



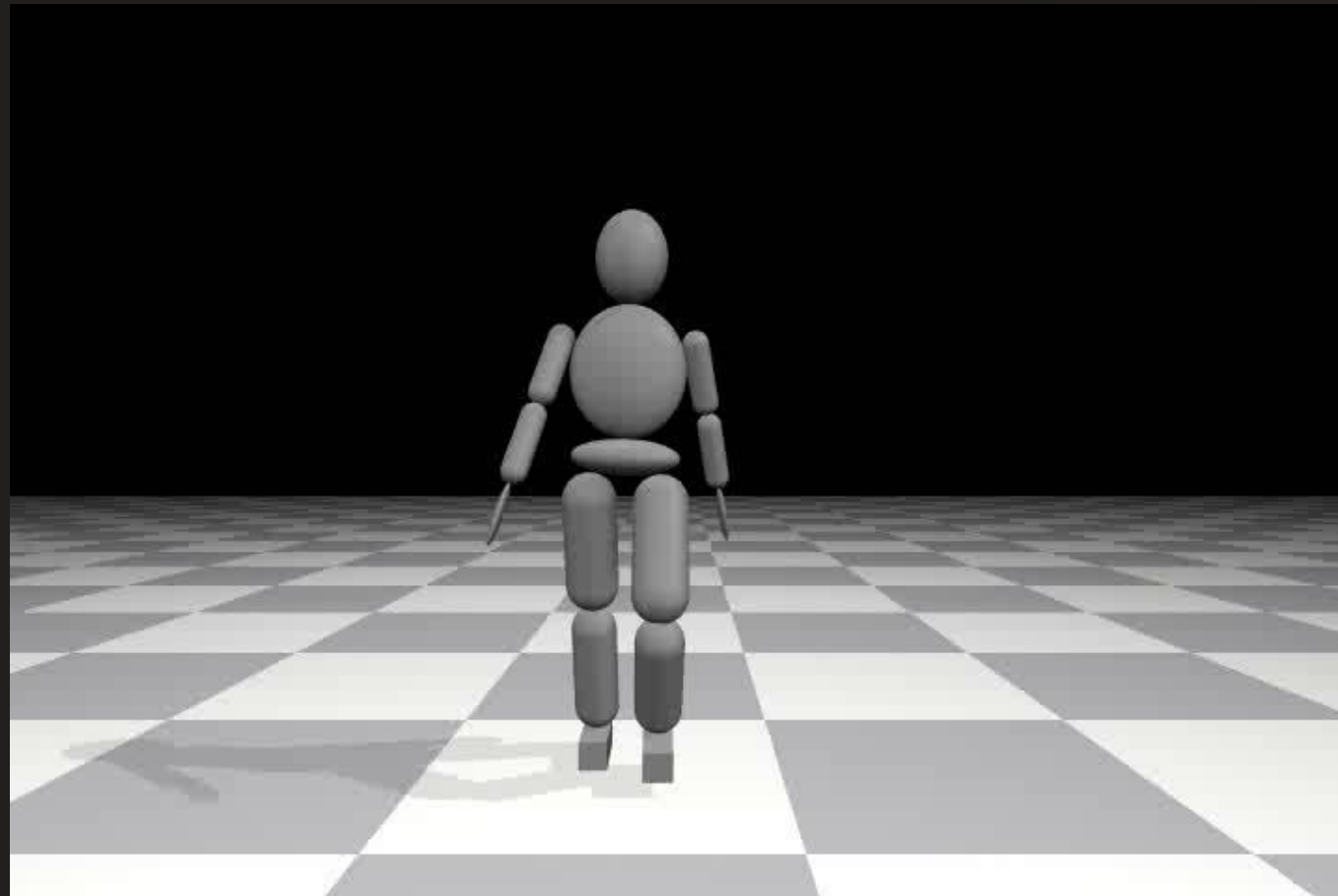
Sampling-based Contact-rich Motion Control

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Tianjia Shao* Weiwei Xu†

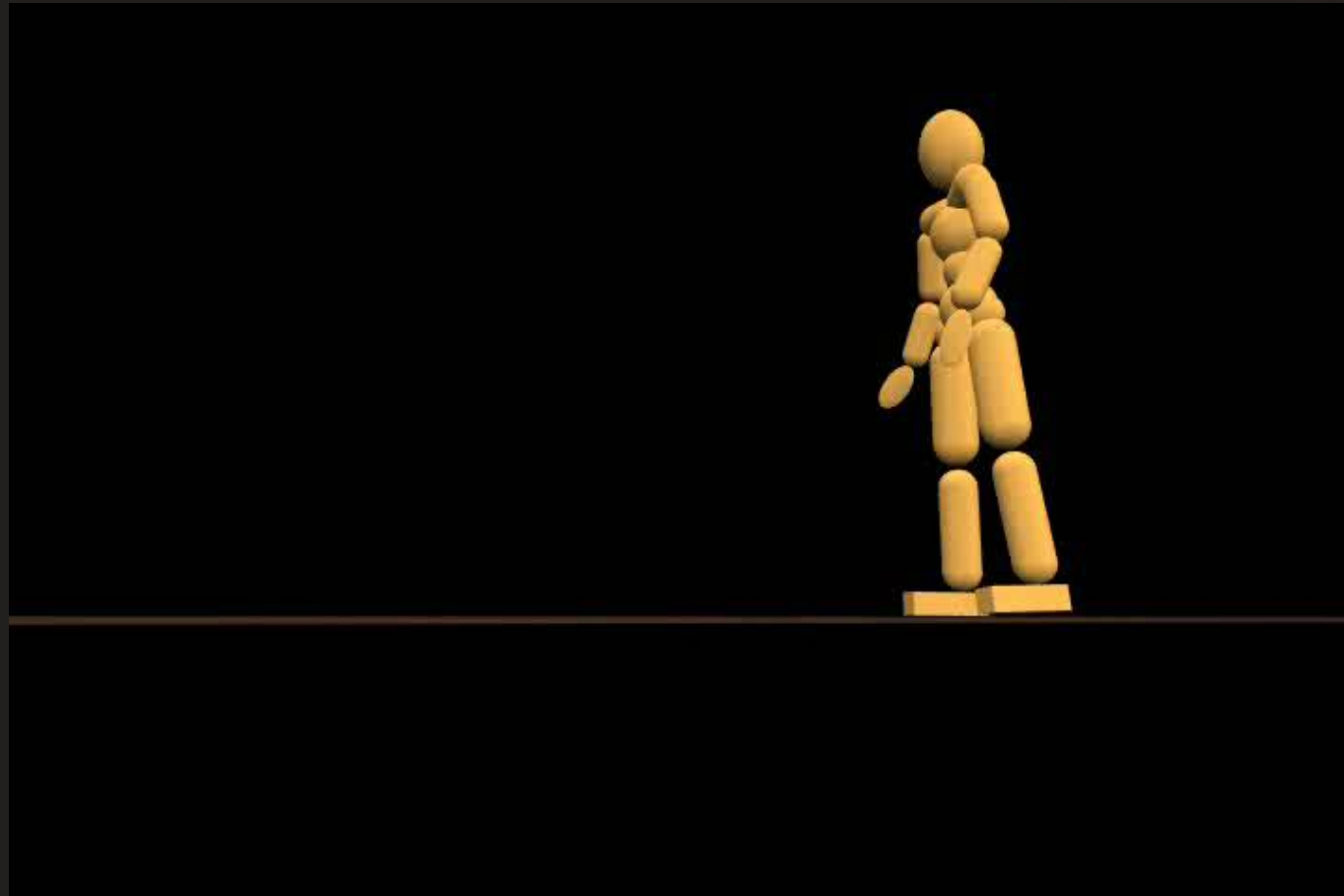
* Tsinghua University † Microsoft Research Asia

