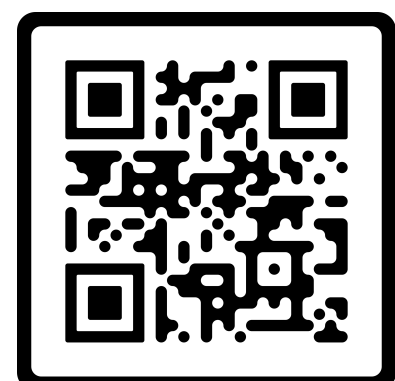


Try out OpTaS



SCAN ME

Hosted on

GitHub

Easily installed using pip.

Code snippet

Goal: (i) find a joint space trajectory, (ii) from a known initial configuration, (iii) where the end-effector must avoid an obstacle, and (iv) reach a given position (v) with minimal joint velocity.

```
import optas

T = 100 # number of time steps in trajectory
tip = "ee_name" # name of end-effector in URDF
urdf = '/path/to/robot.urdf'
r = optas.RobotModel(urdf, time_derivs=[0, 1])
n = r.get_name()
b = optas.OptimizationBuilder(T, robots=[r])

qT = b.get_model_state(n, t=-1) # final state
dQ = b.get_model_states(n, time_deriv=1) # jnt vel traj
pg = b.add_parameter("pg", 3) # goal pos.
qc = b.add_parameter("qc", r.ndof) # init q
o = b.add_parameter("o", 3) # obstacle pos.
s = b.add_parameter("s") # obstacle radius
dur = b.add_parameter("dur") # traj duration
dt = dur / float(T - 1) # time step

p = r.get_global_link_position(tip, qT) # FK
b.add_cost_term("goal", optas.sumsq(p - pg))
b.add_cost_term("min_vel", 0.01*optas.sumsq(dQ))
b.integrate_model_states(n, time_deriv=1, dt=dt)

b.initial_configuration(n, qc)
for t in range(T):
    qt = b.get_model_state(n, t=t)
    pt = r.get_global_link_position(tip, qt)
    b.add_geq_inequality_constraint(
        f"obs_avoid_{t}",
        optas.sumsq(pt - o), s**2)

solver = optas.CasADiSolver(b.build()).setup("ipopt")

# Solver is setup using solver.reset_initial_seed(..)
# and solver.reset_parameters(..). The solver is
# called using solution = solver.solve().
```

Overview

(1) Task specification

User provides task model through user-friendly syntax in Python

$$x^*, u^* = \arg \min_{x, u} \sum_i \text{cost}(x, u)$$

$$\text{subject to} \begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, u) \\ x \in \mathbb{X} \\ u \in \mathbb{U} \end{cases}$$

(2) Optimization builder

The task model is converted to a compatible format with multiple solvers.

$$X^* = \arg \min_X f(X)$$

$$\text{subject to} \begin{cases} MX + c \geq 0 \\ g(X) \geq 0 \\ h(X) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) Solver interface

Optimization problem is interfaced with open-source/commercial solvers for quadratic/nonlinear optimal control, such as

