

Softness and Compliance in Human-Symbiotic Robots

Alexander Schmitz
Waseda University



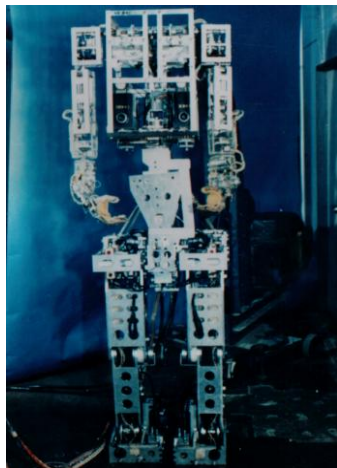
Robotics in Waseda University

WASEDA UNIVERSITY
HUMANOID



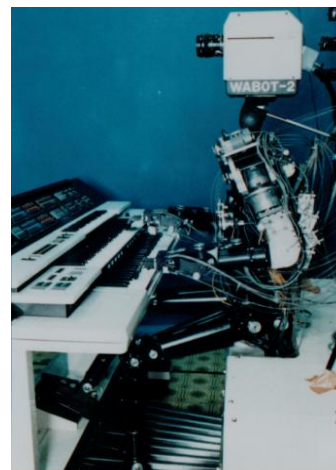
1973 : WABOT-1

First Humanoid Robot in the World



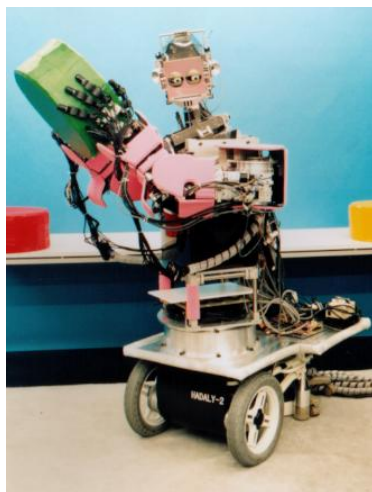
1984 : WABOT-2

Piano playing Robot



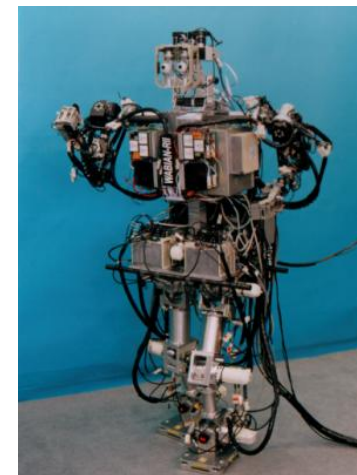
1992 : Humanoid Project

1995 : Hadaly-1

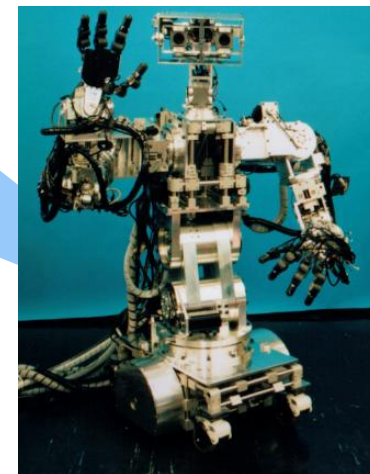


1997 : Hadaly-2

**1997 : WABIAN
Biped Robot**



**1999 : Wendy
Human Symbiotic Robot**





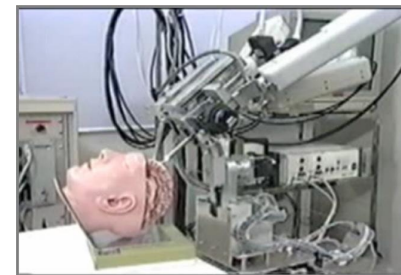
Robotics in Waseda University

WASEDA UNIVERSITY
HUMANOID

WASEDA
HRI

2000 : Humanoid Institute
2001 : WABOT-HOUSE Laboratory

2004: WABOT-HOUSE
Structured environment



Surgical Robot

2005 : WABIAN-II
Biped Robot



2007 : TWENDY-ONE
Human Symbiotic Robot

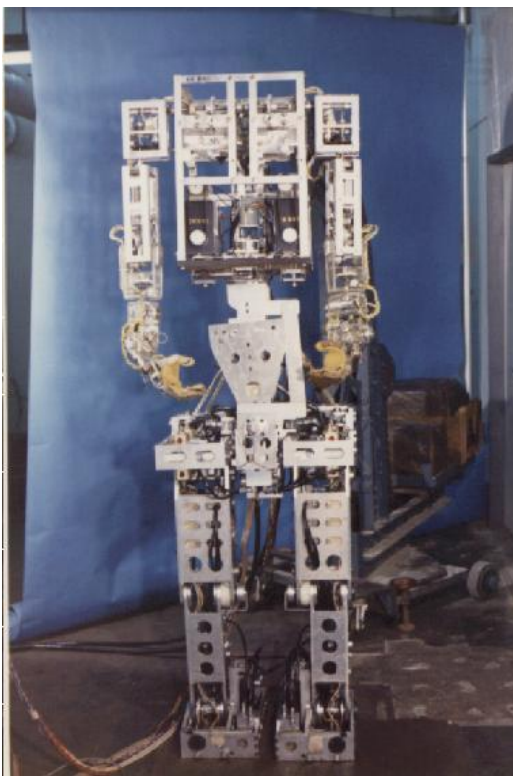
2009: SCHEMA
Conversation Robot

2015: Octopus
Disaster Robot

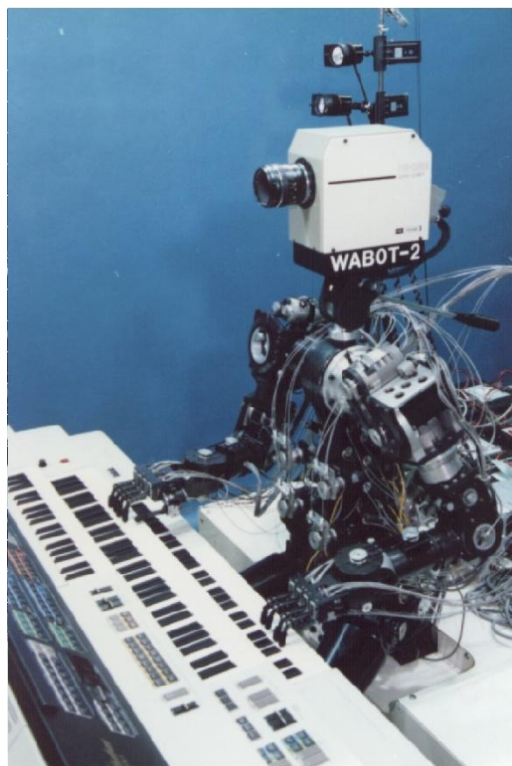


ROBITA

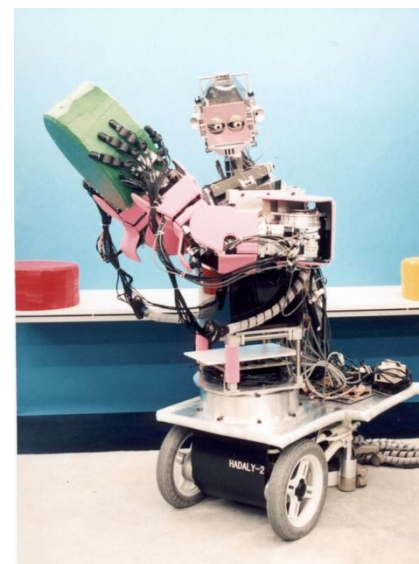




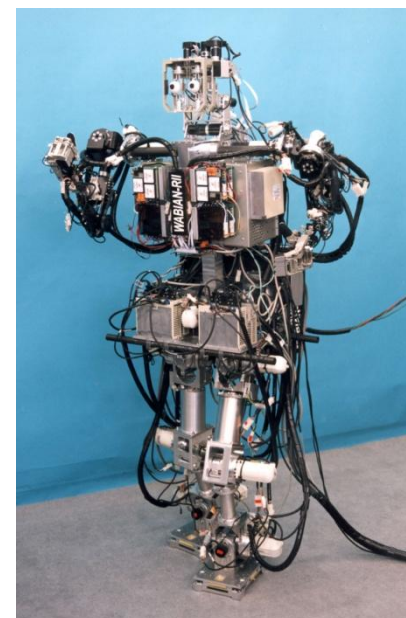
WABOT-1
(1973)



WABOT-2
(1984)



Haday-2
(1997)



WABIAN
(1997)

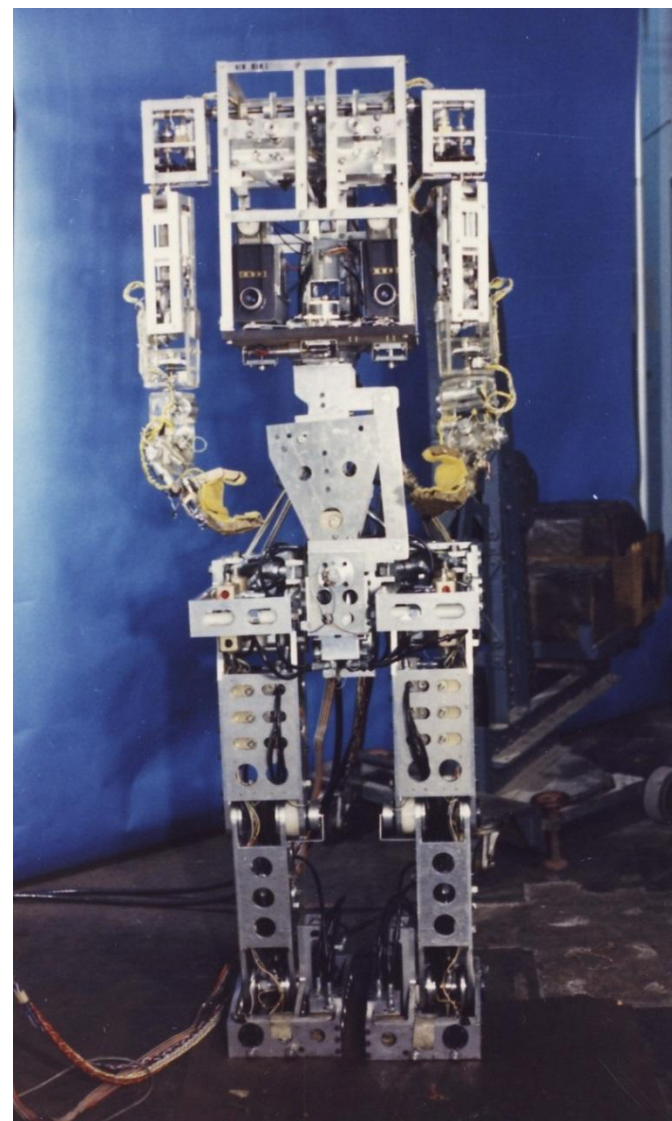
1973 WABOT-1

Waseda University
Bio-engineering Research Group

Ichiro Kato, Katsuhiko Shirai, etc.

