



AT-COM

Assisted teleoperation for unmanned construction machines


Hes·SO

Haute Ecole d'Ingénierie
ingenieurwissenschaften



Intro

Arnaud Demion

- PhD in theoretical Physics
-  Numerical modeling
- @HEVS since 06.2022



Smart Process Lab

<https://spl.hevs.io/>

- *Industry 4.0*
- *Artificial Intelligence*
- *Smart manufacturing*
- *Process Optimization*
- *Digitalization*

Gilles Mottiez

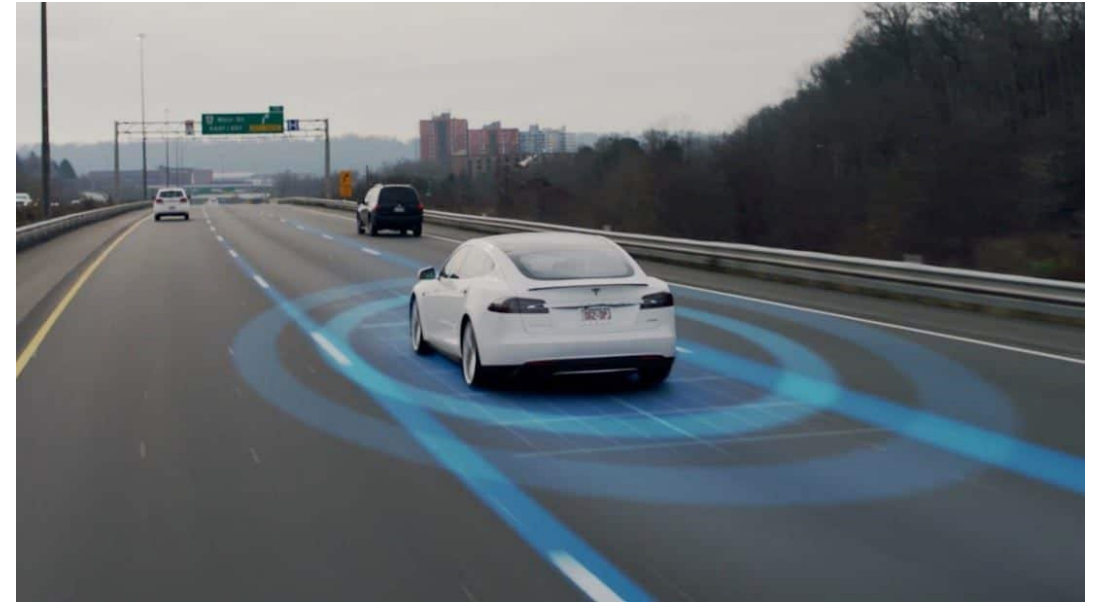
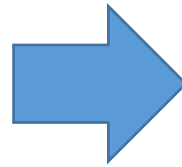
- Bachelor HES-SO Systèmes industriels – Infotronics
- @HEVS 2019-2021 - SPL
- @Syrto AG since 09.2021



<https://www.syrto.ch/>

- *Teleoperations (AT-com)*
- *Automation (syBaKa)*
- *Security systems for ski stations (syBaB)*

AT-COM : Assisted teleoperation for unmanned construction machines



Goals and challenges

- **Goals**

- Reduce down-times between operations
- One teleoperator manages 2 or 3 cooperatives machines
- Reduce risks of an operator driving in hazardous areas (contaminated sites, mountain roads, ...)
- Fuel consumption reduction

- **Challenges**

- Safety on the site and around the machine
- Weight of the wheel loader
- Environment can change around the machine
- Different materials to load and unload
- Latency for teleoperations

Goals and challenges

- **Autonomous loading**

- Heap recognition
 - Position
 - Shape
 - Material
- Relative position of WL
- Optimal loading
 - What is “optimal”?
- Creating a crash into the heap...



Goals and challenges

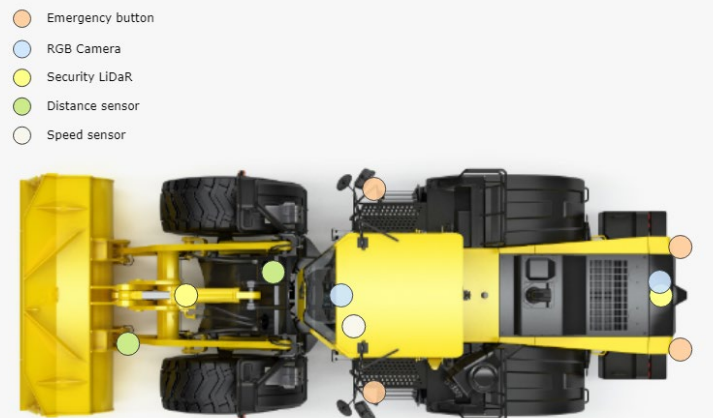
- **Autonomous unloading**
 - Precision of the wheel loader position
 - Height of the target (truck)
 - Unload the full bucket
 - Do not crash the bucket against the truck...



