



# Telling a robot how to behave

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COS 116: Spring 2011



# Today: Understanding a simple robot

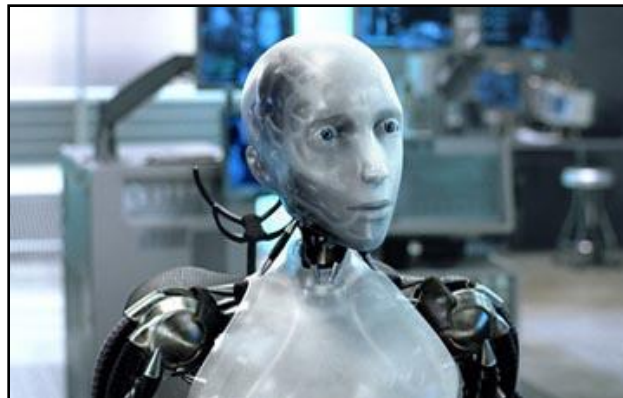
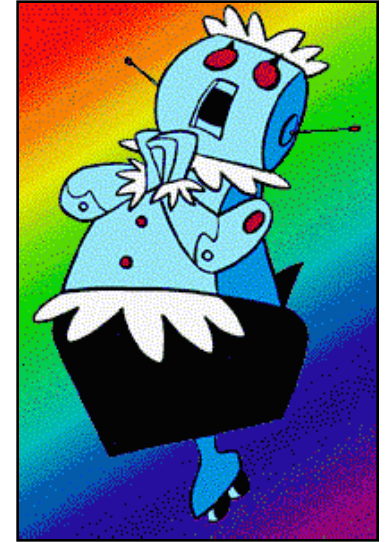
## Why?

- Larger goal: seek an answer to

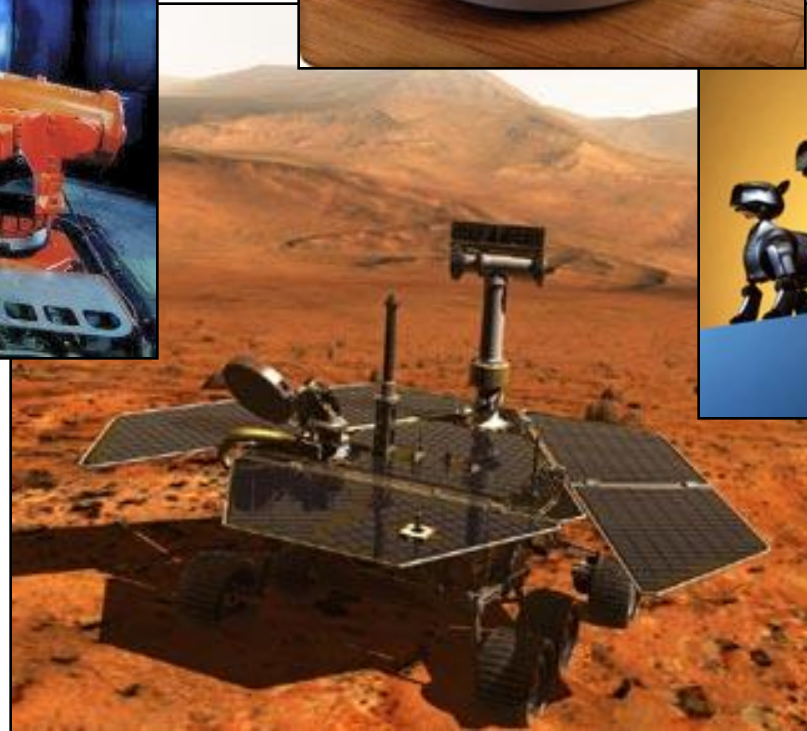
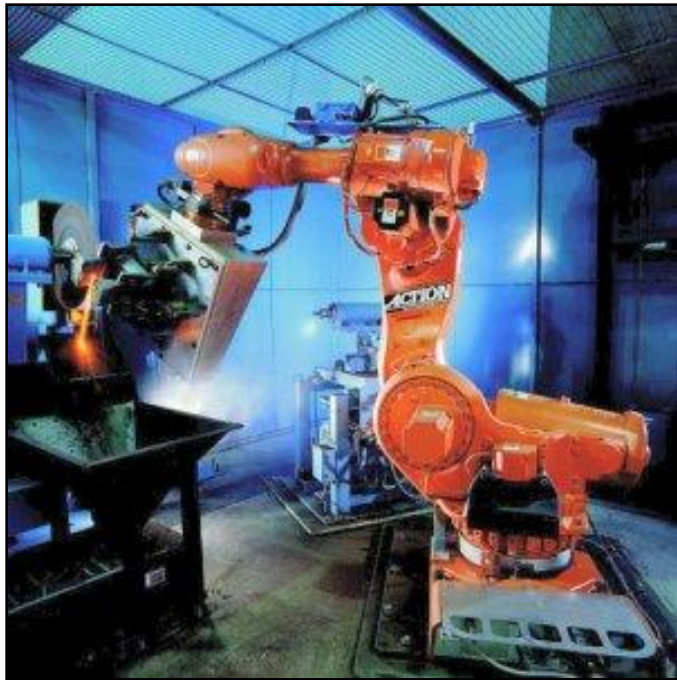
“What is Computation?”

