



"Analysis mode!": Robot (remote) monitoring, inspection, and diagnosis as prerequisites for deploying robots to everyday environments

IROS18 workshop on robotics for logistics in warehouses
and environments shared with humans

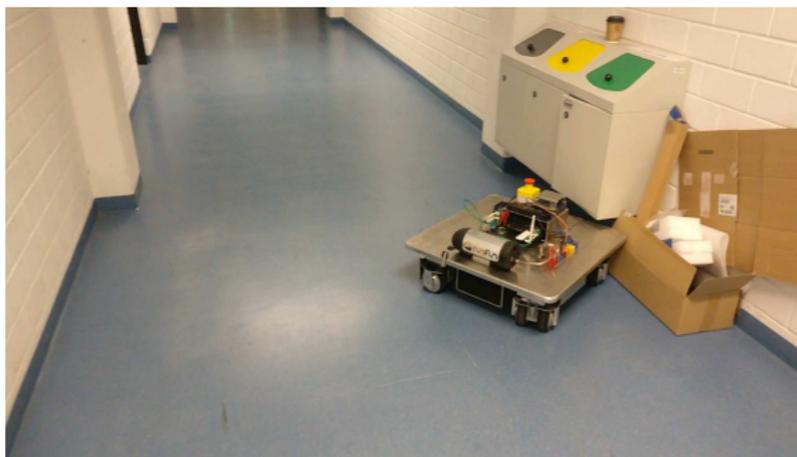
Alex Mitrevski, Santosh Thoduka,
Paul G. Plöger, Erwin Prassler
Autonomous Systems Group

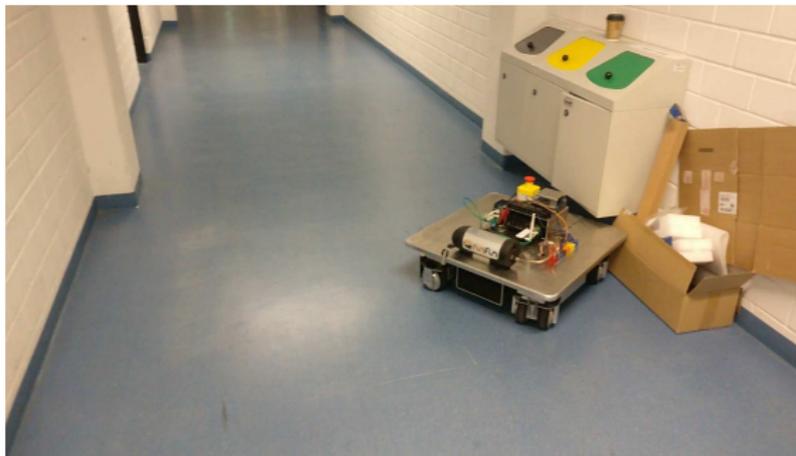
October 05, 2018

This talk is about the unfortunate fact that robots sometimes **deviate** from their **expected** behaviour

The ability to **detect** and **analyse** such deviations is essential for practical robot deployment

Detection and diagnosis require (i) component/system **observers** and (ii) some form of **introspection**





