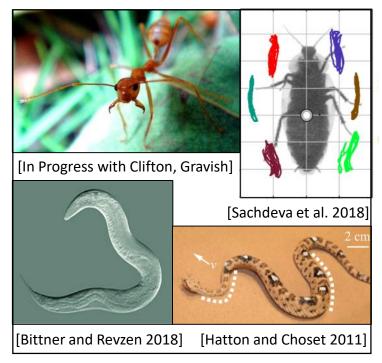
Optimizing Gaits for Coverage on Lie Groups

Brian Bittner and Shai Revzen
University of Michigan



First Order Motion Models and Gait Optimization

Biological Locomotors



Bio-inspired Counterparts



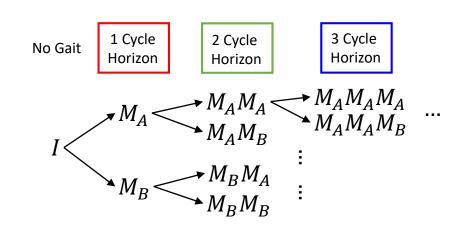
[Zhao et al. 2018] [Dai et al. 2016]



[Bittner, Hatton, and Revzen 2018]

Defining Coverage

Cyclic changes in shape (gaits) can generate group actions (M):

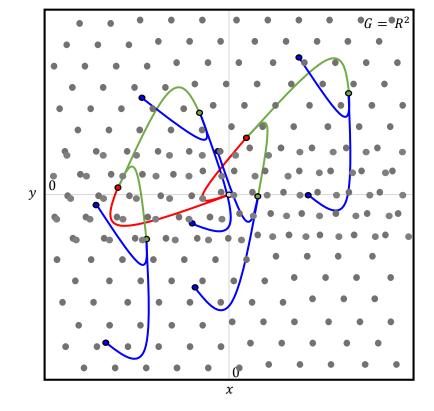


Computing Coverage:

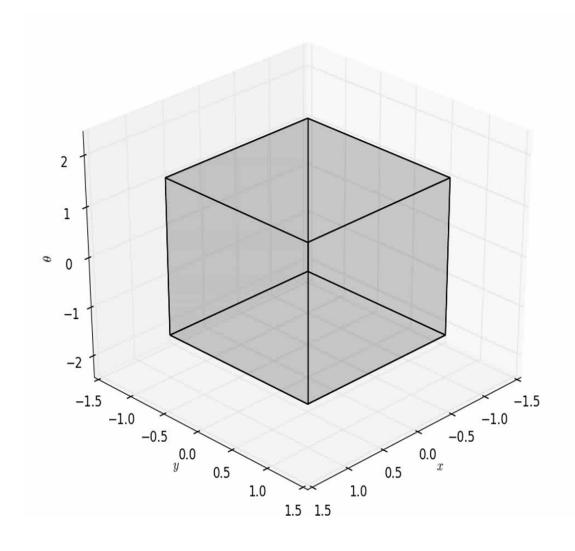
Let $M := \{M_j\}_{j=1}^m$ be achievable motions.

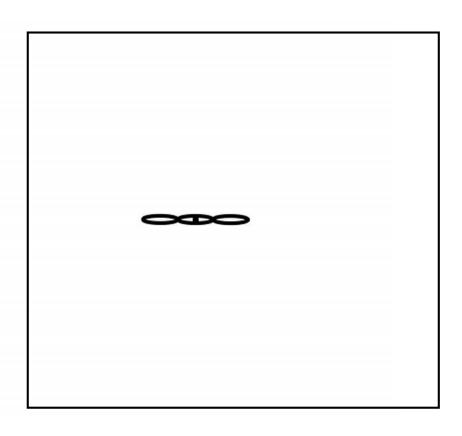
Let $G := \{G_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be the goal motions.

