



Fast and Reliable Contact Computations for Grasp Planning

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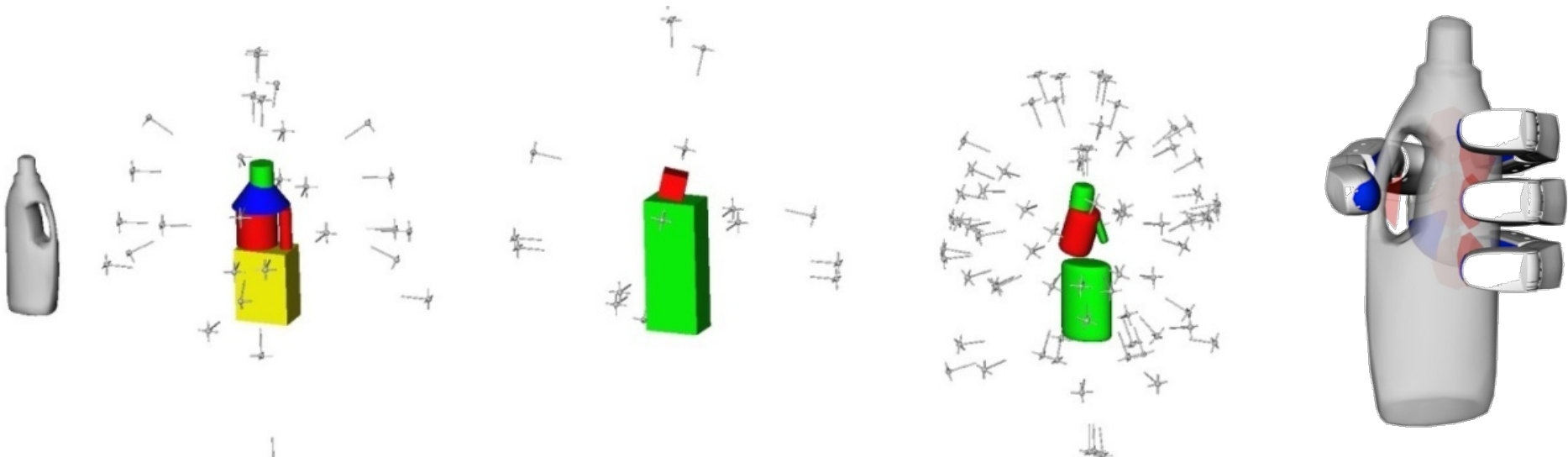
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UNC
Chapel Hill, U.S.A.



Forward Grasp Planning

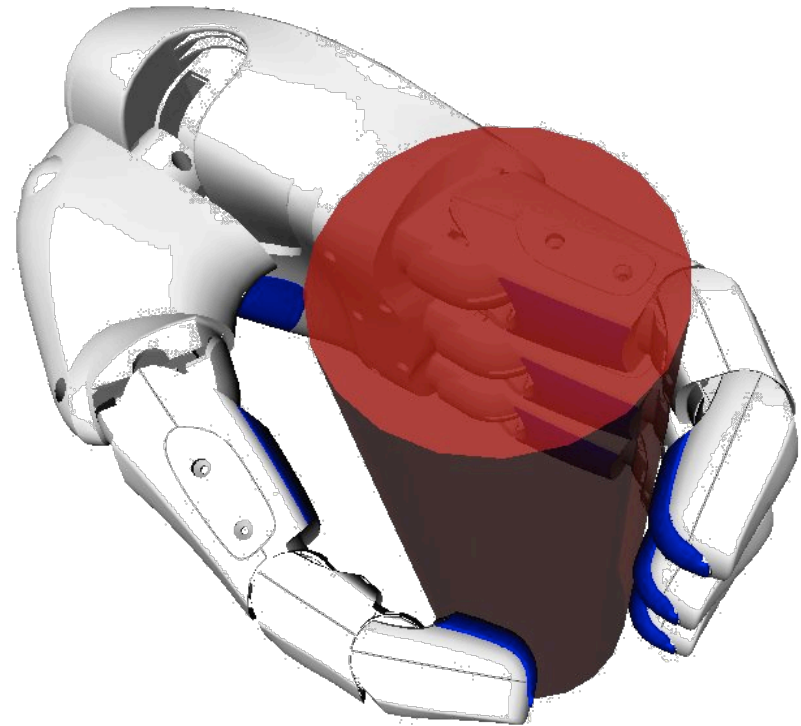
1. Generate an approach direction
2. Find contact points
3. Measure the grasp quality
4. Repeat this process





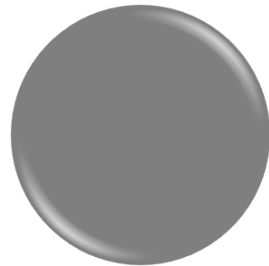
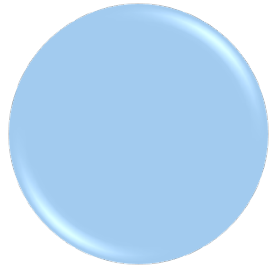
Challenge

- Given grasp approaching directions
- Find all the contact points fast and reliably

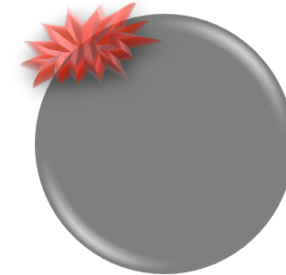
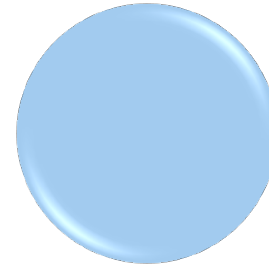




