



UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA



ISTITUTO ITALIANO
DI TECNOLOGIA

A Soft Robotics approach to Autonomous Warehouse Picking

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Introduction



- ▶ Automation of operations is one of the core aspects in industrialization.
- ▶ Robots can move heavy loads and perform relentlessly the same operation thousands of times.
- ▶ Operators do not interact directly with the machines

The problem



- ▶ Several tasks still elude completely robotization
- ▶ Manipulation and object handling are among the most critical tasks where the human intervention is still irreplaceable
 - ▶ Heterogeneous object dimensions and shapes
 - ▶ High complexity when working in constraint environments
 - ▶ Perception issues

Amazon Picking Challenge

Amazon Inc. promoted a challenge to tackle Pick and Place task.

- ▶ Robot has to be completely automated
- ▶ Pick and Place task has to be executed on the standard Amazon workspace build for humans been
- ▶ Environment constrained

amazon Picking Challenge
ICRA 2015, Seattle WA





Amazon Picking Challenge

Operations of the challenge

- Extraction from a file of a list of items to collect
- Identification of the objects to be collected
- Picking up of the objects
- Placement of the objects in a box



Robot requirements

- ▶ Large outside workspace
 - ▶ Height 1700 [mm]
 - ▶ Width 1500 [mm]
 - ▶ Depth 1200 [mm]
- ▶ Small internal workspace
 - ▶ Height 260 ÷ 310 [mm]
 - ▶ Weight 318 ÷ 354 [mm]
 - ▶ Depth 800 [mm]
- ▶ Fully autonomous operation



Thesis Overview



- ▶ A novel strategy: environmental constraints exploitation
- ▶ Design of the robot
- ▶ Motion Planning algorithm
- ▶ Experiments

Problem Solution:

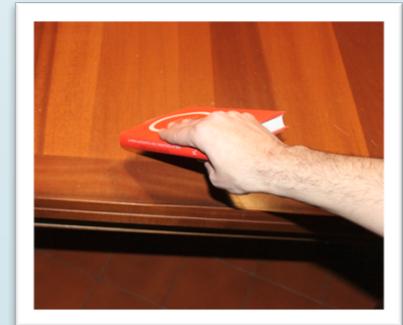
Environmental Constraint (EC) exploitation



Problem Solution:

Environmental Constraint (EC) exploitation

- Features of the environment that enable replacing explicit control with interaction between hand, object and environment
- Elimination of the existing sharp separation between:
 - Perception
 - Planning
 - Control



Soft Robotics

- ▶ Novel technologies are been developed to solve the problem
 - ▶ Soft Actuators that can modulate their compliance
 - ▶ Passive adaptation of mechanical manipulator



Robot requirements

- ▶ Large outside workspace
 - ▶ Height 1700 [mm]
 - ▶ Width 1500 [mm]
 - ▶ Depth 1200 [mm]
- ▶ Small internal workspace
 - ▶ Height 260 ÷ 310 [mm]
 - ▶ Weight 318 ÷ 354 [mm]
 - ▶ Depth 800 [mm]
- ▶ RGB-D camera acquires image of the scene

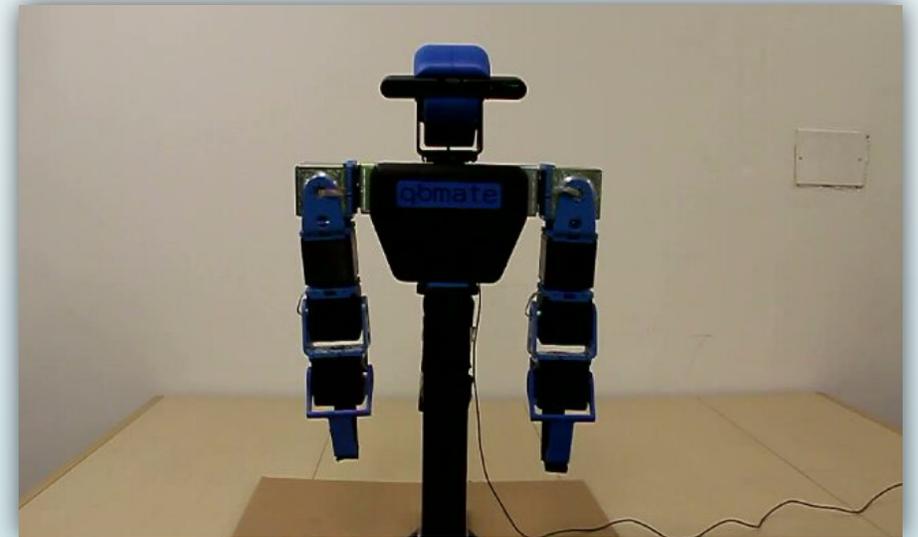


Hardware

qbMove



- ▶ Variable Stiffness Actuator by qbRobotics
- ▶ Stiffness modulation continuously at runtime



