Manipulation: Mechanisms, Grasping and Inverse Kinematics

RSS Lectures 13 & 14

Monday & Wednesday, 29 & 31 Mar 2010

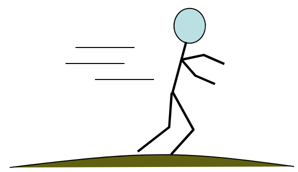
Prof. Seth Teller

Overview

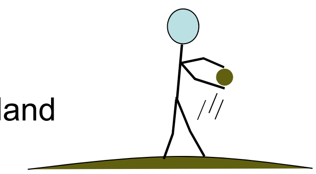
- Mobility and Manipulation
  - Manipulation Strategies
- Mechanism Analysis
  - Instantaneous Center
  - Reuleaux's Method
- Multi-Finger Manipulation
  - Grasp Analysis
  - Grasp Synthesis
  - Forward Kinematics
  - Inverse Kinematics
  - Grasp Planning
- Lab 7 Preview

Mobility and Manipulation

- Mobility:
  - Earth is fixed
  - Legs apply forces to earth
  - Forces move body



- Manipulation:
  - Body is fixed to earth
  - Arms apply forces to manipuland
  - Forces move manipuland



- Goal of Field: Mobile Manipulation
  - Use of limbs in concert to effect coordinated motion of body, limbs, and manipuland
  - Examples: Lifting a sandbag, throwing a baseball, shoveling snow, replacing a ceiling smoke detector

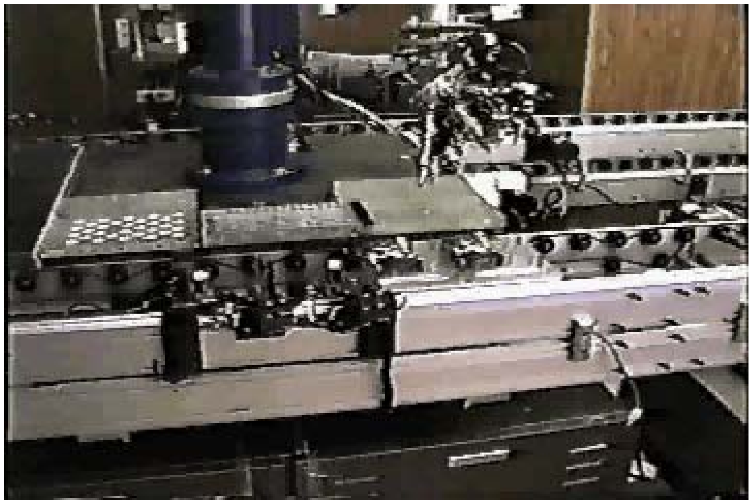
Humans manipulate expertly

Mason, MoRM

- Can take this to absurd extremes

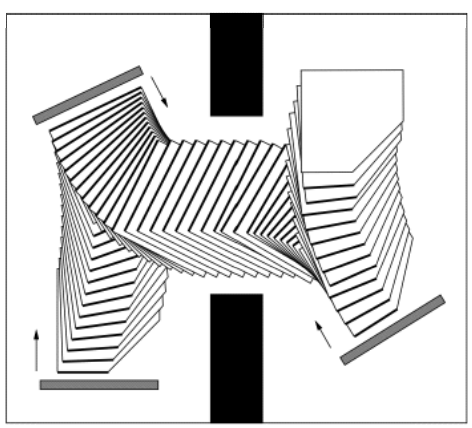
Structured Pick and Place

- Precise, high-speed part grasping & release



Manipulation by Pushing

- Stable push:
  - Motions that keep object in line contact w/ manipulator

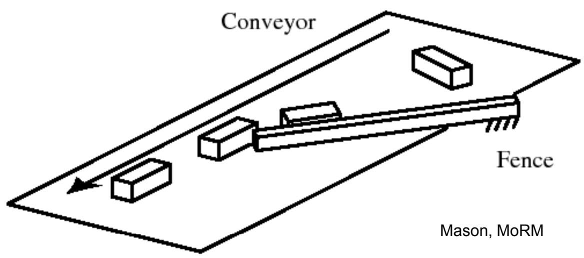


Northwestern

  - Motion planning, but with additional constraints

Fixturing

- Use of designed pegs, surfaces, prior knowledge of manipuland geometry to achieve desired pose

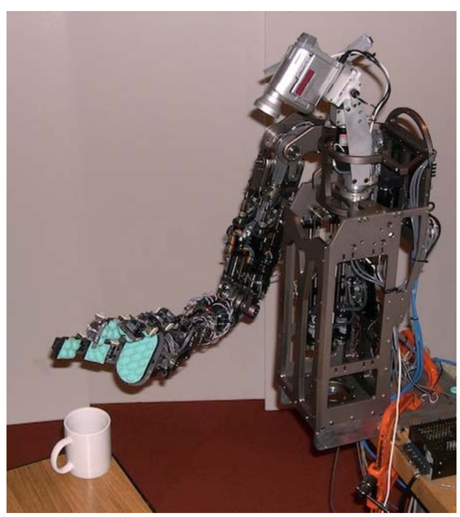


Mason, MoRM

- Goldberg's part squeezer

Soft-finger Manipulation

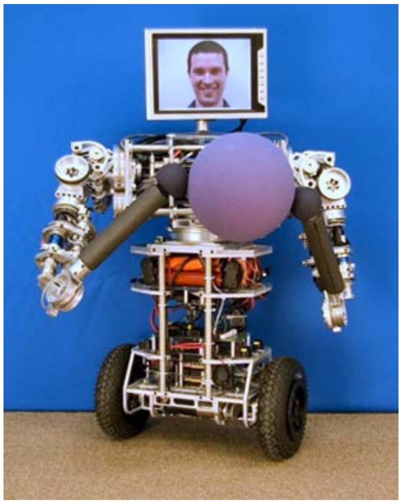
- Can exploit visual/tactile sensing & feedback



