The stack of tasks

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Outline

Introduction

Theoretical foundations

Software

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The stack of tasks provides a control framework for real-time redundant manipulator control

- implementation of a data-flow,
- control of the graph by python scripting,
- task-based hierarchical control,
- portable: tested on HRP-2, Nao, Romeo.

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Rigid body $\mathcal{B}$

- Configuration represented by an homogeneous matrix

$$M_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{\mathcal{B}} & \mathbf{t}_{\mathcal{B}} \\ 0\ 0\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in SE(3)$$

$$R_{\mathcal{B}} \in SO(3) \Leftrightarrow R_{\mathcal{B}}^T R_{\mathcal{B}} = I_3 \text{ and } \det(R) = 1$$

Point $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ in local frame of $\mathcal{B}$ is moved to $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ in global frame:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = M_{\mathcal{B}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Rigid body $\mathcal{B}$

- Velocity represented by $(\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}, \omega_{\mathcal{B}}) \in \mathbb{R}^6$ where

$$\dot{R}_{\mathcal{B}} = \hat{\omega}_{\mathcal{B}} R_{\mathcal{B}}$$

and

$$\hat{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\omega_3 & \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 & 0 & -\omega_1 \\ -\omega_2 & \omega_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is the matrix corresponding to the cross product operator

- Velocity of point P on $\mathcal{B}$

$$\mathbf{v}_p = \dot{\mathbf{t}}_{\mathcal{B}} + \omega_{\mathcal{B}} \times \vec{O_{\mathcal{B}}P}$$

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Configuration space

- Robot: set of rigid-bodies linked by joints $\mathcal{B}_0, \cdots \mathcal{B}_m$.
- Configuration: position in space of each body.

$$\mathbf{q} = (\mathbf{q}_{waist}, \theta_1, \cdots \theta_{n-6}) \in SE(3) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-6}$$
$$\mathbf{q}_{waist} = (x, y, z, roll, pitch, yaw)$$

- Position of $\mathcal{B}_i$ depends on $\mathbf{q}$:

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Velocity

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$$\dot{\mathbf{q}} = (\dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}, \omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z, \dot{\theta}_1, \cdots \dot{\theta}_{n-6})$$
$$\omega \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

- Velocity of $\mathcal{B}_i$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}_i} \\ \omega_{\mathcal{B}_i} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) = J_{\mathcal{B}_i}(\mathbf{q}).\dot{\mathbf{q}} \in \mathbb{R}^6$$

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- Definition: function of the
  - robot configuration,
  - time and
  - possibly external parameters

  that should converge to 0:

$$T \in C^\infty(\mathcal{C} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^m)$$

- Example: position tracking of an end-effector $\mathcal{B}_{ee}$
  - $M(\mathbf{q}) \in SE(3)$ position of the end-effector,
  - $M^*(t) \in SE(3)$ reference position

$$T(\mathbf{q}, t) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{t}(M^{*-1}(t)M(\mathbf{q})) \\ u_\theta(R^{*-1}(t)R(\mathbf{q})) \end{pmatrix}$$

  where
  - $\mathbf{t}()$ is the translation part of an homogeneous matrix,
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Hierarchical task based control

Given

- a configuration $\mathbf{q}$,
- two tasks of decreasing priorities:
  - $T_1 \in C^\infty(\mathcal{C} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^{m_1})$,
  - $T_2 \in C^\infty(\mathcal{C} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^{m_2})$,

compute a control vector $\dot{\mathbf{q}}$

- that makes T_1 converge toward 0 and
- that makes T_2 converge toward 0 if possible.

