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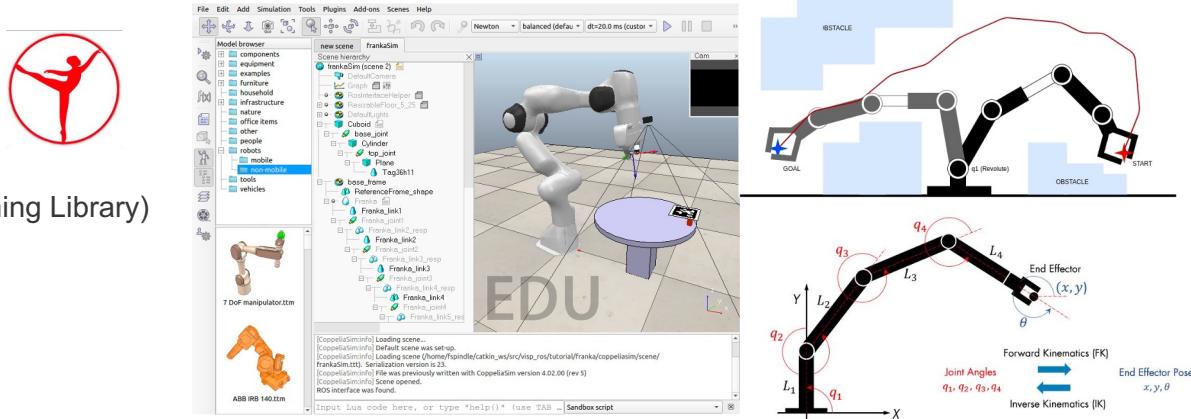
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 - Identify and avoid self-collision from given joint and Cartesian trajectories
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Task 1 - Self-Collision Avoidance

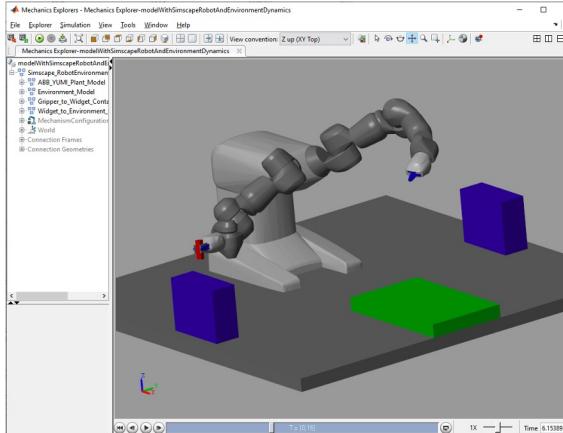
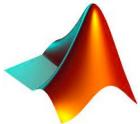
Methods and Tools

1. CoppeliaSim with Lua

- OMPL (Open Motion Planning Library)
- IK (Inverse kinematics)



2. Matlab



Task 1.1 Check self-collision from specific joint configuration

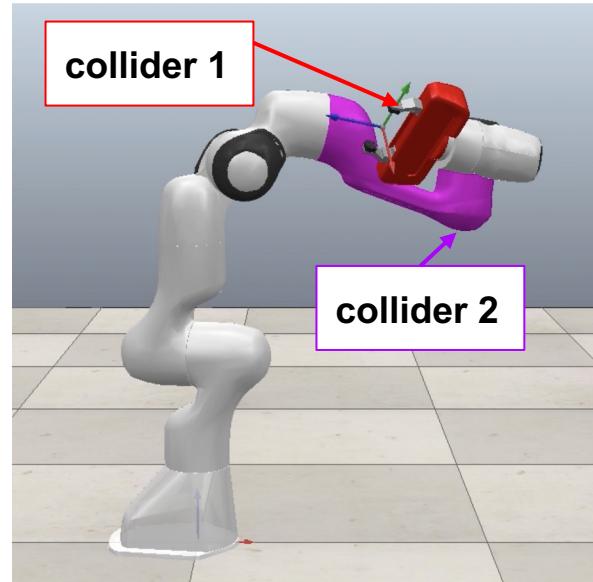
Implementation process

- Input 7 joint poses (`self_collision_specific_joint_poses.data`)

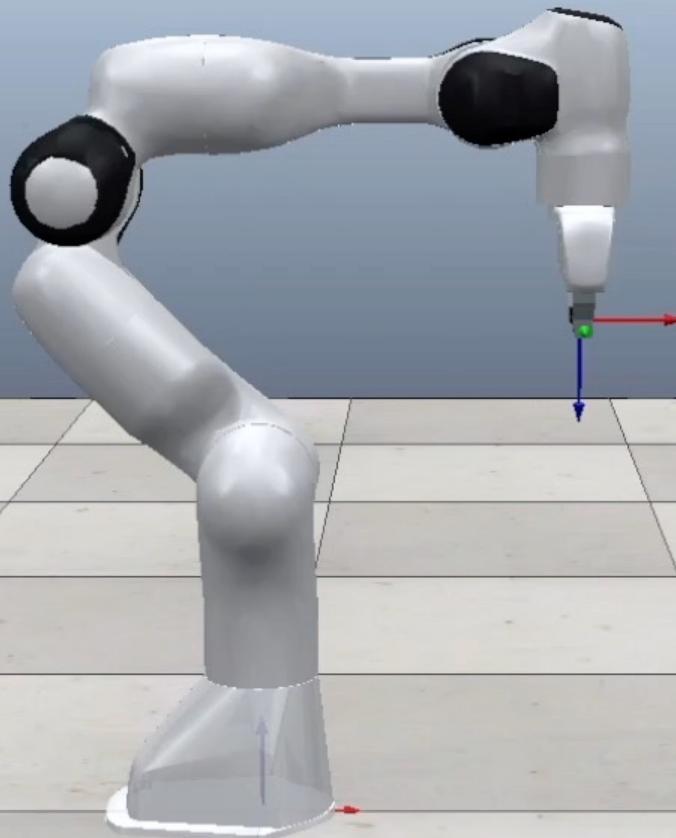
```
{"q_example": [-0.015896176064967, 0.0064190366448024, -  
0.0075707499149116, -0.035205070178435, 0.010341694431194,  
0.0093508241818754, 0.043023672042527]}
```

- Definition Collision Pairs (**collider 1** and **collider 2**)
- Check for Collision between Collision Pairs (`sim.checkCollision`)
- Highlight collisions by coloring the affected Collision Pairs
- Save results in `results_self_collision.csv` file

```
35 function sysCall_sensing()  
36     local result,pairHandles=sim.checkCollision(robotCollection,robotCollection)  
37     restorePairColor()  
38     r=sim.setIntegerSignal("co_self",result)  
39     if result>0 then  
40         -- Change color of the collection and the collidee:  
41         -- changePairColor({robotCollection,pairHandles[2]},collisionColors)  
42         -- Change color of the collider and collidee objects:  
43         changePairColor({pairHandles[1],pairHandles[2]},collisionColors)  
44         objectNamePair={sim.getObjectName(pairHandles[1]),sim.getObjectName(pairHandles[2])}  
45         r=sim.setStringSignal("collection1",objectNamePair[1])-- collection 1  
46         r=sim.setStringSignal("collection2",objectNamePair[2])-- collection 2  
47         -- print results  
48         print("collision": true )  
49         print("collision groups": ..getAsString(objectNamePair))  
50     else  
51         print("collision": false )  
52     end  
53 end
```



```
%% Save Result  
[r, state_self] = sim.simxGetIntegerSignal(clientID,'co_self',sim.simx_opmode_blocking);  
if state_self  
    [r, collisionP1] = sim.simxGetStringSignal(clientID,'collection1',sim.simx_opmode_blocking);  
    [r, collisionP2] = sim.simxGetStringSignal(clientID,'collection2',sim.simx_opmode_blocking);  
    X1 = "collision: True";  
    a = string(collisionP1);  
    b = string(collisionP2);  
    X2 = "collision Group:" + string(i) + ' ' + a + ' ' + b;  
    results(i) = X2;  
else  
    results(i) = "collision: False";  
end
```



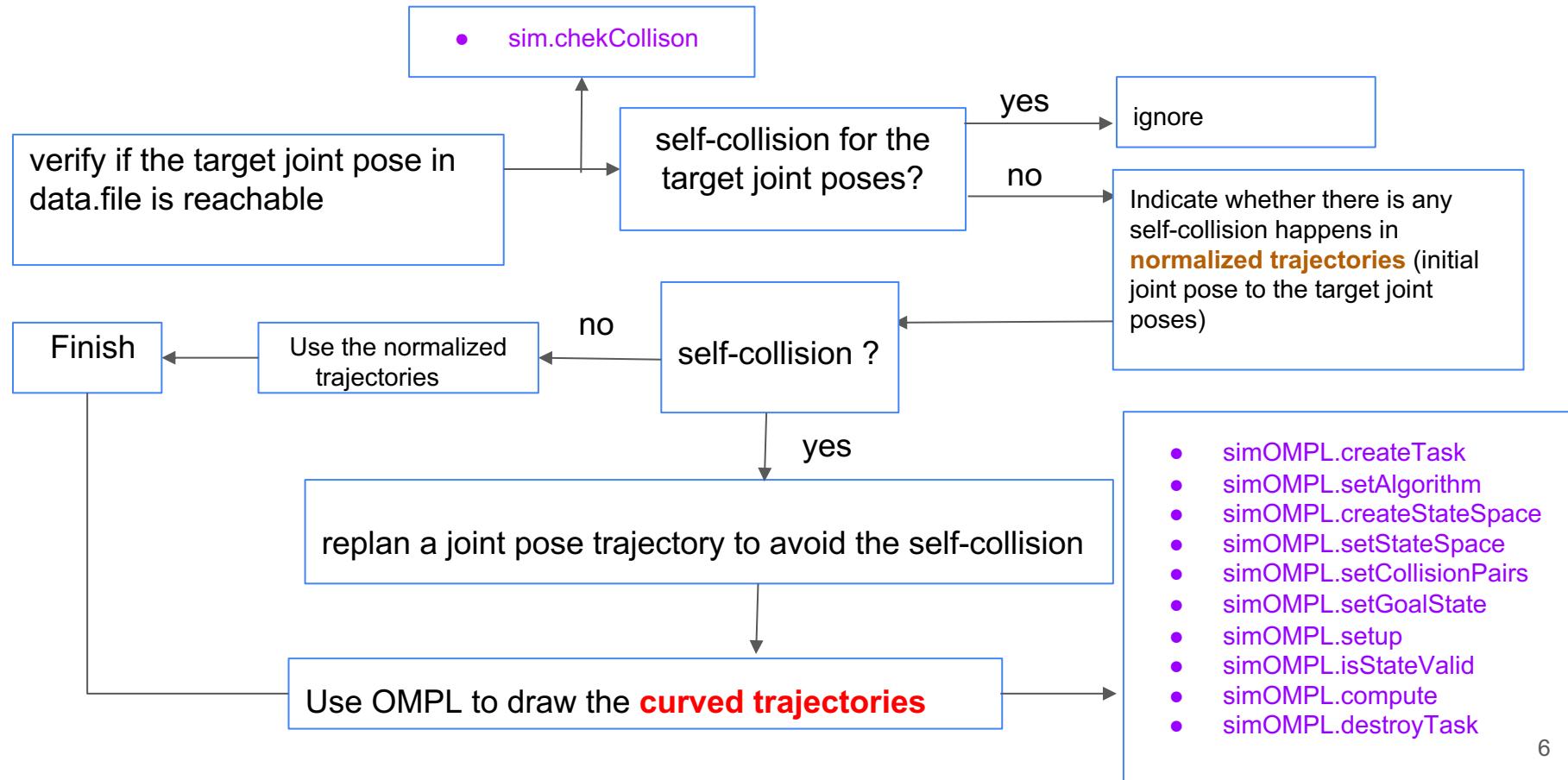
Result

1	collision: False
2	collision: False
3	collision: False
4	collision Group:4 FrankaGripper_visible Franka_link6
5	collision: False
6	collision: False
7	collision: False
8	collision: False
9	collision Group:9 FrankaGripper_visible Franka_link6
10	collision: False
11	collision: False
12	collision: False
13	collision: False
14	collision: False
15	collision: False
16	collision: False
17	collision: False
18	collision: False
19	collision Group:19 Franka_link3 FrankaGripper_leftFinger_visible

