

NEUROPROSTHETIC GRASPING IMPROVEMENT USING sEMG AND DEEP GENERATIVE MODELING

Advanced Deep Learning For Robotics

María Romeo Tricas – Jaume Gual Ramon

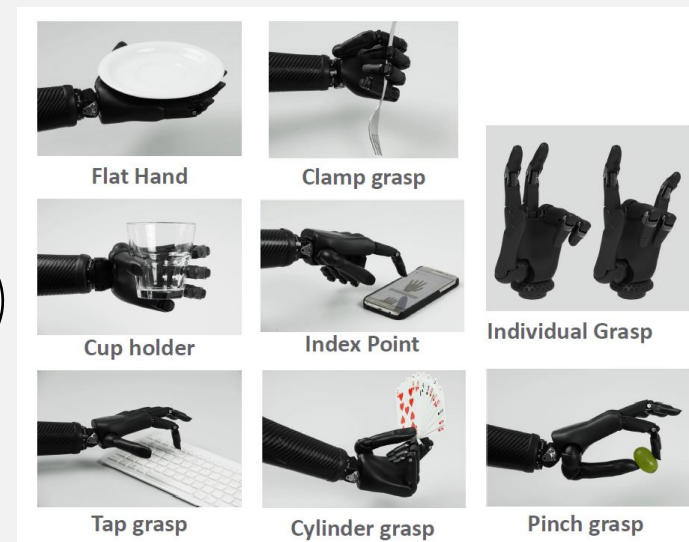
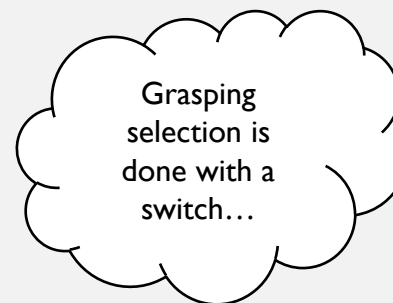
Dominik Winkelbauer

INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

- **Abandon rate** of neuroprosthetic devices for upper limb amputees $\rightarrow \approx 50\%$
- Due to:
 - **Difficulties** in usage control and grasping selection



Upper limb neuroprosthetic

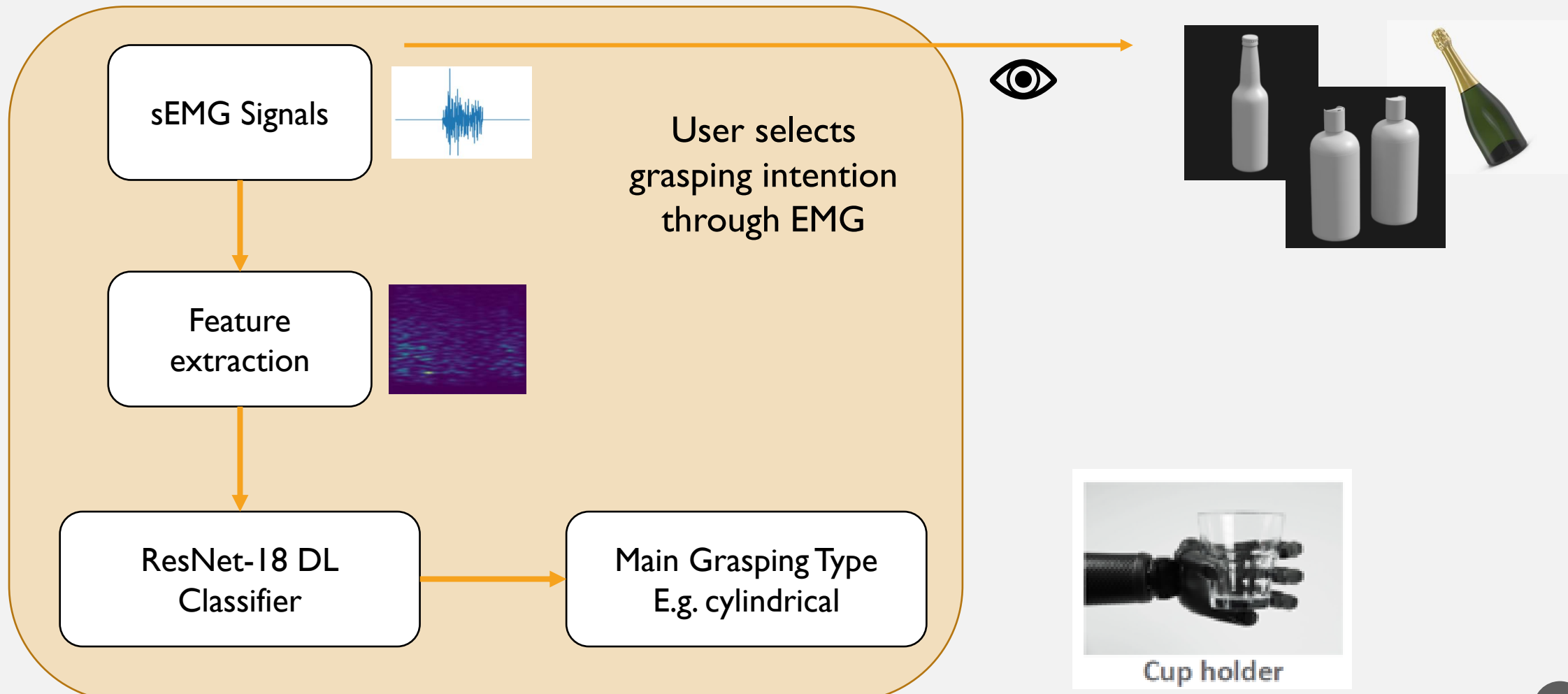


Myoelectric hand grasplings

INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

- **Our idea?**
- To develop a **reliable** and **robust** pipeline for **generating graspings**
- Ease neuroprosthetics usage

