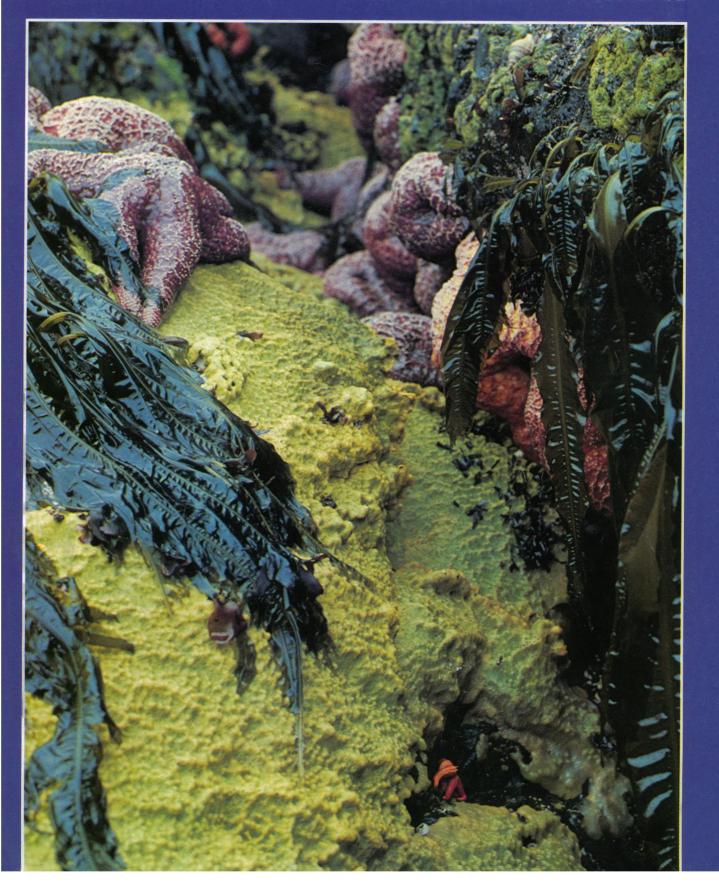
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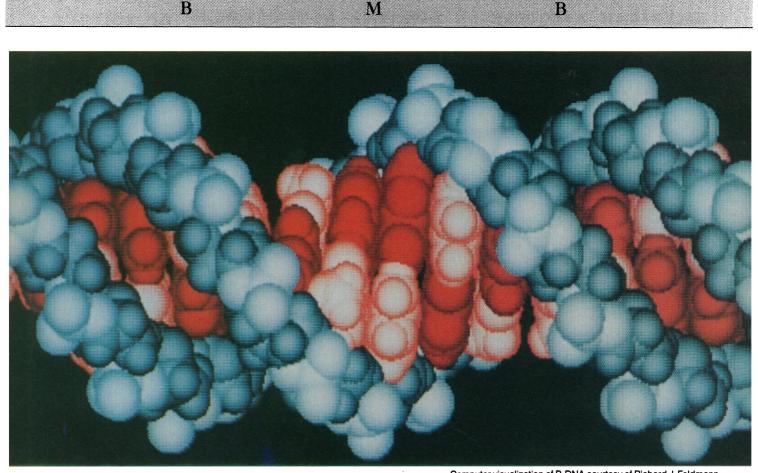
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Jeanine

To: From: Subject: **Robotic** Control Language



Figure 1. IBM's robotic control language, AML (A Manufacturing Language), is used in all robotic systems that IBM markets. Shown here is the high-end product, the IBM 7565 Manufacturing System, which represents leading-edge technology in intelligent robotics for complex assembly. This system is controlled by an IBM Series/I computer that monitors manipulator position and sensory feedback 50 times per second, making real-time adjustments if necessary. IBM's mid-range products use AML/Entry, a simplified version of AML, enabling them to be programmed with IBM Personal Computers.





Figure 2. This display from the AML/Entry Application Simulator is used to check the logic and efficiency of an AML/Entry program, display the robotic arm manipulation (from above), and provide timing estimates.

Manufacturers everywhere face increasing pressure to produce products of higher quality at lower costs. Today, programmable robotic systems, with their ability to adapt to diverse manufacturing environments, are tools that help meet this challenge.

More than a decade ago, when IBM researchers began investigating flexible automation, they noted that control of manipulation was only one aspect of successful robotic applications; related tasks included terminal and storage input and output, communications, and computation. To integrate all these tasks, they designed a new general-purpose computer language and extended it with functions needed to control a robotic system.

The language that evolved, AML (A Manufacturing Language), is the most advanced robotic control language commercially available today.

