Tactile sensing method development for a mobile multi-legged robot in a cave environment

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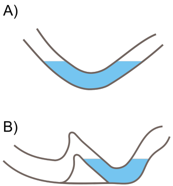
Motivation: why do we need to explore caves by robots

Salt



Siphon

Glacier cave

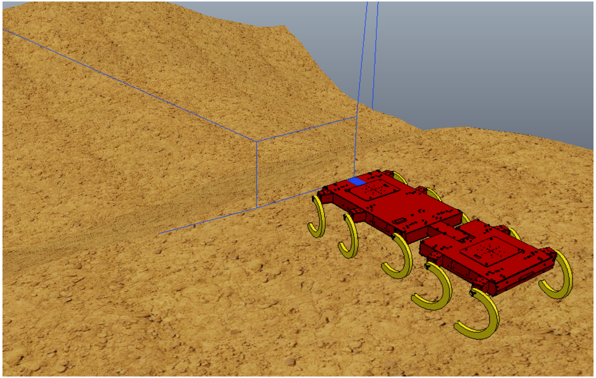
Clay

Splash

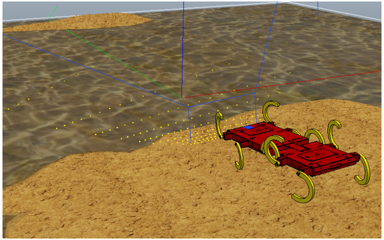
Moss

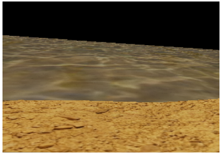
Motivation: unsolvable problem for cameras and lidars

Question: how to make a terrain map when you have a spash above?



Terrain without water





Camera view

Problem statement

Problem 1

How to obtain a useful information about terrain, **when we have a SLAM based on lidars, cameras**?

Problem 2

How to obtain a useful information about terrain, **when main navigation system died**?

Problem statement

Problem 1

How to obtain a useful information about terrain, **when we have a SLAM based on lidars, cameras**?

Obtain map and type of terrain

Problem 2

How to obtain a useful information about terrain, **when main navigation system died**?

Problem 1 + localization

Proposed solutions

Problem 1

Map can be built **using tactile sensors** on each leg of the robot and create a **dense point cloud** using sampling from generated mesh using **modified Delaunay triangulation**.

Terrain type can be obtained solving **terrain classification** problem using **machine learning**.

Problem 2

Localization problem can be solved by **fused data** from net of **beacons** plus **several IMU** on board and knowing a **kinematics** of the system.

Literature review

I searched about:

- Cave environment: obstacles, dimensions.
- Robots for cave exploration. From zeppelins, to quadruped robots.
- Methods for map creation using classical way and haptic. Based on cameras, lidars, tactile sensors and etc.

Summary

I haven't found any paper, who tried to create a map using tactile sensors in a cave.

Robot design

Requirements

Problem – choose robot mover type. This robot should:

- should have *small dimensions* to sneak through holes;
- have enough *mobility* to pass a granular terrain;
- should *pass a small water obstacles*;
- can *climb on a big stones*;

Robot design

Requirements

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- can *climb on a big stones*;

1-DoF multilegged robot was chosen

Robot design

Structural synthesis problem

Question

What the optimal amount of legs should be in such robot?

Robot design

Structural synthesis problem

Question

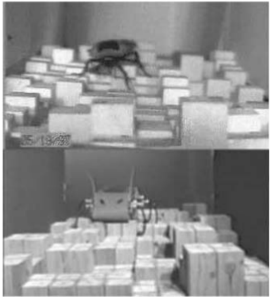
What the optimal amount of legs should be in such robot?

Answer

Robot should have **10-12 legs** in total!

Robot design

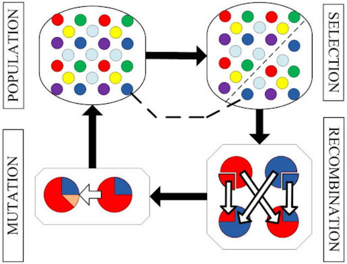
Technological stack



Generating terrain approach

GAZEBO

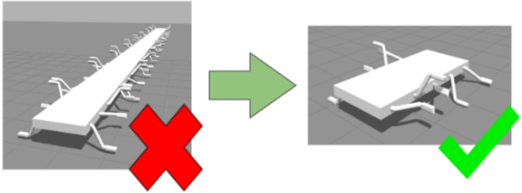
Robot simulator



Genetic algorithm (DEAP Library)

