

# Team NAIST-Panasonic

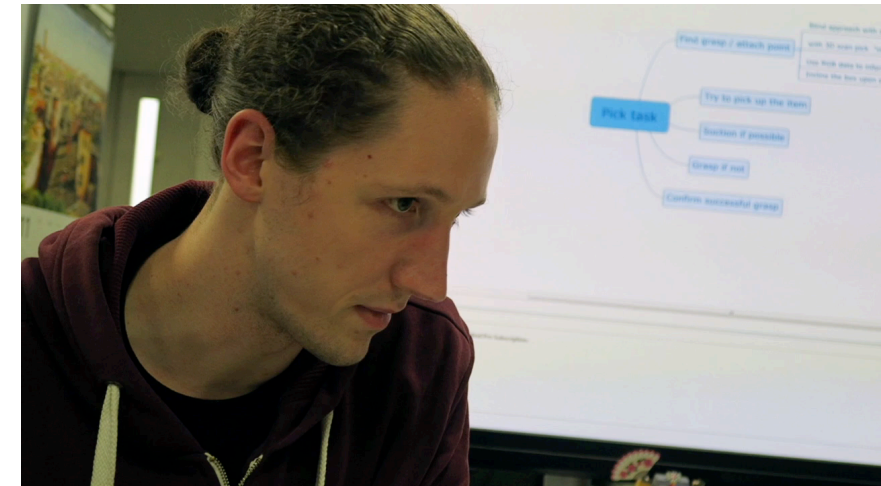


## NAIST

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Team **NAIST-Panasonic** = 20 Members

# Outline



- Lessons from the past
- New challenges
- Suction force analysis
- Storage system
- Conclusion

# Lessons from the past

# Failures examples

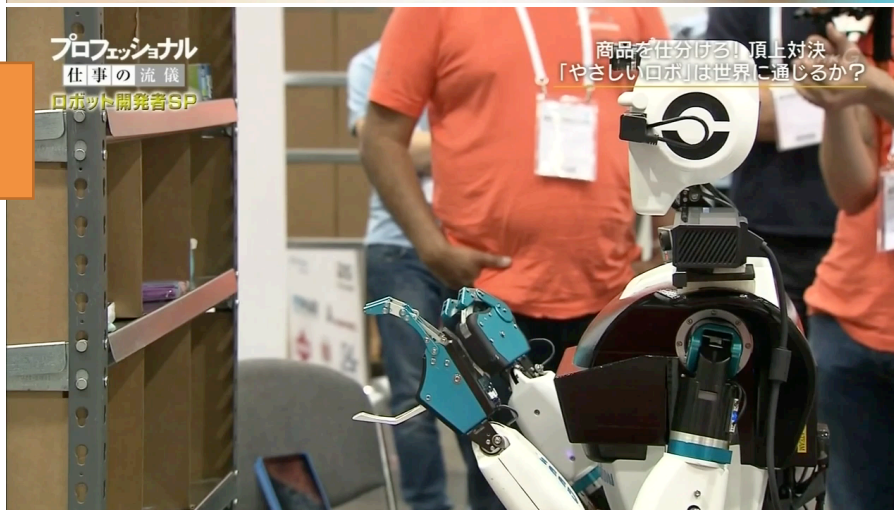
Recognition failure



Grasping approach



Unexpected collision



Item loss





# Failures and potential impact

Failure	Potential impact
Collision with storage system	Round loss
Planning failure	Round loss
Items left on recognition space	Object recognition capability loss
Losing suction contact	Point loss due to dropped item
Two-item grasping	Point loss due to lost item
Object recognition errors	Point loss due to misplaced item
Grasping failures	Time loss
Slow path-planning	Time loss

# Lessons from the past

## Hardware

- One 7-DOF manipulator can suffice
- 7-DOF can be faster than 6-DOF manipulator (shorter joint space distance)
- Suction tool worked for 80% of the items
- Professional suction system needed for reliability
- Sensor stability issues possible

## Software

- Learning-based object recognition has high success rate
- Depth information may not improve object recognition
- Illumination significantly affects object recognition (RSJ review)
- Datasets can be used (Team C<sup>2</sup>M, Team R U Pracsys, Team MIT-Princeton)
- MoveIt planning speed can be prohibitive

## Strategy & Workflow

- Failures are unavoidable  
→ Error recovery is essential
- State machines effective for task planning (Team Delft)
- Do not modify the code in the last minute (!)

