

# Modern Robotic Systems



# No robot is an island

- The robot is only a small part of a **robotic system**.



**Kiva \*/ Amazon Robotics**

**\* Raffaello D'Andrea**

# Robotic systems

- The **robot**:
  - The hardware: ...
  - The software: ...
- The **other robots**
- The **other machines**
- The **infrastructure**:
  - The network
  - The power
  - ...
- The **people**, including:
  - Supervisors
  - Safety operators
  - Customers
  - Data annotators
  - QA
  - ...

# Classical robotics development

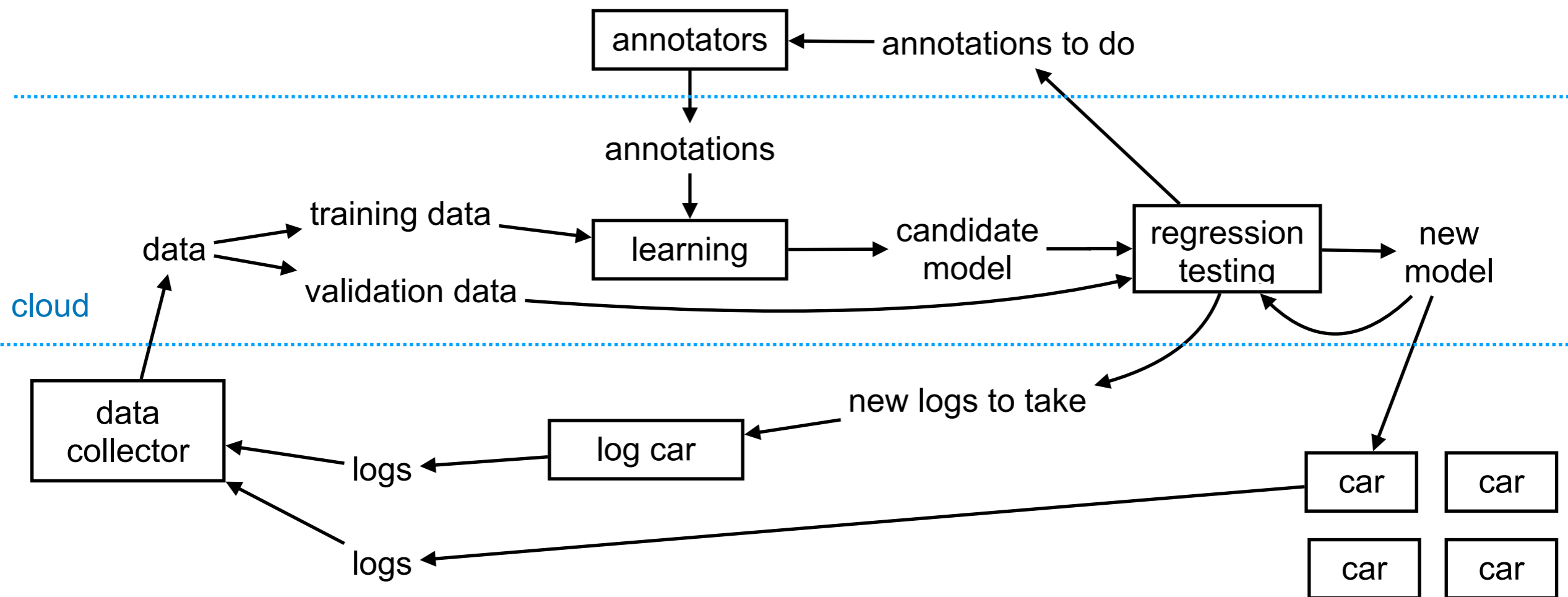
- The old model of development:
  - design
  - product development
  - integration ("system integrators")
  - installation
  - support

# Modern robotics development

- Aspects of modern robotics development:
  - The system is **continuously evolving**.
  - **Agile** development.
  - **Continuous integration**.
  - There is continuous **feedback from deployment** (sensors, user feedback)
  - Great importance of **data**.
- We will see some of these “**best practices**” in the class.

