

Compliant control for grasping and balancing

Máximo A. Roa

Christian Ott

German Aerospace Center (DLR)

NSF Workshop on Locomotion and Manipulation

April 4th, 2014

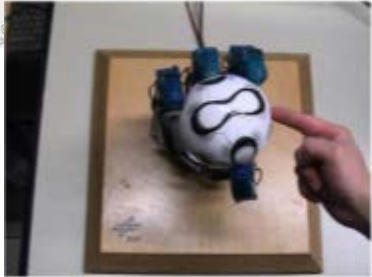
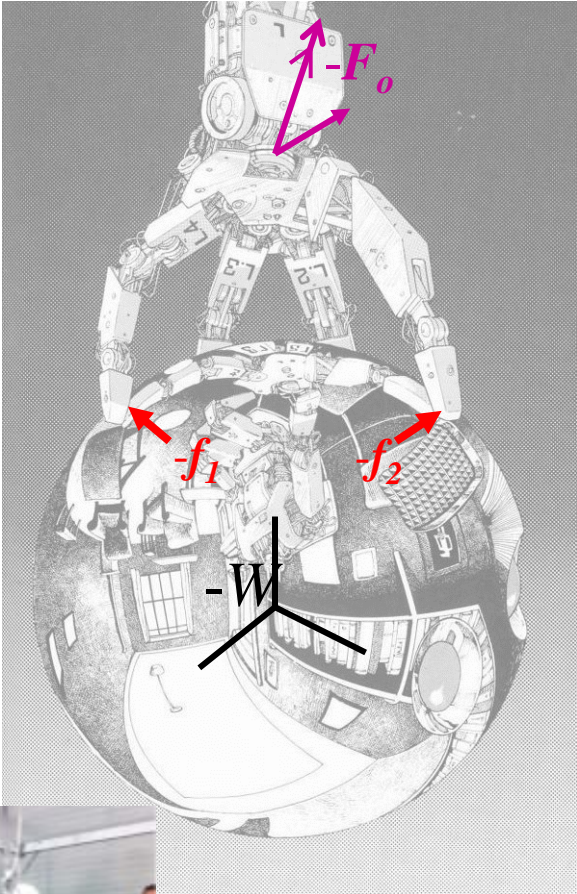
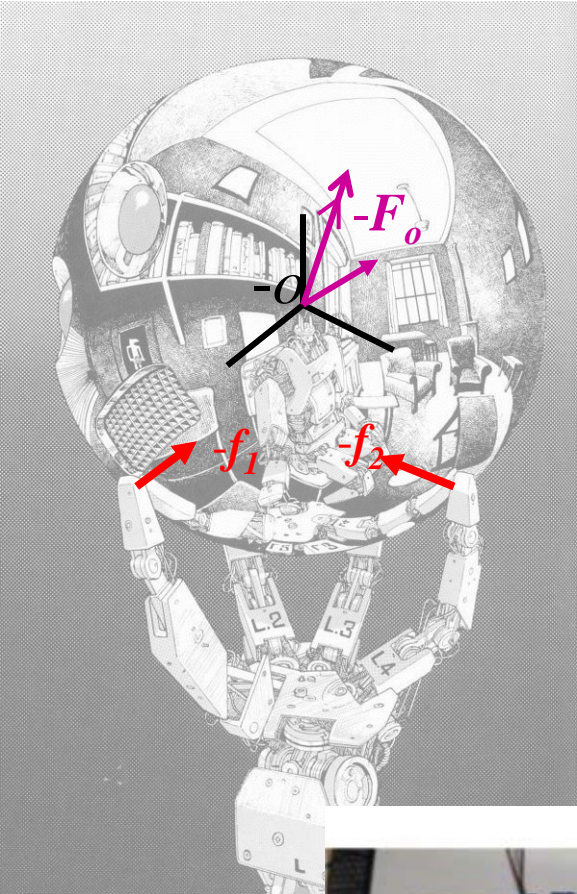
Knowledge for Tomorrow



I. INITIAL THOUGHTS



Balancing and walking – fundamentally similar



From Grasping to Walking...



Grasping.....and Walking

[Thing, The Addams Family]



On hands

Number of DOFs
Manipulation abilities
Cost
Control complexity



Applications in industry
Robustness



Synergies are great



...you just have to unlearn them



Passive walking



- Energy efficiency
- Low control effort
- Low cost of transport

Cornell Ranger, 2011
4-legged bipedal robot

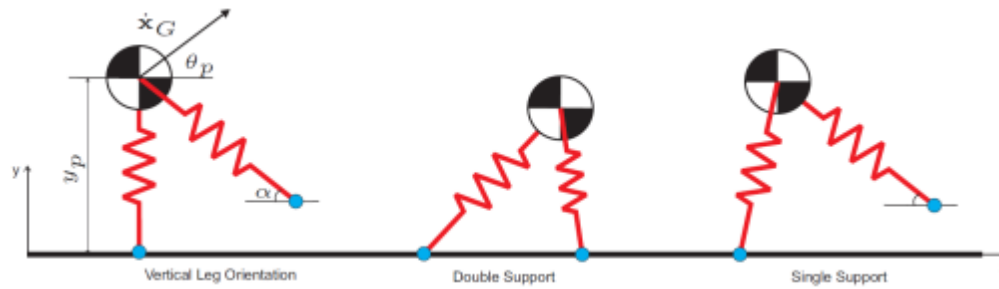
WR: 30h49m2s, 65 km! (May 2011)

6 onboard computers

Hip motor, 2 ankle motors, 1 steering motor

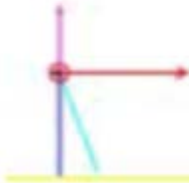


Template models for walking/running

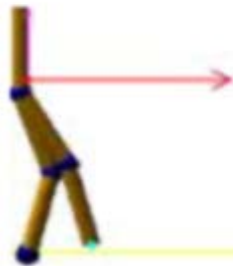


SLIP

0



0



[Garofalo, Ott, ICRA 2012]



Next American Ninja Warrior...



