

# Aerial Manipulation

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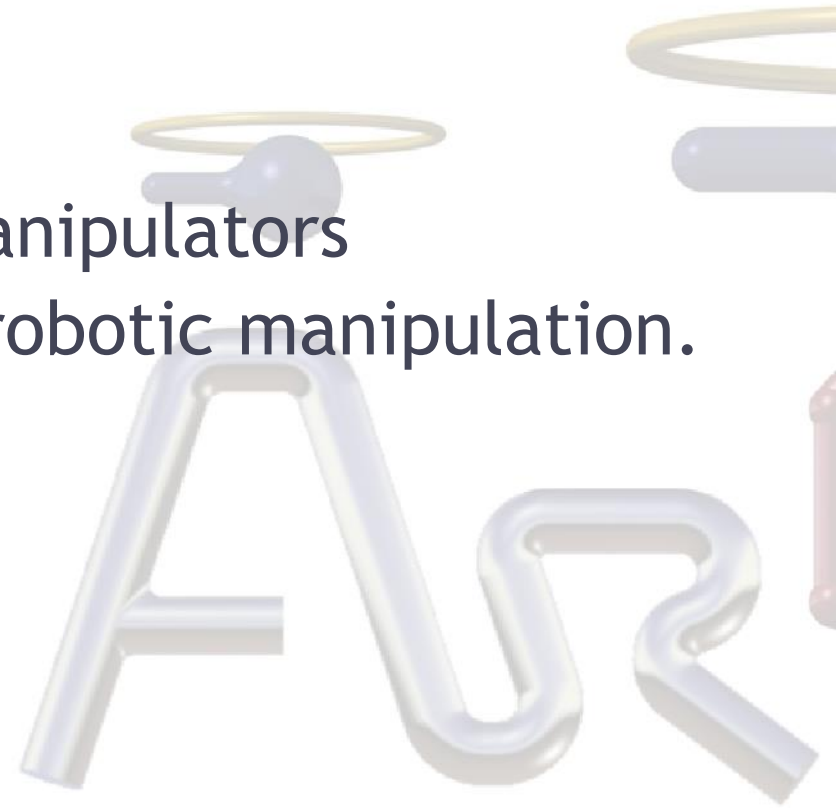
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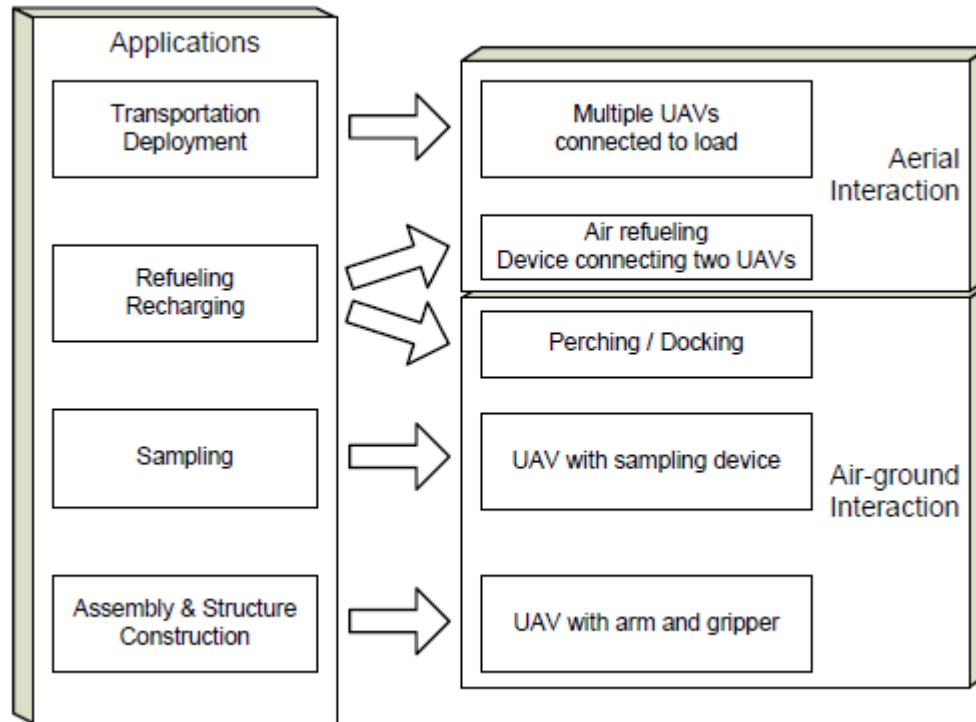


# Outline

- Introduction
- Load transportation
- Aerial robotic manipulation
- Evolution of aerial robotic manipulators
- Methods and tools for aerial robotic manipulation.  
What is achievable?
- Conclusions



## Physical interactions of aerial robots

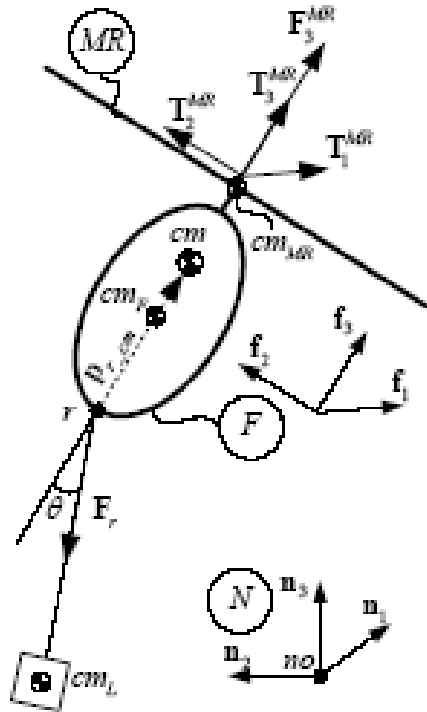


Unmanned Aerial Systems Physically Interacting with the Environment. Load Transportation, Deployment and Aerial Manipulation”, K. Kondak, A. Ollero, I. Maza, K. Krieger, A. Albu-Schaeffer, M. Schwarzbach and M. Laiacker. Handbook of Unmanned Aerial Systems. Springer. 2014.

