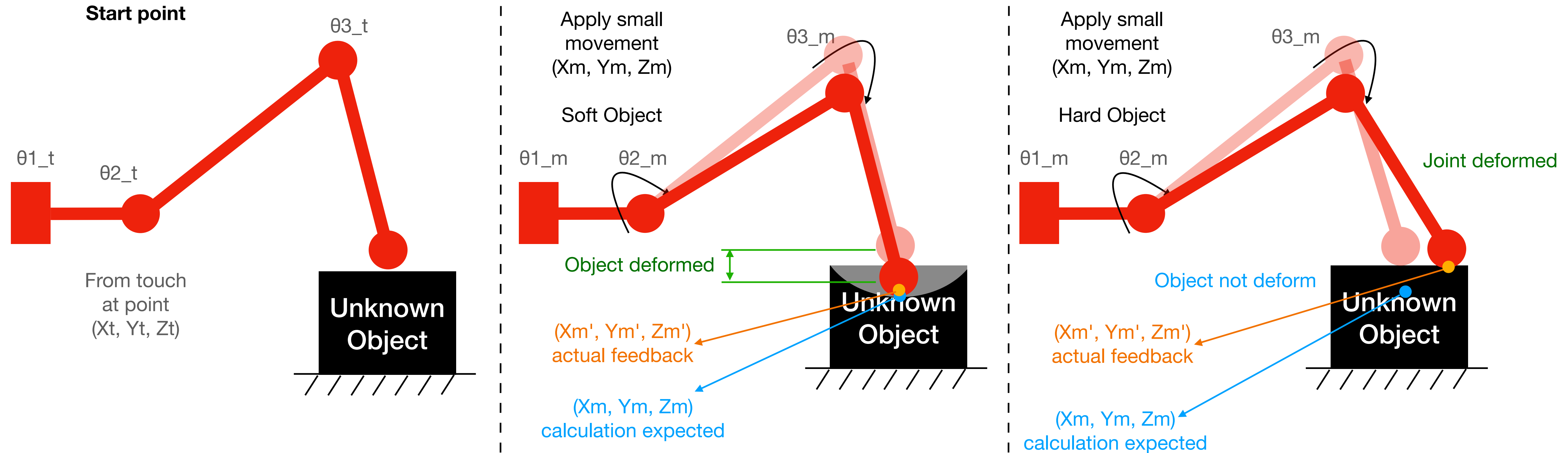


## Object Classifying Concept



We know the kinematic variables of touch point,  $\theta1_t$ ,  $\theta2_t$ ,  $\theta3_t$ ,  $X_t$ ,  $Y_t$ ,  $Z_t$

