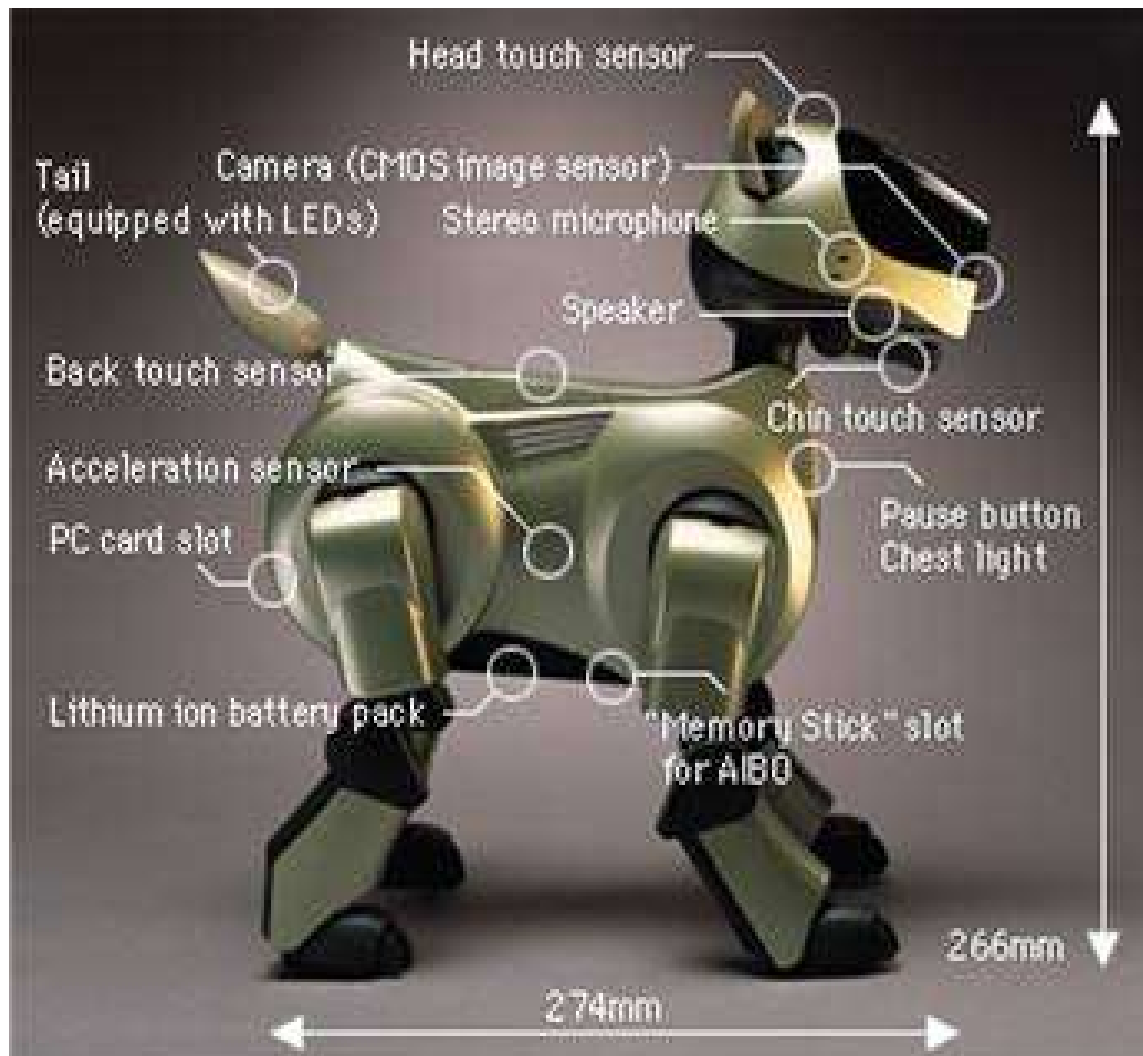


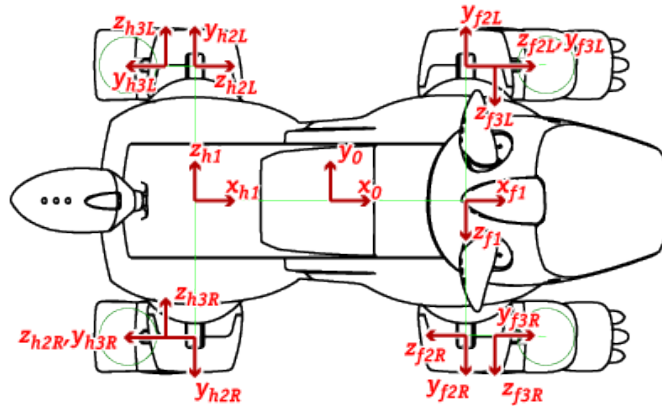
Uppsala Underdogs



Sony AIBO ERS-210



Sony AIBO ERS-210

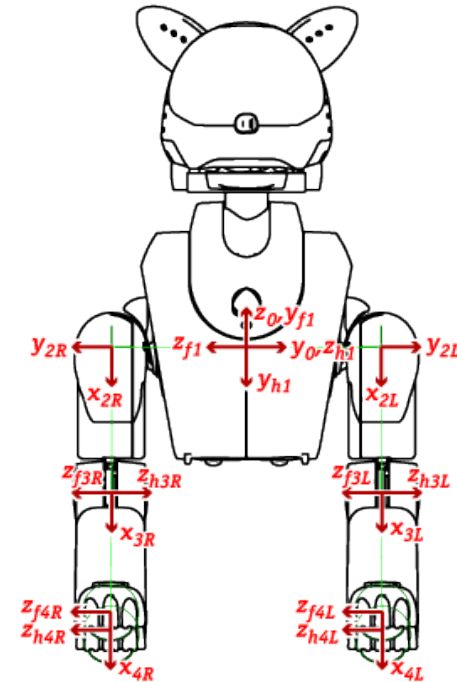
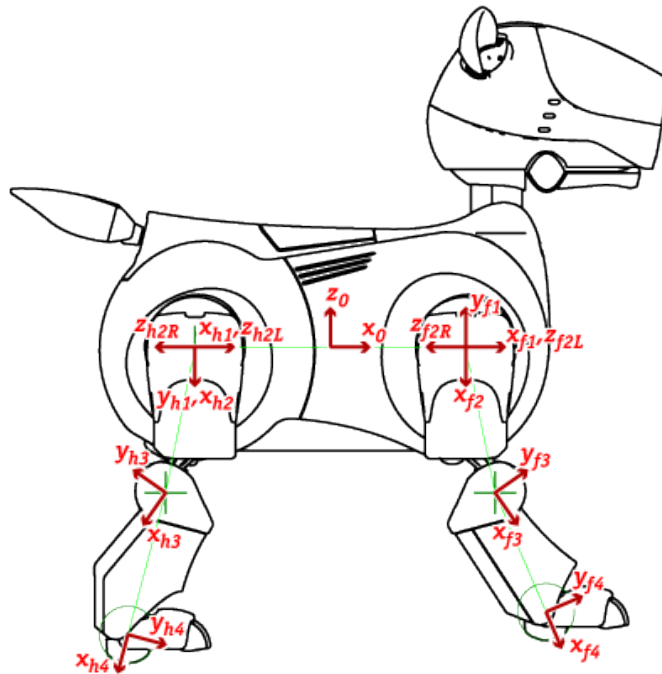


ERS-2xx Legs

	Δx	Δy	Δz
1. - shoulder	59.5	0	0
2. - elevator	0	0	59.2
3. - knee	64	0	12.8
f4. - ball	55.748	-11.708	0.5
h4. - ball	60.627	-22.171	0.5

Paw button is intersection of a 24.606 diameter cylinder and a 27.922 diameter sphere

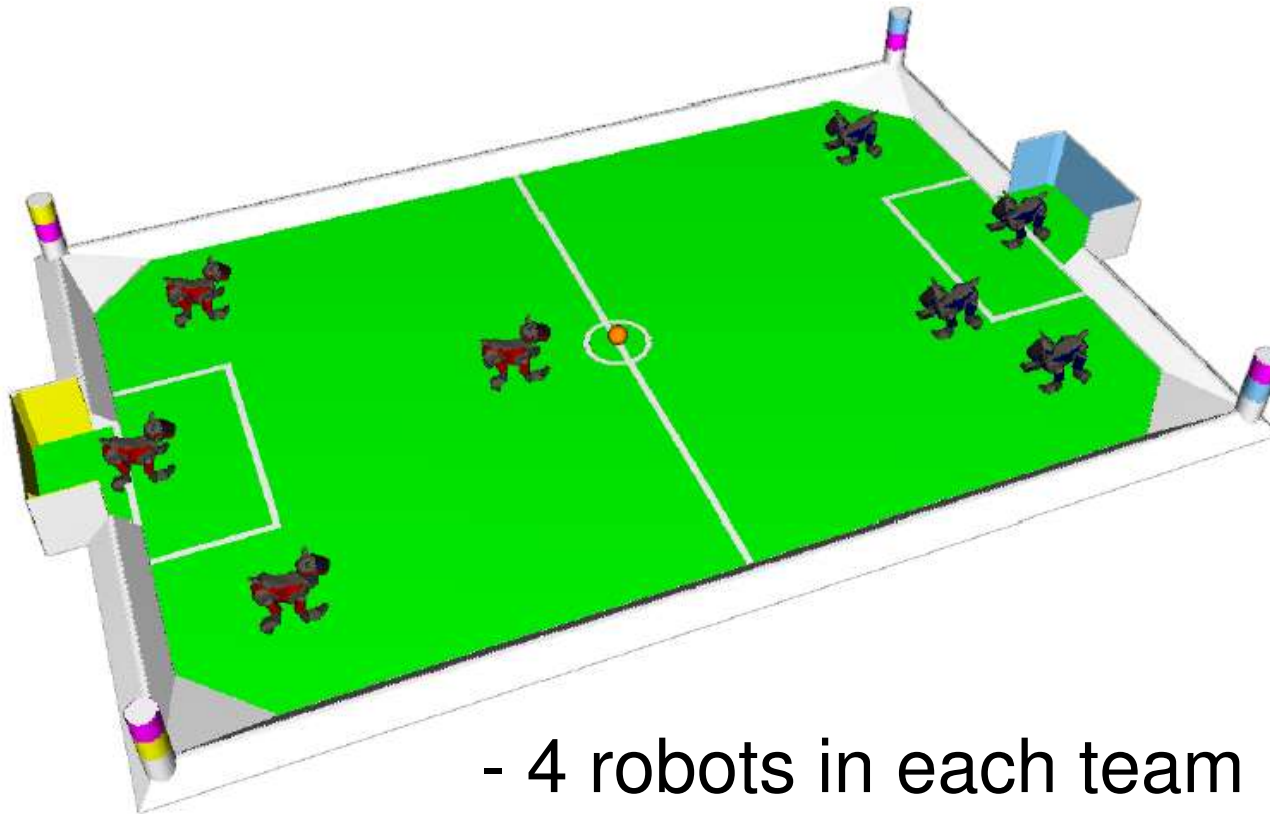
Each link offset is relative to previous link
Legs are shown with knees bent at 35°



Sony AIBO ERS-210

- AperiOS
- OPEN-R

The field



- 4 robots in each team
- Blue team defends blue goal
- Red team defends yellow goal
- One goalie for each team
- Four beacons

Robot soccer rules

The game:

- 10 min first half
- 10 min half-time break
(change team color)
- 10 min second half

RoboCup Fouls

Obstructing player

- Ball holding
- Illegal defender
- Pushing
- Penalty: 30 sec
 - if goalie fouls 0 sec time penalty

