

Mobile robot using different senses

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M. Wandel*, A. Lilienthal†, A. Zell†, U. Weimar*

*ipc, AG Weimar
www.ipc.uni-tuebingen.de/weimar/

†WSI-RA, AG Zell
www-ra.informatik.uni-tuebingen.de



EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN



Motivation

Senses for Robots

- Sight (Cameras)
- Hearing (Microphones)
- Touch (Tactile sensors)
- *Smell* (Gas sensor system)
- Taste (Electronic tongue)



Extending the possibilities

- Electronic Watchman can oversee chemical stocks and detect leakages



Overview

- Motivation
 - State of the art
- Experimental set-up
 - Mobile robot
 - Sensor system
- Experiments
 - 1-Dimensional experiments in a corridor
 - 2-Dimensional experiments in large room
- Findings
- Conclusions
- Outlook



Robots with Gas Sensors: Applications

Biomimetic

- Path Finder
- Virtual Umbilical
- Repellent Marker

Potential Applications

- Trail following
 - Trail defined life time
- Marking
 - Mark of Cleaned Floor
- *Source Detection*
 - Direction finding
 - ❖ Rotating Robot
 - Short Distance (Duckett et al.)
 - ❖ Three dimensional Odour Compass
 - Defined air stream (Nakamoto et al.)
 - Detection of odour plumes
 - ❖ Plume tracking (Russel et al.)
 - Defined air stream needed



Robots with Gas Sensors: Applications

Source Detection

- Direction finding
 - Rotating Robot
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 - Three dimensional Odour Compass
 - ❖ Defined air stream (Nakamoto et al.)
- Detection of odour plumes
 - Plume tracking (Russel et al.)
 - ❖ Defined air stream needed
- Convection / Diffusion profile
 - Map Building
 - ❖ No Defined Airstream needed

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Experimental: Sensor System



VOCmeter Vario

- Commercially available
- Lightweight, small
- Low power consumption (24V DC supply possible)
- RS-232 interface
- Various sensors types available (MOX, QMB, U/I)
- Up to 8 sensors, connected with thin flexible cables

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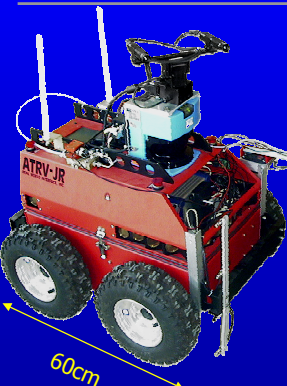
Experimental: Mobile Robot "Arthur"

Mobile Robot "ATRV-Jr"

- Skid Steering
- Standard PC inside
- Ultrasonic sensors
- Wireless Ethernet

Additional Sensors

- Laser range finder
- Stereoscopic camera System
- Gas sensor system mounted inside the robot, behind front window



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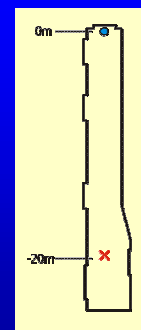
1-Dimensional Location

Locations

- No ventilation!
- No personnel traffic

Experiments

- Analyte used: Ethanol
- Recordings
 - odometry, sensor system, laser range finder,
 - temperature, humidity (offline)



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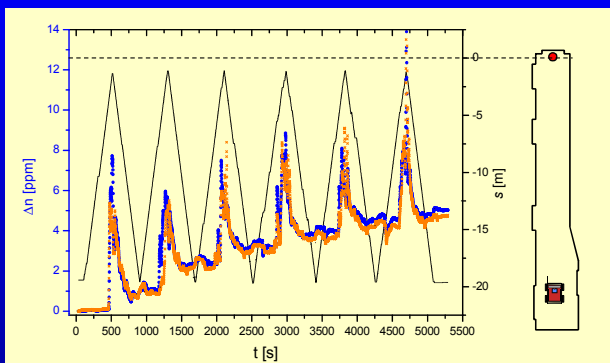


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Results: 1-Dimensional Location



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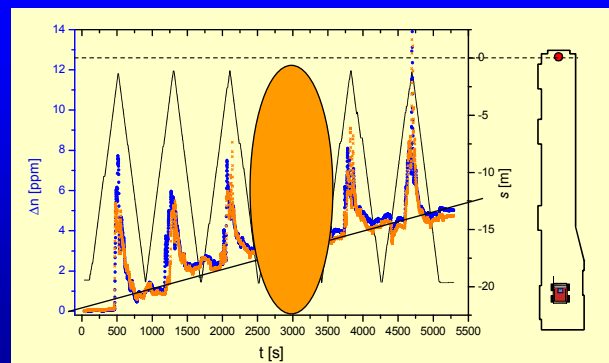


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Results: 1-Dimensional Location