PIPELINE – 2 STAGES



PIPELINE – 2 STAGES

sEMG Signals

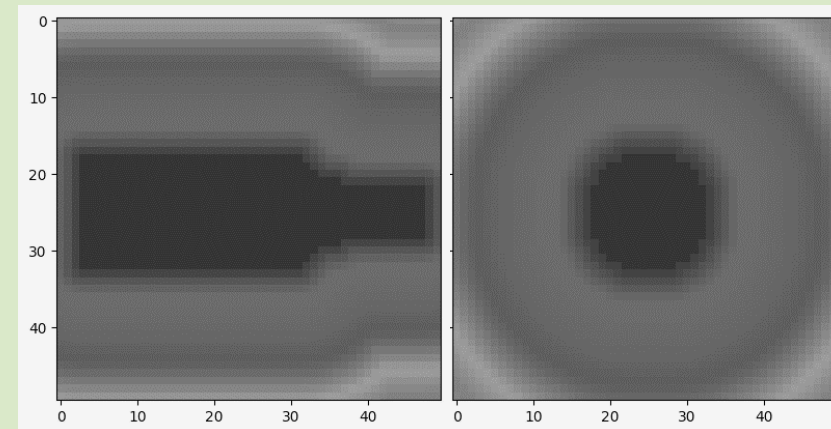


User selects
grasping intention
through EMG

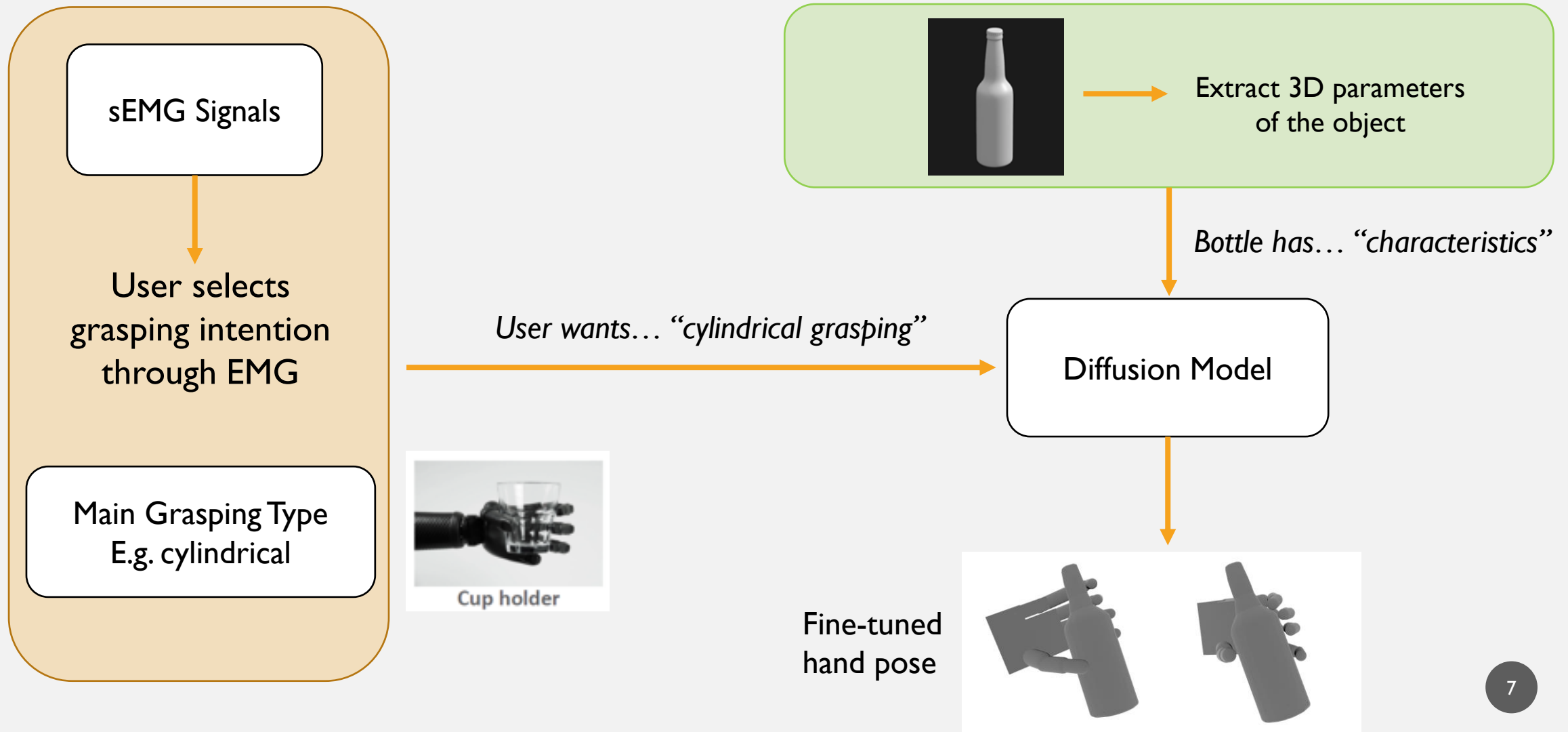
Main Grasping Type
E.g. cylindrical



Extract 3D parameters
of the object



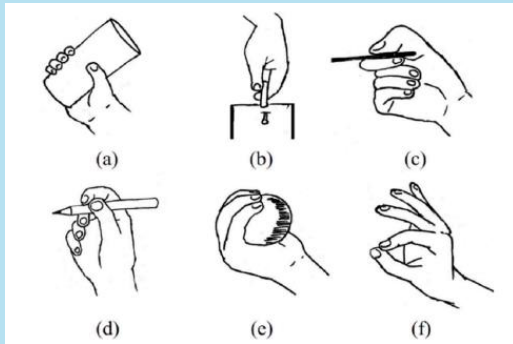
PIPELINE – 2 STAGES



FIRST STAGE – EMG CLASSIFICATION

TECHNICAL OUTLINE RECAP – EMG CLASSIFICATION

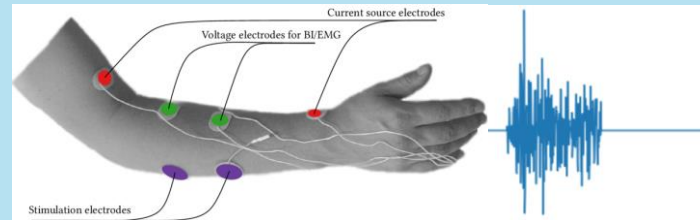
User performs 6 grasps



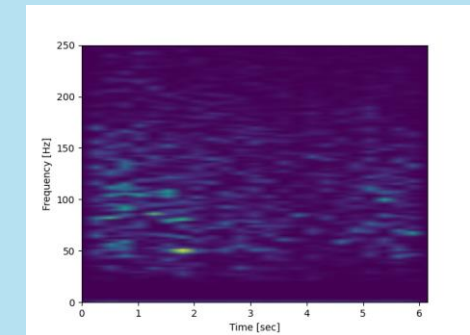
Grasp types

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| a) Power grasp | d) Palm |
| b) Hook | e) Sphere |
| c) Lateral | f) Tip |

