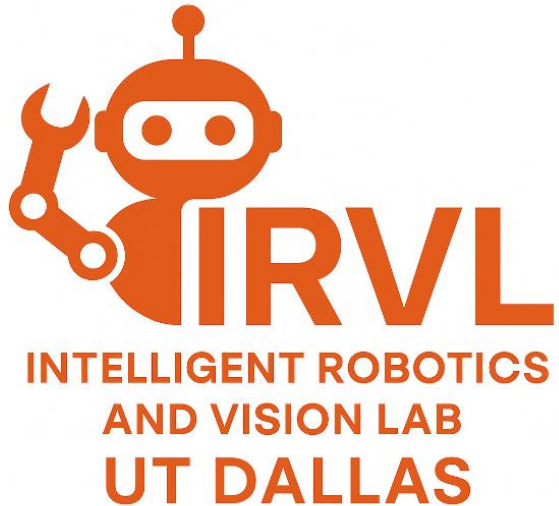


Cross-Embodiment Robotic Manipulation: Unifying Grippers Across Robots



Yu Xiang

Assistant Professor

Intelligent Robotics and Vision Lab

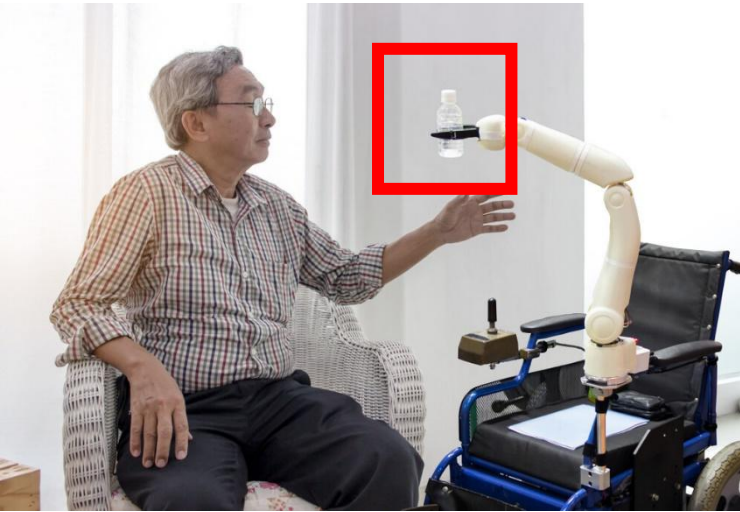
University of Texas at Dallas

4/3/2026

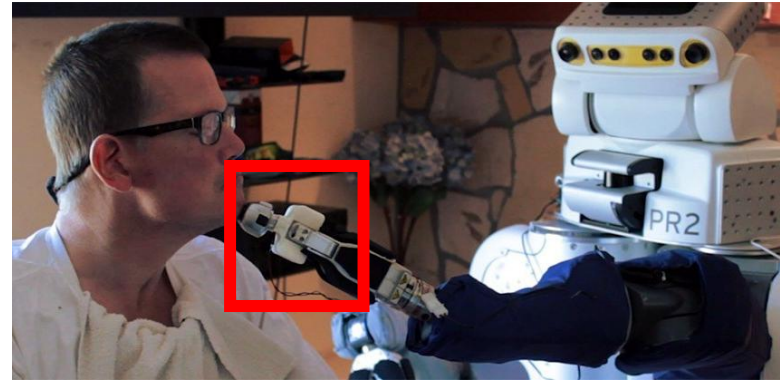
University of Texas at Arlington, TEROS 2026

