

01

BACKGROUND

CS world of diabolos

02

METHODS

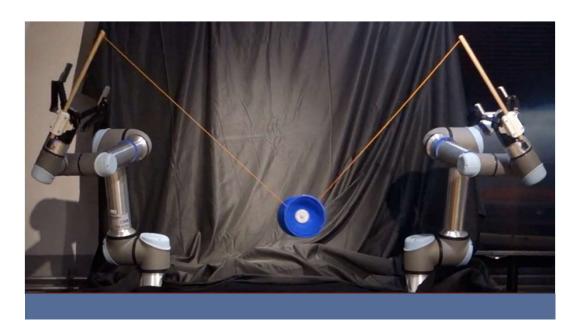
Vicon, Models, and Flask

03

RESULTS

Comparing the models

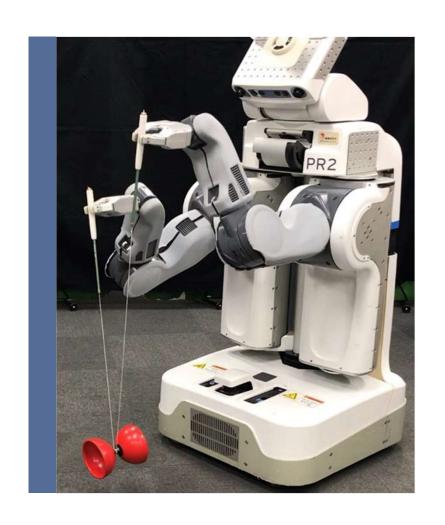
Background: CS world of Diabolos



von Drigalski et al.

A diabolo predictor that estimates the next state based on the current state and the stick positions. Using the forward Euler method with constraints.

Background: CS world of Diabolos



Murooka et al.

Diabolo-Manipulation-Net trained using the diabolo's pitch and yaw, and the robot's arm height difference and robot's spin speed.

Vicon Motion Capture System

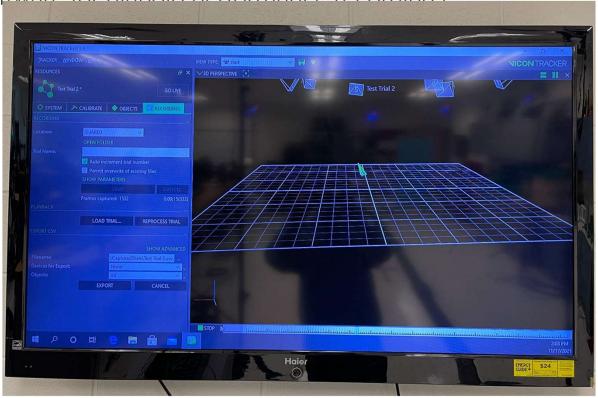
9 Cameras (MX T20's and MX T40's) and retroreflective marker