‡ University of British Columbia

Motivation



Motivation

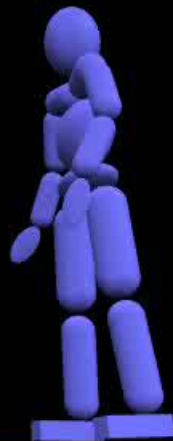


Motivation

Physically-plausible motion reconstruction



Input



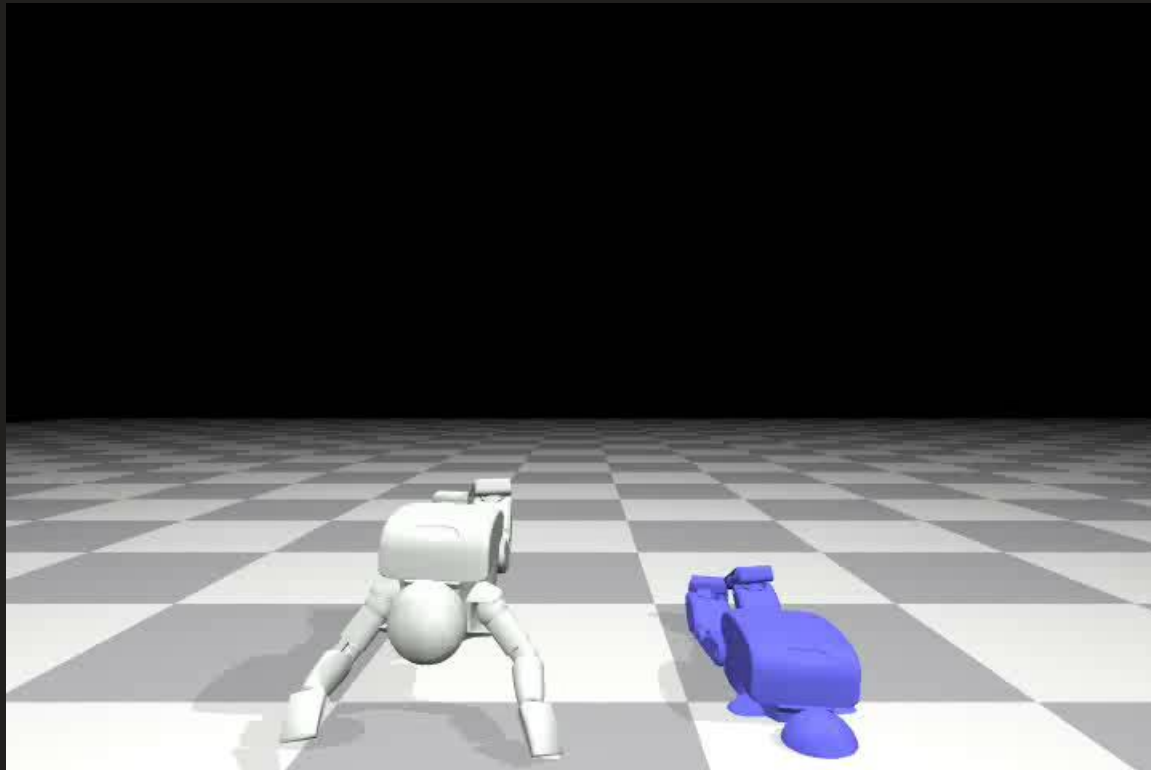
Output



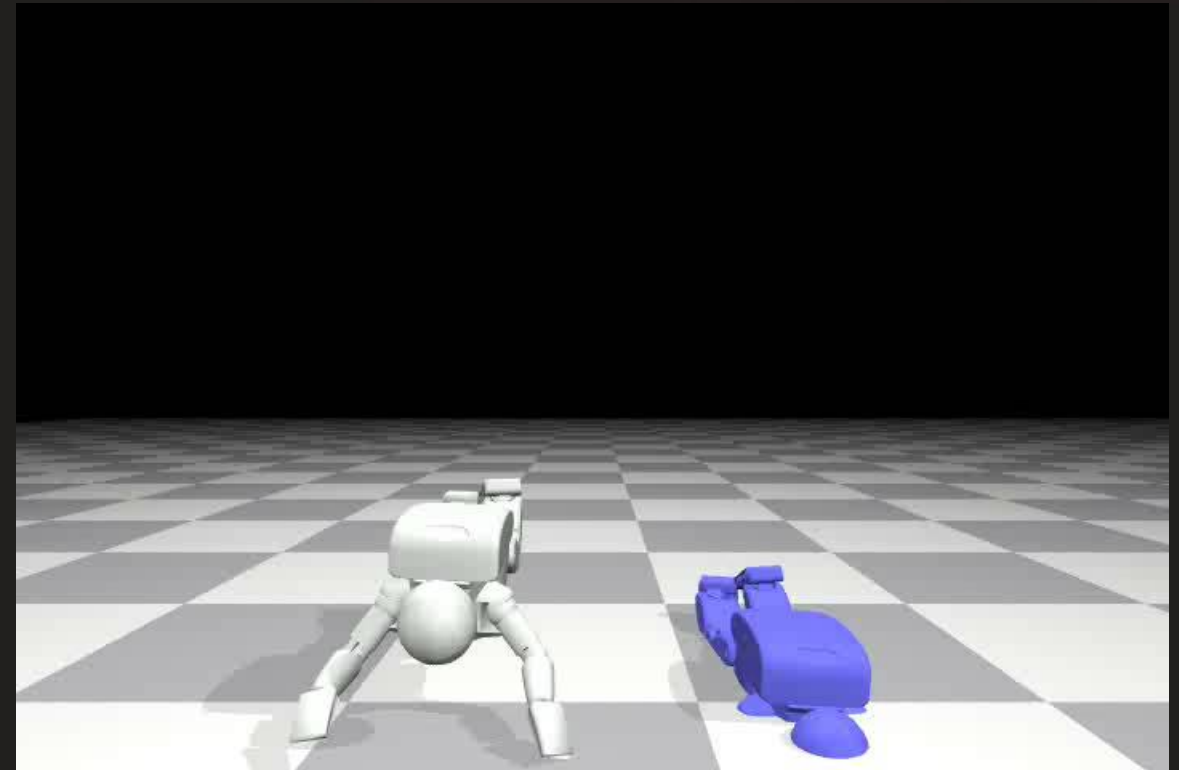
Motivation



Retargeting to new characters



Direct tracking

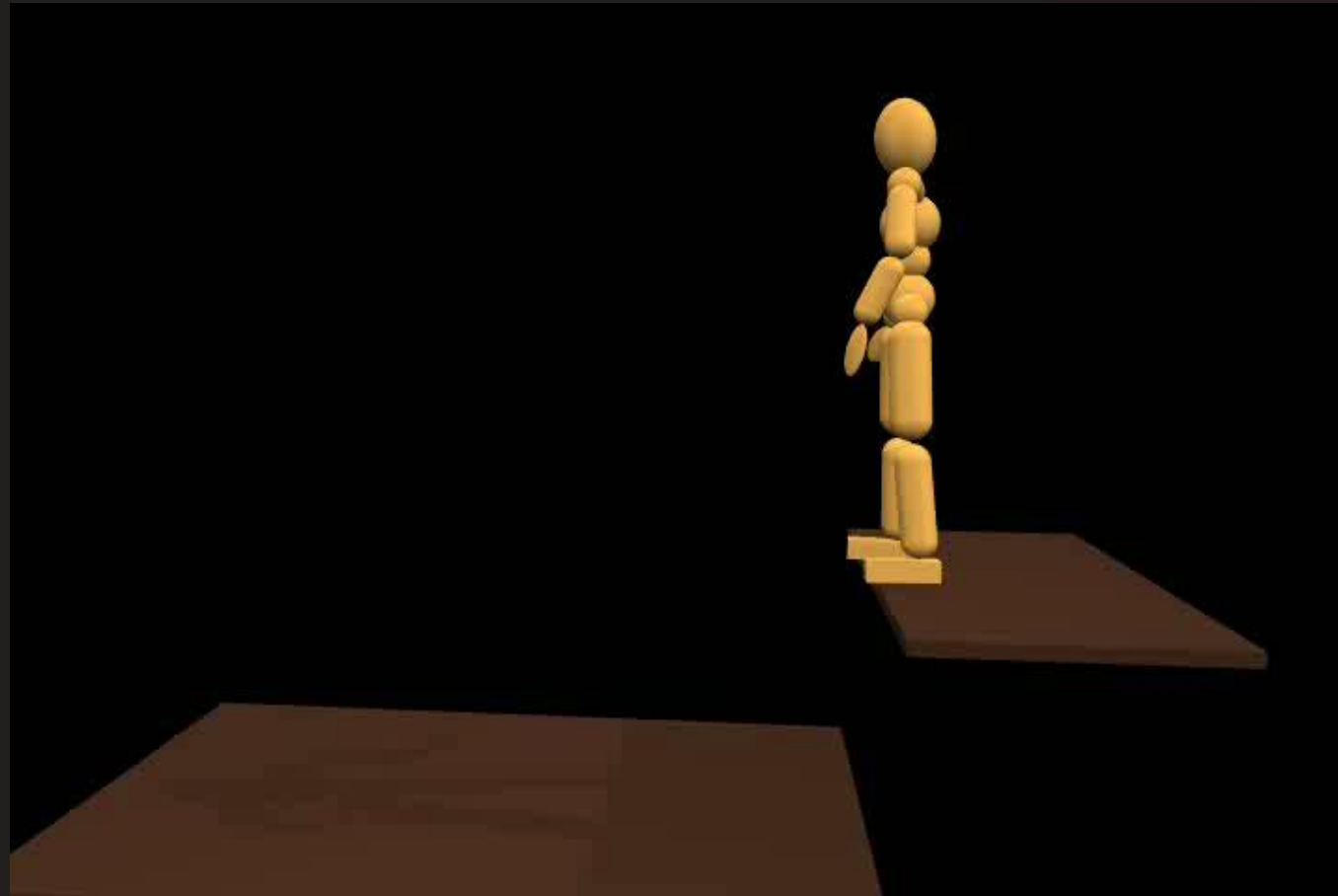


Our open-loop control

Motivation



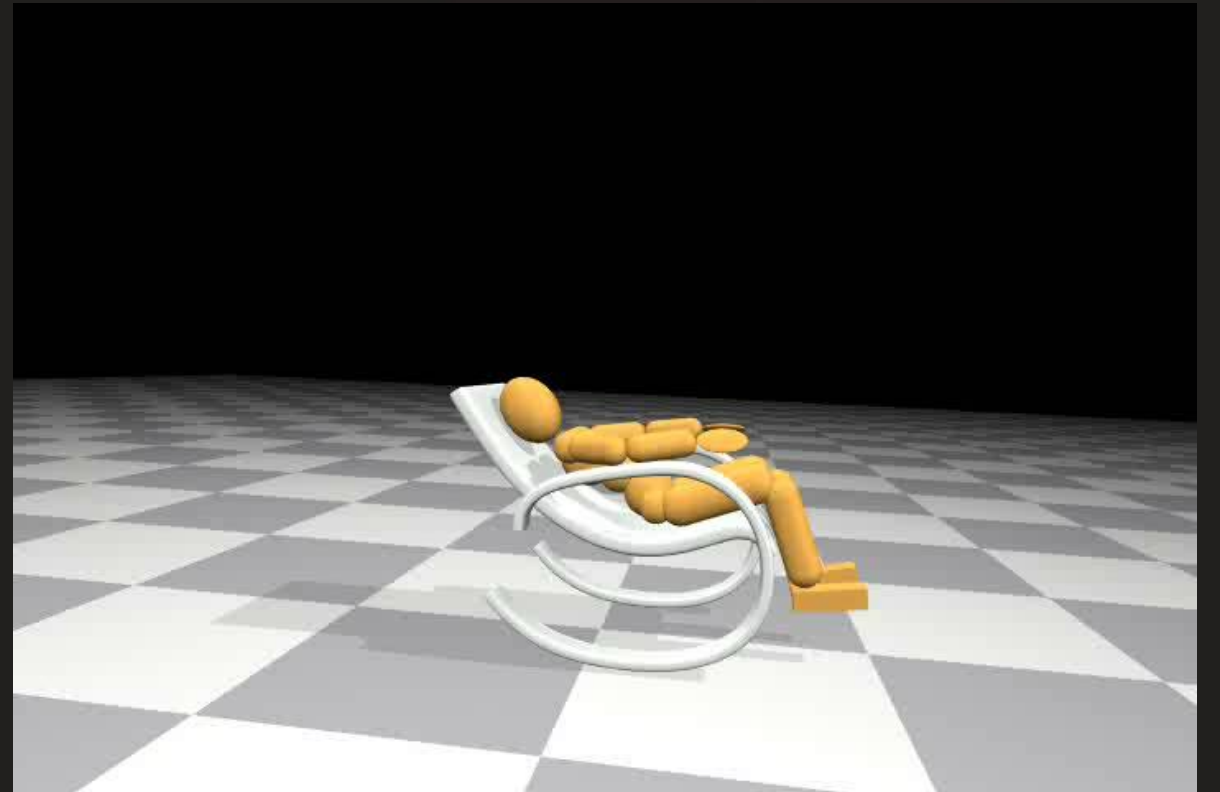
