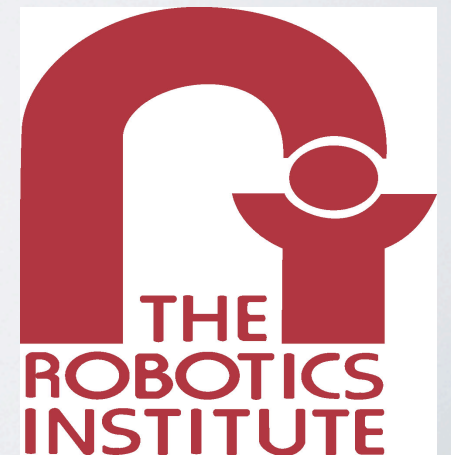


TEAMS OF ROBOTIC BOATS

Paul Scerri
Associate Research Professor
Robotics Institute
Carnegie Mellon University
pscerri@cs.cmu.edu



CHALLENGE: MAXIMIZE THE
AMOUNT OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE IN THE
AVAILABLE TIME *USING ROBOTS*

INFORMATION COLLECTION

- Take noisy, temporal samples
 - Go to a location for sampling
 - Create a model
 - Use model to decide where to sample next
- Robots can achieve:
 - Intelligent sampling
 - Spatial, temporal density
 - Vigilance
 - Repetition
 - (i.e., dull, dirty, dangerous)

DO IT WITH REAL ROBOTS

- World has interesting, complex structure that can be exploited
 - Hard to capture real distributions
 - The “real” problems are sometimes not the ones we study
 - E.g., communications patterns
- Absolutely a role for simulation, highly constrained environments

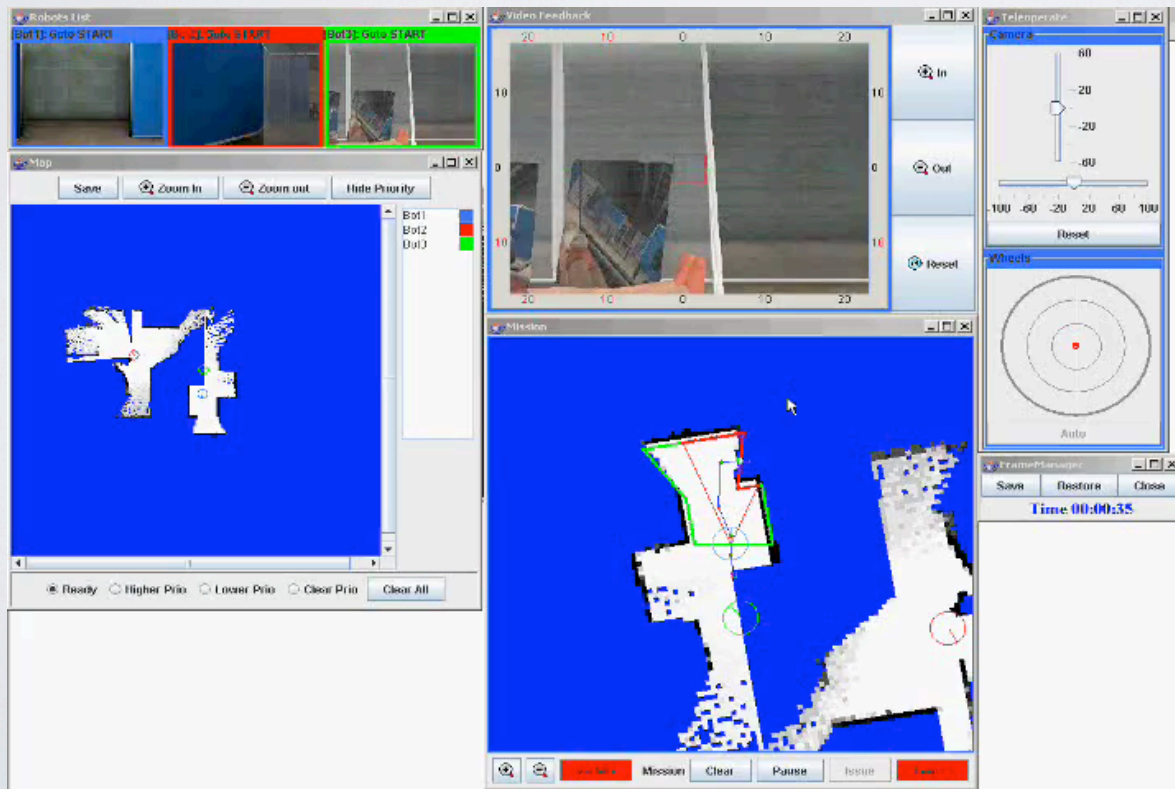
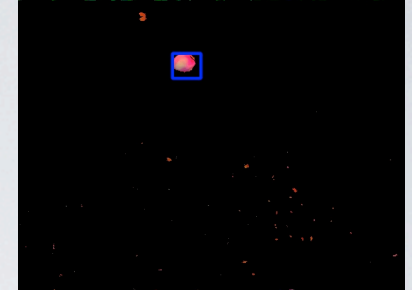
GO INTO THE FIELD

- Take the robots into real environments, let them loose!
 - Prioritize research challenges
- Field is not necessarily harder
 - Sometimes it lets you throw away overly broad assumptions
 - Design something that works in at least one place

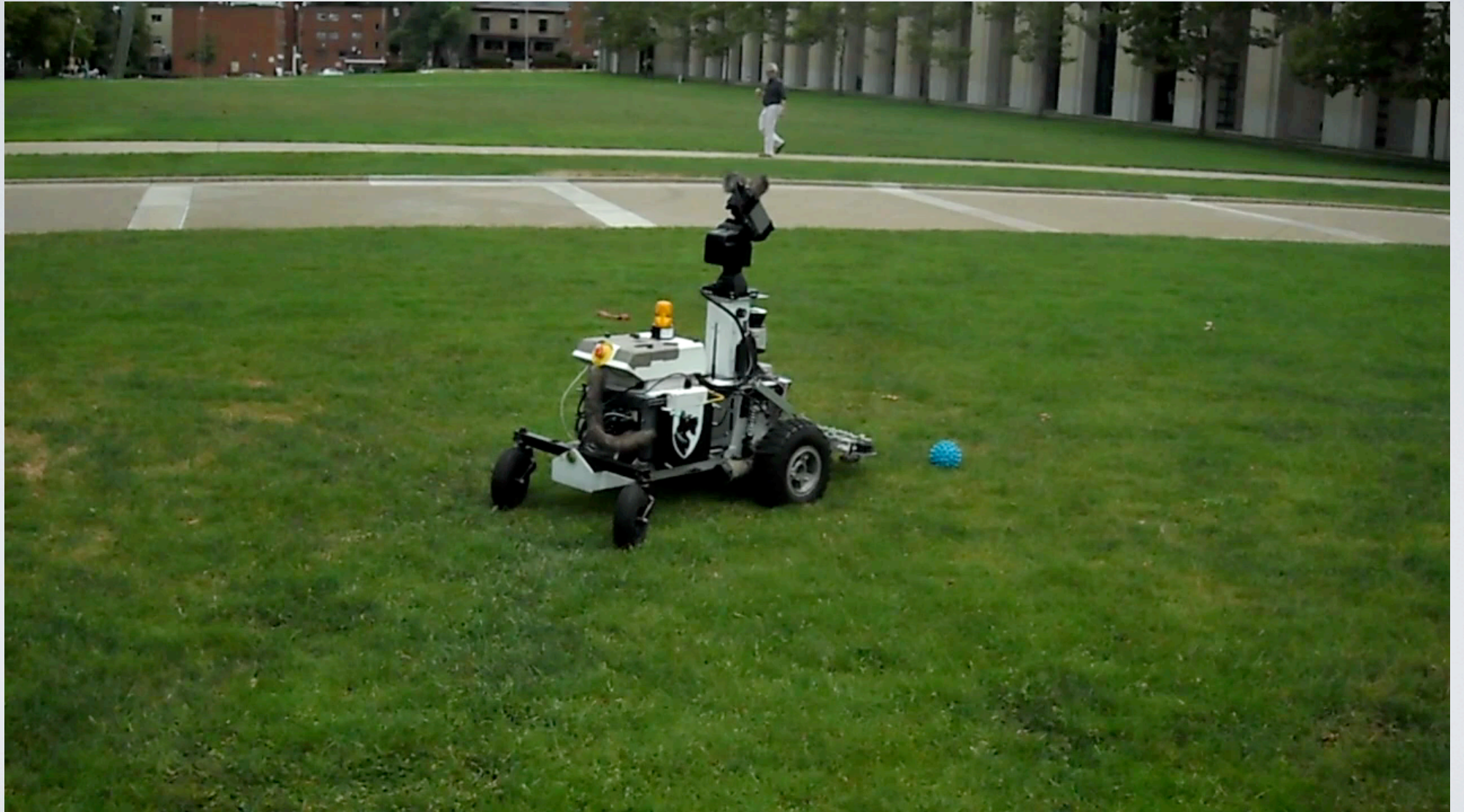
BIG TEAMS

- Once we have one reliable robot, having many is easily possible
 - Prices will fall precipitously
- Allow: Temporal, spatial, vigilance, redundancy, reactive
- Not swarms
 - Not necessary, not obviously useful for information collection

