

# Safety and Mobile Manipulation Experiences from the VALERI project

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## Safety and Mobile Manipulation Experiences from the VALERI Project

- 1. The VALERI project
- 2. Applying safety standards to VALERI
  - Application specification
  - Intended Use
  - Hazard Identification
  - Novel VALERI safety technologies
  - Verification of power and force limits
- 3. Outlook/discussion





### **The VALERI Project**





### **The VALERI Project**

Assisting human workers with a mobile manipulator in aerospace production tasks



#### Sealant Application



Inspection



### Robotic hardware

Initial configuration compliant with general health and safety requirements

> Torque sensing in **joints** (collision detection and interaction)

> > Laser scanner (proximity detection)

**KUKA** 



# Define the application

Sealant Application







#### Autonomous navigation



Event-driven process chains model the process





### Define the role of operator and the intended use

Life Cycle/Task	Intended use
Commissioning	Haptic feedback for task definition, creating a map and platform navigation via game pad, testing
Maintenance	During maintenance the operator can test all robot functions (see Commissioning).
Task definition	In this operational phase, a user has the opportunity to teach-in a new station via haptic feedback. In this case, the user will use the haptic interfaces of the tactile skin and the force feedback in the manipulator to guide the system. Physical contact with the robot is necessary.
Job submission	During this phase, there is no intended physical contact with the robot. Commands are input via the GUI on a computer or a touch panel
Autonomous platform movement	No intended contact with the robot. The platform operates completely autonomous.
Sealant application	No intended physical contact with the robot. The platform and manipulator operate completely autonomous. Operator has opportunity to pause/interrupt robot operation, if necessary.
Inspection	No intended physical contact with the robot. The platform and manipulator operate completely autonomous. Operator has opportunity to pause/interrupt robot operation, if necessary.



### Identify hazard sources for each task

\*A gray box covering a component denotes that the component is inactive and not in motion during that particular case.





### Two special cases considered in VALERI

- 1. Platform motion during process (sealant, inspection)
- 2. Tool safeguarding during process (sealant, inspection)









Safeguarding method: Speed and separation monitoring (Laser scanners)



Safeguarding method: Power and force limiting (Tactile sensors)

> Operators can get as close to robot as necessary. Robot motion will only stop due to contact with human.









back side of a tactile transducer



- Modular bumper solution
- Compatible with the ITEM Profile 8 series
- Quick and easy replacement of damaged sensor elements



corner sensor module





Max allowable forces

- 400 N clamping force (DIN 1525)
- 125 N clamping force, 250 N dynamic collision force (upcoming ISO TS 15066)







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Optical workspace monitoring system for tool safeguarding

→Speed and separation monitoring

#### Set-up

- 3 grayscale (NIR/VIS) cameras for redundant stereo
- 1 Time-of-Flight camera with NIR illumination in the center





• Combining 3D point clouds from stereo-camera and ToF-camera using extrinsic parameters and distance calibration









## Conclusion

# Systematic approach to safety

- Define the application
- Define user roles and intended use
- Identify hazards
- Mitigate hazards
- Verify (when using power and force limiting)





## Validation of Advanced, Collaborative Robotics for Industrial Applications

- Research and Development Partners
  - Fraunhofer IFF, Germany (Coordinator)
  - Profactor GmbH, Austria
  - PRODINTEC, Spain
- Industrial Partners
  - KUKA, Germany
  - Airbus DS, Spain
  - IDPSA, Spain
  - FACC, Austria





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### **Thanks for your attention**

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