

QR

A Novel Visual Servoing Method Using QR Decomposition and Disturbance Observer

(Joon-Soo Lee, Ih Hong Suh, Bum-Jae You, and Sang-Rok Oh)

Abstract : This paper proposes a visual servoing method based on QR decomposition and disturbance observer. The QR decomposition factors the image feature Jacobian into a unitary matrix and an upper triangular matrix. And it is shown that several performance indices such as measurement sensitivity of visual features, sensitivity of the control to noise and controllability can be improved for any general image feature Jacobian by QR decomposition and disturbance observer. To show the validity of the proposed approach, visual servoing with stereo vision is carried out for a Samsung FARAMAN 6-axis industrial robot manipulator.

Keywords : visual servoing, QR decomposition, disturbance observer

I. INTRODUCTION

Visual servoing has been widely studied in the past few years. In [1], the authors proposed a visual servoing method based on QR decomposition and disturbance observer. The QR decomposition factors the image feature Jacobian into a unitary matrix and an upper triangular matrix. And it is shown that several performance indices such as measurement sensitivity of visual features, sensitivity of the control to noise and controllability can be improved for any general image feature Jacobian by QR decomposition and disturbance observer. To show the validity of the proposed approach, visual servoing with stereo vision is carried out for a Samsung FARAMAN 6-axis industrial robot manipulator.

Keywords : visual servoing, QR decomposition, disturbance observer

[1]. (image based visual servoing)

(image feature Jacobian) 3

[1]. 가 QR (QR decomposition)[11][12]

: 1999. 9. 9., : 2000. 3. 14.

가
 . 3 6
 FARAMAN AS-1 (eye-in-hand)

II. QR
 . QR
 (orthonormal matrix) (upper trian-
 gular matrix)

$$k = \frac{s_{\max}}{s_{\min}} \geq 1 \quad (1)$$

$$J_f = U V^T$$

J_f $m \times n$, ($m > n$) $U = [u_1, \dots, u_n]$, $V = [v_1, \dots, v_n]$, $S = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \text{diag}(s_1, \dots, s_m)$
 u_i i - v_j j -
 k , $c(J_f)$, S_i

$$c(J_f) = \|J_f\| \cdot \|J_f^{-1}\| = k, \quad (2)$$

(norm) Spectral Radius Theorem[11][12]

$$\|J_f\| = \max\{s_1, \Lambda, s_p\}, \quad (3)$$

$$\|J_f^{-1}\| = 1/\min\{s_1, \Lambda, s_p\}, \quad (4)$$

$$s_1, \Lambda, s_p : J_f \quad \text{Weiss [13]} \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta = J_f \quad (5)$$

J_f^{-1}
 $\|J_f^{-1}\|$ 가
 $\|J_f\|$,
 가 1 가
 가 1
 가
 1 QR
 가 1 : $m \times n$, ($m > n$) A
 QR (orthonormal-
 triangular decomposition) [11][12].
 $A = QR$ (6)
 $Q : m \times m$ unitary
 $R : n \times n$ (upper triangular)
 ($m-n$) $\times n$ (zero matrix)

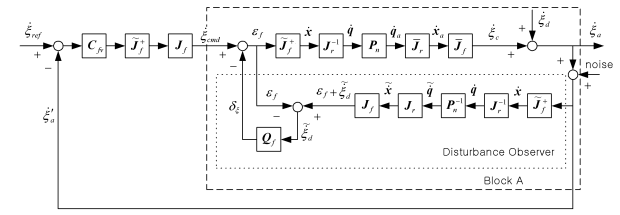


Fig. 1. The block diagram of visual servoing method using disturbance observer.

$$\tilde{A} = Q\tilde{R} \quad (7)$$

$$s_{\max, \tilde{A}} \leq s_{\max, A} \quad (8)$$

$$s_{\min, \tilde{A}} \geq s_{\min, A} \quad (9)$$

QL 가

$$w_v = \sqrt{\det(J_f J_f^T)} = s_1 s_2 \dots s_p \quad (10)$$

A \tilde{A}

QR decomposition) \tilde{R} \tilde{A} (5) QR (orthonormal triangular) [11][12], R (6) $\prod_i s_{i,\tilde{A}} = \prod_i s_{i,A}$ (11)