Future Intelligent Robots in Human Environments

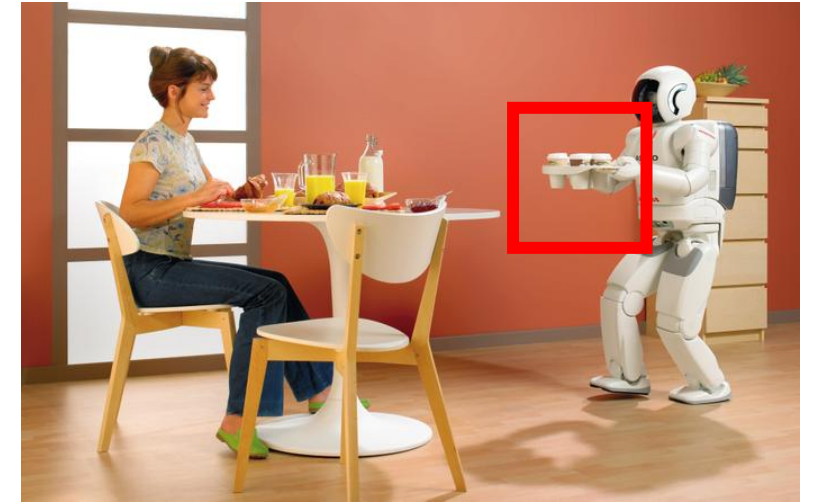
Manipulation



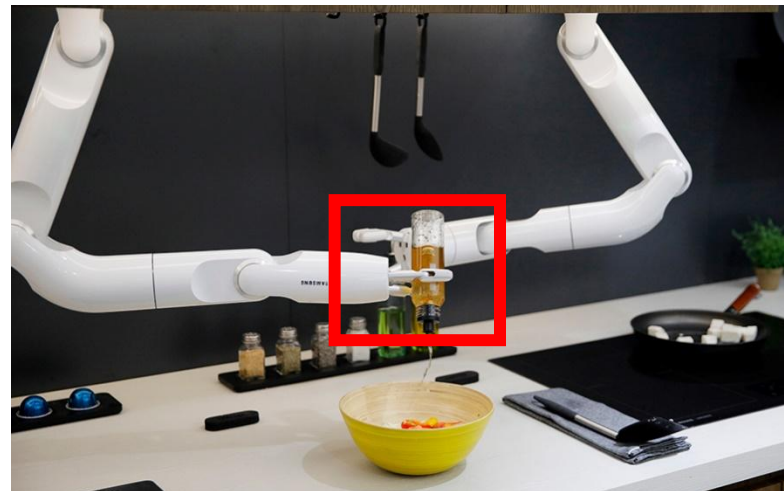
Senior Care



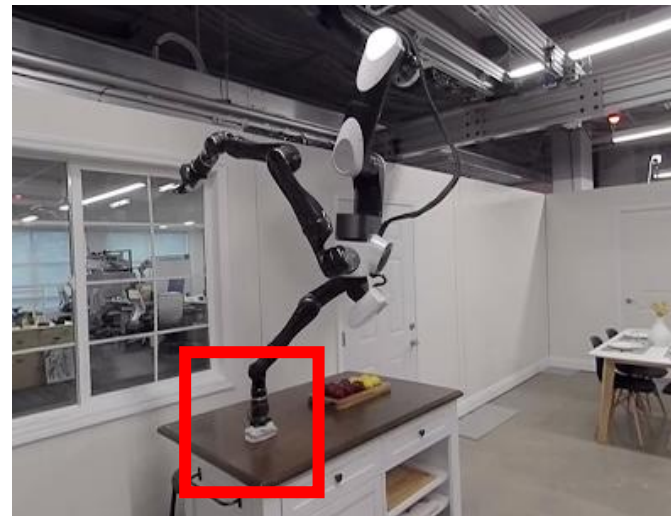
Assisting



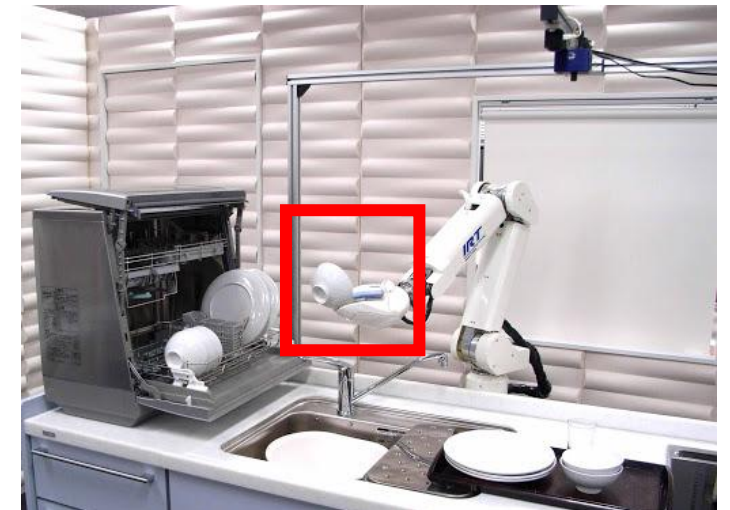
Serving



Cooking



Cleaning



Dish washing

We will have many different robots

Humanoid



Boston Dynamics Atlas



Unitree G1



Figure

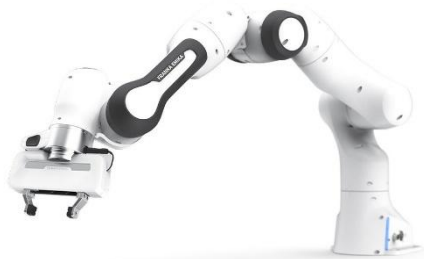


XPeng Iron



1X

Manipulator



Franka Emika



SO101 arm



Kuka arm

Mobile Manipulator



Fetch



Mobile AI

We will have many different grippers/hands



Panda



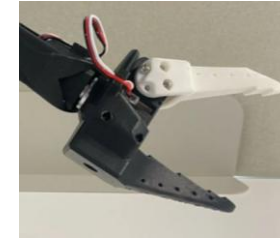
Fetch



Sawyer



UMI



SO101



Barrett



Robotiq



Atlas



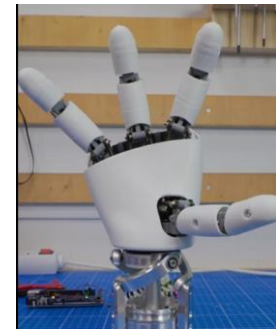
Jaco



Allegro



Leap



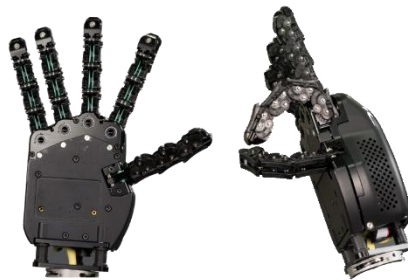
LeRobot



Shadow



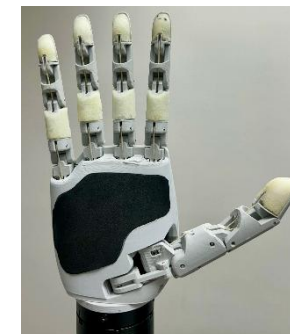
INSIPRE



PAL Hey5 hand



Sharpa



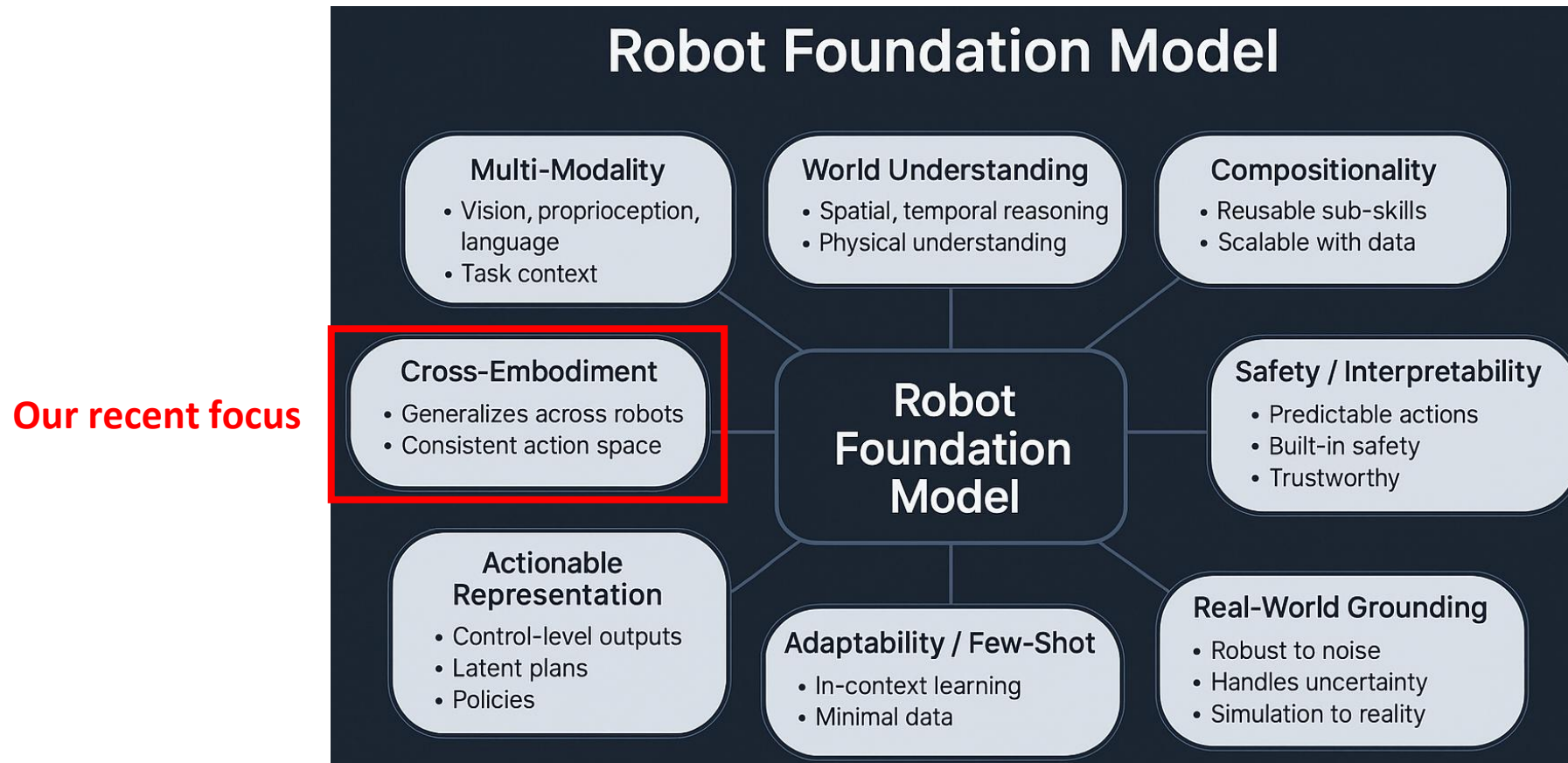
Aero Hand Open



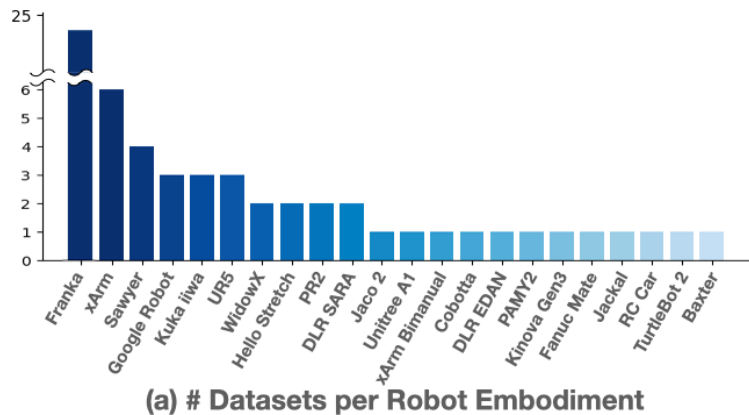
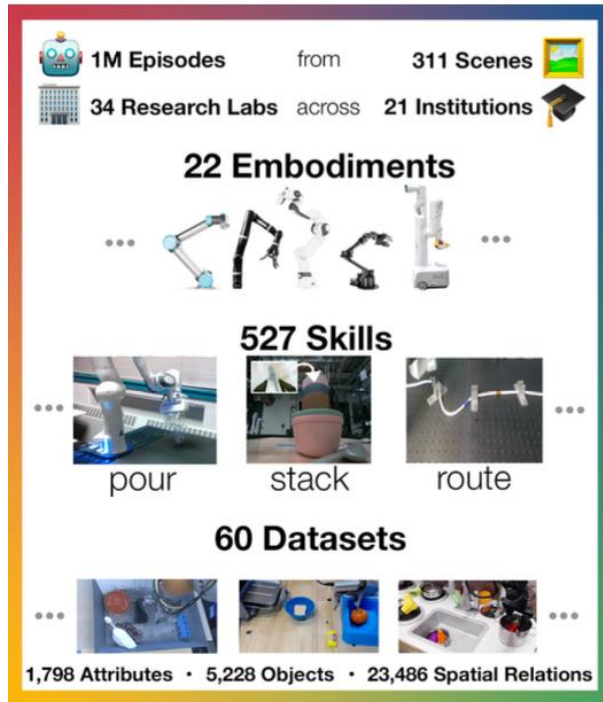
How to make all these robots work?

- Robot Foundation Model

- A **foundation model** in AI refers to a **large, pre-trained model** that serves as a *base* (or “foundation”) for building many downstream applications and specialized models.



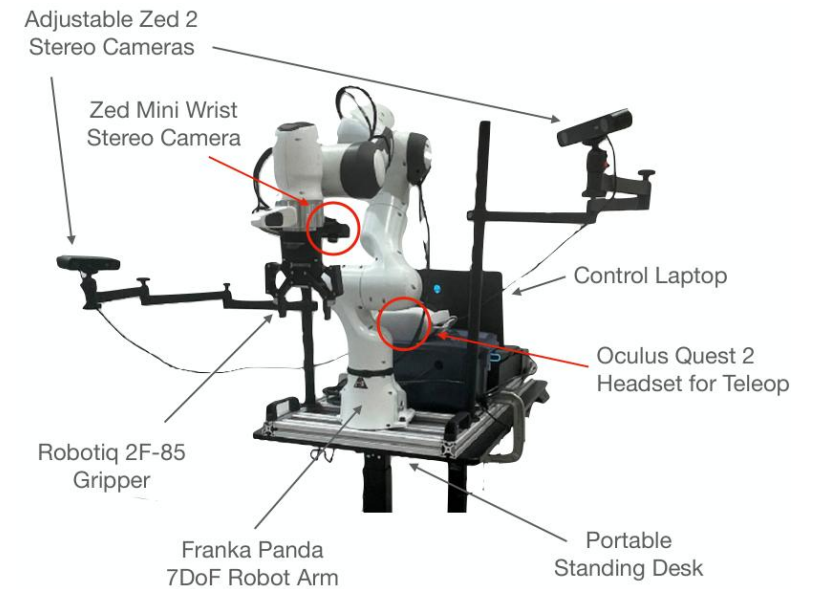
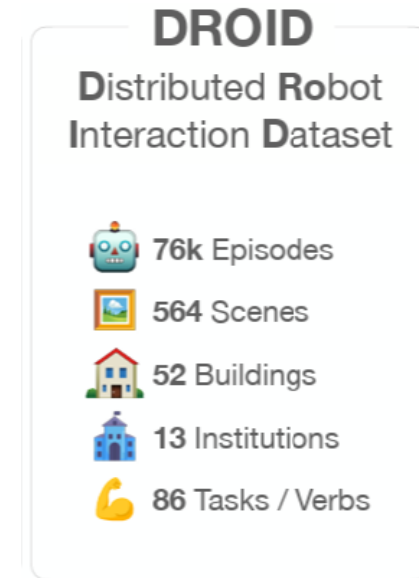
Current Robot Data



Open X-Embodiment

- Franka
- xArm
- Sawyer
- Google Robot
- Kuka iiwa
- UR5
- WidowX
- Hello Stretch
- PR2
- DLR SARA
- Jaco 2
- Unitree A1
- xArm Bimanual
- Cobotta
- **DRL EDAN (5-finger)**
- PAMY2
- Kinova Gen3
- Fanuc Mate
- Jackal
- RC Car
- TurtleBot 2
- Baxter

Very biased to 2-finger grippers

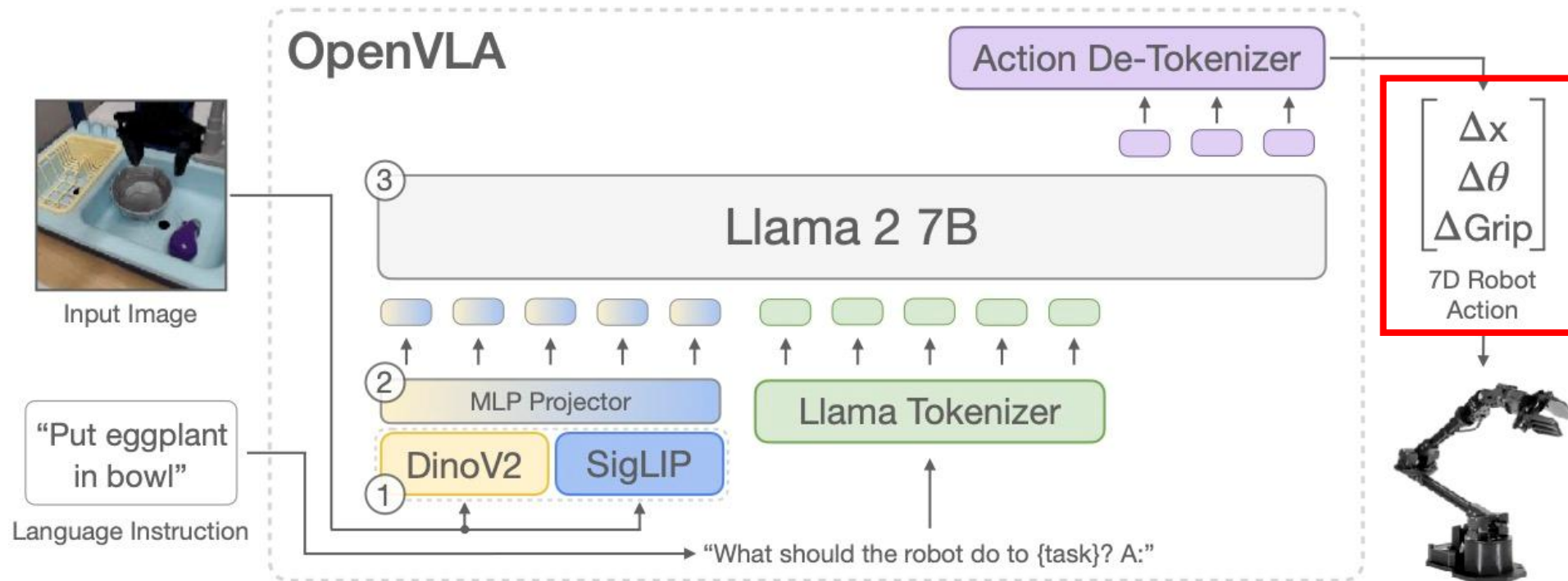


The DROID dataset

Current Model Architecture

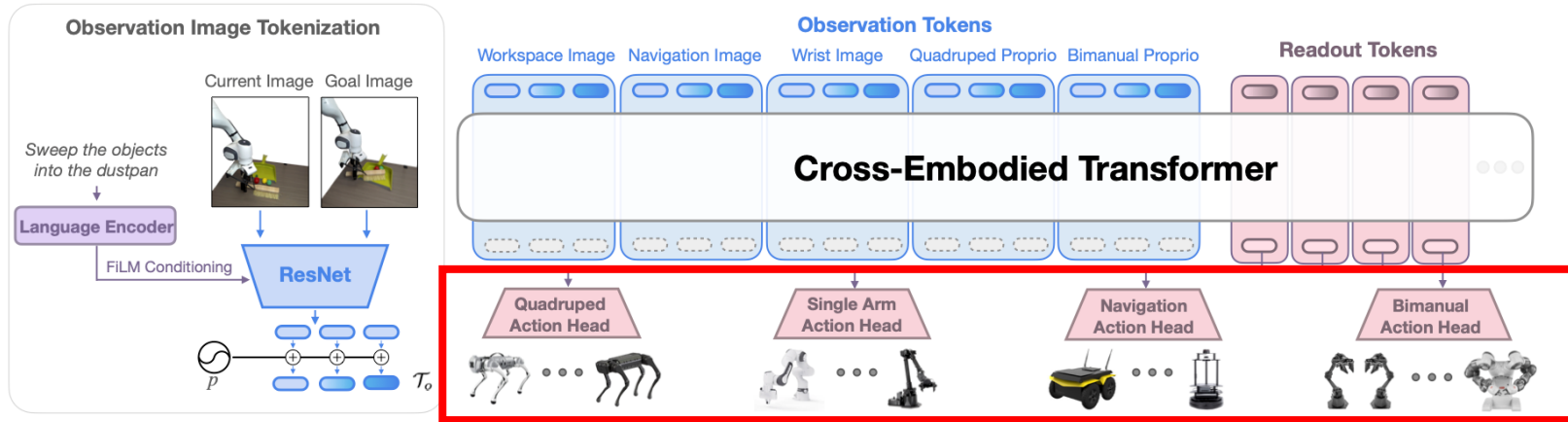
Action

- Gripper pose for two-finger grippers
- Cannot be used for multi-finger hands (no hand joints)

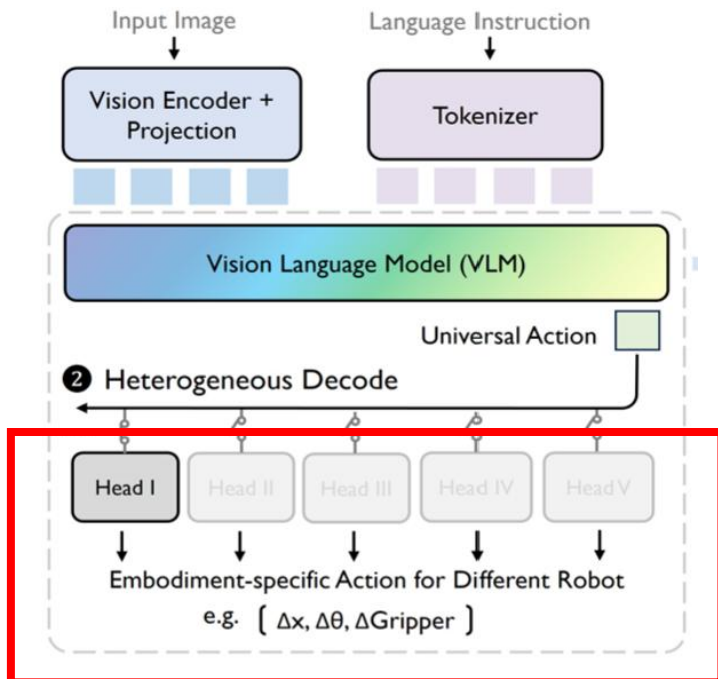


OpenVLA: An Open-Source Vision-Language-Action Model. Kim et al., 2024.

Cross-Embodiment Model Architecture



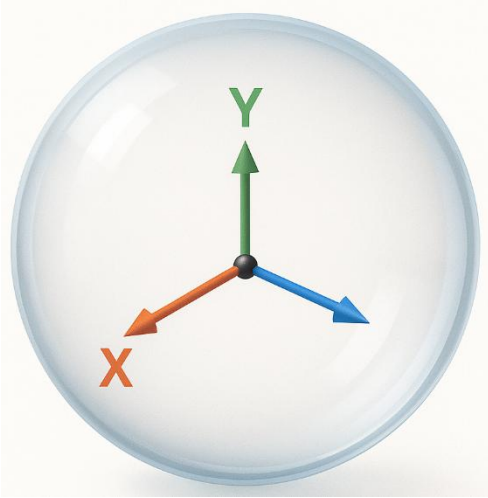
CrossFormer: Scaling Cross-Embodied Learning for Manipulation, Navigation, Locomotion, and Aviation. Doshi et al., CoRL, 2024.



- One Action head for each robot type
- Given a new robot, one new head needs to be trained

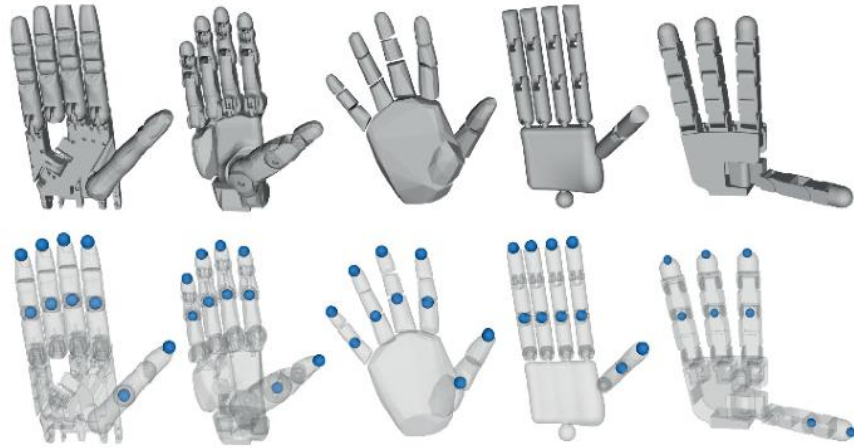
Universal Actions for Enhanced Embodied Foundation Models. Zheng et al., CVPR, 2025.