Obrero / MIT

Mobile, Two-handed Manipulation

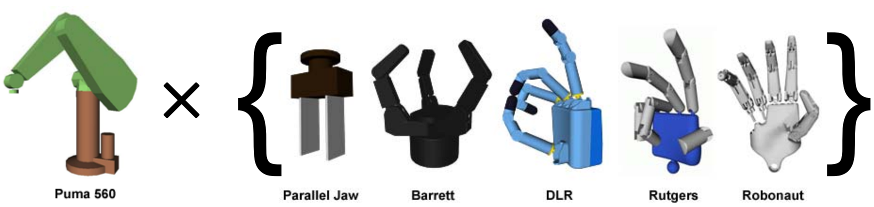
- Challenges: mass distribution; uncertainty



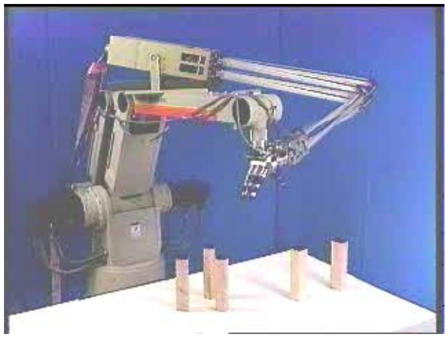
uBot / UMass Amherst

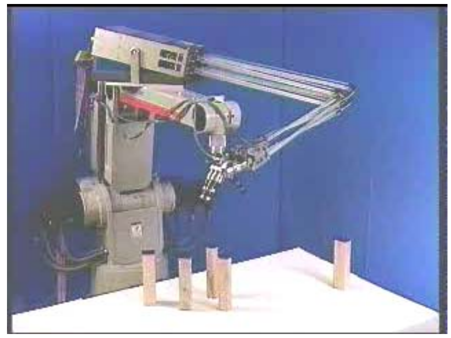
End Effectors

- The component that usually comes into contact with the manipuland
- Often attached interchangeably to robot arm
  - … like a human hand picking up a specialized tool
- Many designs (here ordered roughly by time)



Manipulation Challenges

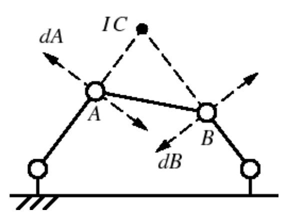


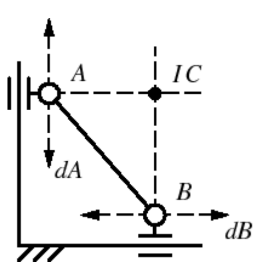


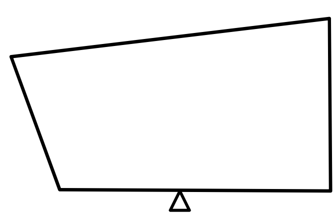
How can the robot *perceive* the object's type and pose?
How can the robot *reach for* the object?
How can the robot *grasp* the object?
How can the robot *move* the object where desired?
… Today we'll focus on grasping.

Mechanism Analysis

- Given some set of constraints, how can the motion of an object be characterized?
  - Rotating links
  - Sliding links
  - Point contacts



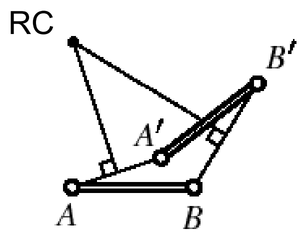




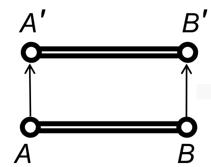
Figures from Mason, MoRM

Rotation Center (RC)

- Consider *finite* planar displacement of rigid object
  - Some point in the plane is left fixed by displacement
  - This point is called the “rotation center” (RC)
- What if the displacement is a pure translation?
  - Where is the RC?

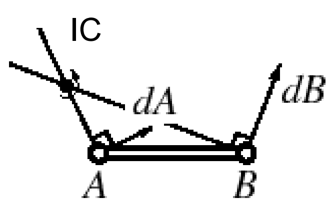


Mason, MoRM

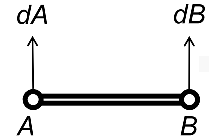


Instantaneous Center (IC):

- Consider a *differential* displacement (i.e. velocity)
  - Displacement still has a fixed point; where is it?
- What if the displacement is a pure translation?
  - Where can the IC lie?

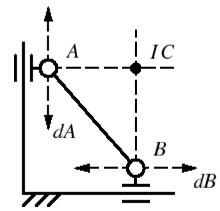


Mason, MoRM

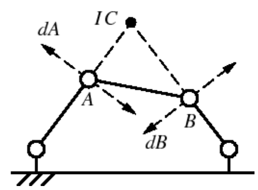


Use of IC for Mechanism Analysis

- Example four-bar linkage:
  - Base link
  - Two sliding+rotating links A, B
  - Coupler link connecting AB



- Example four-bar linkage:
  - Base link
  - Four rotating links A, B, C, D
  - Coupler link connecting AB

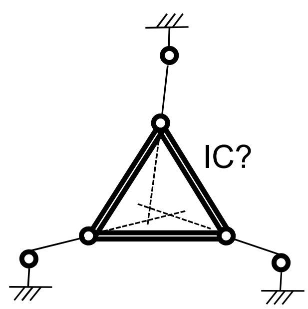


- Constraints on A, B dictate coupler motion
- IC completely determined → characterizes link

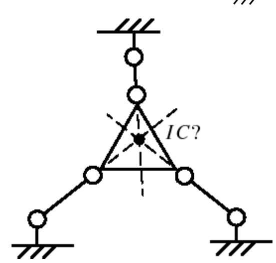
Figures from Mason, MoRM

IC for Mechanism Analysis (cont.)