Robot design

Proposed solution



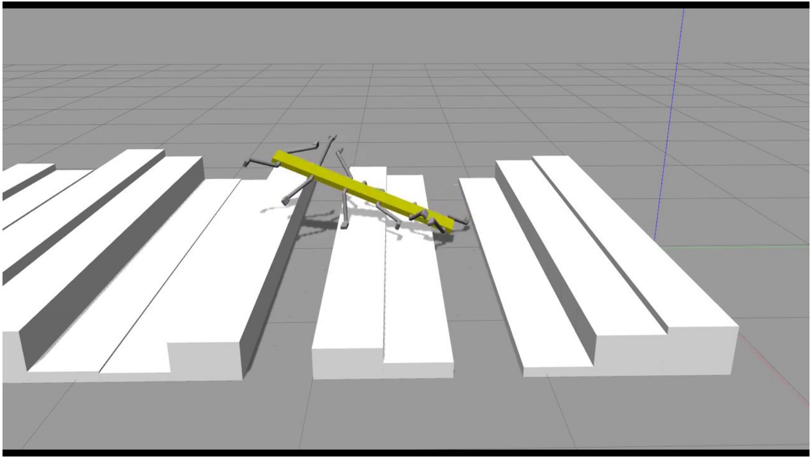
***Idea**: Minimize number of legs without losing cross-road passability*

$$F = \beta\left(\omega_1 \cdot \overbrace{\delta}^{\text{Distance}} + \omega_2 \cdot \overbrace{\frac{1}{(\gamma - 1)sin(x)}}^{\text{Body length}}\right) + \\ +(1-\beta)\delta^{\omega_1}\left(\frac{1}{(\gamma-1)sin(x)}\right)^{\omega_2}$$

β is adaptive parameter, $\omega_{1,2}$ are the weight coefficients.

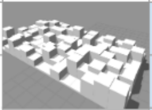
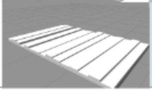
Robot design

Video: story of one generated robot



Robot design

Results

	Terrain types	Number of legs <u>per side</u>	Angle btw neighbor legs	Wave offset btw sides	Number of individuals
Phase1		6	73	163	200
Phase2		6	72	165	55
		5	68	177	
		6	77	167	

***Summary**: robot should have 10-12 legs in total*

Robot design

Increasing maneuverablity

Question

1. Long robot can stuck in a cave hole, while rotating. How to avoid it?
2. How to climb on big stones?

Robot design

Increasing maneuverablity

Question

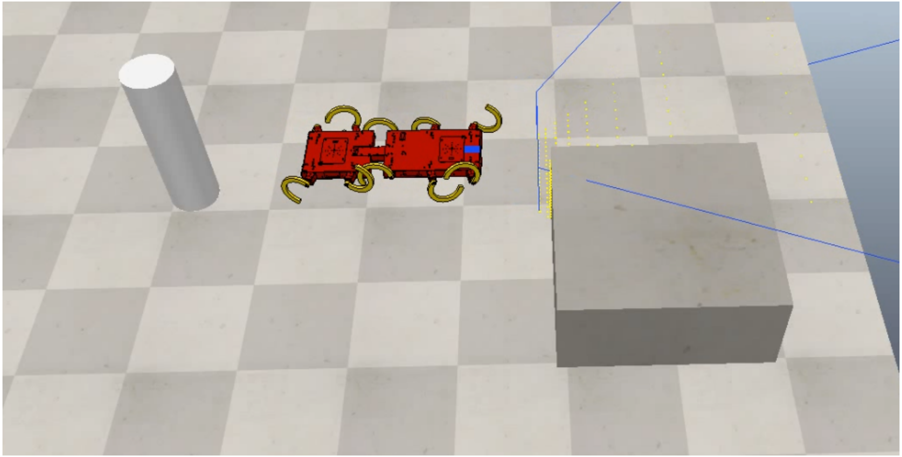
1. Long robot can stuck in a cave hole, while rotating. How to avoid it?
2. How to climb on big stones?

