

CIT Brains @Home

2016 Team Description Paper

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Abstract. CIT Brains @Home has been newly set up in November 2015 as a derivational team from the world-champion team in the humanoid league and from a team that participates in an outdoor mobile robot competition in Japan. Through participation in @Home league, we contribute actively to the study of natural decision making in home environments and to packaging of our past/future software/hardware as reusable and open ones.

1 The team

CIT Brains @Home has been newly set up in November 2015 by the staff and students in Department of Advanced Robotics, Chiba Institute of Technology. The aim of this team is integration and presentation of research progresses in our department.

Our team is made up of three (associate) professors and one researcher, and eight graduate/undergraduate students. Each background of the staff is as follows.

- **Prof. Yasuo Hayashibara** takes care of manipulation and hardware. He is also the owner of CIT Brains in Humanoid league. The team is the champion of Humanoid KidSize Robot league in 2014 [5] and 2015 [6]. He also participated in the small size league and rescue real robot league. His team for the rescue league, Toin Pelicans, became a winner in RoboCup 2004 [9].
- **Assoc. Prof. Shinya Fujie** is interested in speech recognition [4, 10] and provides direction for implementation of human-robot interaction.
- **Research Fellow Kiyoshi Irie** is interested in image processing and environmental recognition [8, 7]. He is also a member of CIT Brains in the humanoid league.
- **Assoc. Prof. Ryuichi Ueda** heads this team. He takes care of navigation and decision making [13]. He consecutively participated in RoboCup Sony four-legged league (standard platform league) from 2001 Seattle [1] as a student to 2007 Atlanta as an assistant professor. His team, Team ARAIBO,

earned podiums from RoboCup 2003 to 2005 in the technical challenge of the league [11, 9].

In this paper, we describe our present preparation for RoboCup 2016 and for further contribution in the league. Our robot is introduced in Sec. 2. Our interest in science and technology is described in Sec. 3. We conclude this description paper in Sec. 4.

2 Robot

The robot, shown in Fig. 1, is mainly composed of a commercial mobile robot, two self-produced manipulators, and a head part that is composed of a microphone and Microsoft Kinect.

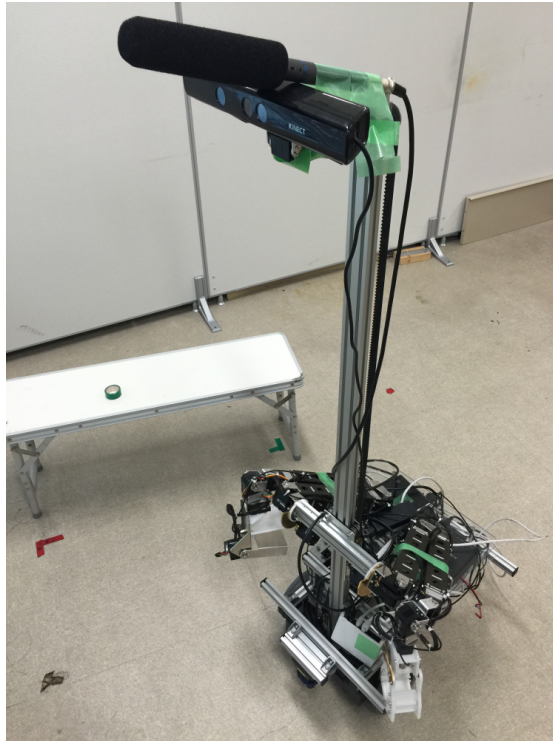


Fig. 1. The robot (It has still no name.)

2.1 Hardware

Mobile robot part We use i-Cart mini[12] as a mobile robot part with some modifications. In our department, this robot is also used for Tsukuba Challenge, which is an annual competition on outdoor navigation of mobile robots held in Japan. Our customized robot from i-Cart mini is named ORNE (ORNE for Robot Navigation Engineers).

This mobile robot has two silent brushless motors. Under the front bumper, an UTM-30LX-EW Scanning range finder is attached for navigation. Though these motors are very silent, they have an ability to make the robot move on public streets. This mobile robot has two drive wheels whose diameter are 155[mm], and one rear caster whose diameter is 100[mm]. Each of the drive wheel is connected to a silent brushless motor.

Head part A Microsoft Kinect at the top of the robot is used for detecting and following persons. For speech recognition, a directional microphone, ATM57a made by audio-technica corporation, is attached upon the Kinect.

Manipulator part The robot has two arms and each arm has a hand. They are shown in Fig. 2. We also give some movies in [3]. The shapes of the left and right hands are different from each other. The right hand, which equips two square plate for sandwiching, is used for grabbing a snack bag or a round bottle. The left hand can pinch an object with its tips, or grab one with the inner side. Figure 3 illustrates actuator arrangement of an arm. The center part of the arm is composed of boxy assembled carbon plates and actuators that are arranged horizontally. This lightweight structure ensures a large work space with small actuators. This part is lifted and swung by the slider mechanism shown in Fig. 4 and an actuator at the root of the carbon part respectively. They enlarge the work space, and make the robot enable to pick up objects on the floor or higher parts of a shelf.

