

Co-Robotic Systems for GeoSciences Field Research

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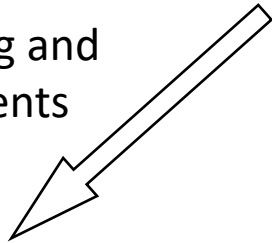
Task Overview



Heterogeneous teams of field-ready robots



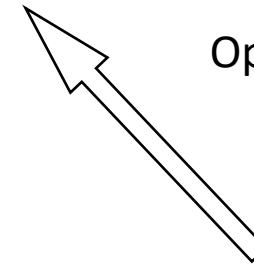
Novel sensing and measurements



Desertification and sediment loss



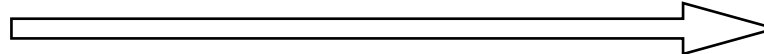
Optimizing collaborative sampling strategy



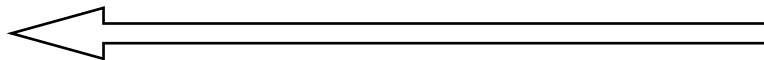
Human hypothesis exploration



Complexity and variability



Models of soil erosion and transport



Challenges



- Locomotion challenges

- Deformable terrain (sand, gravel, leaf litter)
- Obstacles (rocks, boulders, fallen branches)
- Entangling vegetation (grass, stems)



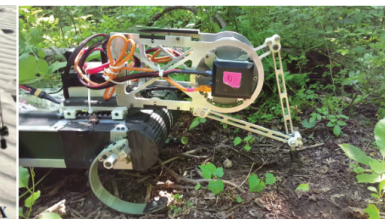
- Geoscience challenges

- Spatial and temporal variation of soil erodibility
- Environmental controls of soil erodibility

Gypsum dunes
(White Sands, NM)



Hillslope-River
(Wissahickon, PA)



Quartz sand dunes
(Oceano, CA)



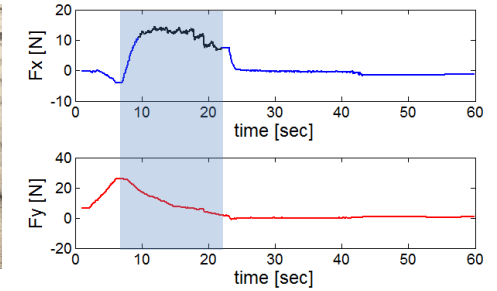
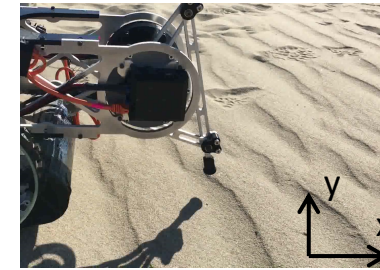
- Decision-making challenges

- How do experts make decisions about where to collect data?
- How do experts resolve uncertainty and conflicting information?

Novel Approaches



- **Make every step an experiment!** Direct-drive robotic leg for precise measurements of soil erodibility and environment-aided locomotion
- **Heterogeneous robot team** to help human scientists isolate and model dependence of soil erodibility on different environment controls
- **Web-based decision making scenario** to explore human sampling strategies, increase autonomy, and enhance scientific practice



Minitaur: rapidly “scouting” spatial variation of soil erodibility



RHex: performs comprehensive measurements of environmental controls



<http://www.gemacdc.com/pack/robotics/>

- Imagine you are a geoscientist studying erosion, transport, and deposition of sediment by the wind. Today you are focusing on the relationship between sediment moisture and shear strength.
- You have chosen to study the relationship between these two variables at White Sands National Monument in New Mexico, where soil moisture plays an important role in sediment dynamics.

• Your fieldwork at White Sands is assisted by RHex, a mobile hexapod robot. RHex walks along dunes and takes measurements of sediment moisture and shear strength.

[CONTINUE](#)

- Your hypothesis is that moisture and shear strength increase until sand is saturated, at which point shear strength is constant as moisture increases.