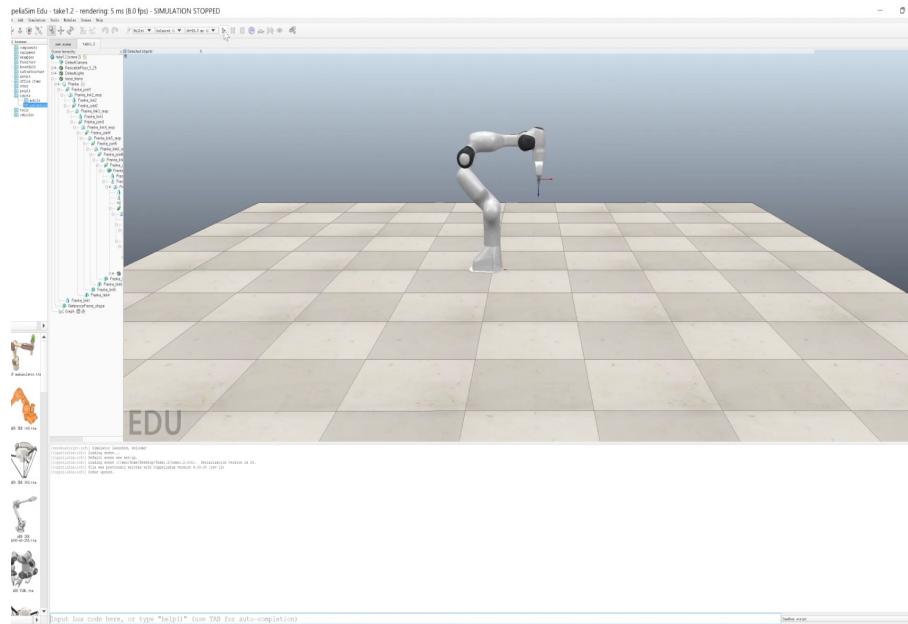
collision: False	155
collision Group:4 FrankaGripper_visible / Franka_link6	1
collision Group:9 FrankaGripper_visible / Franka_link6	1
collision Group:19 Franka_link3 / FrankaGripper_leftFinger_visible	1
collision Group:36 Franka_link2 / FrankaGripper_leftFinger_visible	1
collision Group:40 Franka_link2 / FrankaGripper_visible	1
collision Group:54 Franka / Franka_link7	1
collision Group:72 Franka / FrankaGripper_leftPad_visible	1
collision Group:80 Franka_link2 / FrankaGripper_visible	1
collision Group:84 Franka / Franka_link6	1
collision Group:86 Franka / Franka_link8	1
collision Group:127 FrankaGripper_visible / Franka_link6	1
collision Group:133 Franka / Franka_link7	1
collision Group:151 Franka / Franka_link6	1
collision Group:163 Franka / FrankaGripper_visible	1
collision Group:170 Franka / Franka_link8	1

Task 1.2 identify and avoid self-collision from given joint

Implementation process

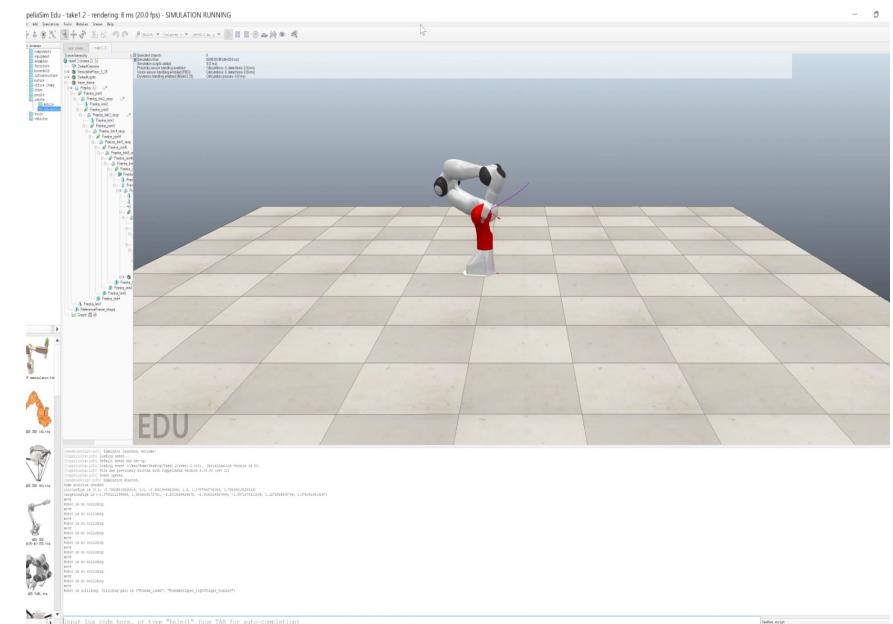


Normalized trajectories (purple lines)



Detect Self-collision

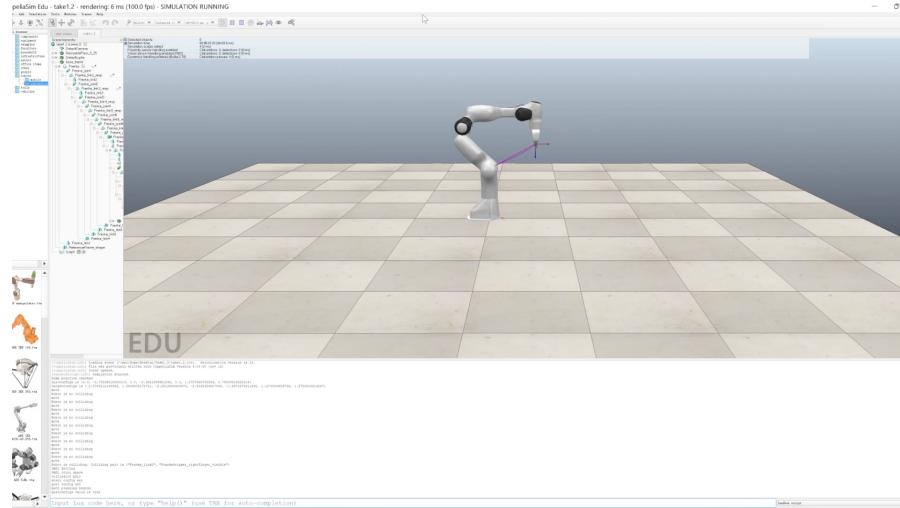
Joint poses {-2.3783212199964, 1.3806609172751, -2.2813884424578, -2.5530324557944, -1.8871673311835, 1.1272934809736, 1.3750410813247}
Collidion Pairs is {"Franka_link2", "FrankaGripper_rightFinger_visible"}



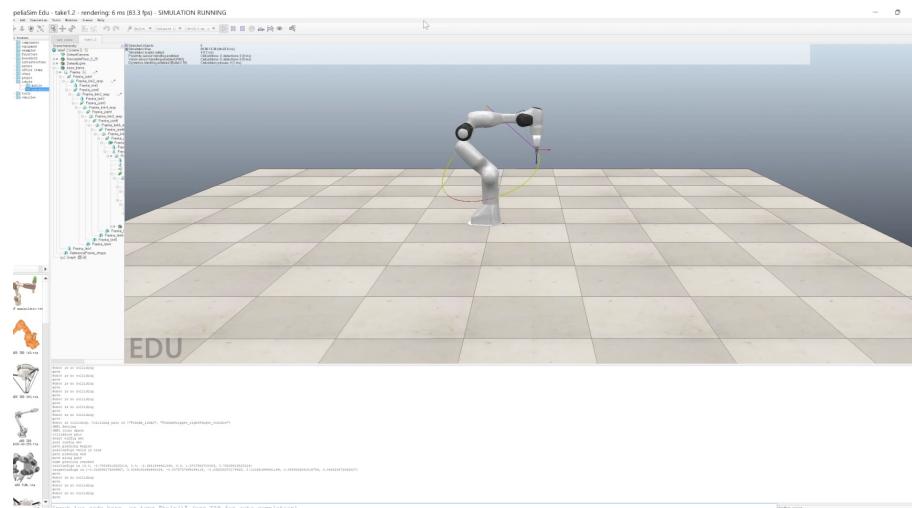
Return to start position

```
q_start = {{0, -M_PI_4, 0, -3 * M_PI_4, 0, M_PI_2, M_PI_4}}
```

Curved trajectories (yellow line)

