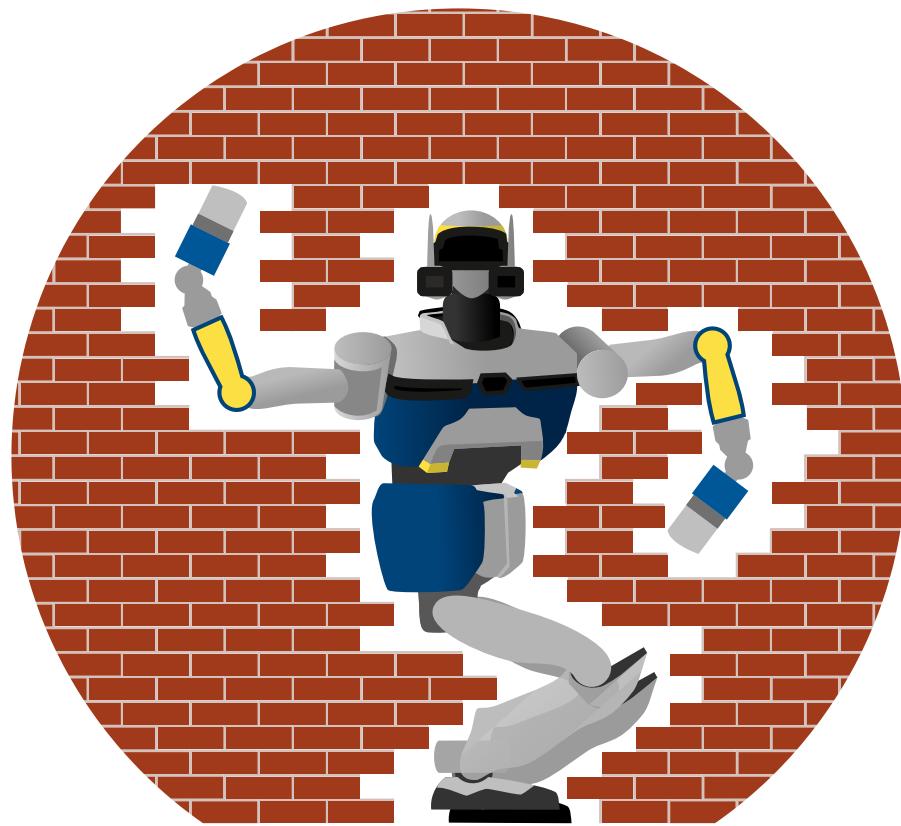


inria

PR[A]RIE  
PaRis Artificial Intelligence Research InstitutE

1794  
ENS  
ÉCOLE NORMALE  
SUPÉRIEURE



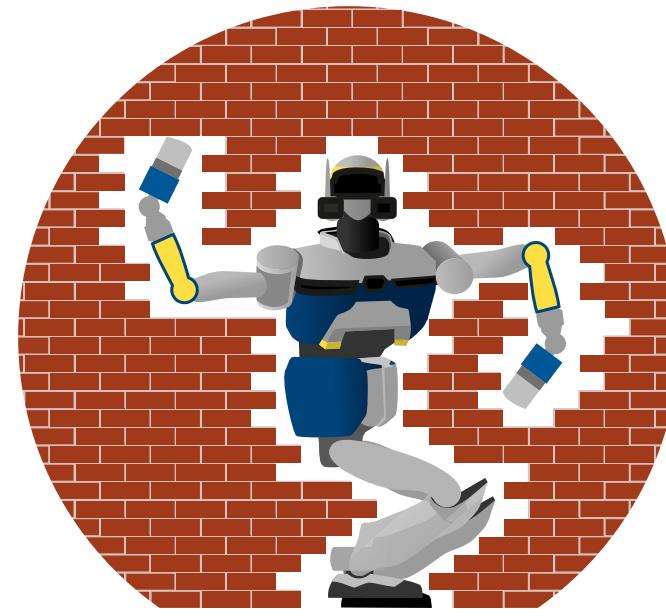
# Pinocchio

Efficient and versatile rigid body dynamics algorithms

Justin Carpentier

*Researcher, INRIA and ENS, Paris*

# What is Pinocchio?



# Pinocchio

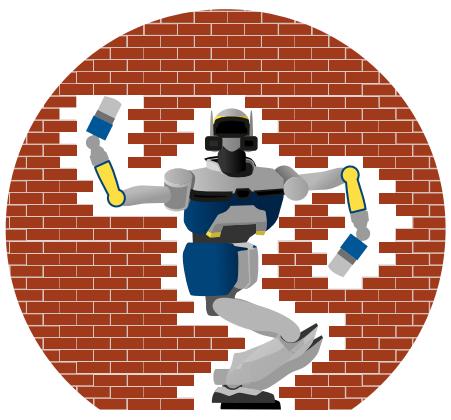
Efficient and versatile rigid body dynamics algorithms

Pinocchio is an **open-source** and **efficient** framework  
implementing most common **rigid body dynamics** algorithms  
written in **C++** and coming with **Python** bindings



