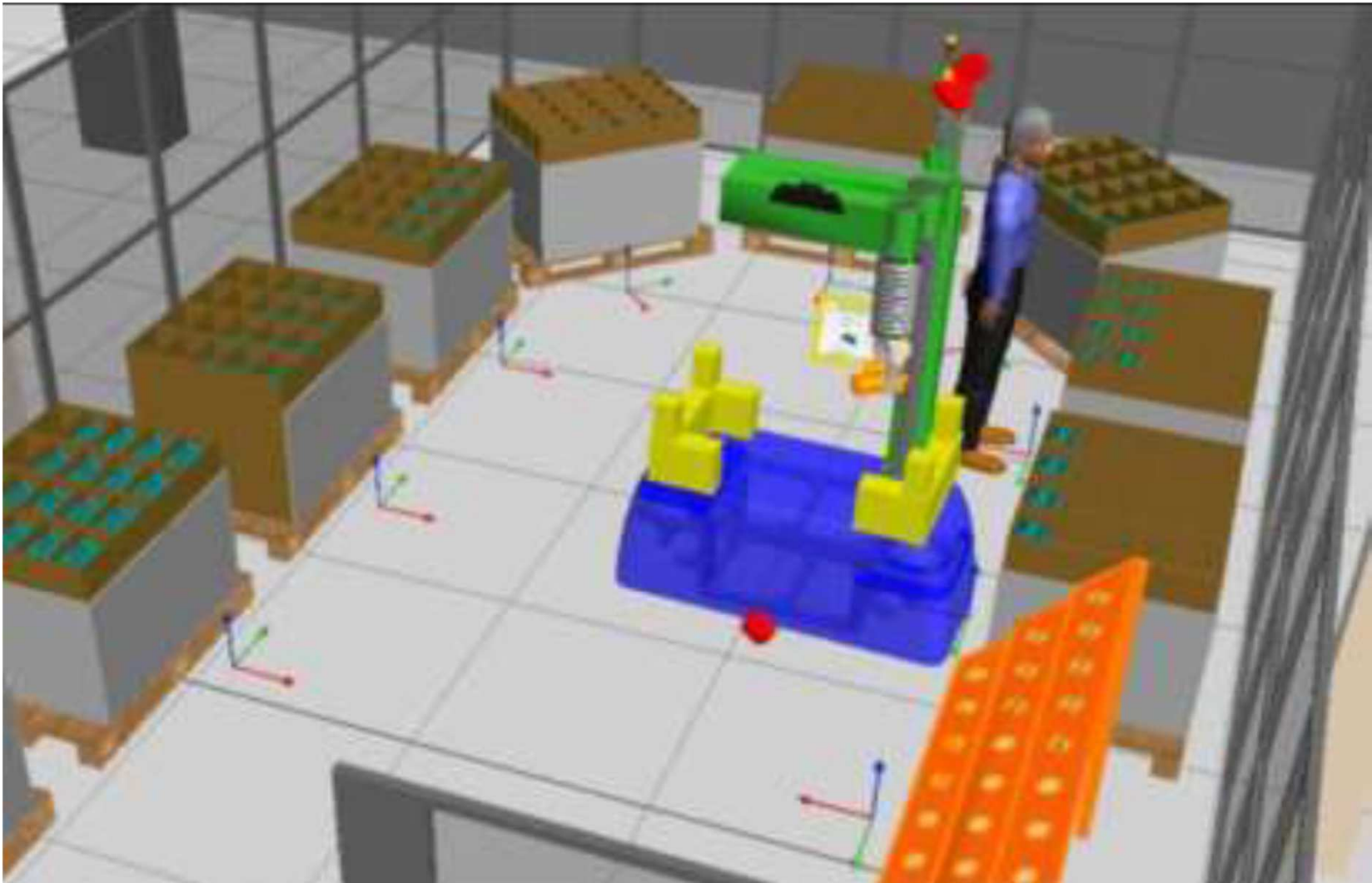


Planning for Human-Robot Collaboration

PhD of Christoph Strassmair
(Audi AG)

Human-Robot Collaboration



What's Involved

- The goal is to allow efficient Human-Robot Collaboration (HRC) in industrial settings
- Create a system that allows the robot to support the human during task execution as a human co-worker would
- Means scheduling the right action at the right time for the robot
- Requires interpretation of the human behaviour and reasoning about spatio-temporal consequences of actions
- A further critical aspect is the reactivity of the system
 - In order to allow realistic HRC the robot has to react within a few seconds
 - Time intensive online reasoning is thus not an option