# Example of cloud pipeline for object detection

- Robot collects data
- Models are learned in the cloud
- Regression tests in the cloud
- Failures are sent to the annotators
- The annotated data becomes part of the training set



# Tools for modern roboticists

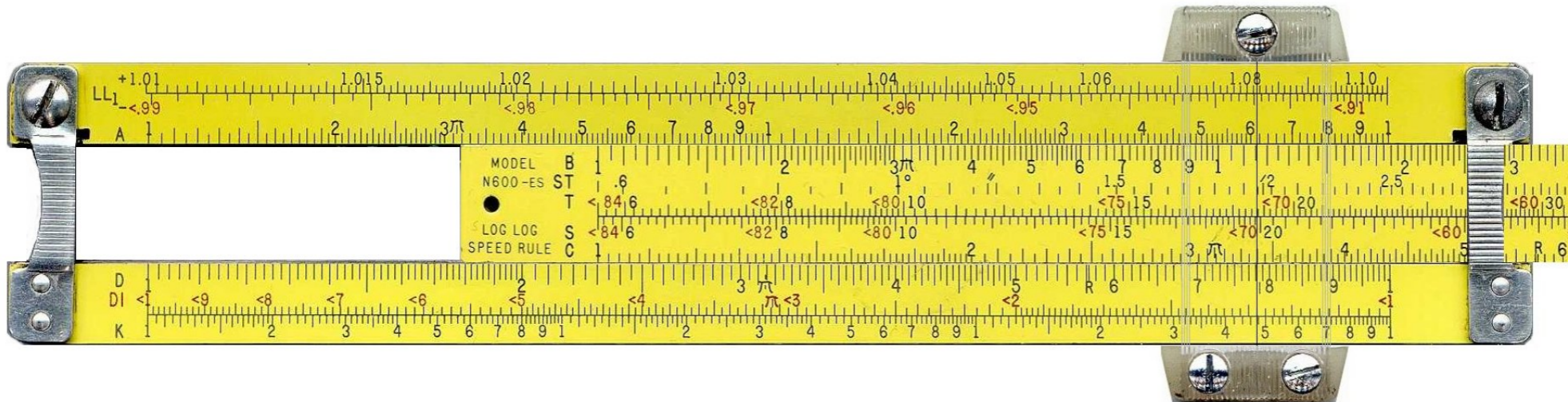


# Tools make the professional





# Engineering tools of the 40s

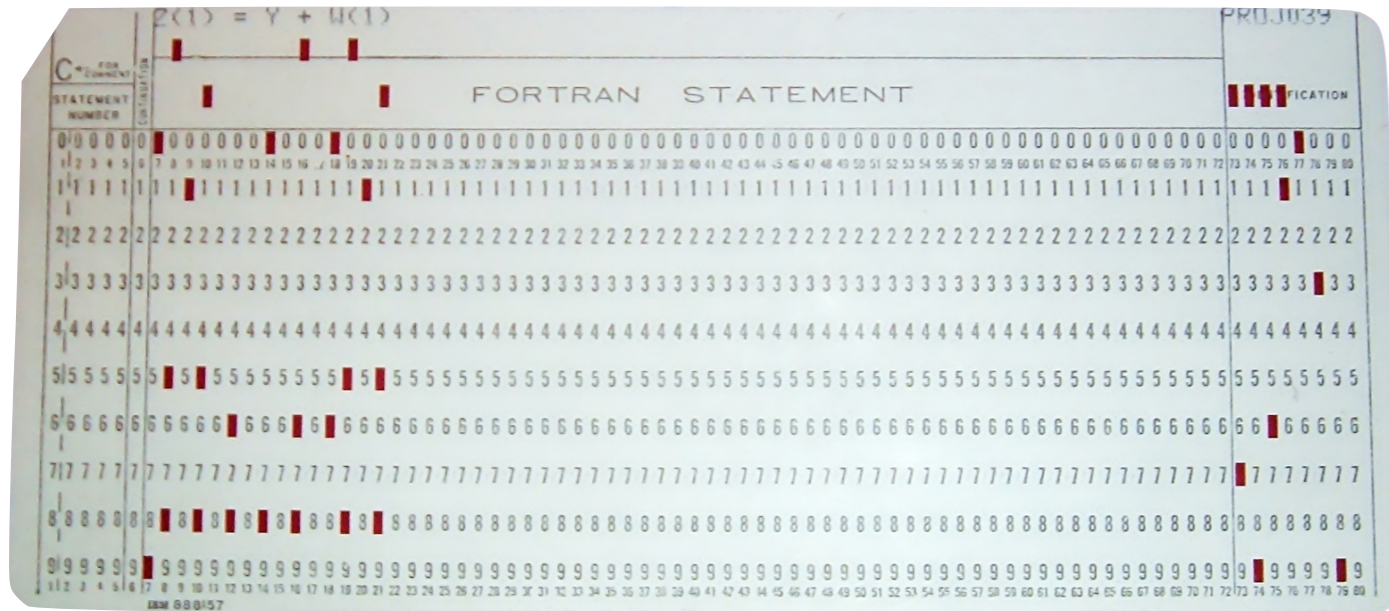


Slide rule

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 9
1-0	.0000	0043	0086	0128	0170	0212	0253	0294	0334	0374	4 8 12	17 21 25	29 33 37
1-1	.0414	0453	0492	0531	0569	0607	0645	0682	0719	0755	4 8 11	15 19 23	26 30 34
1-2	.0792	0828	0864	0899	0934	0969	1004	1038	1072	1106	3 7 10	14 17 21	24 28 31
1-3	.1139	1173	1206	1239	1271	1303	1335	1367	1399	1430	3 6 10	13 16 19	23 26 29
1-4	.1461	1492	1523	1553	1584	1614	1644	1673	1703	1732	3 6 9	12 15 18	21 24 27
