

Loco-Manipulation Tasks for Self-Relocatable Space Robots

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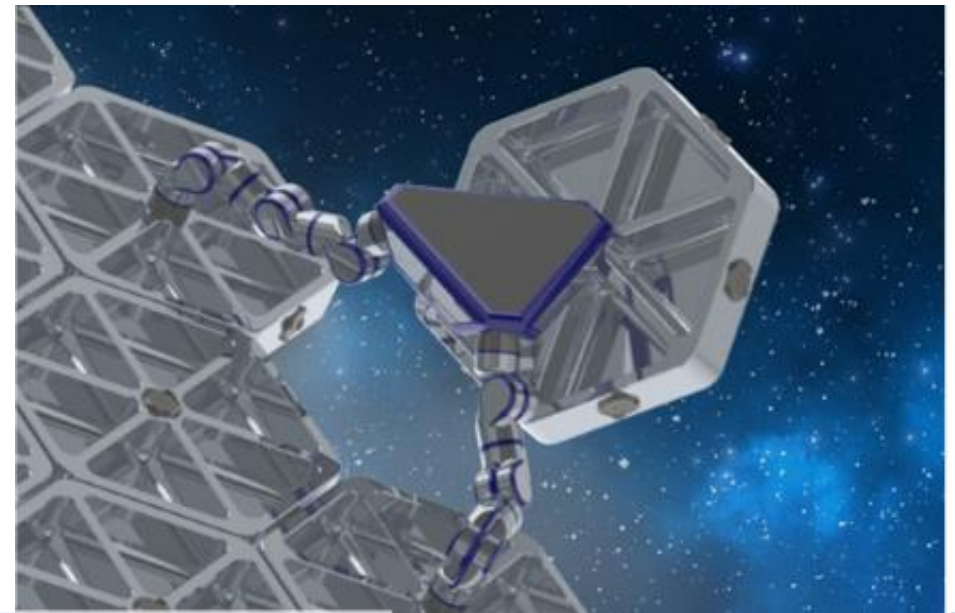
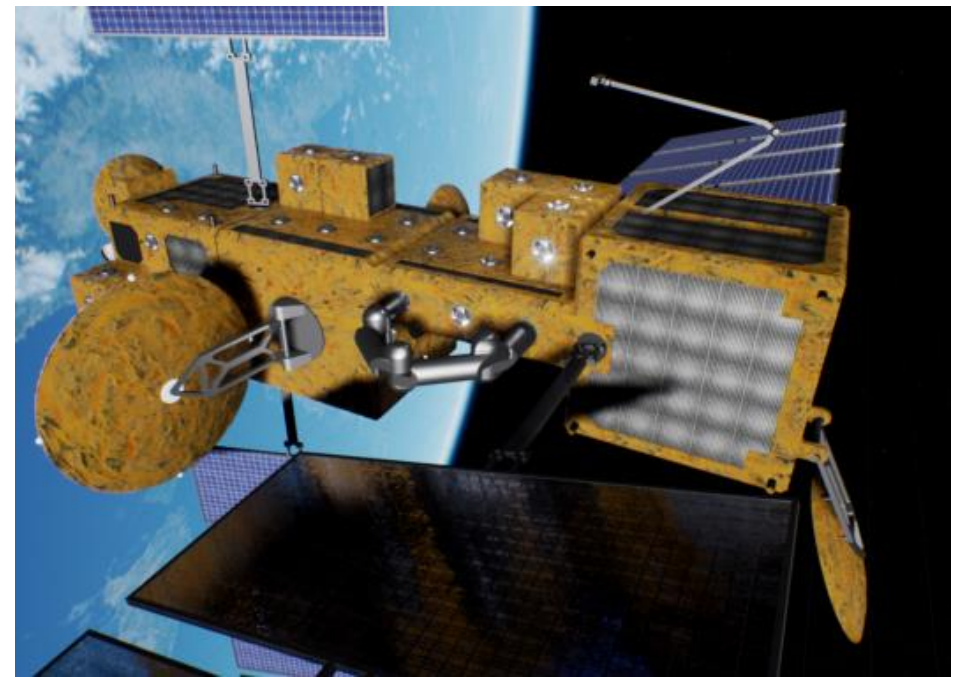
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A large, curved image of the Earth from space occupies the bottom right portion of the slide. It shows a view of the planet's surface with blue oceans, green landmasses, and white clouds. The curvature of the Earth is prominent, with the horizon line visible.

