Control of a multi-robot cooperative team guided by a human operator

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Why use cooperative manipulation with human guidance?



Figure: Coordinated handling of tools by a tele-operated robot [MHI 2014]

Human reasoning

- Foresight and adaptiveness to incidents
- Superior planning capabilities
 Enhanced flexibility of multiple robots
 - Transportation of large/heavy objects
 - Assembly of multiple parts
 - Coordinated use of tools











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Problem Formulation

- Precise and stable control during free-motion/contact transition
- Enhance versatility by performing friction grasps
- (Intuitive) high-level human supervisory control
- Local control of formation, independent of the operator
- Assistance of the operator with suitable feedback

Goal

Enable a human to **intuitively** control a robot team executing **versatile** tasks





Related Work: Robot-team control

- Virtual object based impedance control [Schneider and Cannon 1992]
- Internal and external impedance control [Caccvale and Villani 2001; Caccavale et al. 2008]
 - Force/Torque sensors at the manipulators required
- Intrinsically Passive Control [Stramigioli 2001; Wimboeck, Ott, and Hirzinger 2008]
 - no object tracking, virtual object simulation
- Internal impedance control + object dynamics' feed-forward [Erhart and Hirche 2015]
- Formation control of a robot team [Sieber, Music, and Hirche 2015; Wimboeck, Ott, and Hirzinger 2006]
 - no object dynamics considered









Related Work: Human in the loop

- Bilateral tele-manipulation [Lee and Spong 2005]
 - Single master coupled to human, constrained system as slave
 - Local control of interaction dynamics
 - Force feedback
- Formation-based control [Sieber, Music, and Hirche 2015; Scheggi, Morbidi, and Prattichizzo 2014]
 - Single leader, multiple followers
 - Robots preserve formation autonomously
 - Tactile feedback
- Gesture-based Control [Gioioso et al. 2014]
 - Free-hand motion controls constrained system
 - Visual feedback



System modelling

How can we consistently model different forms of energy stored in a system?

Port-Hamiltonian systems

■ Mechanical elements (spring, mass, damper)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_B \\ \dot{x}_S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} J_B & -Ad_{H_b^0}^T \phi_b^T \\ \phi_b Ad_{H_b^0} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_B} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_S} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \phi_v & \phi_i & \phi_{rl} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_v^0 \\ T_i^0 \\ T_{rl}^b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_v^0 \\ W_i^0 \\ W_{rl}^b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \phi_v^T \\ 0 & \phi_i^T \\ 0 & \phi_{rl}^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_B} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_S} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Conservative elements (transformer, gyrator)
- Interconnection through power ports

$$\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V}^*$$



Energy consistent modelling and control

- Virtual object concept
 - Maps object forces to manipulators
 - Stores kinetic energy
 - Changes size to adjust formation
- Model represents energy content of the complete system
- Dampers dissipate energy: passive system
- Operator controls system by energy supply

Stability

Model errors never influence passivity nor stability [Stramigioli 2001]





Intrinsically Passive Control

Approach

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- Geometric interconnection of springs, masses and dampers
- Internal and external impedance relations
- No manipulator inertia re-shaping
- Energy supplied by operator/environment
- Grasping with variable rest-length springs

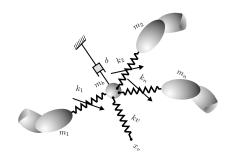


Figure: Mass-spring-damper structure of the IPC [Stramigioli 2001]



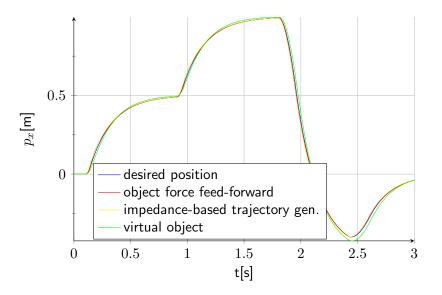
Human supervisory control

- Command value: velocity ⇔ force :feedback value
- Suitable for bilateral tele-manipulation
- Energy intuition: humans can estimate possible impacts of interaction
- Spring rest-lengths: adjust to grasp/release objects



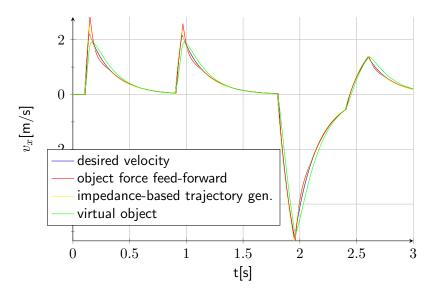


Comparison: position tracking





Comparison: velocity tracking





Comparison: internal forces (rotation)

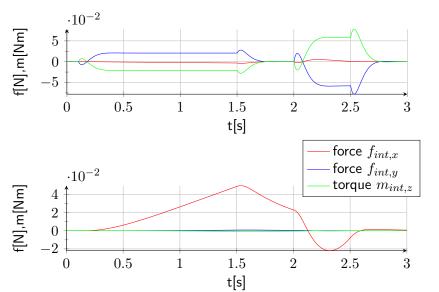


Figure: Top: Object force feed-forward; Bottom: Virtual Object



Overview & open issues

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Open issues

- Experimental evaluation
- Evaluation of different human-in-the-loop set-ups
- Suitable control design





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