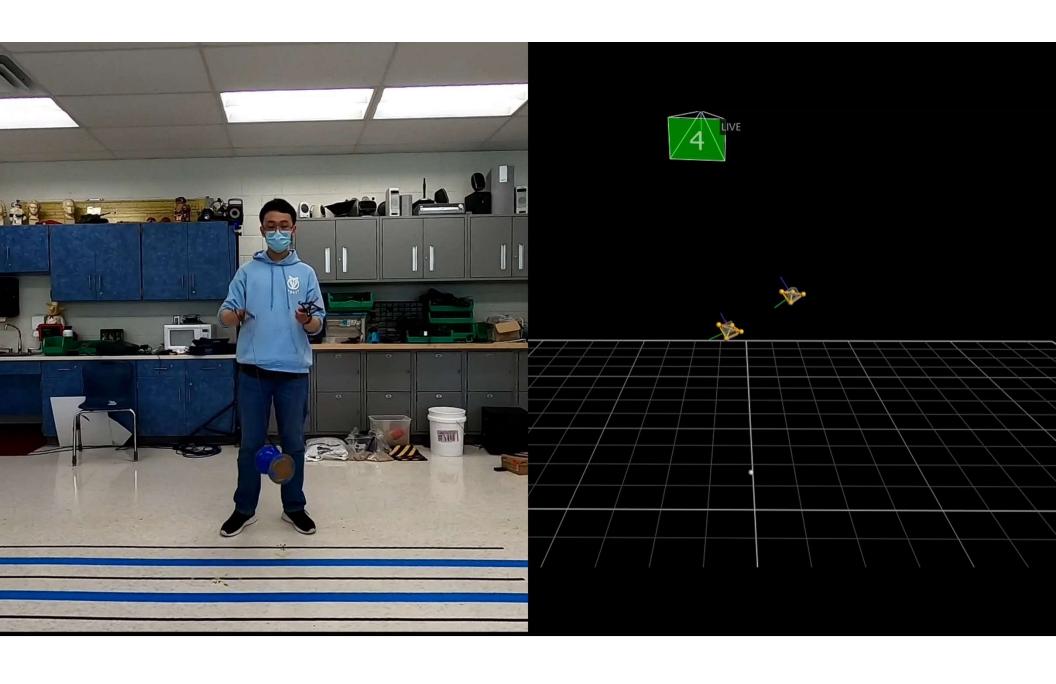


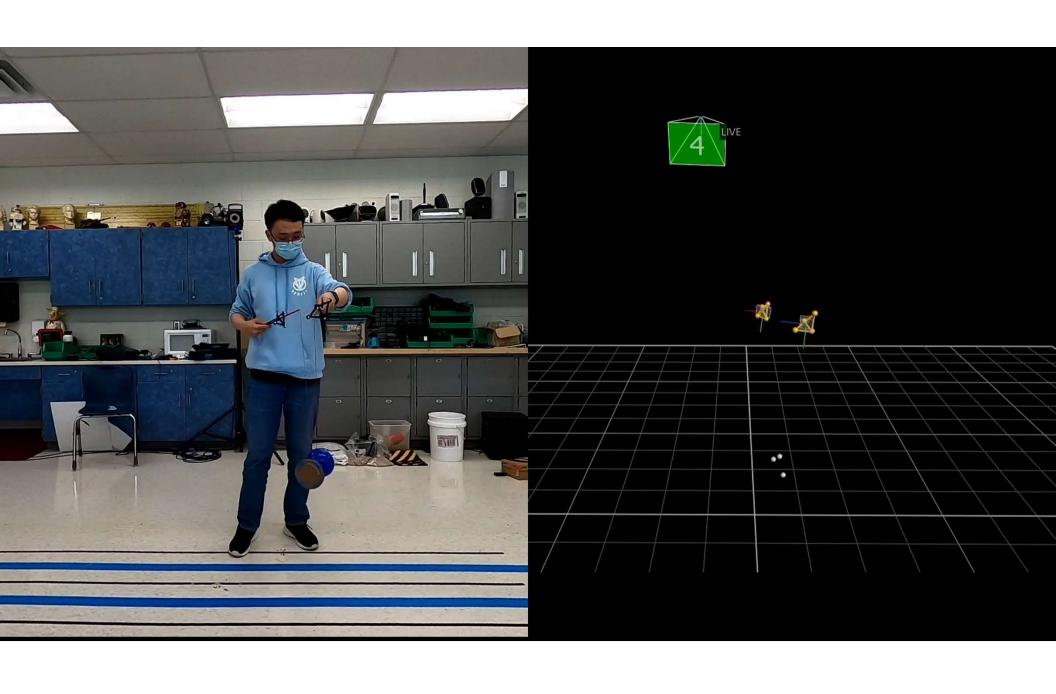


Vicon Motion Capture System

Vicon Tracker Software for diabolo performance recordings





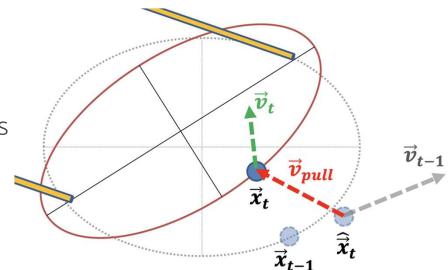


Analytical Model

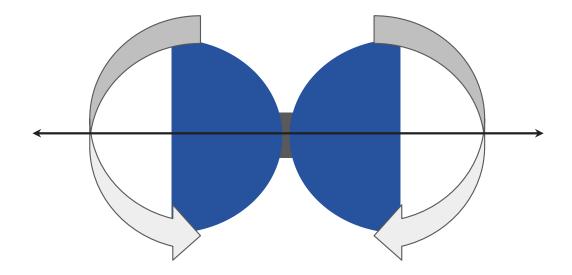
• Built on von Drigalski et al.'s model by incorporating pitch prediction

