

Assistive Free-Flyers with Gecko-Inspired Grippers for Automated Logistics in Space

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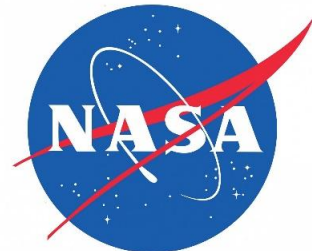
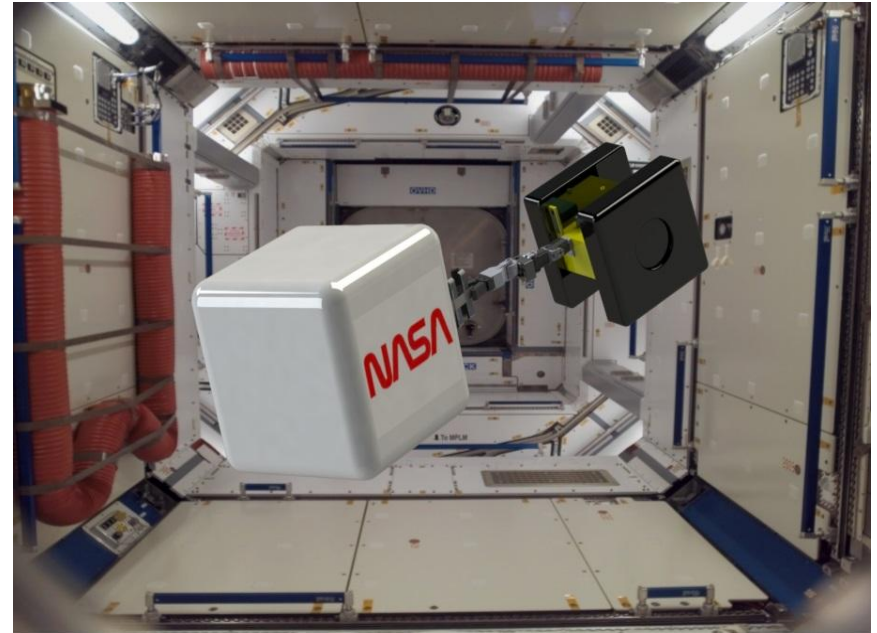
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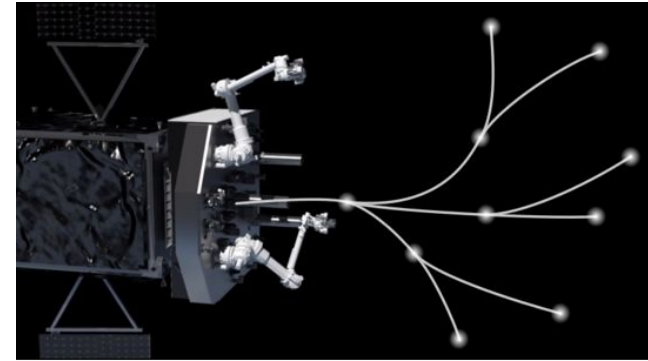
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Assistive free-flyers on the ISS

- Perching for inspection/monitoring
- Tool retrieval, return
- Unpacking cargo



Restore-L Servicer

Complex in-space manipulation and proximity operations tasks

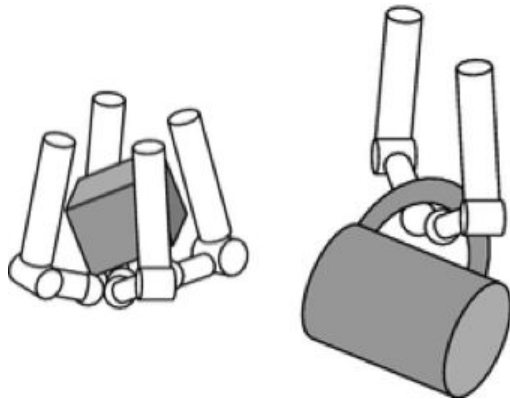
- On-orbit servicing, assembly
- Debris removal
- EVA assistance



