



ESP Puck Tracking

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Why is Puck Tracking important?

- There are many types 2G ESP of pucks
- Pucks must be processed in prescribed sequence
- Dropping a puck ends a deployment
 - typically jams Elbow or Forearm
- Can flood the can if dropped puck not detected
 - and clamp closed without a puck loaded in it
- We want to detect puck errors early to avoid this!

Why is puck tracking difficult?

- ESP cannot distinguish among puck types.
 - cannot read etched serial #, etc.
 - Even the flush puck appears identical
- No direct sensors for puck presence
 - ESP can't tell if Hand is holding a puck
 - Opening Hand risks dropping it
- ESP power may be remove at any time
 - even while handling pucks :-)

Sensing Puck Presence

- Motor current when closing Clamp
 - increases as spring compresses
 - only if there's a puck in the clamp!
 - anything puck in clamp sized would do
- IR beam under camera
 - blocked by top puck in stack
 - Elevator position at that instant allows ESP to calculate height of puck stack.
 - Assuming pucks are of standard height.

Counting Pucks

- Expected puck stack height in a tube
 - updated when puck is added or removed
- Every time puck stack lifts, its height
 - is compared with its expected height
 - Puck::Error raised if height \neq expected
 - within 0.5 puck height units
- This same error will occur if an operator
 - manually changes a tube's stack height
 - unless the system is informed

Tracking Pucks in play

- Pucks currently in play are tracked from
 - tube stack or garage to Hand to destination Clamp
 - unclamping, back to Hand, to tube stack or garage
- Each puck move is recorded in \$ESPmode.slot file
- When ESPserver starts,
 - it replays the .slot file to determine location of all pucks
 - If any are out of place (i.e. in play)
 - ESP.ready! will avoid dropping pucks
 - reclamps previously clamped pucks
 - Hand refuses to open if it previously held a puck.

Resetting Puck Tracking

- > `Puck.count` #counts all pucks in carousel
- > `Puck.count 2` #count only pucks in tube 2
- > `access 2` #present tube 2 and forget its height
- > `access` #present currently selected tube, forget its height
- These do not move any actuator:
 - > `clear!` #forget all puck heights
 - > `clear! 2..4` #forget puck height of tubes 2, 3 and 4
- If you see any of these sorts of messages on startup:
Storage::Warning in simfast – (*clamp*|Hand).holds *puck
 - the system thinks that pucks were in play when it last exited
 - If you have already manually corrected this situation,
 - > `Storage.recovery.clear` #forgo automatic puck recovery
 - **BEFORE** executing -> `ESP.ready!`



Puck Loading for Simulations

- > `pucks` #returns # pucks in each tube as a Hash
- > `pucks 2=>14, 3=>9` #set count of pucks for just tubes 2 & 3
- > `fill!` #fill carousel tubes 2..7 with pucks, empty others
 - `TubeCapacity` = 22 (or 33 if using “short” pucks)
- > `fill! 14, 2, 3` #fill tubes 2 & 3 with 14 pucks, empty others

- To ensure each simulation run starts from tube 2 with a full carousel:

```
if ESP.simulation?  
  fill!  
  startTube 2  
end
```

Put the above before the mission

