## Unified Vision-Based Motion Estimation and Control for Multiple and Complex Robots

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**Motivation:** Many problems in both computer vision and robot kinematics can be cast through optimization with quadratic costs with linear constraints over bilinear variables.

Example: Revolute joints





Joint limits

**Motivating application:** *Robot Construction Crew.* Robots are used to assist in the construction of a new building with three main tasks

(A) *Localization:* Cameras and robots need to be localized with respect to a common reference frame for the site.

(B) *Collaborative transportation:* Multiple robots localize, pick up, transport and place prefabricated parts

(C) *Vision-aware planning and control:* Periodically, ground or aerial robots need to plan and carry out a 3-D survey





## Current work: A novel SDP relaxation

$$\|R^{(1)}\| = 1$$
  

$$\|R^{(2)}\| = 1$$
  

$$R^{(1)} \cdot R^{(2)} = 0$$
  

$$R^{(1)} \times R^{(2)} = R^{(3)}$$

$$( \Rightarrow )$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} R^{(1)} \\ R^{(2)} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R^{(1)} \\ R^{(2)} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$( \Rightarrow )$$

$$A \operatorname{vec}(Y) = b$$
  

$$Y \succeq 0$$
  

$$Y \in \operatorname{rank}(1)$$

SDP and linear constraints cover all feasible configurations, and the solution is at the boundary of the convex set (rank 1) **Proposed algorithm:** First solve SDP, then maximize the largest eigenvalue of Y while keeping convex constraints

Works because of trace constraints (max eval , other eval

Can be used to check feasibility

Local convergence (maximize a convex function on convex set)

Handles kinematic loops

 Method
 Success rate
 Avg. time

 SDP
 76.6%
 1.2629 s

 BFGS
 77.6%
 0.1966 s

## Future work: Extend to

- Prismatic joints
- Grasping
- Vision measurements



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## **Broader impacts**

- Collaboration with Autodesk to align relevance for industrial applications
- Problem modeling toolbox