

Integrated Modeling and Learning for Robust Grasping and Dexterous Manipulation with Adaptive Hands

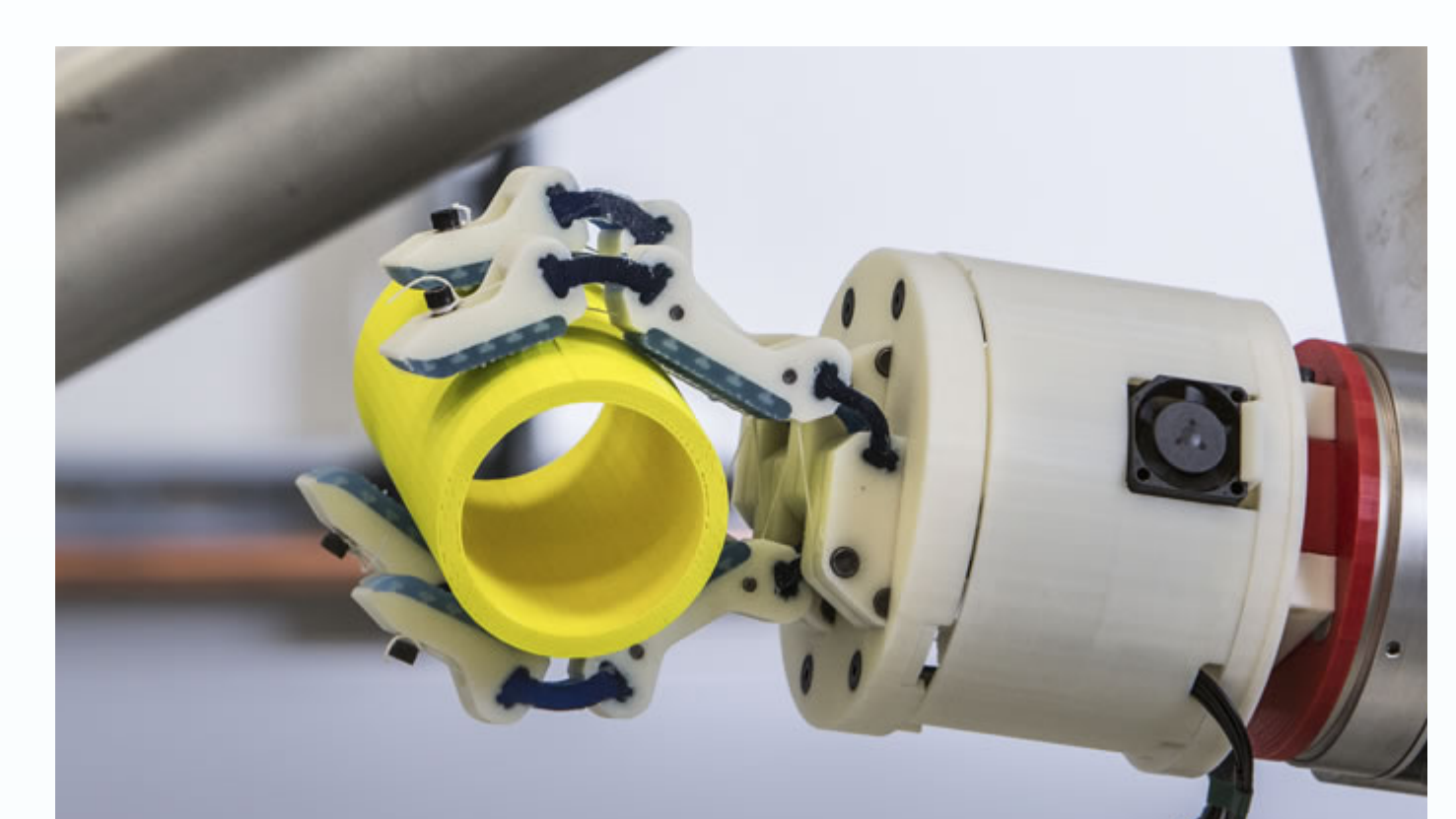


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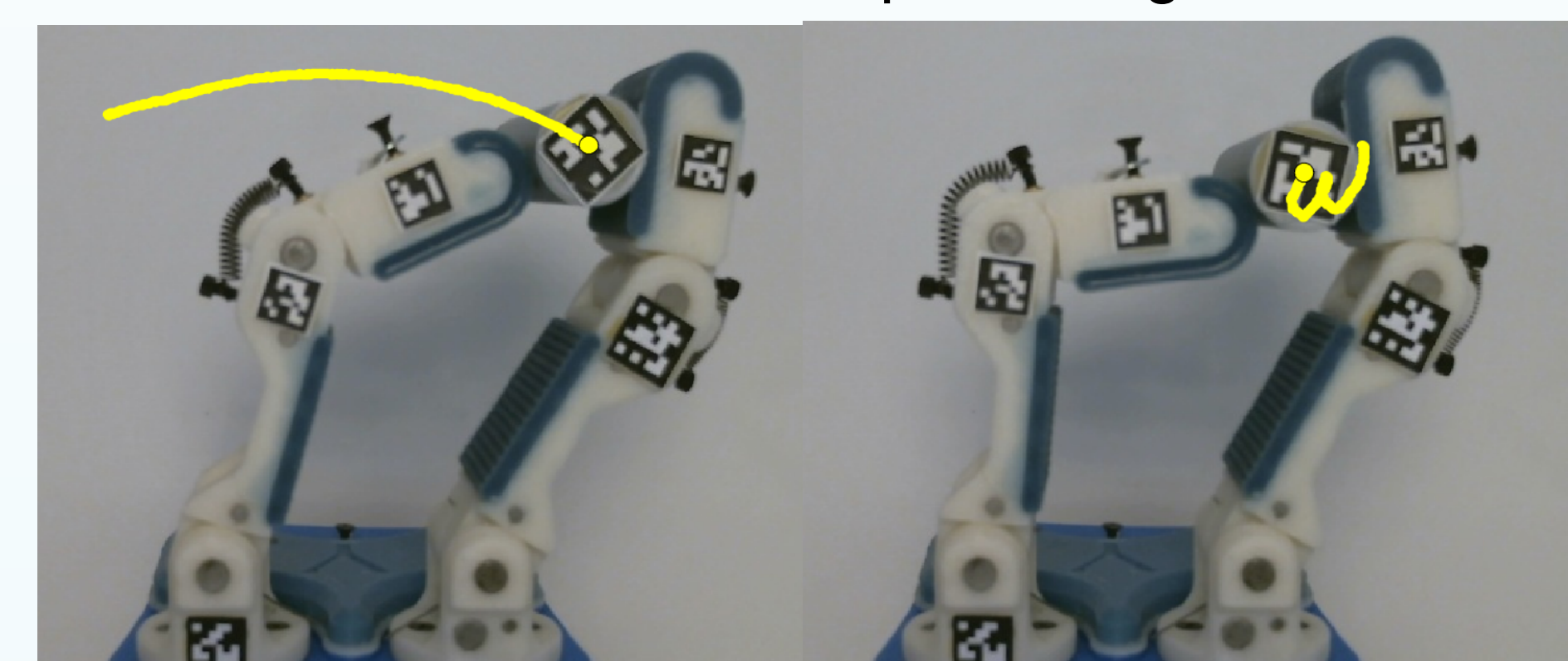
Yale OpenHand Project