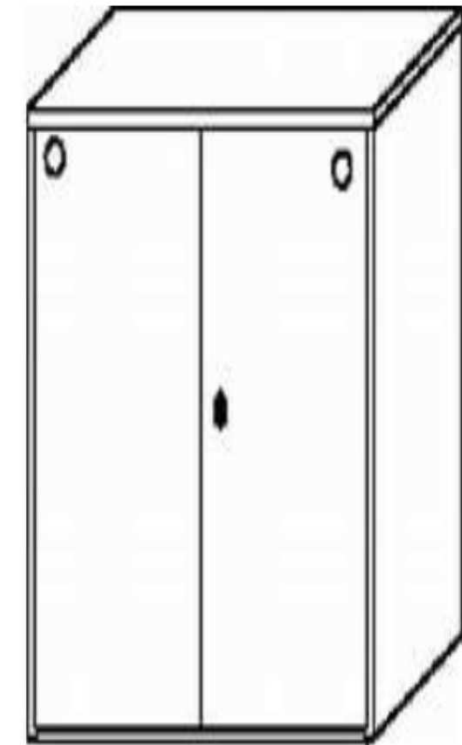
Approach

1. Construct all possible task execution strategies for the HRC-team for a given task description and a given set of available actions
2. Verify these strategies:
 - a. Spatially by applying a motion planning module for dynamic environments
 - b. Temporally by applying a temporal reasoning framework
3. Start the task execution with the set of HRC schedules
4. During task execution:
 - a. Monitor the human and determine their current action
 - b. Update the set of valid HRC schedules using the current time and the current human action
 - c. Select the HRC schedules leading to the fastest task execution
 - d. Dispatch the next robot action according to the selected schedules
 - e. End when the task is completed or no valid HRC schedules remain