- Acquire insight into technology that will become pervasive within the next decade. Tangible example of “Breathing life into matter.”
- First encounter with many themes of the course.

# Robots in culture

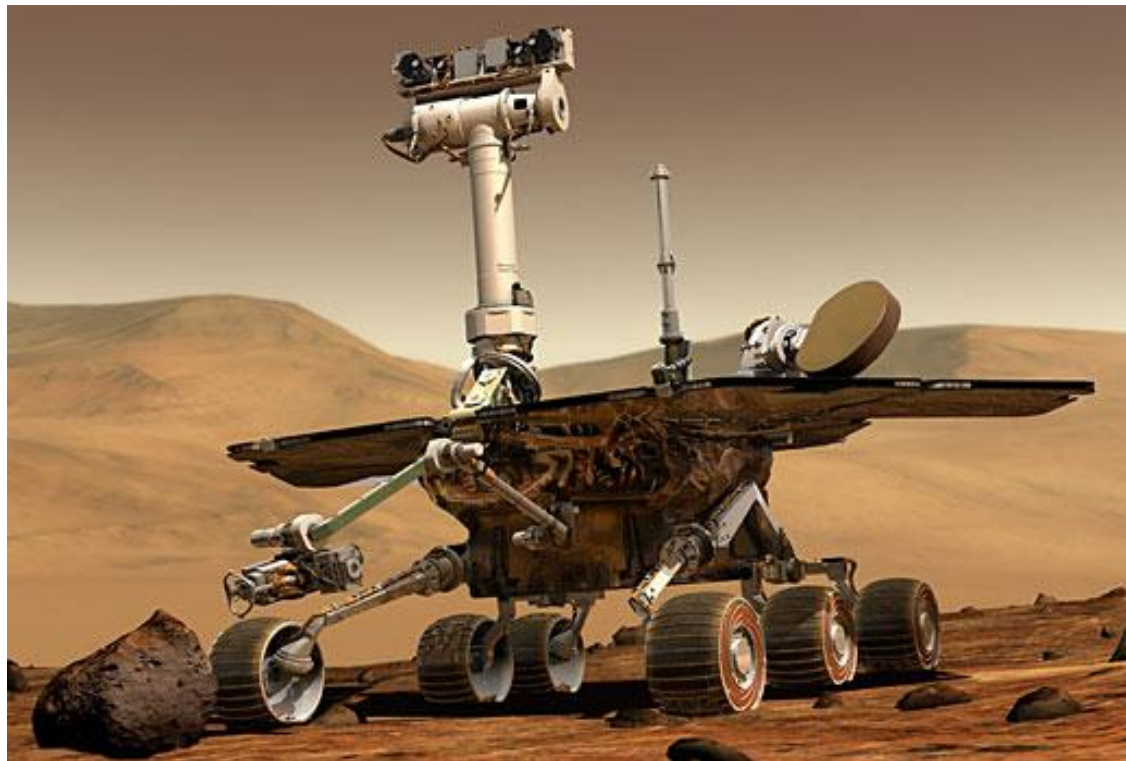


# Real robots



# Discussion...

- Mars rover: what are the design principles?



