



Collision avoidance and Task distribution on a conveyor belt

Group Project - Final Team ID: 33



Team Composition



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Simulation of two SCARA robot collaboratively sorting items from a conveyor belt with collision avoidance and task distribution.



Project Description



- In this project two SCARA robot collaboratively sort items from a conveyor belt with collision avoidance and Task distribution.
- Collision avoidance uses a further simplified algorithm to dynamically allocate each robot's workspace.
- Task distribution follows a first come, first get principle. And the motion planners are considered to be independent, hence one planner for one SCARA robot.
- The URDF (Universal Robot Description Format) model is a collection of files that describe a robot's physical description to ROS. Here it is used for the SCARA robot, conveyor belt, and the cylinder blocks.
- A spanner node that can automatically spawn cylinder blocks and let them slide on conveyor belt with an initial speed is used.
- A gripper control action server node keeps gripper at desired location and directs gripper to perform action based on command it received.
- A cylinder blocks position publisher node was added to publish the 3-D position of all current cylinders we switch joint control method from off-the shelf ros_control to self defined PD controller.







- 1. Ubuntu 20.04
- 2. ROS & GAZEBO
- 3. C++
- 4. C_make
- 5. URDF

Packages

The packages used in this project are

Control_Manager- using

- Joint_state_controller
- Joint1_position_controller
- Joint2_position_contoller

Two_Scara_Collaboration

- scara_left_motion_planner
- scara_right_motion_planner

NOVELTY

• For collision avoidance a simplified algorithm is proposed that dynamically allocate each robot's workspace.



Demonstration



VIDEO:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/107vuwD09UJCQHXkbqCpK2DCZ46djJi
BF/view?usp=sharing









RQT Graph:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rR2hnTKEg0HY2w9_WcNbVMmzCPO
mhHUt/view?usp=sharing







- Gazebo simulator is paused when initialized.
 Starting the simulation by clicking the start button.
- cylinder_acitive_pool.cpp -> In this file, a node is defined to maintain a
 pool of reachable blocks, (reachable means in the range of the the scara
 robots and could be fetched before it leaves robot's range). The cylinder
 active pool has follow read/write property: published for public read
 access, write by sending a service request.

Add into the pool only when it goes into the reachable range.

Delete from the pool when it goes out the range & when it is claimed by one of the robot motion planner.





Code Explanation

- cylinder_blocks_spawner.cpp -> In this file, we try to spawn the red and blue cylinders on the conveyor belt and give them initial speed (by apply_body_wrench) to slide on conveyor.
- cylinder_blocks_poses_publisher.cpp -> In this file, the node will publish
 the topic "cylinder_blocks_poses", including all current cylinder blocks,
 pose is 3-D position.
- scara_gripper_action_server.cpp -> Describes the action server for the gripper control except receiving command from client, it keeps the gripper in its last status.
- scara_upper_boundary_maintainer.cpp -> In this file, a node is published on following two topics:- "/scara_left_upper_boundary" & "/scara_left_upper_boundary". These two topics describe the upper boundary in their planned motion, are used as state machines for the purpose of collision avoidance.



Code Explanation



- scara_left_motion_planner.cpp /scara_right_motion_planner.cpp
 Contains program for scara motion control, control the scara robot by publishing joint angles on corresponding topic of one of the two independent motion planner. As the two scara robots are positive
 - configured which are implemented as such:-
 - motion steps decomposed:
- 1. standby position -> target cylinder position
- 2. target cylinder hovering (for cylinder grasping operation)
- 3. target cylinder position -> drop position
- 4. drop position -> stand by position



Code Explanation



only in motion step 1, the operation may be delayed when the other robot is in operation range

Upper boundary control method:

- 1. Each robot has a state machine contains a boolean and a number
- 2. The boolean indicate if the robot is at upper area of the conveyor
- 3. The number indicate the upper boundary the robot goes
- 4. Each robot check the other robot's state and make change to its own



