

Cooperative Mobile Robot Control Architecture for Lifting and Transportation of any Shape Payload

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Object transport on smooth ground



Obstacle crossing with heavy payload



Co-manipulation and transport with two operators



Bio-inspired co-manipulation



Co-manipulation of a heavy payload on flat ground



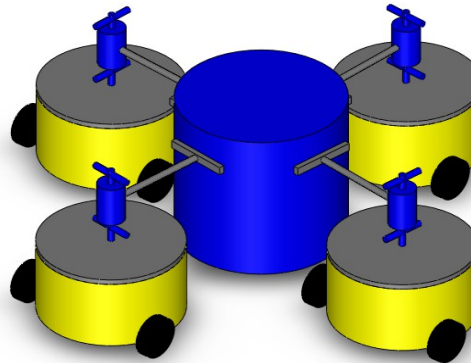
Co-manipulation of a heavy payload with obstacle crossing



Object transport with several operators



Industrial logistics with several carts on flat ground

The C³BOTS poly-robot
Collaborative Cross and Carry mobile roBOTS

Collaborative

Cross

Carry



Co-transport of stretchers on irregular ground



Co-transport of a rigid long object on a flat ground

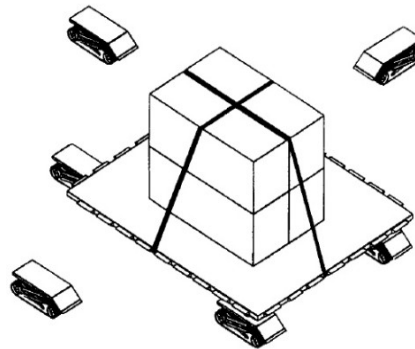


Co-manipulation of compliant bars on a flat but unstructured environment (building area)

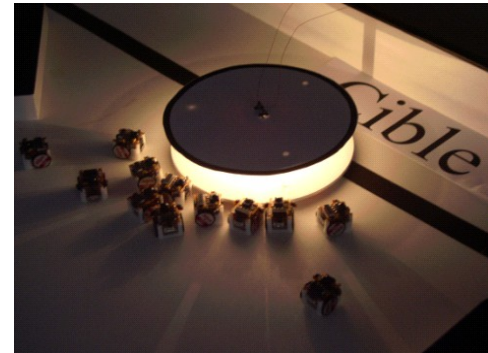
Collaborative Robots that carry objects



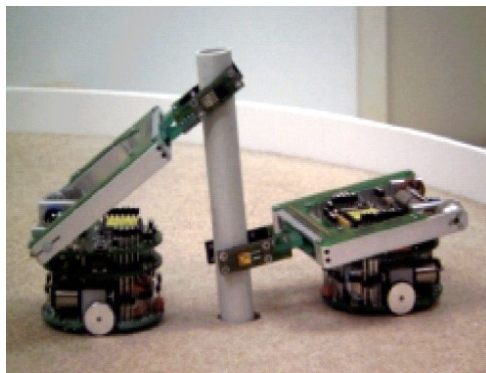
Stanford robotic platform [Khatib, 1999]:
Two holonomic mobile platforms
equipped with PUMA robot arms



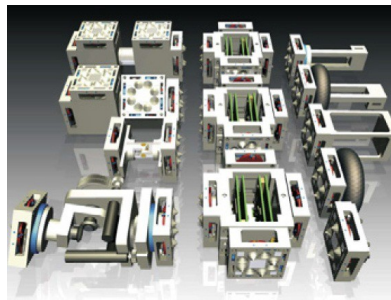
Army-Ant [Bay, 1995]:
Object lifting on robot bodies



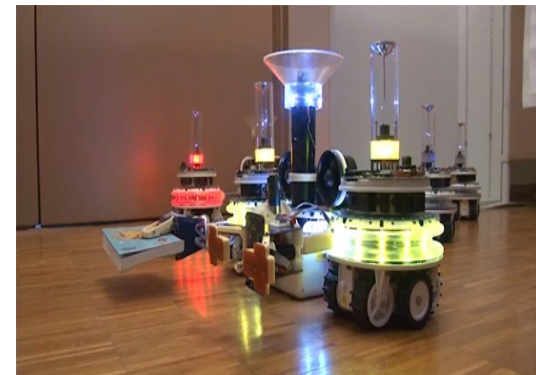
Alice [Adouane, 2004]:
Box pushing collaboration



Collaborative stick-pulling
[Ijspeert, 2001]



Smart modules [Baca, 2012]:
Heterogeneous modular
robotic design

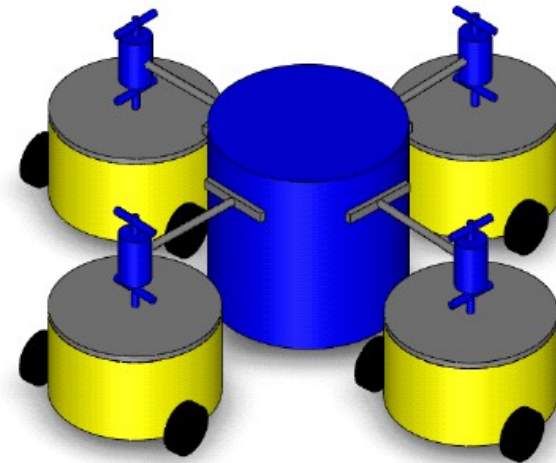


Swarmanoid [Dorigo, 2012]:
Collaborative robots: fly-bot, hand-
bot, foot-bot

Contribution

Existing robotic systems do not ensure **co-manipulation, transport** and **all-terrain capacities** at the same time.

- Make an innovative system with **simple architecture**
- Ensure the **manipulation, transport** and **(obstacles climbing)**



Introduction to the C³Bots project

General goal

C³Bots = Collaborative, Cross & Carry Mobile RoBots

- ✓ **Modularity**: Several **m-bots** that combine into a single **p-bot**
- ✓ **Reconfigurability**

- ✓ Unstructured environments
- ✓ **Obstacle** crossing
- ✓ **Stability**

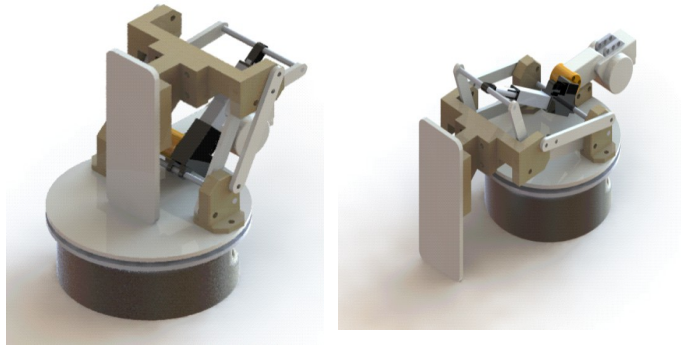
- ✓ Manipulation and **transport**
- ✓ Payloads of **any mass & shape**
- ✓ Removal man task

