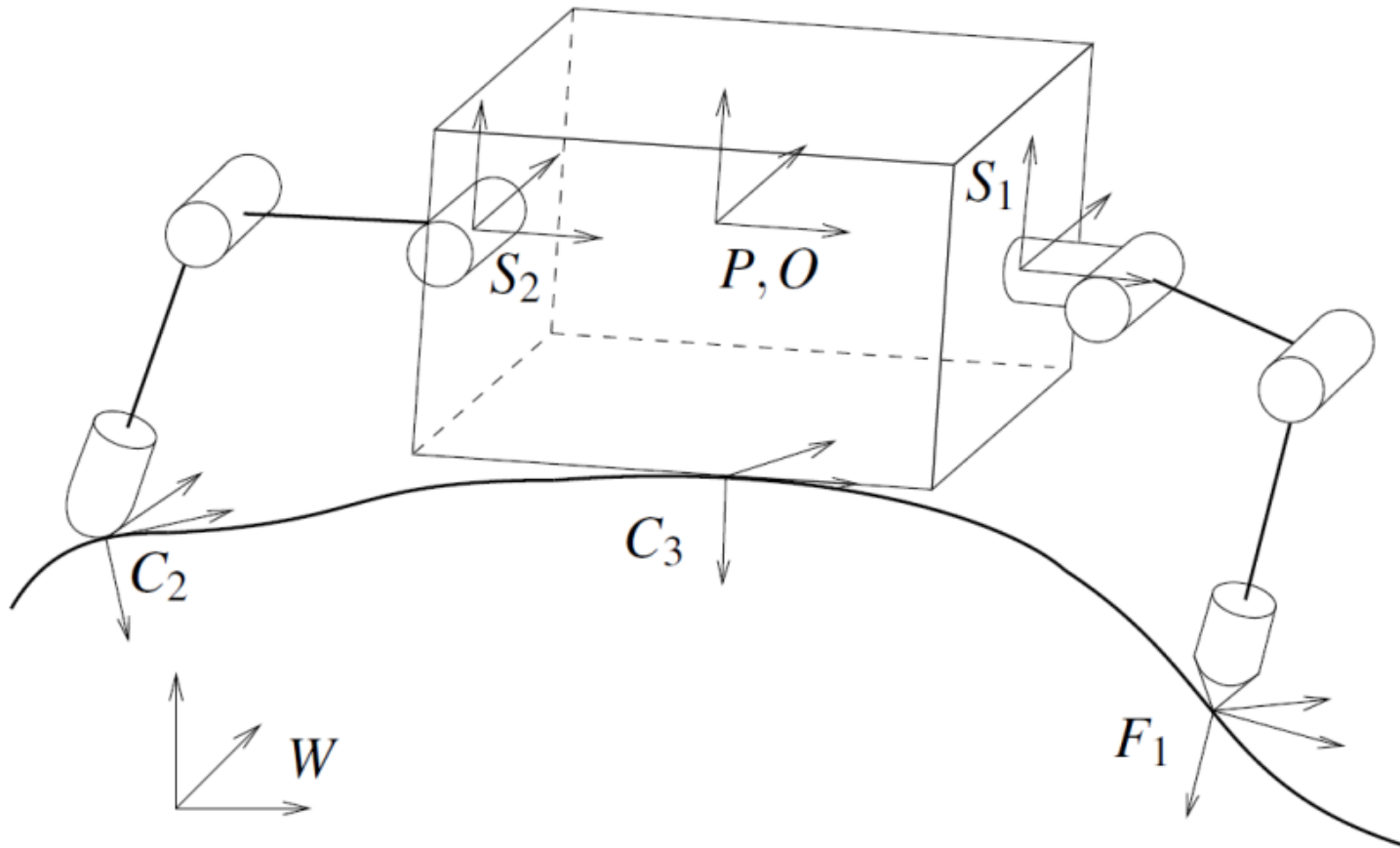


(Self-)Manipulation Challenges



Aaron M. Johnson
April 2nd, 2015

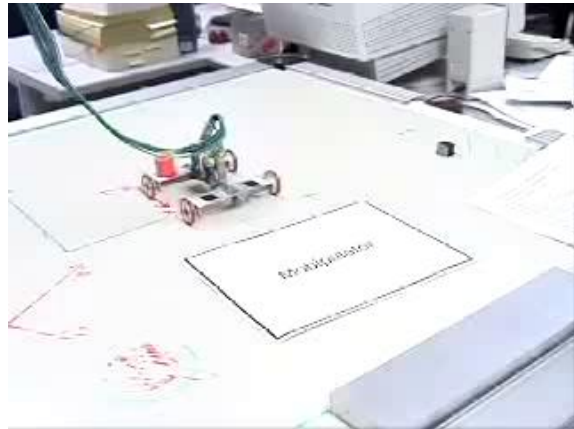
Locomotion/Manipulation Duality



Is the insect using its limbs as arms to manipulate or as legs to locomote?

