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Hominid Robot Charlie and Humanoid Robot AILA

- Mechatronic Design and Control Approaches -

Dr.-Ing. José de Gea Fernández

DFKI (German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence) – Robotics Innovation Center – Bremen, Germany

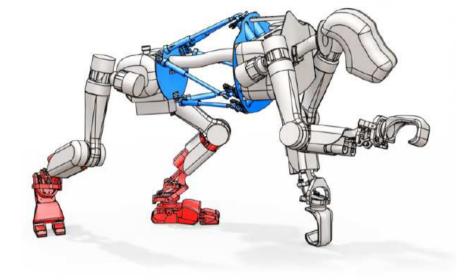






Charlie - Motivation

- Improve locomotion
 - Energy efficiency
 - Mobility -> transition from quadrupedal to bipedal walking
- Biological inspiration from chimpanzees (*Pan Troglodytes*)



- First element: Actuated spine-like structure
 - Most multi-legged robots used a rigid central part
 - Possible uses: shifting while walking, standing up, diagonal walking, climbing, shifting CoM, ...







Charlie - Motivation

- Second element: Actuated feet
 - Static and dynamic quadruped and bipedal walking required
 - Single point contact foot (SPCF) is not sufficient
 - Multi-point-contact feet (MPCF)
 - Usually, planar MPCF feet are used, limited to indoor environments
 - Charlie's design:
 - Active and passive elements to adapt to rough terrains
 - » Partly flexible, partly rigid design
 - Foot composed of five rigid bodies connected via passive joints
 - 3-DOF ankle joint (two active, one passive)





Charlie - Specification

Degrees of Freedom

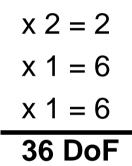
- 3 x Hip / Shoulder
 1 x Knee / Elbow
 3 x Ankle (2 active, 1 passive)
 2 x Toes
 6 DoF Spinal column
 6 DoF Head
- Weight: 22kg
- Dimensions:
 - Front height: 750mm
 - Rear height: 660mm
 - Body length: 540mm

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Bipedal posture: 1300mm

$$x 4 = 12$$

 $x 4 = 4$
 $x 2 = 6$





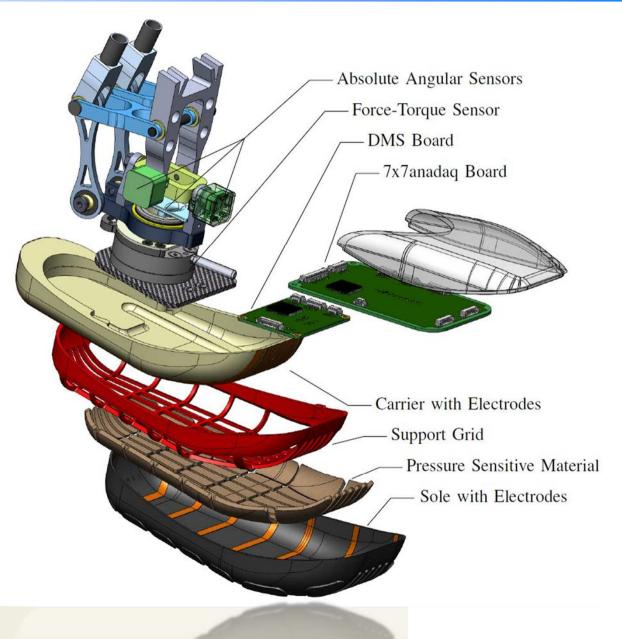
- Walking speed:
 - Currently, ½ body length per second
- 1 hour of operation
 (48V, 2.4Ah)



Charlie - Sensors



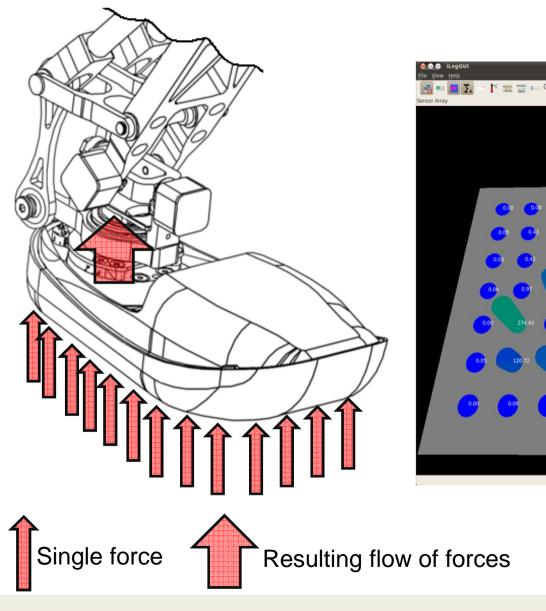
- Further sensors
 - Acceleration
 - Distance
 - Temperature



