ROBOT DEMO

A.

Tactile sensors: Menu to interact non-verbally with NAO

> Speakers (x2): NAO talks, prompts, shares his story, plays music...

Battery: NAO is free to navigate without being connected to a power source.

Prehensile hands with sensors: To grasp small items and to work on object exchange and turn-taking

Foot bumpers: ______ Another way to interact with NAO.

Microphones (x4):

NAO detects the origin of sounds and understands what you say.

Eyeleds:

NAO uses color code to express emotions and even play edutaining color games with your children!

Cameras (x2):

NAO recognizes pre-recorded faces, pictures, reads books, imitates.

Sonars (x4):

NAO detects whether something stands closely in front of him.

Wifi Connection:

NAO can use information from the web

ROBOT DEMO

IBM WATSON ROBOTICS

Ali Unwala Robotics Lead at the Watson Innovation Labs

Overview

• PRELIMINARIES

WHY IBM?
WHAT WE ARE DOING

WITH ROBOTS?

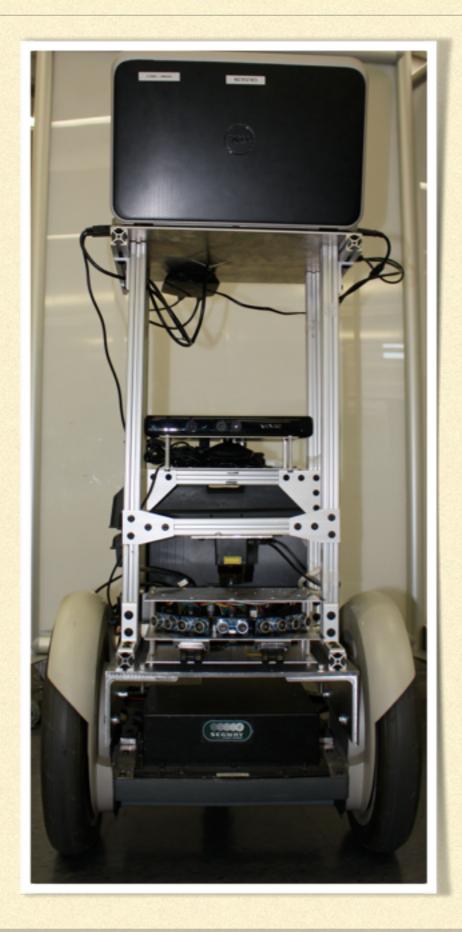
• PAST WORK

- CURRENT WORK
- CHALLENGES
 ROBOTICS OPERATING SYSTEM



WHO AM I?

- Ali Unwala
- UT Austin Undergraduate + Graduate
- Started by doing something else
- Graduate work





WHAT IS YOUR DEFINITION OF A ROBOT?

WHAT IS A ROBOT?

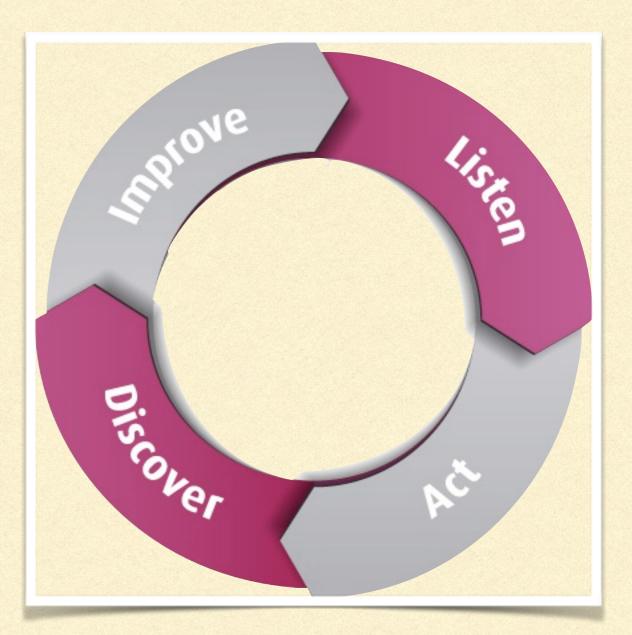
- From Wikipedia:
 - A robot is a mechanical or virtual artificial agent, usually an electro-mechanical machine that is guided by a computer program or electronic circuitry. Robots can be autonomous or semi-autonomous and [have a variety of forms]



WHAT IS A ROBOT?

