

Robotika, naša prihodnost

prof. Marko Munih

MEDNARODNA KONFERENCA

»VARNOST IN ZDRAVJE PRI DELU V SPREMINJAJOČEM SE SVETU DELA«



niversity of *Ljubljana* aculty of *Electrical Engineerin* Petek, 16. junij 2017 Kongresni center Brdo

Dvorana Grandis



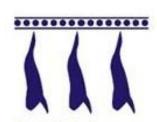
REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA MINISTRSTVO ZA DELO, DRUŽINO, SOCIALNE ZADEVE IN ENAKE MOŽNOSTI





Industrial revolutions





First production line, Cincinnati slaughterhouses 1870

> 2. industrial revolution follows introduction of electrically-powered mass production based on the division of labour

1. industrial revolution follows introduction of water- and steam-powered mechanical manufacturing facilities



First programmable logic controller (PLC), Modicon 084 1969

3. industrial revolution uses electronics and IT to achieve further automation of manufacturing





4. industrial revolution based on Cyber-Physical Systemss

complexity

Modern Times

Factory Work

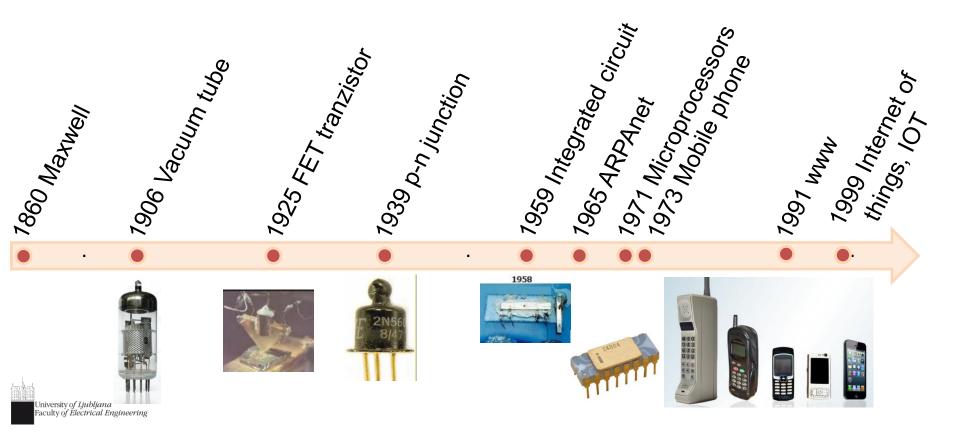
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End of 18th century Start of 20th century Start of 1970s

today



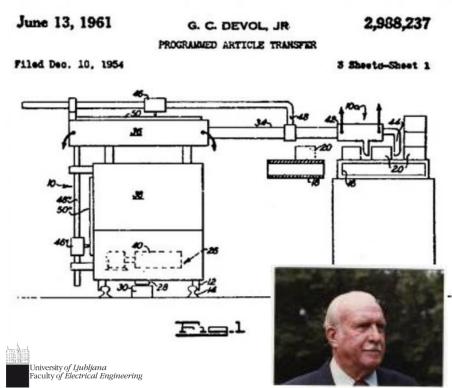
Electrical engineering steps

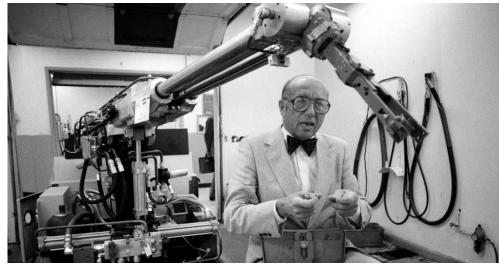




Robot invention

• George Devol (applied 1954), Joseph Engelberger, Unimate (1956)







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1920 Karel Čapek, "robot"

Robot timeline



- 1961 George Devol, robot-patent
- 1974 ASEA, IRB6, Magnusson, First electric robot
- 1984 robot boom
- 1995+ haptic robot









Robot numbers

Operational stock

Country	2015*	2018*
America	272,000	343,000
Brazil	10,300	18,300
North America (Canada, Mexico, USA)	259,200	323,000
Other America	2,500	1,700
Asia/Australia	914,000	1,417,000
China	262,900	614,200
India	14,300	27,100
Japan	297,200	291,800
Republic of Korea	201,200	279,000
Taiwan	50,500	67,000
Thailand	27,900	41,600
other Asia/Australia	60,000	96,300
Europe	433,000	519,000
Czech Rep.	11,000	18,200
France	32,300	33,700
Germany	183,700	216,800
Italy	61,200	67,000
Spain	28,700	29,500
United Kingdom	18,200	23,800
other Europe	97,900	130,000
Africa	4,500	6,500
not specified by countries**	40,500	41,500
Total	1,664,000	2,327,000
Sources: IFR, national robot associations.		

