Pin Transfer Robot for Chemical Screening Group H

Meet the team!

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Project Overview

Christopher Clifford - Electrical Engineering

Motivation

The motivation of our project is to make an autonomous pin transfer solution that is accessible to smaller labs enabling exploratory drug or small molecule testing that will not be cost prohibitive.

Available pin transfer robotic solutions today

Manual

~\$3000

Time consuming

Inaccurate

Small number of samples

Liquid Handling Conversion Kits

 $~510.000+$

Not purpose built

Requires additional robotics to fully automate many plates

Quickly gets more expensive

Commercial Robotics

 $~51.000.000+$

Purpose built for drug discovery

Huge (entire rooms)

Expensive and therefore inaccessible for small labs with little funding

Manual process used by small biology labs

96 Perkin Elmer® Well plate

Washing and Drying the pin tool

- *Varies:* Typical procedure is dipping the pin tool into DMSO, deionized water, then ethanol 3-4 times each.
- Once the pin tool has been removed from the cleaning solution, it'd have to dry before it can be used again
- Drying fan mount made from aluminum, raised with spacers, and milled to permit airflow into the fan.

Robotic Pin Transfer Tool

Biosafety Cabinet

Robotic design

- 3 Axis CNC
- 2 input and 2 output microplate stacks and a staging area for operation
- The pin tool is attached to one z-axis and a parallel gripper to another
- Mounts were designed and milled for the pin tool and parallel gripper so that they are fastened firmly on their respective z-axes

Stacking Design

- A baseplate was designed to firmly seat microplates onto the robot workspace. A lip was milled .04" deep into acrylic which prevents the microplates from sliding in the X or Y axis and improves the accuracy of the gripper and pin tool. Three 7"x20" acrylic sheets are screwed into a base of MDF for the first prototype. Later iterations will be milled entirely from aluminum.
- The parallel gripper will move the microplates from the input stack to the staging area and from the staging area to the output stack after a pin transfer is successfully completed.

Technical Specifications

- Should be within 18" x 46" x 18" to fit within a biosafety cabinet
- Should be less than 50 lbs
- Should be sanitizable with 70% isopropyl alcohol
- Should have a failure rate of $\leq 1\%$
	- Any error that results in a failed pin transfer constitutes a failure.
- Robot work status can be sent to phones or PCs wirelessly
- Emergency shut off button
- Input stacks can take 8 microplates at a time

Hardware Block Diagram

Software Block Diagram

Hardware

Brenden Morton - Computer Engineering

Motors

NEMA 17 and NEMA 23 stepper motors

Stepper motors

- Used in similar applications
	- CNC machines
	- 3D printers
- \bullet Inexpensive (\sim \$15)
- Compatible with many different motor drivers
- Accuracy
	- Configurable steps

Motor Drivers

DM542T Driver

- Compatible with NEMA-17 and NEMA-23 stepper motors
- Configurable steps
	- Dip-switches for changing steps and current draw
- Works well with the AccelStepper library which is used for interfacing the motor drivers through C++ software
- Simple wiring and set-up

Linear Actuators

- V-slot belt-driven linear actuators
	- Used for X-axis linear actuators
- C-beam
	- Used for Z/Y configuration

Limit Switches

- On the ends of each linear actuator
- Used for determining the bounds
	- As gantry card activates the switch, interrupt service routine (ISR) is executed to stop motor
- Safety precaution for motors, motor drivers, belts, etc.

Power Supply

Meanwell 24V PSU

- 24V / 14.6 A power delivery ○ ~350 W Output
- Built-in fan for cooling
- 3 DC outputs
	- Sufficient for 5 motor drivers
- Suitable PSU for driving an array of NEMA-23 and NEMA-17 motors

ATMega 2560 Microcontroller

- Number of GPIOs
- Pins to be configured as interrupts
- Memory size
- Pin operating voltage
- Additional components needed for operation

Schematic and PCB

- References:
	- Open-source designs
		- Routing
		- Component selection
	- Forums
		- Component selection
	- ATmel Datasheets
		- Peripheral circuitry
		- Typical applications
- 2-Layer board
	- Majority SMD components
	- Some through-hole

Power

5 V 3.3 V

ATmega2560 Schematic

Schematic

Indicator LEDs

Voltage lines and RESET logic for ATMega2560

Solder pads

18x2F-H

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PC2

PC4

PC₆

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PA3

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 $\frac{PC5}{PC7}$

 $PA6$

 $PA4$

 $PA2$

 PAO

ATmega16U2-MU Schematic

User Interface

Dominic Simon - Computer Engineering

Initial User Interface - LCD and Keypad

Keypad vs Touchscreen

Keypad

- + Low user error due to large keys
- Not aesthetically pleasing

Touch Screen

- + Looks sleek
- + Compact
- Smaller keys require users to be more precise

Current User Interface - Touchscreen

- 2.4" display
- 3.3V and 5V compatible
- 18 bits for color
- 9 digital pins
- 5 analog pins