Each hand has a camera for object recognition. An movie obtained with one of the cameras is shown in <https://youtu.be/XInH9a2ISdA>.

Cover of the robot We have never been prepared.

2.2 Computers and software

Collaboration of computers The robot has three computers. Decision making is done by nodes of the robot operating system (ROS). ROS runs on Ubuntu Linux 14.04 LTS, which works on a GIGABYTE BRIX PC. A Windows note PC is used for processing the data from Microsoft Kinect. These two PCs exchange data via A Raspberry Pi. The Ubuntu PC and the Windows PC push and pull data with the rsync command.

We adopt this loose coupling structure so as to reduce our workloads in the early stages. Though the Ubuntu PC obtains each cycle of data from Kinect after

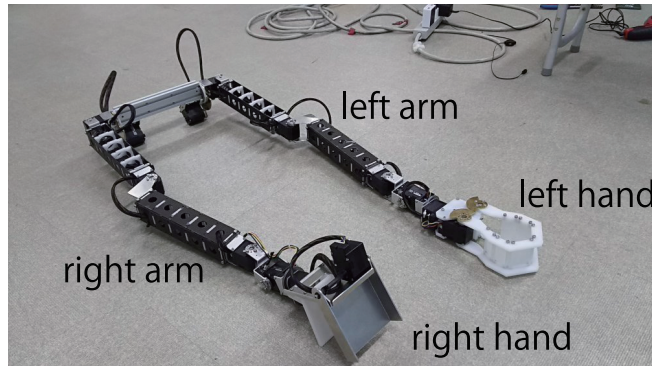


Fig. 2. Manipulators and hands

some delay, software for communication becomes quite simple. This structure will be changed to another tight structure if we must do it.

ROS nodes Figure 5 shows the structure of ROS nodes. Since we need to construct software in short term, we have reused nodes for Tsukuba Challenge (modules named `orne_...` in the figure). The software for Tsukuba Challenge also contain open source nodes (`move_base`, `amcl...`) and nodes for i-Cart mini (`icart...`).

Main controller These reused nodes are controlled by `orne_navigation_task_strategy`, which is a simple Python script. This module is presently specialized for a subset problem of the navigation task. The movie in which the robot works with this module can be seen in <https://youtu.be/eR5cCLBpbFg>.

Nodes for arms (in the planning stage) Nodes for the arms and hands are under construction and they are not appeared in Fig. 5. We will utilize MoveIt! (<http://moveit.ros.org/>) for their control.

2.3 Applicability of the robot in the real world

To use this robot in a real home environment, we need to make an outer package of this robot at first. In this stage, we have checked motions of the mobile robot part and the manipulator part separately.

3 Innovative technology and scientific contribution

3.1 Scientific interest

Our basic idea to realize home-care robots is that they should try something even if they do not have certain information what they should do. Some mistakes

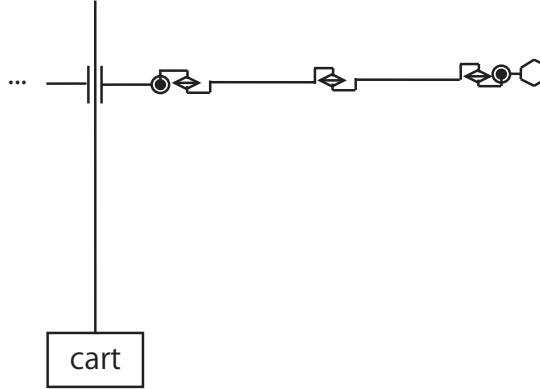


Fig. 3. Joints of an arm



Fig. 4. Attachment of Manipulators

will occur when the robot acts without certain information. However, a decision making rule that permits mistakes will make a robot accomplish more tasks than another rule that waits for perfect information.

We also think that decision making with this loose policy will generate a natural communication between a robot and its owners. For example, when the owner asks his/her robot to bring cookies, he/she wants to eat cookies with a high probability. However, there is some possibility that the owner only wants to fill his/her stomach. In the real life, there are some incidents (e.g. a construction noise) that makes the robot never be able to understand the word “cookies.” We think that the robot should start moving in that case even if it does not have certain information. Then it should receive feedback from the owner by asking questions or by speculative behaviors. Though these interactive processes are sometimes laborious, we always do that so as to finish various tasks within the time limits.

This idea is based on our study in a POMDP (partially observable Markov decision process) problem [13]. In this study, problems defined in simple state spaces that are spanned several state variables are handled. We will tackle extension and application of the algorithm to more complicated problems.

3.2 Externally available components

We have developed a ROS module for servo motors made by Kondo Kagaku Co., Ltd. as our first contribution[2]. We will publish our software through GitHub.

Fig. 5. Output of `rqt_graph`

4 Conclusion and future work

We have reported our present preparation for RoboCup 2016 and for further contribution in the league. As described in this paper, there are some unimplemented hardware and software. However, we have build our hardware and software in this four month with rapidity.

We participate in RoboCup JapanOpen 2016 in this March. The outer package of the robot will be prepared before this event. After that, we will devote concentrated effort to software for each test.

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