



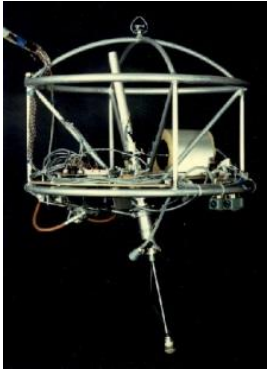
Locomotion | Legged Robotics

Autonomous Mobile Robots

Marco Hutter

Margarita Chli, Paul Furgale, Martin Rufli, Davide Scaramuzza, Roland Siegwart

Different types of legged robots



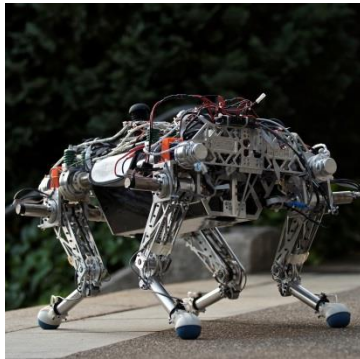
Raibert Hopper
[<http://www.ai.mit.edu/projects/leglab>]

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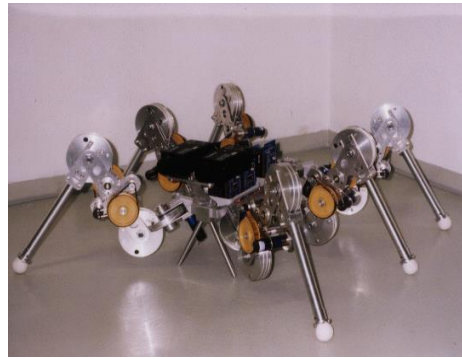
Asimo
[<http://www.honda.asimo.com>]

2



StarlETH, ETH Zurich

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Lauron II, University of Karlsruhe

6



T8
[<http://www.robugtix.com/t8>]

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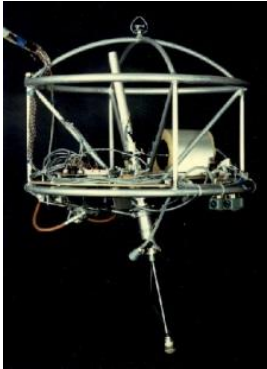


ZineDyn, KAIST

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- The number of legs influences
 - Mechanical complexity
 - Control complexity
- Analogy in Nature
 - Insects can walk directly upon birth
 - Most mammals require several minutes to stand
 - Humans require more than a year to walk on two legs

Static and dynamic gaits



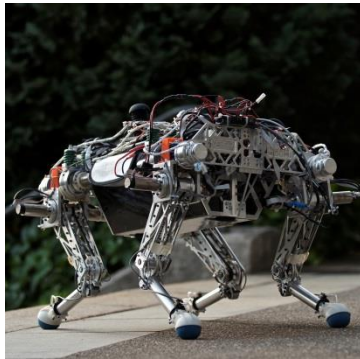
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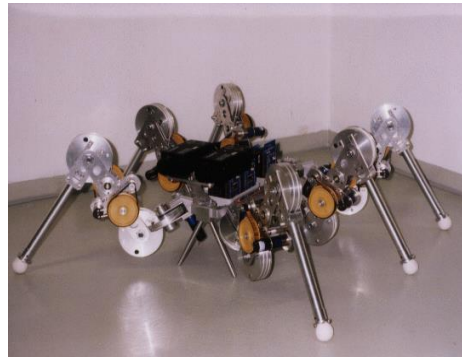
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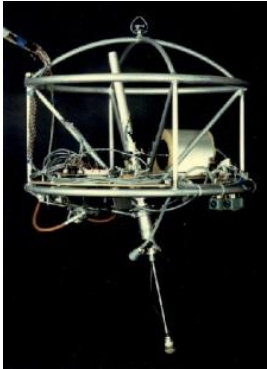
dynamic gaits