1964 Bullet Train (210 Km/h)

1969 Apollo 11 (Moon Landing)

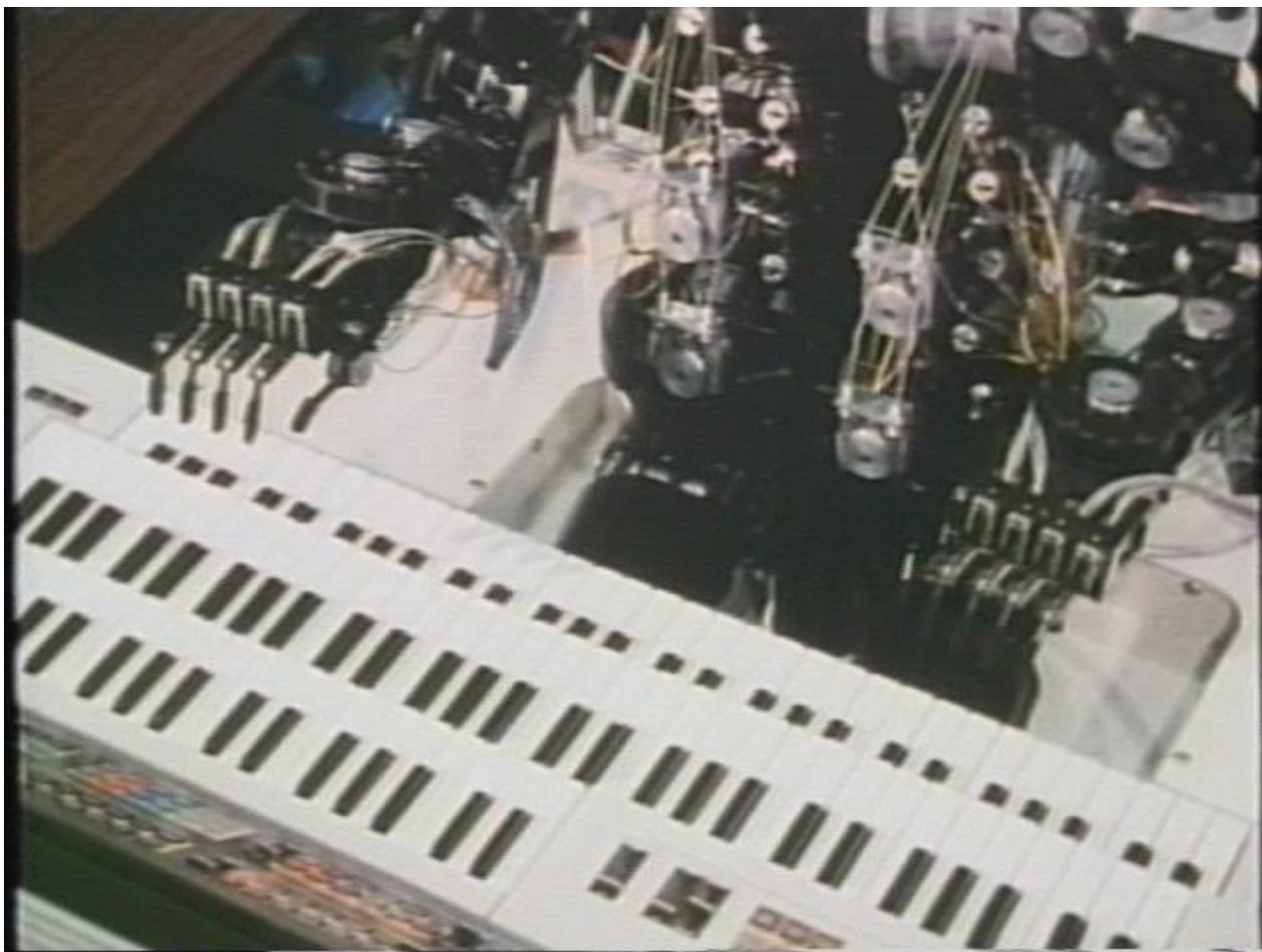


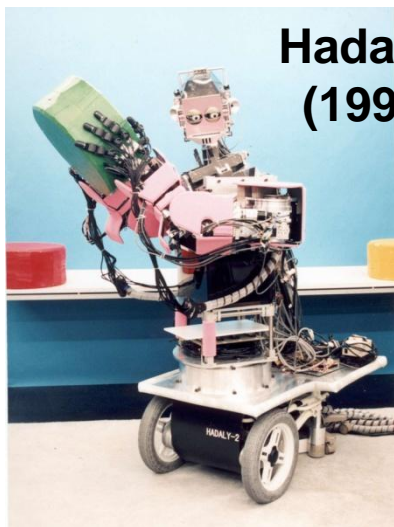


WABOT-2

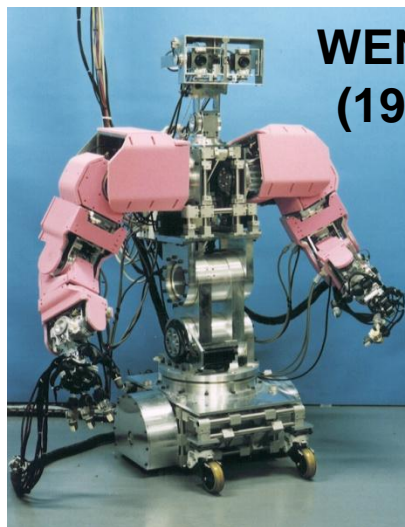
WASEDA UNIVERSITY
HUMANOID

WASEDA
HRI





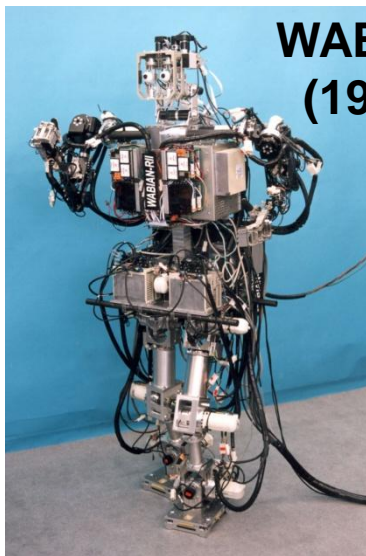
Hadaly-2
(1997)



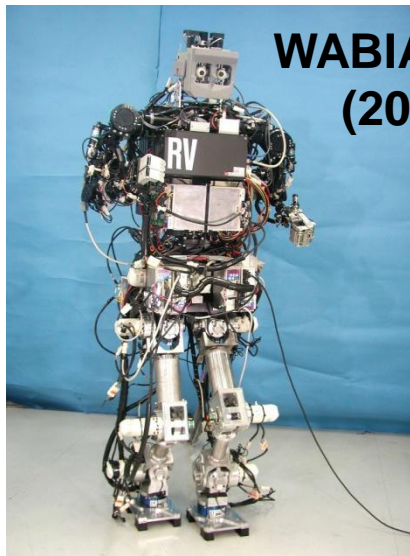
WENDY
(1999)



TWENDY-ONE
(2007)



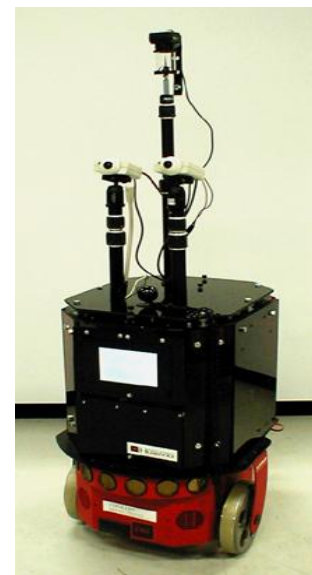
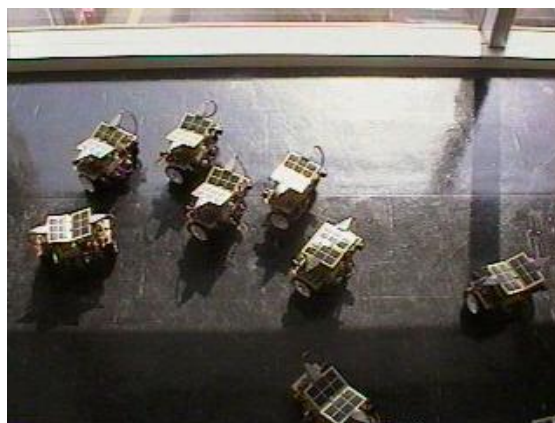
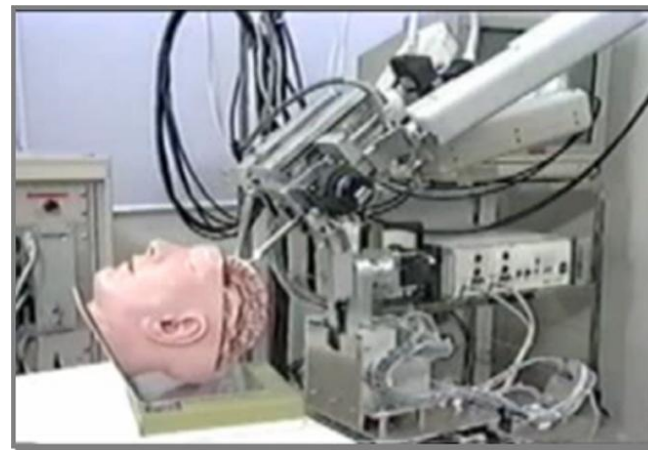
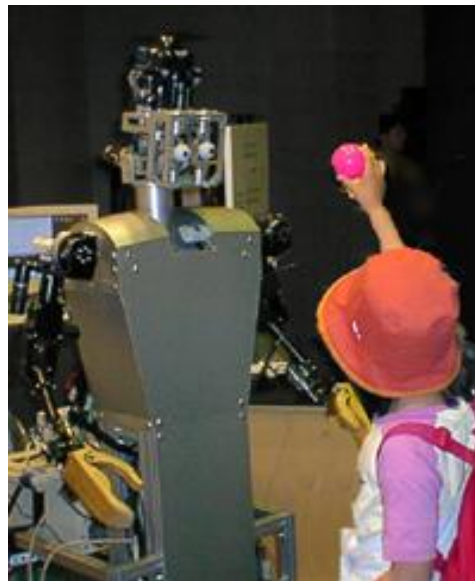
WABIAN
(1997)



