



The **SPACE**  
**ROBOTICS**  
**LAB**



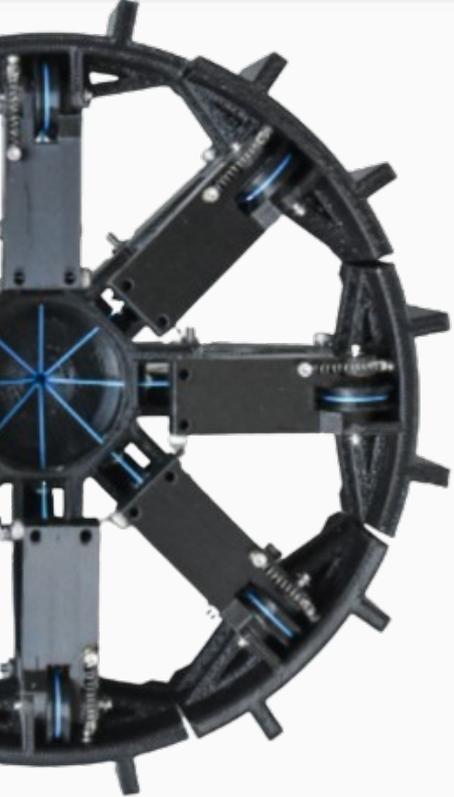
# GRIEEL STABILITY

Final Presentation  
August 5, 2024

**Alessandro Puglisi**

Supervised by:  
Prof. Kazuya Yoshida  
Assistant Prof. Shreya Santra, Kentaro Uno

# AGENDA



- INTRODUCTION
- SOFTWARE
- ALGORITHM
- SIMULATION
- CONTROL & TUNING
- EXPERIMENT
- CONCLUSIONS

# Self-Introduction



Alessandro Puglisi, 23  
Home country: Italy  
COLABS exchange student.



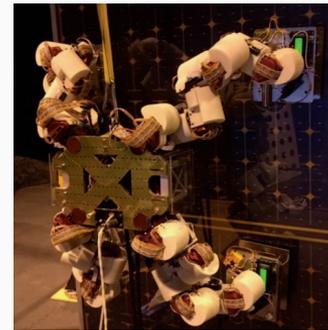
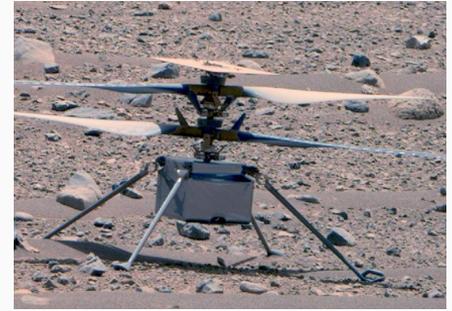
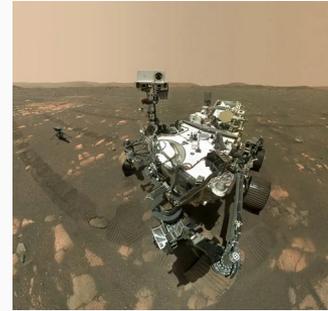
Politecnico di Milano,  
Automation and Control engineering [M2]



Background in Control systems and Robotics.  
Interest: Mobile Robot in hazard and uneven terrains

# Research Importance

- Different locomotions for different environment.
- Bio-inspired robotics takes over
- Smooth locomotion transition?

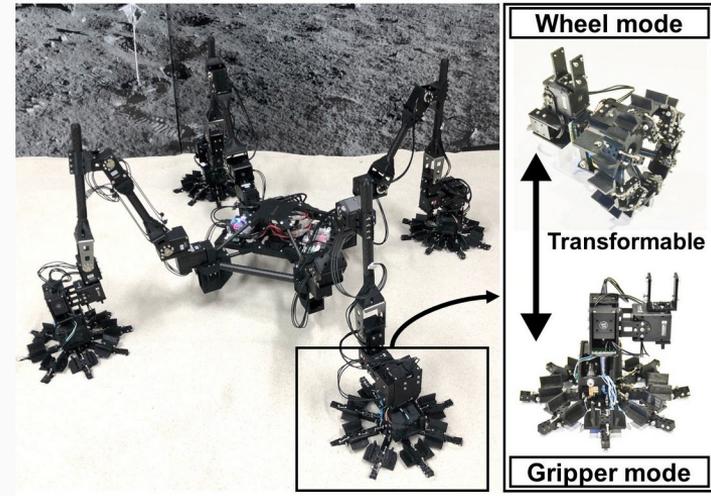


## Legged Robot:

- Rough terrain traversability
- Climb cliffs by grippers

Transformable module  
GRipper + whEEL = GRIEEL

As LIMBERO end-effector

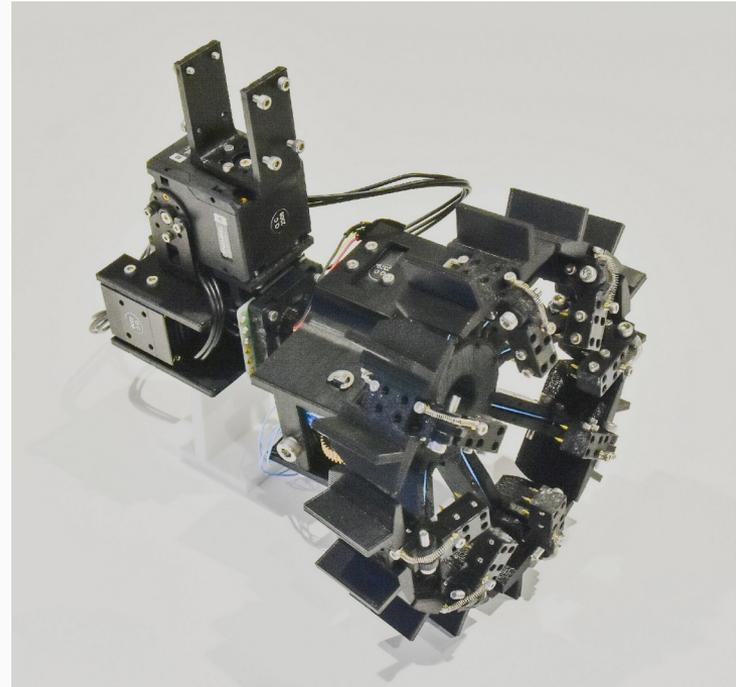
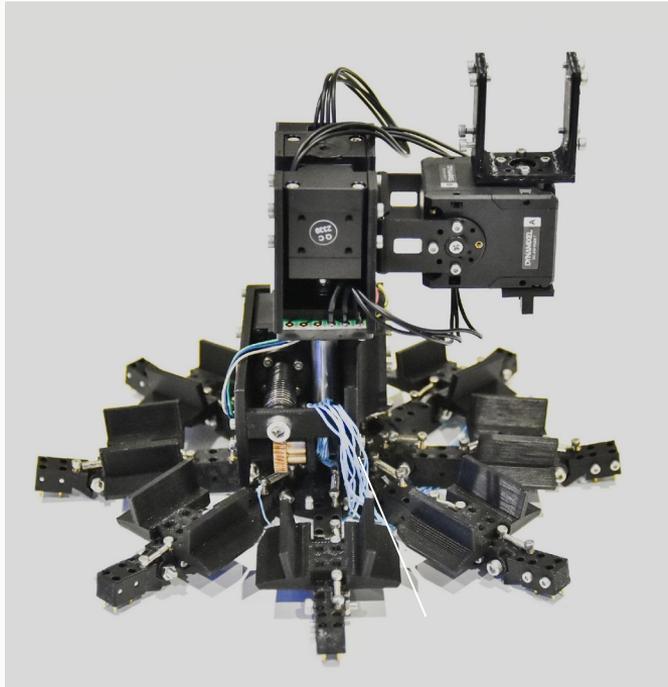


