

Flexible Driving-stepping Locomotion and Human-like Manipulation for Disaster Response

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Autonomous Intelligent Systems



Some of our Humanoid Robots

- Developed for complex demonstration scenarios



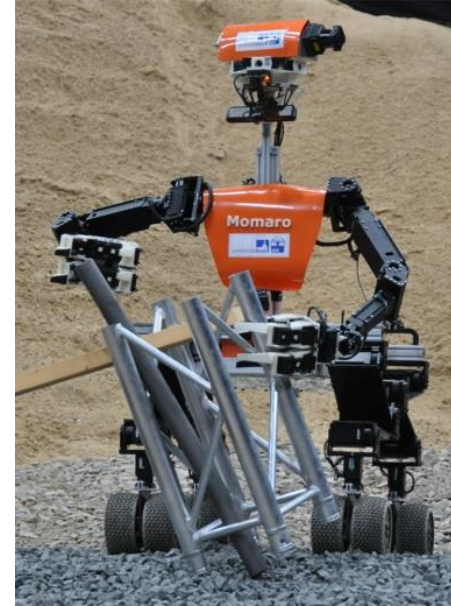
Soccer



Interaction



Domestic service



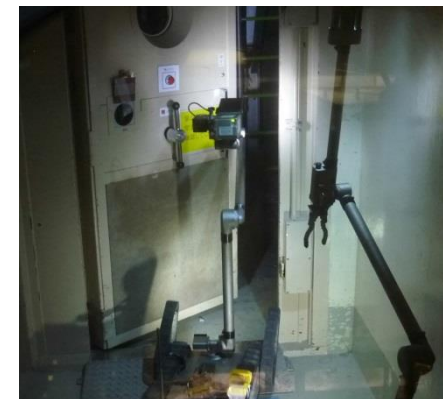
Mobile manipulation

Motivation: Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

- Capabilities of disaster-response robots were insufficient for providing effective support to rescue workers.
 - Mobility: difficulties with uneven terrain, stairs, and debris
 - Manipulation: only a single actuator with simple end-effectors
 - User interface: requires extensive training, not intuitive, situation awareness problematic
- Complexity of achievable tasks and execution speed are low
- DARPA Robotics Challenge 2015



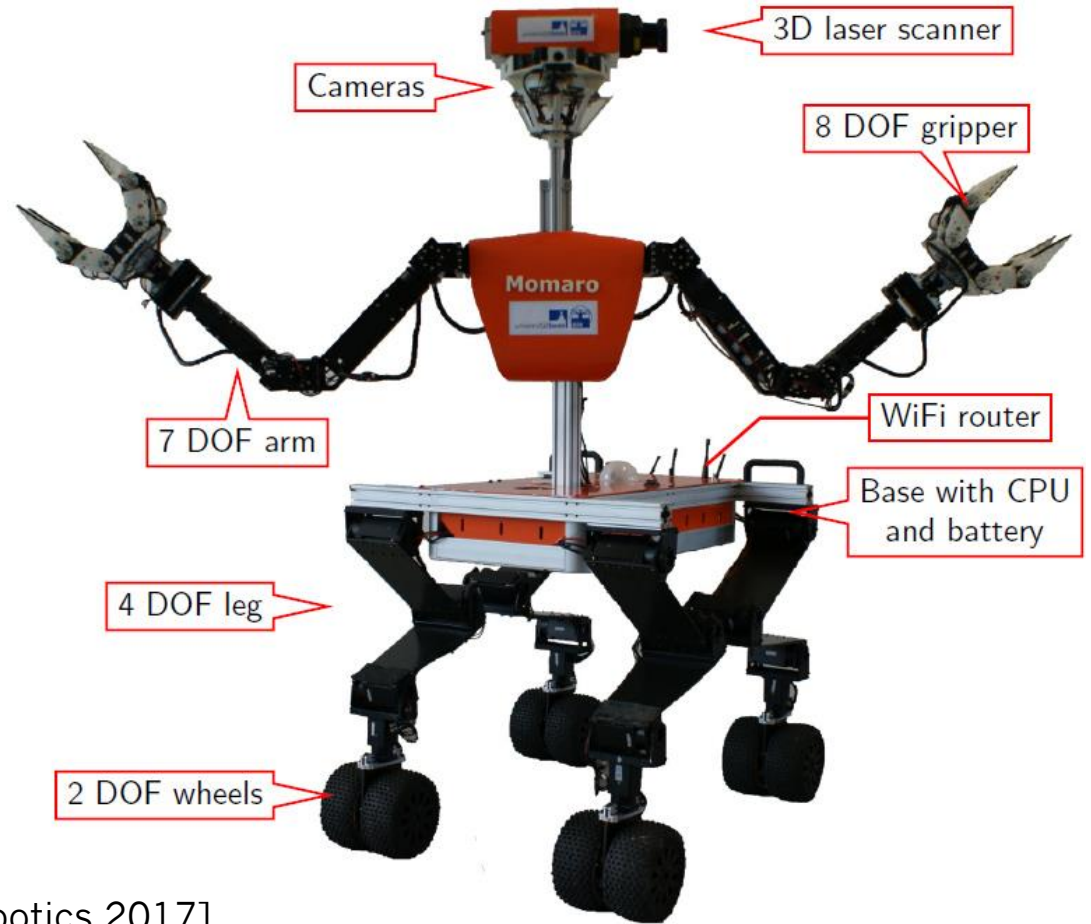
Fukushima disaster 2011, Image: Digital Globe CC 3.0.



iRobot PackBot in Plant, Image: Tepco.

Mobile Manipulation Robot Momaro

- Four compliant legs ending in pairs of steerable wheels
- Anthropomorphic upper body
- Sensor head
 - 3D laser scanner
 - IMU, cameras



[Schwarz et al. Journal of Field Robotics 2017]

FAIRPLEX

FAIRPLEX

FAIRPLEX

FA



23:15:03 05/06/2015 UTC

4x

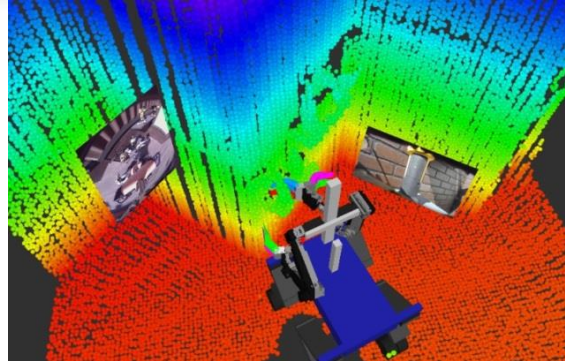


23:16:59 05/06/2015 UTC

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Manipulation Operator Interface

- 3D head-mounted display
- 3D environment model + images
- 6D magnetic tracker



[Rodehuts Kors et al., Humanoids 2015]





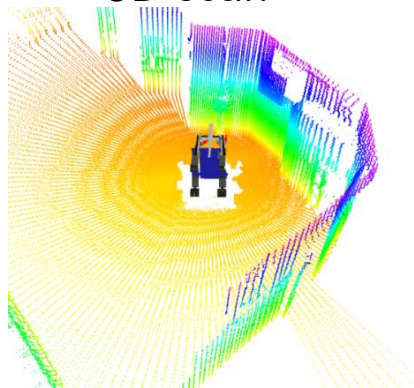
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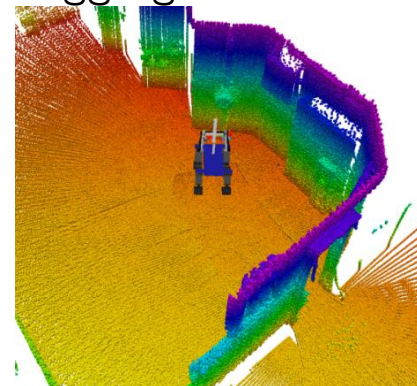
Local Multiresolution Surfel Map

- Registration and aggregation of 3D laser scans
- Local multi-resolution grid
- Surfel in grid cells

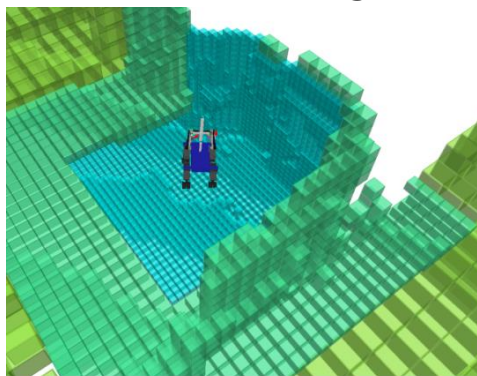
3D scan



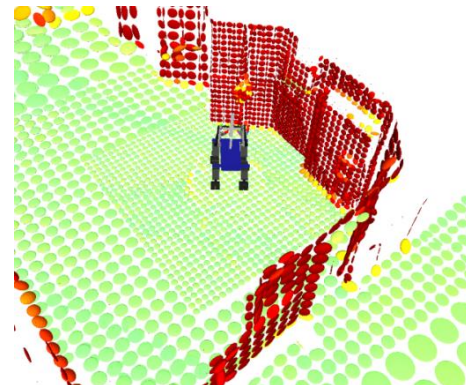
Aggregated scans



Multiresolution grid



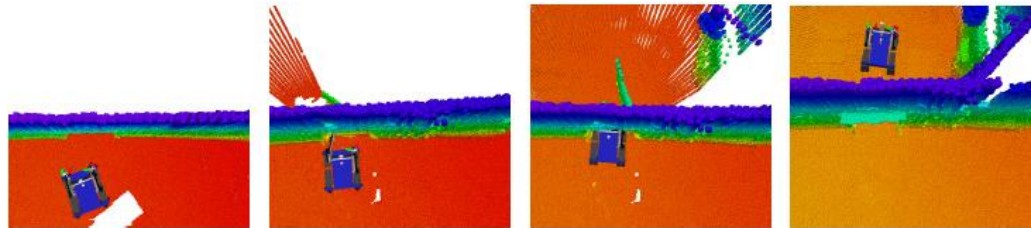
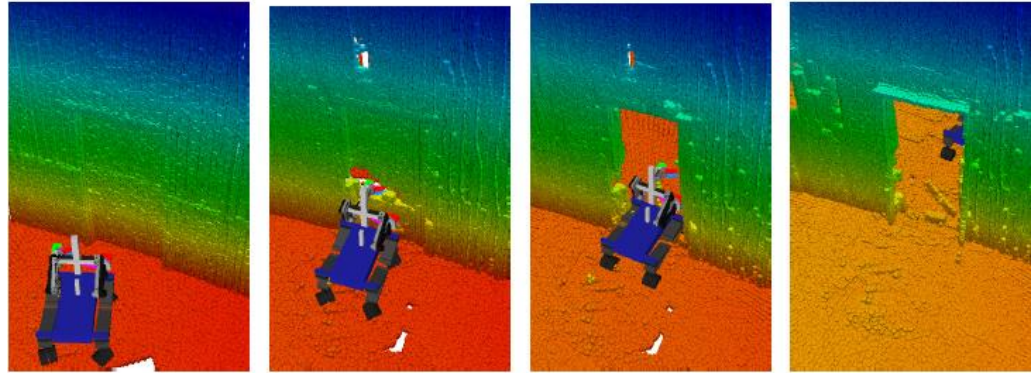
Surfels



[Droeschel et al., Robotics and Autonomous Systems 2017]

Filtering Dynamic Objects

- Maintain occupancy in each cell
- Remove measurements of empty cells



1 scan (5 s)

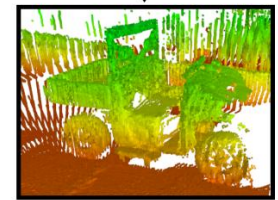
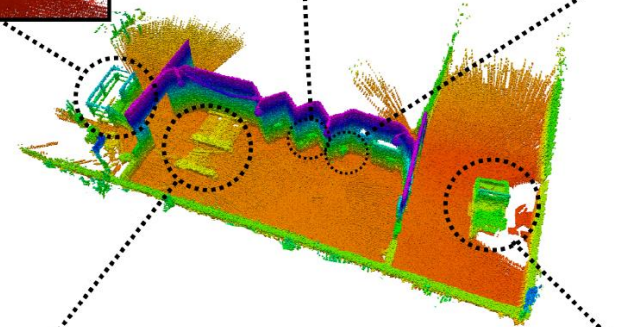
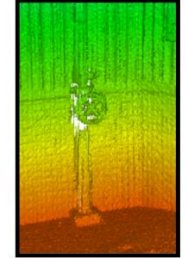
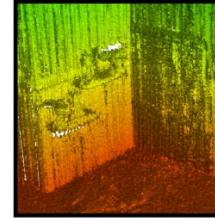
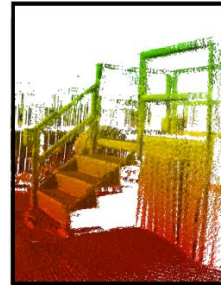
2 scans (10 s)

5 scans (25 s)

[Droeschel et al., Robotics and Autonomous Systems 2017]

Allocentric 3D Mapping

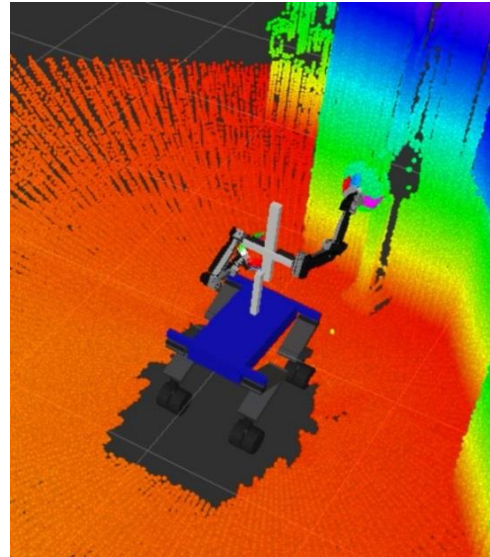
- Registration of egocentric maps by graph optimization



[Droeschel et al., Robotics and Autonomous Systems 2017]

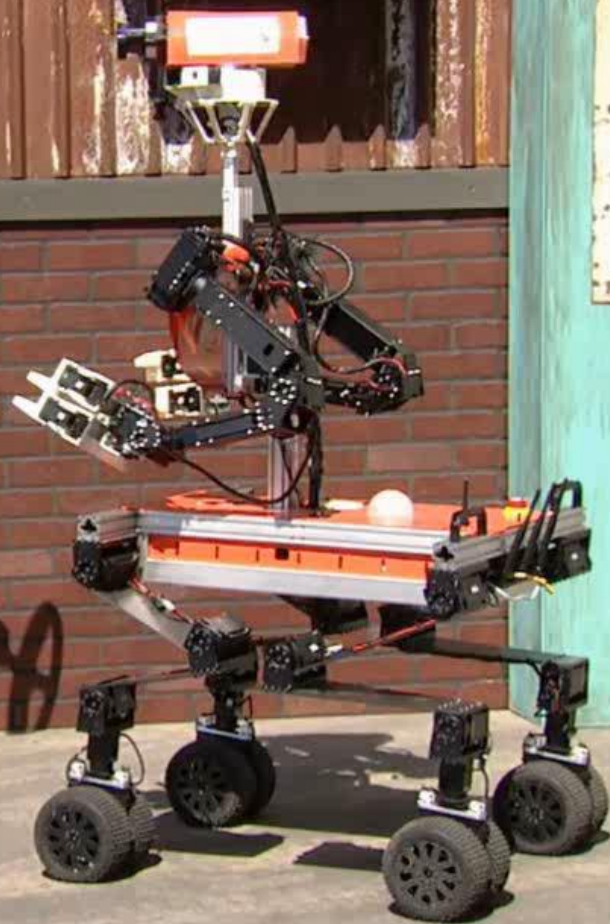
Valve Turning Interface

- Align wheel model with 3D points using interactive marker



[Schwarz et al. Journal of Field Robotics 2017]

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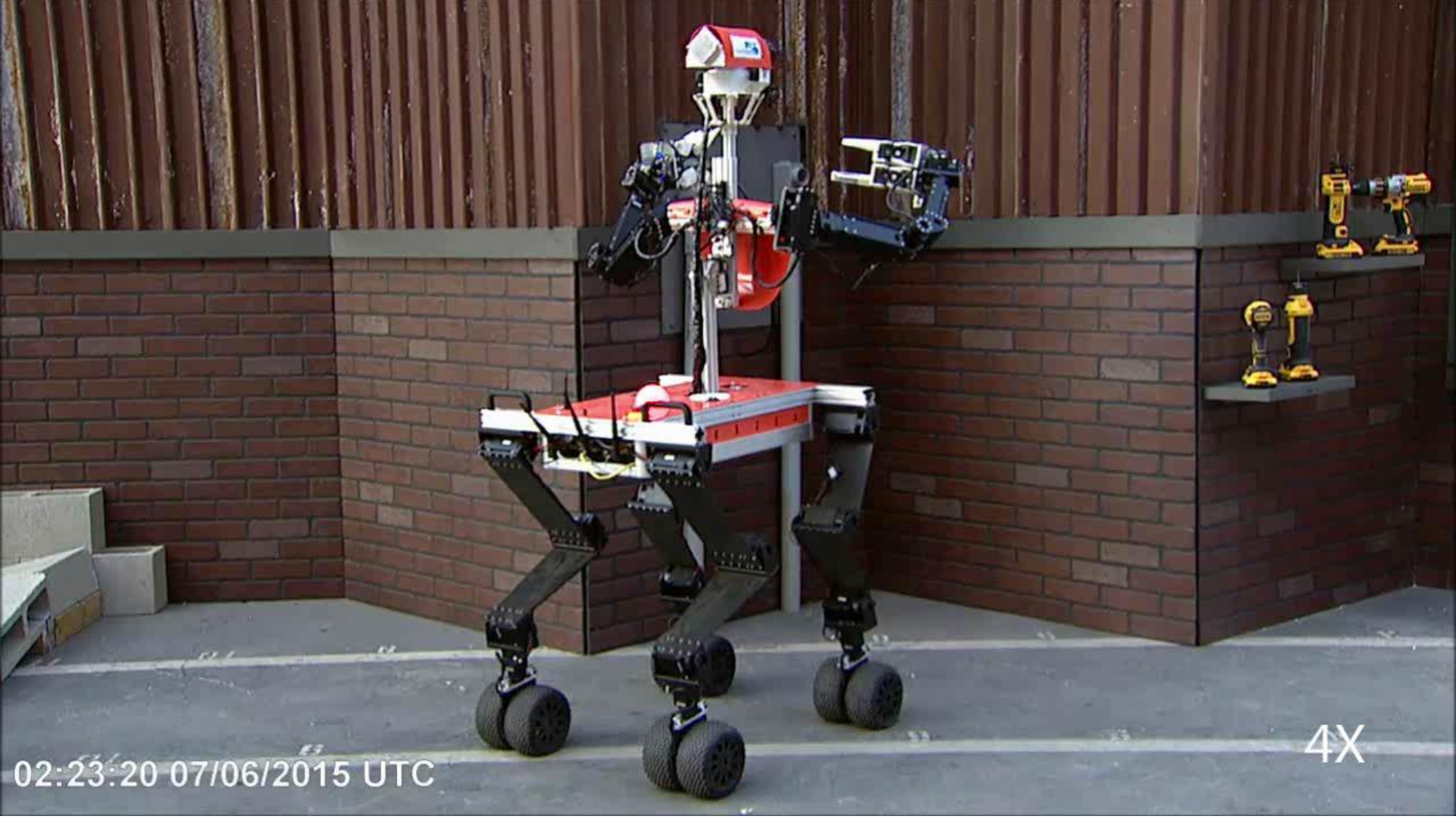


