

Princípios do

# Controle de interação

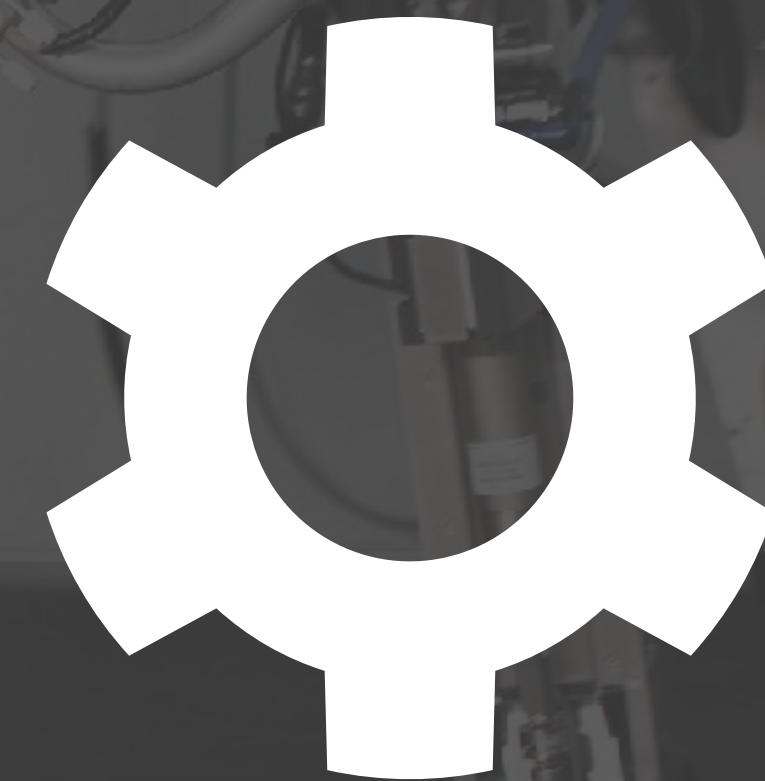
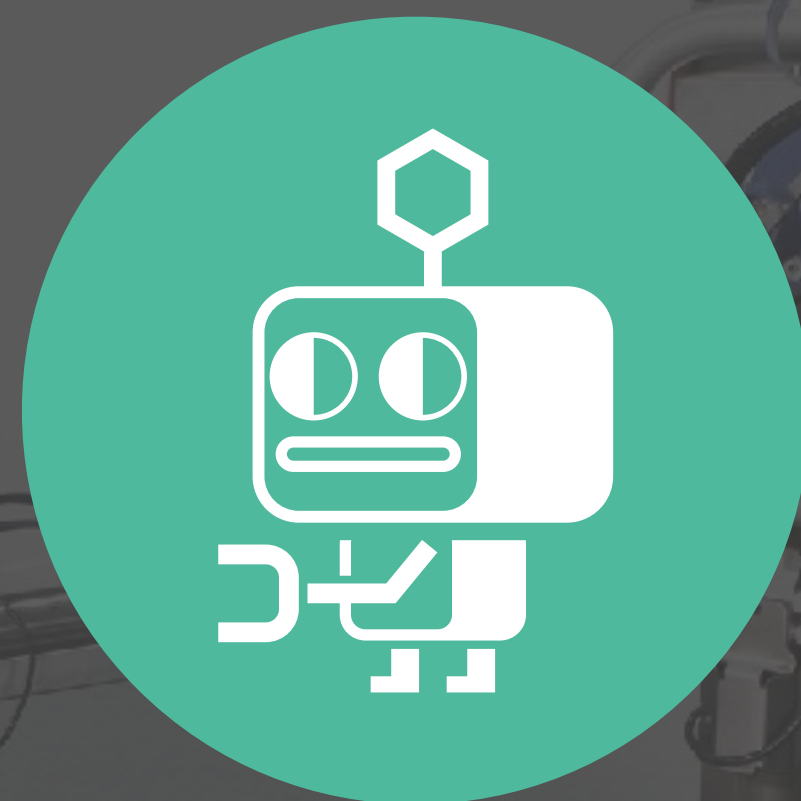
# de sistemas robóticos

