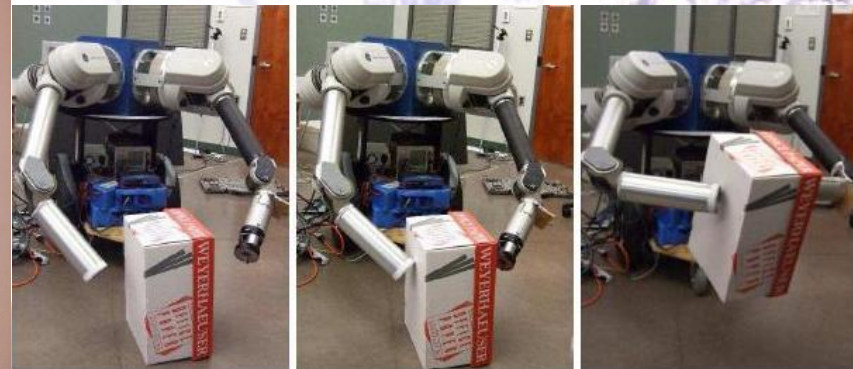
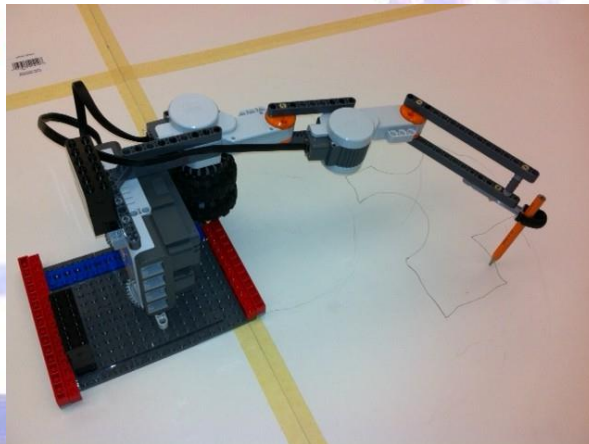
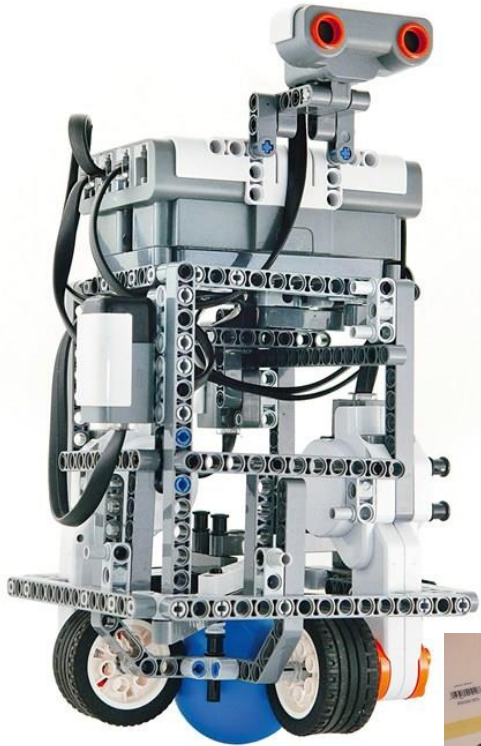


Intr. Robotics & Mechatronics CMPUT 312

Martin Jagersand
Masood Dehghan



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



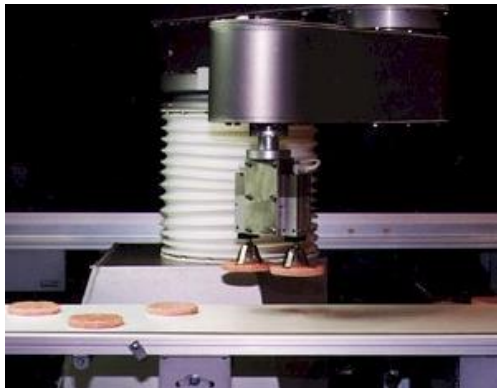
welding



assembly



pumping gas



packaging



eating automobiles



dancing

Promise

Current Robot Arm Applications

Manufacturing

- Engineered environment
- Repeated motion



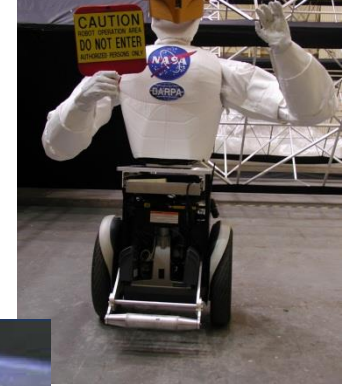
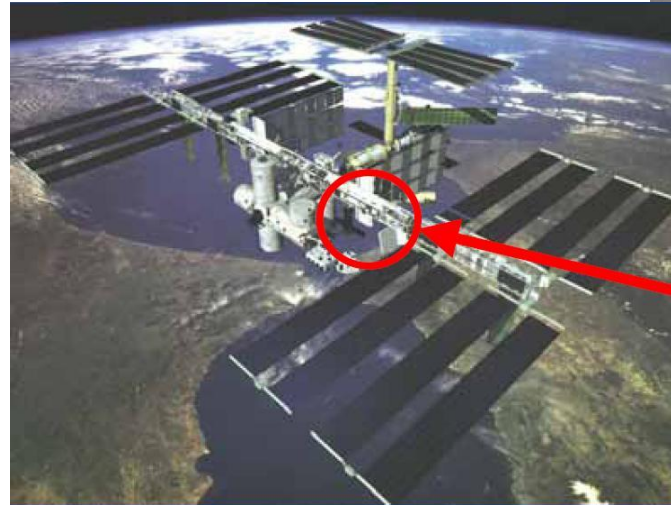
**1 million arms in operation
worldwide**

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



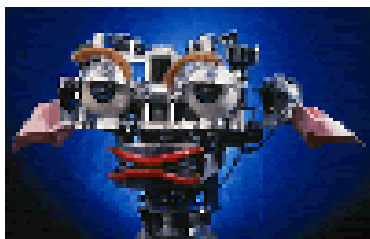
No or few robots currently operate reliably in these areas!

kismet

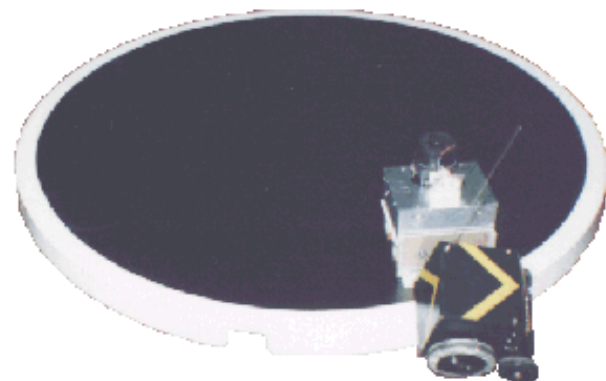


Why Robotics?

Sony Aibo dogs - had to LEARN to run

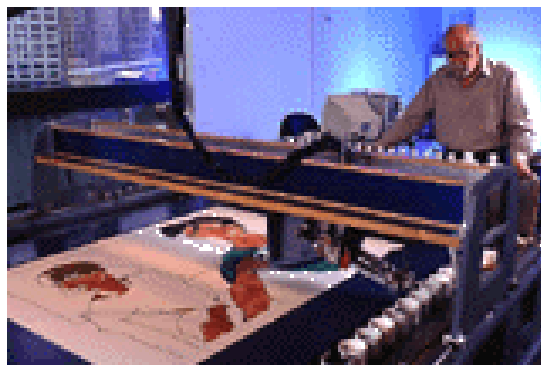


Vibrant field



other competitions

Harold Cohen's Aaron



Why Robotics?

A window to the soul...



Rodney Brooks's Cog

Photo © Sam Ogden



MIT's robotic fish with an unusual actuator!



Monkey/machine
interface at the
Univ. of Pittsburgh

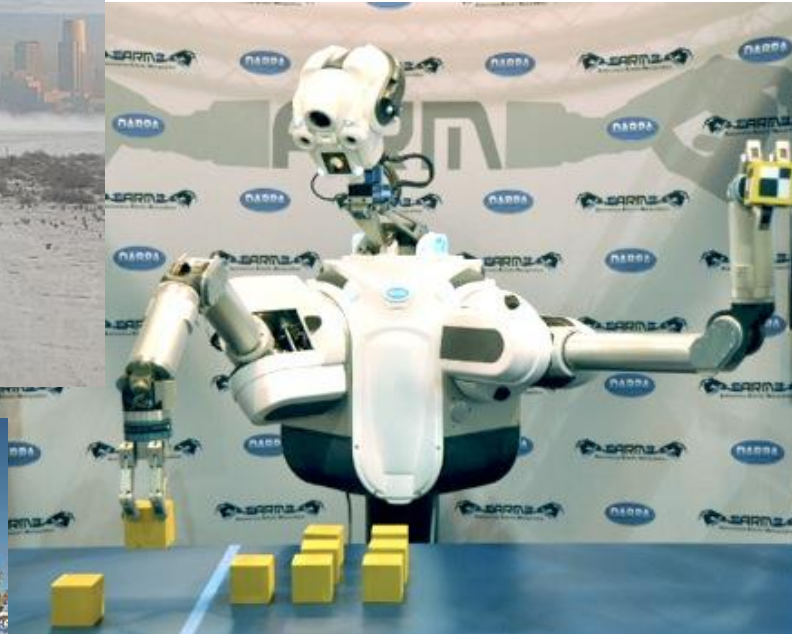
Advances in AI and in Robotics are one and the same.

AI-complete...