1 QR

- ξ_{ref} :
- C_{fv} : PID
- J_f :
- \tilde{J}_f^+ : QR
- J_r, J_r^{-1} :
- \bar{J}_r :
- \bar{J}_f : CCD
- ξ_d , noise :
- ξ_a :
- Q_f :
- P_n :
- [6]
- $d_x : Q_f \tilde{\xi}_d$

$$F_n = \tilde{J}_f J_r P_n J_r^{-1} \tilde{J}_f^+ \quad (12)$$

A $J_f \tilde{J}_f^+$ cascade post multiplication

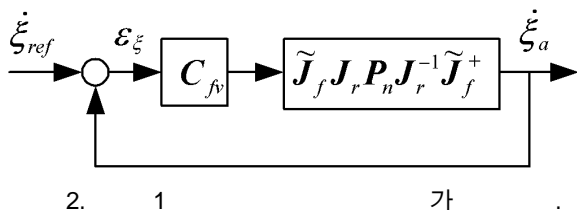


Fig. 2. The block diagram of equivalent visual servoing system of the system in Fig. 1.

$$F = \bar{J}_f \bar{J}_r P_n J_r^{-1} \tilde{J}_f^+ \quad (13)$$

$$F_n^{-1} = J_f J_r P_n^{-1} J_r^{-1} \tilde{J}_f^+ \quad (14)$$

$$F_n = \tilde{J}_f J_r P_n J_r^{-1} \tilde{J}_f^+ \quad (15)$$

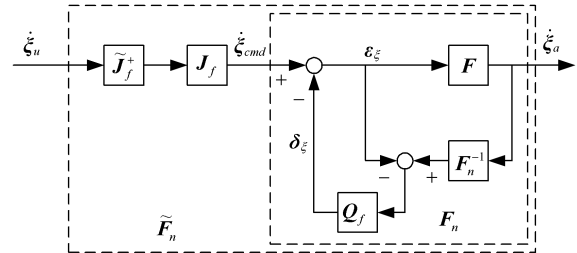


Fig. 3. The block diagram of simplified visual servoing system.

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_a &= [F^{-1} + Q_f (F_n^{-1} - F^{-1})]^{-1} \xi_{cmd} \\ &= F [I - Q_f + Q_f F_n^{-1} F]^{-1} \xi_{cmd} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$Q_f = I$$

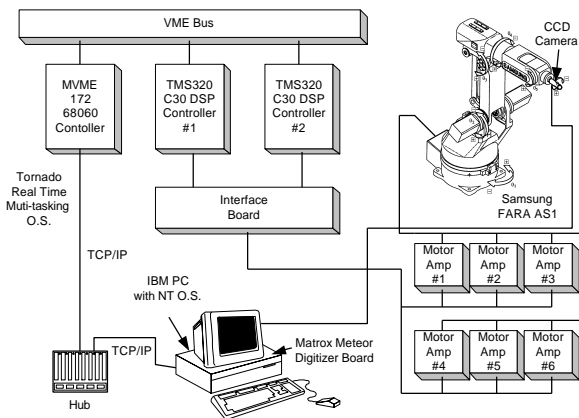
$$\xi_a = F_n^{-1} \xi_{cmd} \quad (17)$$

$$\tilde{F}_n = \tilde{J}_f J_r P_n J_r^{-1} \tilde{J}_f^+ \quad (18)$$

III.

- QR
- FARAMAN-
- AS1 6
- CCD (eye-in-hand) (stereo visual servoing)
- 4
- VME-
- MVME172 1 TMS320C30 DSP
- 2
- Wind River Tornado
- IBM PC Pentium II-350MHz
- Matrox Meteor
- Green Red

MVME-172 TCP/IP
NTSC
2 67msec 1
10 C/C++
1



4. Fig. 4. Experimental setup.

1. (2%)
Table 1. Computation time of stereo camera (error range 2%).

	time (msec)
J_f^{-1}	3.747
\tilde{J}_f^{-1}	3.997
J_r^{-1}	0.597
without DOB	4.497
with DOB	13.997
Visual Servoing	67.000

