

Walking Motion Control in Partial Immersion

Laboratoire d'InfoRmatique en Image et Systèmes d'information



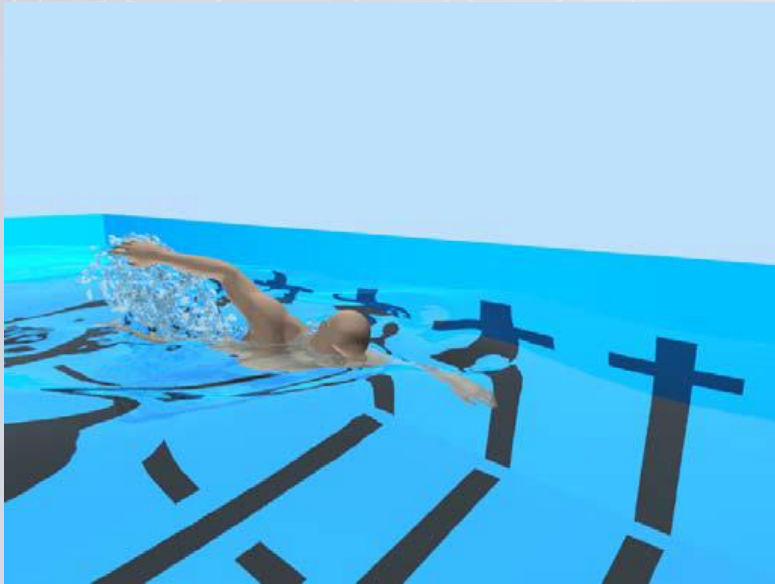
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Context



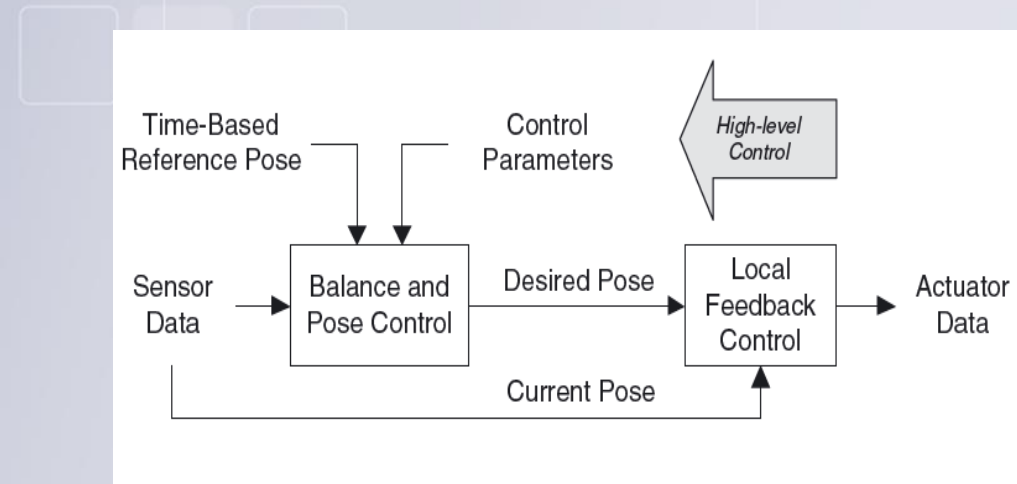
Biomechanical simulation of human swimming [Si2014]



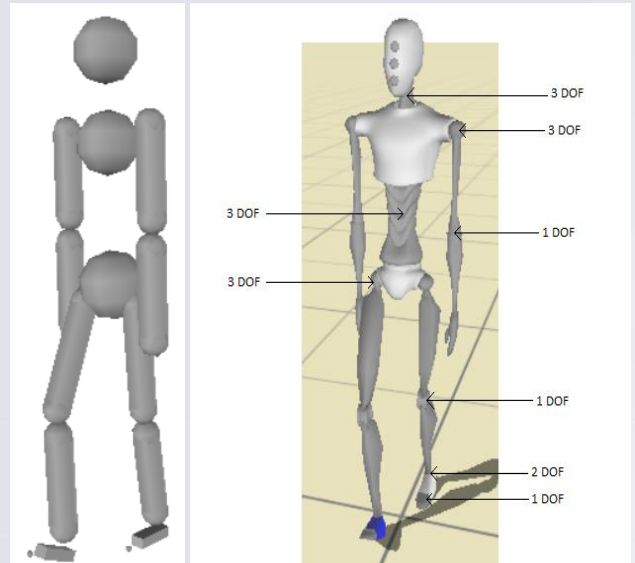
A dancing crowd [coros2010]



