

UNDERWATER COOPERATIVE MANIPULATION AND TRANSPORTATION

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<http://www.isme.unige.it>

After the development of some pioneering projects during the nineties, the topic of underwater manipulation, and in particular cooperative manipulation and transportation, to be performed under floating conditions and within different types of cooperative forms, is now receiving an increasing attention by part of the research community, in the perspective of transferring the relevant technologies toward different underwater intervention applications, of both civil and commercial types. In this perspective the talk will provide an overview of the control and coordination problem which has been afforded by ISME (within different collaborative projects of both international and national type). Now available control and coordination results, near to be transferred toward practical applications, will be outlined; then followed by a presentation the on-going research activities, addressing the extension of cooperative control methodologies to more complex underwater intervention scenarios foreseeable for the near future.

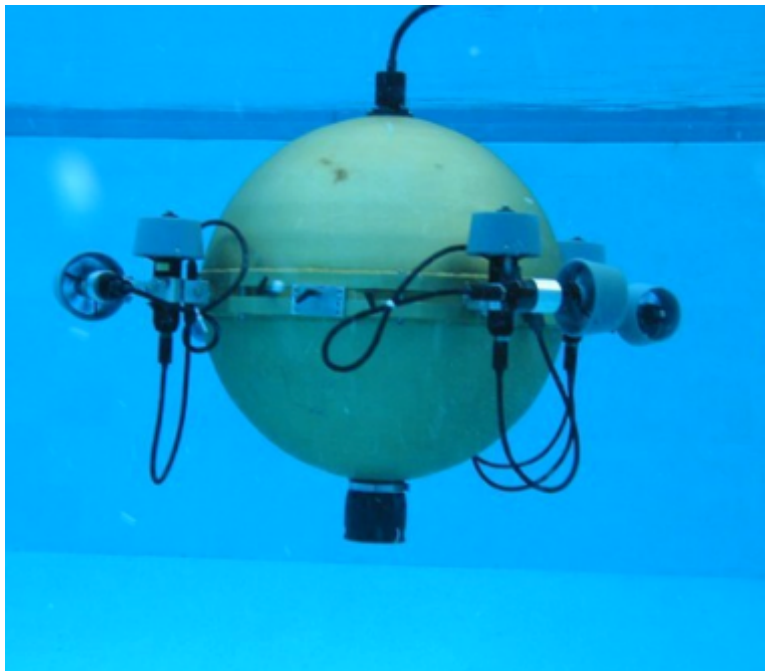
Autonomy in UW-Intervention Robotics

Past History

ODIN (1994 -)



University of Hawaii at Manoa



Autonomy in UW Intervention Robotics

Past History



***Stanford University
Aerospace and Robotic Lab.***

OTTER (1995 -)



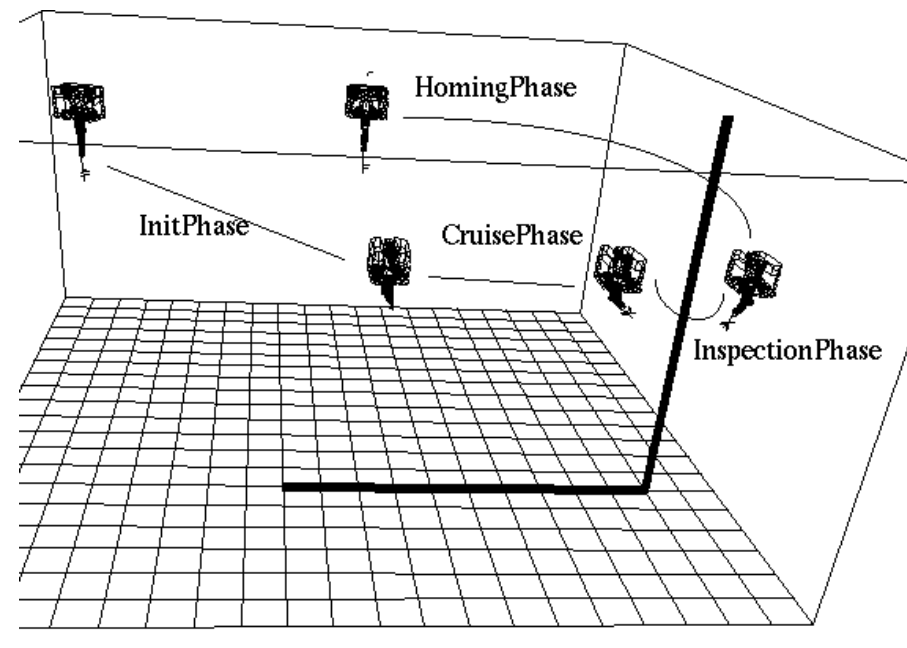
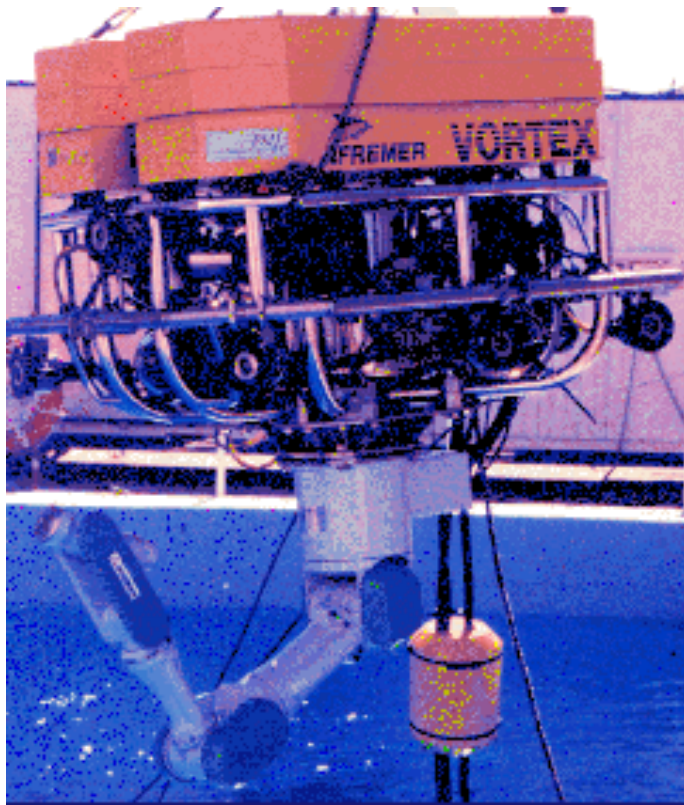
Autonomy in UW Intervention Robotics

Past History

UNION (1995-)



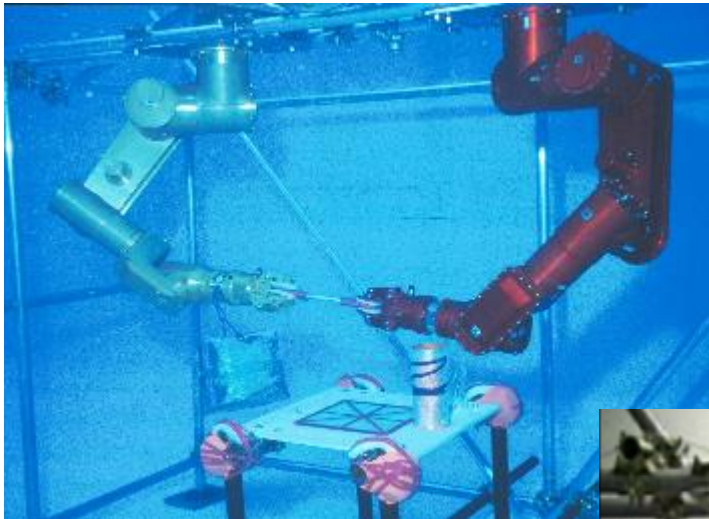
Ifremer, Toulon



Autonomy in UW Intervention Robotics

Past History

AMADEUS (1997-1999)