Source : <https://mk-dt.ch/transport-de-materiel-pour-chantier/>

Embedded vision sensors

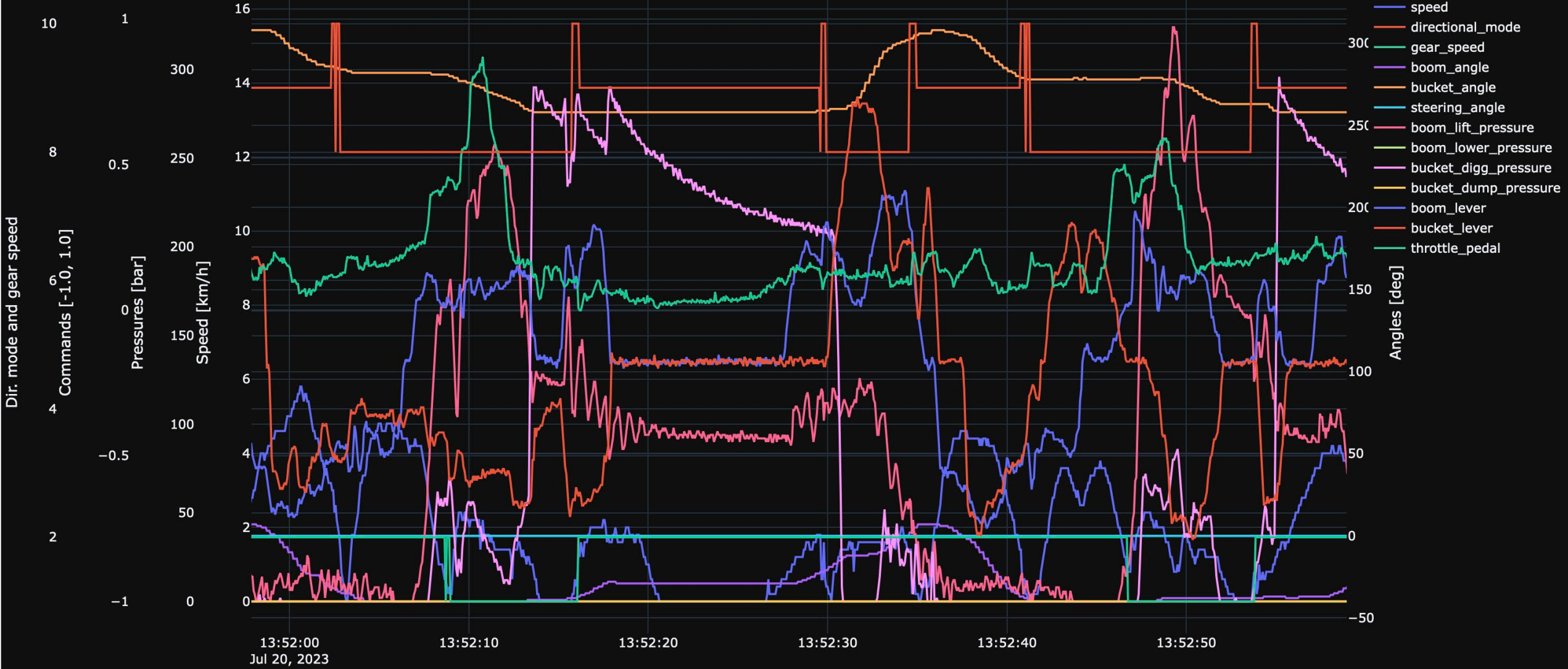
- **3D modelling for autonomous functions**
 - 360° LiDAR for environment mapping
 - 2x safety LiDARs
- **Teleoperations**
 - 4 cameras



Machine control sensors - safety

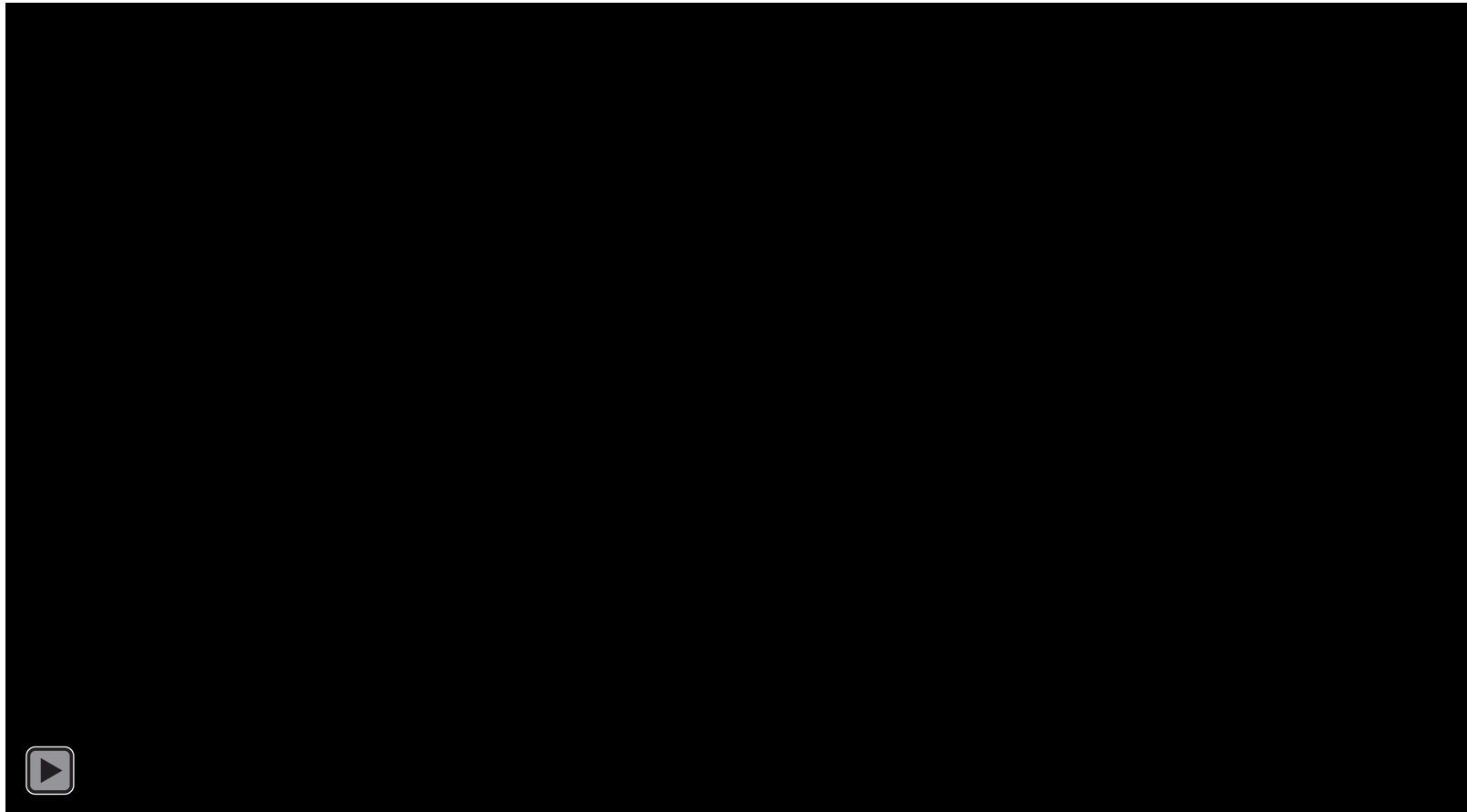
- **CAN interface**
 - Speed, gear speed, pressures, angles, ...
- **IMU**
- **Safety**
 - Emergency buttons
 - Position sensors
 - SIL-2/3
 - Dedicated safety PLC with direct controls on machine

