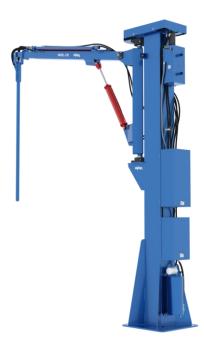
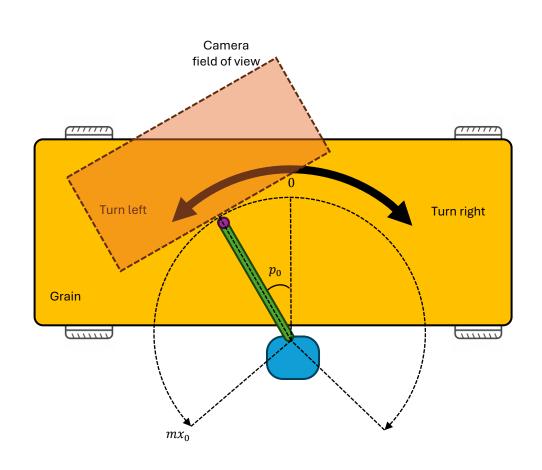
# **Automating Probe Sampling Process**

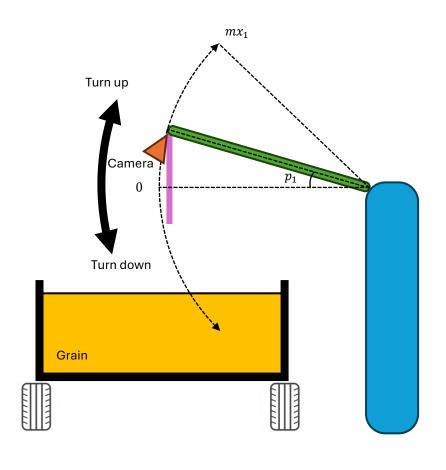




https://dorna.ai support@dorna.ai

## Probe kinematic

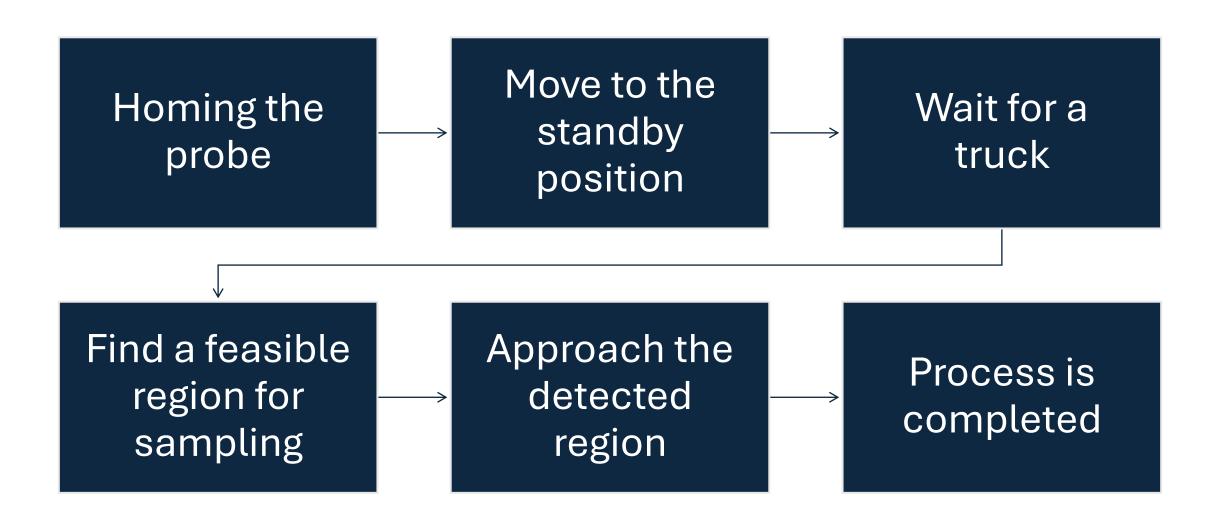




Top view

Side view

# Grain sampling steps



# Moving probe

## Assumption

- Probe has two rotational joints  $p_0$  (left and right) and  $p_1$  (up and down).
- $p_0$ : Going left (+) and right (-).
- $p_1$ : Going up (+) and down (-).
- $v_0$ : A fixed and known number representing the rotational velocity of  $p_0$ .
- $v_1$ : A fixed and known number representing the rotational velocity of  $p_1$ .