Hardware

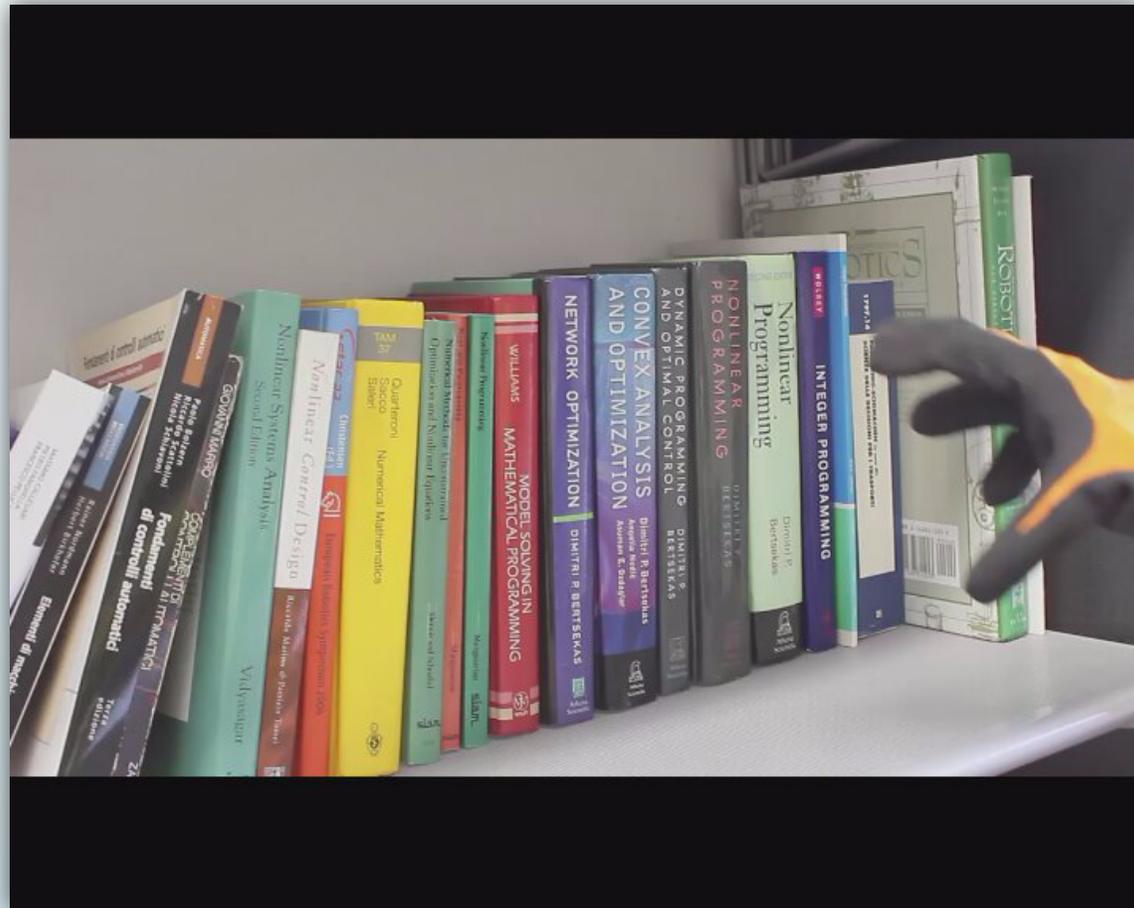
Pisa/IIT SoftHand



- ▶ Under-actuated Soft Gripper
 - ▶ 19 DOFs and 1 motor
- ▶ Good adaptability at grasping
- ▶ Strong robustness under deformations

