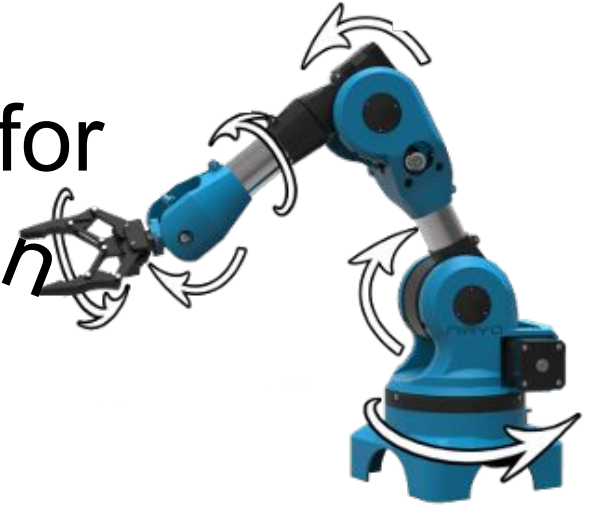


# Task and Motion Planning for Robotic Food Preparation



Montiel Abello

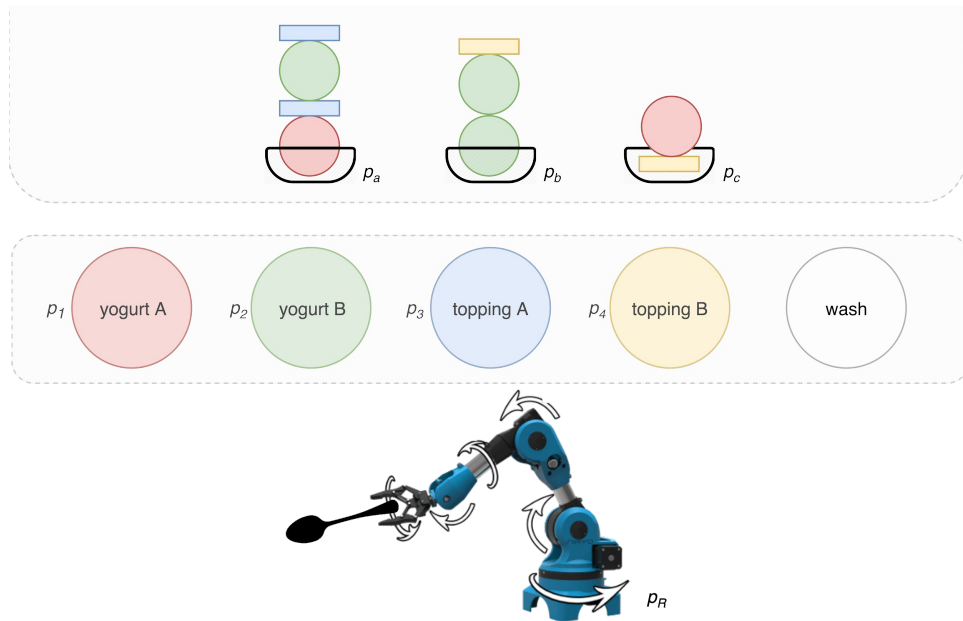
Travers Rhodes

Sudharshan Suresh

Himanshi Yadav

# Problem

- Robots in real-world scenarios need to plan both **tasks** and **motions**.
- In the food preparation setting, orders define tasks and we plan serving motions.
- We aim to apply these to prepare multiple yogurt parfaits.



# Mathematical Definition: Task and Motion Planning

- Initial/Goal states: set of grounded conditions
- Search infinite domain of arm trajectories
  - For arm with  $n$  joints  $T : [0, t_0] \mapsto SO(3)^n$
- Trajectory has `Preconditions`, `Effects`, `Costs`
- Trajectories constrained by kinematics, dynamics, environment.
- Find optimum plan

$$\pi^* = \langle T_0, \dots, T_i, \dots, T_k \rangle$$

- Cost function
  - Assuming constant velocity, it is integral of trajectory

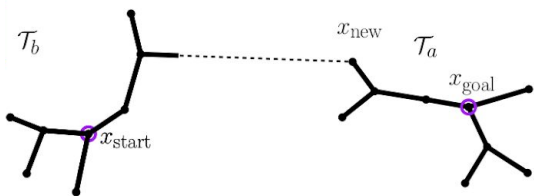
$$c(\pi) = \sum_i \text{arclength} \quad (T_i)$$

# Planning Algorithm

- Planning Domain Definition Language (**PDDL**) - like STRIPS, but better.
- There are efficient, complete methods for symbolic planning, we use **Fastdownward<sup>2</sup>**.
- **RRT-connect** for motion planning - probabilistically complete