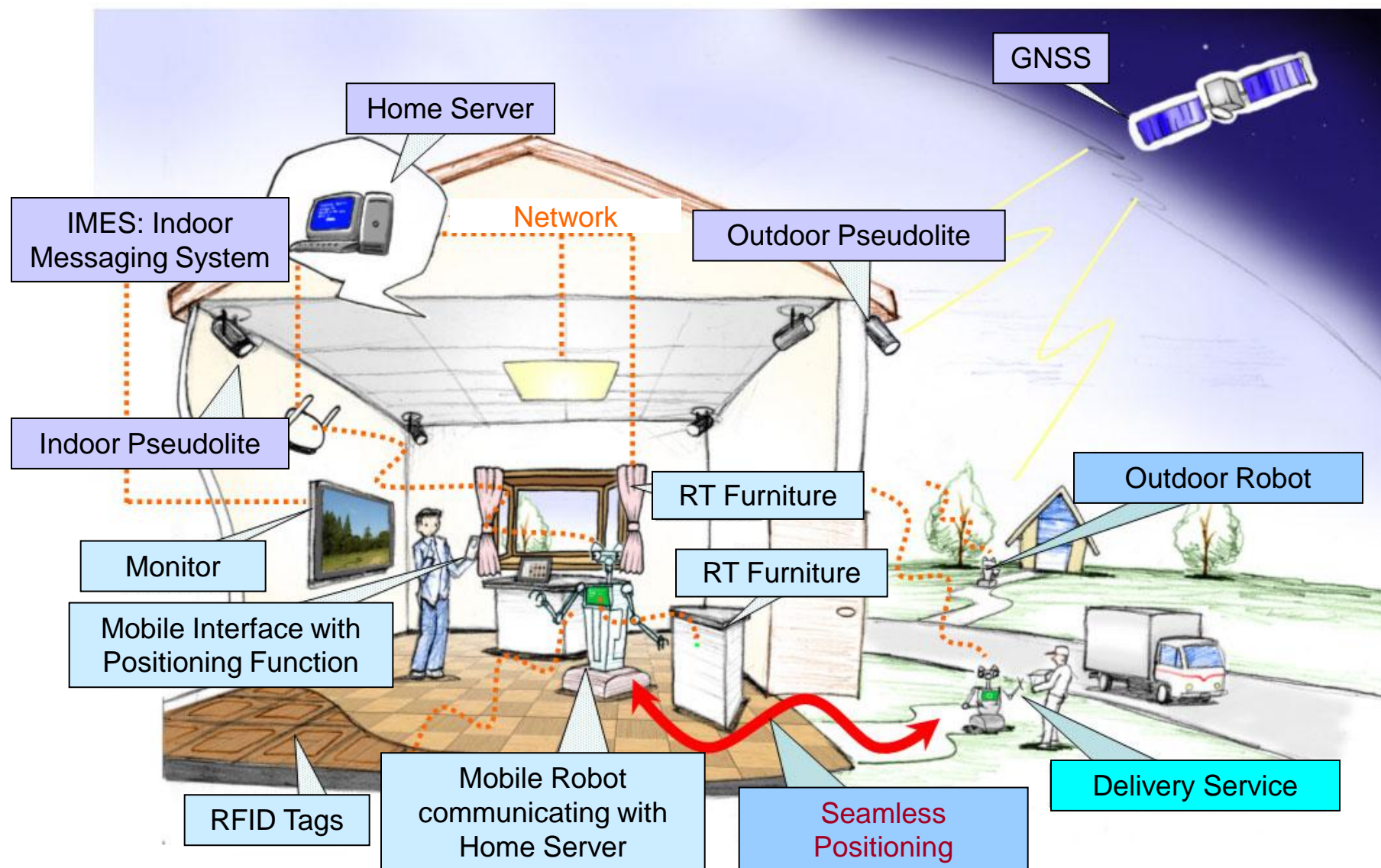
WABIAN-RV
(2001)



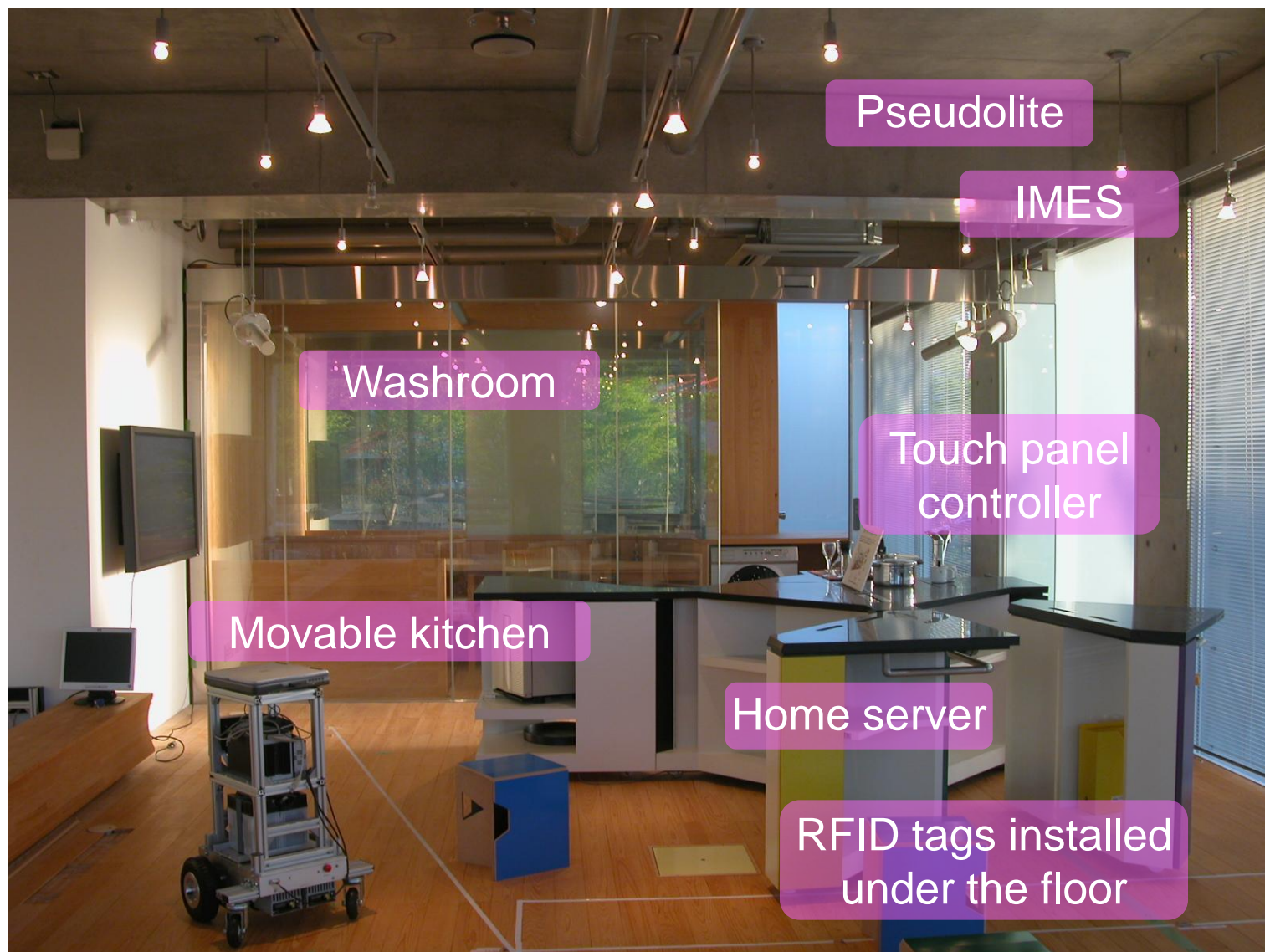
WABIAN-II
(2005)



Structured Environment



WABOT-HOUSE Project (2001-2011)



