

Robotics in Industry 4.0

History, Presence and Future of Robotics in Car Industry



**Simulierte oder gelebte Kollaboration:
Bewegung und Entgrenzung
in der Industrie 4.0**

Lüneburg, February 2nd, 2016

Univ.-Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Sabina Jeschke

IMA/ZLW & IfU

**Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
RWTH Aachen University**

I. Introduction – Robots in the Connected World

- The fourth industrial revolution
- The rise of robotics
- ... in all areas

II. Robots in the Car Industry

- The changes in the car industry: The product...
- ... and the production!

III. The **E**volutionary Change: Automotive Production Tomorrow

- Decentralized steering paradigms
- Changes in intralogistic flows
- Coupling to Logistics 4.0
- Hybrid teams: new human-robot cooperation
- 3D-Printing
- Robotics for eCars

IV. The **R**evolutionary Change: Future Perspectives and Challenges

- Robots in maintenance and repair
- The car is a computer (!?)
- Towards organic and cognitive computing
- From embodiment ... to humanoids

V. Summary

Communication technology

bandwidth and computational power

Embedded systems

miniaturization

Watson
2011

Semantic technologies

information integration

Google Car
2012



Communication technology

bandwidth and computational power

Embedded systems

miniaturization

Car2Infra-
structure

Semantic technologies

information integration

Swarm
Robotics



Team
Robotics



Smart
Factory



Smart
Grid

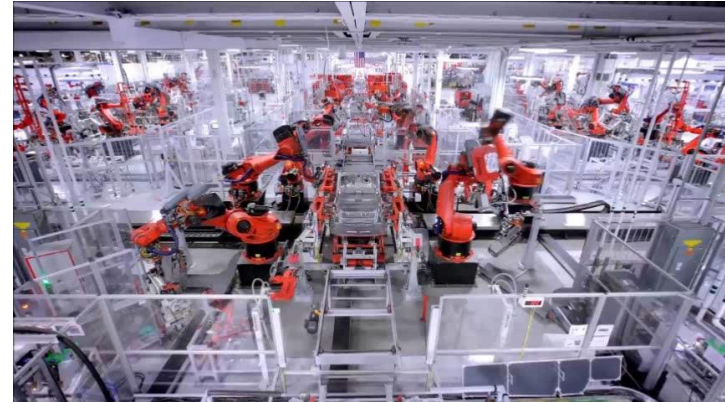


Household

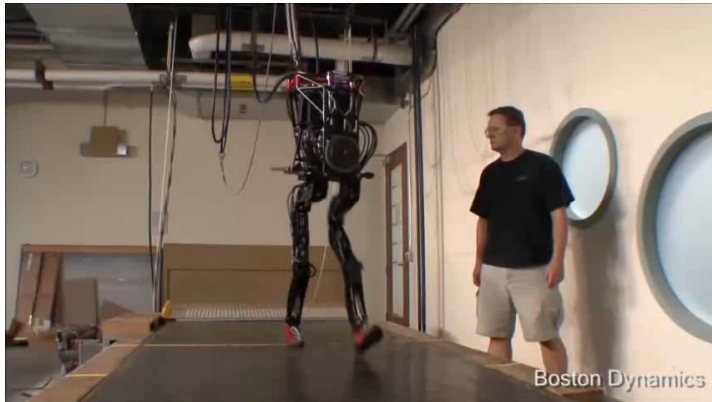


[7]

Industry



[8]



[9]



[10]

Military

Medicine



Breakthrough – the Google Driverless Car 2012

© Google 2012



Management of uncertainty:

resulting from



- differences between procedures of humens vs technical systems
- changing environment and
- highly time-dependent processes



Drones: unmanned aerial vehicles

© Maternet 2012

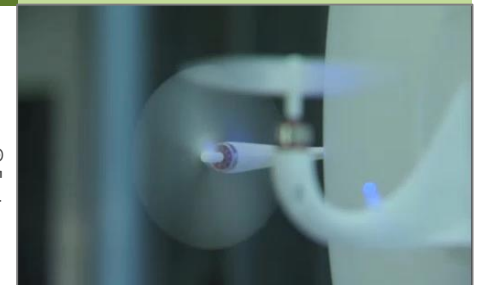


Mobile robotics in production & logistics: from “stupid” stationary to intelligent mobile systems



Swarm Intelligence: not one but many....

© Festo



→ Flexible concept for logistics...

Perceive: Position (GPS), speed, weather, task

Think: Attitude and flight characteristics, safety

Act: Set motor speed, drop packet

Future of package delivery



[12]

DHL

→ Resulting in...

Internet access down from the skies

New delivery services

First aid support

... but also, new ways of crime



[13]