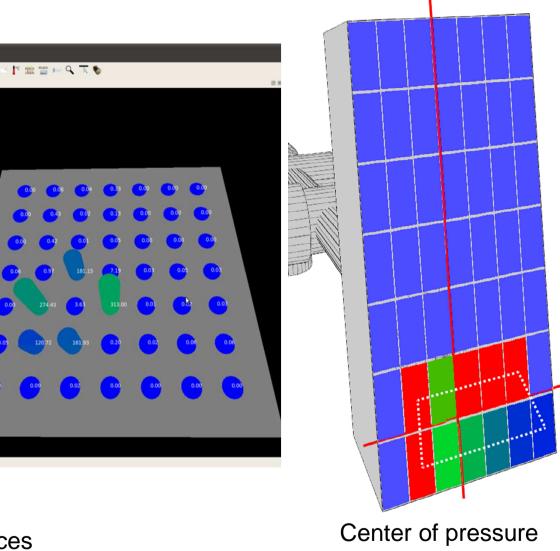


Charlie - Sensors



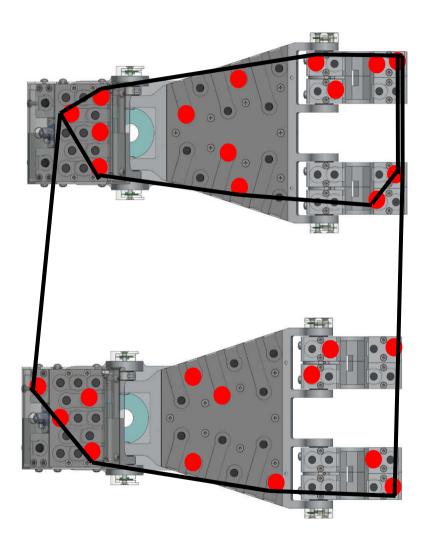


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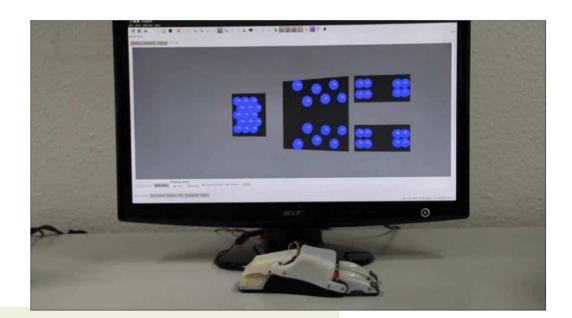


Charlie - Sensors





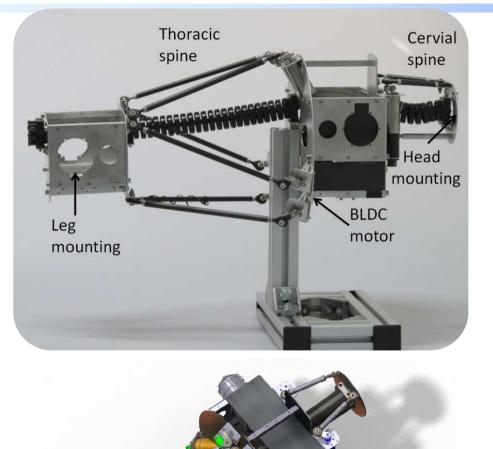
- Local (in each rear foot):
 - Support polygon calculation
 - Center of pressure
- Global:
 - Foot sends coordinates of the sensors forming the local SP





