
The Montana MULE: A Case Study In Interdisciplinary Capstone Design

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College of
ENGINEERING

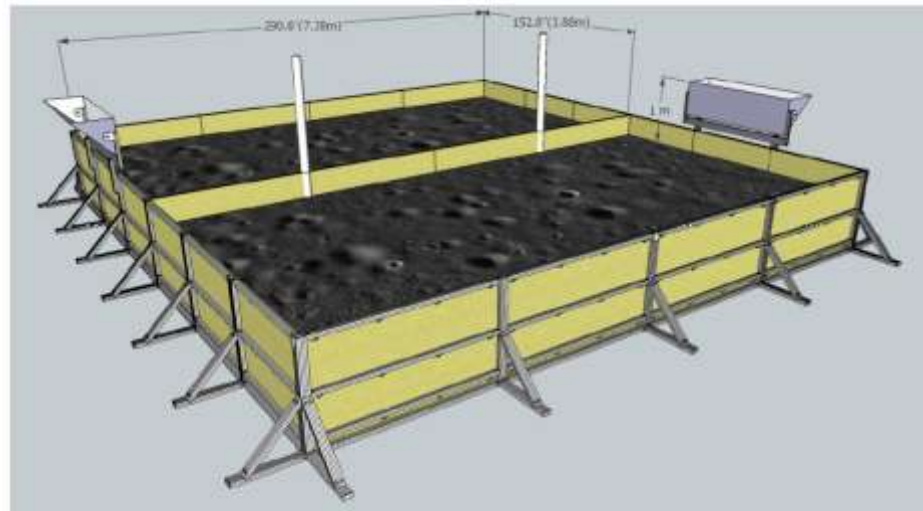


- In May of 2010, NASA conducted the first annual *Lunabotics Mining Competition* at the Kennedy Space Center.
- This event was put on by the NASA ESMD Higher Education Project with the intent to
“retain students in Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM)”



Competition Overview

- Students were to design a wireless-controlled robot to excavate lunar regolith simulant.
- The robot had 15 minutes to collect the regolith and deposit as much as possible into a collector.
- A minimum of 10kg of regolith needed to be deposited into the collector to qualify. The team with the most regolith deposited above 10kg wins.



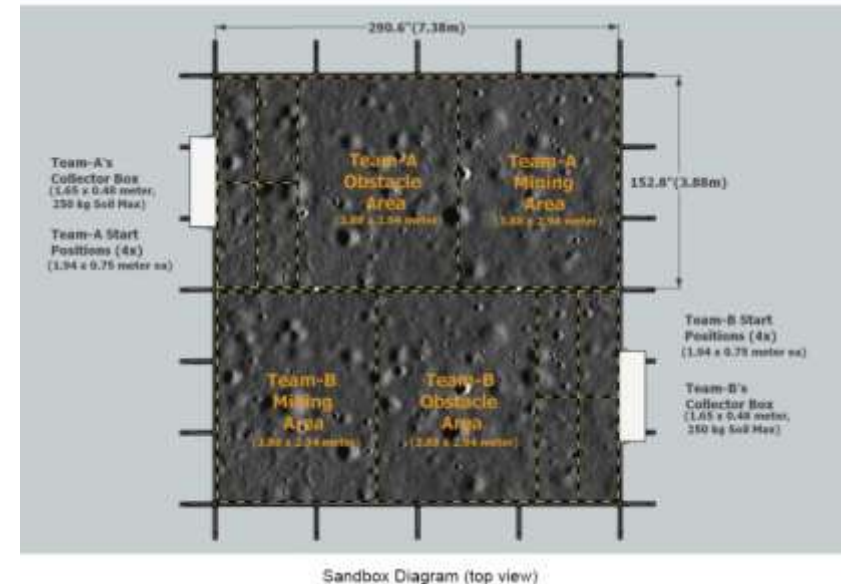
Sandbox Diagram (side view)

Competition Overview

- The sandbox was divided into two zones:

- 1) the obstacle zone
- 2) the mining zone

- The robot needed to traverse the obstacle zone (craters and rocks), pick up regolith from the mining zone, then return through the obstacle zone to deposit the regolith into the collector.



- A "sandbox" was constructed that allowed two robots to compete at a time.
- The robot was controlled using an 802.11 network from an isolated room that showed a real-time view of the sandbox using cameras.

- Constraints were given for the robot design:

1) Size

- Width = 1.5m
- Length = 0.75m
- Height = 2m

Note: these dimensions were dictated by a wheelchair elevator in the pit area that was used to move robots between the 1st and 2nd levels.

2) Mass

- 80kg

Note: each robot was weighted prior to competition.

