

# HARMONY: Multi-Humanoid Motion Coordination

## via Diffusion Planning & Learning-Based Control

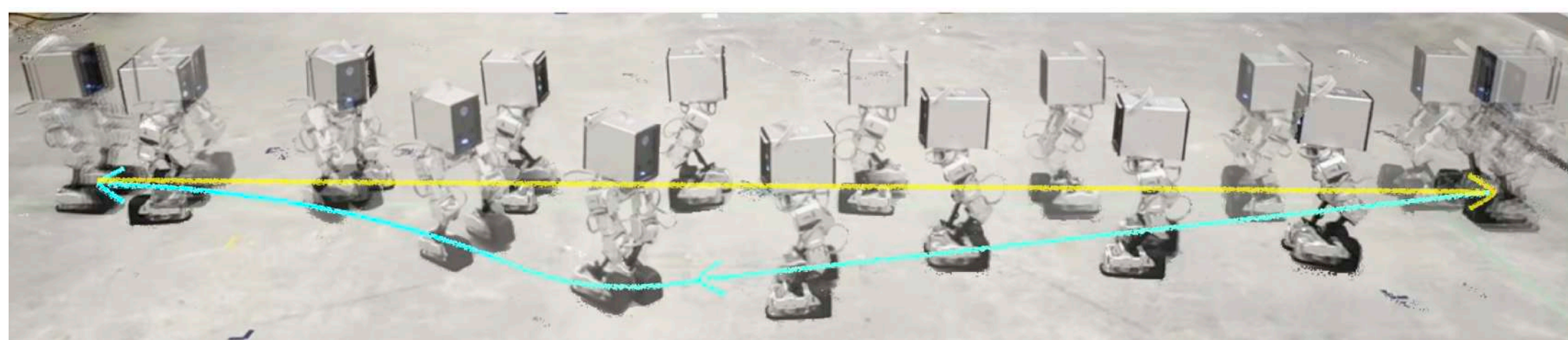
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### Motivation

Coordinating many legged humanoids in shared spaces is hard: high-level multi-robot planners ignore body dynamics, while low-level whole-body controllers cannot reason about neighbouring agents.

We propose **HARMONY**, a closed-loop framework that couples a **guided diffusion planner** with a **learned whole-body RL controller** — using the controller's **value function** as a **continuous feasibility prior** at test time — achieving **collision-free coordination of up to 100 humanoids in simulation** and **successful hardware deployment on 2 / 3 / 4 real Mini- $\pi$  bipeds**.



