



MIRO: Adaptive Middleware for a Mobile Internet Robot Laboratory

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Objective

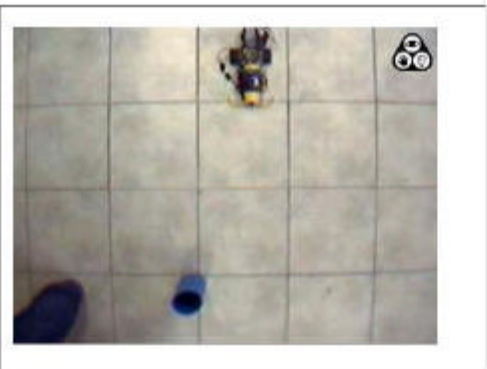
Develop an Internet2 virtual laboratory for real time monitoring of visually guided mobile robots.


MIRO - Microsoft Internet Explorer


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Address <http://barco/index2.htm>

 [Miro: Adaptive Middleware for a Mobile Internet Robot Laboratory](#)

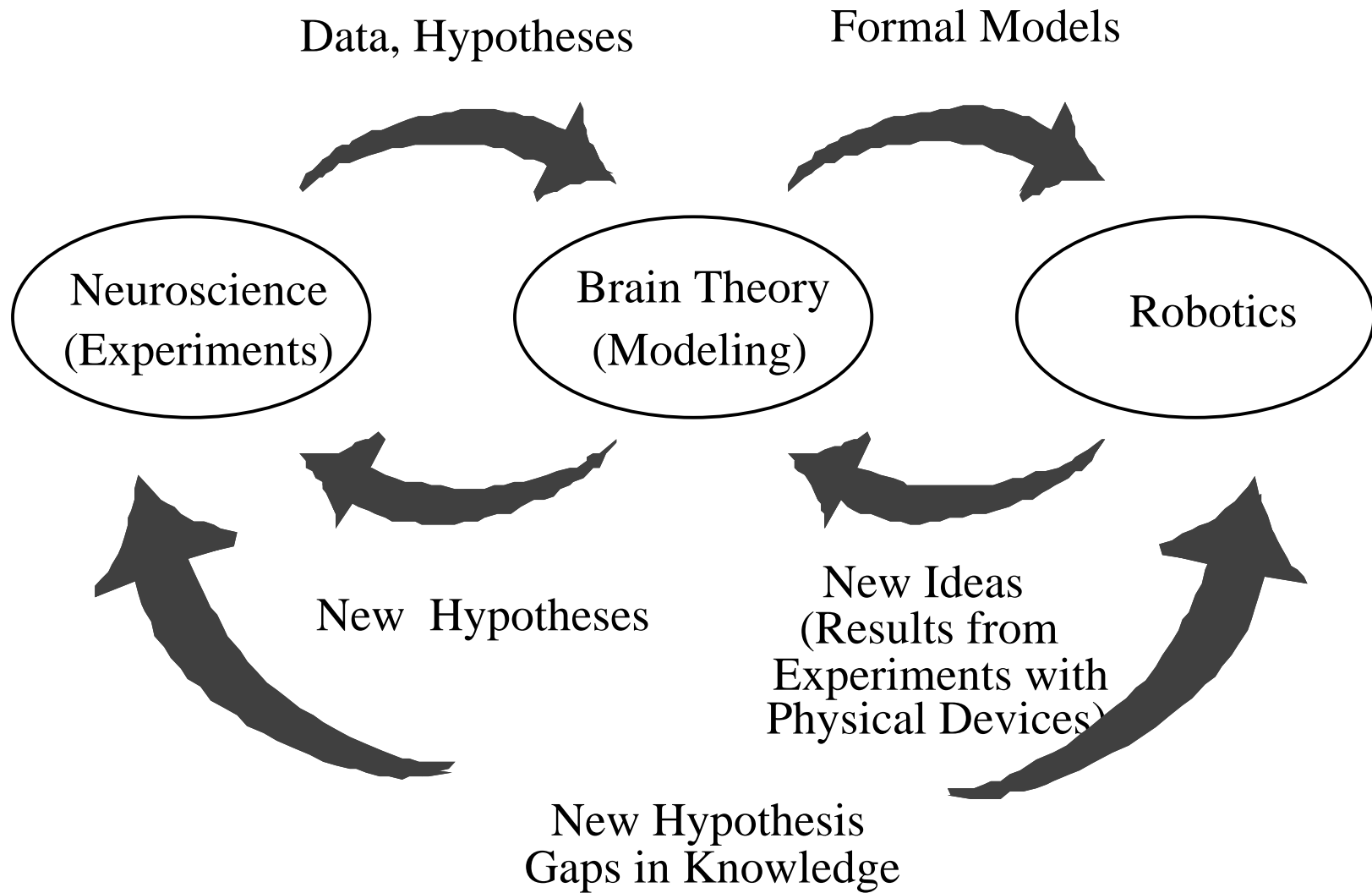
 Environment

 Robot

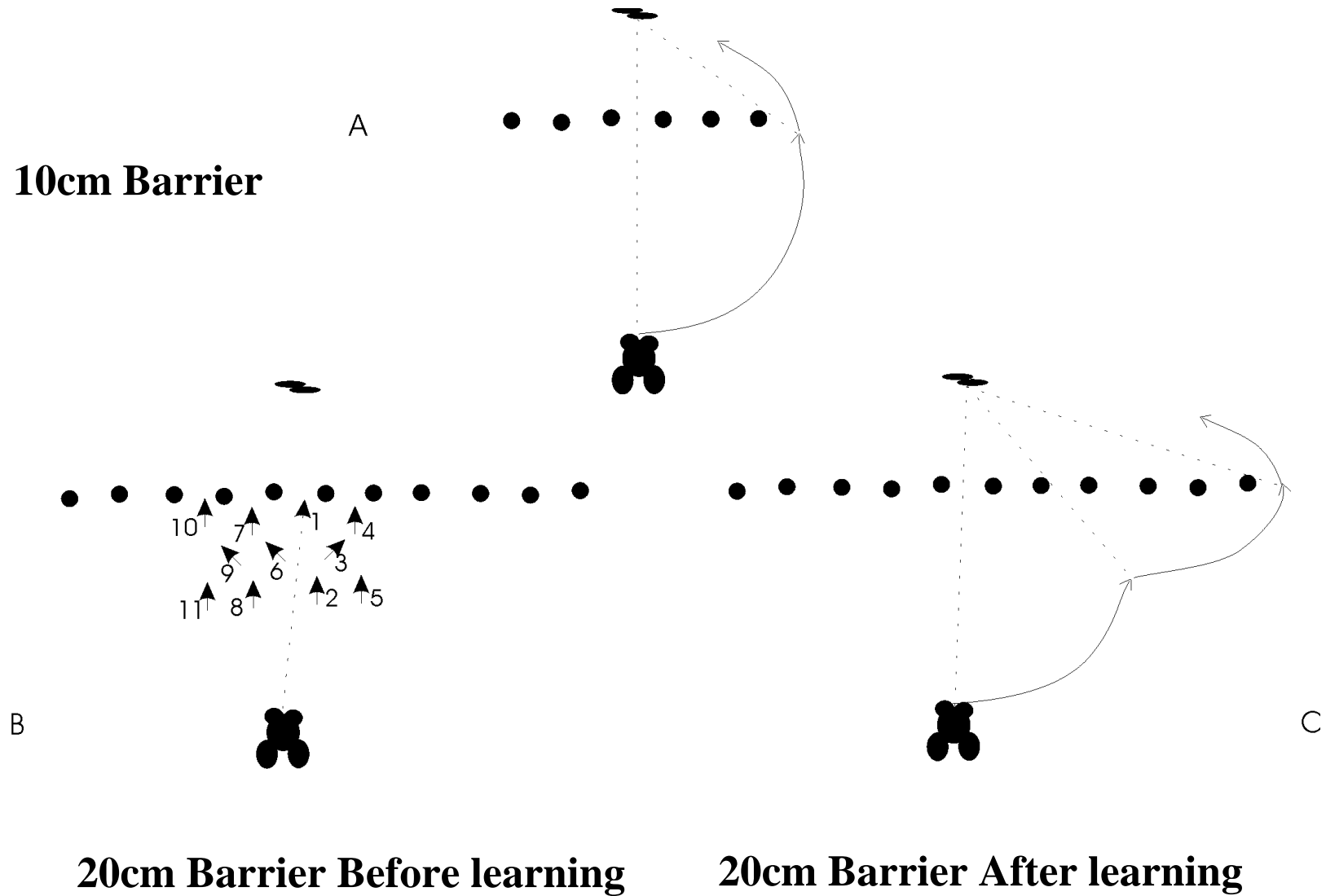