Amazon

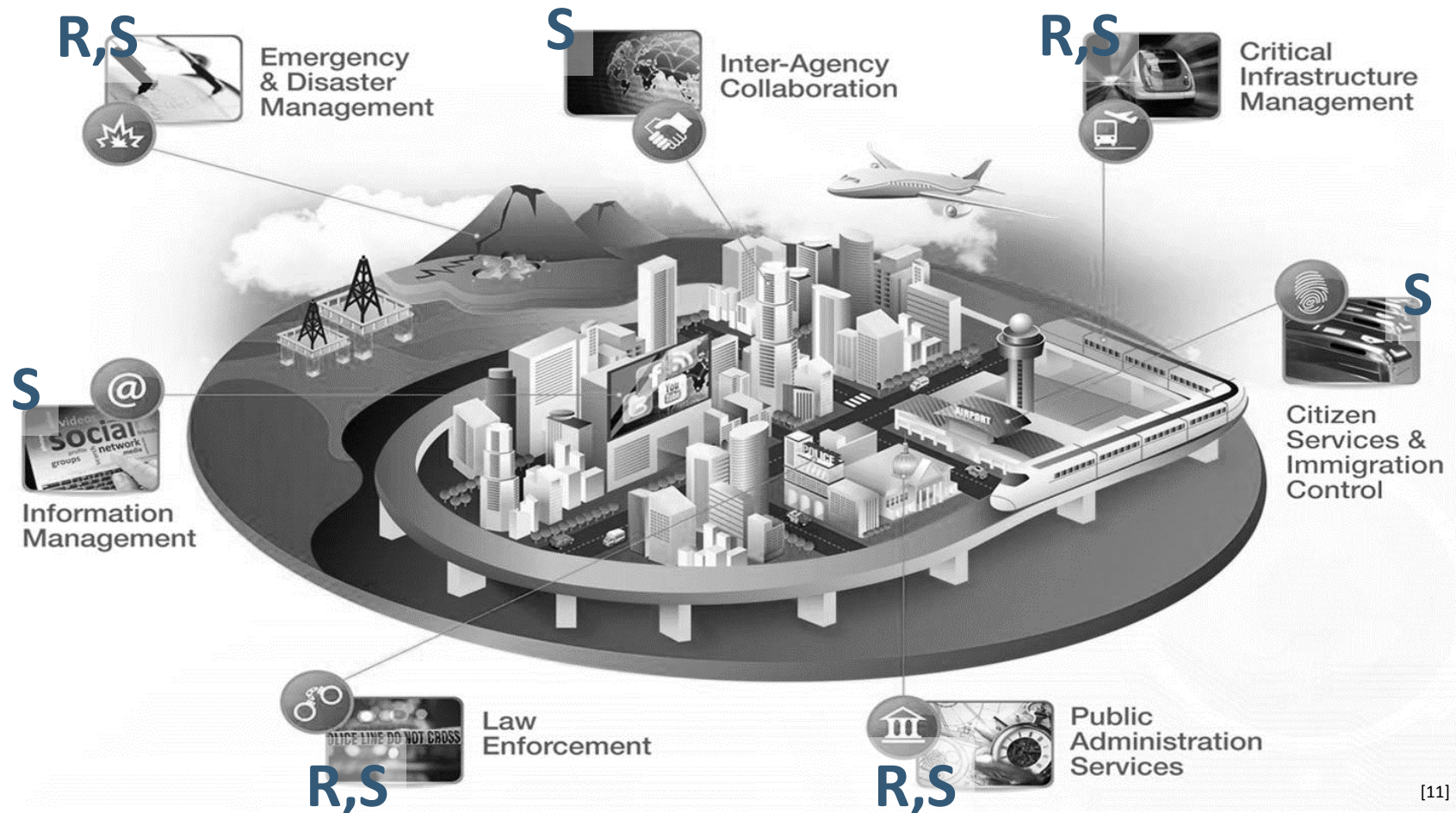
Primary care (Emergency)



[10]

TU Delft

! Smart Cities: A place where **S**ervices and **R**obotics meet



[11]

→ New ways to handle cleaning and garbage collection...

! Street-cleaning



! Park-cleaning



! Garbage collection









→ ... as well as garden maintenance

Plant care like watering, manuring, cutting, ...

... and sowing, planting, ...

