



Use of Laser Range Finders in Mobile Robots & AGV's



Sensing industry needs

22nd April 2009 Hannover

SENTEK
solutions



Presentation Outline

- Introduction to Sentek & Hokuyo
- Laser Range Finders: What, where & how
- Some real life applications
- Summary
- Questions



A Brief Introduction

- Sentek Solutions consists of:
 - Sentek Solutions Inc: N America
 - Sentek Solutions Ltd: Europe
- We specialise in supplying Opto electronic devices for Automation & Robotics
- To most of you here we are the supplier of everything **HOKUYO**
- Which means small, low power
 - Laser Range Finders
 - Obstacle Detectors
- Ideal for robots and autonomous devices

Hokuyo Profile

- Established : 1946
 - Turnover ¥5bn (€32m)
 - 150 employees
- Specialisation
 - Range Sensors
 - Optical Data Transmission Devices
- Other sensors (Photoelectric, ultrasonic, Counters....)
- Based in Osaka, Japan (Development and Manufacture)
 - Operate in Europe & US via Sentek Solutions



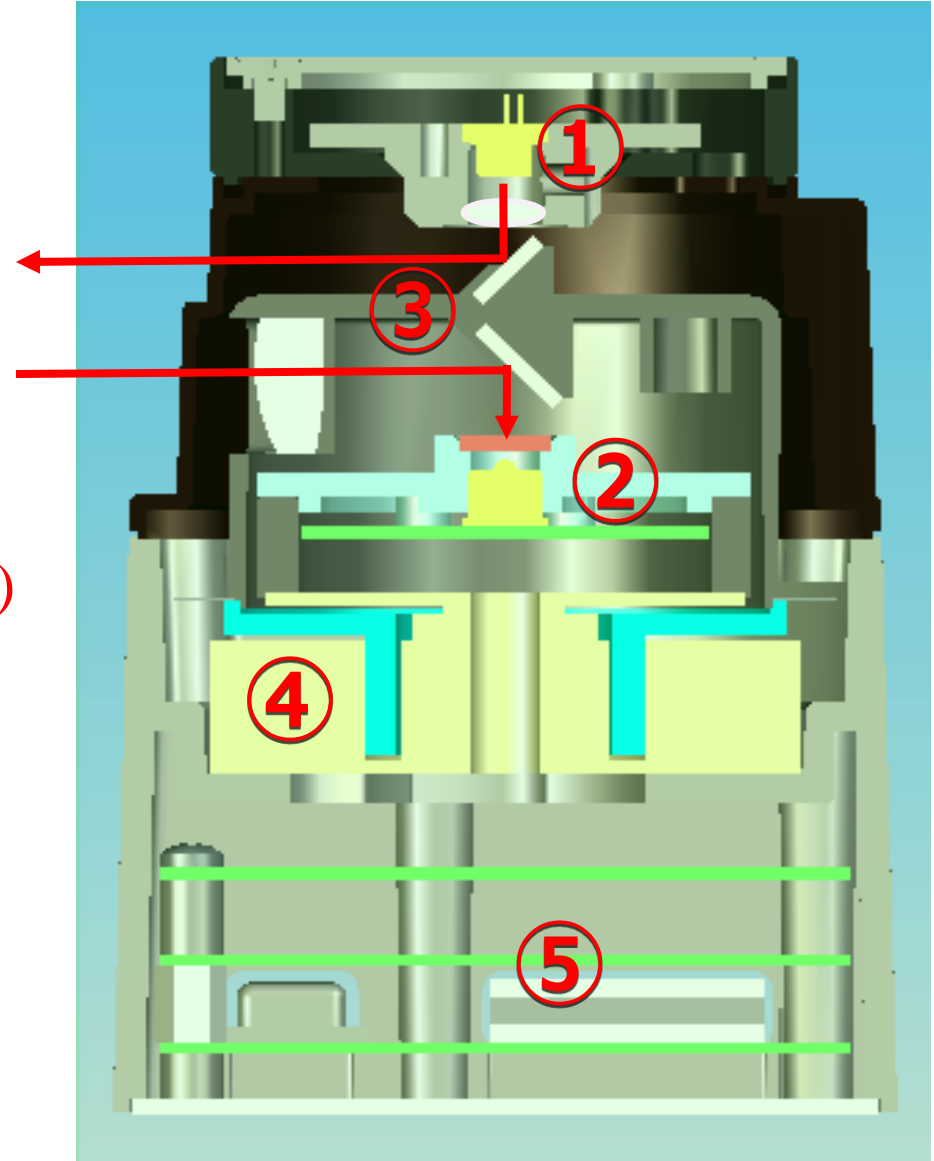


What is a laser range finder

- It's simple really
 - A rapidly rotating IR laser beam & receiver
 - Some smart electronics
 - And some clever software
- All miniaturised
- Then packed into a compact, protective and vibration resistant, housing