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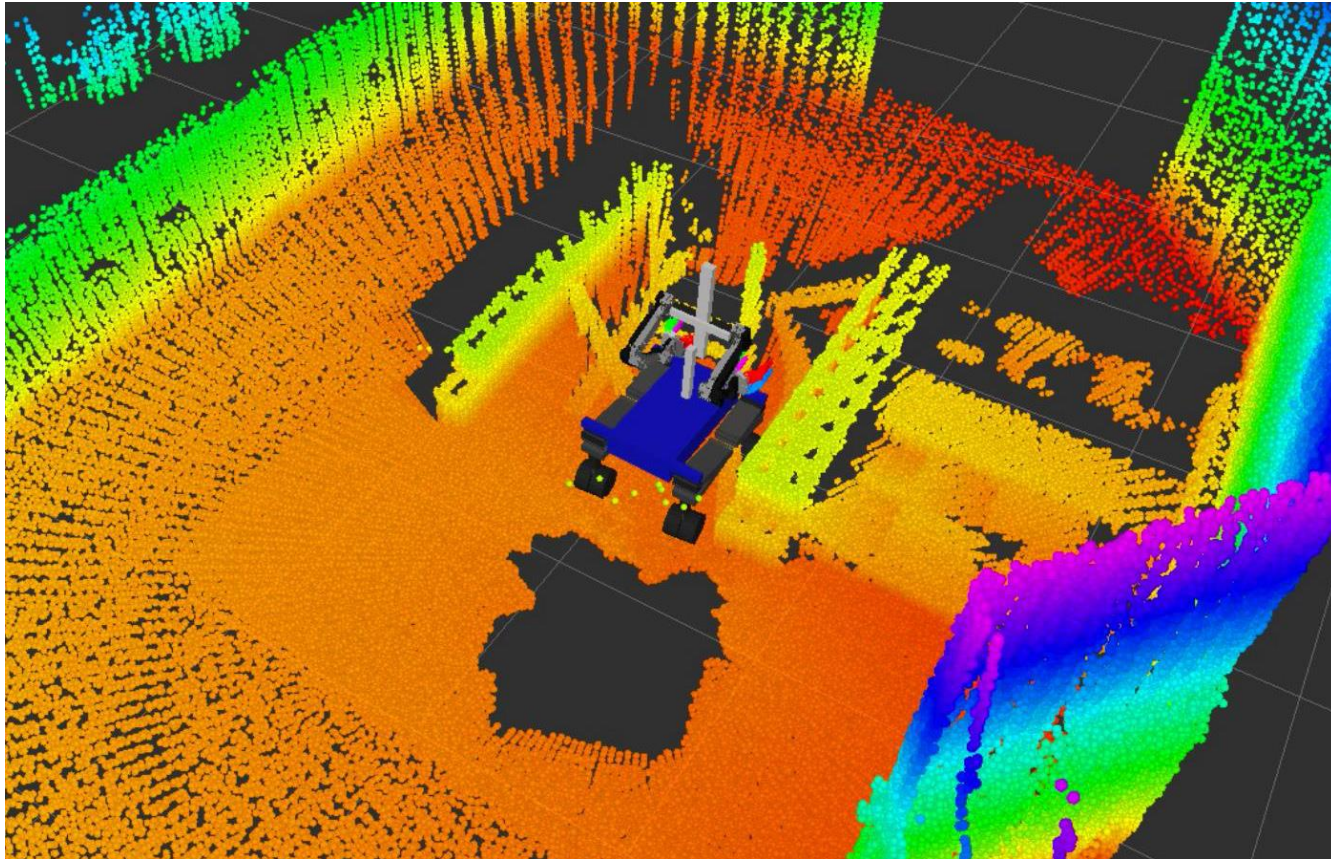
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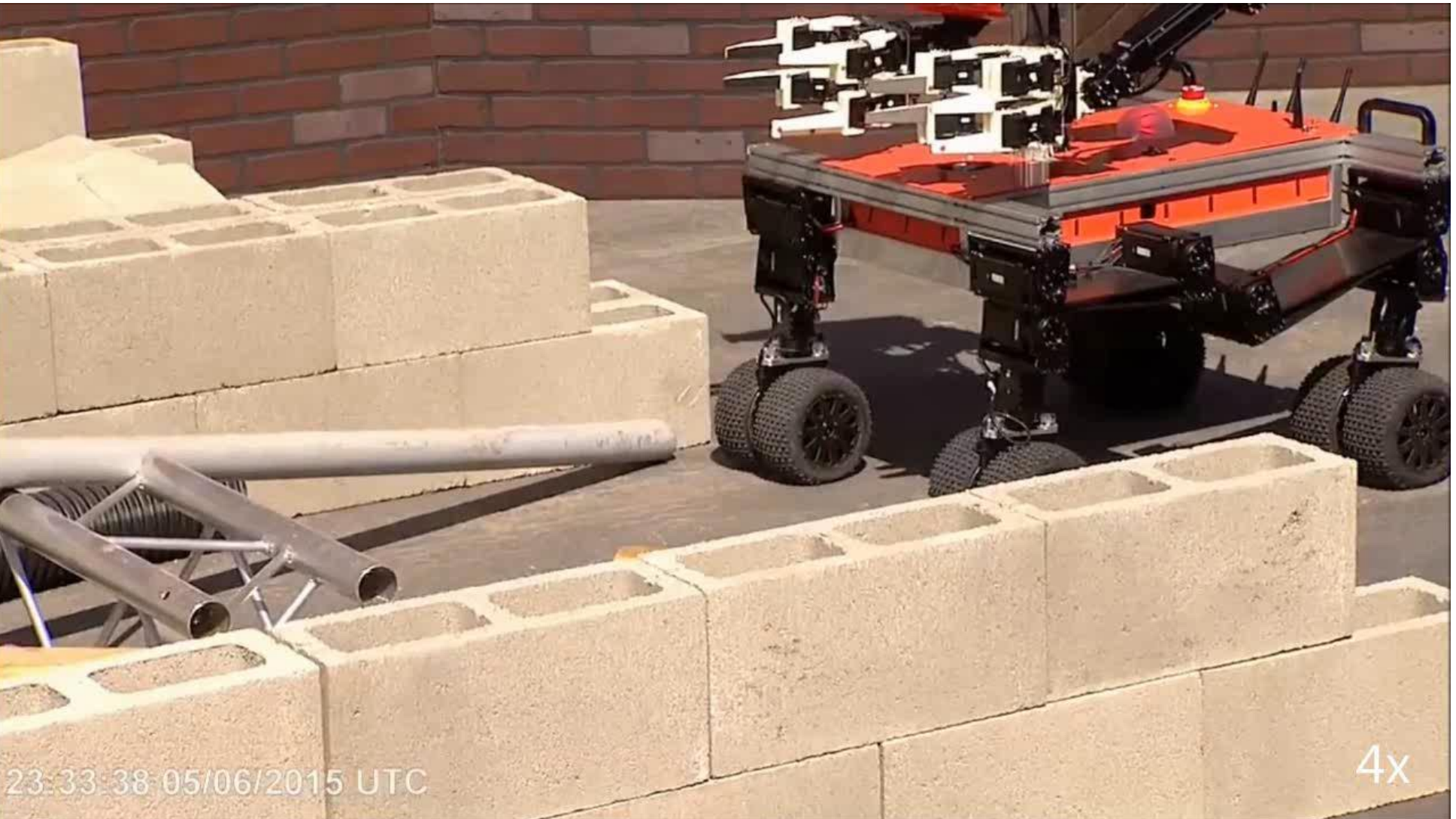


02:23:20 07/06/2015 UTC

4X

Debris Tasks





23:33:38 05/06/2015 UTC

4x

23:36:46 05/06/2015 UTC



CS CHALLENGE
2015

DARPA

4x

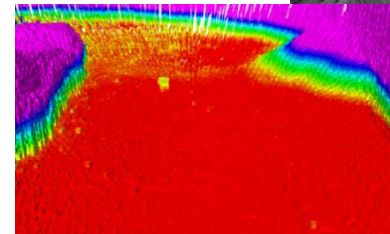
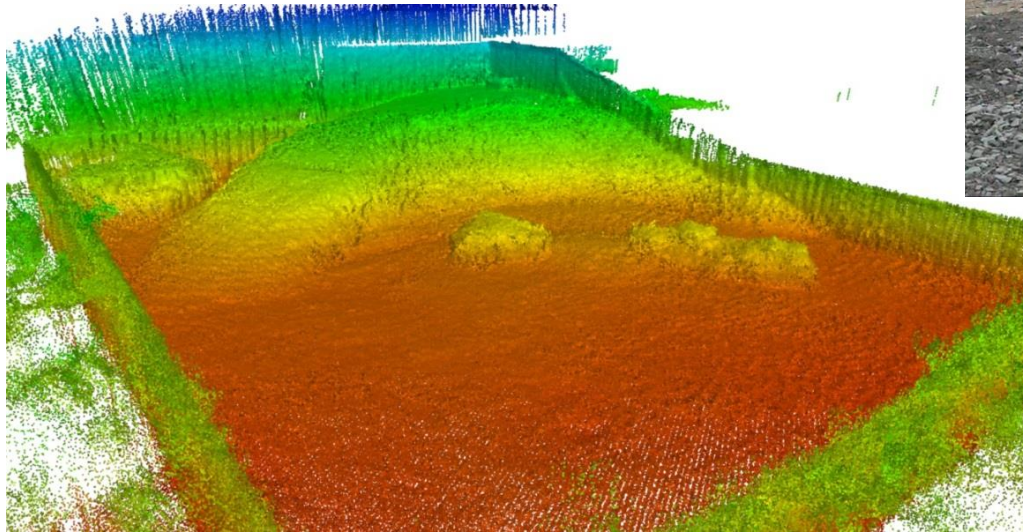
Team NimbRo Rescue



**Best European Team (4th place overall),
solved seven of eight tasks in 34 minutes**

DLR SpaceBot Cup 2015

- Mobile manipulation in rough terrain



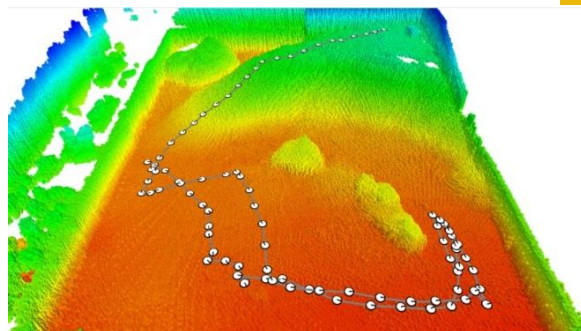
[Schwarz et al., Frontiers on Robotics and AI 2016]



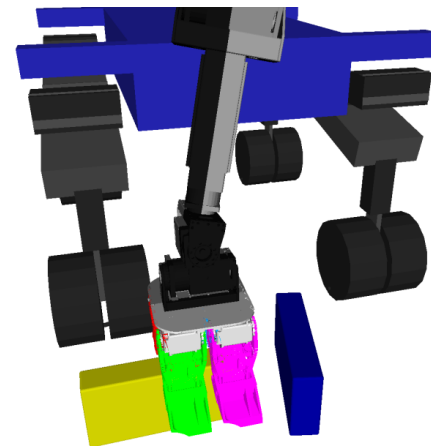
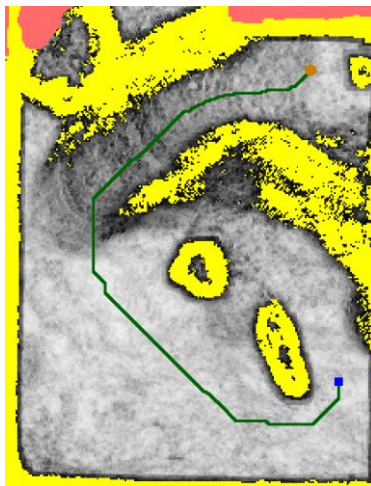
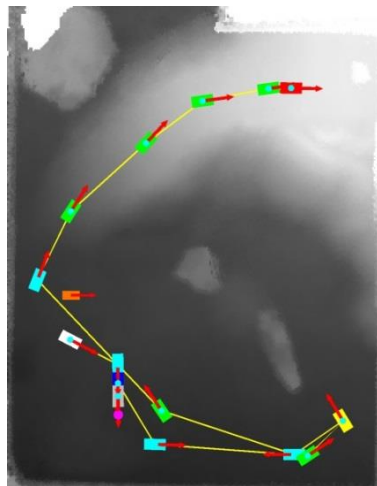
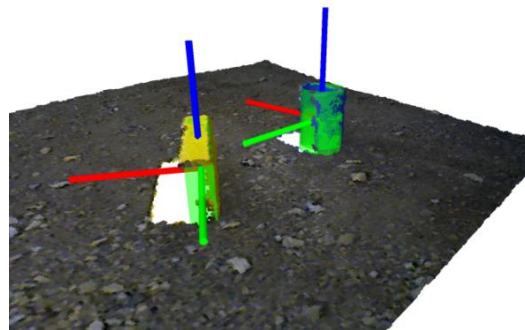
8X

Autonomous Mission Execution

- 3D mapping, localization, mission and navigation planning



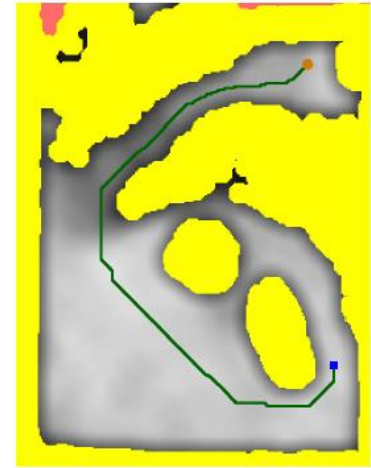
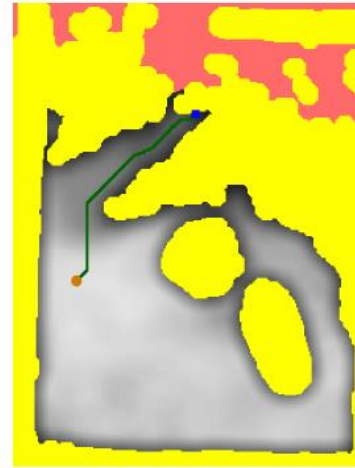
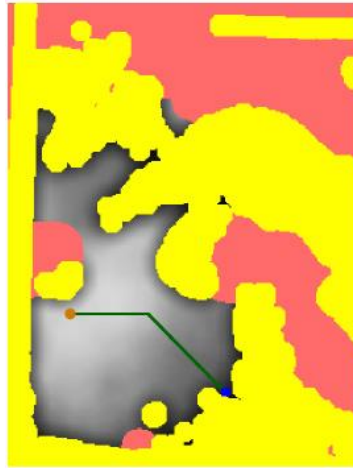
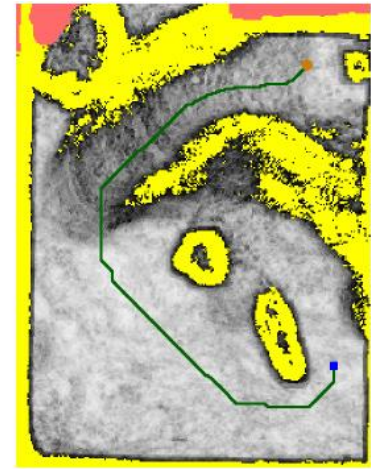
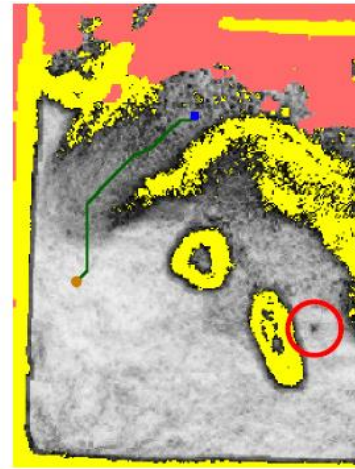
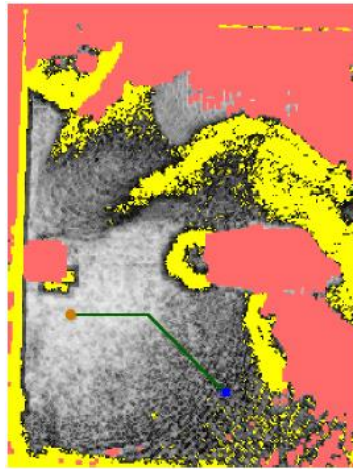
- 3D object perception and grasping



[Schwarz et al. Frontiers 2016]

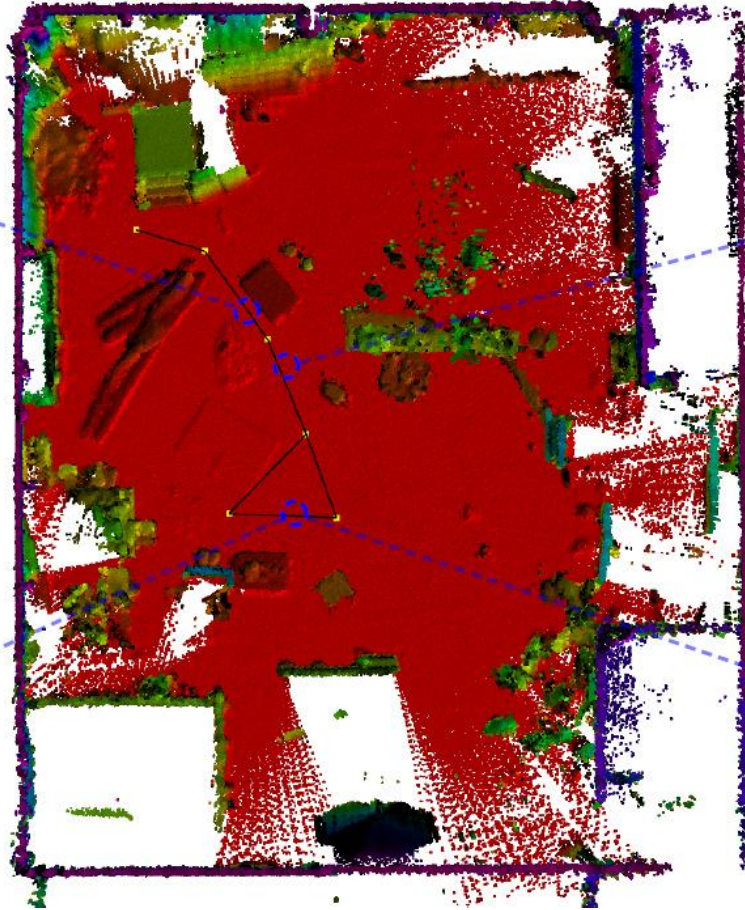
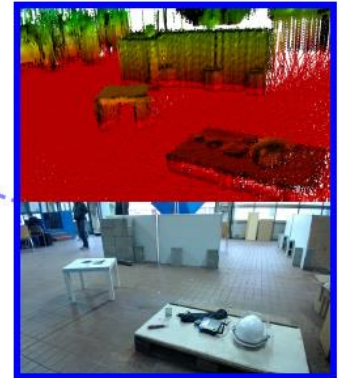
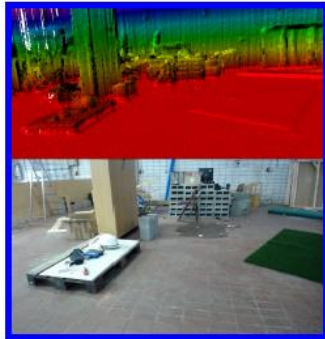
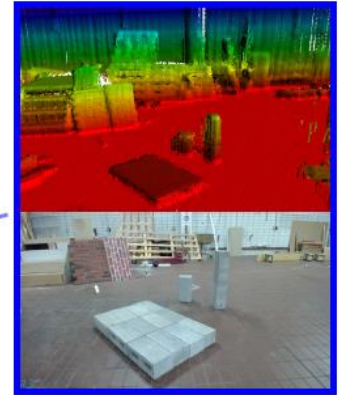
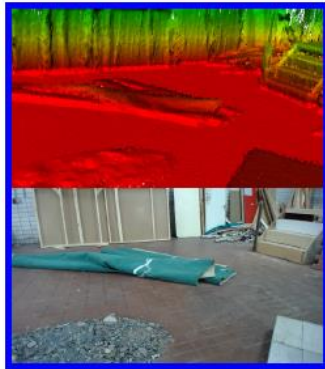
Navigation Planning

