

Towards Robotic Train Fluid Service in Today and Tomorrow Depots (CyberFluids+)

Dr. Mingfeng Wang

PhD CEng FHEA MIEEE MIMechE MIFToMM

Senior Lecturer in Robotics & Autonomous Systems

Depart. of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering

Brunel University of London

Email: Mingfeng.Wang@Brunel.ac.uk

Vision: Specialised Robotic Systems for Challenging Environments

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 INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY UK Research and Innovation



Confined Environment
(Aeroengine)



Continuum Robots

Industry Partners:

 Rolls-Royce

 Sellafield Ltd

 syngenta

 G's

 RSSB

 Chilternrailways by arriwa

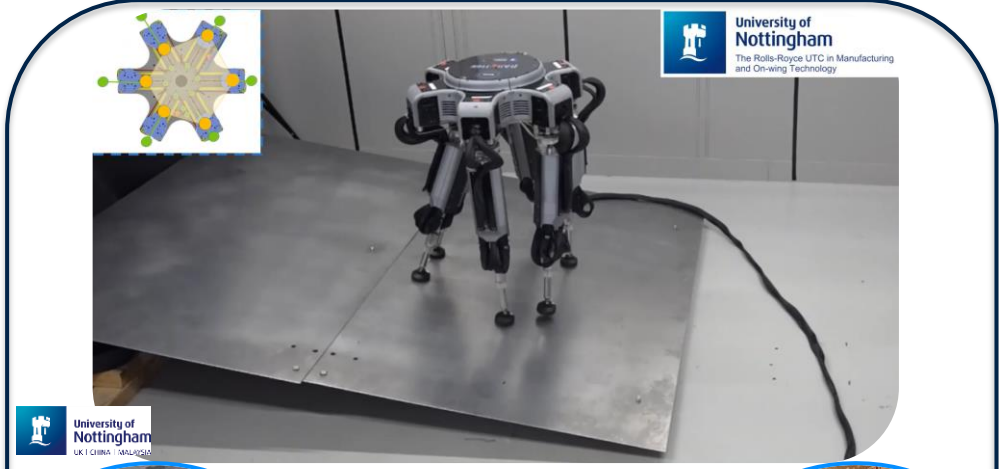


Train Maintenance Robots

Labour-intensive Environment
(Train)



Brunel University London



University of Nottingham
The Rolls-Royce UTC in Manufacturing and On-wing Technology



Extreme Environment
(Nuclear Facility)



Legged Robots



Precision Farming Robots

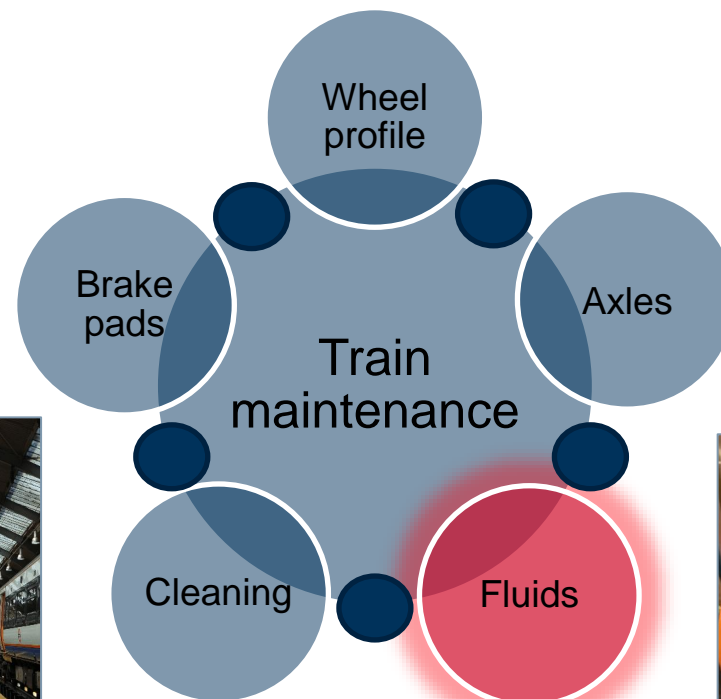
Labour-intensive Environment
(Organic Farm)



Harper Adams University



Background: Train Maintenance Challenge

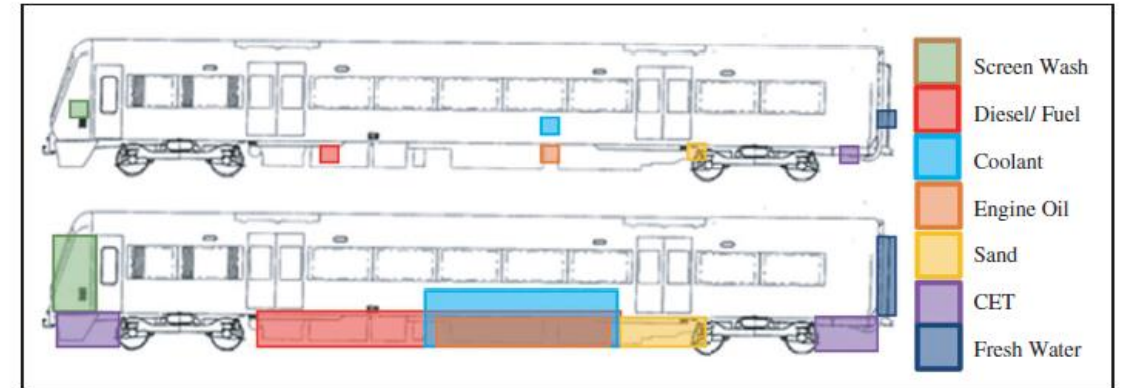
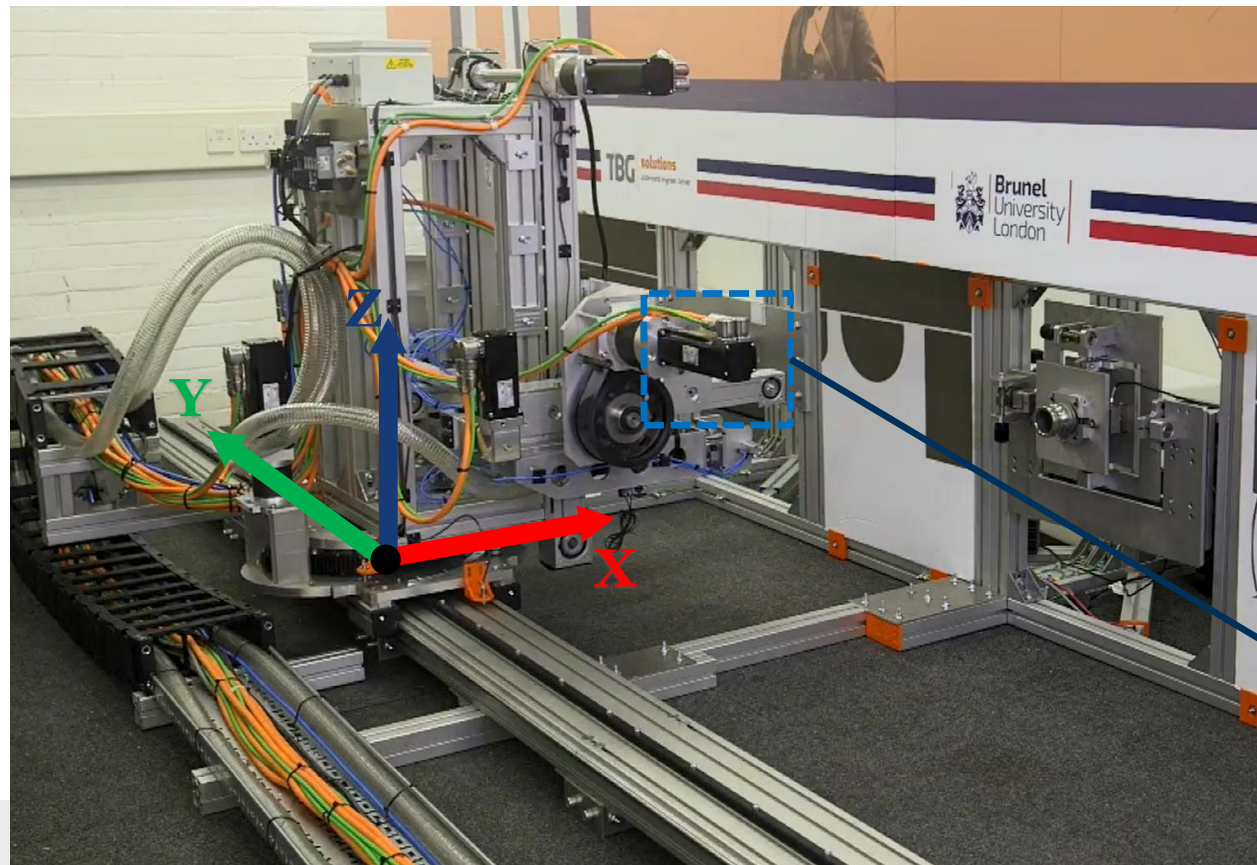


