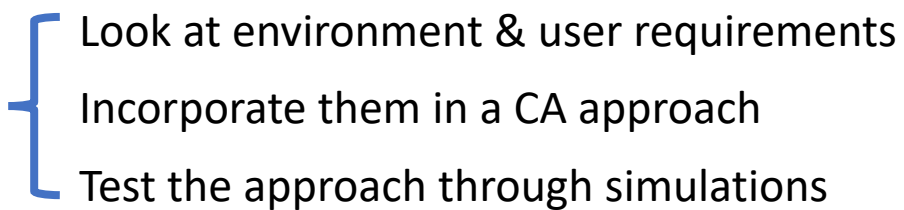


# Robot collision avoidance in a supermarket environment

# Why this subject?

- Designing robot store clerk as initial idea
  - Difficult to design:
    - Product placement via FIFO principle
    - (Verbal) Interaction with customers
    - Analysing shelves
    - Robot navigation
      - Navigating from A to B
      - Recognising entities
      - Reactive collision avoidance (CA)
- 
- Look at environment & user requirements
  - Incorporate them in a CA approach
  - Test the approach through simulations

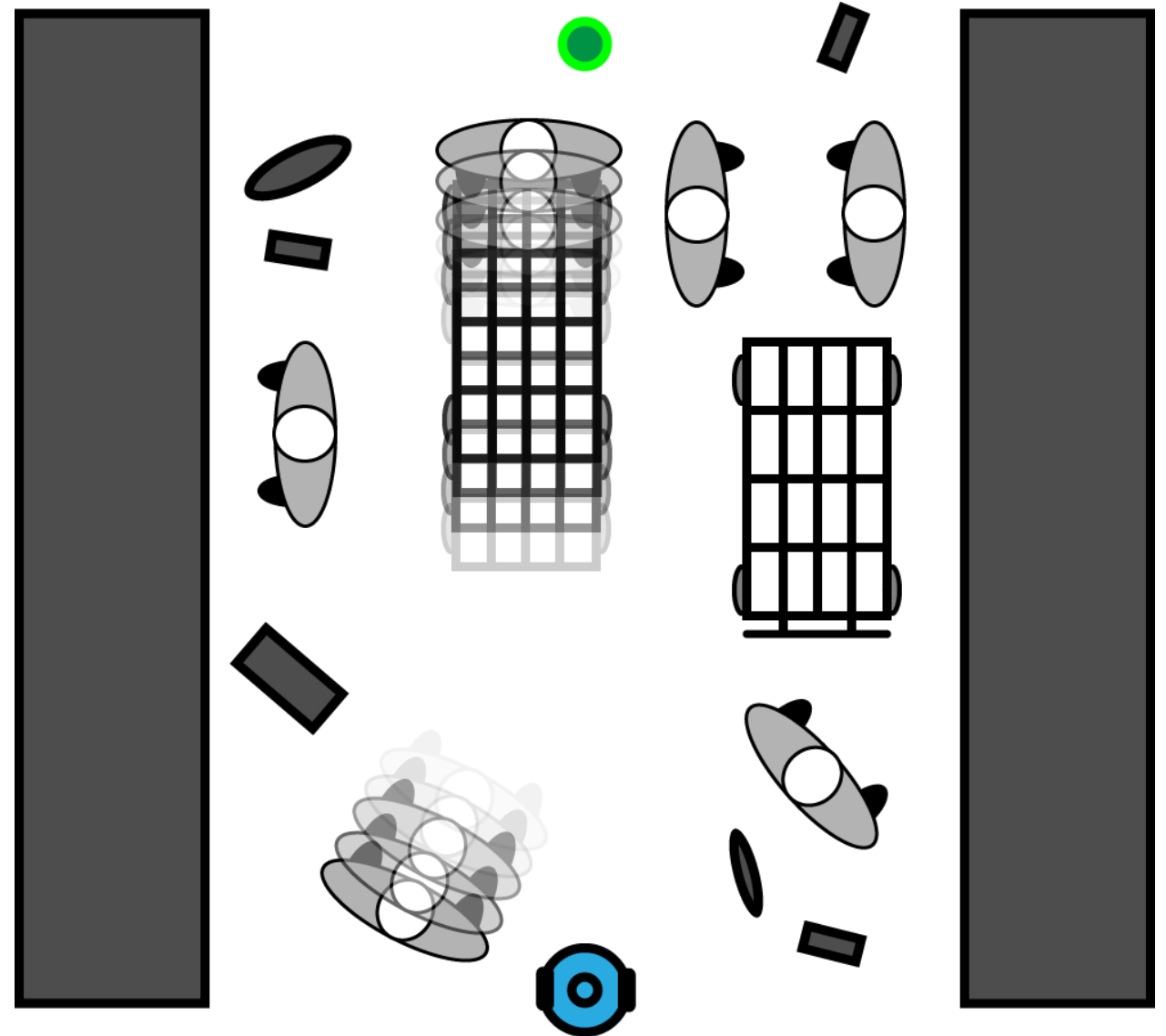
# Environment description

- Benefits
  - Cameras, top-down view possible
  - Static lay-out