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Jacobian:

- we denote
  - $J_i = \frac{\partial T_i}{\partial \mathbf{q}}$ for $i \in \{1, 2\}$
- then
  - $\forall \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{C}, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \dot{\mathbf{q}} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \; \dot{T}_i = J_i(\mathbf{q}, t)\dot{\mathbf{q}} + \frac{\partial T_i}{\partial t}(\mathbf{q}, t)$

We try to enforce

- $\dot{T}_1 = -\lambda_1 T_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_1(t) = e^{-\lambda_1 t} T_1(0) \to 0$
- $\dot{T}_2 = -\lambda_2 T_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_2(t) = e^{-\lambda_2 t} T_2(0) \to 0$
- λ_1 and λ_2 are called the gains associated to T_1 and T_2.

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Moore Penrose pseudo-inverse

Given a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m\times n}$, the Moore Penrose pseudo inverse $A^+ \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times m}$ of A is the unique matrix satisfying:

$$\begin{aligned} AA^+A &= A \\ A^+AA^+ &= A^+ \\ (AA^+)^T &= AA^+ \\ (A^+A)^T &= A^+A \end{aligned}$$

Given a linear system:

$$Ax = b, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m\times n},\ x \in \mathbb{R}^n,\ b \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$x = A^+b$ minimizes

- $\|Ax - b\|$ over $\mathbb{R}^n$,
- $\|x\|$ over $\mathrm{argmin}\|Ax - b\|$.

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Hierarchical task based control

Resolution of the first constraint:

$$\dot{T}_1 = J_1 \dot{\mathbf{q}} \quad + \quad \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial t} = -\lambda_1 T_1 \tag{1}$$

$$J_1 \dot{\mathbf{q}} \quad = \quad -\lambda_1 T_1 - \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial t} \tag{2}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}_1 \quad \triangleq \quad -J_1^+ (\lambda_1 T_1 + \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial t}) \tag{3}$$

Where J_1^+ is the (Moore Penrose) pseudo-inverse of J_1.
$\dot{\mathbf{q}}_1$ minimizes

- $\| J_1 \dot{\mathbf{q}} + \lambda_1 T_1 + \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial t} \| = \| \dot{T}_1 + \lambda_1 T_1 \|$
- $\| \dot{\mathbf{q}} \|$ over argmin $\| J_1 \dot{\mathbf{q}} + \lambda_1 T_1 + \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial t} \|$

Hence,

- if $\lambda_1 T_1 + \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial t}$ is in $Im(J_1)$, (1) is satisfied

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Hierarchical task based control

In fact

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad J_1 \left(\dot{\mathbf{q}}_1 + (I_n - J_1^+ J_1) u\right) = J_1 \dot{\mathbf{q}}_1$$

therefore,

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}} = \dot{\mathbf{q}}_1 + (I_n - J_1^+ J_1) u$$

also minimizes $\|J_1 \dot{\mathbf{q}} + \lambda_1 T_1 + \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial t}\|$.

$P_1 = (I_n - J_1^+ J_1)$ is a projector on J_1 kernel:
$J_1 P_1 = 0$
$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if $\dot{\mathbf{q}} = P_1 u$, then, $\dot{T}_1 = \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial t}$.

Hierarchical task based control

In fact

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad J_1 \left(\dot{\mathbf{q}}_1 + (I_n - J_1^+ J_1) u\right) = J_1 \dot{\mathbf{q}}_1$$

therefore,

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}} = \dot{\mathbf{q}}_1 + (I_n - J_1^+ J_1) u$$

also minimizes $\|J_1 \dot{\mathbf{q}} + \lambda_1 T_1 + \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial t}\|$.

$P_1 = (I_n - J_1^+ J_1)$ is a projector on J_1 kernel:
$J_1 P_1 = 0$
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Controlling the second task

We have

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\dot{\mathbf{q}} &= \dot{\mathbf{q}}_1 + P_1 u \\
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\end{aligned}$$

We want

$$\dot{T}_2 = -\lambda_2 T_2$$

Thus

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-\lambda_2 T_2 &= J_2 \dot{\mathbf{q}}_1 + \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial t} + J_2 P_1 u \\
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$$= \dot{\mathbf{q}}_1 - P_1 (J_2 P_1)^+ (\lambda_2 T_2 + J_2 \dot{\mathbf{q}}_1 + \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial t}))$$

minimizes $\|\dot{T}_2 + \lambda_2 T_2\|$ over $\dot{\mathbf{q}}_1 + Ker\ J_1$.

