



# GIRAF: Greatly Increased Reach for Adaptive Fieldwork

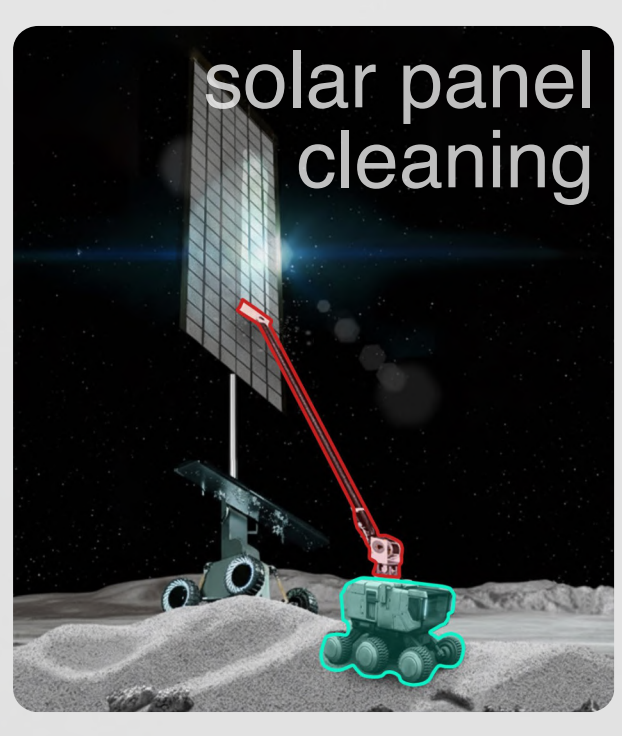
Stanley Wang, Venny Kojouharov, Lukas Klostermair  
Long Yin Chung, Daniel Morton, Mark Cutkosky



The Stanford Robotics Center

## Introduction

Future field and lunar infrastructure will require robots to work across spaces far larger than themselves [1]. We propose **GIRAF**, which augments a legged mobile robot with a **long-reach, lightweight deployable manipulator** for tasks across large workspaces.

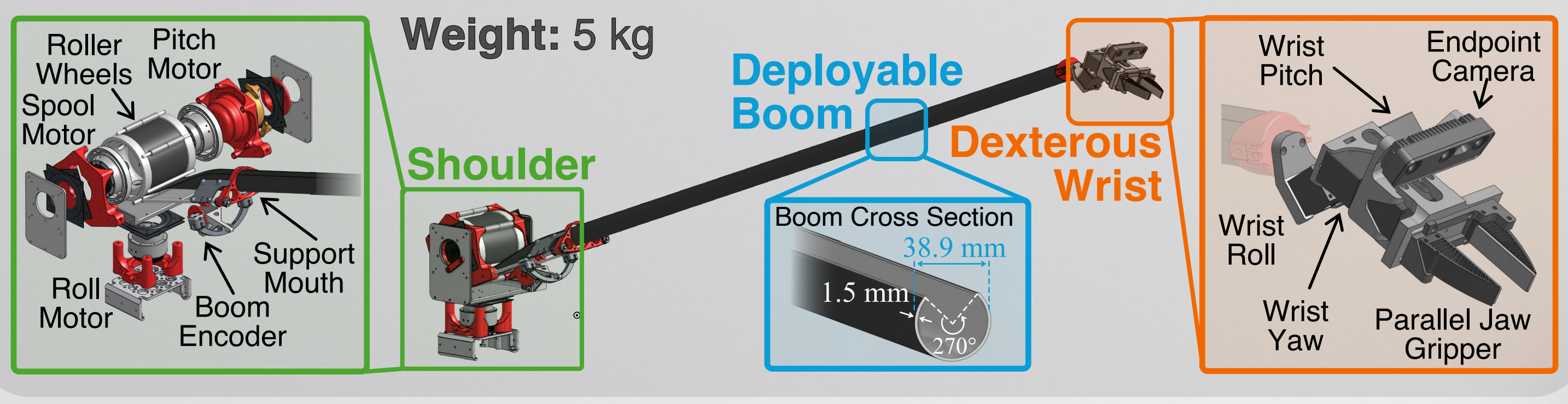


### Manipulation Tasks

- High Workspace Cable Outfitting
- Delicate Surface Cleaning
- Precision Assembly

