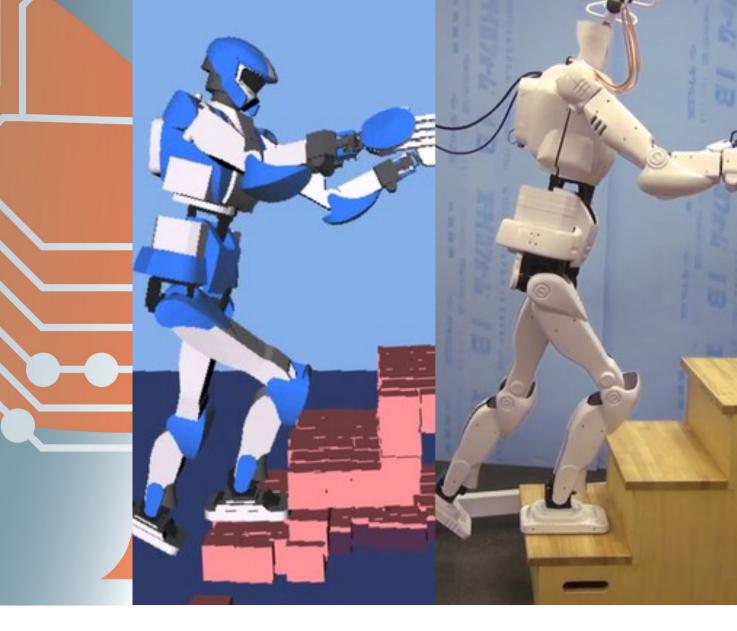
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Trajectory-free height variations for 3D bipedal walking

Boundedness condition

ullet DCM dynamics: $\dot{oldsymbol{\xi}}=\omega(t)oldsymbol{\xi}+oldsymbol{g}-\lambda(t)oldsymbol{r}$

The solution to this differential equation is:

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) = e^{\Omega(t)} \left(\boldsymbol{\xi}(0) + \int_0^t e^{-\Omega(\tau)} (\lambda(\tau) \boldsymbol{r}(\tau) - \boldsymbol{g}) d\tau \right)$$

- **Observation:** as $t \to \infty$ the DCM ${\boldsymbol \xi}(t)$ should stay bounded
- Leads us to the boundedness condition:

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}(0) = \int_0^\infty (\lambda(t)\boldsymbol{r}(t) - \boldsymbol{g}) dt$$

Constraint between the current state (LHS) and *all* future inputs $\lambda(t)$, r(t) of the IPM (RHS)

Problem formulation

• Change of variable: $s=e^{-\Omega(t)}$

So that the boundedness condition becomes:

$$\int_0^1 \boldsymbol{r}^{xy}(s)(s\omega(s))' ds = \dot{\boldsymbol{c}}_i^{xy} + \omega_i \boldsymbol{c}_i^{xy}$$

$$c \int_0^1 ds = \dot{\boldsymbol{c}}_i^{z} + \omega_i \boldsymbol{c}_i^{z}$$

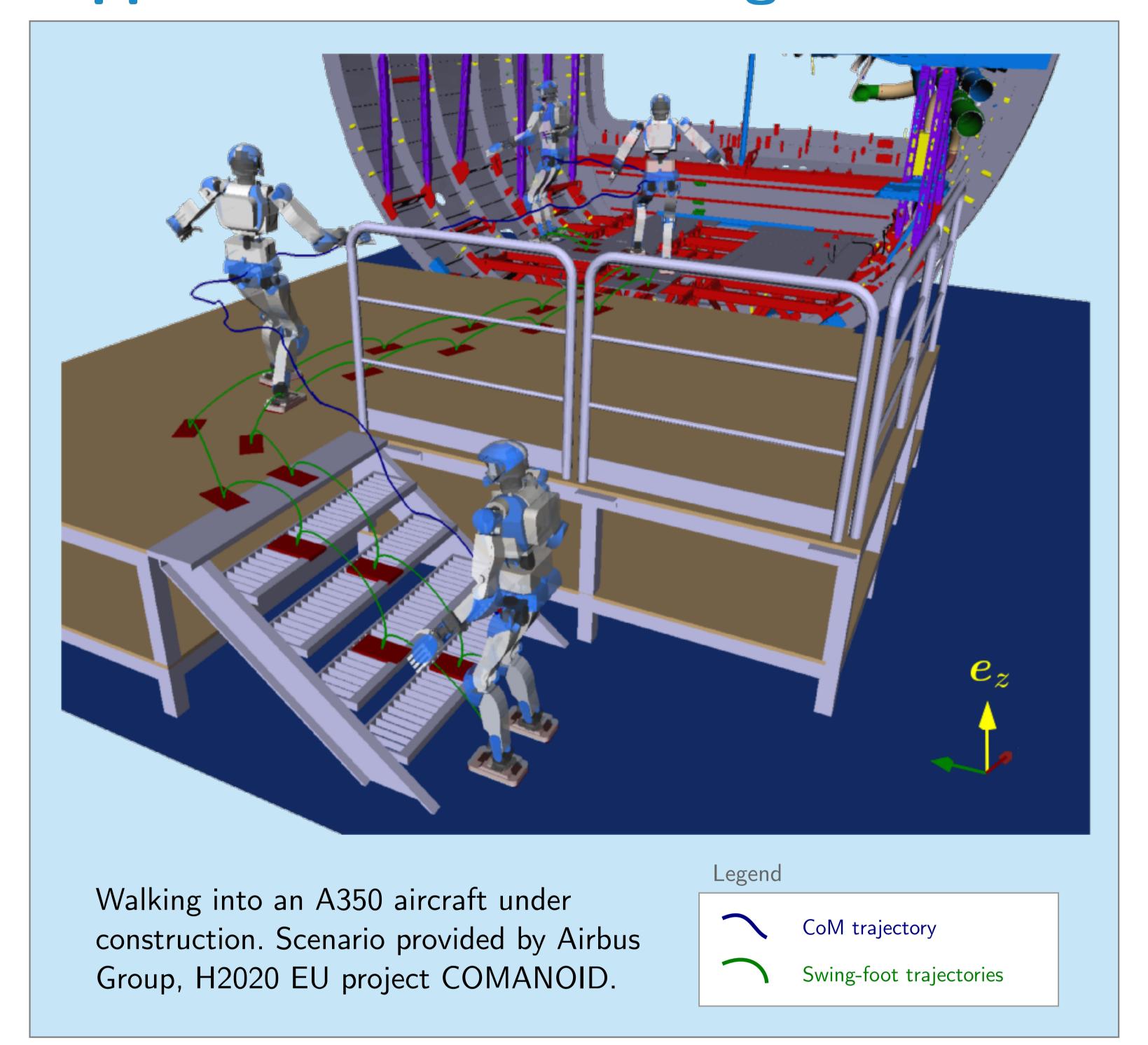
$$g \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\omega(s)} ds = \dot{\boldsymbol{c}}_i^z + \omega_i \boldsymbol{c}_i^z$$

