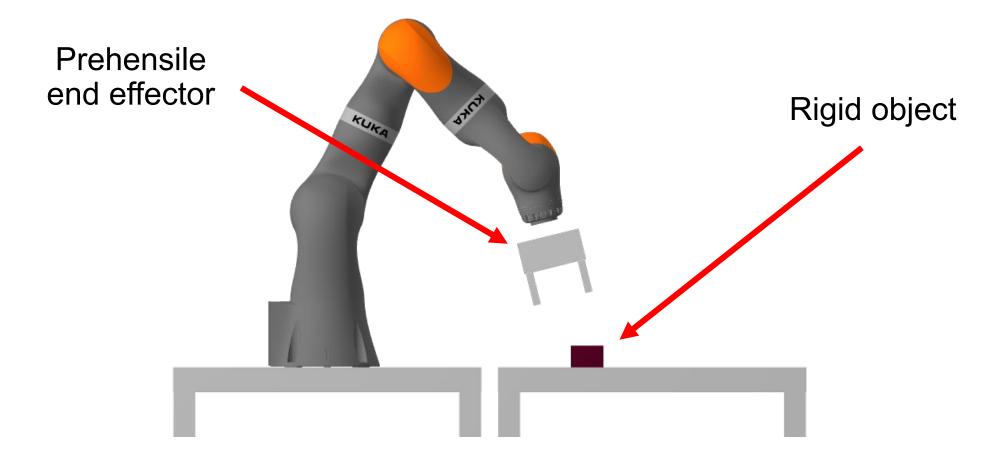
Nonprehensile Manipulation of Multi-Link Hinges

Dani White

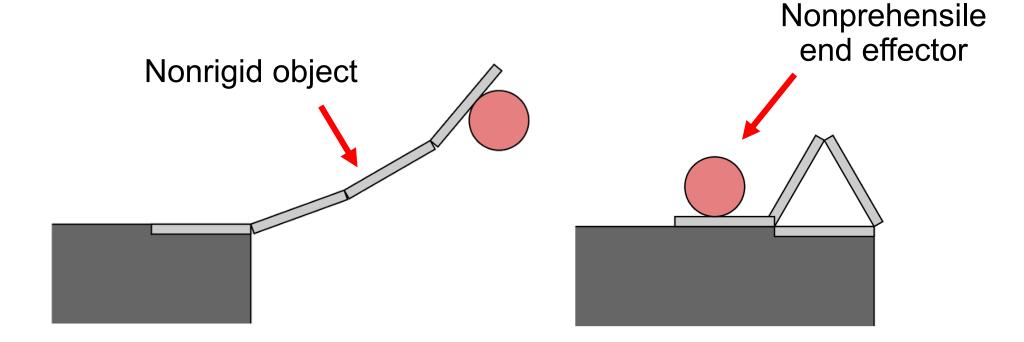
5/20/22

Common manipulation assumptions



Russ Tedrake. *Robot Manipulation: Perception, Planning, and Control (Course Notes for MIT 6.800).* Downloaded on 5/20/22 from http://manipulation.csail.mit.edu/

