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A Data-Efficient Approach to Precise and Controlled Pushing

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Technical Aspects of Multimodal Systems

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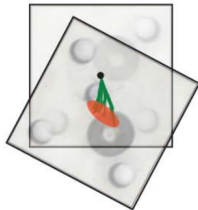
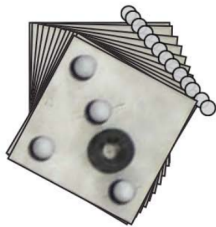
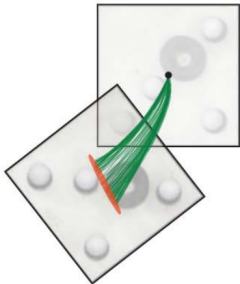
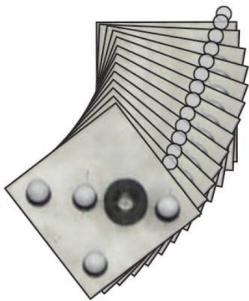
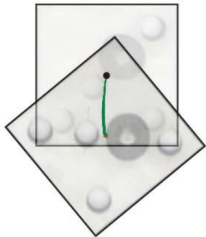
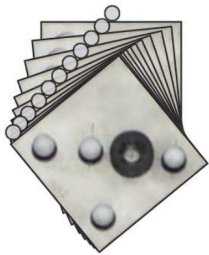
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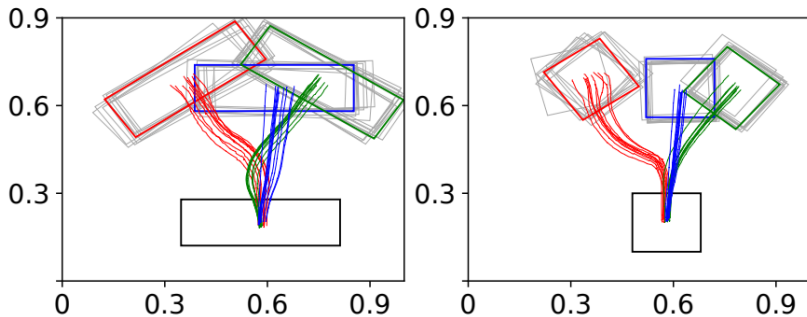
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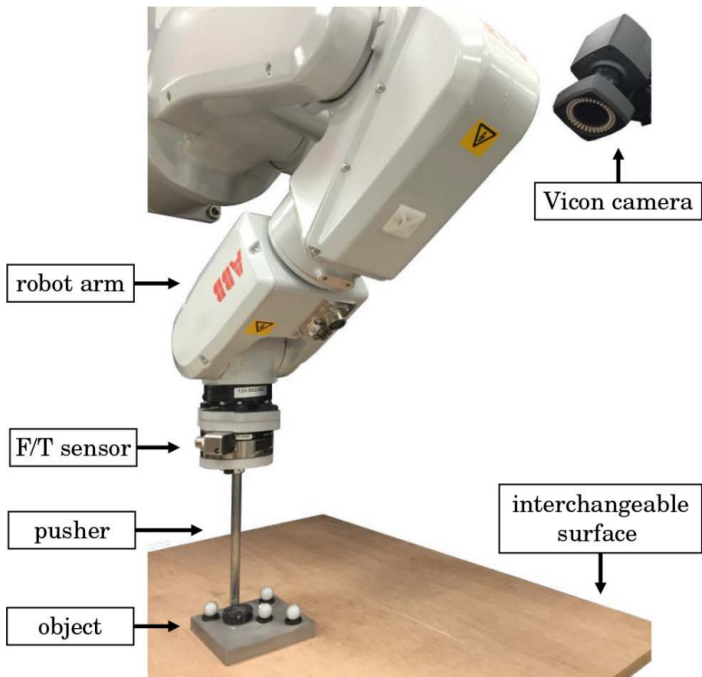




