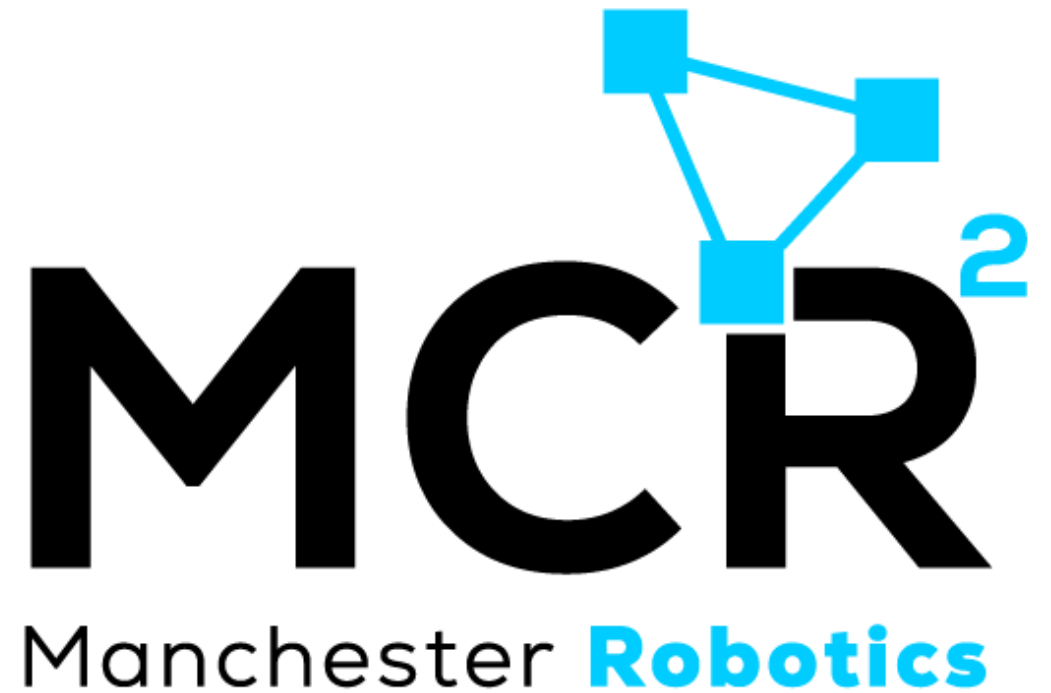


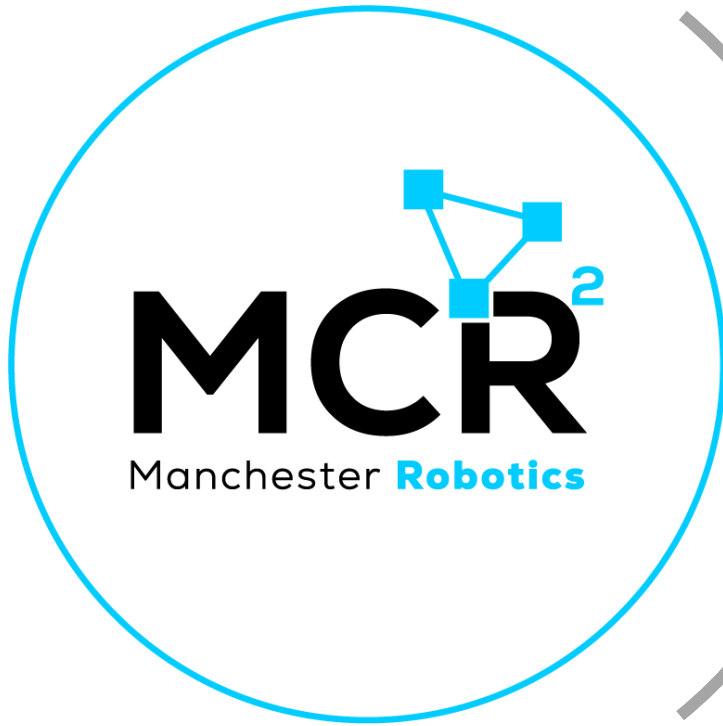
*{Learn, Create, Innovate};*

# Intelligent Robotics Implementation

*Introduction*



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- 3 ROS Architecture.
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- 7 Autonomous system in unknown environment.
- 8 Hierarchy in Autonomy