## Wheeled Robot:

- move faster by wheel
- more efficient locomotion



# GRIEEL



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# Software architecture

communication and computation

ROS 2



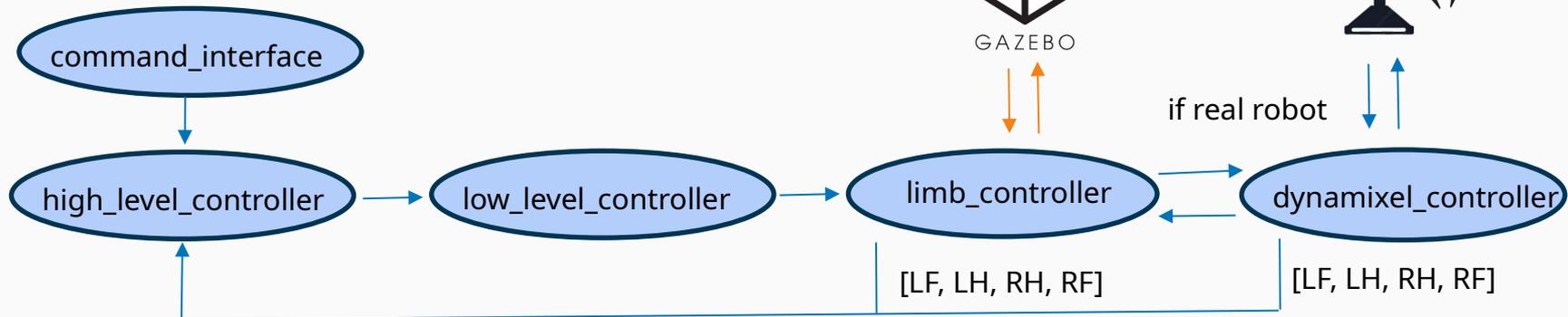
Reliable simulation



if simulation



if real robot



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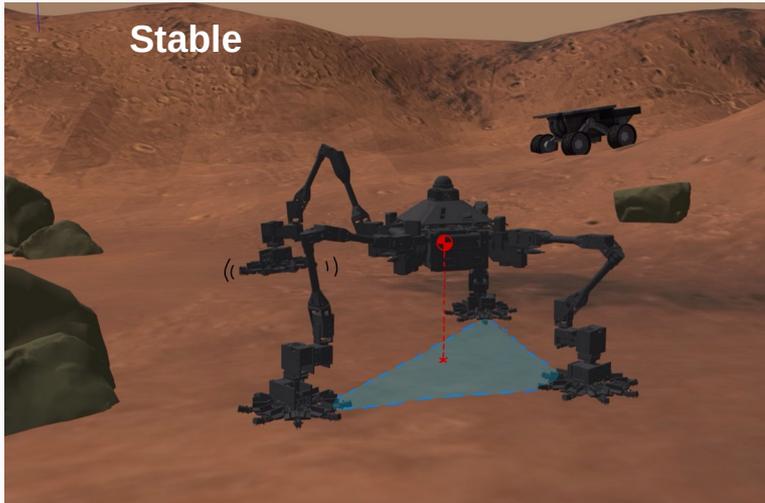
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# Stable mode transition

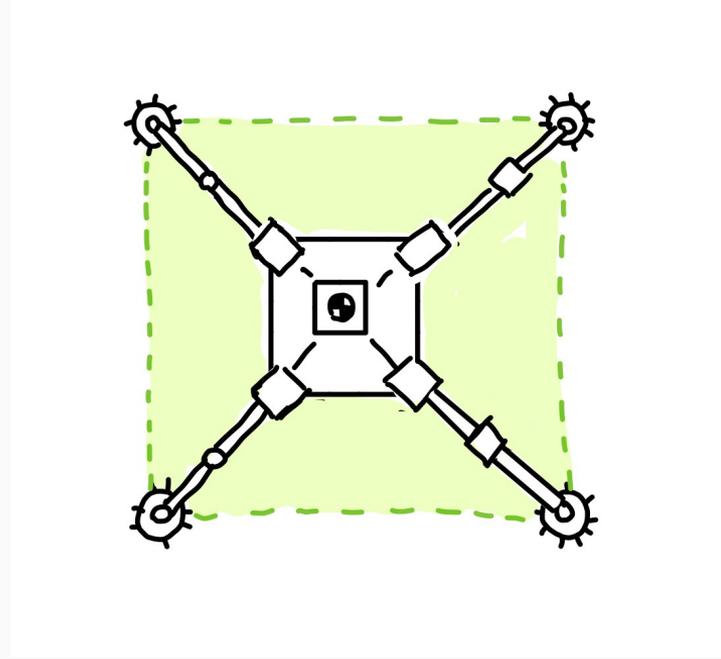
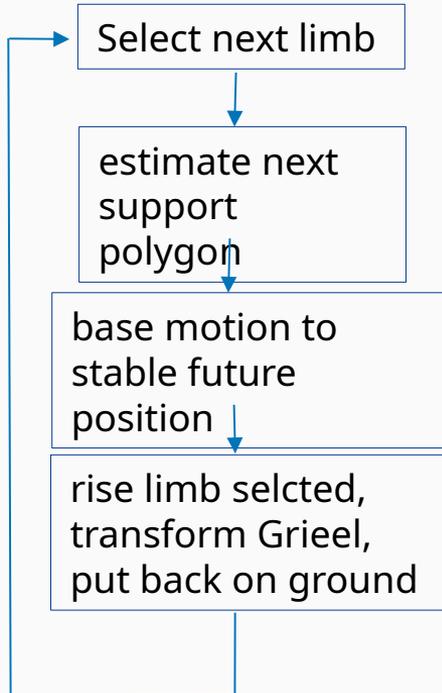
Main assumption: flat terrain



