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Impact Reduction between a Robot and an environment using Command Signal Modification

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Key Words : Impact(), collision(), Impedance control()

Abstract

A robot manipulator is usually operated in two modes: free motion and constraint motion according to the fact whether the robot comes into contact with the environment or not. At the moment of contact, impact occurs, and sometimes, it can possibly degrade the robot's performance such as vibration and at worst, shortens its lifetime. In this article, a new proposed algorithm is described by introducing a command signal modification method on the basis of impedance control and a validity of the proposed algorithm is demonstrated by showing the simulation study.

1.

2 가

가 (2),

(Free motion)

Natural Admittance

(Constraint motion)

/Time-Delay Control: NAC/TDC)⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾,

(end effector)

가

Stiffness Modulation

2 가

(5)(6)(7)

(1)

가

NAC/TDC

Stiffness Modulation

가

(gain)

†

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2, 3, 4, 5, 2, (transition state)가 Hemami⁽⁹⁾, Zheng, 2 가, 가, ()

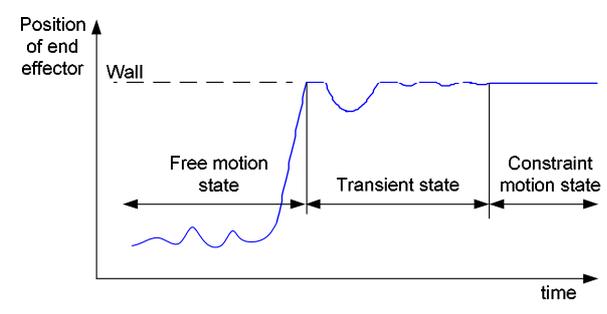


Fig. 1 impact model: states transition from free motion state to constraint motion state in case with hard environment

Kim, Chung, Youm⁽²⁾

n 가 (10)

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q}) + G(q) = \tau_c + J(q)^T F_e \quad (1)$$

$$M(q) \in R^{n \times n}, C(q, \dot{q}) \in R^{n \times n}, G(q)$$

(symmetric),

, τ_c 가, F_e 가, $J(q)$, t 가, δt , $\delta t \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{t+\delta t} M(q)\ddot{q} dt + \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{t+\delta t} \{C(q, \dot{q}) + G(q) - \tau_c\} dt = \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{t+\delta t} J(q)^T F_e dt$$

가, 가, $\delta t \rightarrow 0$, 2, 0

$$J^T(q) \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{t+\delta t} F_e dt = M(q) \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{t+\delta t} \ddot{q} dt$$

(impulse) 가

$$F_{imp} \triangleq \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{t+\delta t} F_e dt$$

$$M^{-1} J^T F_{imp} = \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} [\dot{q}(t + \delta t) - \dot{q}(t)] = \Delta \dot{q}$$

$$JM^{-1} J^T F_{imp} = J \Delta \dot{q} = \Delta \dot{p}$$

$$\Delta \dot{p}$$

$$\therefore F_{imp} = (JM^{-1} J^T)^{-1} \Delta \dot{p} \quad (2)$$

(11)

$$(\dot{p} + \Delta \dot{p})^T n = -e \dot{p}^T n$$

가,

$$\therefore \Delta \dot{p}^T n = -(1 + e) \dot{p}^T n \quad (3)$$

가 . ,
 ,

$$\mathbf{F}_{imp} = F_{imp} \mathbf{n} \quad (4)$$

 , (3),(4) (2) ,

$$\therefore F_{imp} = -\frac{(1+e)\dot{\mathbf{p}}^T \mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{n}^T (\mathbf{J}\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{J}^T) \mathbf{n}} \quad (5)$$

 가 .
 3.
 (5)
 (q) (p-dot),
 (n)