- You know sand moisture is typically low at the dune crest and high at the interdune. Therefore, along a dune transect (see image below) you hypothesize:
 - Moisture and shear strength will be lowest at the dune crest.
 - Moisture and shear strength will increase (and then level off) as you move towards the interdune.
 - At the point of saturation (somewhere on the stress slope), shear strength will be constant (zero slope) as moisture increases.

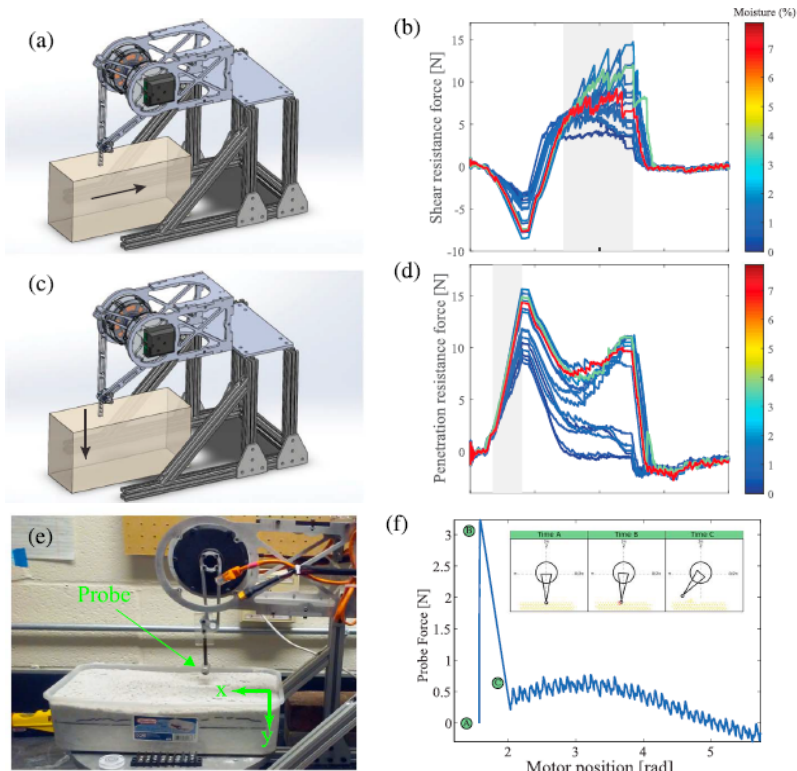
YOU WERE MEASUREMENTS!

WELL CONCLUDES ABOUT HYPOTHESIS!

Results – I. Integrating proprioceptive sensing information to understand environment properties



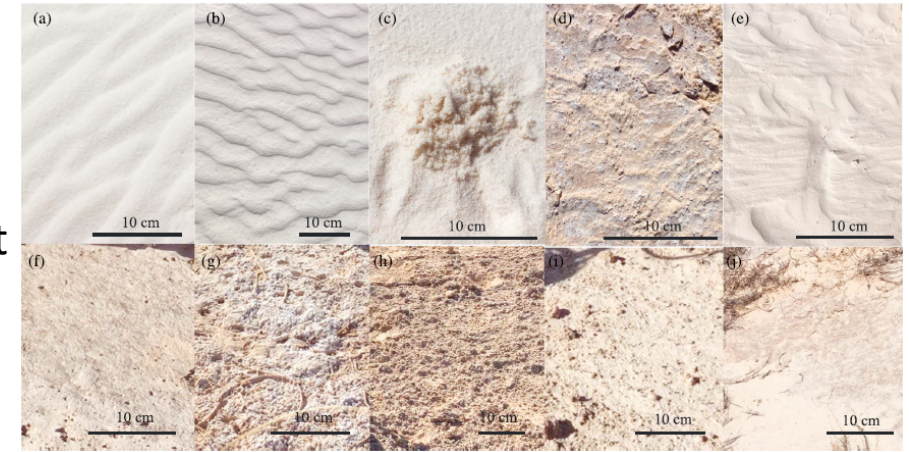
Developing different leg-soil interaction protocols to isolate soil binding mechanisms



