

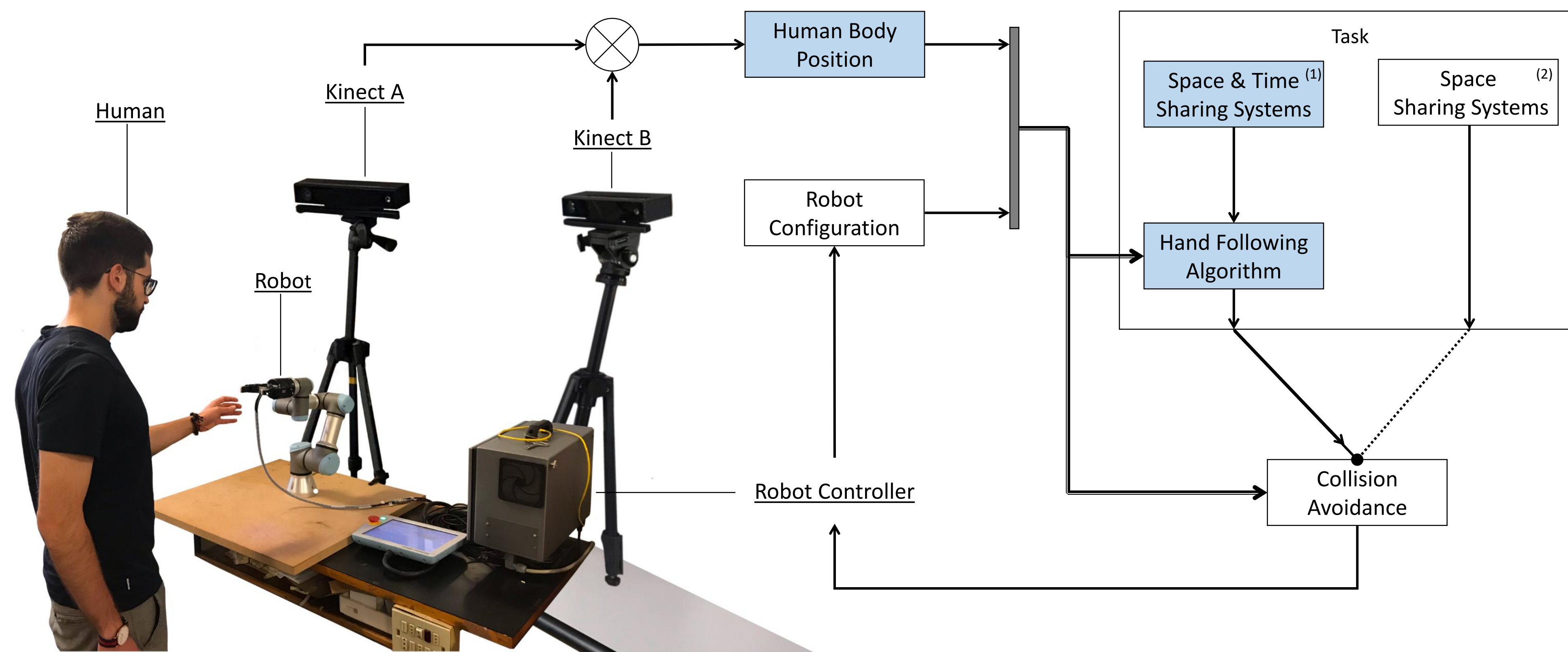
Human-Robot Interaction: Collaborative Robotics driven by Vision Systems

