

ROBO-PARTNER: Safe human-robot collaboration for assembly: case studies and challenges



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Introduction

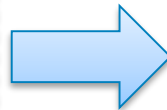
Human sensitivity required by operation



Flexible materials with unpredictable behavior



Multiple operators – Cooperative assembly



Human Operators are preferred



Robots are preferred



Challenge:

*“Integrating new forms of interaction between robots and workers - make the most out of the **synergy effect**”*

Precision



Repeatability



Cycle Time



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Motivation

TODAY

From traditional production lines ...
... separating human and robot working areas to ensure the operators' safety
... not designed to efficiently accommodate both types of production entities.



VISION

... to enable different human-robot collaboration schemes
... to design and deploy safety systems allowing collaboration between operators
and industrial robots in common task and workspace



MOTIVATION

... safety of the operators will always be the primary factor
... Collaboration types between operator and robot require different concepts



Human robot interaction

Examples of Available robot platforms for HRI



DLR® lightweight robot



KUKA LBR iiwa®



Universal UR5/UR10®



Baxter® Rethink Robotics



ABB Yumi®



Human robot interaction

Safety achieved through:

- Dynamic **monitoring** of the environment
- Robot **collision** avoidance
- Two levels of **active safety** (proximity and contact)

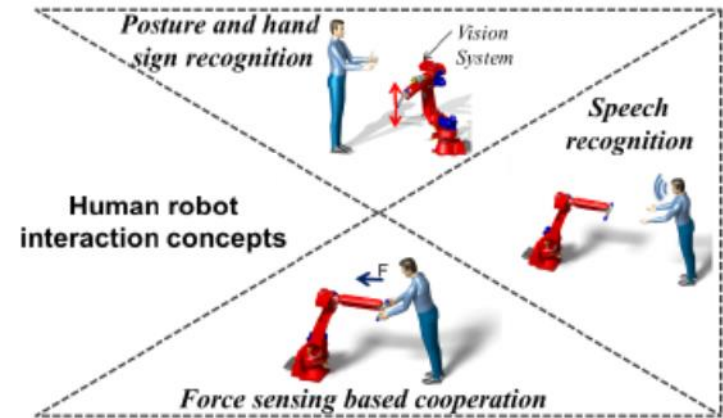
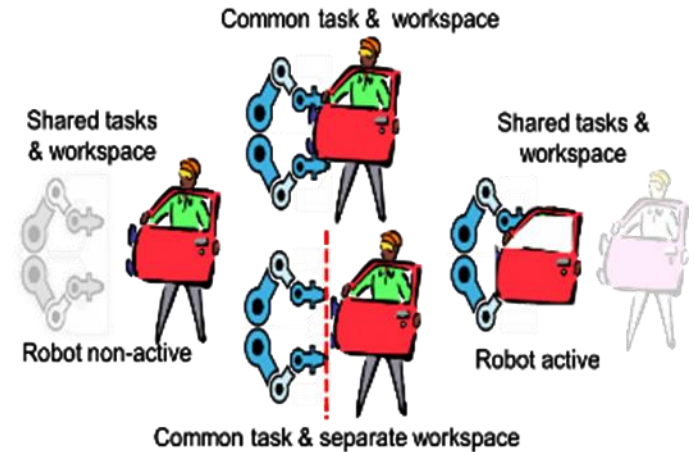
Enables

Interaction with robot through:

- **Force** interaction
- **Voice** commands
- **Gestures**

Allows

- **Fenceless** industrial environment
- **Physical load** reduction - heavy parts manipulated by the robot
- **Cognitive load** reduction - robot always provides the correct parts



Human Robot Interaction and safety

- **Industrial robots** are large, move fast and carry heavy or blunt parts
- Current practices require **complete physical separation** between people and **high powered** active industrial robots .
- Limited industrial solutions - **sort of fenceless operation** (e.g. the SafetyEye) - more are not close to industrial application
- **Use of redundant sensors** : cameras, ultrasonic/laser range sensors, thermal imaging devices, capacitive/conductive robot skins etc..
- The main challenge remains the **conformance and certification against EU** legislation and standards



