Homework 4: A Robot Manipulation Framework

1.1 Briefly explain how you implement your_fk() function A jacobian 1.2 What is the difference between D-H convention and Craig's convention? 1.3 Complete the D-H table in your report following D-H convention task 2 2.1 Briefly explain how you implement your_ik() function 2.2 What problems do you encounter and how do you deal with them? manipulation.py 3.1 Briefly explain how get_src2dst_transform_from_kpts() function works for pose matching and how template_gripper_transform work for gripper pose estimation in manipulation.py get_src2dst_transform_from_kpts() template_gripper_transform 3.2 What is the minimum number of keypoints we need to ensure the program runs properly?

3.3 Briefly explain how to improve the matching accuracy

task 1

1.1 Briefly explain how you implement your_fk() function

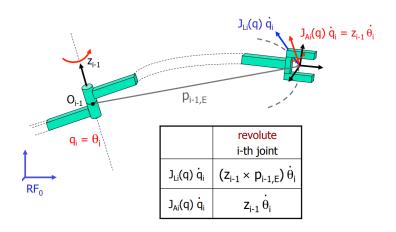
Α

```
# A = ? # may be more than one line
trans_ = []
T6 = np.eye(4)
for i, dh in enumerate(DH_params):
    Ti = np.array([[np.cos(q[i]), -np.sin(q[i]), 0, dh['a']],
        [np.sin(q[i])*np.cos(dh['alpha']), np.cos(q[i])*np.cos(dh['alpha']), -np.sin(dh['alpha']), -dh['d']*np.sin(dh['alpha'])],
        [np.sin(q[i])*np.sin(dh['alpha']), np.cos(q[i])*np.sin(dh['alpha']), np.cos(dh['alpha']), dh['d']*np.cos(dh['alpha'])],
        [0, 0, 0, 1]])
        A = A.dot(Ti)
        T6 = T6.dot(Ti)
        trans_.append(Ti)
```

因為順向運動學主要是用到modify的方式,因此我將DH參數代如其矩陣公式,並且每一次都用後乘的方式,找到不同joint座標的轉換,最終可以得到手臂最終點與base的相對關係

jacobian

在這次作業中所提供的資料是使用Geometric Jacobian透過參考資料得知如何去分別處理各軸對卡式座標的影響



且這次實作的手臂皆為選轉軸透過以上公式有以下程式碼

```
# jacobian = ? # may be more than one line

trans_temp = np.eye(4)
p_ee = T6[0:3,3]
for i in range(7):
    trans_temp = trans_temp.dot(trans_[i])
    R_ = trans_temp[0:3,0:3]
    P = trans_temp[0:3,3]
    zi_temp = R_.dot([0,0,1])
    pi_temp = cross(zi_temp, (p_ee - P))
    jacobian[0:3,i] = pi_temp
    jacobian[3:6,i] = zi_temp
```

trans_是一個list我存下每一軸的的轉移矩陣,而剛好與公式相同,每推進一個軸,期必須 找到這個軸相對於基座標的座標關係,並且找到其旋轉的部分,再透過這個旋轉軸的方向 z與末端點做cross可以找到這個軸對末端點所造成的xyz的變化。

1.2 What is the difference between D-H convention and Craig's convention?

Classic D-H Conventions: coordinates of Oi is put on axis i+1

Modified D-H Conventions: coordinates of Oi is put on the axis i, not the axis i+1

因此最大的差異是在其座標系所設定的位置不同

1.3 Complete the D-H table in your report following D-H convention

i	d	α (rad)	a	θ_{i} (rad)
1	d	O	0	$\theta_{_1}$
2	0	- Th	5	θ_{2}
3	ds		0	θ_3
4	O	T/2 T/2	43	$\theta_{_4}$
5	45	-TY2	94	θ_{5}
6	O	TYZ	0	θ_6
7	20	TYZ	٥ſ	θ_{7}

