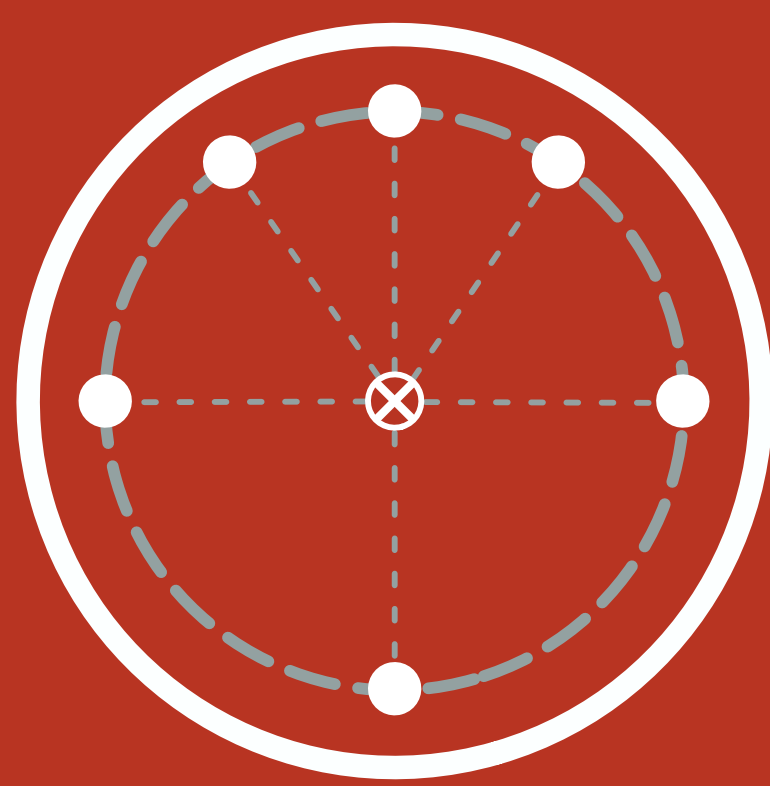


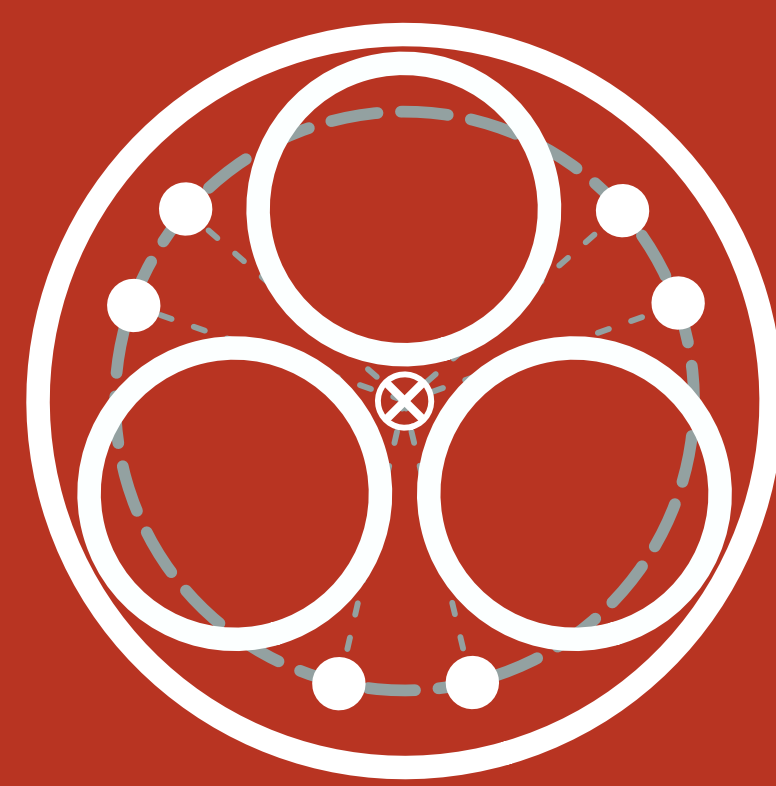
Going beyond the limitations of three and four joints per segments. Customize the joint location to your needs and reuse all previous methods.