CyberFluids robot
By Brunel University London

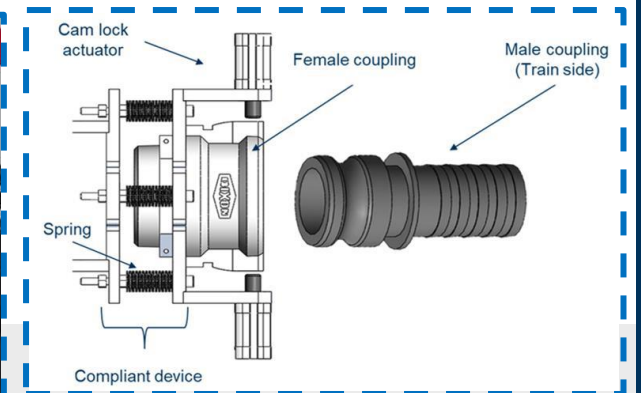
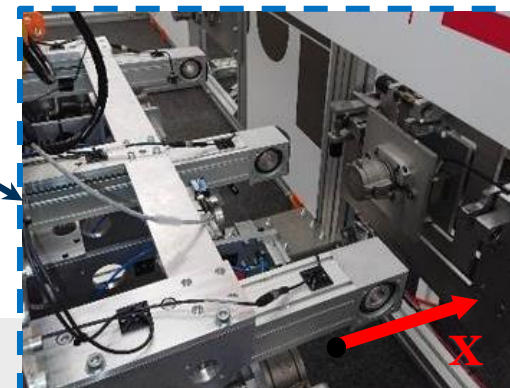
Background: What's CyberFluids Robot?

7-DoF Robotic System for autonomous passenger train fluid servicing (e.g., fuel, controlled emission toilets (CET), wheel sand, etc)

- **4 DoFs** for positioning (along Y- and Z-axes) and orienting (yaw and pitch);
- **3 DoFs** for three 1-DoF manipulation arms (along X-axis) with different end-effectors.

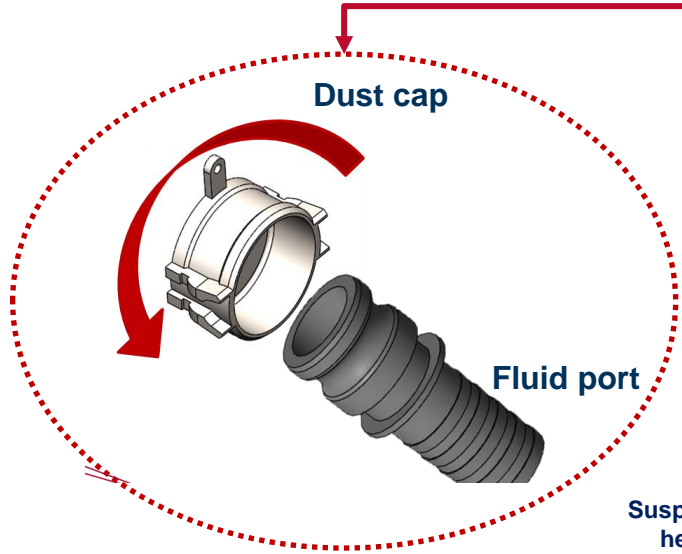


Fluid port locations on a BR Class 168 rail vehicle (top) and across similar vehicles (bottom)

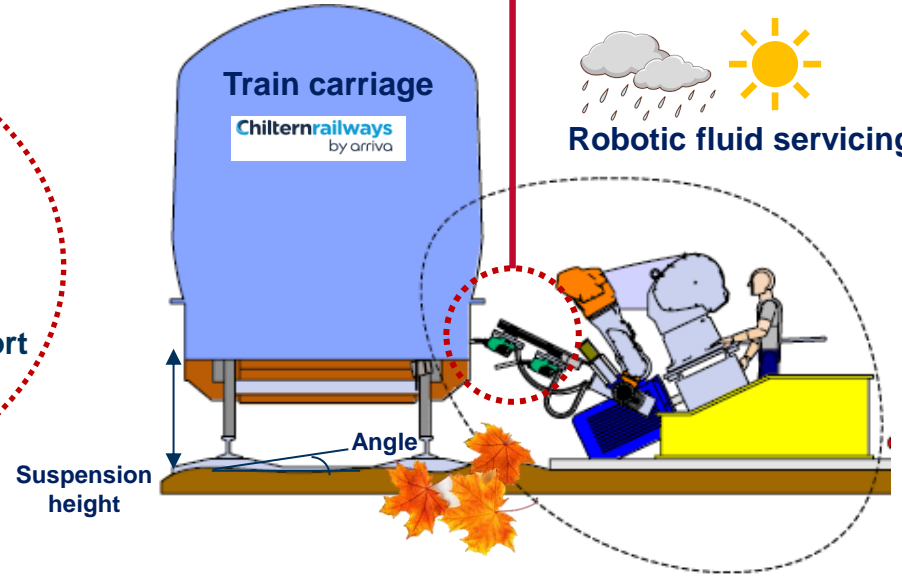
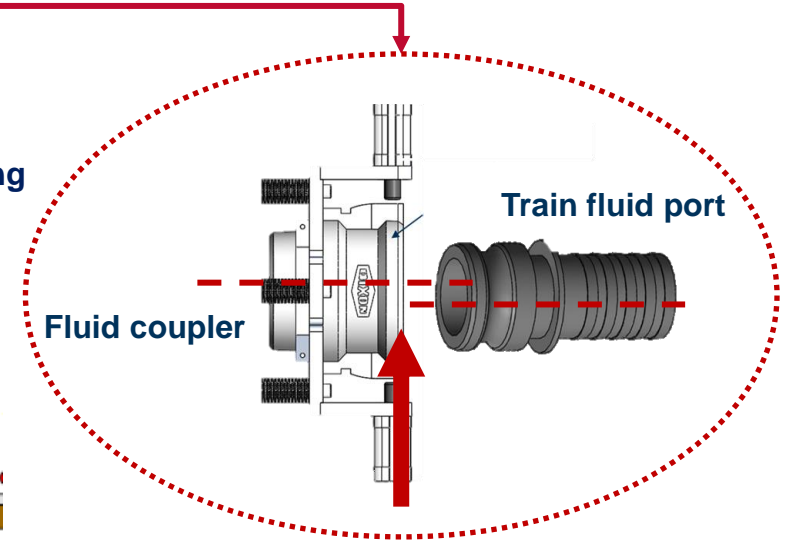