My opinion:

 A robot is any computer system that has multiple sensors. Which has closed loop feed back with sensor data from the real world.



THE THREE LAWS OF ROBOTICS

- (Isaac Asimov, The caves of steel, Galaxy No. 13, 1950.)
 - 1. A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
 - 2. A robot must obey the orders given to it by human beings except where such orders would contradict with the First Law.
 - 3. A robot must protect its own existence, except where such protection would contradict with the First and Second Laws

WHERE DOES IBM FIT INTO ROBOTICS?

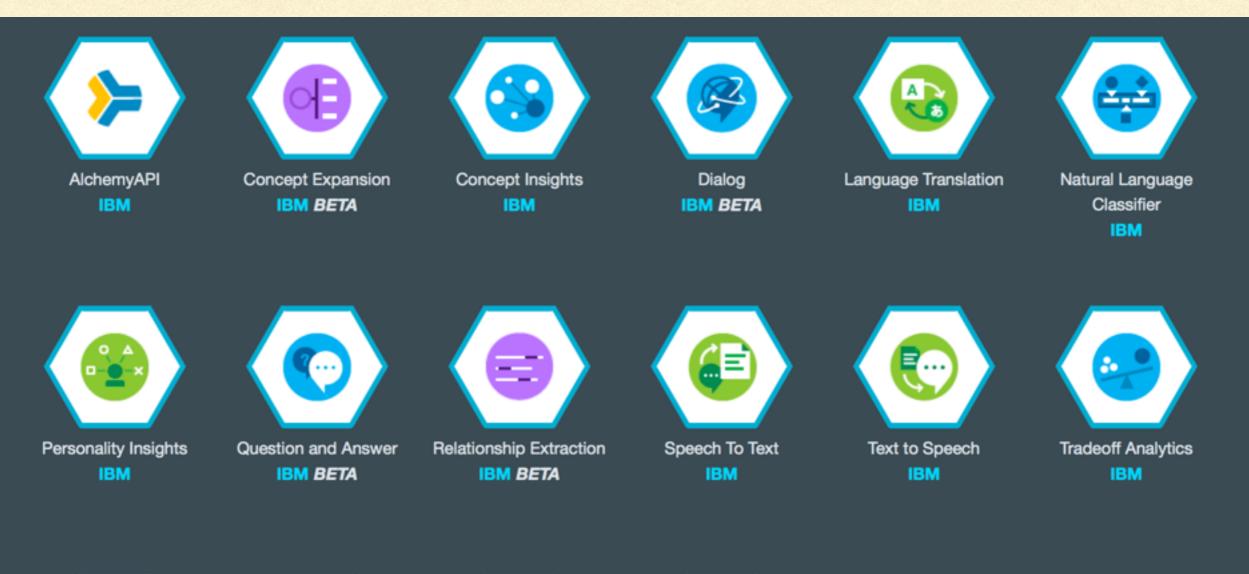
- Within the Watson group we offer many SAAS based services.
 - TTS, STT, Personality Insights, Q/A, Dialouge, NLC...
- Great way to test all the services on one platform at the same time.



WHERE DOES IBM FIT INTO ROBOTICS?

We also are focused on the brain over lower level control problems.