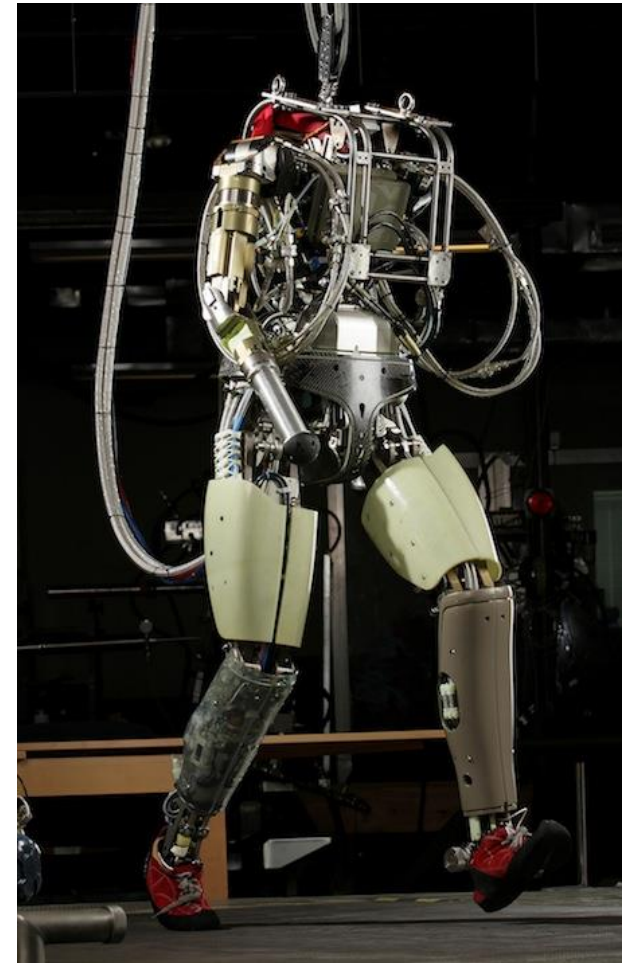
Robotics challenges



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



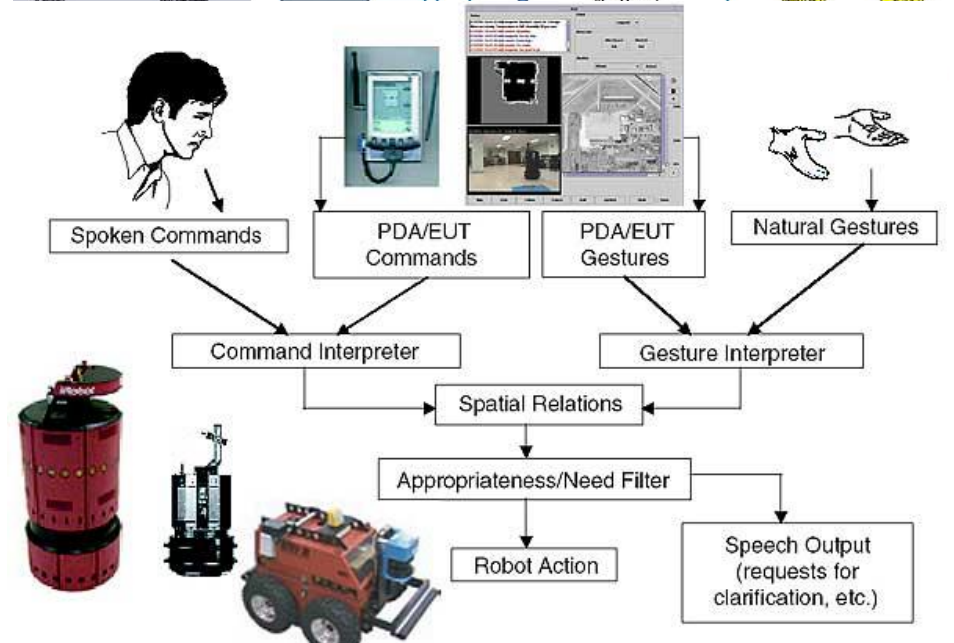
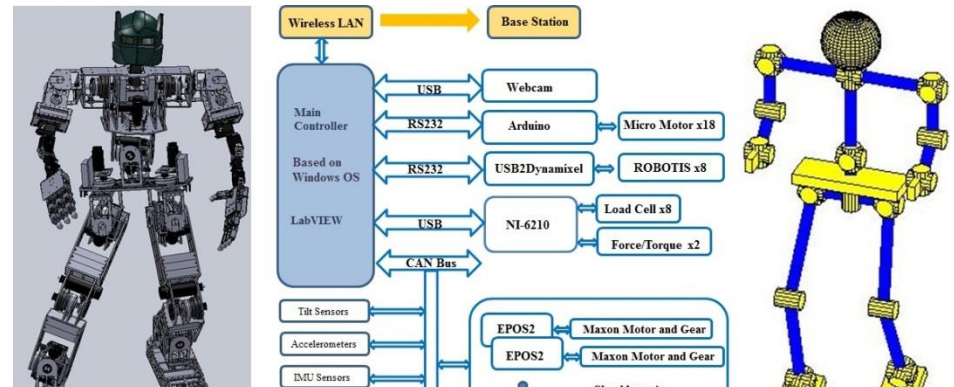
Choose one !

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)

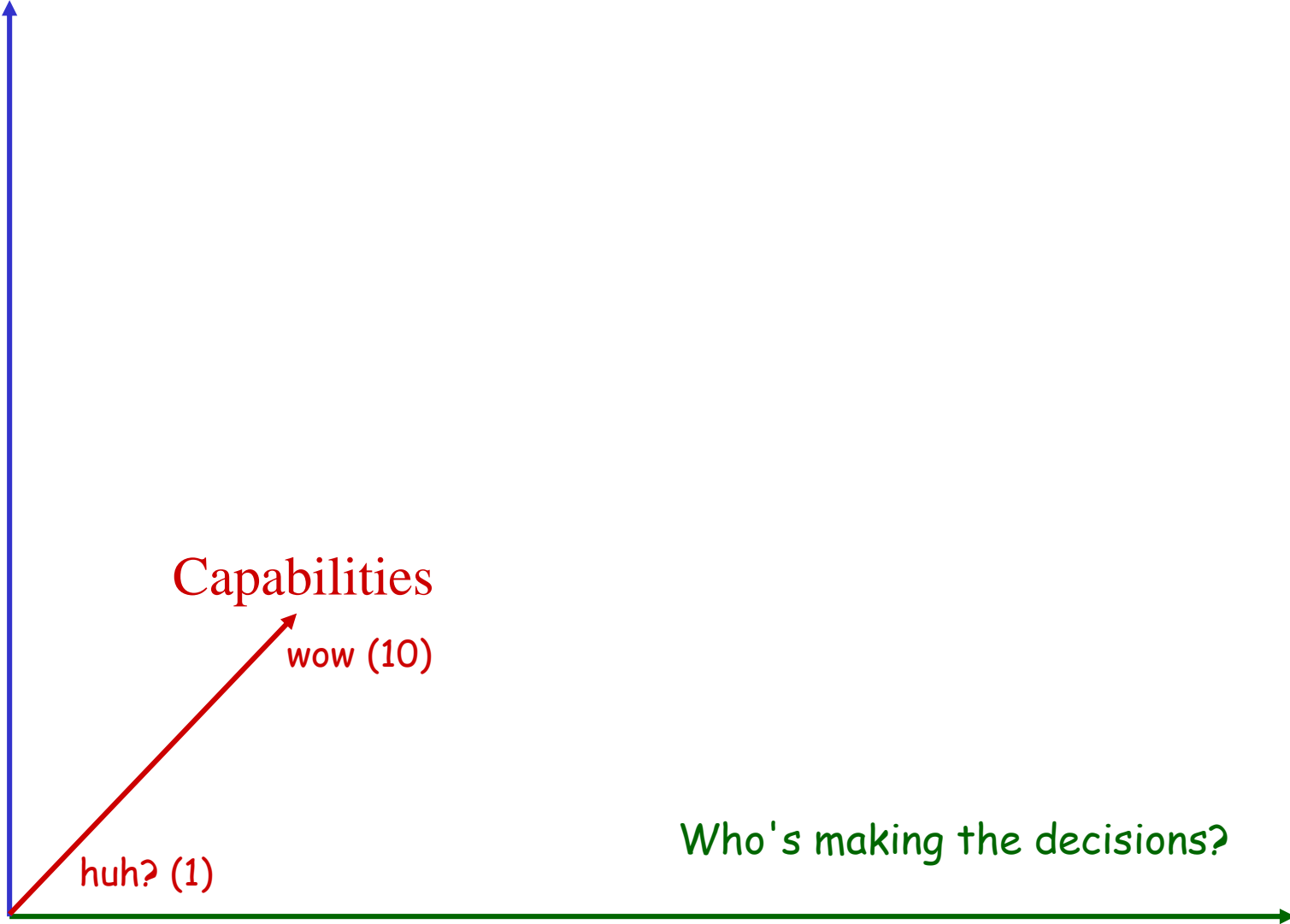
huh? (1)

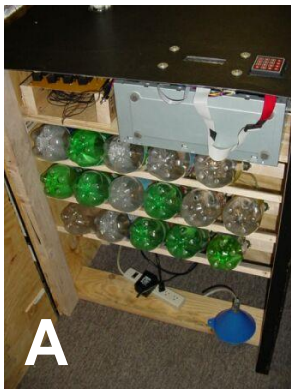
Who's making the decisions?

human-controlled

Autonomy

independent





A

Bar Monkey



B

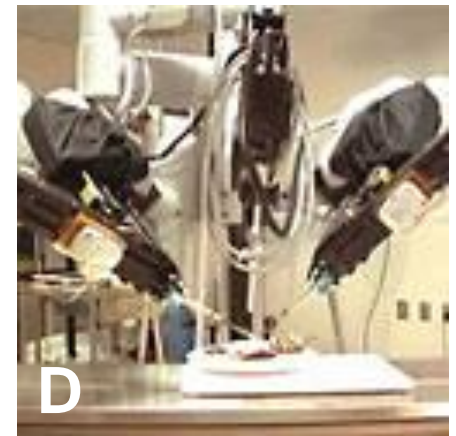
US VP AI
ex-Vice President



C

Genghis

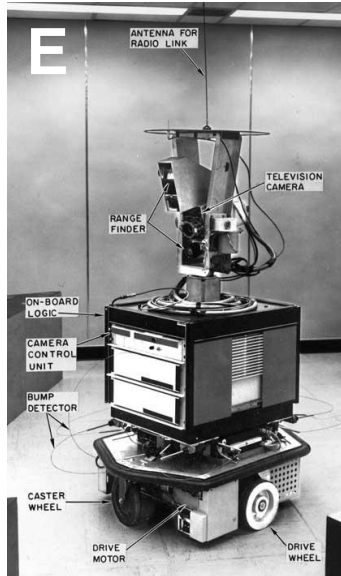
Robotic Insect



D

da Vinci
Robotic Surgeon

11 "robotic" systems



E

Shakey

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



F

Roomba

Robotic vacuum cleaner



G

Sims

now with professor!



H

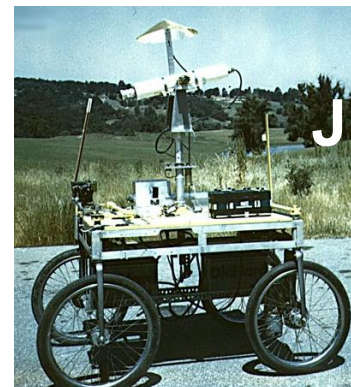
Stanford's Stanley/CMU's Boss
each a \$2 million winner



I

Spirit/Opportunity

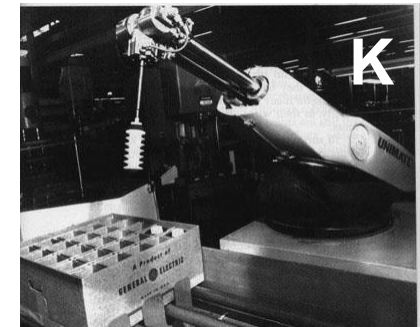
on Rovers: 1997, 2004-now



J

Stanford Cart

vision-based obstacle-avoider
(1976)



