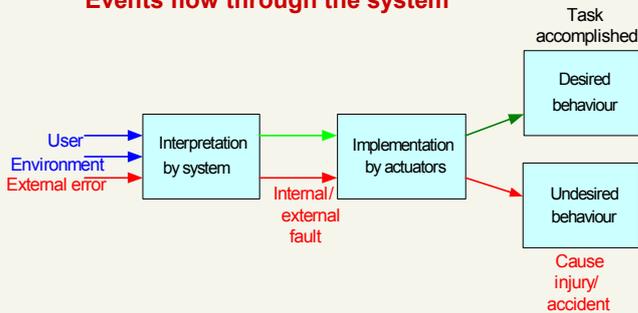


Formal Methods in Rehabilitation Robot Amaro

Events flow through the system



Supervisor

- Undesired sequences of events may lead to a catastrophic system state
- Force plant (system) to avoid undesired sequences of events.
- The availability of the system must be guaranteed by supervisor. E.g. when robot is pouring a drink, standstill cannot be a safe state

Formal methods in discrete event systems application in service robotic

Aim

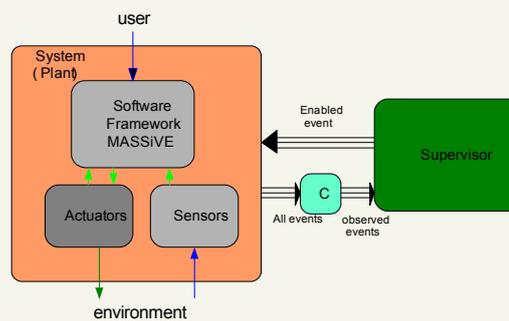
- Safe operation of system
- Availability, reliability and dependability will be guaranteed
- No injury or harm for the user
- Certification and Approval by TÜV

Research

- Methods of hazard analysis (HAZOP, FTA,...)
- Event discrete system
- Formal methods
- Petri net analysis
- Automaton and language theory
- Model-based system verification

Safe operation of the system

Follow the trajectory from user request for a task to desired behaviour and finally accomplishing the task



system and safety module's architecture

How to achieve safe operation of the system

- Find all possible hazard/fault that may happen during system operation
- Write the requirement/specification of the system for a safe operation in formal language
- Find formal model of the system including fault model
- Force the system to meet specification

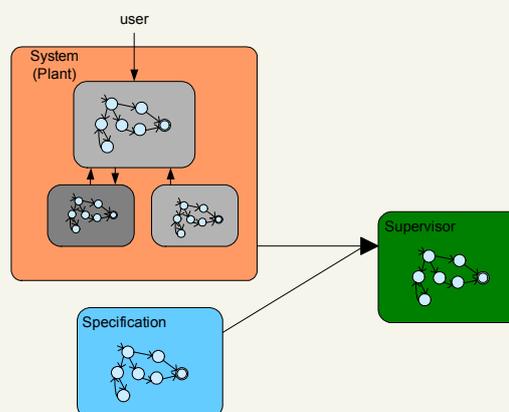
Why formal?

Natural language

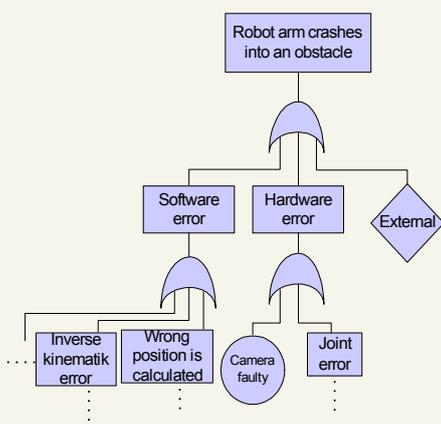
- is ambiguous
- hard to process automatically

Supervisor Realisation

- Build formal model (e.g. automaton) of all sub modules in the system
- Combine submodules together to make the system
- Build formal model (e.g. automaton) of specification
- Build the supervisor that forces the system to meet specification



Build the supervisor



FTA for failure: Robot arm crashes in to an obstacle

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