• Transpiled researcher's algorithm into Python

Removed C++ specific library dependencies



- Diabolo Skill Analysis by Rodriguez Ladron de Guevara et al.
- Pitch is calculated based on stick's offset angle and angular velocity



```
Algorithm 1 Pitch predicting algorithm
Require: Q = \text{Quaternion angles}, \omega = \text{rotational speeds}, R, L = \text{right and left}
    stick positions
    function PITCH-PREDICTION(Q, \omega, R, L)
           |\text{Pitches}| \leftarrow n
                                                                                      ▷ n is total number of time steps
           |Offsets| \leftarrow n
          for t \leftarrow 1 \dots t_n do
               d \leftarrow Q_t\langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle Q_t'
h \leftarrow \frac{\langle d_1, d_2, 0 \rangle}{\|\langle d_1, d_2, 0 \rangle\|}
\Delta s \leftarrow R_t - L_t
\Delta s \leftarrow \frac{\langle \Delta s_1, \Delta s_2, 0 \rangle}{\|\langle \Delta s_1, \Delta s_2, 0 \rangle\|}
Offsets<sub>t</sub> \( \sigma cos^{-1}(\Delta s \cdot h) - \pi/2
                                                                                                          ▶ Quaternion rotation
                if t = 1 then
                       Pitches<sub>1</sub> \leftarrow cos^{-1}(d \cdot h)
                       if d_3 \leq 0 then
                             Pitches_1 \leftarrow -Pitches_1
                       end if
                 end if
          SAVITZKY-GOLAY FILTER(Offsets, 101, 5)
         for t \leftarrow 1 \dots t_{n-1} \operatorname{do} \frac{dP}{dt} \leftarrow k \cdot \frac{\operatorname{Offsets}_t}{\omega_t}
                                                            ▷ k is the empirical constant of proportionality
                Pitches_{t+1} \leftarrow Pitches_t + \frac{dP}{dt}\Delta t
          end for
          return Pitches
    end function
```

```
Algorithm 1 Pitch predicting algorithm
```

```
Require: Q = \text{Quaternion angles}, \ \omega = \text{rotational speeds}, \ R, L = \text{right and left}
    stick positions
    function PITCH-PREDICTION(Q, \omega, R, L)
           |\text{Pitches}| \leftarrow n
                                                                                      \triangleright n is total number of time steps
           |Offsets| \leftarrow n
          for t \leftarrow 1 \dots t_n do
                d \leftarrow Q_t \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle Q_t'
                                                                                                          ▶ Quaternion rotation
                h \leftarrow \frac{\langle d_1, d_2, 0 \rangle}{\|\langle d_1, d_2, 0 \rangle\|}
                \Delta s \leftarrow R_t - L_t
\Delta s \leftarrow \frac{\langle \Delta s_1, \Delta s_2, 0 \rangle}{\|\langle \Delta s_1, \Delta s_2, 0 \rangle\|}
                 Offsets<sub>t</sub> \leftarrow cos^{-1}(\Delta s \cdot h) - \pi/2
                 if t = 1 then
                       Pitches_1 \leftarrow cos^{-1}(d \cdot h)
                       if d_3 \leq 0 then
                             Pitches_1 \leftarrow -Pitches_1
                       end if
                 end if
          end for
```

Savitzky-Golay Filter(Offsets, 101, 5)

```
for t \leftarrow 1 \dots t_{n-1} do
\frac{dP}{dt} \leftarrow k \cdot \frac{\text{Offsets}_t}{\omega_t} \qquad \triangleright \text{ k is the empirical constant of proportionality}
\text{Pitches}_{t+1} \leftarrow \text{Pitches}_t + \frac{dP}{dt} \Delta t
\text{end for}
\text{return Pitches}
\text{end function}
```

Residual-Physics Learning Neural Network

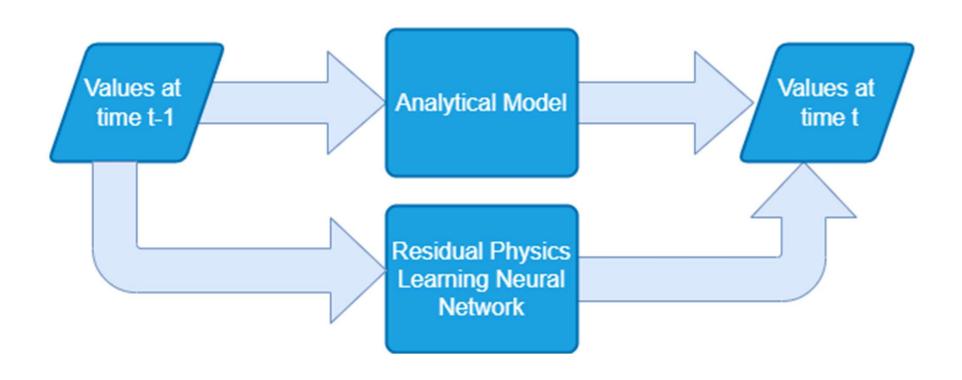
The analytical model deviates from real life

A Residual-Physics Learning Neural Network (R-PLNN) predicts the differences

• von Drigalski et al. vs Zeng et al.



