

# RangedIK: An Optimization-based Robot Motion Generation Method for Ranged-Goal Tasks

Yeping Wang, Pragathi Praveena, Daniel Rakita, and Michael Gleicher



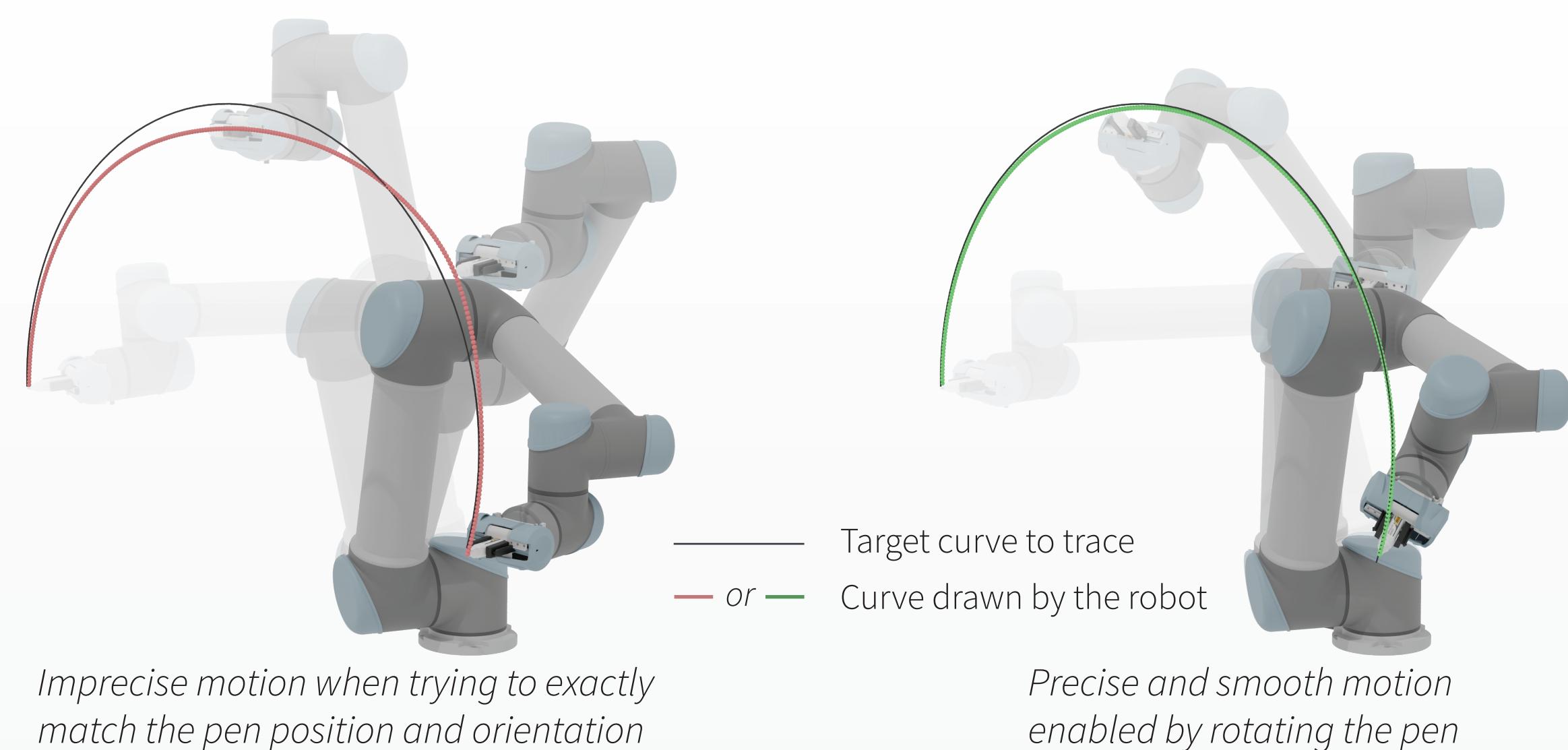
**Synopsis:** *RangedIK* is a **real-time motion generation** method that accommodates specific-goal or ranged-goal tasks within a single, unified framework and leverages the **flexibility** of ranged-goal tasks to accommodate other tasks.

## Motivating Example

**Problem:** Robots that need to exactly match end effector poses have insufficient degrees of freedom for other requirements such as manipulability or smoothness.

**Example:** A Drawing Robot exactly matching of a 6dof goal leads to imprecise paths (near right). Allowing the pen to tilt within acceptable limits affords a smooth and (positionally) precise path (far right).