3) Technology

- nothing could be used that couldn't be used on the moon
- for example: pneumatic tires, non-enclosed combustion engines, vacuums.



Competition Overview

- What it really looked like...

The sandbox was housed in a ventilated tent.

Tyvox suits and ventilation masks had to be worn inside the tent to prevent contact with the regolith



(Chris Ching)



(Paul Dallapiazza, Steve Pemble, Ben Hogenson)



(Steve Pemble)

Competition Overview

- What it really looked like...

Robots were loaded into the sandbox using a forklift.



The robot was driven from a control room that showed the sandbox on a monitor.

(Jack Ritter, Chris Ching, Jenny Hane)

- The Lunabotics opportunity was introduced at a NASA faculty workshop on capstones in June of 2009. This workshop was attended by Dr. LaMeres.
- Funds from NASA became available in August of 2009 to help with the material cost of the robots (up to \$5k/team, total pool \$50k).
- The Montana MULE team consisted of 8 students from 4 different departments



(Pemble, Dallapiazza, Ching, Hane, Hogenson, Harne, Ritter)

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Ben Hogenson | (EE) |
| Jennifer Hane | (EE) |
| Phillip Karls | (EE) |
| Chris Ching | (CS) |
| Steve Pemble | (MET) |
| Craig Harne | (MET) |
| John Ritter | (ME) |
| Paul Dallapiazza | (ME) |

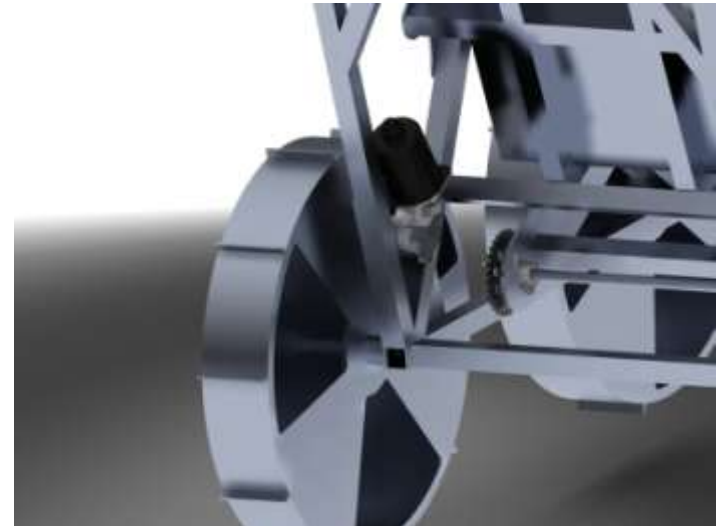
- **1) Mechanical System**

The mechanical system consisted of the following sub-systems:

- a) Locomotion
- b) Digging
- c) Dumping

- **1.a) Locomotion**

- The MULE used two motors to propel itself. Each motor controlled the two wheels on each side of the robot with a chain system.
- The MULE used skid steering to turn.
- Custom aluminum wheels on spindles were used that had fins for grip in the regolith.



- 1.b) Digging

- The MULE used a bucket system to dig. This consisted of 26 individual buckets on a chain system.
- The chain system was mounted to a digging head that could be actuated to lower the buckets into the regolith.
- The buckets carried the regolith up and poured it into a hopper which stored the regolith for dumping (similar to a water wheel).

26 individual buckets on a chain system.

Digging head lowers bucket system into the regolith.



(John Ritter)

- 1.c) Dumping

- Once the hopper was full of regolith, a pulley system tipped it up for dumping.
- The dimensions of the hopper were designed so that the regolith could be dumped over the edge of the sandbox into the collector.