AERCam Sprint

Traditional spacecraft docking and robotic manipulators

- Require complex time-consuming procedures for maneuvering, alignment, docking
- Often need specialized docking or grasping features
- Difficult to capture moving, spinning objects



ISS Canadarm during resupply



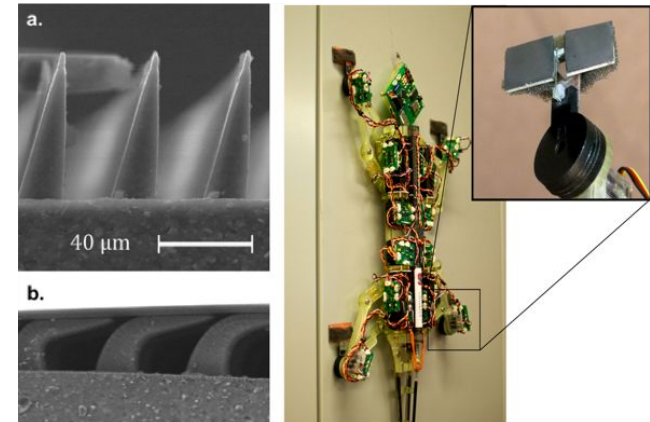
Capturing the Wester 6 satellite

Key idea:

- Directionally-aligned fibers create van der Waals adhesion under shear stress
- Two opposing pads form a surface gripper

Advantages:

- **Versatile:** Able to grasp without enclosing
- **Gentle:** Very low attach/detach forces
- **Dynamic:** Able to capture moving, spinning objects
- **Ease of use:** Motion planning is greatly simplified

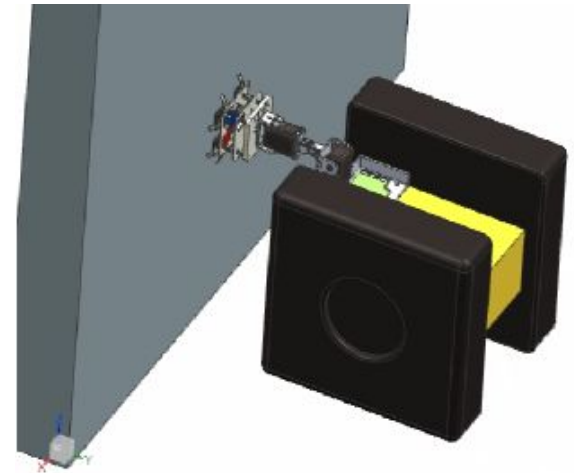
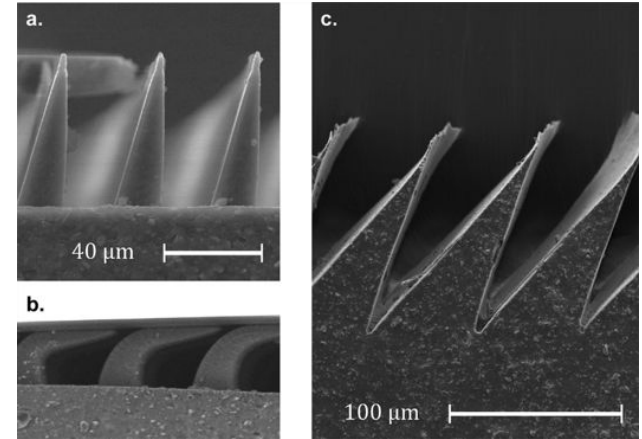


Research Goal:

- Integrate dry adhesion-based grasping for free-flying robots to enable them to manipulate payloads and perch on walls in a microgravity space environment

Key Investigation Objectives:

- Integrate a flat-surface gecko-inspired adhesive gripper with the Astrobee robot on the ISS
- Test the capabilities of the gripper for manual and autonomous perching of the robot onto ISS walls and other flat surfaces