Previous works



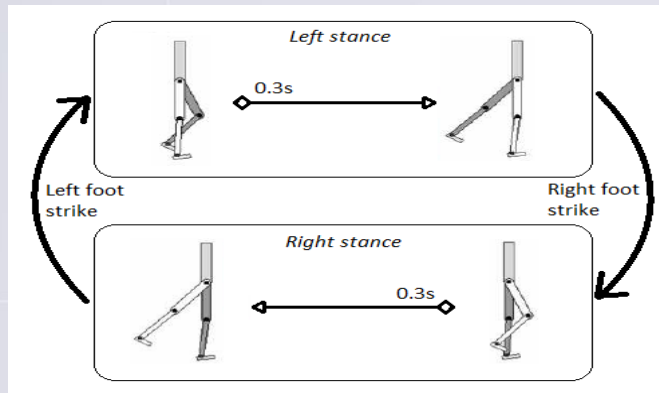
Example of physic-based controller [Geijtenbeek2012]



Example of human model

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■ SIMple Biped CONtroller [Yin2007]



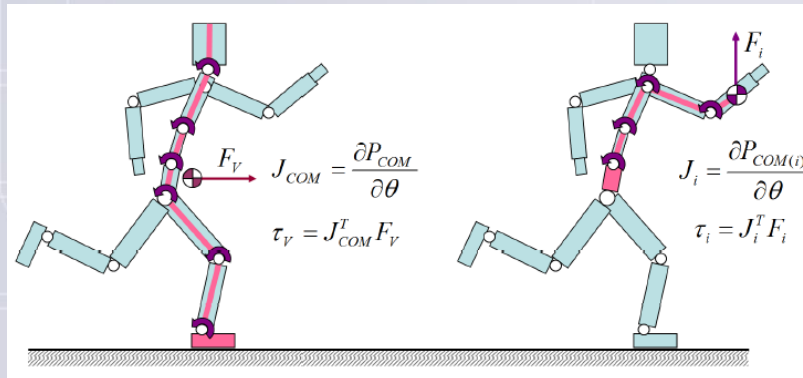
Finite state machine for forward walk [Yin2007]

■ Proportional Derivative (PD)- controller:

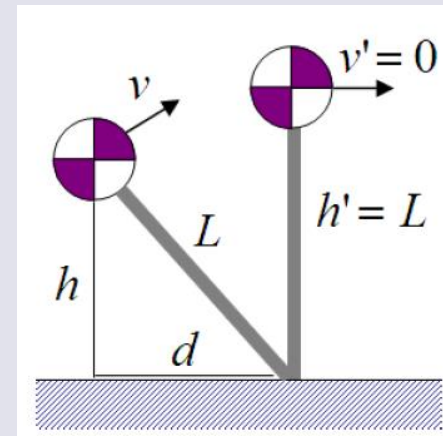
$$\tau = k_p(\theta_d - \theta) + k_v(\dot{\theta}_d - \dot{\theta})$$

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■ Stable state combiner [Coros2009]