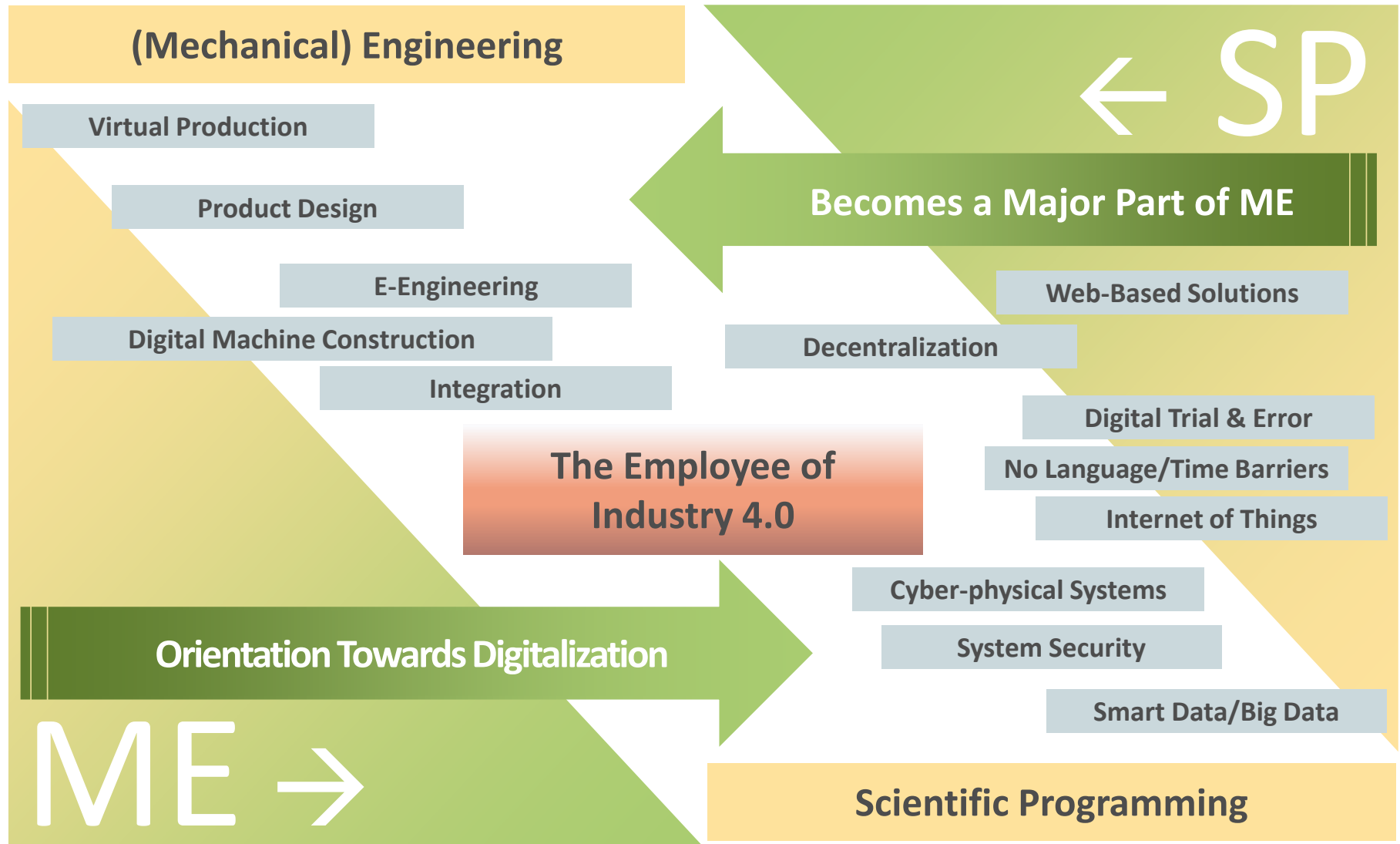


! Figures are climbing up as investments and markets grow [The Robot Report 2015]

→	Dyson sponsored a robotics centre at Imperial College London for £5 million	
→	\$125 million investments within the European Commissions Horizon 2020	
→	\$500 million investments in the next 5 years trying to catch up with China and Japan	
→	Google spent \$643 million in a single acquisition buying Deepmind	
→	Prime Minister estimates a national \$22 billion market in 2020	
→	Overtook Japan to become the biggest robot market of the world, sold 38,000 robots in 2013	



! **Summary:** Robots are already used in multiple scenarios and use cases. The technology is available and high investments are already in place → the race has already begun.





Natural language communication

Virtual reality

Augmented reality

Human-Maschine Interaction



Antropo-morphism

Uncanny valley

Social Robotics

New fields of work



Automated driving

Lightweight robots

Autonomous systems

Autonomous flying



Smart Logistics

Cloud logistics

Swarm robotics

Car2X

Autonomous intralogistics

... ? ...

Business Computing



Risc analysis

Data Analytics

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The connected world

The vendor change around „cars“

For other dimensions of “take overs”, see keynote “Innovation 4.0”:
http://www.ima-zlw-ifu.rwth-aachen.de/keynotes/LTLS_15Okt2015.pdf

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Characteristics of Industrial Revolutions: The vendor change



Latest version of Google's self driving car (Huffington Post, 28.5.2014)



Sony announced autonomous car in 2015, based on their experience in visual sensors

SONY



Ford 021C concept car 2012, designed by Newson now at Apple (1999)



Apple Inc.



Tesla X 2015, other Teslas since 2006; Forbes: “most innovative enterprise”



Car specialists? – No.

- Connectivity & data specialists.
- Energy & sensor specialists.

Around 1750

1st Industrial Revolution

Mechanical production systematically using the power of water and steam

Around 1900

Power Revolution

Centralized electric power infrastructure; mass production by division of labor

Around 1970

Digital Revolution

Digital computing and communication technology, enhancing systems' intelligence

Today

Information Revolution

Everybody and everything is networked – networked information as a “huge brain”

The connected world

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Google

An autonomous car is more like a computer on wheels than a car which includes one or many computers.

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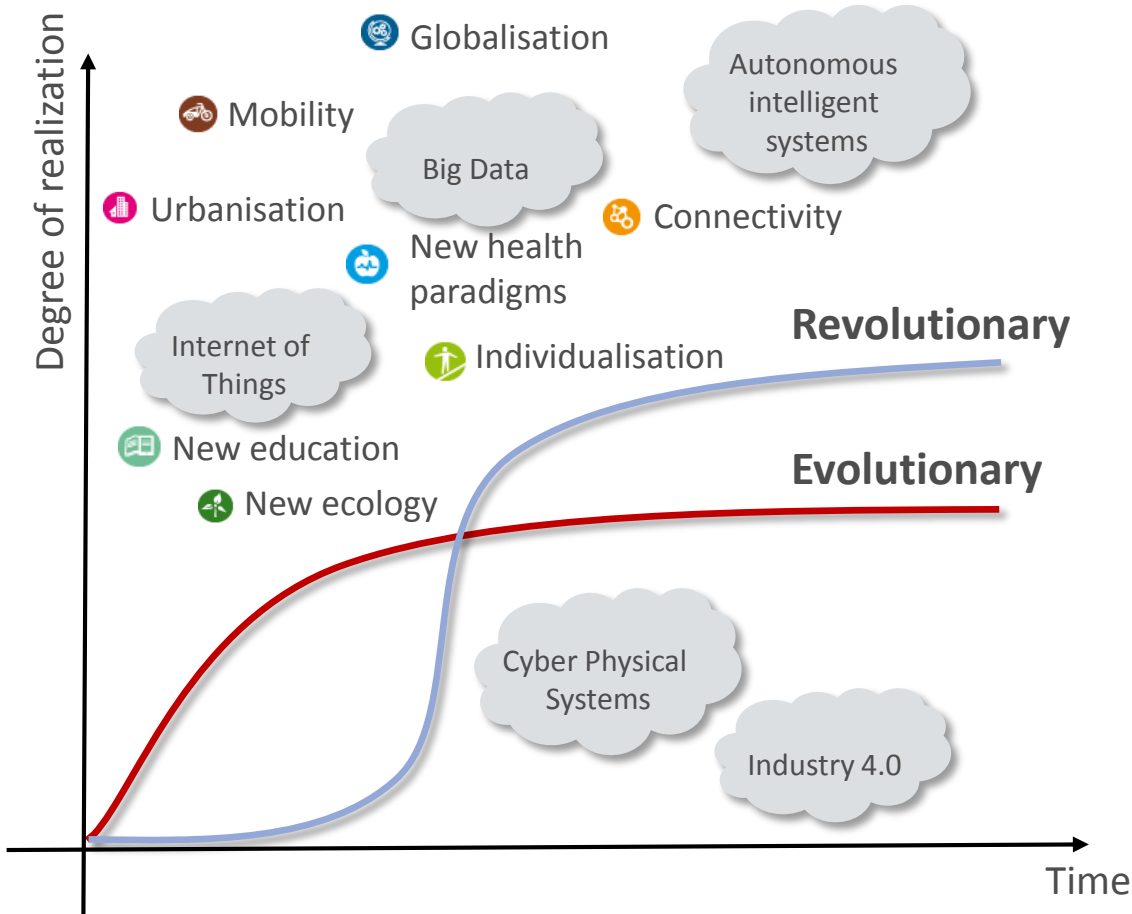
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"Innovations are divided into **two categories**:

- **Evolutionary innovations** (**continuous** or dynamic evolutionary innovation) that are brought about by many incremental advances in technology or processes and
- **Revolutionary innovations** (also called discontinuous innovations) which are often **disruptive** and new."

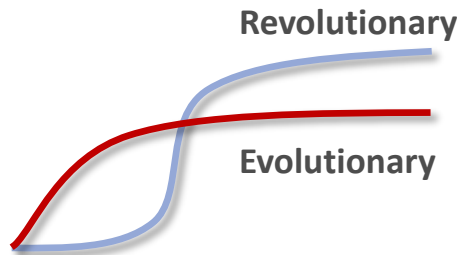
! IMPORTANT:

- In times of Industrial Revolutions, the revolutionary innovations dominate.
- In the times between, the evolutionary innovations dominate.

From the Basics to Innovation in 4.0

The innovators' dilemma

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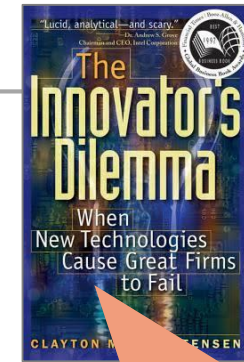
Evolutionary innovations:

- Improvement and optimization of an already existing product or process
- Changes ,locally‘
- **Mainly carried out by established players**



Revolutionary innovations:

- Something „really new“
- Characterized by categorial changes and with strong consequences for the society, ,globally‘
- **Mainly carried out by market newcomers**



By C. M. Christensen, 1997
new edition 2015

- The more professional organization are, the stronger they tend to remain in their traditions since...
 - ... management structure is organized in such a way that it „reproduces“ itself
 - ... clients‘ suggestions always address traditional ways
 - ... self-affirmation feedback...
- Standard management methods as TQM, CIP(KVP), Kaizen, standards, lean management, etc. address evolutionary processes
- ... **hampering categorial changes, system changes and disruptive changes**

Towards eMobility and eMobility components

Everybody and everything is networked – Big Data & Cyber-Physical Systems



In February 2015, Audi installed collaborative robots – “Cobots” in Ingolstadt, working “hand-in-hand” with humans

For the automobile industry,
that means:

**The production is changing
– AND –
the product is changing !**



Tesla X 2015, other Teslas since 2006; Forbes:
“most innovative enterprise”

„local“
to „global“

„local“
to „global“

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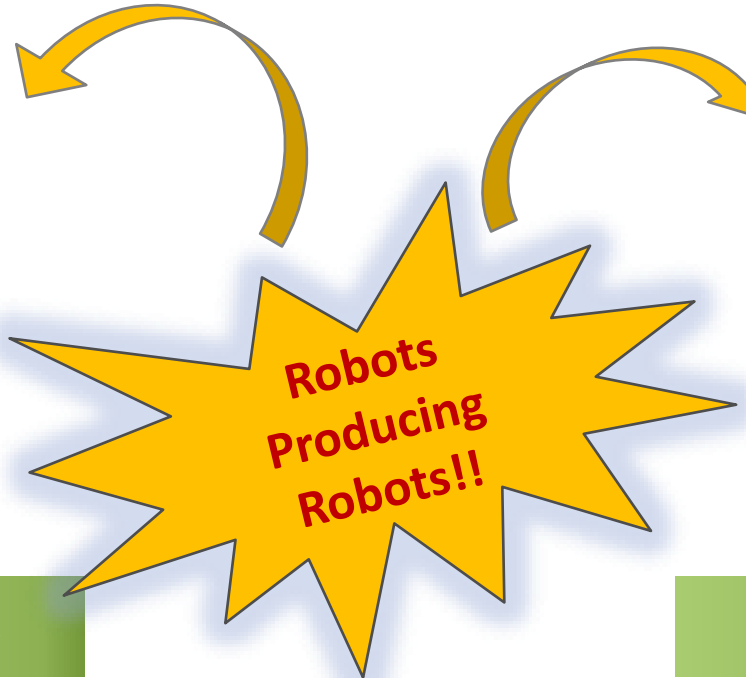
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Towards eMobility and eMobility components



Vision by pgottschalk



Concept car Mercedes F105

„local“
to „global“

„local“
to „global“

Around 1750

Around 1900

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Robots everywhere: Changes in the **product** ...