Mitrevski, Thoduka, Plöger, Prassler



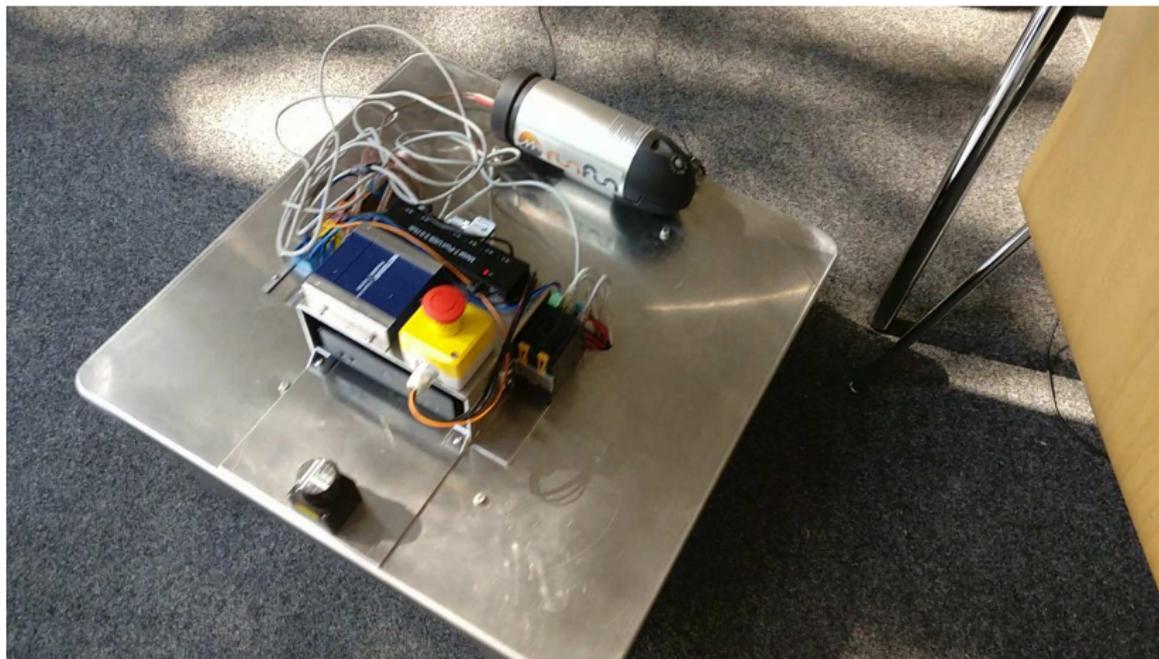
Robot (remote) monitoring, inspection, and diagnosis



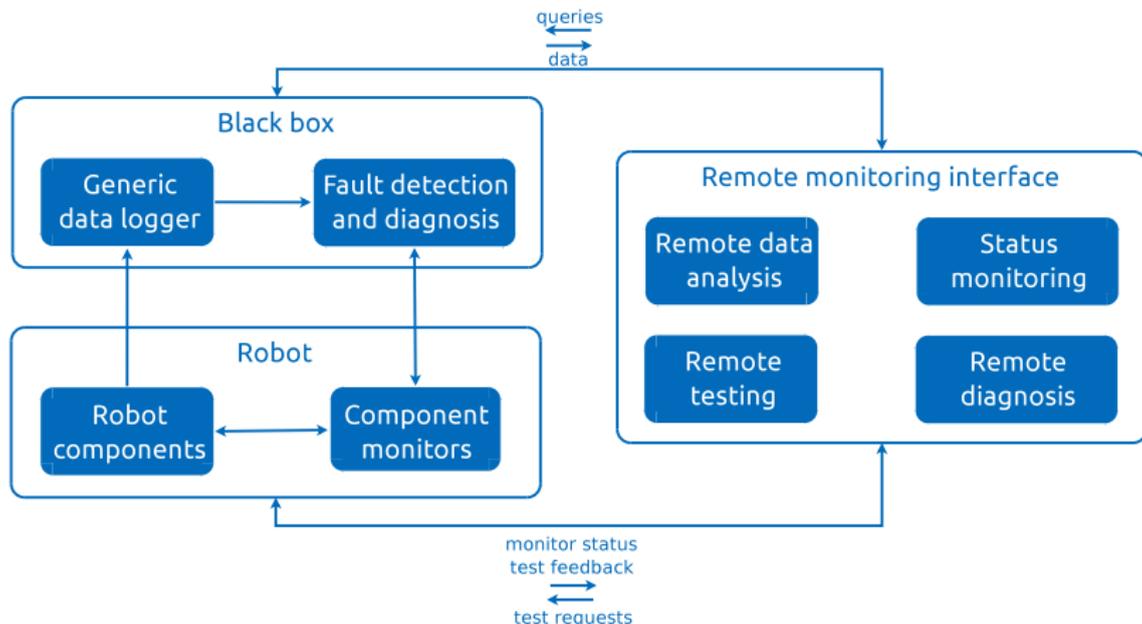
Have I Parked Properly?



