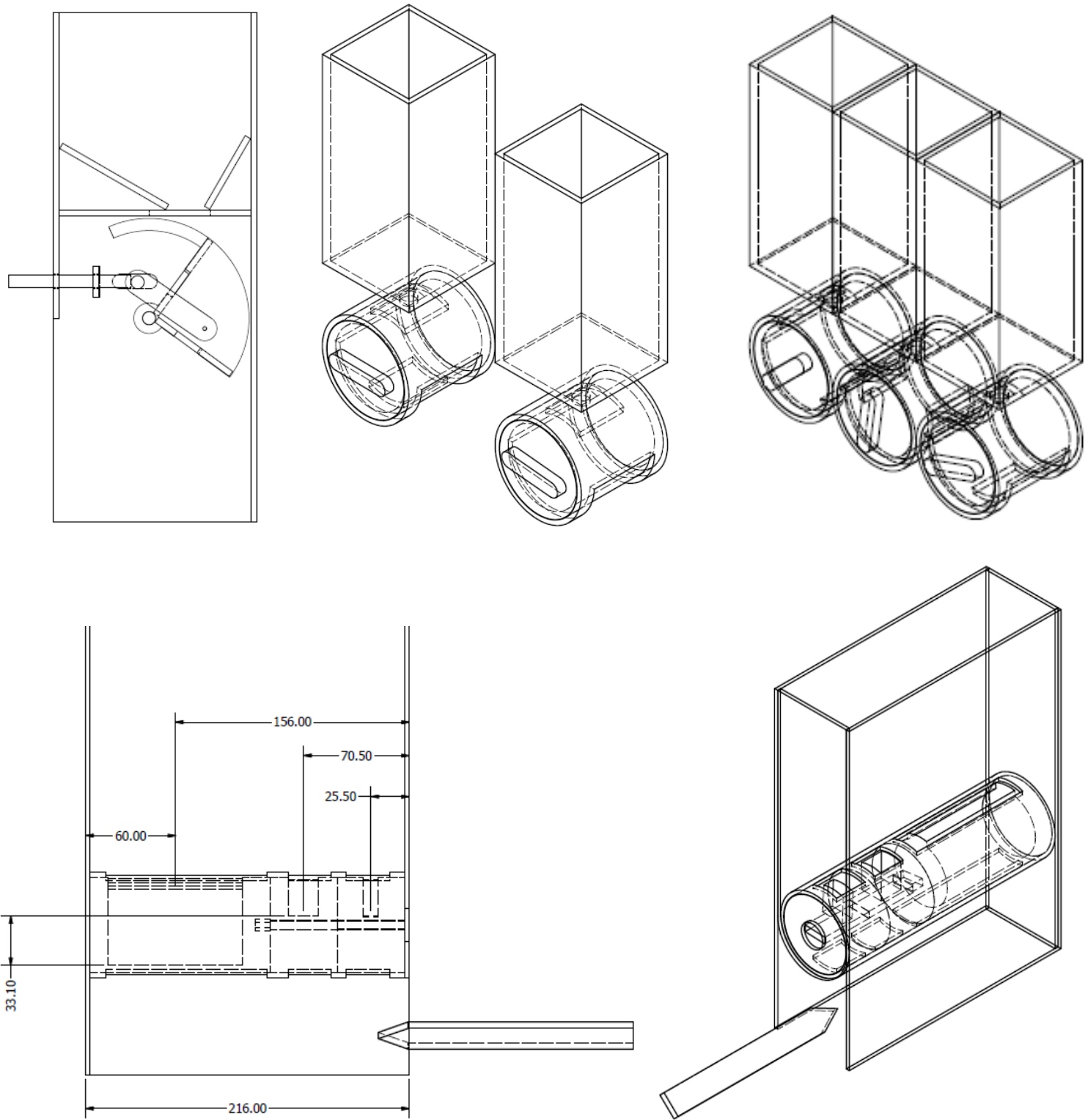
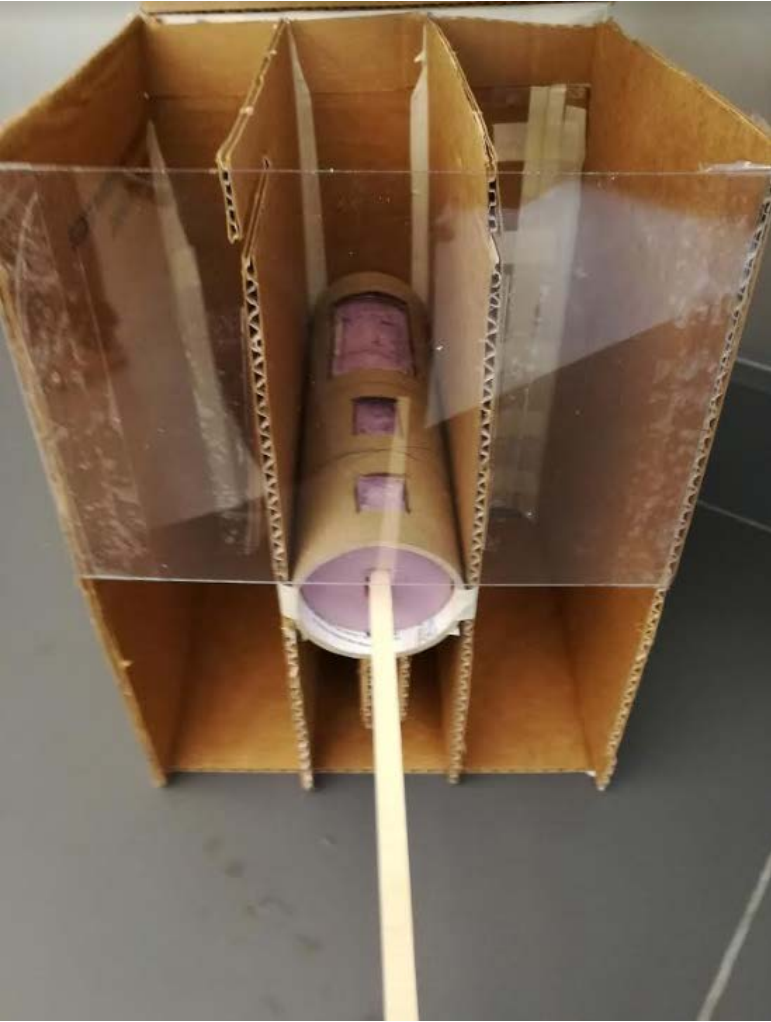
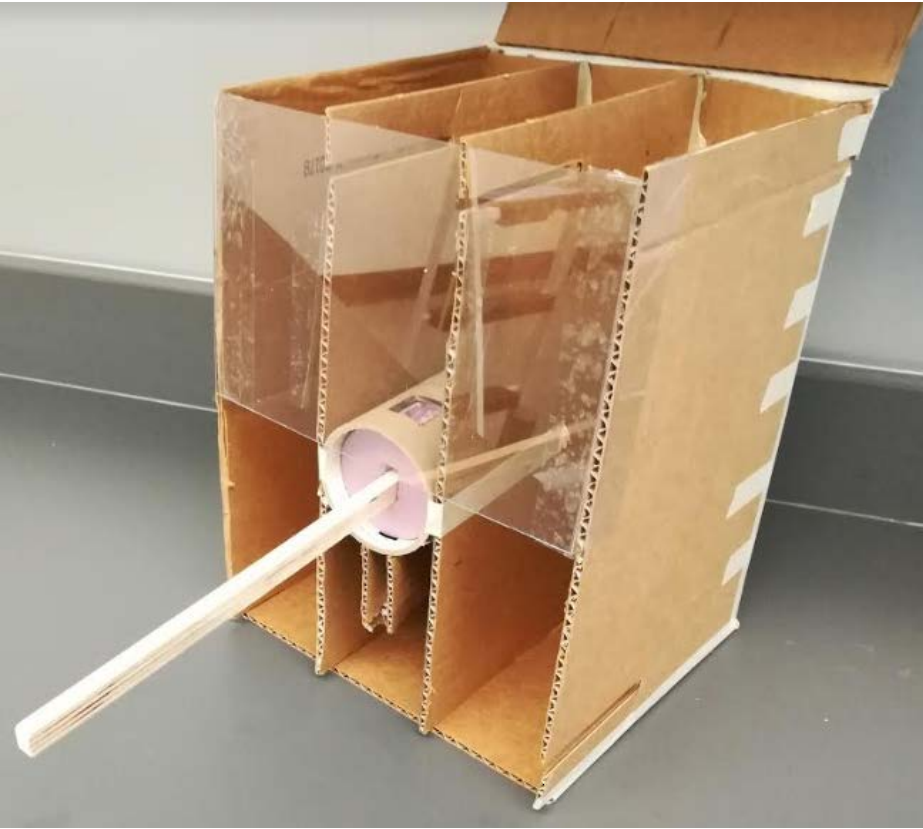
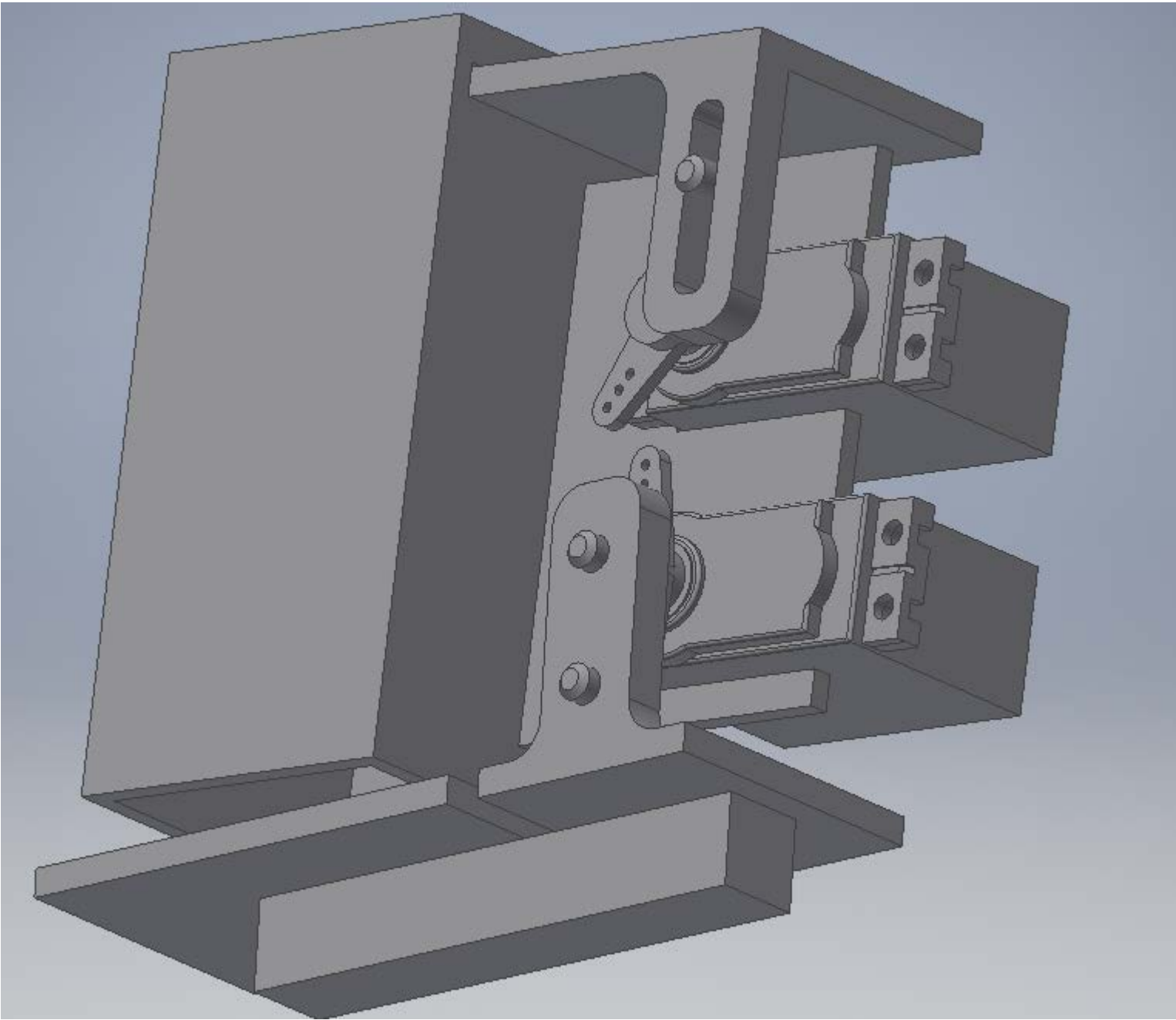