Problem: Misalignments in autonomous robotic servicing

1. Unlatching/replacing



2. Fluid port insertion



- In outdoor environments of train maintenance, robot workspace is **unstructured**.
- Autonomous locating of fluid ports may **not accurate**.
- There will always be **misalignments** between the robot and the train fluid ports.
- **Compliant end-effectors** are required for **flexible coupling** and **gripping**.



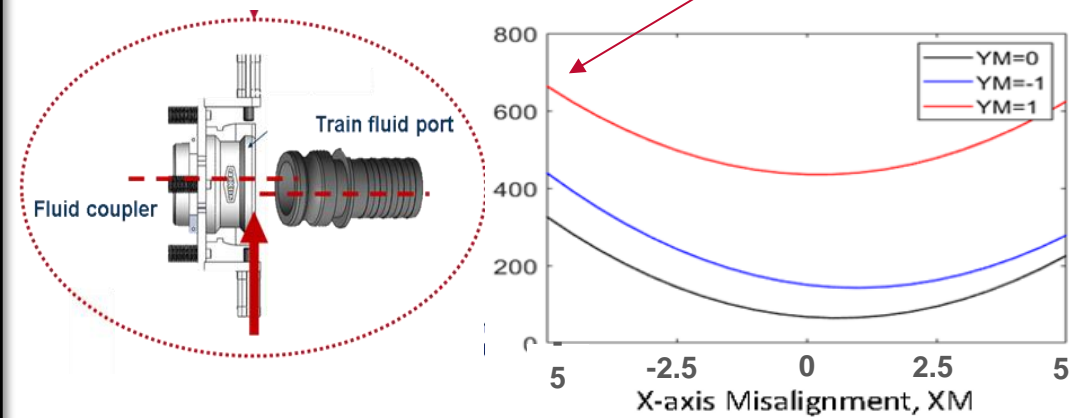
Problem: Misalignments in autonomous robotic servicing

CyberFluids robot

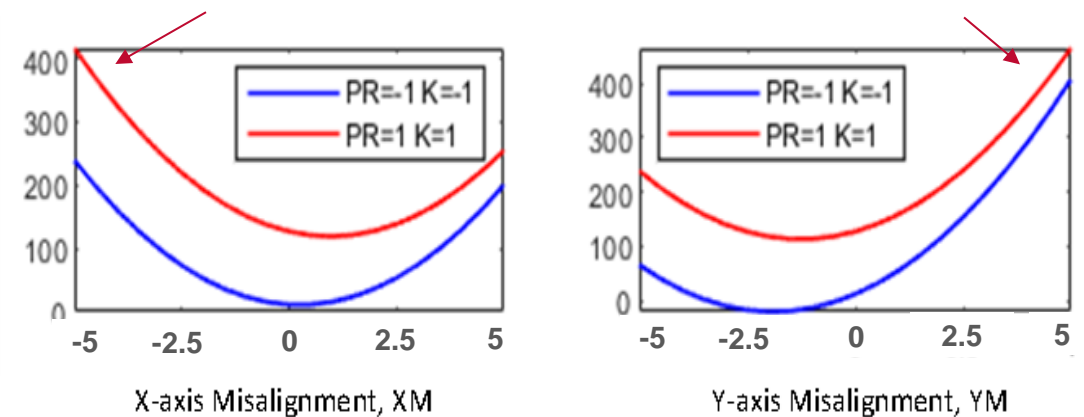


Maximum Insertion Force vs Misalignments

NOMINAL: 5mm parallel misalignment ≈ 700 N insertion force

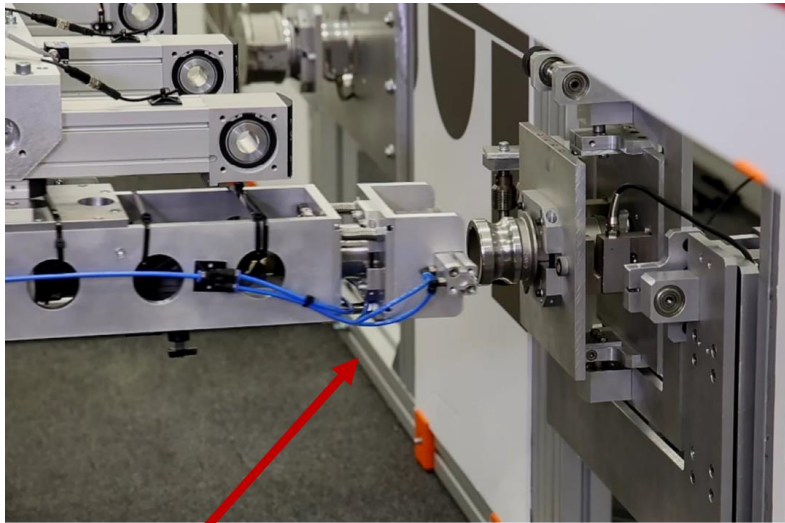


OPTIMISED: 5mm parallel misalignment ≈ 400 N insertion force



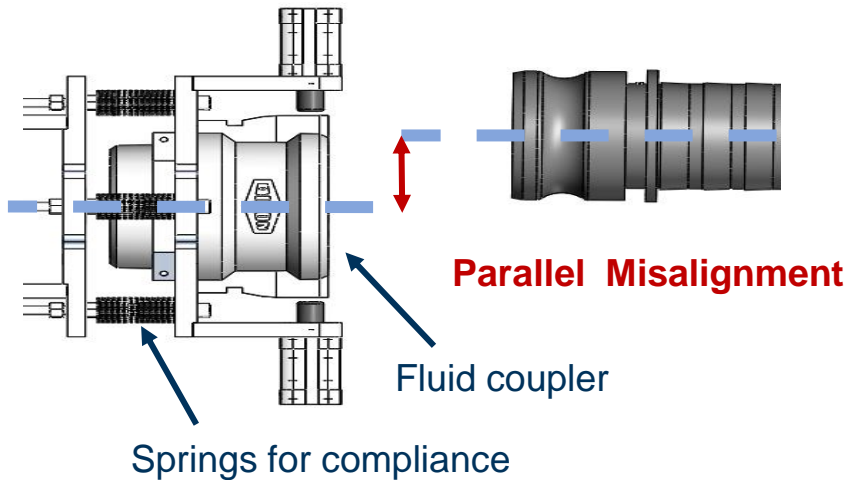
[Eshraghi *et al.* (2020)]

