

# COPRIN project

Contraintes, OPtimisation et Résolution par INtervalles Constraints, OPtimization and Resolving through INtervals

# COPRIN has been created in February 2002 $\downarrow\downarrow$ 12 years rule: COPRIN will close in 2014

Last evaluation: March 2009

# Members of the project (03/2013)



#### Staff

MERLET Jean-Pierre DANEY David DUNE Claire NEVEU Bertrand PAPEGAY Yves POURTALLIER Odile TROMBETTONI Gilles (DR 1, scientific head) (CR INRIA) (Assistant Professor, U. Toulon) (Ingénieur en Chef, P & C) (Chargé de Recherche INRIA) (Chargé de Recherche INRIA) (Assistant Professor UNSA)

 $\rightarrow$  09/2013: INRIA Bordeaux since 09/2012

 $\rightarrow$  08/2012: CERTIS Paris

 $\rightarrow$  08/2012: professor Montpellier

#### **Students**

ALEXANDRE dit SANDRETTO J.(PhD student,ANR, since 09/2010)BAKAL K.(joint PhD with U. Toulon, PAL, since 12/2012)BLANCHET L.(PhD student, EU project, since 03/2012)GAYRAL T.(PhD student, Thalès, since 09/2010)RAMADOUR R.(joint PhD with LAGADIC, PAL, since 11/2011)

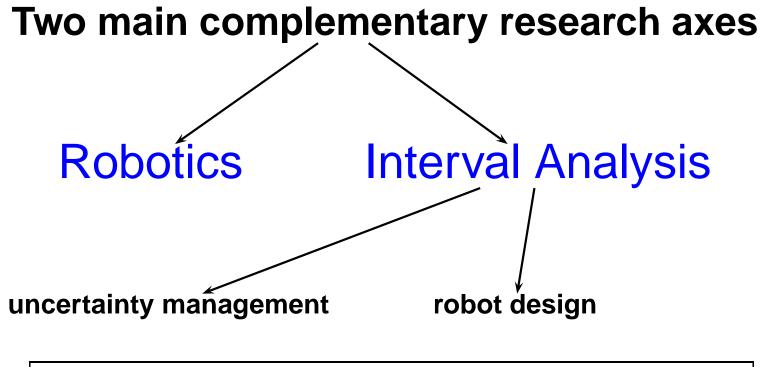
Note 1: every PhD student spend 2 months in another lab and 2 months in a company

**Assistant**: WOODWARD Nathalie, shared with the FOCUS and LAGADIC projects

#### Mannequins: Jennifer and Charlie



# **Scientific objectives and Methods**



Robotics objectives will be presented and then illustrated in specific focuses

# **Robotics objectives**



- **Robotics Objective 1: robot modeling and analysis** 
  - establishing the real performances of the robot, taking into account the uncertainties in the modeling and control
  - improve the modeling parameters → calibration
- **Robotics Objective 2: design methodology** 
  - establishes the design parameters so that the robot satisfies given requirements  $\rightarrow$  appropriate design
  - calculates almost all design solutions
  - allowing to choose the best design compromises
  - with performances that are guaranteed with respect to manufacturing tolerances

# **Robotics objectives**



- **Robotics Objective 1: robot modeling and analysis**
- **Robotics Objective 2: design methodology**
- **Robotics Objective 3: parallel robots** 
  - (added at 2009 evaluation)
- **Robotics Objective 4: assistance robotics**

consequence of the 2006 prospective report elaborated by the robotics teams)

# **Assistance Robotics**



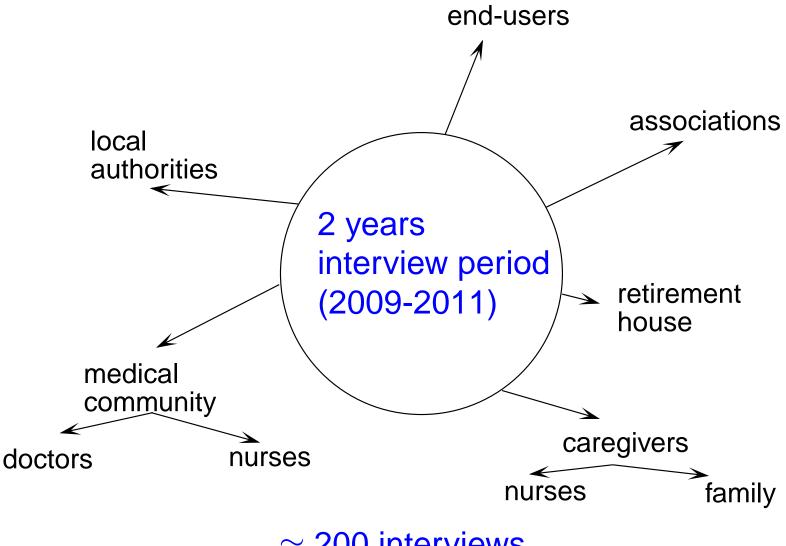
#### for frail people (elderly, handicapped, ...)