IBM BETA



Cognitive Commerce™ Third Party



Cognitive Graph Third Party

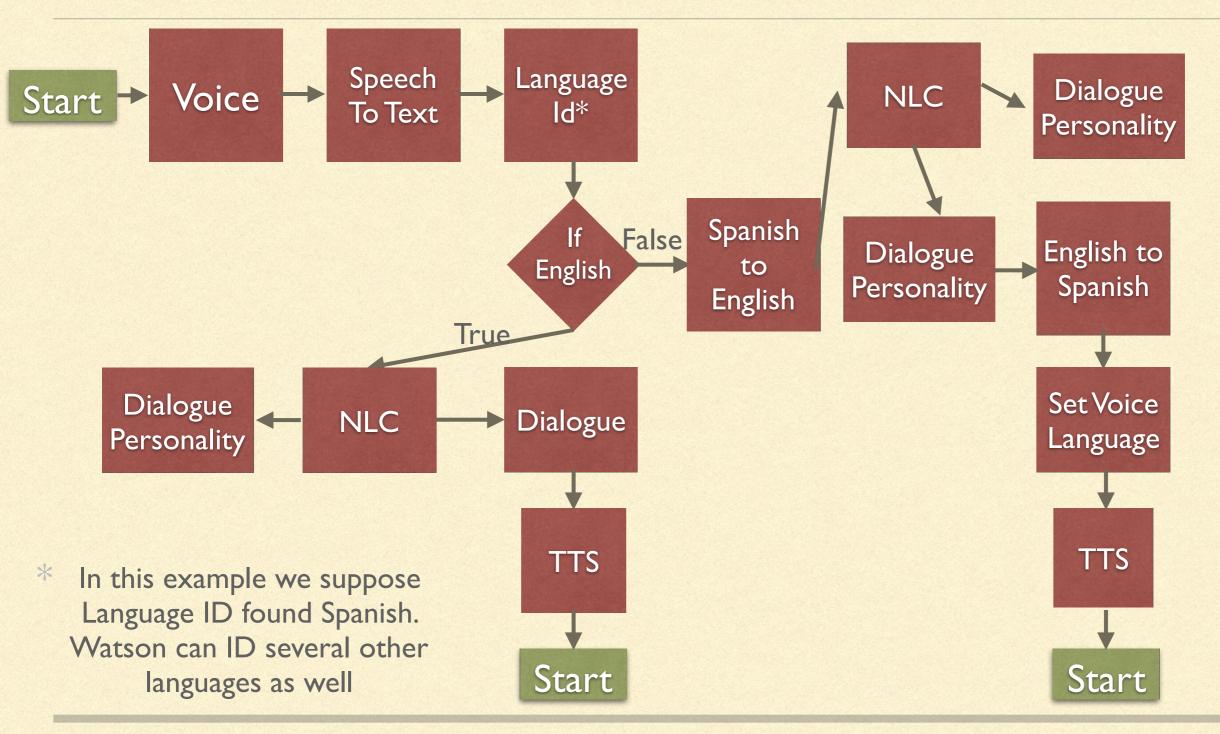


Cognitive Insights™ Third Party

SIMPLE USE CASE - THE MULTILINGUAL GREETER

Speech Language Voice Start 🕇 To Text ld* Spanish lf False English to English to Dialogue Spanish English True Set Voice Dialogue Language TTS TTS * In this example we suppose Language ID found Spanish. Watson can ID several other Start Start languages as well

SIMPLE USE CASE - THE MULTILINGUAL GREETER



OTHER USE CASES - WITHOUT ARMS

- Toys for learning and talking to
- Inventorying shelves
- Hotel concierge
- Park avatars
- Home buddy

- Cataloging information
- With arms
 - The possibilities become endless!