K

Unimate

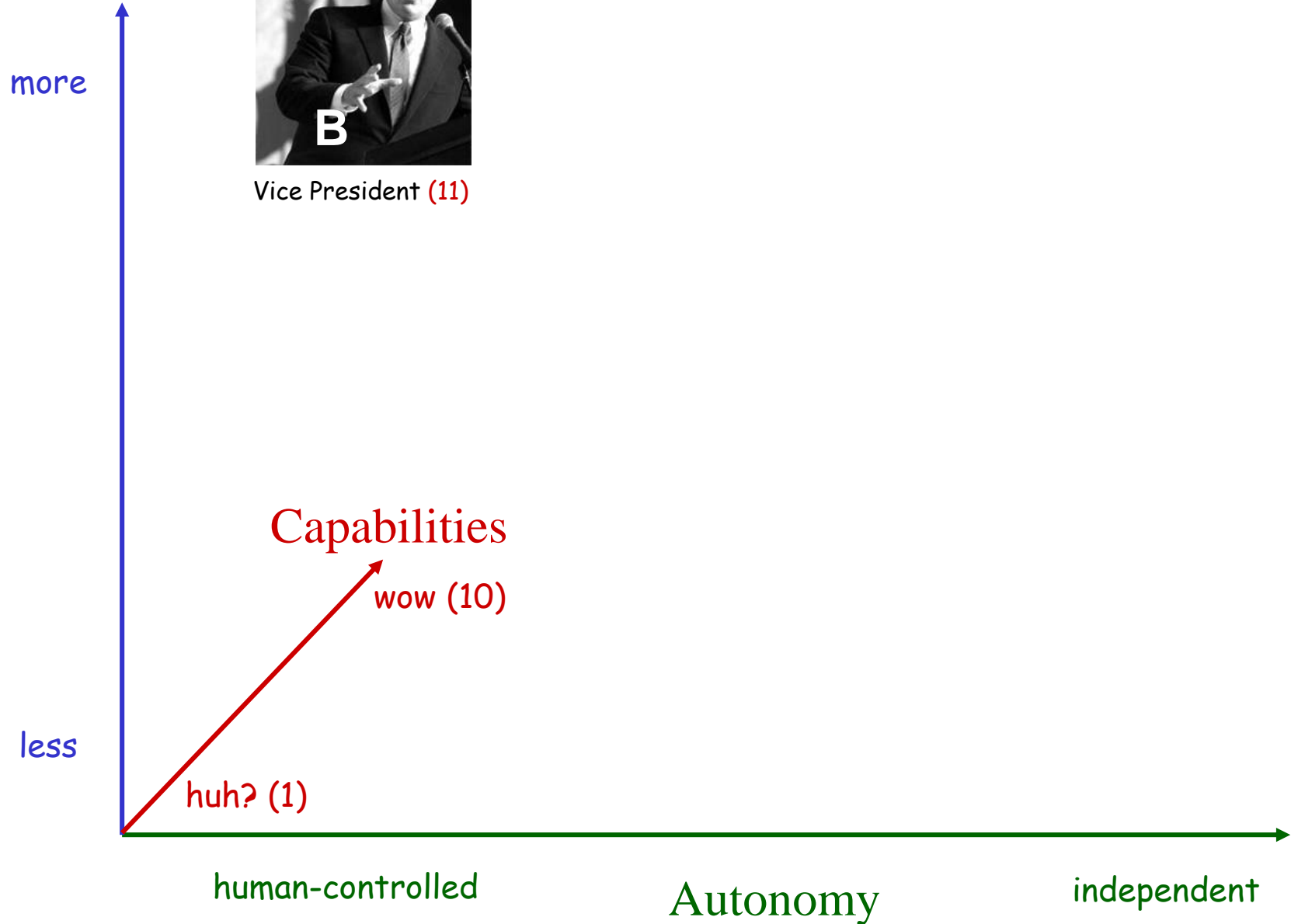
first industrial robotic arm, '61
(now in the hall of fame)

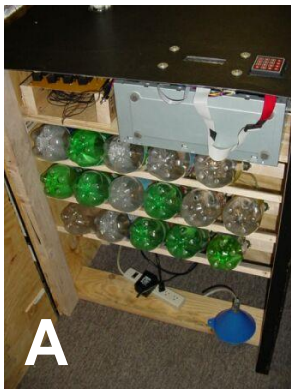
Perhaps include a robot of your own choosing...

World
Modeling



Vice President (11)





A

Bar Monkey
robotic barkeep



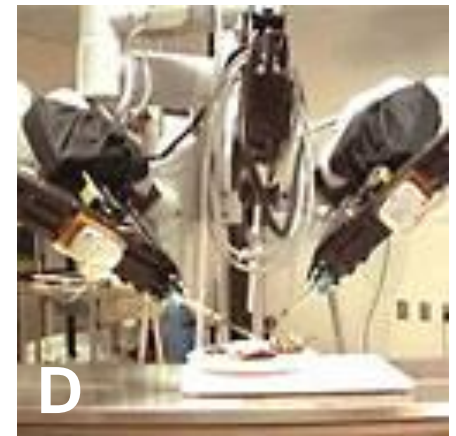
B

Al Gore
ex-VP, Nobelian



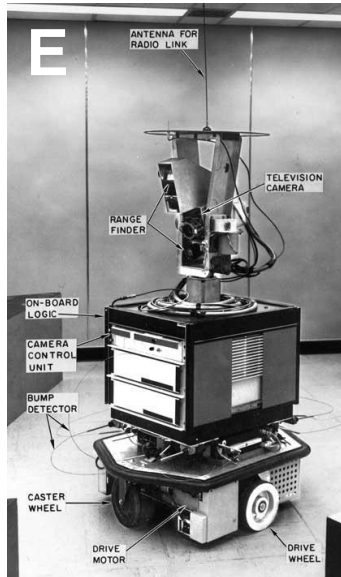
C

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!



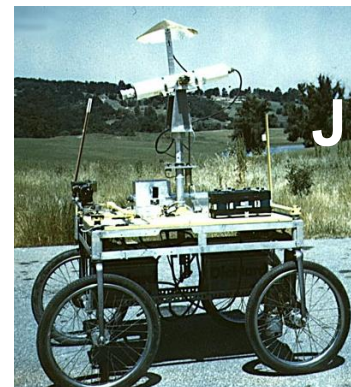
H

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



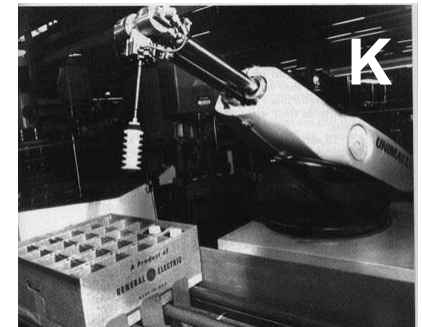
I

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

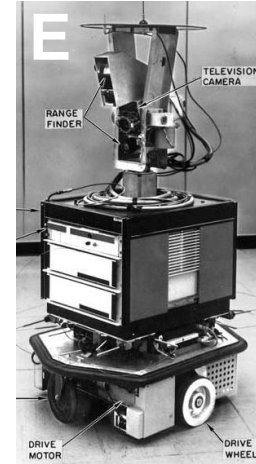
more

Capability (0-10)

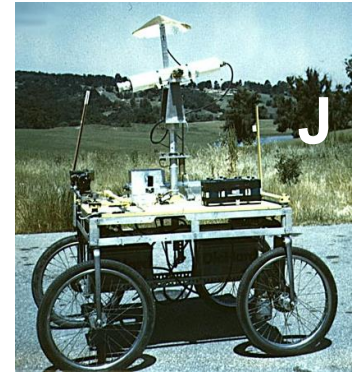
Robot Plot



Al Gore (11)



Shakey (3)



Stanford Cart (3)



Genie (3)

Capabilities

wow (10)

huh? (1)

less

human-controlled

Autonomy

independent

World
Modeling

more

less

Capability (0-10)

Robot Plot



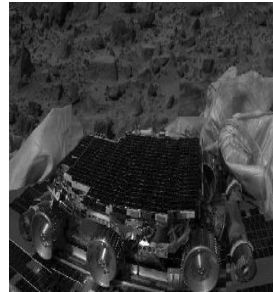
Al Gore (11)



Sims (5)



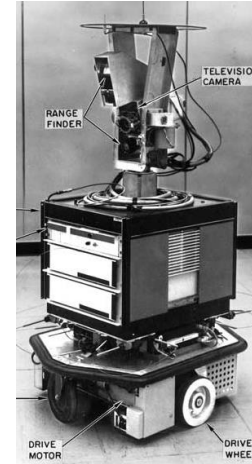
Bar Monkey (9)



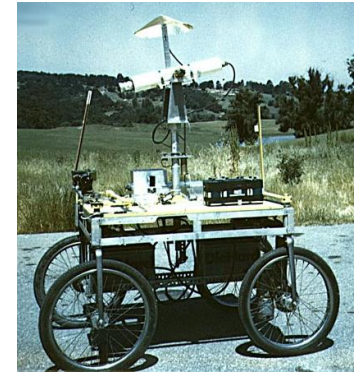
MERs (8)



Stanley/Boss (9)



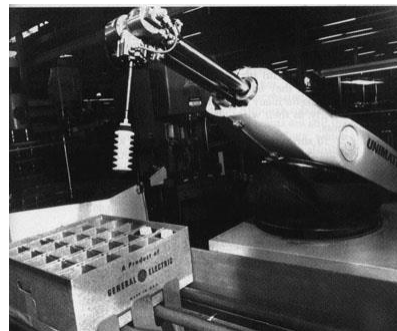
Shakey (3)



Stanford Cart (3)



da Vinci (2)



Unimate (4)



Roomba (7)



Genhiss (3)

human-controlled

Autonomy

independent

312 Course topics

- Introduction
- Robot hardware for mobile roobots, arms and UAV's
- Reactive robotics
- Modeling mobile robots, kinematics, navigation
- Robot sensors
- 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?**

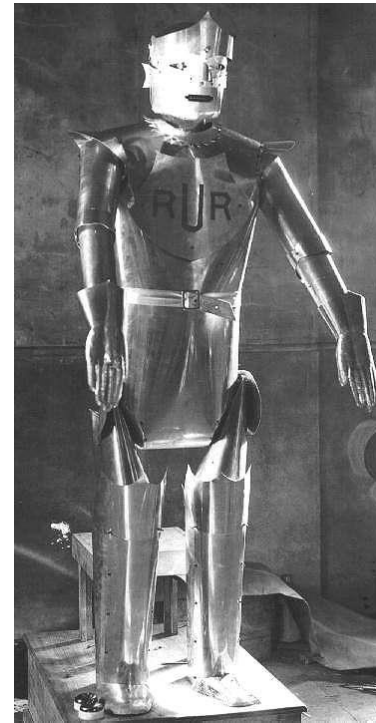
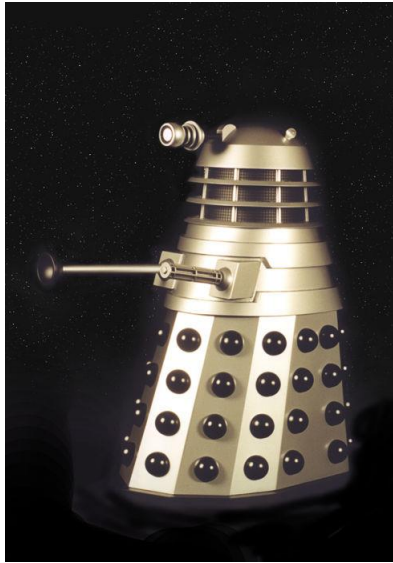
is seeing believing?

Robot timeline?



Fictional Robot timeline

Putting these robots in chronological order?