Locomotion/Manipulation Duality

- Locomotion can be viewed as “self manipulation” – Kevin Lynch



K. Lynch, *Nonprehensile robotic manipulation: Controlability and planning*, Ph.D. dissertation, Carnegie Mellon University, 1996.

S. Srinivasa, C. R. Baker, E. Sacks, G. Reshko, M. T. Mason, and M. Erdmann, “Experiments with nonholonomic manipulation,” in *IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation*, May 2002.

R. Voyles and A. Larson, “Terminatorbot: a novel robot with dual-use mechanism for locomotion and manipulation,” *Mechatronics, IEEE/ASME Transactions on*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 17–25, Feb. 2005.

A. Shapiro, E. Rimon, J. W. Burdick. *Passive Force Closure and its Computation in*

3 *Compliant-Rigid Grasps*, IROS, 2001.

Locomotion/Manipulation Duality

- Locomotion can be viewed as “self manipulation” – Kevin Lynch
- “A different way to view a person walking on a globe is say the person is manipulating the globe with his feet” – Mark Yim
- “...the planet earth’s radius and mass are R_0 and M_0 respectively...” – B. Beigzadeh, et al.

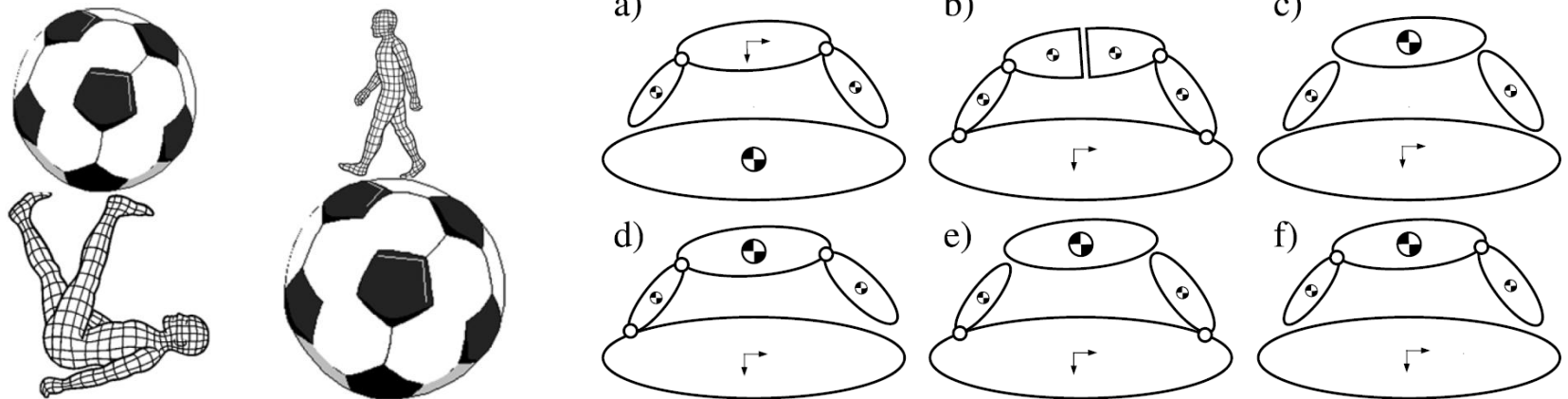


Fig. 1. Manipulation and locomotion from an absolute point of view.

K. Lynch, *Nonprehensile robotic manipulation: Controlability and planning*, Ph.D. dissertation, Carnegie Mellon University, 1996.

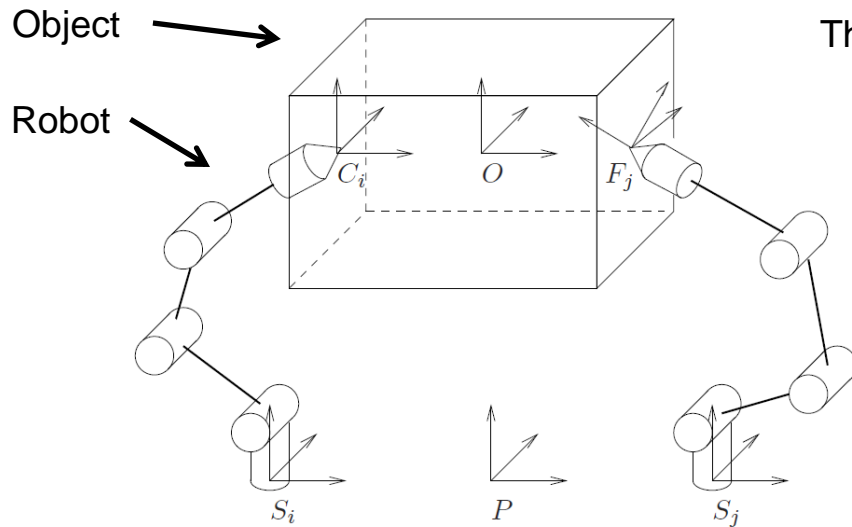
<http://robotics.stanford.edu/users/mark/loco-loco.html>

