

Inverse Kinematics

2021.5.4

Outline

- Demo
- Project overview
- Scoring criteria
- Objective and explanation
- Submission detail
- Hint and reminder

Demo

- Inverse Kinematics
- Bone touch the target
 - rfingers (id=29)
- Last movable bone
 - lowerback (id=11)



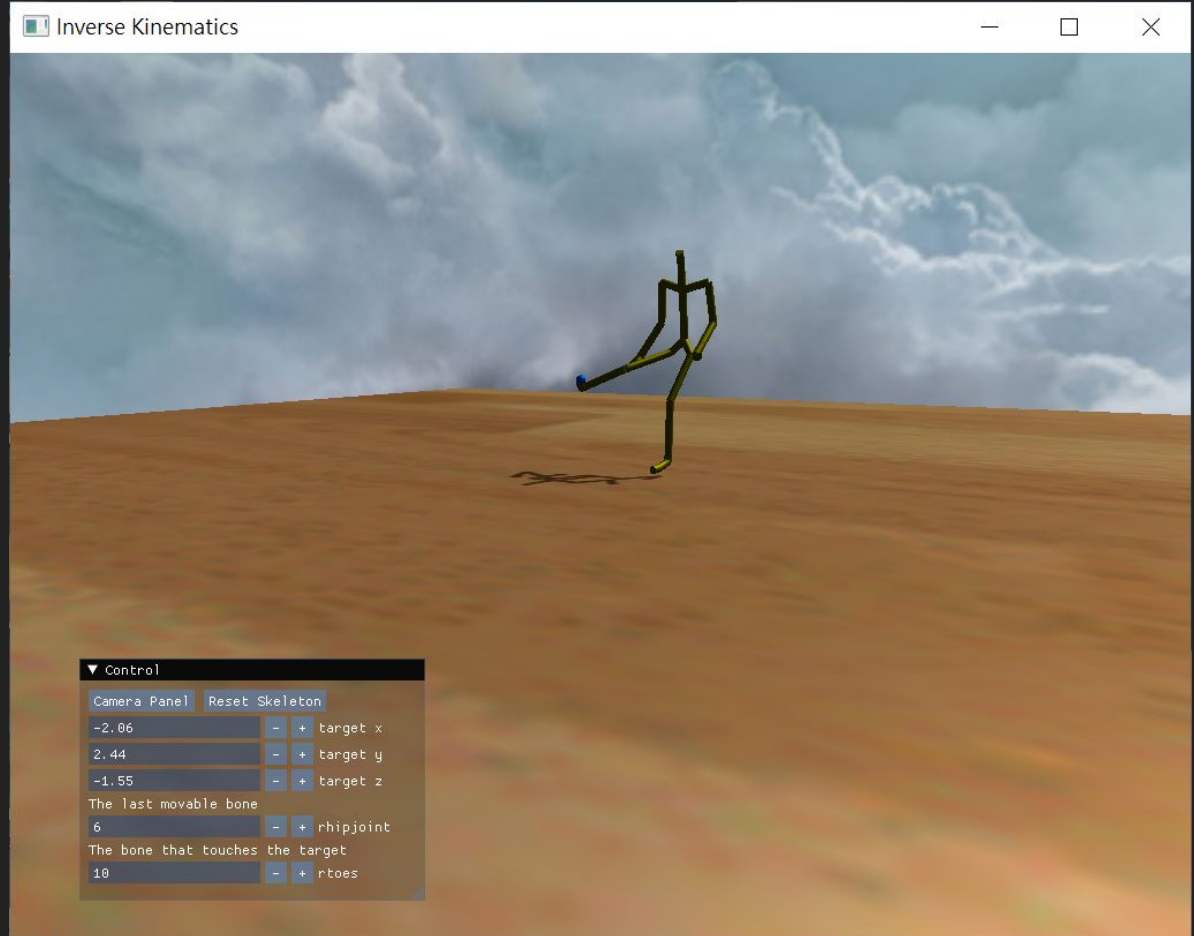
Demo (cont.)

- When target is unreachable ...



Demo (cont.)

- Bone touch the ball
 - rtoes (id=10)
- Last movable bone
 - rhipjoint (id=6)



Project overview (Same as HW2)

- Solution layout
 - bin
 - assets
 - Shader and Texture
 - Acclaim - skeleton (asf) and motion (amc) files
 - src (source code)
 - include (header files for src)
 - extern (project dependencies)
 - InverseKinematics (Visual Studio project and main)

Project overview (cont.)

- Environment
 - IDE: Visual studio 2017 / 2019
 - Platform: Windows
 - Graphics API: OpenGL
 - OpenGL Loading Library: glad2
 - OpenGL Toolkit: glfw
 - UI Library: dear imgui
 - Math Library: Eigen

Project overview (cont.)