# New challenges

# New Challenges in ARC 2017

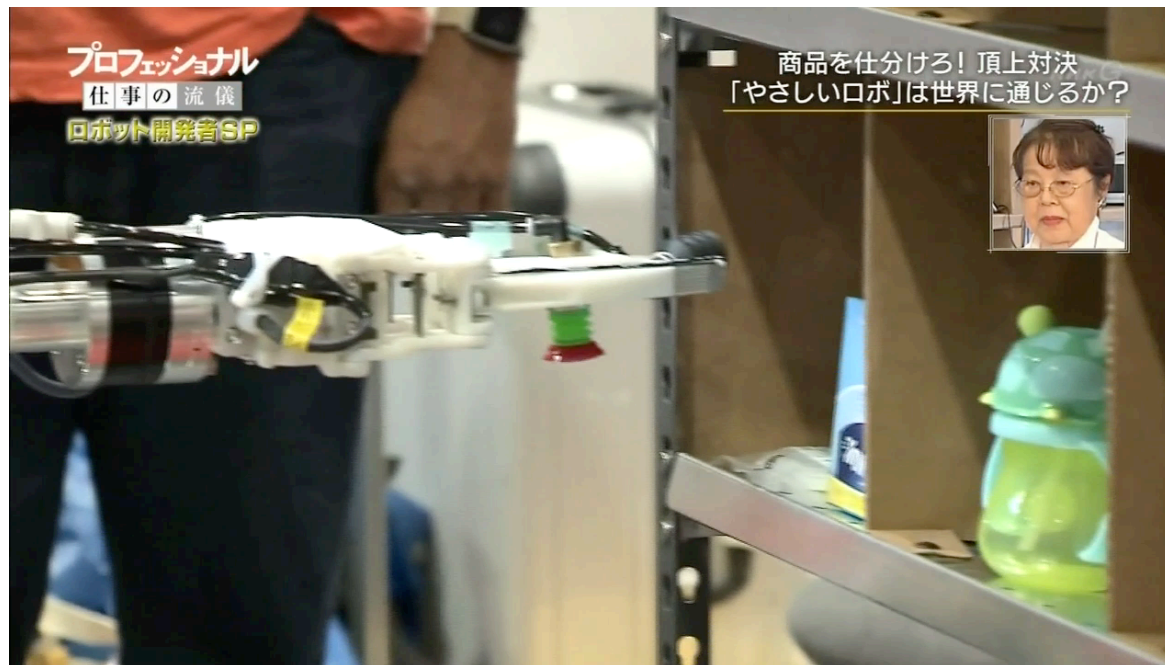


- Half of items unknown until 30 min. before round
  - Too short to gather data and train
- New design dimension: Storage system
  - Storage system can be adapted to robot
- Storage system volume significantly reduced
  - 30% (!) of previous years'
  - Increased occlusions and stacked items

## Our requirements:

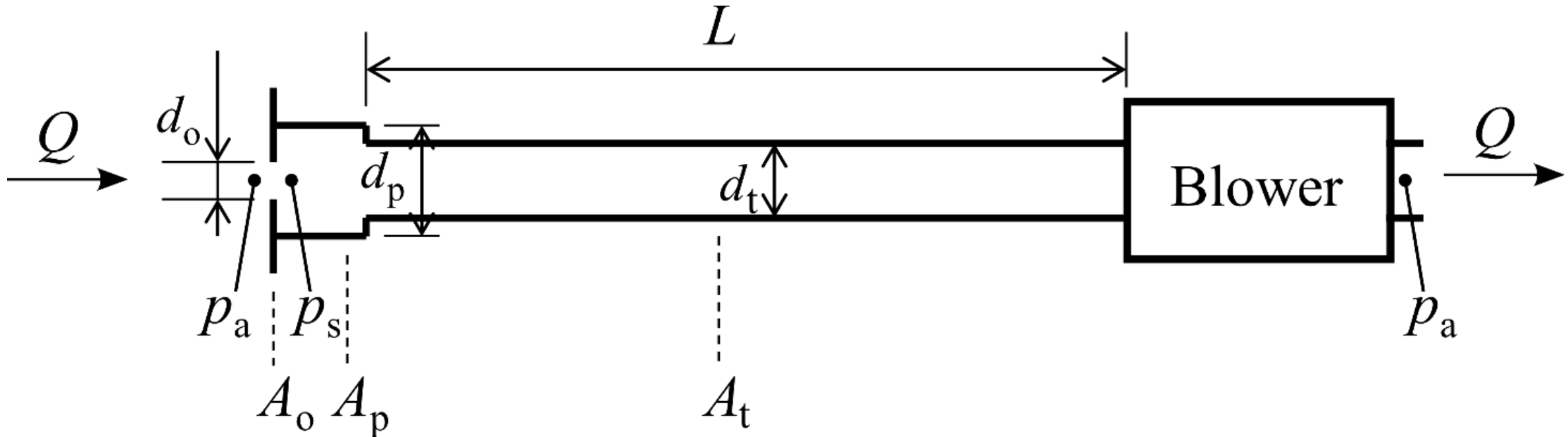
- Object recognition using pictures and models supplied by Amazon (not only learning-based methods)
- Maximize surface of storage system to minimize clutter
- Catch and fix errors during the round to compensate for uncertainty