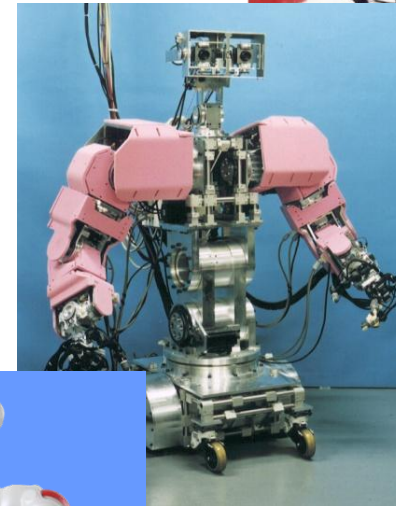
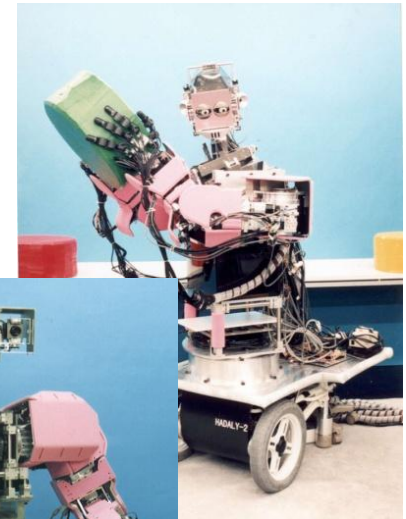
Requirements of Human-Symbiotic Robots

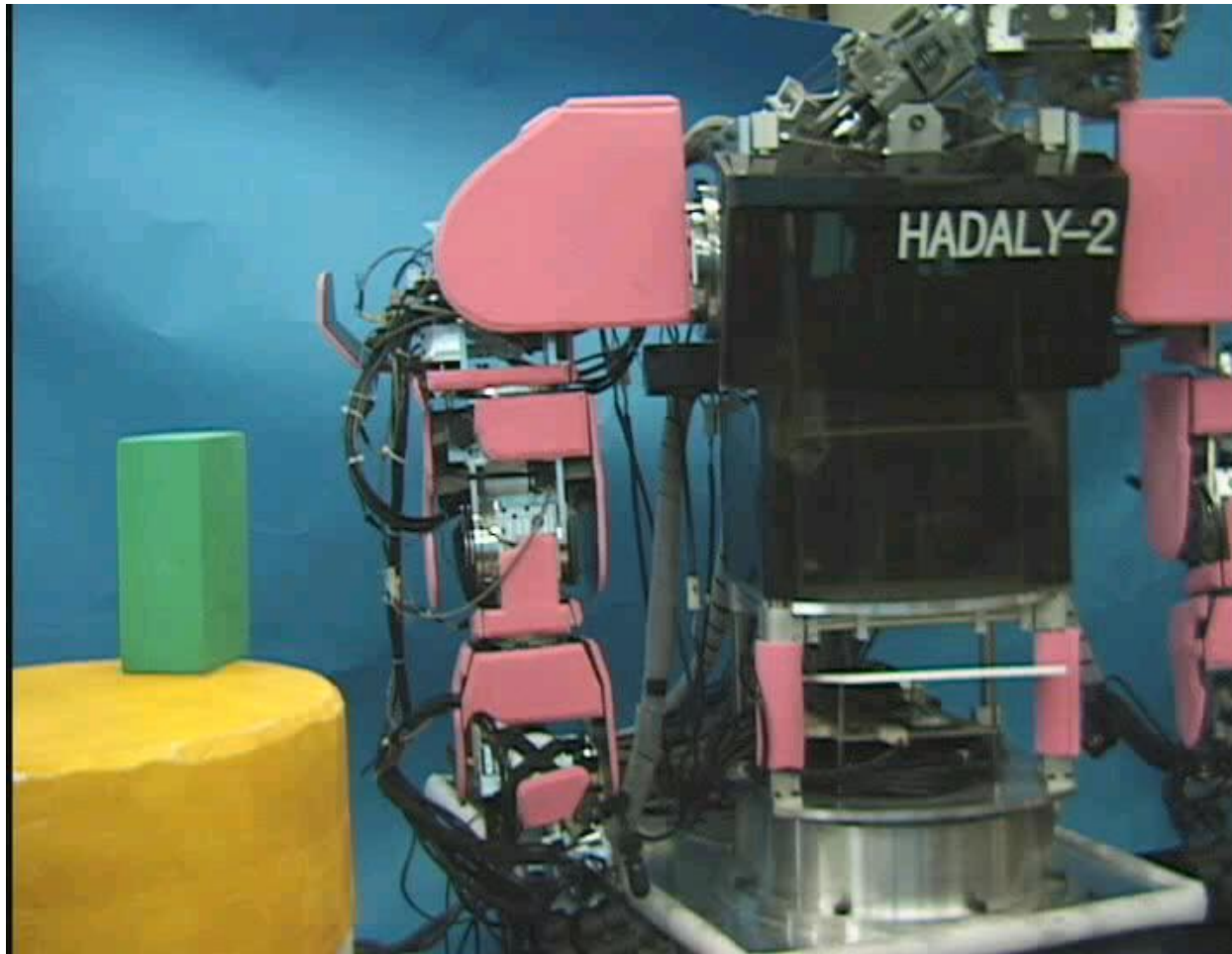
■ Co-existence with Human

- Low Risk (Safety)
- Physical Interaction
- Communication

■ Task Executability

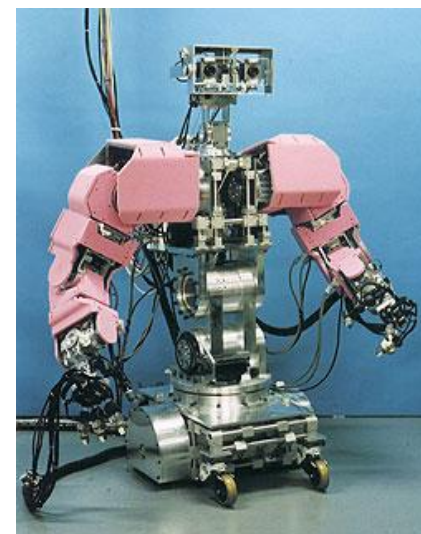
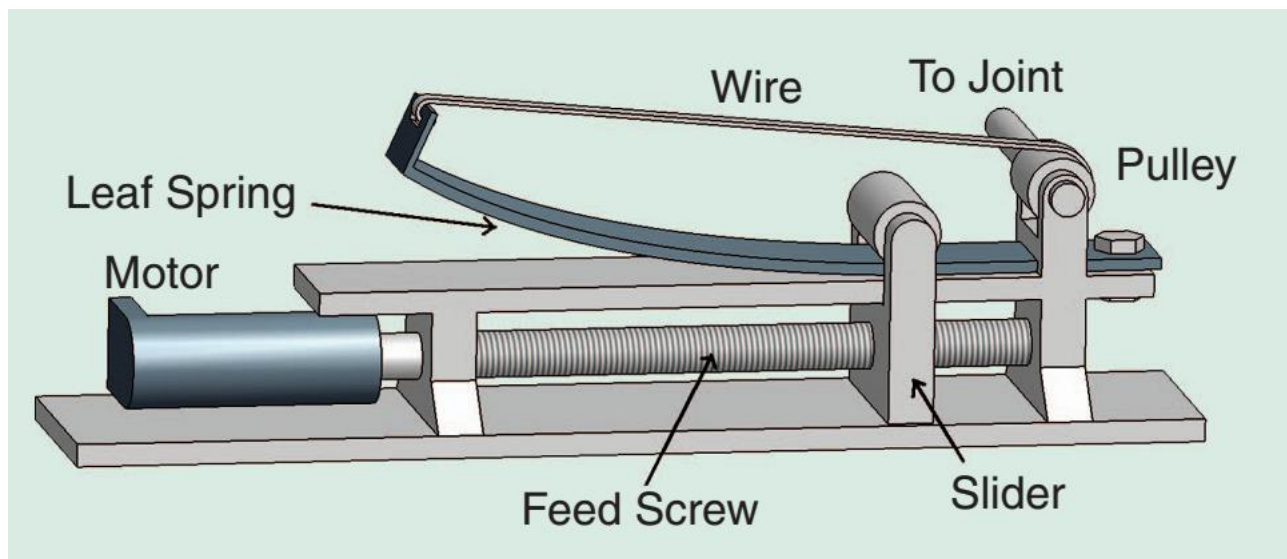
- Dexterity
- Force Controllability
- Mobility
- Intelligence



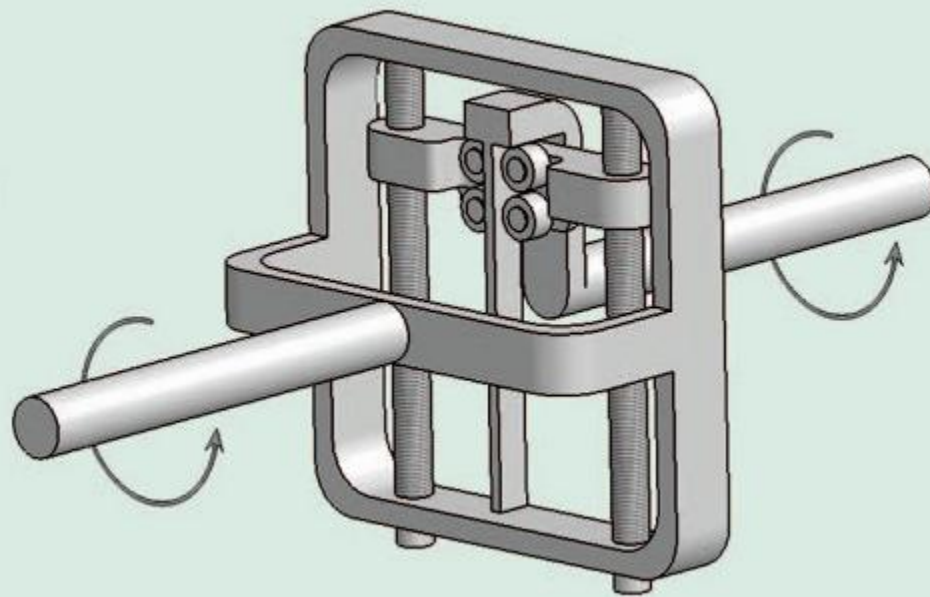
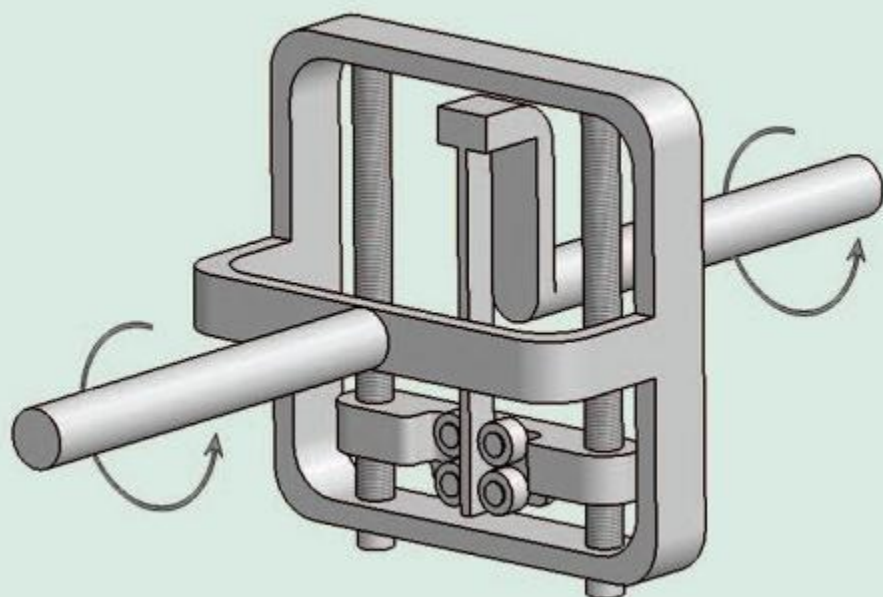


