

Autonomous and Mobile Robotics

Prof. Giuseppe Oriolo

Real-time Evasive Motions for Humanoid Robots

(slides prepared by Daniele De Simone)

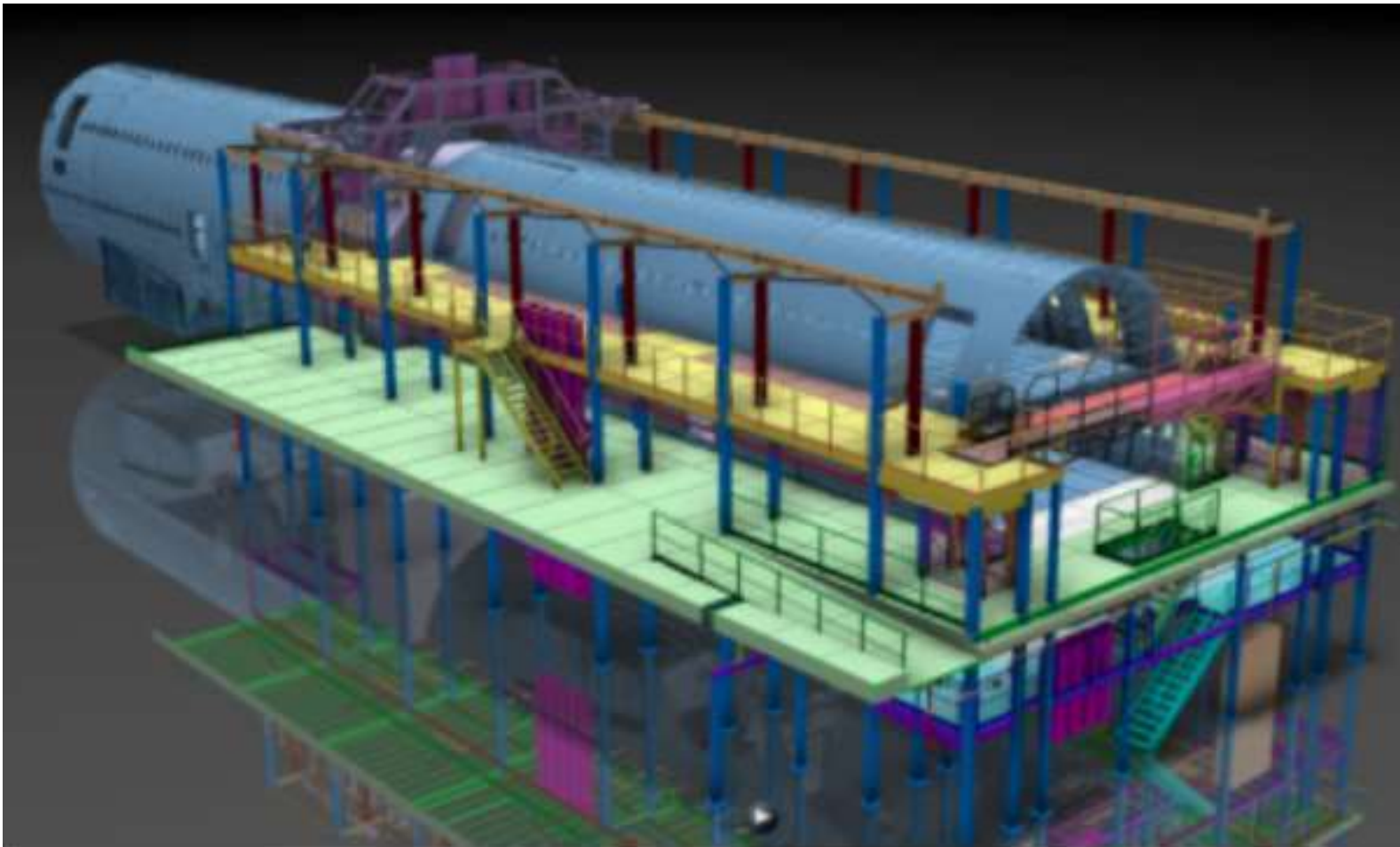
DIPARTIMENTO DI INGEGNERIA INFORMATICA
AUTOMATICA E GESTIONALE ANTONIO RUBERTI



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

Introduction

- COMANOID: Multi-contact Collaborative Humanoids in Aircraft Manufacturing started on January 1, 2015



