

Friday, May 4th

AUBO Robotics

SENIOR DESIGN: Spring 2018

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Overview



Introduction

The scope of this project is to integrate an AUBO-i5 collaborative robot with both a gripper and camera vision system into a conveyor tracking application.

The manipulator's goal is to pick and then precisely place parts from a conveyor belt.

Because the AUBO-i5 is a collaborative system it will also integrate a lidar for reduced speeds and safety zones.



Initial Research and Analysis

- ▶ Vision Recognition
 - ▶ OpenCV
- ▶ Gripper
 - ▶ Pneumatic actuator already present; little to no research done
 - ▶ See Functions and Requirements for further details
- ▶ Safety System
 - ▶ Premade systems
 - ▶ Costly
 - ▶ Felt we could implement in-house
 - ▶ Contributes towards goal of Senior Design
 - ▶ Ultrasound, infrared, and lasers
 - ▶ Infrared is short-range and ultrasound less accurate
 - ▶ Both require auxiliary systems (rotation for 360 degree view)
 - ▶ Lasers allow easy setup and control of safety zone
 - ▶ Initial concept from group

Initial Research and Analysis

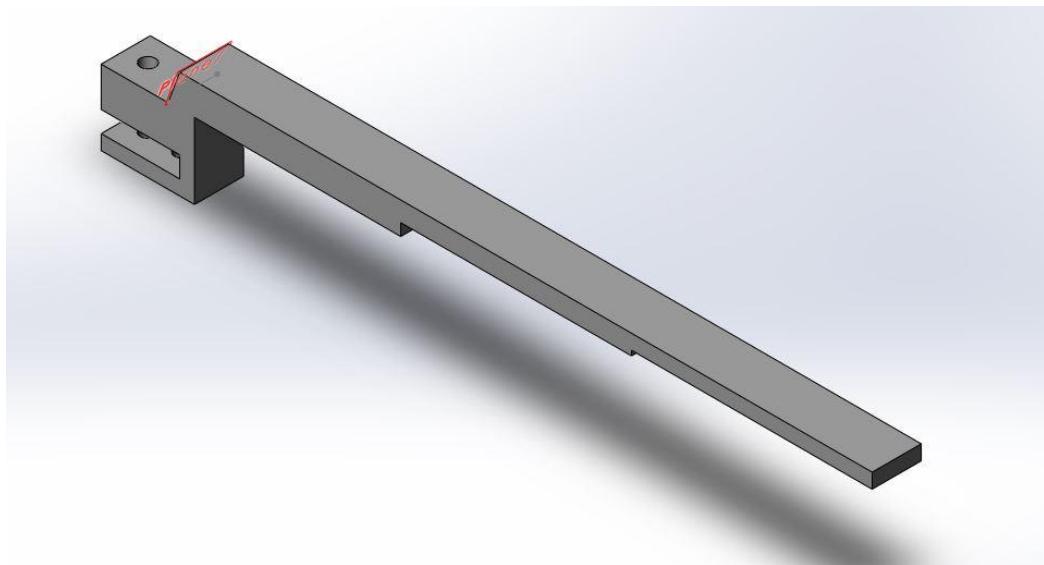
- ▶ General Setup
 - ▶ 2 USB compatible, high speed communication cameras
 - ▶ Logitech HD Pro Webcam C920
 - ▶ Wide-Lens for larger work area
 - ▶ One above work area for general detection, one attached to Robot for when arm blocks first camera
 - ▶ Attachment to robot for gripper and second camera
 - ▶ Metal piece already made to build on
 - ▶ Attachment modeled to build from base up
 - ▶ Model not toleranced and fit needs to be adjusted
 - ▶ First camera overhang
 - ▶ Design with calibration of vision system in mind for ease of transport and setup

Functions and Requirements: Mechatronic Parts, Fall Review

Mechatronic Parts

- ▶ Gripper, 2 options
 - ▶ Pneumatic
 - ▶ 2 state pneumatic lock system
 - ▶ Cheaper and “faster”
 - ▶ Already obtained
 - ▶ 3D printed vices
 - ▶ Difficulty controlling
 - ▶ Less versatile
 - ▶ Servo Run Parallel Vice Grip
 - ▶ Controlled via force sensors
 - ▶ Sensor acts as resistor
 - ▶ Voltage across read
 - ▶ Low threshold
- ▶ Safety System--Tripwire
 - ▶ Laser Light (Cat Toy)
 - ▶ Photoresistor
 - ▶ Mirrors used to bounce light and determine safety area
 - ▶ Current Protocol: flipping a switch upon exiting safety area
 - ▶ Other protocols applicable

Functions and Requirements: Grippers, Fall Review



**Initial Gripper Concept
Pneumatic**



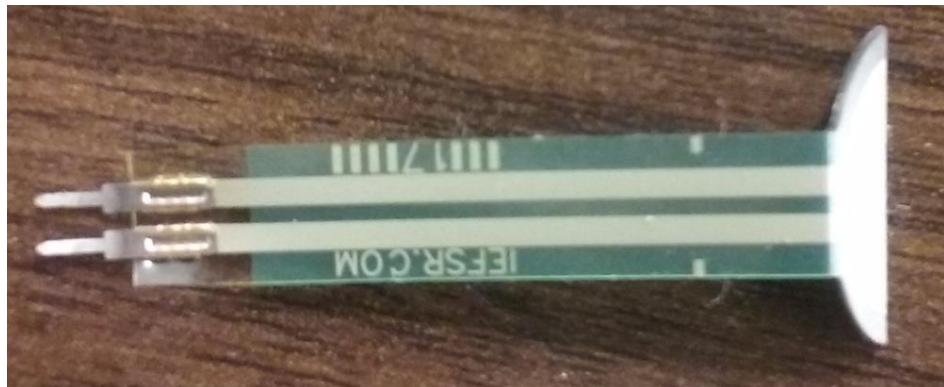
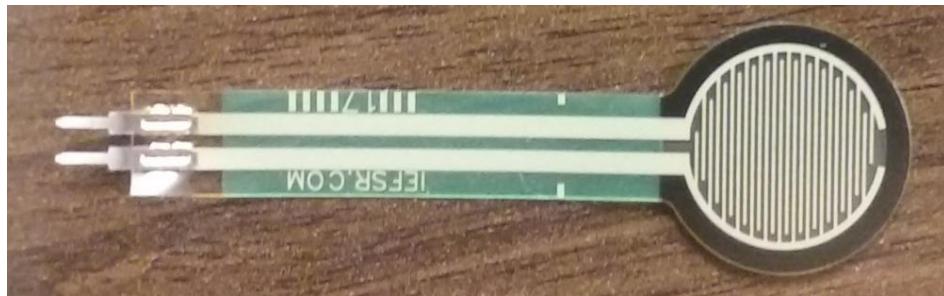
**Current Gripper Concept
Electric**

Demonstration

Shown to the right is a video of the gripper closing onto the desired object.