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Introduction



Collaborative Task

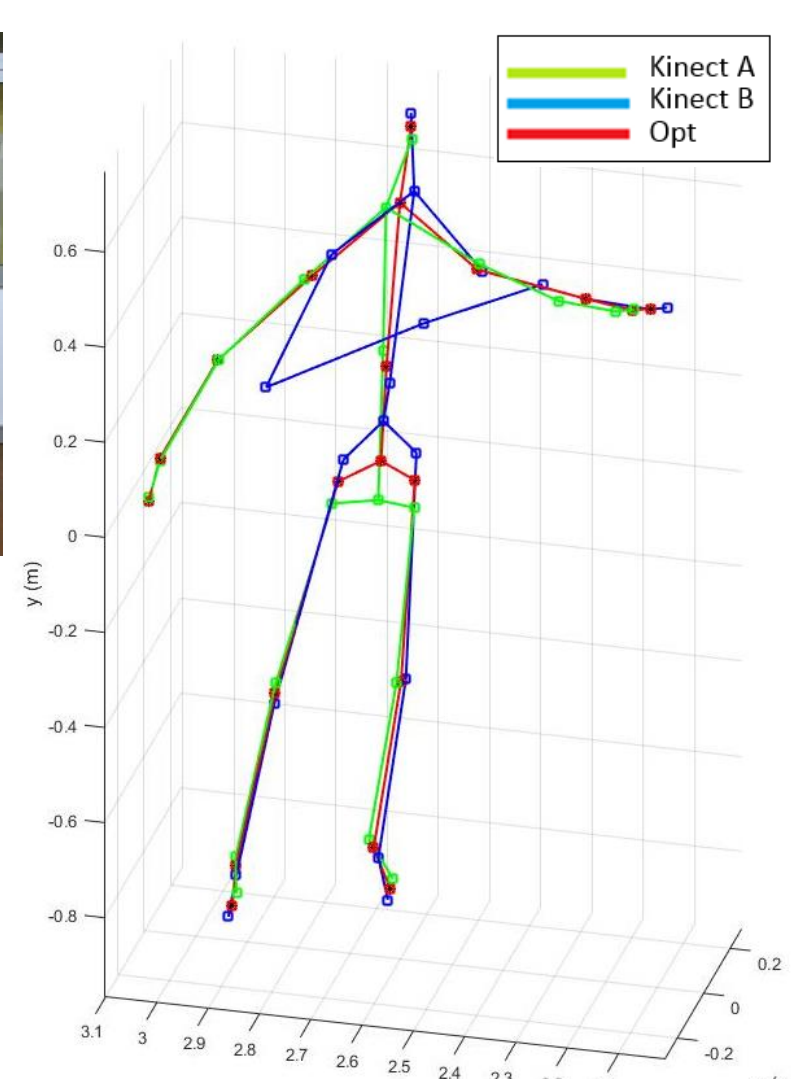
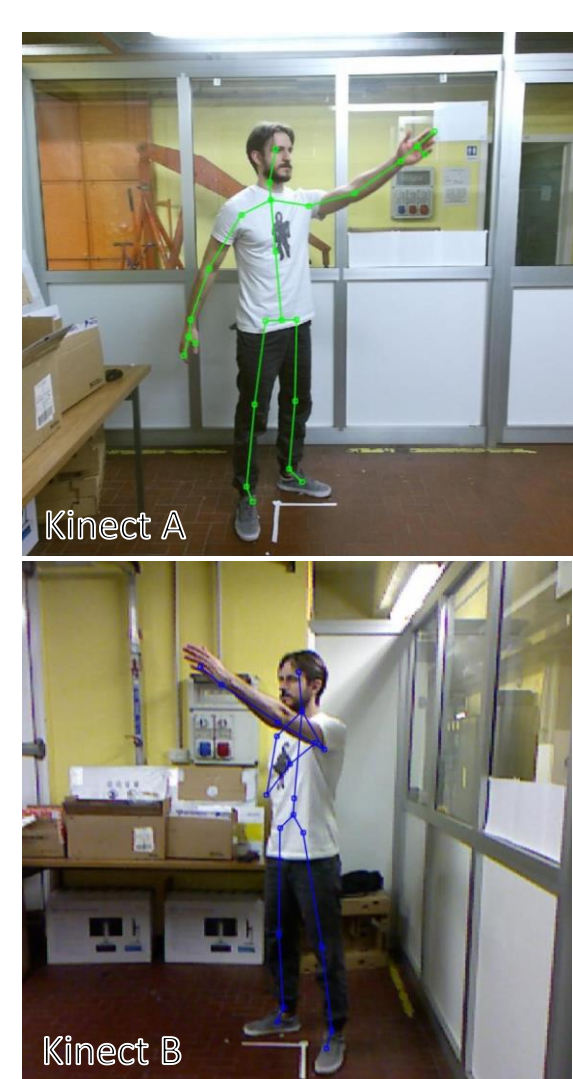
The human and the robot can share the task area with two different approaches:

1. **Space & Time sharing:** human and robot perform the task synchronizing their motion in order to meet (**hand-over**) at any time and in any point of the operational space;
2. **Space sharing:** human and robot carry out different sub-task in the same space, only being careful not to collide (**collision avoidance**).

Focus of this work

- The main purpose is to contribute to the collaborative application studying the **vision systems**, the **hand-over** task and the **hand-following** algorithm;
- in order to validate the results, experimental tests are carried out using a UR3 robot.

Human Tracking

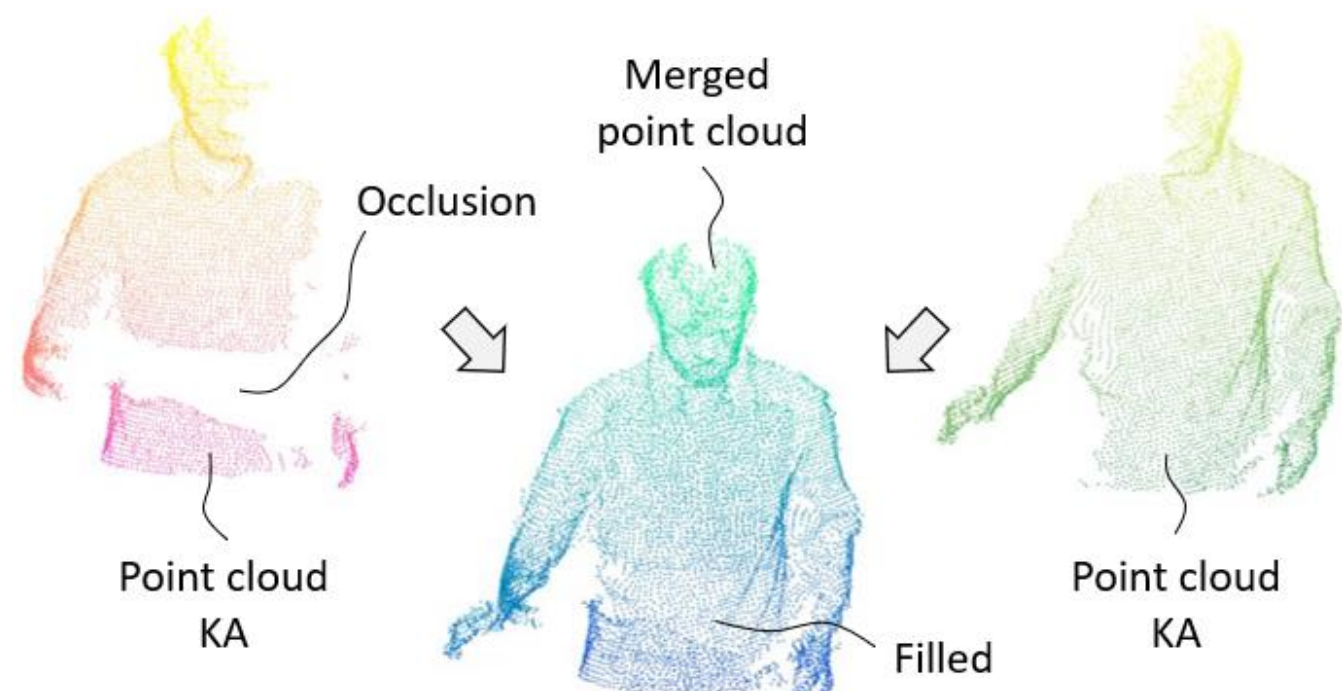