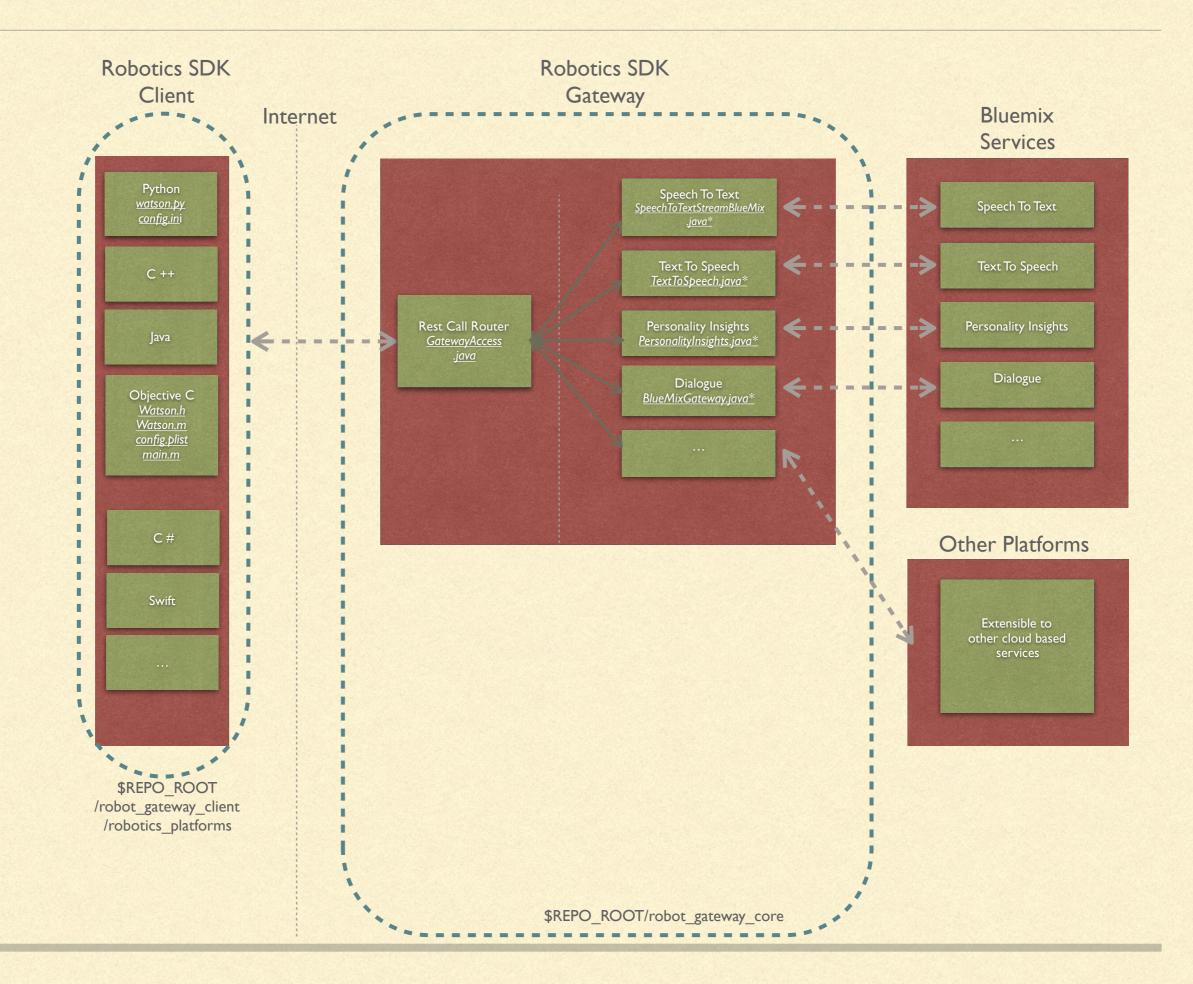
PAST WORK

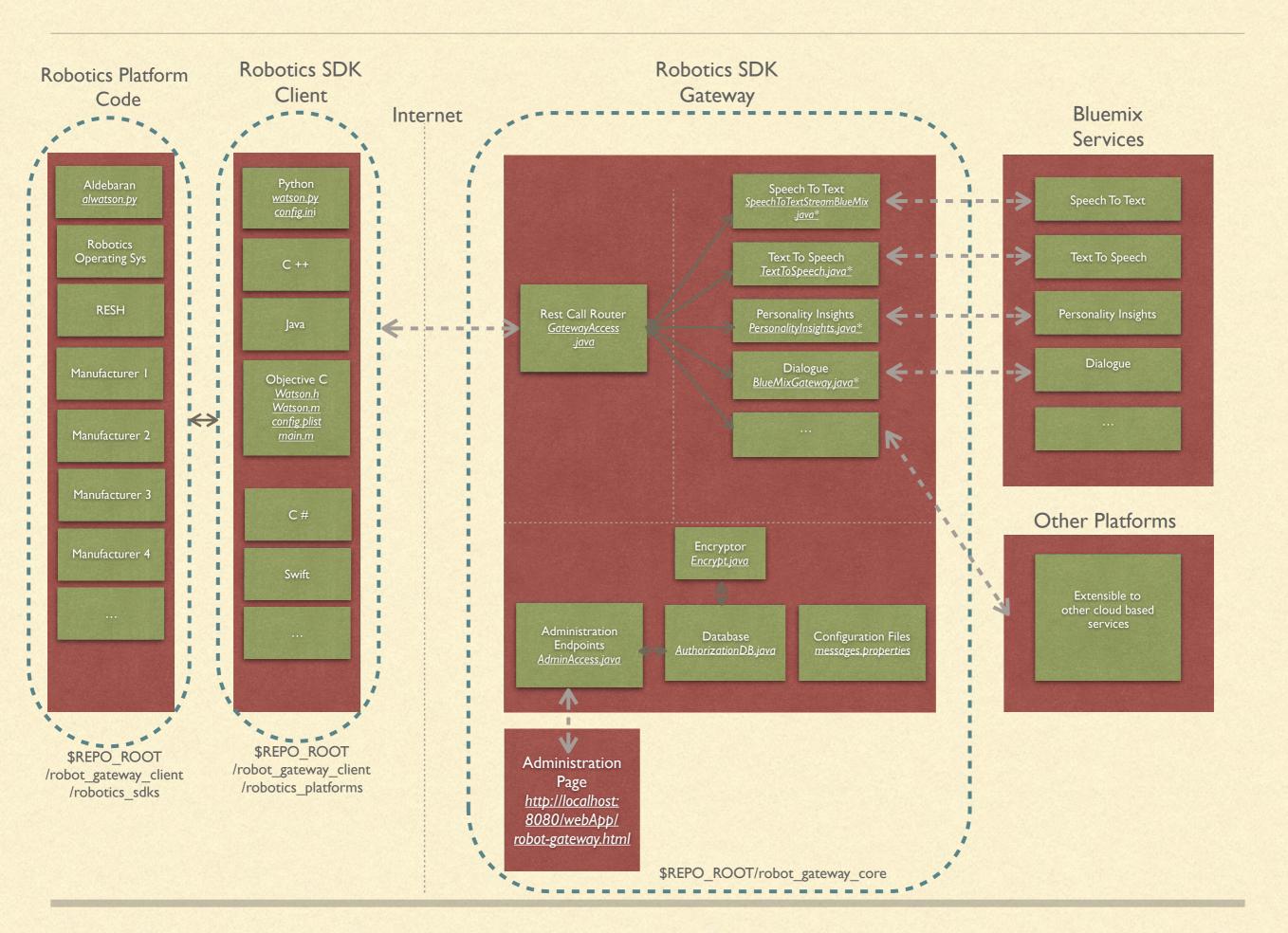
- Chef Watson Task
- Watson Trivia Game
- Dances/Offline Scripts
- On Stage Demos

