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Innovative Teaching Approaches in development of Software
Designed Instrumentation and its application in real-time
systems

Theory of Robotics Systems

Autonomous Mobile Robots

Perception | Sensors

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Faculty of Technical
Sciences



Ss. Cyril and Methodius
University
Faculty of Electrical Engineering
and Information Technologies



Zagreb University of
Applied Sciences



School of Electrical
Engineering
University of Belgrade



Faculty of Physics
Warsaw University of Technology



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Teorija Robotskih Sistema

Autonomni Mobilni Roboti

Percepcija | Senzori

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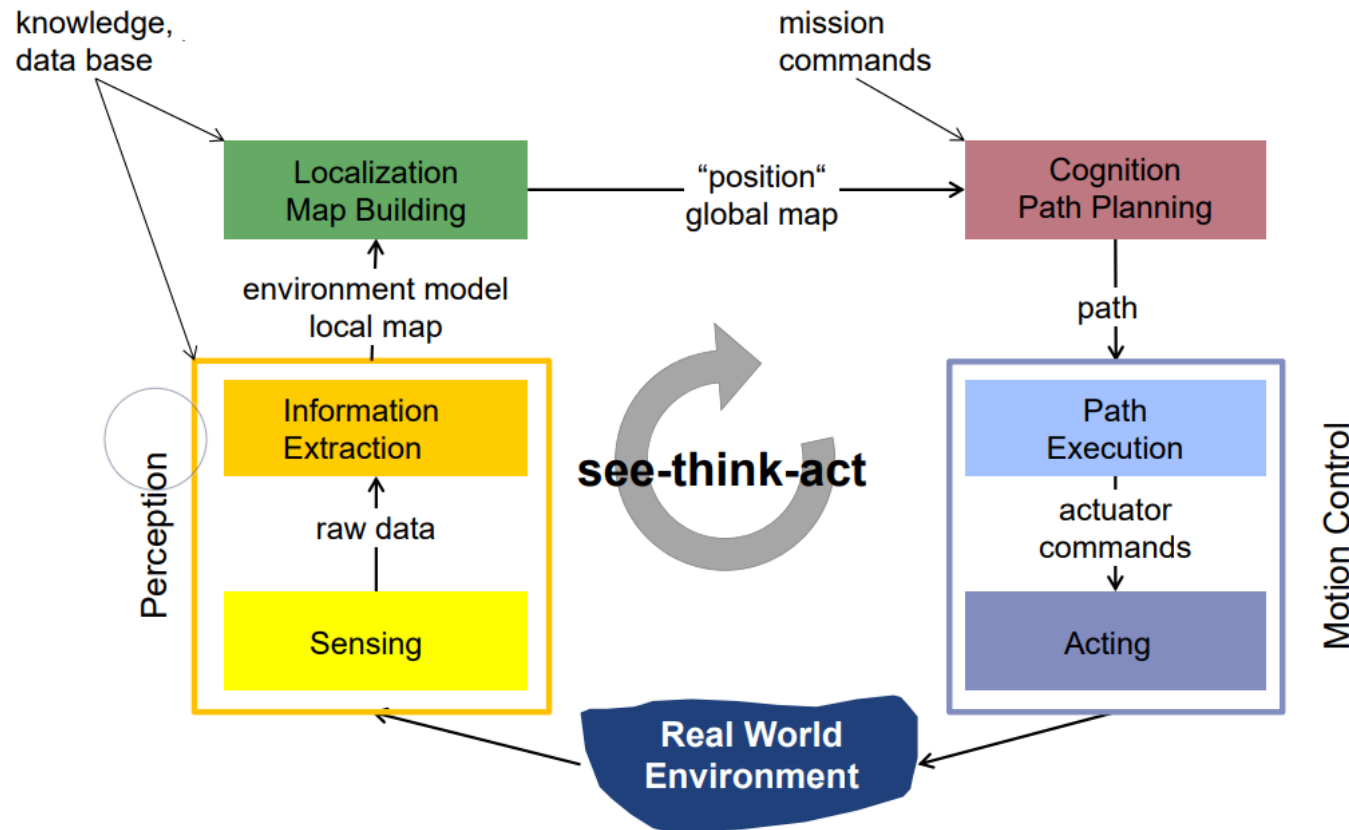




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Kontrolna šema mobilnih robota



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Percepcija je teška!