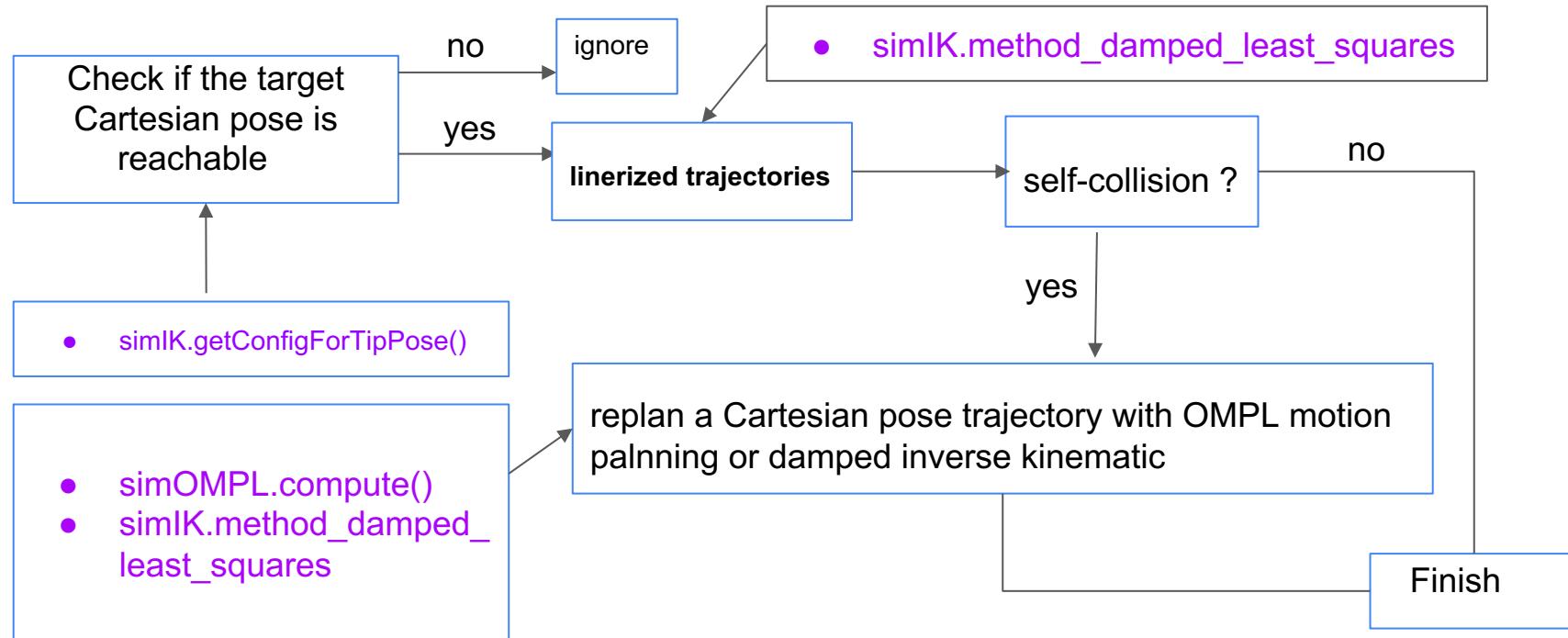


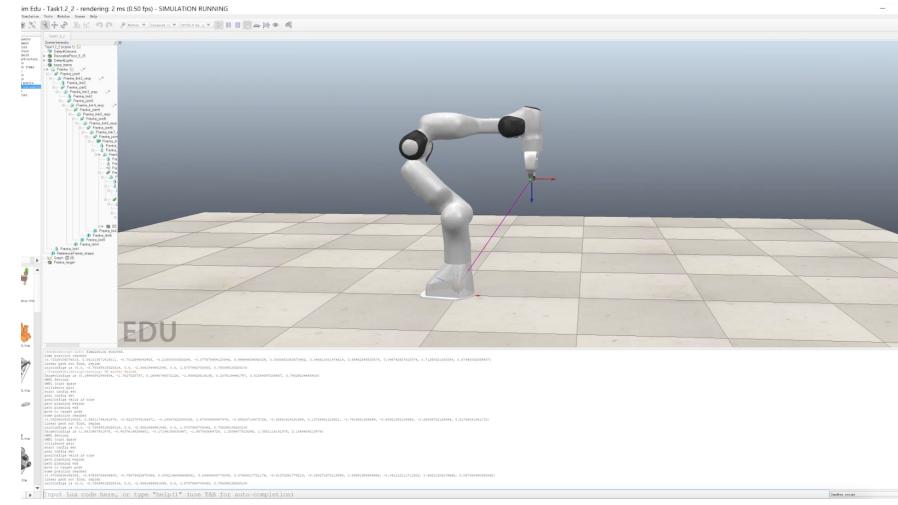
curved trajectories (OMPL)



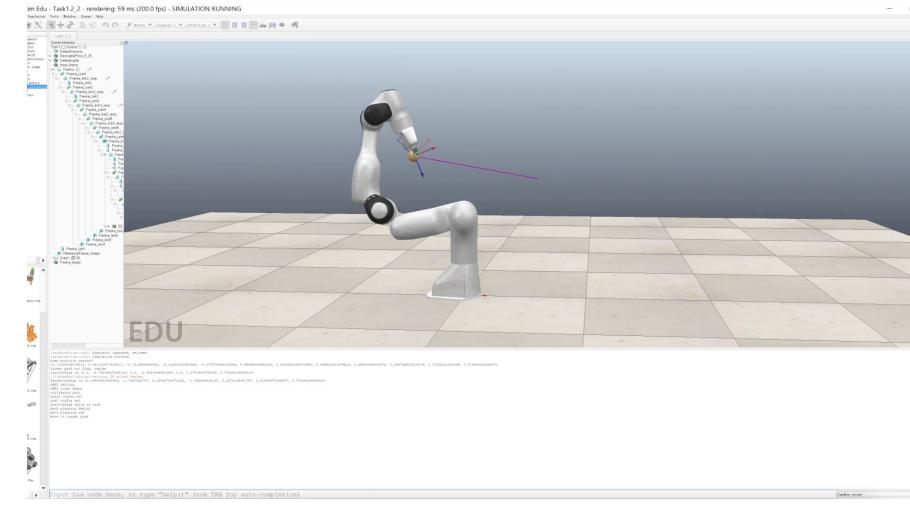
continue

Task 1.2 identify and avoid self-collision from Cartesian trajectories

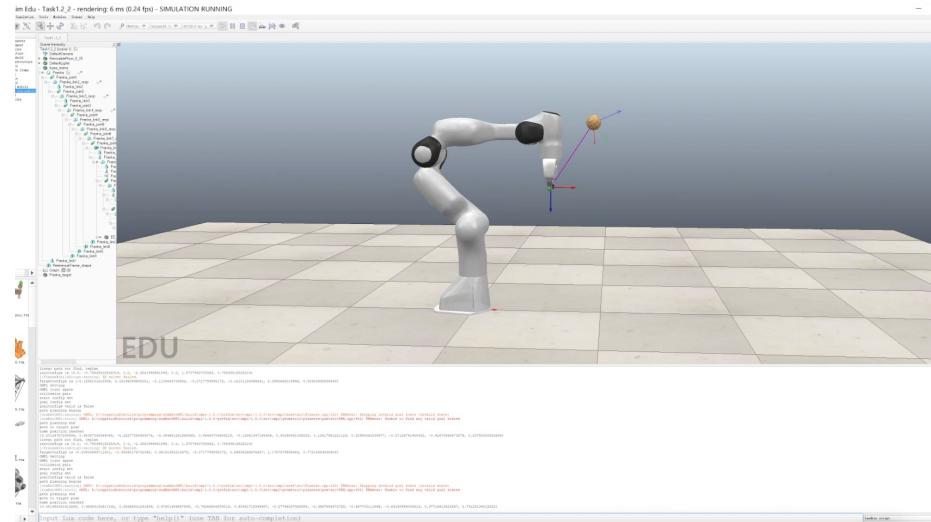




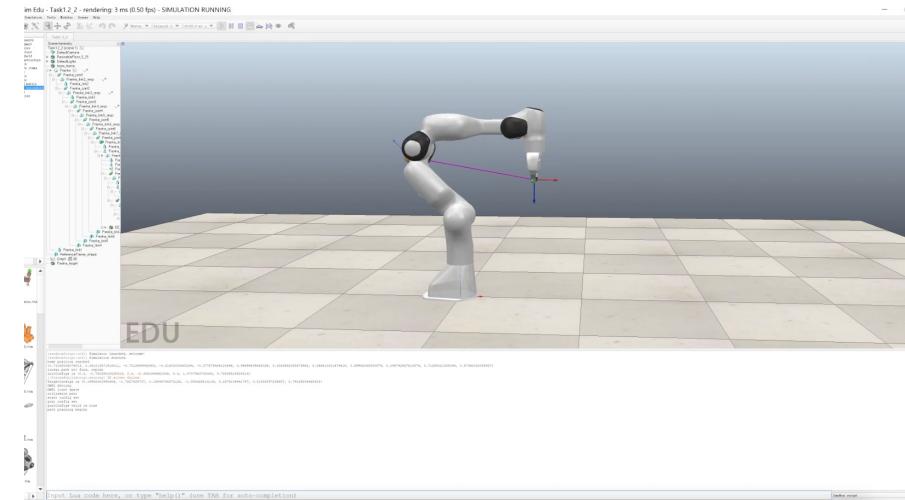
unreachable target Cartesian pose



reachable target Cartesian pose



linear trajectory



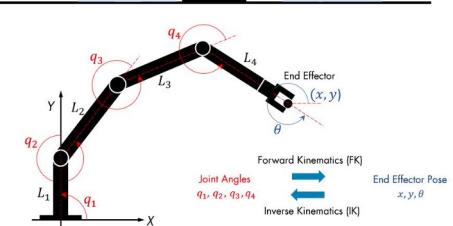
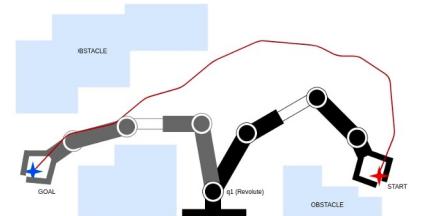
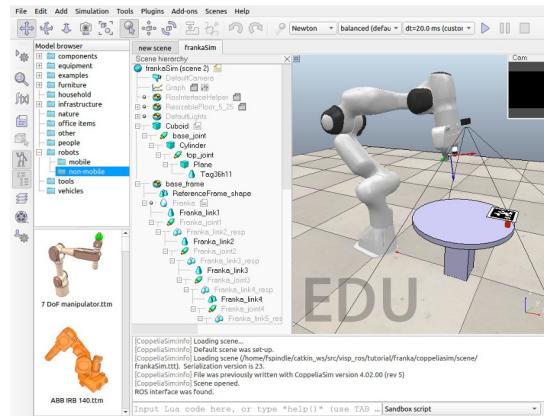
curved trajectories

Task 2 - Obstacle Avoidance

Methods and Tools

1. CoppeliaSim with Lua

- OMPL (Open Motion Planning Library)
- IK (Inverse kinematics)