*University of Genova – DIST
Graal-lab*



*IAN CNR, Genova
Robotic-Lab*



*Heriot Watt University
Edinburg
Ocean System-lab*



Autonomy in UW Intervention Robotics

Recent History

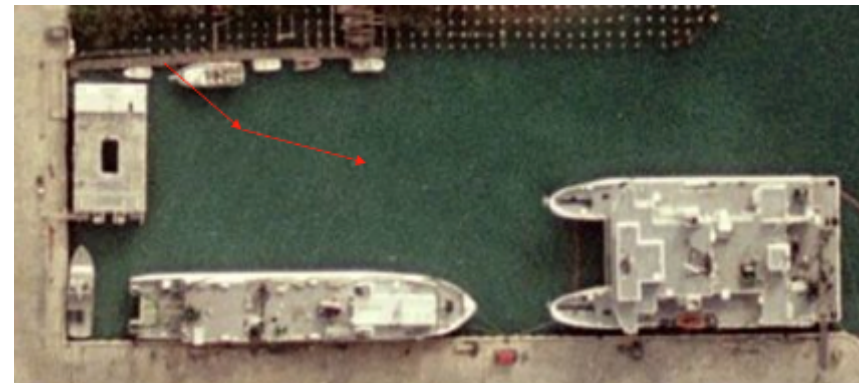
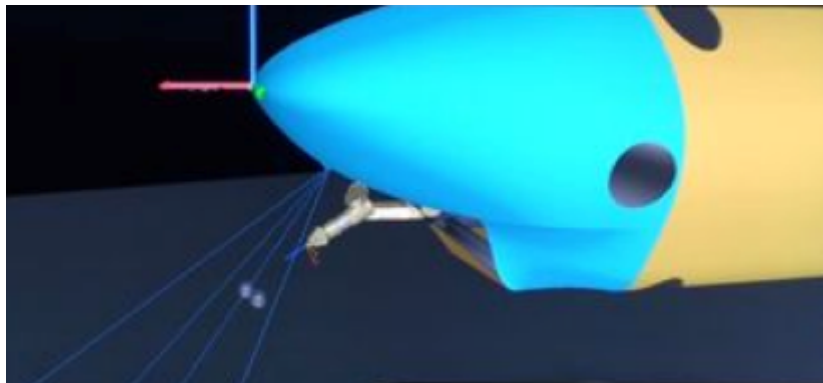
SAUVIM (1997-2009)



University of Hawaii at Manoa



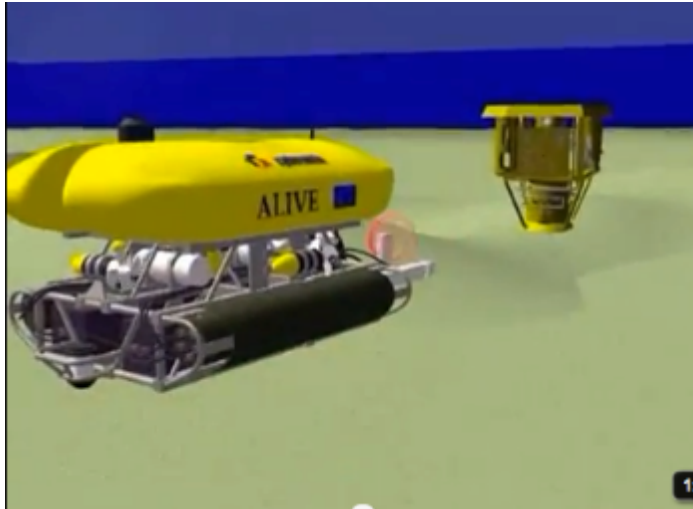
- 1-Undock from the pier to reach the center of the harbour
- 2-Search for the submerged item
- 3- Navigate and dive toward the item
- 4- Hover in the proximity of the detected item
- 5- Start the autonomous manipulation
(hook a recovery tool to the target, cut a rope)
- 6- Optimize the workspace during manipulation
- 7- Dock the arm and back for re-docking the pier



Autonomy in UW Intervention Robotics

Recent History

ALIVE (2001-2003)



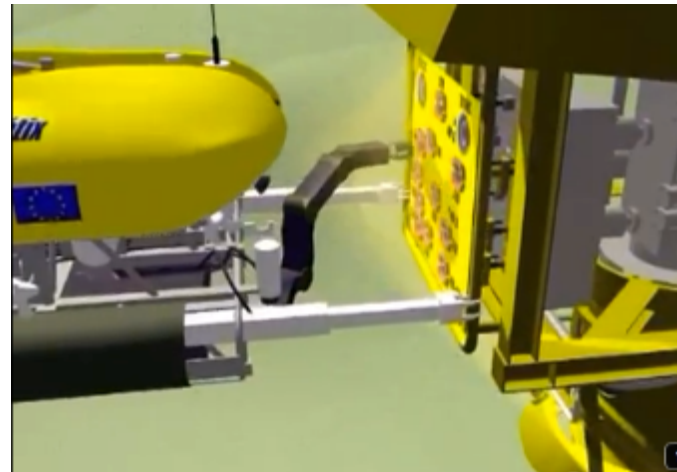
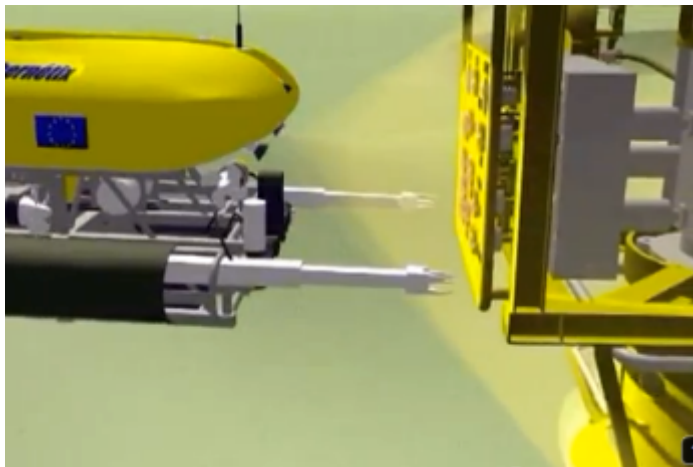
***Cyberbernetix Company
Marseille***



Ifremer, Toulon



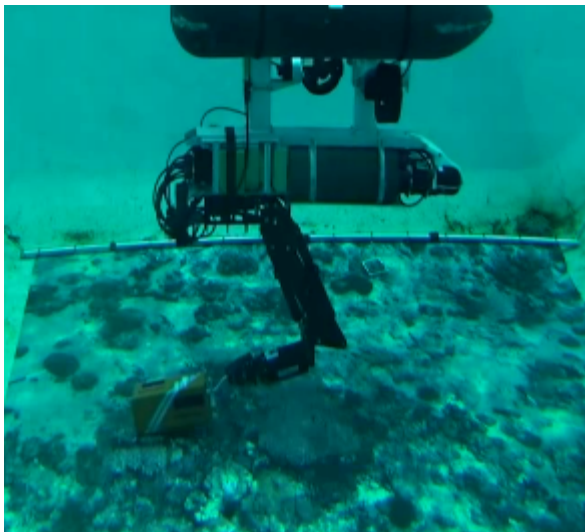
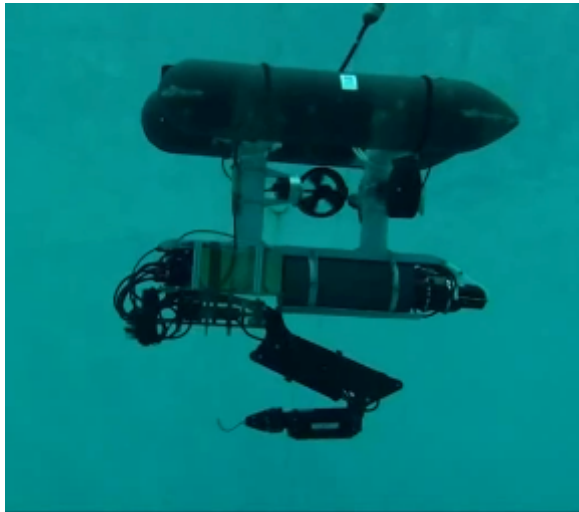
***HW University, Edinburg
Ocean System lab***