Tekkotsu

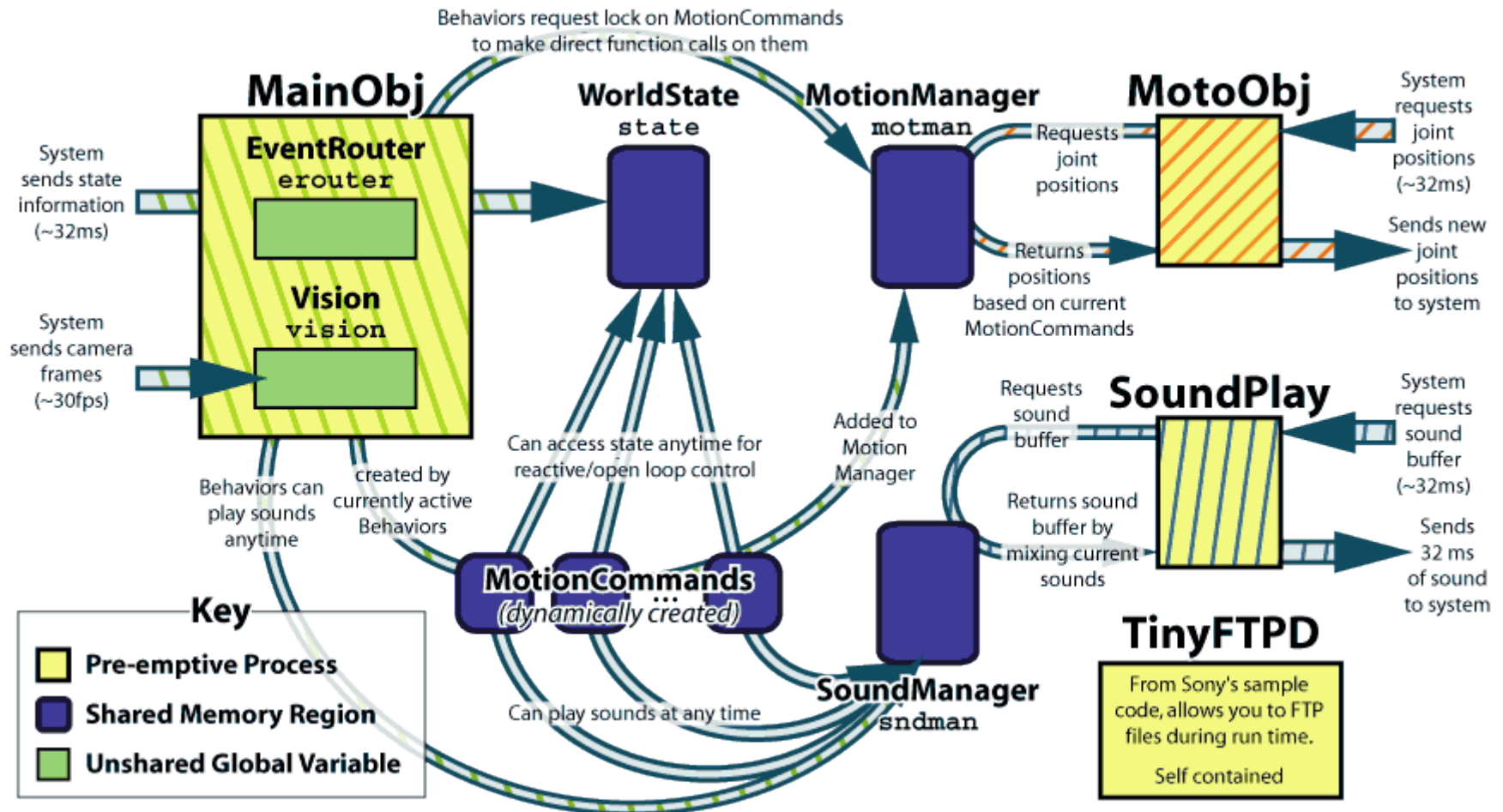
- Application framework for robotic platforms.
- Builds on the basic functionality provided by the AIBOs OPEN-R API.
- The applications are called Behaviors since they are running on a robot.

Tekkotsu - system processes

- MainObj - Does most of the bulk processing
- MotoObj - Handles movement of the robot's joints
- SoundPlay - Handles sound playback

These processes run in parallel, but multiple behaviors that run in the same process can only execute one at a time.

Tekkotsu – overview



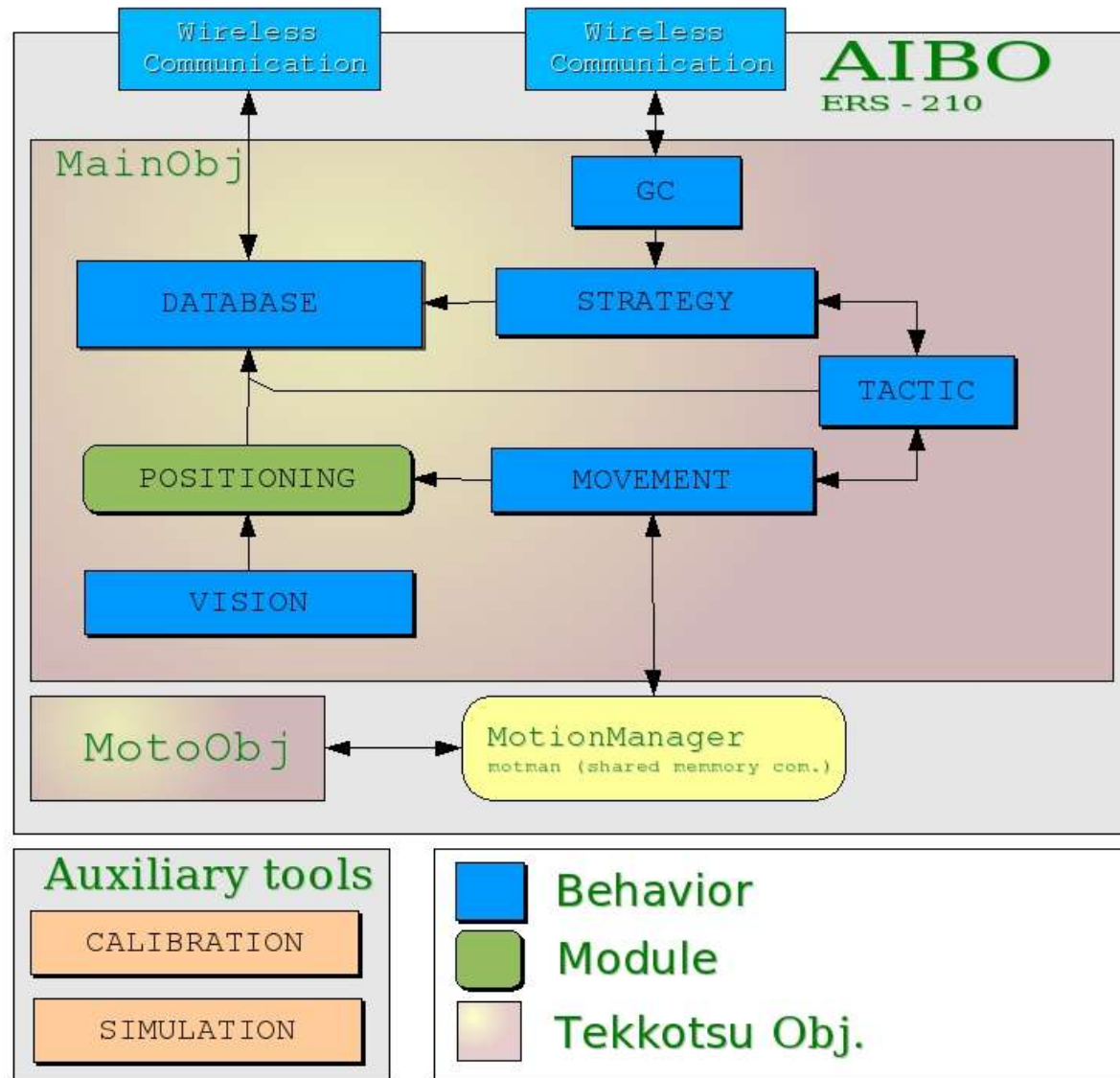
Tekkotsu

- In MainObj we run our own behaviors, this is how we implement most of our modules.
- A behavior can communicate with another behavior via events.
- All events are handled by the EventRouter that schedules behaviors to execute if they have a waiting event.