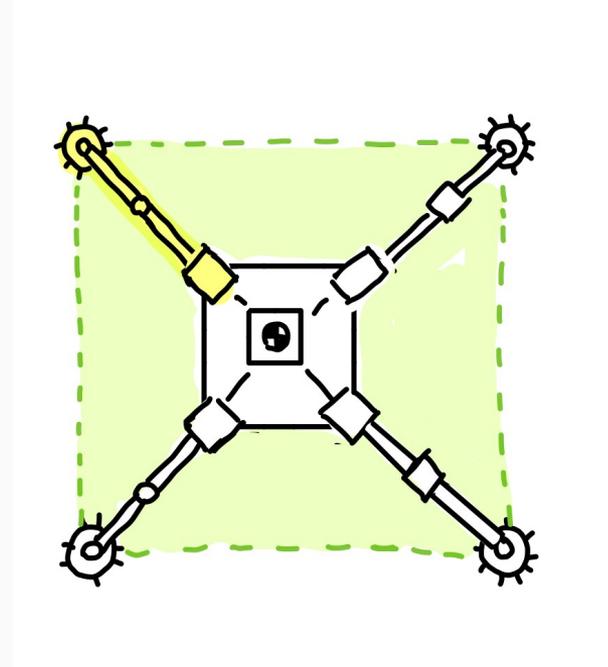
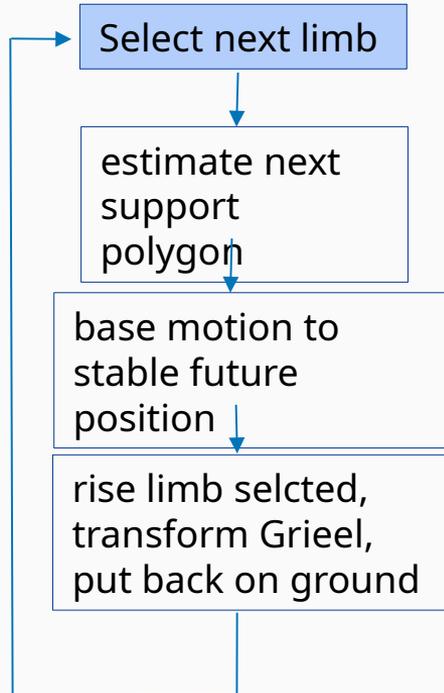
Stability of legged robot: **Support polygon**



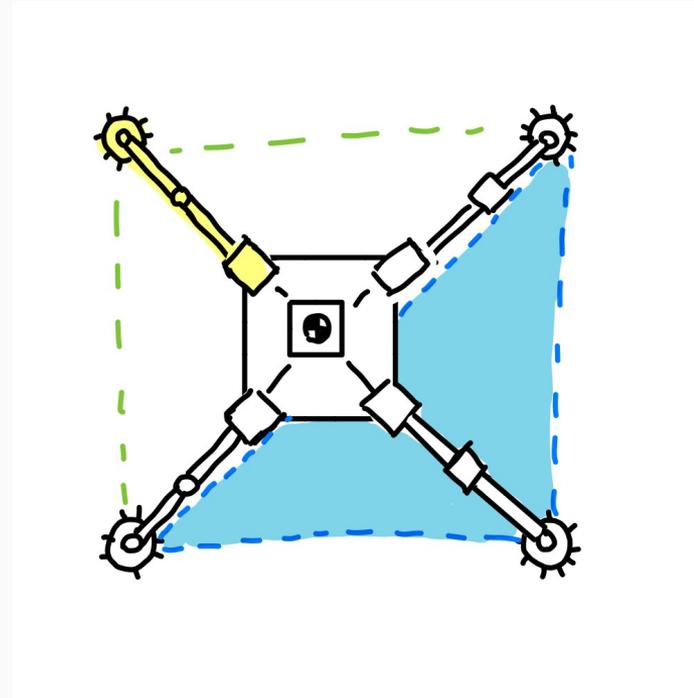
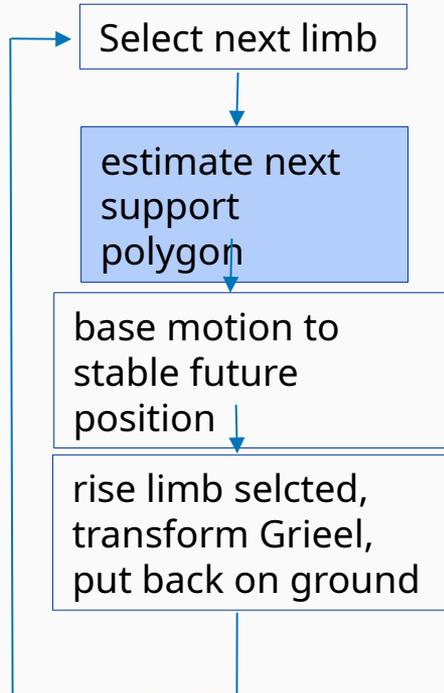
# Smooth transition Algorithm