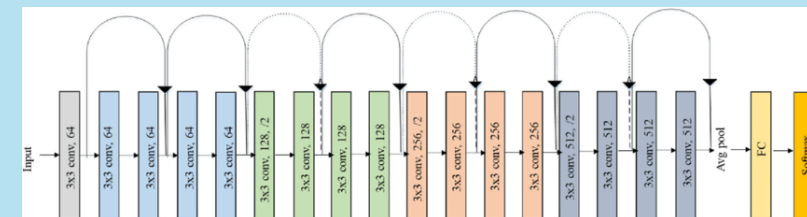
Raw sEMG is recorded and processed



Spectrograms (2 per trial)



User wants... “cylindrical grasping”

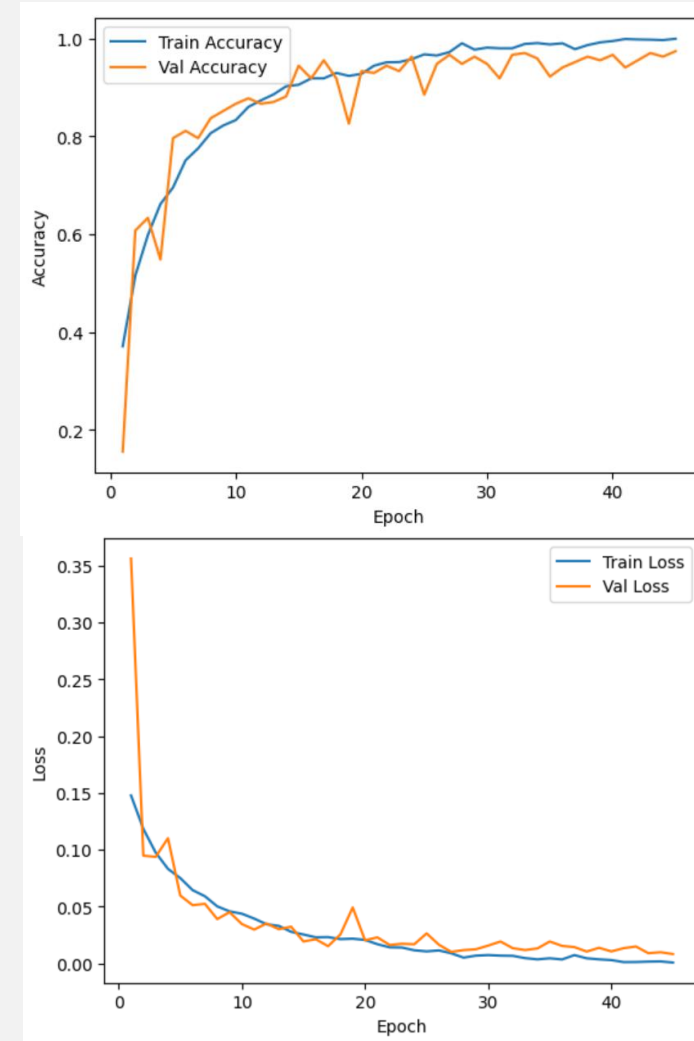


ResNet-18, 18 layers

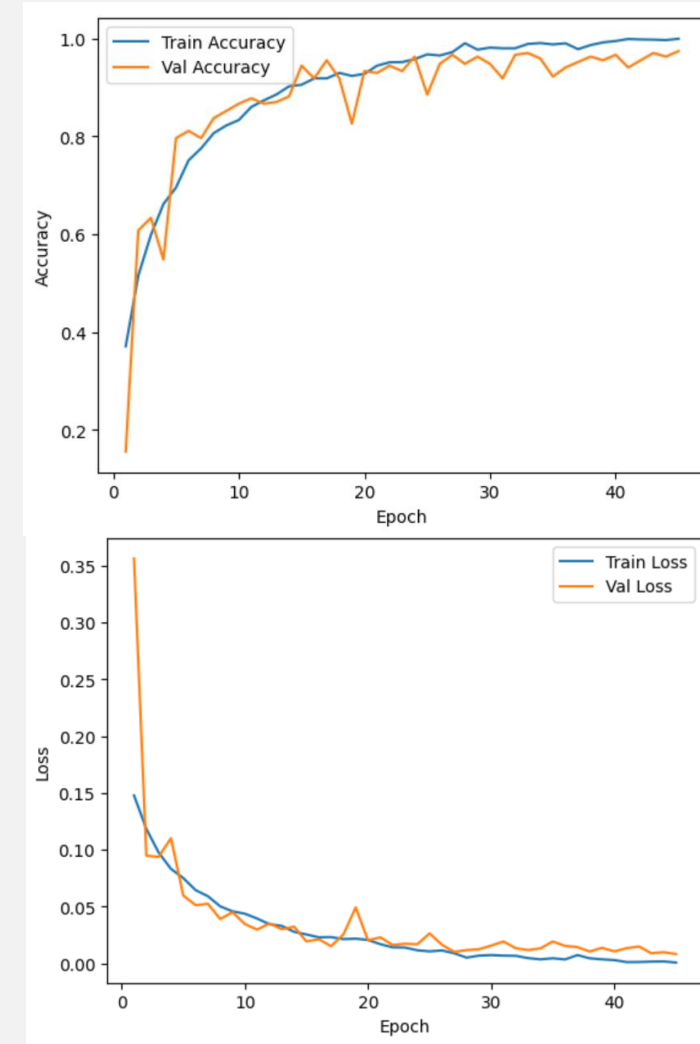
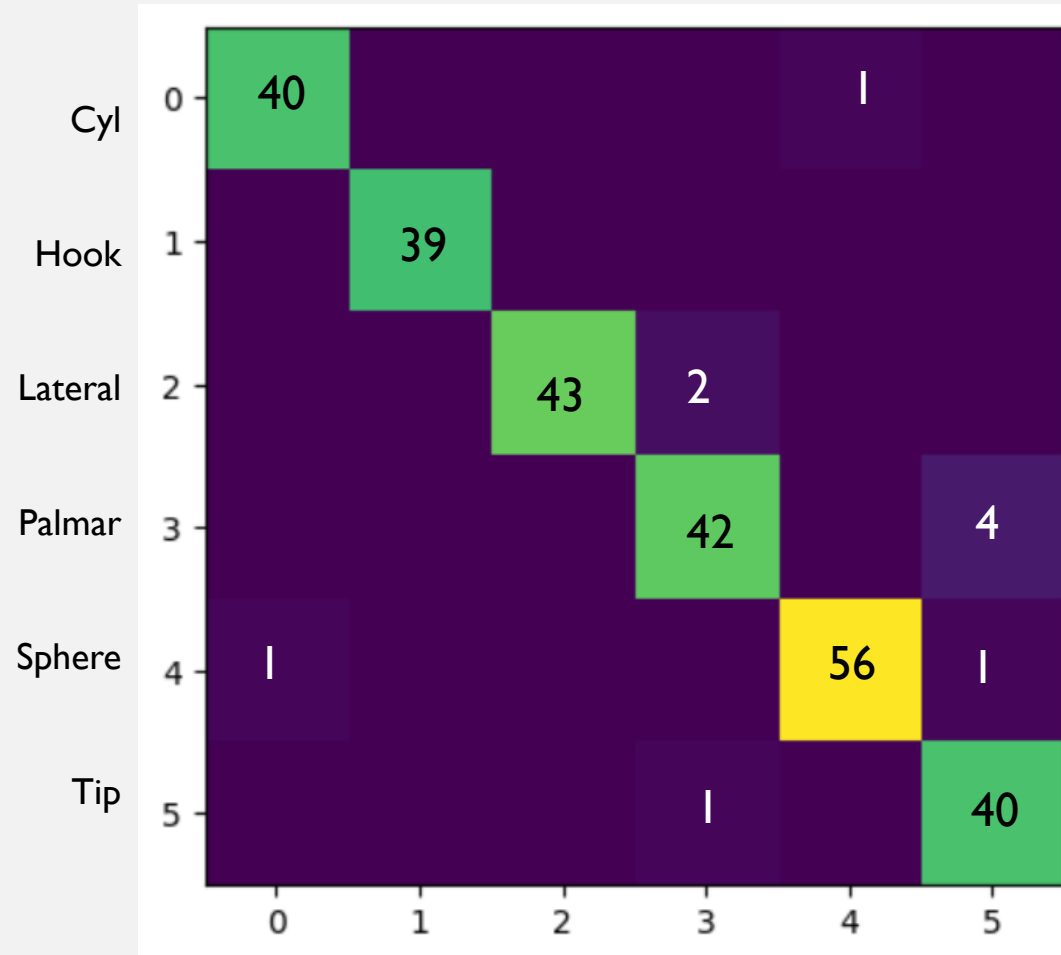
RESULTS – EMG CLASSIFICATION