<https://www.eng.yale.edu/grablab/openhand/>



Why Underactuated Adaptive Hands?

- Able to passively adapt to objects of uncertain size and shape.
- Provide good grasping performance without sensing and with open-loop control.
- Enable a low cost and compact design.



However, under-actuated hands

- are difficult to model analytically and to control,
- and have a high uncertainty due to the use of soft materials and low-cost manufacturing.

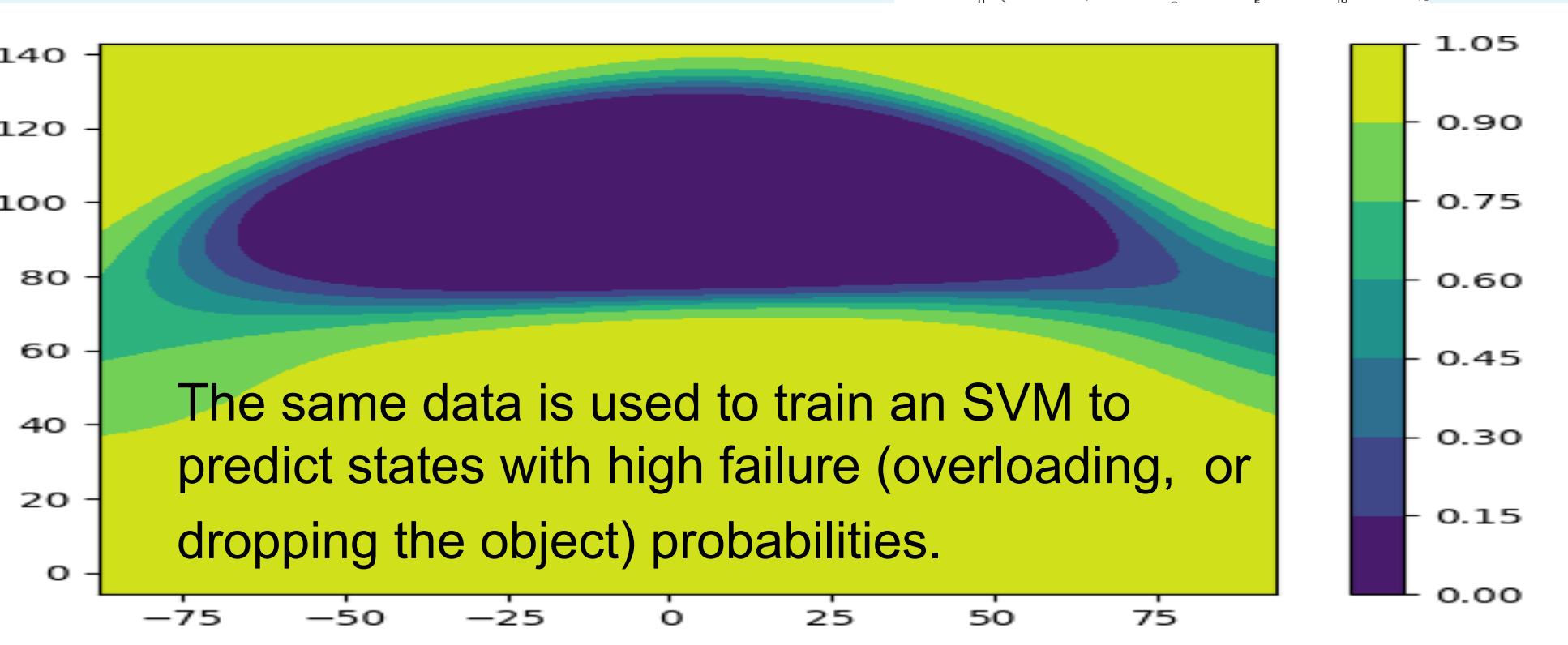
Learning a State Transition Model

Data Collection

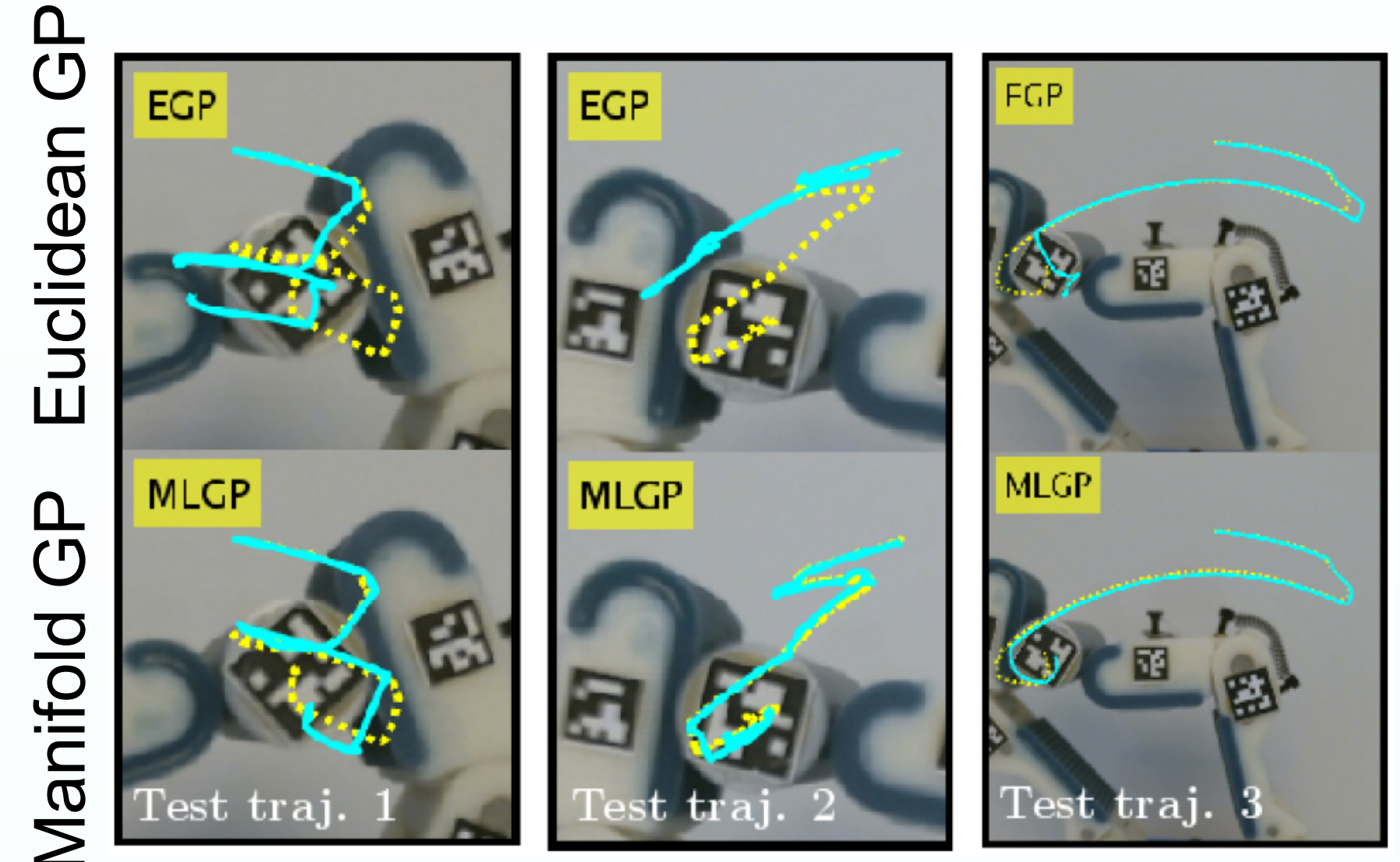
Model O gripper, Camera, Markers, Grasped object

Gaussian Process Regression on a Manifold

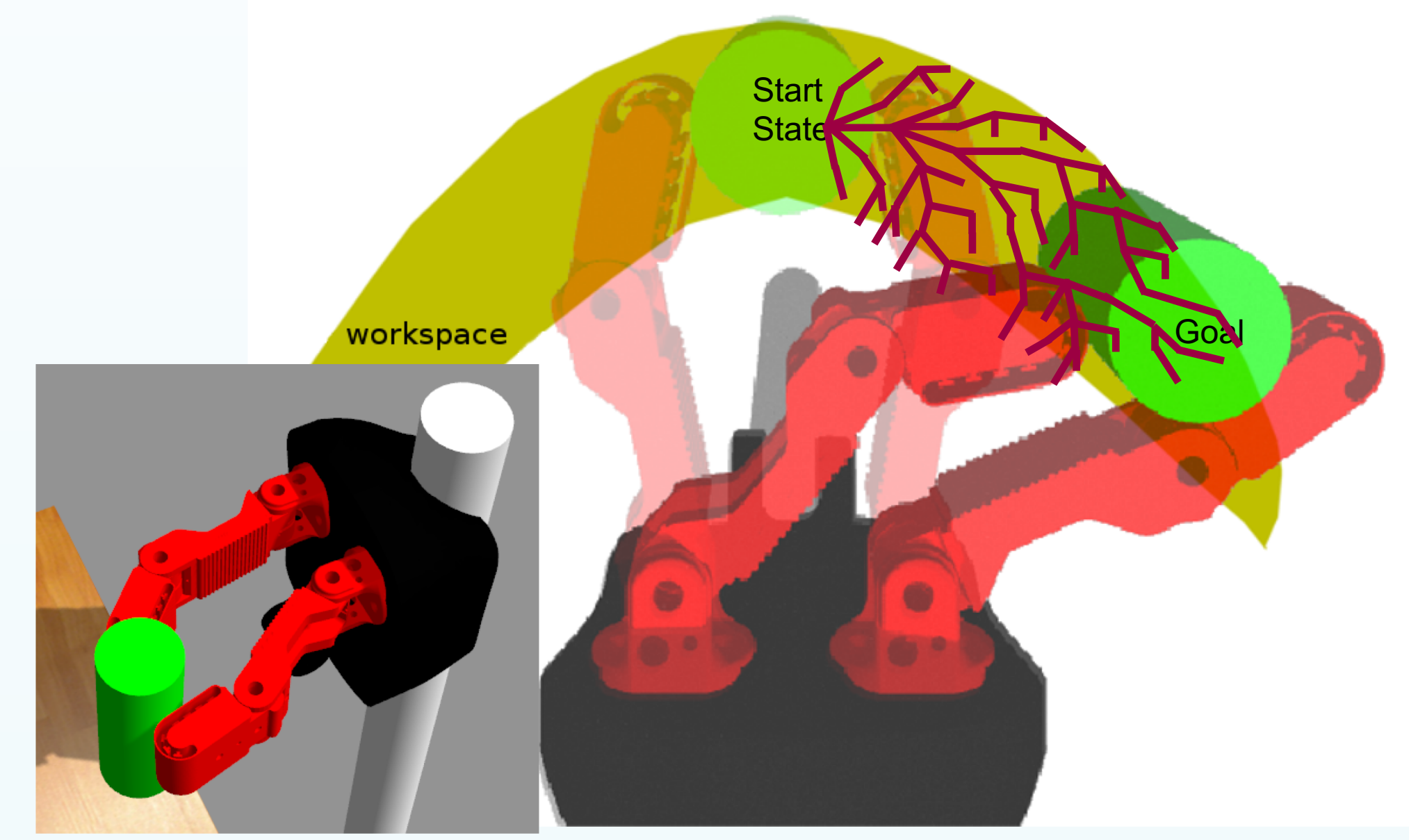
target function training data, prediction, 2σ credible region



