

Try out OpTaS



SCAN ME

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Easily installed using pip.

Code snippet

Goal: (i) find a joint space trajectory, (ii) from a known initial configuration, (iii) where the end-effector must avoid an obstacle, and (iv) reach a given position (v) with minimal joint velocity.

```
import optas

T = 100 # number of time steps in trajectory
tip = "ee_name" # name of end-effector in URDF
urdf = '/path/to/robot.urdf'
r = optas.RobotModel(urdf, time_derivs=[0, 1])
n = r.get_name()
b = optas.OptimizationBuilder(T, robots=[r])

qT = b.get_model_state(n, t=-1) # final state
dq = b.get_model_states(n, time_deriv=1) # jnt vel traj
pg = b.add_parameter("pg", 3) # goal pos.
qc = b.add_parameter("qc", r.ndof) # init q
o = b.add_parameter("o", 3) # obstacle pos.
s = b.add_parameter("s") # obstacle radius
dur = b.add_parameter("dur") # traj duration
dt = dur / float(T - 1) # time step

p = r.get_global_link_position(tip, qT) # FK
b.add_cost_term("goal", optas.sumsqr(p - pg))
b.add_cost_term("min_vel", 0.01*optas.sumsqr(dq))
b.integrate_model_states(n, time_deriv=1, dt=dt)

b.initial_configuration(n, qc)
for t in range(T):
    qt = b.get_model_state(n, t=t)
    pt = r.get_global_link_position(tip, qt)
    b.add_geq_inequality_constraint(
        f"obs_avoid_{t}",
        optas.sumsqr(pt - o), s**2)

solver = optas.CasADiSolver(b.build()).setup("ipopt")

# Solver is setup using solver.reset_initial_seed(..)
# and solver.reset_parameters(..). The solver is
# called using solution = solver.solve().
```

Overview

(1) Task specification

User provides task model through user-friendly syntax in Python

$$x^*, u^* = \arg \min_{x, u} \sum_i \text{cost}(x, u)$$

subject to $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, u) \\ x \in \mathbb{X} \\ u \in \mathbb{U} \end{cases}$

(2) Optimization builder

The task model is converted to a compatible format with multiple solvers.

$$X^* = \arg \min_X f(X)$$

subject to $\begin{cases} MX + c \geq 0 \\ g(X) \geq 0 \\ h(X) = 0 \end{cases}$

(3) Solver interface

Optimization problem is interfaced with open-source/commercial solvers for quadratic/nonlinear optimal control, such as

SNOPT IPOPT KNITRO
Gurobi SciPy OSQP
BONMIN CVXOPT qpOASES

Contributions

- A task-specification Python library for rapid development/deployment of trajectory optimization approaches for multi-robot setups.
- Modeling of the robot kinematics (end-effector transform, unit-quaternion, Geometric/Analytical Jacobian in any base frame) to arbitrary derivative order.
- Easily reformulate optimal control problems, optimize in specific task/joint dimensions, and define parameterized constraints for online modification of the optimization problem.
- Analysis comparing the performance (i.e. solver convergence, solution quality) versus existing packages. Several demonstrations highlight the ease in which NLP problems can be deployed in realistic settings.