- Costs from local height differences
- A* path planning



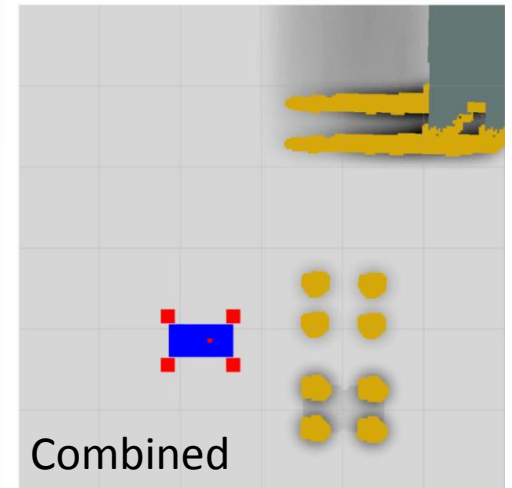
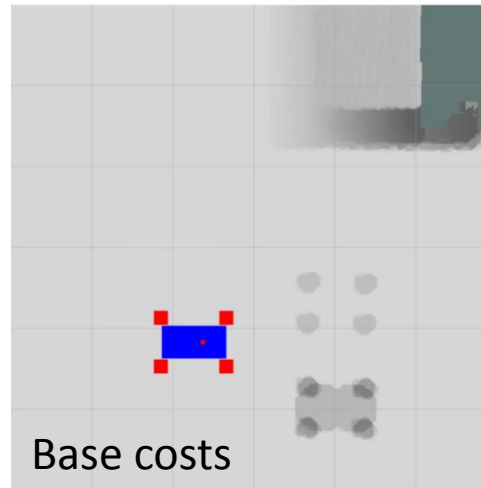
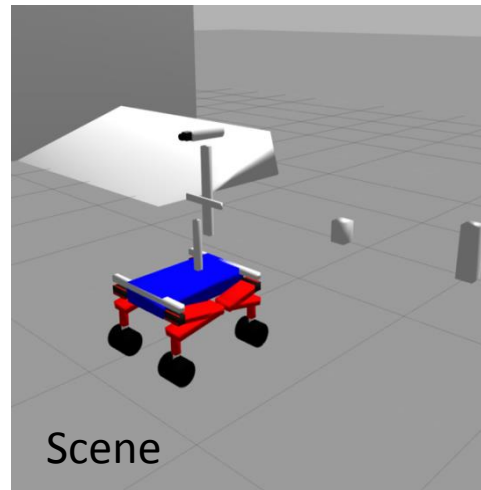
[Schwarz et al., Frontiers in Robotics and AI 2016]

3D Map



Considering Robot Footprint

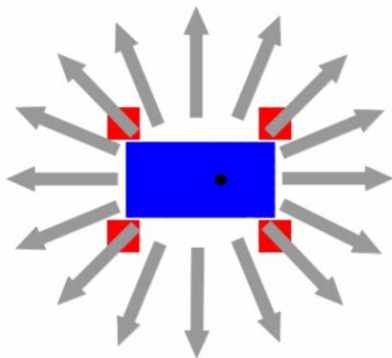
- Costs for individual wheel pairs from height differences
- Base costs
- Non-linear combination yields 3D (x, y, θ) cost map



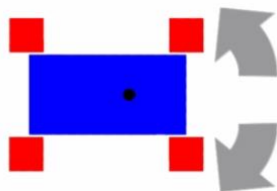
[Klamt and Behnke, IROS 2017]

3D Driving Planning (x, y, θ): A*

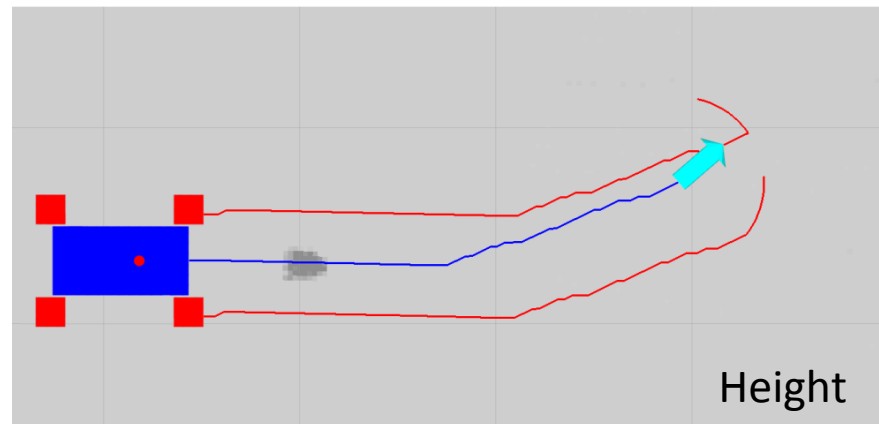
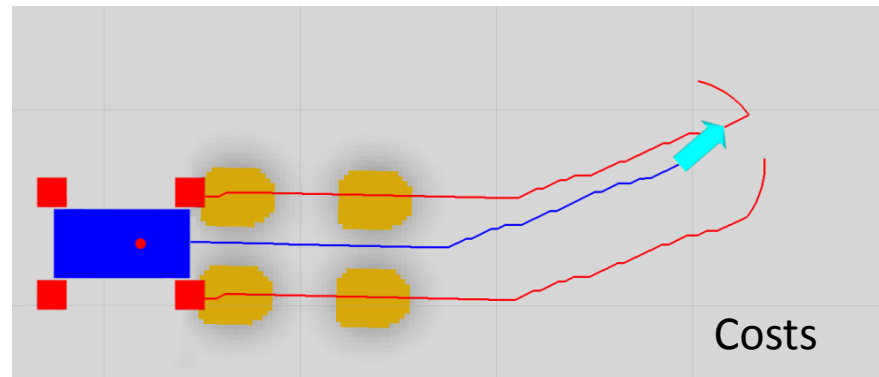
- 16 driving directions



- Orientation changes



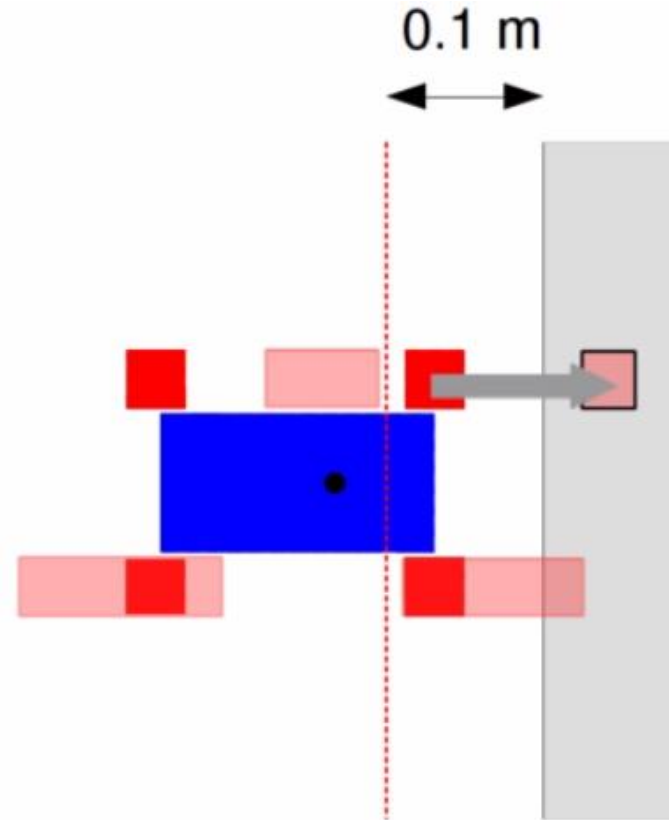
=> Obstacle between wheels



[Klamt and Behnke, IROS 2017]

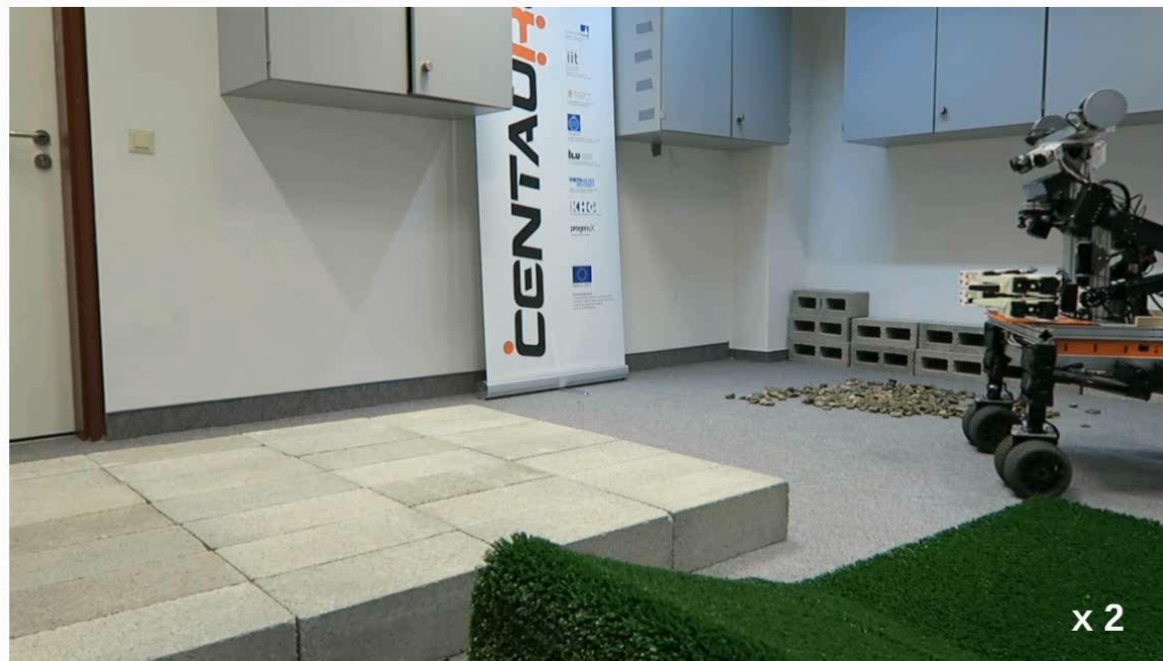
Making Steps

- If not drivable obstacle in front of a wheel
- Step landing must be drivable
- Support leg positions must be drivable

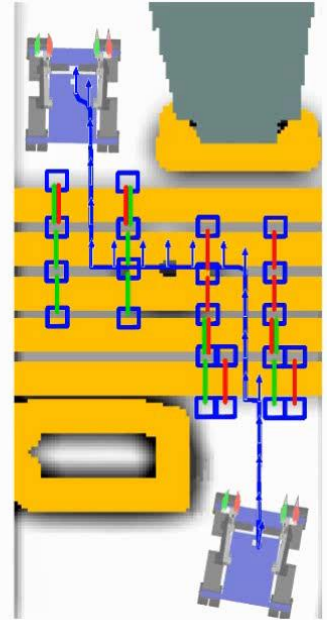
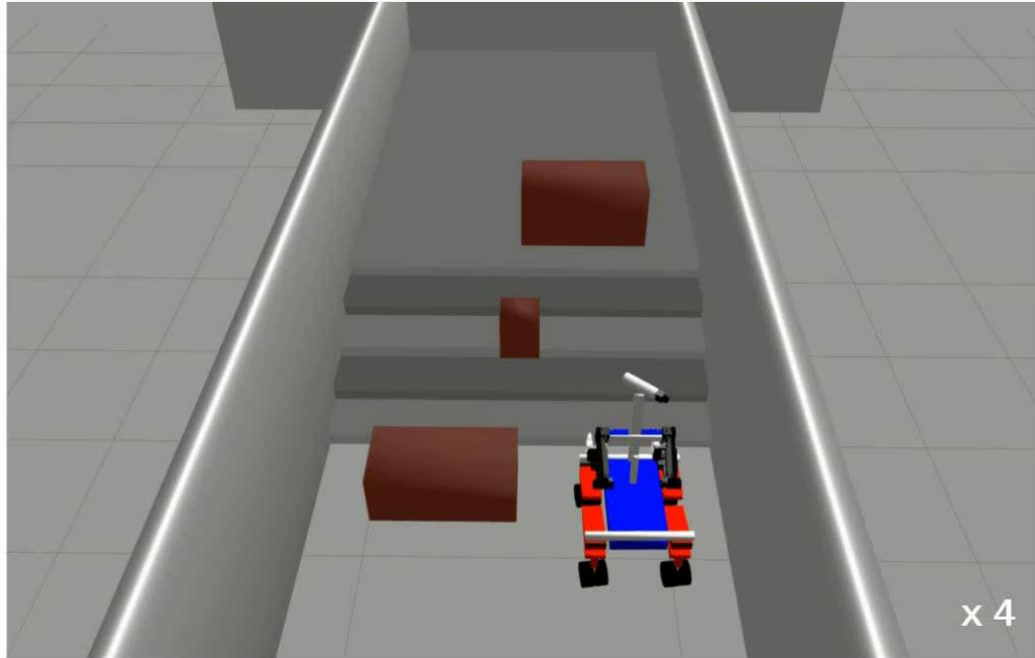


[Klamt and Behnke: IROS 2017]

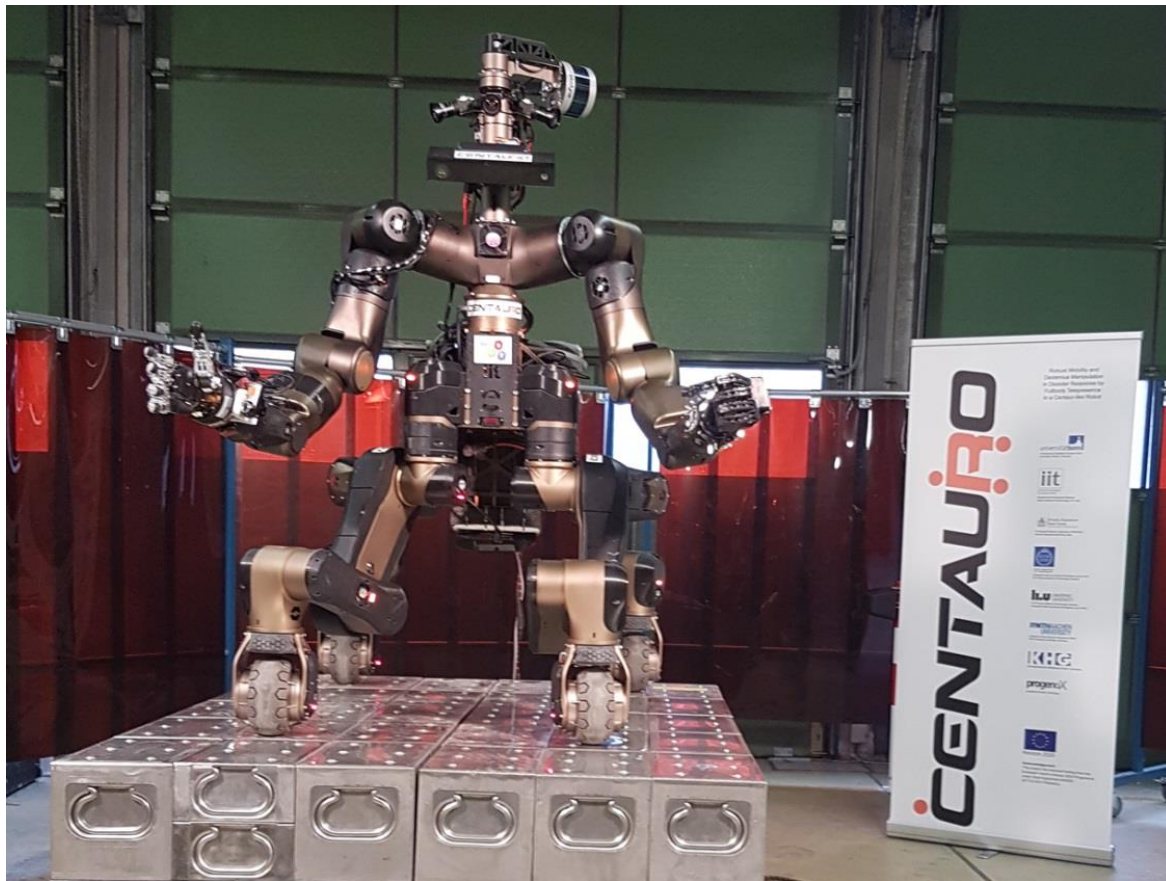
Expanding Abstract Steps to Detailed Motion Sequences



Planning for Challenging Scenarios



Centauro Robot



CENTAURO

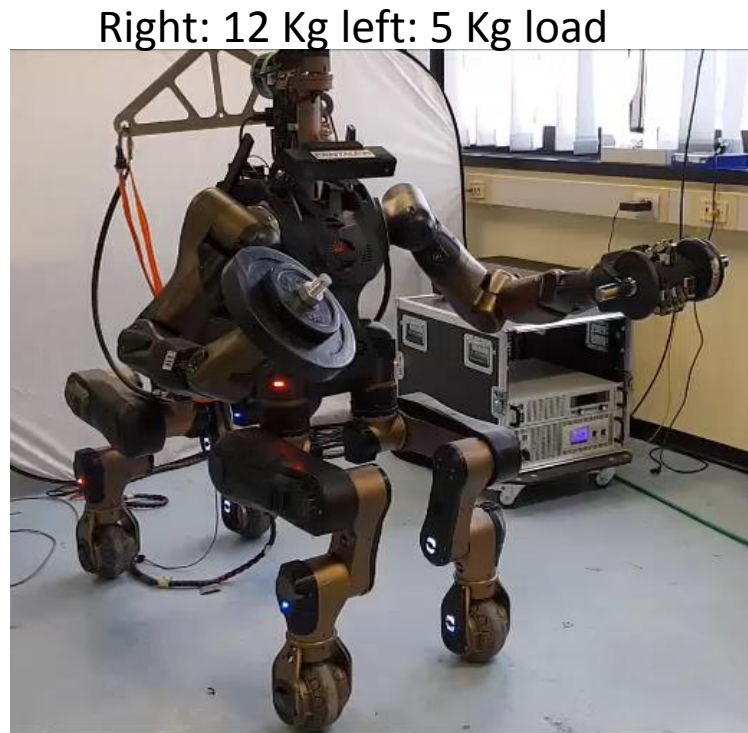
- Serial elastic actuators
- 42 main DoFs
- Schunk hand
- 3D laser
- RGB-D camera
- Color cameras
- Two GPU PCs

[Tsagarakis et al., IIT 2017]