- “In robotics, the easy problems are hard and the hard problems are easy”
 - S. Pinker. The Language Instinct. New York: Harper Perennial Modern Classics, 1994



beating the world's chess
master: EASY



create a machine with some
“common sense”: very HARD

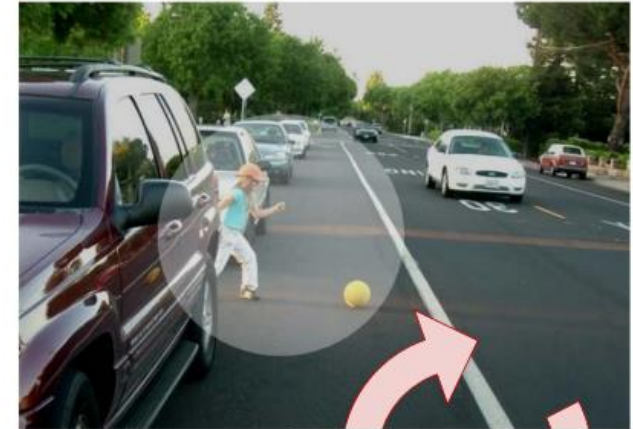
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Izazovi i pokretači tehnološkog napretka

- Izazovi:
 - Opažanje, osećanje i razumevanje okruženja.
 - Suočavanje sa **neizvesnim** i **delimično dostupnim** informacijama.
 - **Delovanje** na odgovarajući način sa okolinom.
- Tehnološki pokretači:
(tehnološko napredak omogućava razvoj robotike)
 - Laserski time-of-flight senzori.
 - Kombinovanje kamera i IMU senzora zarad bolje estimacije.
 - „Popustljivi“ aktuatori.
 - Novi materijali.



see-think-act

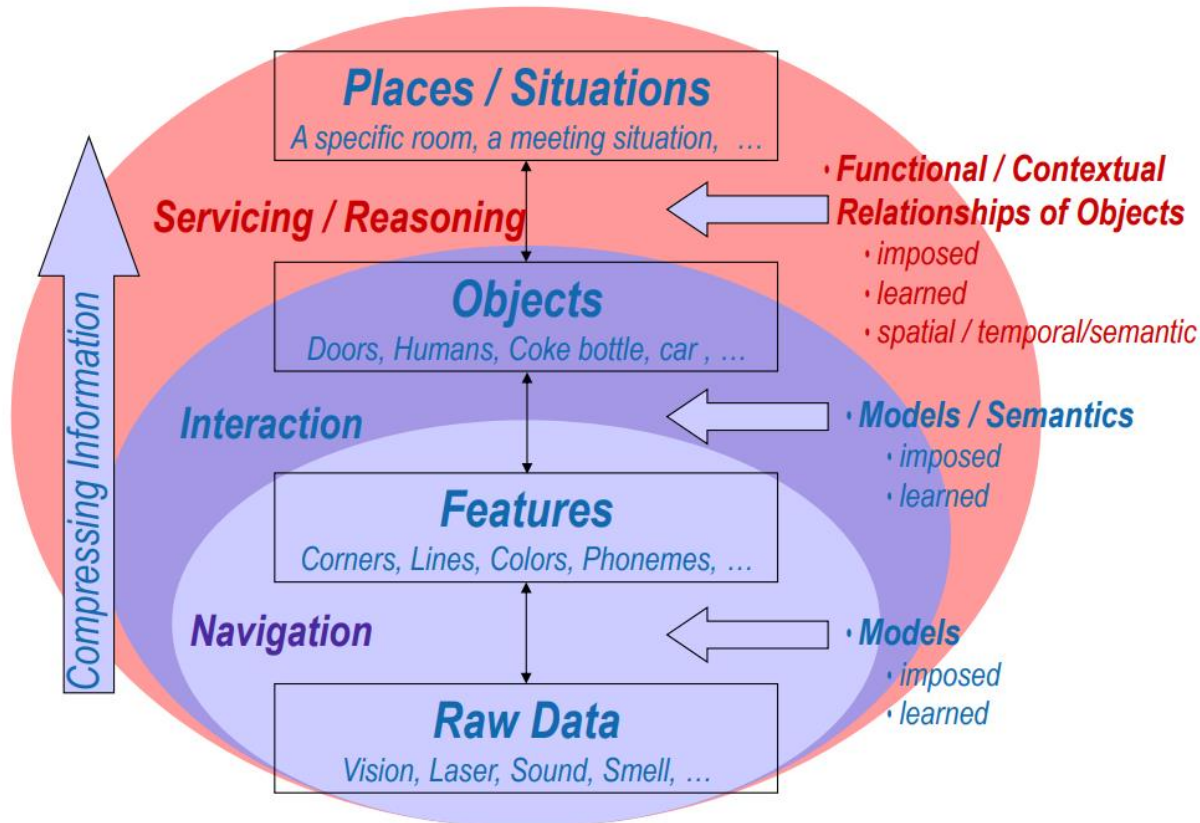




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Definicija percepcije



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Senzori – podela

- Senzore delimo na dve velike grupe **proprioceptivne/ exteroceptivne** i na **aktivne/pasivne**.
- **Proprioceptivni** senzori mere interne vrednosti sistema (robota) kao što su brzina motora, opterećenje točkova, pozicije zglobova, napon baterija...
- **Exteroceptivni** senzori prikupljanju informacije iz okruženja robota, merenja razdaljine, intenzitet svetlosti ili zvuka.
- **Pasivni** senzori mere koriste energiju okruženja kao ulazna merenja. (temperaturne sonde, mikrofoni, CCD ili CMOS kamere)
- **Aktivni** senzori emituju energiju ka okruženju, a zatim mere reakciju okruženja.