Robot looking for a dog toy







TOO MUCH TIME SPENT
MAKING ROBOTS WORK

NOT ENOUGH TIME ON
APPLICATION AND
COORDINATION ISSUES

NEED TO BE TOO CAREFUL

GOING INTO THE FIELD WITH A DIFFERENT ATTITUDE

- Let's lose some robots
 - Safe, unbreakable or don't care
- Let's go every day
 - One or two students
- Let's do the first test of an algorithm in the field

Rod Brooks

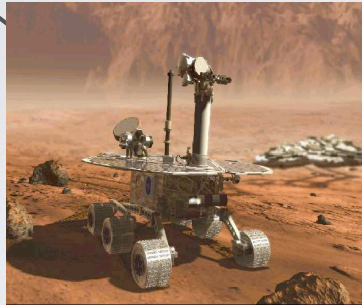
Complexity



Autonomy

Rod Brooks

Complexity

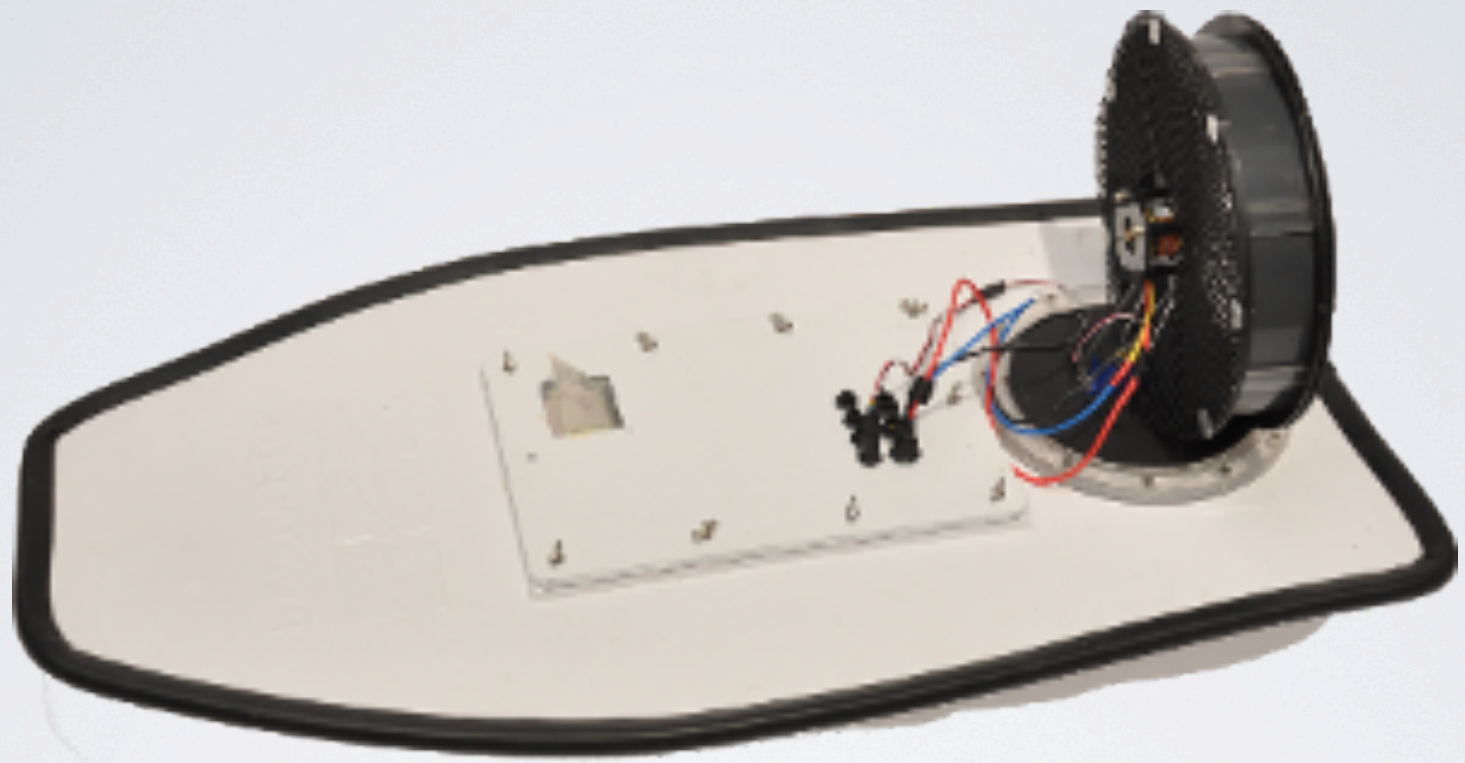


Autonomy



PROBLEM

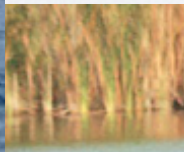
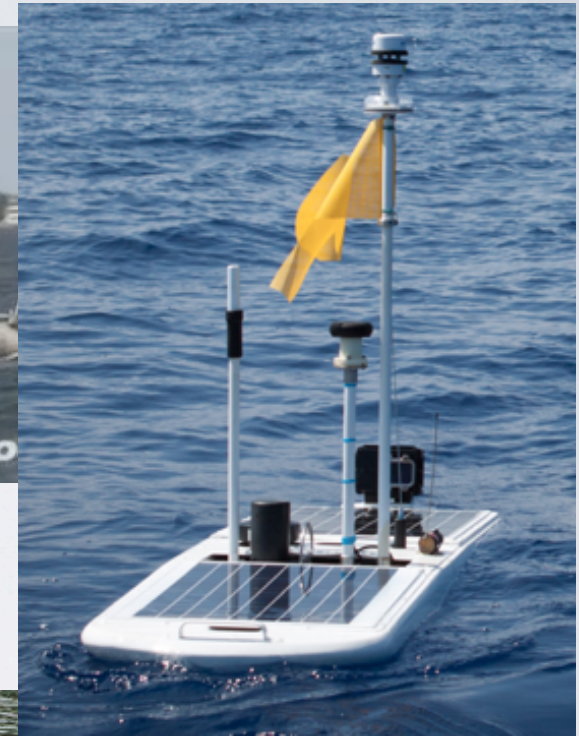
- Large areas get flooded every year
 - Often poor countries with few resources
- First responders struggle with:
 - Dirty, dangerous water difficult to get around
 - Victims spread over very large area
- AIM: Identify victims, either get help or send urgent emergency supplies



ROBOT BOATS

- Robust, safe
- Low-cost
- Easy to deploy
- Simple regulation issues
- Robotic technology is easy
- Lots of water, lots of boats make sense
 - Even densely
- Sparse knowledge of water
- Complex spatial, temporal processes
- Relatively hard and expensive for people

