

Human-Robot Teaming:

From space robotics to self-driving cars

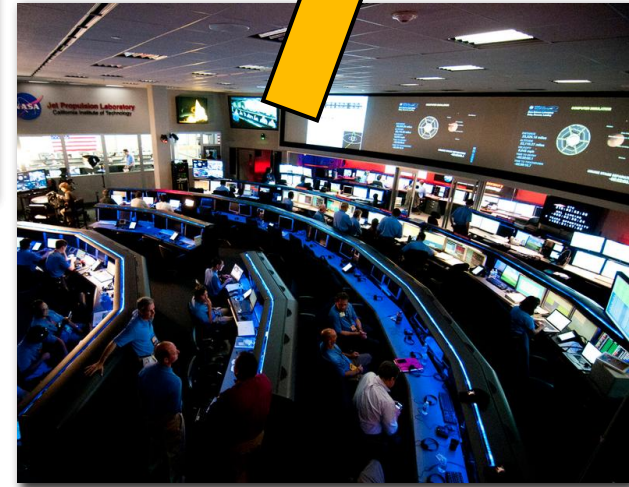
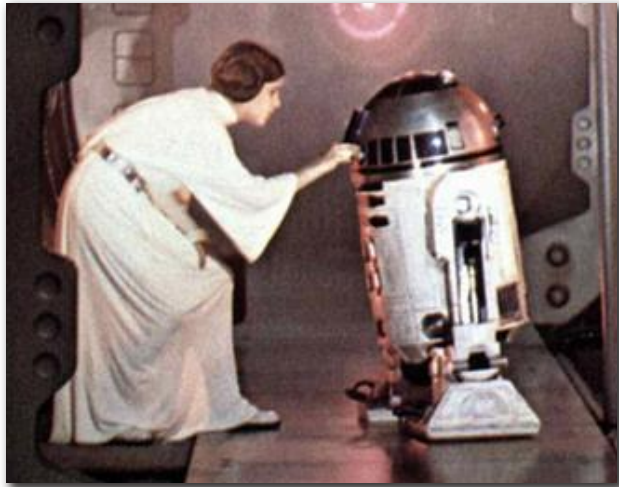
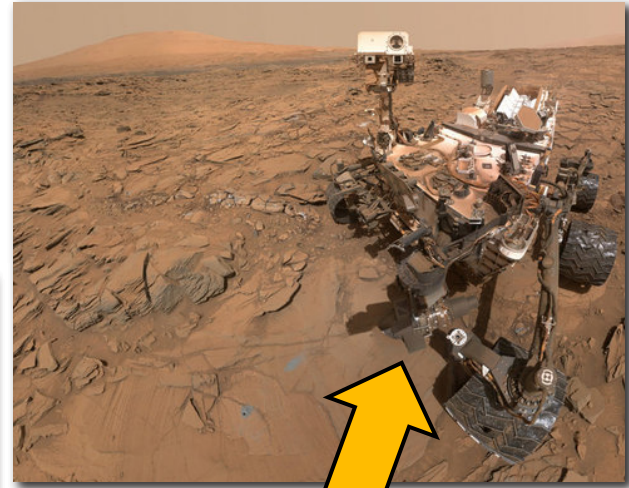
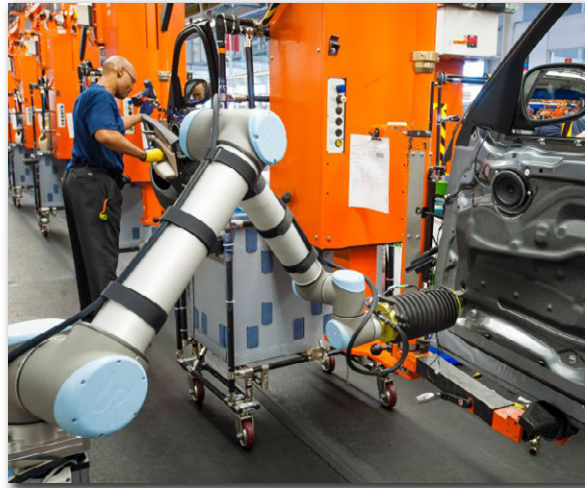


Terry Fong

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NASA Ames Research Center
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2019-05-30

Human-robot teams...



What is a team?

Teams are interdependent

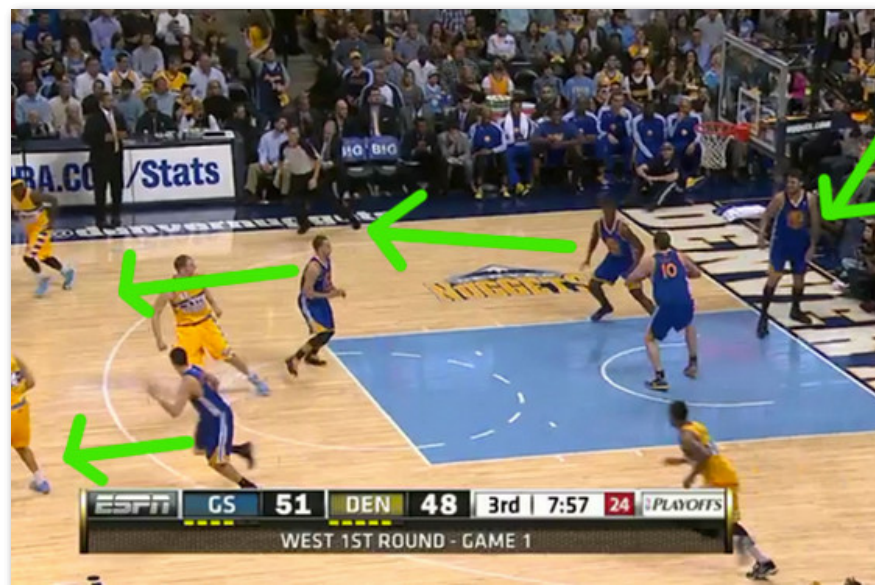
- Members share a common goal
- Group needs > individual need
- Common ground & trust

Norms

- Background (experience, training, knowledge, etc.)
- Organizational structure
- Work protocol (taskwork)

Cornerstones of teamwork

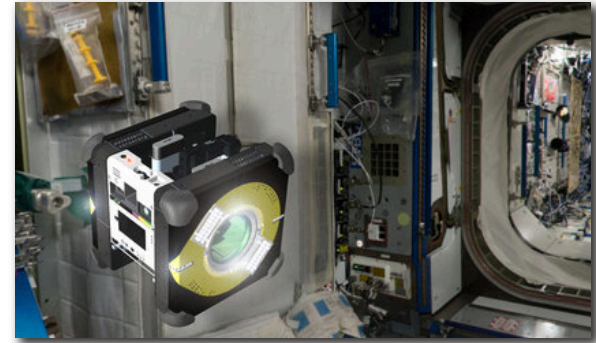
1. Communication
2. Coordination
3. Collaboration



Research @ NASA Ames

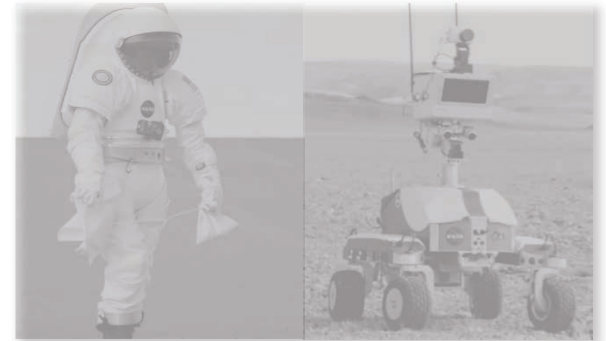
Part 1: Communication

- Signaling for non-humanoid robots
- Convey robot state and intent using dynamic light and sound
- Ambient and active communication



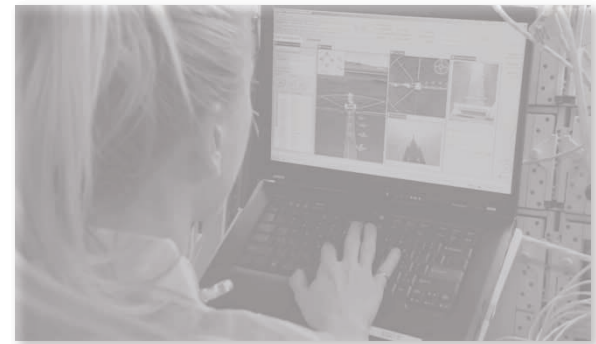
Part 2: Coordination

- Achieve common (joint) objective
- Independent human and robot activities
- Robots work before, in parallel (loosely coupled) and after humans



