

Control of Locomotion in Modular Robotics

Master Project

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March 8, 2007



Outline

- 1 Motivation
 - Challenges of Locomotion in Modular Robotics
 - Preliminary Work
- 2 Our Contribution/Results
 - Implementation of the Experimental Setup
 - Experiments

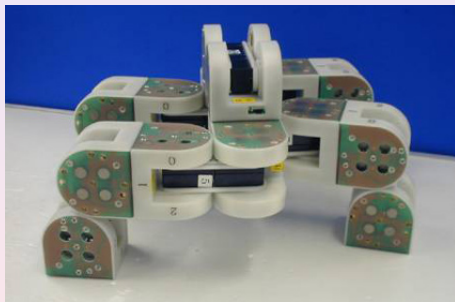
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Modular Robotics Characteristics

A modular robot is constructed out of multiple homogeneous building blocks with:

- at least one actuated degree of freedom
- a (dynamic) connection mechanism
- computational power
- optional sensing abilities
- communication abilities
- electrical power



Modular Robotics Promises and Applications

Compared to "classical" robots:

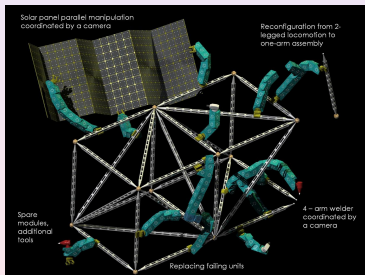
- robustness
- adaptiveness
- self-repair
- economy

Modular Robotics Promises and Applications

Compared to "classical" robots:

- robustness
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Space Missions



Modular Robotics Promises and Applications

Compared to "classical" robots:

- robustness
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Urban Search and Rescue

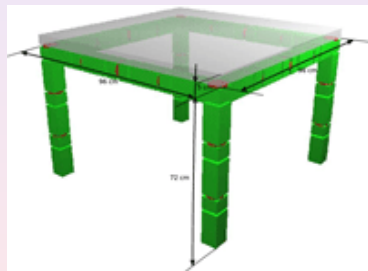


Modular Robotics Promises and Applications

Compared to "classical" robots:

- robustness
- adaptiveness
- self-repair
- economy

Adaptive Furniture



Modular Robotics Locomotion

- Locomotion is one of the key requirements
- Coordination of multiple actuated joints
- Bio-inspired Central Pattern Generator (CPG) approach is appealing
- A CPG is a network of neurons able to generate coordinated rhythmic activity

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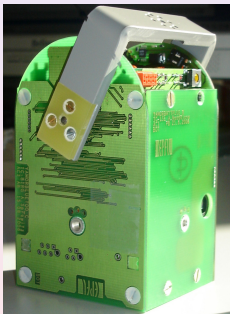
YaMoR Robot

Module



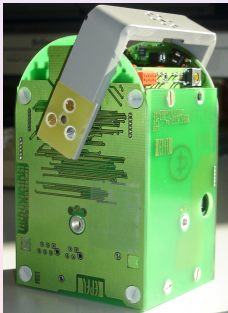
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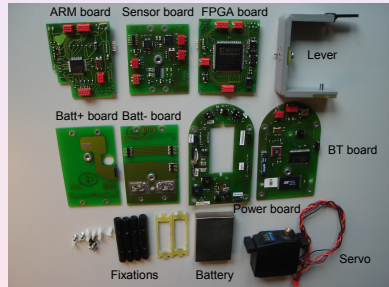


YaMoR Robot

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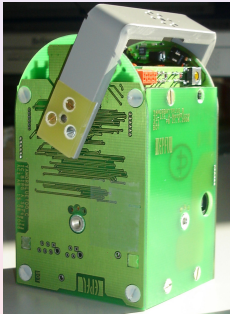