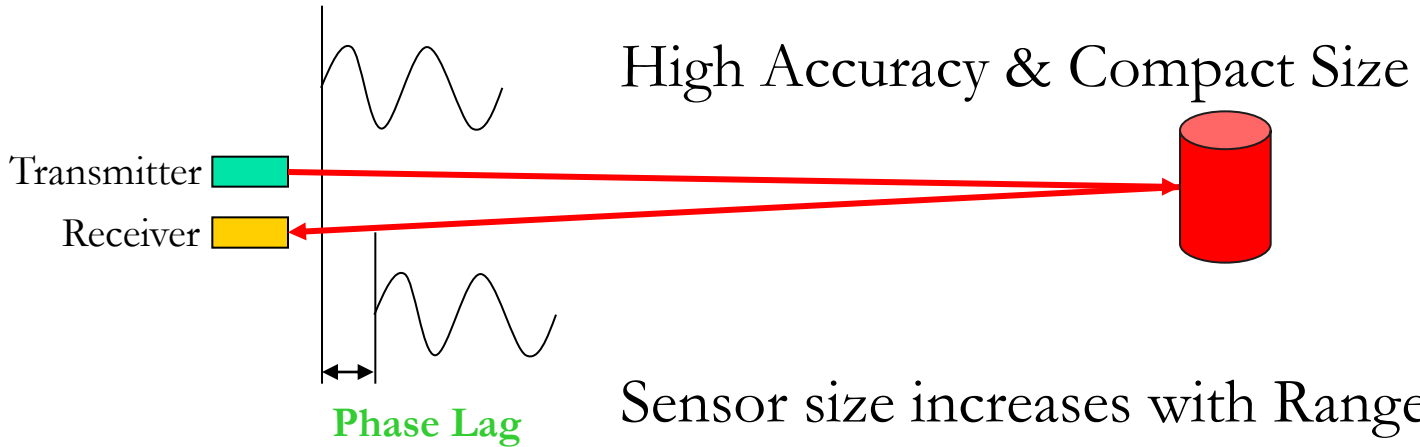
URG-Design

1. Light Source (Laser)
2. APD
3. Mirrors (Transmitter, Receiver)
4. Motor
5. Control Circuit