Session
AA-4

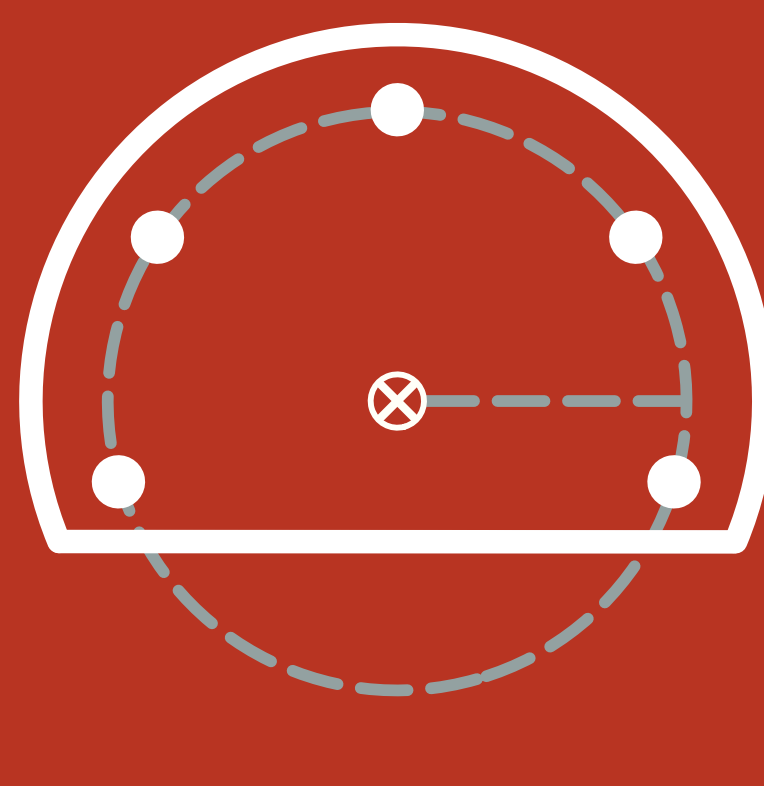
joint location



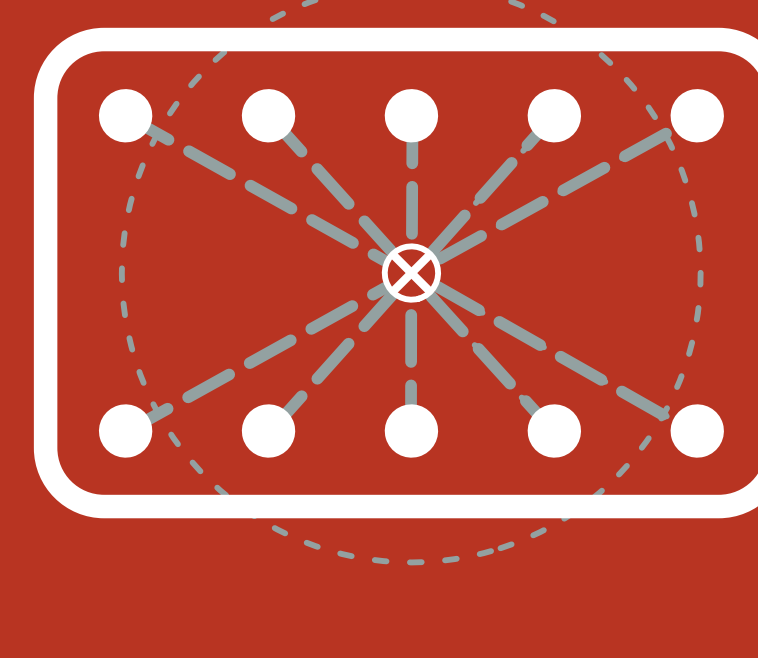
gravity reinforcement



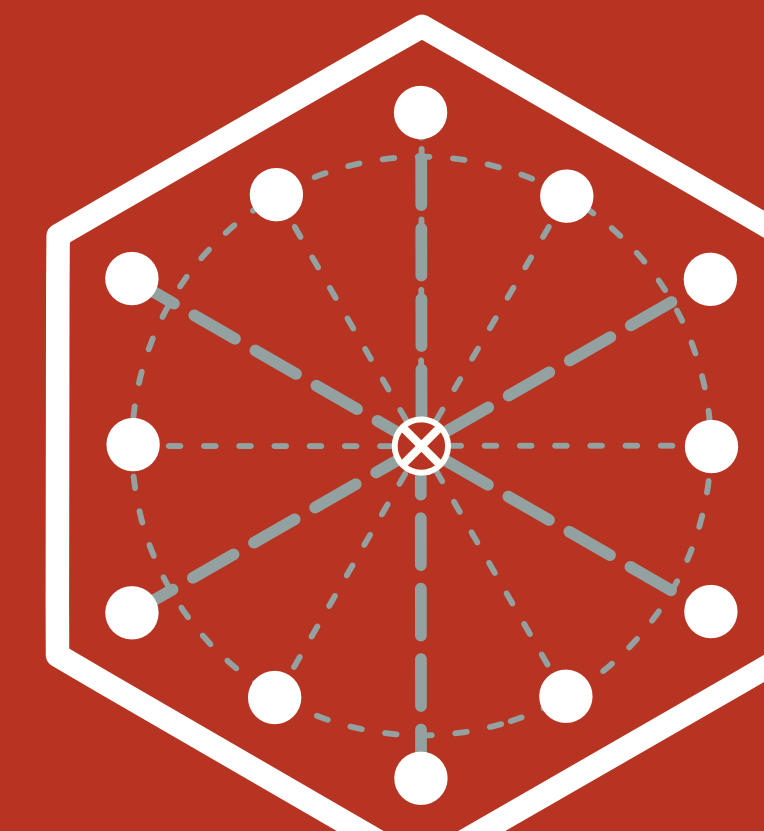
working channels



non-circular



rectangle



honeycomb

Paper ID
22

Clarke Transform and Encoder-Decoder Architecture for Arbitrary Joints Locations in Displacement-Actuated Continuum Robots

Reinhard M. Grassmann & Jessica Burgner-Kahrs

Motivation

- current joint configuration
 - limited to $n = 3$ and $n = 4$
 - symmetric
- desired joint configuration
 - task specific

Approach

- use Clarke Transform
- exploit shared 2-dof manifold
 - Clarke coordinates
 - map onto manifold, map back to joint space
- encoder-decoder architecture

Results

- arbitrary joint location
 - from any to specific
- form surrogate robot to specific robot
- solution is linear and exact