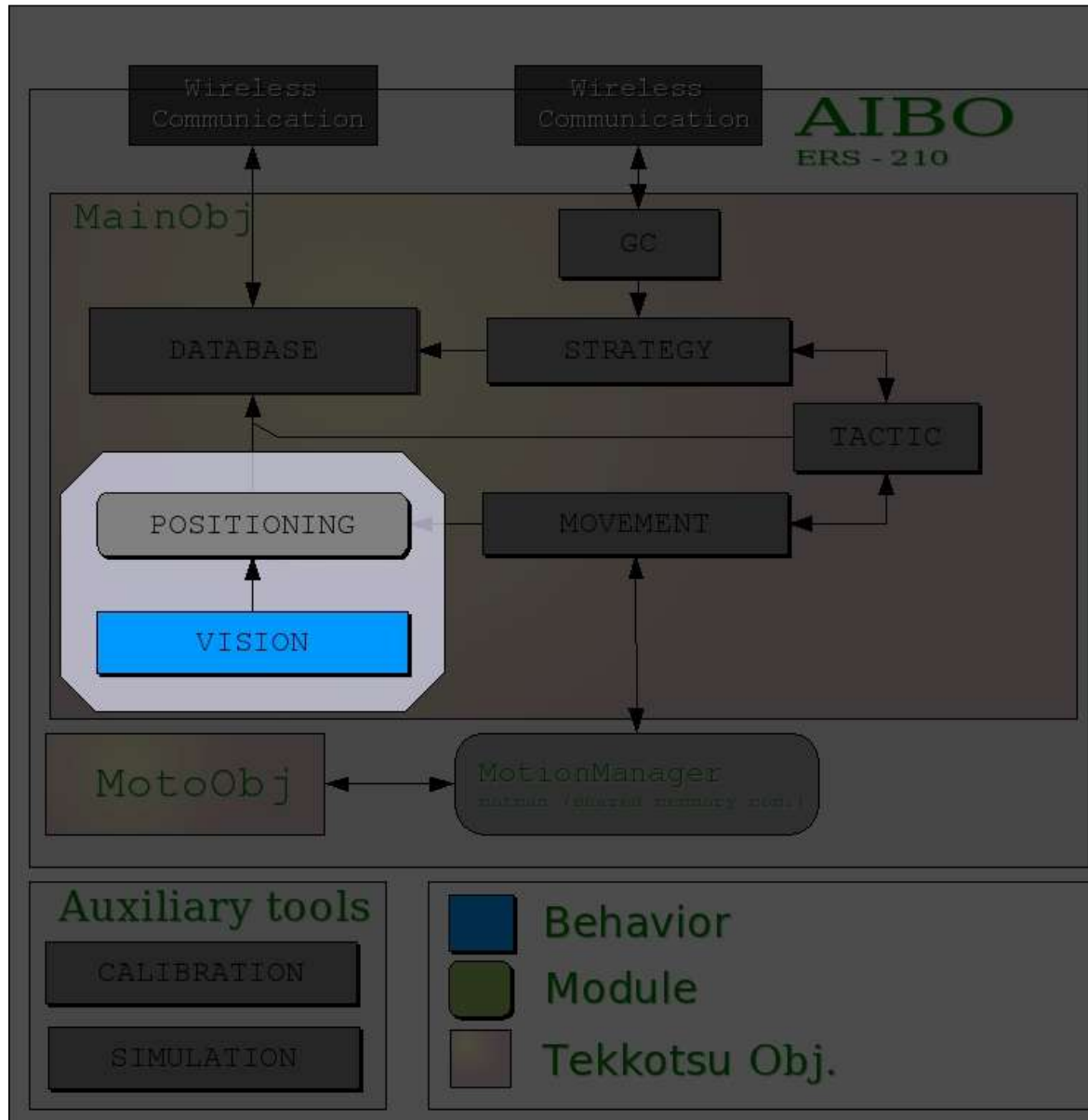
TekkotsuMon

- A set of tools for monitoring, controlling and calibrating the AIBO

Design



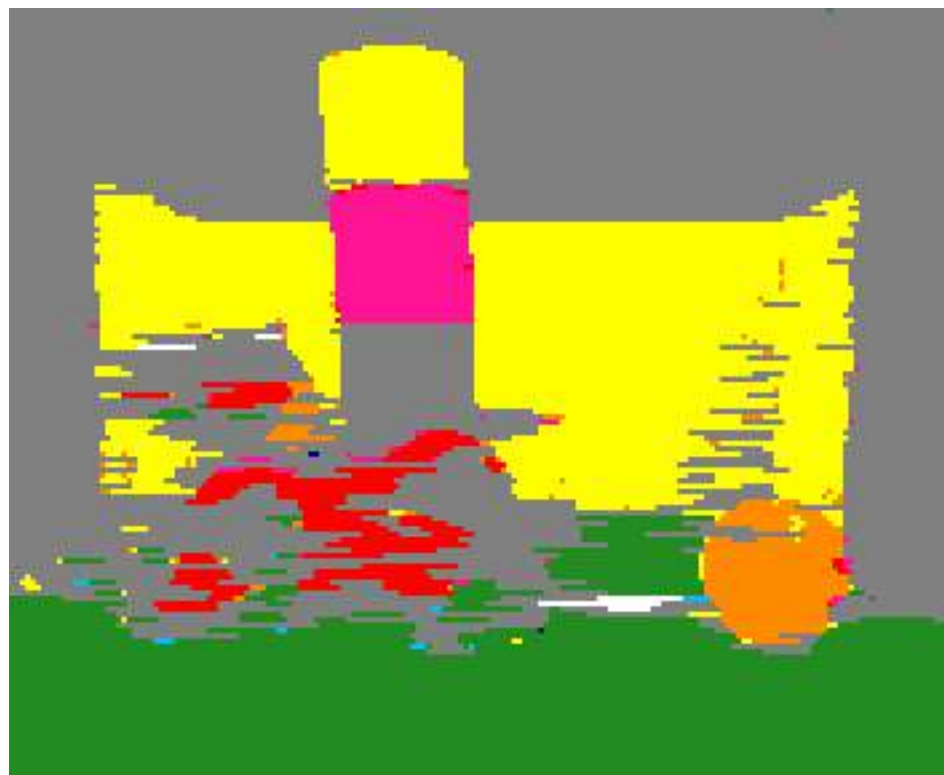
Vision



Vision

- Implements image analysis
- Identifies visible objects and calculates their positions relative to the AIBO
- Provides Positioning with object information

Vision – color segmentation



Vision – color segmentation



Vision – class Vision

- Listens for CMVision events
- Converts image data to identifiable field objects by using the ObjectLocalization class
- Calls Positioning module with list of field objects

Vision – class ObjectLocalization

Identifies and calculates robot-relative positions of:

- Balls
- Beacons
- Goals
- Other AIBOs

Vision – field object identification

Identification parameters

- Color
- Area
- Width/height proportion
- Center of gravity
- Height above field
- Neighboring regions
- Previously identified field objects

Vision – distance calculations

Ball

- Maximum width of color region

Beacons

- Average of color regions' median widths

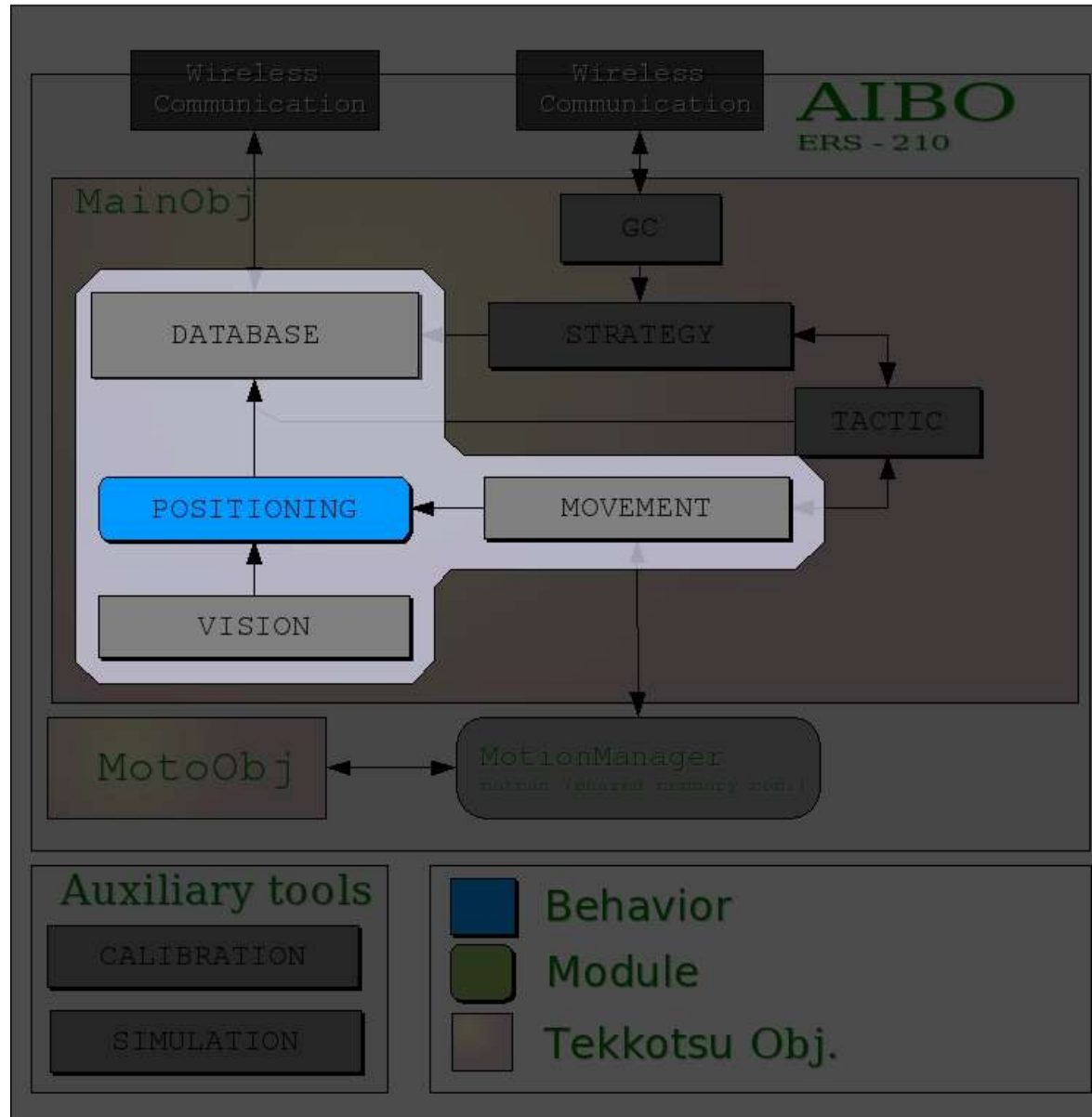
Goals

- Heights near left and right region edges

AIBOs

- Area of color region cluster

Positioning



Positioning

- Calculates AIBO and ball positions
- Inertia added with Monte Carlo Localization (MCL)
- Stores calculated position in DB

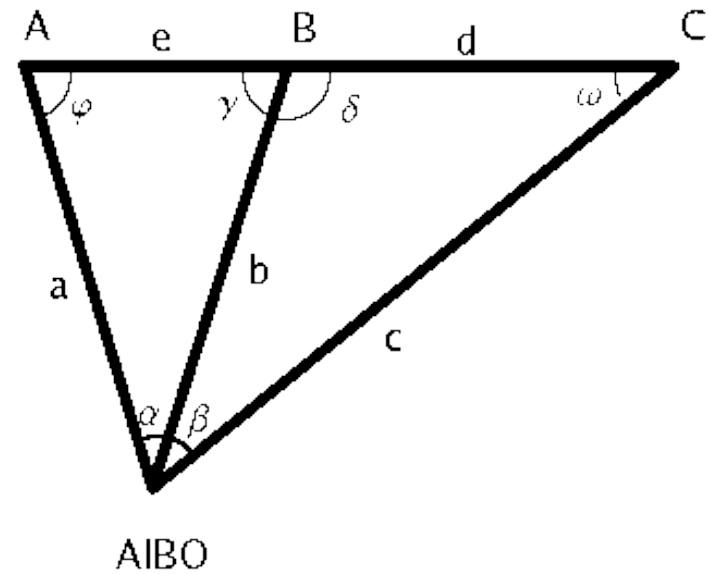
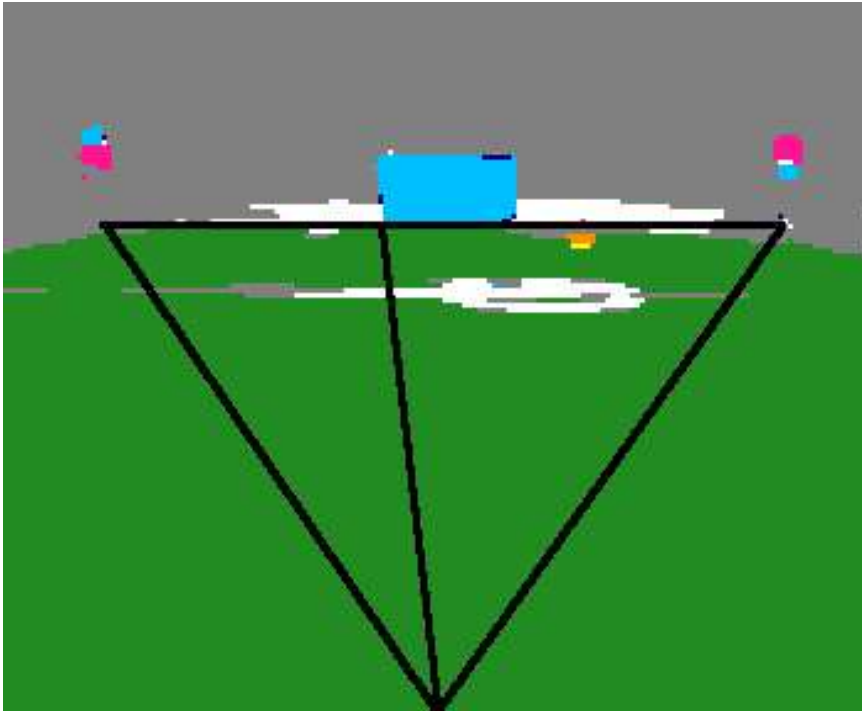
Positioning – AIBO position

- Two types of input data used:
 - Visible field objects (Vision behavior) for geometrical calculations
 - At least two beacons or goal posts needed
 - Odometric data (Movement behavior) for dead reckoning

Positioning – AIBO position

- Trilateration
 - Uses distance and angle to two landmarks
- Triangulation
 - Bad camera resolution \Rightarrow bad distance approximations
 - With angles to three landmarks known, we can calculate better distances