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Senzori – podela

General classification (typical use)	Sensor Sensor System	PC or EC	A or P
Tactile sensors (detection of physical contact or closeness; security switches)	Contact switches, bumpers	EC	P
	Optical barriers	EC	A
	Noncontact proximity sensors	EC	A
Wheel/motor sensors (wheel/motor speed and position)	Brush encoders	PC	P
	Potentiometers	PC	P
	Synchros, resolvers	PC	A
	Optical encoders	PC	A
	Magnetic encoders	PC	A
	Inductive encoders	PC	A
	Capacitive encoders	PC	A
Heading sensors (orientation of the robot in relation to a fixed reference frame)	Compass	EC	P
	Gyroscopes	PC	P
	Inclinometers	EC	A/P
Acceleration sensor	Accelerometer	PC	P

Ground beacons (localization in a fixed reference frame)	GPS	EC	A
	Active optical or RF beacons	EC	A
	Active ultrasonic beacons	EC	A
	Reflective beacons	EC	A
Active ranging (reflectivity, time-of-flight, and geometric triangulation)	Reflectivity sensors	EC	A
	Ultrasonic sensor	EC	A
	Laser rangefinder	EC	A
	Optical triangulation (1D)	EC	A
	Structured light (2D)	EC	A
Motion/speed sensors (speed relative to fixed or moving objects)	Doppler radar	EC	A
	Doppler sound	EC	A
Vision sensors (visual ranging, whole-image analysis, segmentation, object recognition)	CCD/CMOS camera(s)	EC	P
	Visual ranging packages		
	Object tracking packages		

A, active; P, passive; P/A, passive/active; PC, proprioceptive; EC, exteroceptive.

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Senzori – karakteristike

- **Dinamički opseg** – zavisi od minimalne i maksimalne ulazne veličine.
- **Rezolucija** – minimalna razlika između dve vrednosti koja može biti izmerena senzorom.
- **Linearnost** – govori o vezi između ulaza i izlaza senzora.
- **Propusni opseg** – označava brzinu očitavanja informacija sa senzora.
- **Senzitivnost** – odnos promene izlaznog signala u odnosu na ulazni signal.
- **Greška** – razlika između stvarne i izmerene vrednosti.
- **Tačnost** – stepen sigurnosti merenja $(1 - \frac{|error|}{v})$.
- **Sistematična greška** – greška koja se teorijski može opisati.
- **Slučajna greška** – može se opisati samo teorijom verovatnoće.
- **Preciznost** – da li senzor koji više puta meri istu stvar daje isti izlaz.

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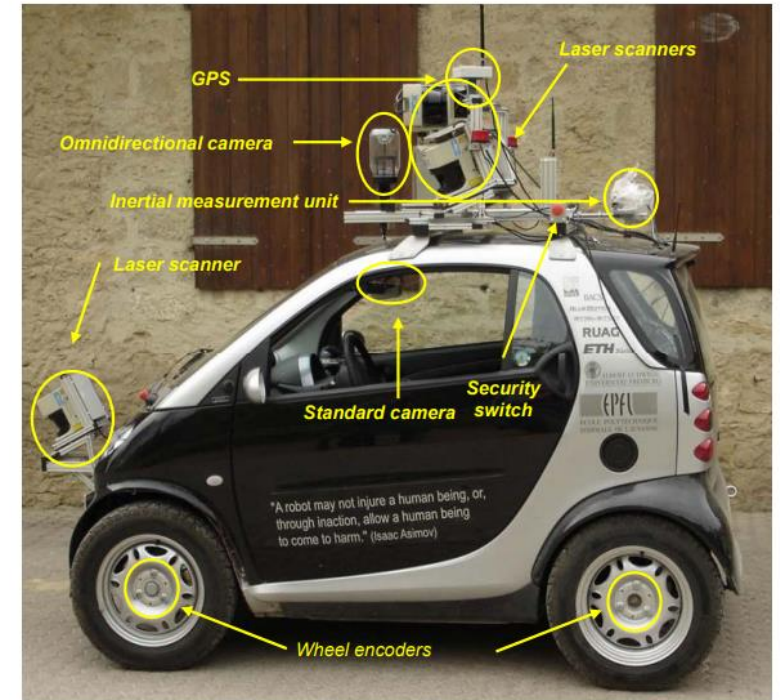