Introduction

- Automate the process of printing brackets for wires in the aircraft



Introduction

- Airbus Group ready to deploy COBOT in production
- COBOT can work only in the 60% of the environment



Introduction

- Environment too complex for a wheeled robot

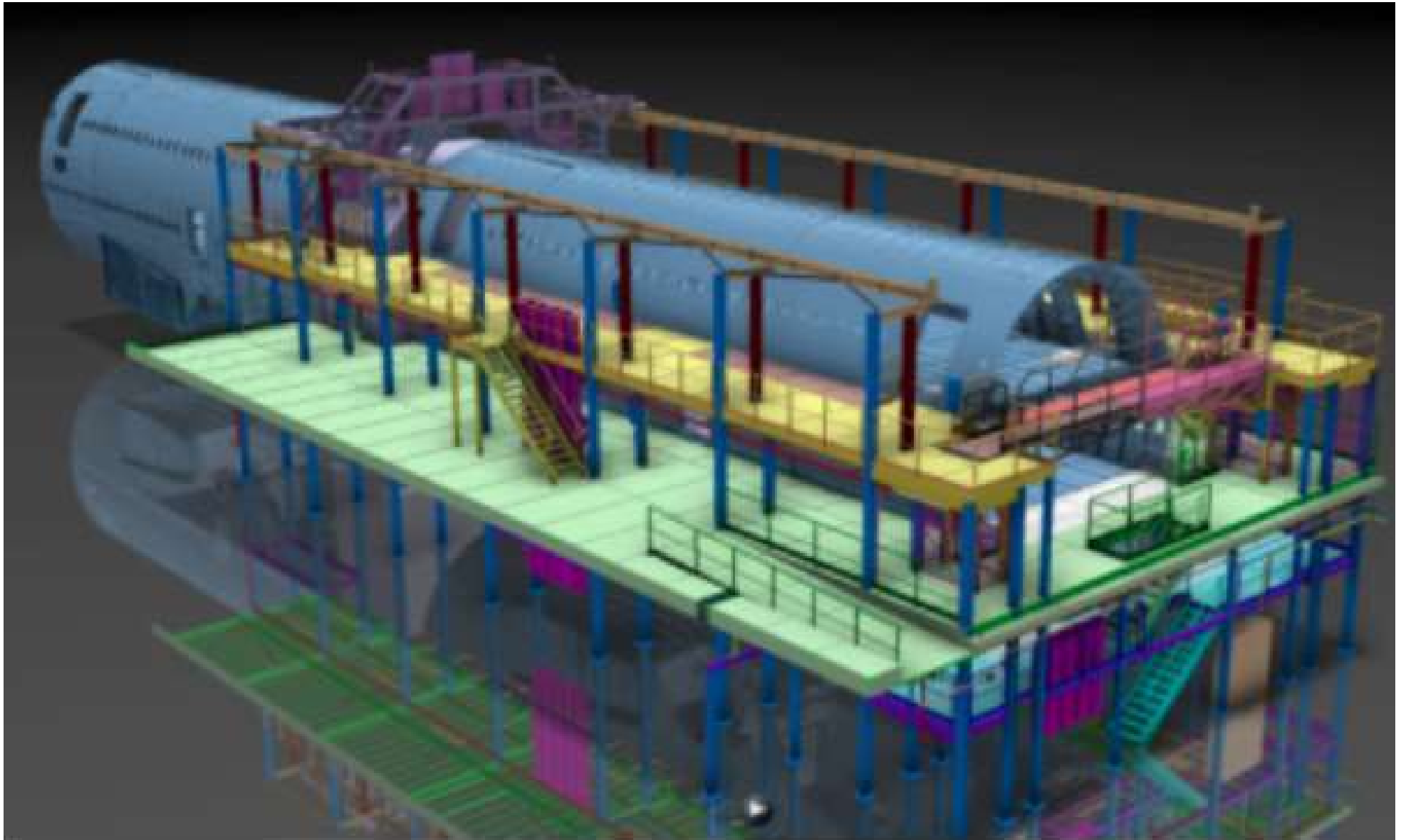


Introduction

- Tasks are achieved in constrained or hard postures
- Multi-contact situations

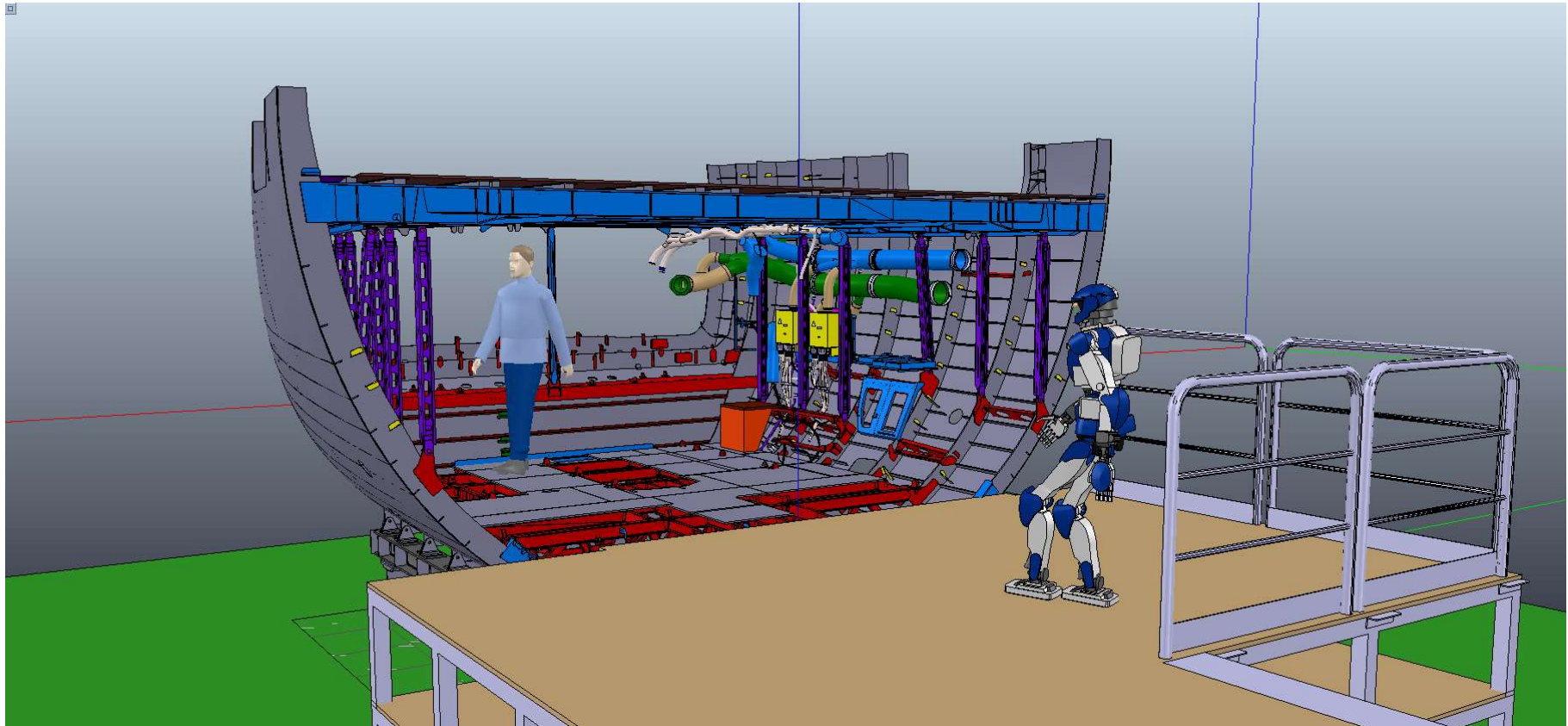


Introduction