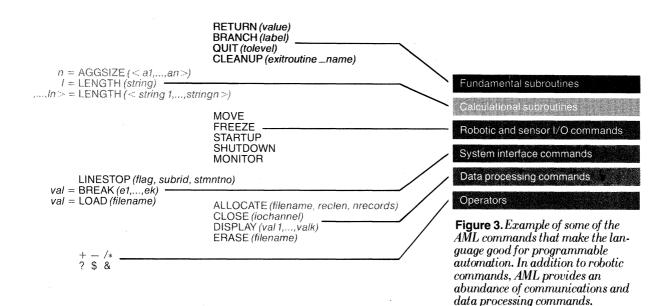
In addition to robotic commands such as MOVE, SPEED, and MONITOR—which control motions through sensory feedback—AML has a wide range of communications and data processing capabilities.

AML is able to support different levels of user sophistication because of its structure: a powerful base language designed for functional enhancement through subroutines and application packages. For example, the GRASP subroutine found in many assembly applications is written in AML but is used exactly as if it were a primitive command. Experienced programmers can combine the existing base commands to construct higher-level routines.

AML is an interactive language. It provides the user with the ability to stop a program, check the logical and physical status of the system, change the program, and continue execution. This is critical for efficient development of robotic applications, which must deal with the variability of the real world.

AML has proved to be well adapted for implementing a wide variety of operator inter-

Robotic Control Language



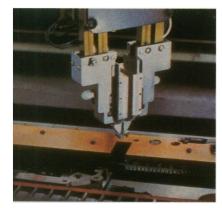
aces, including a menu-driven display screen ind the common "guiding through the motions" nethod. In the latter, the operator moves the nanipulator through the steps of a task by using hand-held, push-button pendant. After the operator completes the steps, the system autonatically writes an efficient program in AML.

IBM uses its own robotic technology. For nstance, IBM is working on computer-integrated nanufacturing of typewriters: more than 250 obotic units will put together most of the typewriter subassemblies in an automated plant the size of two football fields. In other sites throughout the world, IBM robotic systems are used in such applications as testing circuits, producing cables, and assembling printer type chains.

Many IBM scientists, engineers, and programmers contributed to the development of the innovative robotic control language, AML. Their contributions are only part of IBM's continuing commitment to research, development, and engineering. ======



For a free technical article about IBM's robotic control language, please write: IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center Dept. 403D/P3, P.O. Box 218 Yorktown Heights, NY 10598



igure 4. In the automatic assembly of pe chains for an IBM high-speed rinter—one of the many examples of IM robotic systems at work within the mpany—an AML program is used to insult a data base to determine the irrect sequence of type slugs. This oplication makes extensive use of sensg and programmed error recovery to usure high reliability.

Step_1:	
CMOVE (<feeder_app(fdr), feeder_orient, .5>);</feeder_app(fdr), 	Move to grasping position
IF DCMOVE (<<0,0,75>> ANY_FORCE (2 <.5>) THEN	
BEGIN	Hit something on way in
DCMOVE (<<0,0,2>>); OP_CHECK ('jammed'); END;	Back out Notify operator
Step_2:	
cc = GRASP (0.1, <04, .04>,	Attempt to grasp slug
PINCH_FORCE	E (1*LBS));

Figure 5. This is an excerpt of AML code from the program for the application shown in Figure 4. It directs the gripper to open 0.5 inches while approaching a feeder for the next slug of type. It then moves the gripper to the grasping position and grasps the slug with a gripping force of one pound. If an unexpected force is encountered while approaching the feeder, appropriate error-recovery actions are taken. SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON

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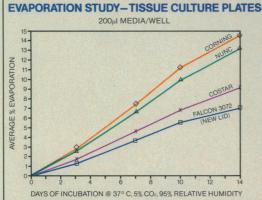
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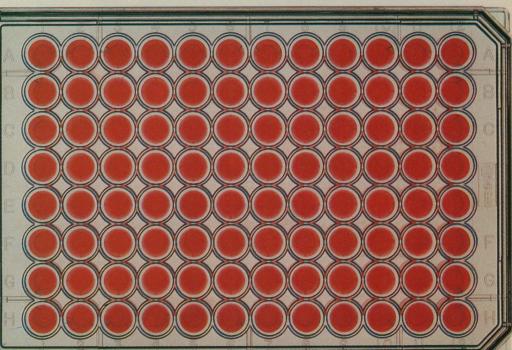
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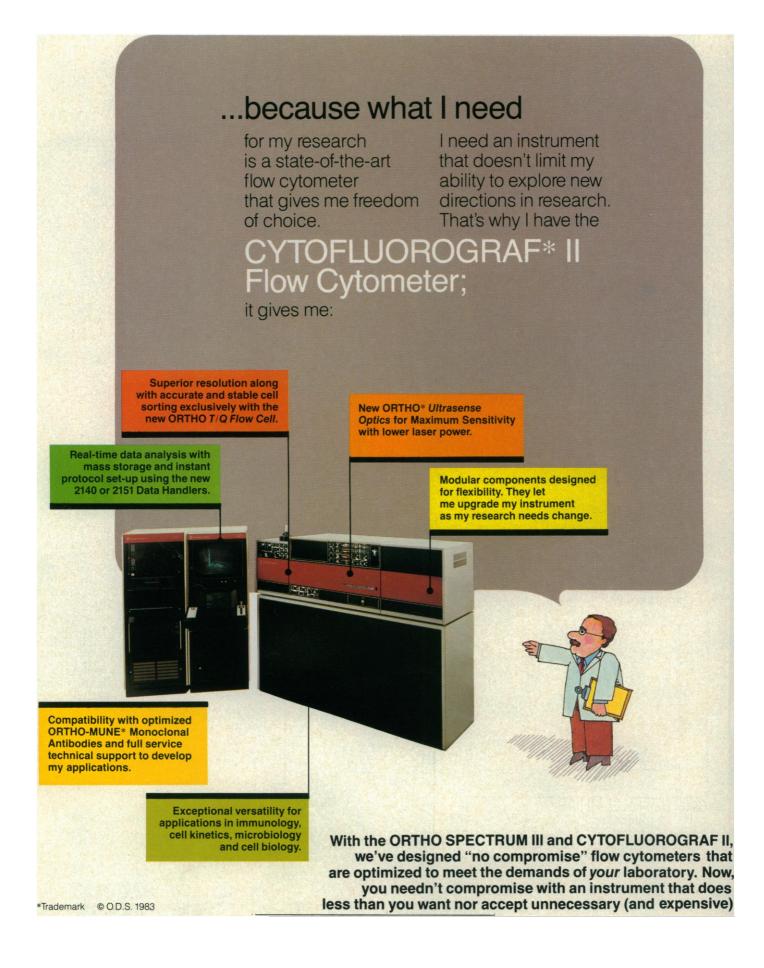
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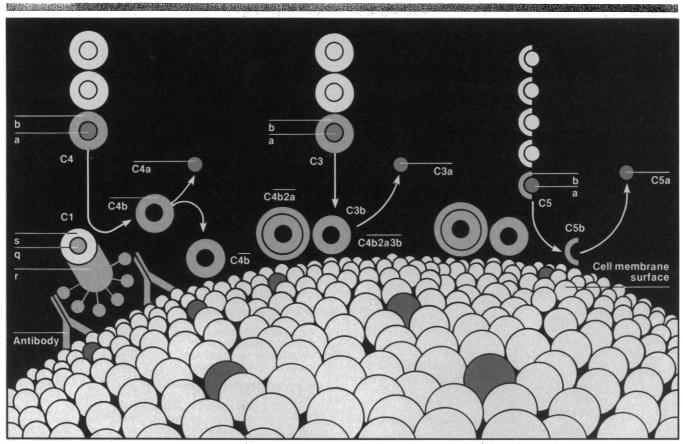


Illustration C3, C4, C5 activation in the classical complement cascade: Activated C1 (C1s), which binds to antigenic sites on the cell surface, cleaves C4 by limited protealysis to yield C4a which is released to the fluid phase and C4b which binds to the surface of the cell. C4b2a cleaves C3 to yield C3a and C3b. The latter binds to the cell surface. Complexes of C4b2a and C3b form a C5 convertase (C4b2a3b) that cleaves C5 to yield C5a, and C5b which binds to the cell surface.