ROBOTICS SDK

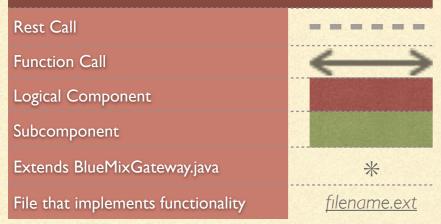
- Right now Watson is lacking true sensor based services. (Alchemy API now has a few)
- Lots of powerful services are on Bluemix
- Bluemix Al services are not "Necessary" they are merely useful
 - At least today
- How to get this to a user fast and efficiently

Robotics SDK Overview









ROBOTS SDK END GOAL

import watson
w = watson.Watson()
s = w.translate(p , 'English' , 'French' , None , None)

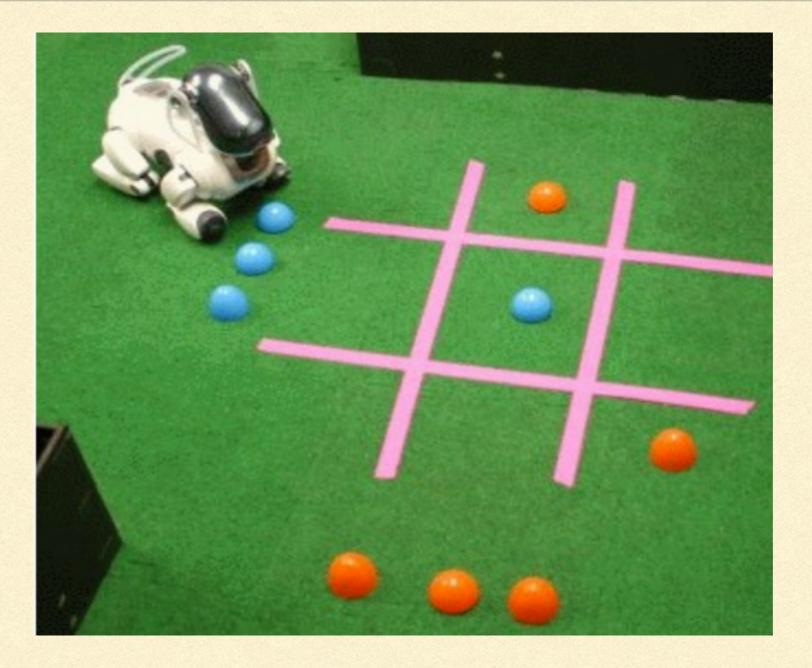
RESH ARCHITECTURE

- The SDKs goal is for enablement to use AI services on a Robot
- RESH is a new on-going research area by TRL that is looking into how to build an on-robot code architecture