[github.com/stack-of-tasks/pinocchio](https://github.com/stack-of-tasks/pinocchio)



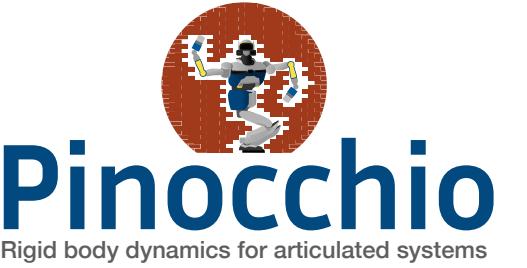
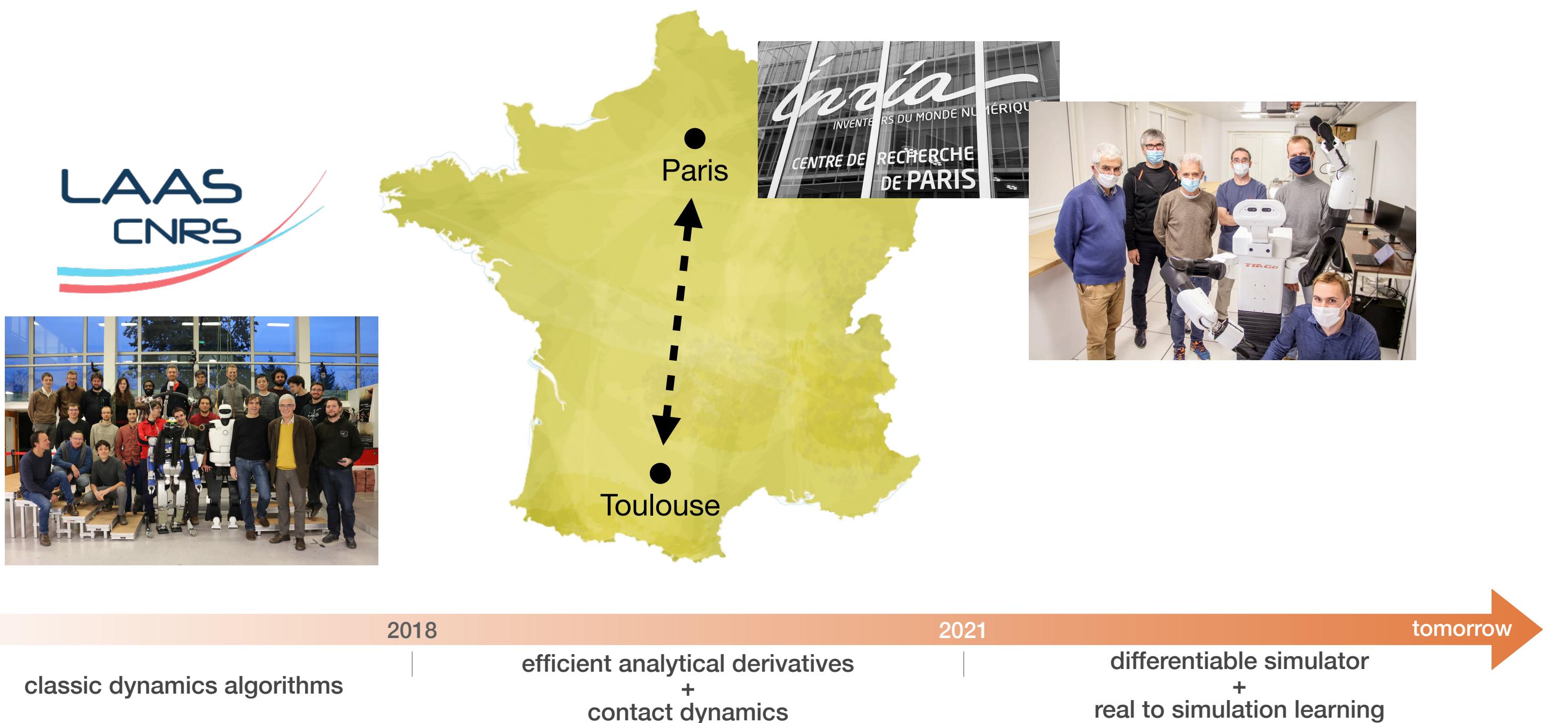


# Pinocchio

Efficient and versatile rigid body dynamics algorithms

Pinocchio is an **open-source** and **highly efficient** framework for **simulation**, **planning** and **control** used in robotics, biomechanics, civil engineering, etc.