Problem: Misalignments in autonomous robotic servicing

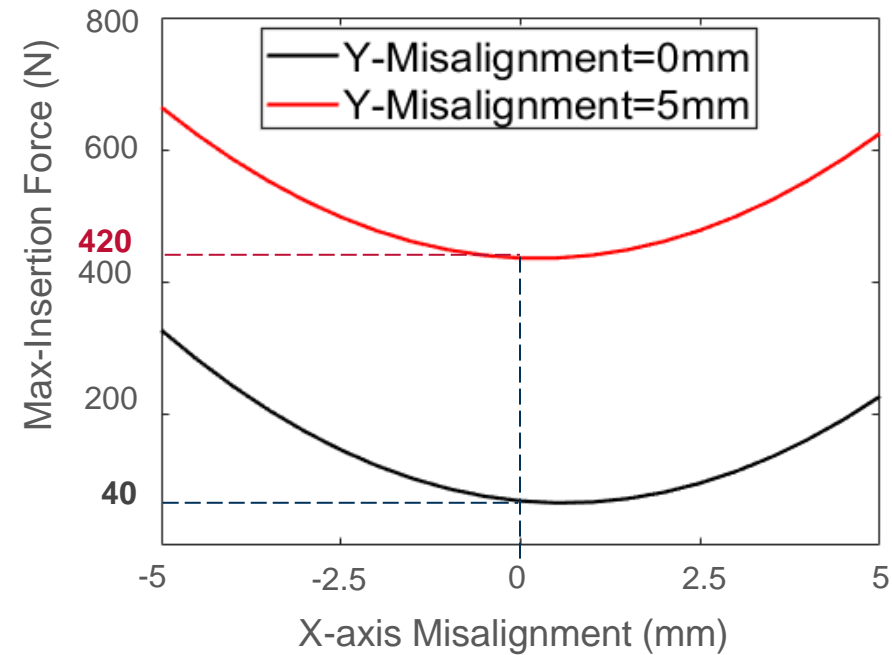


End-effector

Train fluid port



CyberFluid coupling under misalignments

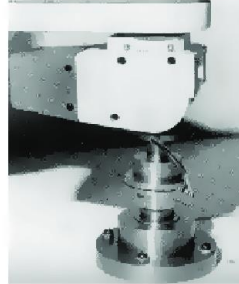
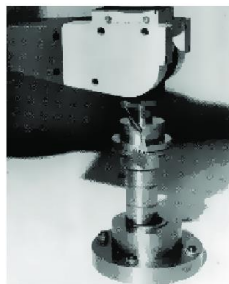
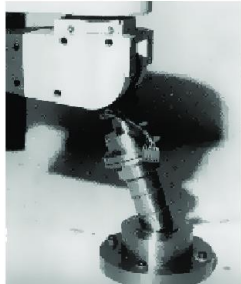
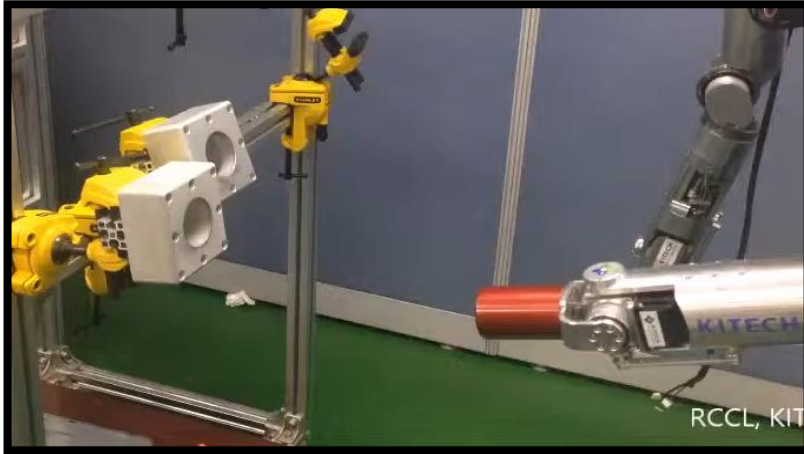


Misalignments introduce significant insertion force
(e.g., approx. 10 times with 5mm parallel misalignment)

Potential Solution: Active vs Passive

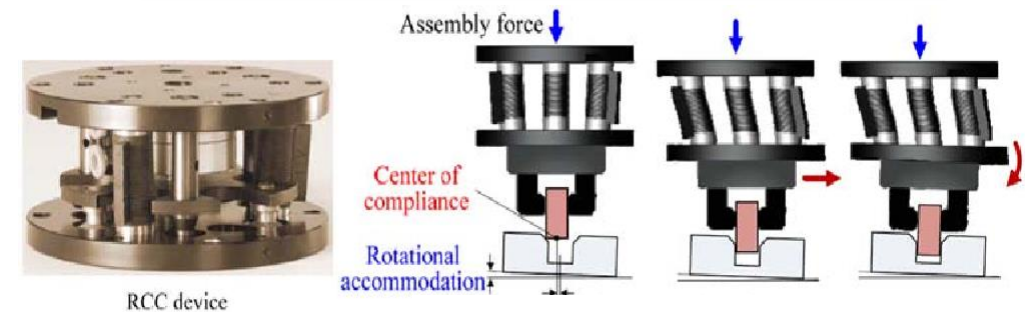
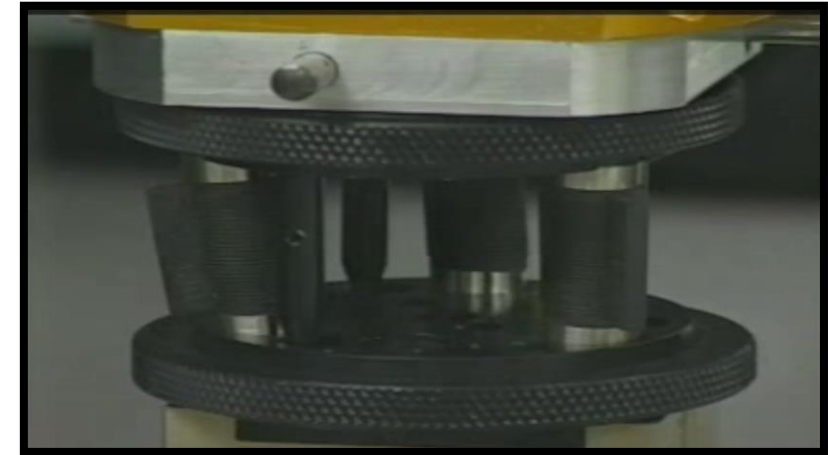
Active compliance