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Senzori – tipični senzori i njihova upotreba

- Taktilni senzori
 - Detektuju fizički kontakt ili služe kao sigurnosni prekidači.
- GPS
 - Navigacija i globalno pozicioniranje
- Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)
 - Merenje orijentacije i ubrzanja robota
- Enkoderi na točkovima
 - Estimacija lokalnog kretanja (odometrija)
- Laserski skeneri
 - Obilaženje prepreka, estimacija kretanja, interpretacija okruženja
- Kamere
 - Informacije o teksturi, estimacija kretanja, interpretacija scene



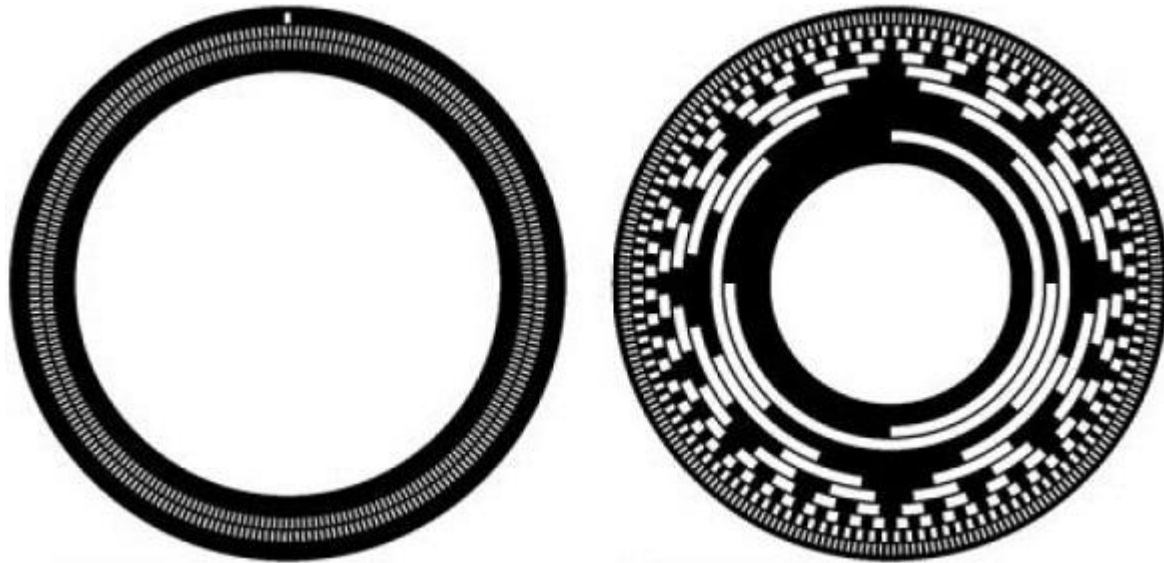
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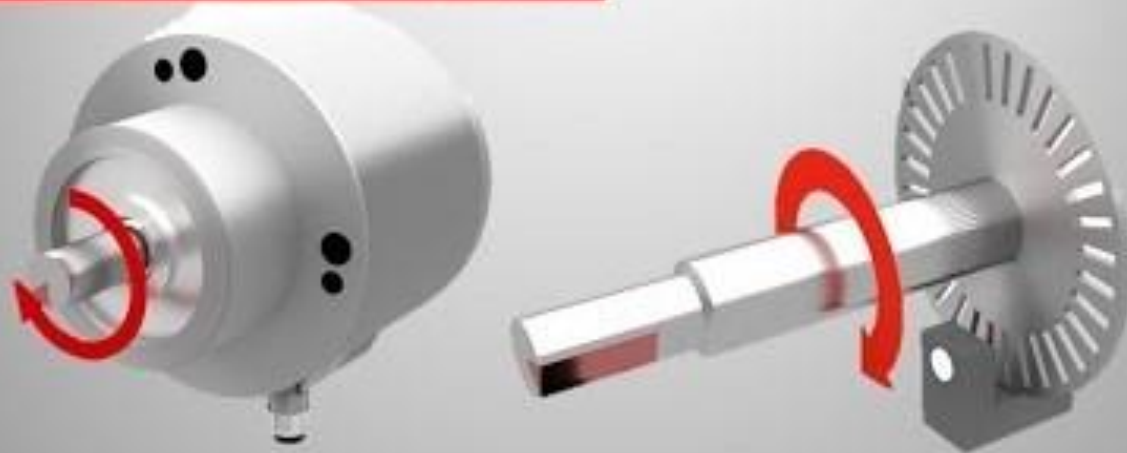


Enkoderi - podela

- Apsolutni / Inkrementalni
- Mehanički / Optički / Magnetni / Induktivni / Kapacitivni



