

Online DNN-driven Nonlinear MPC for Stylistic Humanoid Robot Walking with Step Adjustment

Giulio Romualdi, Paolo Maria Viceconte, Lorenzo Moretti, Ines Sorrentino, Stefano Daffarra, Silvio Traversaro, Daniele Pucci

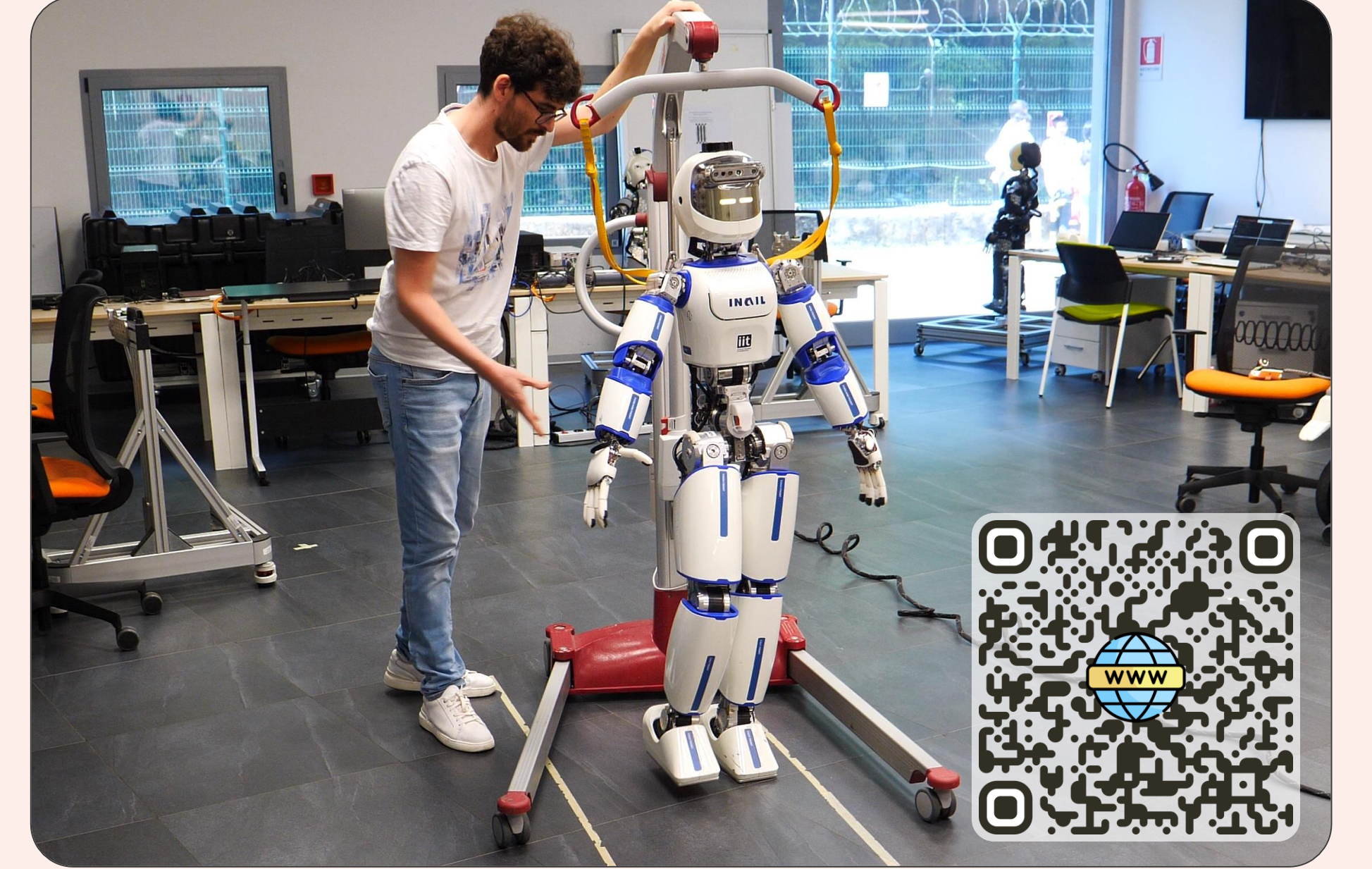
Giulio Romualdi and Paolo Maria Viceconte equally contribute to the paper