- Future cargo transportation without pilots
- Today is a popular application for multi-rotor systems
  - Constraints:
    - Payload
    - Flight endurance
    - Regulations
- Slung load transportation
  - Helicopter application
  - Joint load transportation



## Joint load transportation: The AWARE FP6 project (2006-2009)



The rope force  $\mathbf{F}_r$  causes a non-zero torque  $\mathbf{T}_r = \mathbf{F}_r \times \mathbf{p}_{r-cm}$  on the helicopter fuselage

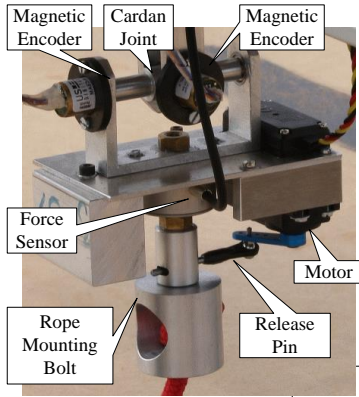
$\mathbf{T}_r$  depends on orientation of the helicopter

and its translational motion in the frame  $N$

**Several helicopters connected to the load:**

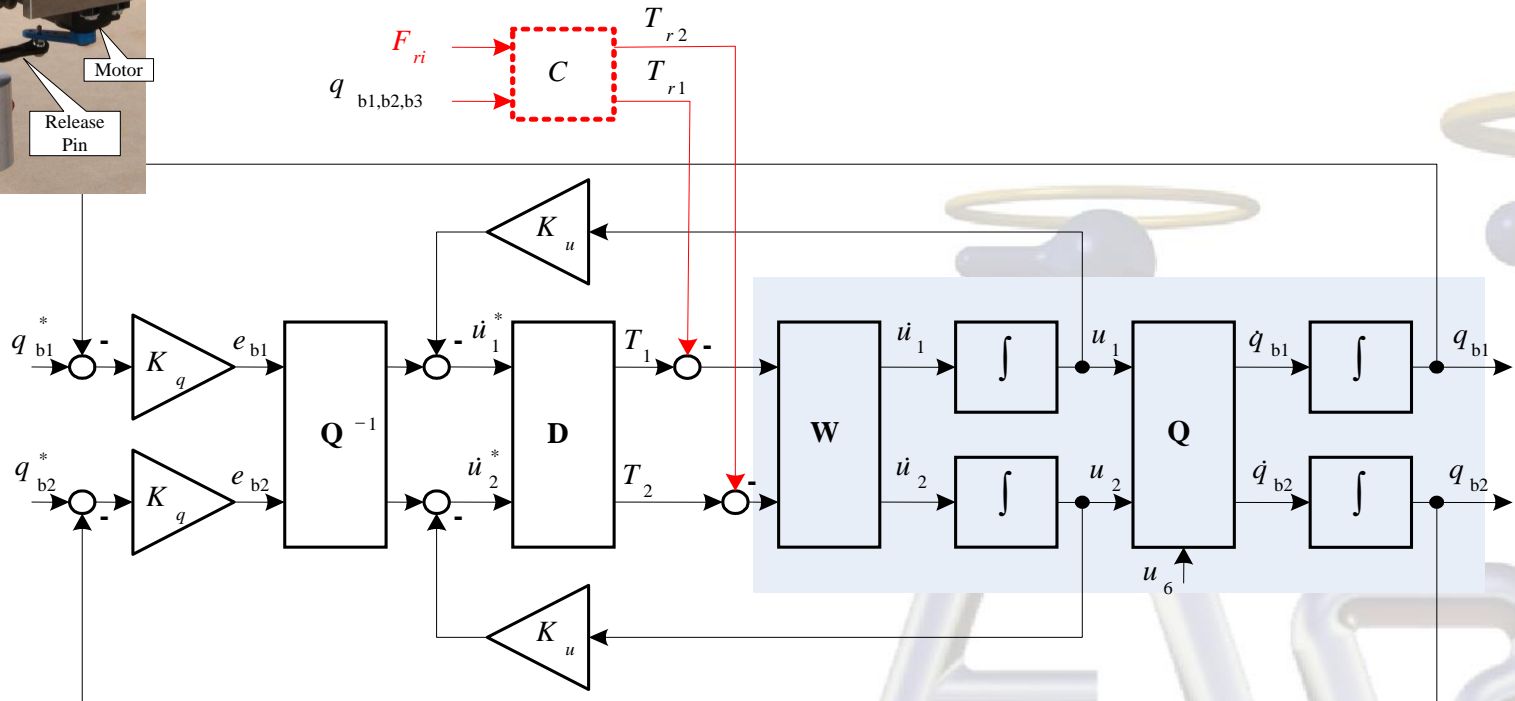
translational and rotational motion of one particular helicopter has direct influence on the rotation dynamics of all other helicopters

Even the translation with constant acceleration, can cause oscillation of the angle  $\theta$  between the rope and the helicopter axis.



Joint load transportation: The AWARE FP6 project (2006-2009)

## Orientation controller with feedforward



- Usage of the rope force  $F_{ri}$  for decoupling.
- The orientation controller becomes independent of number of helicopters