3d animation: Incremental encoder



You Tube learnchannel

www.Learnchannel-TV.com

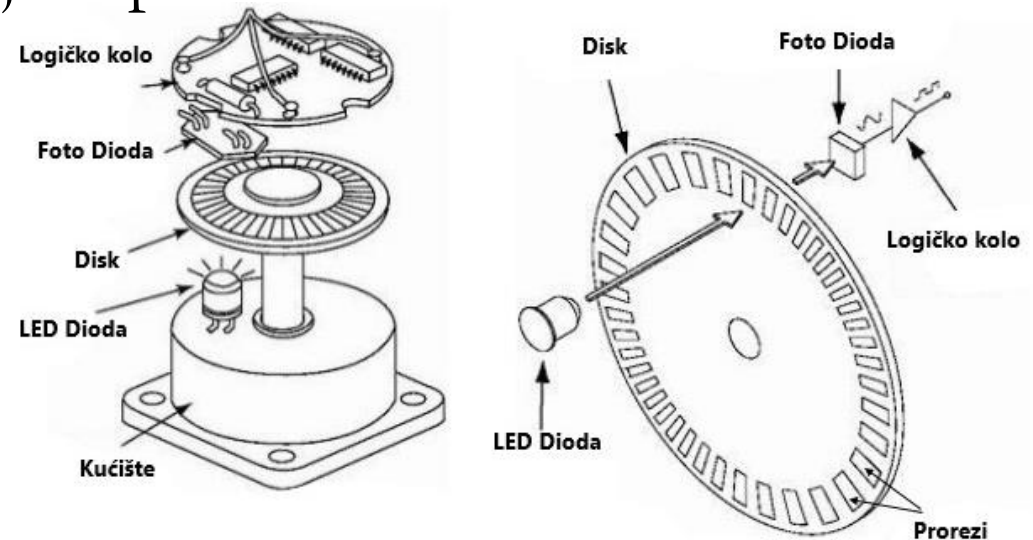


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Enkoderi – optički inkrementalni

- Konvertuje ugao u digitalni signal, broji impulse
- Izvor svetlosti – dioda
- Obrtni disk
- Prijemnik svetlosti - foto dioda
- Elektronsko kolo za obradu signala



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Enkoderi

- Mere poziciju ili brzinu točkova ili upravljača.
- Integraljenjem kretanja točka dobijamo estimaciju pozicije – odometrija.
- Optički enkoderi spadaju u grupu proprioceptivnih senzora.
- Tipična rezolucija: 64 – 2048 inkremenata po rotaciji.
- Sa jednim izlazom – mere broj tranzicija ali ne mogu da kažu u kom smeru
- Sa dva izlaza u kvadraturi – broj tranzicija, smer kretanja i 4 puta veća rezolucija.



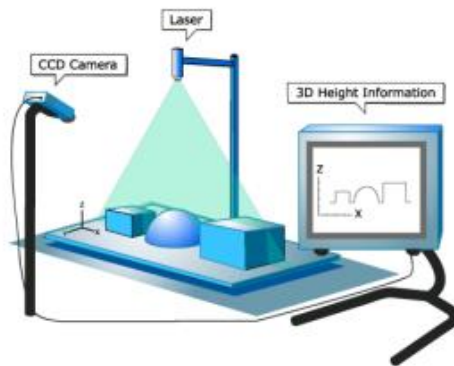


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Senzori rastojanja

- Sonari
- Laserski daljinomeri
- Time of Flight kamere
- Strukturne kamere



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Time of Flight senzori

- Mere udaljenost u velikom prostoru – senzori dometa
- Informacije o opsegu:
 - Ključna informacija za lokalizaciju i modelovanje okruženja
- Ultrazvučni senzori, kao i laserski senzori razdaljine koriste propagaciju brzine zvuka ili elektromagnetnih talasa.
- Pređena udaljenost talasa daje se pomoći:
 - d = pređeni put (uobičajeno dužina kružnog puta)
 - c = brzina prostiranja talasa
 - t = vreme leta

$$d = c \cdot t$$

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Time of Flight senzori

- Važno je naglasiti
 - Brzina prostiranja zvuka: 0.3 m/ms
 - Brzina prostiranja elektromagnetskih talasa: 0.3 m/ns
 - Elektromagnetni signal putuje milion puta brže
 - 3 metra
 - Ekvivalentno 10 ms kod ultrazvučnih sistema
 - Ekvivalentno samo 10 ns kod laserskih senzora
 - Merenje vremena leta kod elektromagnetnih signala nije jednostavan zadatak
 - Laserski senzori su veoma skupi i delikatni

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Time of Flight senzori

- Kvalitet Time of Flight senzora uglavnom zavisi od:
 - Preciznosti merenja vremena leta (laserski senzori)
 - Ugao otvorenosti snopa koji se šalje (ultrasonični senzori)
 - Načina interreagovanja sa metom
 - Varijacija brzine prostiranja (zvuk)
 - Brzina mobilnog robota i mete (ukoliko nisu stacionarni)