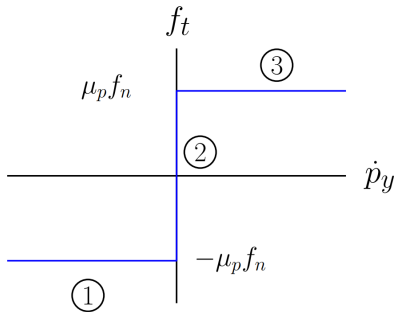
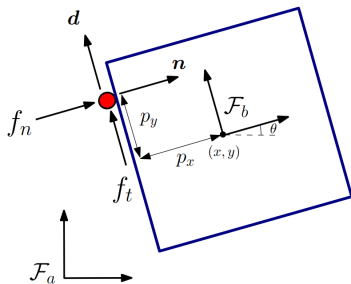


Variance





Analytical Model



Bauza, Maria, Francois R. Hogan, and Alberto Rodriguez. "A data-efficient approach to precise and controlled pushing." In Conference on Robot Learning, pp. 336-345. PMLR, 2018.

$$\text{Inputs} : [f_n \ f_t \ \dot{p}_y]^T$$

$$\text{Outputs} : \Delta \mathbf{x} = [\Delta x \ \Delta y \ \Delta \theta]^T$$

Data Driven Model

Motivation

Planar Pushing Modeling

Controller

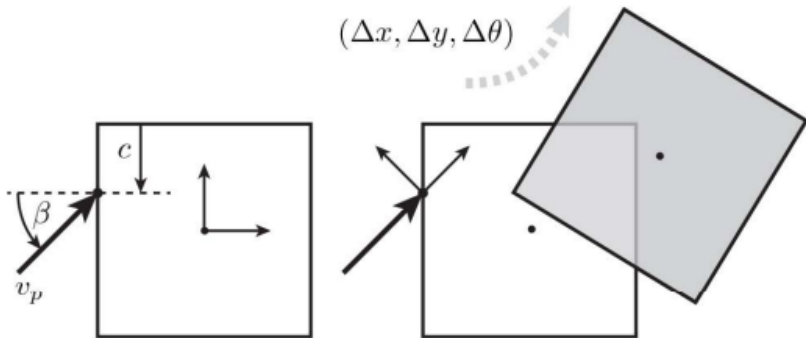
Results

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Bauza, Maria, and Alberto Rodriguez. "A probabilistic data-driven model for planar pushing." In 2017 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA), pp. 3008-3015. IEEE, 2017.

Inputs : $[p_y \ \beta]^T$

Outputs : $\Delta \mathbf{x}_b = [\Delta x_b \ \Delta y_b \ \Delta \theta_b]^T$



Data Collection (Video)

Motivation

Planar Pushing Modeling

Controller

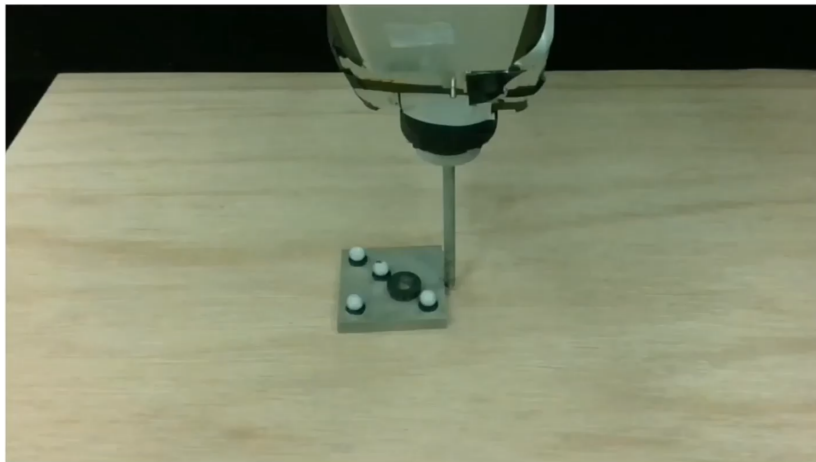
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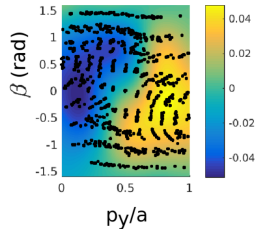
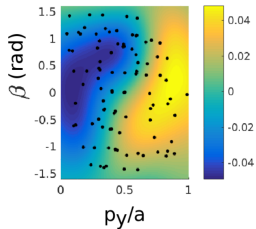
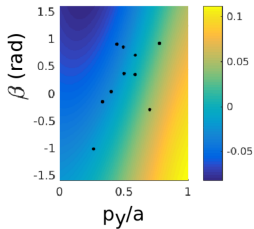
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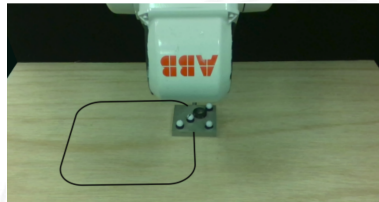
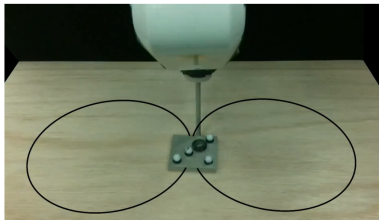
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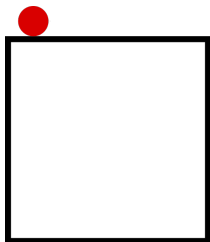