Can we find a unified action space for different robot grippers?

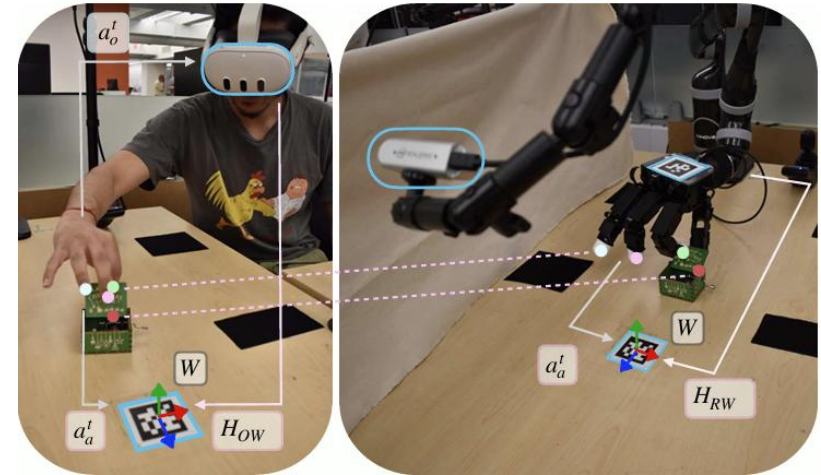


Human Hand
(human data)

Previous work: manual alignment of grippers (retargeting)



Learning Cross-hand Policies for High-DOF Reaching and Grasping (She et al., 2024)



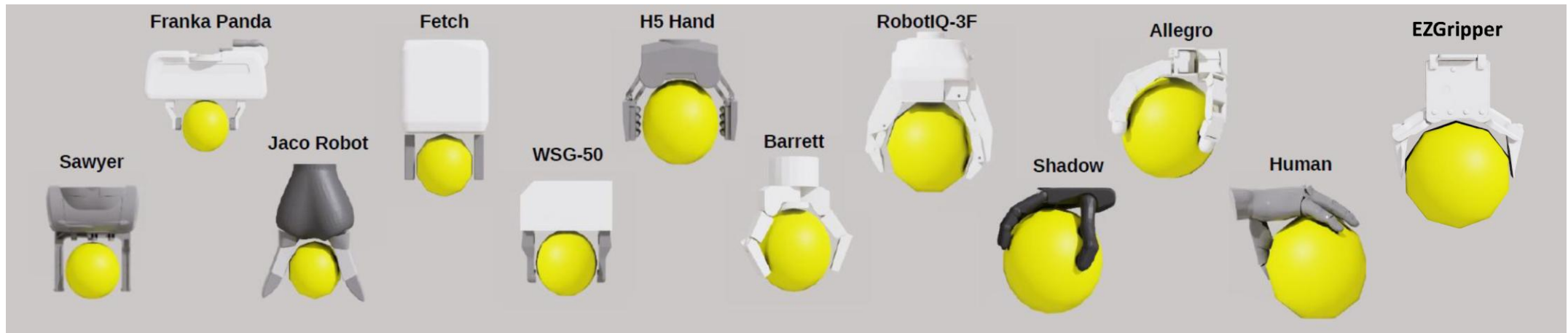
HuDOR, Guzey et al. NYU 2025

<https://object-rewards.github.io/>

- Manual mapping or hand-designed correspondence
- Hard to deal with different number of fingers
- Cannot handle unseen grippers

Our idea: Let's use a sphere to align grippers

- Because any hand can grasp a sphere! (otherwise, it might not be that useful for manipulation)
- Spheres have some good properties for control (you will see)

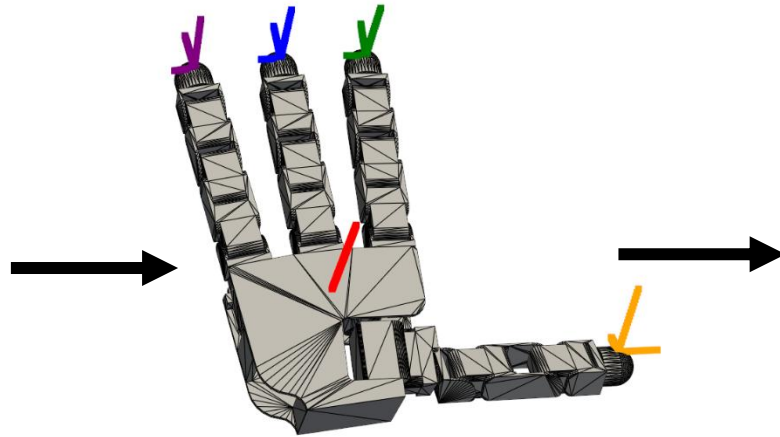


A unified action space for different robot grippers

- Sphere creation

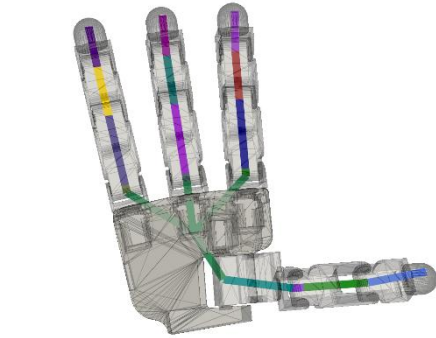


Hand URDF



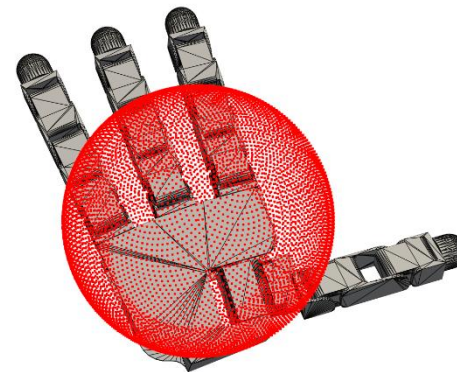
Hand URDF

- Frames for palm center and fingertips

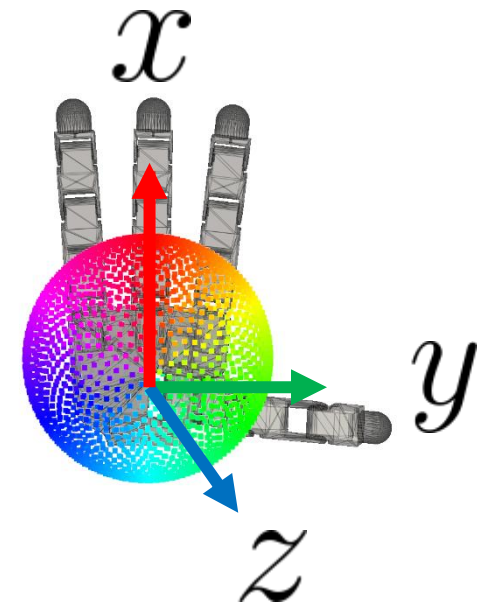


$$l = \frac{l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4}{4}$$

$$\text{Radius } r = l \frac{2}{\pi}$$



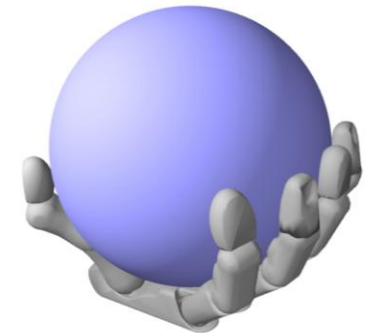
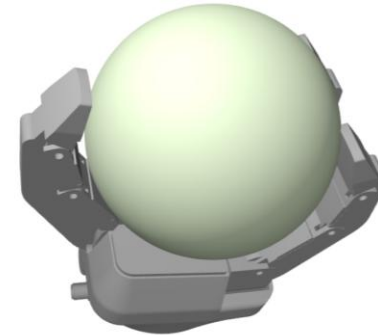
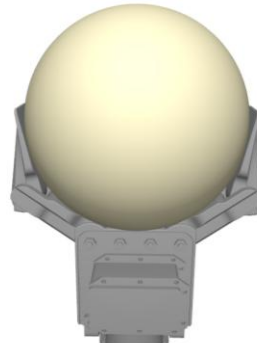
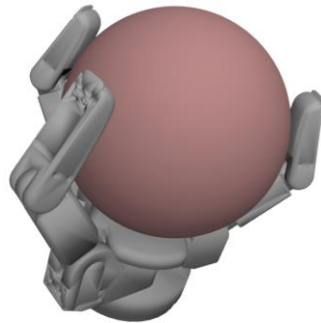
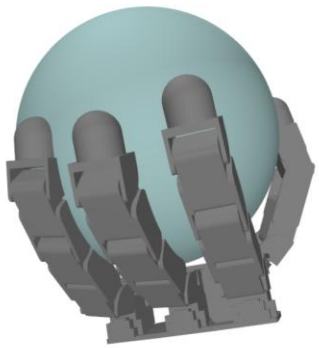
Sphere center above the palm center by r



x -axis towards the middle finger

A unified action space for different robot grippers

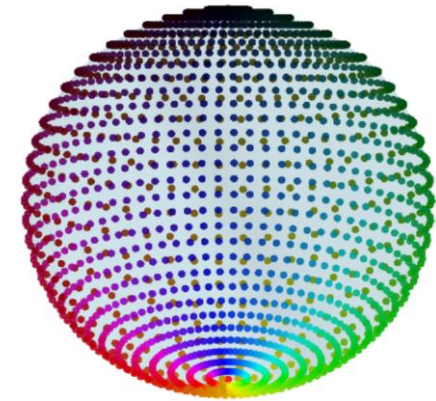
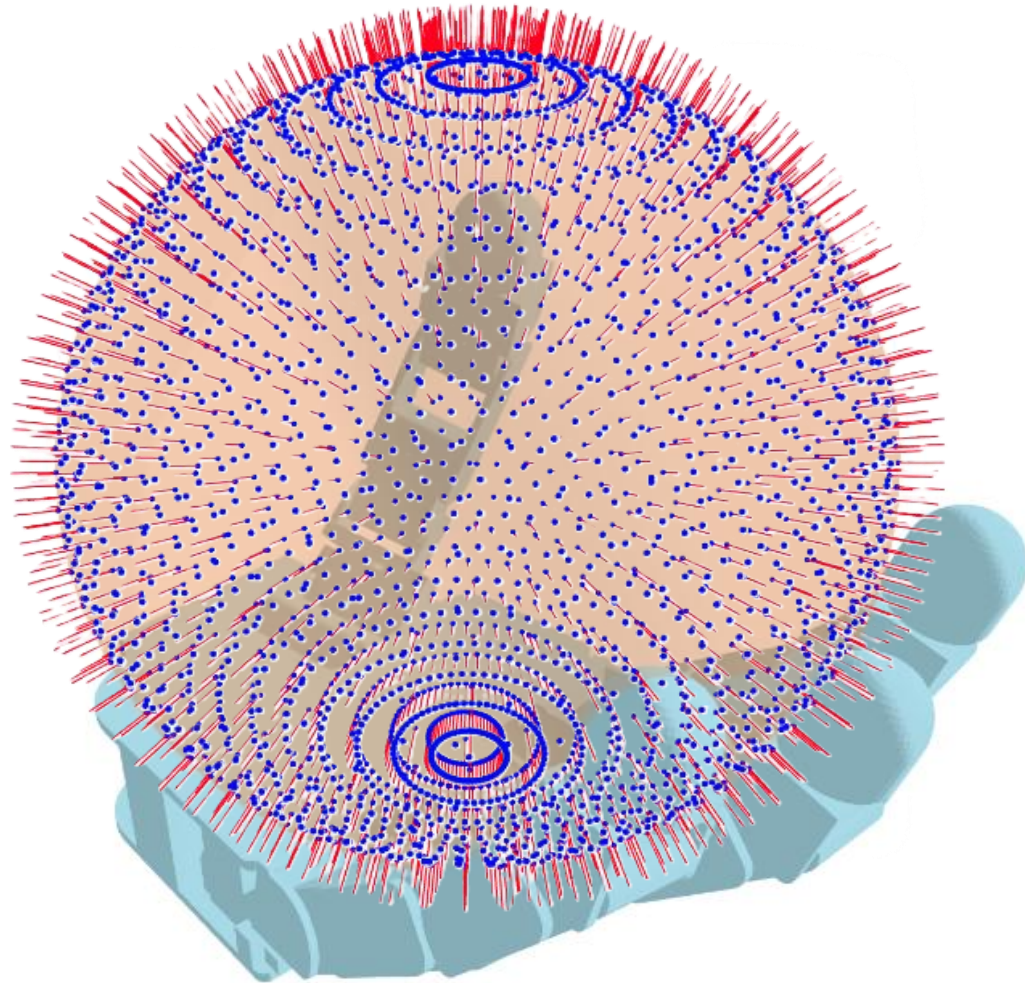
- Sphere creation applies to different grippers
- Close the fingers to grasp the sphere



Human Hand

A unified action space for different robot grippers

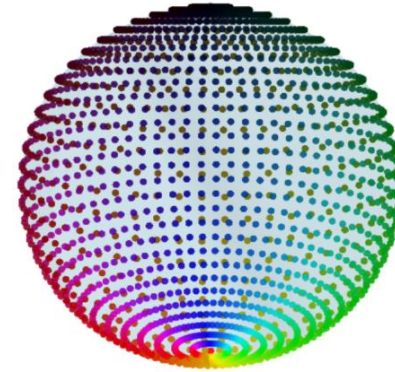
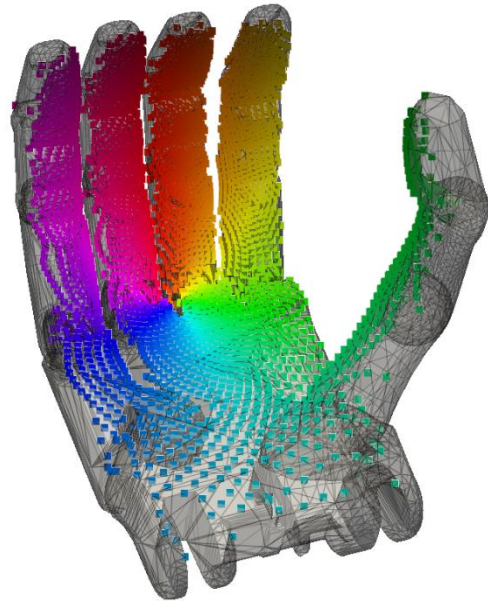
- Map spherical coordinates to the gripper



