

Introduction to Robotics for cognitive science

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Lecturer



RNDr. Andrej Lúčny, PhD.

- Dealing with real-time AI
- Co-founder of world-wide operating company dealing with hardware & software of monitoring systems
- Developer in its daughter company (computer vision)
- Co-founder of civil society robotika.sk
- Former judge on ACM Scholastic Programming Contest
- Judge on mobile robot contest ISTROBOT

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Web page of the subject

www.agentspace.org/kv



Evaluation

- 50% work during term
 - 0-20 at mid of term: project specification
 - specification is selected from offer or proposed by student
 - it can be exchanged or replaced
 - more complicated projects can be performed in group
 - before exam: project submission
 - 50% exam: randomly selected test related to one exercise
 - 0-20 select correct choices, complete sentence, find a mistake,
 - localize where there is something implemented in program,
 - propose a solution for extension (by words or a code)
- A: 37-40, B: 33-36.5, C: 29-32.5, D: 25-28.5, E: 21-24.5, Fx: 0-20.5

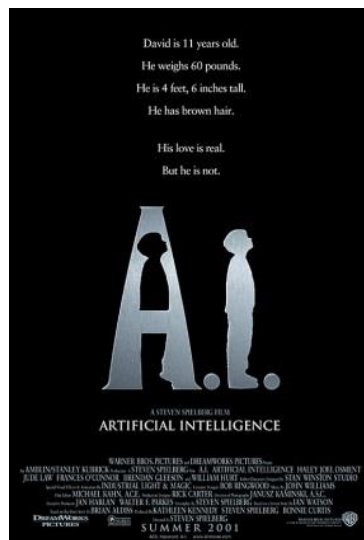
Goal

We deal with robot programming
It is not obligatory to become engineer

We aim to have a good imagination about how to

- involve robotics into study of cognition
- how much robotics lies when it claims that it implements cognition
- how stupid is our imagination about future development of technology and society

Yes, our imagination about future development of technology and society is really stupid



Stuff to install

windows 64bits

[Visual Studio latest redistributable 64bit 2013 2012 2010](#)

Java [JDK 1.8.0_231](#)

python.exe 3.7 (3.5-3.11)

pip install numpy

pip install matplotlib

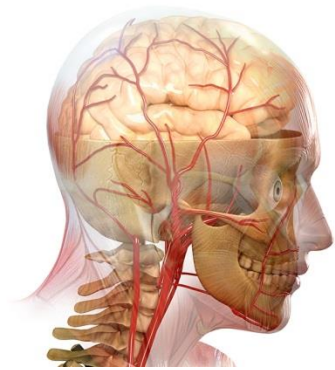
pip install opencv-contrib-python

pip install playsound

pip install requests

pip install urllib3

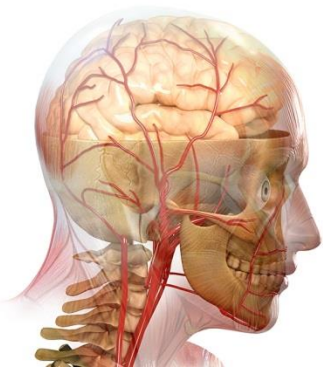
pip install pyaudio



Cognition



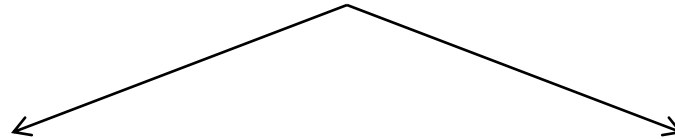
- is what?



Cognition



- Capability to process information analogically to processing information in human mind



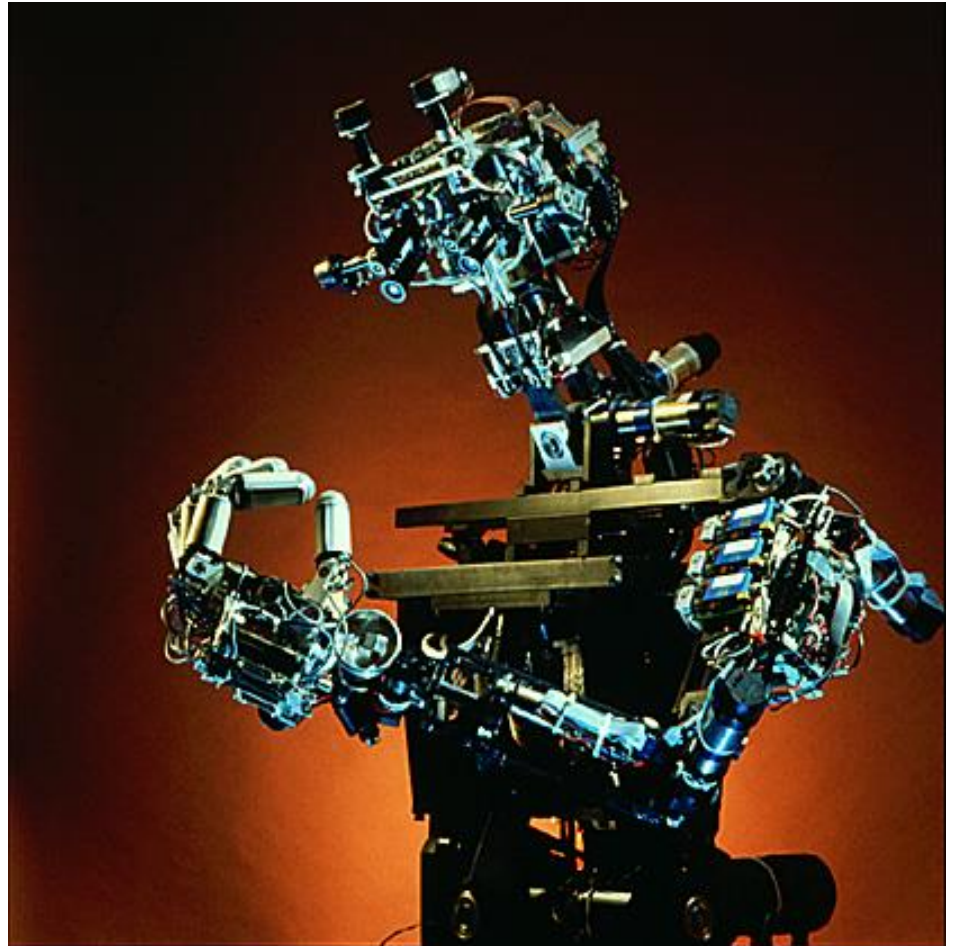
We observe that a robot (as a black box) performs a cognitive task

We implement into a robot internal structures and processes that reflect some theory how our mind works

Robotics

Robot

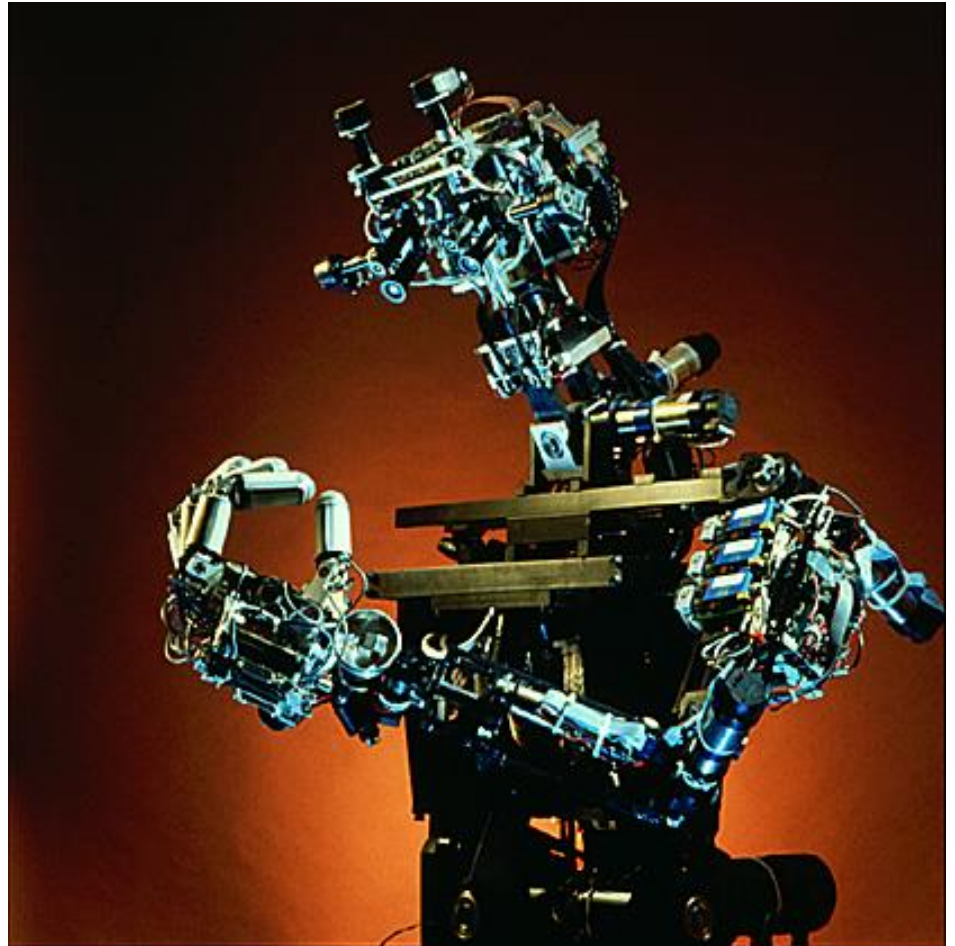
- is what?