Autonomy in UW Intervention Robotics

Nowdays

RAUVI (2009-2012)



**Universitat
Jaume Primo**



**Universitat
De Illes Balears**



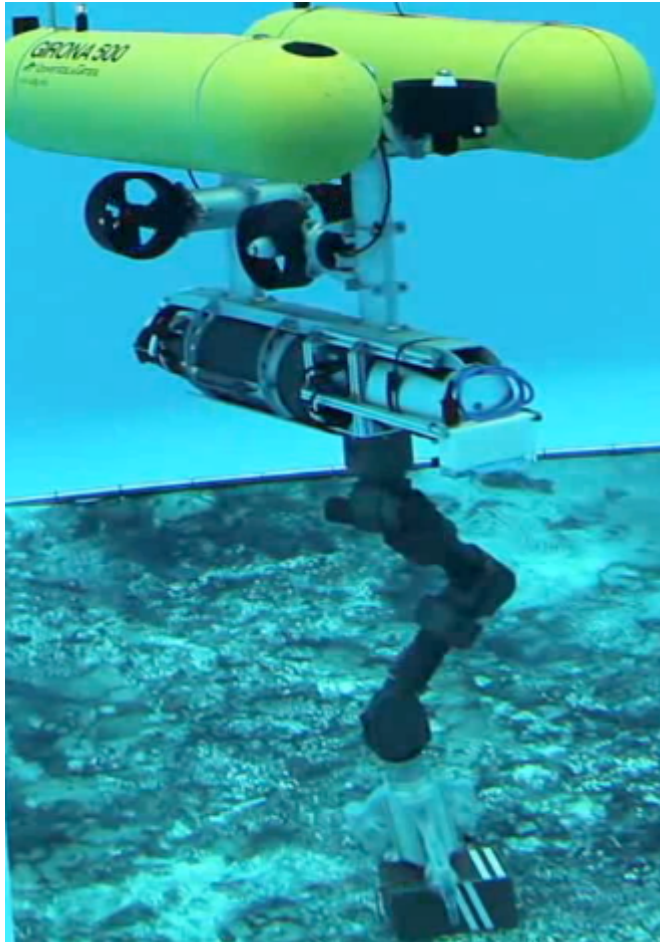
**University of
Girona**

- *Directly Inspired from SAUVIM*
- *Much Lighter mechanical assembly*
- *Consequently prone for “Agility”
(concurrent coordinated Vehicle-arm motions)*
- *Sequential motions were however used*

Autonomy in UW Intervention Robotics

Nowdays

TRIDENT (2010-2013)



Universitat
Jaume Primo



Heriot Watt
University



Universitat
De Illes Balears



University of
Genova



University of
Girona



University of
Bologna



Istituto
Superiore tecnico



Graaltech s.r.l.
Genova

- *Directly Inspired from SAUVIM*
- *Much Lighter mechanical assembly*
- *Consequently prone for “Agility”
(concurrent coordinated Vehicle-arm motions)*
- *“Agilty” achieved via Multi-task Priority
Dynamic Programming Based approach*
- *Unified scalable distributed control architecure*
- *Allows tasks to be added-subtracted, even “on-fly”,
wit invariant algorithmic structure*

