# Learning how to talk robot.

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July 15, 2013

# What is the most important language in robotics?

- C++?
- Java?
- Python?
- Lisp?
- Assembly?

# What is the most important language in robotics?



English!

## So what is the most important skills of a roboticist?



- Mechanical Engineering?
- Electrical Engineering?
- Computer Science?
- Management?
- Protecting humans from the robot forthcoming robot apocalypse?

### So what is the most important skills of a roboticist?



- Asking the right question in the correct way.
- Finding and reading about a solution.
- Not being afraid to give it a shot.

### What I've learned.



- Words have specific meaning. Learn the meaning.
- With these words you can ask (google) better questions.
- These words encode scientific papers that you can read.
- You start to sound like a pro. People will respect your opinion.

### What I've learned... about math



- Learn to skim scientific papers.
- Math is just another language. Learn the symbols to unlock the meaning.
- Remember, you don't have to do the math (proof, derivation, etc), you just need to translate it to code or English.

## And another thing!





- DO NOT PANIC
- RTFM READ THE FRAKING MANUAL. Really read it. Twice.
- Break problems/solutions/papers down to the individual words, and work back up.
- Ask for help.



# I brought my friend tapsterbot to help us.



- Tapsterbot is a free and open-source parallel robot.
- These types of robots are used for sorting tasks.
- Tapsterbot is used to automatically test smart phones.
- Cheap and easy to build. Just an arduino and a few servos.

#### All Robots Have Three Basic Parts

#### Sensors

- Sense the world around the robot.
- Just like your eyes, ears, nose, and skin.

#### Actuators

- Move the robot around. Motors, gears, levers, cams, etc.
- Just like your muscles and bones.

#### Controllers

- Take input from sensors, reason about it, and decide what to do.
- Just like your brain.

## Let's look at tapsterbot





#### Sensors

- Eventually a camera on top.
- Each servo has an encoder.

#### Actuators

Hobby servos (servos have built in sensors).

#### Controllers

Arduino connected to my computer.

# Other things robots usually have...



#### Power Distribution

 Different parts take different voltages, current but come from one battery.

### Digital IO

 This board usually translates (talks) in different digital and analog formats.

#### Communications

- How do we control the robot remotely. Usually wifi.
- On tapsterbot the Arduino does most of this stuff.

### Common Sensors







- Encoders count how far something has moved (wheels).
- Cameras see the world, stereo cameras give depth.
- **LIDAR** Laser RADAR high fidelity 2D/3D maps.
- Limit Switch Just a switch. Off or On.
- Accelerometer Measures motion, can find gravity (down).
- **Gyroscope** Measure rotation.
- Magnetometers Can find North, metal stuff.



### Sensor Concepts



- **SLAM** imultaneous localization and mapping. Where am I?
- Pose Tracking Figure out x,y,z location and orientation.
- Sample Rate How fast? Measured in hertz (Hz).
- **State** What is the current pose of the robot.
- Format What language does the sensor talk.
- Calibration Does the sensor value match the real world.

### Types of Actuators





#### Things that look like motors

- **Motor** A regular motor, might add an encoder.
- Stepper A motor with an encoder that let's you do precise rotation.
- Servo A motor with an encoder that turns a set number of degrees.
- Linear Actuator Motor that moves in a straight line.
  - Pneumatics Linear actuators that move with air.
  - Hydraulics Linear actuators that move with oil or water.

# The End – GO HAVE FUN!