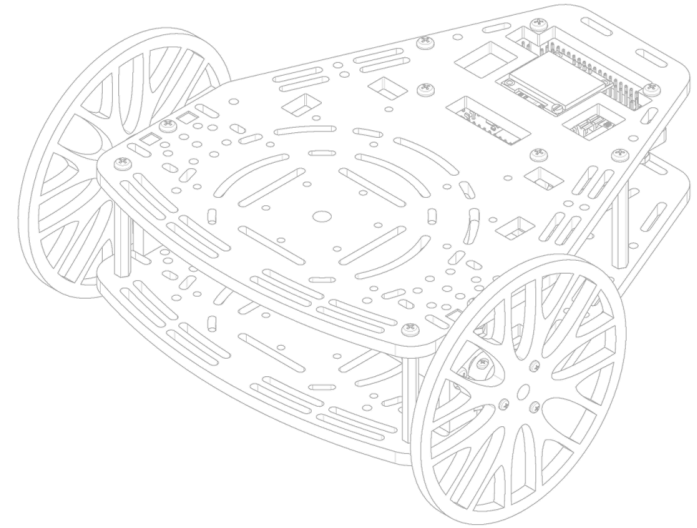


# What is a robot?

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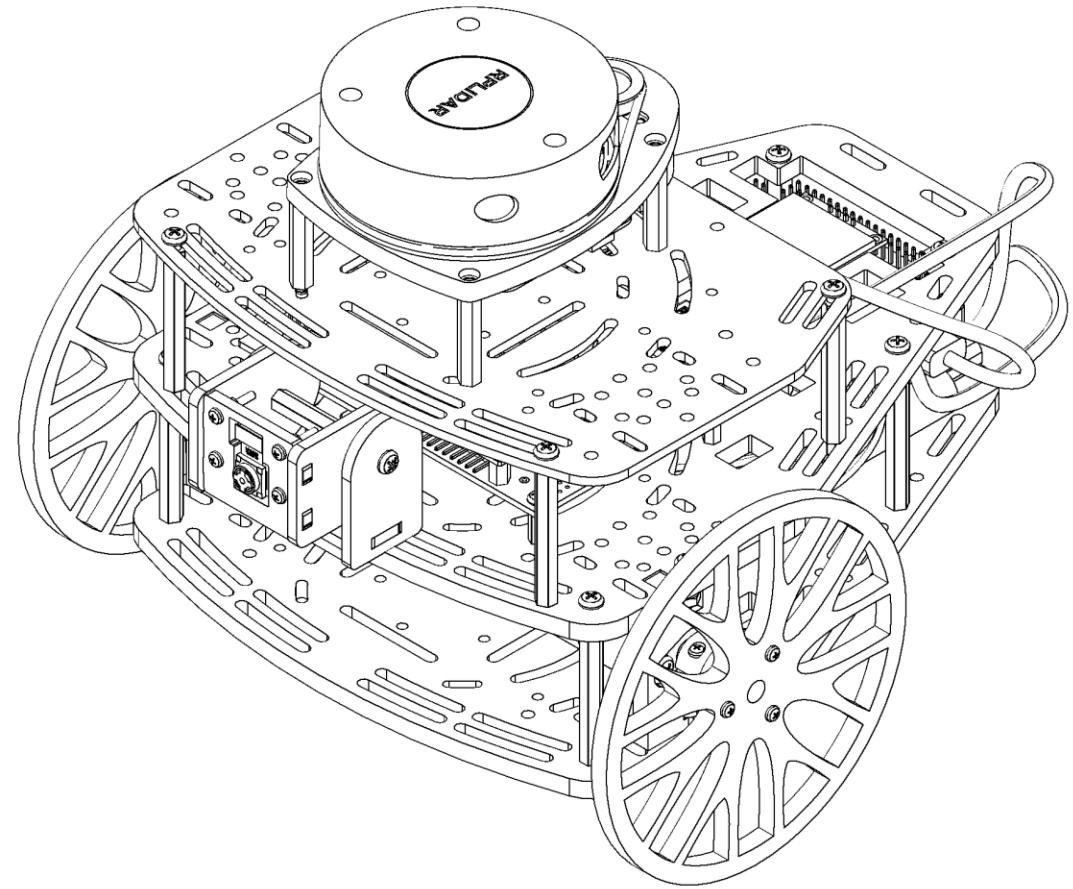
- Can you describe in your own words what is a robot?
- How would you differentiate a robot from another machine?
- What is autonomy?
- Any system can be a robot? Yes/No? Why?
- Is a robot a dynamical system?
- How can we differentiate between a DC motor controlled and a robot?



