

Mid-term Project Presentation:

Improvement on Bimanual Grasp Pose Synthesis

Team 3

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1. Introduction & Motivation : Bimanual Dexterous Grasping

1.1. Introduction to Dexterous Grasping

1.2. Unimanual to Bimanual

| 1.1. Introduction to Dexterous Grasping

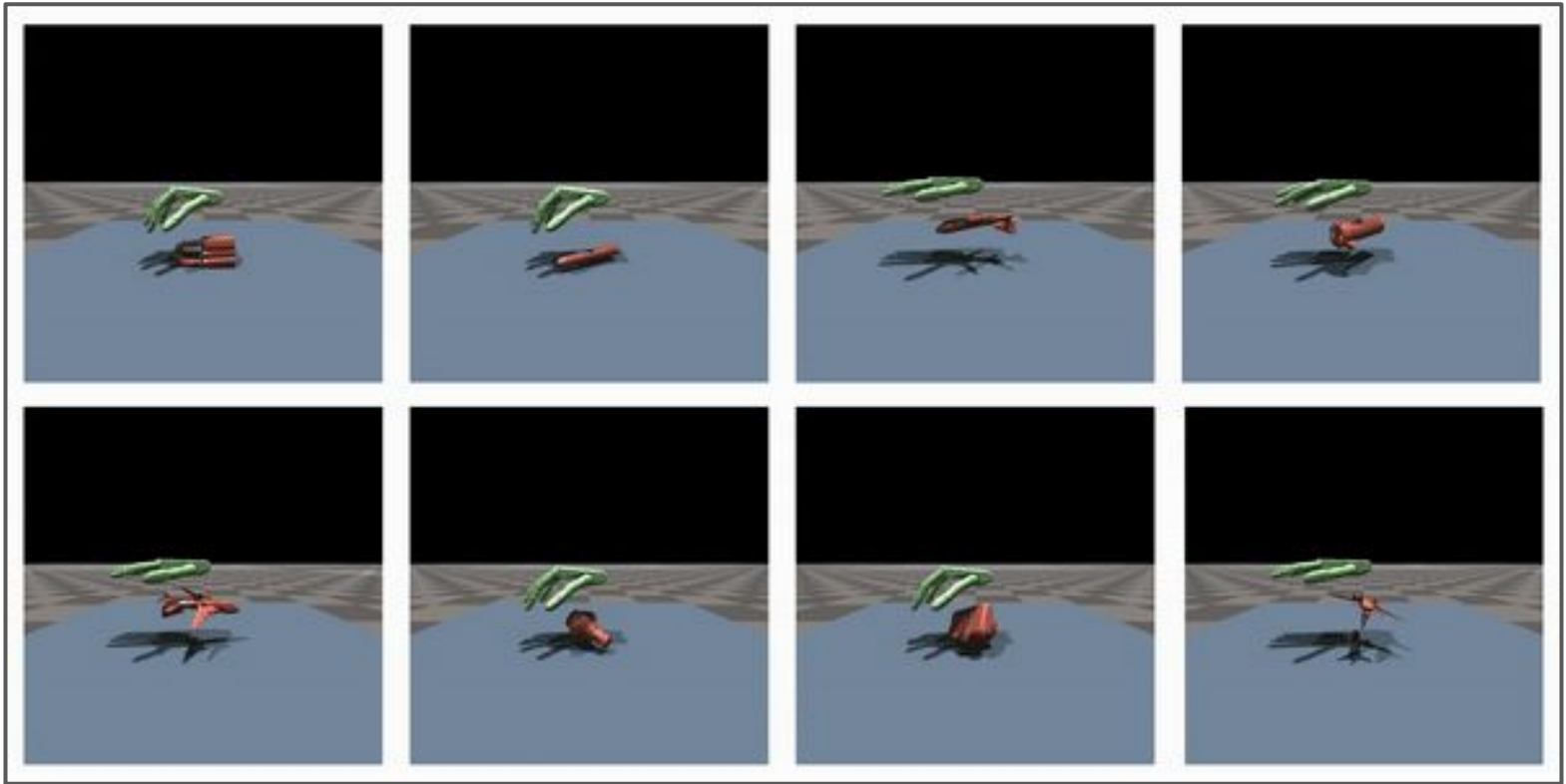
Emergence of dexterous hands alongside the evolution of humanoid robots