Part 3: Collaboration

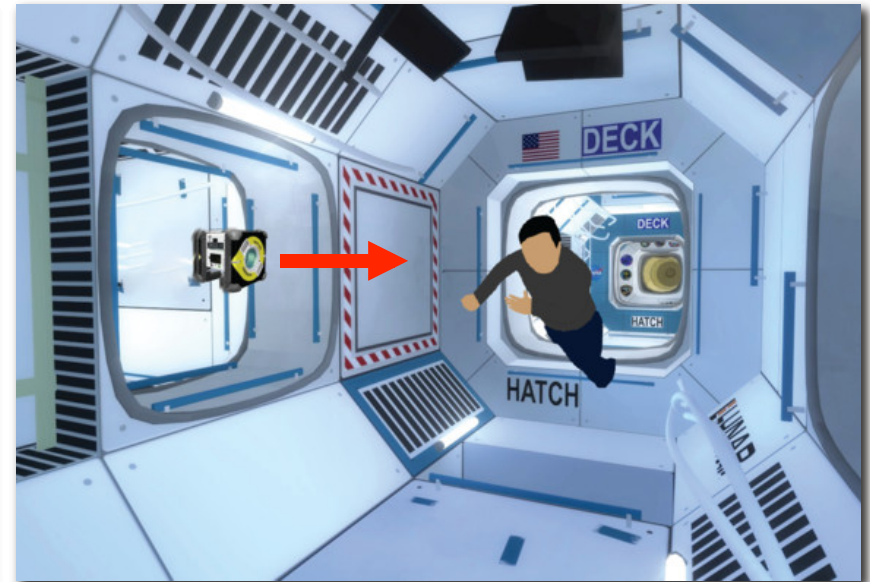
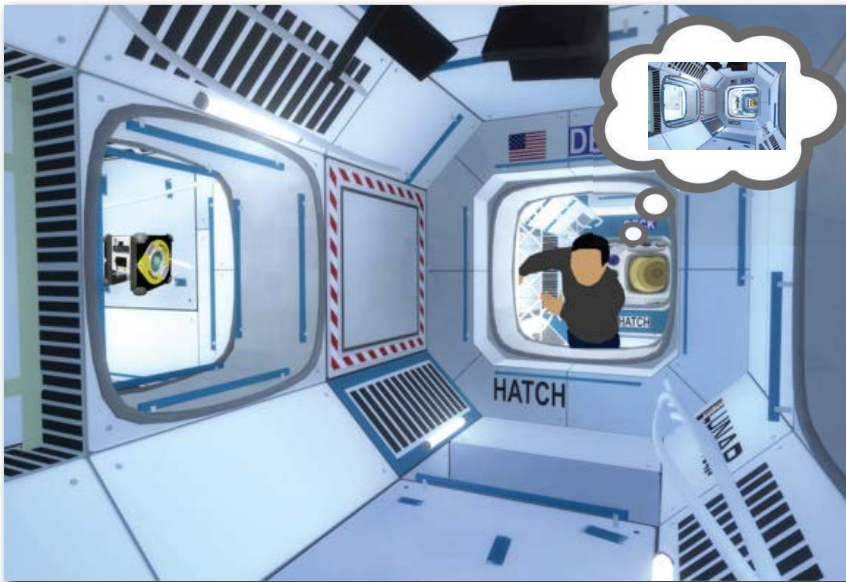
- Humans support autonomous robots
- Focus on cognitive tasks (planning, decision making, etc)
- Human-robot team may be distributed



Motivation

Spatial negotiation

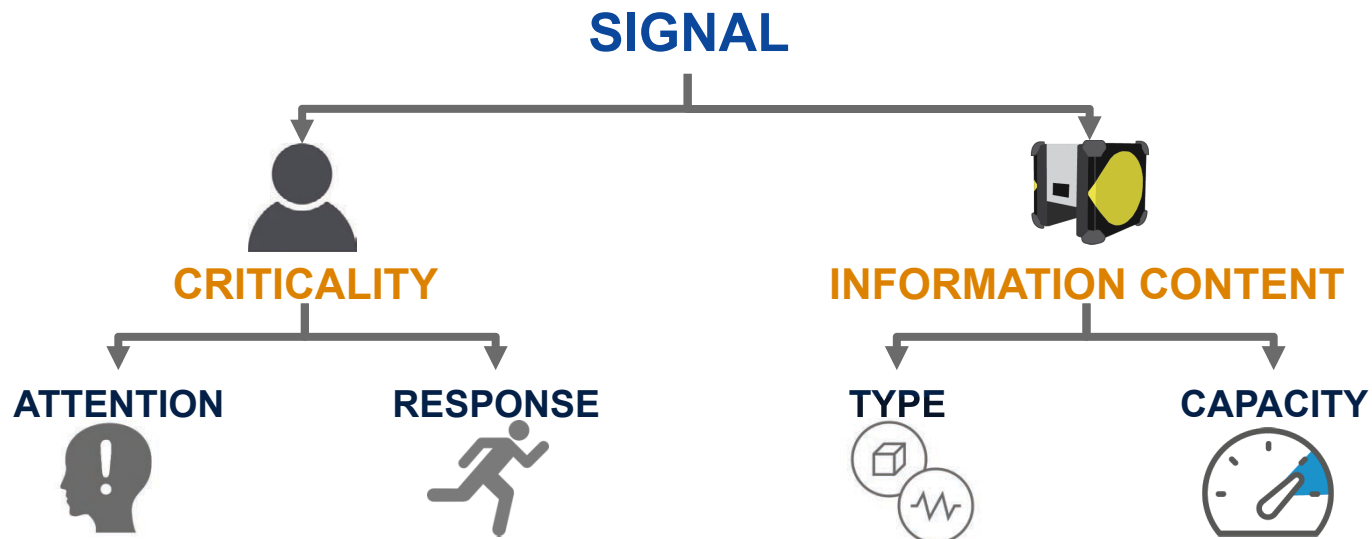
- When humans and robots must co-exist in the same space, there is often a need for spatial negotiation
- Cannot always rely on pre-defined rules (e.g., “right of way”) due to ambiguity and uncertainty
- Signaling (lights, movement, sound, etc) is an effective manner to communicate intent and elicit action.



Signaling for human-robot interaction

Considerations

- **What** to convey (importance of the information)
- **When** to convey (timing of the information)
- **How** to convey (constrained/modulated by configuration, situation, etc..)
- **To whom** do we convey (user role, capability to receive/respond, etc.)



E. Cha, Y. Kim, T. Fong, and M. Mataric (2018) “A survey of non-verbal signaling methods for non-humanoid robots” *Foundation & Trends in Robotics* 6(4).

Astrobee

Free-flying space robot

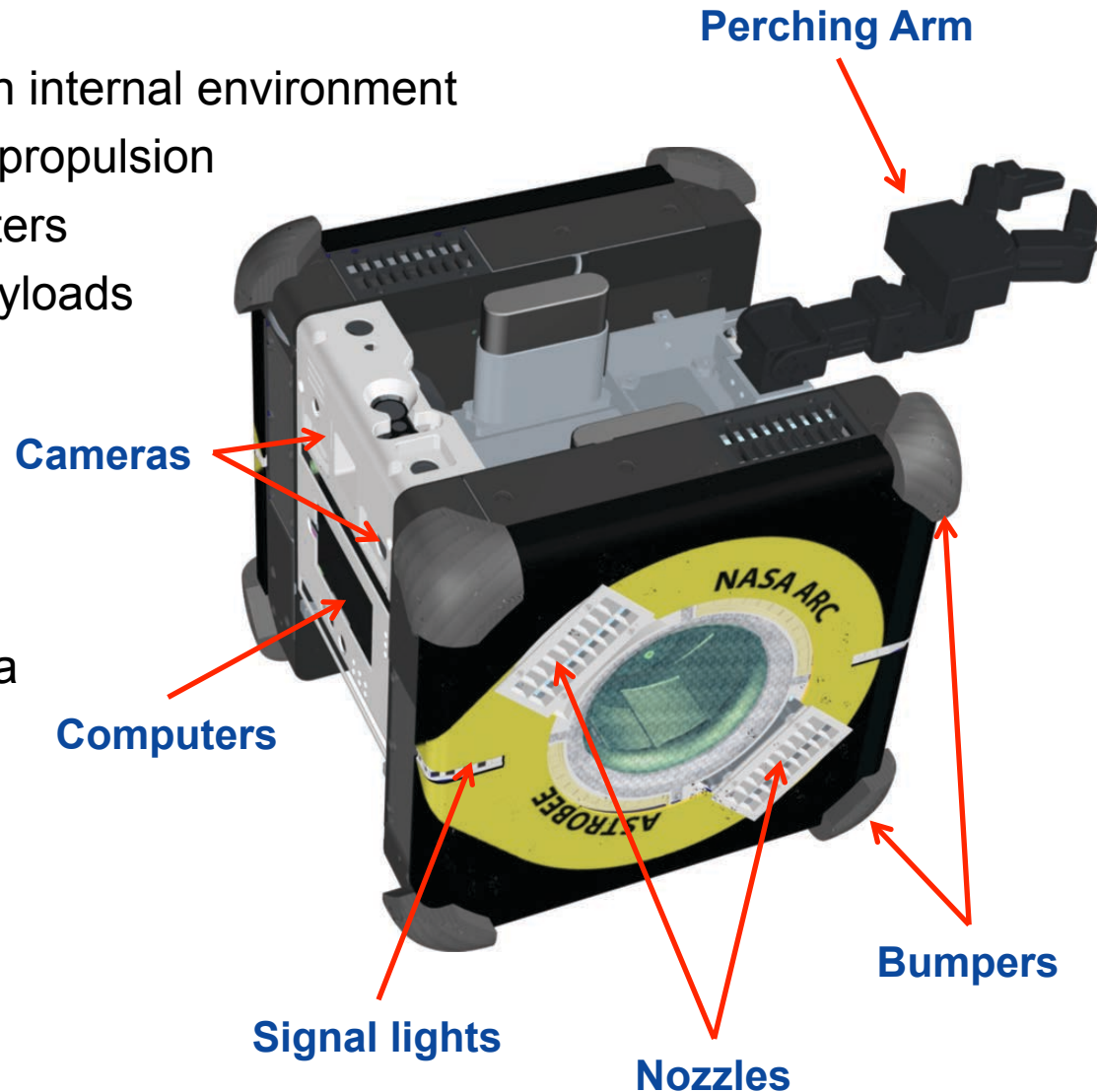
- International Space Station internal environment
- All electric with fan-based propulsion
- Three smartphone computers
- Expansion port for new payloads
- Open-source software
- ~30x30x30 cm, ~8 kg