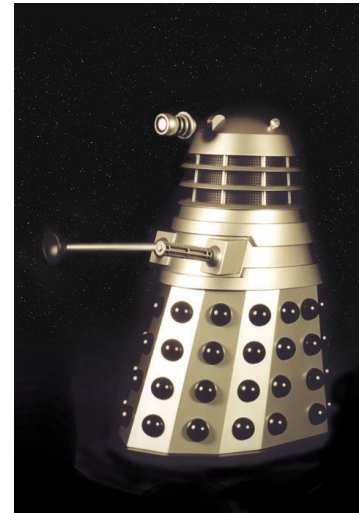
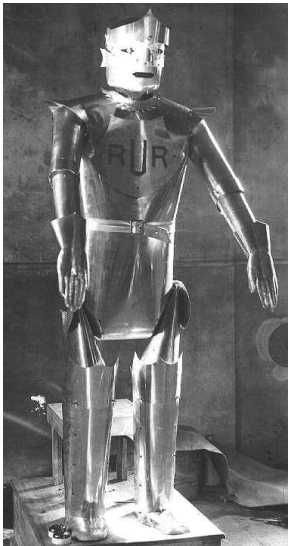


Fictional robot timeline



Karl Capek

Rossum's Universal Robots



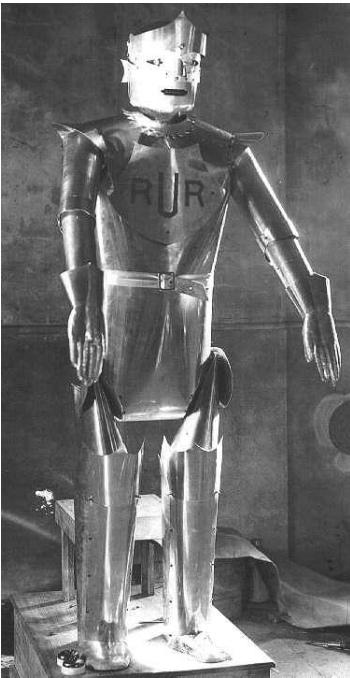
I, Robot Asimov



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.

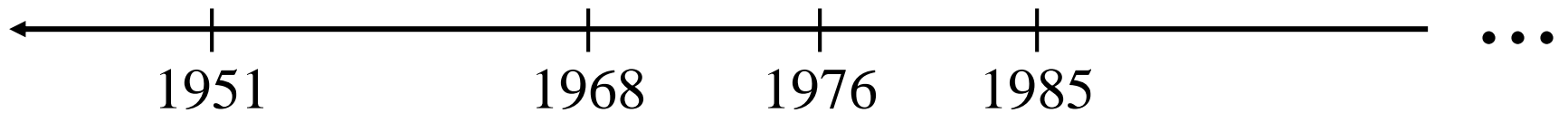
Third Law:

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

I, Robot

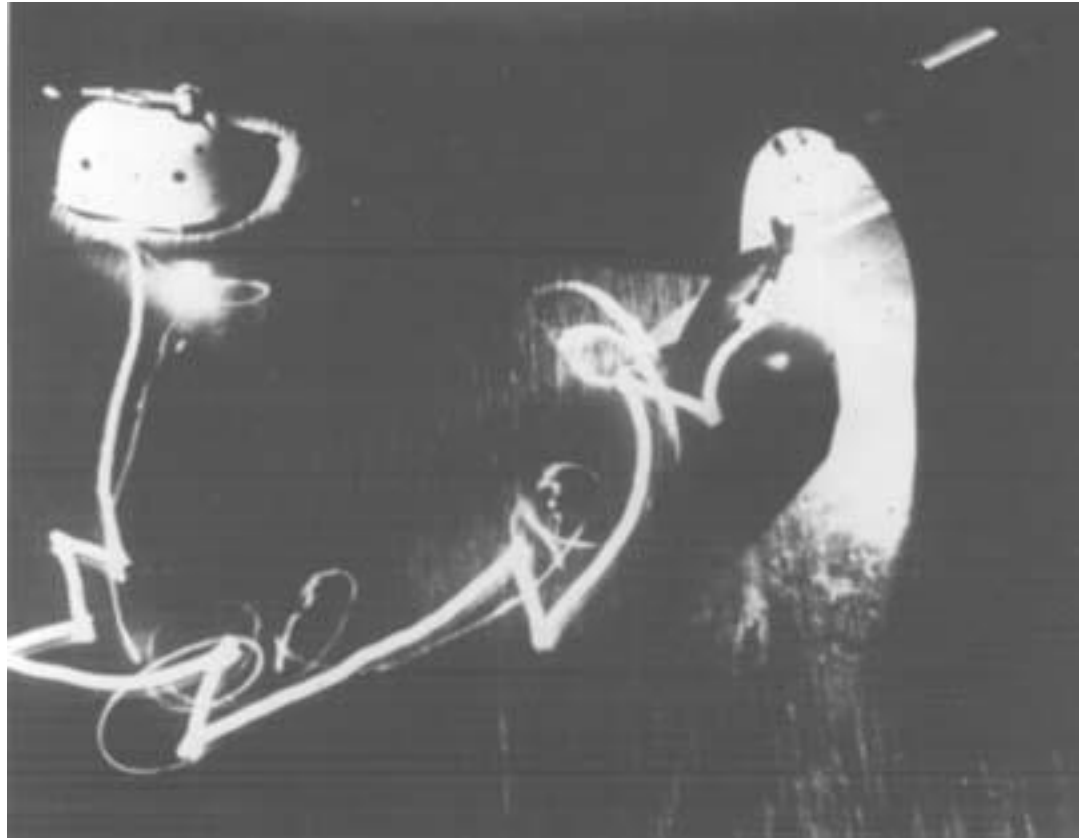
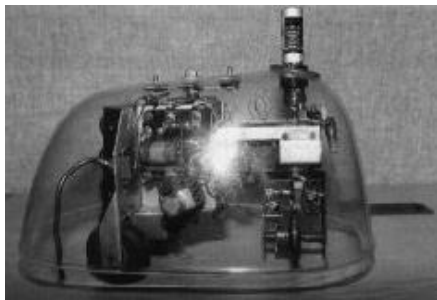
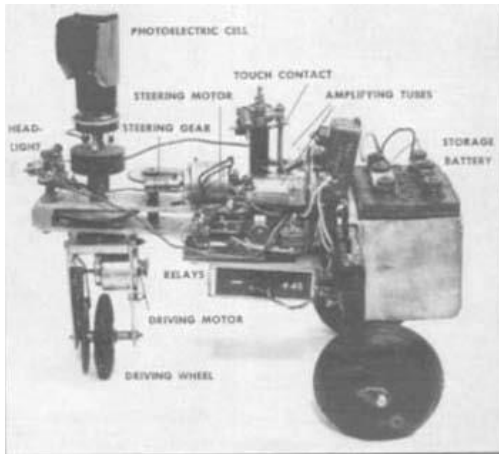


Real robot timeline

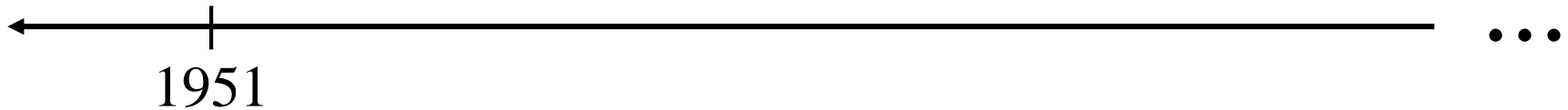


Real robot timeline

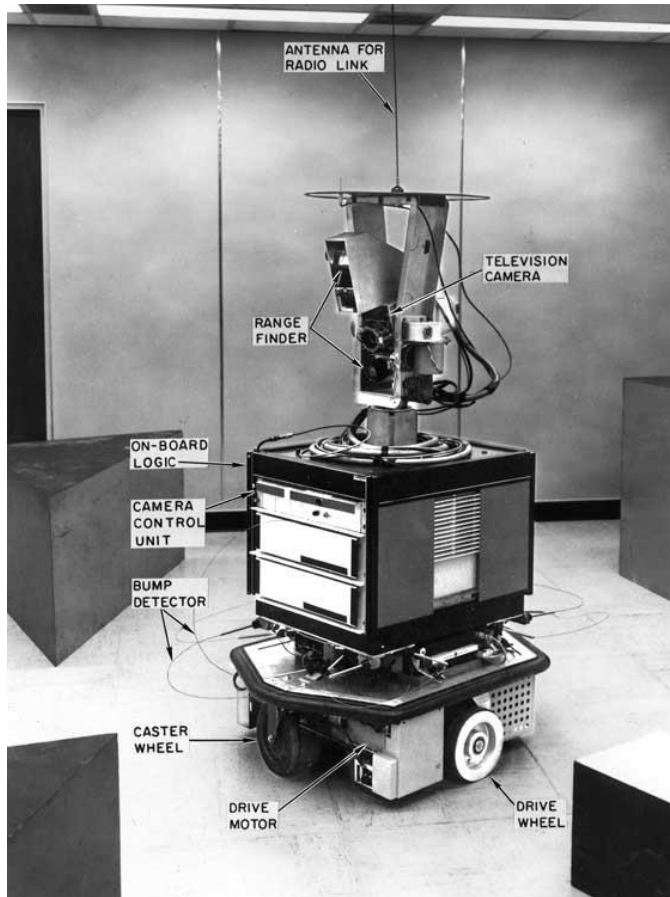
Tortoise “Elsie”



by Neurophysiologist Grey Walter

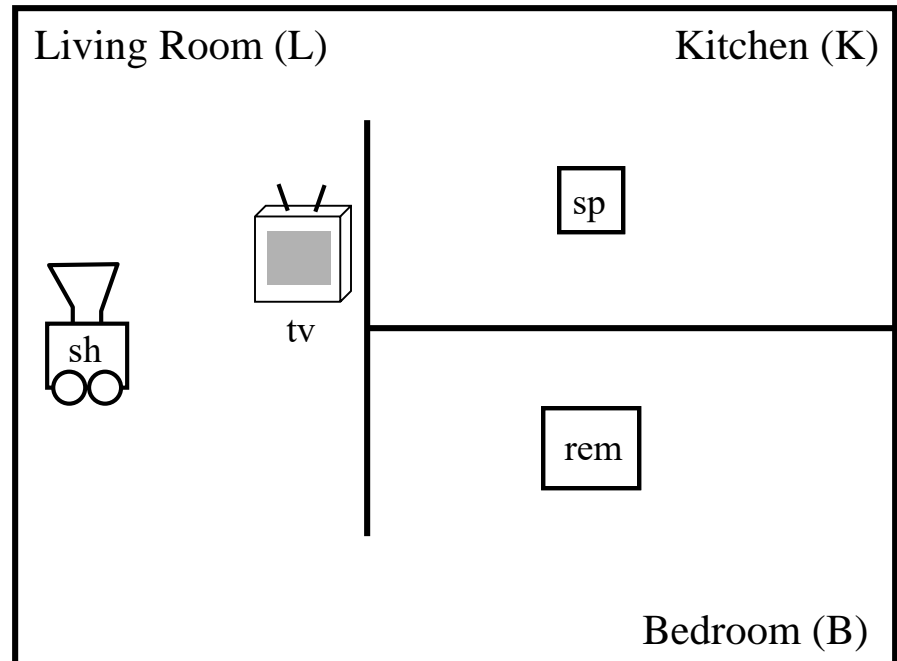


Shakey



Nils Nilsson @ Stanford Research Inst.