(λ, ϕ)

A unified action space for different robot grippers

- Map spherical coordinates to the gripper (a representation of the gripper)



(λ, ϕ)

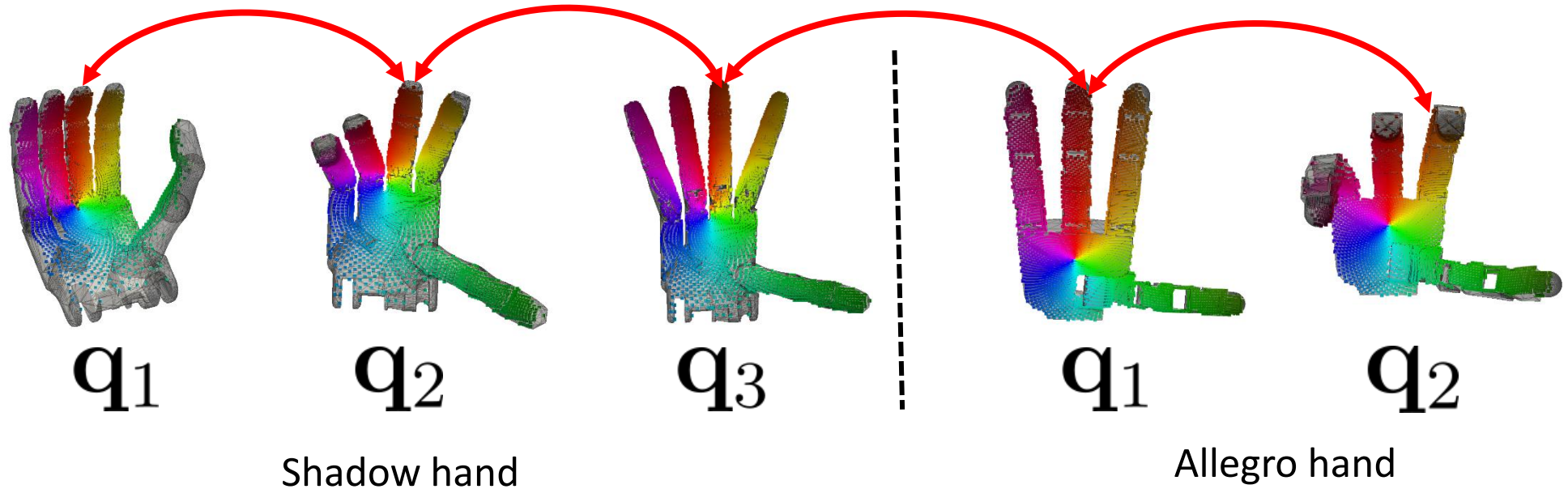
A gripper G is represented by a set of interior points $P_G = \{\mathbf{v}_g \mid \mathbf{v}_g \in \mathbb{R}^3\}$

Each point \mathbf{v}_g is associated with a spherical coordinate (λ, ϕ)

Spherical coordinates $\Phi_G = \{(\lambda_{\mathbf{v}_g}, \phi_{\mathbf{v}_g}) \mid \mathbf{v}_g \in P_G; \lambda_{\mathbf{v}_g}, \phi_{\mathbf{v}_g} \in [0, 1]\}$

Unified Gripper Coordinate Space (UGCS)

- Property 1: the locations of the gripper points change according to grasp configuration $P_G = \{\mathbf{v}_g \mid \mathbf{v}_g \in \mathbb{R}^3\} \quad P_G(\mathbf{q})$



- Property 2: the spherical coordinate for each point **remains the same across configurations and hands (correspondences!!)**

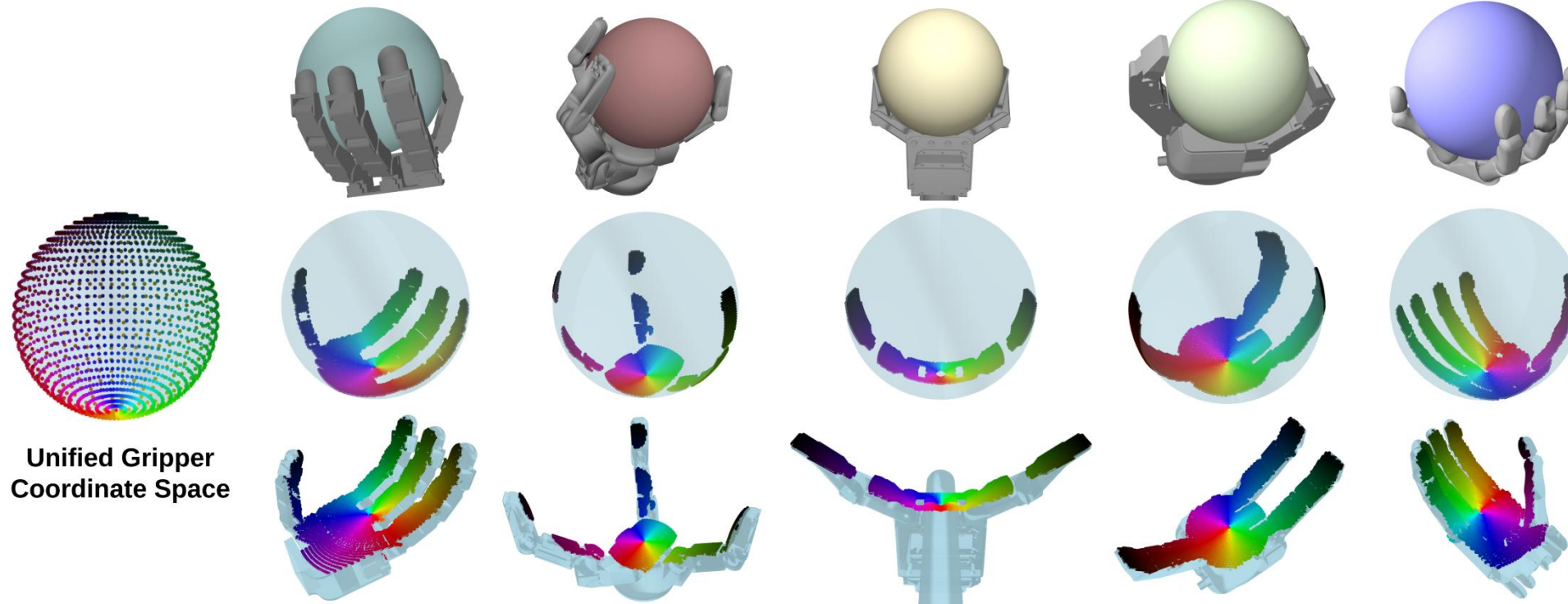
Unified Gripper Coordinate Space



Ninad Khargonkar



Luis Felipe Casas

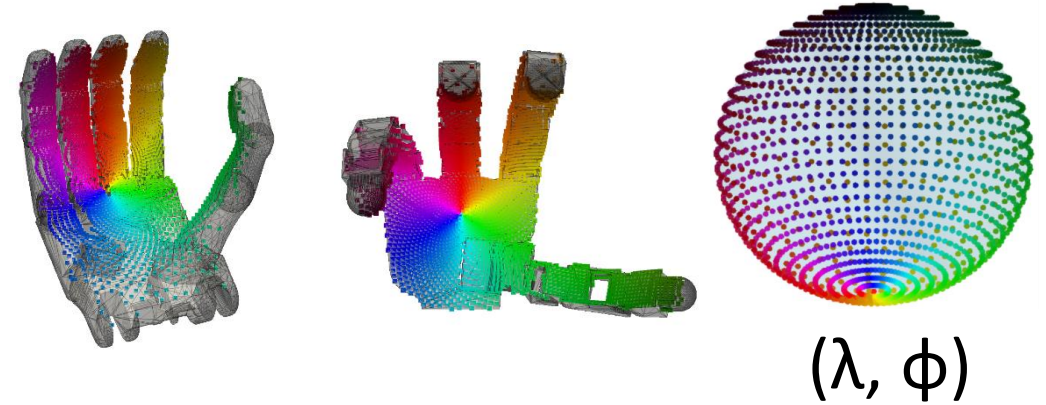


Unified Gripper
Coordinate Space

RobotFingerPrint: Unified Gripper Coordinate Space for Multi-Gripper Grasp Synthesis and Transfer.
Ninad Khargonkar, Luis Felipe Casas, Balakrishnan Prabhakaran, Yu Xiang. In IROS, 2025.

How can we use the UGCS representation for robot manipulation?

- Two applications in this talk



- One-shot human-to-robot trajectory transfer
- Cross-embodiment in-hand manipulation

One-Shot Human-to-Robot Trajectory Transfer

One-shot human demonstration



Robot execution in different environment



Sai Haneesh Allu



Jishnu Jaykumar P

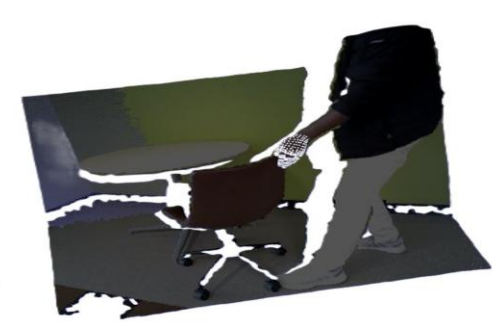
HRT1: Mobile Manipulation via One-Shot Human-to-Robot Trajectory Transfer. <https://irvlutd.github.io/HRT1/>

Sai Haneesh Allu*, Jishnu Jaykumar P*, Ninad Khargonkar, Tyler Summers, Jian Yao, Yu Xiang. In arXiv, 2025.

Understanding of the Human Demonstration

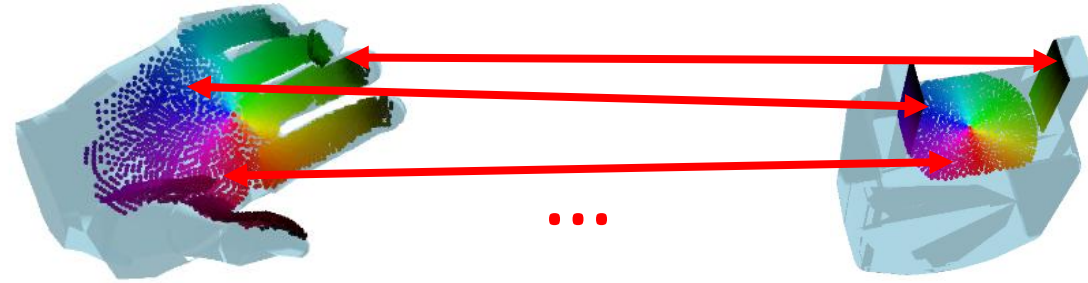


Hand Pose Estimation (HaMeR)



Optimization using Depth

Grasp Transfer with UGCS



A Human Grasp \mathbf{q}_H

A Fetch gripper \mathbf{q}_F

Correspondences from UGCS

$$P_H^c \subset P_H, P_F^c \subset P_F, |P_H^c| = |P_F^c|$$

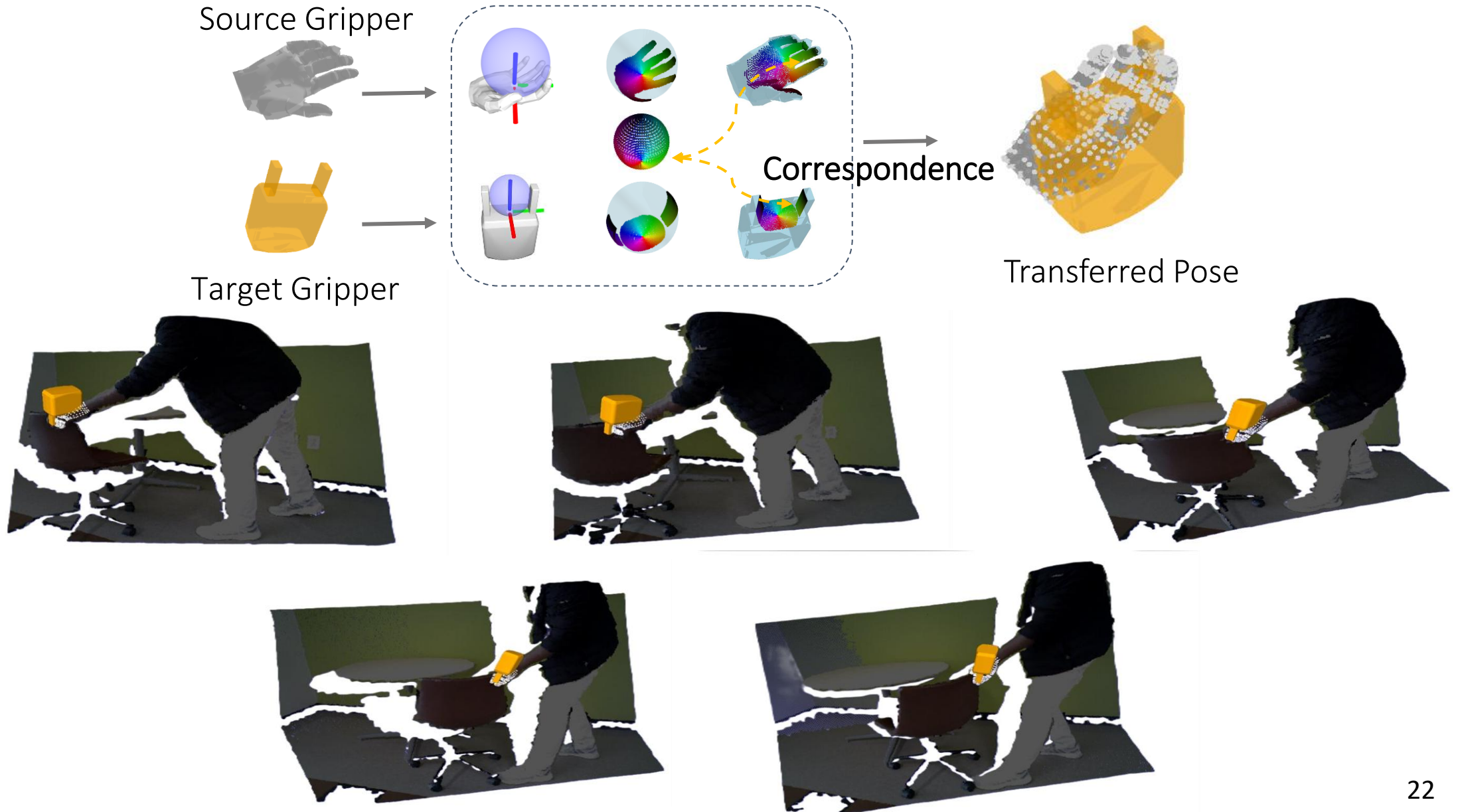
Optimize the target grasp using the

$$\mathbf{q}_F^* = \arg \min_{\mathbf{q}_F} E_{\text{dist}}(P_H^c(\mathbf{q}_H), P_F^c(\mathbf{q}_F)) + E_n(\mathbf{q}_F)$$

