



# Artificial & Natural Movement

Nicolas Mansard – LAAS-CNRS

# Immense progress in 5 years

*Unitree quadruped*

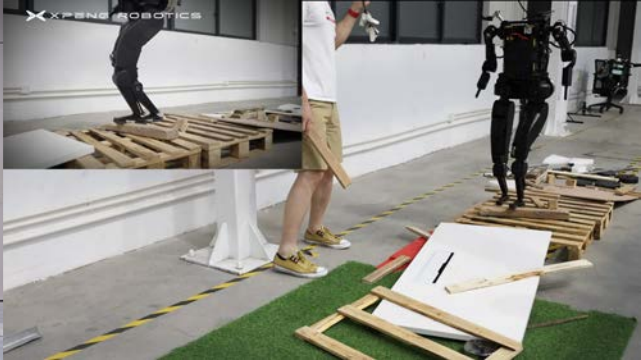
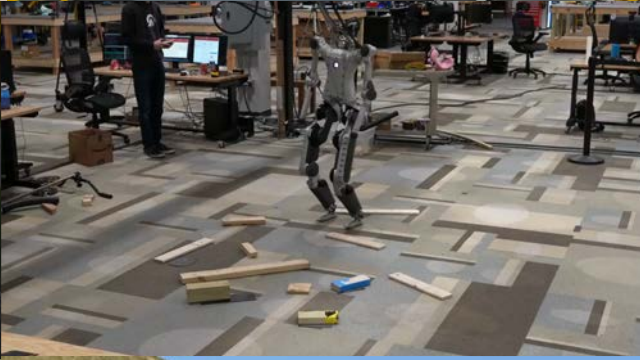
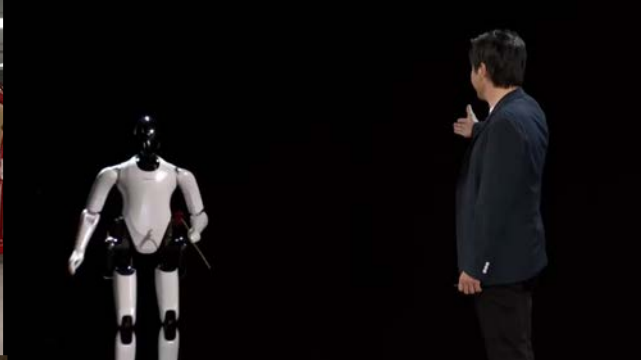


*BostonDynamics Atlas*



Cf Le dessous des images "[Atlas, le robot star de Boston Dynamics](#)"

