



DOBOT

User Guide

Blockly

User Guide (CR Robots)

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Preface

Purpose

This manual introduces the functions and usage of Blockly, which is convenient for users to understand and use robot.

Intended Audience

This document is intended for:





- Customer
- Sales Engineer
- Installation and Commissioning Engineer
- Technical Support Engineer

Change History

| Date | Change Description |
|------------|--------------------|
| 2021/04/13 | The first release |

Symbol Conventions

The symbols that may be founded in this document are defined as follows.

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
|  DANGER | Indicates a hazard with a high level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury |
|  WARNING | Indicates a hazard with a medium level or low level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury, robot damage |
|  NOTICE | Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, can result in equipment damage, data loss, or unanticipated result |
|  NOTE | Provides additional information to emphasize or supplement important points in the main text |

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1. Overview

Blockly is a kind of building block programming. You can write programs by block to quickly and conveniently control the robot. Figure 1.1 shows the blockly panel, and Table 1.1 lists the description of blockly panel.

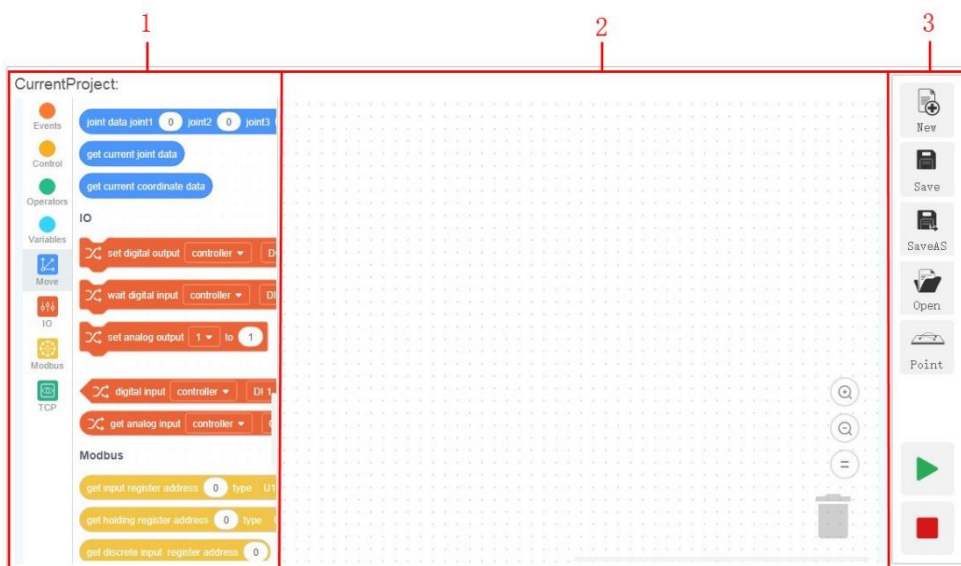












Figure 1.1 Blockly panel

Table 1.1 Description of blockly panel

| No. | Description |
|-----|--|
| 1 | Block area Provide all blocks |
| 2 | Code area Drag block to this page and edit it. Click the icon    in the code area to zoom in, zoom out and restore the blocks,  can be used to delete the selected block |

| No. | Description |
|-----|---|
| 3 | <p>Menu bar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a new project Save the project Save the current project with a new name Save teaching point that can be called when writing a program Start running the program in the current code area. Stop the running program |

2. Introduction of Commands

2.1 Motion Commands

Table 2.1 Line move command

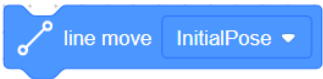
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Move from the current position to a target position in straight line mode |
| Parameter | InitialPose: Indicate target point, which is obtained from the TeachPoint page |
| Return | None |

Table 2.2 Joint move command

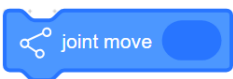
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Move from the current position to a target position in point to point mode |
| Parameter | Indicate the joint angle of the target position, the joint angles is set by Joint data command, please see Table 2.9. |
| Return | None |

Table 2.3 Coordinate move command

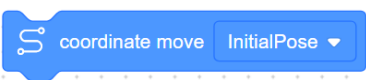
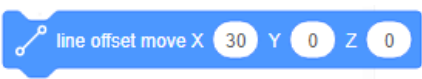
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Move from the current position to a target position in point to point mode |
| Parameter | InitialPose: Indicate target point, which is obtained from the TeachPoint page |
| Return | None |