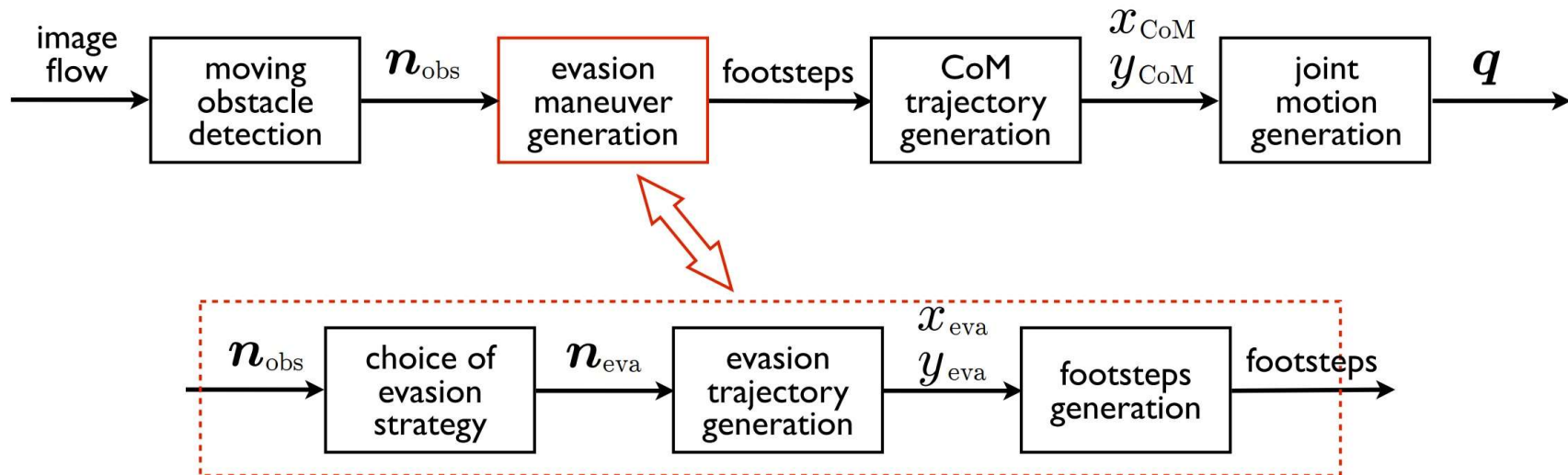
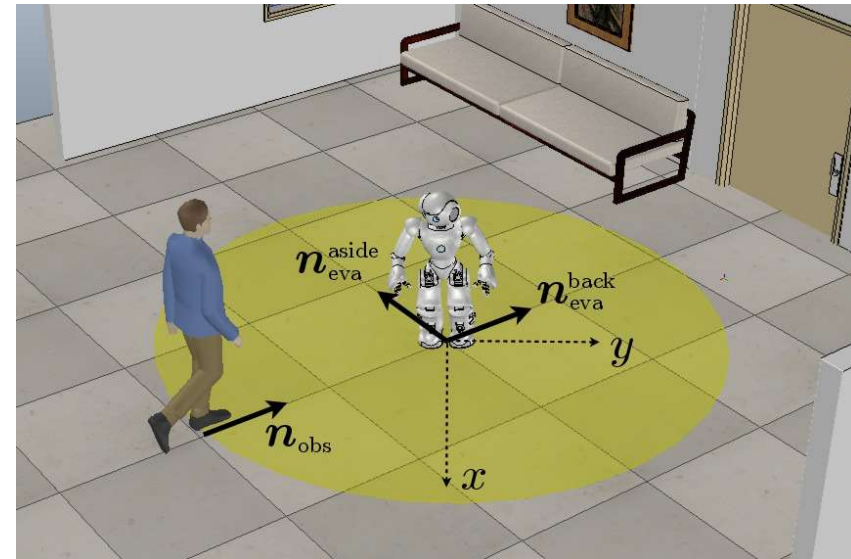
Motivations

- Human-robot coexistence
- Robots and human workers share their workspace
- We need to guarantee **safety** for both humans and robots