Goal of Contact Computations♪



No Collision♪

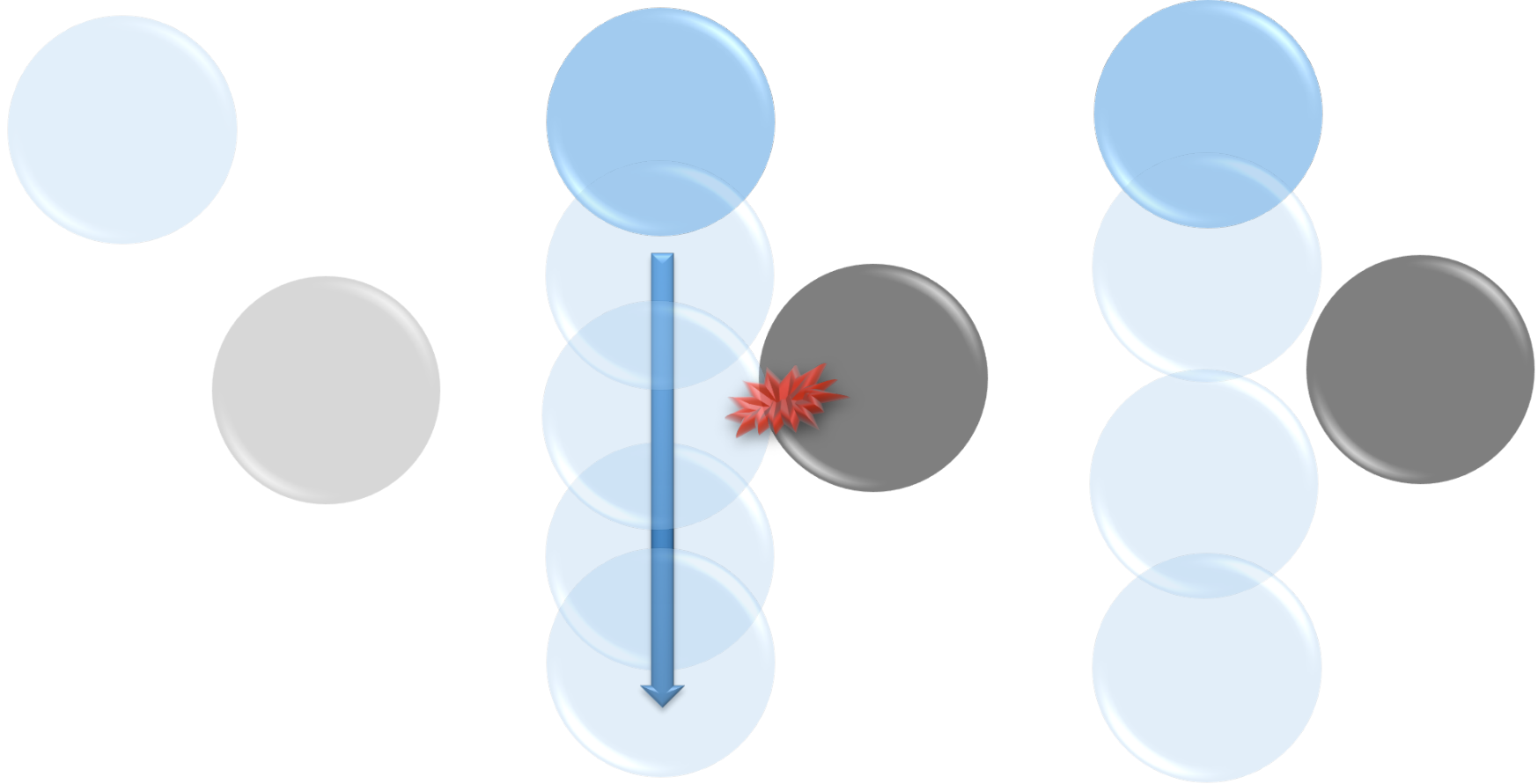


**Time of Contact
(ToC)♪**

Collision♪



Discrete Collision Detection

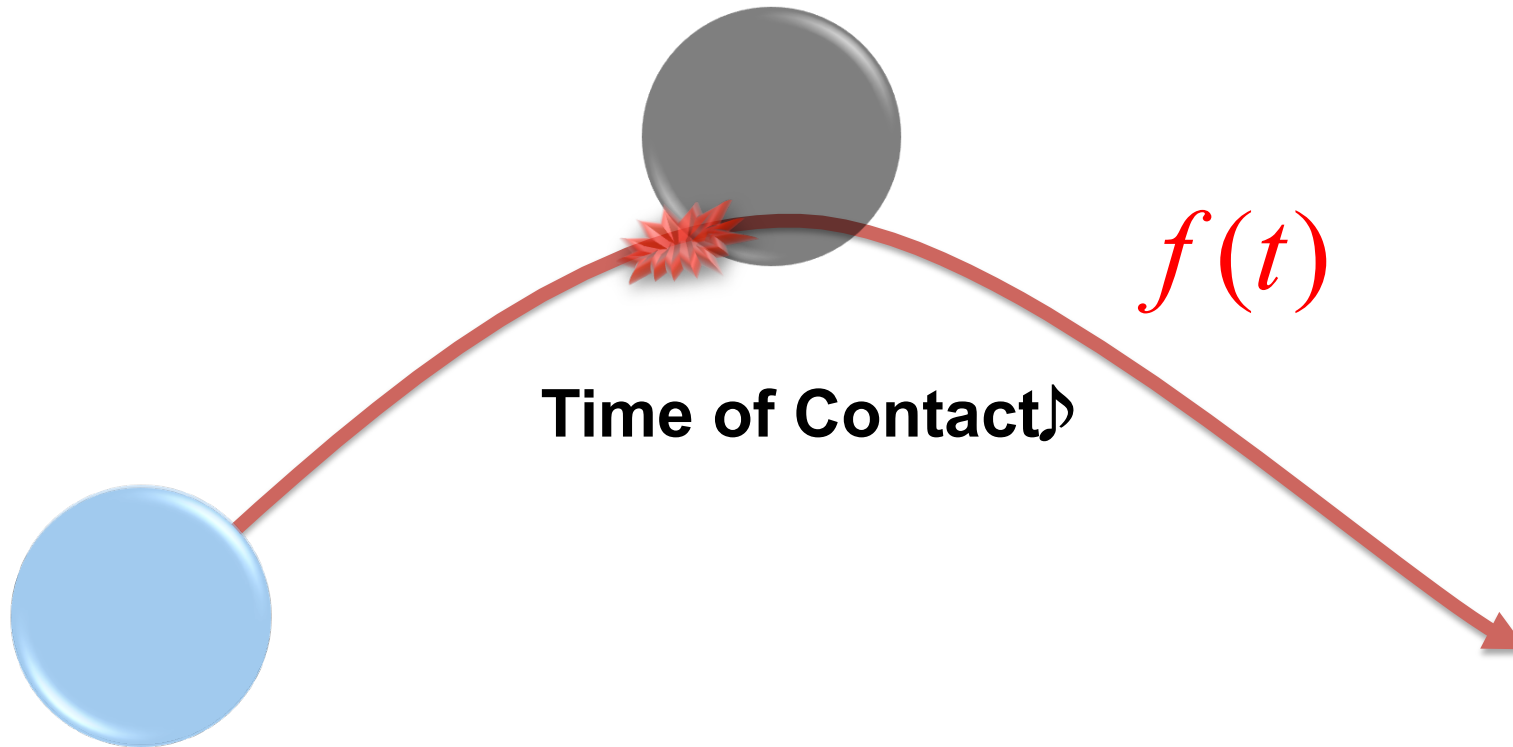


Collision Missing



Continuous Collision Detection (CCD)

- Motion trajectory $f(t)$ is known in advance





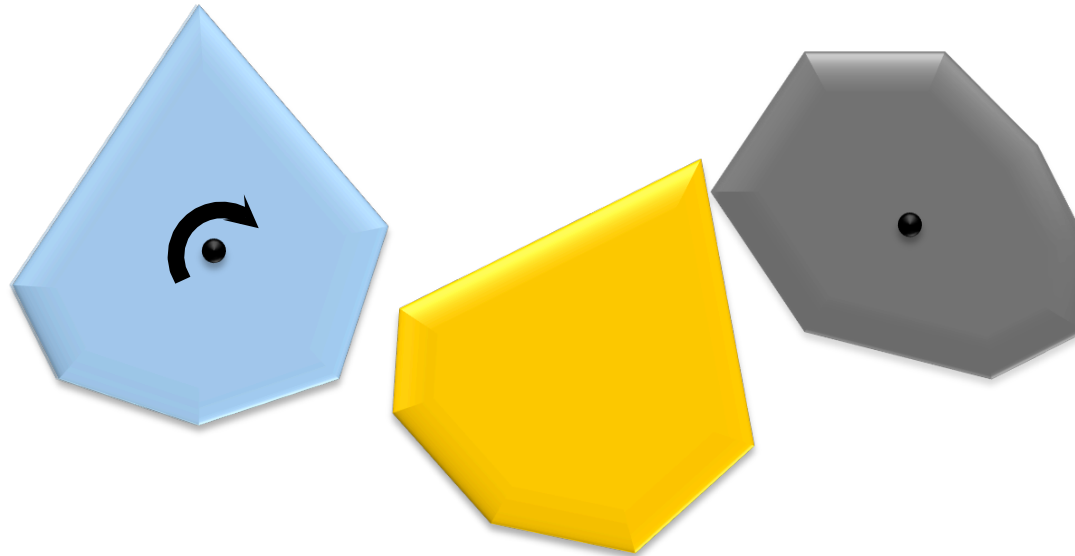
Outline

- Continuous collision detection (CCD)
 - Convex
 - Non-convex
 - Polygon-soup
 - Articulated model
 - Deformable model
- Evaluation of CCD in grasp planning



Conservative Advancement (CA)

- Assume objects are *convex*
- Find the 1st time of contact (ToC) of a moving object

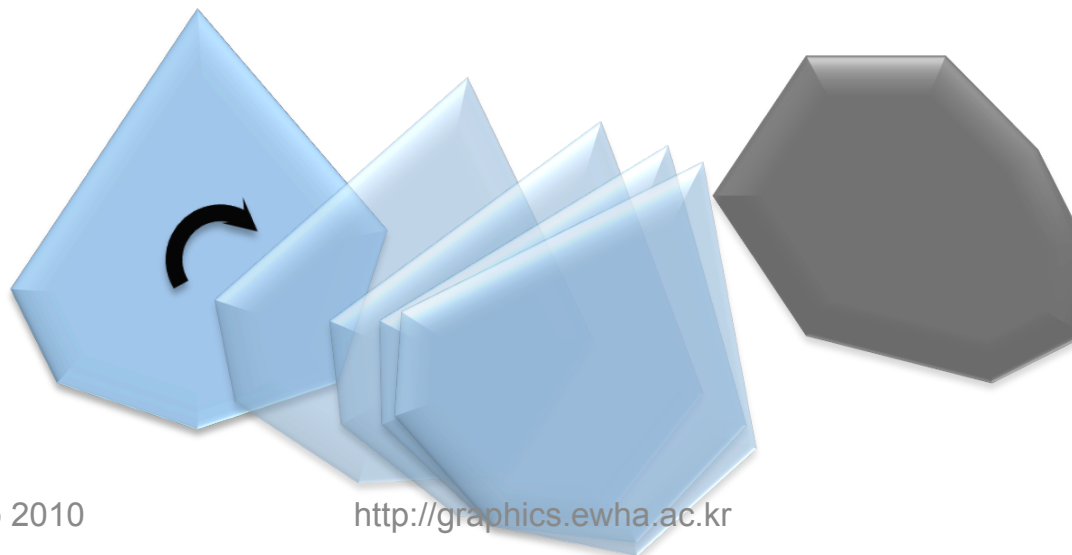




Conservative Advancement (CA)

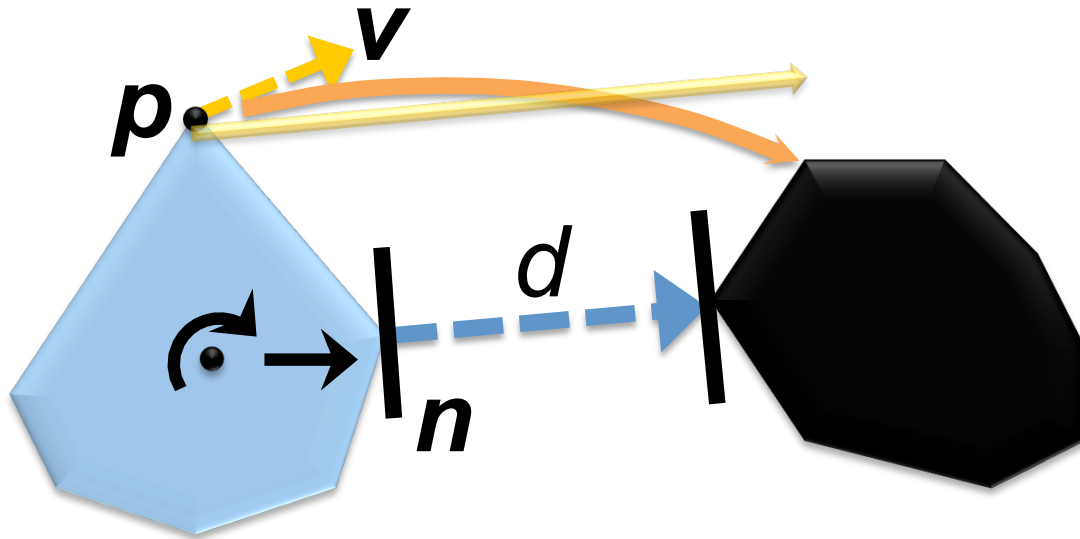
1. Find a step size Δt_i to conservatively advance the object without collision
2. Repeat until inter-distance $< \epsilon$

$$ToC = \left[\begin{matrix} \text{PRIVATE USE} \\ \text{W} \\ \text{PRIVATE USE} \end{matrix} \right] t_1 + \left[\begin{matrix} \text{PRIVATE USE} \\ \text{W} \\ \text{PRIVATE USE} \end{matrix} \right] t_2 + \left[\begin{matrix} \text{PRIVATE USE} \\ \text{W} \\ \text{PRIVATE USE} \end{matrix} \right] t_3 + \left[\begin{matrix} \text{PRIVATE USE} \\ \text{W} \\ \text{PRIVATE USE} \end{matrix} \right] t_4$$