Components

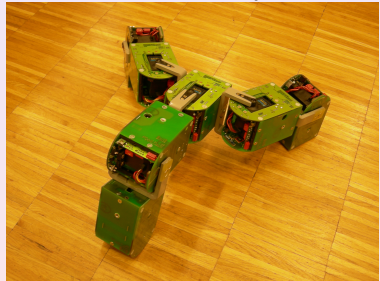


YaMoR Robot

Module



Robot Example



CPG Design

$$\dot{\phi}_i = \omega_i + \sum_j (\omega_{ij} r_j \sin(\phi_j - \phi_i - \varphi_{ij}))$$

$$\ddot{r}_i = a_r \left(\frac{a_r}{4} (R_i - r_i) - \dot{r}_i \right)$$

$$\ddot{x}_i = a_x \left(\frac{a_x}{4} (X_i - x_i) - \dot{x}_i \right)$$

$$\theta_i = x_i + r_i \cos(\phi_i)$$

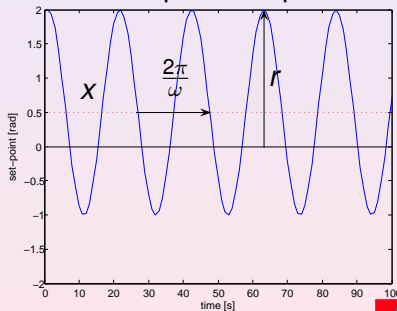
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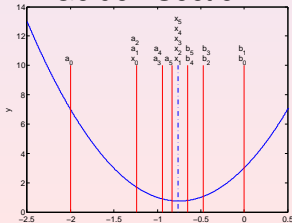
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 θ output example

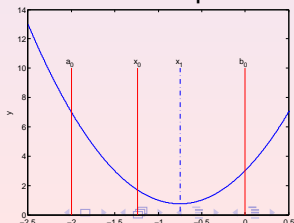
Learning Algorithm - Powell's Method

- Simple heuristic that has shown interesting results in simulation
- Repeated one-dimensional minimizations along a constantly updated direction set
- One-dimensional minimization with Brent's method
- Powell's method changes the direction set depending on the function

Golden Section

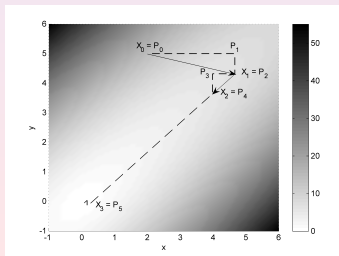


Parabolic Interpolation



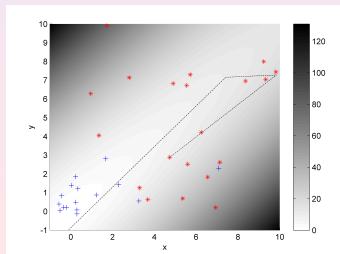
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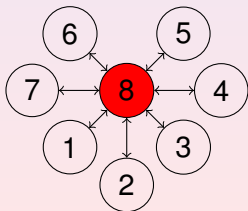
Learning Algorithm - Particle Swarm Optimization

- Stochastic optimization method inspired by the movement of flocking birds
- A set of particles spreaded in a virtual space fly towards the optimum of the function
- New position of a particle depends on its best performance and the best performance of its neighborhood



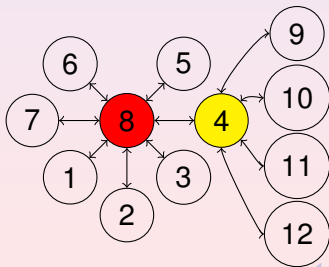
YaMoR Communication Protocol

- Original software delivered with the Bluetooth chip lacks the features needed to implement the CPG model
- Scatternet protocol built on top of it allows easy intermodule communication
- After initial network configuration, packets are simply launched in the network
- Transparent communication



YaMoR Communication Protocol

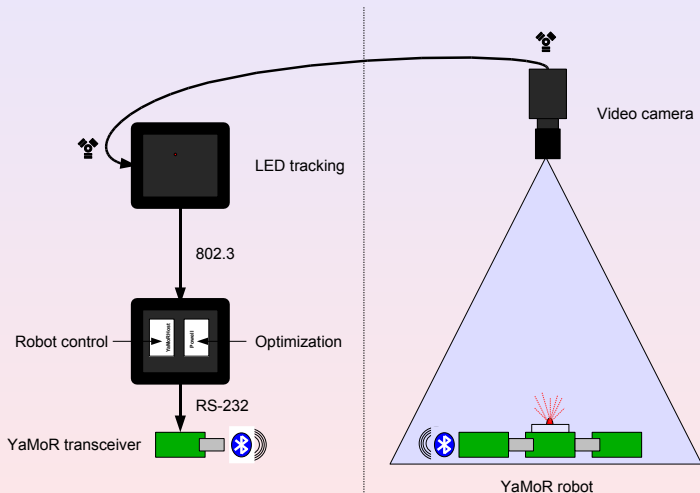
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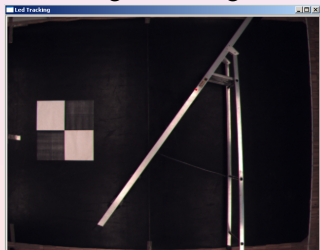
Experimental Setup Overview