Retargeting to new environments



Motivation



Synthesis of difficult-to-capture motions



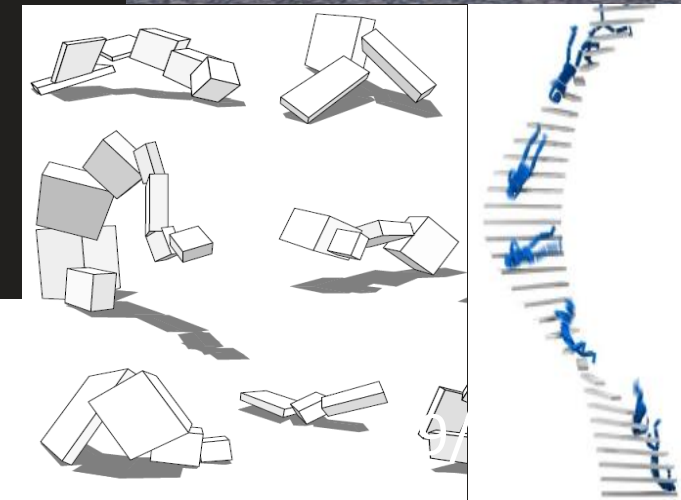
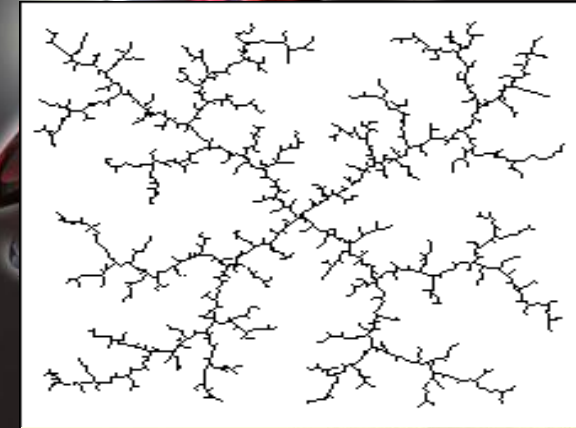
Outline

- Motivation
- Related Work
- Control Construction
 - Trajectory-based sampling
 - Practical implementations
 - Trajectory-free sampling
- Results
- Discussion



Related Work

- **Motor Control and Contact Dynamics**
[Kawato 99, Jordan and Wolpert 99, Brubaker et al. 09]
- **Motion Planning**