2. Table 2. Image processing time.

	time (msec)	
Data communication time (TCP/IP 10M)	1.788	
Window size 10 x 10 pixels	mono camera	2.14
	stereo camera	4.00
Window size 20 x 20 pixels	mono camera	6.50
	stereo camera	13.30

Nelson Khosla[5],

Maru, Miyazaki [15]

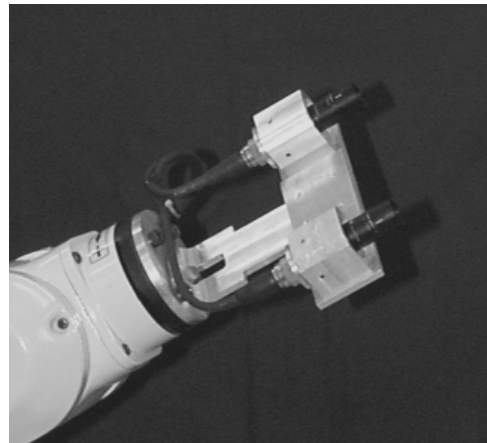
5

(19)

6

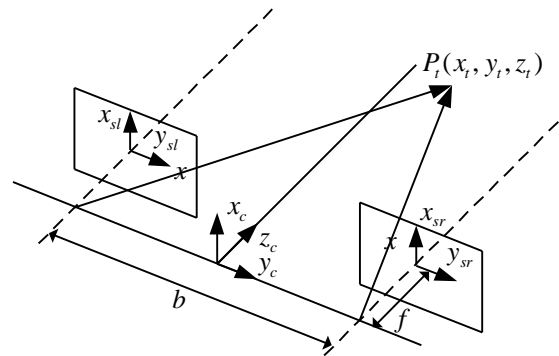
N

(20)



5.

Fig. 5. Stereo camera.



6.

Fig. 6. Perspective image model of stereo camera.

$$J_f = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{s}{b} & 0 & x_i \frac{s}{fb} & x_i \frac{y_i + y_r}{2f} & -f - \frac{x_i^2}{f} & \frac{y_i + y_r}{2} \\ -\frac{s}{b} & 0 & x_r \frac{s}{fb} & x_r \frac{y_i + y_r}{2f} & -f - \frac{x_r^2}{f} & \frac{y_i + y_r}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{s}{b} & y_i \frac{s}{fb} & f + y_i \frac{y_i + y_r}{2f} & -\frac{x_i y_i}{f} & -x_i \\ 0 & -\frac{s}{b} & y_r \frac{s}{fb} & f + y_r \frac{y_i + y_r}{2f} & -\frac{x_r y_r}{f} & -x_r \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_{f,1} \\ \hat{y}_{f,1} \\ \hat{x}_{f,N} \\ \hat{y}_{f,N} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{f,1} \\ J_{f,N} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \\ w_x \\ w_y \\ w_z \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

$s = y_l - y_r$ Disparity, b

x_l, y_l

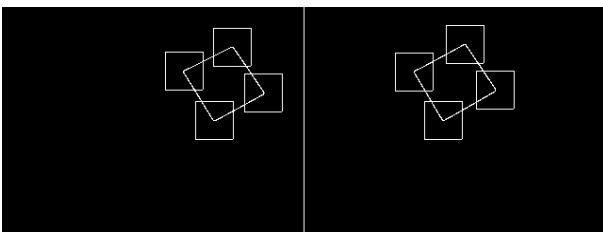
x_r, y_r

$x_l = x_r$

x_l, y_l, y_r

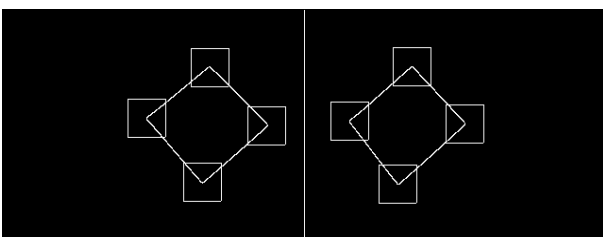
(x_i, y_i, y_r)
 (x_i, y_i, y_r)
 $(-27.00, -35.89, -13.14, 11.47, 34.80, -5.98)$ deg.
 $(55, 31, -45, 3, 63, -14, 80, 82, 9)$ pixel
 $(30, -2, -104, -47, 43, -70, 68, 79, -27)$ pixel
 $(20 \times 20 \text{ pixels})$ $(320 \times 240 \text{ pixel})$
 $(P=1.0, I=0.01)$ (without DOB) (with DOB)