- Consider this mechanism:
  – IC is



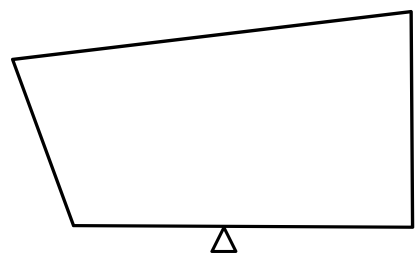
- Another possibility:
  – “False instantaneous center”



Mason, MoRM

Unilateral constraints

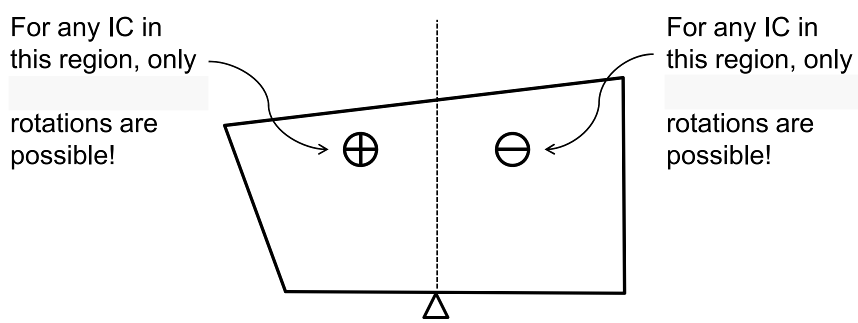
- Point contact with boundary of manipuland
- Manipuland cannot violate constraint
  (but it can separate from it: thus “unilateral”)



- How does this point contact constrain
  the possible motions of the manipuland?

Reuleaux’s method (1876)

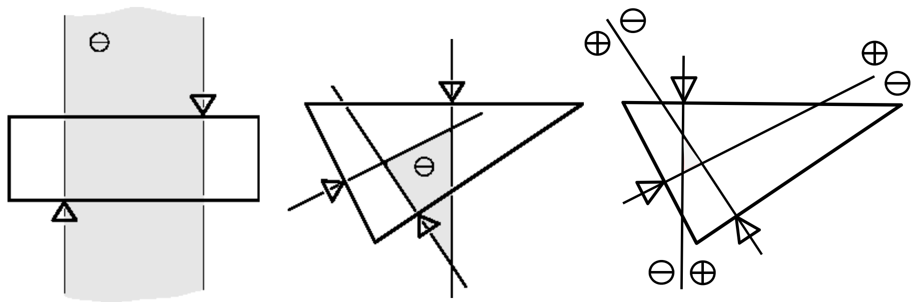
- Each unilateral constraint partitions space of ICs
  into regions left, right and on line of contact normal



- Why is the “line of contact normal” key to analysis?
  - Along it, differential rotation of either sign is possible
    (for now, we are assuming frictionless point contacts)

Reuleaux's method (cont.)

1. Construct line of for each contact
2. Label plane regions as w.r.t. this constraint

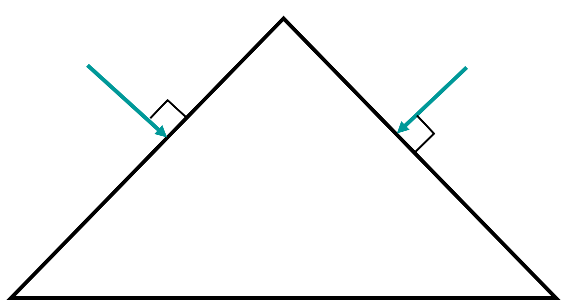


3. Each remaining region with
   is a locus of possible instantaneous centers

→ Can the IC locus become empty? If so, how?

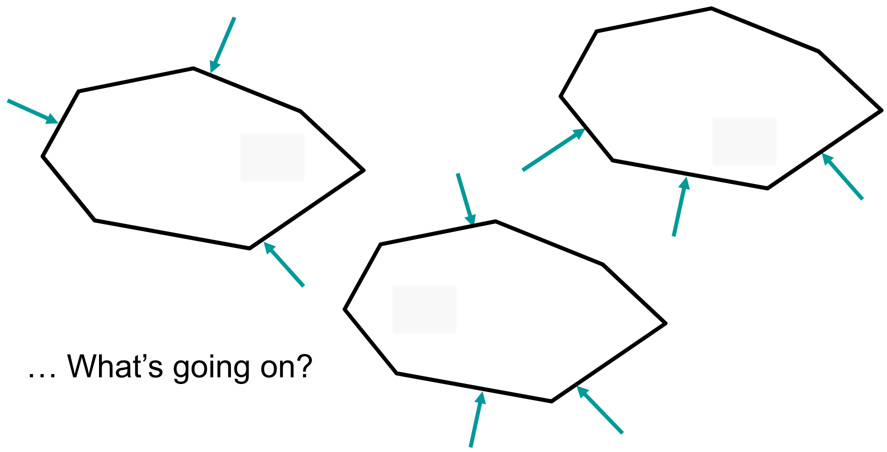
Frictionless Point Contacts

- Force must be normal to object boundary (why?)
- Force must point into object's interior



Force-Direction Closure

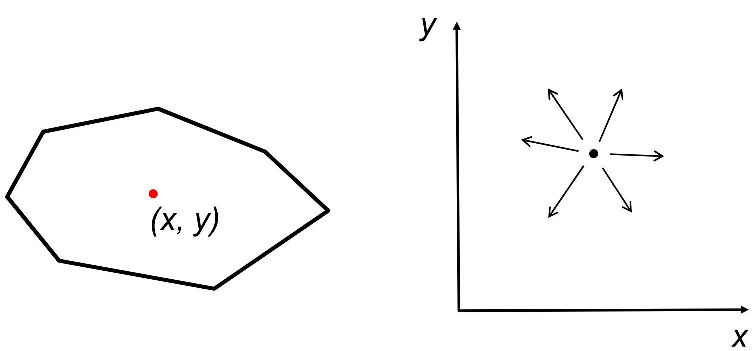
- Under what conditions will a set of point contact forces resist arbitrary planar *translation*?