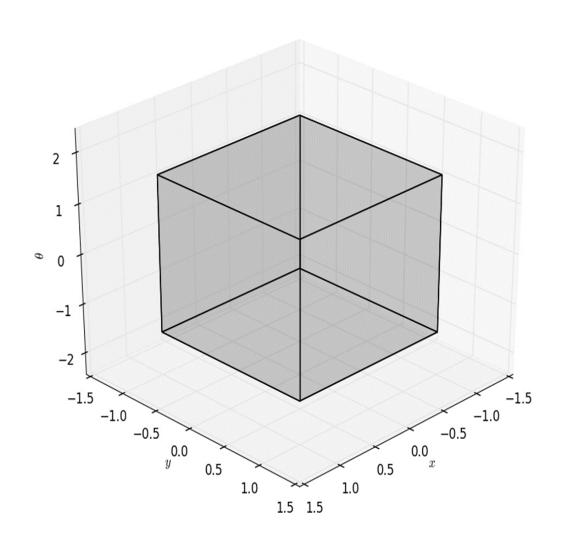
Let $W := \{w_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be associated scalar weights.

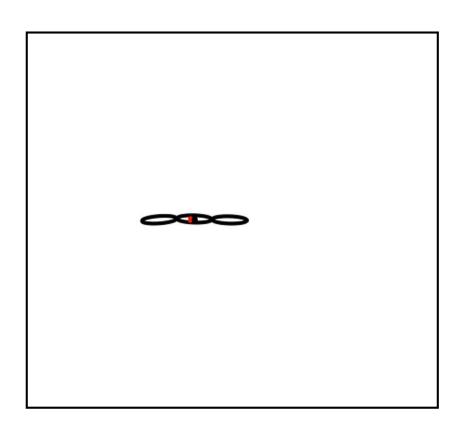


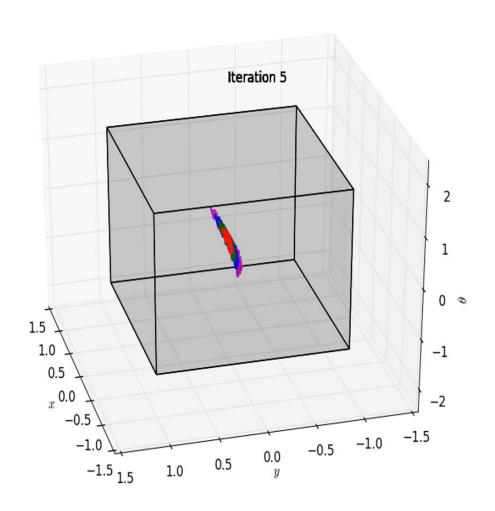
We define "coverage" as $h(M) \coloneqq \sum_i w_i \min_J \circ \left| log(M_j G_i^{-1}) \right|$