Functions and Requirements: Sensors, Fall Review



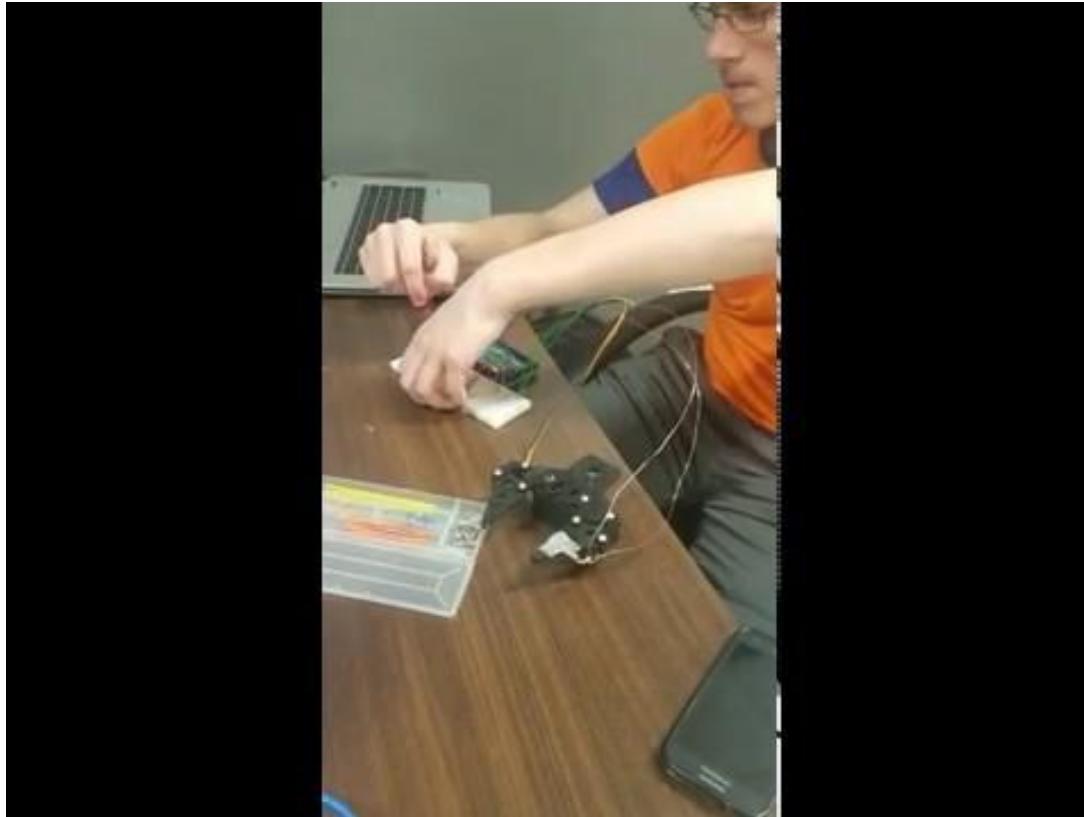
Force Sensors: Work when cut



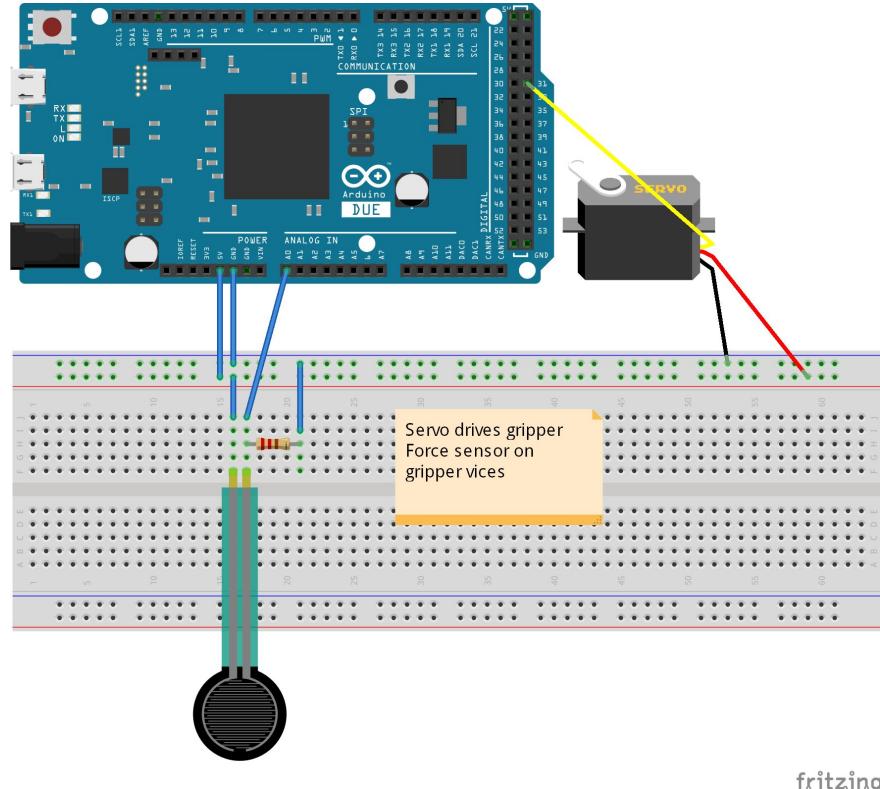
Photo resistor for Safety System

Demonstration

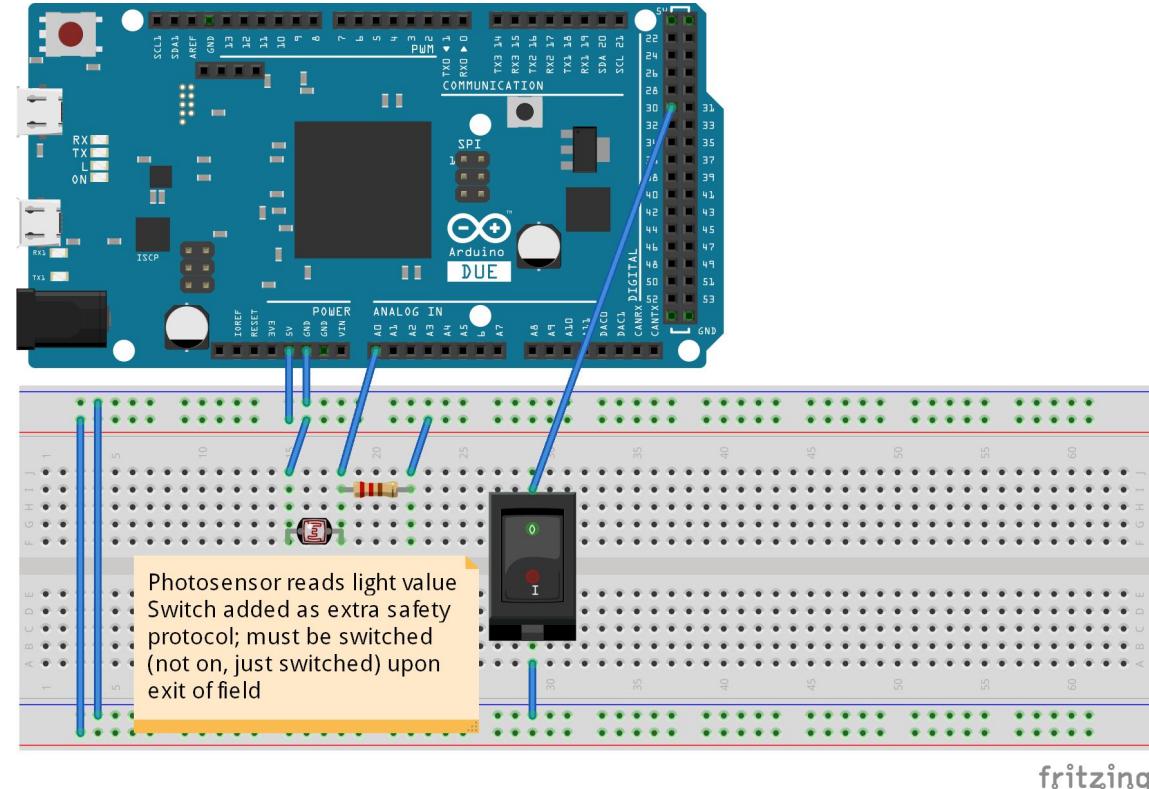
Shown to the right is a video of the gripper working in conjunction with the safety system. The gripper stops when the system detects a "person"



Functions and Requirements: Circuit Diagrams, Fall Review



Gripper Circuit*

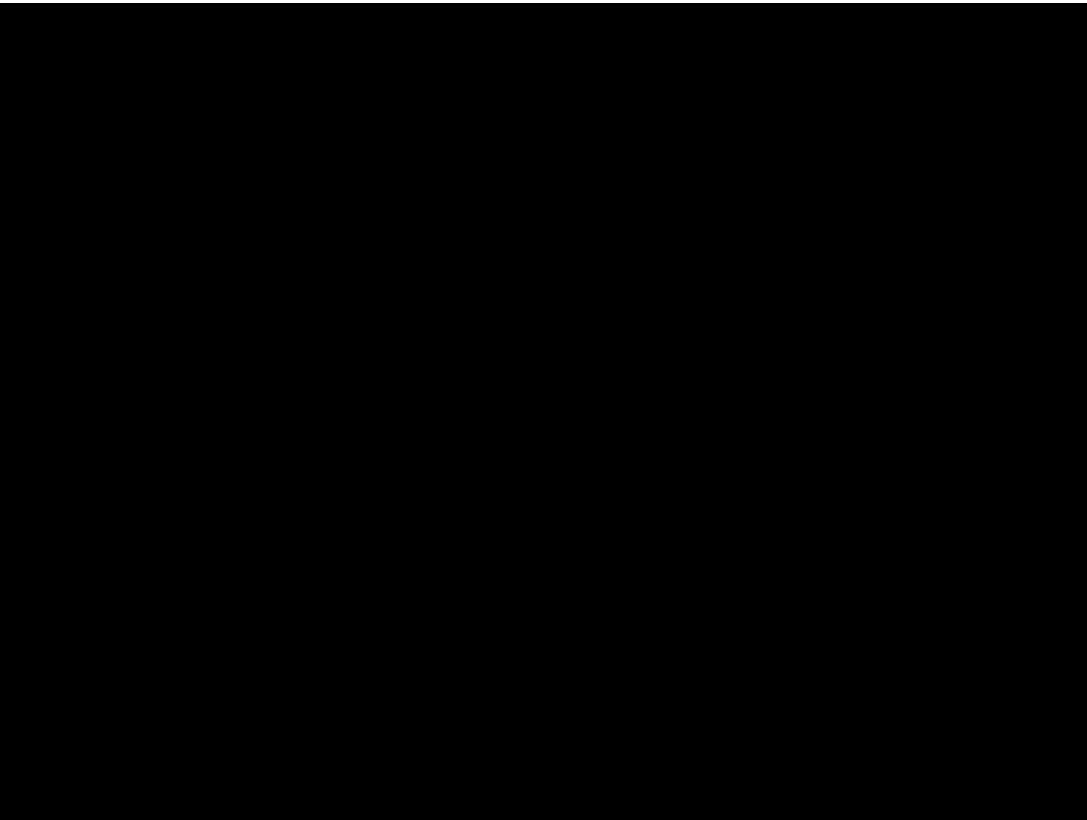


Tripwire Circuit*

*Made using Fritzing

Demonstration

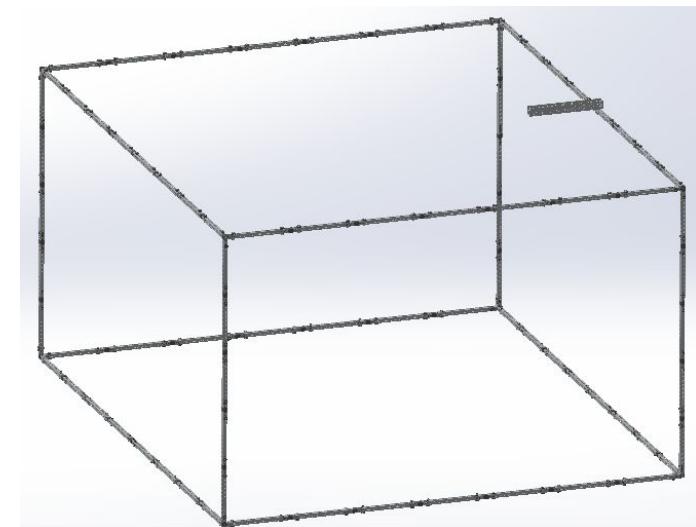
Shown to the right is a video of the trip wire registering the presence of a “person” (represented by a yellow light) and then resetting (green light).



