

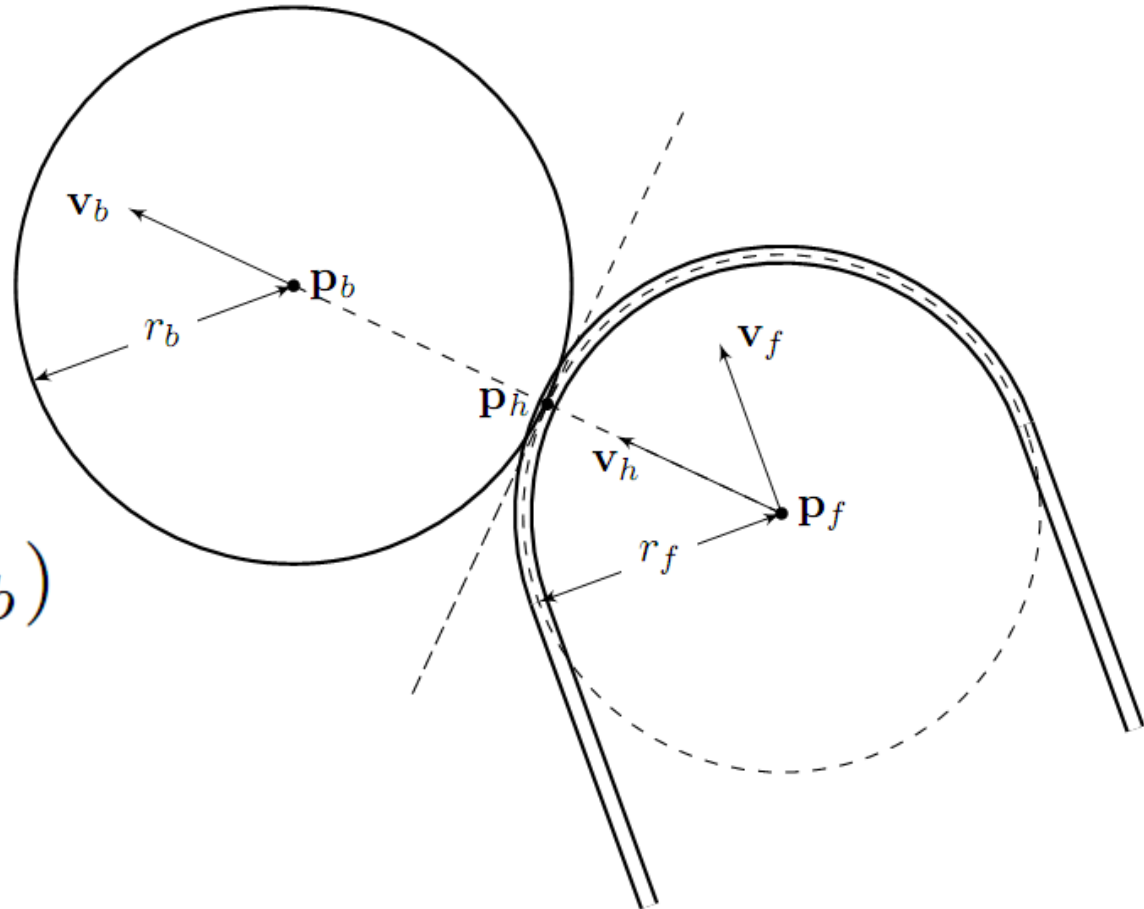
Adaptive Motion Control: Dynamic Kick for a Humanoid Robot

Heinrich Mellmann, Yuan Xu

Outline

- ▶ **Motivation**
 - ▶ ...what are we looking for?
- ▶ **Definition of the kick task**
 - ▶ ...how to make a robot kick?
- ▶ **Design of the Motion**
 - ▶ ...Reachable space, Motion planning, Stabilization
- ▶ **Experiments**
 - ▶ ...applied to RoboCup
- ▶ **Limits and Future Work**
 - ▶ ...what can we do better?