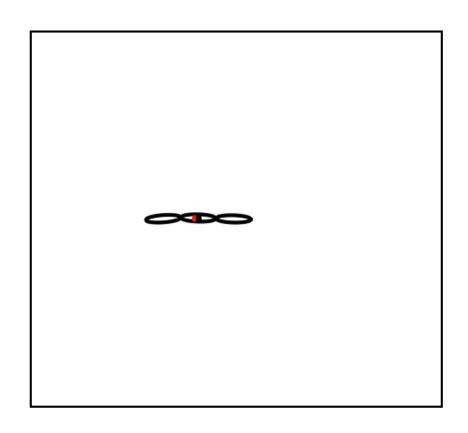


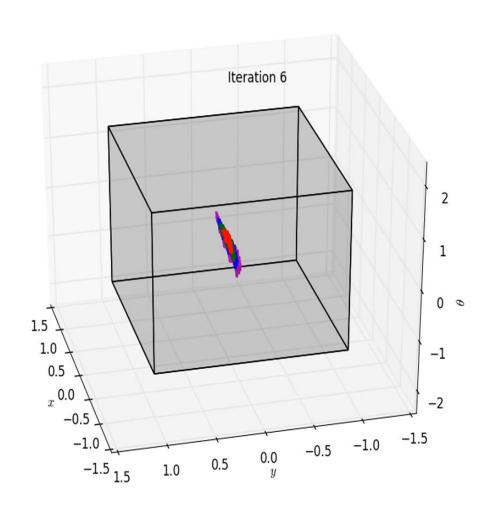


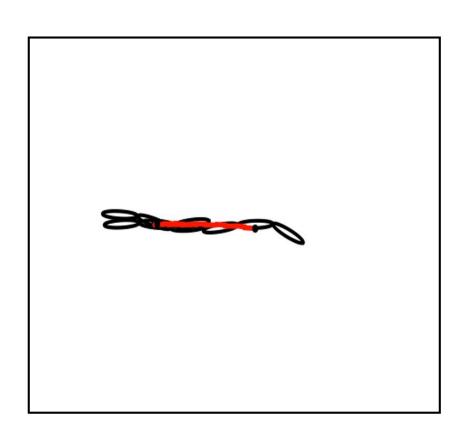


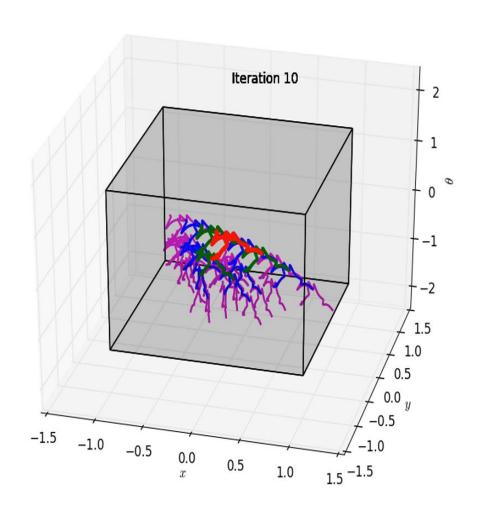


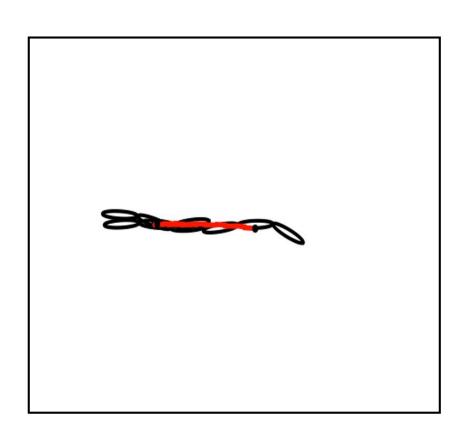


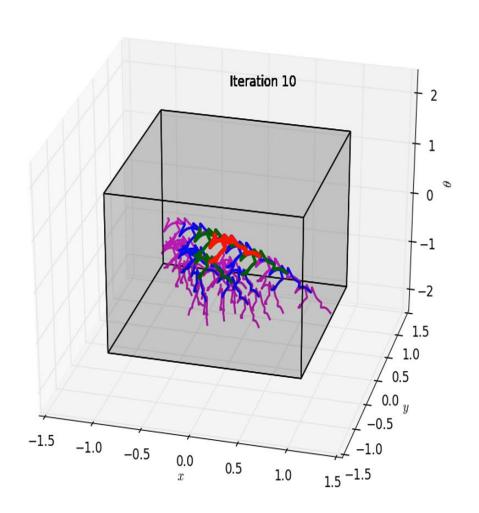


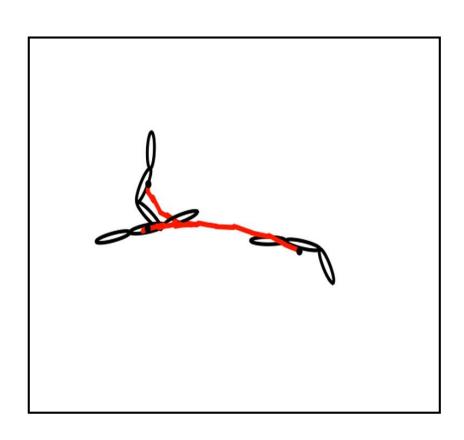




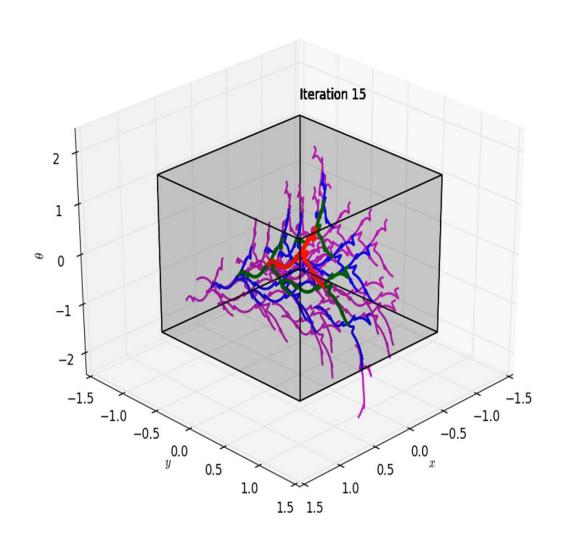


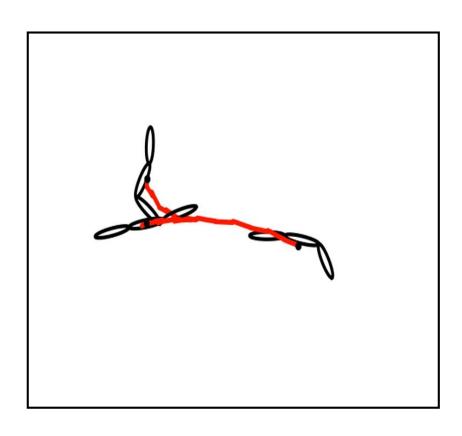




