

Imperial College London



Fast Online Optimization for Terrain Blind Bipedal Robot Walking with a Decoupled Actuated SLIP Model

Ke Wang

Goal

Let robots go anywhere, robustly, reactively



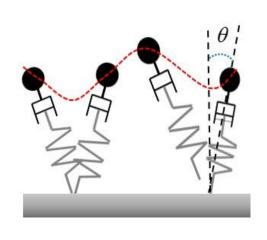


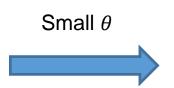
Perception fails sometimes ...

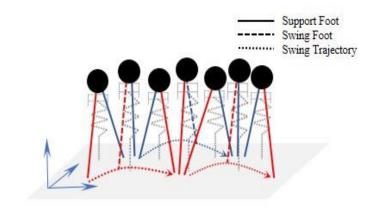


Navigating the unexpected with robust dynamic stability, Agility Robotics, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mpxrnrR_Tsg&t=84s&ab_channel=AgilityRobotics

The actuated Spring Loaded Inverted Pendulum (aSLIP) Model

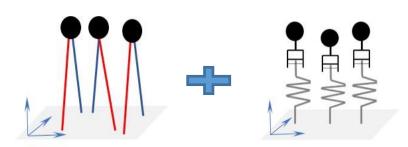


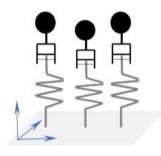




$$m\ddot{\boldsymbol{p}}_{c} = m\boldsymbol{g} + k(\boldsymbol{l} - l_{0})\hat{\boldsymbol{l}}$$
 Actuated

$$\begin{bmatrix} m\ddot{l} \\ ml^2\ddot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ml\dot{\theta}^2 - k(l-l_0) - mg\cos\theta \\ -2ml\dot{l}\dot{\theta} + mgl\sin\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

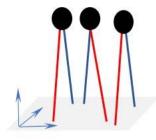




$$m\ddot{z} = mg + k(z - r(t))$$

$$r(t) = r_0 + \frac{t}{T}(r_T - r_0)$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{Z}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\omega_z^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Z} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \omega_z^2 \end{bmatrix} (r - \frac{g}{\omega_z^2})$$



$$\ddot{x} = \frac{g}{z}(x - p_x)$$

$$\dot{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \omega_x^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} X + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\omega_x^2 \end{bmatrix} u_x$$

QP Formulation

$$\min_{u_x,u_y,u_z}\Gamma$$
 (cost function)
s.t. $m{X}_{k+1} = m{A}(T_s)m{X}_k + m{B}(T_s)u_k$ (dynamics) $h(\mathbf{p}_j) < 0$ (reachability)

$$\Gamma_1 = ||m{X}_N - m{X}_N^{ref}||_{m{P}}^2 + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} ||m{X}_k - m{X}_k^{ref}||_{m{Q}}^2$$
 Reference Velocity Tracking

$$\Gamma_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} ||u_k - u_k^{ref}||_R^2$$

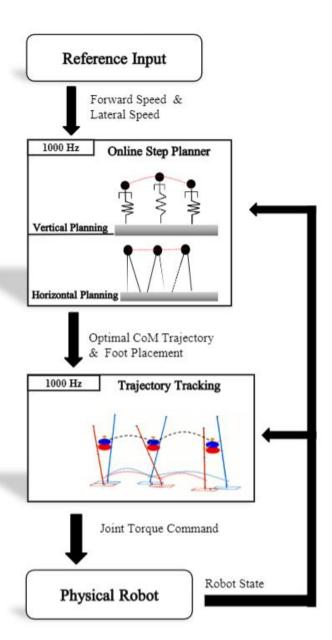
$$ar{m{U}}_z^{ref} = egin{bmatrix} r_0 I_{N_r} \ 0_{N_s} \ \dots \ 0_{N_s} \end{bmatrix} + egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \dots 0 \ 1 \ 1 \dots 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} 0_{N_r} \ \Delta r_1 I_{N_s} \ \dots \ \Delta r_{N_{steps}} I_{N_s} \end{bmatrix}$$

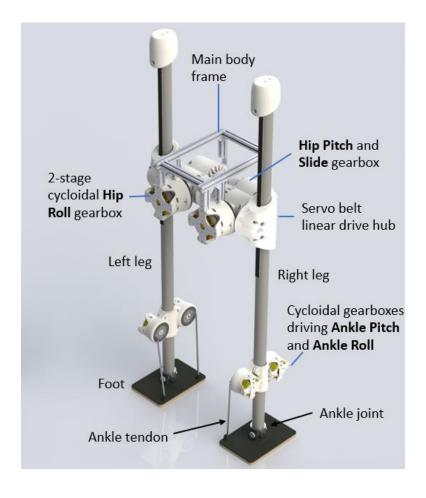
Reference Control Input Tracking

$$\Gamma_3^z = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{steps}} ||\Delta r_i - d_i^z||_W^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{steps}} ||\Delta r_i||_W^2$$

$$\Gamma_3^{x,y} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{steps}} ||\Delta P_i^{x,y} - d_i^{x,y}||_W^2$$

