

Using Vision for Pre- and Post-grasping Object Localization for Soft Hands

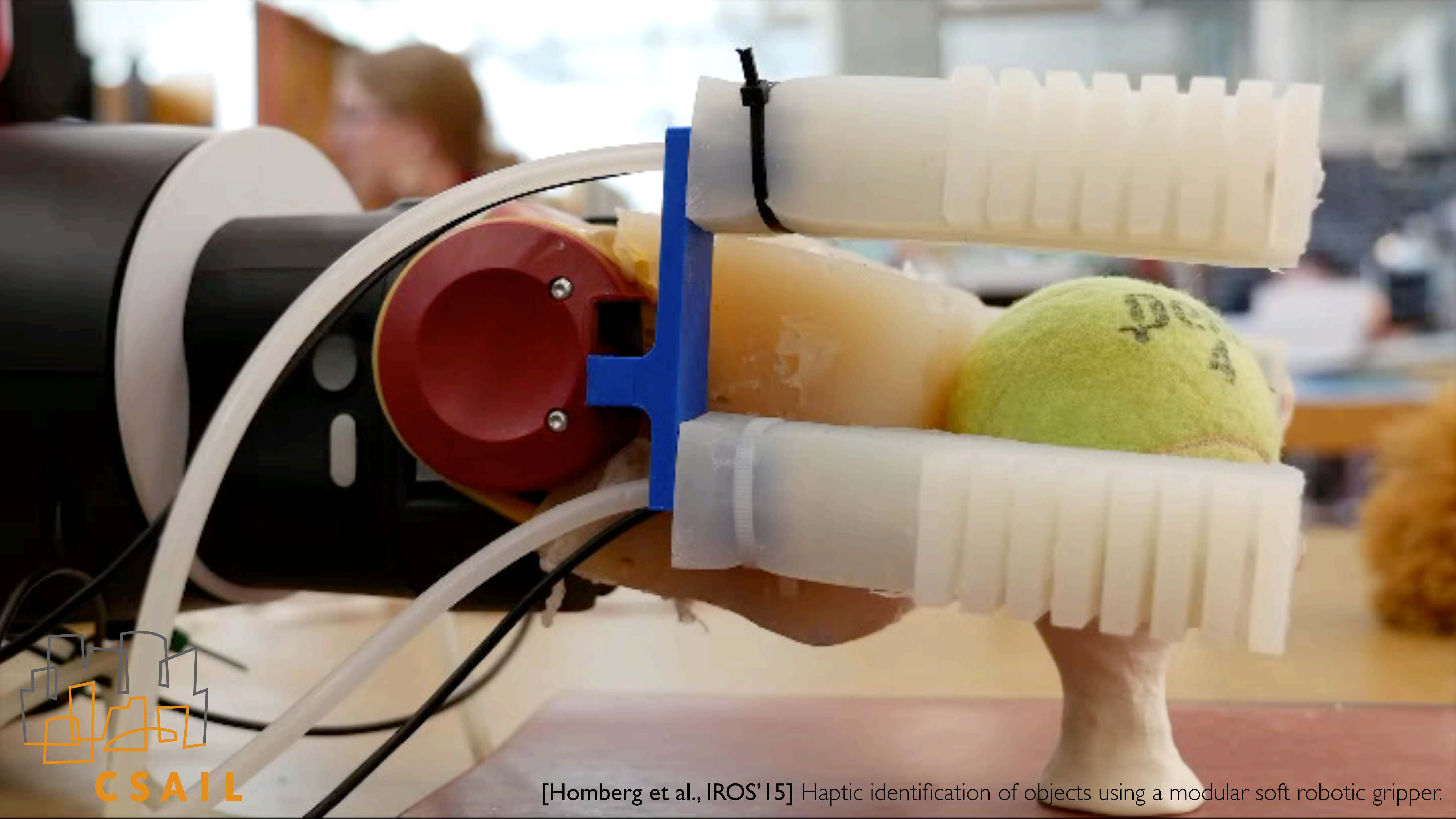


Changhyun Choi, Joseph DelPreto, and Daniela Rus
Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence Laboratory
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Using Vision for Pre- and Post-grasping Object Localization for Soft Hands

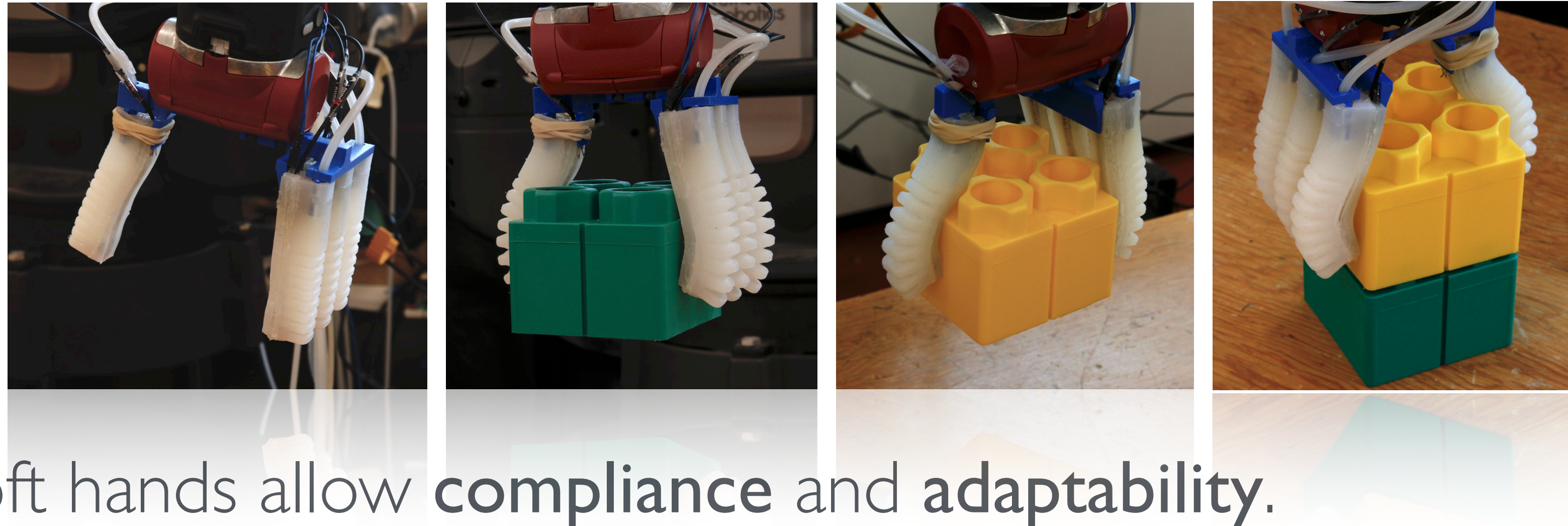


Changhyun Choi, Joseph DelPreto, and Daniela Rus
Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence Laboratory
Massachusetts Institute of Technology





Introduction



- Soft hands allow **compliance** and **adaptability**.
- They increase **uncertainty** of the object pose after grasping.

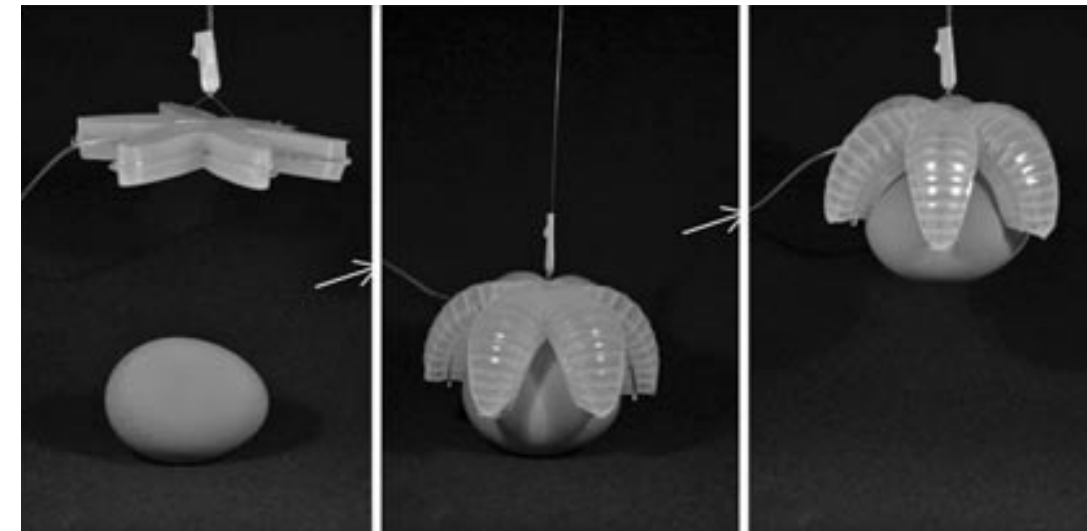
Visual sensing *ameliorates* the increased uncertainty!

- How can we **reduce** the post-grasping uncertainty of object pose?
- How do we enable **soft hands** to perform **advanced manipulation** which requires precise object pose?

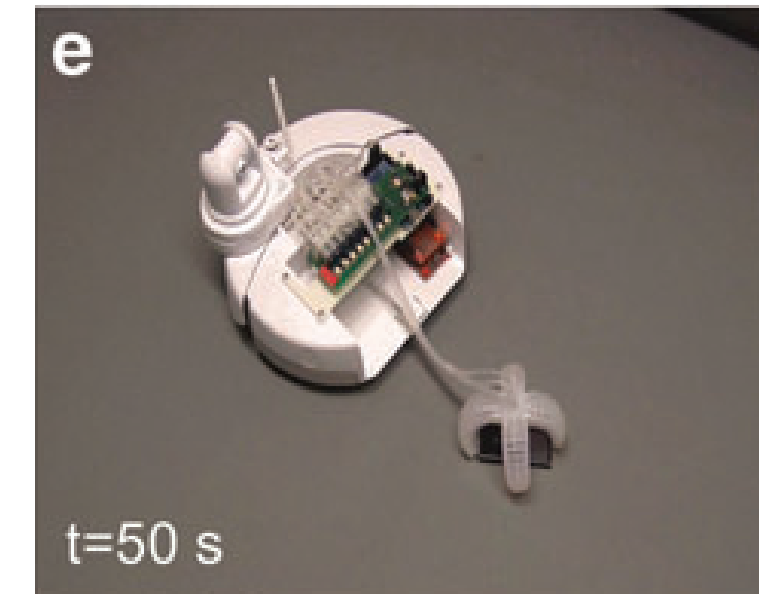
Related Work



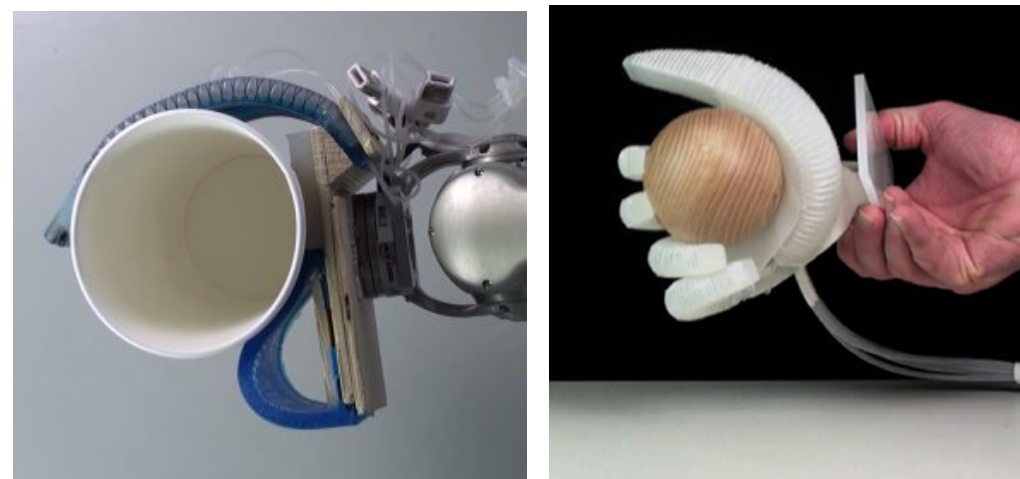
Jamming Gripper
Brown et al., PNAS'10



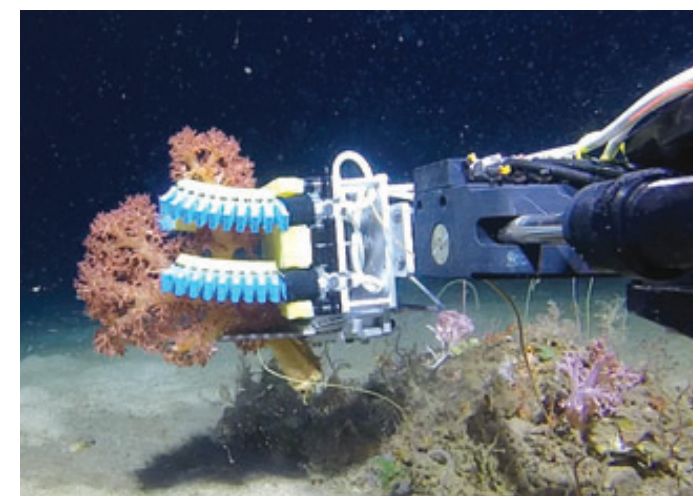
Starfish-shaped Gripper
Ilievski et al., Angewandte Chemie'11



Quadruped Gripper
Stokes et al., SoRo'14



Multi-finger Soft Hands
Deimel & Brock, ICRA'13 & IJRR'16



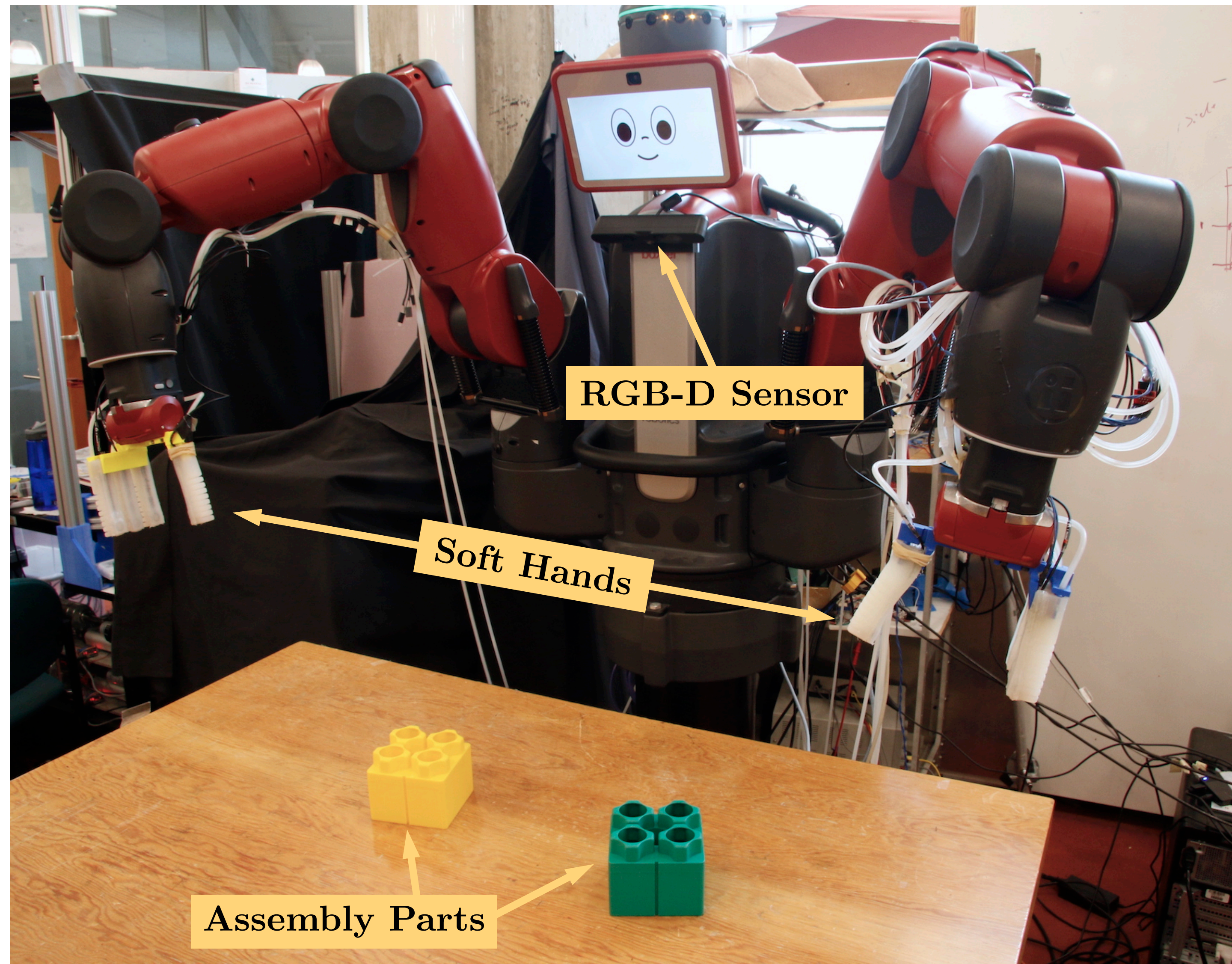
Multi-finger Soft Hands
Galloway et al., SoRo'16