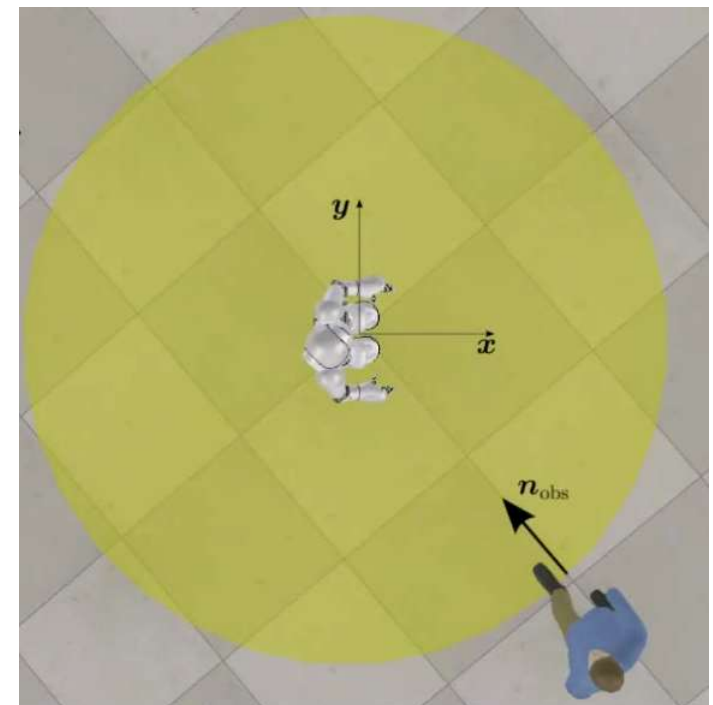
Problem Formulation

- A humanoid robot is standing in its workspace when a moving obstacle enters its **safety area**
- An evasive motion must be generated to avoid the collision
- Commands should be made available to the robot controller in **real time**



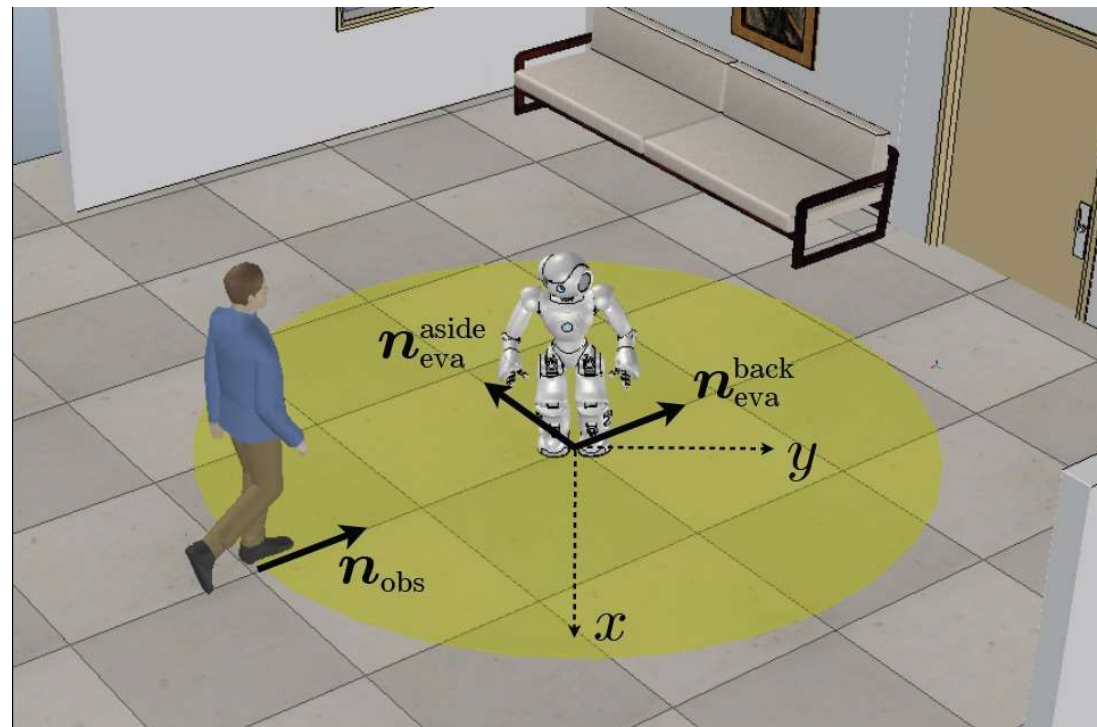
Moving Obstacle Detection

- Using a depth camera the obstacle is detected while entering the robot safety region
- Through the sensor, the approach direction of the obstacle relative to the humanoid is computed



