



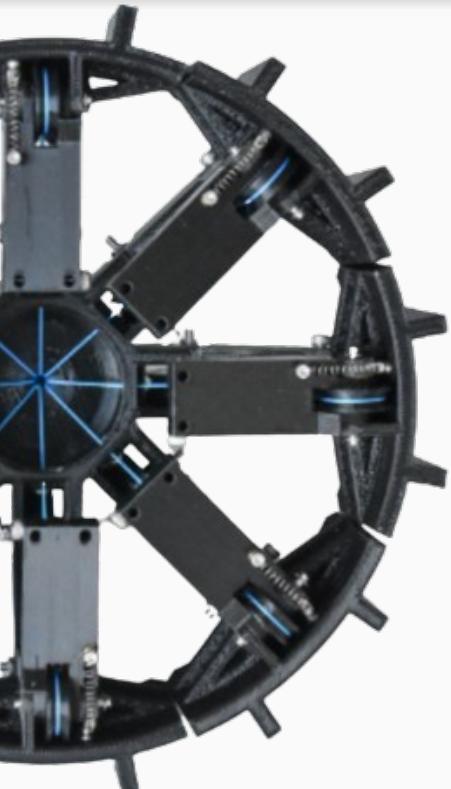
GRIEEL STABILITY

Final Presentation
August 5, 2024

Alessandro Puglisi

Supervised by:
Prof. Kazuya Yoshida
Assistant Prof. Shreya Santra, Kentaro Uno

AGENDA



- INTRODUCTION
- SOFTWARE
- ALGORITHM
- SIMULATION
- CONTROL & TUNING
- EXPERIMENT
- CONCLUSIONS

Self-Introduction



Alessandro Puglisi, 23
Home country: Italy
COLABS exchange student.



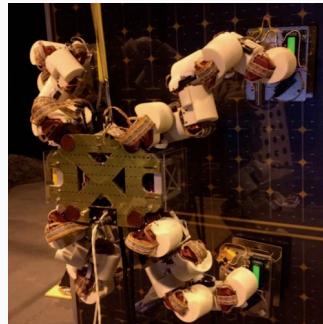
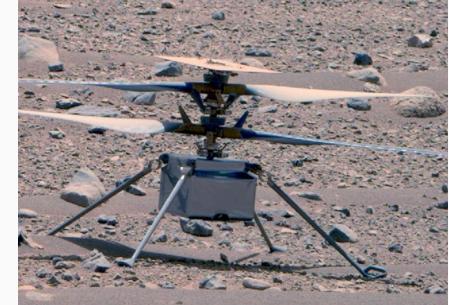
Politecnico di Milano,
Automation and Control engineering [M2]

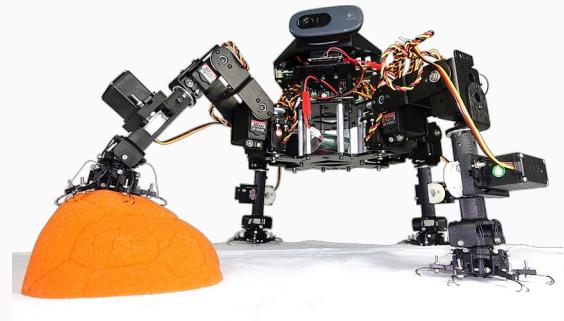


Background in Control systems and Robotics.
Interest: Mobile Robot in hazard and uneven terrains

Research Importance

- Different locomotions for different environment.
- Bio-inspired robotics takes over
- Smooth locomotion transition?





Legged Robot:

- Rough terrain traversability
- Climb cliffs by grippers

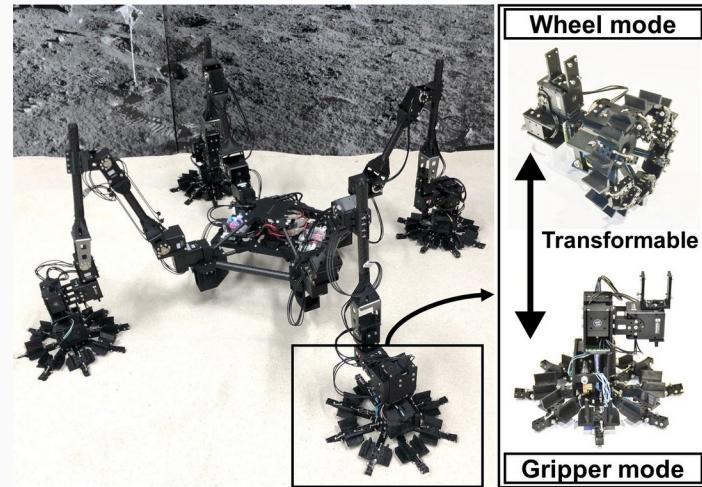


Wheeled Robot:

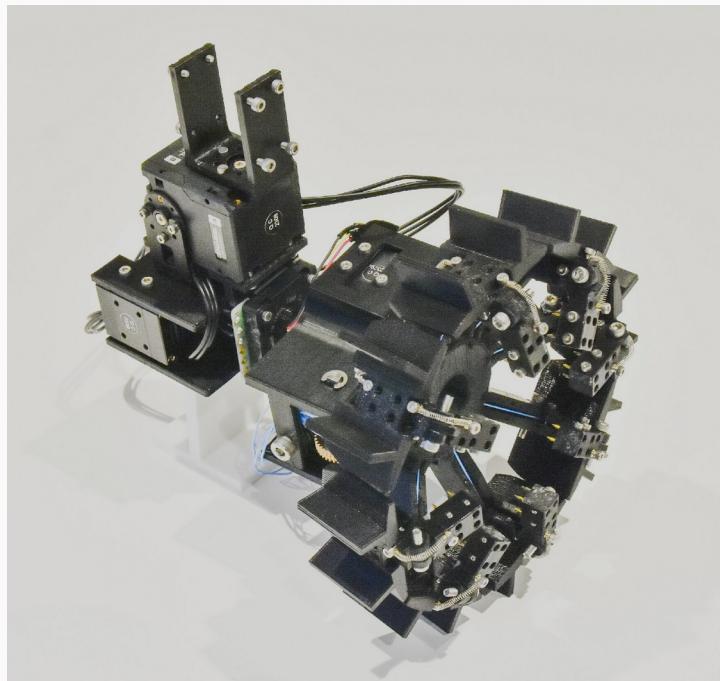
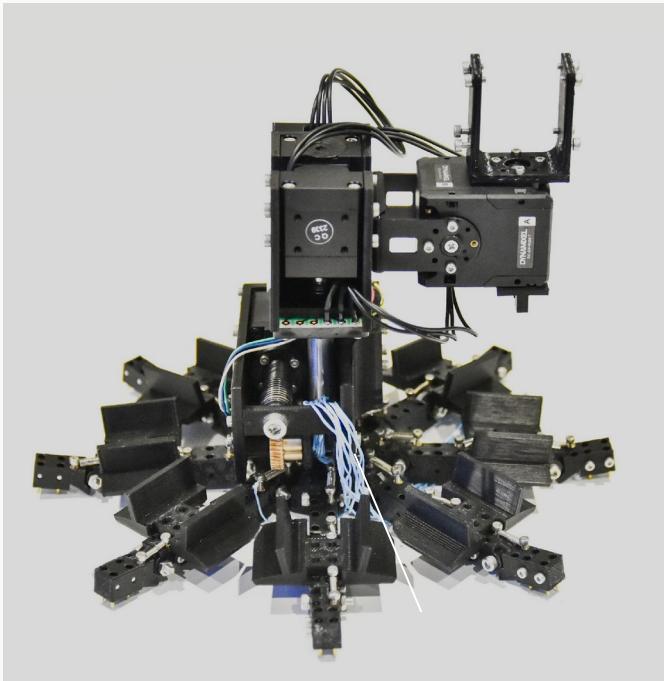
- move faster by wheel
- more efficient locomotion

Transformable module
GRIpper + whEEL = GRIEEL

As LIMBERO end-effector



GRIEEL



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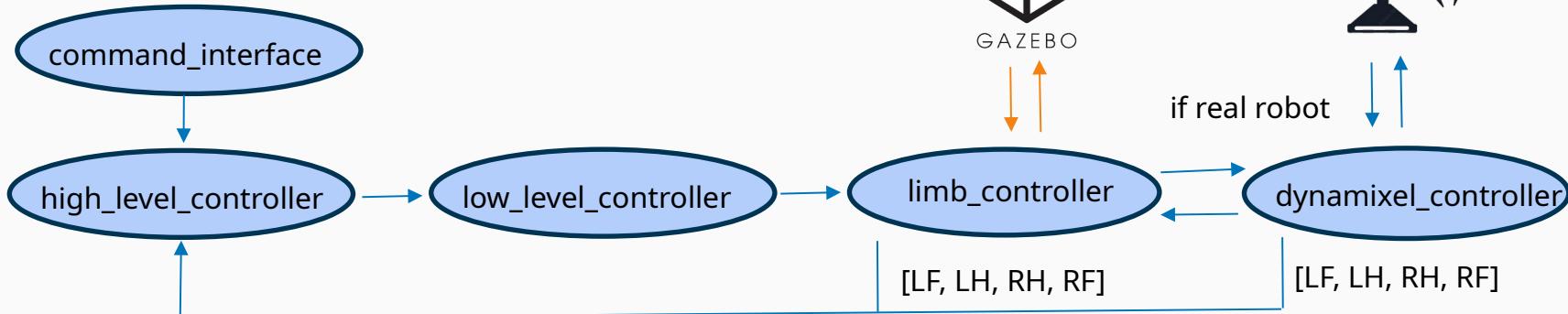
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Software architecture

communication and computation



Reliable simulation



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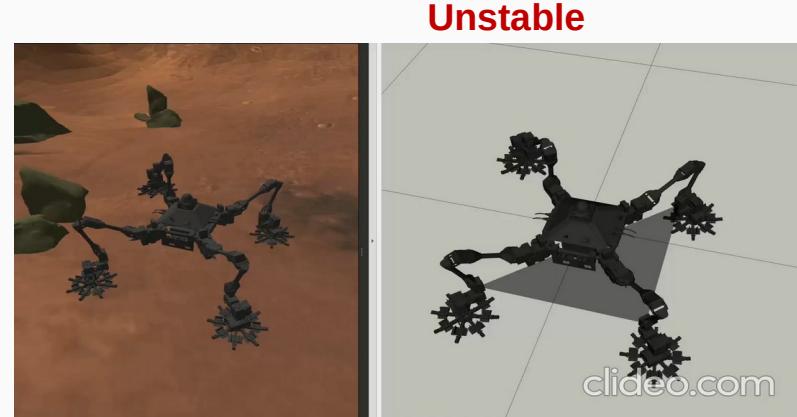
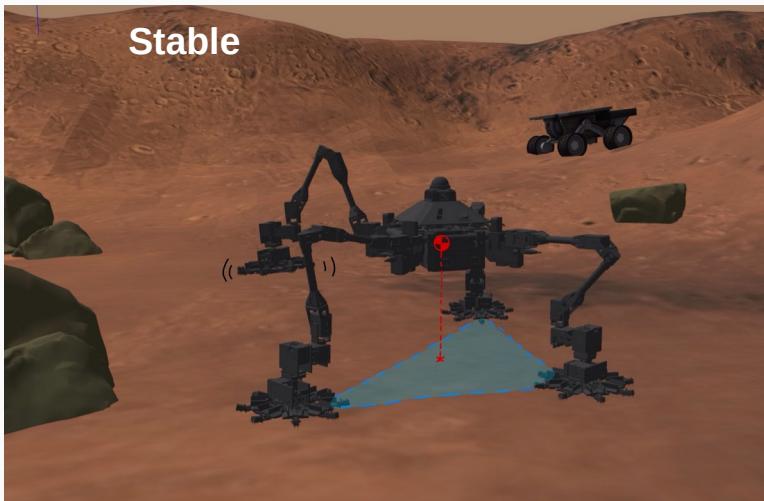
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Stable mode transition