# What is a dynamical system?

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- A dynamical system is any system, man-made, physical or biological, that changes in time.
- In other words, particle or ensemble of particles whose state varies over time and is described using differential equations.
- What are the necessary characteristics for a system to be called a “robot”?

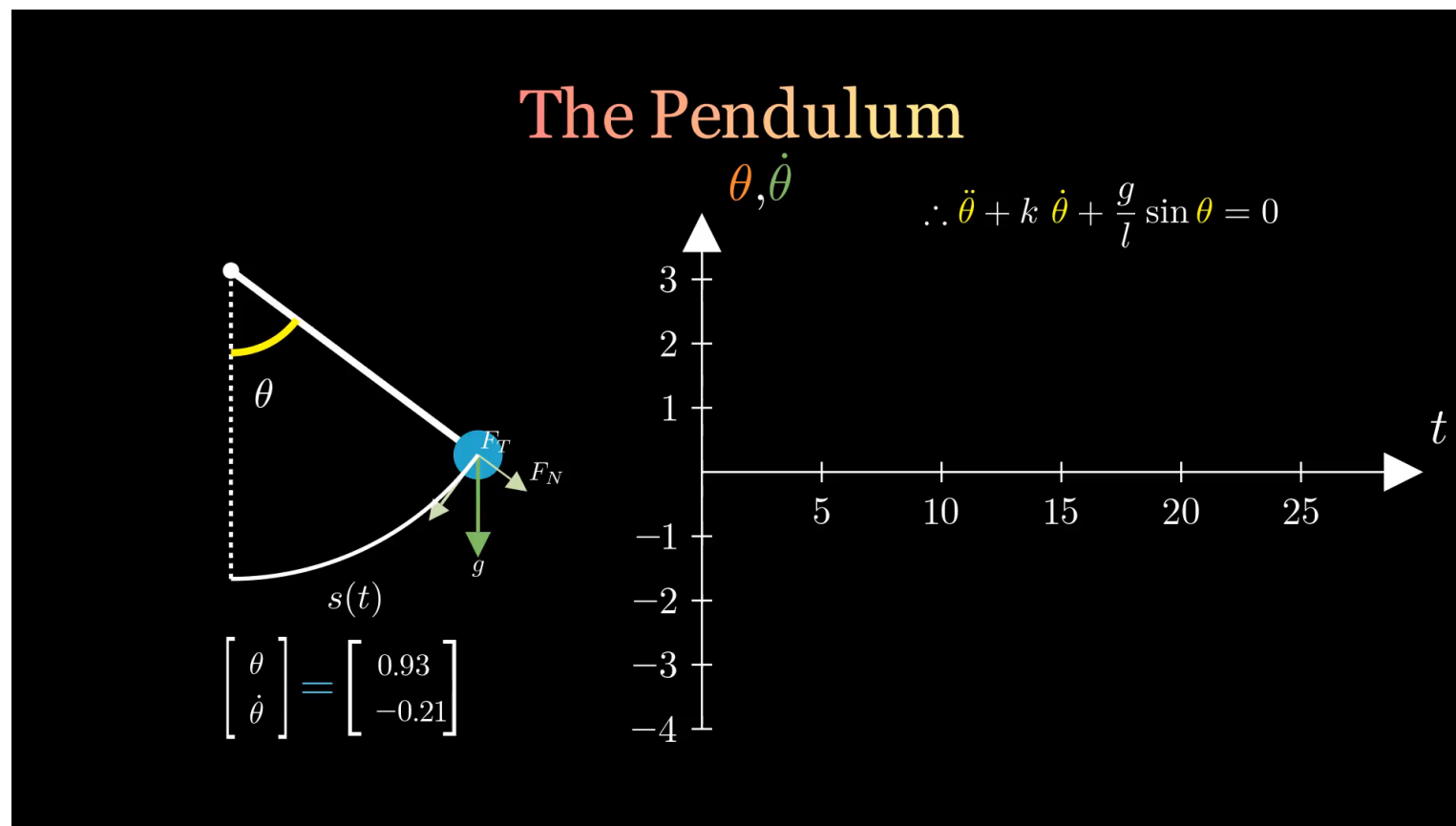