Evasion Maneuver Generation

- Two possible evasion strategies:
 - **Move Back:** the humanoid aligns with the direction of the incoming obstacle and moves backwards
 - **Move Aside:** the humanoid aligns with the direction orthogonal to that of the moving obstacle and moves backwards



Evasion Maneuver Generation

- A controlled unicycle model is used to generate the evasion trajectory

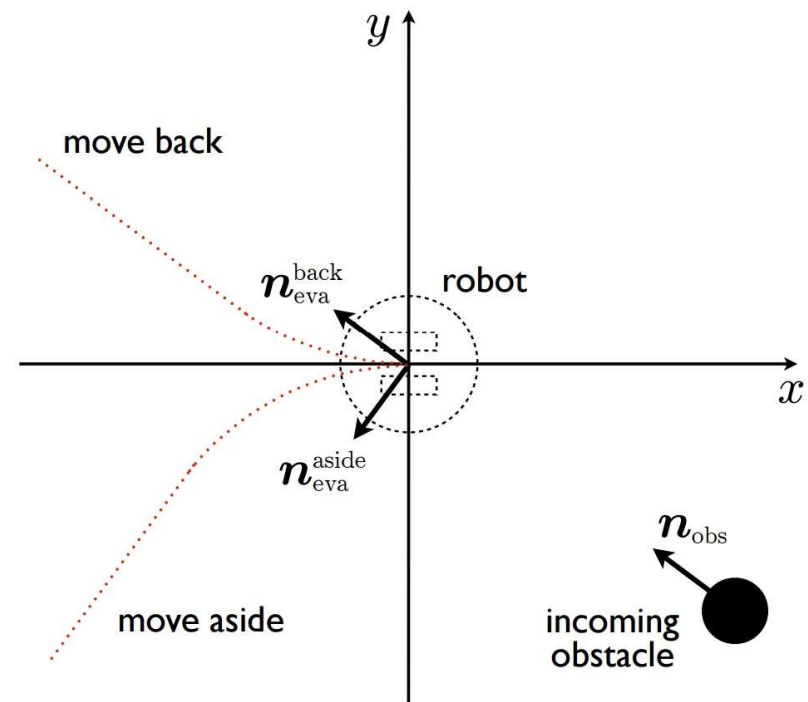
$$\dot{x} = v \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{y} = v \cos \theta$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega$$

$$v = \bar{v}$$

$$\omega = k \operatorname{sign}(\theta_{\text{eva}} - \theta)$$



Evasion Maneuver Generation

- Integration of model equation under the proposed control law provides a closed form for the evasion trajectory