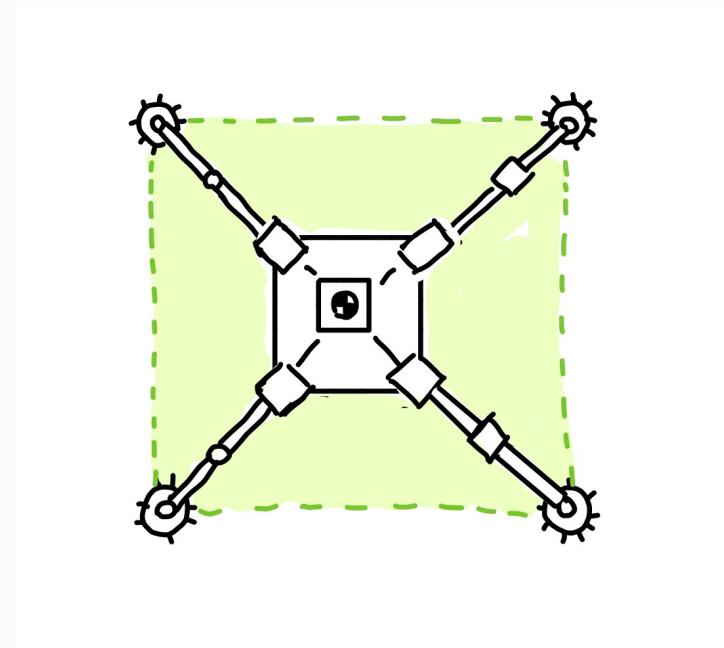
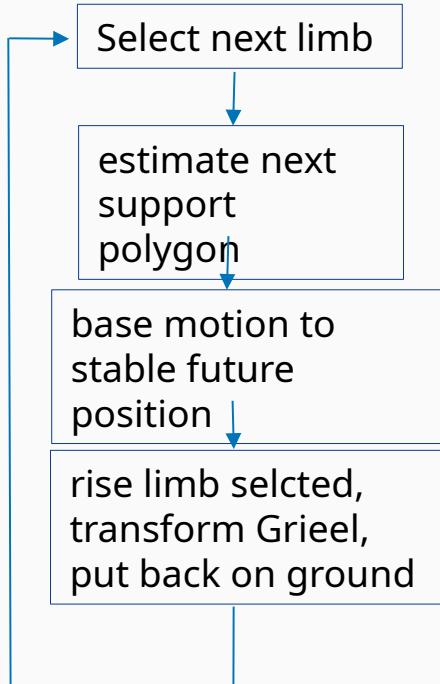
Main assumption: flat terrain



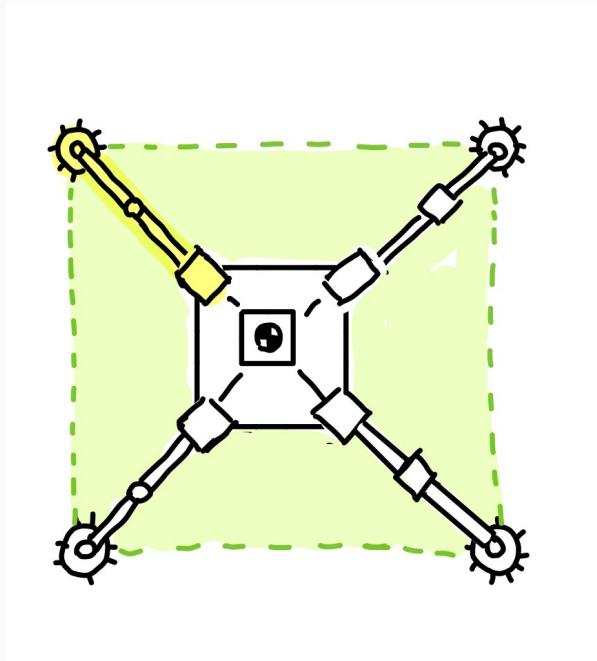
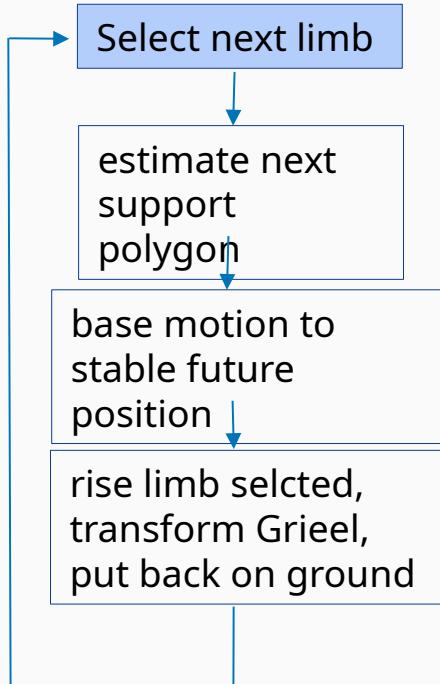
Stability of legged robot: **Support polygon**