Sensing and controller required



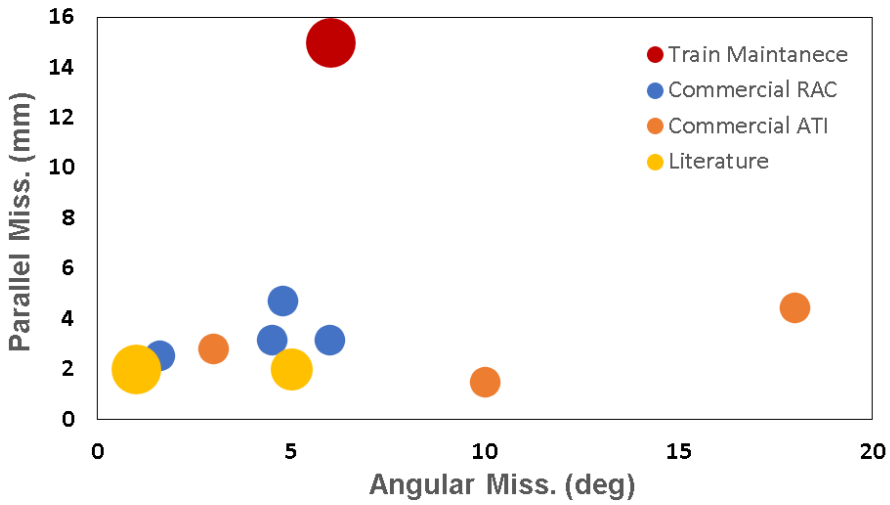
Passive compliance

No additional requirements

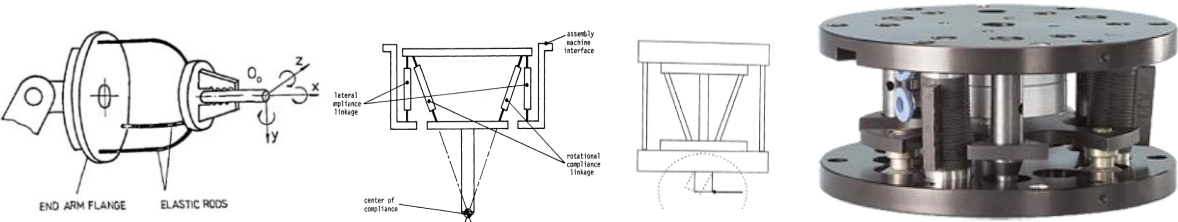


- **Cost-effective:** No additional sensing required:
- **Easy-to-maintenance:** No electronics, etc.

Literature: Remote Centre Compliant (RCC) Peg-in-Hole (PiH) end-effectors



Mechanism	Authors	Parallel	Angular	Clearance
Compliant stage	McCallion 1978	1-2mm	1.5-2.5°	0.01-0.02 mm
Flexure RCC	Watson 1982	1 mm	1°	0.01 mm
ESP type RCC	Whitney 1984	2mm	1°	0.01-0.02 mm
CHVRCC	Haskia 2001	0.4 – 2mm	0-5	<0.375 mm