2. Ingredient Dispenser (first model)

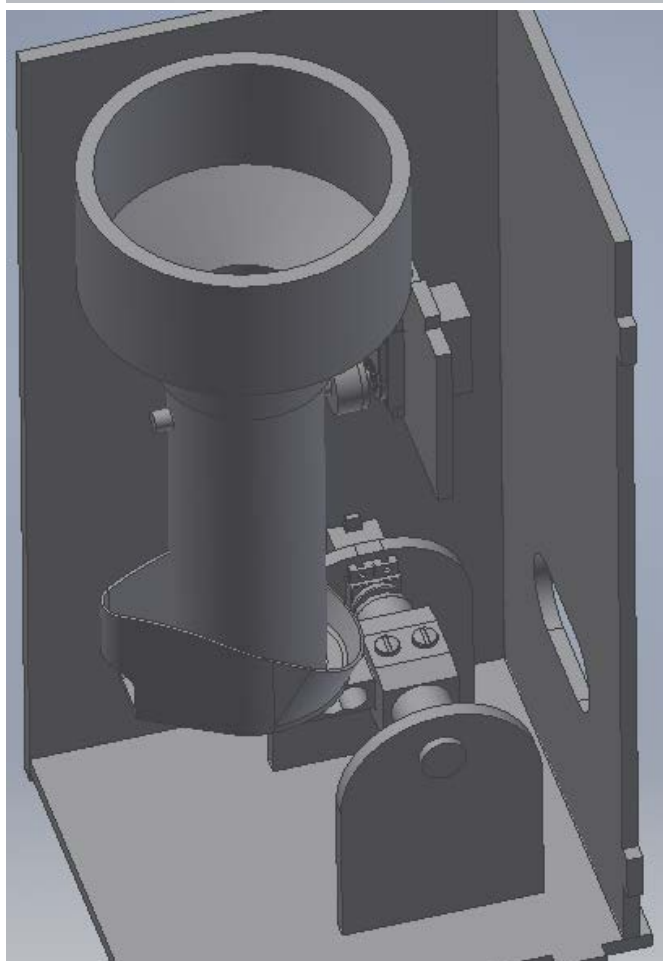
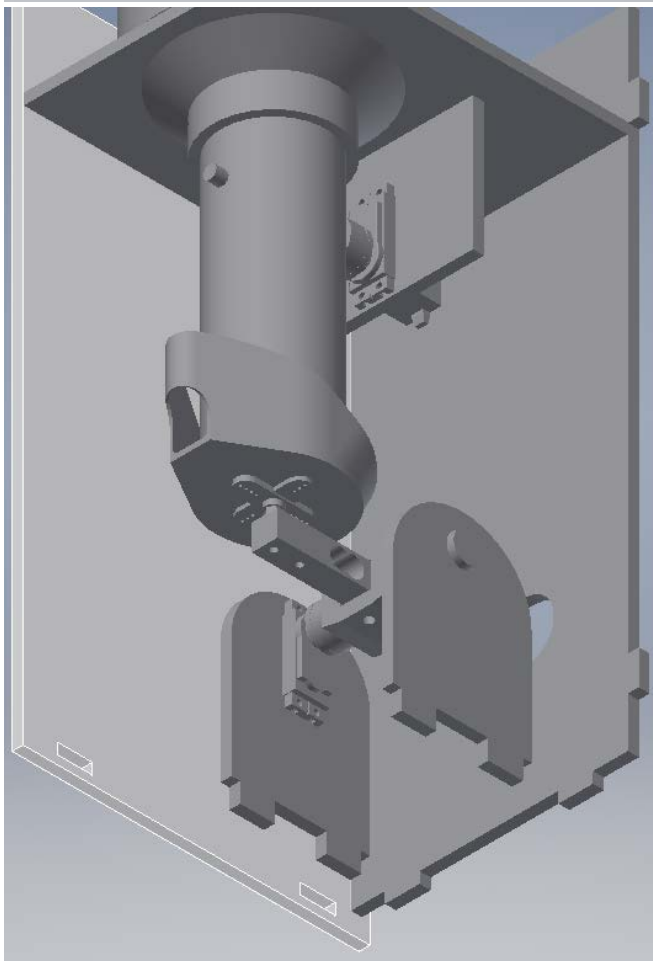
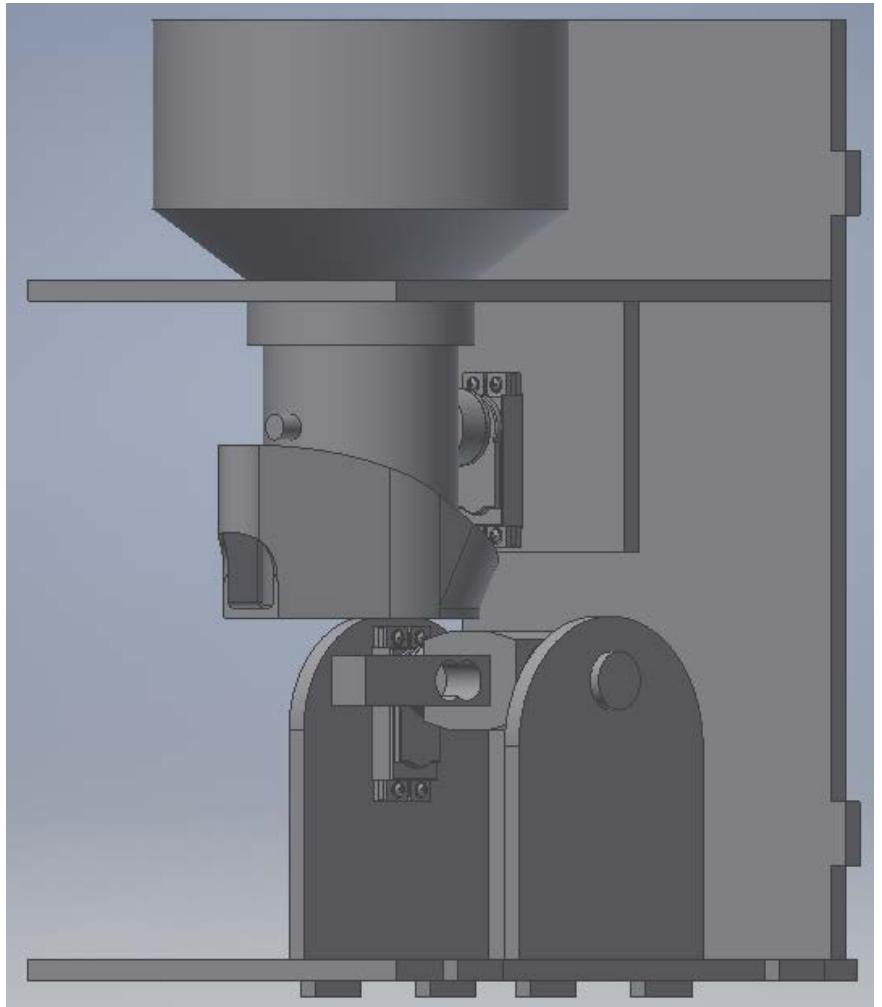
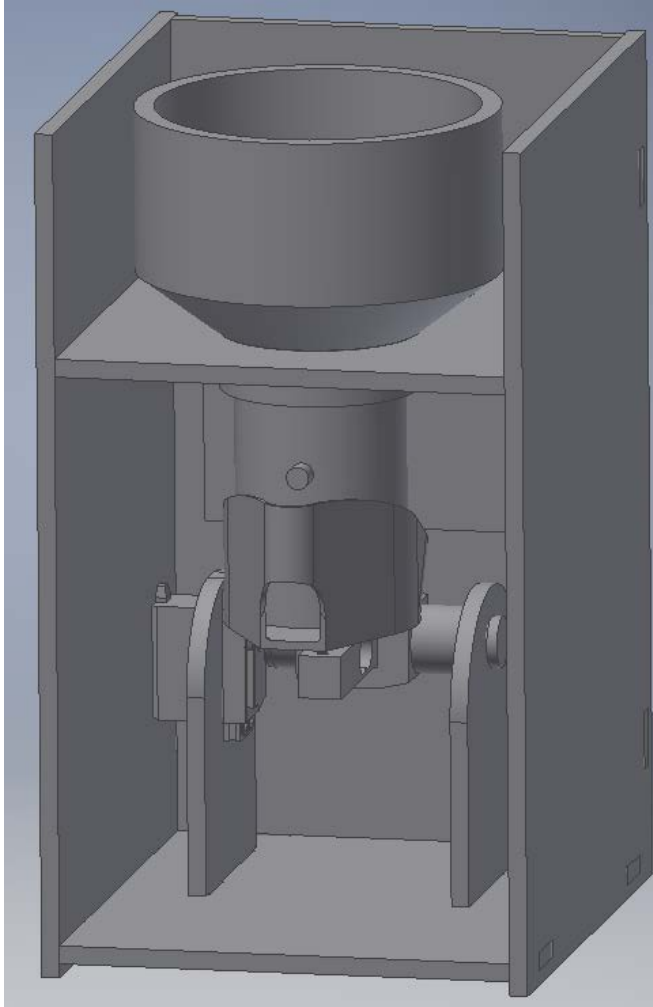