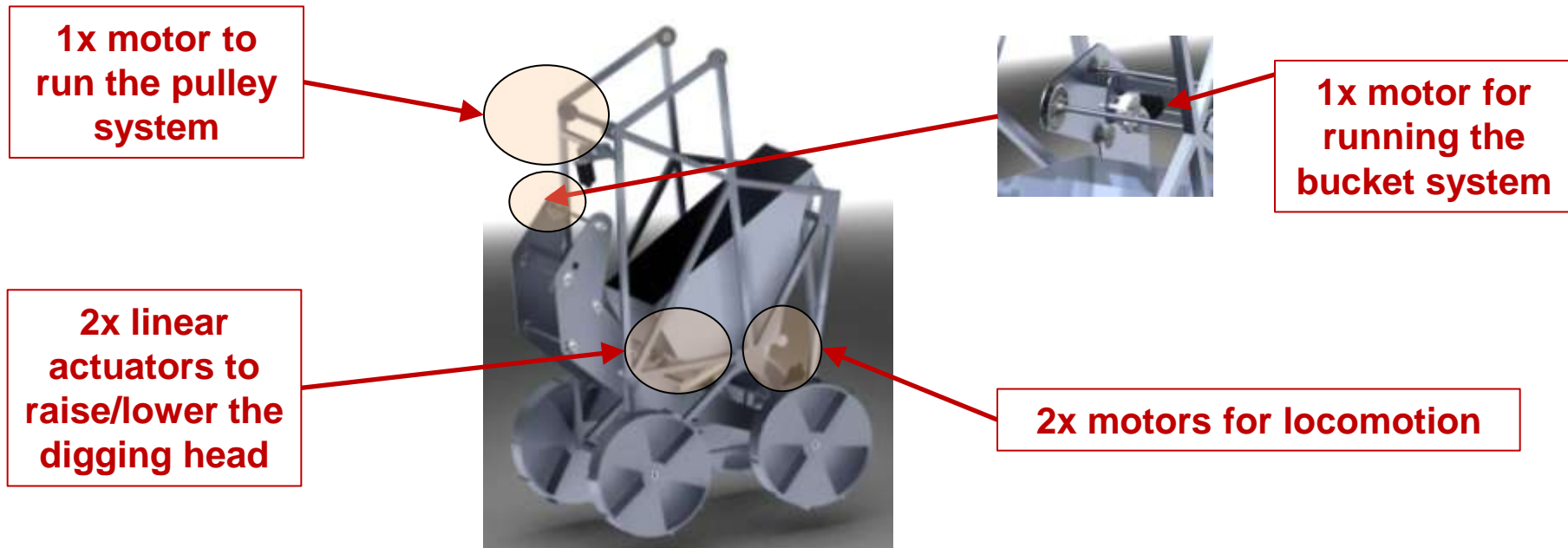
Pulleys lift the hopper.



The hopper is shaped to dump over the edge of the sandbox.

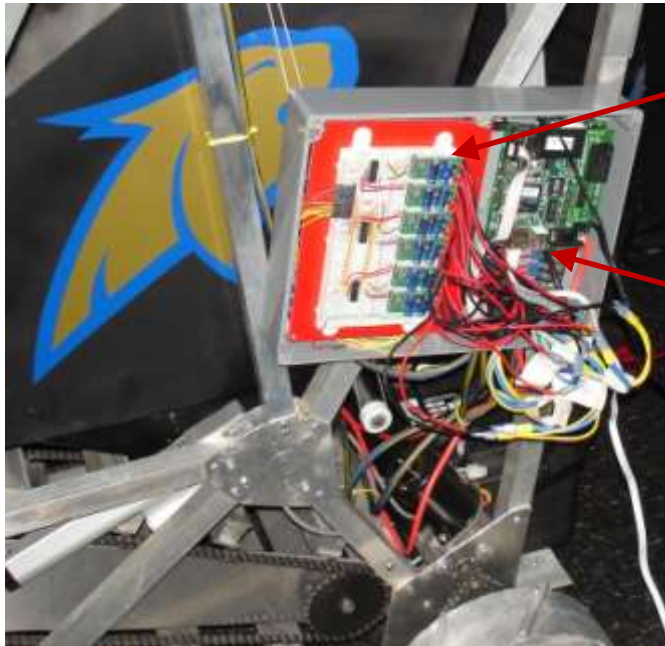
- 2.a) Motor Control

- There were 6 motors/actuators that need to be controlled.



- 2.a) Motor Control

- Each motor/actuator was controlled using an H-bridge circuit. Each H-bridge was controlled with a Pulse Width Modulated Signal that was generated depending on the RS232 packet received from the computer controller.



6x H-bridge circuits that send signals to DC motors/actuators

An FPGA board receives RS232 commands from the computer control and converts the instructions into PWM signals for the H-bridges

- 2.b) Power System

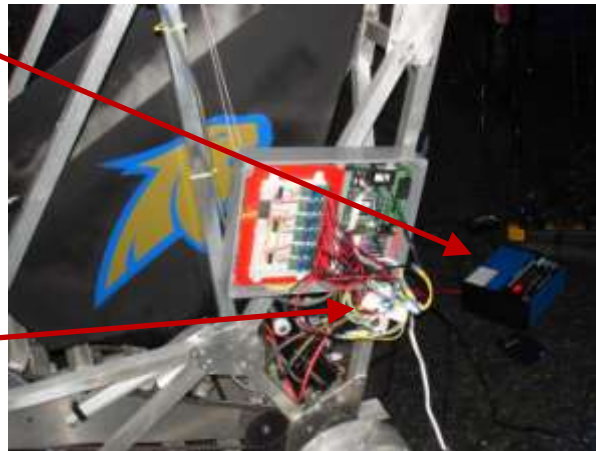
- The motors were powered using two, 12v, lead-acid car batteries connected in series to produce 24v. The batteries were charged each time the robot returned to the pit.