Functions and Requirements: Work Cell

Work Cell

- ▶ Constructed using aluminum square beams purchased from Tetrix Robotics
- ▶ Enclosure surrounded robotic arm as well as conveyor belt
 - ▶ Dimensions: 1776 mm x 2044.38 mm x 1268.57 mm
- ▶ Design incorporated a c-channel beam to support overhanging vision attachment



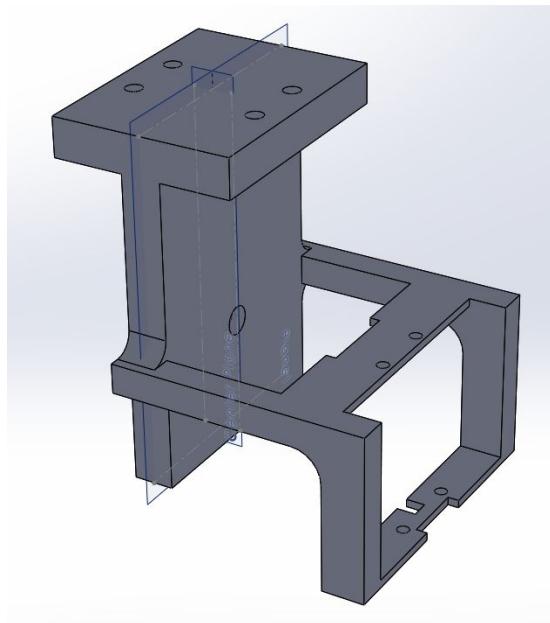
Functions and Requirements: Grippers

- ▶ ROBOTIQ
 - ▶ Separate gripper purchased by AUBO
 - ▶ Attached directly to AUBO Arm
 - ▶ Old parallel gripper shelfed
 - ▶ Camera mounts designed around use of new grip

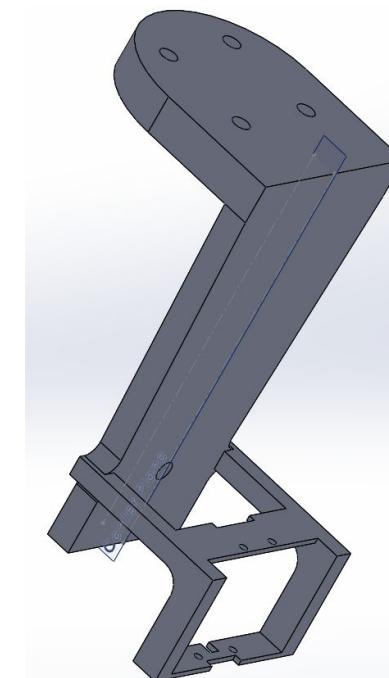


Functions and Requirements: Vision Attachments

Attachment to Work Cell

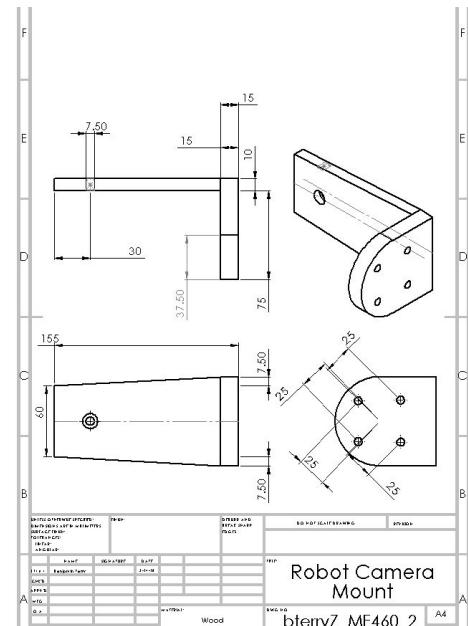
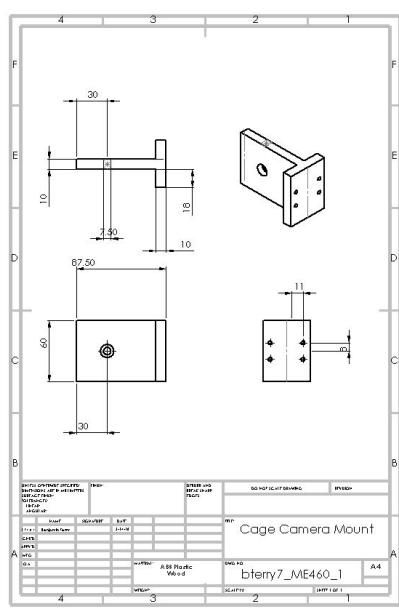


Attachment to Robotic Arm

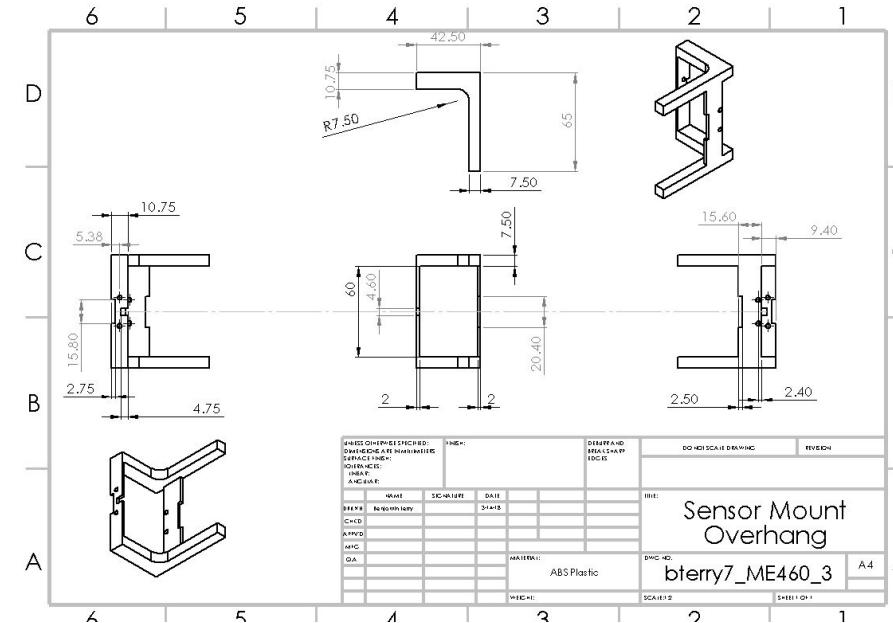


Functions and Requirements: Vision Attachments

External Mount Drawings



Sensor Mount Drawings



Functions and Requirements: Vision Attachments

External Mount

- ▶ Part that attached to Cage or Arm
- ▶ Designed to match dimensions of camera and attachment point
 - ▶ Upper flanges for Cage Mount
 - ▶ Between grip and arm for Robot Mount

Sensor Mount

- ▶ Held sensors in known place relative to camera
- ▶ Designed to match dimensions of sensors
 - ▶ No dimensions given
 - ▶ Holes left for soldering
 - ▶ Filed to final form
 - ▶ Vinyl layer between screws and sensors, if needed
- ▶ 5 millimeter fillet between
 - ▶ But that didn't matter because...

Vision Attachments: Processes and Problems

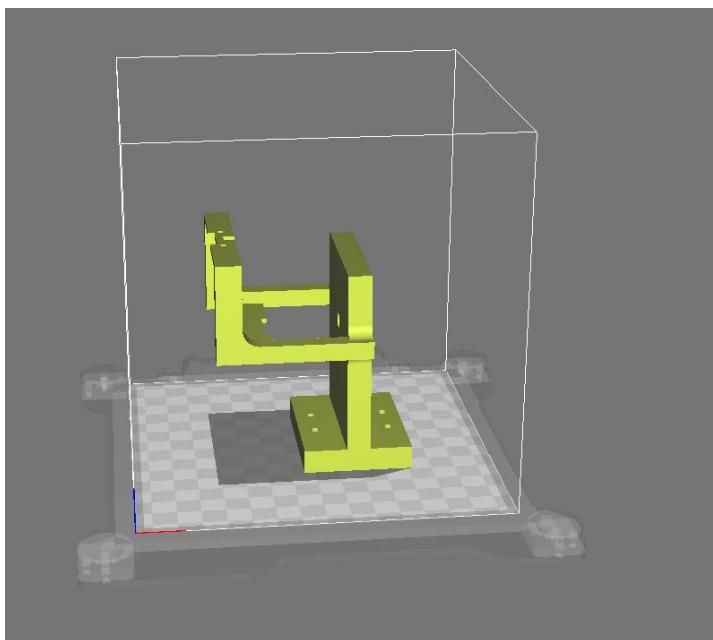
- ▶ Original Plan: 3D printing
 - ▶ Innovation and Collaboration Studio (ICS)
 - ▶ Tolerances not considered
 - ▶ Multiple failed prints
 - ▶ ABS is poor material
 - ▶ Very brittle and temperature dependent
 - ▶ Fluctuations in temperature and motion of nozzle cause breaks
 - ▶ Exacerbated by long print time
 - ▶ Too much support material
 - ▶ Multiple Orientations tried
 - ▶ Enclosed Environment tried
 - ▶ Next Plan: 3D print sensor mount, fabricated external mounts from wood