SNOPT IPOPT KNITRO
Gurobi SciPy OSQP
BOMIN CVXOPT qpOASES

Proposed framework

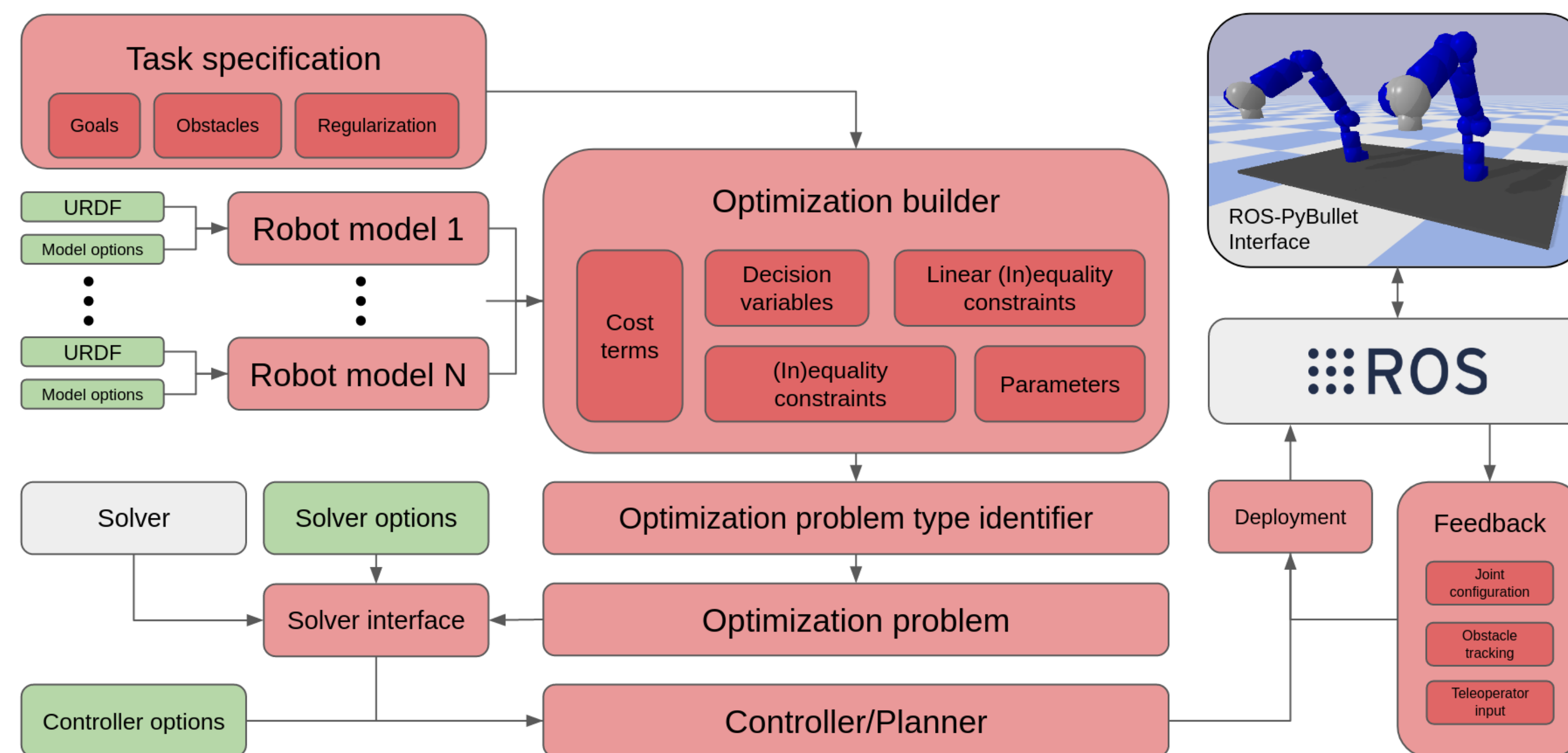


Figure: System overview for the proposed OpTaS library. Red highlights the main features of the proposed library. Green shows configuration parameter input. Grey shows third-party frameworks/libraries. Finally, the image in the top-right corner shows integration with the ROS-PyBullet Interface.

Contributions

- A task-specification Python library for rapid development/deployment of trajectory optimization approaches for multi-robot setups.
- Modeling of the robot kinematics (end-effector transform, unit-quaternion, Geometric/Analytical Jacobian in any base frame) to arbitrary derivative order.
- Easily reformulate optimal control problems, optimize in specific task/joint dimensions, and define parameterized constraints for online modification of the optimization problem.
- Analysis comparing the performance (i.e. solver convergence, solution quality) versus existing packages. Several demonstrations highlight the ease in which NLP problems can be deployed in realistic settings.

Alternatives?

	Language	EndPose	Traj	MPC	Solver	AutoDiff	ROS	RF
OpTaS	Py	✓	✓	✓	QP/NLP	✓	✓	✓
EXOTica	Py/C++	✓	✓	✓	QP/NLP	✓	✓	✓
Movelt	Py/C++	✓	✓	×	QP	×	✓	×
TracIK	Py/C++	✓	×	×	QP	×	✓	×
RBDL	Py/C++	✓	×	×	QP	×	×	×
eTaSL	C++	✓	×	×	QP	✓	×	✓
OpenRAVE	Py	×	✓	×	QP	×	✓	×

*Enabled through external plugins.

Key

MPC: Model Predictive Control Py: Python
ROS: Robot Operating System Traj: Trajectory
AutoDiff: Automatic differentiation RF: Reformulation

Performance comparison:

- Comparable performance in terms of CPU time for solver duration compared against alternatives.
- Since OpTaS enables optimization in specific dimensions, we show this increases the robot workspace.

Connect with us

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RVim: rvim.online

CAI4CAI: cai4cai.ml

SLMC: web.inf.ed.ac.uk/slmc

Video: youtu.be/gCMN0enFngU