Developing customized robot-borne sensors to detect environmental controls such as grain size, moisture

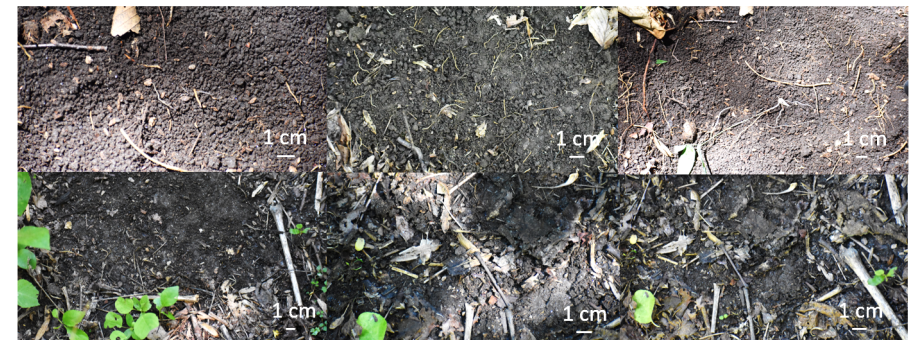
Desert system

- Soil moisture
- Compaction
- Crust development
- Bioactivity
- ...



Hillslope-river system

- Grain aggregates
- Soil composition
- Bioactivity
- Soil moisture
- ...



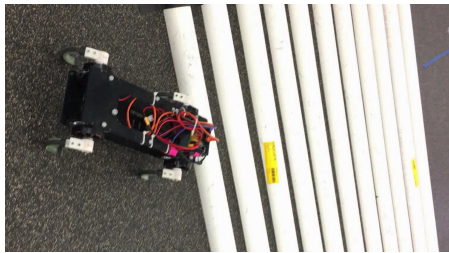
Qian, Lee, Nikolich, Koditschek, and Jerolmack., *Journal of Geophysical Research: Earth Surface* 2019

Results – II. Exploiting environment responses to improve mobility on unstructured and unstable natural terrains

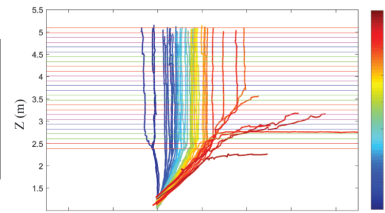
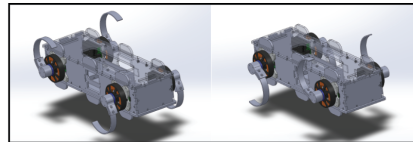


Turn obstacles into opportunities

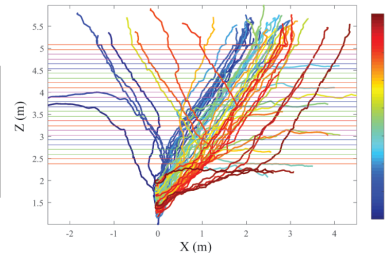
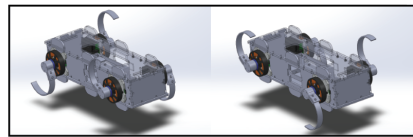
-- use gaits to generate different dynamics from the same environment