CHALLENGES

- Vision
- Navigation
- Reasoning
- Actuator Kinematics (Arms)

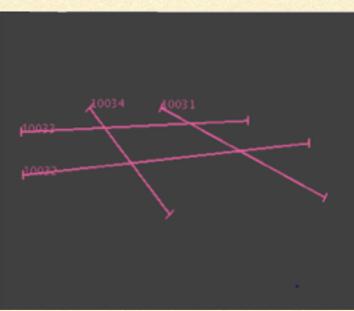
VISION



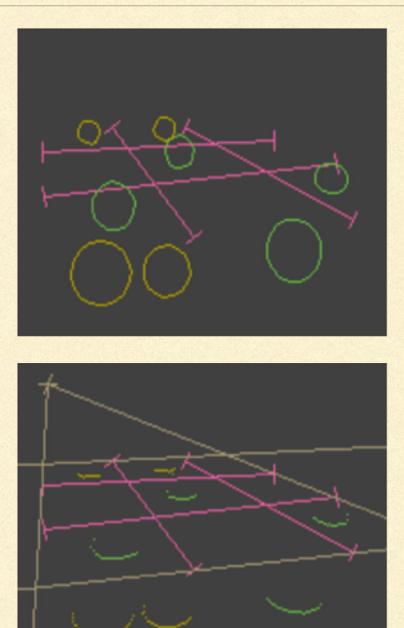
VISION

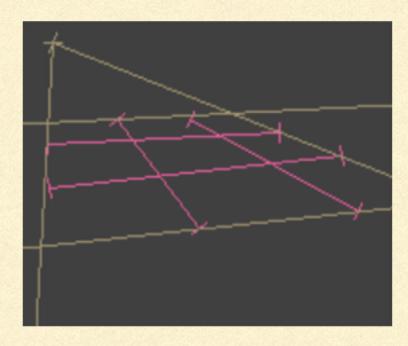


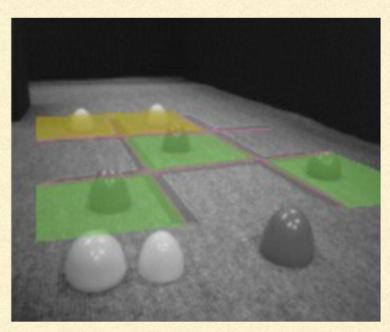




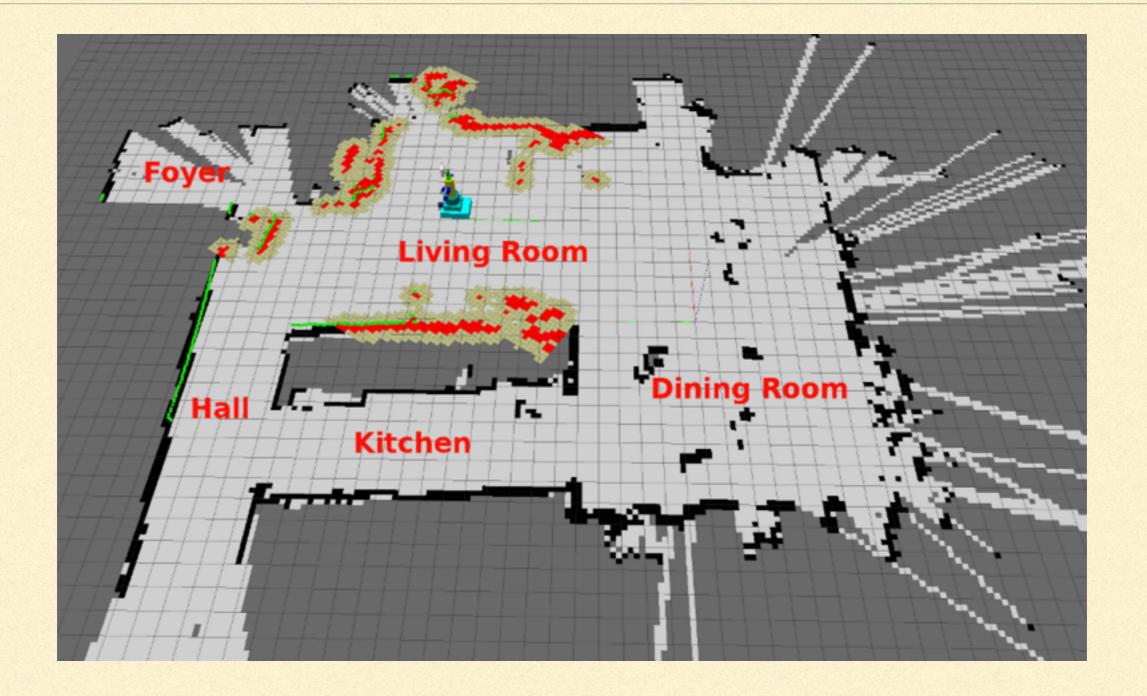
VISION







NAVIGATION



REASONING

- Very tricky area
- No good way to merge knowledge bases
- Very hard to represent partial things spork
- Need a true learning & continuously retraining approach here

BUILDING YOUR OWN ROBOT

- Robotics Operating System (ROS)
- Starting with Consumer Parts
