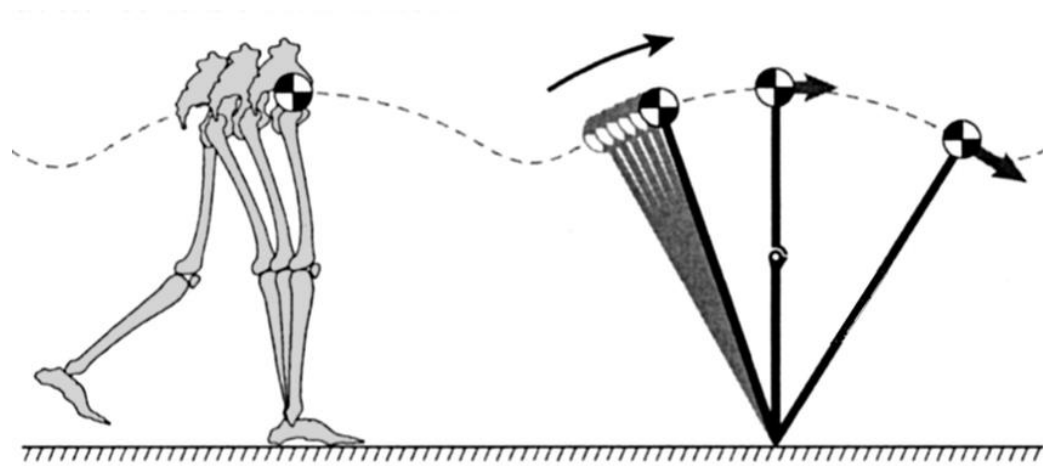


Template-based locomotion

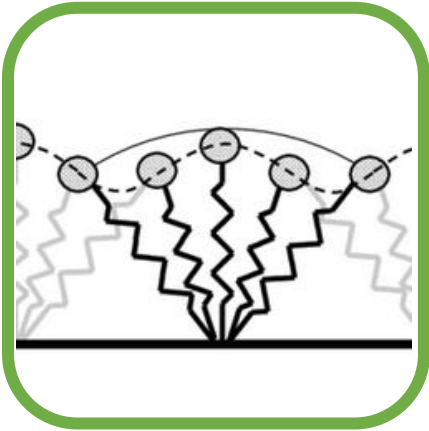
Nicolas Mansard

Gepetto
LAAS-CNRS & ANITI

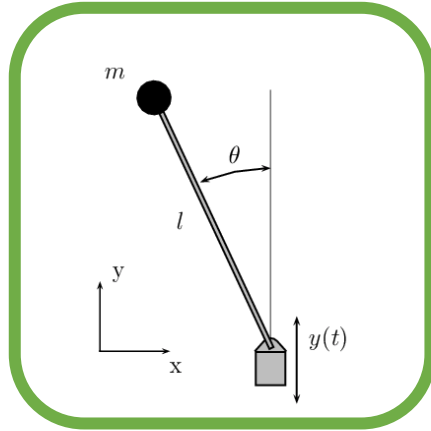




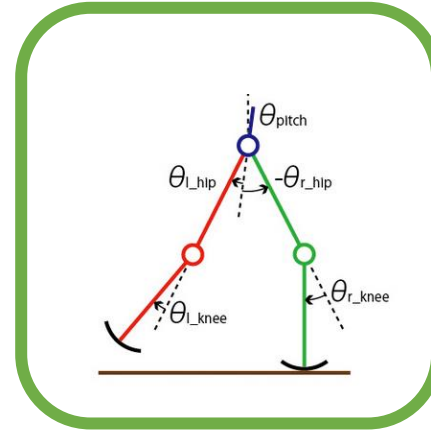
Modèles réduits



Spring Linear Inverted Pendulum (SLIP)



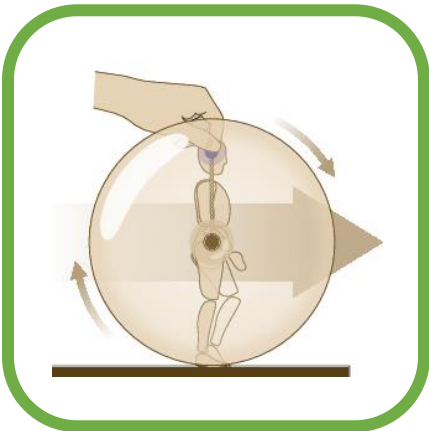
Linear Inverted Pendulum Model (LIPM)