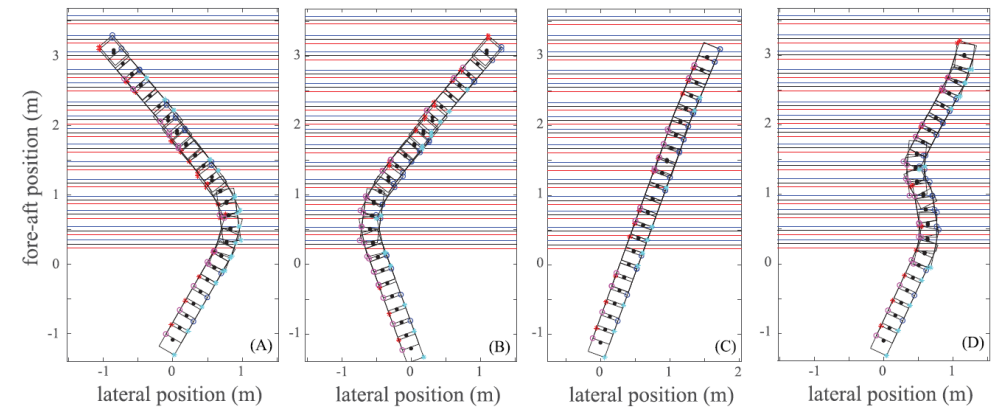
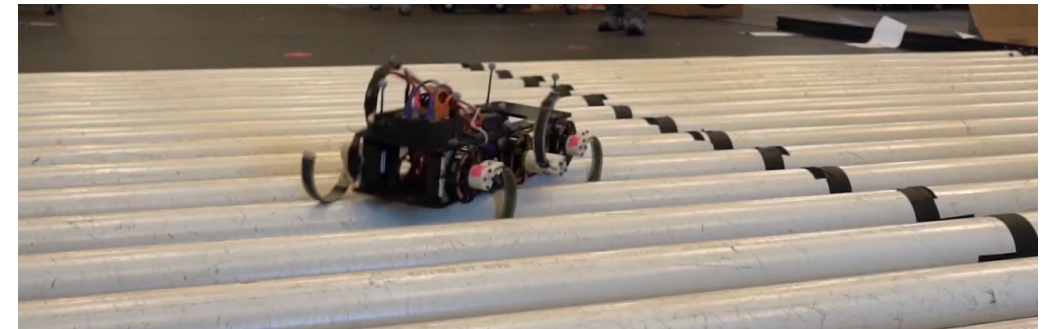
Bounding gait



Trotting gait



Robustly navigating in cluttered environments by selecting the desired obstacle collisions



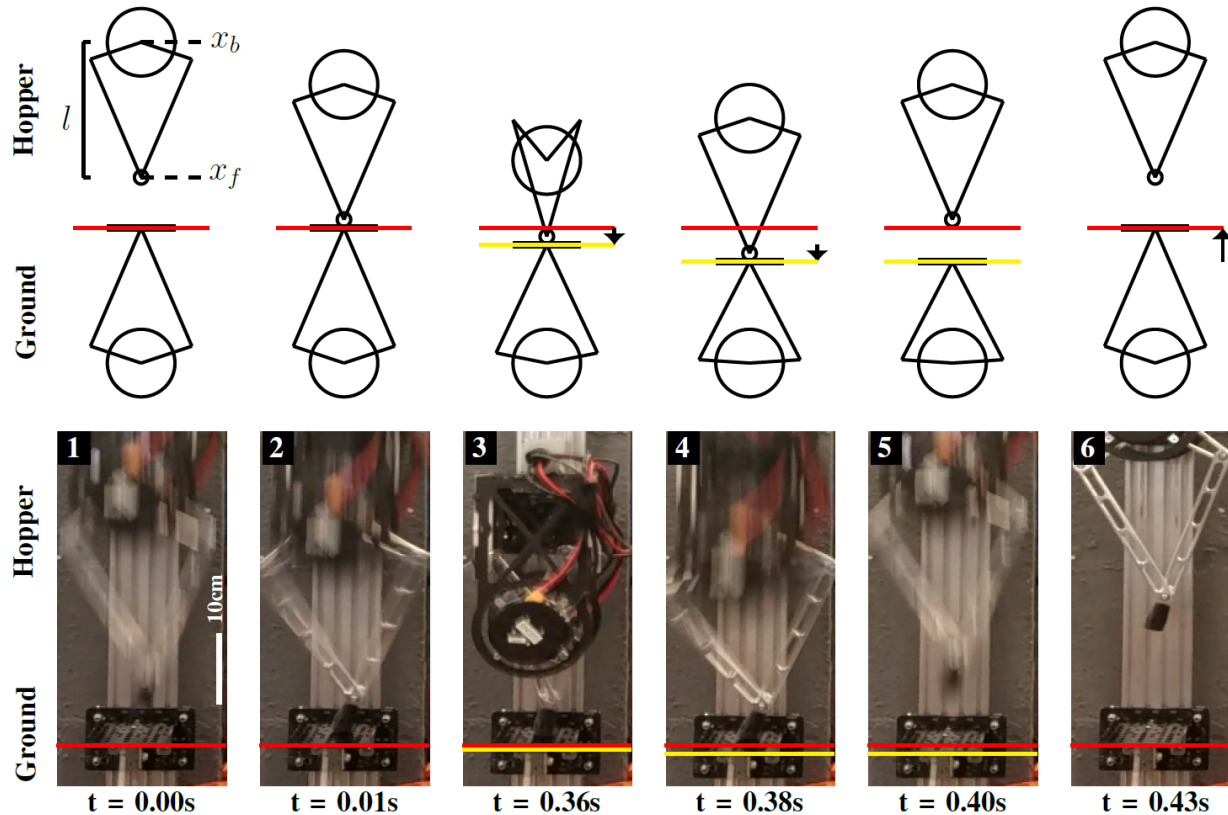
Qian and Koditschek, *IJRR* (in revision)