1-5	.1761	1790	1818	1847	1875	1903	1931	1959	1987	2014	3 6 8	11 14 17	20 22 25
1-6	.2041	2068	2095	2122	2148	2175	2201	2227	2253	2279	3 5 8	11 13 16	18 21 24
1-7	.2304	2330	2355	2380	2405	2430	2455	2480	2504	2529	2 5 7	10 12 15	17 20 22
1-8	.2553	2577	2601	2625	2648	2672	2695	2718	2742	2765	2 5 7	9 12 14	16 19 21
1-9	.2788	2810	2833	2856	2878	2900	2923	2945	2967	2989	2 4 7	9 11 13	16 18 20
2-0	.3010	3032	3054	3075	3096	3118	3139	3160	3181	3201	2 4 6	8 11 13	15 17 19
2-1	.3222	3243	3263	3284	3304	3324	3345	3365	3385	3404	2 4 6	8 10 12	14 16 18
2-2	.3424	3444	3464	3483	3502	3522	3541	3560	3579	3598	2 4 6	8 10 12	14 15 17
2-3	.3617	3636	3655	3674	3692	3711	3729	3747	3766	3784	2 4 6	7 9 11	13 15 17
2-4	.3802	3820	3838	3856	3874	3892	3909	3927	3945	3962	2 4 5	7 9 11	12 14 16
2-5	.3979	3997	4014	4031	4048	4065	4082	4099	4116	4133	2 3 5	7 9 10	12 14 15
2-6	.4150	4166	4183	4200	4216	4232	4249	4265	4281	4298	2 3 5	7 8 10	11 13 15