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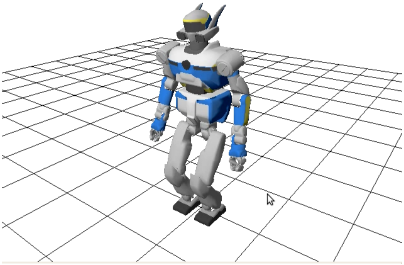
Example



- T_1: position of the feet + projection of center of mass,
- T_2: position of the right wrist.

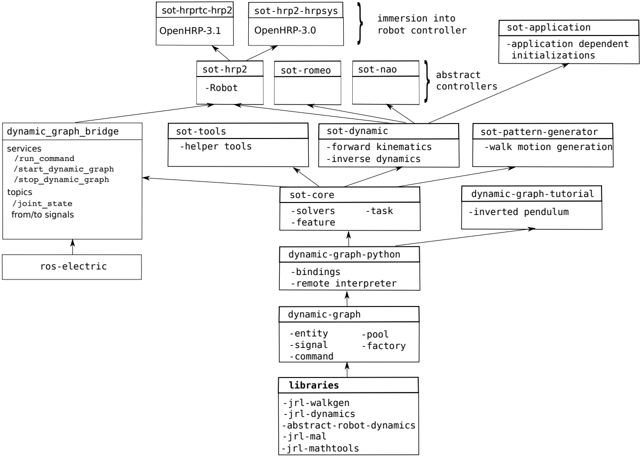
Outline

Introduction

Theoretical foundations

Software

Architecture overview



Libraries

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  - to be replaced by Eigen
- `jrl-mal`: abstract layer for matrices,
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  - Signal: synchronous interface
  - Command: asynchronous interface
- Factory
  - builds a new entity of requested type,
  - new entity types can be dynamically added (advanced).
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  - stores all instances of entities,
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Synchronous interface storing a given data type

- output signals:
  - recomputed by a callback function, or
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Command

Asynchronous interface

- input in a fixed set of types,
- trigger an action,
- returns a result in the same set of types.

dynamic-graph-python

Python bindings to `dynamic-graph`

- module `dynamic_graph` linked to `libdynamic-graph.so`
  - class Entity
    - each C++ entity class declared in the factory generates a python class of the same name,
    - signals are instance members,
    - commands are bound to instance methods
    - method `help` lists commands
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dynamic-graph-tutorial

Simple use case for illustration

- Definition of 2 entity types
  - `InvertedPendulum`
    - input signal: `force`
    - output signal: `state`
  - `FeedbackController`
    - input signal: `state`
    - output signal: `force`