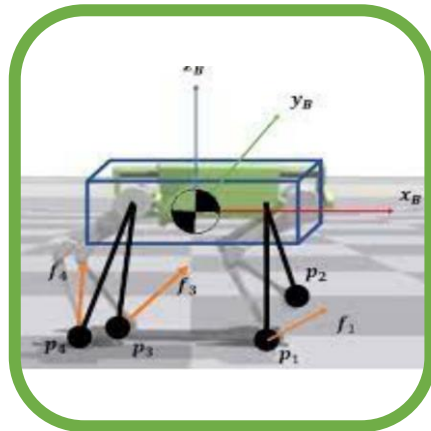
Three masses model



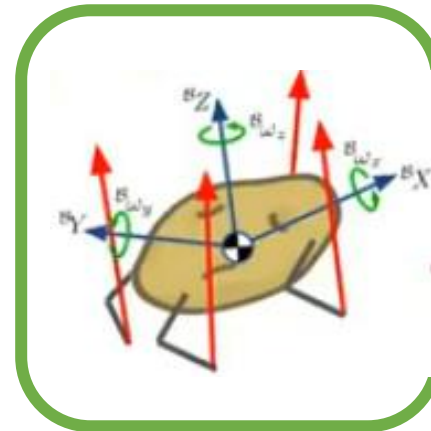
Biomechanical



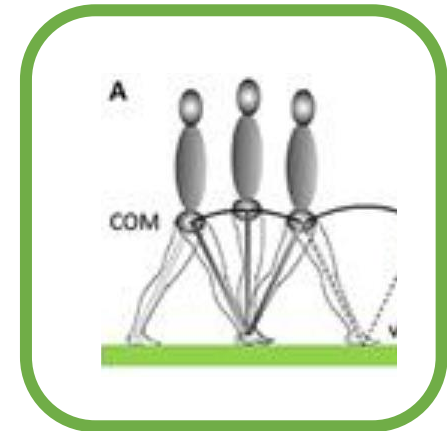
Yoyo-men



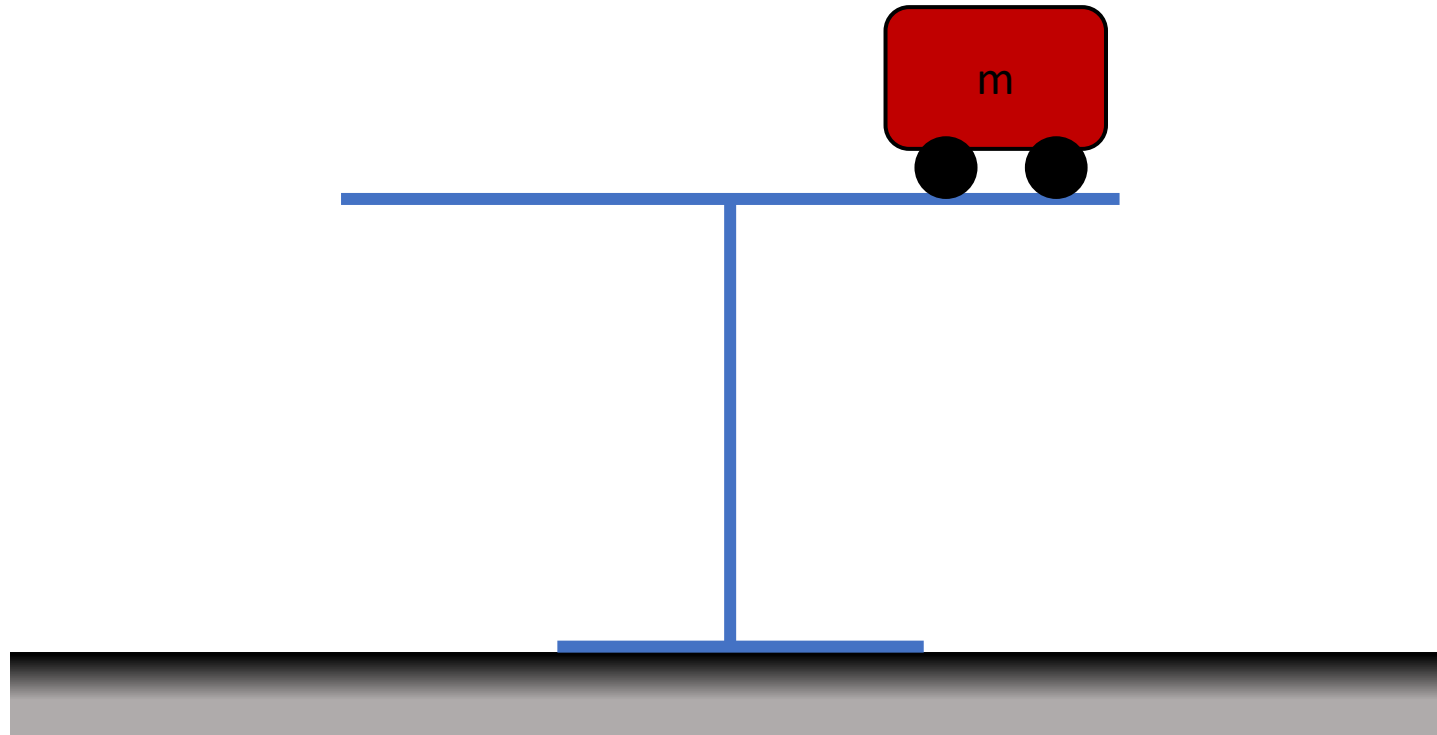