### Priority-Aware Collision Avoidance

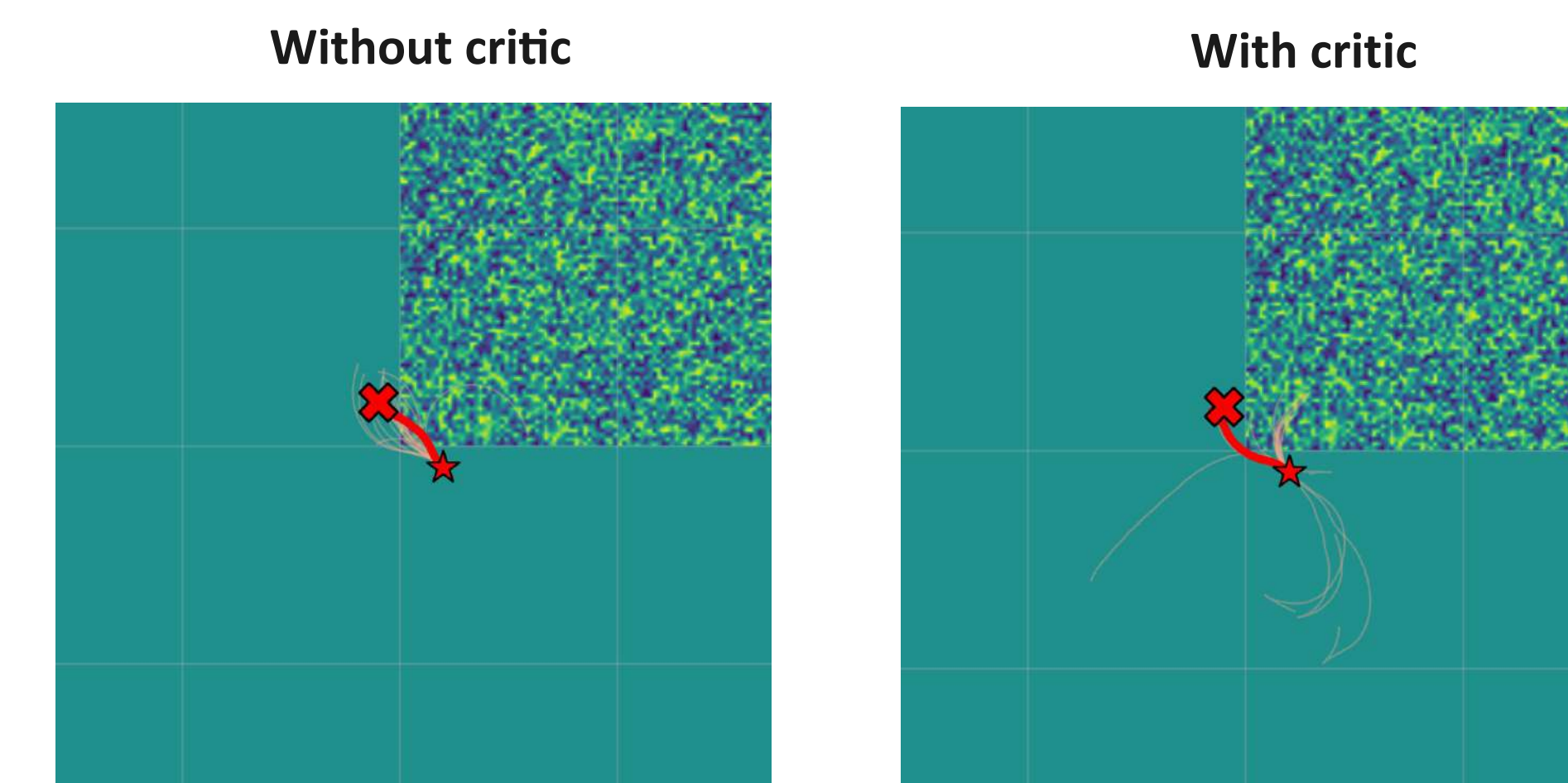
Symmetric reciprocal avoidance (Trace, MMD) yields conflicting gradients → **oscillation and deadlock**. HARMONY adopts an asymmetric protocol inspired by Prioritized Planning:

1. Sample priority ordering  $\sigma$  over  $N$  agents.
2. Higher-priority agent  $\sigma(j)$  plans first.
3. Its trajectory becomes a fixed dynamic obstacle for  $\sigma(j+1)$ .
4. Repeat  $K$  times, keep the lowest-loss plan.

Each agent has **unambiguous** avoidance responsibility — gradients no longer cancel.  $K \in \{5, 10\}$  randomized orderings trades compute for quality (HARMONY-PP- $k$ ).