- Difficulties
  - People walking around
  - Crowded situations
  - Shopping carts
  - Misc. items lying around

Assumptions:

Top-down view available

Moving objects treated as humans



# User requirements

- Customers and staff members
- Looking at proxemics and HRI
  - *Comfort* = is the absence of annoyance and stress for humans in interaction with robots
  - *Naturalness* = is the similarity between robots and humans in low-level behaviour patterns
  - *Sociability* = is the adherence to explicit high-level cultural conventions

# Personal space

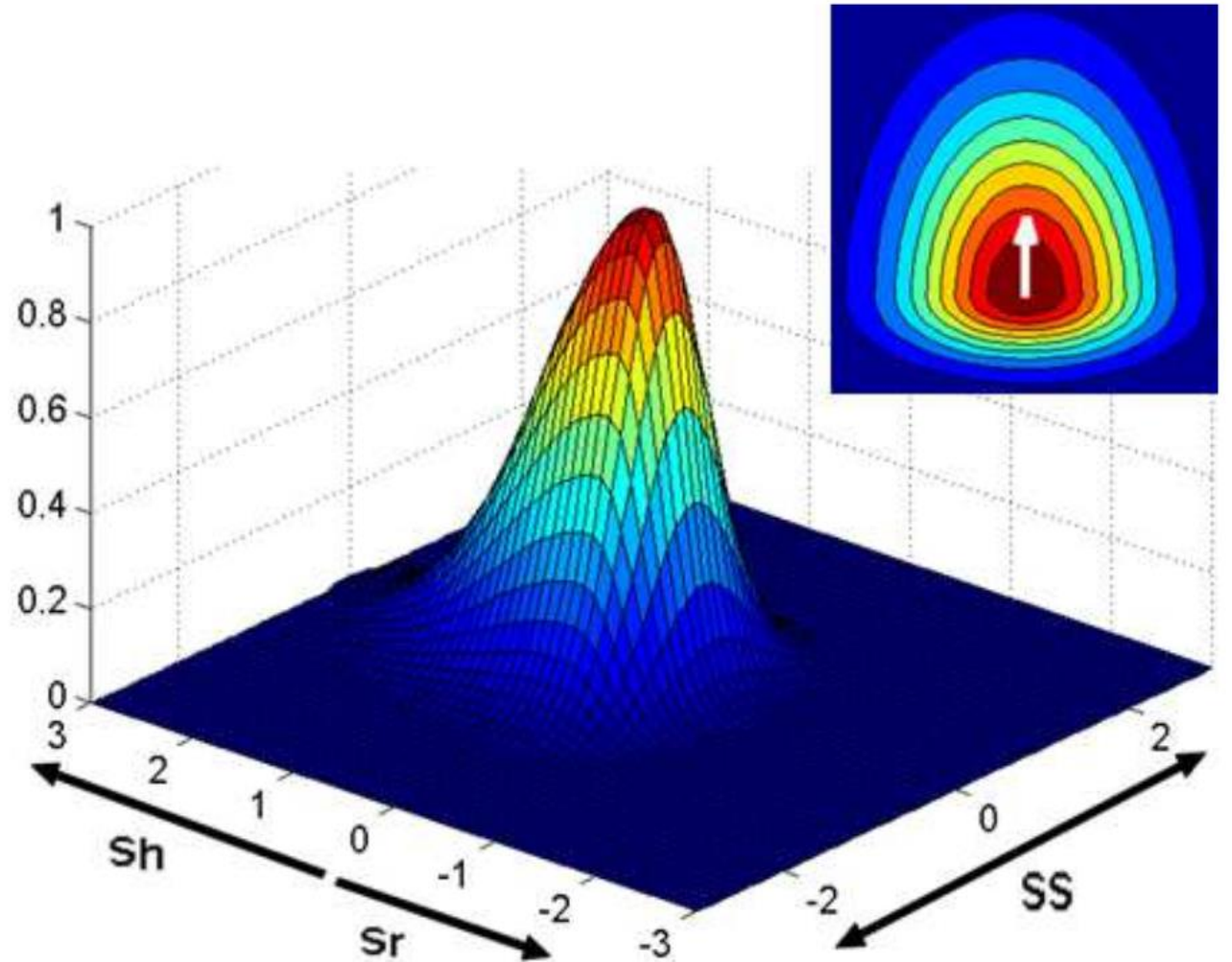
- Adapt robot speed and distance to a human's personal space
- Increases comfort