Stick legs



Flying potatoe

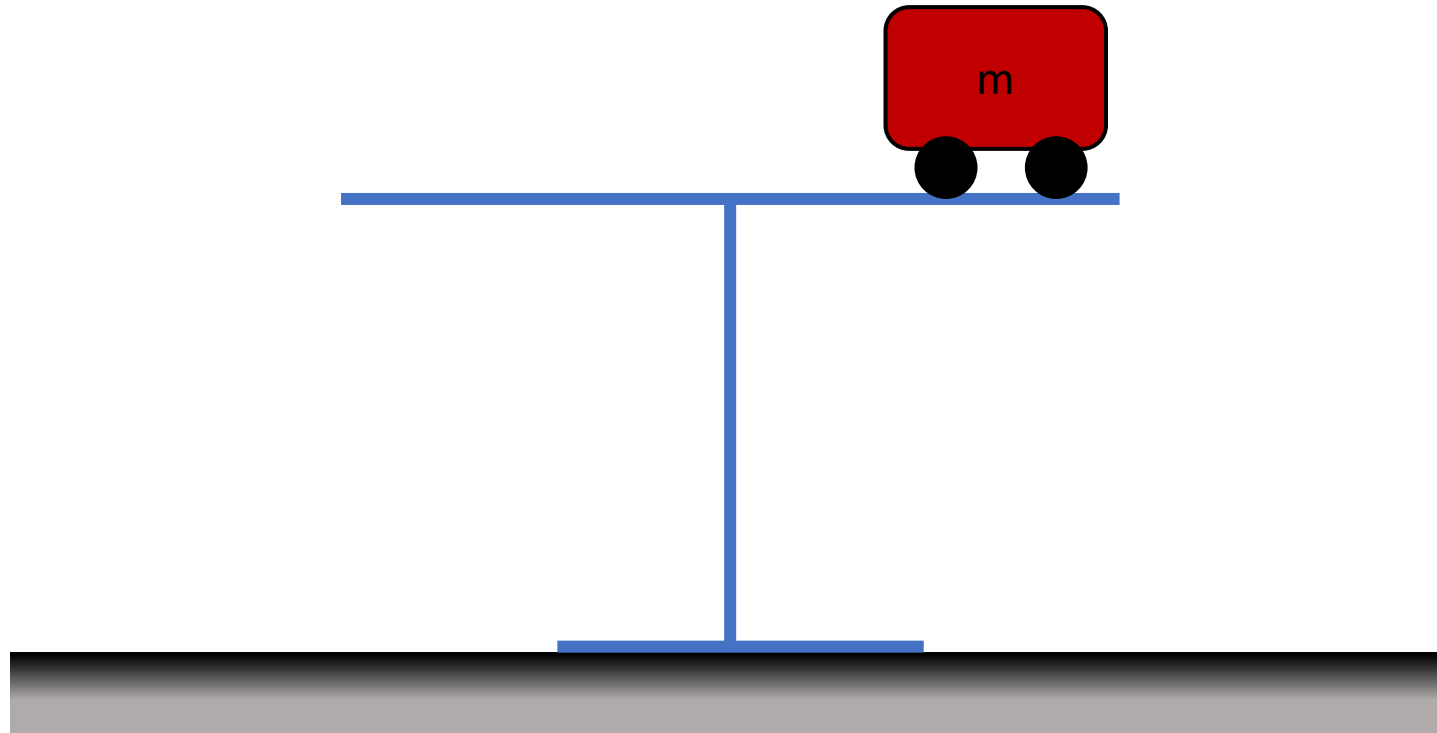


Le « chariot sur la table »



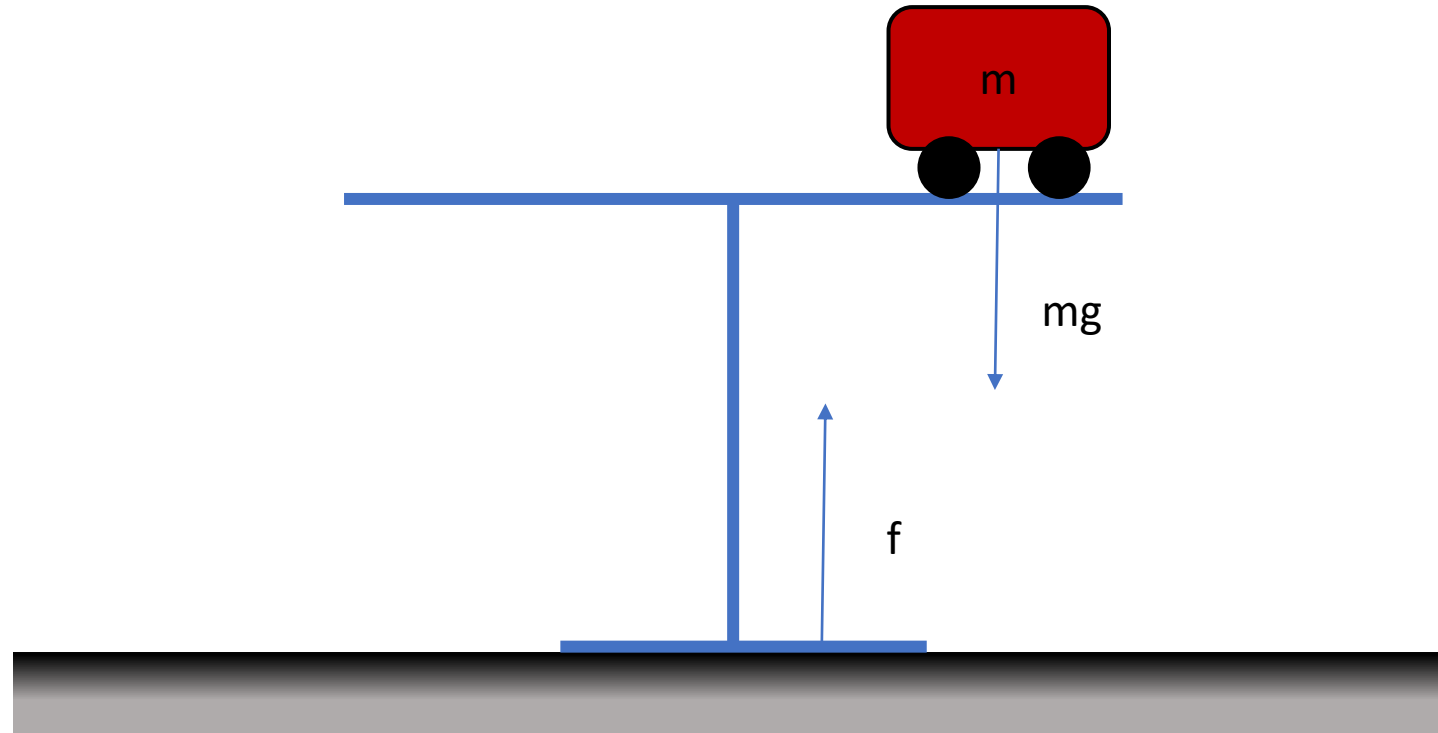
Le « chariot sur la table »

Direction verticale



Le « chariot sur la table »

