



Requirements for Human-Robot Collaboration

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1. Introduction

operate behind robots usually Industrial

Dependent variables:

• operator performance (response time, error rate)

- protective fencing. Future industrial workplaces should permit human-robot collaboration (HRC), i.e. spatio-temporal cooperation in a joint movement area.
- HRC workplaces should consider occupational • safety and health requirements. Specifications on human factors are pending.
- A research project (ESiMIP) investigated the potential impact of human factors referring to robot speed, distance/proximity, movement predictability.

2. Methods



- workload (subjective assessment, psychophysiology)
 - risk cognition
 - acceptance

3. Results and Discussion

Speed:



2.1 Testing Enviroment and Tasks

Operators were required to perform manufacturing tasks in an industrial HRC setting simulated in Virtual Reality.

- **Robot interaction task (RIT):** Inspection and control task - robot transports pièces and displays them to the operator.
- Manufacturing component task (MCT): Simulation of information processing activities in manufacturing.

2.2 Experimental Design

Independent variables:

medium speed (75 cm/s) fast speed (140 cm/s)

> Operators' performance is best at medium speed.

Separation Distance:

A short distance to the robot leads to higher working speed and to more anxiety and a higher risk cognition.

A distance of 30 cm and less should be avoided.

Movement Predictability:

Investigation A:

- Speed (25 cm/s, 150 cm/s)
- Separation Distance (30 cm, 140 cm)

Investigation B:

- Speed (75 cm/s, 140 cm/s) \bullet
- Movement predictability \bullet (predictable, unpredictable)

In conjunction with unpredictable robot movements, fast robot movements lead to high risk cognition and anxiety.

Robot movements should be predictable for operator.