Answer

1. Add an ability to sidestep without changing orientation.
2. Make a segmented body.

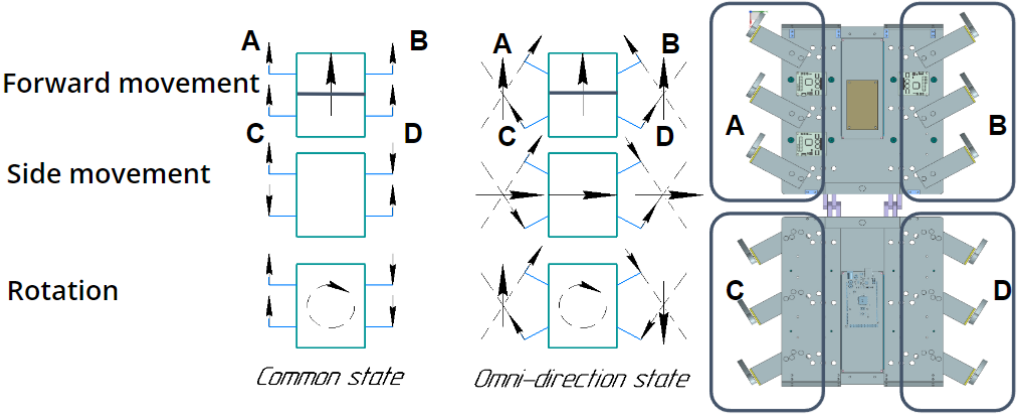
Robot design

Video



Robot design

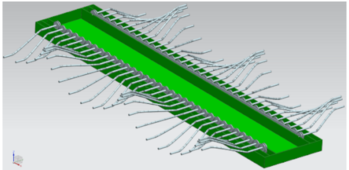
Proposed solution



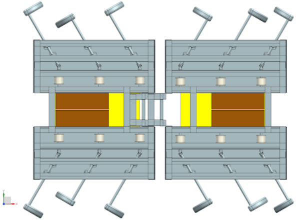
Vector representation of forces in the conventional and omni-direction states

Robot design

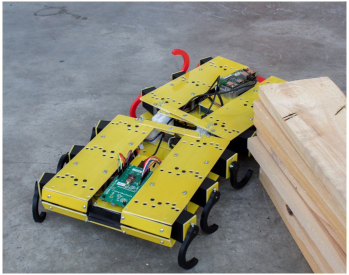
StriRus prototypes (1)



***1st gen**: 54 legs*
1 segment



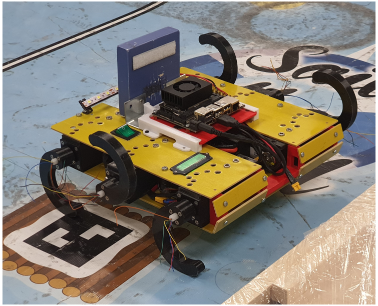
***2nd gen**: 12 legs*
2 segments, 1 DoF connection
Continuous angle b/w body, leg up to 45 deg



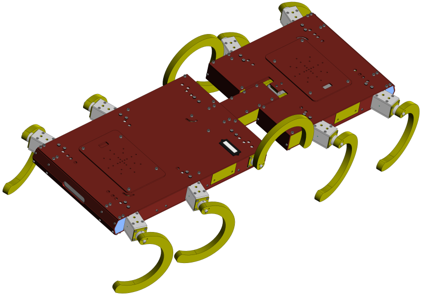
***3rd gen**: 12 legs*
2 segments, 2 DoF connection
Discrete angle b/w body, leg up to 45 deg

Robot design

StriRus prototypes (2)



***3th+ gen**: 6 big legs*
1 segment



***4th gen**: 10 biggest legs*
2 segments, 1 DoF connection
Discrete angle b/w body, leg up to 15 deg

Force transducer design

Question

How to receive a reaction force from the ground?

Force transducer design

Question

How to receive a reaction force from the ground?

Answer

Installing a force sensor on each leg

Force transducer design

Force sensor types

- **F/T sensors**: too big and expencive for small robots.
- **Optical**: too thick.
- **Magnetic**: too thick.
- **Capacitive**: expencive, but the best in terms of requirements.
- **Piezoresistive sensors based on conductive inks or polymers**: inexpencive and robust, but has problems with hysteresis
- **Stain gages**: challenge for wiring between continuously rotating legs and the robot body.

My choice is **Resistive sensor based on Velostat**

It’s cheap and it can be made by hand.

Force transducer design

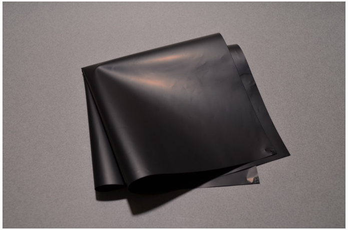
Velostat

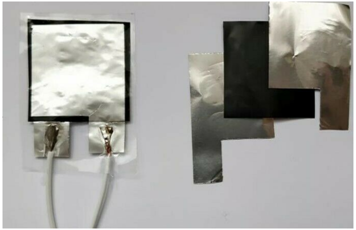
Definition

The Velostat is a polymer material filled with carbon black.