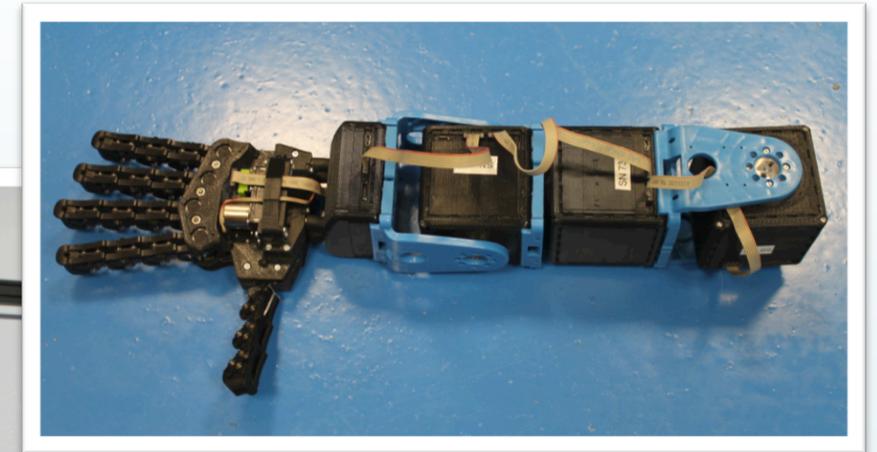


The Pisa/IIT SoftHand



Robot components

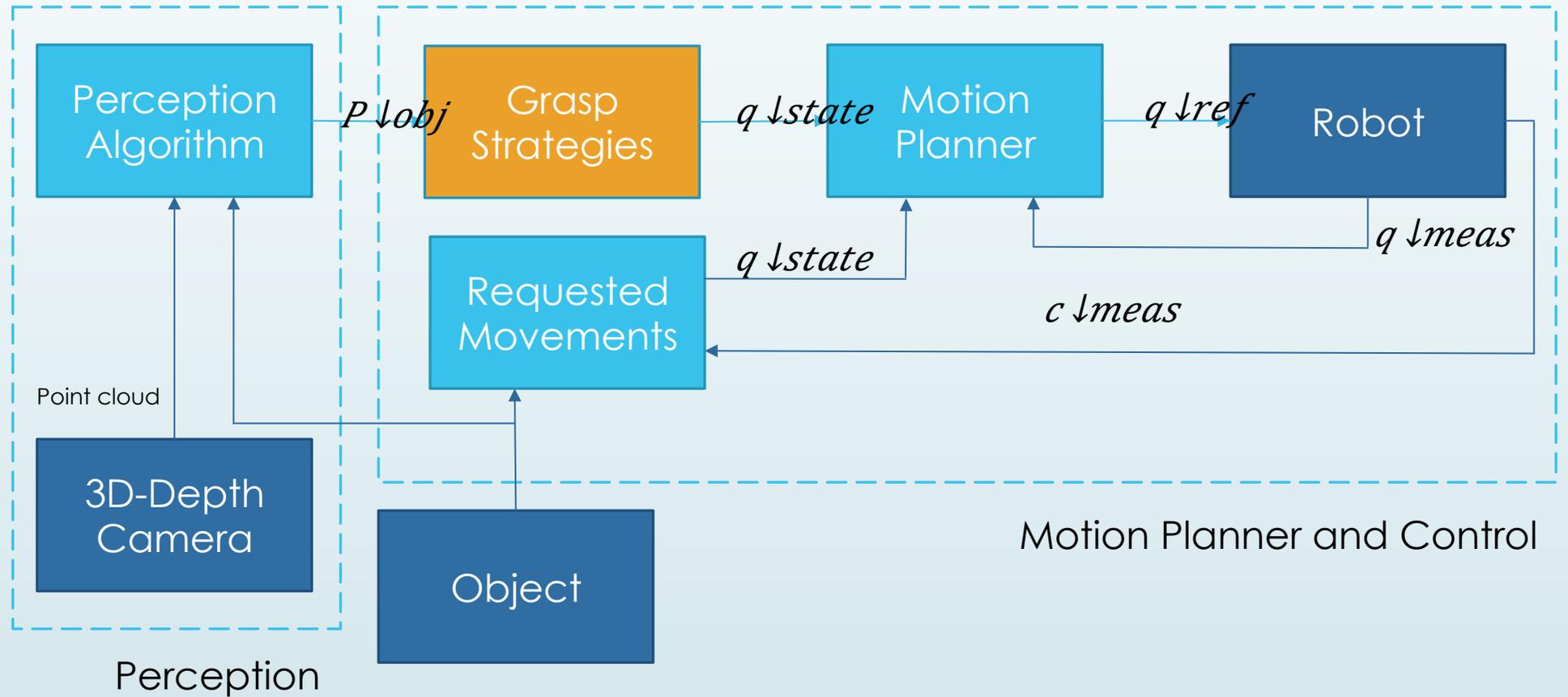
- ▶ 3 Prismatic Joints
 - ▶ 1° motor Z axis
 - ▶ 2° motor X axis
 - ▶ 3° motor Y axis
- ▶ 3 Rotational Joints
 - ▶ 4° VSA, Yaw
 - ▶ 5° VSA, Roll
 - ▶ 6° VSA, Pitch
- ▶ RGB-D camera