first “general-purpose” mobile platform

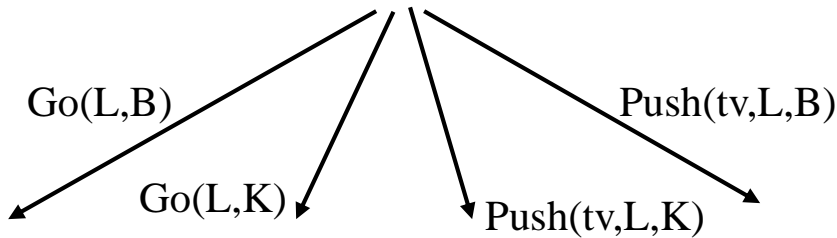


1968

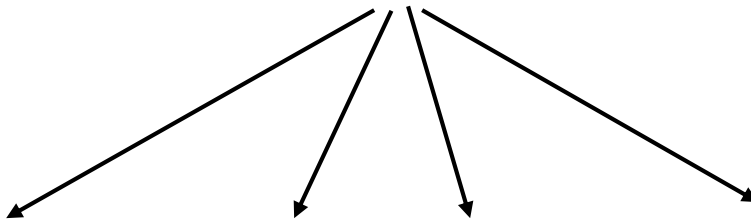
Robotics's *Shakey* start

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

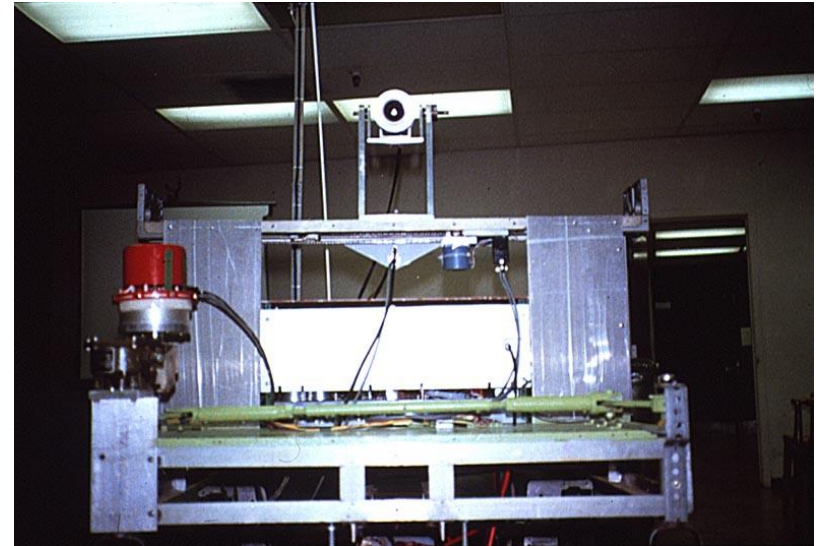
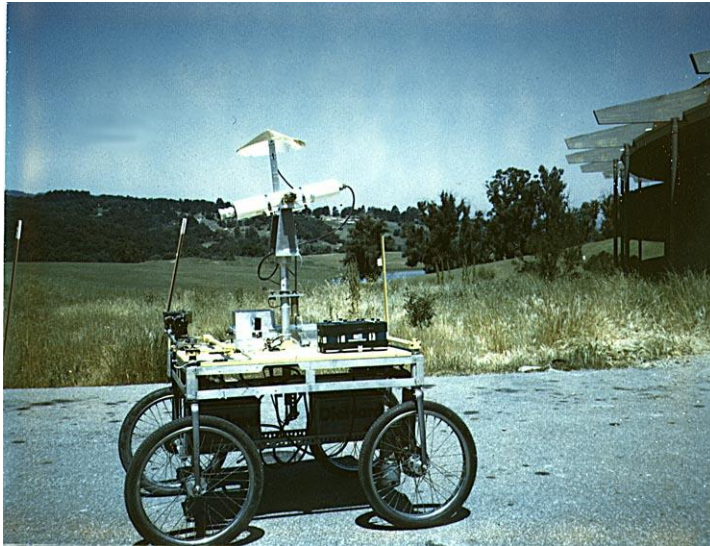
world modeling

Planning

task execution

motor control

ACTING



1976

Cartland (outdoors)



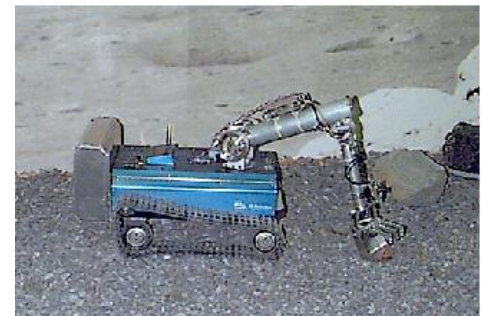
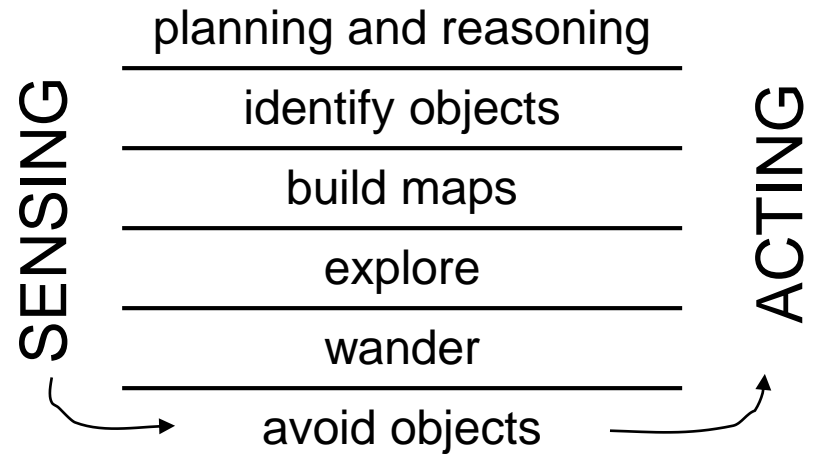
Cartland (indoors)



“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

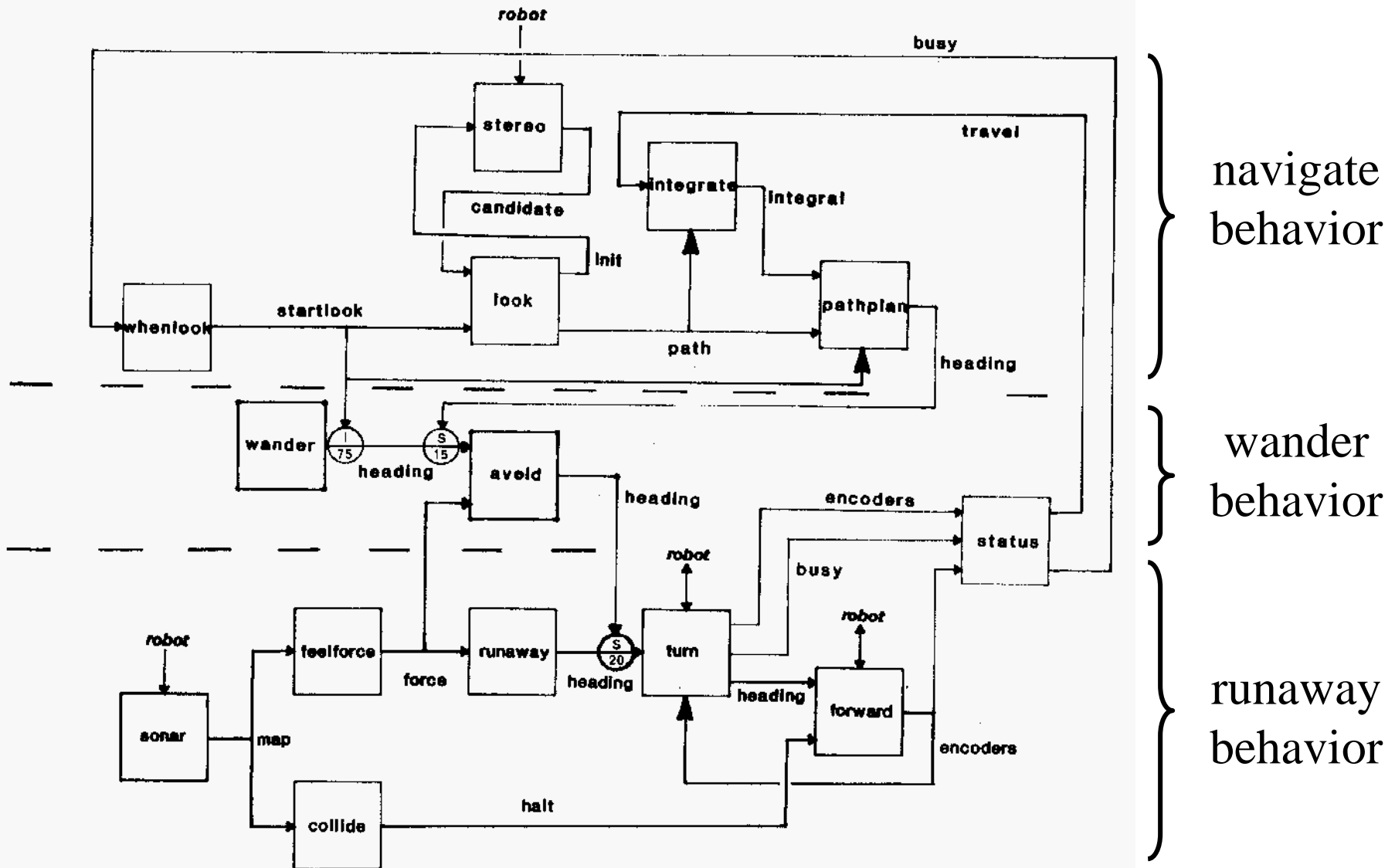


Genghis

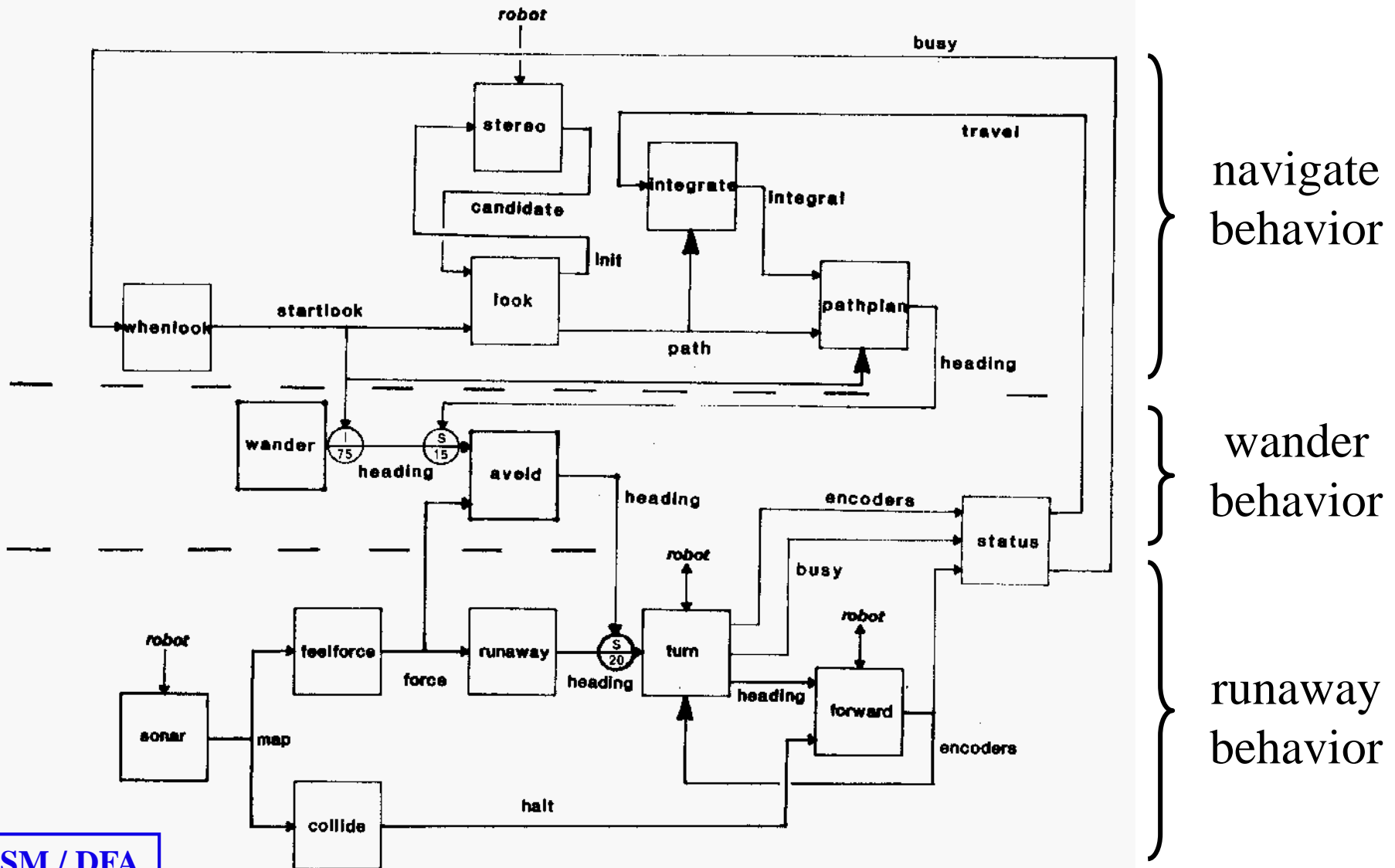
- 1) *Standing* by tuning the parameters of two behaviors:
the leg “swing” and the leg “lift”
- 2) *Simple walking*: one leg at a time
- 3) *Force Balancing*: via incorporated force sensors on the legs
- 4) *Obstacle traversal*: the legs should lift much higher if need be
- 5) *Anticipation*: uses touch 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 !