Strong Actuators



Pushing 45 Kg



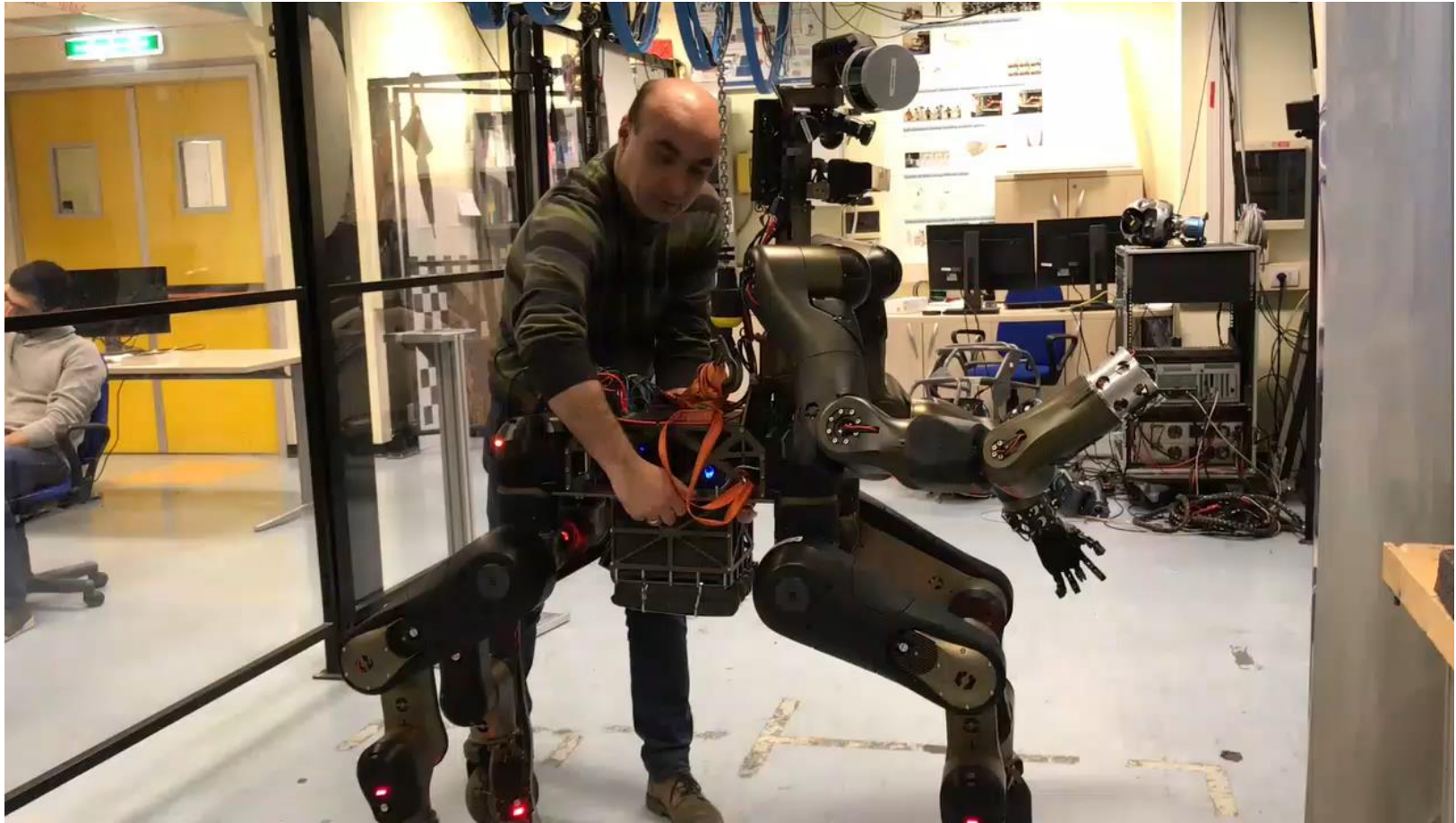
Right: 12 Kg left: 5 Kg load

60 Kg load on pelvis

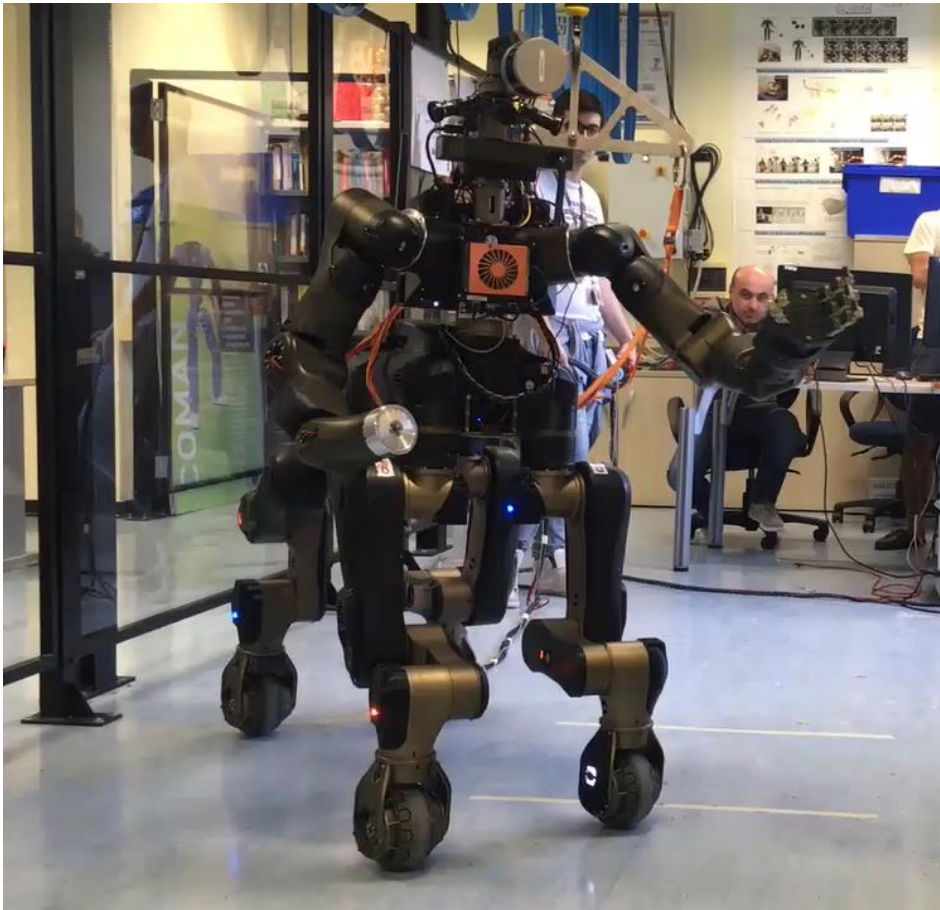


[Tsagarakis et al., IIT 2018]

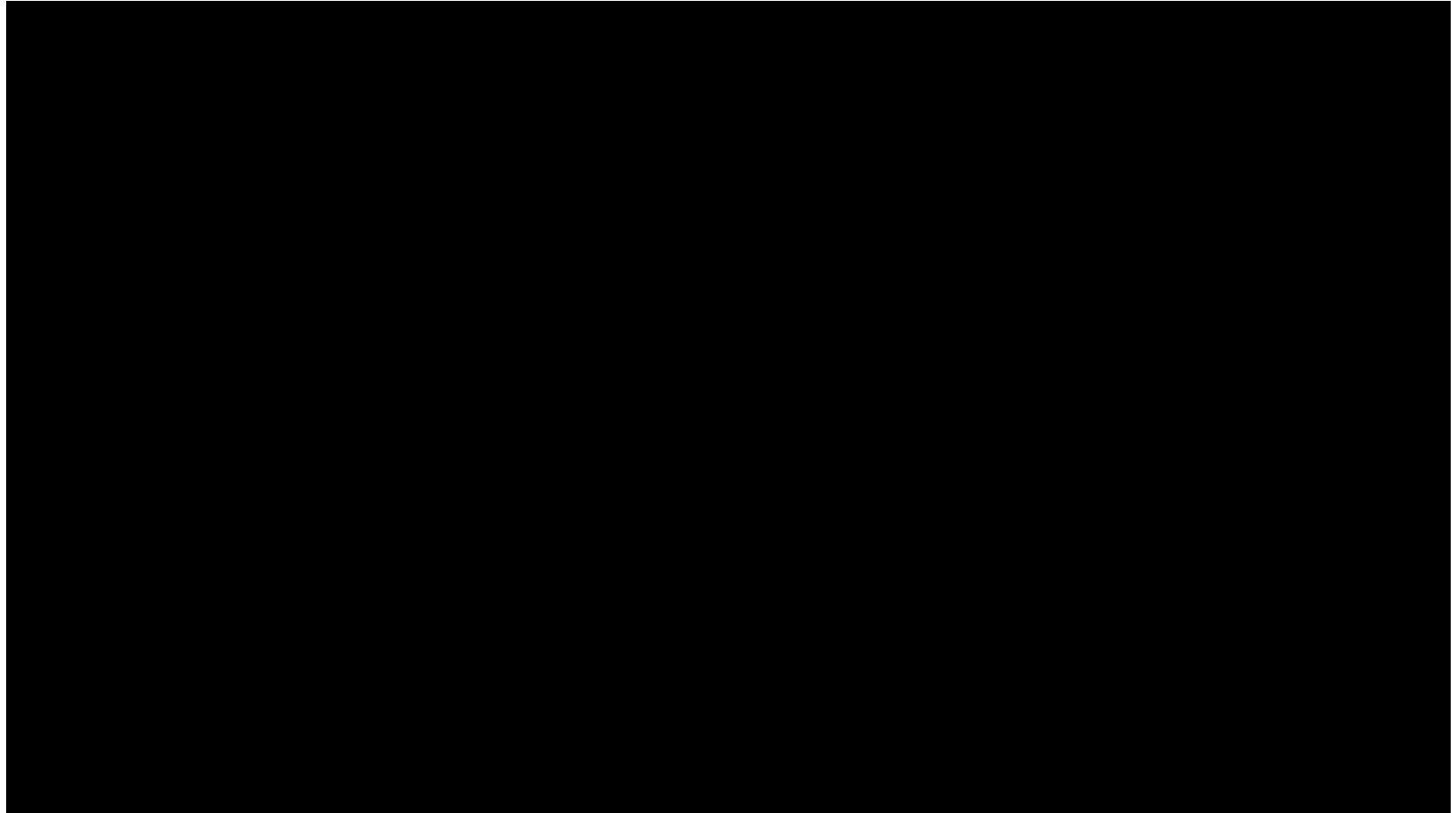
Compliant



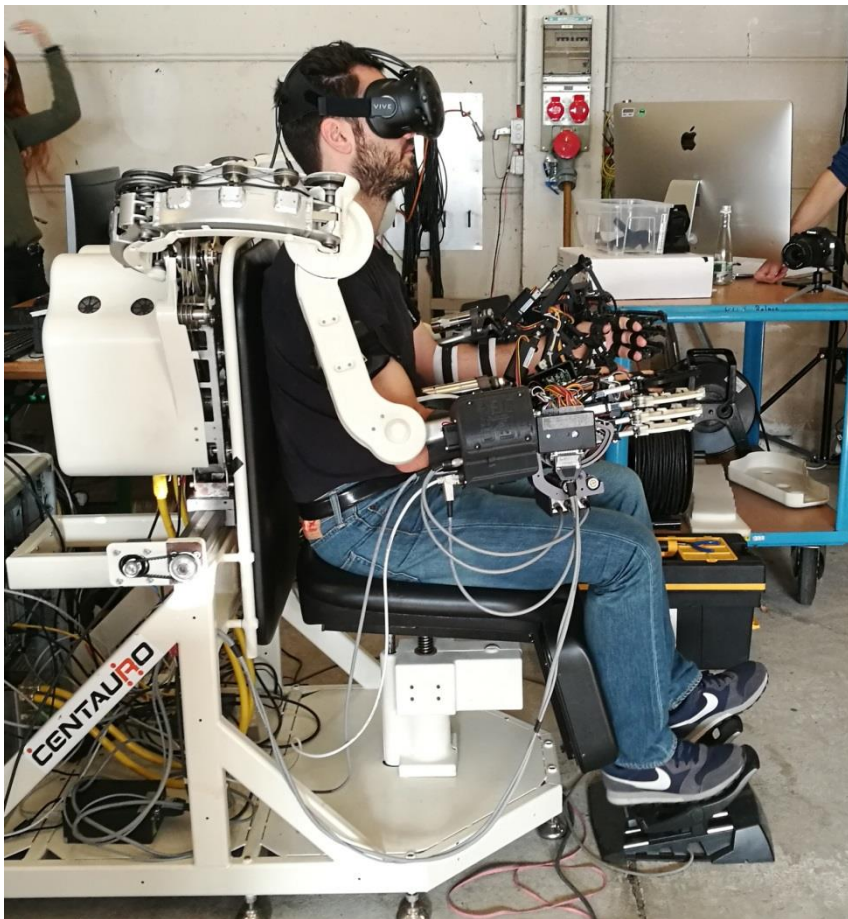
Full-body Motion Control



Quadruped Walking



Immersive Control via Exoskeleton and HMD



Stereo Visual and Audio Feedback

- Head-Mounted Display
- Audio Headset

Arm-Hand Movements

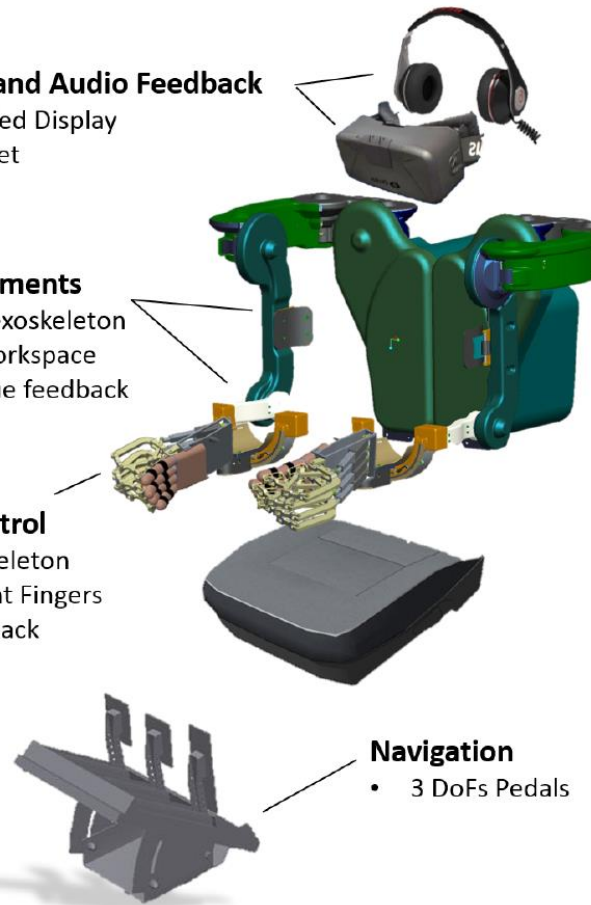
- Arm and wrist exoskeleton
- 7 DoFs, wide workspace
- Force and torque feedback

Grasping Control

- Hand exoskeleton
- Independent Fingers
- Force feedback

Navigation

- 3 DoFs Pedals



Main Operator Control



Manipulation Tasks

- Surface
- Valve (lever)
- **Valve (gate)**
- Snap hook
- Fire hose
- 230V connector
- Cutting tool
- Driller
- Screw driver
- Grasping

Used control interfaces



Joystick



Exus



6D



Keyframes



Stepping



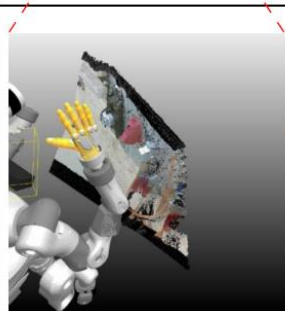
Autonomous

Turning a Valve

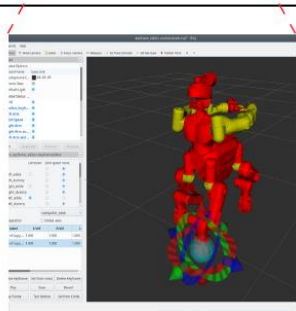


Support Operator Interfaces

3D VEROSIM
visualization



Robot state &
Keyframe editor



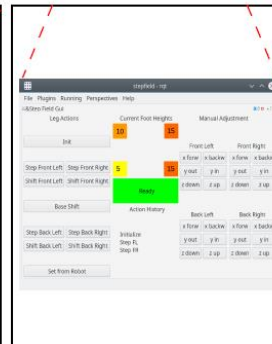
Foot
cameras



Panoramic view &
RGB Kinect image



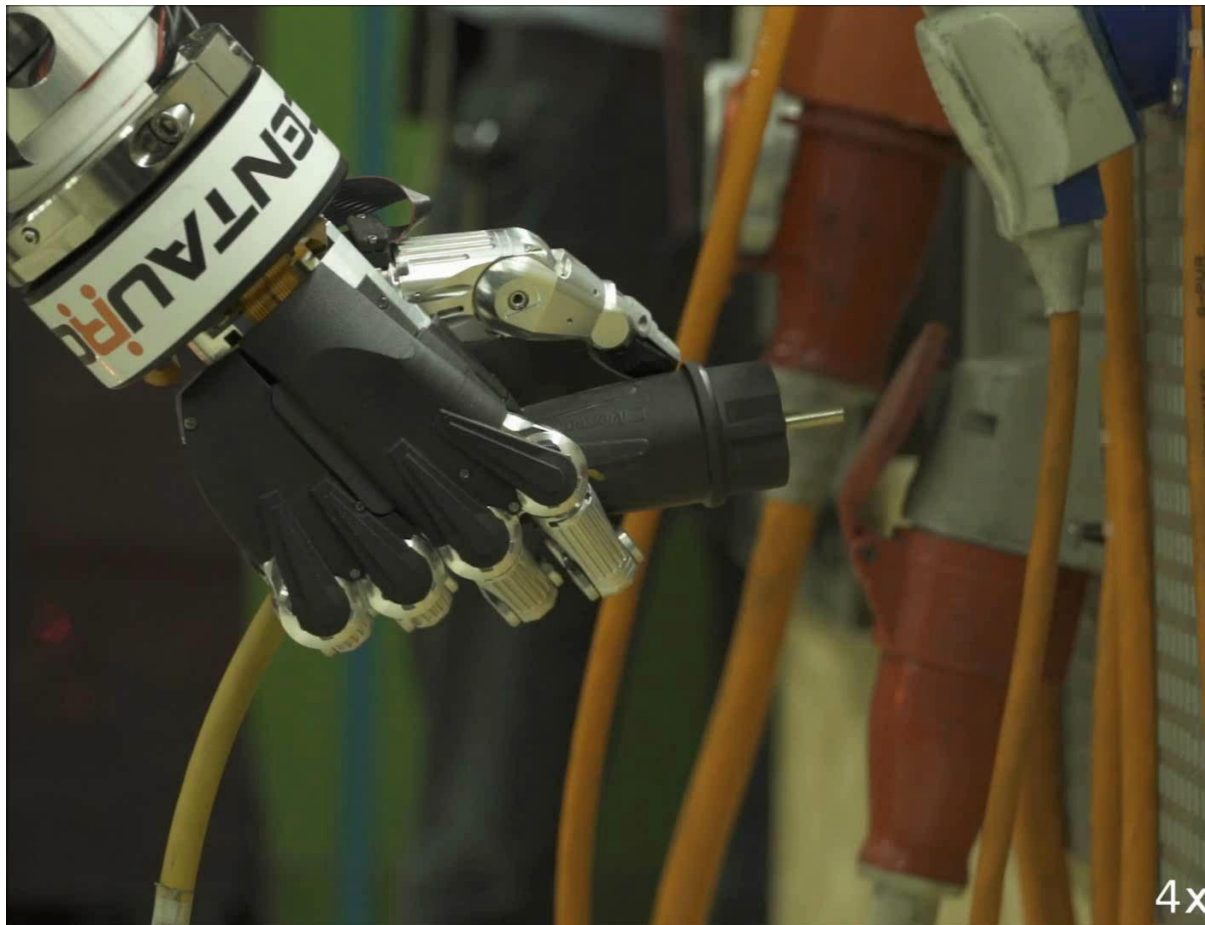
Task specific
GUI



Pointcloud, ground
contact & COM markers



Connecting a Plug



4x

Manipulation Tasks

- Surface
- Valve (lever)
- Valve (gate)
- Snap hook
- Fire hose
- 230V connector
- Cutting tool
- Driller
- Screw driver
- Grasping