# Definition of “Robot”:

- A machine that can be programmed to interact with the physical environment in a desired way
- Key word: *programmed*
  - As opposed to cars, televisions, which are operated by people

# Components of a robot

## Three stages:

1. Sensors/Inputs: light, sound, motion...



2. Computing Hardware



3. Outputs/Actions: motors, lights, speakers...

# Our robot: Scribbler

Stall sensor

Inputs

button

Outputs

Speaker



Motor/wheels

Line sensor (underneath)

Light outputs

Light sensors

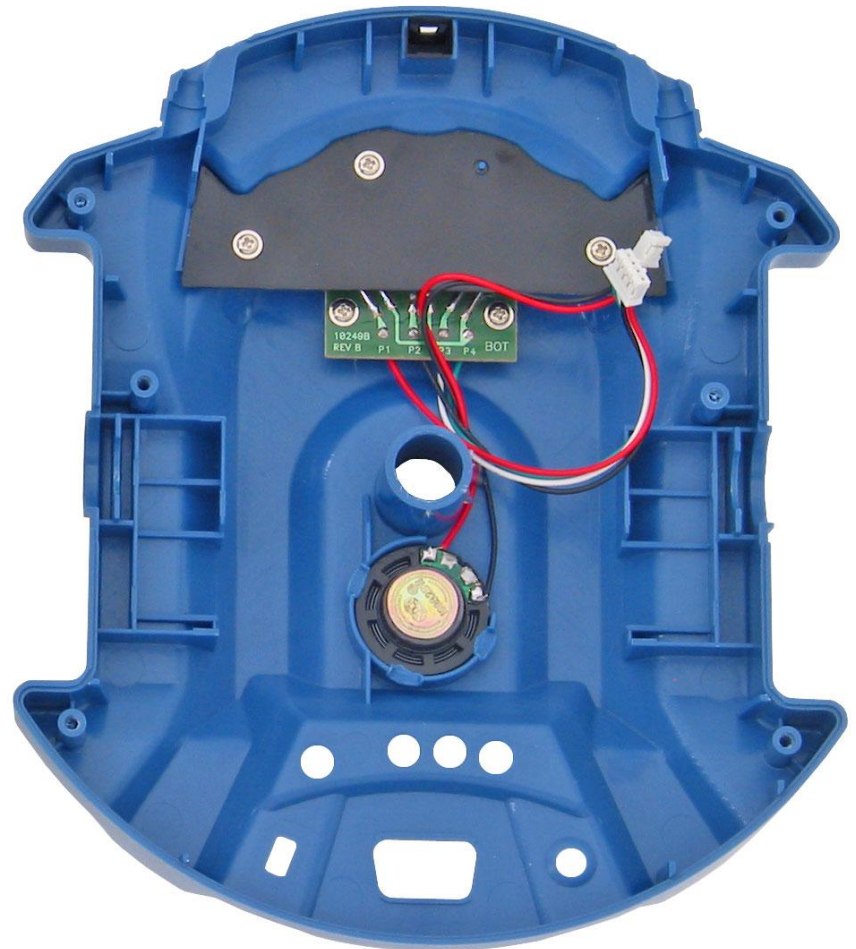
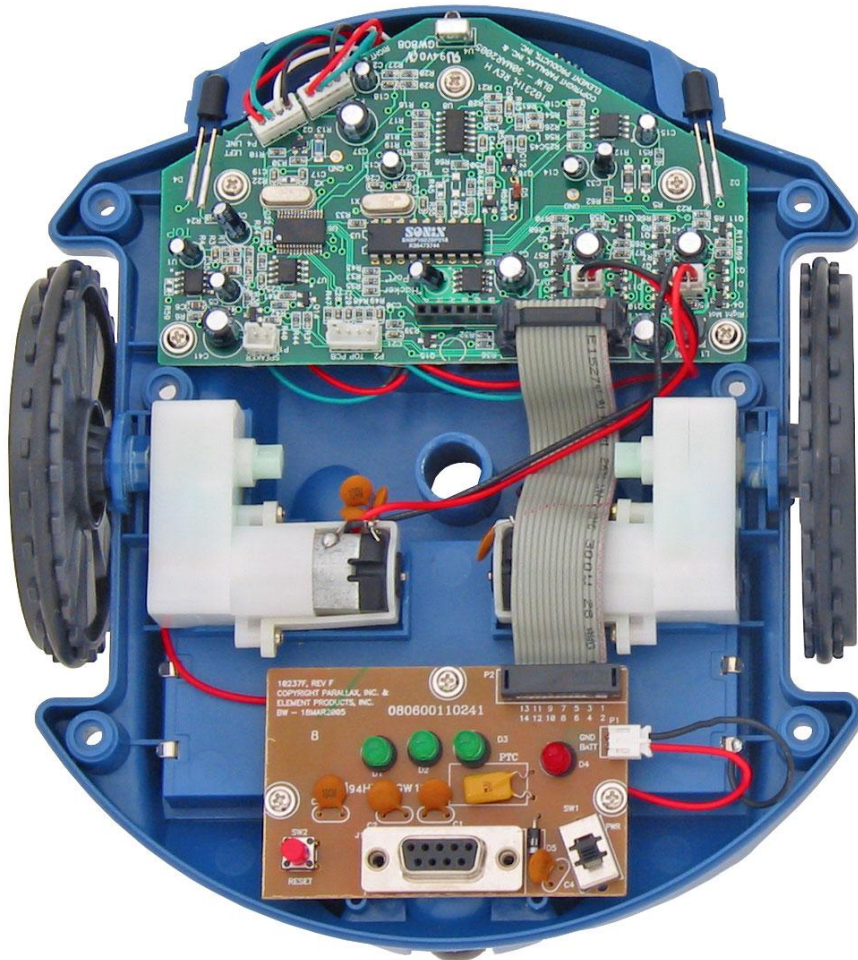
Obstacle sensor emitter