Positioning – AIBO position



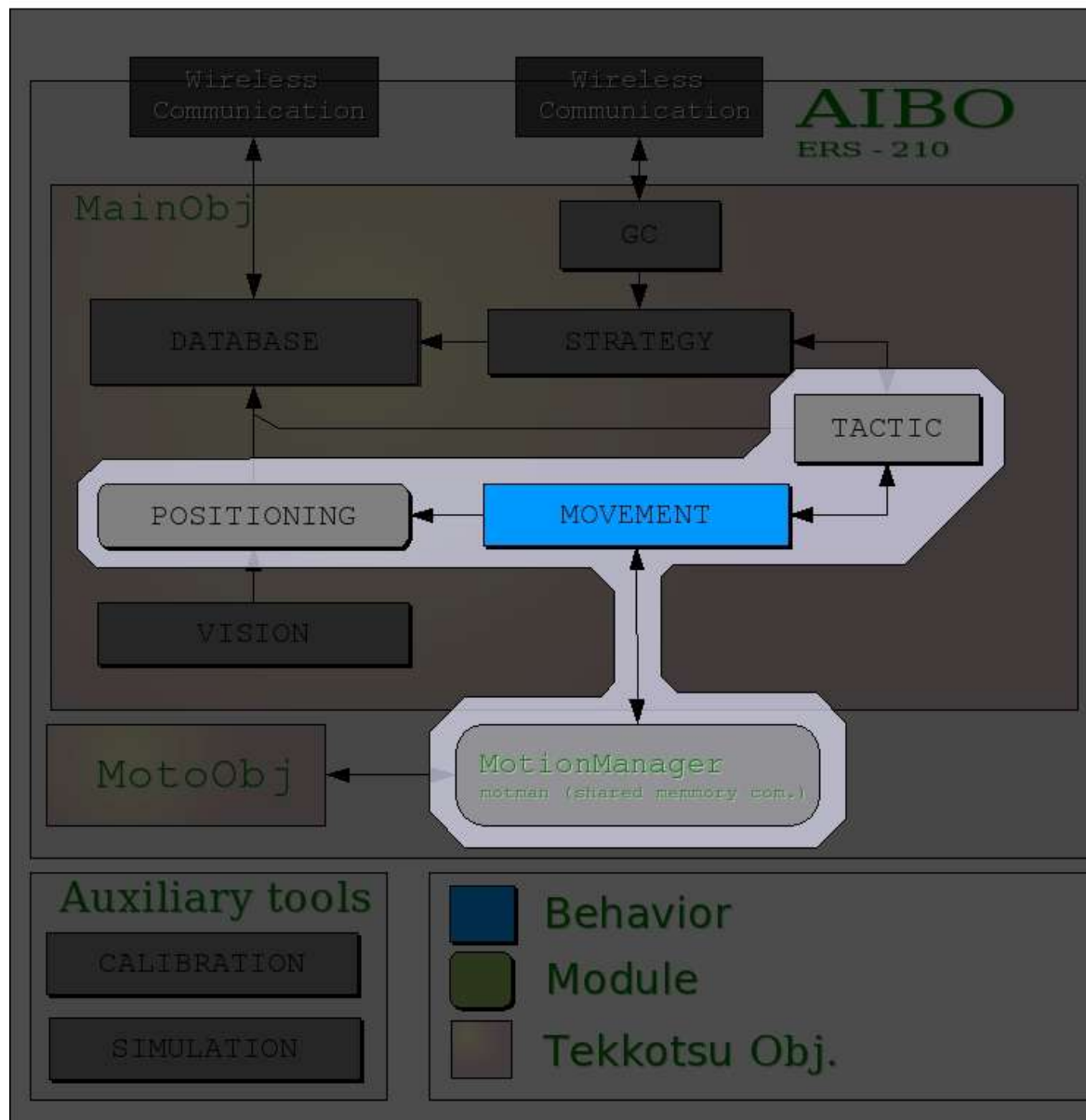
Positioning – Ball position

- Calculate relative ball position
- Add to current AIBO position
- Does not use MCL

Positioning - Monte Carlo Localization (MCL)

- Makes Positioning more tolerant of input data errors
- Keeps a set of positions with confidences
 - confidence updated with new sensor data
 - position updated with new odometric data
 - "best" current position calculated from this set

Movement



Movement

- Responsible for performing the movements by communicating with the Tekkotsu MotionManager
- Executes the instructions given by the Tactic module
- Calculate and report to the Positioning module how far the AIBO has moved since last time it reported its position

Movement – status

The AIBO is able to:

- walk in any direction by walking forward, backwards, strafing or rotating
- push the ball to the right or left with its head
- kick forward, left or right
- wag the tail
- move the head
- get up if fallen

Movement

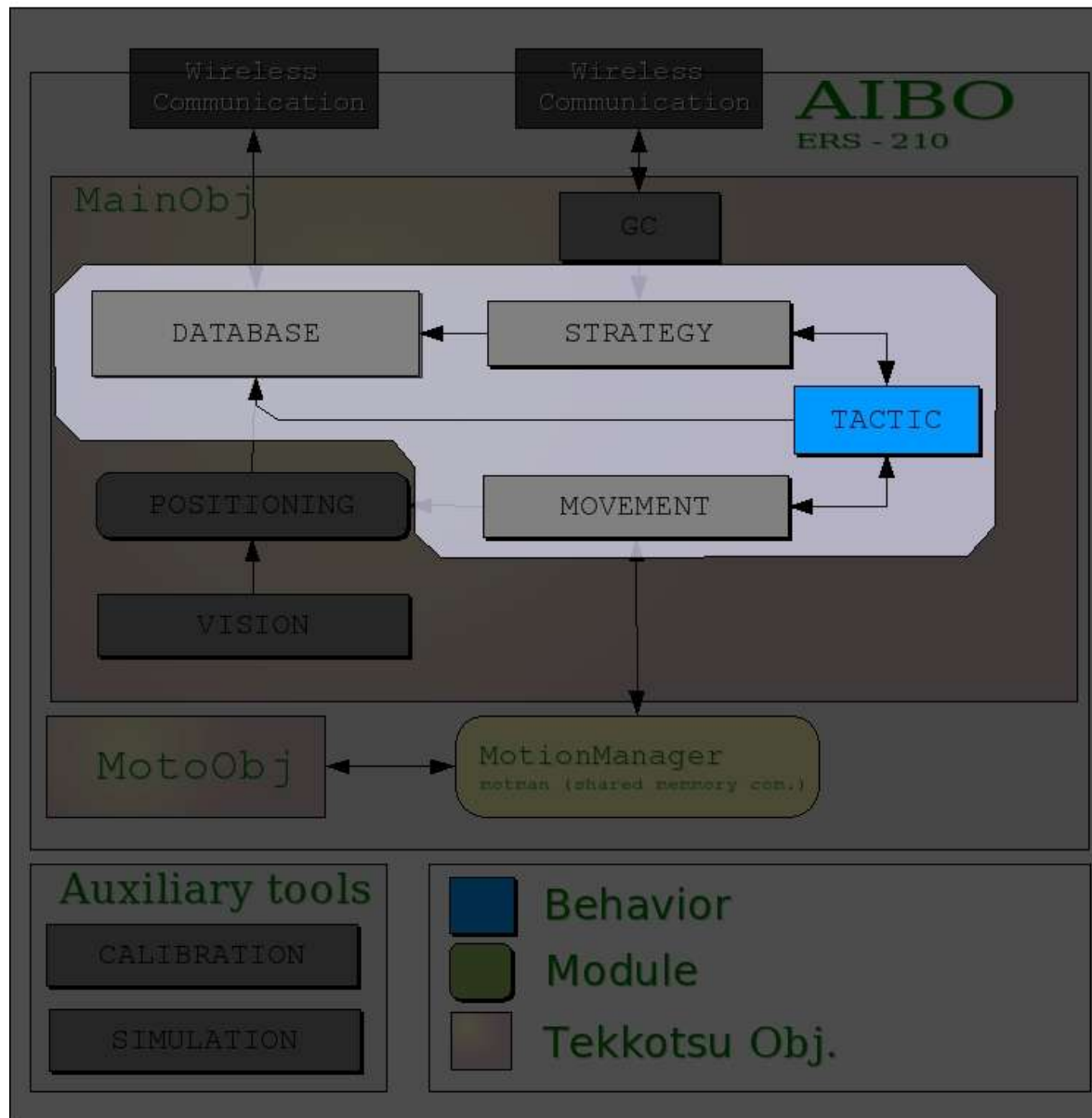
Future work:

- Use a faster walking style to move forward

Problems:

- Difficulties with events disappearing in the eventrouter

Tactic



Tactic

The Tactic module shall be able to:

- decide which walking style to use
- decide which kick to use
- choose the best route to a position so the AIBO avoids walking into its team mates
- locate the ball
- tell the Movement module what to do

Tactic

Status:

- The module has all required functionality

Future work:

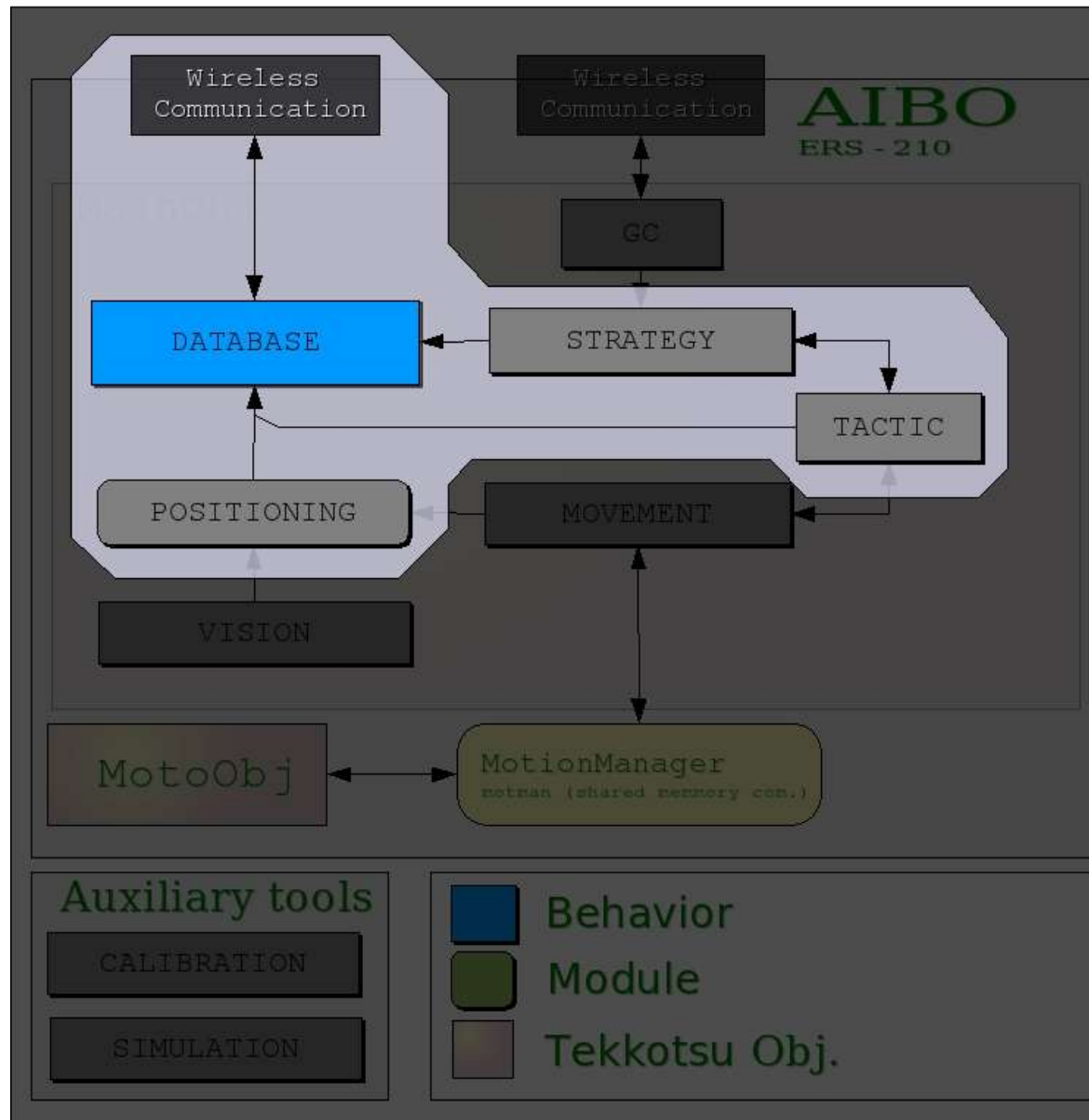
- The Dijkstras algorithm will be implemented for obstacle avoidance

Tactic

Problems:

- Since there have been problems with the positioning it has been difficult to test some parts of the module
- The coordinate system for the field is different from any ordinary coordinate system, which has lead to some misunderstandings.