# What is a dynamical system?

- Is a pendulum a robot?
- Is a dynamical system
- Described by an ODE

$$\dot{x} = f(x)$$

- Changes over time
- Can have an inputs
- The outputs can be measured



# Then...What is a robot?

## Characteristics

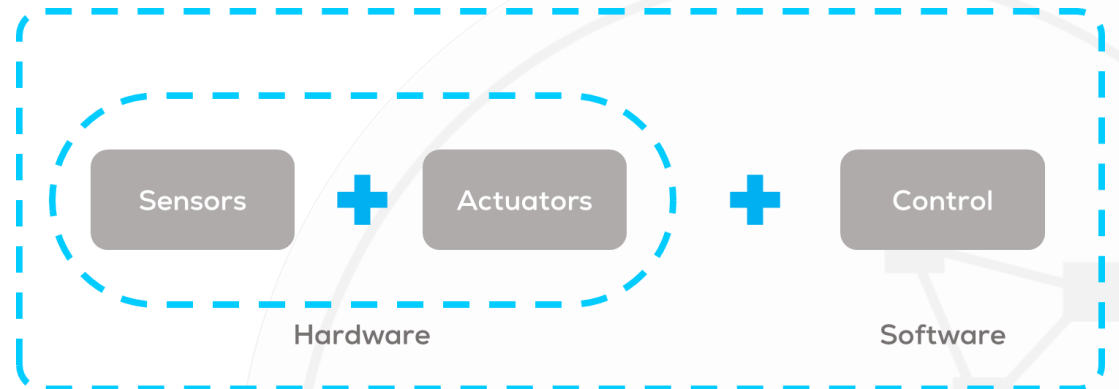
- A Robot is a dynamical system
- Guided by a computer program (an algorithm, or an agent)
- Performs some specific tasks.
- This is also known as a Control System.