Uses

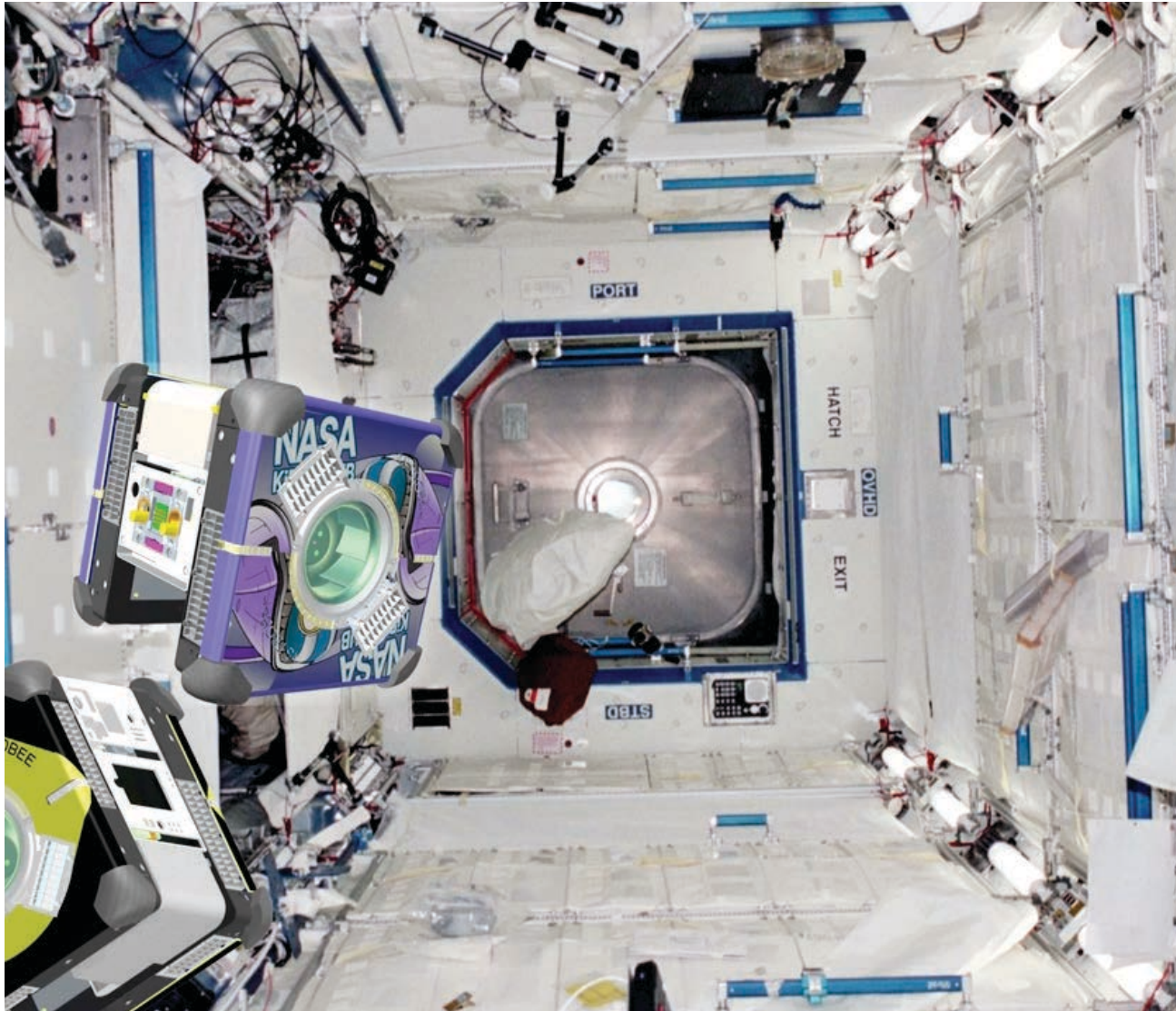
- Mobile sensor
- Remotely operated camera
- Zero-G robotic research

Autonomy

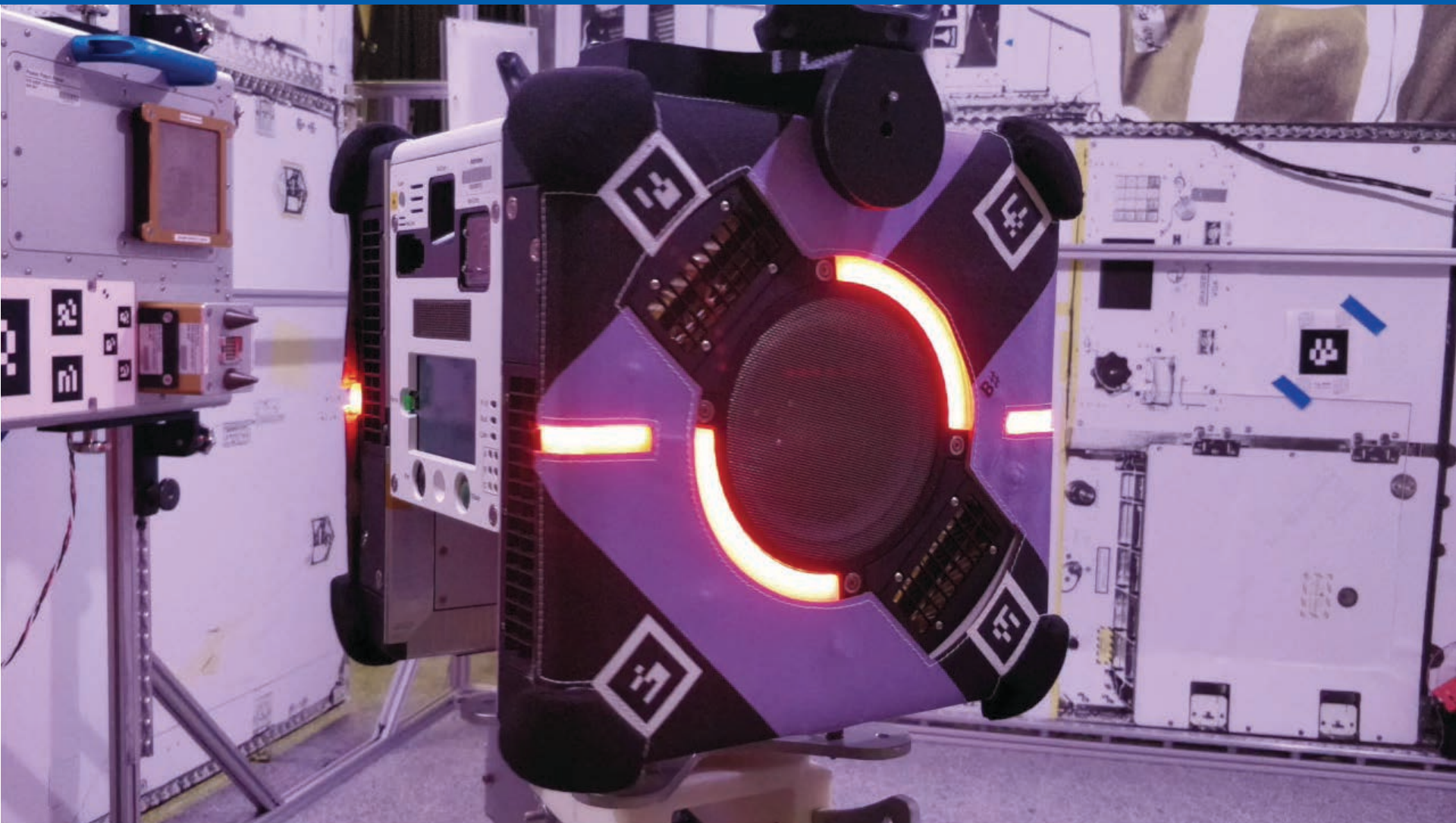
- Docking & recharge
- Perching on handrails
- Vision-based navigation