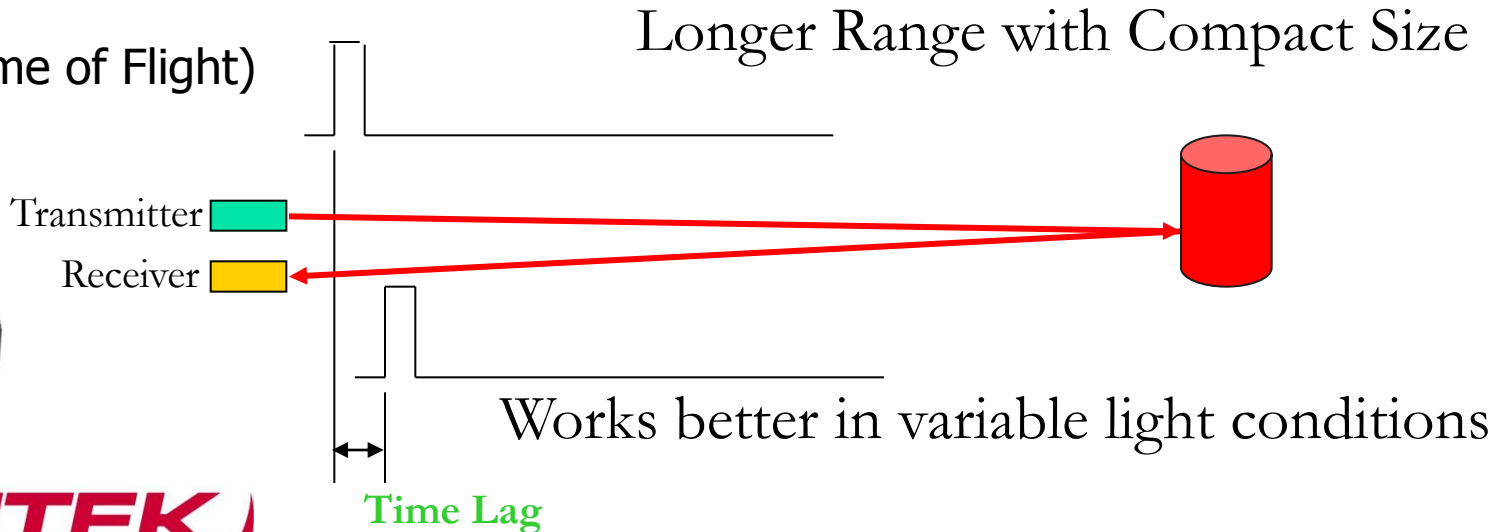


So how does it work?

AM (Amplitude Modulated)

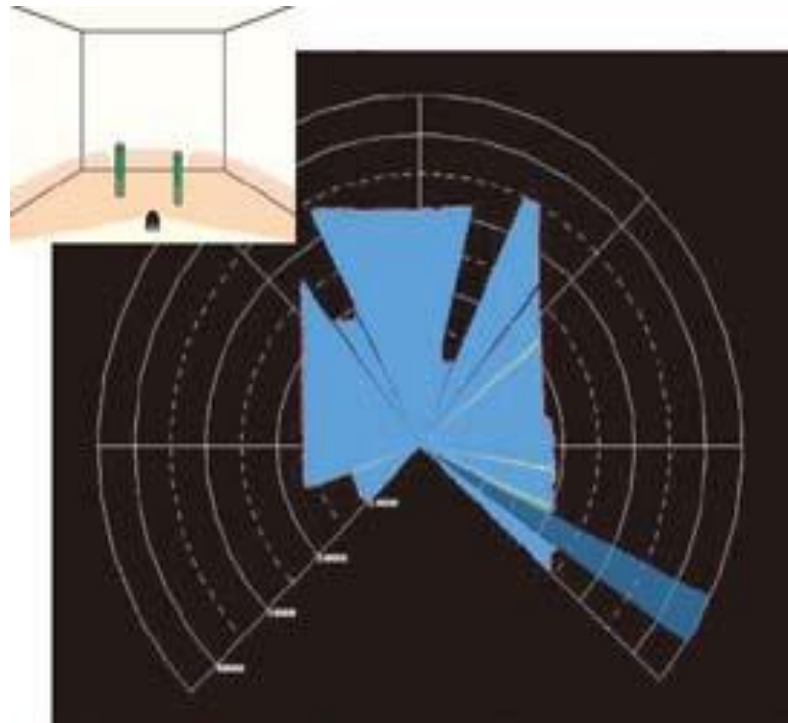


TOF (Time of Flight)



What information is produced?