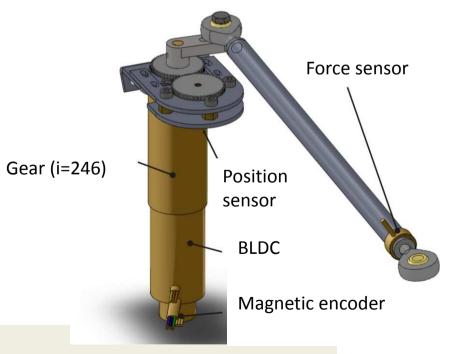
Charlie - Spine Concept





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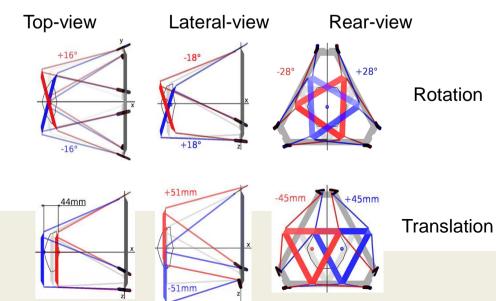
- Characteristics of the spine
 - Lightweight
 - 6 drives
 - BLDC joints
 - Circular motion possible (energy efficient)



Charlie - Range of Motion





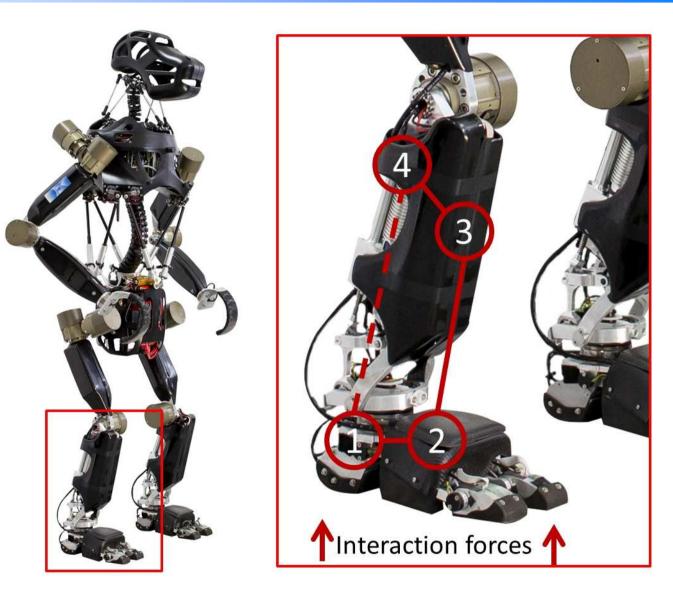




Charlie - Local Control Loop



- Active damping of the foot as a reaction on external load.
- Angular offset corridor to desired values
 - -30 to 30°pitch
 - -18 to 18°roll
- Damping depends on walking cycle progress