Table 2.4 Line offset move command

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Move the corresponding offset in X, Y and Z directions from the current position in straight line mode |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Parameter | X: Indicate offset of X axis Y: Indicate offset of Y axis Z: Indicate offset of Z axis |
| Return | None |

Table 2.5 Joint offset move command

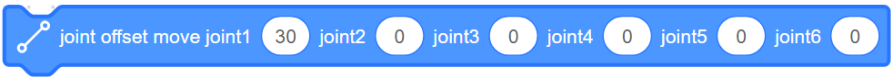
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Move the joint offset in each axis from the current position in the Joint coordinate system |
| Parameter | joint1~ joint 6: Indicate offset of J1 - J6 axes |
| Return | None |

Table 2.6 Coordinate command

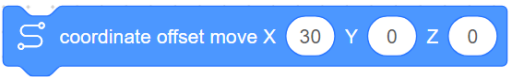
| | |
|-------------|--|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Move the joint offset in each axis from the current position in point to point mode |
| Parameter | X: Indicate offset of X axis Y: Indicate offset of Y axis Z: Indicate offset of Z axis |
| Return | None |

Table 2.7 Arc command

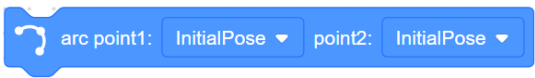
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Move from the current position to a target position in an arc interpolated mode |
| Parameter | point1: Indicate middle point, which is obtained from the TeachPoint page point2: Indicate end point, which is obtained from the TeachPoint page |
| Return | None |

Table 2.8 Circle command

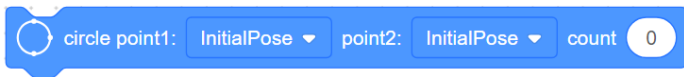
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Move from the current position to a target position in a circular interpolated mode |
| Parameter | point1: Indicate middle point, which is obtained from the TeachPoint page point2: Indicate end point, which is obtained from the TeachPoint page Count: number of whole circles, value range: 1 ~ 999 |
| Return | None |

Table 2.9 Joint data command

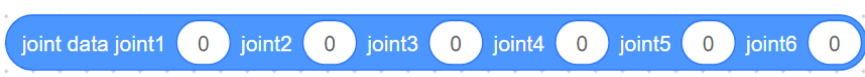
| | |
|-------------|--|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Set the joint angle |
| Parameter | joint1~ joint 6: Indicate joint angle of J1 - J6 axes |
| Return | None |

Table 2.10 Get current joint data

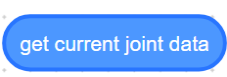
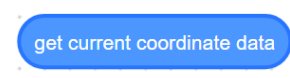
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Get the current pose of the robot under the Joint coordinate system |
| Parameter | None |
| Return | Joint angle of J1 - J6 axes |

Table 2.11 Get current coordinate data

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Get the current pose of the robot |
| Parameter | None |
| Return | Cartesian coordinate of the current pose |

2.2 I/O Commands

Table 2.12 Set digital output command

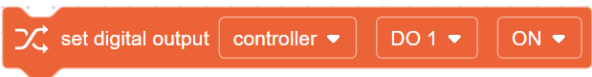
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Set the status of digital output port |
| Parameter | Control end: controller or tool DO: Digital output index. When you select controller, the value range is DO1~DO16; when you select tool, the value range is DO1~DO2 Status: set the DO to on or off |
| Return | None |

Table 2.13 Wait digital input command

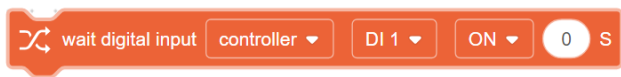
| | |
|-------------|--|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | If any of the following conditions are met, the program continues to execute: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of DI is the same as the status set by the instruction The status of DI is different from the state set by the instruction, while the waiting time exceeds the preset time |
| Parameter | Control end: controller or tool DI: digital input index. When you select controller, the value range is DI1~DI32; when you select tool, the value range is DI1~DI2 Status: Indicate status of DI Time: Set the waiting time, if the waiting time value is 0, it will wait until the condition is met |
| Return | None |