# Load transportation: The AWARE project

## Joint load transportation: The AWARE FP6 project (2006-2009)

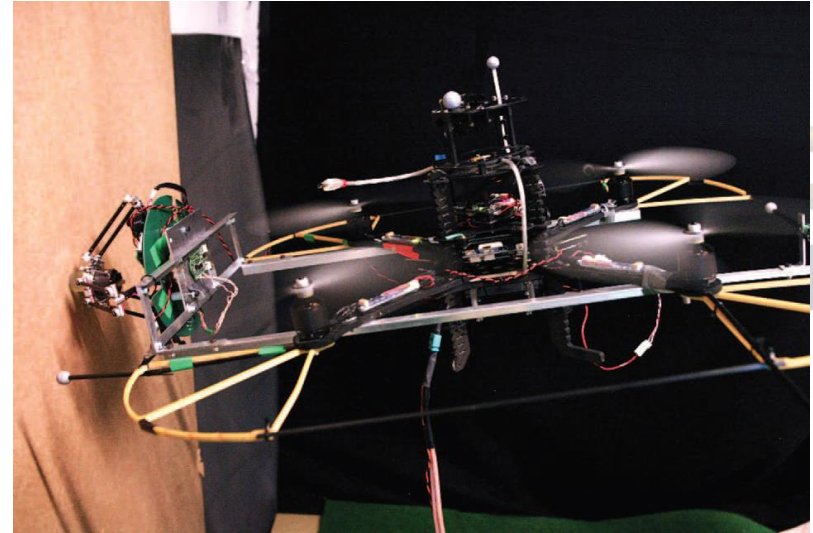


AWARE FP6 project 2006-2009

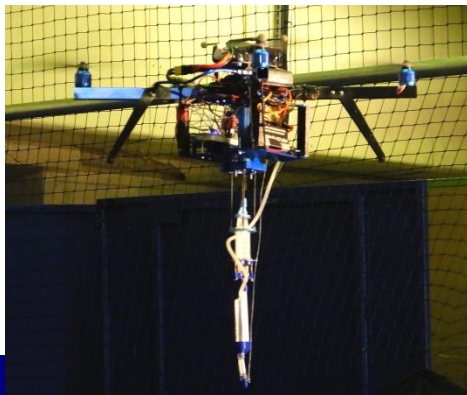
# Aerial robotic manipulation



Aerial grasping, Yale University, 2011



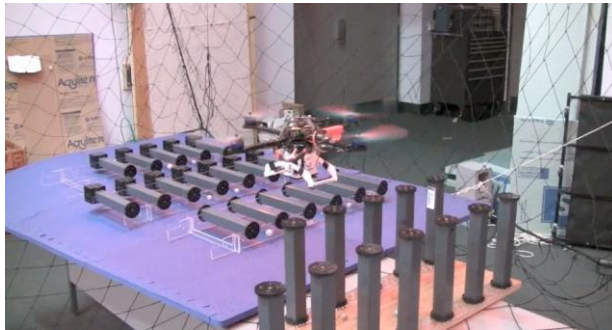
Maintain contact and pushing, FP7 AIRobots project (2011-2014). University of Twente