Scientific topics

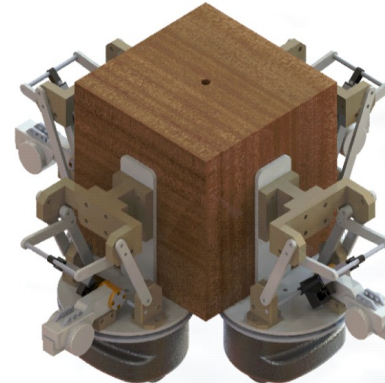
- Design of a mechatronic system achieving the tasks with **minimal DoF** (→ simplicity)
- Static and dynamic models to maximize the poly-robot **margin of stability**
- **Perception** and **control** to guarantee efficient **connections** m-bot/m-bot and p-bot/payload
- Optimal **reconfiguration** of the m-bots for the task (number, poses, cooperation strategies)

The mechatronic architecture was developed in previous works: [Hichri, 2014]

M-bot with lifting mechanism



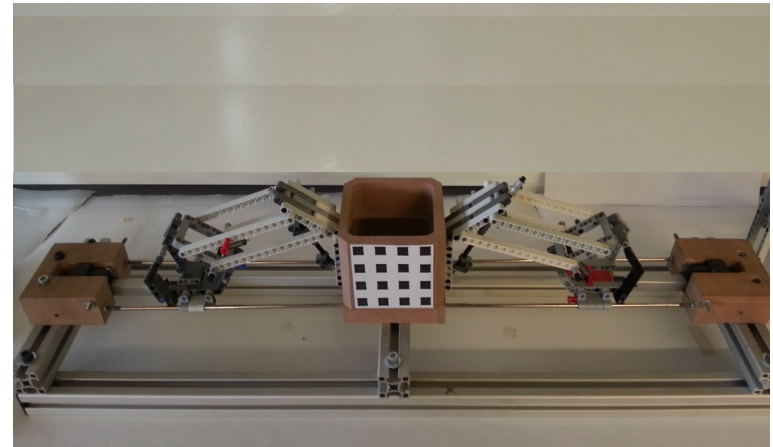
P-bot lifting a box

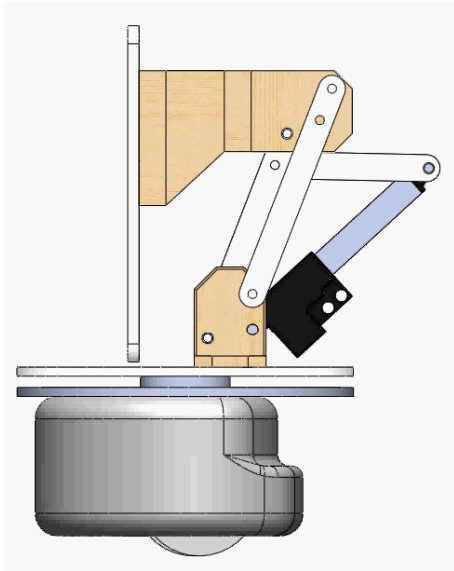


Prototypes based on Khepera robots

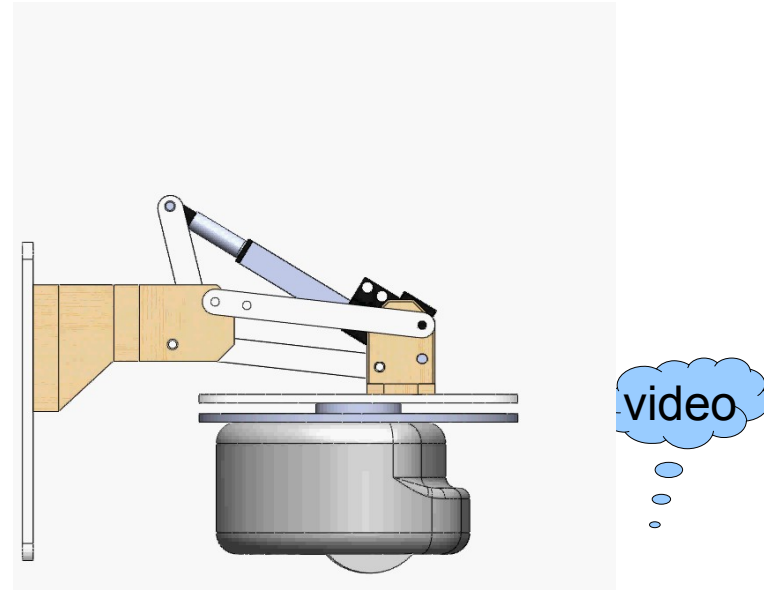


Lifting testbench

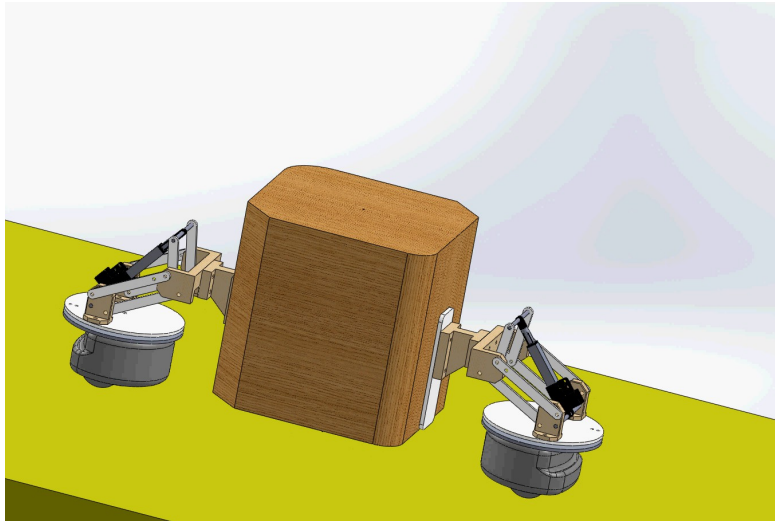




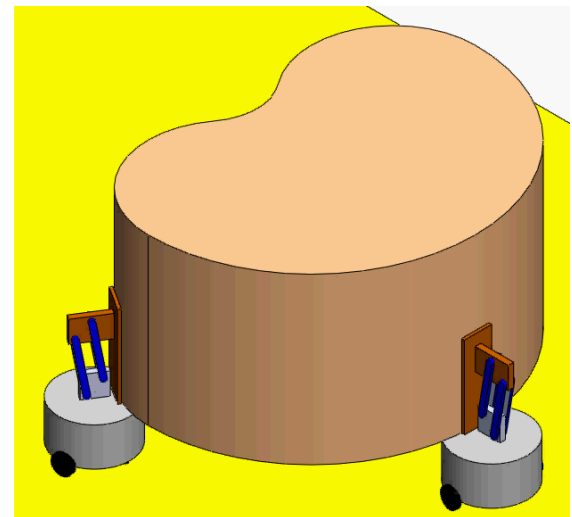
Mobile platform free steering motion



Lifting Mechanism



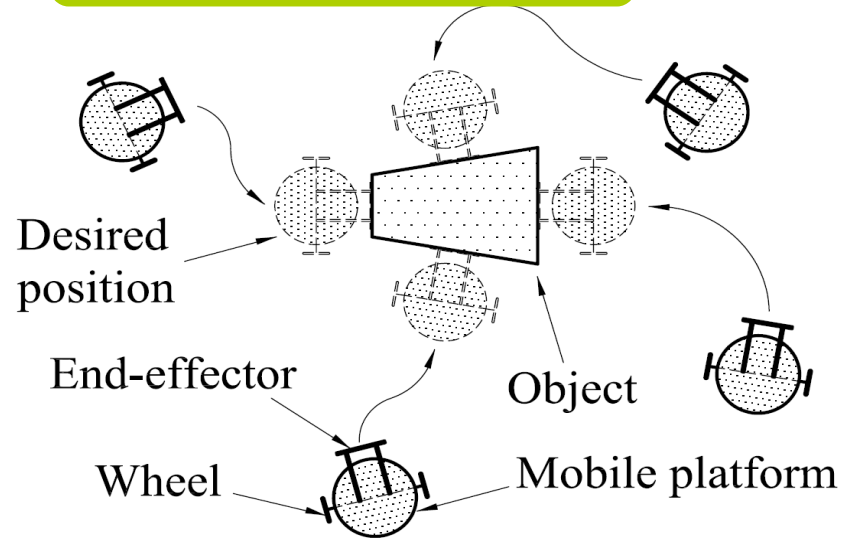
Cubic payload lifting



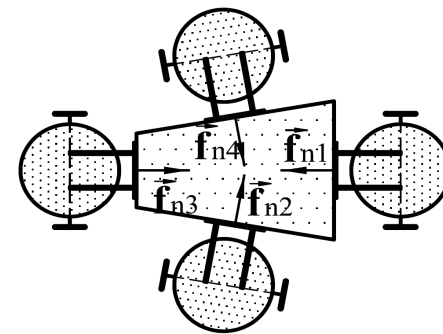
General payload lifting

Co-manipulation and transportation method

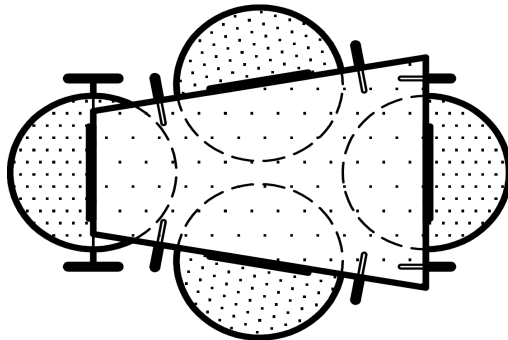
1- M-bot positioning



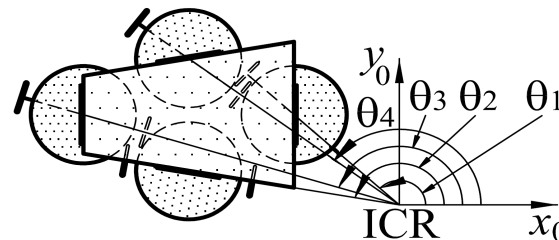
2- Payload tightening for lifting



3- Payload posing for transport



4- Collaborative transport



Collaborative transport	C ³ Bots	Global Control Architecture			Conclusion		
		Method	Robot Positioning	FCG	SSM	Results	

Input parameters

- The payload curve (B)
- The number of used m-bots
- The center of mass position G_{pl}