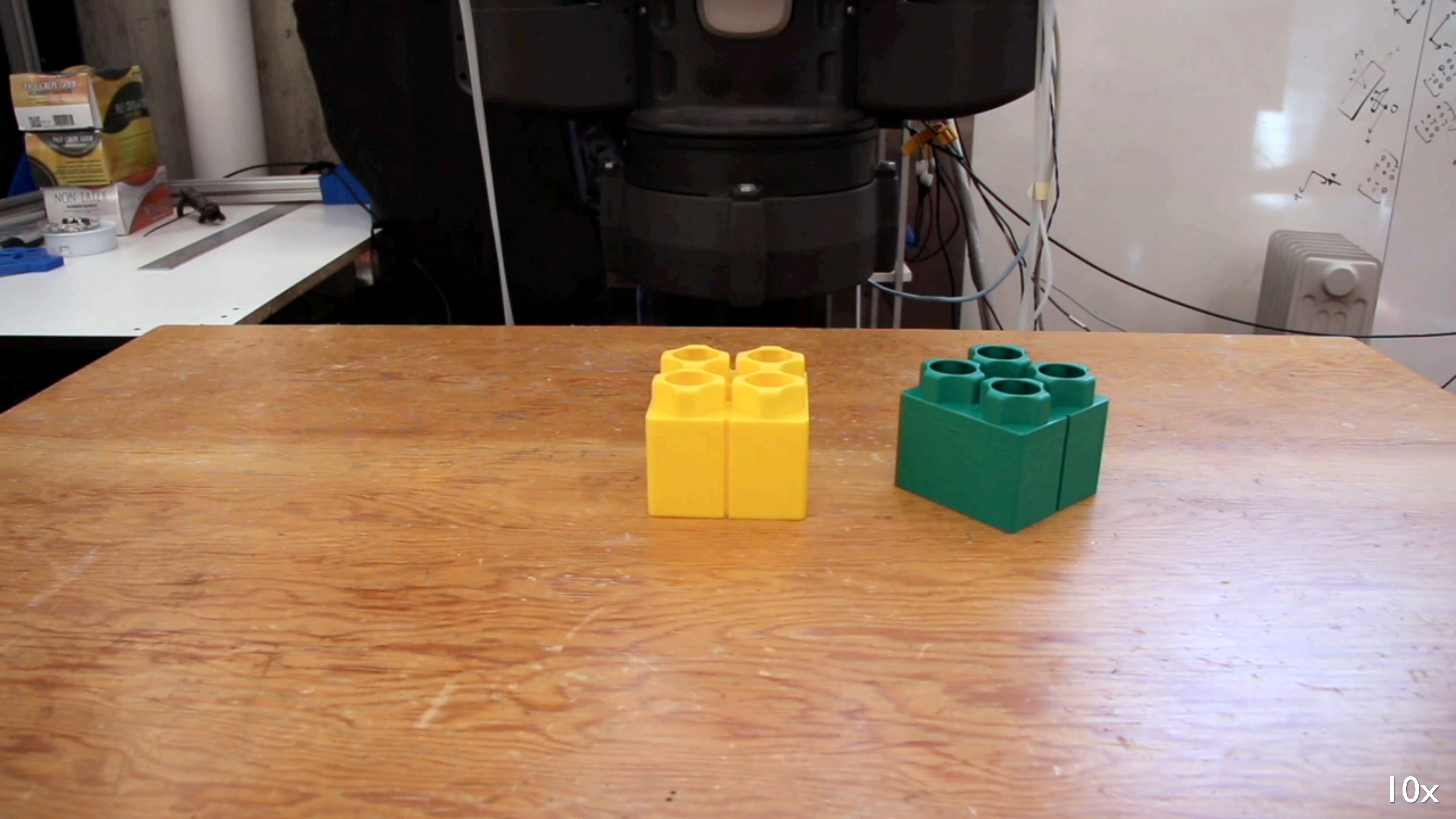


Multi-finger Soft Hands
Homberg et al., IROS'15

- Closing loop between *soft manipulation* and *visual perception* has been **less** addressed.
- We employ an RGB-D vision to go **beyond simple grasping** and to enable soft hands to do **advanced object manipulation**.

System Overview

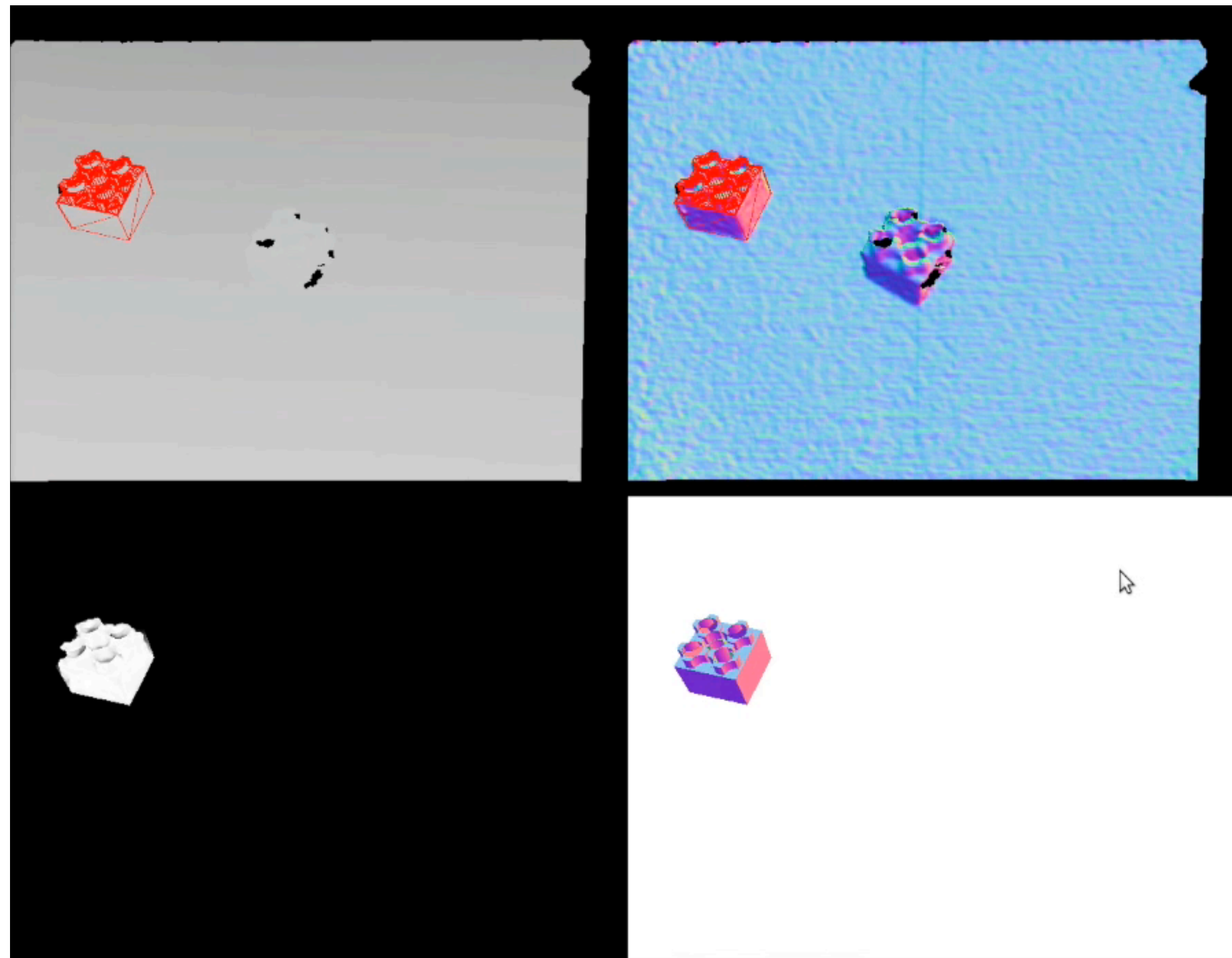




10x

Pre-grasping Object Localization

Goal: To estimate the 6-DOF **pose** of each object on a table

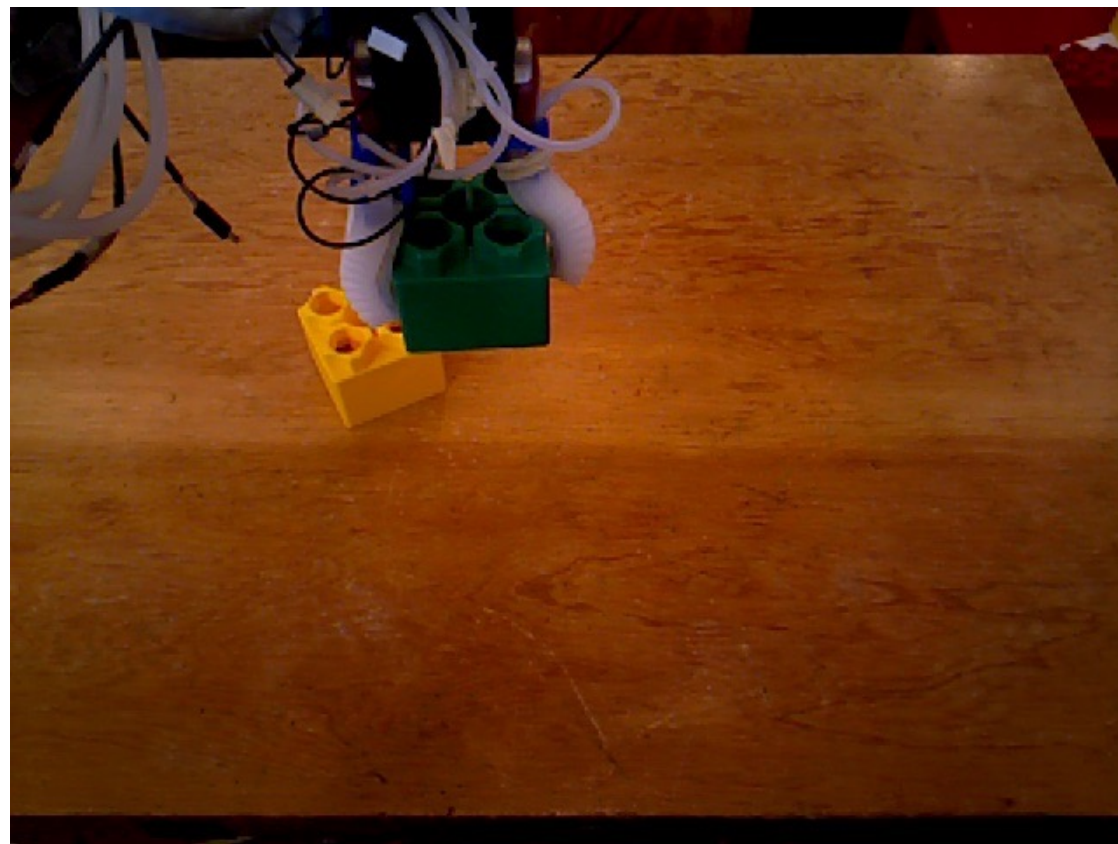


- Planar segmentation (table-top assumption)
- For each foreground object point cloud
 - center location $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^3$
 - a set of rotations (in-plane) $\mathbf{R}_i \in \mathcal{R} \subset SO(3)$
- An ICP algorithm is initialized
- The maximum likelihood pose is chosen for each object

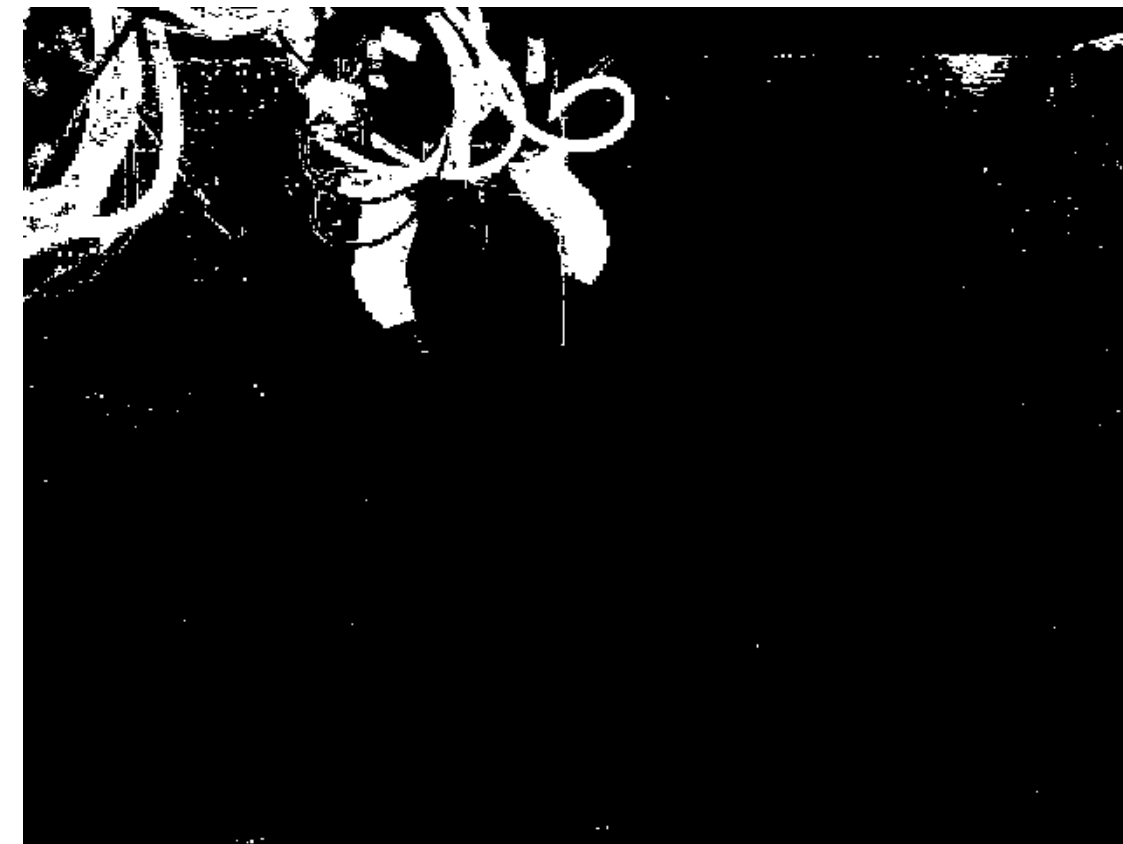
In-hand Object Localization (IOL)