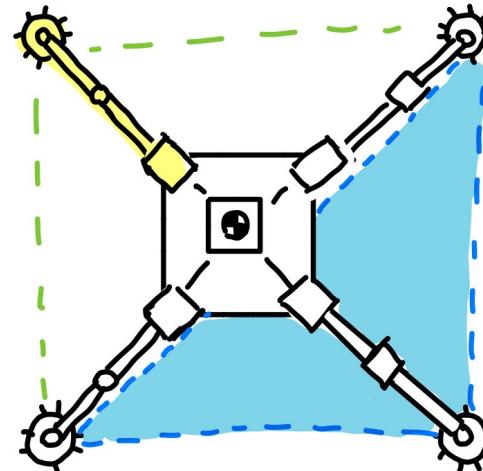
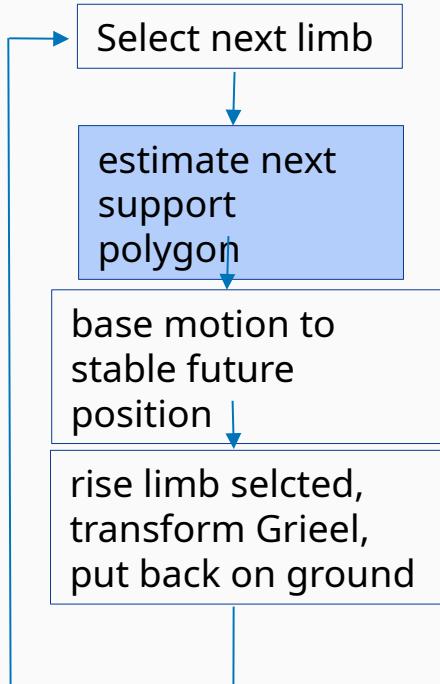
Smooth transition Algorithm



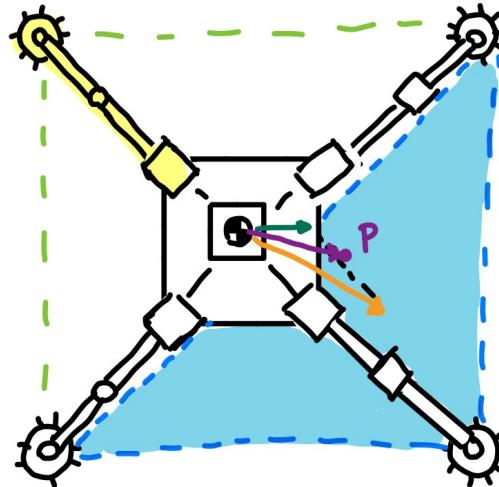
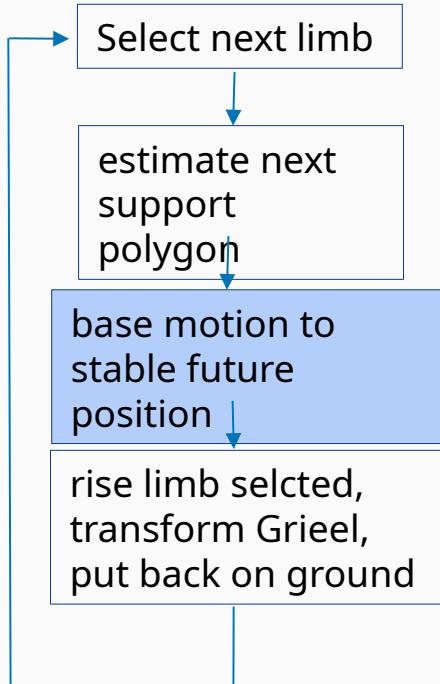
Smooth transition Algorithm



Smooth transition Algorithm

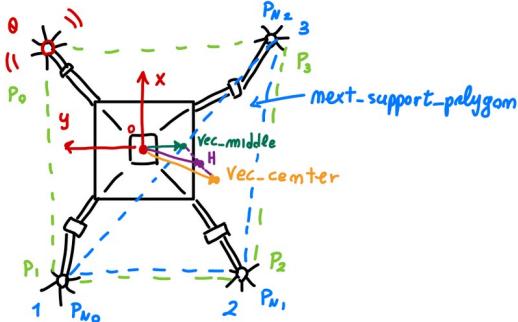


Smooth transition Algorithm



Base motion vector

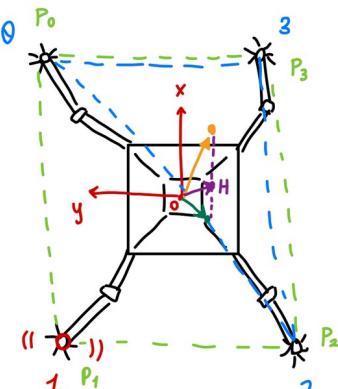
limb_id = 0



$$\begin{cases} \text{Vec_middle} = (\overline{OP_0} + \overline{OP_3})/2 \\ \text{Vec_center} = (\overline{OP_{N_0}} + \overline{OP_{N_1}} + \overline{OP_{N_2}})/3 \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{OH} = \text{Vec_middle} + (\text{Vec_center} - \text{Vec_middle})/3 = \text{Vec_final}$$

limb_id = 1



$$\begin{cases} \text{Vec_middle} = (\overline{OP_0} + \overline{OP_3})/2 \\ \text{Vec_center} = // \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{OH} = \text{Vec_middle} + (\text{Vec_center} - \text{Vec_middle})/3 = \text{Vec_final}$$

vec_middle := base to medium point of next_support_polygon's edge closer to the base