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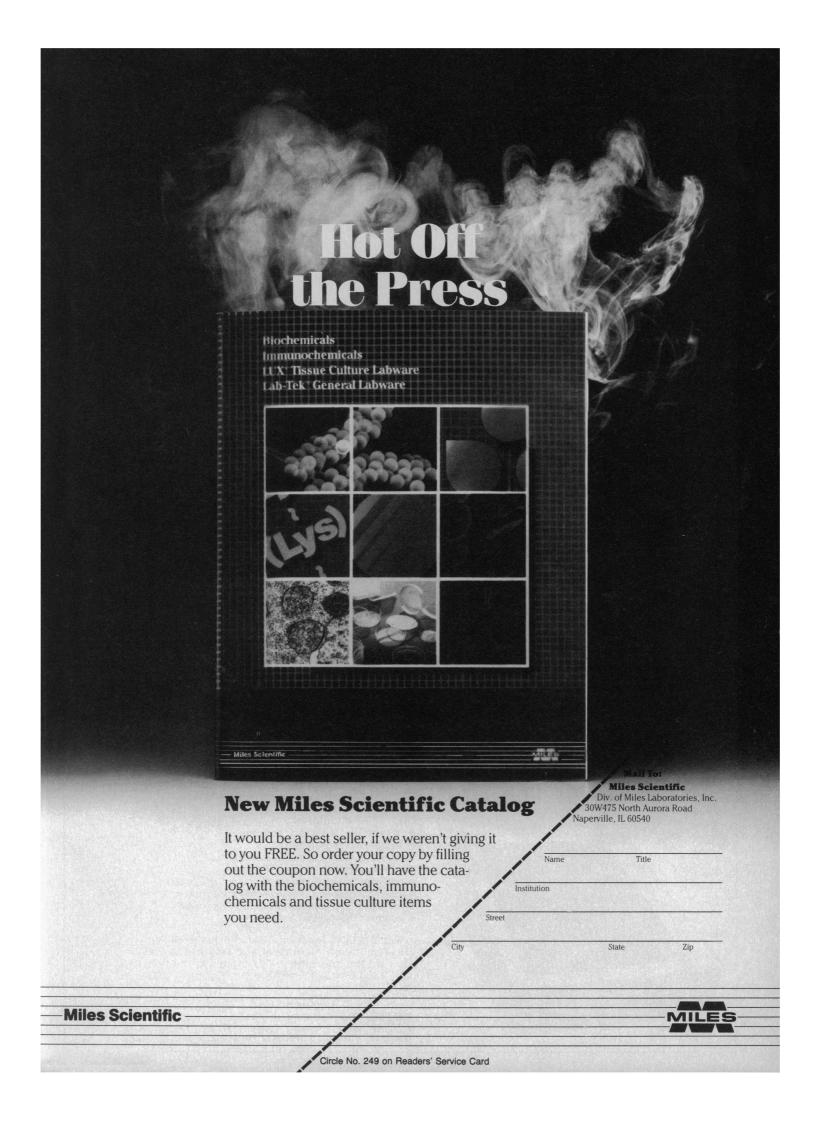
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 (1) Hugli, T E, and Chenoweth, D E, "Biologically Active Peptides of Complement: Techniques and Significance of C3a and C5a Measurement," *Laboratory and Research Methods in Biology and Medicine*, (ed. R M Nakamura, W R Dita, E S Tucker III: Alan R. Liss, Inc, 1980), pp.443-460.
 - Gorski, J P, "Quantitation of Human Complement Fragment C4ai in Physiological Fluids by Competitive Inhibition Radioimmunoassay," J. Immunol. Methods, (47,1981), pp. 61-73. (2)



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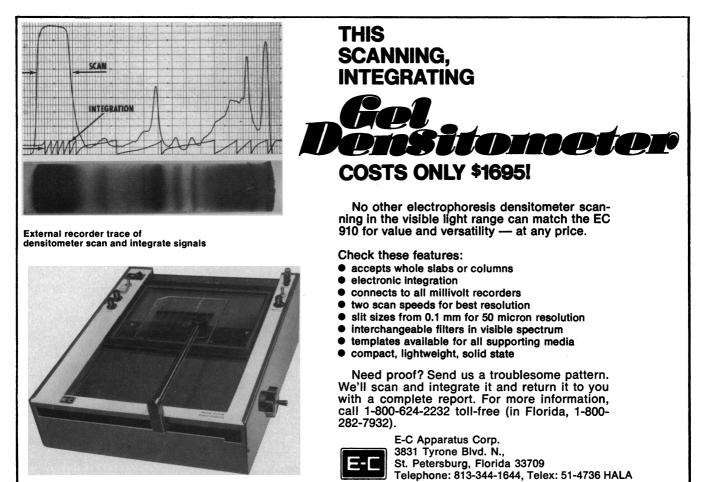
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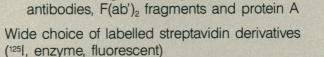
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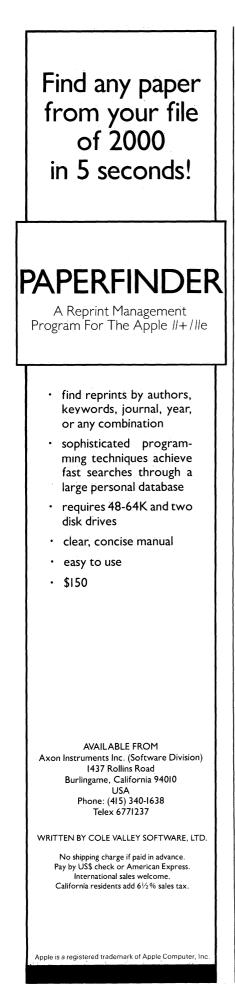