Table 2.14 Set analog output command


| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Set the value of analog output port |
| Parameter | Port: analog output index Parameters: the value of the analog output |
| Return | None |

Table 2.15 Digital input command

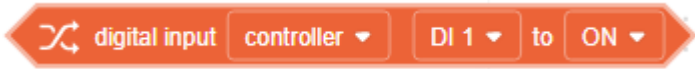


| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Get the current I/O status and make judgments, which can be used as judgment conditions in a certain instruction |
| Parameter | Control end: controller or tool DI: digital input index. When you select controller, the value range is DI1~DI32; when you select tool, the value range is DI1~DI2 Status: indicate status of DI Time: set the waiting time, if the waiting time value is 0, it will wait until the condition is met |
| Return | Return the judgment result: the condition is true or not |

Table 2.16 Get analog input command

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Get the value of analog input port |
| Parameter | Control end: controller or tool DI: analog input index |
| Return | Return the value of analog input port |

2.3 Modbus Commands

Table 2.17 Get input register command

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Read the input register value with the specified data type from the Modbus slave |
| Parameter | Address: Starting address of the input registers. Value range: 0 – 4095 type: Data type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empty: Read 16-bit unsigned integer (two bytes, occupy one register) “U16”: Read 16-bit unsigned integer (two bytes, occupy one register) “U32”: Read 32-bit unsigned integer (four bytes, occupy two registers) “F32”: Read 32-bit single-precision floating-point number (four bytes, occupy two registers) “F64”: Read 64-bit double-precision floating-point number (eight bytes, occupy four registers) |

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| Return | Return the input register value |
|--------|---------------------------------|

Table 2.18 Get holding register command


| | |
|-------------|--|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Read the holding register value from the Modbus slave according to the specified data type |
| Parameter | <p>Address: starting address of the holding registers. Value range: 0 - 4095</p> <p>type: Data type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empty: Read 16-bit unsigned integer (two bytes, occupy one register) • “U16”: Read 16-bit unsigned integer (two bytes, occupy one register) • “U32”: Read 32-bit unsigned integer (four bytes, occupy two registers) • “F32”: Read 32-bit single-precision floating-point number (four bytes, occupy two registers) • “F64”: Read 64-bit double-precision floating-point number (eight bytes, occupy four registers) |
| Return | Return the holding register value |

Table 2.19 Get discrete input register command


| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Read the discrete input register value from Modbus slave |
| Parameter | Address: starting address of the discrete inputs register. Value range: 0-4095 |
| Return | Return the discrete input register value |

Table 2.20 Get coil register command

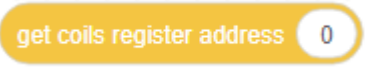
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Read the coil register value from the Modbus slave |
| Parameter | Address: starting address of the coils register. Value range: 0 - 4095 |
| Return | Return the coil register value |

Table 2.21 Set coil register command



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Set the coil register in the Modbus slave This command is not supported when the coil register address is from 0 to 5 |
| Parameter | Address: Starting address of the coils register. Value range: 6 - 4095 Value: the value written into the coil register |
| Return | None |

Table 2.22 Set holding register command

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Set the holding register value in the Modbus slave |
| Parameter | Address: Starting address of the holding registers to set. Value range: 0 - 4095 type: Data type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empty: Read 16-bit unsigned integer (two bytes, occupy one register) “U16”: Set 16-bit unsigned integer (two bytes, occupy one register) “U32”: Set 32-bit unsigned integer (four bytes, occupy two registers) “F32”: Set 32-bit single-precision floating-point number (four bytes, occupy two registers) “F64”: Set 64-bit double-precision floating-point number (eight bytes, occupy four registers) |
| Return | None |

2.4 TCP Commands

Table 2.23 Open socket command

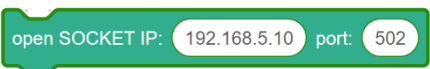
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Create a TCP network, robot as a client |
| Parameter | IP: IP address of the server port: port of the server |
| Return | None |

Table 2.24 Get open socket command


| | |
|-------------|--|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Get the connection result |
| Parameter | None |
| Return | <p>0: TCP connection is successful</p> <p>1: Input parameters are incorrect</p> <p>2: Socket object is not found</p> <p>3: Timeout setting is incorrect</p> <p>4: If the robot is set as a client, it indicates that the connection is wrong. If the robot is set as a server, it indicates that receiving data is wrong</p> |