Ramesh, Kathail, Koditschek, and Qian, *IEEE RA-L* 2020

Results – II. Exploiting environment responses to improve mobility on unstructured and unstable natural terrains

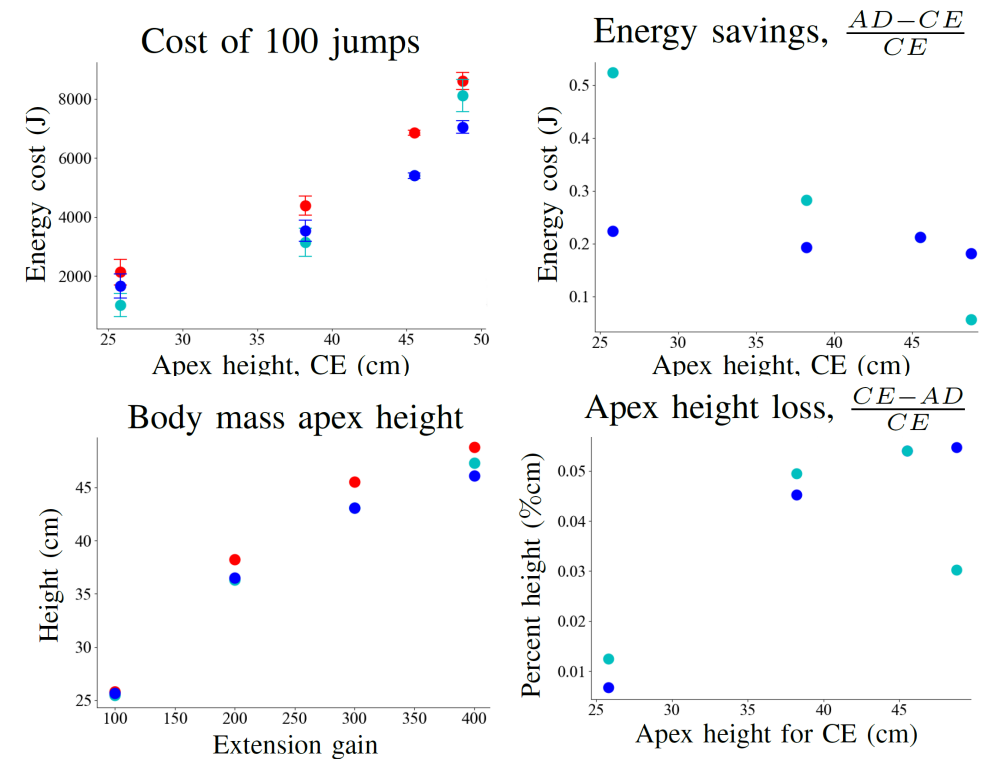


Improving hopping mobility on soft, deformable terrains