Resulting from a **joint** and **fruitful** collaboration between Willow and Gepetto (LAAS-CNRS), with an active roadmap:



## In brief:

- ▶ C++ / Python
- ▶ BSD-2 license
- ▶ 5k+ commits
- ▶ 100k+ lines of code
- ▶ 4k downloads per day
- ▶ online documentation
- ▶ code generation CPU/GPU
- ▶ automatic differentiation
- ▶ deployed on major OS
- ▶ examples + tutorials

## Worldwide community:

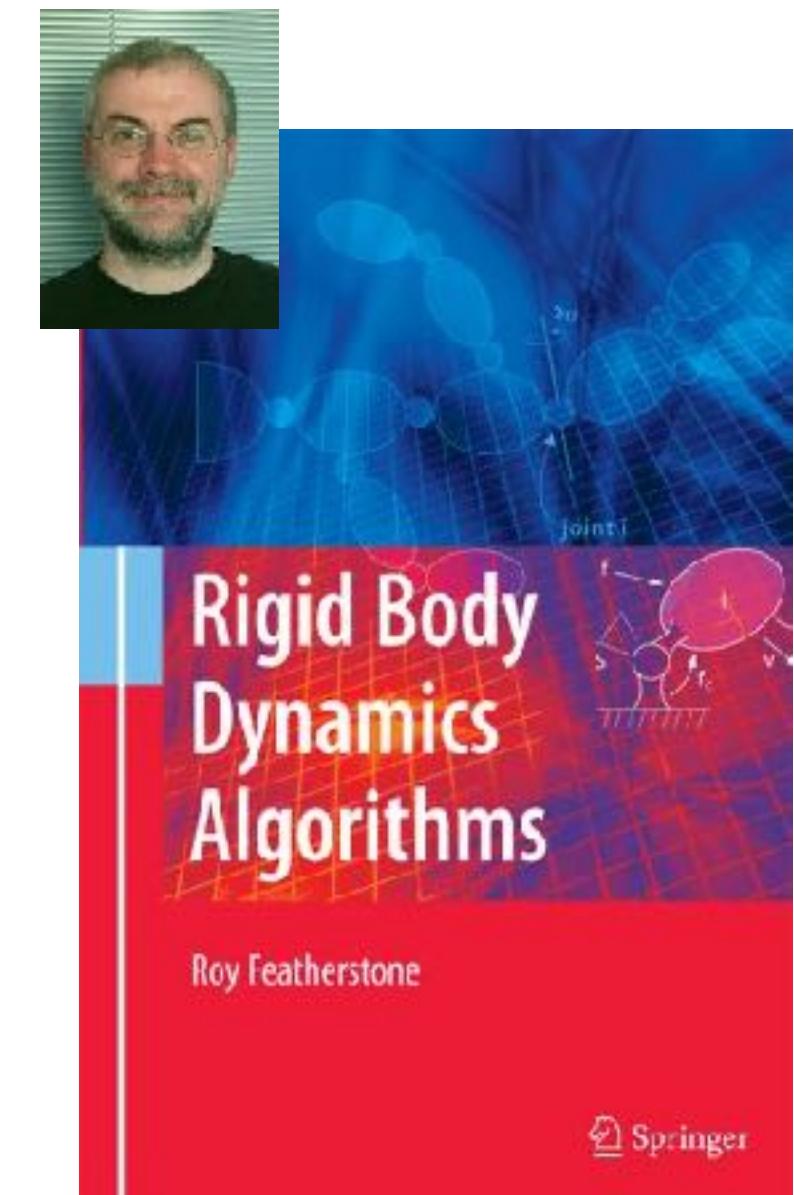
- ▶ 100+ academic labs
- ▶ 20+ universities for teaching robotics
- ▶ many robotic companies, among them:



# A real influencer



# The Rigid Body Dynamics Algorithms



**Goal:** exploit at best the **sparsity** induced by the kinematic tree

## The Articulated Body Algorithm

$$\ddot{q} = \text{ForwardDynamics}(q, \dot{q}, \tau, \lambda_c)$$

Simulation

Control

$$\tau = \text{InverseDynamics}(q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}, \lambda_c)$$

## The Recursive Newton-Euler Algorithm

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q}) + G(q) = \tau + J_c^\top(q)\lambda_c$$