ROBOTIC BOATS: BEEN DONE ... NOT HARD





THE
ROBOTICS
INSTITUTE

PHILIPPINES



Taken from boat



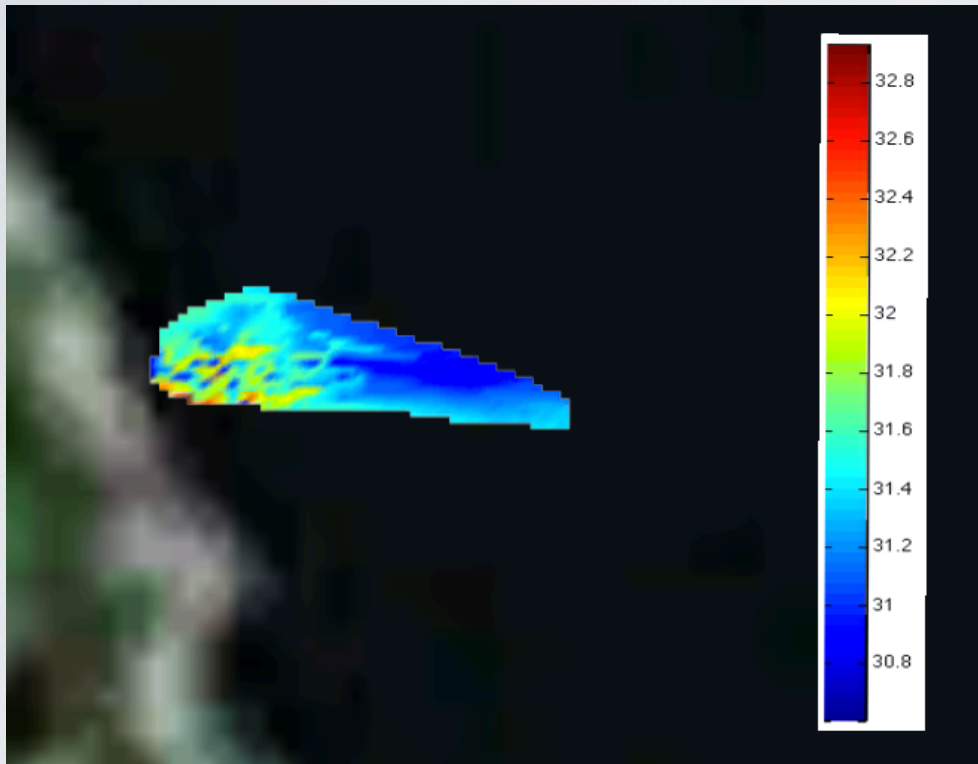
LAKE TAAAL FISH FARM



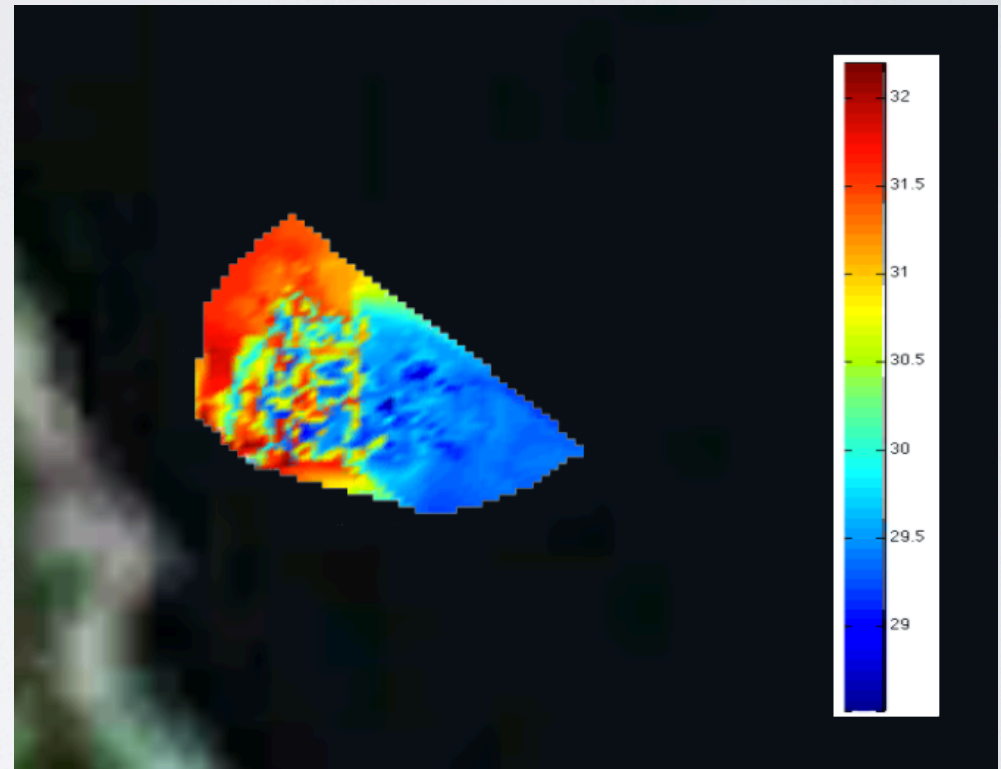
\$1.5M dead fish, due to an unanticipated drop in oxygen levels (the fish drowned)



WATER TEMPERATURE IN LAKE TAAAL



Before rain



After rain



Vegetation mapping

Archeology

Education

Fish farm

Nursery

Large area monitoring

Shrimp

Sea cucumbers

Buoy monitoring

Pollution

Floods

Research

Oil well monitoring

Hippos

Logging

Estuary monitoring

Fishing

Mine water

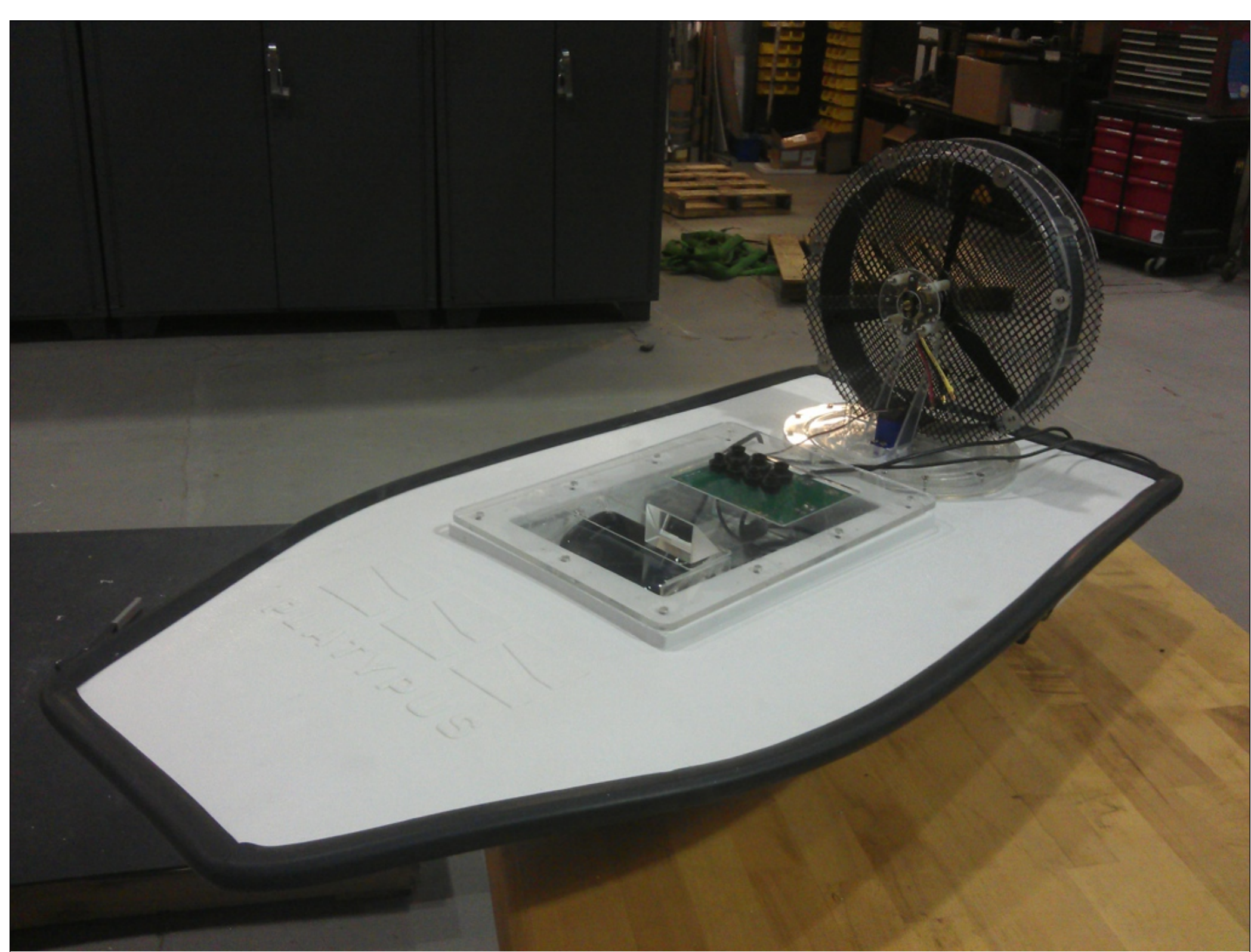
TEAMS OF ROBOT BOATS:

- INTERESTING DOMAIN
- GOOD PLATFORM FOR RESEARCH



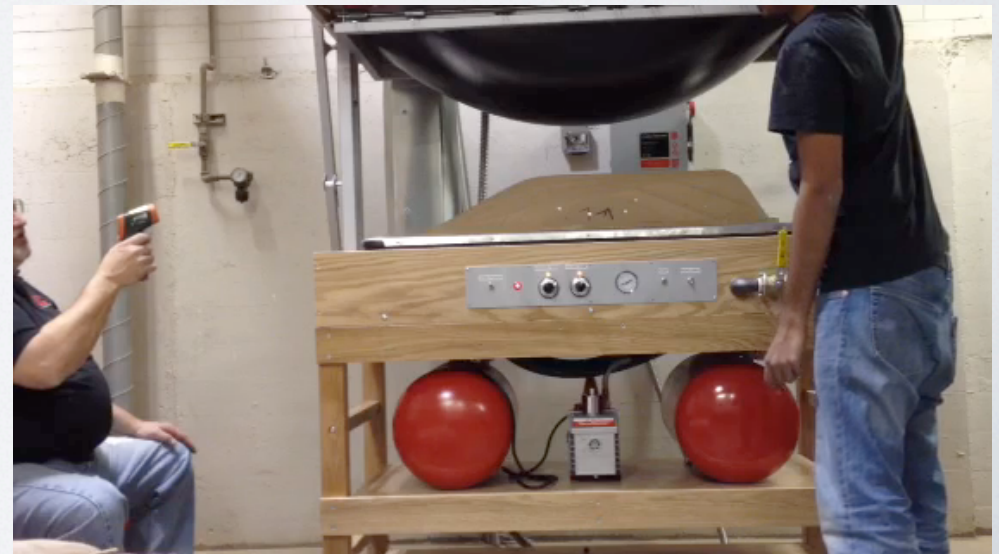
HARDWARE CHALLENGES

- Reliability, simplicity
- Stock components
- Extensibility, flexibility and usability
 - Iterative architecture design
- Transportability
- Very low cost
- “Deployability”
- Safety
- Manufacturability



HARDWARE DESIGN

- Airboat design for shallow water, debris
- Two moving parts
- < \$2000
- ~10 hours to construct



