

Calibration Quality

Comparing single trial registration matrix to “ground truth” registration matrix obtained from a combined 24 trials

1

~~Kuka~~ → ~~Aruco~~ → Aruco → KUKA Registration

- 29 calibration trials captures → **5 for repeatability** +24 for registration matrix
- JSON Calibration
- Get registration matrix (source=JSON, target=aruco X24 trials)

2

Registration matrix (24 trials)

= GROUND TRUTH

```

-----REG ARUCO to KUKA -----
[[ 9.70307596e-01  4.76785513e-02  2.37128500e-01 -7.14842213e-01]
 [-2.36887572e-01 -1.07235591e-02  9.71477886e-01 -6.55058557e-01]
 [ 4.88615197e-02 -9.98805167e-01  8.89305382e-04  4.65641889e-01]
 [ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  1.00000000e+00]]

```

** Original in meters: analysis later converted to millimeters

3

Repeatability of Registration

- Take 5 Trials (4 positions each)
- Calculate their individual registration matrix T
- Get mean and std of each T component (for Rotation and translation matrices)
- Calculate their respective bias
- Calculate their respective TAE: total analytical error

4

Kuka
 ~~T_{kuka}^{aruco}~~
Aruco

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{00} & R_{01} & R_{02} & T_{03} \\ R_{10} & R_{11} & R_{11} & T_{13} \\ R_{20} & R_{21} & R_{21} & T_{23} \\ R_{30} & R_{31} & R_{31} & T_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Registration matrix obtained
from 24 trials = "Ground Truth"

Kuka
 ~~$T_{kuka}^{aruco, trial=i}$~~
Aruco

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{00} & R_{01} & R_{02} & T_{03} \\ R_{10} & R_{11} & R_{11} & T_{13} \\ R_{20} & R_{21} & R_{21} & T_{23} \\ R_{30} & R_{31} & R_{31} & T_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Get registration matrix for each of the 5
trials used for repeatability.

- Get their combined component means
and std.
- Compare with ground truth

5

Mean matrix

Not that intuitive!

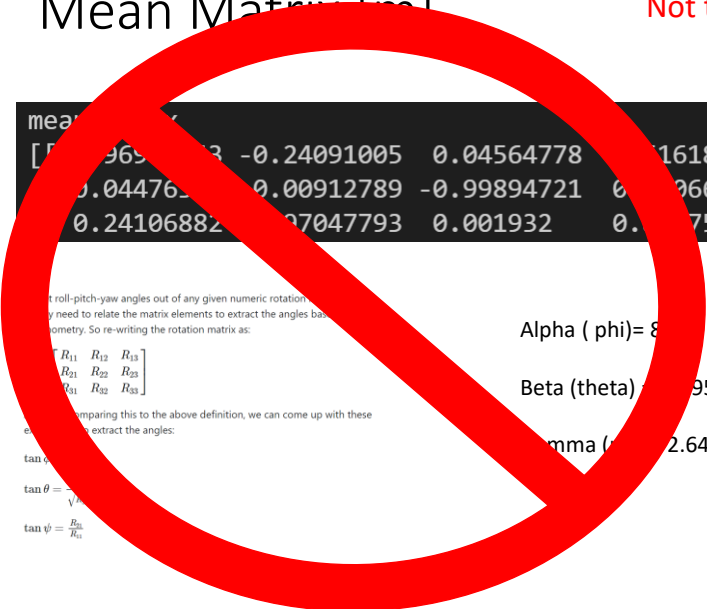
- Ground truth mean:

$$T_{kuka}^{aruco} mean = \frac{1}{n} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_i^n R_{00} & \sum_i^n R_{01} & \sum_i^n R_{02} & \sum_i^n T_{03} \\ \sum_i^n R_{10} & \sum_i^n R_{11} & \sum_i^n R_{11} & \sum_i^n T_{13} \\ \sum_i^n R_{20} & \sum_i^n R_{21} & \sum_i^n R_{21} & \sum_i^n T_{23} \\ \sum_i^n R_{30} & \sum_i^n R_{31} & \sum_i^n R_{31} & \sum_i^n T_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