Goal: To estimate the 6-DOF **pose** of the object in the **hand**

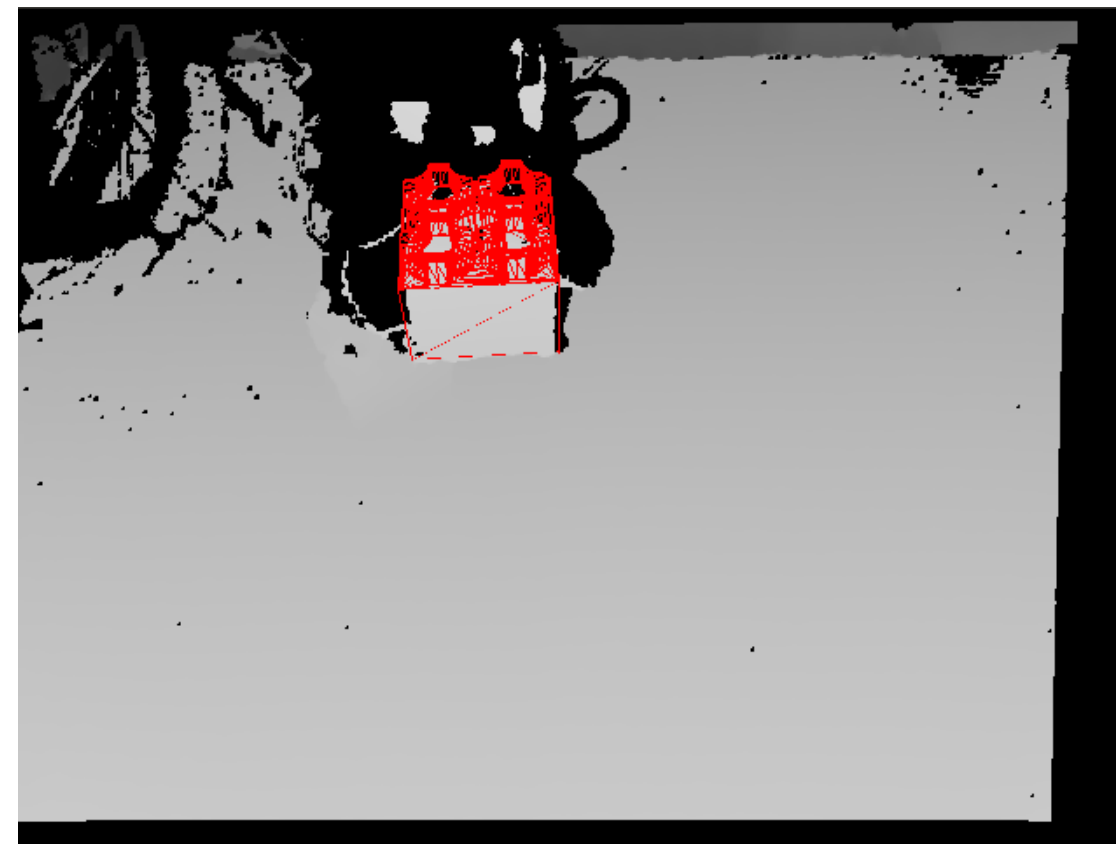
Occlusions by fingers!



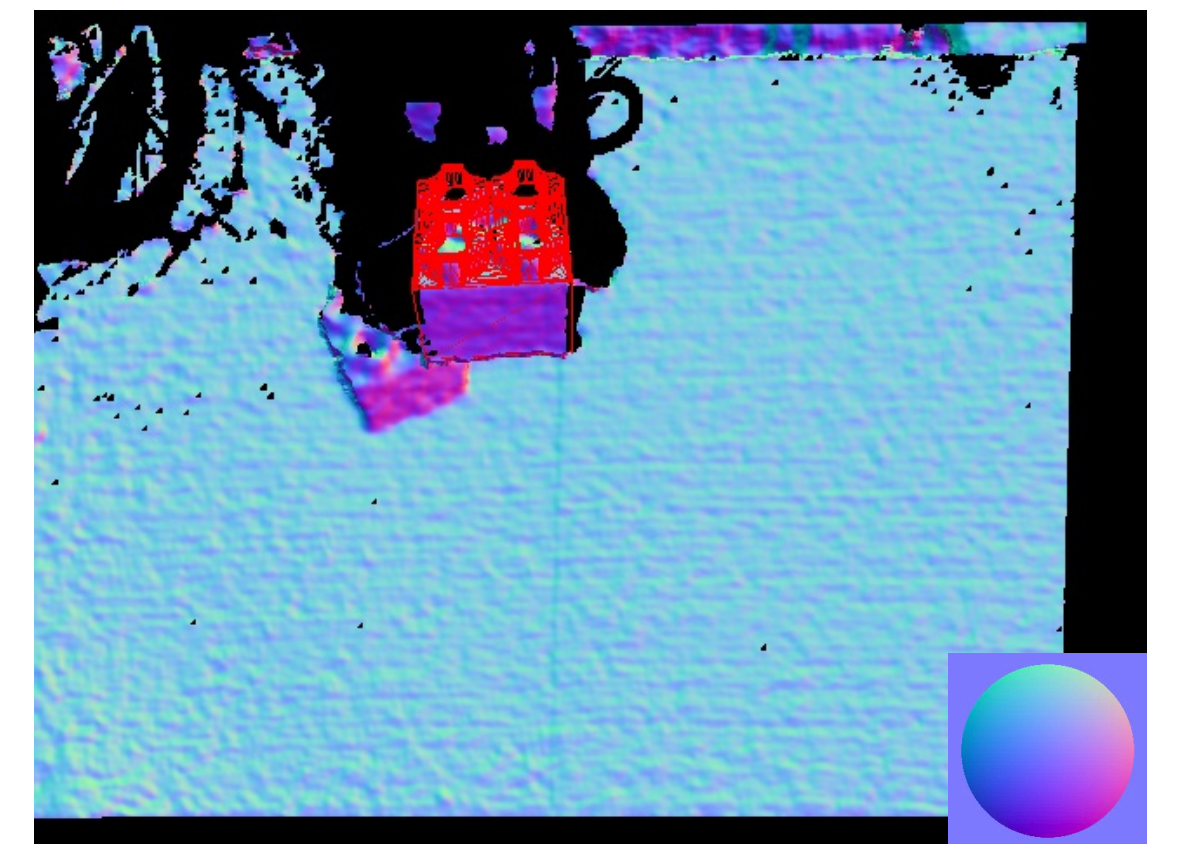
RGB



Hand detection

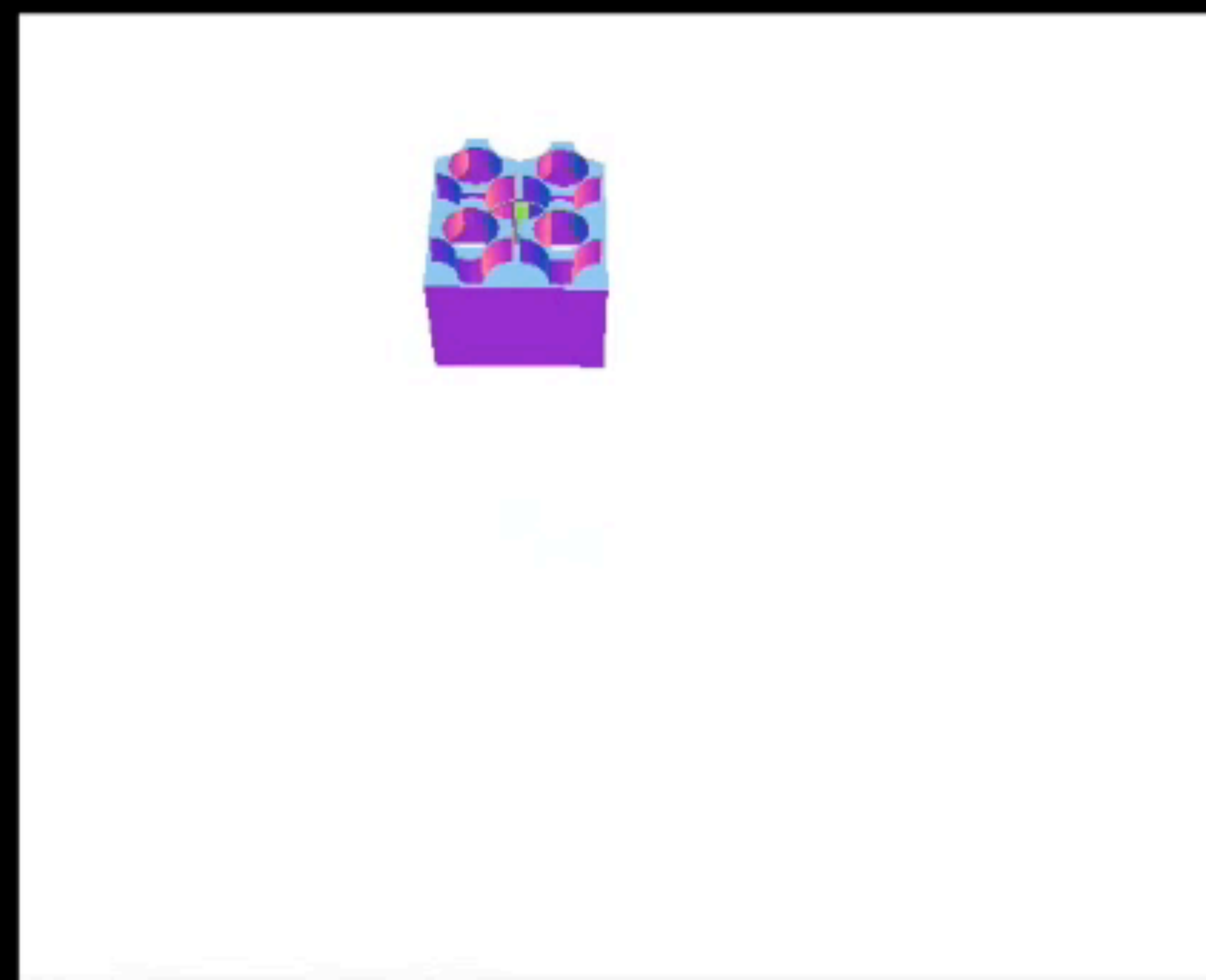
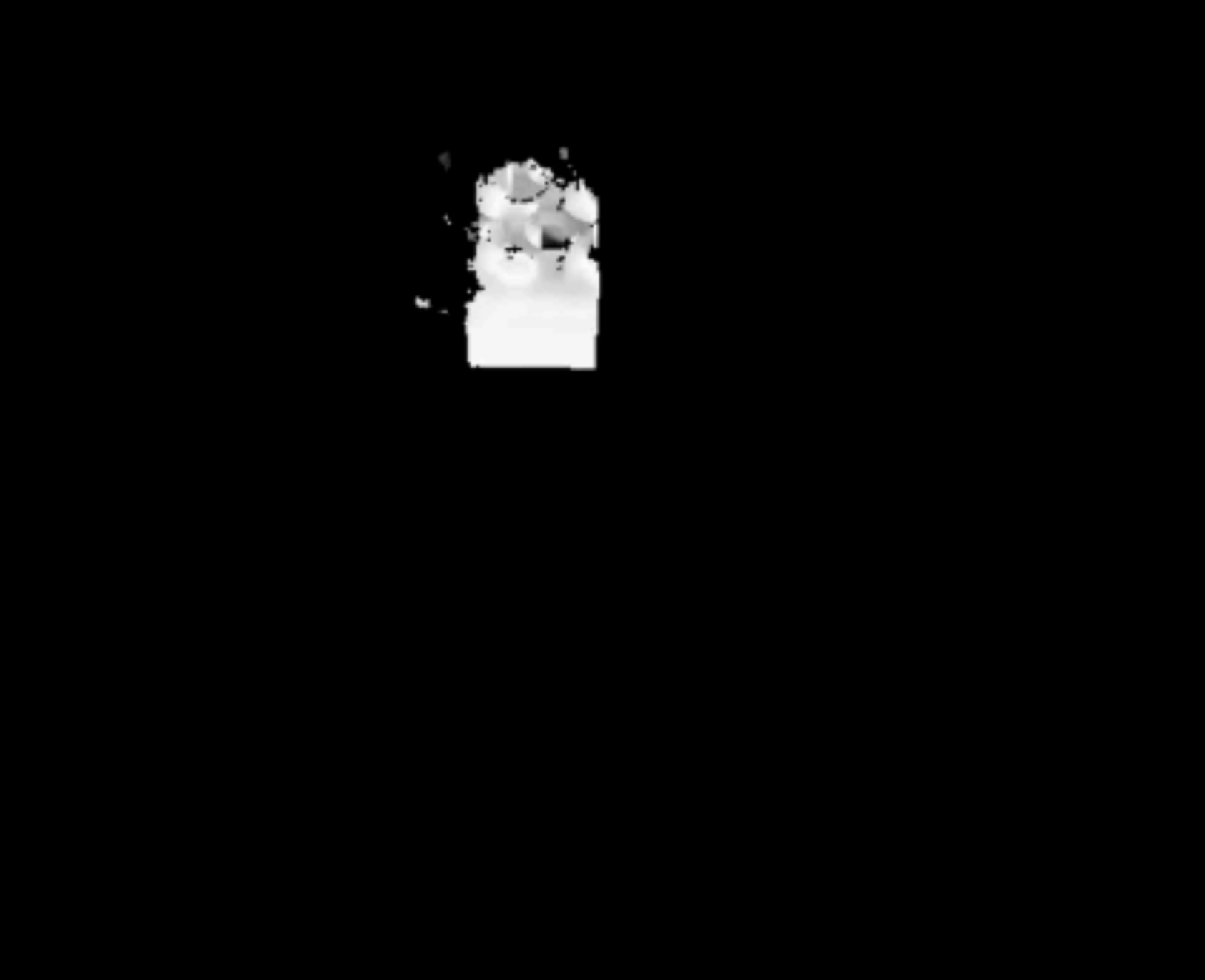
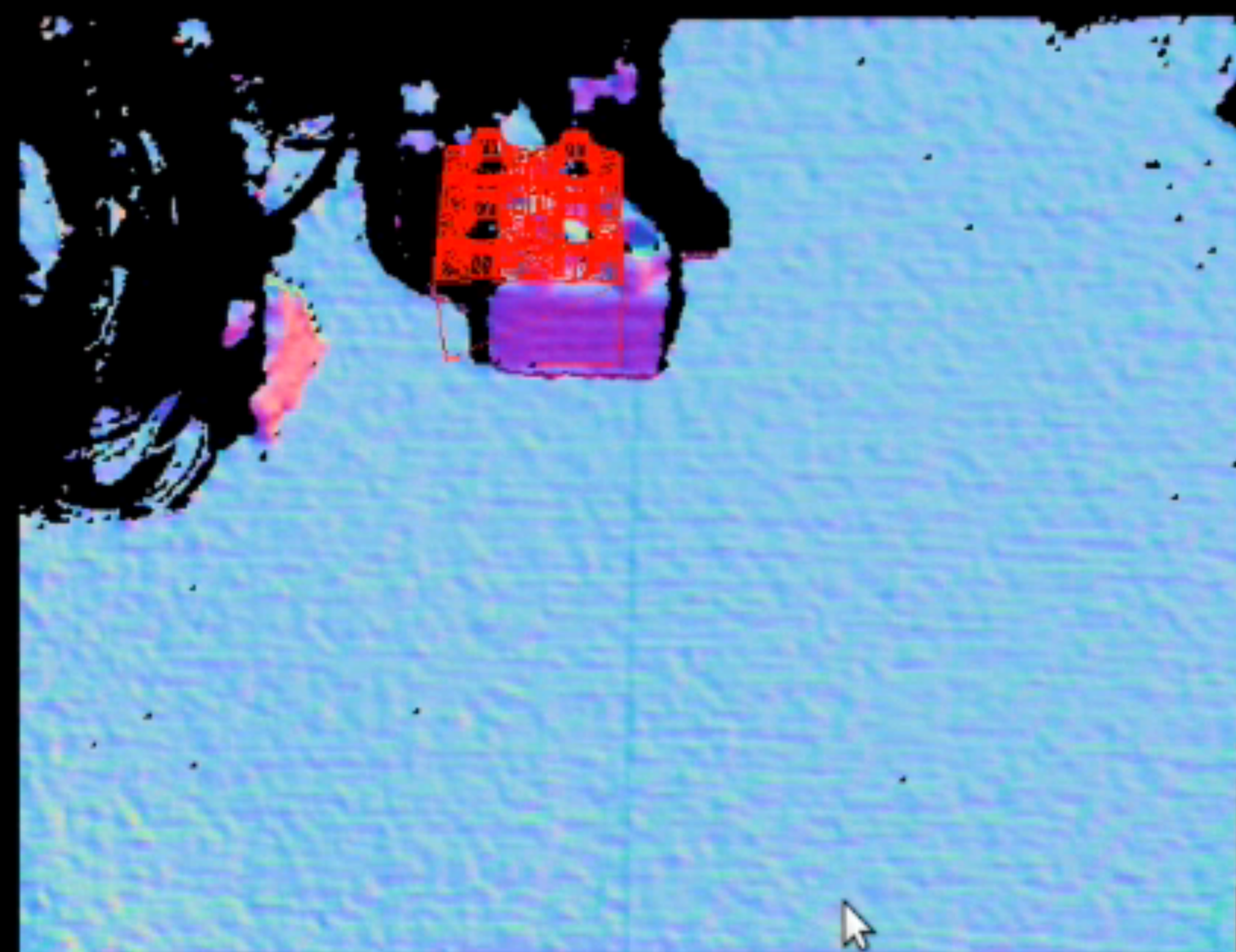
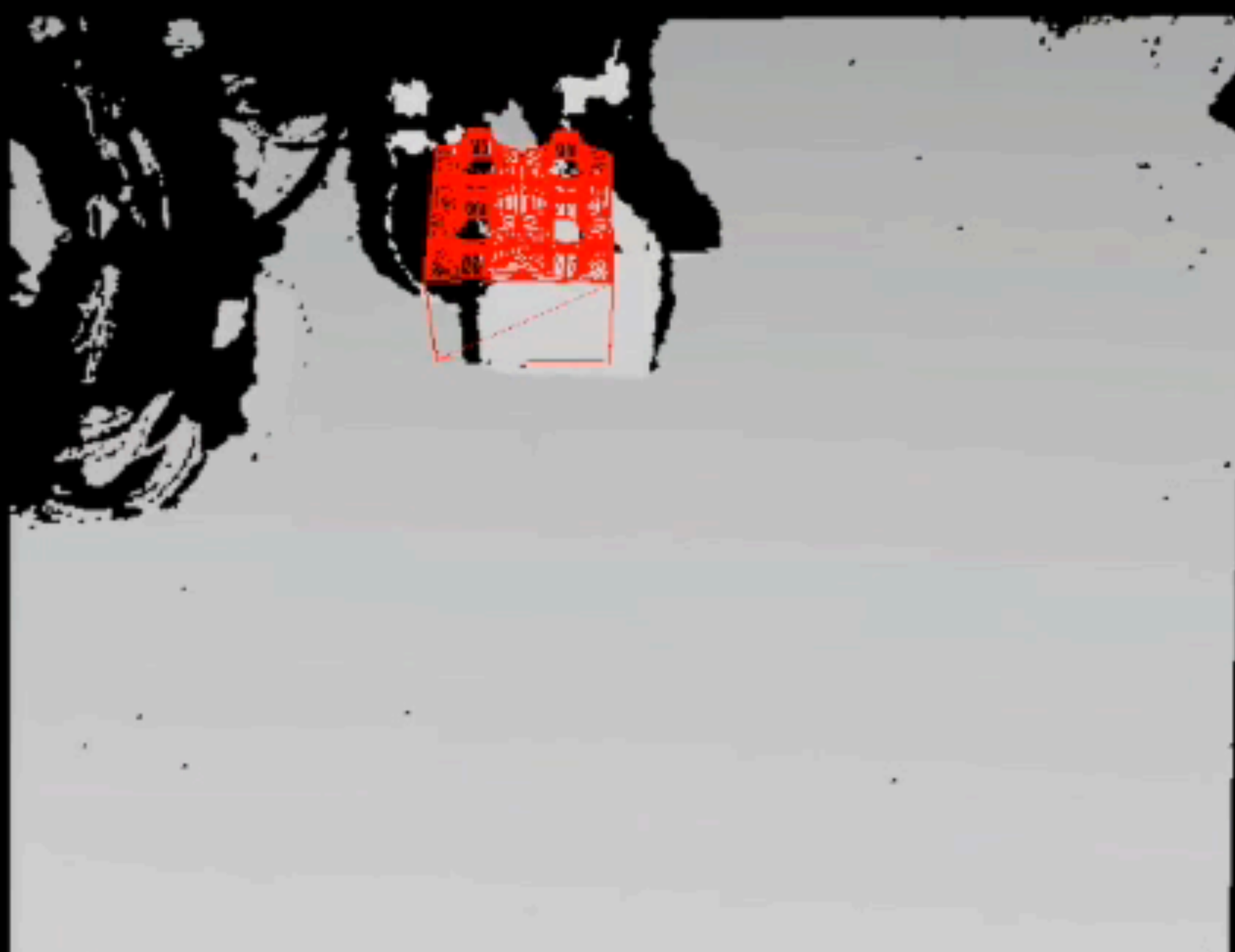