Train fluid servicing PiH

Clearance = 0.05mm

Clearance = 0.5mm

End-effector

Train fluid port

Insertion force

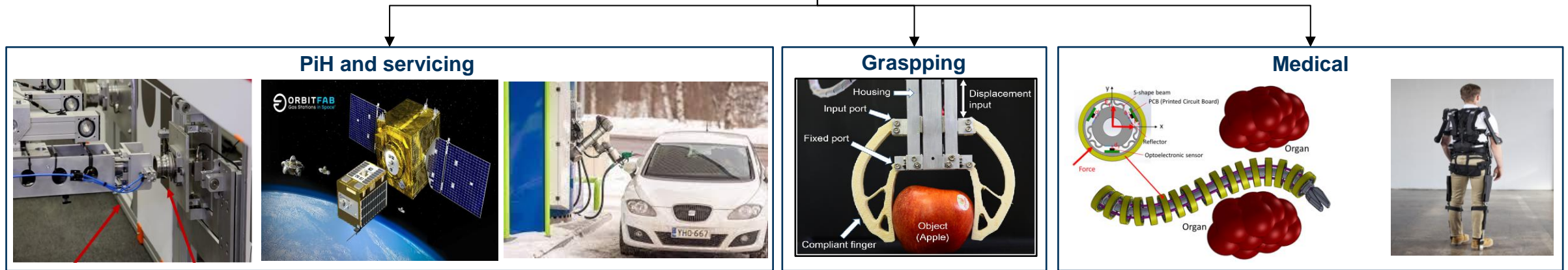
Small deflection/
Linear assumptions

Nonlinear large deformations

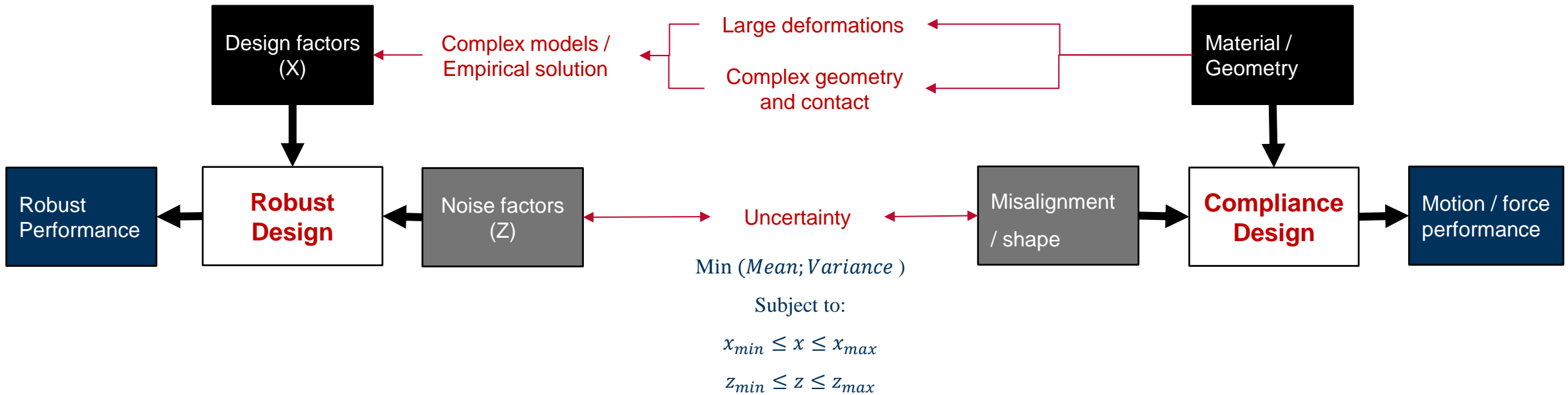
2D simple shapes

3D complex geometry

Methodology: A new outlook and approach to passive compliance design problems

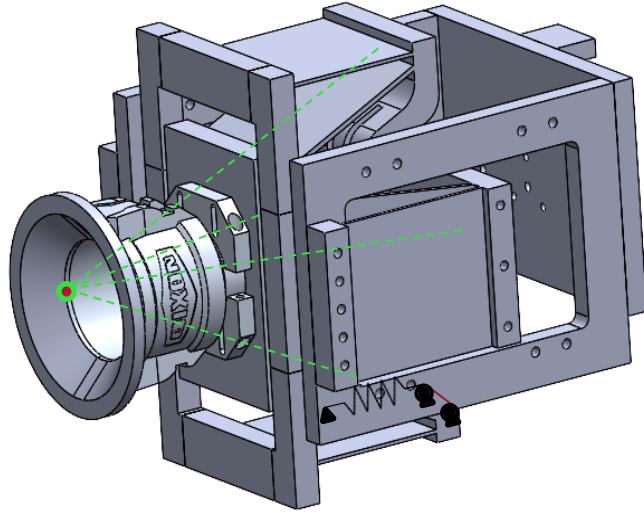


Practical and unstructured robot environments

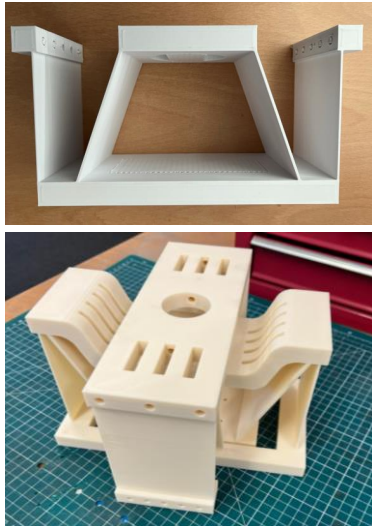


Case study 1: Development of new end effector + parametric analysis

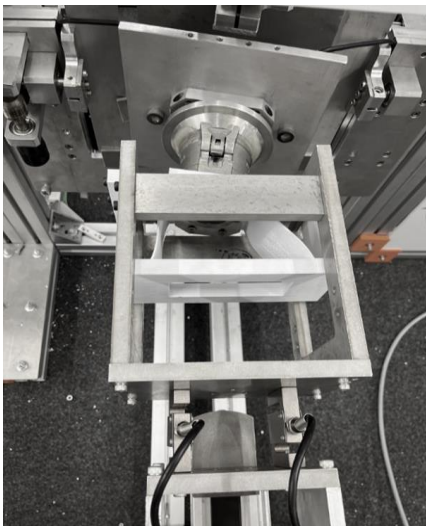
RCC End effector design



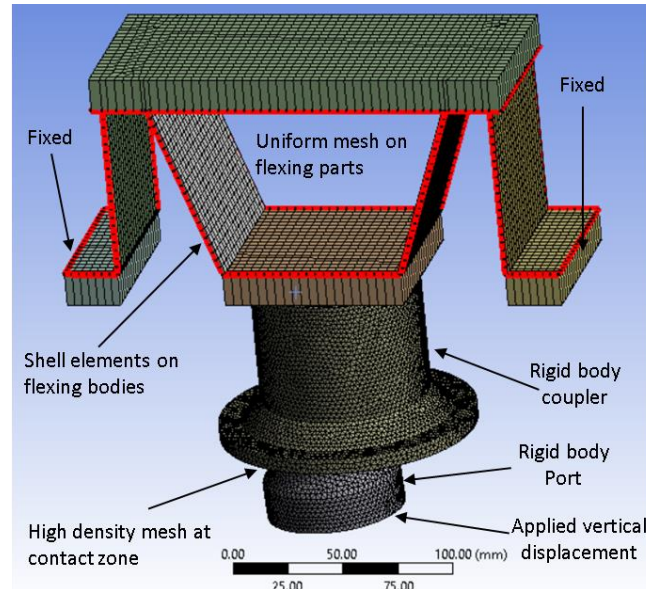
Compliant stage



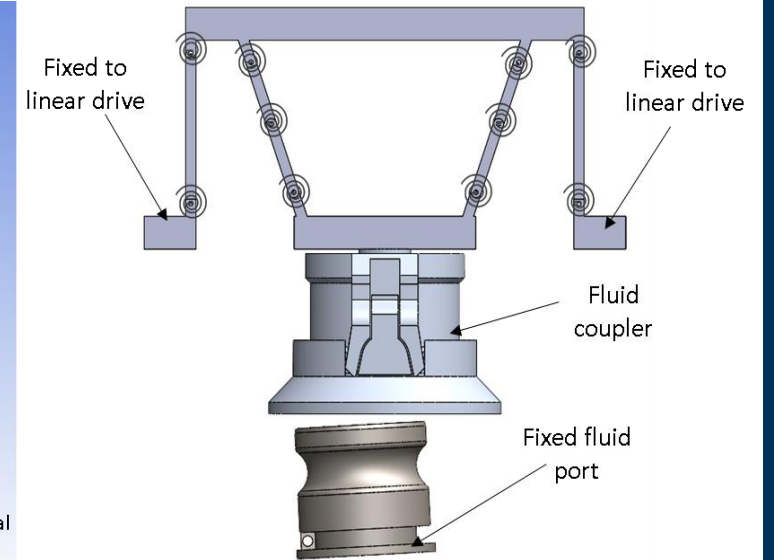
Experimental end effector



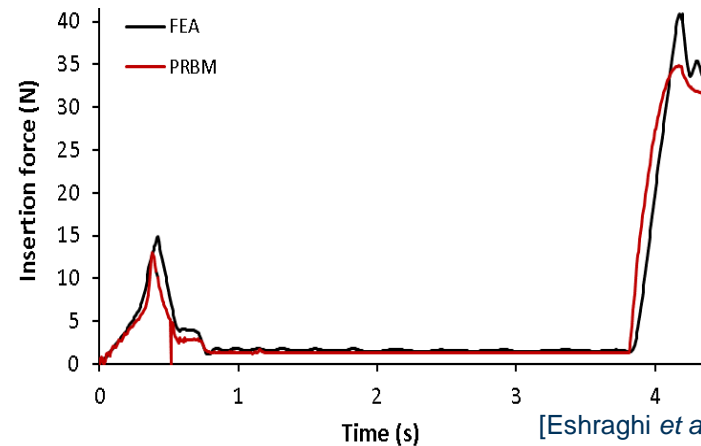
Proposed FEA model (35 hours)



Proposed PRBM (0.1 hours)

