



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 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. URDF

Packages

The packages used in this project are:

ros_control

joint_trajectory_planner

Control_Manager

Joint_state_controller

Two_Scara_Collaboration (USER DEFINED)

- scara_left_motion_planner
- scara_right_motion_planner

ROSCPP

We chose C++ over python as python code in ROS runs slower as it is being compiled real-time and there are higher chances of the program crashing.

Pros of programming ROS in C++:

- The code runs really fast.
- By having to compile, you can catch a lot of errors during compilation time, instead of having them in run time.
- C++ has an infinite number of libraries that allow you to do whatever you want with C++.

SCARA

- Scara is a type of Industrial robot.
- The SCARA robot is most commonly used for pick-and-place or assembly operations where high speed and high accuracy is required.
- Robot provides consistent reliable performance, repetitive accuracy and are able to handle heavy work loads and perform in harsh environments.
- SCARA kinematics makes this robot particularly suitable to perform assembly tasks with tight tolerances, such as putting a shaft into a hole, thanks to the capability to adjust the movement on the horizontal plane, while at the same time maintaining high rigidity on the vertical direction.

PD

- The PD controller is a commonly used feedback controller consisting of proportional, and derivative terms.
- A PD controller is an instrument used in industrial control applications to regulate pressure, speed and other process variables.
- P controller stabilizes the gain but produces a constant steady state error.
- D controller reduces the rate of change of error.







VIDEO:

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





Demonstration



RQT Graph:

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



Code Explanation



- 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 read/write property: published for public 0 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.







- 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 to slide on conveyor.
- cylinder_blocks_poses_publisher.cpp ->
 - o 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 which are implemented as such:-

4 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



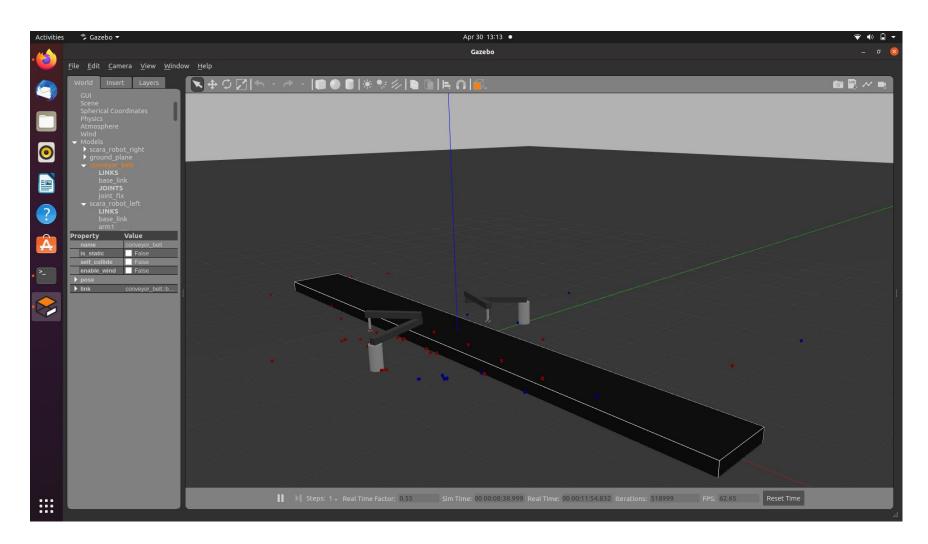
<u>https://drive.google.com/file/d/12GkRljgXEtYycyRz_fYHPQdkT1NuO0bU/view</u>







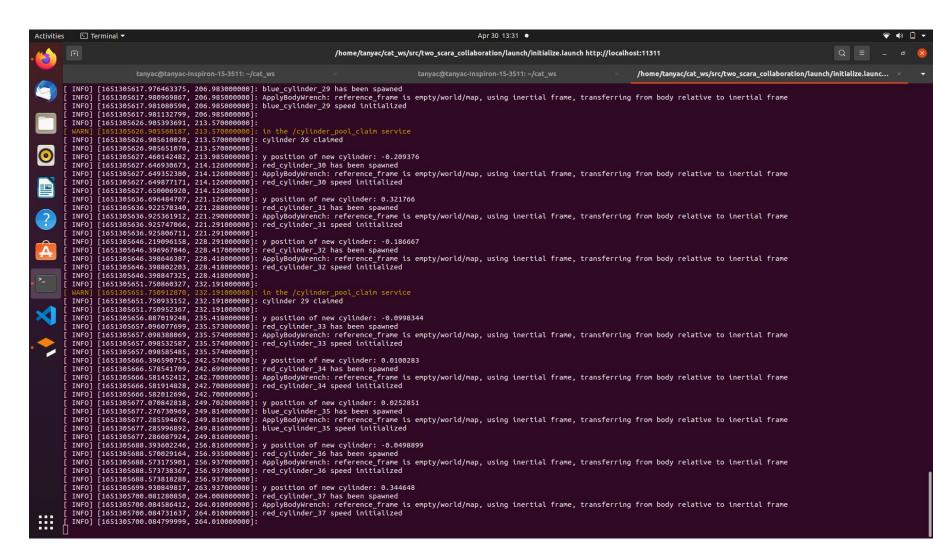








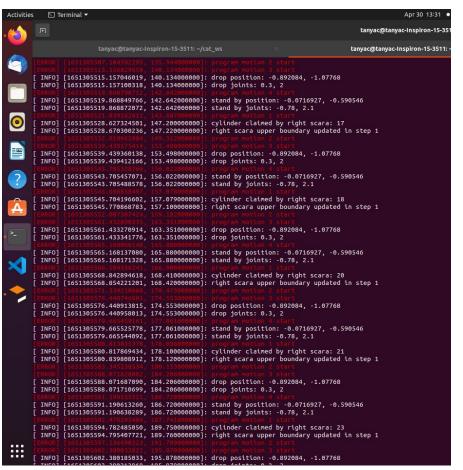


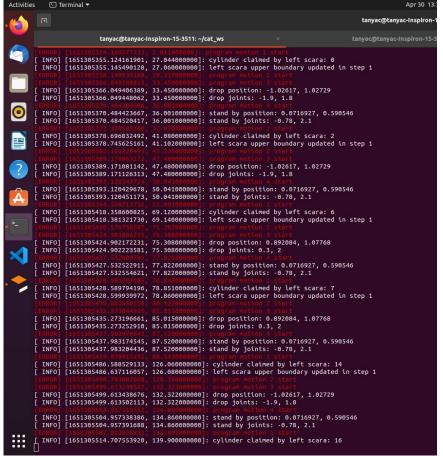












NOVELTY

- For collision avoidance we can use a simplified algorithm that can dynamically allocate each robot's workspace.
 - Obstacle boundary search algorithm





THANK YOU