Table 2.25 Create socket command

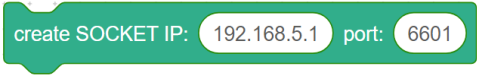
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Create a TCP network, robot as a server |
| Parameter | <p>IP: address of the server</p> <p>port: Server port</p> <p>The port cannot be set to 502 and 8080. Otherwise, it will be in conflict with the Modbus default port or the port used in the conveyor tracking application, causing the creation to fail</p> |
| Return | None |

Table 2.26 Get create socket command


| | |
|-------------|--|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Get the connection result |
| Parameter | None |
| Return | <p>0: TCP network is created successfully</p> <p>1: TCP network is created failed</p> <p>Socket: Socket object</p> |

Table 2.27 Socket send variable command

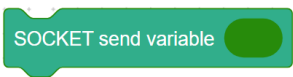
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Send data through socket communication |
| Parameter | Variable: data to be sent |
| Return | None |

Table 2.28 Close socket command


| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Release a TCP network |
| Parameter | None |
| Return | None |

Table 2.29 Get socket send result command

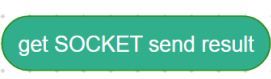
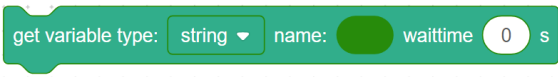
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Get the result of the data communication through the Socket |
| Parameter | None |
| Return | 0: Sending data is successful 1: Sending data is failed |

Table 2.30 Get variable command

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Obtain data through Socket communication |
| Parameter | Type: string or number Name: Variable used to hold data waiting time: Set the waiting time, if the waiting time value is 0, it will wait until get data |
| Return | None |

2.5 Variables Commands

Table 2.31 Make a variable command

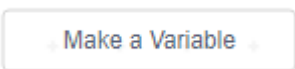
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Make a variable |
| Parameter | Variable Name: You must start with a letter, and you can't use special characters like Spaces in variable names |
| Return | Returns a variable |

Table 2.32 Set the value of a variable



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Set the value of a variable |
| Parameter | Name: name of a variable parameter: value of a variable |
| Return | None |

Table 2.33 Modify the value of a variable

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Instruction |  |
| Description | Modify the value of a variable |
| Parameter | Name: name of a variable parameter: The value of an increase or decrease |
| Return | None |


3. Description of Programming

3.1 Basic operation

Prerequisites

The robot has been powered on.

Procedure

- Step 1** Click  to enter the blockly page.
- The system creates a new project by default and only supports only single thread running programs.
- Step 2** Drag the blocks to the code area to start programming, as shown in Figure 3.1.
- Set the corresponding parameters of each block according to actual needs, for details see 2 Introduction.
 - In the **point** page, you can save teaching point, when setting the parameters of the block, you can call the save point directly, for details see 3.2 Teaching points.

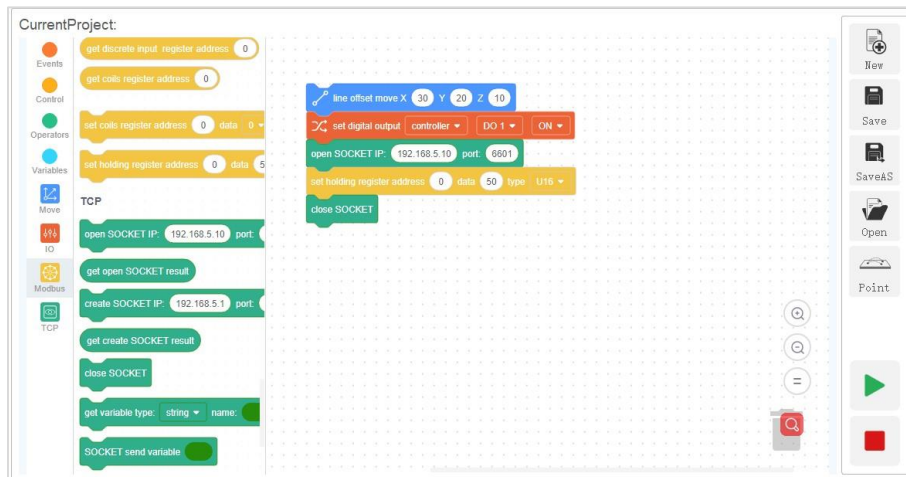




Figure 3.1 Writing a program

- Step 3** Click  to save the current project
- If it is the first time to save, you need to enter the project name.
- Step 4** Click  to enable the robotic arm.