1 Skeleton

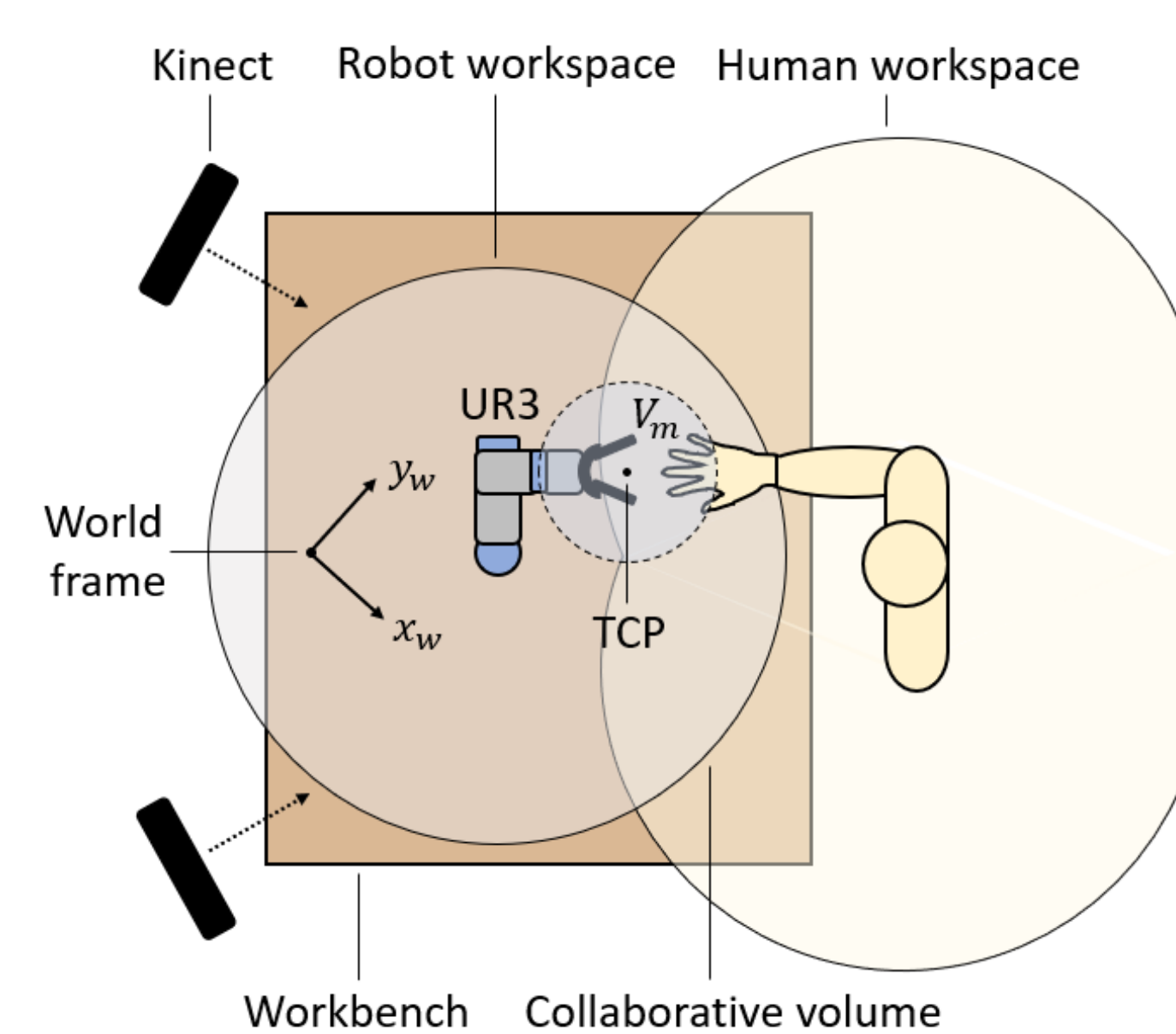
- The Kinect sensor tracks the human identifying the positions of **25 joints** (skeleton) with a sampling rate of **30 Hz**;
- **duplex Kinect** algorithm to detect the scene with different angles of view and to fill **occlusions**;
- **length** of the **bones** (skeleton links) supposed to be constant and equal to the mean value of the 2 sensors;
- the joint positions are weighted with **confidence coefficients** according to their **tracking state**;
- a **convex minimization problem** is solved to obtain the best skeleton which optimizes the joints position.

