Control

How does that mobile robot know where to go? Bridgewater State University

Moving the robot in the world

- Look at three types of robotics control in this class
 - Remote control <ick>
 - Teleoperated robots
 - Autonomous robots

Remote control

- Person controls all aspects of the robots actions
 - Usually use a joystick
 - Person uses own sensors to choose an action for the robot
 - Controls motor function and duration for robot.
 - Use robot like a remote control toy car.
 - not really considered a robot

Autonomous Robots

- Robot acts in the world under its own control and direction.
 - Human can tell robot to do some act but not how to do it.
 - Tell robot via language, button pushes, etc.
 - Very simple autonomous robots: Roomba
 - Other autonomous game playing robots: robot soccer.
 - Robots work together without human intervention
 - These applications explicitly forbid human interaction.

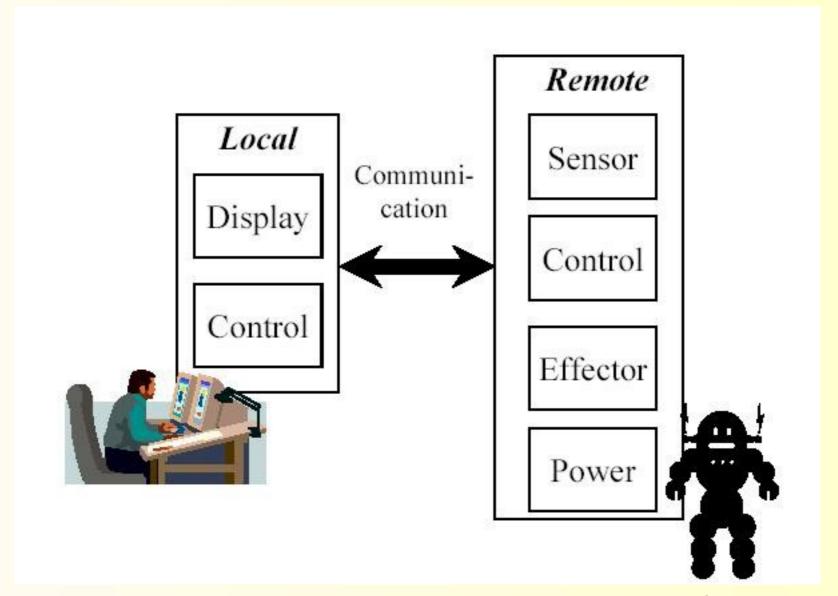
Between the extremes

- Remote control and autonomous represent the extremes of robot control
- Between the two is teleoperation.
 - Not only division, but will be broad in this class.
 - Teleoperation some times broken into more sub categories
 - Researchers still debating the precise meaning of the term.
 - So will look at teleoperation in more depth.

Whats and Whys of teleoperation

- Teleoperation used when human and robot are physically separated and must interact in order to accomplish the task.
- Why teleoperation and not autonomous robots?
 - Practical implementable AI is too limited in many situations
 - AI is really hard for solving general problems.
 - AI-Complete problems.
 - Some situations are just too dangerous to trust AI system with current state of AI
 - Sometimes, unmanned to reduce cost.

Components needed for teleoperation



Thanks to Robin Murphy's AI Robotics book for diagram.

Component breakdown I

- On local side (from person's point of view)
 - Display (show sensor data collected by robot)
 - Local control device
 - Joystick or buttons or keyboard etc.
- Some sort of communication is required to robot
 - Wireless Ethernet
 - Tethered control
 - Ethernet radio (wireless serial communication)

Component Breakdown II

- At remote side (on robot's side)
 - Remote control device
 - Method of receiving commands from user.
 - Sensors
 - Some subset of the sensors that we talked about earlier
 - And sometimes vision.
 - Effectors
 - Motors and more to allow robot to make changes in environment
 - Power supply for robot.

Teleoperated anthropomorphic systems

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9yFl83

L3d8U&t=

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Sort of Anthropomorphic

Tele-presence and industrial





Teleoperated Non-anthropomorphic

- Urban search and rescue competition
 - https://www.skillsusa.org/wpnt/uploads/2021/02/Robotics-l Search-and-Rescue.pdf
 - Biggest group teleoperated
 - In this one autonomous disqualified
 - Goal to add more automation.
 - Why are robots good for this task?



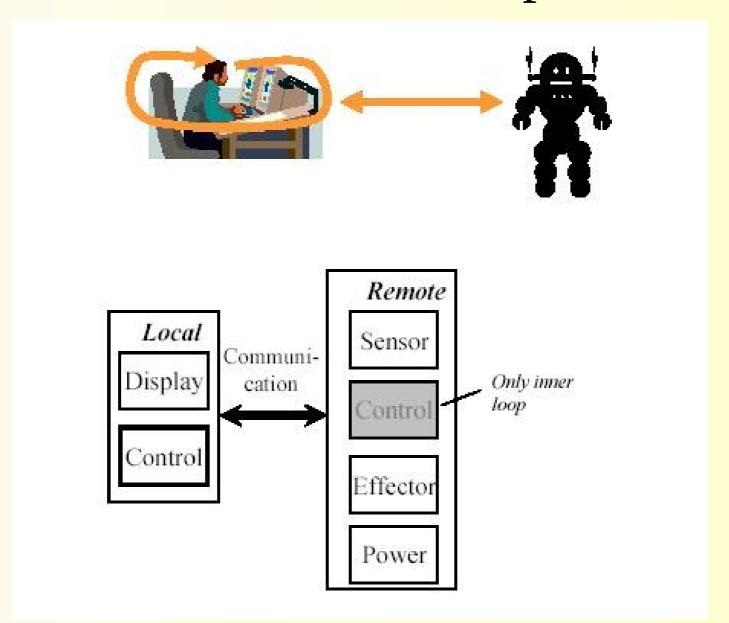
Human supervisor

- Robot has a human supervisor if
 - One or more human operators are (at least intermittently) giving directives and (continually) receiving information from robot that itself closes a loop between its own sensors, effectors in a process or task environment.
- With human supervisor,
 - Human always in the loop.
 - May only set high level objectives.
 - Information ""received" may be lack of info
 - Nothing new happening