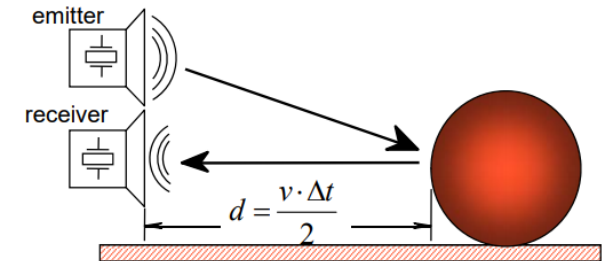


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Ultrazvučni senzor razdaljine

- Princip rada: Ultrazvučni puls se generiše pomoći piezo-električnog emitera, reflektuje se od površine objekta i detektuje pomoću piezo-električnog prijemnika.
- Osnovne karakteristike:
 - Preciznost zavisi od ugla pod kojim se nalazi prepreka.
 - Koristi se za razdaljine od nekoliko cm to nekoliko metara.
 - Uglavnom veoma jeftini.
- Aplikacije:
 - Merenje razdaljine (takođe i za objekte koji su providni).
 - Detekciju mogućih kolizija.



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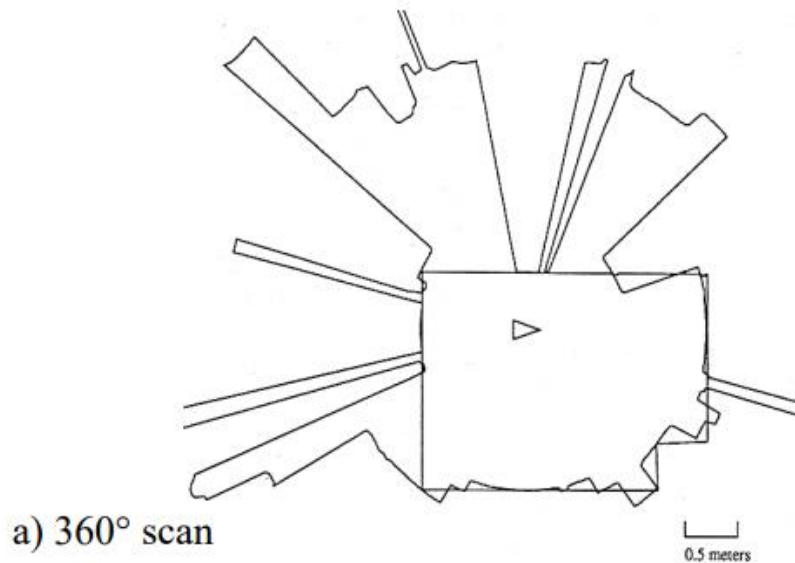


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Ultrazvučni senzor razdaljine

- Problemi priložnosti korišćenja ultrazvučnih senzora:
 - Mekane površine koje mogu da apsorbiraju veliki deo zvučne energije.
 - Površine koje se nalaze pod uglom koji nije upravan na pravac prostiranja zvuka.



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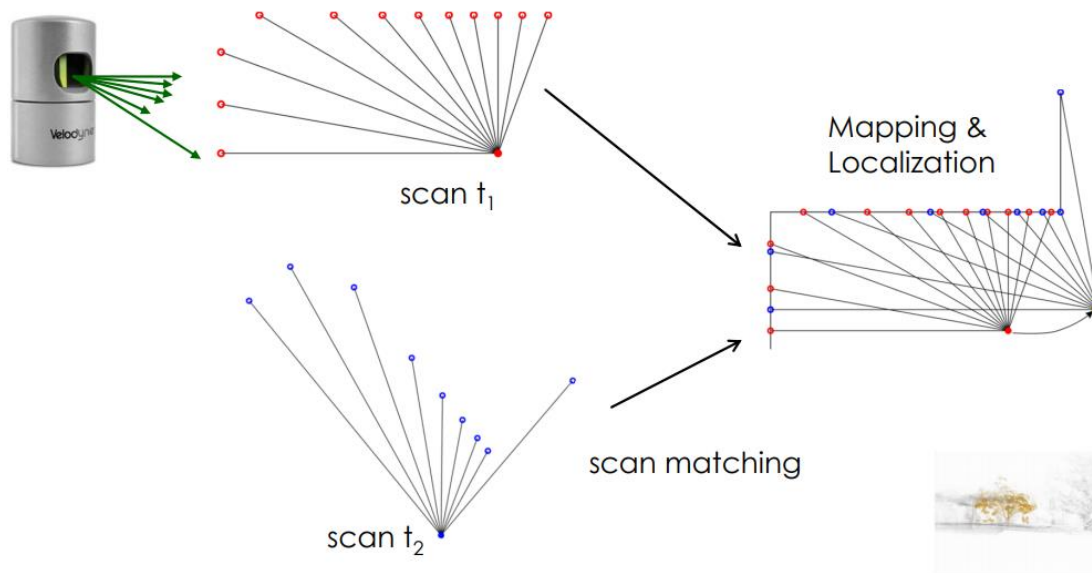




