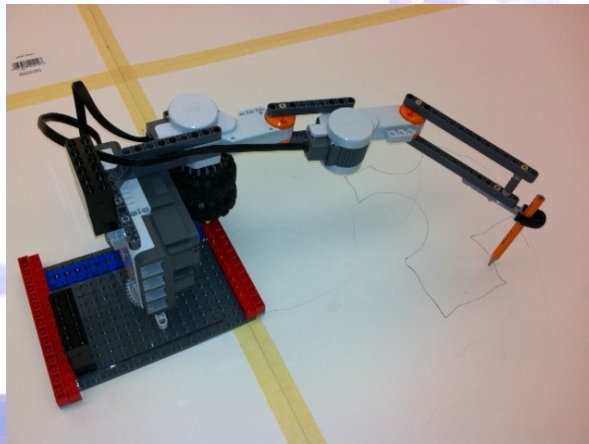
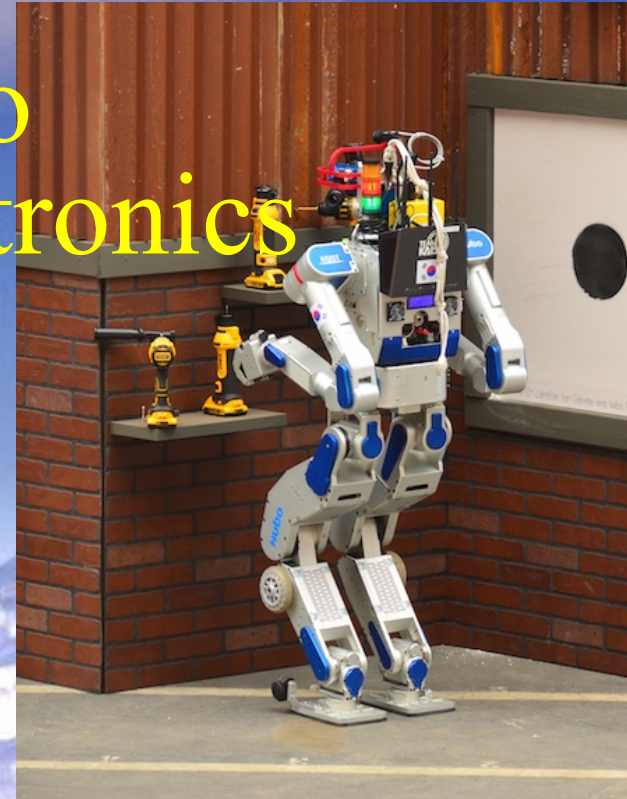
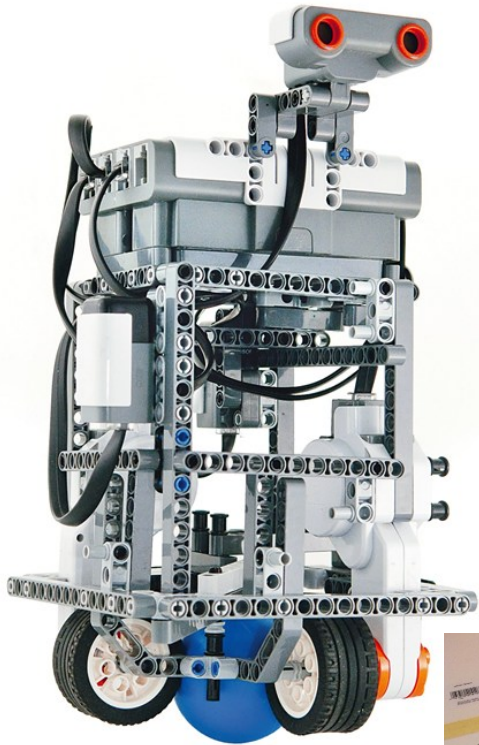


Introduction to Robotics & Mechatronics CMPUT 312

Martin Jagersand
Masood Dehghan
Laura Petrich



Course Questions

Why study robotics?

What, exactly, is robotics about?

What work is involved?

and other questions as well!

Why Robotics?

shift in robot numbers... !



Practice



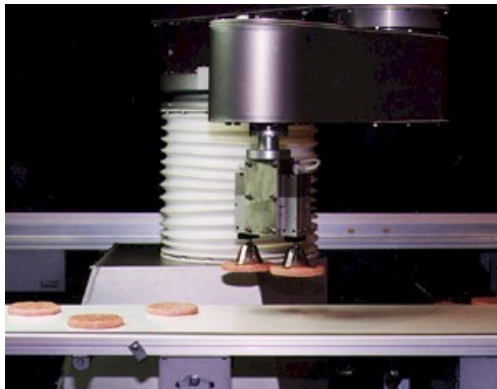
welding



assembly



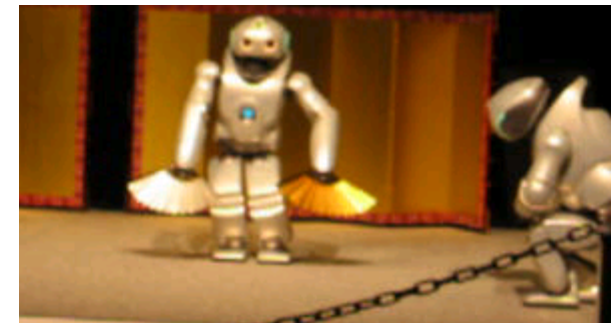
pumping gas



packaging



eating automobiles



dancing

Promise

Current Robot Arm Applications Manufacturing

- Engineered environment
- Repeated motion



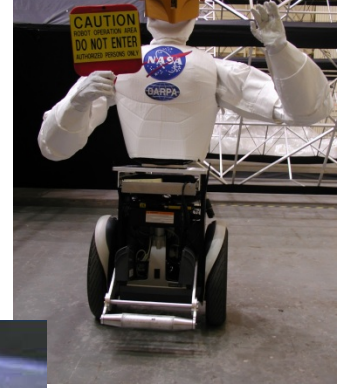
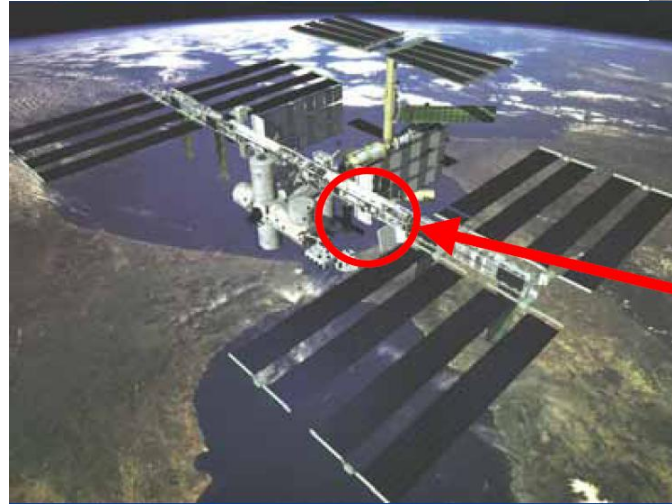
**1 million arms in operation
worldwide**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_robot

Emerging Robotics Applications

Space - in-orbit, repair and maintenance, planetary exploration
anthropomorphic design facilitates collaboration with humans

Basic Science - computational models of cognitive systems, task learning, human interfaces



Health - clinical applications, "aging-in-place," physical and cognitive prosthetics in assisted-living facilities

Military or Hazardous - supply chain and logistics support, refueling, bomb disposal, toxic/radioactive cleanup



No or few robots currently operate reliably in these

kismet

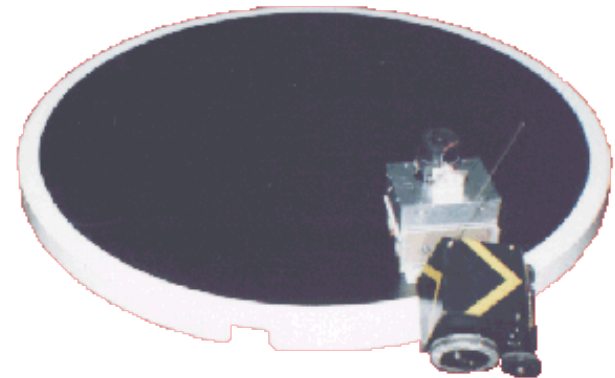


Why Robotics?

Sony Aibo dogs - had to LEARN to run

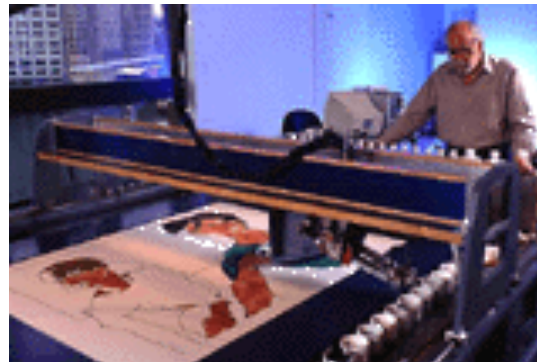


Vibrant field



other competitions

Harold Cohen's Aaron



Why Robotics?

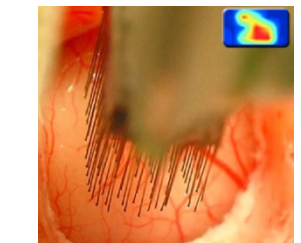
A window to the soul...



Rodney Brooks's Cog



MIT's robotic fish with an unusual actuator!



Monkey/machine interface at the Univ. of Pittsburgh

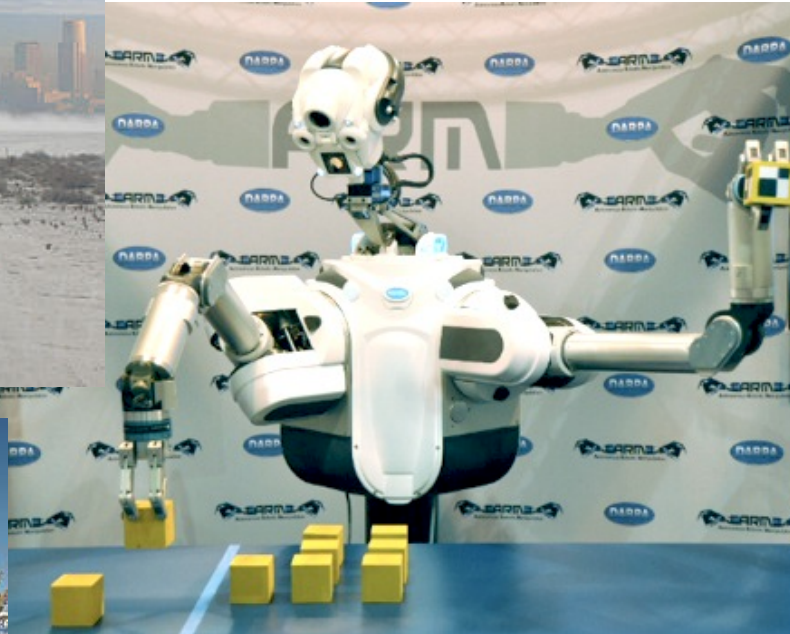
Advances in AI and in Robotics are one and the same.

AI-complete...