Astrobee light signal concept



Astrobee development



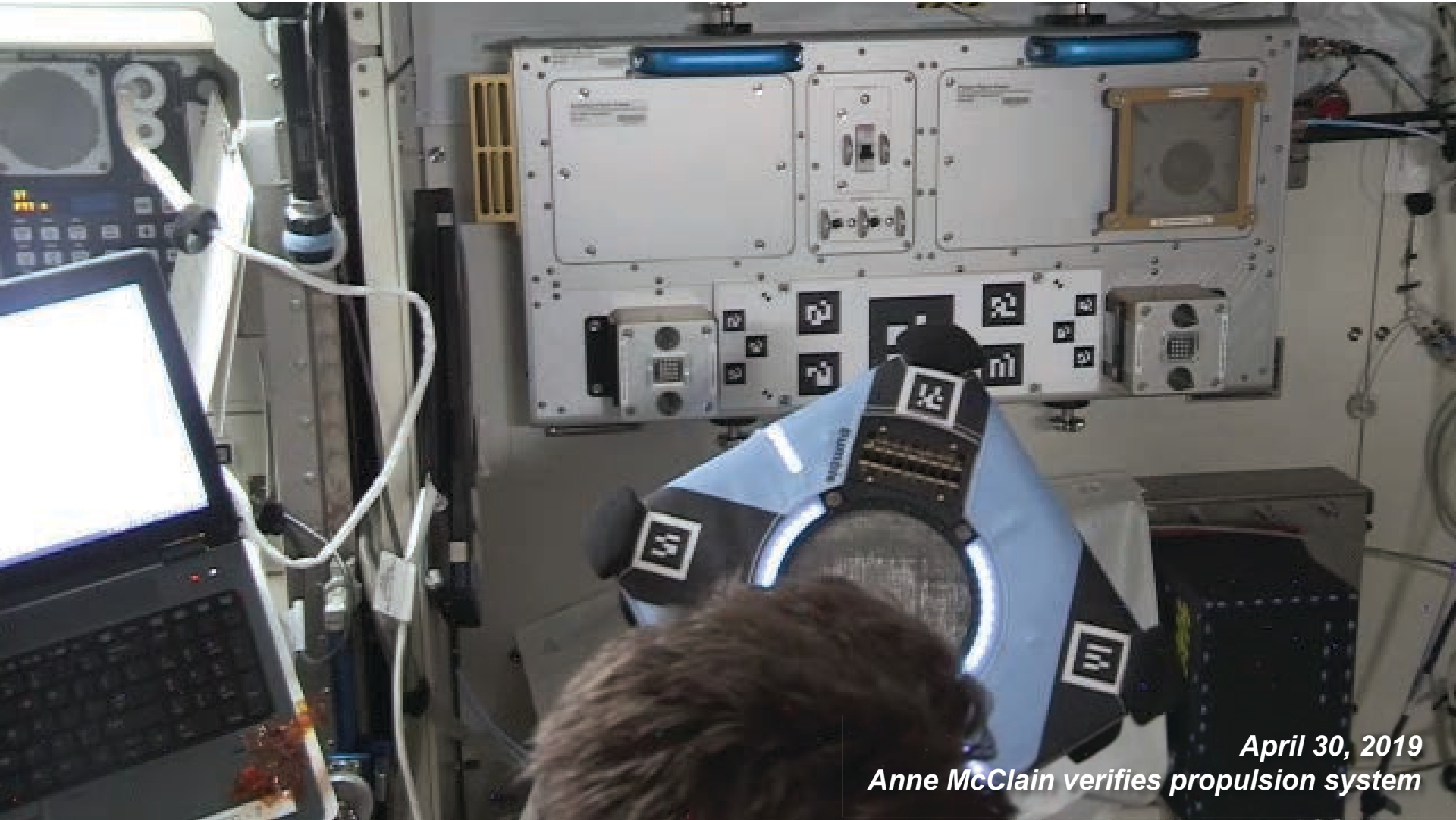
Astrobee on the Space Station



April 30, 2019
First power-on of "Bumble Bee"



Astrobee on the Space Station



*April 30, 2019
Anne McClain verifies propulsion system*



Research @ NASA Ames

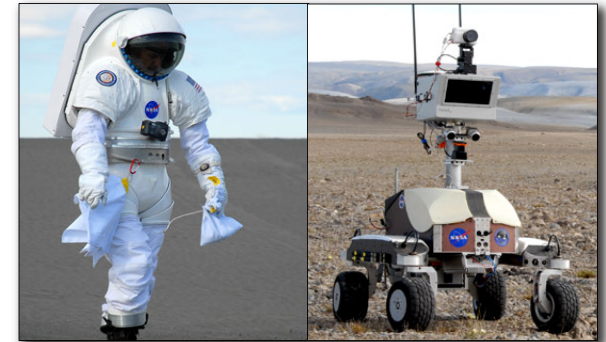
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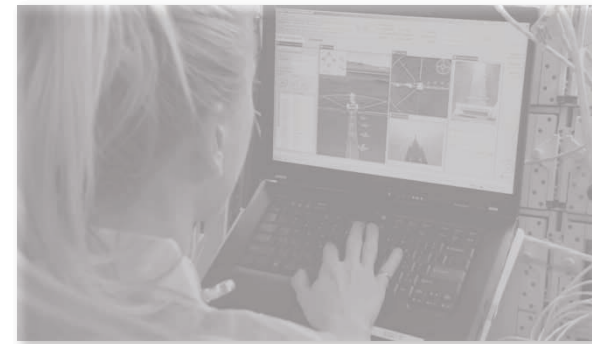
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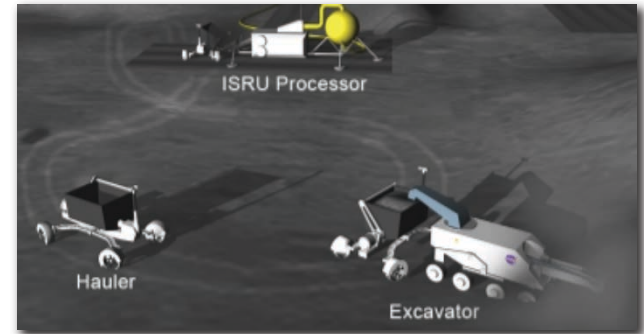
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Robots for human exploration

Robots **before** crew

- Prepare for subsequent human mission
- Scouting, prospecting, etc.
- Site preparation, equipment deployment, infrastructure setup, etc.



Robots **supporting** crew

- Parallel activities and real-time support
- Inspection, mobile camera, etc.
- Heavy transport & mobility