Example of
bending and
flexing in large
ABS print

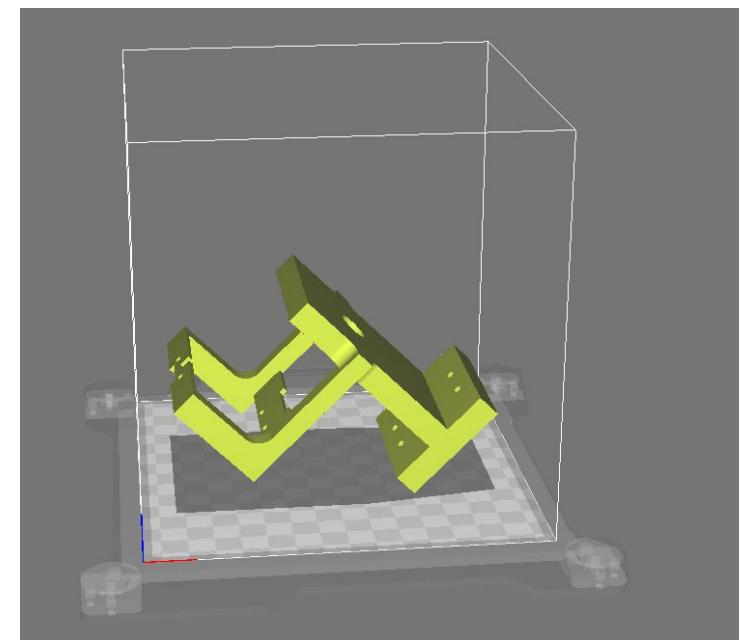


Vision Attachments: Different Print Orientations

Print Orientation 1

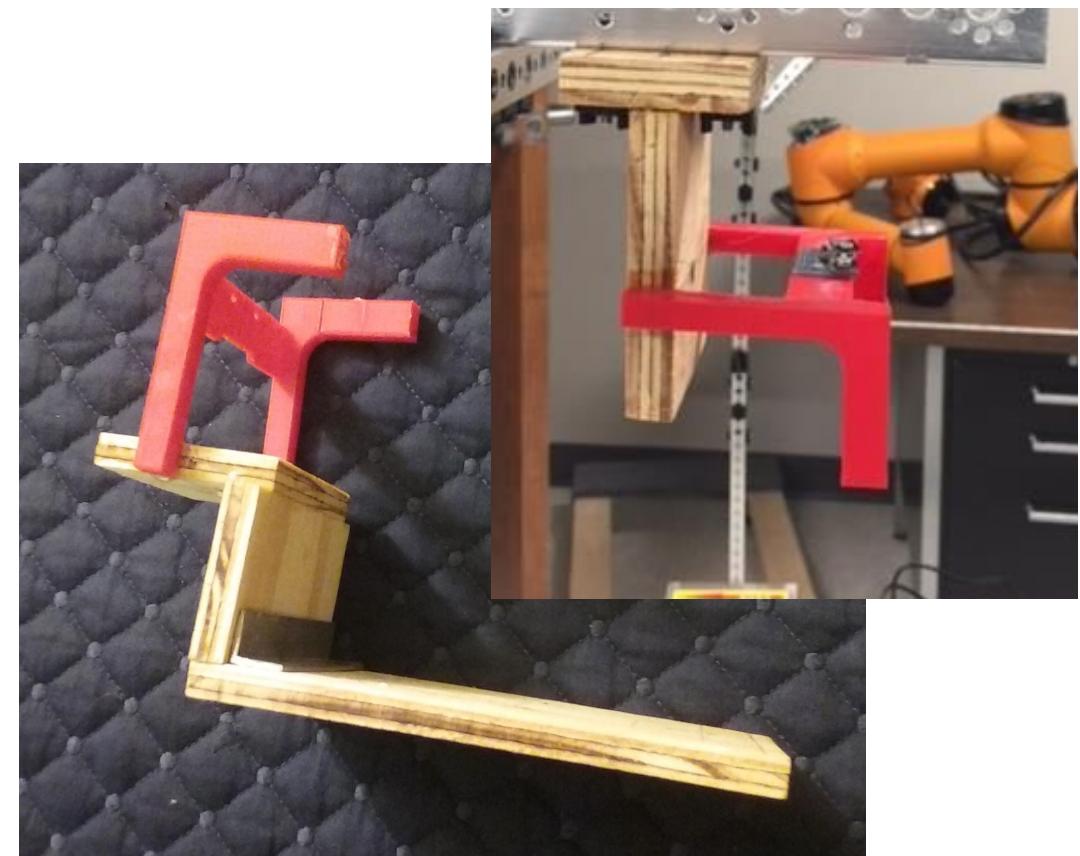


Print Orientation 2



Vision Attachments: Split into ABS and Wood

- ▶ External mounts were simple enough to be made out of wood, even by an amateur (i.e. me)
 - ▶ Would reduce total material/time needed for print
 - ▶ Overhang could be printed with less support→ less failure opportunity
- ▶ 3D printed overhang
 - ▶ Still failed at least once
 - ▶ Unknown cause→ part should've printed without issue
 - ▶ ABS really is not a good material without a fully sealed chamber
 - ▶ Final print still had to be glued together
- ▶ Pieces epoxied together after separate fabrication



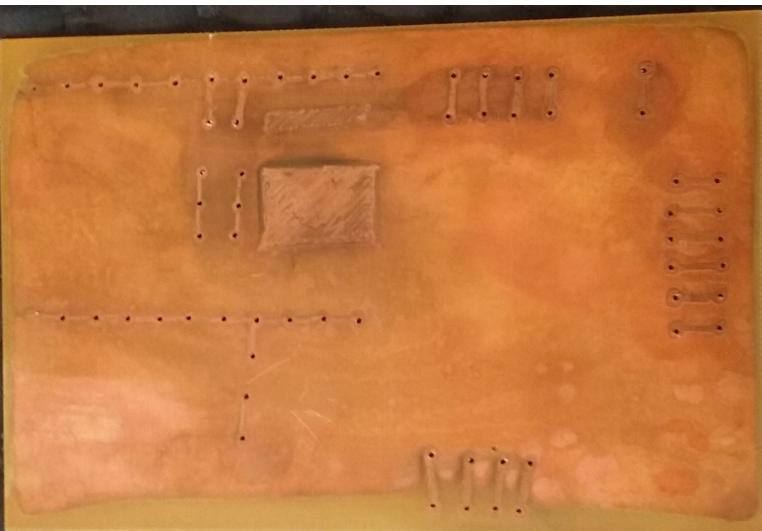
Vision Attachments: More Problems

- ▶ But wait, that part isn't what was designed?
 - ▶ Original design was for the ROBOTIQ arm purchased independently by AUBO
 - ▶ Difficulty communicating with ROBOTIQ (in conjunction with all the other pieces)
 - ▶ Fall back to old plan of using parallel gripper
 - ▶ Short design and fabrication time
- ▶ Other Issues
 - ▶ Misunderstandings
 - ▶ Based on cage design and communication, thought camera would be in center of conveyor belt, pointing straight down and relying on wide view to see all objects
 - ▶ Would actually be at end, and would need to be placed at an angle
 - ▶ Vibration
 - ▶ Slight movements could shift camera angle
 - ▶ Assumed internal damping was enough
 - ▶ Unstable Cage

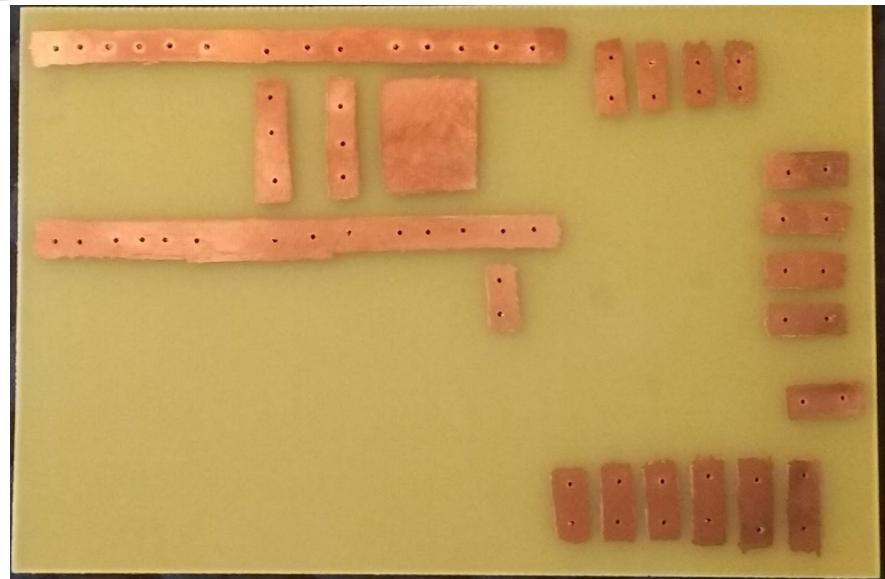
Functions and Requirements: Printed Circuit Board

- ▶ Goal was to incorporate Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) for sensors and mechatronic parts
 - ▶ Fabrication of other pieces took longer than expected
 - ▶ Etching process took longer than expected
 - ▶ Ultimately successful etching, but not incorporated
- ▶ PCB Etching Process
 - ▶ Copper laminate substrate
 - ▶ Imprint circuit onto laminate
 - ▶ Ironed on design from laser jet printer
 - ▶ Drawn on using sharpie
 - ▶ Remove at end with toothpaste
 - ▶ Cut to size so as not to waste material
 - ▶ Difficult with hand drawn design→ can't compress as much and keep detail
 - ▶ Submerge in Ferric Chloride
 - ▶ Ideally heated via bath
 - ▶ ~10 minutes for a small piece in heated solution
 - ▶ ~90 minutes for a large piece in room temperature solution
 - ▶ Dispose of Ferric Chloride
 - ▶ Chemical Waste Disposal
 - ▶ DO NOT RINSE DOWN DRAIN

Functions and Requirements: Printed Circuit Board



Far Left: Ferric Chloride
Left Top: Failed Etch
Left Bottom: Microdrill
“bits;” note broken
bits-->use a drill press
Right Top: Successful Etch
Right Bottom: Gloves



Functions and Requirements: Software & Programming

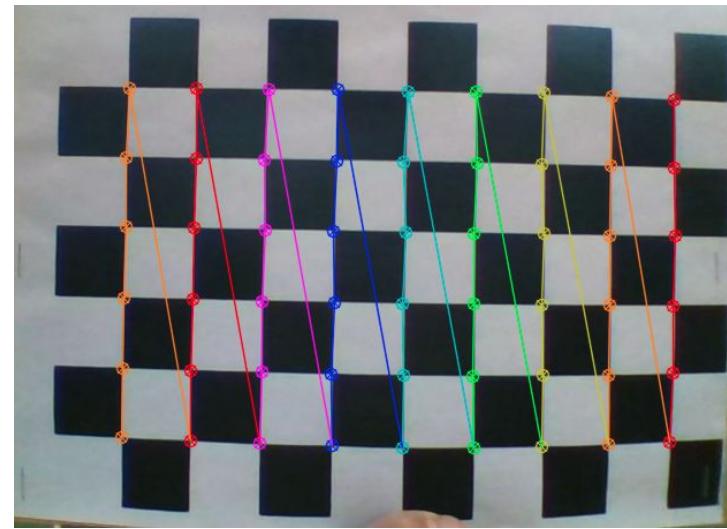
Software/ Programming

- ▶ Visual recognition software
 - ▶ Language used (C++)
 - ▶ Free source openCV library
 - ▶ Camera calibration
 - ▶ Chessboard calibration using multiple pictures at different distances and angles
 - ▶ Calibration matrix
 - ▶ Object tracking
 - ▶ Aruco markers detection
 - ▶ Object information contained in aruco markers
 - ▶ Location using distance coefficients at a particular aruco marker
- ▶ Robot Communication and Scripting
 - ▶ AUBO Script
 - ▶ Script editor provided by AUBO
 - ▶ Communication with control box
 - ▶ IP communication using ethernet connection
 - ▶ Configure computer's IP to match control box
 - ▶ Script for robot control
 - ▶ Writing in AUBO Script to control individual joint angles