Depth

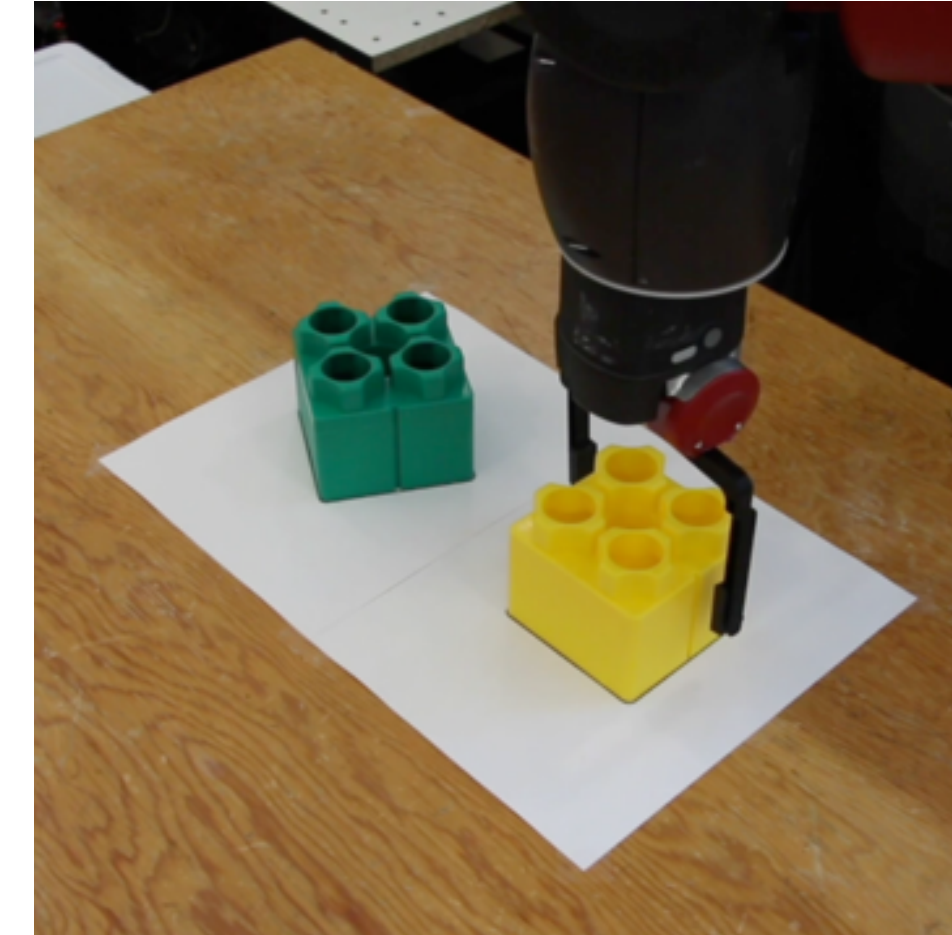
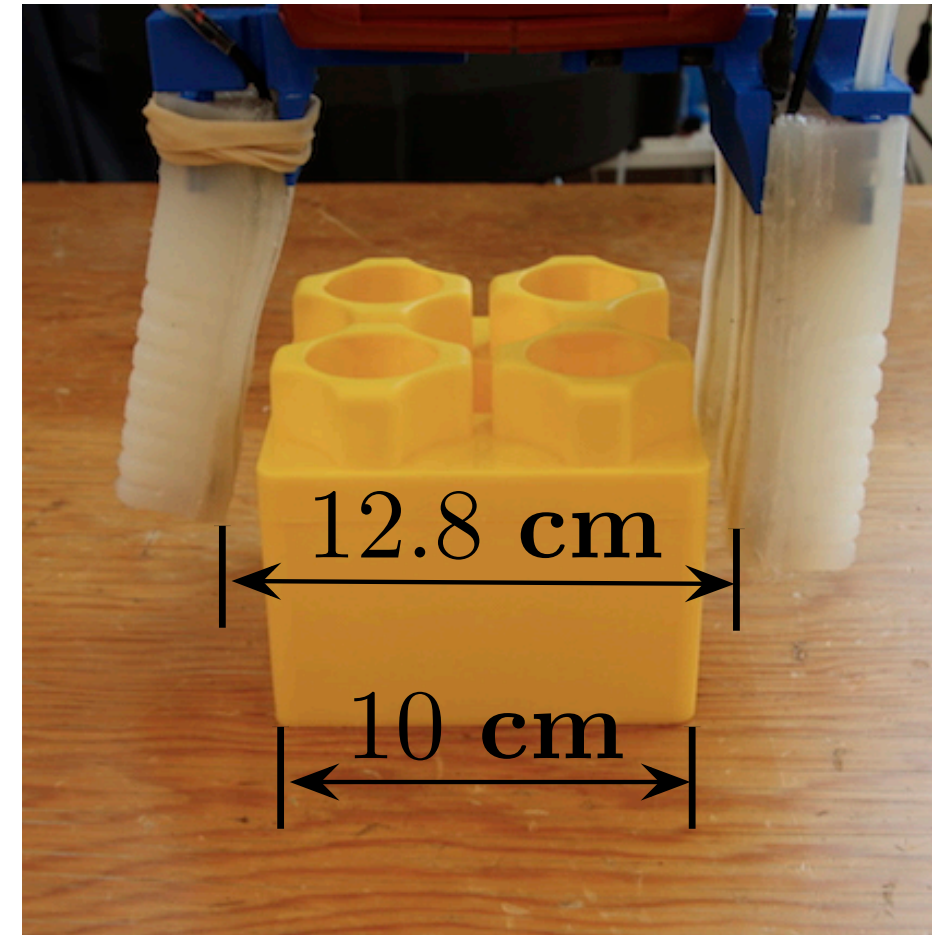
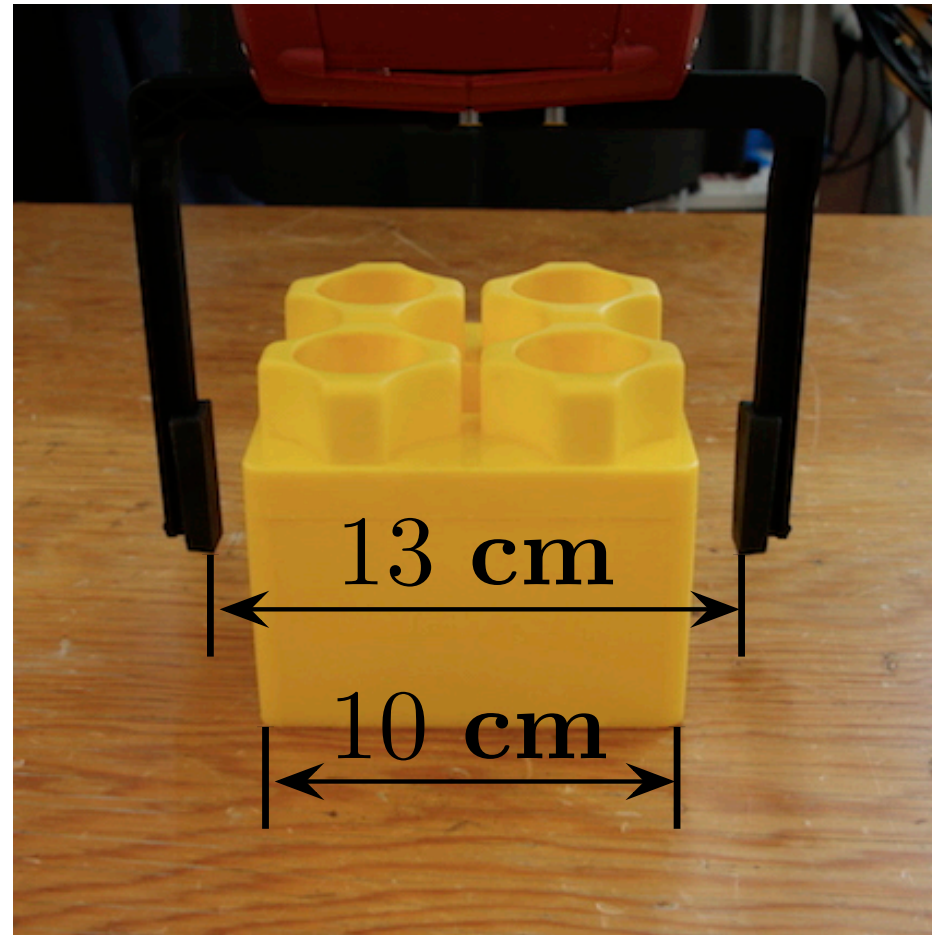


Normal

- The hand regions are estimated from a **Gaussian naive Bayes classification** (H & S).
- The detected finger regions are then *ignored* in the **depth-based object localization**.