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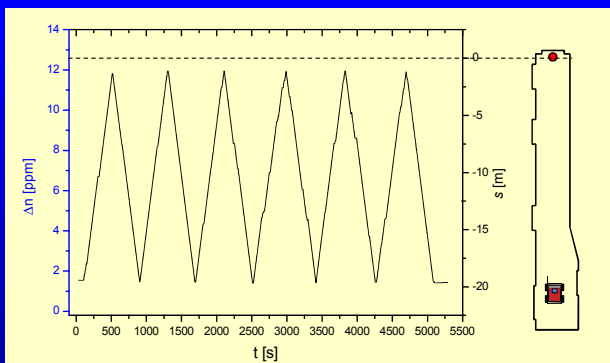


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Results: 1-Dimensional Location



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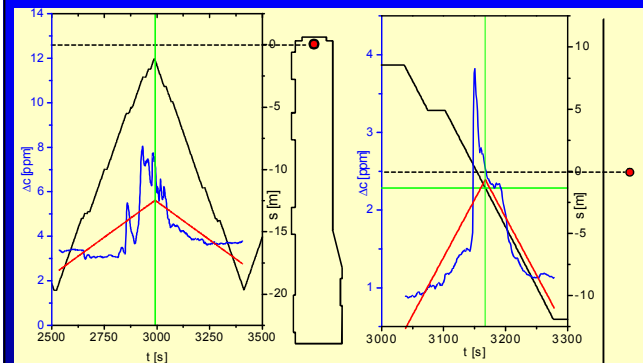


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Determination of Source Position



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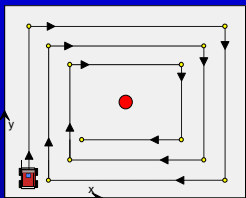
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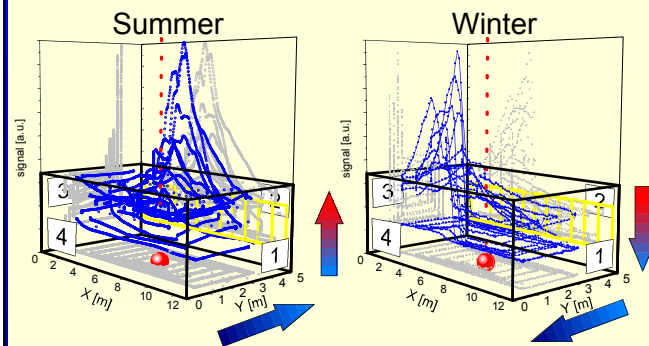


2-Dimensional Location

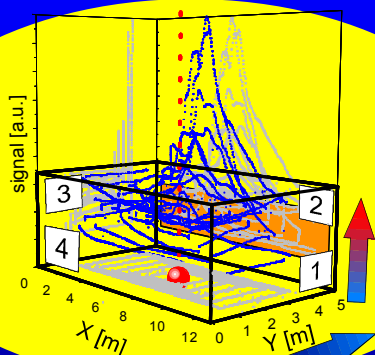
- Unventilated
- One side of the room is a window front
- The automatic source was placed in the middle of the room
- The robot's path describes a rectangular helix



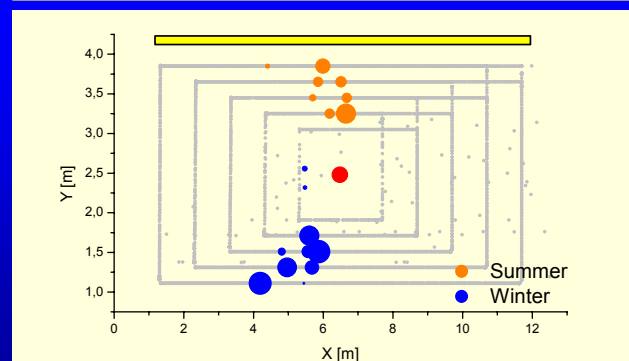
Comparison Summer - Winter



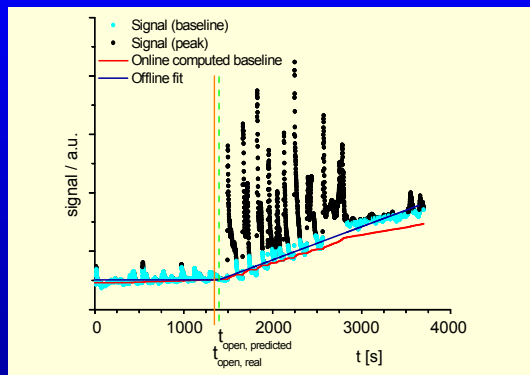
Results 2-Dimensional Location



Peaks / Position



Time of Occurrence



Conclusion

- In a 1-dimensional environment the position of the source can be estimated within a range of 1m
- In 1- and 2-dimensional environment the time of occurrence of the leak can be computed with good precision
- The measured concentration profile requires time consuming search strategies e.g. map building, this is possible because of the stable concentration profile

Findings

- Signal nearly independent of stick position
- Simple mounting of the sensor, without fan, without pumping unit, sufficient
- Meaningful measurements only during movement
- Even small leaks can be detected

Outlook

- Implementation of a feedback from the sensor signal evaluation to the driving programme
- Larger rooms
- Classification of the analyte
 - Using a sensor system with different sensors including QMBs and pattern recognition software
- Testing in real world environment



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Thank You

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