

AUTOMATING THE PROCESS OF FILLING GAS-CYLINDERS

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

RAYHAN HUSSAIN

ECT661 ROBOTIC CONTROL SYSTEMS

UNDER PROF. WILLIAM CLYBURN

DECEMBER 1, 2022

INTRODUCTION:

With the increasing population and increasing demand for gas supplies, many industries have been well established to provide the service of filling/refilling the cylinders with liquified petroleum gas (cooking gas), oxygen (hospitals), or CO₂ (research labs). Many companies like LPG, Linde Welding Gas, union engineering, etc. have been providing gas supplies.

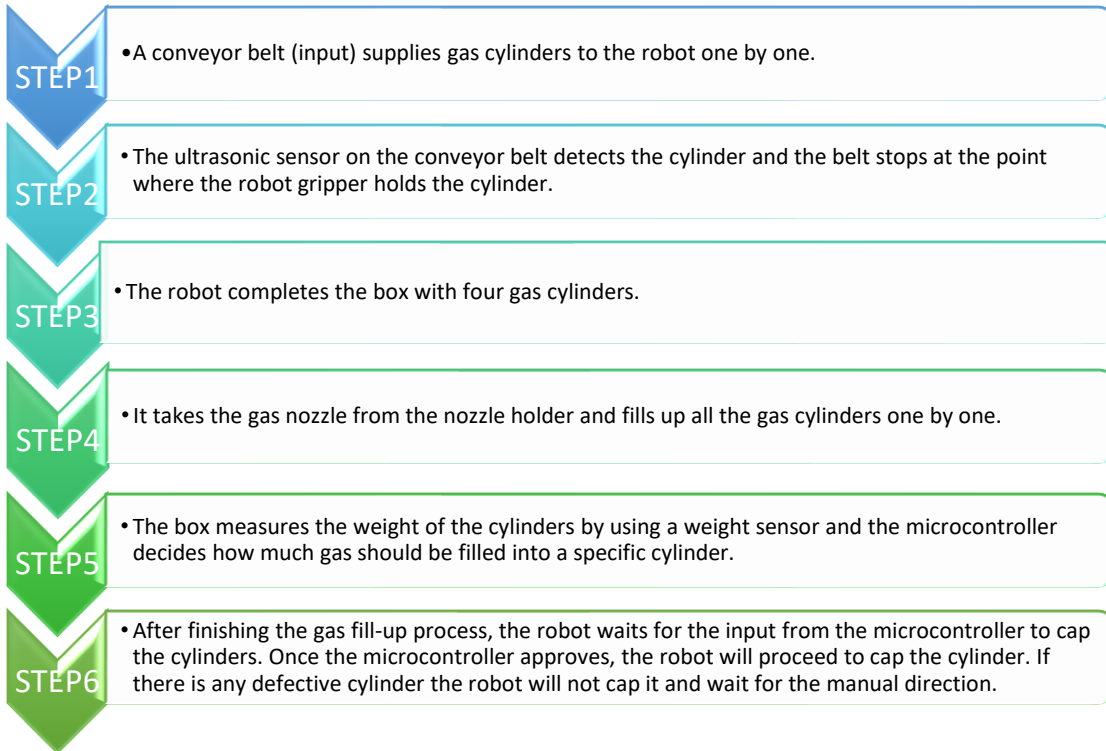
Manual errors in these hazardous and risky jobs can lead to disasters which can cost huge environmental and social losses.

There have been multiple incidents reported where manual errors cost a huge number of deaths. Introducing robots to work in these companies can increase safety during filling and decrease the risk of having expired cylinders. Detection of defects through manual inspection requires very specialized training and risk acceptance. Hence introducing robots that can sense very precisely and work without tires can drastically decrease the hazards in this process.