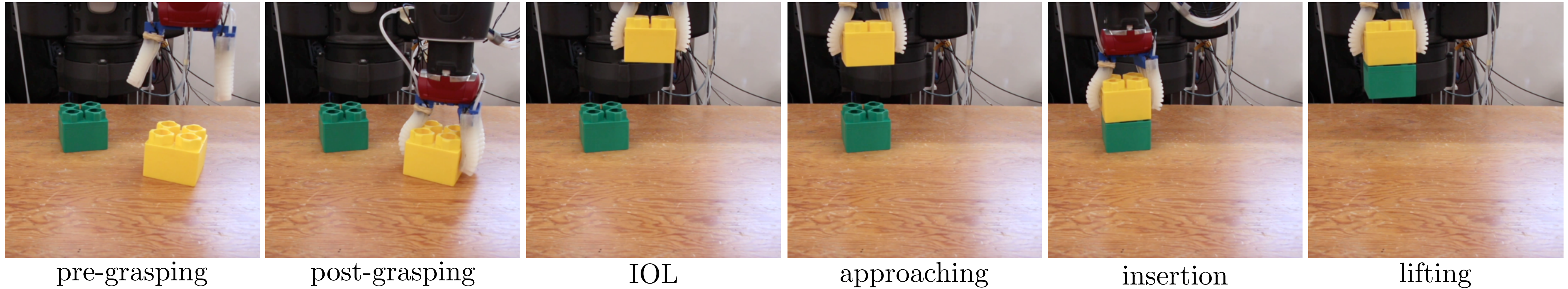


Evaluation

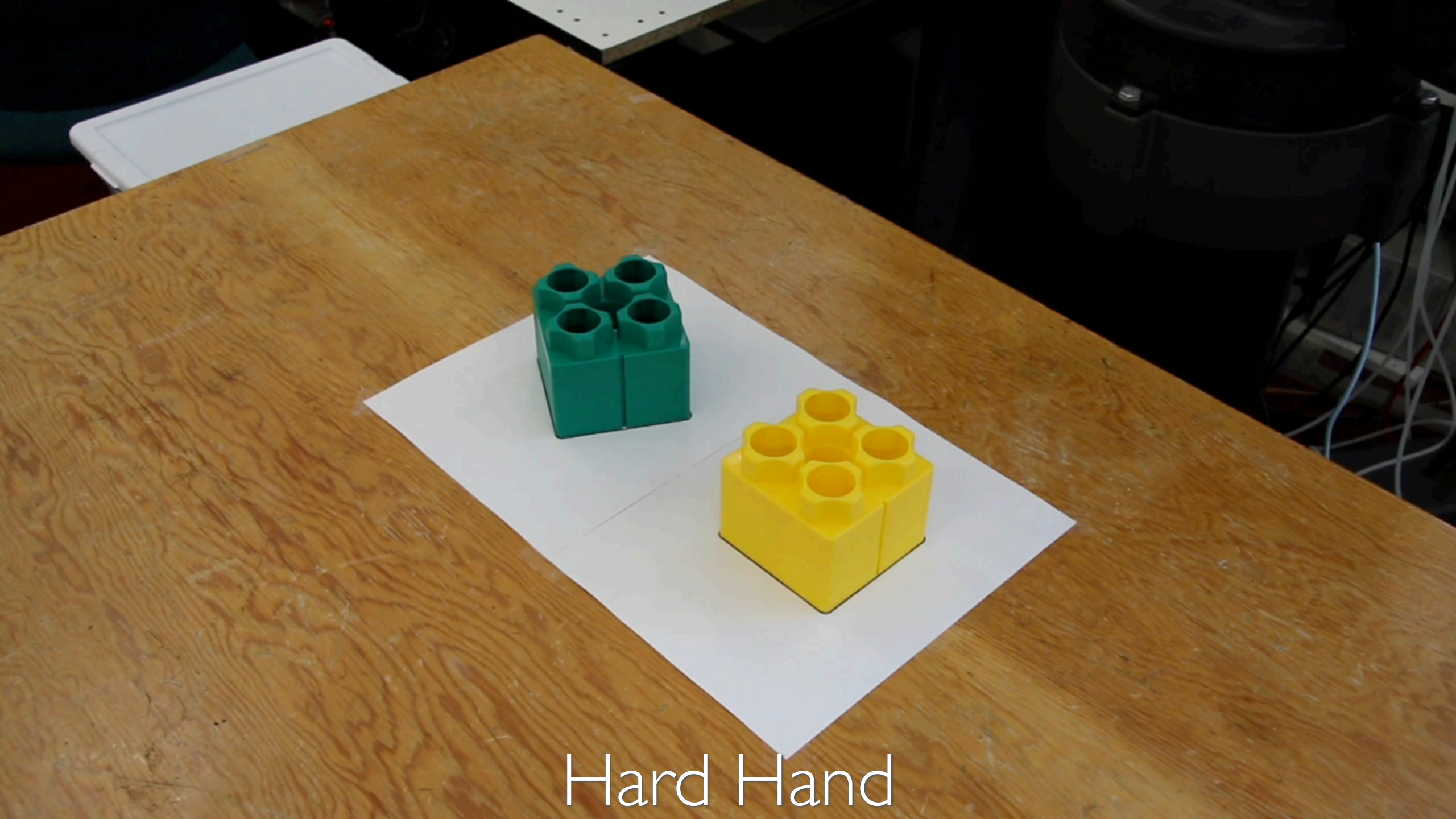


- Compare **hard** and **soft** hands
- **With** and **without** the IOL
- 4 configurations: **H**, **HI**, **S**, **SI**
- Fixed the locations of the blocks on the table
- 50 trials with Gaussian noise in object pose estimates

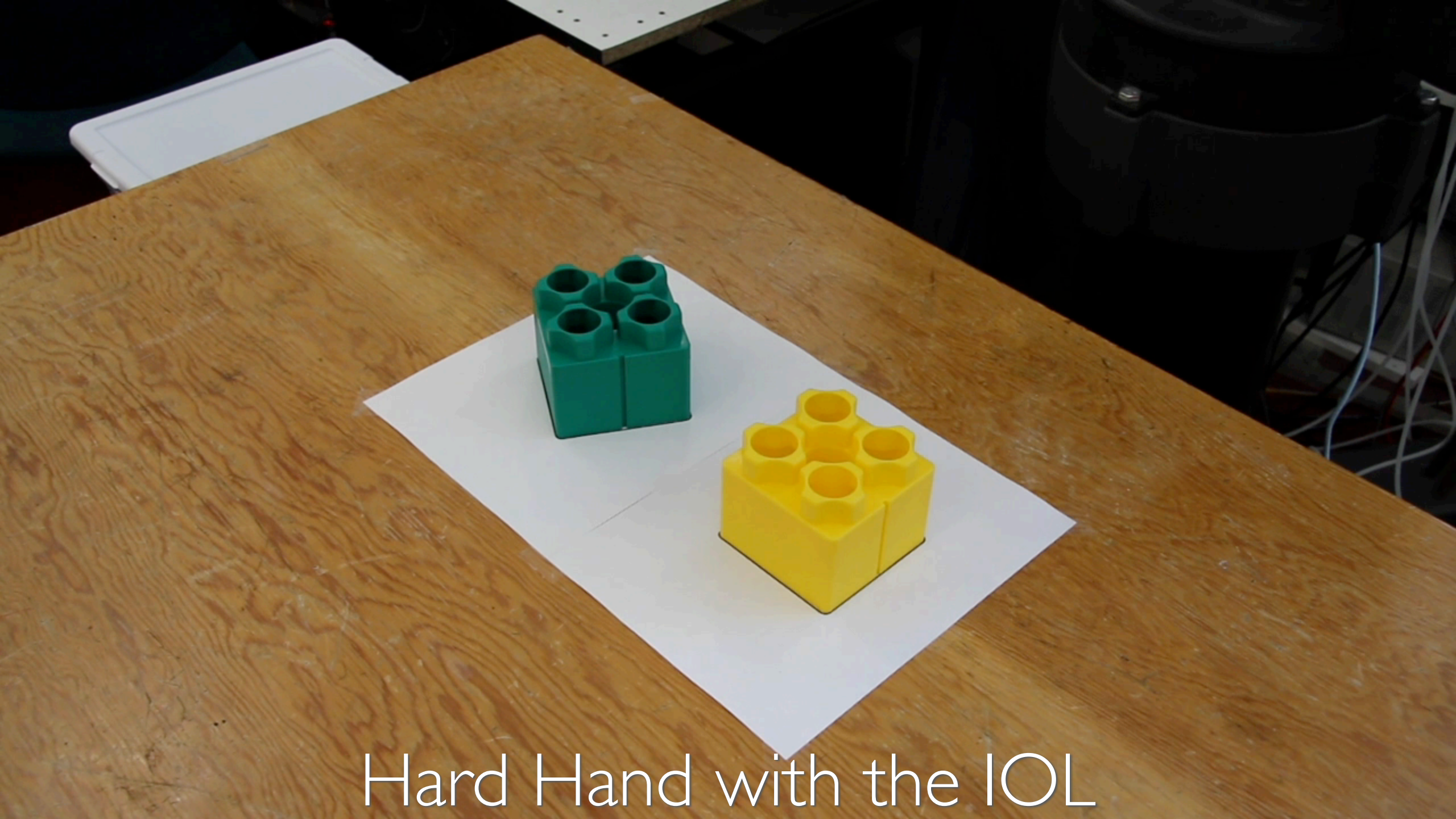
Evaluation



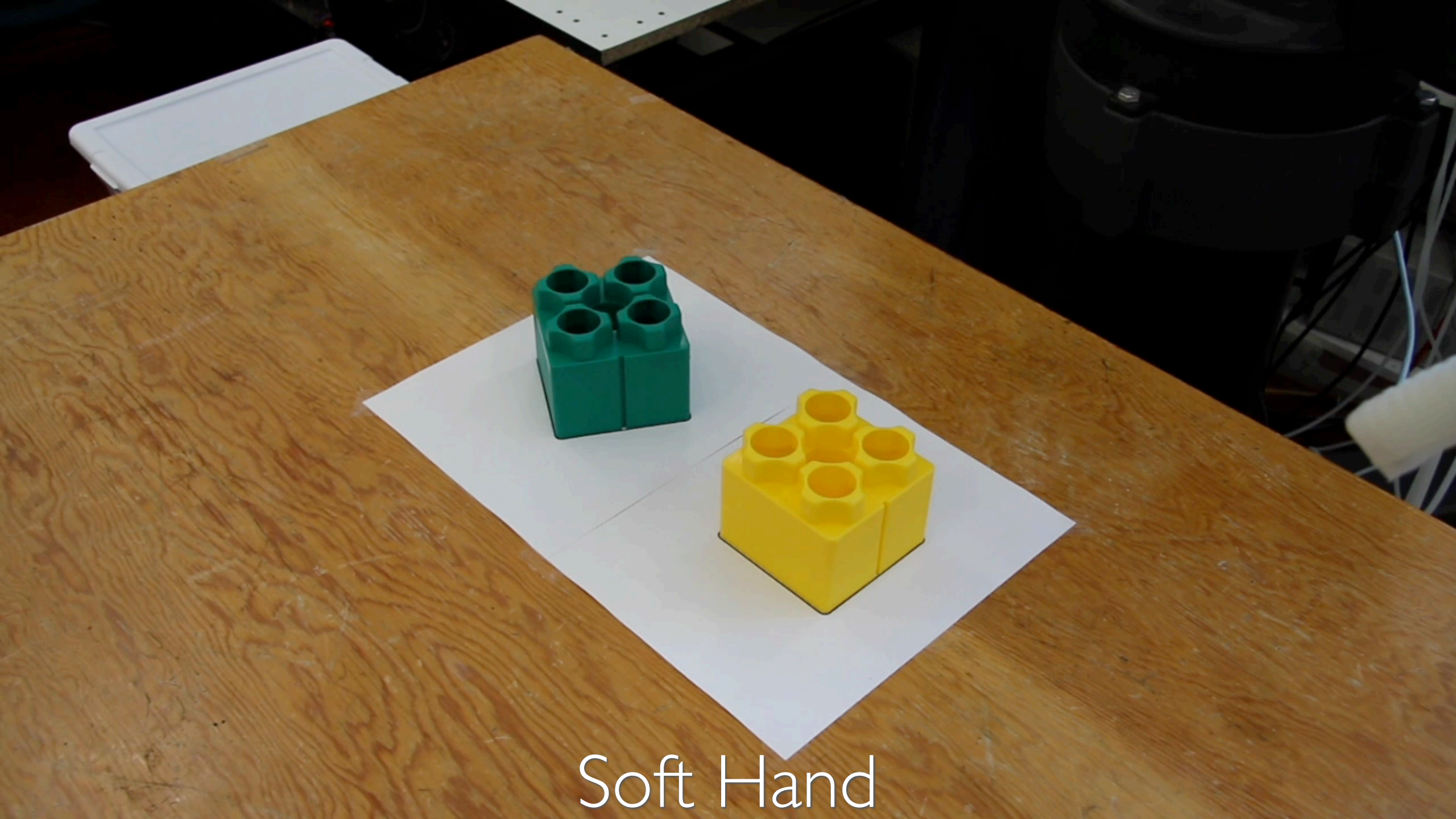
- if two blocks are lifted together, *success*
- otherwise, *failure*