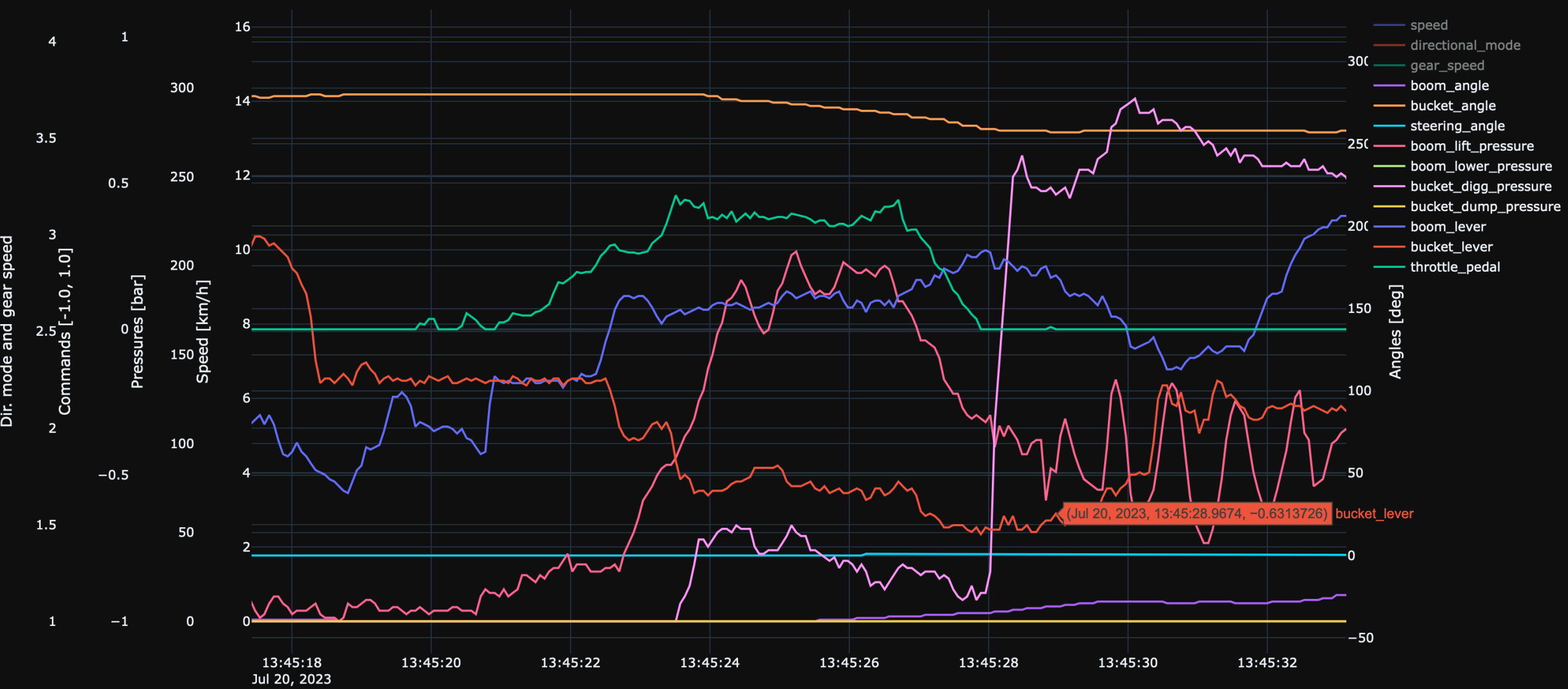




Data collected in "local" mode

Why it is difficult...