# Suction force analysis





# Suction tool model



$$F = \Delta p^*(A_p - A_o)$$

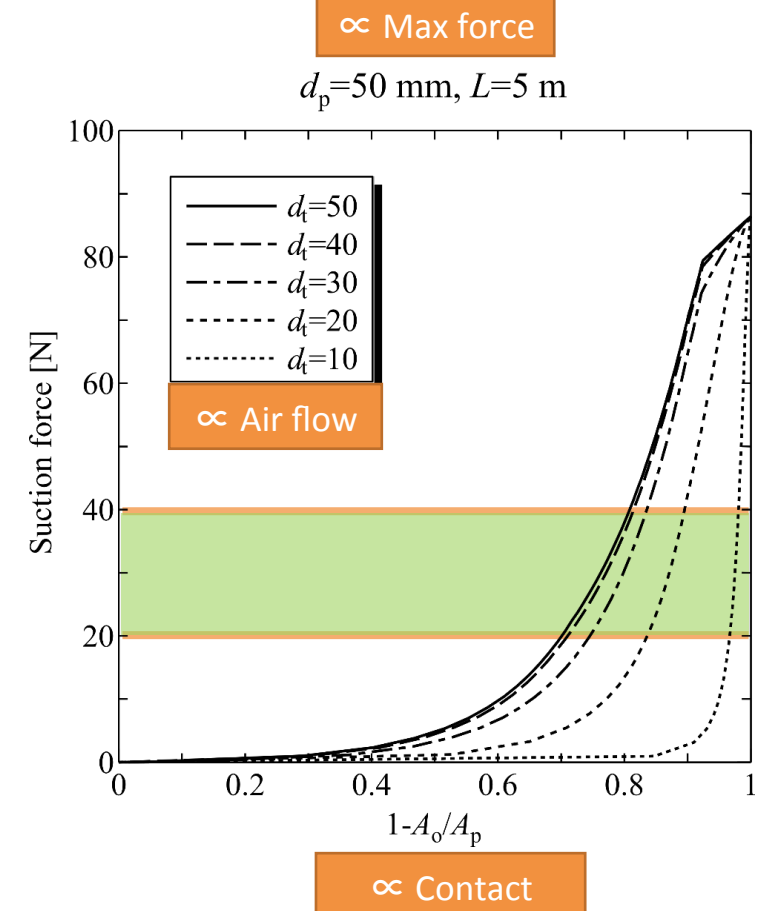
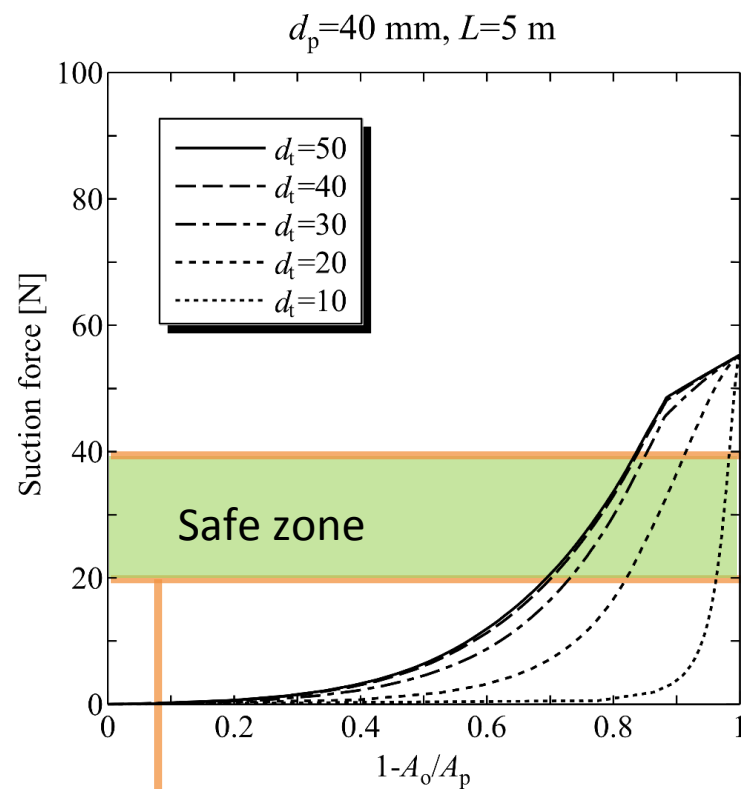
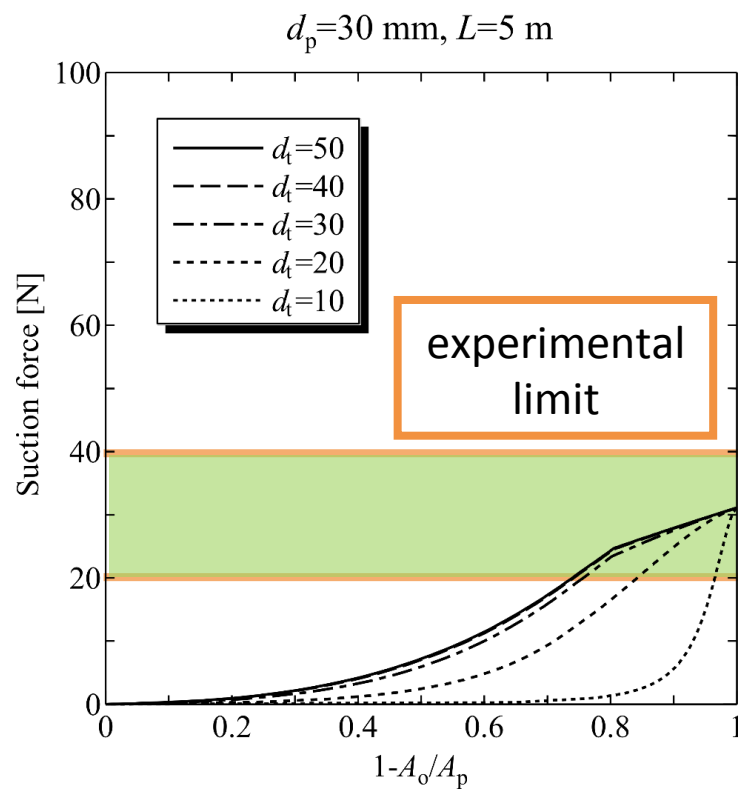
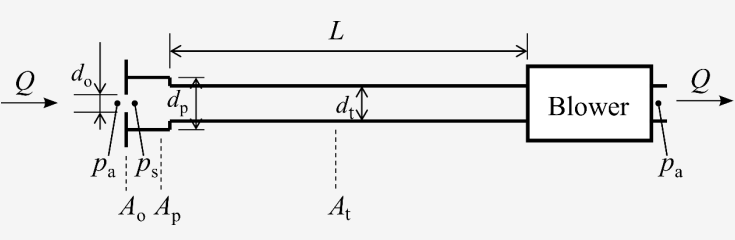
Perfect contact:  $A_o = 0$