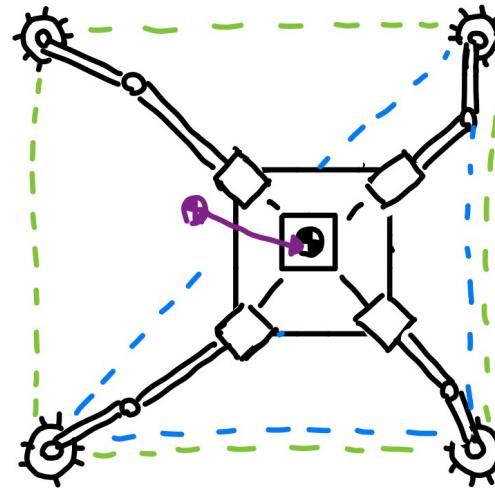
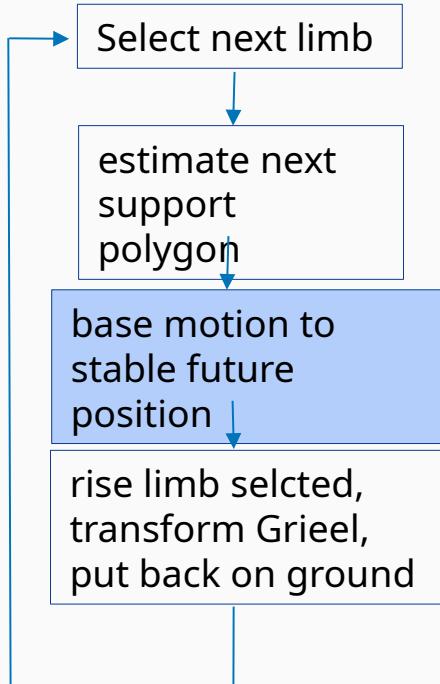
vec_center := base to center of next_support_polygon

vec_final := final base motion task to reach a stable position for the next limb raise

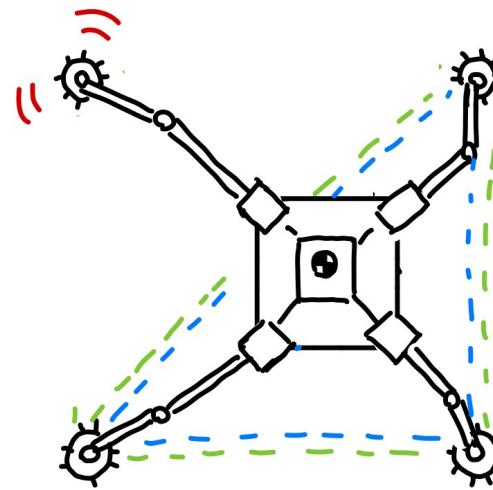
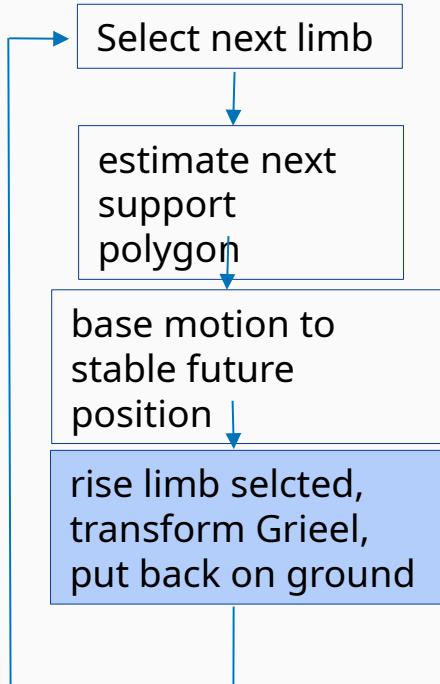
Symmetric for limb_id = 2

Symmetric for limb_id = 3

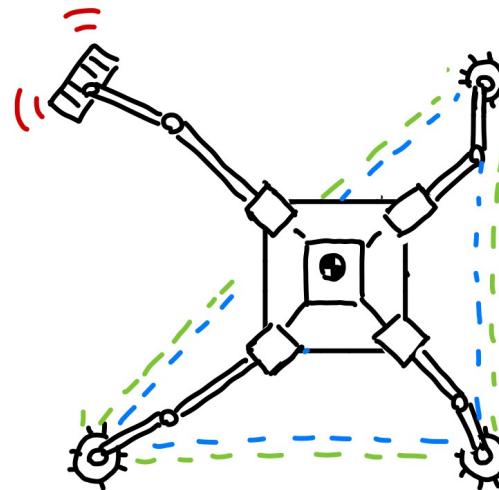
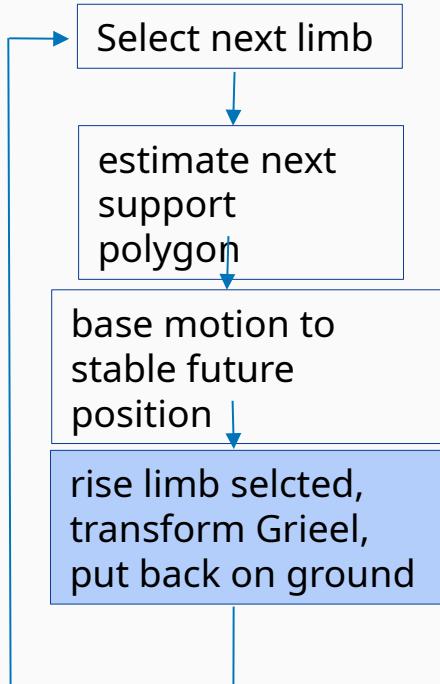
Smooth transition Algorithm



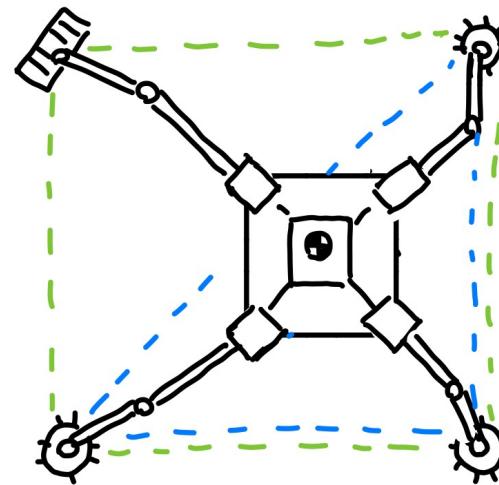
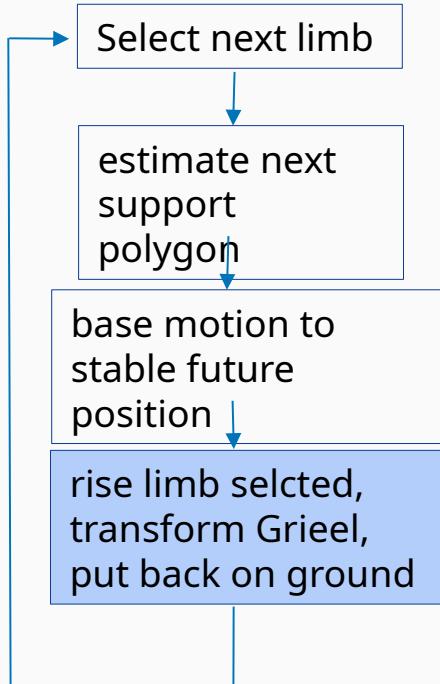
Smooth transition Algorithm