… What's going on?

How many contacts are needed?

- Analyze situation in c-space with DOF argument
  – First: how many c-space DOFs for object origin?

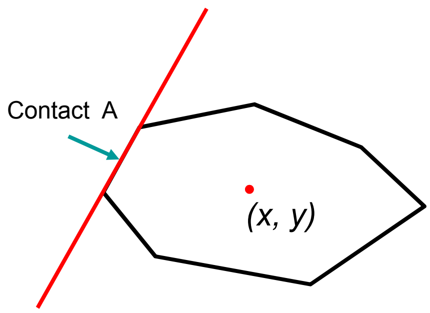


Cartesian space

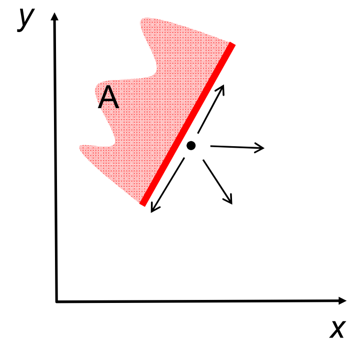
Configuration space

How many contacts are needed?

- Analyze situation in c-space with DOF argument
  - What does a Cartesian point contact imply in c-space?



Cartesian space



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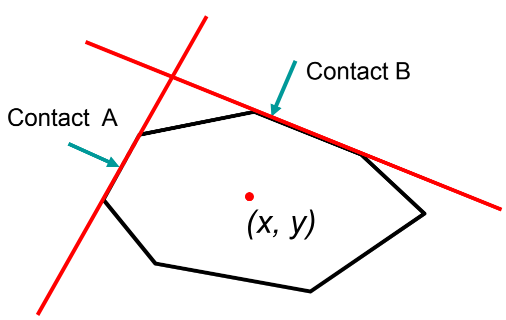

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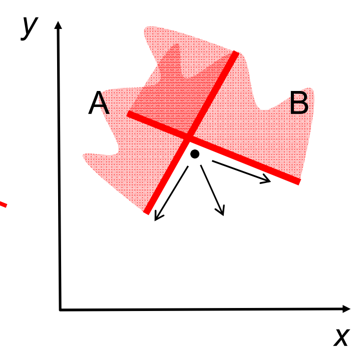

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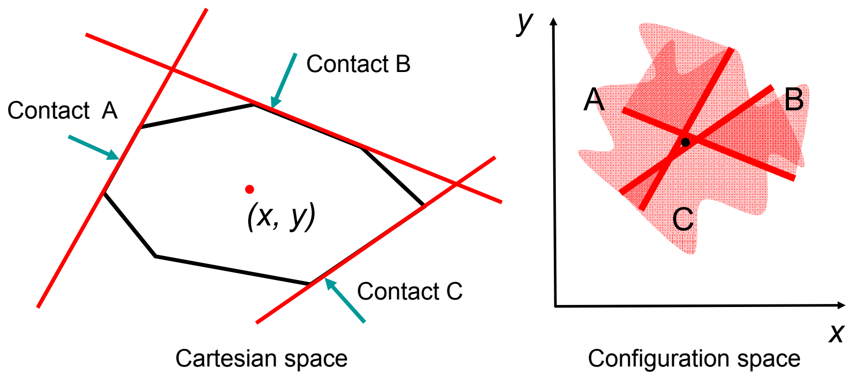
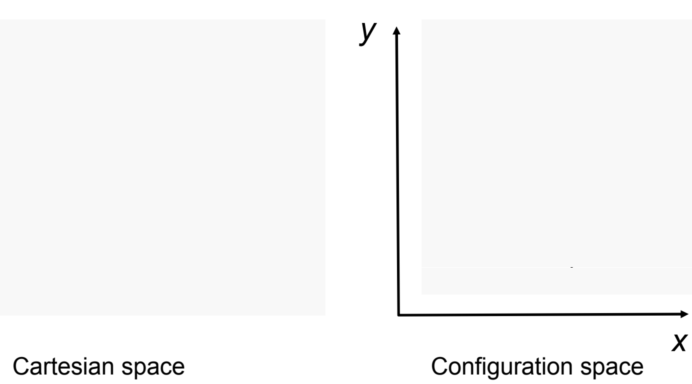


DOF Counting for Translation

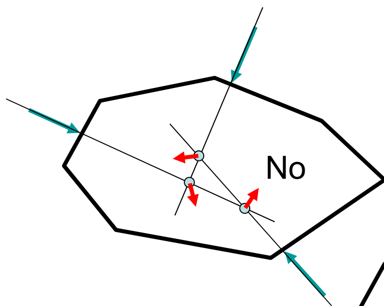
- Conclude that contacts are needed in general
  - Are there situations in which more are required?

