

Subareas of Robotics

Sensing and Perception (perception)

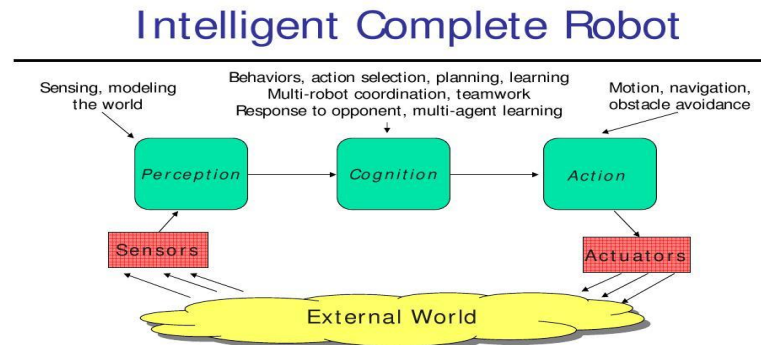
Range sensing, vision, filtering, sensor modeling, ...

Motion and Control (action)

PID control, open/closed loop control, action modeling, walking, ...

Decision Making (cognition)

Behavior architectures, planning, AI, developmental psychology, ...



Sensing

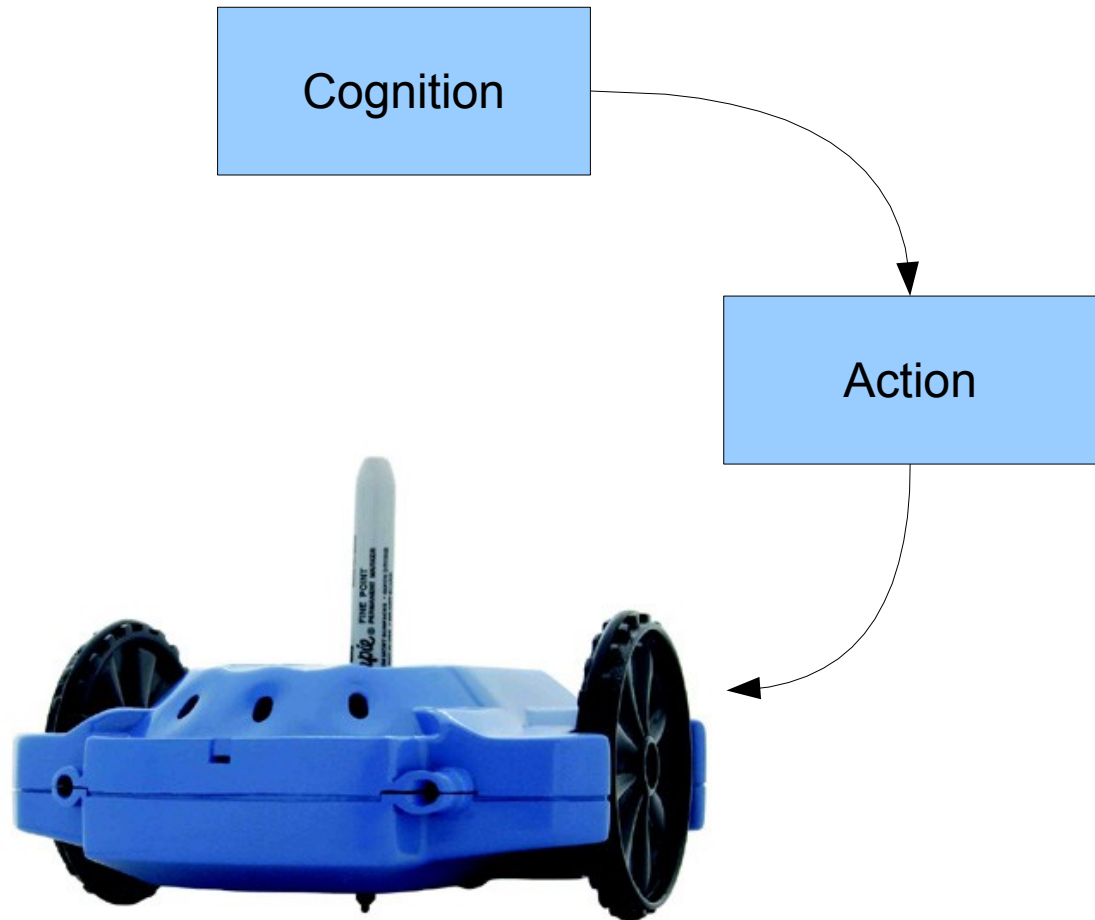
Why Sense?