dynamic-graph-tutorial

```
>>> from dynamic_graph.tutorial import InvertedPendulum, FeedbackController
>>> a = InvertedPendulum ('IP')
>>> b = FeedbackController ('K')
>>> a.displaySignals ()
--- <IP> signal list:
|-- <Sig:InvertedPendulum(IP)::input(double)::force (Type Cst) AUTOPLUGGED
`-- <Sig:InvertedPendulum(IP)::output(vector)::state (Type Cst)
>>> a.help ()
Classical inverted pendulum dynamic model

List of commands:
-----------------
  getCartMass:          Get cart mass
  getPendulumLength:    Get pendulum length
  getPendulumMass:      Get pendulum mass
  incr:                 Integrate dynamics for time step provided as input
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- C++ code of classes `InvertedPendulum` and `FeedbackController`,
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sot-core

Class `FeatureAbstract`

- function of the robot and environment states
  - position of an end-effector,
  - position of a feature in an image (visual servoing)
- with values in a Lie group G ($SO(3)$, $SE(3)$, $\mathbb{R}^n$,...),
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Feature

When paired with a reference, features become *tasks*.

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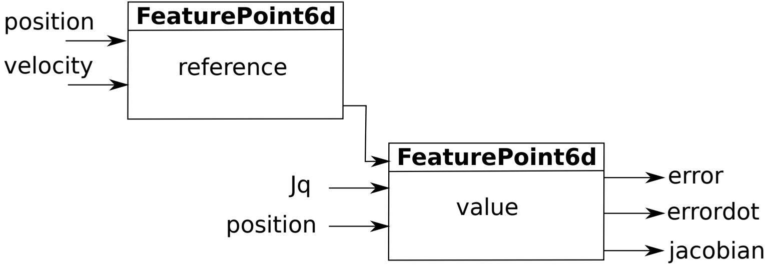

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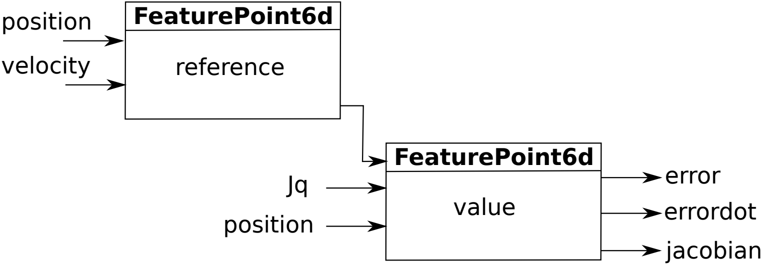

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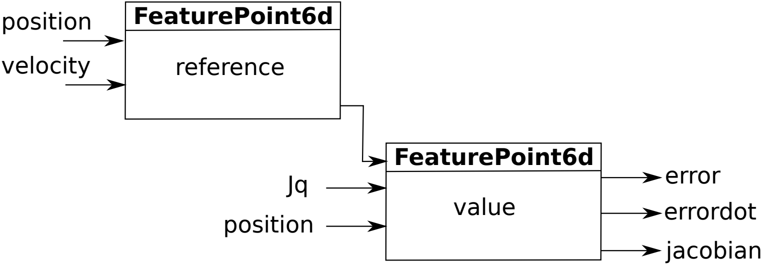

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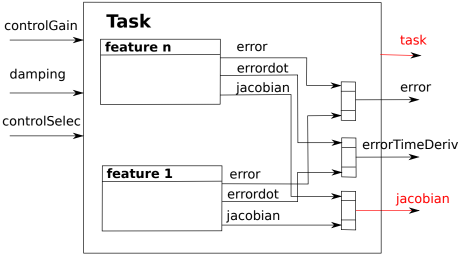
Task

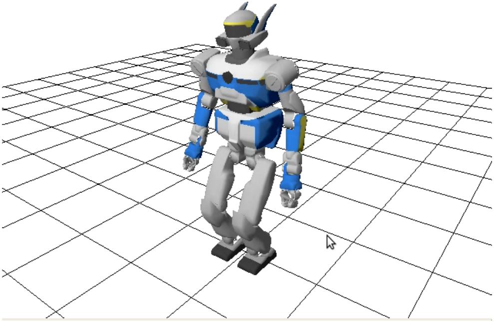
- Collection of features with a control gain,
- implements abstraction TaskAbstract



- task = −controlGain.error

Solver SOT

Hierarchical task solver



- computes robot joint velocity

sot-dynamic

`dynamic_graph.sot.dynamics.Dynamic` builds a kinematic chain from a file and

- computes forward kinematics
  - position and Jacobian of end effectors (wrists, ankles),
  - position of center of mass
- computes dynamics
  - inertia matrix.

sot-pattern-generator

`dynamic_graph.sot.pattern_generator`

- Entity `PatternGenerator` produces walk motions as
  - position and velocity of the feet
  - position and velocity of the center of mass

sot-application

`dynamic_graph.sot.application`

- Provide scripts for standard control graph initialization
  - depends on application: control mode (velocity, acceleration)

Packages specific to robots

`sot-hrp2`

- defines a class `Robot` that provides
  - ready to use features for feet, hands, gaze and center of mass,
  - ready to use tasks for the same end effectors,
  - an entity `Dynamic`,
  - an entity `Device` (interface with the robot control system)

`sot-hrprtc-hrp2`

- provide an RTC component to integrate sot-hrp2 into the robot controller.

Utilities

- `dynamic_graph.writeGraph (filename)`: writes the current graph in a file using graphviz dot format.
- `dynamic_graph.sot.core.FeaturePosition` wraps two `FeaturePoint6d`: a value and a reference,
- `MetaTask6d`:
- `MetaTaskPosture`:
- `MetaTaskKine6d`:
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Installation

Through robotpkg