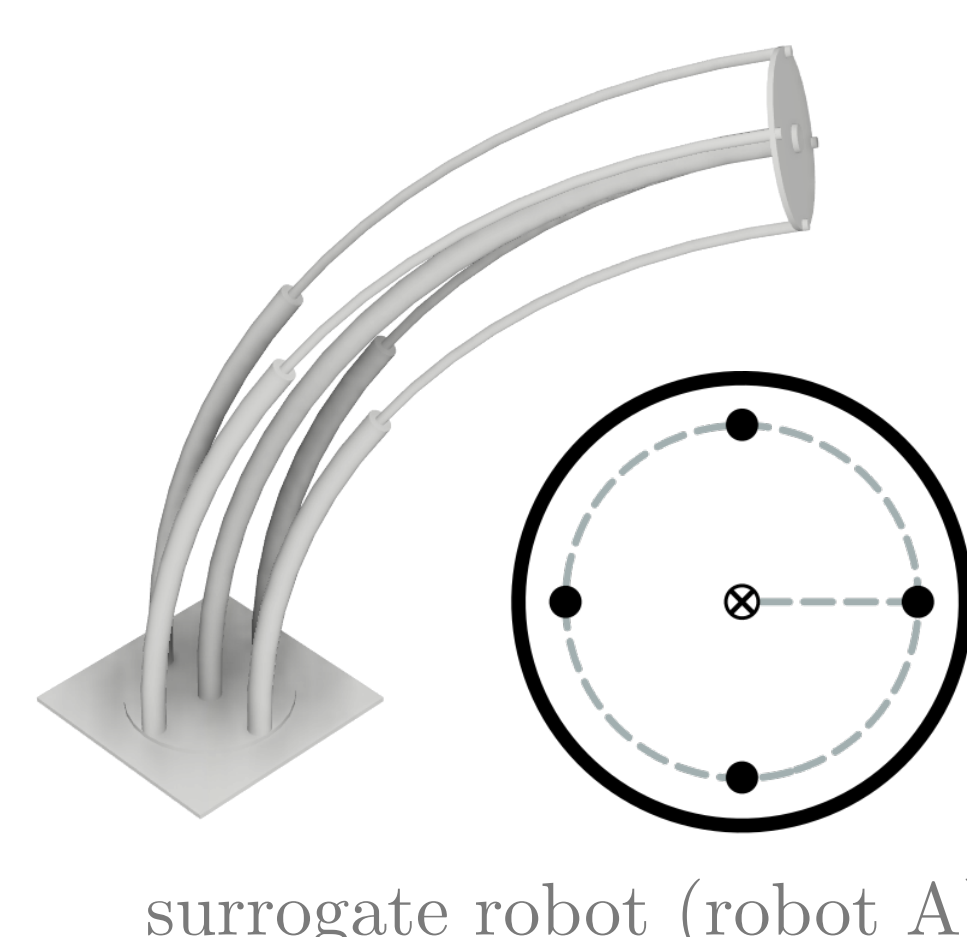
$$\rho_{(\text{robot B})} = \underbrace{l_{(\text{robot B})} \text{diag}(d_{i,(\text{robot B})}) M_{\mathcal{P}}^{-1}(\text{robot B})}_{\text{adds design parameters of robot B}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{l_{(\text{robot A})}} M_{\mathcal{P}}(\text{robot A}) \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{d_{i,(\text{robot A})}}\right)}_{\text{removes design parameters of robot A}} \rho_{(\text{robot A})}$$

- application: sampling, control, mechanics...