- src
 - acclaim (code for parsing acclaim files)
 - grahpics (code for rendering geometries)
 - simulation (code for running simulation)
 - util (utilities)
- Everything you need to implement is in the simulation folder

Scoring Criteria

- Inverse kinematics - 80%
 - Pseudoinverse - 20%
 - Related Implementation - 60%
- Report - 20%
- Bonus - 5%

Objective and explanation

- `pseudoinverseLinearSolver(Jacobian, target)`
 - Find solution of linear least squares system
 - i.e. find x which $\min(|\text{Jacobian} * x - \text{target}|)$
- `inverseJacobianIKSolver(target_pos, start_bone, end_bone, posture)`
 - Solve inverse kinematics using **inverse jacobian method**.
 - Return true if IK is stable, false otherwise (Bonus)

Objective and explanation (cont.)

- Report (below is a suggested outline)
 - Introduction/Motivation
 - Fundamentals
 - Implementation
 - Result and Discussion
 - How different step and epsilon affect the result
 - Conclusion

Submission detail

- Compress required files into a .zip file
 - Naming rule: CA3_StudentID.zip
 - e.g., CA3_309553010.zip
- Your zip file should contain following components
 - simulation/kinematics.cpp
 - Report in **PDF** format, no more than 10 pages
 - **DO NOT** include whole project

Submission detail (cont.)

- Upload all your materials to new E3
 - No limit to the number of times of upload
 - The latest version is your final submission

Submission detail (cont.)

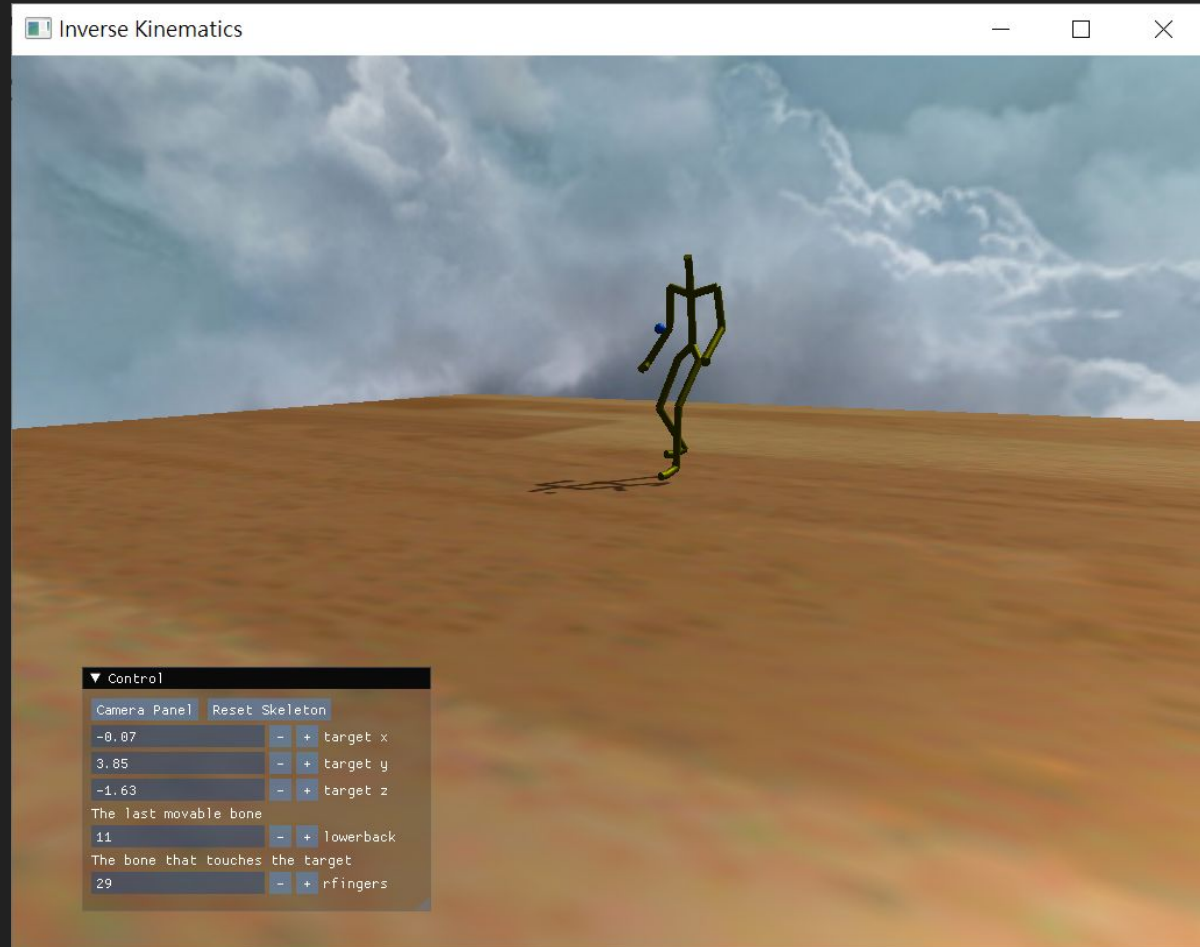
- Late policies
 - Penalty of 10 points on each day after deadline
- Cheating policies
 - 0 points for any cheating on assignments
 - Allowing another student to examine your code is also considered as cheating
- Deadline
 - Monday, 2021/05/24, 23:55

Hint and Reminder

- Hint: course materials
 - Inverse Kinematics
 - Review "Kinematics.pptx" from p.20 - p.50
 - Review "acclaim_FK_IKnote.pdf" Inverse Kinematics part
- You need to implement Inverse-Jacobain method in this homework.