Reference grasp

Joint limits

Understanding of the Human Demonstrations

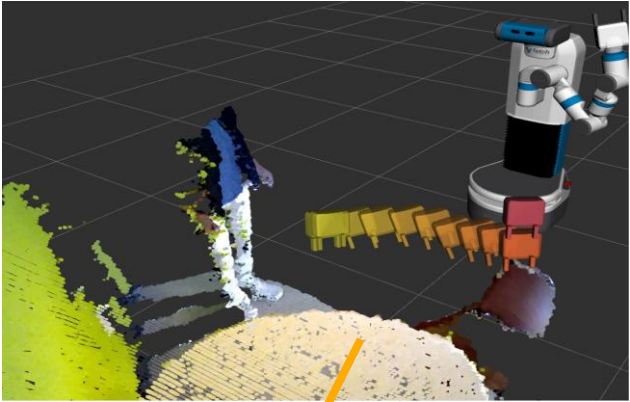


Trajectory Transfer

First Frame from Human Demo



Reference Trajectory from Human demo

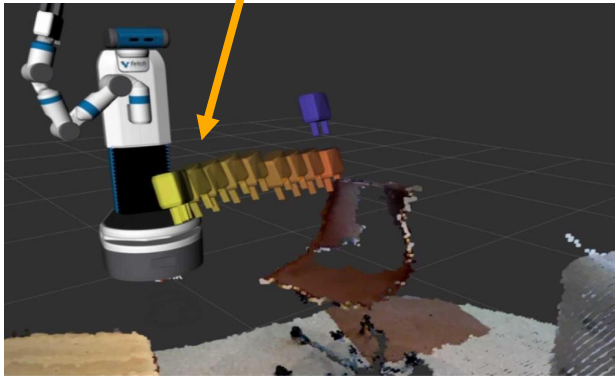


Δ Pose in Camera Frame

Apply Δ Pose and align the trajectory in object frame



Real Time Robot Camera Feed



Reference Trajectory w.r.t. Real Time Feed

Trajectory Transfer

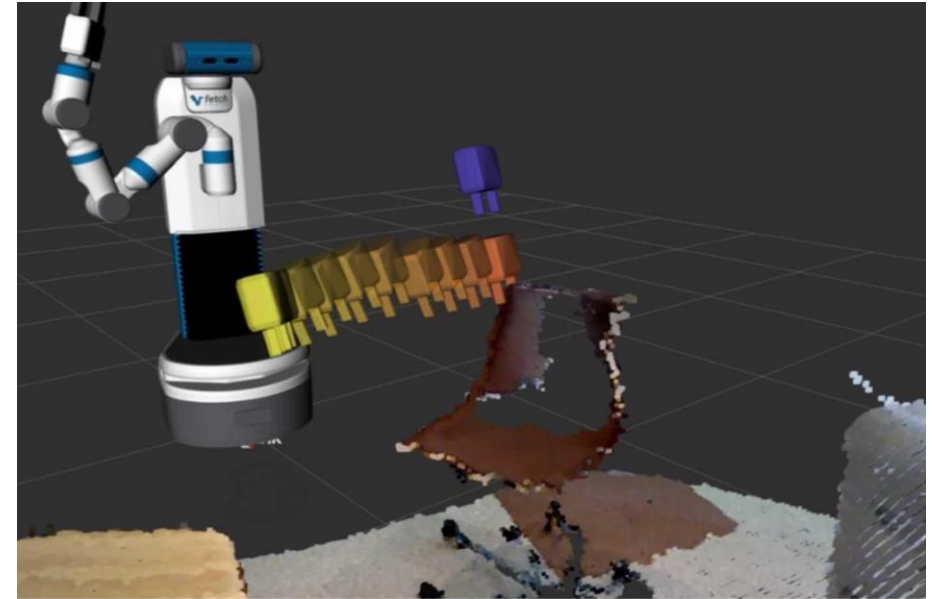
- How to follow the transferred gripper trajectory?