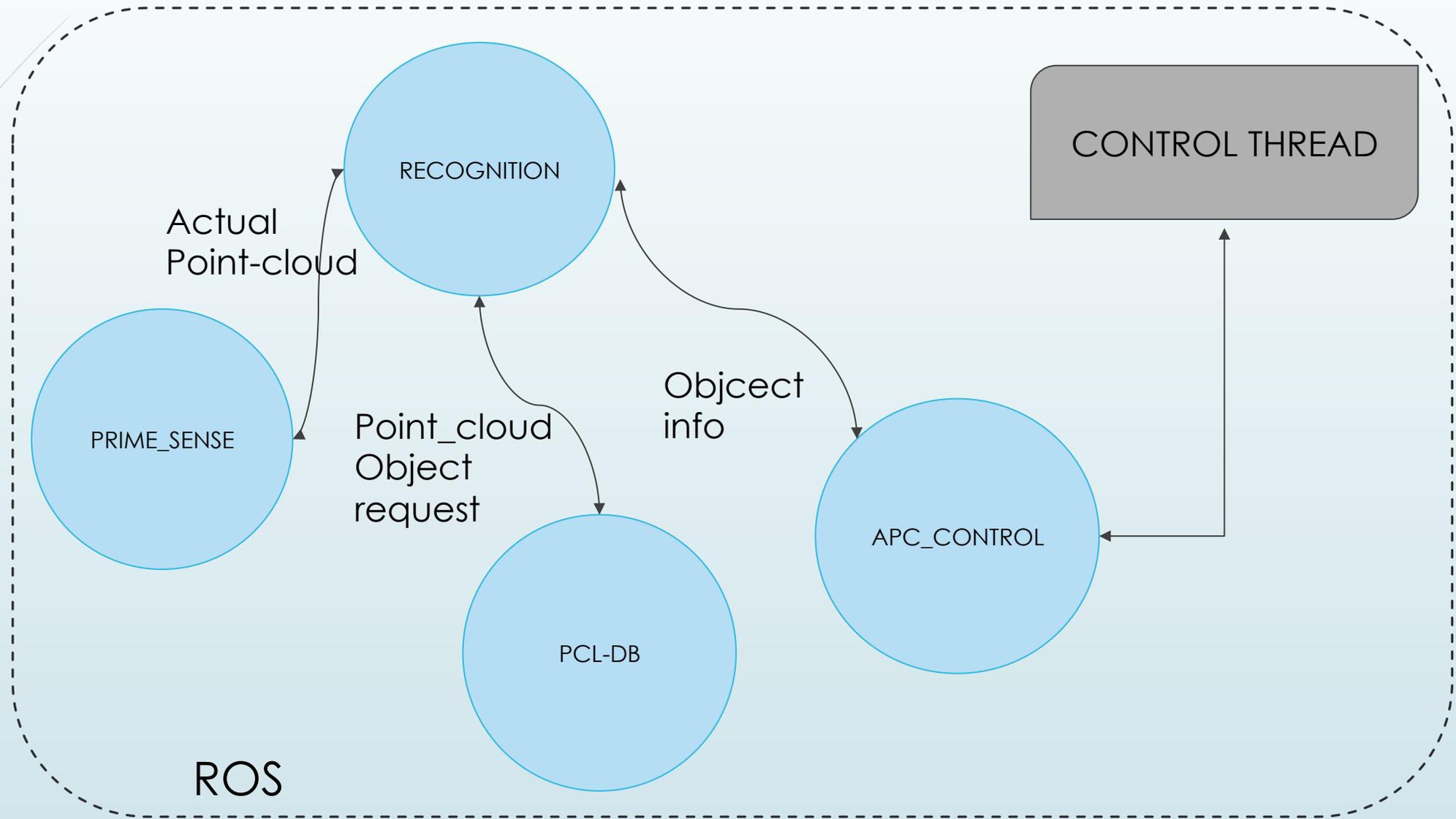


A Motion Planning Algorithm that exploits environmental constraints

Logical Architecture

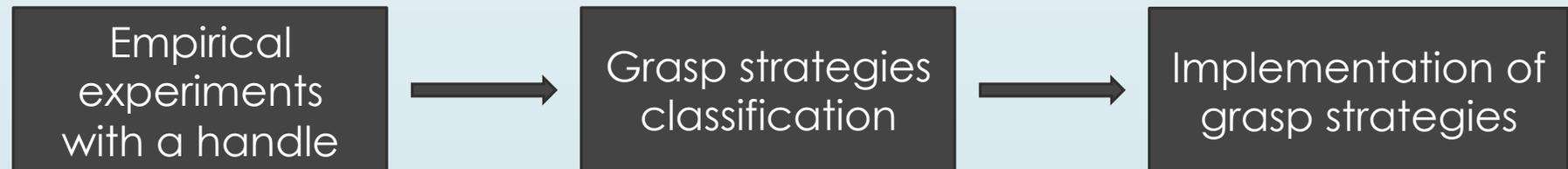


Software Architecture



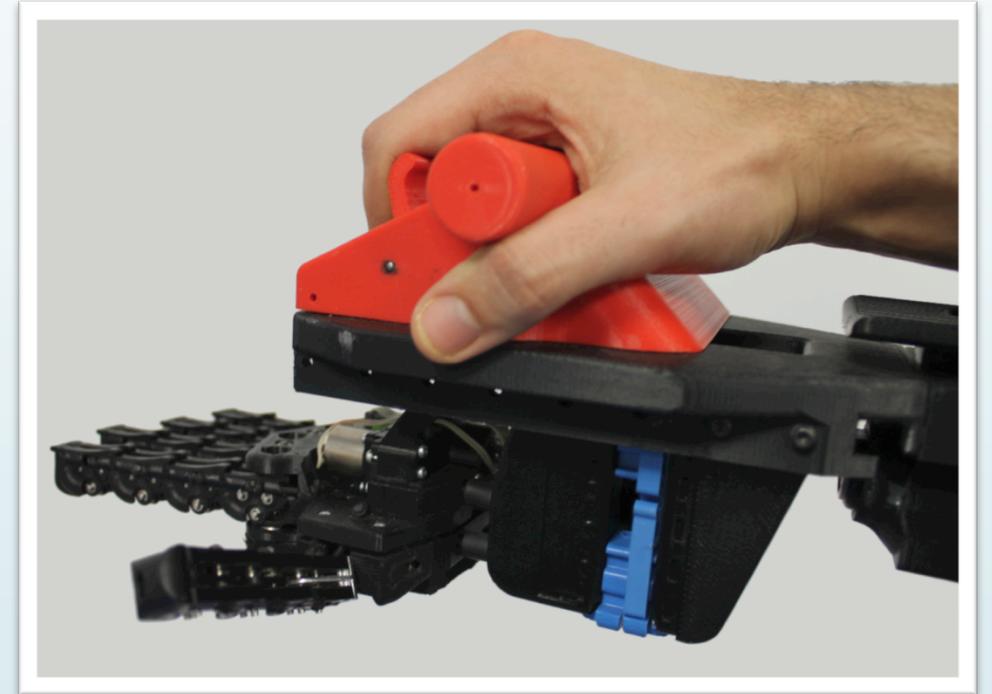
Grasping Strategies

- Usually calculation of the best grasp strategy for an object is complex
 - Grasping can be unfeasible
- Humans solve grasping very easily
 - Exploiting environmental constraints
- Observing how humans grasp objects, we classify and cluster grasp strategies depending on the objects characteristics



Grasping strategies: Experimental set up

- Scenario was divided in three sectors
- Operator used handle to directly grasp objects with the hand



Grasping strategies: Set of Objects



Grasping Strategies: Experiments

- Object poses table

Object/Orientation	0°	10°	...	360°
oreo_mega_stuf	3	3	...	3
champion_copper_plus_spark_plug	3	3	...	3
...
dr_browns_bottle_brush	2	2	...	2

- Each objects is tested in the three sectors
- About 9800 configurations
 - simmetry helps reducing the number of tests to about 1000
- Results were empirically collected

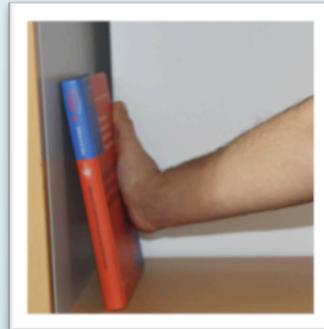
Grasping strategies: Strategy Classifications