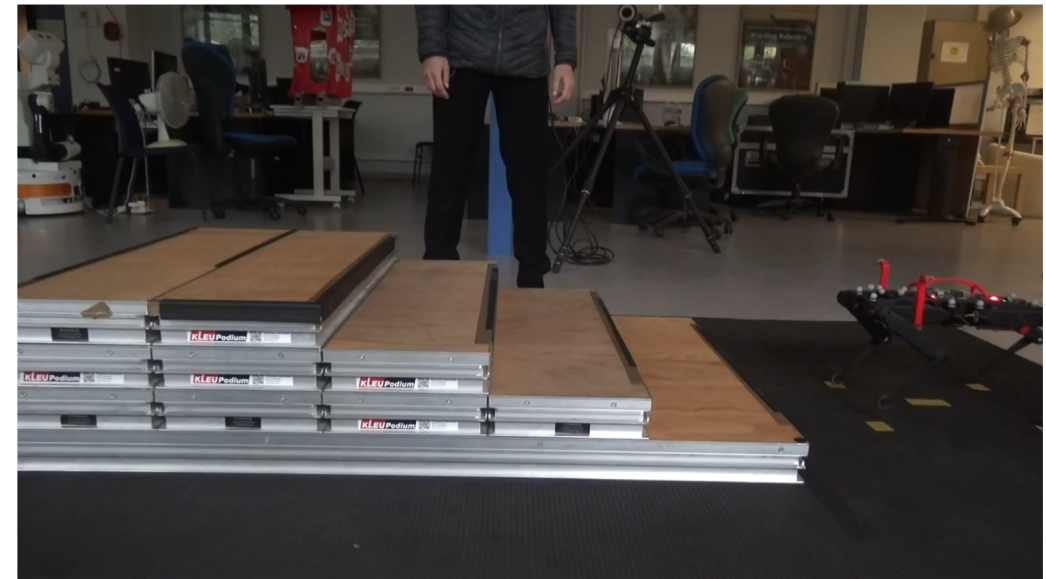
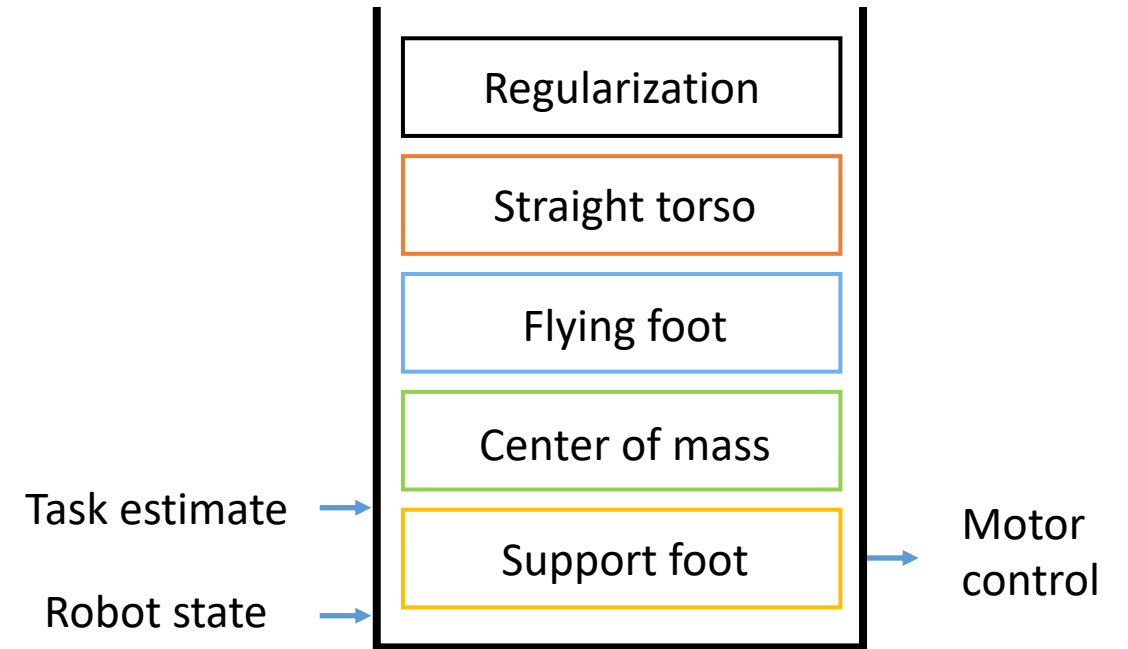
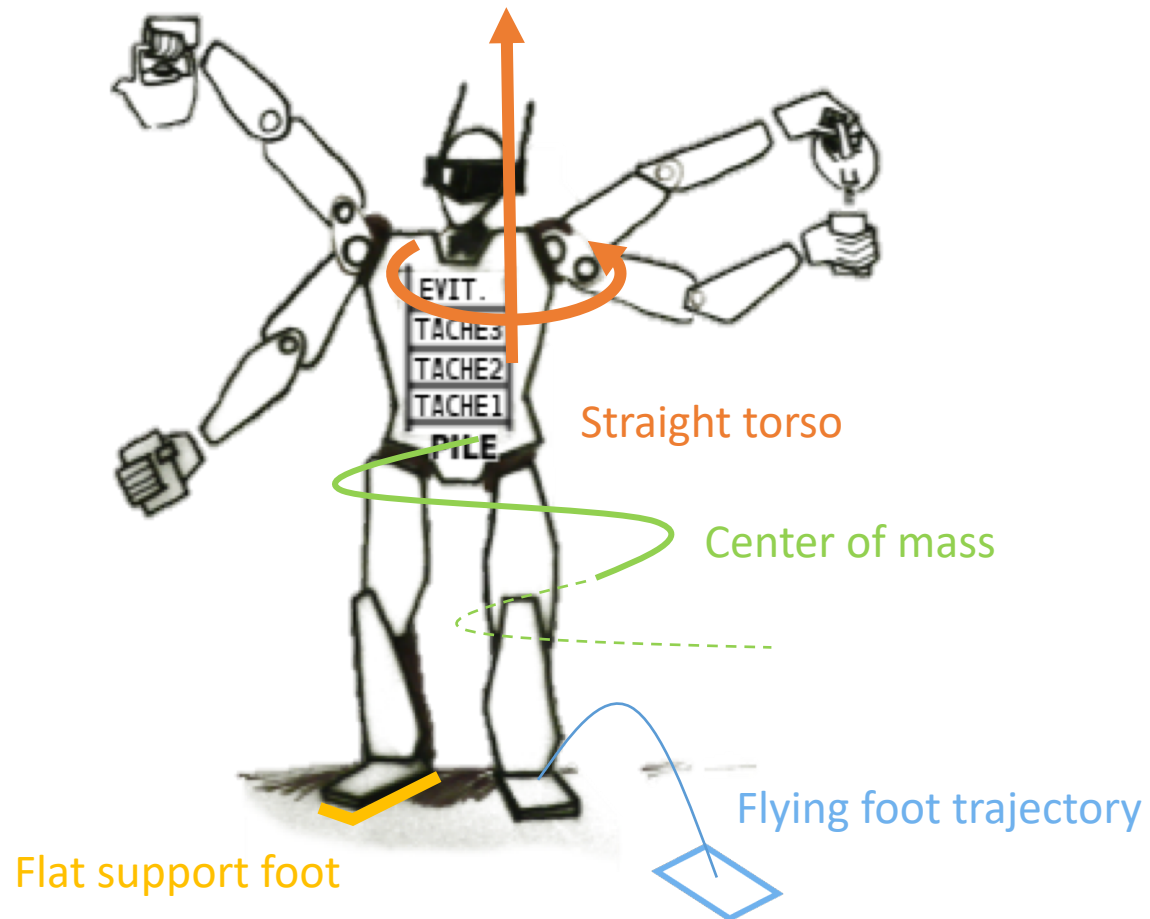