Task Space

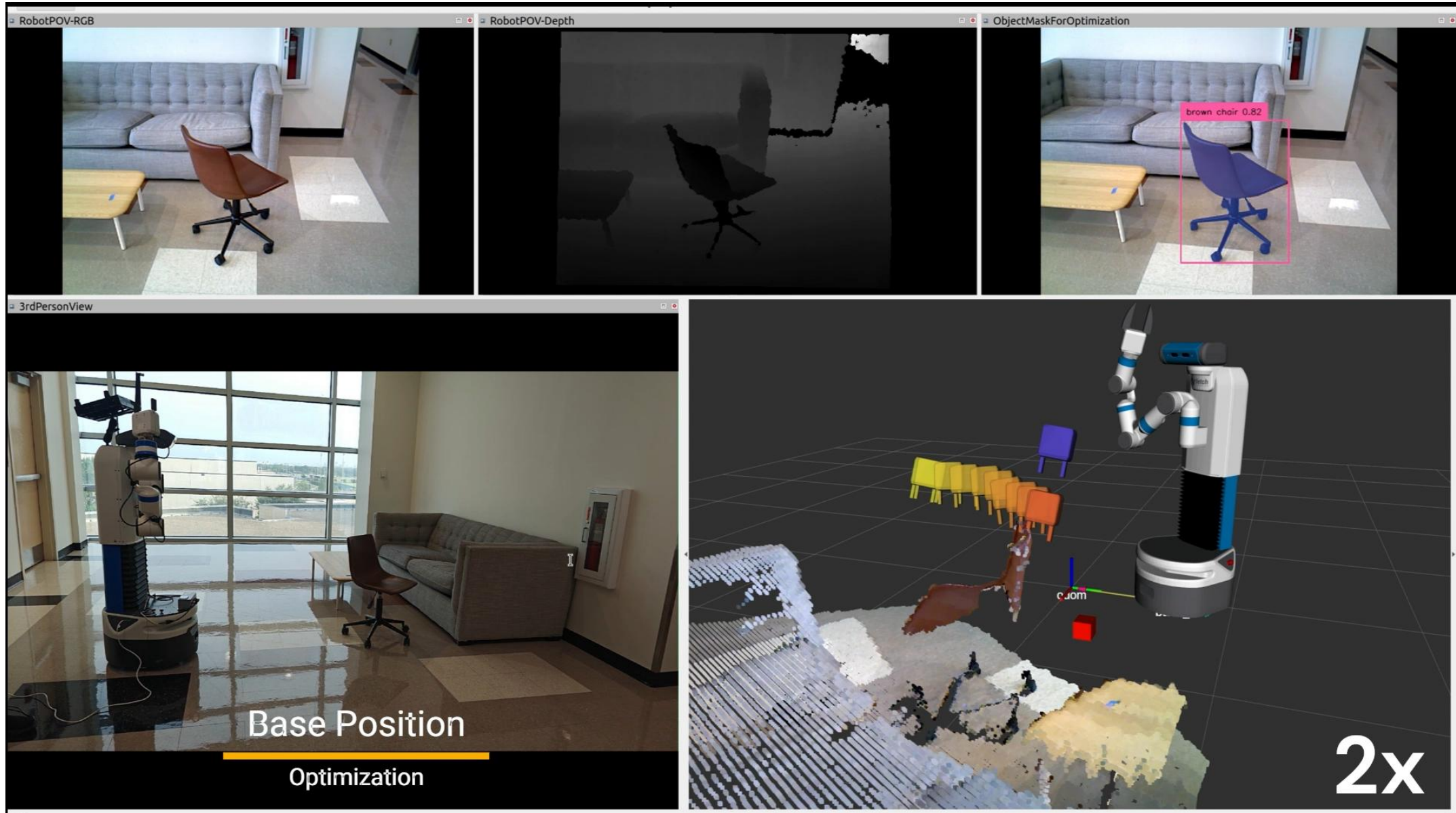


Robot View

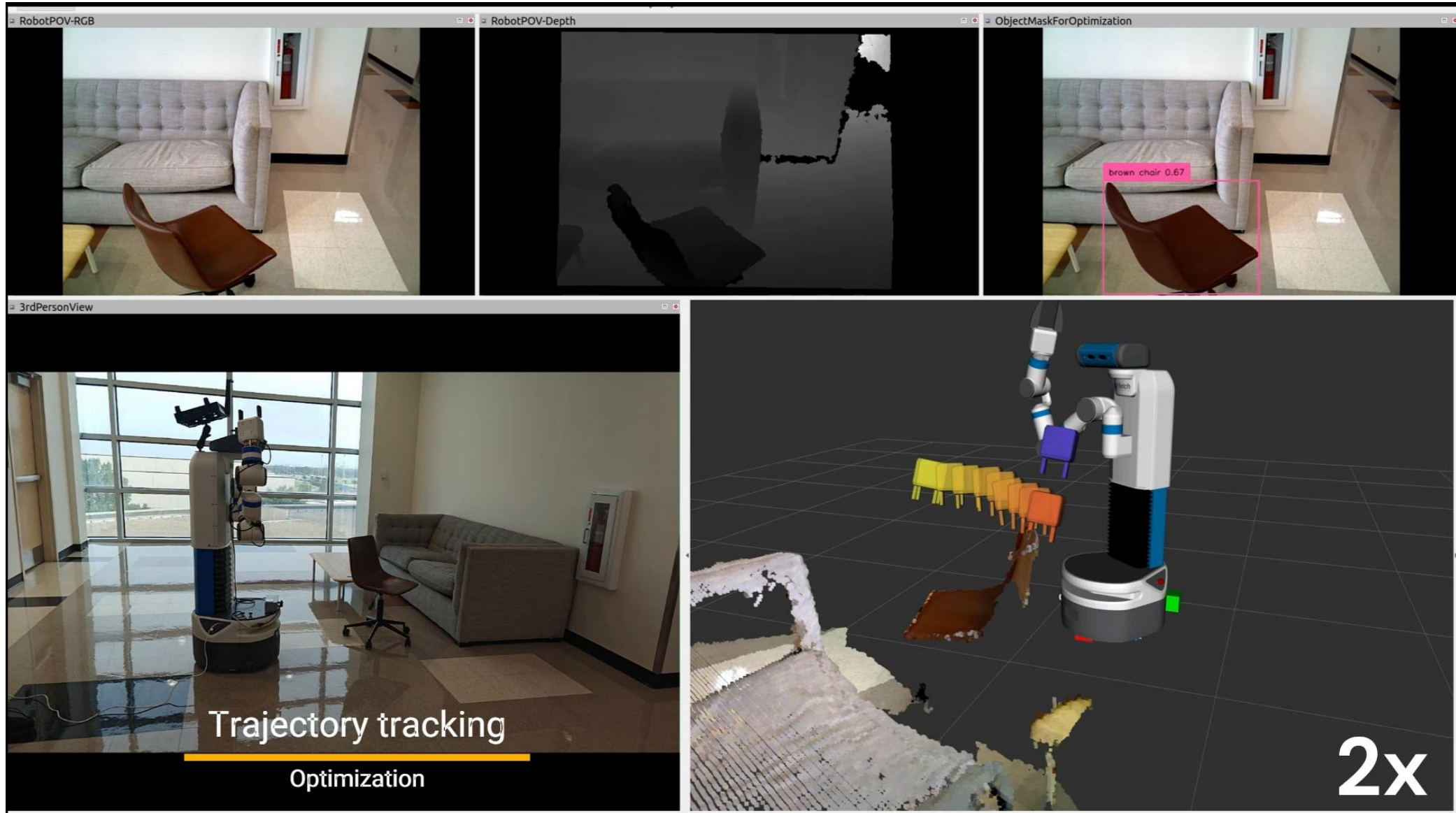


Reference Trajectory w.r.t. Real Time Feed

Optimizing the Robot Base Location

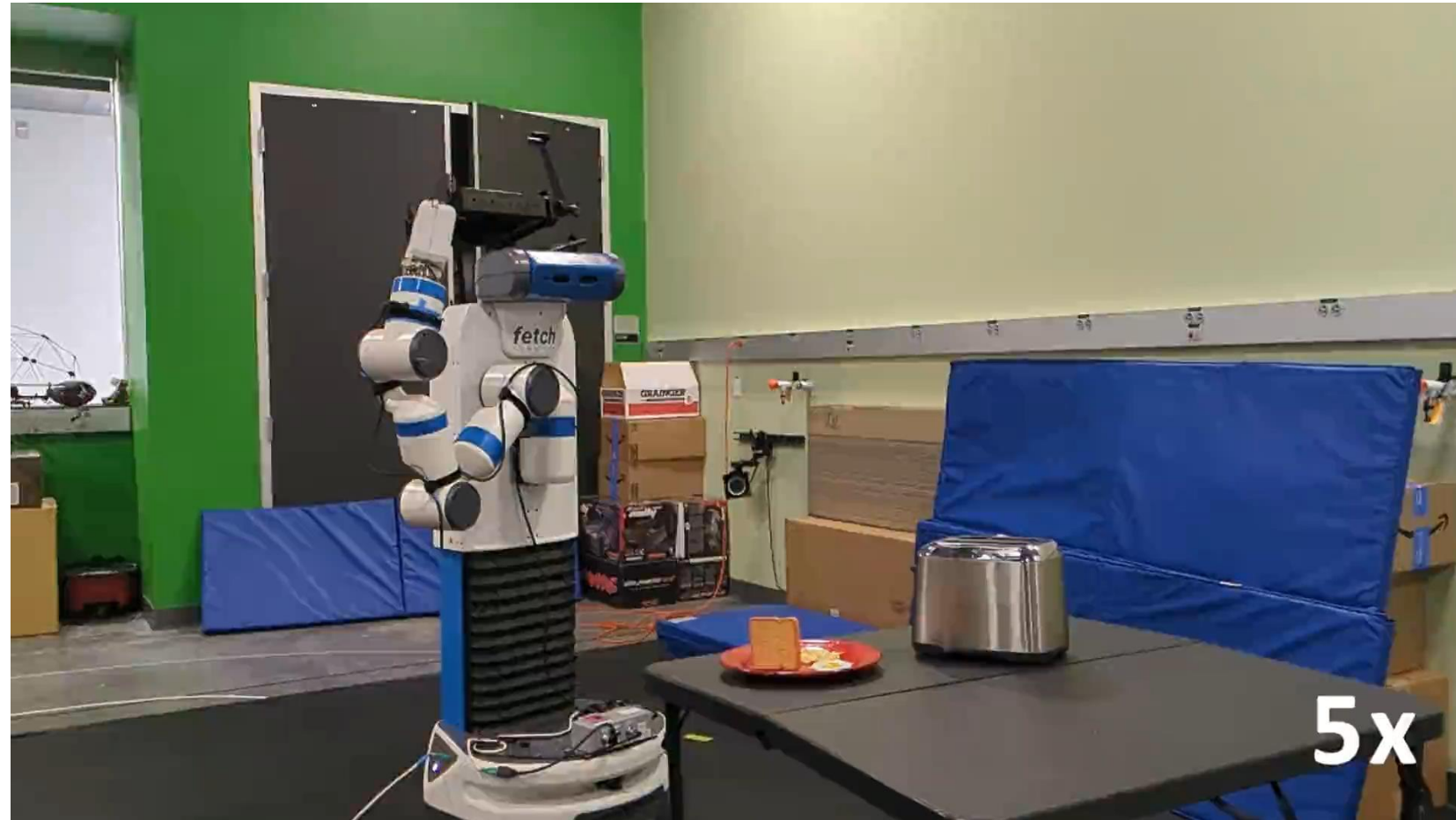


Optimizing the Robot Trajectory



One-Shot Human-to-Robot Trajectory Transfer

Put bread in the toaster



Failure Example

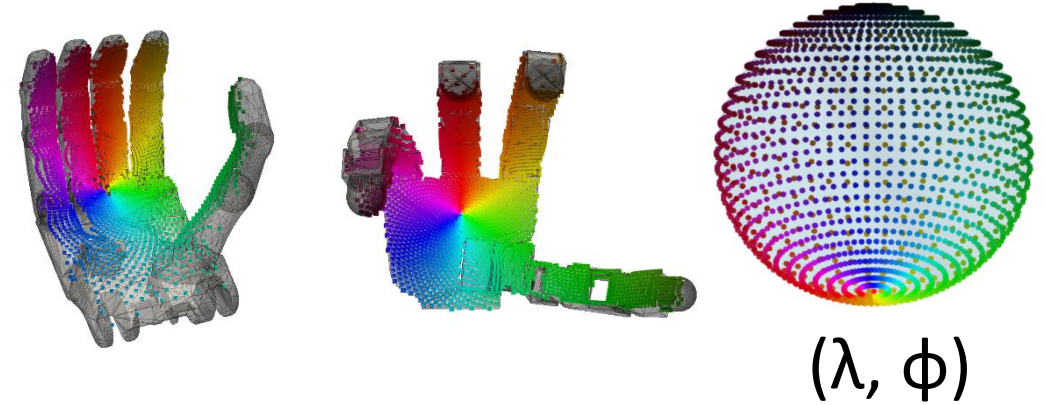
Close jar with a lid



The system heavily depends on object pose estimation accuracy

How can we use the UGCS representation for robot manipulation?

- Two applications in this talk



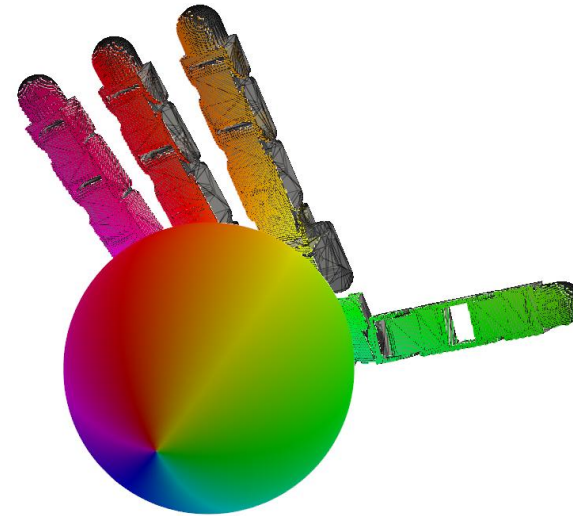
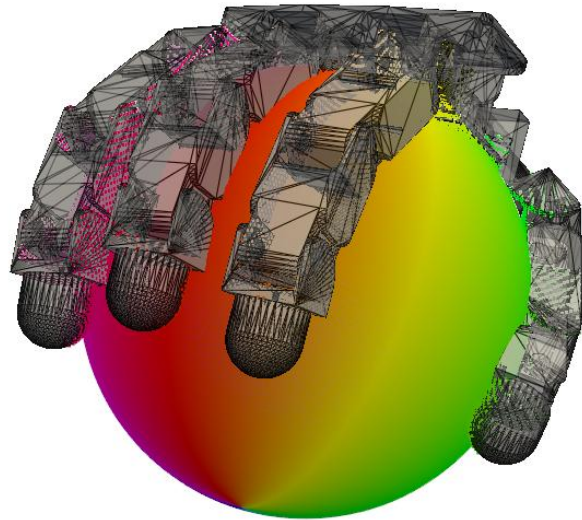
- One-shot human-to-robot trajectory transfer

- Cross-embodiment in-hand manipulation (on-going work)

Unified Gripper Action Space (UGAS)

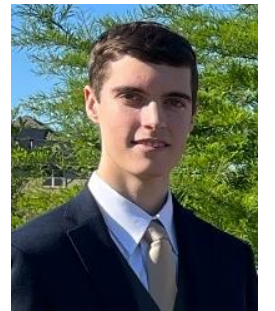


Luis Felipe Casas



Unified Gripper Coordinate Space

Can we use this sphere to control any robotic gripper/hand?



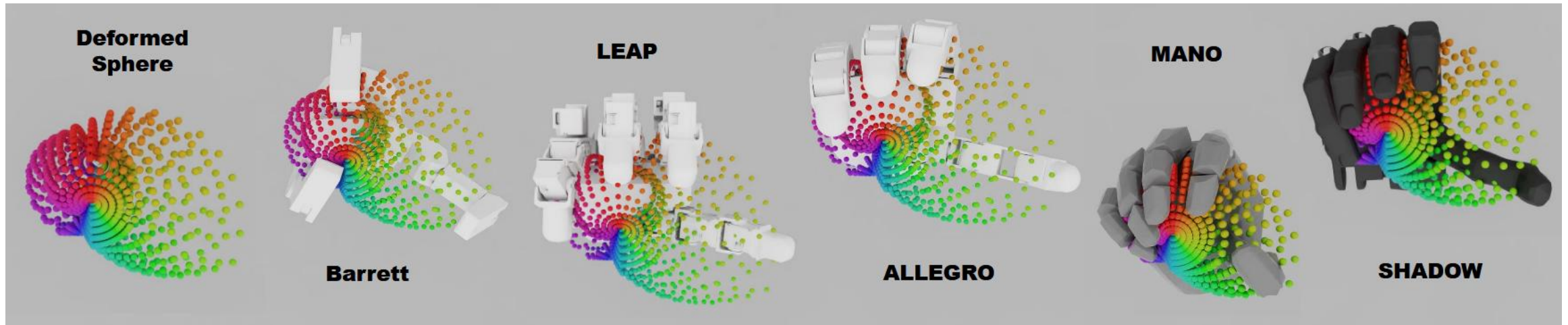
Robert Teal



Keval Shah

Unified Gripper Action Space (UGAS)

- **Our Idea:** the deformation of the sphere will drive the movement of the hand (**the hand should touch the deformed sphere correctly**)
- Action space: deformation of the sphere (shared by any hand!)

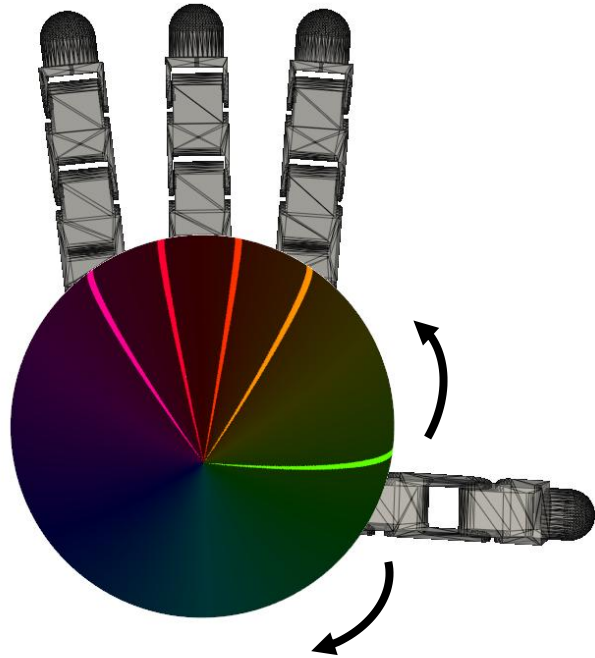


Different Grippers with the same deformed sphere

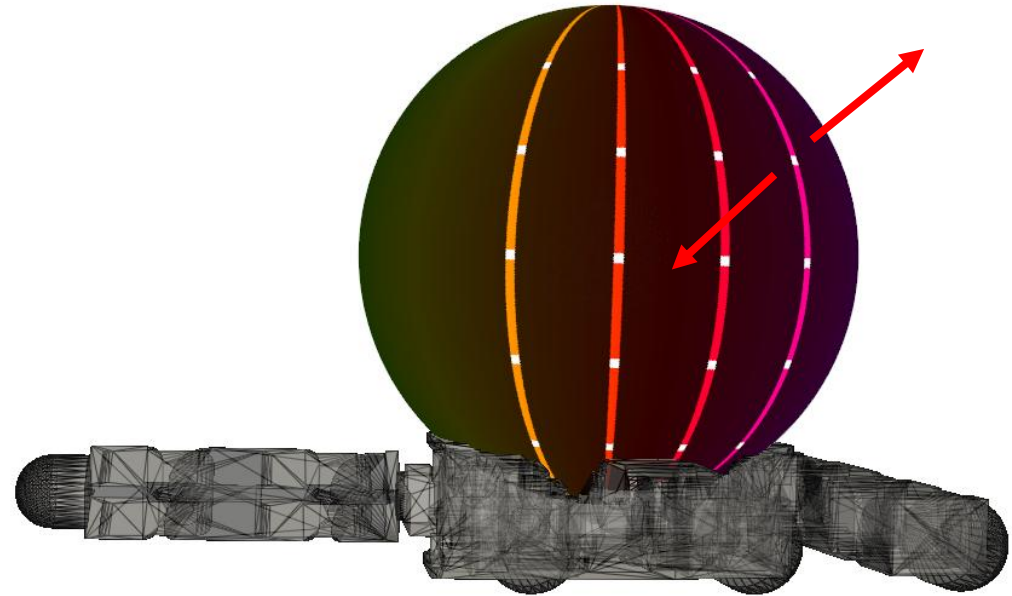
UGAS: deforming the sphere

- Deforming every point on the sphere is too expensive for control

Define several “driving planes”

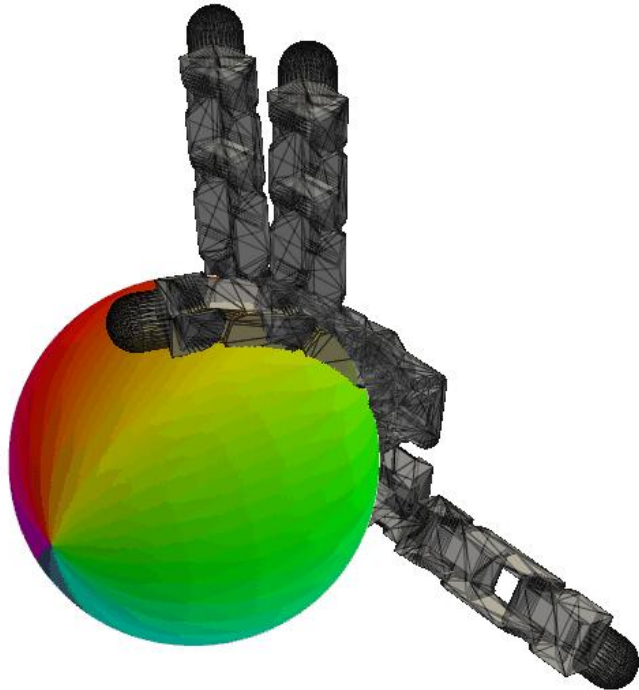


Define several “driving vectors” on each driving plane

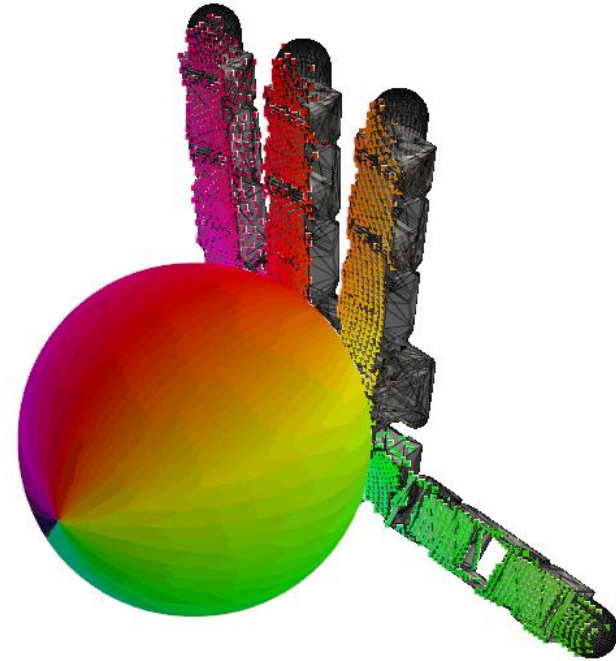


UGAS: Cascaded Inverse Kinematics (CIK)