Expected effects:

- Quantum tunnelling (Precolation) – Diod is using such effect;
- Piezoresistive – electrical resistivity of semiconductor is changed by mechanical strain;
- Viscoelasticity – material can damp vibrations.



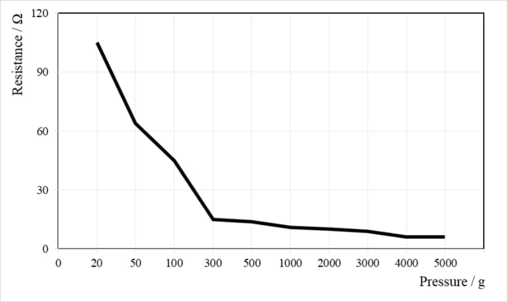


Simplest force transducer

Force transducer design

Velostat: Faced problems

- Hysteresis
- Nonlinearity
- Different values with the same pressure if the square of load is less then the sensor



Scientific Problem Statement

To characterize Velostat material for cases when point load is less than sensor size and propose solutions for avoiding such issues.

Force transducer design

Experimental setup requirements

- Force control.
- Position and force repeatability.
- To have an ability to apply force only on a part of a sensor.
- To change object of the experiment quickly.

Force transducer design

Experimental setup requirements

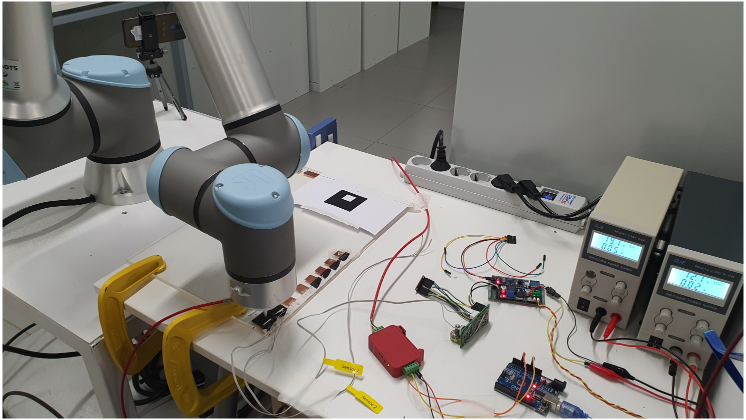
- Force control. Solved by Impedance Control
- Position and force repeatability. Solved by adding manipulator and camera
- To have an ability to apply force only on a part of a sensor. Solved by adding several end-effectors
- To change object of the experiment quickly. Solved by experimental setup

All requirements are fulfilled

Force transducer design

Experimental Setup: Hardware overall

1. UR5
2. Futek force sensor
3. Arduino
4. Self-made PCB
5. Velostat sensors
6. Aruco Markers
7. Smartphone camera

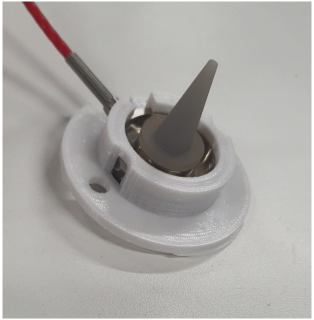


Force transducer design

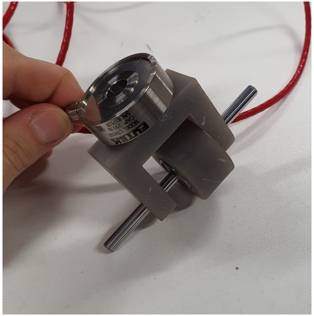
Experimental Setup: Hardware, aruco markers