Power Grasp

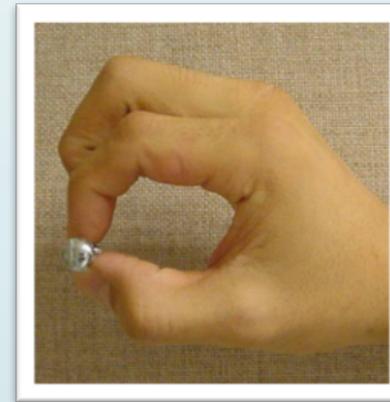


Bottom
Constraint

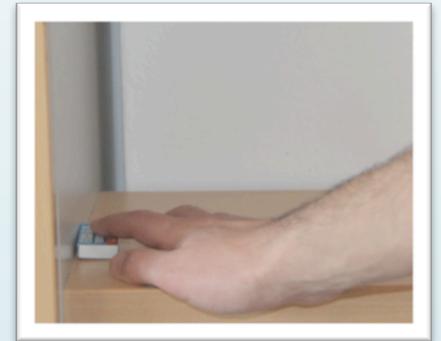
Side
Constraint



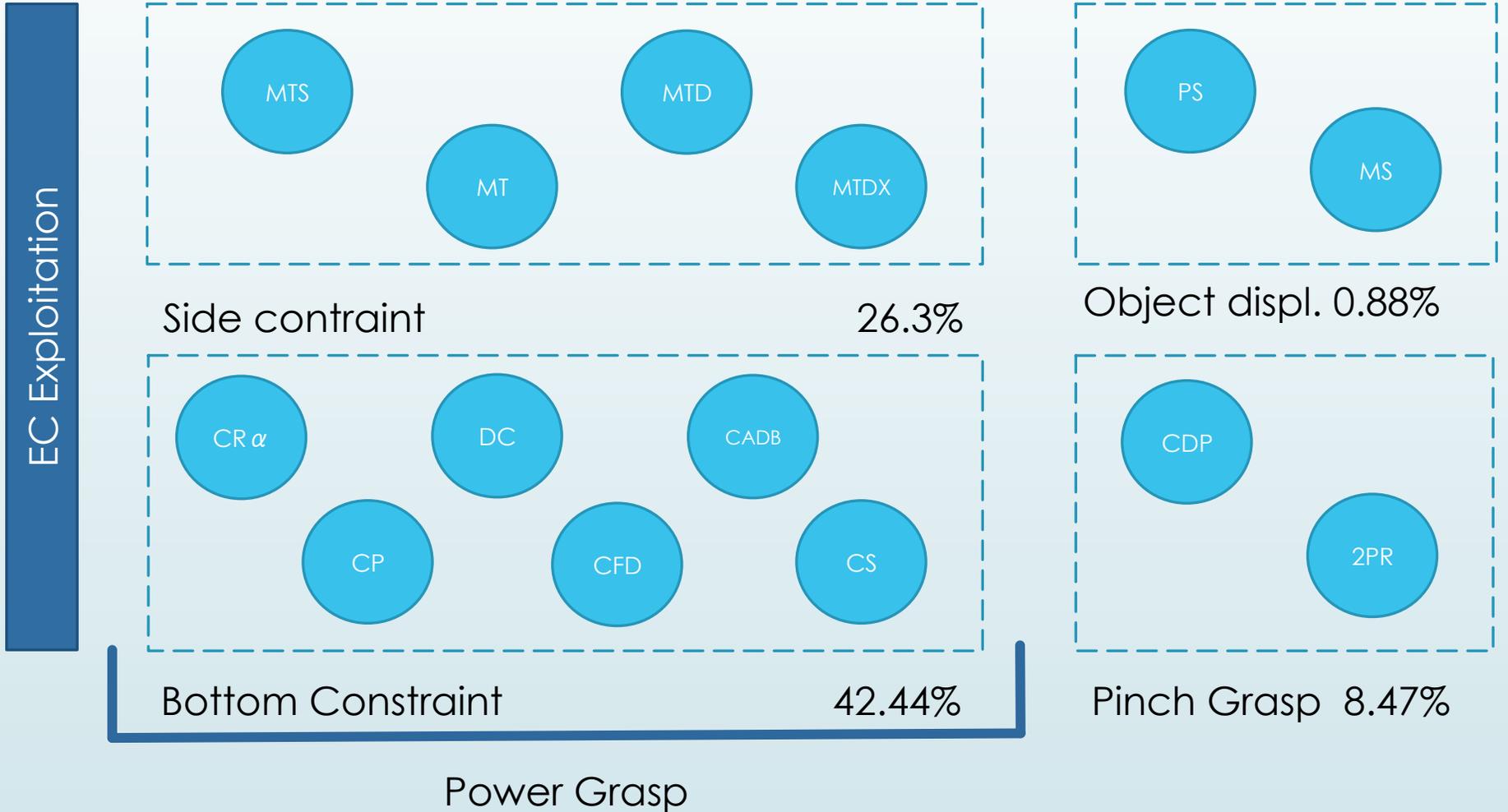
Pinch Grasp



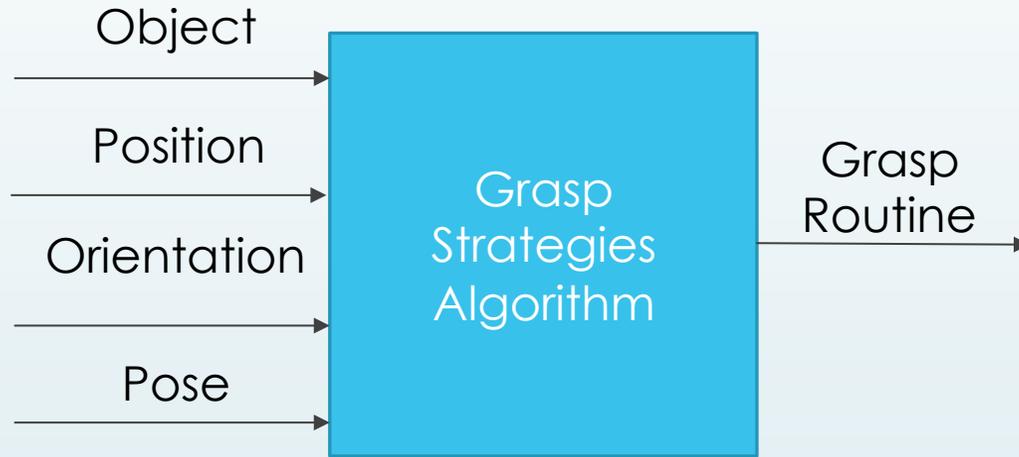
Object
displacement



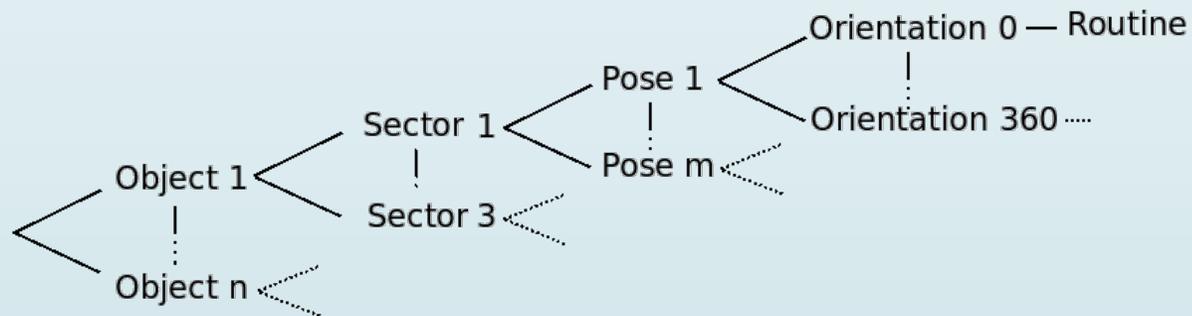
Grasping strategies: Strategy Classifications