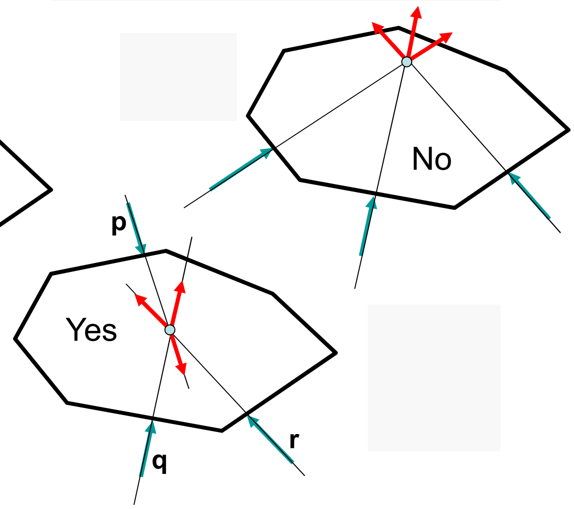


  - Example of

Conditions for Force-Direction Closure

- No (all lines of force must)
- Force vectors must

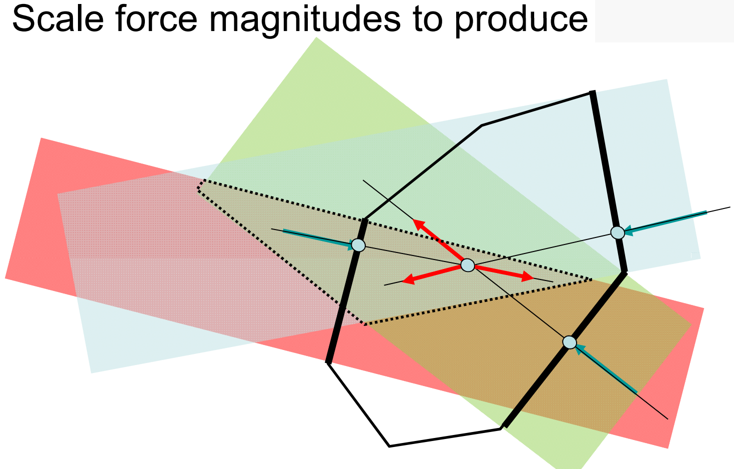




Algebraic condition?
For force vectors **p**, **q**, **r**,
there must exist $\alpha, \beta, \gamma > 0$
s.t.

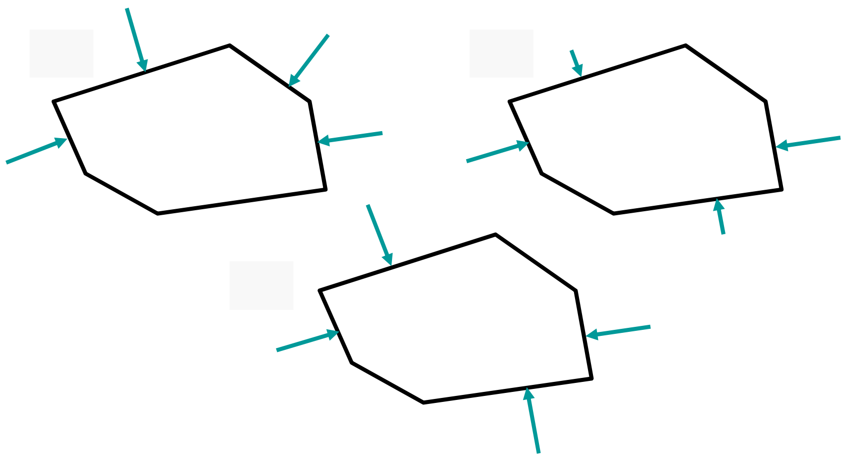
Synthesizing a Force-Direction Grasp

1. Choose admitting a
2. Project onto each contact edge
3. Scale force magnitudes to produce



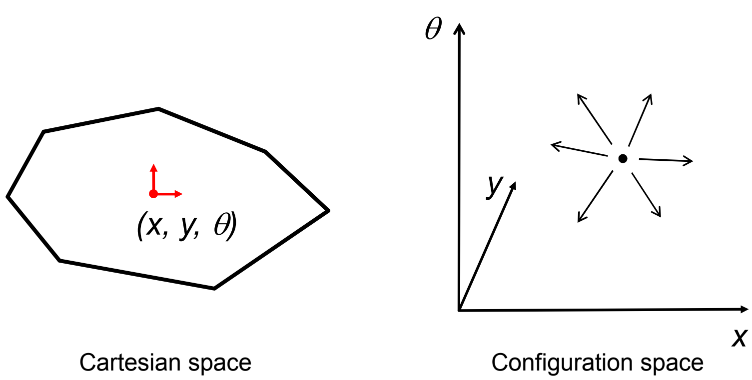
Torque Closure

- Under what conditions will a set of point contact forces resist arbitrary planar *rotations*?



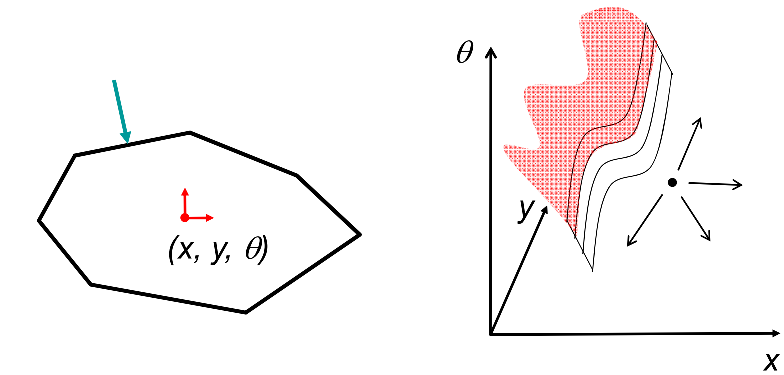
How many contacts to pin rotation?

- Use analogous DOF argument in c-space
  - First: how many c-space DOFs for object pose?



How many contacts to pin rotation?

