Dexterous Manipulation with External Forces

October 10, 2016 IROS – Workshop Daejeon

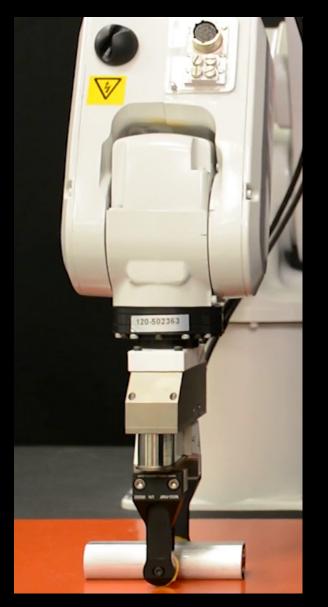
Alberto Rodriguez

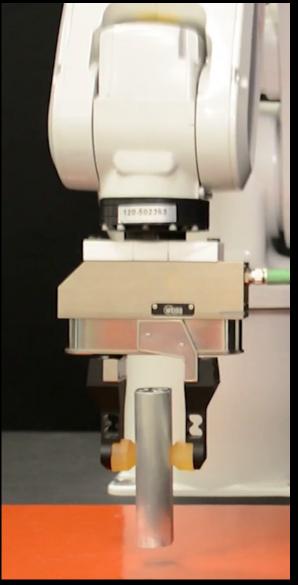


Massachusetts Institute of Technology













Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic Dexterity







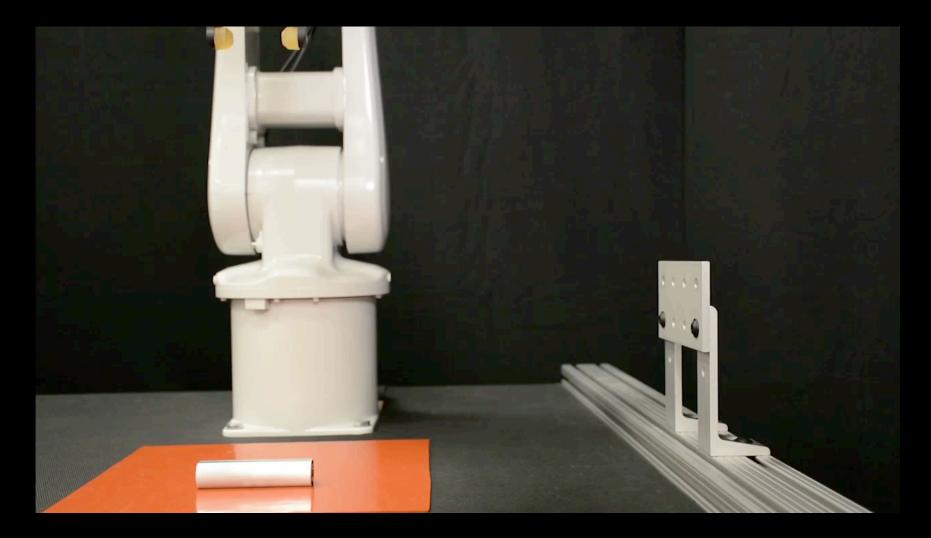
Extrinsic Dexterity Exploit Robot Environment

Regrasping Objects Using Extrinsic Dexterity



[Nikhil Chavan-Dafle et al., "Extrinsic Dexterity: In-Hand Manipulation with External Forces", ICRA 2014]

Extrinsic Dexterity Controlled Pushes against the Environment



High accuracy – High force – High speed – Large Workspace

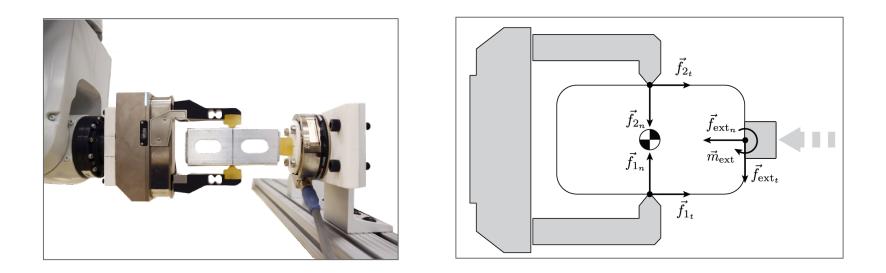


Extrinsic Dexterity Controlled Pushes against the Environment

How to ... plan these motions? ... monitor their execution? ... make them reliable? ... make them fast?



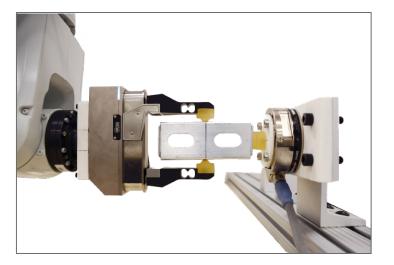
Problem Description

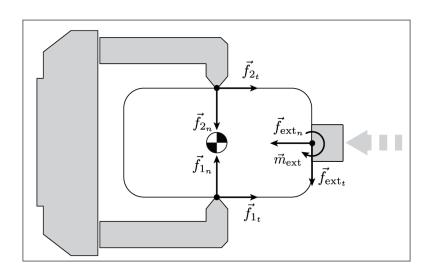


Plan arm motions to "move the environment"



Problem Description





Given:

- ✓ Shape and mass of object.
- ✓ Kinematics of gripper.
- ✓ Location of contacts.

