## Next Generation Robot Workshop 2005 Templates of Identified Needs

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Organized by the Robotic Industries Association (RIA) and the Manufacturing Engineering Laboratory of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

NIST Campus

Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA

This was the organizational meeting to initiate a standards development effort to define the safety and performance requirements for the Next Generation Robot. The NGR is envisioned as a circa 2010 machine incorporating inherent safety design and benign operating features which enable and promote lean manufacturing. The meeting offered multiple stakeholders the opportunities to identify and target promising new technologies; establish requirements for interdisciplinary research efforts; and relationship building for the formal standardization effort. This meeting was an open brain-storming session with out-of-the-box thinking encouraged. Sponsored by the Robotic Industries Association, this meeting was hosted at the NIST facilities in Gaithersburg, Maryland. For more information contact Jeff Fryman at the RIA jfryman@robotics.org; (734) 994-6088.

Here is a thought-provoking list of subjects that was discussed:

1. Plant floor clothing, gloves and hats, which protect from injuries, without restricting mobility, dexterity and comfort.

Possible candidates are micro/nano technology composite garments, gloves and hats.

- 2. Embedded sensors which identify the presence and identity of machine operators. These could be sensors embedded in human garments and/or robot skin, which constantly search for human presence and identity in the machine restricted area.
- 3. Impending injury warning systems.

Similar to sensors described in (2), which are now looking for close proximity to moving objects, high temperature or high voltage surfaces, etc.

4. Human vital signs monitoring systems.

Systems which will detect extreme biological state signs and then trigger alarms and provide the location and identity of the injured individual.

- 5. Safety sensing vision systems.
- 6. Force/motion sensing
- 7. Trajectory prediction/monitoring
- 8. Access permission
- 9. Force dynamics/limitations/testing
- 10. Servo motor/control development
- 11. Safety physiology
- 12. "Smart" materials/composite technologies
- 13. Tactile response
- 14. Scanning technologies
- 15. The regulatory environment

## **NIST Templates of NGR Needs:**

1. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Research that will enable to prove and certify the
	safety of NGR
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
Technical Barriers	Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Safety Testbed
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The best safety equipment will not be good unless
	the regulatory agencies are convinced that it
	performs adequately. There is need for research that
	will enable to move to regulatory change. This
	could include computer simulations, tests with
	instrumented dummies, etc., which can be used to
	validate safety claims and perhaps even rate robots
	according to their accident prevention capability.

2. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Classify safe robots (validate safety claims)
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
Technical Barriers	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	Quantify Safety Risk
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Safety Testbed
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The level of operating safety of a robot cannot be currently recognized from their external appearance and that can expose people to great danger. There is a need to classify robots according to their ability for safe operation and to clearly communicate that information to anyone approaching a robot. The safety classification claim must be validated.

3. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	NGR safety credibility for regulators, managers
	and labor unions
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	Quantify Safety Risk
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Safety Testbed
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The finest standards and safety validations will not be worth very much if the regulators, managers and labor unions do not accept and promote them. A parallel path should be followed where these important players should be engaged and involved in the development of the NGR concept and technology.

4. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Easy lock out
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	Detection of the presence, location and ID of
	personnel inside the restricted space
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Distributed micro/nano sensors and RFID
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	Ideally we would like to make lock out as easy as
	pulling a gate plug, which will increase the level of
	safety significantly. This work will involve the
	participation of robot integrators.

5. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Alternatives to initiating an immediate stop (E-
	Stop) (varying speed, direction, proximity)
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
Technical Barriers	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	Detection of impending undesirable operation
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Distributed micro/nano sensors and RFID,
	Sophisticated controllers
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	

Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	When the robot emergency stop (E-Stop) is activated
	it generates significant amounts of stress on the
	robot and the tools, which are suspended or in
	contact with the robot arm. A more intelligent robot,
	which is aware of its environment and the human
	presence might be able to interact in a more gentle
	manner, which maintains safety and induces the
	minimum amount of damage possible.

6. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Intelligent robot response to safety emergencies
	(slow down, change path, notify)
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	Detection of the presence, location and ID of
	personnel inside the restricted space
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Distributed micro/nano sensors and RFID,
	Sophisticated controllers
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	Present robot controllers stop robot motion abruptly
	during an emergency. Future robots could detect
	approaching individuals and slow down or move to
	another direction in an emergency.

7. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Flexible servo drives
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
Technical Barriers	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Sophisticated controllers
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	

Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	One possible option for the design of safe NGRs is to build them with inherently weak servo drives, which generate enough torque to perform the desired work, but not enough to injure humans. This might be accomplished with a flexible servo drive, which adjusts the maximum torque it can generate according to the needs of the assigned job. Some die-casting robots have a servo float mode, which can control the maximum possible torque that they can apply.  How do you measure this torque and classify it
	according to safety?

8. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Position verification
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
Technical Barriers	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	Measure the position and orientation of a 3D moving
	object even when it is obstructed from direct line of
	sight view in an industrial environment
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Arrays of metrology sensors
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The position and orientation of most robot arms is
	determined with sensors mounted on the back of the
	joint drive motors. These sensors can become loose
	and malfunction and then the arm will move into an
	unexpected position and orientation. Perhaps an
	independent sensor or calibration test can prevent an
	unwanted and unexpected robot arm motion.

9. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Collision detection
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
<b>Measurement-Problems</b>	Proximity and Contact force between 3D moving
	objects and between objects and humans
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Distributed micro/nano sensors
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	

Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	Currently used collision detection devices are
	designed to prevent collision with hardware.
	Perhaps they should be redesigned to include human
	collision detection capability.
	These could include omni-directional cameras,
	guaranteed safety coverage sensors and safety
	deployment devices, like air bags.

10. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	NGR cost should be a consideration
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
Technical Barriers	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Use of light weight prefabricated micro/nano
	material composites
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The present cost of safeguarding equipment is
	approaching that of the robot itself. It is hoped that a
	significant portion of that cost can be used for
	building an NGR, which requires less floor space
	and safeguards. The long-term benefit of such a
	change should offset any increase in the cost of the
	robot itself. A significant increase in the robot cost
	could be counterproductive.

11. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Robot-human pain interface (current knowledge
	from IEEE and Japanese data)
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	Quantification of pain and injury
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Bio medical experiments
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The Japanese have used human subjects in order to
	collect impact pain data. Similar experiments would
	be difficult to conduct in the USA.

12. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Personal protective equipment (PPE) enabler
<b>Economic Significance</b>	High
Technical Barriers	Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	Evaluate human reaction to emergencies
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Pressureless enable switches
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	It is desirable to have garments or sensors, which alert the robot controller of the identity, presence, location and health condition of a human who has entered its restricted space. Can we though rely on humans to always choose to wear PPE? This is similar to the automobile safety belts regulations problem.  This could be an enabler for NGRs.

13. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	High performance which has a safety component
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Integrated sophisticated controller and safety sensors
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The NGR design objective should be high
	performance, which has an embedded safety
	component.

14. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Improve control capability with safety in mind in
	an unstructured environment
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Medium
Technical Barriers	Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
<b>Measurement-Problems</b>	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Integrated sophisticated controller and safety sensors
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	

Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The automobile manufacturers plan to make gradual improvements to vehicle controls, which sometime in the future might lead to autonomous driven vehicles. The current scope of the improvements
	though is to increase automobile safety, like for example collision warning, safe lane change, etc. This could be a model for the evolution of industrial robots to an ideal NGR. Since many robot controllers will be connected to a network it is important to maintain secure and safe network operation.

15. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	High accuracy, cleanliness and variable foot print
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Sophisticated controller and modular design
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The size of products a company produces can range from macro scale to meso and micro scale, like for example the glass screen of large size and small size displays. It would be advantageous if a single high accuracy robot can dandle these different sizes and have adjustable foot print size in order to save floor space.

16. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Differentiate between humans and objects
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
<b>Measurement-Problems</b>	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Sophisticated imaging analysis, RFID human
	recognition
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	

Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	Users of industrial robots have been asking for sensors, which can identify the nature of obstacles in the robot workspace. In the case of a human the robot can react differently than in the case of a box. 3D vision could be designed to make this distinction with what is called a "Safe Vision System." Humans could be given devices, like RFID or scanner arrays, which advertise their presence and may perform a similar function. Since there should be no blind spot in the restricted space, perhaps a
	combination of various sensors should be used.

17. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Identify the presence, identity and the intentions
	of humans
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Medium
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	RFID human recognition and voice instructions
	understanding
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The department of defense is funding the
	development of mobile robotic platforms, equipped
	with weapons and robotic arms. Currently these
	systems are operated under manual control (tele-
	operated), but the plan is to become more
	autonomous in the future. In an autonomous mode
	they will have to recognize the presence and location
	of humans and to identify them as friend or foe.
	Similar techniques could be used by manufacturing
	robots in order to better interact with humans.

18. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Redundant sensors
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Medium
Technical Barriers	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Small inexpensive arrays of micro/nano sensors with
	integrated signal conditioning, processing,
	communication capabilities
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	Mechanical stop switches are used in order to limit
	the travel of robots and protect human operators.
	We should perhaps replace mechanical switches,
	which wear out and are prone to failure with human
	presence and position detecting sensors. Dual
	redundant sensing might be required.

19. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Better cooperating mode (IAD)
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Medium
Technical Barriers	Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Sophisticated controller, which can accept
	commands from human body touch, voice, eye,
	brain, etc. and can recognize the presence and
	identity of humans
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	IAD is an intelligent assist device, which is widely
	used in manufacturing today. An IAD is manually
	driven by a human operator through some kind of
	handle equipped with force or other sensors, which
	prevent the IAD from moving in the direction of the
	operator. We would like the NGR to have similar
	cooperating capabilities.

20. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Better slow speed control (validation) testing
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Medium
Technical Barriers	Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	Measure the tool pose even when it is obstructed
	from view
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Integrated sophisticated controller and tool pose
	sensors
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
Government Role if Any	
Discussion	Slow speed testing is used for attended program
	verification (APV) purposes, because robot
	operators may come close to the robot operating
	space. Unfortunately when the operating speed of
	the robot is increased its performance might change
	significantly. Some robot manufacturers have
	chosen to program the ATP speed to be below the
	required 250 mm/s. Such a slow speed frustrates the
	operators, who abandon slow speed testing and run
	APV at high speeds. This is an unsafe practice.

21. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	NGR=A machine does all (Modular robots)
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Low
Technical Barriers	Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Use of light weight prefabricated parts, standard
	interfaces
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	A typical industrial plant has a variety of different
	industrial robots and consequently has to maintain a
	large number of spare parts. Besides the cost of the
	spare parts the plant has to train robot operators and
	maintenance workers to take care of this diverse
	population of robots. A NGR which can replace
	these diverse robots, through perhaps modularity,
	commonality in parts and training, is going to be
	very helpful.

22. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	NGR manipulation at different scales
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Low
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Promote the development of manipulators at the
	meso-micro-nano scale
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	Future industrial applications might require
	manipulation of objects through a wide range of
	scales. An example could be the assembly of mm or
	smaller size parts to a larger size device, like a
	computer hard disk, which will have to be assembled
	tested and packaged. Such an industrial operation
	could be performed by a multitude of different size
	manipulators and automation systems or a single
	NGR at a much lower cost.

23. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Easy robot-to robot interaction
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Low
Technical Barriers	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Sophisticated controllers, proximity and force sensor
	arrays, vision system arrays, etc.
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	Industrial robots have become very versatile.
	Instead of bringing the parts to robots we now have
	robots perform that work. Robots pickup transport
	and deliver parts to other robots. It is thus important
	that this interaction becomes as simple and safe as
	possible.

24. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Define the application and identify the problem
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Low
Technical Barriers	Standards and Research
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Comprehensive study of robot design needs based on applications
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	The application should drive the design of the robot safeguards. The best example of that is the KUKA robo coaster, which is used as an entertainment robot. KUKA designed this robot to comply with a DIN standard for entertainment machinery and they did open their manufacturing plant to a relevant approving agency, which directly supervised the casting and serializing of the parts. Part of the design was a study of the human endurance to g forces.

25. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Safety networks based on software
<b>Economic Significance</b>	
Technical Barriers	Standards
Where Barriers Appears	R&D
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Reliable software and secure communications
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	One big advantage of software control programming is flexibility. A recent trend is to program dedicated processors to safeguard industrial robots through "Safety Networks." This could be taken a step further where 3D software representations of the permitted workspace are used in order to restrict robot motions instead of mechanical stops, which are difficult to implement in a complex restricted workspace.

26. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Standards should not impede competition at the
	international level
<b>Economic Significance</b>	
Technical Barriers	Standards
Where Barriers Appears	
<b>Measurement-Problems</b>	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	Harmonization of national robot standards
Potential Providers to Solutions	Past experience has taught us that it is better to first develop a national standard and then try to promote it as an international standard. The establishment of an international standard should make it easier for national products to compete in international markets. Another reason to move from national to international standards is to level the playing field. This will reduce the possibility for a company to move robot manufacturing to a country that does not comply with safety standards for the purpose of reducing production cost.
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	

27. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Shift of liability to the robot manufacturer
<b>Economic Significance</b>	
Technical Barriers	Standards
Where Barriers Appears	
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	In the case of a robot vehicle the degree of human supervision could vary from 100% (fully supervised manual control) to 0% (fully autonomous automatic control). If the vehicle causes an accident the degree of responsibility varies accordingly from the operator to the manufacturer. Similarly responsibility for an NGR accident can shift to the manufacturer for fully autonomous operation.

28. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Crisp on scope of application
<b>Economic Significance</b>	
Technical Barriers	Standards
Where Barriers Appears	
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	Robots are expanding their applications outside the industrial manufacturing environment, like for example, medical care, military, etc. For this reason we should be careful to clearly specify the scope of the application of any NGR standard, since it might not be applicable to all future applications of these robots.

29. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Determine robot stop distance
<b>Economic Significance</b>	
Technical Barriers	Standards
Where Barriers Appears	
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	In the past we used to bring the parts to the robots,
	now we increasingly have the robots coming and
	picking up the parts. This brings the robot
	increasingly closer to humans makes more important
	the correct knowledge of emergency stopping
	distances.

30. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Reduce cost increase scope
<b>Economic Significance</b>	
Technical Barriers	Standards
Where Barriers Appears	
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	

Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	One of the main competitors of robots is all the other
	forms of automation. As we decreased the cost of
	robots and extended their range of applications we
	have seen a significant increase in the volume of
	sales. It is now cheaper to move parts with robots
	than to build specialized transport conveyors.

31. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	How do we get access to accident information?
<b>Economic Significance</b>	
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Standards
Where Barriers Appears	
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	Near misses are more frequent than robot accidents and they have a lot to teach us regarding the level of safety of a robot design. Perhaps a reporting mechanism for near misses should be established similar to that of airline pilots. A Japanese company reported that they have a requirement for reporting any manual intervention with a robot, and then they used the information to design out the cause of the intervention. They considered the cause a design fault.

32. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Use accident and near misses to guide NGR
	research
<b>Economic Significance</b>	
Technical Barriers	Standards
Where Barriers Appears	
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	

Role for NIST if Any	
Government Role if Any	
Discussion	OSHA does track industrial accidents, but does not have a separate robot accidents category, that would allow to better understand the nature of this type of accidents. Industrial manufacturers do not want to share their robot accidents information. The United Auto Workers Union is the only reliable source of robot accidents information. Perhaps an independent mechanism of robot accidents data collection should be established, which should maintain confidentiality, but also help with the research of NGR development.

33. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Robot control adaptivity in order to reduce floor
	space
<b>Economic Significance</b>	
<b>Technical Barriers</b>	Standards
Where Barriers Appears	
Measurement-Problems	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	
Role for NIST if Any	
<b>Government Role if Any</b>	
Discussion	Currently the safeguarding installation is usually
	established at the time of the robot installation and it
	is rarely modified. We need a robot controller and
	safeguarding means, which adopt to the robot
	operation and reduce the floor space they occupy
	depending on the nature of the operation.

34. Technology at Issue	Next Generation Robot (NGR)
Technological Need	Safety embedded programming
<b>Economic Significance</b>	
Technical Barriers	Standards
Where Barriers Appears	
<b>Measurement-Problems</b>	
<b>Potential Solutions</b>	
<b>Potential Providers to Solutions</b>	

Role for NIST if Any	
Government Role if Any	
Discussion	The controller programs must be structured in such a way that they are cognizant of human operations in the restricted space and react in a safe fashion. The control interface must be designed so that it allows for the easy selection of the various safe related control settings.