TRIDENT Project

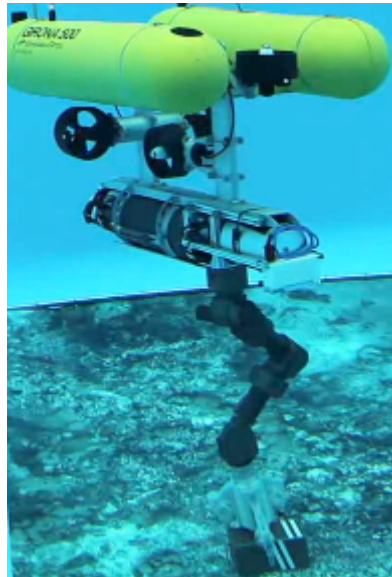
Simulations and field trials

x



2 *Simulation*

*Including vehicle & arm
dynamic control layer*



3 *Teleoperated in the pool*

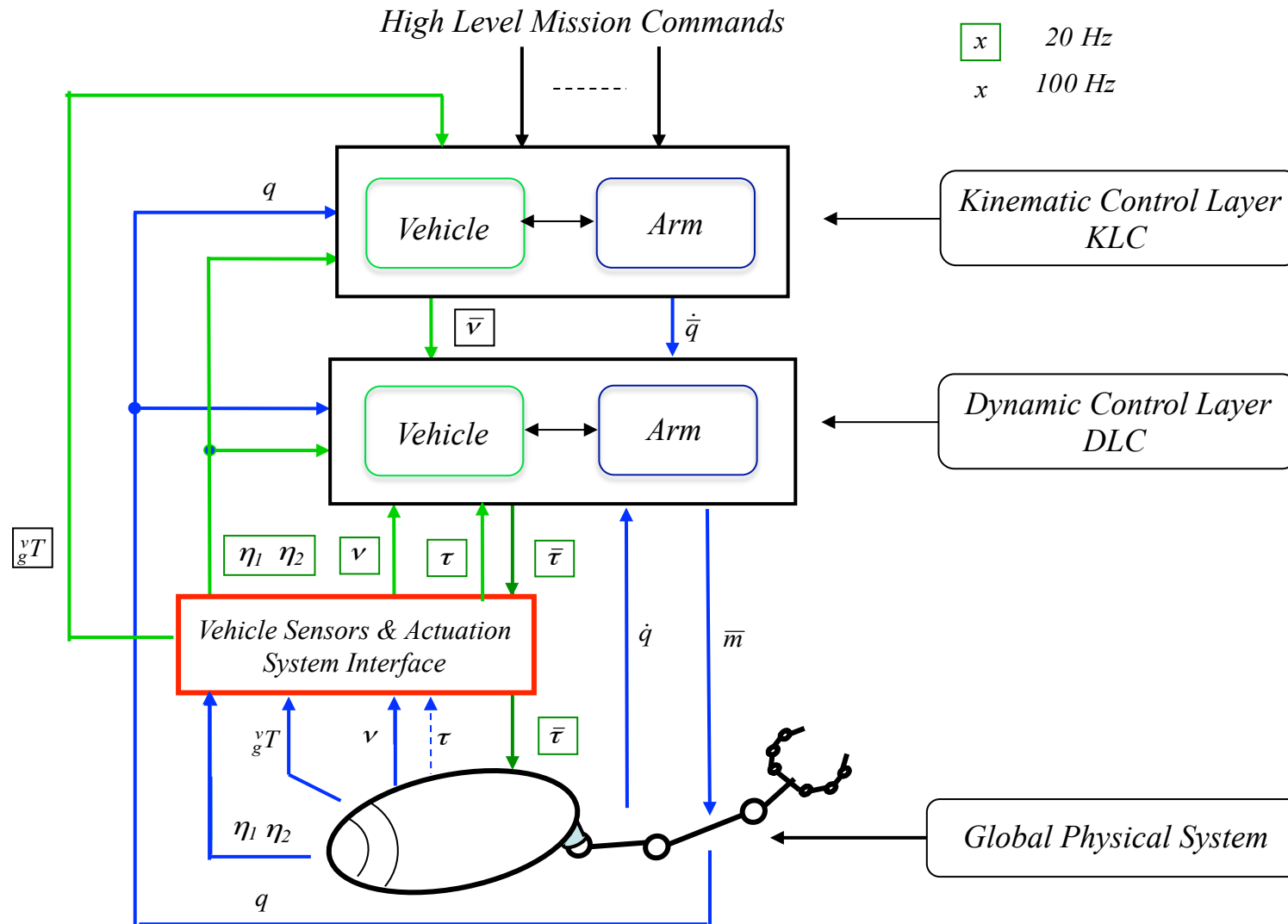


4 *Autonomous in the pool*



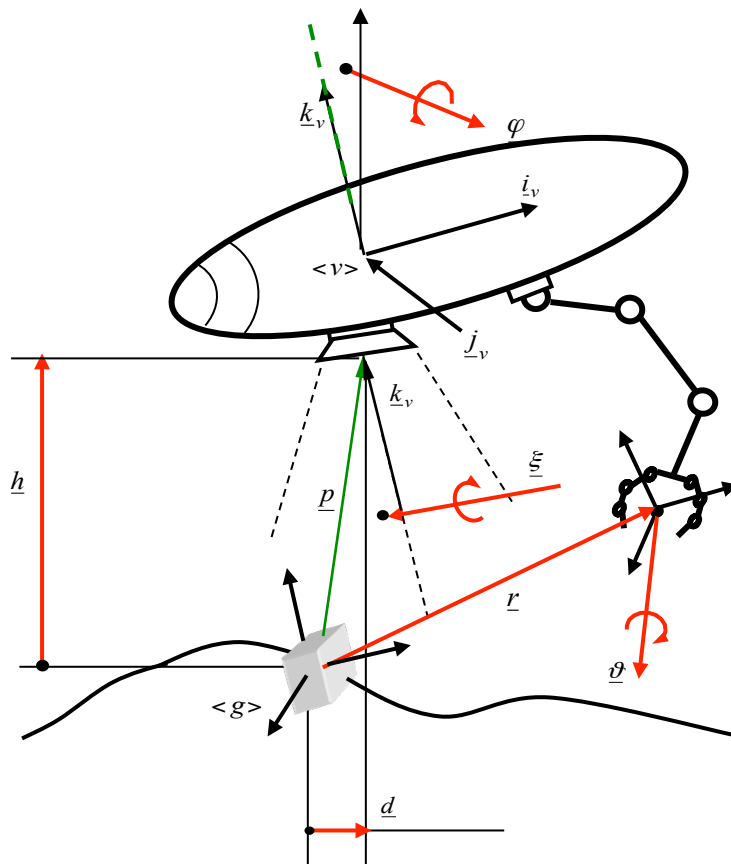
5 *Autonomous in the sea*

Functional Control Architecture



TRIDENT Project

Objective-priority-based Control Technique



Macro priorities

1 Inequality objectives

- 1 Camera centering
- 1 Camera distance
- 1 Camera height
- 3 Joint limits
- 4 Manipulability
- 5 Horizontal attitude

2 Equality objectives

- 1 End-effector approach (distance)
- 2 End-effector approach (orientation)