Mass  
Matrix

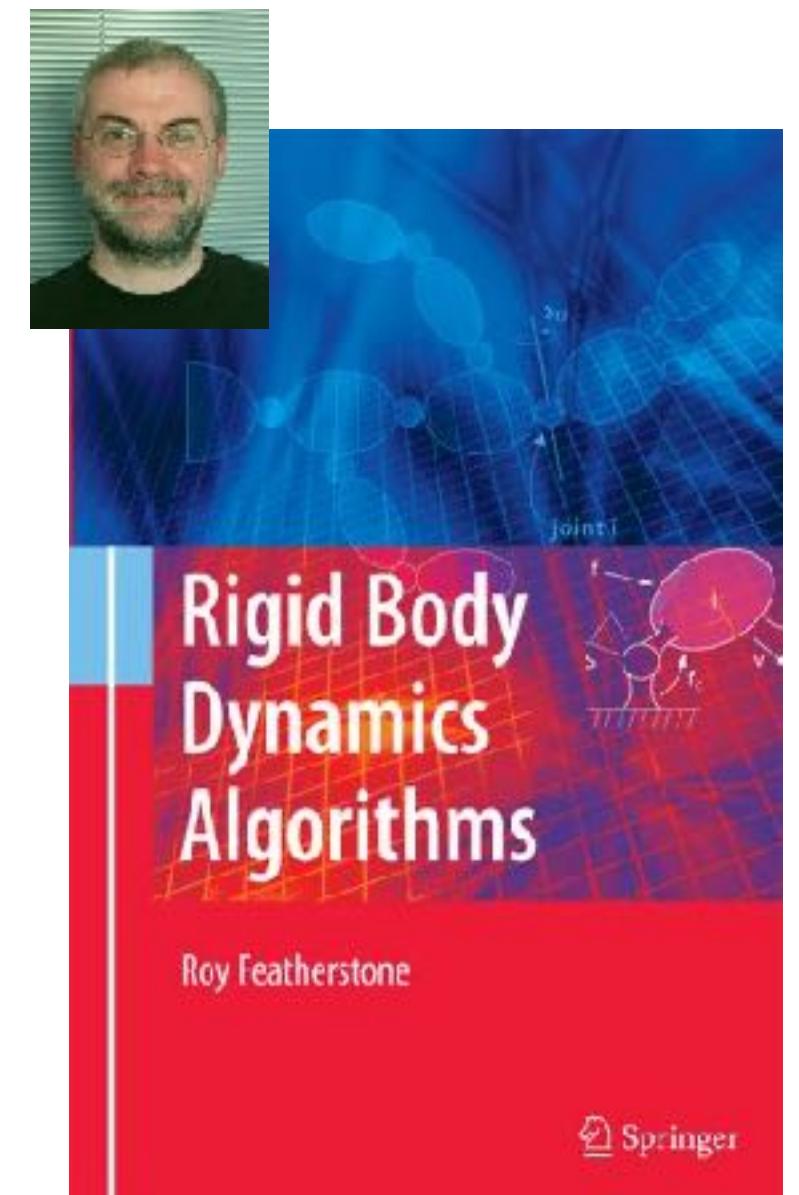
Coriolis  
centrifugal

Gravity

Motor  
torque

External  
forces

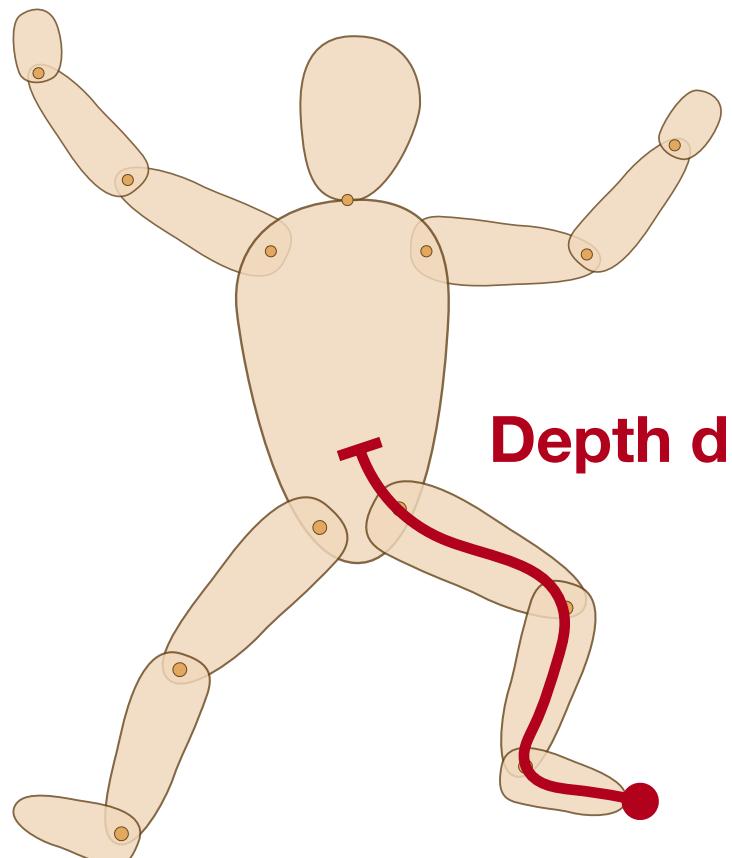
# The Rigid Body Dynamics Algorithms



**Goal:** exploit at best the **sparsity** induced by the kinematic tree

## The Articulated Body Algorithm

$$\ddot{q} = \text{ForwardDynamics}(q, \dot{q}, \tau, \lambda_c)$$

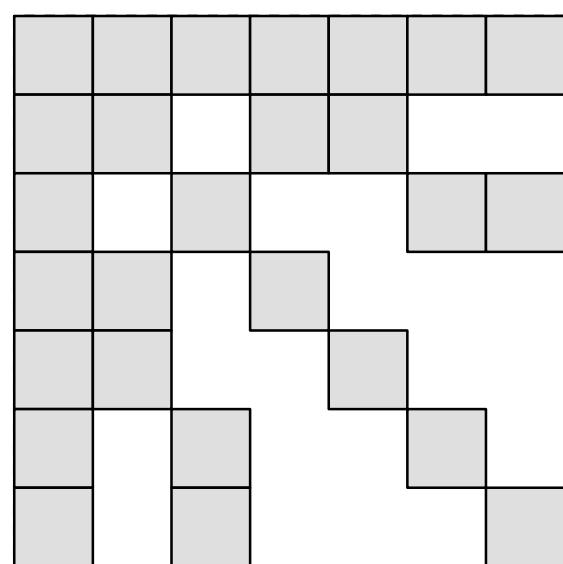


Simulation

Control

$$\tau = \text{InverseDynamics}(q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}, \lambda_c)$$