COG, 1993, MIT

Robot

- Machine controlled by computer



COG, 1993, MIT

word „robot“

- have born one hundred years ago (Summer 1919) in ...

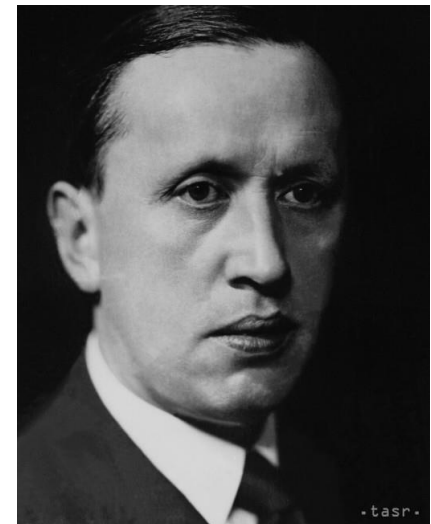
word „robot“

- ... in Trenčianske Teplice (small village in Slovakia)



word „robot“

- it was proposed by brother of Czech writer Karel Čapek for his drama R.U.R.
- it is derived from Czech language
 - robota = work
 - robotník = worker
 - robot = artificial worker



Ancient robotics in Bratislava

- Wolfgang von Kempelen

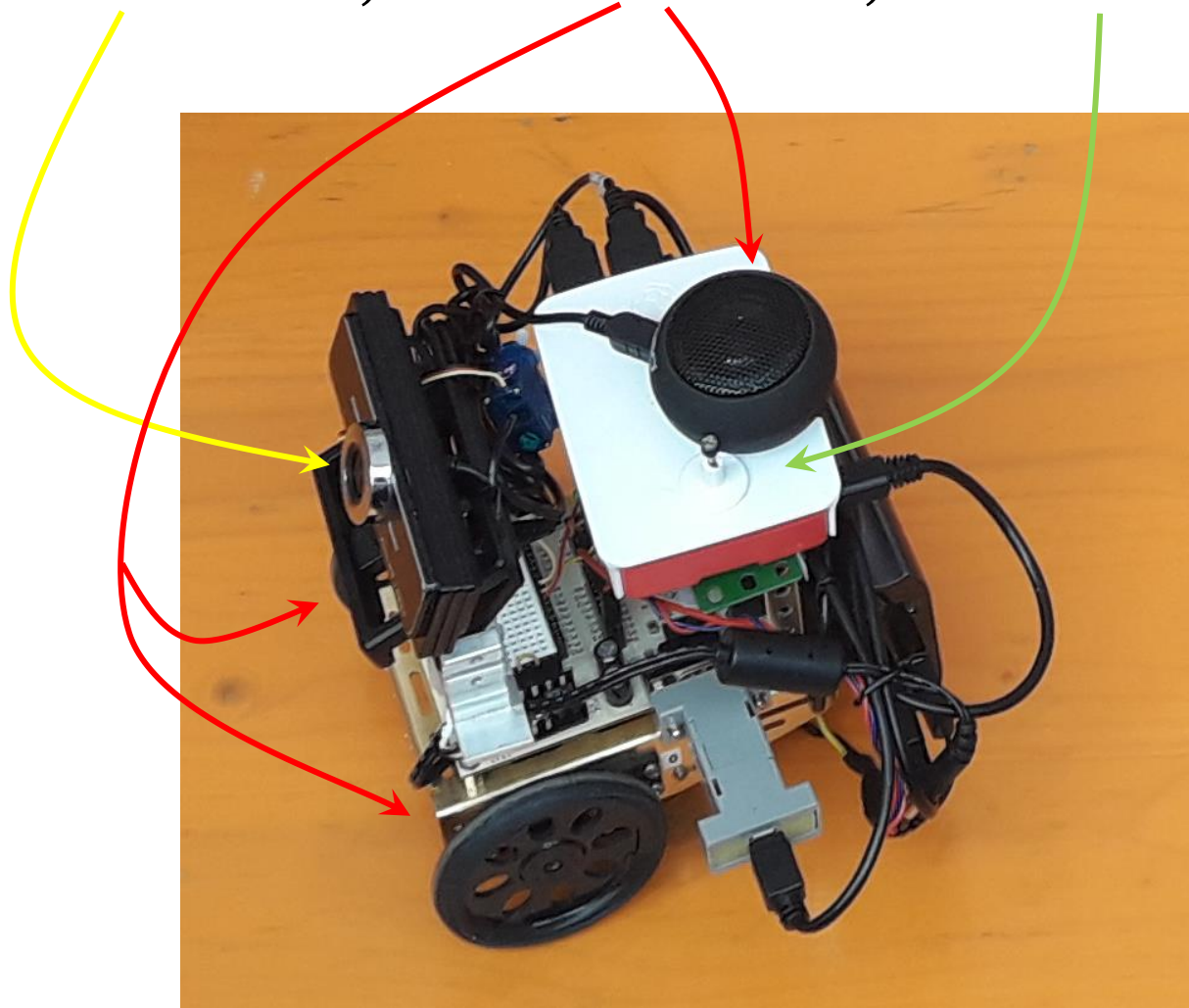


Turk (chess machine), 1771



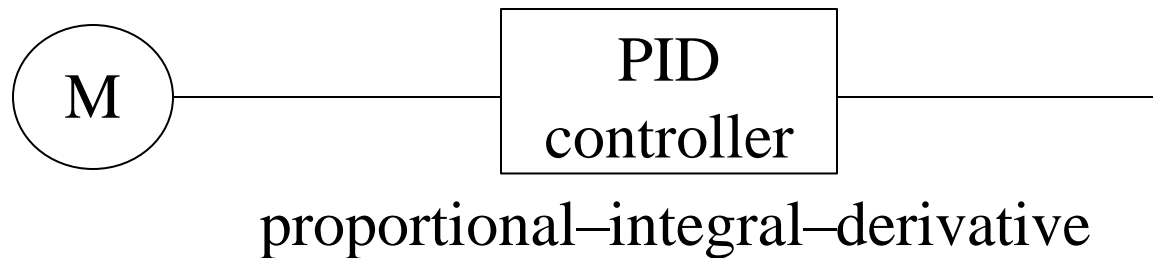
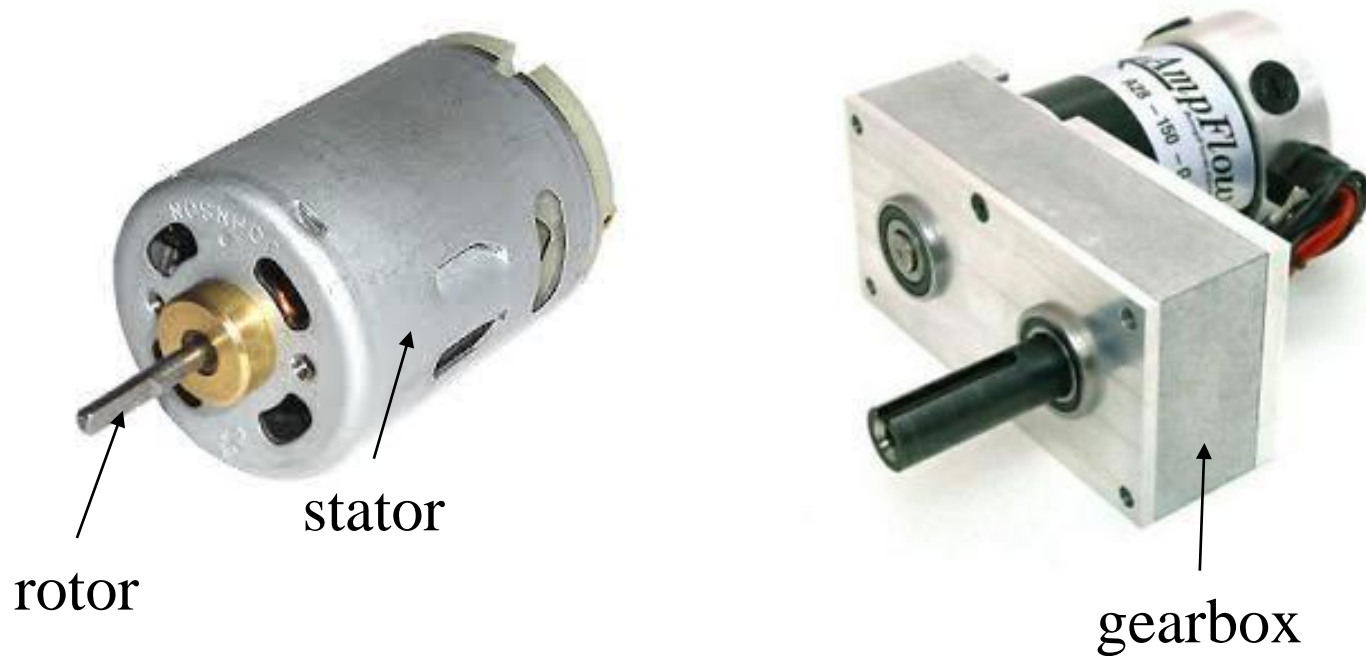
Speaking machine, 1769 - 1789