Log table

# Tools of the 1950s



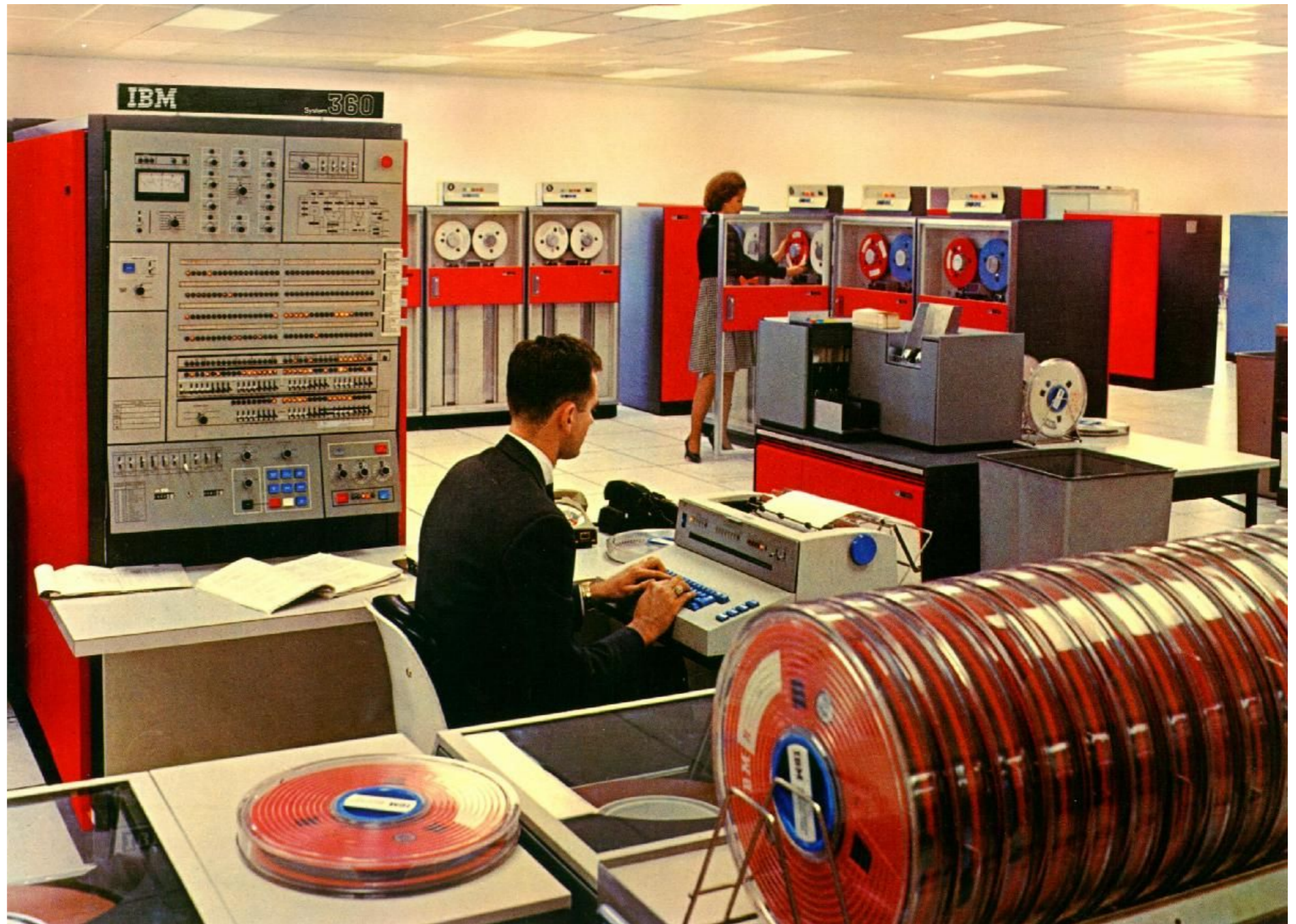
**Punched card**



This stack of 62,500 punched cards — 5 MB worth — held the control program for the giant SAGE military computer network. ([link](#))

# Tools of the 1960s

## Mainframe