(World coordinates system)
 (desired
 impedance)

$$\mathbf{M}_d \ddot{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{B}_d \dot{\mathbf{x}}_e + \mathbf{K}_d \mathbf{x}_e = \mathbf{F}_e$$

 where $\mathbf{x}_e = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_d$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{J}\dot{\mathbf{q}} \quad (7)$$

$$\ddot{\mathbf{x}} = \dot{\mathbf{J}}\dot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{J}\ddot{\mathbf{q}} \quad (8)$$

 (6),(7),(8) (1)

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_c = -\mathbf{M}\mathbf{J}^{-1}\dot{\mathbf{J}}\dot{\mathbf{q}} - \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{F}_e + \mathbf{C}(\dot{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{M}\mathbf{J}^{-1}\mathbf{M}_d^{-1}(\mathbf{F}_e - \mathbf{B}_d \dot{\mathbf{x}}_e - \mathbf{K}_d \mathbf{x}_e) \quad (9)$$

 $\boldsymbol{\tau}_c$
 \mathbf{x}_e
 \mathbf{F}_e 가
 \mathbf{x}_e
 $\boldsymbol{\tau}_c$ 가
 (p-dot)

가
 가
 desired position \mathbf{x}_d 가
 ,
 가 ε , (9)

$$\mathbf{x}_e = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_d \quad \mathbf{x}_d$$

 $\mathbf{x}_w + \delta$
 가
 , 1 \mathbf{x}_d
 ε ,
 가

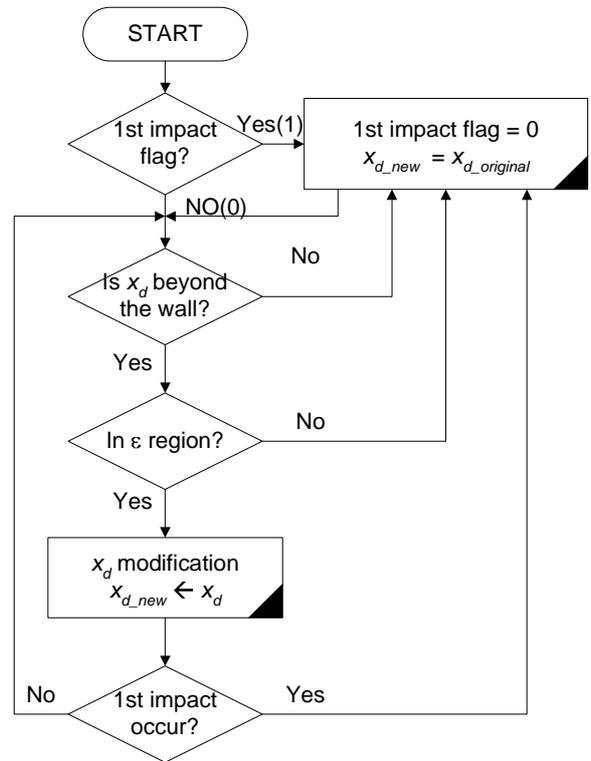


Fig. 2 Flowchart of Command Signal Modification Method

Fig. 2

4.

Fig. 3

가 1
 10[kg] 0.2[m] 가 ,
 () - 가 ,
 (rigid surface)
 $K_p = 10^5[N/m]$, $K_d = 25[Ns/m]$
 1 (9)

$$\tau_c = F_e + \frac{M}{M_d}(F_e - B_d \dot{x}_e - K_d x_e)$$

$$M_d=0.1, B_d=10, K_d=90$$

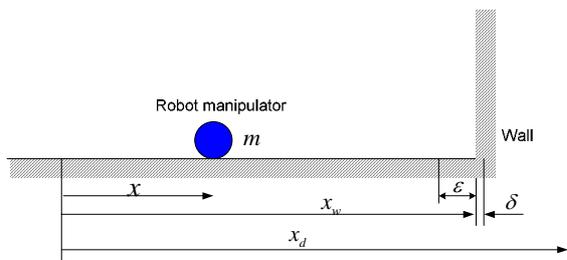


Fig. 3 1DOF simple robot manipulator for a simulation

m 0[m]
 (desired position) 5.2[m], 5[m]