- The electronics were powered using AA batteries and linear regulators. The batteries were changed each time the robot returned to the pit.

12v, lead-acid car batteries

Battery Charger

AA battery pack and linear regulators.



(Ben Hogenson & Steve Pemble)

- Fabrication

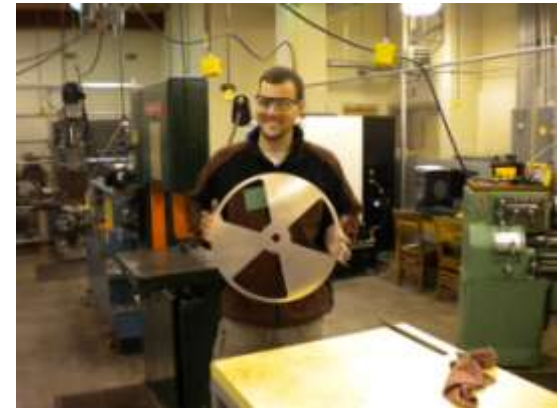
- The entire mechanical system was custom fabricated at MSU with the exception of chains and sprockets.



(Steve Pemble Welding Frame)



(Wheel Cutting)



(Craig Harne Holding Cut Wheel)

- Fabrication

- The electrical system was prototyped in the lab using signal generators prior to attaching to the robot frame.



- Testing

- The mechanical system was tested without the control electronics using a relay switch box. This allowed all of the mechanical systems to be verified. The testing was conducted in a volleyball court at MSU.

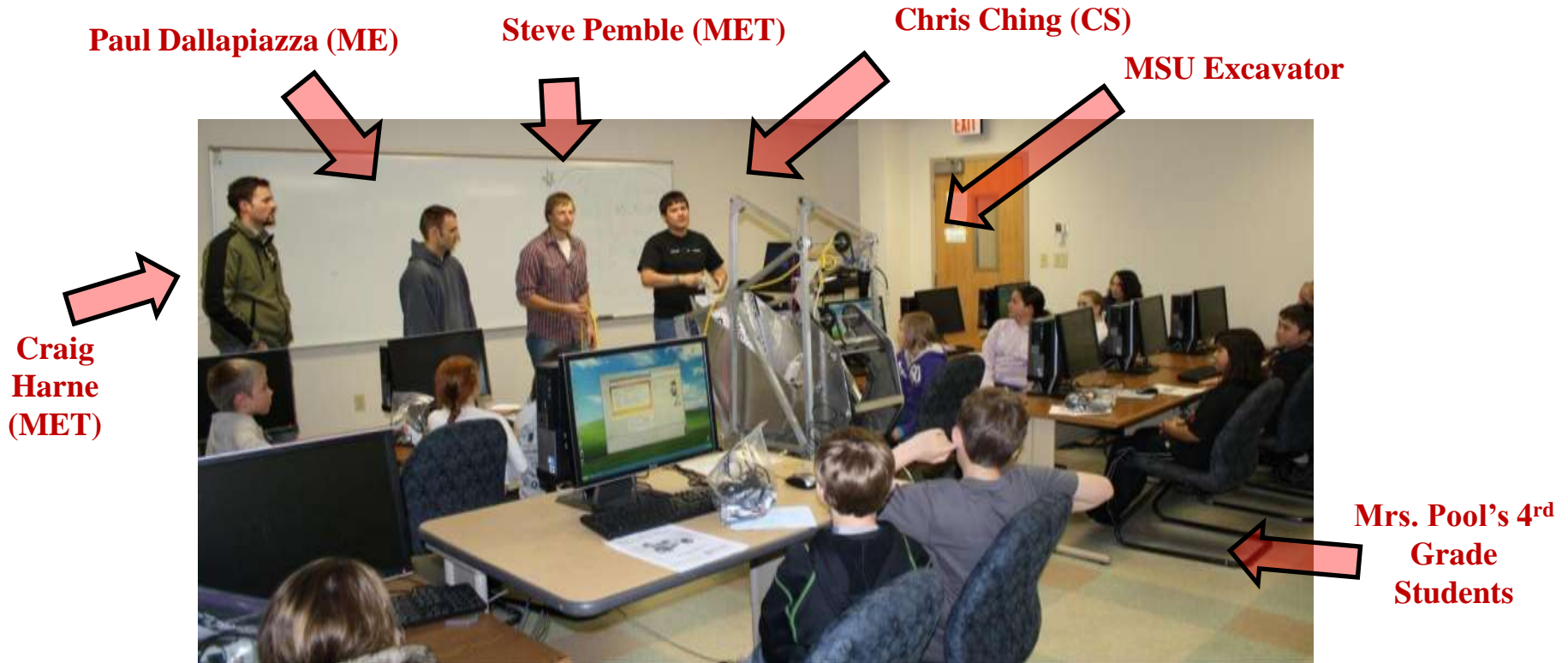


(Hogenson, Hane, Dallapiazza, Ritter, Pemble, Ching, Harne)



(Hogenson, Ching, Pemble, Dallapiazza, Ritter)

- **Event #2** – Presentation to 30 students from Mrs. Pool’s 4th grade class from Morning Star Elementary School.