B. Beigzadeh, et al. *A dynamic object manipulation approach to dynamic biped locomotion*, *Robotics and Autonomous Systems*, vol. 56, no. 7, pp. 570–582, 2008.1

4 A. M. Johnson and D. E. Koditschek, *Legged Self-Manipulation*, *IEEE Access*, Vol 1, 2013

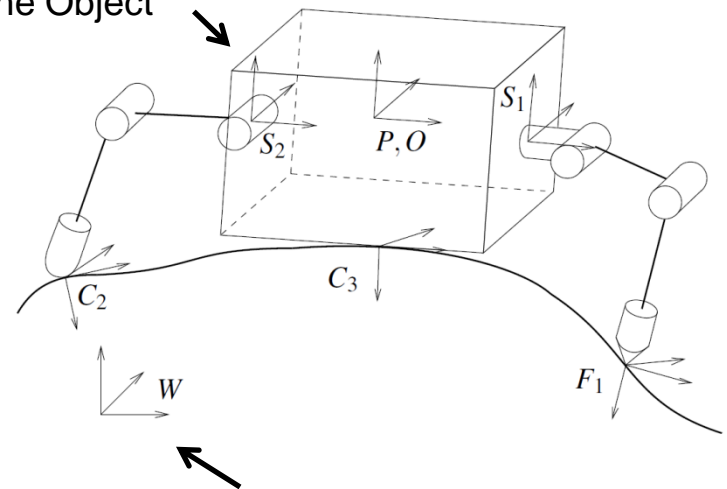
Self-Manipulation

The robot "Palm" is fixed,
and the Object moves



The Robot is the Object

The World is fixed,
and the Robot moves



(Possibly) Unknown World Location

Figure 5.14: Grasp coordinate frames.

Manipulation

Self-Manipulation

Grasp Map and Hand Jacobian

- Manipulation kinematics is often decoupled into the *Grasp Map*:

$$\mathbf{G} := [\mathbf{A}_{c_{o1}}^T \mathbf{B}_{c_1} \quad \mathbf{A}_{c_{o2}}^T \mathbf{B}_{c_2}]$$

and *Hand Jacobian*:

$$\mathbf{J}_h := \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{c_1}^T \mathbf{A}_{sc_1}^{-1} \mathbf{J}_{sf_1}^s & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{B}_{c_2}^T \mathbf{A}_{sc_2}^{-1} \mathbf{J}_{sf_2}^s \end{bmatrix}$$

- Leading to the closed loop constraint:

$$-\mathbf{J}_h \dot{\theta} = \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{V}_o,$$

- The dynamics are more complicated but take a familiar form:

$$\underbrace{\overline{\mathbf{M}}(\theta, \phi) \ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \overline{\mathbf{C}}(\theta, \phi, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \dot{\mathbf{q}} + \overline{\mathbf{N}}(\theta, \phi)}_{\text{Same for all contact modes}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{A}^T(\mathbf{q}) \lambda}_{\text{Changes per-mode}} = \underbrace{\Upsilon(\tau)}_{?}$$