A D-H table example format (please fill in it in your report)

task 2

2.1 Briefly explain how you implement your_ik() function

Jacobian是將joint space的微分傳換成Cartesian,且此關係是非線性的,那我們因此可以用invers-Jacobian找到Cartesian轉換到joint space,然後用不斷迭代的方式去逼近特定Cartesian相對應的joint,需要迭代的原因是,我們不能一次就得到答案,Cartesian與joint space為非線性,只有在很小的變化下可趨近於線性

$$||F(q^N) - x^d|| < \epsilon$$

每次用The Pseudo Inverse Method找出一組微小的dq去更新當前的q並且放到順向運動學來去跟我們要找得位置x去做比較,當其norm小於伐值時我們就停止跌代

```
def base_line(delta_x, stop_thresh):
    Norm = la.norm(delta_x)
    if(Norm >= stop_thresh):
        return True, Norm
    else:
        return False, Norm
```

因為要以迭代得方法去做逆向運動學,我判斷得條件獨立寫成一個函式,當小於伐值時會 跳出迭代的迴圈,也就是norm小於伐值時

```
dh_params = get_panda_DH_params()
iters = 0
step size = 0.05
flag = True
while(flag and (iters<=max iters)):</pre>
   pose, jacobian = your fk(robot, dh params, tmp q)
   #delta x using matrix
   delta matrix =get matrix from pose(new pose)@la.inv(get matrix from pose(pose))
   delta x = get pose from matrix(delta matrix, 6)
   #Pseudo Inverse
   j = jacobian
   jt = np.transpose(jacobian)
   delta q = step size*jt @ la.inv(j@jt)@delta x
   tmp q = tmp q + delta q
   #Joint limitation
    for i , limits in enumerate(joint limits):
        if(tmp q[i]<limits[0]):</pre>
           tmp q[i]=limits[0]
       elif(tmp q[i]>limits[1]):
        tmp q[i]=limits[1]
    flag, Norm = base line(delta x, stop thresh)
    iters+=1
```

上圖是ik主要的實做程式碼,主要是利用Pseudo Inverse jacobian來求得dx到dq的關係,那每一次要讓這個非線性的關係變成線性,程式碼中的step size就是alpha

$$\Delta \mathbf{\theta} = \alpha J^{T}(\mathbf{\theta}) (J(\mathbf{\theta})J^{T}(\mathbf{\theta}))^{-1} \Delta \mathbf{x} = J^{\#} \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

那這邊的重點,就是delta_x的算法,我們是4*4矩陣來表示座標,並將兩個座標做inverse得到當前座標到目的座標的轉移矩陣,將其轉回原本的6D pose

其中一個重點就是每次都要去檢查是否有超過邊界角度,若超過就要用邊界角度代替,因此會用一個迴圈去做檢查。

2.2 What problems do you encounter and how do you deal with them?

在一開始的時候會發現一直沒有辦法收斂,我把值給print出來發現,主要都是roll,pitch,yaw的問題,後來才發現,當我沒有把座標以矩陣形式去找delta_x會出現邊界問題,例如178度和-180度其實只差2度但會算成358度的差,用矩陣去處理delta_x後問題就會被改善了

manipulation.py

3.1 Briefly explain how get_src2dst_transform_from_kpts() function works for pose matching and how template_gripper_transform work for gripper pose estimation in manipulation.py

get_src2dst_transform_from_kpts()

這個函式最主要的目的就是找到兩個視角下的轉換關系,跟第一次作業的BEV projection 的概念一樣,因為我們會在不同視角下的圖片裡,手動點下一樣的點,可以透過這些點的 座標去找到這些不同照片不同視角下的轉換矩陣,其中使用了SVD的方法去找到兩個座標的轉移矩陣

template_gripper_transform

因為可以從np.asarray(template_grasping['obj2gripper'])找到obj到girpper座標的轉移矩陣,那將其inverse便可以得到gripper到object的轉移矩陣,那將這個轉移矩陣將會在robot_dense_action()裡面被用到,拿來給手臂移動做使用

3.2 What is the minimum number of keypoints we need to ensure the program runs properly? Why?

從實驗裡面來看,至少要3個點才不會導致失敗,原因我認為手臂是在一個**3維空間**工作,則至少需要3個點才有足夠的資訊量。

3.3 Briefly explain how to improve the matching accuracy

可以更好配對的前提就是至少點要點的夠好,兩張圖中被認定為一樣點的點必須對應到相同位置,而且我覺的可以點多於3個點,讓資訊多一點,可是也不能太多,因為會造成誤差過大,5個點是比較合適的數量,其中因為座標與座標之間得相對關係是利用SVD來做轉換,可以針對轉換關係計算去優化配對精確度。