- Introduce point contact in Cartesian space
  - Implies c-space constraint with 2D manifold boundary



Cartesian space

Configuration space

How many contacts to pin rotation?

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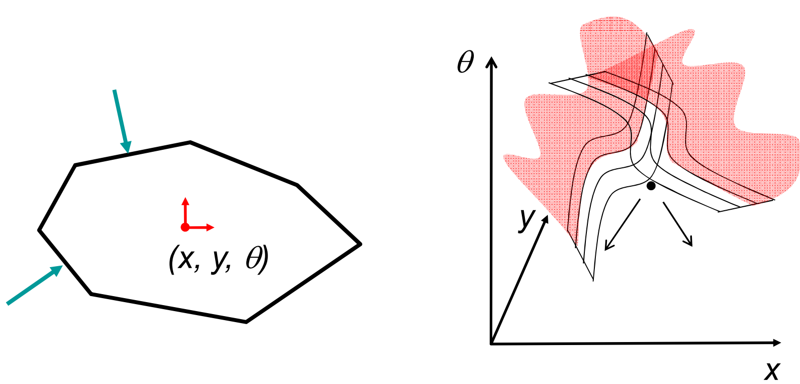
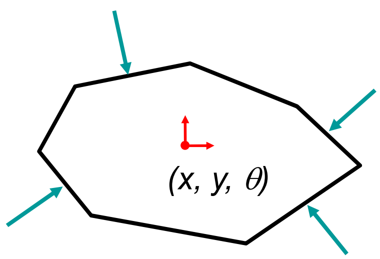


Cartesian space

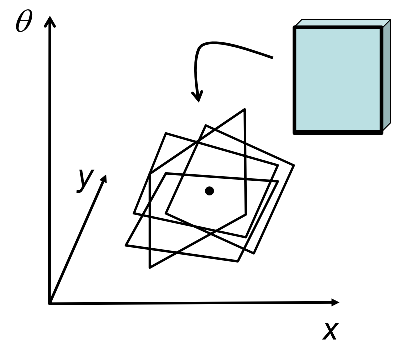
Configuration space

How many contacts to pin rotation?

- Locally, each constraint has a planar boundary
  - … So, how many *halfspaces* needed to pin point?



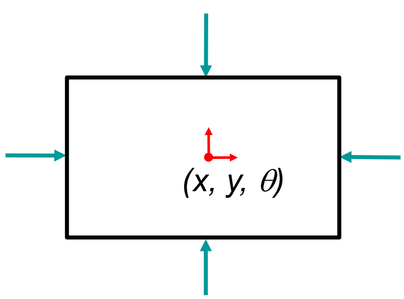
Cartesian space



Configuration space

Are There Degeneracies?

- Polygon with sides not in general position…
- But what about ?



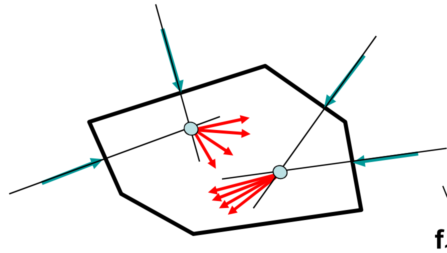
Cartesian space

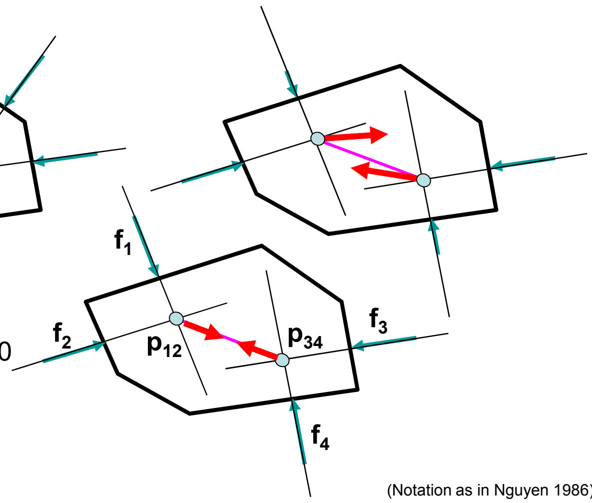
Cartesian space

- For polyhedra in 3D: need
  - Frictionless contacts cannot pin

Conditions for Torque Closure

- Each normal cone must contain the other's apex
- Pairwise effective forces must cancel each other





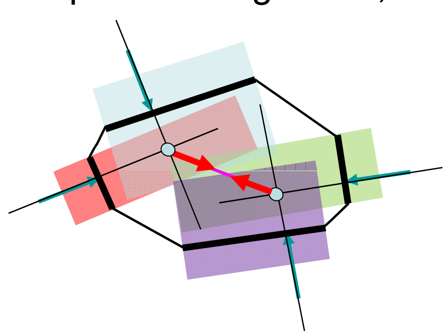
Algebraic condition? For force vectors $\mathbf{f}_1$, $\mathbf{f}_2$, $\mathbf{f}_3$, $\mathbf{f}_4$, there must exist $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta > 0$ s.t.

(Notation as in Nguyen 1986)

Synthesizing a Torque-Closure Grasp

1. Choose two edge pairs* admitting force centers
2. Choose centers inducing mutual normal cones
3. Project centers to respective edge contact points
4. Scale forces to produce alignment, cancellation

*Edge pairs need not be contiguous

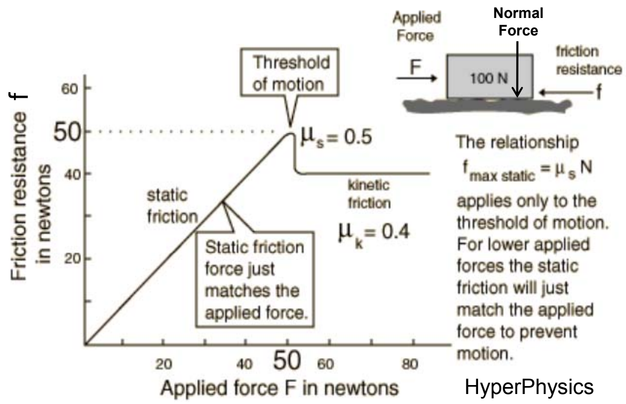


Does rotation closure imply translation closure?