[HiLetgo 2.4" ILI9341 240X320 TFT LCD Display](https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B0722DPHN6/ref=ppx_yo_dt_b_asin_title_o01_s00?ie=UTF8&psc=1)

User Interface Functionality

- Take input for:
	- Number of well plates
	- Pin tool depth in well plates
	- Washing steps
- Confirm user's selection
- Show batch progress
- Prompt user to restart when a batch is completed

Progress Monitor App

- Notifies the user on the current microplate number under processing as well as the current stage that the Pin Transfer Robot is in, whether it is under calibration, unloading the input stack, performing a pin transfer, loading the output stack, washing, or drying
- Tells the user when the Pin Transfer Operation has concluded for all the microplates.

Bluetooth Module

- 5V VCC for TX, 3.3V for RX
- Configurable via AT commands that allow for setting the baud rate, # of stop bits, etc...
- Half duplex communication via master slave communication model
- Up to 2 Kbps rate of data transfer
- Range of up to 100m in open air

HM-10 Bluetooth Low Energy(BLE)

module

Software

Display Software

#include <Adafruit GFX.h> #include <MCUFRIEND kbv.h> #include <TouchScreen.h>

Touchscreen Software

Adafruit_GFX.h

- Move to different points on the screen
- Write characters
- Create virtual keypad keys
- Reset screen on screen change

// Area where the inputted numbers will show up
tft.drawLine(85, 115, 115, 115, WHITE); tft.drawLine(125, 115, 155, 115, WHITE);

```
11 Buttons
tft.drawRect(70, 135, 30, 30, WHITE);
tft.setCursor(80,143);
tft.println("1");
```
Touchscreen.h

- Determine if the screen is being touched
- Determine where the screen is being touched

```
TSPoint point = ts.getPoint();
if (point.z >= 200 && point.z <= 1500)
\cdotint x = map(point.x, 78, 951, 0, 320);
  int y = map(point.y, 96, 921, 0, 240)Serial. println(x);
```
Touchscreen Software

MCUFRIEND_kbv.h

- Use in place of ADAFRUIT_TFTLCD.h
- Does all the port switching to make the LCD compatible with the ATMEGA 2560 architecture
- Extends the Adafruit GFX library, allowing for the LCD screen to be written to

MCUFRIEND kbv tft;

```
tft.setCursor(33,20);
tft.println("How many plates");
tft.setCursor(38,40);
tft.println("would you like");
tft.setCursor(75,60);
tft.println("to use?");
```


AccelStepper

- An object-oriented C++ library for interfacing with 2,3 and 4 pin stepper motors and stepper motor drivers.
- Supports both manual control of acceleration and deceleration
- Blocking and non-blocking function calls for motor movement
- Precision control of speed and position tracking

Motor Software Pseudo Code

```
// Calibrates a single motor
long calibrate motor(AccelStepper *motor, int limit switch) {
     long steps;
     motor->setSpeed(100);
    while (digitalRead(limit switch) != LOW) {
         motor->runSpeed();
     steps = -1*motor->currentPosition();
     motor->stop();
     motor->setCurrentPosition(0);
     return steps;
```


Position Data from calibrate_motors()

Motor Software Pseudo Code

```
// Moves each motor to a given position
starting with the x-axis
void move to coordinate x first (long x,
long y, long z1, long z2){
```

```
motor_z1.setSpeed(SPEED_Z);
motor z2.setSpeed(SPEED Z);
 gantry.setSpeed(SPEED_GANTRY);
motor y.setSpeed(SPEED Y);
```

```
gantry.runToNewPosition (x);
motor v.\text{runToNewPosition (v)};
motor z1.runToNewPosition (z1);
motor z2.runToNewPosition (z2);
```
// Moves each motor to a given position starting with the z-axis void move to coordinate z first(long x , long y , long $z1$, long $z2$) {

motor_z1.setSpeed(SPEED_Z); motor_z2.setSpeed(SPEED_Z); gantry.setSpeed(SPEED_GANTRY); motor y.setSpeed(SPEED Y);

motor_z1.runToNewPosition(z1); motor_z2.runToNewPosition(z2); gantry.runToNewPosition(x); motor y.runToNewPosition(y);

Motor Software Pseudo Code

```
void run all cycles () {
  for(int i = 0; i < num cycles; i++){
     do_cycle();
void do_cycle(){
  take from stack ()
   do_pin_transfer()
  push_onto_stack()
   do_wash()
```
do_dry()

Testing

Useful test functions:

- 1) void test_limit_switches()
- 2) void test_different_heights()
- $3)$ long calibrate motor()