[Kavraki et al. 96, LaValle and Kuffner 00, Choi et al. 03, Yamane et al. 04]
- **Sampling in Animation**
[Sims 94, Hodgins and Pollard 97, Twigg and James 07, Sok et al. 07, Wang et al. 09, Wampler and Popović 09]



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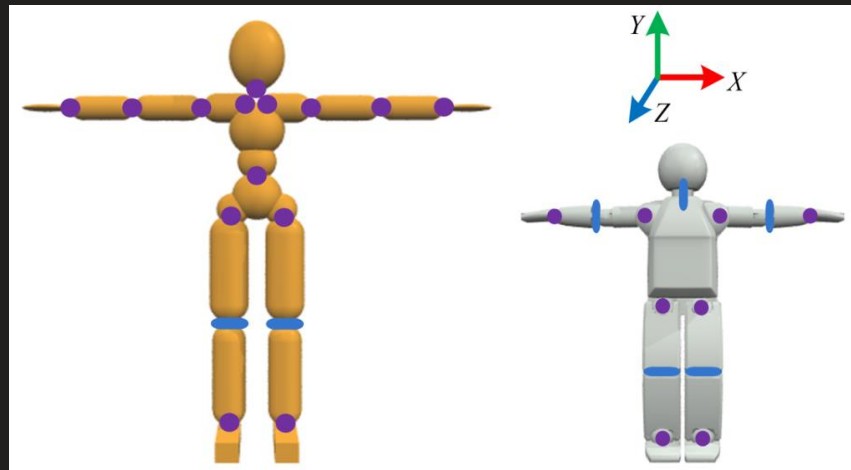
Simulation Basics



- PD servo

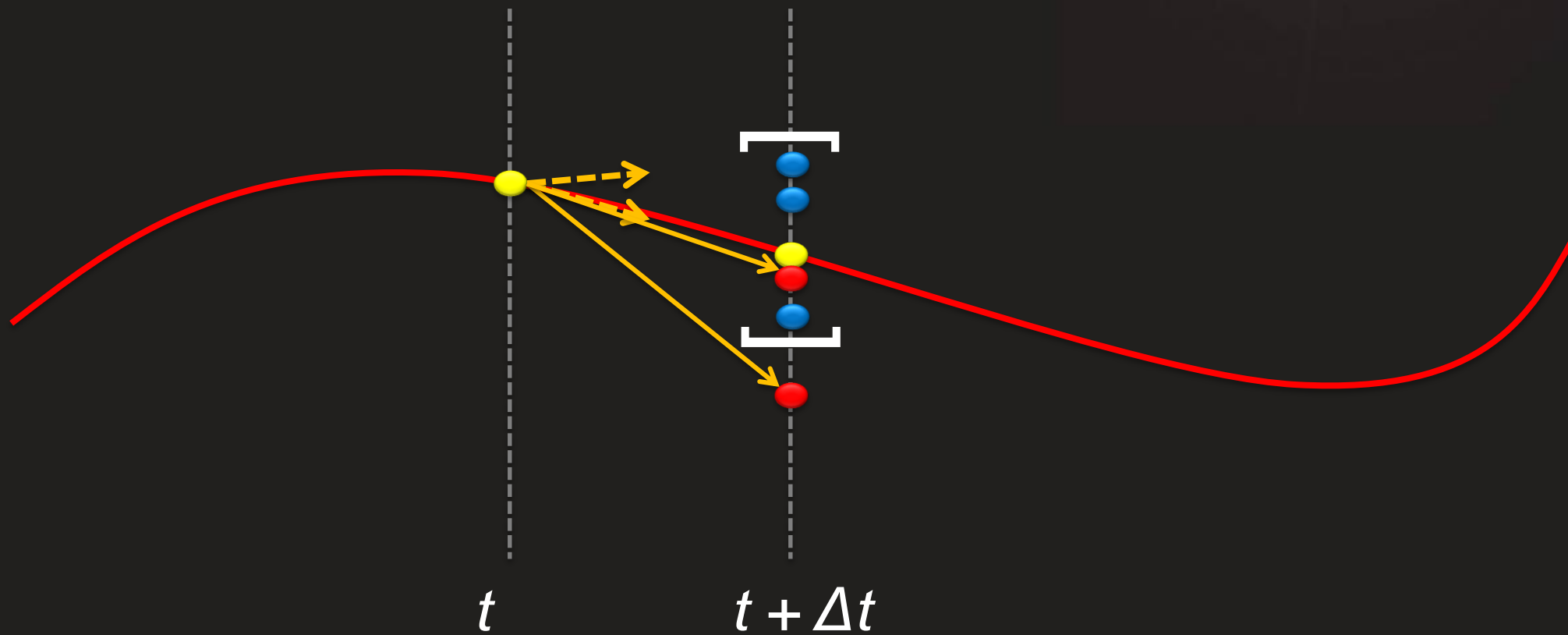
$$\tau = k_p (\tilde{\theta} - \theta) - k_d (\dot{\theta})$$