- **Highlight Video** – The team worked with the MSU news service to create a video highlighting the design process and what this competition entails. The video was turned into NASA for points toward the Joe Kosmo Award. The video is now being used as a promotional tool for recruiting students into the college of engineering.



- Hallway Outreach – 3 year old Alexis LaMeris gets a VIP driving lesson from Craig Harne and Ben Hogenson.



- In May of 2010, Dr. LaMeres and 6 students traveled to NASA's Kennedy Space Center to participate in the 1st annual Lunabotics Mining Competition.

The students on the travel team were:

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Ben Hogenson | (EE) |
| Jennifer Hane | (EE) |
| Chris Ching | (CS) |
| Steve Pemble | (MET) |
| John Ritter | (ME) |
| Paul Dallapiazza | (ME) |

Craig Harne and Phillip Karls could not attend due to already working in industry.

- The competition was held at the Astronaut Hall of Fame.



- Local Support

- Prior to leaving for the competition, the University and local news picked up the story about a student team going to NASA for a robot competition.
- The outpouring of support was the first time the students began to realize how big of an event they were apart of.



MSU Website
Main Page
May 21, 2010

- Local Support cont...

Bozeman Chronicle Newspaper Article
May 27, 2010

BOZEMAN DAILY CHRONICLE

THE BIG SKY

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 2010

CITY DESK: 587.4491 OR E-MAIL:
CITYDESK@DAILYCHRONICLE.COM

MSU student robot to dig 'moon dirt' in NASA contest

By EVELYN BOSWELL
MSU News Service

A Montana State University robot that sometimes had a spooky mind of its own is at the Kennedy Space Center to see if it can dig more moon dirt than any other student-built robot.

In a May 27-28 competition sponsored by NASA, an MSU engineering student will remotely steer the 120-pound robot through a giant sandbox so it avoids craters and rocks then removes as much simulated moon dirt as possible in 15 minutes.

The simulated dirt — officially called "regolith" — is different from the sand on a Florida beach or the outdoor

An MSU engineering student will remotely steer the 120-pound robot through a giant sandbox so it avoids craters and rocks then removes as much simulated moon dirt as possible in 15 minutes.

volleyball court where the MSU students tested their robot in a May snowstorm. Since erosion doesn't occur on the moon like it does on Earth, the top layer will be like powdery glass that's extremely loose and super fine. The soil beneath will be small, sharp, jagged particles that can clump together. It's almost as hard as concrete.

If MSU wins NASA's first Lunar Regolith Excavator Student Competition, it will receive \$5,000 and the opportunity to return to the Kennedy

Space Center to watch a launch of MSU's robot, "Montana MULE," doesn't dig the most dirt and the MSU team doesn't dazzle with its spirit, robot design, video and project presentations — other contest categories — the students said they will still have gained valuable experience from the project

that spanned two semesters. Representing three departments and five majors in the College of Engineering, the team of eight students said the project taught them how to communicate their ideas across specialties — a skill they'll need when they become practicing engineers. They also worked together to design and build a robot that MSU faculty said is much more complex than senior capstone projects in past generations.

(More Robot, Page C2)



John Ritter observes "Montana MULE" to see what needs to be done before the robot competes in a national contest at the Kennedy Space Center. Six MSU students and a faculty adviser will be in Florida for the NASA competition.

MSU PHOTO BY KELLY OGRHAM

- Local Support cont...



Billings Gazette
Newspaper Article
May 25, 2010



- Local Support cont...

KBZK News Story
5/19/10



- Shipping

- 22 teams from across the nation participated in the mining competition.
- MSU traveled the furthest distance. The robot was shipped to the Kennedy Space Center the week prior to the event.



(Ben Hogenson and Steve Pemble fasten down the MULE in a custom crate)



(Jenny Hane, Steve Pemble, and Ben Hogenson stand by the sealed crate)



(The MULE and its crate weight for the shipping truck to arrive on the MSU loading dock)

- Shipping

- Upon arrival, the MULE was waiting at the Astronaut Hall of Fame.
- There was some minor damage during shipping, but nothing that couldn't be repaired.