3D Printing, Imperial College, 2014



## University of Pennsylvania,

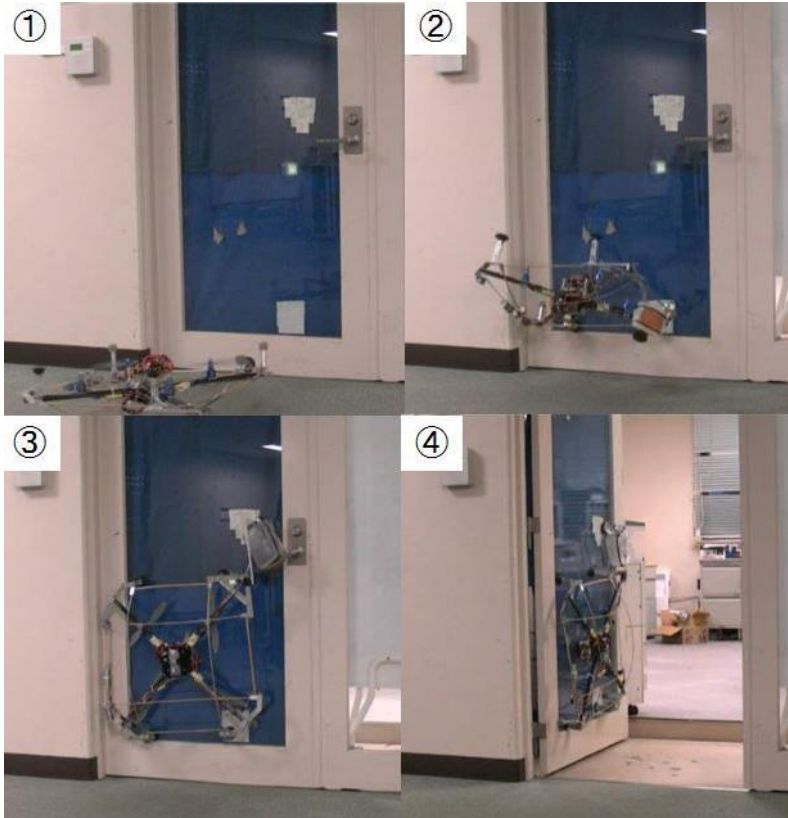


Structure construction, 2011

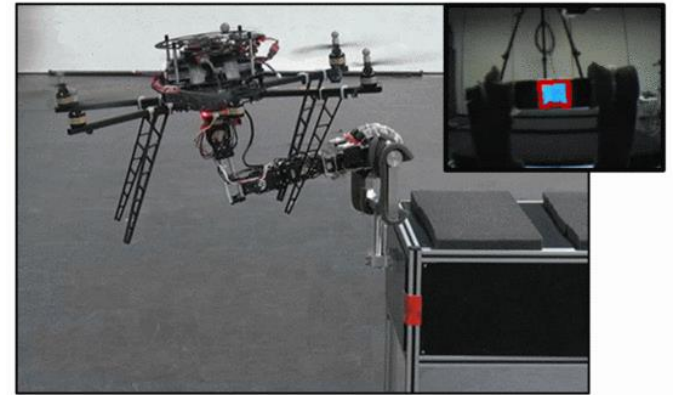


Avian Inspired Grasping, 2013

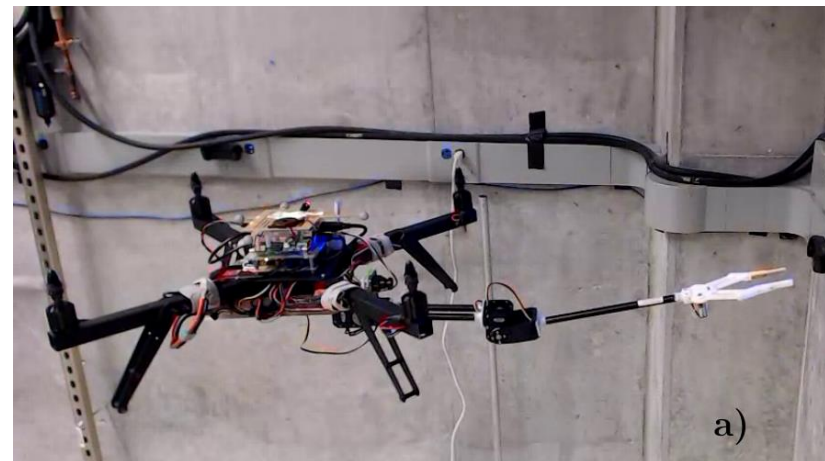
# Aerial robotic manipulation



Opening a door, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2015



Operating an Unknown Drawer, Seoul National University, 2015



Johns Hopkins University, 2015

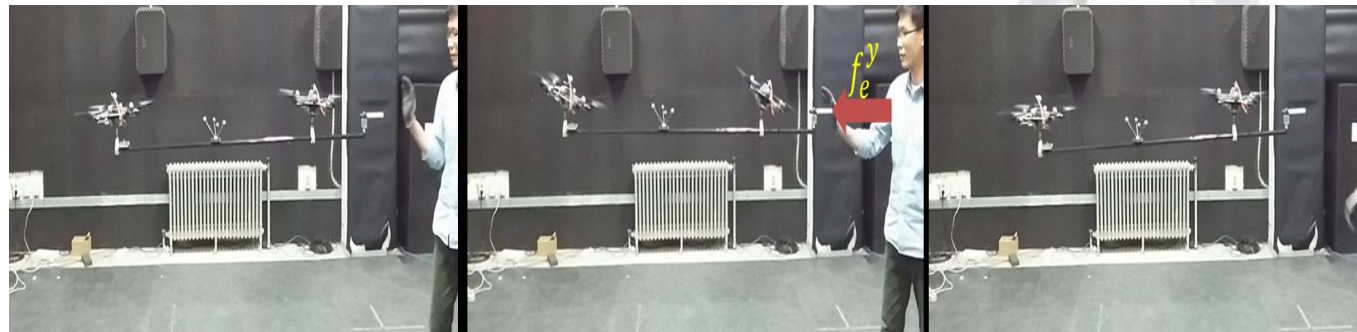
# Aerial robotic manipulation



Parallel Manipulator, University of Nevada, 2015



Manipulation with two hands, University of Zagreb, 2014



Cooperative bar transportation, Seoul National University, 2015



# Aerial robotic manipulation



FP7 ARCAS, CATEC 2012



FP7 ARCAS, DLR 2012



FP7 ARCAS, CATEC 2014



FP7 ARCAS, Univ. Sevilla 2014



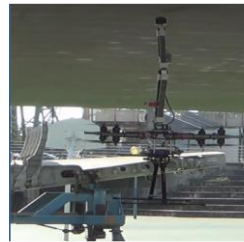
FP7 ARCAS, DLR, 2015



FP7 ARCAS, CATEC, 2015



H2020 AEROARMS, Univ. Sevilla 2016



H2020 AEROBI, Univ. Sevilla 2016

## Initial questions (2010)

- What kind of aerial platform do we need?
  - Configurations
    - Helicopters
    - Multi-rotor systems
  - Payload
- Do we need robotic arms or simply gripping mechanisms ?
- How many degrees of freedom in the arm do we need ?
- What kind of perception and planning functionalities do we need?
- What kind of cooperation do we need ?





## Answers

- What kind of aerial platform do we need?
  - Configurations
    - Helicopters  
More payload, better manipulation capabilities, outdoor
    - Multi-rotor systems:  
Mechanical simplicity, constrained space, low payload, simpler arms, indoor and outdoor
  - Payload:
    - Tens of Kilograms for helicopters
    - Hundreds of grams or few Kilograms for multi-rotor systems
- Do we need robotic arms or simply gripping mechanisms ?  
Many applications require robotic arms
- How many degrees of freedom in the arm do we need ?  
Increasing the number provide accommodation and dexterity

## Answers

- What kind of perception and planning functionalities do we need?

Perception:

Low level vision, object detection and recognition, Fast 3D modelling, Tracking of 3D objects

Vision and range sensors using radio systems and time of flight

Planning:

Assembly planning, task allocation, motion planning, collision detection and avoidance

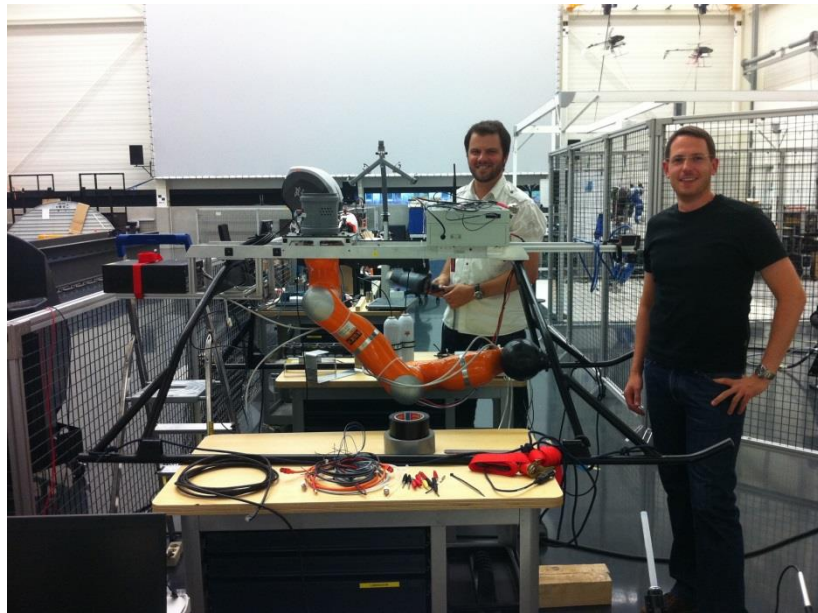
- What kind of cooperation do we need?