6

Mean Matrix [m]

Not that intuitive!



mean matrix [m]

```
[ 0.96511133 -0.24091005  0.04564778  0.1618681]
[ 0.04476512  0.00912789 -0.99894721  0.0066034]
[ 0.24106882  0.7047793  0.001932  0.0075695]]
```

roll-pitch-yaw angles out of any given numeric rotation matrix. We need to relate the matrix elements to extract the angles based on geometry. So re-writing the rotation matrix as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} & R_{13} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} & R_{23} \\ R_{31} & R_{32} & R_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Comparing this to the above definition, we can come up with these equations to extract the angles:

$$\tan \phi = \frac{R_{21}}{R_{11}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{R_{31}}{R_{11}}$$

$$\tan \psi = \frac{R_{32}}{R_{31}}$$

Alpha (phi) = 8.1 deg
Beta (theta) = 95 deg
Gamma (psi) = 2.644 deg

7

Change of Approach

- Rotation matrix elements are not intuitive → **get equivalent roll,pitch, yaw angles for analysis**
- Get row, pitch, yaw for every single trial
- Get mean and standard deviation
- Mean, and Standard deviation of tx,ty,tz

8

Rotation R convention

R= product of “3 elemental rotation matrices”:

ZYX Euler angles (roll, pitch, yaw)

Tait-Bryan angles	
$X_1 Z_2 Y_3 =$	$\begin{bmatrix} c_2 c_3 & -s_2 & c_2 s_3 \\ s_1 s_3 + c_1 c_3 s_2 & c_1 c_2 & c_1 s_2 s_3 - c_3 s_1 \\ c_3 s_1 s_2 - c_1 s_3 & c_2 s_1 & c_1 c_3 + s_1 s_2 s_3 \end{bmatrix}$
$X_1 Y_2 Z_3 =$	$\begin{bmatrix} c_2 c_3 & -c_2 s_3 & s_2 \\ c_1 s_3 + c_3 s_1 s_2 & c_1 c_3 - s_1 s_2 s_3 & -c_2 s_1 \\ s_1 s_3 - c_1 c_3 s_2 & c_3 s_1 + c_1 s_2 s_3 & c_1 c_2 \end{bmatrix}$
$Y_1 X_2 Z_3 =$	$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 c_3 + s_1 s_2 s_3 & c_3 s_1 s_2 - c_1 s_3 & c_2 s_1 \\ c_2 s_3 & c_2 c_3 & -s_2 \\ c_1 s_2 s_3 - c_3 s_1 & c_1 c_3 s_2 + s_1 s_3 & c_1 c_2 \end{bmatrix}$
$Y_1 Z_2 X_3 =$	$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 c_2 & s_1 s_3 - c_1 c_3 s_2 & c_3 s_1 + c_1 s_2 s_3 \\ s_2 & c_2 c_3 & -c_2 s_3 \\ c_2 s_1 & s_1 s_3 + c_3 s_1 s_2 & s_1 c_3 - c_1 s_2 s_3 \end{bmatrix}$
$Z_1 Y_2 X_3 =$	$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 c_2 & c_1 s_2 s_3 - c_3 s_1 & s_1 s_3 + c_1 c_3 s_2 \\ c_2 s_1 & c_1 c_3 + s_1 s_2 s_3 & c_3 s_1 s_2 - c_1 s_3 \\ -s_2 & c_2 s_3 & c_2 c_3 \end{bmatrix}$

- 1, 2, 3 represent the angles α , β and γ , i.e. the angles corresponding to the first, second and third elemental rotations respectively.
- X, Y, Z are the matrices representing the elemental rotations about the axes x, y, z of the fixed frame (e.g., X_1 represents a rotation about x by an angle α).
- s and c represent sine and cosine (e.g., s_1 represents the sine of α).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euler_angles