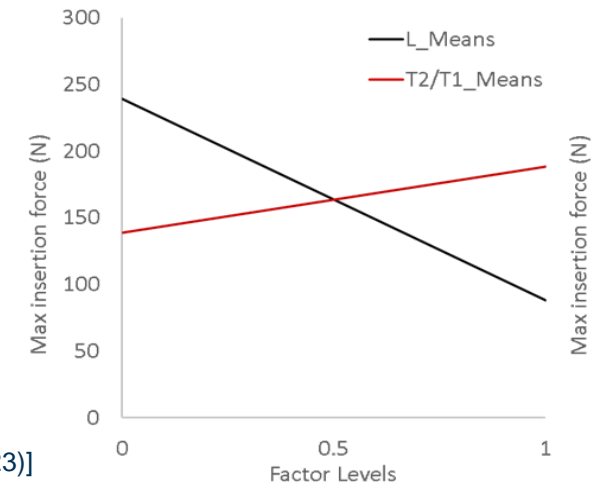


Model comparison



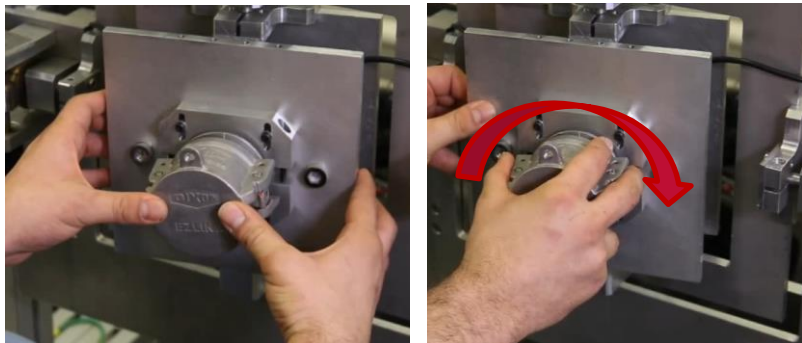
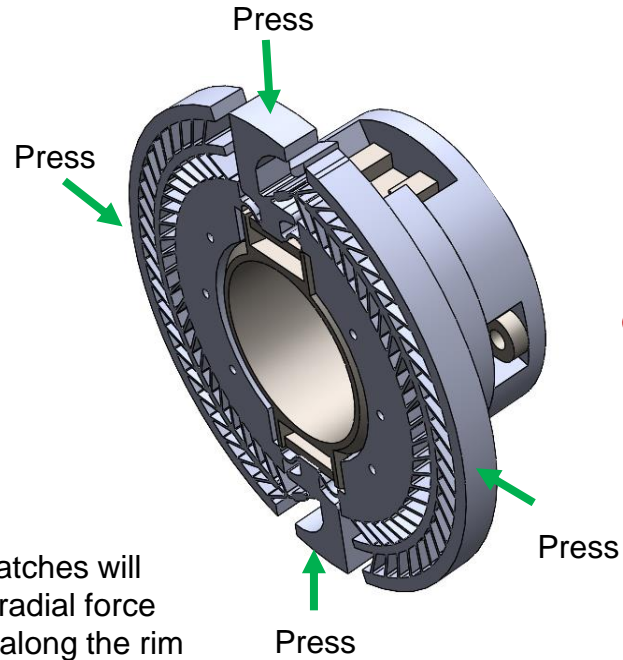
[Eshraghi et al. (2023)]