## The Recursive Newton-Euler Algorithm



$$M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q}) + G(q) = \tau + J_c^T(q)\lambda_c$$

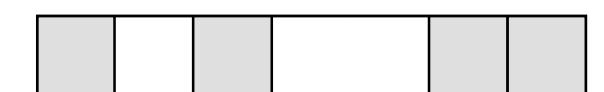
Mass  
Matrix

Coriolis  
centrifugal

Gravity

Motor  
torque

External  
forces



# The main features of Pinocchio

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) [**flexible**]

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) **[flexible]**
- ▶ handles the complete sparsity via the Featherstone algorithms **[fast]**

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) **[flexible]**
- ▶ handles the complete sparsity via the Featherstone algorithms **[fast]**
- ▶ implements classic + advanced rigid body dynamics algorithms **[versatile]**

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) **[flexible]**
- ▶ handles the complete sparsity via the Featherstone algorithms **[fast]**
- ▶ implements classic + advanced rigid body dynamics algorithms **[versatile]**
- ▶ deals with Lie group geometry **[accurate]**

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) **[flexible]**
- ▶ handles the complete sparsity via the Featherstone algorithms **[fast]**
- ▶ implements classic + advanced rigid body dynamics algorithms **[versatile]**
- ▶ deals with Lie group geometry **[accurate]**
- ▶ analytical derivatives **[online predictive control, reinforcement learning]**

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) **[flexible]**
- ▶ handles the complete sparsity via the Featherstone algorithms **[fast]**
- ▶ implements classic + advanced rigid body dynamics algorithms **[versatile]**
- ▶ deals with Lie group geometry **[accurate]**
- ▶ analytical derivatives **[online predictive control, reinforcement learning]**
- ▶ automatic differentiation **[flexible]**

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) **[flexible]**
- ▶ handles the complete sparsity via the Featherstone algorithms **[fast]**
- ▶ implements classic + advanced rigid body dynamics algorithms **[versatile]**
- ▶ deals with Lie group geometry **[accurate]**
- ▶ analytical derivatives **[online predictive control, reinforcement learning]**
- ▶ automatic differentiation **[flexible]**
- ▶ source code generation **[dedicated to each architecture]**

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) **[flexible]**
- ▶ handles the complete sparsity via the Featherstone algorithms **[fast]**
- ▶ implements classic + advanced rigid body dynamics algorithms **[versatile]**
- ▶ deals with Lie group geometry **[accurate]**
- ▶ analytical derivatives **[online predictive control, reinforcement learning]**
- ▶ automatic differentiation **[flexible]**
- ▶ source code generation **[dedicated to each architecture]**
- ▶ Python bindings **[fast prototyping]**

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) **[flexible]**
- ▶ handles the complete sparsity via the Featherstone algorithms **[fast]**
- ▶ implements classic + advanced rigid body dynamics algorithms **[versatile]**
- ▶ deals with Lie group geometry **[accurate]**
- ▶ analytical derivatives **[online predictive control, reinforcement learning]**
- ▶ automatic differentiation **[flexible]**
- ▶ source code generation **[dedicated to each architecture]**
- ▶ Python bindings **[fast prototyping]**
- ▶ multi-thread friendly **[fast]**

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) **[flexible]**
- ▶ handles the complete sparsity via the Featherstone algorithms **[fast]**
- ▶ implements classic + advanced rigid body dynamics algorithms **[versatile]**
- ▶ deals with Lie group geometry **[accurate]**
- ▶ analytical derivatives **[online predictive control, reinforcement learning]**
- ▶ automatic differentiation **[flexible]**
- ▶ source code generation **[dedicated to each architecture]**
- ▶ Python bindings **[fast prototyping]**
- ▶ multi-thread friendly **[fast]**
- ▶ collision detection with HPP-FCL **[simulation]**

# The main features of Pinocchio

- ▶ supports a large number of joints (revolute, prismatic, free-flyer, etc.) **[flexible]**
- ▶ handles the complete sparsity via the Featherstone algorithms **[fast]**
- ▶ implements classic + advanced rigid body dynamics algorithms **[versatile]**
- ▶ deals with Lie group geometry **[accurate]**
- ▶ analytical derivatives **[online predictive control, reinforcement learning]**
- ▶ automatic differentiation **[flexible]**
- ▶ source code generation **[dedicated to each architecture]**
- ▶ Python bindings **[fast prototyping]**
- ▶ multi-thread friendly **[fast]**
- ▶ collision detection with HPP-FCL **[simulation]**
- ▶ reads robot model from URDF, SDF, etc. **[compatibility]**

# The central paradigm

The key aspect is the explicit splitting between **model** and **data**:

```
algorithm<Scalar>(model, data, arg1, arg2, ...)
```

full  
templatization      constant  
                        quantity      cached  
    variables

# The central paradigm

The key aspect is the explicit splitting between **model** and **data**:

```
algorithm<Scalar>(model, data, arg1, arg2, ...)
```

full  
templatization      constant  
quantity      cached  
variables

## Main advantages

- ▶ the compiler guesses what is constant, what varies
- ▶ no online memory allocation
- ▶ good prediction/anticipation of the CPU
- ▶ algorithms are easier to write
- ▶ ...