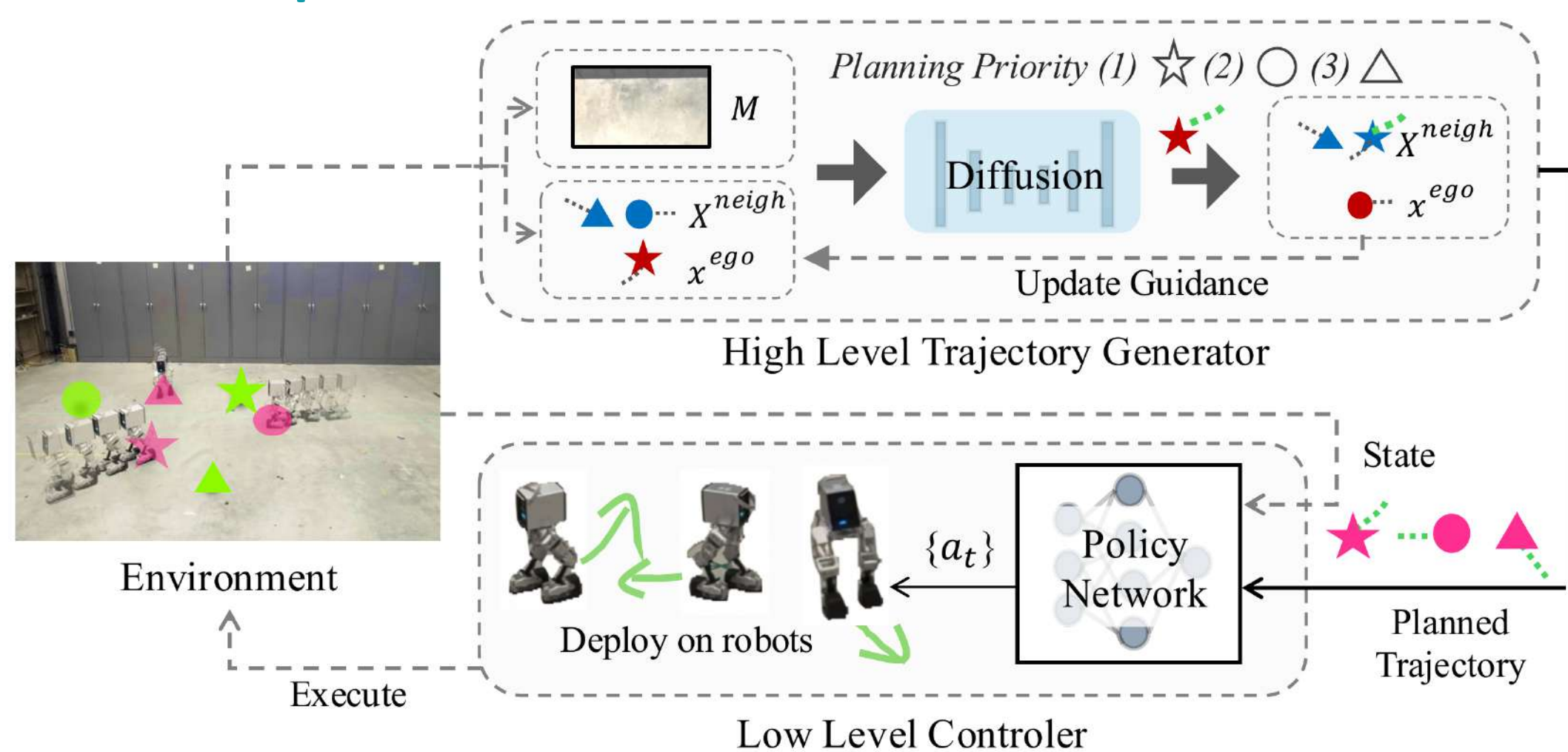
### Value Function as Dynamics Guidance

The RL critic gives a **continuous**, robot-specific feasibility signal.



Bumpy terrain, start ( $\star$ ) → goal ( $\times$ ). Without critic: cuts through rough ground. With critic: detours around.

### Closed-Loop Framework



### Guided Diffusion Planner

Each agent denoises a trajectory  $\bar{\tau}$  conditioned on its own history, neighbors, and a local map. Test-time guidance shifts the predicted mean by a composite gradient — **no retraining needed**:

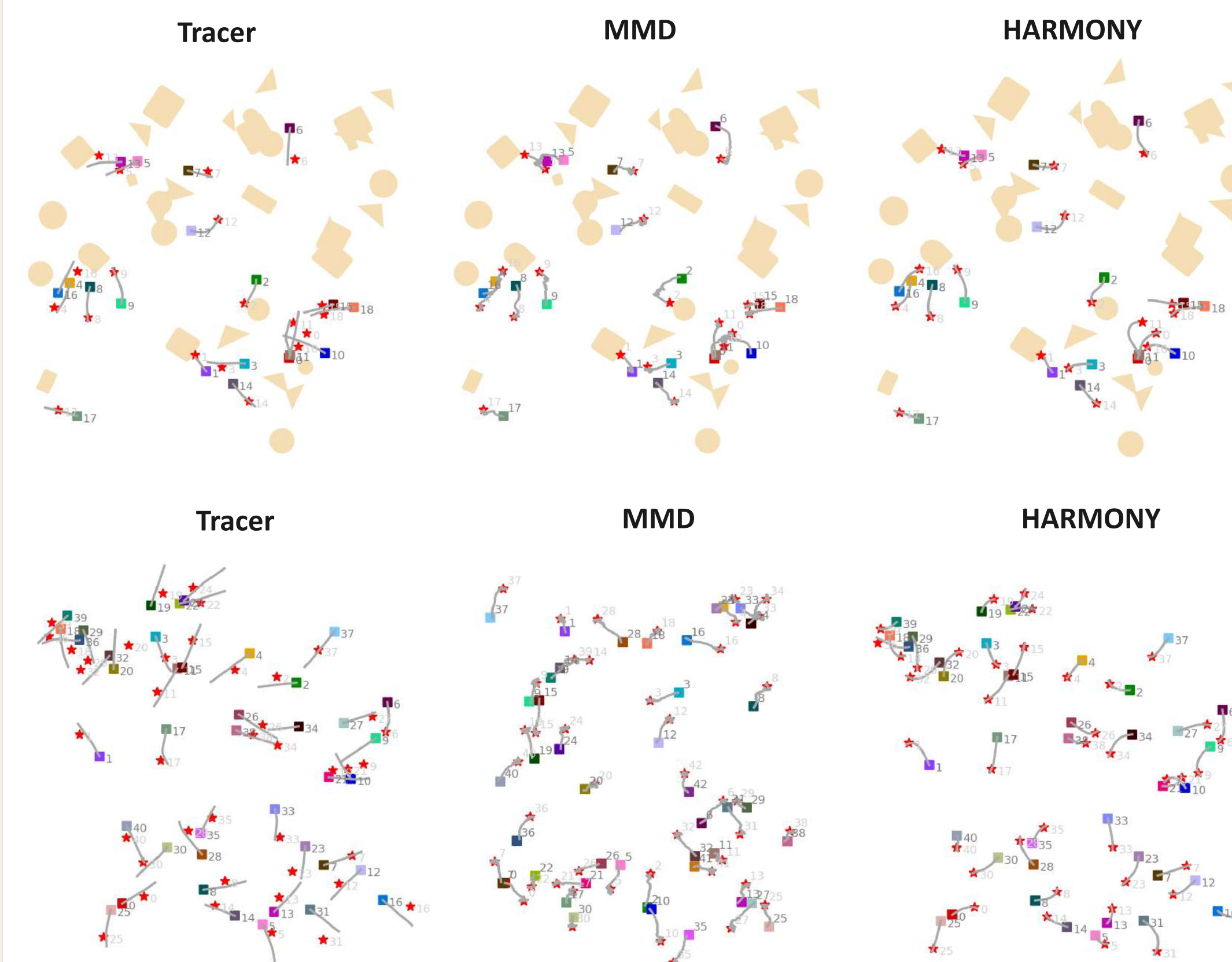
$$L_{total} = \lambda_{goal} \cdot L_{goal} + \lambda_{map} \cdot L_{map} + \lambda_{agent} \cdot L_{agent} + \lambda_{value} \cdot L_{value}$$

- **Goal**: softmin-weighted distance to target (or forward-progress when out of reach).
- **Map**: distance-based hinge penalizing penetration of static obstacles.
- **Agent**: distance-based hinge penalizing penetration of other agents (see next card for asymmetric responsibility).
- **Value**:  $L_{value} = (1/T_f) \sum \exp(-V(\hat{o}_j))$  — the critic's expected return at each waypoint.

### Open-Loop Planning Results

| Method               | Random Obstacles |              | Empty        |              |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                      | Dev ↓            | Path ↓       | Dev ↓        | Path ↓       |
| Tracer               | 0.632            | 0.163        | 1.067        | 0.185        |
| MMD                  | 0.522            | 0.350        | 0.455        | 0.297        |
| <b>HARMONY</b>       | <b>0.209</b>     | <b>0.137</b> | <b>0.112</b> | <b>0.141</b> |
| <b>HARMONY-PP-5</b>  | <b>0.191</b>     | <b>0.136</b> | <b>0.093</b> | <b>0.141</b> |
| <b>HARMONY-PP-10</b> | <b>0.189</b>     | <b>0.136</b> | <b>0.087</b> | <b>0.141</b> |

100 procedural scenes. Dev = mean distance to goal, Path = avg path length (lower is better).



Same scene, three planners. Tracer collides at intersections; MMD detours unnaturally; HARMONY produces direct, collision-free arcs.

### Closed-Loop Results

#### Simulation (100 agents, open field)

Left: planner trajectories at a later re-planning cycle. Right: execution on bipeds in simulation.



#### Real-World (Mini- $\pi$ bipeds, 1 kHz PD torque)

Each row: planned trajectories (left) | motion-trail of executed paths (right).