- lacksquare Optimize over $\,arphi_i=s_i^2\omega(s_i)^2\,$
- lacksquare From φ^* , derive $\lambda(s), \omega(s), \lambda(t), \omega(t), r(t), c(t), \dots$

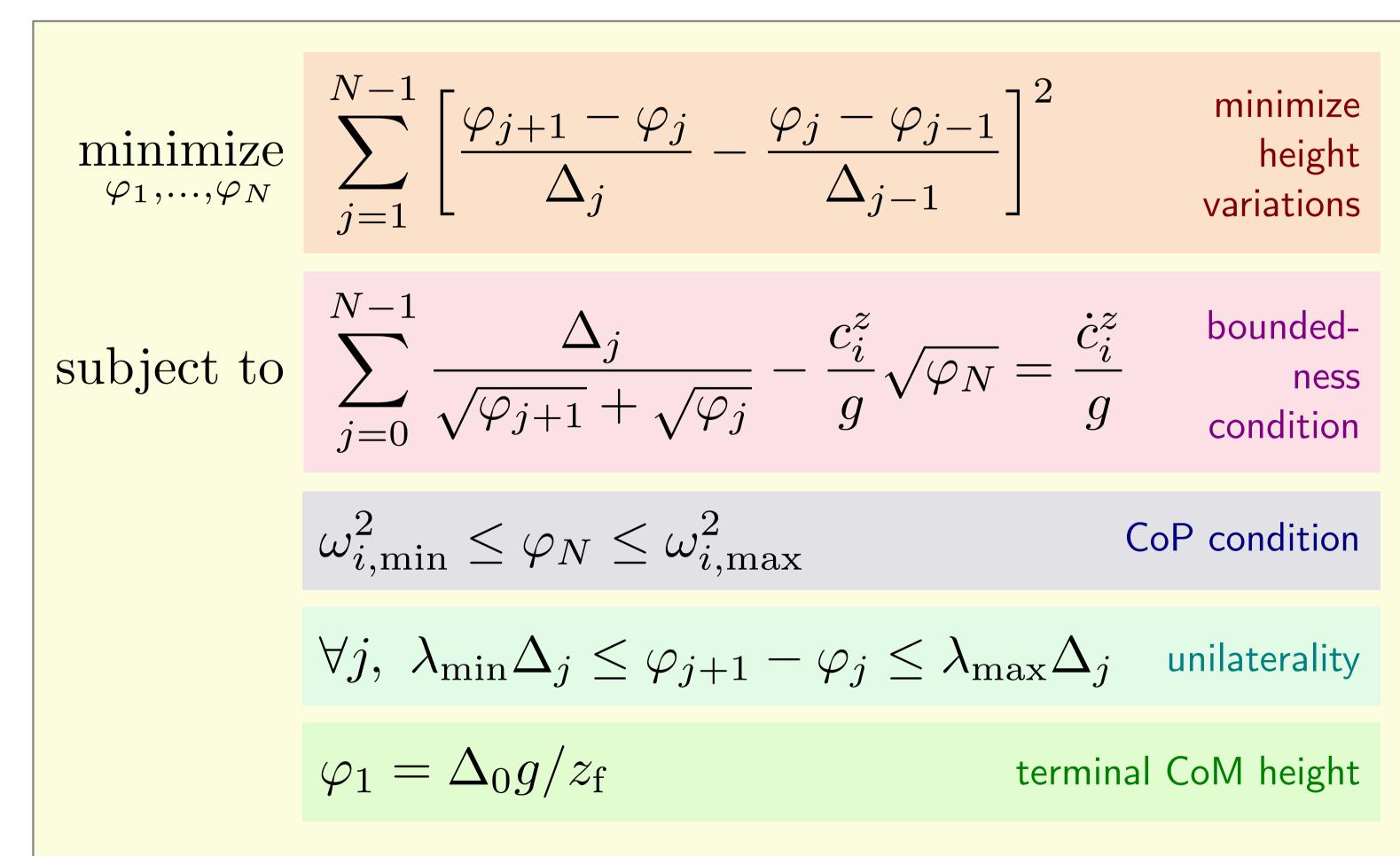
* Work with A. Escande and L. Lanari:

"Capturability-based Analysis, Optimization and Control of 3D Bipedal Walking", Caron, Escande, Lanari & Mallein, Submitted. https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01689331

Application to 3D walking*



Optimization problem





https://github.com/stephane-caron/capture-walking/











