

Robot Ontology Standards

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○ Introduction

Óbuda University

Antal Bejczy Center for Intelligent Robotics

Collecting and organizing OU robotics

- Established based on applied research
- Focusing on human-centered studies
- Building on intl. relations leaders of CELLI
- Setting up cloud robotics, as service
- Focusing on service, social and medical applications

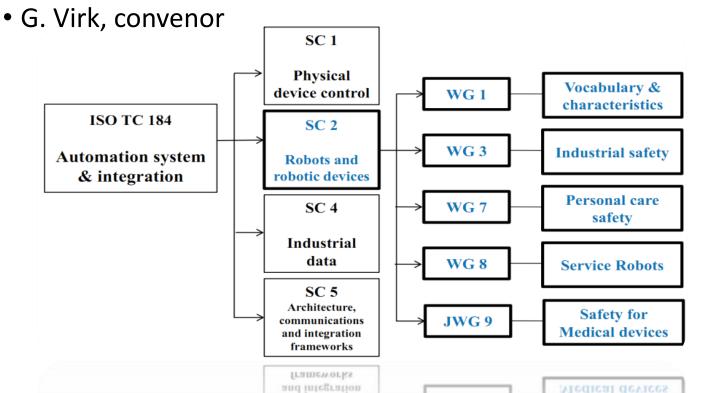
⊙ Involvment

Developing standards & ontologies

International Organization for Standardization

ISO/TC 299/JWG 9, JWG35 (IEC 62D)

- TC 299: Technical Comm. on Robots and robotic devices
- JWG 9: Joint Work Group on Standard for Medical Robot Safety



• Defining Robots

"- Robot: actuated mechanism programmable in two or more axes with a degree of autonomy, moving within its environment, to perform intended tasks."

 Service robot: Robot that performs useful tasks for humans or equipment excluding industrial automation applications.
 Medical robot: A robot with medical intended use."

ISO 8373:2015



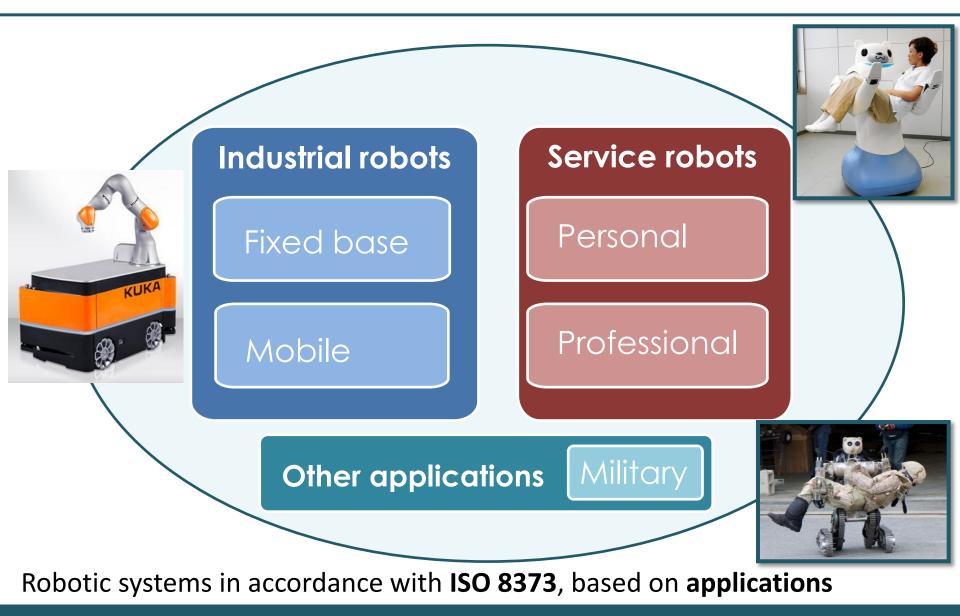
Wikipedia

"I can't define a robot, but I know one when I see one."