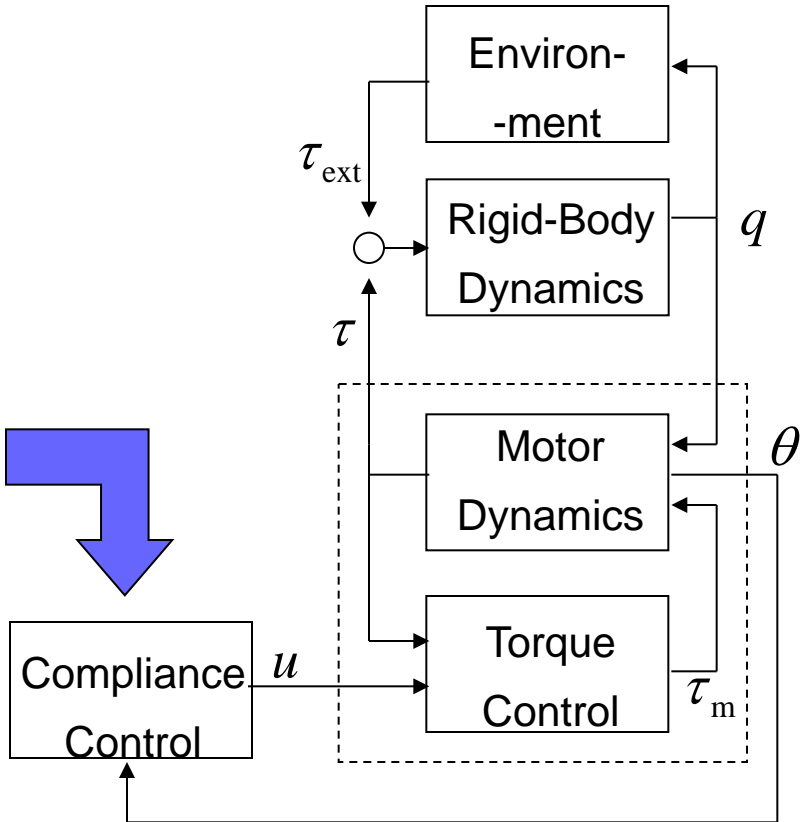
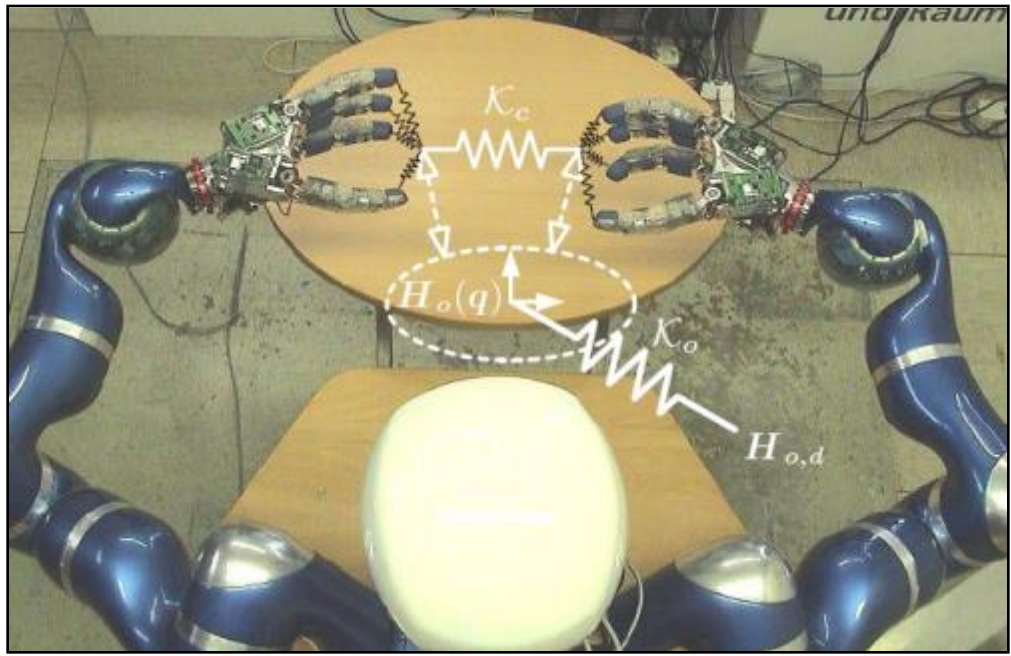
...that naturally deals with both locomotion and manipulation