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = f(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = g(\mathbf{x}(t))$$

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = h(\mathbf{x}(t))$$

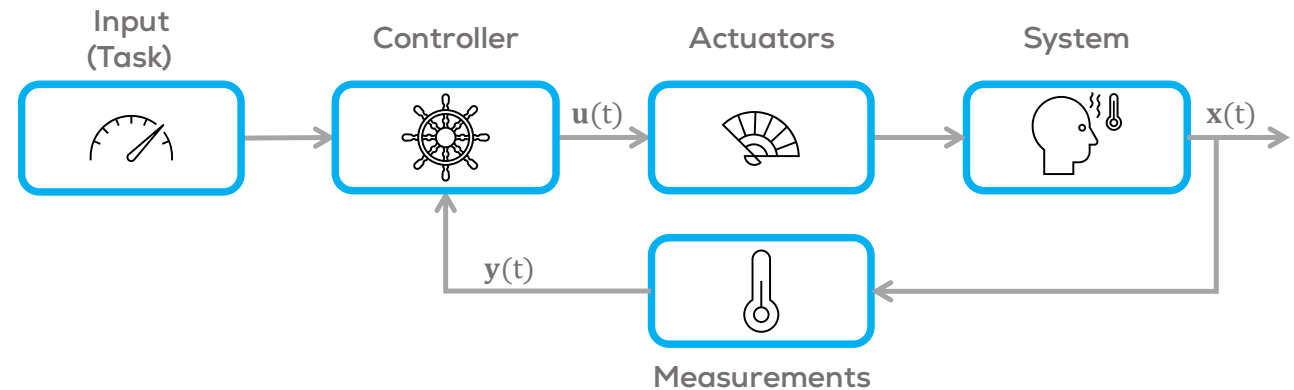
## Robotic System



Robot

# Then... What is a robot?

- Using the previous definition, it can be said that there exists many robots in the real world.
- Some robots may evoke human form, but most robots are task-performing machines, made with an emphasis on functionality, rather than aesthetics.
- One example would be a home heating/cooling system.



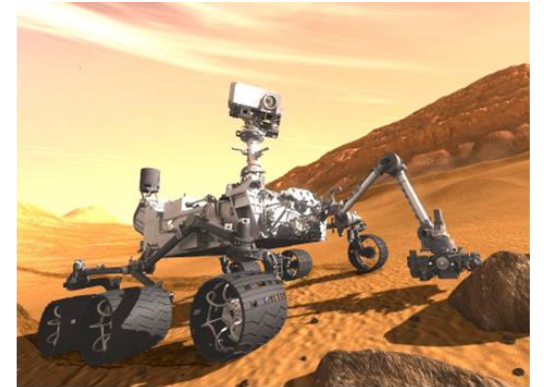
# Then... What is a robot?

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- There are many classifications for robotic systems.
- Based on the environment and performance, the robots can be classified into industrial robots and mobile robots.
- An example of an industrial robot and a mobile robot can be seen in the side figure.
- This course will be focused on mobile robotics.



**Industrial robotic arm  
for welding © KUKA Inc.**



**Mobile robot: Curiosity Mars  
Rover 2012 © NASA/JPL**



- Mobile robots can traverse anywhere in the environment without being bolted to a reference point in the environment.
- Ground mobile robots are categorized based on their *locomotion* mechanism into:
  - Legged robots
  - Wheeled robots
- This course will be focused on wheeled mobile robots



Legged Robot  
© AIBO Sony Corp.

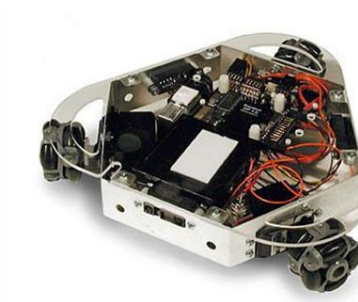


Wheeled Robot  
© NASA/JPL.

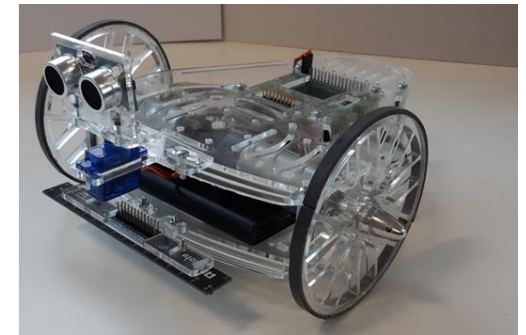
# Wheeled mobile robots

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- There exists many types of wheeled robotic platforms
  - Differential-Drive robots
  - Omnidirectional robots
  - Ackermann-steering robots
  - and many others...
- In this course we will focus on differential drive robots, also known as “differential wheeled robots”.