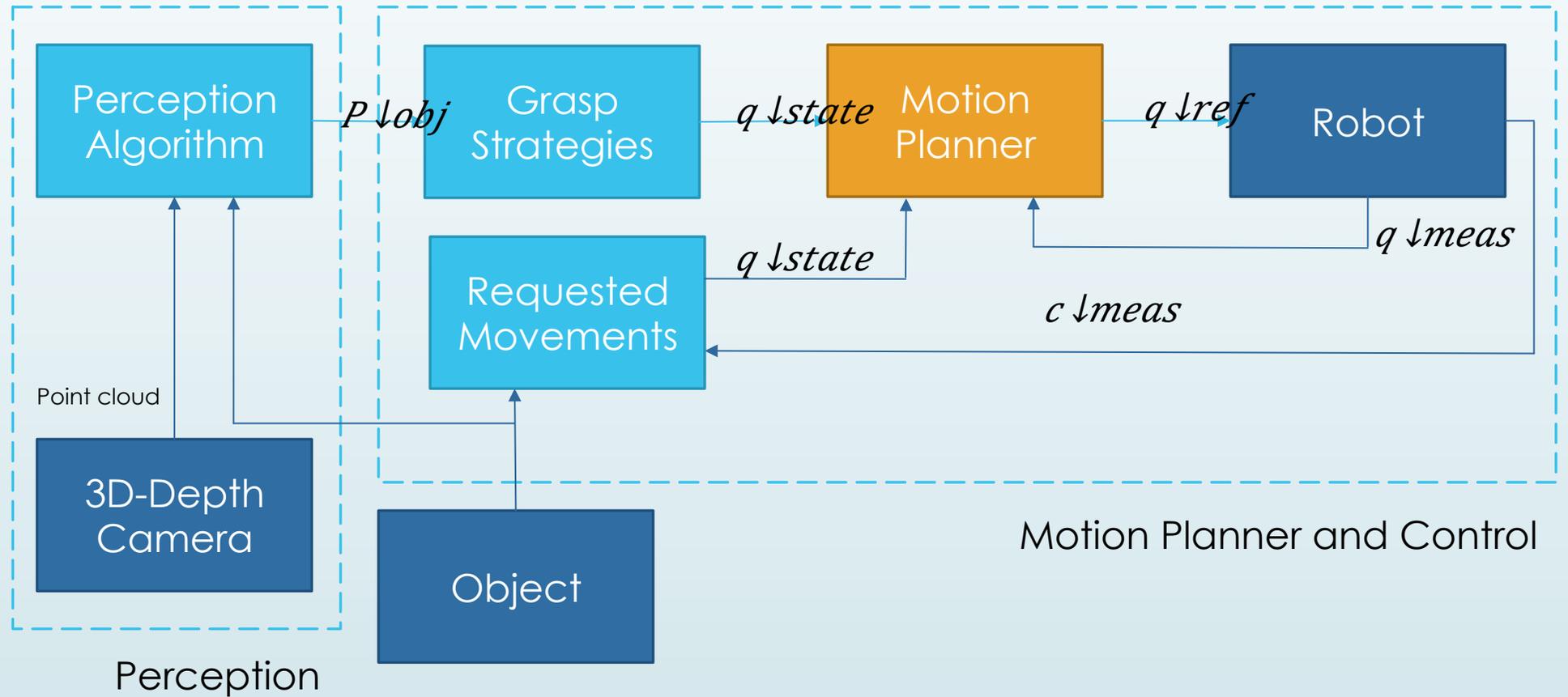
Grasping Strategies: Decision Algorithm



- ▶ Results are stored in a Database
- ▶ Object position, orientation and pose are estimated by the perception routine
- ▶ A decision tree approach is used to decide among all the grasping strategies which one is the best suitable for the current task



