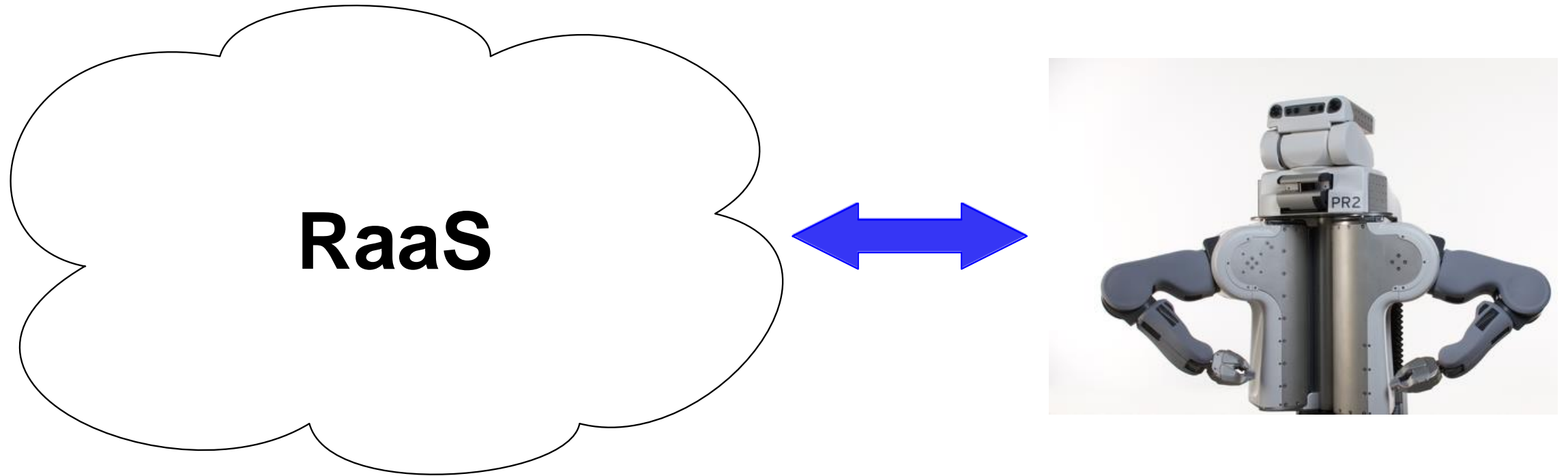


RaaS: Robotics as a Service

A Service Model for Cloud Robotics

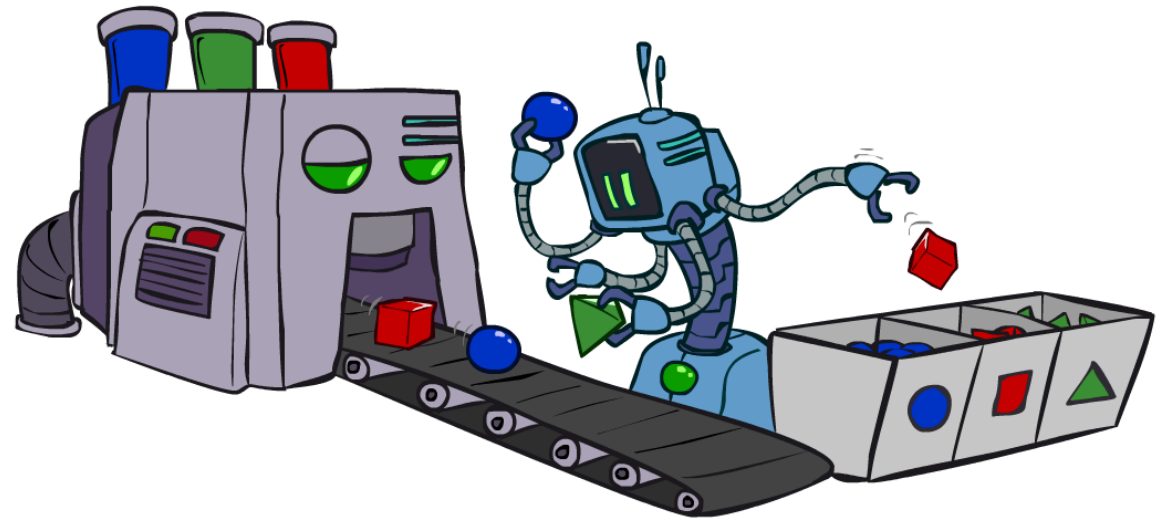


Arjun Singh, Ben Kehoe, Ken Goldberg, Pieter Abbeel

University of California, Berkeley

Example Use Case

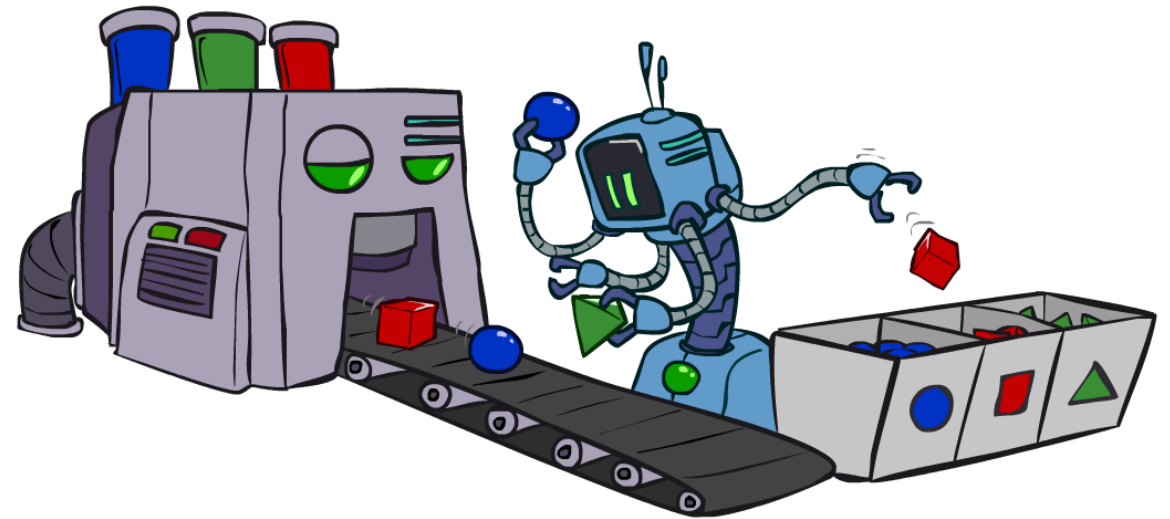
- Objects coming down conveyer belt
- Identify each object, pick it up, and place into correct bin
 - Low-level control
 - Object recognition
 - Grasp planning
 - Motion planning



Drawing: Ketrina Yim

How to Solve It with ROS

- Acquire computing hardware
- Install ROS and relevant packages
- Execute and maintain software and computing hardware