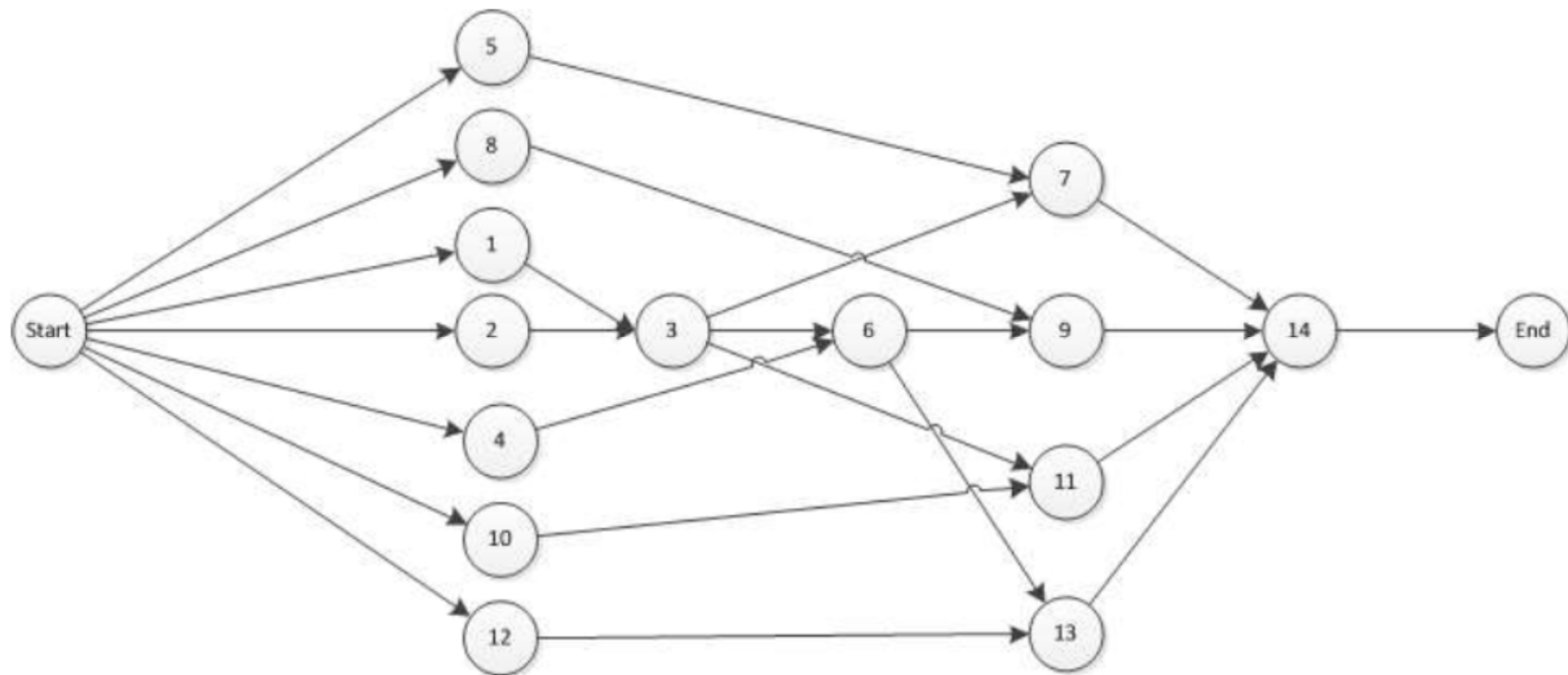
Example – Assembling a Cupboard

HRC-Recipe for assembly: list of related actions

ID	Description	Predecessor	Duration Robot	Duration Human
1	Bring closet bottom to assembly area	0	5	3
2	Bring first side wall to assembly area	0	5	3
3	Mount first side wall to bottom	1, 2	5	3
4	Bring second side wall to assembly area	0	5	3
5	Bring back board to assembly area	0	5	3
6	Mount second side wall	3, 4	5	3
7	Mount back board	3, 5	5	3
8	Bring closet top to assembly area	0	5	3
9	Mount closet top	6, 8	5	3
10	Bring first closet door to assembly area	0	5	3
11	Mount first closet door	3, 10	5	3
12	Bring second closet door to assembly area	0	5	3
13	Mount second closet door	6, 12	5	3
14	Carry closet to transport area	7, 9, 11, 13	8	8

