorControl PODs cause robot to turn to each side and go forward and backward

```
while ((CurrentTime - StartTime) < 60.0)
{
    MyRobot->Right();
    usleep(1000000);
    MyRobot->Forward(50);
    usleep(500000);
    MyRobot->Backward(50);
    usleep(500000);
    MyRobot->Left();
    usleep(1000000);
}
MyRobot->Stop();
```



Demo – Robot finding North

```
class Robot : public PODEnv
```

```
public:
```

```
Robot();
int Forward(unsigned char Speed);
int Backward(unsigned char Speed);
int Left();
int Right();
int Stop();
float Heading();
```

```
protected:
    MotorControlPOD *LeftMotor;
    MotorControlPOD *RightMotor;
    CompassPOD *Compass;
```



```
MyRobot = new Robot();
```

```
CurrentHeading = MyRobot->Heading();
MyRobot->Right();
while ((CurrentHeading > 10.0) && (CurrentHeading < 350.0))
{
    CurrentHeading = MyRobot->Heading();
}
MyRobot->Stop();
```

Conclusions – POD benefits

- PODs are object-oriented, have a uniform interface, and are easy to integrate into programs
- Programmers make fewer decisions that affect the electronics
- PODs are flexible and hardware is easily reused in other projects

Conclusions – Possible Future Work

- Minimize and Miniaturize PODs
- Build additional interesting devices
- Investigate object-oriented properties further
- Improve hardware and software used with PODs
- Investigate additional hardware interfaces
- Web-enabled PODs

Final Remarks

- We designed an object-oriented programming environment that allows simple control of electronic hardware
- We demonstrated the use of PODs through case studies
- We built intelligence into the PODs themselves, developing a useful method for computer control of hardware