Functions and Requirements: Software & Programming

Software/ Programming

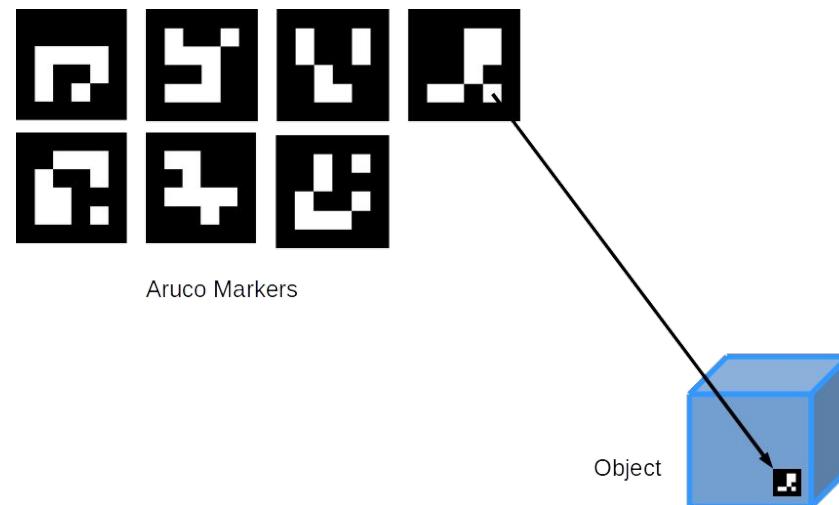
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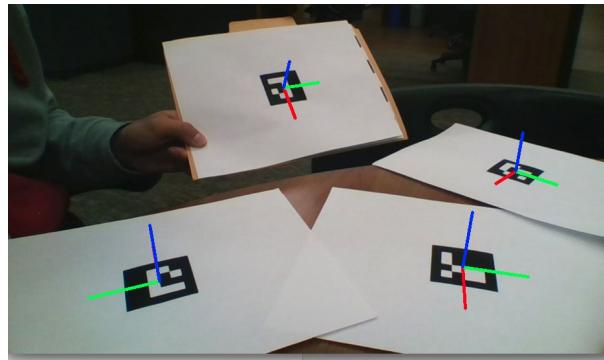
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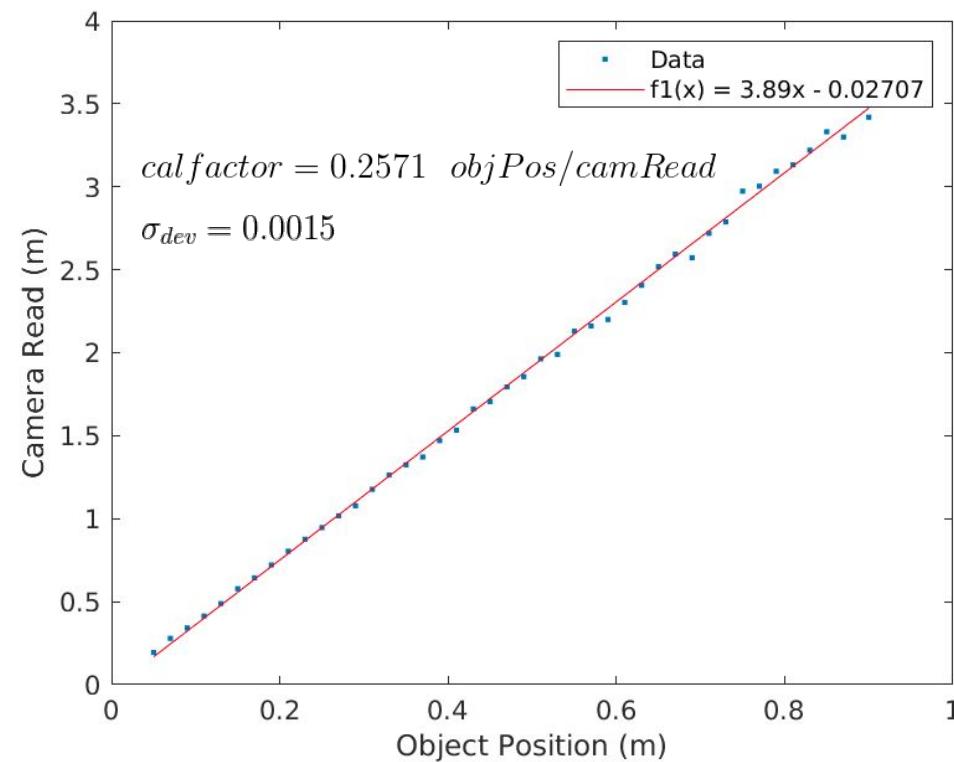


Fig.1 Linear fit to obtain calibration factor

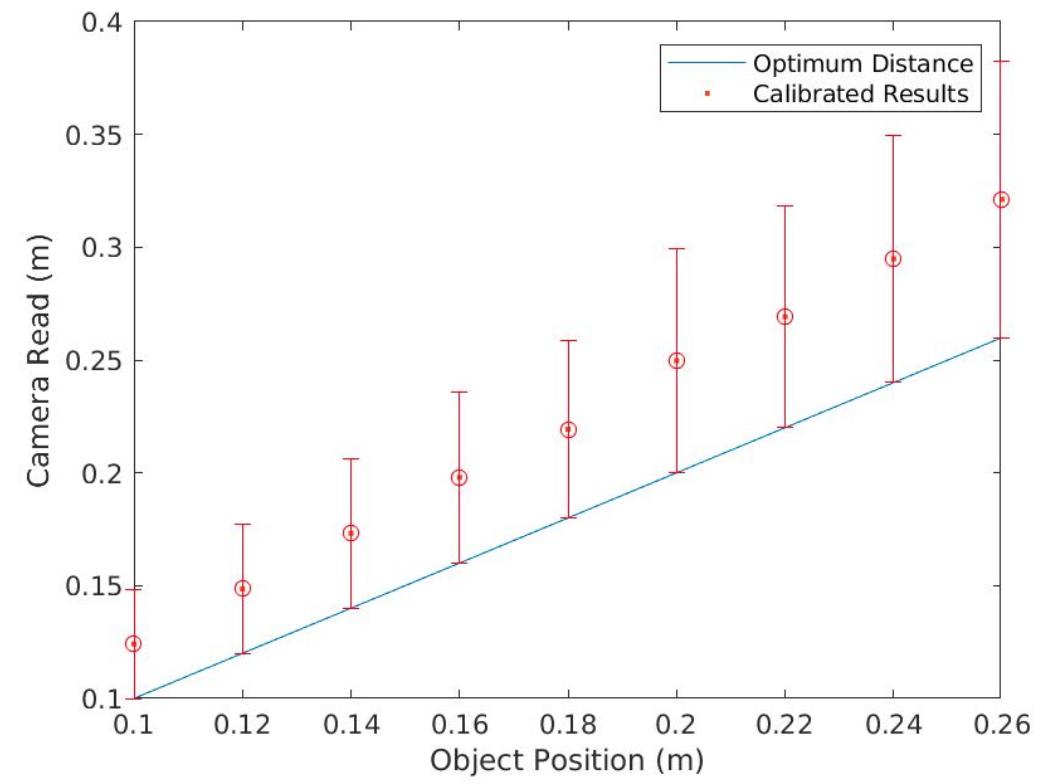
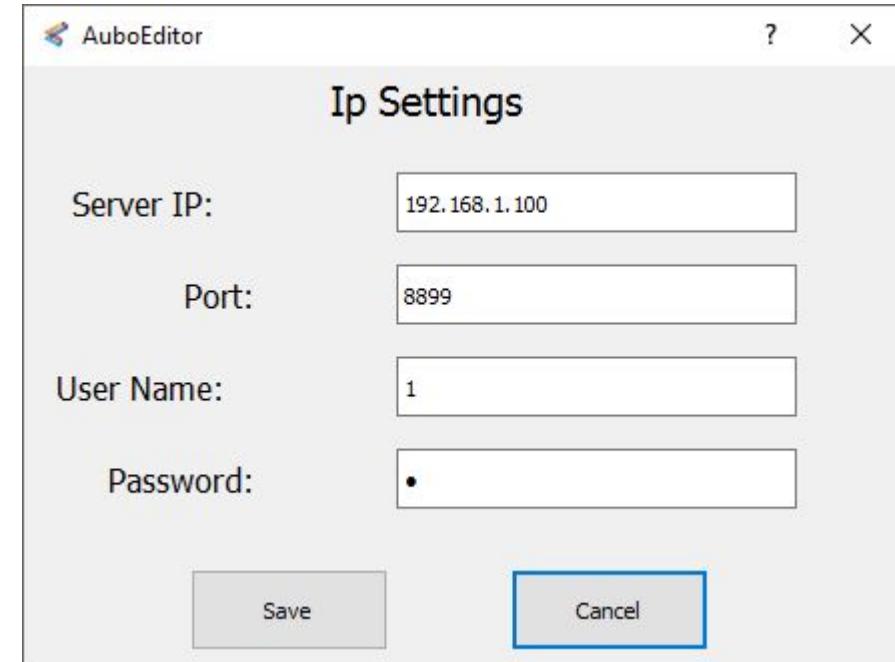