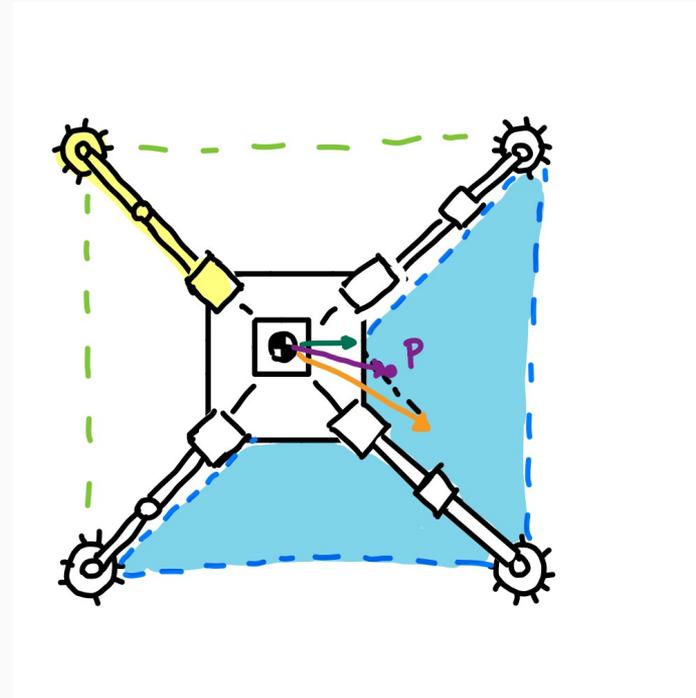
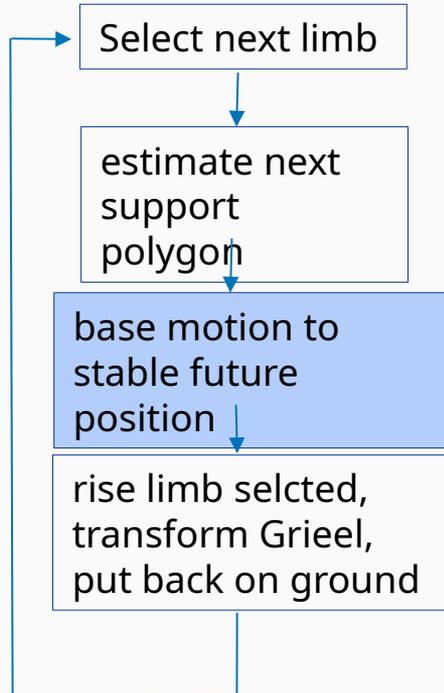
# Smooth transition Algorithm



# Smooth transition Algorithm

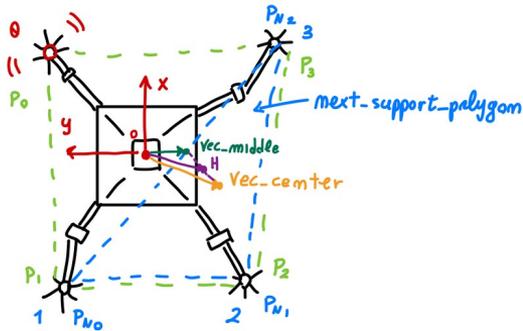


# Smooth transition Algorithm



# Base motion vector

limb\_id = 0

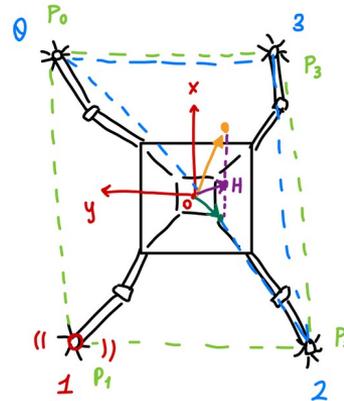


$$\begin{cases} \vec{vec\_middle} = (\vec{OP}_1 + \vec{OP}_3) / 2 \\ \vec{vec\_center} = (\vec{OP}_{N_0} + \vec{OP}_{N_1} + \vec{OP}_{N_2}) / 3 \end{cases}$$



$$\vec{OH} = \vec{vec\_middle} + (\vec{vec\_center} - \vec{vec\_middle}) / 3 = \vec{vec\_final}$$

limb\_id = 1



$$\begin{cases} \vec{vec\_middle} = (\vec{OP}_0 + \vec{OP}_2) / 2 \\ \vec{vec\_center} = // \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{OH} = \vec{vec\_middle} + (\vec{vec\_center} - \vec{vec\_middle}) / 3 = \vec{vec\_final}$$

**vec\_middle** := base to medium point of next\_support\_polygon's edge closer to the base

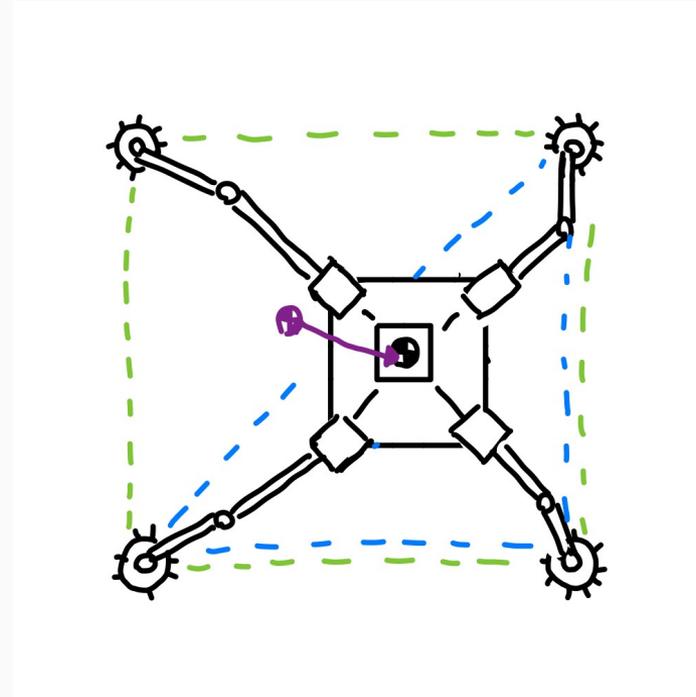
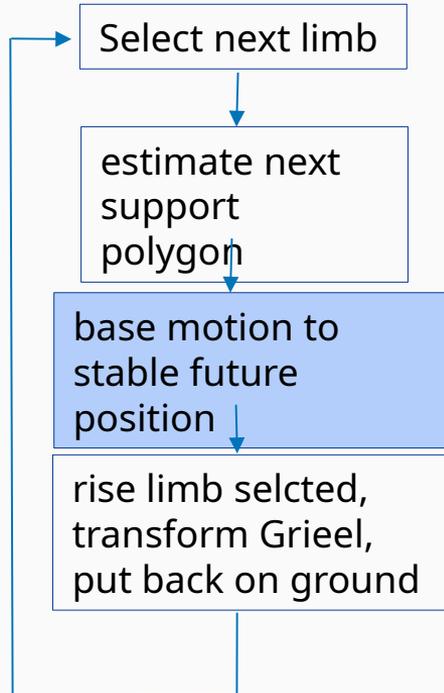
**vec\_center** := base to center of next\_support\_polygon