Holonomic Robot  
Acroname ©.



Differential-drive  
Puzzlebot ©.

- Fundamental question: How much information and support must be provided by human to ensure that the robot is able to achieve its goals?
- The level of autonomy of a robot depends on the amount of information the robot requires from a human to perform its tasks.

Levels of Autonomy	
<b>Human Operated</b> : Human operator makes all the decisions.	<b>Remote Control</b>
<b>Human Delegated</b> : Robot can perform several functions independent of human control when delegated.	<b>Semi-Autonomous</b>
<b>Human Supervised</b> : The system can perform wide variety of activities when given top level permission or direction by a human.	
<b>Fully Autonomous</b> : The system receives goals form humans, translating them into tasks to be performed without human interaction.	<b>Autonomous System</b>

# Autonomy in robotics

- Some examples of tele-robotics are
  - Cranes.
  - Drones.
  - Robotic exoskeletons.
  - some robotic arms, etc.
- In the case of semi-autonomous systems, we can have
  - Some mobile robots,
  - Industrial robotic arms, etc.



Kraft TeleRobotics,  
Inc.



Exoesqueleto Exo-H3.  
Technaid



Honda ASIMO.

# Autonomy in robotics

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- Autonomous systems enable companies to further optimise the manufacturing and development processes of their products.
- This can result in less waste, better energy efficiency and improved quality.
- Certain plants, such as nuclear plants, require robots for handling dangerous materials/chemicals, and processes.
- Autonomous systems, improve the safety of the work environment and help reduce risks.