Path Tracking Experiments



Robust Belief-Space Planning Using Learned Transition Model



Planning tree constructed using the transition function given by a neural network

PARTICLE PROPAGATION

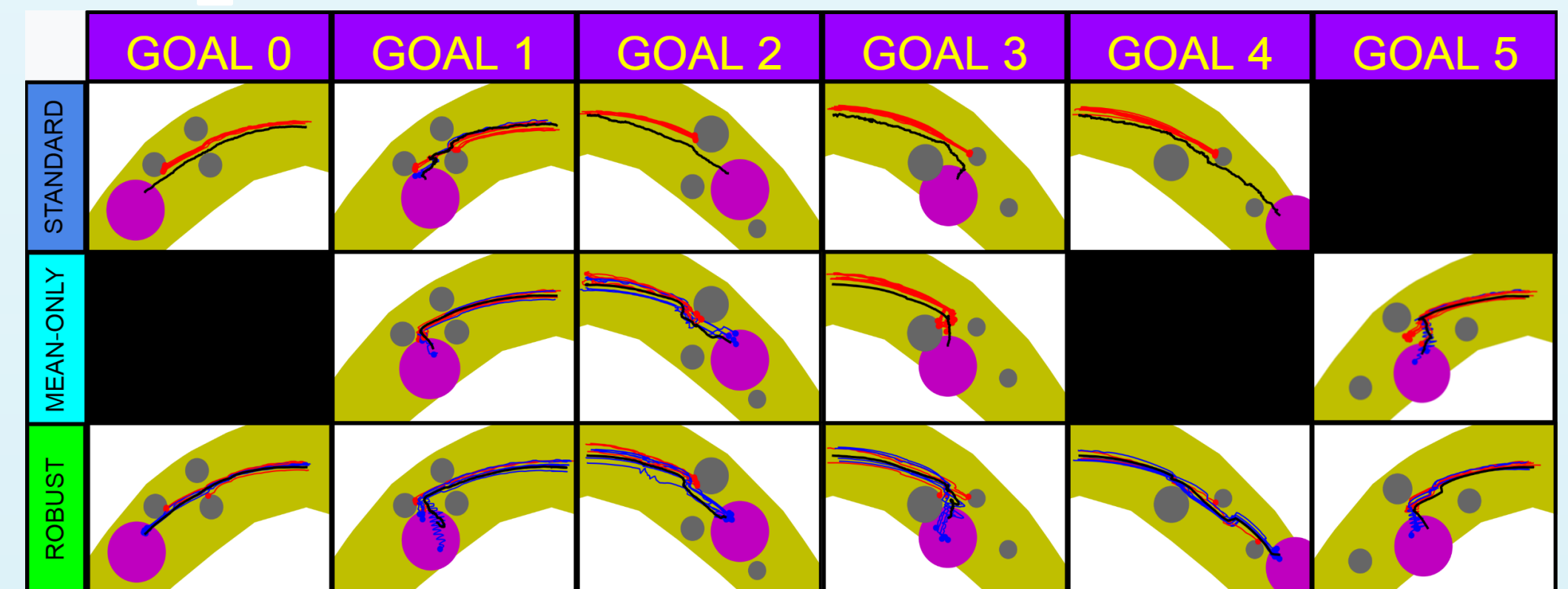
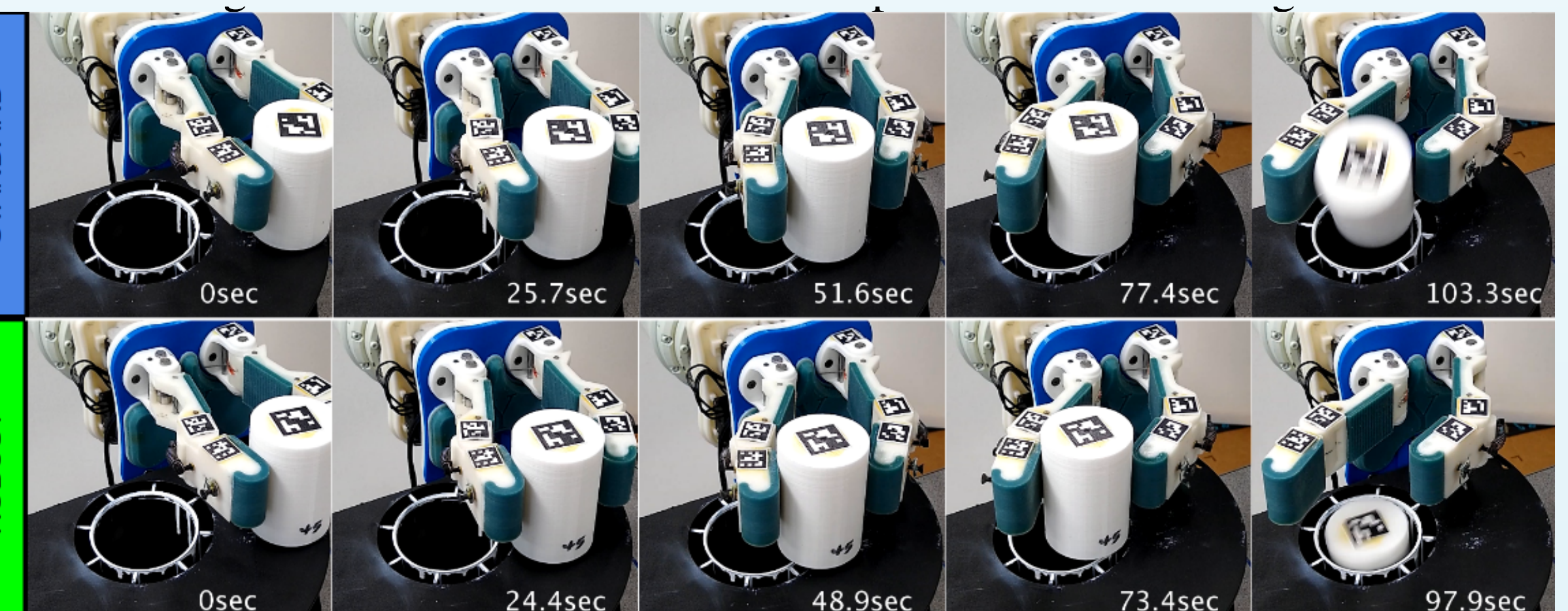
Obstacle, Goal Region, $\tau(b_i, u_i)$