- To acquire information about the environment and oneself
- Open loop control suffers from
 - Uncertainty, changes in the world
 - Error detection and correction



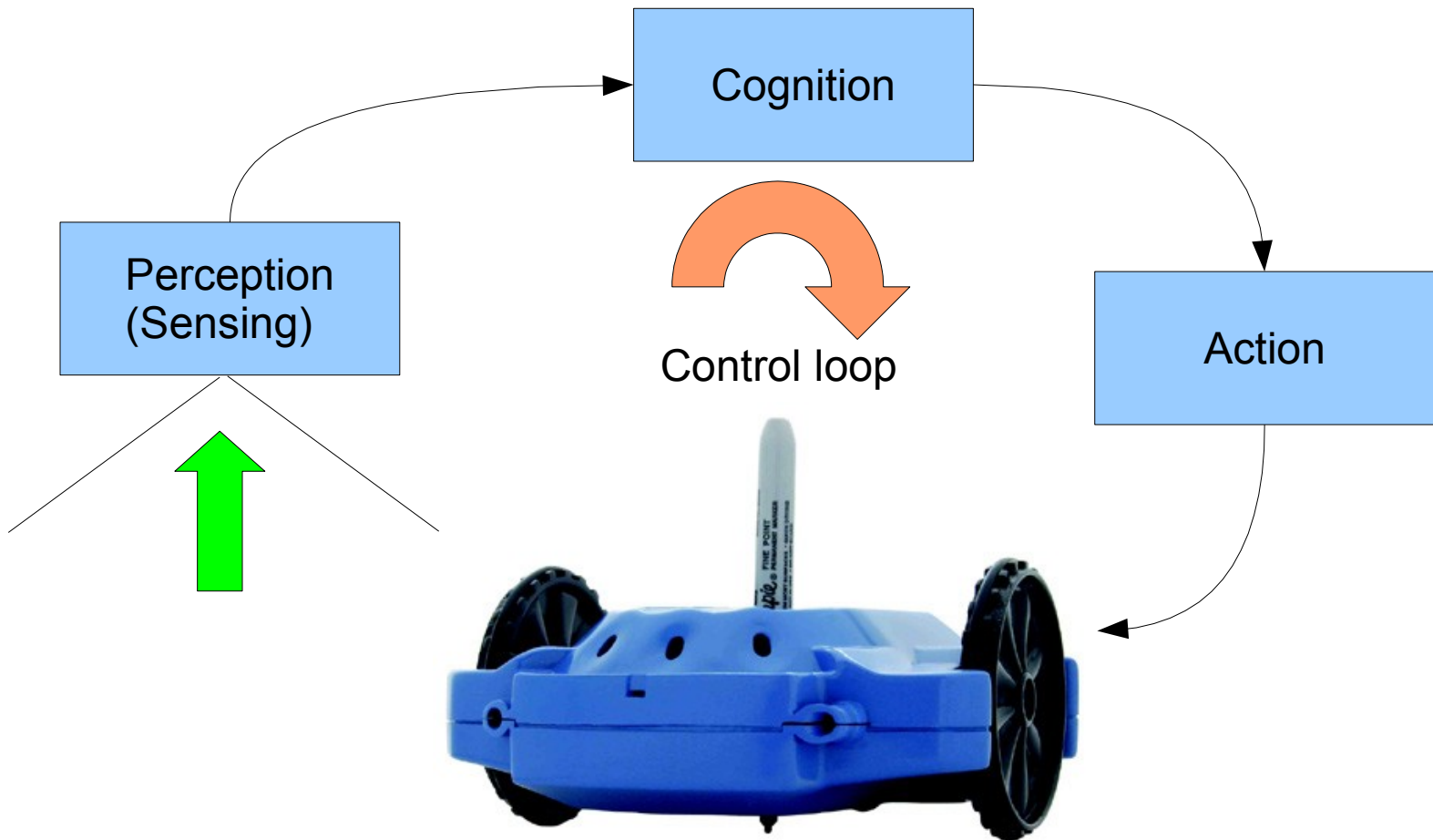
Open Loop Control

- No sensing input



The Sensing Loop

- “Feedback” control



Issues to Address

- What sensors to use?
- How to model the sensor?
- How to calibrate intrinsic/extrinsic models?
- What low-level processing?
- What high-level processing (perception)?