# Good old control heuristics

... motion programmed *by tasks*

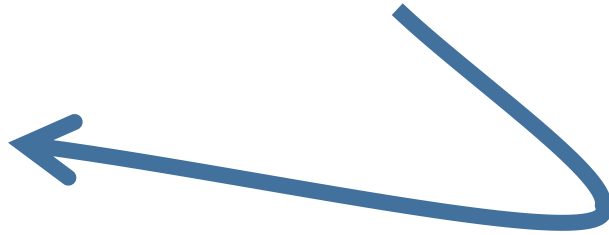


# Whole-body control decision

Automatic  
motion  
intelligence

High-level function objective

*Go that way, bring me that object, open that door*



Model of the motion capabilities

*From a known state, this control will bring the robot in that new state*

# Predictive control

Original artwork by Michele Carminati,  
commissioned by Marco M. Nicotra (U. Colorado Boulder)



**Decide:** future robot trajectory

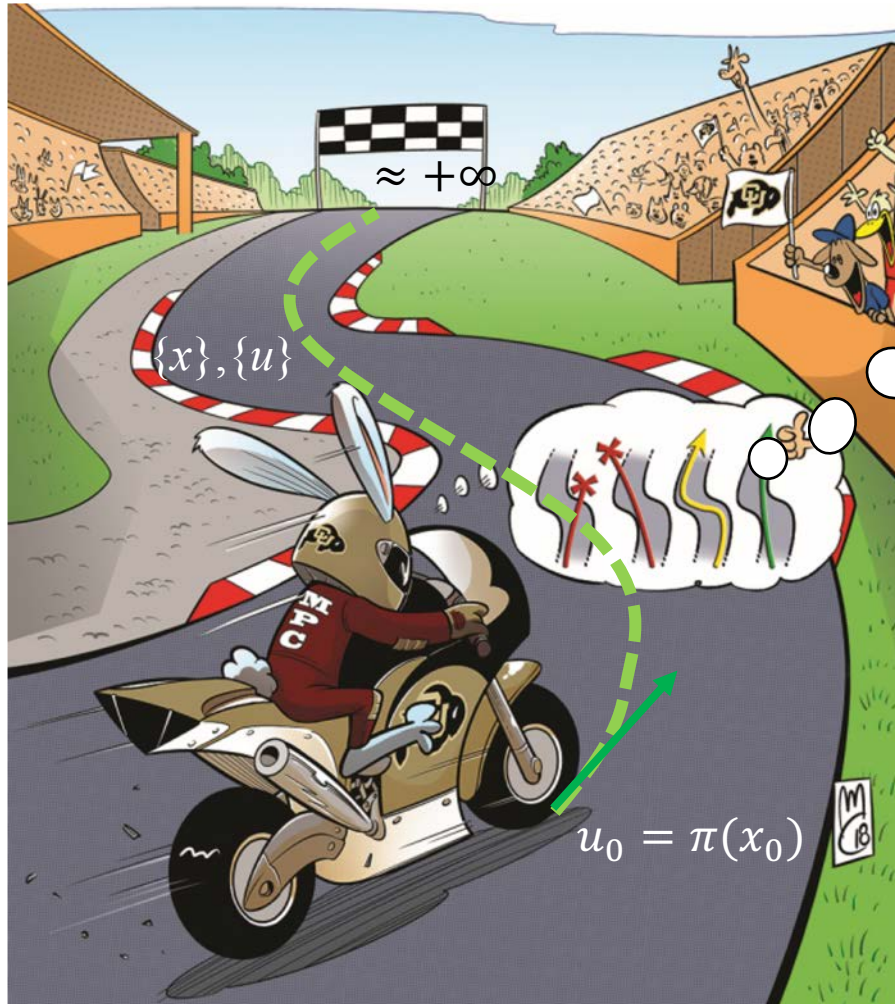
**By optimizing** an objective function  
(eg minimum energy)