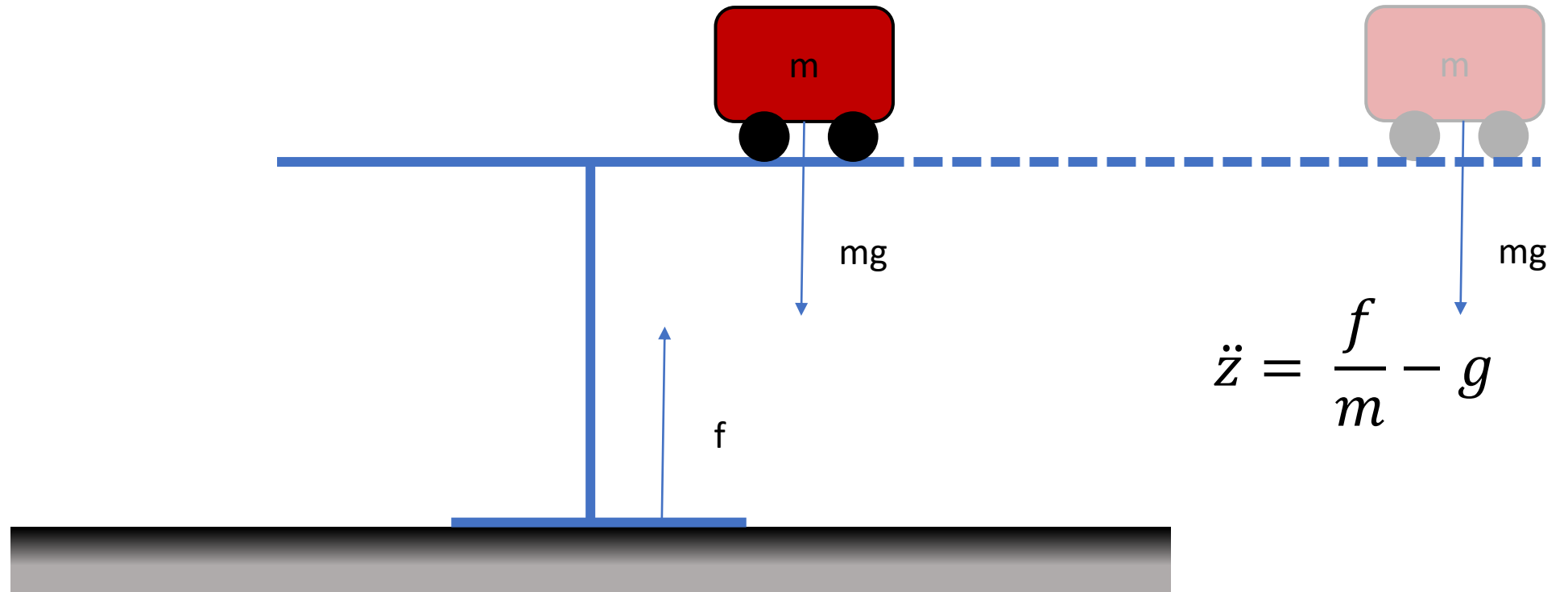
Direction verticale



$$\ddot{z} = \frac{f}{m} - g$$

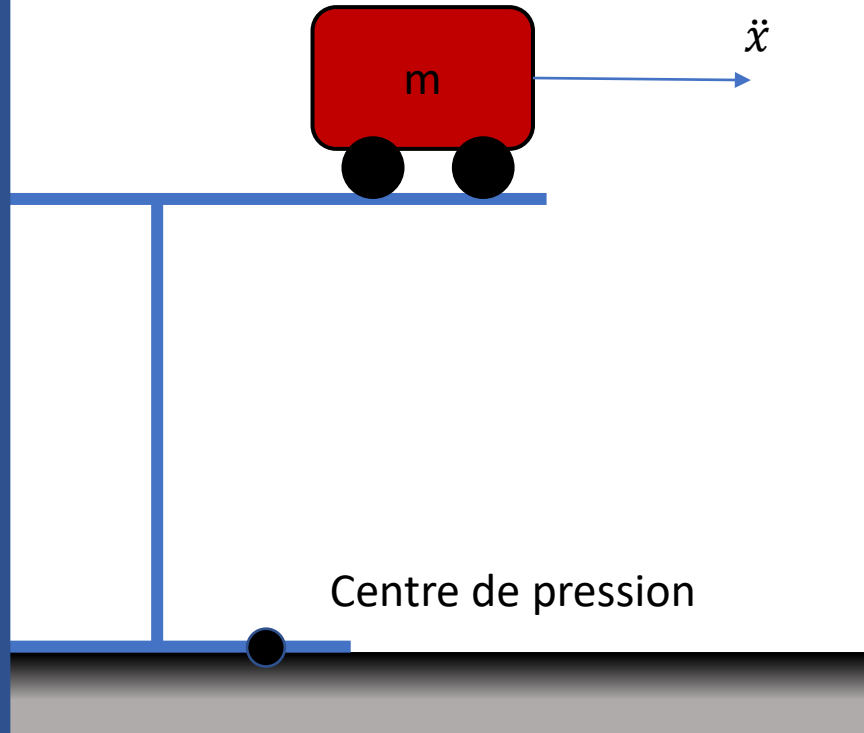
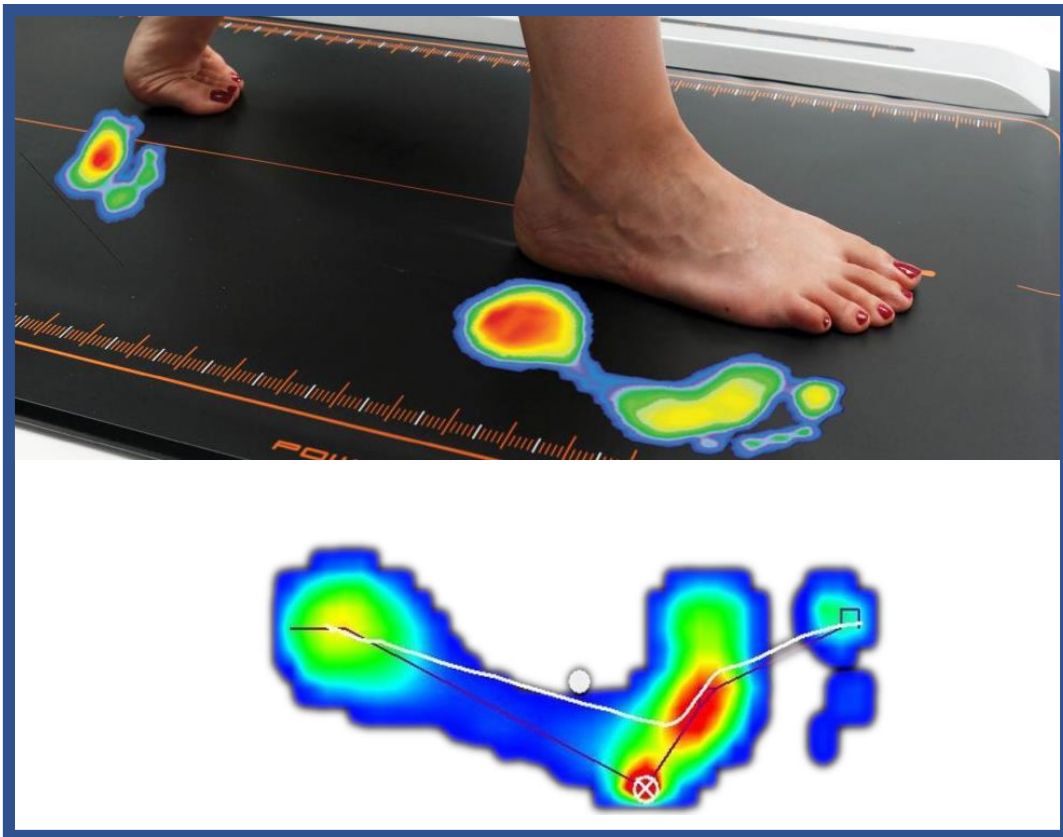
Le « chariot sur la table »