VALIDITY CONSTRAINT

Rejects nodes with $P_{valid} = \frac{\# \text{ valid particles} < 6}{\# \text{ total particles}}$
 Invalid (colliding) particles, Resample additional valid particles to maintain size of distribution

SUCCESS CONSTRAINT

Rejects nodes with $p_{success} < \epsilon$
 Mean-shift clustering, Goal region transposed, $p_{success} = \text{ratio of particles in transposed goal}$

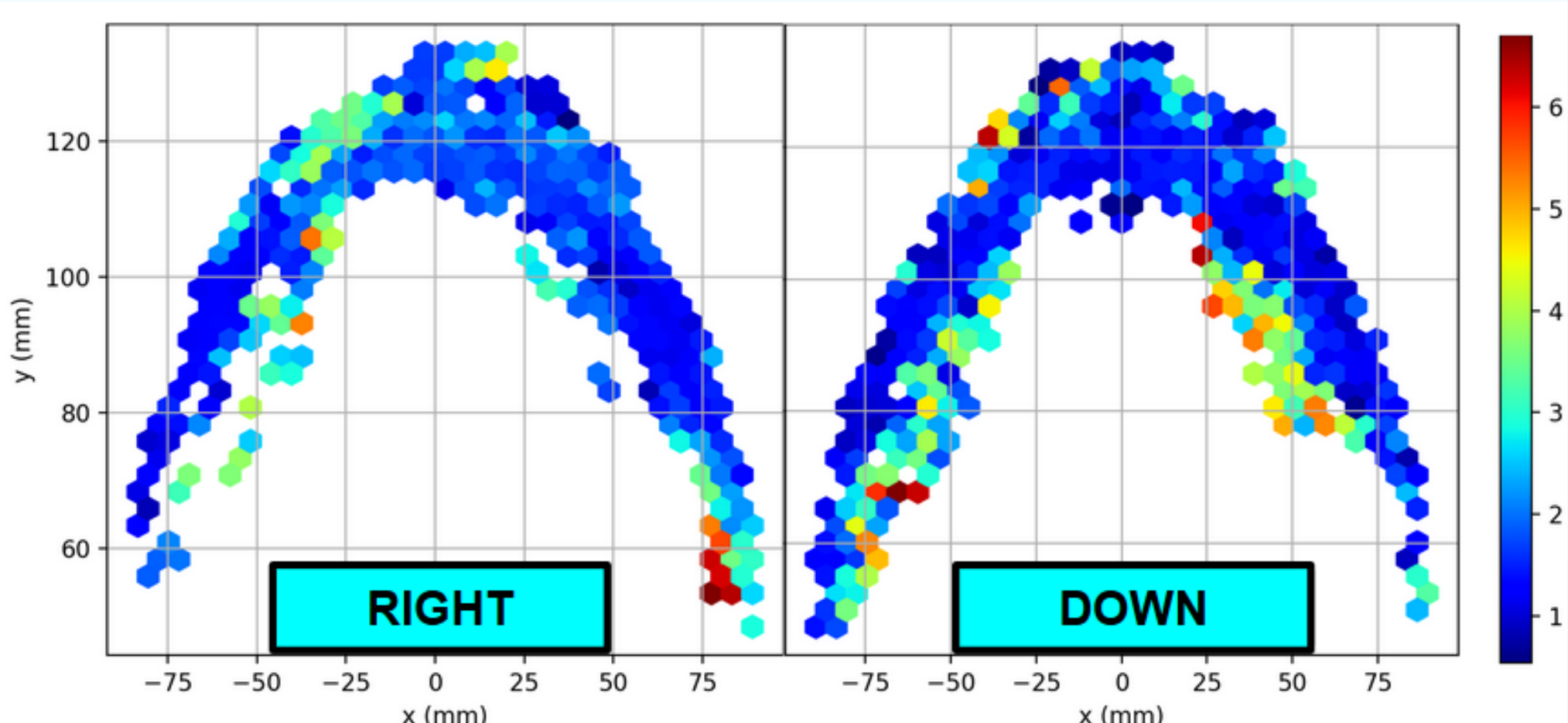
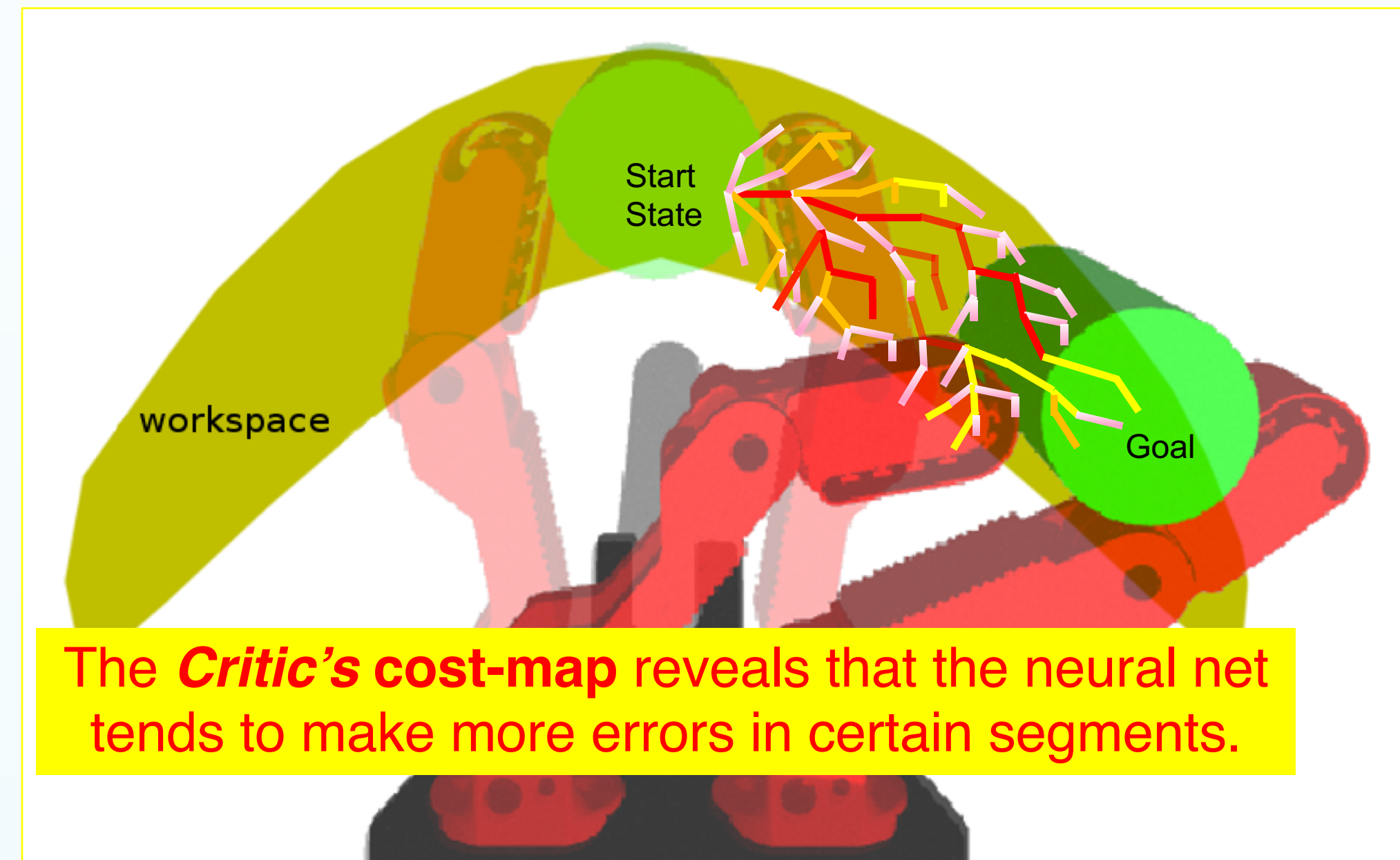


Planning Experiments

	STANDARD	MEAN-ONLY	ROBUST
Initial Solution Time [s]	15.6	550.6	615.9
Initial Solution Path Length [mm]	51.28	55.98	67.01
Final Solution Path Length [mm]	49.73	50.12	65.42
Planning Solved Rate	83.3	58.3	91.7
Reached Goal Success Rate	0.04	0.25	.62
Validity Rate	0.06	.78	.73

Motion Planning with Competency-Aware Transition Models

A second neural network, called the *critic network*, is trained to predict where the transition neural network makes more mistakes.



Heatmap illustrations of the critic values projected on the x-y plane with regards to different action directions.

