# Aberystwyth Robotics Week 2021



Family activity book



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## Word search

#### Find these robot themed words in the grid below

Robot

Motors

Microphones

Lights

Wheels

Legs

Sensors Laser

Batteries

Cameras





## Connect the iCub robot to the power supply

The power cables have all been tangled together. Help the iCub find the right cable to plug in.





# Colouring in

Here's a selection of our robots for you to colour in.











## Spot the difference

There are 5 differences between the two iCubs below. Can you spot them all?





## Label up the sensors on MiRo



Sensors are:

Sonar

Stereo Cameras

Light

Touch

Stereo Microphones

Cliff



## Navigate the maze

Help Miro navigate the maze by using the instructions below:

Forward 1 Moves forward 1 square in the maze, the number can be changed as required.

- Turn Left Turns left 90 degrees
- Turn Right Turns right 90 degrees





## Pair them up

Types of Sensors	What it Does
Ultrasonic (sonar)	This detects contact. It could be a button or like the screen on a smart device.
Light sensors	Sends out sound to detect objects by listening to the echoes as the sound bounces off it.
Camera	A video camera that 'sees' heat allowing it to operate in the dark or locate heat sources.
Microphone	Measures the light level around the robot. Can be used to guide the robot towards a light or away from it.
Thermal camera	Placed under moving robots, they use infrared light to check for drops or steps in the floor to stop the robot from falling off ledges.
Touch sensor	A video camera capturing colour images of the environment in front of the robot. This is useful to recognise and avoid objects as necessary.
Cliff sensor	Sends out beams of infrared light and measures how long they take to bounce back. This allows robots to spot objects in front of them and how far away they are.
Lidar (laser)	Listens to sounds around the robot. With more than one they can even locate the direction of the sound.



#### Match the robot to their description



I'm an autonomous drone capable of flying long distances and taking arial photographs to survey changing landscapes.

I want to explore other planets. I'm destined to seek out life on Mars using special cameras and my drilling arm.

I'm the size of a car and can drive offroad. I can autonomously follow a dirt track, surveying my surroundings as I go.

I'm designed to work safely alongside people using my grippers to manipulate objects.

I'm at home in the sea, using my sonar and special underwater camera to study marine environments



## Design your own robot

Now it's your turn to design your own robot! Draw your robot in the box below

My robots name is:

Describe what your robot can do:



## Robot crafts

Using materials you can find around the house (with permission from an adult) have a go at building your own model robot. Some items you might like to find are:

- Tin Foil
- Paper/Card
- Colouring Pens/Pencils/Crayons
- Glue
- Scissors (used with adult supervision)
- Pipe Cleaners
- Drinking Straws
- Googly Eyes



You can find some templates, as well as examples others have made by visiting our Robot Crafts page:

https://fbaps-outreachhub.dcs.aber.ac.uk/CompSci/Robotics/Craft/crafts.html



## Answers

Word search



Made using https://thewordsearch.com/maker/



## Connect the iCub robot to the power supply

Cable B will connect the iCub to the power.





## Spot the difference

There are 5 differences between the two iCubs below. Can you spot them all?











- 1. Forward 2
- 2. Turn Left
- 3. Forward 2
- 4. Turn Right
- 5. Forward 2
- 6. Turn Left
- 7. F ward 2
- 8. Turn Left
- 9. Forward 1
- 10. Turn Right
- 11. Forward 1

- 12. Turn Right
- 13. Forward 3
- 14. Turn Right
- 15. Forward 1
- 16. Turn Right
- 17. Forward 1
- 18. Turn Left
- 19. Forward 2
- 20. Turn Left
- 21. Forward 1
- 22. Turn Right
- 23. Forward 1
  24. Turn Left
  25. Forward 1
  26. Turn Left
  27. Forward 1
  28. Turn Right
  29. Forward 2
  30. Turn Right
  31. Forward 1
  32. Turn Left
  33. Forward 2

Maze generated using <u>http://www.mazegenerator.net</u>



#### Pair up sensors



#### What it Does

This detects contact. It could be a button or like the screen on a smart device.

Sends out sound to detect objects by listening to the echoes as the sound bounces off it.

A video camera that 'sees' heat allowing it to operate in the dark or locate heat sources.

Measures the light level around the robot. Can be used to guide the robot towards a light or away from it.

Placed under moving robots, they use infrared light to check for drops or steps in the floor to stop the robot from falling off ledges.

A video camera capturing colour images of the environment in front of the robot. This is useful to recognise and avoid objects as necessary.

Sends out beams of infrared light and measures how long they take to bounce back. This allows robots to spot objects in front of them and how far away they are.

Listens to sounds around the robot. With more than one they can even locate the direction of the sound.

#### Robots and descriptions.