3.2 Teaching points

Prerequisites


The project has been created or imported.

Procedure

After creating a project, please teach positions on the **point** page for calling commands when programming a robot. If the existing taught positions list has been imported, this operation can be skipped.

Step 1 Enable the robot motor.

Step 2 Click **Jog** buttons to move the robot to a point.







Step 3 Double click **Point** to enter point page and click  to add a teaching point.


The teaching point information is displayed on the **point** page, as shown in Figure 3.2.


| No. | Alias | X | Y | Z | Rx | Ry | Rz | R | D | N | Cfg | Tool | User | Load |
|-----|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---|---|----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 | P1 | -291.3... | -260.0... | 847.2... | -82.23... | 52.5999 | -161.6... | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | No.0 | No.0 | No.0 |
| 2 | P2 | -242.0... | -306.4... | 847.2... | -82.23... | 52.5999 | -151.7... | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | No.0 | No.0 | No.0 |

Figure 3.2 Teaching points list of SCARA robot


Table 3.1 Button description

| Button | Description |
|---|---|
|  | Add a point |
|  | Delete a point |
|  | Cover a point. Select a teaching point, after jogging the robot to a point, click the icon to cover the selected teaching point |
|  | Run to a point, select a point, click the button to run the robot to this point |
|  | Save teaching point |
|  | Cancel |

| Button | Description |
|---|-------------|
|  | Recover |

- You can select a taught position and double-click the parameters on the line to modify the relevant information.
- Also, you can select a taught position and click  to cover the current taught position.

Step 4 Add points by referring to Step 2 and Step 3.

Step 5 Click  to save the teaching points.

3.3 Quick Start

This section gives examples of Blockly for Motion commands, I/O commands, Modbus commands and TCP commands, for user reference only.

3.3.1 Robot movement

Running the Motion commands can control the movement of robot in the joint coordinate system and the Cartesian coordinate system. The detailed description of the Motion commands, please see 2.1 Motion Commands. Figure 3.3 shows a programming program that includes Motion commands.

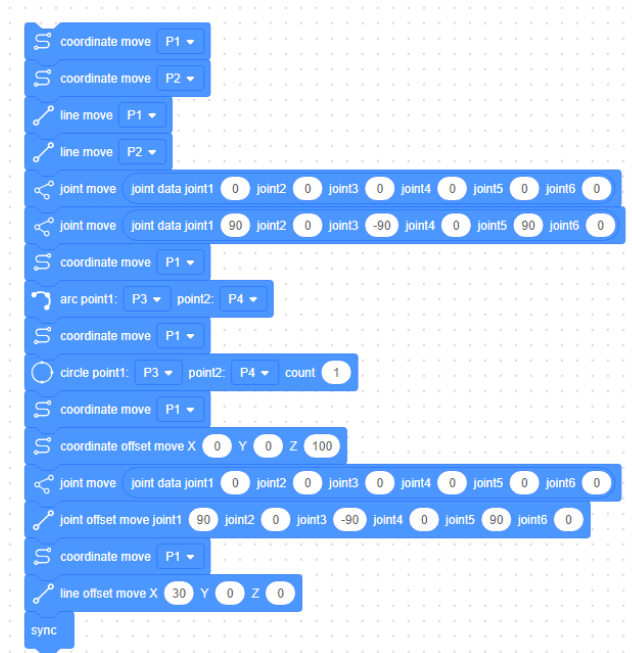


Figure 3.3 Robot movement

3.3.2 I/O Setting

Running I/O commands to set or get each I/O statue. The detailed description of the I/O commands, please see 2.2 I/O Commands. Figure 3.4 shows a programming program that includes I/O commands.

