

# Tool Localization for Robotic Manipulation

---



PHIL STRAWSER

ROBOTICS AND INTELLIGENCE FOR HUMAN SPACECRAFT LAB

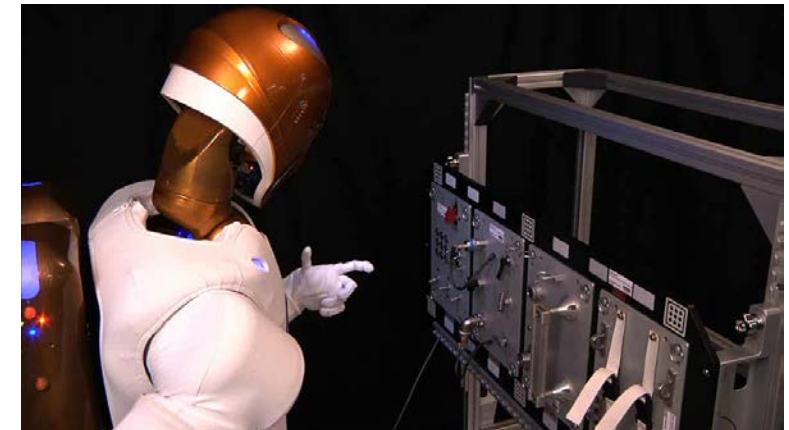
NASA – JOHNSON SPACE CENTER



# Background – Robonaut2



- Started in 2007 with GM
  - Leveraged Robonaut 1 technology
  - Launched R2B to ISS in 2011
- Common goals
  - Use humans' tools
  - Safety share humans' workspace
  - Do physical work
    - interact with the environment in meaningful ways
- Future objectives
  - Improve command modalities (speech, vision processing, haptic feedback, command interfaces)
  - Use model-based learning to quickly expand robotic capabilities (**identify tools, manipulation**)
- In order to create a useful robotic system, the robot must interact with tools
- To **interact** with a tool, the robot must first **find** the tool





# Vision Pipeline Overview

---



## Segmentation

- Break the input into smaller meaningful chunks
- Separate the foreground from the background, etc

## Classification

- Identify what the chunks are, and what is important
- “Classic” techniques – local features like SIFT, SURF, etc.
- More modern Techniques - Deep Learning
  - Some DL techniques can simultaneously do **segmentation** AND **classification**

## Localization

- Once you know **what** you are looking at, you need to know **where** is it in the environment
- Stereo pair, LIDAR, Depth Cameras, etc



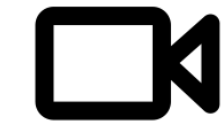
# Segmentation and Classification



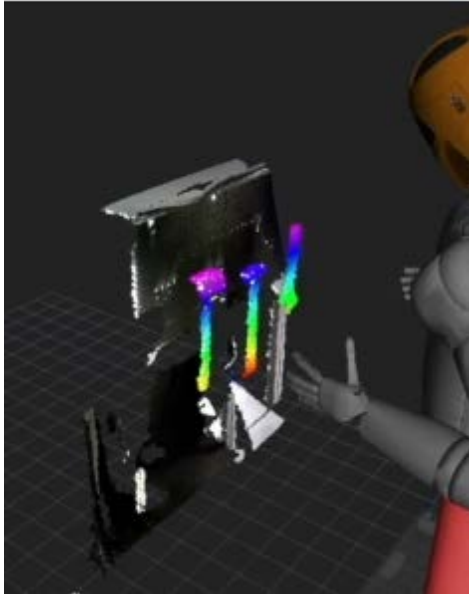
Segment Cloud into clusters  
(connected components)

Transform each  
cluster into a 2D  
image

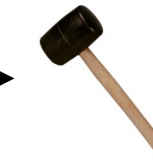
Classify each image  
(Google Inception /  
Tensorflow)



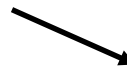
RGBD Sensor  
(ASUS)



adjustable  
wrench



rubber  
mallet



ball peen  
hammer

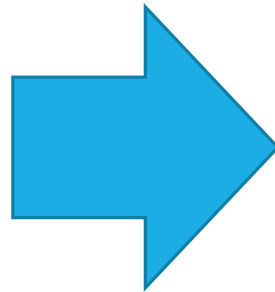


# Object Selection and Localization

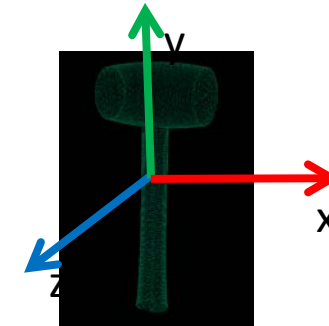
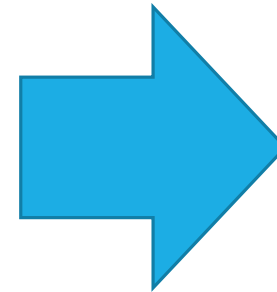