- Image from Unitree, Dex5

| 1.1. Introduction to Dexterous Grasping

Significant progress has been made in one-hand dexterous grasping

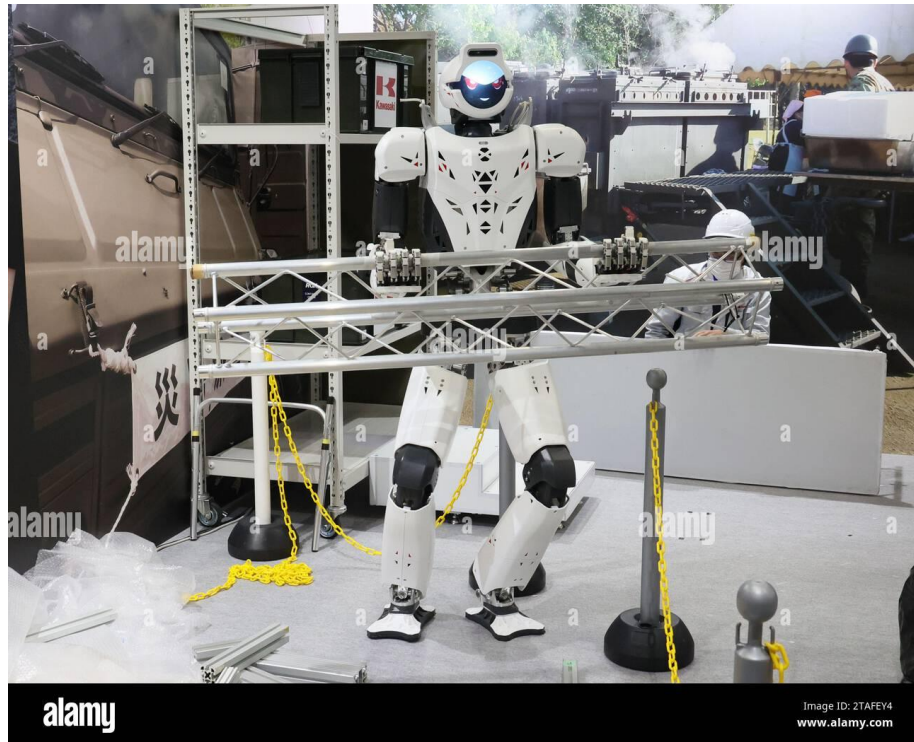


- Image from UniDexGrasp++ (W. Wan, et al)

| 1.2. Unimanual to Bimanual

A consideration in unimanual grasping

- Always graspable object in size and weight....
- How about bigger and heavier object?



- Image from alamy

| 1.2. Unimanual to Bimanual

Why do we have to consider Two Hands?

- ① Objects in the real world vary in size and weight.
- ② Humans and humanoid robots are equipped with two hands - we should leverage this capability.
- ③ Using both hands can also improve abilities(speed, efficiency) and reliability in performing sequential tasks.

**Prehensile Manipulation
(grasping)**

Non-Prehensile Manipulation
(in-hand, pushing, ...)

| 1.2. Unimanual to Bimanual

Why should we develop different strategies for bimanual grasping?

Method	$\rho = 5000$	$\rho = 2500$	$\rho = 500$
Both Hands (Optimization)	41.02%	54.03%	71.42%
Uni2Bim (opt)	32.87%	45.26%	56.69%
Left Hand Only	23.38%	41.48%	68.42%
Right Hand Only	21.85%	41.95%	68.48%
Both Hands (Diffusion)	42.39%	54.06%	69.87%

- Unimanual grasp policy and synthesis method does not consider the **interaction & cooperation** between two hands.
- We need integrated policy and dedicated large-scale datasets for the bimanual grasping!