Direction verticale



Le « chariot sur la table »

Direction horizontale



$$\ddot{x} = \omega^2 (x - p)$$

Table cart is just physics

- Newtown and Euler relation

$$m(\ddot{c} + g) = \sum_i f_i$$

$$\dot{L} = \sum_i (p_i - c) \times f_i$$

- Mix both together

$$m c \times (\ddot{c} + g) + \dot{L} = \sum_i p_i \times f_i,$$

- Finally, since contacts and motion are horizon

$$c^{x,y} - \frac{c^z}{\ddot{c}^z + g^z} (\ddot{c}^{x,y} + g^{x,y}) + \frac{1}{m(\ddot{c}^z + g^z)} S \dot{L}^{x,y} = z^{x,y}$$

$$c - w^2 \ddot{c} = z$$



Modeling and Control of Legged Robots
Pierre-Brice Wieber, Russ Tedrake, Scott Kuindersma

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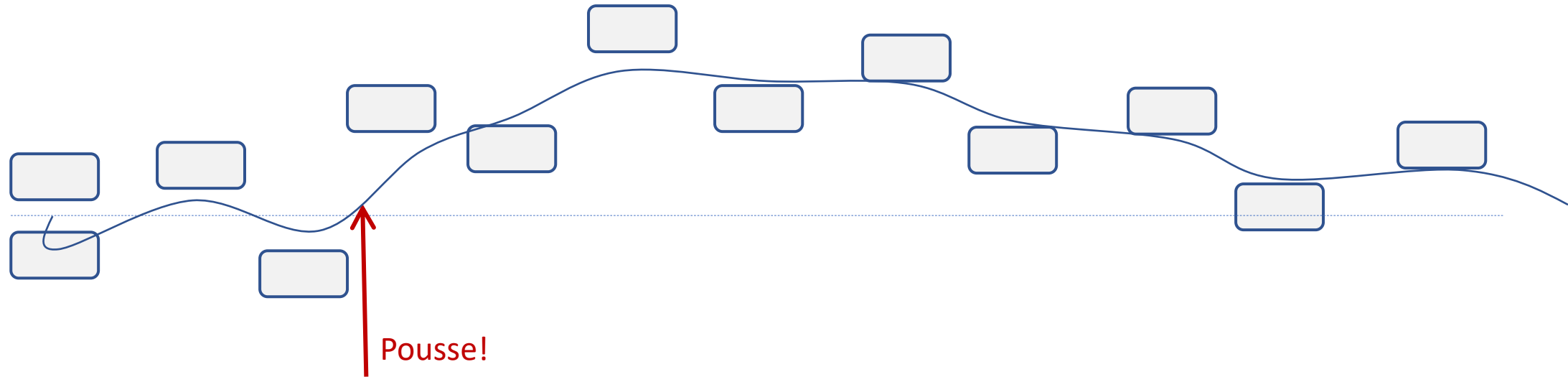
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Le « chariot sur la table »