II. COMPLIANT MANIPULATION AND GRASPING



Compliant manipulation



Robustness:
Passivity Based Control

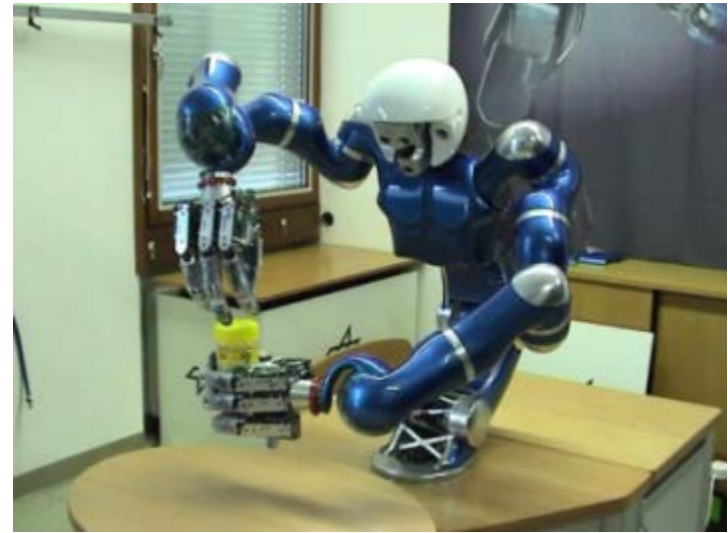


Performance:
Joint Torque Feedback

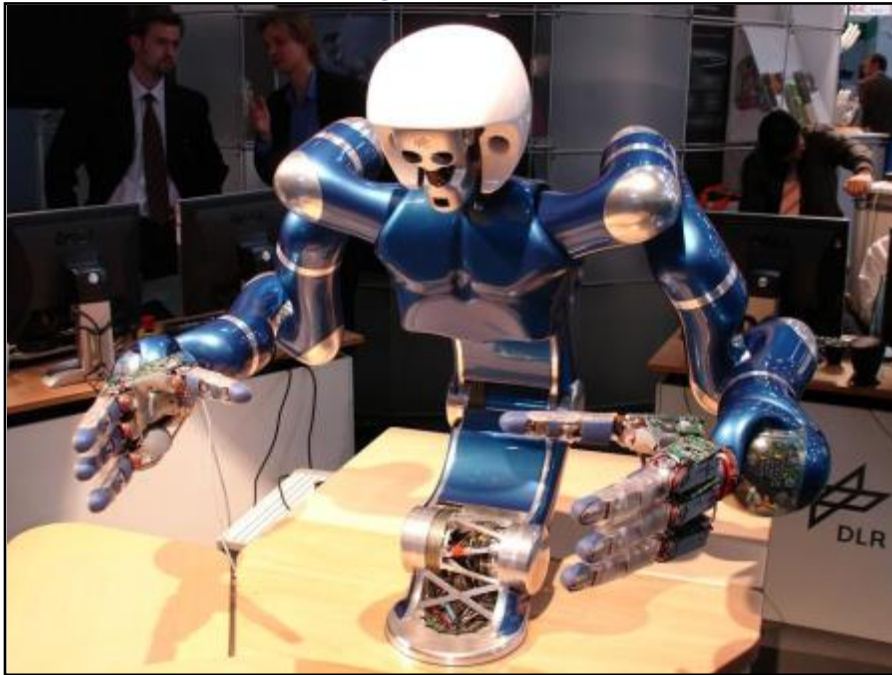


Robotic manipulation – compliant control

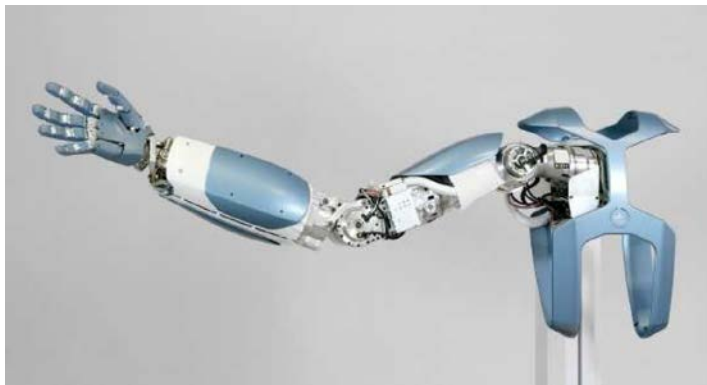
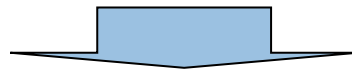
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZPwpGpMoAxs>



Joint torque sensing & control for manipulation



Legged Humanoid



Anthropomorphic Hand-Arm System

- Compliant actuation
- Antagonistic actuation for fingers
- Variable stiffness actuation in arm
- Robustness to shocks and impacts

[Grebenstein et al., Humanoids 2010]



Hand-arm system (Hasy)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nw_PRZeiNs8



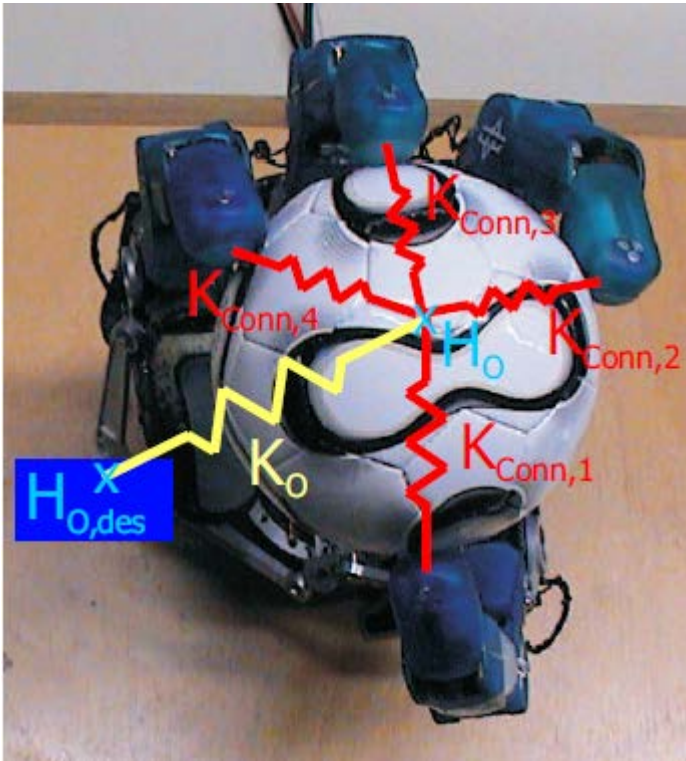
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qVaaGld401I>



[Greibenstein et al., Humanoids 2010]

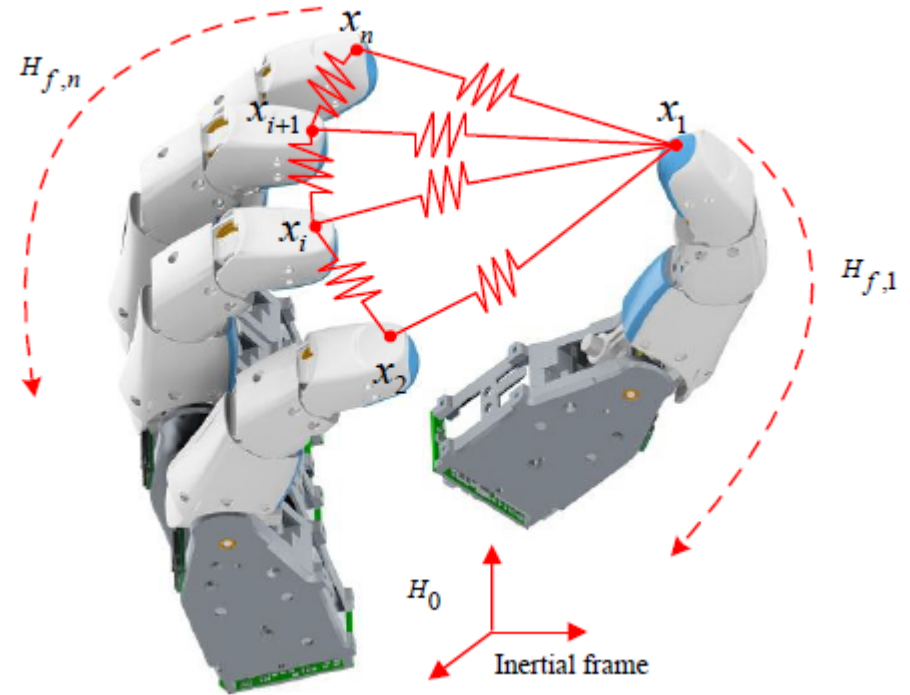


Compliant grasp



Object-level impedance

[Wimbock-Ott, IROS06]