No contact:  $A_o = A_p$

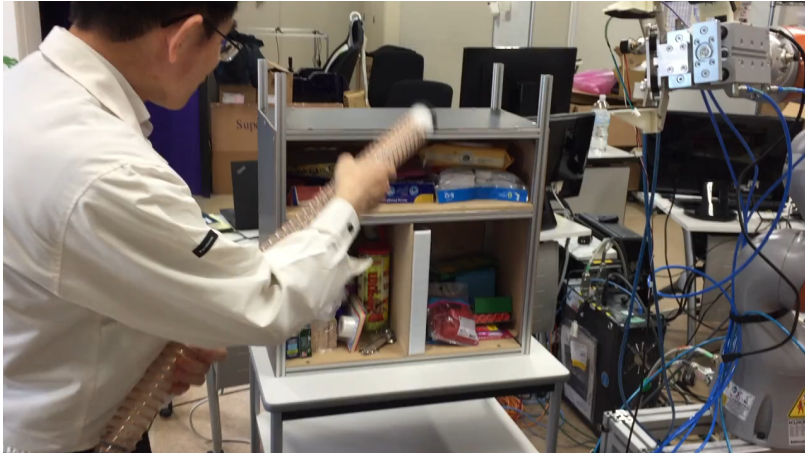
$Q$ : flow rate  
 $p_a$ : atmospheric pressure  
 $p_s$ : internal static pressure  
 $L$ : tube length

$A_t, d_t$ : tube cross section area / diameter  
 $A_p, d_p$ : suction cup cross section area / diameter  
 $A_o, d_o$ : opening cross section area / diameter

