

# Introduction to Robotics Lecture 13

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Technical Aspects of Multimodal Systems

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Introduction

Coordinate systems

Kinematic Equations

Robot Description

Inverse Kinematics for Manipulators

Differential motion with homogeneous transformations

Jacobian

Trajectory planning

Trajectory generation

**Dynamics** 

Principles of Walking

Robot Control

Task-Level Programming and Trajectory Generation

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Task-level Programming and Path Planning

Task-level Programming and Path Planning

Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems

The CMAC-Model

The Subsumption-Architecture

Control Architecture of a Fish

Procedural Reasoning System

Behavior Fusion

Hierarchy

Architectures for Learning Robots

Summary

Conclusion and Outlook

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# Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems

Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems

Introduction to Robotics

#### Overview

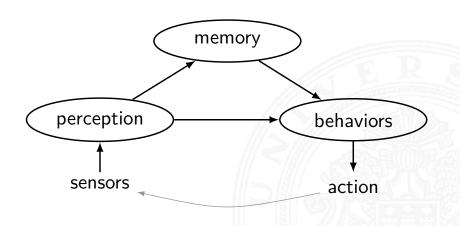
- Basic behavior
- Behavior fusion
- Subsumption
- Hierarchical architectures
- Interactive architectures

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# The Perception-Action-Model with Memory

Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems

Introduction to Robotics



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#### CMAC: Cerebellar Model Articulation Controller

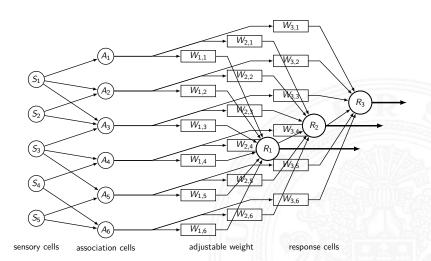
- **S** sensory input vectors (firing cell patterns)
- A association vector (cell pattern combination)
- P response output vector  $(\mathbf{A} \cdot W)$
- W weight matrix

The CMAC model can be viewed as two mappings:

$$f: \mathbf{S} \longrightarrow \mathbf{A}$$

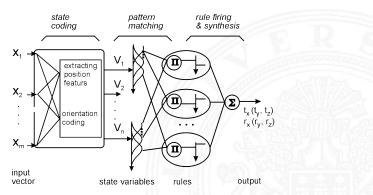
$$g: \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{W} \mathbf{P}$$

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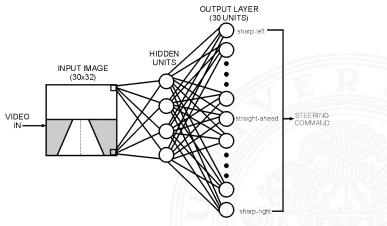


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The B-Spline model is an ideal implementation of the CMAC-Model. The CMAC model provides an neurophysiological interpretation of the B-Spline model.

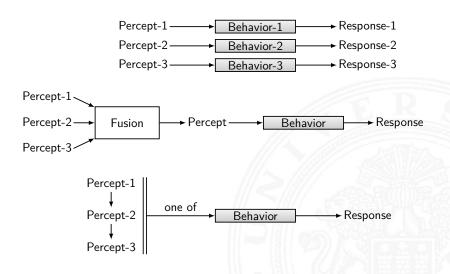


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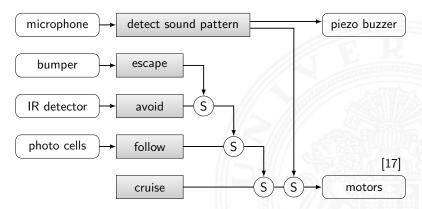


CMU - Carnegie Mellon University

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- hierarchical structure of behavior
- higher level behaviors subsumpe lower level behaviors



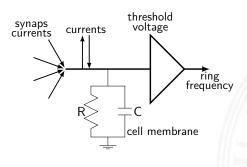
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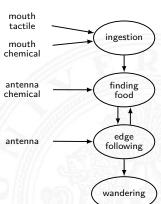
- multi-robot architecture
- flocking = wandering + aggregation + dispersionbasic behaviors are sequentially executed surrounding=wandering+following+aggregation herding=wandering+surrounding+flocking foraging=wandering+dispersion+following basic behaviors composite behaviors +homing+flocking homing sensory inputs/ sensory conditions dispersion flocking aggregation actuator output safe wandering following [18]

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#### SENSORS

#### **BEHAVIORS**





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#### Control and information flow in artificial fish

Perception sensors, focuser, filter

Behaviors behavior routines

Brain/mind habits, intention generator

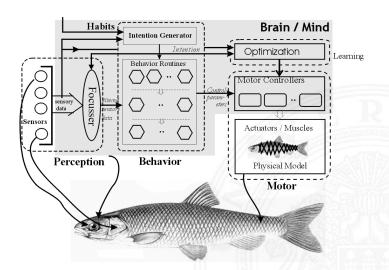
Learning optimization

Motor motor controllers, actuators/muscles

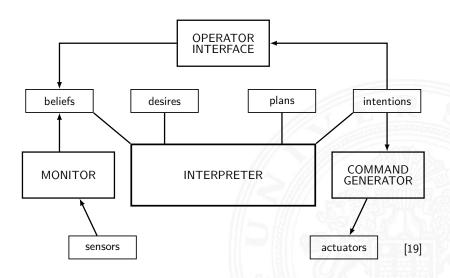
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Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems - Control Architecture of a Fish

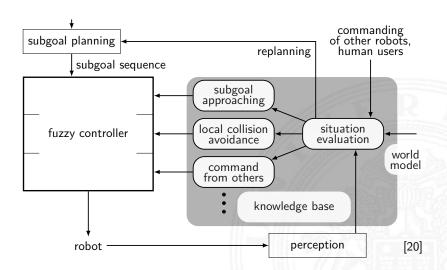
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Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems - Behavior Fusion

Fuzzy rules evaluate current situation.