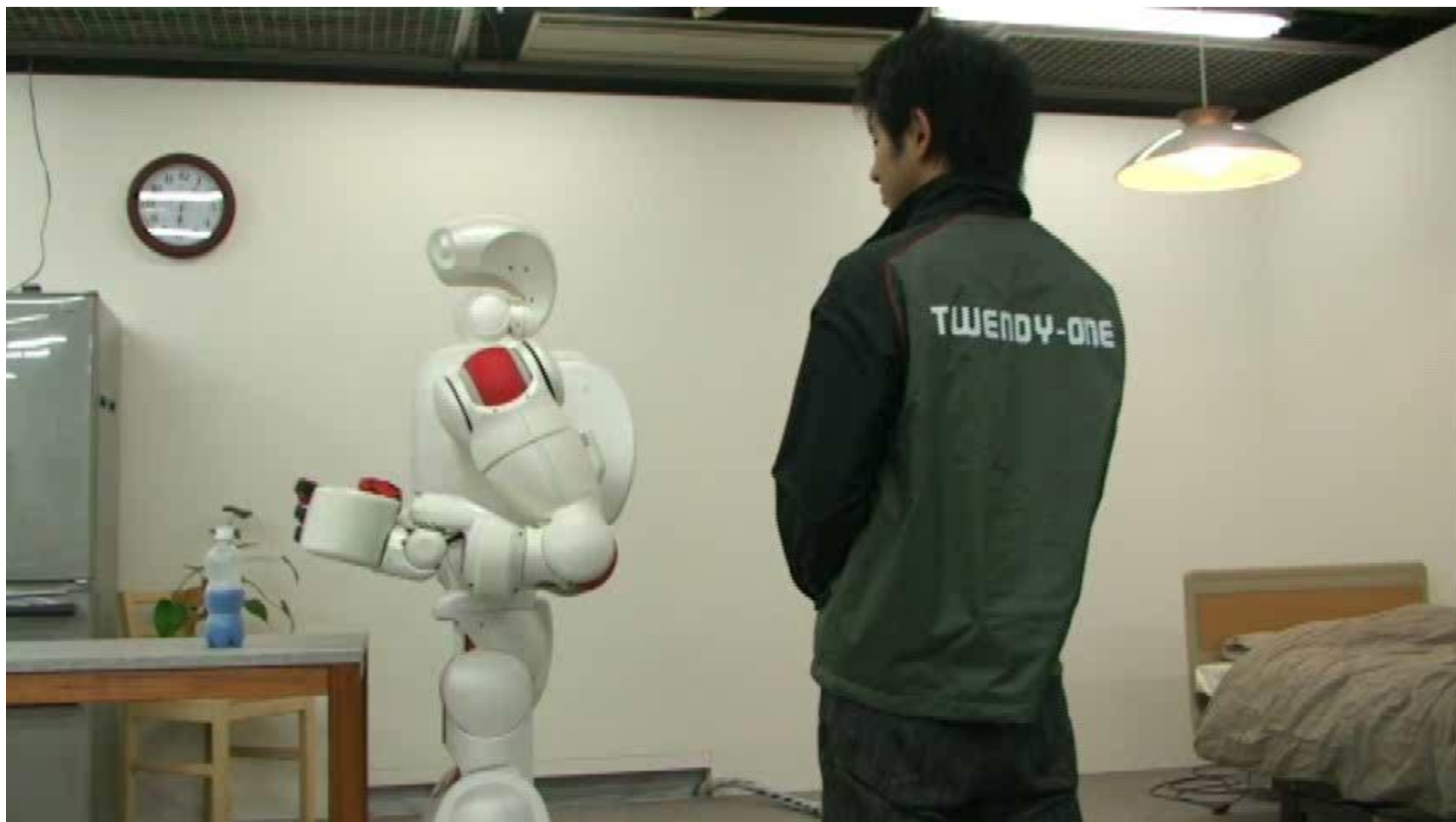
Mechanical Impedance Adjuster

- Vary the effective length of the compliant element



Rotational Version

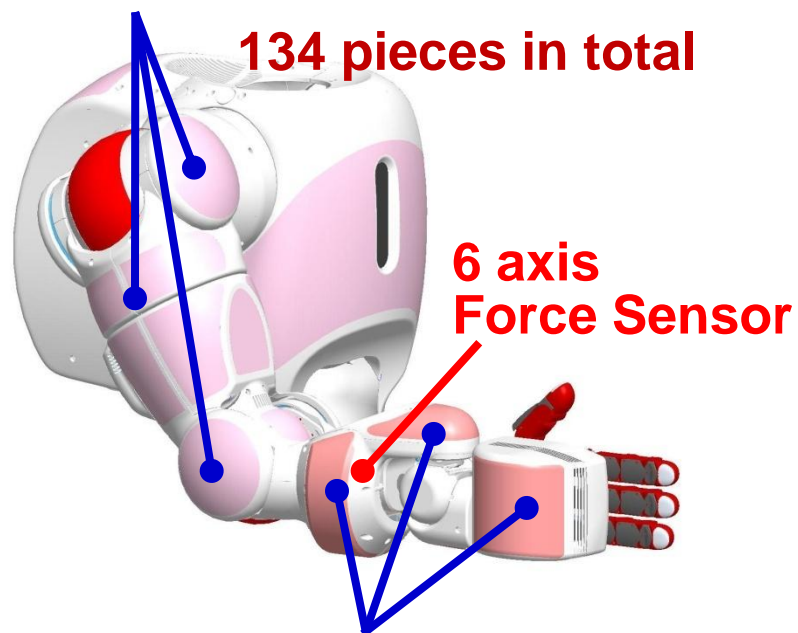




**Adaptive Grasping
and Following to Human Motion**

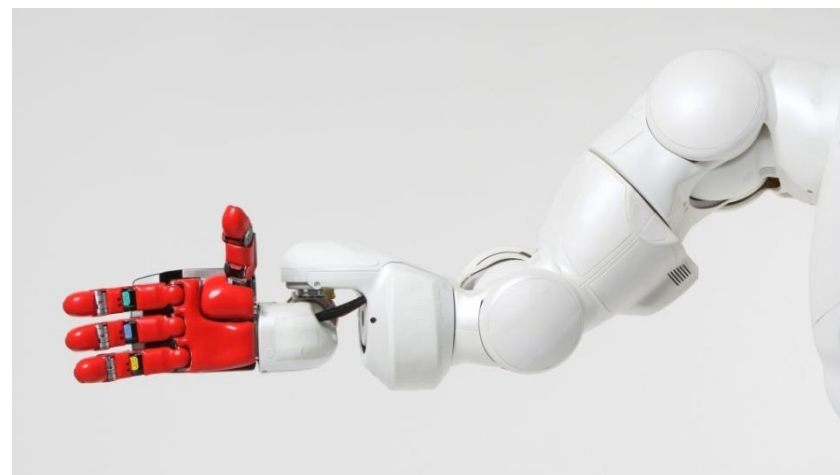
TWENDY-ONE Arm

**Silicone Rubber with
Tactile Force Sensors**



**Shock Absorbing Gel with
Tactile Force Sensors**

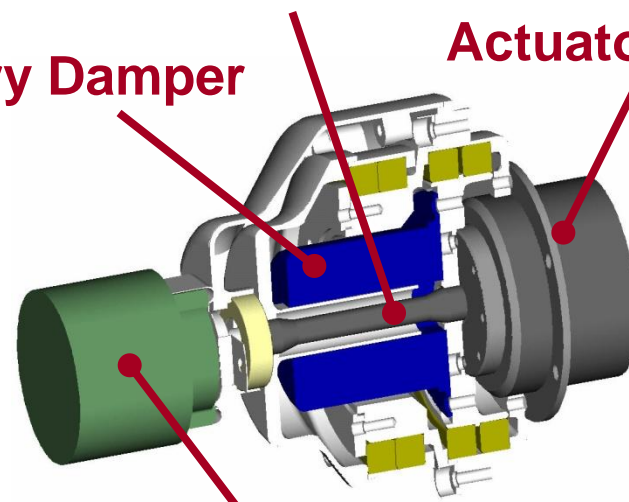
DOF : 7
Passivity : Shoulder, Elbow
Length : 555 mm
Weight : 14.2 kg



Torsion Bar (GUMMETAL)