5cm/sec 50cm
 3 RMS 28.31%
 84.37% 50%
 가 120.97%, 120%
 9
 가



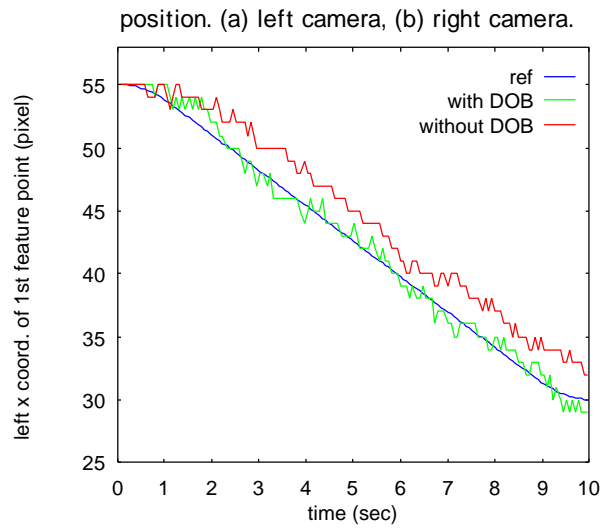
7. (a), (b)

Fig. 7. Feature points on the stereo images of initial position. (a) left camera, (b) right camera.

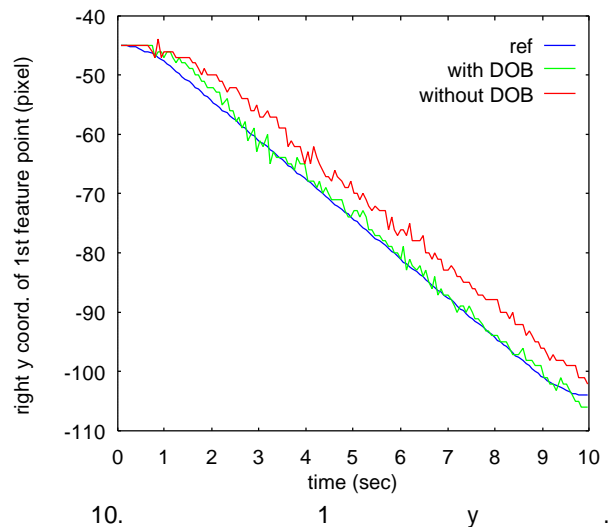


8. (a), (b)

Fig. 8. Feature points on the stereo images of goal



9. Trajectories of the x coordinate of 1st feature point on the left camera image.



10. Trajectories of the y coordinate of 1st feature point on the right camera image.

3. RMS (1/3).

Table 3. RMS average and standard deviation of visual tracking errors of stereo camera (1/3).

		Left camera x coord. of 1 st point fea- ture	Left camera y coord. of 1 st point fea- ture	Right Camera y coord. of 1 st point fea- ture
RMS average (pixel)	with DOB	0.62	1.89	0.99
	without DOB	2.19	3.51	4.32
	decrement (%)	71.69	46.15	76.85
Standard	with DOB	0.50	1.25	0.80

deviation	without DOB	0.89	1.81	1.58
(pixel)	decrement (%)	43.82	30.94	49.37

3. RMS

(2/3).

Table 3. RMS average and standard deviation of visual tracking errors of stereo camera (2/3).