Kinetic and Static Friction ("Stiction")

$F_f <= \mu_s * F_n$ (at rest): coefficient of static friction μ_s

$F_f <= \mu_k * F_n$ (moving): coefficient of kinetic friction μ_k

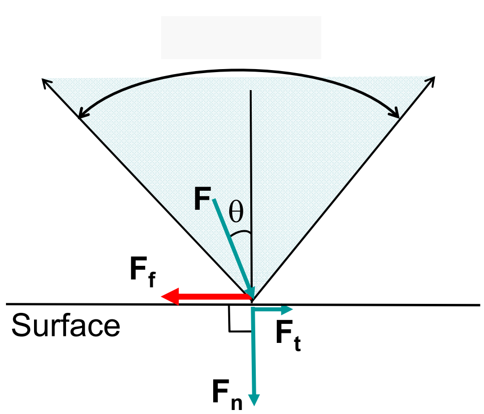


HyperPhysics

(Stiction makes things difficult both for humans and robots. Why?)

Point Contact with Friction

- Consider a point contact exerting force at some angle θ to the surface normal. What happens?

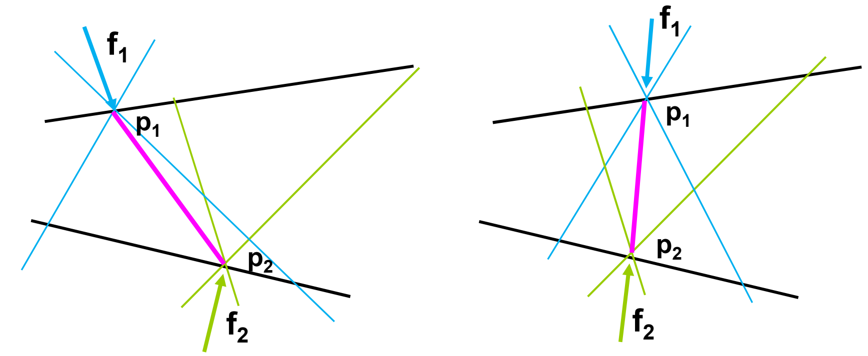


For contact at rest,
$|\mathbf{F_t}| < |\mathbf{F_f}| = \mu\ |\mathbf{F_n}|$
At critical angle θ_{crit},
$|\mathbf{F_t}| =$
Substituting gives
$|\mathbf{F}| \sin \theta_{crit} =$
Which yields
$\mu =$
So that
$\theta_{crit} =$

- Produces a of force directions

Grasp Analysis With Friction

Consider forces $\mathbf{f}_1$, $\mathbf{f}_2$ at frictional contacts $\mathbf{p}_1$, $\mathbf{p}_2$



When can $\mathbf{f}_1$, $\mathbf{f}_2$ oppose one another without sliding?

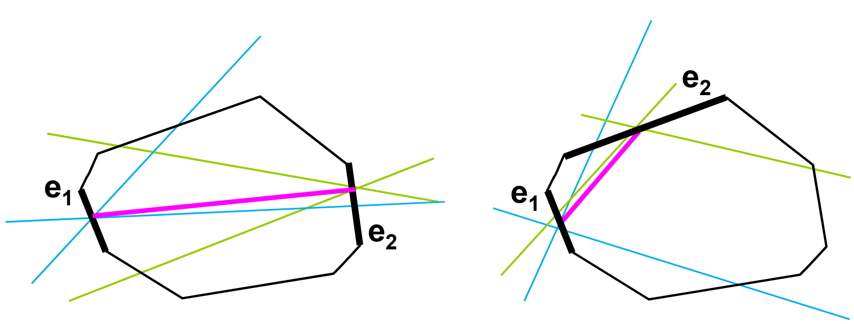
Each force must

Point $\mathbf{p}_1$ (resp. $\mathbf{p}_2$) must

Grasp Synthesis With Friction

Choose a *compatible* pair of edges $\mathbf{e}_1$, $\mathbf{e}_2$

Intuition? Using what data? How to choose?

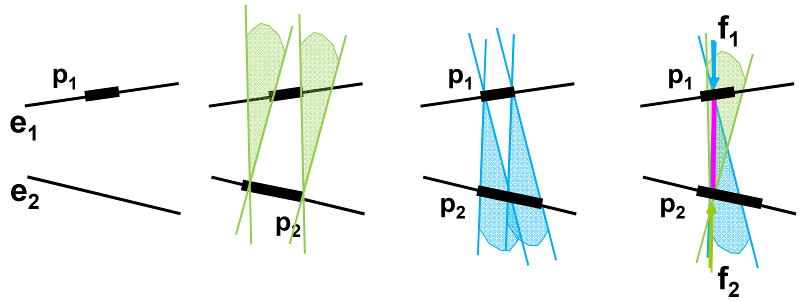


Grasp Synthesis With Friction

Choose target region for contact point $\mathbf{p_1}$

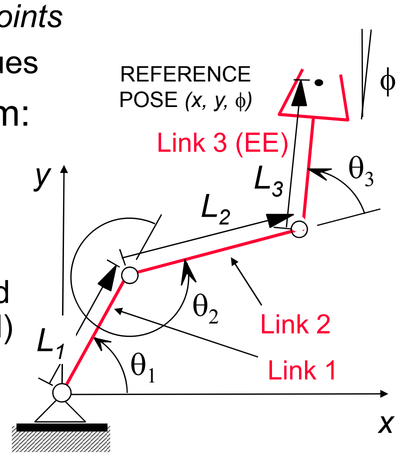
Determine feasible target region for contact $\mathbf{p_2}$