9

Roll, pitch, yaw Stats in deg

```
----- Mean Roll, pitch, yaw in Degree-----
[-89.889168      2.61635045 -13.95553427]
----- STD Roll, pitch, yaw in Degree-----
[0.12450735 0.20097041 0.4041064 ]
```

- From each trial's registration matrix, get the roll, pitch, yaw angles (degrees) from its rotation matrix

➔ Calculate mean and std over the 5 trials

12

Translation Stats in mm

```

----- Mean Translations [mm]-----
[-716.64789188 -653.13726675  465.03366962]
----- STD Translations [mm]-----
[4.52526638  2.21553389  1.77274879]

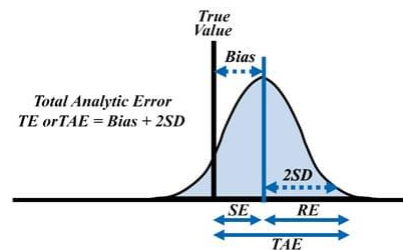
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13

Bias and TAE

- 1) Calculate Bias for translation and angles
- 2) Calculated TAE

*** Ground Truth is the Calibration Registration Matrix, and its corresponding angles, derived from 24 trials!



15

TAE

- Includes imprecision and trueness (bias) [1]
- TE (total error, a.k.a. total analytical error) – The sum of random error (imprecision) and systematic error (bias or inaccuracy). [2]

16

Ground Truth (aruco → kuka)

```
----- Calibration Registration Roll, Pitch, Yaw in Degrees-----
(-89.94898561467923, 2.8006740273117106, -13.719622040602603)
----- Calibration Registration Translation in mm-----
[-714.84221293 -655.0585569 465.64188876]
```

17

TAE

Angles [deg]

```
-----ANGLE BIAS Measurement in DEG-----
[-0.05981761  0.18432358  0.23591223]
-----Total Analytical Error Angles in DEG-----
[0.18919709  0.5862644  1.04412503]
```

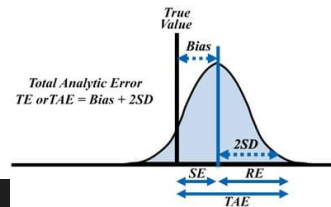
Translation [mm]

```
-----Translation BIAS Measurement in mm-----
[ 1.80567895 -1.92129015  0.60821914]
-----Total Analytical Error Translation in mm-----
[10.85621171  2.50977763  4.15371673]
```

18

GT and TAE all together

```
----- Calibration Registration Roll, Pitch, Yaw in Degrees-----
(-89.94898561467923, 2.8006740273117106, -13.719622040602603)
----- Calibration Registration Translation in mm-----
[-714.84221293 -655.0585569  465.64188876]
```



```
-----ANGLE BIAS Measurement in DEG-----
[-0.05981761  0.18432358  0.23591223]
-----Total Analytical Error Angles in DEG-----
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```

```
-----Translation BIAS Measurement in mm-----
[ 1.80567895 -1.92129015  0.60821914]
-----Total Analytical Error Translation in mm-----
[10.85621171  2.50977763  4.15371673]
```

Takeaways: Comparing the single trial to 24 trials derived registration matrix, gives the corresponding bias and TAE.

BIAS & Error of rotational angles (roll, pitch, yaw) <1 deg

BIAS of translation <2mm. TEA: shows that translation is more imprecise with single trials (only 4 point coordinates)

➔ Realsense to kuka registration calibration should use more than 4 points to obtain the registration matrix, to reduce the TAE. TAE depends on the repeatability of the robot, as well as the noise of the aruco marker

➔ Evaluation of position and tracking will thus be done using the 24 trials-based registration matrix. Future recommendations: optimize the registration precision and accuracy .

19