

Collision and proximity avoidance for robust behaviour of real-time robot applications

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Overview

- Application – 3D Laser Scanning System
- Collision detection support in robot controllers

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Related Work

- Surveys
- Collision detection libraries

3

Collision detection and avoidance

- Implementation with Open Dynamics Engine
- Integration with motion planning algorithms

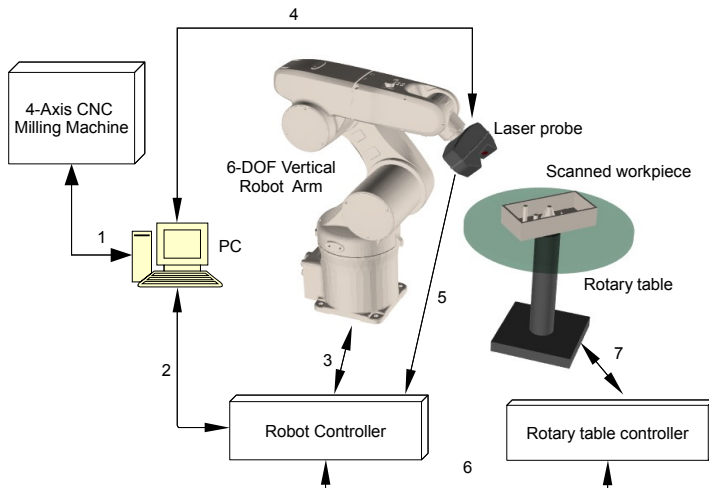
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Experiments

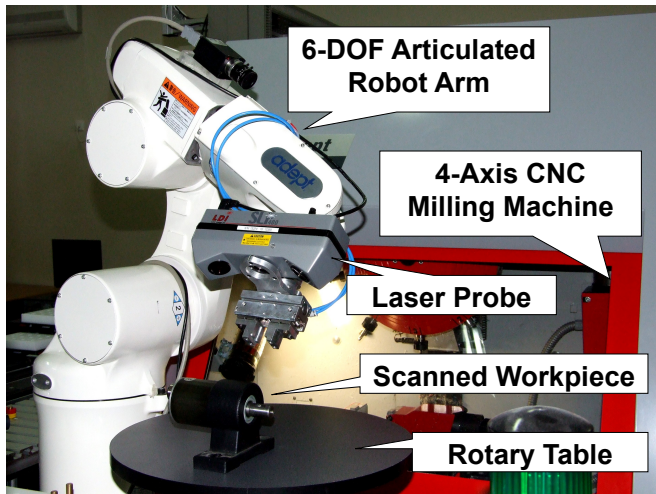
- Collision query benchmark
- Predictive collision detection for manual operation
- Collision detection for existing robot applications
- Educational robot simulator



3D Laser Scanning System Overview



3D Laser Scanning System Overview

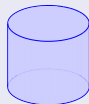


Adept Technology - SmartController

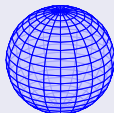
- 4 user-defined static objects
- Only the tool center point is tested against the obstacles
- Robot program cannot alter the obstacles



Box



Cylinder



Sphere



Frustum

ABB Robotics - IRC5

- RobotWare option for Collision Detection
- Stops the robot if the torques exceed allowed values



Ming C. Lin and Stefan Gottschalk

Collision Detection Between Geometric Models: A Survey

In Proc. of IMA Conference on Mathematics of Surfaces,
pp. 37–56, 1998.



P. Jiménez and F. Thomas and C. Torras

3D Collision Detection: A Survey

Computers and Graphics, vol. 25, pp. 269–285, 2000.