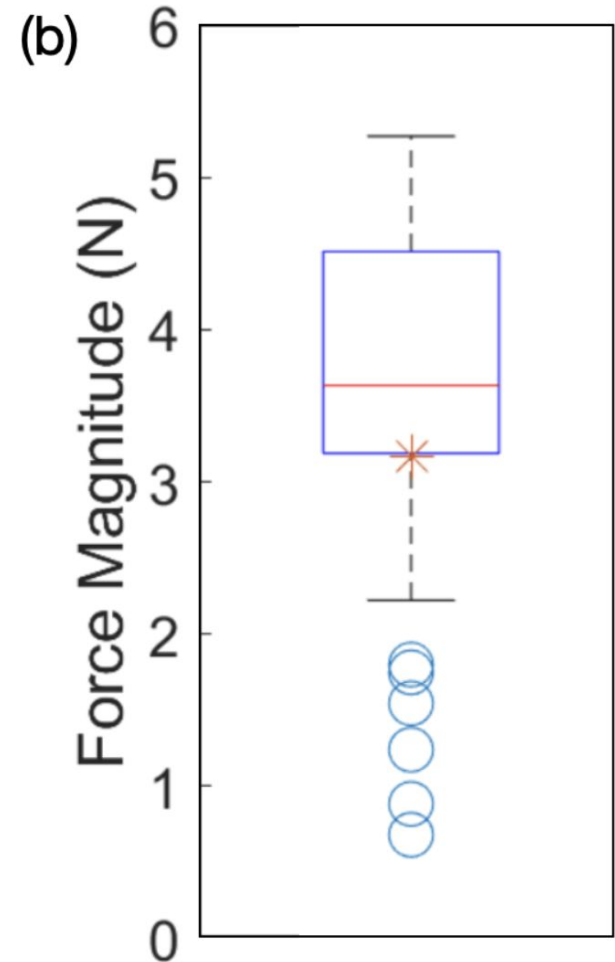


Session 1 (03/05/2021):

- Unit01 was unpacked and installed.
- Manual adhesive testing and visual inspection showed that there were some damage done to the surface of the adhesive tiles.
- Perching location was selected.

Session 2 (03/11/2021):

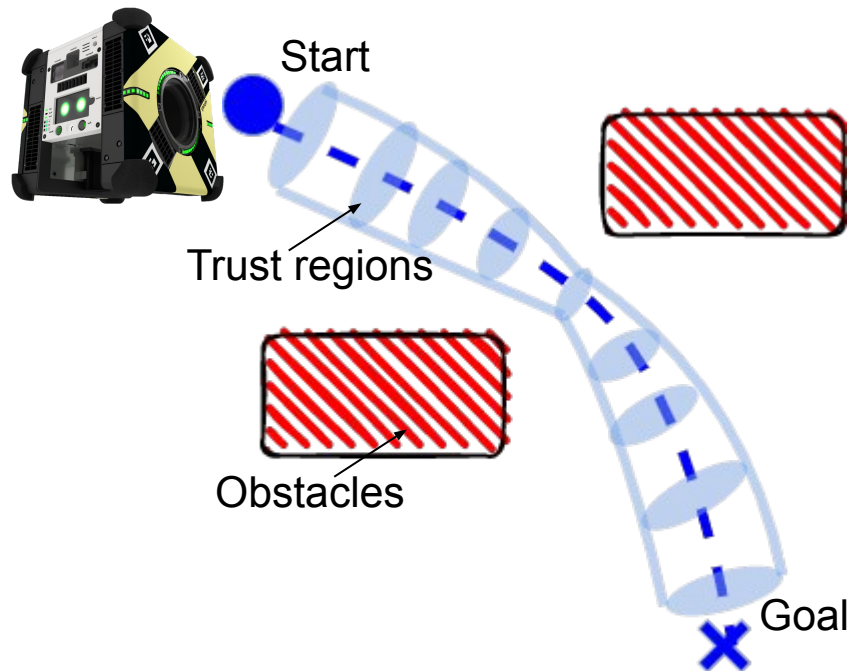
- Swapped Unit01 with Unit02 for further testing.
- With astronaut guidance, Astrobee was able to perch on the ISS and pivot around the wrist joint.