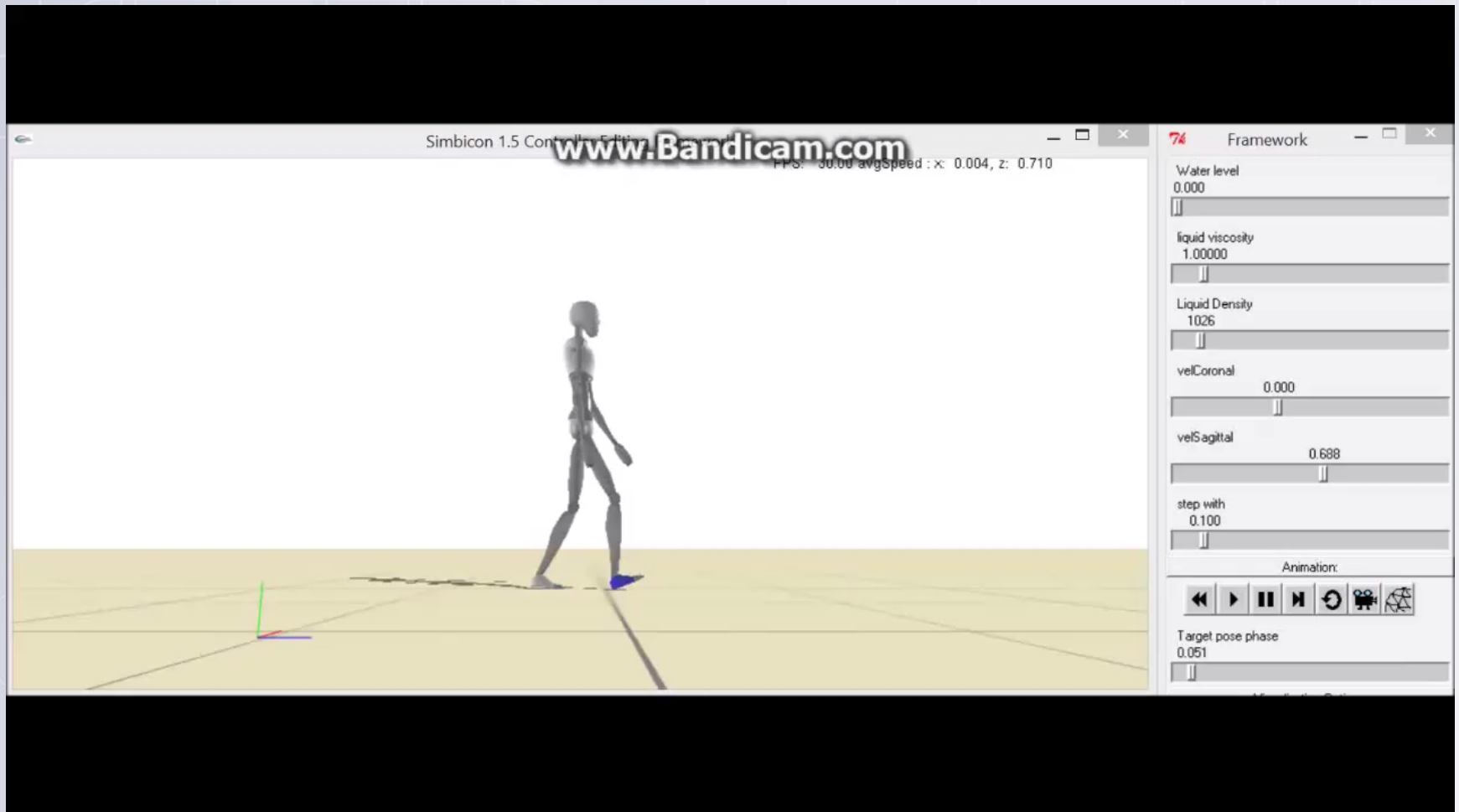
Fine scale velocity tuning (left) and gravity compensation (right).
[Coros2010]