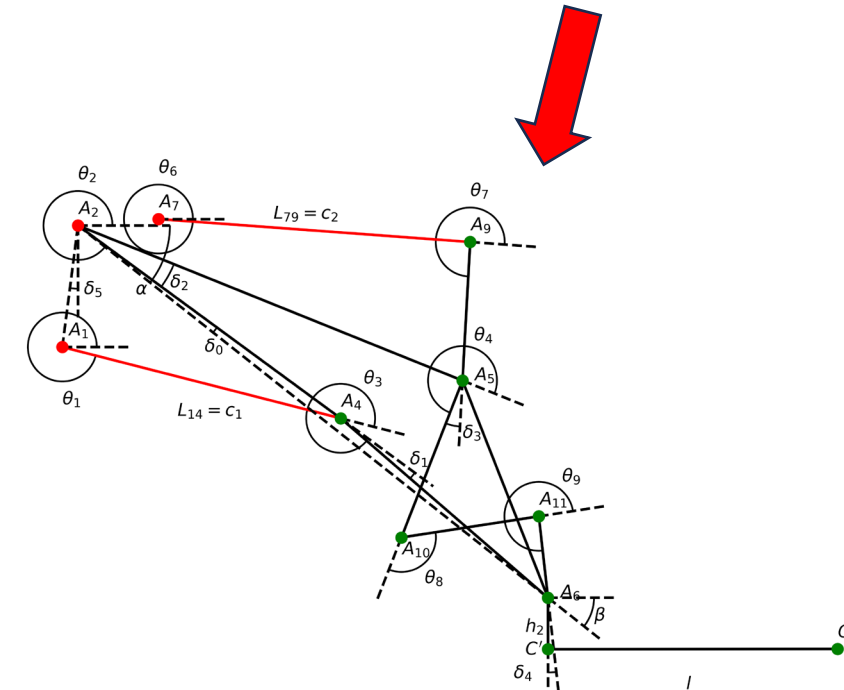
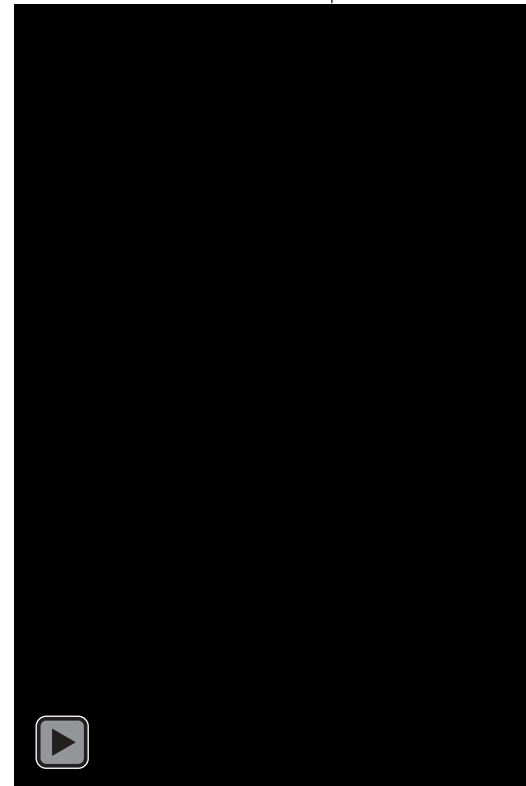
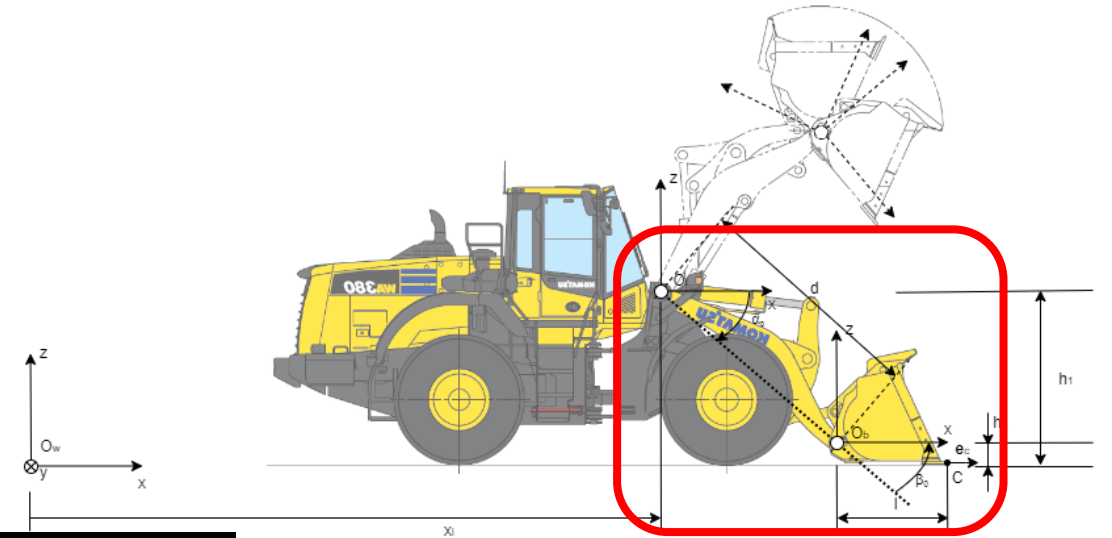