Sketch Model of Ingredient Dispenser

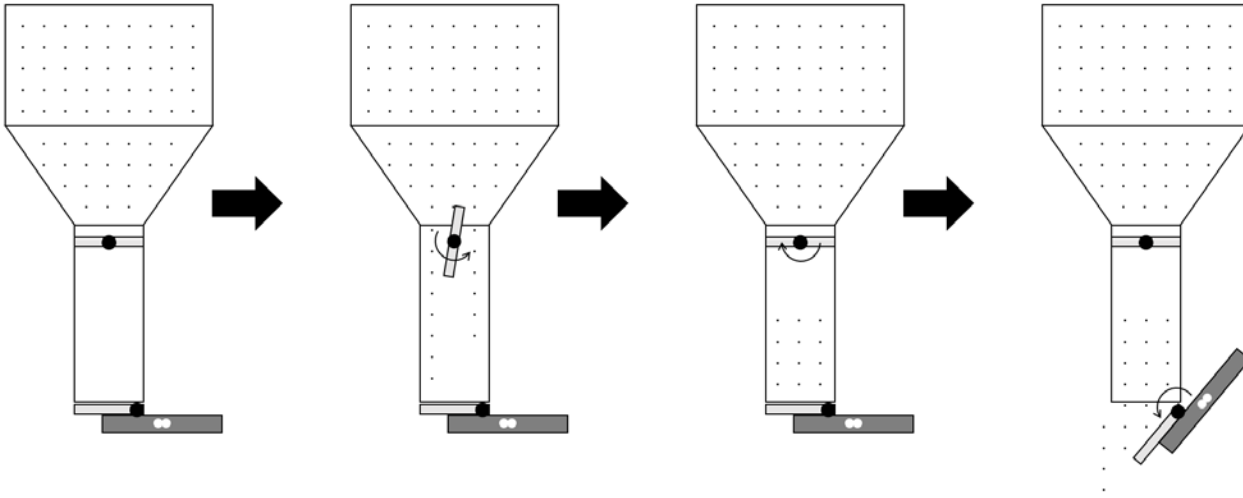




2nd model (Ante's model, team voted to be fabricated)



Functional Model Analysis



Upper Servo Torque Analysis

$$w(x) = w \langle x - 0 \rangle^0 + w \langle x - 25 \rangle^0$$

$$V(x) = w \langle x - 0 \rangle^1 + w \langle x - 25 \rangle^1$$

$$M(x) = 0.5w \langle x - 0 \rangle^2 + 0.5w \langle x - 25 \rangle^2$$

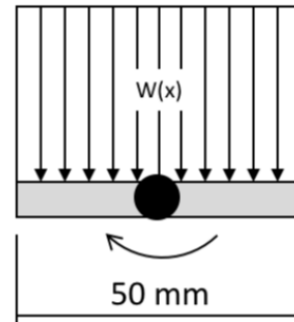
$$M(25) = 0.5w \langle 25 \rangle^2 = 312.5w < 350 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$w < 1.12 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$\text{Let } w = 1 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = (1 \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{mm s}^2})(50\text{mm}) / (9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}) = 5.1 \text{ kg}$$

Maximum ingredient weight in the dispenser is 5.1 kg



Torque Analysis

Servo $\tau = 350 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$ according to specification

Lower Servo Torque Analysis

Find maximum distance from the servo to the dispenser

Theory

$$350 \text{ Nmm} = (0.2)(9.8)x$$

$$x = 178 \text{ mm} \text{ maximum distance from the servo to the dispenser}$$

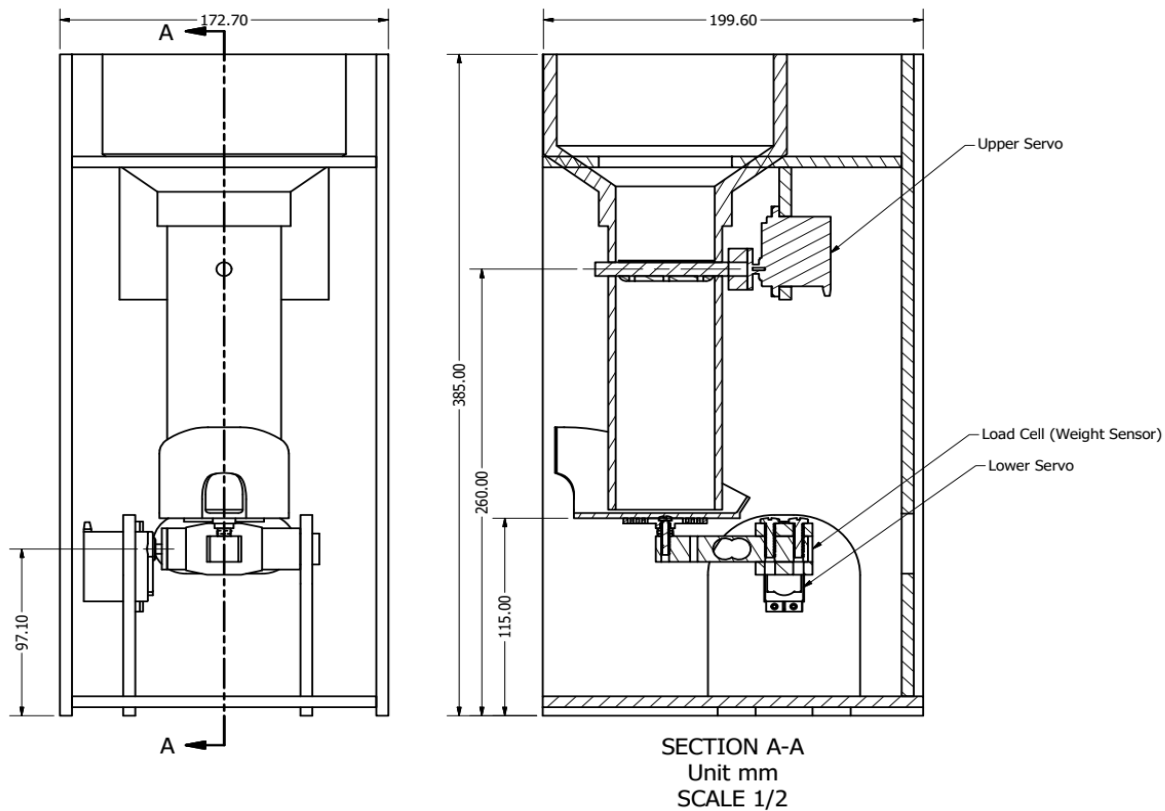
Actual

$$x = 62.5 \text{ mm} \text{ distance from the servo to the dispenser}$$

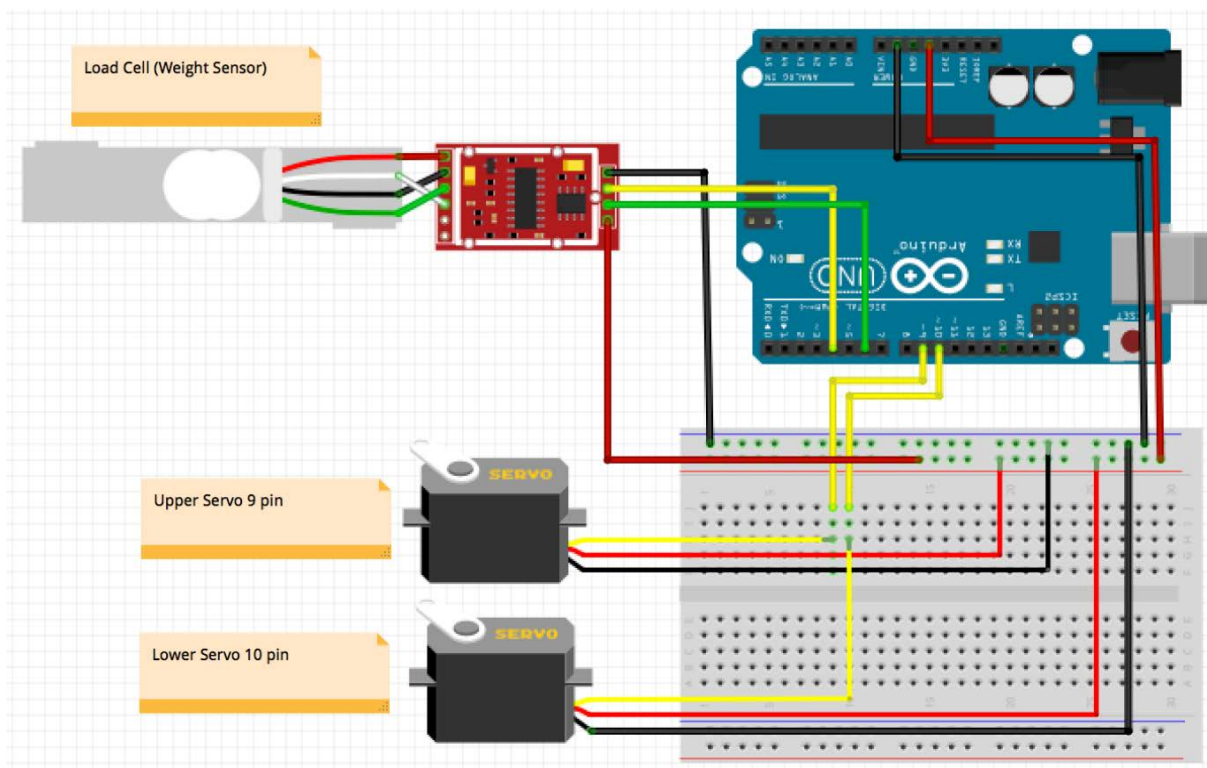
$$62.5 \text{ mm} < 178 \text{ mm OK}$$



Mechanical Components



Electrical Components



Load Cell:

Features

- Product name: load Cell; model: yzc-133; rated load: 10kg /22lb; rated output: 1+/-0. 15mV/V
- Input resistance: 1066 +/- 20 Ohm; output resistance: 1000 +/- 20 Ohm; insulation resistance: 2000 Ohm; working temperature: -20C to +65C
- Compensated temperature range: -10C to +50C; Safety overload: 120 percent F. S; recommend excitation Voltage: DC 5V; max excitation Voltage: DC 10V
- Total Size: 81 x 12. 5 x 12. 5mm /3. 1" x 0. 5" x 0. 5" (L*w*t); thread diameter: 3. 4mm / 0. 12"; Hole center distance: 40mm/1. 6", 70mm/2. 8"; cable Length: 240mm/ 9. 4"
- Material: aluminum alloy; color: Silver Tone; weight: 32G; package content: 1 x load Cell

Servos:

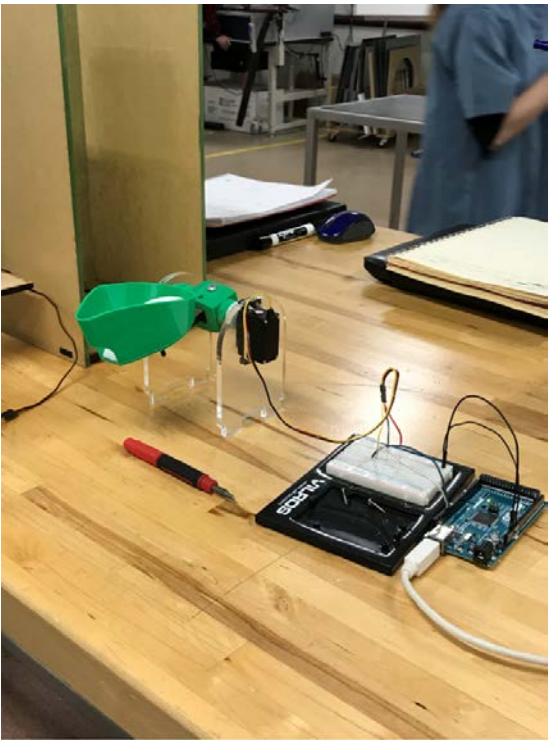
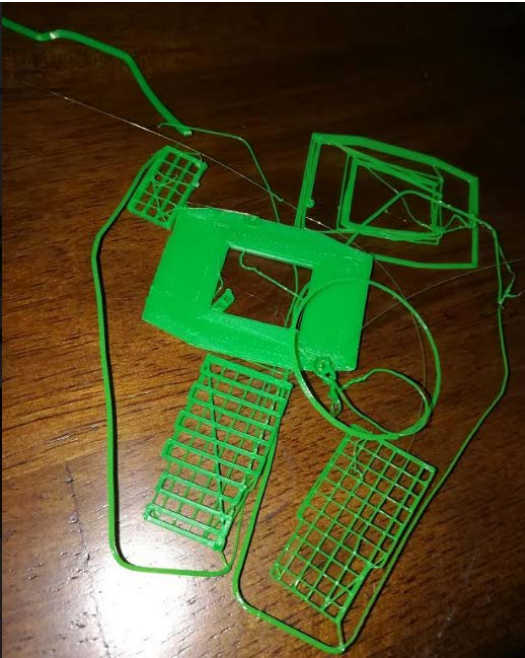
HS-425BB DELUXE SERVO	
■ SPECIFICATIONS	■ PARTS & ACCESSORIES
- Dual Ball Bearing	#56334 : Resin Gear Set
- Indirect Drive	#56339 : Servo Case Set
- Hitec Custom I.C.	#56315 : Horn Set
- Operating Speed :	#56336 : Hardware Set
0.21sec/60° AT 4.8Volt	#57342 : "S" Type Servo Connector
- Output Torque :	#58471 : Ball Bearing
3.3kg.cm(46oz.in)	#58472 : Oilite Bearing
AT 4.8Volt	
- Weight : 45.5g(1.6oz)	
- Size : 40 X 20 X 36mm	
(1.59 X 0.77 X 1.44)"	

Arduino Uno:

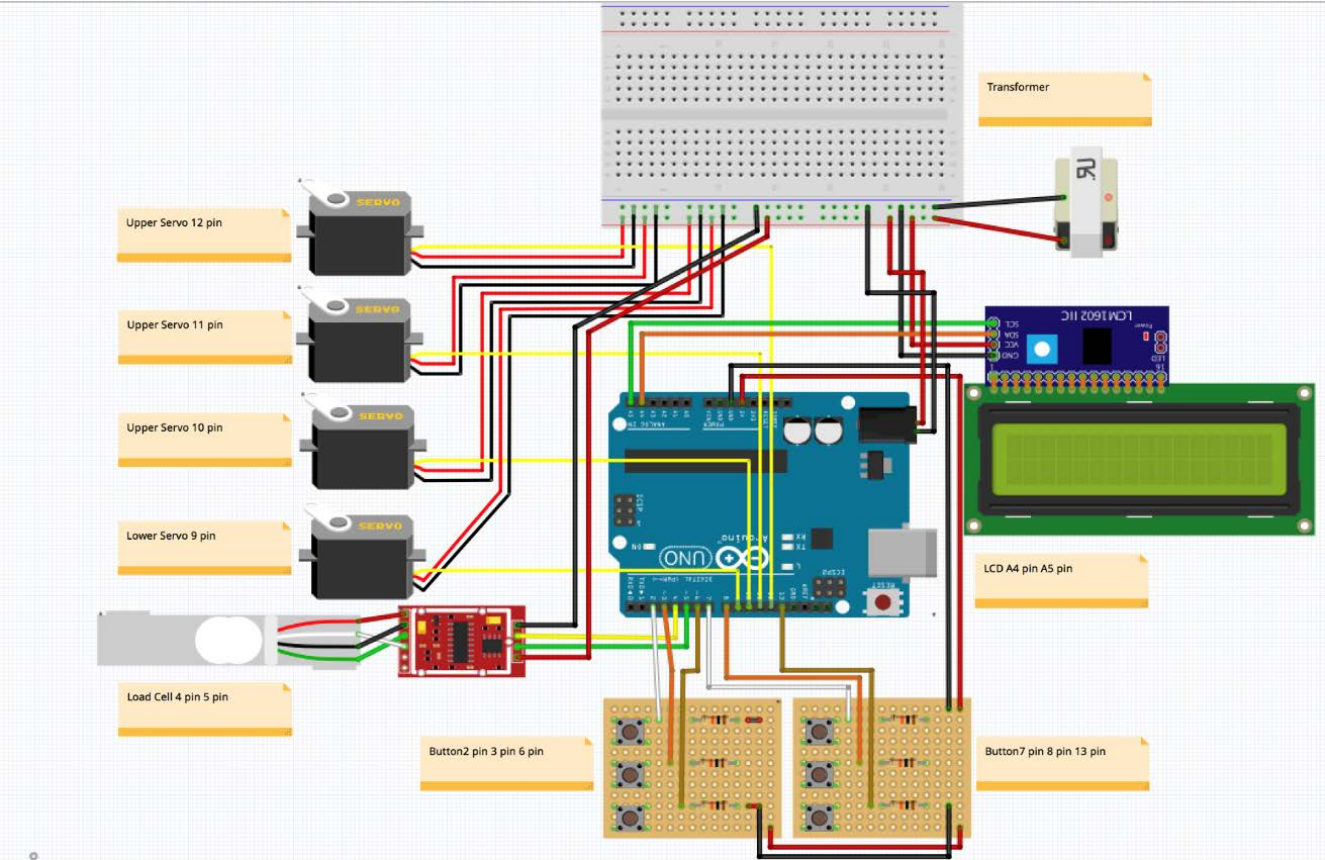
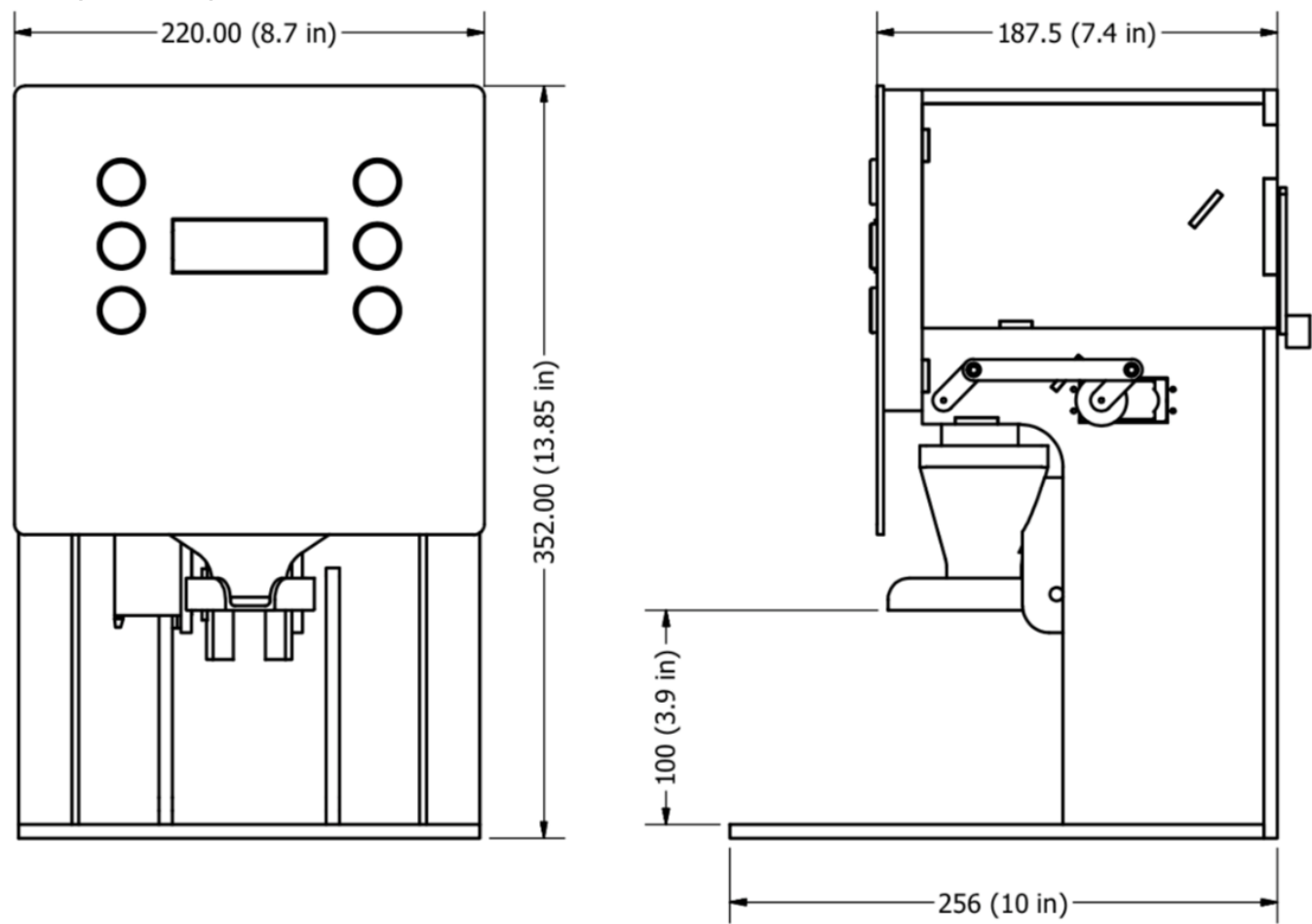
Features of the Arduino UNO:

- Microcontroller: ATmega328
- Operating Voltage: 5V
- Input Voltage (recommended): 7-12V
- Input Voltage (limits): 6-20V
- Digital I/O Pins: 14 (of which 6 provide PWM output)
- Analog Input Pins: 6
- DC Current per I/O Pin: 40 mA
- DC Current for 3.3V Pin: 50 mA
- Flash Memory: 32 KB of which 0.5 KB used by bootloader
- SRAM: 2 KB (ATmega328)
- EEPROM: 1 KB (ATmega328)
- Clock Speed: 16 MHz