**vec\_final** := final base motion task to reach a stable position for the next limb raise

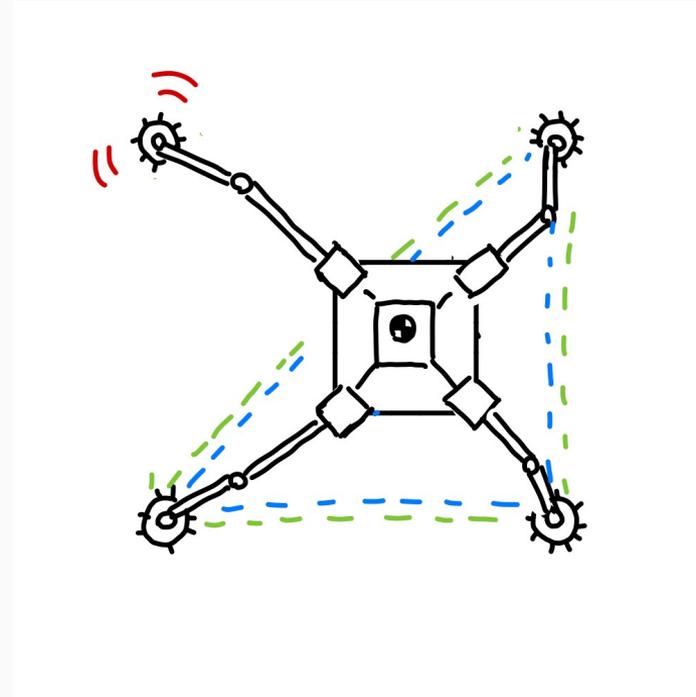
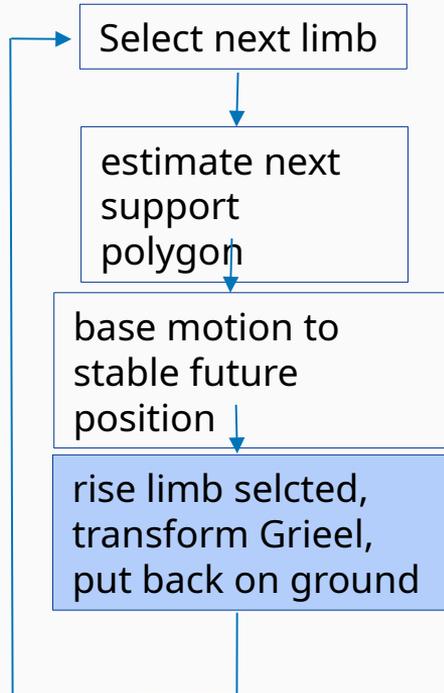
Symmetric for limb\_id = 2

Symmetric for limb\_id = 3

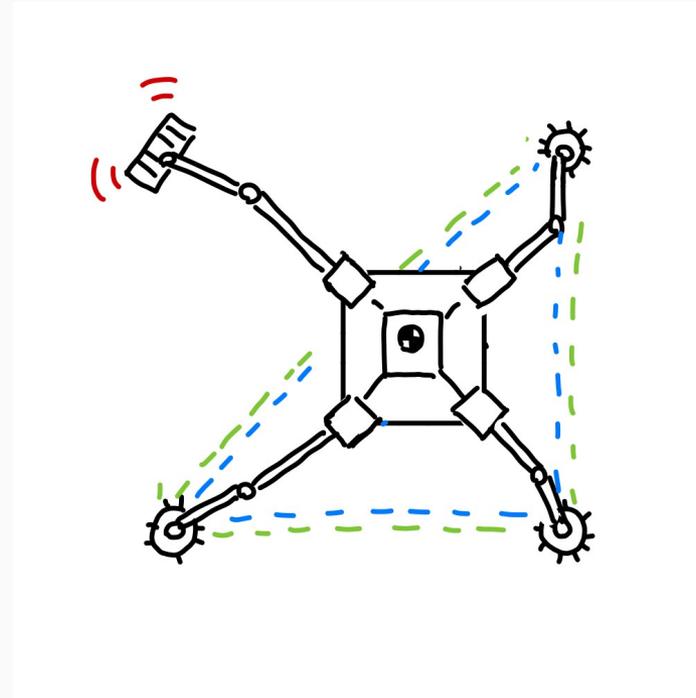
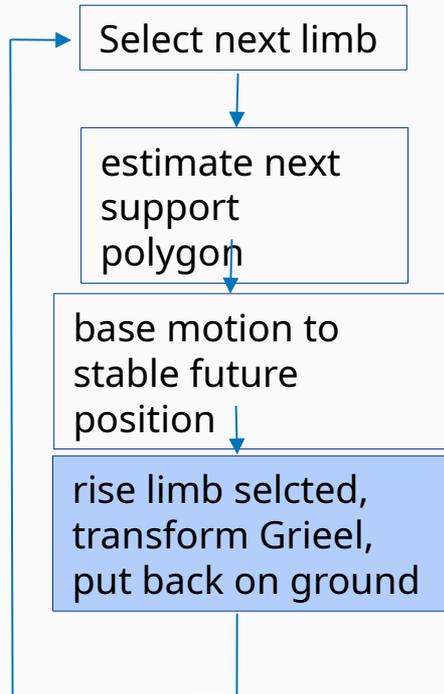
# Smooth transition Algorithm