USA in the 1950s: "Electronic Highway"

- Project by GM and RCA
- Technology: **inductive cable in the road**



Japan 1977: "IVS" – vision based

- **binocular** machine vision, various control algorithms, automated steering, **30 km/h**
- **Similar Projects** in Germany, France and USA

California 1992: "PATH" – incl. cooperative driving

- Lidar/radar sensors, automated driving, platooning, real time communication
- **Similar Projects:** in Europe and Asia



Towards enhanced flexibility and intelligence

Google's prototype of its self-driving car (05/2014)

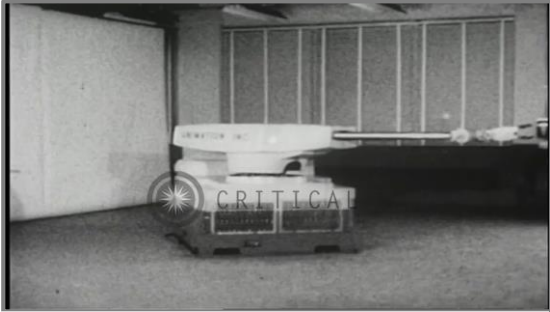
- built-from-scratch, no steering-wheel or pedals
- test fleet of about 100 cars
- Technology: AI, fully automated driving, vision analysis, big data, ...



Bertha Benz Drive (09/2013)

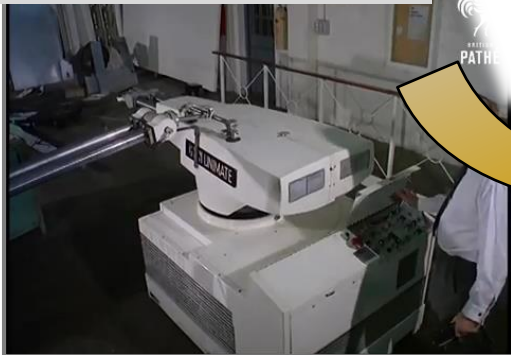
- S-Class: autonomous drive on historical route (Mannheim – Pforzheim)
- Sensors: mainly „standard“ sensor technology today embedded into cars anyway





GM uses the **first robot in automotive industry** (1961)

- “UNIMATE”, by Unimation
- pick-and-place + spot welding



Industrial One-Arm Bandit (1968)

- based on UNIMATE
- **first programmable industrial robot**
- local intelligence (3rd ind. revolution)

Towards enhanced flexibility and intelligence



First 6 axis robot (1973)

- FAMULUS, by KUKA
- Enhancing the movements of robots



Super motion control by ABB Robotics (2009)

- enhanced real-time capability



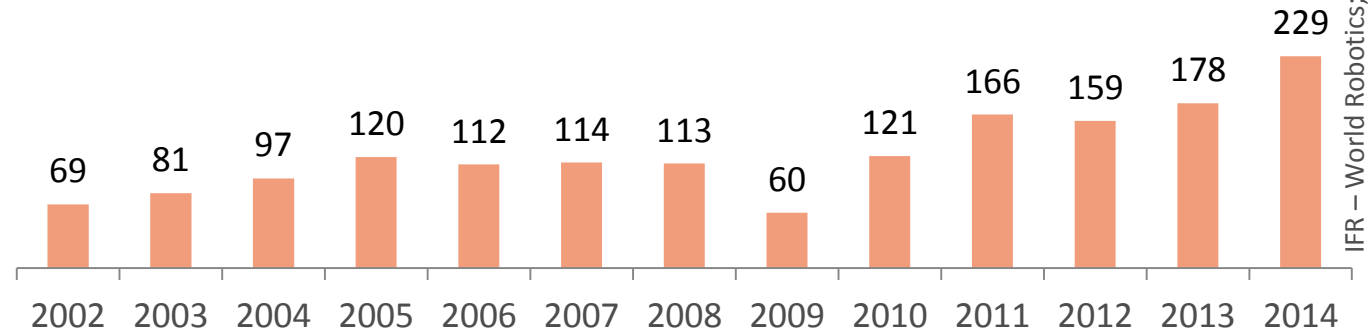
Schnell, kompakt und flexibel - Pressenlinien mit ServoDirekt Technologie

Components from Schuler pressroom (at BWM 2009)

- Including Xbar robots
- Optimization by mimicking biological-inspired movements

- 1980: approx. 1.200 industrial robots in Germany.
- 2000: approx. 109.000 (about 750.000 world-wide)
- > 50% in automotive industry

Estimated world wide annual supply of industrial robots



- Today, no other industry applies more robots
- Robotics are a part of nearly all areas of automotive industry



Press Shop > 90 %



Body Shop > 90 %



Paint Shop > 90 %



Assembly ≈ 20 %

Towards eMobility and eMobility components

2 central questions
concerning the
„roboterization“
of the car production

What are the next steps in the

EVOOLUTIONARY
development

of car manufacturing?

What are the next steps in the

REVOOLUTIONARY
development

of car manufacturing?



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Changes already „under construction“ With decentralized models towards lot size 1

Lot Size 1 in 4.0

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→ Organization forms on demand – individualized by client – initialized by product