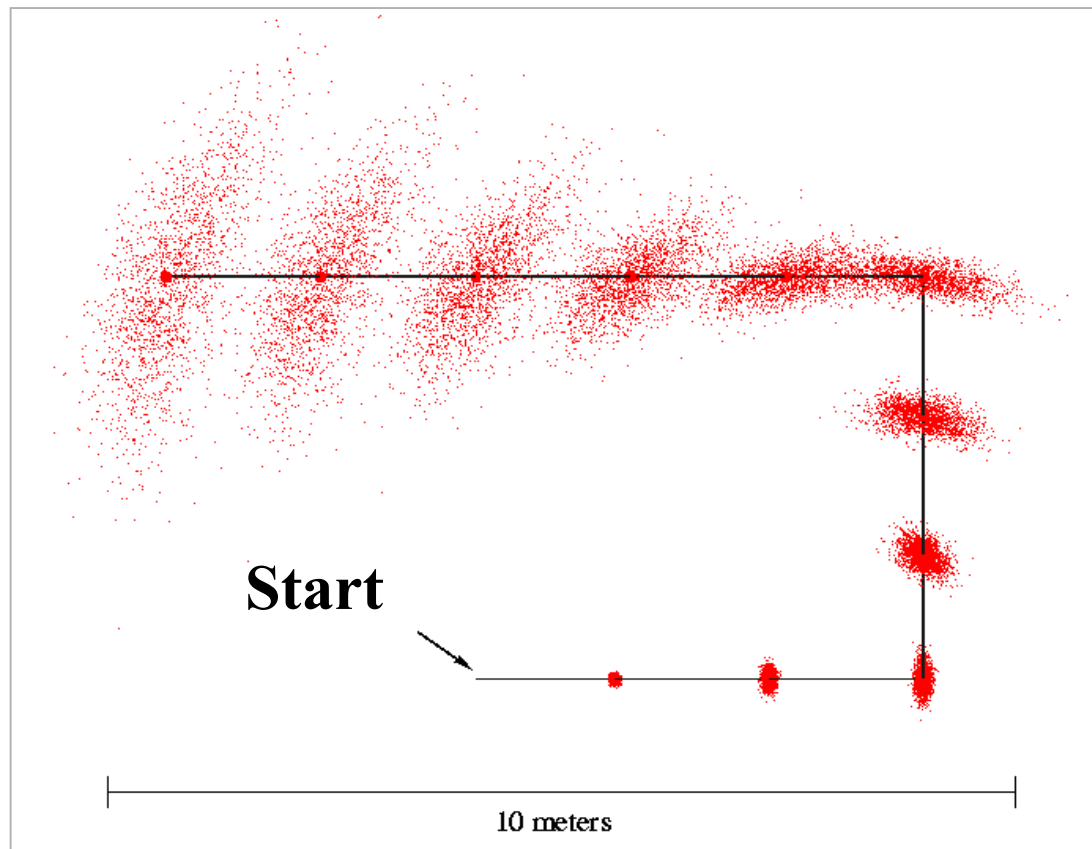
Subsumption Architecture



Finite-state Architecture



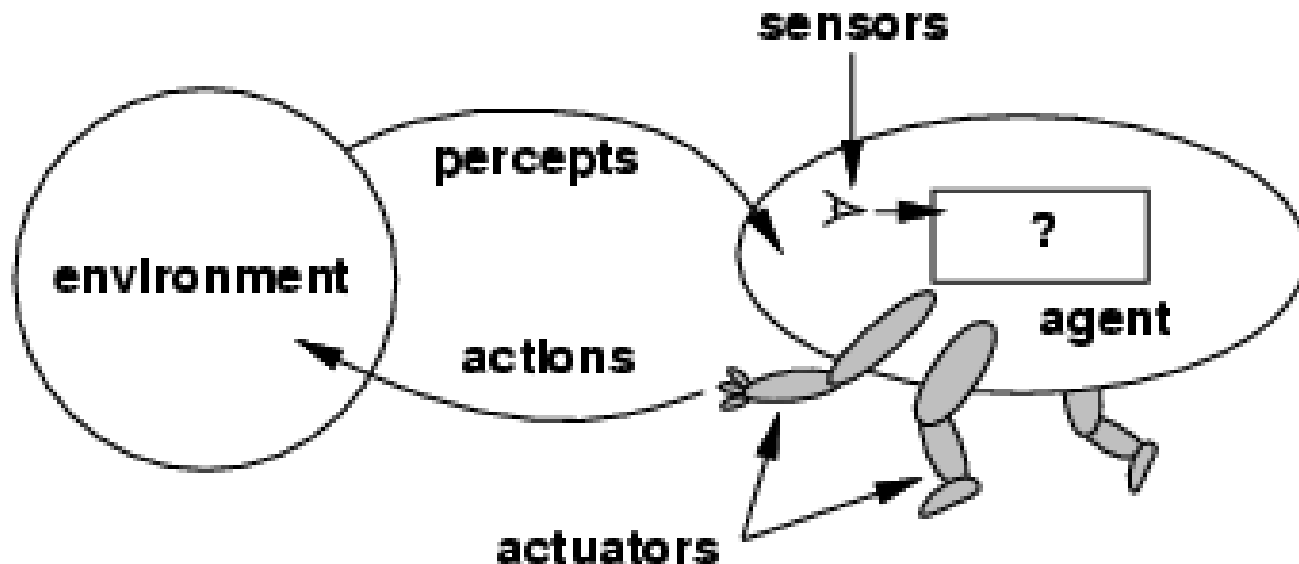
Now: Intelligent Robotics: Probabilistic robotics



Now: Intelligent Robotics:

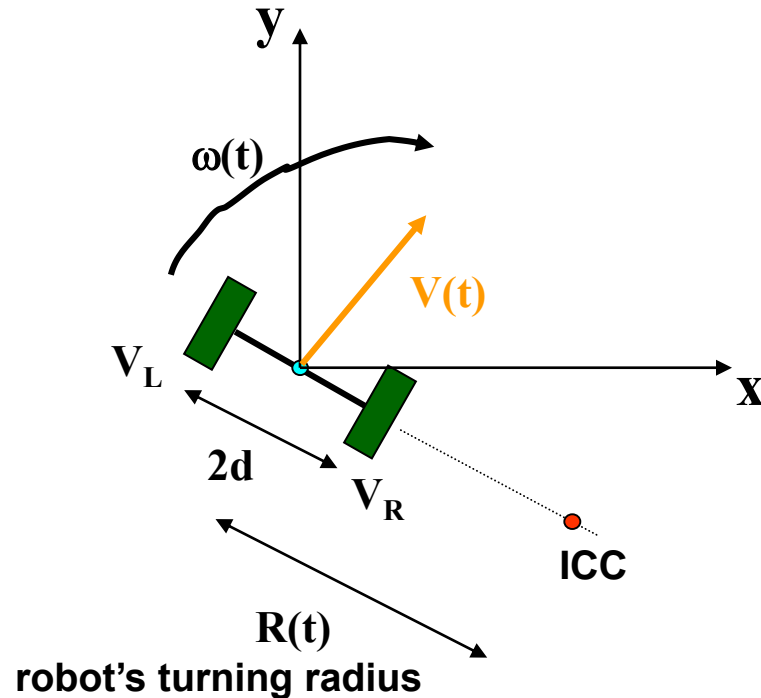
Sensory guided robotics

- Camera or Kinect vision



Lecture 3: Modeling 1: Differential drive

4) Integrate to obtain position



$$V_x = V(t) \cos(\theta(t))$$

$$V_y = V(t) \sin(\theta(t))$$

Thus,

$$x(t) = \int V(t) \cos(\theta(t)) dt$$

$$y(t) = \int V(t) \sin(\theta(t)) dt$$

$$\theta(t) = \int \omega(t) dt$$

Kinematics

with

$$\omega = (V_R - V_L) / 2d$$

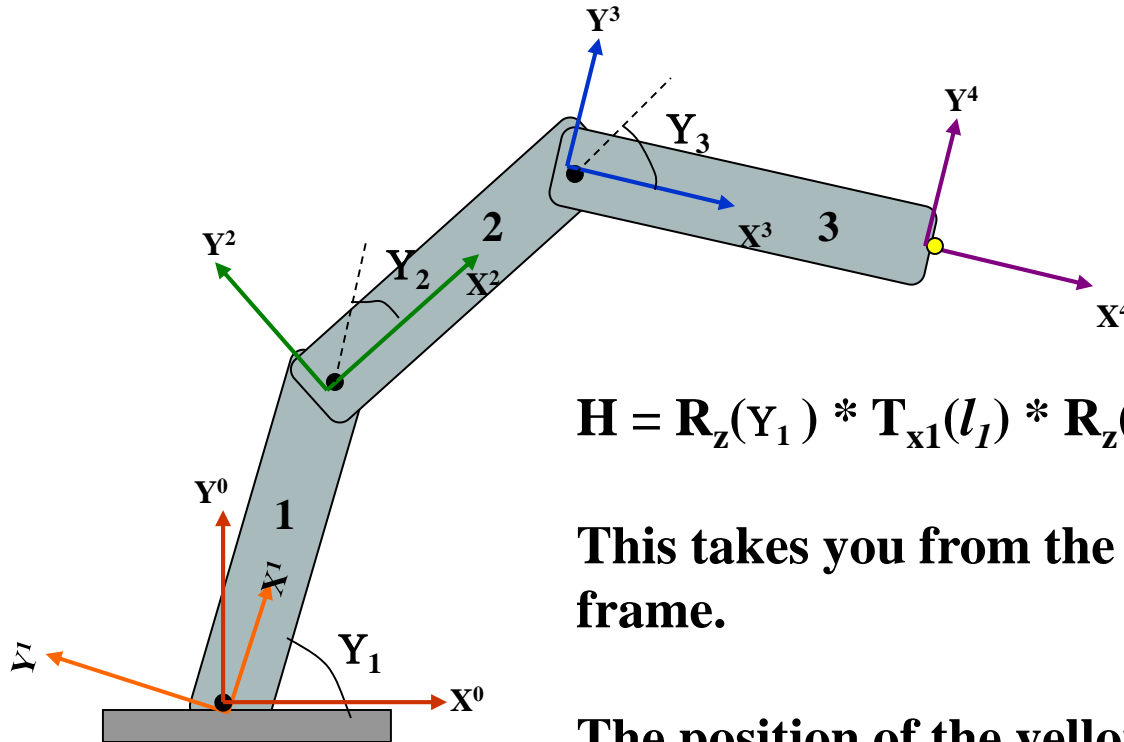
$$R = d (V_R + V_L) / (V_R - V_L)$$

$$V = \omega R = (V_R + V_L) / 2$$

What has to happen to change the ICC ?