ANDROID PHONES

GPS

IMU

Computer

Powerful IDEs



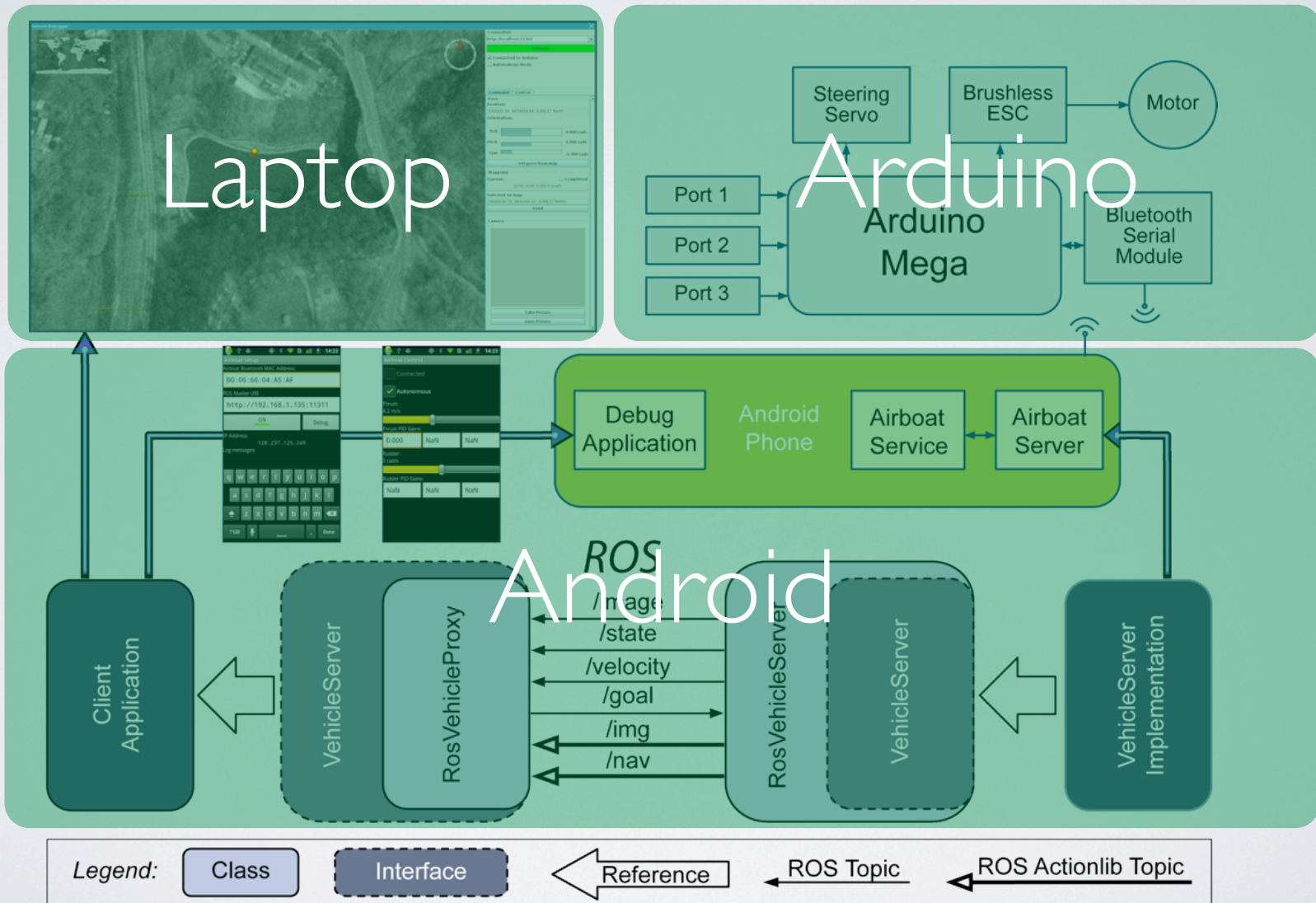
Wireless, 3G

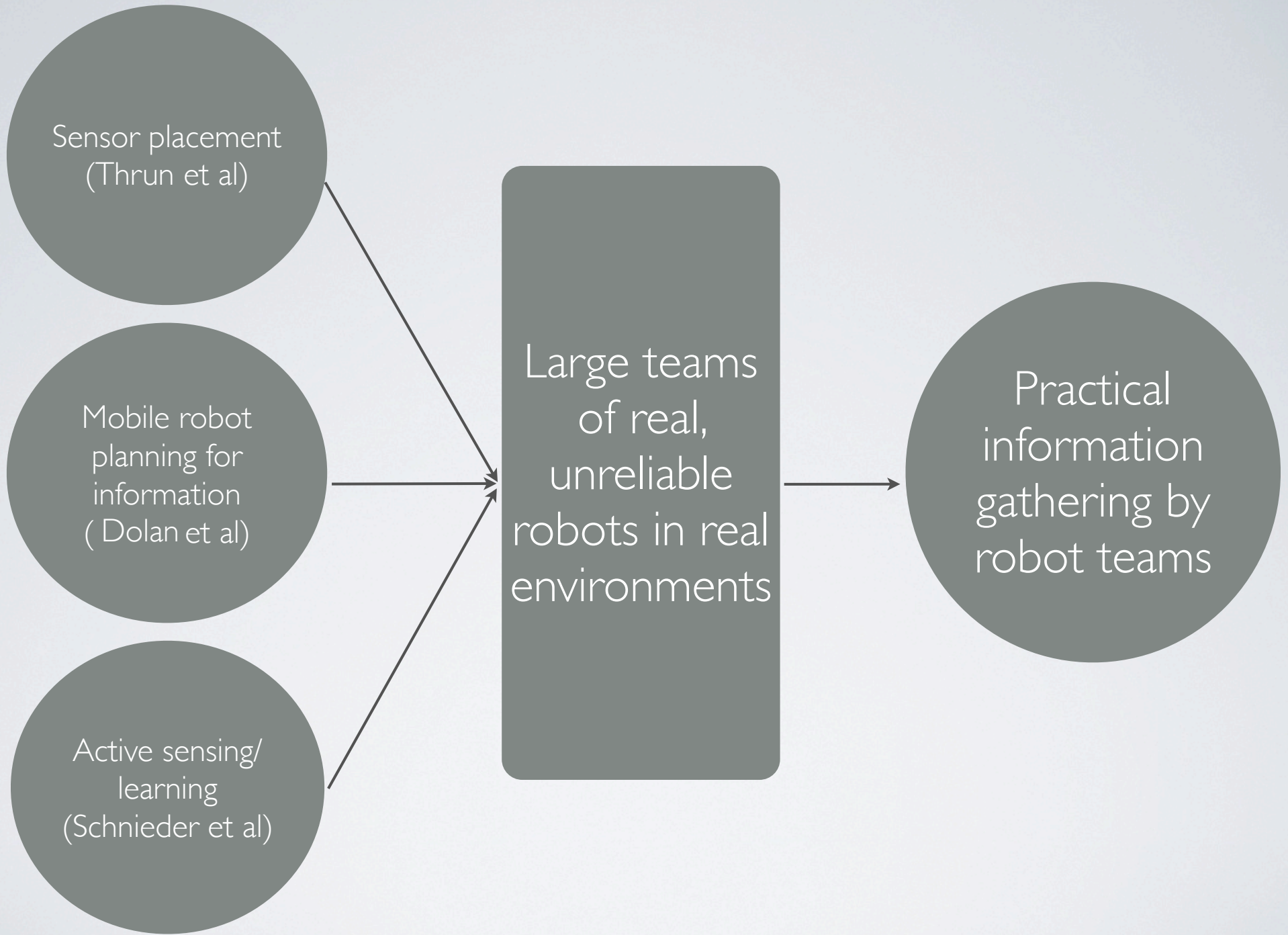
Battery life

Robust

Very low cost

SOFTWARE DESIGN



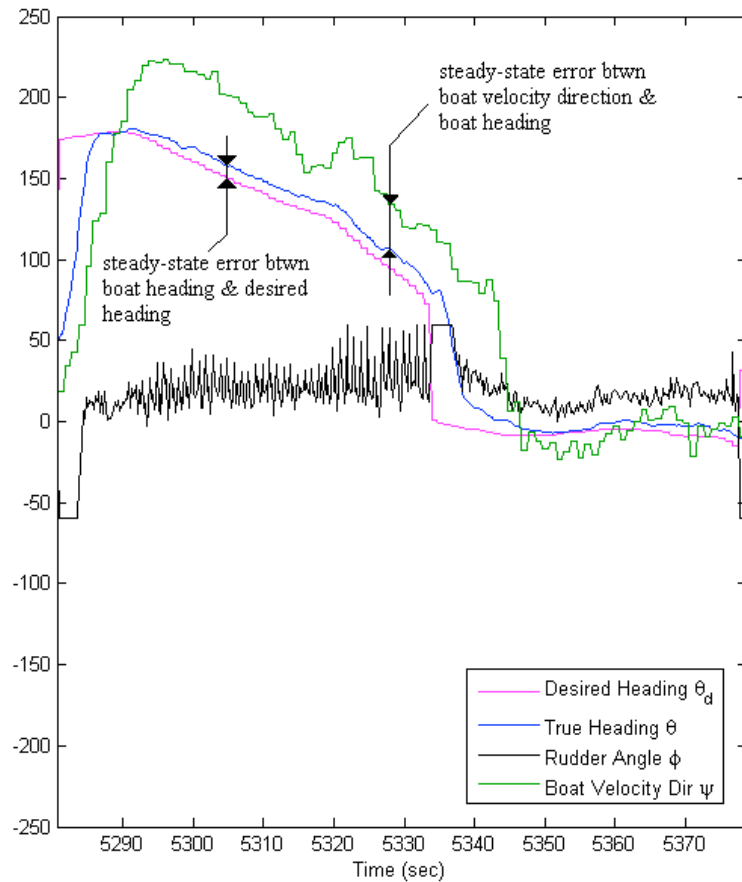


Background

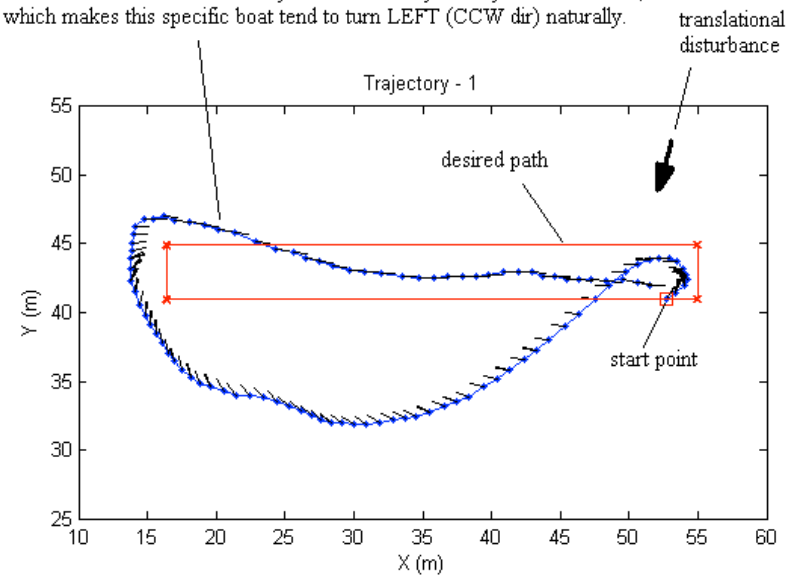
Constraints

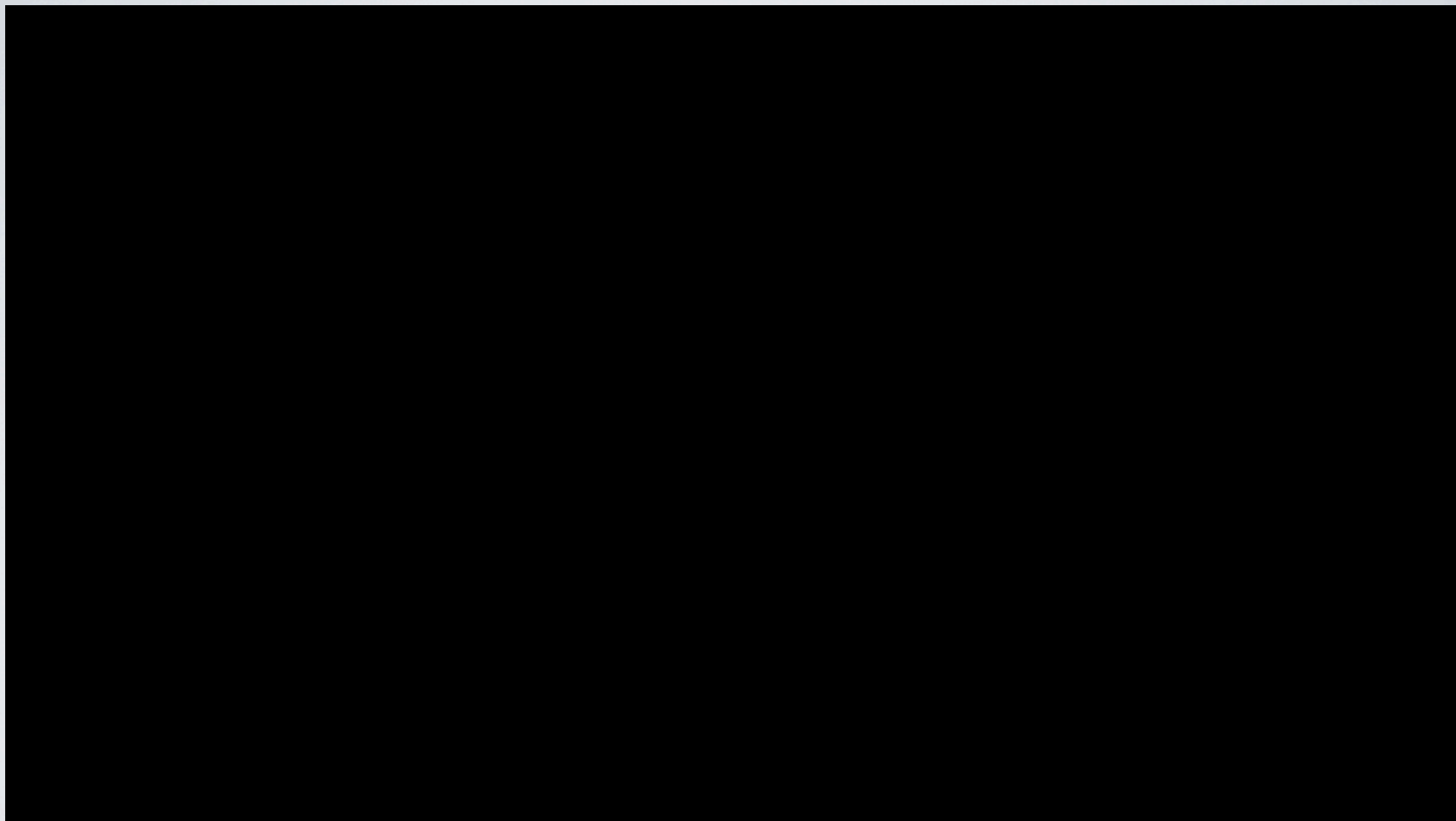