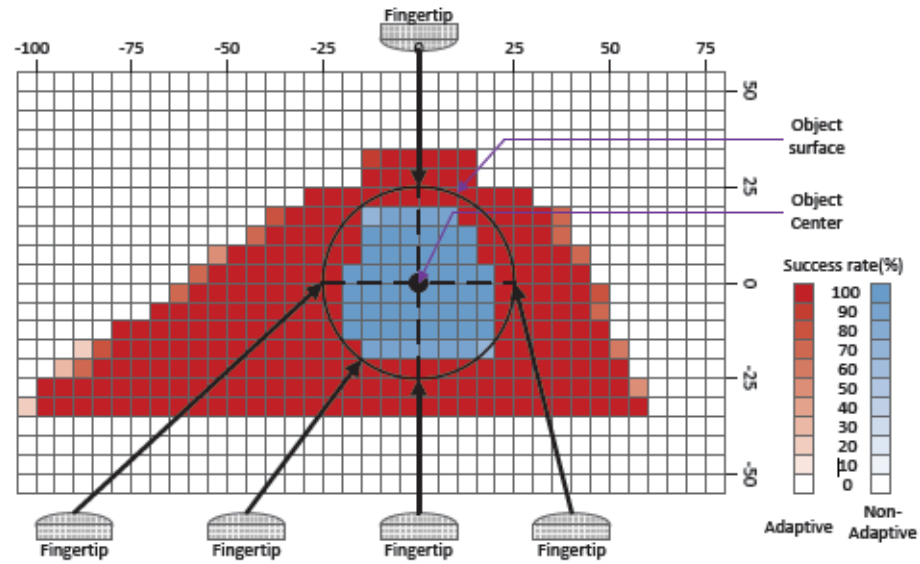


Multi-finger impedance

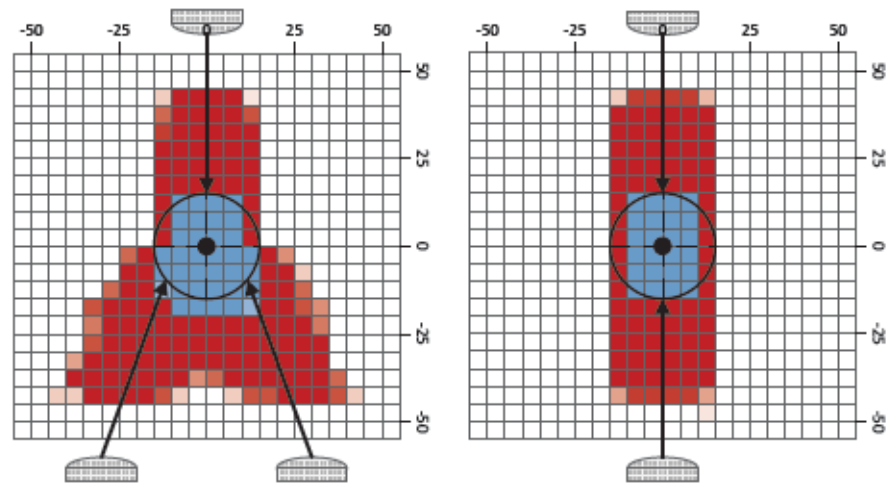
[Chen, Roa et al, ICRA15]



Compliant grasp



(a) 5-finger grasp



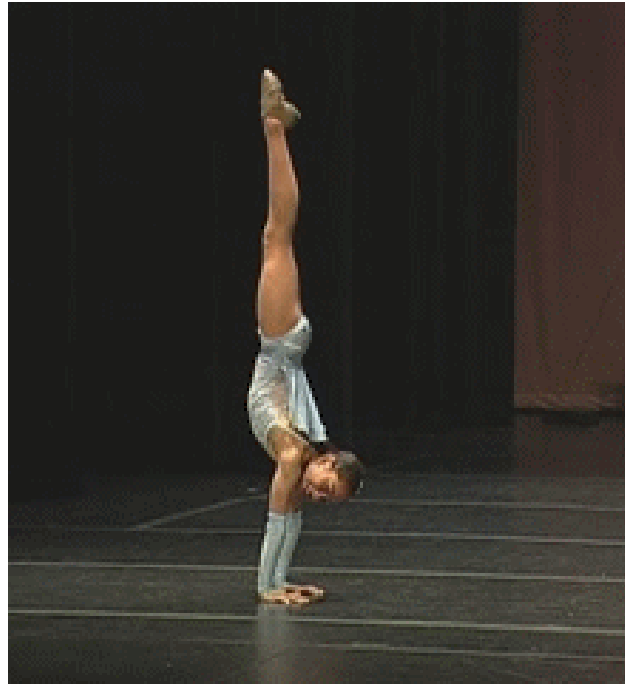
[Chen, Roa et al, ICRA15]



III. COMPLIANT BALANCING



From Manipulation to Walking



Convert arms in legs!



DLR Biped

Experimental biped walking machine

6 DOF / leg

~50 kg

Drive technology of the DLR arm

Newly designed lower leg

Slim foot design: < 10cm

Sensors:

- joint torque sensors
- force/torque sensors in the feet
- IMU in the trunk

Developed within 10 month by student projects.

Allow for position controlled walking (ZMP) and joint torque control.