Used control interfaces



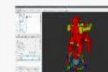
Joystick



Exus



6D



Keyframes



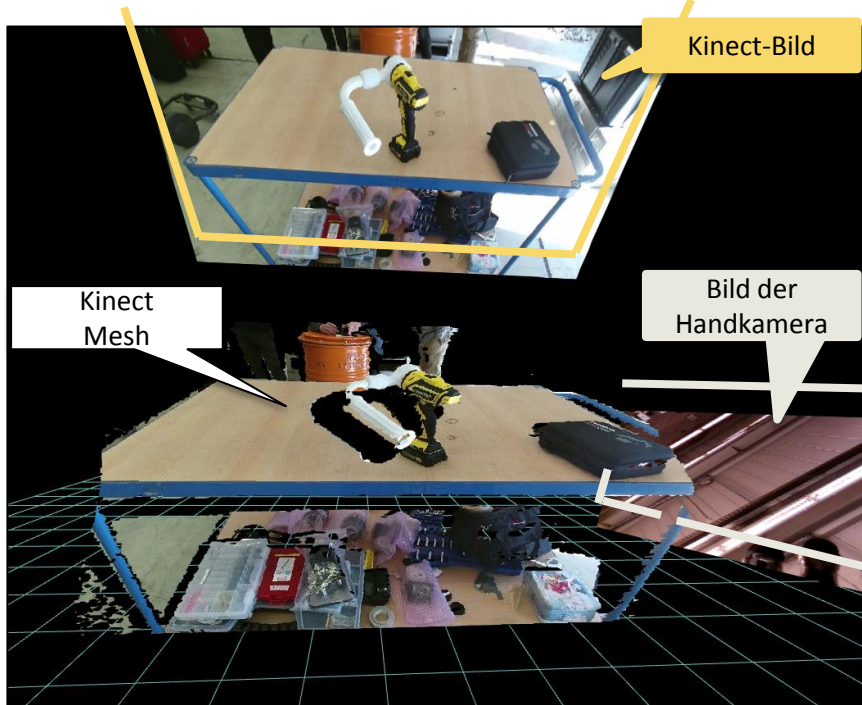
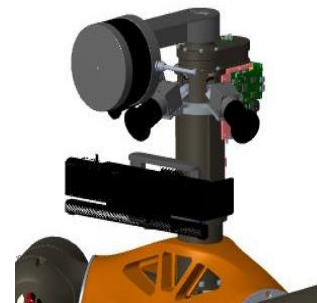
Stepping



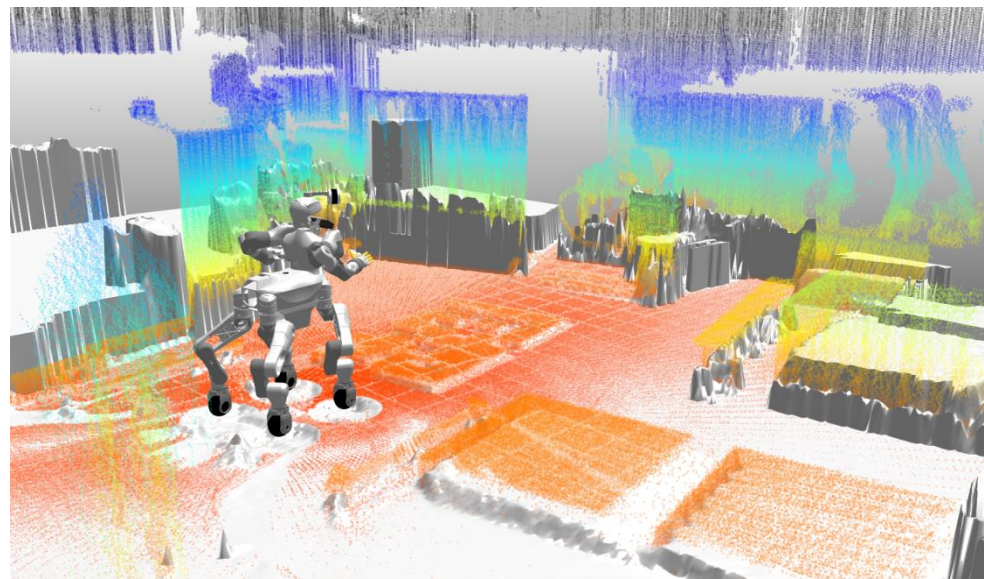
Autonomous

3D Environment Visualization

- Measurements of 3D lidar, cameras, RGB-D cameras
- Immersive visualization through HMD (head tacking)

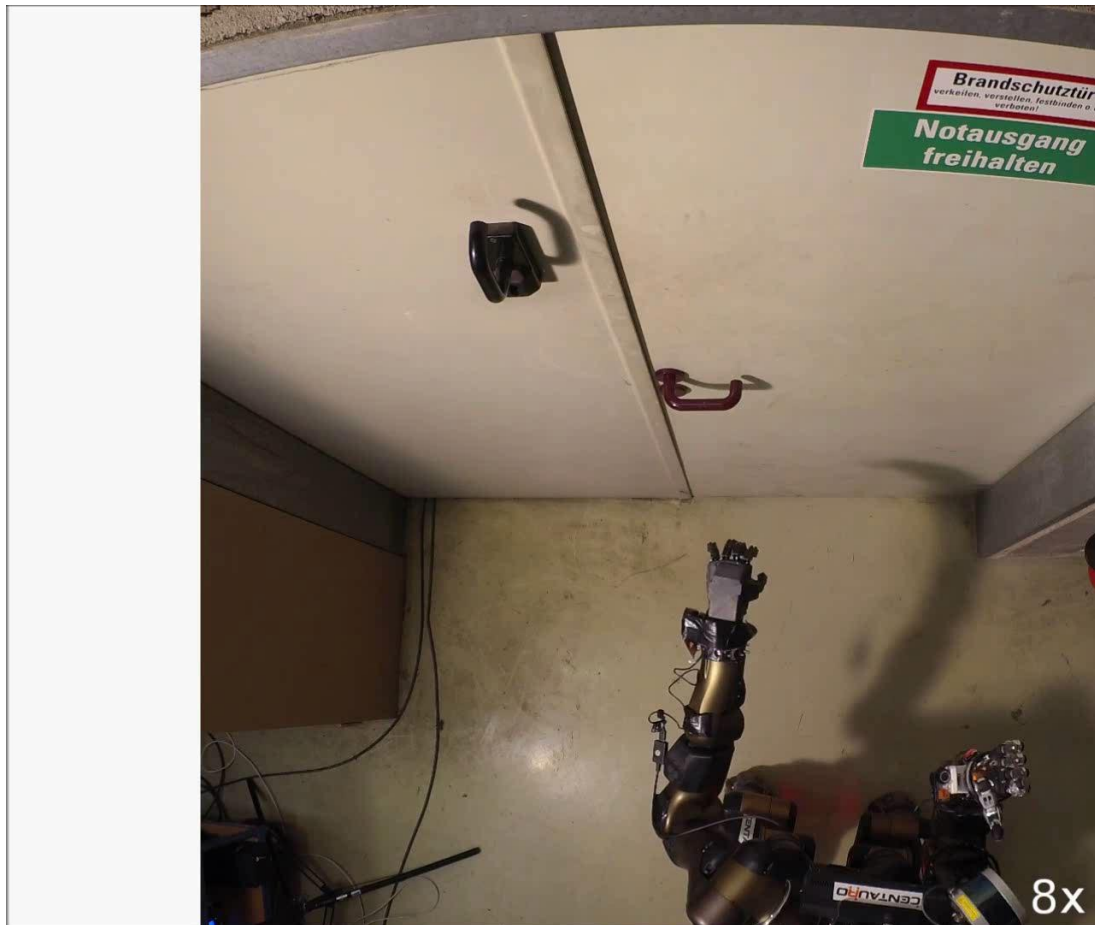


Immersive 3D visualization for main operator



Visualization for third-person operator

Opening and Going Through a Door



Locomotion Tasks

- Ramp
- Small door
- **Regular door**
- Gap
- Step field
- Stairs

Used control interfaces



Joystick



Exus



6D



Keyframes

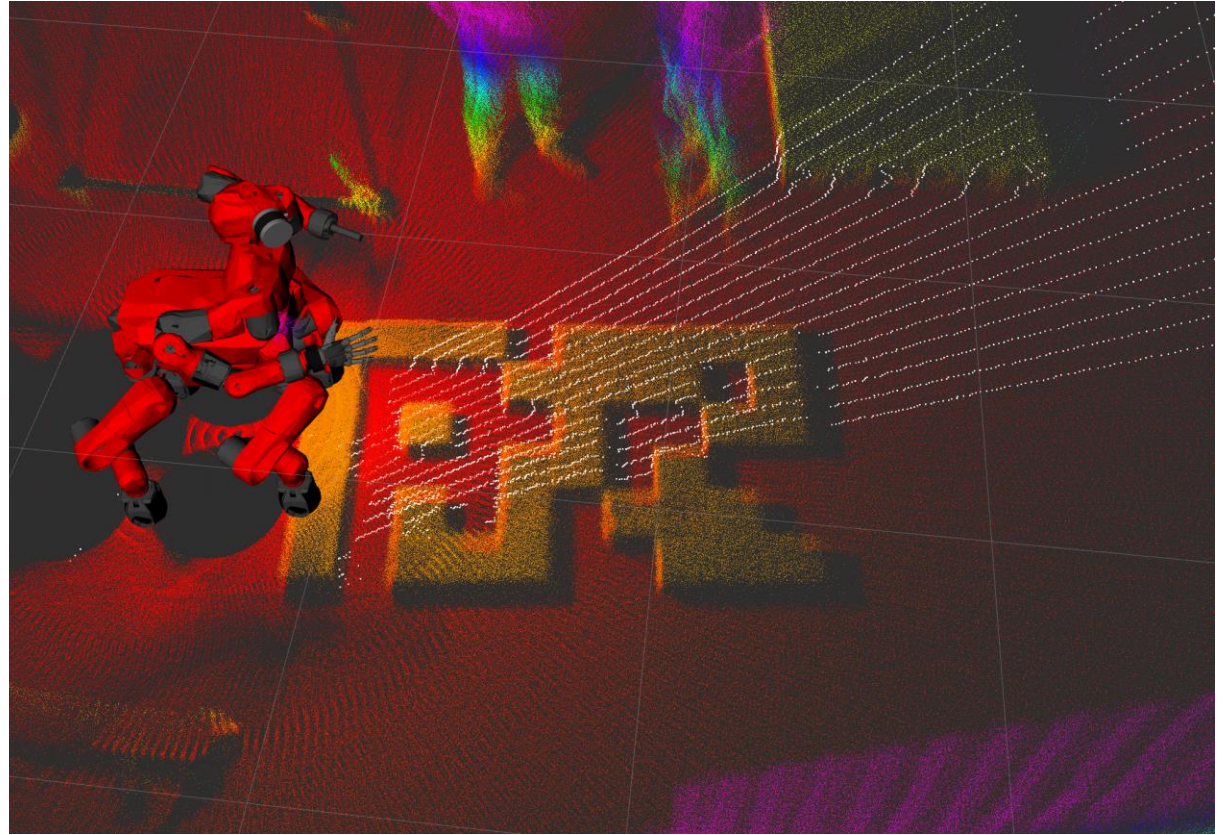


Stepping



Autonomous

3D Mapping and Localization



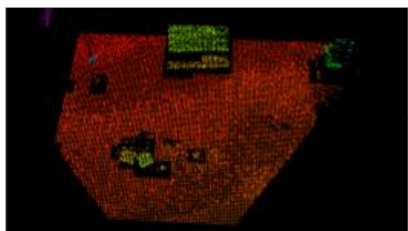
Walking over a Step Field



Terrain Classification

- Based on 3D lidar and color images
- Detection of uneven ground, obstacles, stairs

Registered Point Cloud



RGB Image

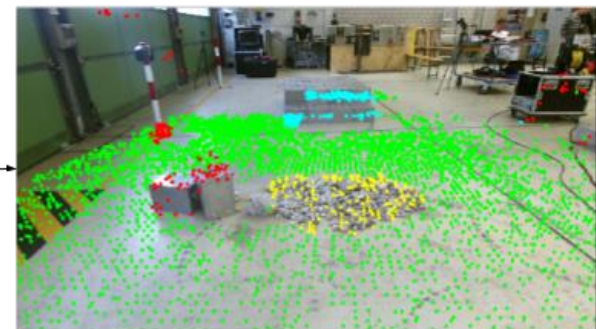


Geometry-based
Feature Extraction

Appearance-based
Feature Extraction

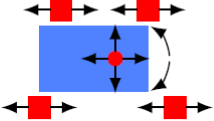
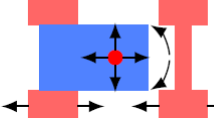
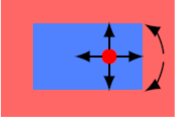
Stair Detection

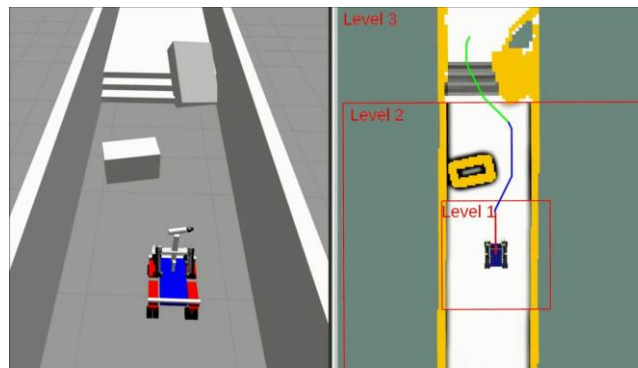
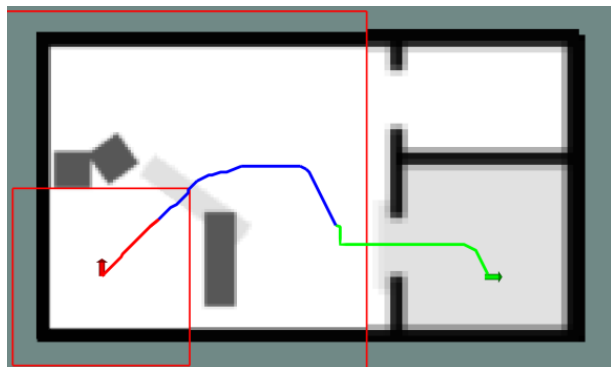
Random Forest
Classifier



Safe, Risky, Obstacle, Stair

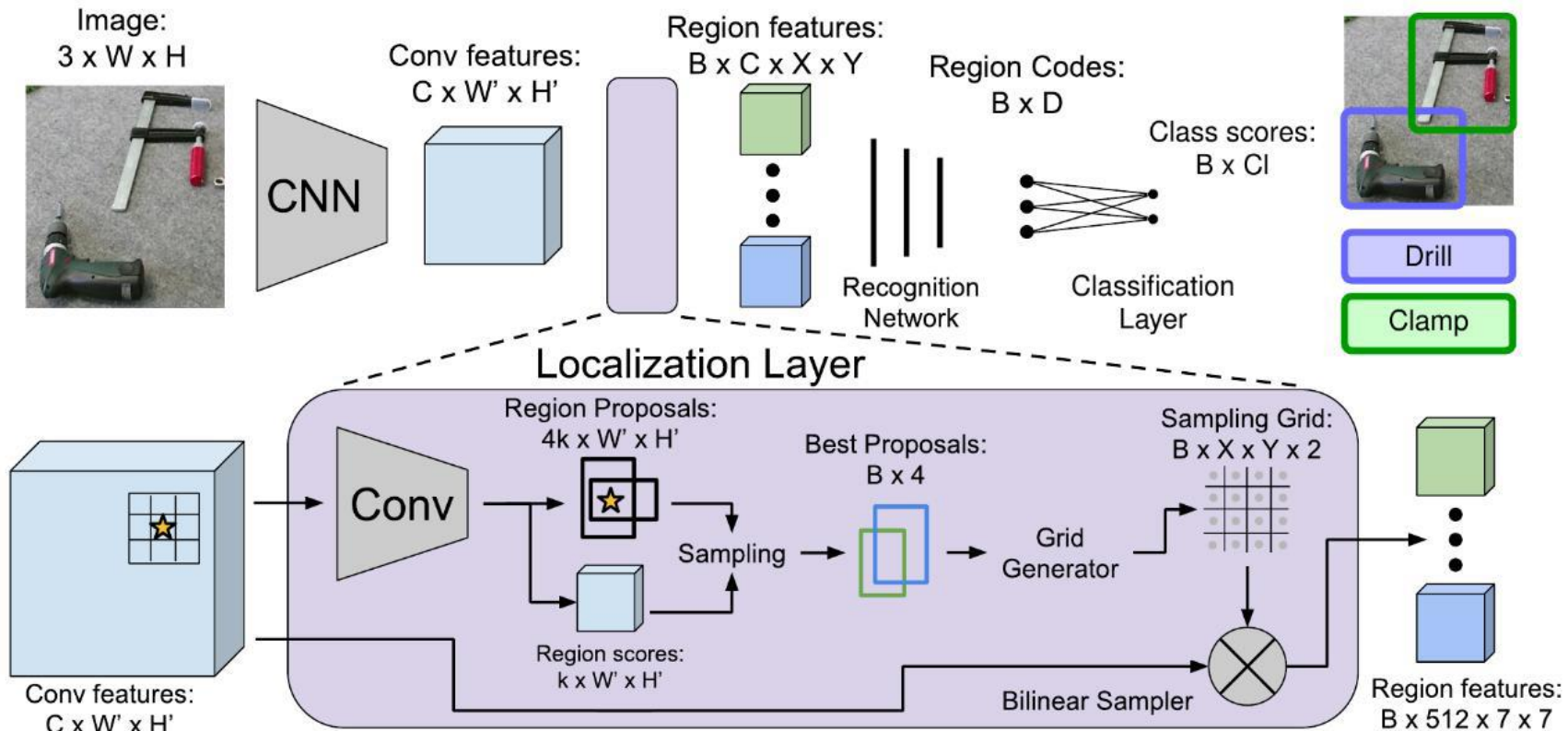
Hybrid Driving-Stepping Locomotion Planning: Abstraction

| Level | Map Resolution | Map Features | Robot Representation | Action Semantics |
|-------|--|--|---|---|
| 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.5 cm • 64 orient. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual Foot Actions |
| 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.0 cm • 32 orient. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height • Height Difference |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foot Pair Actions |
| 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 cm • 16 orient. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height • Height Difference • Terrain Class |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole Robot Actions |