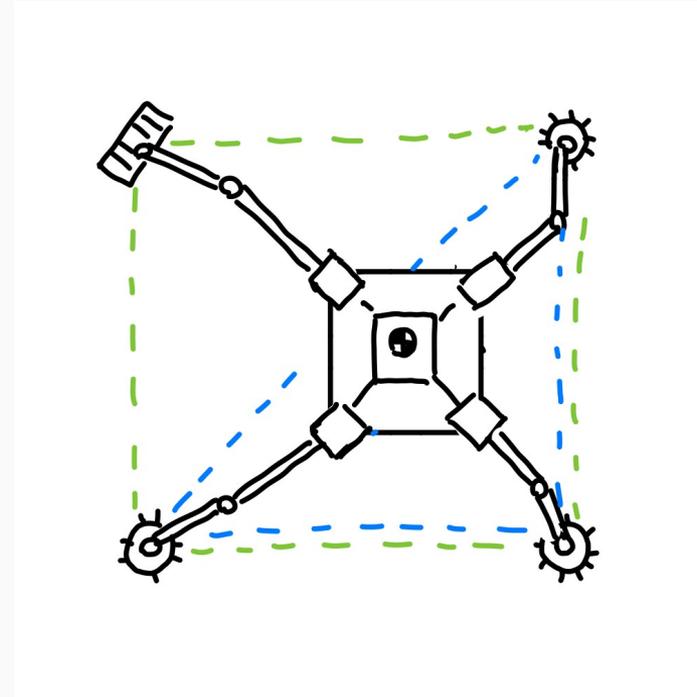
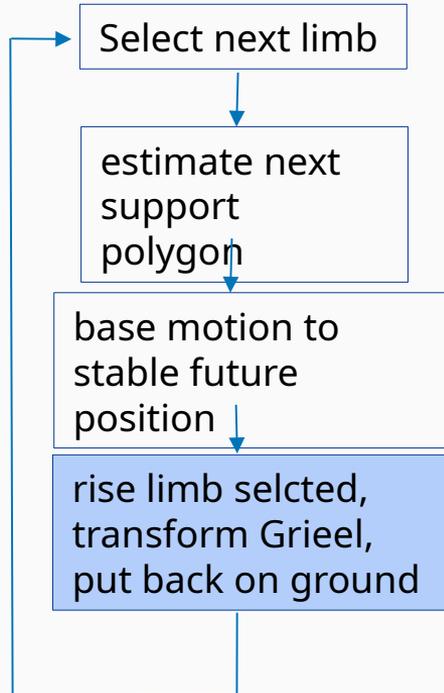
# Smooth transition Algorithm



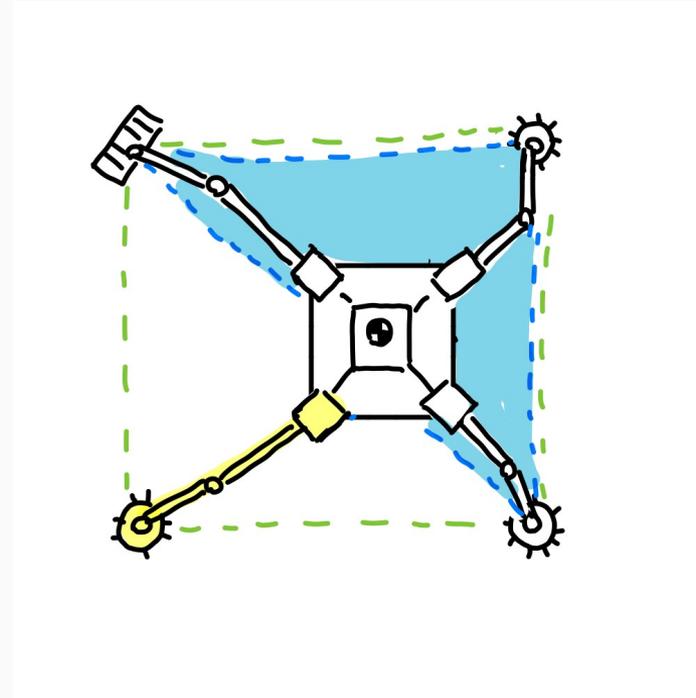
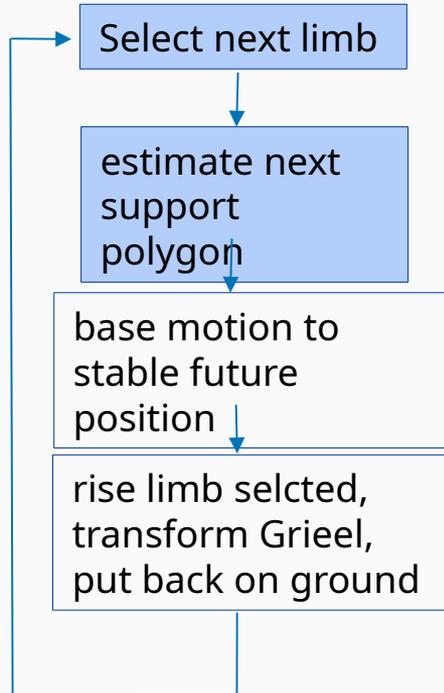
# Smooth transition Algorithm