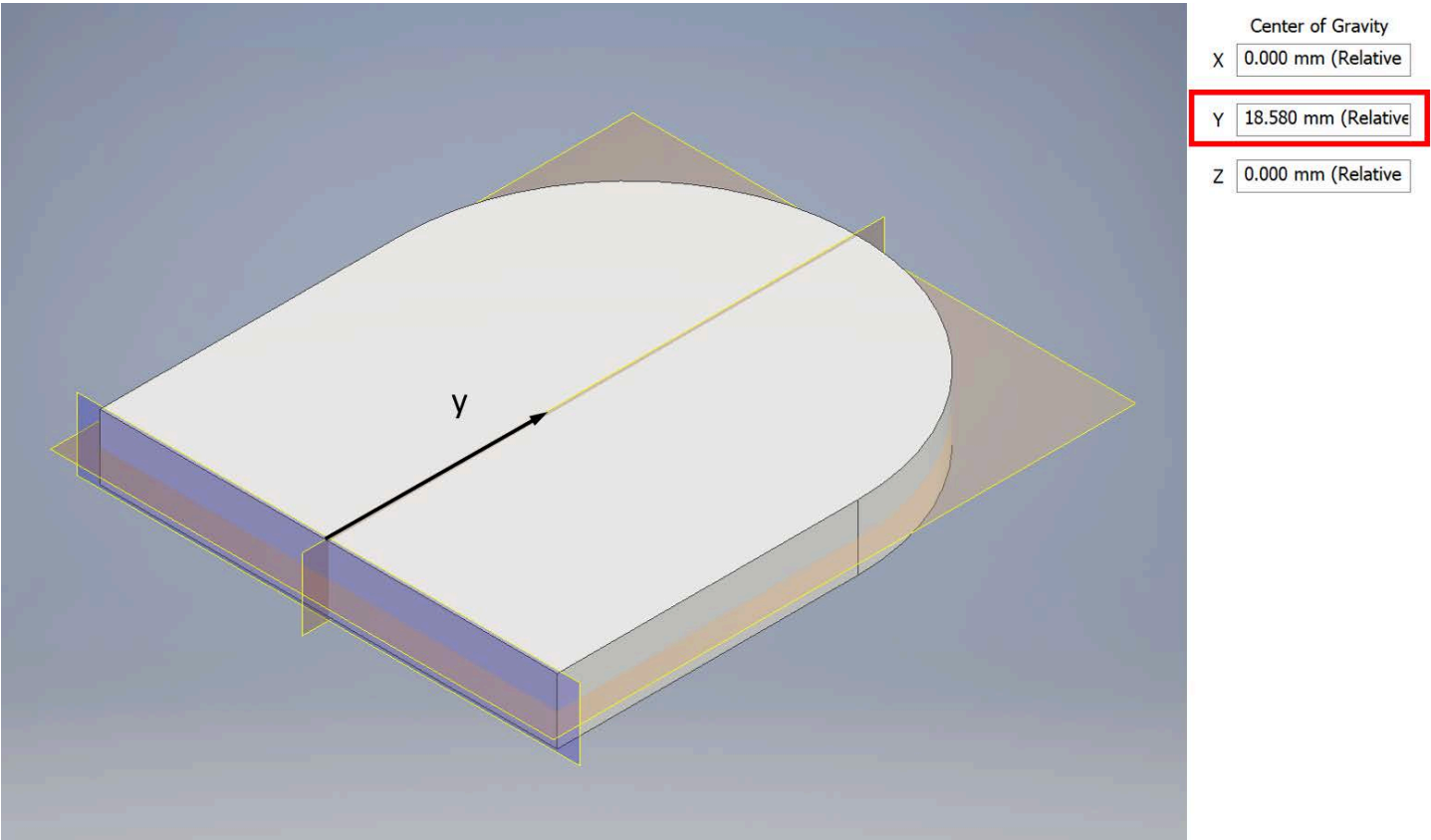
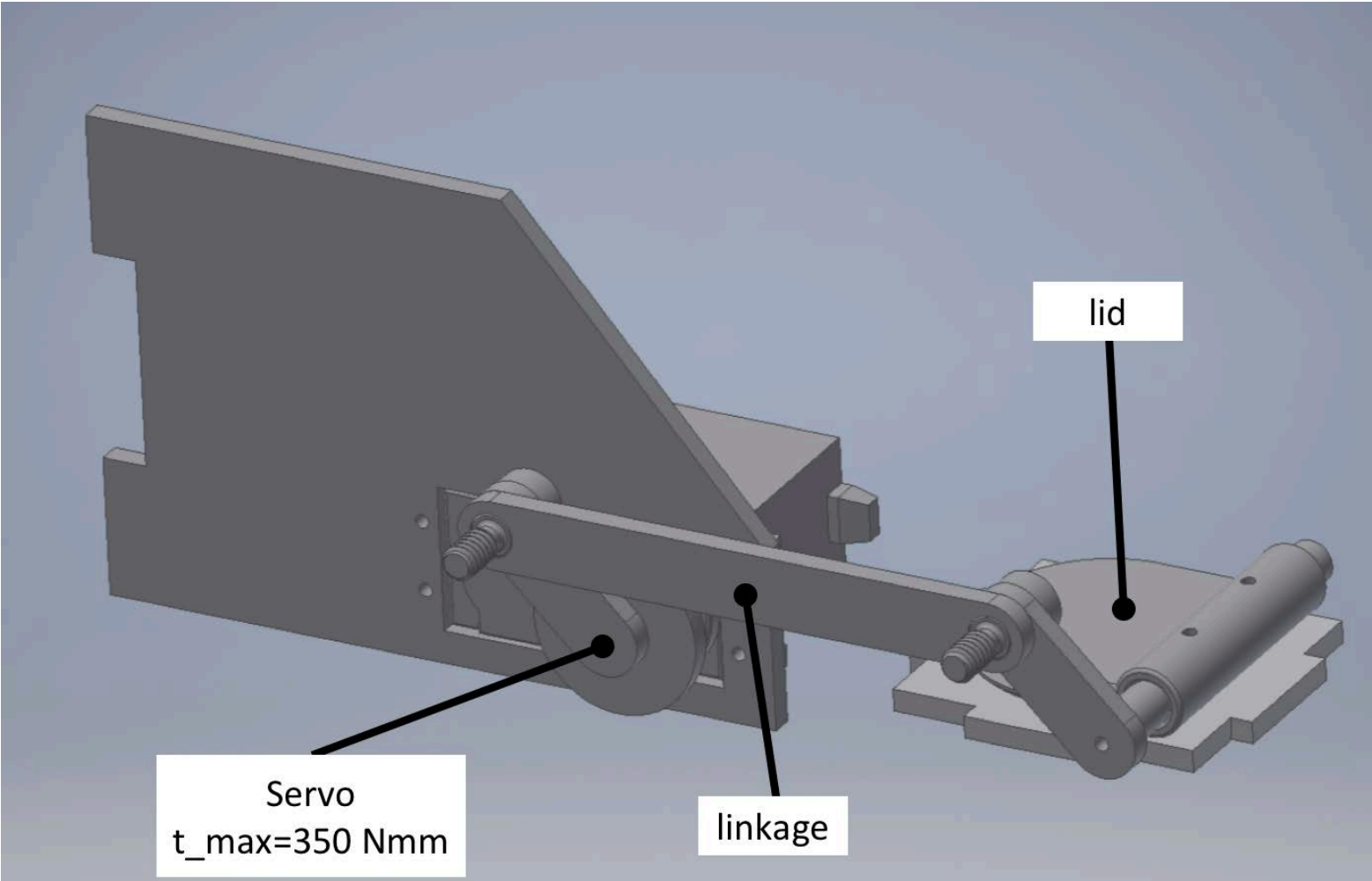
Printing Parts and Fabricating

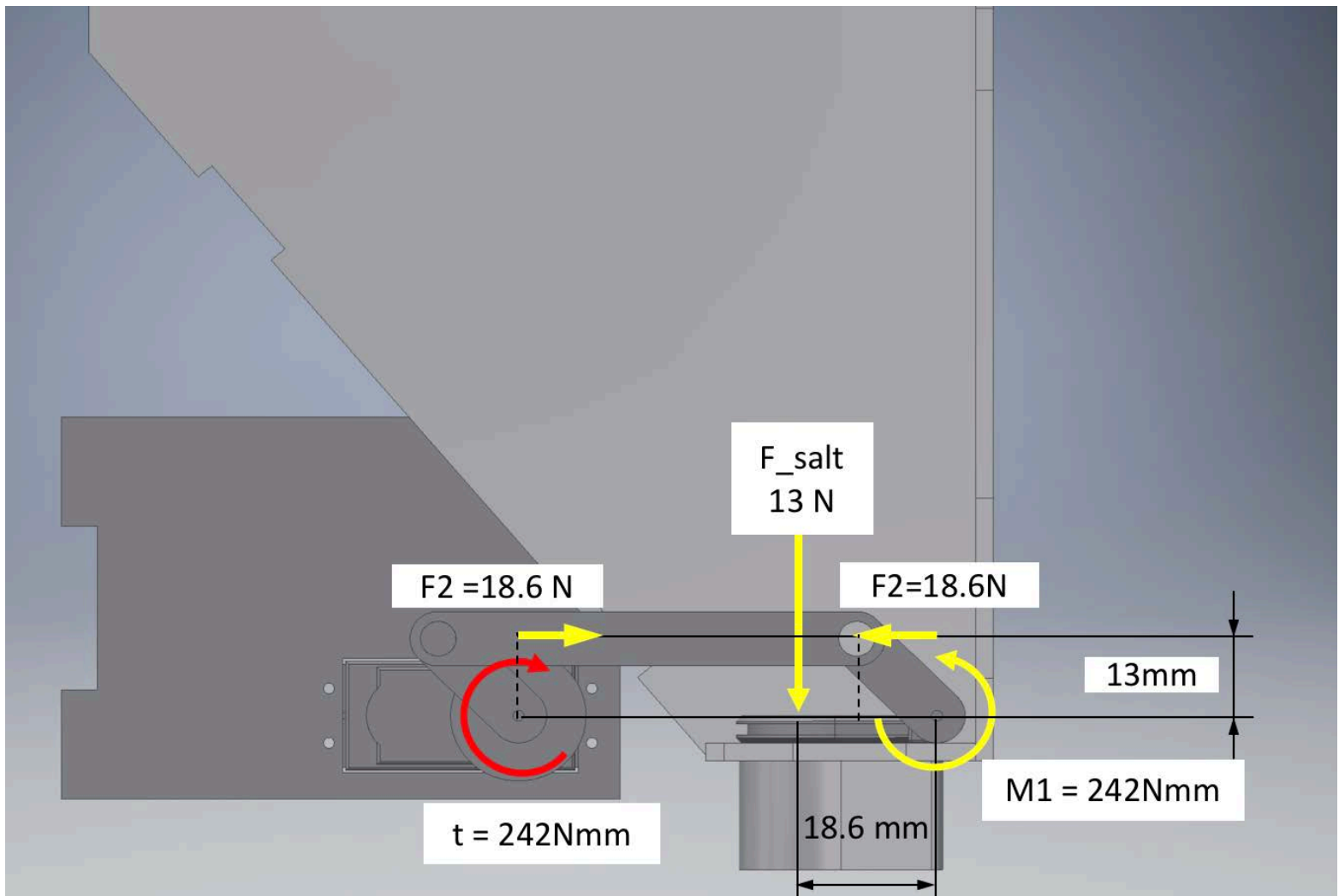


Final model (week #14)