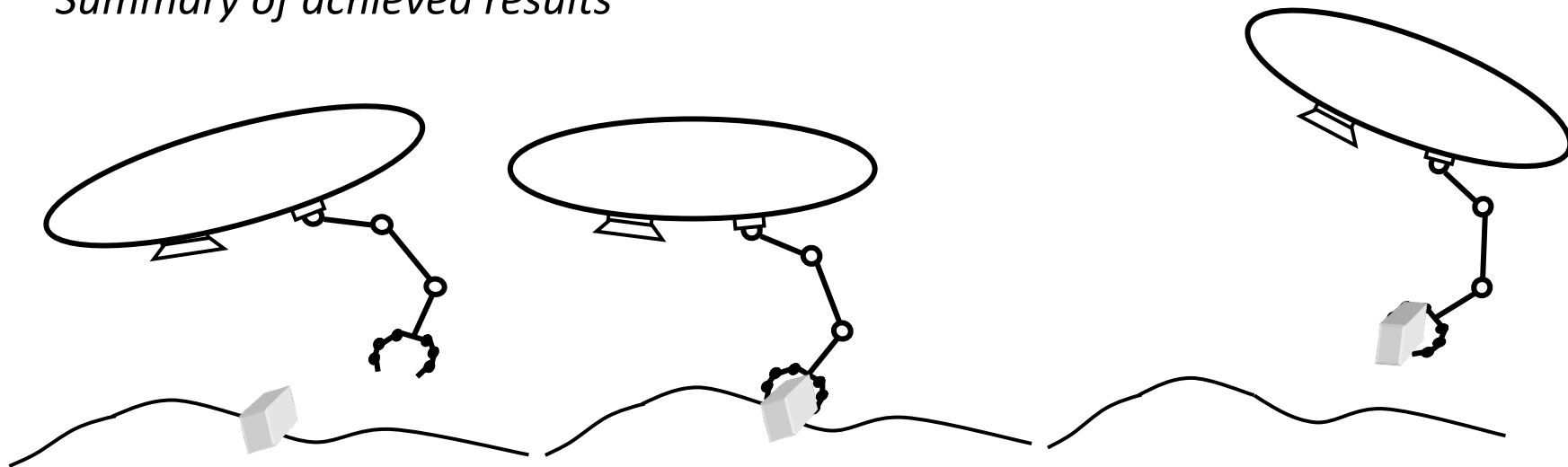
3 Sub-system motions

- 1 Arm
- 2 Vehicle

Micro Priorities

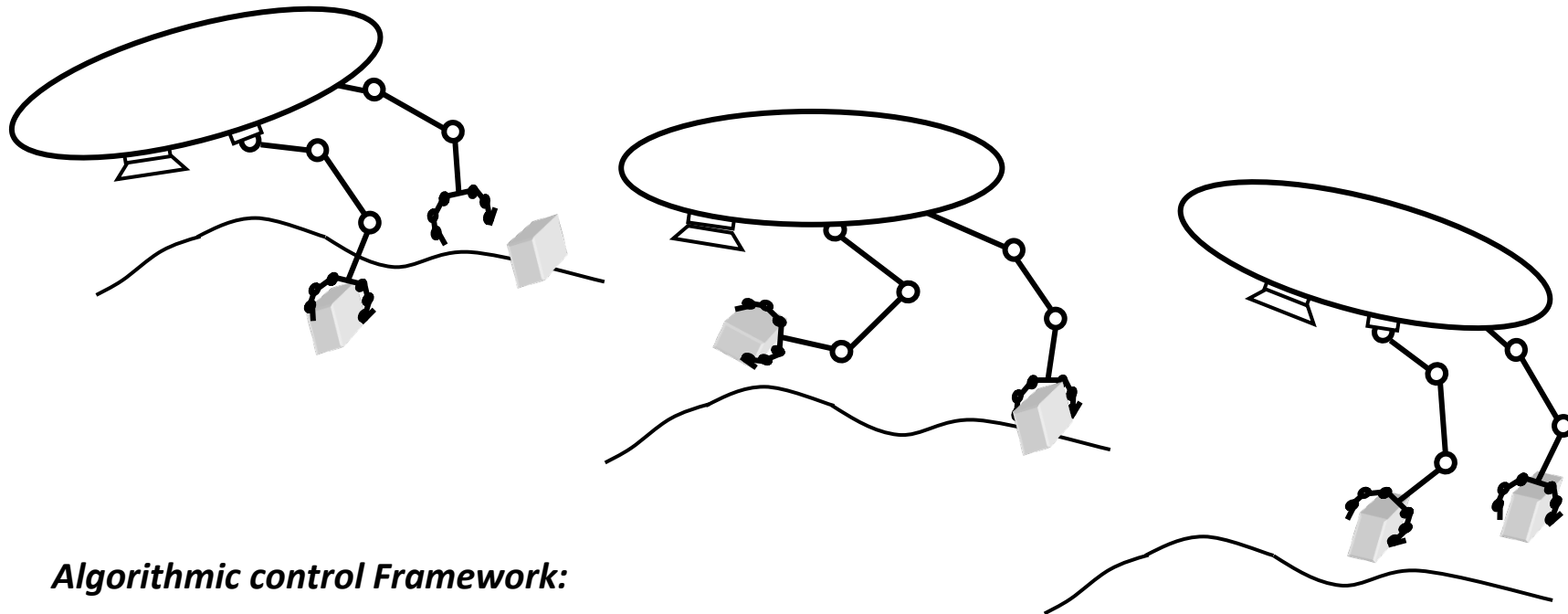
Single-Arm Floating Manipulators

Summary of achieved results



- 1- A unified algorithmic control framework has been assessed***
- 2- Simulation experiments have been successful***
- 3- Control architecture and related Real Time algorithmic Sw has been implemented***
- 4- Field trials at pool successful***
- 5- Field trials at sea successful***
- 6- Refinements related with discontinuity-avoidance in reference system velocities have been recently produced***

Dual Arm Extension-1



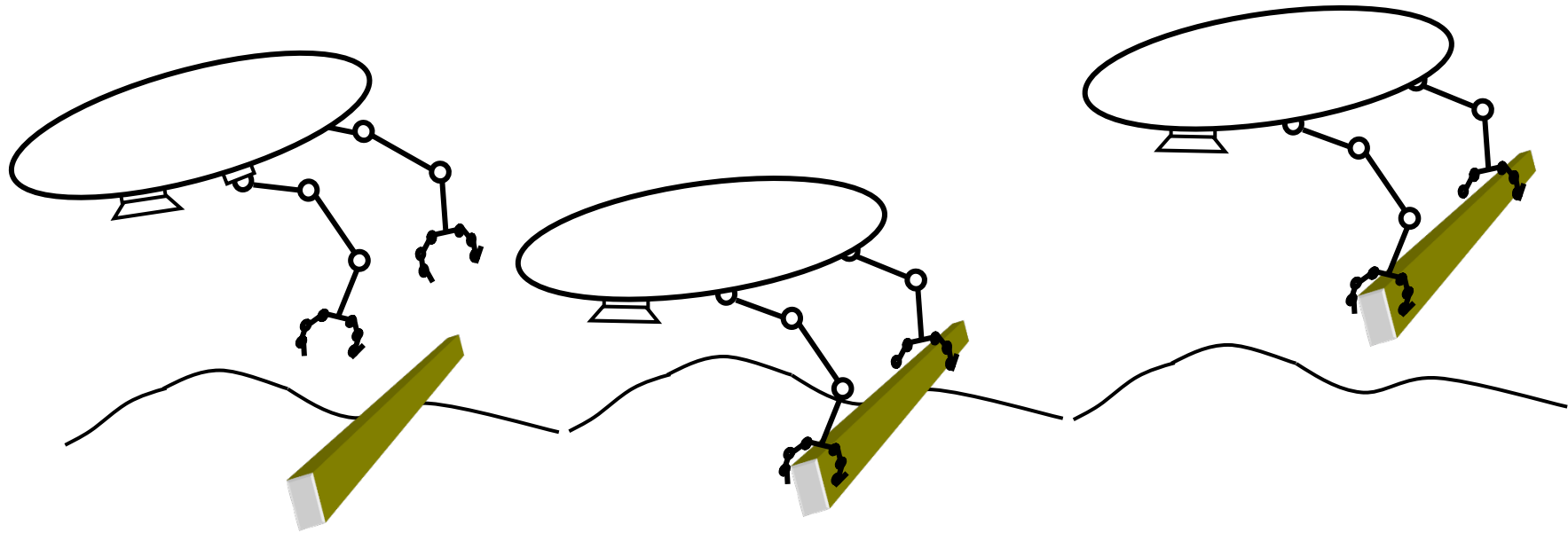
Algorithmic control Framework:

- *Direct extension from the Single arm case*
- *Embedding Single Arm case as special one*

Additional aspects:

- *The vehicle velocity must now be assigned in order to suitably contribute the motions of **both** arms*

Dual-arm Extension-2



Algorithmic control Framework:

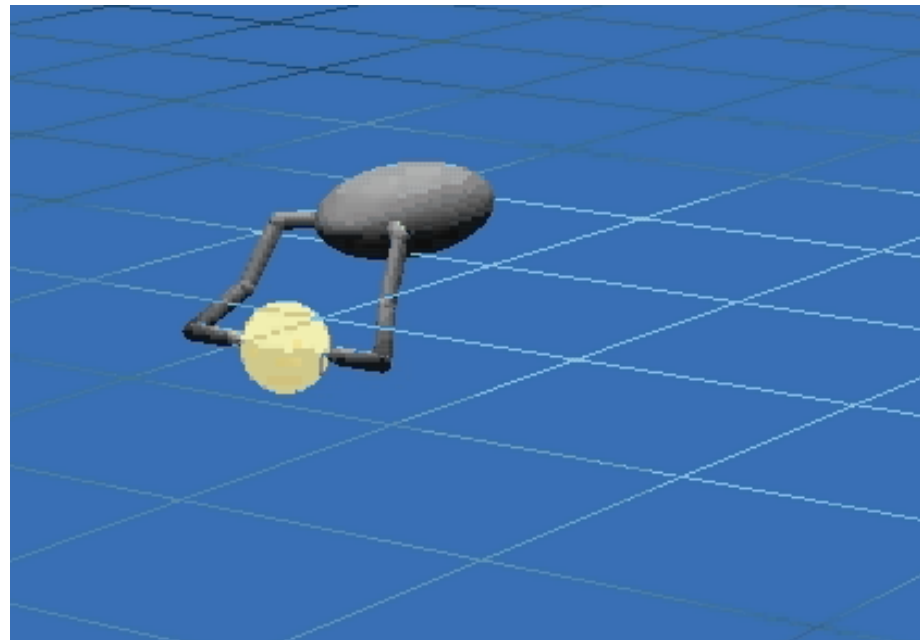
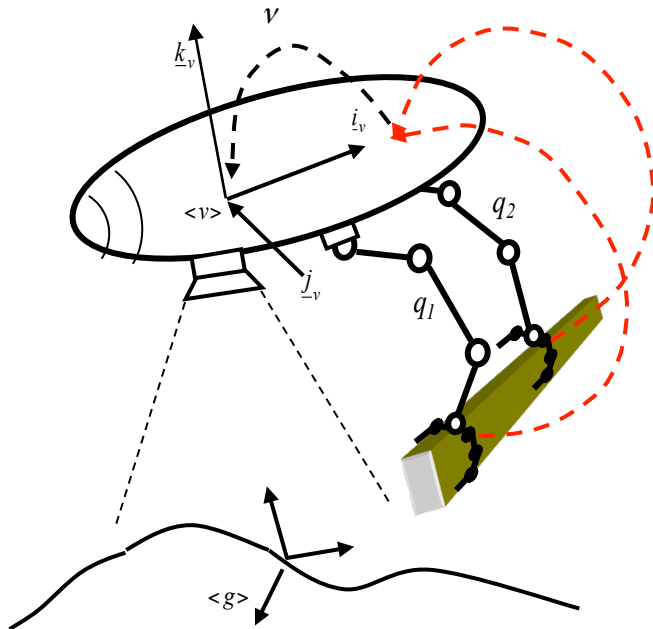
- *Direct extension from Extension-1*
- *Embedding Singel- arm and extension-1 as special cases*