Control Change Regulation





Different Designs of Bipedal Robot





Cassie



SLIDER

Background – Bipedal Robot Design

Anthropomorphic Design

5/6 degrees of freedom in each leg:

• **Hip:** pitch, roll, and sometimes yaw

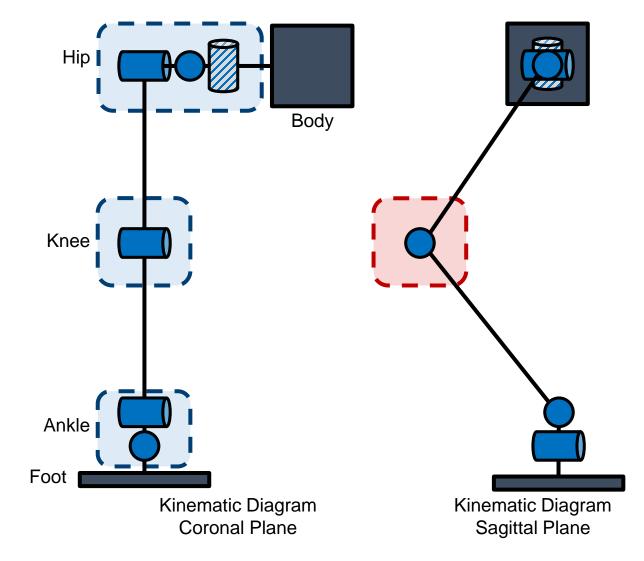
Knee: pitch

Ankle: pitch, roll

The knee joint has disadvantages:

- Bent knee walking is common
- Actuator must produce high torque
- Significantly proportion of leg mass
- Consumes excess power

Is it possible to design a walking robot without knees?



Design and Control of SLIDER: An Ultra-lightweight, Knee-less, Low-cost Bipedal Walking Robot Ke Wang, David Marsh, Roni Permana Saputra, Digby Chappell, Zhonghe Jiang, Bethany Kon, Petar Kormushev. IROS 2020

Background – Bipedal Robot Design

Non-Anthropomorphic Design

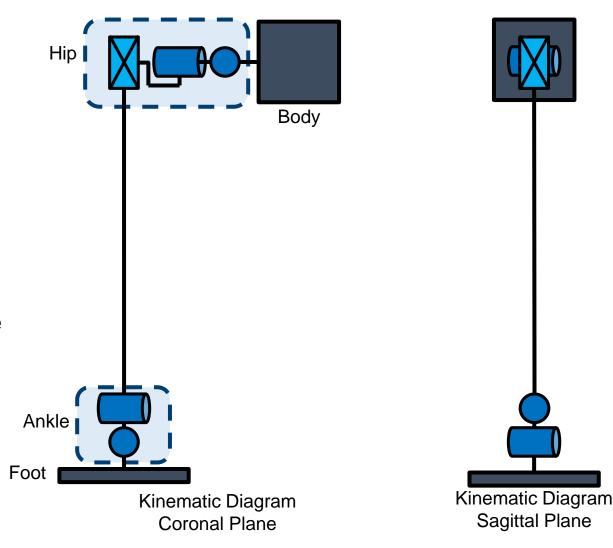
Replace the knee joint with a **prismatic joint** at the hip

Benefits:

- Mass concentrated closer to the body, lightweight
- Excess power consumption from bent knee walking is eliminated

Drawbacks:

Complicates the hip mechanism

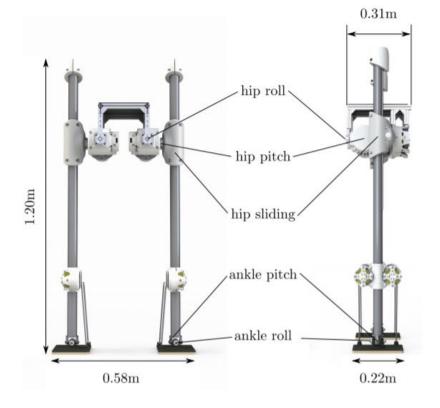


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SLIDER: An Ultra-lightweight, Knee-less, Low-cost Bipedal Walking Robot

Goal of Design:

- Low cost (~£10k)
- Easy to manufacture
- Lightweight



Overview

- 1.2m tall and weighs 16kg
- Total cost £7k, most parts 3D printed
- 10 Degrees of Freedom with Knee-less legs. Capable of 3D walking
- Controlled through ROS, with 500Hz for low level controller