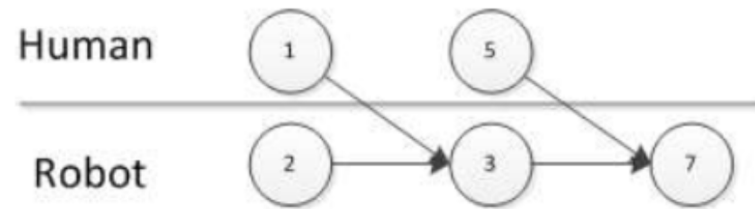


Task Graph

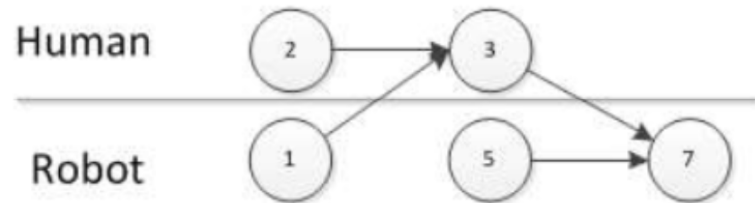


Collaborative Execution Plans

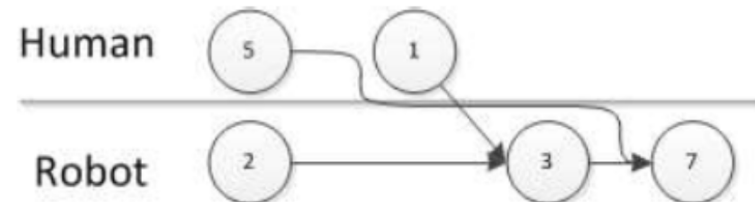
Option 1



Option 2