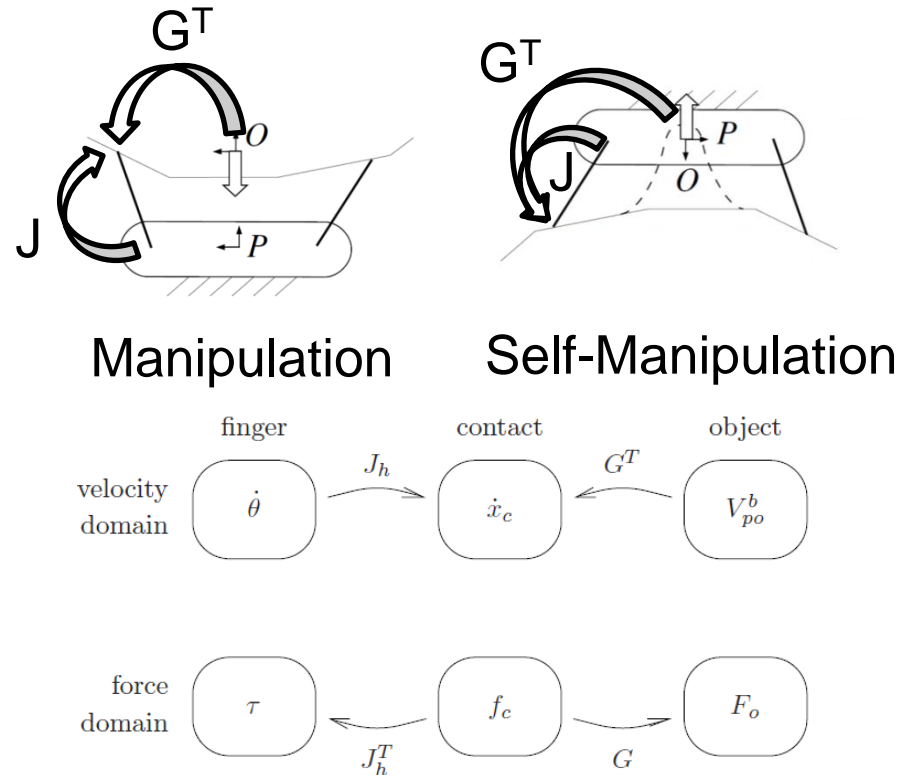
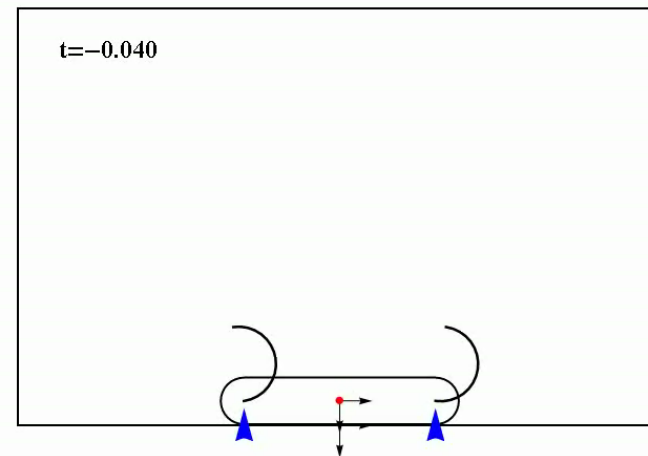
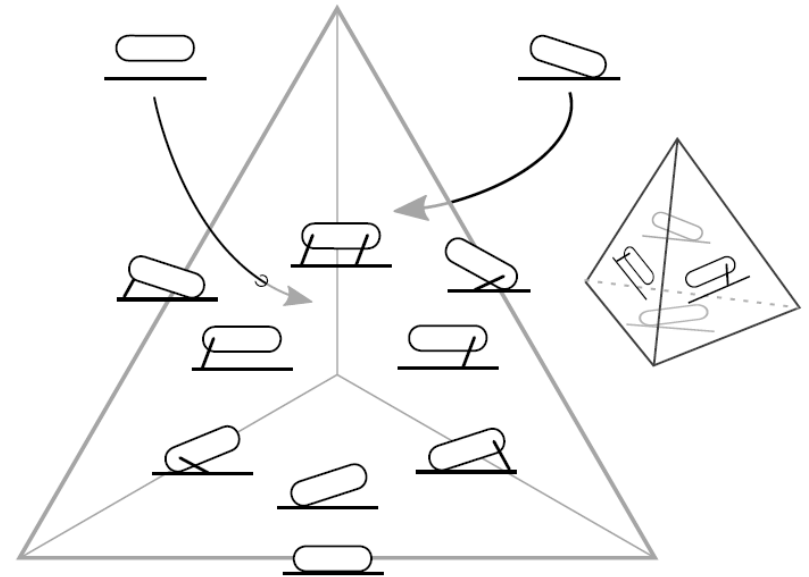


Figure 5.15: Diagram of relationships for a multifingered grasp. The contact force must satisfy $f_c \in FC$ for these relationships to hold.

(Self-)Manipulation Hybrid System

- Simplifying physical assumptions:
 - Rigid bodies, plastic impact, Coulomb friction, massless limbs, etc
- Combined into a “consistent” formal hybrid dynamical system:
 - Deterministic
 - Non-blocking
 - Finite transitions (Zeno-free)
 - No dynamics in the “label”



A. M. Johnson and D. E. Koditschek, *Toward a Vocabulary of Legged Leaping*, ICRA 2013.

A. M. Johnson, S. Burden, and D. Koditschek, *A Hybrid Systems Model for Simple*

7 *Manipulation and Self-Manipulation Systems*. arXiv:1502.01538 [cs.RO], 2015.



Carnegie Mellon
University



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UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

Table 5.4: Grasp properties.

Low Power Standing

- How can we reduce the power needed to stand on rough terrain?
- Internal forces are those that lie in the null space of the *grasp map*

Property	Definition	Description
Force-closure	Can resist any applied wrench	$G(FC) = \mathbb{R}^p$
Manipulable	Can accommodate any object motion	$\mathcal{R}(G^T) \subset \mathcal{R}(J_h)$
Internal forces	Contact forces f_N which cause no net object wrench	$f_N \in \mathcal{N}(G) \cap \text{int}(FC)$
Internal motions	Finger motions $\dot{\theta}_N$ which cause no object motion	$\dot{\theta}_N \in \mathcal{N}(J_h)$
Structural forces	Object wrench F_I which causes no net joint torques	$G^+ F_I \in \mathcal{N}(J_h^T)$