Objective

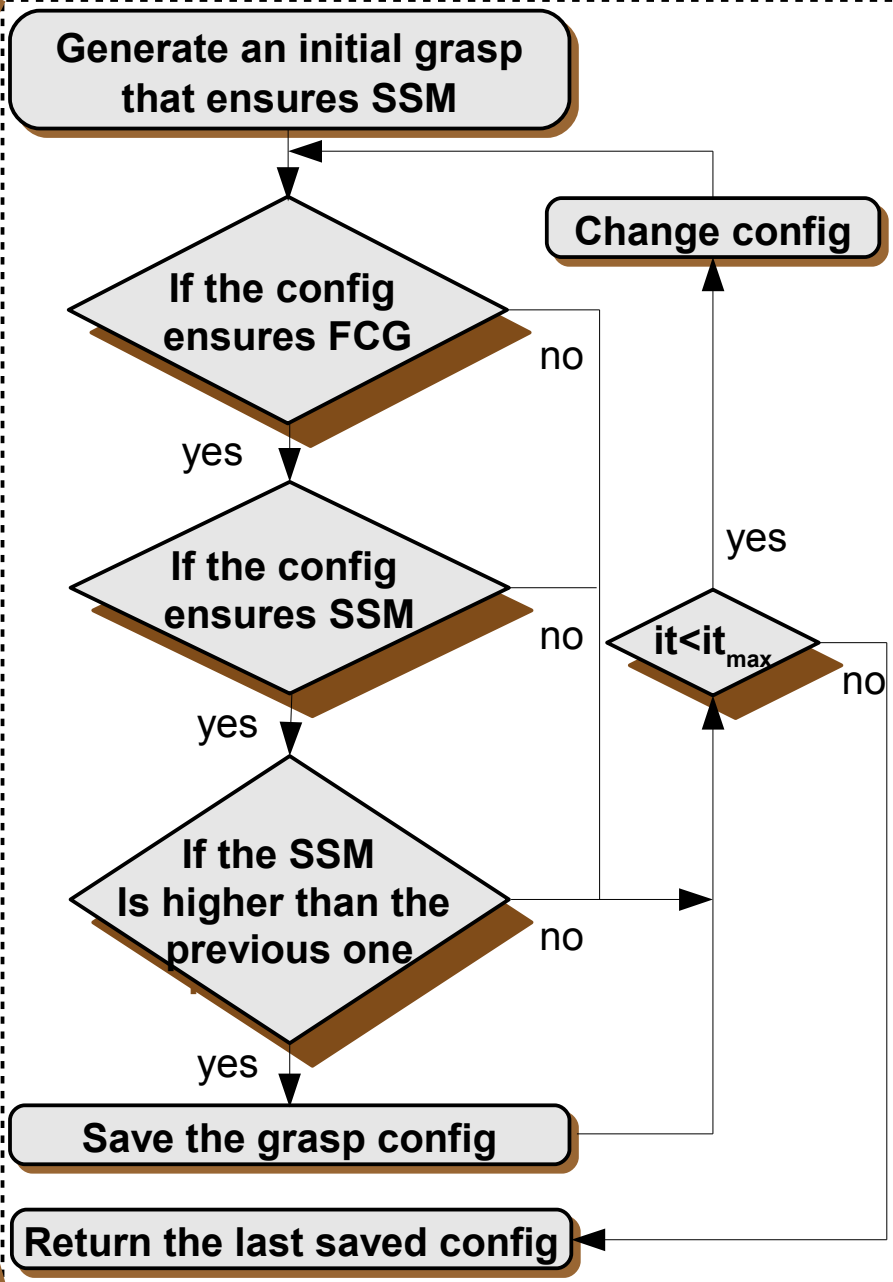
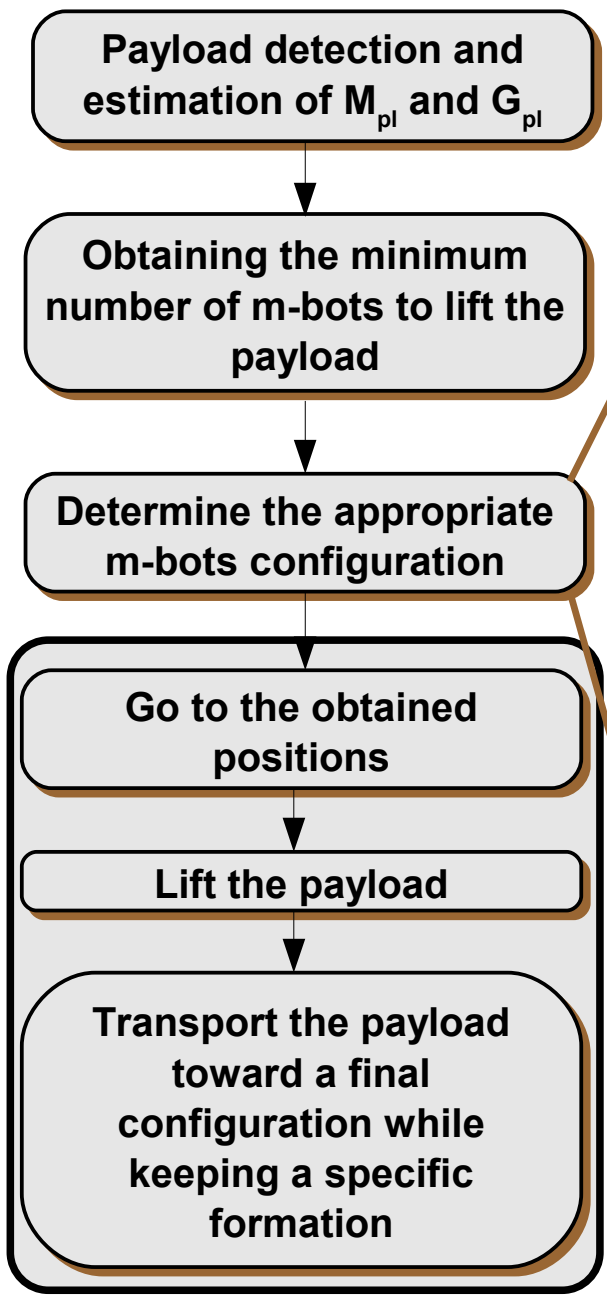
- Ensuring the payload prehension without slipping
- Ensuring stability of the whole system (m-bots+payload)

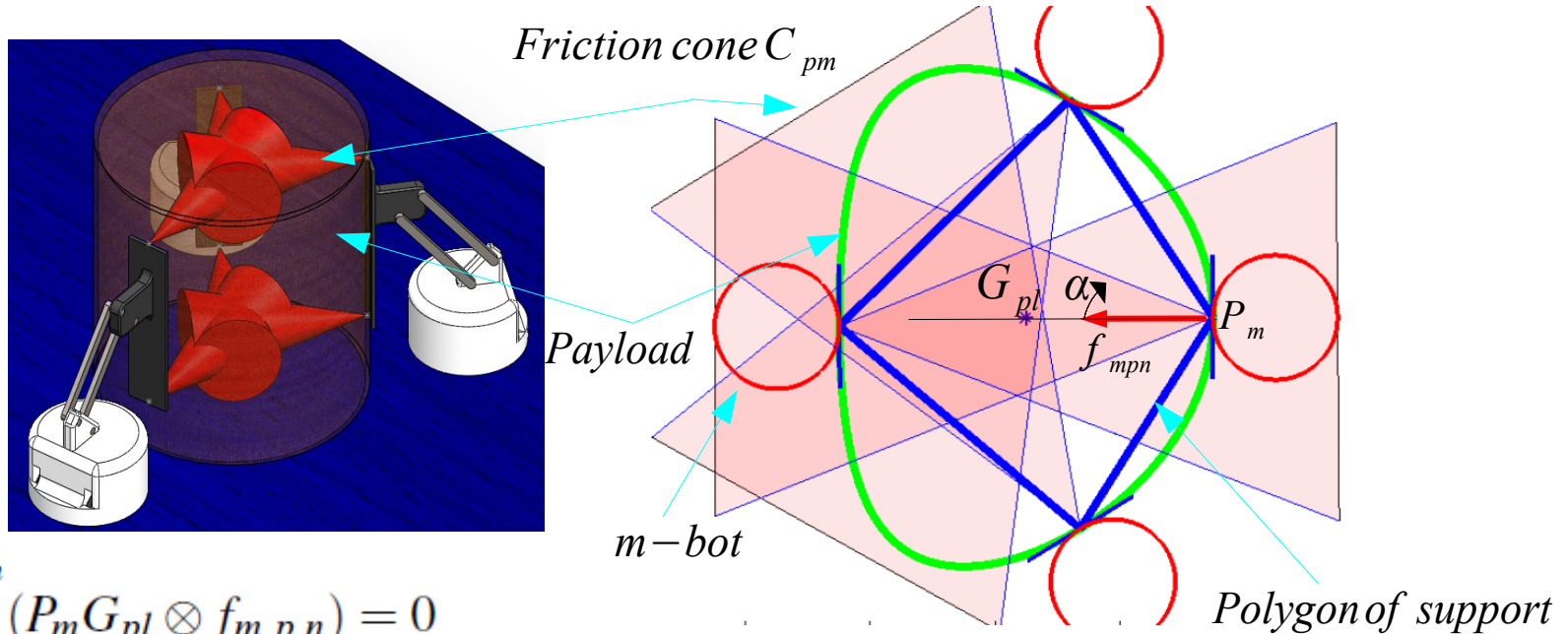
Force Closure Grasping FCG

- Common concept for **manipulation**
- Used here for ensuring the **stable** contact payload/end-effector