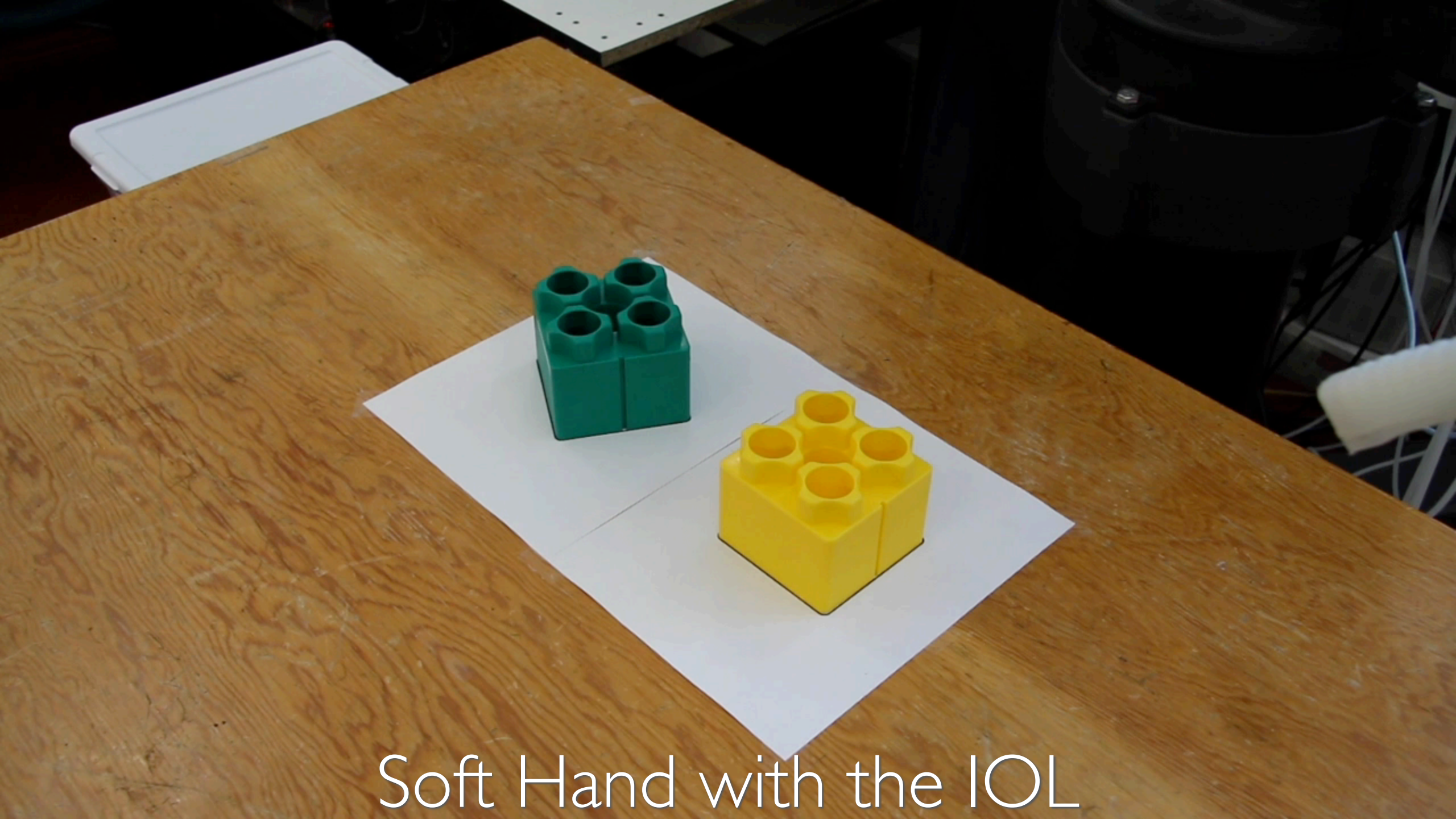
Hard Hand



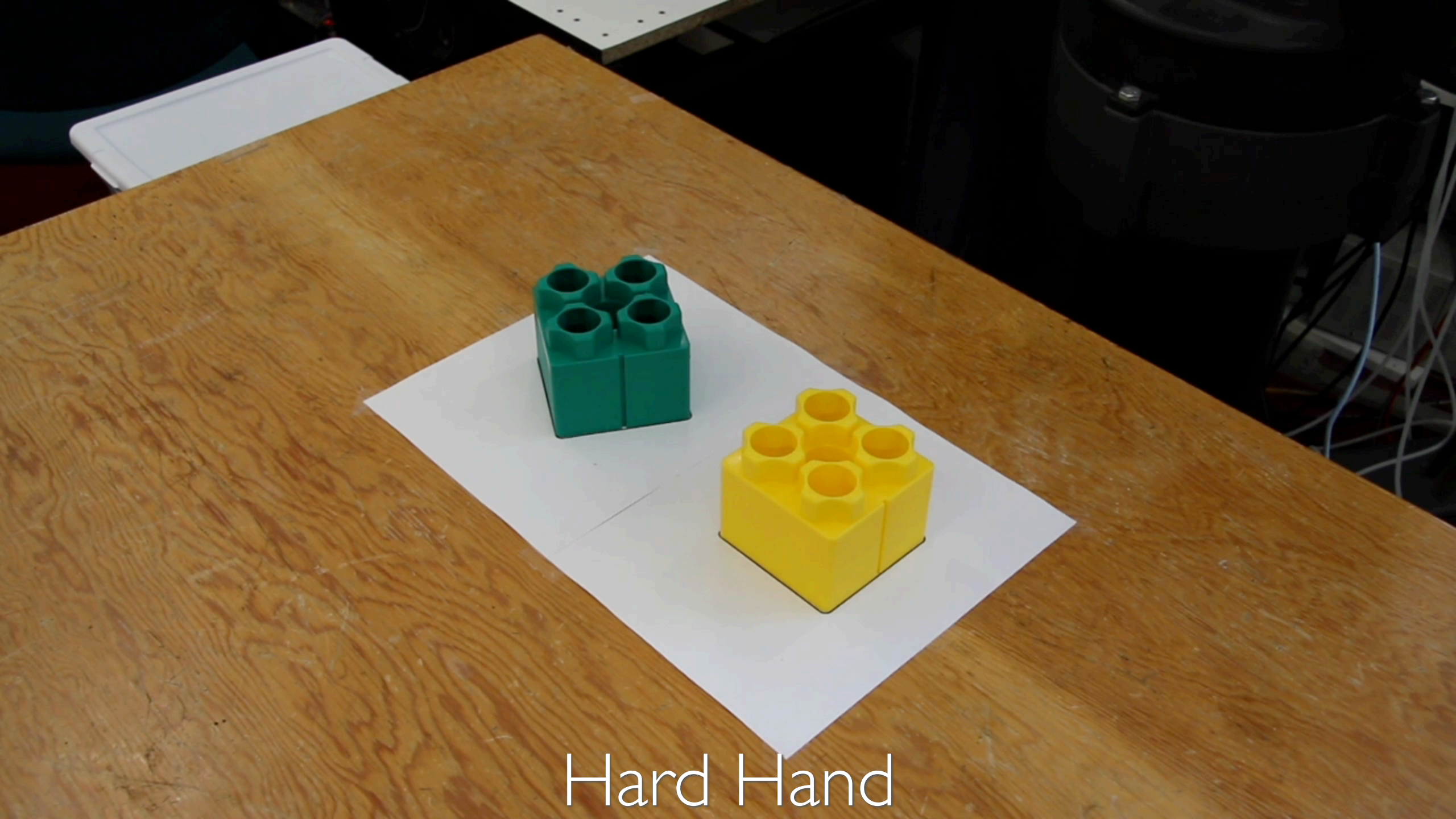
Hard Hand with the IOL



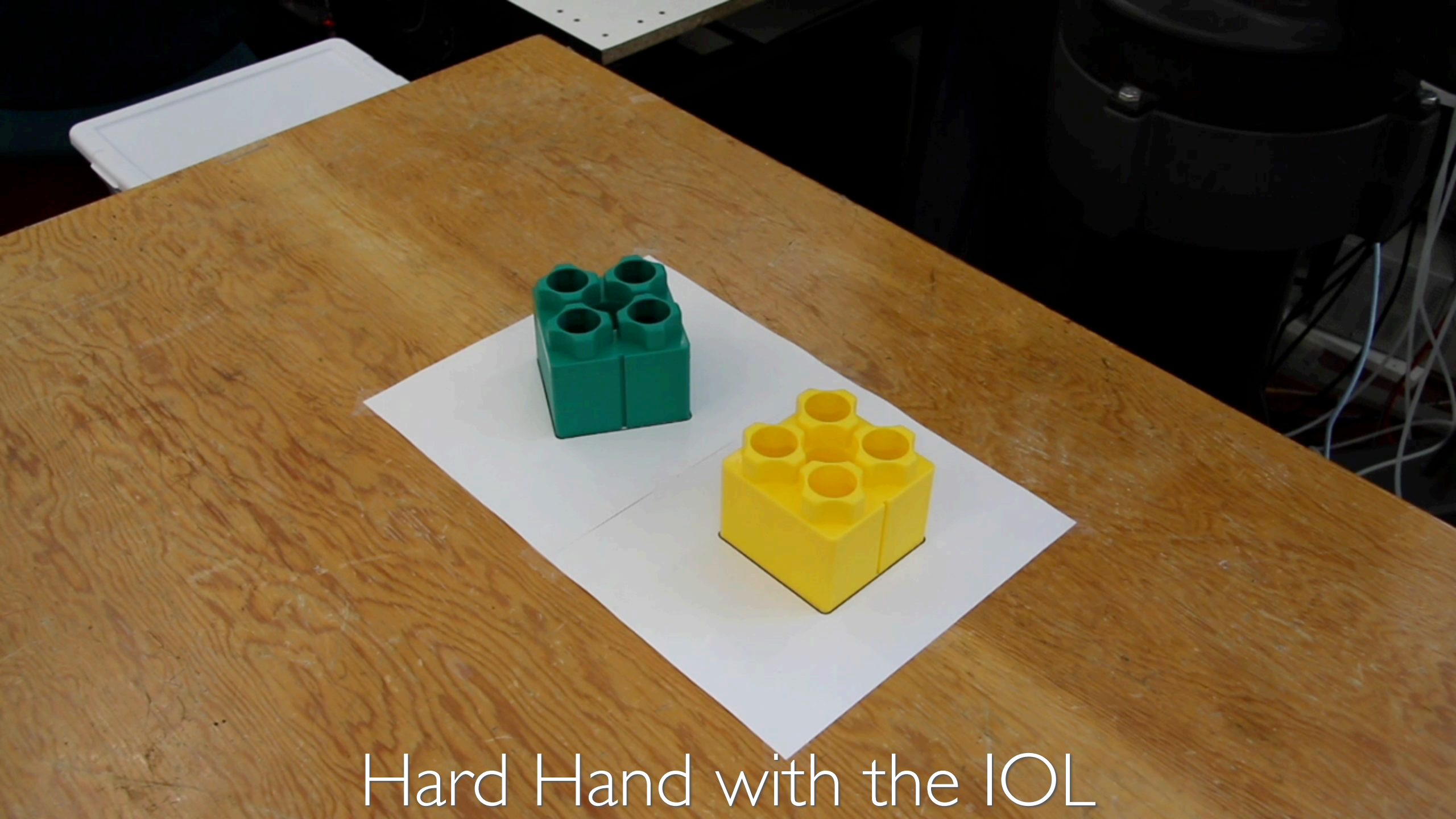
Soft Hand



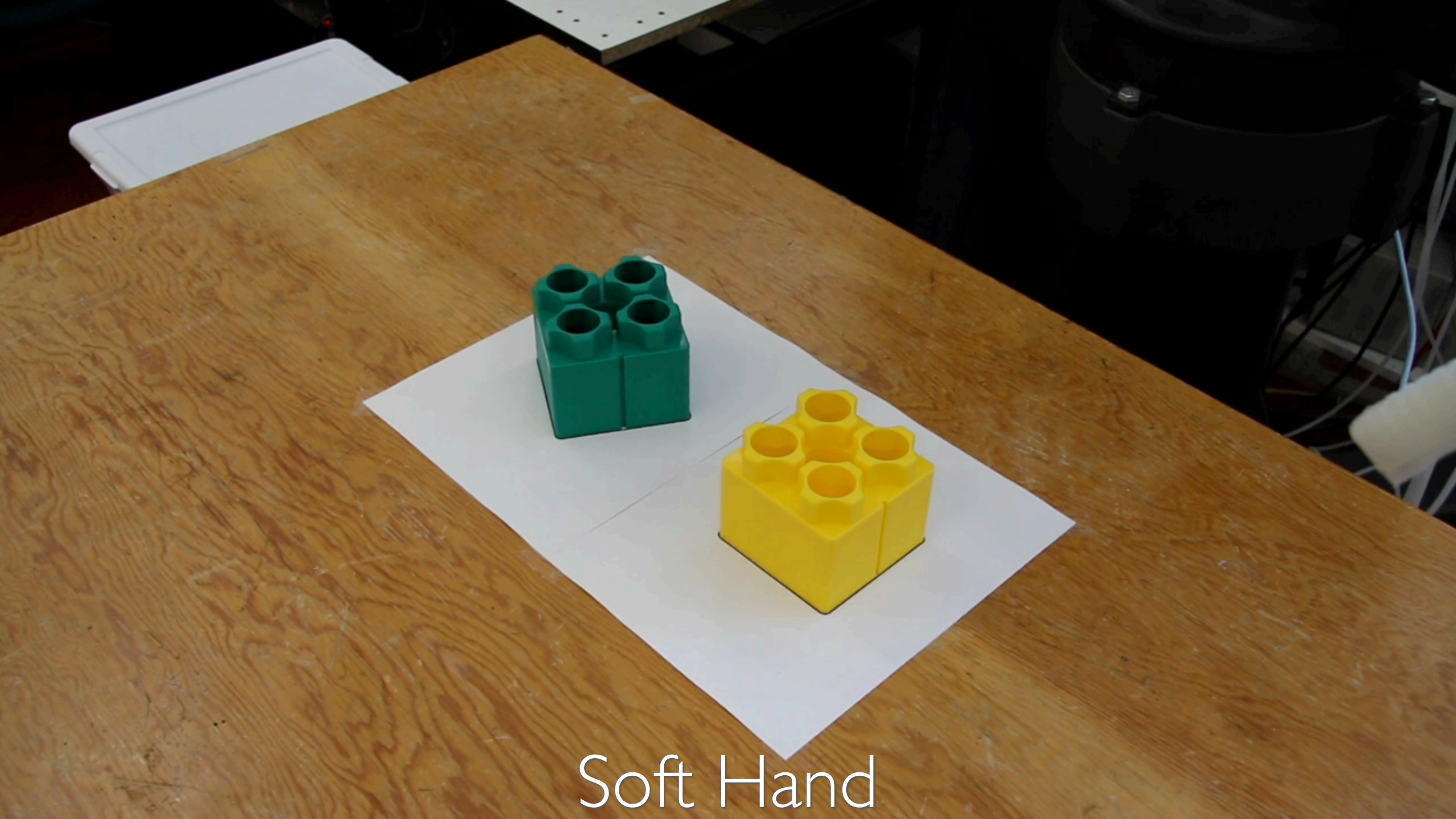
Soft Hand with the IOL



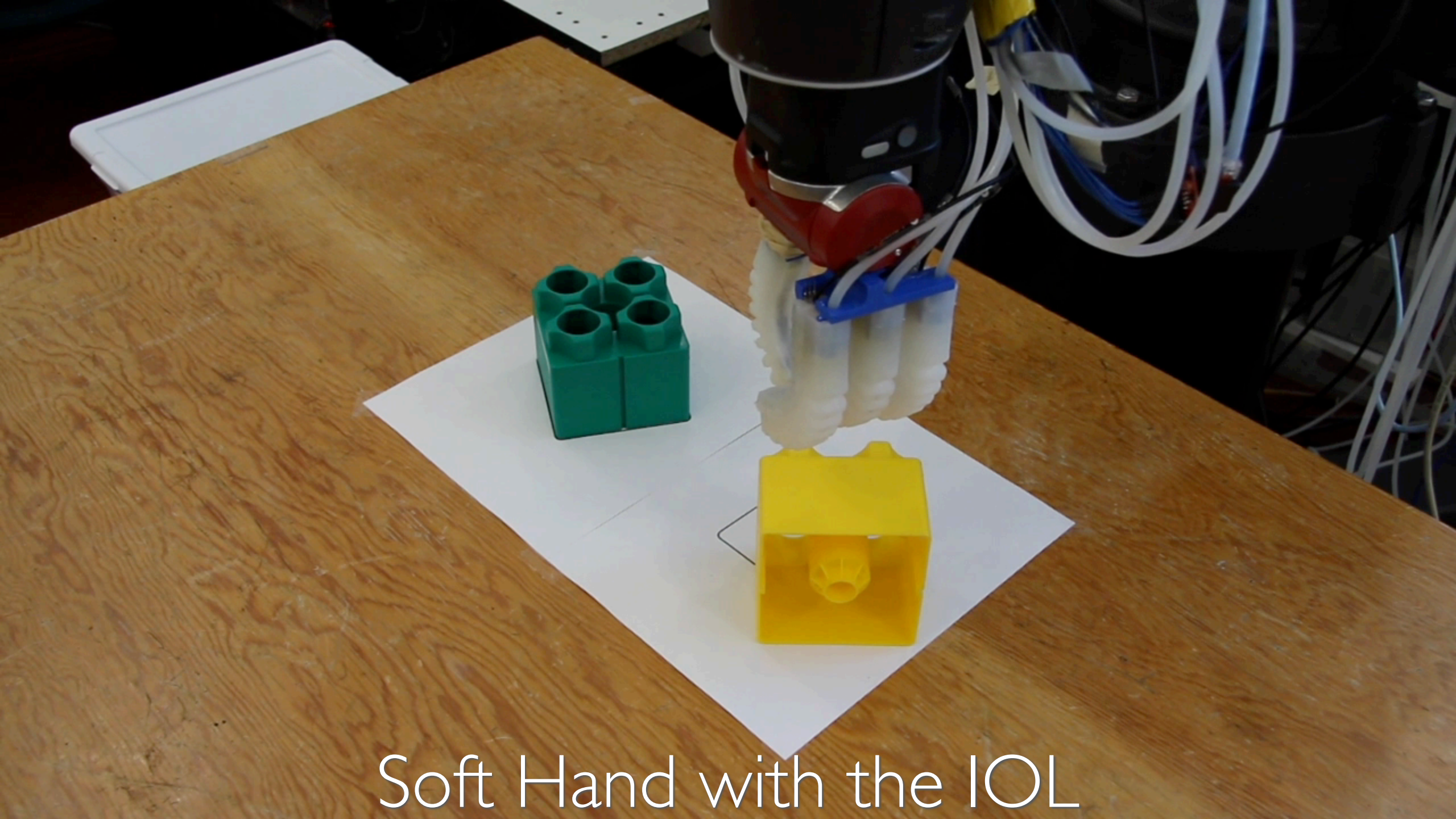
Hard Hand



Hard Hand with the IOL



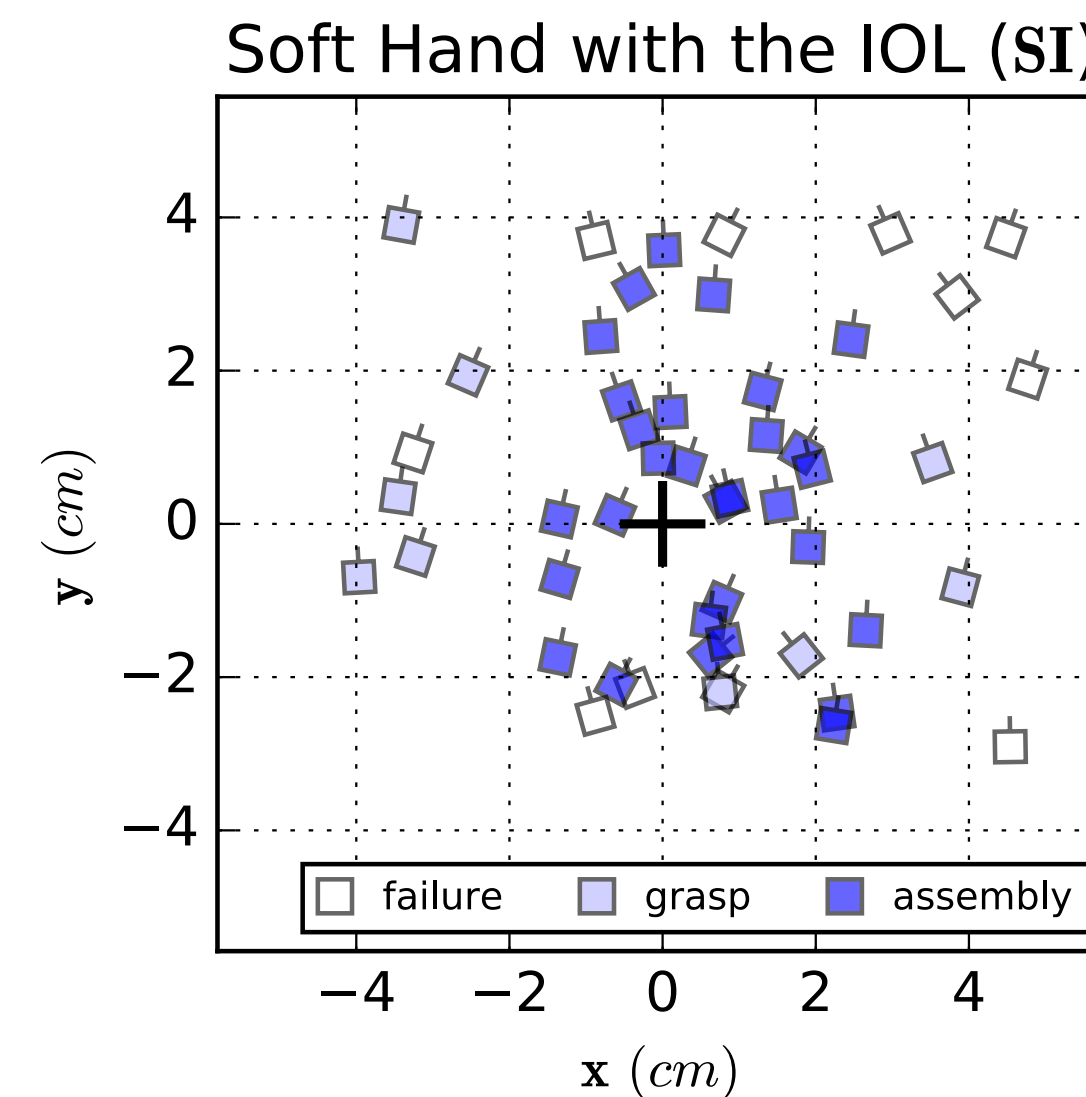