2010 Nov 24 19:03:57 UTC, X-RHex log time: 255.07



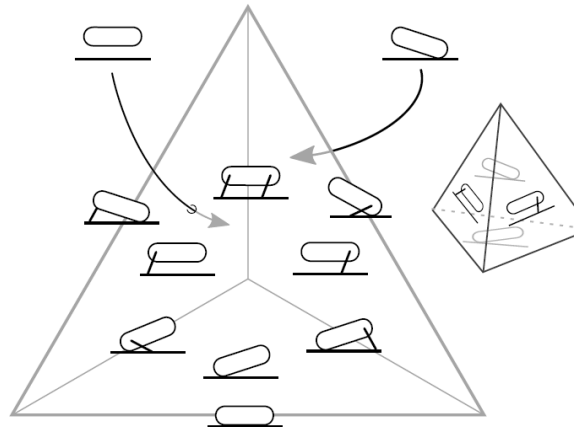
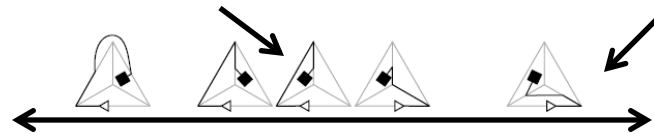
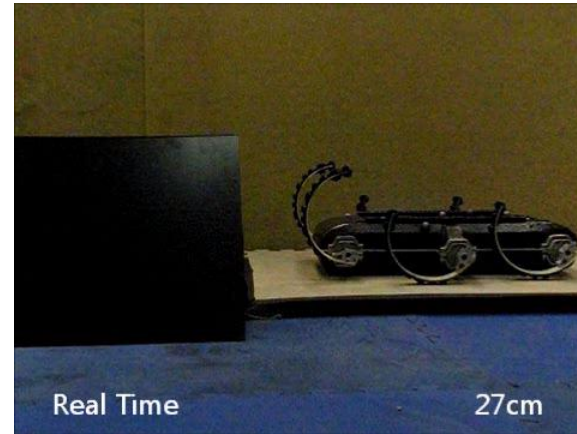
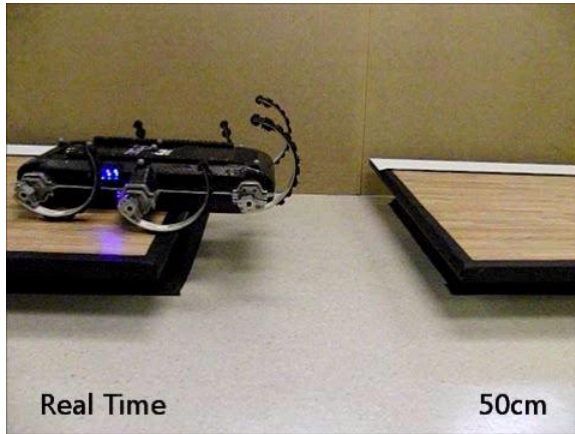
Visualization of the motor torque needed to walk and stand