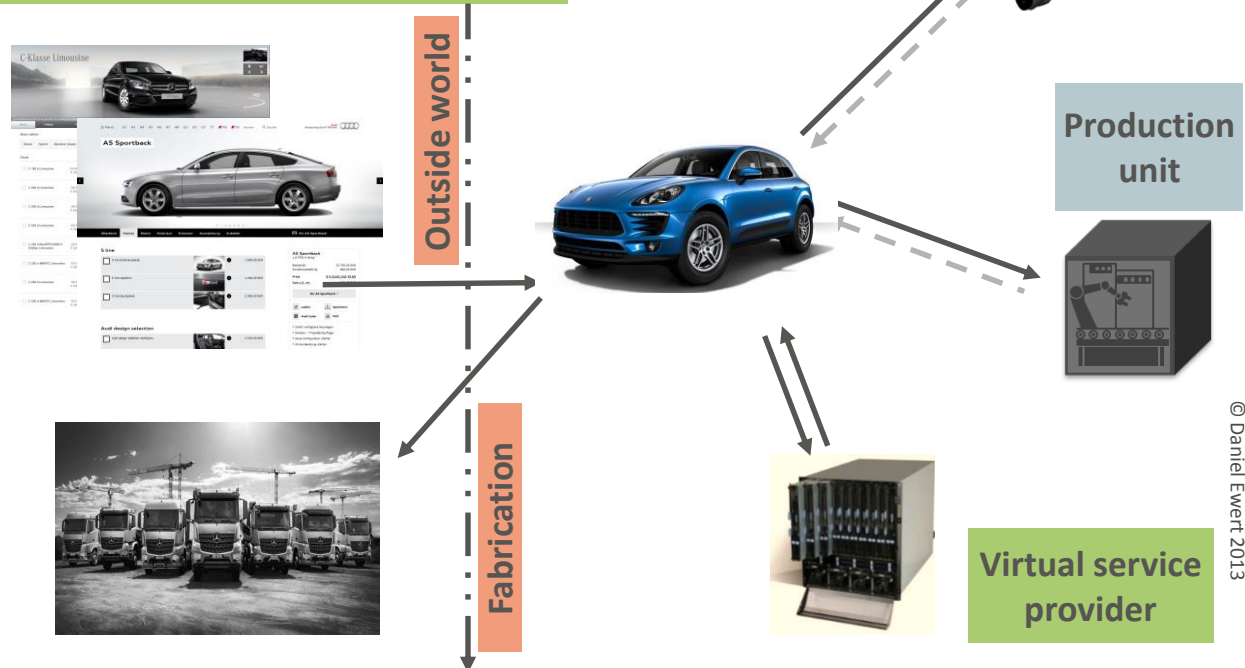


- Heterogeneous player modeled as multi agent concept
- Models from biology and social sciences
- Based on autopoiesis & embodiment theory



Product agitates as “super-agent”:

- Plans production and transportation steps
- Requests services from agents
- Negotiates with other products for agent-resources



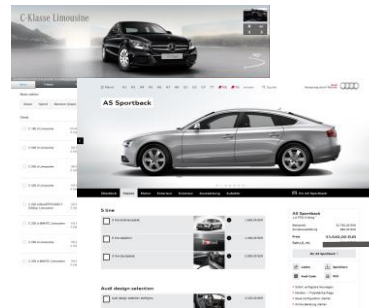
© Daniel Ewert 2013

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- ! Product agitates as “super-agent”:
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- Konvoi 2005-2009, RWTH with partners
- (partly) autonomous driving via convoys

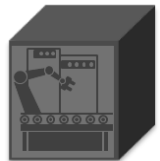


Outside world

Fabrication



Production unit



Virtual service provider

© Daniel Ewert 2013

→ Mobile transportation robots from flexible routing

Competencies:

- localization & navigation
- computer vision
- adaptive planning
- multi agent strategies
- sensory & hardware

Competitions robocup:

2012: 0 points in World Cup



2013: 4th in World Cup



2014: Winner of the GermanOpen



2014: Winner of the World Cup



2015: Winner of the World Cup

Critical factors for success:

- Totally decentralized
- No „hard coded components“
- Strong cooperation
- Re-planning during tasks



<http://www.carologistics.org/>



Audis collaborative robots in Ingolstadt, the “Cobots” pick up components and pass them to workers (02/2015)



New “body concepts” for robots

- New types of “sensible” robots, mainly “lightweight”



Real-time capability:

- New fast sensors allows avoiding accidents in close cooperation



New intelligence models:

- New AI for “context understanding”

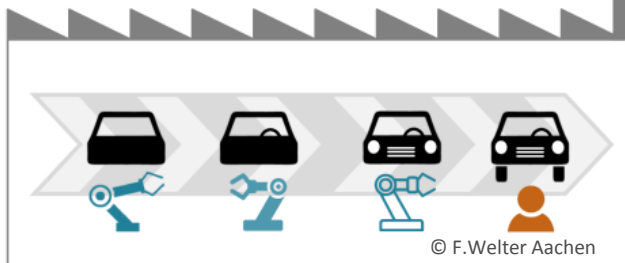


PhD Ying Wang, RRWTH, IMA/ZLW & IfU, 2016

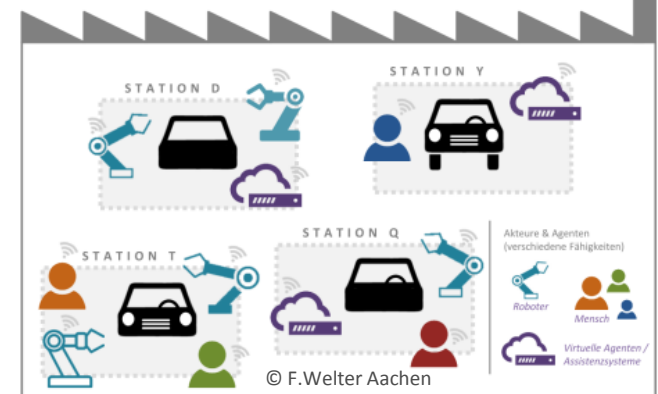


Towards hybrid teams and in-the-box production

INDUSTRIE (KLASSISCH)