Results



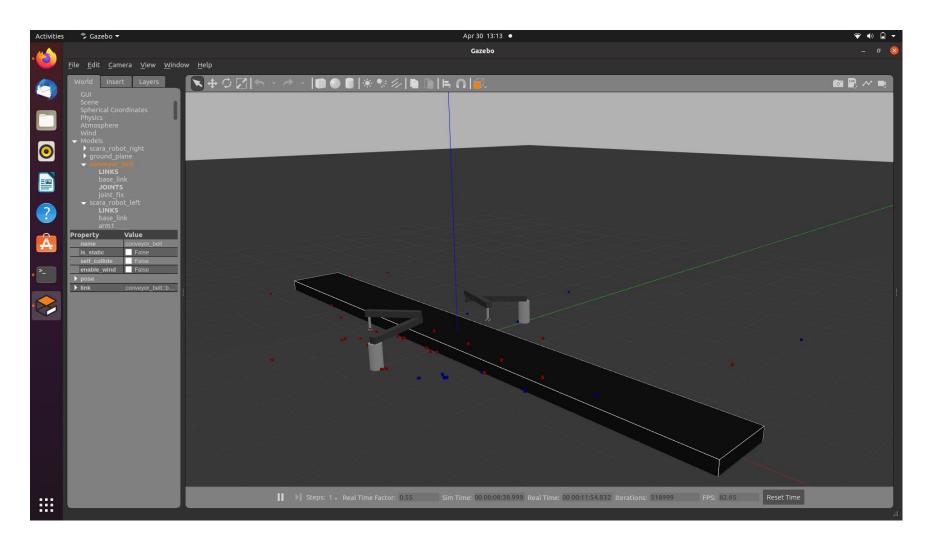
<u>https://drive.google.com/file/d/12GkRljgXEtYycyRz_fYHPQdkT1NuO0bU/view</u>







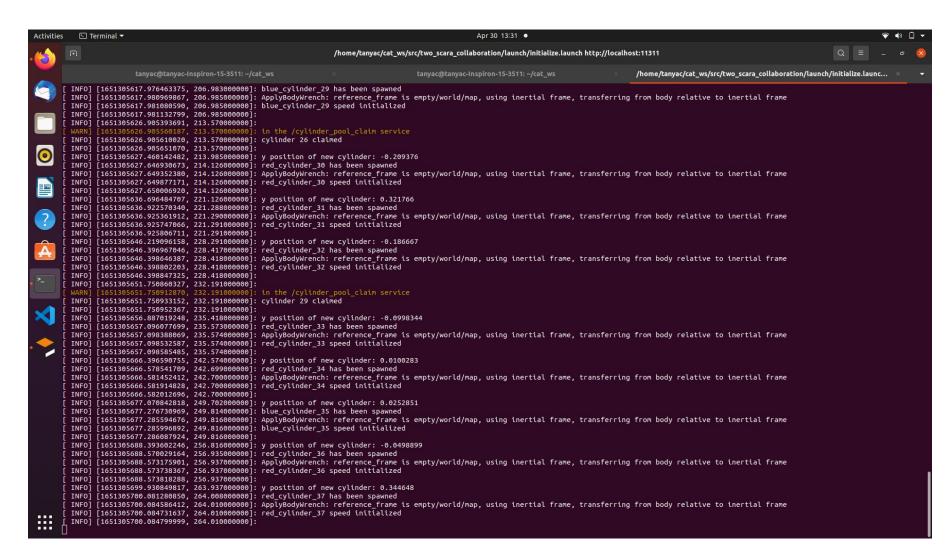








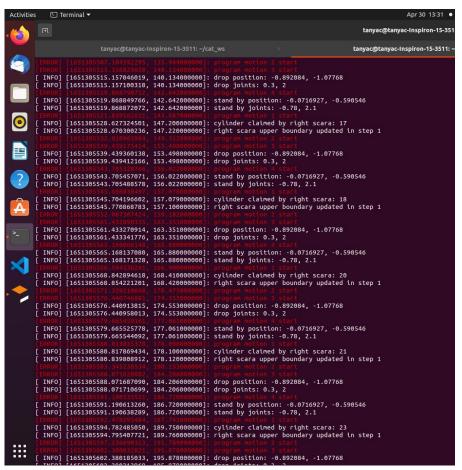


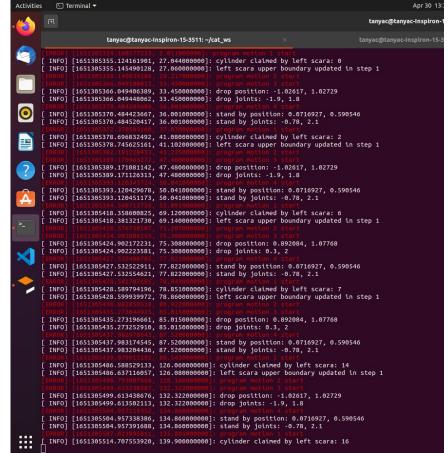
















THANK YOU