Observation empirique

Modèle génératif

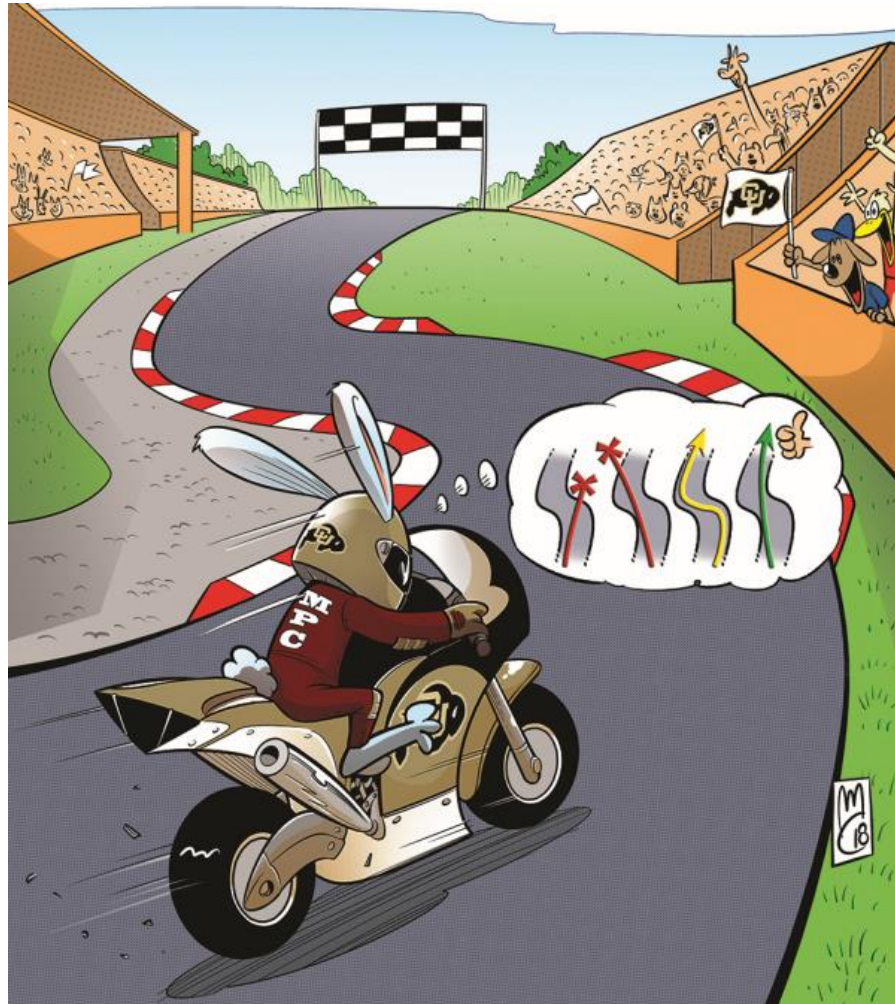


Un contrôleur doit être capable de décider:

- Quelles forces (centre de pression) appliquer
- Où placer les prochains pieds

Contrôle prédictif

Original artwork by Michele Carminati,
commissioned by Marco M. Nicotra (U. Colorado Boulder)



$$\min_{\substack{X=(Q,\dot{Q}), \\ U=\tau}} \int_0^T \sum_l l(x_t, u_t) dt$$

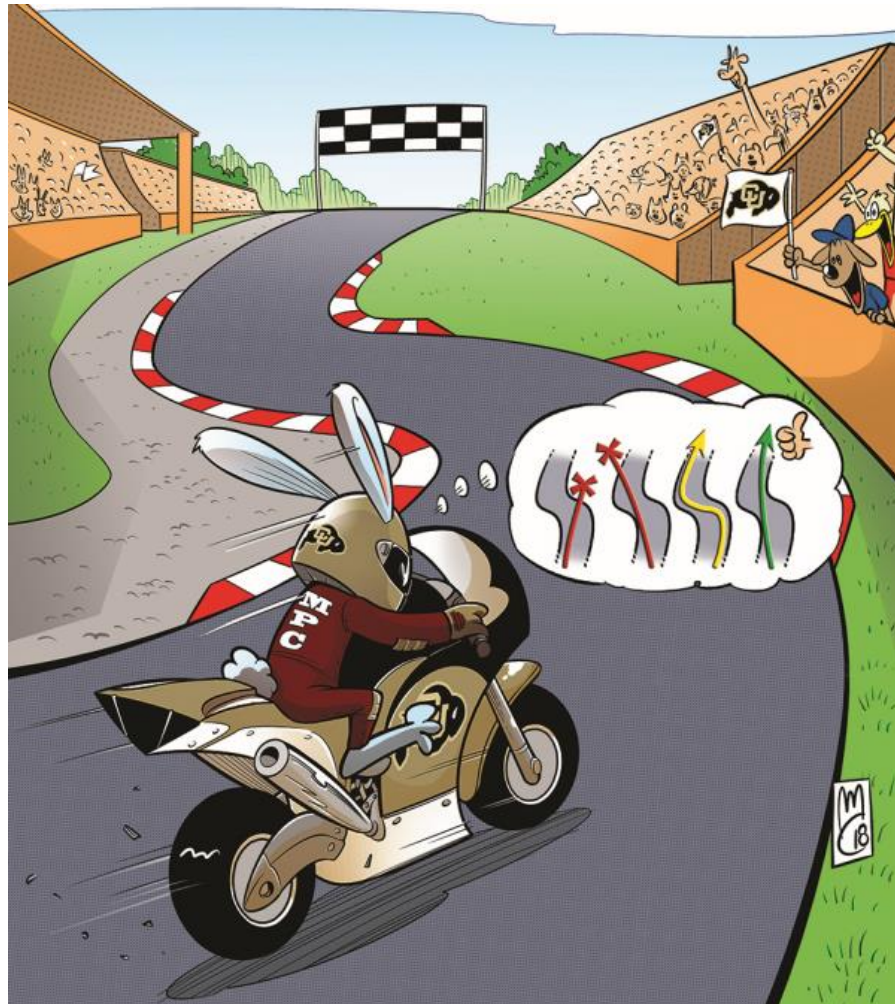
so that $\forall t, \dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t))$