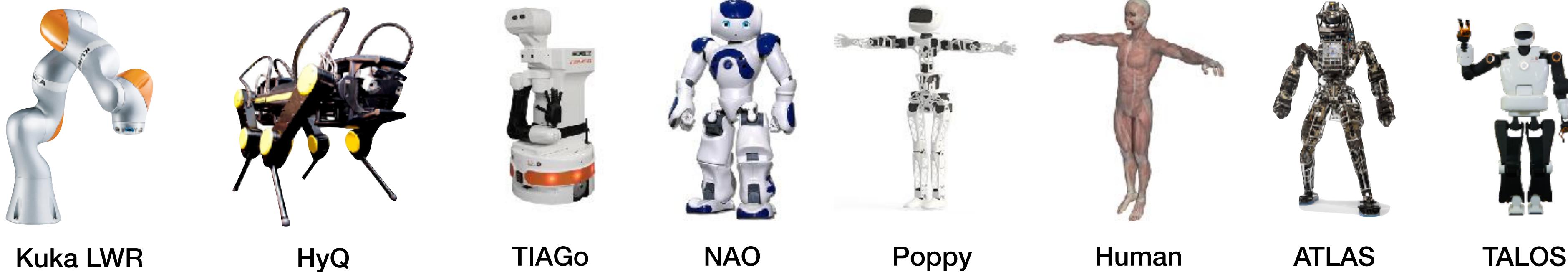
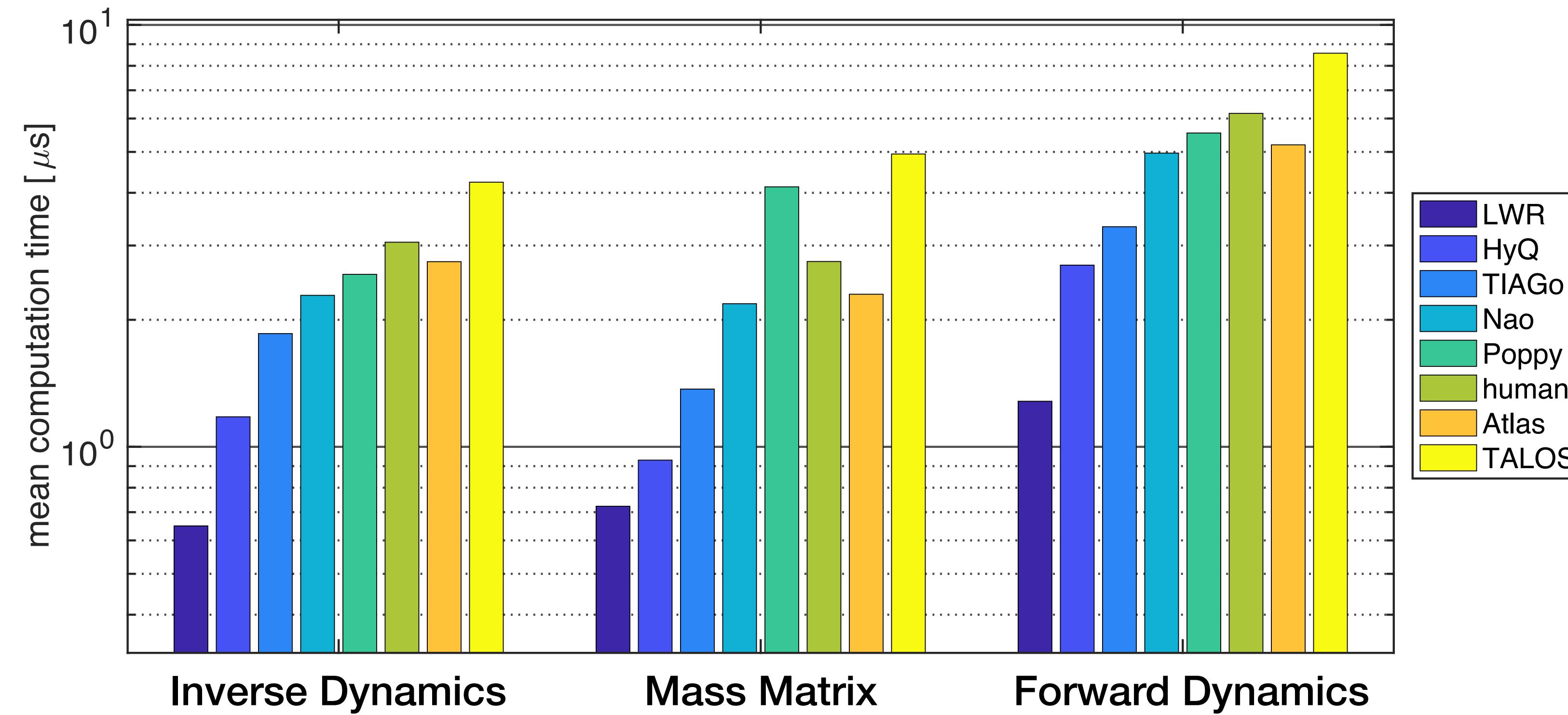