Source	Average (N=5)	Reference
Testing Accuracy	95.5	99.5
Recall	95.5	99.6
Precision	94.9	-
F1-Score	94.7	99.6

Our results vs. Reference paper



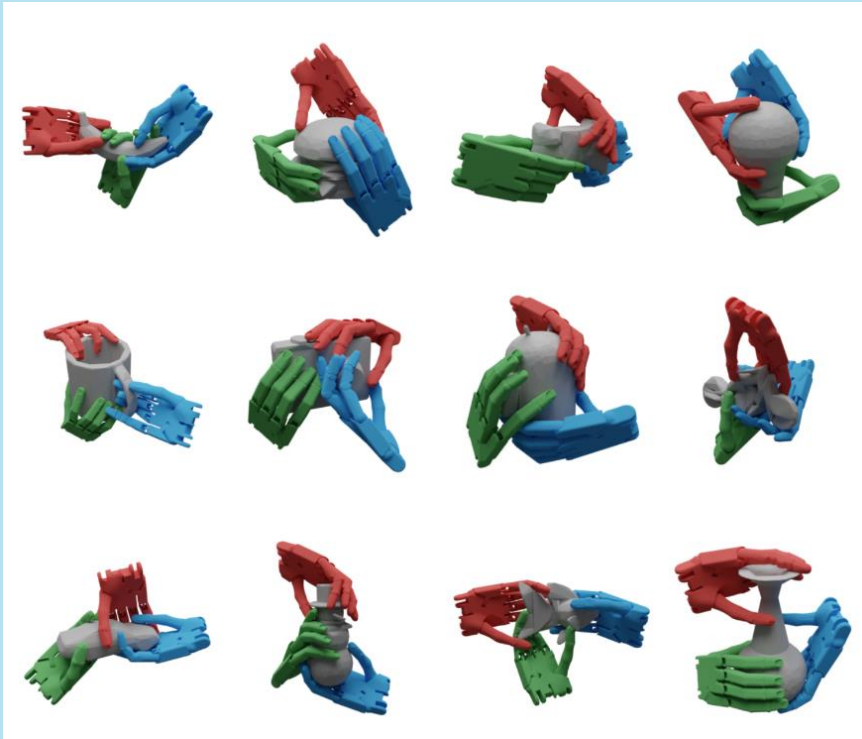
RESULTS – EMG CLASSIFICATION



SECOND STAGE – GENERATIVE MODELING

TECHNICAL OUTLINE – DIFFUSION DATASET

Original Dataset – **DexGraspNet**



Large-Scale Robotic Dexterous Grasp Dataset for General Objects Based on Simulation

5.000 CAD objects
and
1.3 M generated grasps

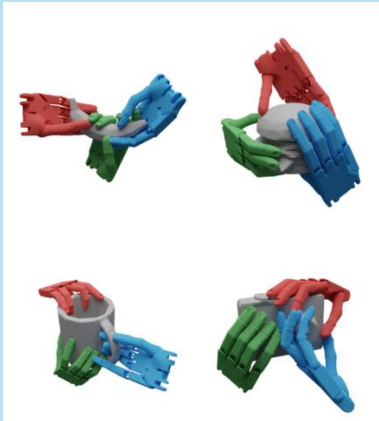
Each grasp consisted of $\{\theta, R, T\}$

$\theta \rightarrow 22$ joint angles (e.g. MCP) $R \rightarrow 3$ wrist rotation angles