# Tools of the 1960s

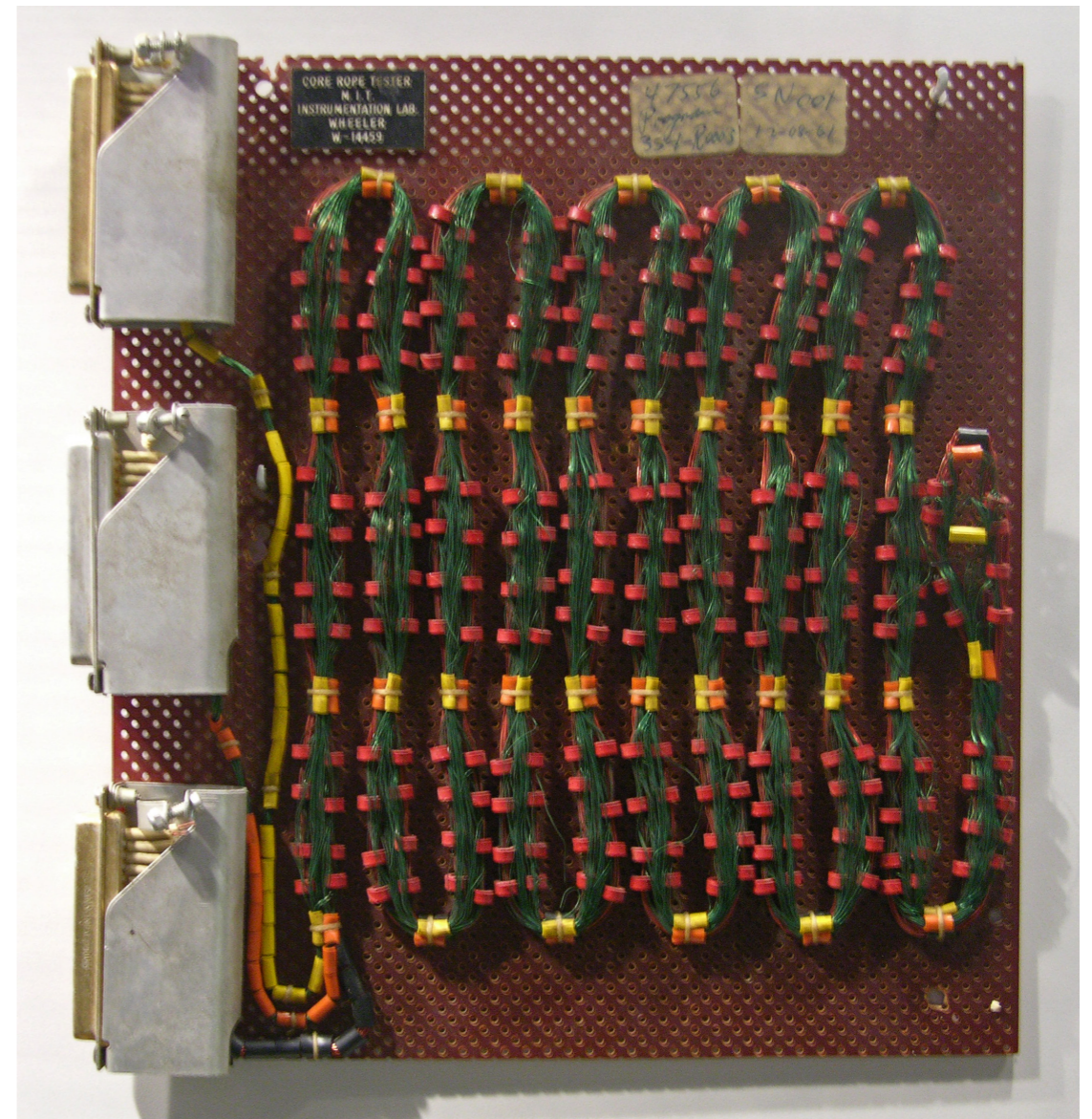
- Director of the Software Engineering Division of the MIT Instrumentation Laboratory next to the **source code for Apollo 11**.
- You can find the code on Github at: <https://github.com/chrislgarry/Apollo-11>