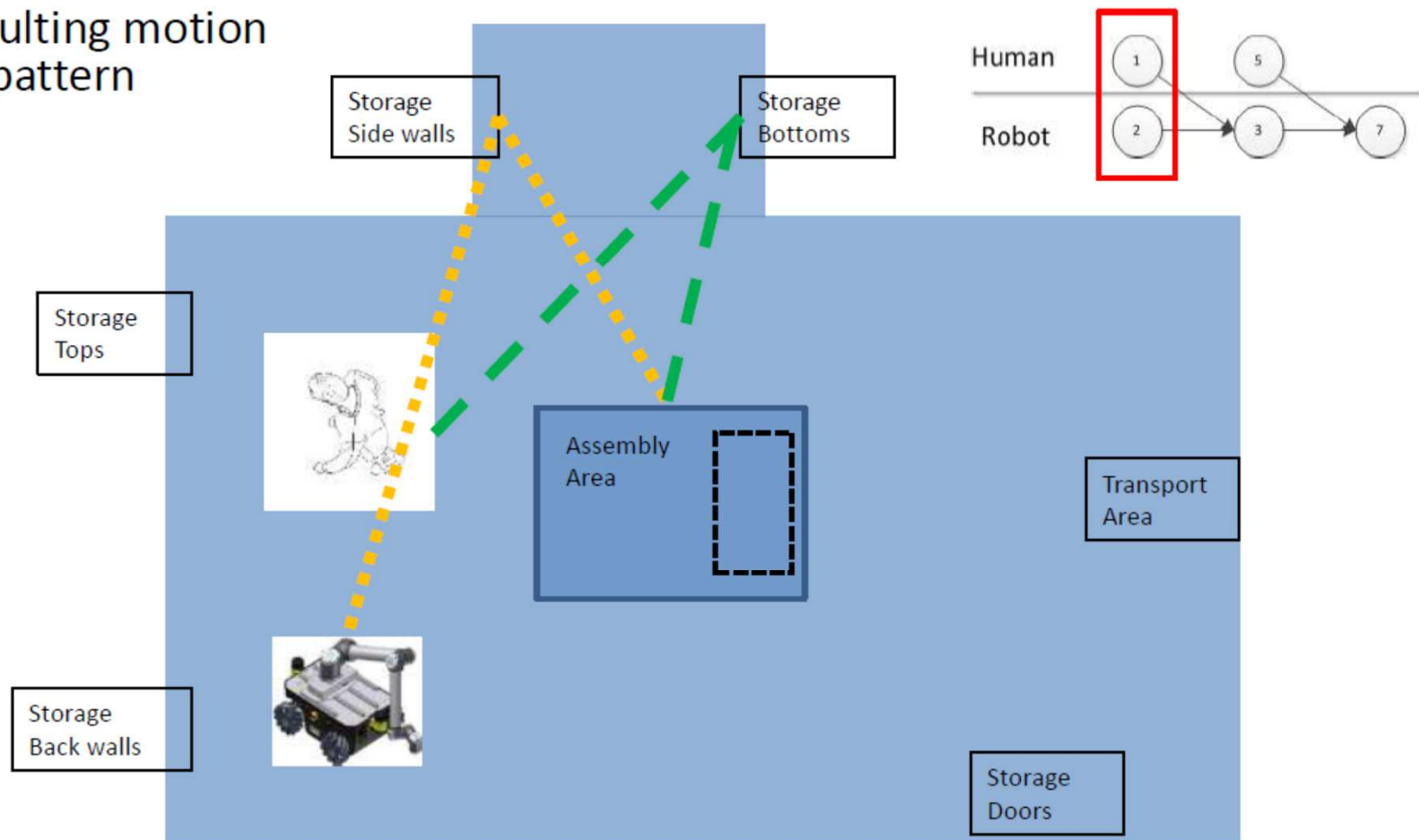


Option 3



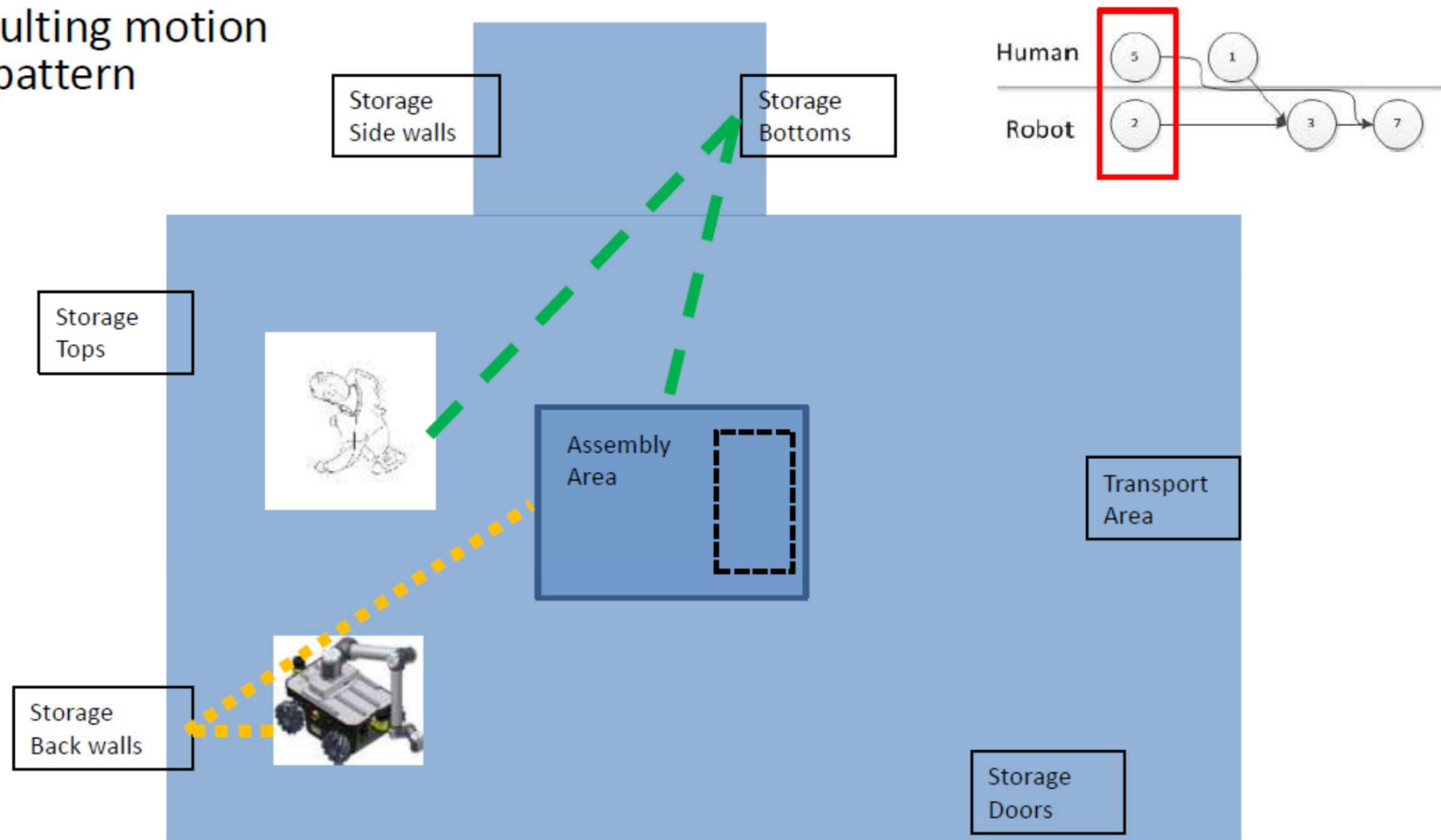
Option 1

Resulting motion pattern



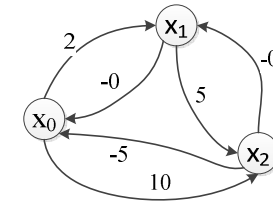
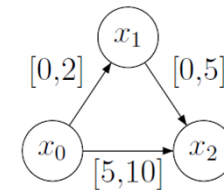
Option 3