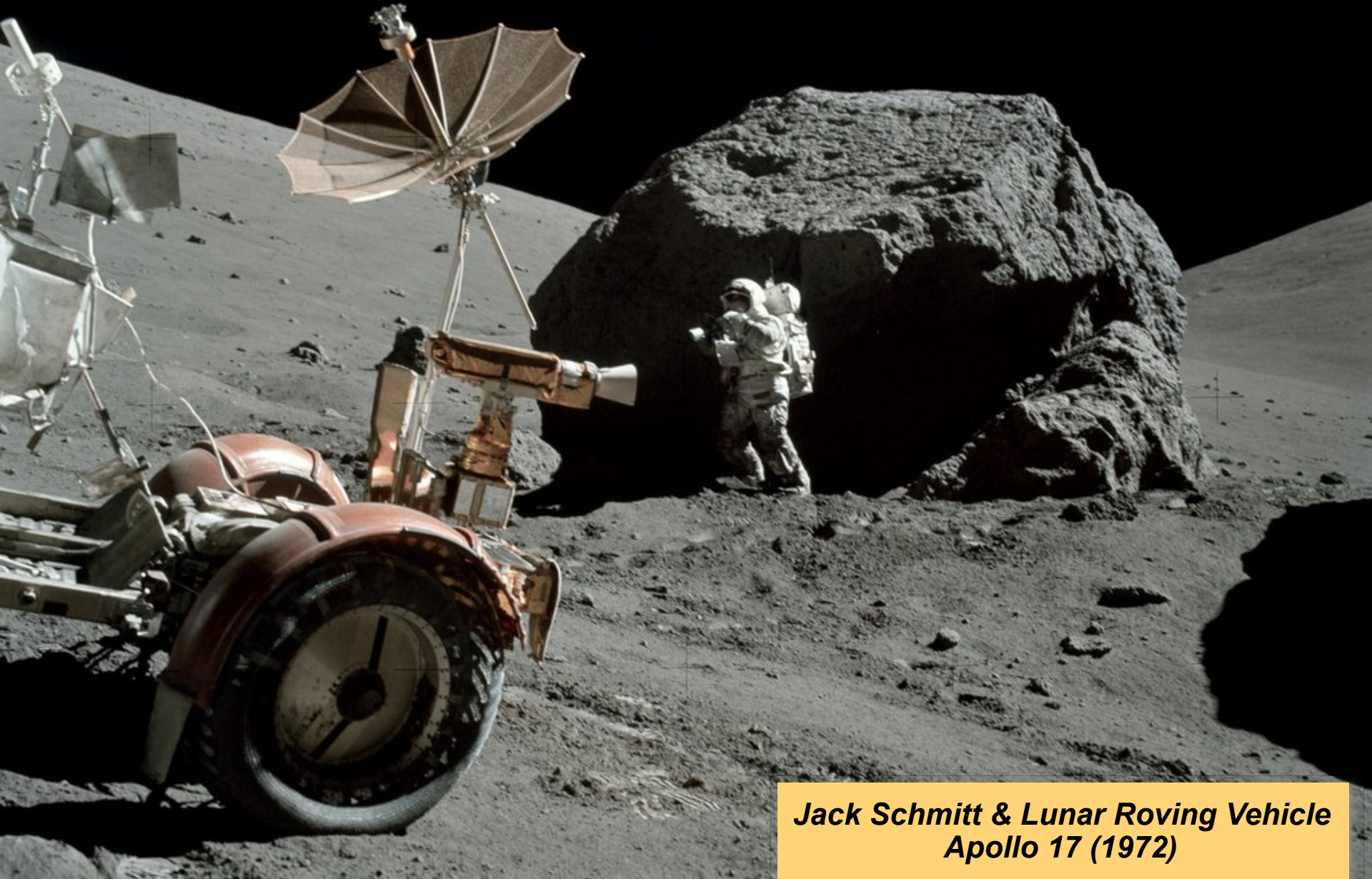
Robots **after** crew

- Perform work following human mission
- Follow-up and “caretaking” work
- Close-out tasks, maintenance, etc.



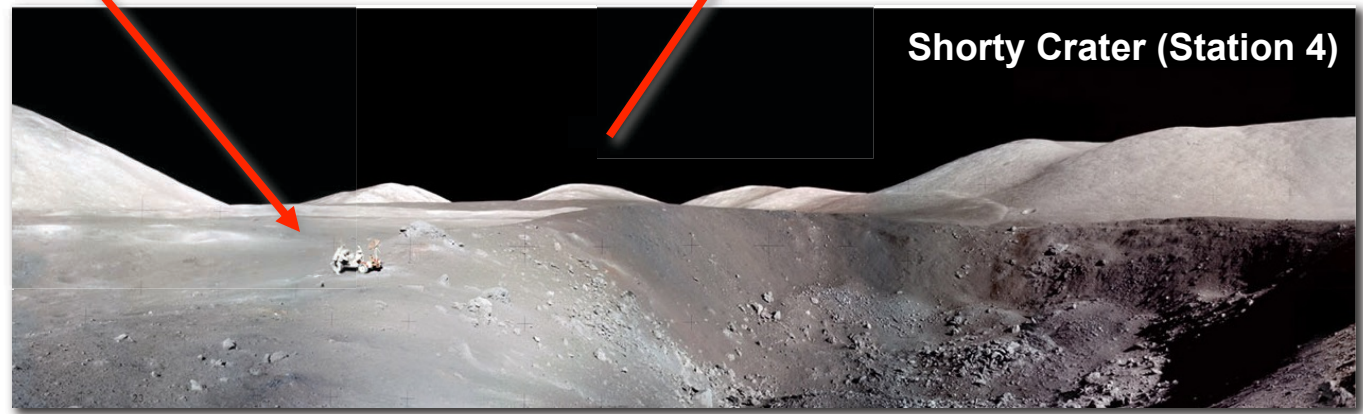
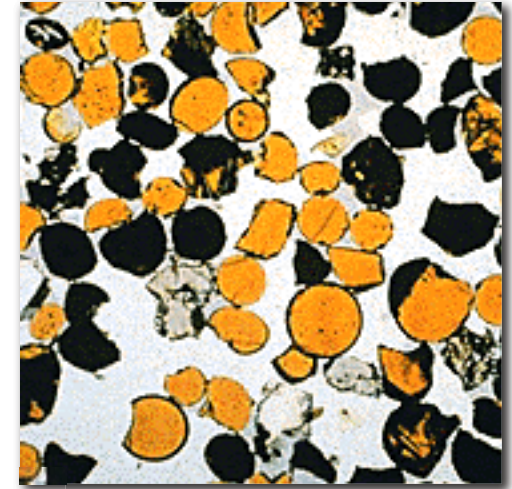
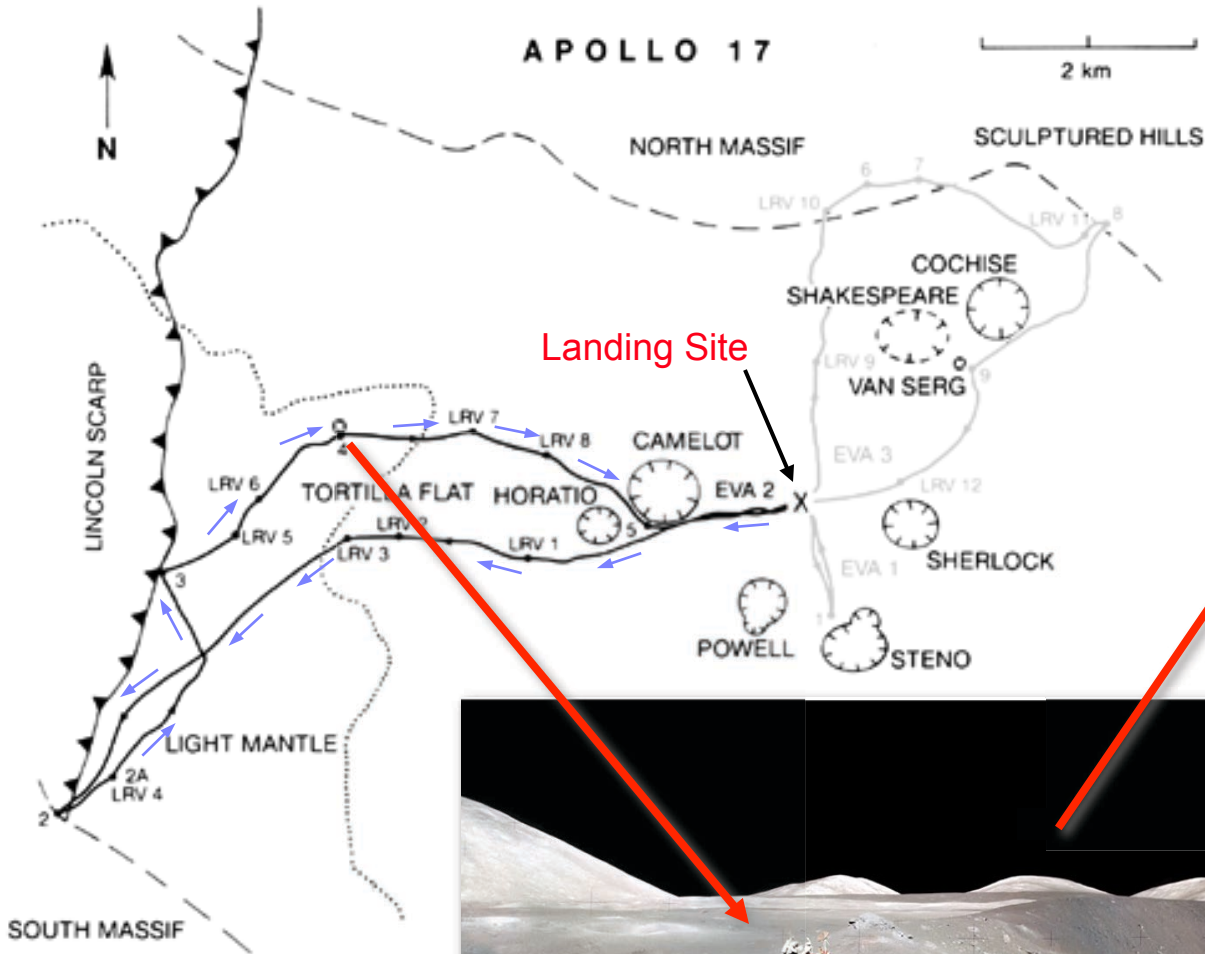
T. Fong, M. Deans, and M. Bualat (2013). "Robotics for human exploration". IFR International Symposium on Robotics

Human planetary exploration



*Jack Schmitt & Lunar Roving Vehicle
Apollo 17 (1972)*

Why robots should “follow-up” after humans...