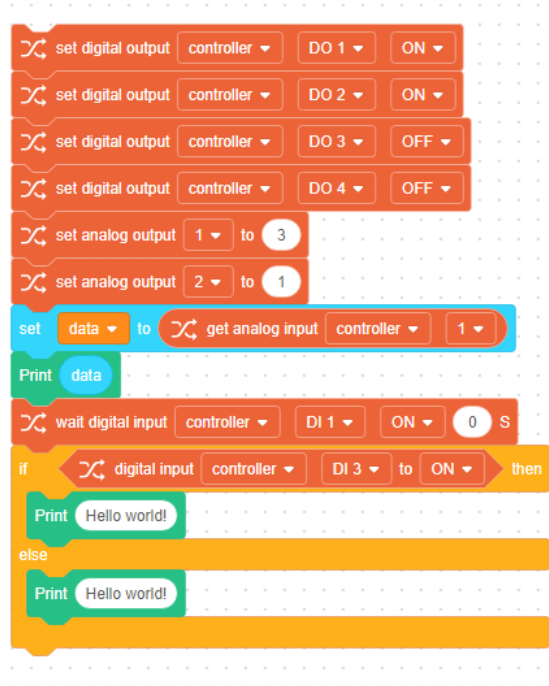


Figure 3.4 I/O Setting

3.3.3 Register setting and reading

By running the Modbus commands to set or read the value of each register address. The detailed description of the Modbus commands, please see 2.3 Modbus Commands. Figure 3.5 shows a programming program that includes Modbus commands.

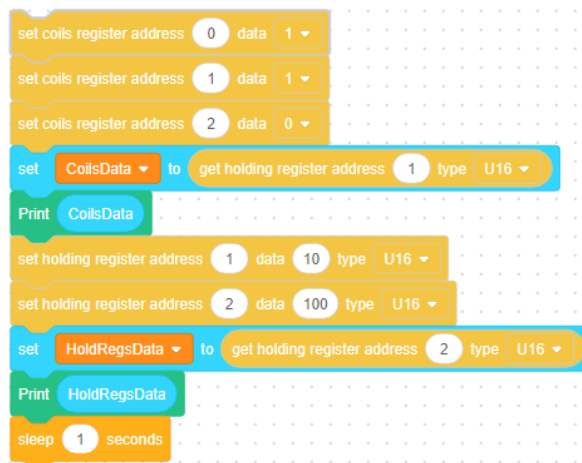
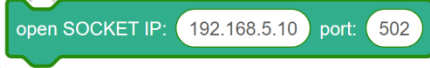


Figure 3.5 Register setting and reading

3.3.4 Create TCP Client

Run  to establish communication with the TCP server,

the robot as the TCP client. Running TCP commands can send and read communication data, the detailed description of TCP commands, please see 2.4 TCP Commands. Figure 3.6 shows a programming program that includes TCP commands.

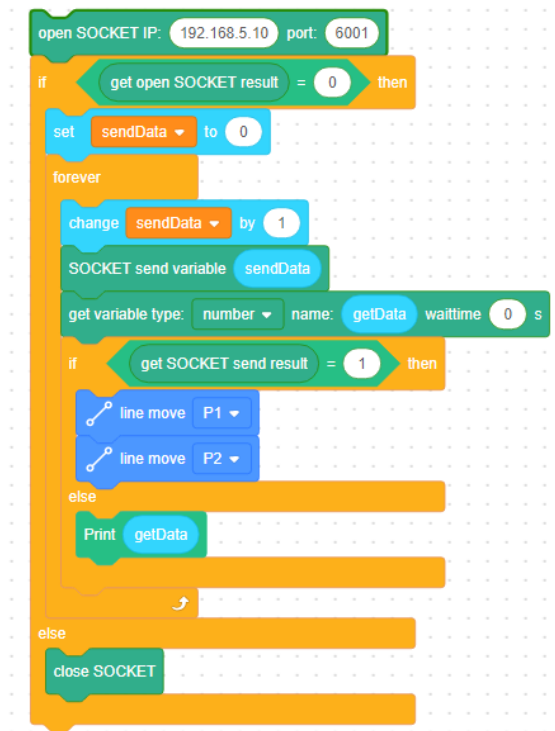


Figure 3.6 Create TCP Client

3.3.5 Create TCP Server

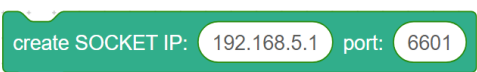
Run  to set the robot as the server, waiting for the TCP client to connect. Running TCP instruction can send and read communication data, the detailed description of TCP commands, please see 2.4TCP Commands. Figure 3.7 shows a programming program that includes TCP commands.



Figure 3.7 Create TCP Server