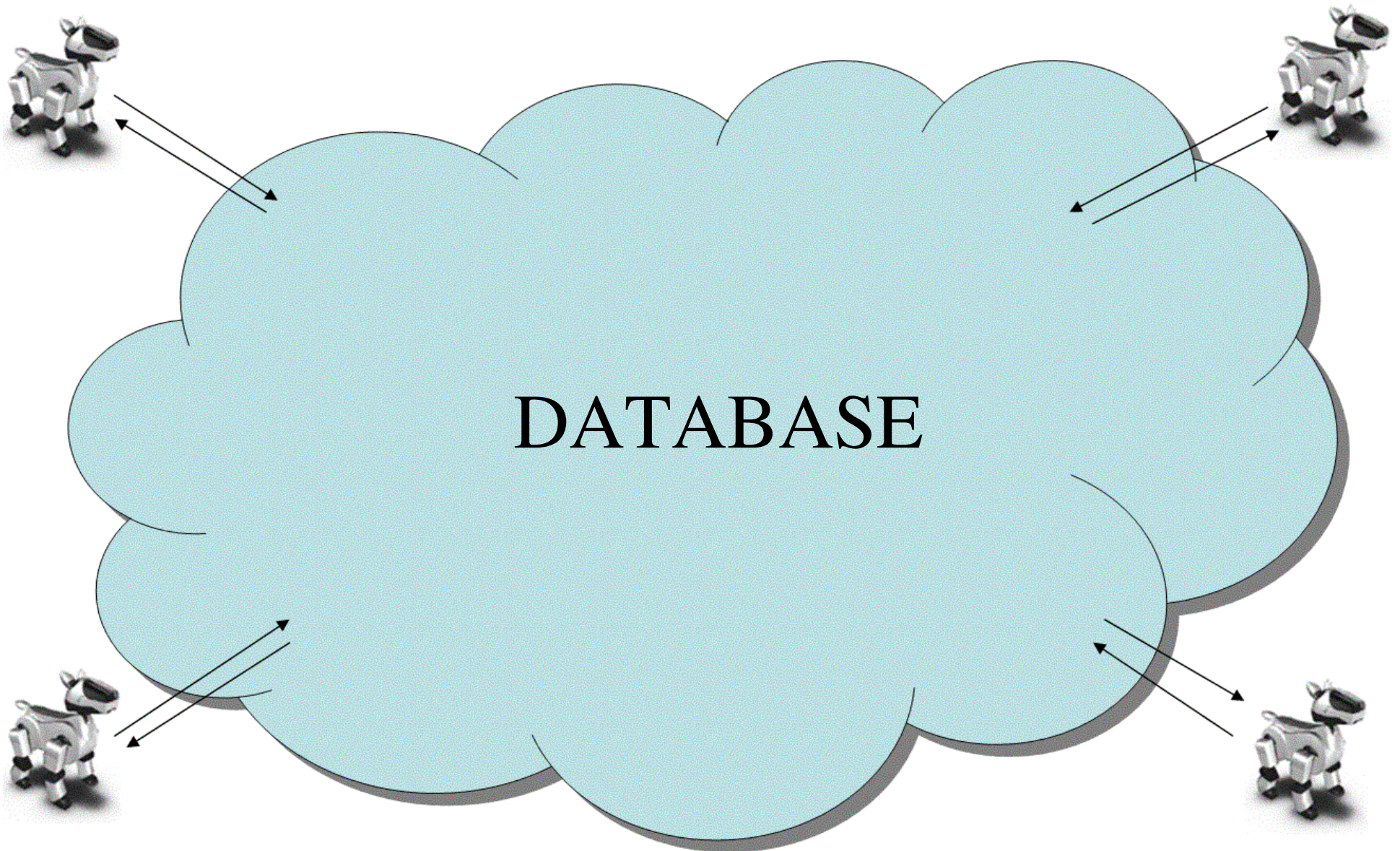
Database



Database

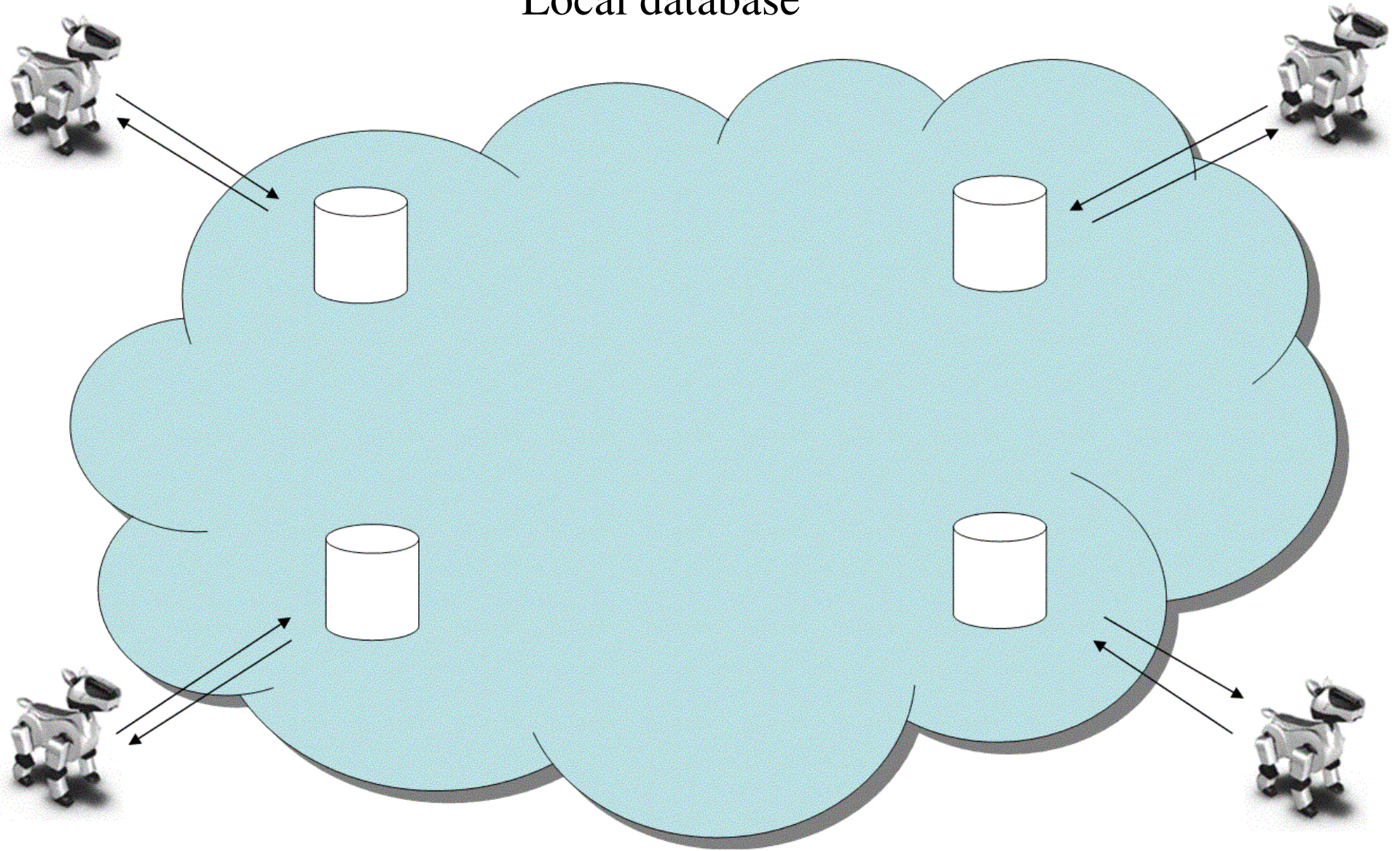
- Provides storage functionality for data
- Replicates data via the network
- All AIBOs have the same replicated data