Calculating $\int_0^{\Delta t} \max(t) |v(t) \cdot n(t)| dt$ in CA



d, n : closest distance,
direction vector
 v : velocity

$$\int_0^{\Delta t} \max(t) |v(t) \cdot n(t)| dt = \mu$$



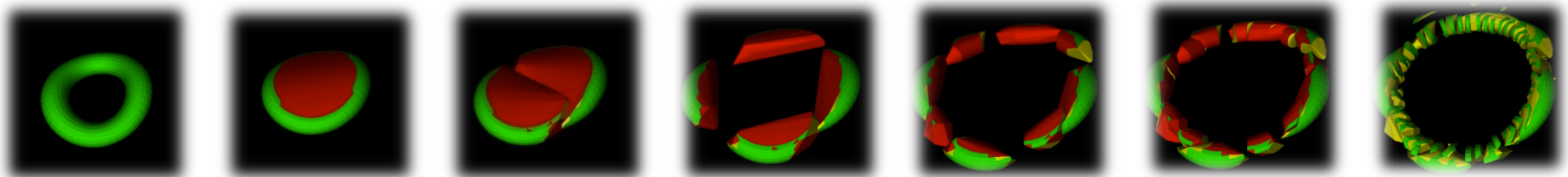
Calculating t in CA

$$\mu \Delta t \leq d \quad \therefore \Delta t \leq \frac{d}{\mu}$$
$$\int_0^{\Delta t} |v(t) \cdot n(t)| dt \leq \int_0^{\Delta t} \max(|v(t) \cdot n(t)|) dt \leq d$$



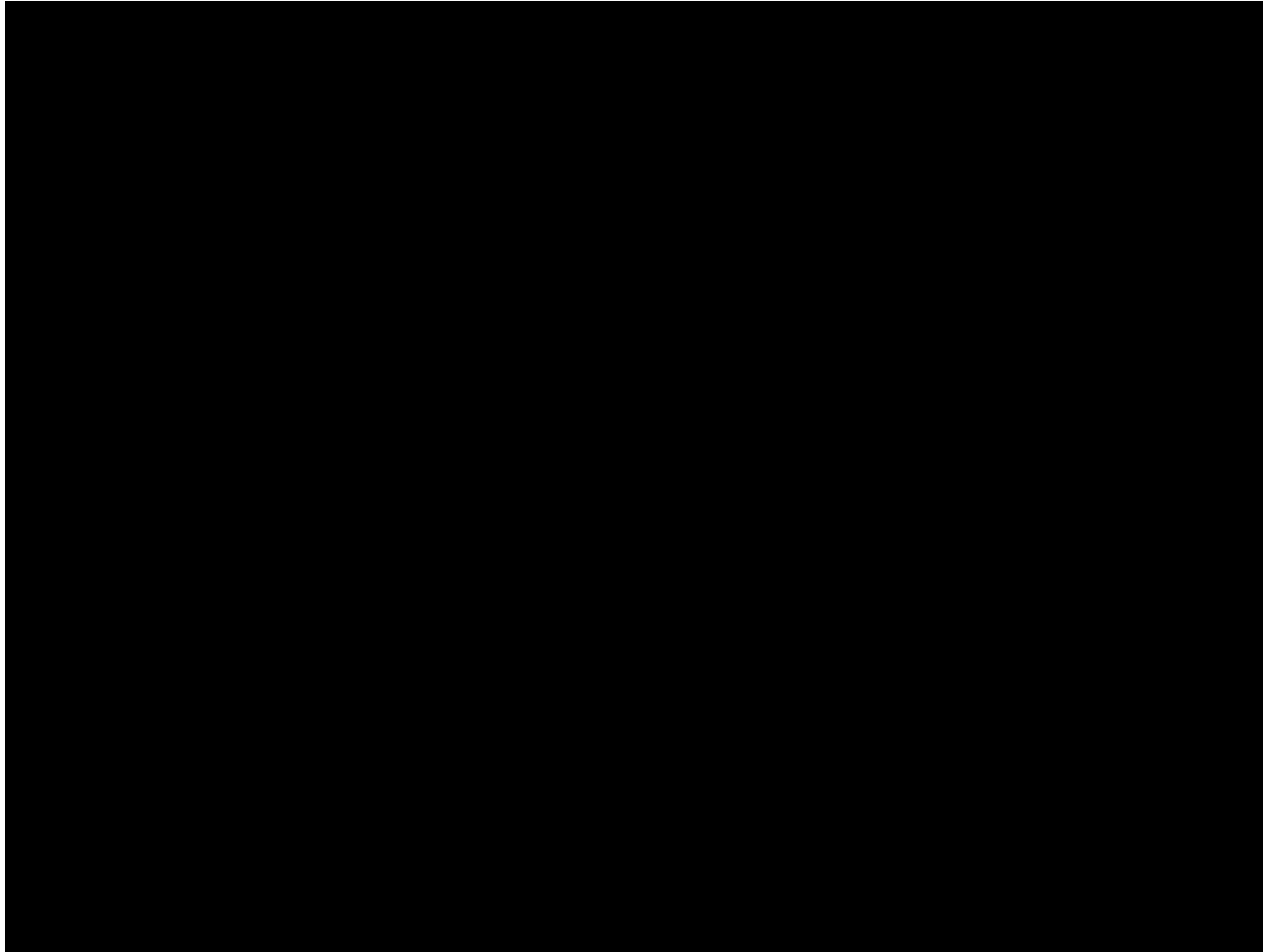
Extension to Non-convex [P G06]

- Use of convex decomposition
- Build a hierarchy of decomposed convex pieces and perform *CA hierarchically*





Santa vs. Thin Board



37K triangles

51,546 FPS

of iterations
3.68



Bunny vs. Bunny



70K triangles/bunny

110 FPS

of iterations 4.7

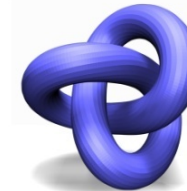


Torusknot vs. Torusknot



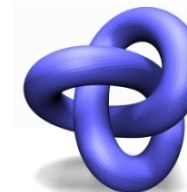
2.8K
1067 FPS

of iterations 4.49



11K
400 FPS

of iterations 4.49



34K
186 FPS

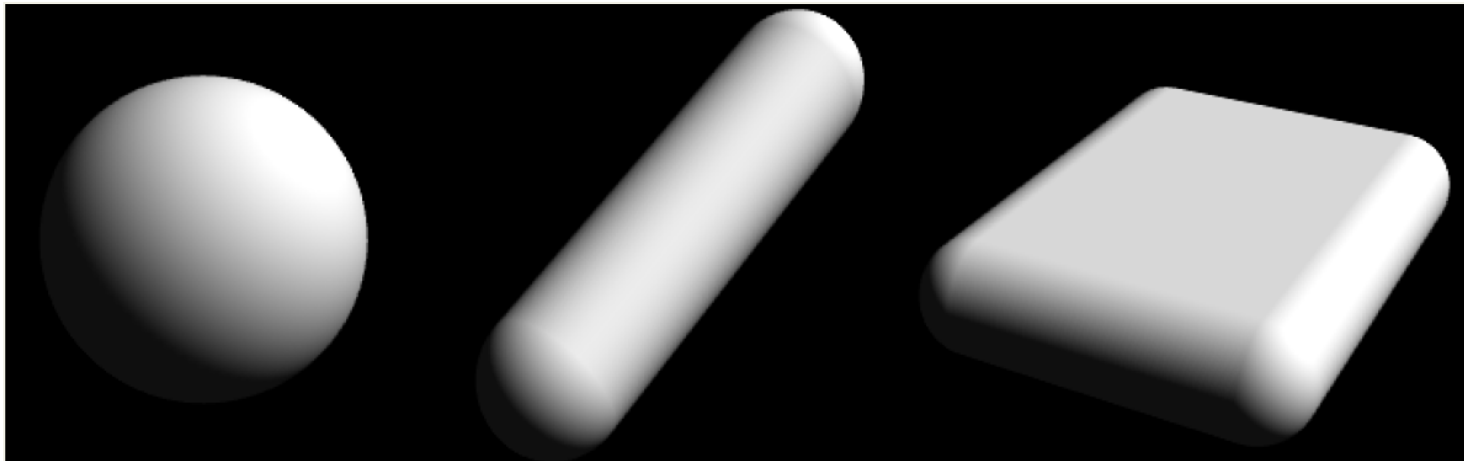
of iterations 4.46



Extension to Polygon-Soups

[ICRA09]

- Swept Sphere Volume (SSV) [Larsen 1999]:
 - Point Swept Sphere (PSS)
 - Line Swept Sphere (LSS)
 - Rectangle Swept Sphere (RSS)