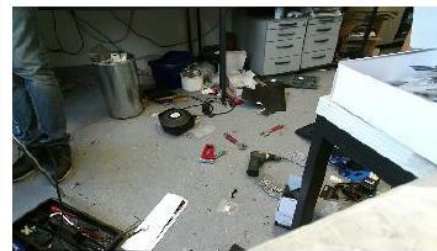
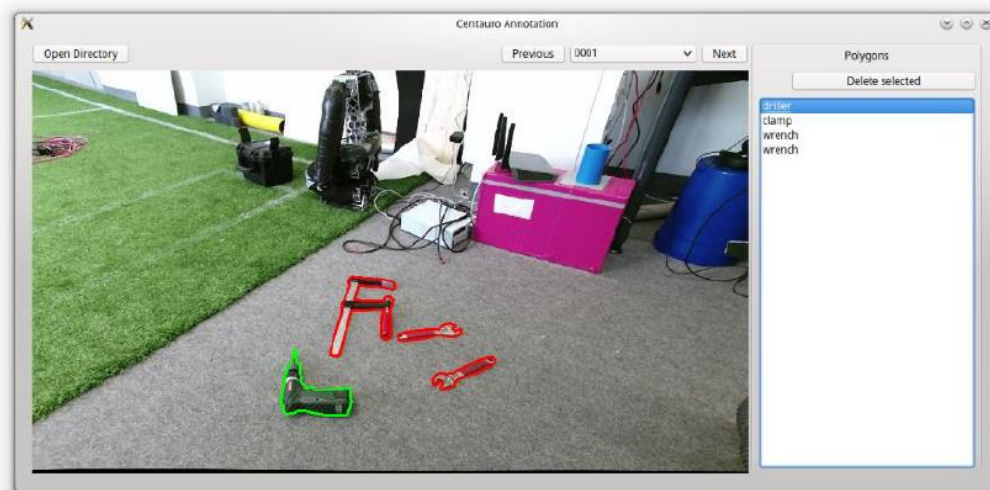
[Klamt and Behnke,
IROS 2017, ICRA 2018]

Deep Learning Object Detection



[Johnson et al. 2015]

CENTAURO Workspace Perception Data Set



129 frames, 6 object classes



https://www.centauro-project.eu/data_multimedia/tools_data

Tool Detection Results

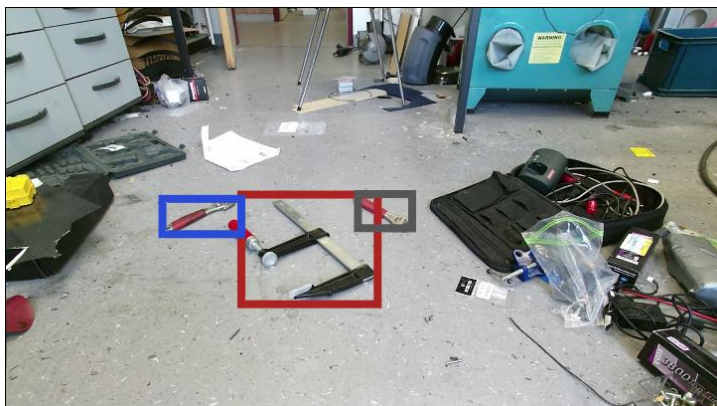
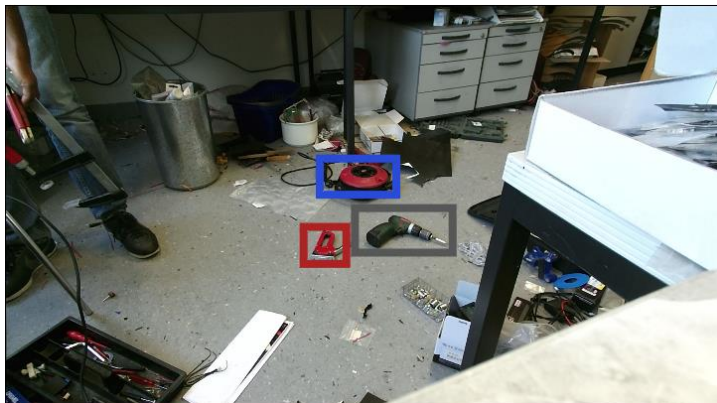


[Schwarz et al. IJRR 2017]

extension_box stapler driller clamp [background]

| Resolution | Clamp | Door handle | Driller | Extension | Stapler | Wrench | Mean |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | AP / F1 | AP / F1 | AP / F1 | AP / F1 | AP / F1 | AP / F1 | AP / F1 |
| 720×507 | 0.881/0.783 | 0.522/0.554 | 0.986/0.875 | 1.000/0.938 | 0.960/0.814 | 0.656/0.661 | 0.834/0.771 |
| 1080×760 | 0.926/0.829 | 0.867/0.632 | 0.972/0.893 | 1.000/0.950 | 0.992/0.892 | 0.927/0.848 | 0.947/0.841 |
| 1470×1035 | 0.913/0.814 | 0.974/0.745 | 1.000/0.915 | 1.000/0.952 | 0.999/0.909 | 0.949/0.860 | 0.973/0.866 |

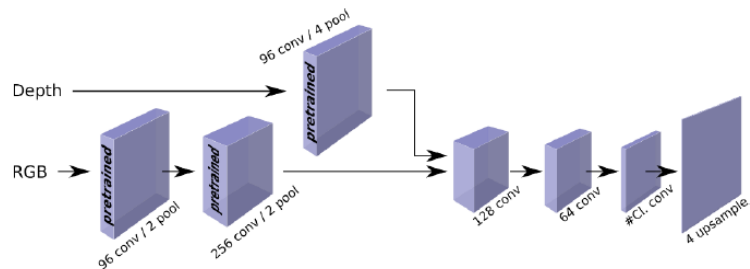
Tools Detection Examples



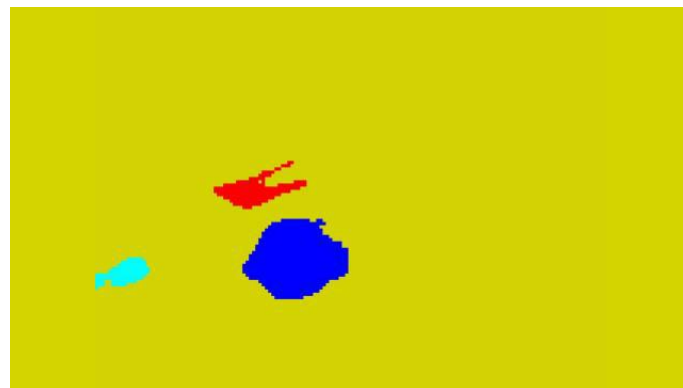
[Schwarz et al. IJRR 2017]

Semantic Segmentation

■ Deep CNN



[Husain et al. RA-L 2016]

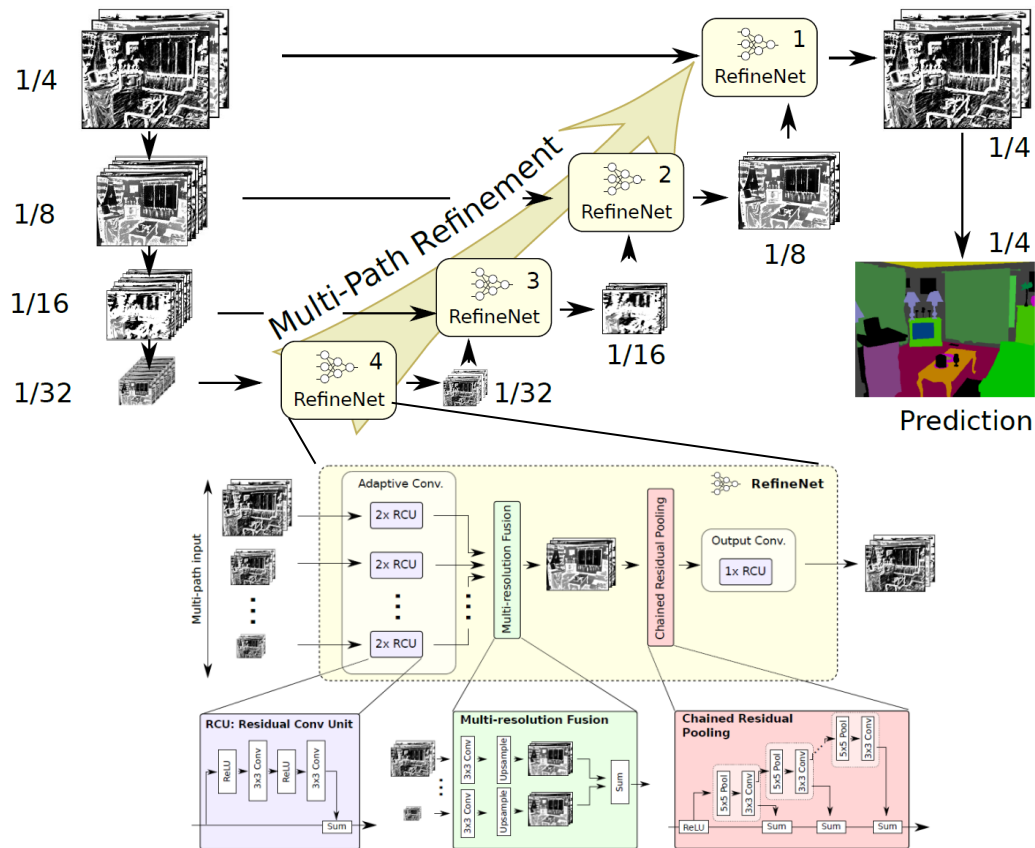


Pixel-wise accuracy:

| Clamp | Door handle | Driller | Extension | Stapler | Wrench | Background | Mean |
|-------|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|------------|-------|
| 0.727 | 0.751 | 0.769 | 0.889 | 0.775 | 0.734 | 0.992 | 0.805 |

RefineNet for Semantic Segmentation

- Scene represented as feature hierarchy
- Coarse-to-fine semantic segmentation
- Combine higher-level features with missing details



[Lin et al. CVPR 2017]

The Data Problem

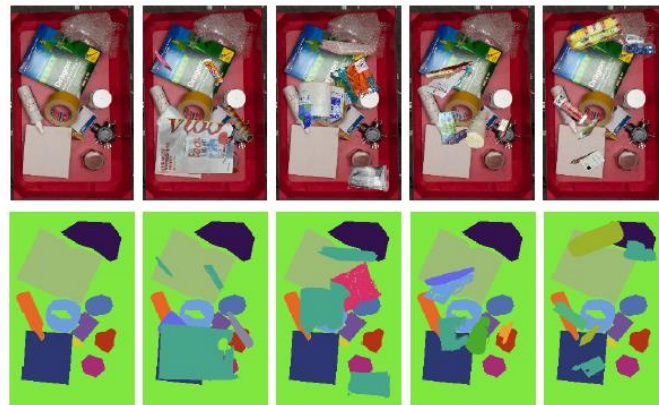
- Deep Learning in robotics (still) suffers from shortage of available examples
- We address this problem in two ways:

1. Generating data:

Automatic data capture,
online mesh databases,
scene synthesis

2. Improving generalization:

Object-centered models,
deformable registration,
transfer learning,
semi-supervised learning



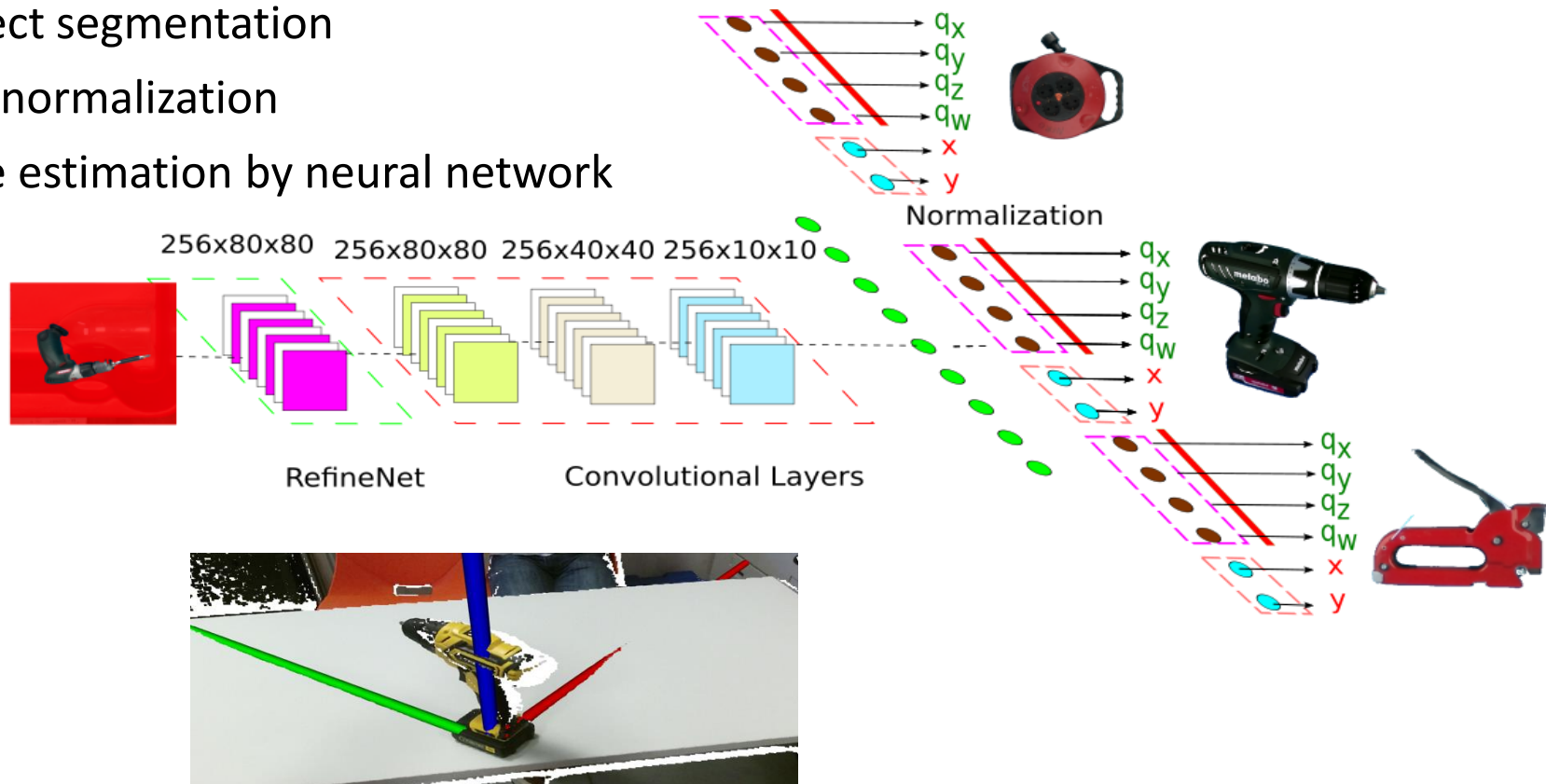
Object Capture and Scene Rendering

- Object capture on turn table
- Rendering in scenes with complex backgrounds
- => Ground truth without human annotation



6D Pose Estimation

- Object segmentation
- Size normalization
- Pose estimation by neural network



[Periyasamy et al. IROS 2018]

Transfer of Manipulation Skills

- Objects belonging to the same **category** can be handled in a very similar manner.



Transfer of Manipulation Skills

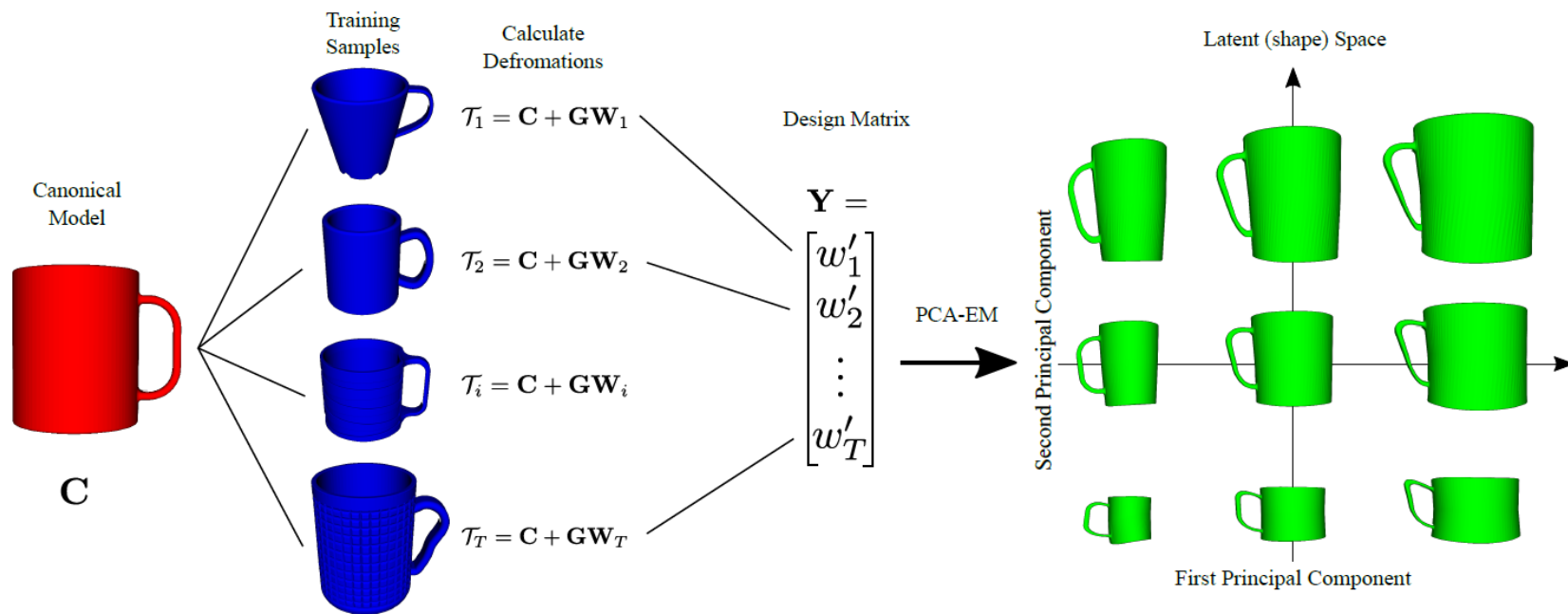


Knowledge
Transfer

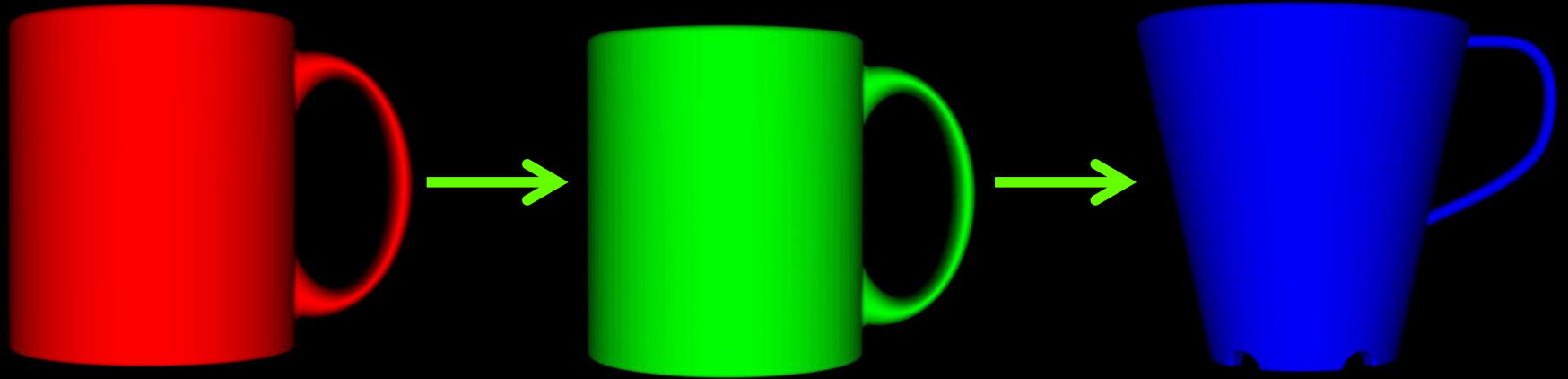


Learning a Latent Shape Space

- Non-rigid registration of instances and canonical model
- Principal component analysis of deformations