things have to change over time, t

Mid course: Modeling 2: Forward kinematics and homogenous transforms



$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{R}_z(Y_1) * \mathbf{T}_{x1}(l_1) * \mathbf{R}_z(Y_2) * \mathbf{T}_{x2}(l_2) * \mathbf{R}_z(Y_3) * \mathbf{T}_{x3}(l_3)$$

This takes you from the X^0Y^0 frame to the X^4Y^4 frame.

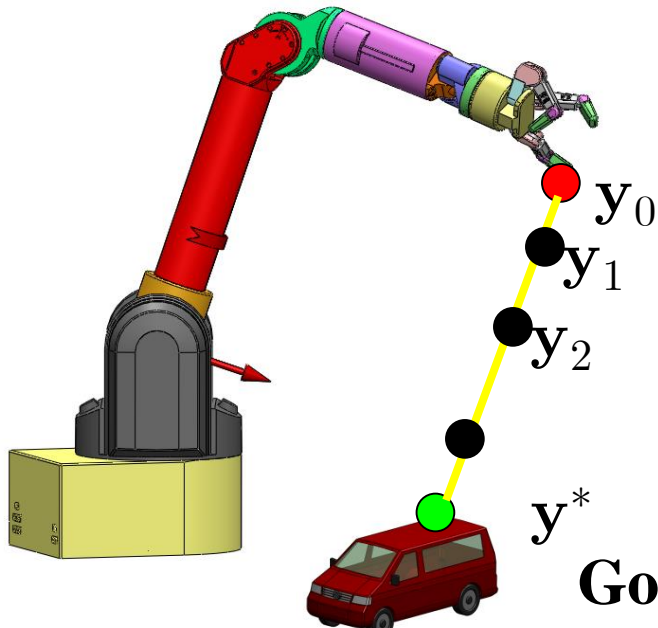
The position of the yellow dot relative to the X^4Y^4 frame is (0,0).

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} \\ \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{H} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

← Notice that multiplying by the (0,0,0,1) vector will equal the last column of the H matrix.

Numerical Inverse Kinematics

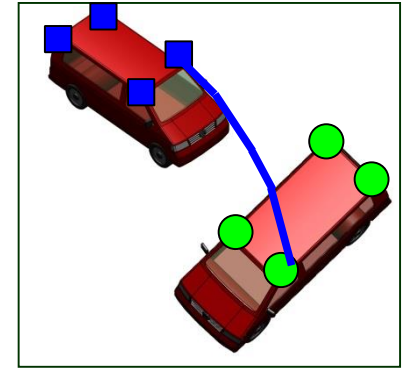
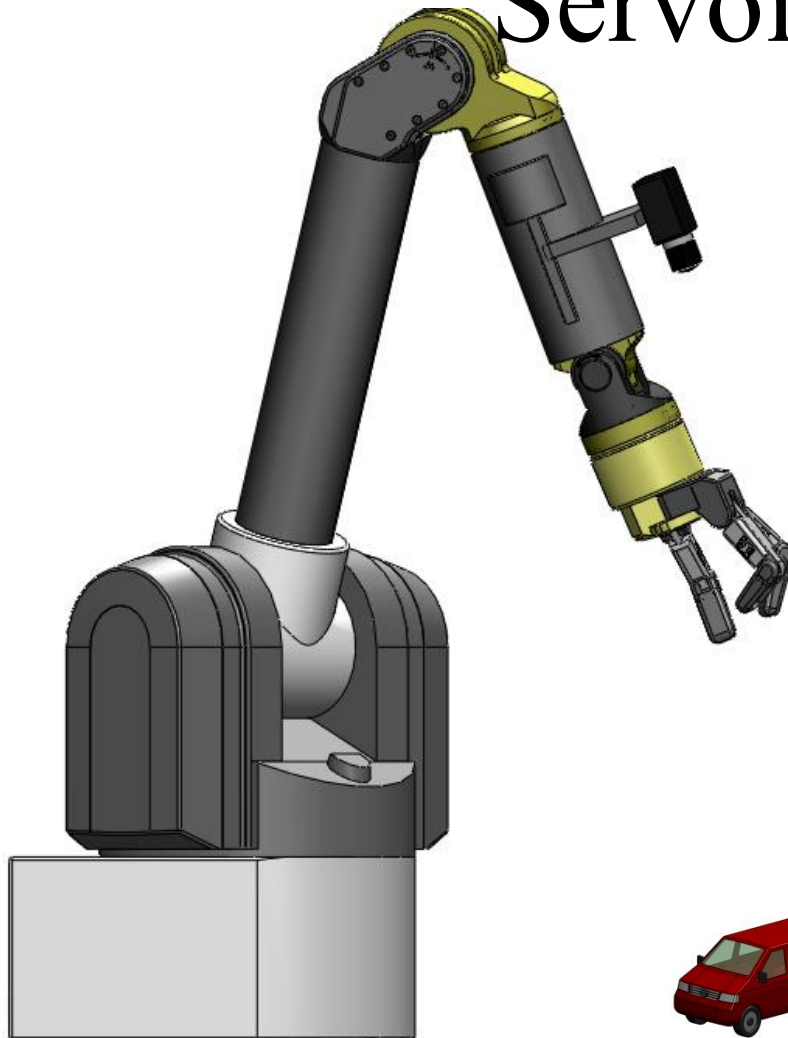
1. Solve for motion: $[\mathbf{y}^* - \mathbf{y}_k] = \mathbf{J}_k \Delta \mathbf{x}$
2. Move robot joints: $\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \Delta \mathbf{x}$
3. Read actual Cartesian move $\Delta \mathbf{y}$
4. Update Jacobian: $\hat{\mathbf{J}}_{k+1} = \hat{\mathbf{J}}_k + \frac{(\Delta \mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{J}}_k \Delta \mathbf{x}) \Delta \mathbf{x}^T}{\Delta \mathbf{x}^T \Delta \mathbf{x}}$



**Move the robot
to each subgoal
in sequence \mathbf{y}_k**

**Iterate until
convergence at
Goal final goal**

Vision-Based Control (Visual Servoing)



■ : Current Image Features
● : Desired Image Features

Course Questions

Why study robotics?

What, exactly, is robotics about?

What work is involved?

Details

Reading

no required text

First week's paper:

Achieving Artificial Intelligence through Building Robots
Rodney Brooks

Calendar

class meetings:

Lab CSC 105:

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

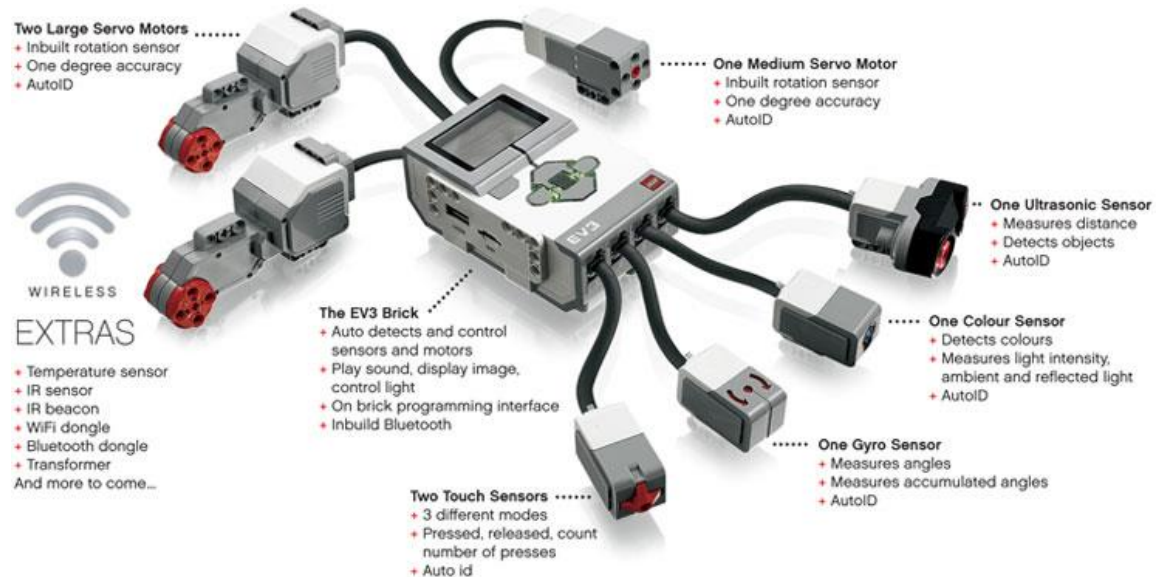
AIBO dog

Pioneer

UAV

Others... !

The EV3 Lego Robot Kit



Choose a task

spatial reasoning

- tag / hide & seek
- Beyond Botball
-

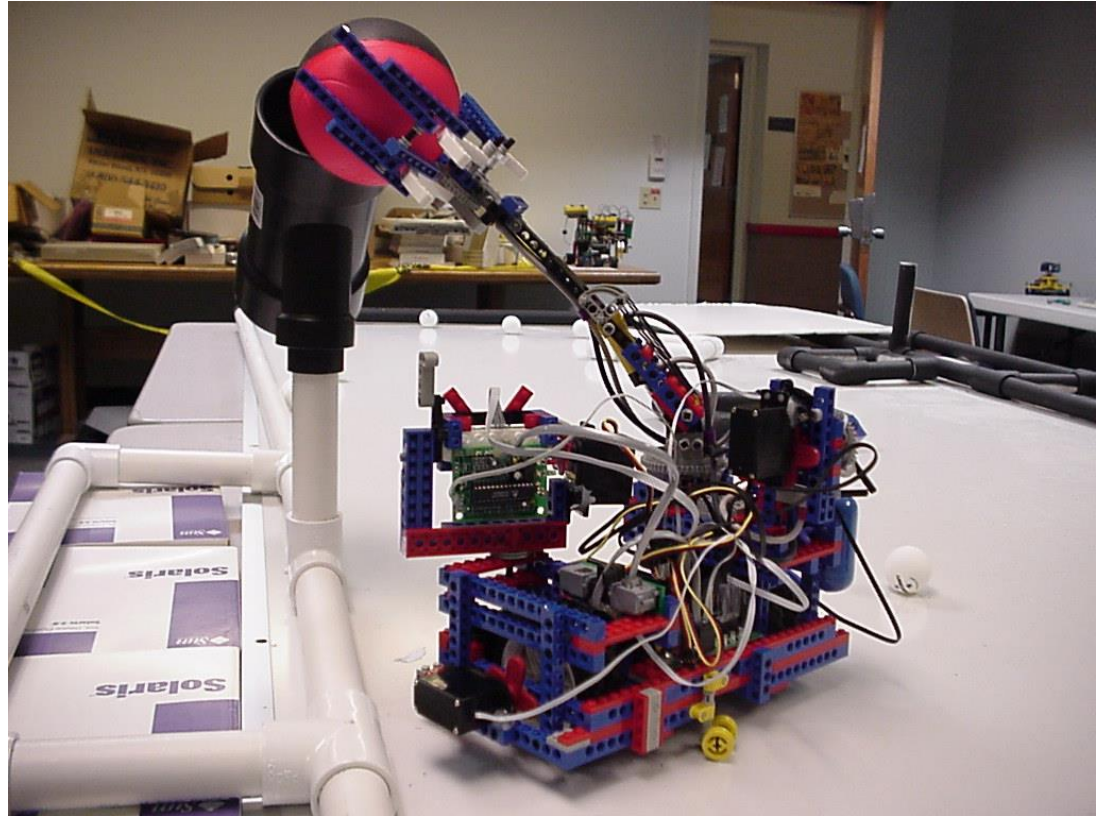
itself publishable...