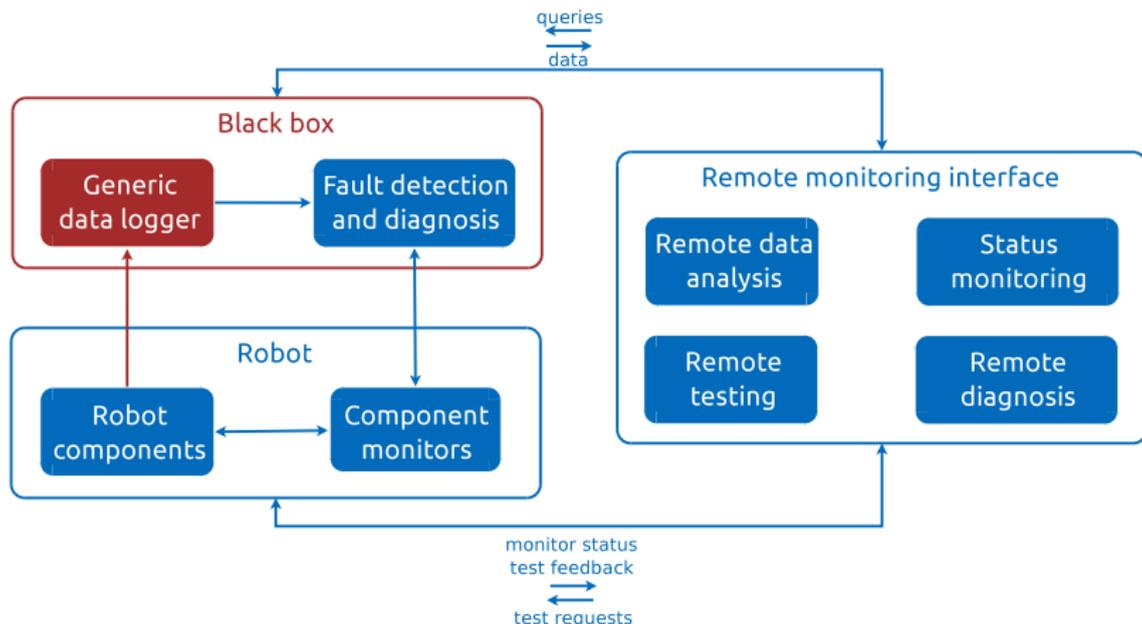
Is My Motion Correct?



Our Approach



Generic Data Logger for Robots



The robotic black box operates as an **independent embedded component** that:

- **listens** to various data sources on a robot and
- **logs** data in a predefined format