$T \rightarrow$ position of wrist in space

TECHNICAL OUTLINE – DIFFUSION DATASET

DexGraspNet

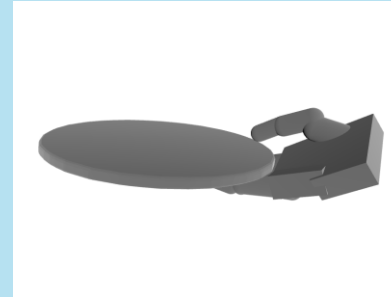


Parameters: $\{\theta, R, T\}$

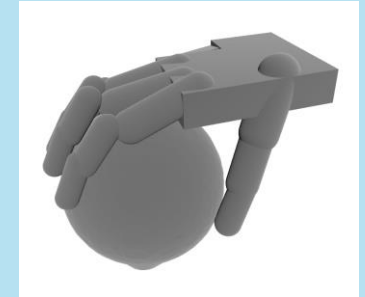
Selected reference grasps



Cylindrical



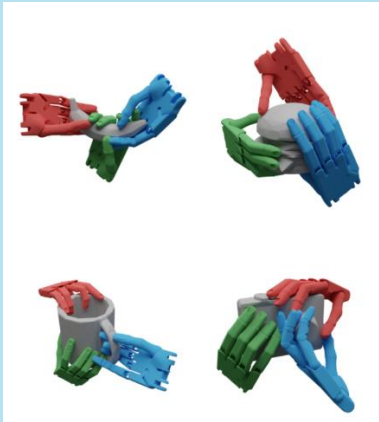
Planar



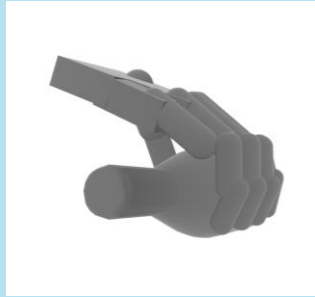
Spherical

TECHNICAL OUTLINE – DIFFUSION DATASET

DexGraspNet

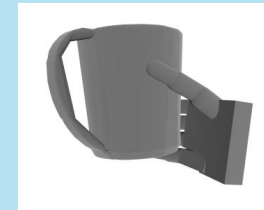


Parameters: $\{\theta, R, T\}$

Selected
reference grasps

Cylindrical

Random dataset object + all grasps



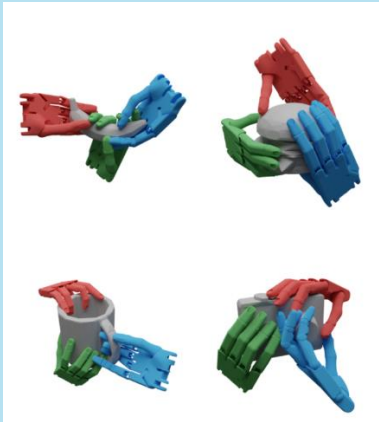
$\{\theta_{cyl}, R_{cyl}, T_{cyl}\} \longleftrightarrow \{\theta_1, R_1, T_1\}$

**Euclidean distance for 28
dimensions of grasp**

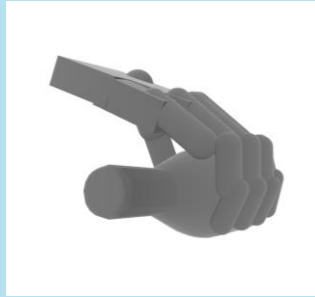
$dist < threshold$

TECHNICAL OUTLINE – DIFFUSION DATASET

DexGraspNet

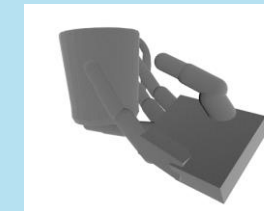


Parameters: $\{\theta, R, T\}$

Selected
reference grasps

Cylindrical

Random dataset object + all grasps



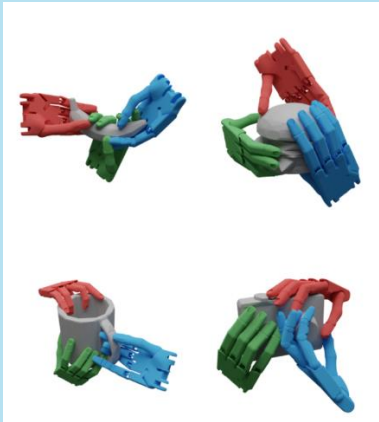
$\{\theta_{cyl}, R_{cyl}, T_{cyl}\} \longleftrightarrow \{\theta_2, R_2, T_2\}$

Euclidean distance for 28
dimensions of grasp

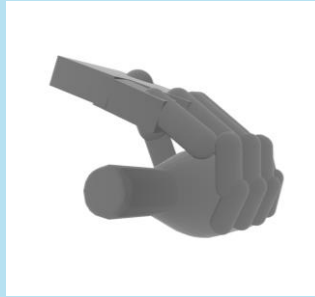
$dist > threshold$

TECHNICAL OUTLINE – DIFFUSION DATASET

DexGraspNet

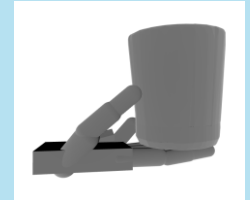


Parameters: $\{\theta, R, T\}$

Selected
reference grasps

Cylindrical

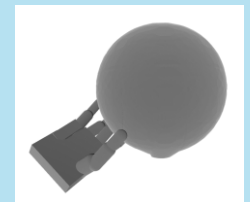
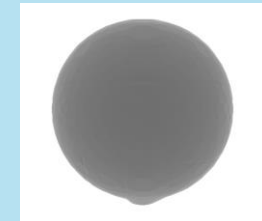
Refined Dataset



...