Static Stability Margin SSM

- Common concept generally used for **stability** during **locomotion**
- Used here for ensuring a **stable** contact wheel/ground





$$\sum_{m=1}^{m_{\min}} (P_m G_{pl} \otimes f_{m,p,n}) = 0$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{m_{\min}} f_{m,p,n} = 0$$

$$G_{pl} \in \text{Convexhull}(\cap C_{pm}) \mid m = 1..m_{\min}$$

Assumptions

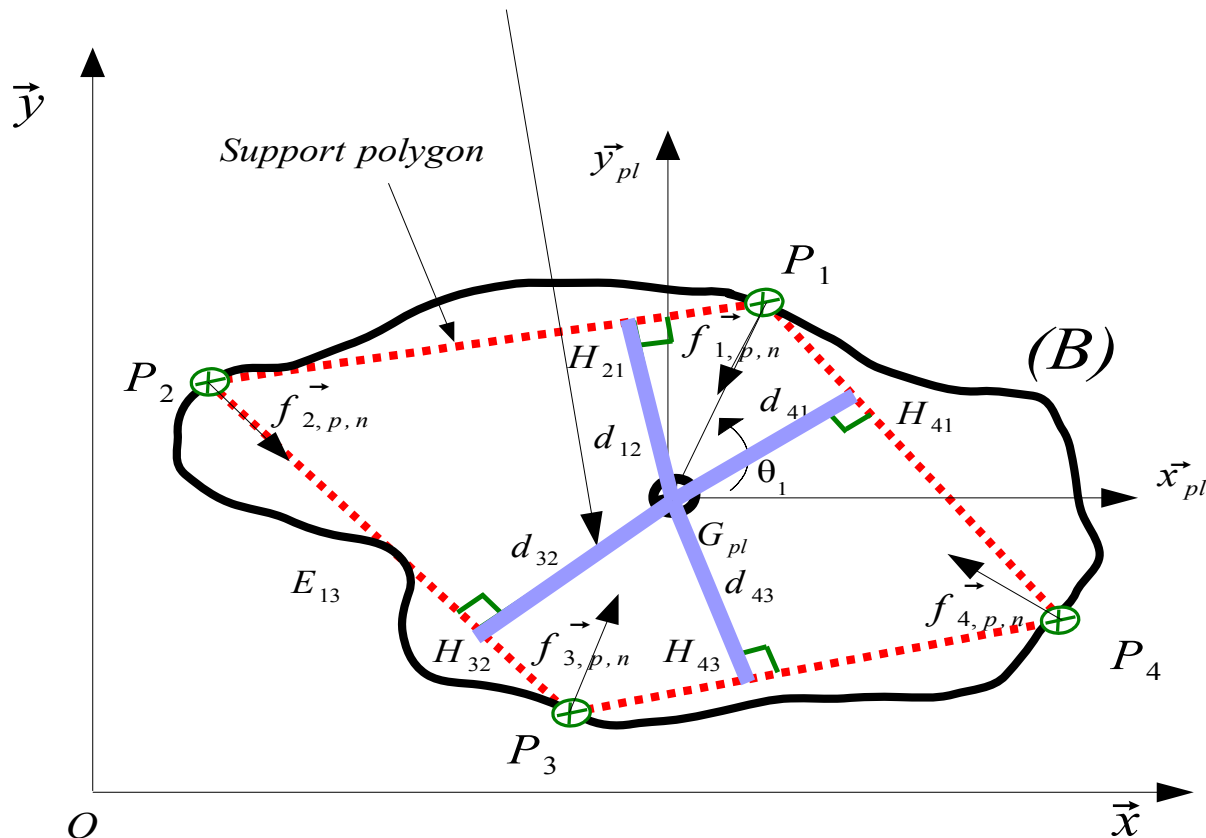
- A contact force lies inside the friction cone centred about the normal direction to the contact surface with half angle α .
- $\tan(\alpha)$ represents the friction coefficient.
- The friction cone of the m th contact is denoted C_{pm} .

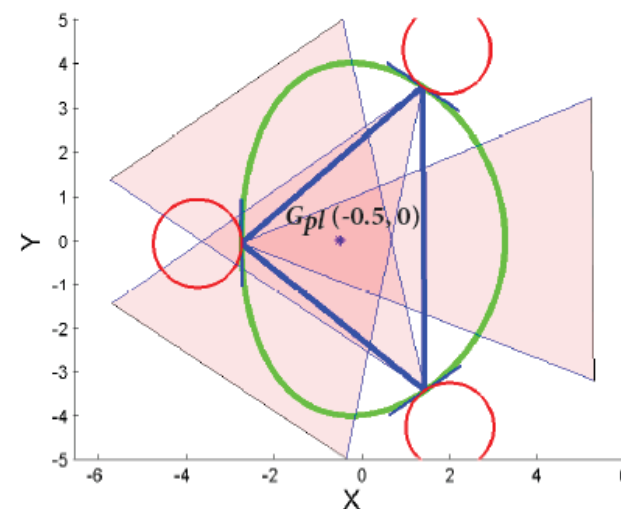
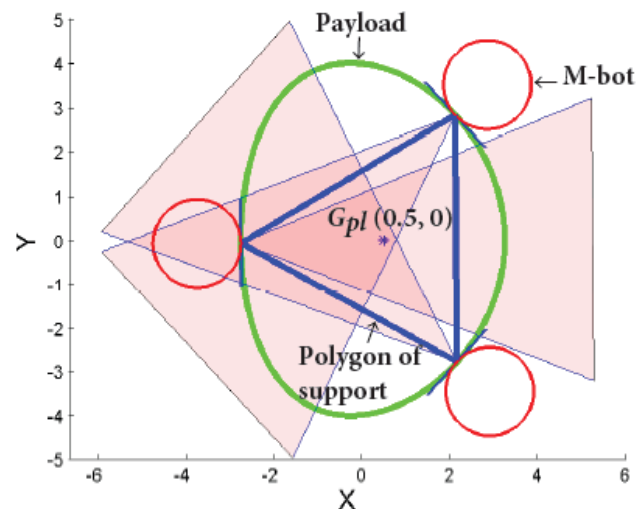
Goal: maximize the objective function f :

$$f(\theta_m, \dots, \theta_{m_{\min}}) = \text{Min}(d_{m,m+1}) \mid m = 1..m_{\min}$$