Designation	Specification	Reserved for ...
Intimate distance	0 - 45cm	Embracing, touching, whispering
Personal distance	45 - 120cm	Friends
Social distance	1.2 - 3.6m	Acquaintances and strangers
Public distance	> 3.6m	Public speaking

[1]

# Personal space model

- Better representation
- Validated with real-life experiments with robots
- Can be used to test CA approach

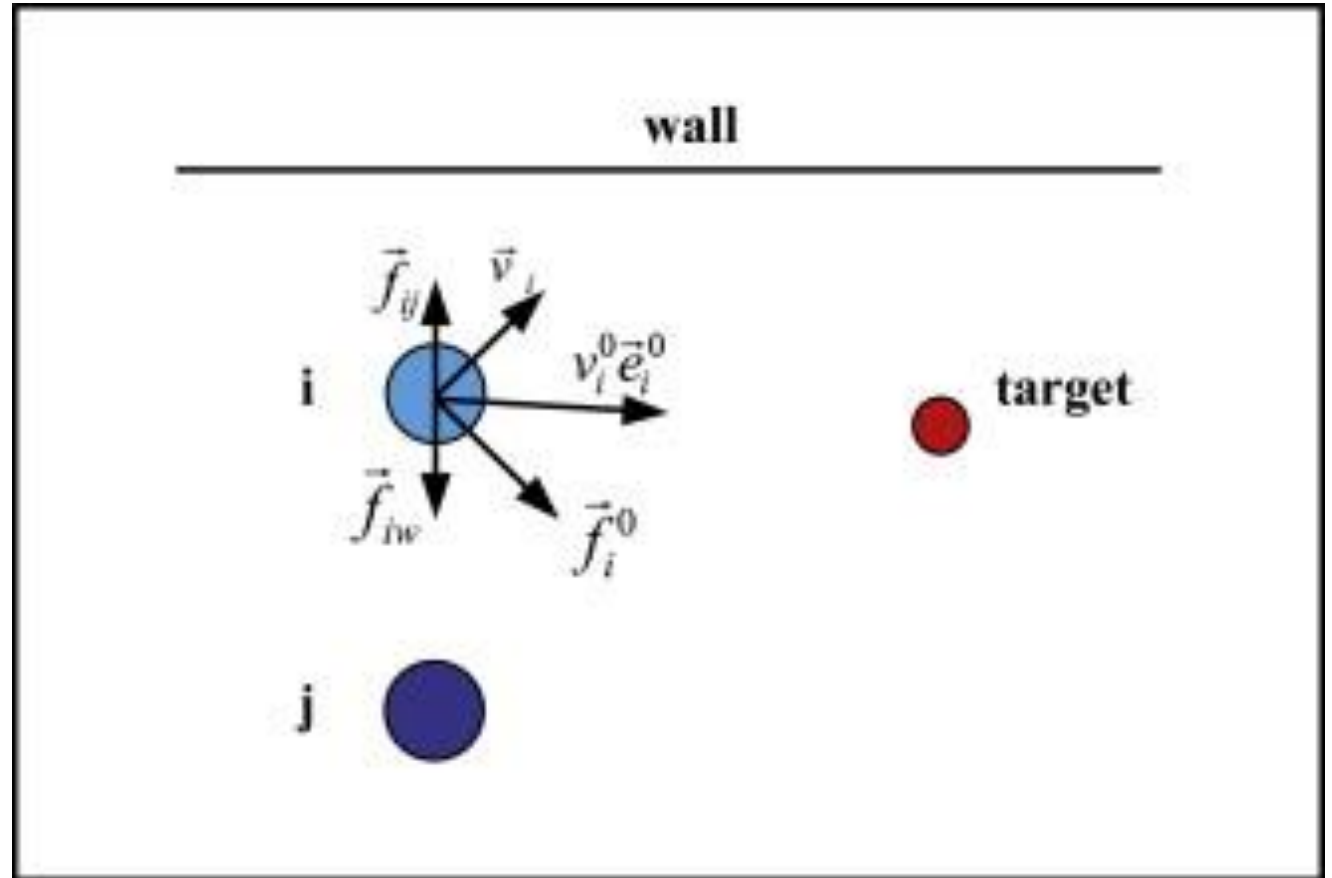


# More user requirements

- Humans should not be blocked (irritation)
  - Cooperation in CA necessary
- Robot should provide environmental cues (sociability, predictability)
  - In crowded situations use low controlling language to alert people
- Approaching speed (naturalness, predictability)
  - Preferred velocities: 0.5 – 1.4 [m/s]