New instalations

Country	2016*	2019*
America	40,200	50,700
Brazil	1,800	3,500
North America	38,000	46,000
Rest of South America	400	1,200
Asia/Australia	190,200	285,700
China	90,000	160,000
India	2,600	6,000
Japan	38,000	43,000
Republic of Korea	40,000	46,000
Taiwan	9,000	13,000
Thailand	3,000	4,500
other Asia/Australia	7,600	13,200
Europe	54,200	68,800
Central/Eastern Europe	7,550	11,300
France	3,300	4,500
Germany	21,000	25,000
Italy	7,200	9,000
Spain	4,100	5,100
United Kingdom	1,800	2,500
other Europe	9,250	11,400
Africa	400	800
not specified by countries**	5,000	8,000
Total	290,000	414,000

Sources: IFR, national robot associations.



Operational cca 2.000

NM Company	Number
REVOZ d.d.	474
TPV d.o.o.	90
KRKA, d.d.	62
Siliko d.o.o.	20
Other	71
Total	717

Population:	
Japan	120 M
Korea	80 M
Europe	750 M
USA	324 M



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Robot numbers

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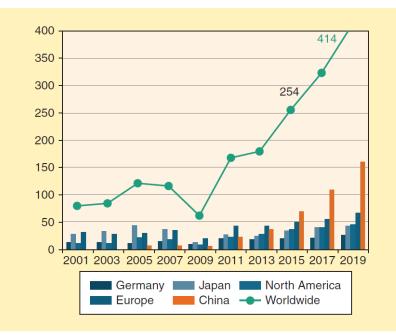


Figure 1. The industrial robot shipments worldwide in thousands of units (2016+ estimated).

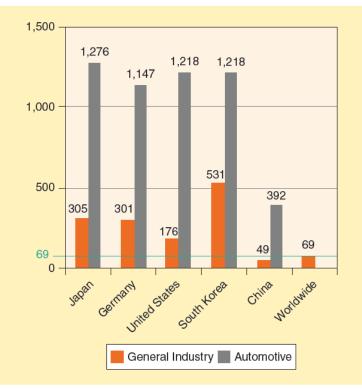
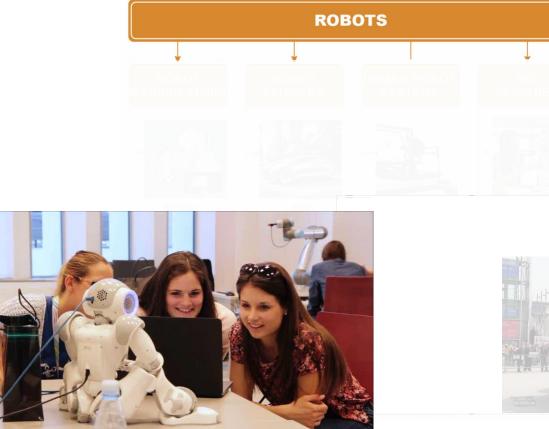


Figure 2. The industrial robot density worldwide in selected regions (in 2015).

Slovenia: Automotive: 636, General 110

Source: www.ifr.org







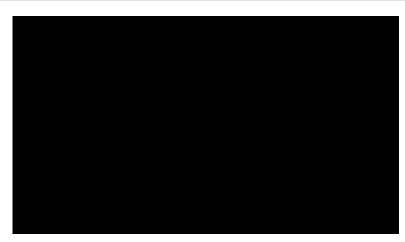


2004 Grand Challenge (240 km), 2005 Grand Challenge, 2007 Urban Challenge (George Air Force Base)









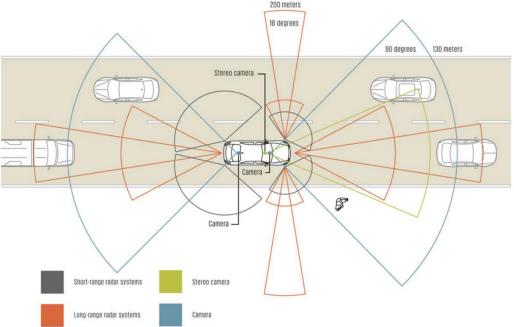
Apple, Audi, BMW, Ford, General Motors, Google, Honda, Mercedes, Nissan, Nvidia, Tesla, Toyota, Volkswagen, Volvo