Additional aspects:

- *The **grasping constraints** must be guaranteed fulfilled all times*
- ***Object stresses** should be avoided or minimized*
- *The vehicle velocity must again be assigned in order to suitably contribute the motions of **both** arms, in turn constrained by the grasped object*

Dual-arm Extension-2

Preliminary simulation of a purely kinematic model



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Dual-arm extension-3

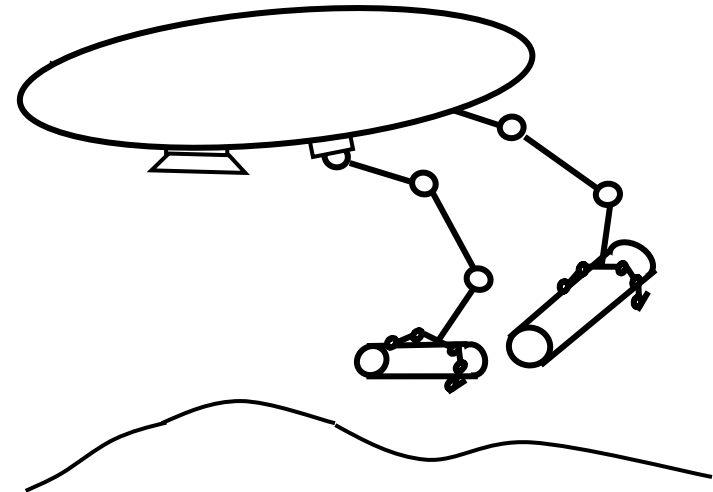
Dual-arm floating assembly

Algorithmic control Framework:

- Direct extension from dual-arm previous ones
- But largely independent from base motion (assembly during transportastion? **Why not?**)

Additional aspects:

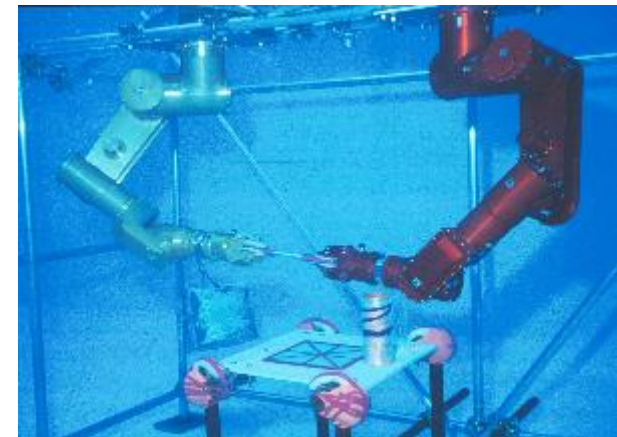
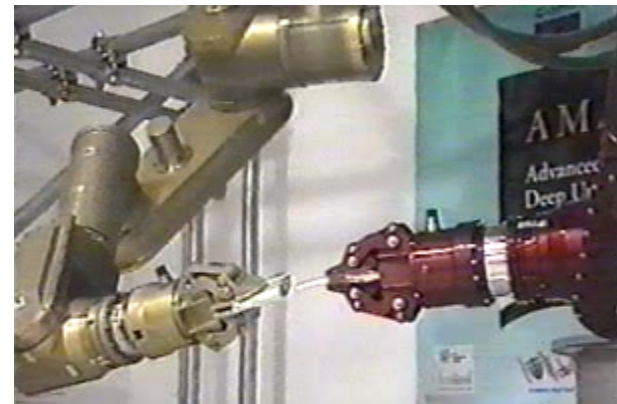
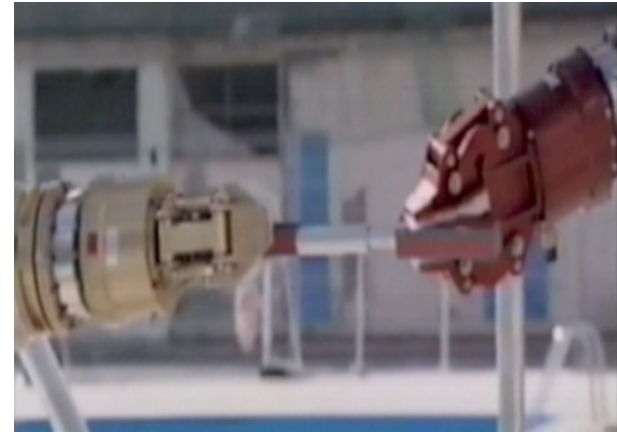
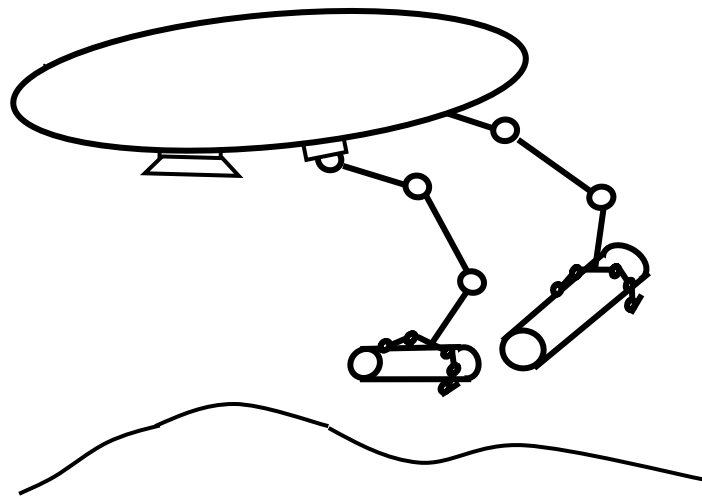
- More extensive use of vision (for relative localization of the mating parts)
- More extensive use of force-feedback (for driving the mating once the contacts have been established)



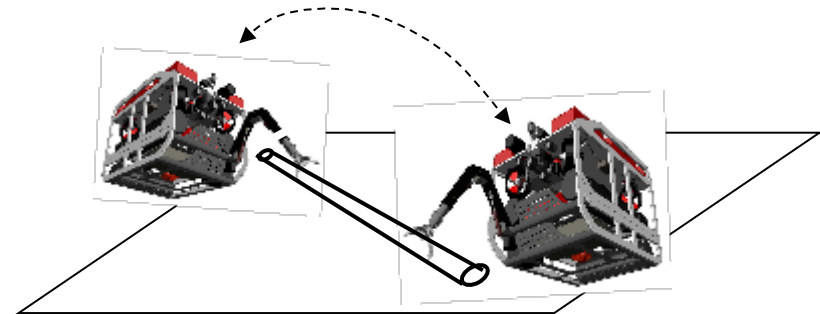
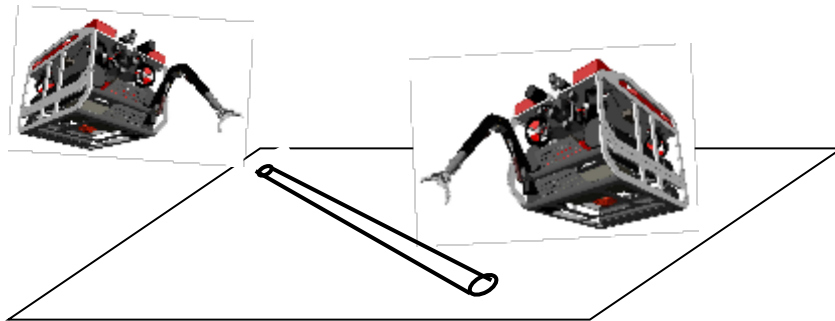
Dual-arm extension-3