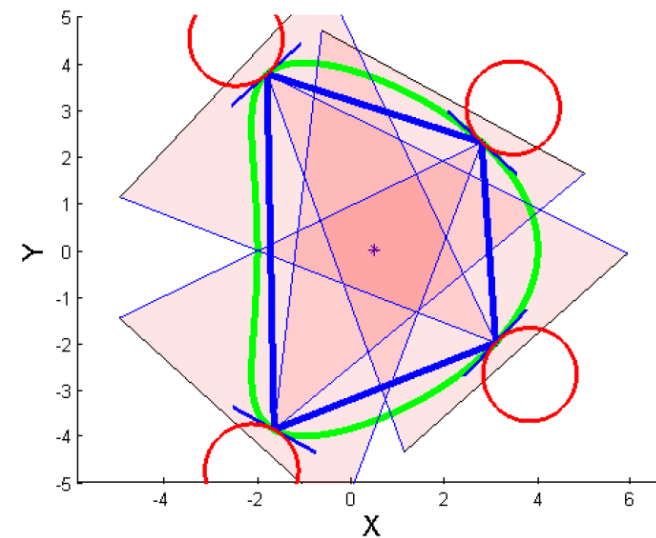
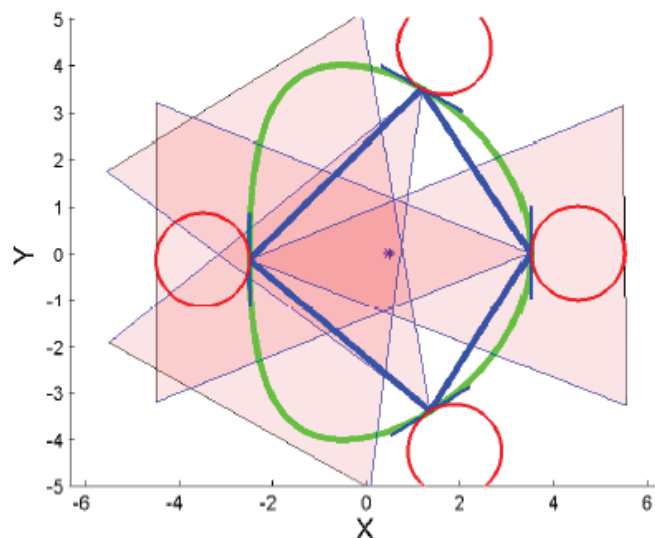
Stability margin