Knowledge for Tomorrow

In-Space Assembly

- Key technology for creating large structures in space
- Requires autonomous robotics
- Efficient exploitation of loco-manipulation abilities requires suitable planning tools
- Whole-body motion, intermittent contacts, are features similar to multi-contact loco-manipulation in humanoid robots



Background



Walking Manipulator (WM)



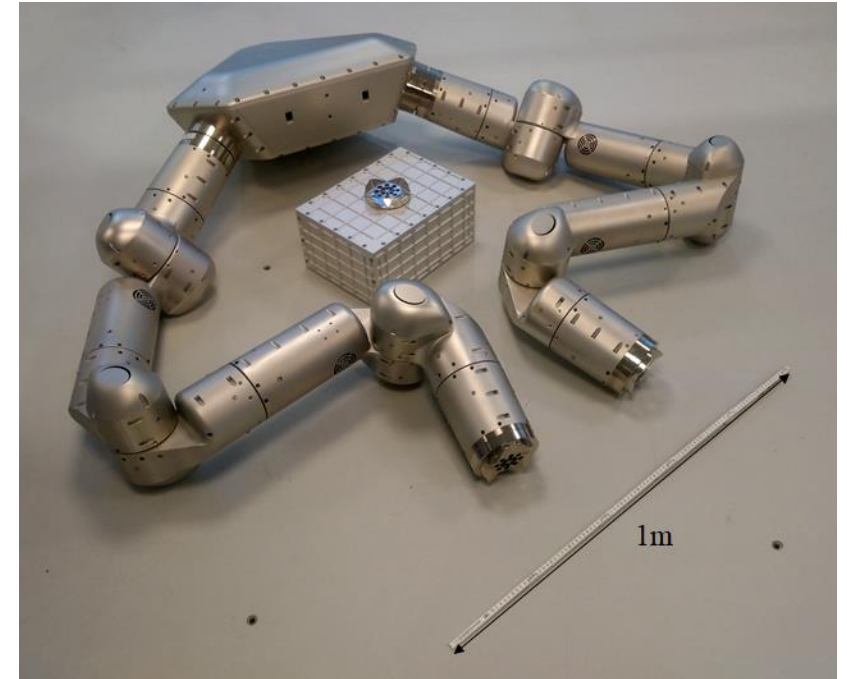
2019-2021



Active HOTDOCK



Passive HOTDOCK



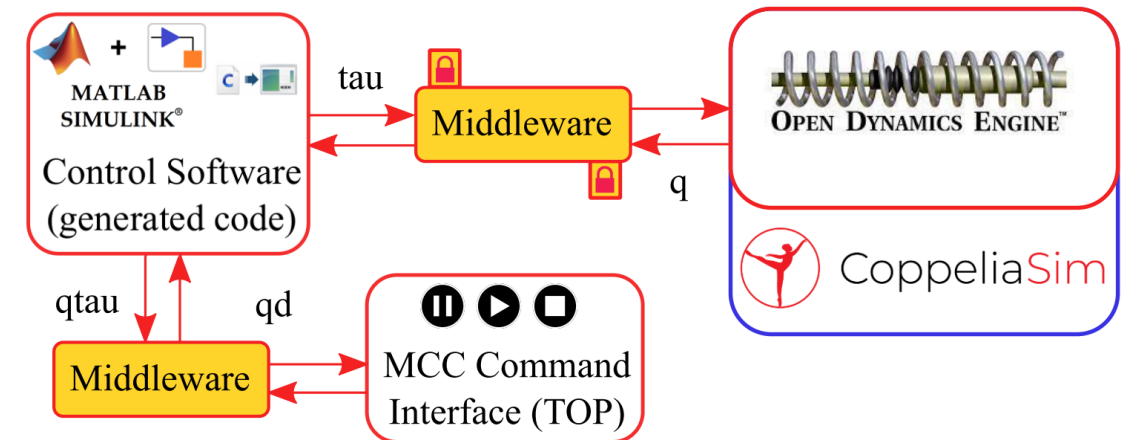
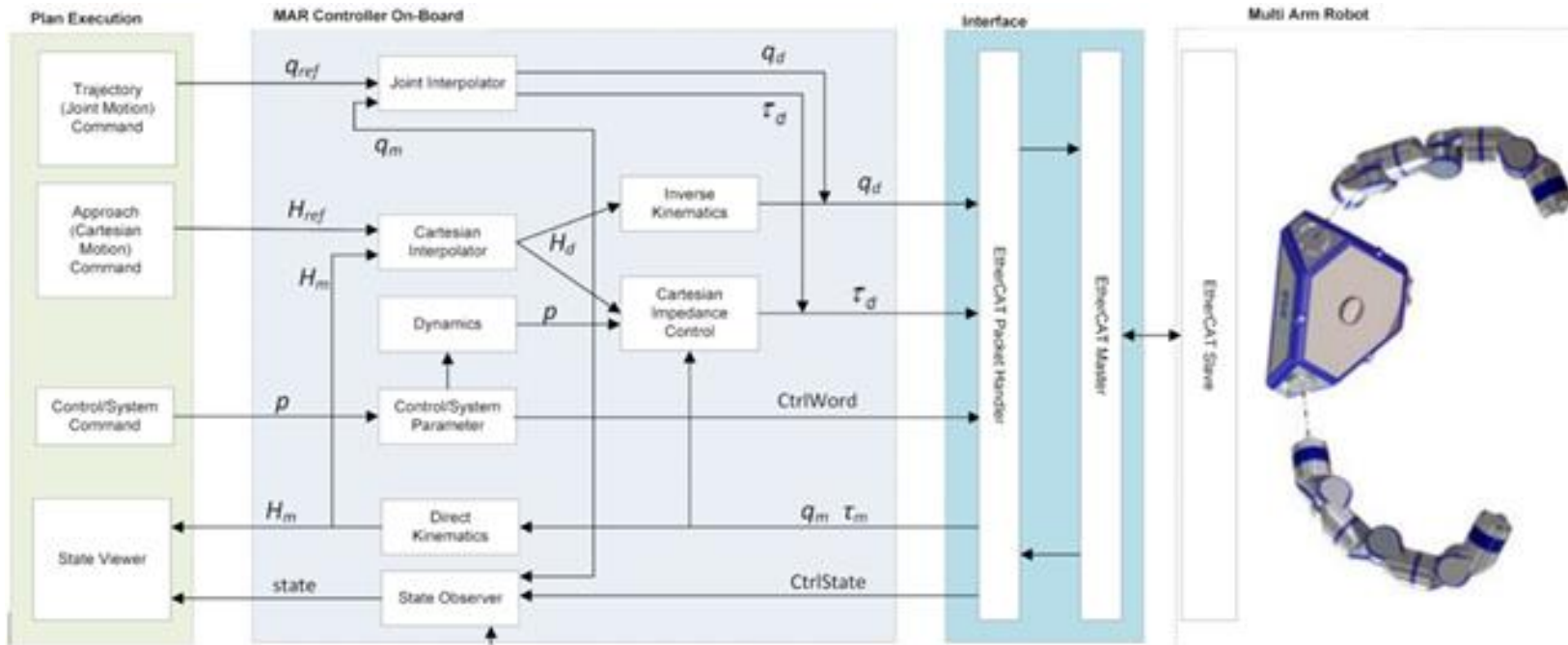
Multi-Arm Robot (MAR)

MIRROR

2020-2022

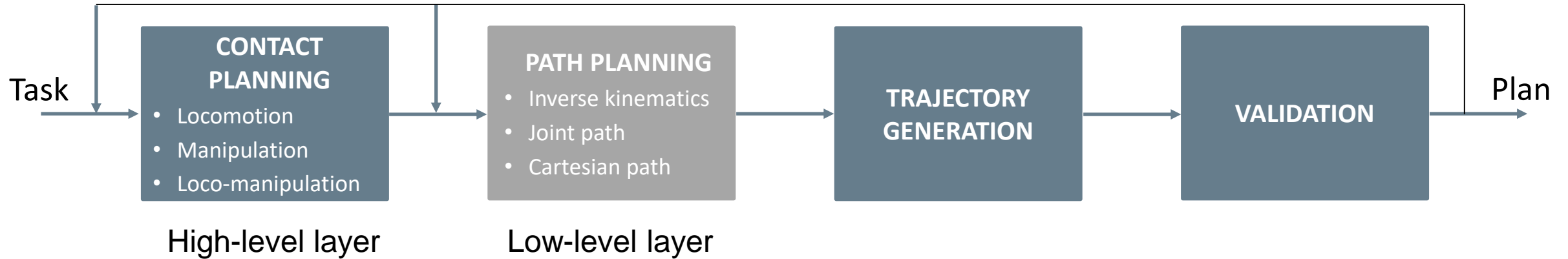
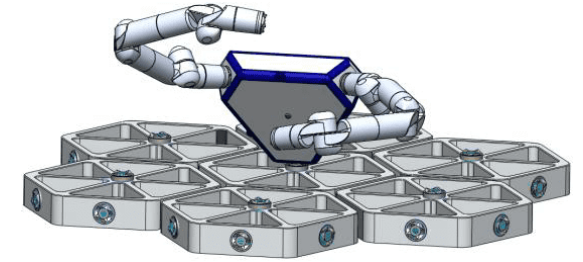
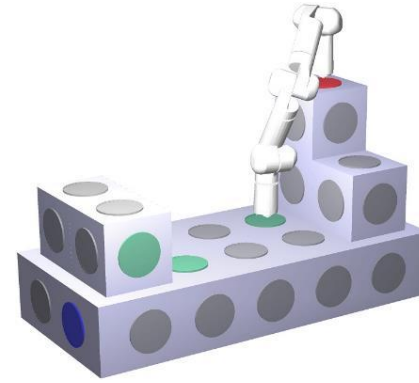