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3D mapiranje pomoću laserskog senzora



SUPPORTING MATERIAL FOR JFR
Lighting-Invariant Adaptive Route Following Using ICP

Philipp Krüsi
Bastian Bücheler
François Pomerleau
Ulrich Schwesinger
Paul Furgale
Roland Siegwart

2014

The complex block contains a title slide for supporting material. It lists the authors: Philipp Krüsi, Bastian Bücheler, François Pomerleau, Ulrich Schwesinger, Paul Furgale, and Roland Siegwart. The year 2014 is also mentioned. A small image shows a robot in a street environment with a path overlaid on the ground.

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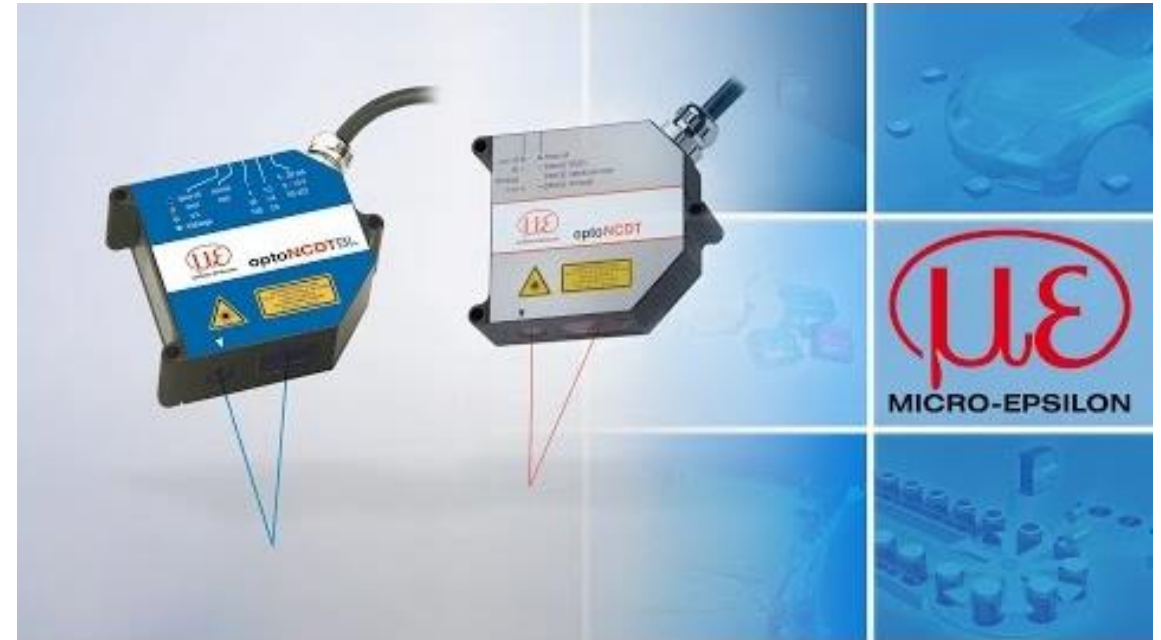
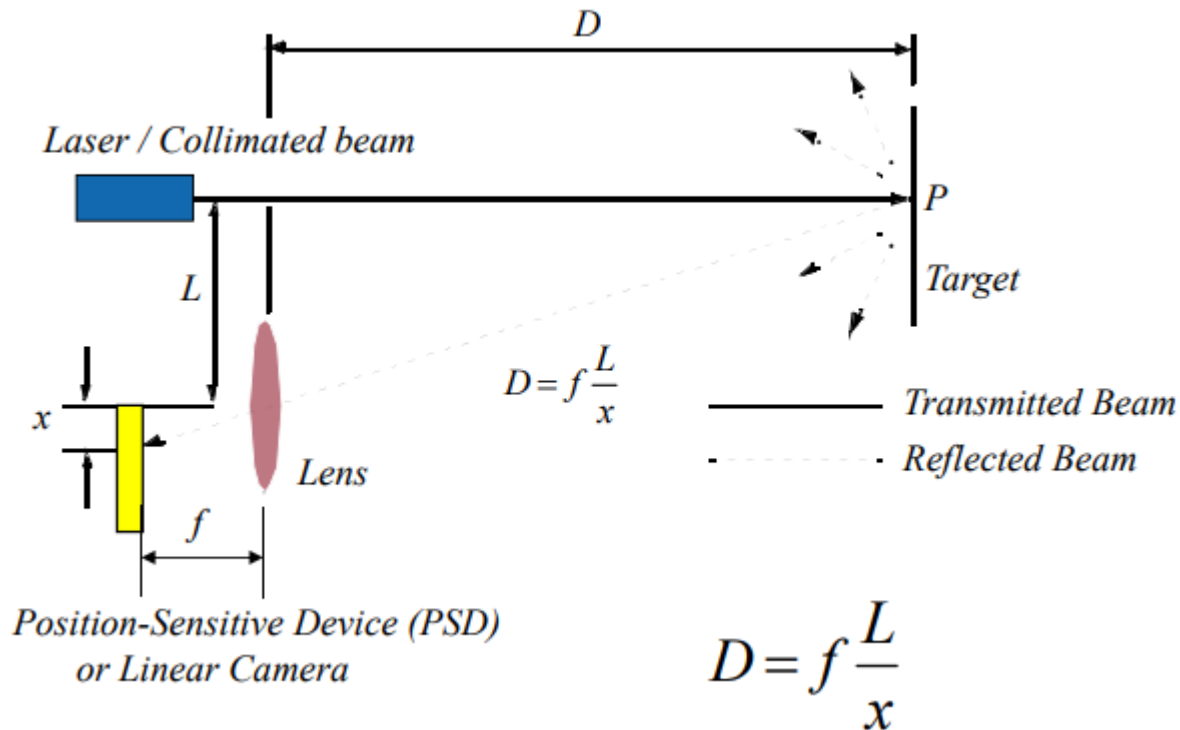