Force transducer design

Experimental Setup: Hardware, end-effector



Point load: 2mm diameter

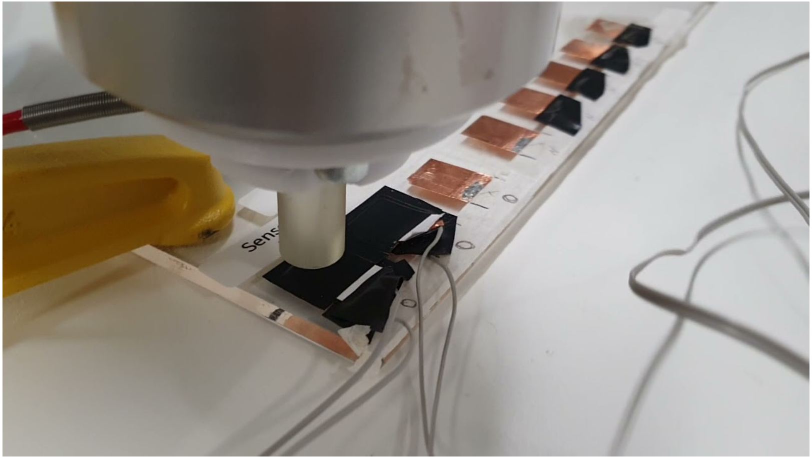


Rolling load

Futek LTH350

Experiment Design

Experimental Setup: Hardware, video



Force transducer design

Experiments

1. Static experiment. The goal is to identify the coefficients for the transducer model.
2. Dynamic experiment. We are representing a transducer as a 4×4 matrix. We touch with the same pressure using five different end-effectors (area starting from 2mm till 15mm).
3. As the previous, but we are using 1st and last end-effector. We touch with different forces (5, 10, 20, 30, 40 H).

Нарисовать сетку, чтобы объяснить что такое представление трансдьюсера

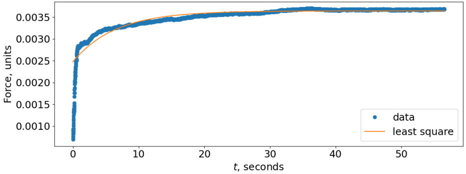
Force transducer design

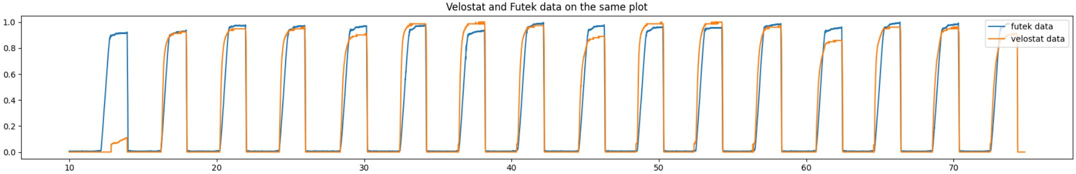
Result: static experiment

$$V_{out} = V_0 + p[k_p + k_e(1 - e^{\frac{-(t-t_0)}{\tau_{res}}})](1 - e^{-\frac{A}{p}})$$

$$k_p = A_1 e^{-A_2 p}; \tau_{res} = B_0 + B_1 e^{-\frac{p}{B_2}}$$

Where V_0 – initial voltage, p, A_i, B_i, τ_{res}, k_i are constants, t – current time, t_0 – the time when the pressure appeared.

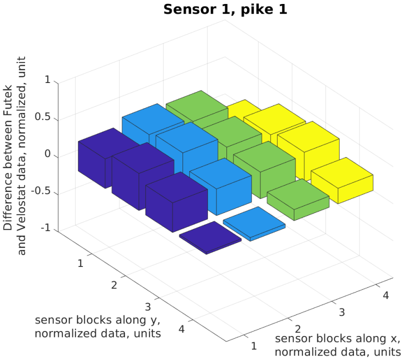




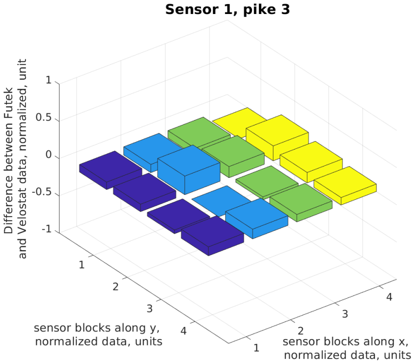
Normalized force data from sensor and transducer

Force transducer design

Result: dynamic experiment



2mm end-effector diam



8mm end-effector diam

Force transducer design

Summary

1. Static experiment: transducers coefficients were identified.
2. Dynamic experiment. The sensor can be represented as one body, when pressure area is higher than 50 % of the sensor area.

Terrain classification

Question

How to define the terrain type during the movement on such terrain?

Terrain classification

Question

How to define the terrain type during the movement on such terrain?