- Converted raw data (binary) gives:
 - Data step number (scan window / resolution)
 - Direction in Radians
 - Distance from X axis
 - Distance from Y axis
- This can be viewed in VMON our Visualisation programme



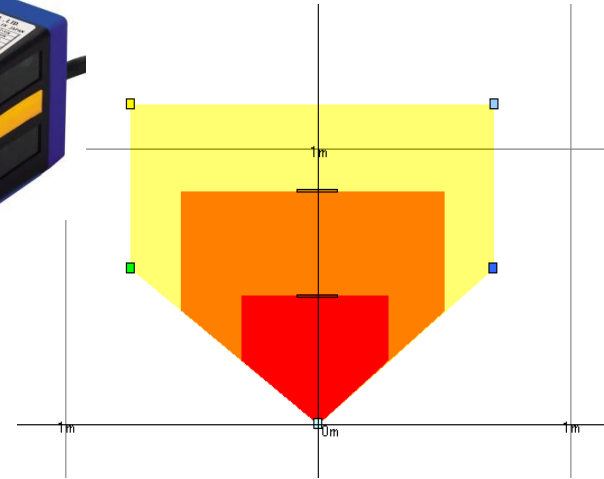


How is this information used?

- Laser range finders break down into two functional categories
 - Obstacle Detectors
 - These are standalone LRF devices, for AGV's etc
 - Once pre configured on a PC they will trigger NPN outputs when objects encroach into defined zones around the AGV
 - This enables control
 - Pure Laser Range Finders

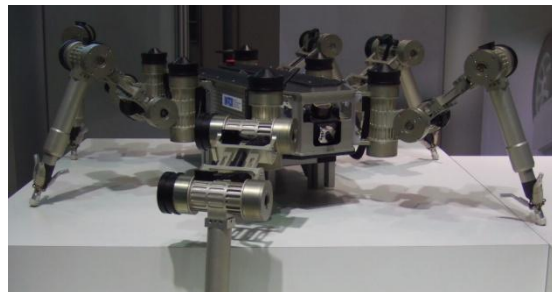
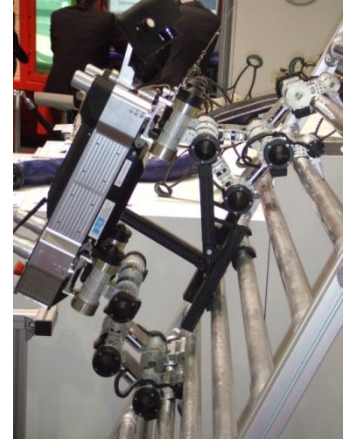
Some Obstacle Detectors in use

- For use in defined environments generally for repeatable tasks
- Carrier vehicles are not fully autonomous / robotic
- Excellent factory automation devices



Pure: Laser Range Finders

- Laser Range finders are used for more “intelligent / autonomous” applications
- Output is raw data (effectively time stamped-visual map)
- Onboard intelligence rather than IO is needed
- Typical Applications are:
 - Robotics
 - Obstacle Avoidance
 - Path Planning
 - SLAM (Simultaneous localization and mapping)
 - Security:
 - Movement Detection with time based history
 - Configurable actions to predicted behaviour patterns





Some real life applications

- To be honest I was hoping that some of our many customers would provide photo's, video's or stories
- But everybody is either....
 - Too shy
 - Too busy
 - Too Secretive
- So I've taken some in house applications & some that are in the public domain

Real applications: Beego

- You might have seen our robotic dog!
 - Three wheeled rather than four legged
- If you go and say hello he will instantly take a liking and follow you around