Engines for rigid body dynamics

- Proprietary licenses: NVidia PhysX, Intel HAVOK, Newton Game Dynamics, True Axis
- Public licenses: Open Dynamics Engine (LGPL/BSD), Bullet Physics (zlib), JigLib (zlib), Tokamak (BSD)

Standalone libraries for collision and proximity queries

- Traditional (discrete) collision detection
 - Convex polyhedra: GJK, I-COLLIDE, SWIFT
 - Polygon soups: RAPID, PQP, V-COLLIDE, SWIFT++, V-CLIP, OPCODE, GIMPACT
- Continuous collision detection (CCD)
 - FAST: for rigid polyhedra
 - CATCH: for articulated models



Implementation with Open Dynamics Engine

Open Dynamics Engine

- Open source physics engine (LGPL / BSD)
- Python wrappers: PyODE (low level), cgkit (3D rendering)
- It is possible to use only the collision tests (OPCODE/GIMPACT)

Primitive function: `collisionQuery`

Verifies a given robot configuration against collisions

```
def collisionQuery(Robot, Joints)
    ...
    collisions = []
    space.collide(collisions, nearCallback)
    ...
def nearCallback(collisions, geom1, geom2):
    if collisions: return
    if ode.collide(geom1, geom2):
        collisions.append((geom1, geom2))
```


Heuristic motion planner: *Ray Shooting*

- Exploits redundancy of the 7-DOF mechanism
- Generates smooth motions for rotary table
- Avoids singularities, robot configurations close to joint limits, and also collisions

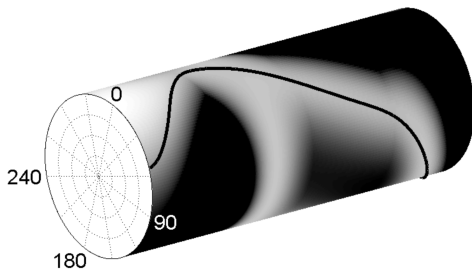
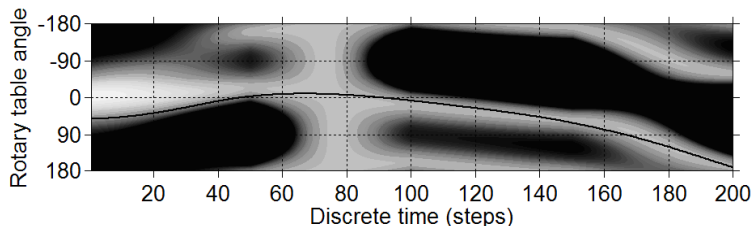
Constraints

- Real-valued functions in $[0 \dots 1]$
 - $f_i = 1$: fully satisfied
 - $f_i = 0$: not satisfied
 - $0 < f_i < 1$: satisfied only partly
- Multiply all constraints to get the global value:

$$f = \prod_{i=1}^m f_i$$

Integration with motion planning algorithms

The constraints can be visualized as grayscale configuration maps



Constraint function for collision detection

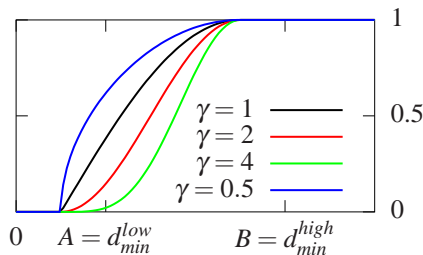
- Input: minimum distance between two bodies
- Tuning parameters:

- $A = d_{min}^{low}$

- $B = d_{min}^{high}$

- γ_C – shape factor

$$f_C(d_{min}) = \begin{cases} 0, & d_{min} < A \\ \sin\left(\frac{d_{min}-A}{B-A} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\gamma_C}, & A \leq d_{min} < B \\ 1, & d_{min} \geq B \end{cases}$$

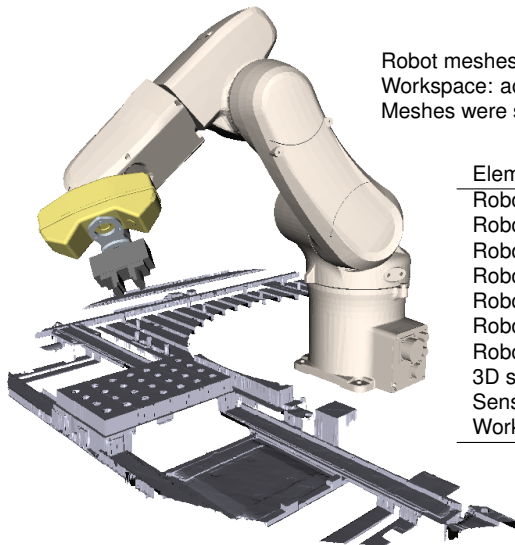


- Minimum distance has to be higher than A
- If it is B or higher, that's perfect