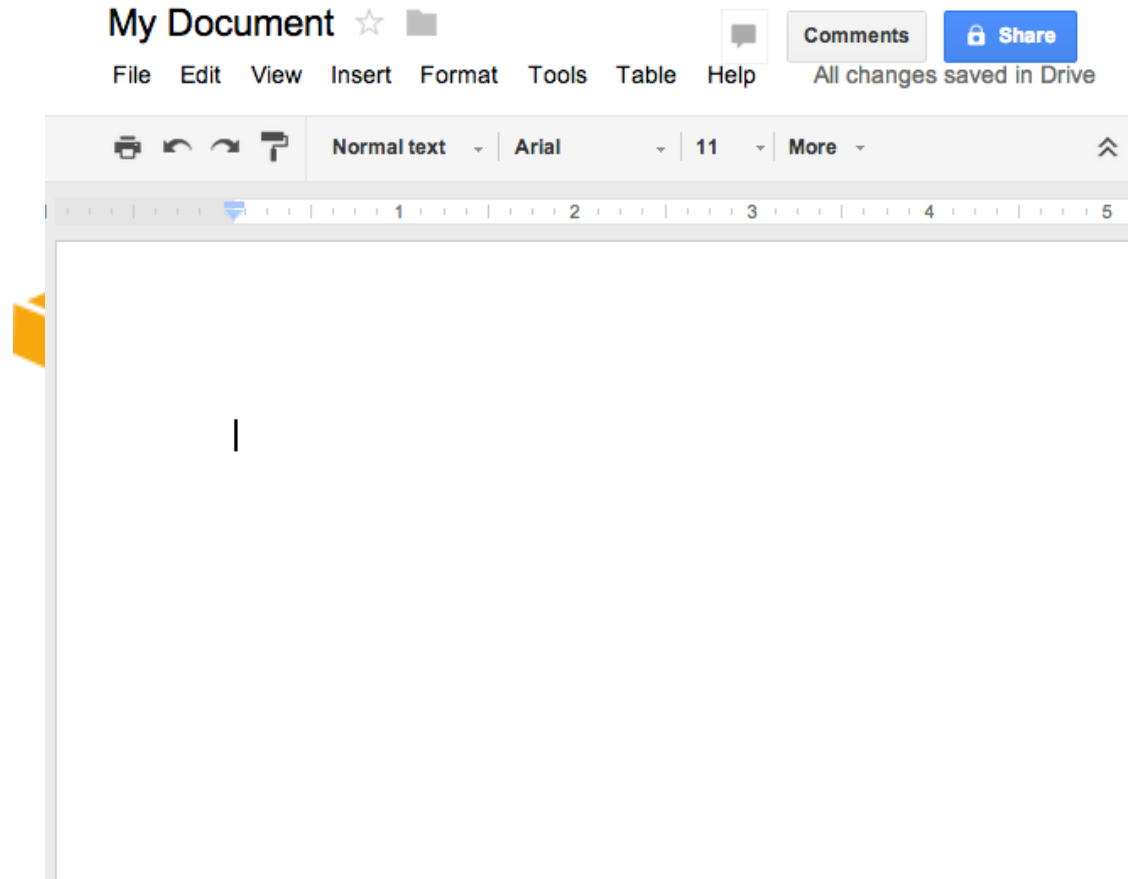
Drawing: Ketrina Yim

Pros and Cons of ROS

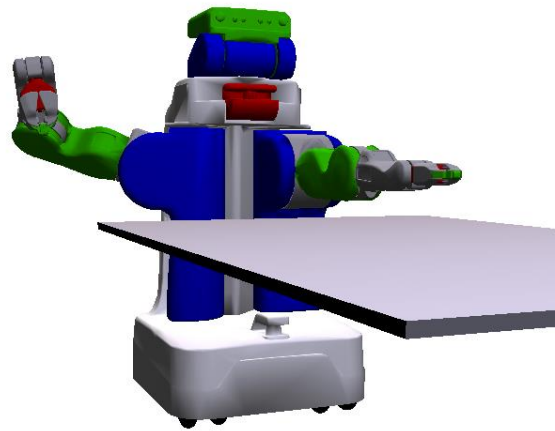
- Intimidating for non-roboticists
- Nontrivial to set up secure distributed networking with ROS -- need to understand VPNs, have control over network environment, etc.
- Dependencies can turn into a nightmare (especially with multiple ROS versions)

Computing Environment has Changed

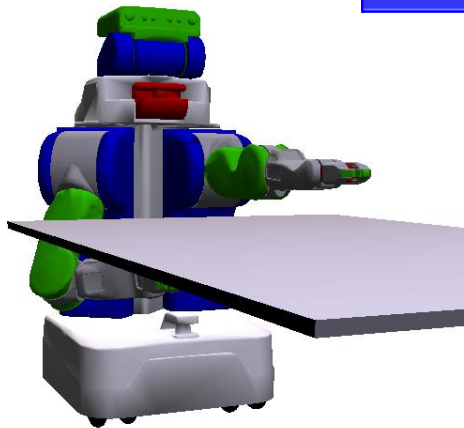
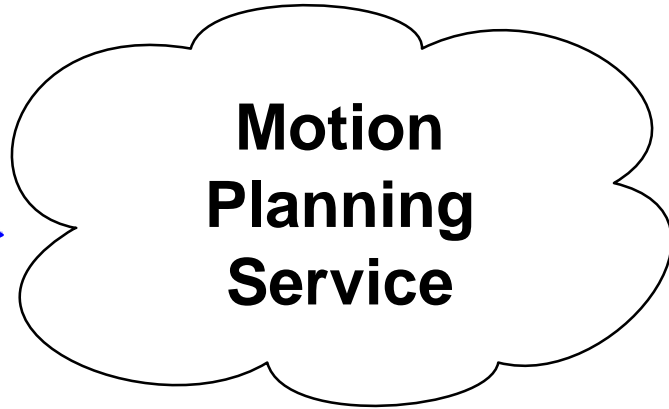
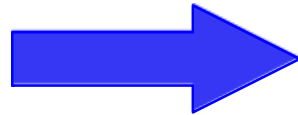
- ROS design started in 2006 – a lot has changed!
- Cloud computing: Easy access to vast numbers of machines
- Software engineering: Service-oriented architectures and Software as a Service
 - E.g. Google Docs vs. Microsoft Office