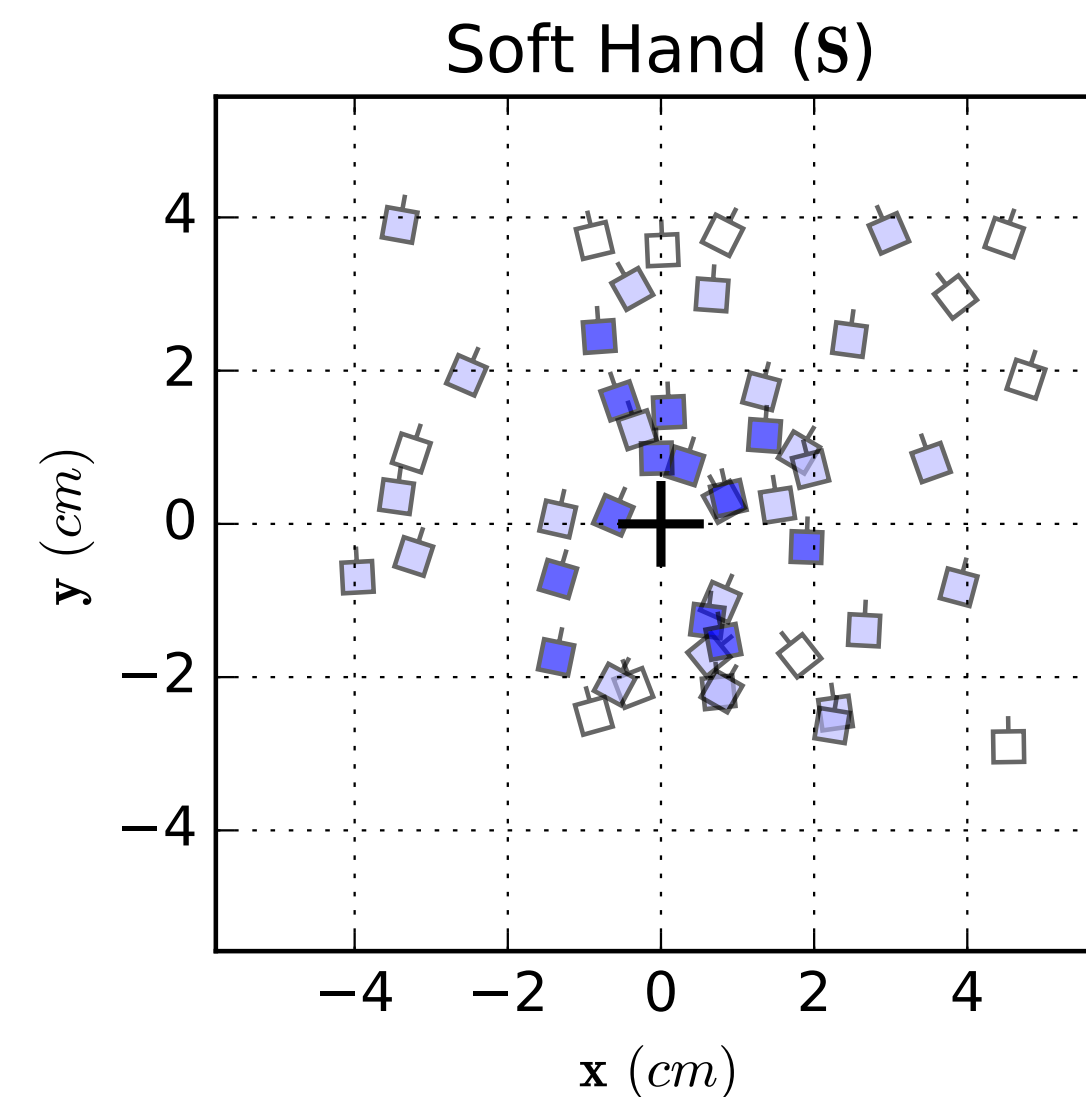
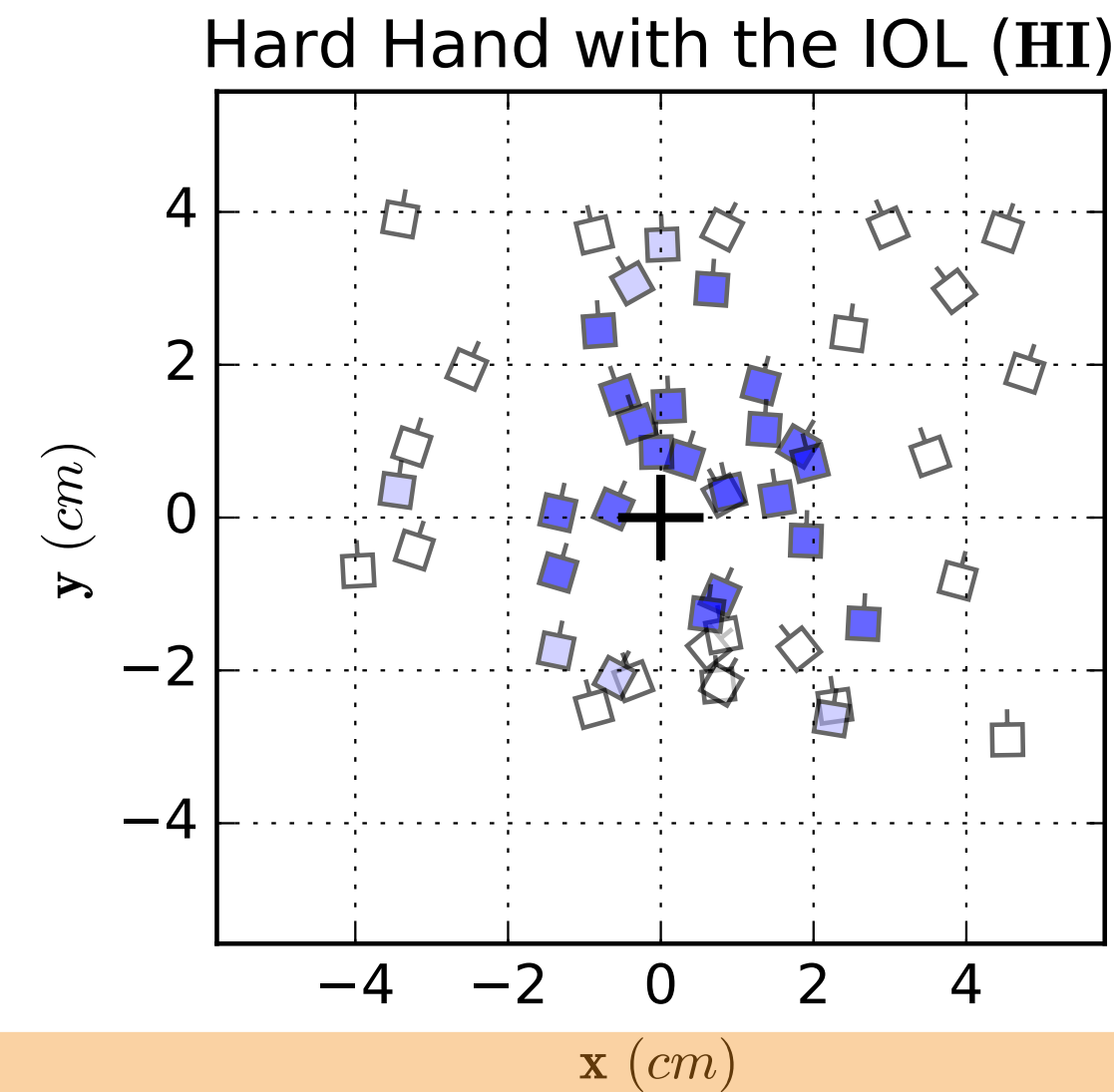
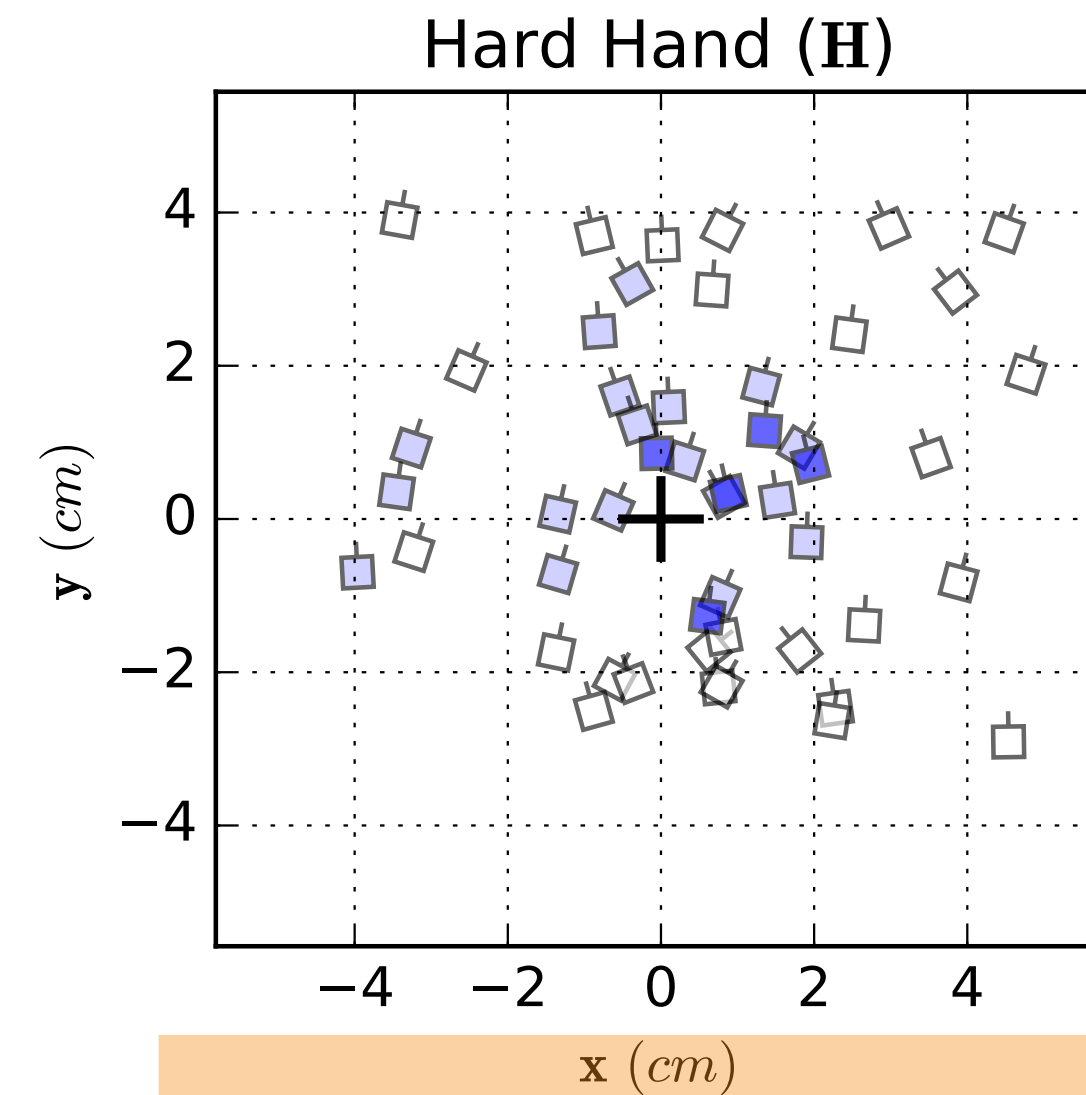
Soft Hand



Soft Hand with the IOL

Evaluation: Fixed + Noise

Compliance of Soft Hand



Effectiveness of IOL



Evaluation: Fixed + Noise

Table 1: Success rates for 50 trials of the Gaussian noise experiment.