Contribution

CONTROL

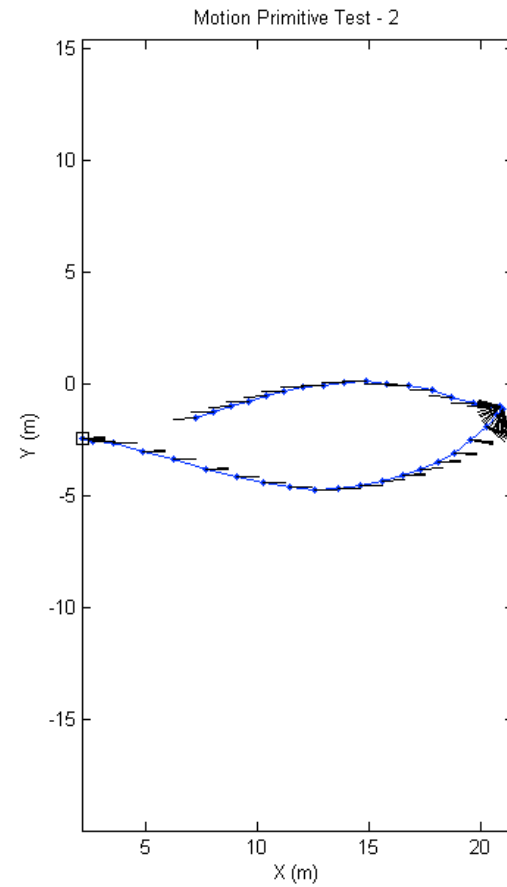
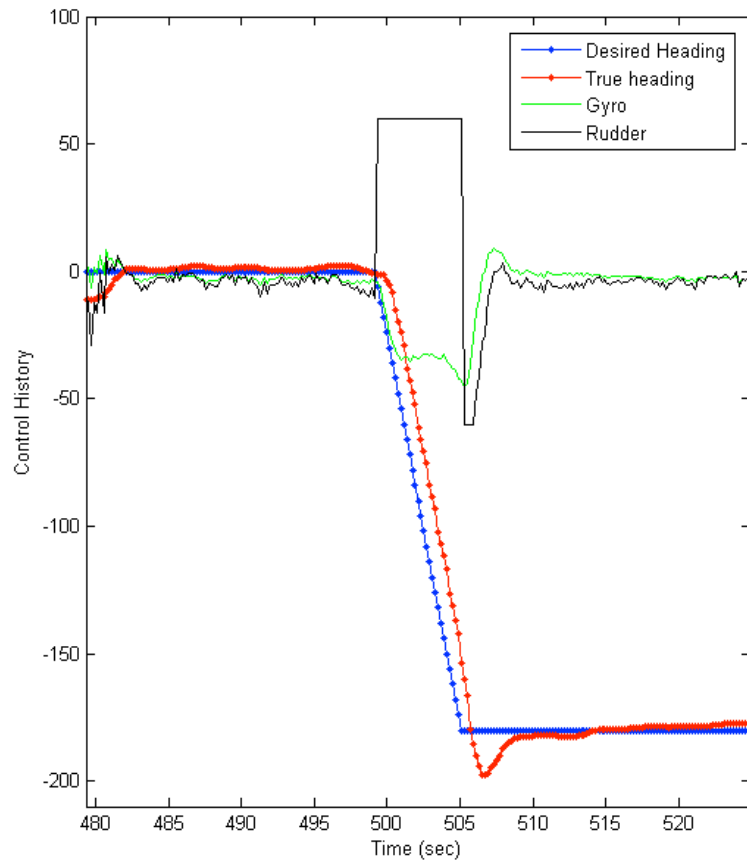


Asymmetry of boat trajectory under "uniform" translational current/wind disturbances could be caused by the inherent asymmetry of the boat hull, which makes this specific boat tend to turn LEFT (CCW dir) naturally.