$$u_0 = \pi(x_0)$$

$\{x\}, \{u\}$

$\approx +\infty$

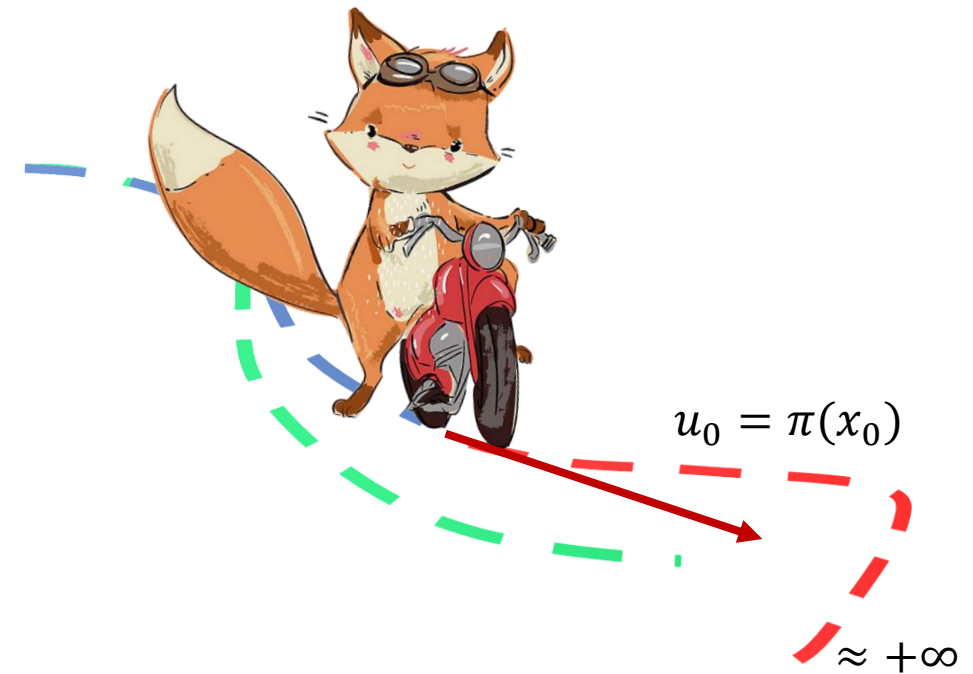
Contrôle prédictif



Original artwork by Michele Carminati,
commissioned by Marco M. Nicotra (U. Colorado Boulder)

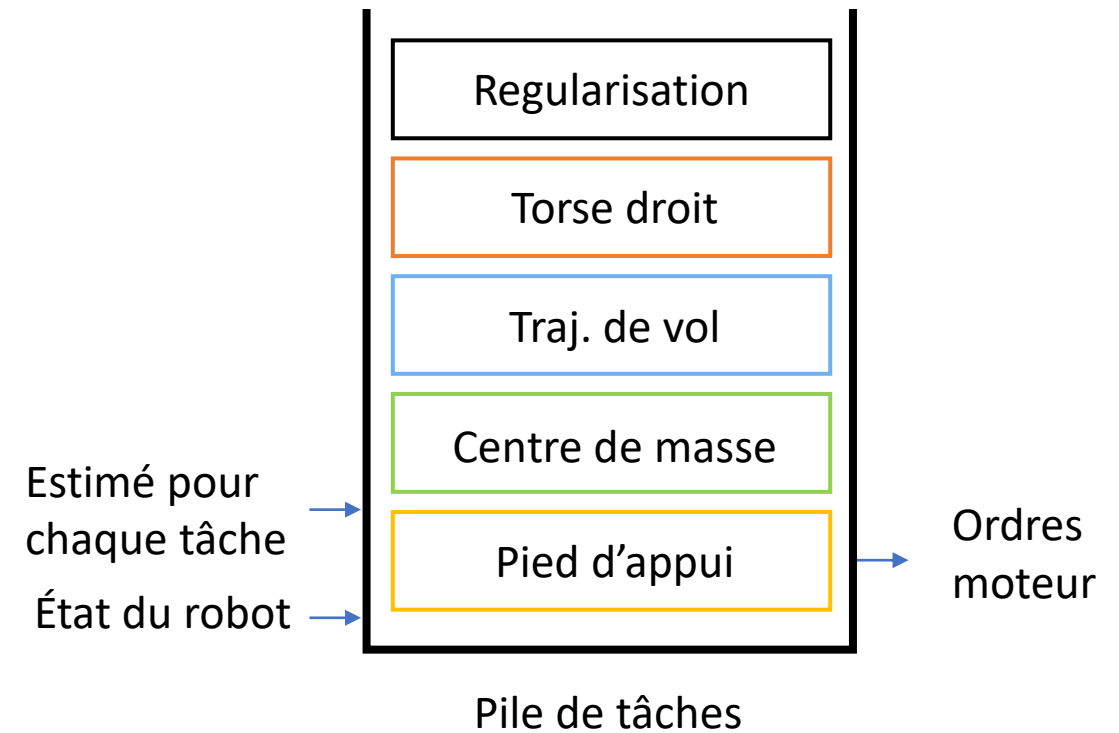
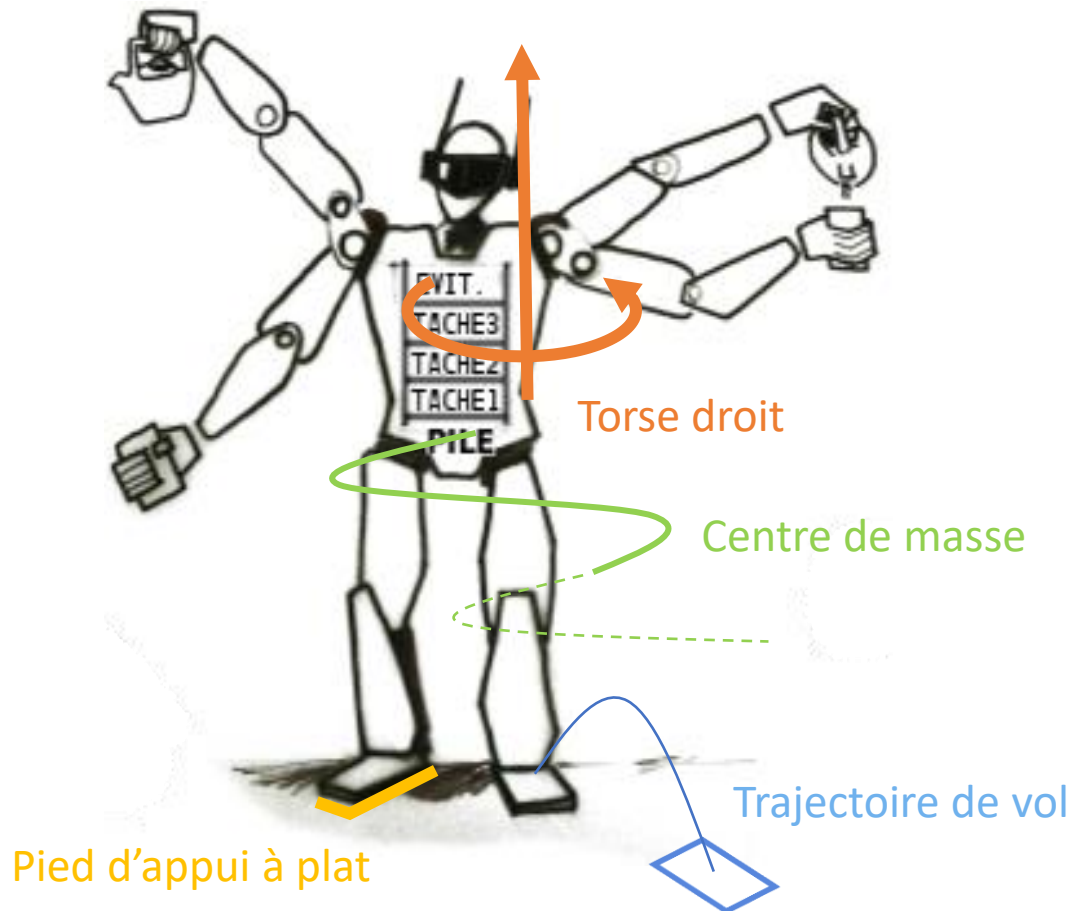
$$\min_{\substack{x=(Q,\dot{Q}), \\ U=\tau}} \int_0^T \sum_l l(x_t, u_t) dt$$