- ```
  git clone http://trac.laas.fr/git/robots/robotpkg.git
  cd robotpkg
  ./bootstrap/bootstrap --prefix=<your_prefix>
  cd motion/sot-dynamic

  make install
  ```
  ```

Installation

Through github:

- ```
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/jrl-umi3218/jrl-mal.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/jrl-umi3218/jrl-mathtools.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/laas/abstract-robot-dynamics.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/jrl-umi3218/jrl-dynamics.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/jrl-umi3218/jrl-walkgen.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/jrl-umi3218/dynamic-graph.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/jrl-umi3218/dynamic-graph-python.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/jrl-umi3218/sot-core.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/laas/sot-tools.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/jrl-umi3218/sot-dynamic.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/jrl-umi3218/sot-pattern-generator.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/stack-of-tasks/sot-application.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/laas/sot-hrp2.git
  git clone --recursive git://github.com/stack-of-tasks/sot-hrprtc-hrp2.git
  ```
- for each package,
  ```
  mkdir package/build
  cd package/build
  cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=<your_prefix> ..

  make install
  ```
  ```

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  ```
- for each package,
  ```
  mkdir package/build
  cd package/build
  cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=<your_prefix> ..

  make install
  ```
  ```

Installation

Through installation script

- ```
  git clone git://github.com/stack-of-tasks/install-sot.git
  cd install-sot/scripts

  ./install_sot.sh
  ```
  ```

Running the stack of tasks into OpenHRP-3.1

You need to install:

- `ros-electric`
- `OpenHRP-3.1`

you will find instructions in `https://wiki.laas.fr/robots/HRP/Software`
Then follow instructions in `sot-hrprtc/README.md`:
`https://github.com/stack-of-tasks/sot-hrprtc-hrp2`

Running the stack of tasks into OpenHRP-3.0.7

Assumptions

- OpenHRP 3.0.7 is installed
- The Stack of Tasks has been installed thanks to previous slide with **install_sot.sh** in the directory:

```
/home/user/devel/ros_unstable
```

- Your /opt/grx3.0/HRP2LAAS/bin/config.sh is well setup.

The golden commands

```
$>roscore
#Launching HRP2 simulation with OpenHPR
$>roslaunch hrp2_bringup openhrp_bridge.launch robot:=hrp2_14
    mode:=dg_with_stabilizer simulation:=true
$>rosservice call /start_dynamic_graph
$>rosrun dynamic_graph_bridge run_command
```

Running the stack of tasks into OpenHRP-3.0.7

Initialize the application: create tracer and solver

```
[INFO] [WallTime: 1370854858.786392] waiting for
    service...
Interacting with remote server.
>>> from dynamic_graph.sot.application.velocity.\\
    precomputed_tasks import initialize
>>> solver = initialize (robot)
>>> robot.initializeTracer ()
```

Running the stack of tasks into OpenHRP-3.0.7

Build the graph including the pattern generator

