



Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm
Kesslerplatz 12
90489 Nuernberg
Germany

autonohm@work Team Description Paper for RoboCup@Work 2015

Rafal Bialka, Benjamin Braun, Dominik Heigl
Maximilian Hering, Sebastian Jaeger, Christoph Peter
Oliver Schmidt

Advisors:
Prof. Dr. Stefan May
Prof. Dr. Christine Niebler

Nuernberg, December 10, 2014

1 Introduction

The (name of team) team at the Nuernberg Georg Simon Ohm University of Applied Sciences was founded in September 2014. The team consists of Bachelor and Master students who are advised by a teamleader. To develop a functional mobile-robot-manipulator all groups of the team had to put much effort and knowledge into research to develop the robot. Our main focus is attended to mobile manipulation, object perception and navigation in a unconstrained enviroment. To make the robot accesable to all team members a Gazebo-Simulation has been created.

2 Robot Platform

2.1 Hardware

The (name of team) team is working with the KUKA youBot omni-directional mobile platform, which is equipped with a 5 DOF manipulator. At the endeffector of the manipulator an ASUS Xtion Pro Live camera with a motion sensor has been mounted. Also a Hokuyo URG-04LX-UG01 laser scanner at the front of the youBot platform is used for localization and navigation. To support the internal computer an ASUS Mini PC (4 GB RAM, Intel Core i3) has been attechted at the back of the youBot.

2.2 Software

The software architecture is based on the Robot Operating System ROS. On the internal computer there is a basic control software and youBot-ROS-driver installed. The additional ASUS computer is running with Ubuntu 12.04 and ROS Hydro. ROS communication infrastructure is used to pass information between the computers and other hardware components like camera or the 5 DOF manipulator. Several software tools are needed for image processing and controlling the system.

3 Object Manipulation

To grasp objects reliably an exact position from the object perception is needed. The postion of objcets will be calculated based on the informations, received from optical sensors (2D and 3D). After the calculation is finished the robot will navigate to a pre-grasp position. Once the base has reached the final positon, kinematics will lead the

arm near the object. For precise gripping a 2D optical sensor has been attached to the endeffector. In gripping stance the arm-camera will be activated to measure the final gripping pose. Because manipulation is an upcoming issue in our robotic institute, we decided to build our own inverse kinematic.

4 Image processing

This task force deals with recognising of objects and QR-codes. With the help of an ASUS - Xtion Pro live camera the orientations and positions should be determined by given objects. Then this information is made available for the robot.

5 Localisation and Mapping

The Navigation is based on the ROS Navigation stack.

5.1 Global Navigation

The map based Navigation uses a truncated signed distance transform SLAM developed by Georg-Simon-Ohm University of applied science. The SLAM itself is based on the iterative closest point (ICP) algorithm and laser data provided by the front-mounted Hokuyo URG04-LX Laserscanner.

5.2 Local Navigation

The data provided by the Hokuyo is additionally used for colision avoidance. If a obstacle is detectet, a report goes to the path planning state which adjusts the path. As the map based navigation is only used for rough Navigation to the destinated places, a fine adjustment e.g. to AR Tags is necessary. This is ensured by an additional webcam looking to the ground. Fine Adjustment to walls with is provided by a closed loop controller based on laser scans.

5.3 Mission and path planning

For planning issues, a State Machine with singleton pattern design is used. Every state is designed to be as small as possible. The origin and destination is handed over to an

A* path planning algorithm. For debugging issues, the nominal value of the joints can be controlled by a virtual master.

6 Conclusion

In this paper we gave a brief description about our robots modification and functions. We use and develop existing software to make it even better but we also have to invent new methods and software especially for the manipulator and Gazebo-Simulation. The manipulator software should be reusable for other manipulators. The Gazebo-Simulation will be a big help in the future development.