

# Null-Space Projected IK

Exploiting Redundancy

Sungjoon Choi, Korea University

#### **Inverse Kinematics**



• Given current joint position  ${f q}_{curr}$  and the goal position in the task space  ${f x}_{goal}$ , the next joint position is computed as:

$$\mathbf{q}_{\text{next}} \leftarrow \mathbf{q}_{\text{curr}} + \alpha \delta \mathbf{q}$$
where  $\delta \mathbf{q} = (J^T J + \lambda I)^{-1} J^T (\mathbf{x}_{\text{goal}} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{curr}})$ 

## **Null Space Projection**



Suppose that we want to solve:

$$\min_{A\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|_2^2$$

The Lagrangian of this problem becomes:

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|_{2}^{2} + \lambda^{T} A \mathbf{x}$$

$$\max_{\lambda} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|_{2}^{2} + \lambda^{T} A \mathbf{x}$$

• For the fixed  $\lambda$ , the inner problem becomes:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|_{2}^{2} + \lambda^{T} A \mathbf{x}$$

with the optimal solution being  $\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{z} - A^T \lambda$ .

• Substituting  $\mathbf{x}_*$  into the Lagrangian,

$$\max_{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2} \lambda^T (AA^T) \lambda + \lambda^T A \mathbf{z}$$

with the optimal solution being  $\lambda_* = (AA^T)^{-1}A\mathbf{z}$ 

• The optimal solution becomes  $\mathbf{x}_* = \mathbf{z} - A^T \lambda_* = \mathbf{z} - A^T (AA^T)^{-1} A \mathbf{z} = (I - A^T (AA^T)^{-1} A) \mathbf{z} = (I - A^\dagger A) \mathbf{z}$ 

## **Null Space Projected IK**



• We can simply project  $\delta \mathbf{q}$  into the null space by pre-multiplying

$$(I - J^{\dagger}J) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$$

where  $J^{\dagger}$  is the pseudo-inverse of J and N is the number of revolute joints to control.

# Null Space IK in Joint Space



• Given current joint position  $\mathbf{q}_{\text{curr}}$ , the goal position in the task space  $\mathbf{x}_{\text{goal}}$ , and the null space goal joint position  $\mathbf{q}_{\text{ns}}$  the next joint position is computed as:

$$\mathbf{q}_{\text{next}} \leftarrow \mathbf{q}_{\text{curr}} + \alpha \delta \mathbf{q} + \beta (I - J^{\dagger} J) (\mathbf{q}_{\text{ns}} - \mathbf{q}_{\text{curr}})$$
where  $\delta \mathbf{q} = (J^T J + \lambda I)^{-1} J^T (\mathbf{x}_{\text{goal}} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{curr}})$ 

$$\mathbf{q}_{\text{next}} \leftarrow \mathbf{q}_{\text{curr}} + \alpha \underbrace{(J^T J + \lambda I)^{-1} J^T (\mathbf{x}_{\text{goal}} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{curr}})}_{\text{Original Task}} + \beta \underbrace{(I - J^\dagger J) (\mathbf{q}_{\text{NS}} - \mathbf{q}_{\text{curr}})}_{\text{Null Space Task}}$$

## Null Space IK in Joint Space



```
% Get IK ingredients
[J_use,ik_err] = get_ik_ingredients(chain,...
    'joint_names_to_ctrl', joint_names_to_ctrl,...
    'joint_idxs_to_ctrl', joint_idxs_to_ctrl,...
    'joint_name_trgt', joint_name_trgt,...
    'T_trgt_goal',T_trgt_goal,'IK_P',IK_P,'IK_R',IK_R,...
    'p_err_weight',1.0,'w_err_weight',0.1,'ik_err_th',0.5);
% Compute dq from 'ik_err' and 'J_use'
dg = damped ls(J use,ik err,...
    'lambda rate',0.01,...
    'lambda_min',1e-6,...
    'step_size',0.1,...
    'dq_th',20*D2R);
% Once the error is small enough, do nullspace control
ik_err_avg = mean(abs(ik_err));
if (ik_err_avg < 1e-3)
    err ns = (q ns des - q);
    ik_err_ns_avg = mean(abs(err_ns));
    nullspace_proj = (eye(n_ctrl,n_ctrl) - pinv(J_use)*J_use);
    dq_ns = nullspace_proj * err_ns;
    dq = dq + dq_ns;
    step_size = 0.1;
    dq = trim scale(step size*dq,10*D2R);
end
% Update
q = q + dq;
chain = update_chain_q(chain,joint_names_to_ctrl,q);
```