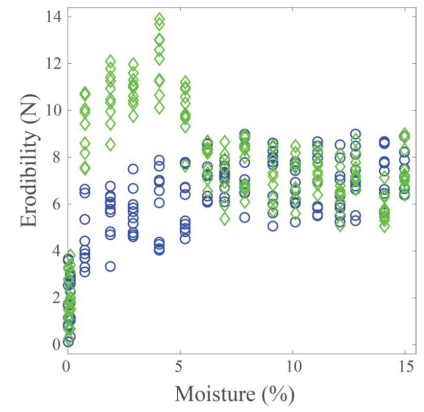
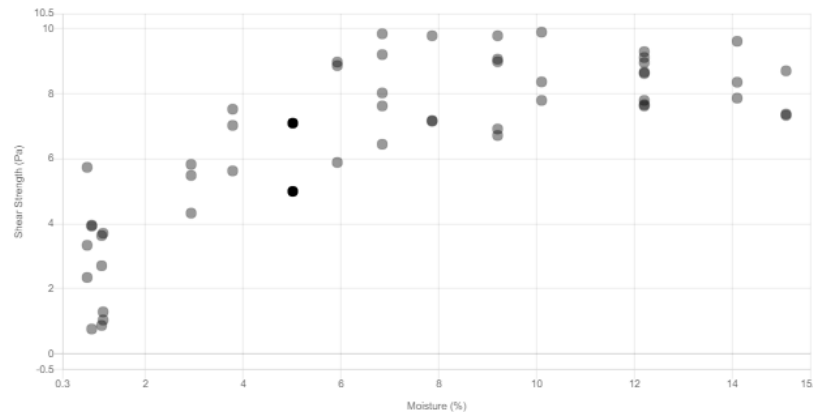
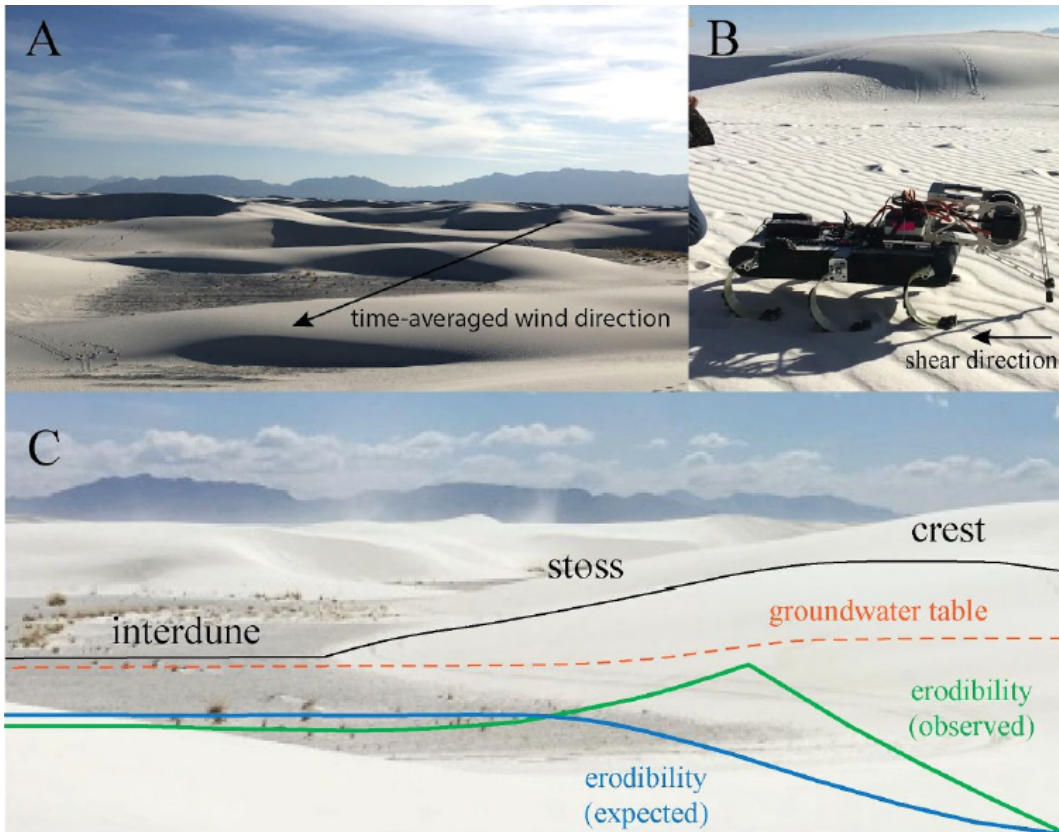
Roberts and Koditschek, *IEEE ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION*, 2018