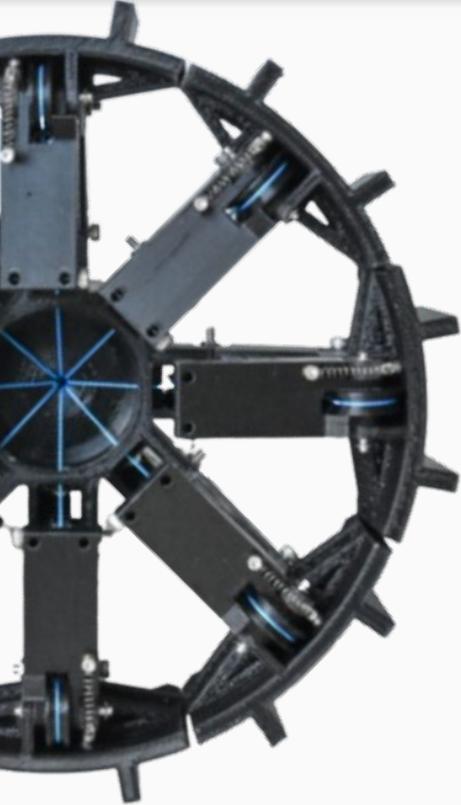
# Smooth transition Algorithm



# Smooth transition Algorithm

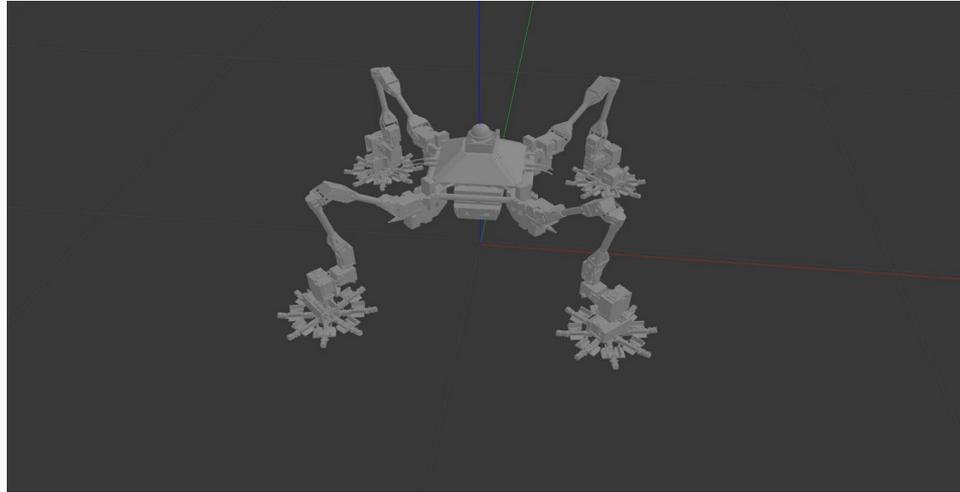


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# Grieeel Joint Actuation



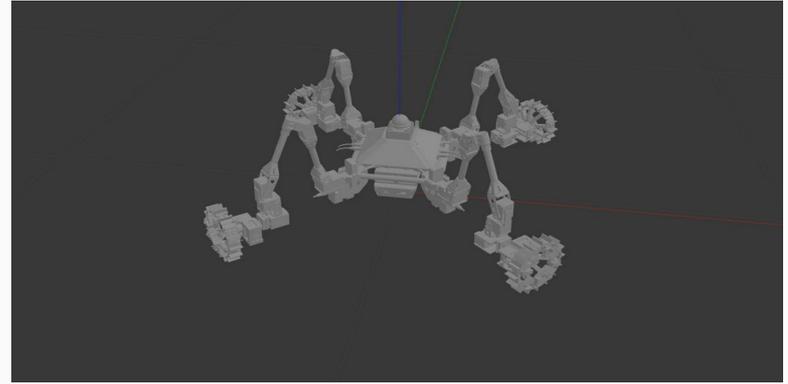
- Gazebo parameter tuned for reliable physics
- Joints PID tuning for stable motion
- SW updated for GRIEEL joints

# Stable Transition Sequence

Gripper Mode



Wheel Mode



2x

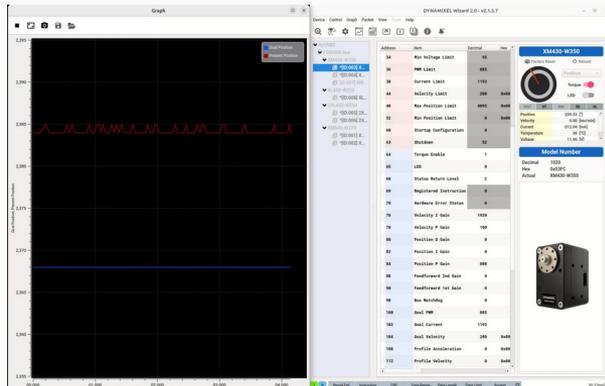
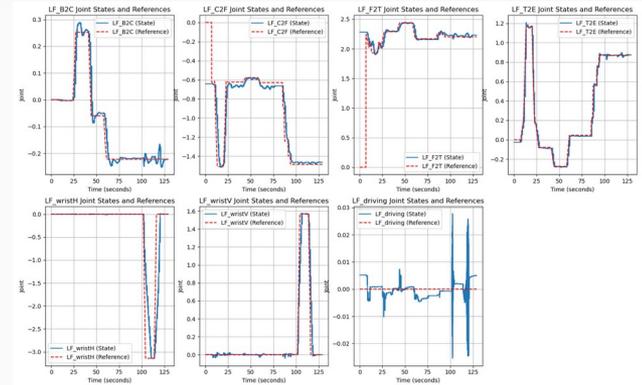
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# Gazebo & Dynamixel PID Tuning

- Trial and error PID tuning
- Keep track of controller performance in a table
- Dynamixel re-tuning in Dynamixel wizard



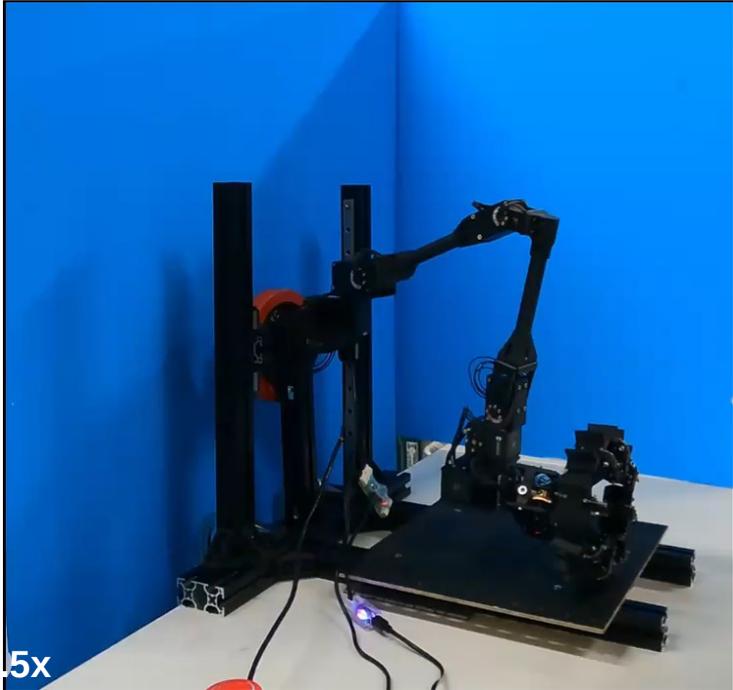
JOINT	$K_p$	$K_i$	$K_d$	Comments on performances
B2C	65.0	0.01	1.2	Satisfactory, Some additional over and undershoot introduced by wrist gains, but negligible
C2F	90.0	0.1	2.0	Satisfactory, small steady state error maybe caused by incoherent inverse kinematic solution
F2T	55.0	0.01	1.4	Satisfactory, small tracking error
T2E	100.0	0.0	0.0	Satisfactory
wristH	120.0	0.001	0.05	Satisfactory
wristV	120.0	0.0	0.01	Satisfactory
driving	80.0	0.0	0.0	Satisfactory, just small oscillations when W2G transition, maybe due to kinematic singularity, but negligible in simulation.