Cooperative perception, cooperative bar transportation

**General conclusion:**

**General dexterous manipulation capabilities,  
perception and planning capabilities**

## Evolution of outdoor helicopter platform in the ARCAS Project



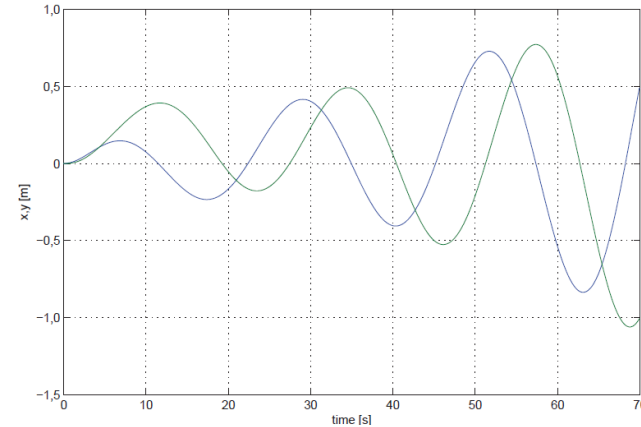
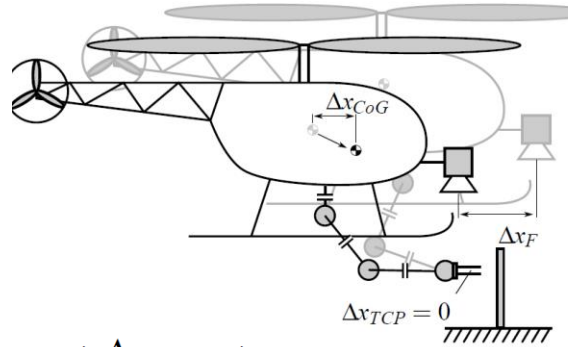
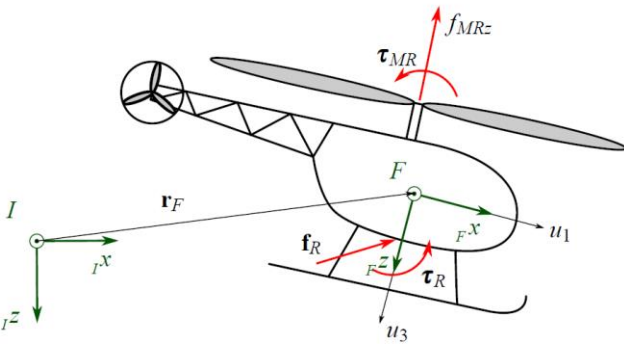
Integration at DLR, 2012

- First experiments with advanced manipulator, 120 kg take off weight
- Mechanical integration ?
- General flight capabilities of helicopter ?
- Feasible in the scope of ARCAS project ?



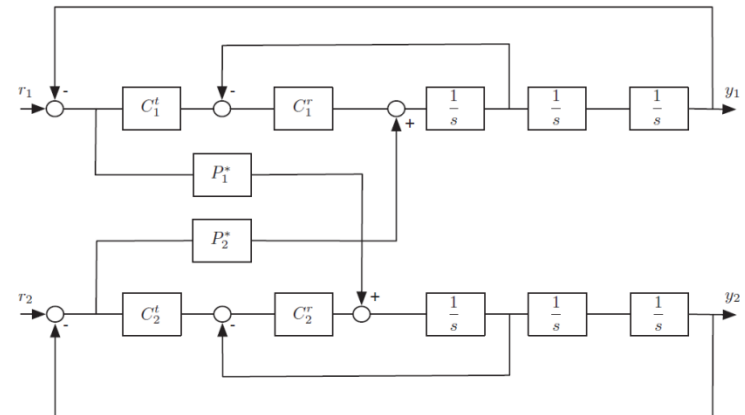
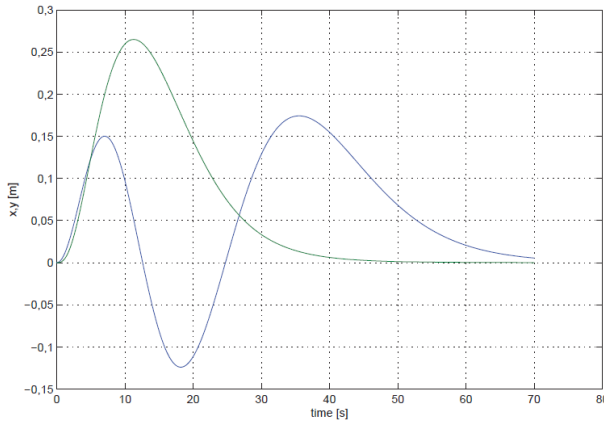
## Conventional helicopters

When manipulator compensates a displacement of helicopter, low frequency oscillations with increasing amplitude could appear



$$\Delta x_F \rightarrow \Delta x_{CoG} \rightarrow \tau_{R2} \rightarrow u_4 \rightarrow u_2 \rightarrow \Delta y_F \rightarrow \Delta y_{CoG} \rightarrow \dots$$

A kinematic coupled arm controller can reduce oscillations



$$G_{11} = \frac{C^r C^t s^3 + (C^r)^2 C^t s^2 + (C^r C^t)^2 - P_1^* P_2^*}{s^6 + 2C^r s^5 + (C^r) s^4 + 2(C^r C^t)^2 s^3 + 2(C^r)^2 C^t s^2 + (C^r C^t)^2 - P_1^* P_2^*}$$



# Evolution of aerial robotic manipulators

## Outdoor platforms development summary



## Integration at Universidad de Sevilla



## Integration at DLR



- changes and adaptation in mechanics, electronics and software architecture
- reduction of weight and size
- increase of power
- increase of endurance
- connection to the leading edge manipulation