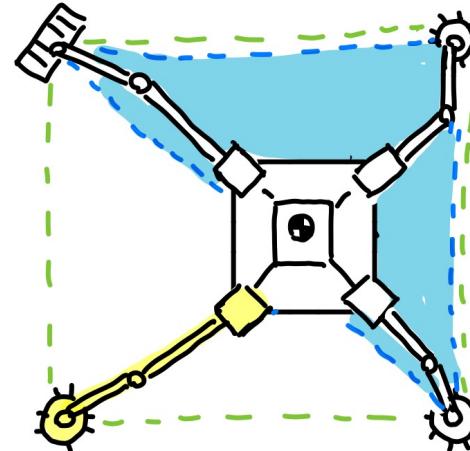
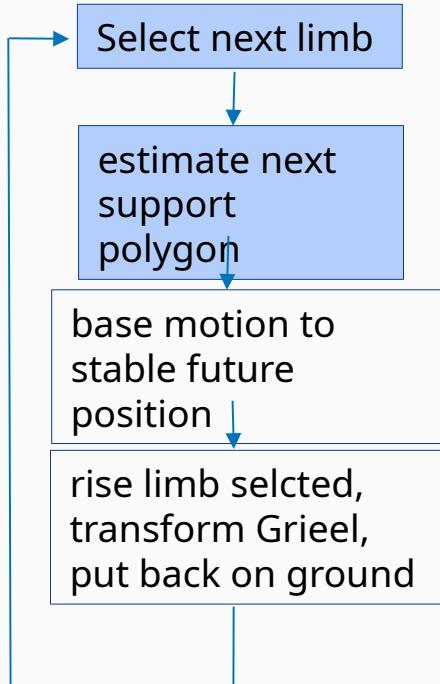
Smooth transition Algorithm



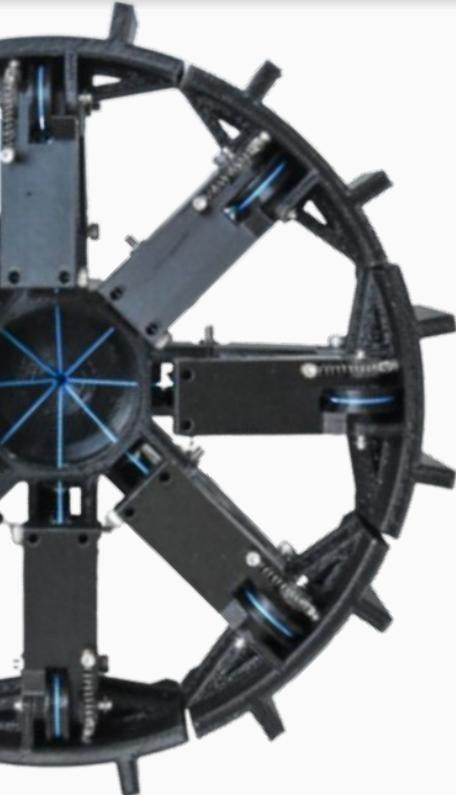
Smooth transition Algorithm



Smooth transition Algorithm

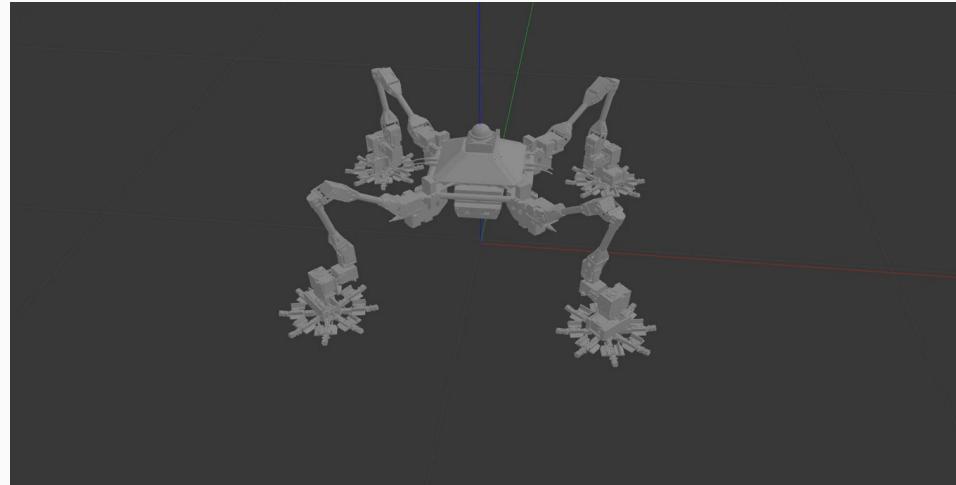


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GRIEEL Joint Actuation



- Gazebo parameter tuned for reliable physics
- Joints PID tuning for stable motion
- SW updated for GRIEEL joints