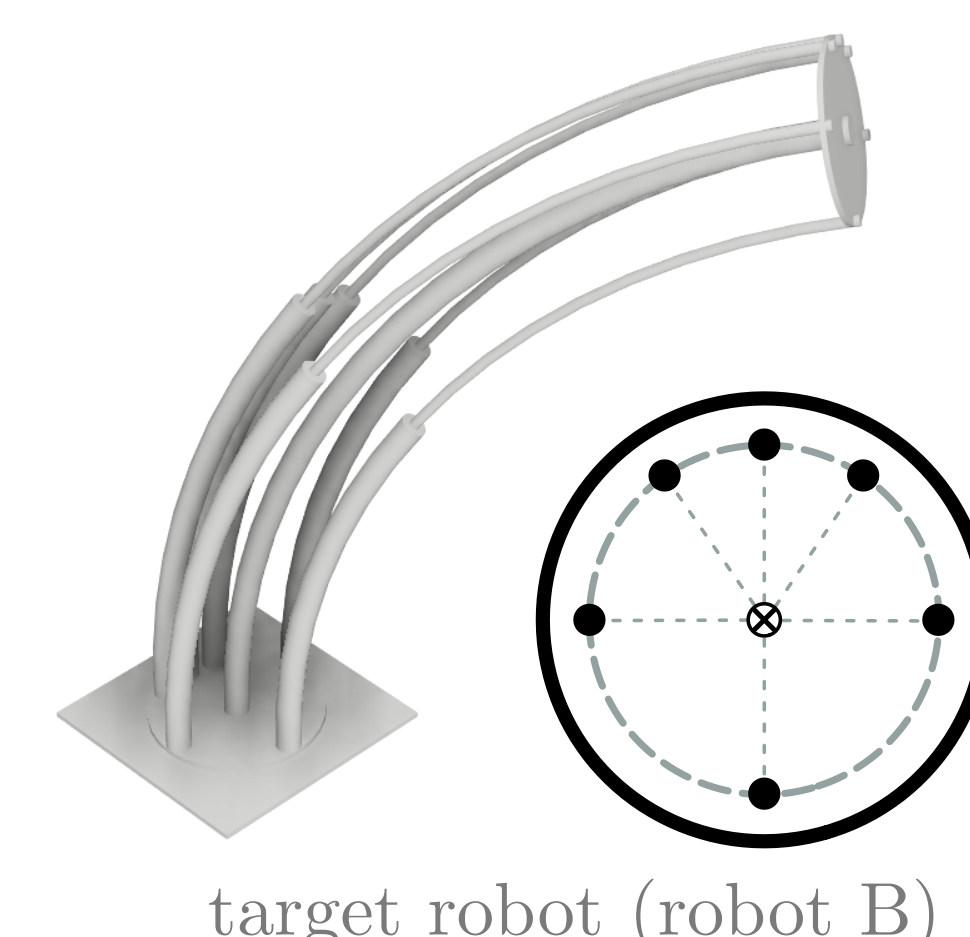
Conclusion

- overcome limitation
- new possibilities
 - algorithmic
 - mechanical design

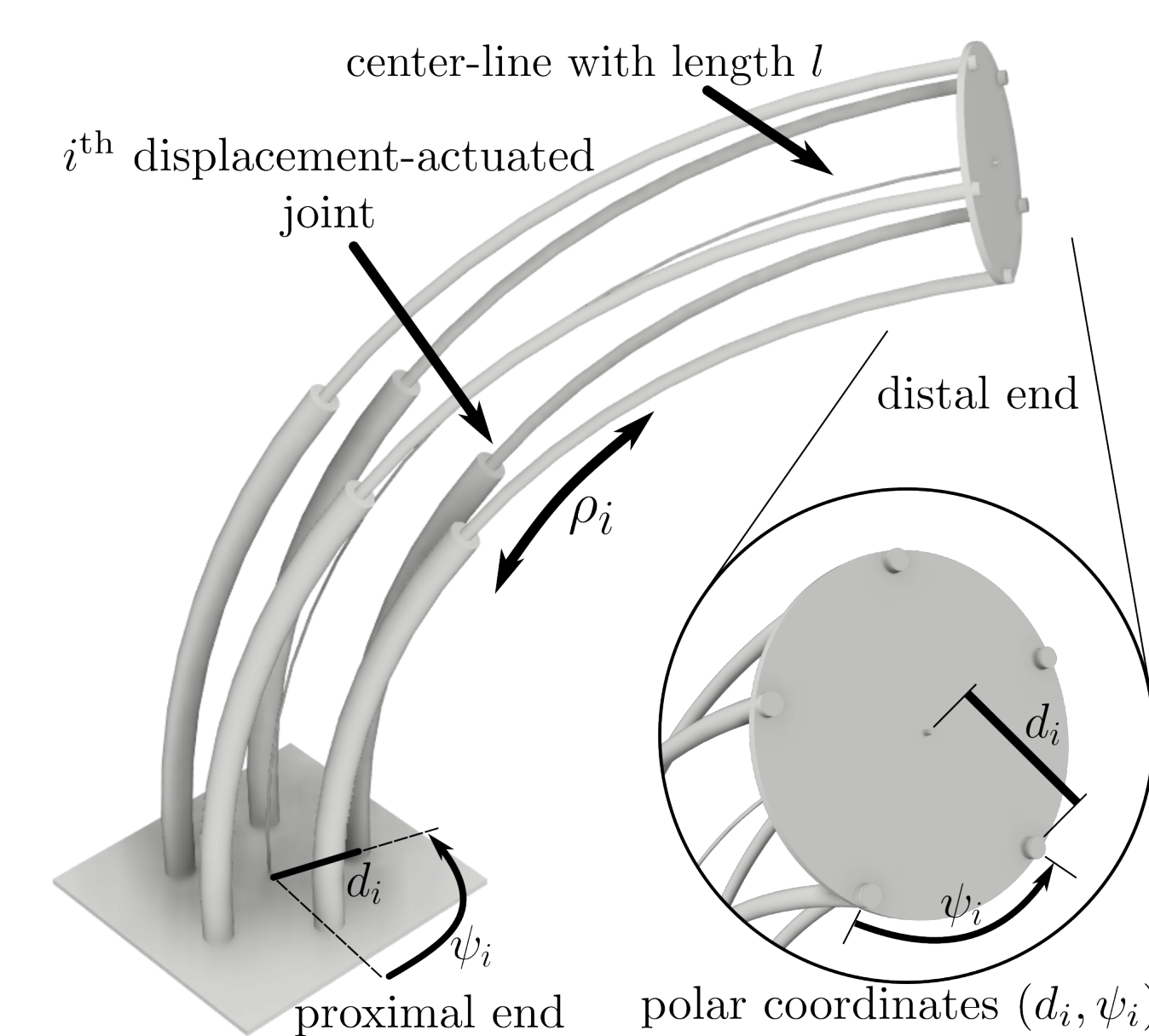
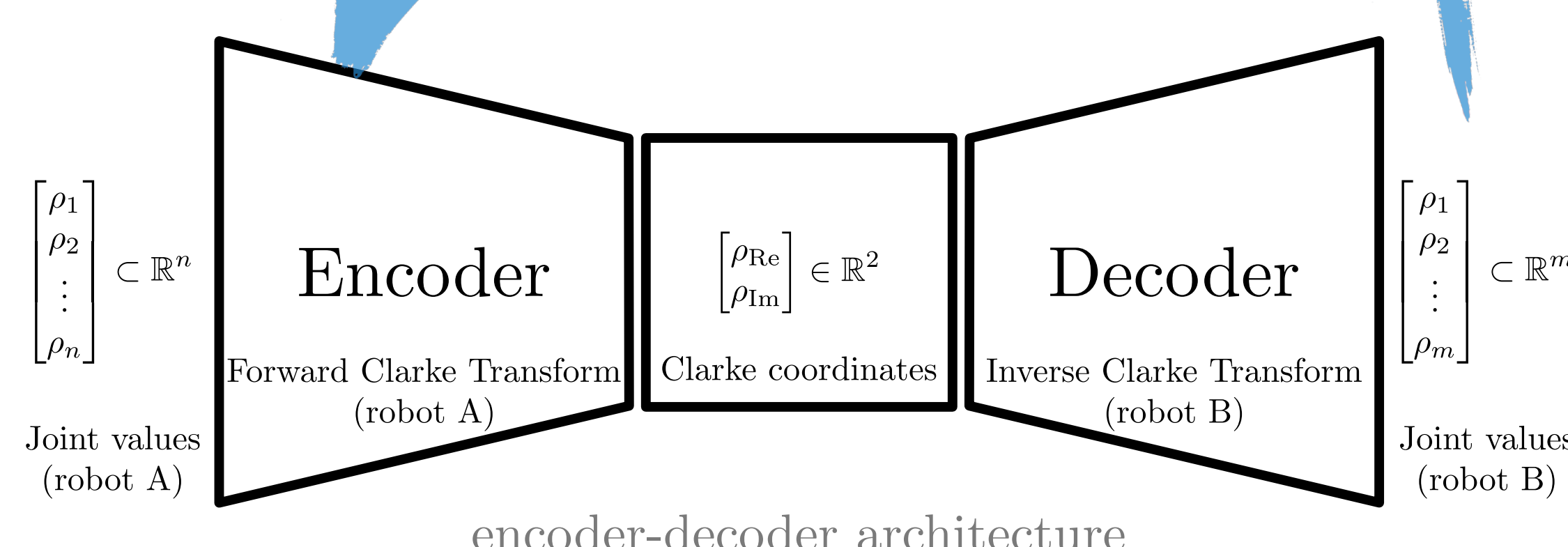
joint location	Allen <i>et al.</i>	Della Santina <i>et al.</i>	Grassmann <i>et al.</i>	Grassmann <i>et al.</i>	Ours
arbitrary joint number n	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
arbitrary distance d_i	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
arbitrary angle ψ_i	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓



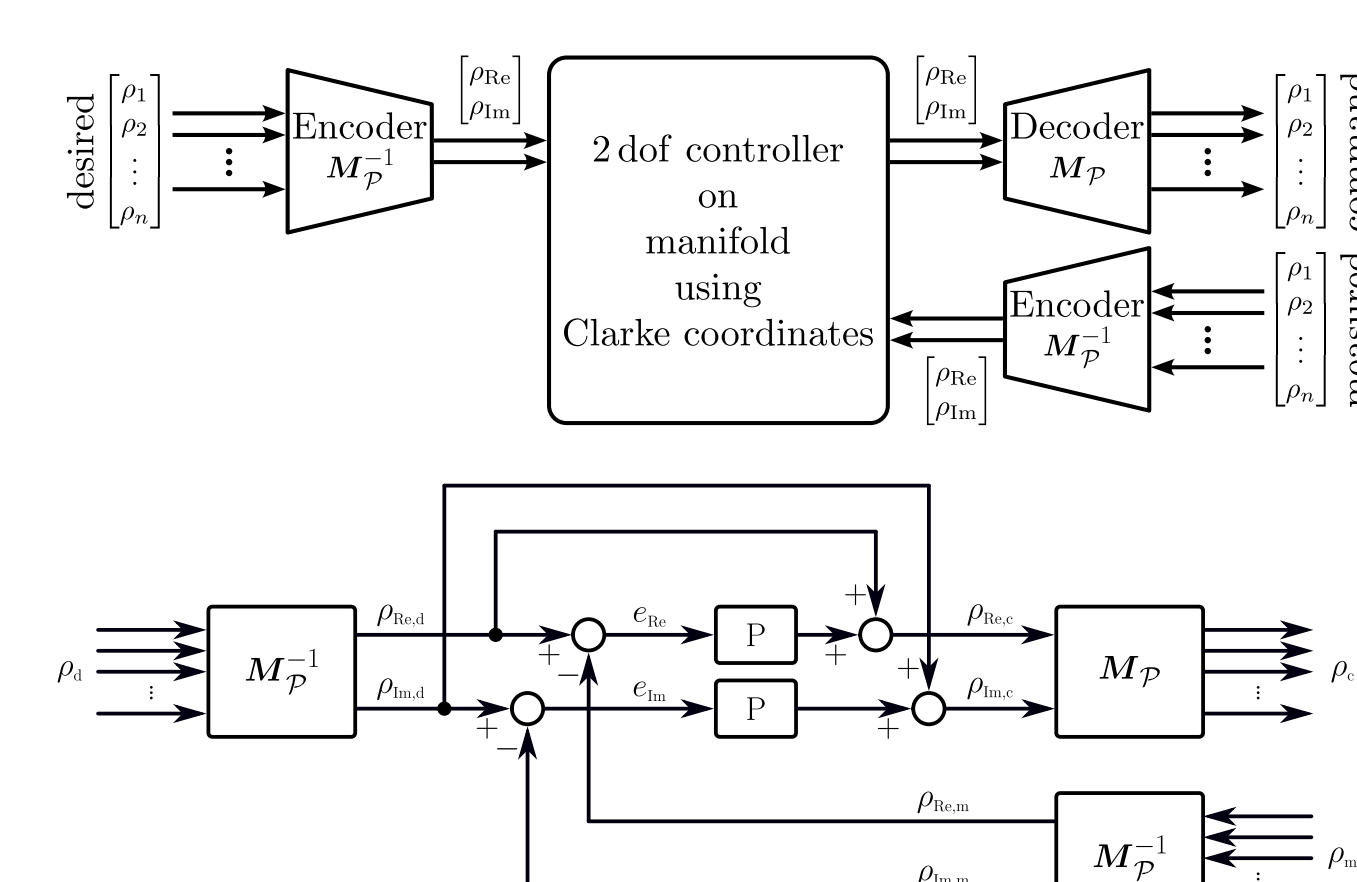