$$d_{m,m+1} = d(G, (P_m P_{m+1}))$$



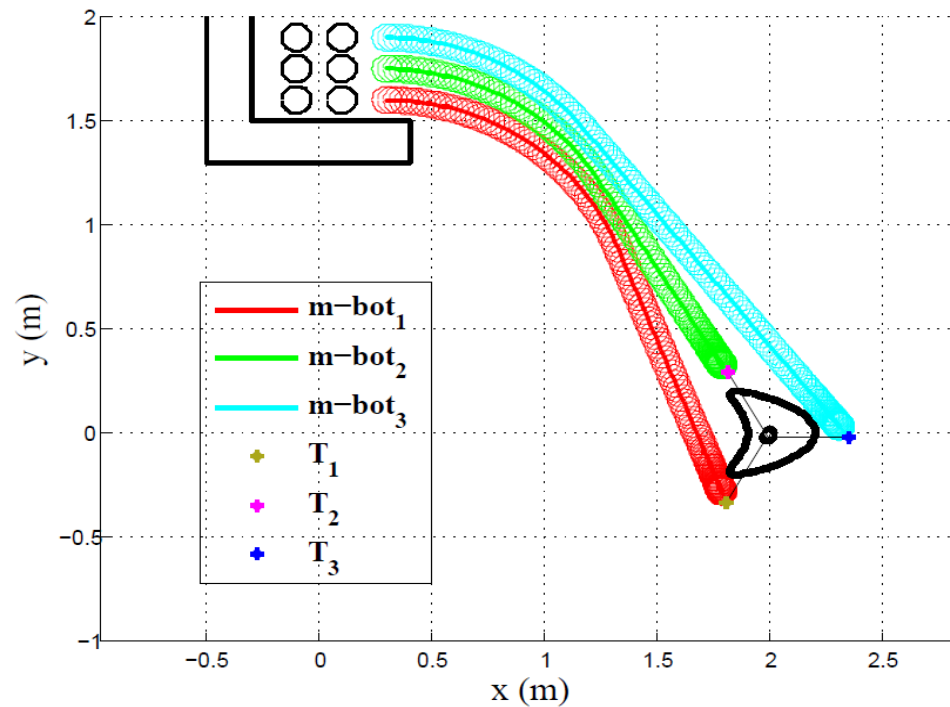


Positioning 3 m-bots according to different positions of G_{pl}

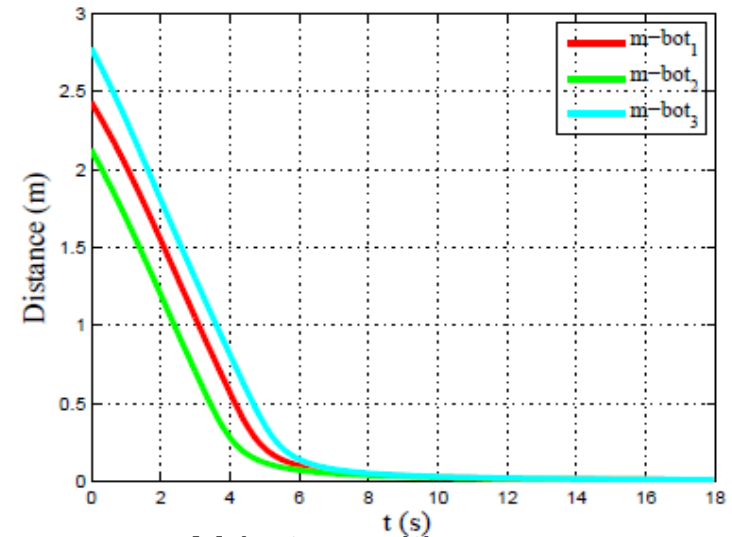


Positioning 4 m-bots according to object shape

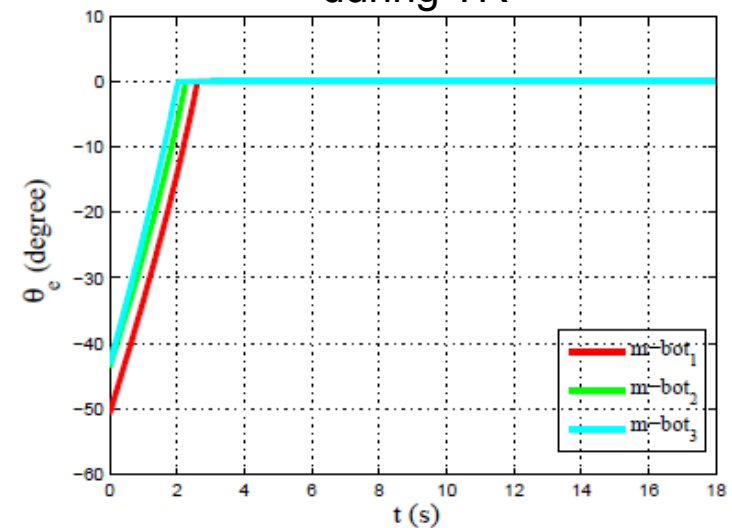
[8]



