



1  
00:00:12,619 --> 00:00:10,850  
this project is all about understanding

2  
00:00:15,320 --> 00:00:12,629  
how humans and robots can work together

3  
00:00:17,210 --> 00:00:15,330  
to improve future space exploration in

4  
00:00:18,850 --> 00:00:17,220  
this project you know we don't see it as

5  
00:00:21,080 --> 00:00:18,860  
a question of you know humans or robots

6  
00:00:22,849 --> 00:00:21,090  
humans and robots work very naturally

7  
00:00:24,890 --> 00:00:22,859  
together and they don't have to work

8  
00:00:27,259 --> 00:00:24,900  
just hand in hand they can have you can

9  
00:00:28,580 --> 00:00:27,269  
have robots working ahead of crew robots

10  
00:00:30,349 --> 00:00:28,590  
working in parallel the crew or in

11  
00:00:32,330 --> 00:00:30,359  
supportive crew and robots working after

12  
00:00:34,340 --> 00:00:32,340  
crew so there's this whole spectrum of

13  
00:00:36,680 --> 00:00:34,350

how you can have robots really doing

14

00:00:39,229 --> 00:00:36,690

things to make humans more productive

15

00:00:41,270 --> 00:00:39,239

more efficient more effective in space a

16

00:00:43,639 --> 00:00:41,280

lot of things we see out there today and

17

00:00:45,319 --> 00:00:43,649

the world really are robots we just

18

00:00:47,810 --> 00:00:45,329

don't call them robots you pick up a

19

00:00:49,520 --> 00:00:47,820

cell phone for example smartphones is a

20

00:00:51,529 --> 00:00:49,530

ton of software in there that makes them

21

00:00:53,959 --> 00:00:51,539

you know very intelligent they can sense

22

00:00:55,819 --> 00:00:53,969

the world they know where you are they

23

00:00:57,680 --> 00:00:55,829

can provide you with information you

24

00:00:59,000 --> 00:00:57,690

know the recent phones you can speak to

25

00:01:00,860 --> 00:00:59,010

them and know if they'll you can ask

26  
00:01:06,740 --> 00:01:00,870  
them questions what's the probability of

27  
00:01:08,150 --> 00:01:06,750  
snow and that's very much the same sort

28  
00:01:10,249 --> 00:01:08,160  
of software that we're developing in our

29  
00:01:12,980 --> 00:01:10,259  
project to make robots more intelligent

30  
00:01:15,949 --> 00:01:12,990  
to really make them useful as as

31  
00:01:18,169 --> 00:01:15,959  
partners and really assistance of humans

32  
00:01:20,240 --> 00:01:18,179  
when astronauts perform tests there's a

33  
00:01:22,130 --> 00:01:20,250  
lot of setup before the task is actually

34  
00:01:23,779 --> 00:01:22,140  
started and a lot of teardown after the

35  
00:01:25,550 --> 00:01:23,789  
task is done particularly on Space

36  
00:01:28,040 --> 00:01:25,560  
Station setting up the tool setting up a

37  
00:01:30,410 --> 00:01:28,050  
variety of equipment if a robot can

38  
00:01:32,180 --> 00:01:30,420

perform that task it allows the crew

39

00:01:33,800 --> 00:01:32,190

person to be much more efficient doing

40

00:01:35,779 --> 00:01:33,810

the things that only a crew person can

41

00:01:37,160 --> 00:01:35,789

do yeah so one of the interesting robots

42

00:01:40,219 --> 00:01:37,170

were working with is a system called

43

00:01:42,199 --> 00:01:40,229

spheres MIT developed this about 10

44

00:01:44,540 --> 00:01:42,209

years ago they've actually had three of

45

00:01:46,699 --> 00:01:44,550

these volleyball sized free-flying

46

00:01:48,589 --> 00:01:46,709

robots on station for the past four

47

00:01:50,779 --> 00:01:48,599

years and what we're doing right now is

48

00:01:52,130 --> 00:01:50,789

is adding an upgrade to these free

49

00:01:54,380 --> 00:01:52,140

flyers they're originally made as

50

00:01:56,960 --> 00:01:54,390

satellites we've added actually a

51  
00:01:58,550 --> 00:01:56,970  
smartphone sort of a brain upgrade if

52  
00:02:01,130 --> 00:01:58,560  
you want to think of it that way to give

53  
00:02:03,710 --> 00:02:01,140  
them cameras and onboard sensing and a

54  
00:02:05,419 --> 00:02:03,720  
Wi-Fi connection so now we can have not

55  
00:02:07,219 --> 00:02:05,429  
just us free flying satellite but our

56  
00:02:08,510 --> 00:02:07,229  
free flying robot one of the other

57  
00:02:10,639 --> 00:02:08,520  
really exciting robots we've been

58  
00:02:12,170 --> 00:02:10,649  
working with is Robonaut 2 which was

59  
00:02:14,780 --> 00:02:12,180  