Resulting motion pattern

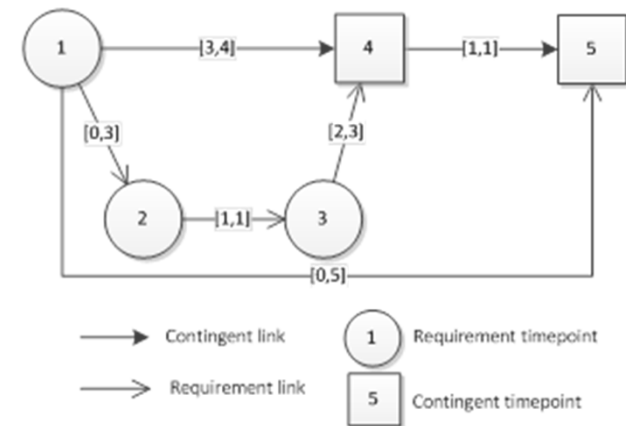


Event Timing

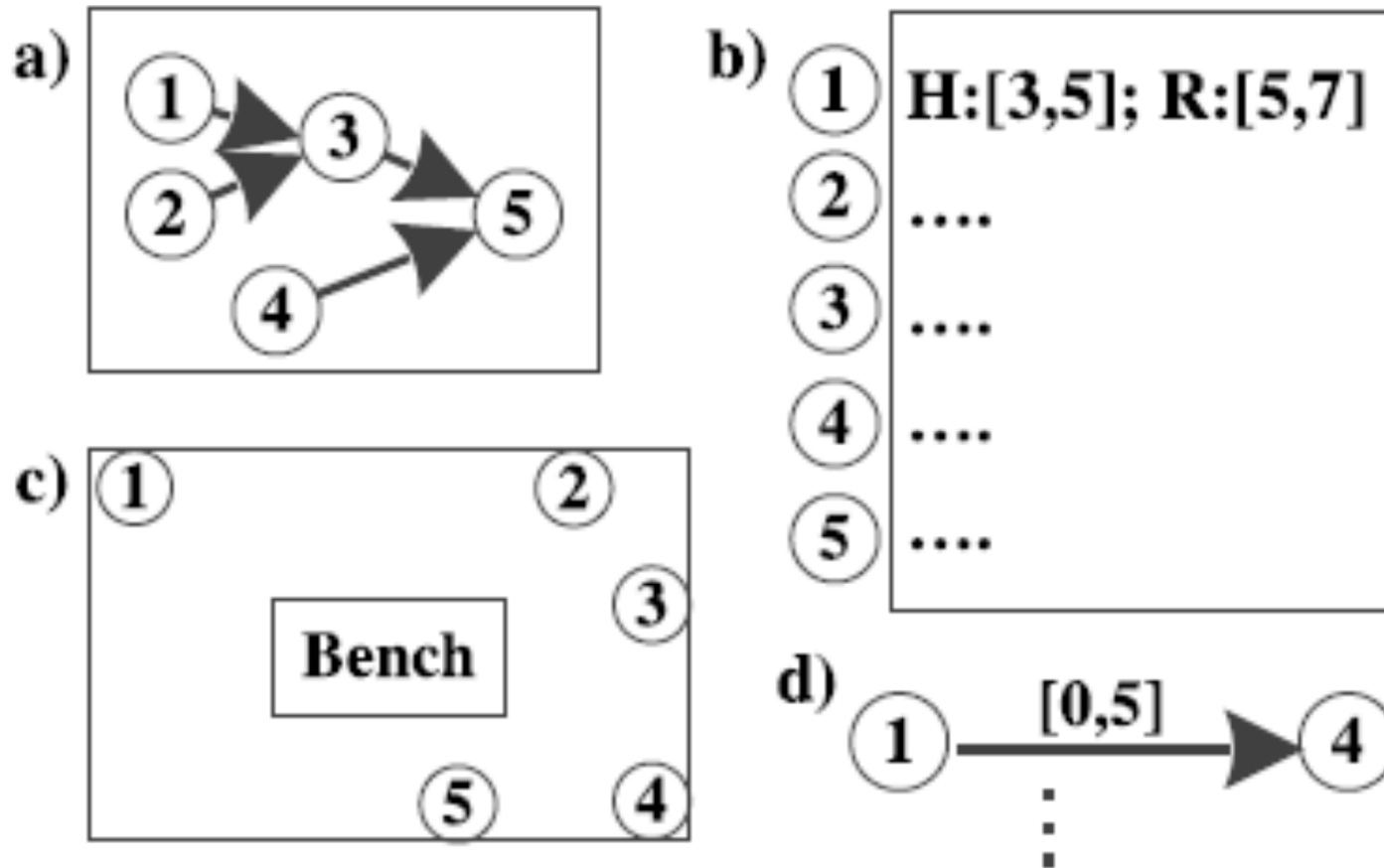
- Simple Temporal Network (STN)
 - $[x,y]$ specifies min and max time difference between linked events
- Distance Graph (DG)
 - STN is consistent if no negative cycles in the corresponding DG