Goal Path

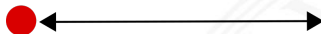




Perturbations



Tangential
perturbations



Normal perturbations



Controller Design

Motivation

Planar Pushing Modeling

Controller

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Contributions

References

- ▶ Applicable for both models
- ▶ Prediction using the models
- ▶ Closed loop



$$\min_{\bar{x}_i, \bar{u}_i} \bar{x}_N^T Q_N \bar{x}_N + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\bar{x}_{i+1}^T Q \bar{x}_{i+1} + \bar{u}_i^T R \bar{u}_i)$$

$$\text{subject to } \bar{x}_{i+1} = \bar{x}_i + h[A_i \bar{x}_i + B_i \bar{u}_i]$$

$$x_i \in \mathcal{X}$$

$$u_i \in \mathcal{U}$$

Analytical Model

$$Q = [6000, 3000, 10, 0]$$

$$x = [x \ y \ \theta \ p_y]^T$$

$$R = [0.1, 0.001, 0.001]$$

$$u_m = [f_n \ f_t \ \dot{p}_y]^T$$

Data Driven Model

$$Q = [6000, 3000, 10, 3000]$$

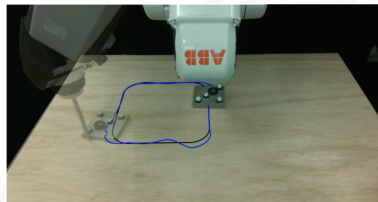
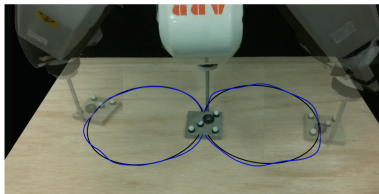
$$x = [x \ y \ \theta \ p_y]^T$$

$$R = [0.1, 0.001]$$

$$u_m = [v_n \ v_t]^T$$

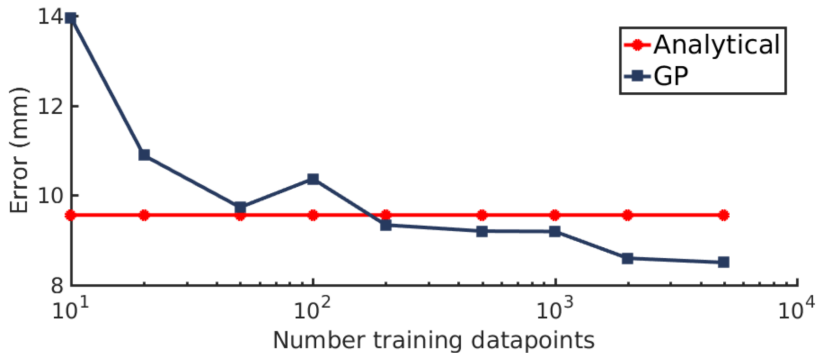
$$Q_N = Q; \ N = 35; \ h = 0.01s$$

Result Path



Model Comparison

Trajectory	Error (Analytical)	Error (Data-Driven)
8-track no perturbation, $v=80\text{mm/s}$	9.56 mm	8.50 mm
8-track no perturbation, $v=20\text{mm/s}$	2.89 mm	6.53 mm
8-track normal perturbation, $v=80\text{mm/s}$	11.10 mm	8.52 mm
8-track tangential perturbation, $v=80\text{mm/s}$	12.37 mm	9.28 mm
Square trajectory, $v=50\text{mm/s}$	4.95 mm	6.60 mm