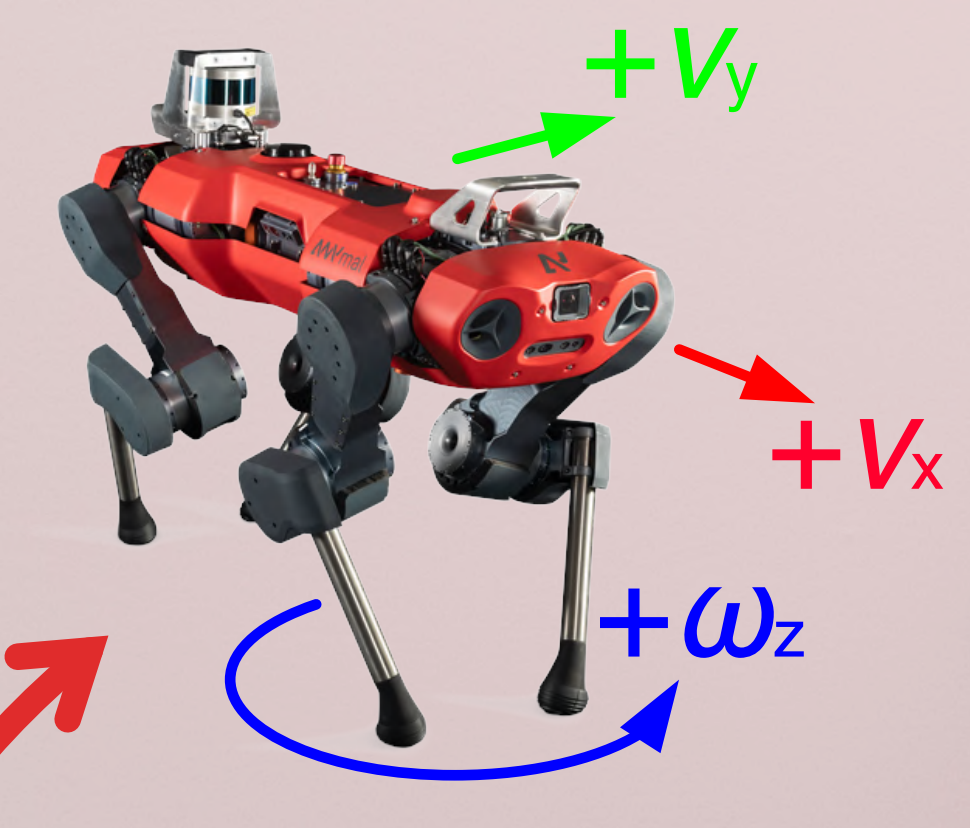
## Deployable Boom Manipulator

We use a slit-tube rollable fiberglass boom structure (3m long) [2]. The manipulator has a 3 DoF base (Roll, Pitch, Extension) and a dexterous 3 DoF wrist at the endpoint. An endpoint camera is used with visual servoing for accurate task localization and position control.