Fig.2 Calibrated camera distance

Functions and Requirements: Software & Programming

Software/Programming

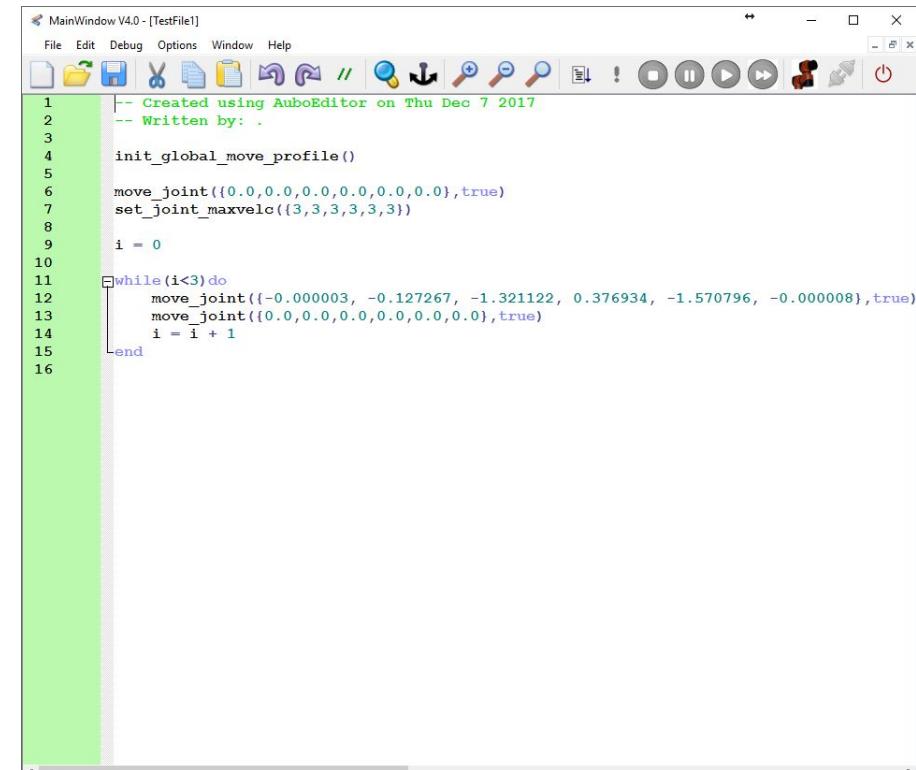
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Functions and Requirements: Software & Programming

Software/Programming

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The screenshot shows the AUBO Editor software interface. The title bar reads "MainWindow V4.0 - [TestFile1]". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Debug, Options, Window, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for file operations and editing. The main area is a code editor with a green background for the code area. The code is written in AUBO Script:

```
-- Created using AUBOEditor on Thu Dec 7 2017
-- Written by: .

init_global_move_profile()

move_joint({0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0},true)
set_joint_maxvelc({3,3,3,3,3,3})

i = 0

while(i<3)do
    move_joint({-0.000003, -0.127267, -1.321122, 0.376934, -1.570796, -0.000008},true)
    move_joint({0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0},true)
    i = i + 1
end
```

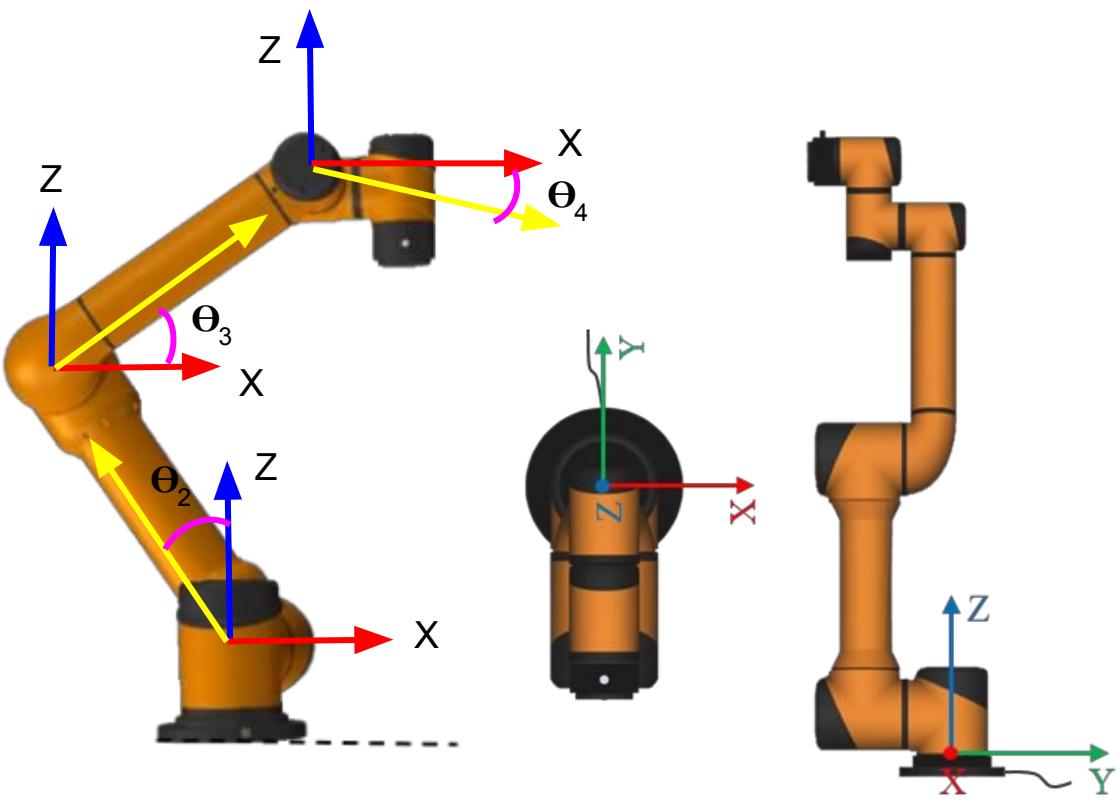
Functions and Requirements: Software & Programming

Software/Programming

- ▶ Development of mathematical algorithm to determine joint angles using C++
 - ▶ Loop equation until convergence of angles reaches a precision of 0.00001
 - ▶ Angles are calculated with respect to an absolute coordinate system
 - ▶ Resultant angles are transformed into angles that are measured with respect to each moving joint.
 - ▶ Angle for joint 1 is transformed to cylindrical coordinate.
 - ▶ Angles for joint 5 and 6 use the angle coefficients obtained from the object recognition software.



Functions and Requirements: Software & Programming



$$\theta_{2,abs} = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{x - r_3 - r_2 \cos(\theta_2)}{r_1} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\theta_{3,abs} = \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{r_1 \sin(\theta_1) - z}{r_2} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1}(y/x) \quad (3)$$

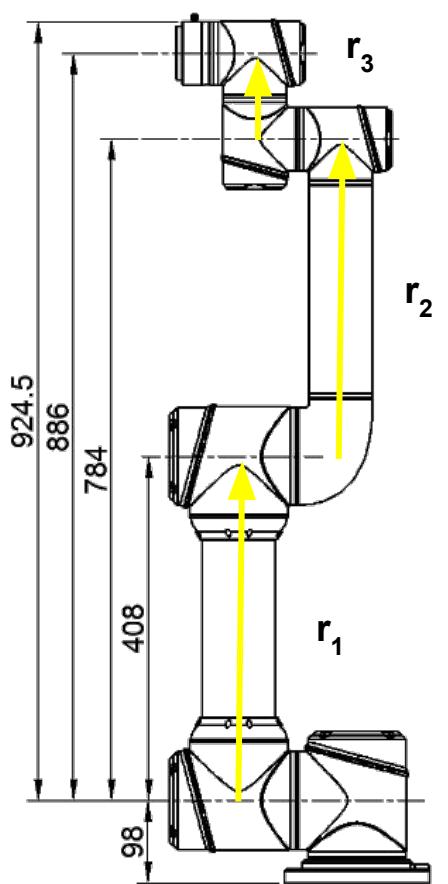
$$\theta_2 = -(90^\circ - \theta_{2,abs}) \quad (4)$$