R. Murray, Z. Li, and S. Sastry, *A Mathematical Introduction to Robotic Manipulation*. 1994.

A. M. Johnson, G. C. Haynes, and D. E. Koditschek, *Standing self-manipulation for a*

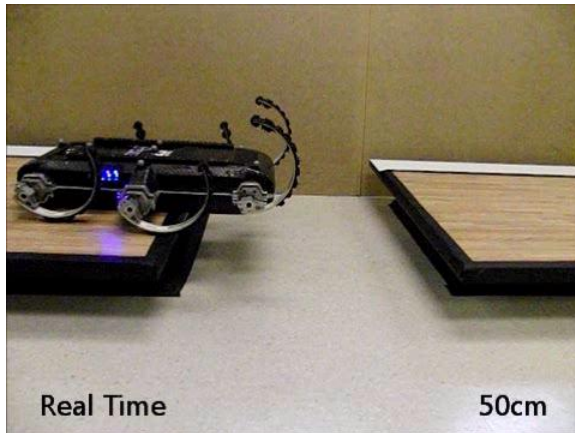
8 *legged robot*, IROS 2012

Leaping Divergence



Leaping Divergence

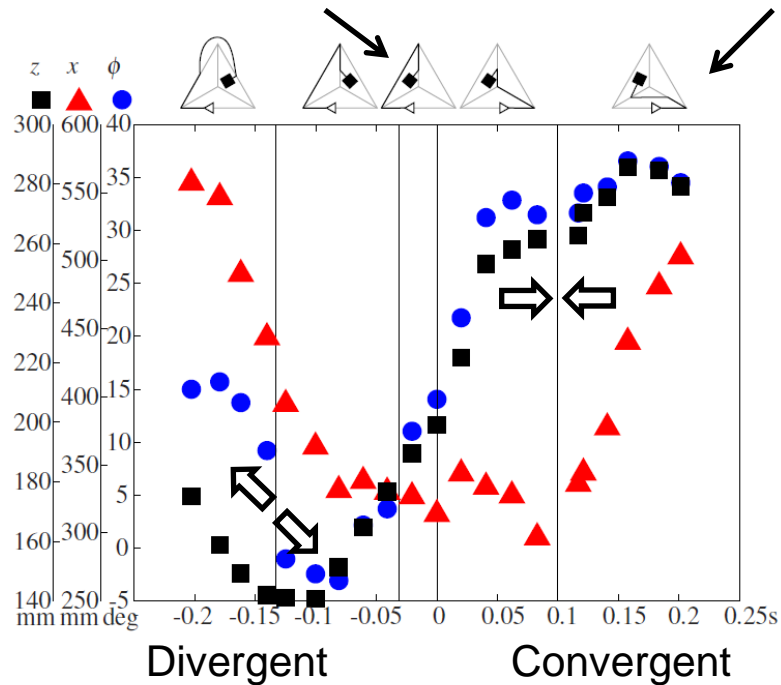
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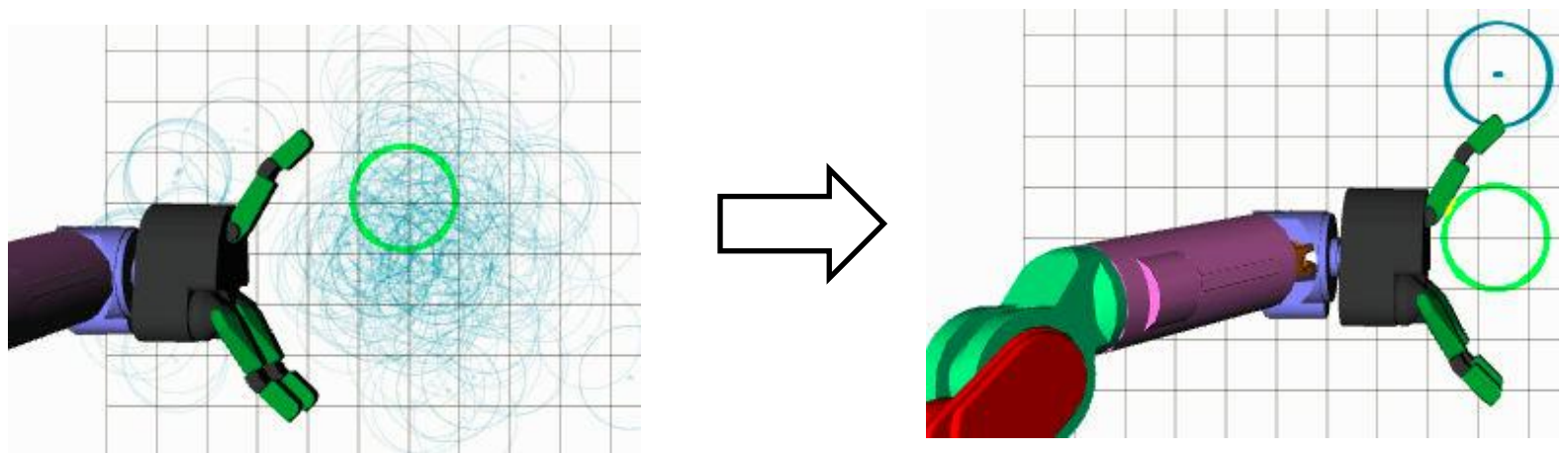
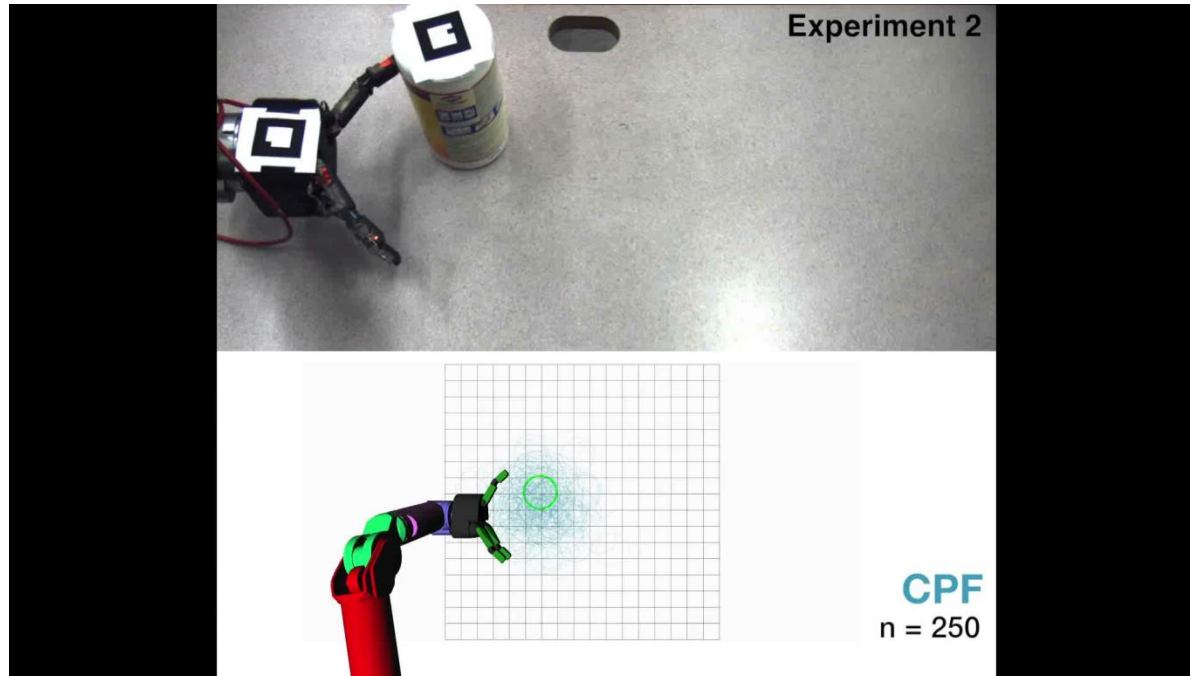
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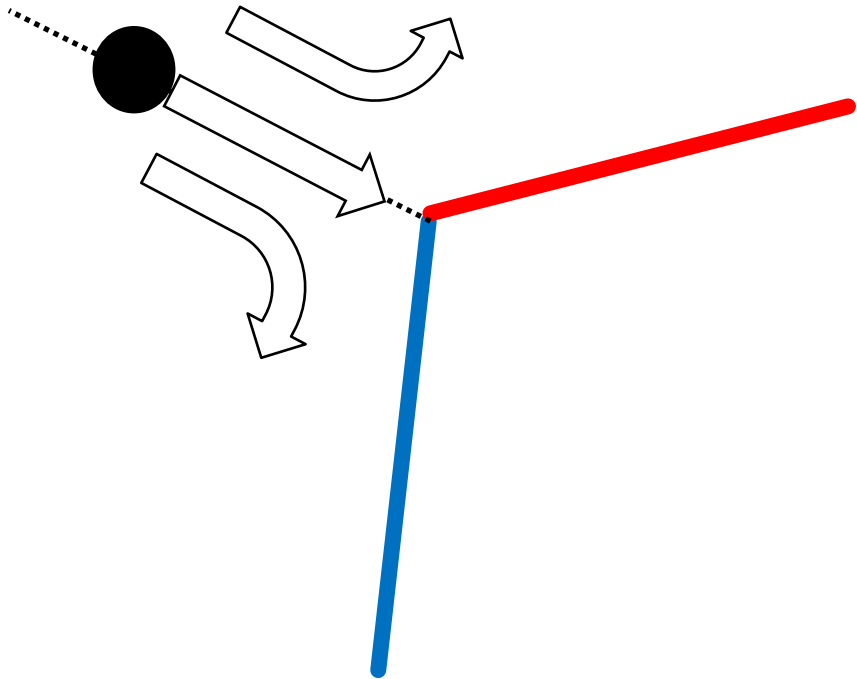