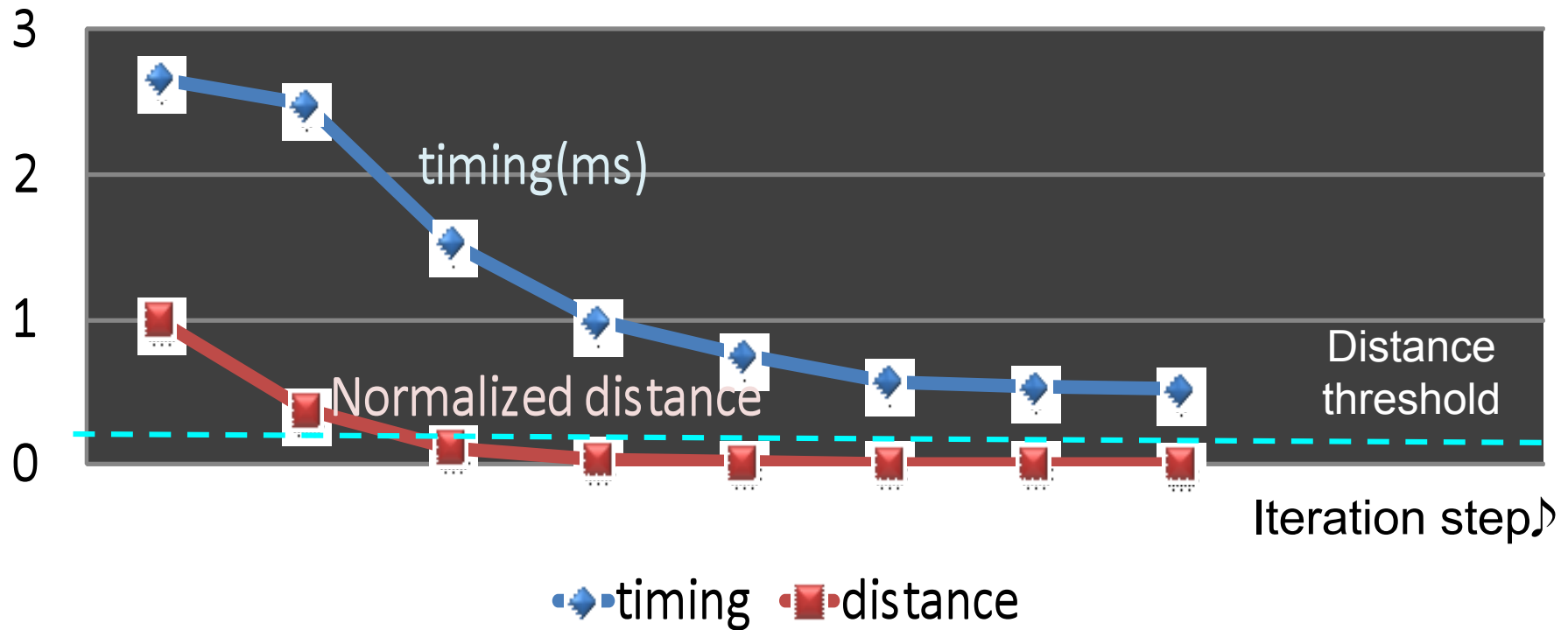
PSS♪

LSS♪

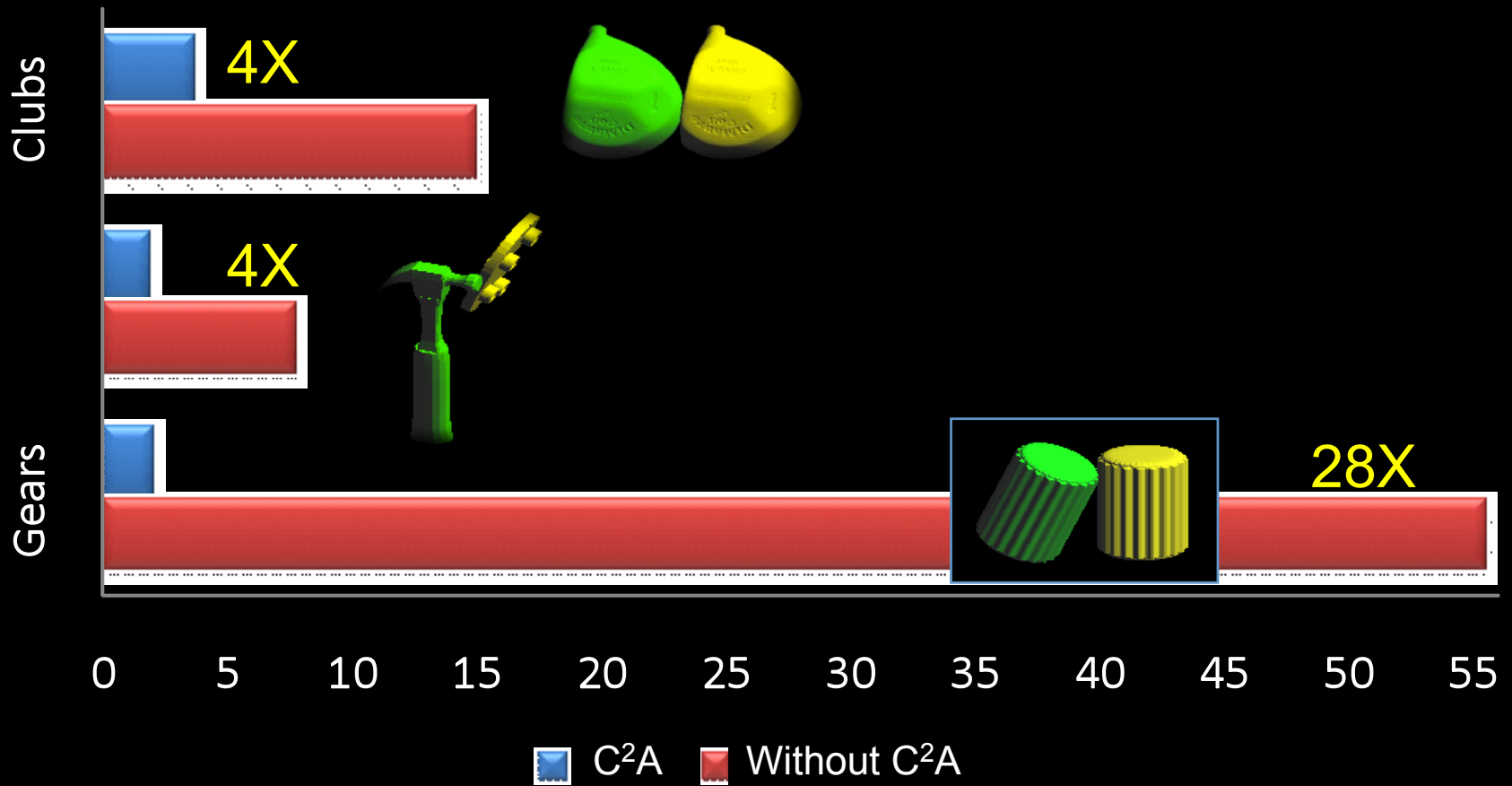
RSS♪



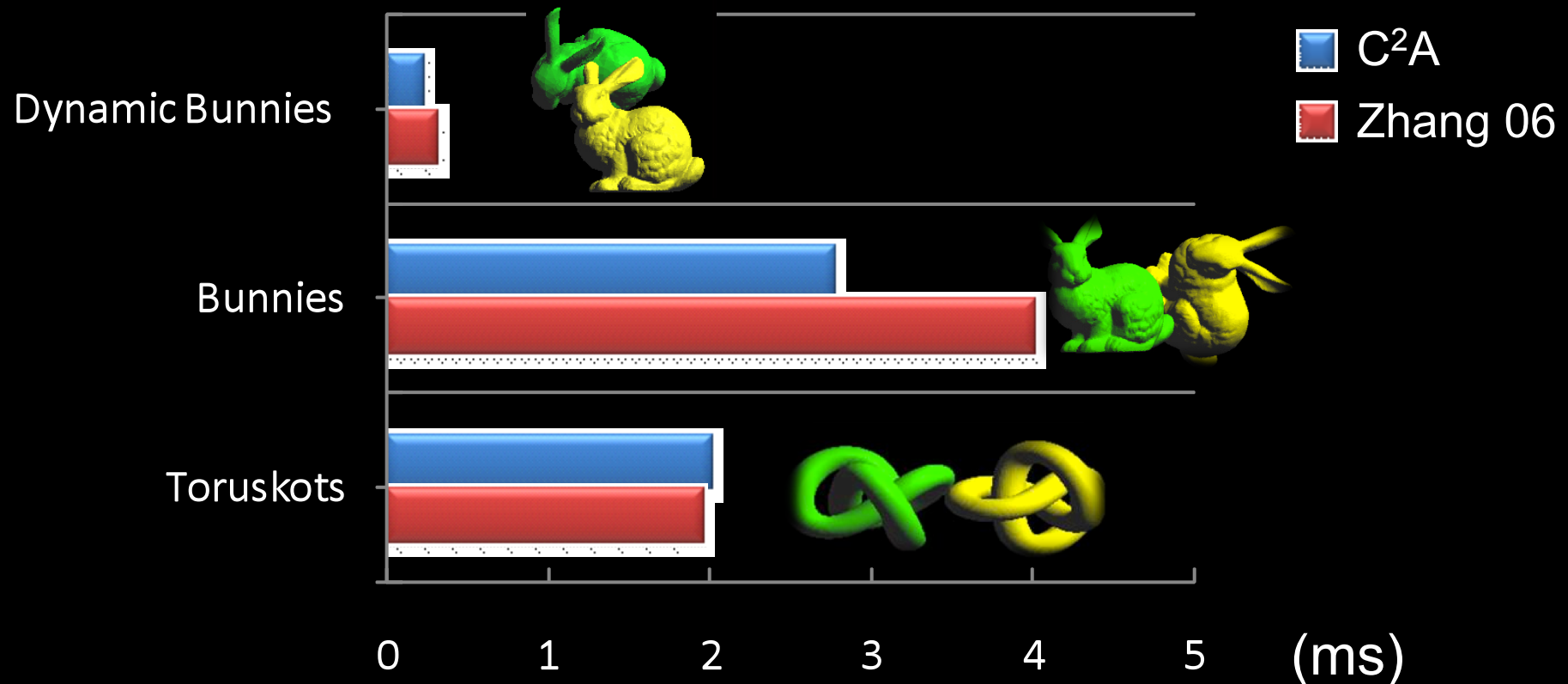
Controlling the Depth of BVH Traversal



Results - Timings



Comparisons against [Zhang 06]

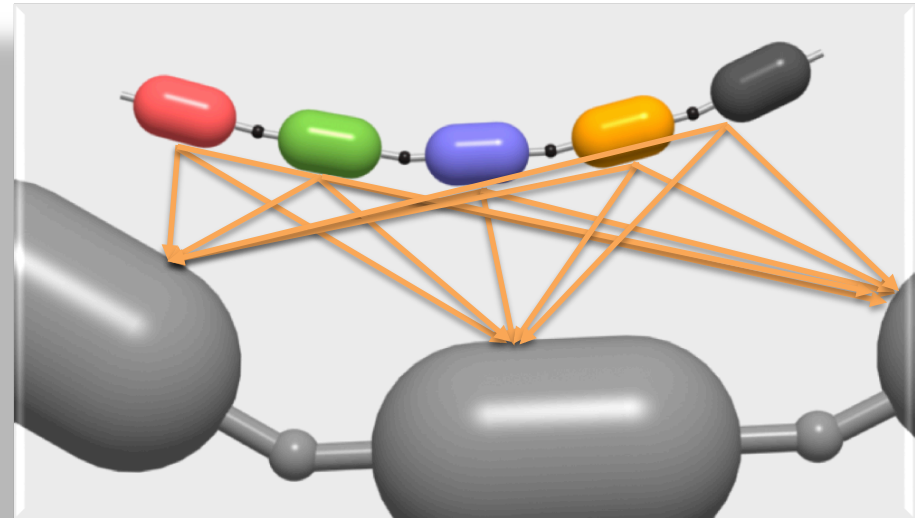


- [Zhang 06] can handle only manifold surfaces



Extension to Articulated Models [SIGGRAPH07]♪

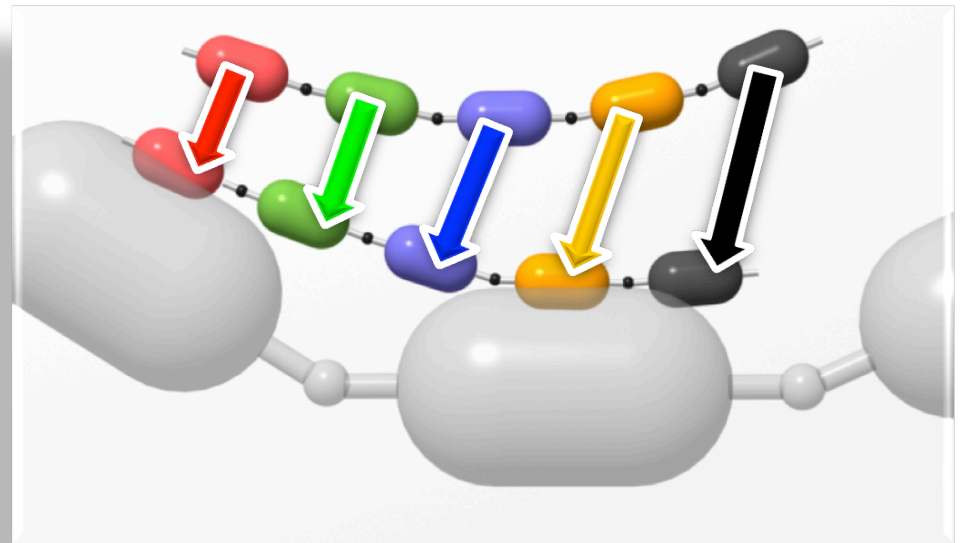
- Treat each link as a rigid body
- Apply CA to each link independently
- Taking the minimum of CA results