## Streams<sup>1</sup>:

- Modified PDDL/STRIPS planning representation
- Generate candidate actions from *streams* of possible actions.
- Try to solve the STRIPS problem
  - if unsolvable draw new actions and repeat.



```
(define (problem pb2)
  (:domain sorbet)
  (:objects vanilla strawberry nuts cup1 cup2)
  (:init
    (is-cup cup1)
    (is-cup cup2)
    (clear cup1)
    (clear cup2)
    (is-vanilla vanilla)
    (is-straw strawberry)
    (is-nuts nuts)
  )
  (:goal ( and (Order cup1 vanilla nuts strawberry)
                (Order cup2 vanilla vanilla nuts)
              )
  )
)
```

[1] Garrett, Caelan Reed, Tomás Lozano-Pérez, and Leslie Pack Kaelbling. "STRIPStream: Integrating Symbolic Planners and Blackbox Samplers." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1802.08705* (2018).

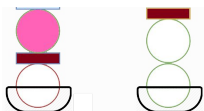
[2] Helmert, Malte. "The fast downward planning system." *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research* 26 (2006): 191-246.

# Case A: Only Task Planning ([video](#))

Example action : **wash**

```
(:action wash
:parameters ()
:precondition (or (DirtyVanilla) (DirtyNuts) (DirtyStraw))
:effect (and (not (DirtyVanilla)) (not (DirtyNuts)) (not(DirtyStraw)))
)
```

“Make 2 sorbets: one with **vanilla** at the bottom, **nuts** in the middle, topped off with **strawberry**; the other with two scoops of **vanilla** topped with **nuts**.”

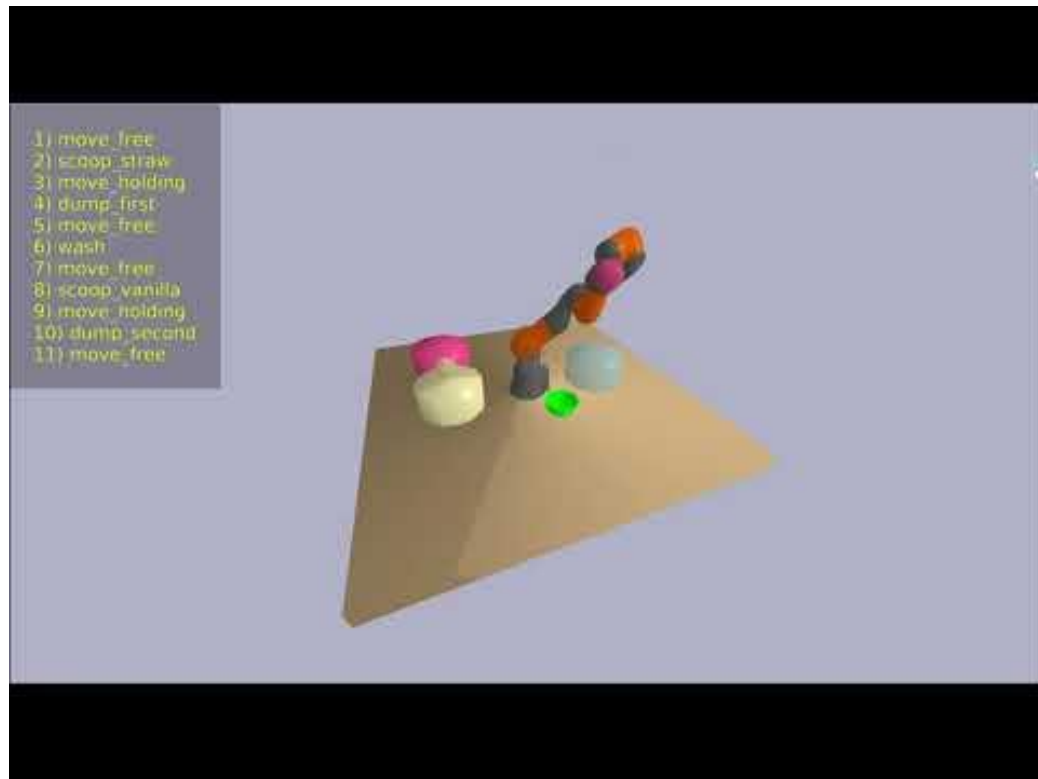


\*Custom local gradient-based planner used for point-to-point motion. Scooping from human imitation.

# Case B: Task and Motion Planning (+demo) ([video](#))

*“Make 1 sorbet: **strawberry** at the bottom with **vanilla** on top”*

- We use KUKA arm here.
- Sampling grip poses in the simulator sometimes takes arbitrary amount of time (bug!?).



# Case B: Task and Motion Planning ([video](#))

*“Make 2 sorbets: one with **vanilla** at the bottom, **nuts** in the middle, topped off with **strawberry**; the other with two scoops of **vanilla** topped with **nuts**.”*