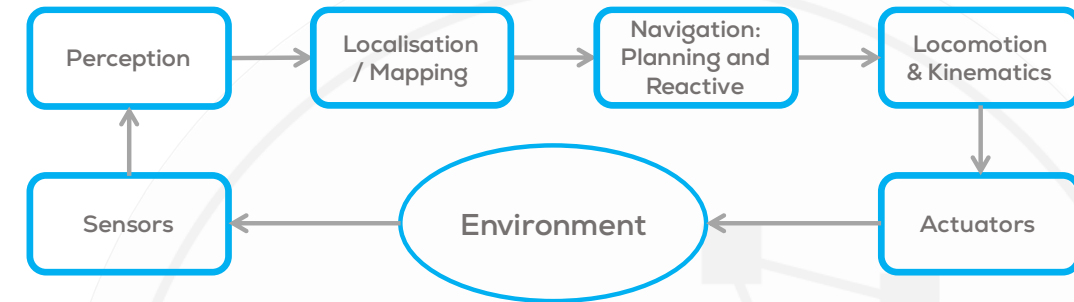




# Autonomous system in an unknown environment



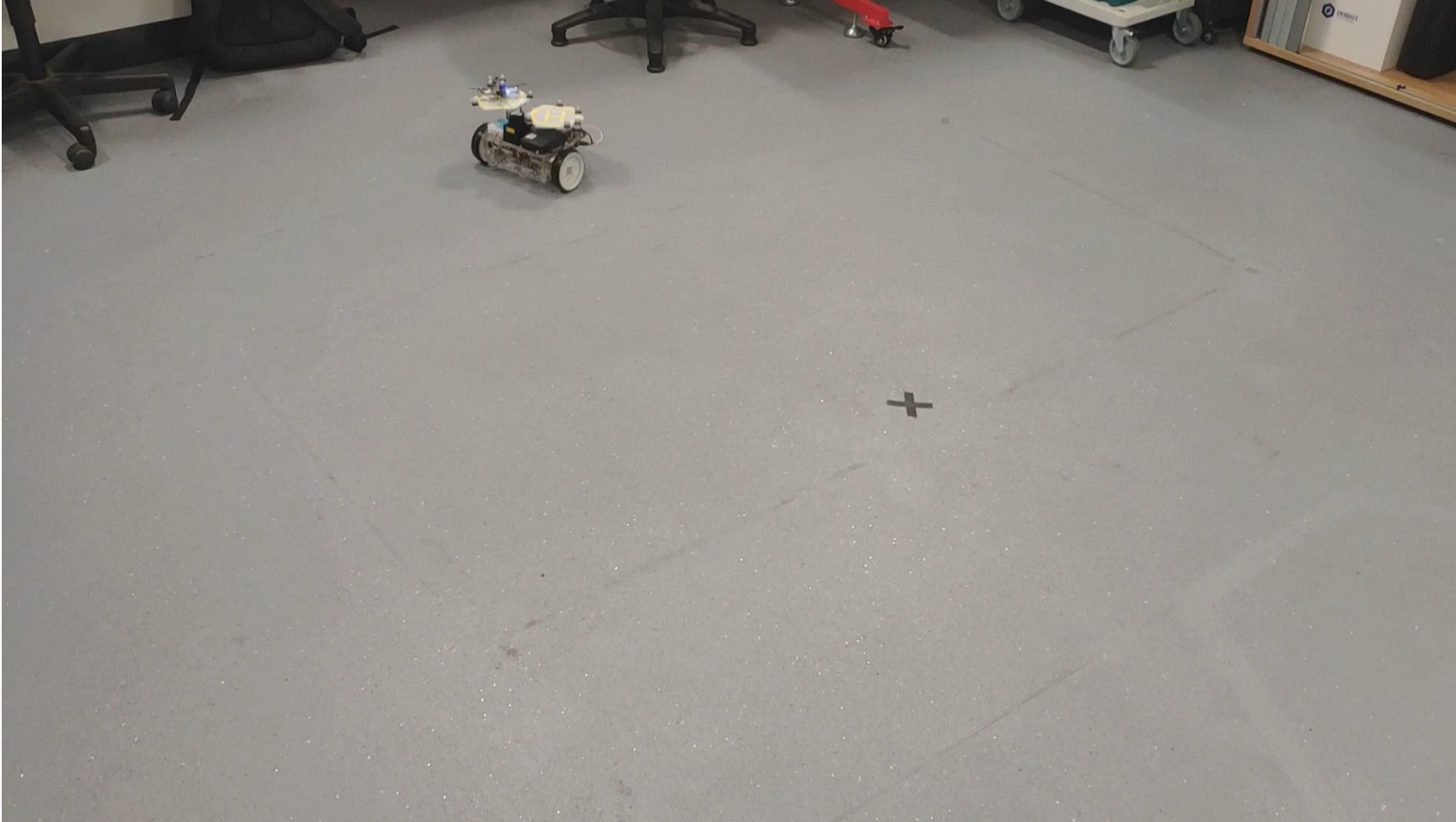
- Autonomous systems in unknown environments, require different methods to interact with their environment.
- From sensors to read information from the environment, to actuators to interact with it.
- The other methods help the autonomous system to retrieve information from the environment (Perception).
- Localize the robot in the space whilst mapping an unknown environment.
- Once the robot knows its positions; it can plan the trajectory to follow to achieve its objective.
- Estimate the required inputs to the actuators based on the dynamical behavior of the system.