Robotic follow-up study



Haughton Crater

- 20 km diameter impact structure
- ~39 million years ago (Late Eocene)
- Devon Island: 66,800 sq. km (largest uninhabited island on Earth)

Crew mission



**Mark Helper
and Pascal Lee**



**Essam Heggy
and Pascal Lee**

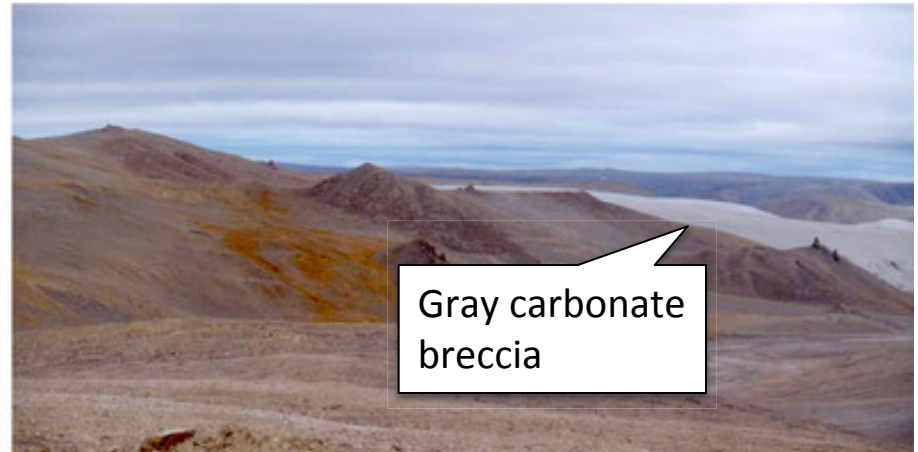
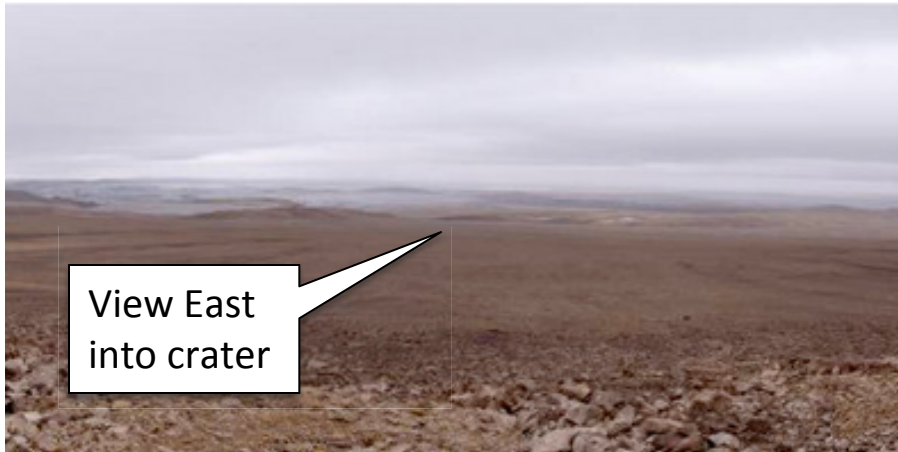
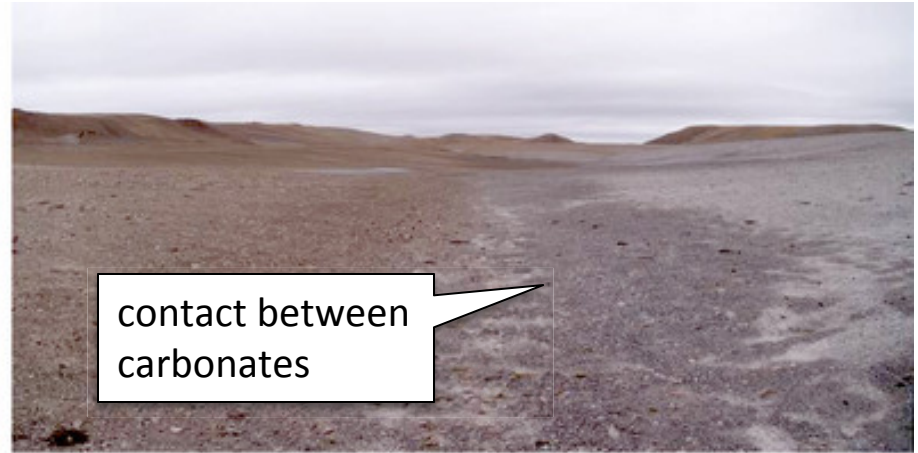
Geologic Mapping

- Document geologic history, structural geometry & major units
- Example impact breccia & clasts
- Take photos & collect samples

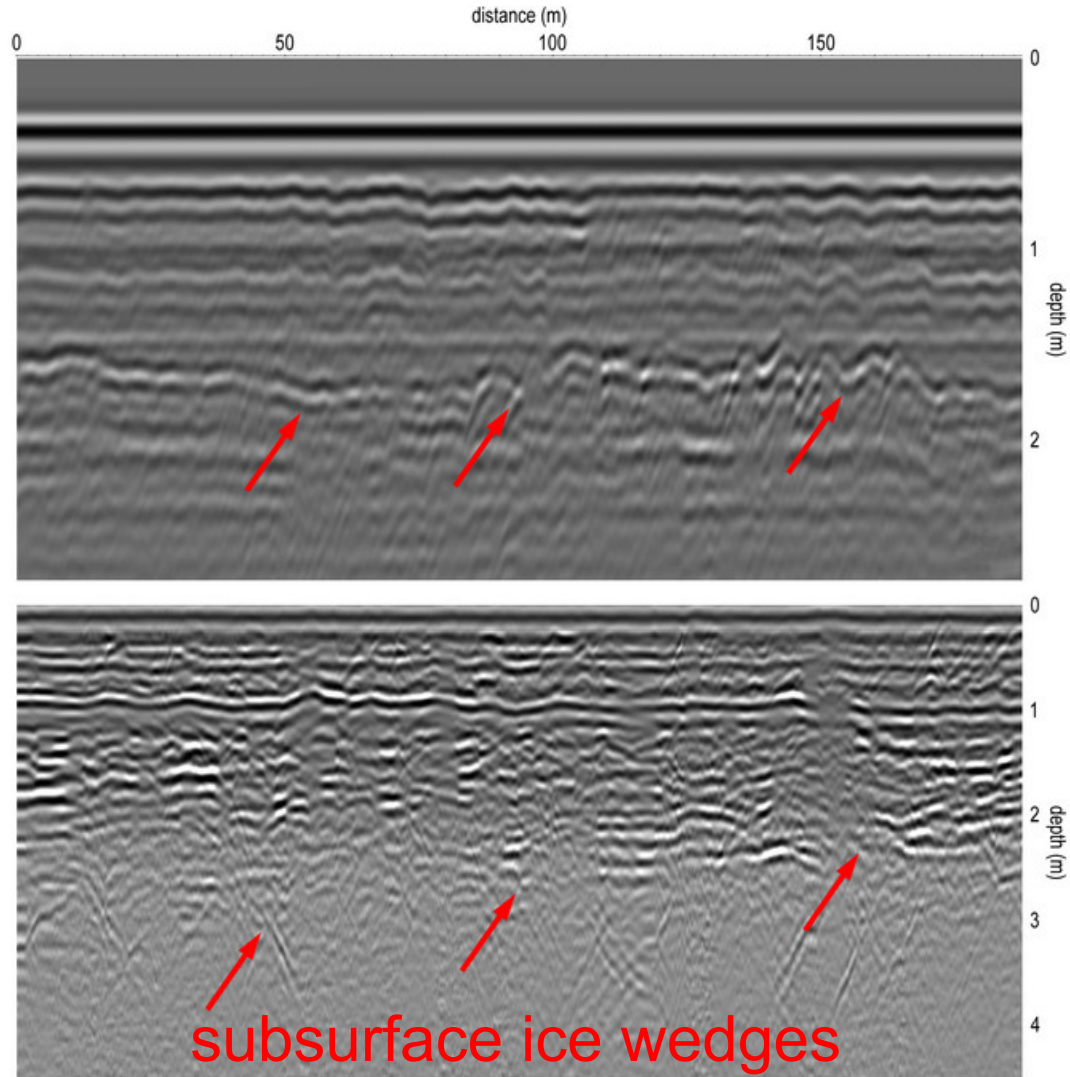
Geophysical Survey

- Examine subsurface structure
- 3D distribution of buried ground ice in permafrost layer
- Ground-penetrating radar: manual deploy, 400/900 MHz