The Kick Task



- ▶ kick request $(\mathbf{p}_b, \mathbf{v}_b)$
- ▶ hitting spot \mathbf{p}_h
- ▶ radius of the ball r_b
- ▶ radius of the foot r_f
- ▶ target of the foot motion $(\mathbf{p}_f, \mathbf{v}_f)$

The Kick Task (2)

▶ Four Phases

▶ Preparation

- ▶ Move the robot to one foot

▶ Retraction

- ▶ Take the foot back according to the ball and the requested kick direction

▶ Execution

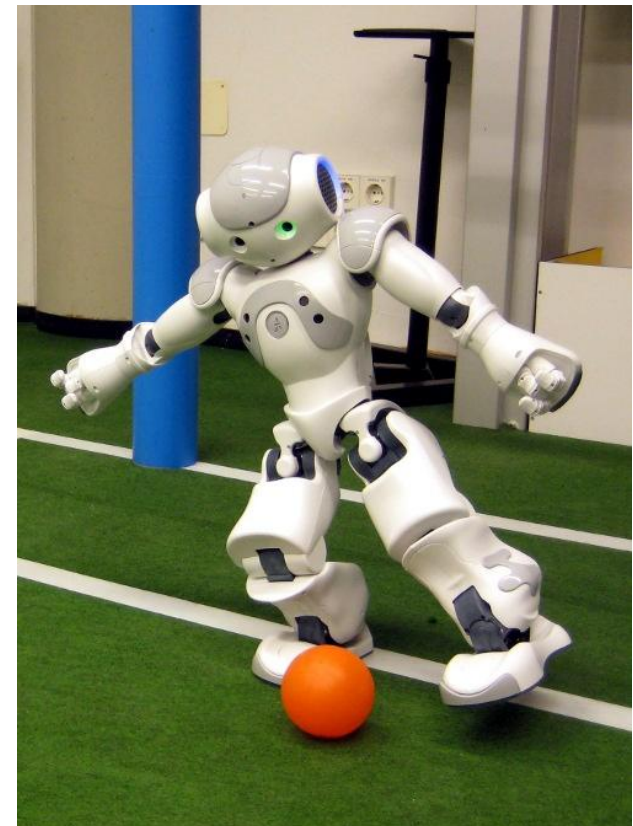
- ▶ Move the foot towards the ball to perform the kick