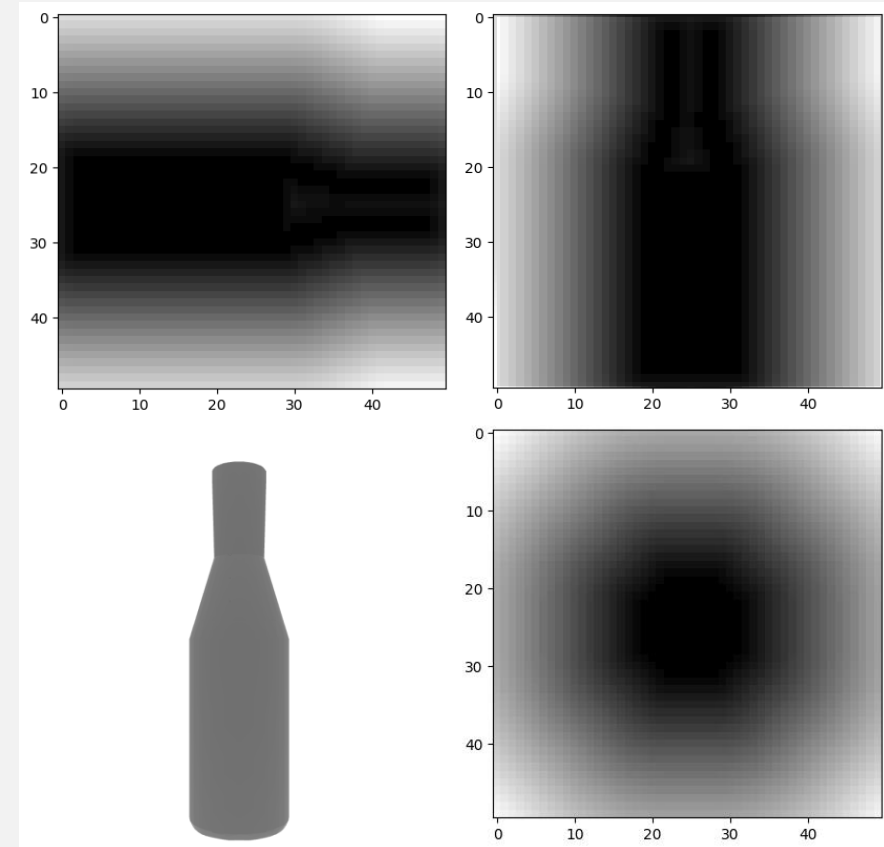
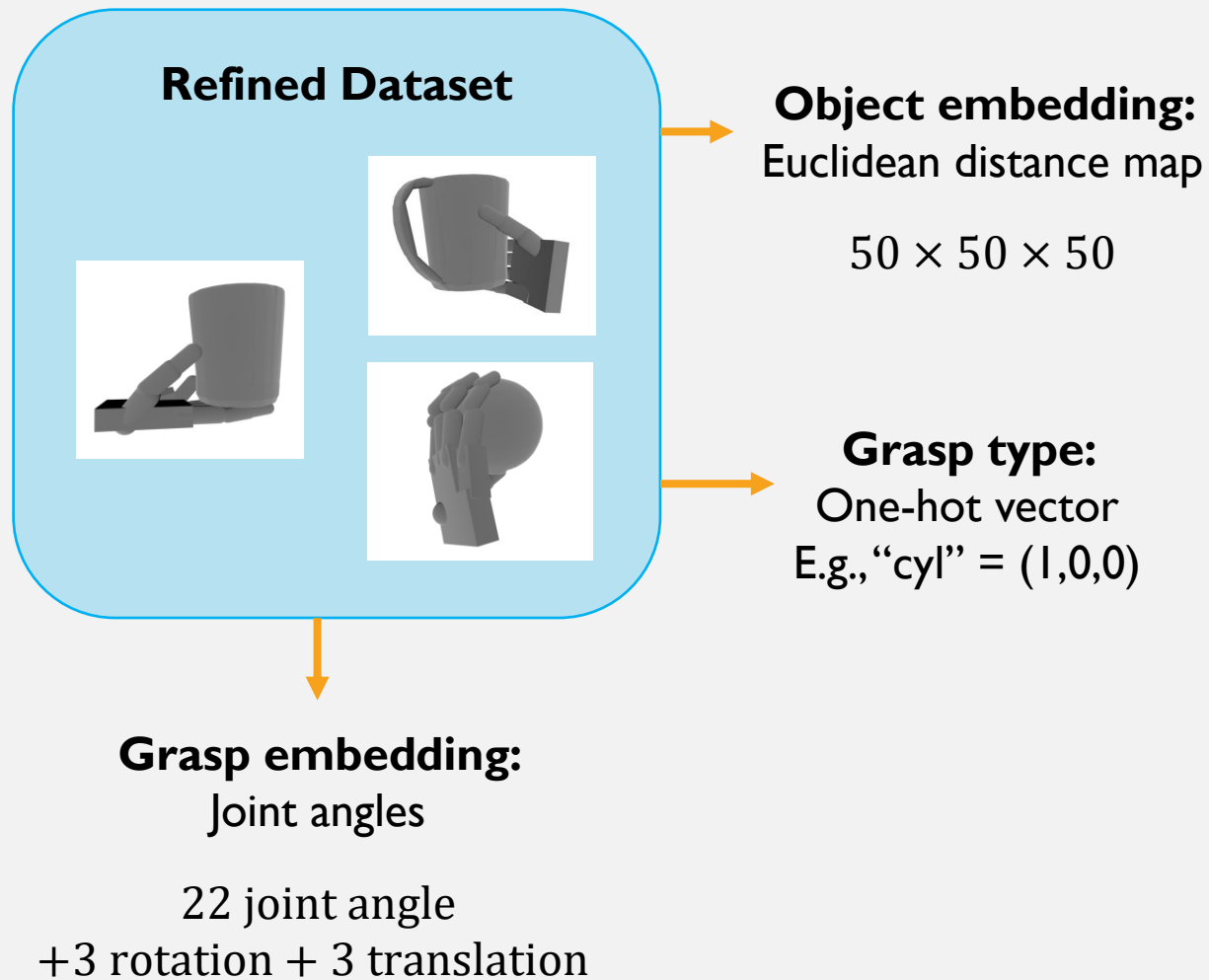
...

...