**Imposing:**

- Known initial state
- Known evolution model (simulator)
- ... and other constraints



# Predictive control



so that

$$\min_{\substack{X=(Q,\dot{Q}), \\ U=\tau}} \int_0^T l(x_t, u_t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(0) &= \hat{x} \\ \dot{x}(t) &= \underbrace{f(x(t), u(t))}_{\text{Simulator}}, \forall t=0..T \end{aligned}$$

# Efficient solvers ...

- Features expected from a good optimal control solver
  - Stable prediction: **multiple shooting**
  - Sparsity: **differential dynamic programming**
  - Strict constraints: **augmented Lagrangian**
  - Our solver incorporates all three !



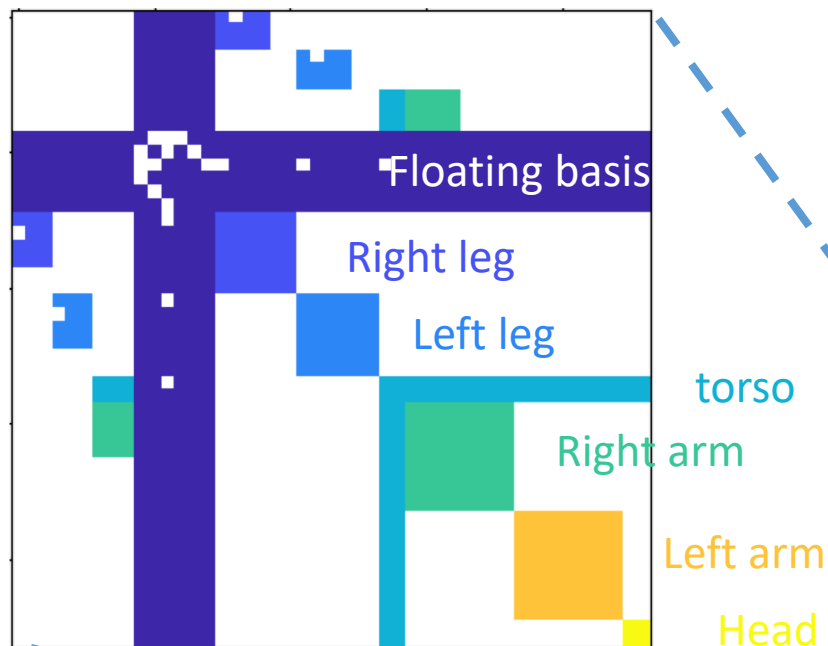
- Performance on real case studies
  - 4 trot cycles for a quadruped: 8K vars, 12 iterations, **9ms / iter**
  - 2 steps for a humanoid: 12K vars, 18 iterations, **13ms / iter**



# ... for efficient problems



**Justin Carpentier**  
Inria Paris / PR[AI]RIE



$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{xx} & & & L_{xu} & & -I & F_x^T & & \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & L_{xx} & & & L_{xu} & & & \\ & L_{ux} & & L_{uu} & & & F_u^T & & \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & & & \ddots & \\ & & & L_{ux} & & L_{uu} & & & F_u^T \\ & & & & & & & & \\ -I & & & F_u & & & & & \\ F_x & -I & & & \ddots & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & F_x & -I & & \\ & & & & & & & & F_u \end{bmatrix}$$