Mercedes S (2014) Vrhnika – Ljubljana autonomous drive



Berta test,

100 km without driver, Mannheim to Pforzheim Cars will communicate with other cars, trafic infrastructure and smart phones of others in trafic.



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Illustration: John MacNeill

Sensors of different capabilities cover 360 degrees, with overlapping fields of view.

2. From Legged Robots to Walking Excavators active balancing of an all-terrain chassis







zürich

european

-orum2016

Robotics

"Revolutionizing actuation and control for hydraulic legged chassis" ... by intelligent, force controlled valves and optimal contact force distribution

- Simplified operation due to active adaptation
- Increased stability and guaranteed safety
- Lower peak loads at contacts and structure
- Simple maintenance thanks to modular setup

Marco Hutter, ETH Zurich Stefan Tagmann, Menzi Muck AG Gonzalo Rey, Moog inc.

from an idea to an animal-friendly revolution in bird control 1. Robirds

ir. Geert Folkertsma

ir. Wessel Straatman

Nico Nijenhuis, BSc

prof. dr. ir. Stefano Stramigioli



Robotics Forum**2016**

CLEAR FLIGHT

UNIVERSITY

OF TWENTE.

Robotics projects resulting from H2020 - LEIT ICT 23 Call 1

Project Summaries HORIZ 2020



January 2015

AEROARMS AEROWORKS Centauro CoglMon COMANOID EurEyeCase **FLOBOT** Flourish RETRAINER **RobDREAM** RoMaNS SARAFun secondHands Smokebot SoMa **SWEEPER** WIMUST





+ Sherpa

Unmanned aerial vehicles AEROWORKS: Collaborative Aerial Robotic Workers





<u>videos</u>

Lr



Aerial data collection and automated ground intervention for precision farming

Feeding the World

- By 2050 we'll need to feed two billion more people
- Around 30% of the food is lost in the field
- Chemicals inputs have disastrous ecological impact
- → Robotics can contribute to solve these pressing challenges

lourist



Robotics projects resulting from H2020 - LEIT ICT 24 2015 and FoF 2015



January 2016

BabyRobot EndoVESPA TrimBot2020 XoSoft **FoF: HORSE** ReconCell

UP-Drive

PROJECT CONSORTIUM RESOURCES - MEDIA

Automated Urban Parking and Driving

An H2020 European Project

Development of an automated valet parking service for city environments, aimed at relieving a car driver from the burden of finding a parking space in city centres.





Robotics projects resulting from H2020 – LEIT ICT-25&26&35-2016

Project Summaries



December 2016



<u>An.Dy:</u> Safety certified robots with the ability to react to unintentional contacts (co-bots)

Badger: Autonomous underground robotic system that can drill, manoeuvre, localise, map and navigate in the underground space Co4Robots: Different multi-tasking robots with varying capabilities deployed to provide services such as object handling/transportation, or pickup and delivery operations.

<u>CYBERLEGS Plus Plus: powered robotic ortho-prosthesis</u> to help restore mobility allowing amputees to perform physical activity <u>Dreams4Cars</u>: Focusing on rare events, such as near miss car accidents the robots can develop safe behaviours for hypothetical/unexperienced situations.