[Ott et al., 2010]



DLR Biped

Current version:

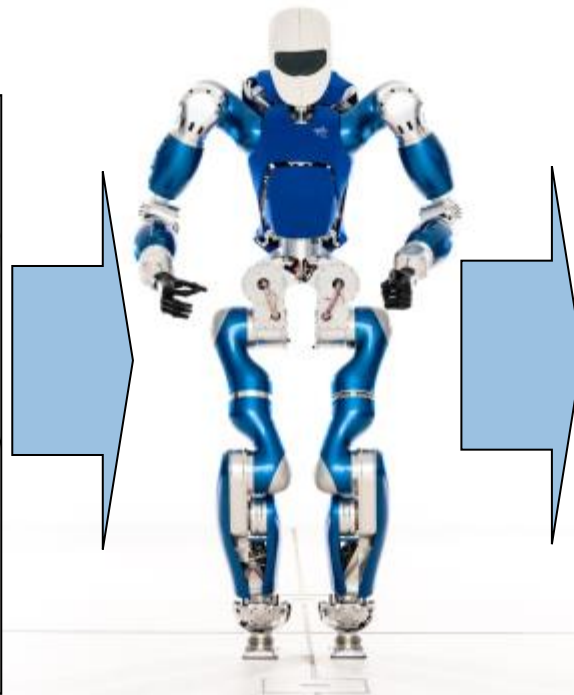
- 76 kg, 1.74 m
- 25 DoF (body) + 2DoF (neck) + 2x6 DoF (hands)
- 2 IMU's, joint position and torque sensors, F/T sensors at the feet
- 1 ASUS Xtion Pro, Stereo cameras
- Autonomy: 1h



DLR-Biped
(2010-2012)



TORO, preliminary version
(2012)