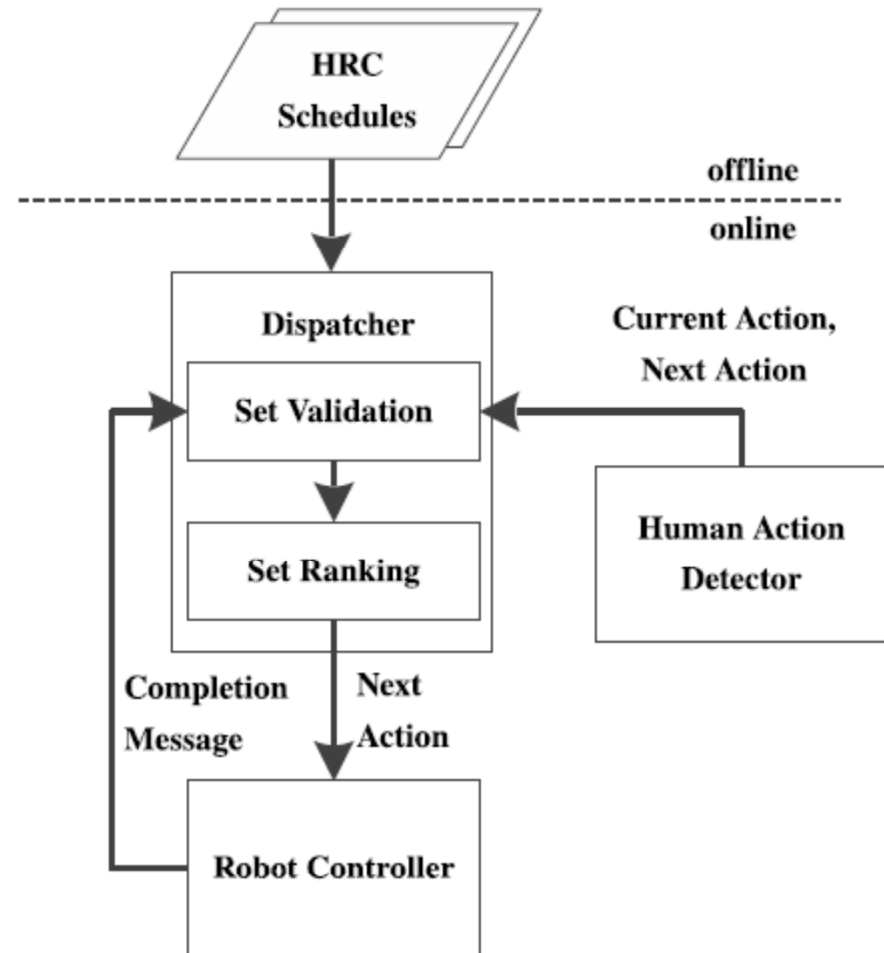
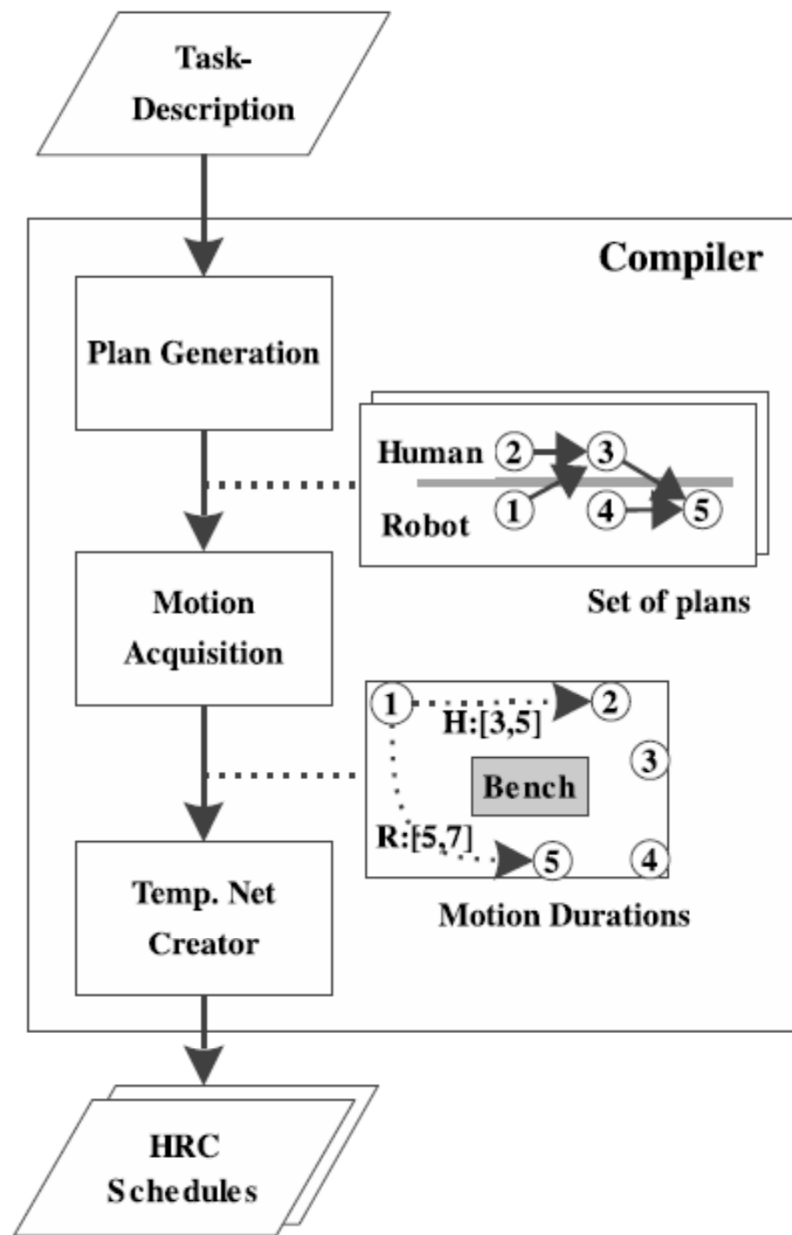
- Simple Temporal Network with Uncertainty (STNU)
 - Requirement links as per STN
 - Contingent links introduce dependence on external events of uncertain durations