Done Unknown Zone (Mixed)

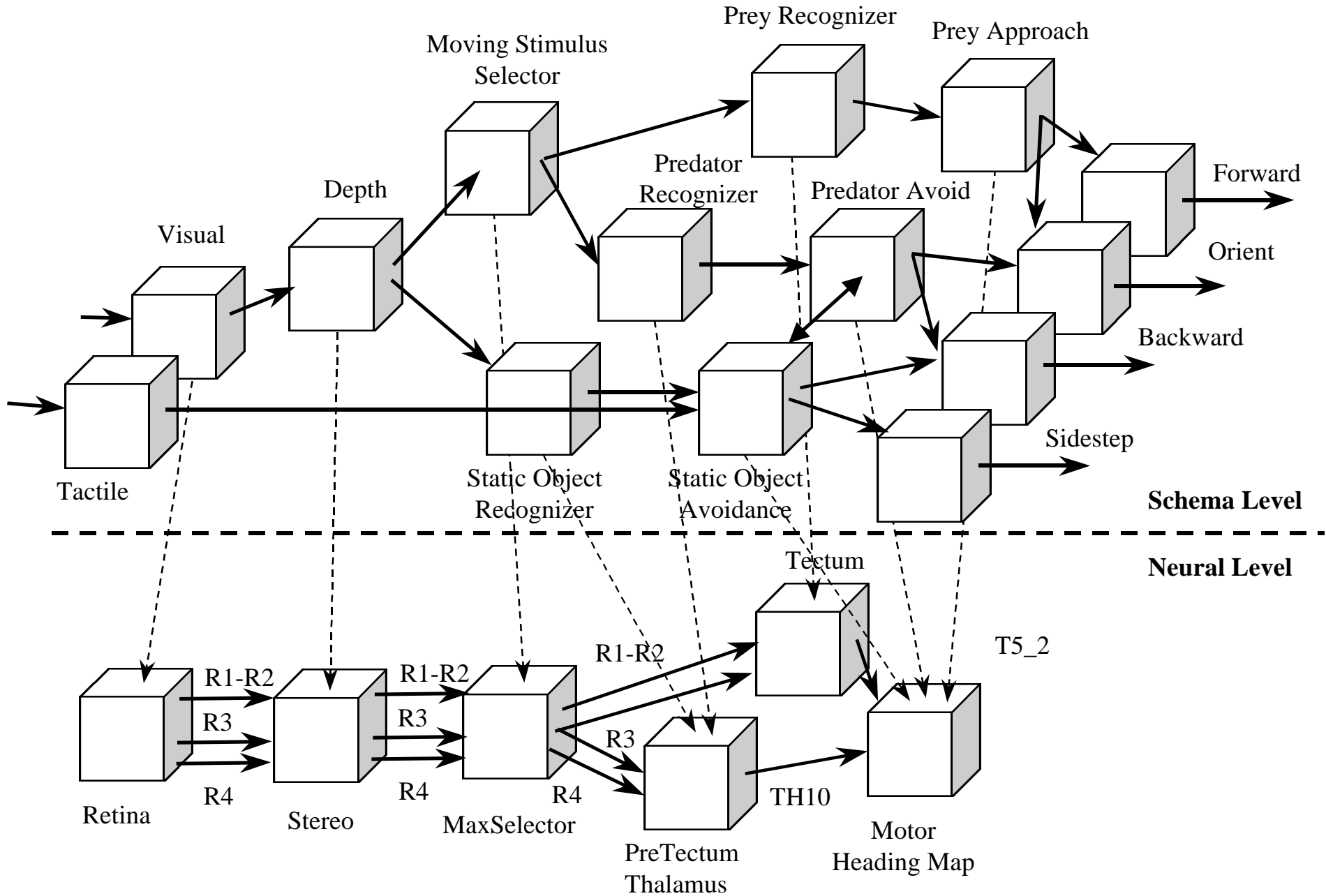
Background: Neuroscience Research Cycle



Background: Toad Prey Acquisition with Detour Behavior Before and After Learning [Corbacho and Arbib 1995]



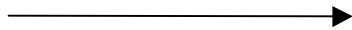
Background: Toad Schematics



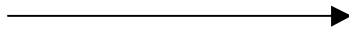
Background: Prey Acquisition

Visual Fields

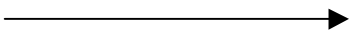
- Predator (PreTectum)



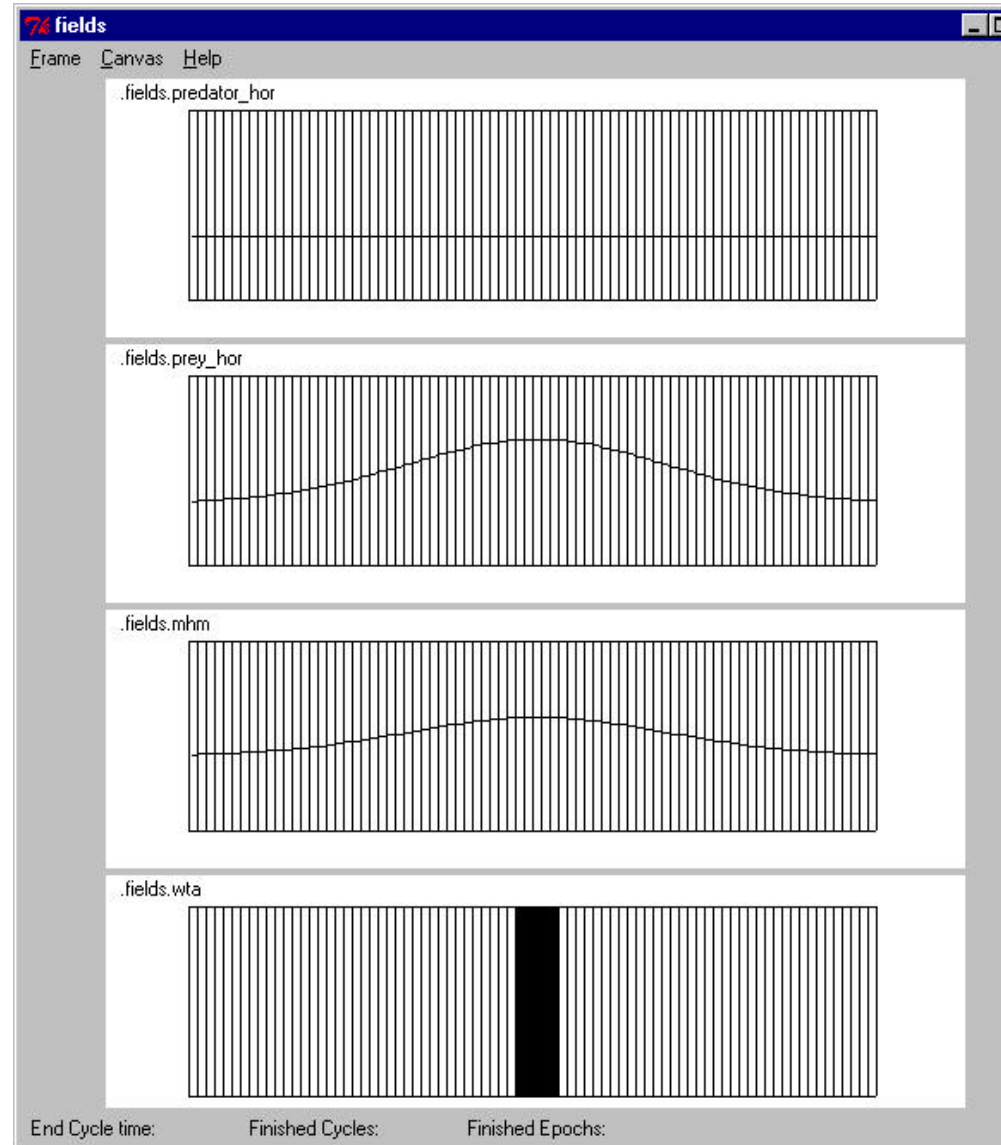
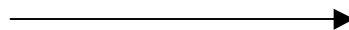
- Prey (Tectum)