Pinocchio in action



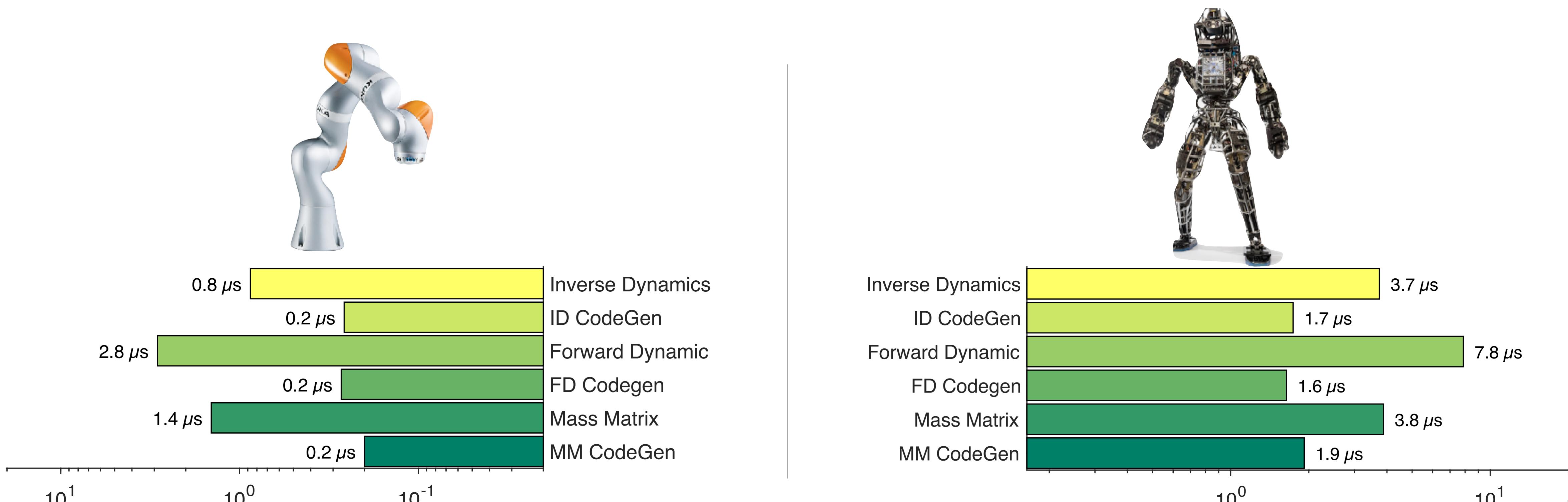
# Pinocchio in action

# Benchmarks of basic algorithms



# The source code generation

Pinocchio also supports **source code generation**:  
you can **compile on the fly (JIT paradigm)** your code  
for the best performances on your hardware



# The upcoming features of Pinocchio

- ▶ GPU/FPGA **code source generation** (mostly for Model Predictive Control)
- ▶ handling **constrained** systems
- ▶ a dedicated **open-source** robotics simulator
- ▶ 100% **differentiable** simulator
- ▶ extending the support of biomechanical systems (muscles)
- ▶ code generation of robot controllers
- ▶ features on demand
- ▶ extension of the collision/detection part
- ▶ ...

# Pinocchio on GitHub

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for Pinocchio. The main content area displays the README.md file, which includes the project logo (a robot climbing a brick wall), the title "Pinocchio", and the subtitle "Efficient and versatile rigid body dynamics algorithms". Below the title are several status badges: License (BSD 2-Clause), docs (online), coverage (93.00%), downloads (568k), conda-forge (v2.9.1), and pypi package (2.6.19). The text in the README describes the project's focus on Rigid Body Algorithms and its integration with other robotics software like Crocoddyl and Stack-of-Tasks. It also provides installation instructions using Conda and pip.

**Contributors:** + 39 contributors

**Environments:** 1

**Languages:**

Language	Percentage
C++	92.2%
Python	6.4%
CMake	1.4%

## Table of contents

- [Pinocchio main features](#)
- [Documentation](#)

JNRH Pinocchio Tutorial — *Introduction to Pinocchio* — Justin Carpentier

# Installing Pinocchio



[github.com/stack-of-tasks/pinocchio](https://github.com/stack-of-tasks/pinocchio)



```
conda install pinocchio -c conda-forge
```

# Installing Pinocchio



[github.com/stack-of-tasks/pinocchio](https://github.com/stack-of-tasks/pinocchio)



```
conda install pinocchio -c olivier.roussel
```