Target Reaching (TR) of the 3 m-bots from initial position to optimal position around the payload

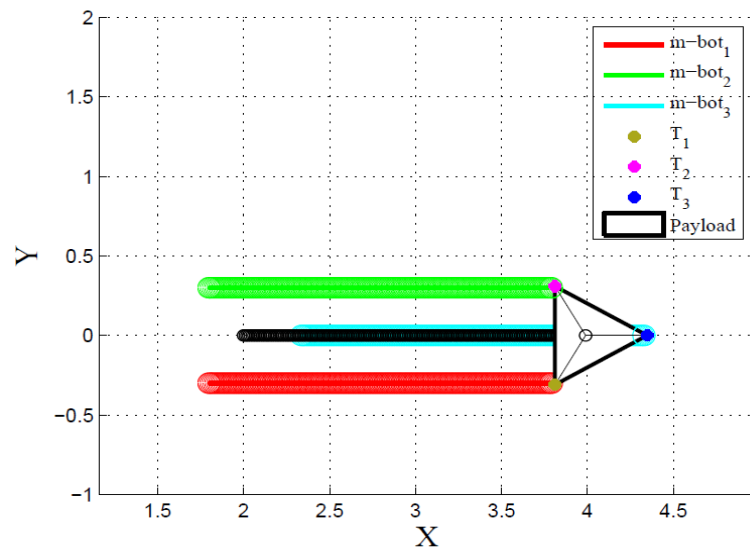


M-bots position errors during TR

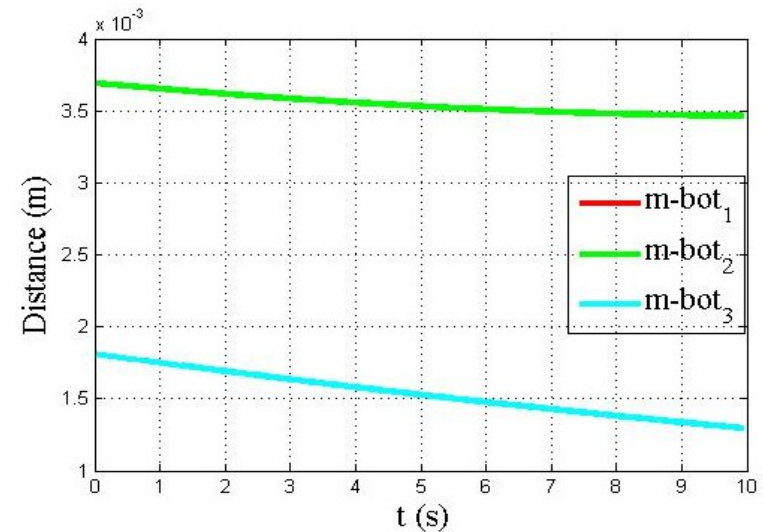
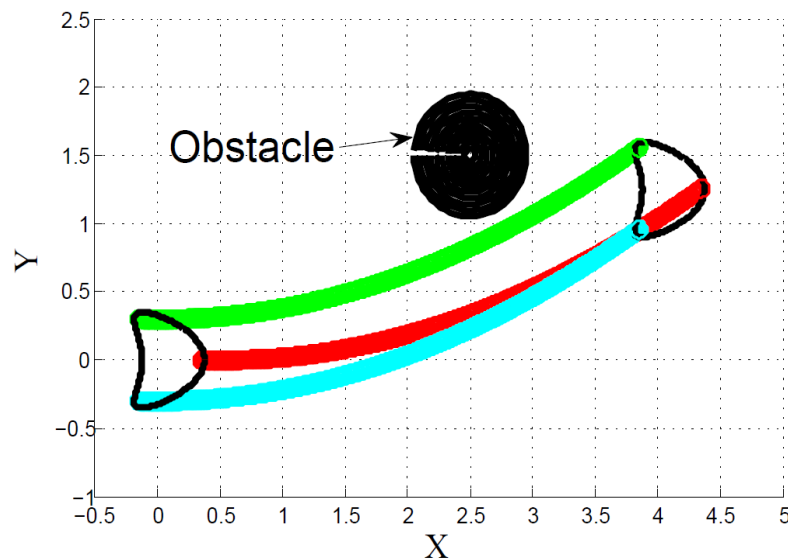


M-bots orientation errors During TR

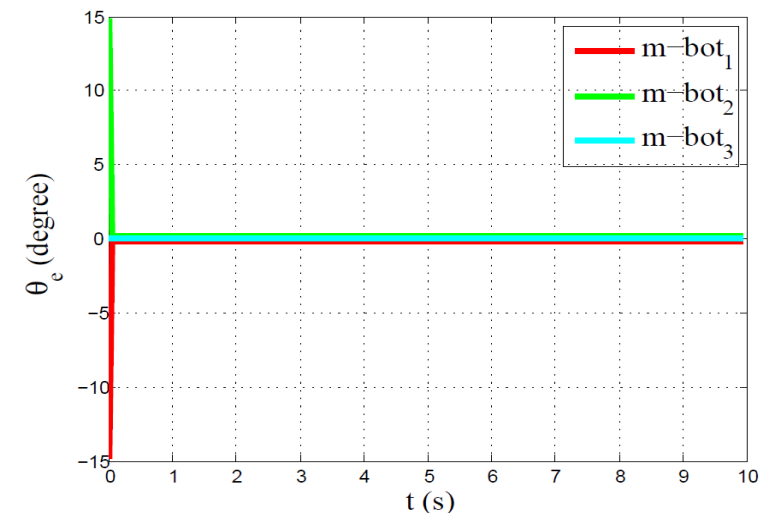
[8]