HEPHAESTUS: Cable-robots using 3D to help with high risk and critical **construction tasks** such as prefab wall installation **ILIAD**: Flexible and rock-solid reliable intra-logistic systems, which can be quickly deployed and integrated in current warehouse facilities, in particular in the food sector, yet guaranteeing safe operation in environments shared with humans

IMAGINE: The project seeks to enable robots to understand the structure of their environment and how it is affected by its actions **MoveCare**: A multi-actor platform to supports the independent living of the elderly at home by monitoring, assist and promoting activities to counteract decline and social exclusion

MULTIDRONE: multi-drone platform for media production to cover outdoor events with improved robustness, security and safety mechanisms

<u>REELER</u>: Tackling major societal concerns the project will formulate guidelines in the REELER Roadmap for distributed responsibility among roboticists, users/affected stakeholders and policy-makers by closing the current gap between these

<u>REFILLS</u>: A robotic systems able to address the **in-store logistics** needs of the retail market

<u>RobMoSys</u>: The project proposes composable models and software for robotics systems building an open and sustainable, agile and multi-domain European robotics software ecosystem

<u>ROSIN</u>: The project aims to create a step change in the availability of **high-quality intelligent robot software** components for the European industry by building on the existing open-source "Robot Operating System" (ROS) framework and leveraging its worldwide community

<u>ROPOD</u>: Cost-effective and human-friendly automated guided vehicles (AGVs) for logistic tasks

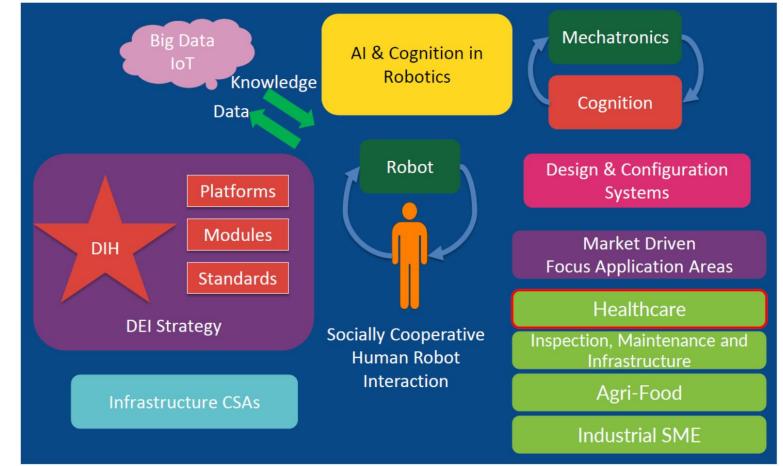
<u>SMARTsurg</u>: Smart wearable robotic tele operated surgery focusing on real-world surgical scenarios of urology, vascular surgery, and soft tissue orthopaedic surgery

<u>VERSATILE</u>: Flexible robotic cells with dual robot arms that can adapt automatically to the high number of different products in industries such as automotive, aerospace and handling and packaging