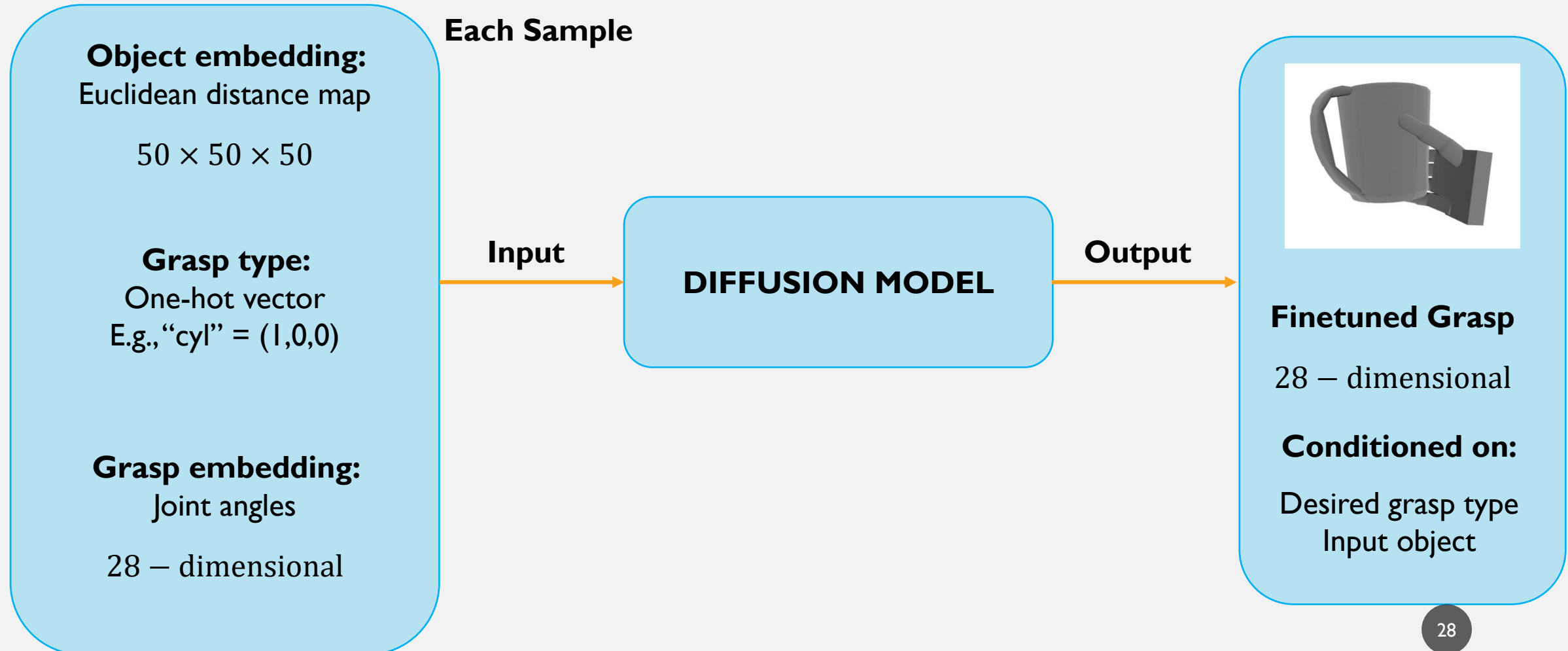


1.000 objects and 21.000 grasps

TECHNICAL OUTLINE – DIFFUSION MODEL

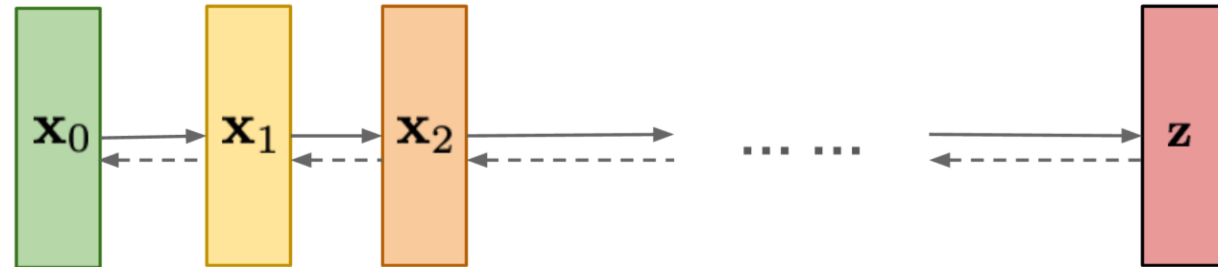


TECHNICAL OUTLINE – DIFFUSION MODEL



DIFFUSION MODEL - CHARACTERISTICS

Diffusion models:
Gradually add Gaussian
noise and then reverse



INPUT

Euclidean distance map
 $50 \times 50 \times 50$

Joint angles:
28 – dimensional

Timesteps vector:
64 – dimensional

Grasp type:
One-hot vector
E.g., “cyl” = (1,0,0)

CONV3D

POSITIONAL
EMBEDDING

POSITIONAL
EMBEDDING

Object embedding
 1×512

Grasp embedding:
 1×1792
($1792 = 64 * 28$)

Timesteps embedding:
 1×64

Grasp type:
 1×3

DIFFUSION MODEL - CHARACTERISTICS

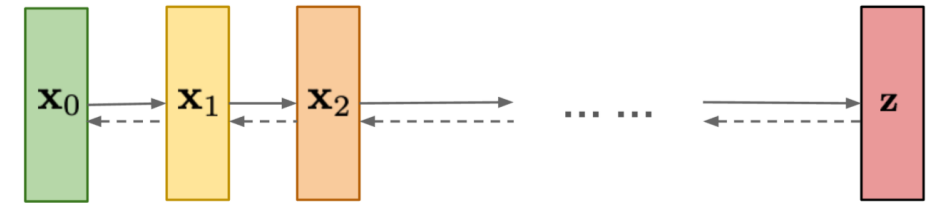
Hyperparameters

Batch size	64
Epochs	200 / 250
Learning rate	1e-4 / 1e-5
Time steps	50
β (diffusion rate)	'linear'
Embedding size	64

Optimizer: AdamW

Loss function: MSE Loss

Diffusion models:
Gradually add Gaussian noise and then reverse



INPUT

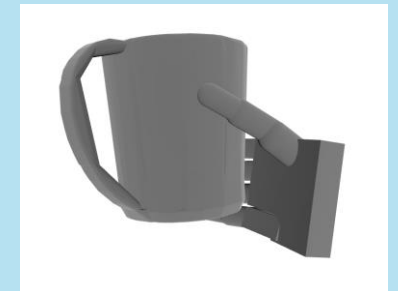
Object embedding
1x512

Grasp embedding:
1x1792
(1792 = 64 * 28)

