

MIN Faculty Department of Informatics



Introduction to Robotics Lecture 11

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Technical Aspects of Multimodal Systems

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Outline

Telerobotics

Introduction Spatial Description and Transformations Forward Kinematics **Robot Description** Inverse Kinematics for Manipulators Instantaneous Kinematics Trajectory Generation 1 Trajectory Generation 2 **Dynamics** Robot Control Task-Level planning and Motion planning Telerobotics Introduction Teleoperation classification by input devices





Outline (cont.)

Bilateral control and force feedback Go beyond teleoperation

Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems

Summary

Conclusion and Outlook





Telerobotics - Introduction





- Human-in-the-loop
- Handle unknown and hazardous environments
- ► Take fast decisions and dealing with corner cases

Telerobotics is perhaps one of the earliest aspects and manifestations of robotics.[16]









- ► Telerobotics
- Teleoperation
 - task-level operations
- Telemanipulation
 - object-level manipulation
- Master-slave systems
- ► Telepresence
 - ▶ an ultimate goal of master-slave systems and telerobotics in general
 - Bilateral telemanipulation



- Direct control/manual control
 - the user is controlling the motion of the robot directly
- supervisory control
 - the users only provide high-level commands
 - allow more autonomy and intelligence to shift to the robot system
 - ▶ is advantageous to the telerobotic systems with large time delays
- shared control
 - combine the basic reliability and sense of presence achievable by direct control with the smarts and possible safety guarantees of autonomous



Swab sampling robot – shared control

Telerobotics - Introduction





Automatic swab robot

Telerobotics - Introduction





Automatic swab robot

Telerobotics - Introduction

Introduction to Robotics



Telerobotic applications

Telerobotics - Introductior

- Robots in hazardous/unstructured workplaces
 - Nuclear robots where telerobotics starts
 - Space robots
 - Rescue robots



Raymond C. Goertz



ROTEX the first teleoerated space robot

Medical robots – Da vinci robots

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Telerobotics - Introduction

► ICRA2020 Plenary Panel - COVID-19 : How Roboticist Can Help?

Applications by Categories

Public Safety, Public Works, Public Health	Clinical Care	Continuity of Work and Education	Laboratory and Supply Chain Automation	Quality of Life	Non-Hospital Care
Quarantine enforcement	Healthcare telepresence	Sanitation work/school	Delivery medical	Delivery food	Delivery to quarantined
Disinfecting public spaces	Disinfecting point of care	Telepresence	Infectious mat. handling	Delivery non- food purchases	Quarantine socializing
Identification of infected	Prescription/ meal dispensing	Warehouse automation	Manufacture or Decon PPE	Interpersonal socializing	Off-Site Testing
Public service announcements	Patient intake & visitors	Construction	Laboratory automation	Attend public social events	Testing, care in nursing homes
Monitoring traffic flow	Patient and family socializing	Security		Other personal activities	

Inventory



Telerobotics in medical robots

Telerobotics - Introduction

- Surgical robots
- Incorporate haptic feedback
- Multisensory (image (endoscopy), haptic, IMU) fusion
- most are shared control



Telerobotics - Introduction

- Shared control
- Obstacle avoidance



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²⁴Luo et al. A Teleoperation Framework for Mobile Robots Based on Shared Control. IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters. 2020

Teleoperation in a dexterous robotic hand

Telerobotics - Introduction

- Direct control
- An end- to-end fashion



²⁵Li, et al. TeachNet: Vision-based Teleoperation for Shadow Hand. ICRA2019

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Telerobotics - Introduction

Introduction to Robotics

- joint mapping
- fingertip mapping
- pose mapping





Problems in Telerobotics

- Time delay
- Force feedback
- ► Teleoperation between dissimilar kinematic structures
- Multilateral Telerobotics

- Contact devices
 - Joystick
 - Apriltags
 - wearable gloves/suits/glass
 - Data glove
 - Optical markers
 - IMU (Inertial and magnetic measurement unit)
 - EMG (Electromyography)
 - VR/AR device
 - Haptic devices
- Contactless devices
 - Depth camera(s)
 - Ultraleap



Telerobotics - Teleoperation classification by input devices

- Cyberglove or wired glove
- Intuitive Hand Teleoperation
 - ▶ a low-dimensional and continuous teleoperation subspace
 - mapping between different hand pose spaces



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¹Meeker, et al. Intuitive Hand Teleoperation by Novice Operators Using a Continuous Teleoperation Subspace. ICRA2018