P-bot navigation as a rigid Virtual Structure (VS)

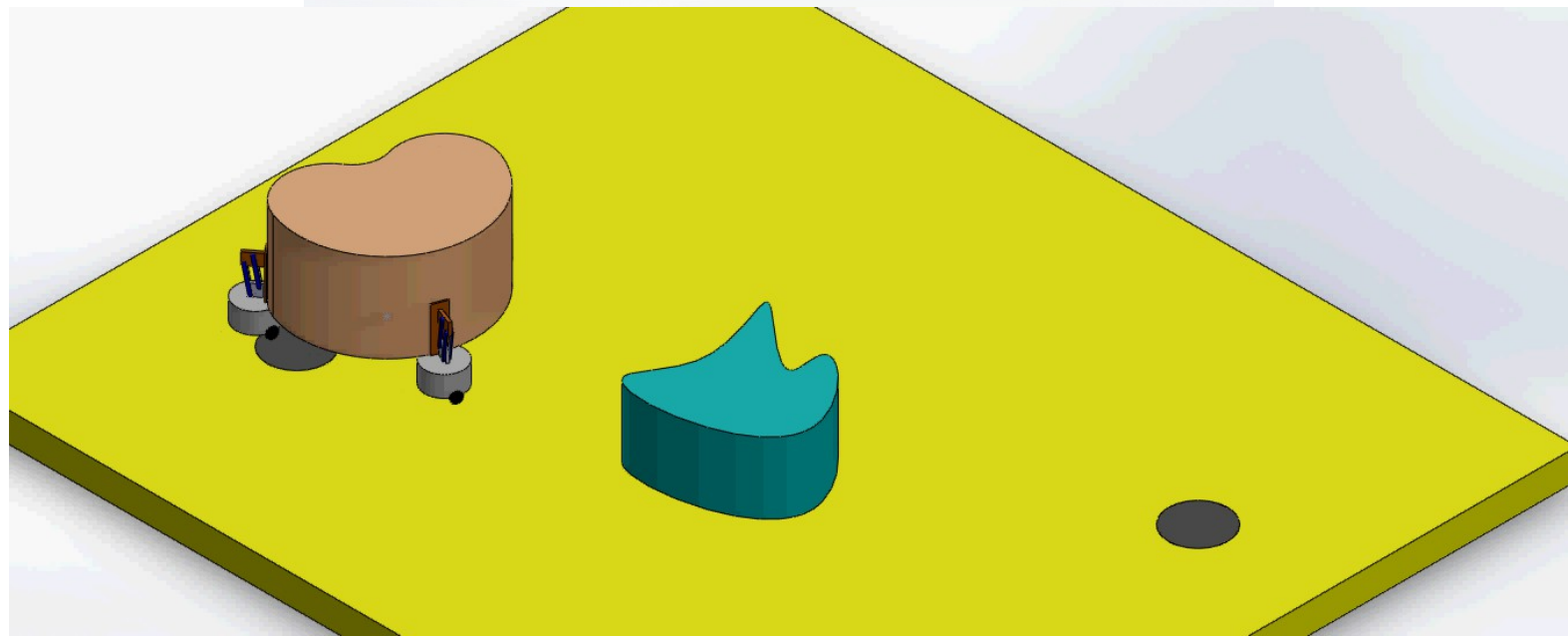
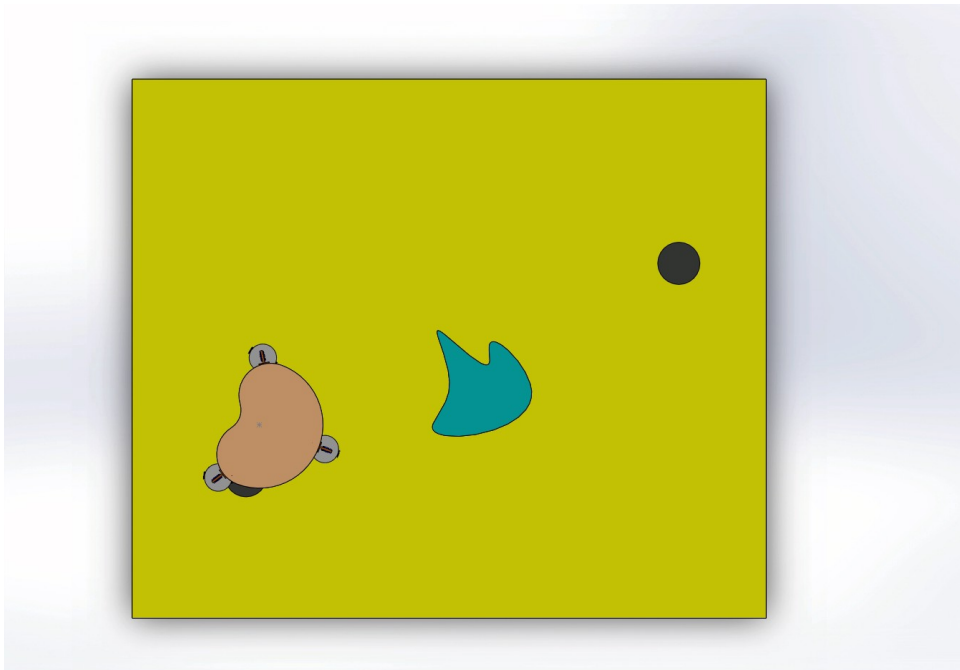


M-bots position errors during VS navigation



M-bots orientation errors during VS navigation

Collaborative transport	C ³ Bots	Global Control Architecture			Conclusion	
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Conclusion

- Topic: **transporting** any shape payloads in structured environments with collaborative mono-robots
- An algorithm for m-bot **positioning** respecting both **FCG** and **SSM**
- **Multibody dynamics** modelling for the overall system **stability** evaluation
- Experiments with testbench to validate **lifting**

Future work

- Develop an all-terrain platform for obstacle-crossing & exploration of unstructured environments
- Experimental validation of p-bot stability

Thank you for your attention