Work Programme 2018-2020



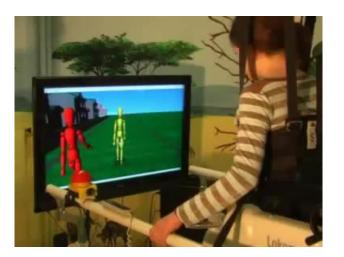
Trends in robotics

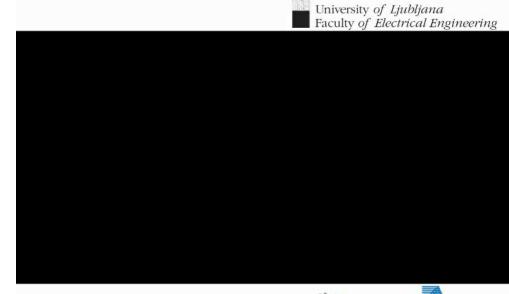


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Rehabilitation robotics









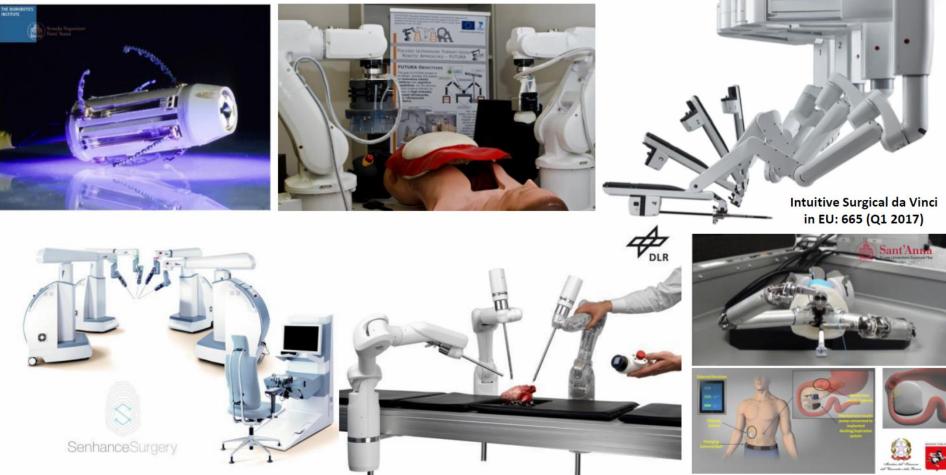
MIMICS River video

Locomat

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Surgical Robotics





Bionic Prostheses

















Assistive Robotics





Robotics in agro-food: the opportunities

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Support or replace human labour:





Addressing: labour shortage

Robotics in agro-food: the opportunities

Do things more precise and/or more often:



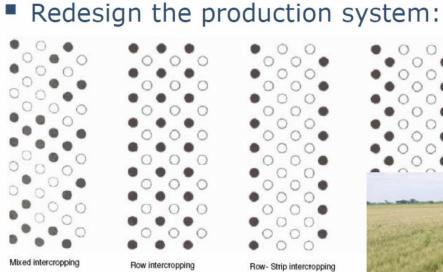


Sorting and packing

Addressing for instance :

- Reduced or zero use of crop protection chemicals
- Effective use of resources (water, fertilizers)
- More uniform or improved product quality
-

Robotics in agro-food: the opportunities

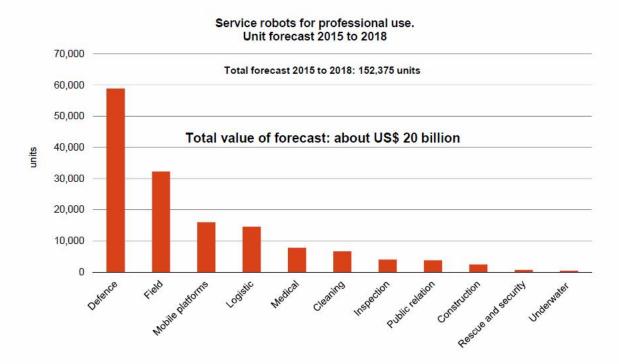


Addressing for instance:

- Less pesticide use
- Less fertilizer use

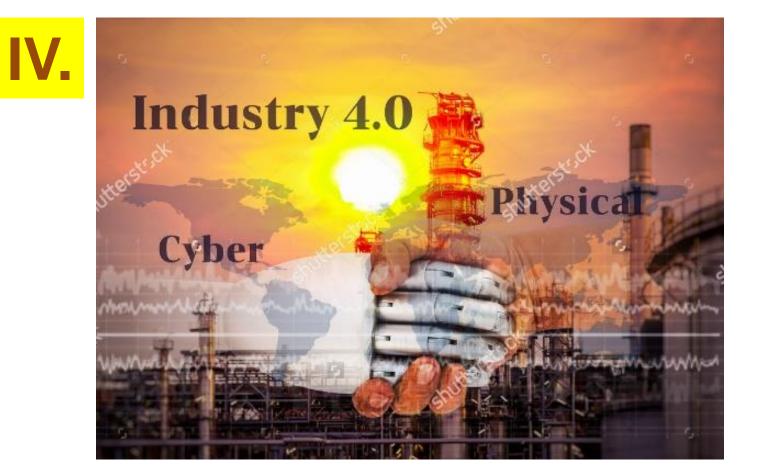


2015-2018: about 152,400 new service robots for professional use



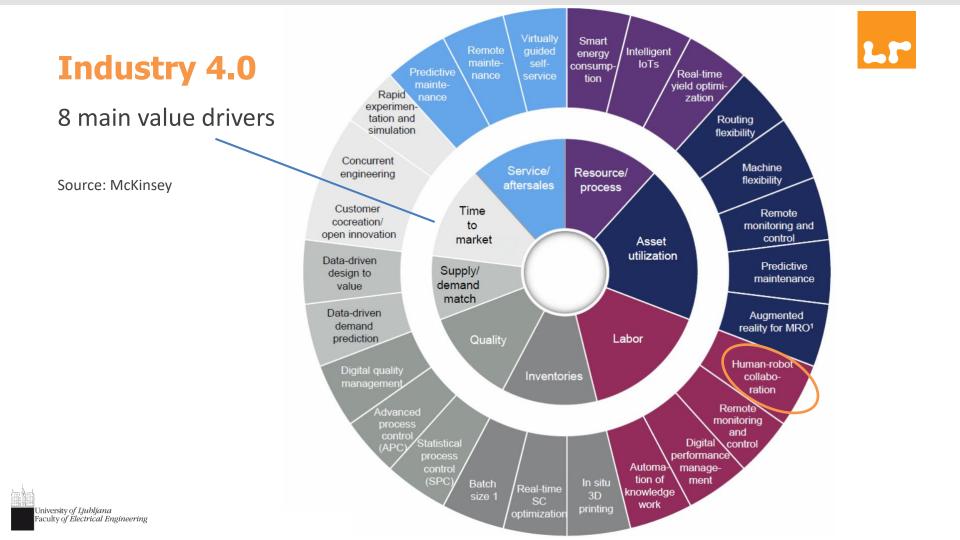
Source: IFR World Robotics 2015





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Main trends 2015 and 2018

- Simplification of the use of robots
 - essential for all industries to be able to sustain efficient and flexible manufacturing
 - High potential in small and medium sized companies

Mobile Robots

- support human-robot collaboration, and
- flexible manufacturing
- important tool for Industry 4.0



Source: Universal Robots



Source: KUKA



Hosted by



Trends in the service robot market

- Logistic systems on the rise:
 - 2,700 units (mainly AGVs) installed in 2014, +27%
 - At least 14,500 units will be sold 2015-2018
- High growth potential for logistic systems
 - Human-Robot-Collaboration
 - Industrial and non-industrial sectors



Main trends 2015 and 2018

Breakthrough of humanrobot collaboration

- industrial robots assist workers in a variety of tasks
- improve manufacturing quality and processes
- increase productivity
- assist an aging workforce, e.g. in physically demanding tasks





Collaborative robot safety functions:

- . Workspace definition
- . Hand Guiding

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- . Speed and Separation Monitoring
- . Safety Monitored Stop
- . Kinetic Energy and Force Limiting

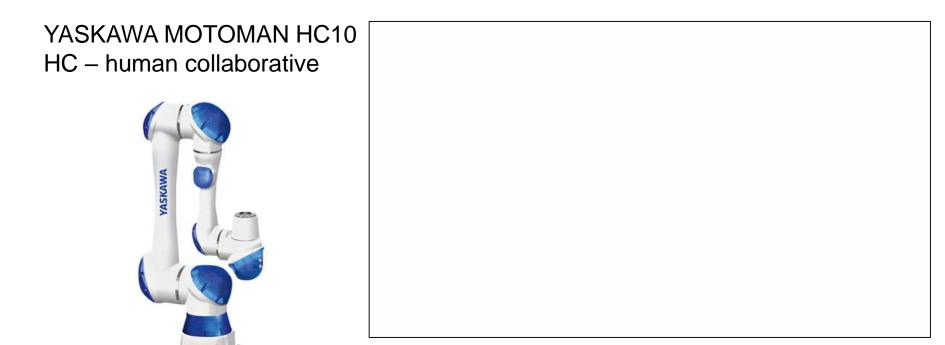
Kuka LWR iiwa (inteligent industrial work assistant)





Hand guiding (ISO 10218-1:2011)



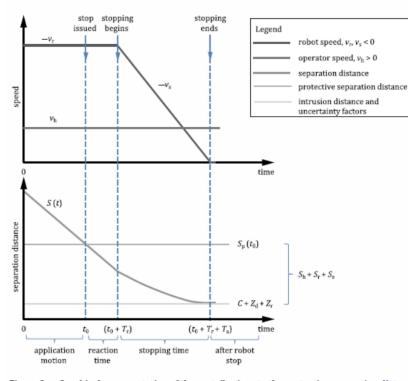






Distance metrics (ISO 10218-2:2011)

Robots and robotic devices — Collaborative robots ISO/TS 15066





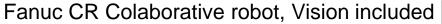
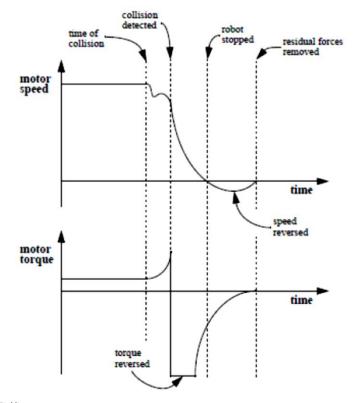