Significant energy savings in dynamic hopping with active damping controller

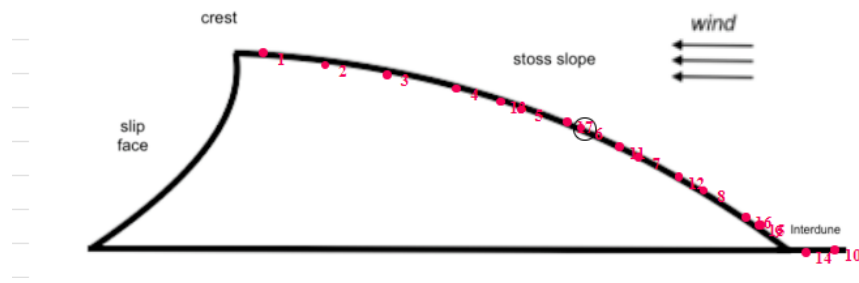


Roberts and Koditschek, *ICRA 2019*

Results – III. Optimizing data foraging by deciphering human decision-making



EXECUTE NEXT STEP IN STRATEGY
 TAKE MORE MEASUREMENTS
 MAKE CONCLUSION ABOUT HYPOTHESIS



- Exploring biases: two datasets, one supports hypothesis and one does not
- Exploring dynamic decision making: two phases, initial strategy and measurement-based adaptation

Wilson, Qian, Jerolmack, Shipley, Roberts, Ham, and Koditschek, *QJEP* (in review)

Results – III. Optimizing data foraging by deciphering human decision-making



Experiences or biases?

In absence of in-situ measurement feedback: Strong heuristic-based



EQUAL SPACING HEURISTIC

85% of geoscientists chose locations at roughly equal intervals

***defined as average interval discrepancy less than .08*

MAGIC NUMBER HEURISTIC

100% of geoscientists chose a consistent number of measurements

Uncertainty and conflict?

In response to incoming data that are noisy or are potentially unsupportive of hypothesis, how do experts adapt sampling strategies?



NO ADJUSTMENT

23% of geoscientists did not alter their initial data collection strategy at all

ADJUSTED STRATEGY

77% of geoscientists who adjusted waited until their initial strategy was complete before collecting more data

67% of geoscientists who adjusted kept using the same magic number

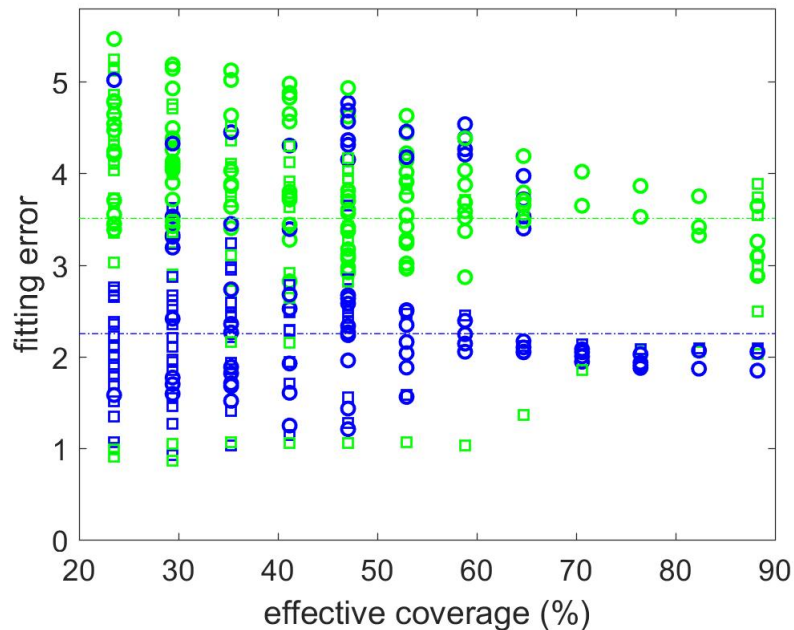
Wilson, Qian, Jerolmack, Shipley, Roberts, Ham, and Koditschek, *QJEP* (in review)

