

Kinematic Multi-Robot Manipulation with No Communication Using Force Feedback

Stanford University

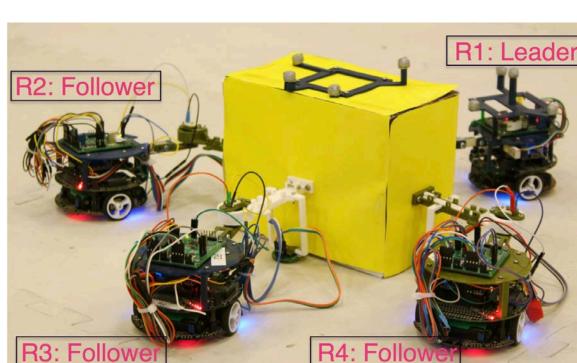
Zijian Wang^{1,2} and Mac Schwager²

¹Mechanical Engineering, Boston University ²Aero&Astro, Stanford University

SUMMARY

- Cooperative manipulation with no communication
- Follower robots measure object's motion as an implicit way for force coordination.
- Leader steers the group, can be a human.
- Proof of force alignment of all robots.
- Custom-built robot prototype with 2D force sensor and laser velocity sensor.





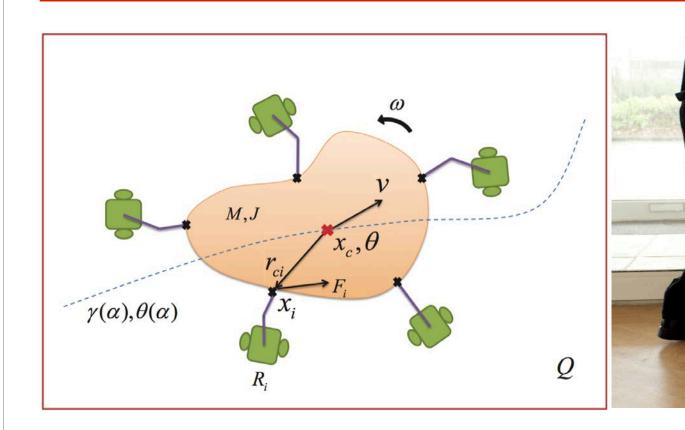
EXPERIMENT VIDEO

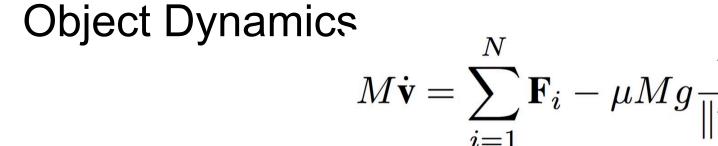


APPLICATION HIGHLIGHTS

- Scalable, fault tolerance
- No communication, no global localization, inexpensive individual robot
- Construction, manufacturing, disaster relief

DYNAMICS AND FORCE CONTROLLERS





• Followers' Force Controller

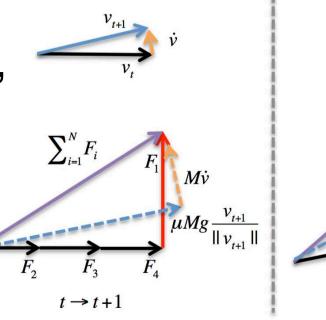
$$\mathbf{F}_i^i = \frac{\mu M g}{N} \frac{\mathbf{v}^i}{\|\mathbf{v}^i\|}, \ i = \{2, 3, \cdots, N\}$$

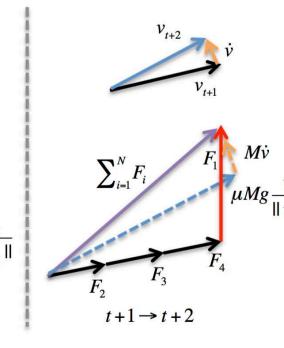
Leader's Force Controller

$$\mathbf{F}_1^1 = f_d rac{\mathbf{v}_d^1}{\|\mathbf{v}_d^1\|} \qquad f_d = K_p \max\{\|\mathbf{v}_d^1\| - \|\mathbf{v}^1\|, 0\}.$$