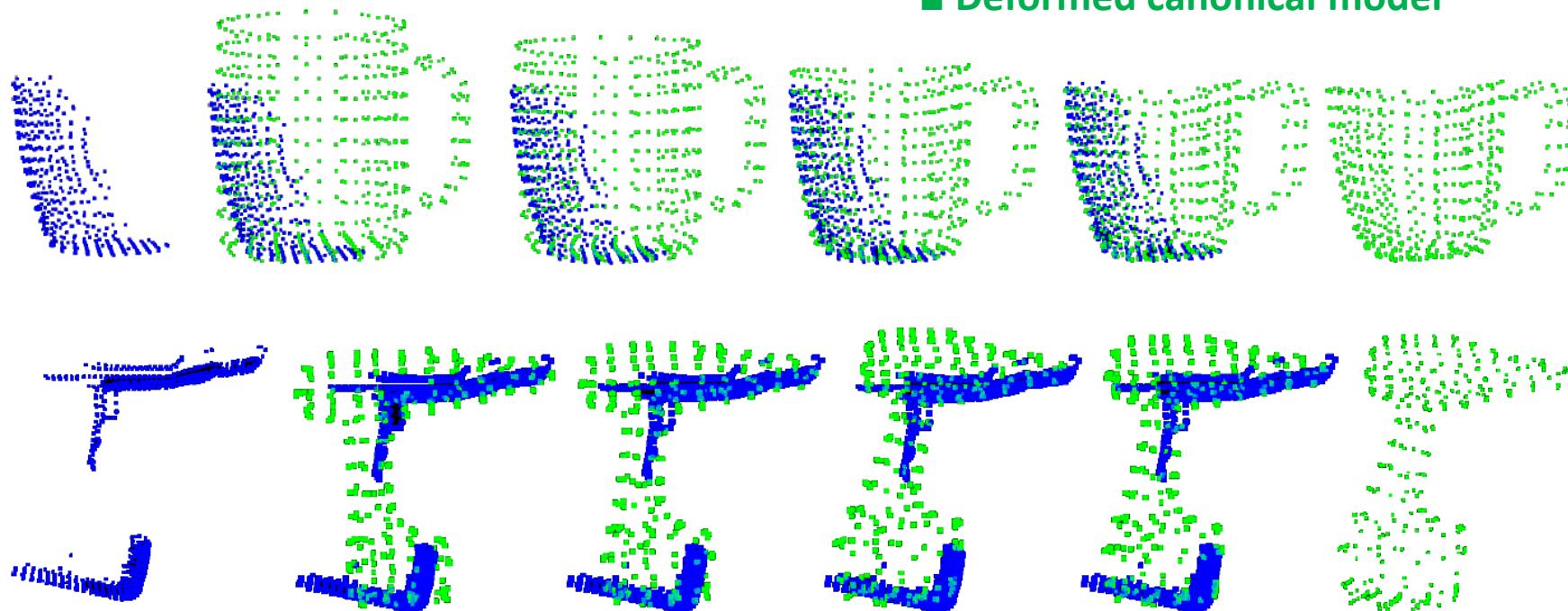


Interpolation in Shape Space



Shape-aware Non-rigid Registration

- Partial view of novel instance
- Deformed canonical model

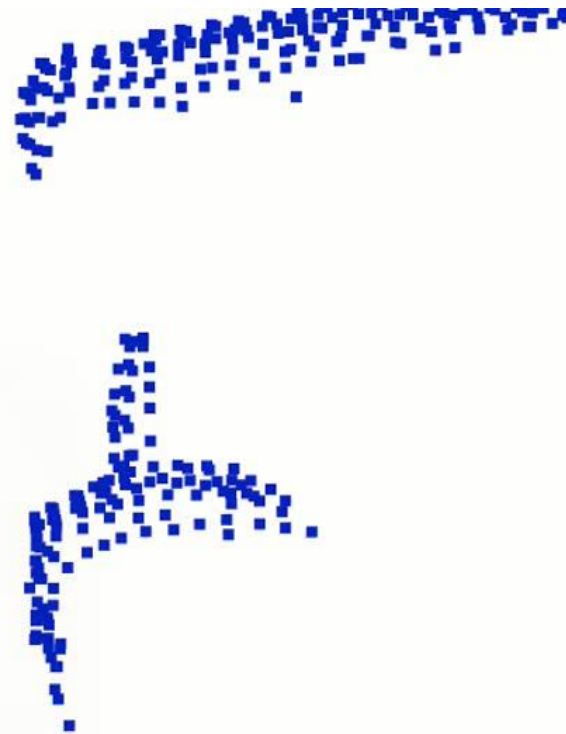


Shape-aware Registration for Grasp Transfer

■ Full point cloud

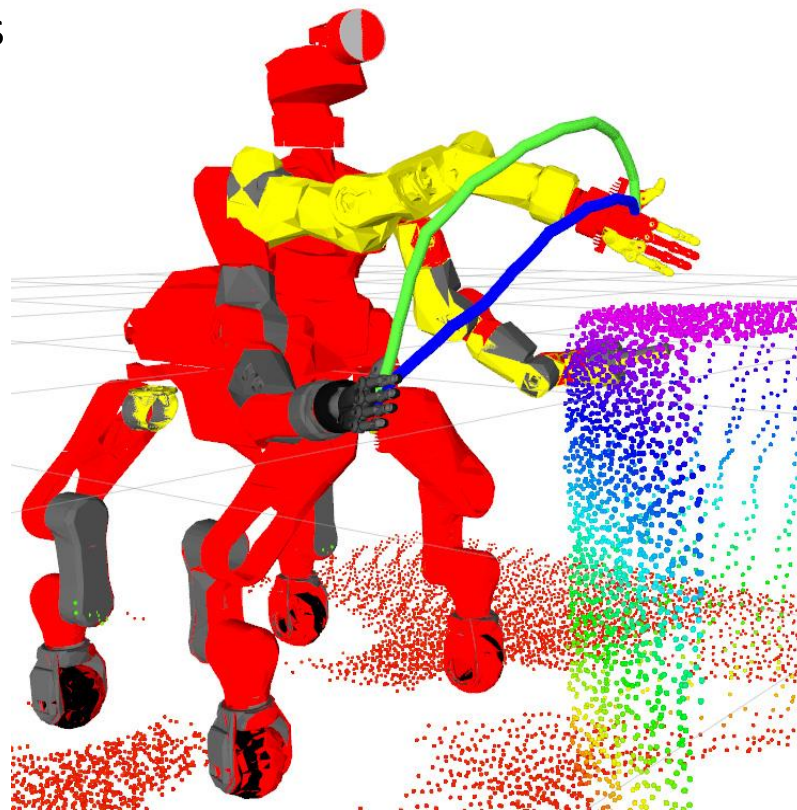


■ Partial view



Obstacle Avoidance and Trajectory Optimization

- Stochastic optimization of arm trajectory considering the measured obstacles
- Modular, weighted cost function
 - Obstacle avoidance
 - Joint limits
 - Duration
 - Torques
 - Orientation constraints



[Pavlichenko and Behnke: IROS 2017]