Human Supervisor II

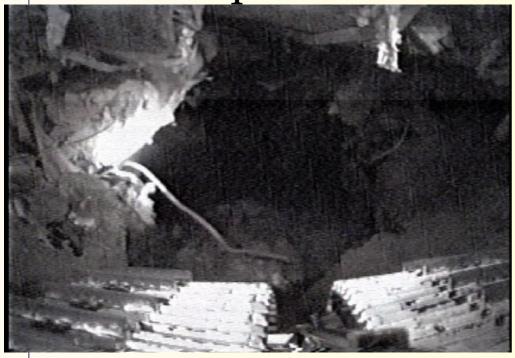
- Teleoperated Robot also always involved.
 - Project best way to accomplish task
 - Compensate for time delays
 - Space robots.
 - Safety, self preservation reflexes
 - "inner loop" control
 - Do requested high level action as sequence of primitive actions.

Manual control Teleoperation



Example of manual control

- Urban search and rescue
- Pictures are from 9/11/2001, but Turkey Earthquake would look similar

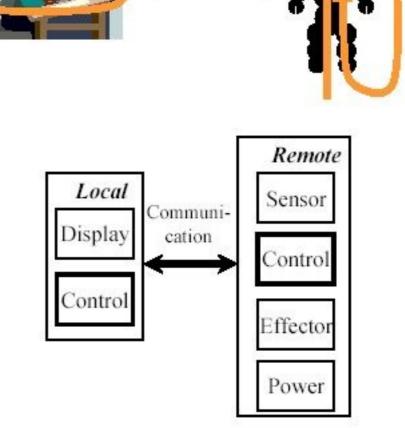


Why manual control?



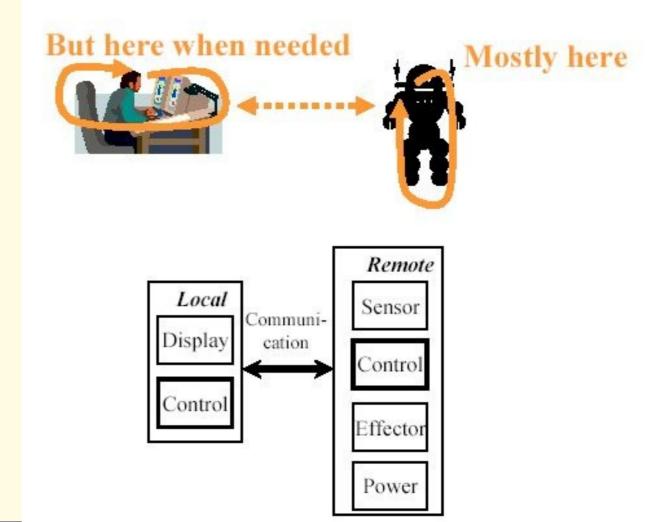
Supervisor-robot sharing control

• Some aspects supervisor controls, others robot controls



Traded Control

 Robot controls most of own actions, but supervisor can take control when needed



Traded Control in real life

Lots of Mars rovers in the last 20 years



Question for class: why are the techs in protective suits?

- https://www.space.com/38922-extraterrestrial-bacteria-international-space-station.html
- https://microbiomejournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40168-024-01916-8

In depth look at teleoperation

- Used at world trade center search and rescue
- Complex environment
- Human acceptance
 - Use robot to find your husband/sister/spouse?
- AI available, but brought new robots and AI tested on old robots.

Exercise for class

 Here's what the robot operator saw of the environment

 List some problems for robots and control in this environment



Some problems the team encountered

- Communications from supervisor to robot difficult
 - Wireless impossible: concrete, asbestos, metals
 - Even tethered required two people.
- Operator had a hard time telling what was going on
 - Went from bright to dark to bright quickly.
 - "key hole" problem.
 - No localization; operator has no external viewpoint.

Personnel costs: supervisor to robot ratio

- Research robot assumption: single operator single robot (SOSR) and want to get to SOMR
 - Amazon and fast food getting there.
 - Issue: USAR (urban search and rescue org) study:
 - 9 times more likely to find victim with two people per robot than single supervisor.
- Lots of maintenance: two o
 - 4 for WTC robots
 - Preditor drone:2 to fly + ground crew

Single Operator	Multiple Operators
Multiple Robots	Multiple Robots
(SOMR)	(MOMR)
Single Operator	Multiple Operators
Single Robot	Single Robot
(SOSR)	(MOSR)

Another domain: teleoperated surgical robots.

From UC Health

https://www.uchealth.com/services/robotic-

surgery/

- U Cincinnati
- What if 3000 miles away?



Better View

And a very real danger

- https://www.washington.edu/news/2015/05/ 07/uw-researchers-hack-a-teleoperated-sur gical-robot-to-reveal-security-flaws/
- This was a few years ago
 - But we often don't hear about these issues till they are fixed.