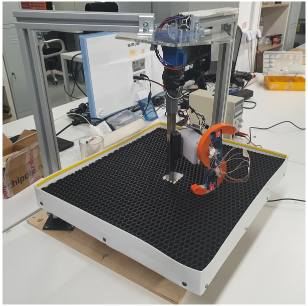
Answer

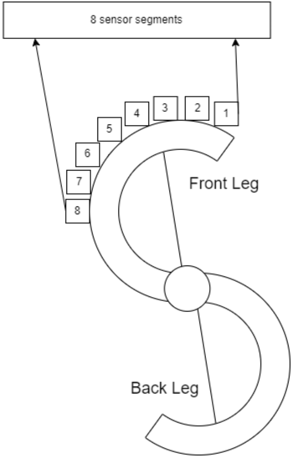
Solving terrain classification problem using Machine learning

Terrain classification

Experimental Setup

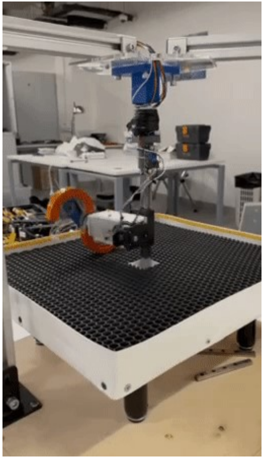
1. Dynamixel MX28 – 47 rev/min
2. Velostat transducer – 25 HZ freq.
3. Experiment duration – 120 sec

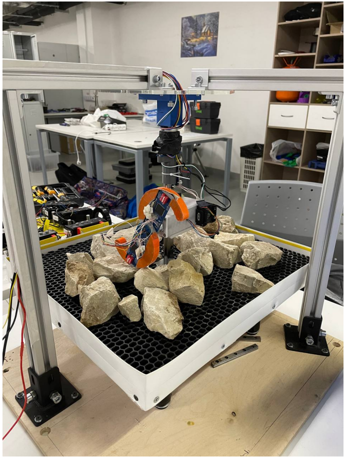




Terrain classification

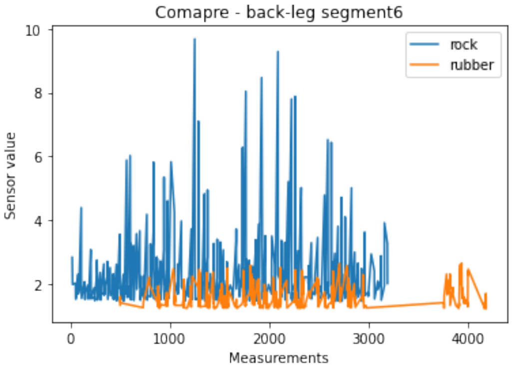
Experimental setup: terrain types, video

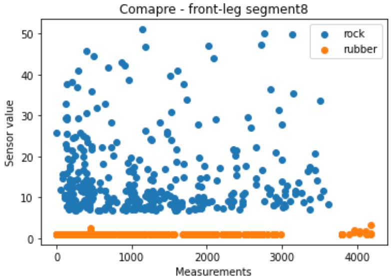


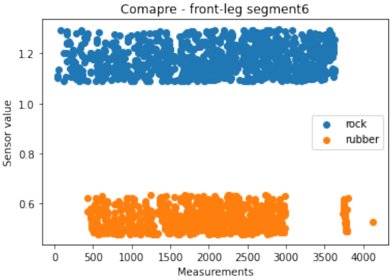


Terrain classification

Obtained data from one experiment







Terrain classification

Summary

- Can distinct rubber and rock terrains
- Choose terrain classification parameters
  - RPM
  - Motor Torque
  - Acceleration from IMU
  - Force data which are represented as Sensor valuesegment, Peak amplitude, Average amplitude
- Prove that force transducer is working

Map creation based on tactile data

Question

How to create a dense point cloud, using sparse data from legs?

Map creation based on tactile data

Question

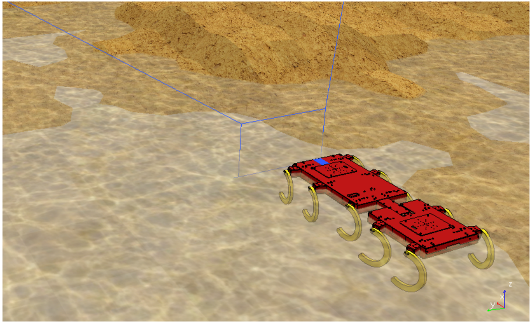
How to create a dense point cloud, using sparse data from legs?