# Citing Pinocchio

```
@inproceedings{carpentier2019pinocchio,
    title={The Pinocchio C++ library -- A fast and flexible implementation of rigid body dynamics algorithms},
    author={Carpentier, Justin and Saurel, Guilhem and Buondonno, Gabriele and Mirabel, Joseph and Laumond, Jean-Baptiste},
    booktitle={IEEE International Symposium on System Integrations (SII)},
    year={2019}
}
```

and the following one for the link to the GitHub codebase:

```
@misc{pinocchioweb,
    author = {Justin Carpentier and Florian Valenza and Nicolas Mansard and others},
    title = {Pinocchio: fast forward and inverse dynamics for poly-articulated systems},
    howpublished = {\url{https://stack-of-tasks.github.io/pinocchio}},
    year = {2015--2021}
}
```

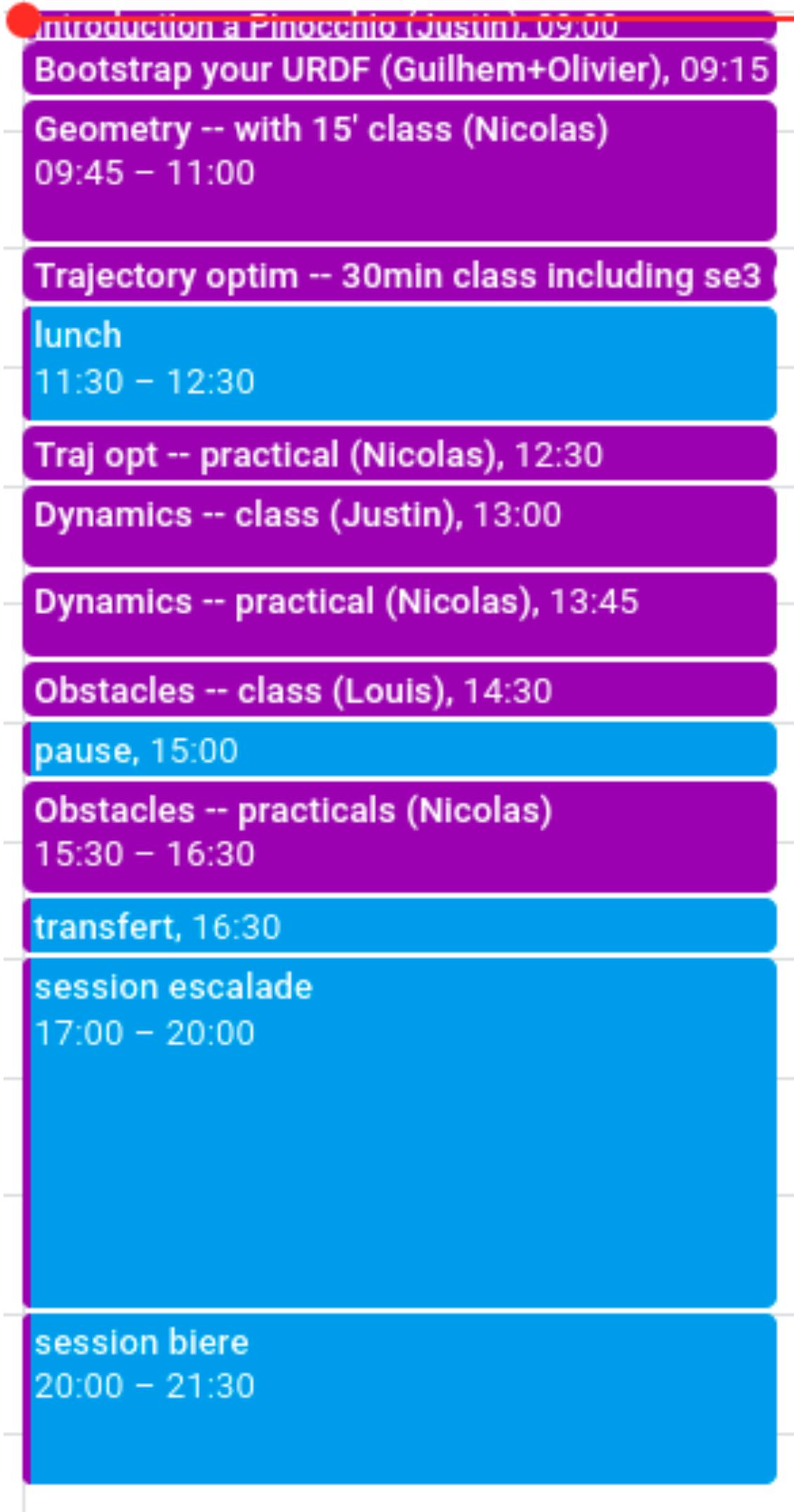
The algorithms for the analytical derivatives of rigid-body dynamics algorithms are detailed here:

```
@inproceedings{carpentier2018analytical,
    title = {Analytical Derivatives of Rigid Body Dynamics Algorithms},
    author = {Carpentier, Justin and Mansard, Nicolas},
    booktitle = {Robotics: Science and Systems},
    year = {2018}
}
```

# Contributing to Pinocchio



# Planning of the day



# Live discussions



[matrix.to/#/#jnrh2023-tuto:laas.fr](https://matrix.to/#/#jnrh2023-tuto:laas.fr)