/J. Engelberger/

Classical approach challenged by human-centered systems

• Robots and robotic systems



• Defining ontologies

- Vocabulary + Structure = Taxonomy
- Taxonomy + (Relationships and Constraints) = Ontology

/C. Schlenoff/

"Ontologies can be viewed as content theories that focus on properties and relationships among objects from a specific domain"

/B. Chandrasekaran et al./

Ontologies explicitly represent key concepts, their properties, their relationships, and their rules and constraints.

Ontology is a tuple <S, A>, where S is the vocabulary (or signature) of the ontology and A is the set of ontological axioms specifying the intended domain vocabulary.

/Kalfoglou&Schorlemmer/

Ontologies believed to allow knowledge transfer – as human–robot interfaces

○ IEEE RAS JWG

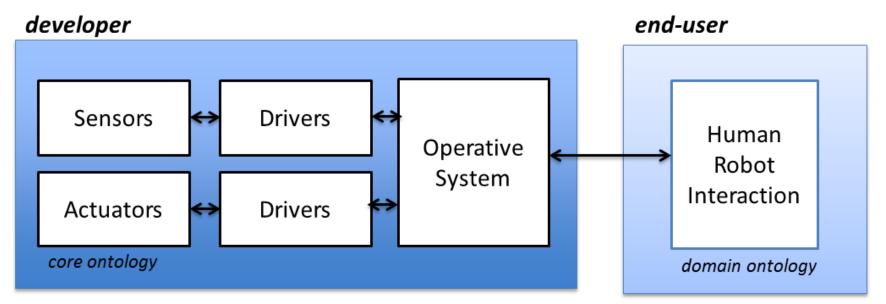


IEEE Ontologies for Robotics and Automation Working Group (ORA WG)

50+ members from 20 countries

CHAIRS: Craig Schlenoff (US), Edson Prestes (BR)

AIM: To develop a standard ontology and associated methodology for knowledge representation and reasoning in robotics and automation, together with the representation of concepts in an initial set of application domains.





IEEE STANDARD

1872-2015 - IEEE Standard Ontologies for Robotics and Automation

- Core ontology of robotics
- + https://standards.ieee.org/findstds/standard/1872-2015.html

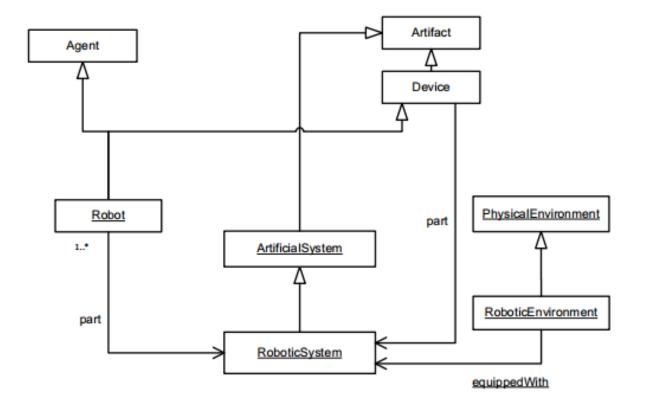
"A core ontology that specifies the main, most general concepts, relations, and axioms of robotics and automation (R&A) is defined in this standard, which is intended as a reference for knowledge representation and reasoning in robots, as well as a formal reference vocabulary for communicating knowledge about R&A between robots and humans. This standard is composed of a core ontology about R&A, called CORA, together with other ontologies that give support to CORA."