Link Culling

1. Some links are collided later than others
2. Some links are not even collided during the entire time interval

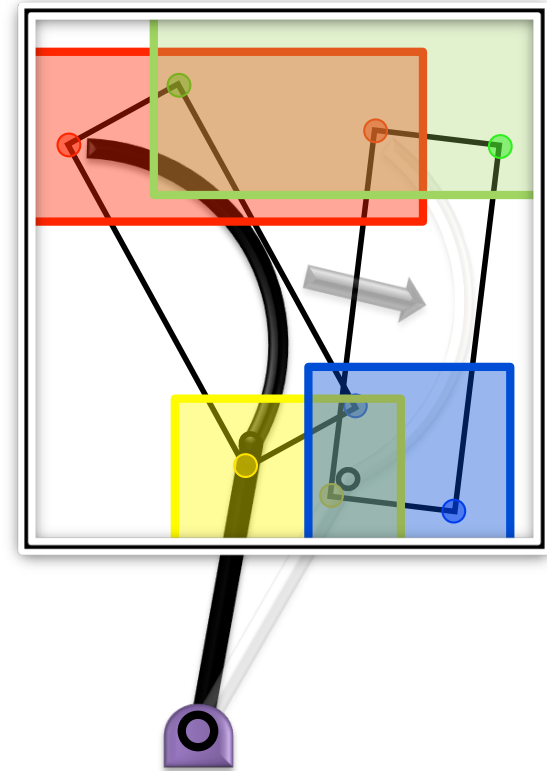




Dynamic AABB Construction

- Idea

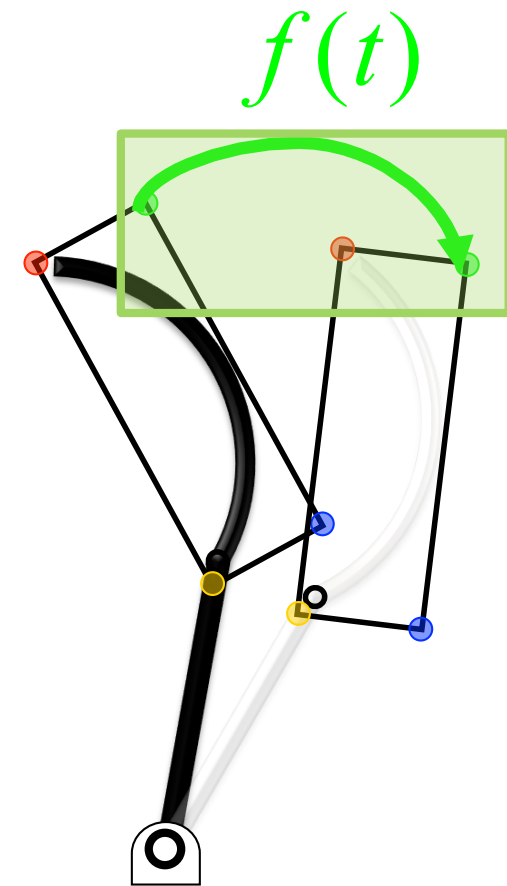
1. Pre-compute AABBs for links
 2. Compute the AABBs of vertices of moving AABBs
 3. Compute the enclosing AABB
- B♪





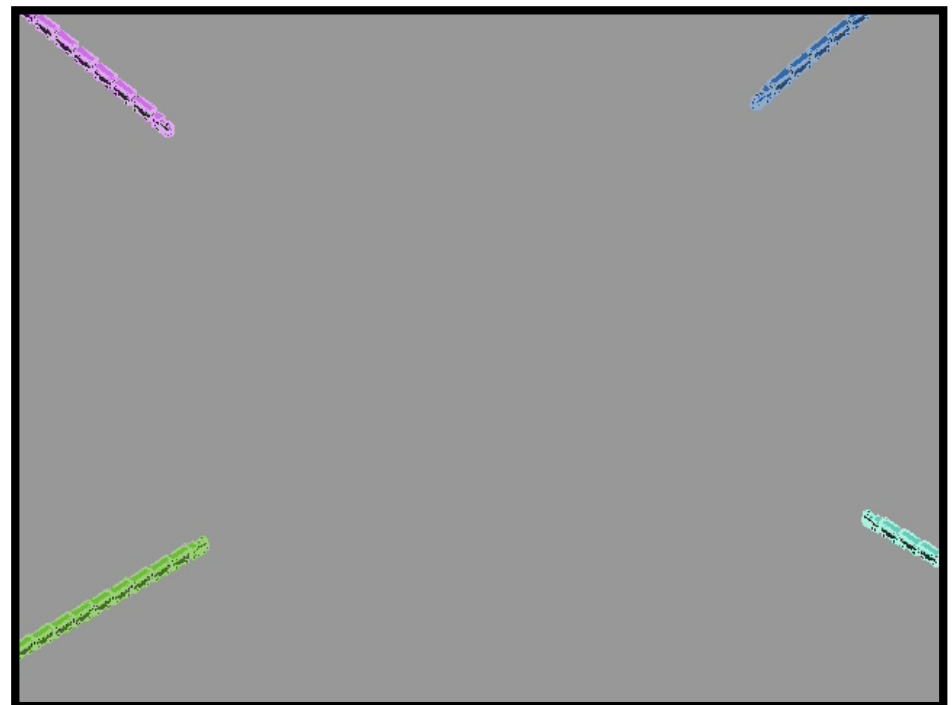
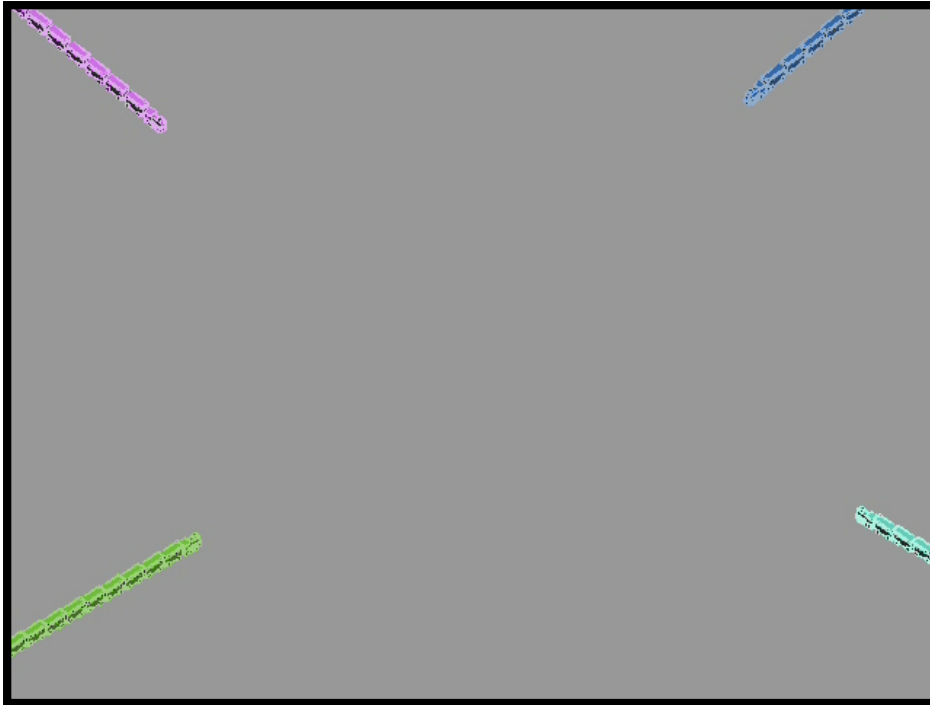
Dynamic AABB Construction

- Given a function $f(t)$, compute its *tight-fitting* AABB
- Easy way
 - Use interval arithmetic [Redo n et al. 2004a,b]
 - Overshooting problem♪





Bounding Volume Culling



Interval Arithmetic

ICRA Grasp Workshop 2010

<http://graphics.ewha.ac.kr>

Taylor Models



Locomotion Benchmark

- **CCD performance**
 - **1.22 msec**
- Mannequin
 - 15 links, 20K tri
- Obstacles
 - 101K tri
- Locomotion SW
 - Footstep™





Exercise Benchmark♪

- Mannequin
 - 15 links, 20K tri angles
- **Self-CCD performance**
 - **0.38 msec♪**