- Avoid erratic motions (naturalness, predictability)
  - Max. acceleration: 0.68 [m/s<sup>2</sup>]
- Robot should not be too noisy (comfort, predictability)
  - Preferred: noise volume scales with velocity
- Avoid behaviour disliked by society/culture (naturalness)
  - E.g. Prefer to walk on right hand side, politely interact with humans

# Social Force Model (SFM)

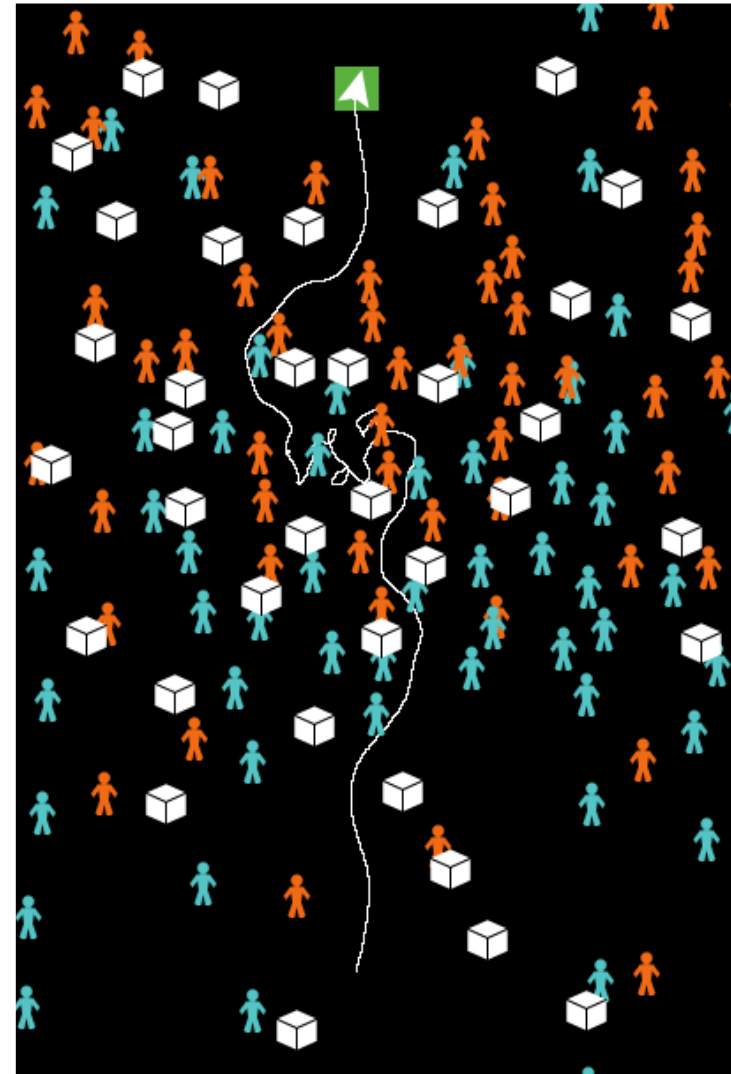
- Physics based
  - Desired forces & velocities
  - Interaction forces
- Benefits for CA
  - Motion prediction
  - Static objects avoided
- Limitations
  - Particle-based
  - No heading
  - No groups





## Simulation with standard SFM

- Not viable for this application
  - PS compromised
  - Inefficient paths taken
  - Physical collisions occur