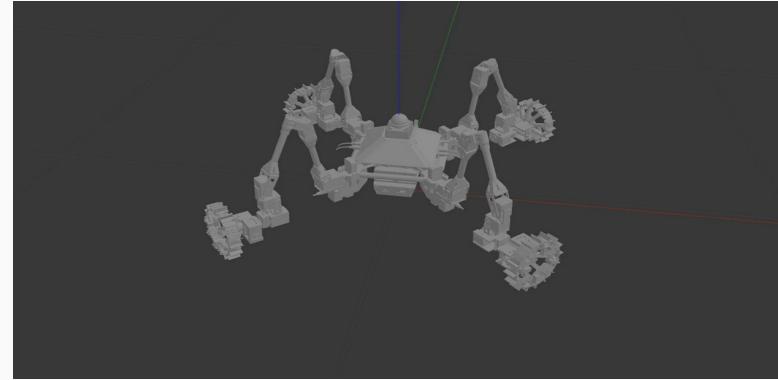
Stable Transition Sequence



Gripper Mode



Wheel Mode



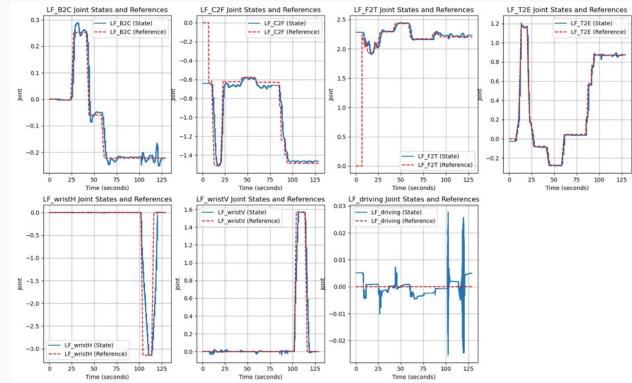
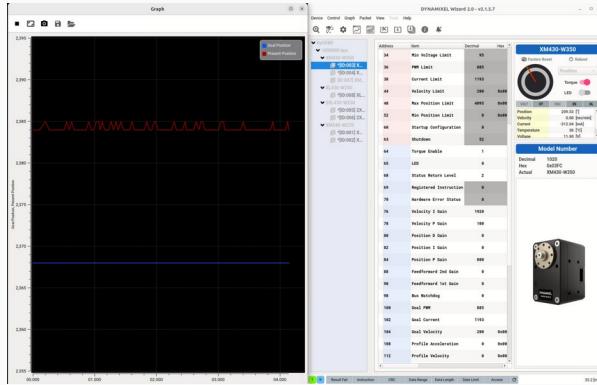
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Gazebo & Dynamixel PID Tuning

- Trial and error PID tuning
- Keep track of controller performance in a table
- Dynamixel re-tuning in Dynamixel wizard



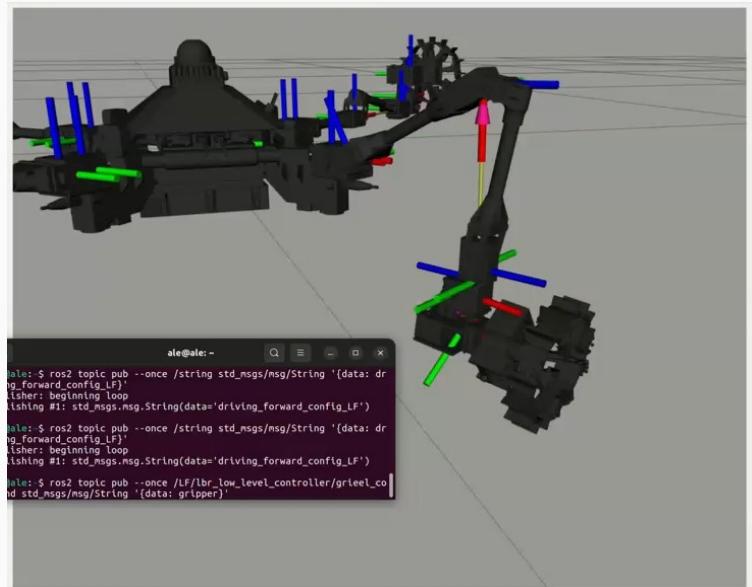
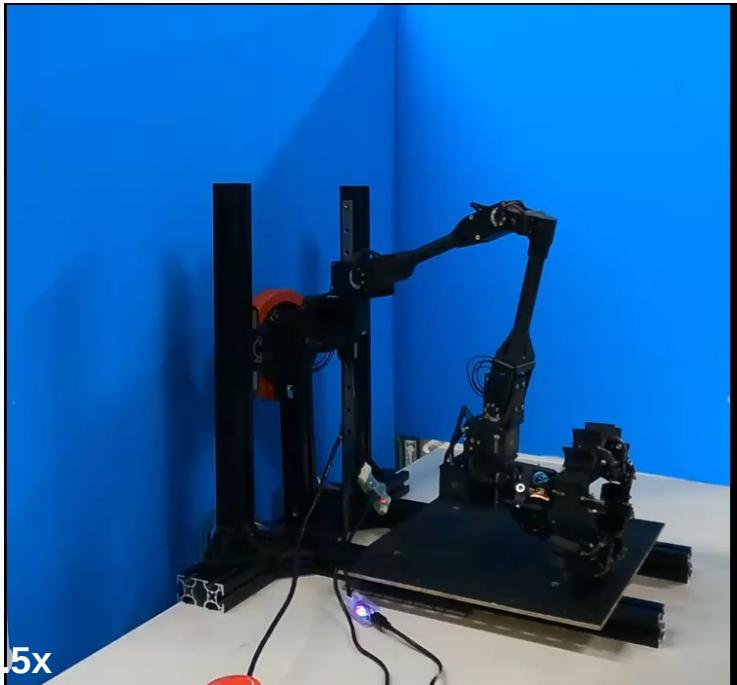
JOINT	Kp	Ki	Kd	Comments on performances
B2C	65.0	0.01	1.2	Satisfactory, Some additional over and undershoot introduced by wrist gains, but negligible
C2F	90.0	0.1	2.0	Satisfactory, small steady state error maybe caused by incoherent inverse kinematic solution
F2T	55.0	0.01	1.4	Satisfactory, small tracking error
T2E	100.0	0.0	0.0	Satisfactory
wristH	120.0	0.001	0.05	Satisfactory
wrsitV	120.0	0.0	0.01	Satisfactory
driving	80.0	0.0	0.0	Satisfactory, just small oscillations when W2G transition, maybe due to kinematic singularity, but negligible in simulation.