Multi-link hinge manipulation



In progress

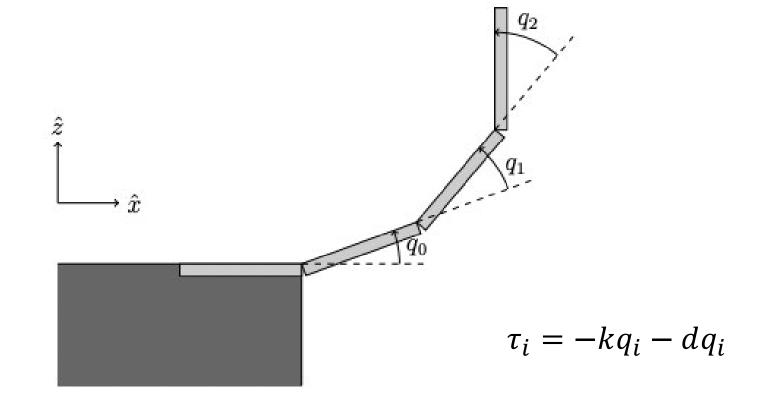
Folded state

Other high level goals: robustness, investigate feedback types

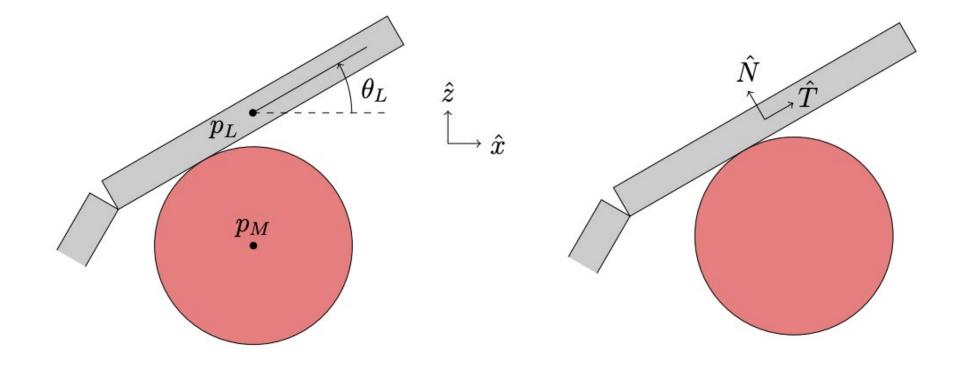
Object modeling

+ Problem definition

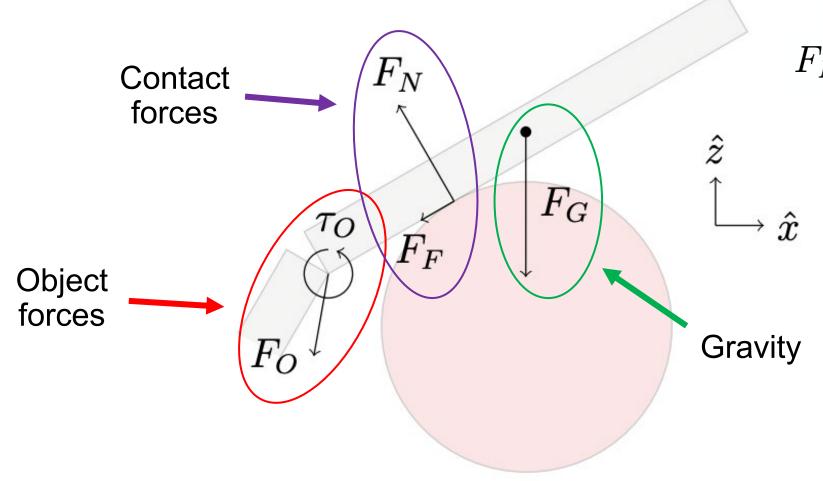
Full hinge model



Last link model: kinematic definitions



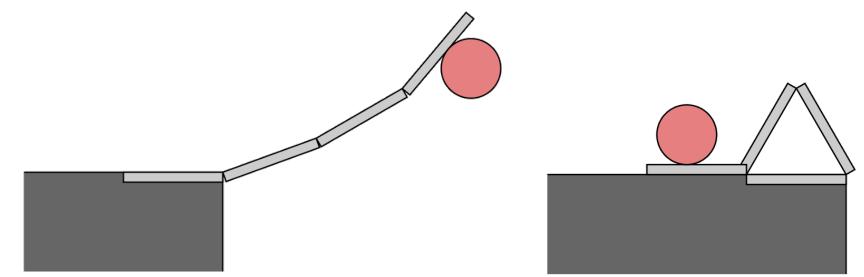
Last link model: dynamics



 $m_L a_L =$ $F_N + F_G + F_O + F_F$

Task definition

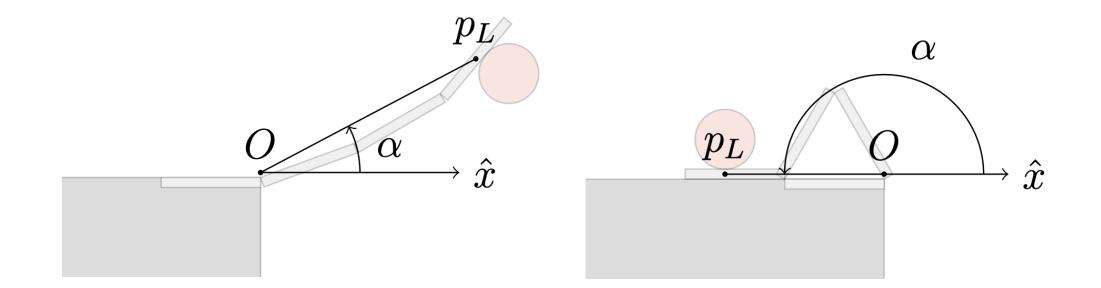
Recall:



In progress

Folded state

Task definition

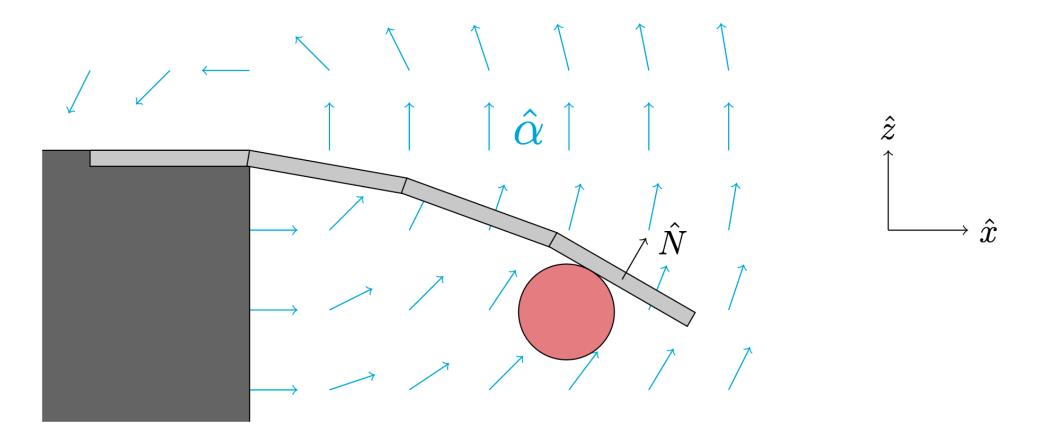


(a) $\alpha \approx \pi/6$ In progress (c) $\alpha = \pi$

Folded state

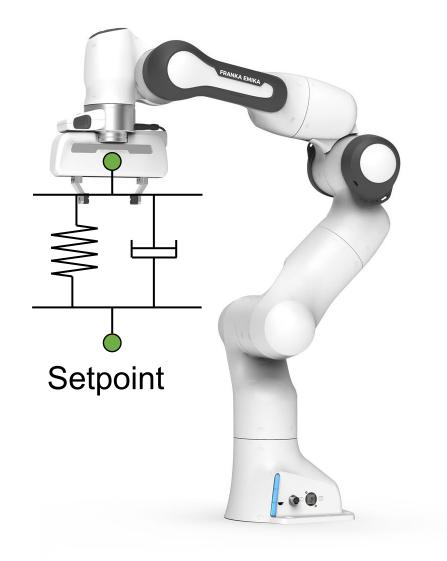
Control strategies

Key design assumption: $\widehat{N} \cdot \widehat{\alpha} > 0$



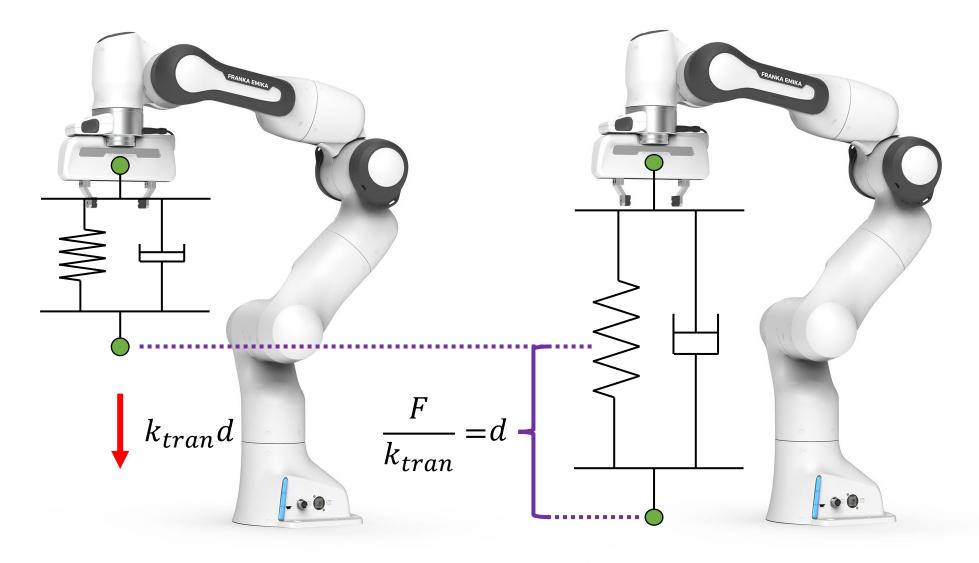
Controller goal: move in \widehat{N} direction, maintain contact in \widehat{T} direction

Impedance control



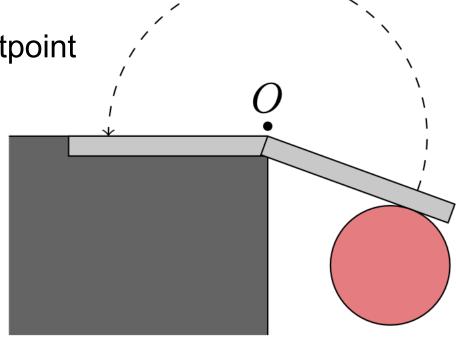
$$M\ddot{X} + D(\dot{X} - \dot{X}_0) + K(X - X_0) = F_{ext}$$