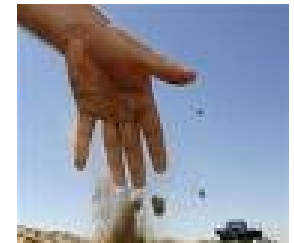
Comparison: Human Sensors

Sense:

- Vision
- Audition
- Gustation
- Olfaction
- Tactition

Sensor:

- Eyes
- Ears
- Tongue
- Nose
- Skin



Robot Sensors

Sense:

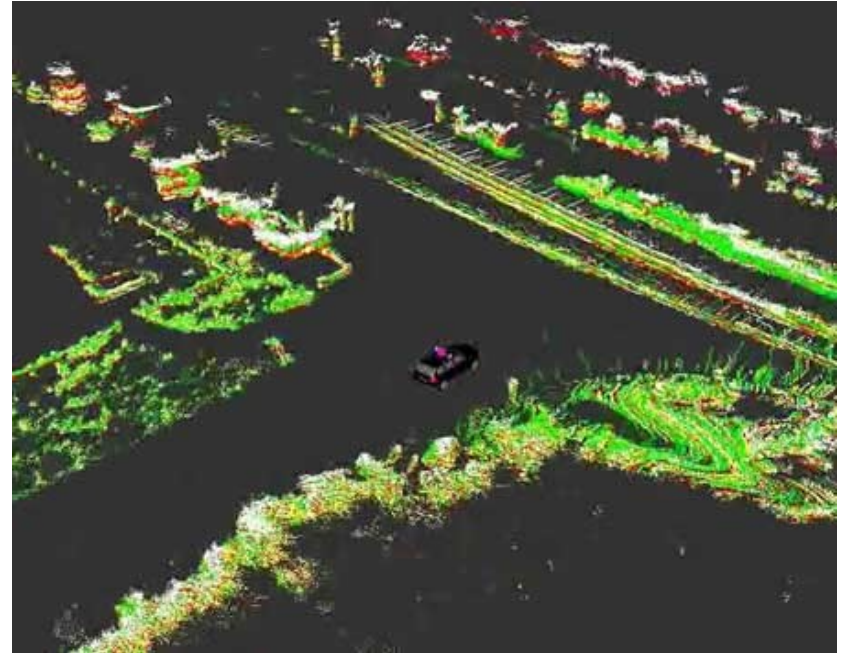
- Equilibrioception
- Proprioception
- Magnetoception
- Electroception
- Echolocation
- Pressure gradient

Sensor:

- Accelerometer
- Encoders
- Magnetometer
- Voltage sensor
- Sonar
- Array of pressure sensors



LiDar Sensing

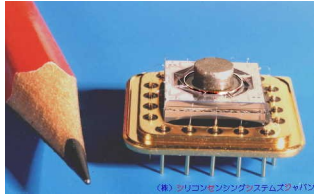


Popular Sensors in Robotics

- LiDar
- Infrared
- Radar
- Sonar
- Cameras
- GPS
- Accelerometers
- Gyros, encoders
- Contact switch



Other Robot Sensors



Gyroscope



Lever Switch



Linear Encoder



GPS



PIR



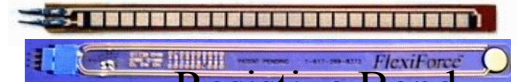
Piezo Bend



Rotary Encoder



Accelerometer



Resistive Bend



Pendulum Resistive Tilt



Pyroelectric Detector



Gas



Radiation



Pressure



UV Detector



IR Modulator Receiver



Metal Detector



CDS Cell



Compass



Magnetometer



Magnetic Reed Switch

Sensing Classification

Exteroceptive

Proprioceptive

Active

Passive

- Laser/LiDar
- Sonar
- Radar
- Structured light
- InfraRed

- Vision
- Microphone array
- Chemical sensors
- Tactile sensor

- Gyroscope
- Accelerometers
- Odometers
- Voltage sensors
- Stress/strain gauge

Observers

Sensors don't sense the world directly.

They just respond to its stimulation.

By gathering lots of sensor input over time,
we can estimate what the world is like.

Assumes models of the nature of the world,
and of sensor properties, such as error types.