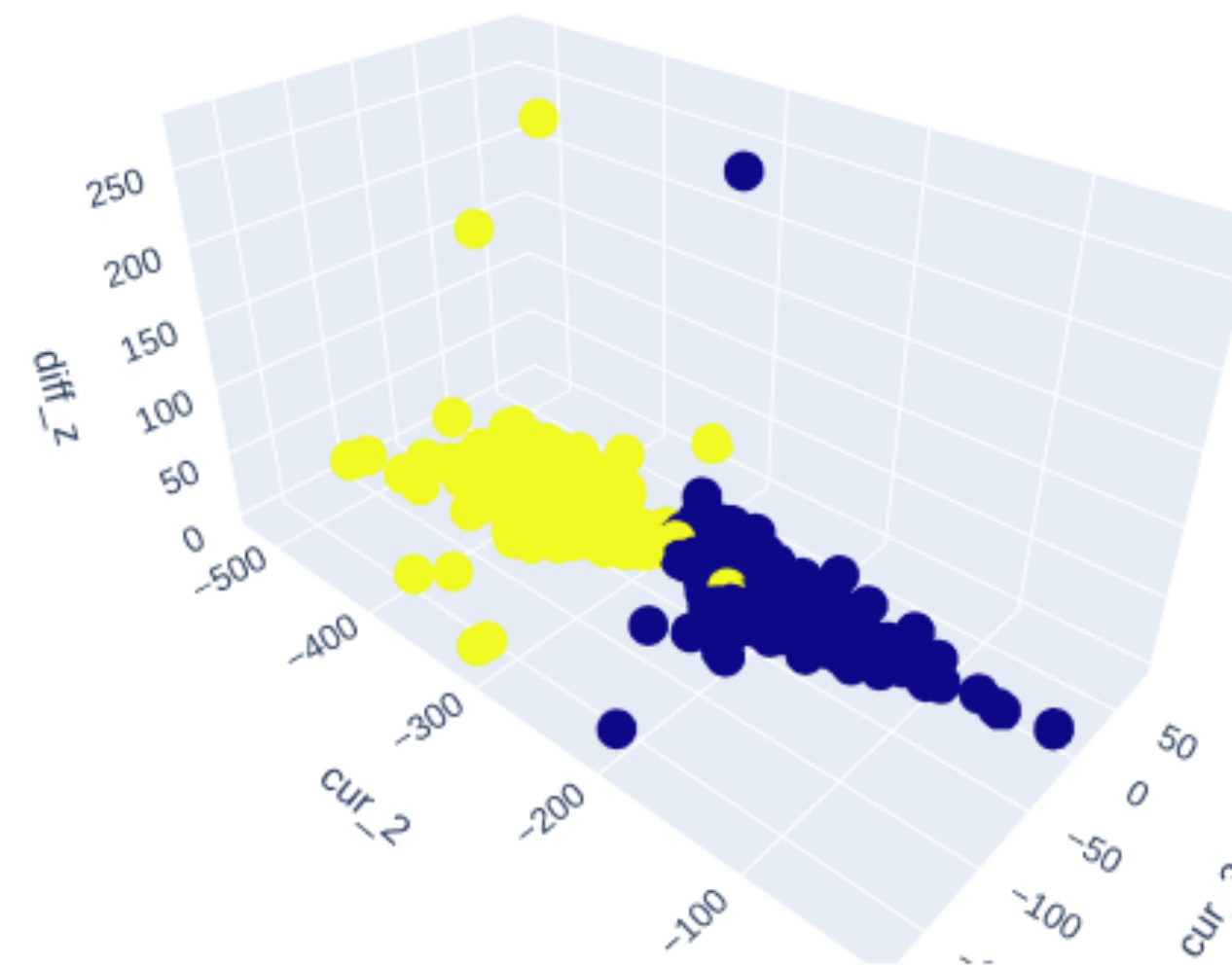
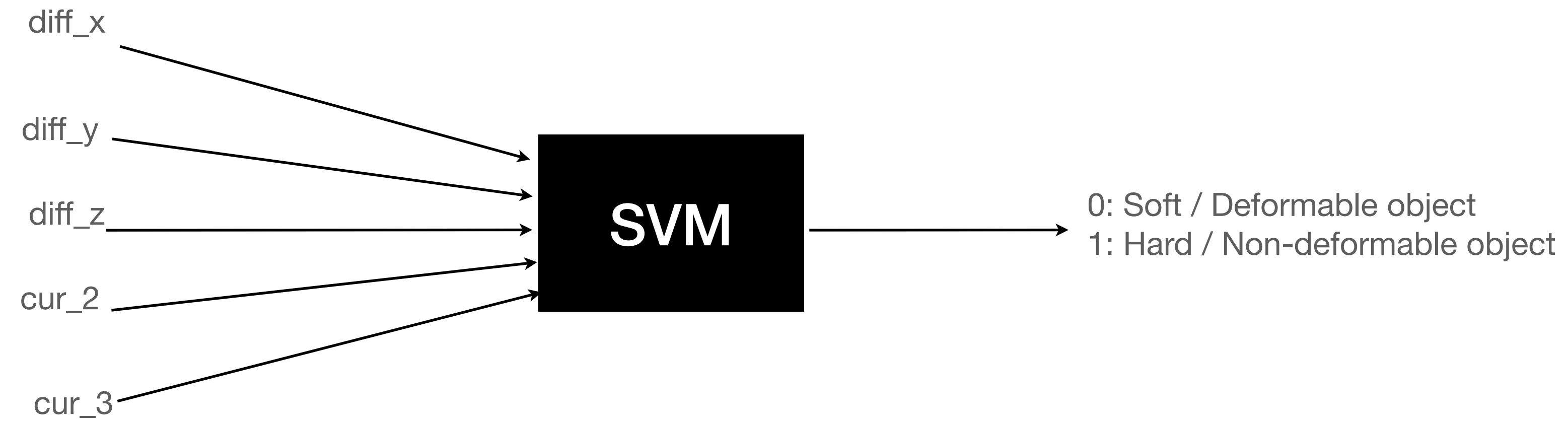
We know how much small movement we're going to apply, then  $\theta1_m$ ,  $\theta2_m$ ,  $\theta3_m$ ,  $X_m$ ,  $Y_m$ ,  $Z_m$  could be expected

If **Soft object (Deformable)**; the  $\theta1_m$ ,  $\theta2_m$ ,  $\theta3_m$  should be as calculation expected. The leg tip should squeeze on object's surface and have deformation or surface.