- Integrated (MHM)



- Heading (MHM)



Background: Prey Acquisition (10 cm Barrier)

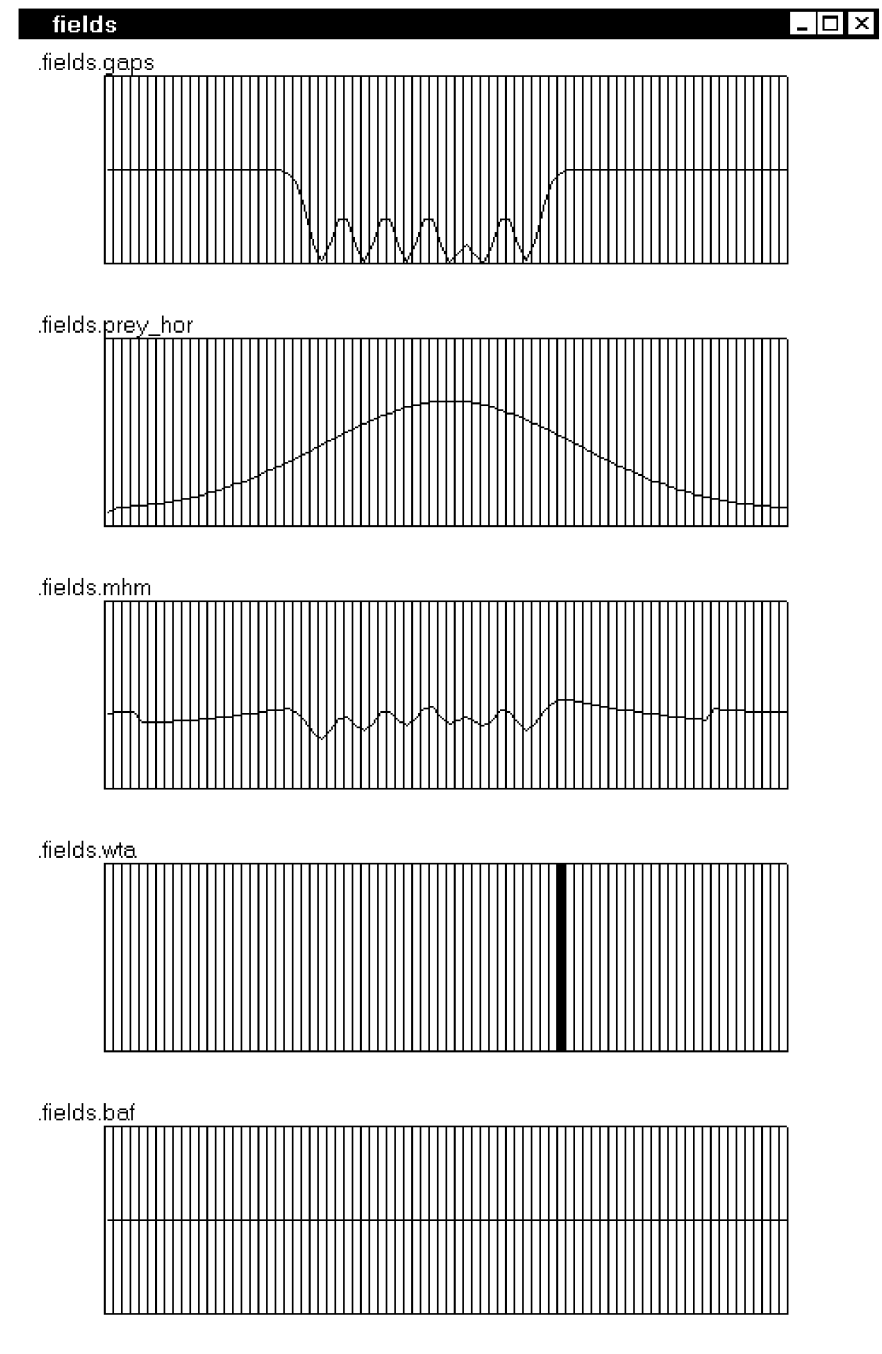
→
• Barrier (PreTectum)

→
• Prey (Tectum)

→
• Integrated (MHM)

→
• Heading (MHM)

→
• Tactile



Background: Prey Acquisition (20 cm barrier before bumping)