TORO (2013)
Torque controlled
humanoid RObot



TORO (2014)
Improved version



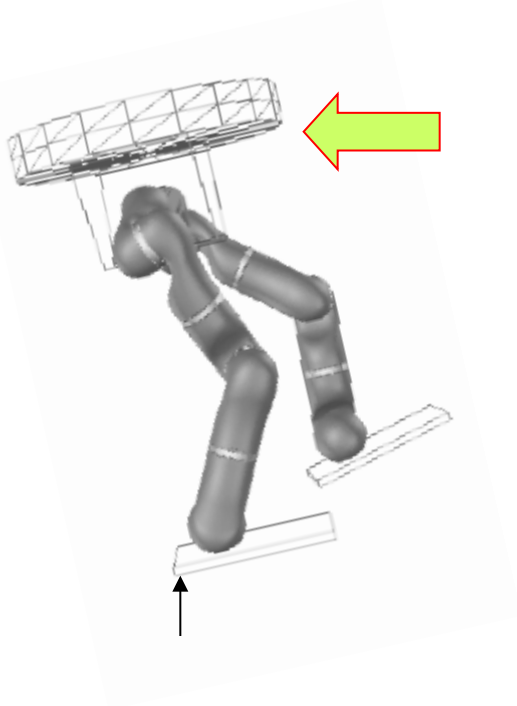
Walking with the DLR Biped

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PfqfjcbIZ0Q>

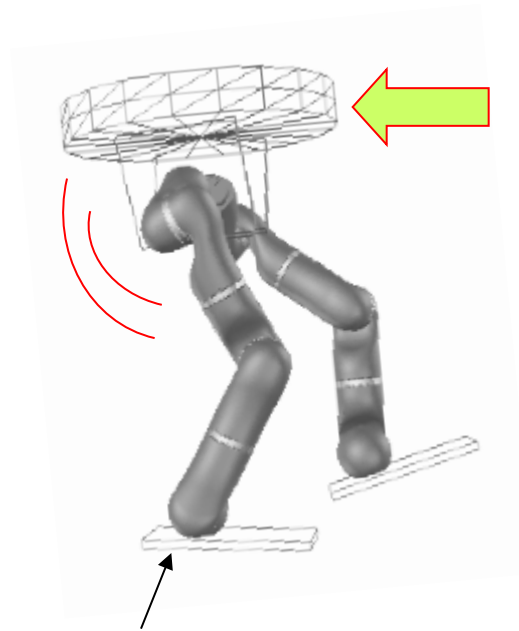


Motivation for compliant control

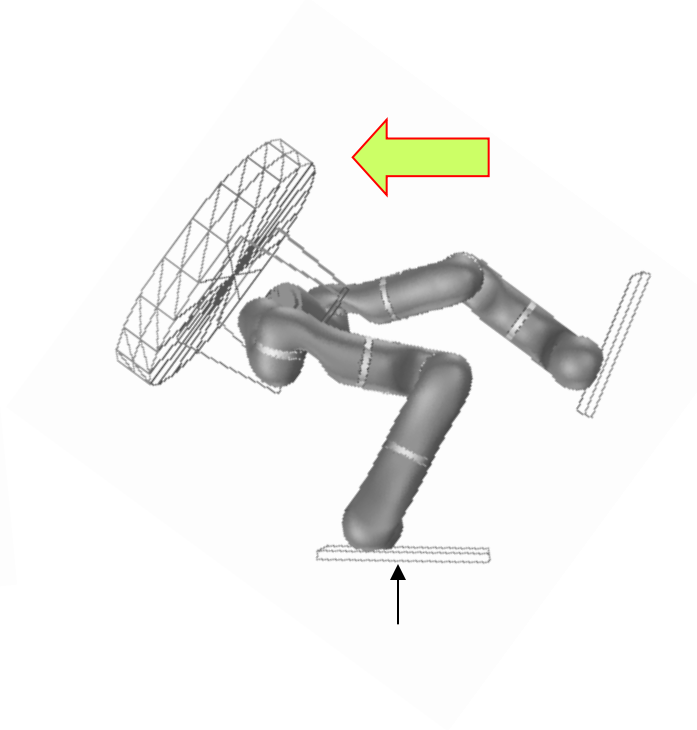
completely stiff



compliant control



fully compliant



Balancing & Posture Control

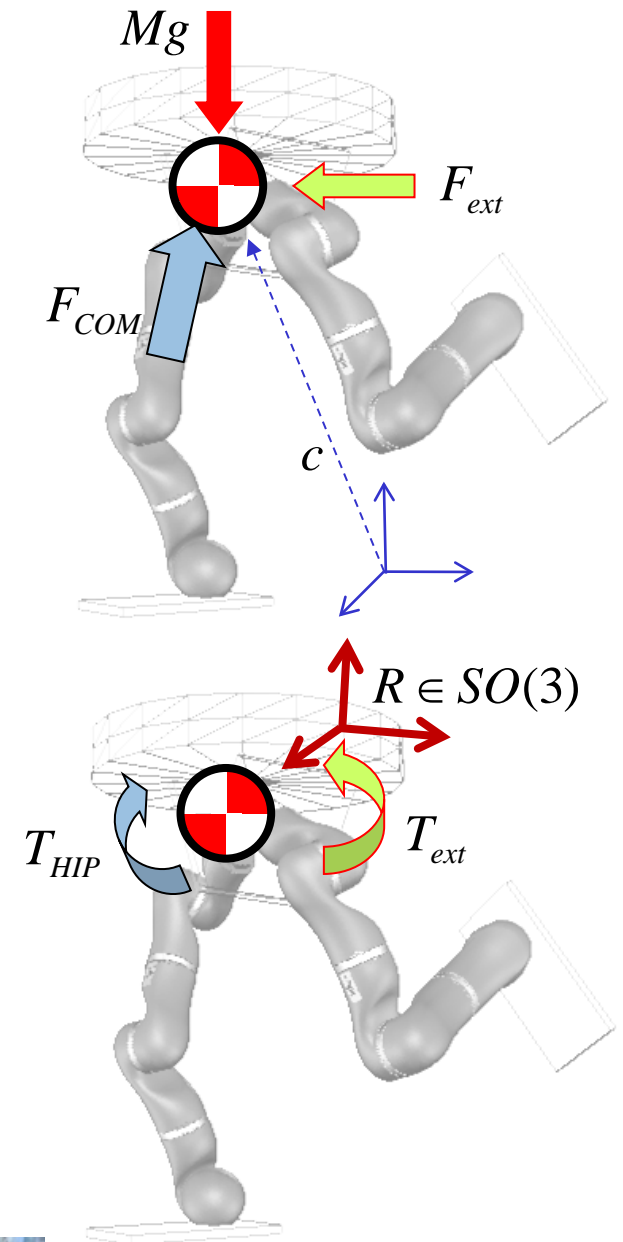
Compliant COM control [Hyon & Cheng, 2006]

$$F_{COM} = Mg - K_P(c - c_d) - K_D(\dot{c} - \dot{c}_d)$$

Trunk orientation Control

$$T_{HIP} = \frac{\partial \dot{V}(R, K_R)}{\partial \omega} + D_R(\omega - \omega_d)$$

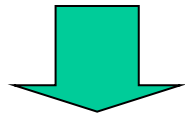
IMU measurements



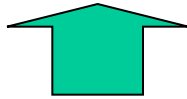
Balancing & Posture Control

Compliant COM control [Hyon & Cheng, 2006]

$$F_{COM} = Mg - K_P(c - c_d) - K_D(\dot{c} - \dot{c}_d)$$



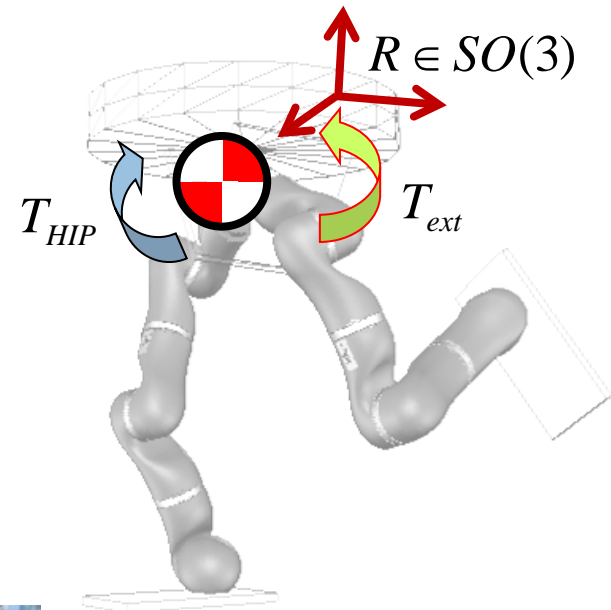
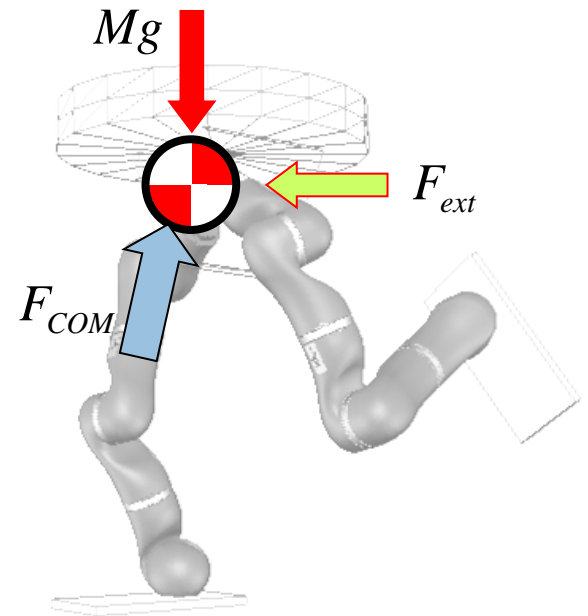
Desired wrench: $W_d = (F_{COM}, T_{HIP})$



Trunk orientation Control

$$T_{HIP} = \frac{\partial \dot{V}(R, K_R)}{\partial \omega} + D_R(\omega - \omega_d)$$

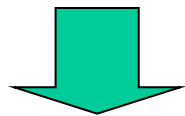
IMU measurements



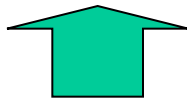
Balancing & Posture Control

Compliant COM control [Hyon & Cheng, 2006]

$$F_{COM} = Mg - K_P(c - c_d) - K_D(\dot{c} - \dot{c}_d)$$



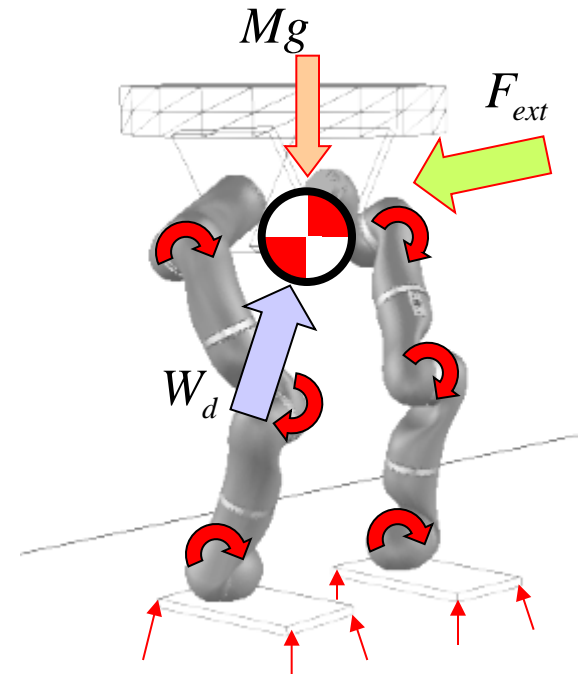
Desired wrench: $W_d = (F_{COM}, T_{HIP})$