Non-floating dual arm Peg-in-hole

Early AMADEUS Project Experiments (1997-1999)

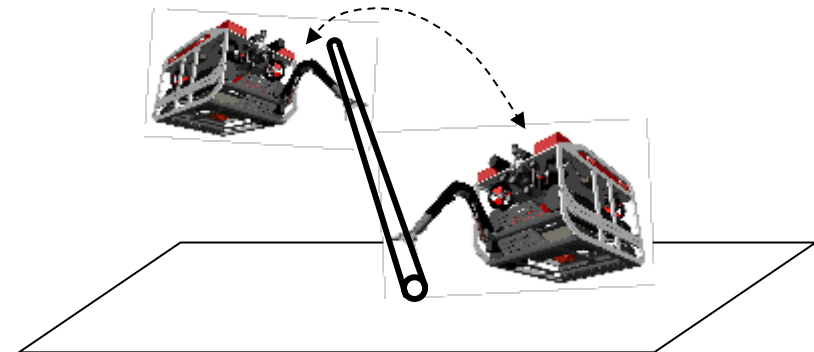


Cooperative Extension



Algorithmic control Framework:

- *Still a direct extension of the previous*
- *Embedding the previous as special cases*



Additional aspects:

- **Grasping constraints** must be guaranteed fulfilled all times
- **Object stresses** to be avoided or minimized
- **Mutual Localization** is needed (at least for avoiding vehicles collision)
- Some control parameters have to be shared \Rightarrow **Communication**
- Control performances to be tuned with the MCIS communication bandwidth (lower bandwidth-slower responses)
- An optimized **MCIS Management System (MCIS-MS)**, maximally guaranteeing coordinated cooperative control performances, needs to be developed

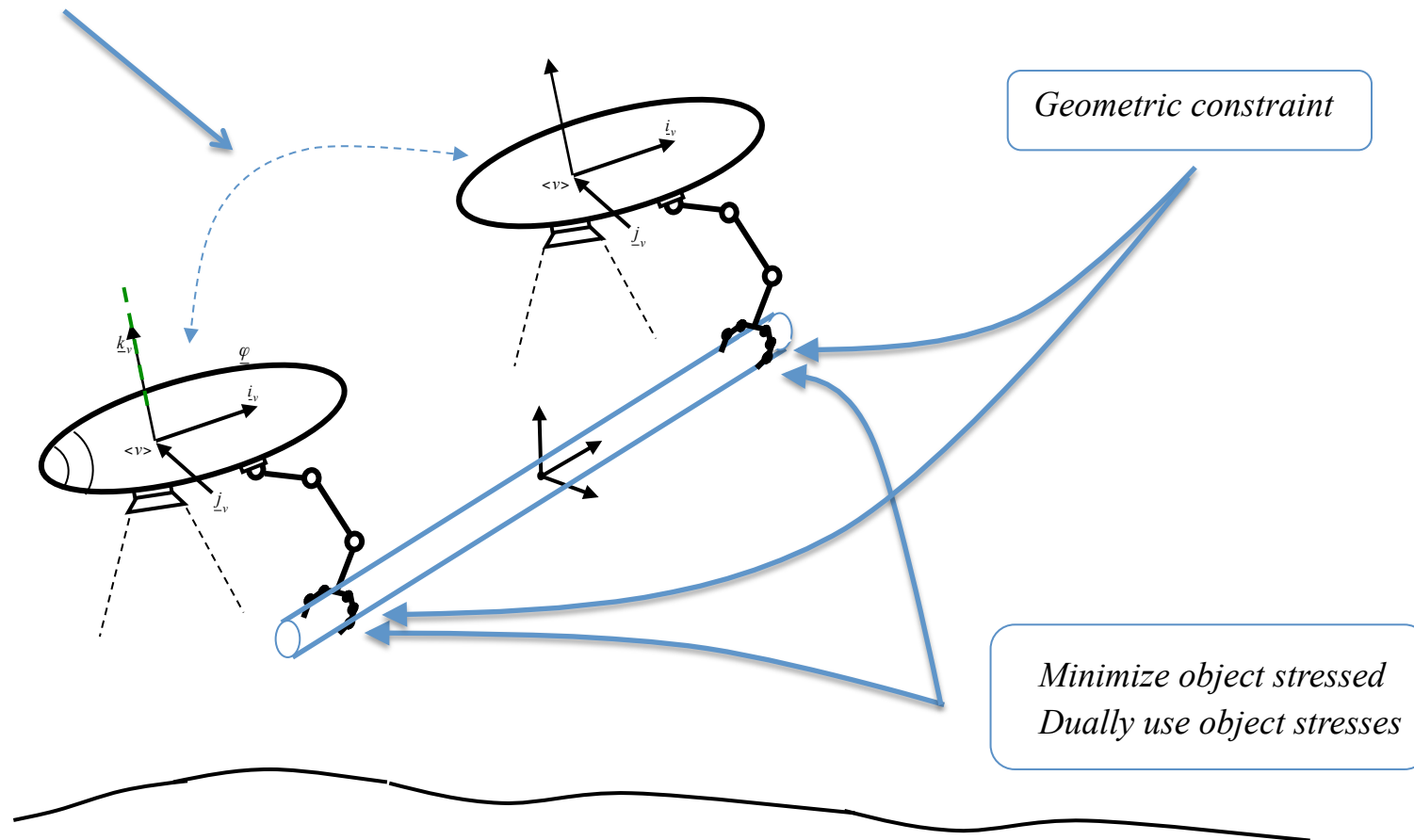
MCIS
Min. Common Info Set

Cooperative Extension

*Very scarce
communication allowed*

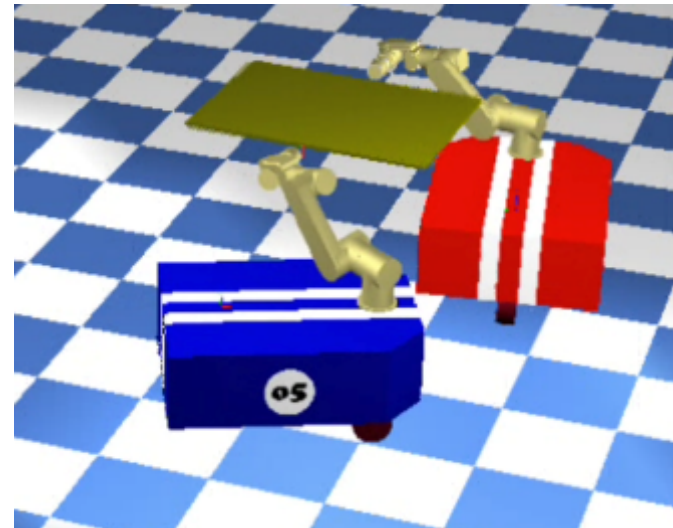
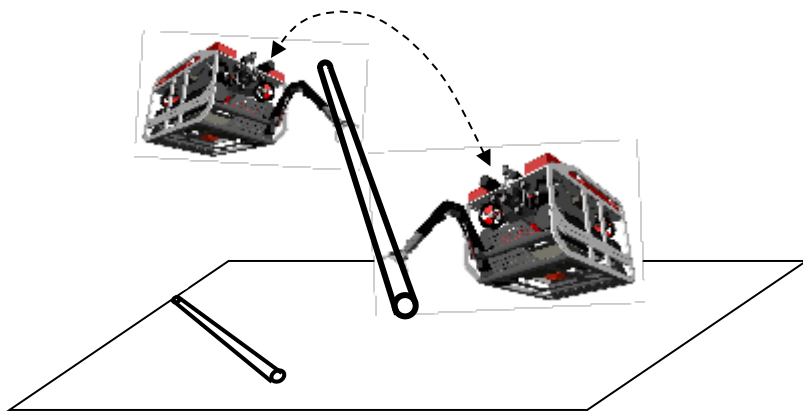
*Fully Centralized approaches
NOT feasible*