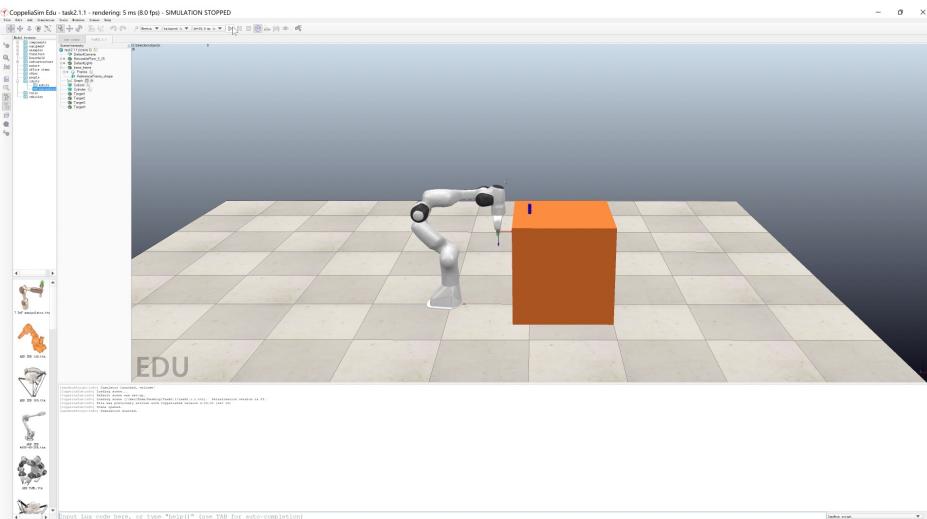
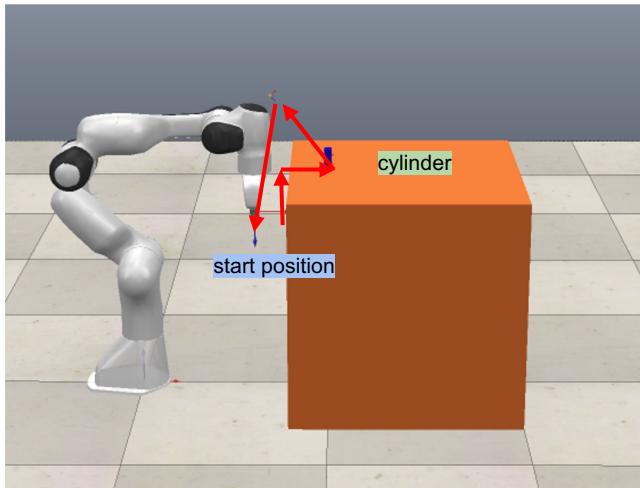


2. Anaconda with Pycharm



Task 2.1 End-effector trajectory planning (scenario 1)

Implementation process



Motion path

Motion 1	Move towards cylinder (IK path)
Motion 2	Grasp cylinder (IK path)
Motion 3	Lift cylinder (IK path)
Motion 4	Return to start position with cylinder(IK path)

Result

Example

Motion 1

Found IK path for target 1 in **t = 0.02 s**
Motion 1 completed in **t = 0.42 s**
distance = **0.17 m**

Motion 2

Found IK path for target 2 in **t = 0.04 s**
Motion 2 completed in **t = 0.66 s** distance =
0.15 m

Motion 3

Found IK path for target 3 in **t = 0.02 s**
Motion 3 completed in **t = 0.6 s**
distance = **0.19 m**

Motion 4

Found IK path for target 4 in **t = 0.02 s**, Motion 4 completed in **t = 0.74 s**
distance = **0.59 m**

Total Motion

Total time: **t = 3.52 s**
(grasp the cylinder= 1s)
distance = **1.11m**

```
-- Print all path
local len1 = 0
local t1 = sim.getSimulationTime()
path,lengths=generateIkPath(getConfig(),sim.getObjectMatrix(target1,-1),ikSteps,true)
local t2 = sim.getSimulationTime()
print("Found IK path for target 1 in t = " .. round(t2 - t1,2) .. " s")
print("Starting Motion 1")
visualizePath(path)
executeMotion(path,lengths,maxVel,maxAccel,maxJerk)
local t3 = sim.getSimulationTime()
print("Motion 1 completed in t = " .. round(t3 - t2,2) .. " s, distance = " .. round(lengths[ikSteps-1],2) .. " m")----target1

len1 = len1 + lengths[ikSteps-1]
local t4 = sim.getSimulationTime()
path,lengths=generateIkPath(getConfig(),sim.getObjectMatrix(target2,-1),ikSteps,true)
local t5 = sim.getSimulationTime()
print("Found IK path for target 2 in t = " .. round(t5 - t4,2) .. " s")
print("Starting Motion 2")
visualizePath(path)
executeMotion(path,lengths,maxVel,maxAccel,maxJerk)
local t6 = sim.getSimulationTime()
print("Motion 2 completed in t = " .. round(t6 - t5,2) .. " s, distance = " .. round(lengths[ikSteps-1],2) .. " m")----target2

len1 = len1 + lengths[ikSteps-1]
-- grasp the cylinder
print("grasp the cylinder")
sim.setInt32Signal("hand",1)
sim.wait()

local t7 = sim.getSimulationTime()
path,lengths=generateIkPath(getConfig(),sim.getObjectMatrix(target3,-1),ikSteps,true)
local t8 = sim.getSimulationTime()
print("Found IK path for target 3 in t = " .. round(t8 - t7,2) .. " s")
print("Starting Motion 3")
visualizePath(path)
executeMotion(path,lengths,maxVel,maxAccel,maxJerk)
local t9 = sim.getSimulationTime()
print("Motion 3 completed in t = " .. round(t9 - t8,2) .. " s, distance = " .. round(lengths[ikSteps-1],2) .. " m")----target3

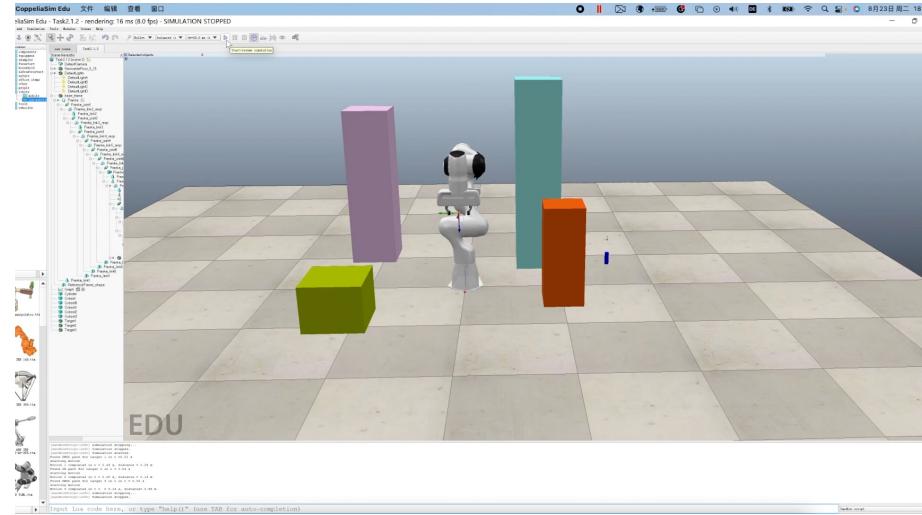
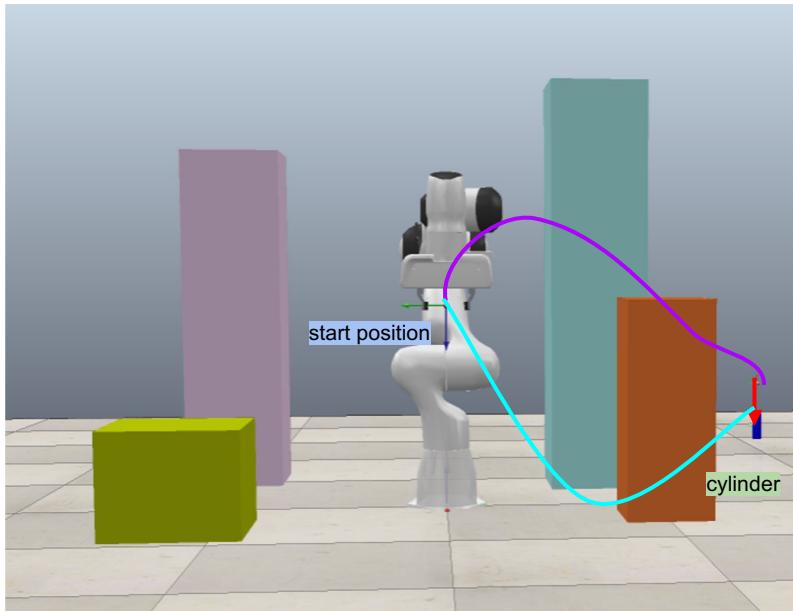
len1 = len1 + lengths[ikSteps-1]
local t10 = sim.getSimulationTime()
path,lengths=generateIkPath(getConfig(),sim.getObjectMatrix(target4,-1),ikSteps,true)
local t11 = sim.getSimulationTime()
print("Found IK path for target 4 in t = " .. round(t11 - t10,2) .. " s")
print("Starting Motion 4")
visualizePath(path)
executeMotion(path,lengths,maxVel,maxAccel,maxJerk)
local t12 = sim.getSimulationTime()
print("Motion 4 completed in t = " .. round(t12 - t11,2) .. " s, distance = " .. round(lengths[ikSteps-1],2) .. " m")----target4

len1 = len1 + lengths[ikSteps-1]
print("Total time: t = " .. round(t12 - t1,2) .. " s (grasp the cylinder=1 s), distance = " .. round(len1,2) .. " m")

end
```

Task 2.1 End-effector trajectory planning (scenes 2)

Implementation process



Motion path

Motion 1	Move towards cylinder (OMPL path)
Motion 2	Grasp cylinder (IK path)
Motion 3	Return to start position with cylinder(OMPL path)

Result

Example

Motion 1

Found OMPL path for target 1 in **t = 0.04 s**
Motion 1 completed in **t = 1.75 s**
distance = **1.58 m**

Motion 2

Found IK path for target 2 in **t = 0.04 s**
Motion 2 completed in **t = 0.20 s**
distance = **0.13 m**

Motion 3

Found OMPL path for target 3 in **t = 0.04 s**
Motion 3 completed in **t = 1.82 s**
distance = **1.92 m**