Control and Co-simulation frameworks



Planning Scenarios

- Locomotion
- Manipulation
- Loco-manipulation



Constraints for a valid plan:

- **Geometric:** collision avoidance,
- **Kinematic:** joint range, velocity and acceleration limits,
- **Dynamic:** joint torque limits and limits of the coupling devices.

Graph representation:

- Nodes: robot contact states
- Edges: transitions between states



Planning Approach

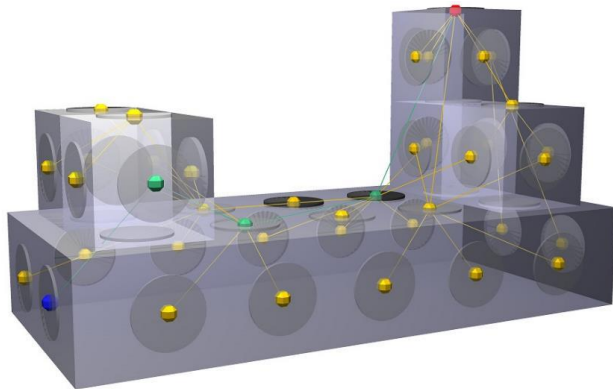
Locomotion

State of the robot: $s = \{b, r_b, q\}$.

Locomotion: graph search performed with breadth-first search + queue reordering, minimizing a weighted sum:

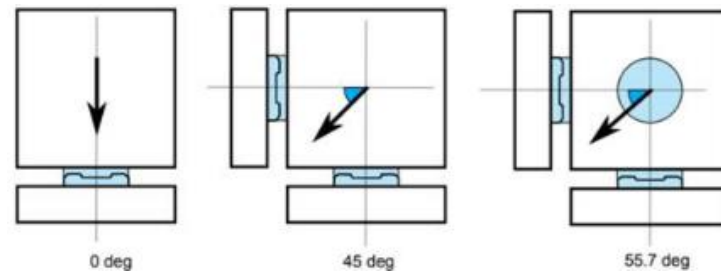
$$\text{node cost} = \frac{|b_i - b_{\text{target}}|}{|b_{\text{parent}} - b_{\text{target}}|}$$

$$\text{edge cost} = \max \frac{\tau_i}{\tau_{\text{lim}_i}}$$



Manipulation

Poses of the end effector to corresponding approach/contact/lift-off of the pick & place task:



The axial symmetry of the SI allows 4 different grasping modes r_t . Optimization is performed to evaluate feasibility and cost of the grasping alternatives:

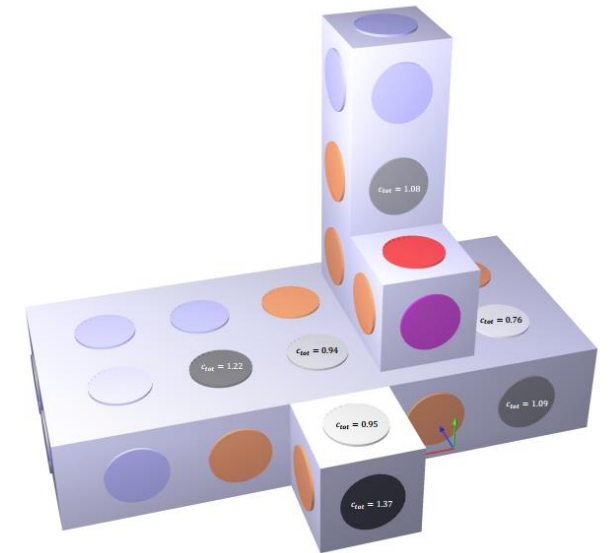
$$\min_{r_t \in R_t} c_m(r_t) = \max \frac{\tau_i}{\tau_{\text{lim}_i}}$$

Loco-manipulation

Candidate manipulation plans are searched by optimizing:

$$\min_{b, r_b, r_t} c_{\text{tot}}(b, r_b, r_t) = w_l c_l(b) + w_m c_m(b, r_b, r_t)$$

A locomotion plan is searched from the starting state to the support associated to a candidate manipulation plan.



Results