Key points

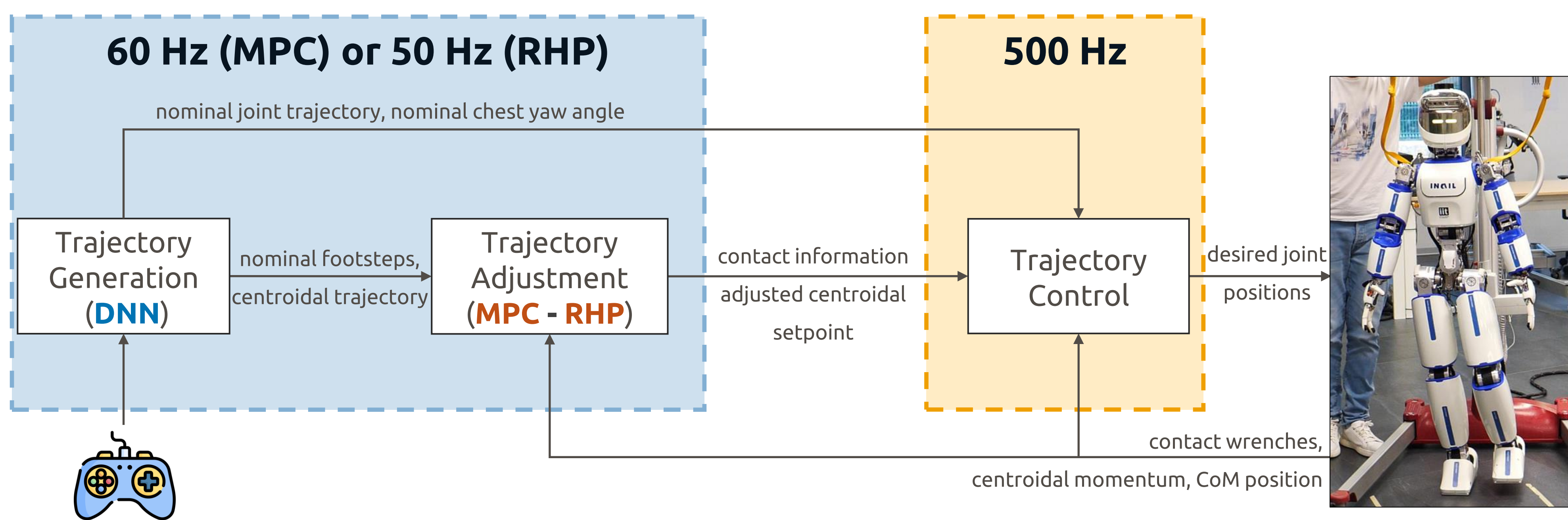
Goal: enable **stylistic humanoid** locomotion with real-time step adjustments to prevent falls and respond to disturbances, using a **hybrid data-driven and model-based control architecture**.

Solution: a **three-layers control system** that integrates **DNN-driven** trajectory generation with non-linear **MPC** for real-time step adjustments and stability.

Result: achieved **human-like walking**, balance under **disturbances up to 68N**, and reliable step adjustments on the ergoCub robot.



Method overview



Three-Layers Architecture: integrates a **DNN** for human-like trajectory generation and a trajectory adjustment layer for **real-time step adjustment**.

Interconnection Challenges: manages **contact awareness**, **time horizon alignment**, and **frequency sync** between DNN and MPC / RHP.

Noise Reduction: when using MPC, a **GA-Kalman filter** reduces centroidal measurement noise.