		Left camera x coord. of 2 nd point feature	Left camera y coord. of 2 nd point feature	Right camera y coord. of 2 nd point feature
RMS average (pixel)	with DOB	1.01	0.81	1.11
	without DOB	4.36	0.96	3.99
	decrement (%)	76.84	15.63	72.18
Standard deviation (pixel)	with DOB	0.71	0.71	0.79
	without DOB	1.50	0.65	1.51
	decrement (%)	42.67	-9.23	47.68

3. RMS

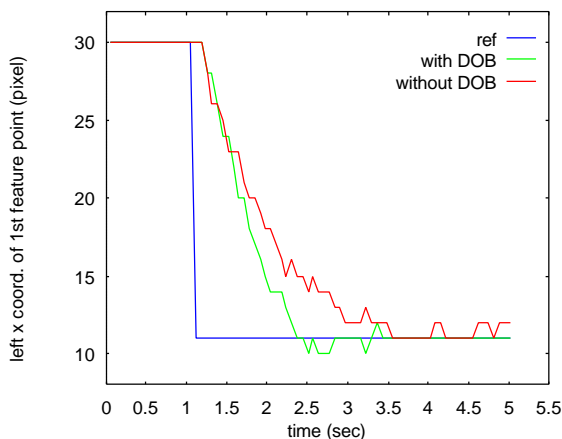
(3/3).

Table 3. RMS average and standard deviation of visual tracking errors of stereo camera (3/3).

		Left camera x coord. of 3 rd point feature	Left camera y coord. of 3 rd point feature	Right camera y coord. of 3 rd point feature
RMS average (pixel)	with DOB	0.66	0.75	0.84
	without DOB	1.14	0.63	2.30
	Decrement(%)	42.11	-20.97	63.48
standard deviation (pixel)	with DOB	0.56	0.61	0.63
	without DOB	0.63	0.49	1.05
	Decrement (%)	11.11	-20.00	40.00

where decrement = (withoutDOB - with DOB) / without DOB * 100.0 %

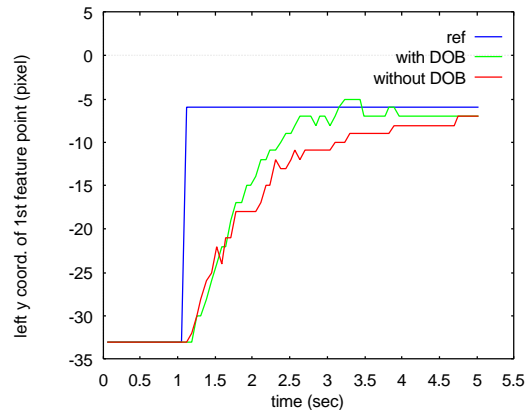
11 12 (30, -33, -144, -39, 30, -91, 89, 38, -76) pixel (11, -6, -112, -56, 51, -60, 64, 59, -46) pixel (19, 27, 32, 17, 19, 31, 25, 21, 30)pixel
 1 . 4 Rising Time,



11. 1 x

Fig. 11. Step response of the x coordinate of 1st feature point on the left camera image.

Overshoot, Settling Time . Rising Time
 60% Overshoot
 1, Settling
 2pixel
 Time 50% 60%



12. 1 y

Fig. 12. Step response of the y coordinate of 1st feature point on the left camera image.

4. (1/3).

Table 4. The step response of stereo camera (1/3).

		Left camera x coord. of 1 st point feature	Left camera y coord. of 1 st point feature	Right camera y coord. of 1 st point feature
rising time (sec)	with DOB	0.99	1.19	1.06
	without DOB	1.59	2.05	1.92
	Decrement (%)	37.74	41.95	44.79
Overshoot (%)	with DOB	5.2	3.7	3.1
	without DOB	0.01	3.7	3.1
	Decrement (%)	-520.00	0.00	0.00
settling time (sec)	with DOB	1.19	1.45	1.45
	without DOB	2.38	2.77	2.68
	Decrement (%)	50.00	46.65	45.90

4. (2/3).

Table 4. The step response of stereo camera (2/3).