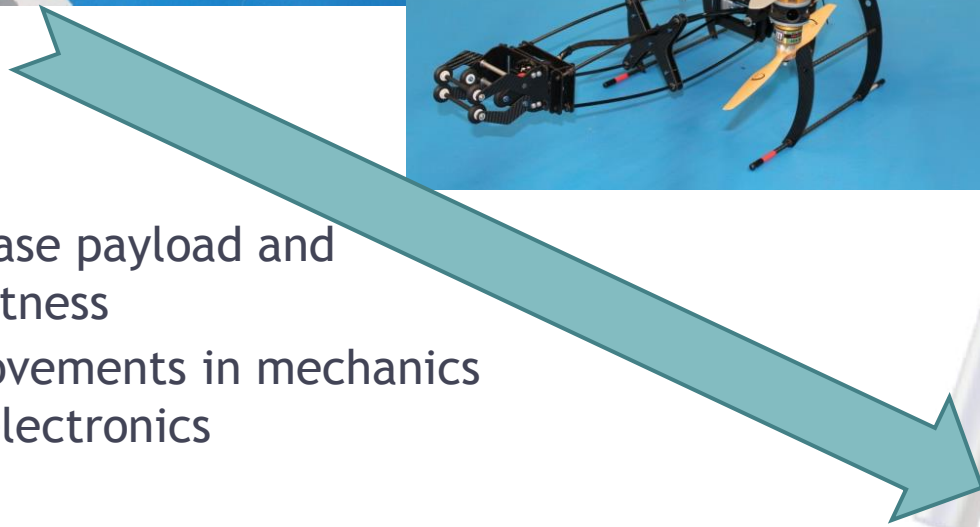
## Indoor platforms development summary



Integration at CATEC



- Increase payload and robustness
- Improvements in mechanics and electronics





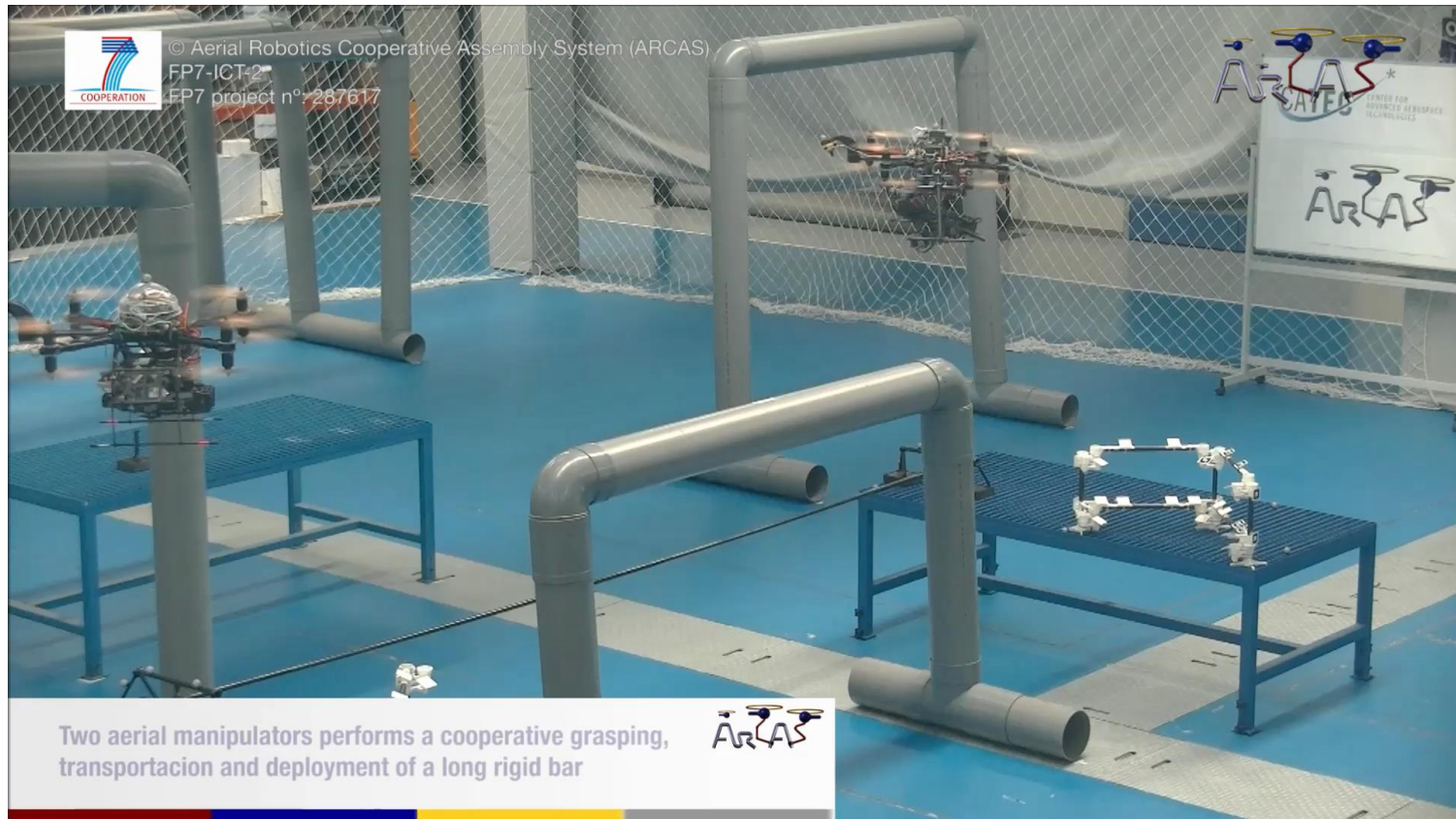
- Stability problems in the aerial platform due to the motion of the arm
- Dynamic effects in the manipulator due to the motion of the floating platform
- Control approaches
  - Two separate entities: effects considered as dynamic disturbances
  - Two separate entities with motion aware control: control of an entity with motion information of the second entity
  - Aerial platform and manipulator as single entity, and thus the controller is designed on the basis of such complete dynamic model





# Methods and tools for aerial robotic manipulation. What is achievable?

## Control

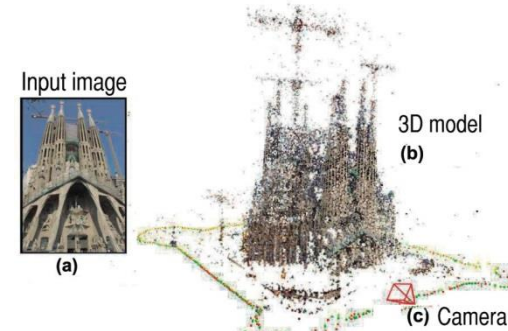


# Methods and tools for aerial robotic manipulation. What is achievable?

## Localization



Appearance-based  
Robot localization  
< 1 m accuracy



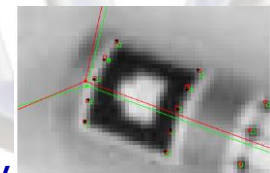
Range Only SLAM  
localization  
< 0,7 m accuracy