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Laserska Triangulacija (1D)

- Princip 1D laserske triangulacije:



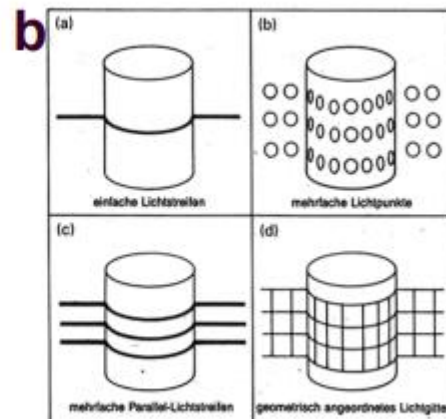
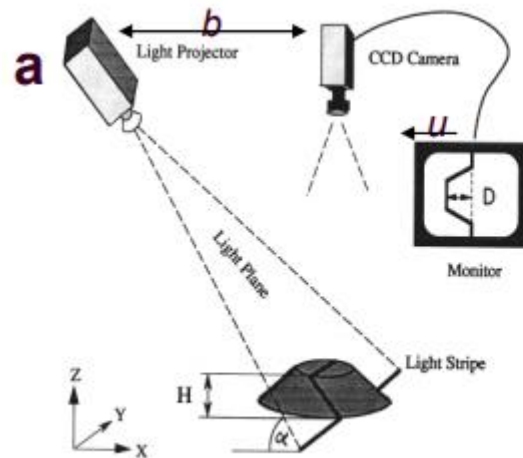
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Senzori na principu strukturnog svetla

- Korišćenjem strukturnog svetla smanjuje se uticaj ambijentalnog svetla na odziv.
- Svetlost se opaža kamerama.
- Domet do osvetljene tačke se može odrediti iz jednostavne geometrije.





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Senzori na principu strukturnog svetla



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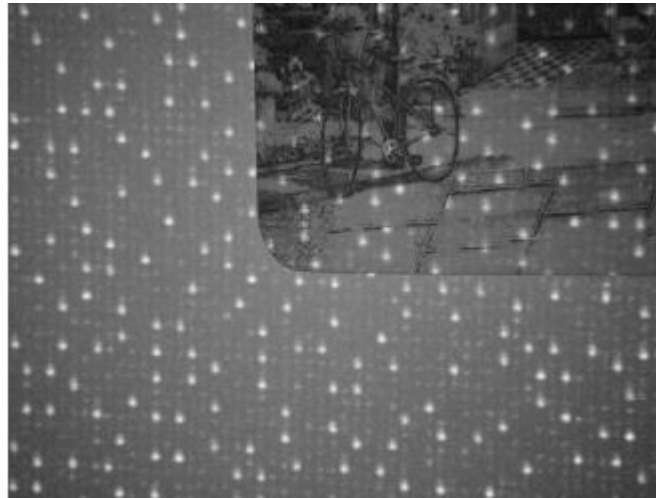


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Kinect senzor

- Osnovne komponente
 - IR Projektor
 - IR Kamera
 - VGA Kamera
 - Mikrofonski niz
 - Motorizovana baza



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Kinect sensor



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Thanks!

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