Results (Video)

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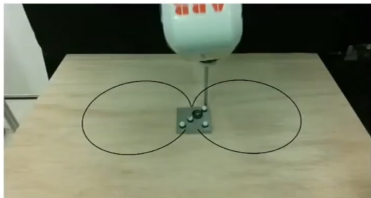
Other Approaches

Future Work

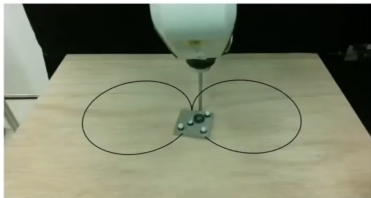
Contributions

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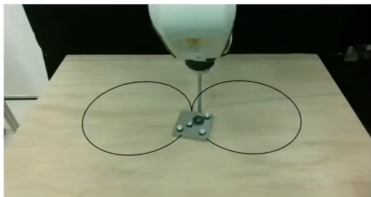
5000 points



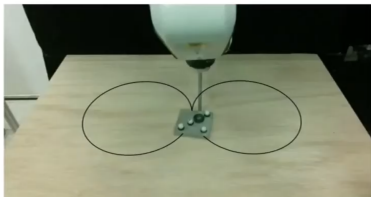
1000 points



100 points



10 points



Robustness (Video)

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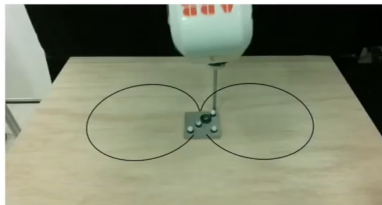
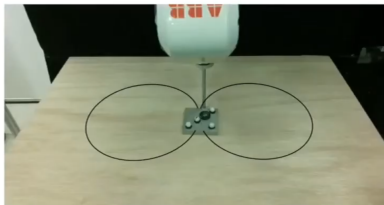
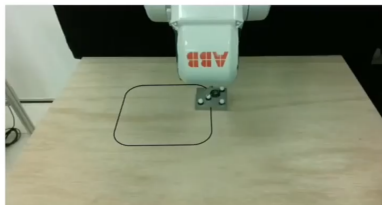
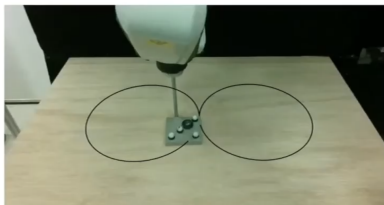
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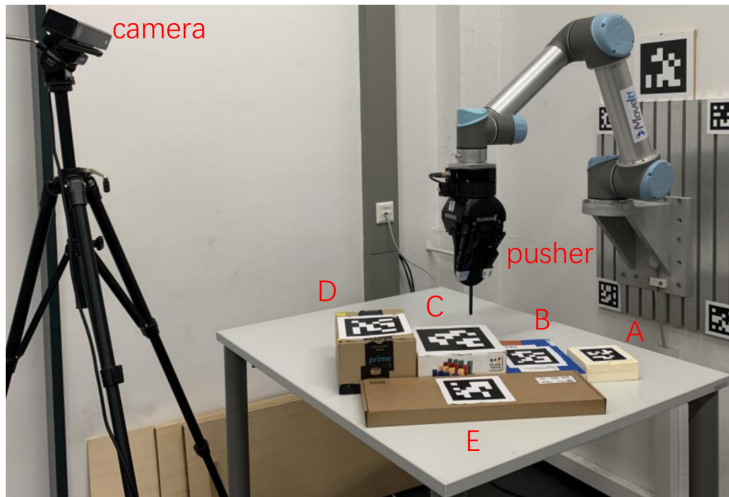
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Cong, Lin, Michael Grner, Philipp Ruppel, Hongzhuo Liang, Norman Hendrich, and Jianwei Zhang. "Self-adapting recurrent models for object pushing from learning in simulation." In 2020 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), pp. 5304-5310. IEEE, 2020.



- ▶ What happens in no contact situations?
- ▶ Side Switching
- ▶ Online learning
- ▶ Higher Degrees of Freedom





- ▶ Stable model from 10 random datapoints
- ▶ GP model and MPC
- ▶ Model in velocity space softens hybridness



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