	Players	Tasks	Time	
	end-user			
	helpers			
	medical community		   	
Questions	for who?	what ? for what? how?	when ?	
	K	٨	1	
Context	environment		society	rules
		assistance systems	e	TUICS

In 2009 we have almost no knowledge about these issues

### **Assistance Robotics**





# **Assistance Robotics**



These interviews has allowed us to determine:

- priorities → what, for who, when, what for for example
  - *mobility assistance* (for elderly, caregivers, family)
  - *medical monitoring* (especially at home)
- **guidelines**  $\rightarrow$  how, ethical rules

for example

- low intrusivity
- low cost

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- low energy consumption, smart objects

we cannot address all these issues  $\Rightarrow$  PAL

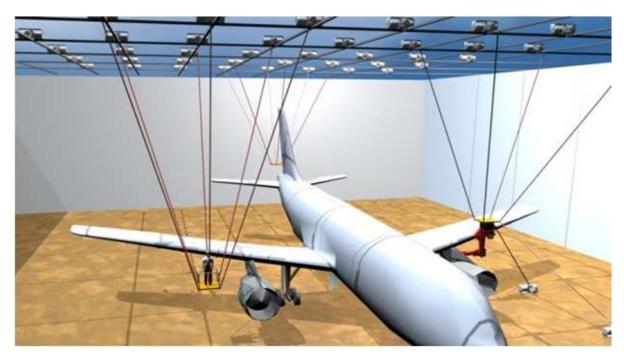


Same structure than classical parallel robots but

rigid legs substituted

actuators allows to change the wire lengths

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CableBot project

advantages: large workspace, mechanical simplicity

# Focus 1: wire-driven parallel robots

In the period we have developed the MARIONET family:

• MARIONET-CRANE: rescue robot

6 dof robot, portable in rescuers backpacks (200 kg), lift 2 tons, deployable in 10 mn

• MARIONET-ASSIST: transfer robot

allow elderly to be assisted for walking at home

MARIONET-REHAB: rehabilitation robot

illustrated here for measuring knee motion while walking

- MARIONET-VR: robot for immersive room
- MARIONET-SCHOOL: low-cost robots for dissemination

#### Video red

# Focus 2: theoretical aspects, redundancy

**Redundancy** more than n wires to control n dof

• having more wires increases the robot workspace

usual claim: redundancy allows for changing the tension distribution in the wires

our contributions

- for stiff wires: this claim is wrong
- for elastic wires: claim is right in theory but wrong in practice

Many other contributions in calibration, forward kinematics, singularity analysis, ...

