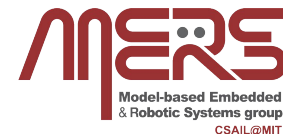


Lab1: Robust Execution



Tutorials and Labs

Day 1: Robust Execution

Introduction 1: Architectures for Autonomy

Tutorial 2: Self-Monitoring, Self-Diagnosing Systems

Tutorial 3: Temporal Networks for Dynamic Scheduling

Lab: Enterprise/ROS Familiarization and Robust Execution

Day 2: Motion Planning

Tutorial 4: Sampling-based Motion Planning

Tutorial 5: Single-Robot and Multi-Robot Path Planning with Quality Guarantees

Tutorial 6: Trajectory Optimization for Underactuated Robots

Lab: Incorporating Trajectory Planning for Autonomous Vehicles

Day 3: Activity Planning

Tutorial 7: Classical Planning@Robotics: Methods and Challenges

Tutorial 8: Planning in Hybrid Domains

Tutorial 9: Planning of Concurrent Timelines

Lab: Incorporating Activity Planning

Day 4: Perception and Manipulation

Tutorial 10: Multi-vehicle Routing with Time Windows

Tutorial 11: Generative Models for Perception

Tutorial 12: Fundamentals of Robotic Manipulation and Grasping

Lab: Manipulation and Multi-vehicle Routing

Day 5: Planning with Uncertainty and Risk

Tutorial 13: Probabilistic Planning

Tutorial 14: Localization and Mapping

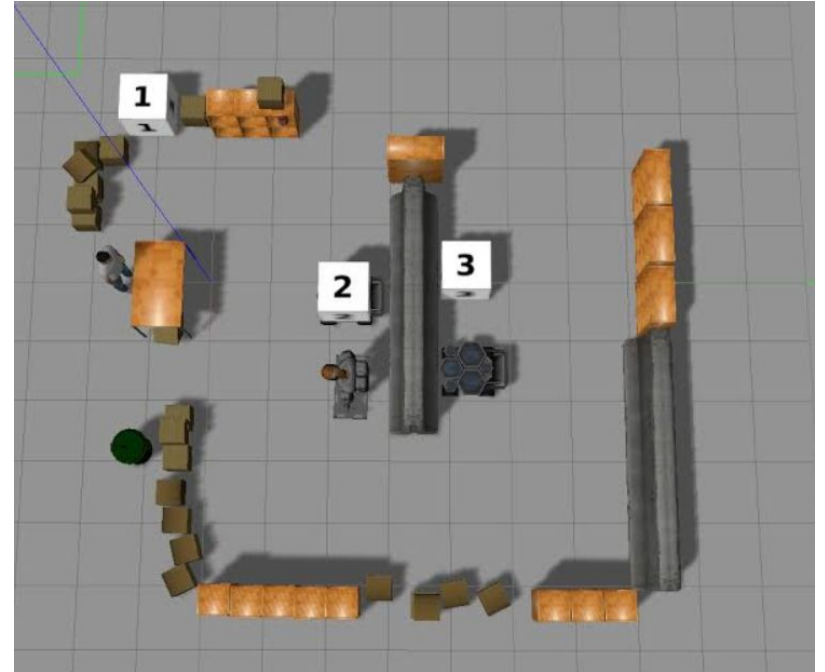
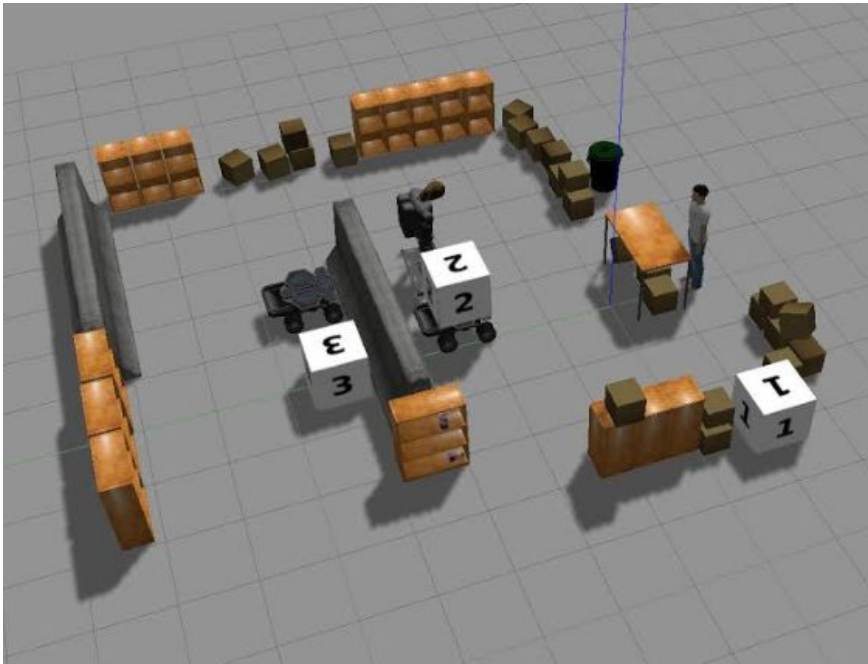
Tutorial 15: Risk-bounded Planning and Scheduling