## How to move each joint for certain amount

- Moving the probe d degrees in  $p_0$  direction, is equivalent to engaging the joystick left or right axis for  $\frac{d}{v_0}$  seconds.
- Moving the probe d degrees in  $p_1$  direction, is equivalent to engaging the joystick left or right axis for  $\frac{d}{v_1}$  seconds.

## Homing probe

#### Task

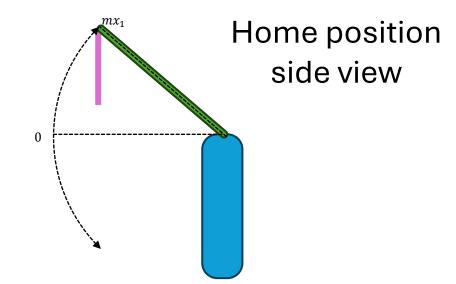
• The process of assigning the true  $p_0$  and  $p_1$  values to the probe joints.

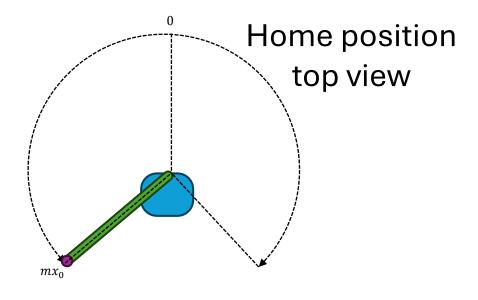
#### Assumption

- $mx_0$ : A fixed and known number representing the probe physical limit when traveling in the left direction ( $p_0$  maximum value).
- $mx_1$ : A fixed and known number representing the probe physical limit when traveling in the up direction ( $p_1$  maximum value).

#### **Process**

- Moving  $p_1$  to its up limit, at this position the value of  $p_1$  is  $mx_1$ .
- Moving  $p_0$  to its left limit, at this position the value of  $p_0$  is  $mx_0$ .





## Standby position

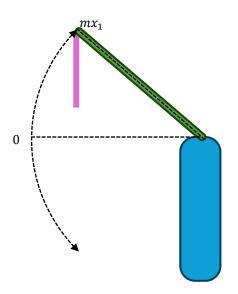
#### Task

• Moving the probe to  $p_0 = 0$  and  $p_1 = mx_1$ .

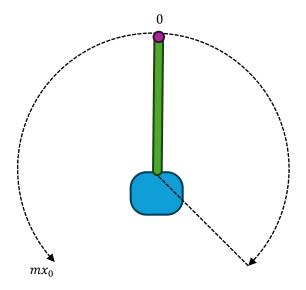
#### **Process**

- When homing process is completed,  $p_0 = mx_0$  and  $p_1 = mx_1$ .
- Move the probe to  $p_0=0$  by activating the right joystick for  $\frac{mx_0}{v_0}$  seconds.
- The orientation of the probe at this position is  $p_0 = 0$  and  $p_1 = mx_1$ .

Standby position side view



Standby position top view



## Wait for a truck

### **Process**

- At standby position activate the camera and run grain detection module every 10 seconds.
- If for 12 consecutive images (2 minutes total) grain is detected, then there is a truck with grain.

# Find a region for sampling

### **Process**

- At  $p_0 = 0$  and  $p_1 = mx_1$  (standby position), run the grain detection module.
- Inside all the grain detected regions, select a window of width = 20px and height = 20px, where it only contains grains (no obstacle), and the region is achievable by only moving  $p_1$  down.
- If the window is found, calculate the desired  $p_{\rm 1}$  and move the probe accordingly.
- Otherwise, run the same process for  $p_0 = 45$  and  $p_0 = -45$ .

## Camera attachment

- Attach the camera on top of the probe.
- Make sure to measure the distance between the camera and the tip of the probe.
- Connect the camera USB cable to the designated computer.