Geologic mapping results



Geophysical survey results



Robotic follow-up plan

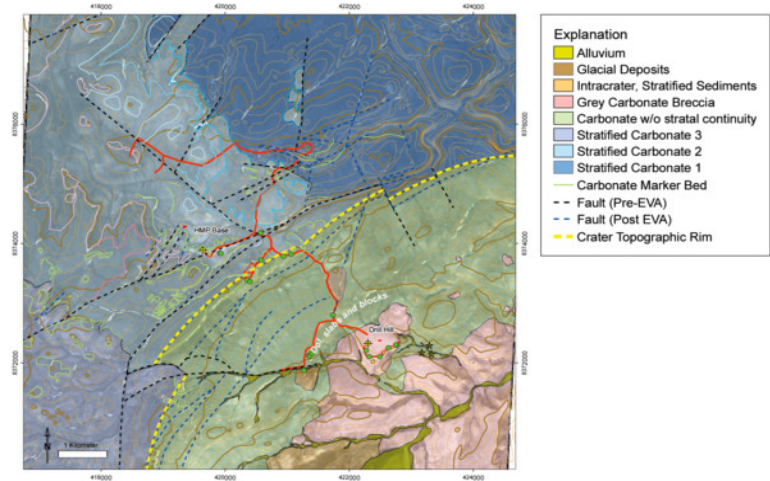




Robotic follow-up results

Geologic Mapping

- **Verified the geologic map** in multiple locations (revisited and confirmed geologic units)
- **Amended the geologic map** in multiple locations (added detail to long-range crew observations)



Geophysical Survey

- **Detail study of “polygons”** (correlated surface & subsurface features identified by crew)
- **Measured average depth** of subsurface ice layer (refined observations from crew)



T. Fong, M. Bualat, et al. (2010) “**Robotic follow-up for human exploration**”. AIAA Space Conf.

Research @ NASA Ames

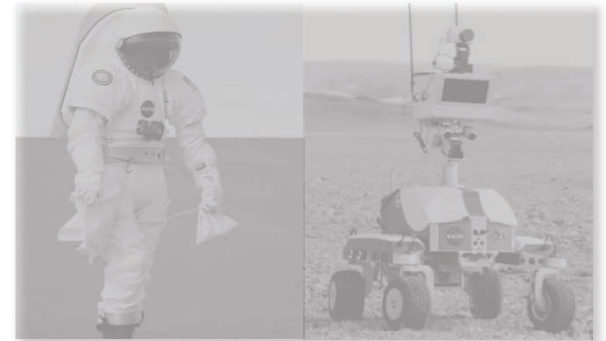
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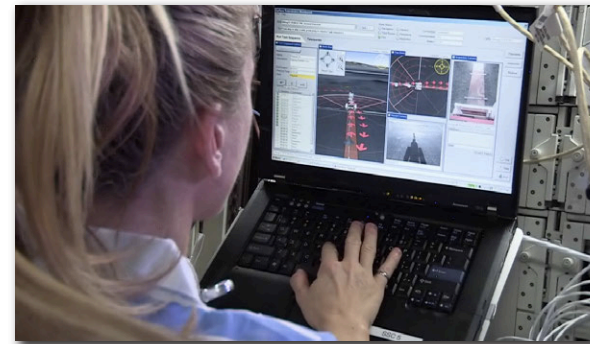
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Crew-controlled telerobotics: “Avatar” in real-life



Imperfect robot autonomy

Human-robot collaboration

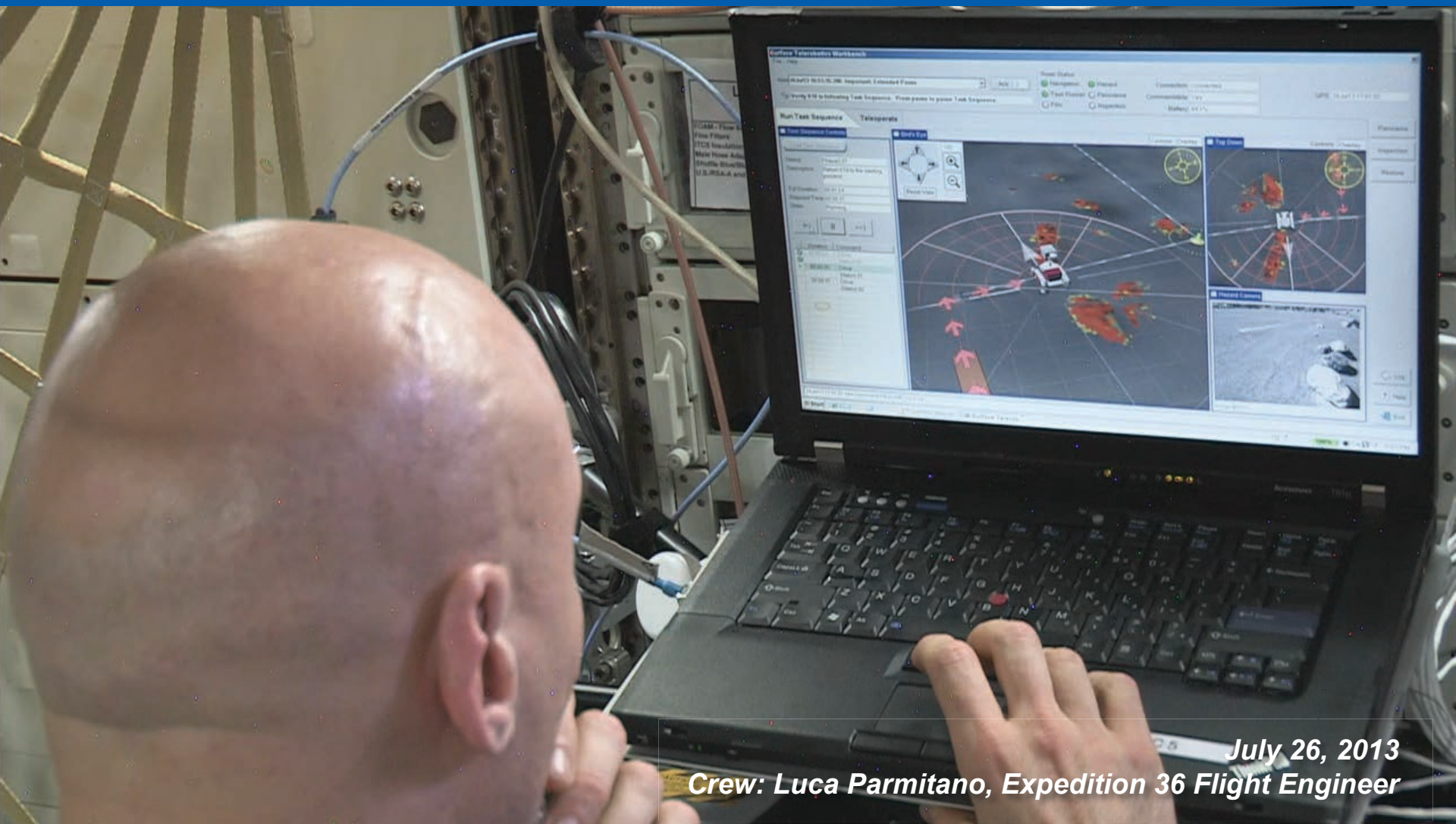
- Humans provide high-level guidance (not low-level control) to assist when robot **autonomy** is inadequate, untrusted, etc.
- Address the many **anomalies**, **corner cases**, and **edge cases** that require unique solutions, but which are not currently practical to develop, test, and validate under real-world conditions
- Obstacle detection, path planning, sample collection decision making, etc.