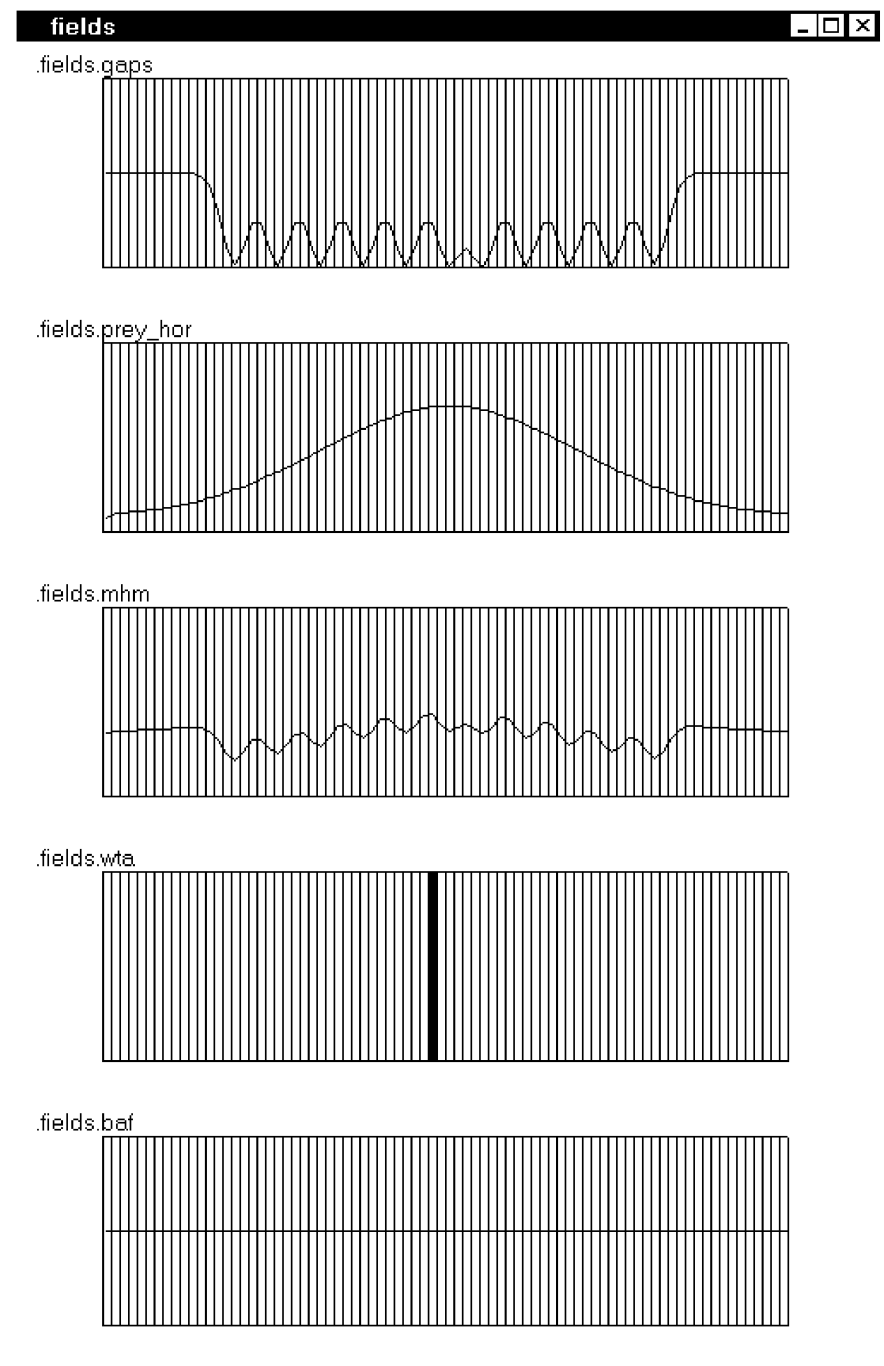
• Barrier (PreTectum)

• Prey (Tectum)

• Integrated (MHM)

• Heading (MHM)

• Tactile



Background: Prey Acquisition (20 cm barrier after bumping)

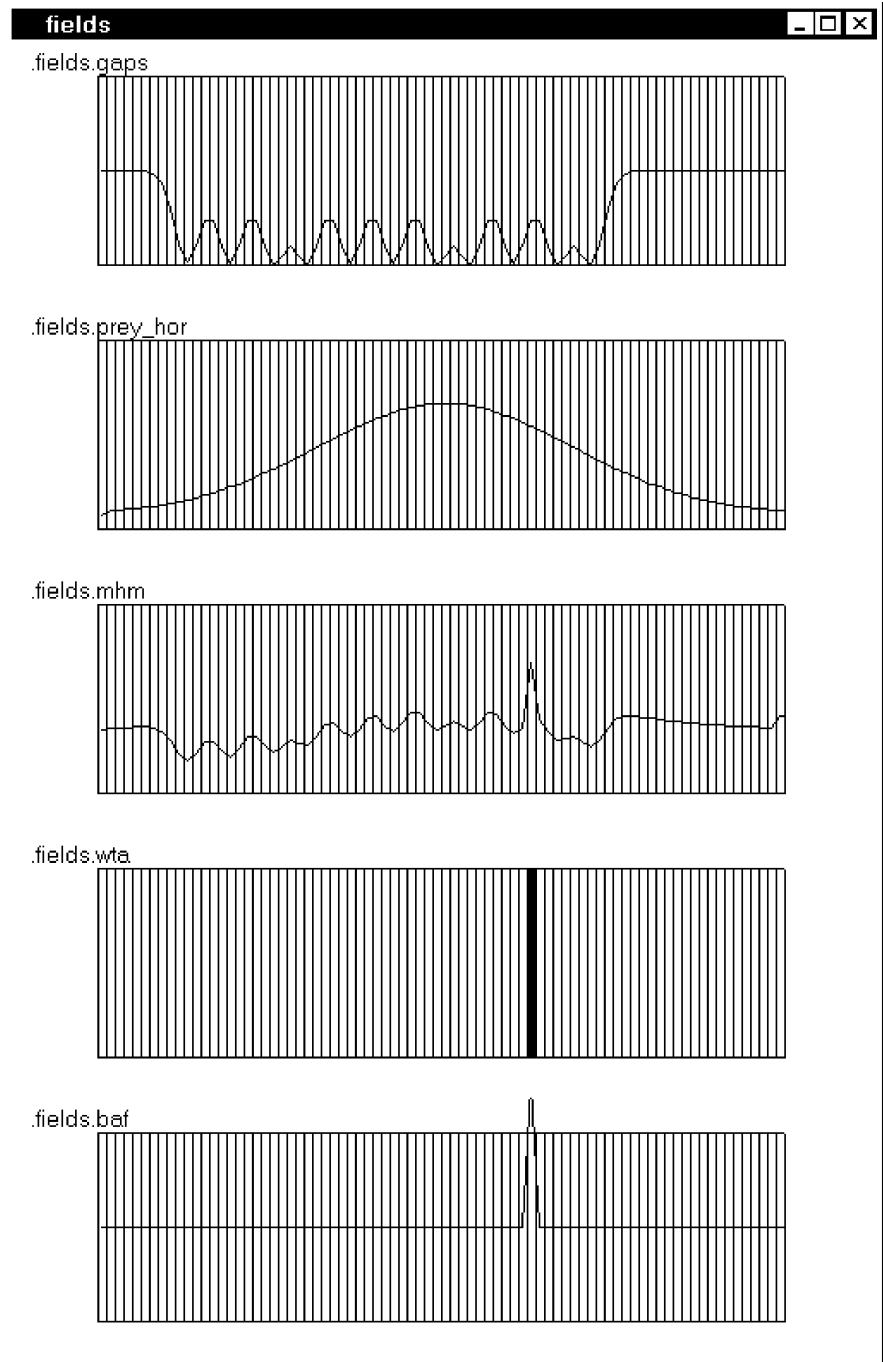
• Barrier (PreTectum)

• Prey (Tectum)

• Integrated (MHM)

• Heading (MHM)

• Tactile



Background: Prey Acquisition (20 cm barrier after learning)