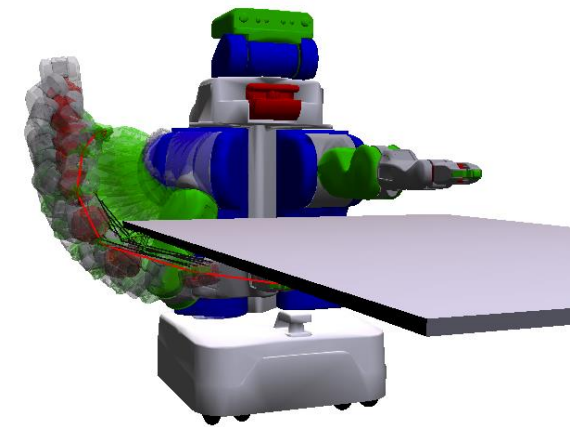
Example Services – Motion Planning



Start State



Goal State

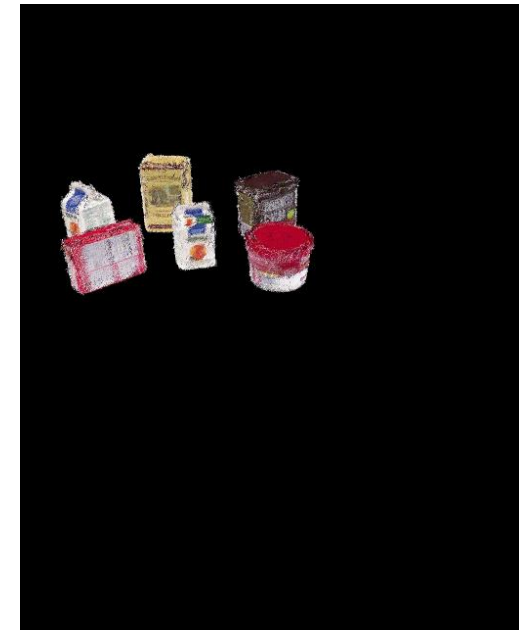
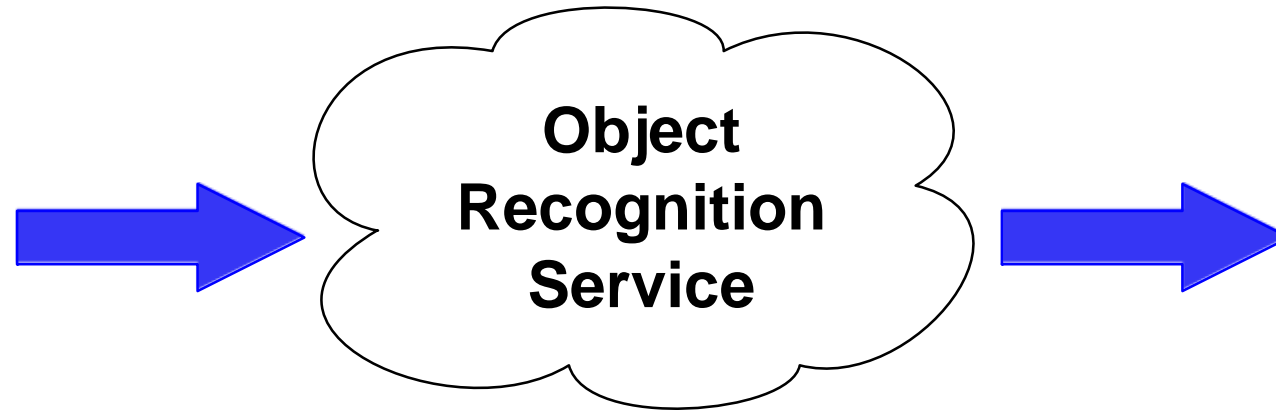