$$x(t) = \bar{v} \frac{\sin kt}{k}$$

$$y(t) = \text{sign}(\theta_{\text{eva}}) \bar{v} \frac{1 - \cos kt}{k}$$

$$\theta(t) = \text{sign}(\theta_{\text{eva}}) kt$$

for $t \leq t_s$ and

$$x(t) = x(t_s) + \bar{v}(t - t_s) \cos \theta_{\text{eva}}$$

$$y(t) = y(t_s) + \bar{v}(t - t_s) \sin \theta_{\text{eva}}$$

$$\theta(t) = \theta_{\text{eva}}$$

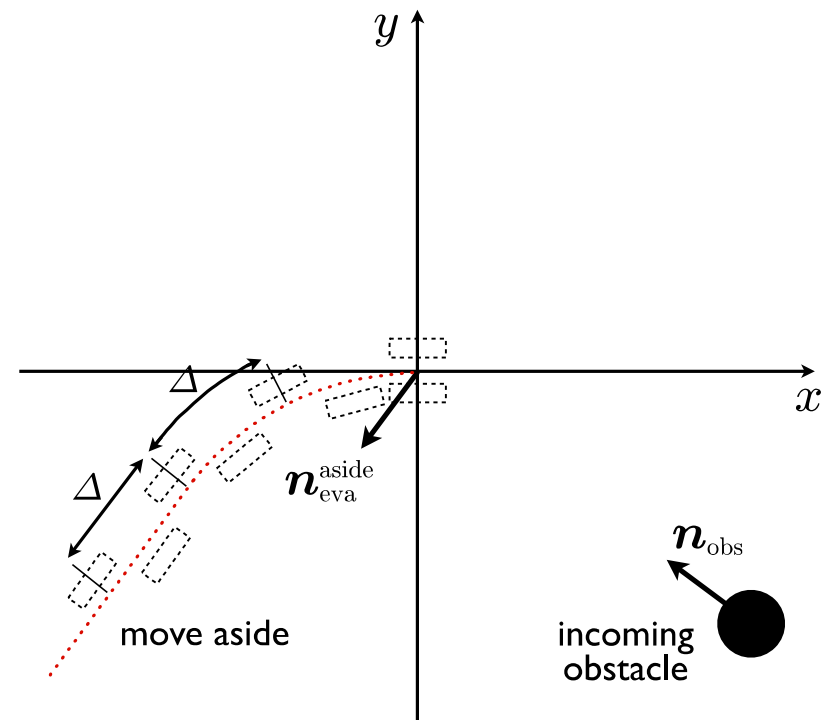
for $t > t_s$

Evasion Maneuver Generation

- Once the trajectory is computed, footsteps for the robot are planned to follow the trajectory
- The trajectory is sampled using a constant time interval and the coordinates of the footsteps are computed by displacing samples alternatively to the left and right of the trajectory

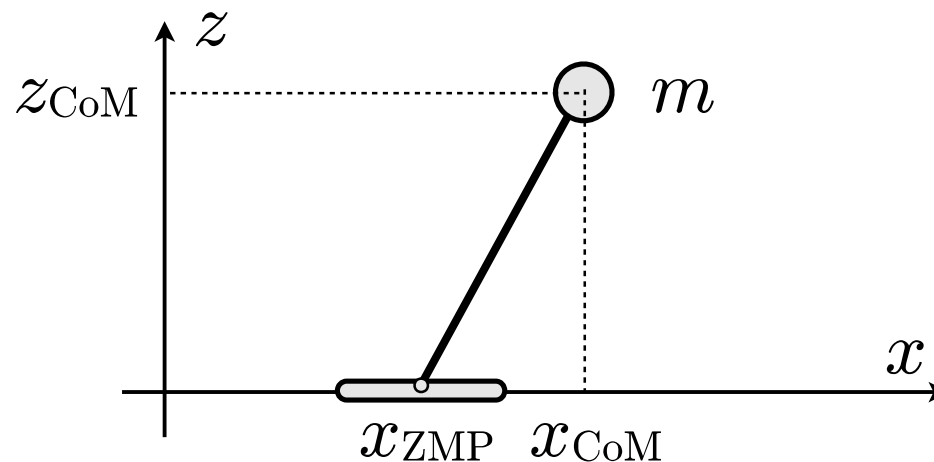
$$x_{r,k} = x_k + d \sin \theta_k$$

$$y_{r,k} = y_k - d \cos \theta_k$$



Center of Mass Trajectory Generation

- Zero Moment Point based locomotion for a humanoid
- Humanoid dynamics modeled as a Linear Inverted Pendulum