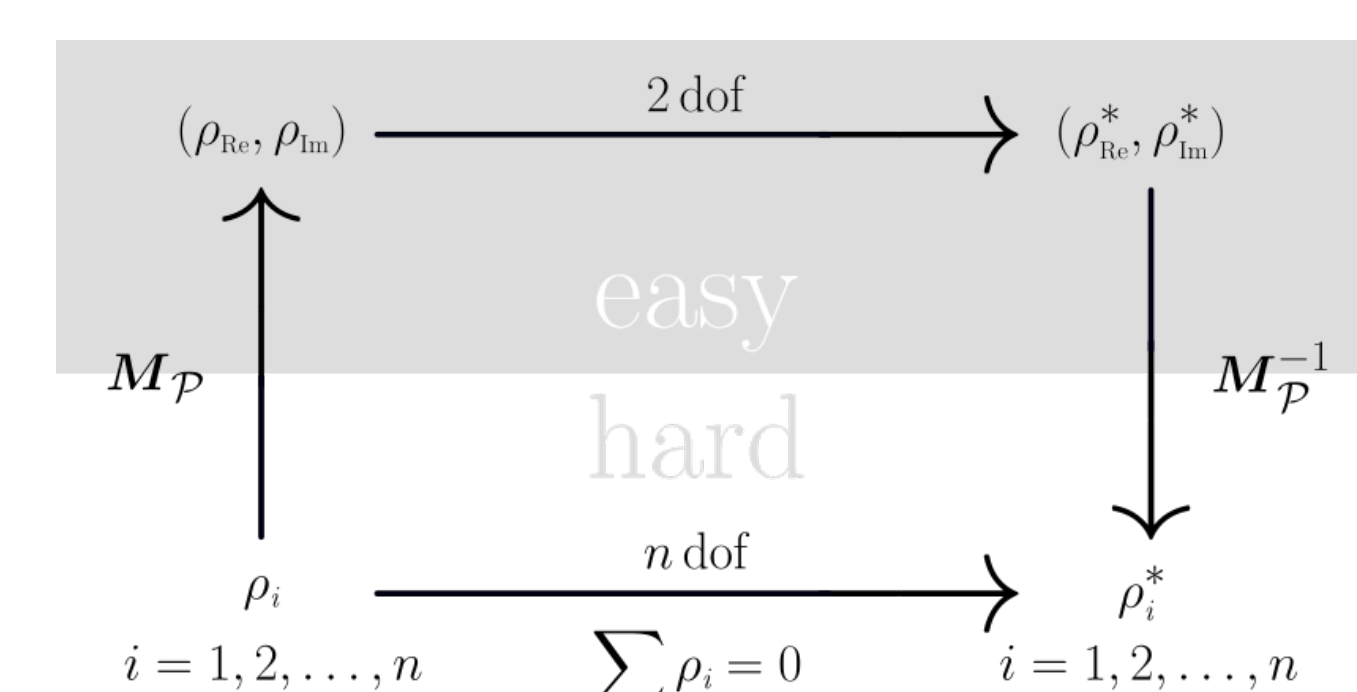
surrogate robot (robot A)