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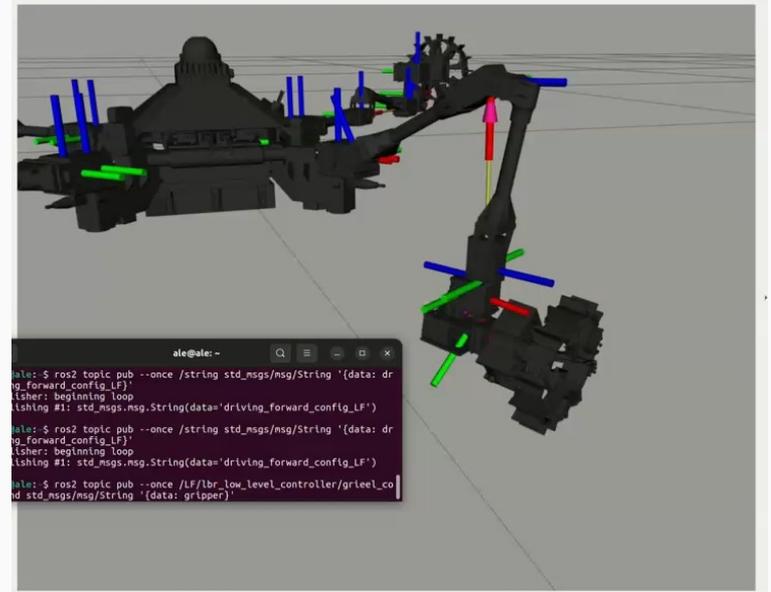


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# Single Limb Test



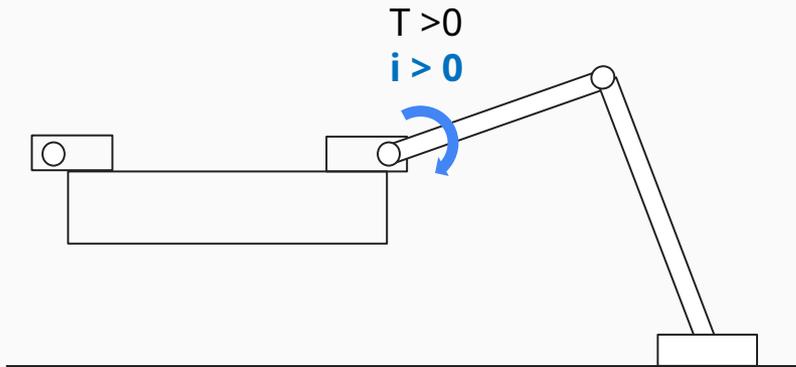
2.5x



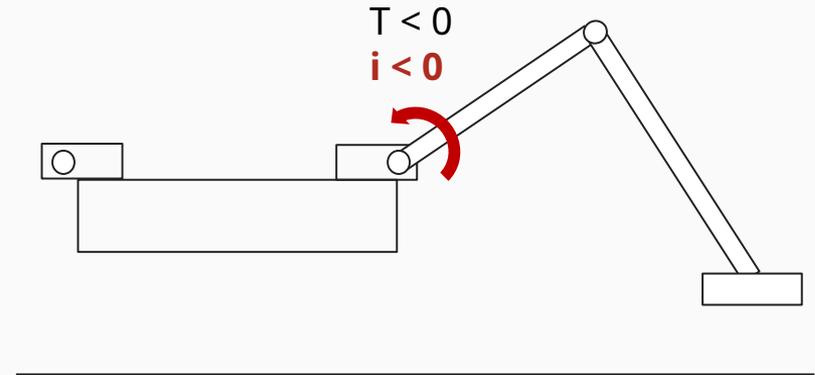
2.5x

# Contact sensor emulation

Lack of contact sensors in limb feet.



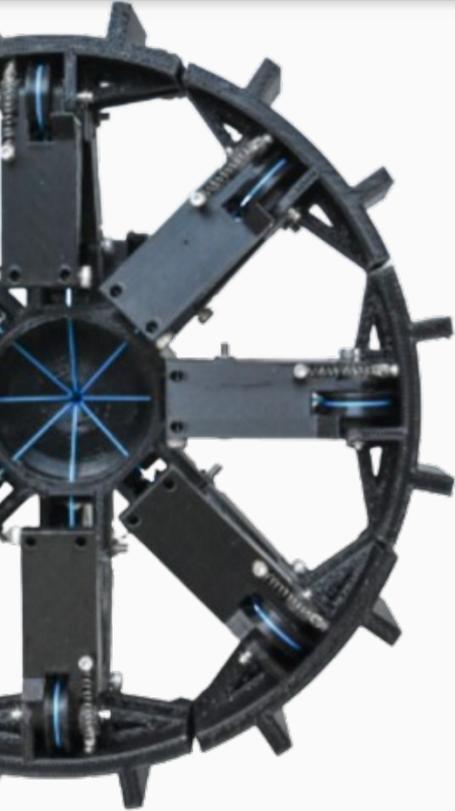
Limb in contact



Limb not in contact



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# Next Step

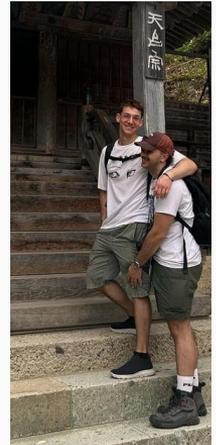
- LIMBERO+GRIEEL algorithm test with real sensors
- Different simulator for end-effector run time update
- Improve legged robot HW
- Test smooth locomotion transition
- Use sensors for optimal limb sequence and trajectory
- Implement advanced flexible locomotion

# Acknowledgements

Thanks to all SRL team members.  
To Naoki and Takada for late work  
and great help during experiment.

To professor Yoshida, Uno, Santra  
For your feedback and help.

And to all of my friends here, that  
made this experience memorable.



# Reference

- [1] NASA rovers' missions: Spirit and Opportunity (2004), Curiosity (2012), Perseverance (2022), CADRE (2024, future project)
- [2] Kentaro Uno, “Autonomous Limbed Climbing Robots for challenging Terrain Exploration”, pp. 2-13, 2021
- [3] Shigeo Hirose et al. “Quadruped walking robots at Tokyo institute of technology, design analysis and gait control methods”, 2009
- [4] Warley Francisco Rocha Ribeiro, “Reaction-aware robotic locomotion in microgravity”, pp.34-37, 2023