		Left camera x coord. of 2 nd point feature	Left camera y coord. of 2 nd point feature	Right camera y coord. of 2 nd point feature
rising time (sec)	with DOB	0.99	0.99	1.13
	Without DOB	1.59	1.39	2.05
	Decrement (%)	37.74	28.78	44.88

overshoot (%)	with DOB	5.9	10.5	3.2
	Without DOB	5.9	5.3	3.2
	Decrement (%)	0.00	-100.00	0.00
settling time (sec)	with DOB	1.12	1.378	1.45
	Without DOB	1.85	2.04	2.57
	Decrement (%)	39.46	32.45	43.58

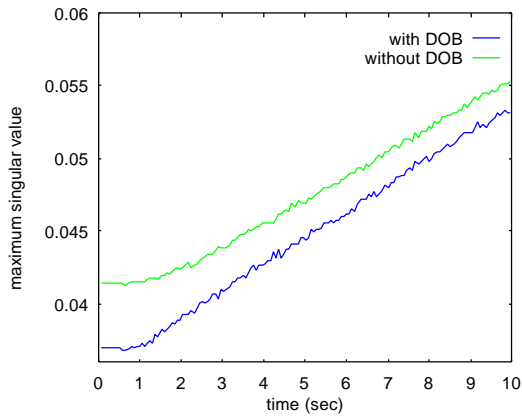
5. (3/3).

Table 5. The step response of stereo camera (3/3).

		Left camera x coord. of 3 rd point feature	Left camera y coord. of 3 rd point feature	Right camera y coord. of 3 rd point feature
rising time (sec)	with DOB	1.06	1.19	1.12
	without DOB	1.72	1.92	1.92
	Decrement (%)	38.37	38.02	41.67
overshoot (%)	with DOB	4.0	9.52	6.7
	without DOB	0.01	0.01	3.3
	Decrement (%)	-400.00	-952.0	79.70
settling time (sec)	with DOB	1.25	1.32	1.52
	without DOB	2.31	2.04	2.77
	Decrement (%)	45.89	35.30	45.13

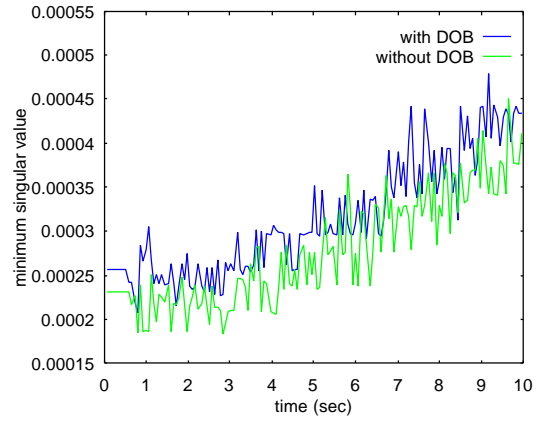
where decrement=(withoutDOB - with DOB) / without DOB * 100.0 %

13, 14, 15



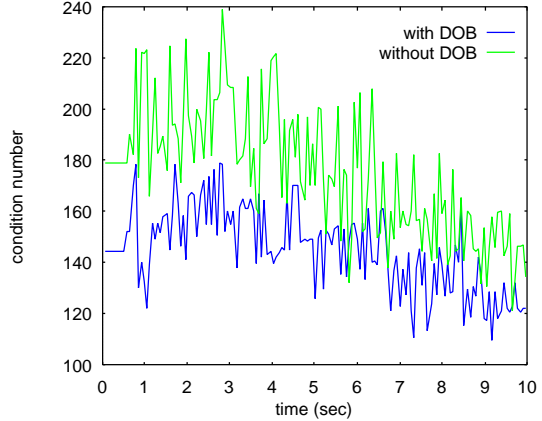
13.

Fig. 13. Maximum singular values.



14.

Fig. 14. Minimum singular values.



15.

Fig. 15. Condition number.

12%, 21%

12%

IV.