# Extended Social Force Model

- Extensions needed

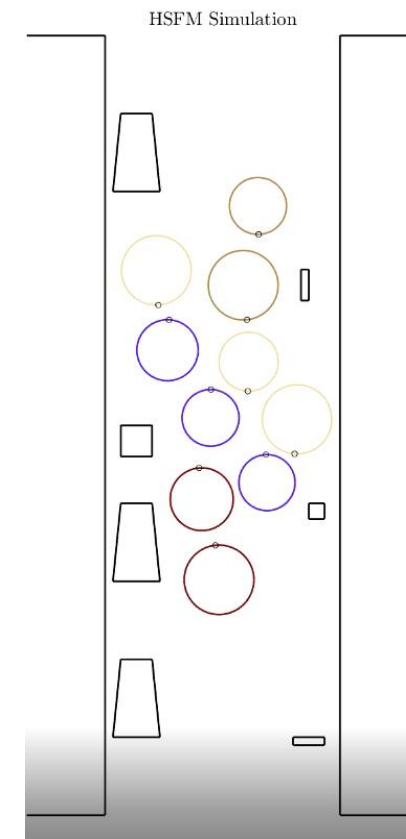
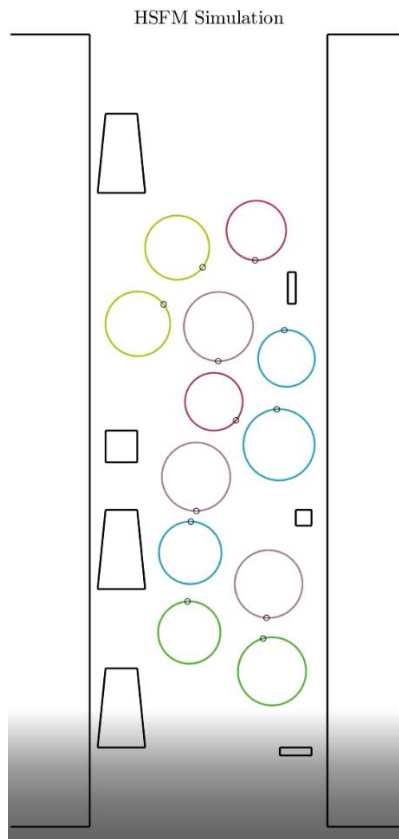
- Adding physical radii to agents
- Define agent's heading
- Adding agent groups with cohesion forces



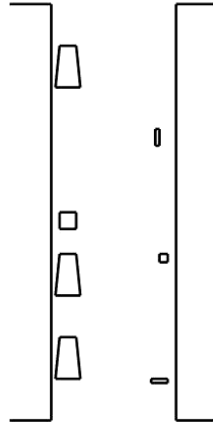
Headed Social Force Model (HSFM)

# Simulation with HSFM

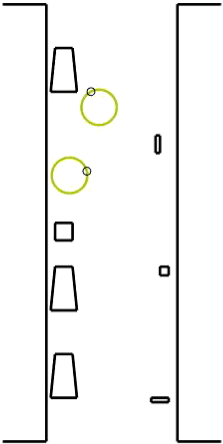
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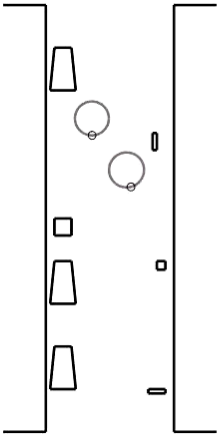
# HSFM Simulation



HSFM Simulation



HSFM Simulation

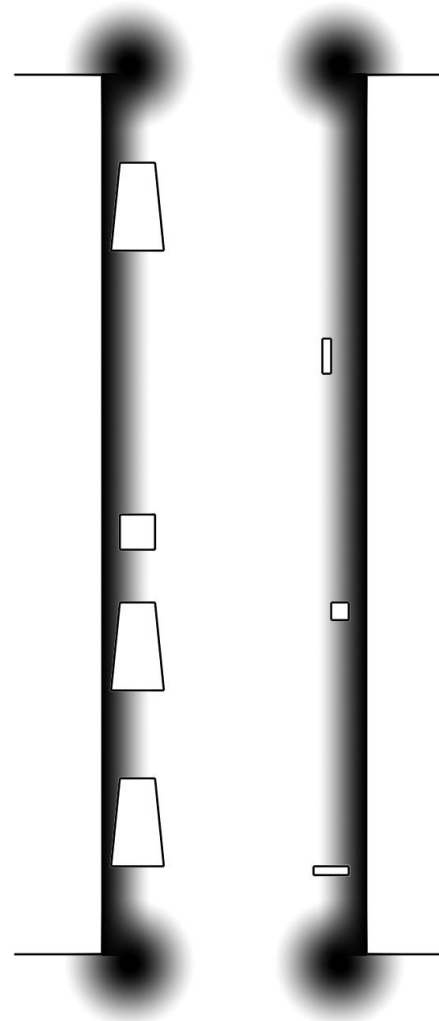


# Further extensions

- Environment cost functions influencing velocity
  - Safer movement in critical regions of static environment
- Adding  $F^{\text{facepose}}$  to repulsive forces
  - Increases predictability