Answer

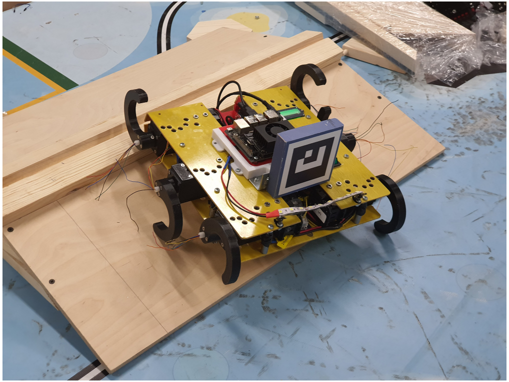
Take this data, *create a mesh* using concave hull Delaunay triangulation, *sampling it* and return to the main algorithm

Map creation based on tactile data

Experimental setup



*CoppeliaSim simulator, **4th gen** StriRus iteration*



*URL, **3th+ gen** StriRus*

Map creation based on tactile data

Assumptions

Current solution considering such assumptions:

- Our terrain can be represented $z = f(x, y)$. We can use 2D Delaunay triangulation (projected points on a plane)
- All simulation data are preprocessed by white noise

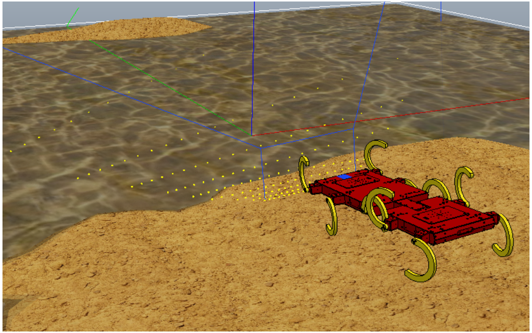
Map creation based on tactile data

Delaunay triangulation

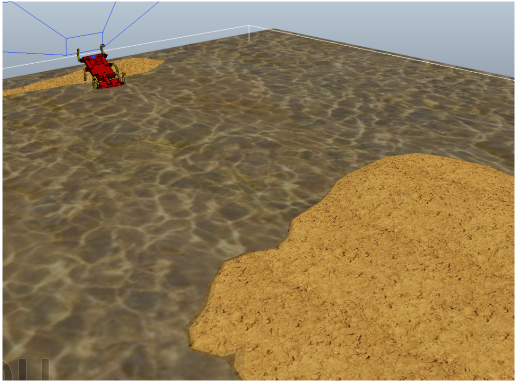
вставить идею. (подписать common Delaunay triangulation (convex hull))

Map creation based on tactile data

Result: simulator



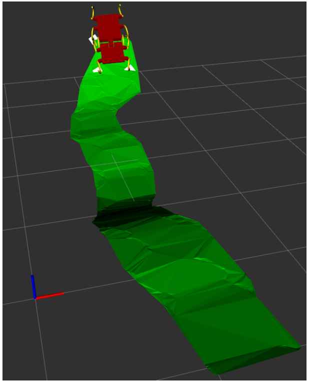
Start point



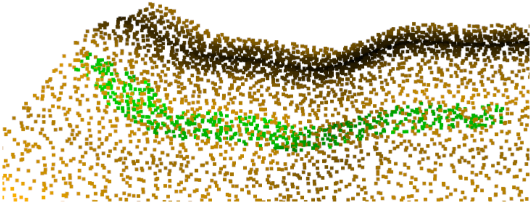
End point

Map creation based on tactile data

Result: Mesh



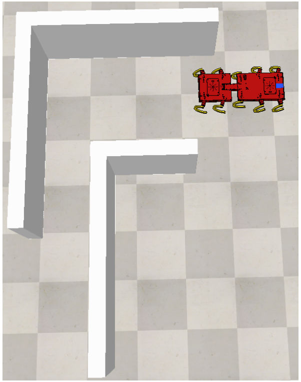
Mesh created using concave hull 2D Delaunay triangulation



