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Sahayak - An Autonomous COVID Aid Bot

Karthik Raman¹, Prathamesh Ringe¹, Sania Subhedar¹, Sushlok Shah¹, Yagnesh Devada¹, Aayush Fadia¹, Kushagra Srivastava¹, Varad Vaidya¹, Harshad Zade¹, Ajinkya Kamat¹, Anshul Paigwar¹, Shital Chiddarwar¹

Abstract—During this COVID-19 pandemic, the need to reduce person-to-person contact in hospitals and quarantine facilities has increased exponentially. Developing an autonomous robot for hospital environments is a potential solution aiming to reduce the risk of infection. This work proposes a general framework for developing medical assistive robots capable of delivering food and medicine to patients and facilitating teleconferencing with doctors. The ideas presented here have been validated extensively in simulated environments employing a Navigation Stack for autonomous mobility, while a teleoperated prototype was deployed at AIIMS Nagpur, India.

I. INTRODUCTION

Healthcare workers are expected to wear uncomfortable and bulky PPE kits for long periods to treat patients infected with highly communicable diseases. There is an acute need for a technological solution that can protect these frontline healthcare workers. We present Sahayak, a COVID Aid Bot that can perform routine tasks, thereby reducing the spread of diseases among the medical personnel [1]. The key contributions of this work are as follows:-

- We present the system architecture of a telepresence robot that can be used for distant consultation and to deliver food and medicines. A prototype based on this design is currently deployed at AIIMS Nagpur, India.
- We open-source the design and framework of Sahayak that can be used to test complex algorithms for autonomous navigation in a hospital environment [2].

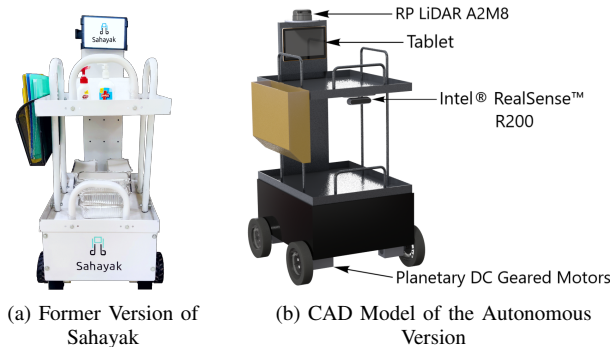


Fig. 1: Mechanical Design of Sahayak

II. MECHANICAL DESIGN

Hospital environments have narrow passages and sharp turns that require precise maneuvers. Considering these

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constraints and feedback from the doctors, a 4-wheel drive design was adopted. Sahayak is driven by four planetary DC geared motors. It has heavy-duty disc wheels, a payload capacity of 20 Kg, and a 20Ah lithium-ion battery. Fig. 1(b) illustrates the sensor stack deployed on this robot.

III. AUTONOMOUS NAVIGATION

Autonomous Navigation consists of several cohesive modules, as indicated in Fig 2. Visual Odometry was computed through 3D-2D and 3D-3D motion estimation methods by using a sparse optical flow-based feature tracking method [3]. This odometry information was fused with the IMU readings using an Extended Kalman Filter (EKF). Alternatively, odometry from the RP LiDAR was calculated through an incremental laser scan matcher. The environment was mapped using Real-Time Appearance-Based (RTAB) mapping[4]. Hector SLAM[5] and GMapping [6] were also used since a 2D occupancy grid was sufficient for the locomotion of the robot. The robot was localized on a pre-built map using Adaptive Monte Carlo Localization (AMCL). Point-to-point navigation was achieved through a Global Planner, and a Dynamic Window Approach (DWA) based Local Planner.

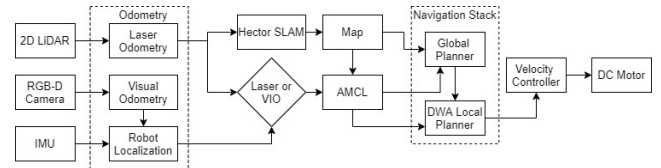


Fig. 2: Overview of Autonomous Navigation Pipeline

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

We present the design of an autonomously navigating robot that can be deployed at hospitals to reduce the contact between healthcare workers and their patients. Future works will involve provisions for Dynamic Obstacle Avoidance and solutions for the Global Localization problem.

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