

My two-minute presentation

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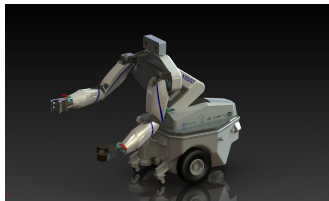
University of Montpellier 2 / LIRMM

CoTeSys-ROS

ASSIST project

Two-arm manipulator → assistant robot for quadriplegic people

- ▶ Consortium:
LIRMM, ISIR, CEA-LIST, LAAS
and Union Mutualiste Propara



Introduction

- ▶ Different control modes:
 - ▶ Servovisual control for reaching the object
 - ▶ One arm control interacting with an object: position/force
 - ▶ **Two arm coordination/manipulation**
- ▶ Rigid motions represented by **dual quaternions** → singularity-free

Dual positions in the dual task-space

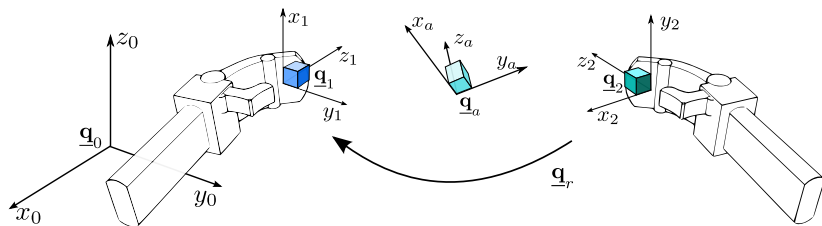
Definition

The relative and absolute dual positions can be defined as

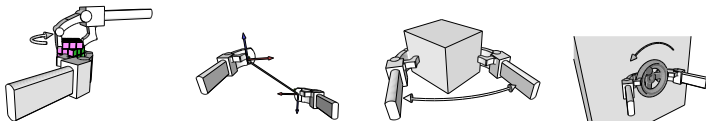
$$\underline{\mathbf{q}}_r = \underline{\mathbf{q}}_2^* \underline{\mathbf{q}}_1$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{q}}_a = \underline{\mathbf{q}}_2 \underline{\mathbf{q}}_{r/2}$$

where $\underline{\mathbf{q}}_{r/2}$ corresponds to “half” of $\underline{\mathbf{q}}_r$



Control strategies for dual position control



► Basic idea:

- Define the variables to be controlled;
- Use the Hamilton operators to commute the terms;
- Write the the input derivative as

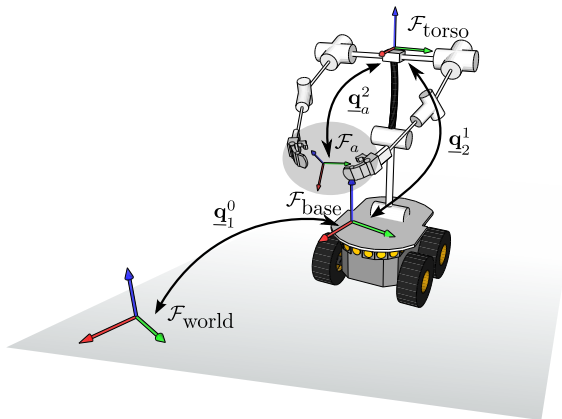
$$\dot{\vec{u}}_d = \mathbf{J}_{\text{task}} \dot{\vec{\theta}}_R$$

- Control law: Jacobian-based methods. Ex:

$$\dot{\vec{\theta}}_R = \mathbf{J}_{\text{task}}^+ \mathbf{K}_{\text{arm}} (\vec{u}_{\text{desired}} - \vec{u}_{\text{measured}}) \quad (1)$$

Generalized cooperative task-space

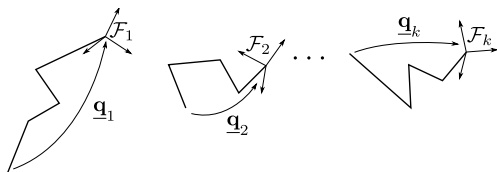
- ▶ The task is still defined in terms of $\underline{\mathbf{q}}_a$ and $\underline{\mathbf{q}}_r$, but...



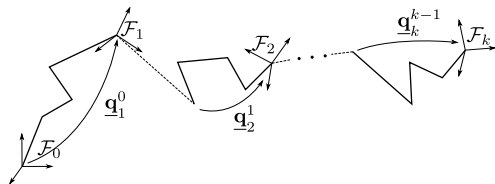
- ▶ How can we control the cooperative dual task-space variables using the whole body?

Serially coupled kinematic systems

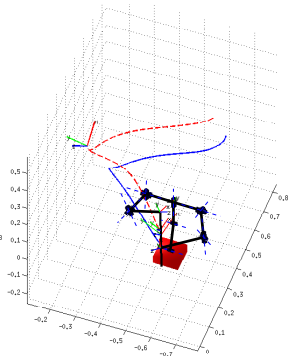
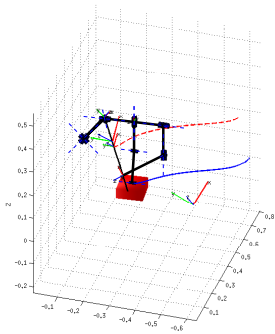
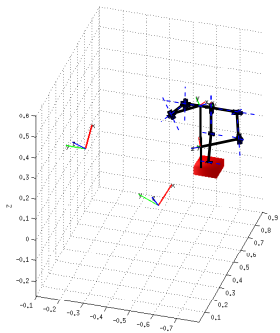
Each kinematic subsystem i being described by an intermediate rigid motion $\underline{\mathbf{q}}_i$:



These subsystems are coupled serially:



Example



For more information

www.lirmm.fr/~adorno