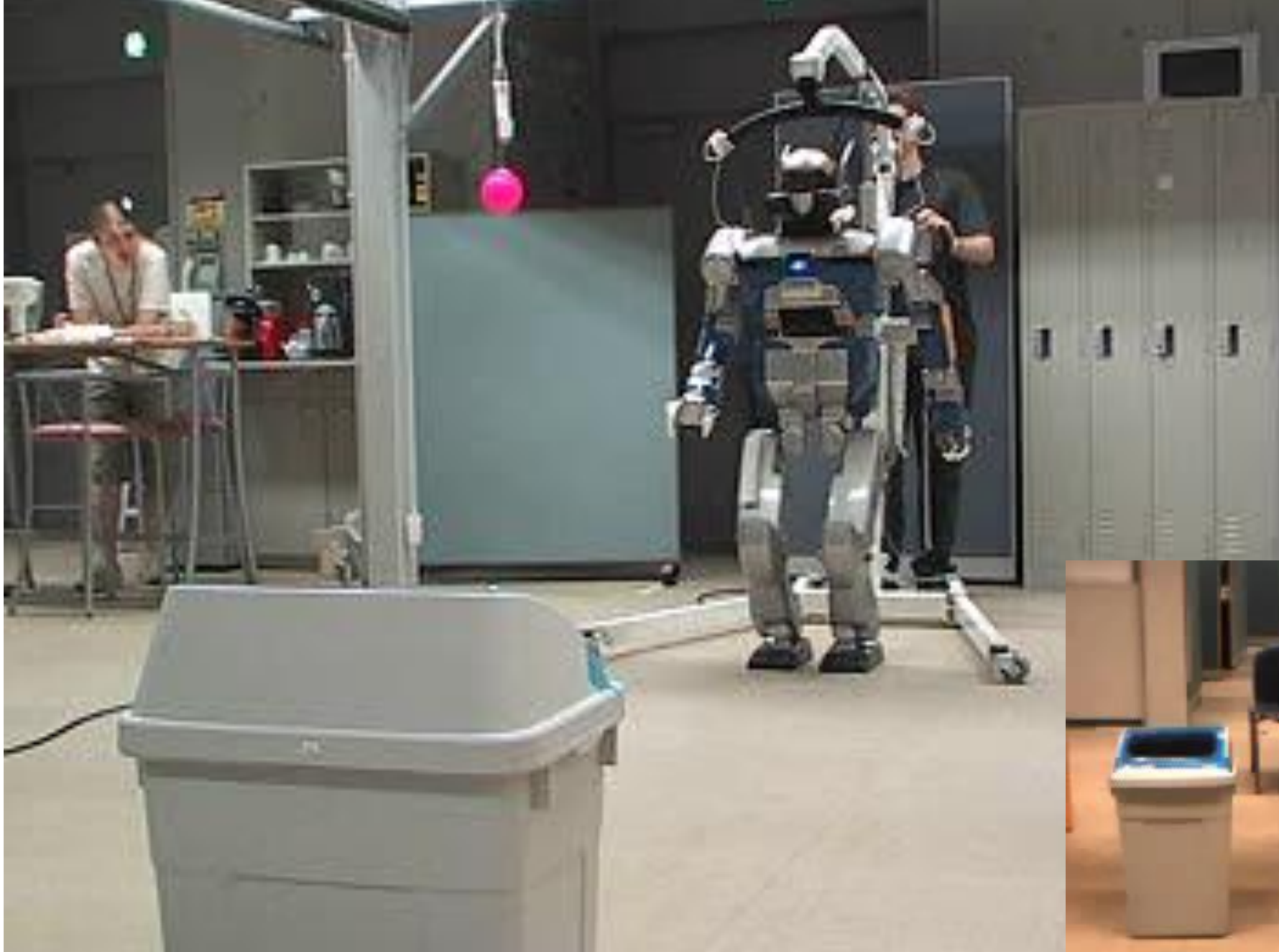
so that $\forall t, \dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t))$



Contrôle « opérationnel »

... ou « par tâches »





Windows Vista™



2006



Original artwork by Michele Carminati,
commissioned by Marco M. Nicotra (U. Colorado Boulder)

