# PhD Meeting: Planning and Control

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#### Outline

1 Control structure

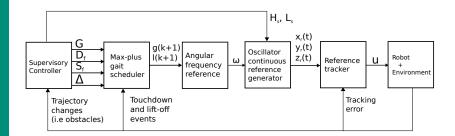
2 Simulations

#### Outline

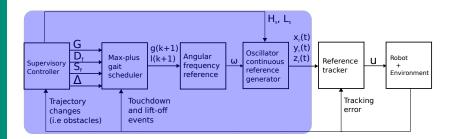
1 Control structure

2 Simulations

#### General picture



#### General picture



# Supervisory controller

#### Main goal

Provide **time** and **geometrical** gait parameters, based on sensory data, to overcome the scenario that the robot is facing.

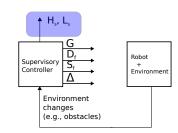
# Supervisory controller (continue)

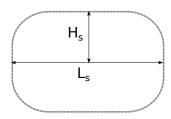
#### Geometrical parameters:

• Step height H<sub>s</sub>

• Step length L<sub>s</sub>

Oscillator "primitive" shape changes





# Supervisory controller (continue)

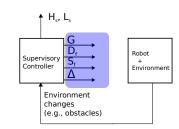
#### Time parameters:

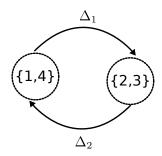
• Duty factor  $D_f$ 

• Step frequency  $S_f$ 

• Gait "ordering" G (e.g.,  $G_{trot} = \{1,4\} \prec \{2,3\}$ )

• Time difference vector  $\Delta$ 



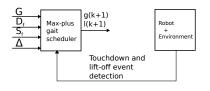


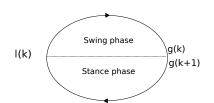
# Max-plus gait scheduler

#### Main goal

Using the **time**-related gait parameters provided by the supervisory controller, generate the list of time-instants when each leg has to leave and touch the ground, so that a desired coordination is achieved.

# Max-plus gait scheduler (continue)





$$G_{trot} = \{1, 4\} \prec \{2, 3\}$$
  
 $D_f = 0.5$   
 $S_f = 0.36$   
 $\Delta = [0.2, 0.2]$ 

ļ	e	$t_1(k)$	$t_2(k)$	$t_3(k)$	$t_4(k)$	$l_1(k)$	$l_2(k)$	$l_3(k)$	$l_4(k)$
			0						
1	1	2.4	3.6	3.6	2.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	1.4
			6.0						
- 3	3	7.2	8.4	8.4	7.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	6.2
4	1	9.6	10.8	10.8	9.6	8.6	9.8	9.8	8.6
Ę	5	12.0	13.2	13.2	12.0	11.0	12.2	12.2	11.0

# Max-plus gait scheduler (continue)

- Systematic gait generation
- No coupling matrix  $\mathbb{C}_{ij}$
- Total cycle time analysis
- Coupling time analysis
- Not computationally expensive
- Possibility to provide "optimal" gait switching

## Angular frequency reference generator

#### Main goal

Making use of the **touchdown** and **lift-off** times of the max-plus gait scheduler, provide a function for the evolution of the angular frequency of the oscillator-based reference generator.

# Angular frequency reference generator (continue)

Stance and swing period:

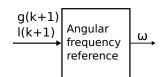
$$Ti_{st} = I_i(k+1) - g_i(k)$$
  
 $Ti_{sw} = g_i(k+1) - I_i(k+1),$ 

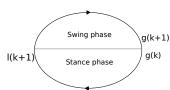
Average angular frequency:

$$ar{\omega} = egin{cases} rac{\pi}{Ti_{st}} & ext{for } t \in [g_i(k), l_i(k+1)] \ rac{\pi}{Ti_{sw}} & ext{for } t \in (l_i(k+1), g_i(k+1)] \end{cases}$$

Condition for the angular frequency function:

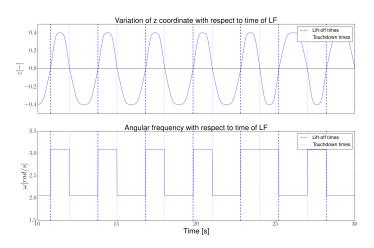
$$\frac{1}{Ti_p}\int^{Ti_p}\omega dt=\bar{\omega} \text{ for } p=st,sw.$$





# Angular frequency reference generator (continue)

$$\omega = \bar{\omega}$$



# Oscillator continuous time reference generator

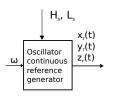
#### Main goal

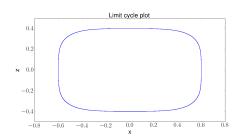
Generate reference trajectories for each of the legs of the robot in such a way that the desired gait is achieved, according to the angular frequency obtained from the angular frequency reference generator.

# Oscillator continuous time reference generator (continue)

Oscillator equations:

$$x = \alpha \left(1 - \frac{16x^4}{L_s^4} - \frac{z^4}{H_s^4}\right) x + \frac{1.18\omega L_s}{2H_s^3} z^3$$
$$z = \beta \left(1 - \frac{16x^4}{L_s^4} - \frac{z^4}{H_s^4}\right) z - \frac{9.44\omega H_s}{L_s^3} x^3$$





#### Outline

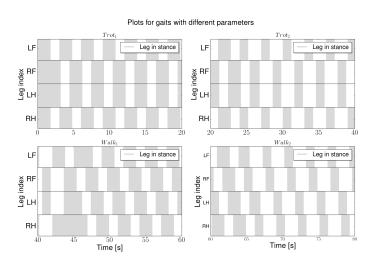
1 Control structure

2 Simulations

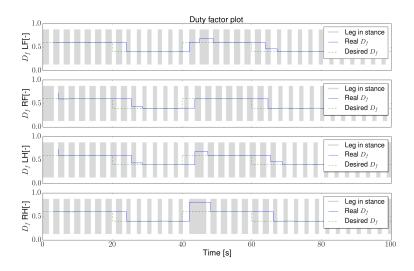
#### Parameters used

	G	$D_f$	$S_f[\frac{1}{s}]$	$\Delta[s]$
$T_1$	$\{1,4\} \prec \{2,3\}$	0.6	1/3	[0.2, 0.4]
$T_2$	$\{1,4\} \prec \{2,3\}$	0.4	1/3	[-0.2, -0.4]
$W_1$	$\{1\} \prec \{2\} \prec \{3\} \prec \{4\}$	0.6	1/3	[-0.45, -0.45, -0.45, -0.45]
$W_2$	$\{1\} \prec \{2\} \prec \{3\} \prec \{4\}$	0.4	1/3	[-1.4, -0.7, -1.4, -0.7]

#### Generated motion references



# **Duty factor**



#### Outline

1 Control structure

2 Simulations

- Use the proposed strategy in the current framework
- Design angular frequency generator
- Account for disturbances in the max-plus algebra gait scheduler
- Design of supervisory parameters according to sensory information
- Design transition between one set of parameters to another

Thank you for your attention. Any questions?