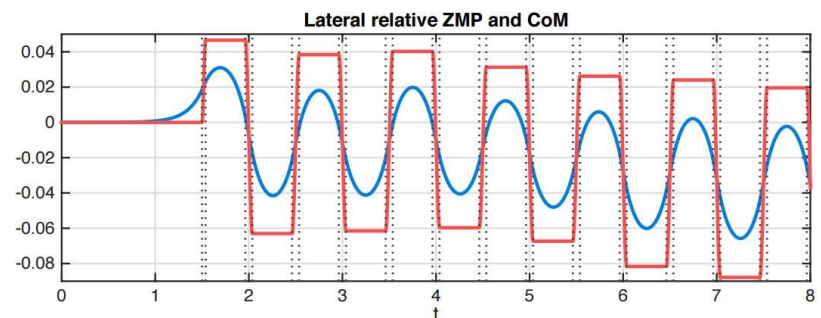
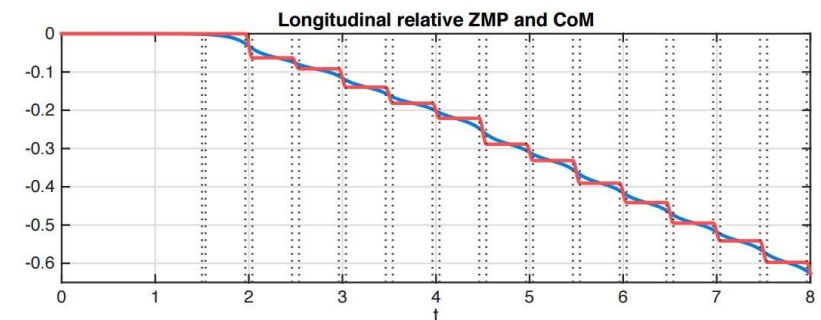
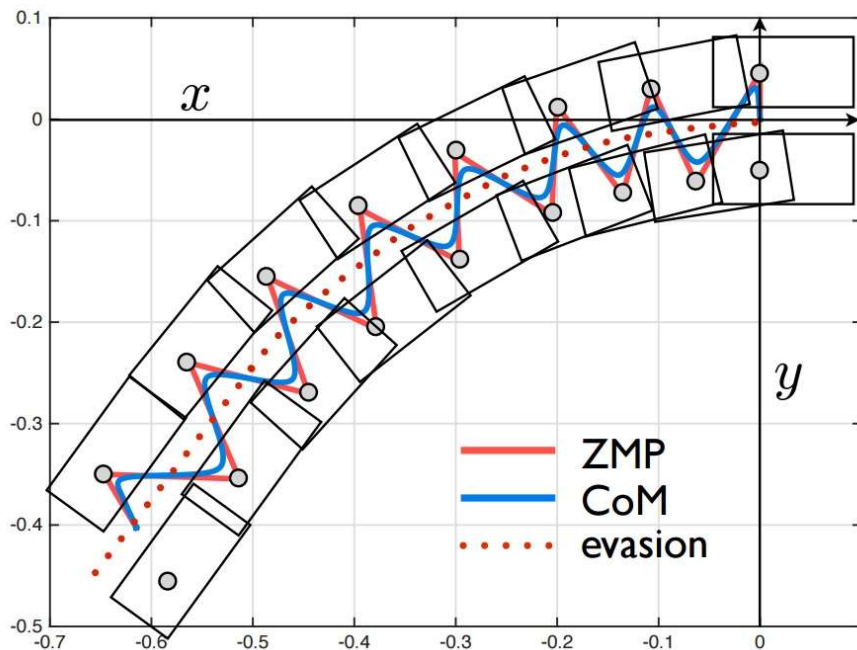


$$\ddot{x}_{CoM}(t) - \eta^2 (x_{CoM}(t) - x_{ZMP}(t)) = 0$$

Center of Mass Trajectory Generation

- ZMP reference is generated starting from the footsteps
- The Center of Mass trajectory is computed with the ZMP as an input

$$x_{\text{CoM}}^*(t) = e^{-\eta t} x_{\text{CoM}}(0) + \frac{x_s(t) - e^{-\eta t} x_u(0) + x_u(t)}{2}$$





Kinematic Controller

- To track the reference trajectory for the CoM a classic kinematic controller is used

$$\dot{q} = J^\#(q) \left(\dot{t}_d + K(t_d - t) \right) + \left(I - J^\#(q)J(q) \right) w$$

- Possible choice for the nullspace

$$w = \nabla_q H(q)$$

- Maximize distance from singular configurations

$$H(q) = \sqrt{\det J(q)J^T(q)}$$



Real-Time Planning and Execution of Evasive Motions for a Humanoid Robot

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- *Real Time Planning and Execution of Evasive Motions for a Humanoid Robot* – M. Cognetti, D. De Simone, L. Lanari, G. Oriolo
- *Boundedness Issues in Planning of Locomotion Trajectories for Biped Robots* – L. Lanari, S. Hutchinson, L. Marchionni