#### Situation evaluation determines 3 fuzzy-parameters

- ▶ the priority *K* of the LCA rule base
- the replanning selector
- NextSubgoal (whether a subgoal has been reached)

Typical rule IF (SL85 IS HIGH) AND (SL45 IS VL) AND (SLR0 IS VL) AND (SR45 IS VL) AND (SR85 IS VL) THEN (Speed IS LOW) AND (Steer IS PM) K IS HIGH AND Replan IS LOW

Translation If the leftmost proximity sensor detects an obstacle which is near and the other sensors detect no obstacle at all, then steer halfway to the right at low speed. Mainly perform obstacle avoidance. No re-planning required.

Coordination of multiple rule bases

$$Speed = Speed_{LCA} \cdot K + Speed_{SA} \cdot (1 - K)$$
  
 $Steer = Steer_{LCA} \cdot K + Steer_{SA} \cdot (1 - K)$ 

LCA: Local Collision Avoidance SA: Subgoal Approach

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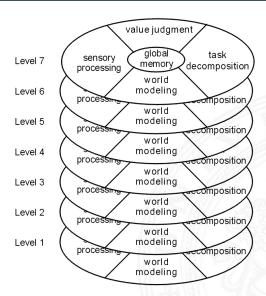
### Real-Time Control System (RCS)

- ▶ RCS reference model is an architecture for intelligent systems.
- Processing modes are organized such that the BG (Behavior Generation) modules form a command tree.
- ▶ Information in the knowledge database is shared between WM (World Model) modules in nodes within the same subtree.

[21]

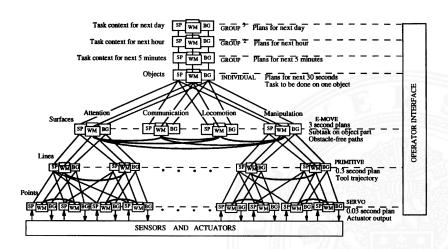
Examples of functional characteristics of the BG and WM modules:

J. Zhang, L. Einig 515 / 555 Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems - Hierarchy



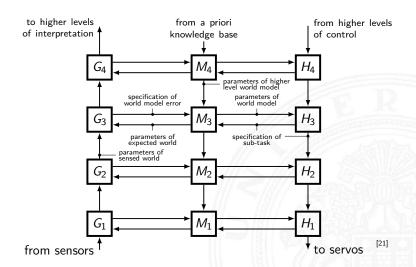
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#### Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems - Hierarchy



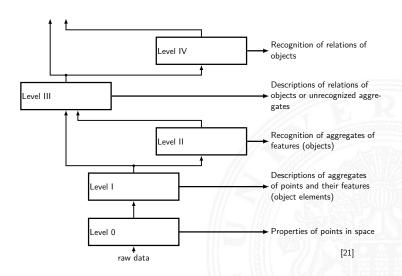
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#### Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems - Hierarchy



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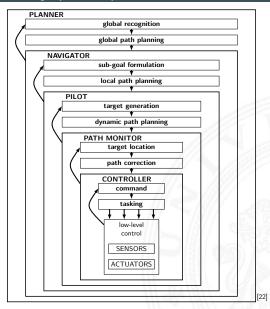
# Sensor-Hierarchy

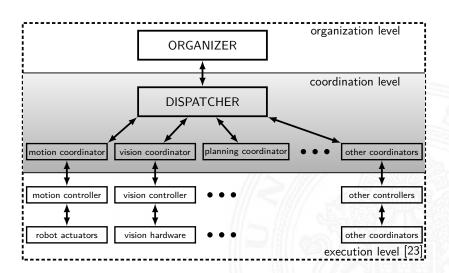


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Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems - Hierarchy

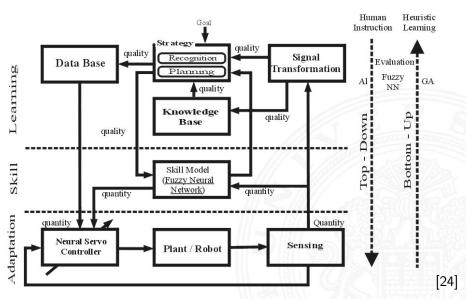


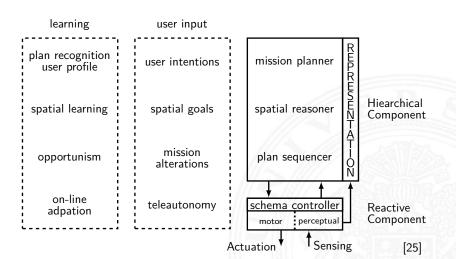


## An Architecture for Learning Robots

Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems - Architectures for Learning Robots

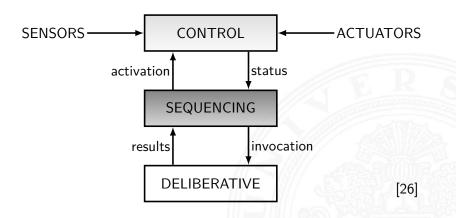
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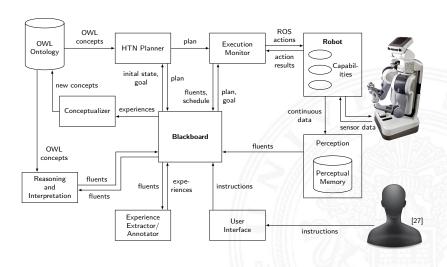
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