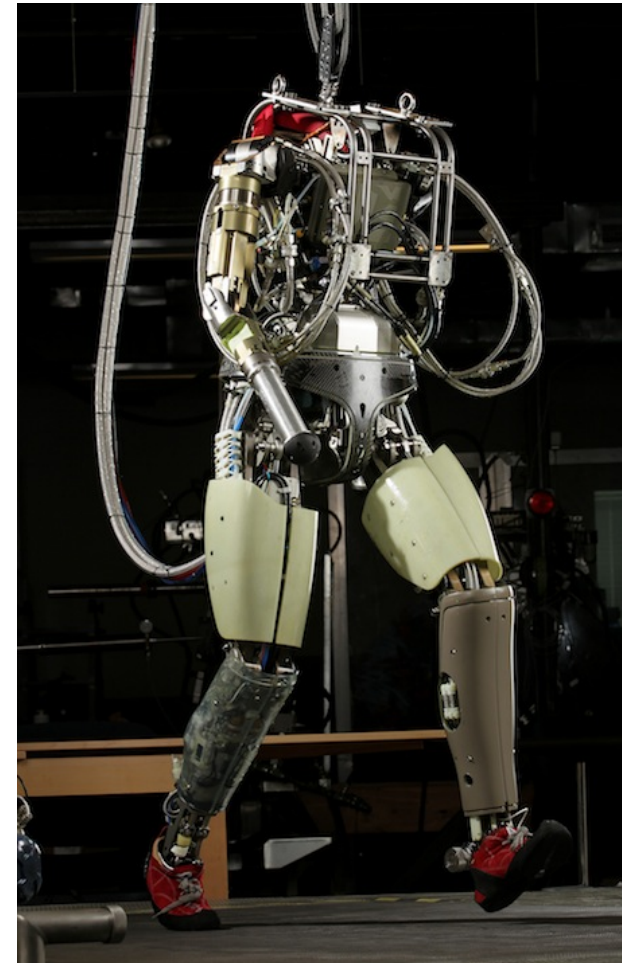
Robotics challenges



Navigation '05

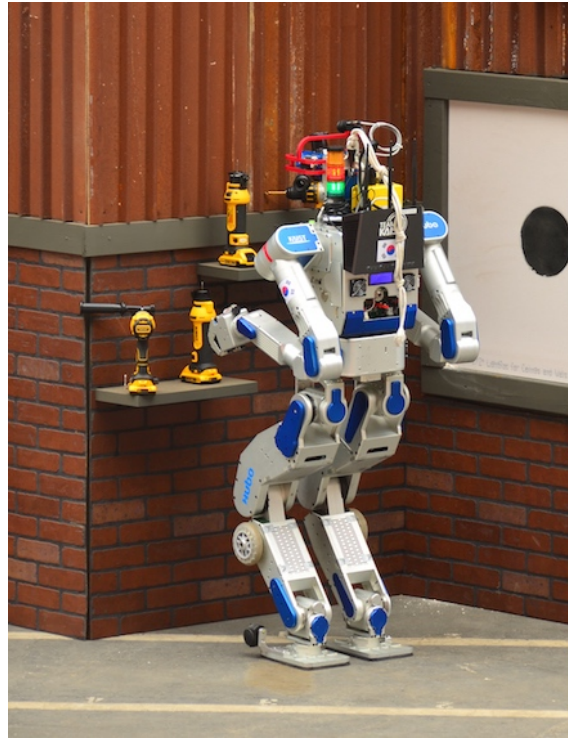


Manipulation '11-14



Humanoids '12-15

DARPA Robotics Challenge



Course Questions

Why study robotics?

What, exactly, is robotics about?

Or at least what we learn here

What work is involved?

What is a robot?

Unicycling

Autonomous : Robot :: Awake : Student

Autonomous



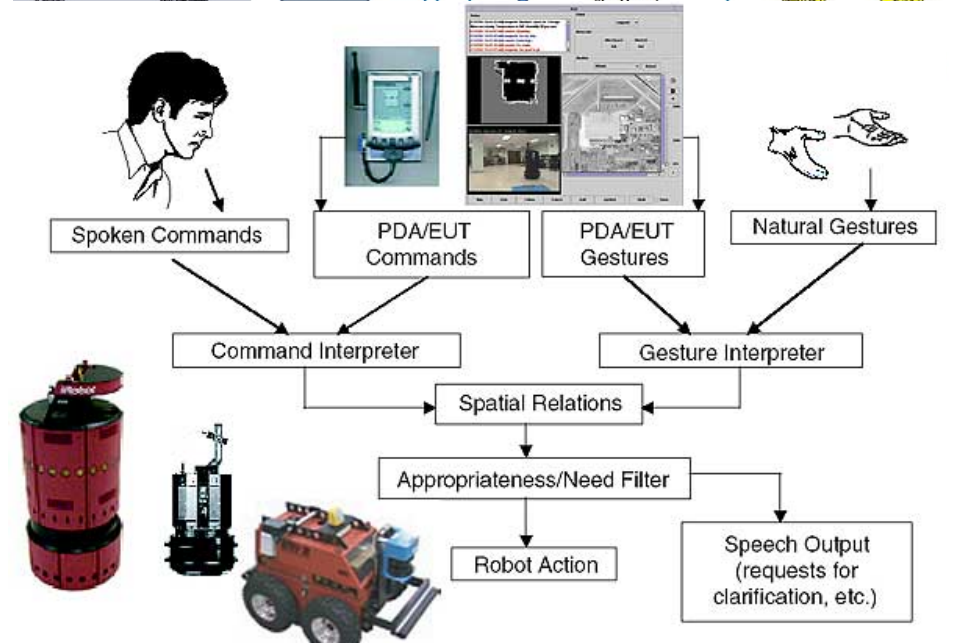
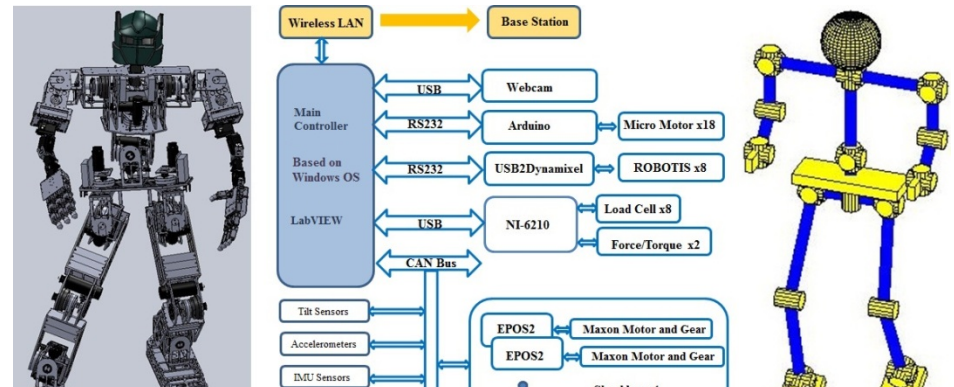
Choose one !

What is a robot?

Physical instantiation (Hardware)



System and properties



What is a robot?

Robot :

A physical system that “*autonomously*” senses the environment and acts in it.

Autonomy might be a continuous, not a discrete attribute

Researchers disagree on what kind and how much autonomy is needed

none

full



Robot Wars, Battlebots



FIRST Robotics



Robocup

There may be other axes along which to evaluate robots, too...

World
Modeling

How much information about the world
does the robot *internalize*?

more

less

Capabilities

wow (10)

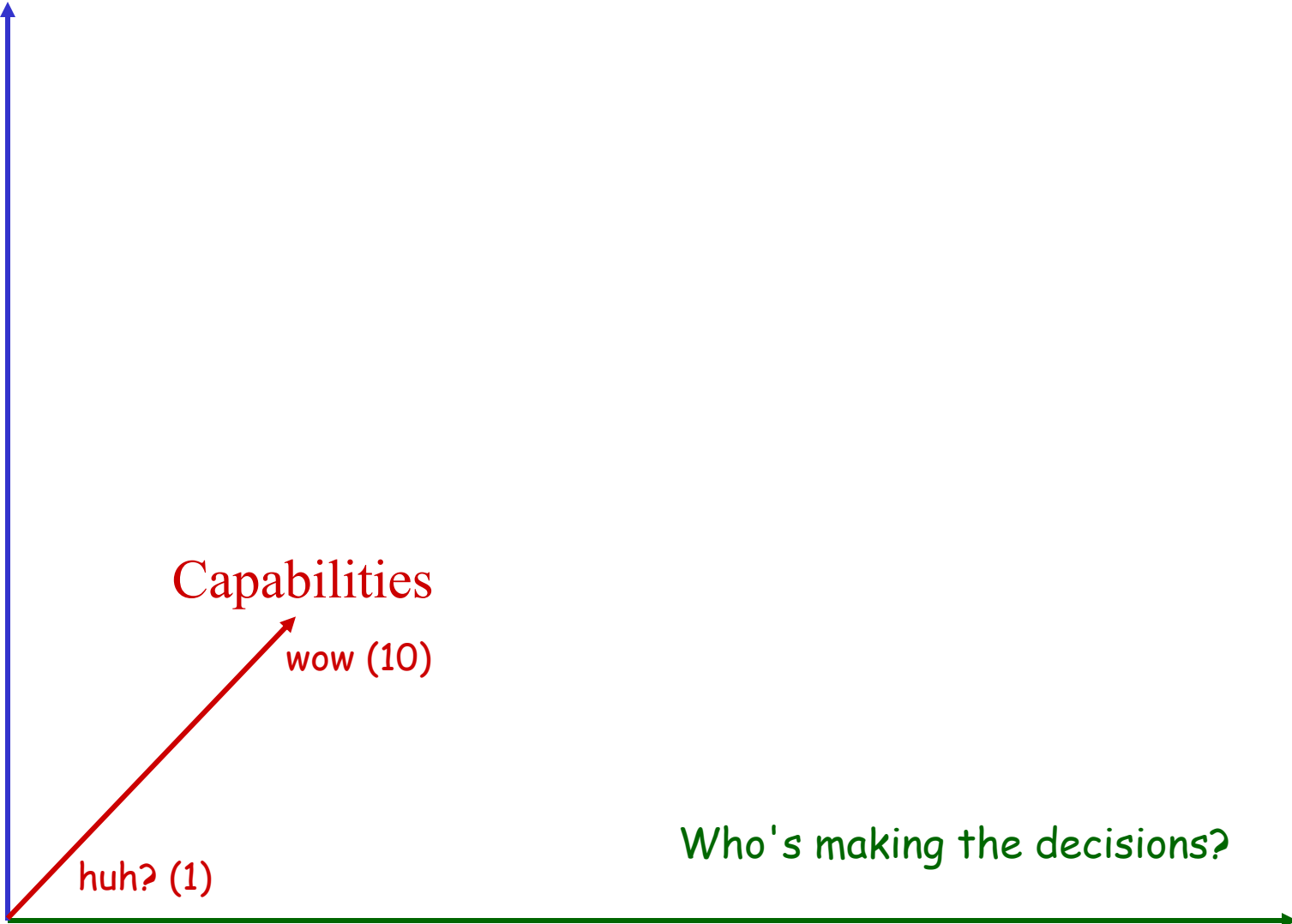
huh? (1)

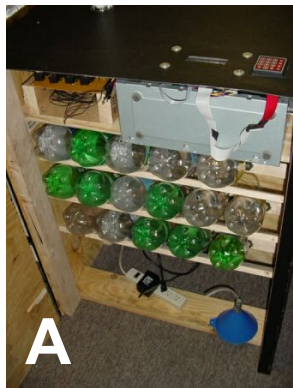
Who's making the decisions?

human-controlled

Autonomy

independent





A

Bar Monkey



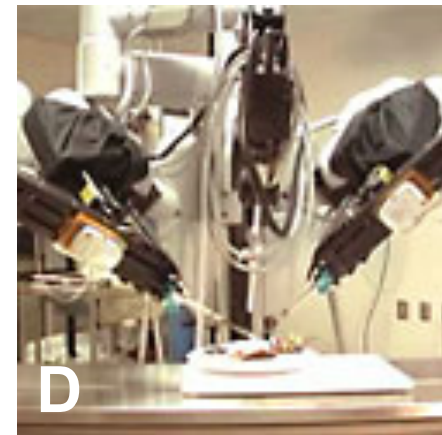
B

Al Gore
ex-VP, Nobelian



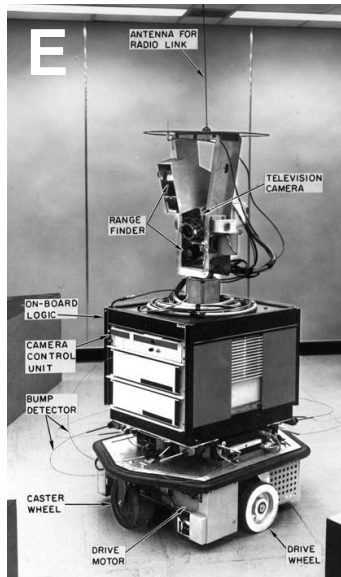
C

Genghis Robotic Insect
da Vinci Robotic Surgeon



D

11 "robotic" systems



E

Shakey

object-"manipulator"
(pusher) from SRI
(1969)



F

Roomba
Robotic vacuum cleaner



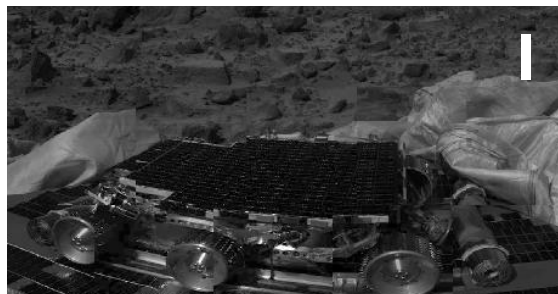
G

Sims
now with professor!