Output Trajectory

Example Services – Object Recognition



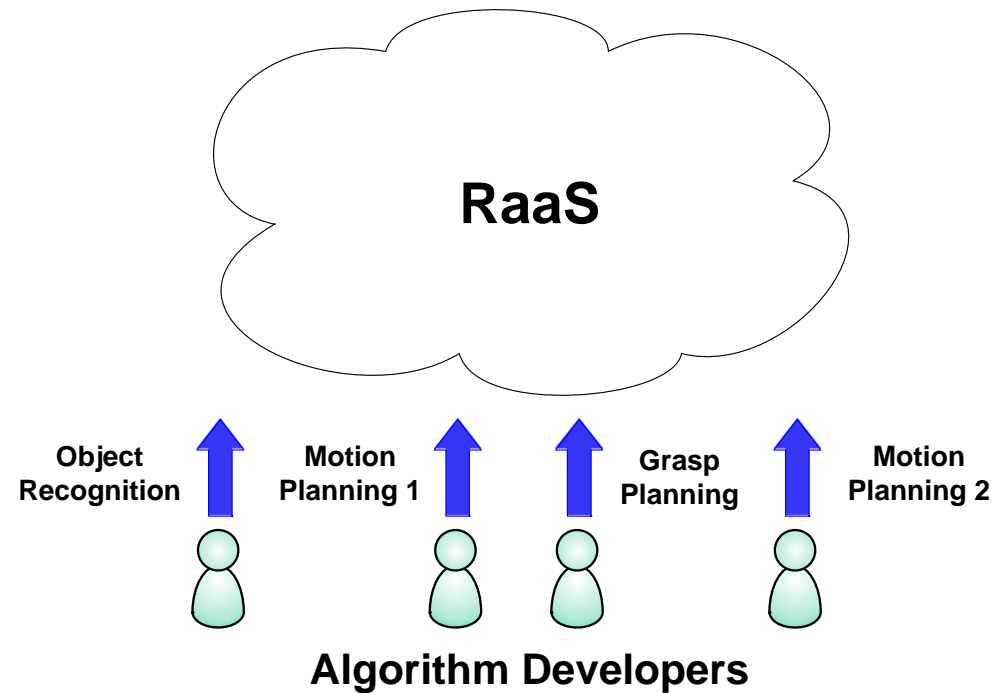
Input Scene



**Detected Objects
and Poses**

Our Idea: Robotics as a Service (RaaS)

- Publish algorithms as services
- Consume services on your robot
- Collaborative data collection



m Users

Related Work

Cloud Robotics

Rapyuta (www.rapyuta.org/)	Robotics Platform as a Service
Rocon (www.robotconcert.org/)	Higher-level orchestration
Goldberg et al. 1995	Networked robotics
Arumugam et al. 2010	Cloud computing for robots
Ciocarlie et al. 2010	Big data for robotics
Kuffner 2010	Cloud-enabled robots
Remy and Blake 2011	Service-oriented robotics
Blake et al. 2011	Service-oriented robotics
Waibel et al. 2011	Shared knowledge

Open-Source Tools

Movelt! (Sucan and Chitta)	Motion planning
Grasplt! (Ciocarlie and Miller)	Grasp planning
OpenCV (Bradski)	Computer vision
OpenRAVE (Diankov)	Motion planning
Ladon (www.ladonize.org)	Web service framework

Commercial Products

Mashape	Index of service APIs
PiCloud	Move computation into cloud

Why RaaS?

Limited Resources

Code Sharing

Encapsulation

Parallelism

Common Interfaces

Why RaaS?

Limited Resources

Code Sharing

Encapsulation

Parallelism

Common Interfaces

- Some robotic platforms have limited onboard computation (e.g. Baxter)
 - Can't run sophisticated robotics algorithms
 - Need offboard computation – use the cloud or buy computers
- Services give a straightforward way to move computation to the cloud



Photo: David Yellen for *IEEE Spectrum*

Why RaaS?

Limited Resources

Code Sharing

Encapsulation

Parallelism

Common Interfaces

- Spend months working on your algorithm, finally finish it, and you want to share it
 - Need to figure out what all the dependencies are
 - Need to document how to install everything
 - Need to document how to use your code
 - Don't have time for any of these
- **Packaged service: only worry about API users interact with**

Why RaaS?

Limited Resources

Code Sharing

Encapsulation

Parallelism

Common Interfaces

- Robotics requires integrating many different components
 - Vision, NLP, control, messaging, planning, grasping, etc. – each alone is complex
 - Huge number of dependencies – something is bound to conflict
- Services force encapsulation of components
 - Use object detection and planning systems without worrying about conflicts

Object Detection:
Dependency A 1.0
Dependency B 2.1
Dependency C 2.5

Motion Planning:
Dependency B 2.1
Dependency C 3.2



Object Detection:
Dependency A 1.0
Dependency B 2.1
Dependency C 2.5

Motion Planning:
Dependency B 2.1
Dependency C 3.2

Why RaaS?