- Sensor Placement
- Software Stack

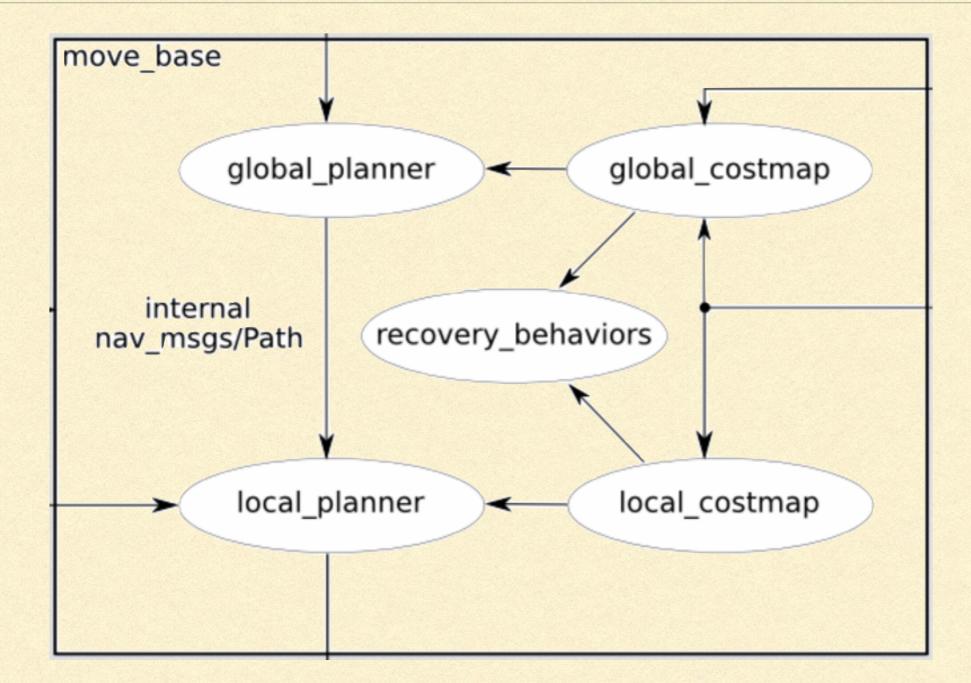
ROBOTICS OPERATING SYSTEM

Definition:

- ROS is an open-source, meta-operating system. It provides hardware abstraction, low-level device control, message passing.
- Code within ROS is a loosely confederated system of nodes that are dynamically able to grow. Each node has forced interface conditions.

http://wiki.ros.org/ROS/Introduction

ROS CODE CONCEPT



http://wiki.ros.org/move_base?distro=jade

HARDWARE AND ROS

- If you buy ROS-supported consumer parts you can prototype fast!
- Driver Level Code
- ROS Wrapper Code