Sensors, Actuators, Controller



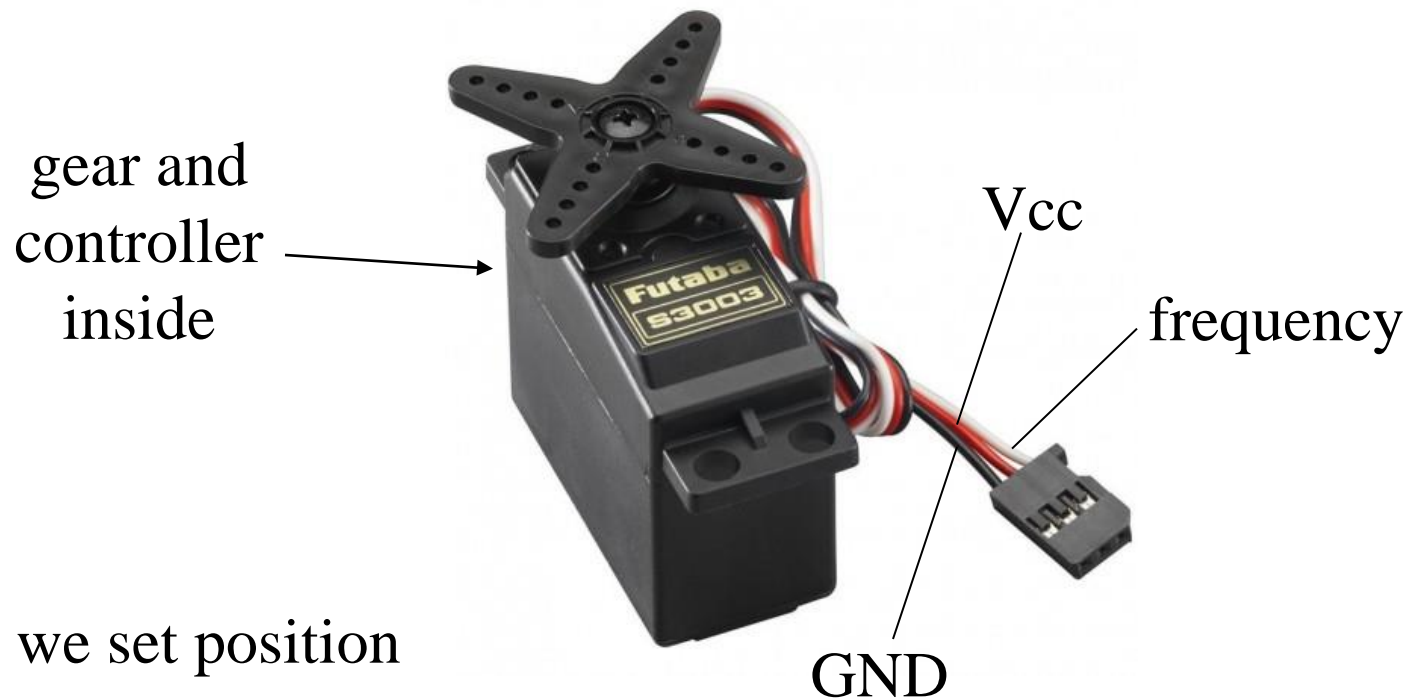
Actuators

- Motors (controlled by voltage/current)



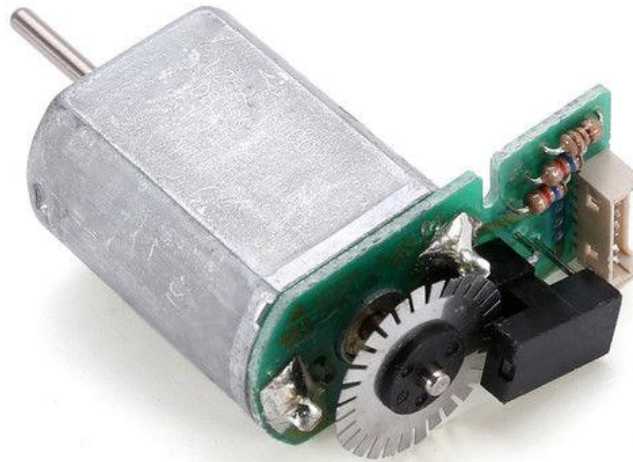
Actuators

- Motors (controlled by current)
- Servomotors (controlled by frequency, positioning provided by system of gear wheels)



Encoder

Motors can be equipped with position sensor



we get position

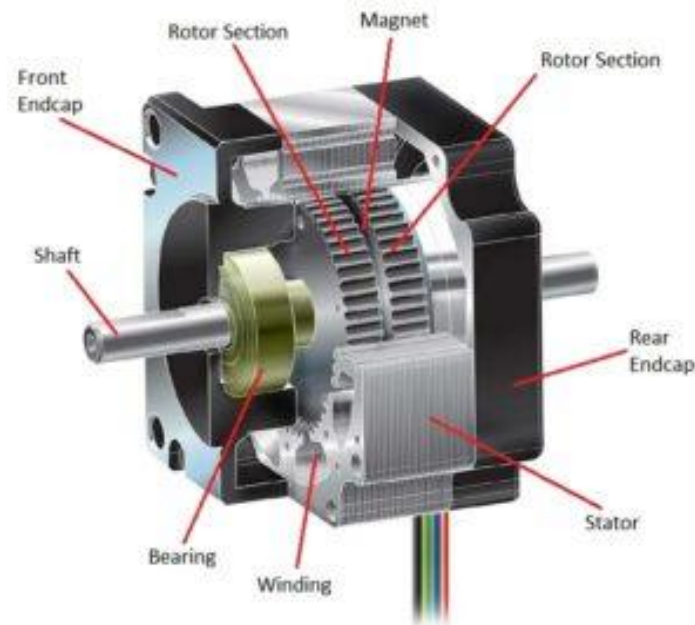
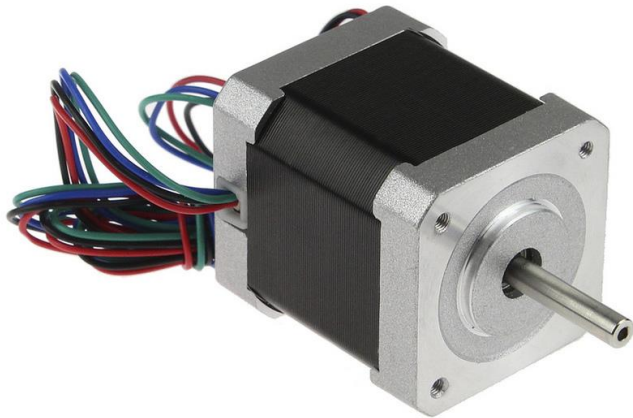
Torque

Servomotors can operate in stall mode without overheating.