2. Overview of Related Works

2.1. Unimanual Dexterous Grasping

2.2. Bimanual Dexterous Grasping

| 2.1. Unimanual Paper (1)

DexGraspNet: A Large-Scale Robotic Dexterous Grasp Dataset for General Objects Based on Simulation (ICRA 2023)



TABLE I: Dexterous Grasp Dataset Comparison

Dataset	Hand	Observations	Sim./Real	Grasps	Obj.(Cat.)	Grasps per Obj.	Method
ObMan [14]	MANO	-	Sim.	27k	2772(8)	10	<i>GraspIt!</i>
HO3D [15]	MANO	RGBD	Real	77k	10	>7k	Estimation
DexYCB [16]	MANO	RGBD	Real	582K	20	>29k	Human annotation
ContactDB [17]	MANO	RGBD+thermal	Real	3750	50	75	Capture
ContactPose [18]	MANO	RGBD	Real	2306	25	92	Capture
DDGdata [9]	ShadowHand	-	Sim.	6.9k	565	>100	<i>GraspIt!</i>
DexGraspNet (Ours)	ShadowHand	-	Sim.	1.32M	5355(133)	>200	Optimization

| 2.1. Unimanual Paper (1)

DexGraspNet: A Large-Scale Robotic Dexterous Grasp Dataset for General Objects Based on Simulation (ICRA 2023)

Method: Differentiable Force Closure [2]

→ Optimization with differentiable force closure estimator as an energy term

► Energy terms

E_{fc}: force closure estimation

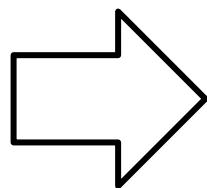
E_{dis}: ensure contact

E_{pen}: prevent penetration

E_{spen}: penalize self-penetration

E_{joints}: penalize out-of-limit joint angles

$$E_{fc} + w_{dis}E_{dis} + w_{pen}E_{pen} + w_{spen}E_{spen} + w_{joints}E_{joints}$$



→ Optimized with MALA optimizer

: MALA is basically gradient-guided exploration with correction

[2] Synthesizing diverse and physically stable grasps with arbitrary hand structures using differentiable force closure estimator (RA-L, 2021)

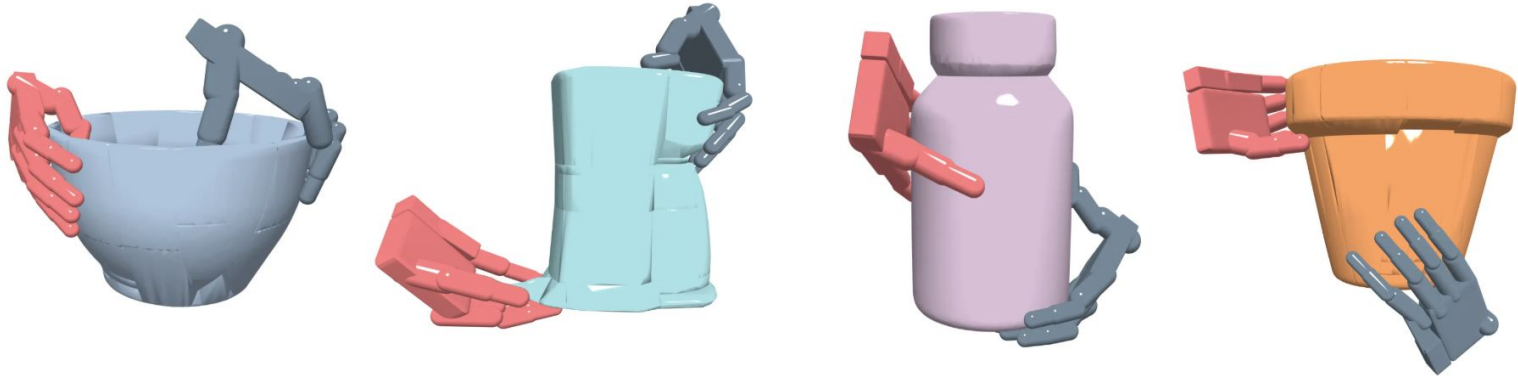
| 2.1. Unimanual Paper (2,review) DexGrasp Anything

- Generate pose using **DDPM based diffusion model**
- Achieved SOTA performance in unimanual grasping



| 2.2. Bimanual Paper (base paper)

Bimanual Grasp Synthesis for Dexterous Robot Hands (ICRA 25)