Obstacle sensor detector

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# Scribbler inside

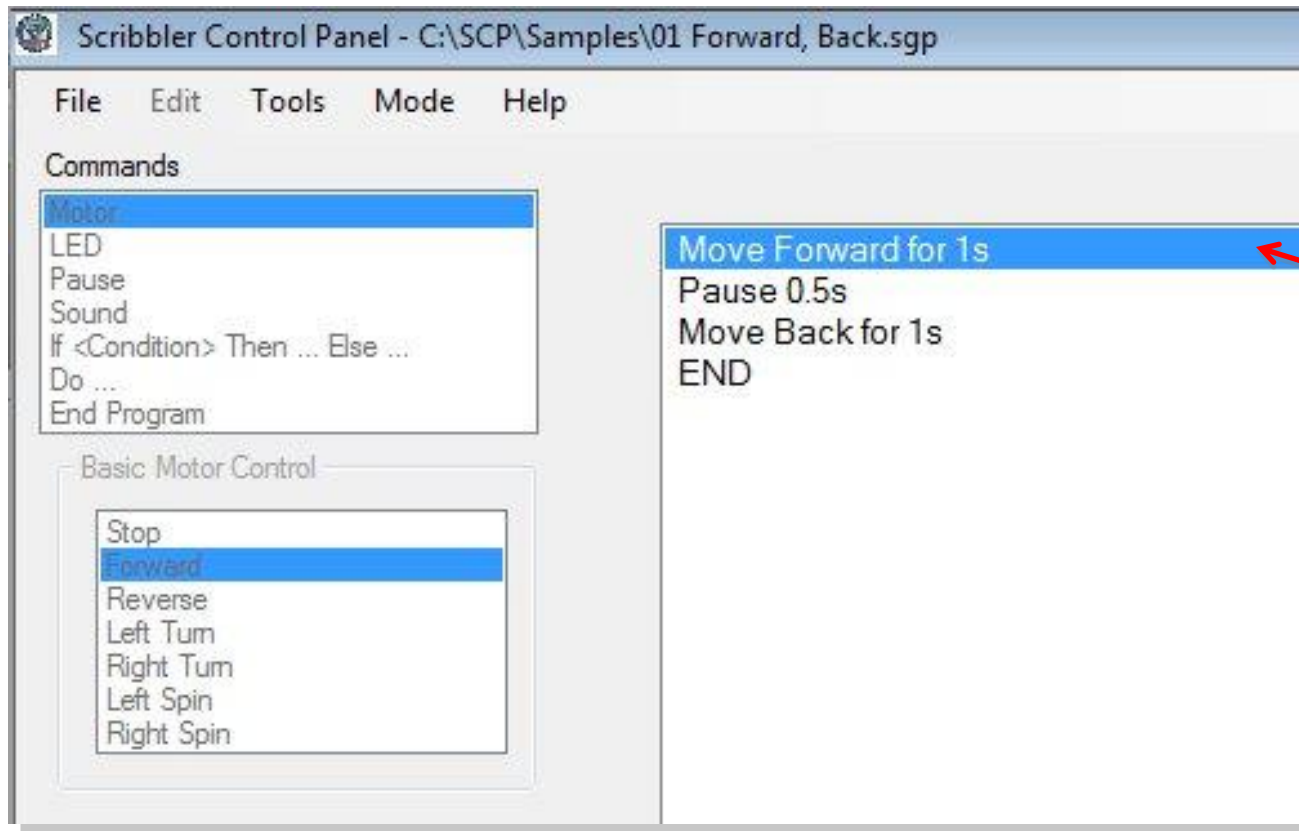


# Formal specification of actions

- Fact of life in computing: hardware is “dumb”
- Forces us to make nebulous concepts precise
  - What is an obstacle? Language? Music? Intelligence?
- Running themes:
  - What is machine “intelligence”?
  - Are there limits?



# Controlling Scribbler: Give it a “Program”



“Simple instruction”

# “Compound” instructions

- If <condition> then ... else ....
- Do for ... times ....;  
Do while ....  
Do while not ...



Always remember...

(esp. for Scribbler labs):

- Microprocessor can do one thing at a time
- Very fast -- 20 million operations per second!
- Complicated idea usually requires compound instruction.



# Semantics of “Do While..”; a discussion

# Why programmable?

- Benefits of a programmable device:

- Flexible
- Multi-use
- Universal



VS



# Example 1: As a burglar alarm



If beam interrupted...

Beep!





# Example 2: As an artiste



# Interesting note: Scribbler is even more “stupid” than you think

```
Do forever  
{  
  Move Forward for 1s  
  Move back for 1s  
}  
END
```

=

## 3 pages of stuff like

```
GOTO Main
```

```
SenseObs:
```

```
  FREQOUT ObsTxLeft, 1, 38500  