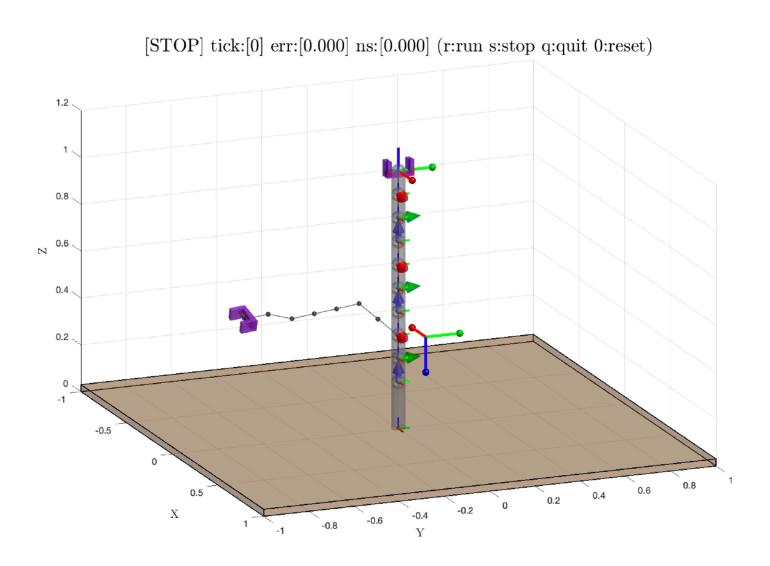
Compute the Jacobian

Original Task

Null Space Task

# Null Space IK in Joint Space





# Null Space IK in Task Space



• Given current joint position  $\mathbf{q}_{\text{curr}}$ , the goal position in the task space  $\mathbf{x}_{\text{goal}}$ , and the null space goal task position  $\mathbf{x}_{\text{ns}}$  the next joint position is computed as:

$$\mathbf{q}_{\text{next}} \leftarrow \mathbf{q}_{\text{curr}} + \alpha \delta \mathbf{q}_1 + \beta \delta \mathbf{q}_2$$

$$\delta \mathbf{q}_1 = (J_1^T J_1 + \lambda I)^{-1} J_1^T (\mathbf{x}_{\text{goal}} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{curr}})$$

$$\delta \mathbf{q}_2 = (I - J_1^{\dagger} J_1) (J_2^T J_2 + \lambda I)^{-1} J_2^T (\mathbf{x}_{\text{ns}} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{curr}})$$

where  $J_1$  is the Jacobian for computing  $\mathbf{x}_{goal}$  and  $J_2$  is the Jacobian for computing  $\mathbf{x}_{ns}$ .

## Null Space IK in Task Space

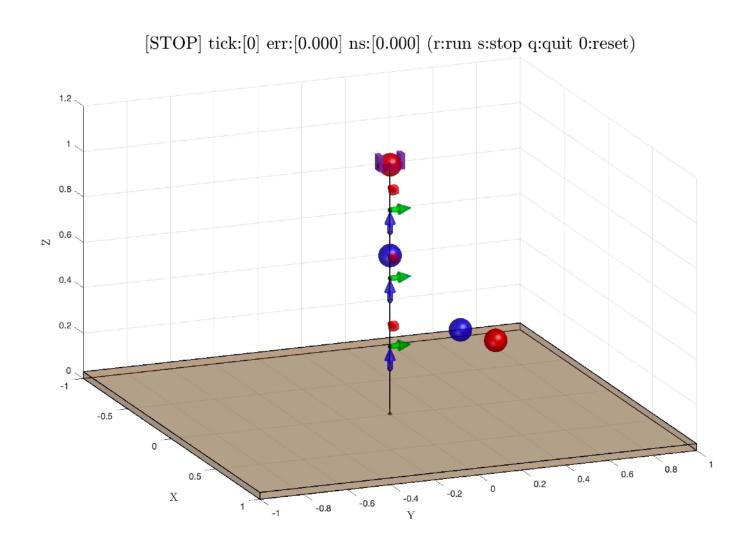
end



```
% Get IK ingredients
[J_use,ik err] = get ik ingredients(chain,...
    'joint_names_to_ctrl', joint_names_to_ctrl,...
    'joint_idxs_to_ctrl', joint_idxs_to_ctrl,...
    'joint_name_trgt', joint_name_trgt,...
                                                                      Original Task
    'T_trgt_goal',T_trgt_goal,'IK_P',IK_P,'IK_R',IK_R,...
    'p_err_weight',1.0,'w_err_weight',0.1,'ik_err_th',0.5);
dg = damped_ls(J_use,ik_err,...
    'lambda_rate',0.01,'lambda_min',1e-6,...
    'step size', 0.1, 'dg th', 20*D2R);
% Get IK ingredients for nullspace
[J use ns, ik err ns] = get ik ingredients(chain,...
    'joint names to ctrl', joint names to ctrl,...
    'joint_idxs_to_ctrl', joint_idxs_to_ctrl,...
    'joint_name_trgt', joint_name_trgt_ns,...
                                                                      Secondary Task
    'T_trgt_goal',T_trgt_goal_ns,'IK_P',IK_P_ns,'IK_R',IK_R_ns,...
    'p_err_weight',1.0,'w_err_weight',0.1,'ik_err_th',0.5);
dq ns = damped_ls(J_use_ns,ik_err_ns,...
    'lambda_rate',0.01,'lambda_min',1e-6,...
    'step_size',0.1,'dq_th',10*D2R);
% Once the error is small enough, do nullspace control
ik_err_avg = mean(abs(ik_err));
if (ik_err_avg < 1e-1)</pre>
    ik err ns avg = mean(abs(ik err ns));
                                                                      Null Space Projection
   dq = dq + (eye(n_ctrl,n_ctrl)-pinv(J_use)*J_use)*dq_ns;
    step size = 1.0;
    dq = trim scale(step size*dq,10*D2R);
```

# Null Space IK in Task Space





# Thank You



**ROBOT INTELLIGENCE LAB**