2 Point Cloud

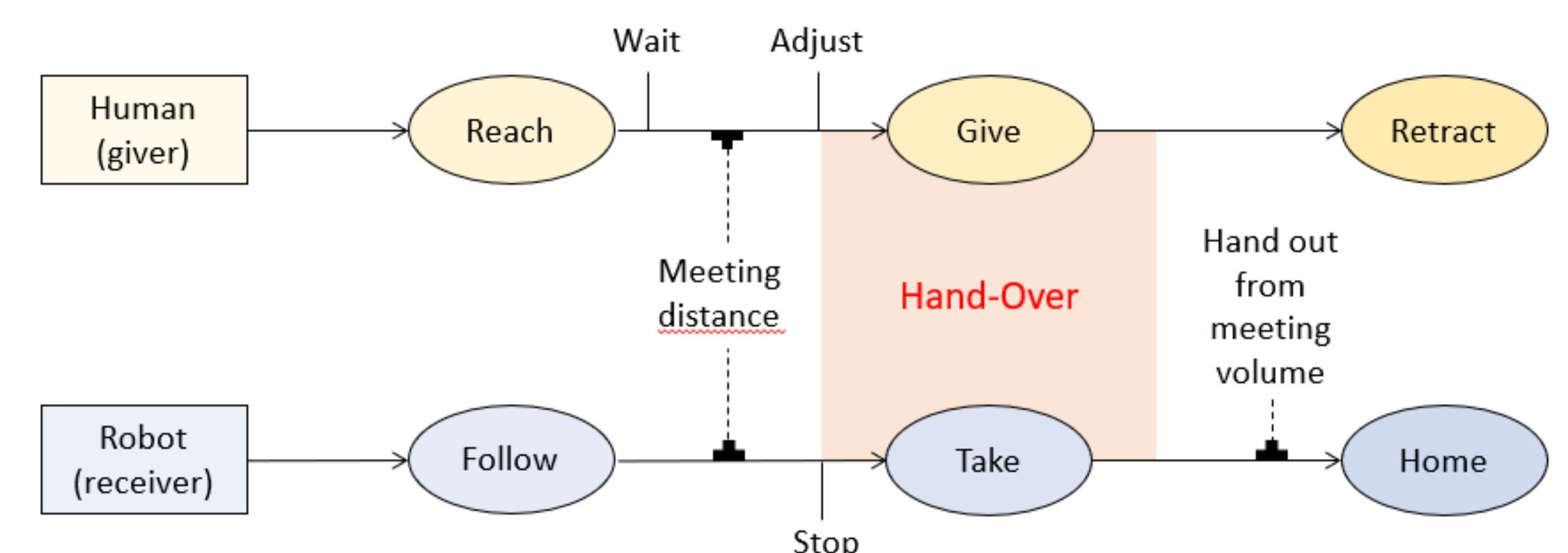
- The raw data generated by the Kinect is a **point cloud** with a resolution of **512x424** with a frequency of **30 Hz**;
- **segmentation** techniques allow to extract the point cloud of the human body;
- combining the point clouds of two or **more sensors** is possible to fix **occlusions**;
- the **merged point cloud** is downsampled and denoised to speed up the computation and to eliminate the outliers respectively.