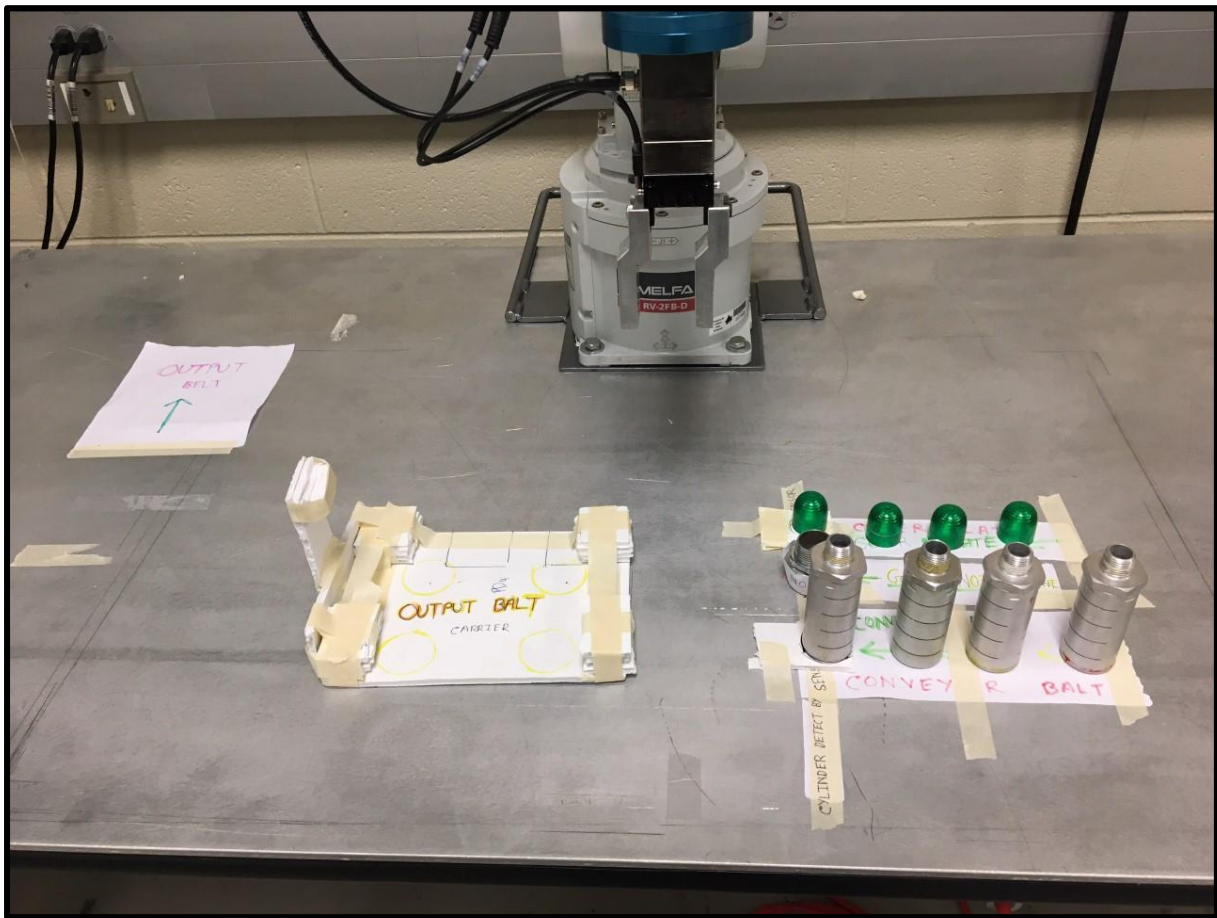
OBJECTIVE:

In this project, I am using a 6-axis Articulated Arm robot manufactured by Mitsubishi and the software is MELFA ToolBox V. The robot's primary task is to fill the gas cylinder with a gas nozzle. Cylinders as inputs will be waiting in the conveyor belt, and the robot will take cylinders one by one from the conveyor belt to the box. The box measures the weight of gas in the cylinder and it also works as a carrier of gas cylinders. The carrier is a pallet box of 2 by 2. The robot should complete all the tasks automatically without any interruption. Here interruption means an emergency or defect in a cylinder. If there is any defect in the cylinder the weight sensor can detect it and it will send the signal to the operator.

- Input 8 is on means the conveyor belt is carrying cylinders.
- Input 9 is on means the robot gets commands to carry cylinders from the belt.
- Input 19 is on means the robot will stop doing work after completing the on-going task.
- Input 20 is on means the robot will go to a SAFE ZONE leaving any current work. It is basically an interruption while doing any work by the robot.
- Inputs 10,11,12, and 13 are the options for manually putting a cap on the cylinder based on the input value. 10,11,12, and 13 represents 1,2,3, and 4 number cylinder.

PROCEDURE:

PROTOTYPE PICTURE:



FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS use in this project:

- Standard Movement
- Linear Motion
- Angular motion
- Comparison expression
- Jump to subroutine
- Interrupt
- If-else statement
- Select-case statement
- Repetition: for-next statement
- Wait statement
- HLT statement
- Palletizing

DESCRIPTION OF ULTRASONIC SENSOR AND WEIGHT SENSOR:

Ultrasonic sensor: Ultrasonic Sensor HC-SR04 is a sensor that can measure distance. It emits ultrasound at 40 000 Hz (40kHz) which travels through the air and if there is an object or obstacle on its path It will bounce back to the module. Considering the travel time and the speed of the sound you can calculate the distance.