INDUSTRIE 4.0

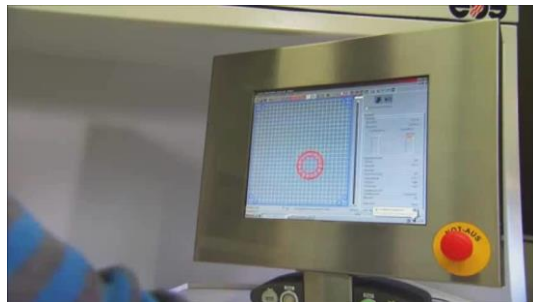
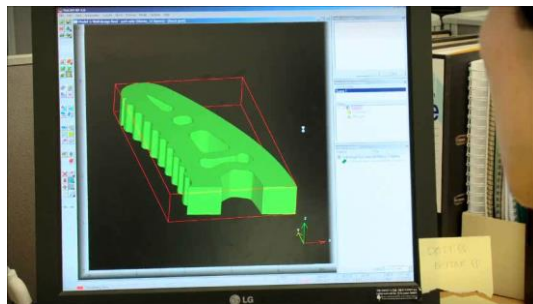




- Starting from rapid prototyping, additive manufacturing is used in more and more areas
- From “maker movement” to professional products



3D Printing – The Path to Individualized Mass Production?



Already now, people consider „...a 3D printer to be a type of industrial robot.“ (Wikipedia)

Combining

3D print

and

Robotics

may lead to

**totally new ways of
production technology...**



Multiple materials: photopolymers, thermoplastic powders, rubbers, ceramics, cements, metal alloys, noble metals, paper, ...

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Spontaneous reaction: “...well, repair is a very complicated part of (re-)fabrication since all cases are ‘different’ – certainly, repair will be a very late phase of robot integration...”

TRUE? – 4 somewhat “crazy” thoughts...



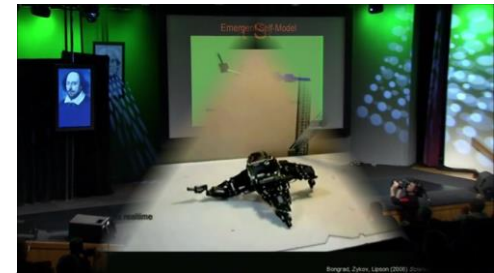
1) Tesla's Robotic Metal Snake Charger (youtube, 2015): not exactly “repair” but “maintenance”. Concept could be adapted to other tasks as oil change etc.



2) In the diagnosis – before the repair –, computers (perceived as robot w/o body) already have an important role (pic.: default memory, Bosch)



3) In medicine, all cases are “different” due to the individuality of humans – however, robots have entered the medical field (picture: Da Vinci robot)



4) Finally, research has already developed self-repairing robots – if cars are going to be robots, the same concept could be used (youtube: Bongards' robot 2006)

If cars are to become „computers on wheels“ –
then the question is:

How do we produce computers
in the future... ??



Robotized automation, FRIDA/ABB:
an approach to the „Foxbot“?



- In **2011**, Foxconn announced to install an army of one million robots in the coming 3 years – mainly for the fabrication of mobile computers as e.g. iPhone 6.
 - the reason: “costs”, costs of labor are raising even in China, and robots are cheaper anyway
- In **2014**, it became clear that high development costs and rapid changes in technology have slowed down progress.
- However, since **Sommer 2015** it is obvious that Foxconn finally comes very close to its original goals. Human workforce has already been reduced to one half.



„Foxbots“ in Summer 2015 (youtube)

→ New vehicle concepts

Autonomous and cooperative driving lead to **new vehicle concepts** and **new tasks** for the driver



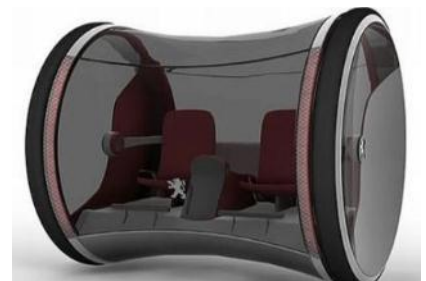
Mercedes F 015



Rinspeed XchangeE



Zoox Boz



Peugeot „Ozone“

What has to be expected? From embodiment ... to humanoids

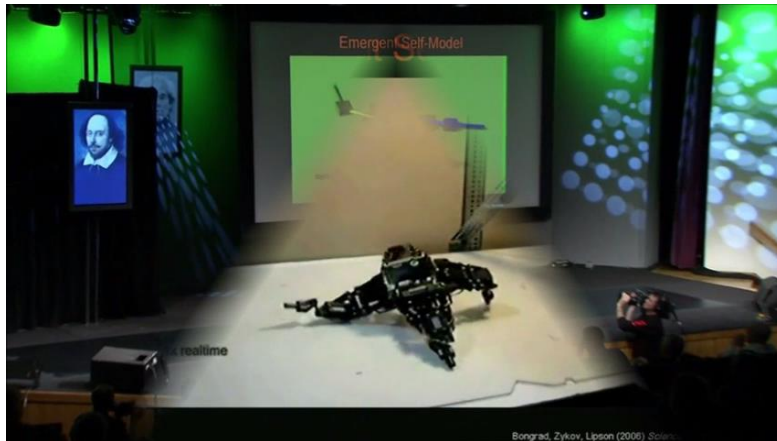
Robots 4.0

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Embodiment theory I: „intelligence needs a body“



The existence of a body (incl. sensors and actuators) are basic prerequisites to build experience and finally the development of intelligence.



The Bongard robot – learning through embodiment [Bongard, 2006; Lipson, 2007]



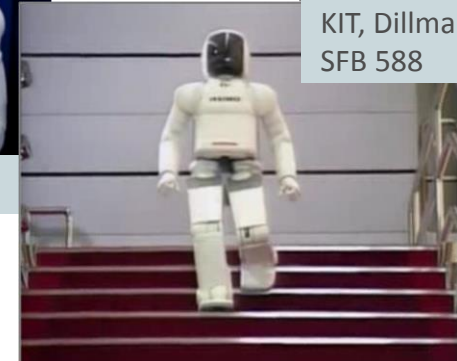
Shadow Dexterous Hand



KIT, Dillmann, SFB 588



Robonaut 2- NASA



Asimo Honda

Embodiment theory II: „different bodies = different intelligences“



... leading to humanoids / humanoid components



Thus, the robotics in manufacturers will change accordingly.