SOME SUPPORTED SENSORS



http://wiki.ros.org/Sensors

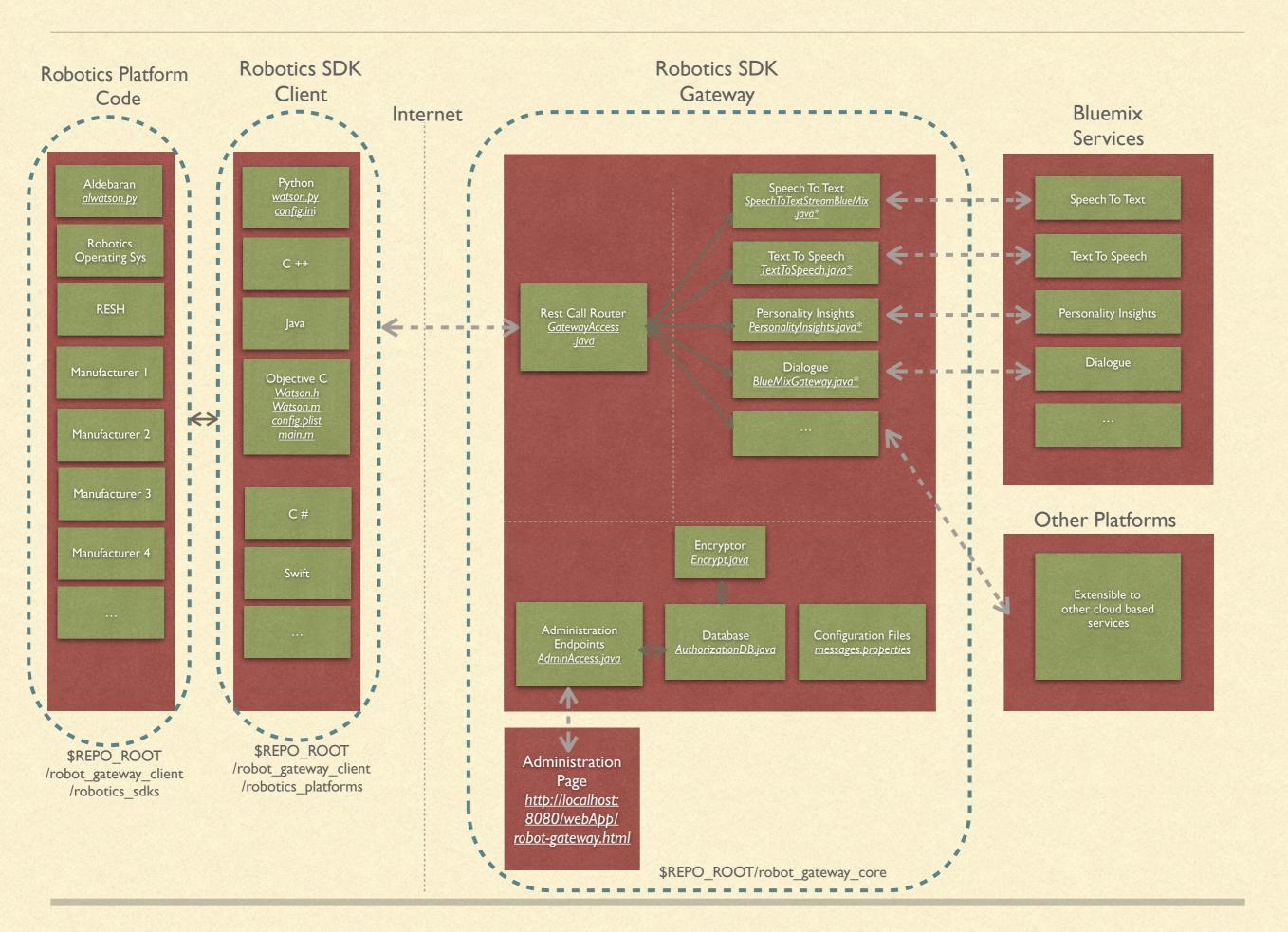
THATS ALL FOLK'S

Any questions?



References

- I. <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NOhcQCy1Kxs</u>
- 2. <u>http://www.cs.cmu.edu/afs/cs/academic/class/15494-s12/</u> Lectures.html
- 3. <u>http://www.princeton.edu/~stengel/MAE345Lecture1.pdf</u>
- 4. <u>http://ipvs.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de/mlr/marc/teaching/13-</u> <u>Robotics/</u>



Legend: Rest Call _____ Logical Component Subcomponent

* extends BlueMixGateway.java



Legend Rest Call Function Call Logical Component Subcomponent Extends BlueMixGateway.java File that implements functionality