**Solution:** We provide *RangedIK* - a motion synthesis method that exploits range flexibility to satisfy multiple requirements.



## Method

In real-time robotics applications, the robot needs to calculate how to move at each update to satisfy multiple kinematic requirements (i.e., tasks). We classify the tasks into three categories (right) according to the flexibility they afford.

*RangedIK* incorporates a set of specific-goal or ranged-goal tasks in a weighted-sum **non-linear optimization** structure. Each task serves as a term in the objective function. To combine multiple and potentially competing tasks, we utilize barrier methods with **parametric loss functions** to encode the valid range of a task in optimization. The optimization problem is solved using proximal averaged Newton-type method (PANOC).

$$\mathbf{q}^* = \arg \min_{\mathbf{q}} \sum_i w_i f_i(\chi_i(\mathbf{q}))$$

s.t.  $l_j \leq q_j \leq u_j, \forall j$

Joint lower and upper position limit

Parametric loss function  
Task function  
Joint states

### Specific-Goal Tasks

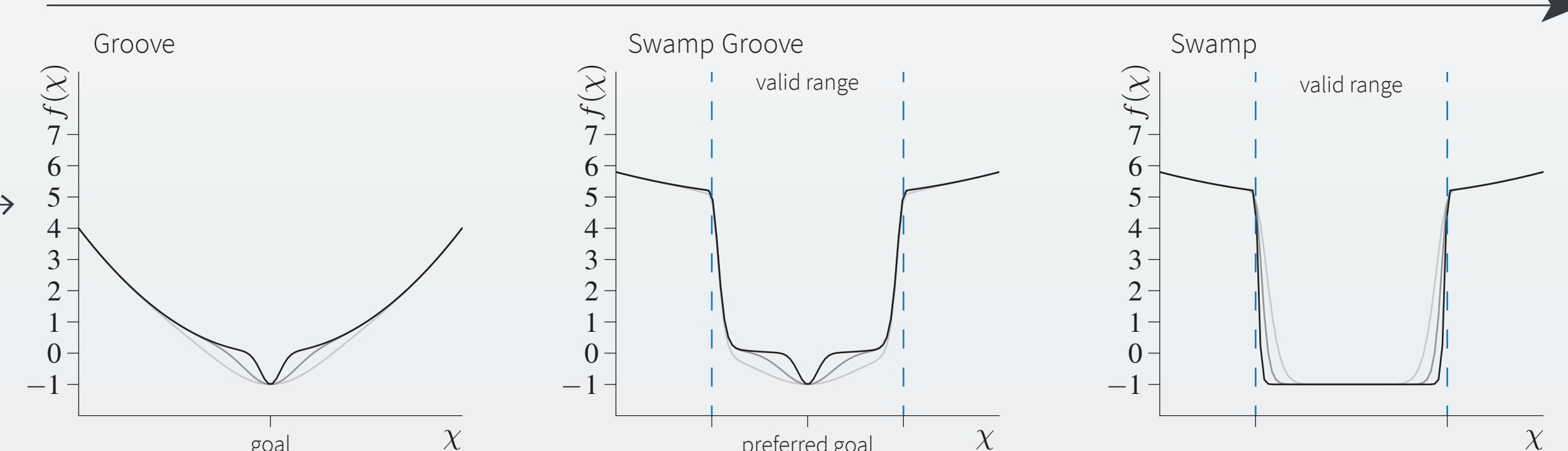
- Match pen tip position
- Maintain manipulability
- Minimize joint jerk

### Ranged-Goal Tasks with a Preferred Goal

- Allow tilting pen but prefer it to be pendicular
- Keep joint velocities within limits and prefer them to be small
- Keep joint acceleration within limits and prefer them to be small