jointly developed by the NASA Johnson

60  
00:02:17,000 --> 00:02:14,790  
Space Center and General Motors now

61  
00:02:18,670 --> 00:02:17,010  
Robonaut 2 is a two-armed dexterous

62  
00:02:20,890 --> 00:02:18,680  
humanoid robot which

63  
00:02:22,690 --> 00:02:20,900

means it can reach out and grab objects

64

00:02:24,759 --> 00:02:22,700

and manipulate them move them around

65

00:02:27,490 --> 00:02:24,769

just like you and I can it's very very

66

00:02:29,199 --> 00:02:27,500

agile very capable and what it can do in

67

00:02:31,630 --> 00:02:29,209

terms of the way it works with forces

68

00:02:33,819 --> 00:02:31,640

and being able to pick up and move

69

00:02:36,039 --> 00:02:33,829

things around so we're trying to make

70

00:02:37,780 --> 00:02:36,049

use of Robonaut to to do things that

71

00:02:40,390 --> 00:02:37,790

humans currently have to do those

72

00:02:42,280 --> 00:02:40,400

routine very repetitive perhaps long

73

00:02:44,559 --> 00:02:42,290

duration tasks that you just need to get

74

00:02:47,500 --> 00:02:44,569

done things such as say filter change

75

00:02:48,970 --> 00:02:47,510

out basic maintenance these are classic

76

00:02:51,309 --> 00:02:48,980

things that require a human level

77

00:02:52,720 --> 00:02:51,319

dexterity and for the very first time we

78

00:02:55,720 --> 00:02:52,730

have a robot that actually can do those

79

00:02:58,659 --> 00:02:55,730

things so hopefully this project will

80

00:03:00,009 --> 00:02:58,669

lower the workload on crew there's a lot

81

00:03:02,890 --> 00:03:00,019

of tasks that they do that are very

82

00:03:05,379 --> 00:03:02,900

boring in dull one is that they have to

83

00:03:07,089 --> 00:03:05,389

take radiological sensors and go around

84

00:03:09,520 --> 00:03:07,099

the station essentially measuring

85

00:03:10,629 --> 00:03:09,530

radiation the other is audio dissymmetry

86

00:03:12,789 --> 00:03:10,639

so they have to figure out the amount of

87

00:03:14,920 --> 00:03:12,799

noise on the station the hope is that

88

00:03:16,089 --> 00:03:14,930

much like your Roomba you can turn it on

89

00:03:18,490 --> 00:03:16,099

and it will run around your house and

90

00:03:20,229 --> 00:03:18,500

clean your your house for you that the

91

00:03:21,819 --> 00:03:20,239

sphere would eventually be able to fly

92

00:03:24,189 --> 00:03:21,829

around station and do some of these dull

93

00:03:25,509 --> 00:03:24,199

tasks for astronauts and there are a lot

94

00:03:27,580 --> 00:03:25,519

of good reasons for wanting to use

95

00:03:29,649 --> 00:03:27,590

robots in a VA it is a dangerous

96

00:03:32,199 --> 00:03:29,659

environment it is a place that requires

97

00:03:34,929 --> 00:03:32,209

the use of lots of oxygen and other

98

00:03:37,449 --> 00:03:34,939

things that we can't easily replace

99

00:03:39,129 --> 00:03:37,459

especially on a deep space mission so if

100

00:03:41,319 --> 00:03:39,139

we're able to create a robot that can do

101  
00:03:43,719 --> 00:03:41,329  
some of this work in a VA that has huge

102  
00:03:45,939 --> 00:03:43,729  
benefits to human exploration this

103  
00:03:48,520 --> 00:03:45,949  
project is really meant to look at how

104  
00:03:50,289 --> 00:03:48,530  
do you best use robots to improve human

105  
00:03:52,240 --> 00:03:50,299  
exploration especially for deep space

106  
00:03:54,009 --> 00:03:52,250  
missions and one of the things we're

107  
00:03:56,020 --> 00:03:54,019  
really trying to do is make sure that

108  
00:03:57,699 --> 00:03:56,030  
the robotic Hardware the robotic

109  
00:04:00,339 --> 00:03:57,709  
software and the way we operate the

110  
00:04:02,770 --> 00:04:00,349  
robots is really appropriate for looking

111  
00:04:04,990 --> 00:04:02,780  
at future missions our tests over the

112  
00:04:06,580 --> 00:04:05,000  
next two years really are designed to

113  
00:04:08,860 --> 00:04:06,590

help us understand what are all the

114

00:04:11,259 --> 00:04:08,870

issues associated with using robots for

115

00:04:13,839 --> 00:04:11,269

human spaceflight having robots work

116

00:04:16,089 --> 00:04:13,849

with humans and so I think really all of

117

00:04:17,800 --> 00:04:16,099

our testing is driven by and our desire

118

00:04:19,360 --> 00:04:17,810

to create systems that really improve