- Open Dynamics Engine v0.11



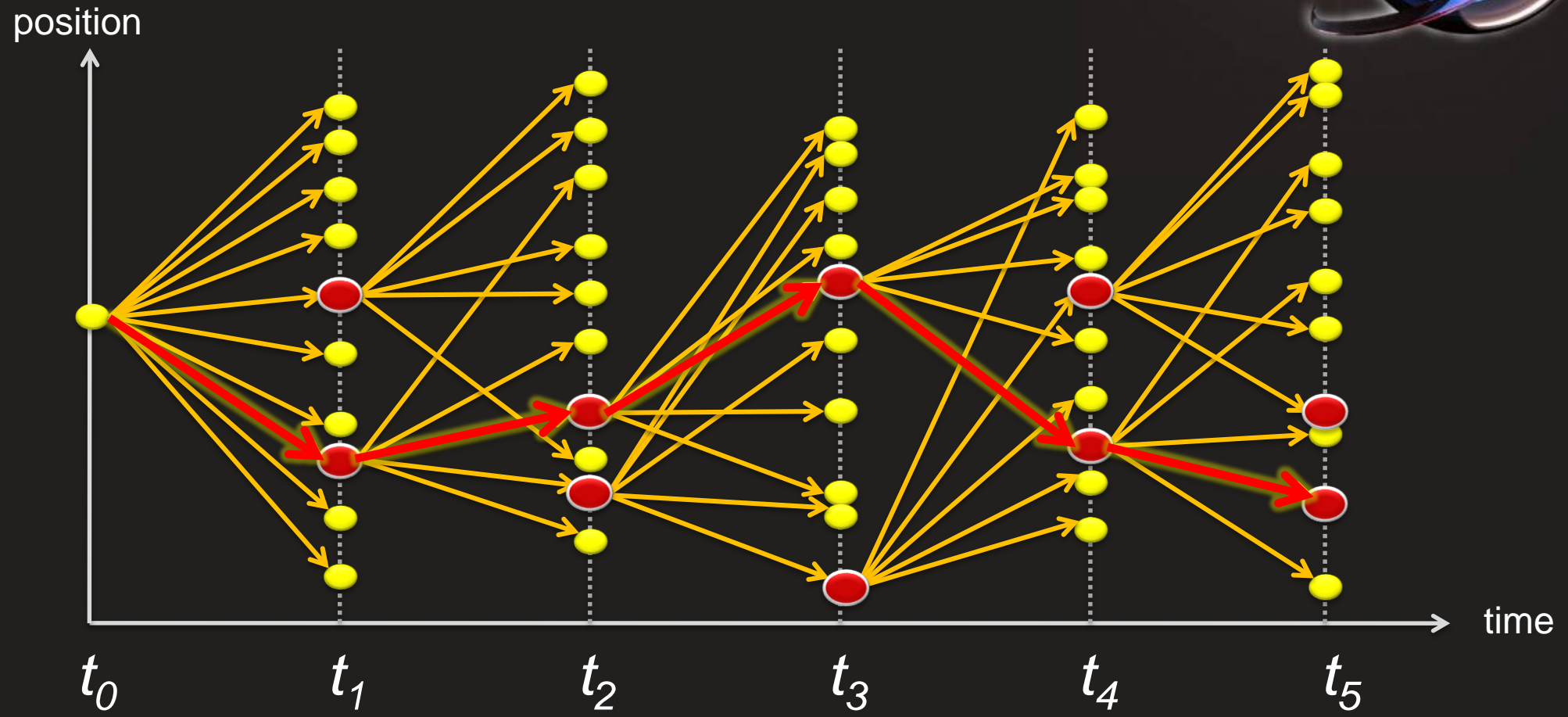
Trajectory-based sampling

Sampling

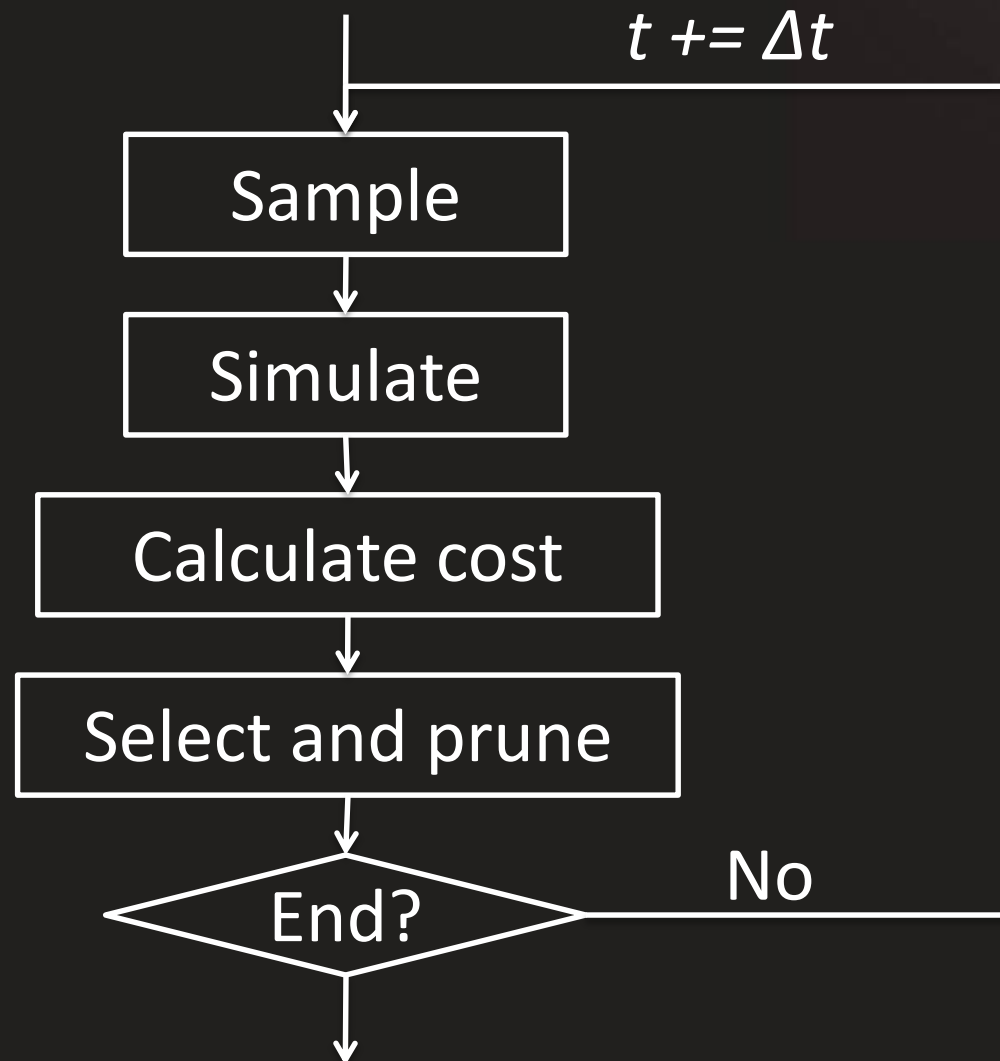


Trajectory-based sampling

Steps



Trajectory-based sampling Steps



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Practical Implementations

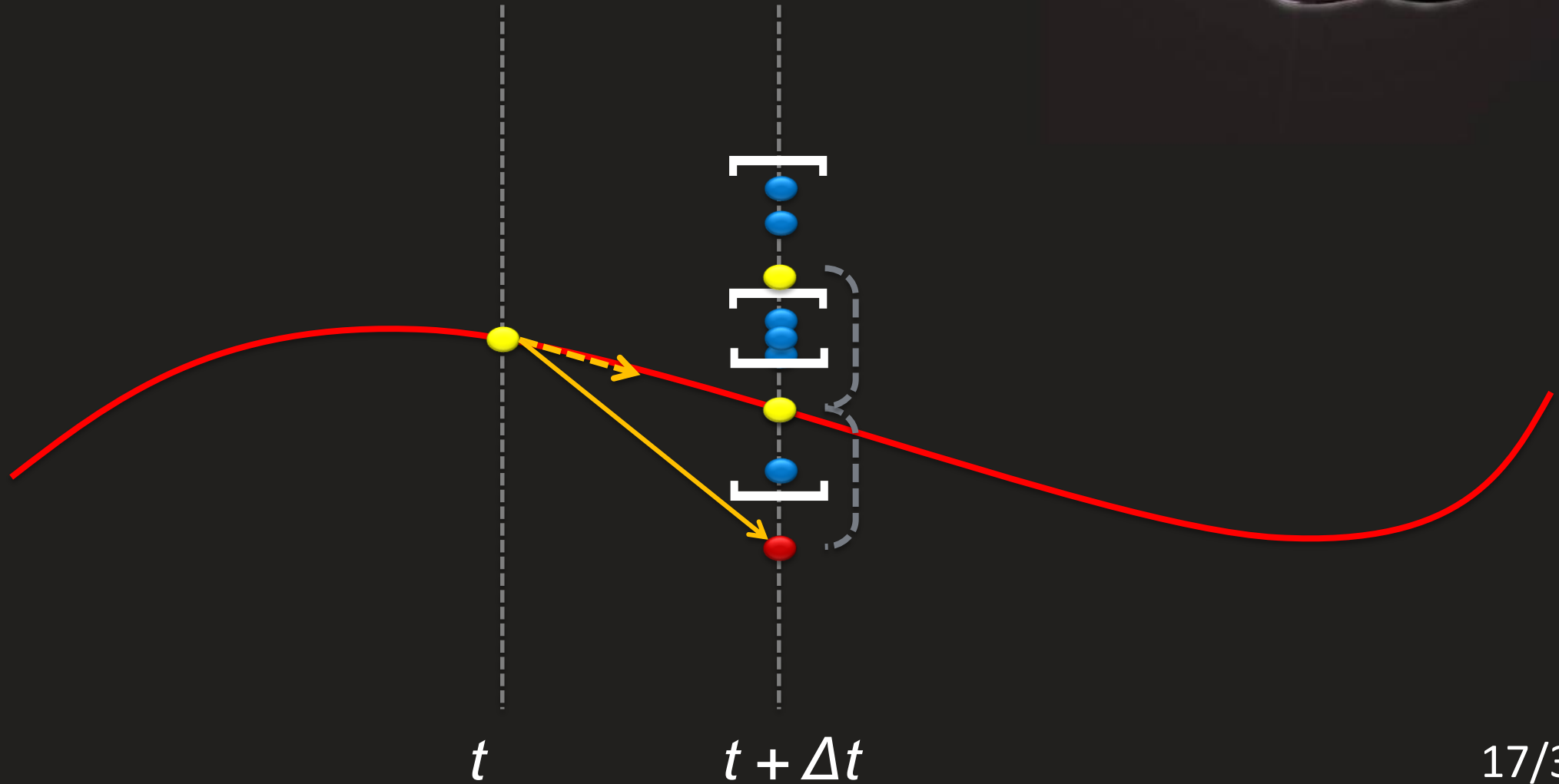
Sample generation

- Sampling window size
 - Noise level
 - Joint activeness
 - Stability of motion dynamics



Practical Implementations

Feedforward torques



Practical Implementations

Sampling time step

- Small vs. Large
- Uniform vs. Semantic

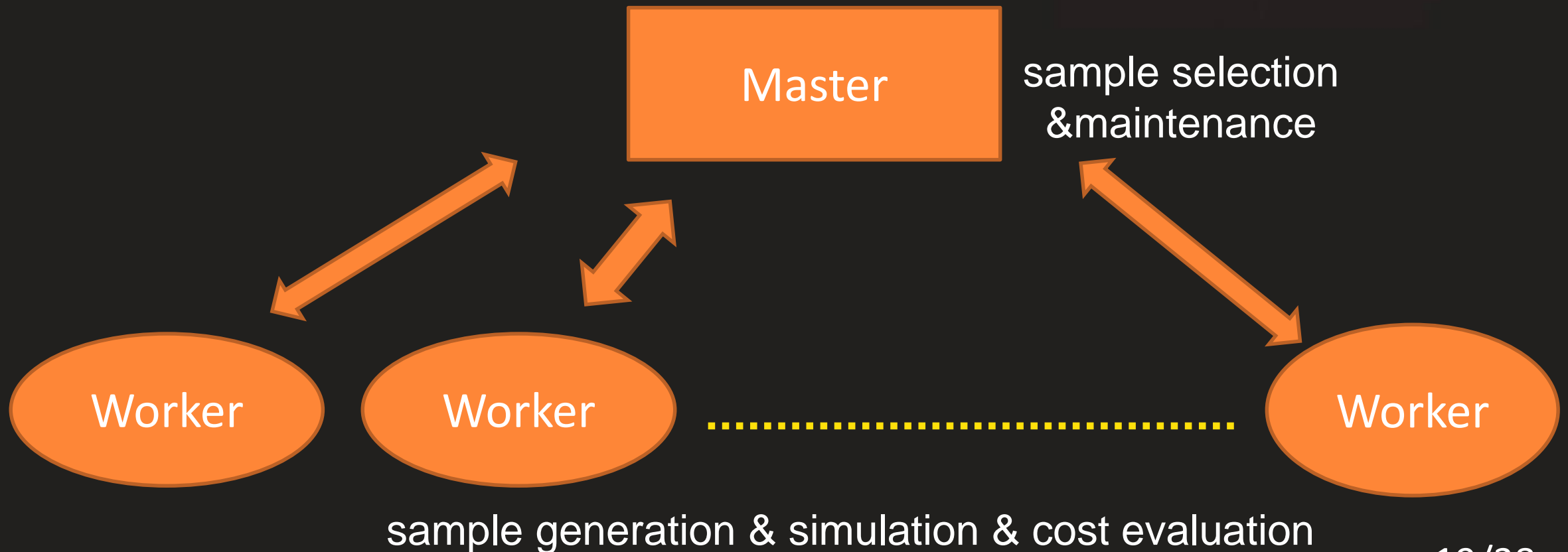


Practical Implementations

Simulations in Parallel



- Master-worker model



Sample Cost Evaluation



$$E = w_p E_p + w_r E_r + w_e E_e + w_b E_b$$

- Pose Control :

$$E_p = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (d_q(\mathbf{q}_i, \tilde{\mathbf{q}}_i) + 0.1 * d_v(\boldsymbol{\omega}_i, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i))$$

- Root Control:

$$E_r = d_q(\mathbf{q}_{root}, \tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{root}) + 0.1 * d_v(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{root}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{root})$$

- End-effector Control:

$$E_e = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k d_s(\mathbf{p}_{iy}, \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{iy})$$

- Balance Control:

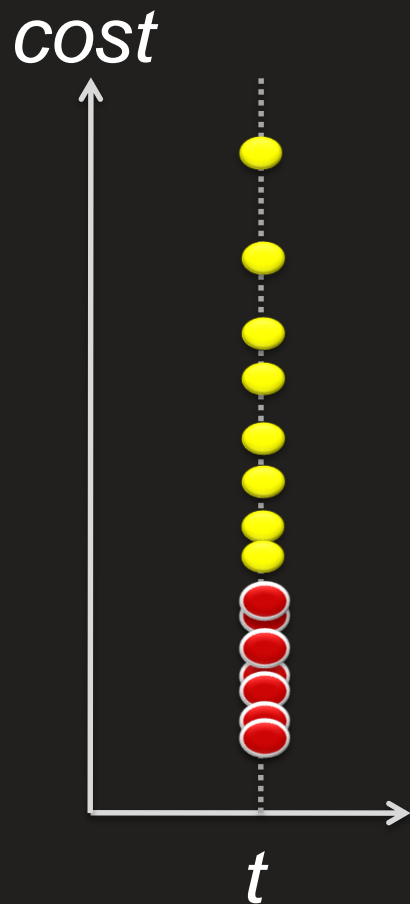
$$E_b = \frac{1}{hk} \sum_{i=1}^k (d_v(\mathbf{r}_{ci} - \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{ci})) + 0.1 * d_v(\mathbf{v}_{CoM}, \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{CoM})$$

Practical Implementations

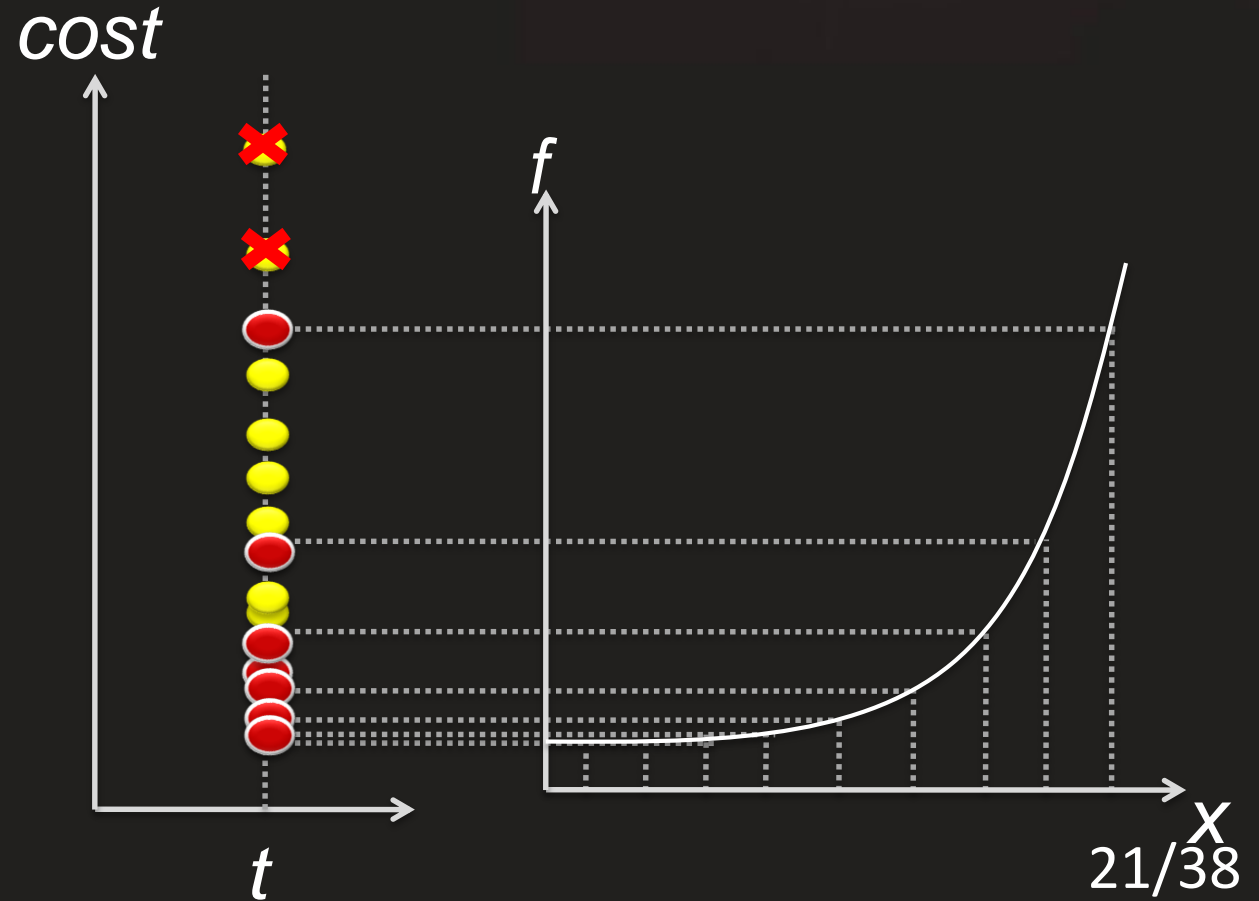
Sample Pruning



greedy



diversified



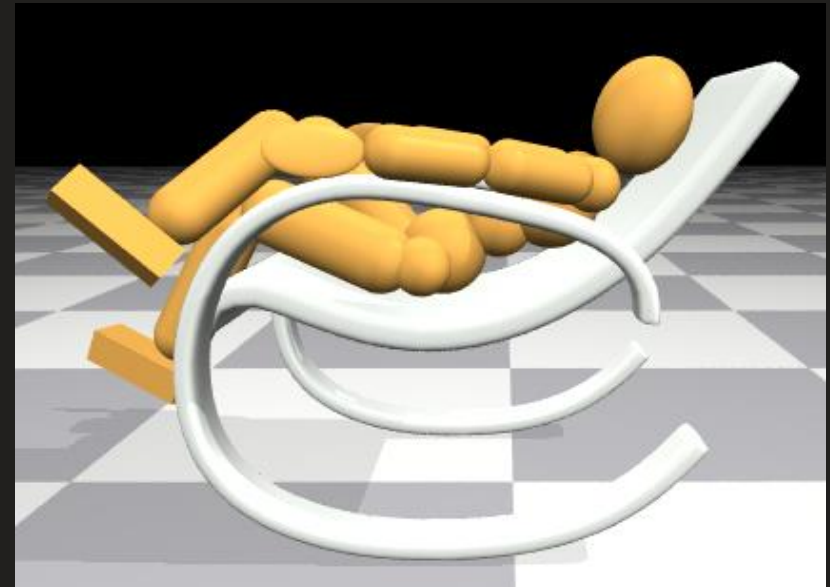
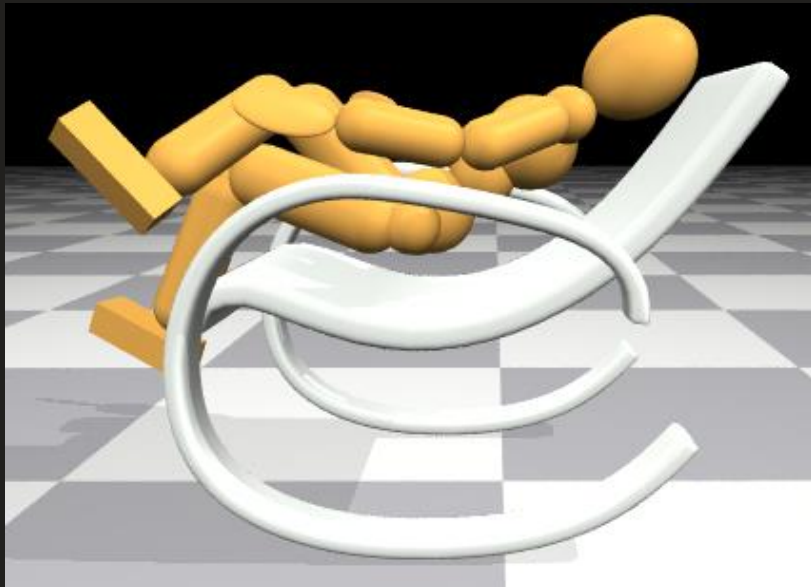
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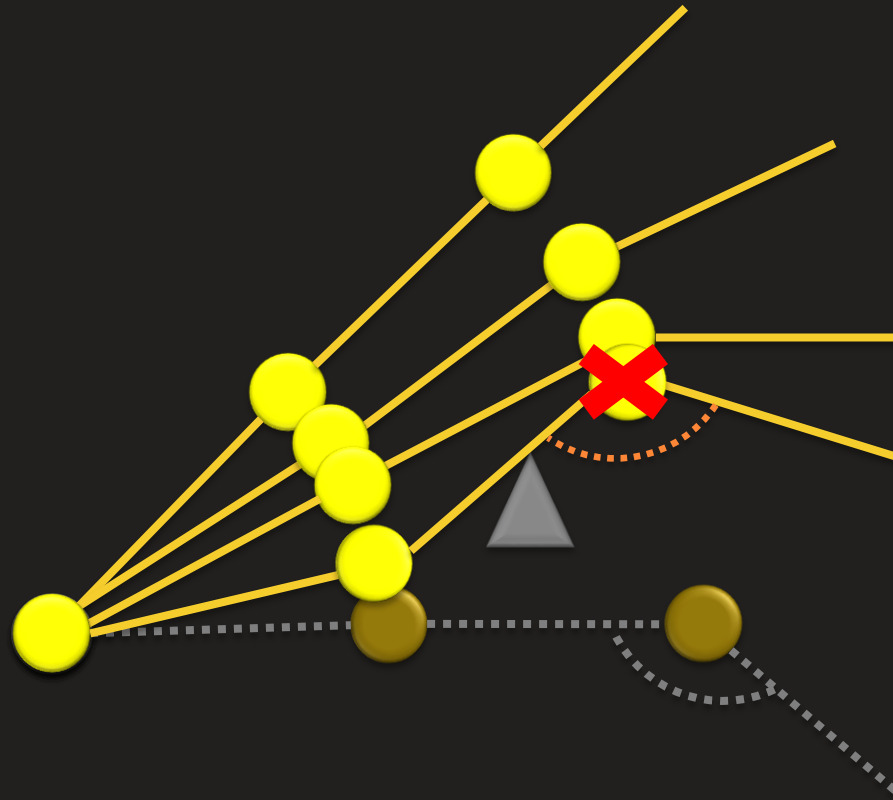
Idling