- "System is stabilized on a limit cycle"
- Falls over if stopped

static gaits

- "System is statically stable"
- Does NOT fall if stopped

Static and dynamic stability



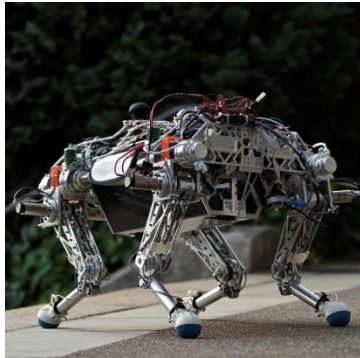
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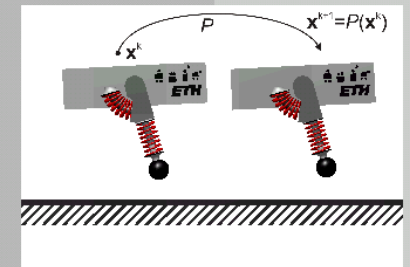
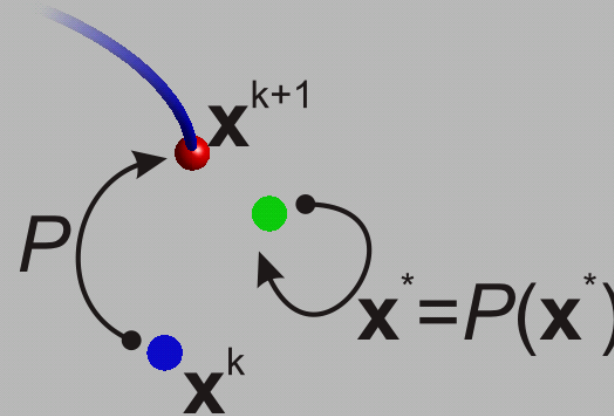
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dynamic gaits

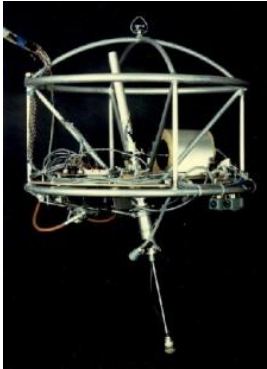
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- Poincaré Map $\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = P(\mathbf{x}_k)$
- Fix-Point $\mathbf{x}^* = P(\mathbf{x}^*)$
- Linearization of mapping $\Delta \mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x}_k = \Phi \Delta \mathbf{x}_k$
- The system is stable iff: $\lambda_i(\Phi) < 1$



[C. David Remy, 2011]

Static and dynamic stability



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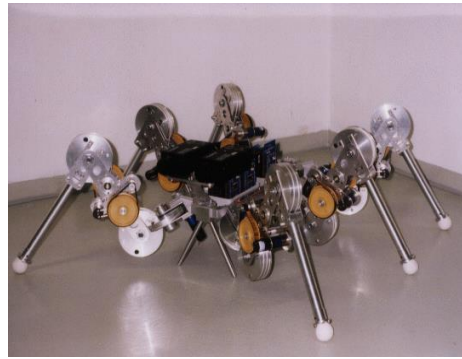
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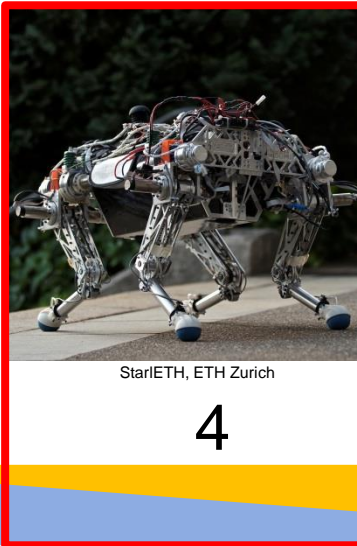
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Quadrupedal robots



- Point feet
 - Low mechanical complexity
 - High robustness (no actuators in feet)
- 3 DoF per leg
 - Minimal number of actuators
 - No redundancy