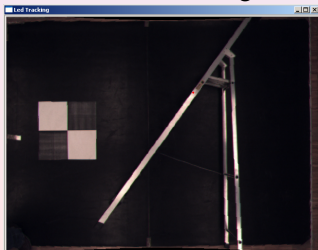
LED Tracking

- Application running on a dedicated PC
- Provides the position of the LED to a remote PC each 39 ms on average
- Highest quantity of white pixels in a moving window
- Correction function applied on the remote PC

Original Image



Corrected Image



Optimization Algorithms

- Implemented on a remote PC
- Function to minimize is given as:

$$f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{avg_speed + 1}$$

- \vec{x} contains values for the parameters under optimization
- *avg_speed* is computed as the displacement of the LED during 8 seconds, over the time between the two measurements
- All the parameters are limited in the range [0, 1]

Robot Control

- Remote PC connected to a spare Bluetooth device via serial port
- Commands are sent to the modules, using the Scatternet protocol
- Scatternet protocol limitations:

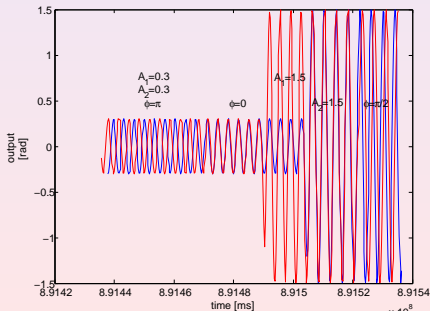
- Initial network structure



- Broadcast and inter-message time

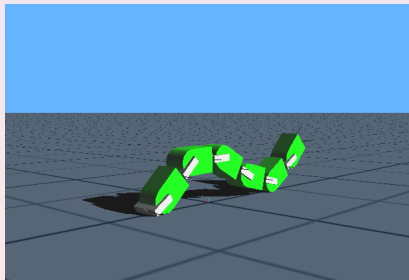
CPG Implementation

- An oscillator runs in each module
- Its output controls the position of the servo via a PWM
- An oscillator can be coupled with up to 3 neighbors
- A module periodically receives/sends state variables from/to the neighbors it is coupled



Simulation Environment

- All the experimental setup has been reproduced in Webots
- Nearly the same code is used
- Possibility to have simulated and real experiments in parallel
- Ideal substrate for testing new robots or doing systematic experiments

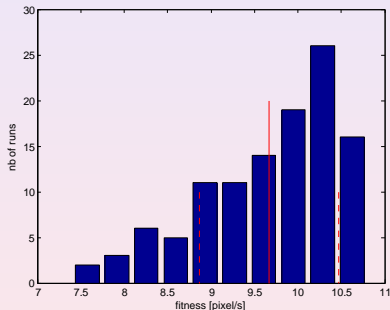


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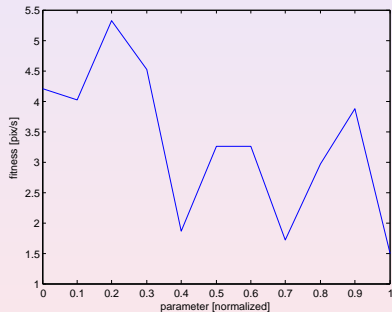
Preliminary - Noise on Fitness Evaluation

- For the same set of parameters, different fitness evaluations
- Non linearity in the movement of the robot
- Irregularity of the ground