## Pinocchio

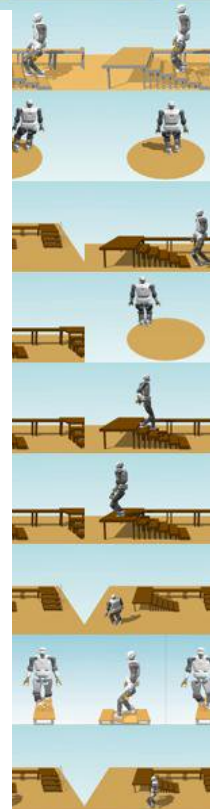
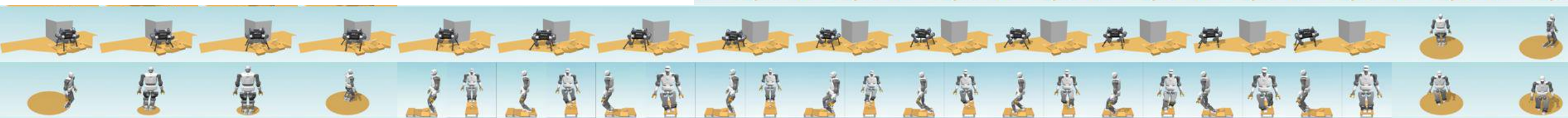
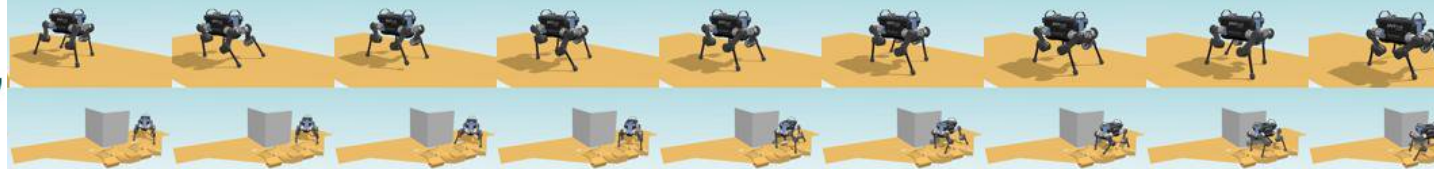
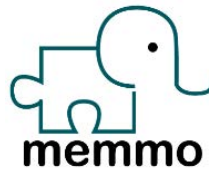
<https://github.com/stack-of-tasks/pinocchio>

BSD

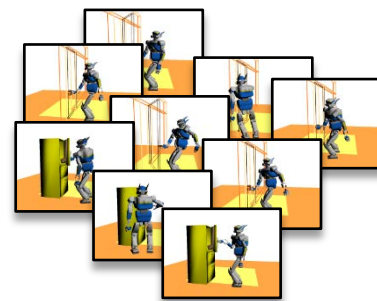
BSD-2 License



# Memory of motion



Off-line  
Optimization and encoding



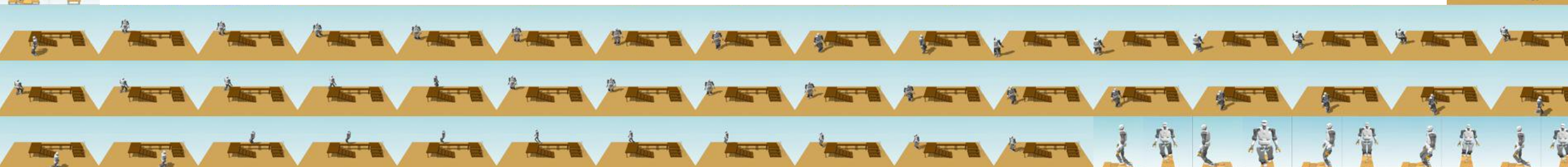
Off-line  
Exploration by optimization  
*Globalization*

$$\min_{\substack{X=(Q,\dot{Q}), \\ U=\tau}} \int_0^T l(x_t, u_t) dt$$

$$\text{s.t. } x(0) = \hat{x}, \\ \dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t)), \forall t=0..T$$

On-line  
Whole-body predictive control  
*High-freq by local convergence*

<https://github.com/MeMory-of-MOtion/docker-loco3d>





# Efficient solver ... for efficient problems

Optimize  
1 sec of preview  
every 1 ms  
(2000 variables)