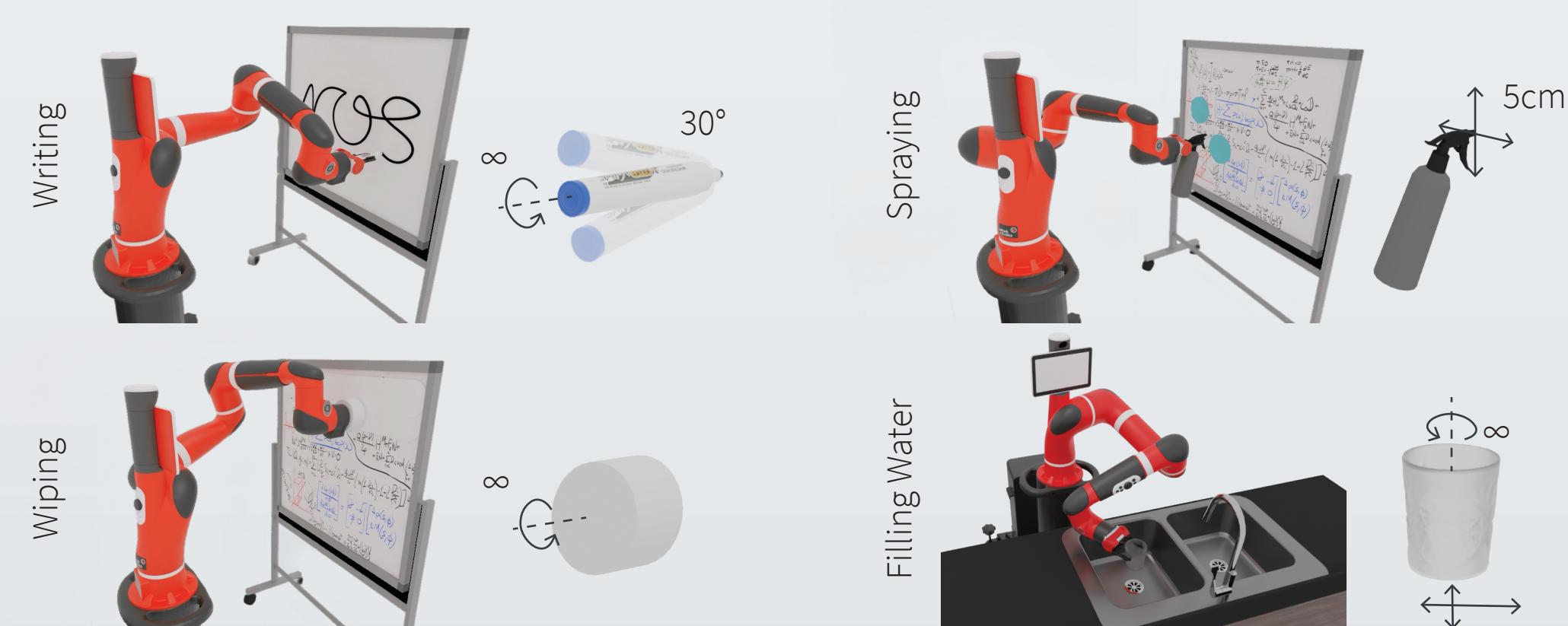
### Ranged-Goal Tasks with Equally Valid Goals

- Allow pen to self-rotate
- Keep joint positions within limits
- Avoid self-collisions



## Evaluation

We compare *RangedIK* with two alternative approaches, *RelaxedIK* and *TracIK*, to generate motions for applications that afford some flexibility in end-effector poses. Applications and the flexibility they afford



### Metrics

### Results

Method	Accuracy		Smoothness		Feasibility	
	Mean Pos. Error (m)	Mean Rot. Error (rad)	Mean Joint Vel. (rad/s)	Mean Joint Acc. (rad/s²)	Mean Joint Jerk (rad/s³)	# Exceed Tolerances
UR5	0.0021 ± 0.002	0.005 ± 0.003	<b>0.042 ± 0.02</b>	0.0269 ± 0.02	0.224 ± 0.2	0.0544 ± 0.01
	0.0023 ± 0.002	0.007 ± 0.005	0.050 ± 0.02	0.0299 ± 0.02	0.336 ± 0.3	0.0533 ± 0.01
Sawyer	0.0014 ± 0.001	0.003 ± 0.002	<b>0.034 ± 0.02</b>	0.0265 ± 0.02	0.290 ± 0.3	0.1539 ± 0.04
	0.0017 ± 0.001	0.006 ± 0.004	0.041 ± 0.02	0.0280 ± 0.03	0.328 ± 0.4	0.1535 ± 0.04

*RangedIK* leverages the flexibility afforded by ranged-goal tasks to generate accurate, smooth, and feasible robot motions in real-time.