The stall mode can be switched on / off

Actuators

- Motors (controlled by current)
- Servomotors (controlled by frequency, positioning provided by system of gear wheels)
- **Stepper motors (positioning provided by rotor)**



Actuators

- Motors (controlled by current)
- Servomotors (controlled by frequency, positioning provided by system of gear wheels)
- Stepper motors (positioning provided by rotor)
- **Brush-less motors (“fixed rotor”)**



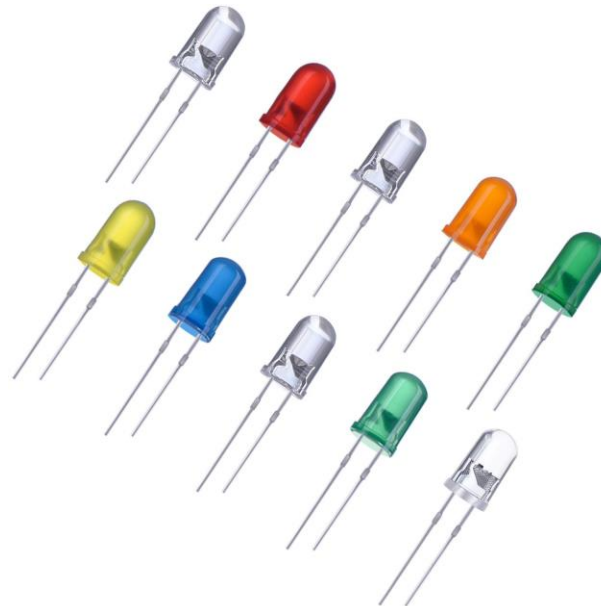
Actuators

- Motors (controlled by current)
- Servomotors (controlled by frequency, positioning provided by system of gear wheels)
- Stepper motors (positioning provided by rotor)
- Brush-less motors (“fixed rotor”)
- **Speaker**



Actuators

- Motors (controlled by current)
- Servomotors (controlled by frequency, positioning provided by system of gear wheels)
- Stepper motors (positioning provided by rotor)
- Brush-less motors (“fixed rotor”)
- Speaker
- LED



Actuators



nt)
frequency,
tem of gear wheels)

- Stepper motor
- Brush-less motor
- Speaker
- LED



- Artificial muscles (shape memory alloys, pneumatic, nylon fibers, carbon fibers, ..., electroactive polymers)

Actuators

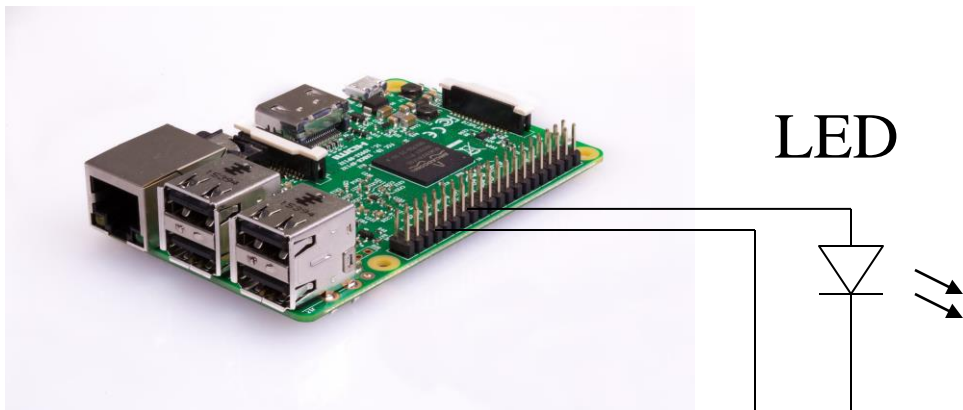
- Motors (controlled by current)
- Servomotors (controlled by frequency, positioning provided by system of gear wheels)
- Stepper motors (positioning provided by rotor)
- Brush-less motors (“fixed rotor”)
- Speaker
- LED
- Artificial muscles

Actuator parameters

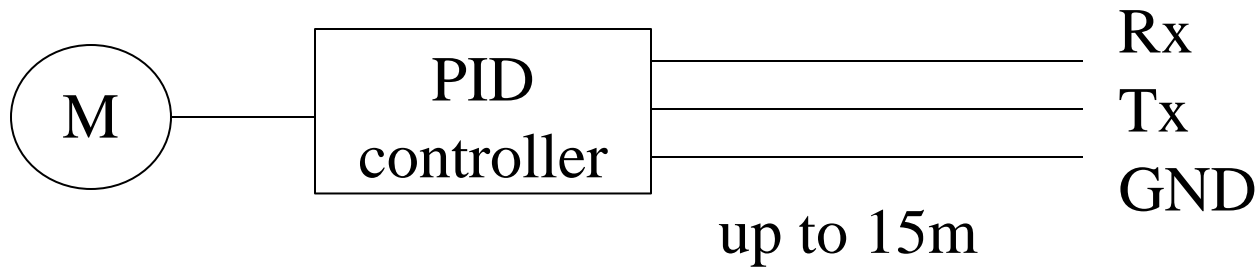
- Lifetime
- Accuracy
- Resolution
- Supply voltage
- Power consumption
- Interface (I2C, RS232, RS485, USB, Ethernet, ...)
- Protocols (Dynamixel, TCP/YARP)

Inter-Integrated Circuit (I2C)

- provides mainly several general purpose inputs/outputs (GPIOs)



RS232



Connect To ? X

ser

Enter details for the phone number that you want to dial:

Country/region: Slovakia (421) v

Area code: 0041

Phone number:

Connect using: COM8 v

OK Cancel

COM8 Properties ? X

Port Settings

Bits per second: 9600 v

Data bits: 8 v

Parity: None v

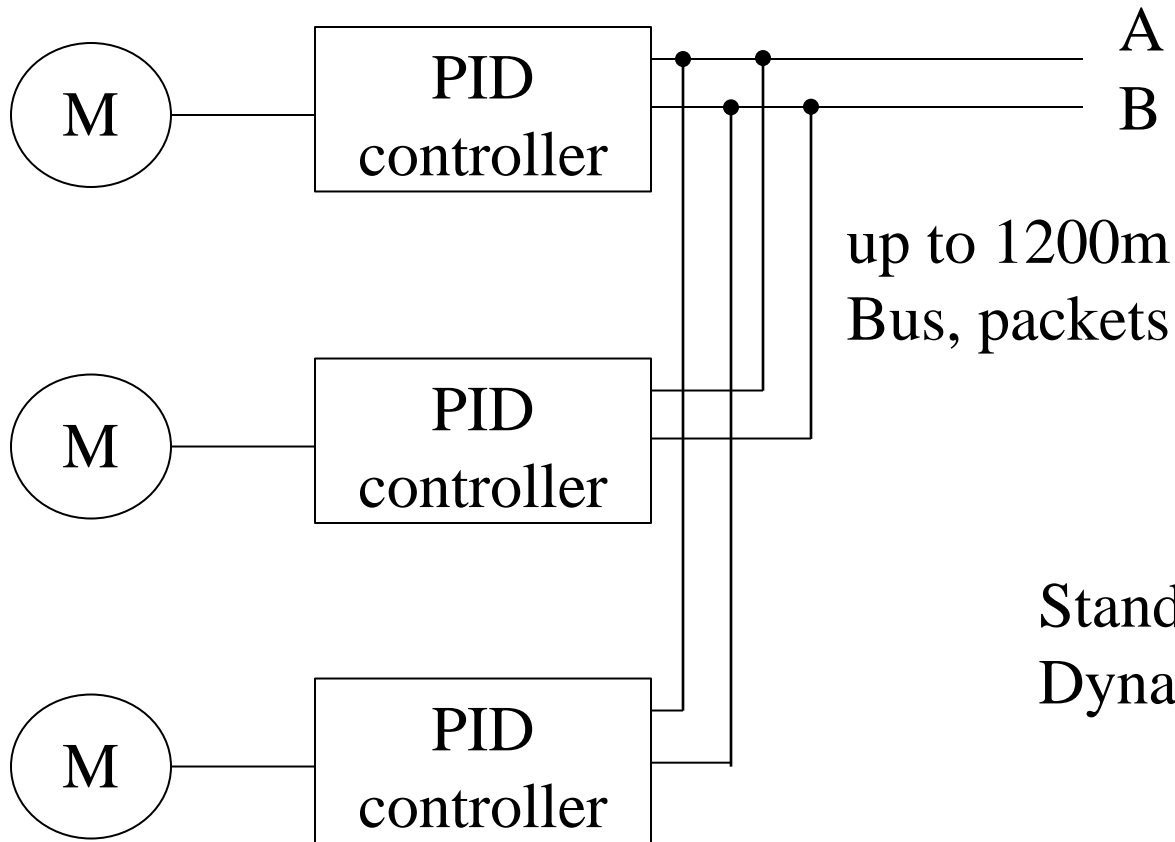
Stop bits: 1 v

Flow control: Hardware v

Restore Defaults

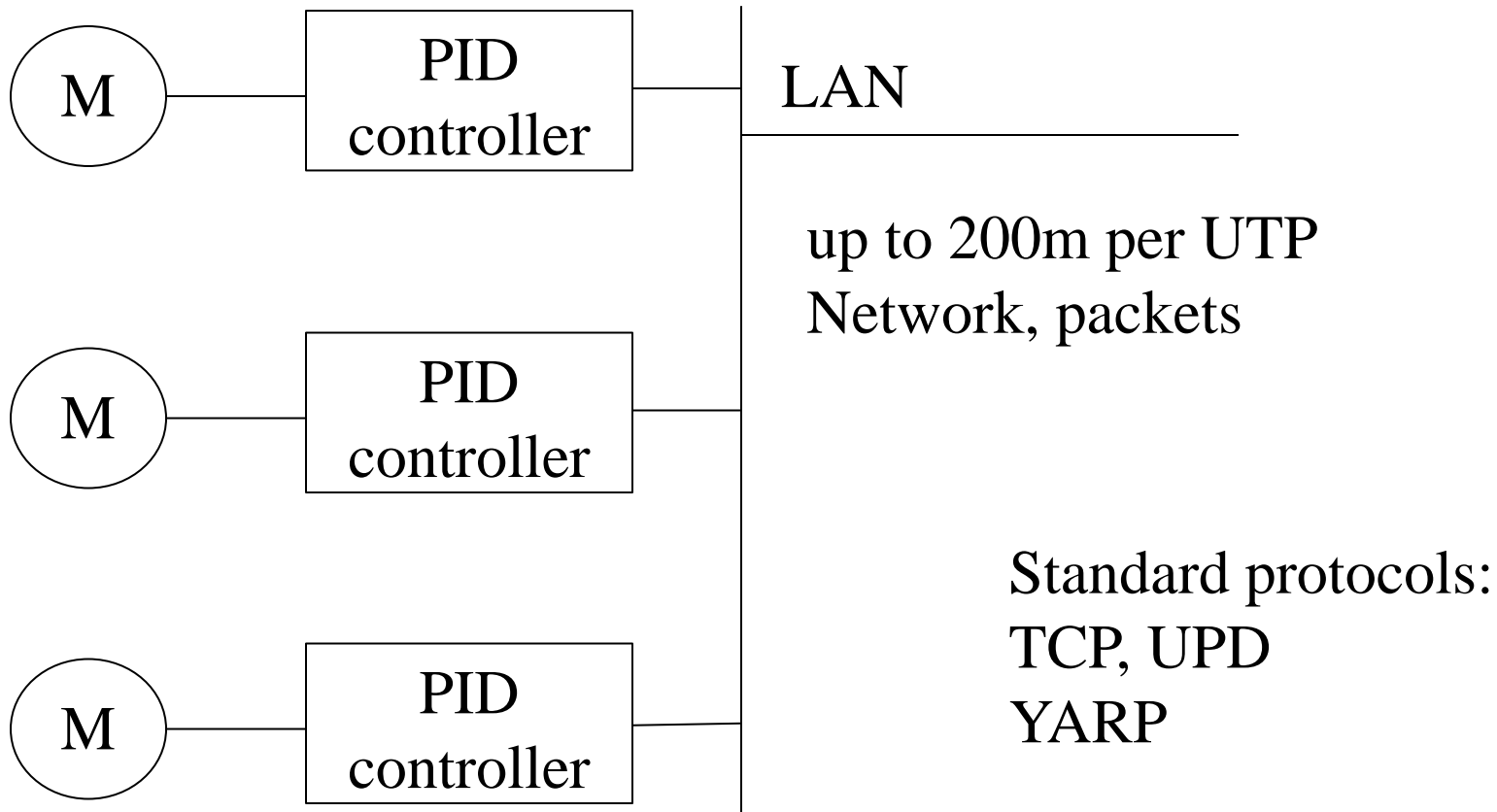
OK Cancel Apply

RS485

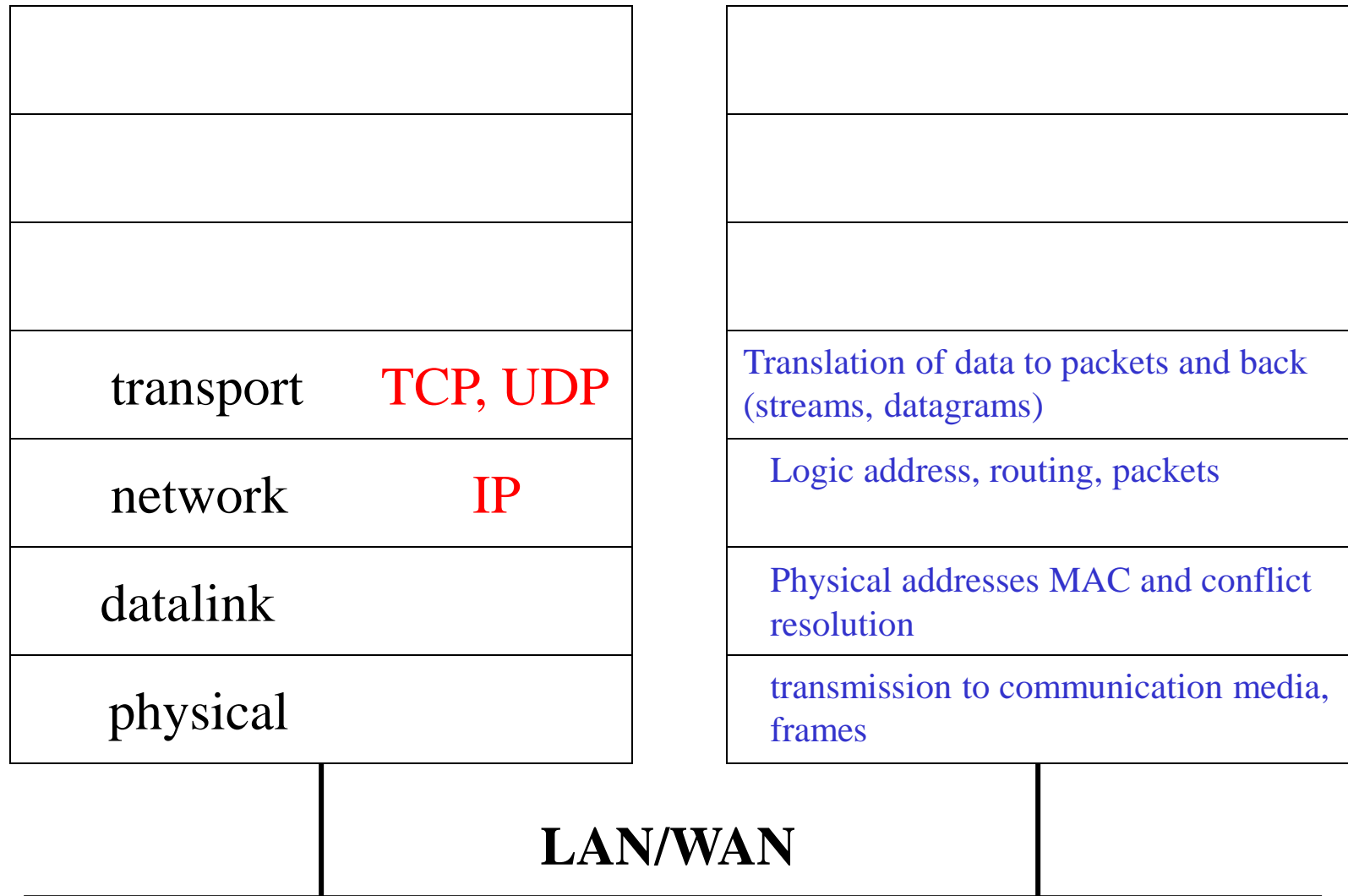


Standard protocols:
Dynamixel

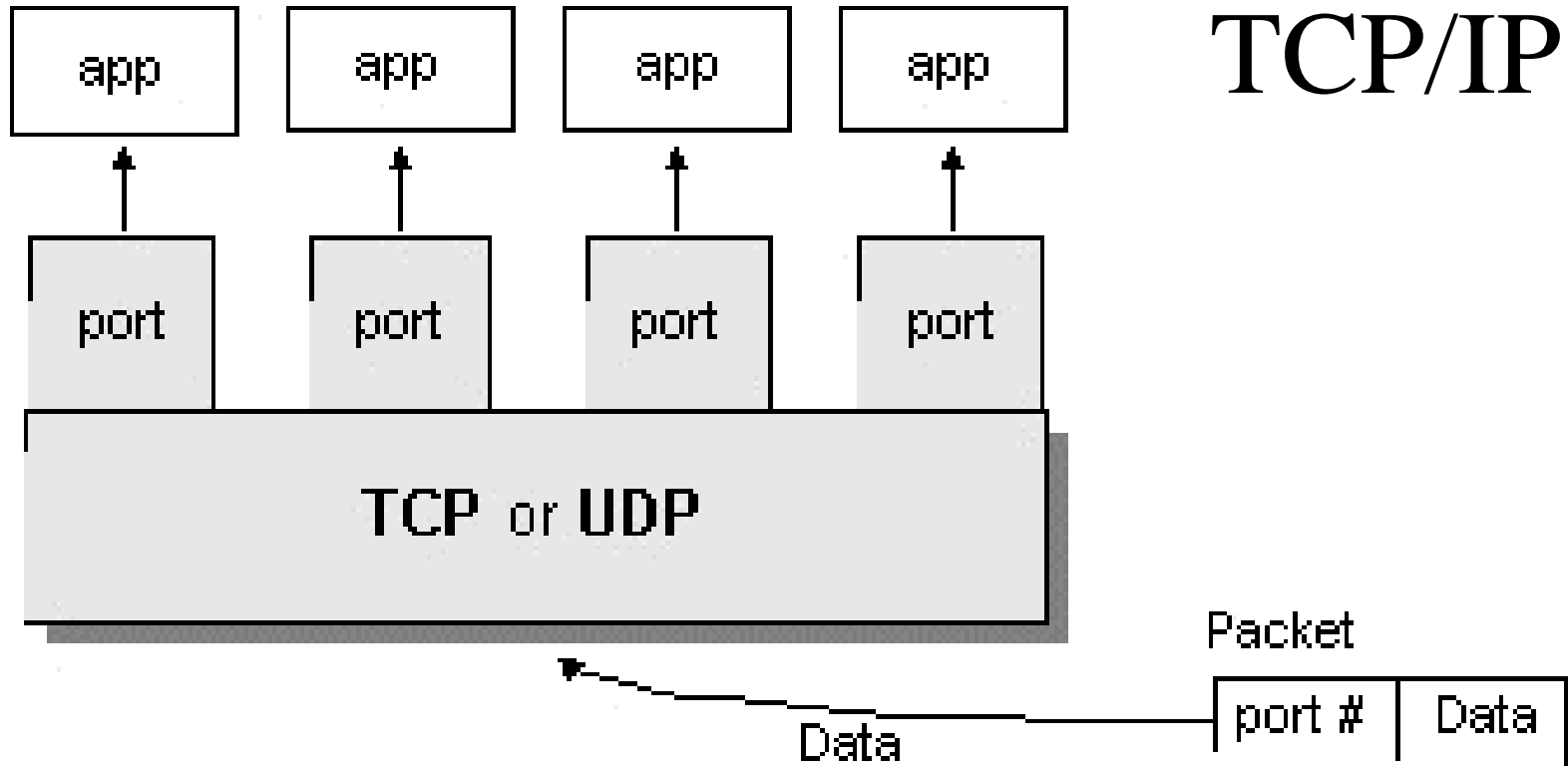
EtherNet



Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)



TCP/IP



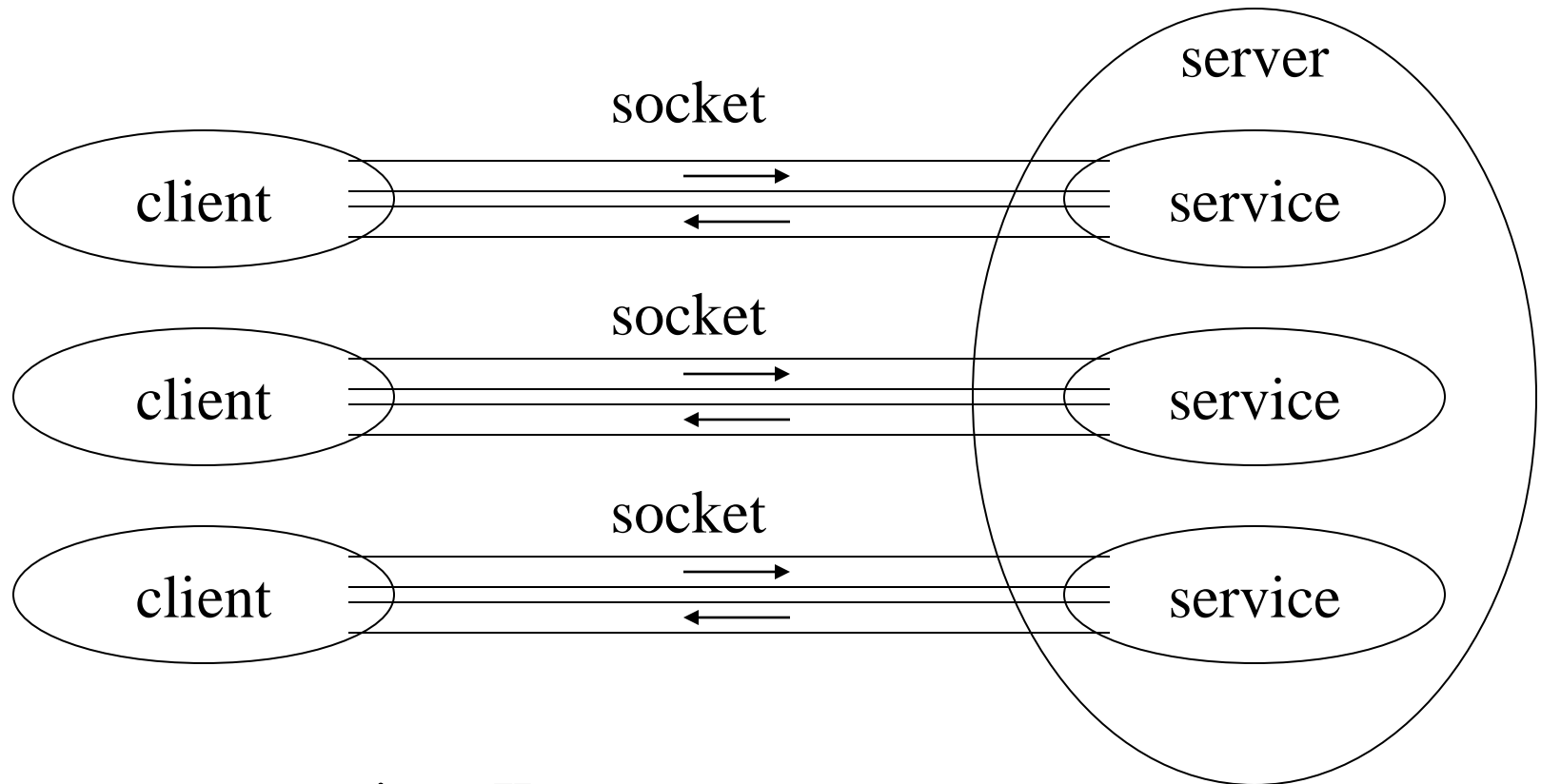
158.168.53.112

0 – 1023 - 65535

IP address specifies node

port specifies application

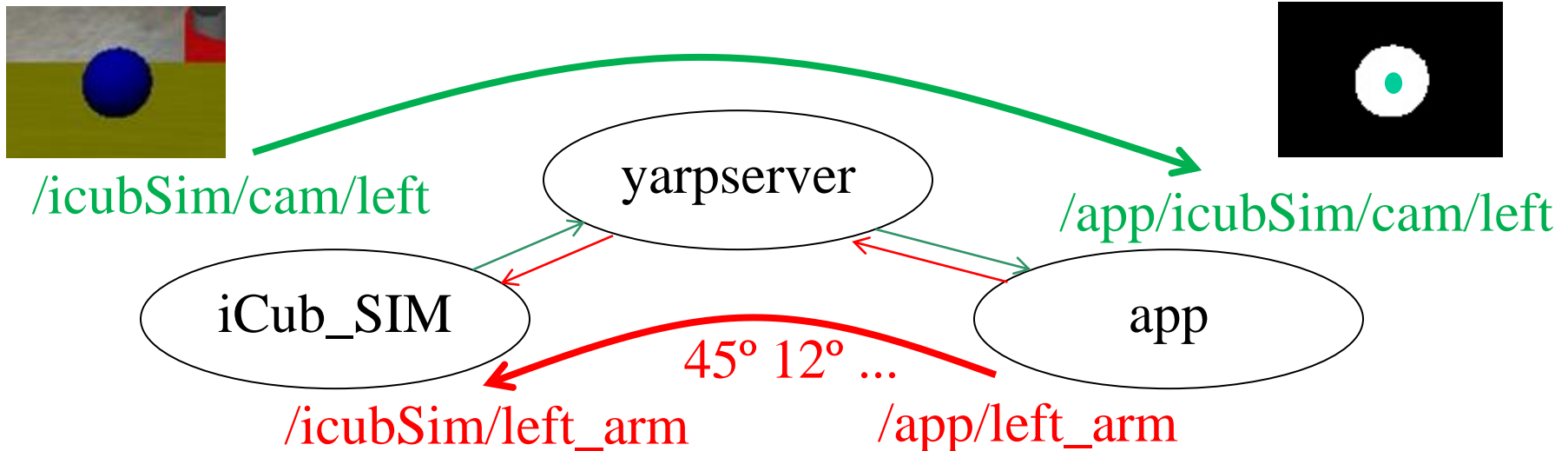
TCP protocol implements datastreams, that are represented (in programming languages) by sockets



connect to given IP
address and port

listen to a given
port and **accept**

Yet another robot platform (YARP)



TCP port 10000, ...