Rotary Damper

Actuator Unit





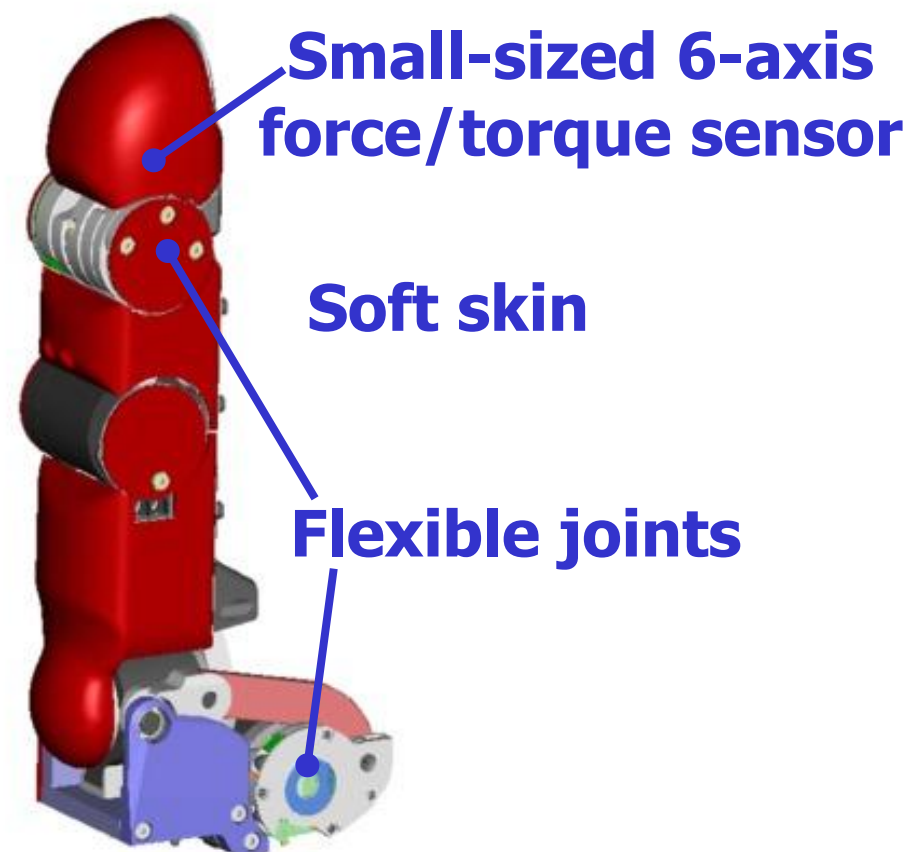
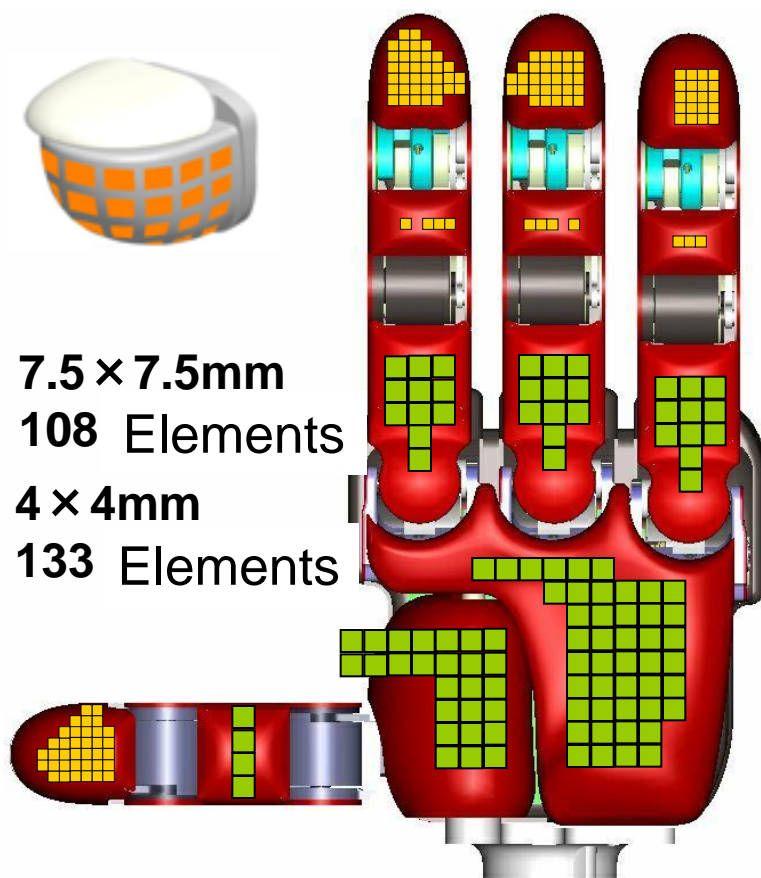
Absolute Rotary Encoder