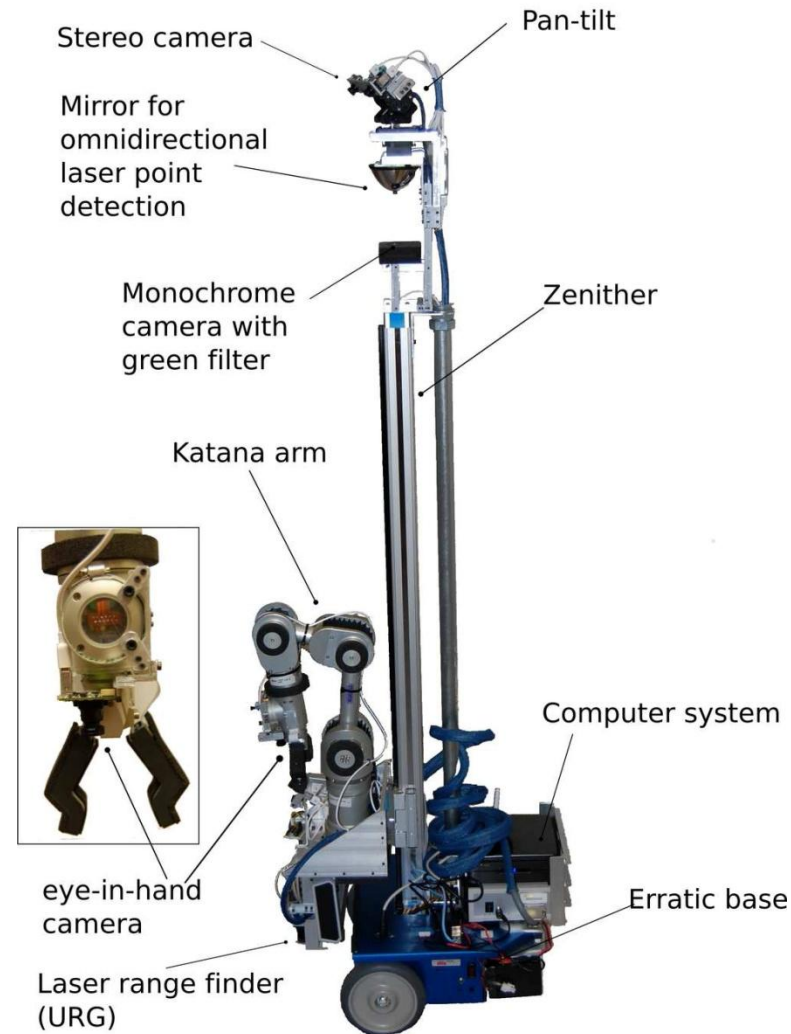


Beego: Explained

- Essentially Beego (and his software) recognise specific shapes and react accordingly
 - Introduction: Close covering of the sensor = reset
 - Two curved shapes moving away are legs = follow
 - Meanwhile other observed shapes are obstacles = avoid
- From this it is not difficult to imagine LRF's providing navigation from room shape recognition

Real applications: EI E

- EI E is an Assistive Robot developed by Georgia Tech
- She will
 - Retrieve objects from the floor or a flat surface
 - Carry out manipulation tasks
- She uses multiple optical and tactile sensors

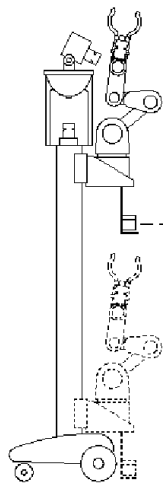
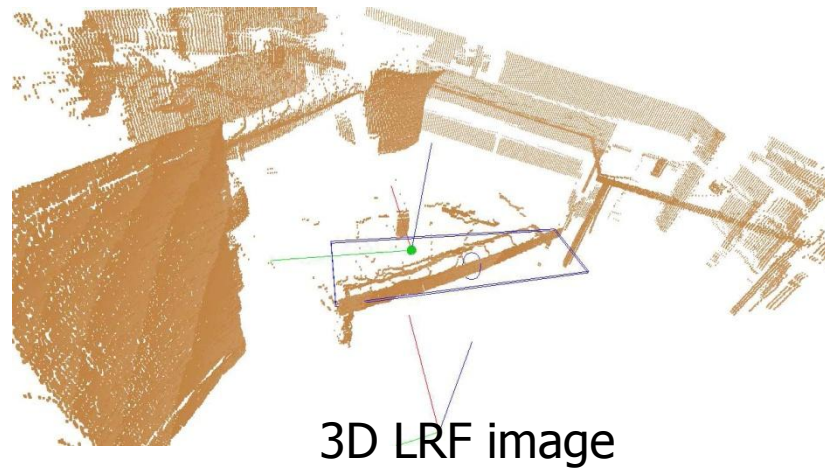