```
[INFO] [WallTime: 1370854858.786392] waiting for
    service...
Interacting with remote server.
>>> from
    dynamic_graph.sot.pattern_generator.walking
    import CreateEverythingForPG, walkFewSteps
With meta selector
```

Running the stack of tasks into OpenHRP-3.0.7

Create the graph

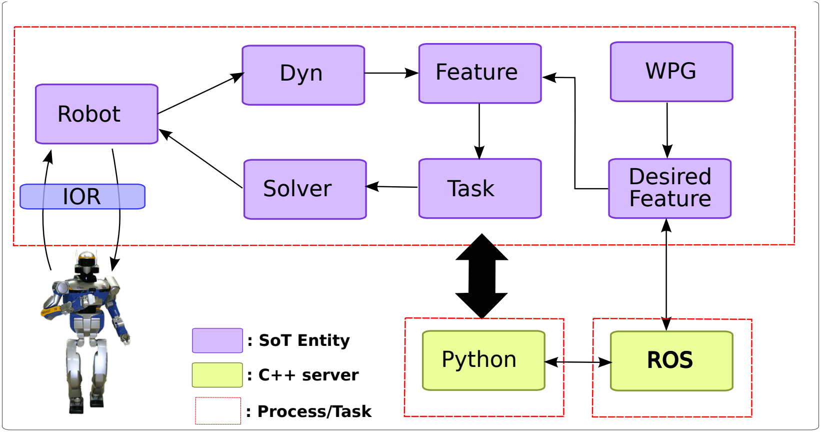
```
>>> CreateEverythingForPG(robot,solver)
At this stage
('modelDir:␣',
    '~/devel/ros-unstable/install/share/hrp2-14')
('modelName:', 'HRP2JRLmainsmall.wrl')
('specificitiesPath:',
    'HRP2SpecificitiesSmall.xml')
('jointRankPath:', 'HRP2LinkJointRankSmall.xml')
After Task for Right and Left Feet
```

Running the stack of tasks into OpenHRP-3.0.7

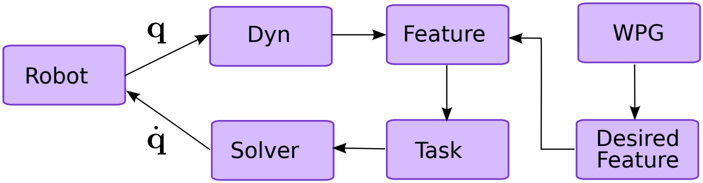
Switch to the new graph