Meaning the result of actual  $\theta1_m$ ,  $\theta2_m$ ,  $\theta3_m$  from servo feedback and result of  $\theta1_m$ ,  $\theta2_m$ ,  $\theta3_m$  calculated shouldn't be too far from each other.

If **Hard object (Non-Deformable)**; The leg tip should squeeze on object's surface but deformation is appear on the leg's joints instead of object's surface. Meaning the result of actual  $\theta1_m$ ,  $\theta2_m$ ,  $\theta3_m$  from servo feedback and result of  $\theta1_m$ ,  $\theta2_m$ ,  $\theta3_m$  calculated are far from each other. Because the force from on leg tip couldn't defeat the reaction force from rigid body.

# Machine Learning Model: Support Vector Machine (SVM)



The mode training is to find the hyperplane to divide the two dataset



# Object Candidates for Machine Learning

## Soft Object (Deformable)



- plastic bubble
- foam
- sponge

## Hard Object (Non-Deformable)



- package box
- control box
- aluminum plate



# Data Collecting

## Soft Object (Deformable)

	diff_x	diff_y	diff_z	cur_2	cur_3	output
<b>0</b>	2.008554	1.184993	5.634677	-185.610001	-2.690000	0
<b>1</b>	2.408477	1.236763	6.940285	-193.679993	-10.760000	0
<b>2</b>	2.929307	1.619215	9.250079	-204.440002	-16.139999	0
<b>3</b>	2.356147	1.781269	8.818315	-185.610001	-24.209999	0
<b>4</b>	2.398292	1.888242	6.837651	-209.820007	8.070000	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>312</b>	3.375883	3.639172	10.029212	-285.140015	13.450000	0
<b>313</b>	3.206733	3.520131	9.569049	-269.000000	5.380000	0
<b>314</b>	2.950911	4.047875	10.929989	-269.000000	0.000000	0
<b>315</b>	0.869772	0.928631	2.154620	-29.590000	2.690000	0
<b>316</b>	3.008096	3.763740	10.368999	-274.380005	5.380000	0

## Hard Object (Non-Deformable)

	diff_x	diff_y	diff_z	cur_2	cur_3	output
<b>0</b>	6.562722	4.925308	14.653786	-416.950012	-18.830000	1
<b>1</b>	7.840654	3.215452	15.686584	-411.570007	-29.590000	1
<b>2</b>	5.739485	2.481402	15.683270	-408.880005	-21.520000	1
<b>3</b>	4.932403	2.541826	14.740002	-357.769989	-64.559998	1
<b>4</b>	4.571026	2.326599	16.073137	-333.559998	-26.900000	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>319</b>	3.480265	4.084238	13.330229	-484.200012	-67.250000	1
<b>320</b>	3.421402	3.888251	13.219278	-468.059998	-59.180000	1
<b>321</b>	5.036355	4.573036	12.439687	-519.169983	-91.459999	1
<b>322</b>	5.479415	4.446608	11.358766	-524.549988	-102.220001	1
<b>323</b>	4.670375	4.605954	12.630703	-481.510010	-88.769997	1

### Noticeable Point

- hard object will have the differences of x,y,z much more than soft object
- current feedback will be less in soft object because object is deformed more than leg

## Servo Configuration in Inspection Mode

- Leg2, Leg3 are used (servo id from 4 to 9)
- Servo is in Current-Based Position Control
- current limit is set to 500 (in unit of 2.69 mA)
- PID gains are (300, 20, 2000)
- touch criteria, servo 5 or 8 has reverse current more than 30 (in unit of 2.69 mA)
- inspection surface pressing depth 20mm

## Inspection Mode Algorithms