Torque Analysis #1





Torque Analysis 2

Step 1: Find the center of gravity

$y_1 = 18.60 \text{ mm}$: the salt's center of gravity from the y-axis

$Y_1 = 18.60 \text{ mm}$: the distance from the axis to the center of gravity

Step 2: Find the moment at the axis

$$F_1 = (1.32 \text{ kg})(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) = 13 \text{ N}$$

$$M_1 = (13 \text{ N})(18.6 \text{ mm}) = 242 \text{ Nmm}$$

Step 3: Find the force at the linkage

$$242 \text{ Nmm} = (F_2)(13)$$

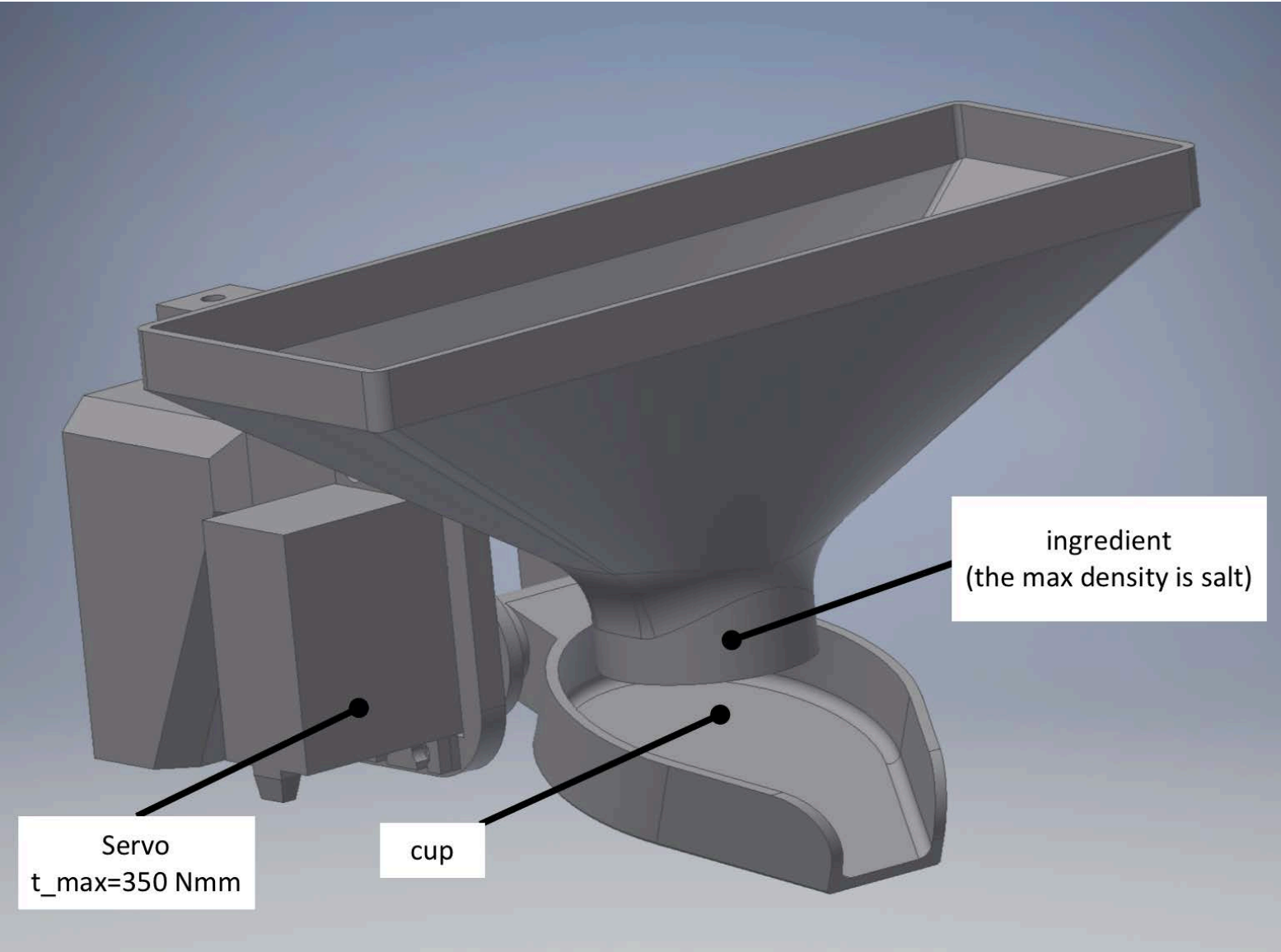
$$F_2 = 18.6 \text{ N}$$

Step 4: Find the moment at the servo

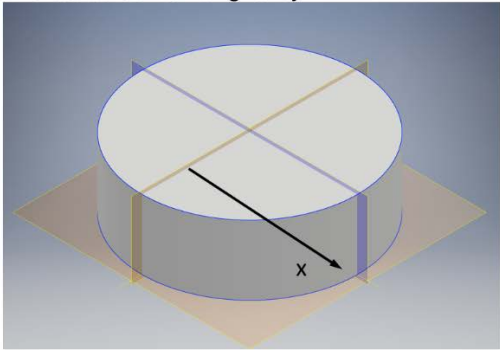
$$t = M_2 = (18.6 \text{ N})(13 \text{ mm}) = 242 \text{ Nmm} < 350 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$n = 350 / 242 = 1.45$$

Torque Analysis #2

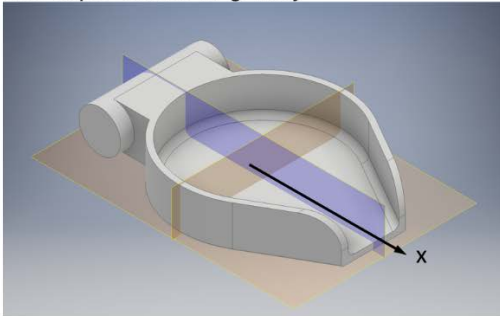


the salt's center of gravity



Center of Gravity	
X	-0.000 mm (Relative)
Y	0.000 mm (Relative)
Z	5.000 mm (Relative)

the cup's center of gravity



Material

Clipboard

ABS Plastic

Density

Requested Accuracy

1.060 g/cm³

Low

General Properties

Center of Gravity

Mass

0.021 kg (Relative Error)

X

-15.052 mm (Relative)

Area

13377.247 mm² (Relative)

Y

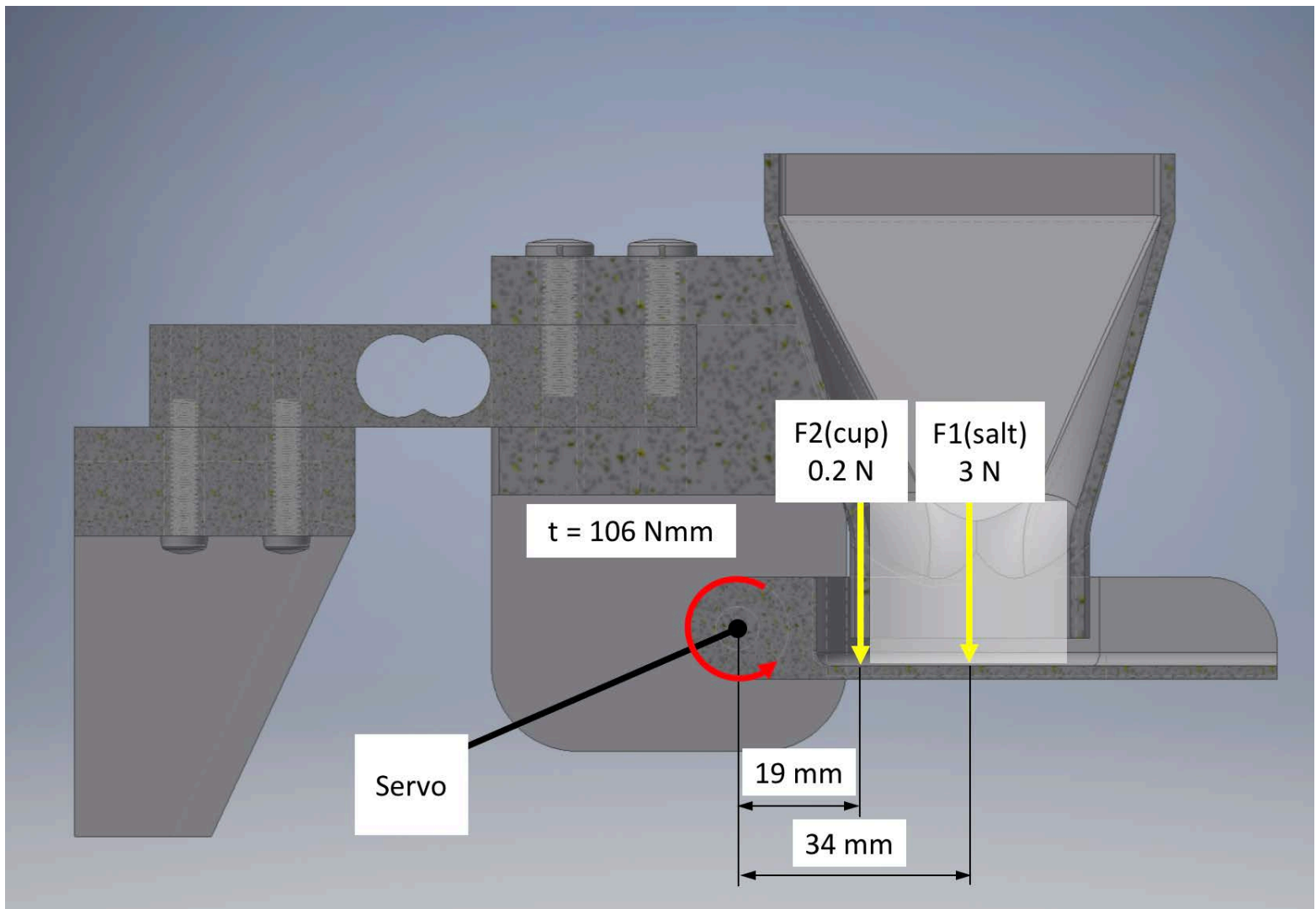
-0.239 mm (Relative)

Volume

19895.926 mm³ (Relative)

Z

5.575 mm (Relative)



Torque Analysis 1

Step 1: Find the center of gravity

$x_1 = 0 \text{ mm}$: the salt's center of gravity from the x axis

$X_1 = 34 \text{ mm}$: the distance from the servo to the center of gravity

$x_2 = 15 \text{ mm}$: the cup's center of gravity from x axis

$X_2 = 34 - 15 = 19 \text{ mm}$: the distance from the servo to the center of gravity