- ▶ Multi-camera motion capture systems, such as PhaseSpace, OptiTrack
 - accurate point tracking solutions
 - suits must be customized and easily obstruct natural joint motions
 - ▶ the correspondence problem between markers on the fingers and cameras



EMG-based teleoperation

- Commercial devices, such as Myo Armband
- EMG-controlled hand teleoperation
 - extracted force information from skeletal muscles through surface EMG
 - mapping forearm EMG into a subspace relevant to teleoperation



1 2

¹Meeker, et al. EMG-Controlled Hand Teleoperation Using a Continuous Teleoperation Subspace. ICRA2019

²Wen, et al. Force-guided High-precision Grasping Control of Fragile and Deformable Objects using sEMG-based Force Prediction. ICRA2020

IMU-based teleoperation

Telerobotics - Teleoperation classification by input devices

- Commercial devices, such as PerceptionNeuron
- Sensitive to magnetic/metal environments
- Convert the orientation, angular velocity and acceleration information of human into the control instruction flow of the robotic hand-arm



PerceptionNeuron



Cie-dataglove



Summary of EMG- and IMU-based methods

Telerobotics - Teleoperation classification by input devices

Introduction to Robotics

Advantages:

- Inexpensive
- Easy to setup and use

Disadvantages:

- Provide less versatility and dexterity
- Necessary calibration before start to use it
- More suitable for robotic arms





Telerobotics - Teleoperation classification by input devices



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²⁶Krupke, et al. Comparison of Multimodal Heading and Pointing Gestures for Co-Located Mixed Reality Human-Robot Interaction. IROS2018



DexPilot: Vision Based Teleoperation of Dexterous Robotic Hand-Arm System

Telerobotics - Teleoperation classification by input devices

Introduction to Robotics



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²⁷Handa, et al. DexPilot: Vision Based Teleoperation of Dexterous Robotic Hand-Arm System. ICRA2020

A Mobile Robot Hand-Arm Teleoperation System by Vision and IMU

Introduction to Robotics



²⁸Li, et al. A Mobile Robot Hand-Arm Teleoperation System by Vision and IMU. IROS2020



Summary of Vision-based methods

Telerobotics - Teleoperation classification by input devices

Advantages:

- Inexpensive
- Easy to setup and use
- Allow natural, unrestricted limb motions and be less invasive

Disadvantages:

- Highly based on human cognitive
- Open-loop control

Future research:

- ▶ Real-time hand tracking to achieve an unlimited workspace for the novice
- Closed-loop control (slip detection and force estimation)



- Provide both forward and feedback pathways from the user to the environment and back
- Explicit force feedback
 - the slave's controller forces, which include forces associated with the spring-damper and slave inertia
 - the external forces acting between the slave and the environment
- Also can use alternate displays, such as audio or tactile devices



Telerobotics - Bilateral control and force feedback

- The master sub-system setup has two Omega.3 haptic devices
- ▶ The slave robot is a DLR-HIT II Hand.



²⁹Salvietti, et al. Object-based Bilateral Telemanipulation Between Dissimilar Kinematic Structures. IROS2013



Commercial devices

Telerobotics - Bilateral control and force feedback

- CyberTouch (http://www.cyberglovesystems.com/cybertouch)
- HaptX gloves (https://haptx.com/technology)
- Ultraleap (https://www.ultraleap.com/haptics)





HaptX Gloves





Ultraleap

Cyber Touch

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Imitation learning Given demonstrations or demonstrator

Goal train a policy to mimic demonstrations

Telerobotics demonstrations or demonstrator repeat/copy demonstrations

Research goals

- 1. Learn suitable representations for understanding object interaction and enabling robotic imitation of a human
- 2. One-shot/few-shot learning
- 3. ...

Time-Contrastive Networks (TCN)[17]

Telerobotics - Go beyond teleoperation

- learn robotic behaviors from unlabeled videos recorded from multiple viewpoints
- Anchor, positive, negative





Label-free pose imitation by TCN

Introduction to Robotics





Label-free pose imitation by TCN

Telerobotics - Go beyond teleoperation



Learning Rope Manipulation Policies

Telerobotics - Go beyond teleoperation

Introduction to Robotics

- Dense depth object descriptors
- Learn from video demonstrations
- Trained on synthetic depth Data



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³⁰Sundaresan, et al. Learning Rope Manipulation Policies Using Dense Object Descriptors Trained on Synthetic Depth Data. ICRA2020

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One-shot/few-shot imitation learning

Telerobotics - Go beyond teleoperation

- quickly learn a new task from a small amount of demonstrations
- Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning (MAML)[18]





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