# Factual data Contracts



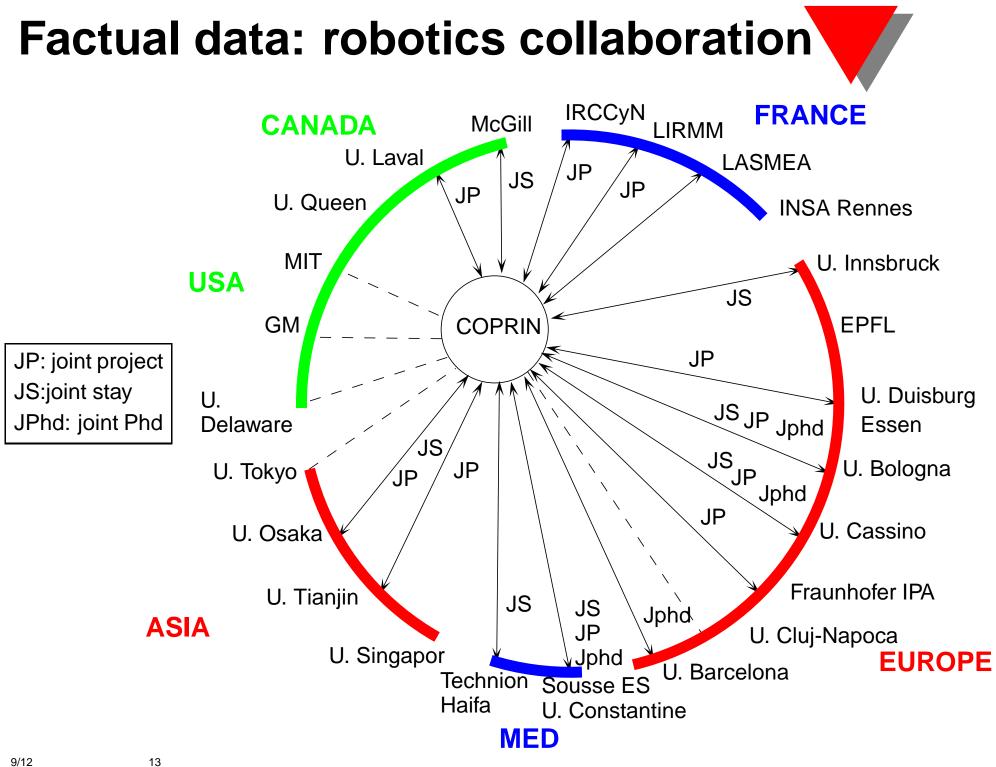
#### 2009 evaluation:

we will need time to identify issues and to focus on assistance robotics  $\Rightarrow$  less short-term contracts (ANR, European), lower budget

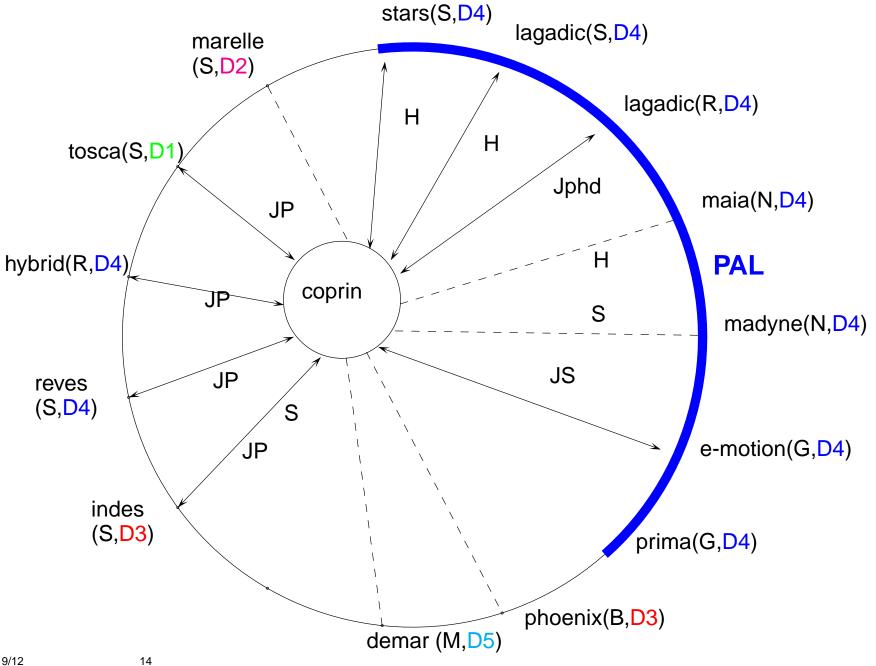
- industrial: Airbus (100 Keuros), Thalès (50 Keuros)
- academics: European contract CableBot, 3 ANR

Budget (Keuros):

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Budget	275.5	433.5	206	172.5



# Factual data: INRIA collaborations



9/12



#### Factual data: Publications 2009-2012

**2009 evaluation**: we will need time to identify issues and to focus on assistance robotics  $\Rightarrow$  probably less publications

we were wrong, for this period:

- 4 PhD Thesis, 2 HDR
- 23 journal papers
- 70 conference papers
- 1 book chapters

but the 2009 note will be true for the next period

Open access: yes ! but green only!