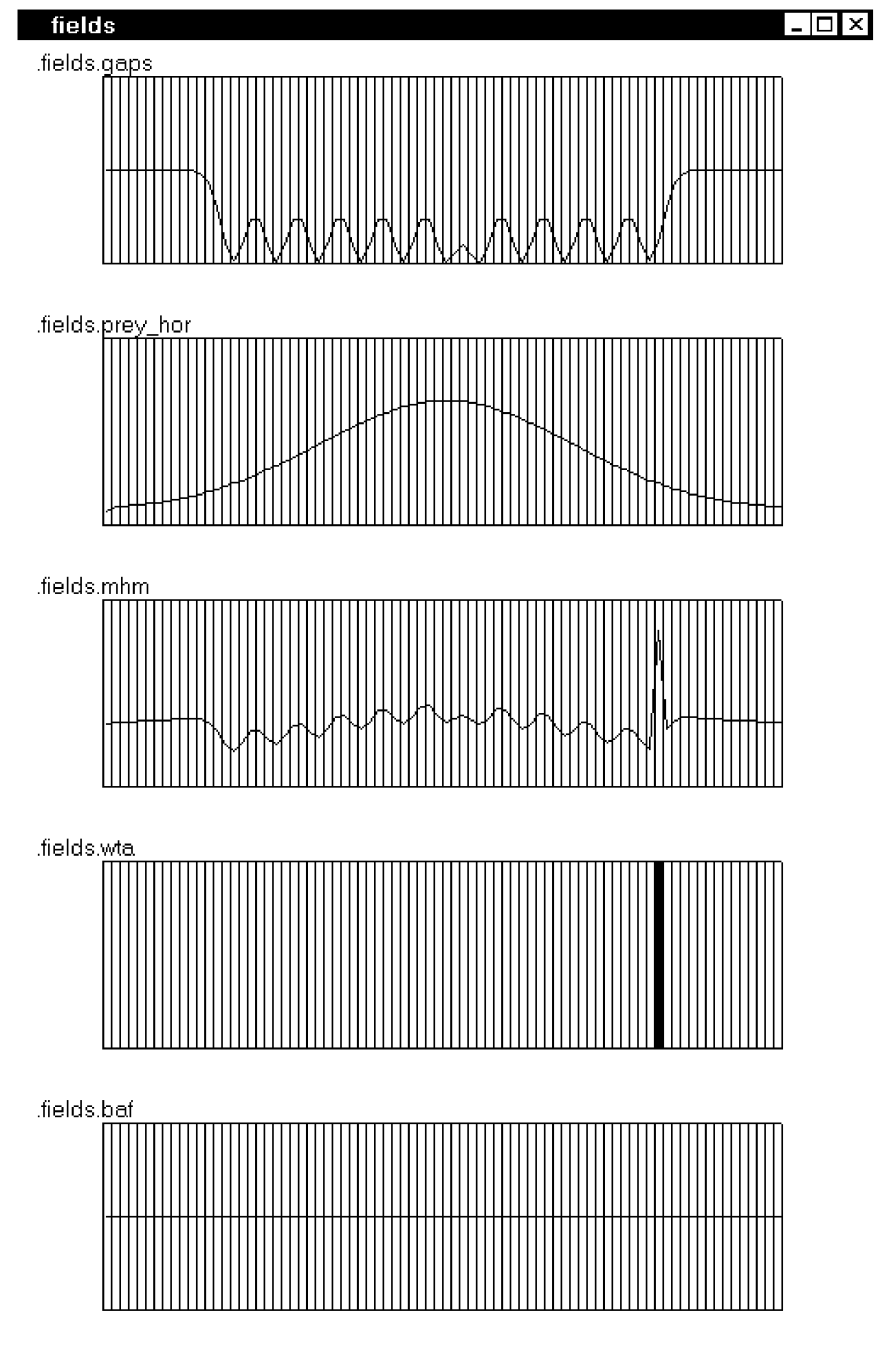
→
• Barrier (PreTectum)

→
• Prey (Tectum)

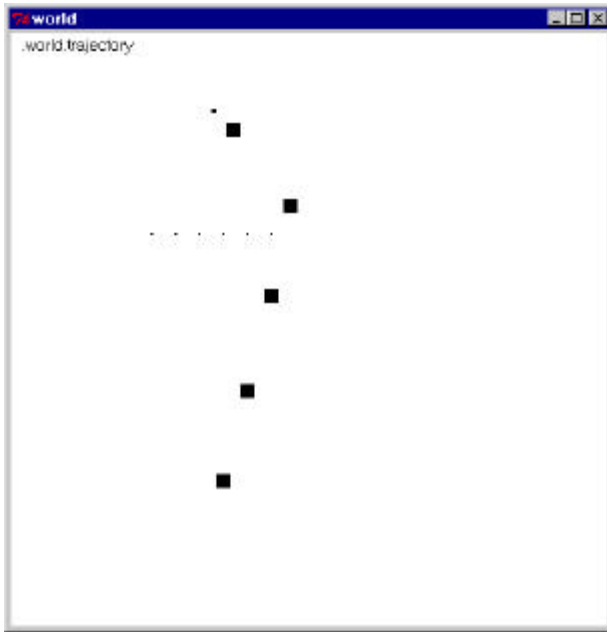
→
• Integrated (MHM)

→
• Heading (MHM)

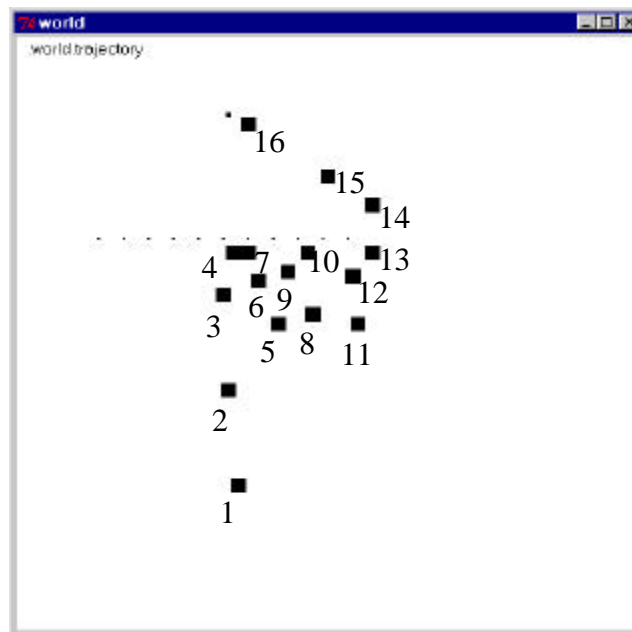
→
• Tactile



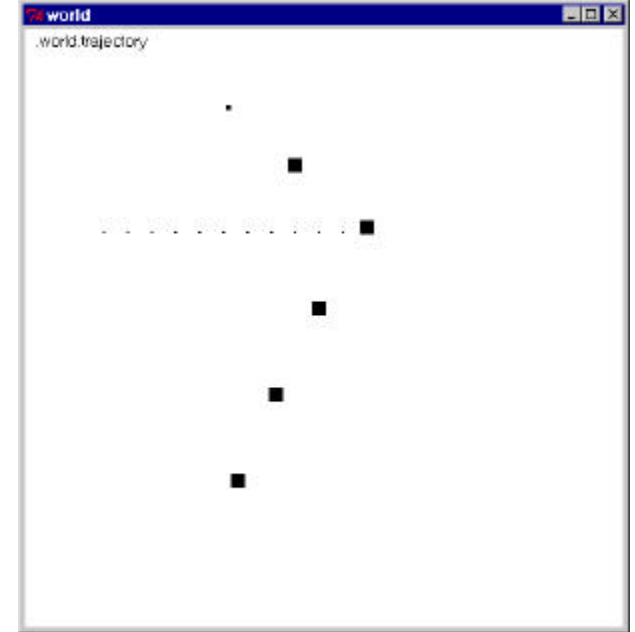
Background: Simulation Results



10cm barrier



**20cm barrier
Before learning**



**20cm barrier
After learning**

Neural/Robotic Issues

Problem1: Simulated models simplify interaction with environment.

Solution1: Experiment with real robots with real cameras.

Problem2: Robotic hardware can be very expensive, with limited processing and hard to program.

Solution2: Develop “embedded” architecture where inexpensive small robots communicate (wireless) with remote computational resources.