Data of loading cycle performed by an operator in local mode

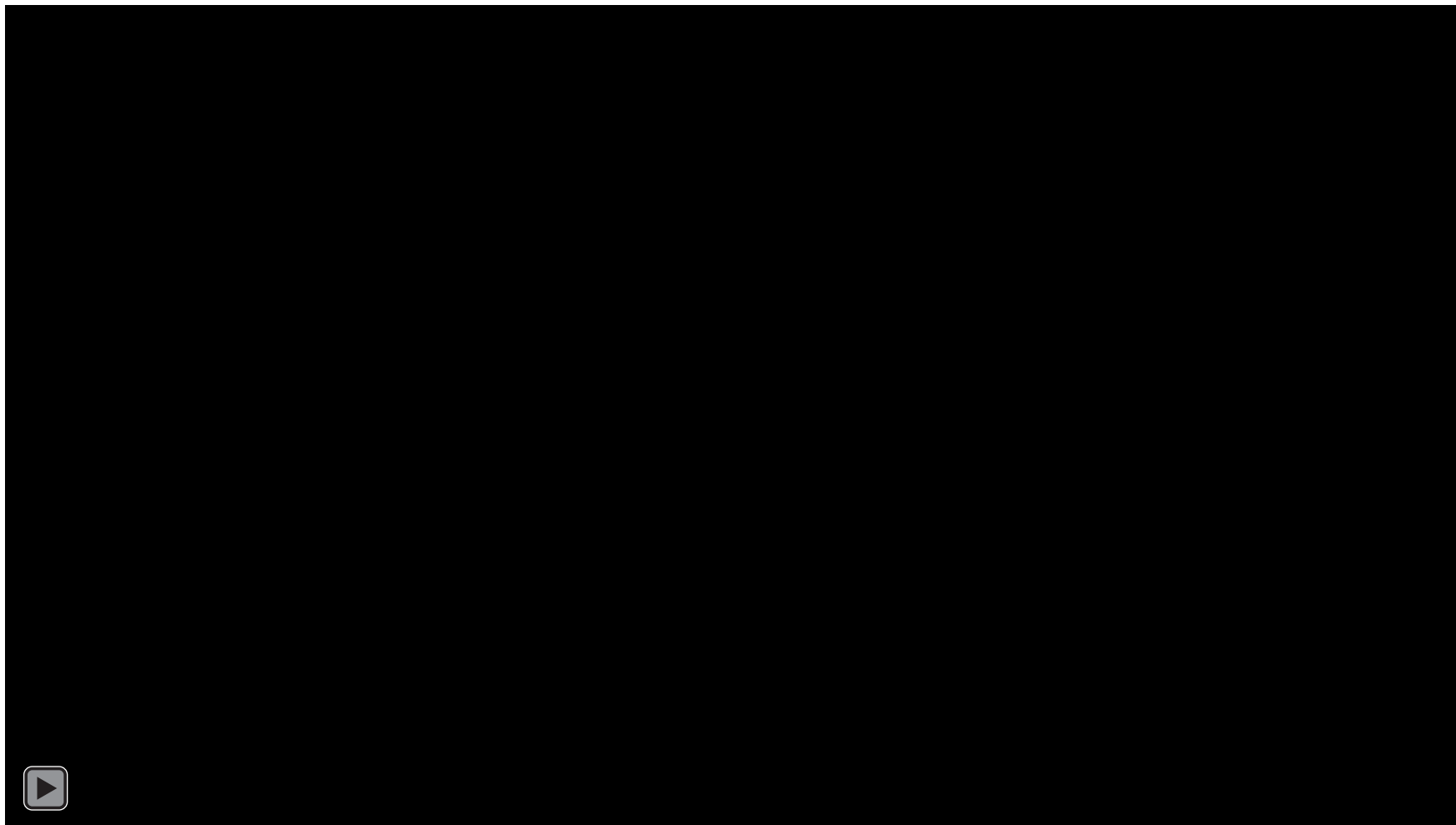
Automatic loading

- **Mechanical description + control theory**
 - Inverse kinematics
 - Signal processing
 - PID
- **Impedance control?**
 - Inverse dynamics (ouch!)
- **Or reinforcement learning?**
 - Physical simulation (Unity)



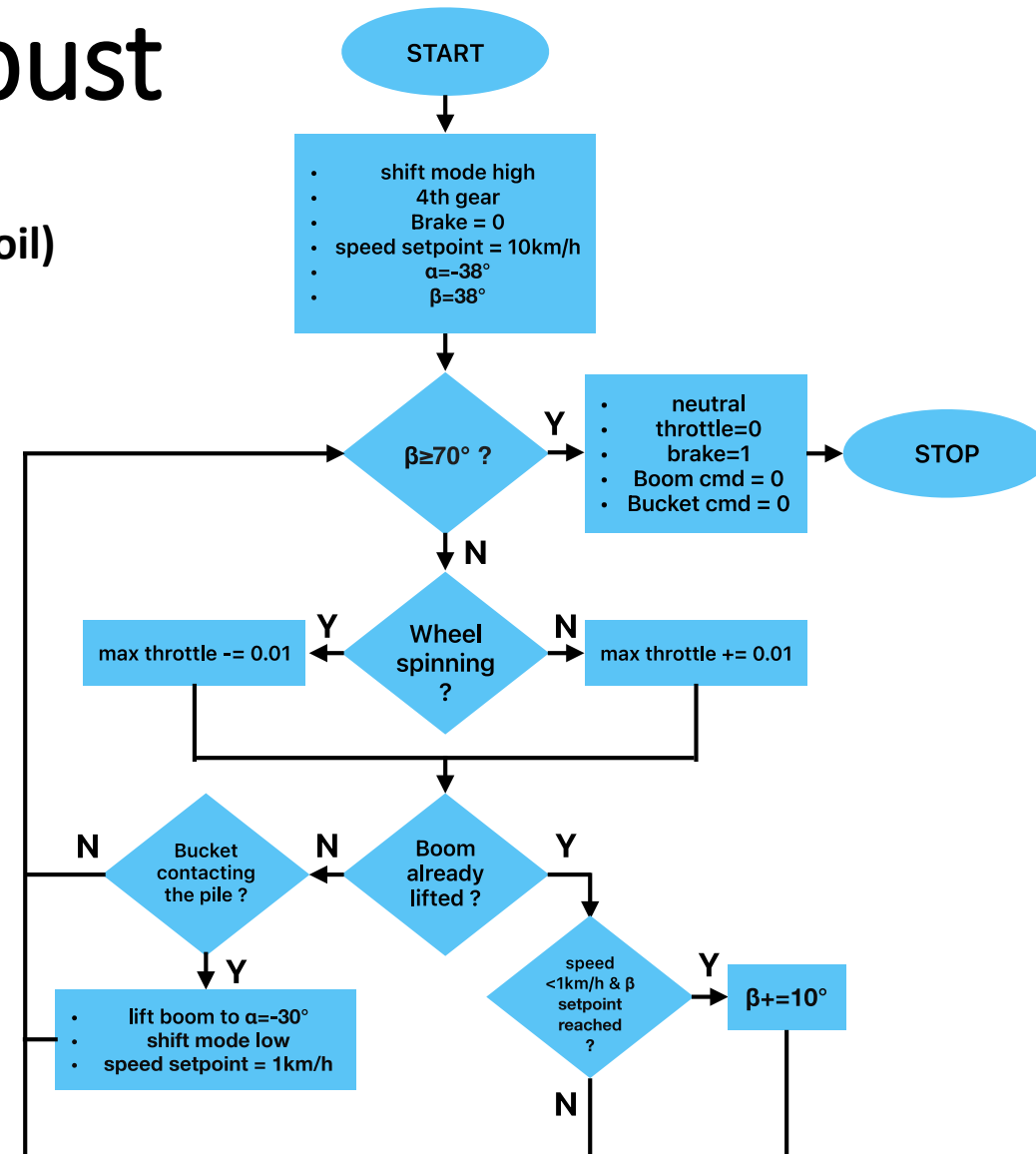
The simple way works!