Voice recognition  
(Google Voice API)

Final localization  
using ICP



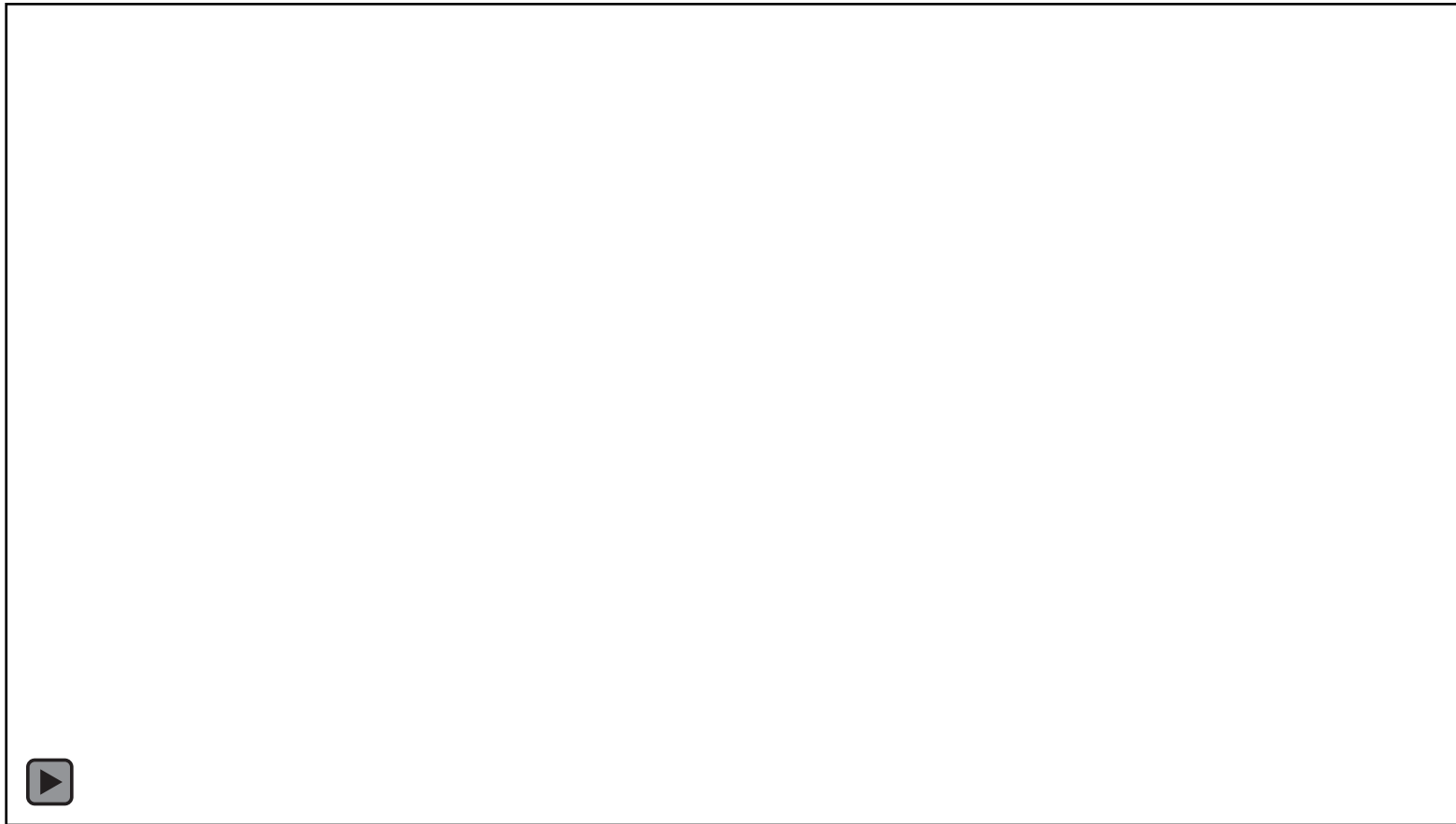
- adjustable wrench
- rubber mallet
- ball peen hammer