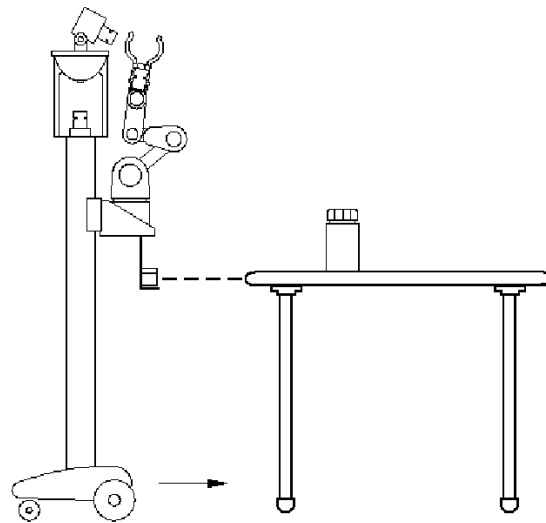
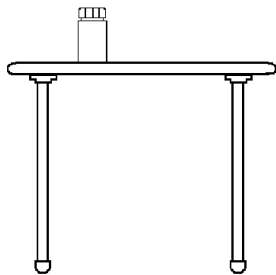
El E explained

- A URG-04LX LRF & camera arrangement are used to localise and move towards a laser illuminated object
- If the object is above floor level the LRF together with a linear actuator will
 - Create a 3D map
 - Identify a flat surface
 - Position the gripping device at a defined height
- The gripping device with eye in hand camera and tactile sensing will then retrieve the object