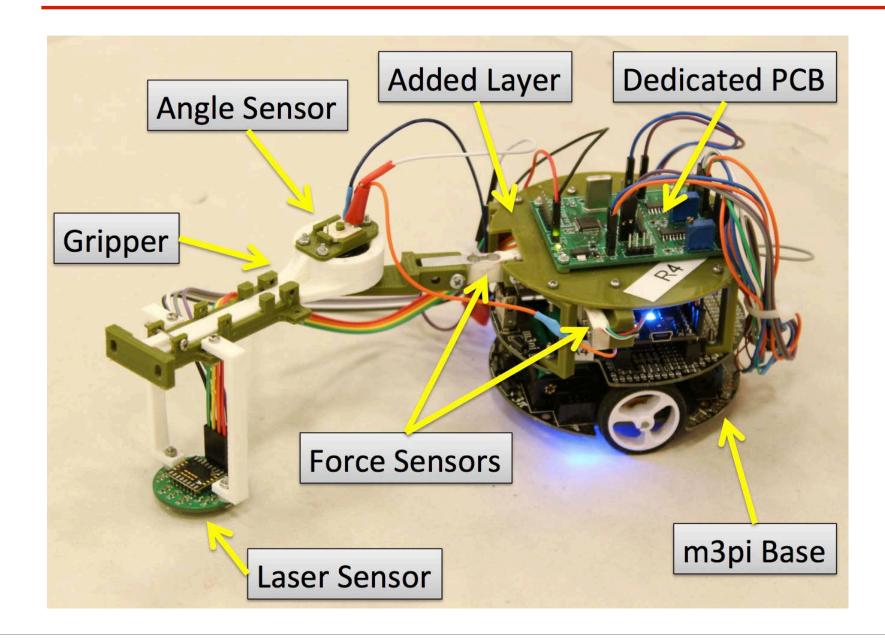
PROOF OF FORCE CONVERGENCE

- Theorem 1: the proposed controllers cause followers' forces synchronize to the leader's
- Proof: Vector-based





ROBOT DESIGN



- 2D force sensors
- Optical velocity sensor
- 1-DOF gripper

FORCE FEEDBACK CONTROL

Reference frame conversion

$$\mathbf{v}^i = R(\theta_i)\mathbf{v}$$

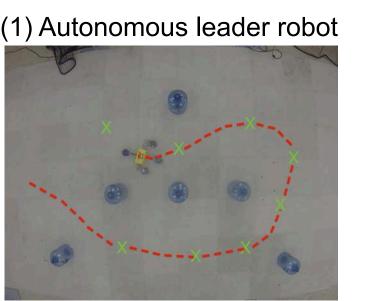
Linear force generation model

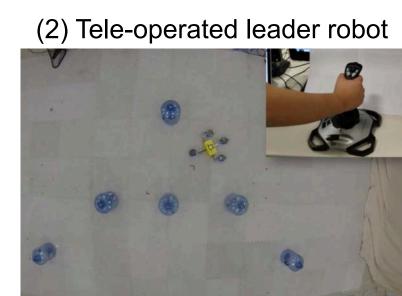
$$\mathbf{v}_c^i - \mathbf{v}^i = K_f(\mathbf{F}_i - \mathbf{f}_i)$$

Point offset control (overcome non-holonomic)

$$\mathbf{v}_p^i = \left[\frac{(\omega_l - \omega_r) r_w l}{d_w}, \frac{(\omega_l + \omega_r) r_w}{2} \right]$$

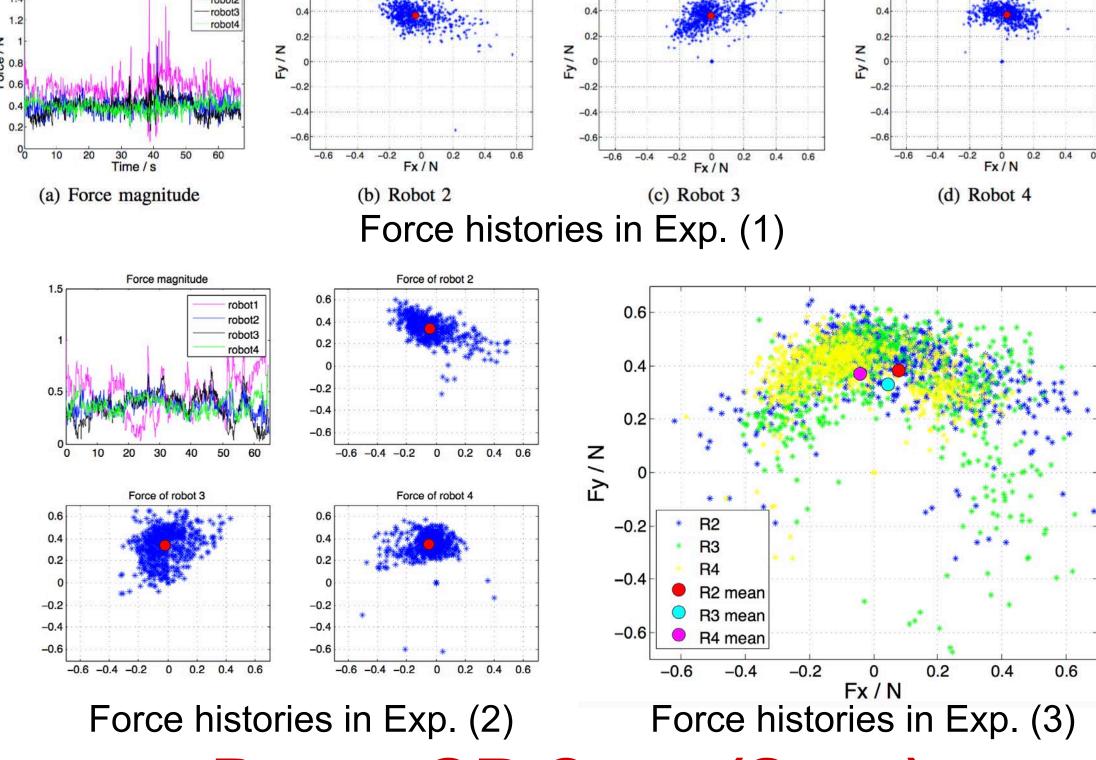
RESULTS







Experiments with different leaders, same follower robots.



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Paper (PDF)



Video (YouTube)