## Demonstration

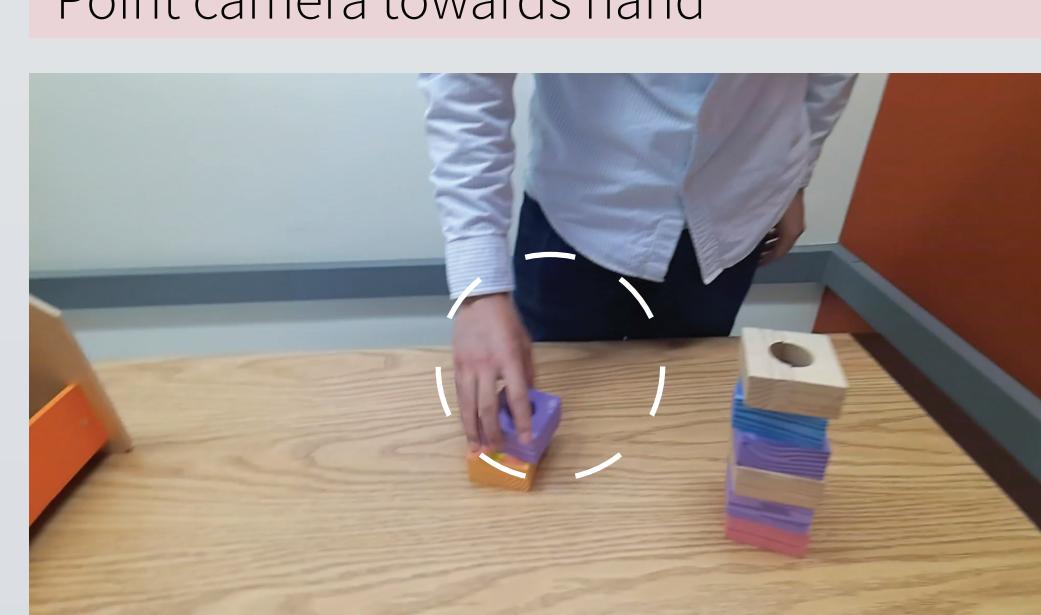
We demonstrate the effectiveness of *RangedIK* on a camera-in-hand robot to track a user's hand.

### Tasks for feasible camera motions:

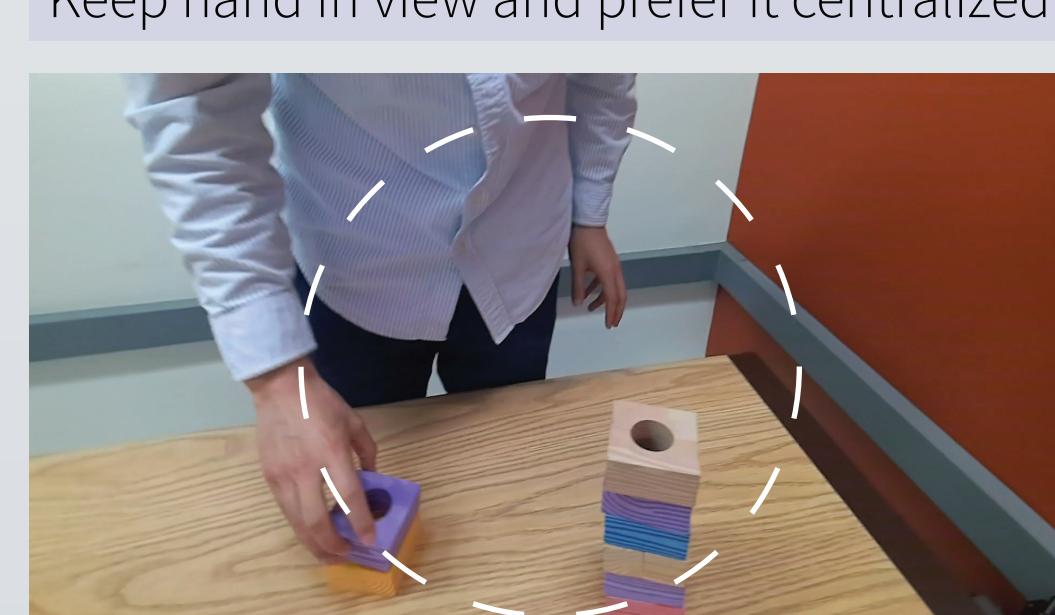


- Look at hand
- Keep camera upright
- Minimize camera movement
- Avoid self-collisions
- Keep joint vel., acc. within limits and prefer them to be small
- Minimize jerk

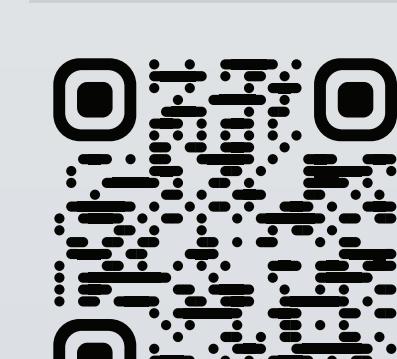
Baseline:  
Point camera towards hand



*RangedIK*:  
Keep hand in view and prefer it centralized



Demo video



*RangedIK* utilizes the flexibility of the ranged-goal task to achieve smooth and feasible camera motions.