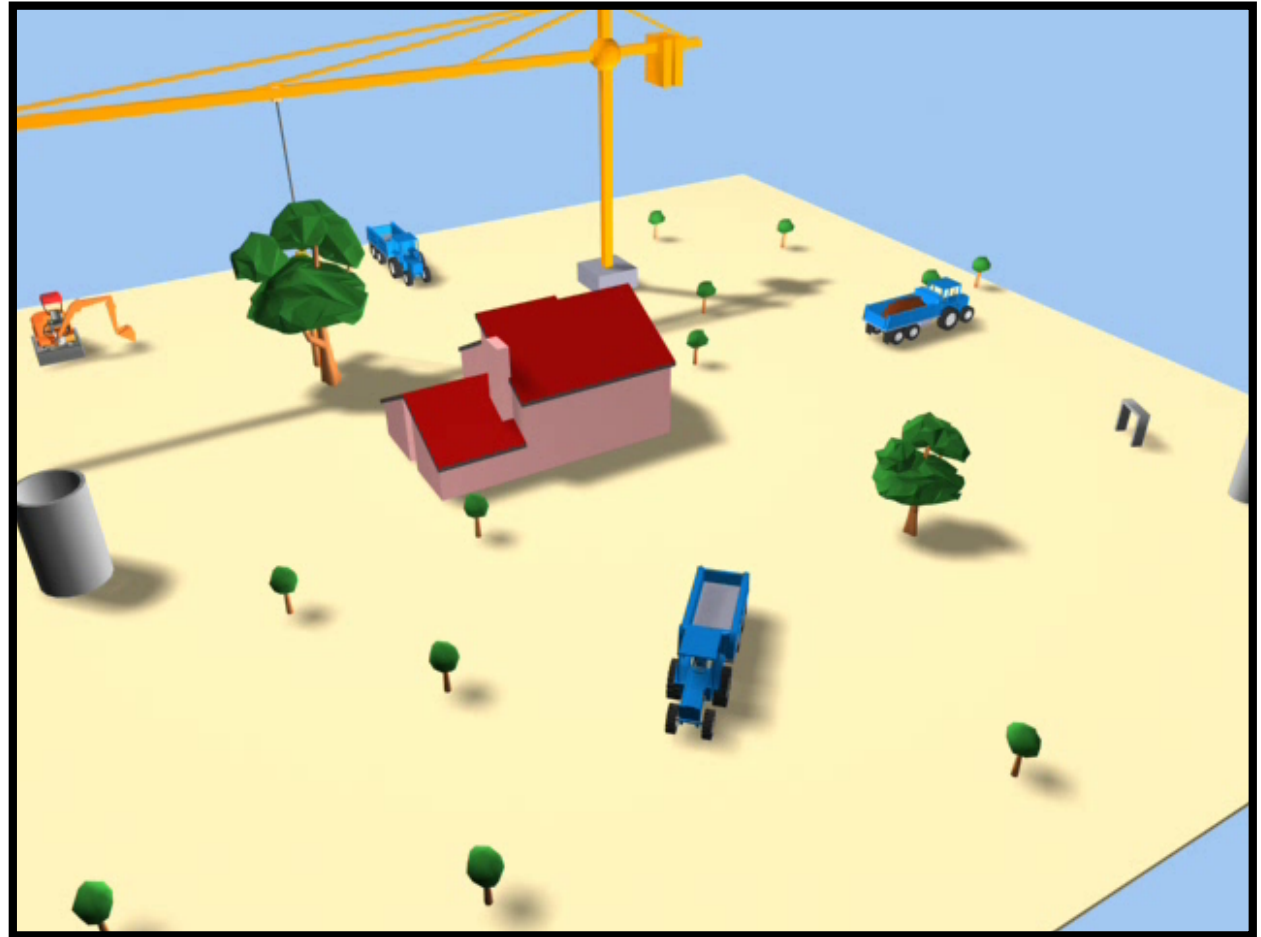




Motion Planning Benchmark



- Excavator
 - 52 links, 19K tri
- Obstacles
 - 0.4M tri
- **CCD performance**
 - **100~700 msec**





Motion Planning Benchmark

2♪

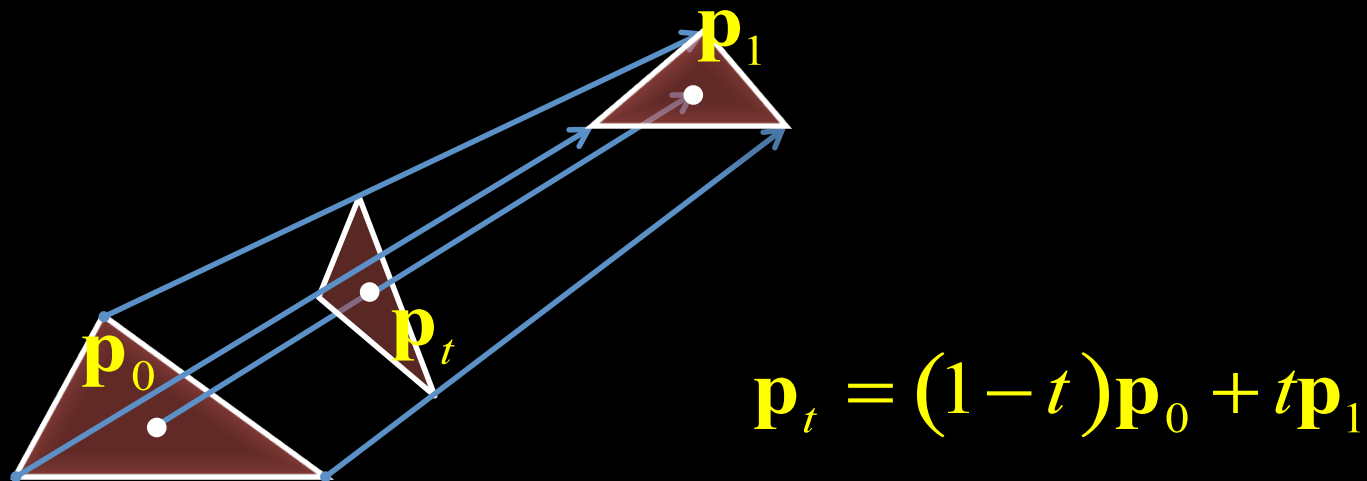
- Tower crane
 - 14 links, 1288 tri
- **CCD performance**
 - **5.66~15.1 msec**



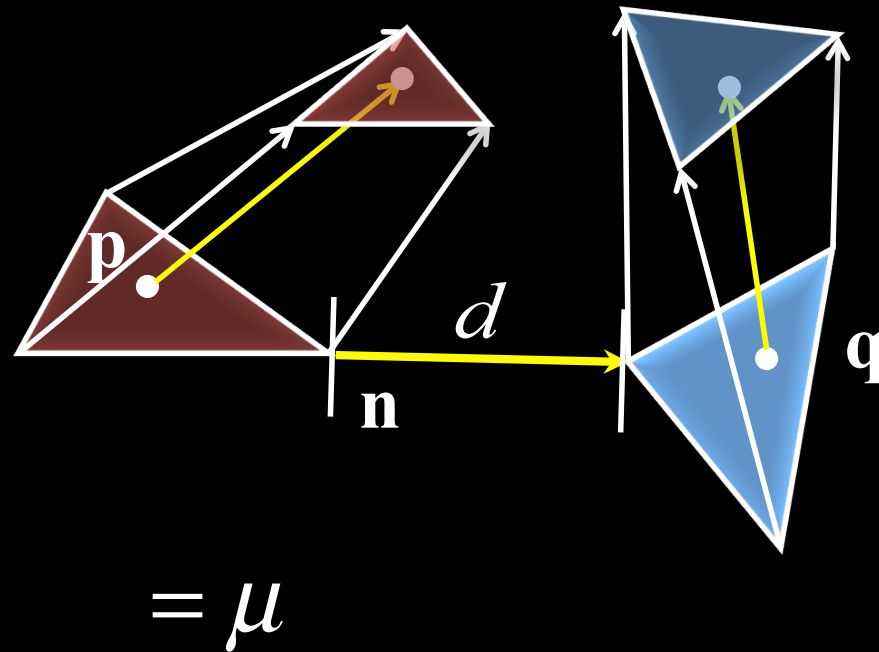
Extension to Deformable

[ICRA 2010]

- Point-wise linear interpolation



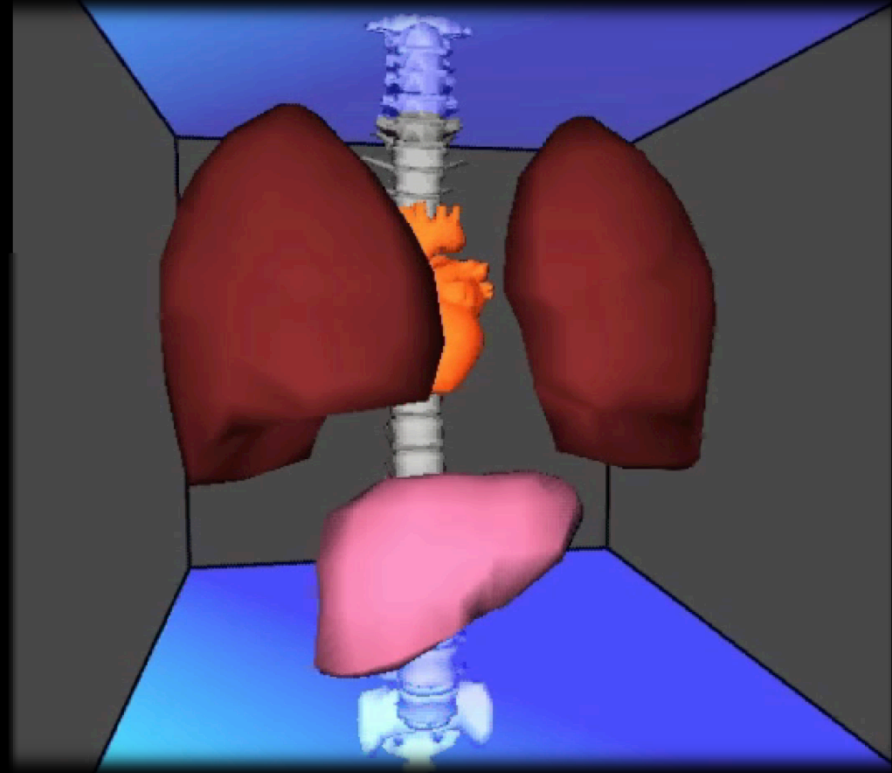
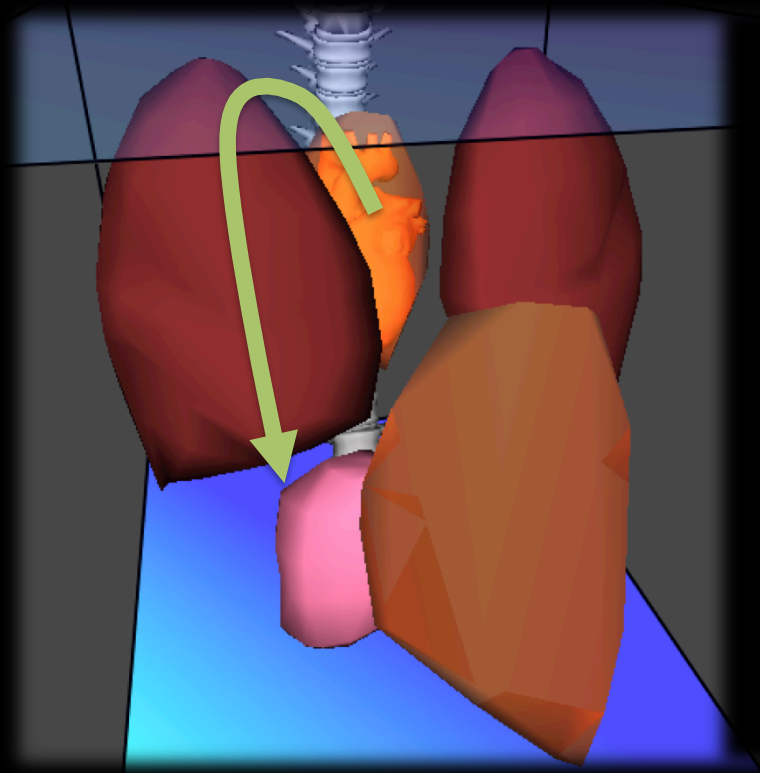
Extension to Deformable