R-PLNN: Keras/Tensorflow and Sequential Model



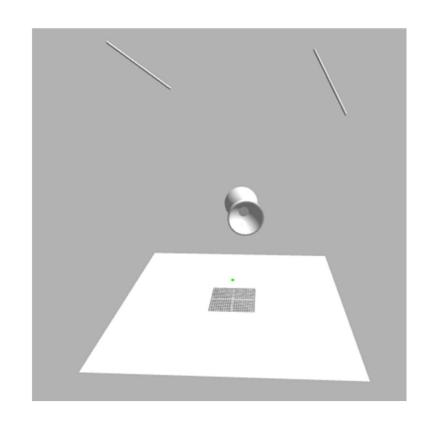
Flask - My Site

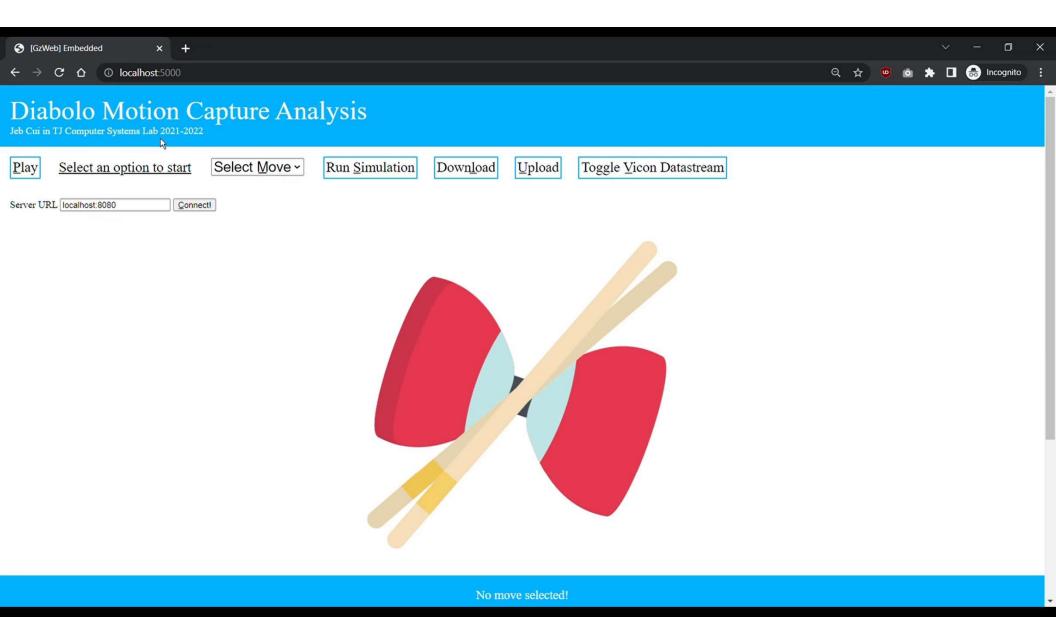
• Flask (Python) backend

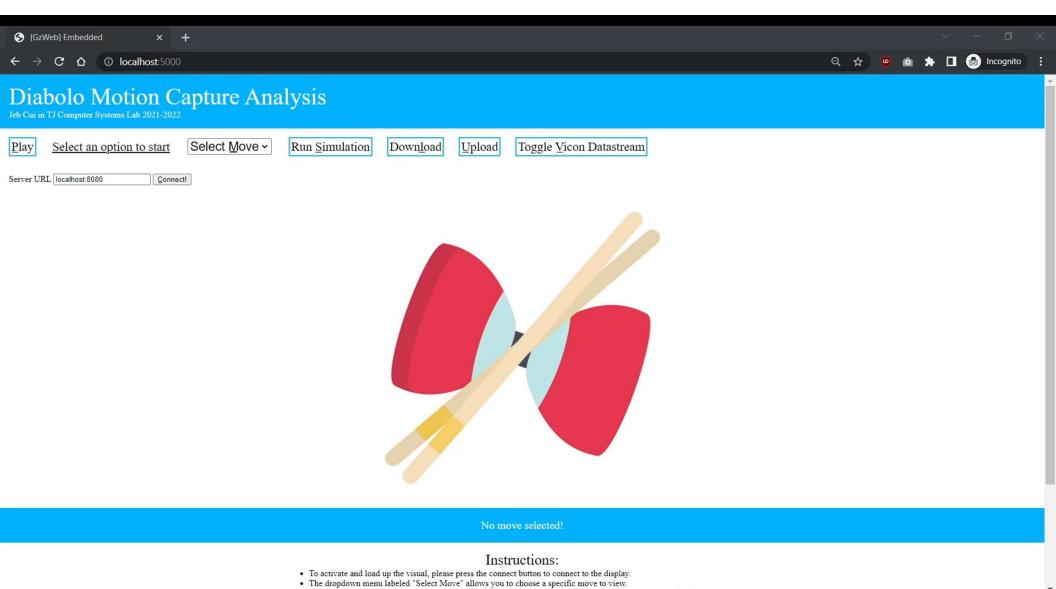
JavaScript heavy frontend

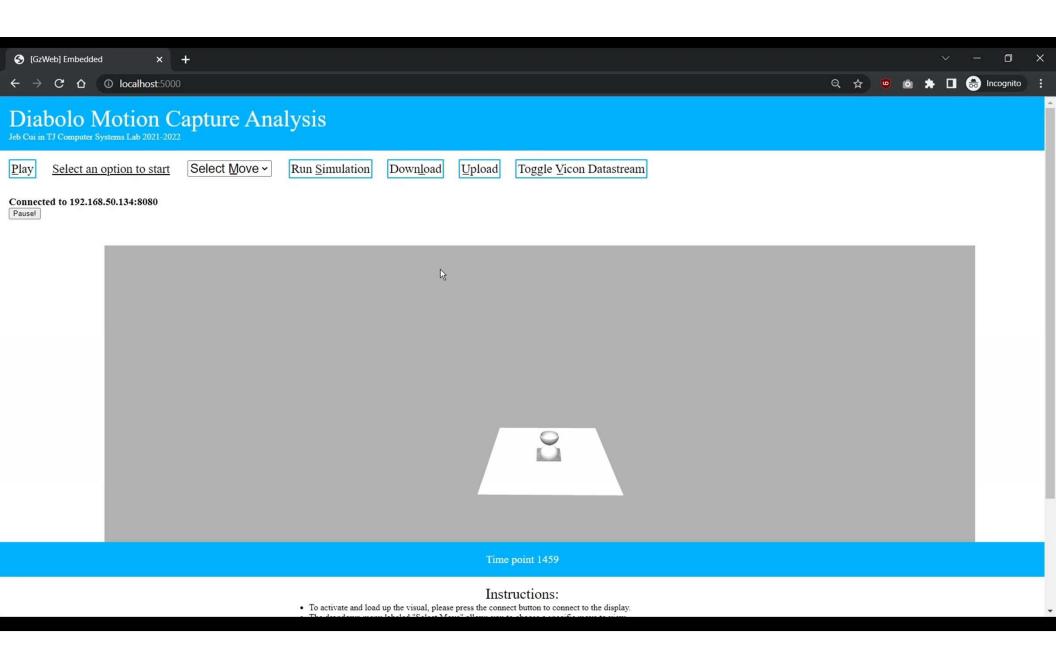
The model and Vicon Data streaming

Connecting to Gazebo and displaying data









Results

Various site functionalities



- Improved predictor ability
 - R-PLNN: MSE of **0.132m²** when predicting the differences
 - Analytical + R-PLNN: MSE of 0.188m² VS Analytical: MSE of 0.771m²

Visit my site at

bit.ly/jebcui-syslab

Questions?

References

- Murooka, T., Okada, K., & Inaba, M. (2020, October 25). Diabolo Orientation Stabilization by Learning Predictive Model for Unstable Unknown-Dynamics Juggling Manipulation. *IEEE/RSJ*. International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, Las Vegas, NV, USA (Virtual). http://ras.papercept.net/images/temp/IROS/files/3245.pdf
- Rodriguez Ladron de Guevara, M., Daly, A., & Bajaj, S. (2018, February 19). *Diabolo Skill Analysis Human-Machine Virtuosity*.

 Cmu.edu. https://courses.ideate.cmu.edu/16-455/s2018/501/diabolo-skill-analysis/
- von Drigalski, F., Joshi, D., Murooka, T., Tanaka, K., Hamaya, M., & Ijiri, Y. (2020). An analytical diabolo model for robotic learning and control. *ArXiv.org*. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2011.09068
- Zeng, A., Song, S., Lee, J., Rodriguez, A., & Funkhouser, T. (2020). TossingBot: Learning to Throw Arbitrary Objects with Residual Physics. *ArXiv.org*. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1903.11239