Logical Architecture



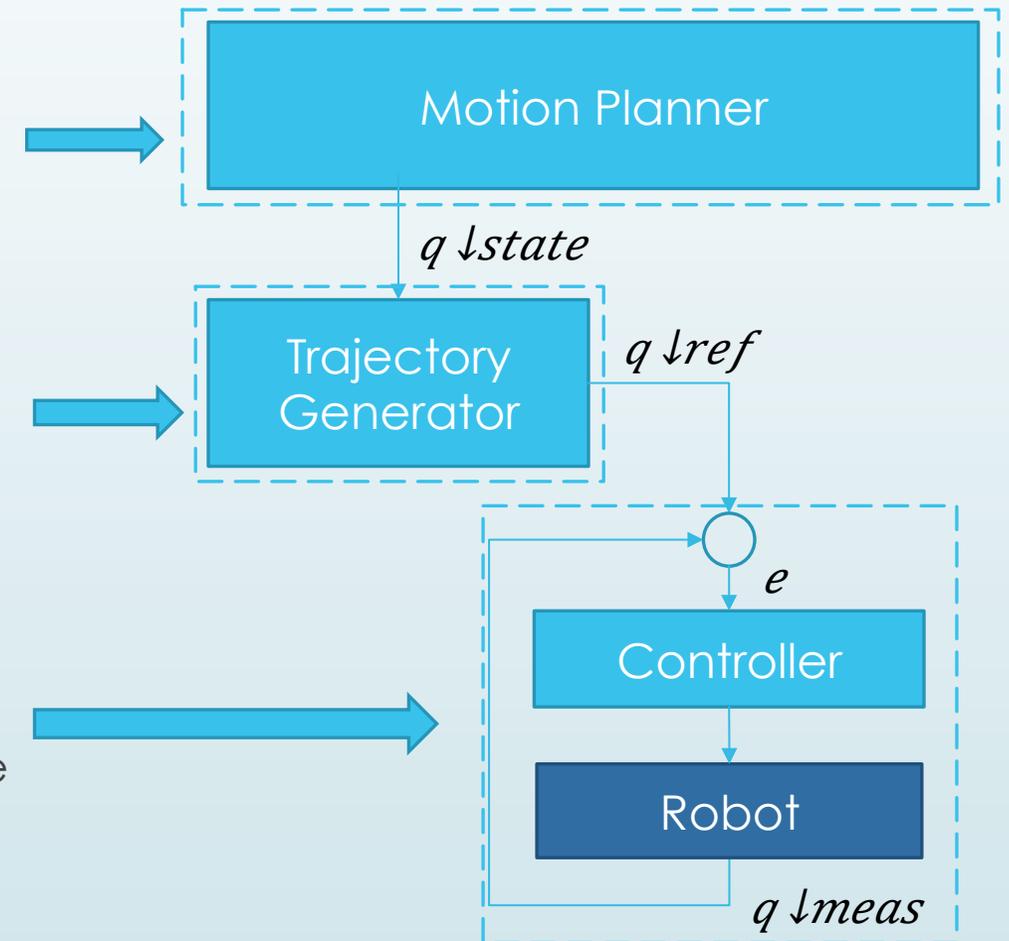
A dark grey arrow points to the right from the left edge of the slide. Below it, several thin, curved lines in shades of blue and grey sweep across the left side of the slide.

Motion Planner

- Several motion planners already exist in literature but most of these algorithms look at the environmental constraints as obstacles
 - Standard collision avoidance
- Motion planner requisites to exploit EC in the scene
 - We need flexible motion planner that allows interaction between robot and external environment
 - Gathering and executing two or more actions in sequence
 - Be fast as possible

Motion Planner

- Store *Annotated Way-Points*
- Generate a trajectory that connects point to point the states saved
- PID controller controls position of the joints
 - Saturation are enabled to increase environmental constrain avoidance when requested



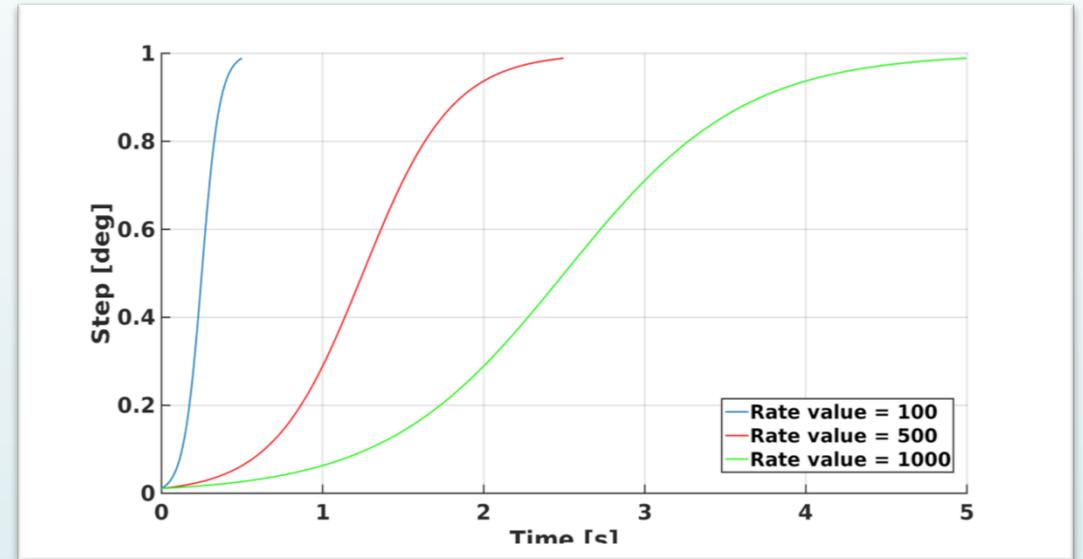


Motion Planner: Rich Way-Points

- Motion planning algorithm is based on the generation of annotated way-points
- Annotated way-points gather several information
 - The desired robot configuration
 - The moving method
 - The hand closure command

Trajectory Generator

- ▶ Interpolates all way-points
- ▶ Arrival time is the same for all joints
- ▶ Generates joint reference positions
 - ▶ Modulation on speed profile
 - ▶ Set of maximum available velocity



