

1 robot_collision_checking: A Lightweight ROS 2 2 Interface to FCL (Flexible Collision Library)

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DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

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Submitted: 15 August 2024

Published: unpublished

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6 Summary

7 This paper presents `robot_collision_checking`, a C++ library that creates an easy interface
8 to the Flexible Collision Library (FCL) ([Pan et al., 2012](#)). The package allows users to access
9 collision and distance checking functionalities of FCL directly through a Robot Operating
10 System (ROS) interface ([Quigley et al., 2009](#)), given that the robotics community widely relies
11 on ROS as the standard for software development. We include ROS 1 and ROS 2 ([Macenski
12 et al., 2022](#)) implementations of the core C++ library.

13 Collisions and distances can be calculated between a variety of collision objects, including solid
14 primitives (spheres, box, cylinder), planes, meshes, voxel grids, and octrees (via the Octomap
15 library ([Hornung et al., 2013](#))). Collision worlds that contain multiple collision objects can
16 also be created and maintained. This enables collision and distance checking between single
17 objects, as well as entire collision worlds. The `robot_collision_checking` package includes
18 an example node that demonstrates how to create a collision world of ROS objects, use FCL
19 functionality to perform collision-checking on these objects, and visualize the world in RViz
20 ([Kam et al., 2015](#)).

21 The `robot_collision_checking` library is currently being used by the `constrained_manipulability`,
22 developed by the same authors. Within the `constrained_manipulability` package there are
23 more examples of using the `robot_collision_checking` library with URDF files and collision
24 meshes in order to calculate collisions/distances between a robot and environmental objects,
25 such as primitives and octomaps.

26 Statement of Need

27 Collision-checking is an increasingly important tool as robots are deployed into unstructured
28 and dynamic environments, while ROS 1 and ROS 2 provide the most popular means of
29 controlling robots for research applications. In the ROS ecosystem, one popular means of
30 enabling collision-checking is via MoveIt ([Coleman et al., 2014](#)), a path planning and trajectory
31 execution open-source software. The MoveIt collision-checking API can expose two different
32 collision checkers: `bullet` and FCL. However, to leverage this functionality users have to install
33 the entire MoveIt suite and either integrate their robot into MoveIt or ensure that their platform
34 is already available to the software suite. Moreover, while MoveIt is an extremely sophisticated
35 motion planning library, accessing the lower-level functionalities for purposes like collision and
36 distance checking requires in-depth knowledge of the library's structure and hierarchy. Pinocchio
37 ([Carpentier et al., 2021](#)) is another powerful robot modeling software that is also built upon
38 FCL but suffers from the same overhead as MoveIt. The `robot_collision_checking` library
39 aims to address the need for a lightweight alternative by providing a simple and transparent
40 ROS interface to the FCL library.

41 Our package is similar to [Python-fcl](#), which provides a Python binding of FCL that could
42 also be used in a ROS architecture. The key difference is that our implementation is written
43 in C++. The [ros_collision_checking](#) package also offers a collision-checking system for 2D
44 vehicles in a ROS environment. Our collision-checking system instead extends the general
45 capabilities of FCL for proximity querying any geometric model and can thus be applied in
46 numerous robotics contexts.

47 Acknowledgements

48 Mark Zolotas is currently at Toyota Research Institute (TRI), Cambridge, MA, USA. This
49 paper describes work performed at Northeastern University and is not associated with TRI.

50 Taskin Padir holds concurrent appointments as a Professor of Electrical and Computer En-
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52 performed at Northeastern University and is not associated with Amazon.

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