Step 2: Find the torque

$$F_1 = (0.304 \text{ kg})(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) = 3.00 \text{ N}$$

$$M_1 = (3.00 \text{ N})(34 \text{ mm}) = 102 \text{ Nmm}$$

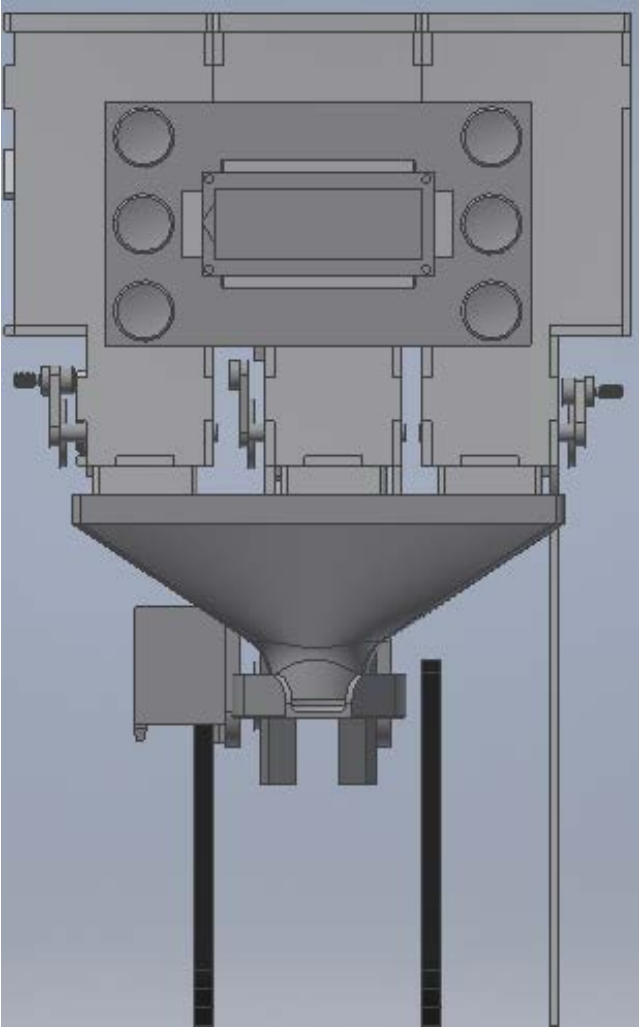
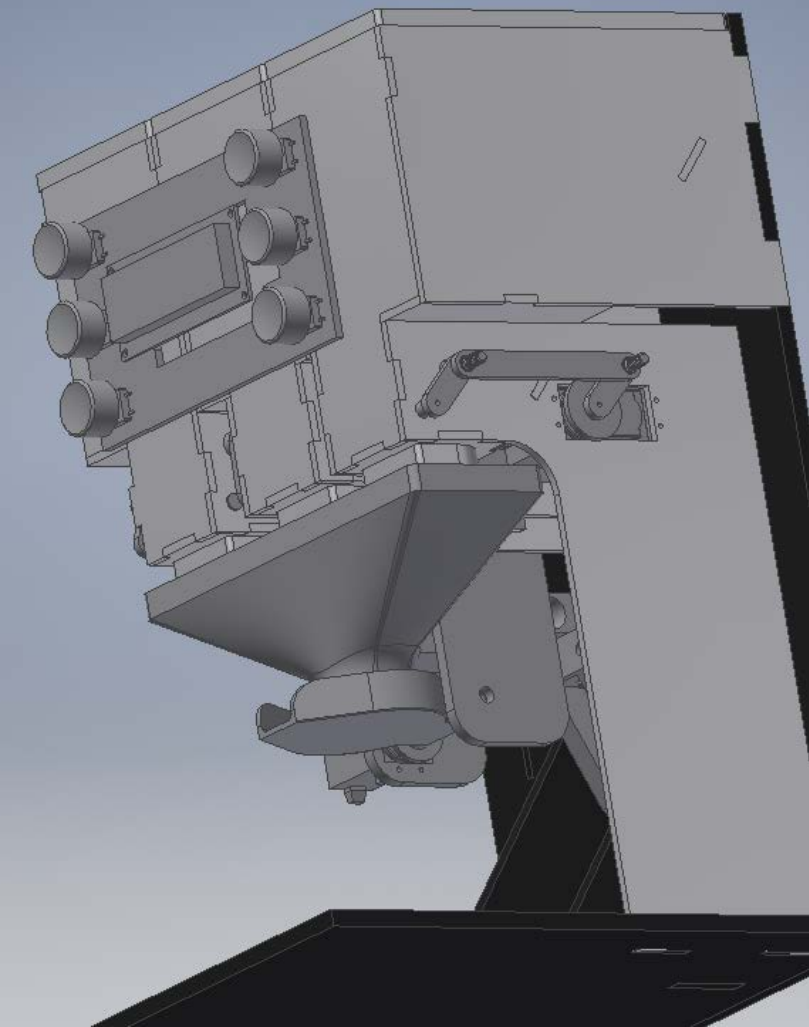
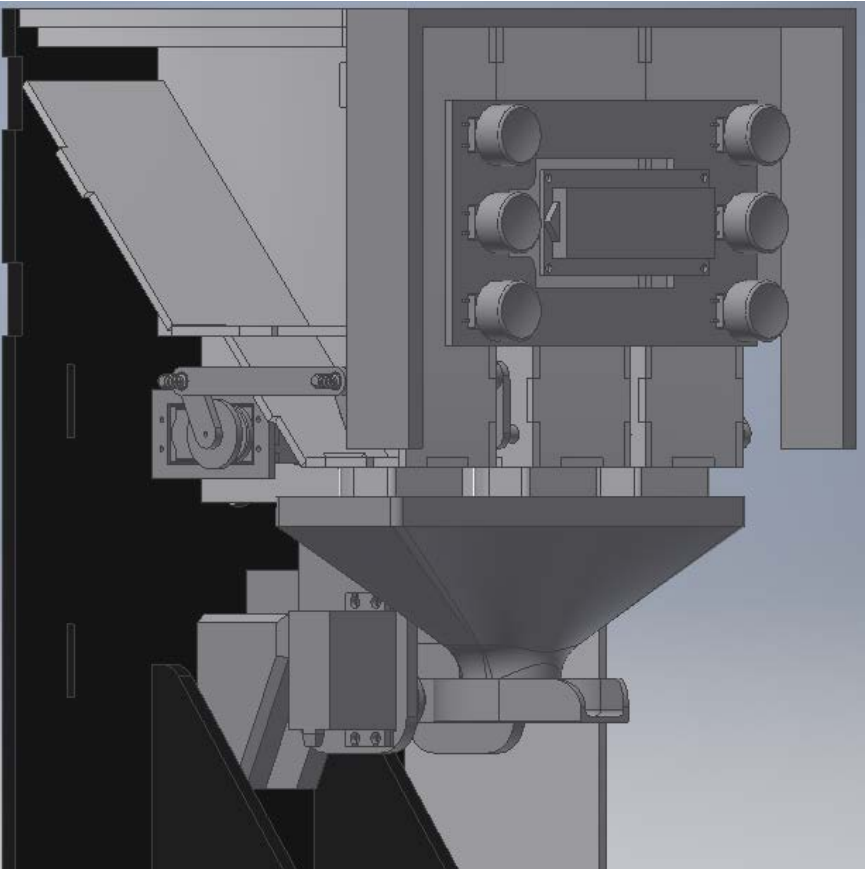
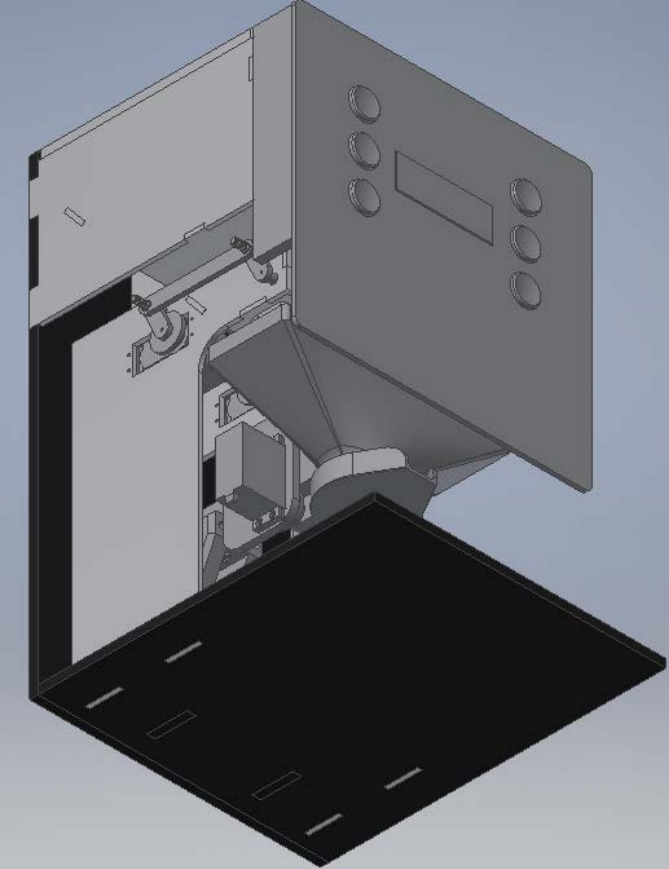
$$F_2 = (0.02 \text{ kg})(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) = 0.2 \text{ N}$$