Astronaut in space / Robot on Earth



Astronaut remotely helping a space robot



July 26, 2013

Crew: Luca Parmitano, Expedition 36 Flight Engineer



Self-driving cars at NASA Ames

Public/private partnerships

- **Google** (2014-15): collaborative testing of sensors and vehicles
- **Nissan** (2014-19): cooperative software development

NASA interest

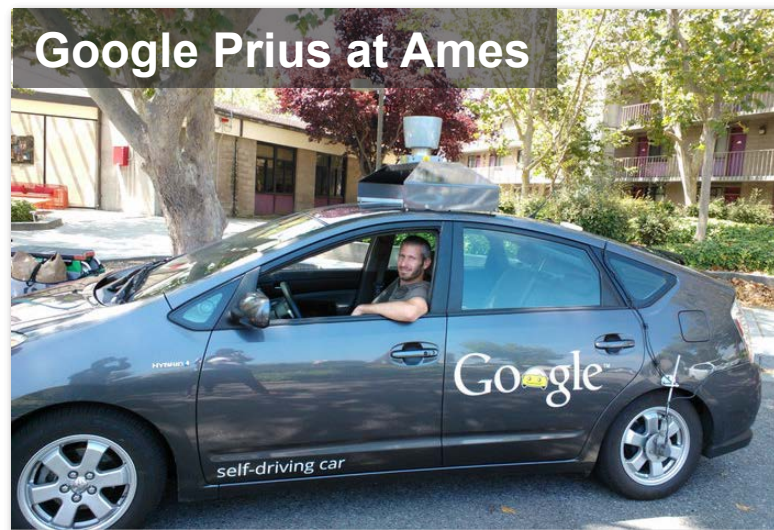
- Expand knowledge of commercial autonomous systems
- Develop protocols and best practices for testing of autonomous systems under **complex real-world conditions**
- Facilitate transfer of NASA technology

Technology maturation

- Safe testing in urban environment
- **Leverage NASA expertise** in autonomy, robotics, safety critical systems, and rigorous testing



Nissan Leaf at Ames



Google Prius at Ames

Imperfect vehicle autonomy

Edge cases, corner cases, and anomalies

- When a construction worker uses hand gestures to provide guidance, or direction, no autonomous car today can reliably make the right decision.
- When the sun is immediately behind a traffic light, most cameras will not be able to recognize the color of the signal through the glare.
- If we see children distracted by the ice cream truck across the street, we know to slow down, as they may dash toward it.

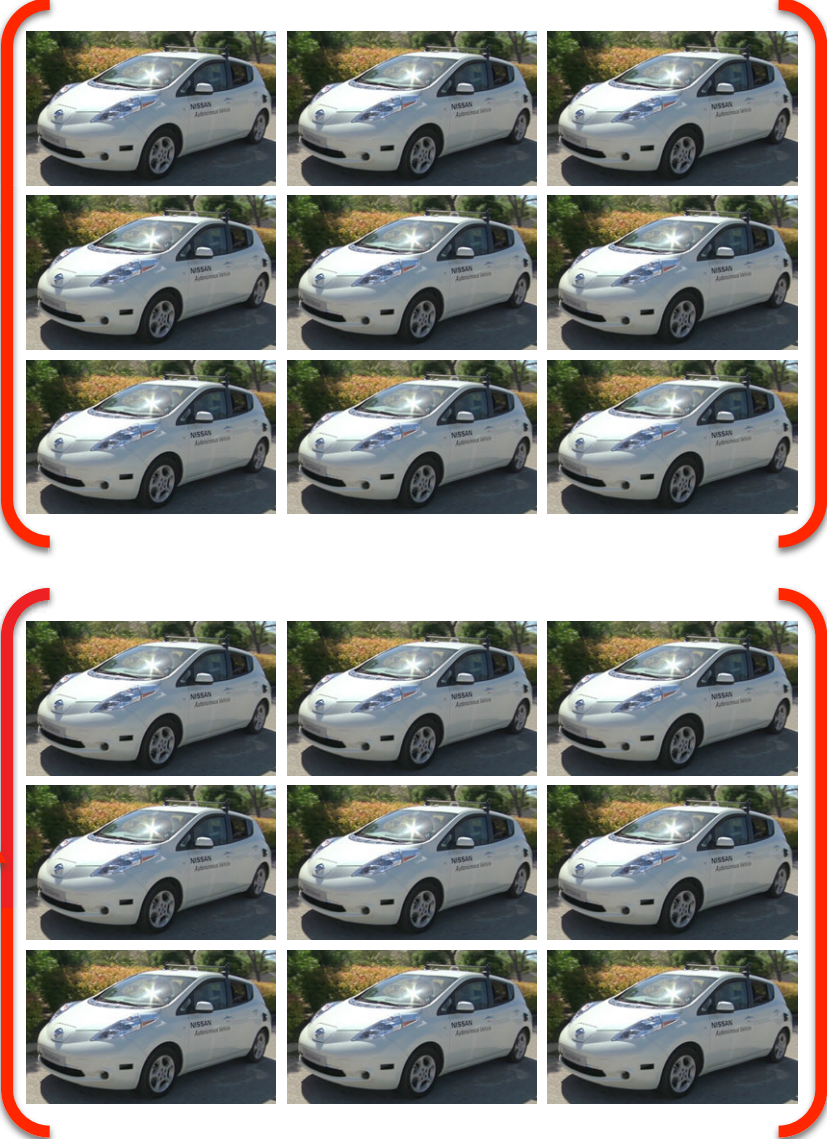
– Andrew Ng (*Wired*, 3/15/2016)



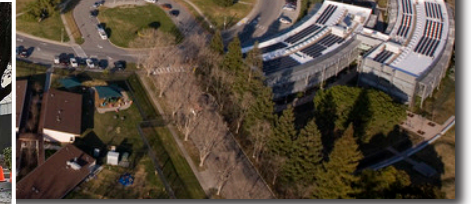
Support Center / Self-driving car on the road



**“Mobility Managers”
remotely supporting
self-driving cars**



CES 2017 demo



Human remotely helping a self-driving car



January 6, 2017
Consumer Electronics Show (Las Vegas) & NASA Ames



Teaming with NASA: Small Businesses

SBIR / STTR program

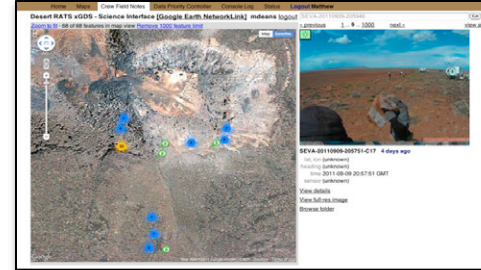
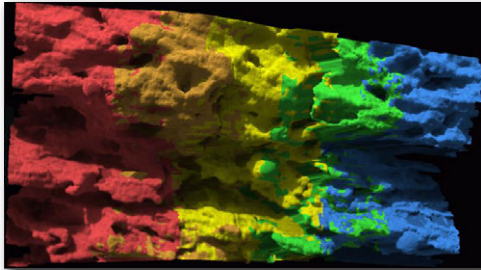
sbir.nasa.gov

- **Adapt** and **mature** terrestrial robotics technology for space use
- **Identify** and **transition** low-TRL technology from academia
- Build commercial products for **economies of scale & sustainability**
- Help NASA move beyond “one-off” components and systems
- **Very important to understand NASA relevance before proposing !!**



Teaming with NASA: Software Licensing

Vision Workbench



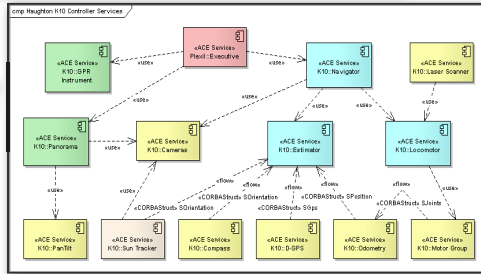
Exploration Ground Data Sys. (xGDS)



RoverSW



NOSA 1.3

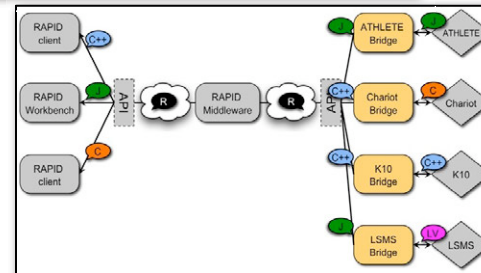
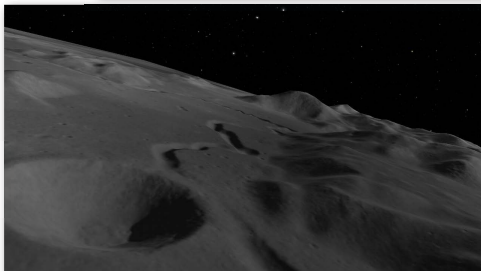


Visual Environment for Remote Virtual Exploration (VERVE)



Neo Geography Toolkit

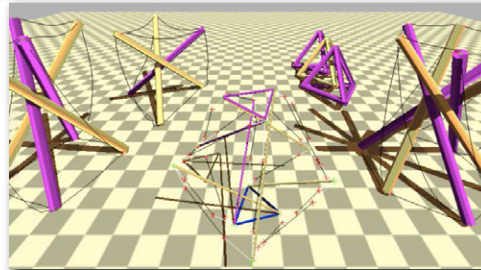
(Ames Stereo Pipeline)



RAPID (NASA robot middleware)



NASA Tensegrity Robotics Toolkit



Astrobee Robot Software



Human-robot teaming

Teaming with NASA: Partnerships

Academic



Cornell University



Commercial



Otherlab



ProtolInnovations



Government



Human-robot teaming

Questions?



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