Limited Resources

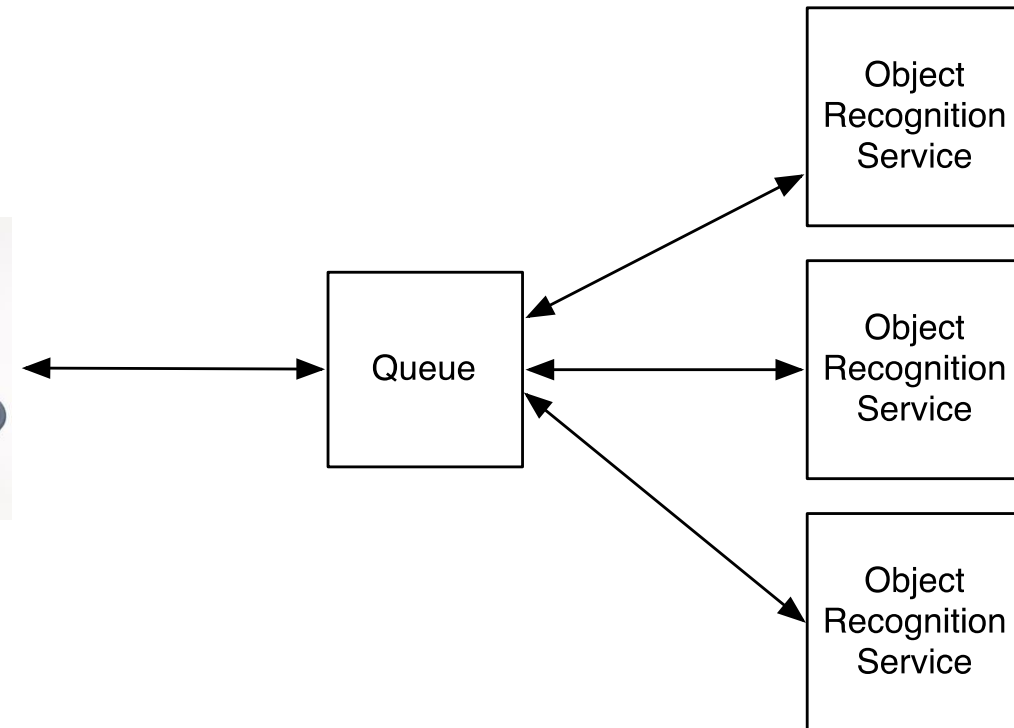
Code Sharing

Encapsulation

Parallelism

Common Interfaces

- Service: natural interface for parallelizing computation
- Insulates user from managing parallelism
- Automatically run multiple instances of a service on multiple machines



Why RaaS?