Challenges

Challenge 1: Contact Awareness

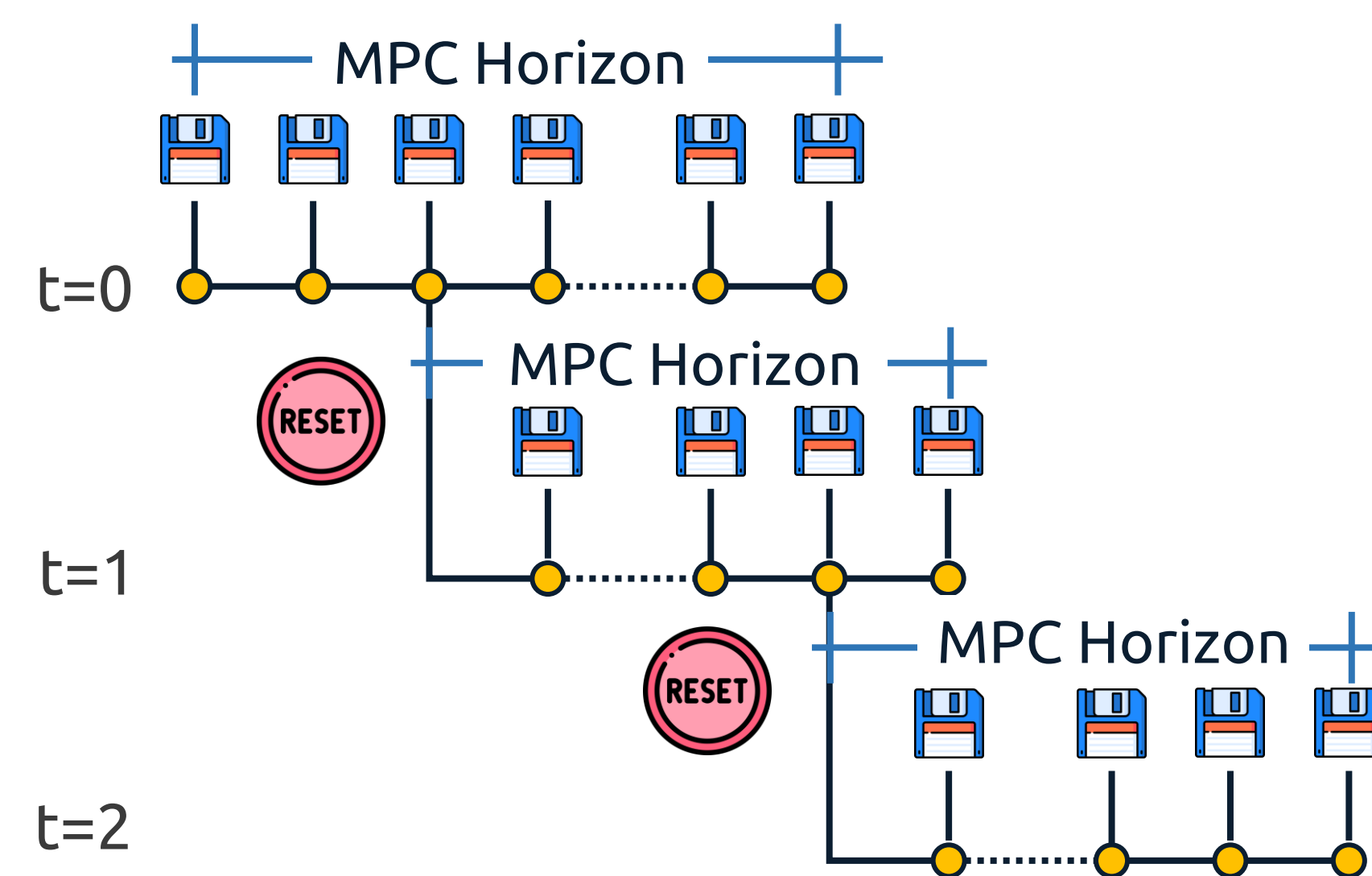
Extracting Contact Data: DNN lacks **explicit contact** states, necessary for stable adjustments.

Contact Detection: a **Schmitt trigger** identifies active contacts from DNN output.