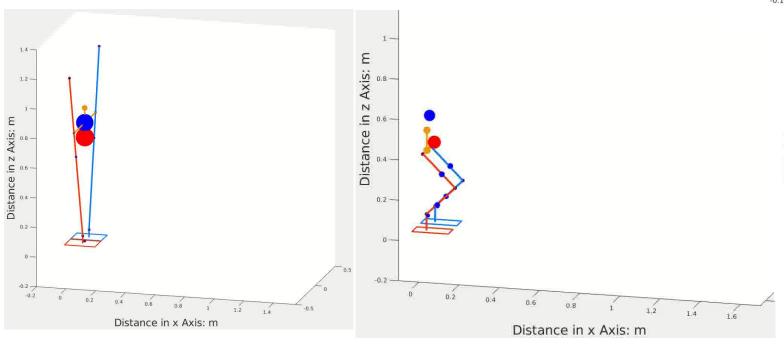
Sensors

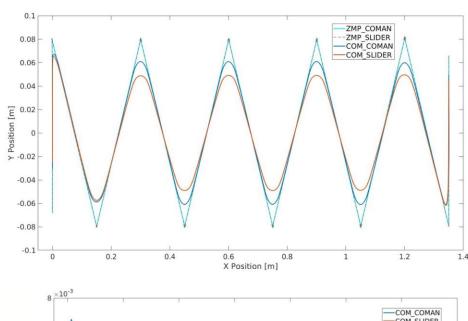
- Encoders on motor side and output side (only for hip roll)
- IMUs on the pelvis and legs

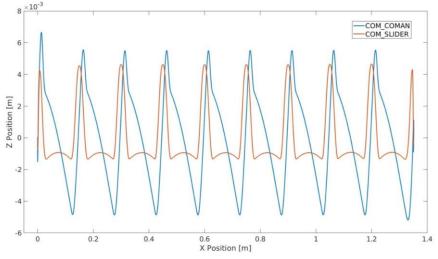
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Robots Comparison: Centre of Mass Movement

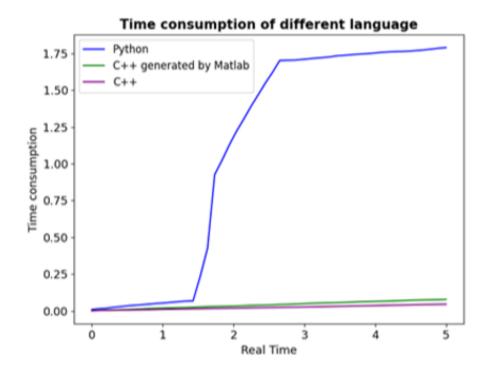
- SLIDER exhibits less sway in the x-y plane
- SLIDER deviates from constant height less

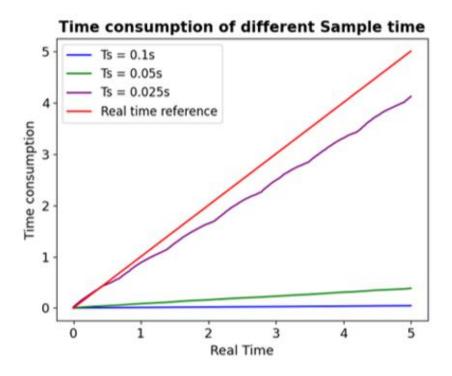


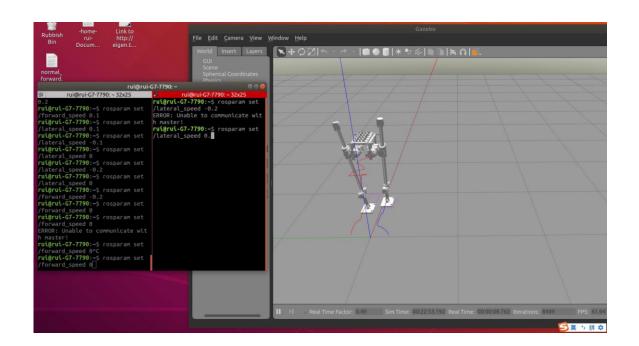


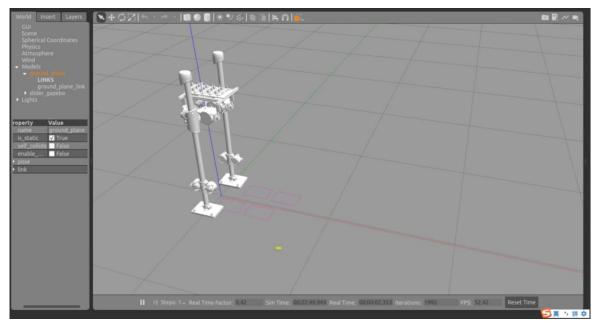


Implementation













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Ke Wang, Hengyi Fei and Petar Kormushev



SLIDER Website http://www.imperial.ac.uk/robotintelligence/robots/slider/

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Thank you!