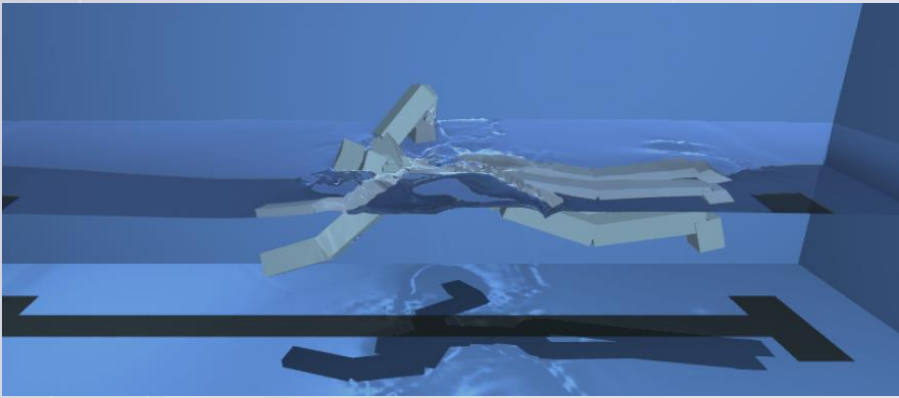
IPM [Coros2010]

- Gravity compensation [Coros2010]
- Inversed pendulum Model (IPM) [Coros2010]
- Fine scale velocity and balance control [Coros2010]

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Physic based controllers in fluids



Human swimming driven by motion capture [Kwatra2010]



Human walking under constant wind force [Lentine2011]

■ Navier-Stokes equations in Eulerian space

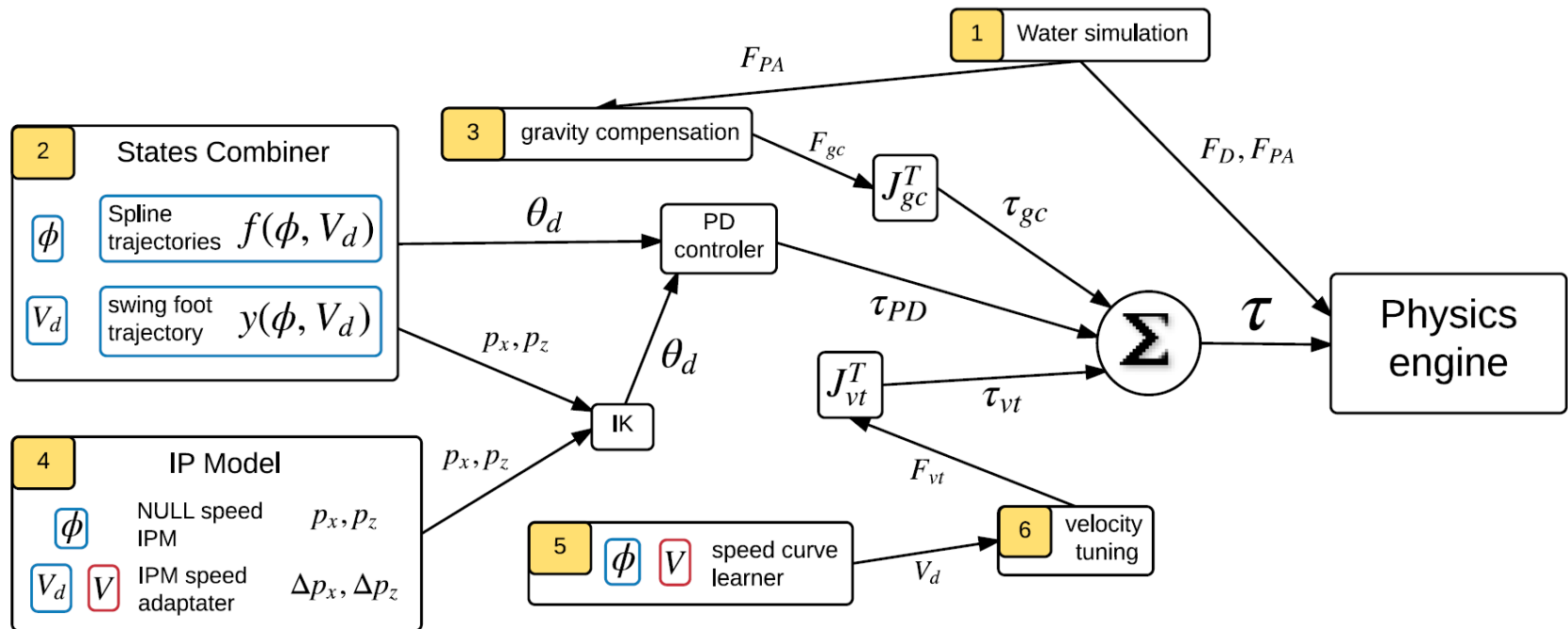
Limits and contributions

Limits	Contributions
liquid interactions not in real time	Simplified liquid model
Gait specifications limited	Smart IPM usage State combiner
Unable to follow desired speed	IPM alteration Intra-step speed variation consideration
Unable to handle immersion	Immersion aware gravity compensation.