▶ Wrap-up

- ▶ Put the kicking foot back to the ground and move the body back to the center

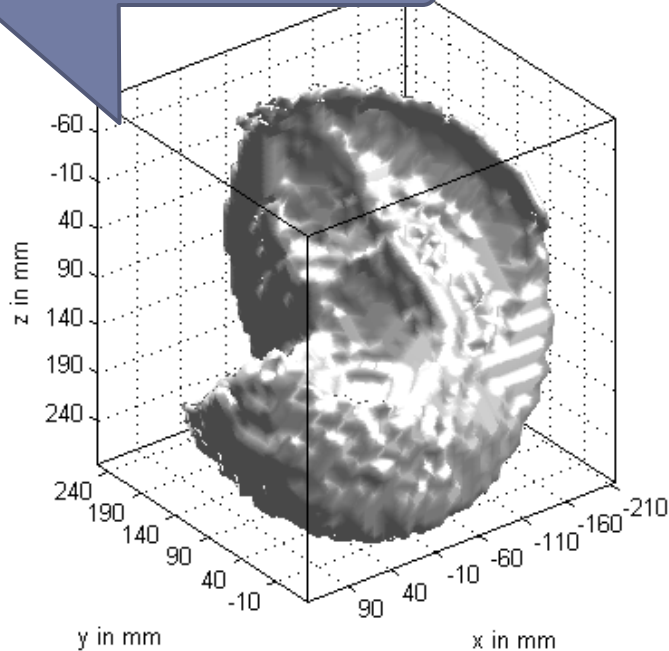
▶ Important Aspects

- ▶ Reachable space
- ▶ Motion Planning
- ▶ Stabilization

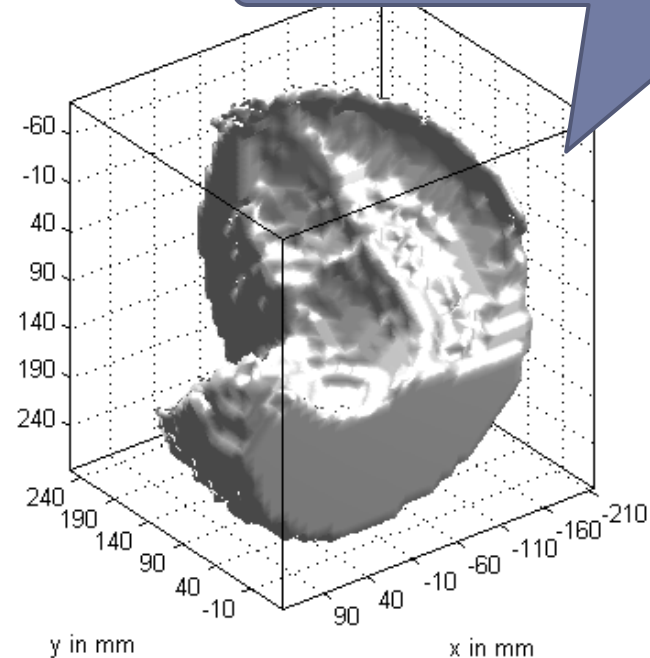


Reachable Space

generated in simulation

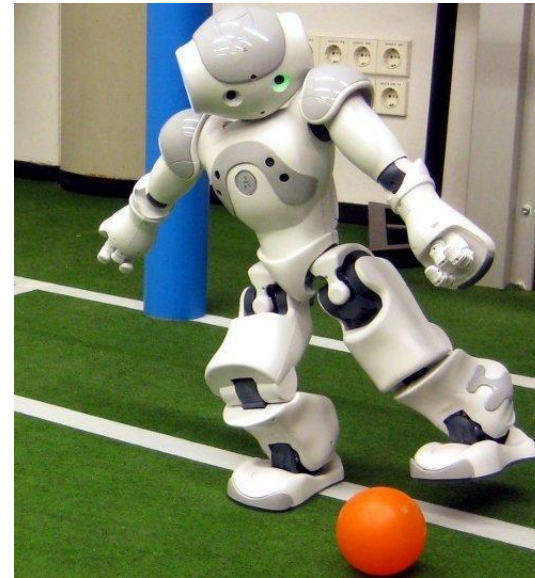
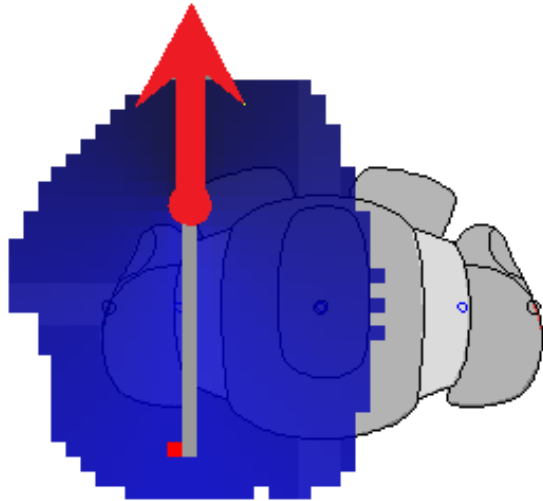


Adjusted on the real robot



- ▶ is defined by
 - ▶ the kinematic constraint (limits of joint angles, collision constraint)
 - ▶ the balance constraint
- ▶ is represented by a 3D grid