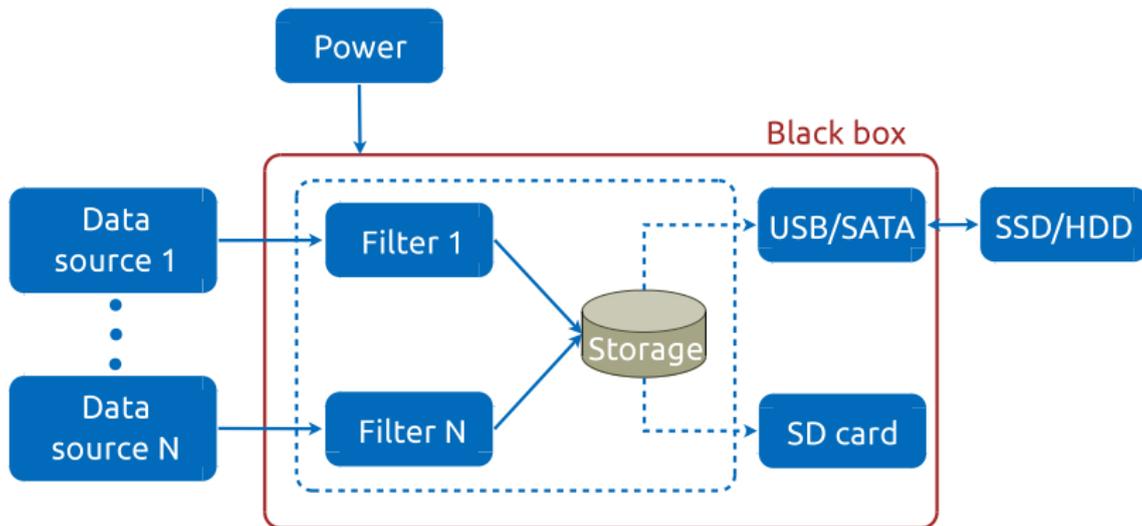
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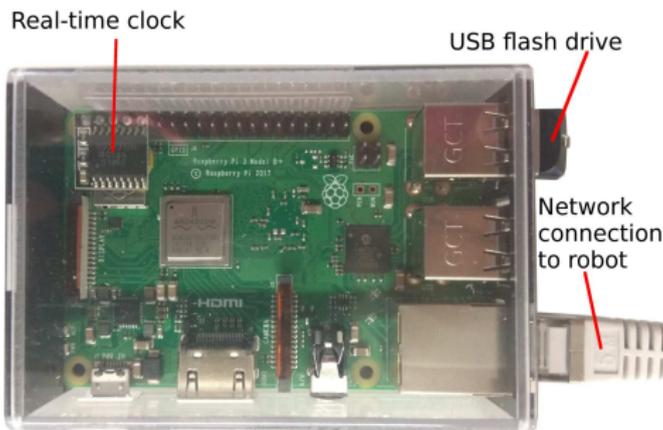
Black box design principles:

- **data filtering**
- converting the data into a **standard format**
- **reconfigurability** for different communication interfaces and formats

Black Box Concept



Black Box Prototype



- Raspberry Pi 3B+ with 64-bit Arch Linux Arm
- 128 GB flash drive
- A real-time clock module
- A MongoDB database for storing the data in JSON format
- Plug-and-play operation after initial setup
- Source code freely available at

<https://github.com/ropod-project/black-box>

Black box data are not so useful without appropriate processing and analysis tools

Tools are needed for:

- Easy data access
- Data plotting
- Component and system monitoring
- Fault diagnosis

```
{
  "_id" : "0",
  "angular" :
  {
    "x" : 0.0,
    "y" : 0.0,
    "z" : 0.0
  },
  "linear" :
  {
    "x" : 1.0,
    "y" : 0.0,
    "z" : 0.0
  },
  "timestamp" :
    1538251490.494
}
```

```
# This file has been autogenerated by black_box_orm
import pymongo as pm

class RosCmdVel(object):
    db_name = "logs"
    collection_name = "ros_cmd_vel"

    def __init__(self):
        self.variables = ['timestamp', '_id']
        self._id = "5bafdae2805b912676139ab2"
        self.variable_mappings = {'timestamp': '[' +
            'timestamp']', '_id': '[' + '_id']'}
        self.objects = ['linear', 'angular']
        self.timestamp = 1538251490.494
        self.linear = Linear()
        self.angular = Angular()
        self.mongo_client = pm.MongoClient()

    @staticmethod
    def get_all():
        client = pm.MongoClient()
        db = client[RosCmdVel.db_name]
        collection = db[RosCmdVel.collection_name]
        cursor = collection.find()
        data = list()
        for doc in cursor:
            obj = RosCmdVel()
            obj._id = doc["_id"]
            obj.timestamp = doc["timestamp"]
```