Collision query benchmark

Robot meshes: from manufacturer's CAD files
Workspace: acquired by 3D scanning
Meshes were simplified in MeshLab



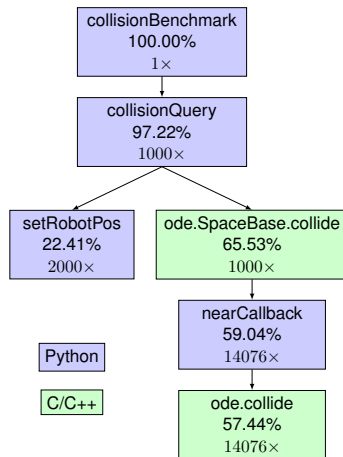
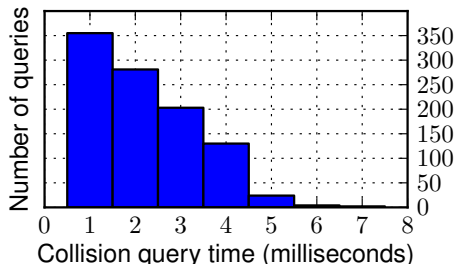
Element	Triangles	Vertices
Robot base	5000	2490
Robot link 1	5000	2538
Robot link 2	2500	1257
Robot link 3	2500	1262
Robot link 4	2500	1252
Robot link 5-6	5000	1275
Robot gripper	388	196
3D sensor	10000	4489
Sensor fixture	5000	2494
Workspace	50000	26344



Collision query benchmark

Monte Carlo simulation

- 1000 random configurations for the robot arm
- Each joint is uniformly distributed between 0 and 360°
- Average query time: 2.2 ms
- Worst case: under 10 ms.



An implementation in C/C++ will be max. 1.5 times faster

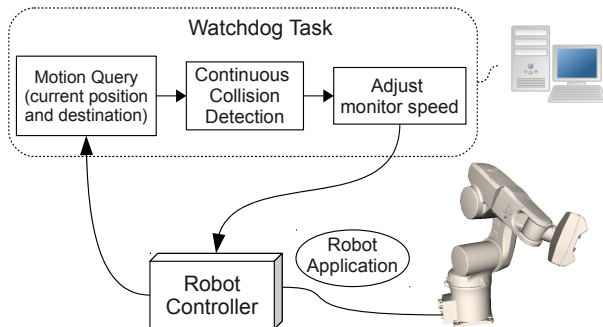
Predictive collision detection for manual operation



Collision detection for existing robot applications

Motion supervisor task

- Robot motion capture via Ethernet
- Trajectory is known in advance \Rightarrow no prediction necessary

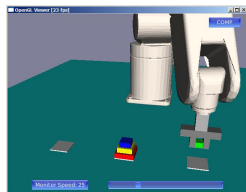


Network delay may slow the robot down, but it should not affect reliability

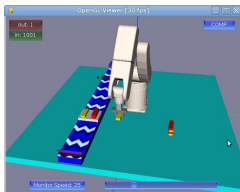
Cross-platform robot arm simulator

robot-sandbox <http://alexdu.github.com/robot-sandbox/>

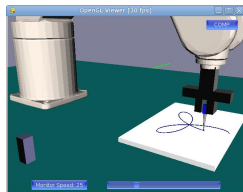
- Open source implementation using Python, cgkit and ODE
- Uses rigid body dynamics, including collision detection
- Suitable for classroom usage
- Robot language: a subset of Adept V⁺



(a) Hanoi towers



(b) Conveyor belt



(c) Robot drawing



Conclusions

- Collision avoidance techniques for robot applications
- Open source implementation: Python, Open Dynamics Engine
- Applicable in physical and simulated environments
- Suitable for real-time applications
- Can be implemented on existing robot controller
- Requires 3D meshes of the robot and environment