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cations enter solution by hydrogen-cation exchange with the soil exchange complex (5). The organic anions are typically removed from solution in the lower soil horizons. When the solution leaves the soil, degassing occurs and CO₂ is lost. The pH increases, and the result is a Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} bicarbonate stream water with a pH greater than 5.5. Krug and Frink do not give sufficient attention to the effect of CO_2 pressure on soil solution and stream water chemistry.

Acid rain adds the additional mobile anions SO_4^{2-} , and often NO_3^{-} to this system. These are strong-acid anions. The increased concentration of anions in soil solution causes increased concentrations of cations, again regulated by exchange with the soil exchange complex. As the soil solution leaves the soil, degassing of CO₂ occurs, but the water may contain sufficient H^+ to give the H^+ , base cation, SO_4^{2-} stream water observed in acidified regions of both Europe and North America (6).

Krug and Frink's hypothesis of landuse change does not explain the observed acidification of lakes and streams and loss of fish populations. Apart from natural sea spray chloride in coastal regions, sulfate and nitrate are the dominant anions in these acidified waters. Acid precipitation supplies both. Landuse change in the absence of acid rain can only affect the concentration of the weak-acid anion bicarbonate and organic acids. The concentration of organic anions is negligible in clear waters. Surface waters with appreciable bicarbonate have a pH greater than 5.5. Thus landuse changes can affect surface waters only in the pH range down to 5.5. Acid rain or some other source of strong acids is necessary to acidify surface waters to a pH below 5.5 and to cause the resulting damage to fish populations.

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We are pleased that Johnson et al. agree that soil formation is a strongly acidifying process that can contribute to the acidification of landscapes, including those receiving acid rain. This was the major point of our article. Also, Seip and Dillon agree that changes in land use may be important, although Wright argues that such changes cannot acidify surface waters below about pH 5.5.

However, there are differences of opinion about the importance of soil organic matter in buffering acidity, as well as the effects of deposition of atmospheric sulfate, and the impact of historical or naturally occurring changes in the landscape. In addition, there are some misinterpretations of our statements or their emphasis. We welcome the opportunity to clarify these issues.

We agree with Johnson et al. that the pH of a system is an important thermodynamic parameter. The heart of the matter, however, is not the pH of the rain, as Johnson et al. contend. Rather, the question is, how much does the rain change the pH of the soil? Any thermodynamic treatment must include the total acids and bases present in the system because these capacity factors also influence pH. As Johnson himself noted earlier (1), the potential acid neutralizing capacity of the geologic materials present in the average landscape is enormous. Clearly, this is the most important process controlling the acidity of water, even in areas where acid rain is believed to have a great impact: the majority of waters in these areas are bicarbonate with a pH greater than 5.5 (2–6) (Table 1). Even most headwaters in sensitive regions are not critically acidified at a pHless than 5 (Table 1).

Johnson (1) also noted that the rate at which minerals can react with acid rain is critical. We agree. In addition, we emphasized in our article that, in sensitive areas, the buffering capacity of the thin and rocky soils is greatly augmented by the humus that typically develops on such landscapes. While it was generally thought that soil organic matter buffers against additions of strong acids only by cation exchange, it is increasingly recognized that the complex solubility properties of organic matter intimately influence acid buffering capacity both in the soil and in water (7-10). The importance of organic matter is illustrated by the high proportion of humic-colored waters in sensitive regions of eastern North America and Scandinavia (4, 5, 8, 11, 12). The proportions are even higher for acid lakes: 88 percent of the Norwegian lakes with pH less than 5 in Table 1 are

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We must work to ensure that the challenges and opportunities presented by universities' burgeoning new relationships will actually broaden and enhance their historic role. Among U.S. institutions, the university has always stood apart for its ability to accommodate greater diversity within a commitment to common principles. In the decades ahead no goal will be more important to this nation. Adversarial relations such as those of labor. business, and government often debilitate our efforts to compete. In the countries of Western Europe and Japan, industrial objectives, national economic planning, tax and export legislation, and labor policy are normally merged into singular national purpose. Cultural homogeneity is often cited as the essential ingredient.

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