At least for sand and fine materials...



It is however pretty robust

- It can handle sticky/wet soil
- It avoids wheel spin (thus preserving tires and gasoil)
- It maximizes bucket filling
- It uses a simple PID which is highly predictable



What about highly heterogeneous materials?

- **Impedance control:**

- We need to know the mass of every moving part
- ... and to solve the inverse dynamics problem

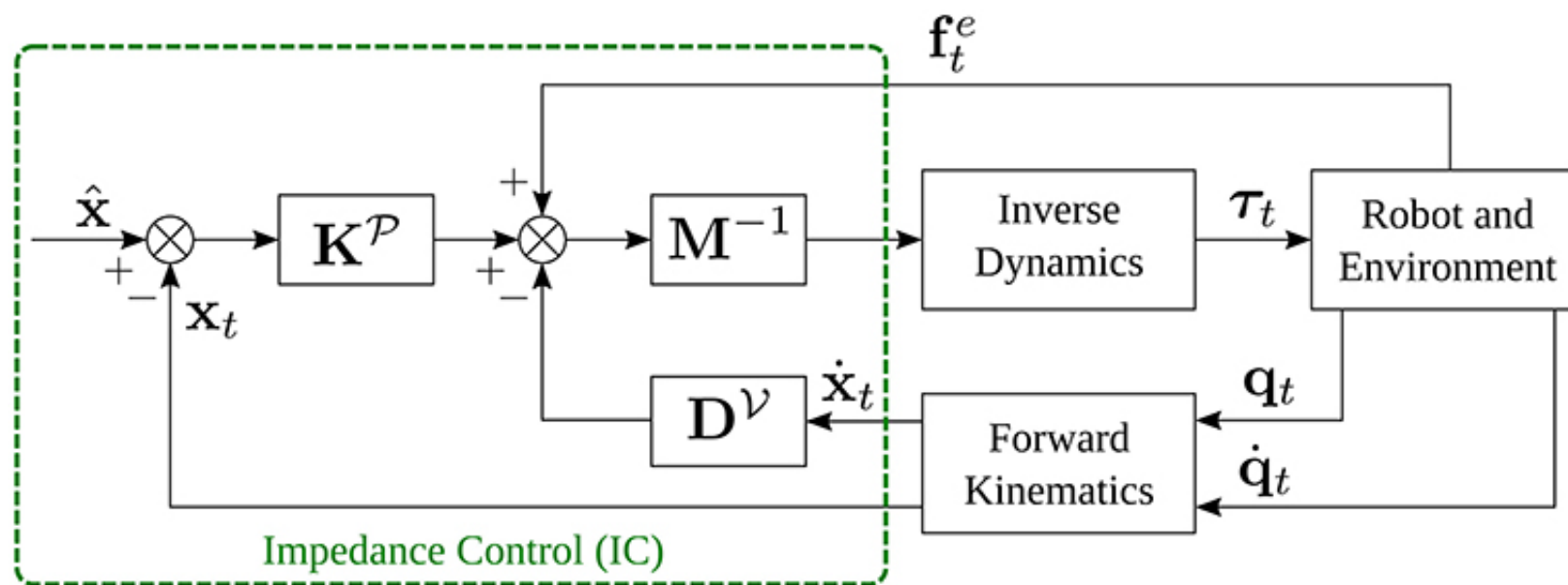
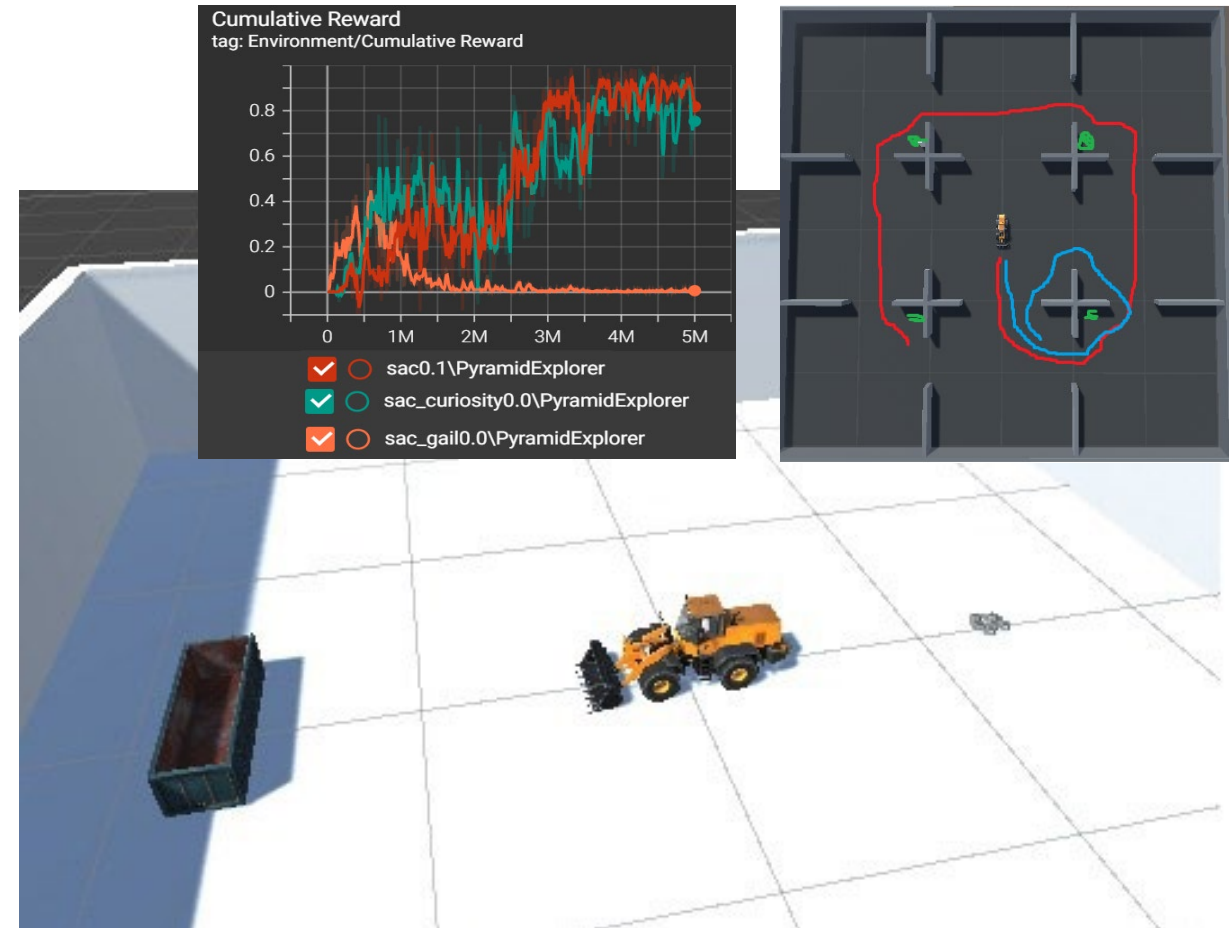
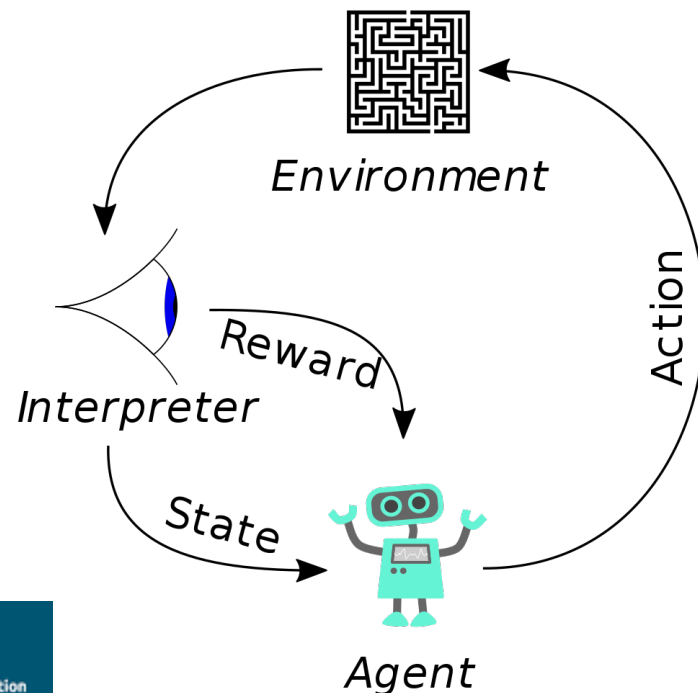


Image taken from Variable Impedance Control and Learning—A Review, Frontiers in Robotics and AI

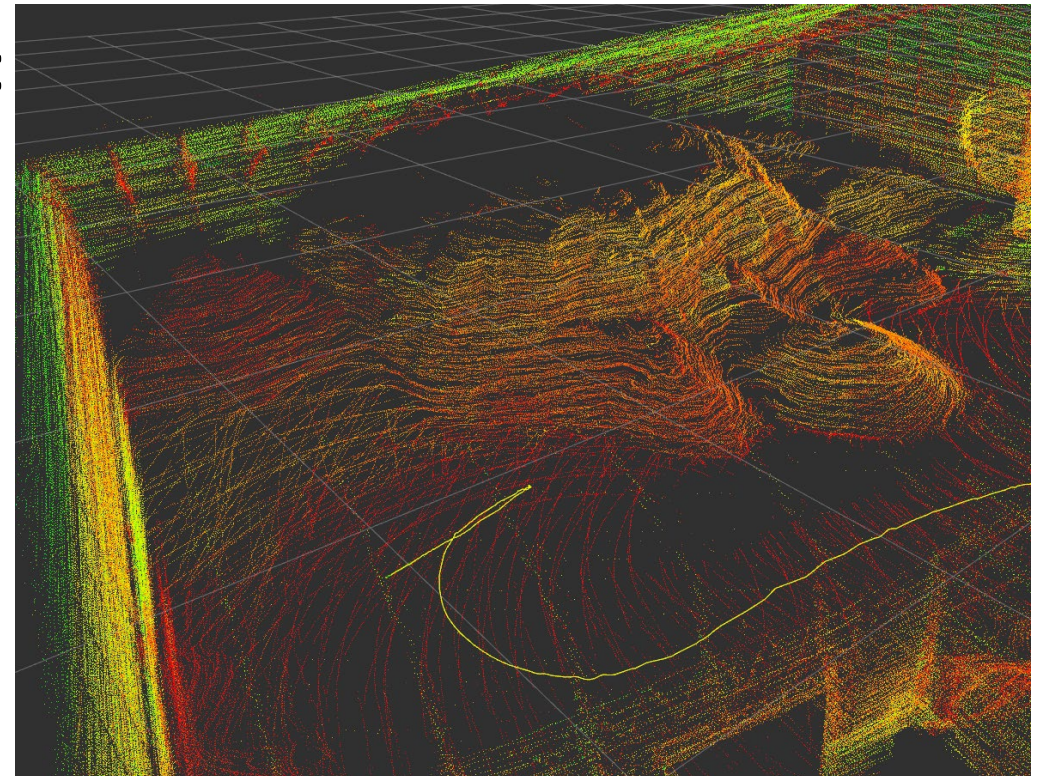
What about highly heterogeneous materials?