Figure 3 — Graphical representation of the contributions to the protective separation distance between an operator and a robot



Motion supervision (ABB)



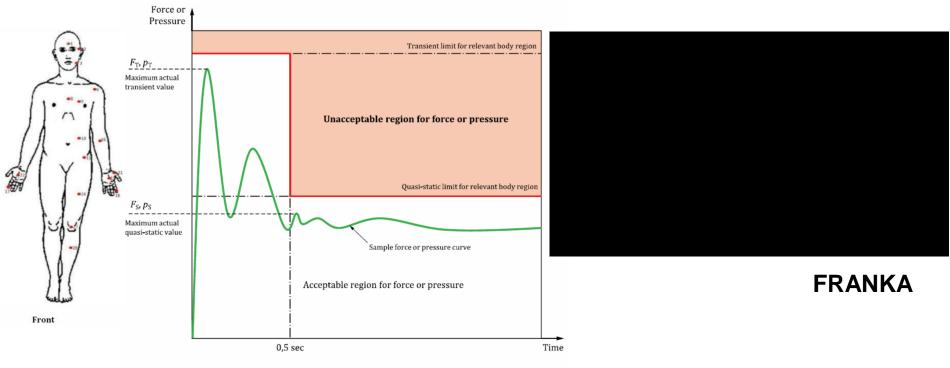


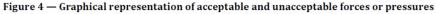
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Power and force limiting by inherent design or control Power/pressure/force



Robots and robotic devices — Collaborative robots ISO/TS 15066



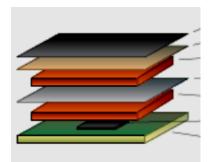


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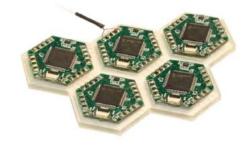
Robot skin



Multilayer capacitive



Skinware

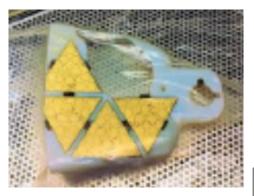


Roboskin



COMAU AURA Aura – advanced use robotic arm







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Collaborative robot use (UR robots)





Pick and place

Injection moulding



CNC











UR robots

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15 advanced adjustable safety functions TüV NORD approved safety

Tested in accordance with: EN ISO 13849:2008 PL d

Quality inspection





Gluing, dispensing and welding Your Industrial robot application?

3



Screw driving

Lab analysis and testing

REPORT with recommendations to the Commission on Civil Law Rules on Robotics



- EU parlament, Feb 16, 2017
- whereas there is a need to create a generally accepted definition of robot and AI that is flexible and is not hindering innovation;
- (ISO 8373:2012 Robots and robotic devices) Manipulating industrial robot: An automatically controlled, reprogrammable, manipulative machine with several degrees of freedom, which may be either fixed in place or mobile for use in industrial automation applications.





REPORT with recommendations to the Commission on Civil Law Rules on Robotics



Maddy Delvaux, Reporteur, EU MP, LU

Civil liability for damage caused by a robot. This can either mean strict liability or a risk-based management, nevertheless, it should be ensured that the damage caused is compensated. Standardisation must be speeded up. To ensure the highest level of security possible, protocols need to be established.

The **enforcement of data protection rules** is one of the biggest challenges. Robots collect and receive masses of information of all kinds: who owns this data, who has access to it? The report proposes an ethics charter, a code of ethics for programmers. The report also insists on the necessity of transparency. The deployment of robots will have an impact on all aspects of life and therefore on work. Studies diverge:

some predict a massive destruction of jobs, others are less pessimistic and consider that the jobs destroyed will be compensated by the creation of new jobs. It is clear, however, that ways of working will change and that educational systems will face enormous challenges to ensure the re-gualification of those who

are active and to train young people in professions that do not yet exist.

The **report is not technophobic**, it identifies the positive contributions: robots will be able to carry out hazardous or painful work, they will facilitate the work of many professionals, they will promote the integration of people with a disability. But no one can predict whether robots will destroy more jobs than they create. **EU Robotic agency.**

Neccessary standards for flying, mobile and collaborative robots.