Fig. 4

Fig. 3b

-340[N]
 -40[N] 8.5

$$\epsilon=0.001[m], \delta=0.05[m]$$

, Fig. 4(a), 0.2~0.4
 desired position 5.2 (5+0.05)

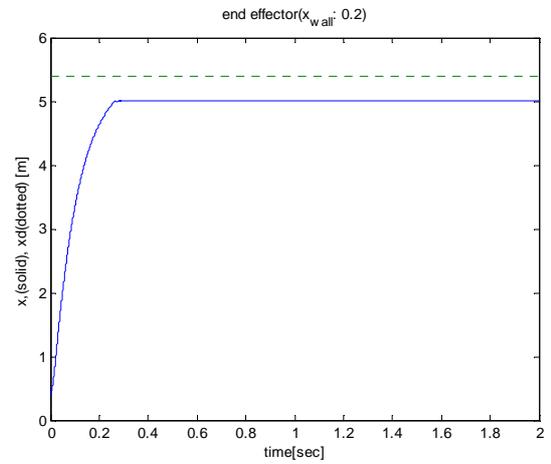
Fig. 4(b)

-70[N]

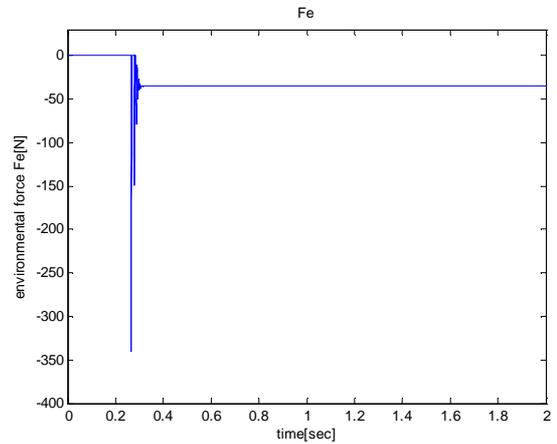
4.9

desired position

Fig. 3(b) -40[N]

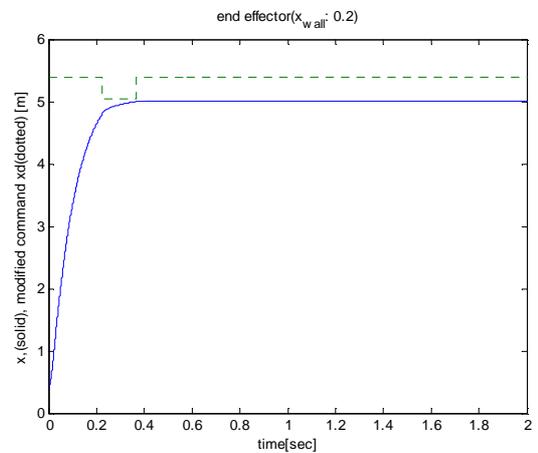


(a) end effector trajectory(dotted: desired position)

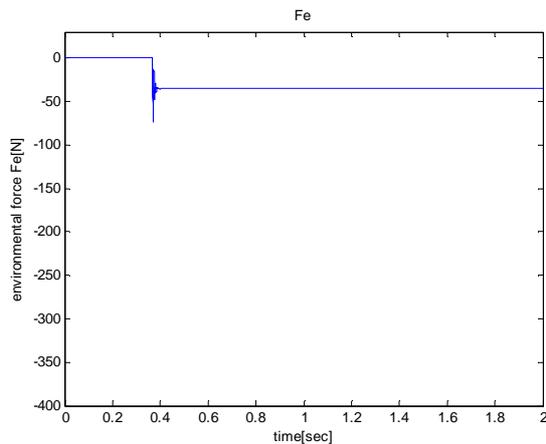


(b) contact force

Fig. 4 simulation result using conventional impedance control



(a) end effector trajectory(dotted: modified desired position)



(b) contact force

Fig. 5 simulation result using impedance control combined with the proposed method

5.

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