Database – data distribution



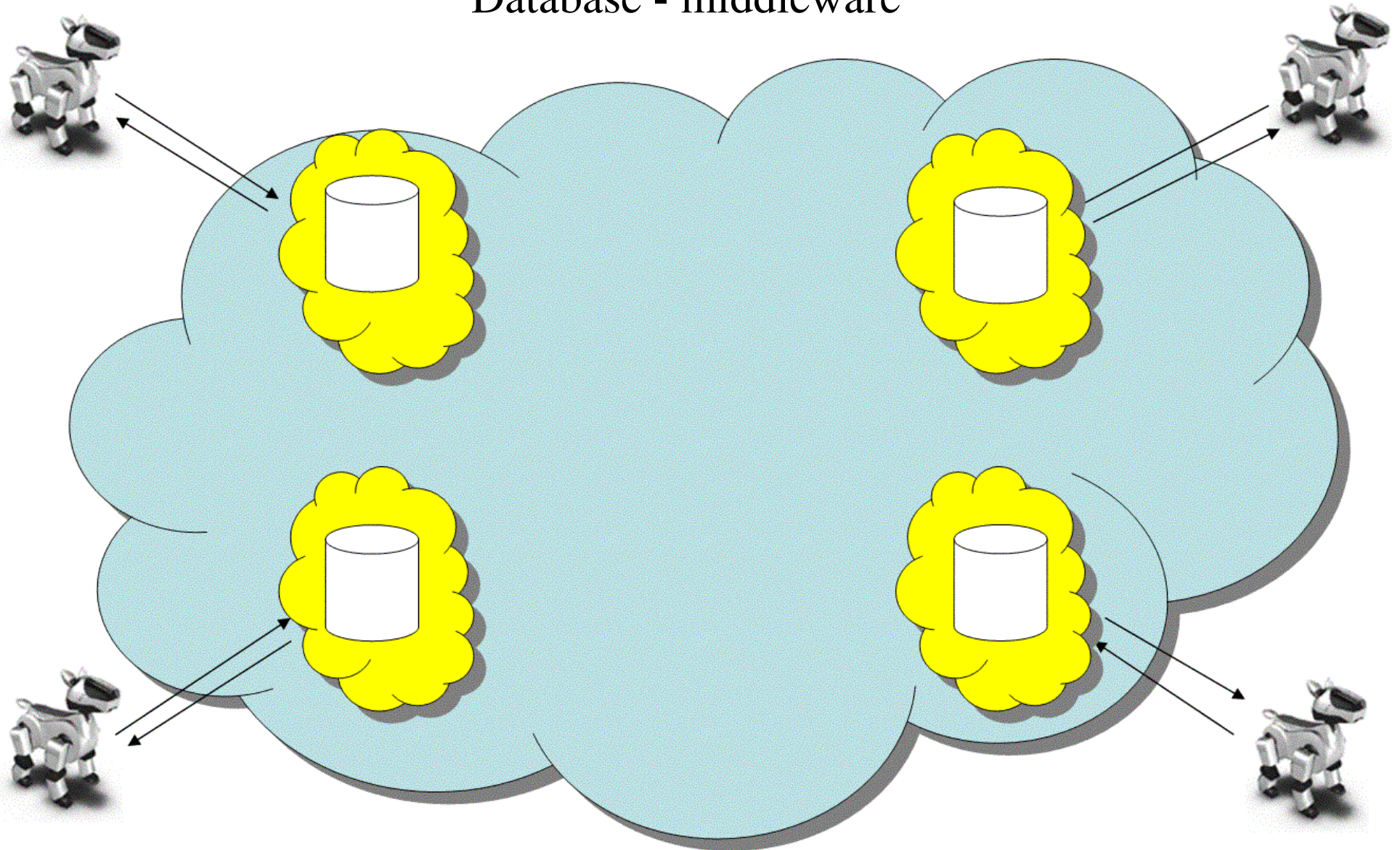
Database – data distribution

Local database



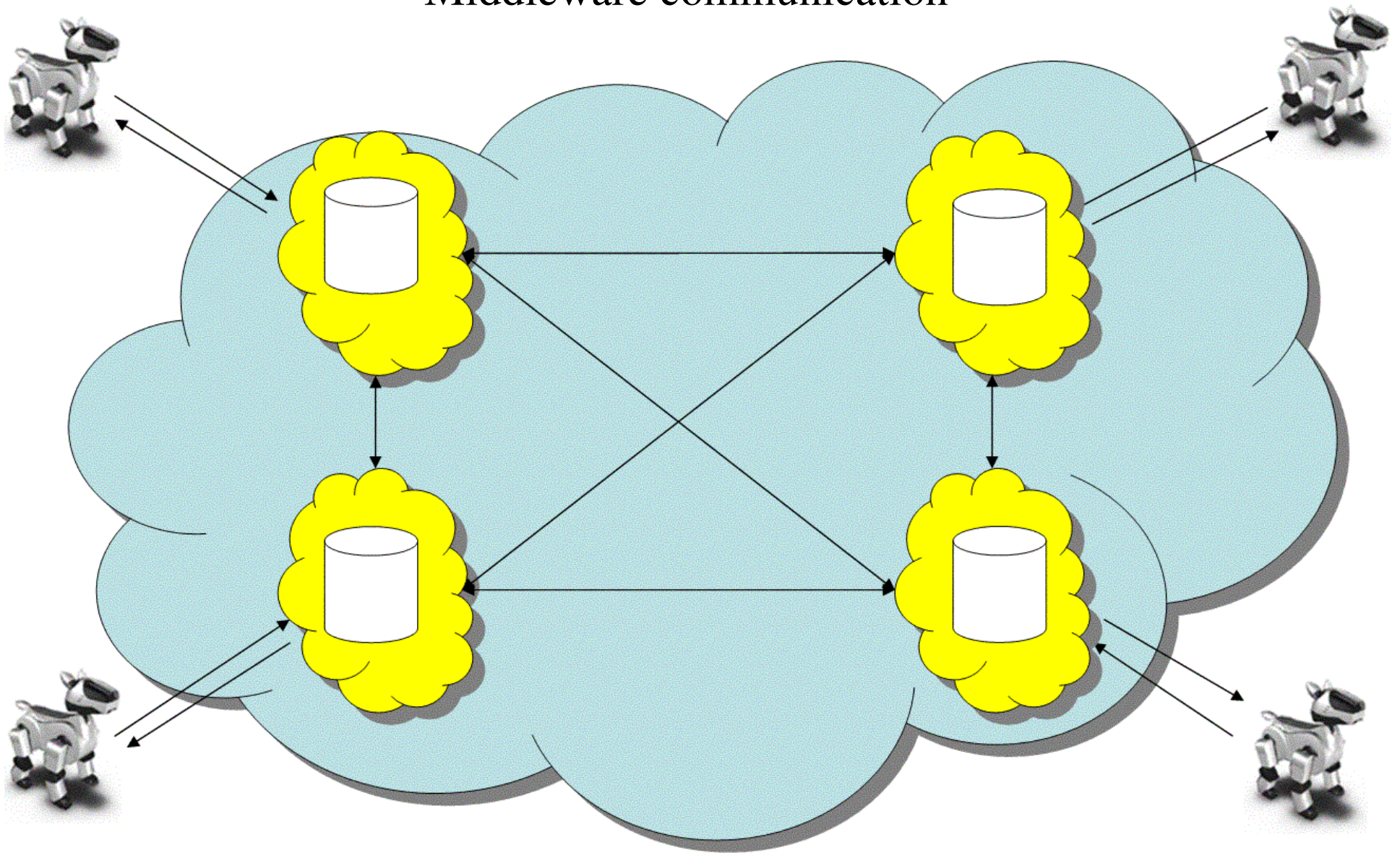
Database – data distribution

Database - middleware



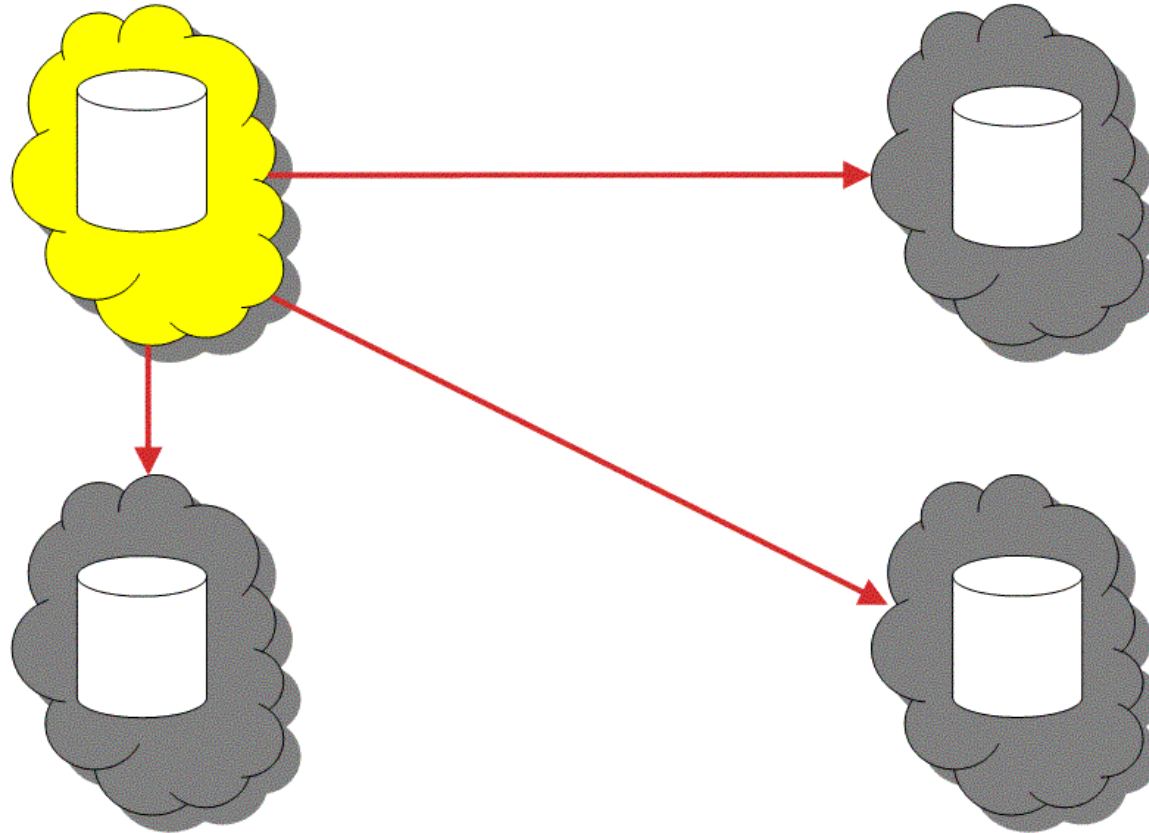
Database – data distribution

Middleware communication



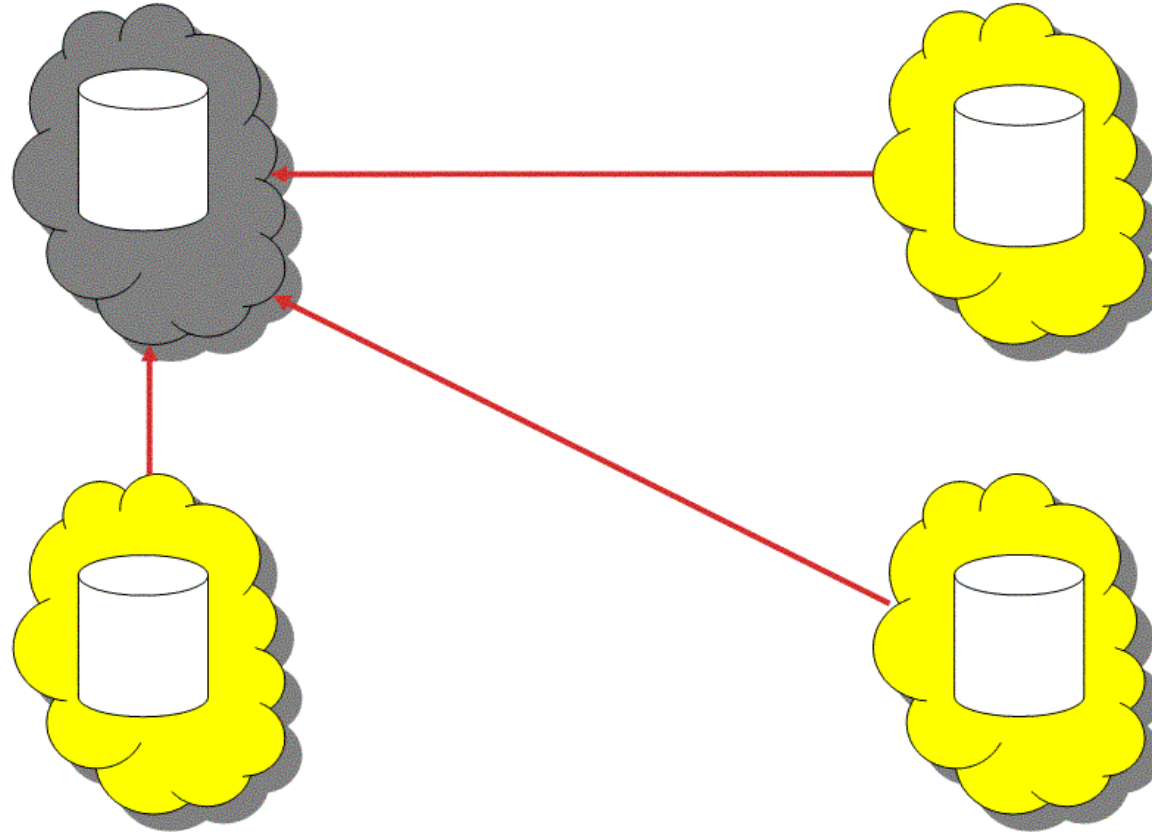
Database – data distribution

Request replication data



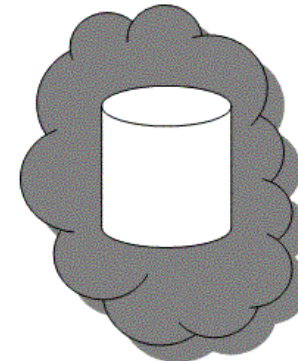
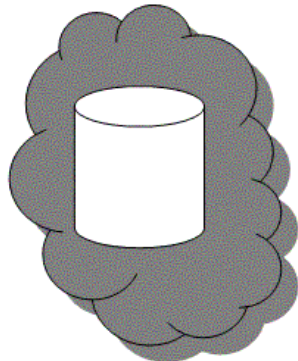
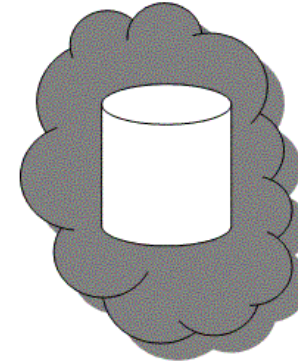
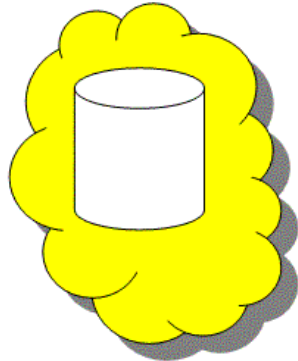
Database – data distribution