```
>>> walkFewSteps(robot)
>>>
```

Software structure - Conceptual view



Software structure - Link with Model



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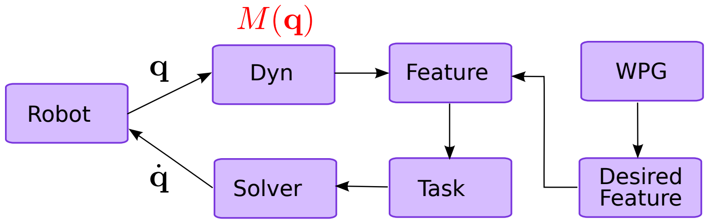

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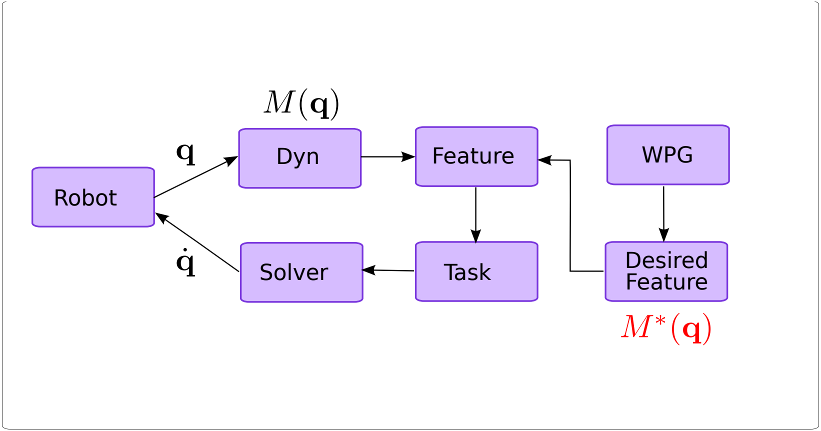

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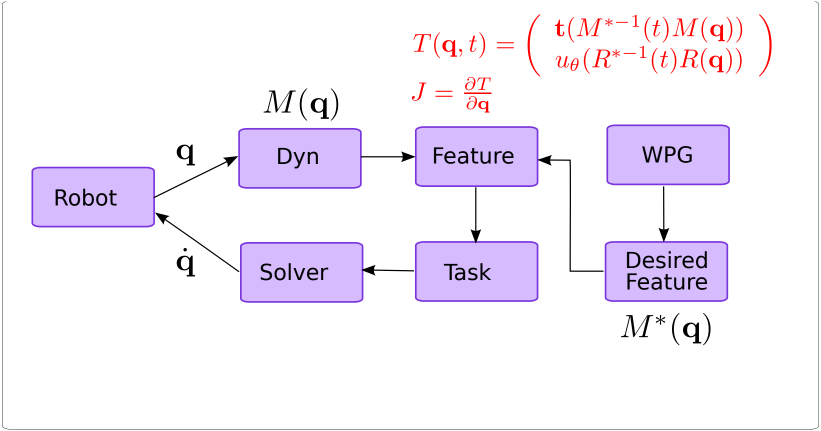

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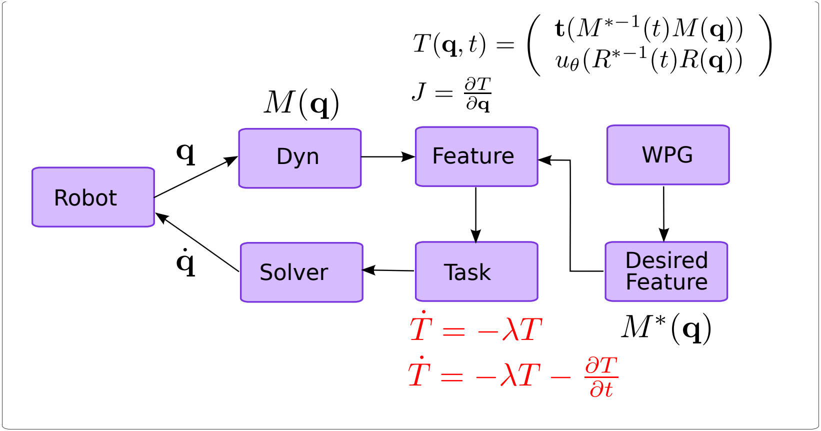

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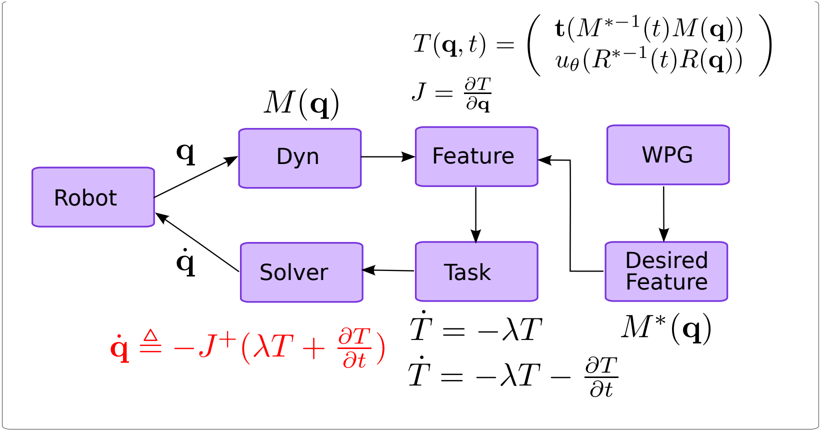

Software structure - Repositories