Limited Resources

Code Sharing

Encapsulation

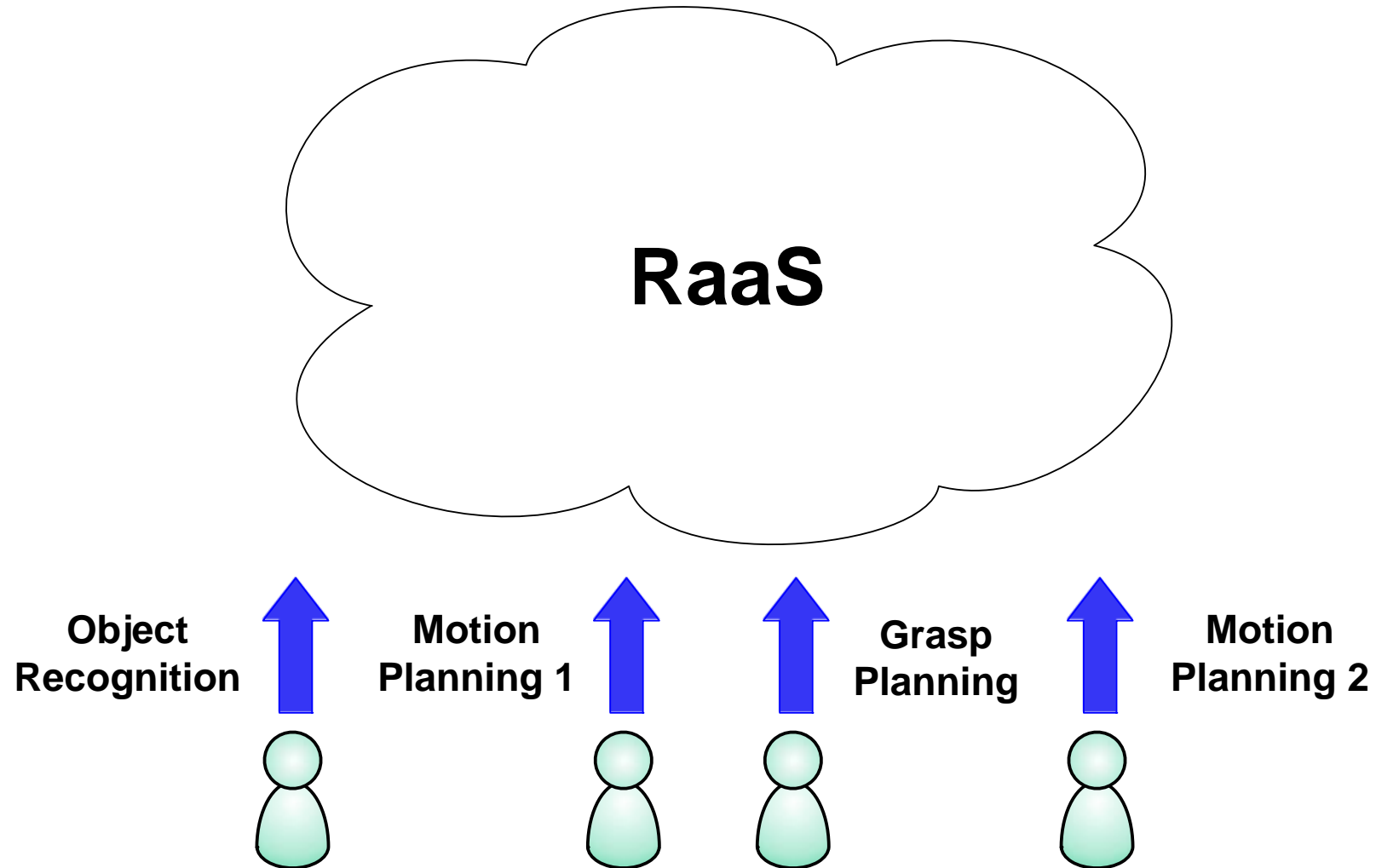
Parallelism

Common Interfaces

- Easy benchmarking and comparison
- Use common interfaces when defining services
 - E.g. object recognition systems
 - Input: Image
 - Output: List of object identities
 - Can't expect researchers to implement interfaces at a library level
- Swap out services

RaaS Workflow

RaaS Workflow – Algorithm Developers



RaaS Workflow – Algorithm Developers

- Write your usual code
- Wrap with service code
- Create Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
- Publish your service

Launch Machine on Amazon EC2