Marker-based  
Robot localization  
2 to 4 cm accuracy



Marker-based  
3D pose estimation  
for task execution  
0,75 to 1,25 cm accuracy

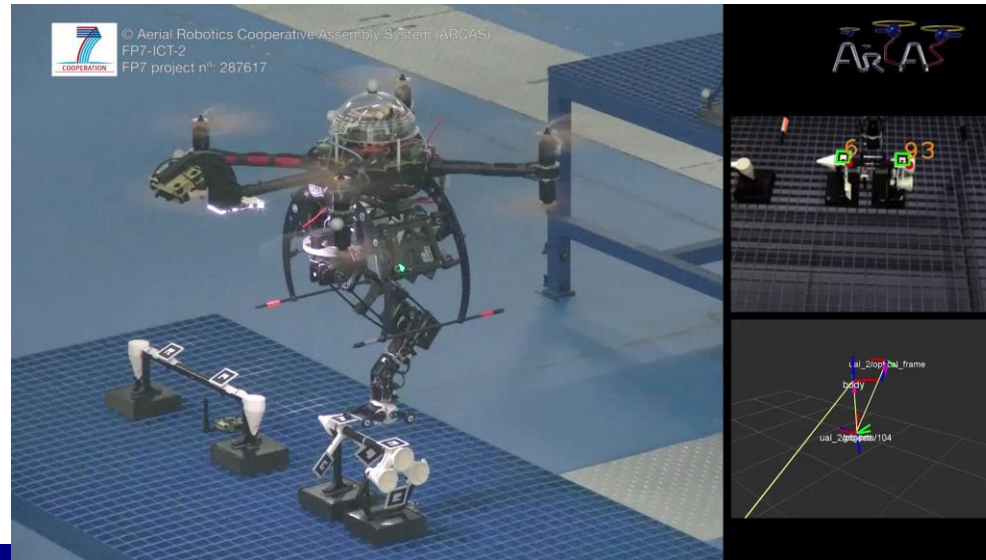
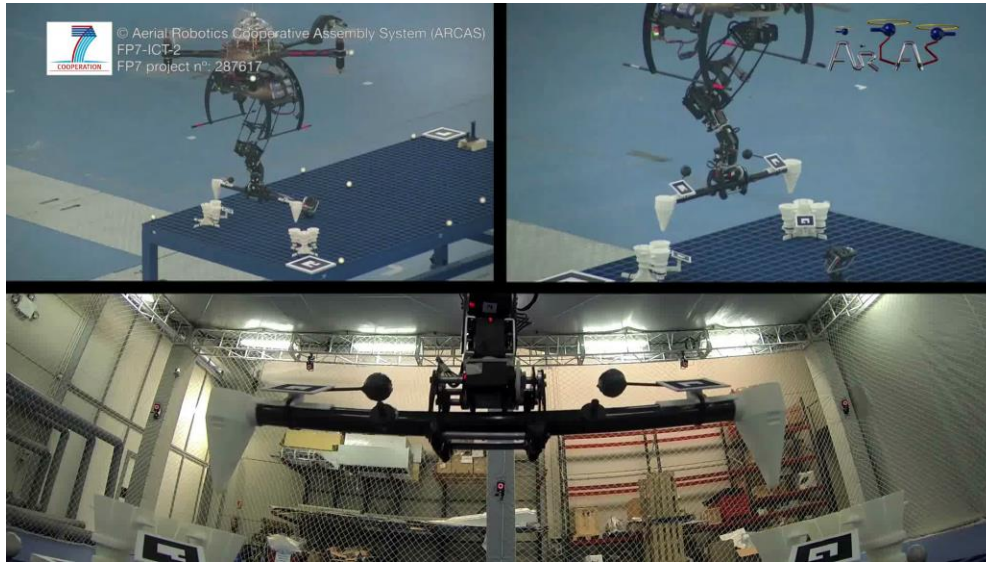


ARCAS



# Methods and tools for aerial robotic manipulation. What is achievable?

## Visual servoing

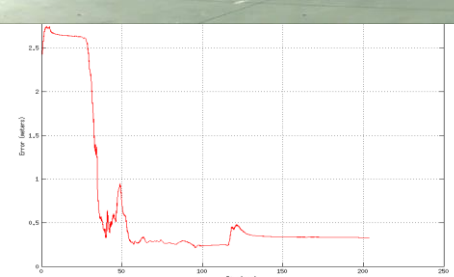
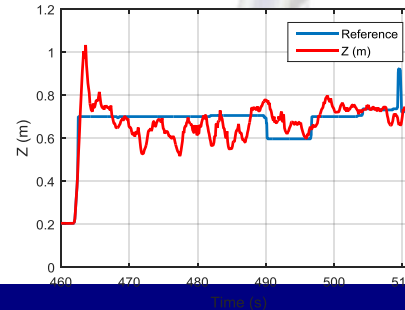
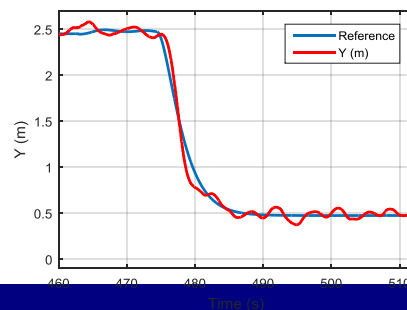
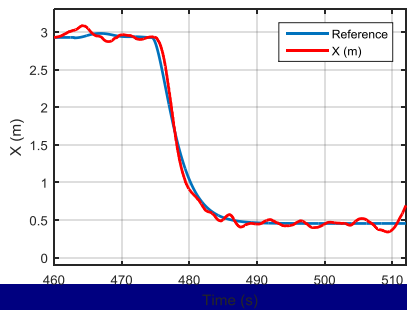
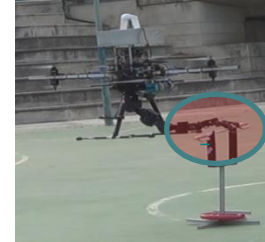
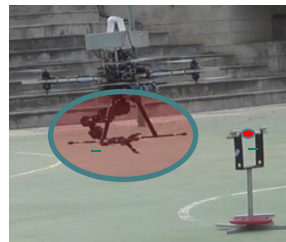
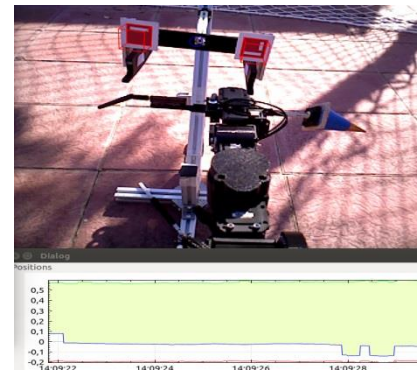
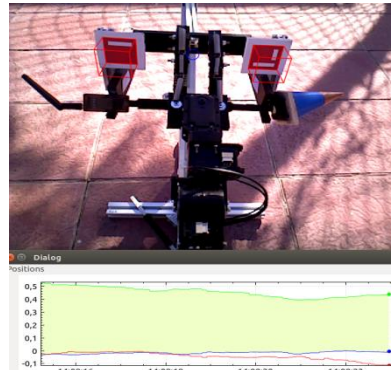
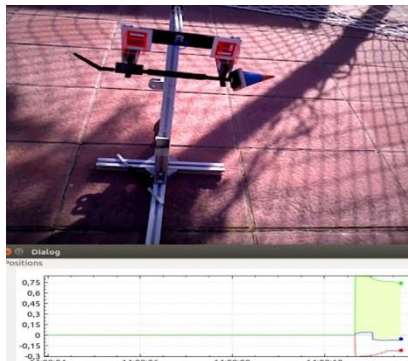