Manipulation Divergence

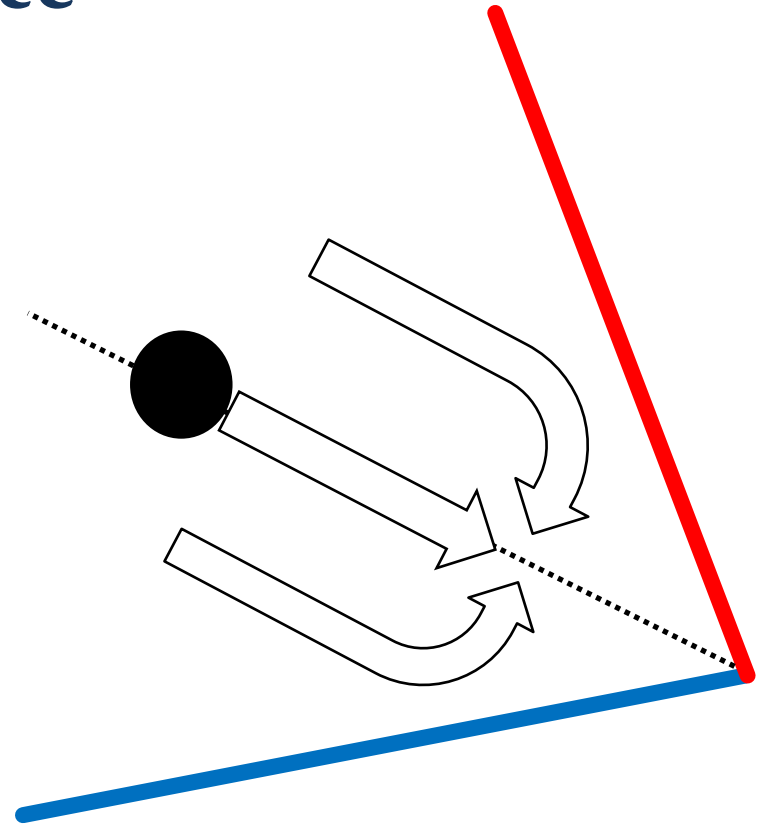


11 Michael Koval, Mehmet Dogar, Nancy Pollard, and Siddhartha Srinivasa. *Pose Estimation for Contact Manipulation with Manifold Particle Filters*. IROS 2013.

Divergence & Convergence



Divergent



Convergent

In general, what topological properties of contacts should we study?