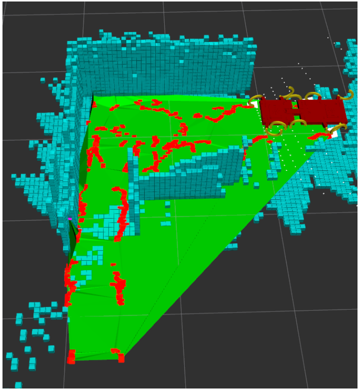
Sampled point cloud

Map creation based on tactile data

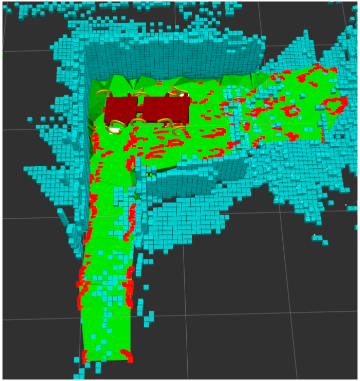
Why do we need concave hull



Case study



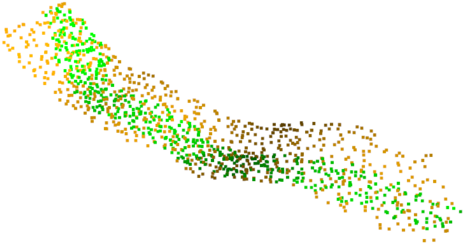
Convex Hull



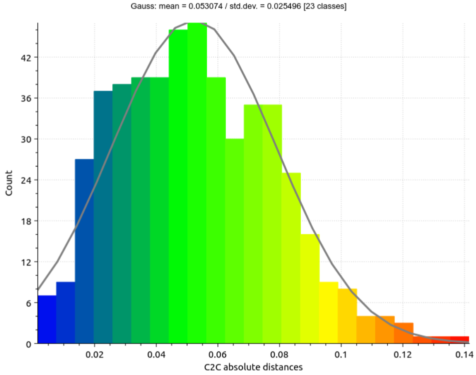
Concave Hull

Map creation based on tactile data

Metric: point cloud comparison with ground truth



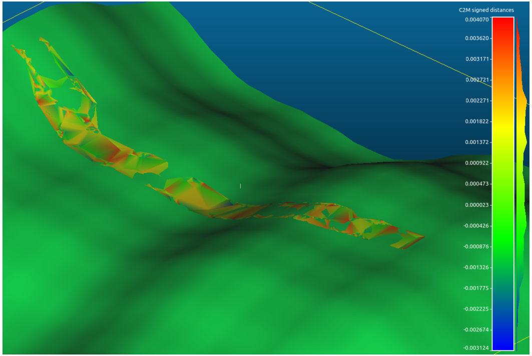
Overlaid point clouds



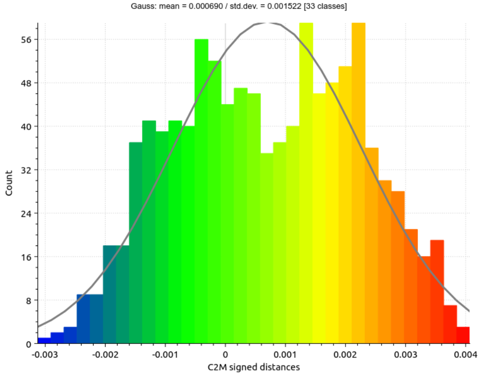
Error histogram (distance from point to closest ground truth point)

Map creation based on tactile data

Metric: mesh comparison with ground truth



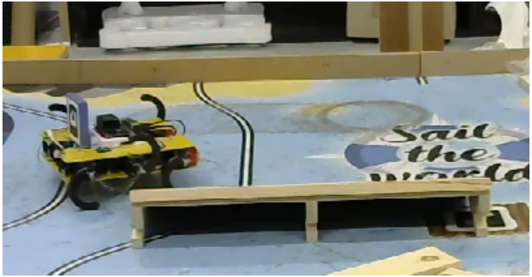
Overlaid meshes



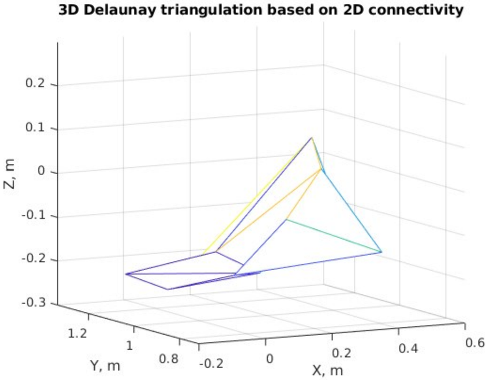
Error histogram (distance from point to closest ground truth point)

Map creation based on tactile data

Result: real world experiment, video



Robot is passing the obstacle



Mesh, obtained from legs

Map creation based on tactile data

Summary

- Map can be built using concave hull 2D Delaunay triangulation.

  A Sparse point cloud obtained from force sensors, installed on legs.
- *Simulator*:
  - Avg. Point cloud comparison RMSE is about 5 cm.
  - Avg. Mesh comparison RMSE is about 1 cm.
- *Real world experiment*:
  - Avg. Point cloud comparison RMSE is about 8 cm.

Summary

- Robot was created
- Force transducer based on Velostat was created and was investigated
- Robot can distinct rubber and rock terrains
- Robot can build a map using tactile sensors