Total Motion

Total time: **t = 3.89 s**
(grasp the cylinder= 1s)
distance = **3.63m**

```
for i=1,#h,1 do
    ikJoints[i]=simToIkMap[jh[i]]
end
ikTip=simToIkMap[simTip]
local collection=sim.createCollection(0)
sim.addItemToCollection(collection,sim.handle_tree,simBase,0)
sim.setInt32Signal("robot_collection",collection)
-- 4 collision pairs: Robot and each of the four cubeoids
obstacle1 = sim.getObjectHandle("cubeoid1")
obstacle2 = sim.getObjectHandle("cubeoid2")
obstacle3 = sim.getObjectHandle("cubeoid3")
obstacle4 = sim.getObjectHandle("cubeoid4")
obstacle5 = sim.getObjectHandle("cubeoid5")
collisionPairs={collection,obstacle1,collection,obstacle2,collection,obstacle3,collection,obstacle4,collection,obstacle5}
maxVel=1
maxAccel=10
maxJerk=8000
forbidLevel=0
metrics{0.2,1,0.8,0.1,0.1,0.1,0.1}
ikSteps=20
maxOMPLCalculationTime=2 -- for one calculation
OMPLAlgo=simOMPL.Algorithm.PRMstar-- the OMPL algorithm to use

all_paths = {}
all_lengths = {}
mean_length = 0
lengths_summed = 0
n_paths = 0
for ii = 1,0,1 do
    configs=findSeveralCollisionFreeConfigs(sim.getObjectMatrix(target3, -1),300,5)
    path,lengths=findPath(getConfig(),configs)
    if lengths[200] and path then
        lengths_summed = lengths_summed + lengths[200]
        n_paths = n_paths + 1
    end
end
if n_paths then
end

local t8 = sim.getSimulationTime()
local configs=findSeveralCollisionFreeConfigs(sim.getObjectMatrix(target3, -1),300,5)
local t9 = sim.getSimulationTime()
--print("Found collision-free target configuration in t = " .. round(t2 - t1,2) .. " s")
path,lengths=findPath(getConfig(),configs)
local t10 = sim.getSimulationTime()
print("Found OMPL path for target 3 in t = " .. round(t10 - t9,2) .. " s")
print("Starting motion")
if path then
    sim.startAnimation()
end
```

Task 2.2. Joint obstacle avoidance - exploiting null space



nullspace theory

Nullspace Base Matrix

$$J(q)Z(q)^T = 0$$

```
function getJacob(ikEnvd,ikGroupd,ikGroupName) --calculate Jacob Matrix
    jointsu =simIK.computeJacobian(ikEnvd,ikGroupd,i)
    if jointsu then
        ikGroupHandle = simIK.getIkGroupHandle(ikEnvd,ikGroupName)
        jacobian,matrixSize=simIK.getJacobian(ikEnvd,ikGroupHandle)
        local n = matrixSize[2] -- dimension 6

        local m = matrixSize[1] -- num of joint 7

        local J = Matrix(n,m)
        for i = 1,m,1 do
            for j = 1,n,1 do
                J[j][m-i+1] = jacobian[(j-1)*m+i]
            end
        end
        return J
    else
        return nil
    end
end
```

General Case

$$J(q) = [J_m(q), J_r(q)]$$

$$Z(q) = [Z_m(q), Z_r(q)]$$

$$Z_m(q)^T = -J_m(q)^{-1}J_r(q)$$

$$Z_r(q)^T = I$$

One-Dimensional Nullspace

$$J_Z(q) = \begin{pmatrix} J(q) \\ Z(q) \end{pmatrix}$$

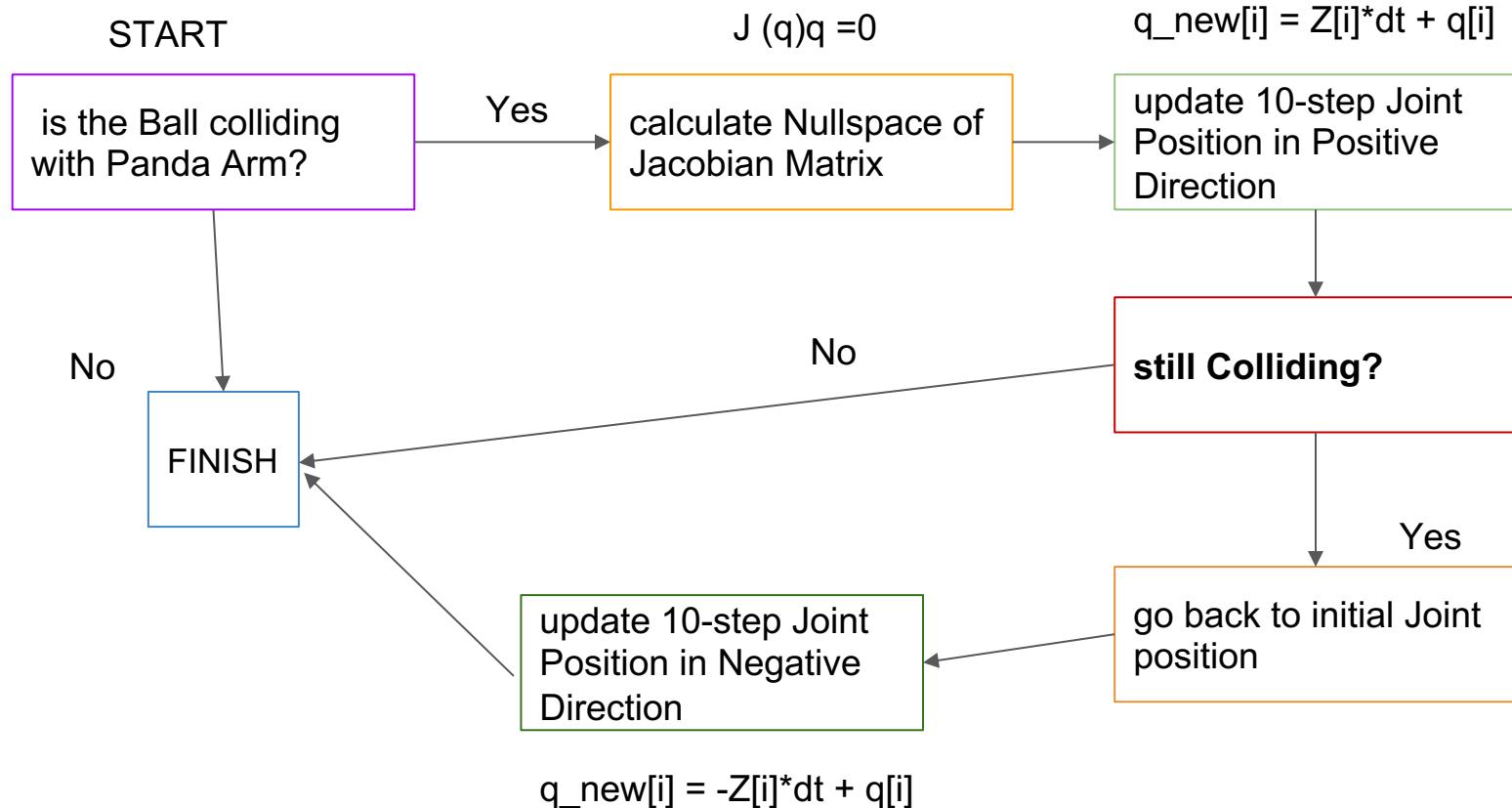
$$z_i(q) = (-1)^{n+i} \det(J_i(q)) \quad J_i(q) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

```
function nullSpaceBasic(J) --calculate NullSpace
    local Jr,Jm
    local Zrt,Zmt
    Z = Matrix(7,1)
    Jm = J:slice(1,1,6,6) -- 6x6
    Jr = J:slice(1,7,6,7) -- 6x1
    invJm = Matrix.inv(Jm) -- 6x6
    Zmt = -invJm * Jr -- 6x6x6x1 = 6x1
    Zrt = Matrix.eye(1) -- 1x1
    Zt = Zmt:vertcat(Zrt) -- 7x1
    Z = Zt:t() --1x7
    return Z
end
```

```
function detOmmitted(J,i) --General Case
    local Jo = Matrix(6,6)
    if i == 1 then
        Jo = J:slice(1,2,6,7)
    elseif i == 7 then
        Jo = J:slice(1,1,6,6)
    else
        J_l = J:slice(1,1,6,i-1)
        J_r = J:slice(1,i+1,6,7)
        Jo = Matrix.horzcat(J_l, J_r)
    end
    return Matrix.det(Jo)
end
```

```
function nullSpaceBasic_1(J)
    local Z = Matrix(7,1)
    for i = 1,7,1 do
        jointdetJi = detOmmitted(J,i)
        Z[i] = (-1)^(7+i)*jointdetJi --One-Dimensional Nullspace
    end
    return Z
end
```

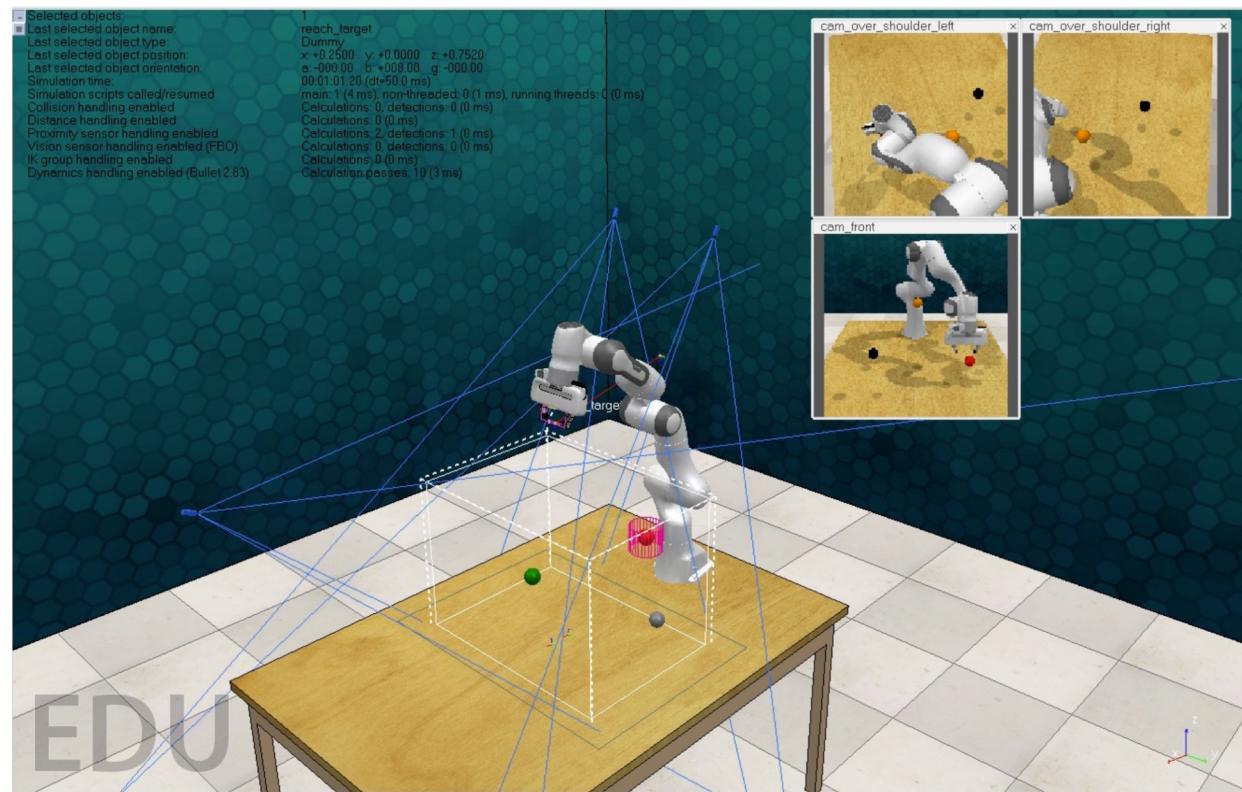
Null space obstacle avoidance flow chart