Retraction Point



- ▶ Find the retraction point as the maximum of

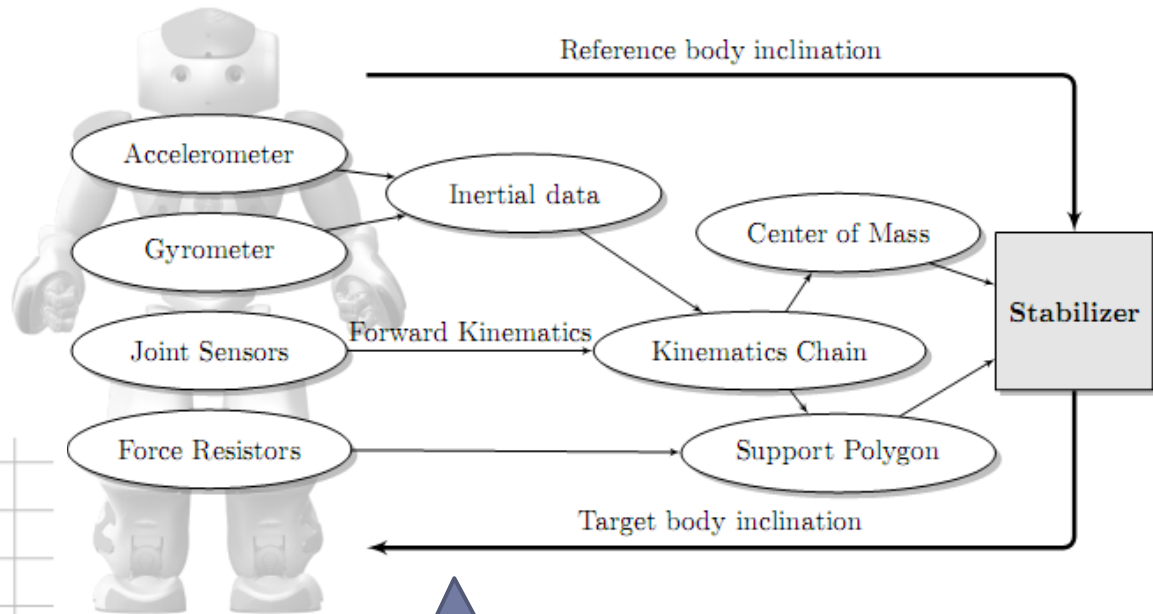
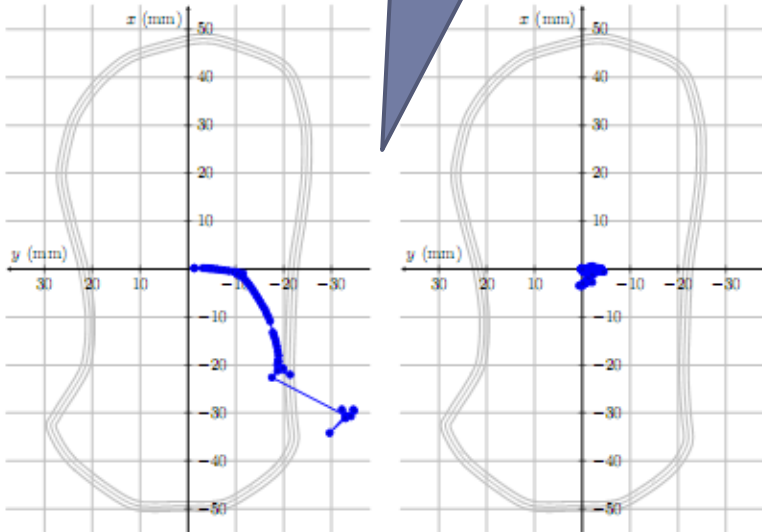
$$f_{\delta}(\mathbf{p}) := (1 - \delta) \cdot \|\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_h\| + \delta \cdot \left(1 + \frac{(\mathbf{p}_h - \mathbf{p})^t \cdot \mathbf{v}_h}{\|\mathbf{p}_h - \mathbf{p}\|} \right)$$

Retraction distance

kick direction

Body Inclination Control

Robot changes from double support to single support: without and with COG control