dynamic gaits

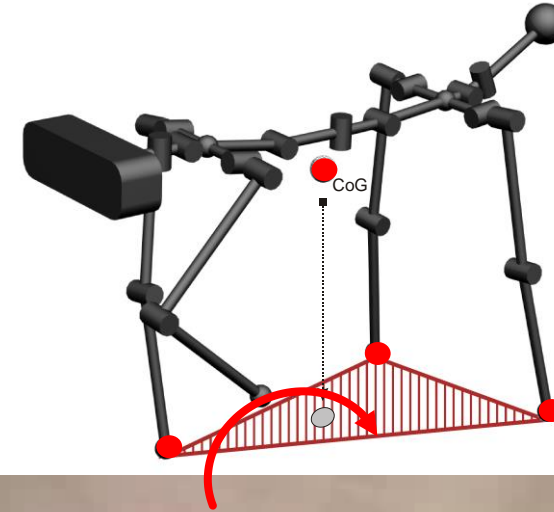
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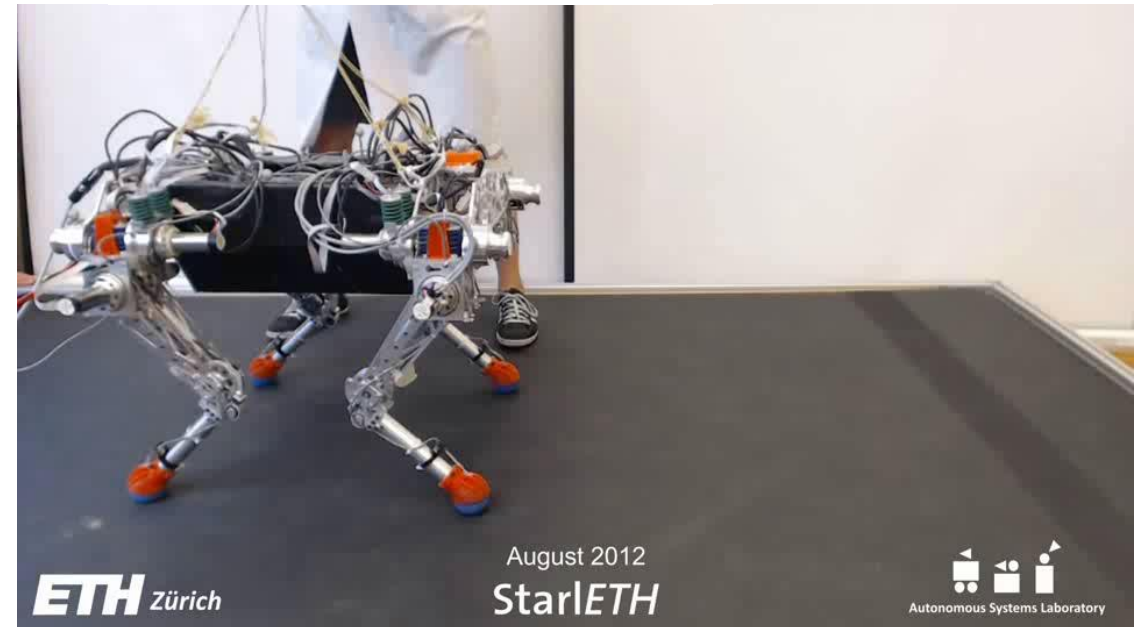
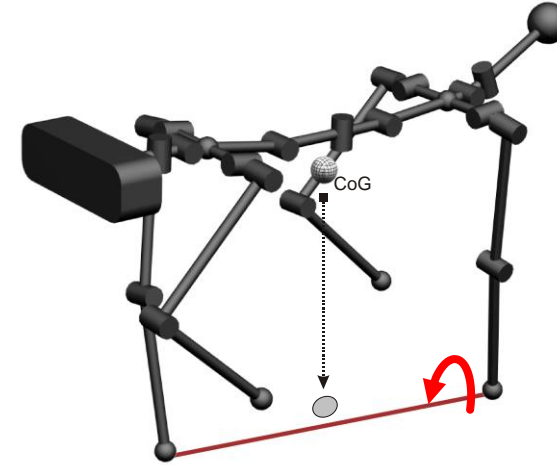
Static locomotion

- Gait execution
 - Body weight supported by ≥ 3 legs
 - Move **one foot** at the time
 - CoG shifted between support polygons
- Gait characteristics
 - Statically **stable**
 - Well-suited for climbing
 - Slow and energetically inefficient



Dynamic locomotion

- Gait execution
 - Body weight supported by **<3** legs
 - Move **multiple** feet at the time
 - Robot is balanced on a step-to-step basis
- Gait characteristics
 - Statically **unstable**
 - Well suited for fast motion
 - Fast and energetically efficient
 - Demanding for actuation and control

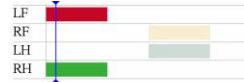
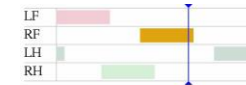
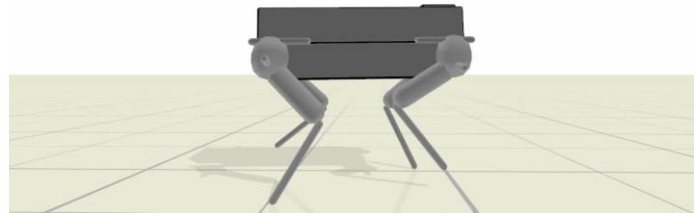
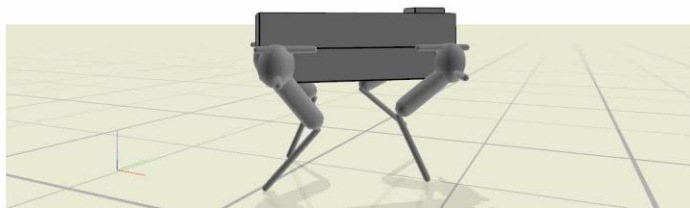


Locomotion control

1. Stepping sequence defined by gait pattern

**Walk**

FPS: 30.00 (processing: 50.64 %)

**Trot****Gallop**Animation: 1.00x
Forward Speed: 2.15 m/s

2. Stepping location

- Propel the robot forward and maintain stability
- React to terrain elevation and obstacles

Kinematics

3. Contact force distribution

- Compensate gravity and maintain balance of the main body
- Ensure contact stability and optimize energetic efficiency

Dynamics