Entity Physical Λ Object Process ΔΔΔ Artifact Collection Agent Group Device Abstract Quantity Attribute SetOrClass Relation Proposition O

IEEE-Standard

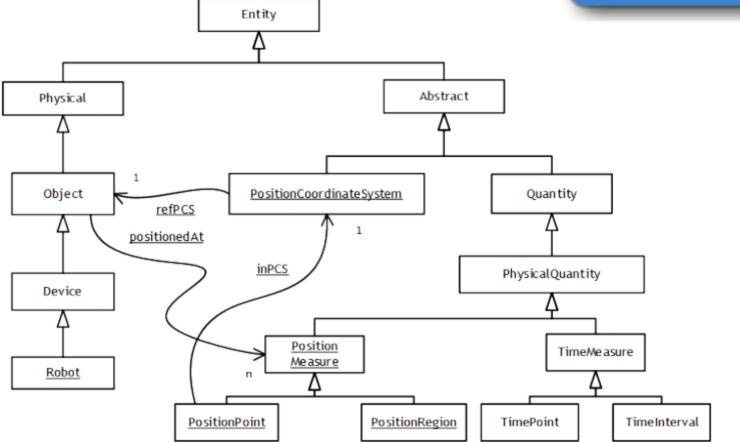
Following the general SUMO taxonomy
 http://www.adampease.org/OP/





Robotic system and its relations with robot and robotic environment

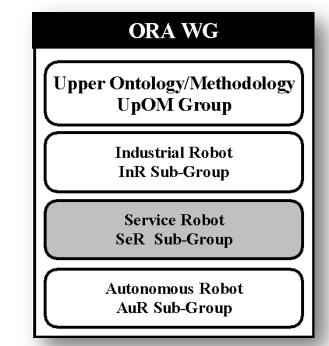




Main concepts in POS ontology regarding Position



- Sub-domain ontologies
 - Working group activities
- Industrial robot ontology (S. Balakirsky et al. , Implementation of an Ontology for Industrial Robotics; IROS2014)
- Service robot ontology
- Autonomous robot ontology
- Space robot ontology
- Medical robot ontology



• Building an ontology

Proposed construction strategy

- Life cycle proposal: choosing one approach
 - E.g., ontology development process based on IEEE 1075-1995 Standard for Software Development Process
 - IEEE 1074-1997 IEEE Standard for Developing Software Life Cycle
 Processes
- Strategy with respect to the specialty of the application domain: taking into consideration the interdisciplinary domain requirements
- **Relying on the core ontology:** identifying the interfaces and respecting the P1872
- Choose strategy to identify concepts
 - from the most concrete to the most abstract (bottom-up)
 - from the most abstract to the most concrete (top-down)
 - from the most relevant to the most abstract and most concrete (middle-out)

• Ontologies for medical robots

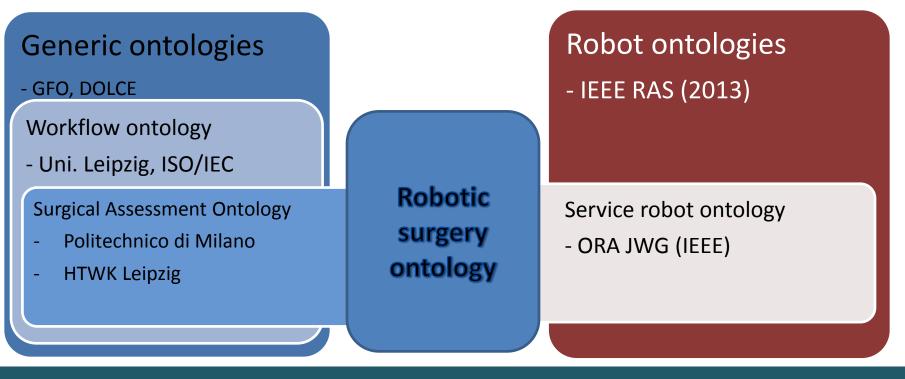
- REHABROBO-ONTO (Sabanci University)
- Surgical Workflow ontology (SWOnt)
- SOCAS ontological concepts (Leipzig University)
- European Robotic Surgery FP7 project
 - www.eurosurge.eu
 - Laboratory for Teleoperation and Autonomous Intelligent Robots (ALTAIR), University of Verona
 - Ontology Web Language (OWL)
 - Protégé (3.4.6:2011)