  IF (ObsRx = 0) THEN object_left = 1 ELSE  
  object_left = 0  
  LOW ObsTxLeft  
  FREQOUT ObsTxRight, 1, 38500  
  IF (ObsRx = 0) THEN object_right = 1 ELSE  
  object_right = 0  
  LOW ObsTxRight  
  RETURN
```

```
SenseLine:
```

```
  HIGH LineEnable  
  line_right = LineRight  
  line_left = LineLeft  
  LOW LineEnable
```

“Translator” written by  
Rajesh Poddar ‘08

# Where are things going?

- “Small cleaning agents” – Brooks



# Where are things going?

## DARPA Grand Challenge (\$2 M prize):

- 132 mile race in the desert
- No human control!
- 5 teams, Stanford won in ~7 hours



# The Princeton Entry



Undergraduate Project; reached the finals

# Where are we going?



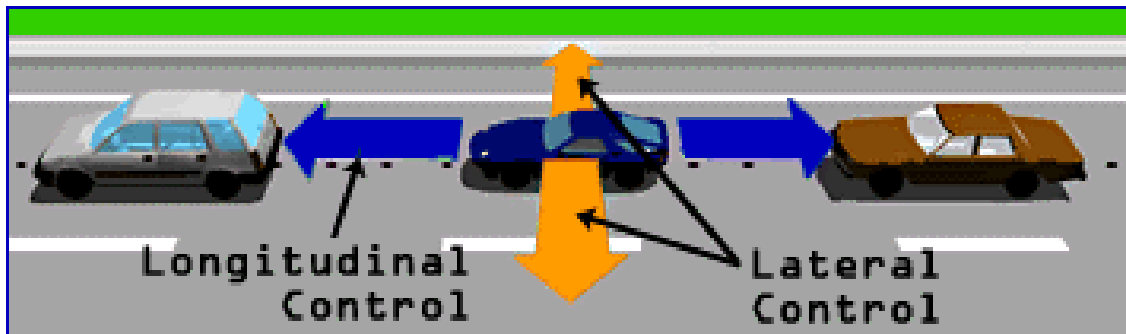
# Where are things going?

- Automated highways



(From Minority Report)

- Being actively researched




# What is going inside us?

- “Da Vinci” Robotic surgery system
- More precise, though often still controlled by human







# Why are multi-purpose robots so hard to build?

- Need precise instruments that act like: eyes, ears, hands, fingers, ...
- Need smart ways (“algorithms”) to use sensor data (ex: human eyesight vs. high-res camera)

# REMINDERS

This week's reading:  
Brooks  
pp 12-21, pp 32-51.



## This week's lab: Web 2.0

(Take-home lab – posted on course web page.)