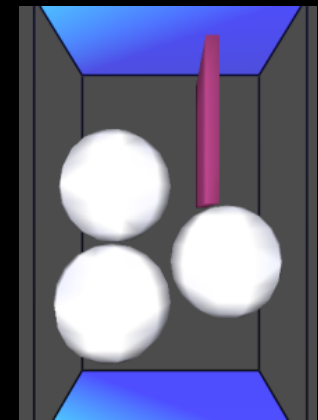
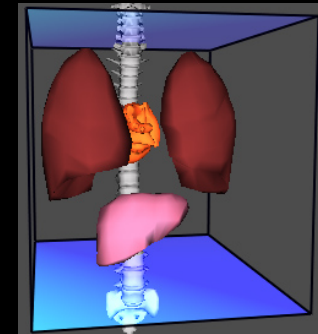
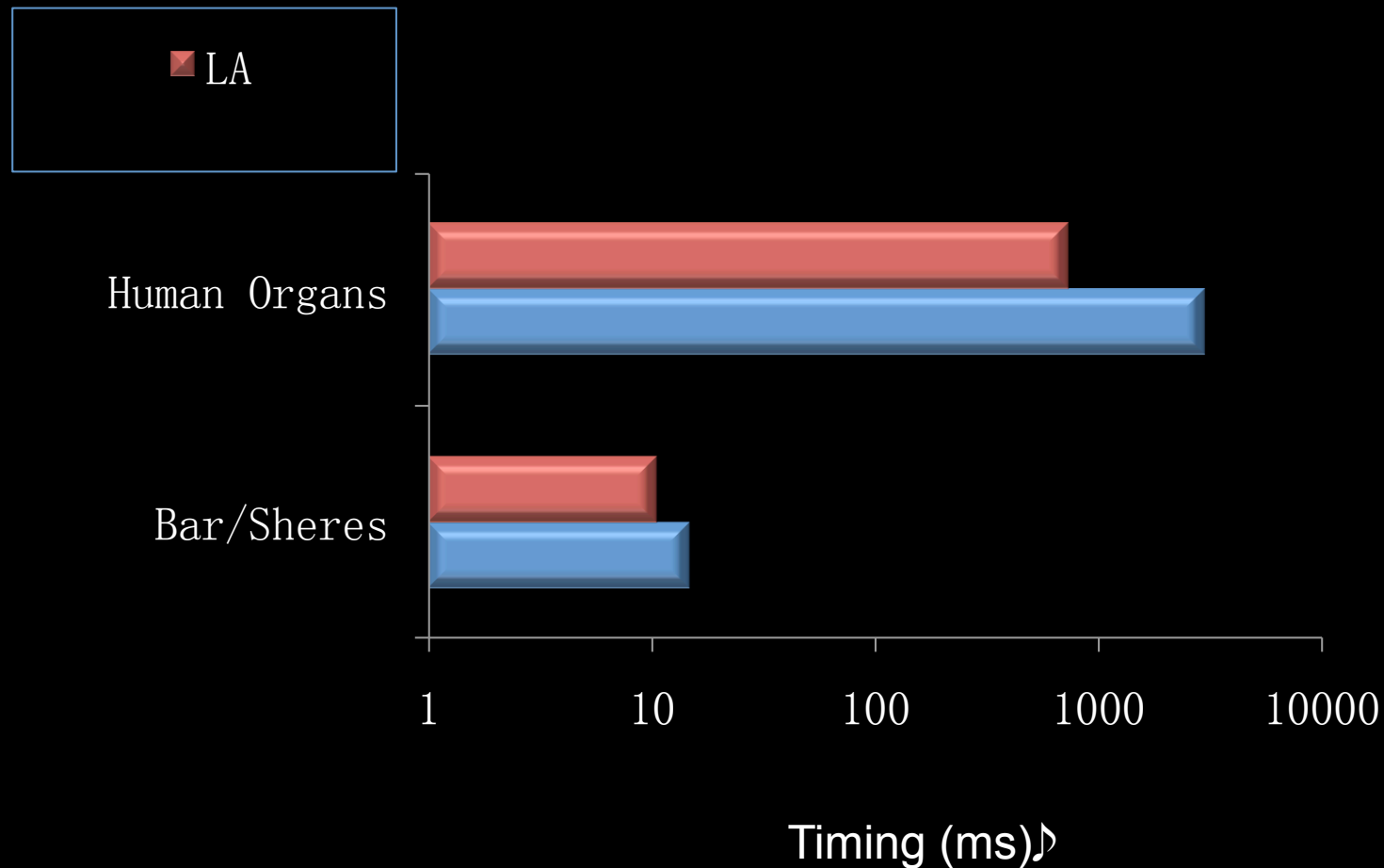
$$\left(\max(\mu_p) + \max(\mu_q) \right) dt \leq d \longrightarrow dt \leq \frac{d}{\mu}$$

Deformable Motion Planning

Human Organs (14K triangles) [Rodriguez 06]



Deformable Motion Planning Benchmarks

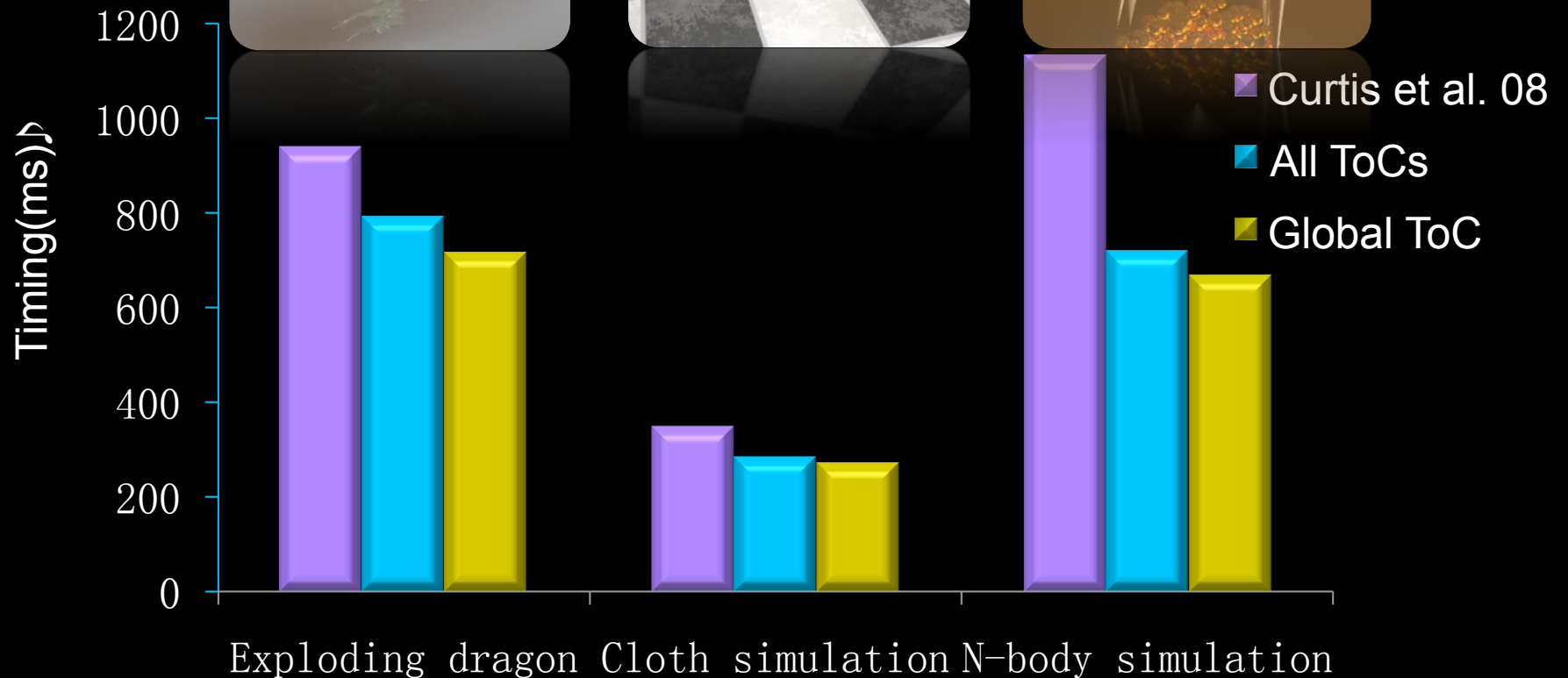
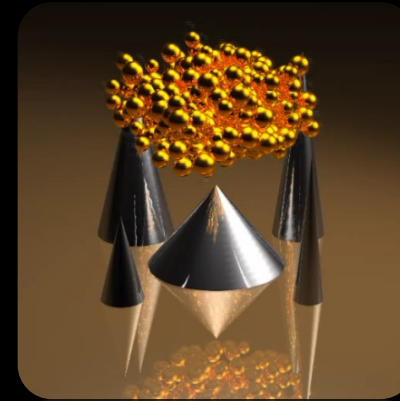
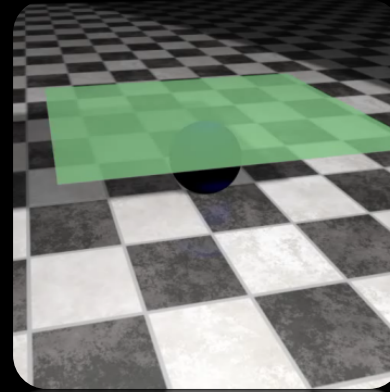
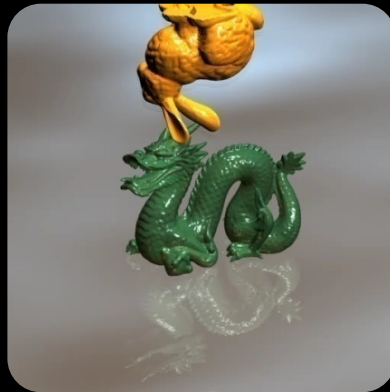