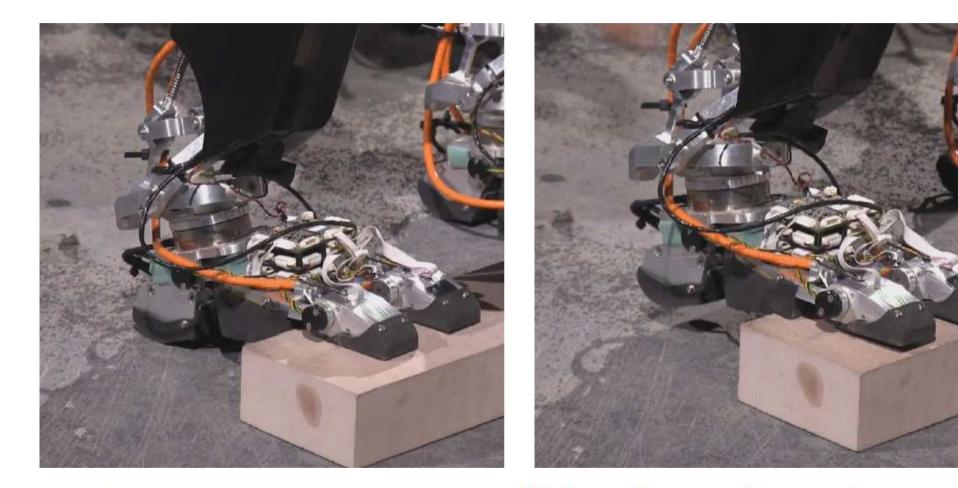




Charlie Balancing

Charlie - Local Control Loop





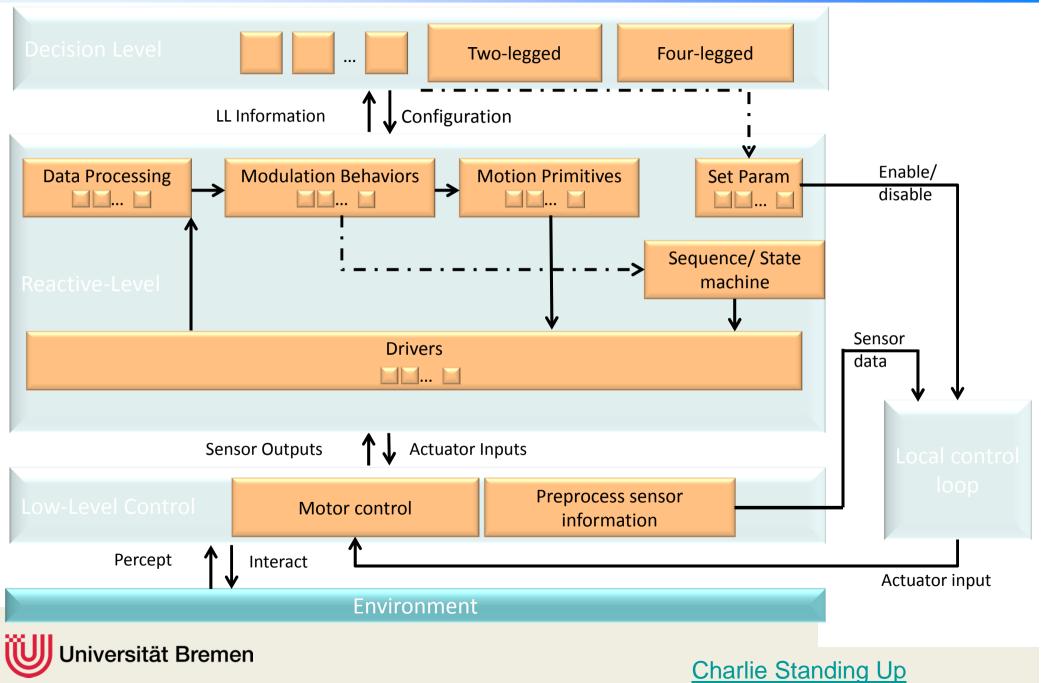
The virtual spring is active.

Without the virtual spring being active, no adaption is taking place.



Charlie - Control





Humanoid AILA







AILA - mechatronic design goals

Arms

•Joints based upon previous development

- •Payload to weight ratio > 1
 - Low weight and moment of inertia
 - Stiff structure

Mobile base

Holonomic

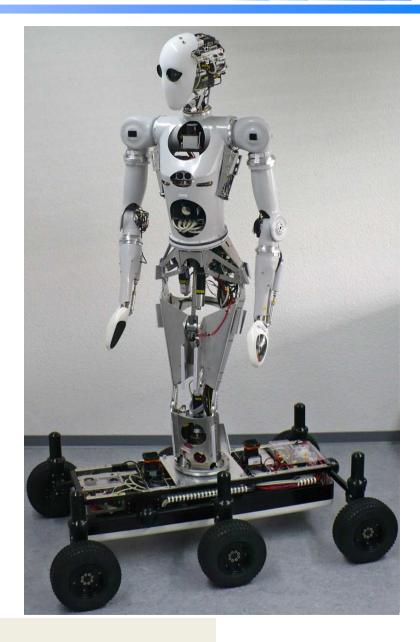
- Indoor and slightly rough terrain
- •Synergy to space related project