가

QR

QR

가

가

가 1 가

QR

가

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$$A = QR \tag{A-1}$$

(singular value decomposition)

$$R = USV^T \tag{A-2}$$

U, V Unitary S R

(A-2) (A-1)

$$A = QUSV^T \tag{A-3}$$

Unitary U' = QU A

$$A = U' S V^T \tag{A-4}$$

$$s_{\max, A} = s_{\max, R} \tag{A-5}$$

$$s_{\max, \tilde{A}} = s_{\max, \tilde{R}} \tag{A-6}$$

$$R \begin{matrix} s_{\max, R} \\ \tilde{R} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} s_{\max, \tilde{R}} \\ n \times n \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} s_{\max, A} \\ s_{\max, \tilde{A}} \end{matrix}$$

$$n \begin{matrix} R' & \tilde{R}' \\ \tilde{R} & \tilde{R}' \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} R \\ R' \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} n \times n \\ U \end{matrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} \tag{A-7}$$

$$\tilde{R}' = \frac{1}{2}(R' + UR'U^{-1}) \tag{A-8}$$

(triangular inequality)[11][12]

$$\|\tilde{R}'\| \leq \frac{1}{2}\|R'\| + \frac{1}{2}\|UR'U^{-1}\| \tag{A-9}$$

가 R' UR'U⁻¹ (similar matrix)

$$\|\tilde{R}'\| \leq \|R'\| \tag{A-10}$$

가 ,

$$s_{\max, \tilde{R}'} \leq s_{\max, R'} \tag{A-11}$$

, A \tilde{A}

$$s_{\max, \tilde{A}} \leq s_{\max, A} \tag{A-12}$$

$$s_{\min, A} = \frac{1}{s_{\max, A^{-1}}} \tag{A-13}$$

가 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, ($m \times n$)
(pseudo-inverse matrix)

$$A^+ = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \tag{A-14}$$

$$R \quad \tilde{R}$$

$$A^+ = \begin{bmatrix} R_{11}^{-1} & -R_{11}^{-1}R_{12}R_{22}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{22}^{-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^T \tag{A-15}$$

$$\tilde{R}$$

$$\tilde{A}^+ = \begin{bmatrix} R_{11}^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R_{22}^{-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^T \tag{A-16}$$

(A-1) (A-5)

가

$$s_{\min, A} = s_{\min, R} \tag{A-17}$$

가 \tilde{A} \tilde{R}

$$s_{\min, \tilde{A}} = s_{\min, \tilde{R}} \tag{A-18}$$

$$s_{\min, R} \quad s_{\min, \tilde{R}} \quad s_{\min, A} \quad s_{\min, \tilde{A}}$$

$$\frac{1}{s_{\min, \tilde{R}}} \leq \frac{1}{s_{\min, R}} \tag{A-19}$$

$$s_{\min, \tilde{R}} \geq s_{\min, R} \tag{A-20}$$



1964 3 28 . 1987
(). 1989
(
) . 2000
(). 1989

$$A \quad \tilde{A}$$

$$s_{\min, \tilde{A}} \geq s_{\min, A} \tag{A-21}$$

$$2 : \det(Q^T Q) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A^T A) &= \det(R^T Q^T Q R) \\ &= \det(R^T R), \\ &= \det \begin{bmatrix} R_{11}^T R_{11} & R_{11}^T R_{12} \\ R_{12}^T R_{11} & R_{12}^T R_{12} + R_{22}^T R_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \tag{A-22}$$

Schur Determinant [14]

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \det(A_{11}) \cdot \det(A_{22} - A_{21} A_{11}^{-1} A_{12}) \tag{A-23}$$

(A-23)

$$\det(R^T R) = \det(R_{11}^T R_{11}) \cdot \det(R_{22}^T R_{22}) \tag{A-24}$$

$$\det(\tilde{R}^T \tilde{R})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\tilde{R}^T \tilde{R}) &= \det \begin{bmatrix} R_{11}^T R_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{22}^T R_{22} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \det(R_{11}^T R_{11}) \cdot \det(R_{22}^T R_{22}) \end{aligned} \tag{A-25}$$

(A-25)

$$\sqrt{\det(R^T R)} = \sqrt{\det(\tilde{R}^T \tilde{R})} \tag{A-26}$$

$$\sqrt{\det(A^T A)} = \sqrt{\det(\tilde{A}^T \tilde{A})} \tag{A-27}$$

$$A \quad \tilde{A}$$



1985
(). 1987



(). 1991
(). 1991 1994
1995

, Head-Eye

1955 4 16 . 1977
) . 1982
) . 1982

(
(
. 1987-1988



1980

(1982),

(1987). 1988