Trunk orientation Control

$$T_{HIP} = \frac{\partial \dot{V}(R, K_R)}{\partial \omega} + D_R(\omega - \omega_d)$$

IMU measurements

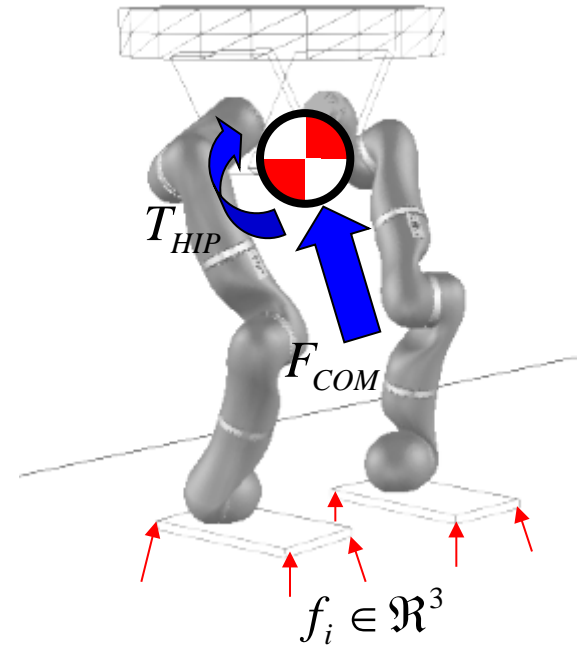


Balancing & Posture Control

Relation between balancing wrench & contact forces

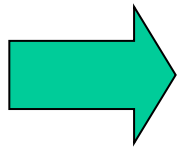
$$G_i = \begin{bmatrix} R_i \\ \hat{p}_i R_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_d = \begin{bmatrix} \underbrace{G_1 \cdots G_\eta}_{\substack{G_F \\ G_T}} \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_\eta \\ f_C \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$



Constraints:

- Unilateral contact: $f_{i,z} > 0$ (implicit handling of ZMP constraints)
- Friction cone constraints

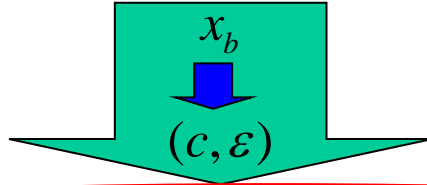


Formulation as a constrained optimization problem

$$f_C = \arg \min \left\{ \alpha_1 \|F_{COM} - G_F f_C\|^2 + \alpha_2 \|T_{HIP} - G_T f_C\|^2 + \alpha_3 \|f_C\|^2 \right\} \quad \alpha_1 \gg \alpha_2 \gg \alpha_3$$

Balancing & Posture Control

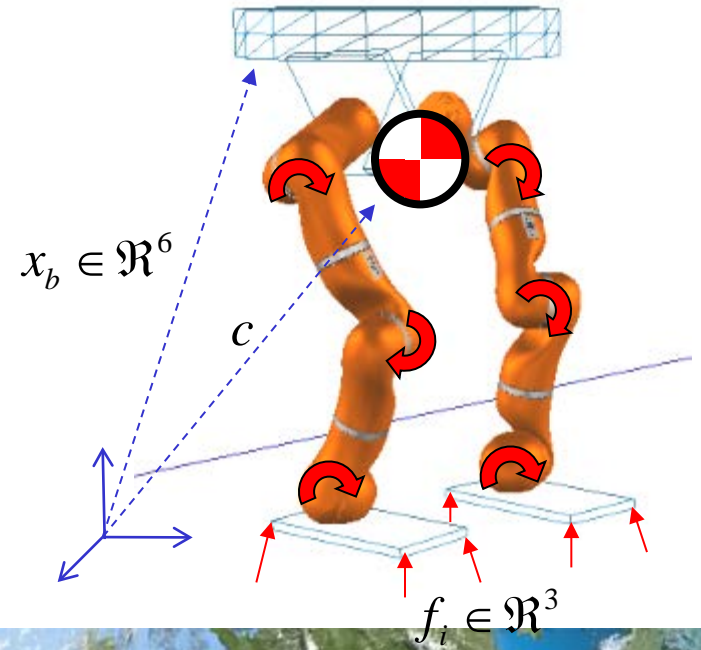
$$\begin{bmatrix} M_x(q) & M_{xq}(q) \\ M_{qx}(q) & M(q) \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}_b \\ \ddot{q} \end{pmatrix} + \bar{C}(q, \dot{x}_b, \dot{q}) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_b \\ \dot{q} \end{pmatrix} + \bar{g}(x_b, q) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \tau \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} J_{br}(q)^T \\ J_r(q)^T \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} F_r + \begin{bmatrix} J_{bl}(q)^T \\ 0 \\ J_l(q)^T \end{bmatrix} F_l$$



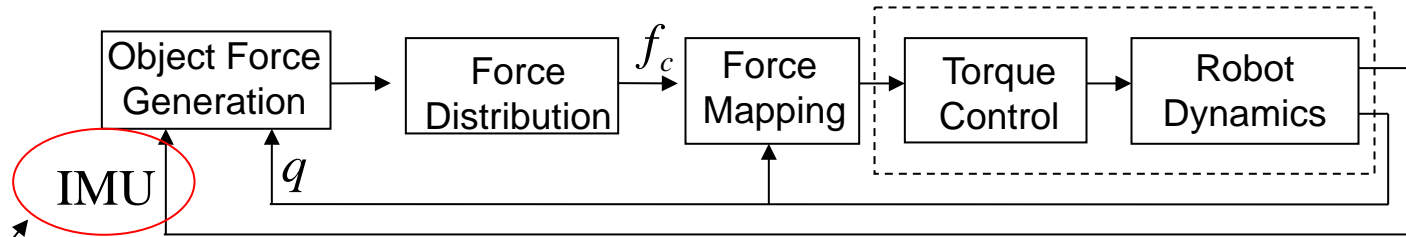
[Wieber 2005, Hyon et al. 2006]