Torso

•Height-adjustment of the arms

Overall

- Anthropomorphic
- Nice appearance
- •One year timeframe

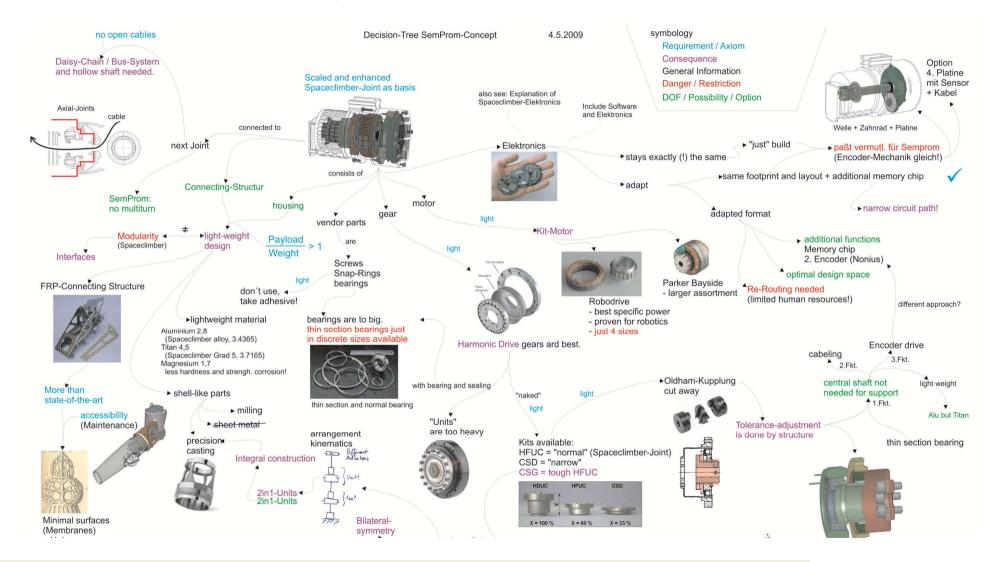




AILA - Concept



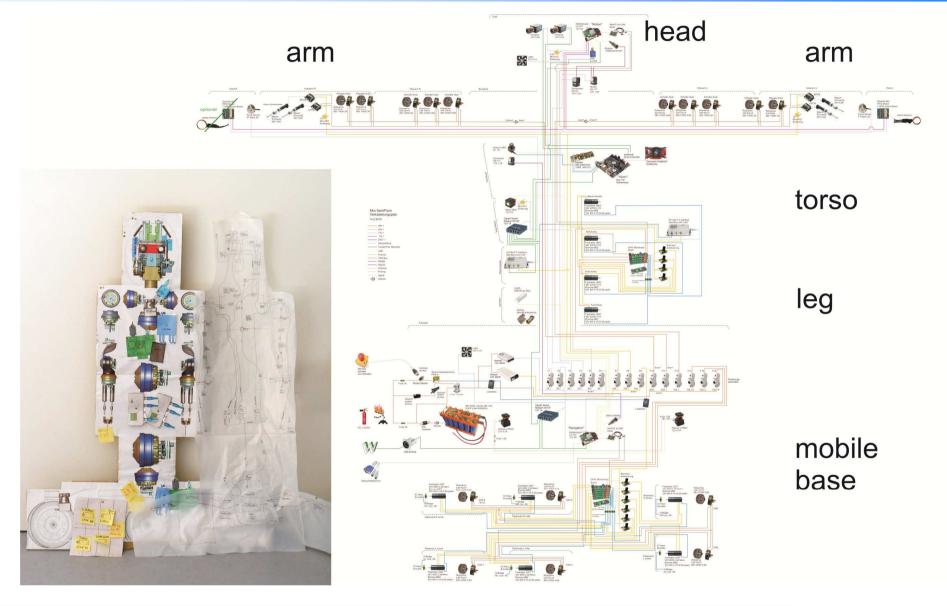
Options and Decision Tree



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AILA - Principle Design