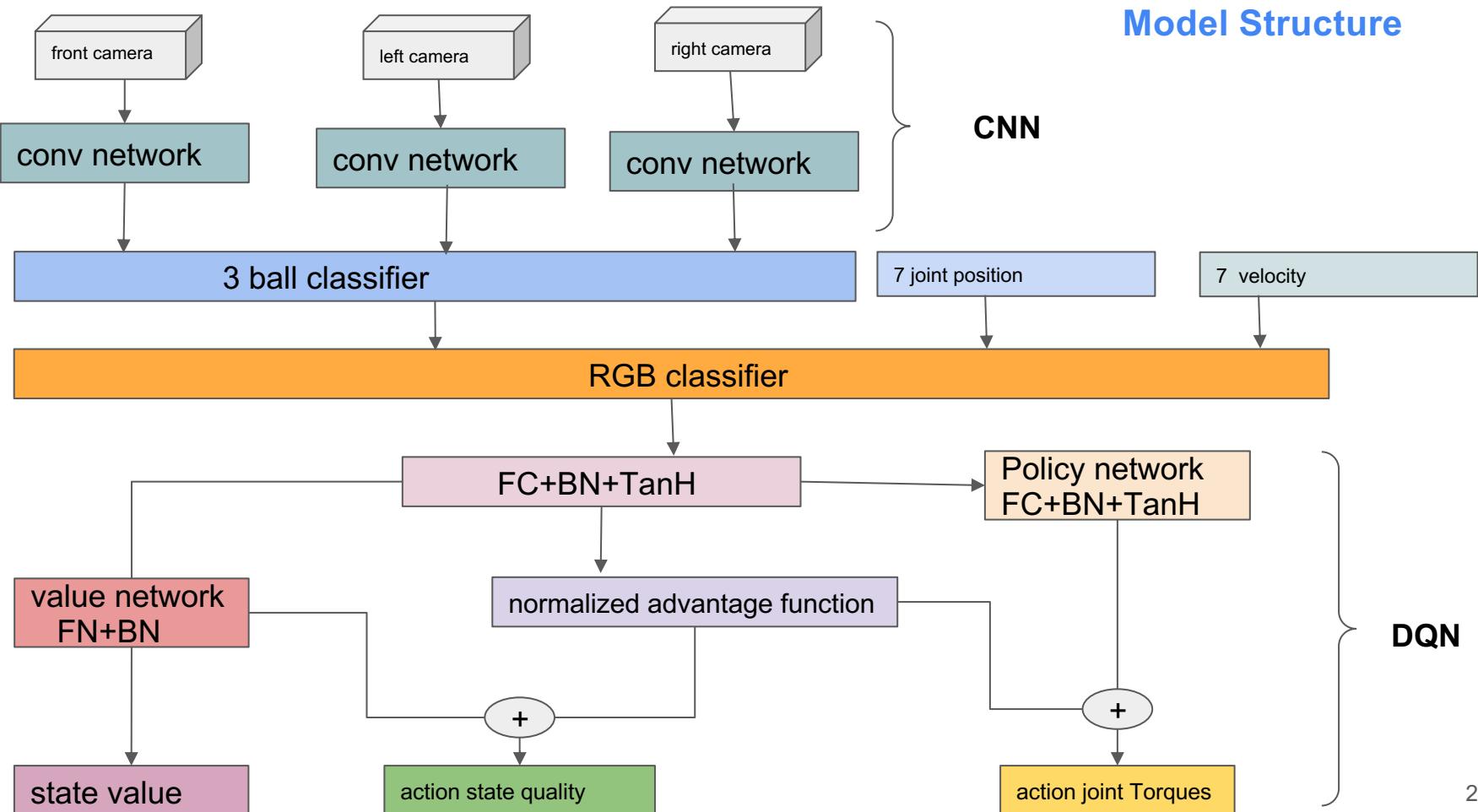
Task 2.3. Learning - vision-based obstacle avoidance (RLBench)