Orient and scale $\mathbf{f_1}$, $\mathbf{f_2}$ so as to cancel along $\overline{\mathbf{p_1 p_2}}$



Forward and Inverse Kinematics

- So far, have cast computations in Cartesian space
- But manipulators controlled in *configuration space:*
  - Rigid *links* constrained by *joints*
  - For now, focus on joint values
- Example 3-link mechanism:
  - Joint coordinates θ_1, θ_2, θ_3
  - Link lengths L_1 , L_2 , L_3
- End effector coordinates
  - "Reference pose" described by x, y, and ϕ (w.r.t. vertical)
- How can we relate EE to configuration variables?

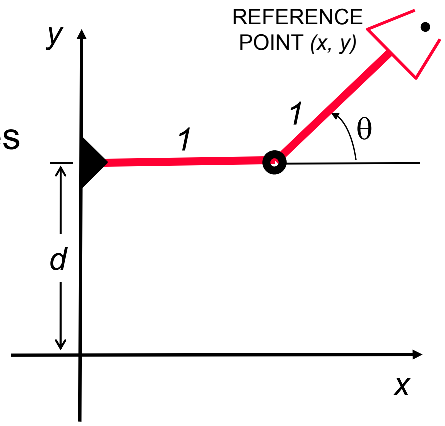


Forward Kinematics

- Given mechanism description and joint values, express end effector pose in Cartesian coordinates
  - Example: two-link arm with one sliding, one rotating joint
- Configuration variables:
  - Joint coordinates *d*, θ
  - Link lengths (both 1)
- End effector coordinates
  - "Reference point" (*x*, y)
- Challenge: express as

$x = x(d, \theta) =$

$y = y(d, \theta) =$



Inverse Kinematics

- Given end effector pose in Cartesian coordinates, identify the joint values that yield specified pose
- Challenge: solve for joint values in terms of pose

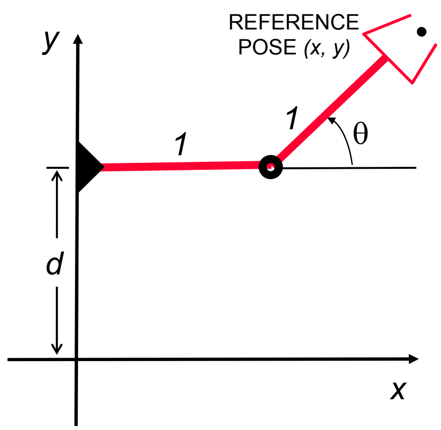
$\theta = \theta(x, y)$

$=$

$d = d(x, y)$

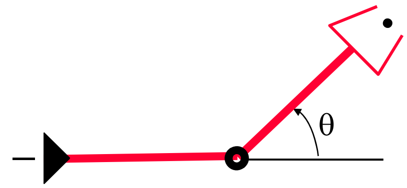
$=$

Hints:



Why is IK difficult?

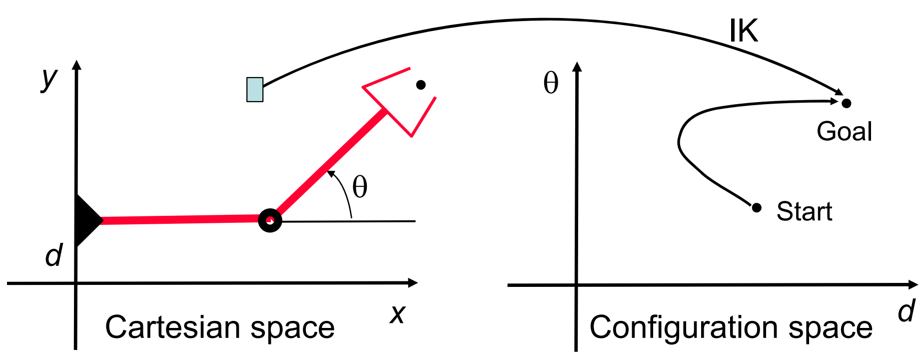
- Nonlinear
  - Revolute joints → inverse trigonometry



- Multi-valued
  - Often multiple solutions for a single Cartesian pose
- Discontinuities and singularities
  - Can lose one or more DOFs in some configurations
- Possibly over-constrained (no exact solution)
  - Use of approximation and iterative algorithms
- Dynamics
  - In reality, want to apply forces and torques (while respecting physical constraints), not just move arm!

Putting it All Together: Grasping

- Input workspace, obstacles, and manipuland:
  - Determine a feasible grasp (set of contact points)
  - Use IK to solve for target end-effector pose in c-space
  - Plan a collision-free reach to the computed pose
  - Control end-effector along desired trajectory



What have we swept under the rug?

- Sensing
  - Shape, pose of target object, accessibility of surfaces
  - Classification of material type from sensor data
  - Freespace through which grasping action will occur
- Prior knowledge
  - Estimate of μ, mass, moments given material type
  - Internal, articulated, even active degrees of freedom
- Uncertainty & compliance
  - Tolerate noise inherent in sensing and actuation
  - Ensure that slight sensing, actuation errors won't cause damage
  - Handle soft fingers making contact over a finite area (not a point)
- Dynamics
  - All of the above factors may be changing in real time

Lab 7 Preview

- FK & IK; visual servoing; break-beam grasping