TWENDY-ONE Hand

241 distributed tactile sensors



-  $7.5 \times 7.5\text{mm}$
108 Elements
-  $4 \times 4\text{mm}$
133 Elements



Design of Fingertip

Human Mimetic Finger Tip

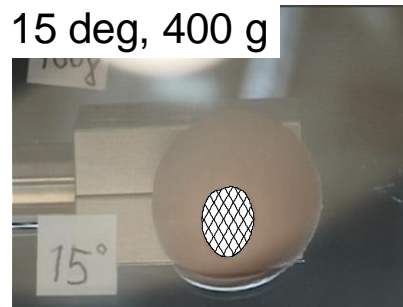


Finger Tip Orientation and Contact Area

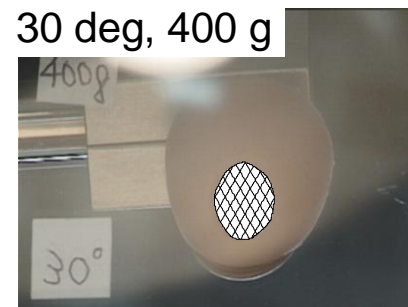
0 deg, 400 g



15 deg, 400 g



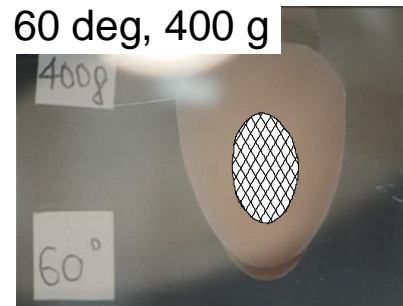
30 deg, 400 g



45 deg, 400 g



60 deg, 400 g

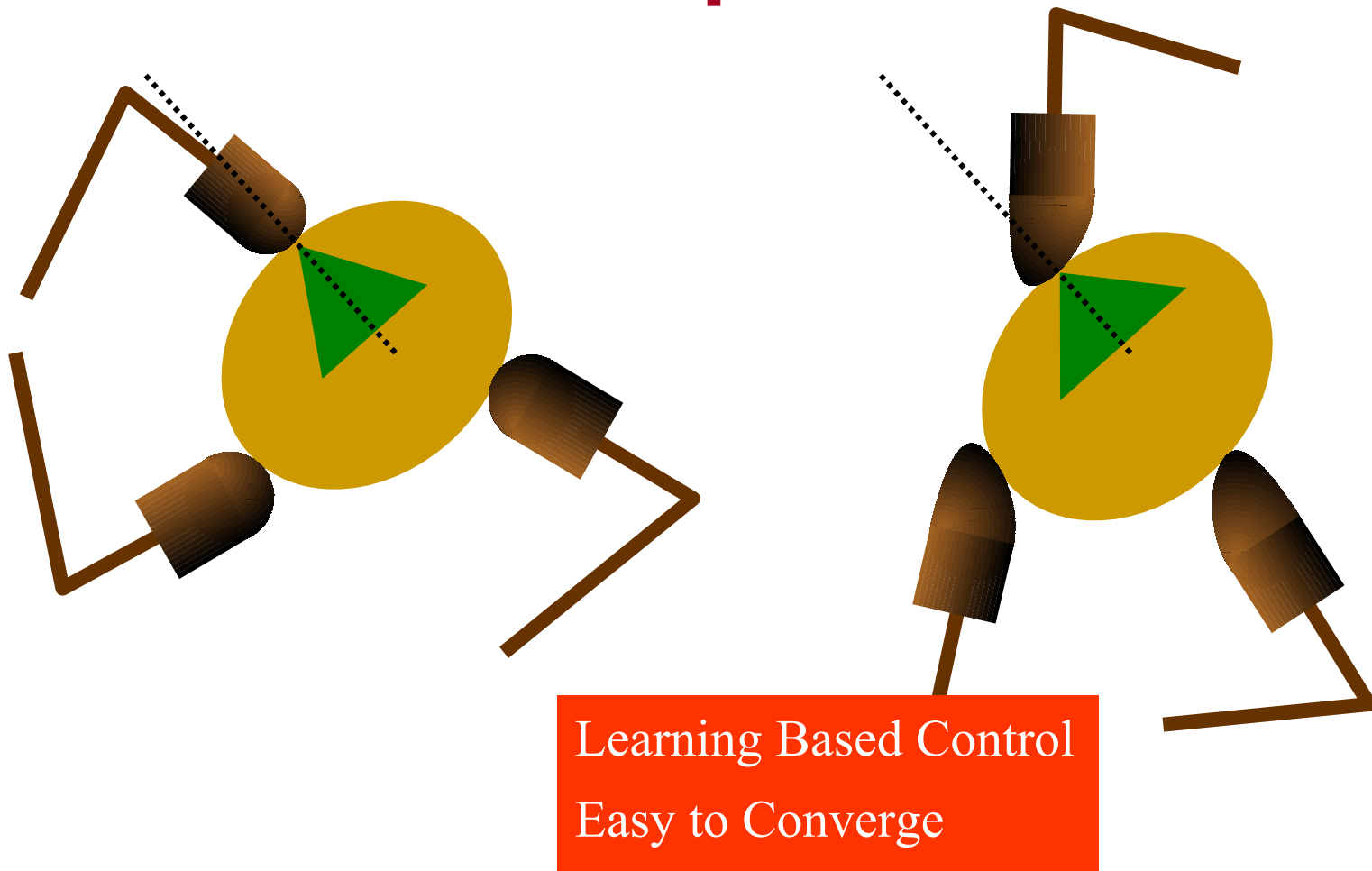


75 deg, 400 g



Design of Fingertip

Mechanics of Manipulation

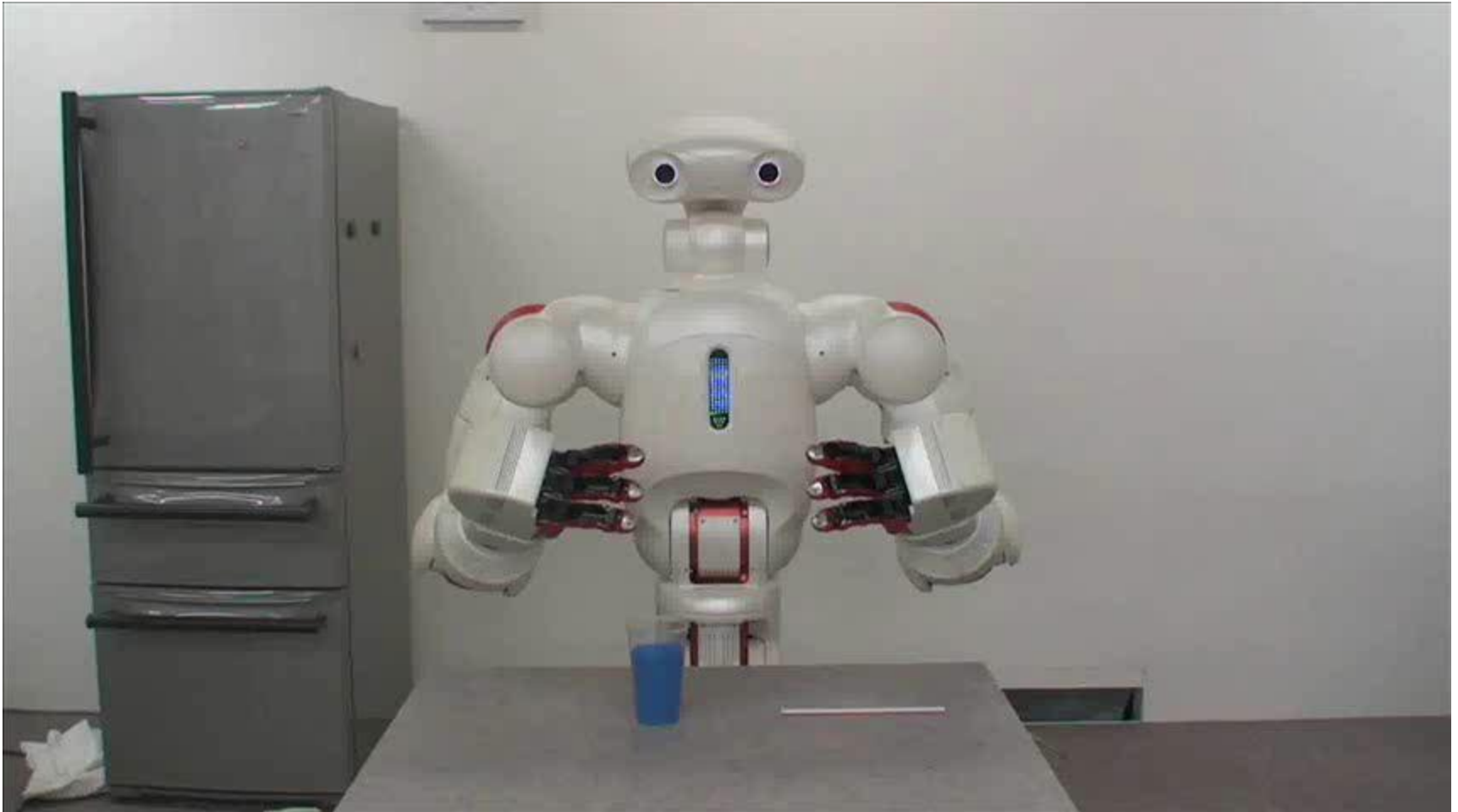




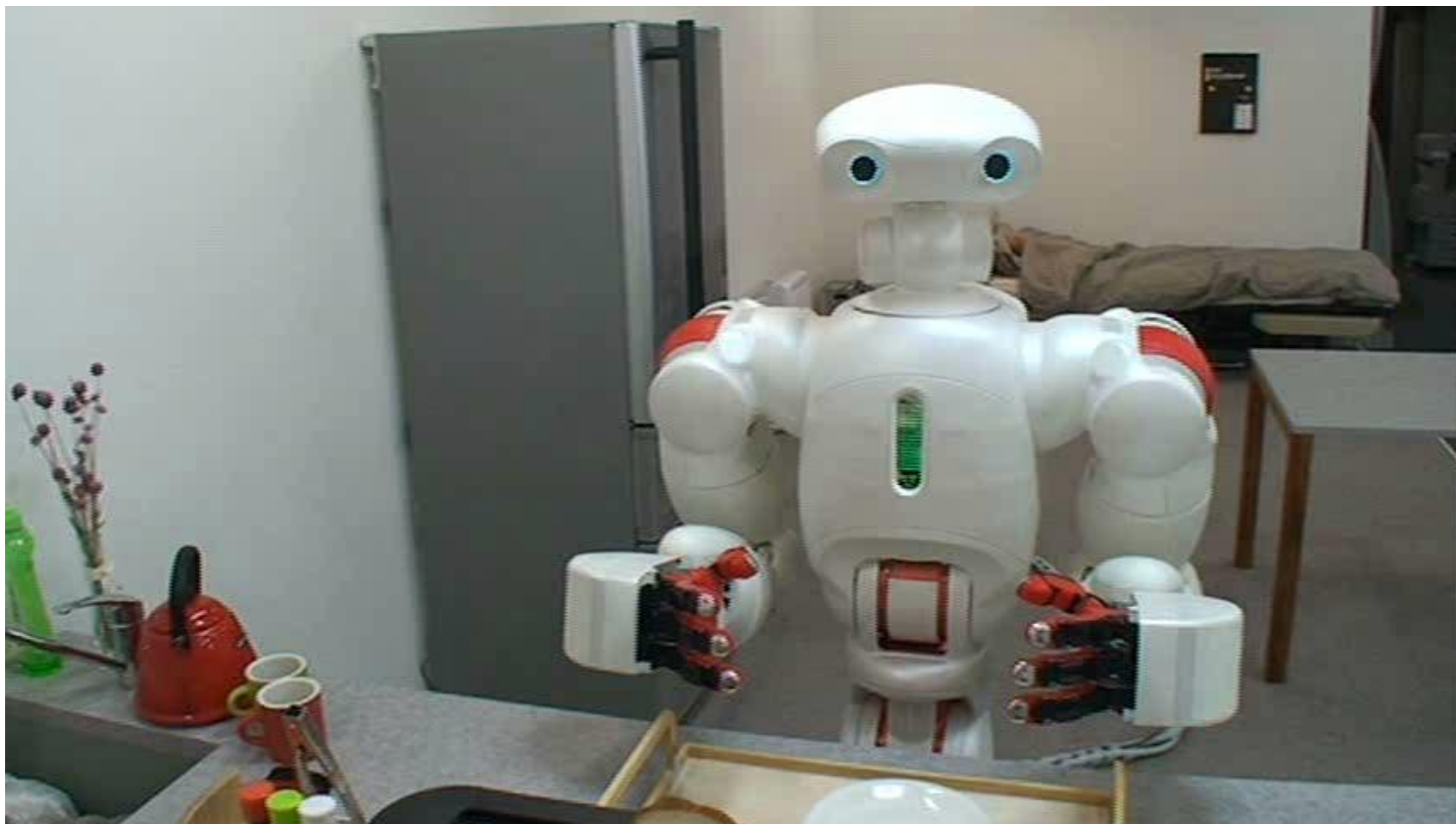
Egg Cooking



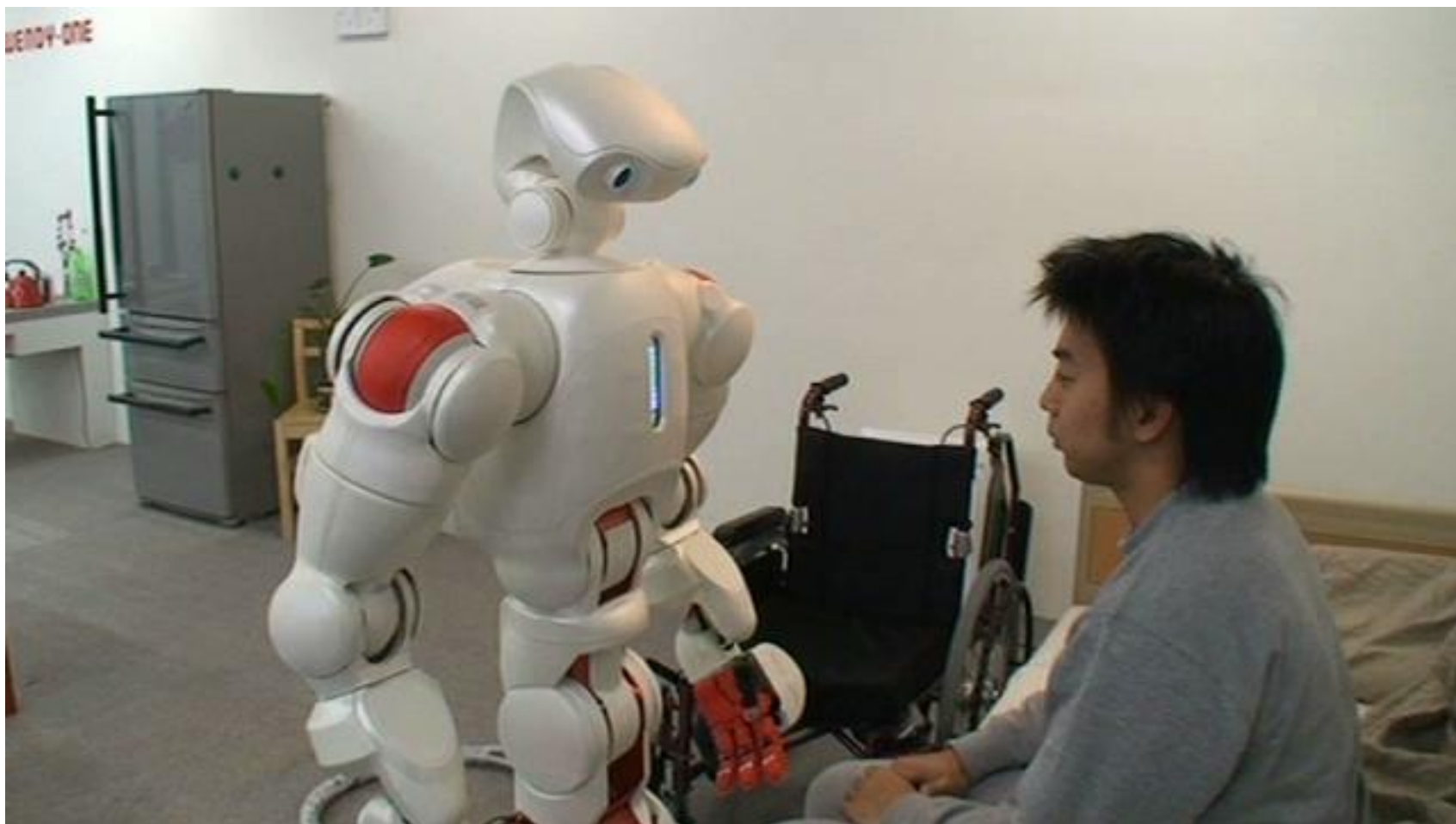
TWENDY-ONE



Dexterous Manipulation



Cooking Assistance



Human Assist



Human Assist

Tactile Object Recognition Team

Learning Method	Deep Learning	Shallow ANN
Recognition Rate	88.1	67.6

Comparison of Recognition Rate for Each Object

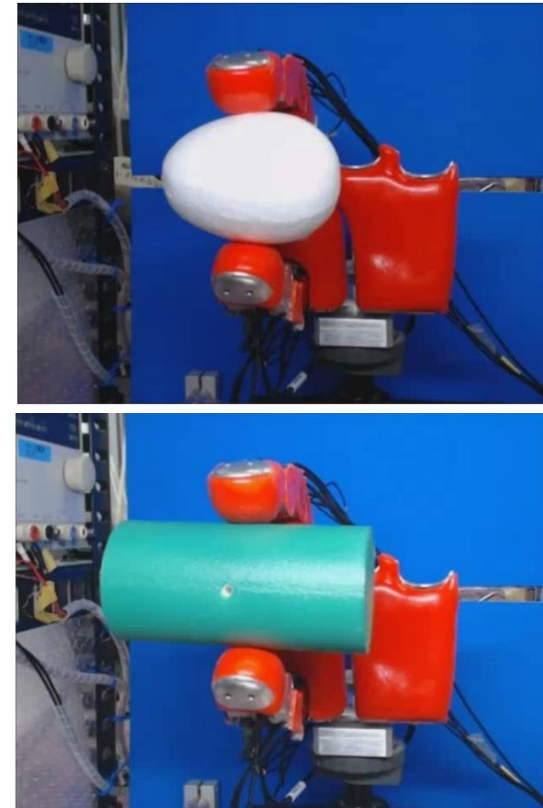
Object										
Shallow ANN (%)	16.4	70.2	69.8	68.8	62.3	78.5	28.7	90.6	5.12	56.5
Deep Learning (%)	83.1	99.8	99.2	98.8	85.3	88.8	69.6	91.7	63.7	87.6

Object										
Shallow ANN (%)	48.8	95.71	89.8	58.8	19.9	95.5	96.97	99.65	99.6	99.2
Deep Learning (%)	93.1	92.6	97.5	76.9	70.6	92.8	100	97.6	74.8	97.8

Robust In-Hand Manipulation of Variously Sized and Shaped Objects