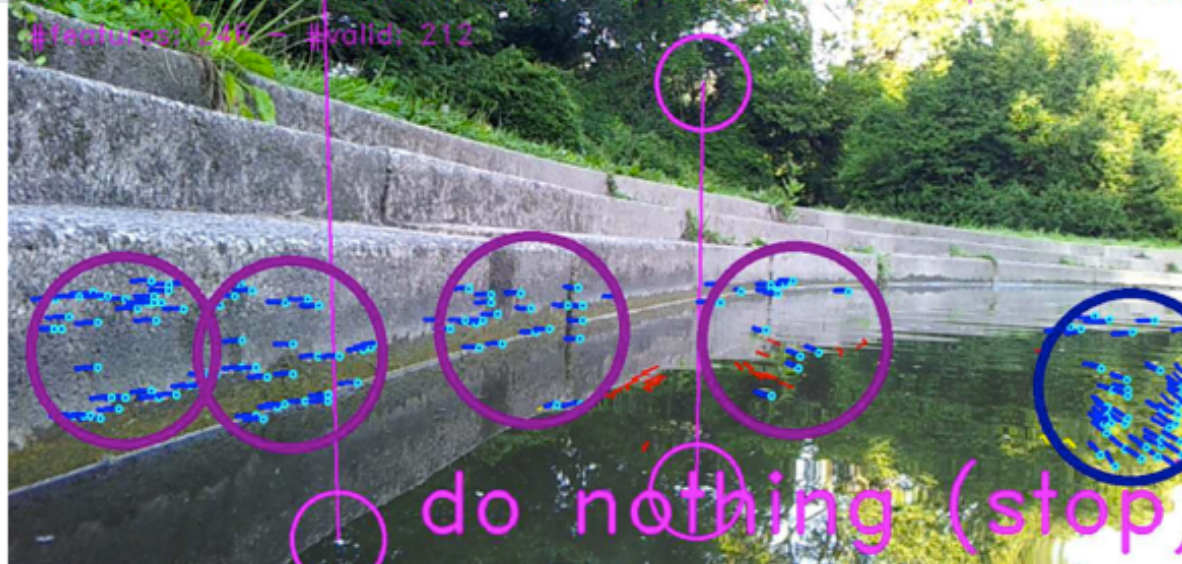


MOTION PRIMITIVES



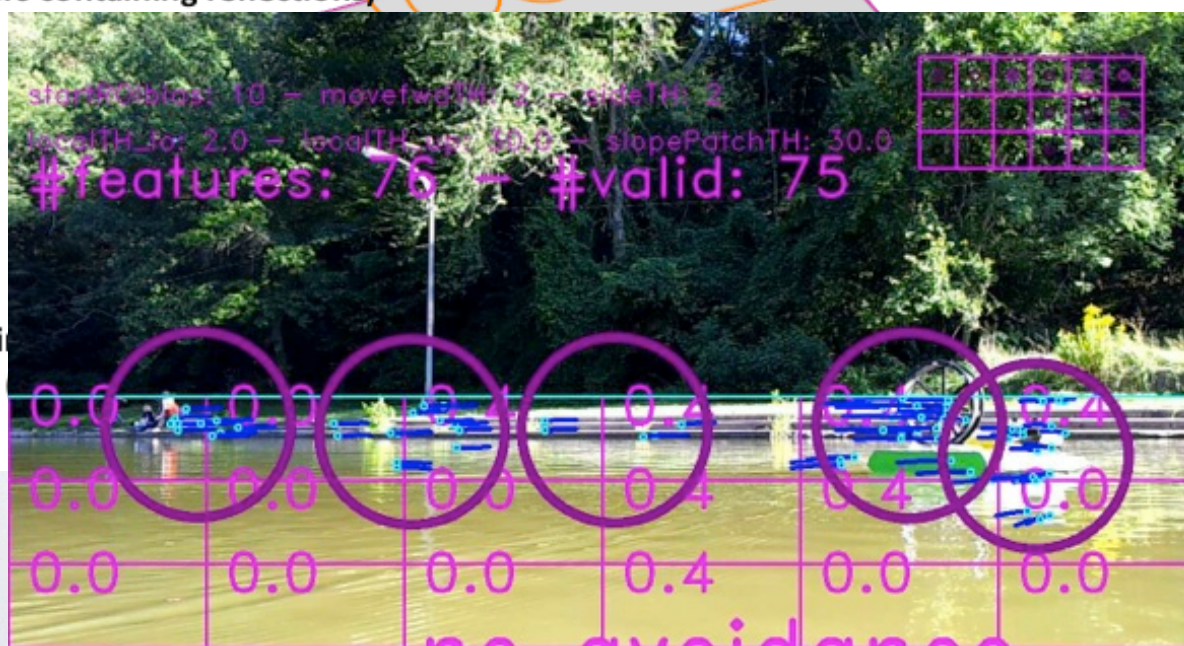
VISUAL OBSTACLE AVOIDANCE

L:0 - M:0 - R:0
startROIbias: 70 - movewidth: 2 - width: 2
minObstacleTH: 18 - localTH_lo: 2.0 - localTH_up: 30.0 - slopePatchTH: 30.0
#features: 246 - #valid: 212



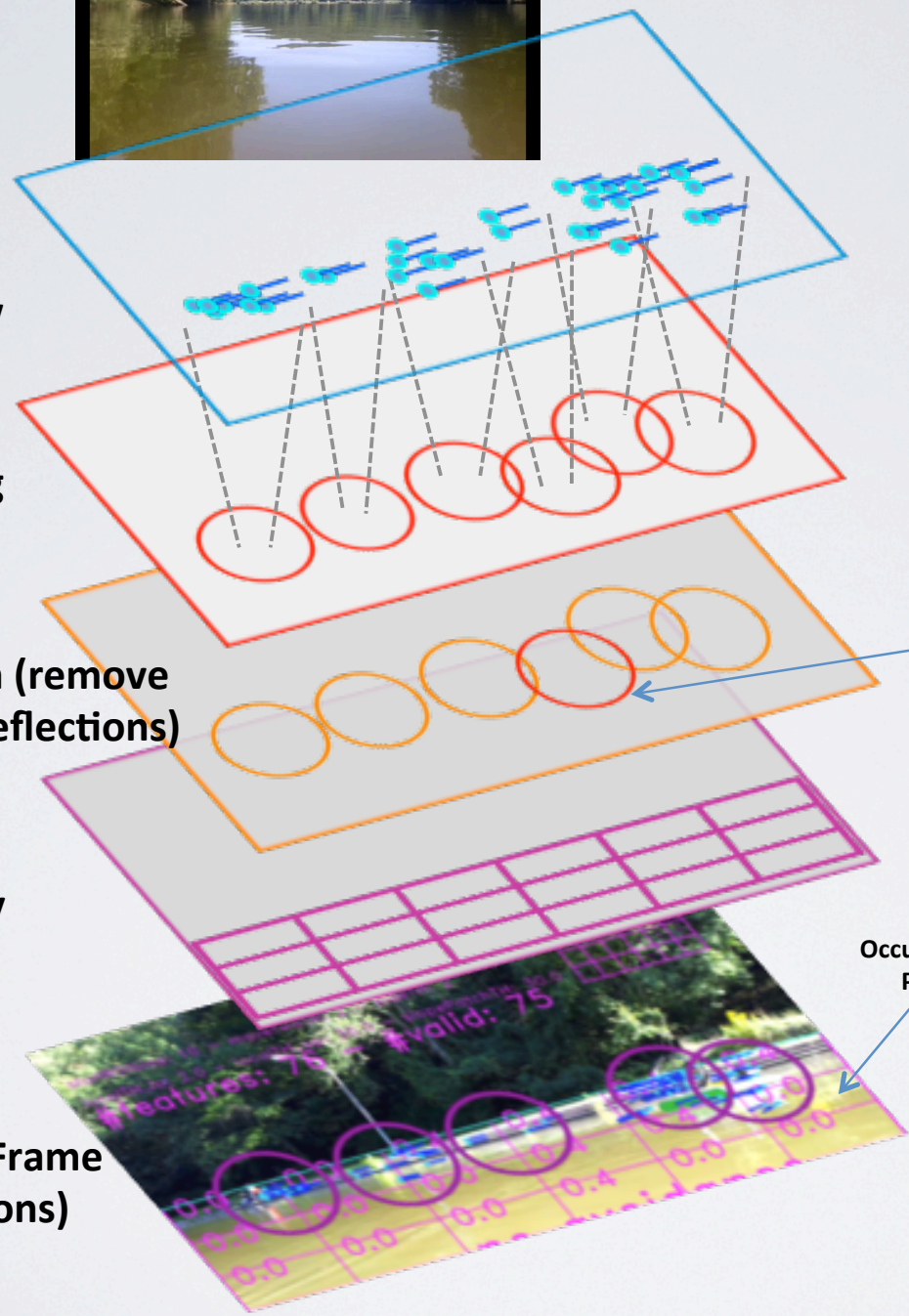
Reflection Detection (remove clusters containing reflections)

startROIbias: 10 - movewidth: 2 - width: 2
localTH_lo: 2.0 - localTH_up: 30.0 - slopePatchTH: 30.0
#features: 76 - #valid: 75



Fi

visual avoidance



Sparse Optic Flow



Clustering



Reflection Detection (remove clusters containing reflections)



Occupancy Grid



Final Processed Frame (with annotations)