Reply with replication data

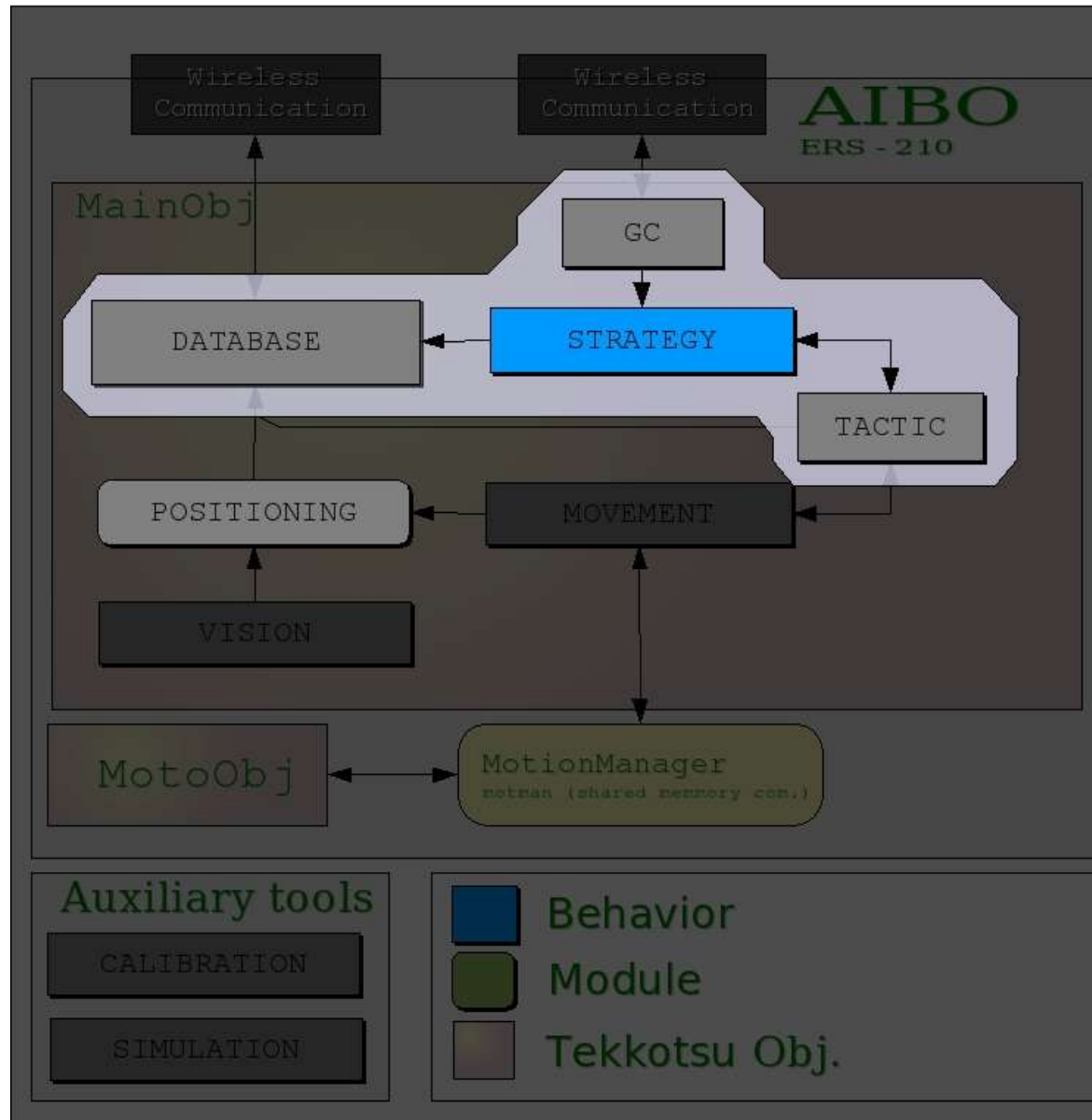


Database – data distribution

Stores and calculates mean values



Strategy



Strategy

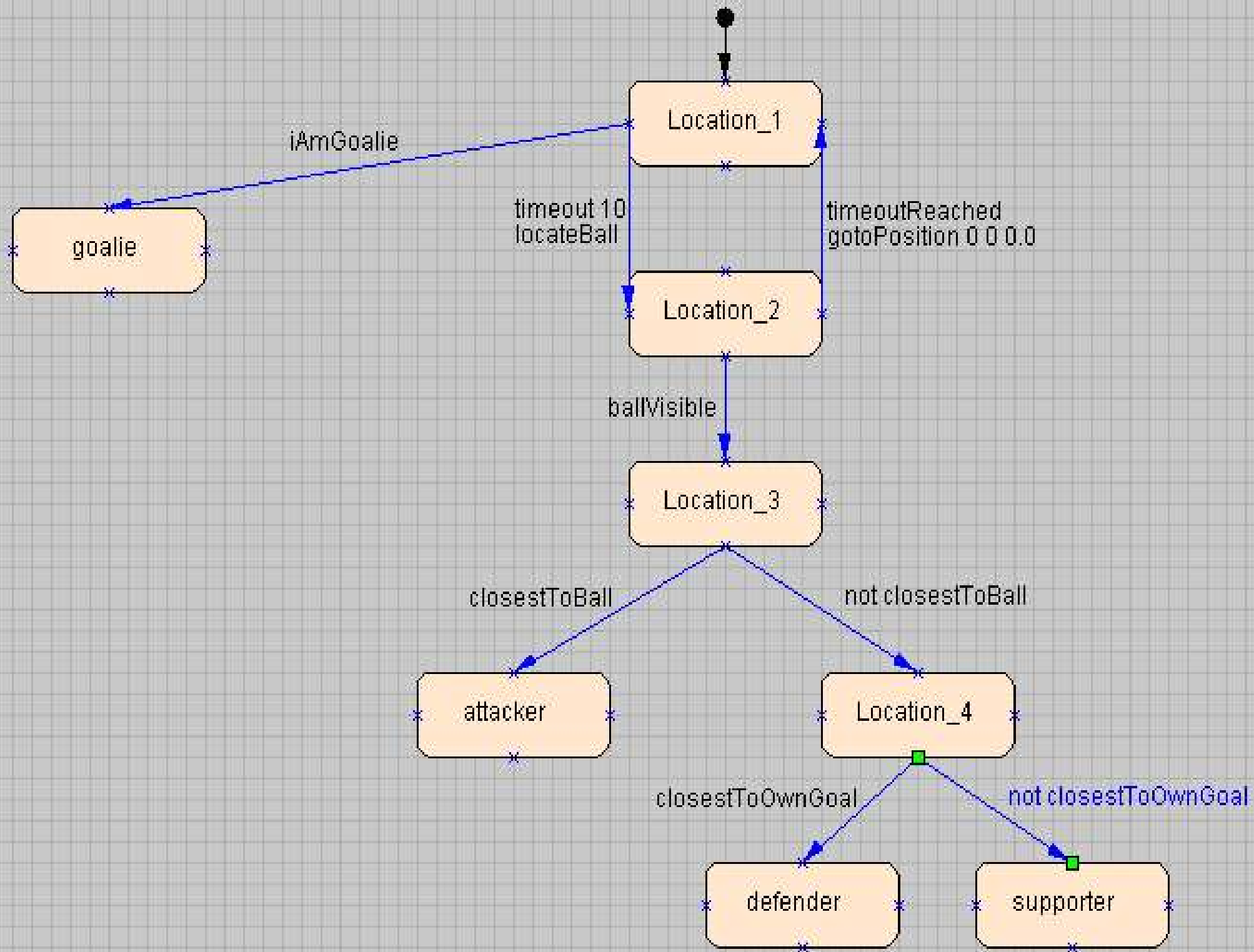
- The strategy module coordinates other modules to a playing soccer team.
- Strategic decisions are made locally by each AIBO.
- Local decisions are based on identical data from the database.
- Thanks to the distributed database, a global strategy can be broken down to local decisions made by every AIBO on the field.
- The strategic decisions are then executed by the Tactic module