(Steve Pemble and Ben Hogenson open the MULE crate)



(The team tries to figure out where all the broken wood came from?)

- Setup

- Each team was given a *pit area* where they could setup the robot and start getting ready to compete.



(Jenny Hane and Ben Hogenson get the motor controller electronics ready)



(Chris Ching begins talking to the robot via the practice wireless network)



(John Ritter, Paul Dallapiazza, and Steve Pemble make mechanical adjustments)

- Practice Day

- Each team was given a trial run in the sandbox prior to the official competition days.
- Very few robots moved. The MULE was one of them.



(Jenny Hane and Ben Hogenson try to get the motor controller electronics turned on)



(Steve Pemble, Ben Hogenson, and Paul Dallapiazza lift the MULE into the sandbox for its practice run)



(Chris Ching comes into the sandbox from the control room trying to figure out why it didn't move)

The Competition



MONTANA
STATE UNIVERSITY

College of
ENGINEERING



University of Alabama



Virginia Tech



Southern Indiana



Carnegie Mellon

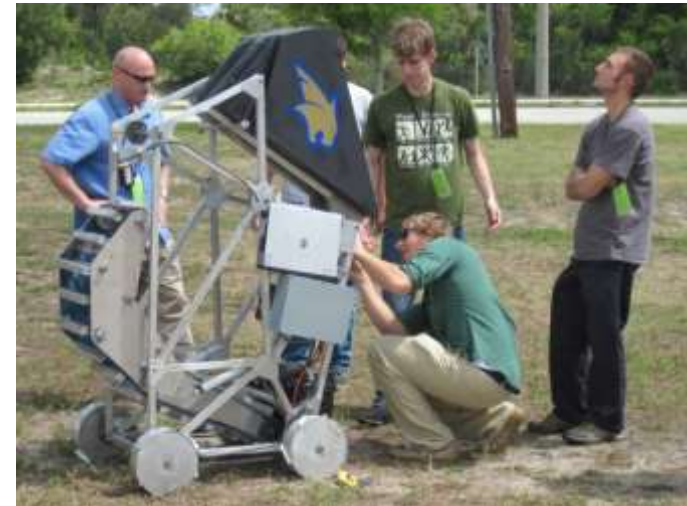


Western Kentucky



- Testing outside of the tent (Test #2)

- Since there was no more time to test inside the tent, the team decided to start digging in the grass near the tent.



- This test revealed a 2nd round of issues...

- Test #3 Outside Test
- everything seemed to work solidly



- Competition Day #1

- The MULE was called late in the afternoon for its competition run. No team had dumped any regolith and very few robots even moved.



- The MULE moved, the buckets spun, and the hopper could dump

BUT.....

a broken wire prevented the digging head from actuating and getting the buckets into the regolith.

- Competition Day #2

- All wires were checked and the MULE made its 2nd competition attempt.
- Still, no other team had put any regolith in the collector....



- It was loaded.....It moved.....It dug.....

- Competition Day #2



- It dumped.....**21.6kg !!!!!!!!**

- Competition Day #2

- The team then waited for the rest of the teams to go.

- The waiting was excruciating!!! but.....



- In the end, no other team was able to dump the required 10kg of regolith.



The screenshot shows a news article on the Montana State University website. The main image is a lunar surface scene with an astronaut, an American flag, and a lander. The headline reads "MSU wins! MSU Salutes the Montana Mule engineering team". The article text states: "MSU students have won NASA's National Lunar Regolith Excavator Student Competition beating out 21 other universities with their 'Montana Mule' robot, which dug more simulated moon dirt in 15 minutes than any other competitor. The students win \$5,000 and a trip to see a launch at NASA's Kennedy Space Center. [READ MORE](#)". Below the main image are four small thumbnail images: the astronaut on the moon, a student with a green award, a student in a lab, and a gold award plaque.

MSU News Service Article
May 29, 2010



Bozeman Chronicle Newspaper Article
May 29, 2010



KBZK News Story
May 29, 2010

BELGRADE NEWS
JUNE 1, 2010
BELGRADE

MSU students win NASA moon dirt-digging contest

Some of the MSU team members who designed and built Montana MULE test their robot at MSU before heading to the Kennedy Space Center. From left are Chris Ching, Steve Pembie, Paul Dallapiazza and John Ritter.



BY SWEATW BOWWELL
MSU NEWS SERVICE

A Montana State University student-built robot won a national contest at the Kennedy Space Center Friday by digging the most simulated moon dirt in 15 minutes.