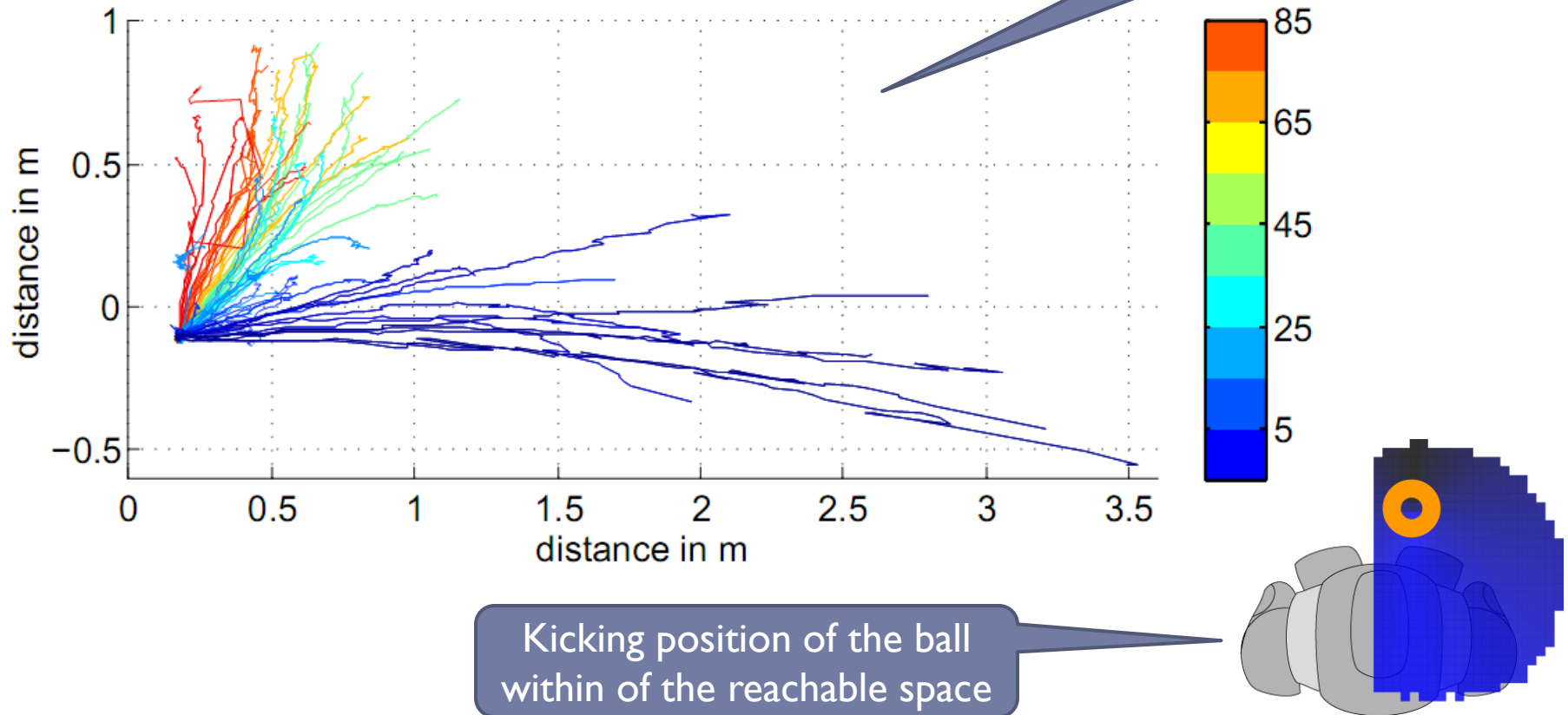
Center of mass is adjusted by a P controller