Goal

- **Generate bimanual grasping pose**
which can also grasp big and heavy objects

Problems

- No previous work and dataset
- Much higher DoF: $(22+6) \times 2 = 56$ dim

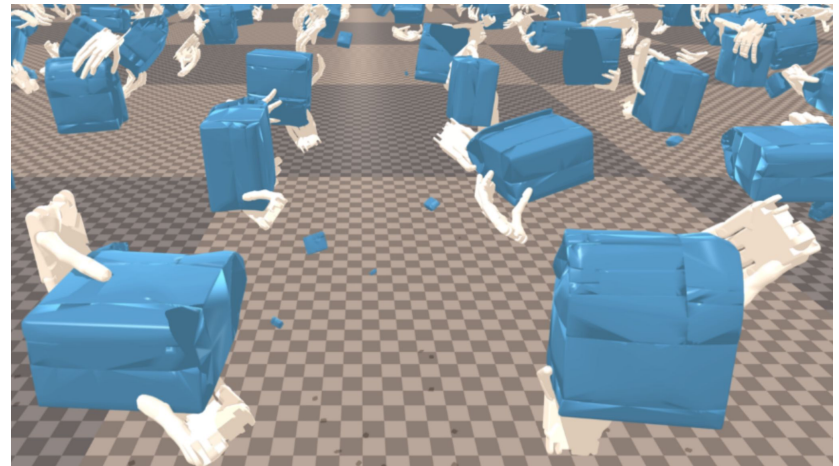
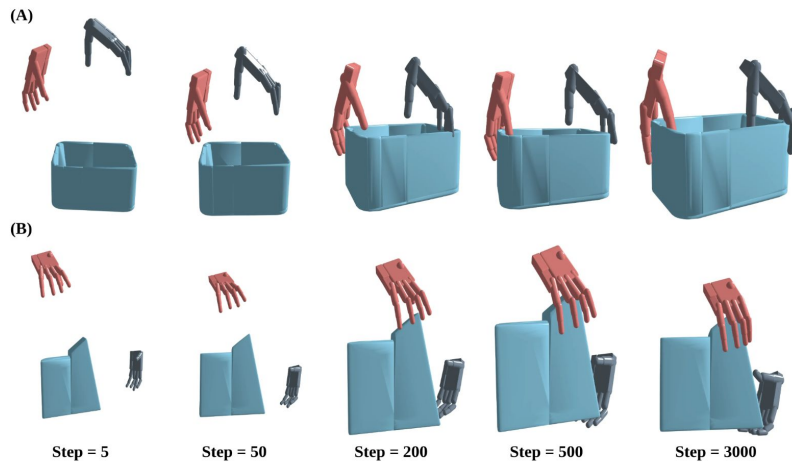
Solution: BimanGrasp-DDPM Algorithm

2.2. Bimanual Paper (base paper)

Bimanual Grasp Synthesis for Dexterous Robot Hands (ICRA 25)

BimanGrasp Algorithm

- Generate Dataset considering Energy term of **Hand-Object Distance, Force Closure** and **Penetration**



DDPM Algorithm

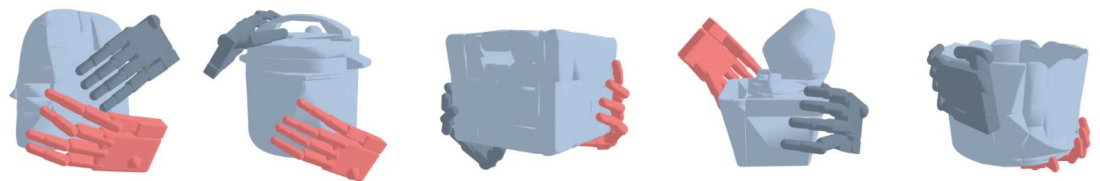
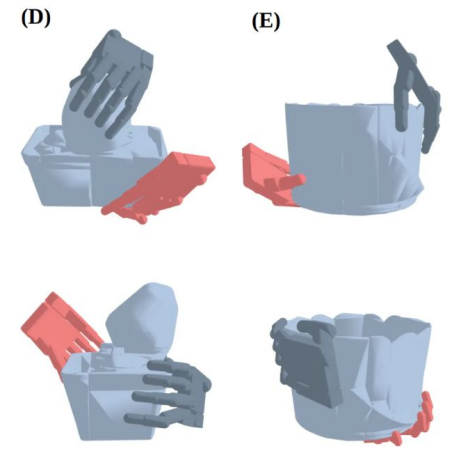
- Generate pose using diffusion model and execute few optimization to avoid penetration

2.2. Bimanual Paper (base paper)

Bimanual Grasp Synthesis for Dexterous Robot Hands (ICRA 25)