Motion Planning with Obstacle Avoidance Experiments

Goal	1	2	3	4	5					
STA.	H-CRITIC	STA.	H-CRITIC	STA.	H-CRITIC					
path length (mm)	111	87.42	206	91.33	169	175	97.5	93.3	83	64.9
rollout suc. rate (%)	0	20	30	80	0	100	0	90	100	100
RMSE (mm)	NA	3.27	3.61	2.16	NA	5.06	NA	2.57	1.45	1.21

Success

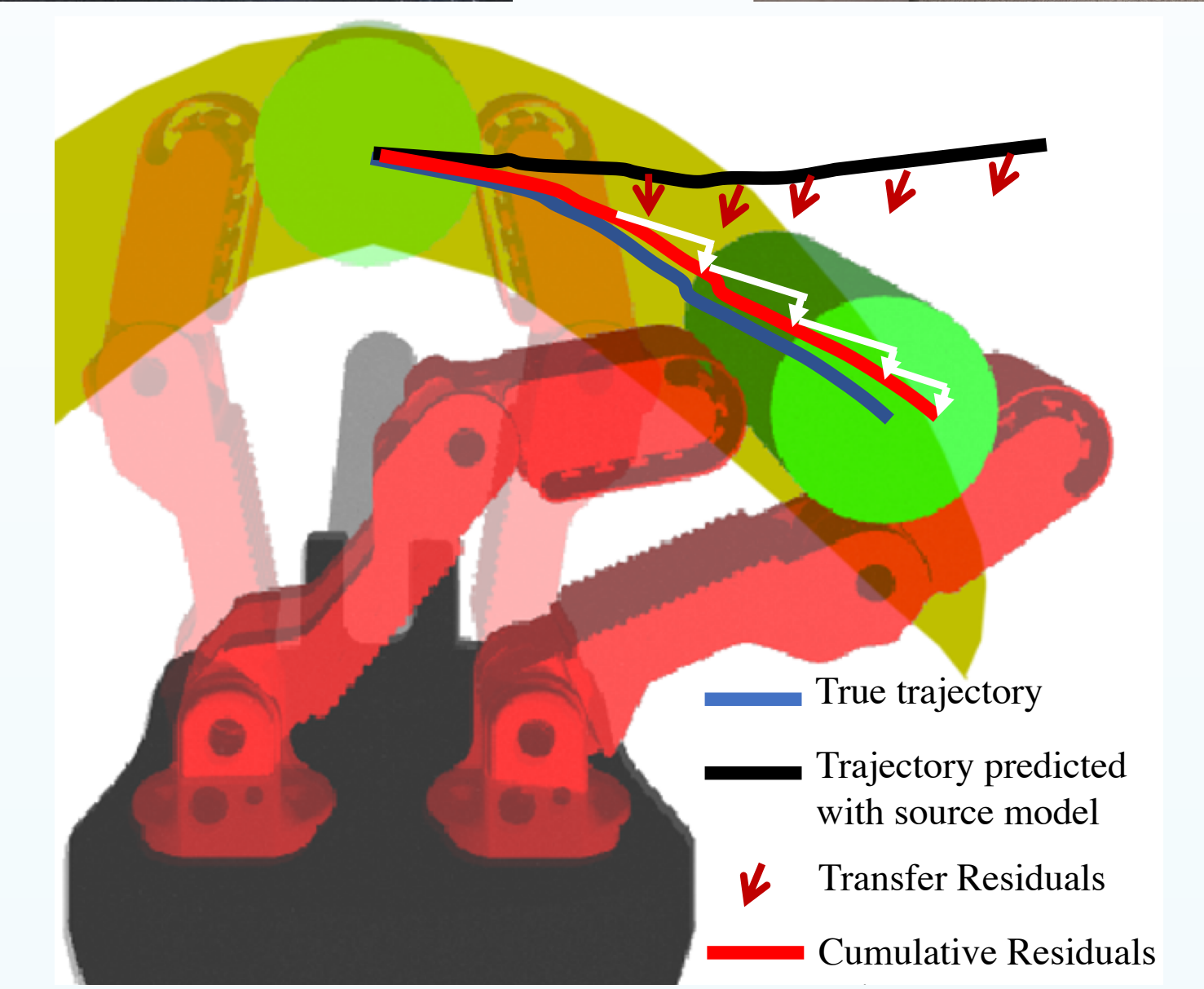
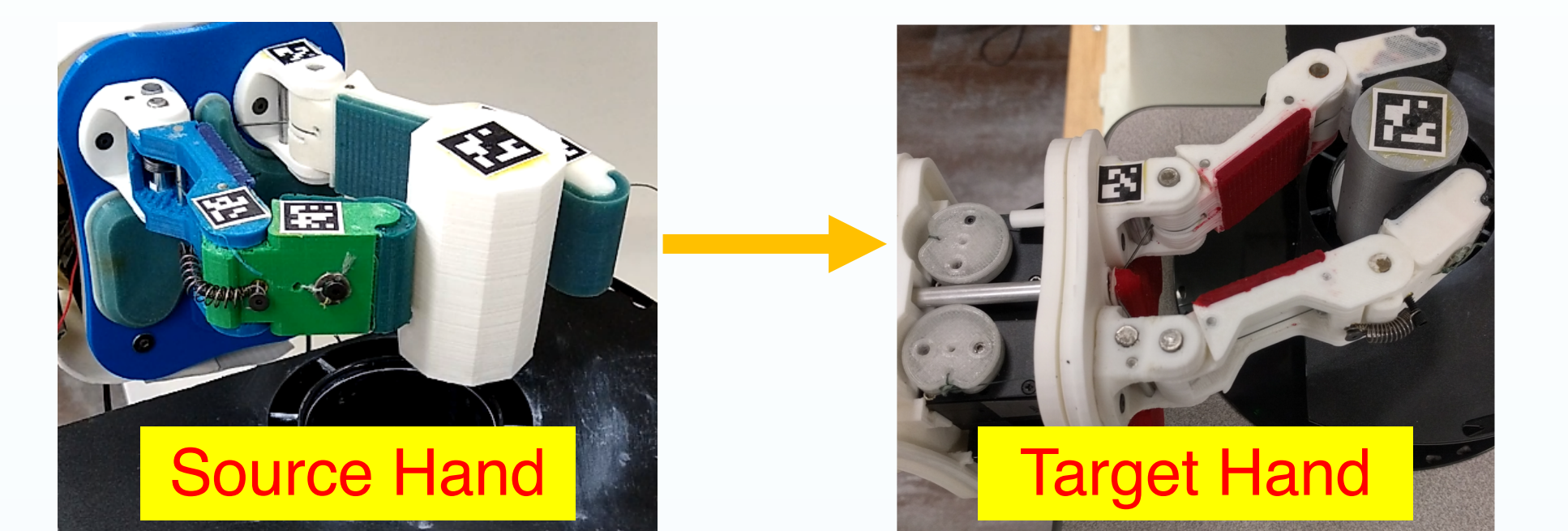
t = 0 sec, t = 54.99 sec, t = 79.99 sec, t = 134.99 sec, t = 180 sec, t = 197.99 sec