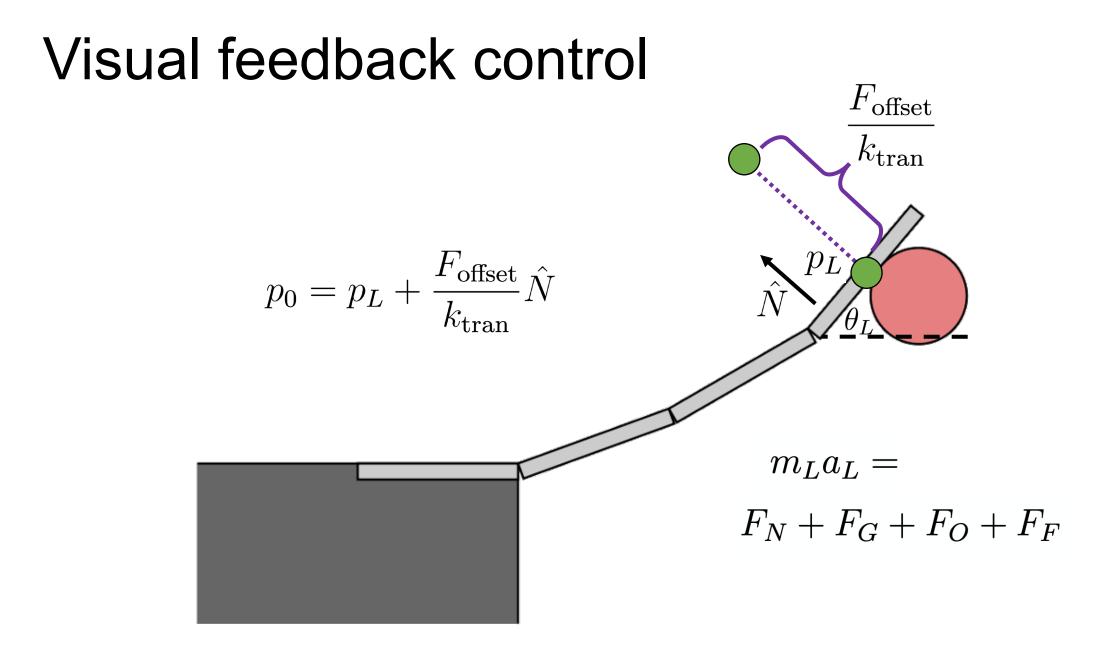
Impedance control



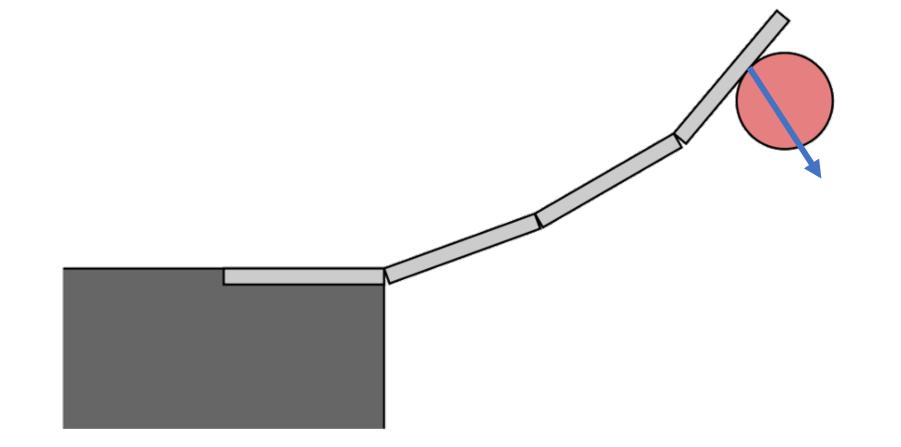




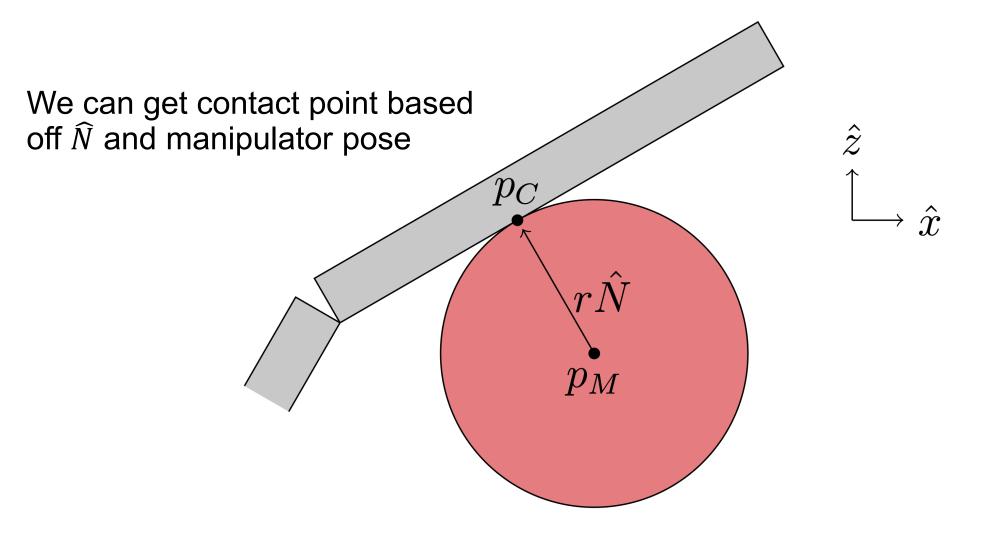


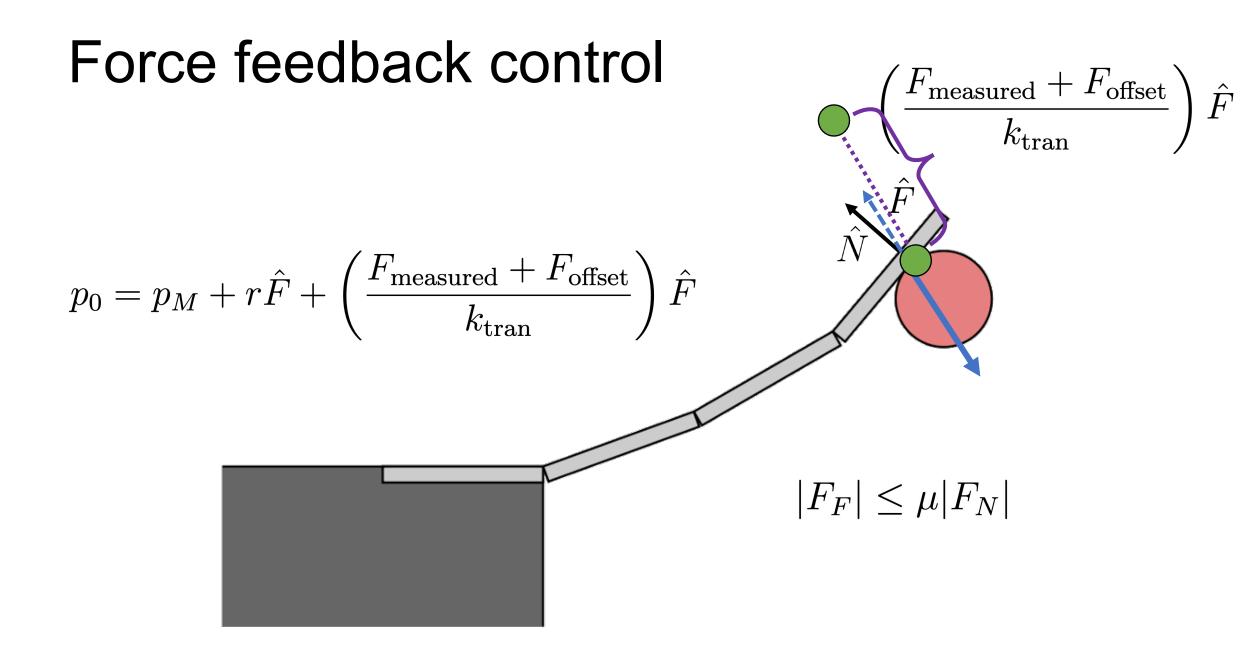