Result

Method	$\rho = 5000$	$\rho = 2500$	$\rho = 500$
Both Hands (Optimization)	41.02%	54.03%	71.42%
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Both Hands (Diffusion)	42.39%	54.06%	69.87%



Limitation

- Low performance as it is first trial paper
- Penetration is not considered in DDPM model

3. Problems & How to Improve

3.1. Optimization-Based: Problems

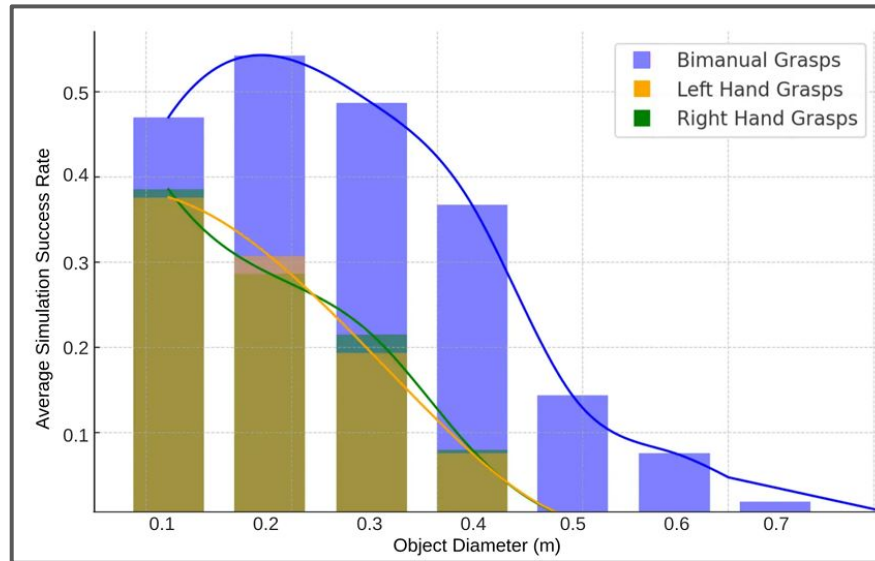
3.2. Optimization-Based:

Initialize with candidate force closure area pair

3.3. Diffusion-Based: Weight maximum density

3.1. Optimization-Based: Problems

Recap: Energy terms in Bimanual Grasp Synthesis for Dexterous Robot Hands (ICRA 25)



Method	$\rho = 5000$	$\rho = 2500$	$\rho = 500$
Both Hands (Optimization)	41.02%	54.03%	71.42%
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3.1. Optimization-Based: Problems

Recap: Energy terms in Bimanual Grasp Synthesis for Dexterous Robot Hands (ICRA 25)

TABLE I: Energy function for grasp search problem. The minimization objective of the algorithm is the weighted sum of all terms.

Term	Formulation
E_{dis} : Hand-object distance	$\sum_{a=1}^n d(x_a, O)$
E_{fc} : Force Closure	$ \mathbf{G}\mathbf{c} _2$
E_{vew} : Wrench Ellipse Volume	$(\det(\mathbf{G}\mathbf{G}^T))^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
E_{objpen} : Hand-Object Penetration	$\sum_{l \in \{1,2\}} \sum_{p_l \in P(H_l)} \max(\delta - d(p_l, O), 0)$
E_{selfpen} : Hand Self-Penetration	$\sum_{l \in \{1,2\}} \sum_{p,q \in P(H_l)} \max(\delta - d(p, q), 0)$
E_{bimpen} : Inter-Hands Penetration	$\sum_{p \in P(H_1), q \in P(H_2)} \max(\delta - d(p, q), 0)$
E_{joint} : Violation of Joint Limits	$\sum_{i=1}^{44} (\max(\theta_i - \theta_i^{\text{max}}, 0) + \max(\theta_i^{\text{min}} - \theta_i, 0))$

| 3.1. Optimization-Based: Problems

Recap: Energy terms in Bimanual Grasp Synthesis for Dexterous Robot Hands (ICRA 25)

E_{bimpen} : Inter-Hands Penetration

$$\sum_{p \in P(H_1), q \in P(H_2)} \max(\delta - d(p, q), 0)$$

Problems of E_{bimpen}

- Adding only inter-hands penetration energy term may not be sufficient to reflect interaction b/w two hands
- May overlap with or weaken other penetration terms