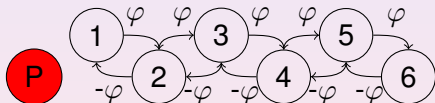


Preliminary - Fitness Example in 1 Dimension

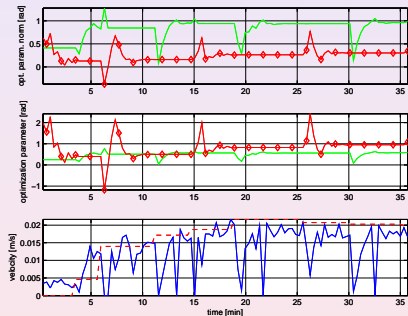
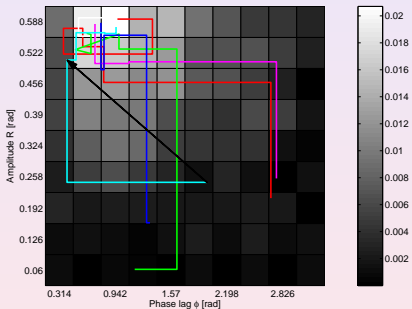
- Several possible local optima for a single parameter when the others are fixed
- Wide exploration required to find the best one
- Even if a local optimum is found for a parameter, the others often adapt to generate a new efficient gait



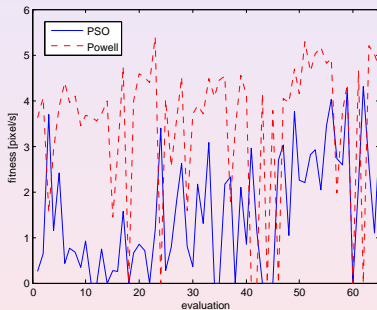
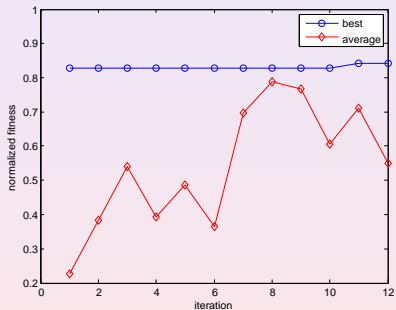
Snake Robot - Configuration



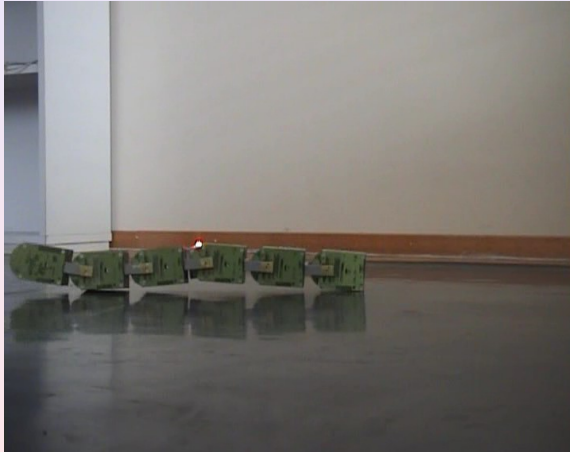
Snake Robot - Powell's Method



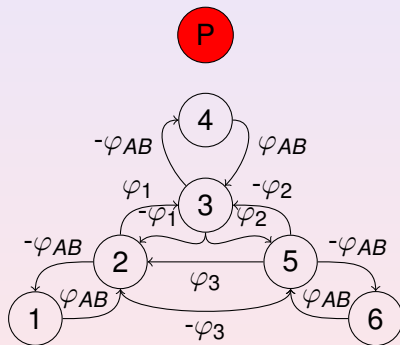
Snake Robot - Particle Swarm Optimization



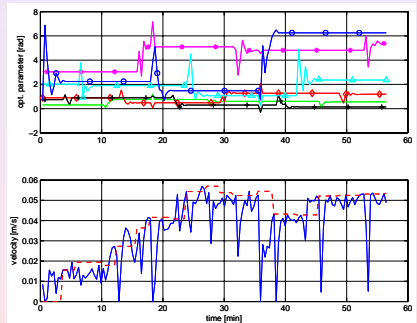
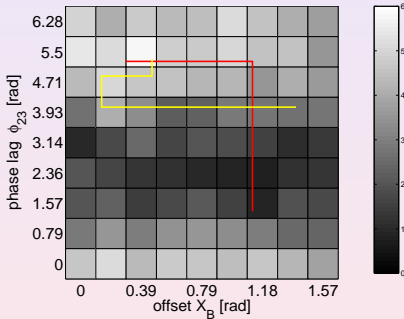
Snake Robot - Movie