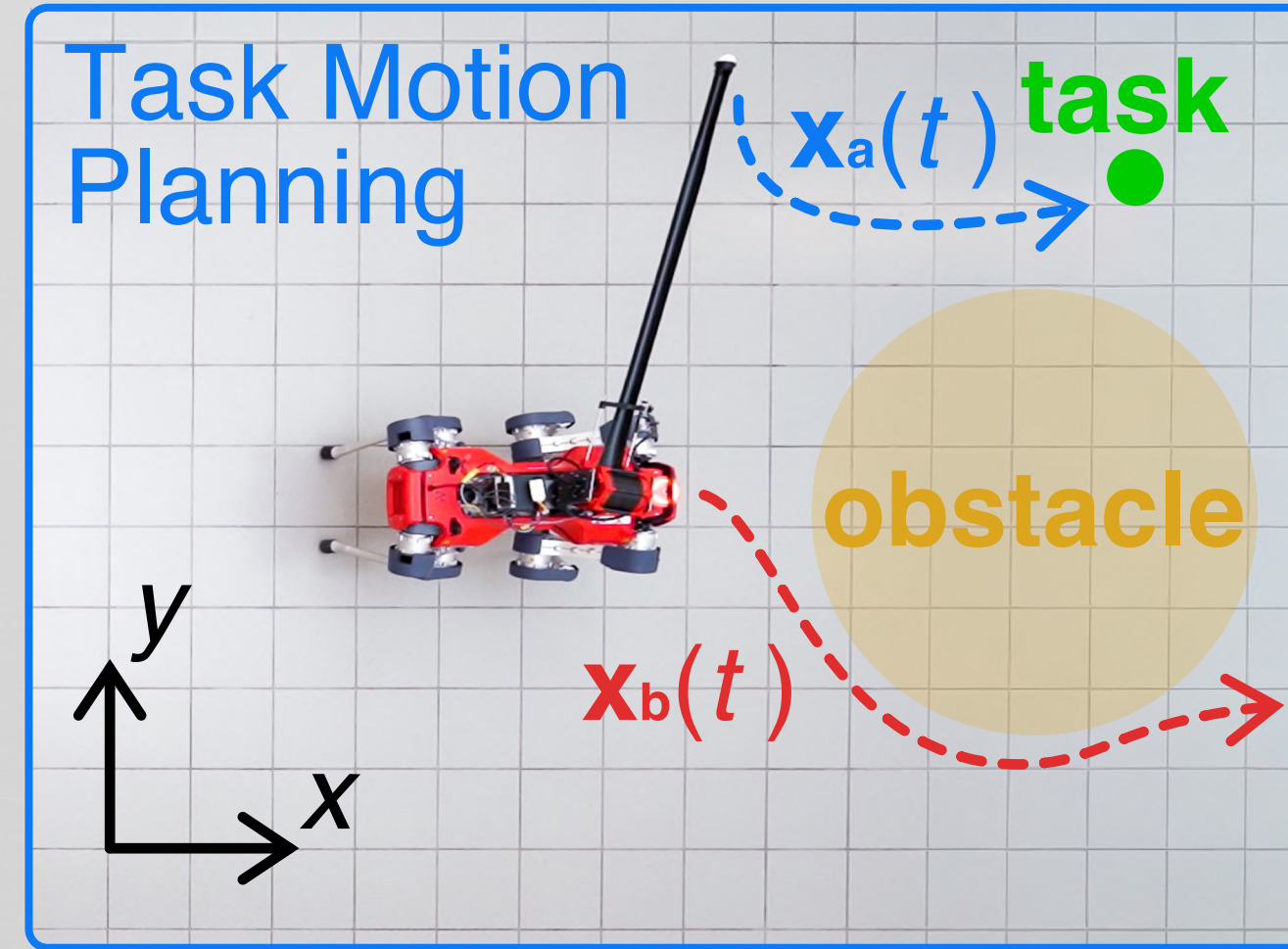
## ANYmal D Mobile Base

The mobile base is an ANYmal D legged robot, with accurate omnidirectional movement and mobility in sloped and uneven terrains.



## Trajectory Planning

Sequential trajectories are planned for both the mobile base ( $x_b$ ) and long reach manipulator end-effector ( $x_a$ ) to reach target task points ( $x_t$ ) while avoiding workspace obstacles ( $x_o$ ).



$$\min_X \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \|x_{i+1} - x_i\|_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } \|x_{b1} - x_{t1}\|_2 \leq r_{t1}$$