$$\begin{bmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{M}(q) \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{c} \\ \ddot{\hat{q}} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \hat{C}(\hat{q}, \dot{\hat{q}}) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -Mg \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ u \end{pmatrix} - \sum_{i=r,l} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & J_i(\hat{q})^T \end{bmatrix} F_i \quad \rightarrow \quad M \ddot{c} = Mg - \sum f_i$$

$$\tau = \sum J_i(\hat{q})^T f_i$$



Torque based balancing



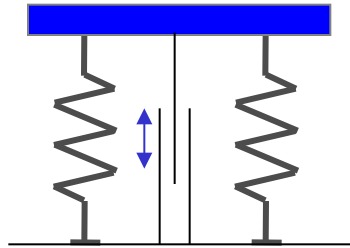
for orientation control and COM computation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=teri9muJnTk>

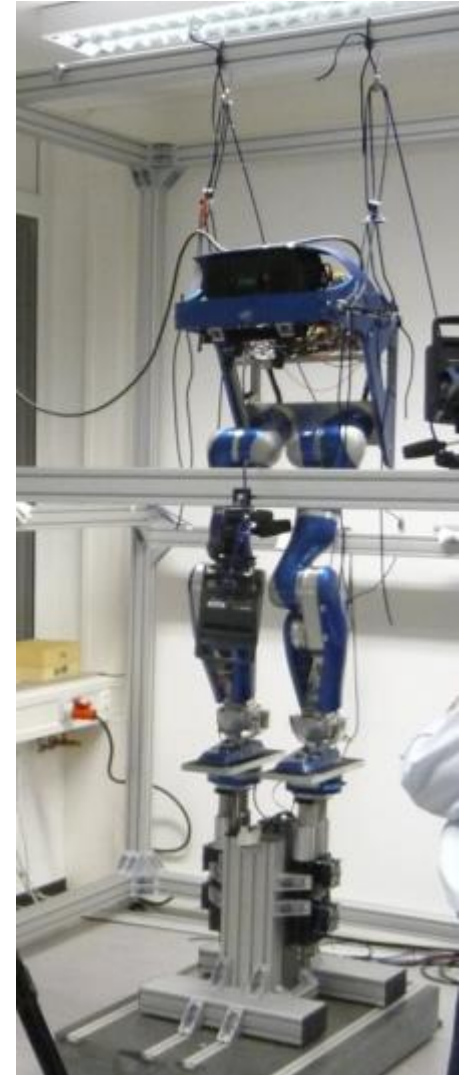


Experiments on a Perturbation Platform

- Leg perturbation setup
- Movable elastic platform

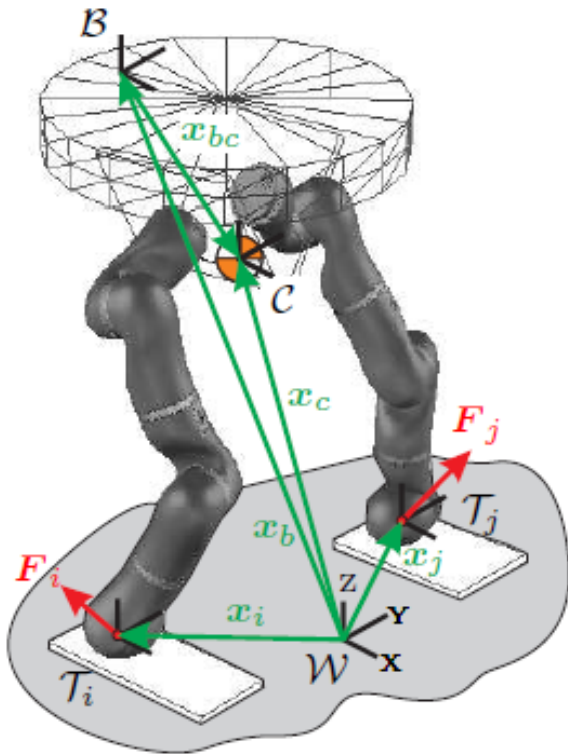


- Experimental evaluation of the robustness with respect to disturbances (frequency & amplitude) at the foot



Multi-contact balancing

Change of formulation:



$$\min_{F_{\text{bal}}^{\text{ctrl}}} \frac{1}{2} \left(F_{\text{bal}}^{\text{ctrl}} - F_{\text{bal}}^{\text{def}} \right)^T Q \left(F_{\text{bal}}^{\text{ctrl}} - F_{\text{bal}}^{\text{def}} \right)$$

with respect to the following constraints:

$$R_c G^T \begin{pmatrix} F_{\text{bal}}^{\text{ctrl}} \\ -F_{\text{int}}^{\text{ctrl}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} mI & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M_{11} & M_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}_c^d \\ \dot{\omega}_c^d \\ \ddot{q}^{\text{ref}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_c^d \\ \omega_c^d \\ \dot{q}^{\text{ref}} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} mg_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + F_c^{\text{ctrl}}$$

$$f_{i,\perp}^{\text{ctrl}} \geq f_i^{\text{min}} \quad \forall i = 1 \dots \psi$$

$$\|f_{i,\parallel}^{\text{ctrl}}\| \leq \mu_i \cdot |f_{i,\perp}^{\text{ctrl}}| \quad \forall i = 1 \dots \psi$$

$$p_i \in \mathcal{S}_i \quad \forall i = 1 \dots \psi.$$



Multi-contact balancing (and other control applications)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LBeml9AmTT4>



Summary

- (Active) compliant control principles work well for grasping and manipulation
- Natural compliance should also be exploited
 - Contact compliance in grasping (not avoiding contacts)
 - Heel-toe transition in walking (not flat foot)
- Goal: multi-purpose compliant humanoid robot?



Parkour



Sonny, I Robot



Acknowledgments



Dr. Christian Ott
Johannes Engelsberger

Alexander Werner

Gianluca Garofalo

Bernd Henze

Oliver Porges

Dr. Máximo A. Roa

Funding:



COMANOID
(Horizon 2020 EU Project)

Thanks for your attention!

maximo.roa@dlr.de

www.robotic.dlr.de/maximo.roa