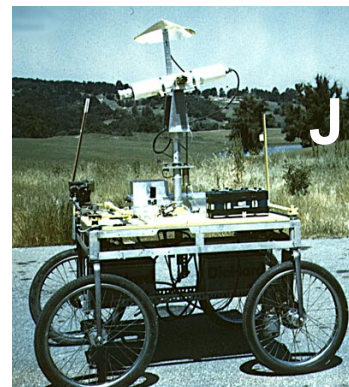
H

Stanford's Stanley/CMU's Boss
each a \$2 million winner



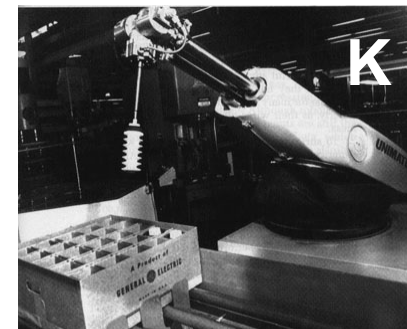
I

Sojourner/Spirit/Opportunity
Mars Exploration Rovers: 1997, 2004-now



J

Stanford Cart
vision-based obstacle-avoider
(1976)



K

Unimate
first industrial robotic arm, '61
(now in the hall of fame)

Perhaps include a robot of your own choosing...

World
Modeling



Al Gore (11)

more

less

Capabilities

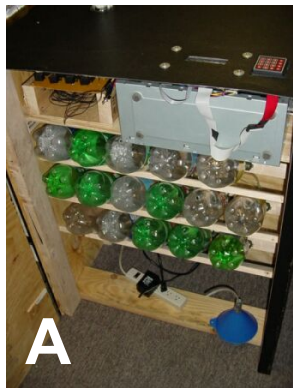
wow (10)

huh? (1)

human-controlled

Autonomy

independent



A

Bar Monkey
robotic barkeep



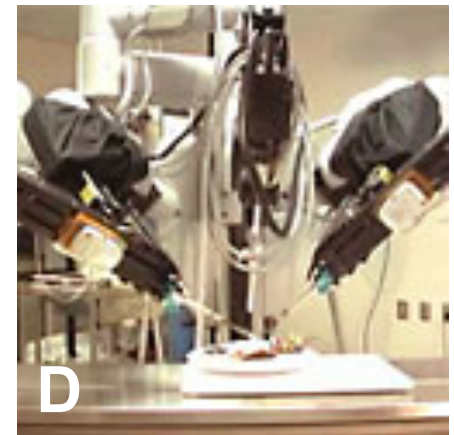
B

Al Gore
ex-VP, Nobelian



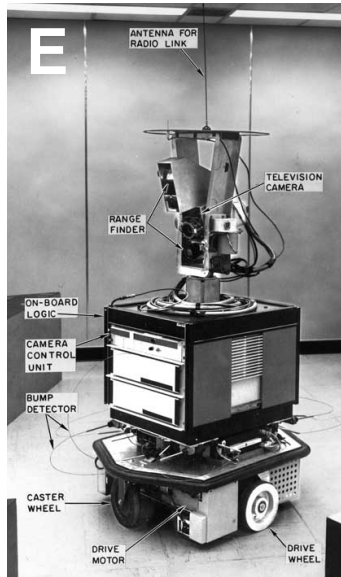
C

Genghis Robotic Insect **da Vinci**
Robotic Surgeon



D

11 "robotic" systems



E

Shakey
object-"manipulator"
(pusher) from SRI
(1969)



F

Roomba
Robotic vacuum cleaner



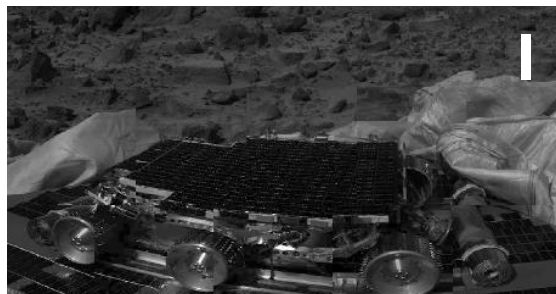
G

Sims
now with professor!



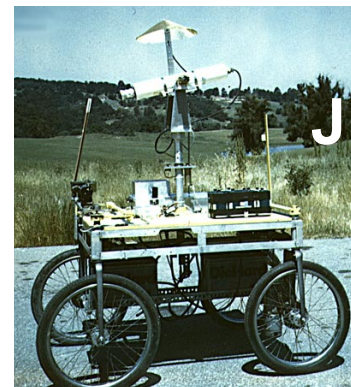
H

Stanford's Stanley/CMU's Boss
each a \$2 million winner



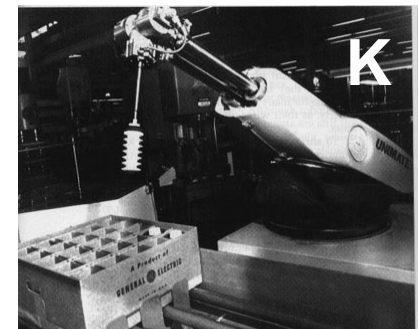
I

Sojourner/Spirit/Opportunity
Mars Exploration Rovers: 1997, 2004-now



J

Stanford Cart
vision-based obstacle-avoider
(1976)



K

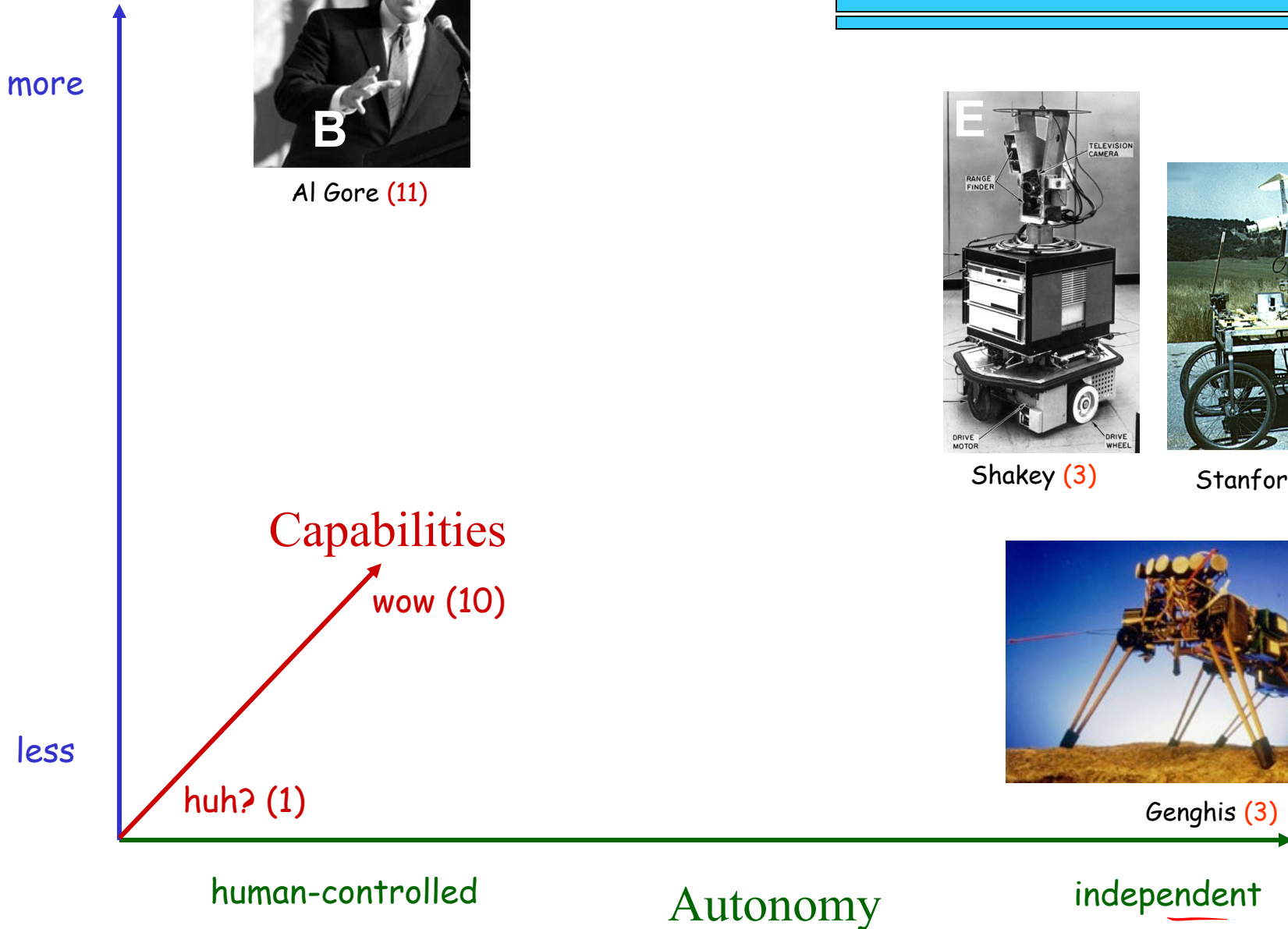
Unimate
first industrial robotic arm, '61
(now in the hall of fame)

Perhaps include a robot of your own choosing...

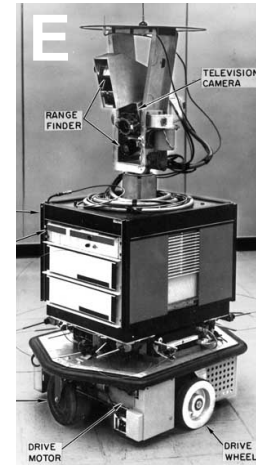
World
Modeling

Capability (0-10)

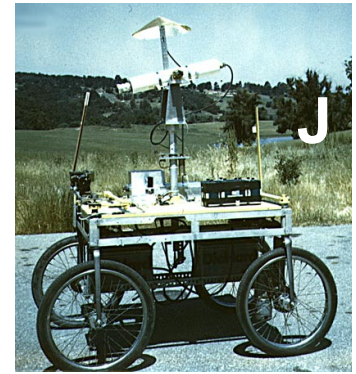
Robot Plot



Al Gore (11)



Shakey (3)



Stanford Cart (3)



Genghis (3)

World
Modeling

more

less

Capability (0-10)

Robot Plot



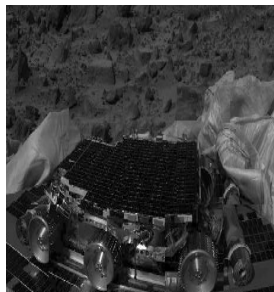
Al Gore (11)



Sims (5)



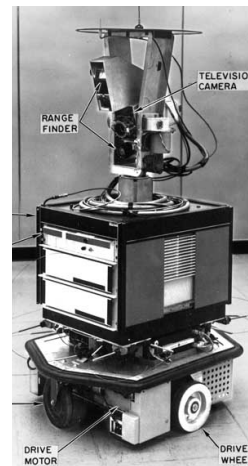
Bar Monkey (9)



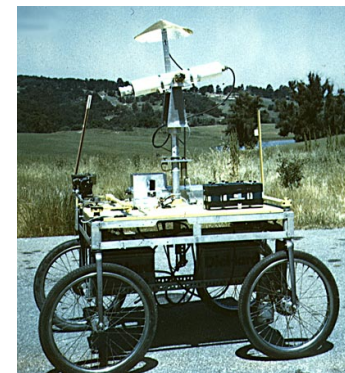
MERs (8)



Stanley/Boss (9)



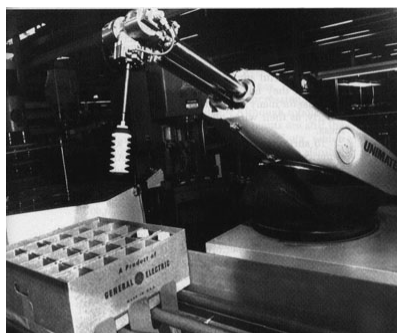
Shakey (3)