# Transfer, Scientific life, Dissemination

Transfer 2 software licenses in the period

Scientific life large involvement, see synthesis

**Dissemination** a true and large involvement of the project

- 200 visitors/year attend our demo (age: 6 months $\rightarrow$ 87 years)
- 4 summer schools, one organized at INRIA
- web log for 2012 :
  - ALIAS library (download, tutorial): 225059 hits
- MARIONET-SCHOOL pedagogic robots designed to be used by any scientist (math, network, computer science,...)
- toward the police ... each time we transport our hardware

# Focus 3: walking aids



First phase of autonomy loss: mobility problem

First solution: the walking aid



# Focus 3: walking aids



Interviews feedback:

- mobility assistance required by all
- in-depth analysis of walking patterns required by the medical community
  - $\rightarrow$  gives good indication on the state of health
- fall problem
  - in France 10 000 elderly deaths per year are a direct consequence of a fall

(car accidents: 3000 deaths/year)

# Focus 3: walking aids ANG, objectives

#### improve mobility



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analyse walking by measuring walker trajectory





ANG minimal instrumentation: rear wheels encoders, 3D accelerometer, GPS

# Focus 3: walking experiments



2011-2013: walking experiments to determine if the walker trajectory can provide information on walking patterns

- 24 "young" subjects at INRIA
- 30 elderly subjects at Nice hospital

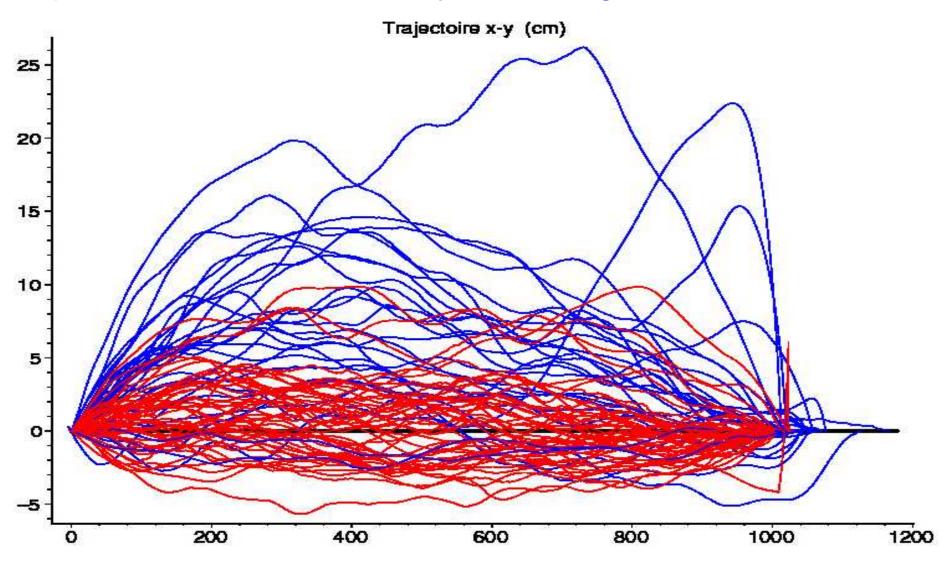
were asked to perform pre-defined trajectories with the walker

video green

# Focus 3: walking experiments



Experiments have shown very interesting results





#### remember the fall sequence in the video ?

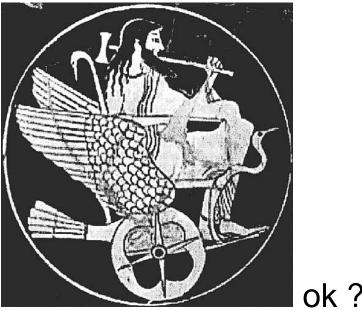
# The future



Strong background/collaborations in assistance robotics  $\rightarrow$  team is ready to propose a new 12 years project on this topic:

code name: HEPHAÏSTOS

Hephaestus was the God of Fire and the Forge, the smith and craftsman of the gods. To compensate for his lameness, the god Hephaestus built two golden robots to help him move around ...



# **HEPHAISTOS:** focus



- low intrusivity and low cost
- adaptability and mobility
- safety and smart devices
- human physiology and rehabilitation
- intention detection and interfaces
- energy
- networking and programming
- ethical issues





the remaining slides have been updated during the presentation





the remaining slides have been updated during the presentation

Proof:

Time: 16:19

News GN: Roma : Totti souffle ses vingt bougies et parle de Lippi, Mourinho ...

# Conclusion



- presentation duration: 25 minutes, 33 seconds
- travelled distance during the talk: 62 (meters)
- number of steps: 81
- energy consumption: 112 (Joules)
  (does not count the consumption due to the stress)

Special thanks to COPRIN "Special operations group" which has designed, transported and installed the hardware for this talk

#### Questions ?