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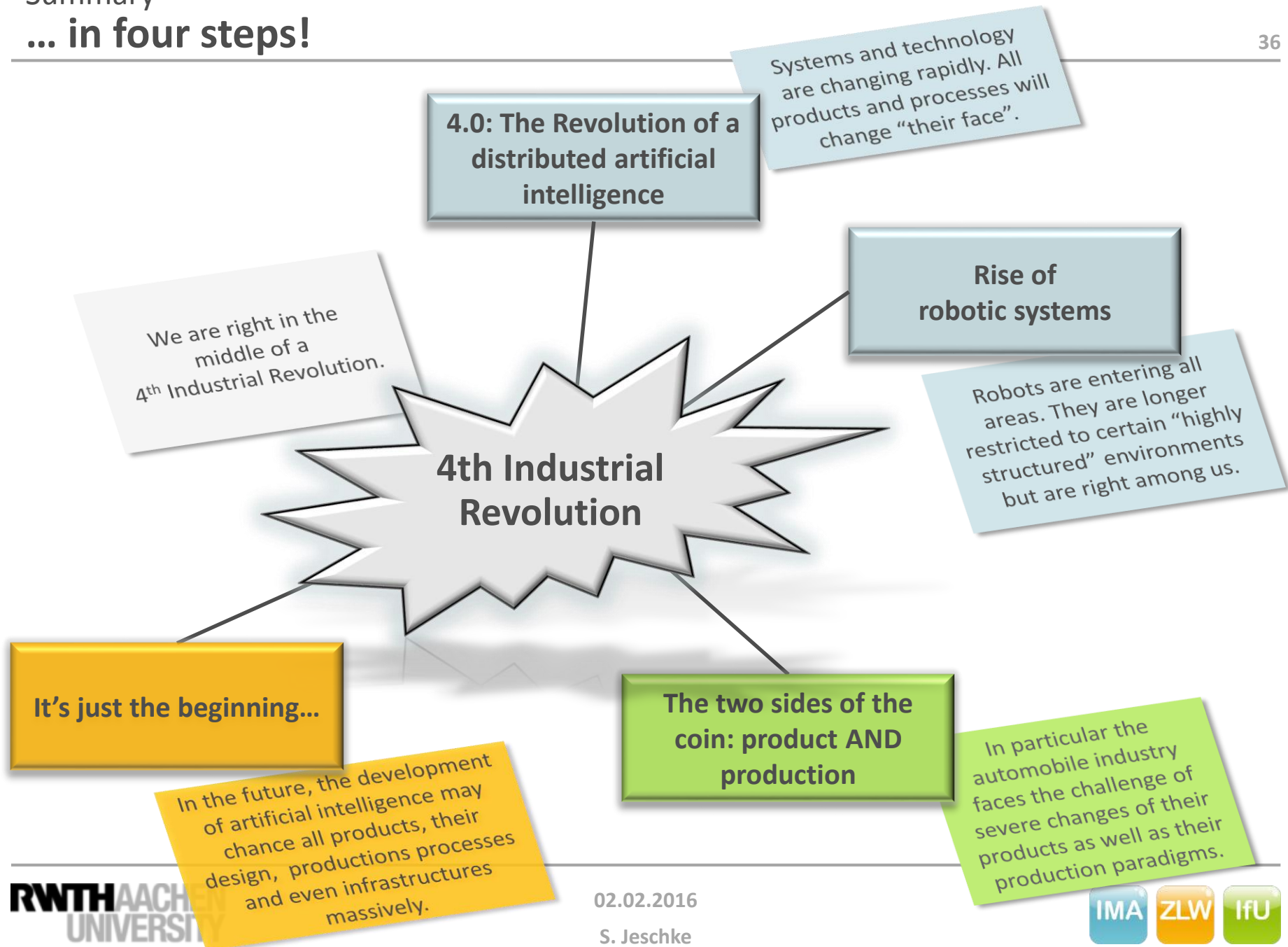
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Summary

... in four steps!

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Thank you!

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1991 – 1997	Studies of Physics, Mathematics, Computer Sciences , TU Berlin	
1994	NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA/USA	
10/1994	Fellowship „Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes“	
1997	Diploma Physics	
1997 – 2000	Research Fellow , TU Berlin, Institute of Mathematics	
2000 – 2001	Lecturer , Georgia Institute of Technology, GA/USA	
2001 – 2004	Project leadership , TU Berlin, Institute for Mathematics	
04/2004	Ph.D. (Dr. rer. nat.), TU Berlin, in the field of Computer Sciences	
2004	Set-up and leadership of the Multimedia-Center at the TU Berlin	
2005 – 2007	Juniorprofessor „New Media in Mathematics & Sciences“ & Director of the Multimedia -center MuLF, TU Berlin	
2007 – 2009	Univ.-Professor , Institute for IT Service Technologies (IITS) & Director of the Computer Center (RUS), Department of Electrical Engineering , University of Stuttgart	
since 06/2009	Univ.-Professor , Head of the Institute Cluster IMA/ZLW & IfU, Department of Mechanical Engineering , RWTH Aachen University	
since 10/2011	Vice Dean of the Department of Mechanical Engineering , RWTH Aachen University	
since 03/2012	Chairwoman VDI Aachen	
since 05/2015	Supervisory Board of Körber AG , Hamburg	