*Minimize explicit comm.
Maximize Implicit comm. expl.on*

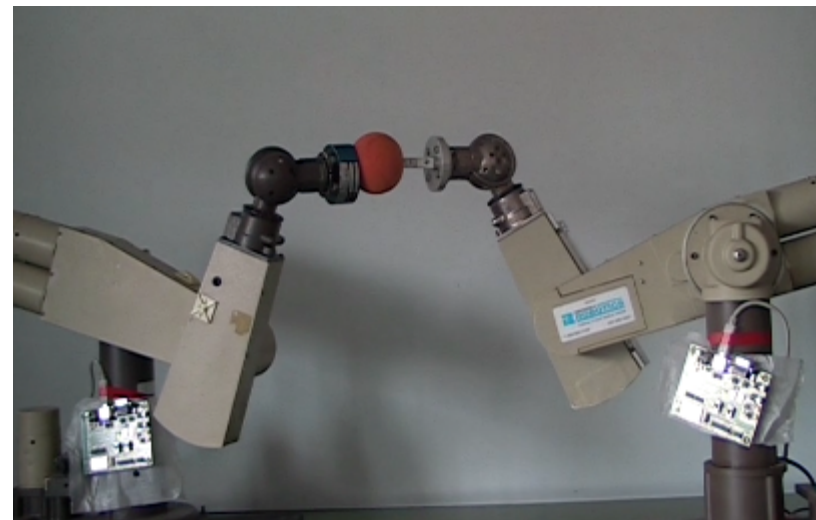


Cooperative extension

Preliminary simulation and experiments of purely kinematic grounded models
(Total communication allowed)



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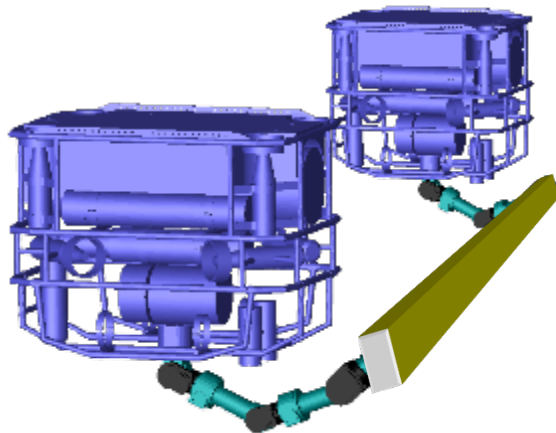
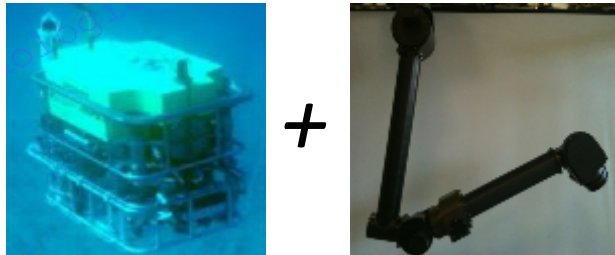


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Autonomy in UW Intervention Robotics

Nowdays

MARIS (20013-2016)



GENOVA
Cooperative Control



PISA
Communications



CASSINO
Dynamic Control



LECCE
Navigation



GENOVA
Integration
Mission planning

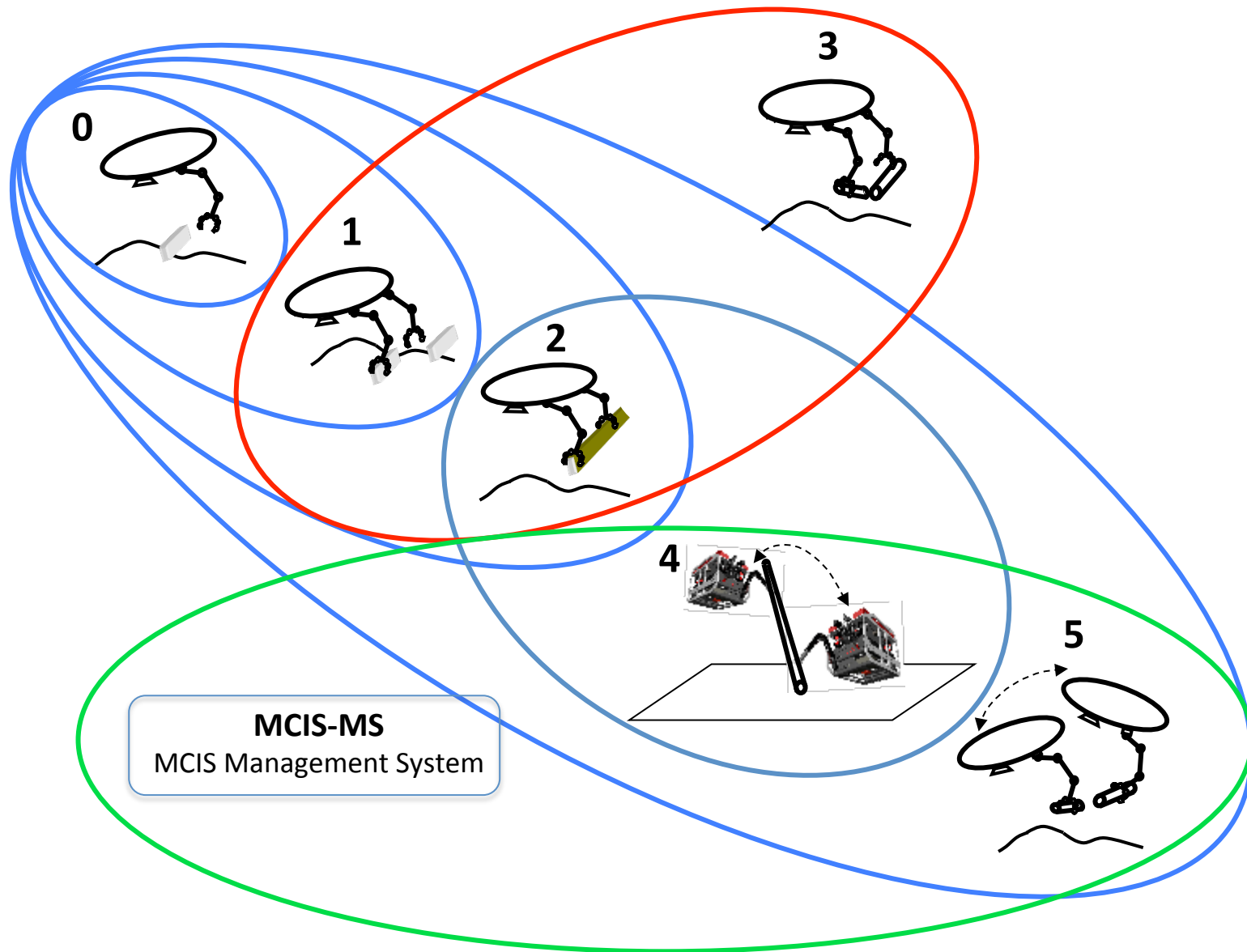


BOLOGNA
Grippers F/T sensing



PARMA
Vision

A Foreseable Road-MAP



END

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