Position Adjustment: **contact locations** are **scaled** to ensure feasibility:

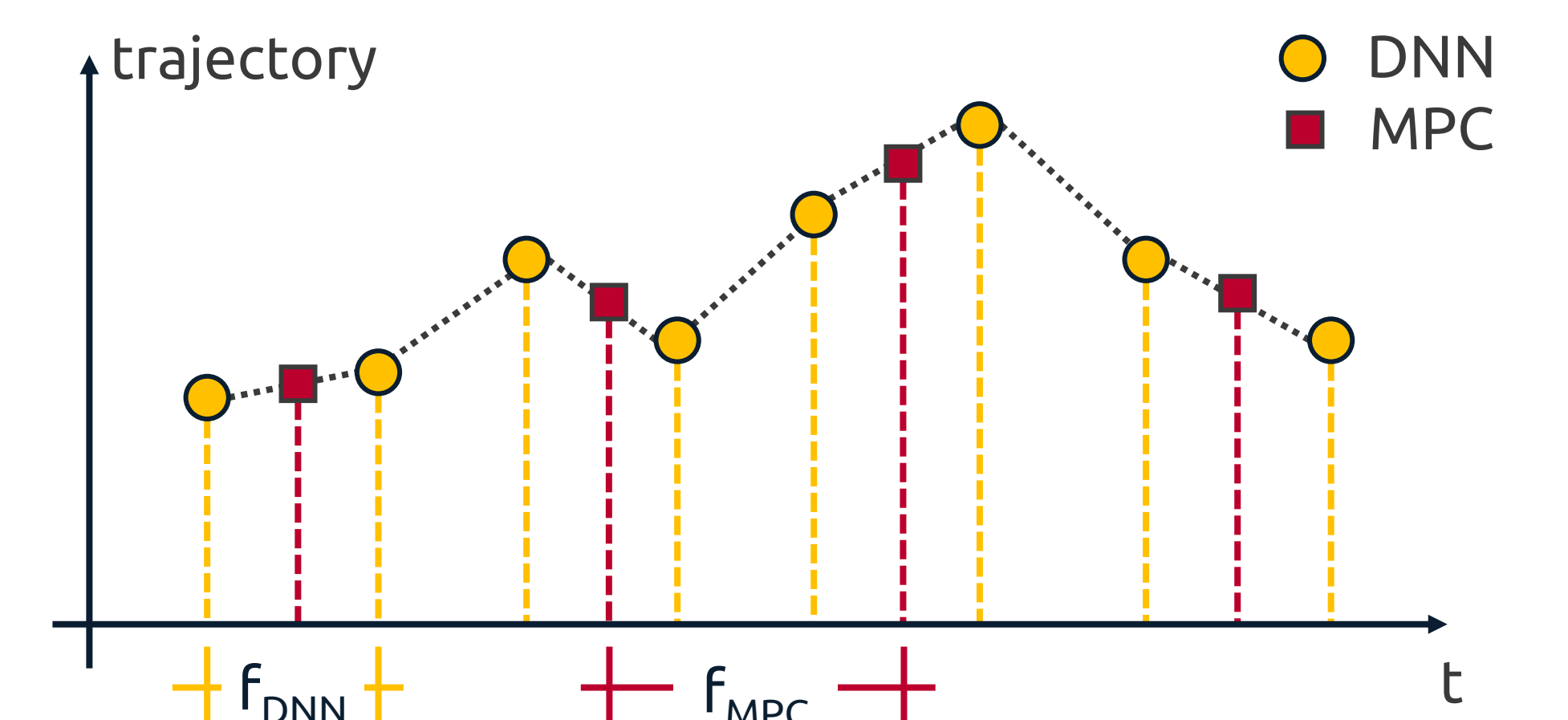
$$p_{o_i}^s = p_{o_{i-1}}^s + \gamma(p_{o_i}^n - p_{o_{i-1}}^n)$$

Challenge 2: Time Horizon Alignment



Challenge 3: Frequency Synchronization

Trajectory resampling: we **resample** the trajectory with a first order spline.