Proposed framework

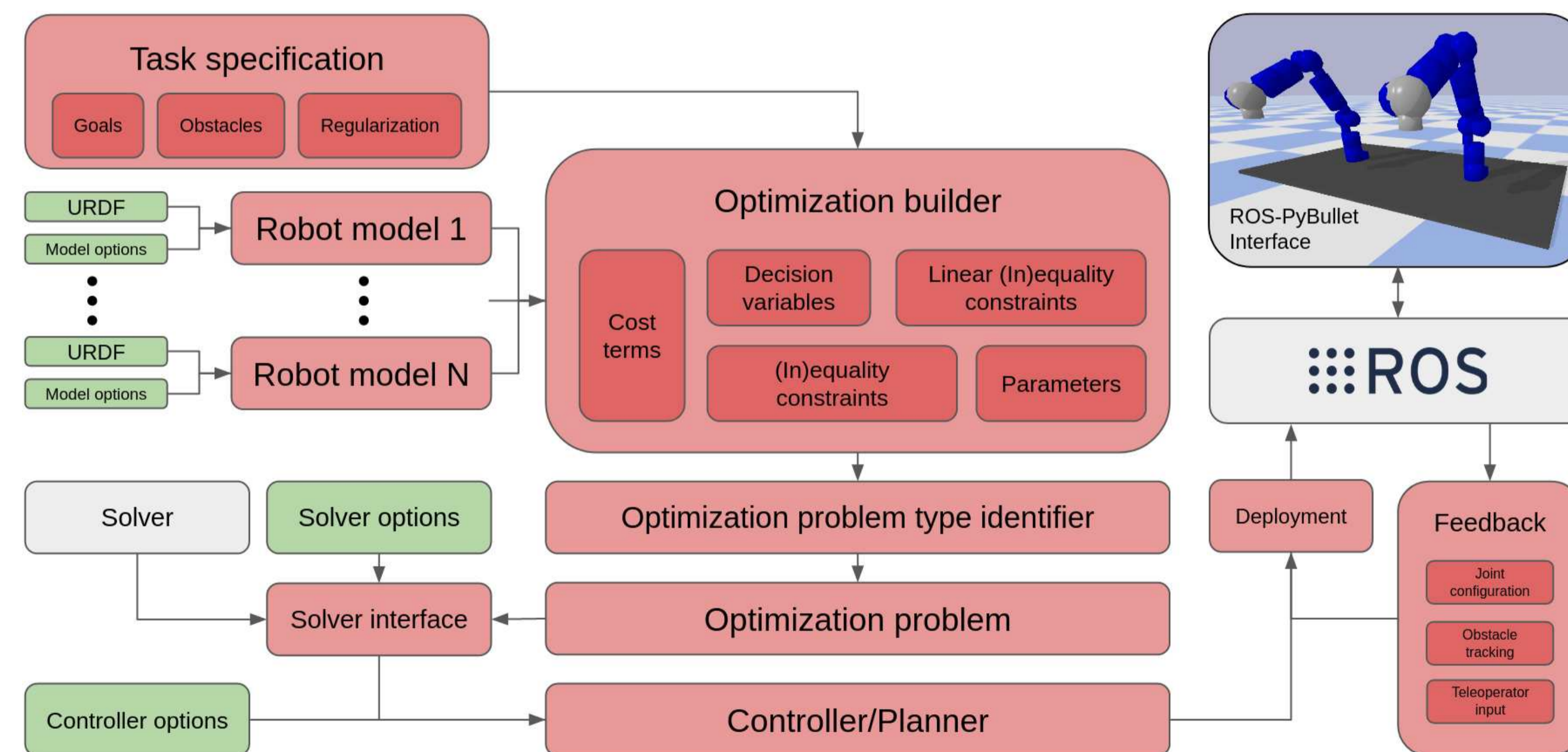


Figure: System overview for the proposed OpTaS library. Red highlights the main features of the proposed library. Green shows configuration parameter input. Grey shows third-party frameworks/libraries. Finally, the image in the top-right corner shows integration with the ROS-PyBullet Interface.

Alternatives?

	Language	EndPose	Traj	MPC	Solver	AutoDiff	ROS	RF
OpTaS	Py	✓	✓	✓	QP/NLP	✓	✓	✓
EXOTica	Py/C++	✓	✓	✓	QP/NLP	✓	✓	✓
Movelt	Py/C++	✓	✓	×	QP	×	✓	×
TracIK	Py/C++	✓	×	×	QP	×	✓	×
RBDL	Py/C++	✓	×	×	QP	×	✓	×
eTaSL	C++	✓	×	×	QP	✓	×	✓
OpenRAVE	Py	×	✓	×	QP	×	✓	×

*Enabled through external plugins.

Key

MPC: Model Predictive Control Py: Python
ROS: Robot Operating System Traj: Trajectory
AutoDiff: Automatic differentiation RF: Reformulation

Performance comparison:

- Comparable performance in terms of CPU time for solver duration compared against alternatives.
- Since OpTaS enables optimization in specific dimensions, we show this increases the robot workspace.

Connect with us

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RVim: rvim.online

CAI4CAI: cai4cai.ml

SLMC: web.inf.ed.ac.uk/slmc

Video: youtu.be/gCMN0enFngU