Speed up to work on a phone

Reduce noise

Glassy water

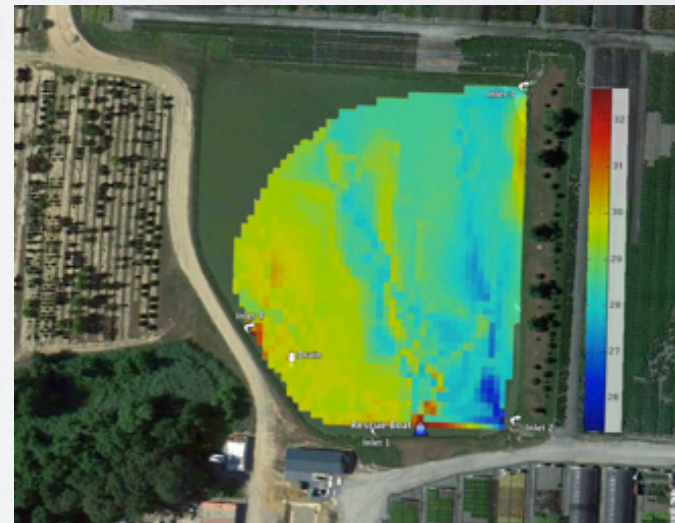
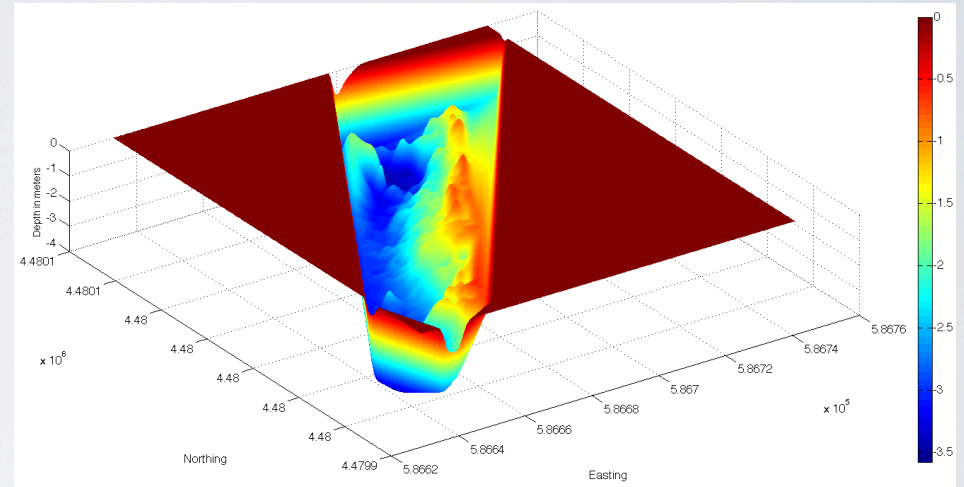
Individual frames are noisy

Cluster re to reflecti with

Occupancy Grid Probabilitie

SENSING WATER

- Complete map
- Level set
- Event
- Maximum/minimum



WHAT SENSORS?

- Camera
- Ph, temperature, oxygen, dissolved solids, bromide
- Depth, currents, vegetation

40.438045

40.435853

-79.949010

-79.944569

Latest data

Grid ▾

- ✓ Random
- Lawnmower
- Uncertainty
- Contour
- Bounded

Contour Percentile

77

80.01

Upper 85.0

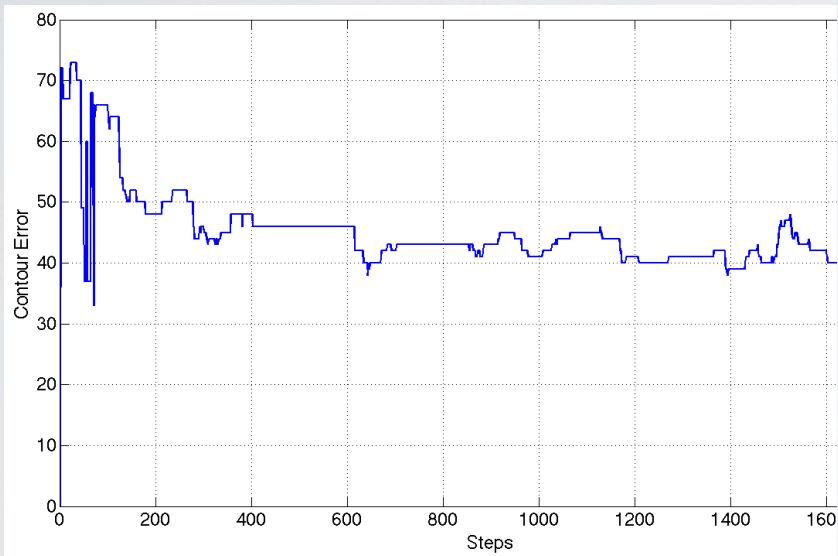
Lower 75.0

Context All auto

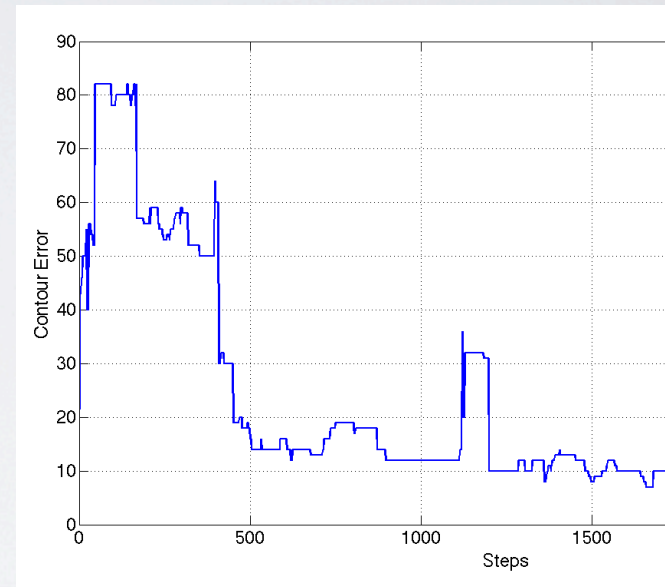
Boat@Unknown ▾

Auto
 TeleOp

EXAMPLE MODEL ERROR



One boat



Four boats

User Interaction

The image displays a multi-window user interface for a mission system, showing various components and their interactions.

- MessageFrame:** A window on the top left displaying system messages:
 - HIGH** Boat2 battery is low!
 - LOW** Area exploration complete!
- Mission Monitor:** A window on the top right showing a mission graph and controls:
 - Buttons: Run, Load Project, Anonymous, Abort.
 - Graph: A sequence of points p1 (green), p2 (blue), and p3 (red) connected by paths. Transitions are labeled t1-2 and t2-3. Red text labels include: `I: OperatorSelectsBoatList`, `O: OperatorSelectBoatList`, `I: ProxyPathCompleted`, and `O: ProxyExploreArea`.
 - Controls: A counter '0', and toggle buttons for 'Follow: OFF' and 'Hide: OFF'.
- MapFrame:** A window on the bottom left showing a satellite map of a coastal area with a 500 m scale bar. It includes buttons for 'Point', 'Path', 'Area', and 'Cancel'.
- OperatorInteractionF:** A window on the bottom right for operator interaction:
 - Header: Main Queue 0.
 - Message: **LOW** GetParamsMessage.
 - Event: `events.output.proxy.ProxyExploreArea.Area2D`.
 - Map: A zoomed-in satellite map with a yellow highlighted area and a 200 m scale bar.
 - Buttons: Area, Cancel, Done.

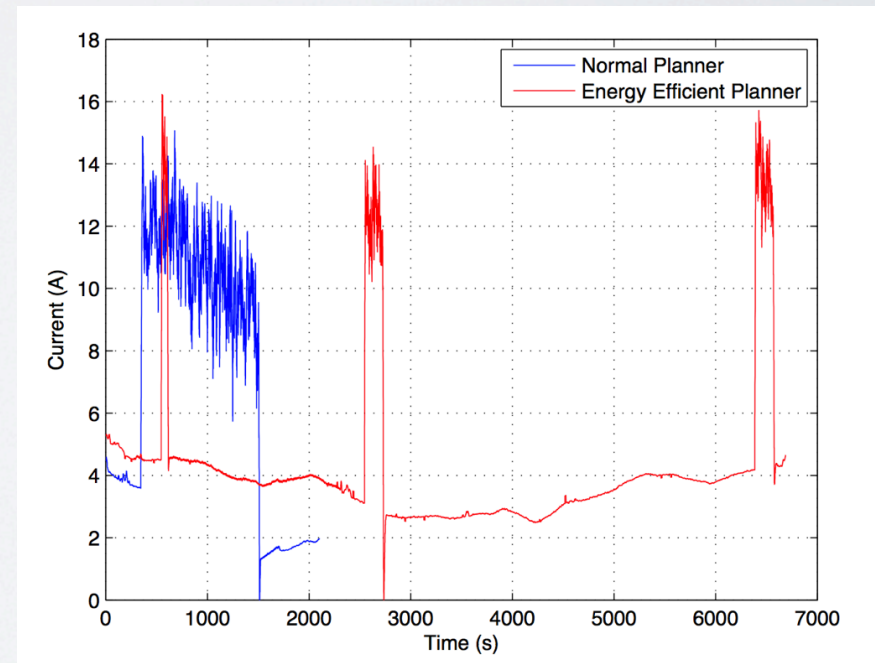
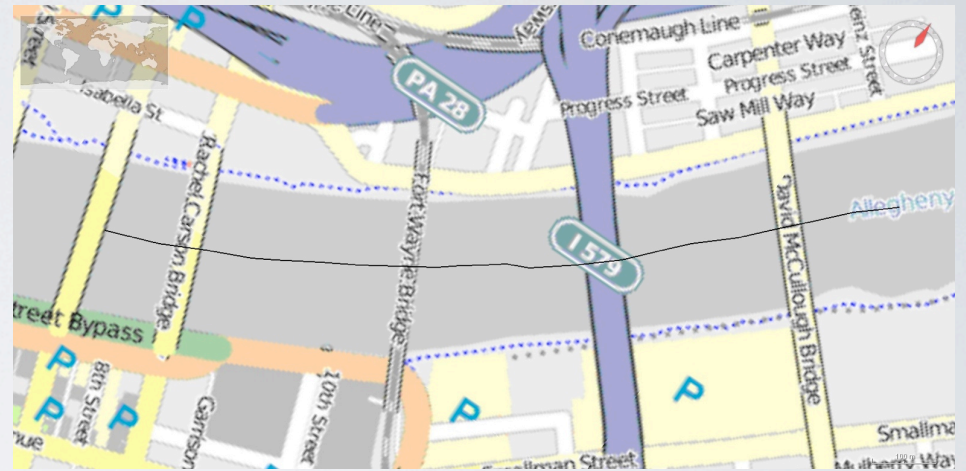