Manipulation Challenges

Uncertainty, Cluttered Environment, Operational Speed, Power Limits



Locomotion Challenges

Uncertainty, Cluttered Environment, Operational Speed, Power Limits



Summary of Differences Between Manipulation and Self-Manipulation

- Motion of the joints results in the opposite object motion

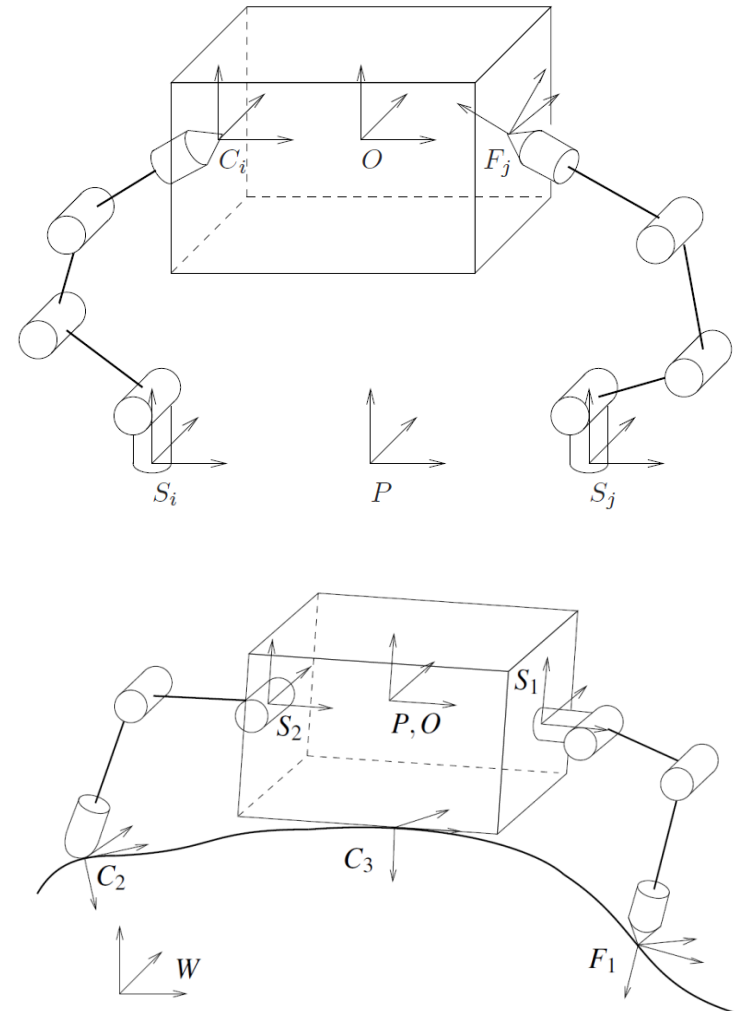
$$\mathbf{G}_S := -\mathbf{G}$$

- The robot is the object, and so P is coincident with O
- Since the “palm” is accelerating, \mathbf{M} and \mathbf{C} are more complicated

$$\hat{\mathbf{M}} := \begin{bmatrix} \sum_i \mathbf{J}_{pli}^{bT} \mathbf{M}_{li} \mathbf{J}_{pli}^b & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{M}_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{M}}_s := \begin{bmatrix} \sum_i \mathbf{J}_{pli}^{bT} \mathbf{M}_{li} \mathbf{J}_{pli}^b & \sum_i \mathbf{J}_{pli}^{bT} \mathbf{M}_{li} \mathbf{Ad}_{g_{pli}}^{-1} \\ \sum_i \mathbf{Ad}_{g_{pli}}^T \mathbf{M}_{li} \mathbf{J}_{pli}^b & \mathbf{M}_b + \sum_i \mathbf{Ad}_{g_{pli}}^T \mathbf{M}_{li} \mathbf{Ad}_{g_{pli}}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Contact frames can only agree with either the finger or the object



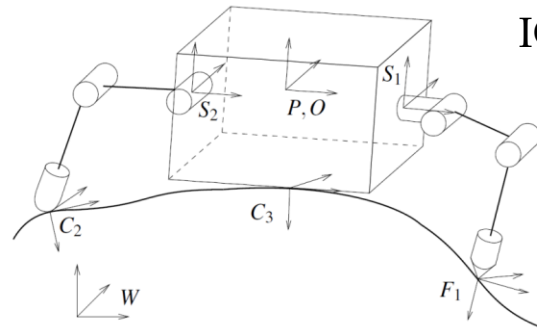
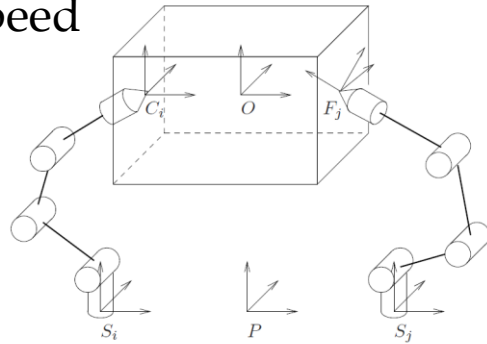
Conclusion

Challenges:

- Uncertainty
- Cluttered Environment
- Operational Speed

Key question:

- Does contact topology help?



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ARL/GDRS RCTA

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NSF CABIR

Boston Dynamics

SwRI

Toyota



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