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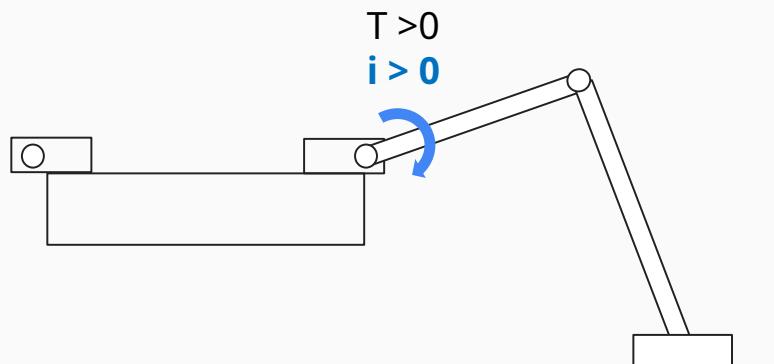
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Single Limb Test

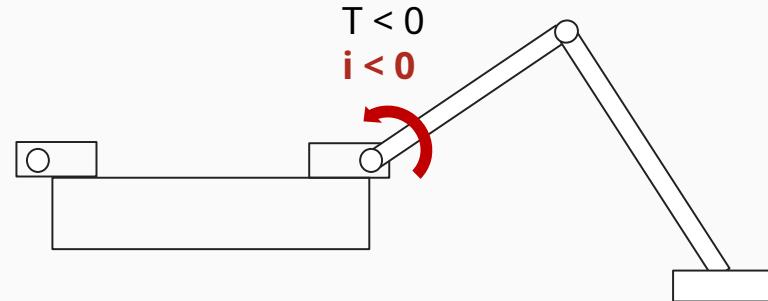


Contact sensor emulation

Lack of contact sensors in limb feet.

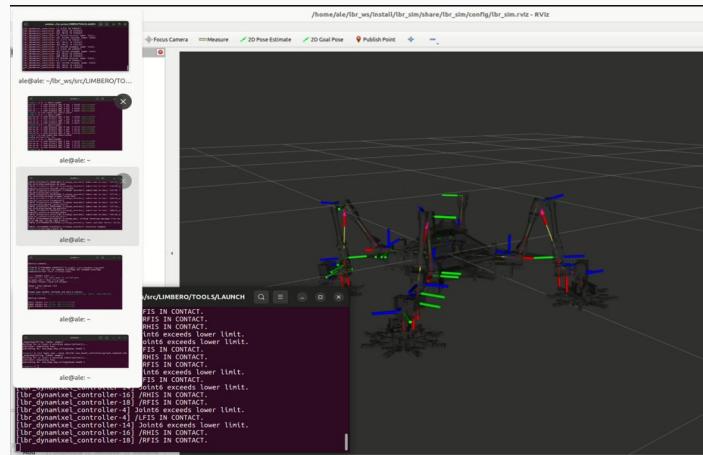


Limb in contact

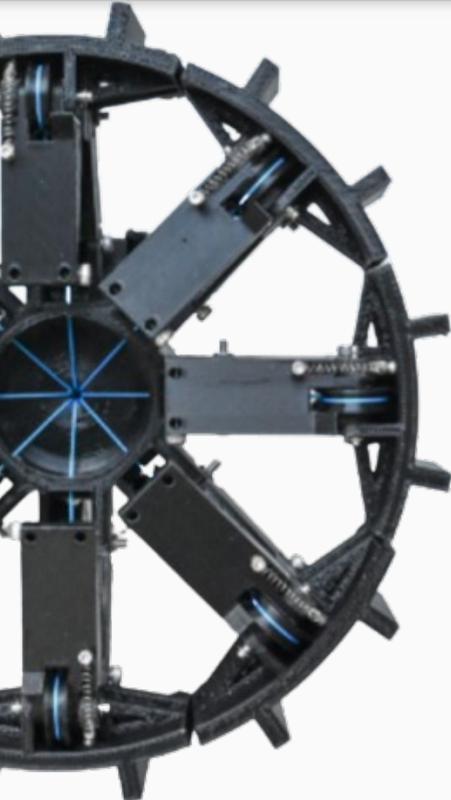


Limb not in contact

LIMBERO + GRIEEL Test



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Next Step

- LIMBERO+GRIEEL algorithm test with real sensors
- Different simulator for end-effector run time update
- Improve legged robot HW
- Test smooth locomotion transition
- Use sensors for optimal limb sequence and trajectory
- Implement advanced flexible locomotion

Acknowledgements

Thanks to all SRL team members.
To Naoki and Takada for late work
and great help during experiment.

To professor Yoshida, Uno, Santra
For your feedback and help.

And to all of my friends here, that
made this experience memorable.



Reference

- [1] NASA rovers' missions: Spirit and Opportunity (2004), Curiosity (2012), Perseverance (2022), CADRE (2024, future project)
- [2] Kentaro Uno, “Autonomous Limbed Climbing Robots for challenging Terrain Exploration”, pp. 2-13, 2021
- [3] Shigeo Hirose et all. “Quadruped walking robots at Tokyo institute of technology, design analysis and gait control methods”, 2009
- [4] Warley Francisco Rocha Ribeiro, “Reaction-aware robotic locomotion in microgravity”, pp.34-37, 2023