GOING FORWARD:
LONG TERM OPERATION

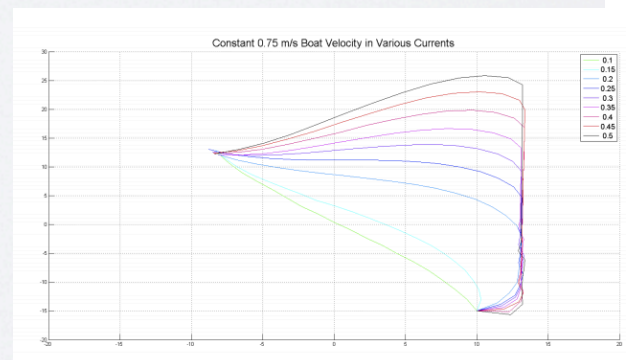
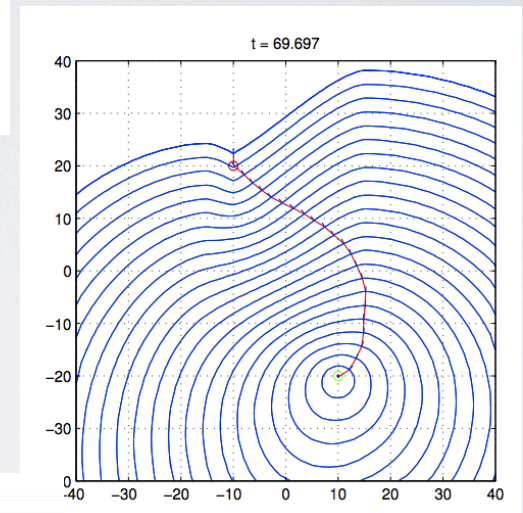
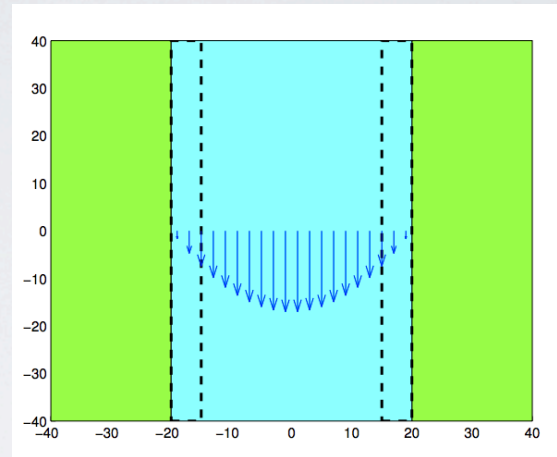
USING CURRENTS

- Travel long distances by using the current, not the engine
- 1. Find river on map
- 2. Go to middle of river
- 3. Turn off motor



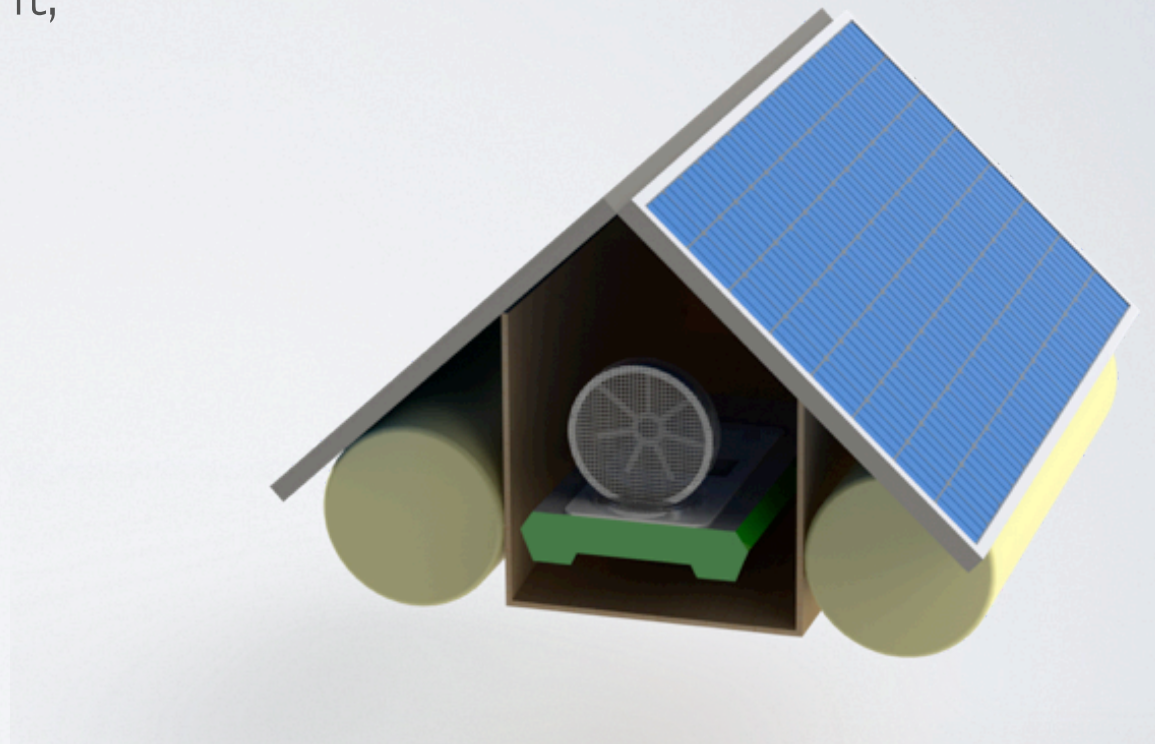
PLAN TO AVOID CURRENTS

- May plan to avoid currents when going against
- Straight line might not be the most efficient
- Use level set expansion to plan



RECHARGE STATION

- Allow long-term deployment, daily monitoring
- Two stations near locations impacted by storm water runoff
 - Soon!
- Great AI challenges
 - (with Mel Siegel)



www.senseplatypus.com

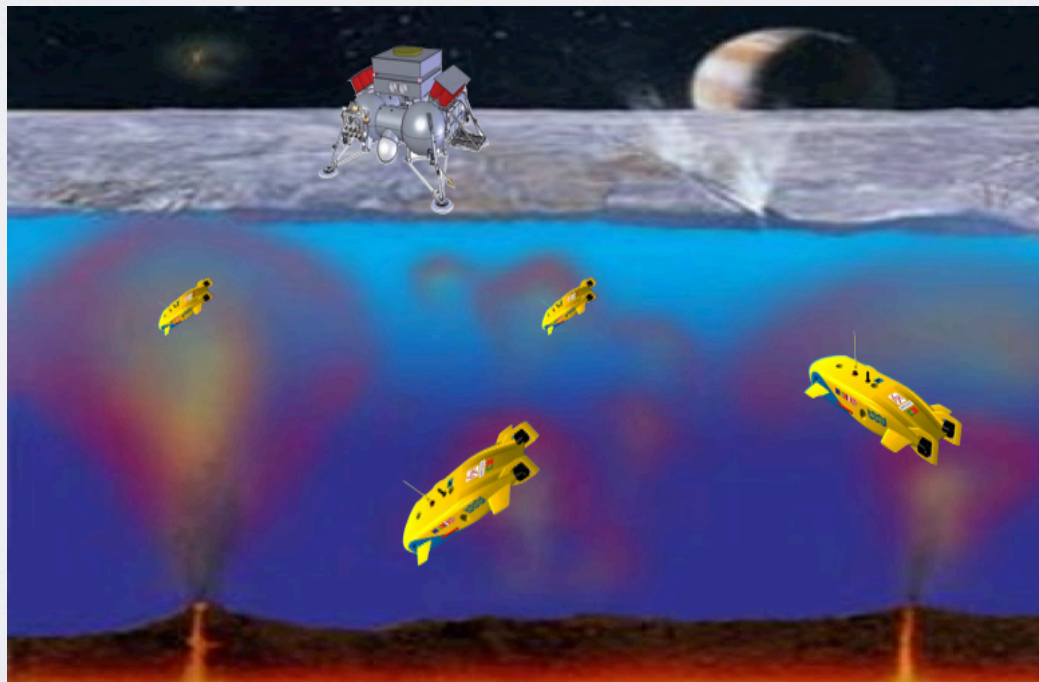


WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

- Current technology is useful
 - I.e., Alex's "Remaining Years R&D for Essential Capabilities" is misleading
- We don't know the killer apps
- Business pressures are different (should we care?)
- Design, build, test, transport, train, use, repair, repurpose
 - We typically only care about first two, is that right?

CONCLUSIONS

- Robotic boats are a great platform for multi-robot research
- Information collection is a high-complexity AI challenge
 - Just scratching the surface



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Carnegie Mellon
THE ROBOTICS INSTITUTE