

Inter-System Communication for Multi-Robot Control



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NIST SURF Program

National Institute of Standards and Technology

- A non-regulatory federal agency within the Department of Commerce
- Founded in 1901
- Summer Undergraduate **Research Fellowship**
- **Engineering Laboratory Intelligent Systems Division**





Context

- Laboratory Goal: Develop simple, accurate, and cost effective test methods for Mobile Manipulators
- AGVs and robots arms from different manufacturers currently lack mechanisms for collaboration.
- Performance tests consist of multiple cases regarding AGV and robot arm coordination. [1]
- Mobile Manipulators currently lack standardized test methods.
 - Development of test methods would typically use costly and complex ground truth systems.
- <u>Project Goal: Develop AGV and robot arm communications to allow</u> <u>NIST to develop standardized test methods for Mobile Manipulators.</u>

[1]Bostelman, R., Hong, T., Marvel, J. (n.d.). *Performance measurement of mobile manipulators*.



Universal Robot Arm (UR10)

Automated Guided Vehicle (AGV)

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Reconfigurable Mobile Manipulator Artifact (RMMA) Retroreflective Laser Emitter & Sensor

Reflector Target

Project Tasks

Industrial PC and ARToolkit Camera Sensor Integration

- Integration and Calibration of ARToolkit Camera System
- 2. Development of "Mobile Manipulator Communications Manager" Software
- 3. Implementation of Static Cases
- Development of Orientation Conversion for Dynamic Case



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NGT National Institute of Standards and Technology • U.S. Department of Commerce

AGV Universal Robot Controller **UR10** Robot **Beckhoff Industrial Computer** The second secon Wireless ethernet Reconfigurable Router Mobile Manipulator Artifact **ARToolkit/ROS Laptop** Camera 13 USB ubuntu

RobotOnAGV Computer







Successes

<u>Computer Science Education at Salisbury University</u> <u>enabled:</u>

- Rapid understanding and utilization of algorithms and data structures.
- Excellence in code conventions and documentation
- Ability to interpret pre-written software packages
- Ability to analyze learning resources for quick comprehension of new topics.



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Video: Static Case (A)

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe	- 0 🔀
Time Stopped: 4.652465 AGV Velocity: 0.008583	^
Recieved Timestamp: 1438192893.150789 ID: 1 Time Stopped: 4.753854AGU Velocity: 0.018118 Pattern 1: SQUARE Marker Roll 0: 0 DEGREES ROS Angle: 0.219664 ROS Z Pos: 1.286479	
Time Stopped: 4.753854 AGV Velocity: 0.018118	
Recieved Timestamp: 1438192893.356153 ID: 1 Time Stopped: 4.857764AGU Velocity: 0.010961 Pattern 1: SQUARE Marker Roll 0: 0 DEGREES Start: 0 ROS Angle: 0.183710 ROS Z Pos: 1.287947	
Time Stonned: 4.857764 AGU Velocity: 0.010961	
Recieved Timestamp: 1438192893.558316 ID: 1 Time Stopped: 4.966506AGU Velocity: 0.003559 Pattern 1: SQUARE Marker Roll 0: 0 DEGREES Start: 0 ROS Angle: 0.195026 ROS Z Pos: 1.286534	
Time Stopped: 4.966500 AGU Velocity: 0.003559	
Recieved Timestamp: 1438192893.758239 ID: 1 Time Stopped: 5.072931AGU Velocity: 0.000914 Pattern 1: SQUARE Marker Roll 0: 0 DEGREES Start: 1 ROS Angle: 0.145498 ROS Z Pos: 1.287531	
Time Stopped: 5.072931 AGU Velocity: 0.000911	
Recieved Timestamp: 1438192893.954671 ID: 1 Time Stopped: 5.172973AGU Velocity: 0.006897 Pattern 1: SQUARE Marker Roll 0: 0 DEGREES Start: 1 ROS Angle: 0.252092 ROS Z Pos: 1.287360	





Challenges

- Dynamic nature of research
 - Required ability to shift focus
 - Analyze the practicality of pursuing certain challenges.
- Learning about Quaternions and 3D rotations
 - New abstract concept
 - Required extensive self-study and assistance from mentors.
- Learning experimental procedure for calibration tests
 - Design performance experiements to suit needed analysis.

Scenario C: Dynamic Case Quaternion Conversion

 ARToolkit computes the marker orientation in the quaternion number system.

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- Quaternion number system consists of
 - Imaginary components i, j, k
 - A real component w.
 - Quaternion representations of angles avoid computational problems such as gimbal lock.
- The Robot arm controller uses Euler angles (roll, pitch, yaw) to understand the arm's orientation.





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