Case 1: Automotive rear suspension assembly

Video

The assembly of the rear wheel group on the rear axle

- 1) Loading the right rear wheel group
- 2) Screwing with the screwdriver

Wheel groups weighting 9 - 12 kgs depending on various models and options

Training the operators is required for the high priority assembly process



* The cycle is slowed down for better analysis



Case 2: Refrigerators assembly

Video



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Inner Liner Assembly

1) Placement of polionda/insertion in lower crossbar

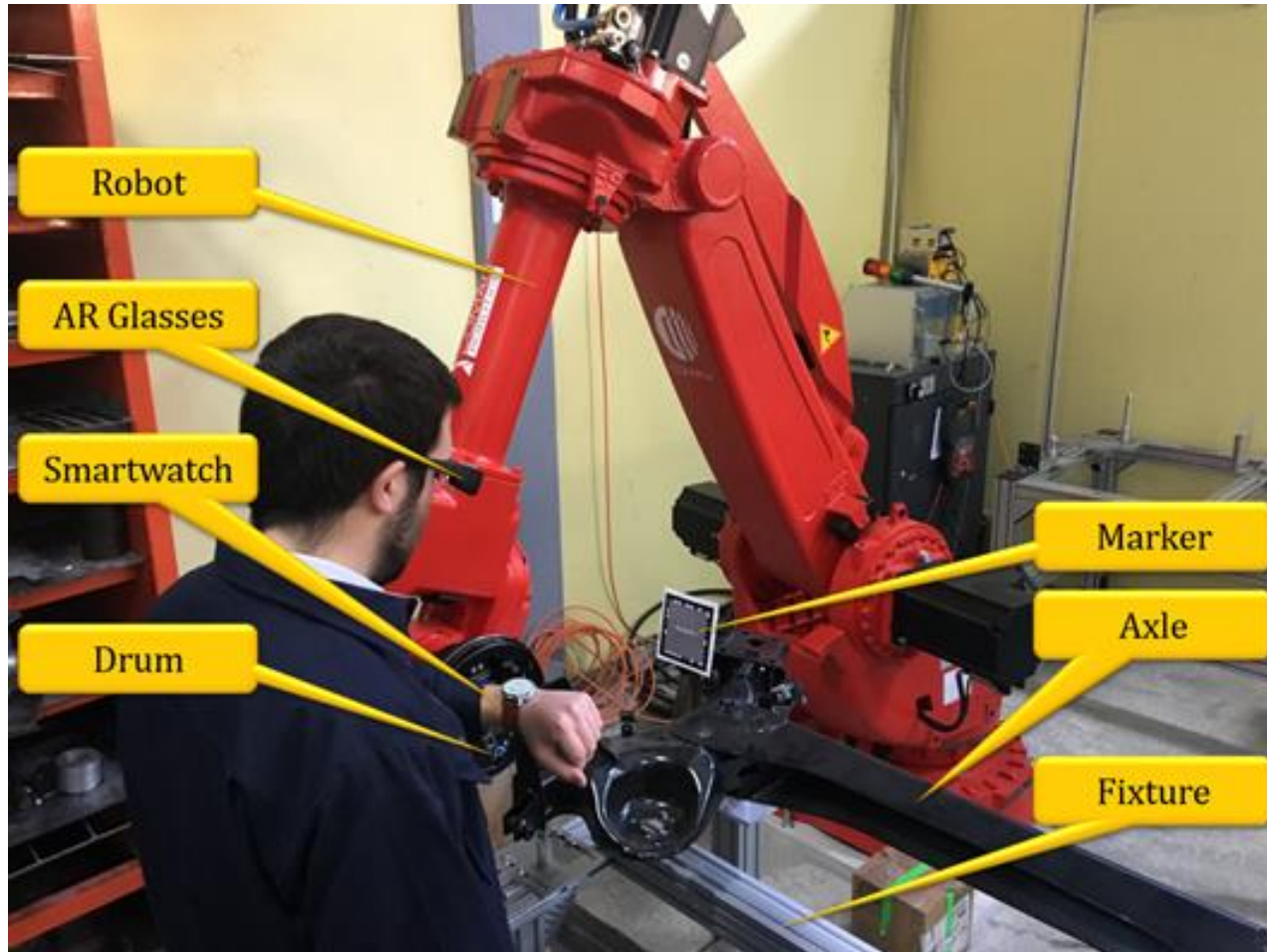
Specific training is required for each refrigerator model

Repetitive tasks might lead to working errors

The video frame shows a worker in a blue uniform performing assembly on a refrigerator. The scene is overlaid with a black box containing text and two blue callout boxes. The top left of the frame features the 'ROBO-PARTNER' logo. The bottom left of the frame features the 'ROBO-PARTNER' logo and the text 'Inner Liner Assembly' and '1) Placement of polionda/insertion in lower crossbar'. The top right of the frame has a blue callout box with the text 'Specific training is required for each refrigerator model'. The bottom right of the frame has a blue callout box with the text 'Repetitive tasks might lead to working errors'.