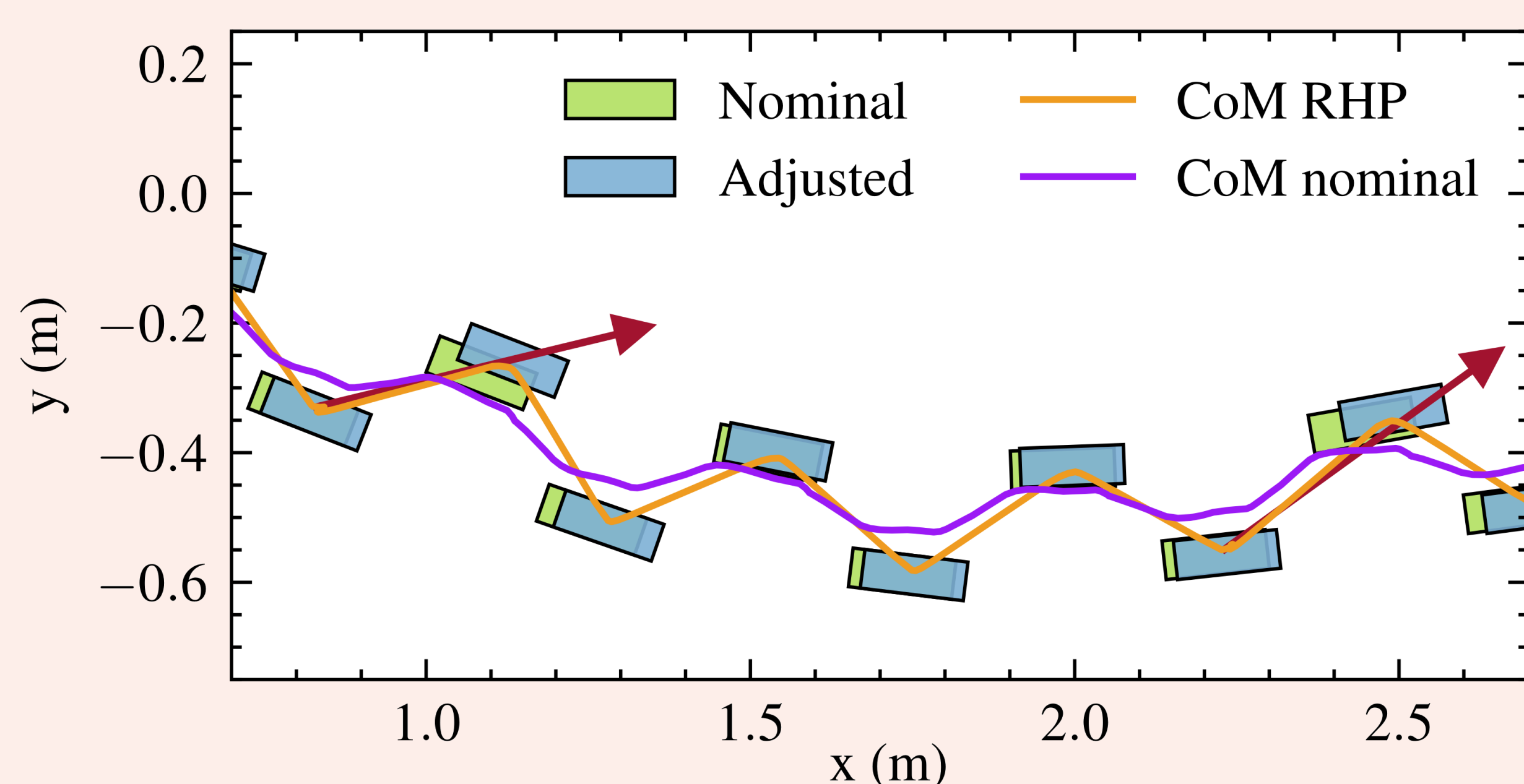


Results

Trajectory adjustment as RHP

Experiment: evaluated **without considering the robot's centroidal state**, adjusting steps under perturbations but with limited adaptability.

Comparison: uses **desired quantities for feedback**, avoiding measurement noise but **needing force measurements for disturbances**.



Trajectory adjustment as MPC

Experiment: tested with **real-time kinematic feedback**, showing high adaptability to external perturbations.

Comparison: uses kinematic feedback, **avoiding force measurements** but requires **GA-tuned Kalman filter for joints velocity** noise reduction.