- Given a deformed sphere, we solve IK to obtain the hand configuration



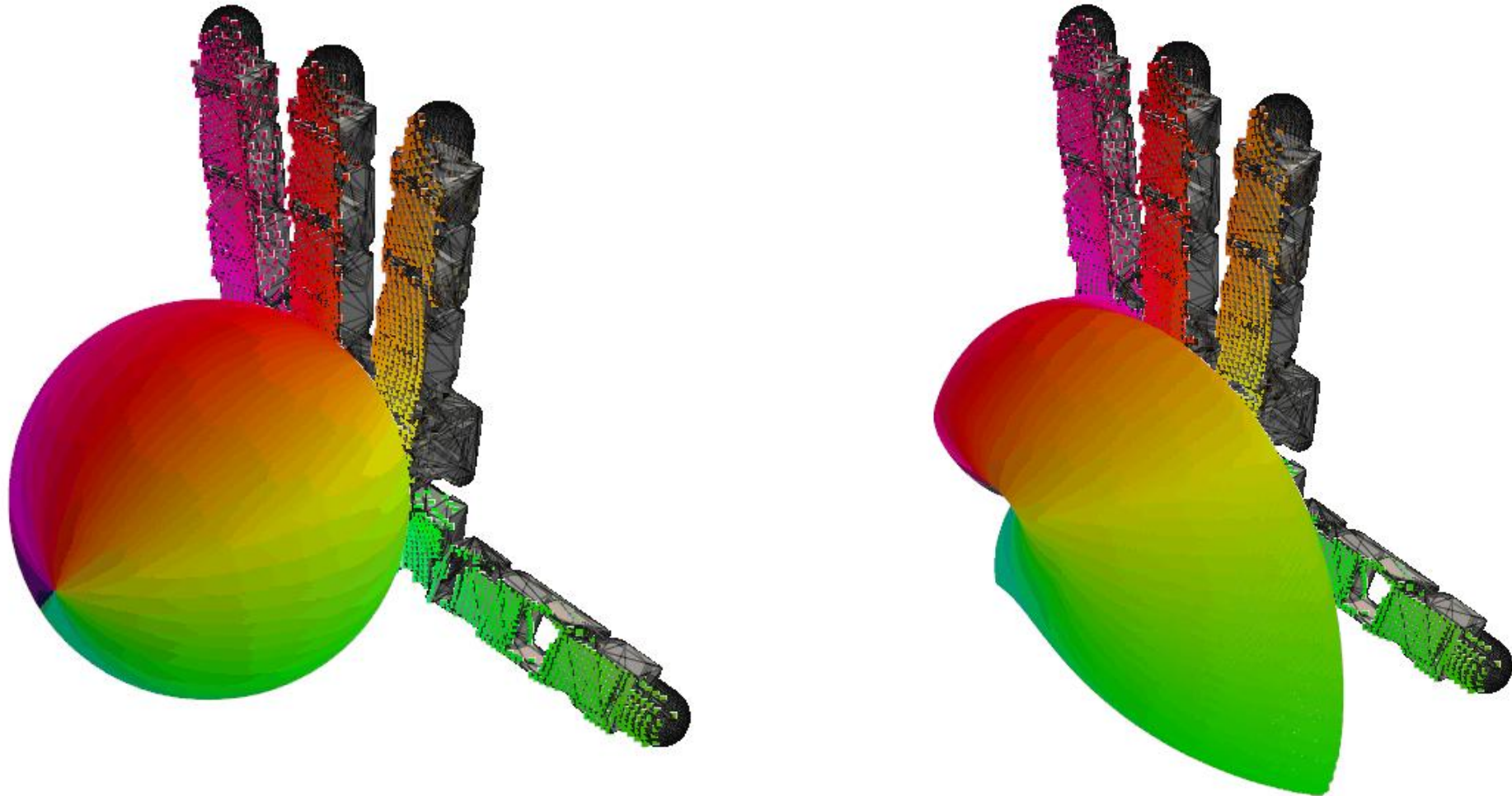
1. Solve lateral joints



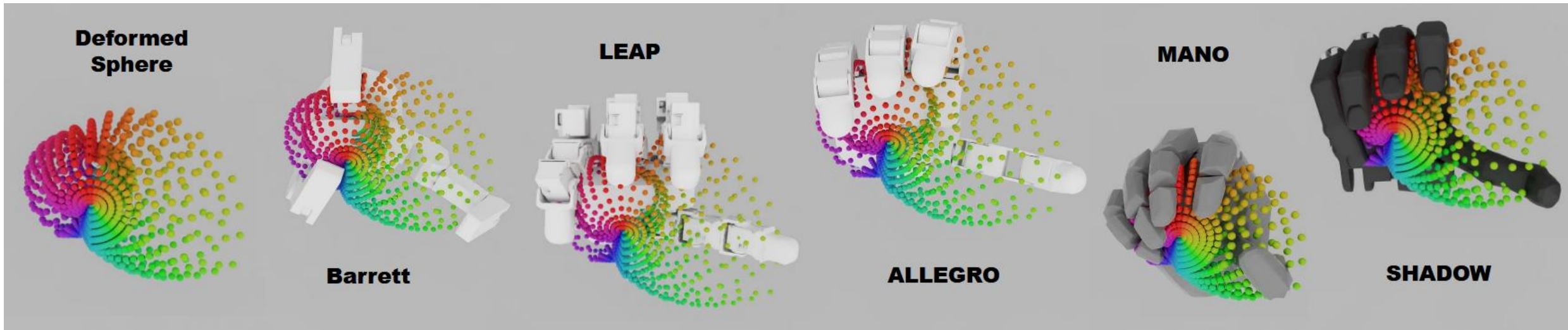
2. Solve encompassing joints

We solve for each joint one at a time, in the order of the kinematic tree. ³³

UGAS: Cascaded Inverse Kinematics (CIK)



Unified Gripper Action Space (UGAS)



Control
actions

Driving planes $\Delta \theta$

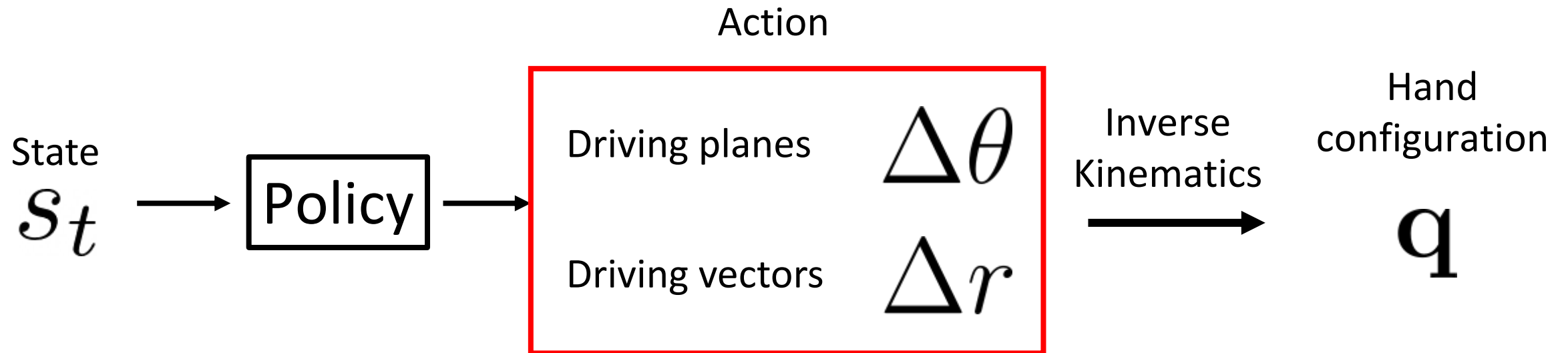
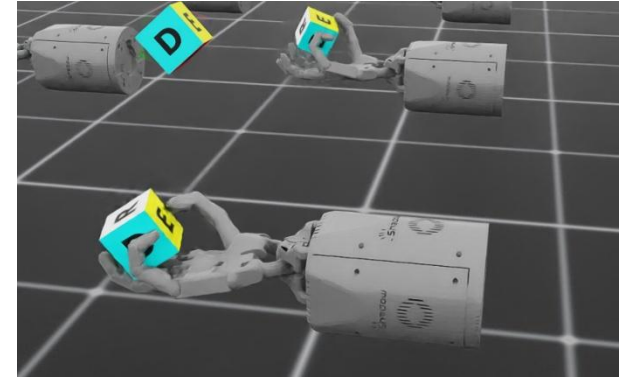
Driving vectors Δr

Inverse
Kinematics
→

Hand configuration q

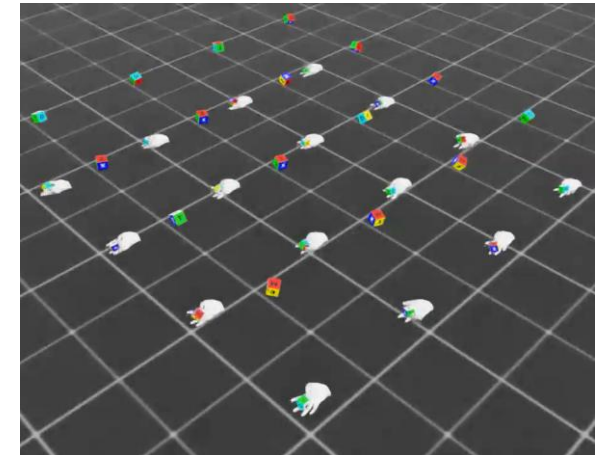
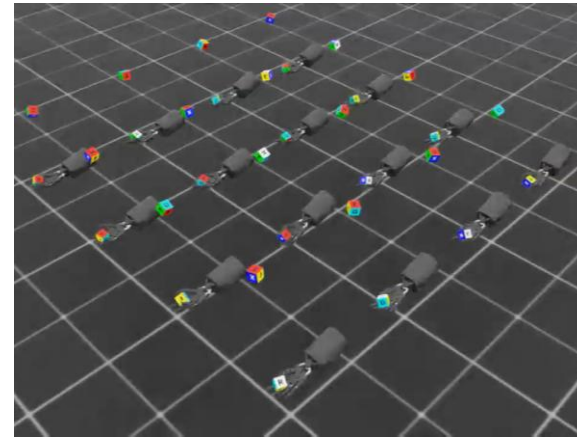
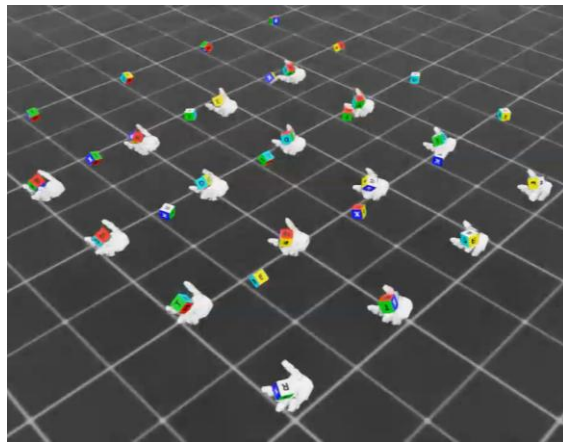
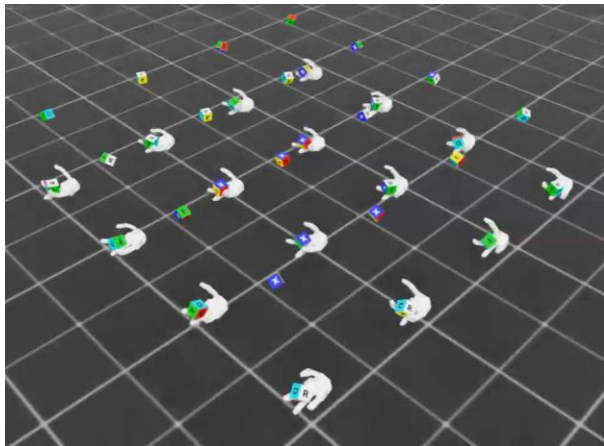
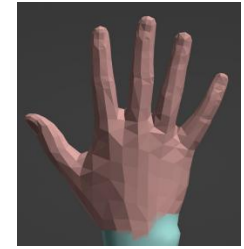
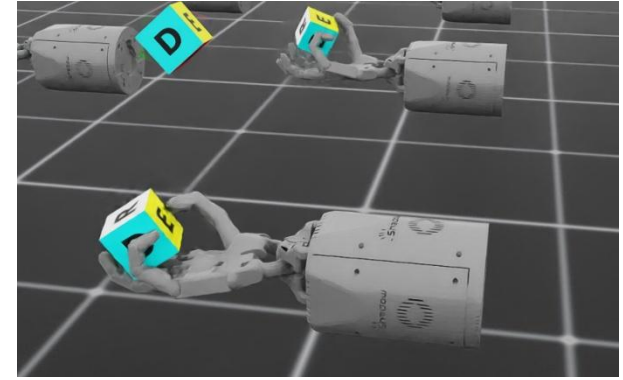
UGAS for In-hand Manipulation

- Task: repose a cube to a target orientation
 - 10 consecutive reposing within 30 seconds
 - RL training in Isaac Lab with PPO and our sphere controller



UGAS for In-hand Manipulation

- Task: repose a cube to a target orientation
 - 10 consecutive reposing within 30 seconds
 - RL training in Isaac Lab with PPO and our sphere controller