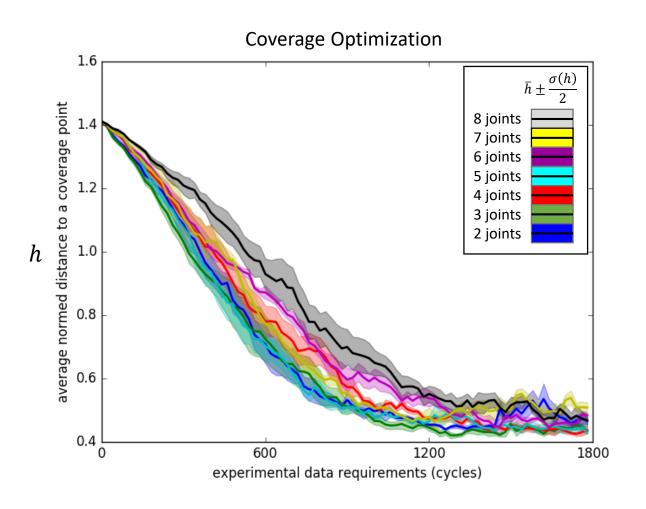


Selecting 3 Gaits for Maximal Coverage of SE(2)

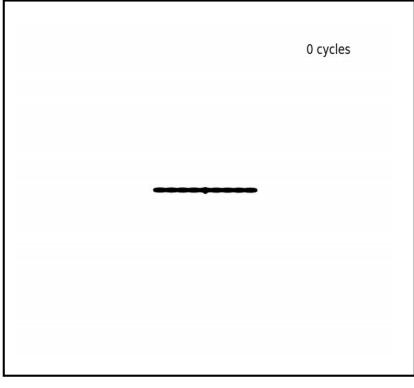




Coverage for Higher Complexity Swimmers



8 Joint Viscous Swimmer



Future Work

Hardware examples.

Random CAD model generated -> robot built -> learns gaits quickly -> moves through maze.

Investigation: Mechanical redundancy is an asset, or a liability?