**Margaret Hamilton (1936-)**

# “Core rope memory” used by the Apollo program

- Computer memory was represented by magnetic ropes, woven together by old ladies.
  - LOL memory = **Little Old Lady memory**
- One of the main problems was reducing the source code size, and the slow speed of old ladies.
  - Read about this and other interesting stories in the [Tindellgrams](#).



**Rope memory**

# Tools of the 1970s



HP-35

## Pascal

### >DIR in TURBO PASCAL

```
program Turbo_Pascal_directory;
{een voorbeeld dat laat zien hoe een TURBO PASCAL programma eruit ziet; TURBO
{PASCAL is een programmeertaal die (onder meer) onder het CP/M besturingsys-
{teem draait.}

{de procedure GEEF_INHOUD is een zelfstandige procedure welke in staat is de
{inhoud van een CP/M schijf weer te geven (DIR)}

Peter Zevenhoven
procedure geeff_inhoud;                                {geef disk-directory}

const
  extend      = 12;          {de index van de directory extend}
  setDMA      = 26;          {\
  searchfirst = 17;          { > CP/M (bdos) functie codes }
  searchnext  = 18;          {/

var
  FCB          :array[0..32] of char;
  directorynamen :array[0..3,0..31] of char;
  drivenaam     :char;
  index,regelaantal, directorycode :integer;
  gevondennaam  :string[11];

begin
  writeln;
  write('De inhoud van disk? (toets A of B): ');
  repeat
    read(kbd, drivenaam);
    drivenaam:=upcase(drivenaam);
  until drivenaam in ['A', 'B'];
  writeln(drivenaam);
  writeln;
  regelaantal:=0;

  FCB [0]:=chr(ord(drivenaam)-64);          {plaats drivenaam in FCB}
  for index:=1 to 11 do FCB[index]:='?';  {alleen vraagtekens in de filenaam}
  for index:=12 to 32 do FCB[index]:=chr(0); {wis de rest}

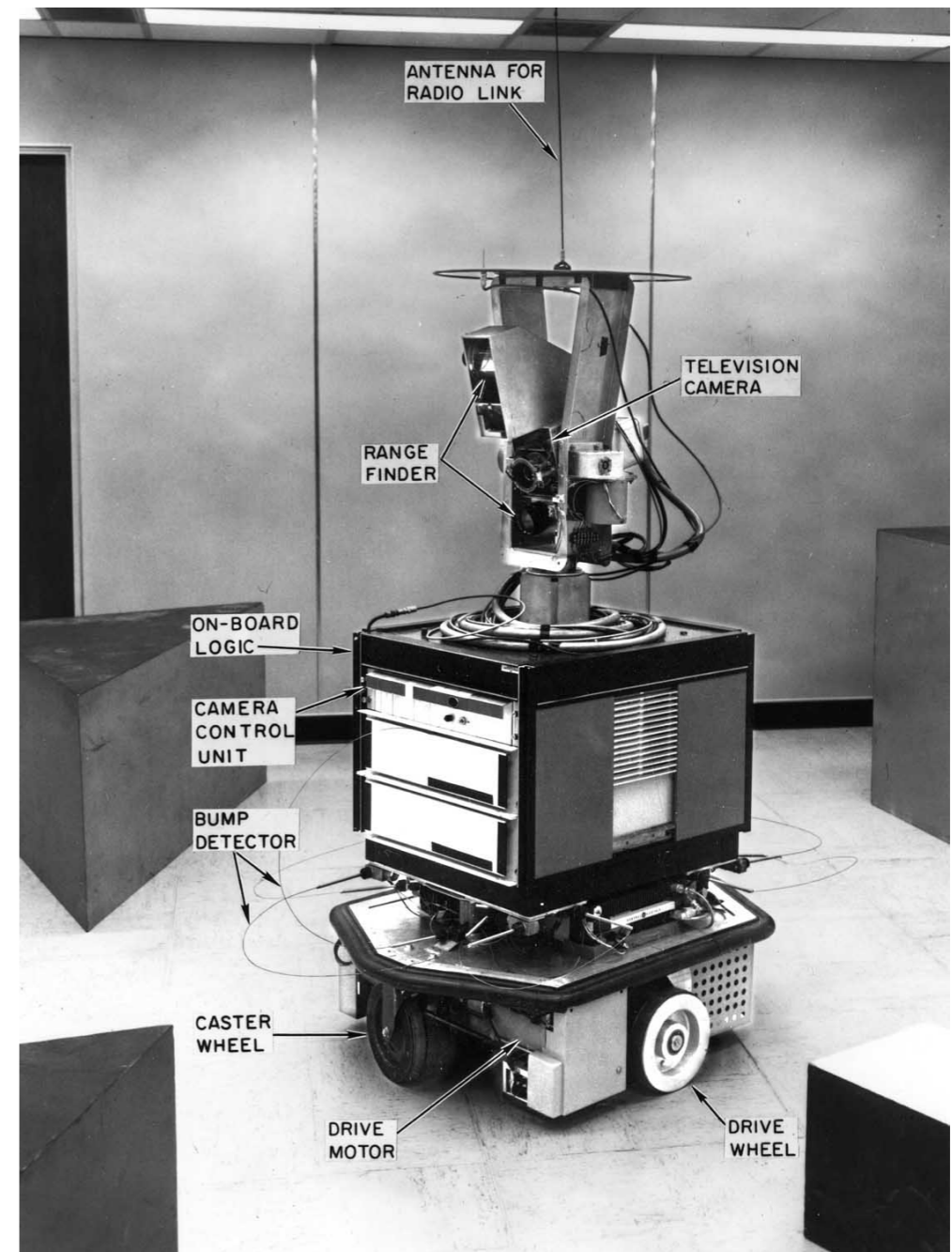
  bdos(setDMA,addr(directorynamen));      {waar de namen komen moeten}
  directorycode:=bdos(searchfirst,addr(FCB)); {zoek eerste naam in directory}

  while directorycode<255 do              {zolang het einde nog niet gevonden is...}
  begin
    if directorynamen[directorycode,extend]=chr(0) {le entry van die naam?}
    then begin {ja, printen}
      if regelaantal>0 then write(' ');
      write(copy(directorynamen[directorycode],2,8), '.');
      for index:=9 to 11 do
        write(chr(127 and ord(directorynamen[directorycode,index])));
      regelaantal:=regelaantal+1;
      if regelaantal=5 then begin {maximaal 5 per regel}
        writeln;
        regelaantal:=0;
      end;
    end;
    directorycode:=bdos(searchnext);      {zoek de volgende naam}
  end;
  writeln;
  writeln;
end;

begin
  geeff_inhoud;
end.
```

# Robots of the 1970s

- “Shakey”, the first “embodied intelligence”.
- Documentary.