Contributions

Controller overview



Liquid model

■ Liquid drag:

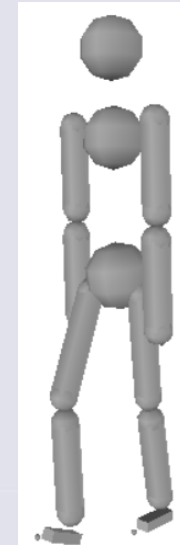
$$F_D = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 A_n$$

■ Friction:

$$F = F_D * \mu$$

■ Buoyancy:

$$F_{PA} = -V_i \rho g$$



Physic model of our character

Gait Specification: States combiner

■ Goals:

- Define main characteristic of the gait
- Define conditions specific gaits

■ Can be enable on selected joints

■ Interpolation following a square law

Gait Specification: IPM

- Used in the descending phase of each step
- User defined swing foot trajectory for ascending phase
- IPM override user defined trajectory if the balance is lost

Speed Control

■ IPM result alteration

- Next step nearer → accelerate character

- Next step further → slow character

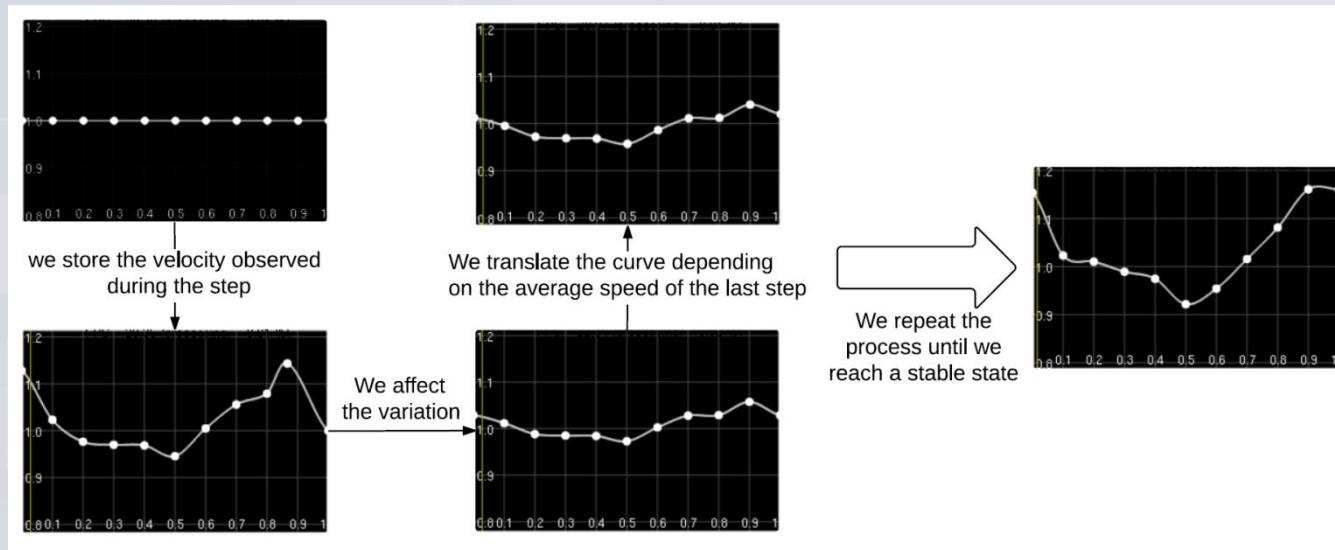
- Principle:

 - Add a Δ to the IPM result.