Stanford Cart (3)



da Vinci (2)



Unimate (4)



Roomba (7)



Genghis (3)

human-controlled

Autonomy

independent

World
Modeling

more

less



Al Gore (11)

Capability (0-10)

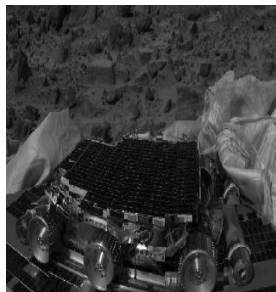


Sims (5)

Robot Plot



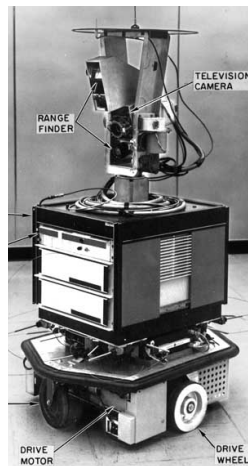
Bar Monkey (9)



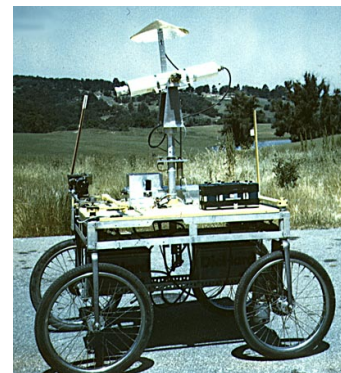
MERs (8)



Stanley/Boss (9)



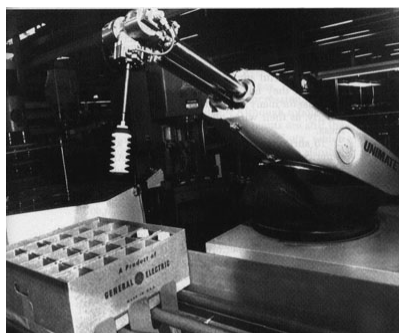
Shakey (3)



Stanford Cart (3)



da Vinci (2)



Unimate (4)



Roomba (7)



Genghis (3)

human-controlled

Autonomy

CS 154: algorithms for
programming autonomous robots

399 Course topics

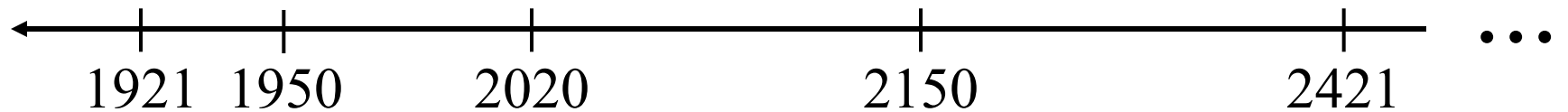
- Introduction
- Robot hardware for mobile robots, arms and UAV's
- Reactive robotics
- Modeling mobile robots, kinematics, navigation
- Robot sensors
- Motor Control
- Robot arm types and kinematics
- Analytic and numerical arm inverse kinematics
- Machine vision and image processing
- Visual servo motion control
- Robot systems, mechatronics

What am I? robots ~ bodies...

**where am I?
how do I get there?**

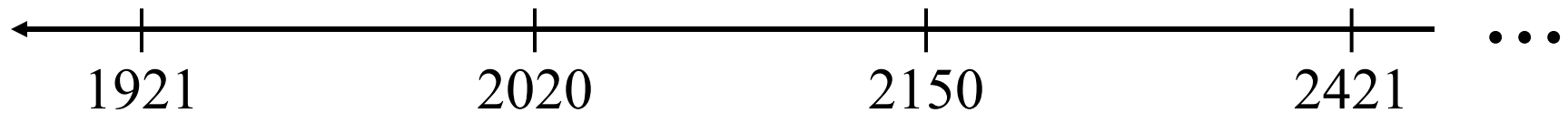
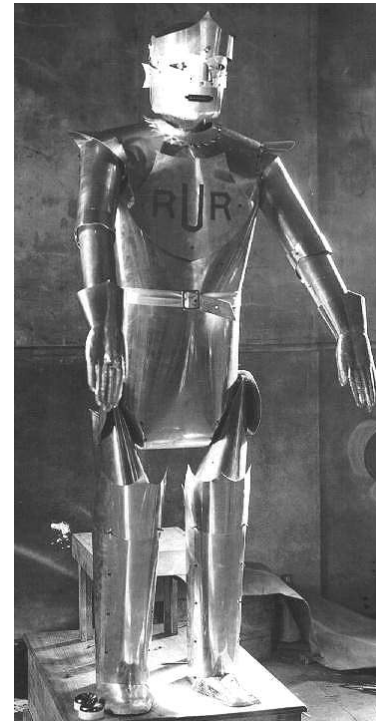
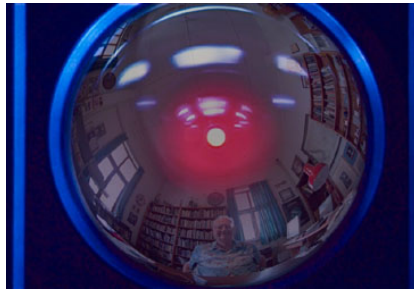
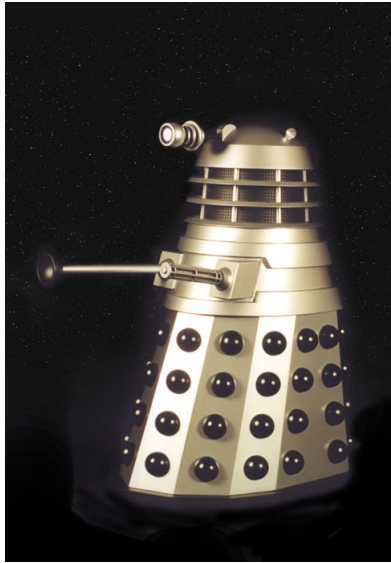
is seeing believing?

Robot timeline?



Fictional Robot timeline

Putting these robots in chronological order?

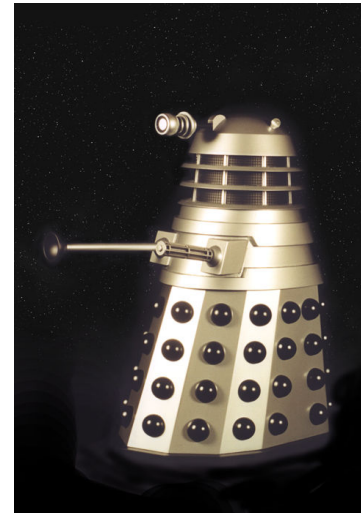
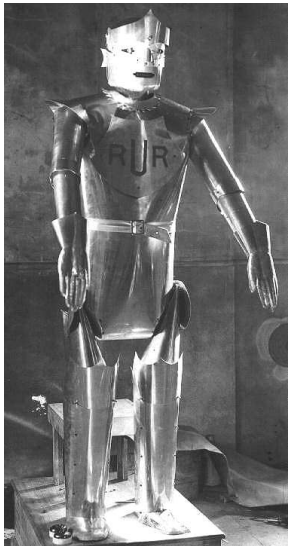


Fictional robot timeline

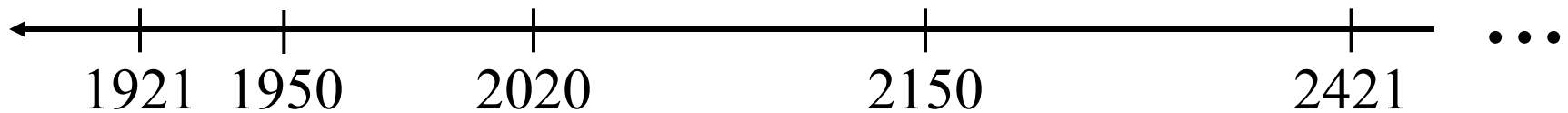


Karl Capek

Rossum's Universal Robots



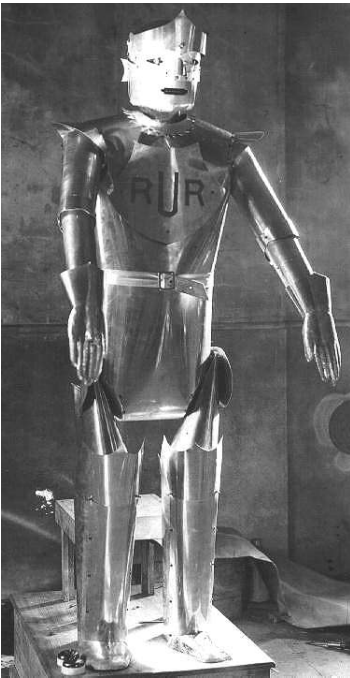
I, Robot Asimov



Robot timeline

Karl Capek

Rossum's Universal Robots



Isaac Asimov's Laws of Robotics

First Law:

A robot may not injure a human being, or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.

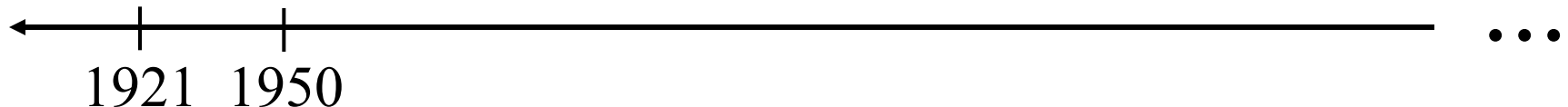
Second Law:

A robot must obey orders given it by human beings, except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.

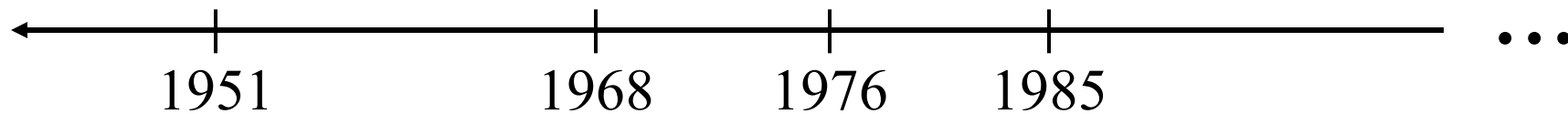
Third Law:

A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.