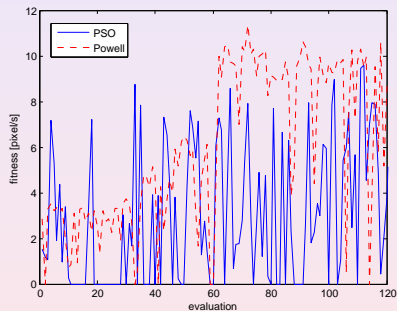
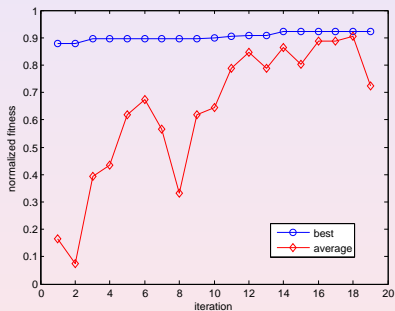
Tripod Robot - Configuration



Tripod Robot - Powell's Method



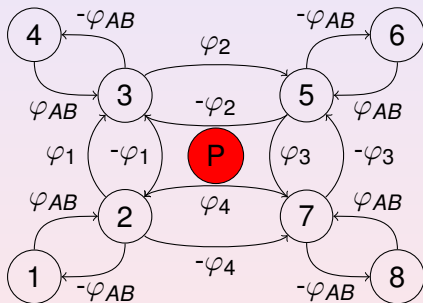
Tripod Robot - Particle Swarm Optimization



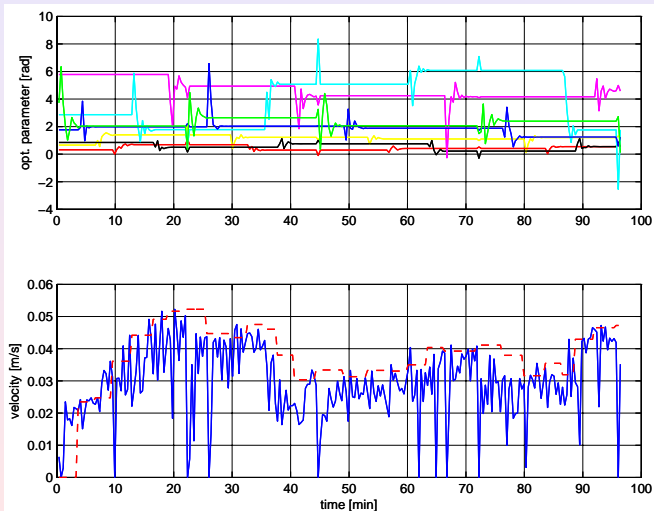
Tripod Robot - Movie



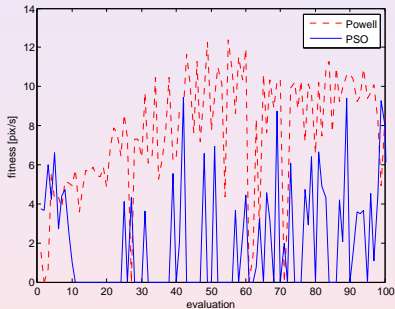
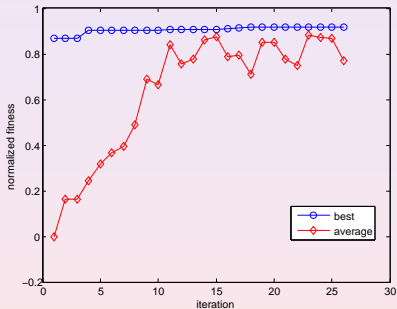
Quadruped Robot - Configuration



Quadruped Robot - Powell's Method



Quadruped Robot - Particle Swarm Optimization



Quadruped Robot - Movie



Summary

- Building of a complete distributed system, with software running on different platforms
 - Validation of the previous simulations with Powell's method
 - Comparison with Particle Swarm Optimization
-
- Outlook
 - Long-life learning
 - Control of direction