Defeating robots from 21 other colleges and universities, Montana MULE removed 21.6 kilograms of regolith from a giant sandbox. That was far above the 10 kilograms required to qualify in the contest and far ahead of the nearest competitor in NASA's first Lunar Regolith Excavator Student Competition.

A robot from Auburn University dug 6.6 kilograms. The University of Southern Indiana's robot dug 2.4 kilograms. Montana MULE was the only robot that met and surpassed the minimum requirement, beating out other large universities such as Virginia Tech, Iowa State University and the University of

North Carolina-Cherokee.

The victory gives the MSU students \$5,000, the chance to return to the Kennedy Space Center for a launch, and plenty of thrills. Additionally, the team won the Joe Kosmo Award for their combined work in engineering, outreach and presentation.

"I'm supposing my parents won't have much problem with how many video games I played as a kid," Chris Ching said by telephone from Florida.

Ching from Belgrade, an MSU senior in computer science, remotely steered Montana MULE to victory by using the controls of an X-Box 360 computer game and wireless technology. Ching sat inside a building that was isolated from the arena, so he controlled Montana MULE by watching the robot on a screen.

Helping him watch were teammates Jennifer Hane of Fort Shaw and John

continuation from page A18

Ritter of Idaho Falls, Idaho. Ching said the screen refreshed at a low rate, which meant there were lags between what he was doing and seeing.

"It was pretty nerve-racking," Ching said.

Loud cheers and applause interrupted a NASA talk show Friday morning when the 120-pound MSU robot became the first robot in the contest to dig more than 10 kilograms of simulated moon dirt. The competition began Thursday, but no robots were able to dig 10 kilograms the first day.

A few teams were disqualified. As a result, NASA gave the remaining teams three hours to fine-tune their robots, then started the competition over on Friday.

Brock LaMeris, faculty adviser for the MSU team, said a loose wire was the reason Montana MULE wasn't digging on Thursday. Ching could move the robot across the dirt and into the mixing area, but he couldn't lower the bucket into the dirt. The students fixed the wire, taped down all their wires and recharged the battery that night.

LaMeris said he believes the robot finally did so well because the students incorporated the right combination of systems into their robot. They probably had three or four alternatives to choose from for each system, but they apparently chose the best combination, he said.

Montana MULE had wheels, for example, instead of moving like a Caterpillar as some other robots did. It also had a bucket-digging system and a hopper. The robot itself contained a computer system.

Ching and LaMeris said MSU also benefited from some extra practice time. Since MSU still had a few minutes left in its 15-minute allotment on Thursday, Ching used the time to practice running the robot through the course and give the audience a show. He got Montana MULE to do a daughter. He got it to dodge rocks and cinders. He turned it as people could see the MSU Bobcat on its side.

"It handled fantastic," Ching said.

Students representing three departments and five majors in the College of Engineering built Montana MULE this school year. Besides Ching, Hane and Ritter, the MSU team consisted of Ben Hagston and Phillip Karls from Billings, Steve Pembie of Calistoga, Craig Harne of Coeburn and Paul Dallapiazza from Florence. Their faculty advisers were LaMeris in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Lloyd in the Department of Computer Science, and Robb Larson in the Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering.

After MSU's performance, Lloyd received an e-mail from NASA, telling him that NASA would pay for him to travel there in July for the introduction of next year's contest, a planetary research vehicle.

"This team is all graduating, so we'll be looking for a new group of students in the fall," Lloyd said.

The students built Montana MULE mostly out of recycled aluminum. They used wireless technology and the controls for an X-Box 360 computer game to talk to the robot's electronics system. The electronics system turned a motor on and off. The motor turned a chain that moved small buckets below the end of the shovel.

The buckets — moving like seats on a Ferris wheel — dug the soil, took it along for the ride and dumped it into the robot's hopper. The robot then emptied the hopper into a NASA container where the regolith was weighed.

Pembie said every system on the robot failed at least once in the development stages.

"We finally got to the point where all our weak links got welded on," he said. "On a wing and a prayer, it worked."

An awards ceremony was held Friday evening in Florida. Besides the dirt digging competition, other categories included team spirit, robot design, video and poster presentations.

Montana MULE will be displayed in MSU's Engineering/Physical Science building this summer.

Belgrade Newspaper
June 1, 2010



- Award Ceremony

- All teams were invited to an awards banquet at the Saturn V visitor center.



(MULE Team standing by Saturn V rocket
Ritter, Pemble, Dallapiazza, Ching, Hane,
Hogenson, LaMeres)



(Chris Ching standing in front of banquet tables setup under the Saturn V rocket)

- **Award Ceremony**

- The Montana MULE team won the overall mining competition and was the ONLY team to meet the 10kg minimum qualifying mark. The team won \$5000 and VIP launch passes.
- The Montana MULE team won the Joe Kosmo Award for Excellence for accumulating the most overall competition points. The team won an all expenses paid trip to NASA's Desert RATS robotics demonstration.