# Suction force



# Suction tests



With  $d_{lp} = 40$  mm and  $d_{lt} = 30$  mm:

- 36 items can be suctioned (90%)
- 9 items can be potentially damaged (22.5%)

Successfully suctionable items include:

- Marbles
- Measuring spoons
- Bath sponge
- Dumbbell (with a lot of luck)

Unsuccessful:

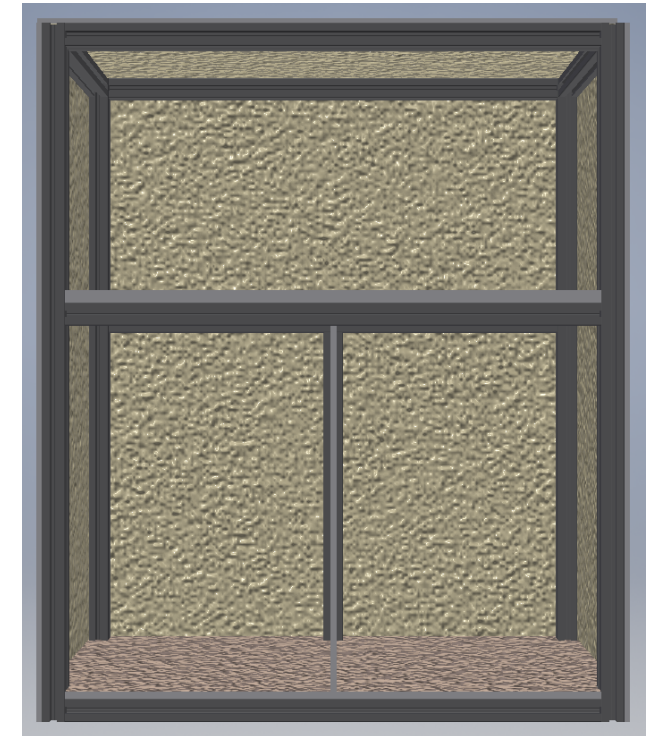
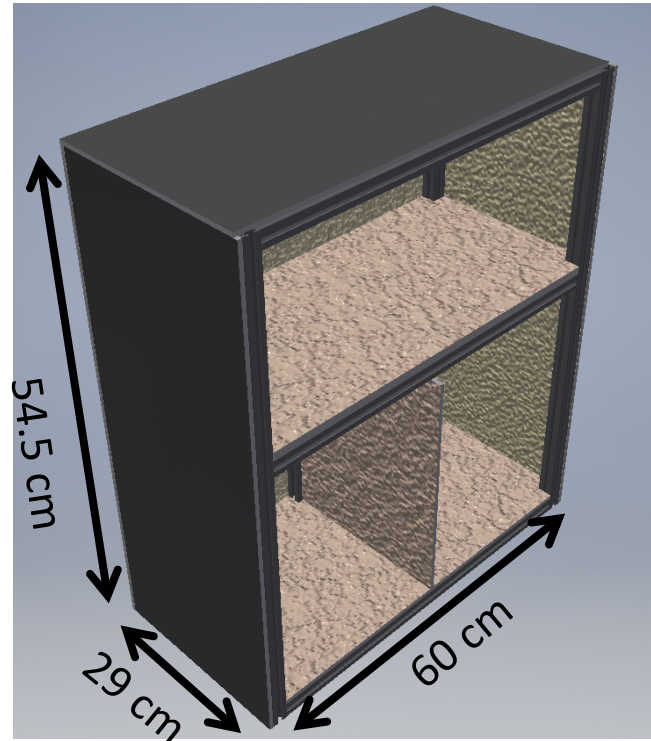
- Mesh cup
- Brush
- Scissors

# Storage system

# Storage System

## Rules:

- 2-10 bins
- 95,000 cm<sup>3</sup> bounding box
- Up to 32 items
- Max: 42 x 27 x 14 cm
- No actuators
- Sensors < 50 USD



Volume is 30% of previous years!



# Storage System Design

Original design:

- As shallow as possible
  - Easy to change bin sizes
  - Many partitions to increase available surface
- Maximize used volume, minimize clutter



v1



v2  
(after item size increase)

# Storage System Loading test



Empty



Filled

Still too cluttered!

# Conclusion

# Conclusion

- Systematic listing of potential failures and their impact
- Summarized good practices, heuristics and data from the past
- Showed the importance of storage density
- Suction force analysis and tests
  - Larger hose diameters and flow stabilize suction contact





Thank you for your attention



See you in Nagoya!