Experiments with the Robot: Set up



- Locate objects random in the bins
- Acquire image with RGB-D camera
- Extract position, orientation and pose of the target
- Decide for the best strategies
- Fetching the object and place it in an external box

Experiment with the robot



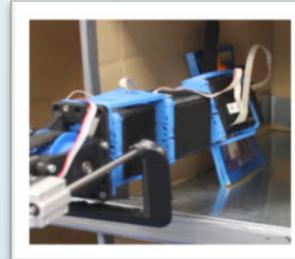
- ▶ Robot fetches a book from the left side of the bin experiments



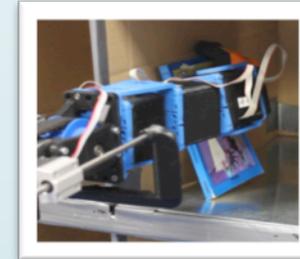
Phase 1:
Decision
strategies



Phase 2:
Approach



Phase 3:
Set Pitch
preset



Phase 4:
Grasp

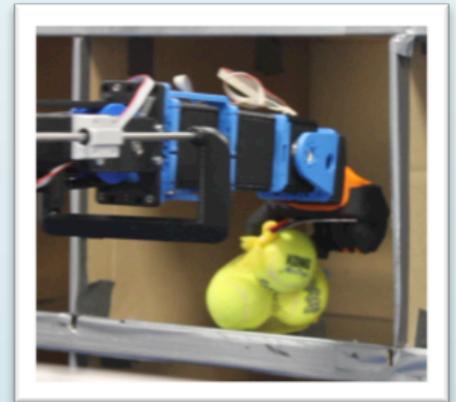
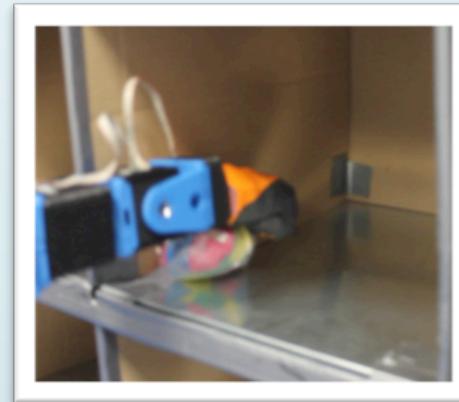
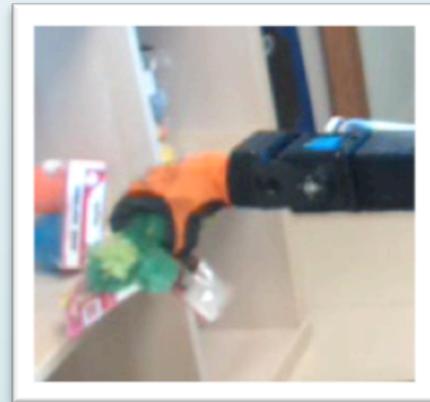
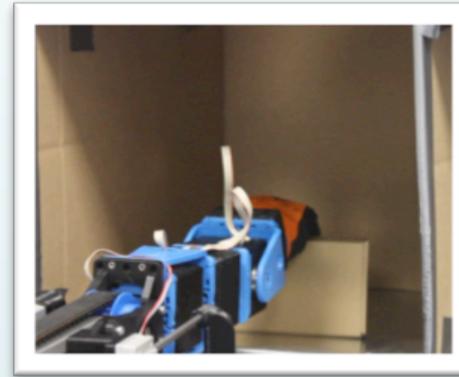
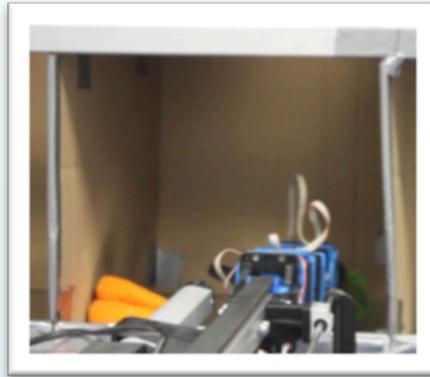


Phase 5:
Take out

Further Experiments



Experiments with the robot







Automatized Experiment

Sequence in JSON file:

genuine_joe_plastic_stir_sticks

kong_duck_dog_toy

kong_sitting_frog_dog_toy

munchkin_white_hot_duck_bath_toy

expo_dry_erase_board_eraser



Automated Experiment

Sequence in JSON file :

```
kong_sitting_frog_dog_toy  
munchkin_white_hot_duck_bath_toy  
expo_dry_erase_board_eraser
```



Conclusion

- A *Pick 'n' Place* manipulator composed of standard DC motors, Variable Stiffness Actuators (VSA), an under-actuated anthropomorphic hand and a RGB-D camera was designed and build.
- A grasp strategy able to exploit the intrinsic system compliance was extracted from observation of experiments on human operators.
- A grasp planner was designed, implementing the grasp strategies devised.
- A full control architecture, integrating the grasp planner with a motion planner, a trajectory generator and a real-time control loop was programmed within a ROS system.
- Soft robotics is a good option. However we still need to adress many challenges.
- Soft robots helps us to deal with erros comming from perception.

Thank you for your attention!

SUMMER SCHOOL ON SOFT MANIPULATION



Supported by the IEEE RAS

When: July 17th to 21st, 2017

Where: Lake Chiemsee / Germany

Registration is open till June 16th:

<http://soma-summerschool.dlr.de>



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- Francisco Valero-Cuevas
- Domenico Prattichizzo
- Fumiya Iida
- Justus Piater
- Markus Grebenstein
- Alberto Rodriguez
- Patrick van der Smagt
- Hansjörg Scherberger
- Graham Deacon
- Matteo Bianchi
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- Thomas Feix