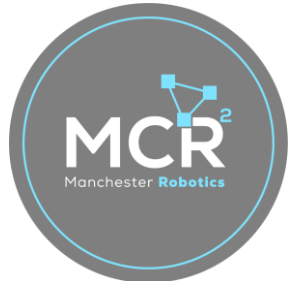




# Examples of mobile autonomous systems

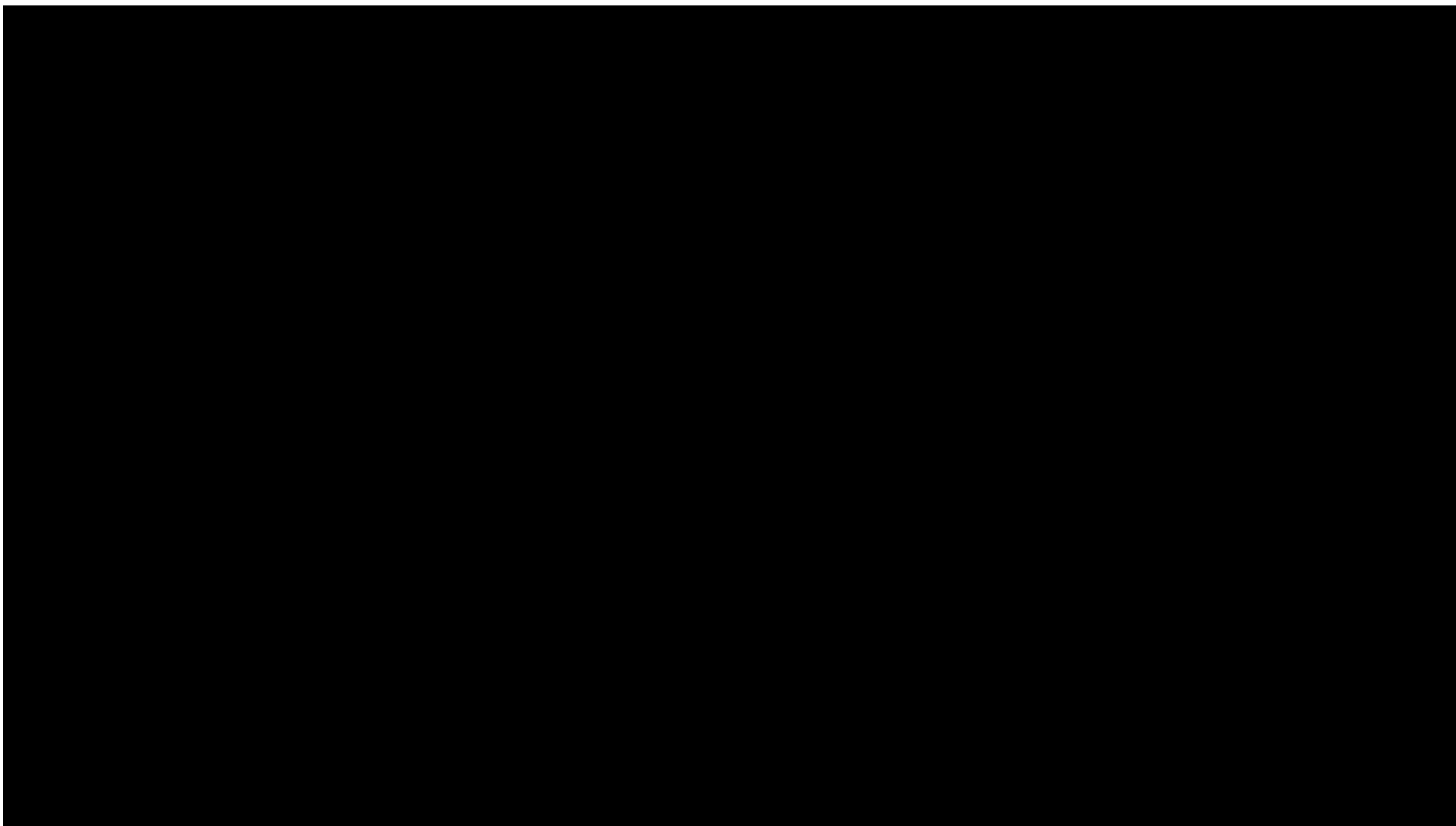
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# Examples of mobile autonomous systems

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# Hierarchy in autonomy

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