Hand-Over Task

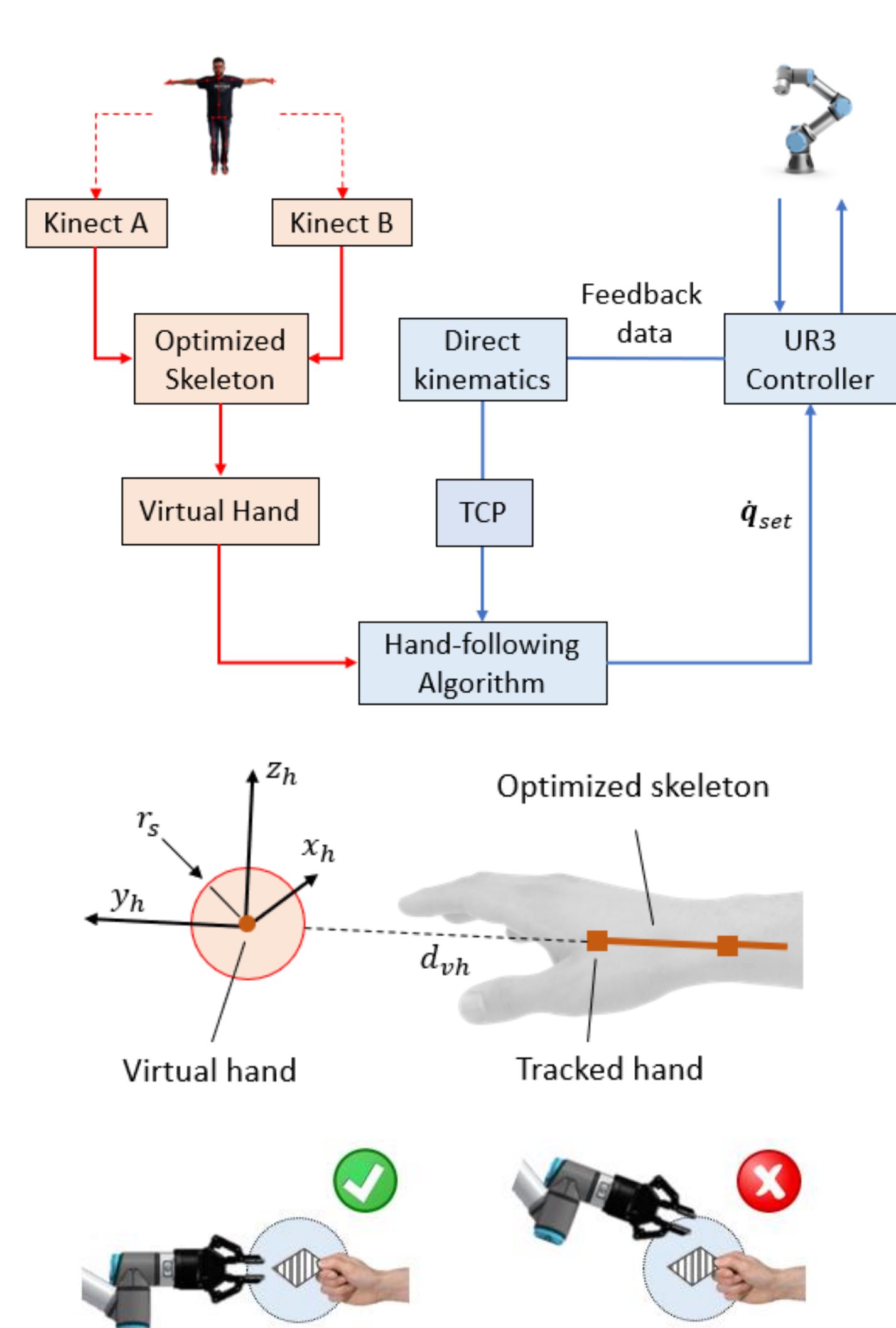


- The human hand **reaches** the **collaborative volume** V_m ;
- the robot reacts and **follows** the target with its TCP;
- at a fixed **meeting distance** from the hand, the robot **stops** and **waits** for the piece;
- the human **adjusts** and **gives** the object without that the UR3 moves;
- the human **retracts** his upper limb outside of the meeting volume;
- the robot goes to his **home** position.



Hand-following Algorithm

1 Block diagram



2 Motion planning