## Adding environment cost functions

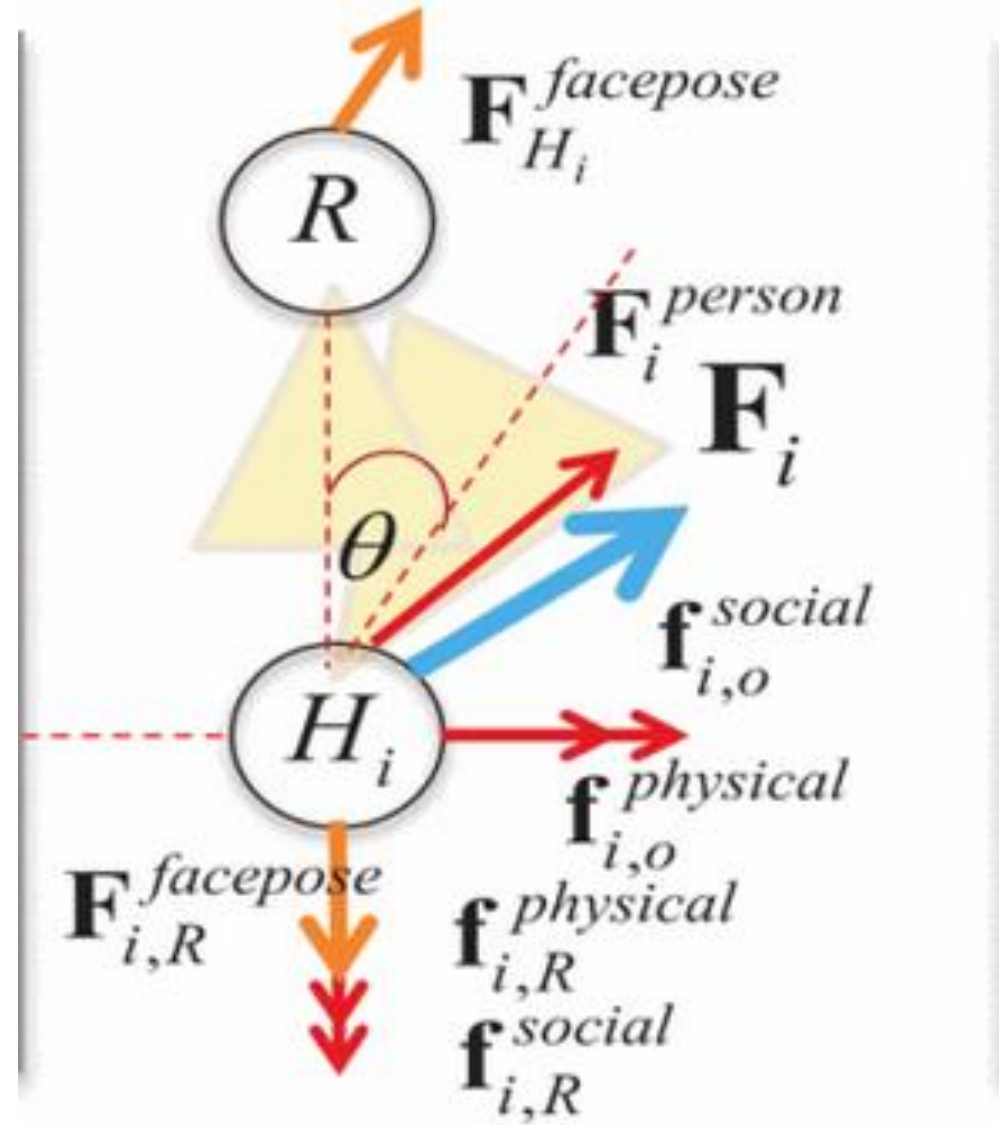
- Influences velocity directly
- Safer movement
  - Near shelves & corners





## Adding $F^{\text{facepose}}$

- Respect personal space
- More efficient avoidances
- Predictable trajectories



Simulation with extended SFM

# Conclusion

- SFM is promising, but needs adaptations
- Simulations with extended SFM necessary
  - Validation & calibration
- Real-life experiments necessary

Questions?