15 mm + 5 deg \approx 150 N insertion force

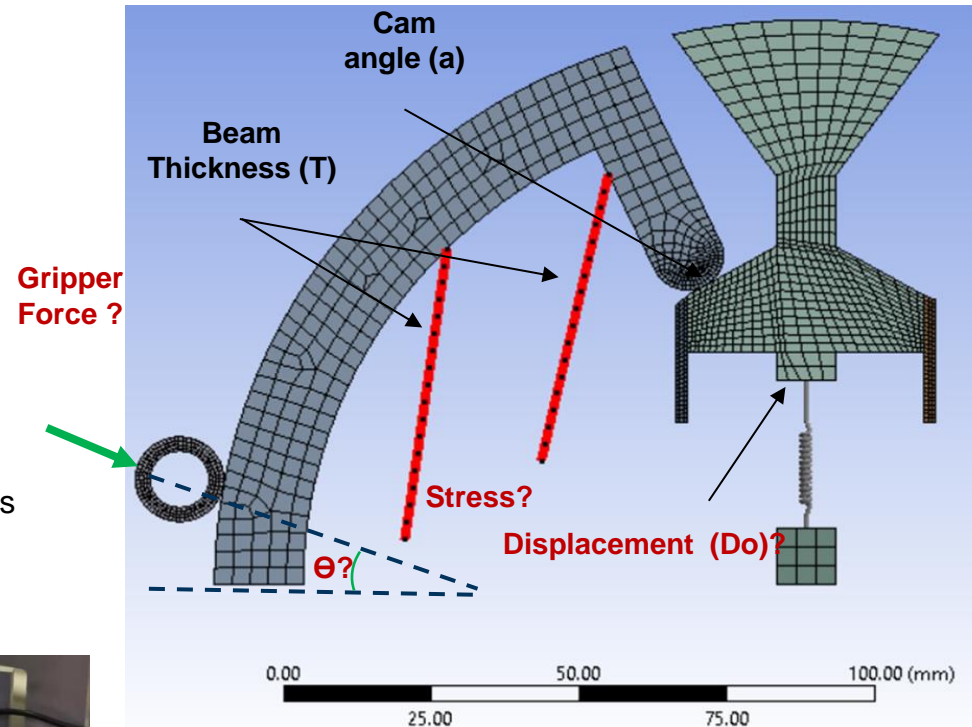


Case study 2: Development of new end effector + parametric analysis

RCC End effector design

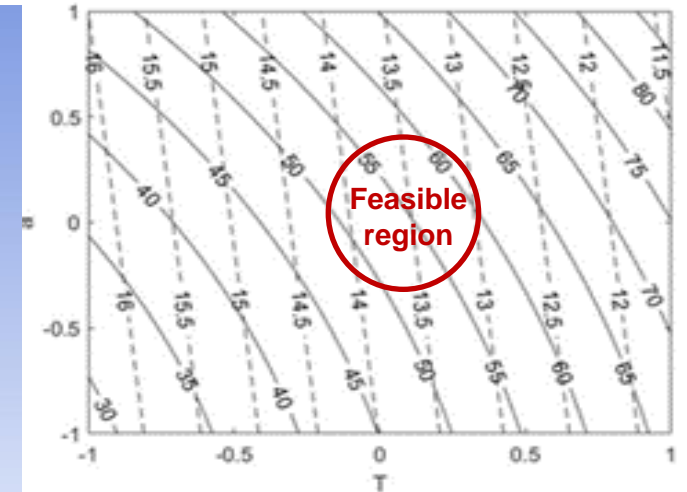


FEA model

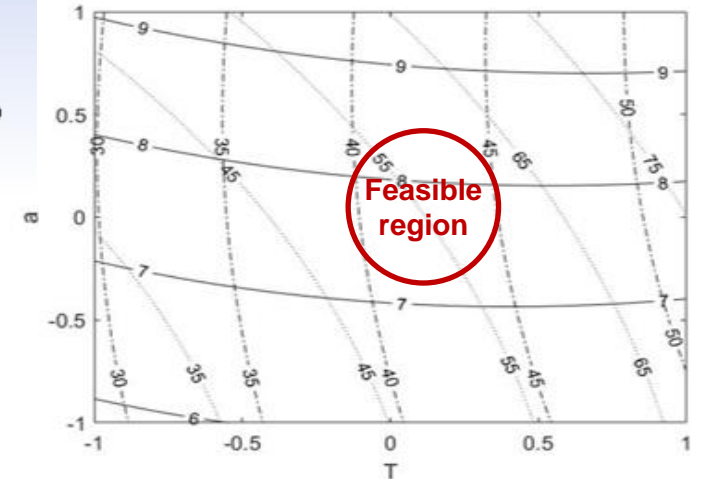


Parametric analysis

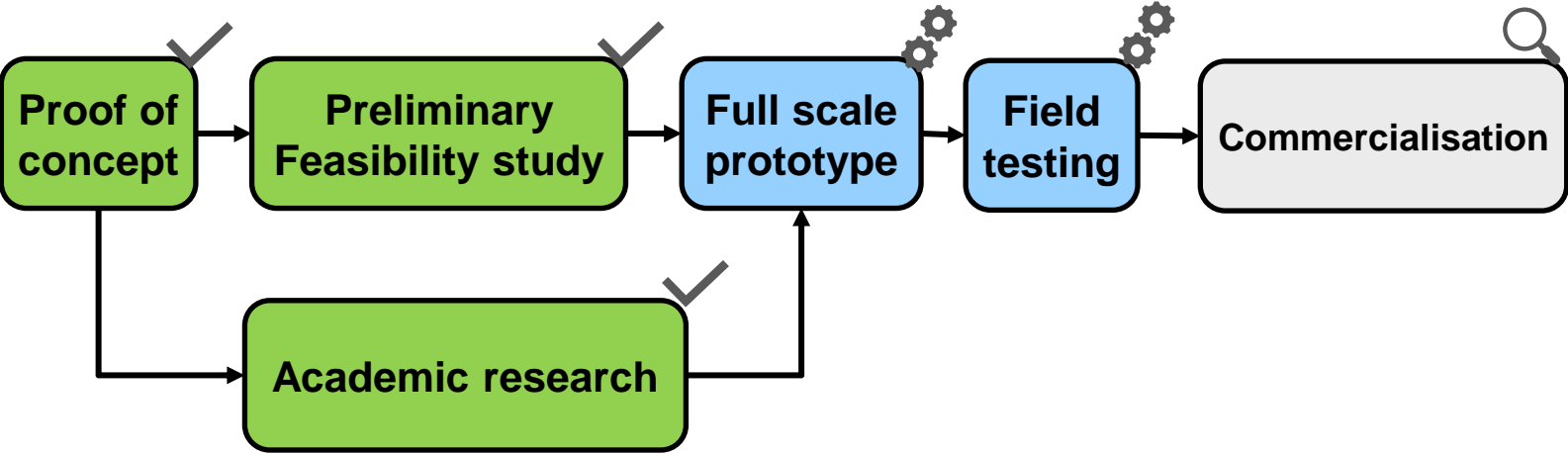
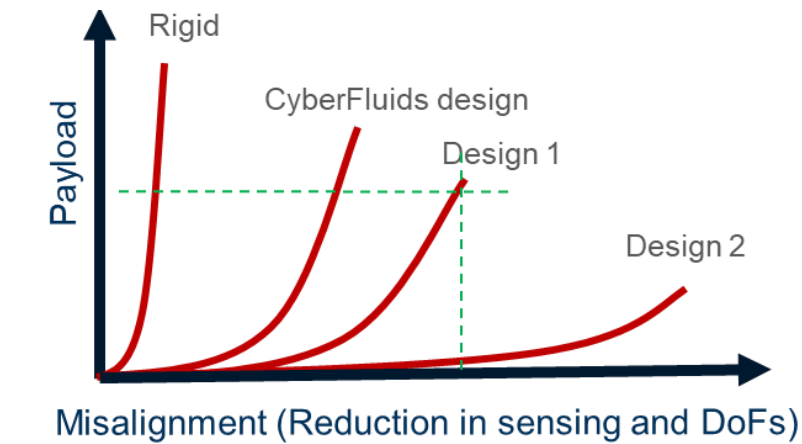
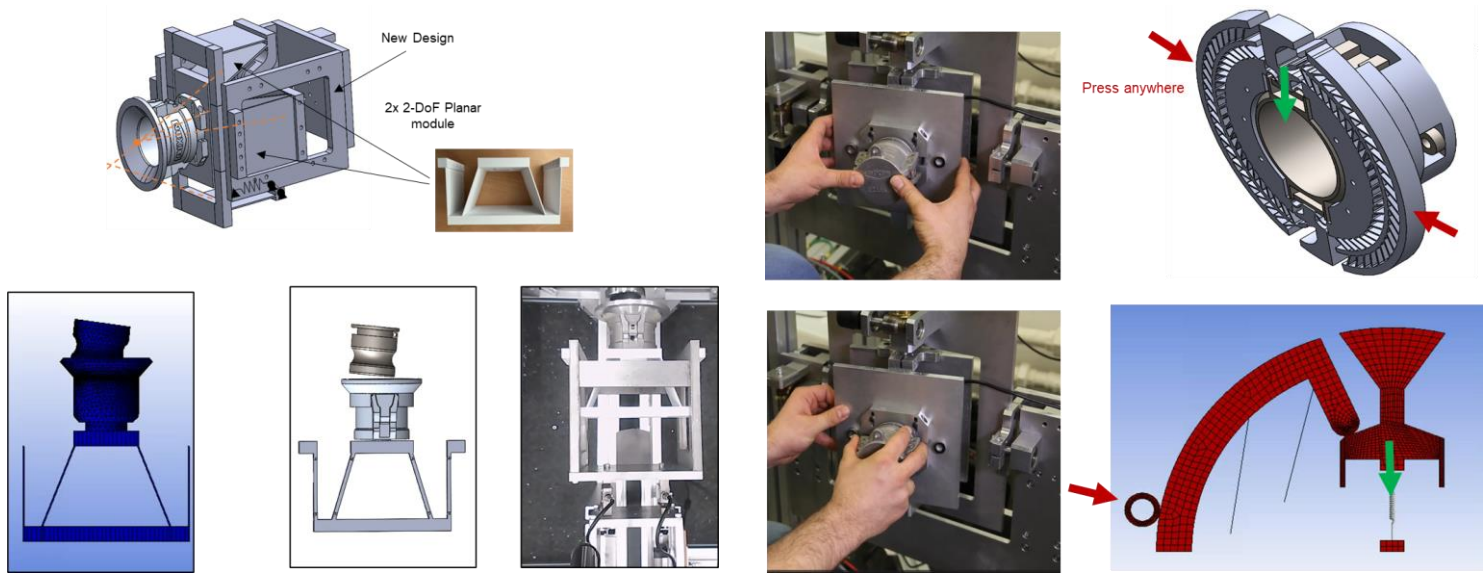
B) Mean max Force(N) and Sd



D) Overlaid means of Do, Force and Stress



CyberFluids+: Easy-Adaptive & Cost-Effective Robotic Train Fluid Service



Vision-Based PiH Operation in Dynamic Environments

A 3-stage Vision-based Localization Methodology for Efficient
Automatic Charging of Electric Vehicles in Dynamic Environments

Qi Chen, Mingfeng Wang, Huan Zhao, Weihua Li, Kai Wu

Thanks for your attention! & *Acknowledgement*

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Simon Jarrett @ Chiltern railways



Email: Mingfeng.Wang@Brunel.ac.uk