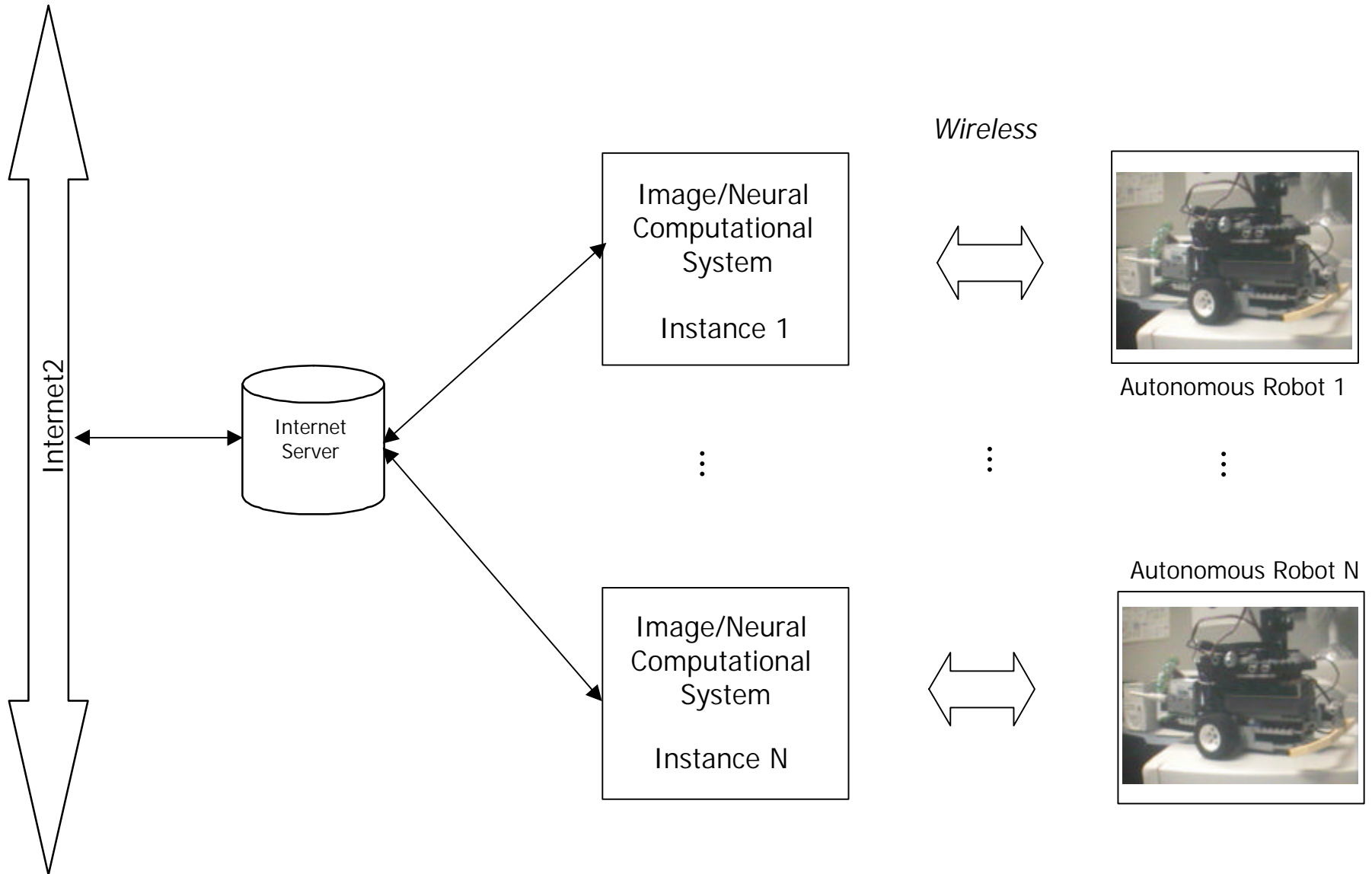
Problem3: Neural processing cycles can take seconds to minutes.

Solution3: Distribute neural processes between multiple computers.

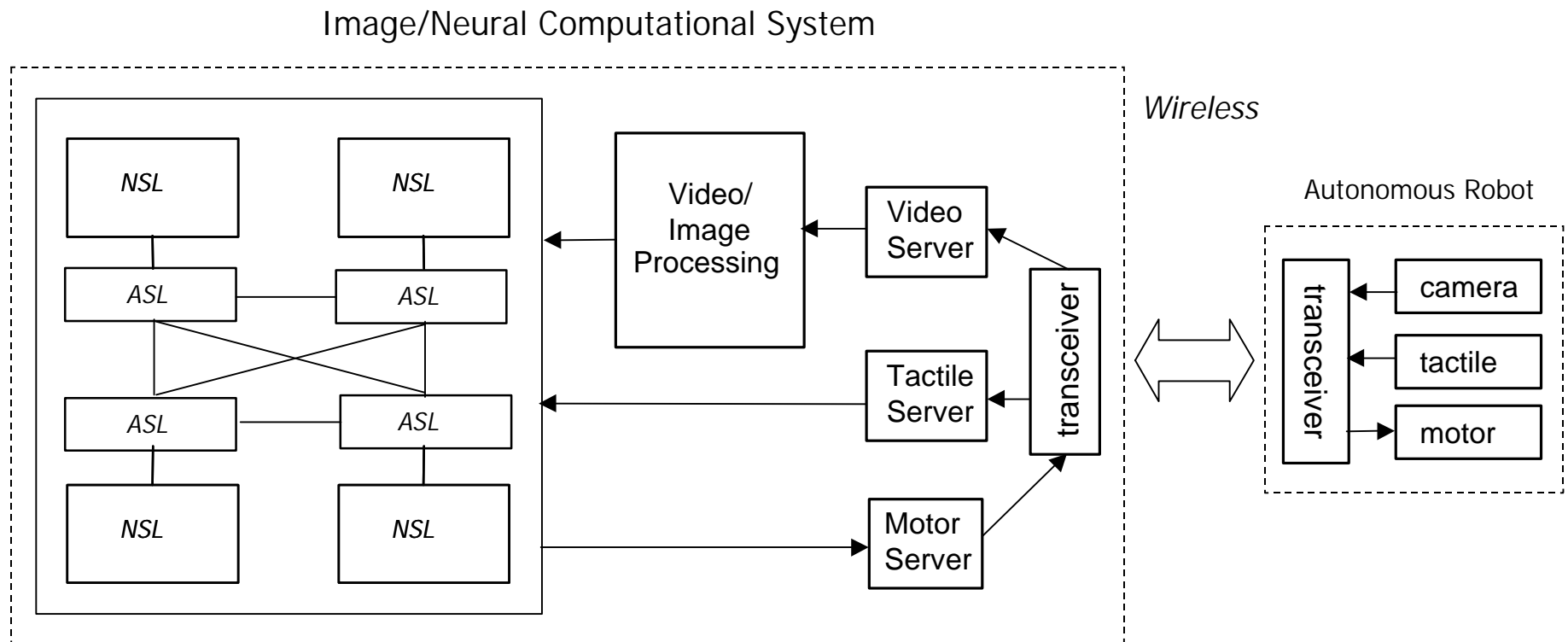
Problem4: Robotic experimentation requires external as well as internal model evaluation.

Solution4: Visualize and interact in real time with robots via Internet2.

Distributed Embedded Robotic Architecture



Distributed Embedded Robotic Architecture Detailed



Communication Issues

Problem5: Wireless communication conditions (bandwidth, reliability, protocols, security, etc.) dynamically change affecting robot performance.