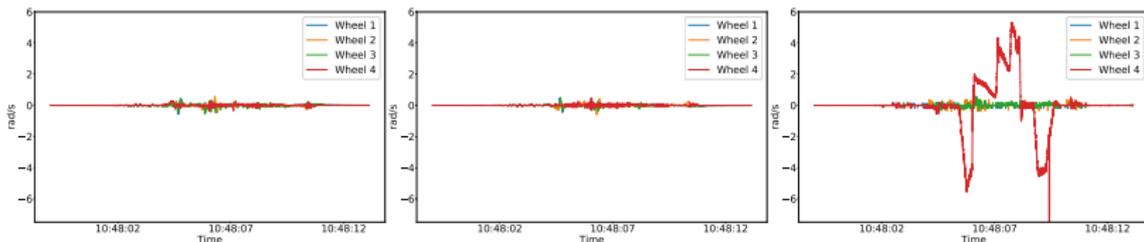
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    "z" : 0.0  
  },  
  "timestamp" :  
    1538251490.494  
}
```

```
    obj.linear.from_doc(doc)  
    obj.angular.from_doc(doc)  
    data.append(obj)  
    return data  
  
def from_doc(self, doc):  
    self._id = doc["_id"]  
    self.timestamp = doc["timestamp"]  
    self.linear.from_doc(doc)  
    self.angular.from_doc(doc)  
  