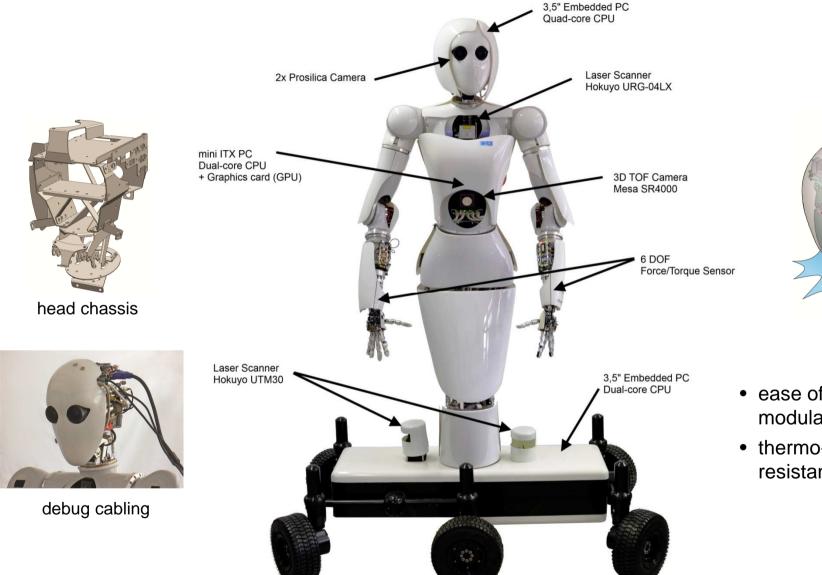




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AILA - Features





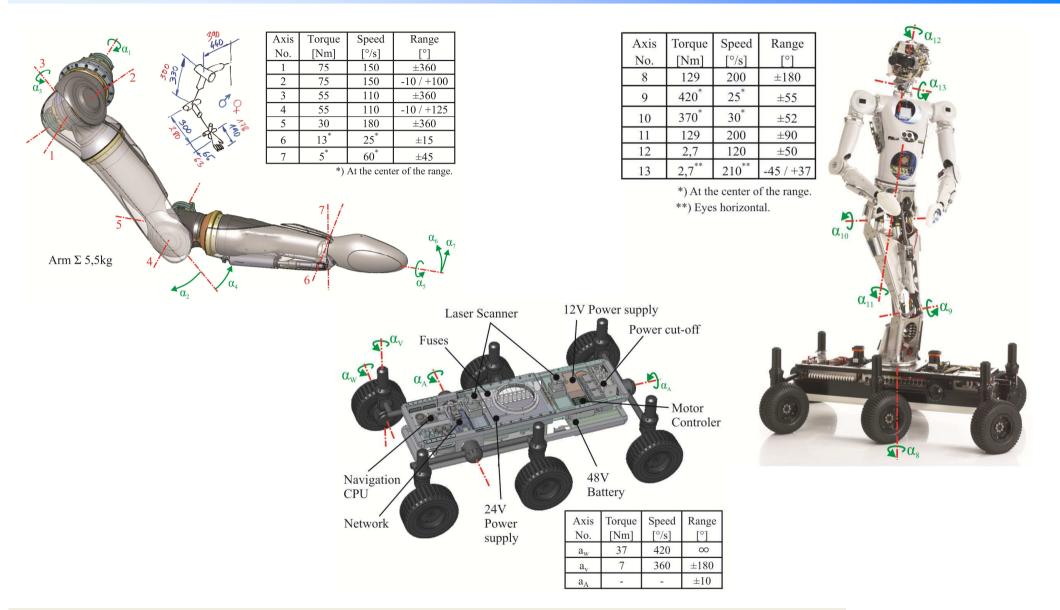


- ease of maintenance by modular disassembly
- thermo-formed scratchresistant rip-off shell