Video

- ▶ Video shows the kick experiments performed on the robot

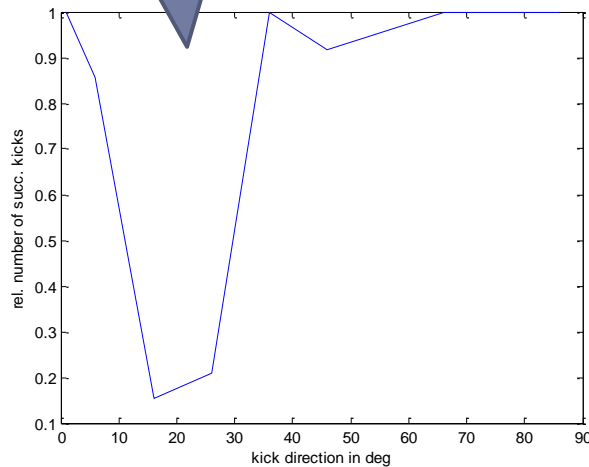
Experiments (varying direction)

- ▶ Robot kicks from the same point to different directions

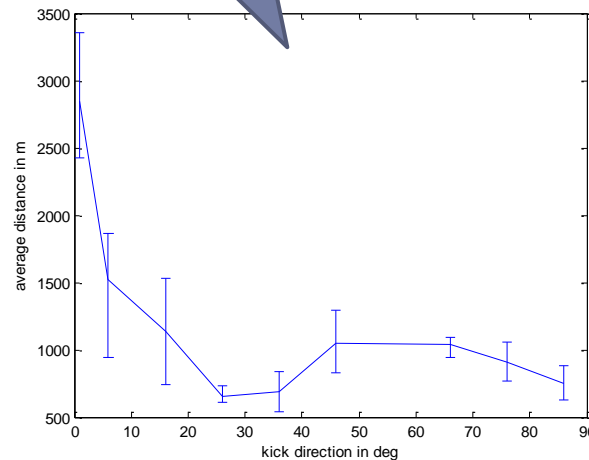


Experiments (error plots)

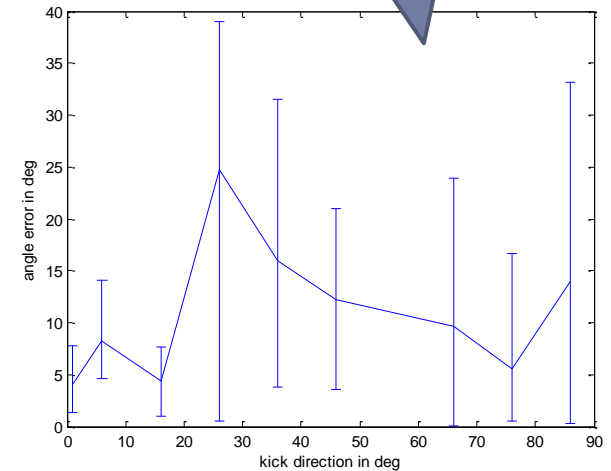
Relative number of kicks with the distance $> 0.5\text{m}$