definitions continue...
```



- ROPOD's smart wheel gives us access to **40+ state variables** - plenty of opportunities for exploring redundancy relations
 - three encoder measurements
 - IMU
 - voltage and current measurements
 - temperature
- Component monitors can exploit these redundancies for consistency checking
- Robot fleets: an additional level of redundancy!

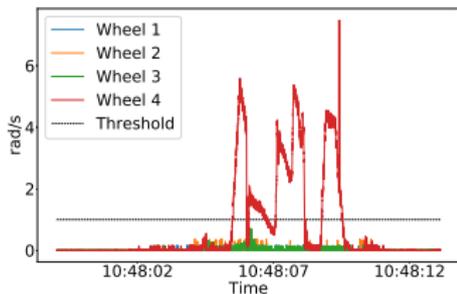
Exploiting Redundancies



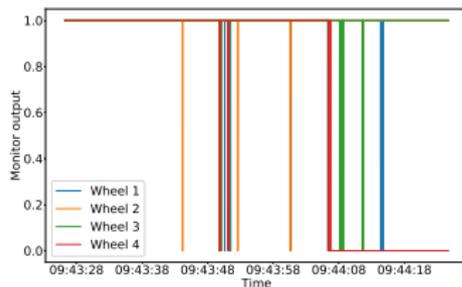
(a) Encoder 1 velocity

(b) Encoder 2 velocity

(c) Pivot encoder velocity

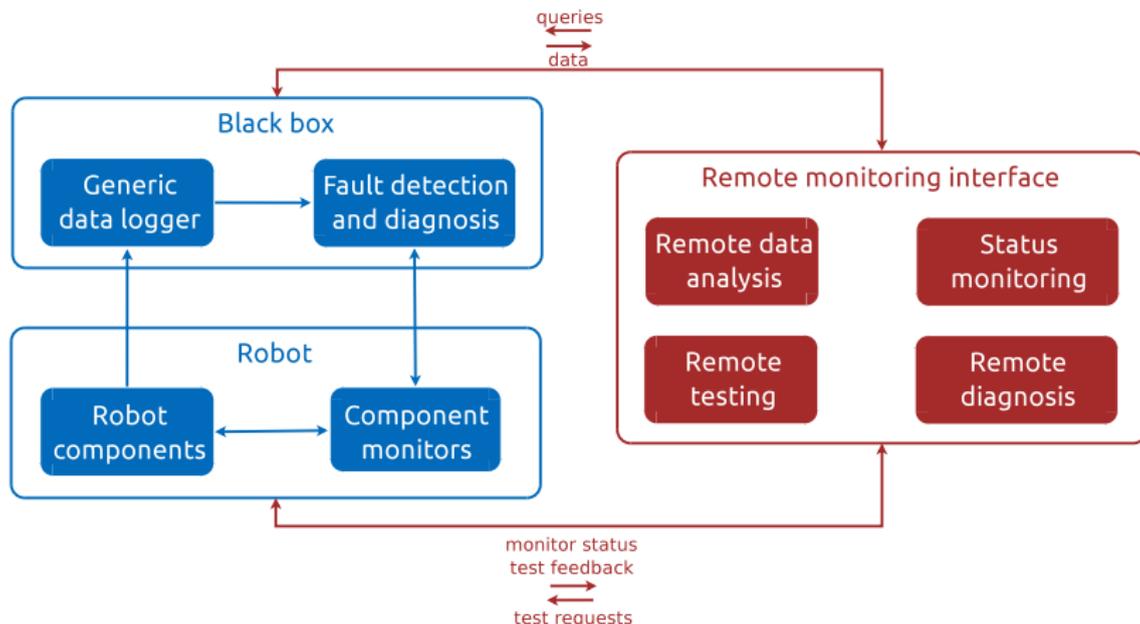


(d) Residual

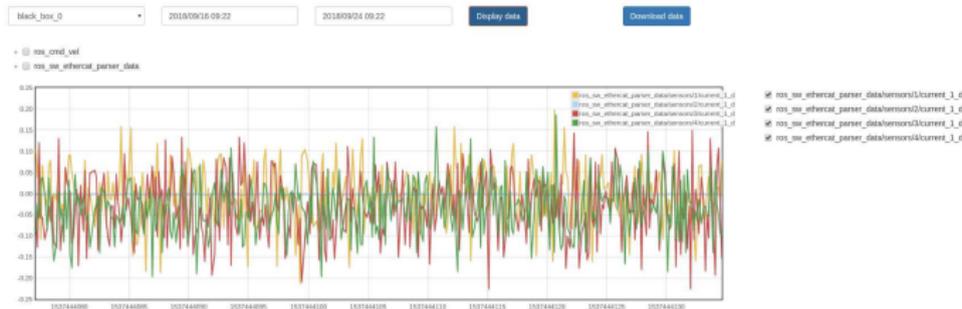


(e) Monitor output

Remote Fault Diagnosis



ROPOD Remote Monitoring



Ropod info

Ropod	Status	Status time	Detailed status
component_monitor	●	2018-09-22T09:57:43.437415	Get detailed status
<div style="text-align: right;"> <input type="button" value="Expand all"/> <input type="button" value="Collapse all"/> <input type="button" value="Hide detailed status"/> </div>			
Status of component_monitor			
Wireless network			●
Network quality and strength			●
Laser scanner			●
Laser devices recognised by OS			●
Encoder			●
Matching between the measured and differentiated encoder velocities			●
Matching between the expected and measured pivot angular velocity			●
ROS			●
ROS master running			●
Topics published			●

- Models of behaviour¹
- Correlations between sensor measurements²
- Event tagging
- Status LEDs
- Intent communication

¹M. Fox, J. Gough, and D. Long, "Detecting Execution Failures Using Learned Action Models," in *Proc. 22nd Nat. Conf. Artificial Intelligence - Vol. 2*, pp. 968-973, 2007.

²E. Khalastchi and M. Kalech, "A sensor-based approach for fault detection and diagnosis for robotic systems," *Autonomous Robots*, vol. 42, no. 6, pp. 1231-1248, Dec. 2017.

- The black box has proven useful for debugging and performing diagnostics, but tools for easy data access are essential
- Communication is a significant challenge for performing remote monitoring and requires various practical considerations (e.g. network connectivity and data volume)
- User profiling is quite important for creating effective (remote) monitoring and diagnosis tools
- Often overlooked: Failure tolerance is just as important for software as it is for hardware



Thanks for Your Attention