Ludovic Righetti



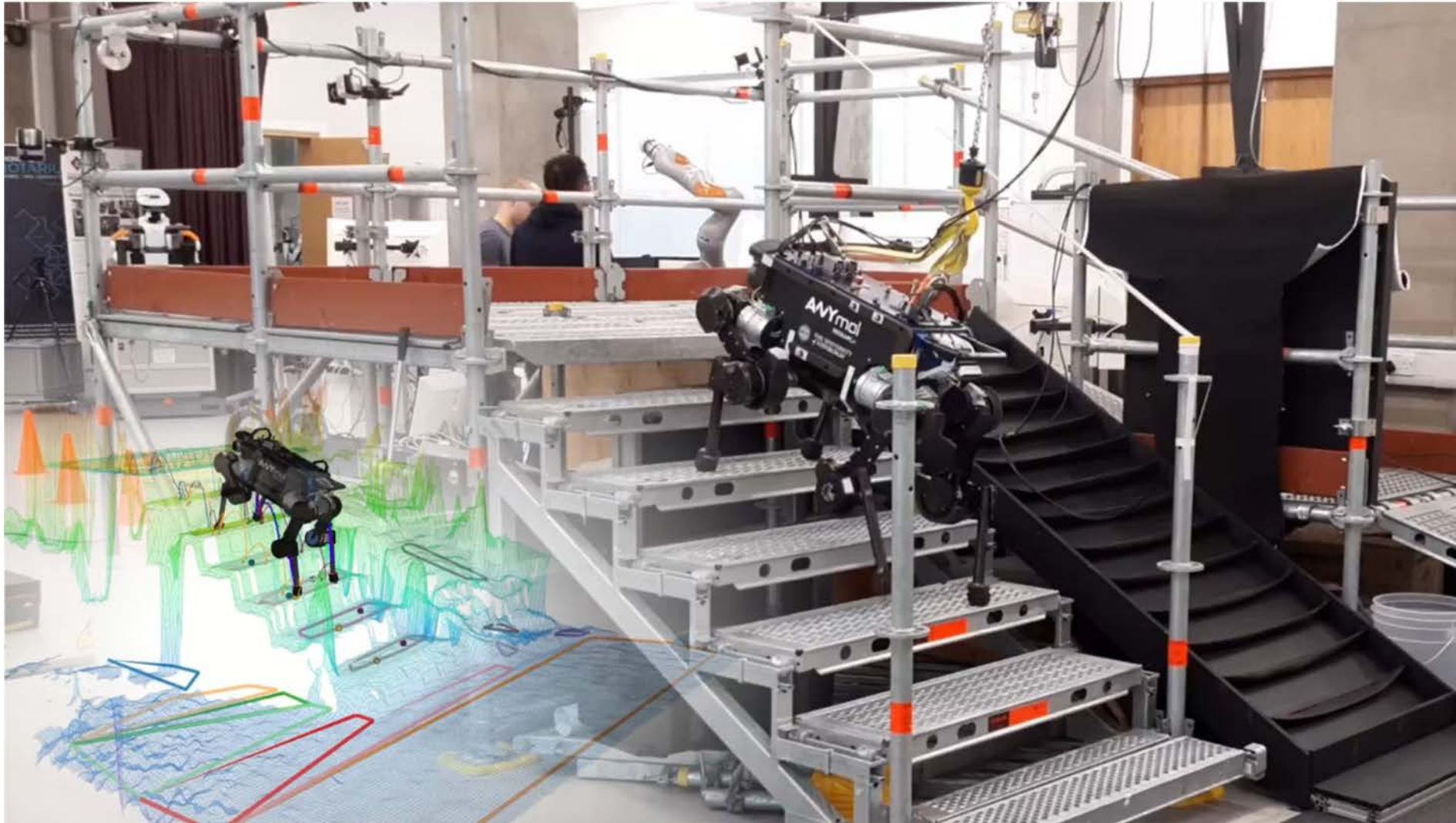
# Efficient solver ... for efficient problems



Ewen Dantec



# Efficient solver ... for efficient problems



Thomas  
Corberes

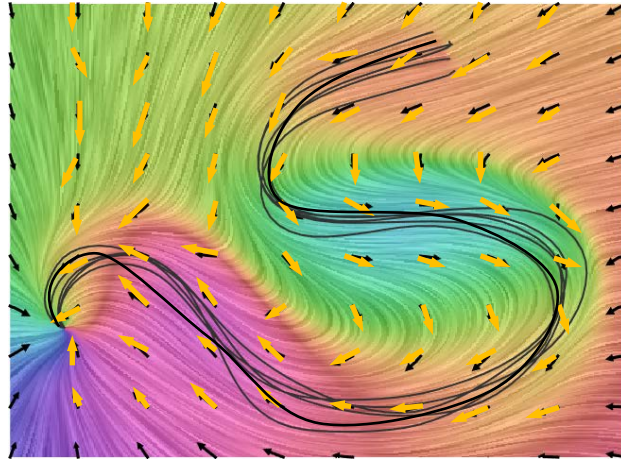


Steve  
Tonneau



$$\min_{\substack{X=(Q,\dot{Q}), \\ U=\tau}} \int_0^T l(x_t, u_t) dt$$

s.t.  $x(0) = \hat{x},$   
 $\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t)), \forall t=0..T$