Average distance

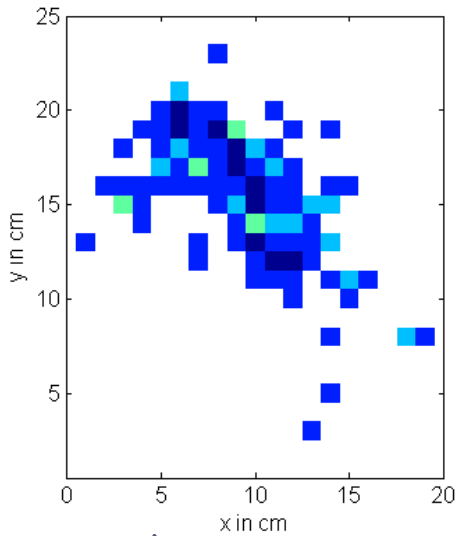


Average angle error

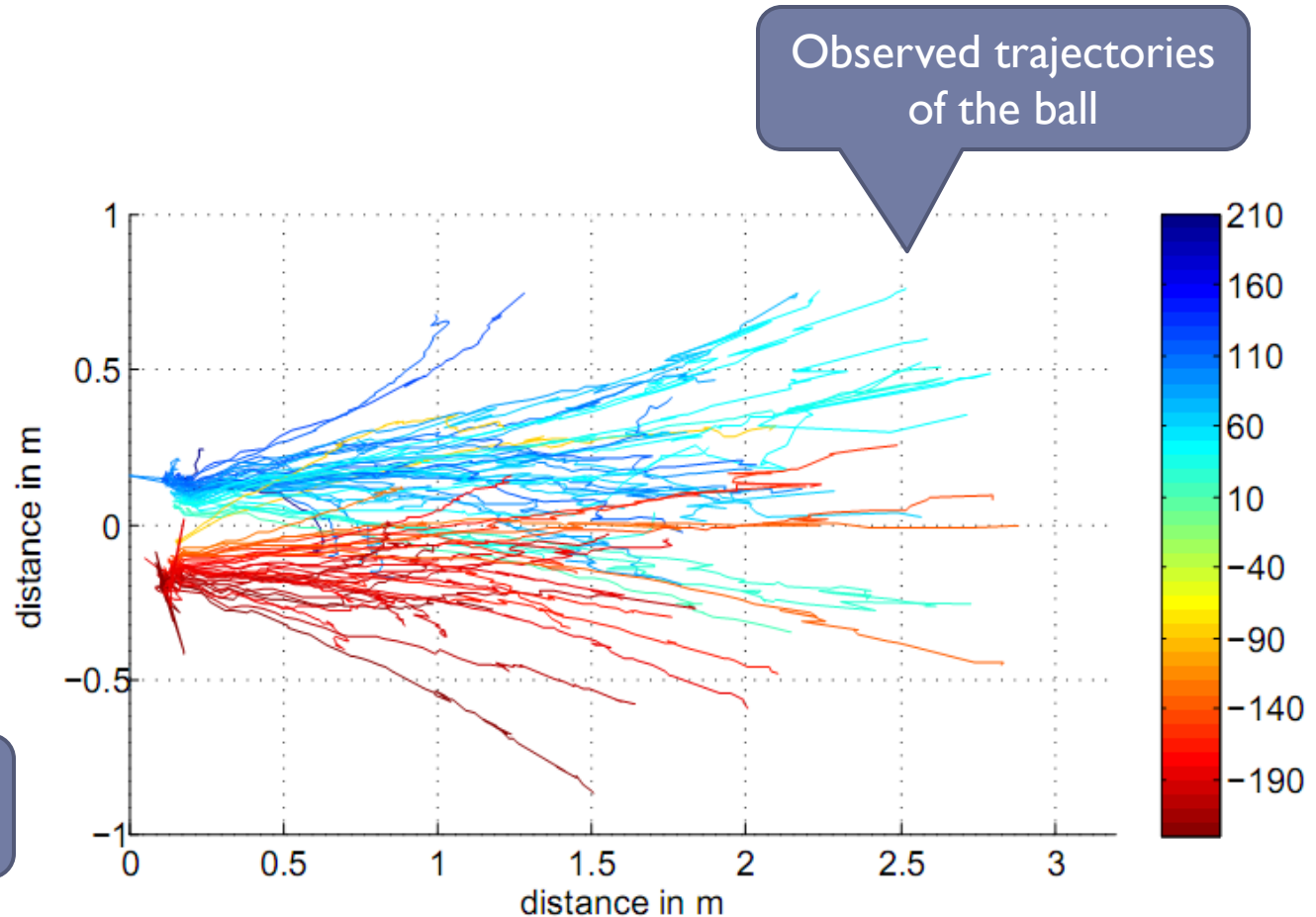


Experiment (varying position)

- ▶ Robot kicks forward from different positions



Kicking positions of the ball



Conclusion & Future Work

- ▶ Better stabilization during the kick execution
- ▶ Dynamic change between walk and kick

- ▶ Trajectory
 - ▶ Avoid collisions with other objects (e.g. ball)
 - ▶ Kick-trajectory planning in the joint space

- ▶ Machine Learning
 - ▶ to forecast the expected result
 - ▶ to increase the accuracy

Summary

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