$$\theta_3 = \theta_{2,abs} + \theta_{3,abs} \quad (5)$$

$$\theta_4 = -(90^\circ - \theta_2 + \theta_3) \quad (6)$$

$$\theta_5 = angle_{coeff} \quad (7)$$

$$\theta_6 = angle_{coeff} \quad (8)$$



Functions and Requirements: Software & Programming

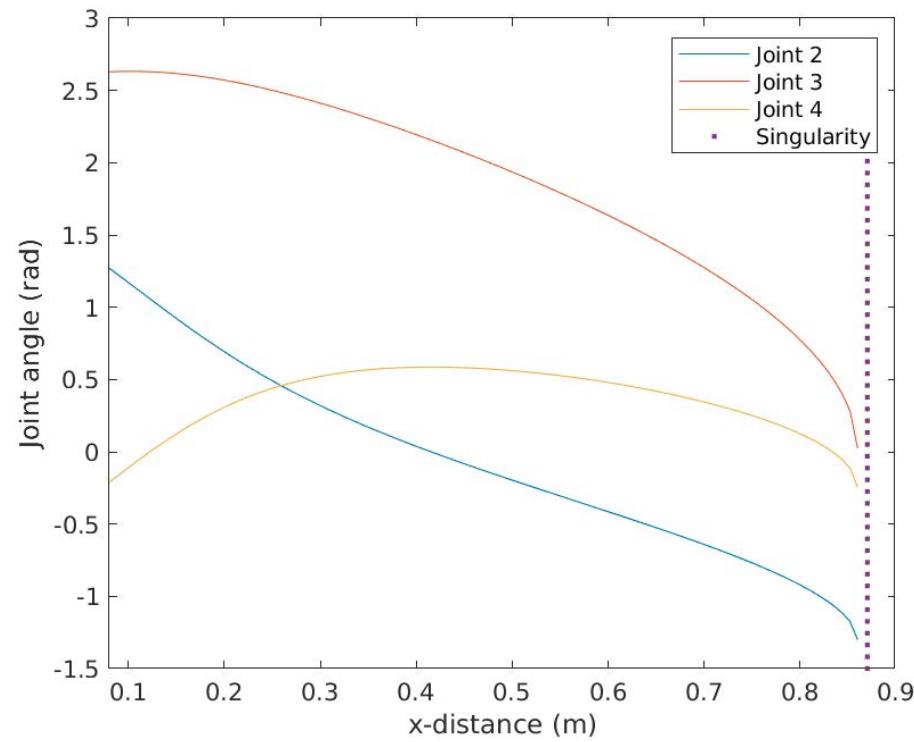


Fig.1: Joint angular distribution at constant z-distance = 0.2m from Joint 1

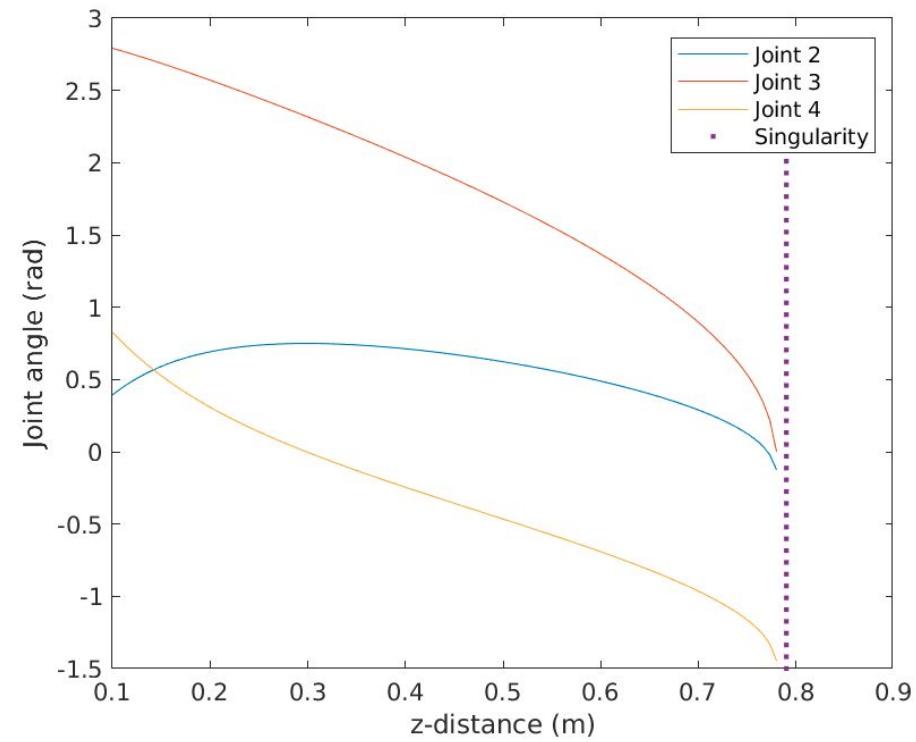


Fig.2: Joint angular distribution at constant x-distance = 0.2m from Joint 1

Functions and Requirements: Software & Programming

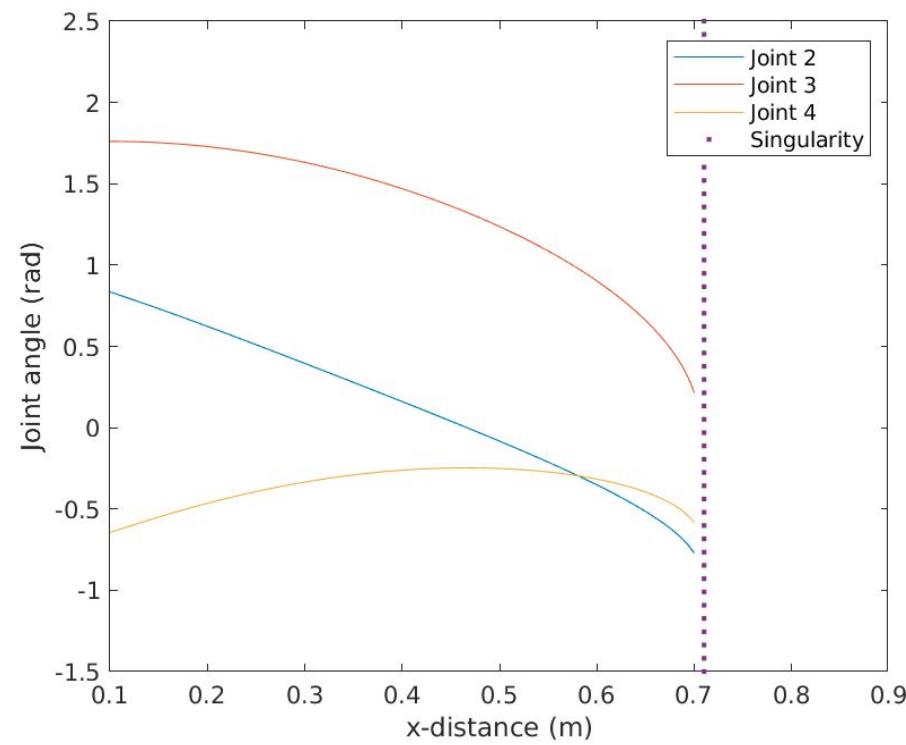


Fig.3: Joint angular distribution at constant z-distance = 0.5m from Joint 1

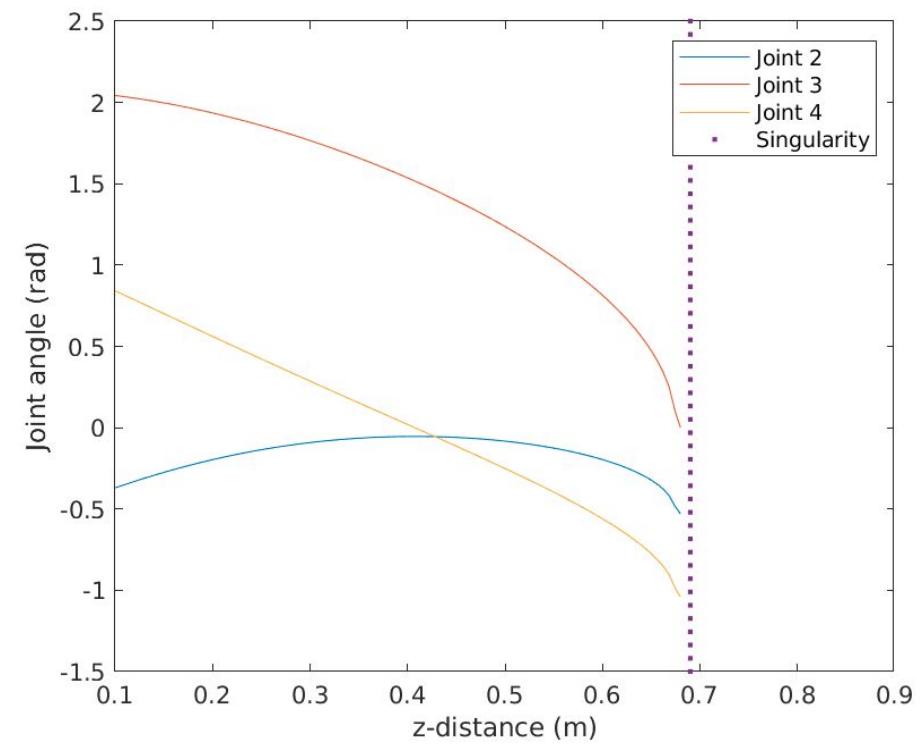


Fig.4: Joint angular distribution at constant x-distance = 0.5m from Joint 1

Functions and Requirements: Software & Programming

File	Size (bytes)
clien_aubo.cpp	843
aubo_main.cpp	3289
camCalibration.cpp	2020
angles.h	680
tcp.h	1561
readAngles.h	307
writeFile.h	173
posDetection.h	7590
posCalibration.h	4643
joint_move.aubo	1363
Total	22469

C++ File Size = 22.47 kB
Executable File Size = 151.7 kB
txt File Size = 54 bytes

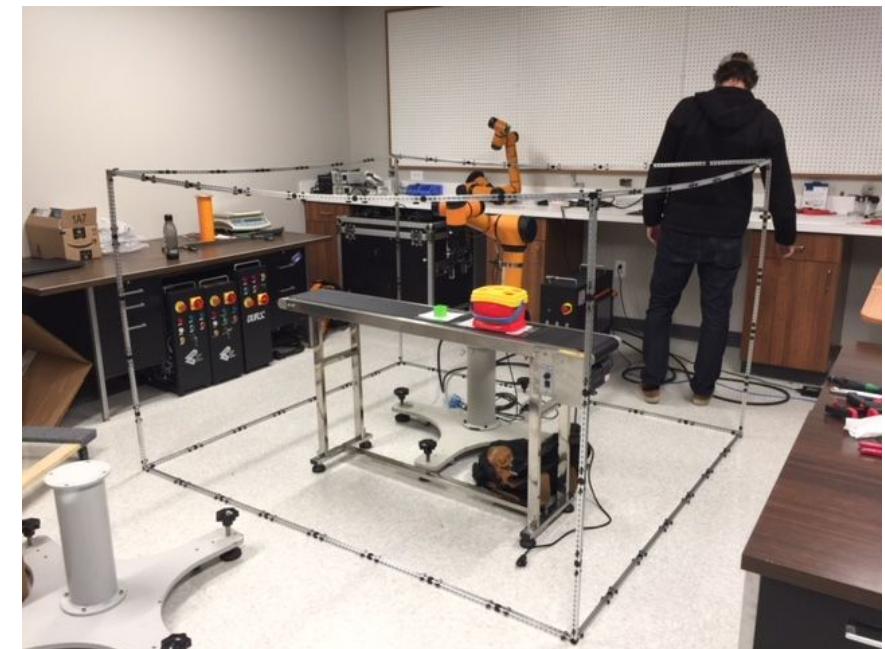
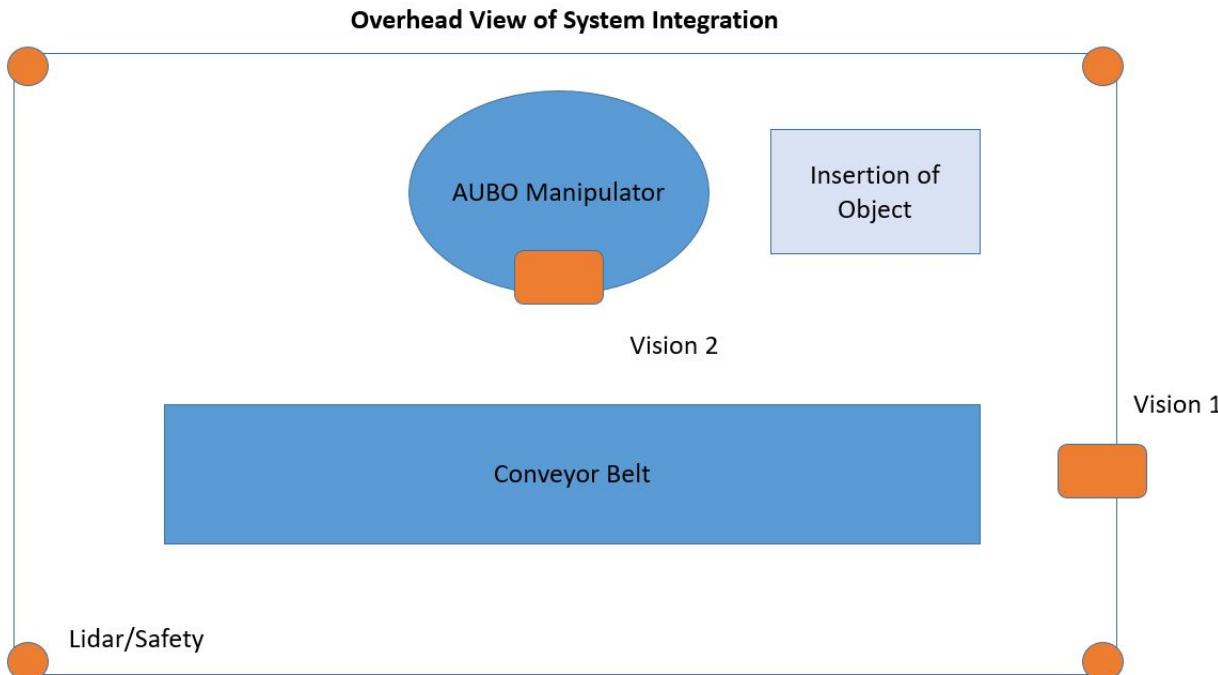
Total Software Size = 175.5 kB