- Reinforcement learning
 - We need a fairly realistic and fast numerical simulation

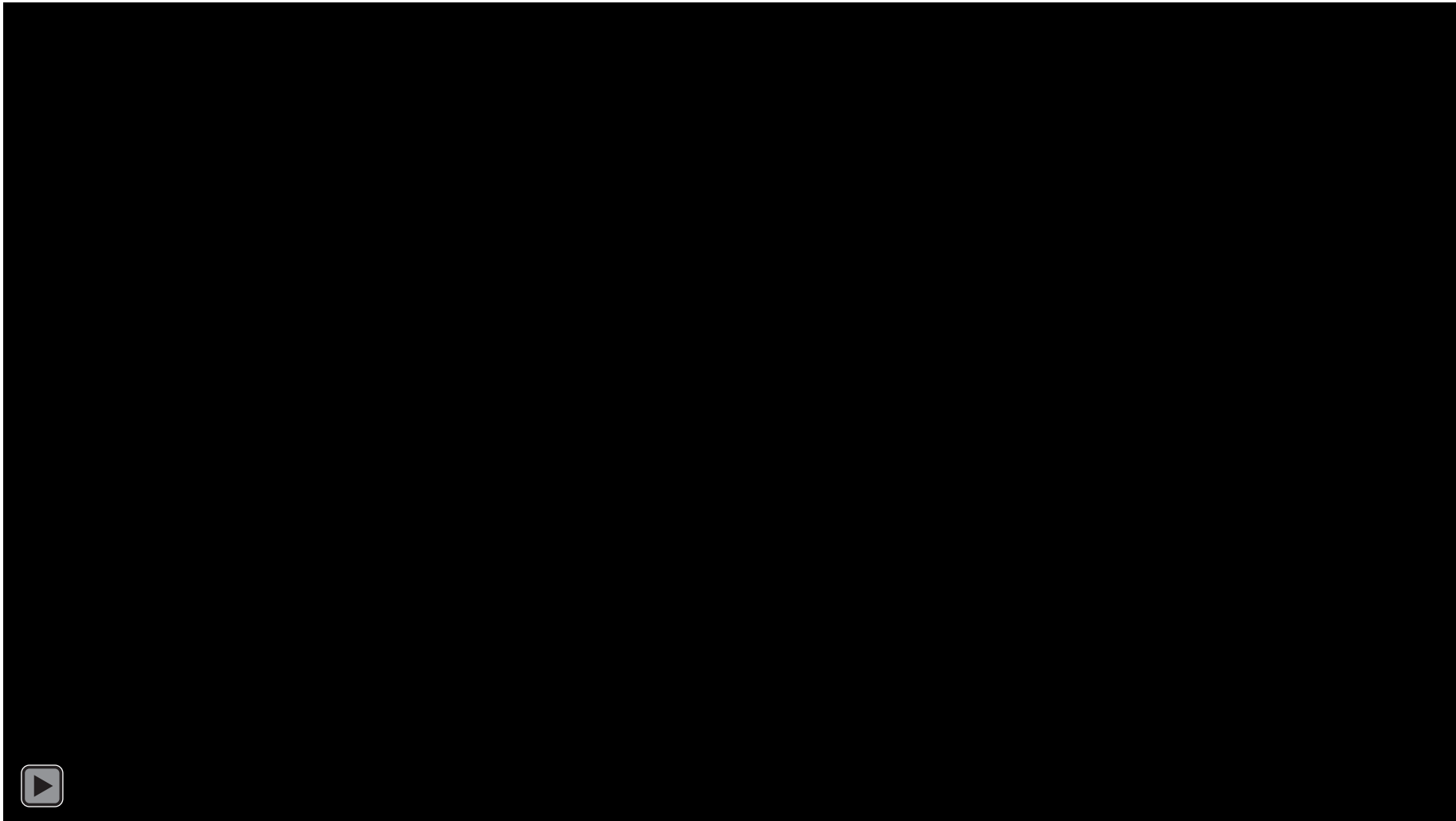


And the autonomous navigation?

- **The wheel loader must be able to self localize**
 - LiDAR & IMU
 - Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (SLAM)
- **... to generate its own path from point**
 - Wheel loader kinematic model
 - Path planning algorithms
- **... and then to follow the path**
 - Controllers



And the autonomous navigation?



In the future:

- Improve loading with reinforcement learning?
- What about high level decision making?
- People detection for safety?



People detection – one more safety option, to help teleoperator