Time embedding:
1x64

Grasp type:
1x3

OUTPUT

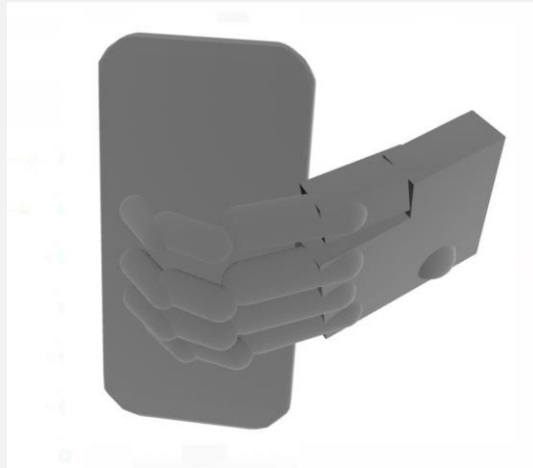


Finetuned Grasp
28 – dimensional

DIFFUSION MODEL – TRAINING AND RESULTS

FULL MODEL

PLANAR GRASP



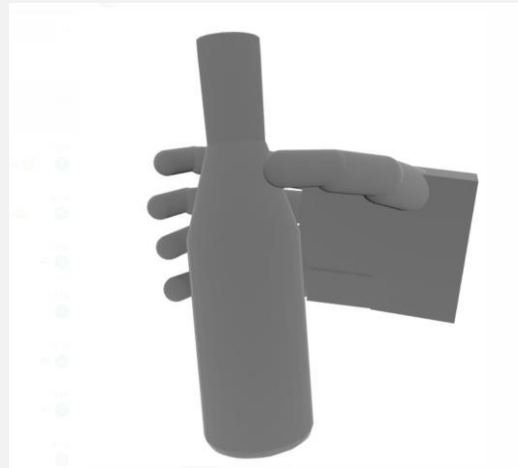
CYL GRASP



PLANAR GRASP



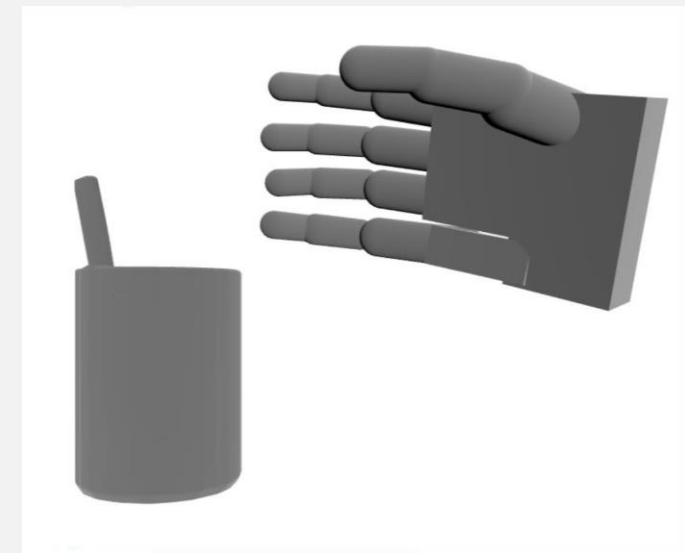
CYL GRASP



DIFFUSION MODEL – TRAINING AND RESULTS

FULL MODEL

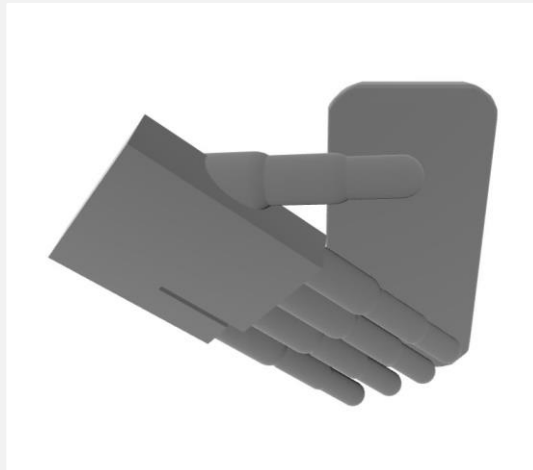
Rotation and translation sometimes fails...



DIFFUSION MODEL – TRAINING AND RESULTS

ROTATION-TRANSLATION ONLY

PLANAR GRASP



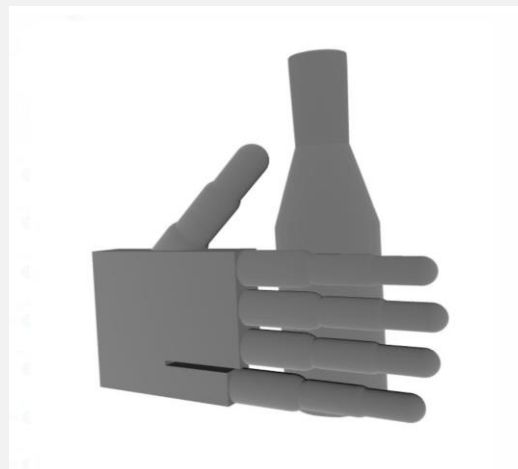
CYL GRASP



PLANAR GRASP



CYL GRASP

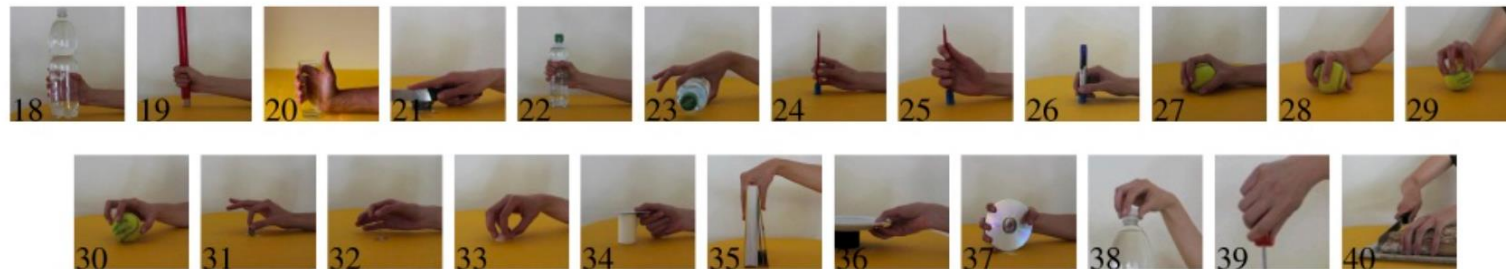


DISCUSSION AND FUTURE WORK

- **First part:**
 - **sEMG** classification provided **good results** → similar to the reference paper
 - **Future steps:**
 - **Extend the sEMG dataset** to more grasping types.



(b) Basic movements of the wrist.



(d) Grasps and functional movements.

DISCUSSION AND FUTURE WORK

- Second part:
 - **Joint angles** representation → almost **PERFECT!**
 - **Translation and rotation** representation → **not consistent at all!**
 - → Dimensionality problem? Applying **dimensionality reduction**...
- We also implemented **dimensionality reduction** with **PCA**:
 - → **PCA** did not achieve to represent the reconstructed sample properly.

DISCUSSION AND FUTURE WORK

- **Future steps:**
 - Implement different dimensionality reduction methods.
 - Think about different approaches to solve this problem.

NEUROPROSTHETIC GRASPING IMPROVEMENT USING sEMG AND DEEP GENERATIVE MODELING

María Romeo Tricas – Jaume Gual Ramon

Dominik Winkelbauer