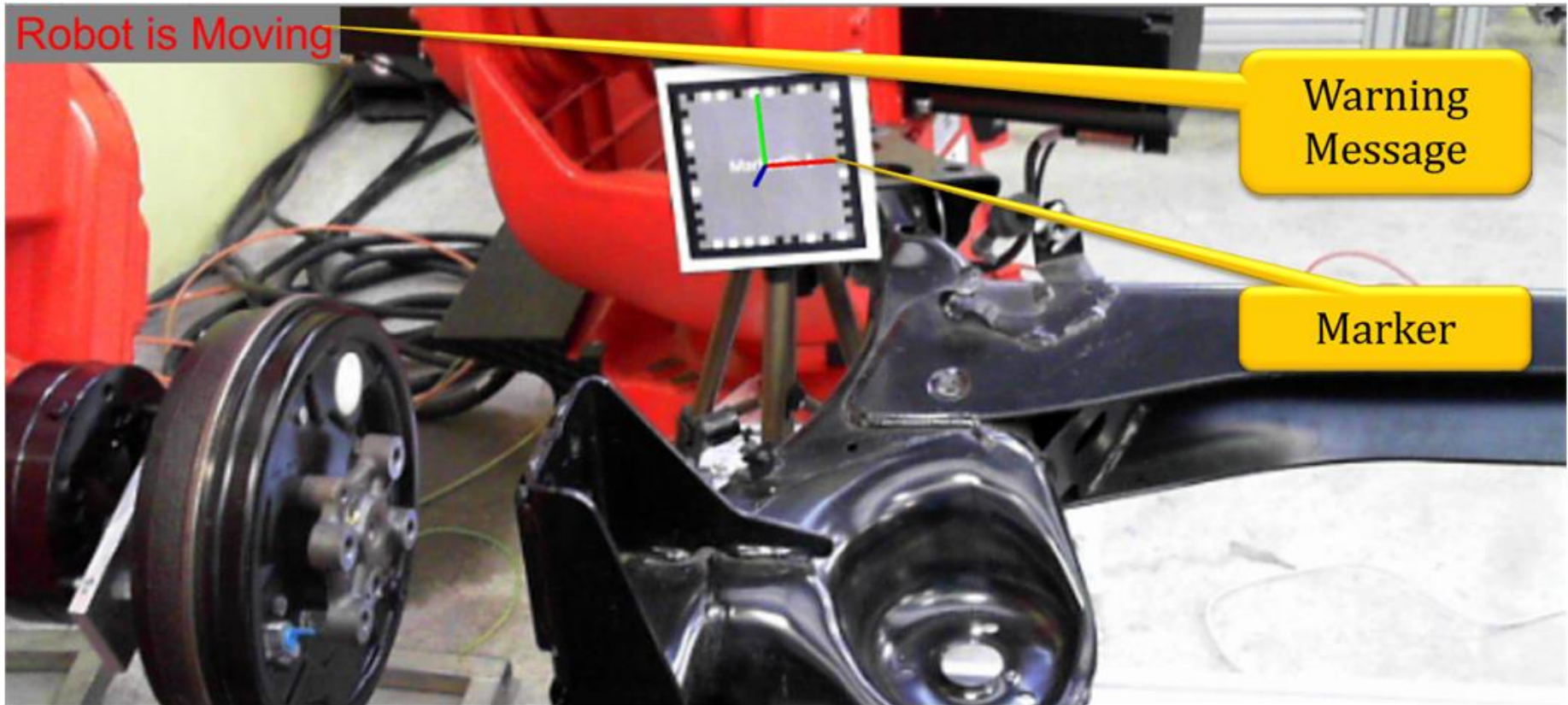
AR based interaction



AR System implementation

Implemented System Functionalities

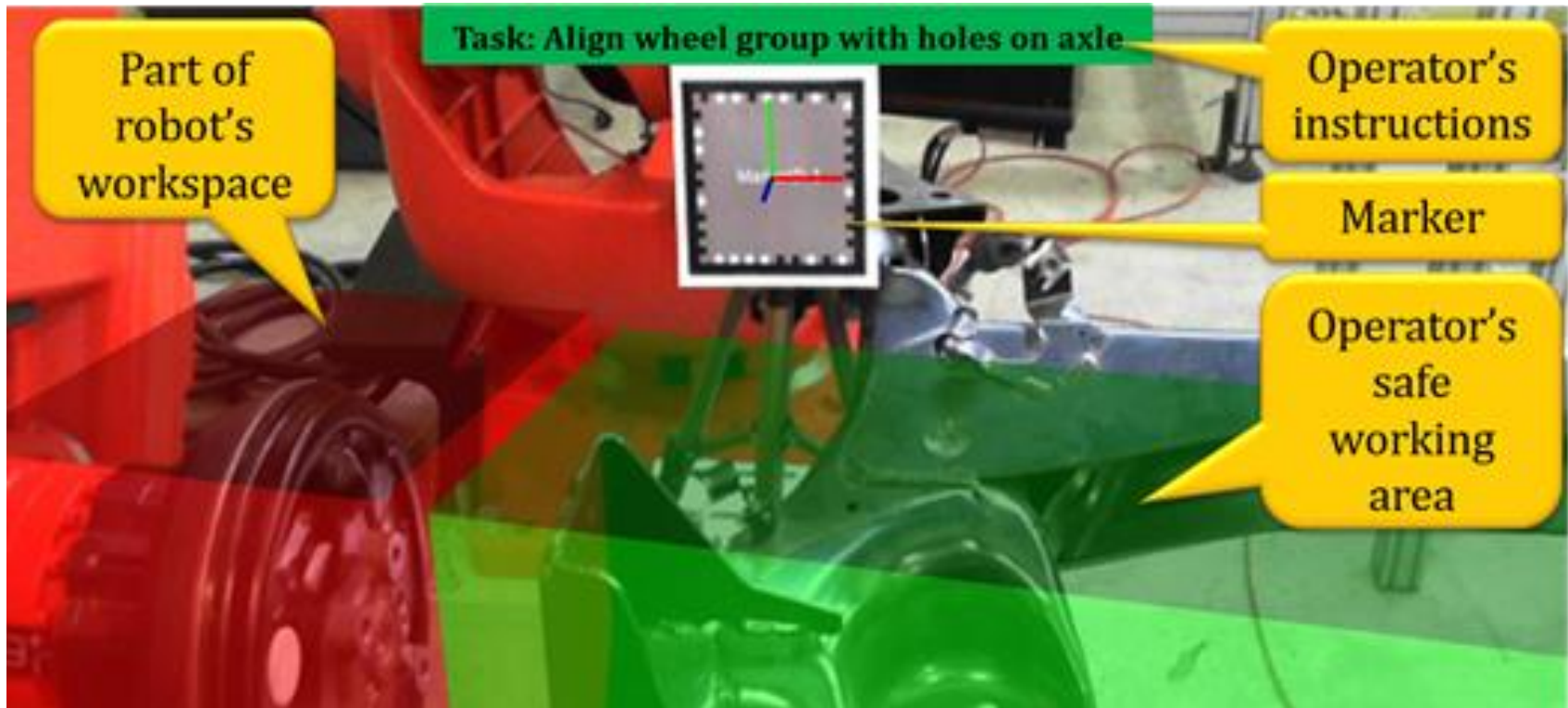
- Automated warnings and alerts



AR System implementation

Implemented System Functionalities

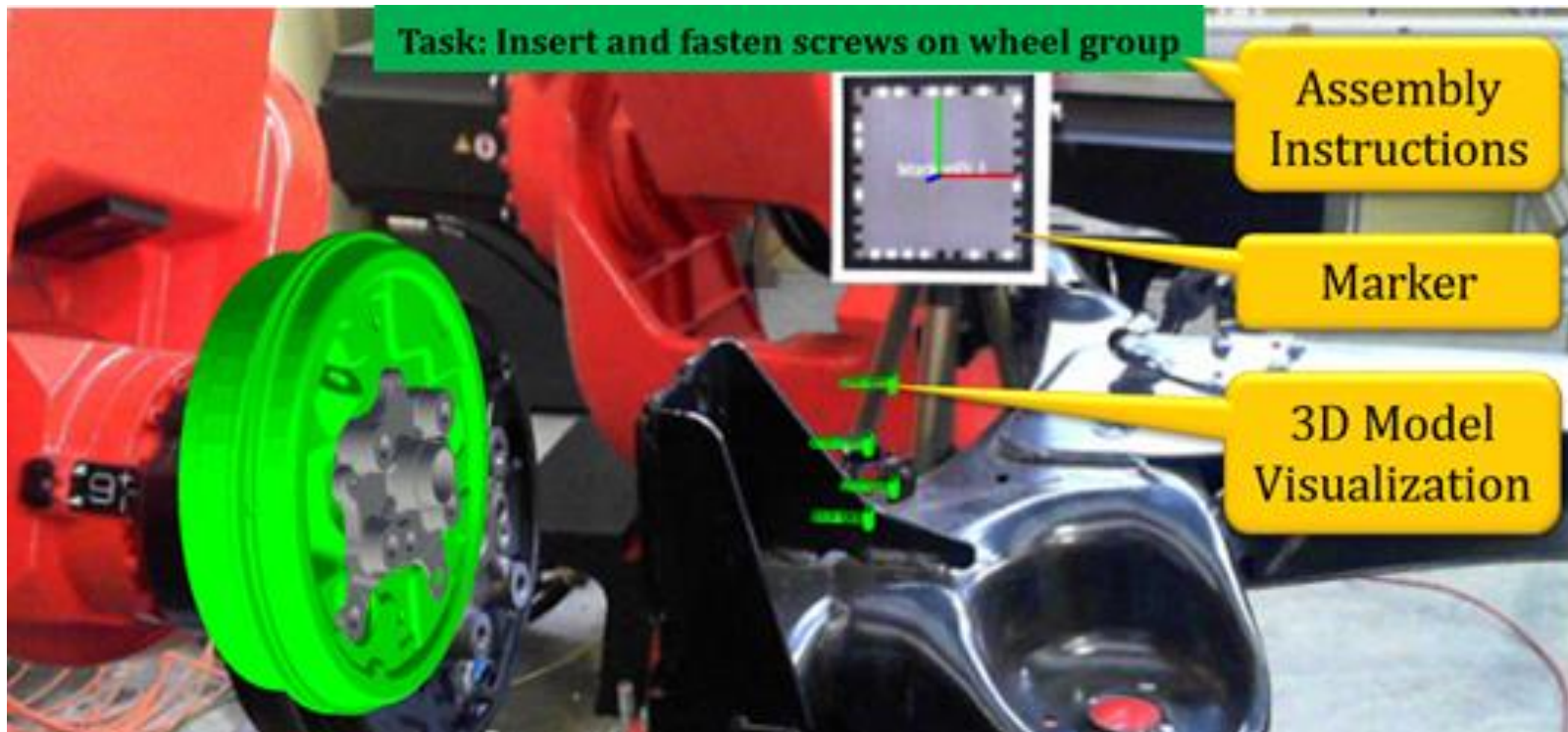
- Operator and robot working areas



AR System implementation

Implemented System Functionalities

- Assembly process 3D info



Conclusions

Multiple aspects of safety for designing and deploying HRC work cells.

Safety requirements may originate from:

- the type of the robot (dual/single arm),
- the robot's payload and power/force that it can apply
- the part's characteristics (geometry/weight)
- the assembly/manufacturing process, considering end effector and robot motion.
- the collaboration requirements

Humans feel more comfortable when **they are aware of the underlying safety**.

Workplaces need to include interfaces such as visual, audio and tactile.

- Developing methods for better immersing the human in the new safe measures that are becoming available.
- Reducing the complexity of deployment. Each safety function requires different systems to implement – error free operation may be at risk



Acknowledgement



**Seamless Human-Robot Cooperation
for
Intelligent, Flexible and Safe Operations
in the
Assembly Factories of the Future**

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THANK YOU!



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