• Developing ontology

Exploiting state-of-the art ontologies

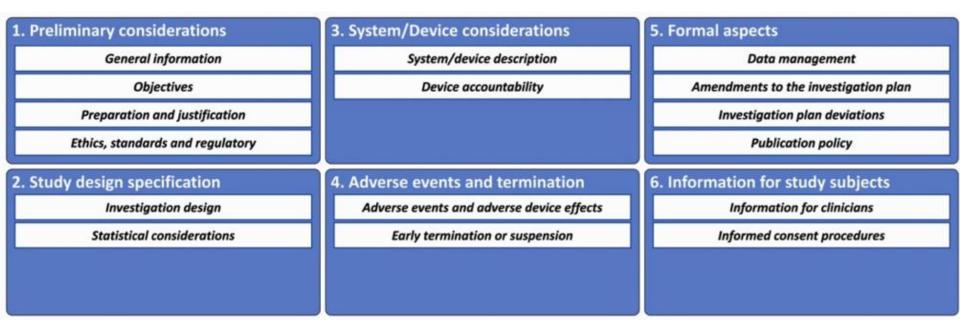
- A. Machno, W. Korb t al.: "Ontology for Assessment Studies of Man-Computer Interaction in Surgery". Artificial Intelligence in Medicine, to appear, 2013
- T. Haidegger, M. Barreto, et al. "Applied Ontologies and Standards for Service Robots", Robotics and Autonomous Systems, vol.61, no.11, pp.1215-1223, 2013



• System built on methodology

Integrate already developed standard components

- ISO 14155: Clinical investigation of medical devices for human subjects Good clinical practice
- ISO 13485, ISO 14971, IEC 60601-1



Jannin P, Korb W (2008). **Assessment of Image-Guided Interventions**. In: Peters T M and Cleary K Image-Guided Intervention Principles and Applications. Springer, pp.531-549.

Benefits of ontologies as standards

- Standardized knowledge representation
- Common measures and definitions in R&A
- Measurability and comparability of R&A technology
- Integratable, portable and reusable knowledge

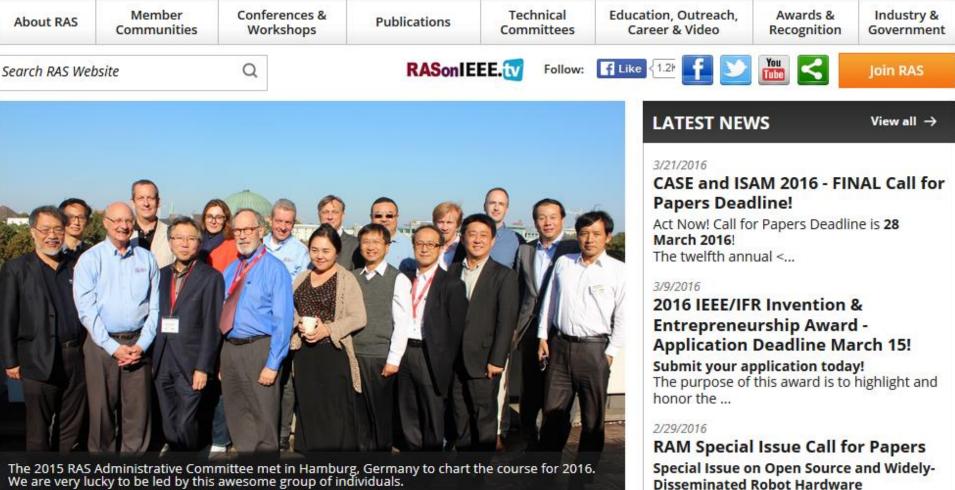
Future work:

- Ontologies for decision support
- Ontologies for risk management
- Identifying essential performance and safety

http://ieee-ras.org

IEEE





We are very lucky to be led by this awesome group of individuals.

Haidegger et al.

Ontologies for Robots Workshop @ERF216



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Thank you!







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