 - Adapt the Δ depending on speed at the end of each step

Speed Control

- Based on fine scale control from (coros2010)
- Goal:
 - adapt virtual force to intra-step speed variations.



Speed curve learning process

Gravity compensation

- **Virtual force applied to each rigid body composed of:**
 - Weight compensation $F_W = -mg$
 - Buoyancy compensation $F_B = \rho V_{im}$
- **Final force may be positive in liquid with high density**

Optimization

■ Evaluation formula:

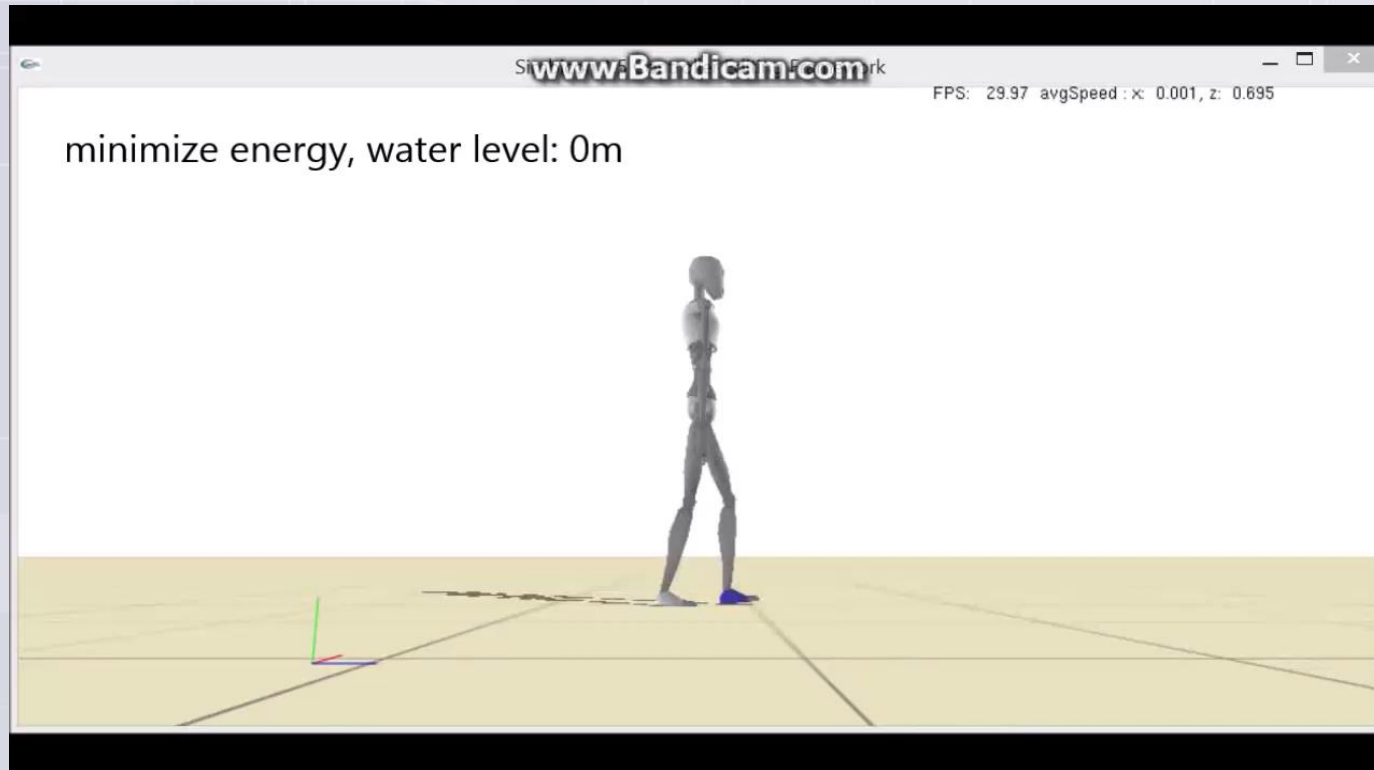
$$f_{eval} = \sum_t (\alpha f_{energ} + \beta f_{drag} + \gamma f_{acc}) * (1 + 0.1 * R_{ipm_alt}) + f_{speed} + f_{balance}$$