Weight Sensor: Weight Sensor manufactured in the U.S. by FUTEK Advanced Sensor Technology (FUTEK), a leading manufacturer producing a huge selection of Weight Transducers, utilizing one of the most advanced technologies in the Sensor Industry: Metal foil strain gauge technology. A Weight Transducer is defined as a transducer that converts an input mechanical load, weight, tension, compression or pressure into an electrical output signal (load cell definition). Weight Sensors are also commonly known as Weight Transducer. There are several types of load cells based on size, geometry and capacity.

CODE OF THE PROJECT:

Ovrd 20

Wait M_In(8)=1 ' IF THE CONVEIR BALT IS READY

On M_In(8)=1 GoSub *LOOP1

Wait M_In(9)=1

On M_In(9)=1 GoSub *LOOP2 ' WHEN GAS IS READY TO IN

DEF ACT 1, M_IN(20)=1 GOSUB *SAFE_ZONE

If M_In(19)=1 Then Hlt

If M_In(10)=1 Then X1=1

If M_In(11)=1 Then X1=2

If M_In(12)=1 Then X1=3

If M_In(13)=1 Then X1=4

Select X1

Case 1

Mov PHM

MOV PCOLLECTCVR1, -50

HOPEN 1

MVS PCOLLECTCVR1

HCLOSE 1

MOV PPUTCOVER1, -50

DLY 0.5

MVS PCOLLECTCVR1 DLY 0.5

HOPEN 1

Mov PHM

BREAK

Case 2

Mov PHM

MOV PCOLLECTCVR2, -50

HOPEN 1

MVS PCOLLECTCVR2

HCLOSE 1

MOV PPUTCOVER2, -50

DLY 0.5

MVS PCOLLECTCVR2 DLY 0.5

HOPEN 1

Mov PHM

BREAK

Case 3

Mov PHM

MOV PCOLLECTCVR3, -50

HOPEN 1

MVS PCOLLECTCVR3

HCLOSE 1

MOV PPUTCOVER3, -50

DLY 0.5

MVS PCOLLECTCVR3 DLY 0.5

HOPEN 1

Mov PHM

BREAK

Case 4

Mov PHM

MOV PCOLLECTCVR4, -50

HOPEN 1

MVS PCOLLECTCVR4

HCLOSE 1

MOV PPUTCOVER4, -50

DLY 0.5

MVS PCOLLECTCVR4 DLY 0.5

HOPEN 1

Mov PHM

BREAK

END SELECT

END

*SAFE_ZONE

HOpen 1

Mov PHM

RETURN

*LOOP1

Ovrd 20

For M1= 1 To 4

Def Plt 2, PPLACE1, PPLACE2, PPLACE3, PPLACE4, 2 ,2, 1

HOpen 1

Mov PplCK, -55

Mvs PplCK

Dly 1.5

HClose 1

Dly 1.5

Mvs PplCK, -55

Mov PHM

P10 = (Plt 2, M1)

Mov P10, -120

Dly 1.0

Mvs P10

Dly 1.0

HOpen 1

Dly 0.5

Mvs P10, -90

Next M1

Mov PHMRETURN

*LOOP2

OVRD 30

Mov PHM

HOpen 1

MOV PPICKGAS, -70

DLY 1.5

MVS PPICKGAS

DLY 1.5

HCLOSE 1

DLY 1.5

MOV PHM

For N1= 1 To 4

Def Plt 3, PGASCOVER1, PGASCOVER2, PGASCOVER3, PGASCOVER4, 2 ,2, 1

P11 = (Plt 3, N1)

MOV P11, -90

OVRD 15

DLY 0.5

MVS P11

DLY 2.0

MVS P11, -50

NEXT N1

Mov PHM

MOV PPICKGAS, -90

DLY 1.0

MVS PPICKGAS

DLY 1.5

HOpen 1

DLY 1.0

MVS PPICKGAS, -70

Mov PHM

RETURN

*LOOP3

Mov PHM

PPUTCOVER1

Mov PPLACE1, -50

'Mvs PPLACE1, -38 IS THE GAS COVER NUGGEL LINE I HAVE TO ADD 4 PLACE

'Mvs PPLACE1, -16 PUTTING COVER ONE PLACE IT IS THE COVER OF THE CYLINDER I
HAVE TO 4 PLACE

DLY 0.5

Mov PPLACE2, -50

Mvs PPLACE2

DLY 0.5

Mov PPLACE3, -50

Mvs PPLACE3

DLY 0.5

Mov PPLACE4, -50

Mvs PPLACE4

DLY 0.5

HOpen 1

MOV PHM

RETURN