- fire extinguisher
- Vision guided motion
- Tele-operation

Robot and Project Options

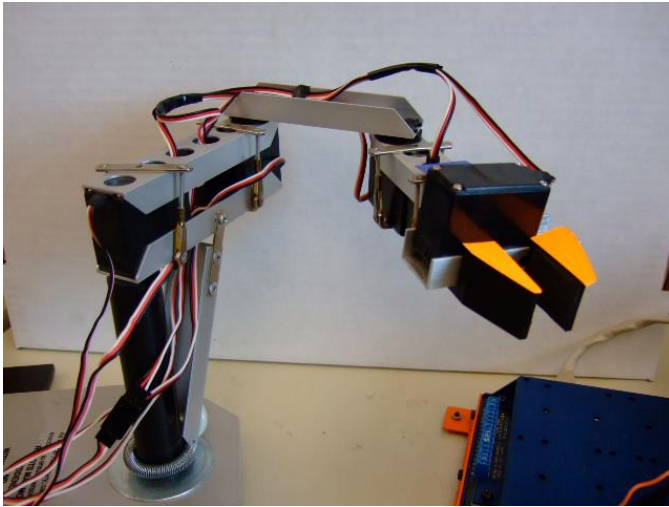


<http://jpbrown.i8.com/cubesolver.html>

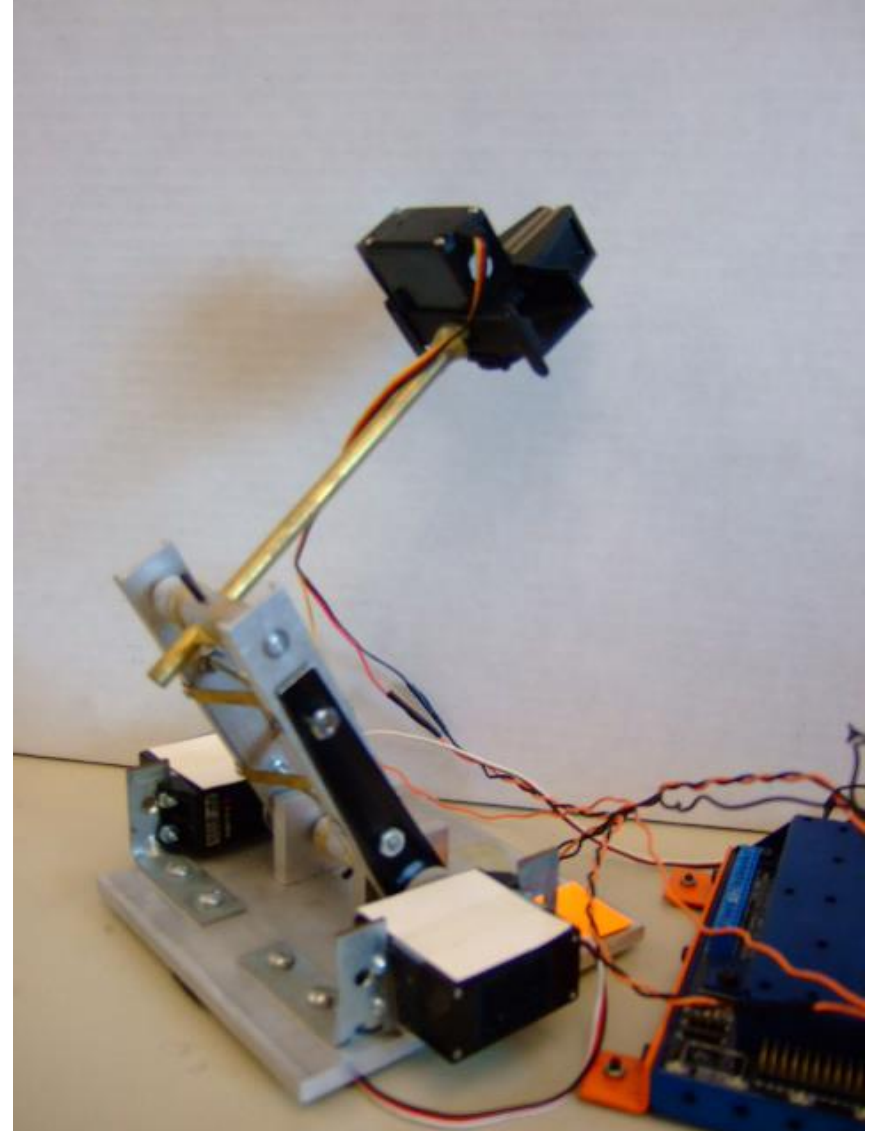


Lego Mapping?

Robot and Project Options



- Home built arm



Robot and Project Options

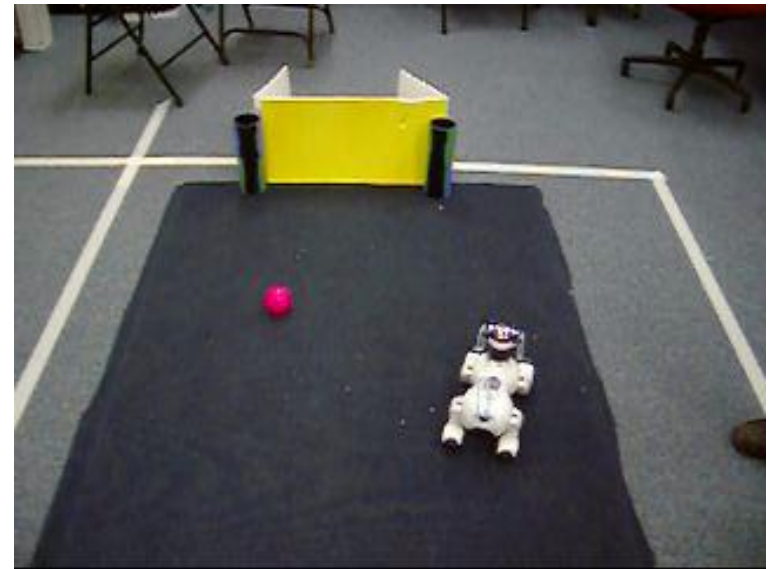
Sony's AIBO Robot Dog

1 AIBO



Robotics, unleashed

**Soccer, machine
learning,
human-robot
interaction**



**'06: aligning and scoring a goal
'07-'08: line-following and landmarks
lots of software on which to build
CMU's Tekkotsu**

Unmanned Autonomous Ground Vehicle



Figure 2: Campus Path Example



Figure 3: Campus Path with Orange Cones

Heading Outdoors...

With Engineering!

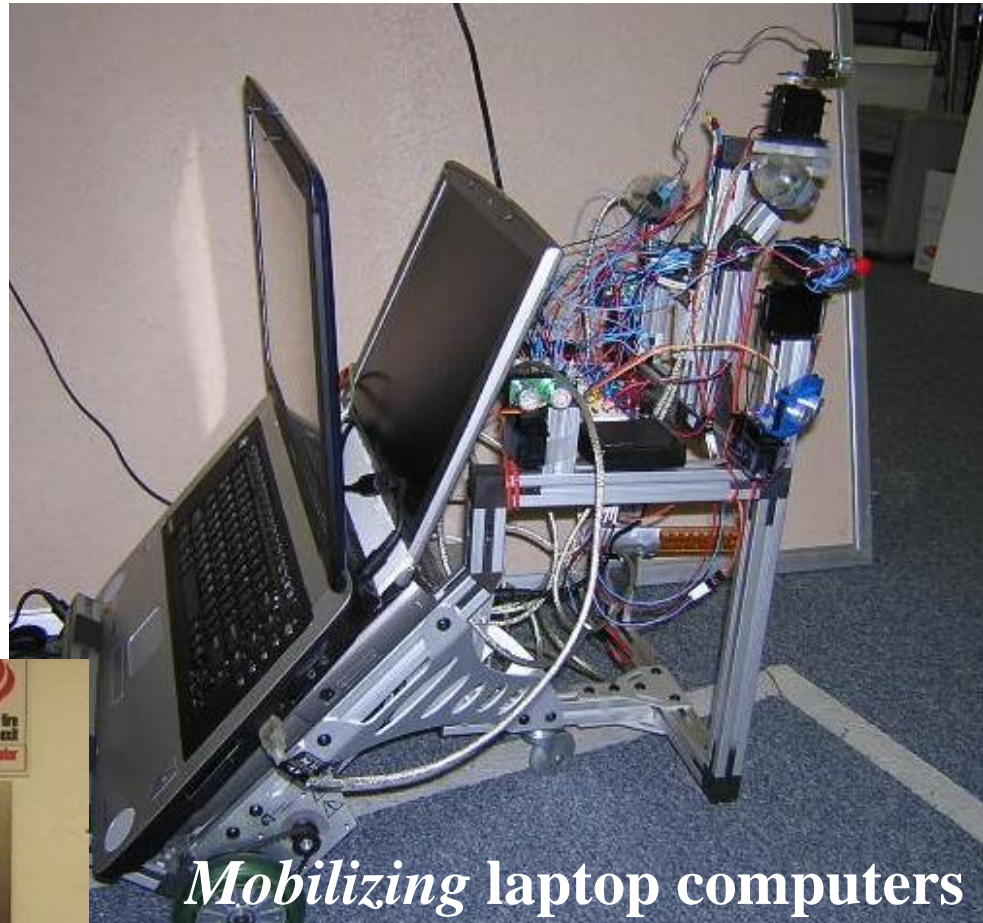
- International Ground Vehicle Competition



cooper union's *roberto*

- Mini Grand Challenge

Robot and Project Options



Mobilizing laptop computers



someday...

'05: AAI Scavenger Hunt

framework for almost any design

Other Options...



'04: NES Duck Hunt

Wii, anyone?

A robot system that *partners* in a game...

robotics.cs.brown.edu/projects/embodyed_gaming/

A Turing *machine*...

← Design and build a platform
from scratch: wheeled or
walking (*not aerial or
underwater, however...*)

