

DART: Dynamic Animation and Robotics Toolkit

Jeongseok Lee¹, Michael X. Grey², Sehoon Ha³, Tobias Kunz⁴, Sumit Jain⁵, Yuting Ye⁶, Siddhartha S. Srinivasa¹, Mike Stilman⁴, and C. Karen Liu⁴

¹ University of Washington ² Open Source Robotics Foundation ³ Disney Research ⁴ Georgia Institute of Technology ⁵ Google Inc. ⁶ Oculus Research

DOI: [10.21105/joss.00500](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.00500)

Software

- [Review](#) ↗
- [Repository](#) ↗
- [Archive](#) ↗

Licence

Authors of JOSS papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC-BY](#)).

Summary

DART (Dynamic Animation and Robotics Toolkit) is a collaborative, cross-platform, open source library created by the [Graphics Lab](#) and [Humanoid Robotics Lab](#) at [Georgia Institute of Technology](#) with ongoing contributions from the [Personal Robotics Lab](#) at [University of Washington](#) and [Open Source Robotics Foundation](#). The library provides data structures and algorithms for kinematic and dynamic applications in robotics and computer animation. DART is distinguished by its accuracy and stability due to its use of generalized coordinates to represent articulated rigid body systems in the geometric notations (Park, Bobrow, and Ploen 1995) and Featherstone's Articulated Body Algorithm (Featherstone 2014) using a Lie group formulation to compute forward dynamics (Ploen and Park 1999) and hybrid dynamics (Sohl and Bobrow 2001). For developers, in contrast to many popular physics engines which view the simulator as a black box, DART gives full access to internal kinematic and dynamic quantities, such as the mass matrix, Coriolis and centrifugal forces, transformation matrices and their derivatives. DART also provides an efficient computation of Jacobian matrices for arbitrary body points and coordinate frames. The frame semantics of DART allows users to define arbitrary reference frames (both inertial and non-inertial) and use those frames to specify or request data. For air-tight code safety, forward kinematics and dynamics values are updated automatically through lazy evaluation, making DART suitable for real-time controllers. In addition, DART gives provides flexibility to extend the API for embedding user-provided classes into DART data structures. Contacts and collisions are handled using an implicit time-stepping, velocity-based LCP (linear complementarity problem) to guarantee non-penetration, directional friction, and approximated Coulomb friction cone conditions (Stewart and Trinkle 1996). DART has applications in robotics and computer animation because it features a multibody dynamic simulator and various kinematic tools for control and motion planning.

Research Publications Utilized DART

1. Data-Driven Approach to Simulating Realistic Human Joint Constraints, Yifeng Jiang, and C. Karen Liu [[arXiv](#)]
2. Multi-task Learning with Gradient Guided Policy Specialization, Wenhao Yu, Greg Turk, and C. Karen Liu [[arXiv](#)]
3. Learning Human Behaviors for Robot-Assisted Dressing, Alex Clegg, Wenhao Yu, Jie Tan, Charlie Kemp, Greg Turk, and C. Karen Liu [[arXiv](#)]

4. Expanding Motor Skills through Relay Neural Networks, Visak C.V. Kumar, Sehoon Ha, and C. Karen Liu [[arXiv](#)]
5. Stair Negotiation Made Easier Using Novel Interactive Energy-Recycling Assistive Stairs, Yun Seong Song, Sehoon Ha, Hsiang Hsu, Lena H. Ting, and C. Karen Liu, in PLOS ONE, 2017 [[PDF](#)]
6. Learning a Unified Control Policy for Safe Falling, Visak C.V. Kumar, Sehoon Ha, and C. Karen Liu, in IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), 2017 [[PDF](#)]
7. Learning to Navigate Cloth using Haptics, Alex Clegg, Wenhao Yu, Zackory Erickson, C. Karen Liu, and Greg Turk, in IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), 2017 [[PDF](#)]
8. Preparing for the Unknown: Learning a Universal Policy with Online System Identification, Wenhao Yu, Jie Tan, C. Karen Liu, and Greg Turk, Robotics Science and Systems (RSS), 2017 [[PDF](#)]
9. A Linear-Time Variational Integrator for Multibody Systems, Jeongseok Lee, C. Karen Liu, Frank C. Park, and Siddhartha S. Srinivasa, in Workshop on the Algorithmic Foundations of Robotics (WAFR), 2016 [[PDF](#)]
10. Simulation-Based Design of Dynamic Controllers for Humanoid Balancing, Jie Tan, Zhaoming Xie, Byron Boots, and C. Karen Liu, in IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), 2016 [[PDF](#)]
11. Humanoid Manipulation Planning using Backward-Forward Search, Michael X. Grey, Caelan R. Garrett, C. Karen Liu, Aaron D. Ames, and Andrea L. Thomaz, in IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), 2016 [[PDF](#)]
12. Evolutionary Optimization for Parameterized Whole-body Dynamic Motor Skills, Sehoon Ha, and C. Karen Liu, in IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA) 2016 [[PDF](#)]
13. Dexterous Manipulation of Cloth, Yunfei Bai, Wenhao Yu (co-first author), and C. Karen Liu, in Computer Graphics Forum (Eurographics), 2016 [[PDF](#)]
14. Multiple Contact Planning for Minimizing Damage of Humanoid Falls, Sehoon Ha, and C. Karen Liu, in IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, 2015 [[PDF](#)]
15. Animating Human Dressing, Alex Clegg, Jia Tan, Greg Turk, and C. Karen Liu, in Transactions on Graphics (SIGGRAPH), 2015 [[PDF](#)]
16. Coupling Cloth and Rigid Bodies for Dexterous Manipulation, Yunfei Bai, and C. Karen Liu, in Motion in Games, 2014 (Best Student Paper Award) [[PDF](#)]
17. Orienting in Mid-air through Configuration Changes to Achieve a Rolling Landing for Reducing Impact after a Fall, Jeffrey T. Bingham, Jeongseok Lee, Ravi N. Haksar, Jun Ueda, and C. Karen Liu, in IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, 2014 [[PDF](#)]
18. Dexterous Manipulation Using Both Palm and Fingers, Yunfei Bai, and C. Karen Liu, in IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, 2014 [[PDF](#)]
19. Synthesis of Concurrent Object Manipulation Tasks, Yunfei Bai, Kristin Siu, and C. Karen Liu, in ACM Transactions on Graphics (presented at SIGGRAPH Asia), 2012 [[PDF](#)]

References

- Featherstone, Roy. 2014. *Rigid Body Dynamics Algorithms*. Springer.
- Park, Frank C, James E Bobrow, and Scott R Ploen. 1995. "A Lie Group Formulation of Robot Dynamics." *The International Journal of Robotics Research* 14 (6). Sage

Publications Sage CA: Thousand Oaks, CA: 609–18.

Ploen, Scott R, and Frank C Park. 1999. “Coordinate-Invariant Algorithms for Robot Dynamics.” *IEEE Transactions on Robotics and Automation* 15 (6). IEEE: 1130–5.

Sohl, Garrett A, and James E Bobrow. 2001. “A Recursive Multibody Dynamics and Sensitivity Algorithm for Branched Kinematic Chains.” *TRANSACTIONS-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS JOURNAL OF DYNAMIC SYSTEMS MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL* 123 (3). AMERICAN SOCIETY MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: 391–99.

Stewart, David E, and Jeffrey C Trinkle. 1996. “An Implicit Time-Stepping Scheme for Rigid Body Dynamics with Inelastic Collisions and Coulomb Friction.” *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering* 39 (15). Wiley Online Library: 2673–91.