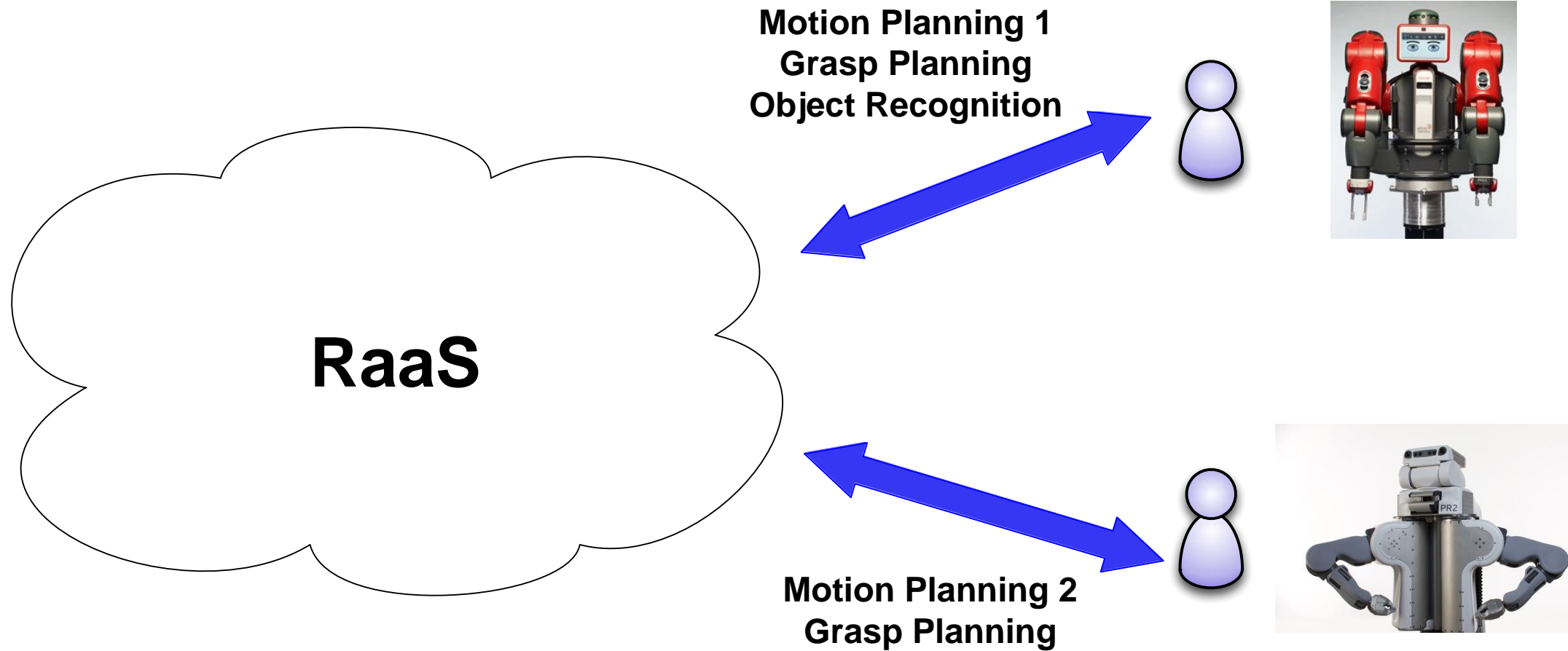
The screenshot displays the Amazon Management Console interface for launching an Amazon EC2 instance. The main heading is "amazon web services™ EC2". The "AMI ID" field is populated with "ami-a3f9e3d4". The "Service Definition" field contains "object_detection_service.py". A "Publish Service" button is visible. On the left, the "Instance Management" menu is open, with "Create Image (EBS AMI)" highlighted. On the right, a code editor shows a Python function definition:

```
def detect_objects(image):  
    objects = my_detector.detect_objects(image)  
    return objects
```