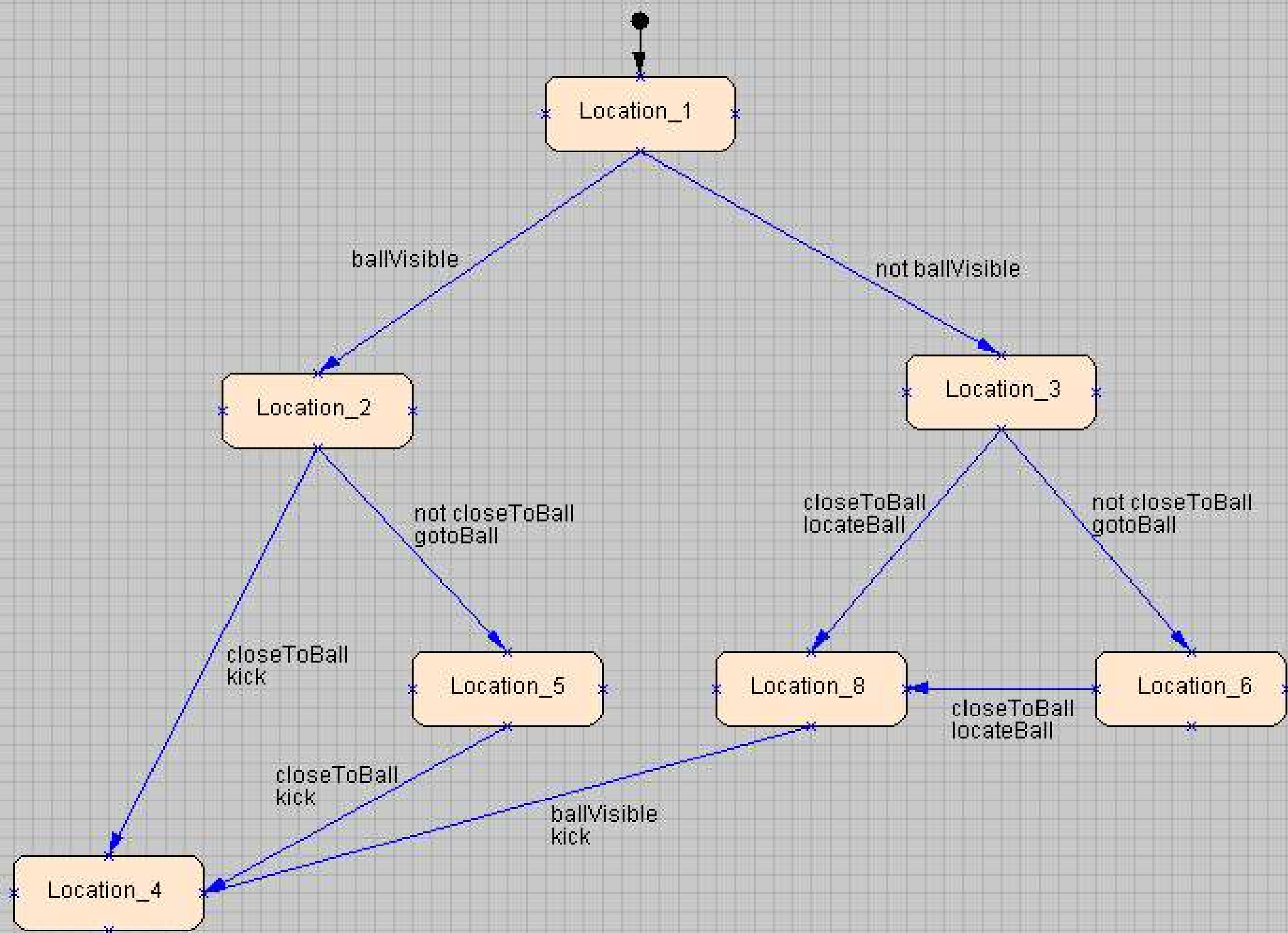
Strategy

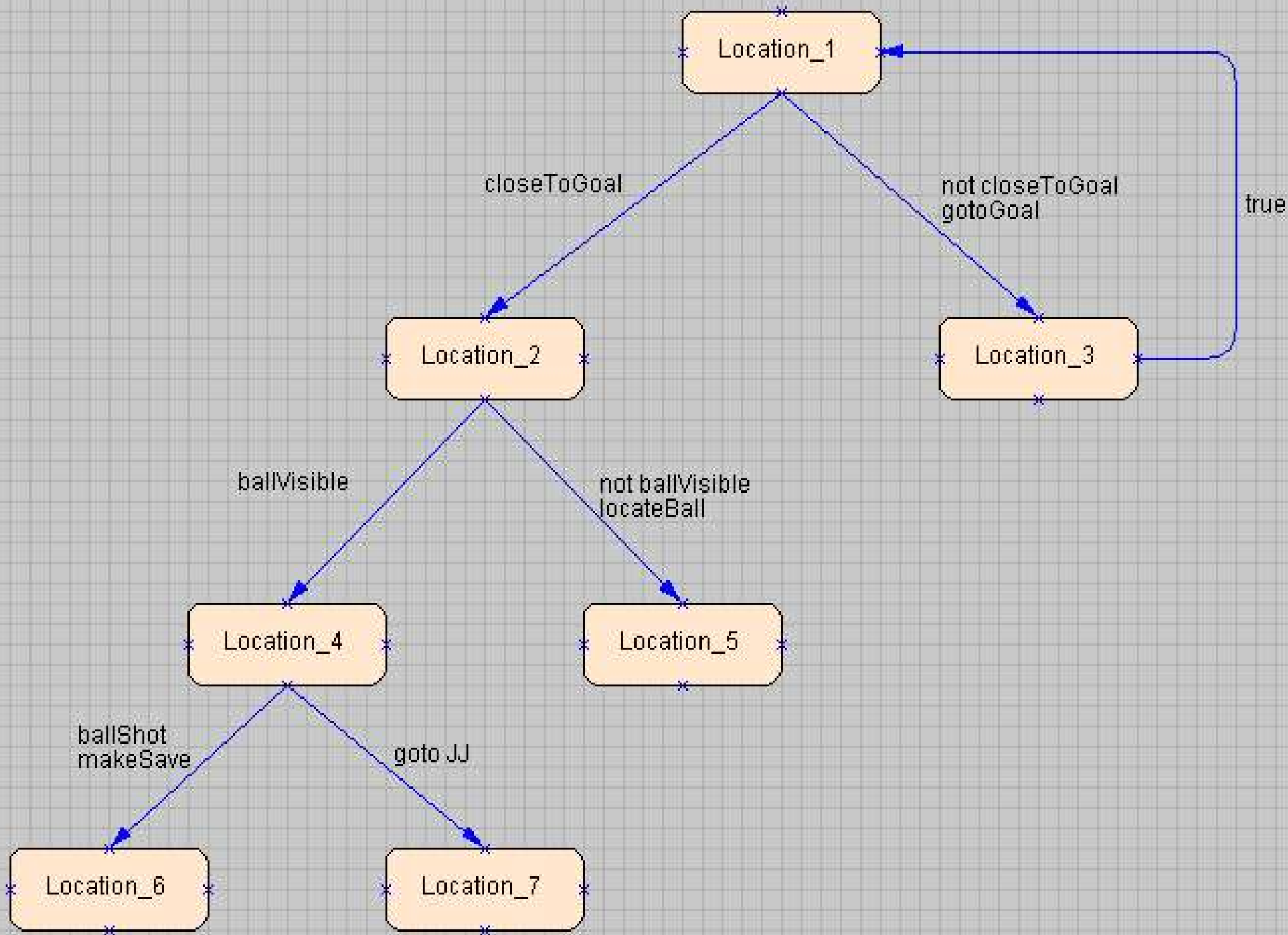
- The strategies are designed visually as automaton, with a language constructed for this purpose.
- These automaton are then exported to XML and later on read by the strategy-engine and translated to an internal representation.
- This makes it possible to change strategy without recompiling.

A minimum of three automatons are required;

- lineup – a description of which roles to use under different circumstances.
- rolecaster – decides which AIBO will get which specific role.
- role – the local strategy for each AIBO (E.g. goalie or attacker)







Debug Monitor

Need to visualize information about

- Positioning
- Database
- Strategy

Debug Monitor - Positioning



Debug Monitor - Database

Database information: 192.168.2.112

LOCAL DATABASE		REPLICATED DATABASE	
ball	[210,97]	AJBO3_ball	[111,111]
ballrel	[72,-106]	AJBO3_ballrel	[27,27]
ballvis	FALSE	AJBO3_ballvis	FALSE
pos	[143,-8]	AJBO3_pos	[139,139]
tacticdone	TRUE	AJBO3_tacticdone	TRUE
timeoutreached	FALSE	AJBO3_timeoutre...	FALSE
globalball	[111,111]	AJBO3_globalball	[210,210]

Debug Monitor - Strategy

Strategy Debug Monitor

State	Target	Guard	Action	Timeout
State:_Not_seeing...	State:_Kicking_ba...	closeToBall	kick	<none>
State:_Locating_ball	State:_Going_to_b...	timeoutReached	gotoBall	timeout
State:_Locating_ball	State:_Seeing_ball	tacticDone	<no action>	<none>
State:_Seeing_ball	State:_Going_to_b...	true	gotoBall	timeout
State:_Going_to_b...	State:_Kicking_ba...	tacticDone	kick	<none>
State:_Going_to_b...	State:_Start	timeoutReached	<no action>	<none>

role: attacker state: State:_Going_to_ball

History

```

play State:_Going_to_ball
sending states
state State:_Going_to_ball State:_Kicking_ballAss [tacticDone] kick
state State:_Going_to_ball State:_Start [timeoutReached]
predicate tacticDone 0
predicate timeoutReached 0
predicate tacticDone 0
predicate timeoutReached 0
predicate tacticDone 0
predicate timeoutReached 0
predicate tacticDone 0
predicate timeoutReached 0
predicate tacticDone 0
predicate timeoutReached 0
predicate tacticDone 0
play State:_Start
    
```

Predicate	Value	Last updated
iAmGoalie	0	Thu Jan 13 11:28:32 CET 2005
closestToBall	1	Thu Jan 13 11:28:32 CET 2005
ballVisible	0	Thu Jan 13 11:28:35 CET 2005
closeToBall	0 (distance 23.7697)	Thu Jan 13 11:28:36 CET 2005
timeoutReached	0	Thu Jan 13 11:28:36 CET 2005
tacticDone	0	Thu Jan 13 11:28:36 CET 2005

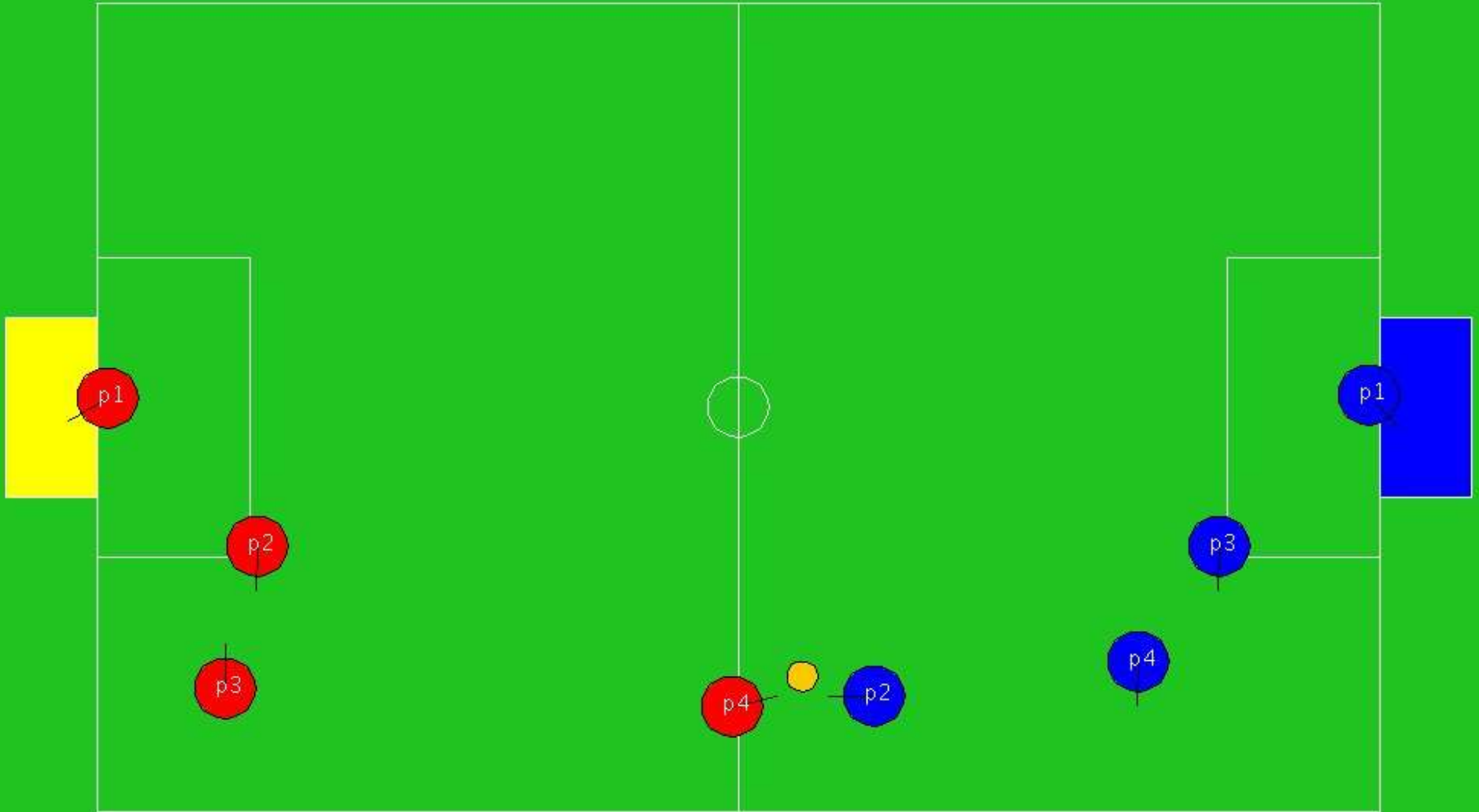
Simulator

- Test environment for strategies
 - Simulate Database interface
 - Simulate Tactic interface
- Simplified representation
- Perfect database

Simulator - description

- Simulator
 - Main class
 - Field
 - Ball
 - DB
 - GC
 - Strategy
 - Tactic
 - Player
- SimGUI
 - User interface

Red: 0 Blue: 0



connect

130.238.15.224

disconnect

GO

Connected to /130.238.15.224:4242



Questions ?

Code reuse

- Team Dynamo Pavlov 2002 did not use Tekkotsu
- Team Gifr 2003 used incompatible Tekkotsu release, difficult to continue development
- Old solutions were studied although no actual code was reused
- Several modules that no previous team had attempted

Summary

- Despite not complete functionality, we learned a lot about the following:
 - Large projects
 - Working in an unfamiliar environment
 - Teamwork
 - Documentation
 - System design
 - Fancy presentations
 - How to endure a dozen cups of coffee a day :-)

The End