

CS354



What Does “Robotics” Mean? (To Us)

- NOT electrical/mechanical engineering
- NOT industrial automation
- NOT developmental robotics (robotics as a platform for studying embodied learning)
- NOT tele-operated robots

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- The focus of this class will be on programming autonomous, mobile robots.

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- We'll view robotics as a branch of AI that includes several problem areas:
 - Localization
 - Path planning
 - Mapping
 - Computer vision/perception
 - Forward/Inverse Kinematics
 - Task Planning
 - Control Architectures

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 - Control Architectures
- Tools we will use to address the problems:
 - Probability Theory
 - Control Theory
 - Graph Search Algorithms
 - Signal Processing Algorithms

Why Study Robotics?

- We may, finally, be approaching a point where people routinely interact with autonomous mobile robots.*
 - Waymo Announces Driverless Taxi Service
 - Delivery Robots
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*Maybe not. We are in a time of optimism, startups, “pilots”, demos, etc. There are still fundamentally hard unsolved problems standing in the way.

Goals For The Course

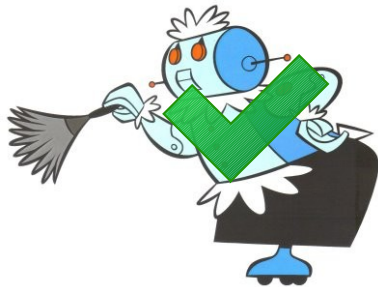
- We'll study robotics at two levels:
 - Theory: Understanding algorithms for solving robotics problems
 - Application: Writing robotics programs using ROS

Ethical Considerations...

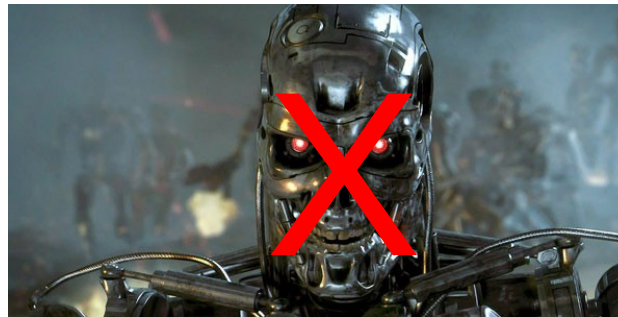
- In my opinion, the toughest ethical issues of this century will be related to increasing automation.
 - What would humans do if most work could be automated?
 - Who would benefit?
 - Who is responsible when robots cause harm?

Ethical Considerations...

- Let's approach this class with an eye toward improving human life:



<http://www.techtimes.com/articles/26032/20150112/mit-scientists-put-us-one-step-closer-to-robot-maids.htm>



<http://www.cinemablend.com/television/Terminator-Project-May-Head-Television-60924.html>

What is ROS?

“The Robot Operating System (ROS) is a flexible framework for writing robot software. It is a collection of tools, libraries, and conventions that aim to simplify the task of creating complex and robust robot behavior across a wide variety of robotic platforms.”

<http://www.ros.org/about-ros/>

History of ROS

- 2006 Willow Garage founded
- 2007 Willow Garage formally introduces ROS
- 2010 Willow Garage begins shipping PR2 robots



“Scott Hassan founded Willow Garage in late 2006 to accelerate the development of non-military robotics and advance open source robotics software.”

<https://www.willowgarage.com/pages/about-us/history>

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- 2012 Turtlebot 2 is introduced (Uses the Yujin Kobuki base)



<http://wiki.ros.org/Robots/PR2>
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- 2012 –
- 2015 DARPA Robotics Challenge
- 2017 First ROS2 release



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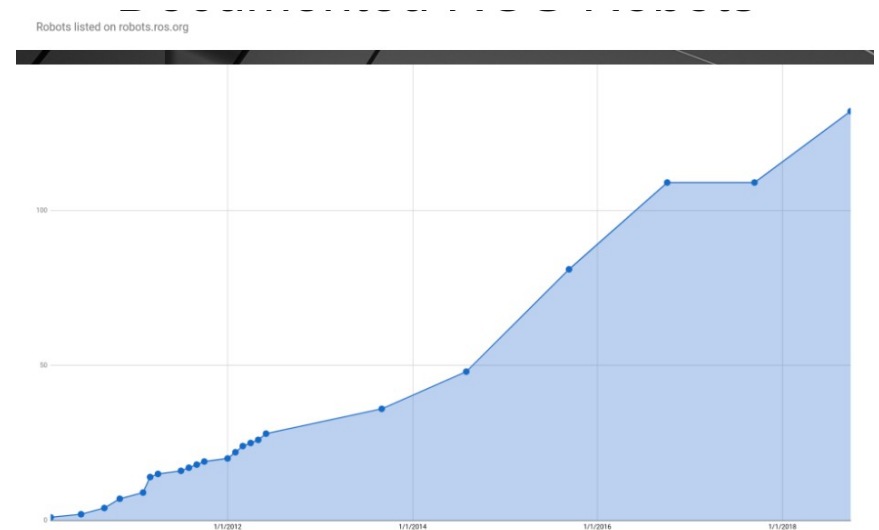
“Based on our observations at the competition and communications with team members, out of the 23 DRC Finals teams, we count 18 teams using ROS and 14 teams using Gazebo.”

<http://www.osrfoundation.org/ros-gazebo-at-the-drc-finals/>

ROS Usage Metrics (July 2018)

- Approximately 1.6 million wiki views/month
- 4,806 academic papers have cited “ROS: an open-source Robot Operating System” (Quigley et al., 2009)
- Growth in supported robots:

<http://wiki.ros.org/Metrics>



Turtlebot 2

- Kobuki Base (Manufactured By Yujin Robotics)
- RGBD Sensor
 - Microsoft Kinect or
 - ASUS Xtion Pro Live
 - Intel R200
 - Orbbec Astra
- Notebook/Netbook
- Plates and Mounting Hardware
 - Open Source Design



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Programming in ROS

- Fully supported languages:
 - C++, Python, Lisp
- Some support(?)
 - Java, Ruby, Javascript, others...
- We'll focus on Python
 - (ROS uses 2.7)

ROS Tools

- Rviz - Visualization
- Gazebo – Simulation
- Many command-line utilities

Course Mechanics...

Fair Warnings

- This class is inherently challenging:
 - Theoretical content differs from other CS courses
 - ROS has a steep learning curve
 - If you don't already know Python, you will need to learn it
 - You'll need to get comfortable using the Linux/Unix command line

QUESTIONS?