Trajectory optimization

$U: t \rightarrow u(t)$

Motion planning

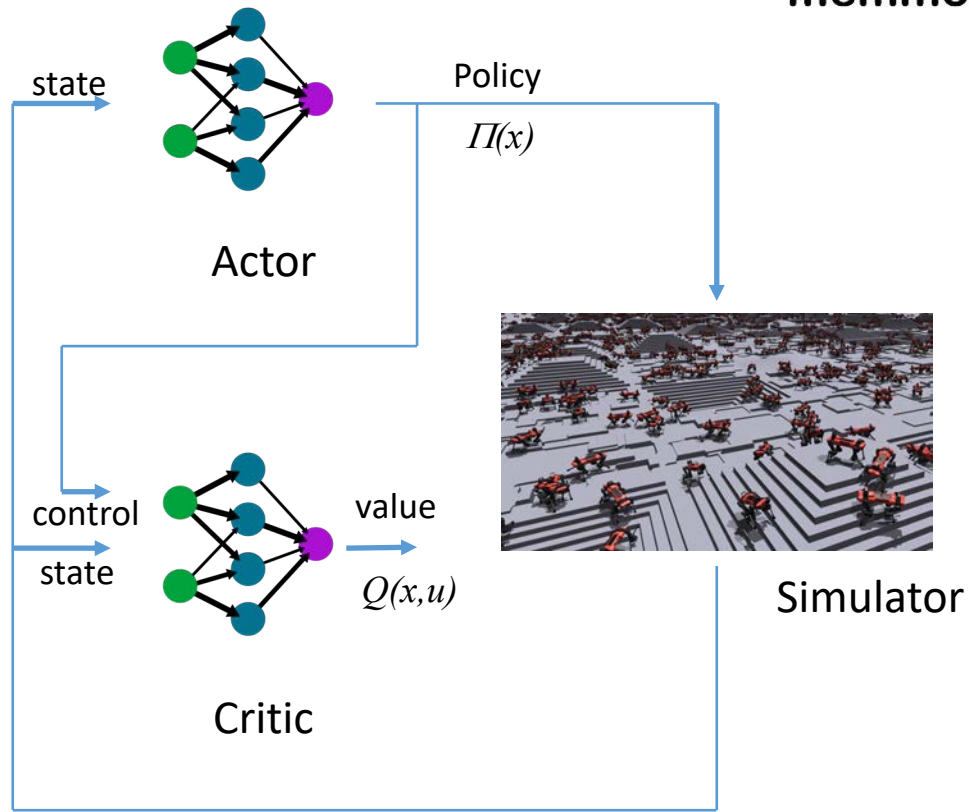
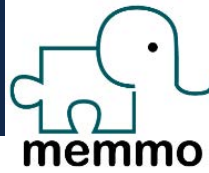
Policy optimization

$\Pi: x \rightarrow u = \Pi(x)$

Reinforcement learning



# Memory of motion



$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{x=(Q,\dot{Q}), \\ U=\tau}} \int_0^T l(x_t, u_t) dt \\ \text{s.t. } x(0) = \hat{x}, \\ \dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t)), \forall t=0..T \end{aligned}$$

Belman principle

$$\Pi(x) = \underset{u}{\operatorname{argmin}} Q(x, u)$$

$$Q(x, u) = l(x, u) + Q(x', \Pi(x))$$

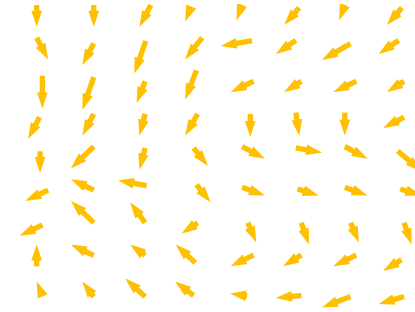
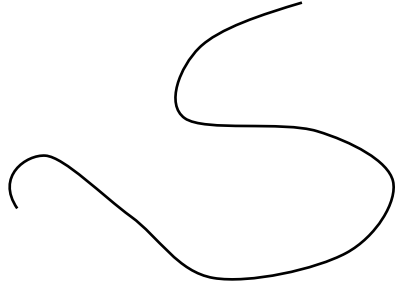


Pierre-Alexandre  
Leziart



Thomas  
Flayols

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{X=(Q,\dot{Q}), \\ U=\tau}} \int_0^T l(x_t, u_t) dt \\ \text{s.t. } x(0) = \hat{x}, \\ \dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t)), \forall t=0..T \end{aligned}$$



- ✓ trajectory optimization
- ✓ super-linear convergence
- ✓ real-time computation
- ✓ constraint satisfaction
- local minima (no global policy)
- difficulty with discontinuous dynamics
- no inclusion of multi-modal sensing