The robots are required in case of



- Unsatisfactory working conditions (health and safety), where robotics have replaced humans (Food and drink, Foundries, Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics, and Pharmaceuticals).
- The sophistication of the manufacturing operation, or its special needs.
 Clean rooms, Precision, Consistency and Cost (Electrical and Electronics, Automotive).

• The cost of labour.

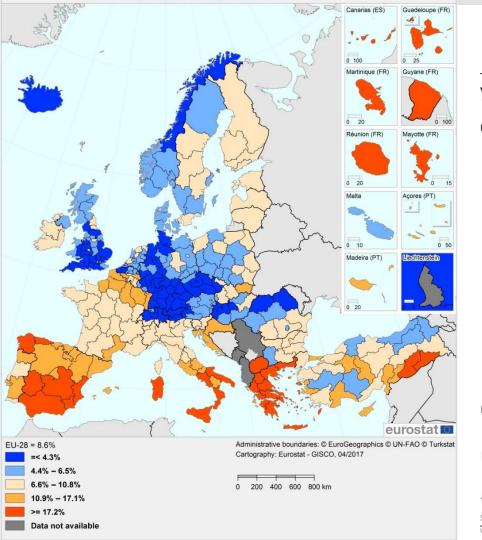
For example, the cost of labor is relatively low throughout the world in the food sector, which results in lower use of robotics. In China where the cost of labor is low, there is a much greater likelihood of employing large teams for assembly work in any industry, rather than robots

Supporting employment of local industry. SME



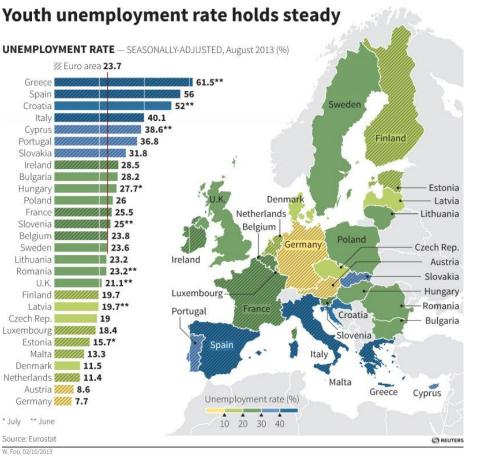
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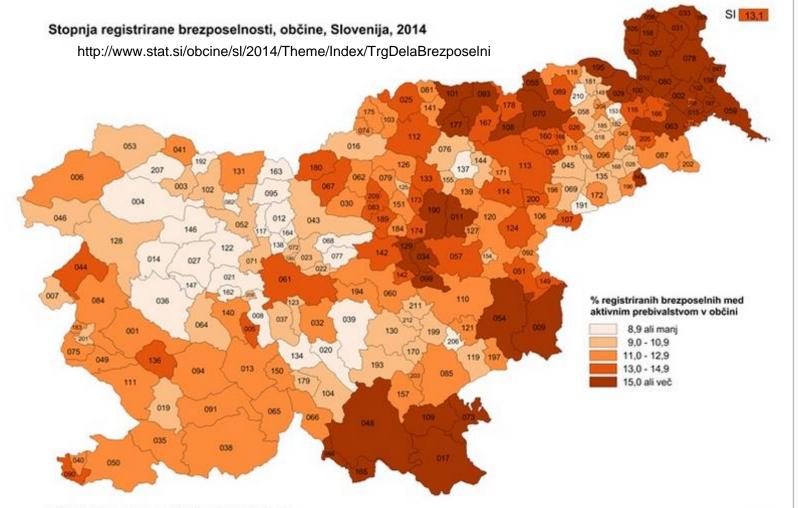




Unemployment rate 2015







Robotics – a pivotal technology



Jobs are *created*

- because robots
 raise productivity and competitiveness, enable also re-shoring of industries
- o input: more demand & output: stronger market support
- o when robots or components are produced
- o staff is trained for technological competence
- o investment is getting less risky:
 →robots are getting cheaper
 →and easier to programme



University of Ljubljana Faculty of Electrical Engineering Sources: IFR, OECD, Centre for Economic and Business Research, Deloitte, Boston Consulting, et al.



Video: Yaskawa & UL FS



Hvala za pozornost.