Hint and Reminder

- Blank template:



Hint and Reminder (cont.)

- Computing Jacobian geometrically

Rotational DOFs

- Let's consider a 1-DOF rotational joint first
- We want to know how the global position \mathbf{p} will change if we rotate around the axis.

$$\mathbf{v} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = |\boldsymbol{\omega}| \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{|\boldsymbol{\omega}|} \times \mathbf{r} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{p}}{d\theta} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{p}}{\partial \theta_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial p_x}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial p_y}{\partial \theta_1} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{a}_1 \times (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{r}_1)$$

↑
unit-length rotation
axis vector

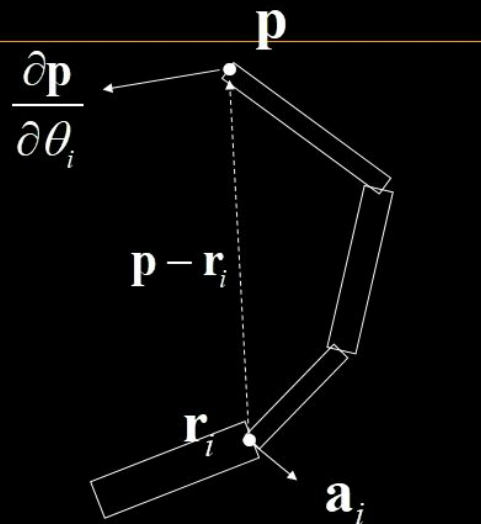
$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}_1}{|\boldsymbol{\omega}_1|}$$



Hint and Reminder (cont.)

Rotational DOFs

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{p}}{\partial \theta_i} = \mathbf{a}_i \times (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{r}_i)$$



\mathbf{a}_i : unit length rotation axis in world space

\mathbf{r}_i : position of joint pivot in world space

\mathbf{p} : end effector position in world space

Hint and Reminder (cont.)

Iterative IK Using Inverse Jacobian

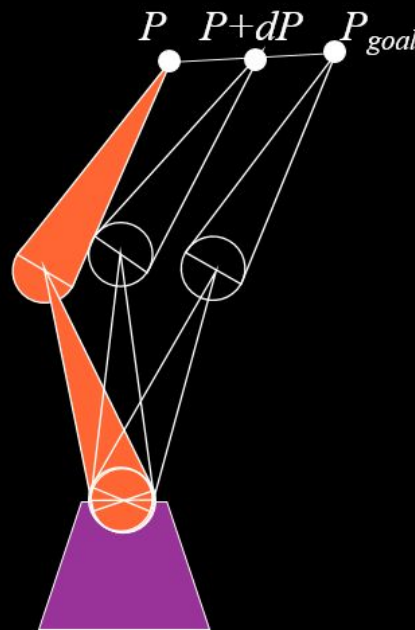
$$\theta = f^{-1}(P)$$

$$V = J(\theta)\dot{\theta}$$

$$\dot{\theta} = J^{-1}(\theta)V$$

$$\theta_{k+1} = \theta_k + \Delta t J^{-1}(\theta_k)V$$

- Linearize about θ_k locally
- Small increments



Hint and Reminder (cont.)

- What is `Eigen::Matrix4Xd`?
 - A matrix that has 4 rows, but unknown columns
 - e.g. `Eigen::Matrix4Xd a(4, 30);` // a has 4 rows, 30 columns of doubles.
- What is `Eigen::VectorXd`?
 - A vector with unknown size.
 - e.g. `Eigen::VectorXd b(30);` // b has 30 doubles
- Target position change too slow!
 - Hold ctrl when you press + or -
- What is "last movable bone"?
 - While you are traversing parents of "touch target bone", you should stop at this bone.

Hint and Reminder (cont.)

- How to contact TA?
 - Please ask your question on new E3 forum. (recommend)
 - Questions are similar, you can find answer easier.
 - If you cannot ask question without providing your code
 - You are probably asking TA debug your code.
 - Send email to **BOTH** TAs via new E3 if you think the question is personal.
 - If you need to ask question face-to-face, please send email for appointment.
 - IMPORTANT: please sort out and arrange your question, so we can help you without wasting time on trivial matters.