Failure

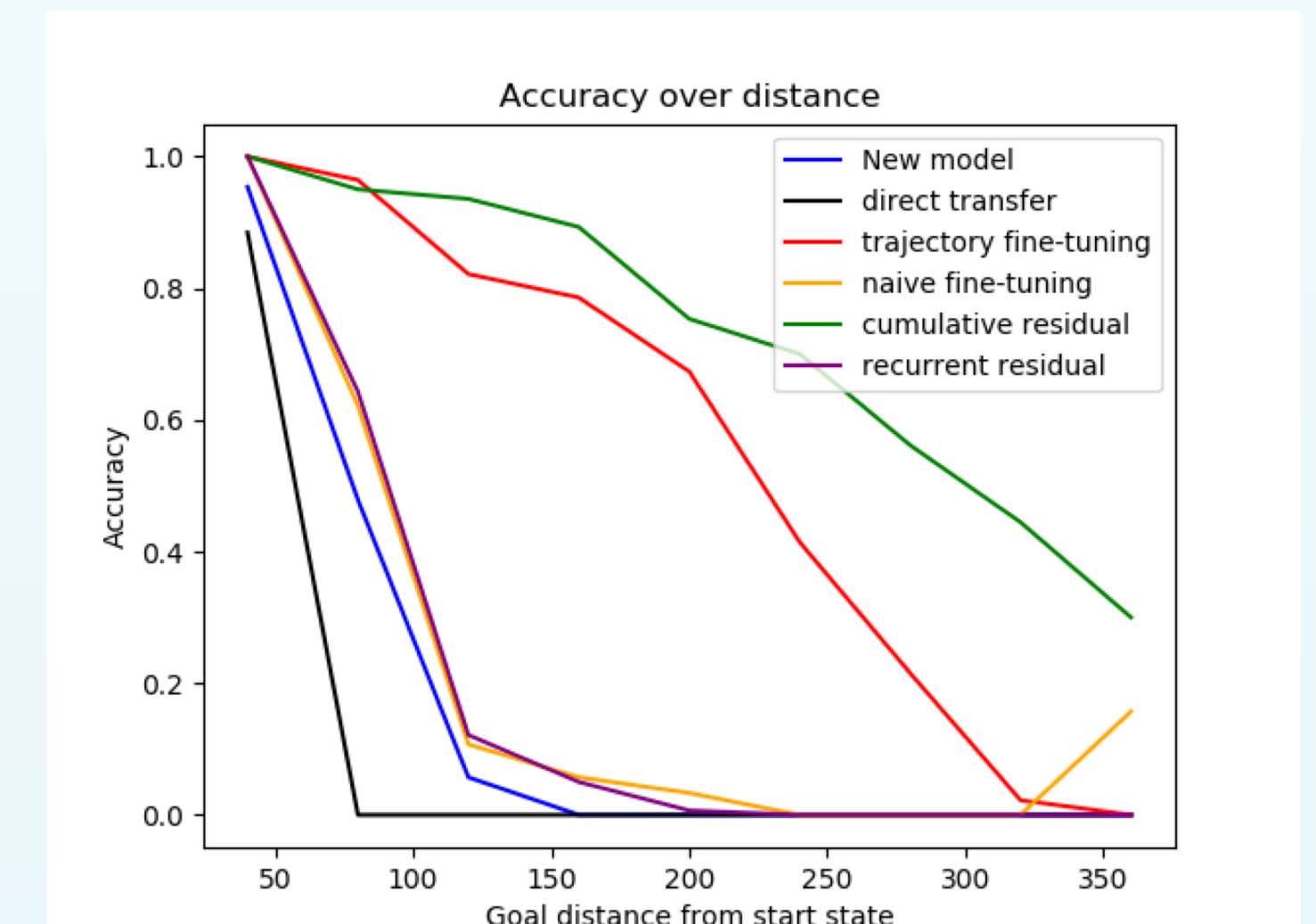
t = 0 sec, t = 37.99 sec, t = 74.99 sec, t = 80 sec

Learning to Transfer Dynamic Models of Underactuated Soft Robotic Hands

Instead of learning a new model for every new hand from scratch (12 more hours of data collection), we record only a small number of new trajectories and learn to transfer the original transition model.



Errors of predicted future states accumulate over time. The proposed *cumulative residuals* approach solves this issue by bounding the *Lyapunov exponent* of the transferred mode.



Publications

- Liam Schramm, Avishai Sintov and Abdeslam Boularias. "Learning to Transfer Dynamic Models of Underactuated Soft Robotic Hands". In ICRA 2020.
- Avishai Sintov, Andrew Kimmel, Kostas E. Bekris and Abdeslam Boularias. "Motion Planning with Competency-Aware Transition Models for Underactuated Adaptive Hands". In ICRA 2020.
- Andrew Kimmel, Avishai Sintov, Juntao Tan, Bowen Wen, Abdeslam Boularias and Kostas E. Bekris. "Belief-Space Planning using Learned Models with Application to Underactuated Hands". In ISRR 2019.
- Avishai Sintov, Andrew Morgan, Andrew Kimmel, Aaron Dollar, Kostas Bekris, Abdeslam Boularias. "Learning a State Transition Model of an Underactuated Adaptive Hand". In ICRA-RAL 2019.