YARP rpc

- Yarp rpc is readable part of the YARP protocol
- `/icubSim/left_arm/rpc:i ... telnet localhost 10022`

https://www.yarp.it/yarp_without_yarp.html

CONNECT me

answer: Welcome me

d

get pos 1

answer: <position of joint 1>

answer: [ok]

d

set pos 1 40

answer: <robot set joint 1 of its left arm to position 40 degrees>

answer: [ok]

d

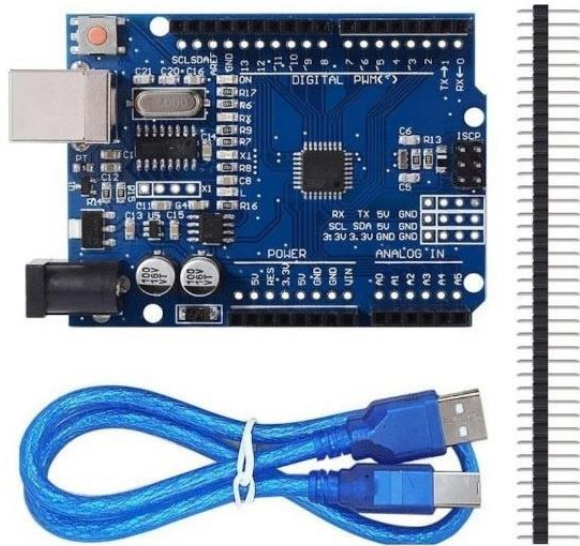
get pos 1

answer: <modified position of joint 1>

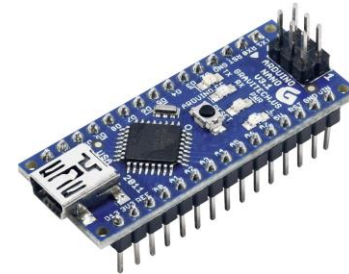
answer: [ok]

Embedded systems

- Processor based, no operating system



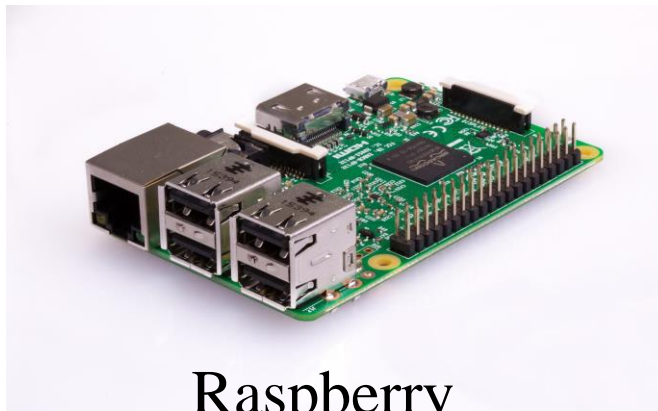
Arduino



Arduino Nano

Edge systems

- Various computer units nowadays equipped with operating system Linux, Windows or RTOS (QNX, VxWorks)