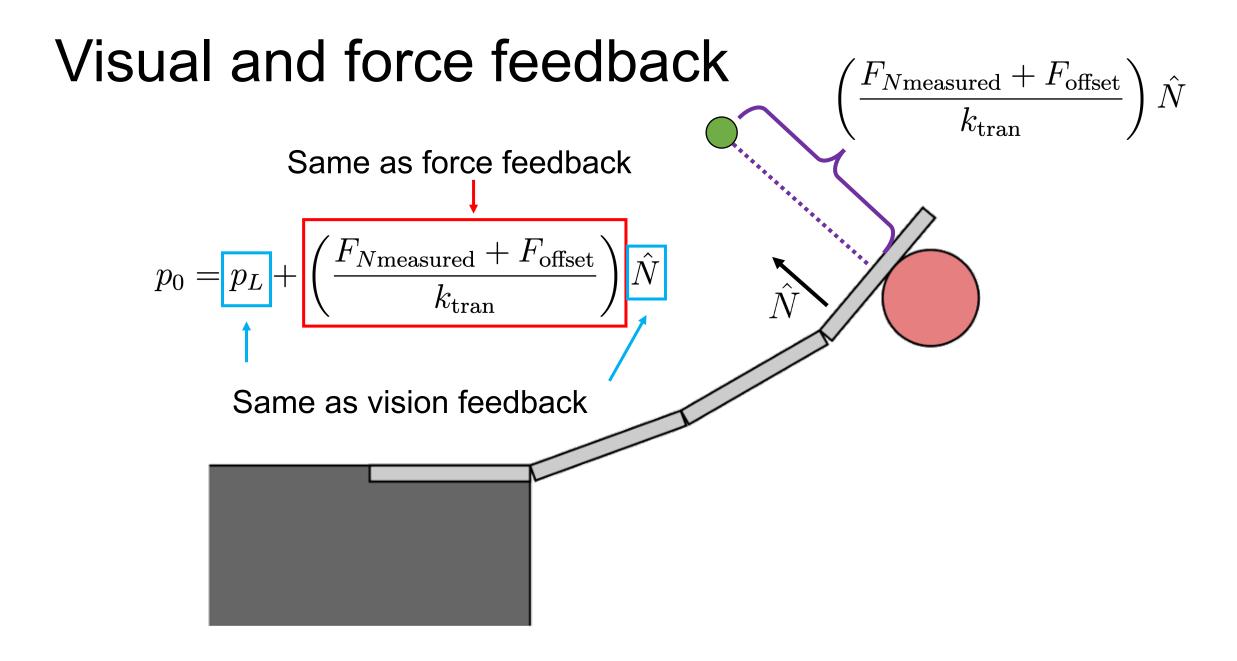
Force feedback control



Force feedback control

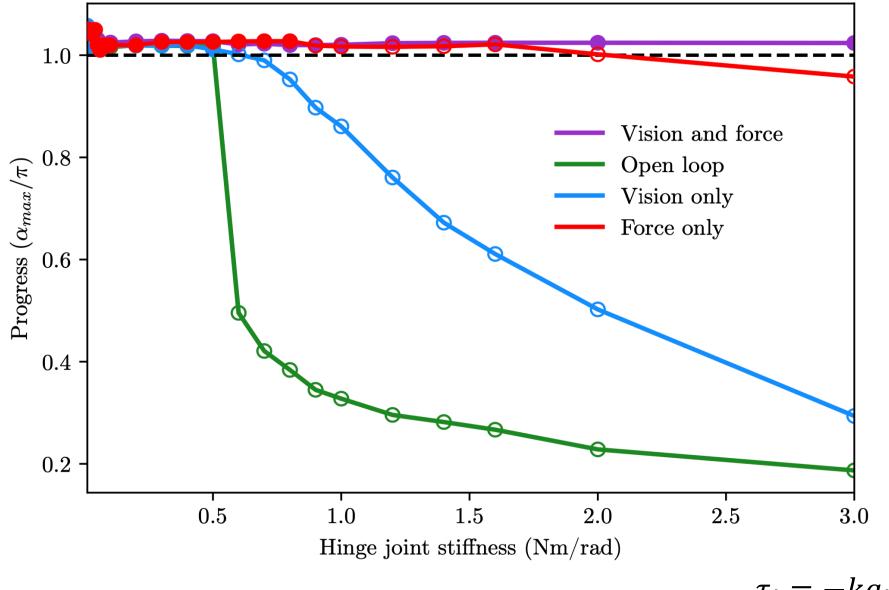






Experiments

Task progress vs. hinge joint stiffness