I, Robot

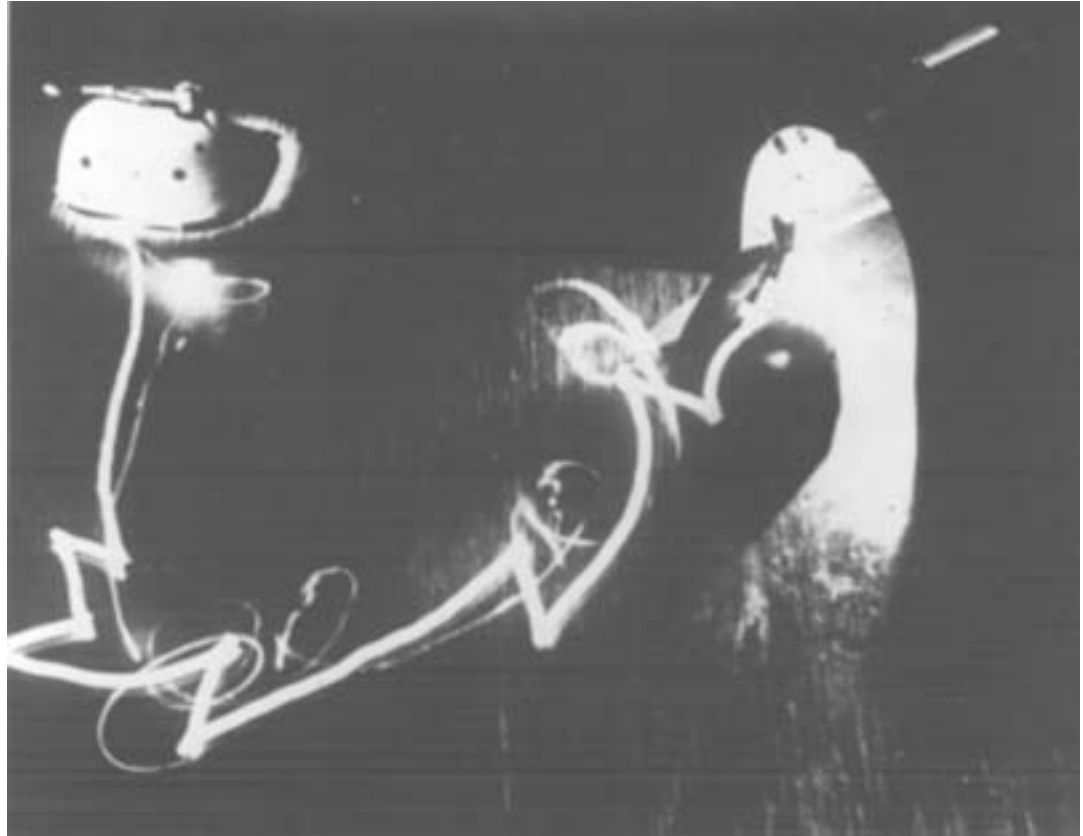
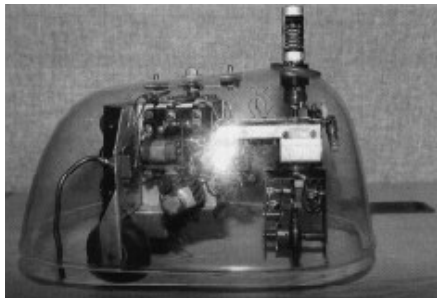
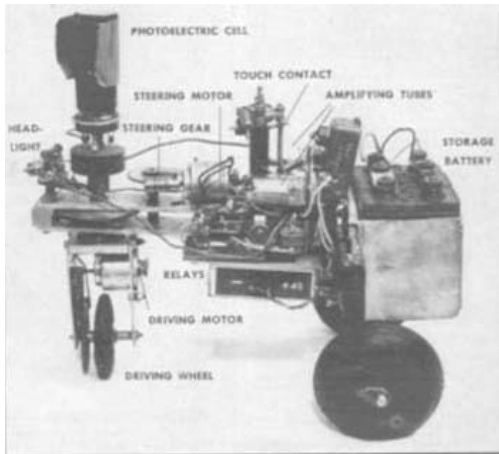


Real robot timeline



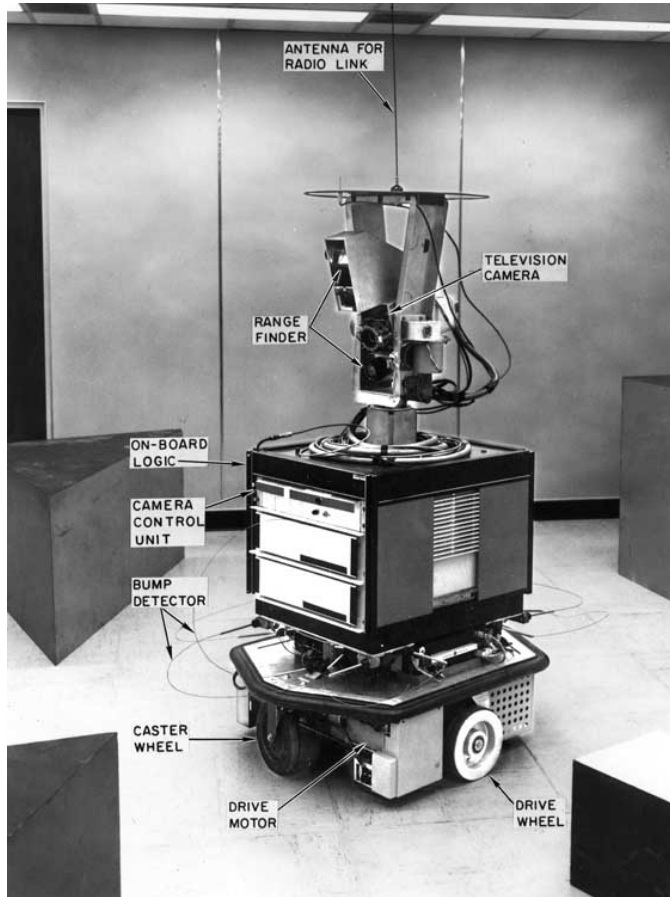
Real robot timeline

Tortoise “Elsie”



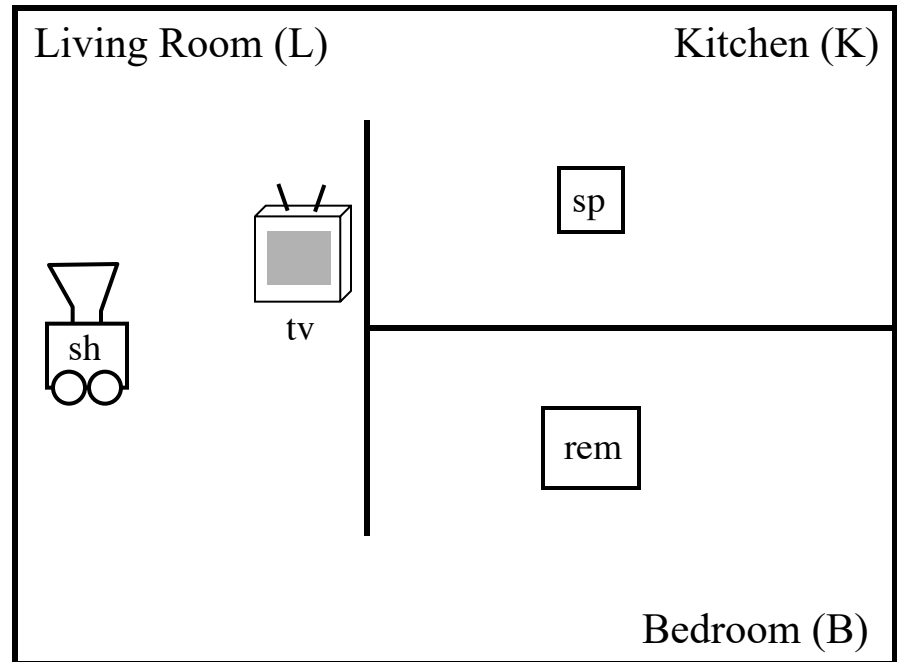
by Neurophysiologist Grey Walter

Shakey



Nils Nilsson @ Stanford Research Inst.

first “general-purpose” mobile platform

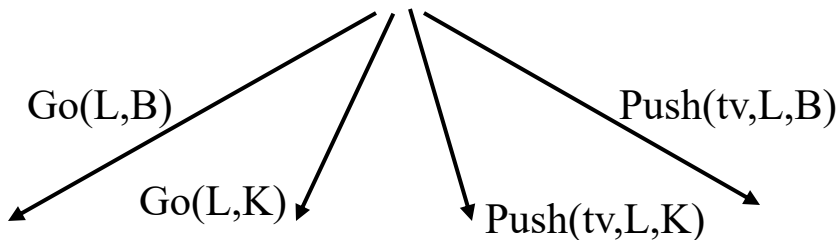


1968

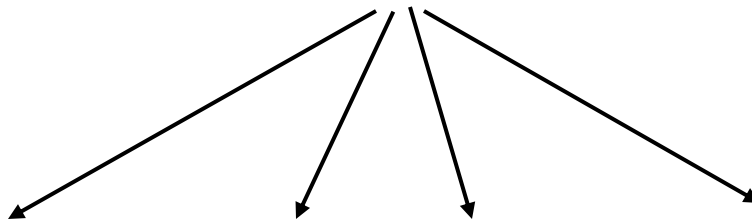
Robotics's *Shakey* start

START

$At(sh,L) \wedge At(sp,K) \wedge At(rem,B) \wedge At(tv,L)$



$At(sh,K) \wedge At(sp,K) \wedge At(rem,B) \wedge At(tv,K)$



$At(sh,L) \wedge At(sp,L) \wedge At(rem,L) \wedge At(tv,L)$

GOAL

ACTIONS

- **Go(from,to)**

Preconditions: $At(sh,from)$

Postconditions: $At(sh,to)$

- **Push(obj,fr,to)**

Preconditions: $At(sh,fr) \wedge At(obj,fr)$

Postconditions: $At(sh,to) \wedge At(obj,to)$

for details,
see CS 151!

Stanford Cart: *SPA*

Hans Moravec @ SAIL

“functional” task decomposition →
“horizontal” subtasks

SENSING

perception

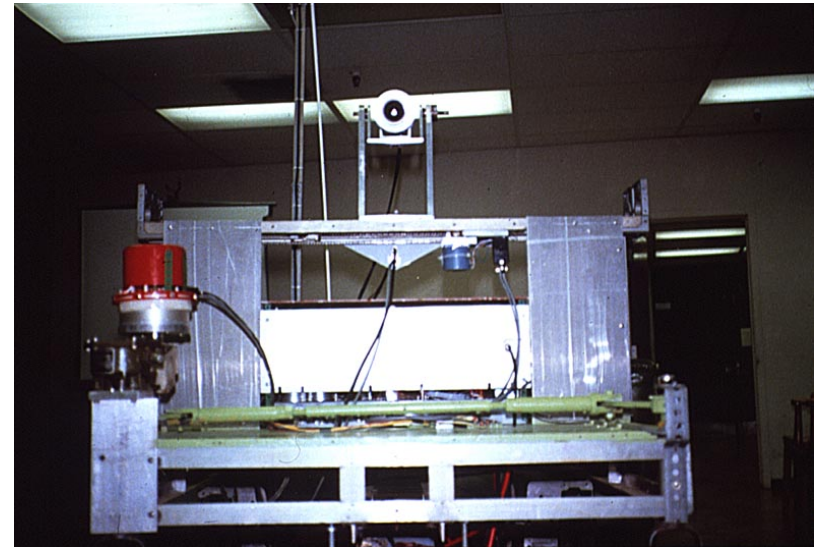
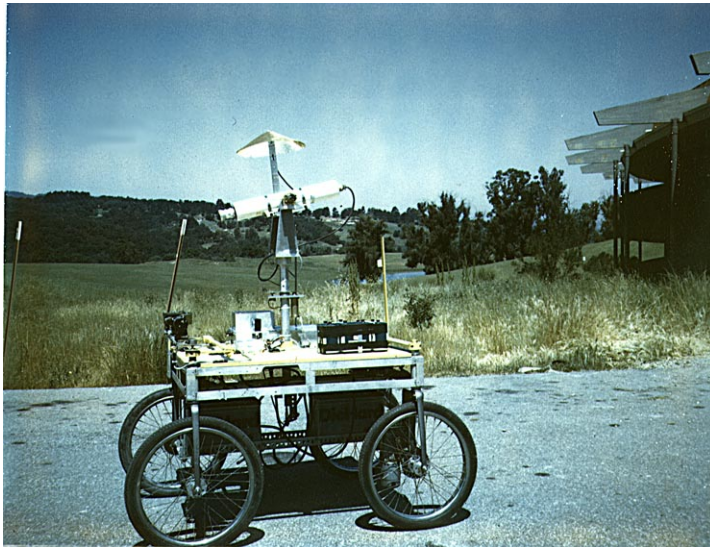
world modeling

Planning

task execution

motor control

ACTING



1976

Cartland (outdoors)



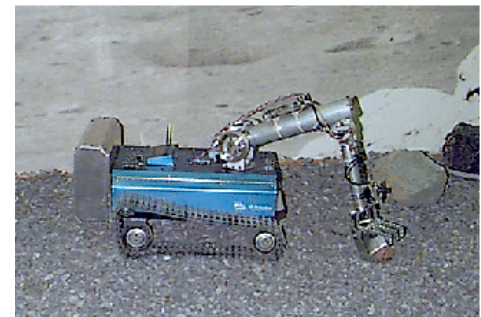
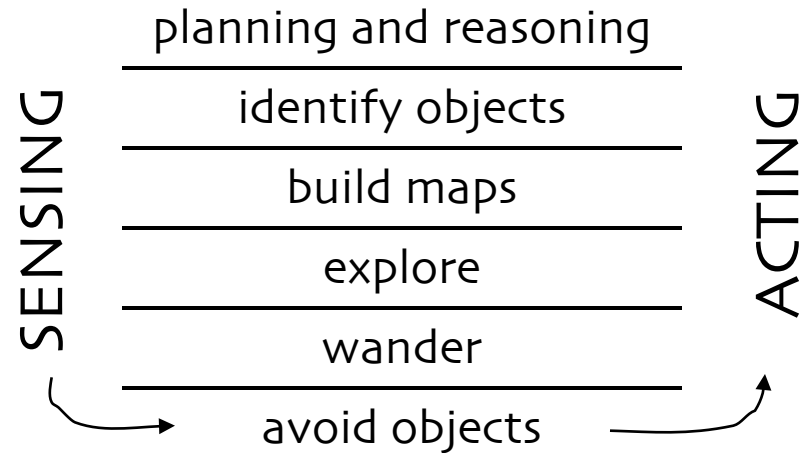
Cartland (indoors)