Satoshi FUNABASHI, Alexander SCHMITZ,
Takashi SATO, Sophon SOMLOR and Shigeki SUGANO
Waseda University, Japan

- TWENDY-ONE's hand: 13 motors, springs, 6-axis F/T in fingertips, soft and sensitive skin
- Learning from demonstration
- Untrained/unknown object shape and posture
- Object size from initial grasping posture
- More stable with sensors
- More robust than interpolation control
- With deep learning less supervised learning necessary



Soft Actuation for Industry

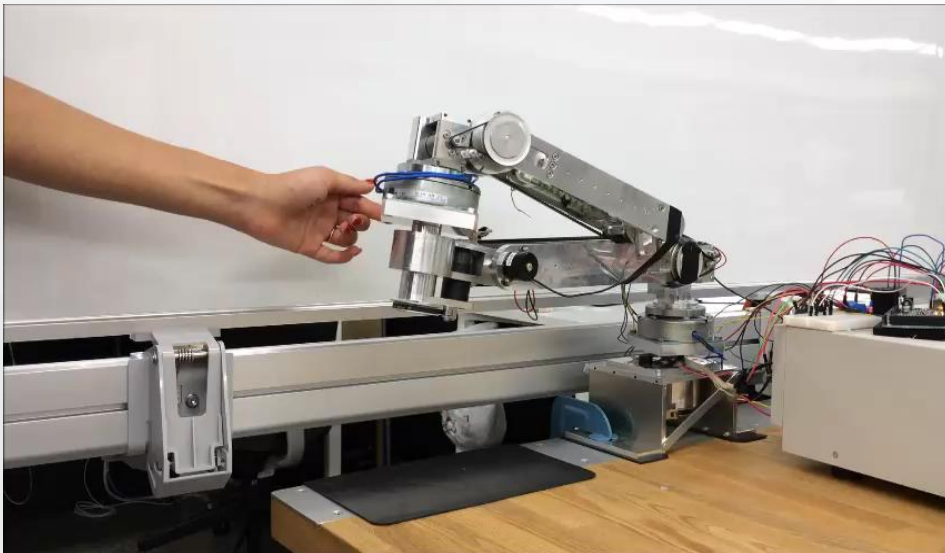
- Most industrial robots are stiff
- Compliance is achieved by sensors
 - No intrinsic compliance
 - Time delay
- Intrinsic soft actuators
 - Used a lot in prosthetics
 - But rarely in industry
- SEA (Soft Elastic Actuators) are a compromise between compliance and position control

We want:

- **Precise**
- **Fast**
- **Safe**

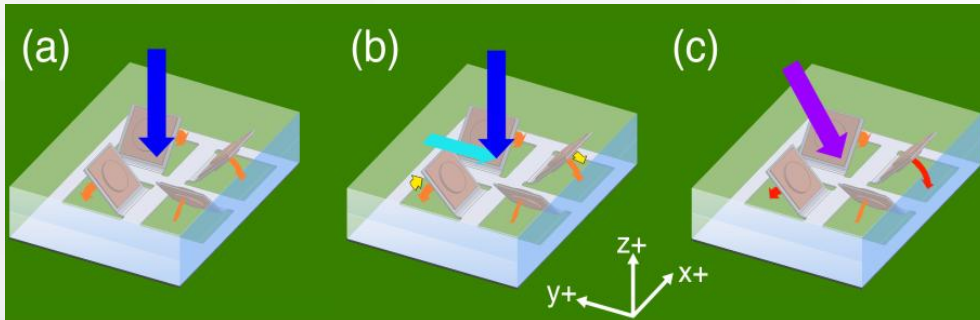
Our approach

- Controllable impedance
- Backdrivable
- Separated force and position control

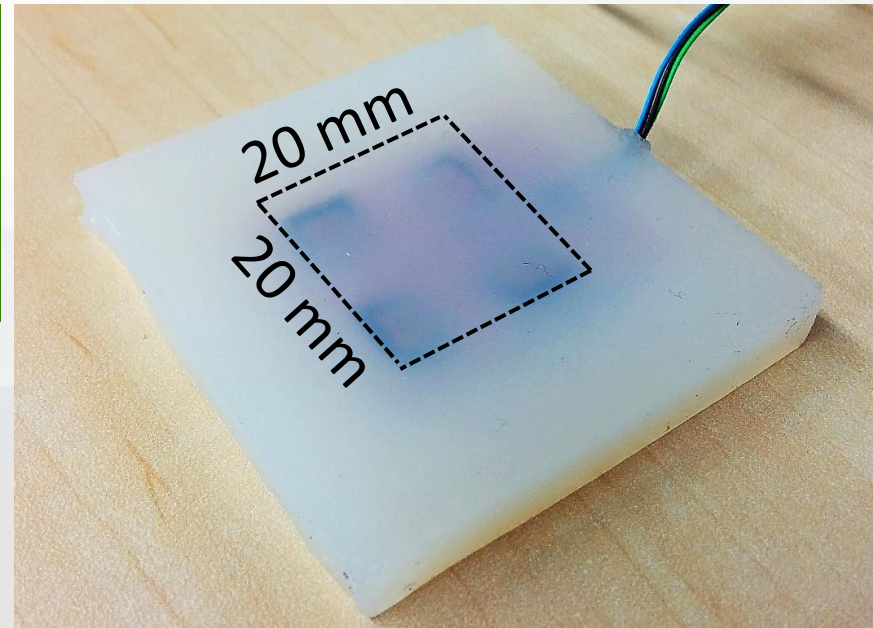


Importance of skin

- Furthermore, soft cover is crucial against impact forces
- Sensitive skin would add another layer of safety
- Current sensors: too big, mostly only 1-axis force



Soft. 3-axis measurements.
Physically small.
Digital output. Easy to produce.





Thanks

For listening