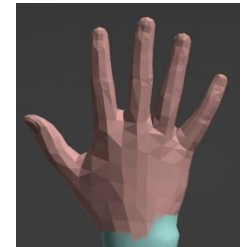
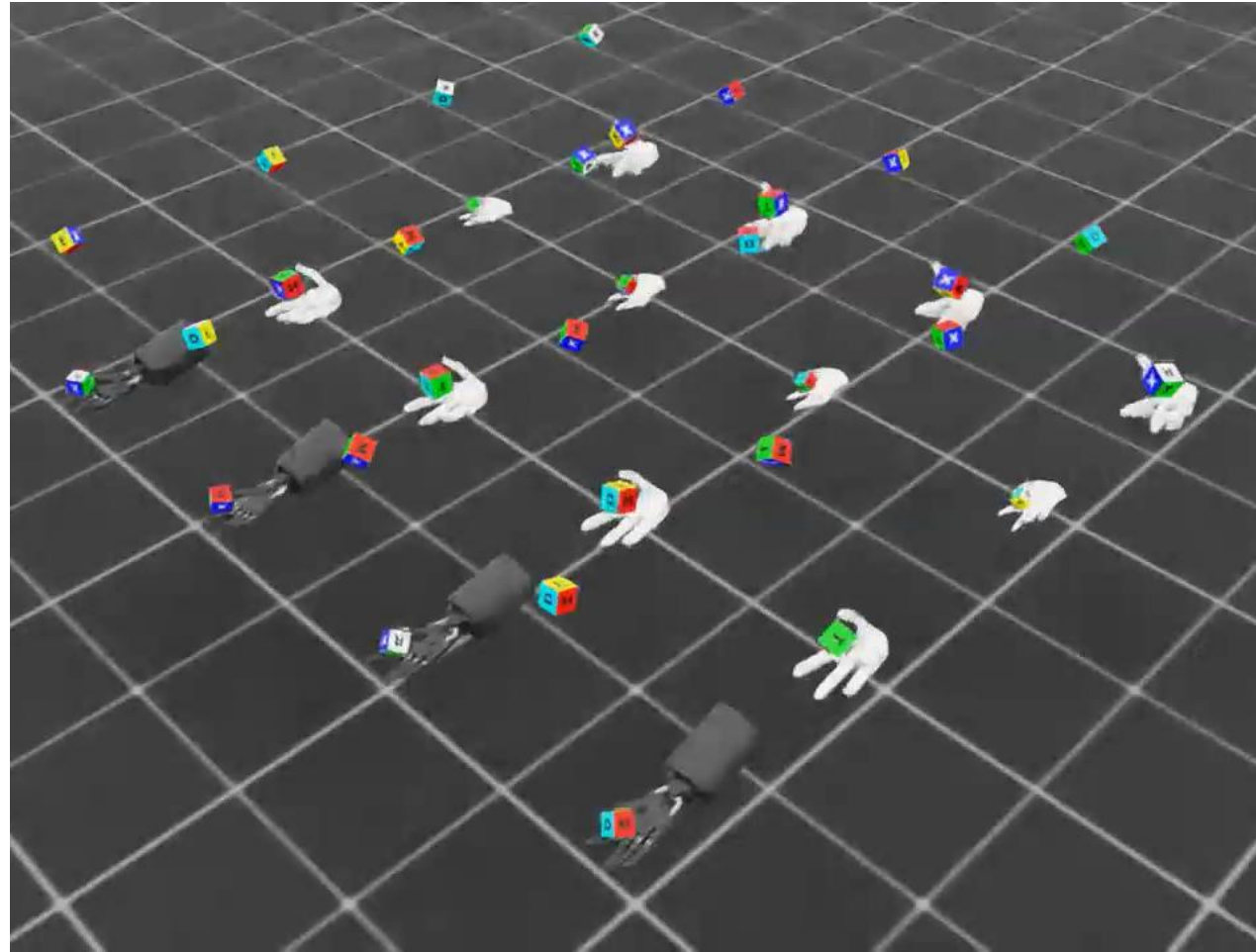
Allegro (4 fingers)
9.6

Leap (4 fingers)
9.80

Shadow Hand (5 fingers)
9.75

MANO human (5 fingers)
9.87 37

UGAS for In-hand Manipulation



Training and testing with all hands
9.92

Zero-Shot Policy Transfer (3 In Domain -1 Out of Domain)

Training



Testing



Allegro (4 fingers)
8.7



Leap (4 fingers)
8.1



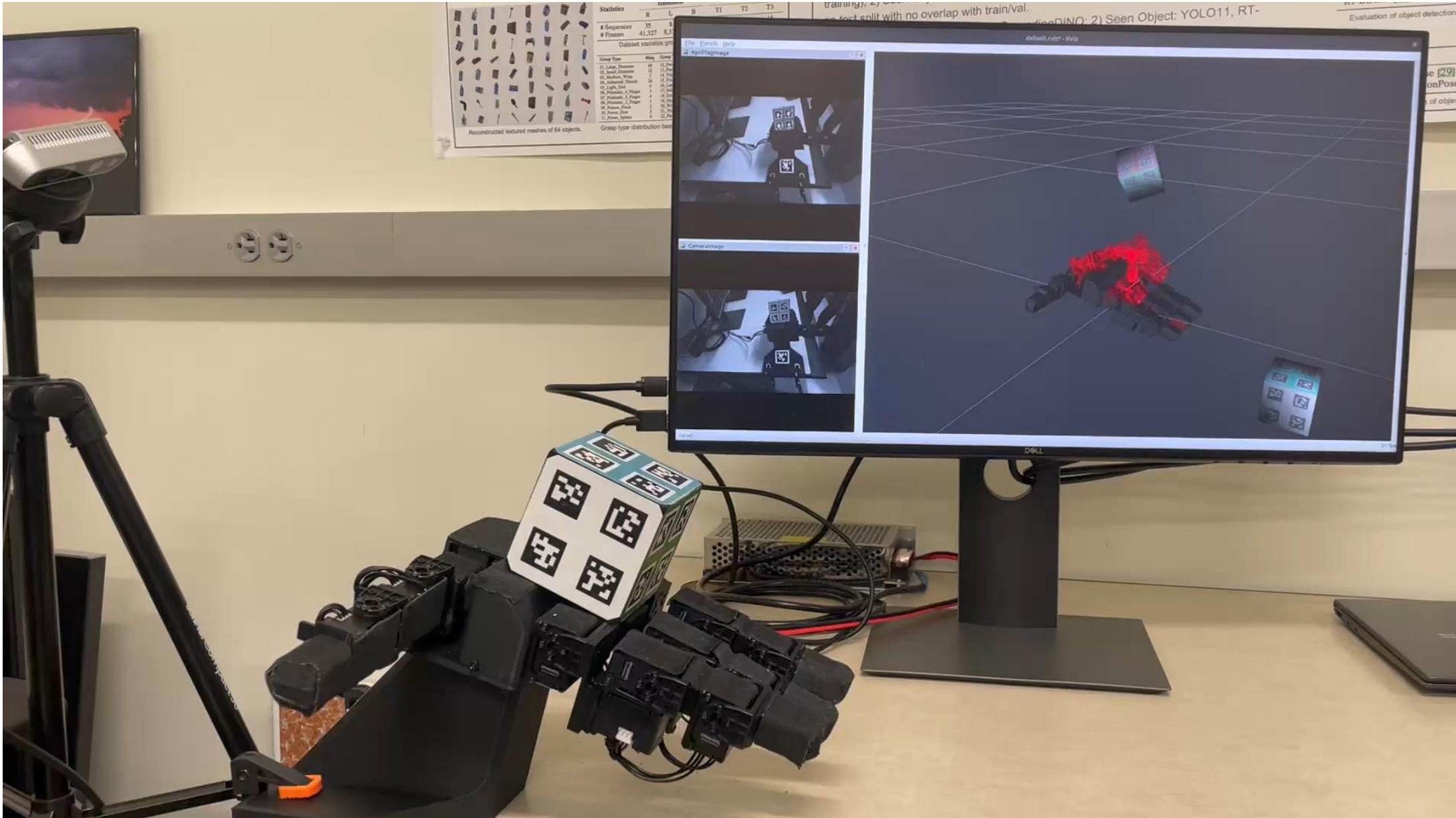
Shadow Hand (5 fingers)
3.2



MANO (5 fingers)
9.0

Real-world in-hand manipulation

On-going effort

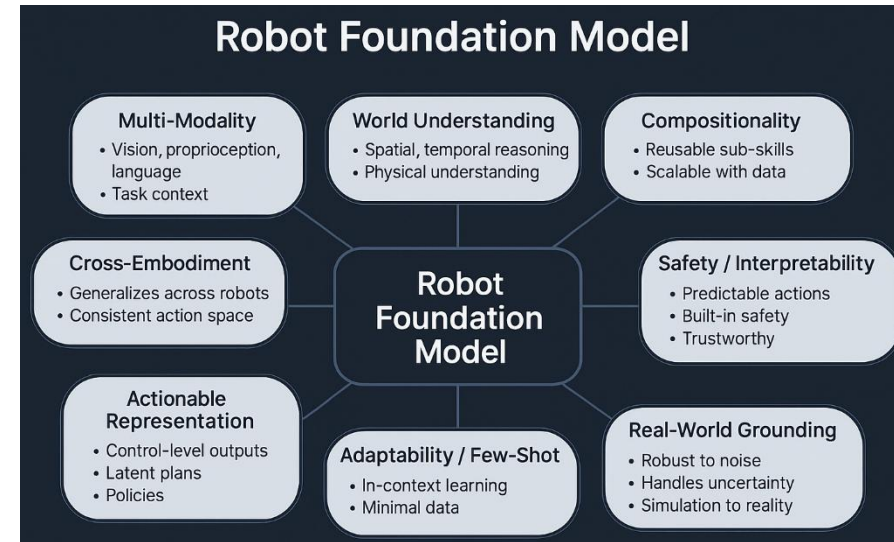
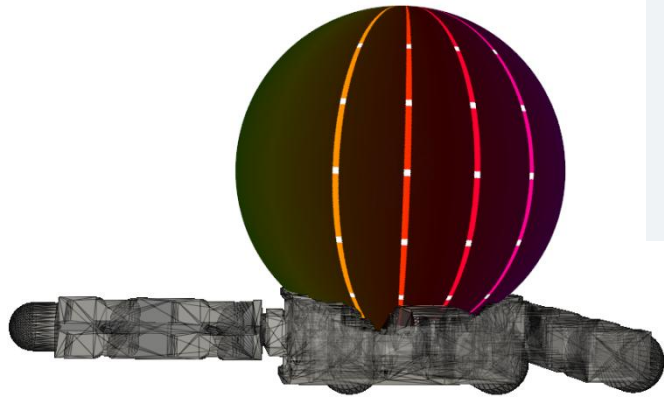


Summary

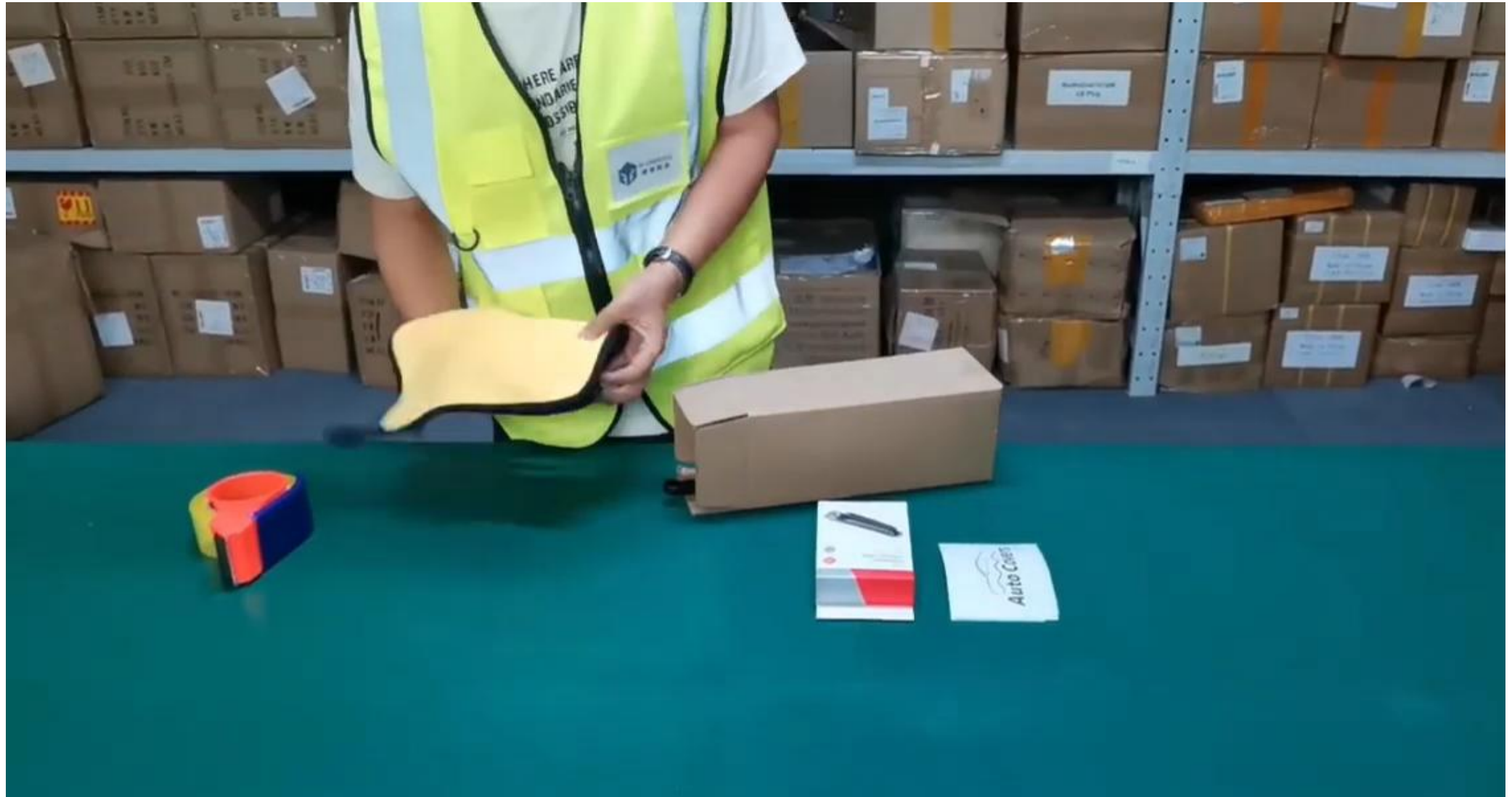


Use data from all robots and human for learning

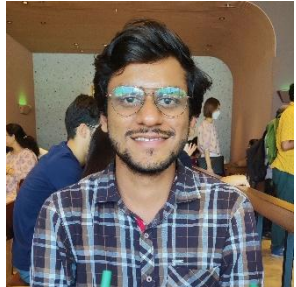
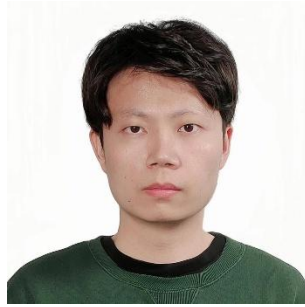
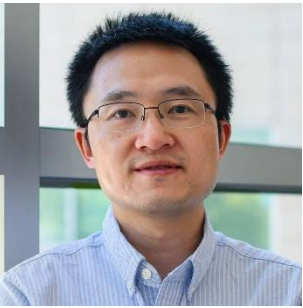
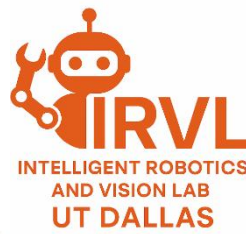
Unified Gripper Action Space



Robot Manipulation is still an Open Challenge



Intelligent Robotics and Vision Lab (IRVL)



<https://labs.utdallas.edu/irvl/>

Assisted by
Ms. Rhonda Walls

Thank you!