Train scenario

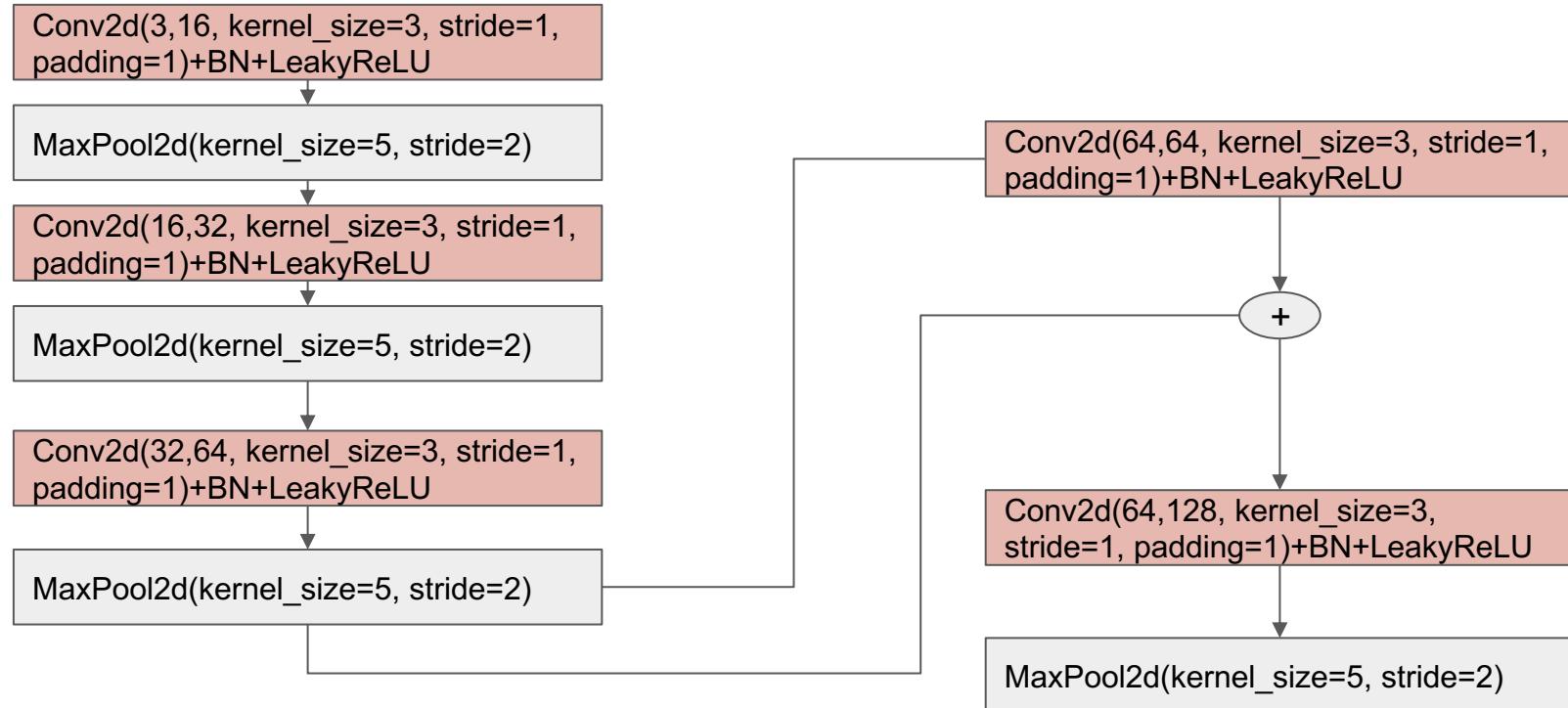
2 obstacle balls with 3 cameras



Model Structure

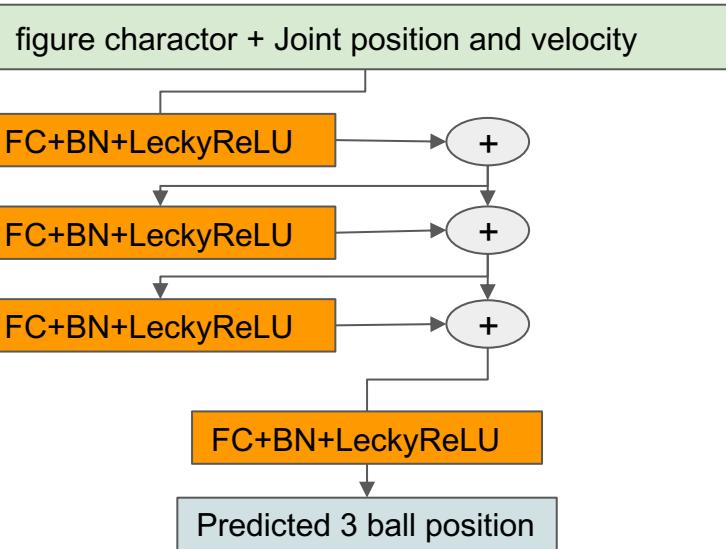


Detailed network structure: Convolutional neural network

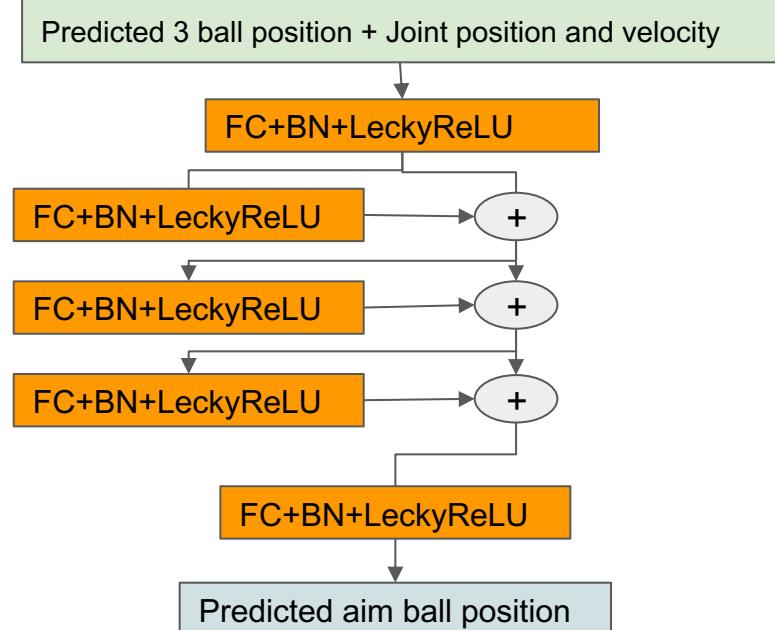


Detailed network structure: Fully connection network

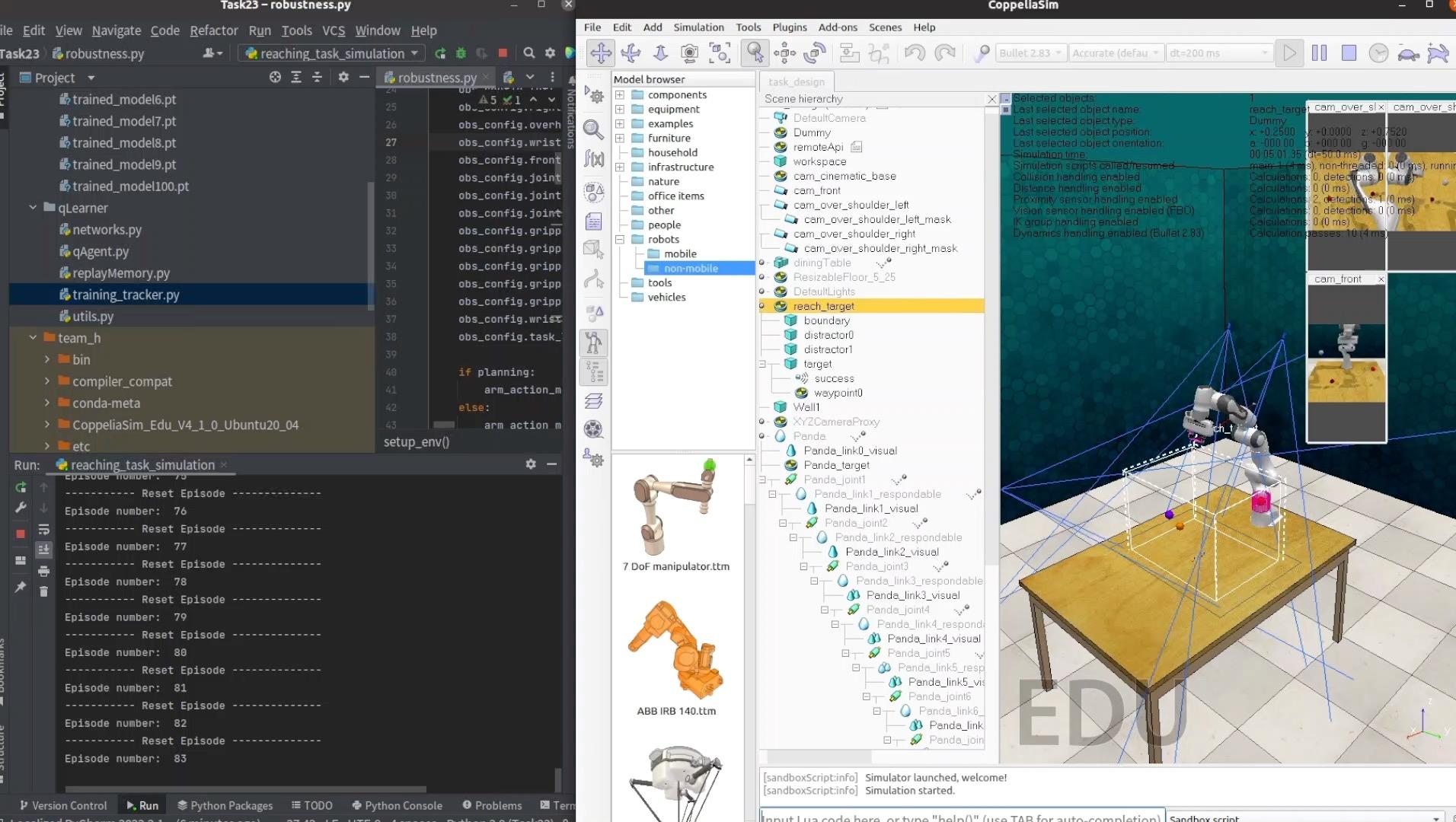
3 ball classifier



RGB classifier



- optimizer: RMSProp
- Loss: LSE

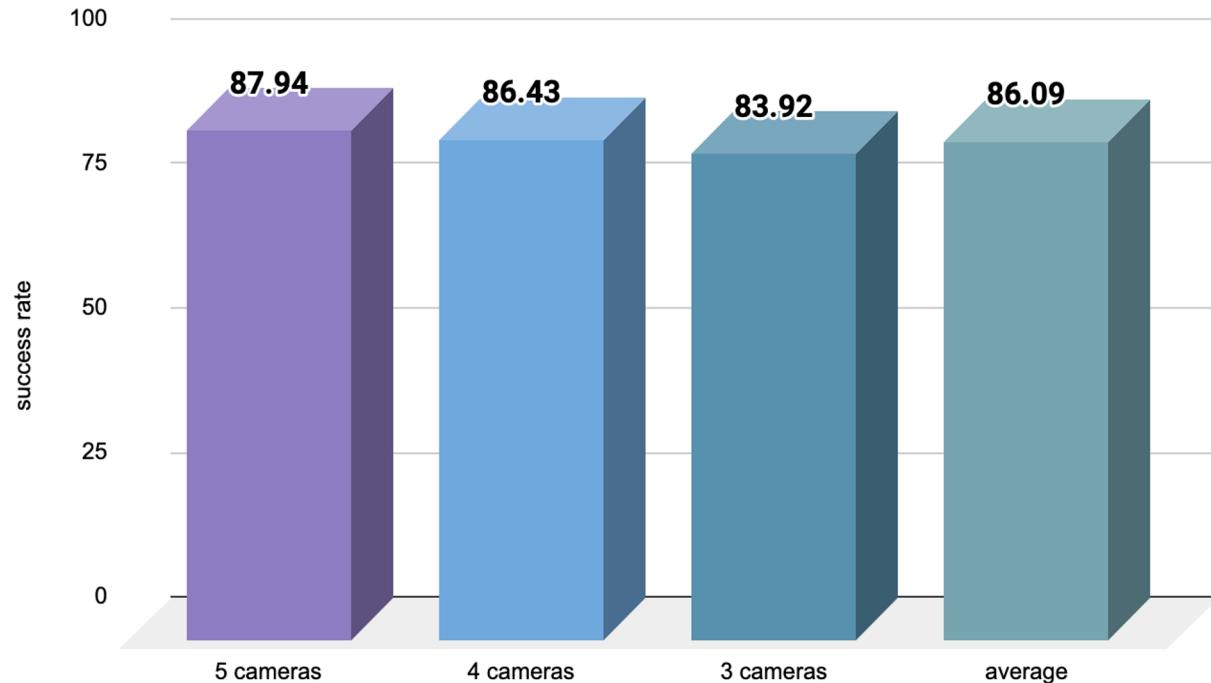


Result

Trained model 8 (best model)

Test scenarios

1. 2 obstacle balls with 5 cameras
2. 2 obstacle balls with 4 cameras
3. 2 obstacle balls with 3 cameras



Bullet 2.83 Accurate (defau dt=200 ms)

Model browser

- components
- equipment
- examples
- furniture
- household
- infrastructure
- nature
- office items
- other
- people
- robots
- mobile
- non-mobile
- tools
- vehicles

task_design

Scene hierarchy

- DefaultCamera
- Dummy
- remoteApi
- workspace
- cam_cinematic_base
- cam_front
- cam_over_shoulder_left
- cam_over_shoulder_left_mask
- cam_over_shoulder_right
- cam_over_shoulder_right_mask
- diningTable
- ResizableFloor_5_25
- DefaultLights
- reach_target

 - boundary
 - distractor0
 - distractor1
 - target

 - success
 - waypoint0

 - Wall1
 - XYZCameraProxy
 - Panda

 - Panda_link0_visual
 - Panda_target

 - Panda_joint

 - Panda_link1_respondable
 - Panda_link1_visual
 - Panda_link2_respondable
 - Panda_link2_visual
 - Panda_link3_respondable
 - Panda_link3_visual
 - Panda_link4_respondable
 - Panda_link4_visual
 - Panda_link5_respondable
 - Panda_link5_visual
 - Panda_link6_respondable
 - Panda_link6_visual
 - Panda_link7_respondable
 - Panda_link7_visual

Selected objects

1 reach_target
Dummy
x +0.2500 v +0.0000 z +0.7520
a -000.00 R +000.00 g -000.00
00:03:25 20 (dt=50.0 ms)
main: 1 (3 ms), non-threaded: 0 (0 ms), running threads: 0 (1 ms)
Calculations: 0, detections: 0 (0 ms)
Calculations: 0 (0 ms)
Calculations: 2, detections: 1 (0 ms)
Calculations: 0, detections: 0 (0 ms)
Calculations: 0 (0 ms)
Calculations: 0 (0 ms)
Calculations: 0 (0 ms)

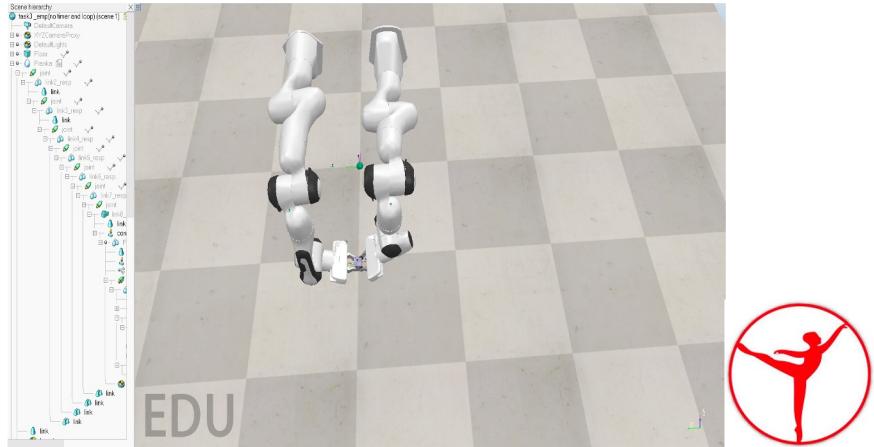
Input Lua code here, or type "help()" (use TAB for auto-completion)