Task Description

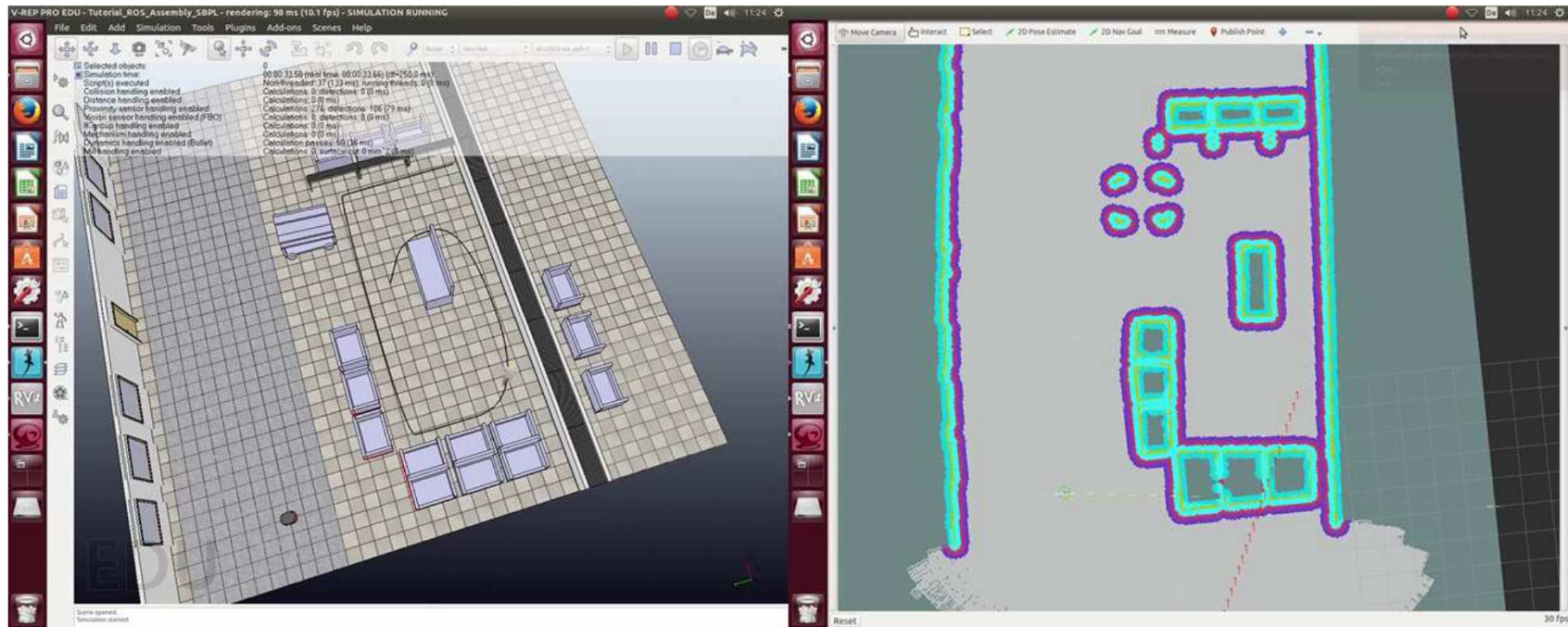


a) Task graph; b) Action descriptions; c) Workspace map; d) Temporal constraints



Offline: Compiler (l)
 Online: Dispatcher (r)

Simulations



Real-world Testing

