

National Technical University of Athens Department of Mechanical Engineering Control Systems Laboratory http://csl-ep.mech.ntua.gr



On Passive Quadrupedal Bounding with Translational Spinal Joint

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Robotic torso issue

• Rigid torso robots



McGill Scout II



ETH Starleth



IIT HyQ

• Flexible torso robots



MIT Cheetah



EPFL Bobcat



Boston Dynamics Cheetah

A new approach to spinal joint

- Robots featuring spinal joints with relatively small range of motion
- Existing robots cannot capture the extensive body length variation







Dynamic model

- Simplified sagittal plane model
- Two identical body segments
- Two massless springy legs 2 DoF / leg
- Passive spinal translational joint
- Conservative, passive model
- Parameters of real robot (Scout II)
- Lagrangian formulation is used

$$\mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{\theta}, \mathbf{I}_{t})^{T}$$



PARAMETER	VALUE	UNITS
Fore/Hind Body Mass (m)	10.432	kg
Fore/Hind Body Inertia (I_z)	0.339	kg m ²
Hip to CoM distance (d)	0.138	m
Nominal Leg Length (L)	0.323	m
Leg Spring Constant (k)	7046.0	N/m
Nominal Torso Spring Length (L_t)	0.276	m
Torso Spring Stiffness (k_t)	5077.0	N/m

Gait description

- Animals: gallop for high speed locomotion
- Gallop: asymmetric gait consisting of two flight phases (gathered, extended flight)
- Bound as a limiting case of gallop
- Two aerial two stance phases
- Leg liftoff and touchdown events trigger phase transition
- No double stance phase



Bounding cyclic motions

- Poincaré return map method employed
- Poincaré section at the spinal joint apex

z[k + 1] = P(z[k], a[k])

where:
$$\mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{\theta}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{I}_t)^T$$
 $\mathbf{a} = (\gamma_f, \gamma_h)^T$

- Fixed points search = find the solution to:
- Two-level search using MATLAB's *fmincon*, *patternsearch*
- Result filtering (etc no double stance)



z[k] - P(z[k], a[k]) = 0

Motion at a representative fixed point

• Gaining insight by studing a representative fixed point



Spine contribution to motion

- Symmetry due to periodicity
- Large stance duration
- Extensive bidirectional spine deformation
- Significant horizontal velocity variations for body segments





Distribution of fixed points (fps)

- Large amount of calculated fps
- Fps lie in a confined area
- Limited combinations of initial conditions and touchdown angles
- Significant contribution of spine oscillation range to the increase of horizontal velocity



Energy distribution

- Spine elastic energy (red line) is closely related to forward kinetic energy (black line)
- Gravitational, rotary and vertical kinetic energy are constant for a wide range of horizontal velocities



Increasing forward velocity

0.035 0.36 0.36 Stride Length (m) 0.80 0.80 0.75 Flight Duration (s) 0.03 0.052 0.35 0.35 Model performance: 0.34 0.34 0.33 0.33 MAN O 0.32 0.32 0.7 3.8 4 4.2 4.4 Horizontal Velocity (m/s) 3.8 4.4 .8 4 4.2 4. Horizontal Velocity (m/s) 3.8 4.4 0.34 0.32 5.5 Greyhound 0.3 Stride length (m) Swing time (s) performance (blue line): 0.28 4.5 0.26 0.24 3.5 0.22 0.2 0.18 2.5 12 14 16 10 18 20 18 20 10 12 14 16 Speed (m s⁻¹) Speed (m s⁻¹)

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Conclusion





- <u>New</u> simplified <u>model</u> with translational spinal joint
- <u>Calculation</u> of passive bounding <u>cyclic</u> <u>motions</u>
- <u>Restricted area</u> of fixed points
- <u>Spine</u> is the main mechanism for <u>high</u> <u>speeds</u>
- <u>Model</u> performance <u>resembles animal</u> performance

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Thank you!

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