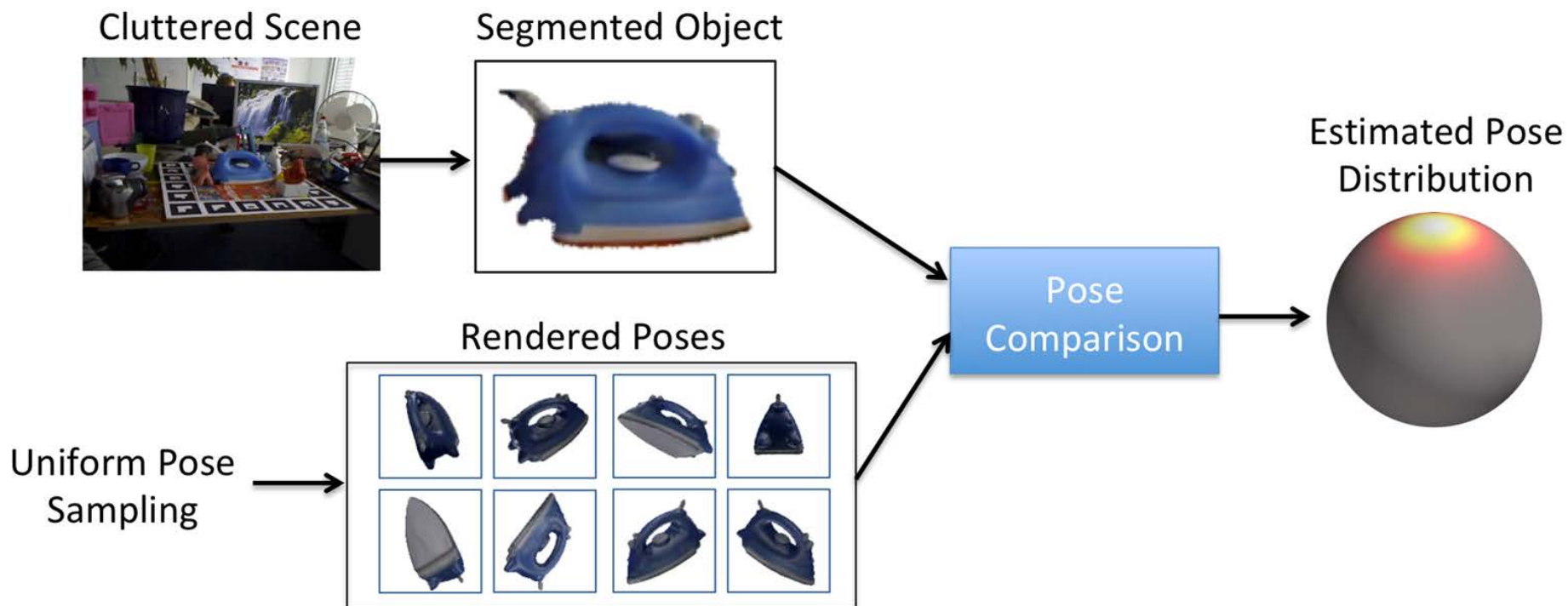
# Interactive Tool Gather

---





# Deep Pose Estimation

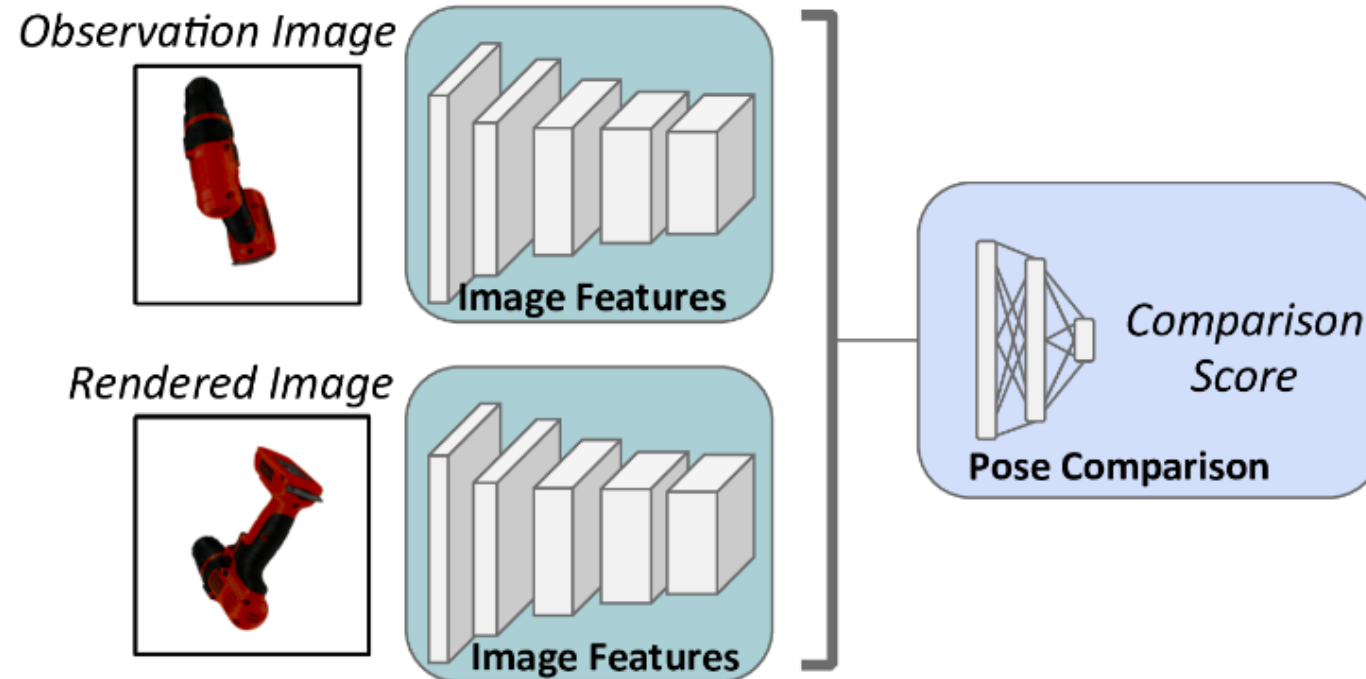




# Network Architecture



## Pose Comparison Network



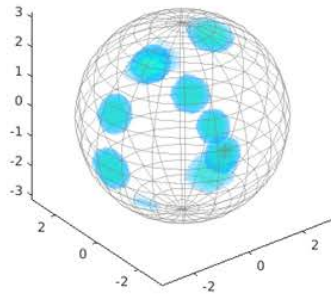




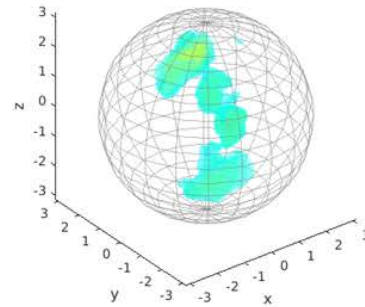
# Symmetric Distributions



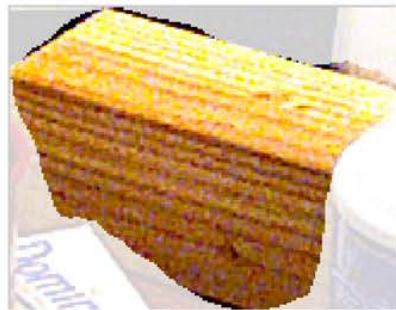
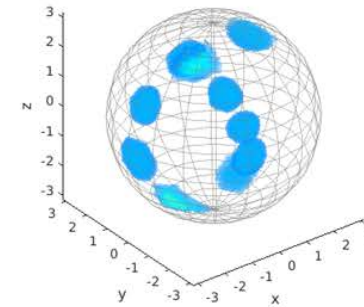
Ground Truth



Non Symetric Loss

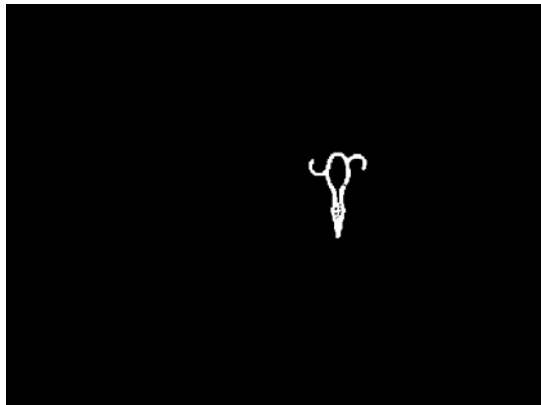
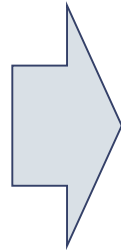
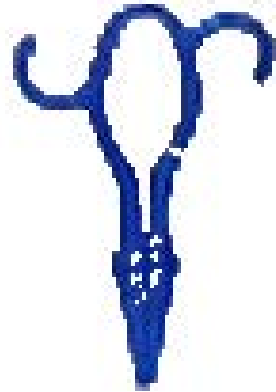
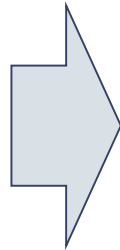


Symetric Loss





# Preliminary Results





# Future Work

---



## Surgical Tool Gathering

- Collaboration with University of Louisville to investigate identification and hand-off of simple surgical instruments
- This is part of a larger effort in how robots can assist as a medical assistant

## Deep Learning pose estimation

## Deep Learning for Semantic Segmentation

- Leverage advances in Deep Learning for a complete scene segmentation

## Datasets

- Deep learning requires LOTS of data!
- Create / augment existing datasets with NASA-relevant data