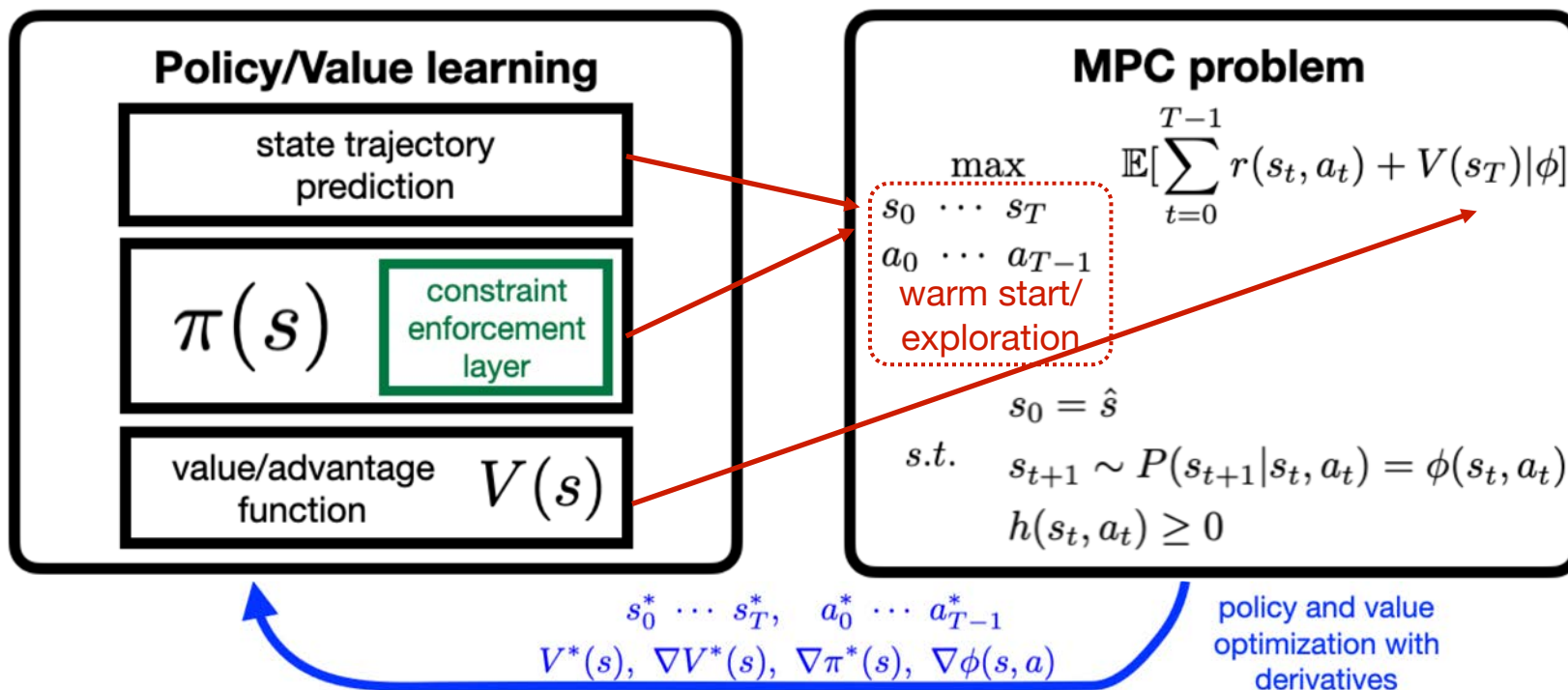
- ✓ (global) policy optimization
- ✓ handles discontinuities
- ✓ multi-modal sensing inclusion
- no guaranteed convergence
- little use of model information
- difficult transfer to robots
- no constraint satisfaction



# Toward RL solvers with mathematical guarantees



Ludovic Righetti



## Objective 1

### Policy optimization with derivatives

1. policy learning with derivatives
2. value function learning with derivatives
3. adding constraints in RL

## Objective 2

### Differentiable reinforcement learning with mixed discrete-continuous modes

1. local optimization with differentiable simulators
2. globalization using MCTS

We should both  
**OPTIMISE** and **LEARN**  
the movements of a robot !

- ❑ **Trajectory optimization** is necessary
  - 10,000 variables in 10 ms
  - Accurate convergence, constraints satisfaction, generalization
- ❑ **Policy learning** is necessary
  - Globalization using a memory of motion
  - Toward super-linear reinforcement algorithms



# ANITI : building hybrid intelligence



Joint laboratories

**ROB4FAM**

**DYNAMOGRAD**



**Artificial & Natural Movements**