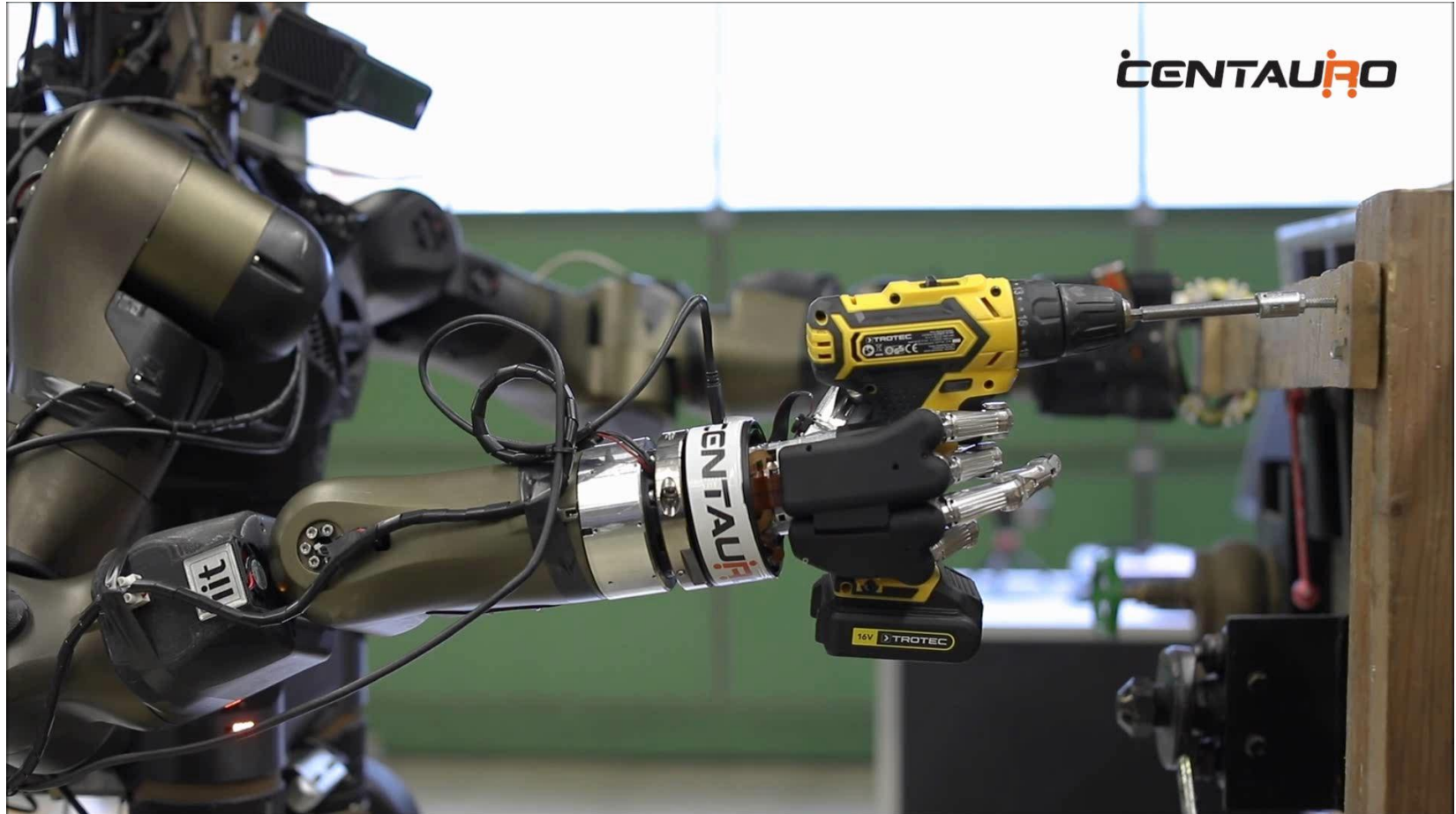
Grasping an Unknown Power Drill



Fastening a Screw



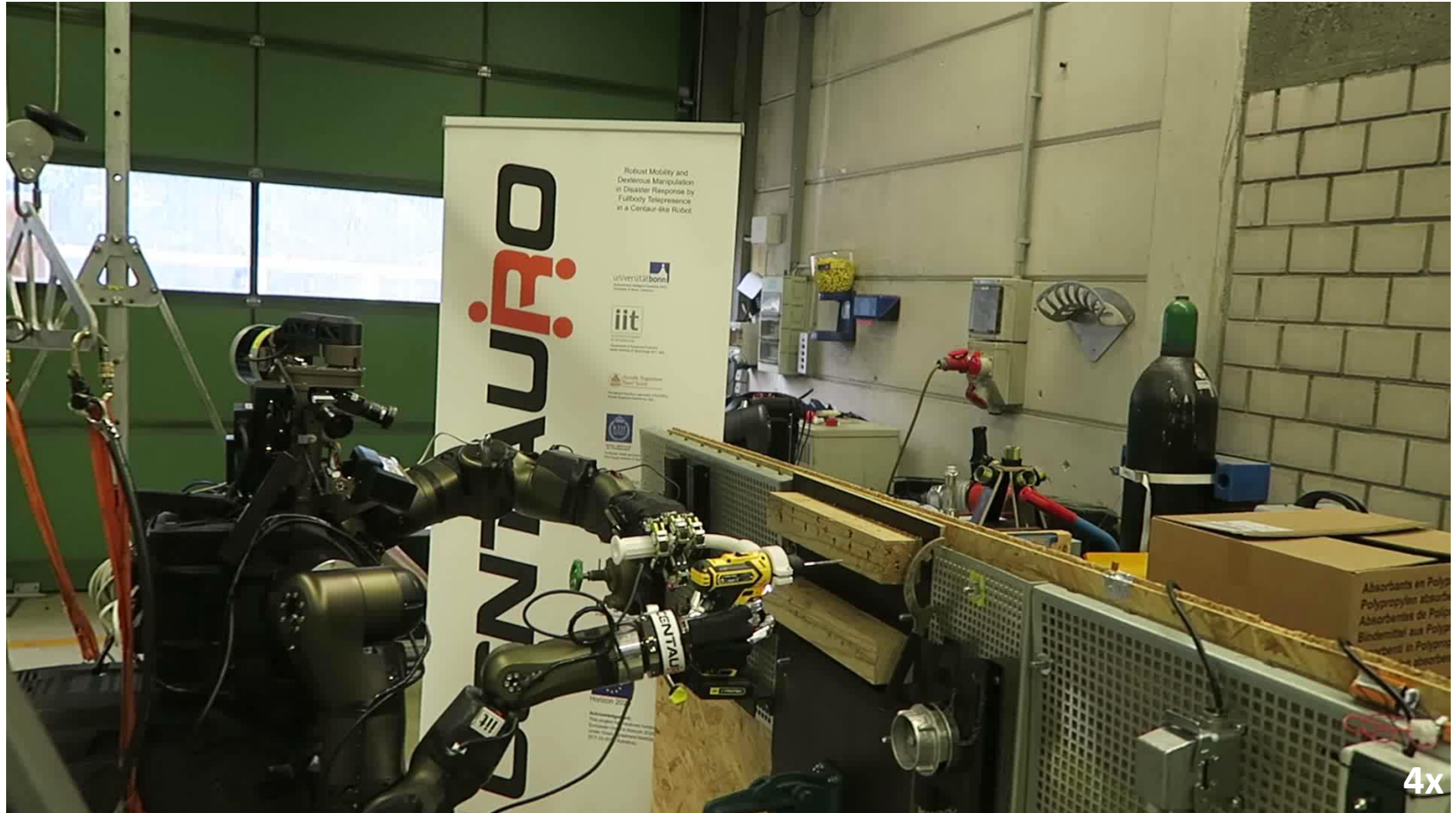
Bimanual Fastening Task



Autonomous Bimanual Grasping

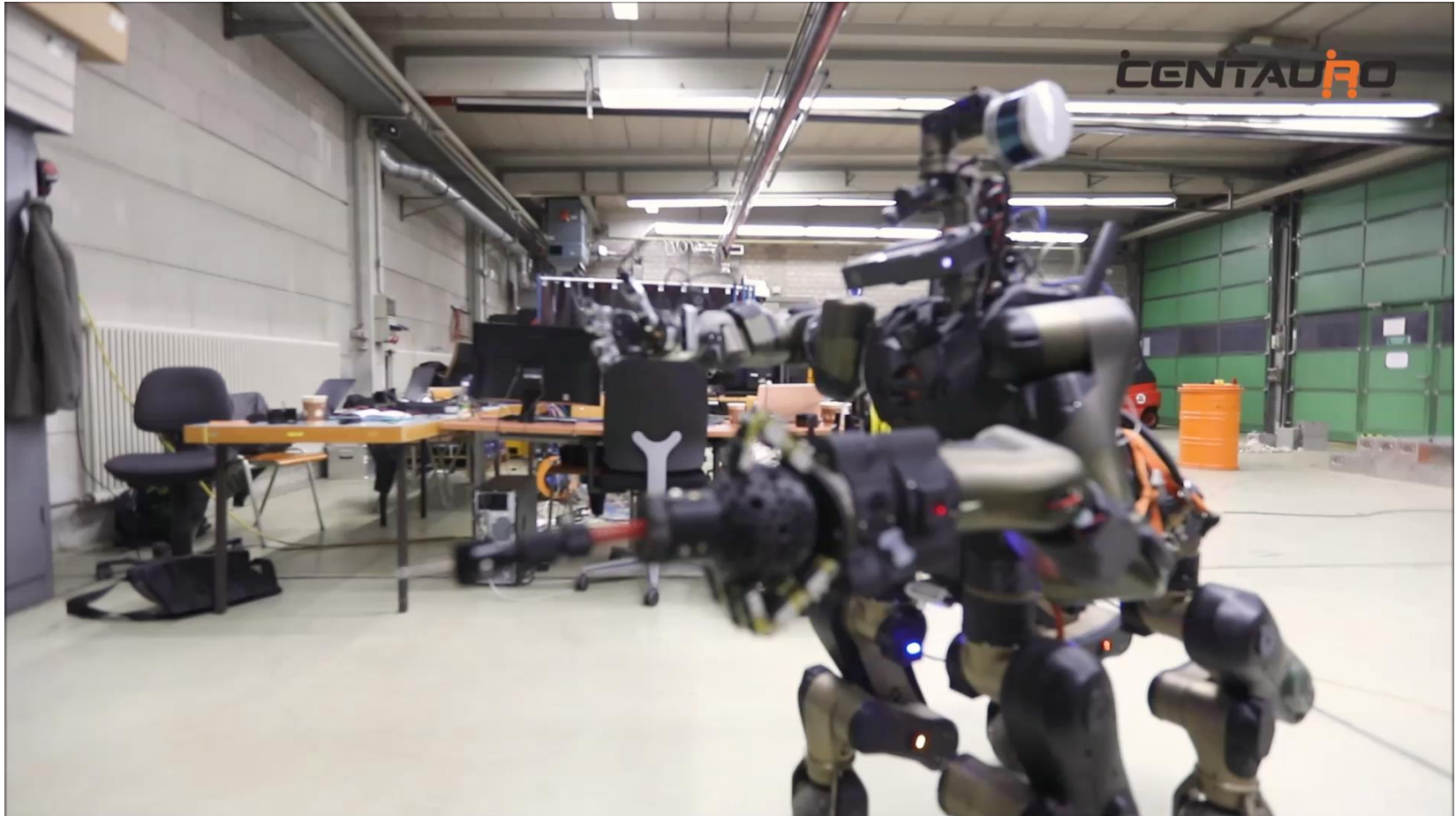


Bimanual Drilling



4x

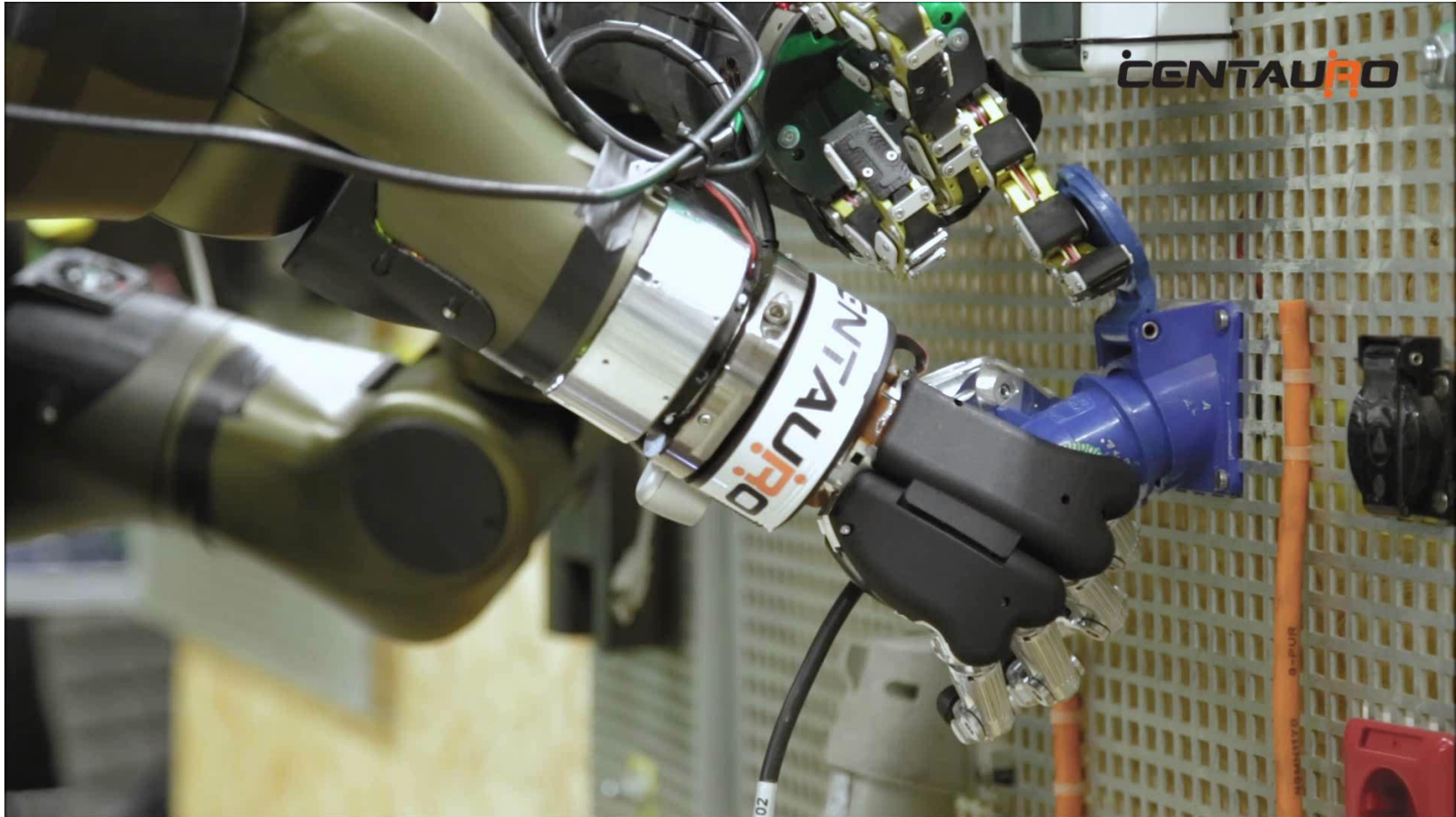
Opening a Door with a Key



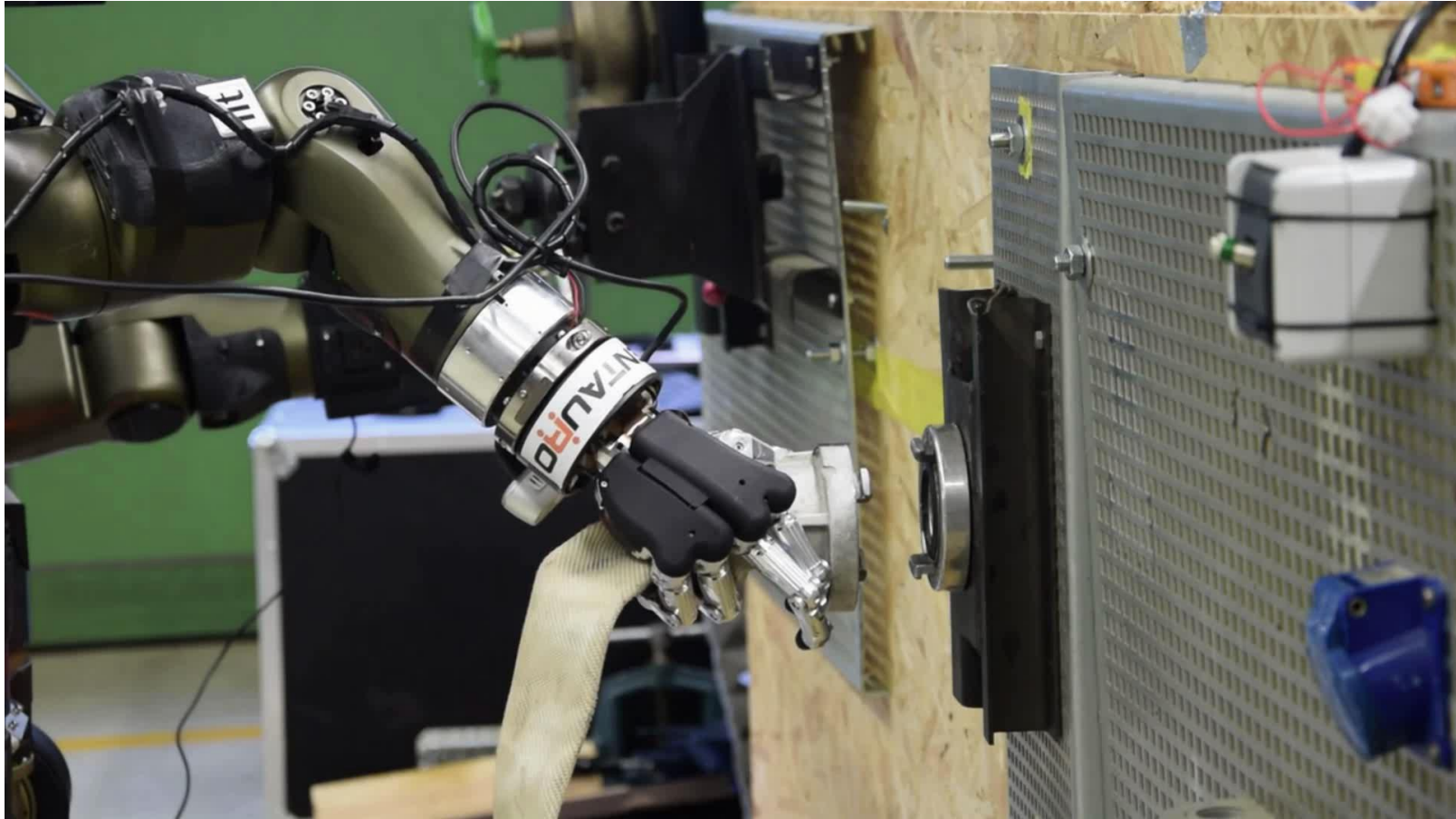
Closing a Shackle



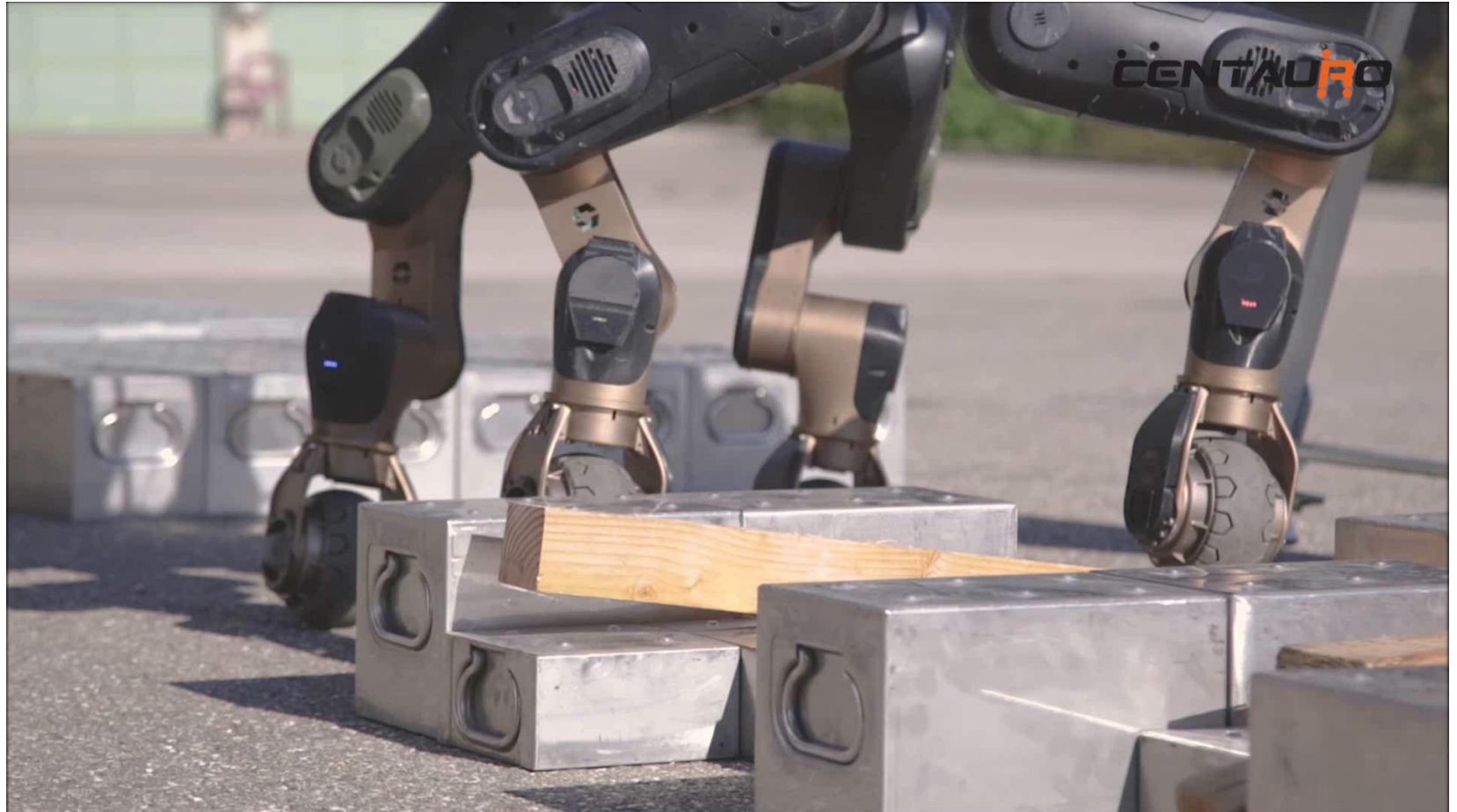
Bimanual Plug Tasks: Socket with Lid, Loose Socket



Connecting a Fire Hose using a Storz Wrench



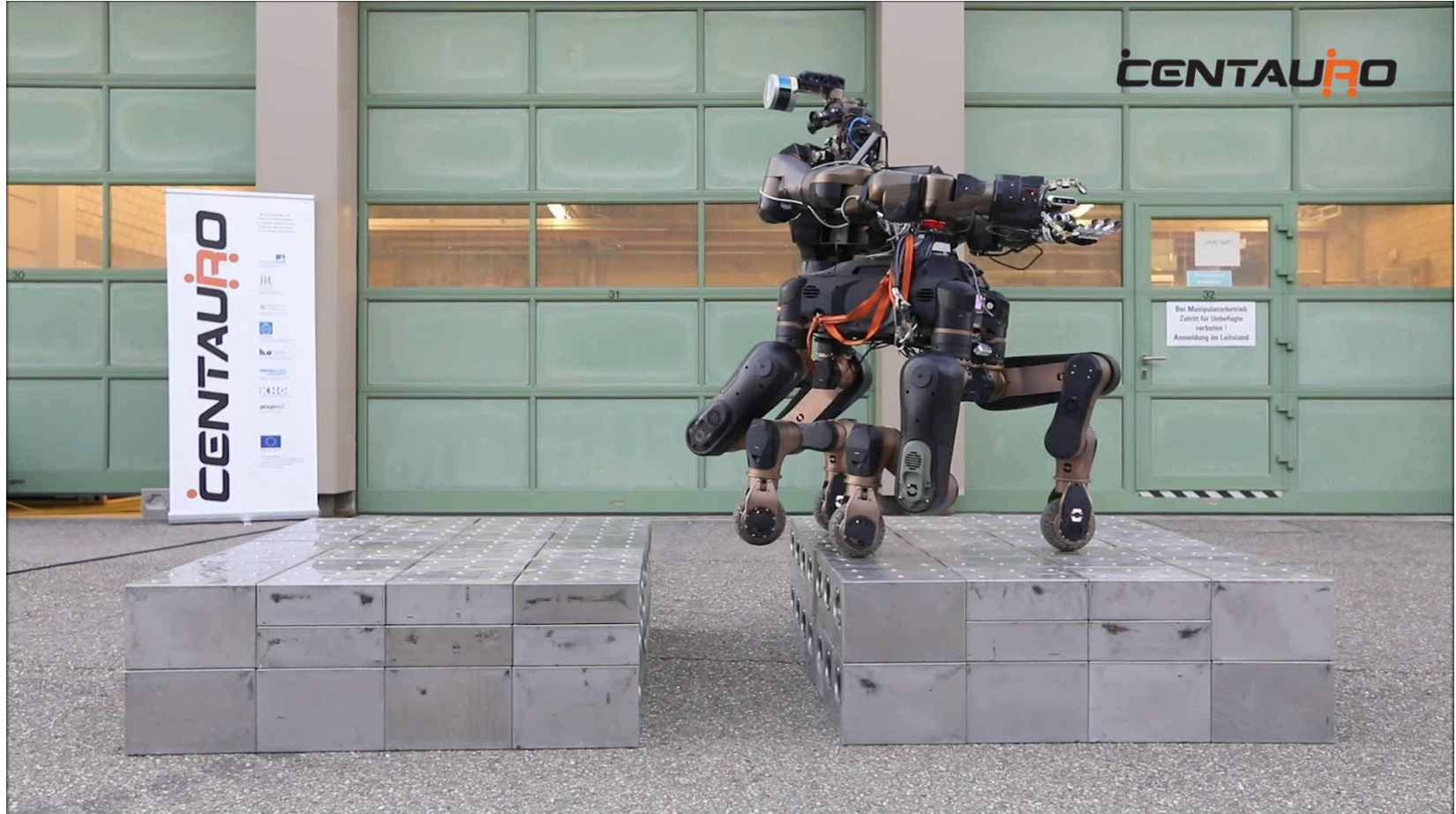
Step Field with Debris



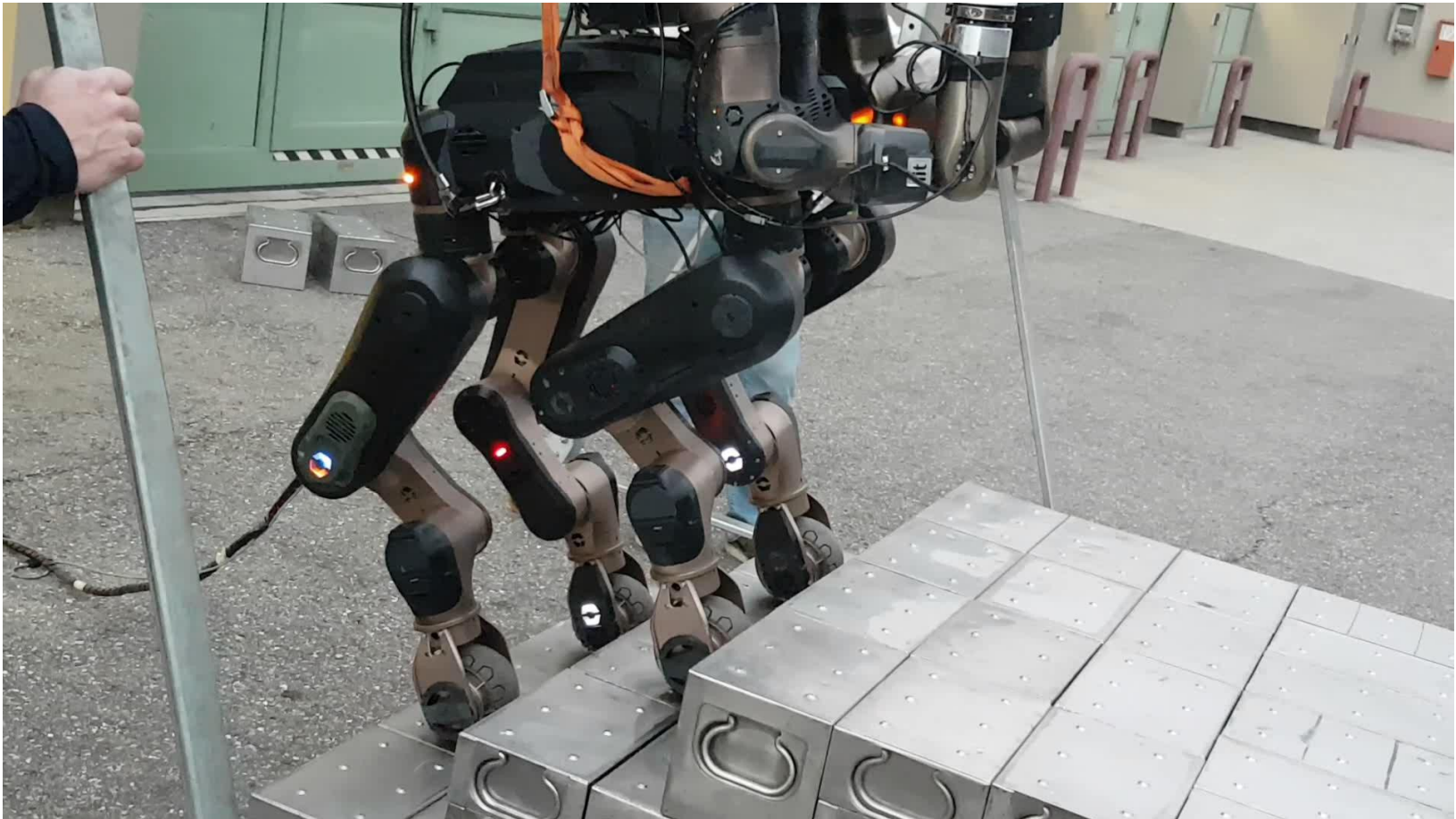
Autonomous Navigation



Climbing over a Gap



Stair Climbing



CENTAURO Team



Conclusions

- Capable robot for disaster-response scenarios
- Immersive teleoperation by exoskeleton and HMD
- Flexible third-person teleoperation interfaces
- 3D mapping and semantic terrain perception
- Efficient hybrid navigation planning
- Semantic perception of manipulation work space
- Grasping skill transfer to unknown instances
- Tool use, bimanual manipulation
- Demonstrated multiple challenging locomotion and manipulation tasks
- Further work needed to
 - Reduce costs, complexity
 - Increase robustness, speed, level of autonomy