Results – III. Optimizing data foraging by deciphering human decision-making



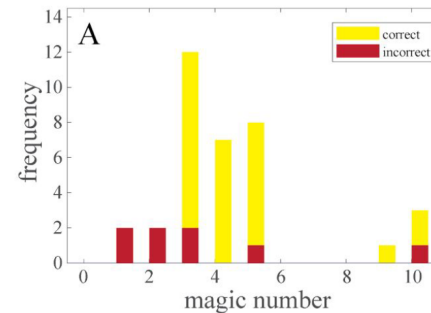
from reduced vulnerability to decision biases to human-level intelligence in hypothesis-based reasoning

Convergence of “representative observation” in human sampling

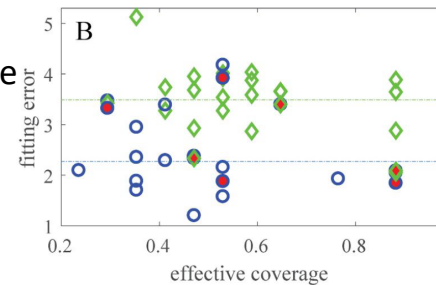


Statistical patterns for Type I Error

Anchoring to small magic number



Insufficient coverage of variable space¹



¹ despite potentially enough spatial coverage

Co-robots for enhanced scientific practice and training

- Robots provide statistical feedback (e.g., effective coverage, fitting error) to reduce heuristic anchoring biases
- Understanding the cognitive underpinning of adaptive data collection decisions (e.g., hypothesis testing vs. exploration) to better support human scientific agenda

Wilson, Qian, Jerolmack, Shipley, Roberts, Ham, and Koditschek, *QJEP* (in review)

Impact



Scientific impact

Peer-reviewed journal and conference publications (2019-2020)

1. Wilson, Qian, Jerolmack, Shipley, Roberts, Ham and Koditschek, "Data Foraging: Spatialtemporal data collection decisions in disciplinary field science", *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology (QJEP)* (under review)
2. Qian and Koditschek. "An obstacle disturbance selection framework: emergent robot steady states under repeated collisions", *The International Journal of Robotics Research (IJRR)* (under revision)
3. Dunne, Arratia and Jerolmack, "A new method for in-situ measurement of the erosion threshold of river channels", *Water Resources Research* (under review)
4. Ramesh, Kathail, Koditschek, and Qian, "Modulation of Robot Orientation via Leg-Obstacle Contact Positions", *IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters (RA-L)*, 2020.
5. Qian, Lee, Dylan, Nikolich, Koditschek and Jerolmack. (2019). Rapid In-Situ Characterization of Soil Erodibility With a Field Deployable Robot. *Journal of Geophysical Research (JGR): Earth Surface* 124.5 (2019): 1261-1280.
6. Wilson, Bond, and Shipley (2019). How can geologic decision making under uncertainty be improved? *Solid Earth*, 10, 1469-1488
7. Jerolmack and Daniels, "Viewing Earth's surface as a soft matter landscape", *Nature Reviews Physics*, 2019.
8. Roberts and Koditschek (2019). Mitigating energy loss in a robot hopping on a physically emulated dissipative substrate. *Proceedings of the 2018 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)*.
9. Gunn, Wanker, Edmonds, Ewing and Jerolmack, "Circadian rhythm of dunefield activity", *Nature Geoscience*, 2019.

Broader Impact (Education and outreach)

Educational development: 2x postdoc, 9x graduate students, 4x UG students

Outreach: GRASP lab RET; K-12 demos (x17); Industry demos (x8); Science festivals (x6); Public science talks (x9);

Exploring the unknown



Inspiring next-generation scientists and engineers

