# 1. Physically Embodied Gaussian Splatting: A Realtime Correctable World Model for Robotics

- 1. Links
  - 1. https://arxiv.org/pdf/2406.10788
  - 2. https://embodied-gaussians.github.io
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- 3. Affliations: Queensland University of Technology (QUT), University of Adelaide
- 4. TL;DR: An approach combines gaussian splatting with PBD, which enables a world model with both physical and visual representaion.

#### **TODO**

- 1. read PBD
- 2. try warp https://github.com/NVIDIA/warp

## **Contributions**

- 1. A mechanism that combines gaussian seeds with particles from PBD, captures both visual and physical information about the scene
- 2. A real-time method to correct the particle states using visual feedback

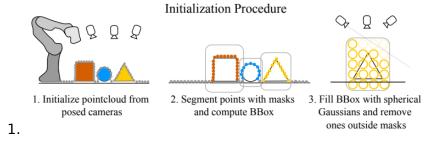
# **Key concepts**

- 1. Position-Based Dynamics (PBD)
  - 1. Resources:
    - original paper: https://matthiasresearch.github.io/pages/publications/posBasedDy n.pdf

- 2. tutorial from original author: https://matthiasresearch.github.io/pages/publications/PBDTutorial2 017-CourseNotes.pdf
- 3. useful blog: https://carmencincotti.com/2022-07-11/position-based-dynamics/
- 2. Algorithm

```
for all vertices i initialize \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x}_{i\_0}, \mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{v}_{i\_0}, \mathbf{w}_i = 1/\mathbf{m}_i while simulating for all particles i (pre-solve)  \mathbf{v}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{v}_i + \Delta t^* \mathbf{w}_i \mathbf{f}_{ext}(\mathbf{x}_i)   \mathbf{p}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_i + \Delta t^* \mathbf{v}_i  for solverIterationCount for all constraints C (solve)  \mathbf{solve}(C, \Delta t) \text{ (solve for } \mathbf{x}_i)  for all particles i (post-solve)  \mathbf{x}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_i + \Delta \mathbf{x}_i   \mathbf{v}_i \leftarrow (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{p}_i)/\Delta t  1.
```

- 1. Initialize each particle with position, rotation, mass, linear and angular velocities
- 2. given applied force, solve uncorrected position for each particle
- 3. solve contraints (nonlinear, inequality/equality)
- 4. update positions
- 2. These can be parallelized
- 2. Gaussian splatting



2. The authors transformed point clouds to gaussians with a similar approach to GaussianGrasper(RAL'24).

# **Details**

### **Initialization**

#### Gaussians

- 1. use tools to get object instance label and 3D-BBOX
- 2. filled with Gaussians(r = 4-7mm,  $\Sigma = I$ )
- 3. solving positions, colors and opacities by PBD
- 4. training with photometric and segmentation reconstruction loss

$$L_{\text{rgb}} = \sum_{\mathbf{u}} |C_{\text{rgb}}(\mathbf{u}) - C_{\text{gt}}(\mathbf{u})| \quad \text{and} \quad L_{\text{seg}} = \sum_{\mathbf{u}} |S(\mathbf{u}) - S_{\text{gt}}(\mathbf{u})|$$
(8)

5. prune gaussians with  $I_{lpha_i < 0.3}$ 

#### **Particles**

- 1. init. with given position
- 2. align them with shape constraint

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{S} = \sum_{i \in S} \frac{1}{5} m_{i} \boldsymbol{R}_{i} + \boldsymbol{p}_{i} \bar{\boldsymbol{p}}_{i}^{T} - M \boldsymbol{c}_{S} \bar{\boldsymbol{c}}_{S}^{T}, \quad \boldsymbol{c}_{S} = \frac{\sum_{i \in S} m_{i} \boldsymbol{p}_{i}}{M}, \ \bar{\boldsymbol{c}}_{S} = \frac{\sum_{i \in S} m_{i} \bar{\boldsymbol{p}}_{i}}{M}, \ M = \sum_{i \in S} m_{i} \ (4)$$

where  $D \in S\Omega(2)$  is the matrix form the quaternion a = A , can be decomposed into D = C and thus

#### Refinement

- 1. optimize gaussians, add more gaussians
- 2. remove gaussians far from particles

## **Online Prediction**

- 1. use FK to get positions of particles for the robot
- 2. use PBD to get predicted positions of particles

## **Online Correction**

- update gaussians those are only attached on objects by photometric reconstruction loss from given camera viewpoints.
- 2. reset the gaussian to original position
- 3. compute the imposed force of each particle

$$\boldsymbol{f}_i = K_p \sum_j o_j (\boldsymbol{g}_j - \boldsymbol{g}_j^0),$$