(MULE Team with \$5000 Check)



(MULE Team with KSC Director and ESMD
Higher Education Program Director)

Other Highlights



(MULE Team at Atlantis Landing Site)



(Delta IV rocket launch May 27, 2010)



President Cruzado's Inauguration



Desert RATS

MSU Science Zone No. 11

Is Moon dirt different than Earth dirt?

You probably never thought about how Moon dirt and Earth dirt were made. Before it is dug, they were made differently. The dirt on the Moon was formed by intense smelting, two weeks in the Moon's surface. The depth of the dirt ranges from about 6 feet deep to 65 feet deep. Moon dirt can be dusty, rough, and made of tiny pieces of glass. It can slow down or break machinery and damage human lungs. On Earth, dirt was formed by weathering, which includes sea, wind and ice.

If you were going to build a robot to dig Moon dirt, how would you do it? Engineering students at MSU recently won a national contest held by NASA to see whose robot could dig up the most protected Moon dirt. They have more than 21 other colleges and universities and won \$5,000 each that robot the Montana MULE. They also won a chance to go to Kennedy Space Center in Florida to see a Space Shuttle launch.

Learn about opportunities to participate in upcoming science activities and events at MSU by visiting Montana.edu/MSUkidzone

Try making "dirt"

Try the following experiment with us, with help from you.

You'll need: sand paper (large glass bits for the smelting robot, and one different color of sand (like white and yellow) for the rovers. You may need to be really dry and brittle. Make sure white sand break down the glass bits thoroughly.

1. Imagine that the pieces of metal have to be stuck on Earth. You found in the robot. Roll your hand over the sand more to see. What happened? Observe the sand and shape of the sand.
2. How straight are the sand paper is smelting particles of sand. Roll the robot with the sand paper. What happened?
3. Is it a large plastic fish, or use a ball bearing stone, make 3 pieces of very brittle material when held on top of 2 slices of treated paper without break (you can use different colors of paper for the rovers). This represents the Moon's crust. Dig a peak using the fingers of original hand (you may need help). You might want to repeat this later in the ground as it doesn't move. What happened? Describe the final state and the reaction.

Did-you-know?

Scientists make fake Moon dirt for NASA to use when testing rovers, robots and equipment!

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY Mountains of Minds

Highlighted in MSU KidZone Publication



MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Blue & Gold Fridays

Show your spirit.
Support Montana State University and the Bobcats by wearing blue and gold every Friday.

Need gear? To see a list of retailers in your area that carry MSU and Bobcat apparel, visit montana.edu/bobcatspirit

Brught to you by the Student Alumni Association and co-sponsored by the Office of Student Activities and Communications and Public Affairs.

News from the COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

EXCEL · CREATE · CONNECT · DISCOVER · EXPLORE · SERVE

FEATURES

SUMMER 2010

Bobcats dig moon "gold": MSU students won a national contest held by NASA when their robot moved the most regolith, or simulated moon dirt.

[READ MORE](#)

Staying in touch: MSU and Advanced Acoustic Concepts, Inc. build a smart antenna to keep emergency workers connected in rugged terrain.



MSU Lunarbotics team at NASA competition in Florida

IN THE NEWS

- [Zuroff receives NSF fellowship to turn waste into product](#)
- [Nehrir named fellow of IEEE](#)
- [Dickensheets and Nehrir receive 2010 faculty awards](#)
- [Gugeliana awarded Phi Kappa Phi fellowship](#)
- [Bigelow has story published in national scholarly journal](#)
- [Albert receives ITE individual achievement award](#)

FROM THE DEAN



As you read this issue, you'll see reflections of our core values and evidence that we're moving toward our strategic goals

[READ MORE](#)

CALENDAR

GIVE TO COE

ARCHIVES

CONTACT US

EXCELLENCE



ALUMNI SPOTLIGHT



Maury Irvine, '40, Engineering Physics, a life-long learner, hasn't rested in retirement.

[READ MORE](#)

- The team was interviewed by KBZK upon return about the experience



- What did this experience cost?

Materials & Supplies

\$4,200

- Mechanical System (\$1,650)
- Electrical System (\$2,050)
- Computer System (used existing HW)
- Printing & Media (\$500)

Travel

\$8,900

- Airfare (\$4,200)
- Motel (\$2,050)
- Rental Car (\$600)
- Per Diems & Miscellaneous (\$2,050)

Shipping

\$2,100

Total

\$15,200



Go Cats!!!



Go MULE!!!