**Shakey the robot**

# Tools of the 1980s



## Personal computers

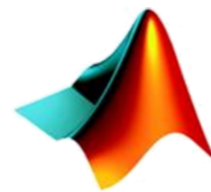




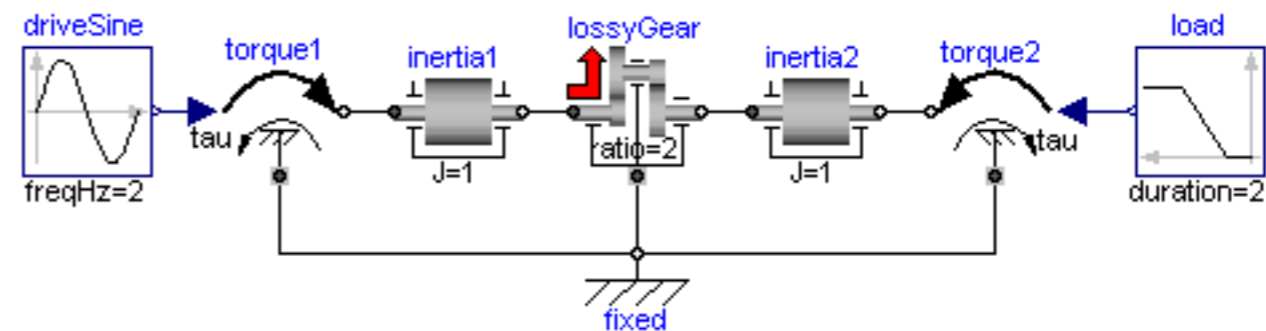
# Tools of the 1990s

- Modelling software
- Computer-algebra systems

Wolfram *Mathematica*<sup>®</sup>

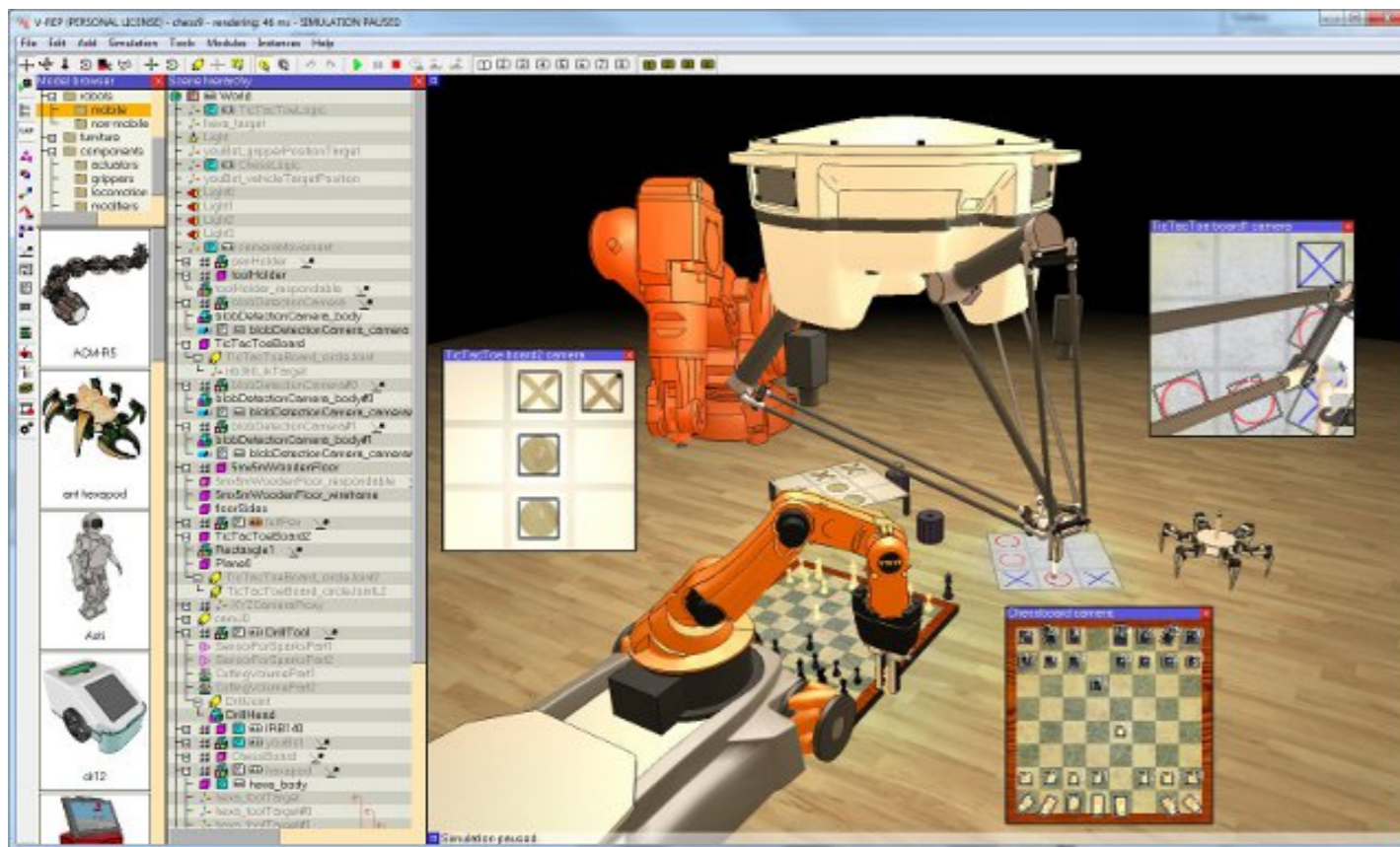


MATLAB<sup>®</sup>

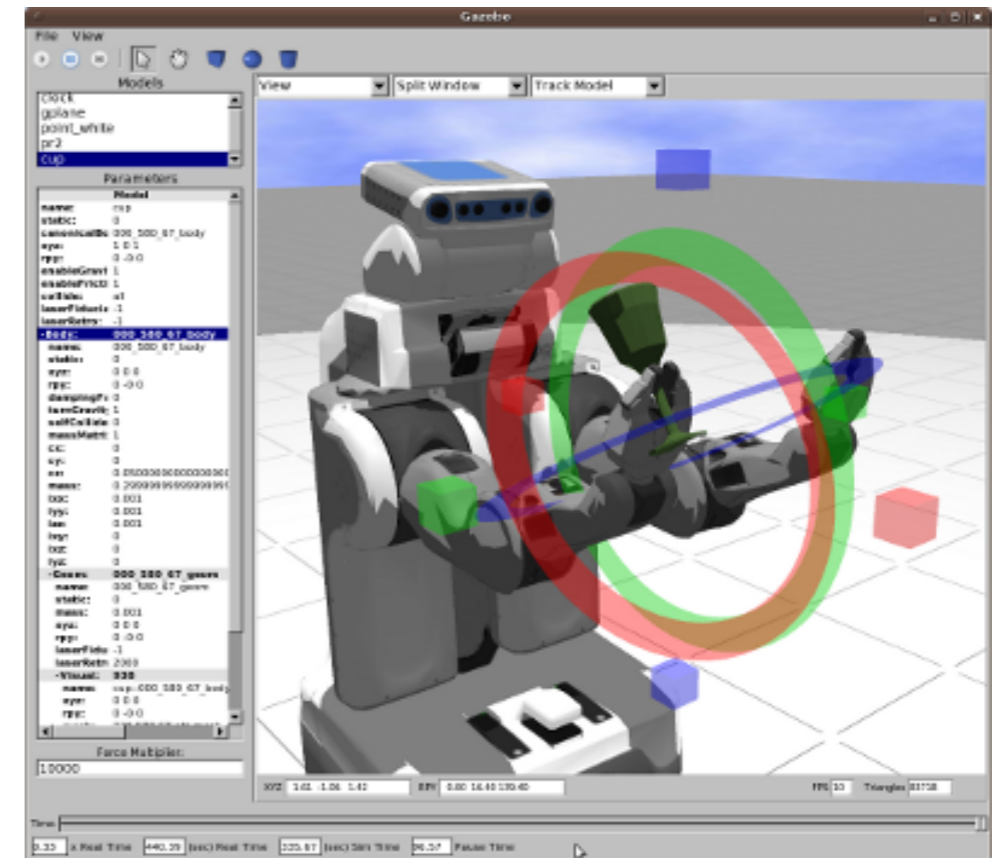


# Tools of the 2000s

- Robot simulations



V-Rep



Gazebo

# Tools of the 2010s

- Source code management
- Issue tracking
- Cloud storage
- Cloud computing
- Continuous integration
- Configuration management
- Project management

What's cool in 2017

still cool in 2018!

and 2019!

and 2020!



new entry

# Take-away points

- The robot itself is just a small part of a **modern robotic system**, which includes robots, people, local infrastructure, remote infrastructure.
- There are new **development methods and tools** to learn.
  - Formulas are useless if you cannot translate them into action.
  - Nobody will do it for you!

“smart, and gets things done”

- p.s. You are not competing with whom is around you, *you are competing with everybody else in the world...*