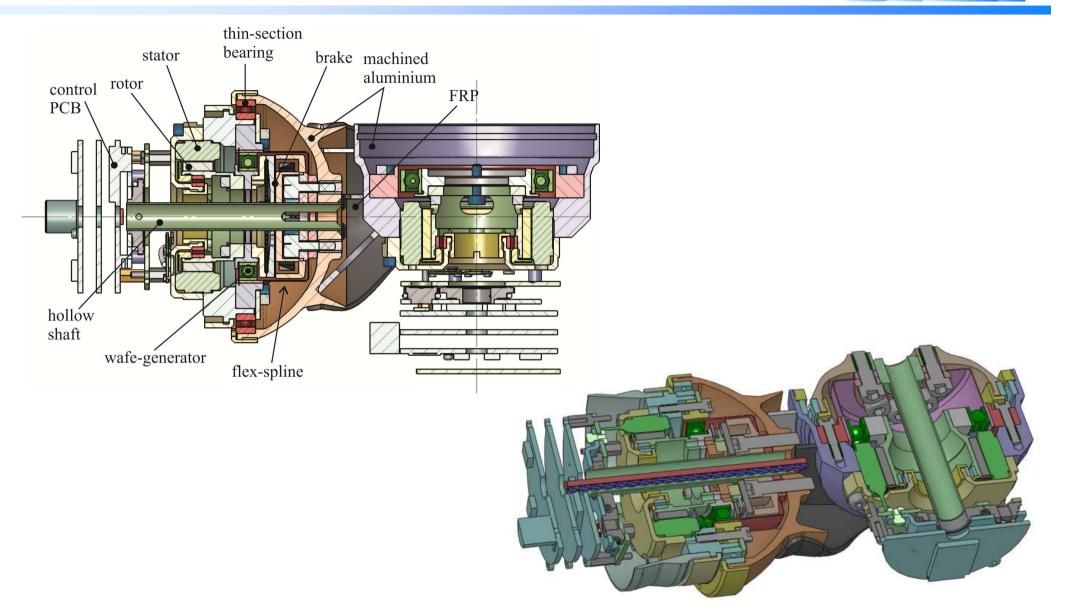


AILA - Degrees of Freedom





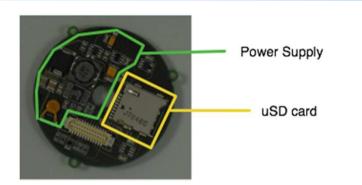
AILA – Joint Mechanics

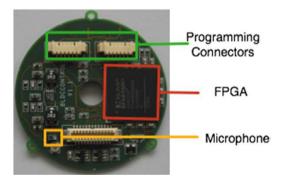


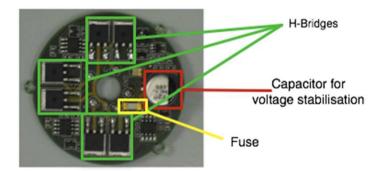


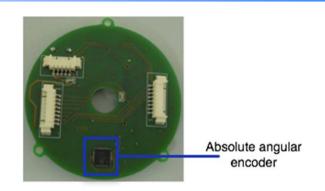
AILA – Joint Electronics

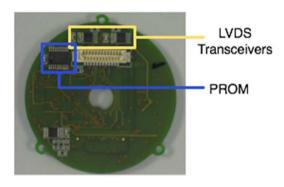


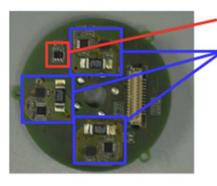












Temperature sensor

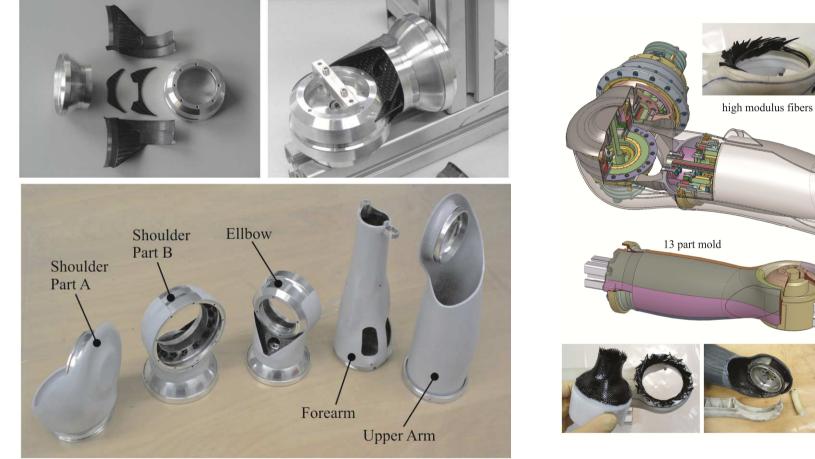
Shunt resistor + ADC for current measurement

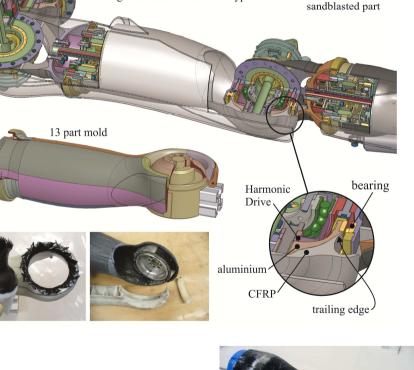


AILA - Arm Structure



Aluminium + Carbon-Fiber-Reinforced Plastic (CFRP)





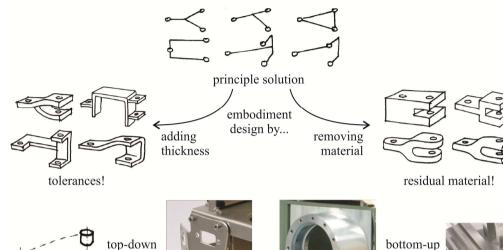
Hyperboloid





AILA - Body Structure

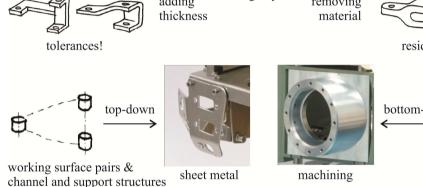


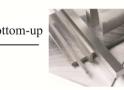


Machining



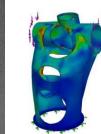
Sheet metal





material













Thank you for your attention!