- ✓ Friction coefficients.
- ✓ Gripping forces.
- ✓ Pushing force.

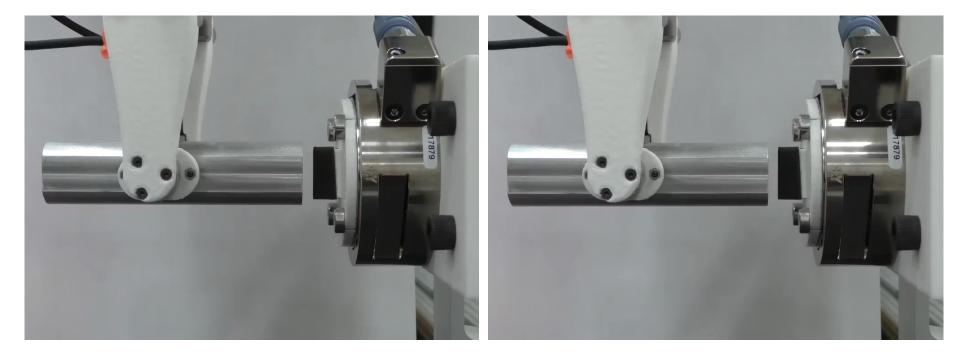
Find motion and forces applied to the object.



Prehensile Pushing Main Challenges

1 - Need to model reliability

Sensitivity to kinematics, gripping force, and pushing velocity.





Main Challenges

2 - Need to model complex contacts

In order to exploit them

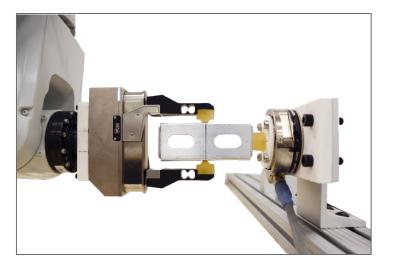


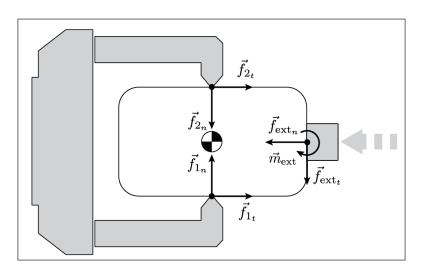
✓ Kinematic constraints from different contact geometries.

- ✓ Linear and rotational friction.
- ✓ Computationally tractable.



Problem Formulation





Find a trajectory of **forces** and **motions** that respects

- ✓ Newtonian mechanics.
- ✓ Rigid body.
- Unilaterality of contact.
- ✓ Friction laws/principles.
- ✓ **Complex** contacts.
- \checkmark Motion of the **pusher**.

[Nikhil Chavan-Dafle et al., "Prehensile Pushing: In-Hand Manipulation with Push Primitives", IROS 2015]



Problem Formulation

✓ Newtonian mechanics.

$$\overline{\mathbf{G}} \cdot \overline{\mathbf{\Lambda}} + \vec{w} = \mathbf{M} \cdot \vec{a}_{\mathrm{obj}}$$

✓ Unilaterality of contact.

$$a_n \cdot \lambda_n = 0, \ a_n \ge 0, \ \lambda_n \ge 0$$

✓ Rigid body and motion of the pusher.

$$\vec{a} = \mathbf{G}^{\top} \cdot \vec{a}_{\text{obj}} - \mathbf{J} \cdot \ddot{\theta}$$

✓ Complex contacts.

 $\sum_{j=1...k} \lambda_{n_j} = \text{Gripping force}$

$$\vec{a_j} = \vec{a}_1 + \frac{\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a_1}}{\text{dist}(p_2, p_1)} \text{dist}(p_j, p_1)$$

✓ Coulomb friction.

$$[\mu\lambda_n - \boldsymbol{e}^{\top}\boldsymbol{\beta}]\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0, \quad \mu\lambda_n - \boldsymbol{e}^{\top}\boldsymbol{\beta} \ge 0, \quad \boldsymbol{\xi} \ge 0$$
$$[\boldsymbol{\xi}\boldsymbol{e} + \boldsymbol{D}^{\top}\vec{a}_{\text{obj}}]^{\top}\boldsymbol{\beta} = 0, \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}\boldsymbol{e} + \boldsymbol{D}^{\top}\vec{a}_{\text{obj}} \ge 0, \quad \boldsymbol{\beta} \ge 0$$

[Nikhil Chavan-Dafle et al., "Prehensile Pushing: In-Hand Manipulation with Push Primitives", IROS 2015]



Problem Formulation

Problem formulation based on many **assumptions**:

- ✓ Uniform, isotropic, and deterministic Coulomb friction.
- ✓ Maximum power dissipation.
- ✓ Quasi-dynamic interaction.
- ✓ Rigid contact.
- ✓ Perfect knowledge of geometries and inertias.