$$\|x_{b2} - x_{t2}\|_2 \leq r_{t2}$$

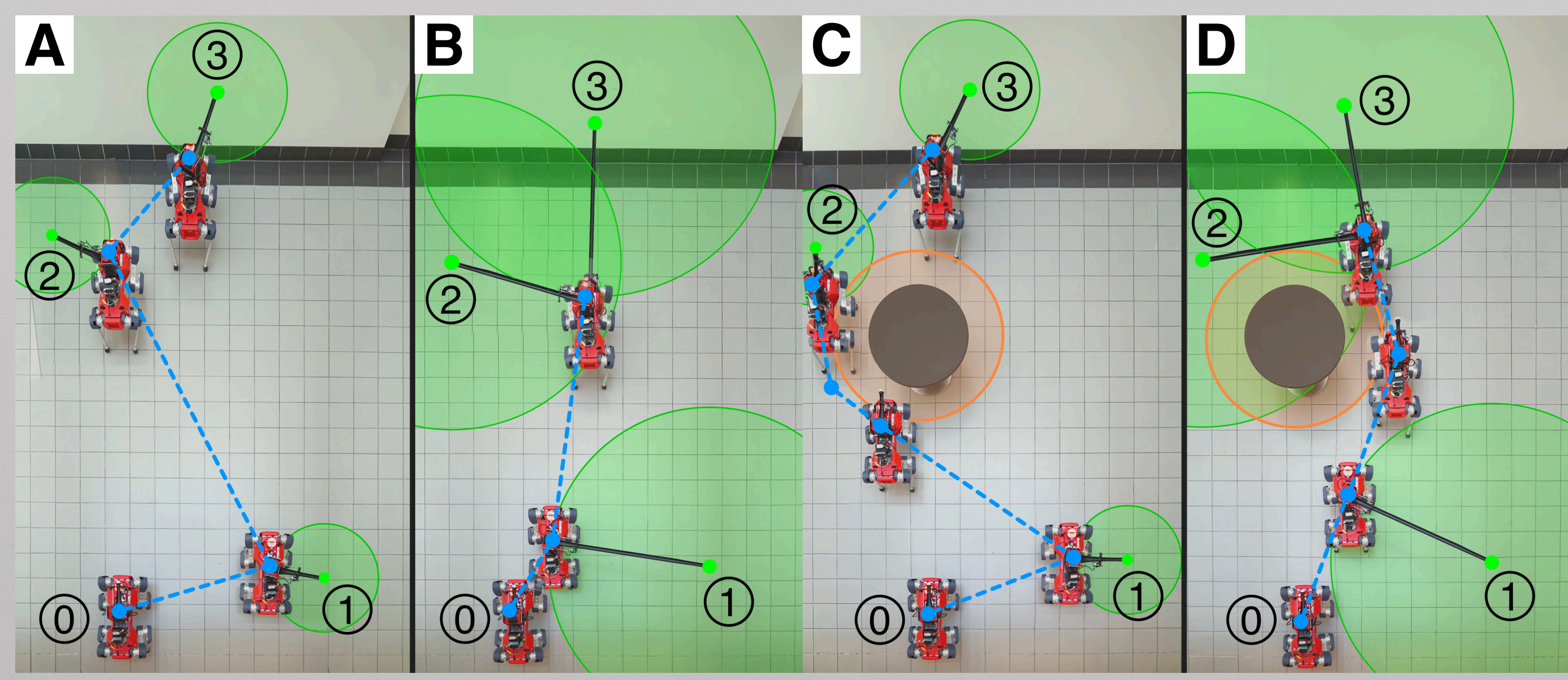
$$\|x_{b3} - x_{t3}\|_2 \leq r_{t3}$$

$$\|x_i - x_o\|_2 \geq r_o \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$x_{t1} = [0.5, -2.0] \text{ m} \quad x_{t2} = [3.5, 1.0] \text{ m}$$

$$x_{t3} = [5.0, -0.5] \text{ m} \quad x_o = [3.0, 0.0] \text{ m}$$

A minimum distance problem formulation is used to select polyline waypoints satisfying both task reachability and obstacle constraints. Trajectories are solved in CVXPY w/ DCCP, then deployed on hardware experiments shown below



| Experiment | Reach Limit | Obstacle | Distance | Time   |
|------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------|
| A          | 0.5 m       | no       | 6.5 m    | 48 sec |
| B          | 2.0 m       | no       | 3.3 m    | 67 sec |
| C          | 0.5 m       | yes      | 7.5 m    | 60 sec |
| D          | 2.0 m       | yes      | 4.2 m    | 73 sec |

## Future Work

Integrated field manipulation with GIRAF in NASA-relevant lunar test environments, demonstrating vision-informed grasping and assembly.

Refined planning and control to coordinate base motion, long-reach arm stability, and task accuracy for more complex risk-aware environments.



Website QR

References:  
 [1] W. K. Belvin, W. R. Doggett, J. J. Watson, J. T. Dorsey, J. E. Warren, T. C. Jones, E. E. Komendera, T. Mann, and L. M. Bowman, "In-space structural assembly: Applications and technology," in *3rd AIAA Spacecraft Structures Conference*, 2016, p. 2163.  
 [2] S. Wang, V. Kojouharov, L. Y. Chung, D. Morton, and M. Cutkosky, "Long-reach robotic manipulation for assembly and outfitting of lunar structures." *2025 International Conference on Space Robotics (iSpaRo)*. IEEE, 2025.