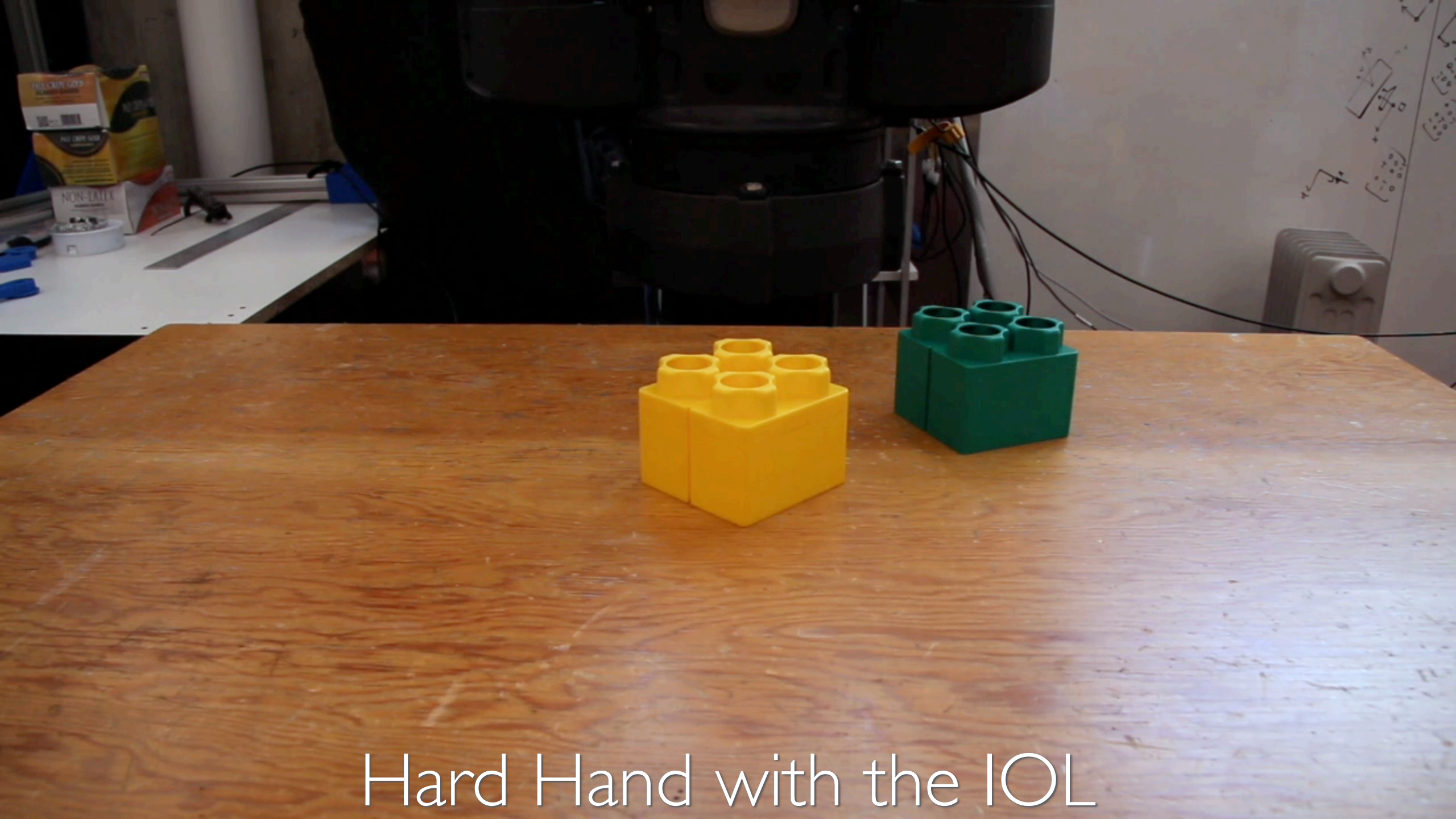
Measure	Hard Hand		Soft Hand	
	\neg IOL (H)	IOL (HI)	\neg IOL (S)	IOL (SI)
# of Failure	27	23	11	11
# of Grasping	18	7	26	9
# of Assembly	5	20	13	30
Successful Grasping [†]	46%	54%	78%	78%
Successful Assembly [†]	10%	40%	26%	60%

Compliance of Soft Hand
Effectiveness of IOL

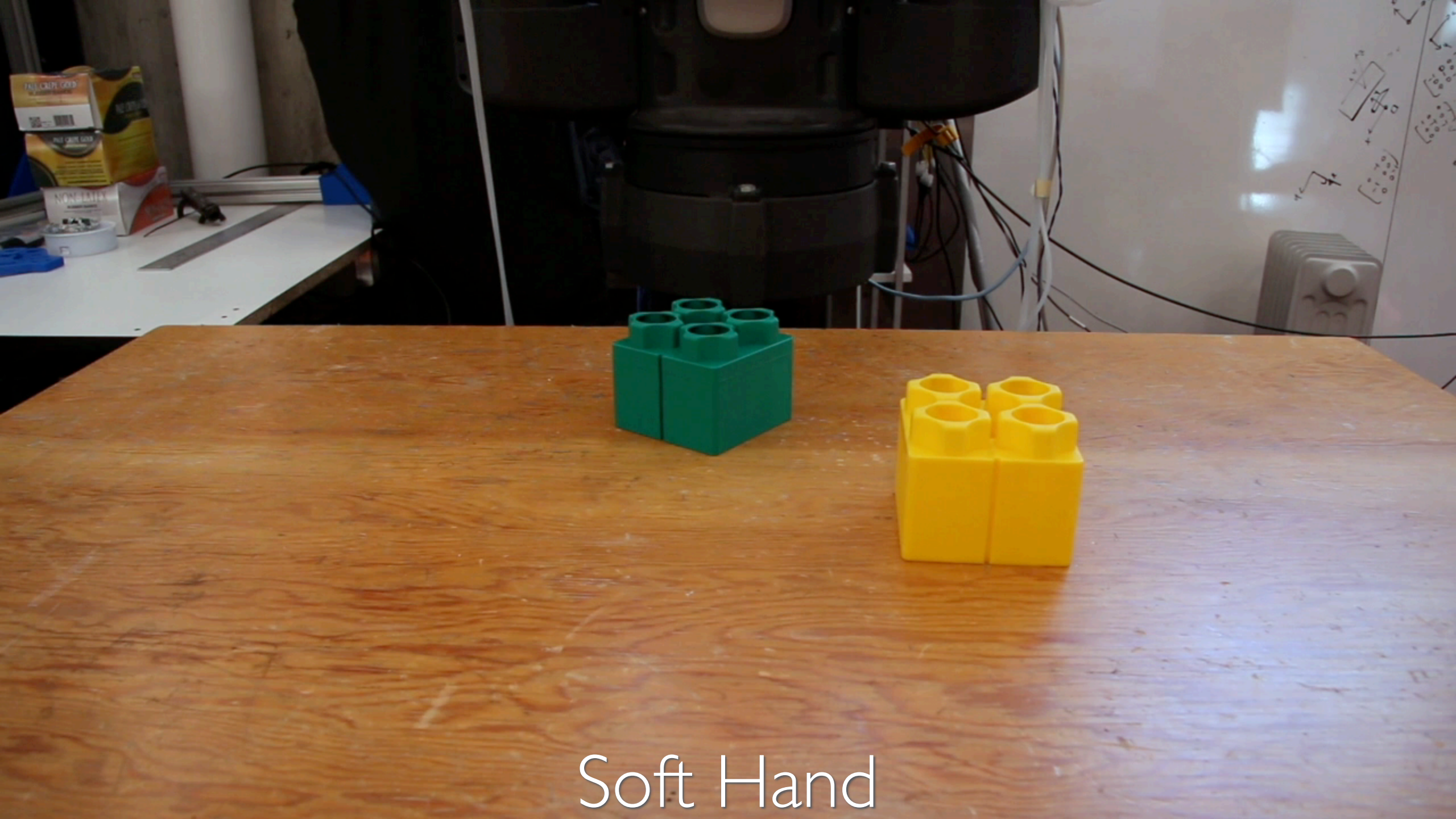
[†] The success rate of grasping considers both ‘# of grasping’ and ‘# of assembly’.



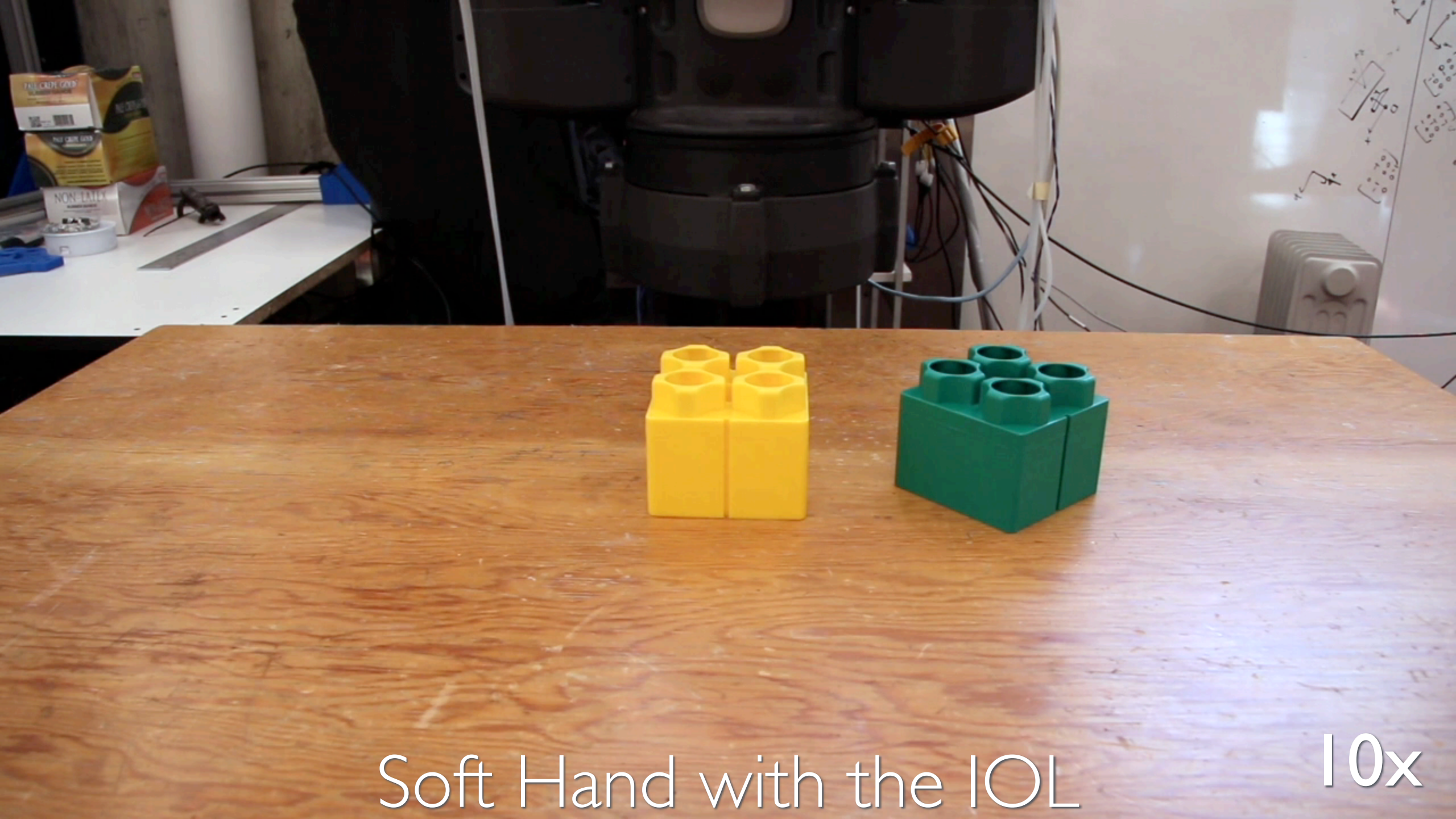
Hard Hand



Hard Hand with the IOL



Soft Hand



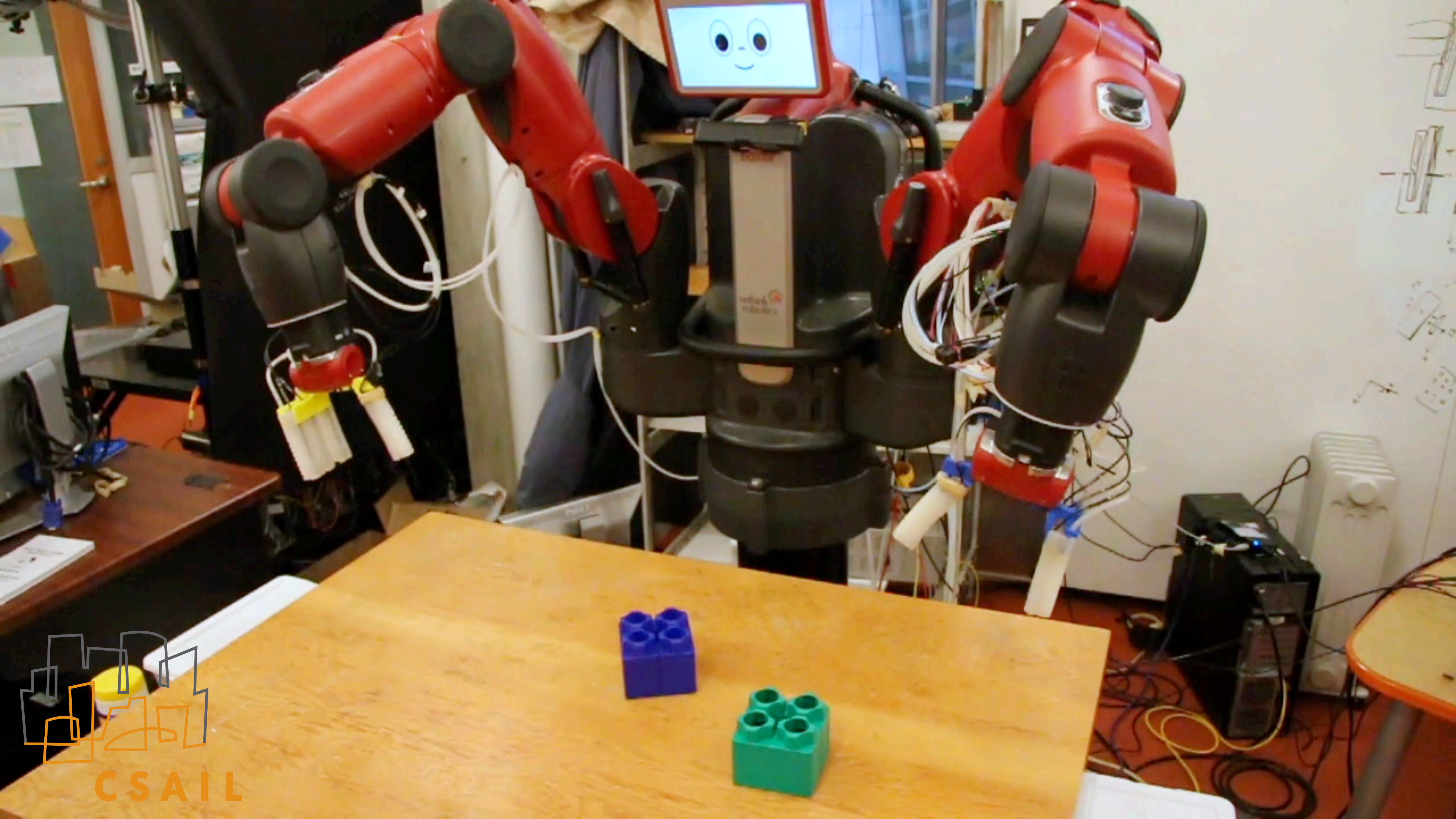
Soft Hand with the IOL

10x

Evaluation: Random locations

Table 2: Success rates for 100 trials of the complete system experiment.

Measure	Hard Hand		Soft Hand	
	\neg IOL (H)	IOL (HI)	\neg IOL (S)	IOL (SI)
Successful Assembly	41%	66%	72%	92%



Conclusions

- **Soft hands** + an RGB-D **object localization**
- **Grasping** known objects and **connecting** two objects
- Soft hands are more **robust** than hard hands w.r.t. uncertainty.
- **In-hand object localization (IOL)** enables soft hands to perform an **assembly** task **reliably**.



**This work has been sponsored by the Boeing Corporation.
The support is gratefully acknowledged.**