El E explained

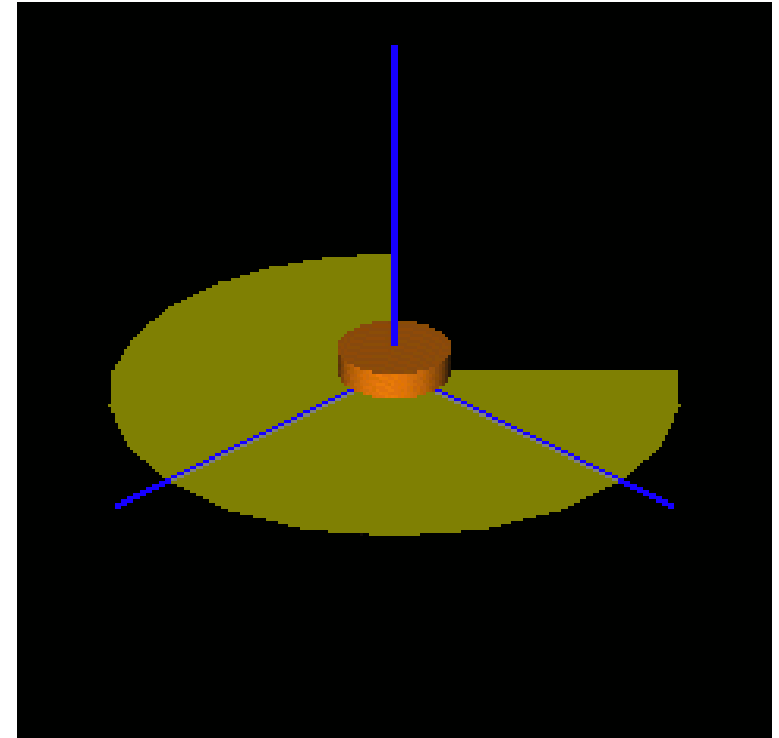


Flat surface location & positioning



Real Applications: Tokyo Subway mapping

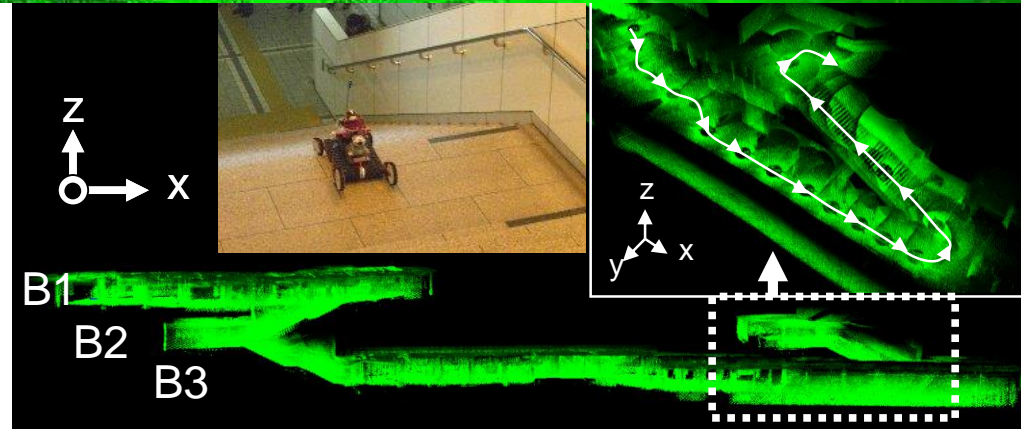
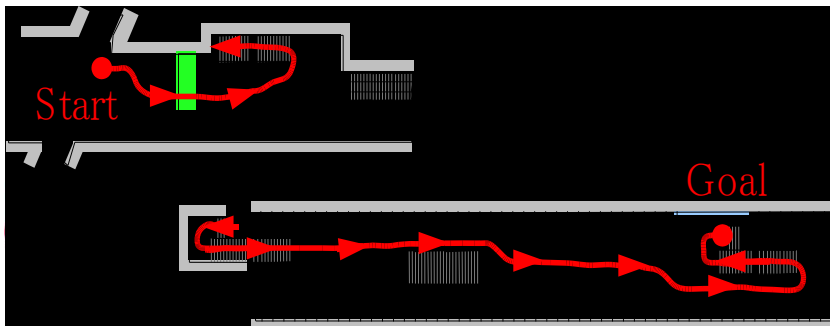
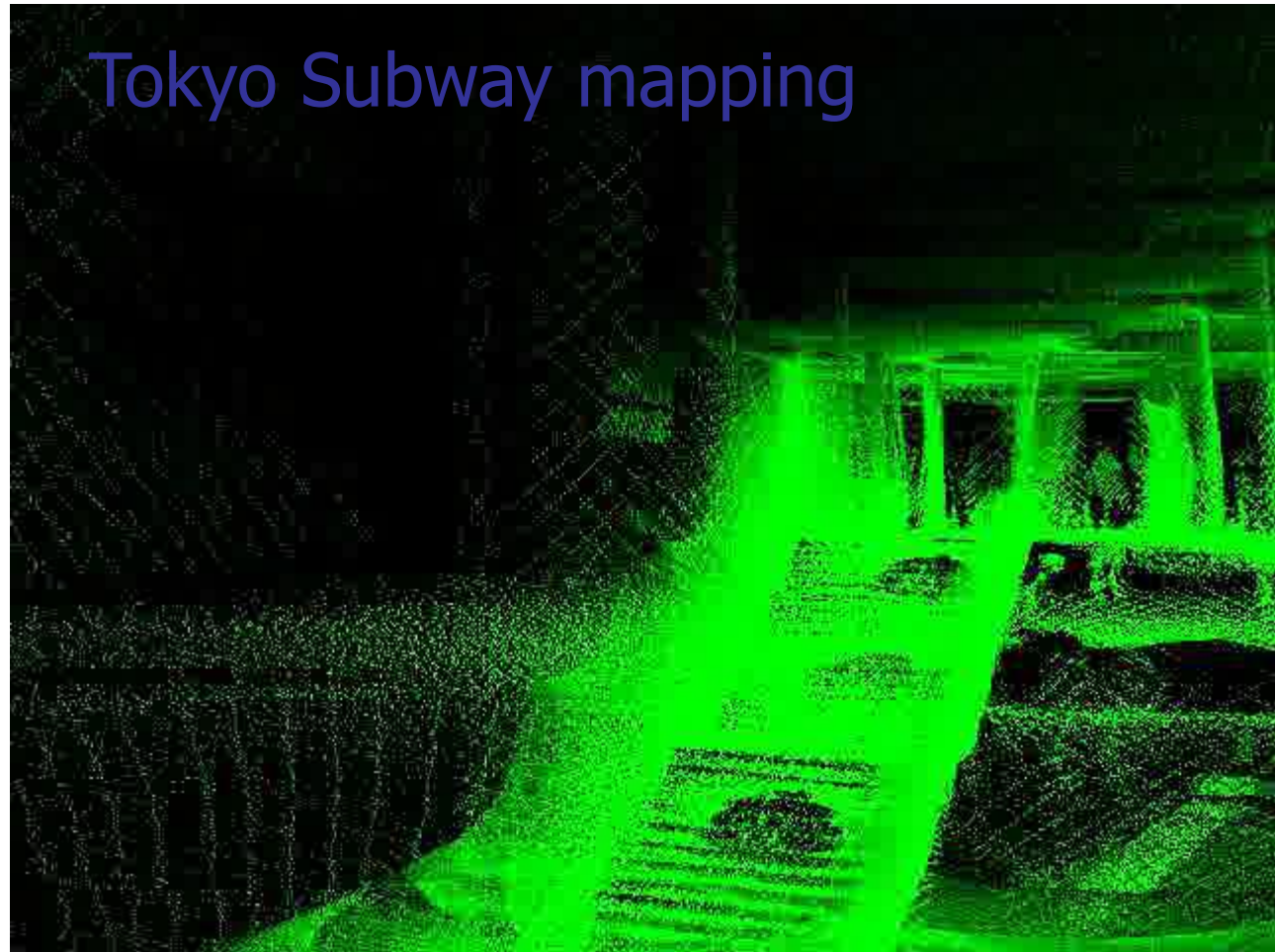
- Here a UTM-30LX is used
- Note the gyroscopic mount to allow 3D mapping



Schematic shows how a 2D scan can provide 3D information

Tokyo Subway mapping

- 3D performance can be achieved with high LRF scan speeds
- This demonstrates use of LRF's for rescue / mapping

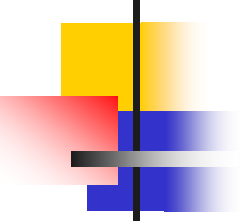


In Summary:

- Small, low power LRF's are vital robotic / factory automation tools
- As speeds & miniaturisation increase and costs decrease they will be used more extensively
- Modular functionality and size allow designers to integrate in the way they want
 - Standalone pre-programmable obstacle detectors or pure LRF
 - 2D, 3D or somewhere in between
- Performance is constantly improving: The new Hokuyo UTM-30LX
 - Tolerant of changing light conditions
 - 30m range
 - 40 Hz scan speed
 - Footprint: smaller than a credit card & only 370g
 - 12V DC & 8.4W



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Thanks for listening