Problems of utilizing similar method with DexGraspNet

- It might not work well for exploiting two hands
- Low performance in small size objects
- Originally, DexGraspNet(dataset for unimanual) has its flaw on that it always gets contact-rich and power-grasp
 - it means that it does not explicitly its dexterity
 - so, may struggle in generating functional grasps

3.2. Optimization-Based:

Initialize with candidate force closure area pair

Problem

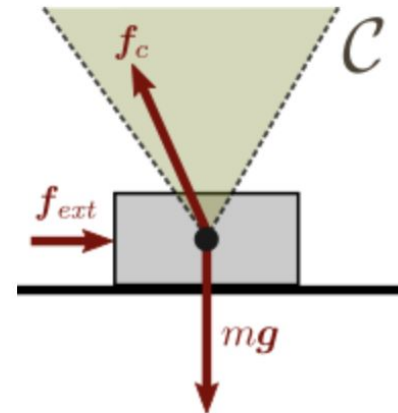
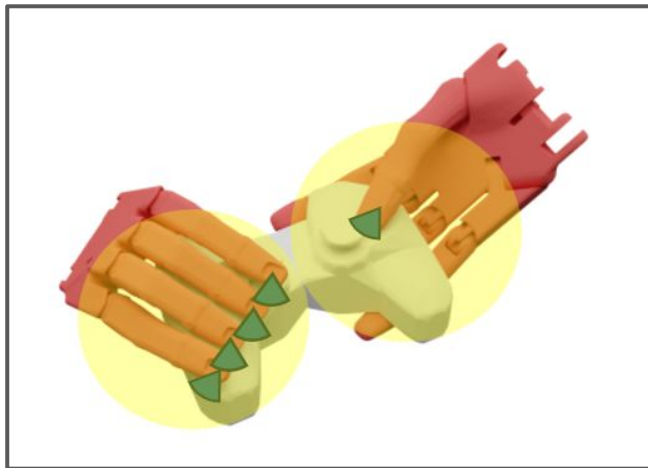
- Initial state doesn't consider geometric information
- Only 33% can pass criteria for dataset (2 second grasping)

Ideation

- Select candidate pair that can make grasp stable

Planning Trial

- Make integration of **Friction Cone** in two area cover whole direction



- figure of friction cone

| 3.3. Diffusion-Based:

Weight maximum density

Problem

- Generated Poses are successful in fixed density
- All data are weighted same

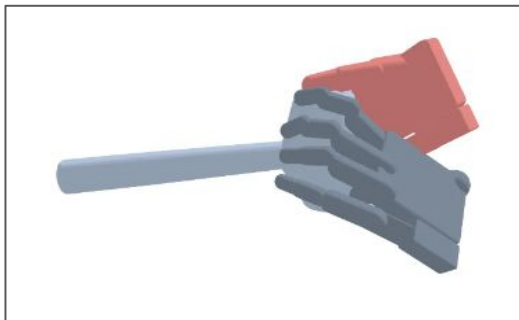
Ideation

- Add row about stability of each dataset
- Weight each stability while training DDPM

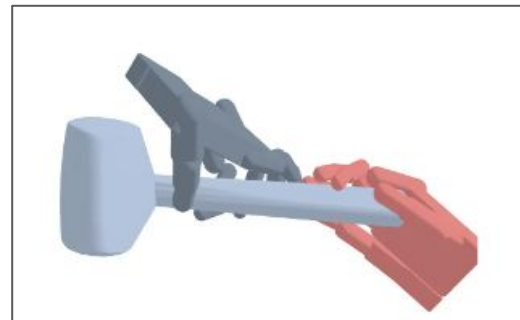
Planning Trial

- Add CFG term in DDPM
give maximum success density as guidance

Example



weight: $2500 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$



weight: $7500 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$

4. Our Progress

4.1. Progress on Code

| 4.1. Our Progress

What we need to develop and test our idea...

- Codes
 - grasp generator
 - grasp validation
 - energy calculation, point sampling, optimizer, ...
- Files
 - 3D objects meshes
 - Hand meshes

We are currently working based on DexGraspNet code:

<https://github.com/PKU-EPIC/DexGraspNet.git>

You can find our progress and development at:

<https://github.com/dareumHJ/cs586.git>

Thank you

Q&A