UNC Dynamic Scene Benchmark

252K tri

92K tri

146K tri





More on Deformable CCD

- Collision avoidance session
- Thursday, May 6th, 10:20 AM
- Continuous collision detection for non-rigid contact computations using local advancement

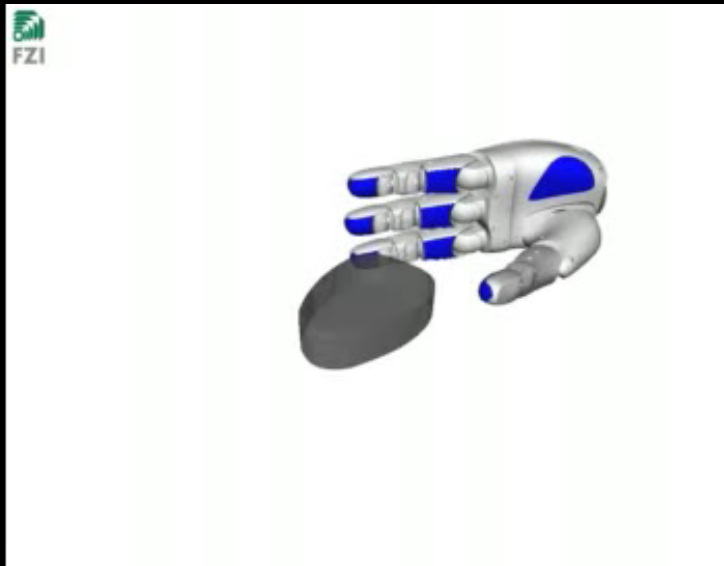


Software Implementations

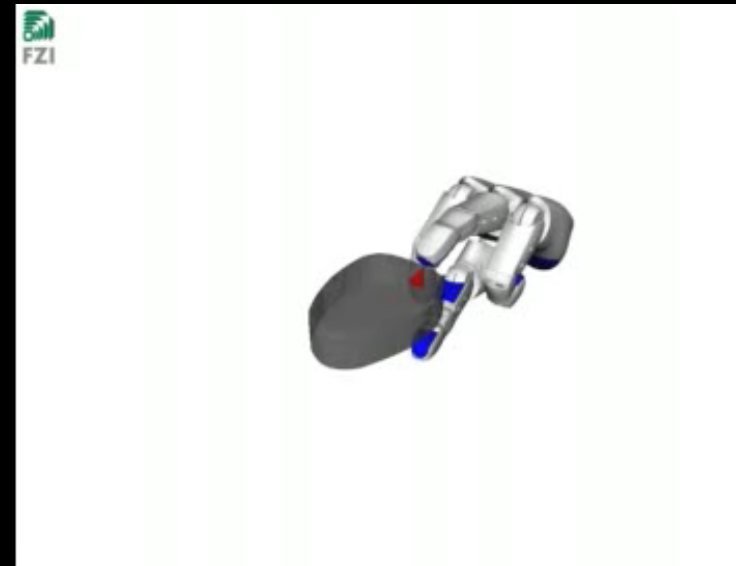
- Source codes are available
 - <http://graphics.ewha.ac.kr/FAST>
 - <http://graphics.ewha.ac.kr/C2A>
 - <http://graphics.ewha.ac.kr/CATCH>

Grasp Planning

- Decomposed into hand movement part and finger closing part



Hand Motion♪

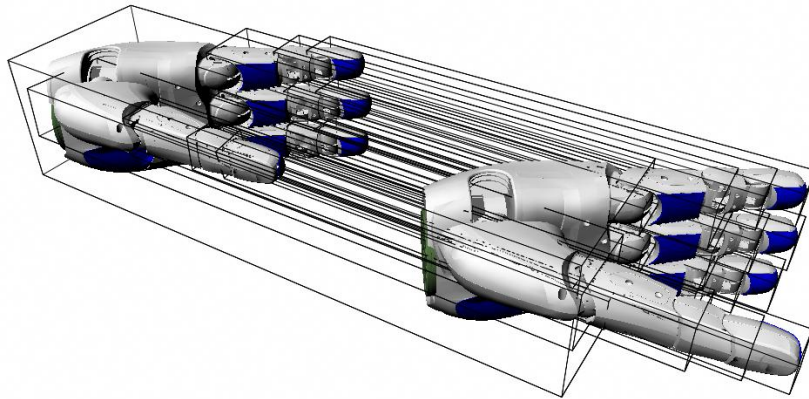


Finger Closing♪

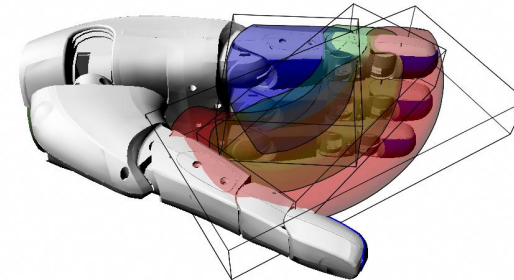


Grasp Planning

- Extent of the finger links' motion are pre-computed and used to cull the objects that are far from the robotic hand



Hand Moving



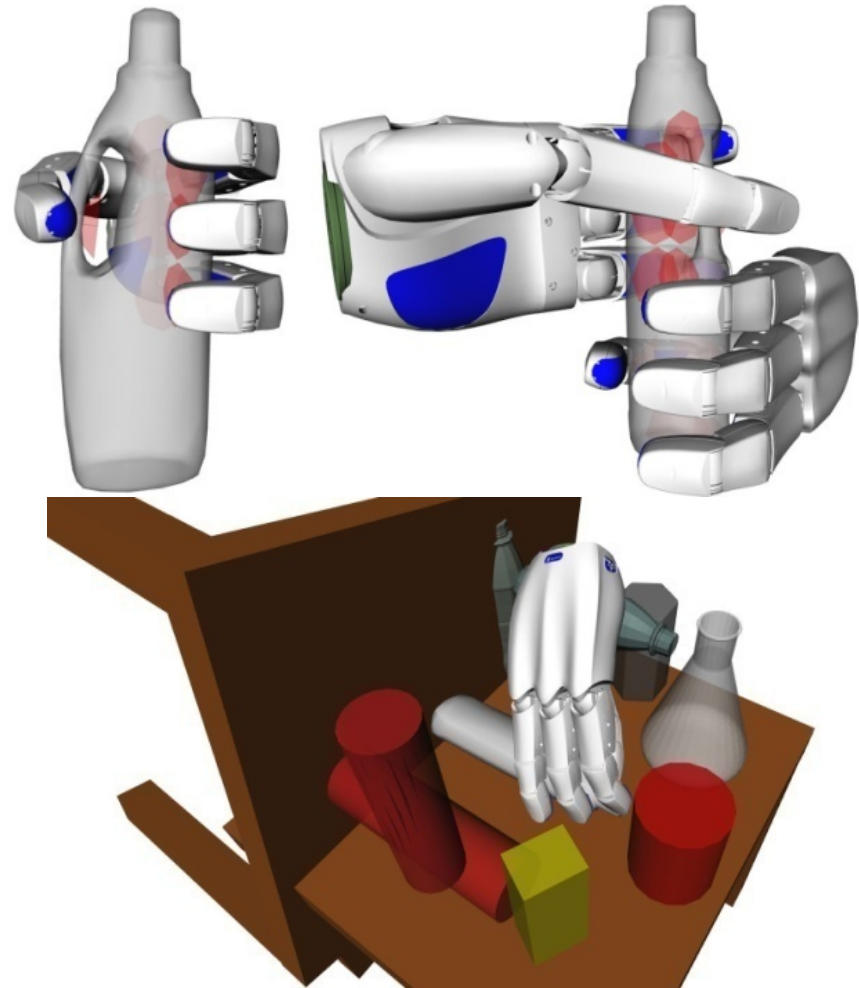
Finger Closing



Experimental Results

- Three settings
 - Standalone
 - Bimanual grasping
 - Grasping in complex environment

- Based on Graspl!





Experimental Results

- CATCH is 4 ~ 10 times faster than the extended PQP in Grasplt!
- At least 10 grasp candidates can be tested within one second

Experiment	T_{moving} msec	T_{closing} msec	T_{ray} msec	N_1	N_2	T_{total}	Q_{best}
Standalone CATCH	4	14	2	528	102	32	0,164
Standalone PQP	20	101	2	528	152	77	0,162
Bimanual CATCH	41	49	2	460	10	25	0,198
Bimanual PQP	130	289	2	460	87	110	0,323
Environment CATCH	22	50	3	70	3	14	0,058



Real Robot Execution





Conclusions

- Fast and reliable CCD methods
- Application to forward grasping
- Future work
 - Deformable grasping
 - Fast (real-time?) grasping using graphics hardware



Acknowledgements

- Xinyu Zhang, Minkyoung Lee (Ewha)
- Stephane Redon (INRIA)
- MKE/KEIT in Korea (IT core research)



Thank you for listening!

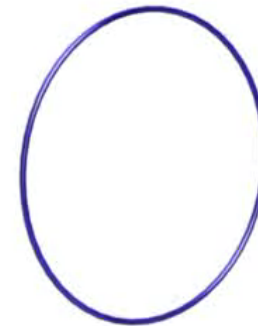
<http://graphics.ewha.ac.kr>



Rigid Body Dynamics



1996 FPS



529 FPS



Articulated Body Dynamics Benchmark

- Four trains
 - 10 links, 23K tri (each)
- **CCD performance**
 - **535 msec**