Lab: Challenge. And all comes together

Objective

- Start familiarize with using the Enterprise/ROS architecture
- Start familiarize with RMPL
- Use RMPL as a scripting language to program the robot to execute a simple scenario in simulated environment
- Understand the motivation for robust execution

Scenario



Scenario

- In the simulation, there are three numbered blocks 1, 2 and 3.
- The mad scientist (you) wants to collect data from the blocks to conduct his experiment, so he wrote a script and sent off his robot to do it for him...
- Goals:
 - 1. Move the robots to go to each numbered block (order does not matter)
 - 2. Take a picture of each block
 - 3. Go back to the scientist when tasks are done

Program Language

- RMPL (Reactive model-based programming language)
- Classes of objects
- Methods
- Main program

Classes

- Specify type and properties for objects
- Summit
- Constructing the world with objects
- 1 summit object

```
(defclass summit ()  
  ())
```

```
(defclass world ()  
  ((summit  
    :type summit  
    :final t  
    :initform (make-instance 'summit))))
```

Methods

- Actions to be taken

(defgeneric move-2d (v to-x to-y))

- move-2d

(defmethod move ((v summit) (to-x real) (to-y real))
 (declare (primitive t)))

- rotate

- take-photo

move-2d	v (summit), to-x (real), to-y (real)	Move the summit v to the location specified by (to-x, to-y).
rotate	v (summit), angle (real)	Rotate the summit by angle degrees in counter-clockwise direction.
take photo	v (summit)	Take a photo.

Main program

- Control program to be run

```
(defgeneric main (world))
```

```
(defmethod main ((world world))
```

```
  ;; write a script to run the actions sequentially
```

```
  ;; let binds summit-1 to the summit object in the world
```

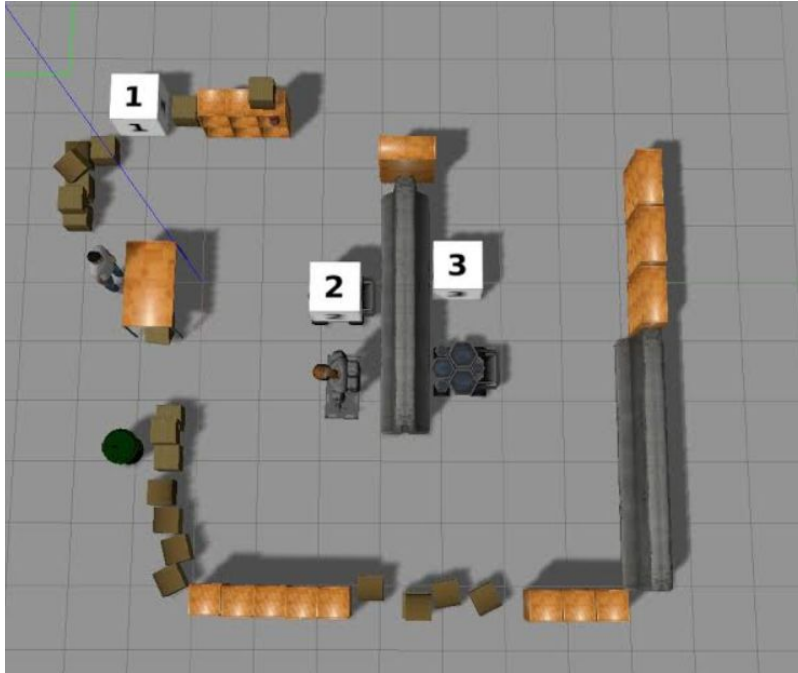
```
  (let ((summit-1 (summit world)))
```

```
    ;; move the summit to (-5.0, 1.0)
```

```
    (move-2d summit-1 -5.0 1.0)
```

```
    .....)))
```

World Information



Location:

- Block-1 (x: -3.0 , y: -1.1)
- Block-2 (x: 0.37 , y: 2.3)
- Block-3 (x: -0.11 , y: 4.26)
- Scientist (x: 0.0 , y: -1.5)
- Home-location (x: -5.0, y:0.0)

Lab location