Hybrid visual  
servoing with  
hierarchical task  
composition:  
subtasks in the  
cartesian space, in  
the image space,  
and in the joint  
space

## Mutirotor outdoor navigation and grasping experiments

Range-Only localisation (bar with range sensor and anchors) and Differential GPS

Visual perception: Marker detection distance (0,1 to 0,96m), Adaptive brightness, Stabilization based on optical flow and a Kalman filter, can work with only one tag



# Methods and tools for aerial robotic manipulation. What is achievable?

## Planning

|  | Scenario/<br>Conditions                              | ARCAS<br>Fulfillments   |
|--|--|---|
| Assembly planning<br>(Univ. Sevilla)                         | Structure with ~40 bars                              | CPU time $\approx$ 1s<br>Using physics engine                         |
| Task planning<br>(LAAS-CNRS)                                 | 3 UAVs, 13 bars,<br>various constraints              | CPU time < 1min   |
| Local motion planning<br>(LAAS-CNRS)                         | 1 UAV (no arm motion)                                | 1000 times faster than<br>optimal control<br>5% sub-optimal (average) |
| Global motion planning<br>(LAAS-CNRS)                        | 1 UAV, complex<br>industrial scenario                | CPU time < 3s to find a<br>first solution (up to 50%<br>sub-optimal)  |
| Complete planning<br>module<br>(LAAS-CNRS)                   | 2 UAV (1 manipulator,<br>1 with camera),<br>~10 bars | CPU time < 2min to obtain<br>a geometrically feasible<br>plan         |
| Multi-UAV reactive<br>collision avoidance<br>(Univ. Sevilla) | 10 UAVs in the indoor<br>scenario                    | CPU time = 1ms<br>Guaranteed safety                                   |

# Methods and tools for aerial robotic manipulation. What is achievable?

## Data sets and software

### •FP7 ARCAS (<http://www.arcas-project.eu>) Sharable Products

| Shareable Product                                       | Type        | Exploitation  | Owners       |
|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| Datasets for Range-Only (RO) SLAM using aerial vehicles | Dataset     | Create an aerial RO-SLAM web page linked to the ARCAS Website with all datasets and explanations:<br><a href="http://grvc.us.es/staff/caba/roslam">http://grvc.us.es/staff/caba/roslam</a>  | USE          |
| Open RO-SLAM source code as a ROS package               | Source Code | Debug and clean source code<br>Upload to ROS Website:<br><a href="http://wiki.ros.org/nanotron_swarm">http://wiki.ros.org/nanotron_swarm</a><br>Upload to the aerial RO-SLAM Web page linked to ARCAS Website   | USE          |
| Datasets for detection of natural landmarks             | Dataset     | Create a web page linked to the ARCAS Website with the dataset and explanations:<br><a href="http://www.iri.upc.edu/people/mvillami/files/iri_natural_targets_dataset_v1.1.zip">http://www.iri.upc.edu/people/mvillami/files/iri_natural_targets_dataset_v1.1.zip</a> | UPC          |
| Simulink diagrams for cooperative control               | Source Code | Create a web page linked to the ARCAS Website with the Simulink diagrams and explanations<br><a href="http://www2.unibas.it/automatica/multimedia.html">http://www2.unibas.it/automatica/multimedia.html</a>  | UNINA-UNIBAS |
| Structure Assembly Sequence Planner Tools               | Source Code | Published at<br><a href="https://github.com/technik/assemblyTool">https://github.com/technik/assemblyTool</a>   | USE          |
| Symbolic task planner for robotics                      | Source Code | Published at openrobots.org<br>Create a web page linked to the ARCAS Website with the source code and explanations:<br><a href="https://www.openrobots.org/wiki/HATP">https://www.openrobots.org/wiki/HATP</a>  | LAAS-CNRS    |
| Motion planner for aerial robots                        | Source Code | Publish at openrobots.org<br>Create a web page linked to the ARCAS Website with the source code and explanations:<br><a href="https://www.openrobots.org/wiki/move3d">https://www.openrobots.org/wiki/move3d</a>  | LAAS-CNRS    |



## Conclusions

- Load transportation and aerial manipulation are feasible
- Aerial manipulation is not only installing a robotic arm on a drone
- Depend on relative sizing (i.e. relative weight, reach, manipulation constraints)
- Good and fast controllers needed
- Embedded perception functionalities
- Reactivity needed
- Planning with good models

Please visit the sites

<http://www.arcas-project.eu/>

<http://www.aeroarms-project.eu/>

for more information