- f_{energ} : consumed energy
- f_{drag} : opposition of liquid
- f_{acc} : sum of desired and observed angular acceleration
- R_{imp_alt} : ipm alteration utilization $R_{imp_alt} = \frac{\Delta(x,y)}{\max(\Delta(x,y))}$
- f_{speed} : respect of desired speed
- $f_{balance}$: maintains stable motion
- Covariant Matrix Adaptation (CMA)



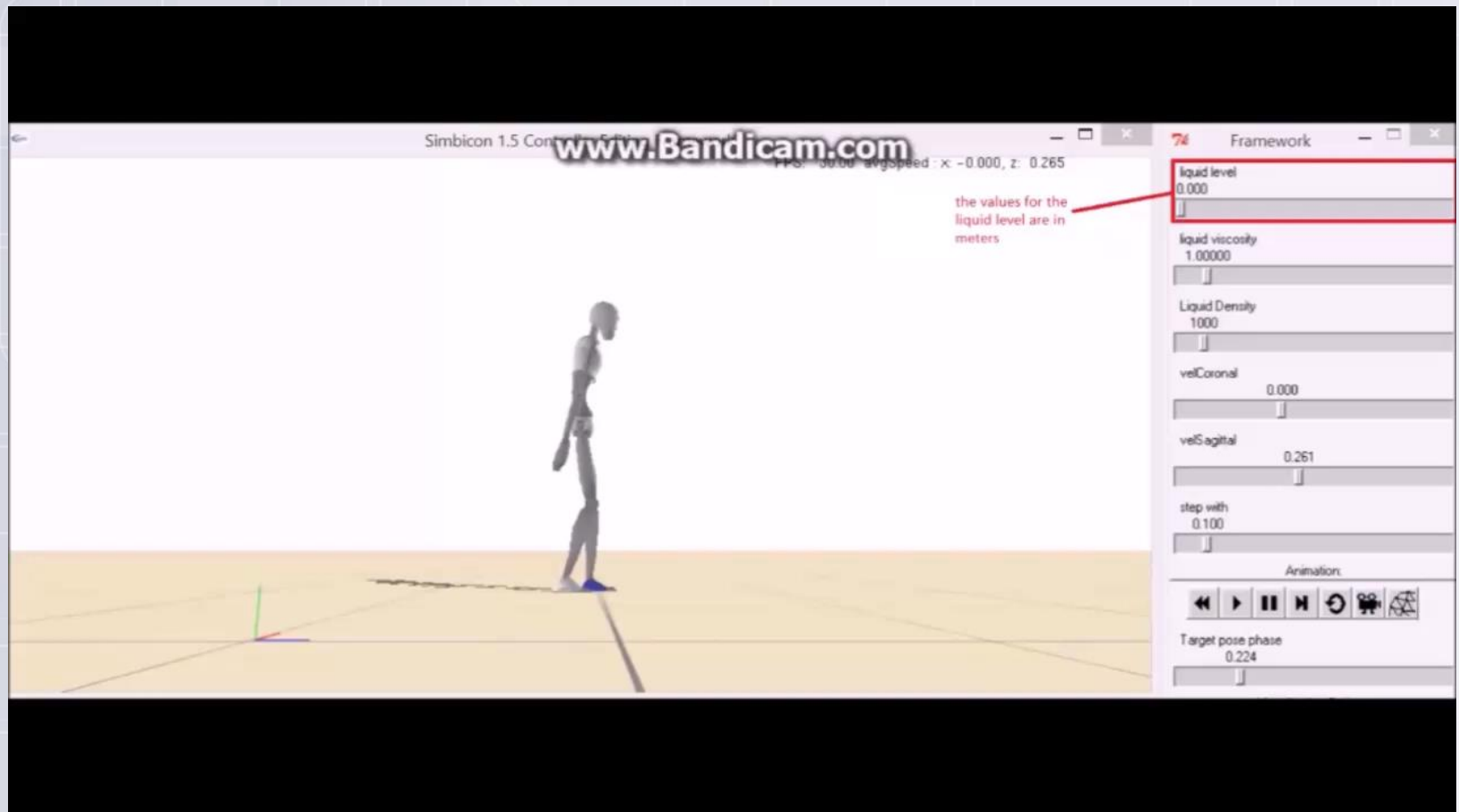
Results

Analyze optimization results



- 10 reference states (5 liquid levels, 2 speed)