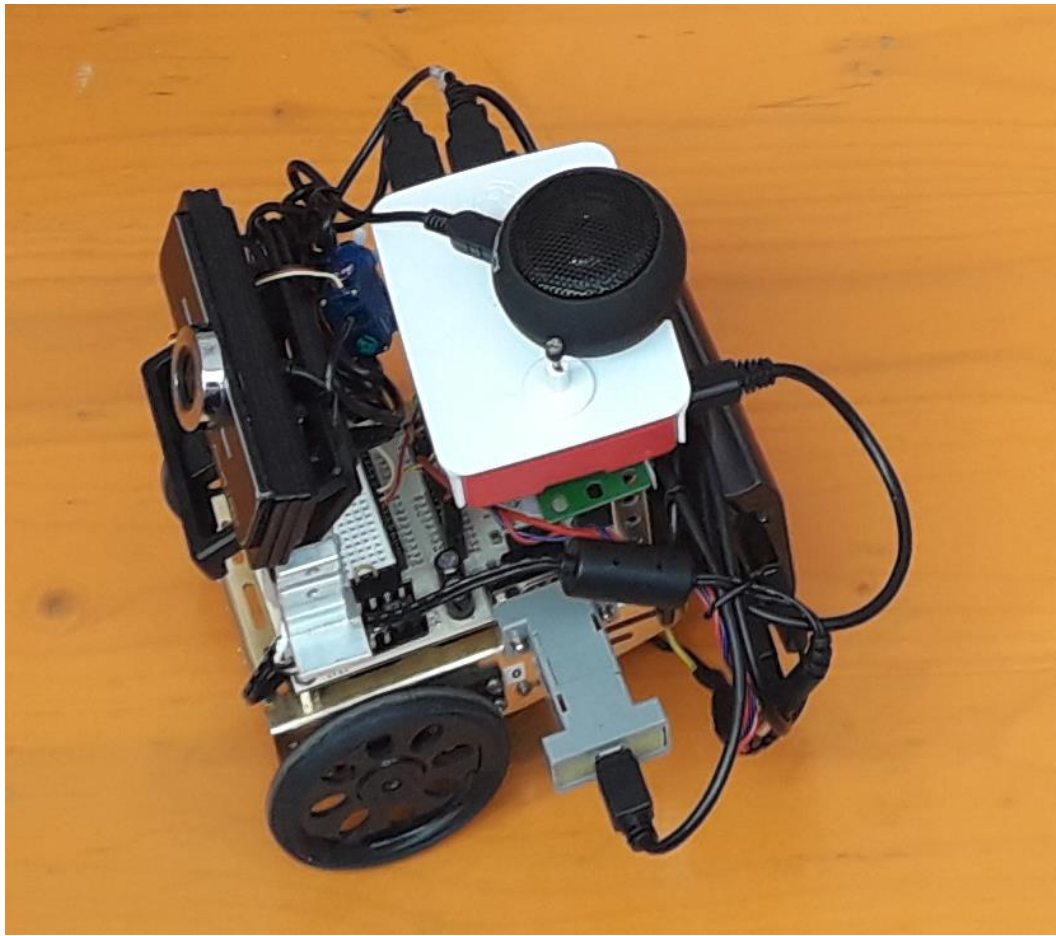
Raspberry



Jetson



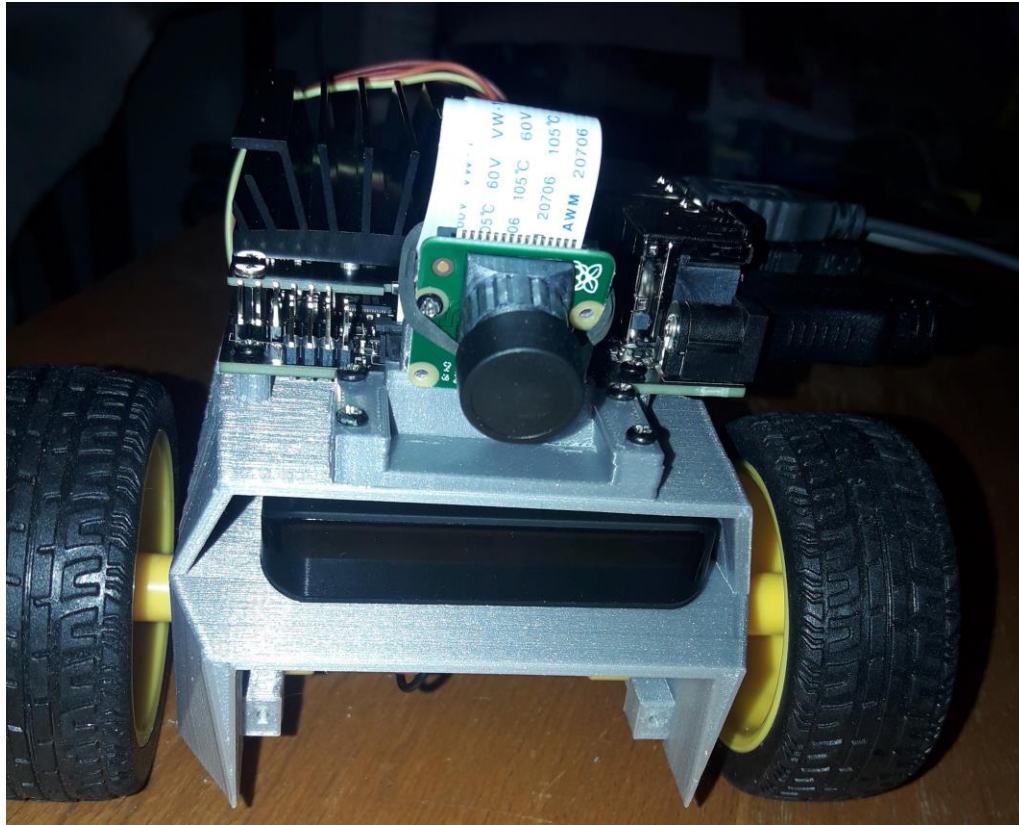
Atom



PingPong

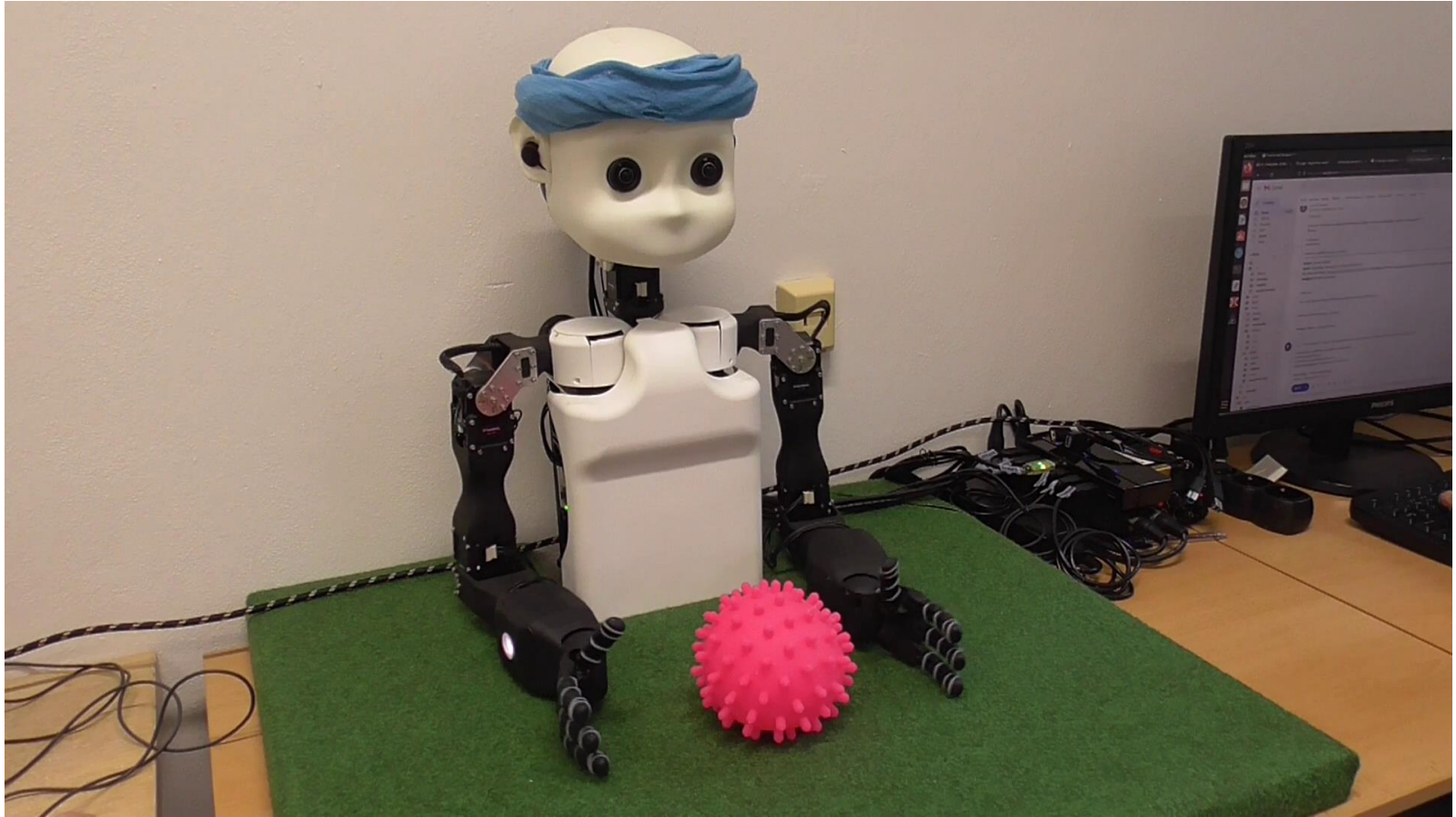
- servomotors
- Interface: RS232
- Proprietary protocol: $p1\langle CR\rangle$, $pr\langle CR\rangle$, $pz\langle CR\rangle$,...

JetBot



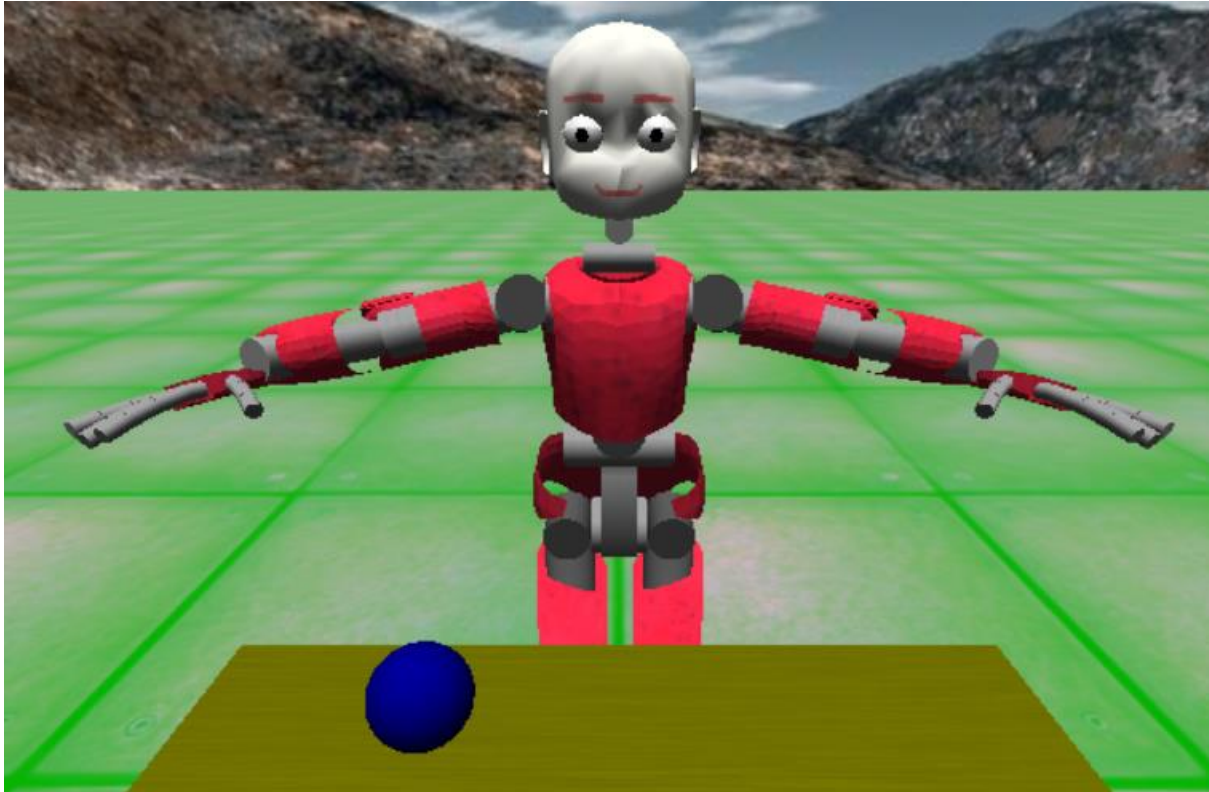
- electromotors, PID controller
- Interface: I2C

Nico



Servomotors with encoders and torque
interface: RS485 (USB converter)
protocol: Dynamixel

iCubSim



- iCub: Servomotors with encoders and torque,
- interface: EtherNet
- protocol: TCP, YARP

Library **pyicubsim**

- Implemented for the course *Introduction to Robotics for Cognitive Science* at Matfyz in Bratislava
- provides classes `iCubLeftEye`, `iCubRightEye`, `iCubLeftArm`, `iCubRightArm`, `iCubLeftLeg`, `iCubRightLeg`, `iCubHead`, `iCubTorso`, `iCubEmotion` and `iCubBall`