$$M_2 = (0.2 \text{ N})(19 \text{ mm}) = 3.8 \text{ Nmm}$$

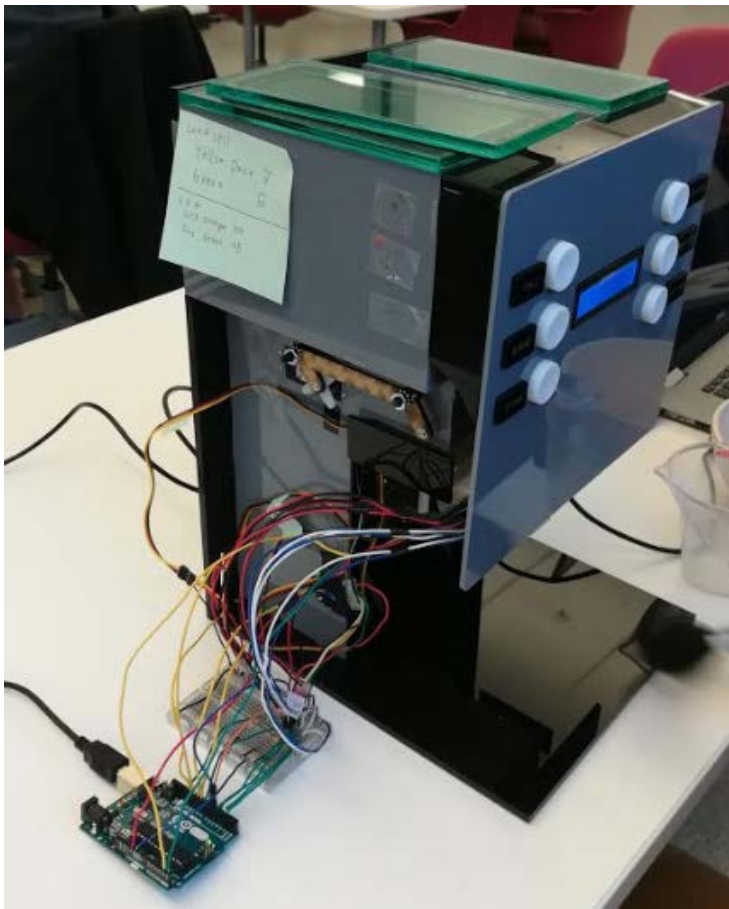
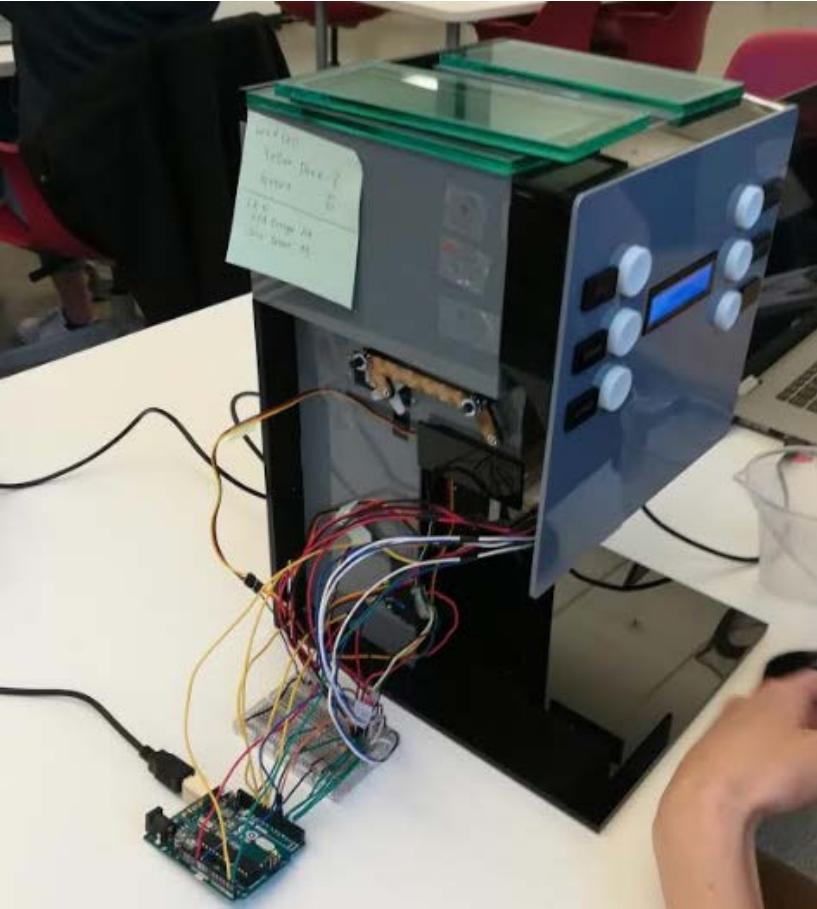
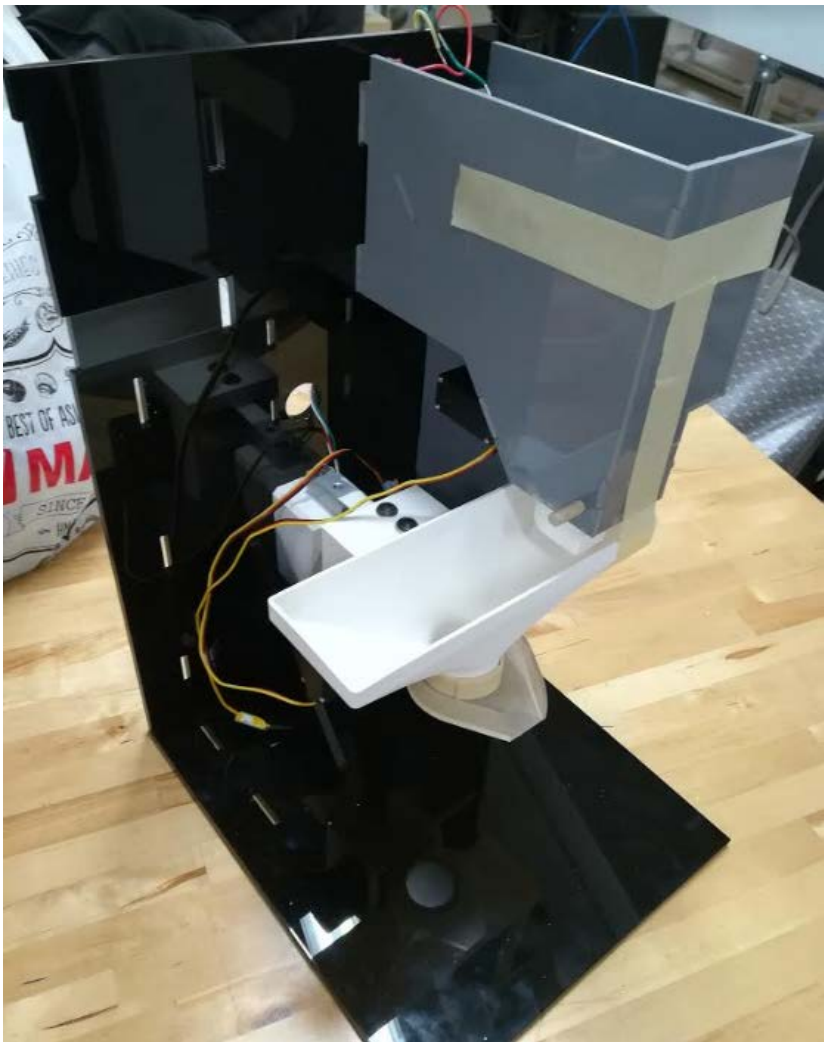
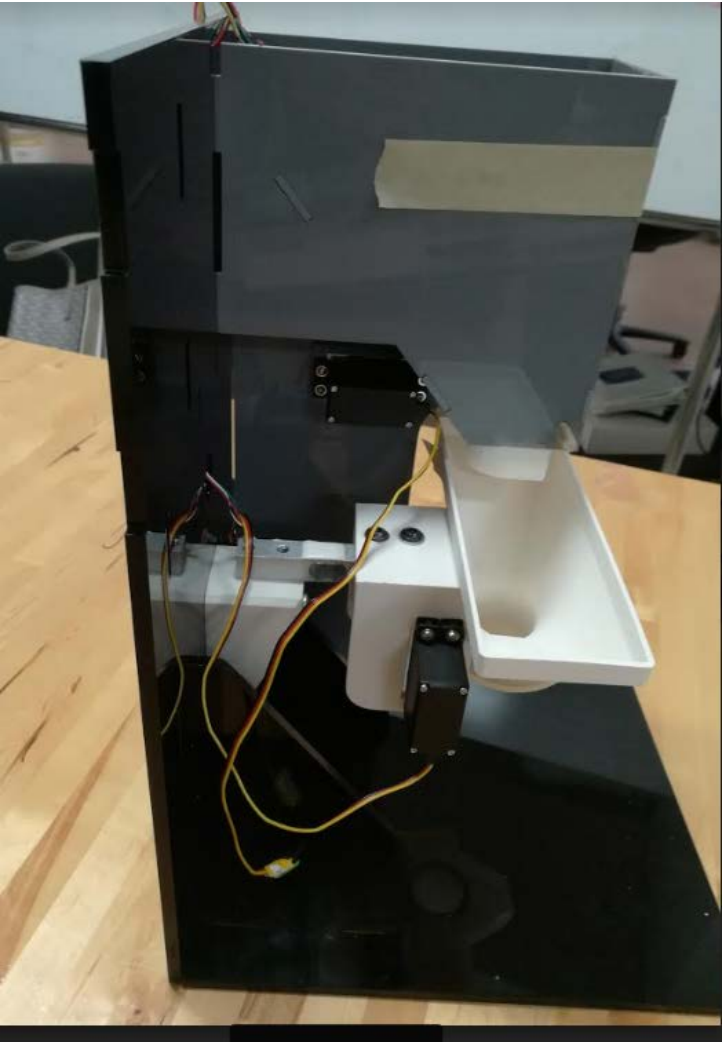
$$t = M_1 + M_2 = 102 + 3.8 = 106 \text{ Nmm} < 350 \text{ N mm}$$

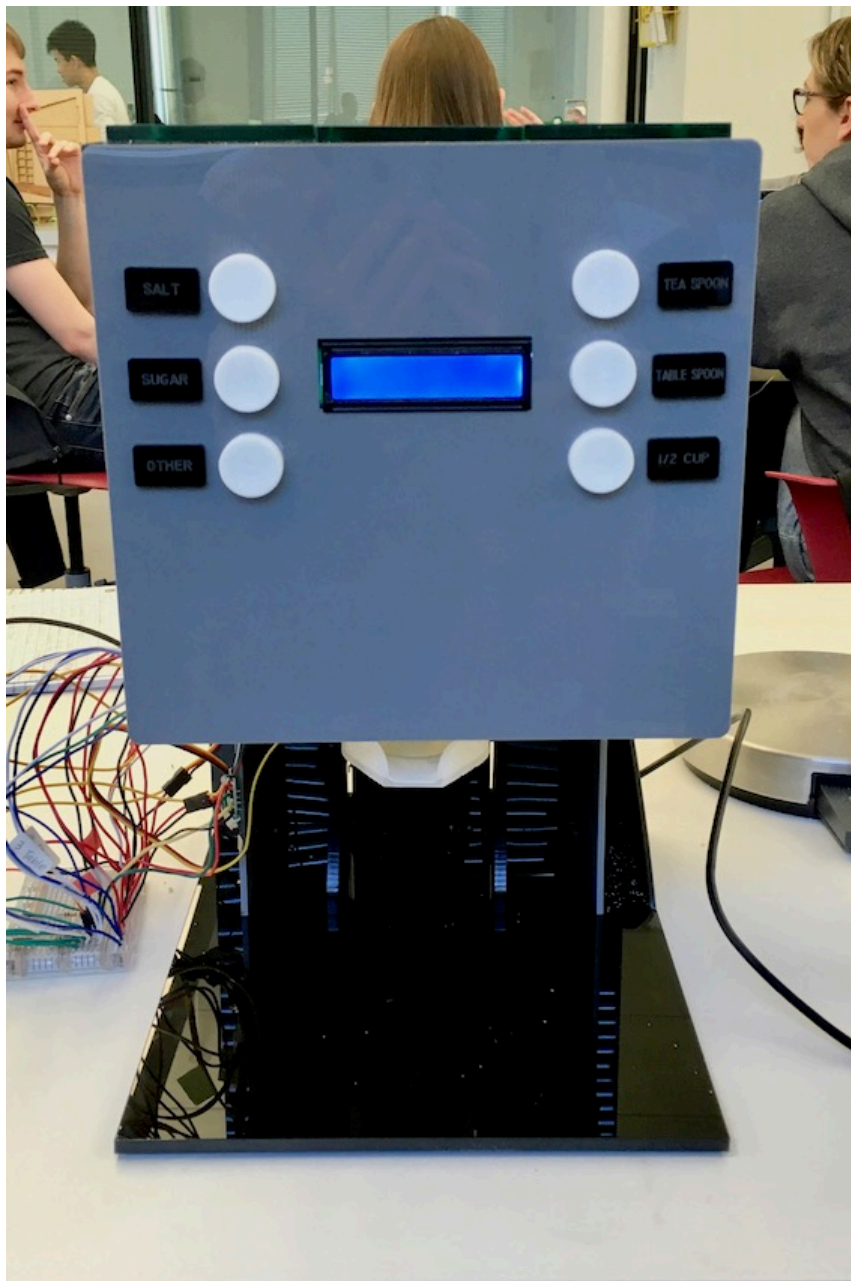
$$n = 350 / 106 = 3.3$$

Alpha Model CAD Assembly



Alpha Prototype photos





- Results of the Testing We Did to Verify Our Design

Amount	1 tsp	1 tbsp	½ cup
Time (s)	7	9.3	16

Accuracy (% error)	1 tsp	1 tbsp	½ cup
Salt	2.41%	1.94%	1.62%
Sugar	4.2%	1.81%	0.95%
Couscous	3.54%	4.44%	2.02%