 $\tau_i = -kq_i - dq_i$

Success with vision and force feedback



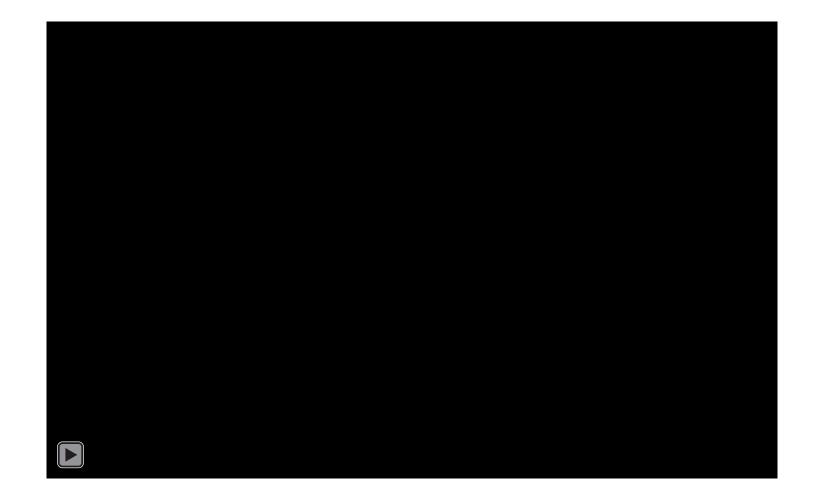
Failure with visual feedback

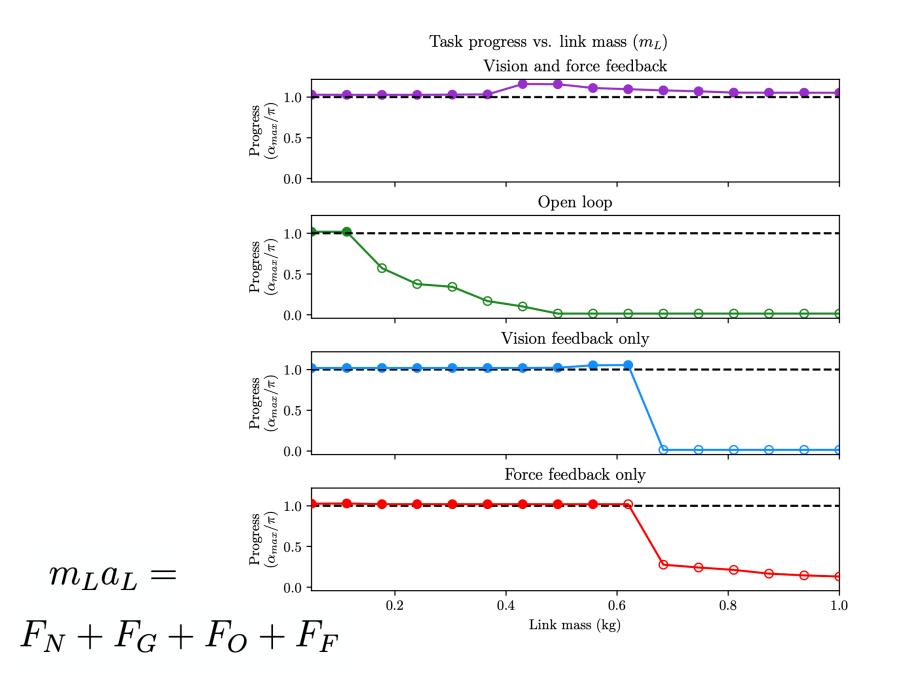


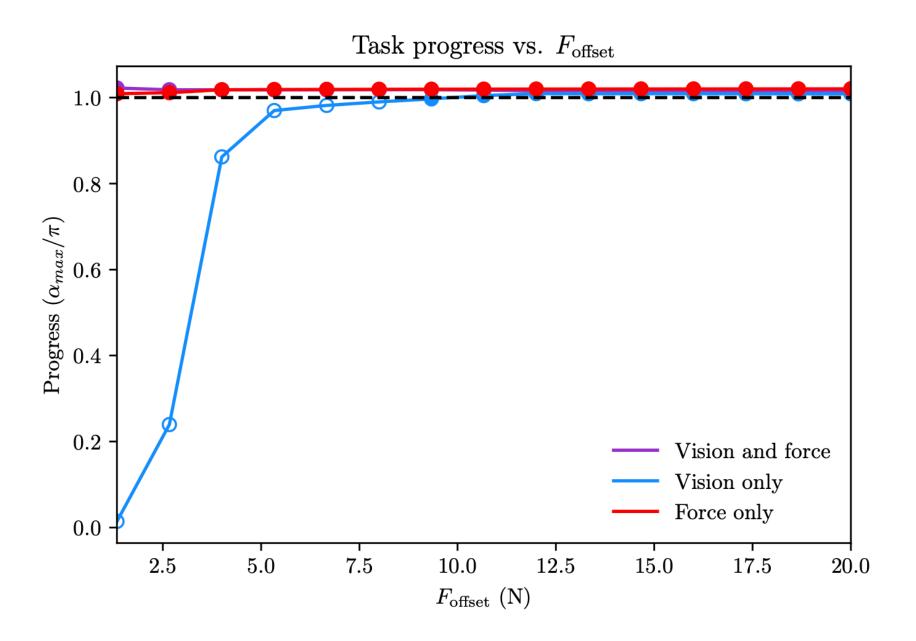
Failure with force feedback



Failure with open loop trajectory







Future directions

- Improve normal control with vision feedback
 - Estimate normal forces based on vision
 - Use PI controller
- Improve contact control with force feedback
 - Improve estimates of \widehat{N} direction by taking into account when we break contact
- Further real robot testing

Questions?