



## **Broader Impact**

Critical to many robotic manipulation tasks:

- Surgical assistive robots: tissue and organs
- Home-assistance robots: sponges, clothes, food, etc.
- Warehouse robots: containers, boxes, etc.
- Safe automated productions lines for deformable products.

### **Surgical Application**

Surgical retraction task: grasping a tissue layer and lifting it up to expose the underlying area of a kidney.

![](_page_0_Picture_19.jpeg)

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- dim feature vector from partialview point cloud using PointConv
- Deformation control: compute end effector displacement given difference of current and target features
- $\succ$  We train on random size and stiffness instances of these shapes

![](_page_0_Picture_24.jpeg)

### **Manipulation Point Prediction**

- > Where to grasp when performing shape control?
- > Insight: points on the object that move more should generally be close to the grasp point
- Manipulation point = displacement-weighted average of keypoints matched between initial and target shape.

[Bao Thach, Brian Y. Cho, Alan Kuntz, & Tucker Hermans. *ICRA* 2022]

# Experiments **Quantitative Results**

- > In simulation, use dVRK surgical robot to manipulate a variety of object geometries and stiffnesses.
- $\triangleright$  Evaluate performance in 2 categories: objects inside and outside the training distributions

![](_page_0_Figure_35.jpeg)

 $\succ$  On real robot, evaluate with a foam box object. **Qualitative Results** 

![](_page_0_Picture_37.jpeg)

*Goal-oriented shape servoing* 

![](_page_0_Picture_39.jpeg)

Surgical retraction task

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![](_page_0_Figure_43.jpeg)