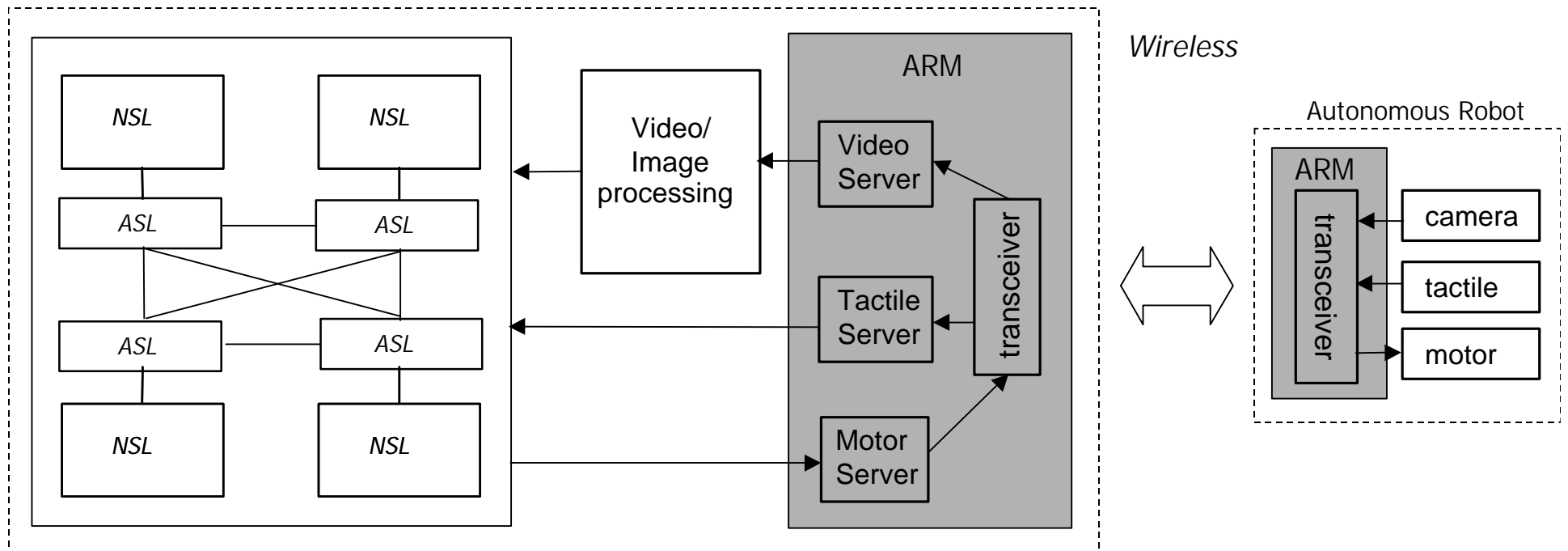
Solution5: Incorporate adaptive middleware managing robot in response to varying network conditions.

Problem6: Battery usage is a major concern in mobile robots.

Solution6: Add battery monitoring capabilities to adaptive middleware together with mechanisms to optimize resource management.

Distributed Embedded Robotic Architecture Adaptive Robot Middleware (ARM)

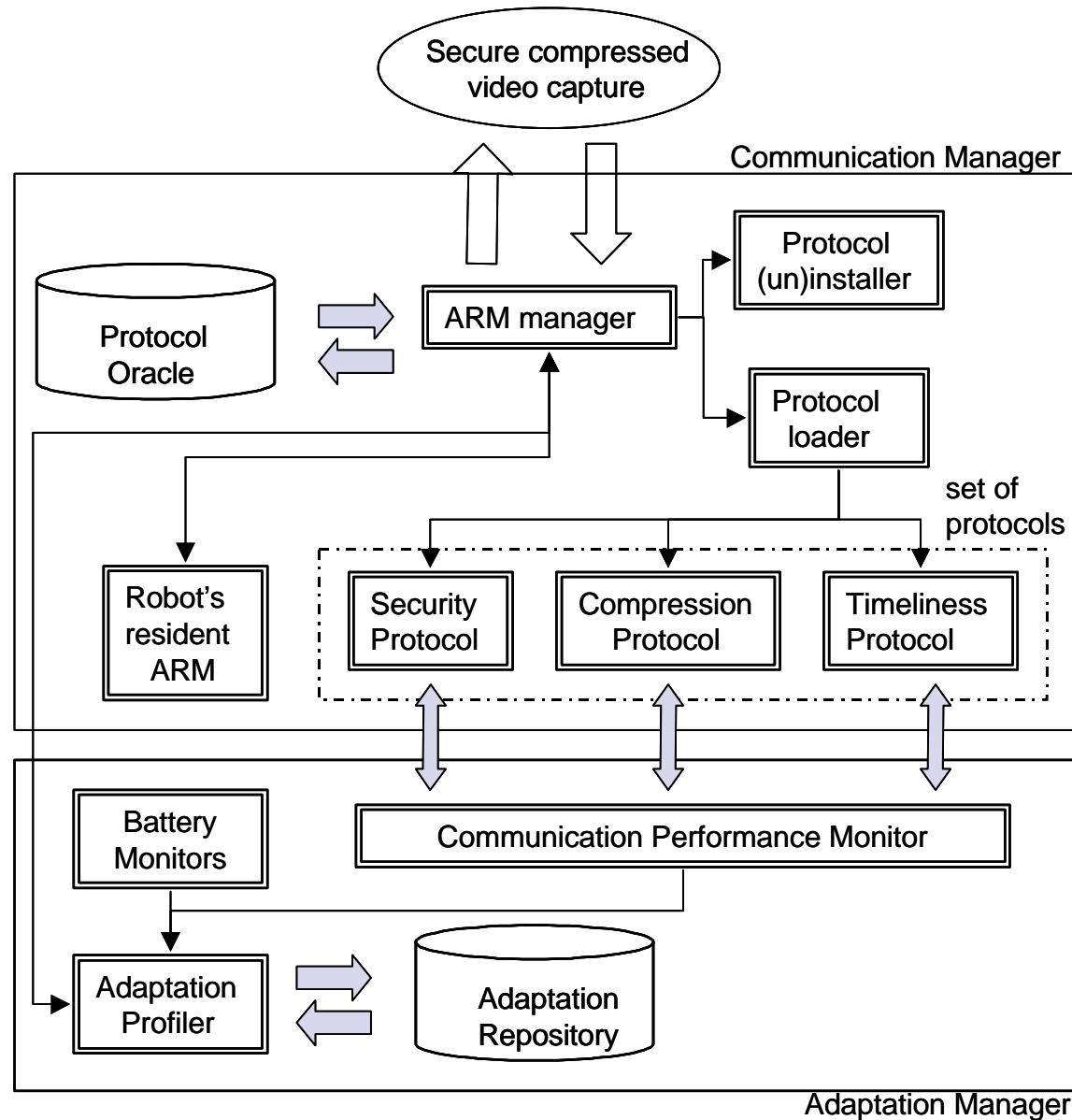
Distributed Computational System



Adaptive Robot Middleware (ARM)