“Robot Insects”

Rodney Brooks @ MIT

“behavioral” task decomposition →
“vertical” subtasks



Subsumption Architecture

Genghis in action!



complex behavior = simple rules + complex environment

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BUxFfv9JimU>

Subsumption

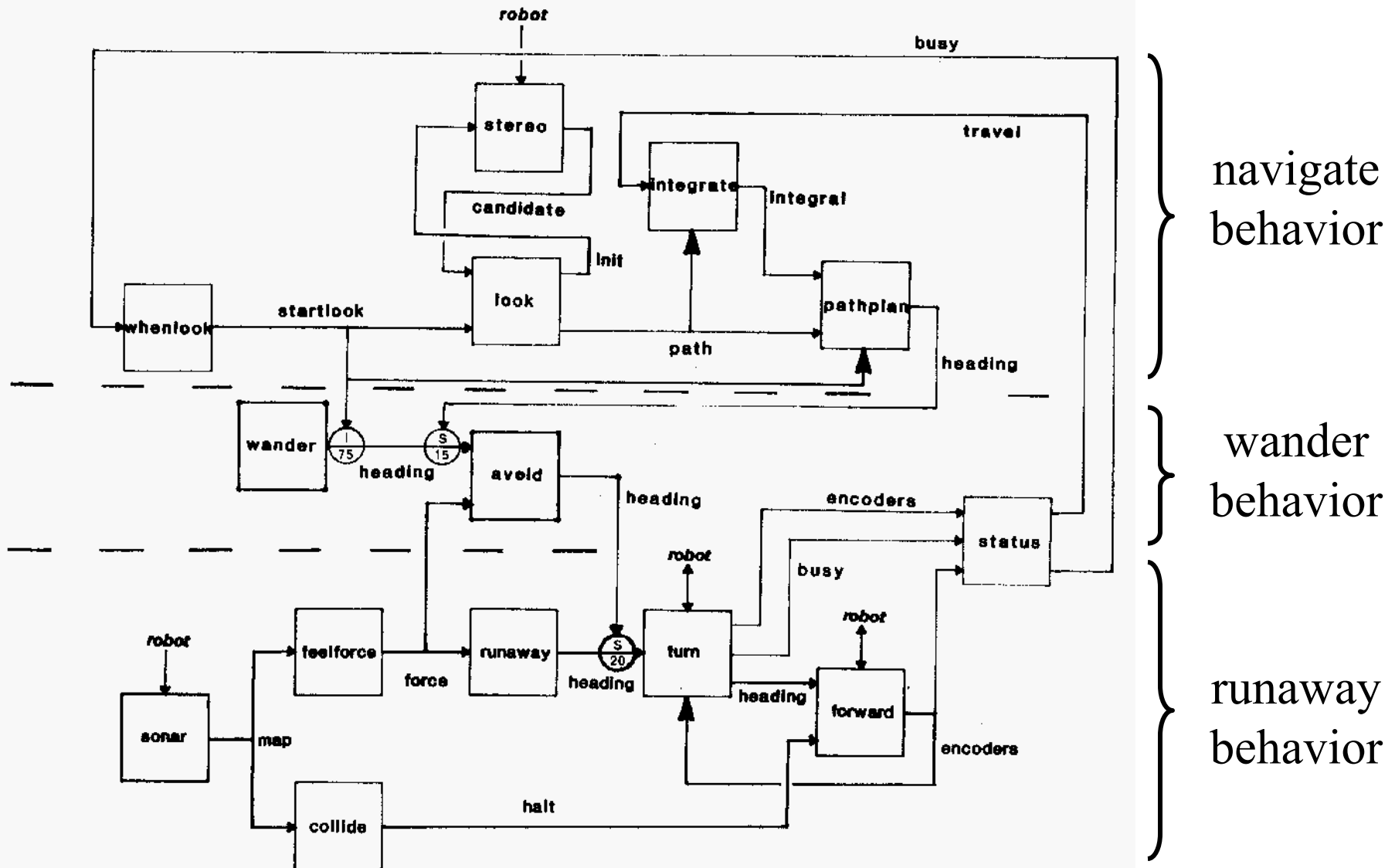


Genghis

- 1) *Standing* by tuning the parameters of two behaviors:
the leg “swing” and the leg “lift”
- 2) *Simple walking*: one leg at a time
- 3) *Force Balancing*: via incorporated force sensors on the legs
- 4) *Obstacle traversal*: the legs should lift much higher if need be
- 5) *Anticipation*: uses touch sensors (whiskers) to detect obstacles
- 6) *Pitch stabilization*: uses an inclinometer to stabilize fore/aft pitch
- 7) *Prowling*: uses infrared sensors to start walking when a human approaches
- 8) *Steering*: uses the difference in two IR sensors to follow

57 modules **wired** together !

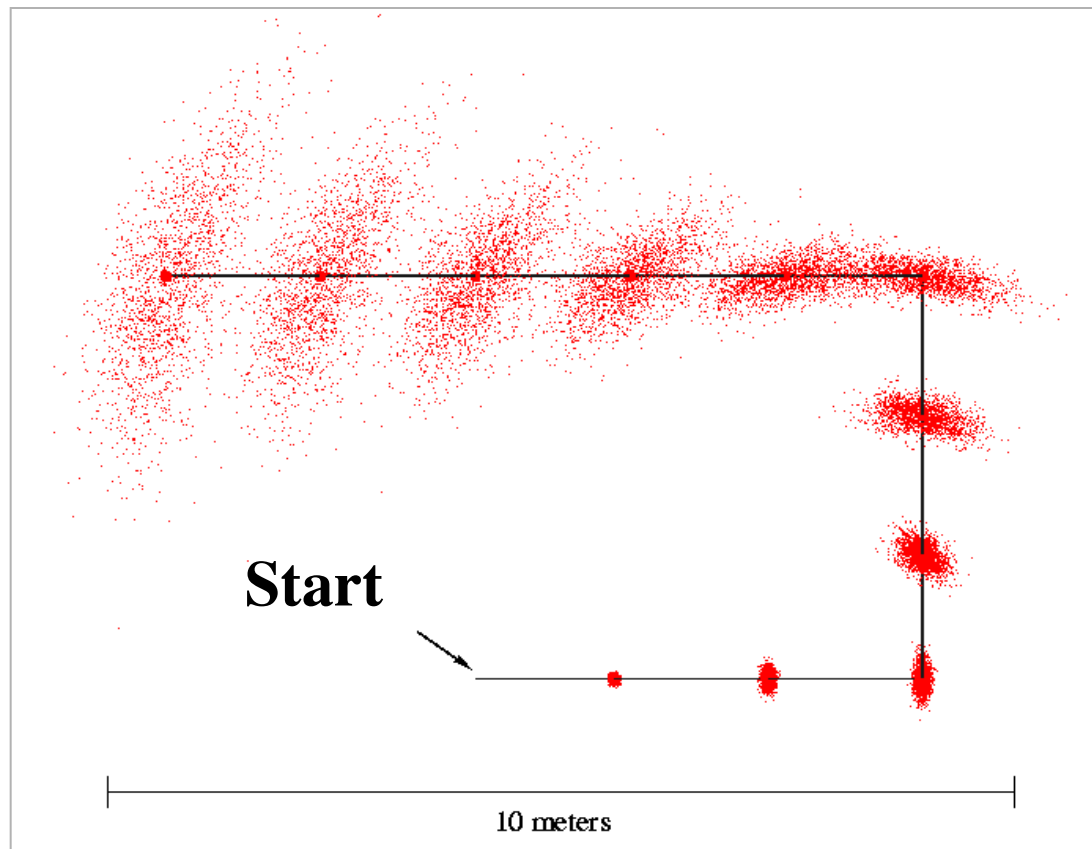
Subsumption Architecture



| |
|--|
| |
| |

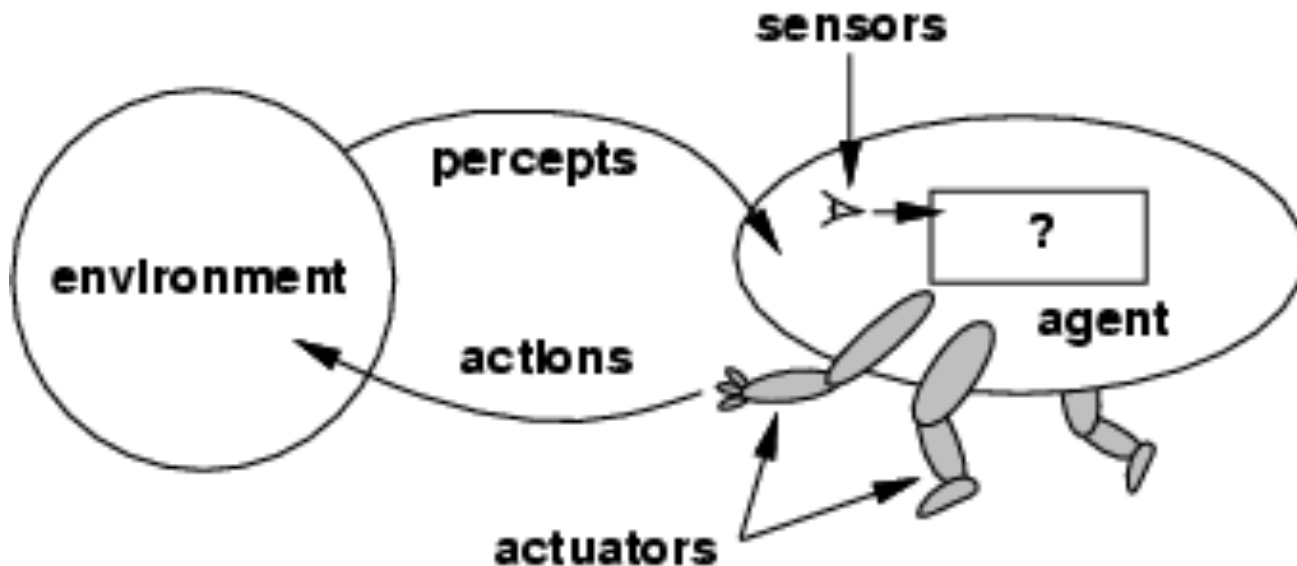


Probabilistic robotics



Sensory guided robotics

- Camera or Kinect vision



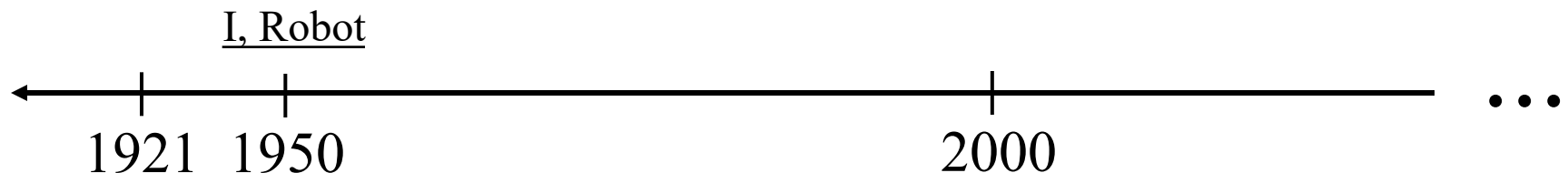
Robot timeline

Robots - a 50 year journey [Video @ ICRA 2000]

<https://vimeo.com/137042620>

The journey continues:

<https://vimeo.com/173394878>



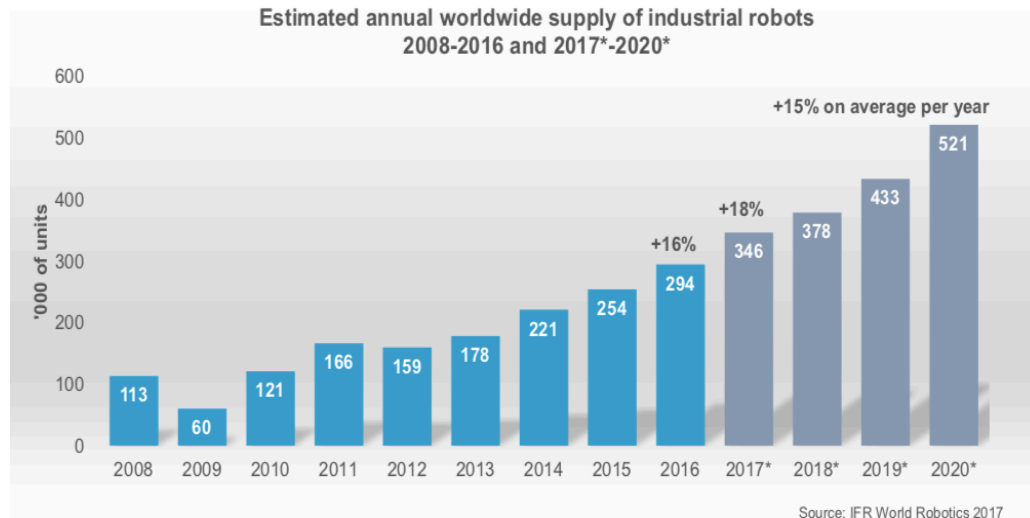
Robotics (turnover over \$40 billion*)

Industrial Robotics - Service Robotics



*IFA robotics, 2016

Trends in robotics



Professional service robots: significant growth

2016: almost 60,000 units, +24%

Forecast 2017: +17% -almost 79,000 units

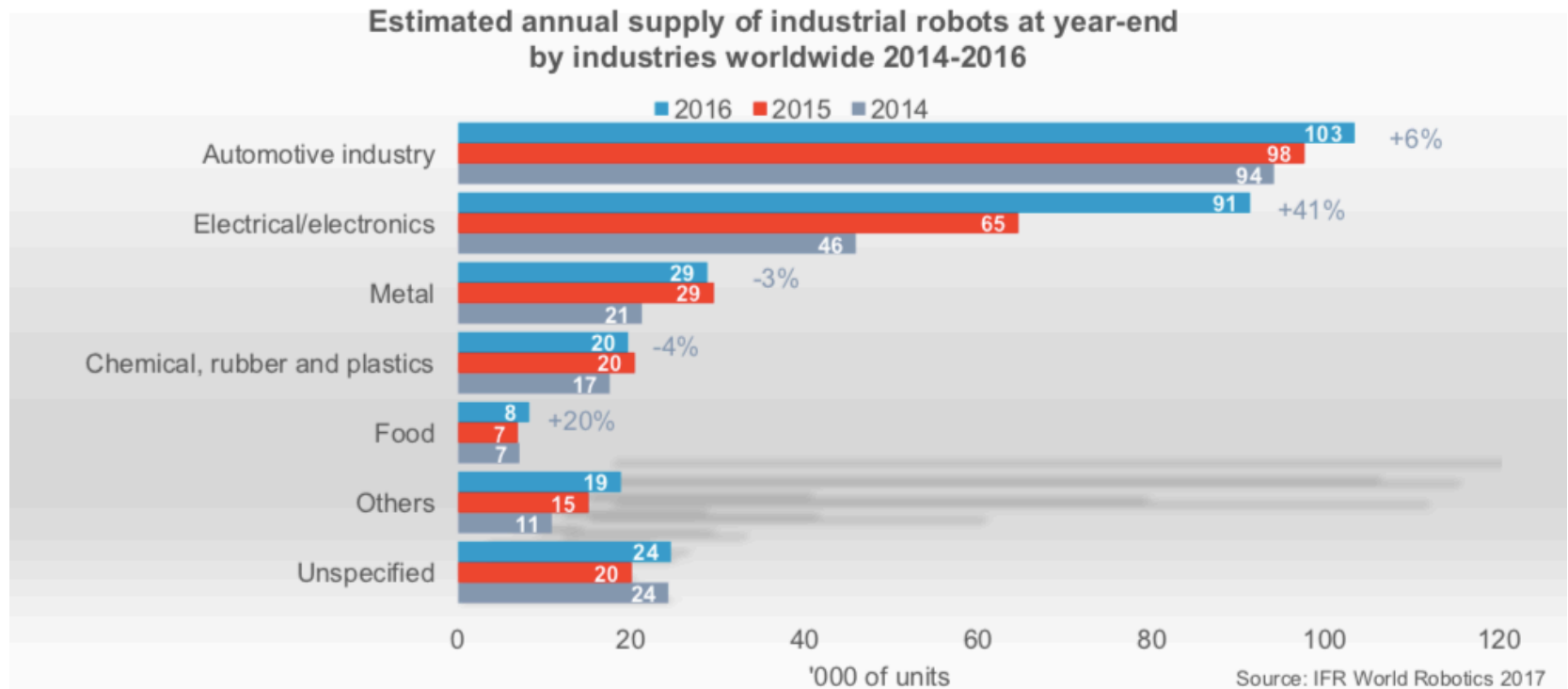
Forecast 2018 -2020: about 400,000 units
20% to 25% on average per year

1.7 million new industrial robots by 2020

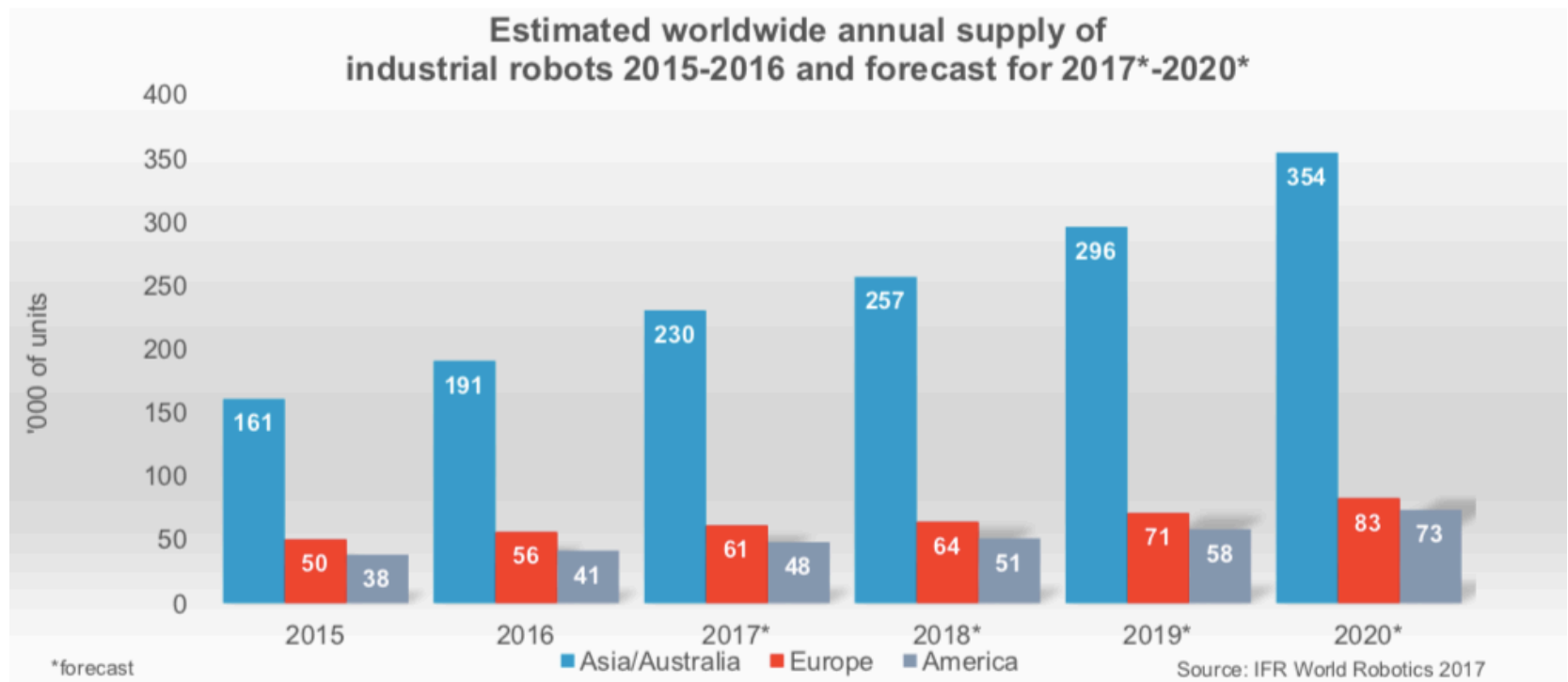
Double-digit average annual increase

Trends in robotics

Continued increase in major industries



Trends in industrial robotics



Trends in service robotics

Fresh fruit picking robot Platform for vineyard maintenance



FF Robotics (Israel)



WALL-YE (France)



Unity Robotics (D)



Mobile Industrial Robots MiR (DK)

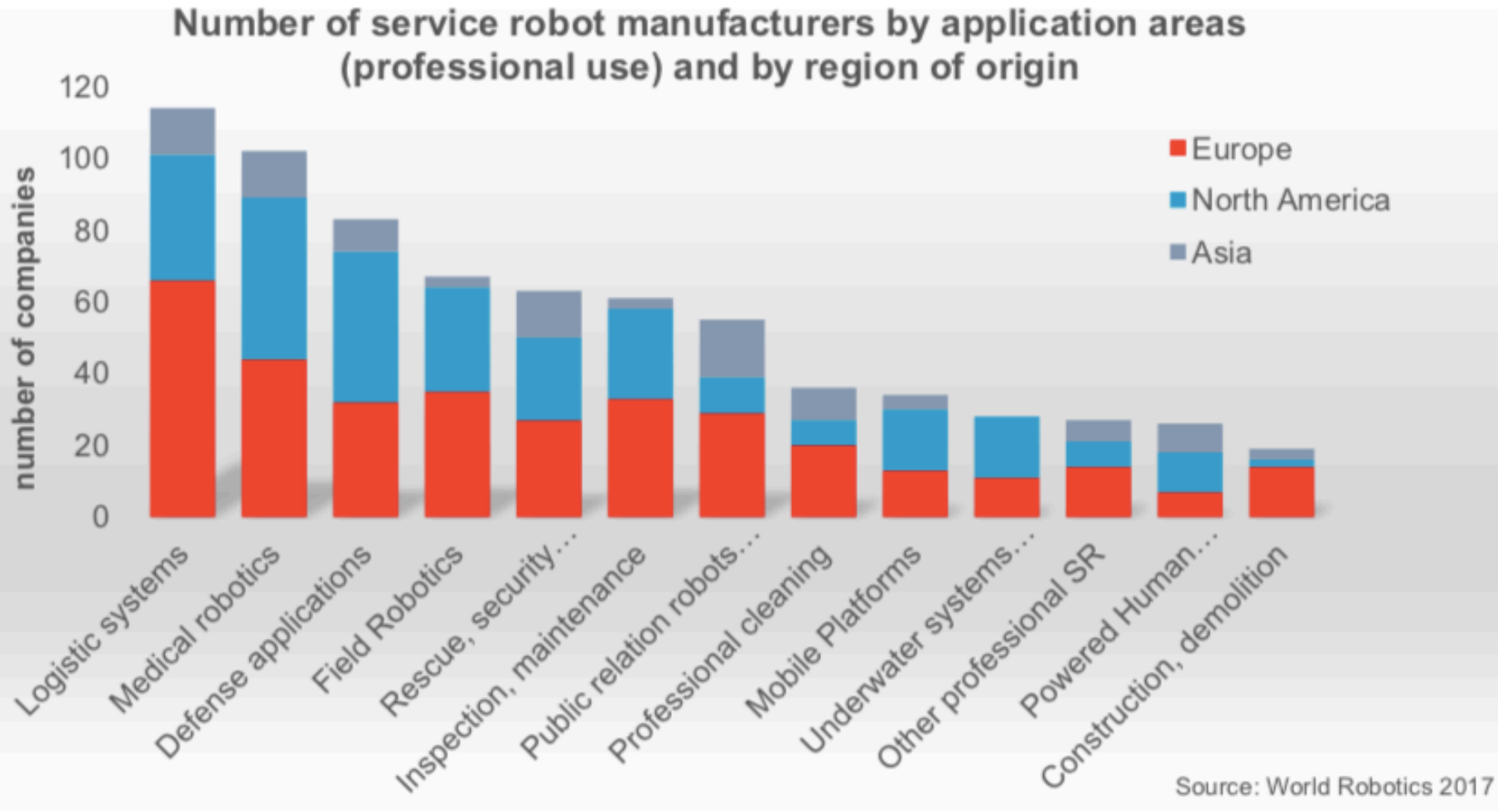


Fetch Robotics (USA)