RaaS Workflow – Algorithm Developers

- Make creating a web service as simple as possible
- Ignore HTTP, serialization, encoding, webservers, etc.
- Rich set of types available for service methods
 - Strings, floats, integers, binary blobs, raw files, timestamps, durations, poses, transformations, vectors, matrices, images, point clouds
 - Create your own
- Can serve ROS nodes as web services

RaaS Workflow – Algorithm Users



RaaS Workflow – Algorithm Users

- Choose services
- Launch machines in the cloud
- Connect to machine and use services
- Detect objects in images, plan motions, etc.

Service Definition:

```
class ObjectDetectionService(Service):  
    @method_input(Image, 'image')  
    @method_output([String], 'detected_objects')  
    def detect_objects(self, **inputs):  
        image = inputs['image']  
        detected_objects = my_detector.detect_objects(image)  
        return detected_objects
```

Client Code:

```
service = connect('http://your-ec2-hostname/object_detection')
```

Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from one of the tabbed lists below

de

Quick Start

My AMIs

Community AMIs

AWS Marketplace

dete

Viewing:

All Images

ami-d88710e8

0e8

18f

3a

1d4

Detected Objects

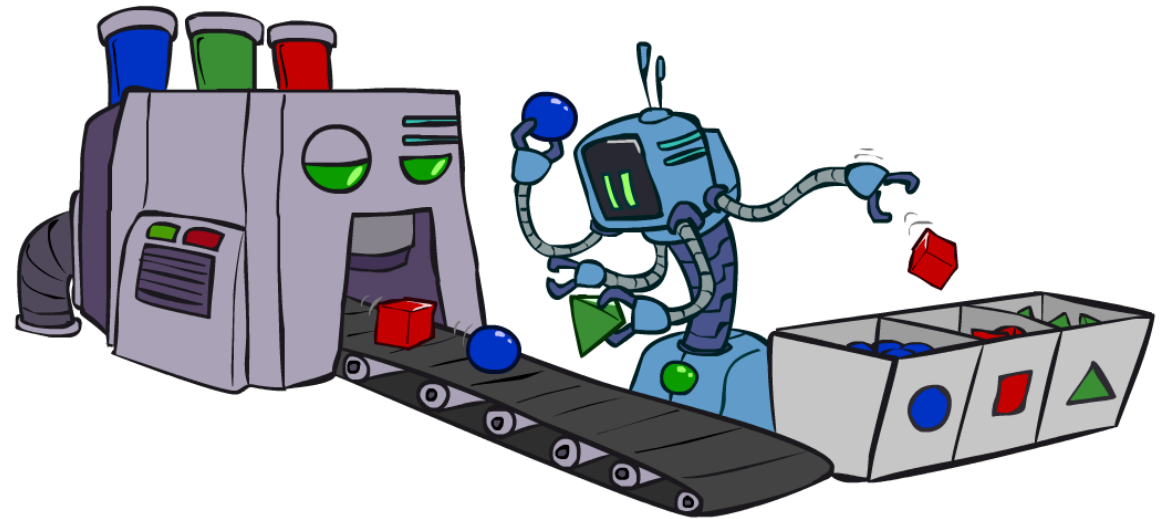
and Faces

RaaS Workflow – Algorithm Users

- Compare different algorithms implementing the same interface by changing a single URL
- Again, ignore serialization, encoding/decoding, HTTP, etc. – use like an ordinary function call
- Use web-service-based ROS Nodes as if they were local ROS Nodes

How to Solve It with RaaS

- No need to worry about computing hardware
- Install barebones ROS – (i.e. only messaging, low-level control, etc.)
- Use object recognition, motion planning, grasp planning services from RaaS
- RaaS complements ROS



Drawing: Ketrina Yim

Collaborative Data Collection – Example

- Ten camera rig with controllable turntable
- High quality 3d models from about 600 images in 5 minutes of human time
- Ship us an object, we upload model to cloud, you can recognize it in images



Roadmap

(Almost) Complete (pre-alpha)

- Service framework implemented for Python
- Service directory implemented for EC2
- Need to polish up rough edges and automate tedious steps

Future Work

- Linux containers rather than Amazon Machine Images
 - Can then run services anywhere – in your lab or in the cloud
- Infrastructure for other programming languages
- Data collection APIs

Interested? Email us! arjun@eecs.berkeley.edu