Demonstration

Shown to the right is a video of the AUBO robot responding to commands given by computer.

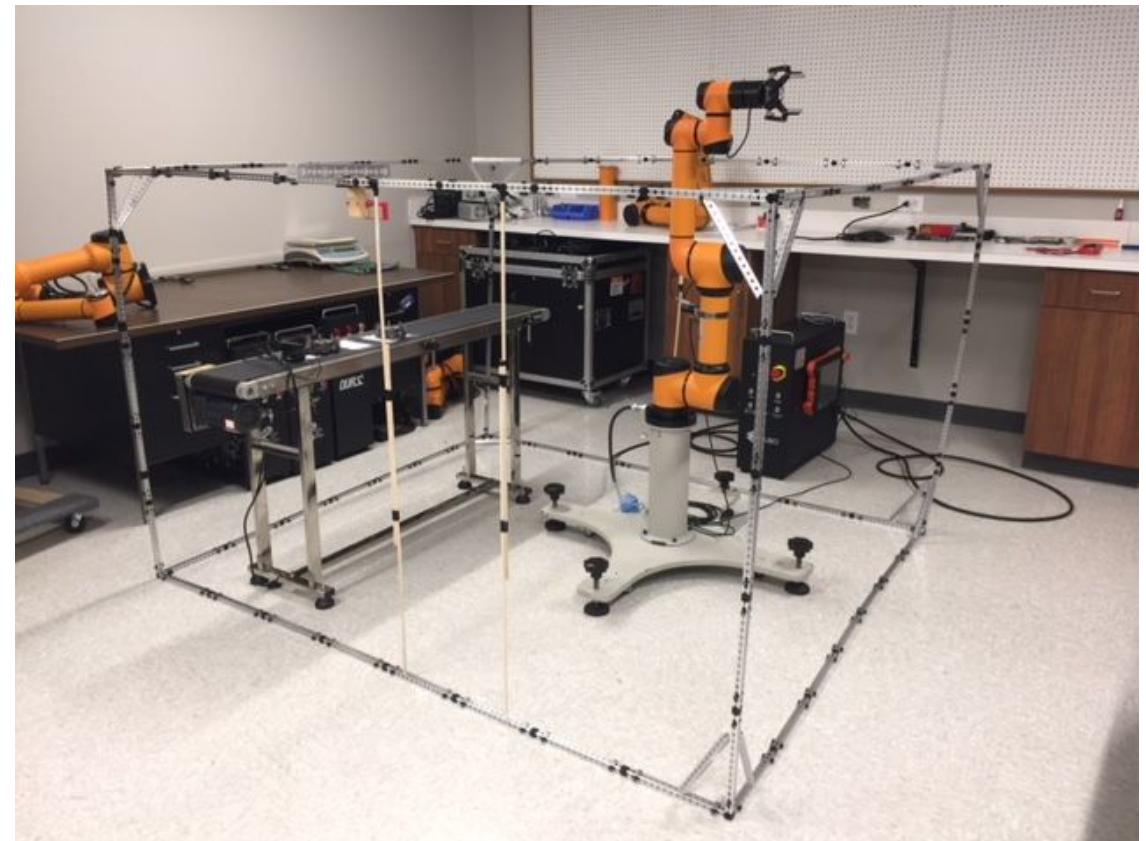


Conclusions and Recommendations: System Setup



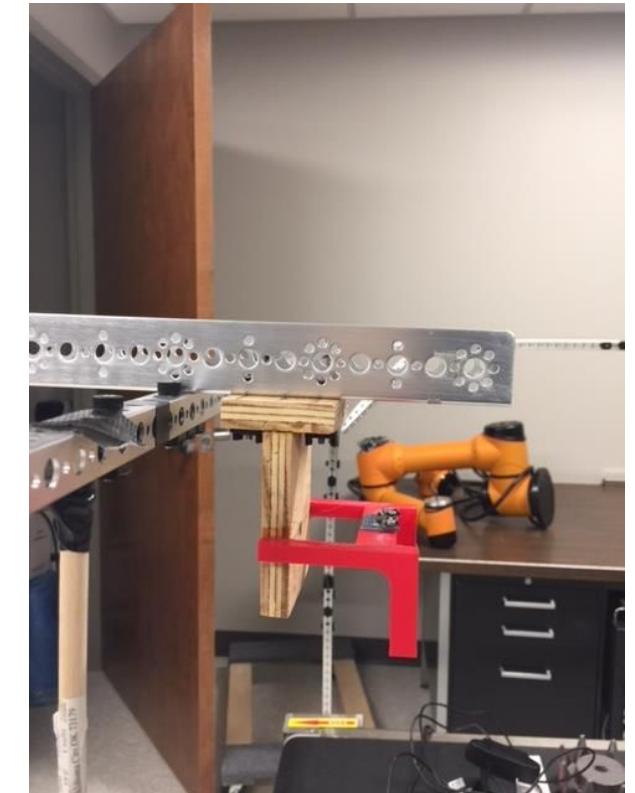
Conclusions and Recommendations: Work Cell

- ▶ Enclosure was not as rigid as expected
 - ▶ Used excess tetrix parts to create trusses
 - ▶ Utilized wood to provide extra support
- ▶ Recommend using longer pieces of wood to create trusses across entire cage
- ▶ Stability is important because of the safety system



Conclusions and Recommendations: Vision Attachments

- ▶ Don't use ABS
 - ▶ Complexity of design needed to match other parts still warrants 3D printing
 - ▶ Use PLA and/or more advanced, fully enclosed printer
- ▶ Wood was chosen for ease of access and timing
 - ▶ Could have used aluminum→ specialist machining or more training required
 - ▶ Advantages of rapid prototyping lost→ less time to readjust
- ▶ Ensure understanding of mechanical needs



Conclusions and Recommendations: Mechatronics Parts

- ▶ Extended development of other pieces and poor time management meant these were not implemented
- ▶ PCB
 - ▶ Use heated Ferric Chloride and ironed on circuits
 - ▶ Microdrill bits may break
 - ▶ Safety
- ▶ Individual systems still work as individual systems
- ▶ More fully design full system from start

Conclusions and Recommendations: Software & Programming

- ▶ Gripper Communication
 - ▶ Arduino serial communication is a bit slow
 - ▶ May consider switching to TCP/IP in later iterations
- ▶ AUBO Script
 - ▶ Gripper Control
 - ▶ Script could use functionality for direct gripper control
 - ▶ Arm Positioning
 - ▶ Script provides functions for exact joint positioning but not cartesian coordinates
 - ▶ Results in creating custom positioning functions for each project
- ▶ Camera System
 - ▶ Distance Calibration
 - ▶ In later iterations two or more cameras should be used to determine distance
 - ▶ A single camera cannot determine object positions within the tolerance needed to pick them up
 - ▶ Field of View
 - ▶ The field of view of the cameras used was not quite as wide as would be preferred
 - ▶ In the future cameras with a wider view range should be used

Lessons Learned

Spring 2018

- ▶ Planning
 - ▶ Difficulties ordering and receiving parts in a manner that agreed with pre-scheduling
 - ▶ Fabrication of parts proved longer than expected due to failures
- ▶ Communication with Robotic Arm
 - ▶ Unforeseen communication difficulties arose and delayed coding progress

Despite incorporating an extra week into the schedule, we still found ourselves overwhelmed by unforeseen circumstances.

Having this experience gives us a better understanding of realistic timelines and a myriad of potential solution paths for this type of project.

Next Steps (Fall 2018)

Looking Forward

- ▶ The next team that works on this project will have to focus on incorporating the dynamic component for this system.
- ▶ They will also have to work on the safety system and making sure to integrate it into the system as well.
- ▶ Furthermore, the team will have to achieve the functionality part of this project so that it is complete and they are able to optimize and deliver a finished product.



Questions &
Discussion

Bill of Materials Link:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1sGuwYoi6w41bW_Qs5Qa0oNcsMnsE2yJ3QFXYwl5N7rE/edit?usp=sharing