Final controller



Conclusion

■ Contributions:

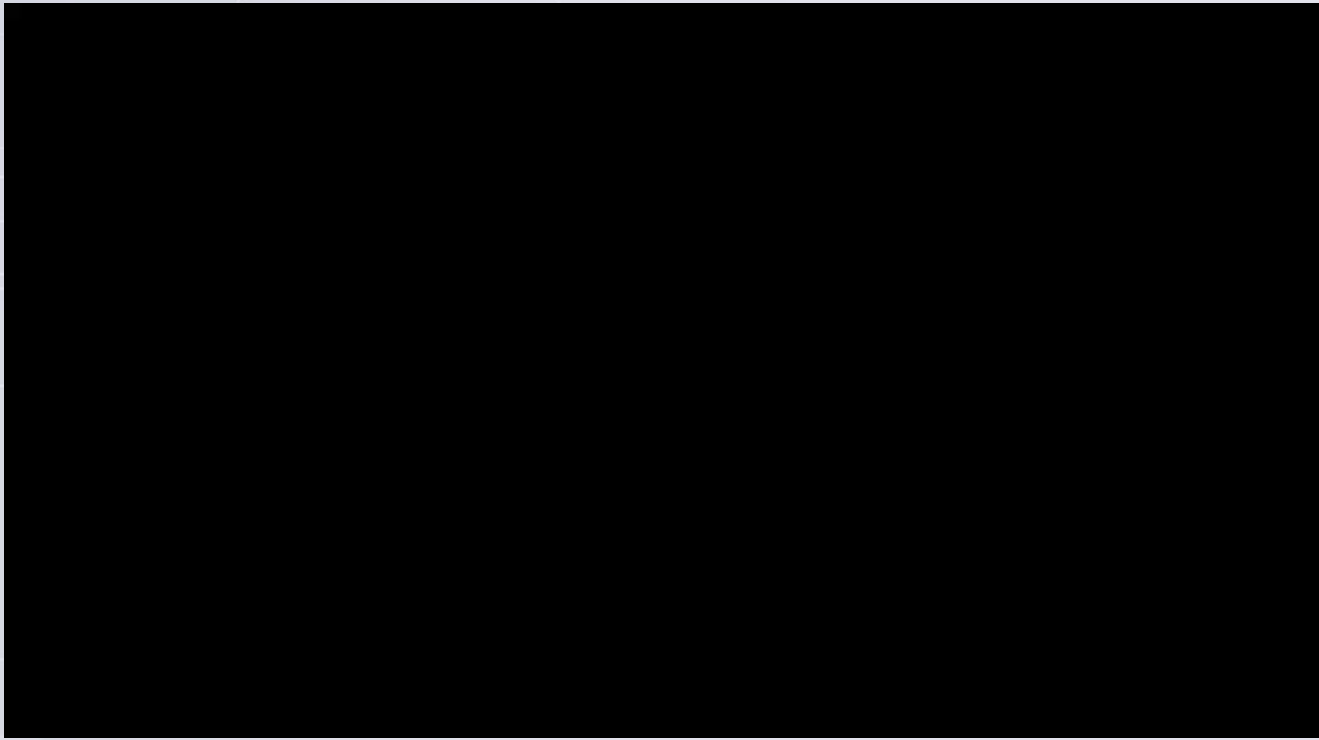
- Simple liquid through basic hydrodynamics
- States combiner and Balance strategy activated on need only
- Learning strategies to obtains the desired velocity

■ Limits:

- Static Thresholds based systems
- Unstable contact between foot and ground.
- Simplified liquid model may create unrealistic results

■ Future works:

- More realistic liquid model
- Extension to more motions and more environments



Questions ?

References

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