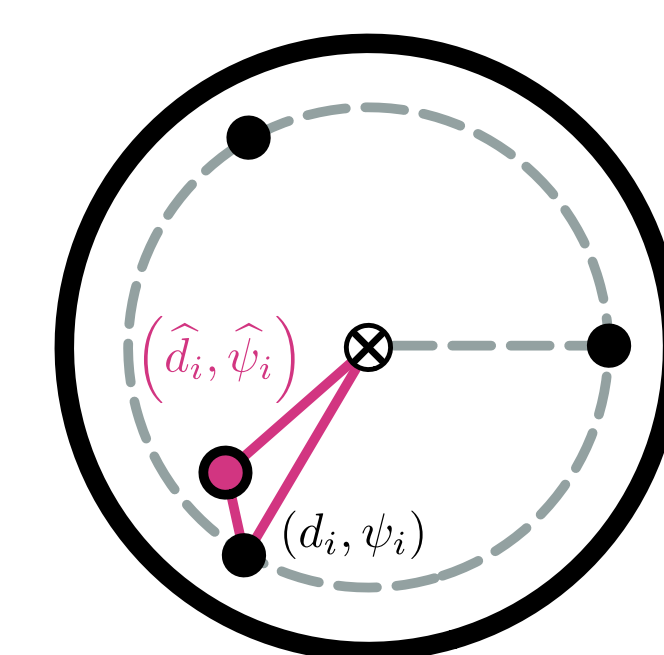
target robot (robot B)



displacement-actuated continuum robot



Controller



uncertainty of a joint location