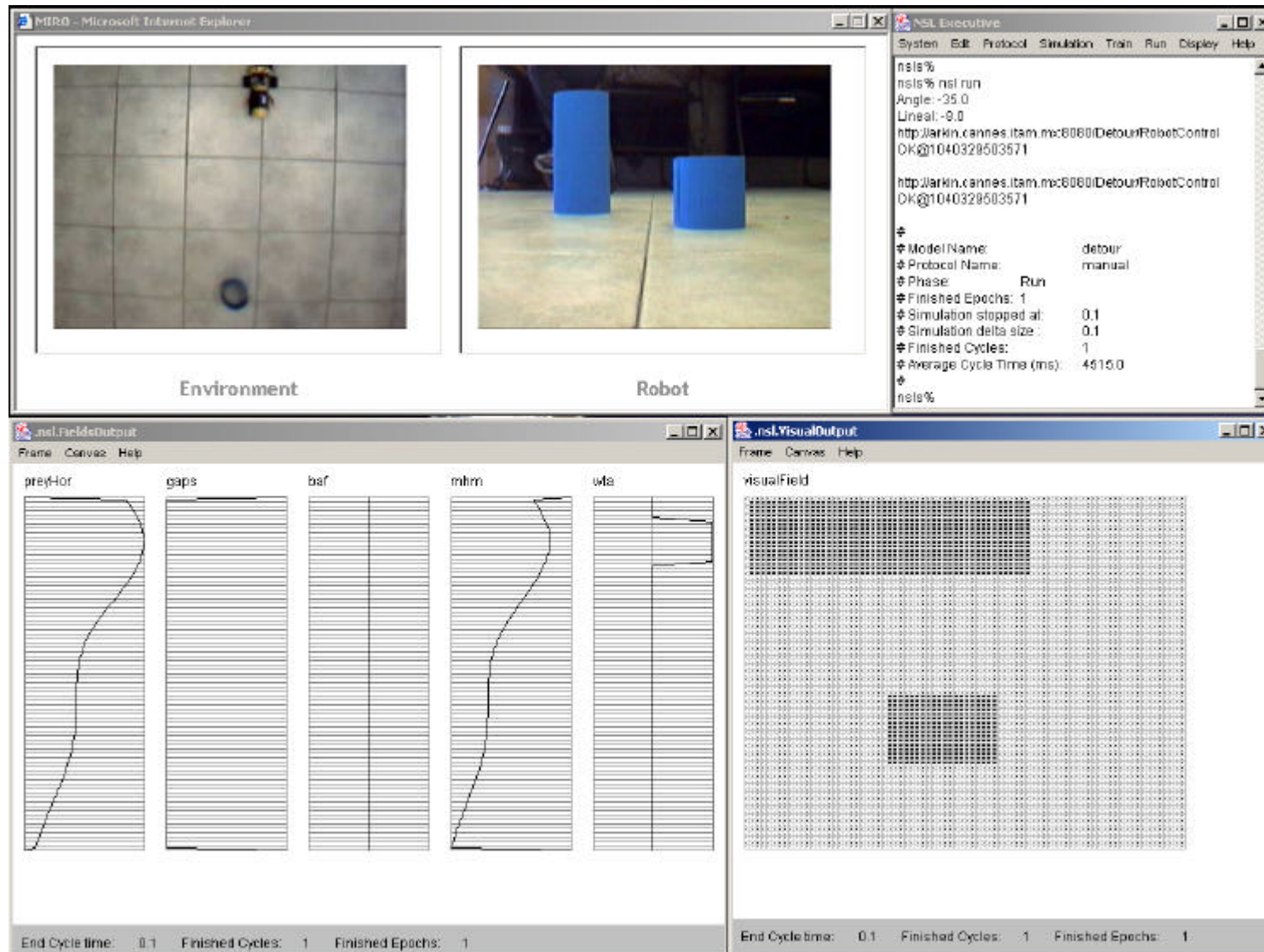
Detailed

Communication Requirement



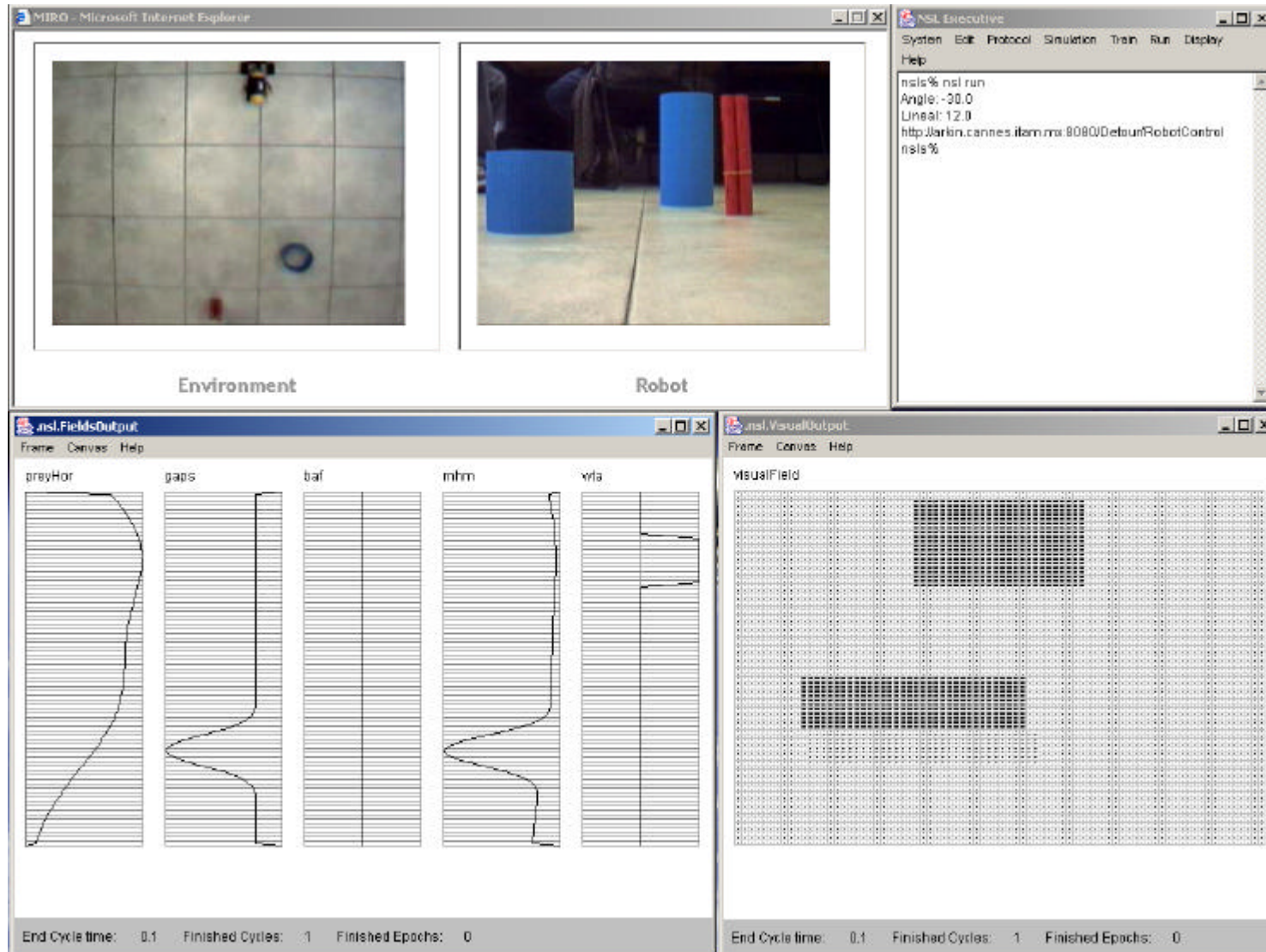
Experimental Results

2 Preys



Experimental Results

2 Preys & Predator



Progress

- Developed initial MIRO architecture with linkage to Internet based NSL simulation system and wireless control of robot and camera.
- Experimented with single robot tasks (prey acquisition, predator avoidance, detour)
- Developed initial middleware prototype with monitoring capabilities.
- Developing neural simulator distributed version (NSL Java).
- Developing middleware adaptation capabilities.
- Building new robot hardware (OOPIC & PC/104).
- Extending to multiple robots and tasks.

Conclusions

- Internet2 robot laboratories let remote users experiment with remote and sometimes expensive hardware resources.
- Embedded Internet2 robot architectures require efficient handling of communication and processing in supporting real time tasks and monitoring.
- Adaptive middleware is crucial in supporting real time performance and managing varying network and robot conditions (battery).
- MIRO can be used in other “non-biological” robotic applications taking advantage of pervasive Internet linkage.