How usable is the model?



We need model validation





Prehensile Pushing Validation

Automated Experimental Setup



Capture:

- ✓ Motion of robot and object.
- ✓ Forces/torques at all contacts.

Variations in:

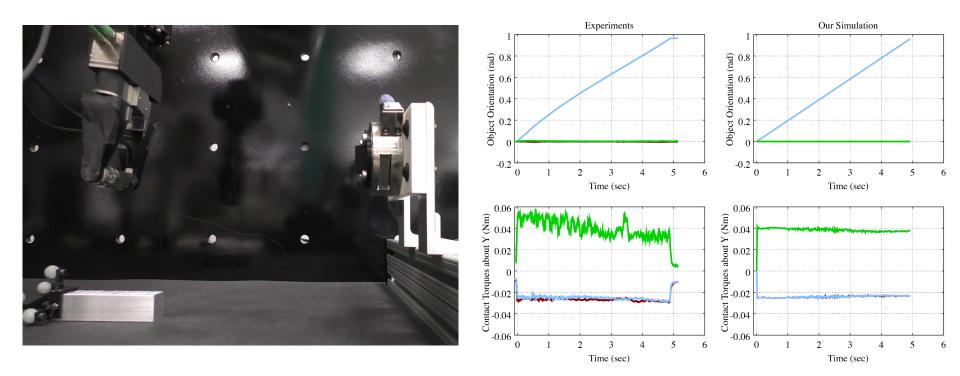
- ✓ Contact geometry.
- ✓ Gripping **force**.
- ✓ Pusher motion.

[Roman Kolbert et al., "Experimental Validation of Contact Dynamics for In-Hand Manipulation", ISER 2016]



Validation

Experiment: Pivoting Push

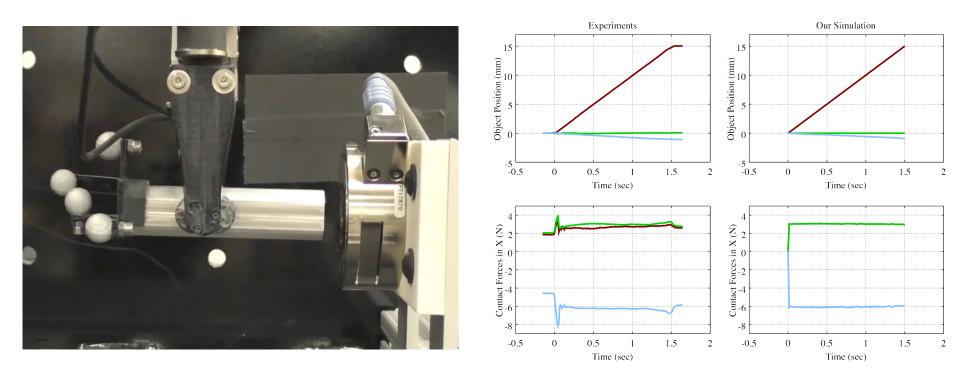


[Roman Kolbert et al., "Experimental Validation of Contact Dynamics for In-Hand Manipulation", ISER 2016]



Validation

Experiment: Linear Push



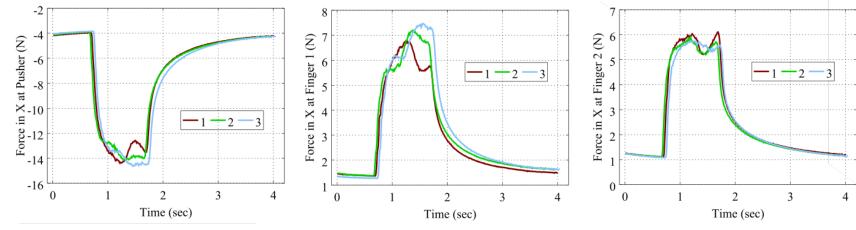
[Roman Kolbert et al., "Experimental Validation of Contact Dynamics for In-Hand Manipulation", ISER 2016]



Prehensile Pushing Challenges

Variability

During experiments with same initial conditions.



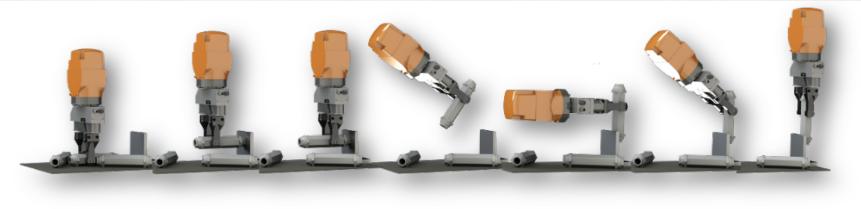
Stability

Some pushes are still inherently unstable and difficult to control.





Summary



- ✓ **Extrinsic dexterity** specially for simple gripers.
- ✓ Good approximation to contact dynamics.
- ✓ **Evaluate** and **reinforce** with data when possible.
- ✓ Close the loop!