ISS Flight Experiment



Phase 2: Trajectory optimization for Astrobees



GuSTO (Guaranteed Sequential Trajectory Optimization) via Sequential Convex Programming

Bonalli et al. ICRA, 2019

GuSTO was designed with Astrobees in mind



Real-time optimization by convexifying problem and using convex solvers



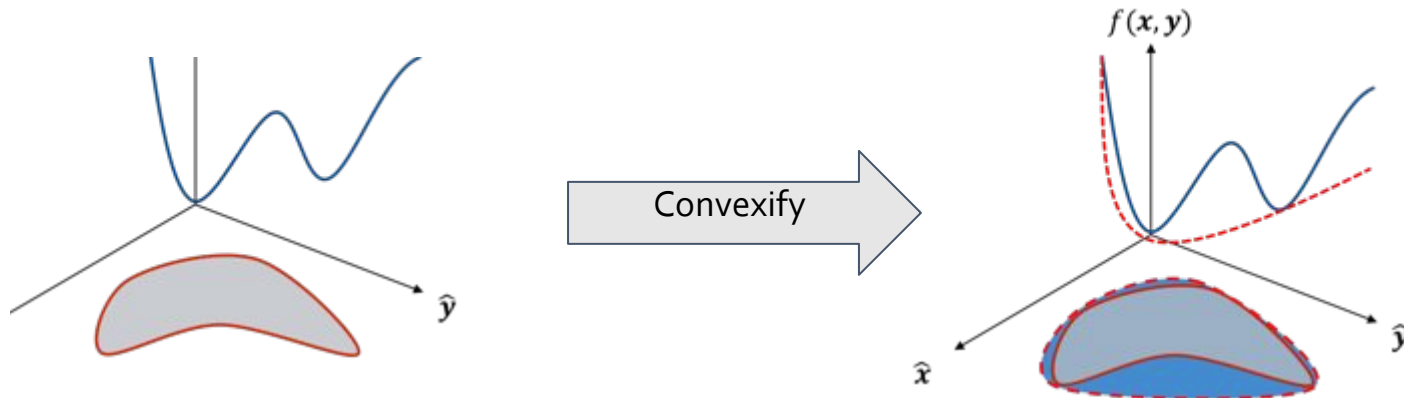
Theoretically proven guarantees on optimality of final trajectory



Enforce safety using trust regions and keep-out zones



- Sequential convex programming (SCP) has gained traction for trajectory optimization
 - Iterative method for solving non-convex optimization problems



- GuSTO is a new algorithmic framework
 - Provides convergence guarantees for dynamic feasibility, guides user for different initialization strategies
 - Handles a broad class of problems using an optimal control approach: free final-time, goal region constraints on manifolds

[Bonalli, Cauligi, Bylard, and Pavone, ICRA 2019]



- Implementation in Astrobees FSW on-going
 - <https://github.com/acauligi/astrobee>
- OSQP for solving QP at each iteration
 - State of the art ADMM based QP solver
 - Apache 2.0 license
- osqp-eigen interface for OSQP
 - <https://github.com/robotology/osqp-eigen>
 - GNU LGPL license

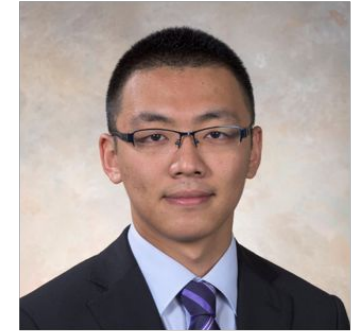




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