Trajectory-free Sampling



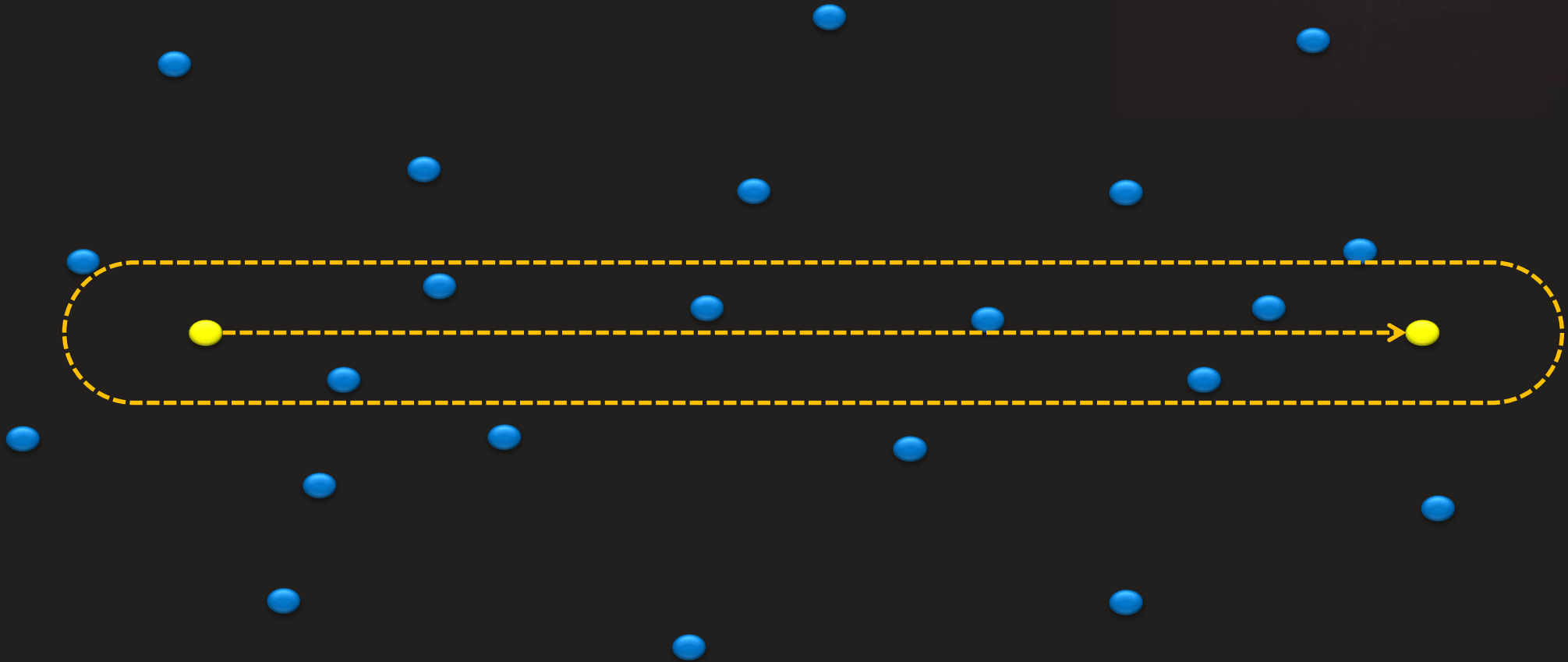
Idling

Dynamic RRT: DoF pruning



Idling

Dynamic RRT: Space Pruning



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Results

Performance



Trial	Duration (s)	Reconstruction time (s)
walk	5.2	143
run	2	51
sideways roll	3	78
forward roll	3	78
backward roll	2.1	57
get-up	3.5	93
kip-up	6.6	184

1400 samples for each iteration with success rate > 80%
~25 times slower than real time on cluster of 80 cores

Results

Control Reconstruction



Control Reconstruction

Results

Motion Transformation



Motion Transformation

Results:

Motion Retargeting



Motion Retargeting

Results

Trajectory-free Control Construction



Trajectory-free Control
Construction

Results

Motion Composition



Motion Composition
(Hybrid approach)

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Advantages of Sampling

- Derivative-free
- General
- Robust wrt. local minima
- Easy to parallelize



Limitations



- Robustness of Reconstruction: $<100\%$
- Robustness of Control: open-loop
- Generalization: trajectory-tracking nature
- Smoothness: can be jerky

Conclusions

- Sampling-based reconstruction method
general, robust, parallelizable
- Contact-rich tasks
get-up, rolling, idling
- Unified framework
inverse dynamics, motion transformation and retargeting



Acknowledgement



- Our mocap subjects
- Organizations and authors who generously shared their mocap data
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Thank you