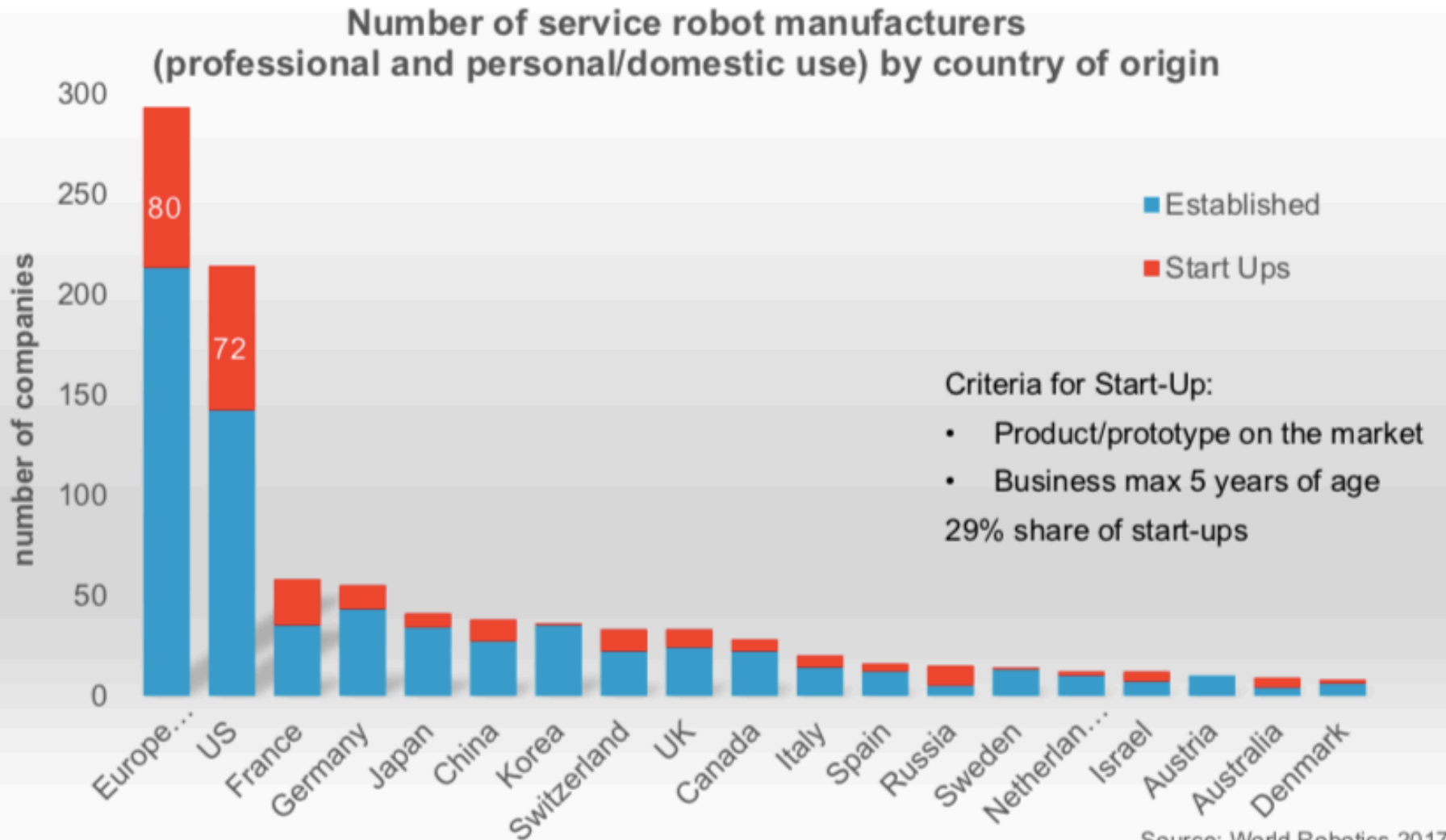


Robotnik (ES)

Trends in service robotics



Trends in service robotics



Source: World Robotics 2017

Canadian Robotic Startups

- **Kinova** robotics (2006): assistive robotic platform
 - \$25M funding Sept., 2017
 - Brain-controlled robot arm
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=52&v=-Vh0IJRbOsY
- **RobotiQ** (2008): Adaptive Grippers (Laval Uni.)
- **Clearpath** Robotics (2009): self-driving mobile robots (U-waterloo)
 - from 365K VC founding ... \$30 million in a Series B (2016)
- **SkyX** (2015): Drone for monitoring pipelines in oil and gas sector (Ontario)
- **Kindred.ai** (2014): AI grasping technology based on techniques in deep learning and reinforcement learning
 - (\$28 million)

Course Questions

Why study robotics?

What, exactly, is robotics about?

What work is involved?

Details

First week's paper:

Reading

no required text

Achieving Artificial Intelligence through Building Robots

Rodney Brooks

Calendar

class meetings:

Lab CSC 229:

real office hours:

Tue, Th **3:30-4:50**

M 5:00-7:50 pm

after class or W,F by appt

Web Page

<http://ugweb.cs.ualberta.ca/~vis/courses/robotics/>

Assignments ...

- Three lab assignments
- An individual reading and presentation
- A group project
- Two in class exams

Lab Projects - Options

Choose a platform

Default Lego EV3

Other possibilities:

Robot arm

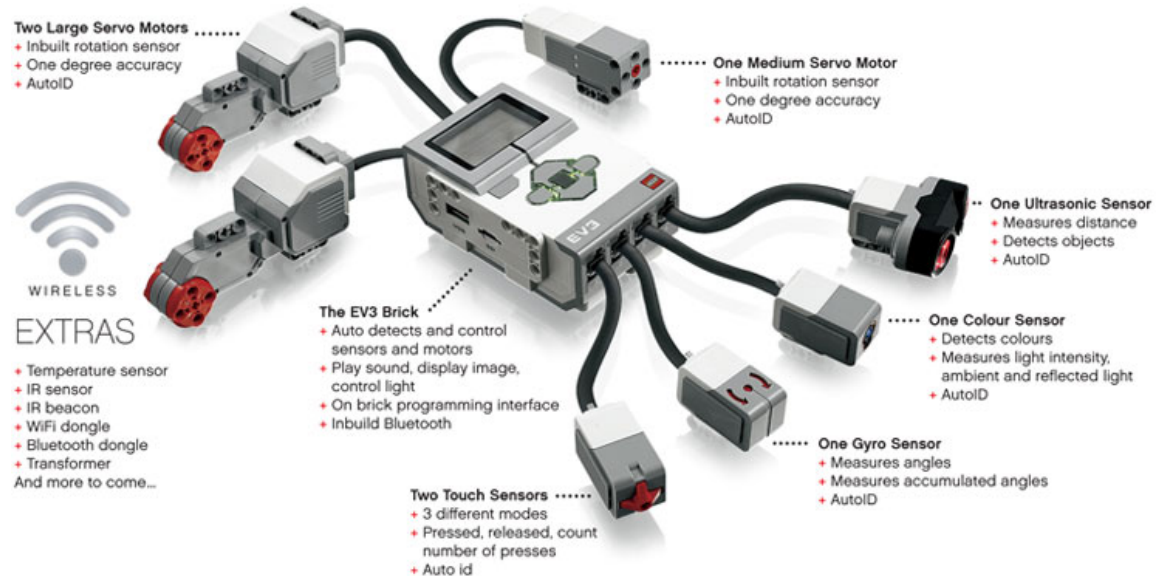
AIBO dog

Pioneer

UAV

Others... !

The EV3 Lego Robot Kit



Choose a task

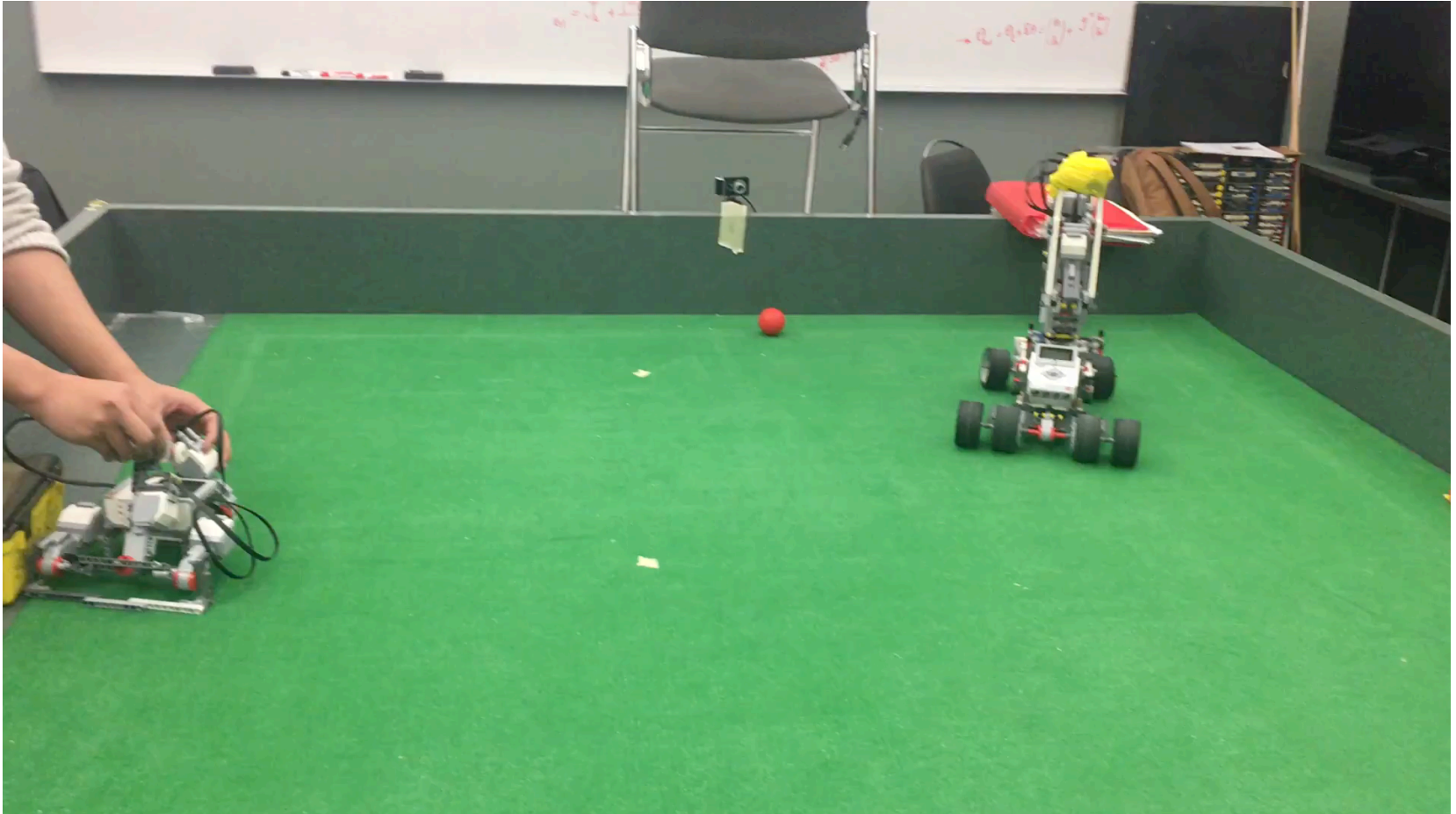
spatial reasoning

- tag / hide & seek
- Beyond Botball
-

itself publishable...

- fire extinguisher
- Vision guided motion
- Tele-operation

Robot and Project Options



Robot and Project Options