Sandbox script

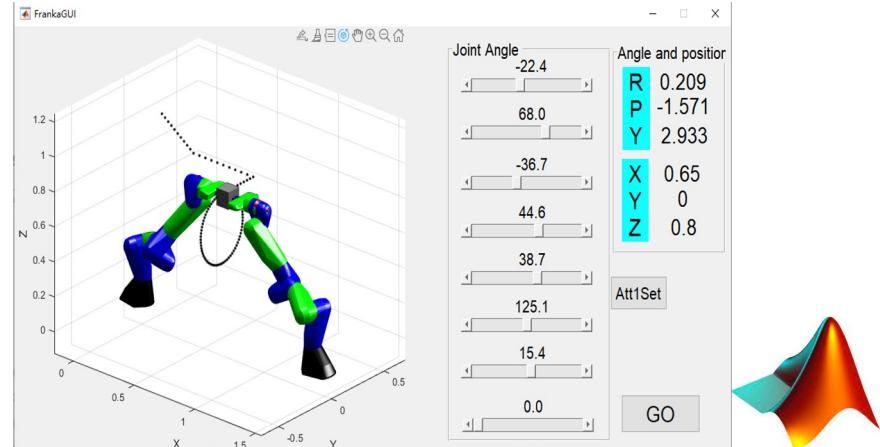
Task 3 Bimanual Manipulation

Methods and Tools

1. CoppeliaSim with Lua

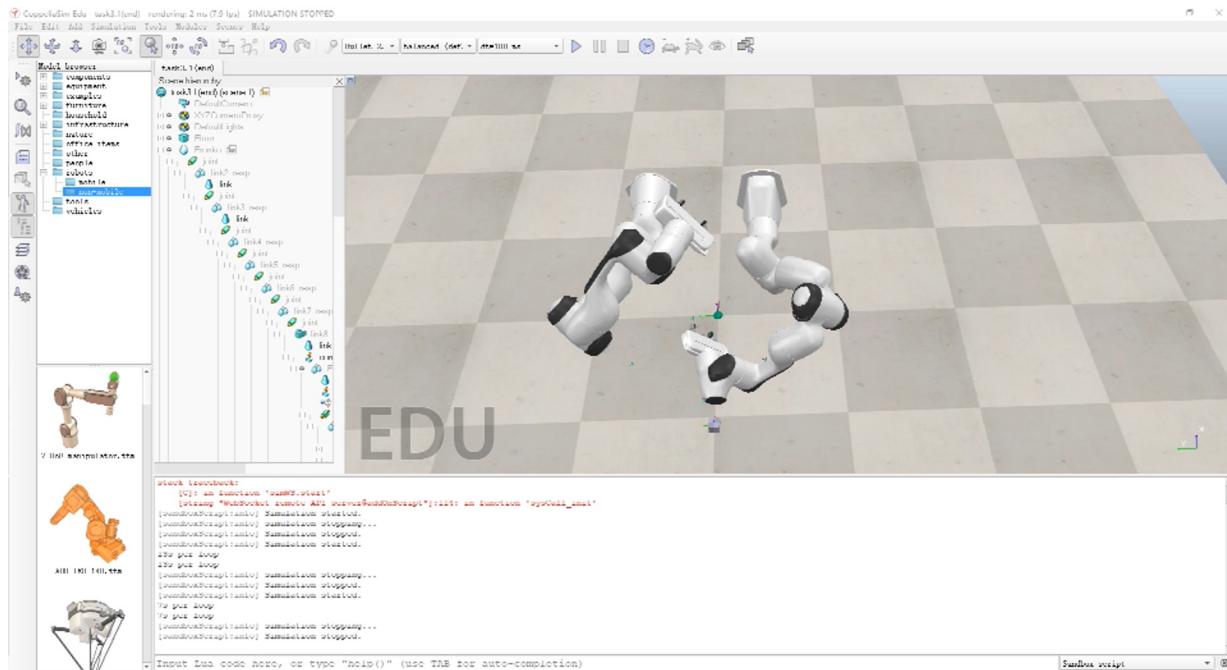


2. Matlab GUI



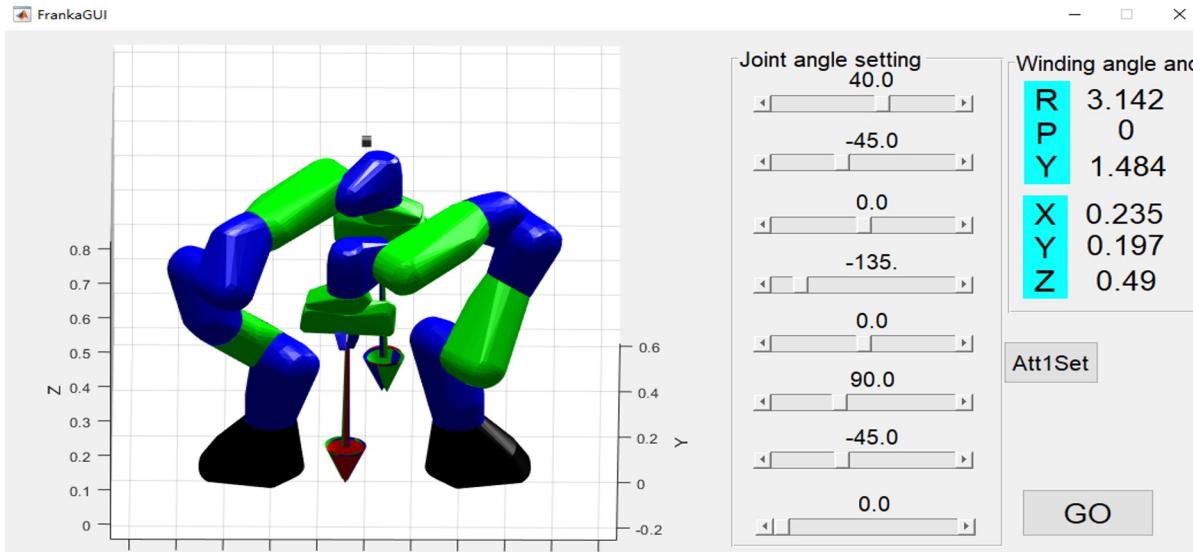
Problems of 3.1

- The actual pinch time should not be an integer
- Lack of knowledge to set the exact pinch state
- print the already set pause

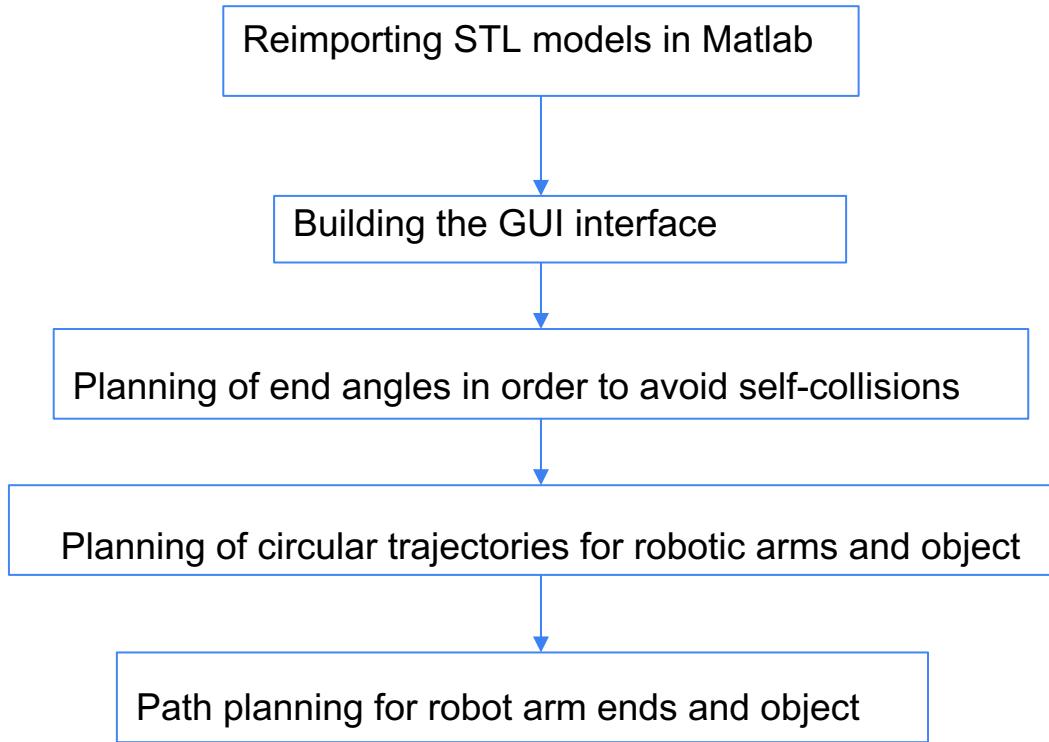


Implementation process

- Build GUI interface
- Import the joint model of the robot arm and build the object model
- Set the transport path **and check for self-collision**
- The carrying path is represented by interpolation with the insertion of black dots.
- Save results in `FrankaGUI.m`



Task 3.2 End-effector trajectory planning



Result

- The left robot arm carries the object to the starting point
- The end of the right robot arm moves to the starting point
- Collaborative handling and return to the starting point

The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2022a interface with the 'FrankaGUI.m' script open in the editor. The script contains code for controlling a Franka Emika robot arm. It includes functions for calculating movement matrices and updating slider values to reflect current joint angles. The command window below shows the script being run three times, resulting in the output 'fx'.

```
[PosAtt,T1,T2,T3,T4,T5,T6,T7] = Franka_FK(q1,q2,q3,q4,q5,q6,q7,Ttool);
Tal = rpy2rotm(PosAtt(1),PosAtt(2),PosAtt(3),PosAtt(4),PosAtt(5),PosAtt(6)); % Movement matrix for robot arm 1 as a whole 机械臂1整体的运动矩阵
% disp(Tal)
% R(Roll) 指绕X轴转的角度, P(Pitch) 指绕Y轴转的角度 Y(Yaw) 指绕Z轴转的角度

% Update slider values 更新滑块值
set(handles.slider1, 'Value', q1*180/pi);
set(handles.slider3, 'Value', q2*180/pi);
set(handles.slider4, 'Value', q3*180/pi);
set(handles.slider5, 'Value', q4*180/pi);
set(handles.slider6, 'Value', q5*180/pi);
set(handles.slider7, 'Value', q6*180/pi);
set(handles.slider8, 'Value', q7*180/pi);
set(handles.slider9, 'Value', qd);

% Update slider display values 更新滑块显示值
set(handles.text2, 'String', num2str(sprintf('%1f', get(handles.slider1, 'Value'))));
set(handles.text3, 'String', num2str(sprintf('%1f', get(handles.slider3, 'Value'))));
set(handles.text4, 'String', num2str(sprintf('%1f', get(handles.slider4, 'Value'))));
set(handles.text5, 'String', num2str(sprintf('%1f', get(handles.slider5, 'Value'))));
set(handles.text6, 'String', num2str(sprintf('%1f', get(handles.slider6, 'Value'))));
set(handles.text7, 'String', num2str(sprintf('%1f', get(handles.slider7, 'Value'))));
set(handles.text8, 'String', num2str(sprintf('%1f', get(handles.slider8, 'Value'))));
set(handles.text9, 'String', num2str(sprintf('%1f', get(handles.slider9, 'Value'))));

update(handles)
```

命令行窗口

```
>> FrankaGUI
>> FrankaGUI
>> FrankaGUI
fx >>
```

Problems and ideas

- Adjust the starting pose and distance between 2 arms, a more perfect trajectory can be achieved.
- No suitable physics engine was found for Matlab, so complex trajectory planning was required for the end of the robot arm.**(better with CoppeliaSim)**
- Try to use collision avoidance algorithem to obtain more possible paths