por Prof. Thiago Boaventura

# controle de interação



princípios  
básicos



controle de  
impedância

# Controle da **interação física!**



WE DESIGNED TO

DESIGN |  
I,ROBOT N

O que caracteriza  
**interação física?**

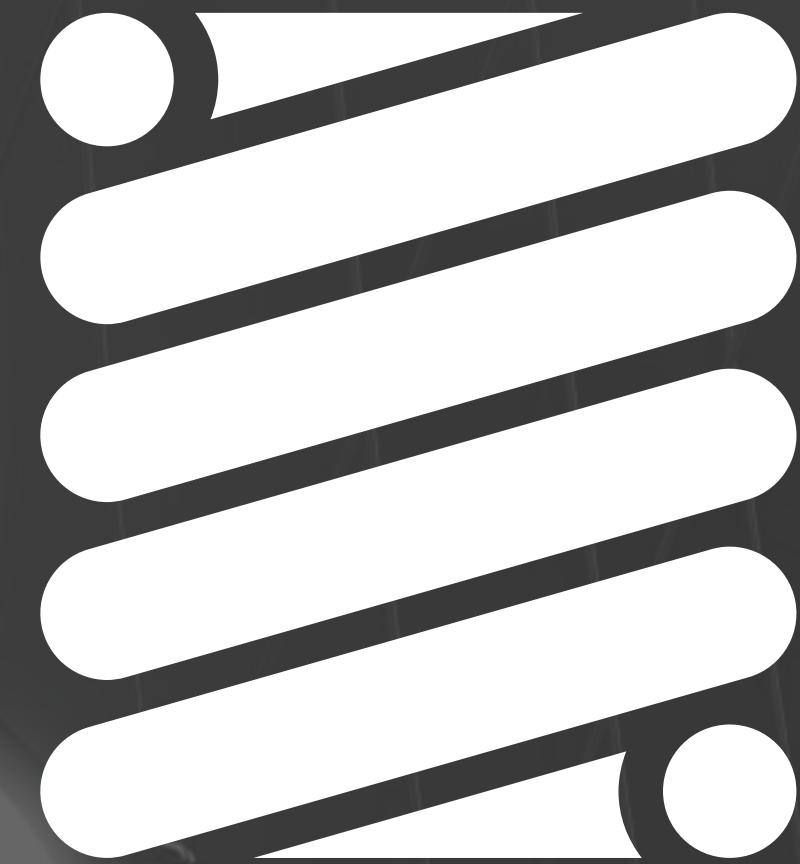


**Fluxo de energia**

# Elementos energéticos *ideais*



energia  
cinética



energia  
potencial elástica



**Fluxo de energia**



# Potência

= fluxo de energia

$$P = \frac{dE}{dt}$$



$$P = \frac{dE}{dt}$$



Dependência temporal descrita por:

E.D.O.

**Função de  
transferência**



# POTÊNCIA

=

ESFORÇO

X

FLUXO



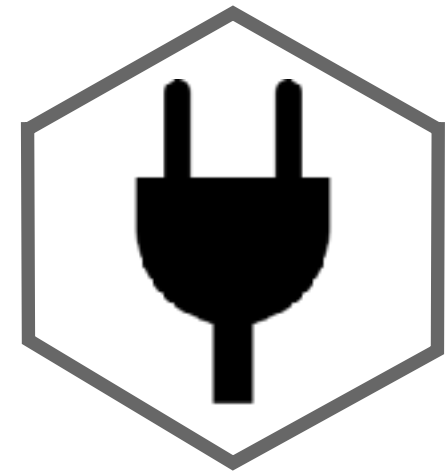
Mecânico

=

FORÇA

X

VELOCIDADE



Elétrico

=

TENSÃO

X

CORRENTE



Fluidos

=

PRESSÃO

X

VAZÃO

**POTÊNCIA** = ESFORÇO **X** FLUXO



Mecânico

=

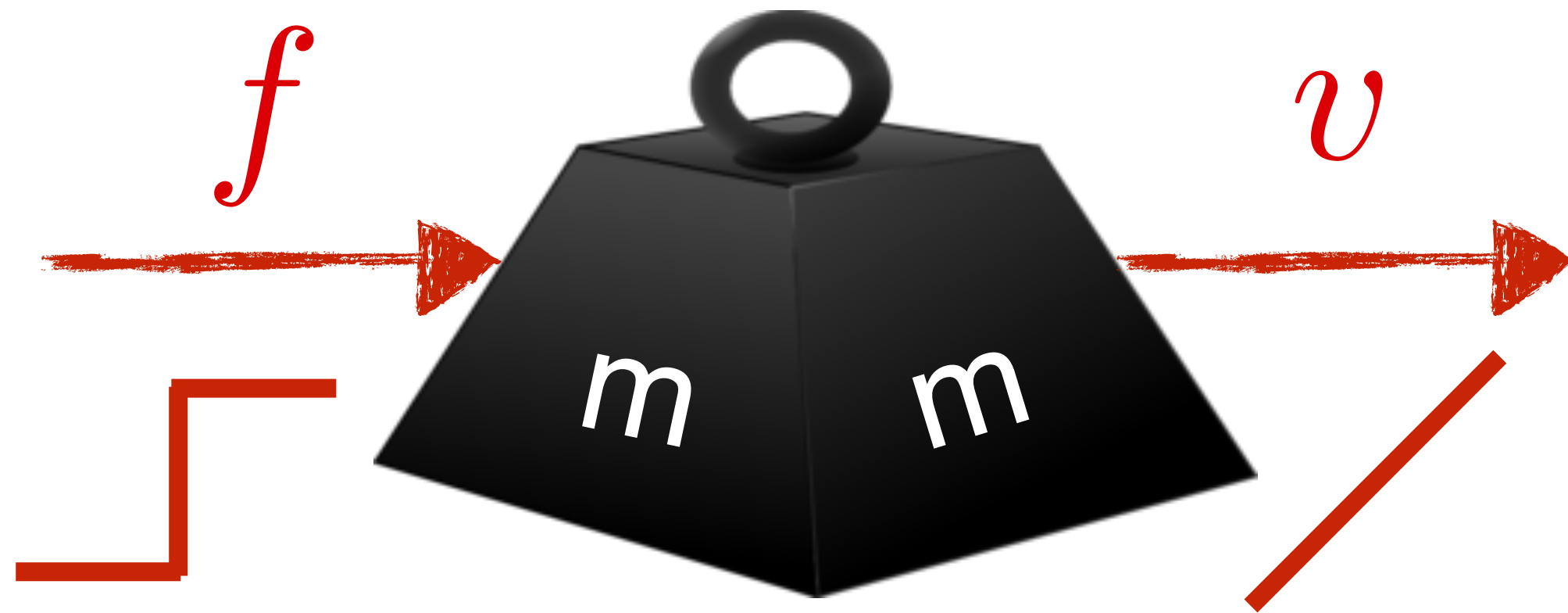
FORÇA

**X**

VELOCIDADE



# Elementos mecânicos ideais



$$\dot{v} = \frac{1}{m} f$$

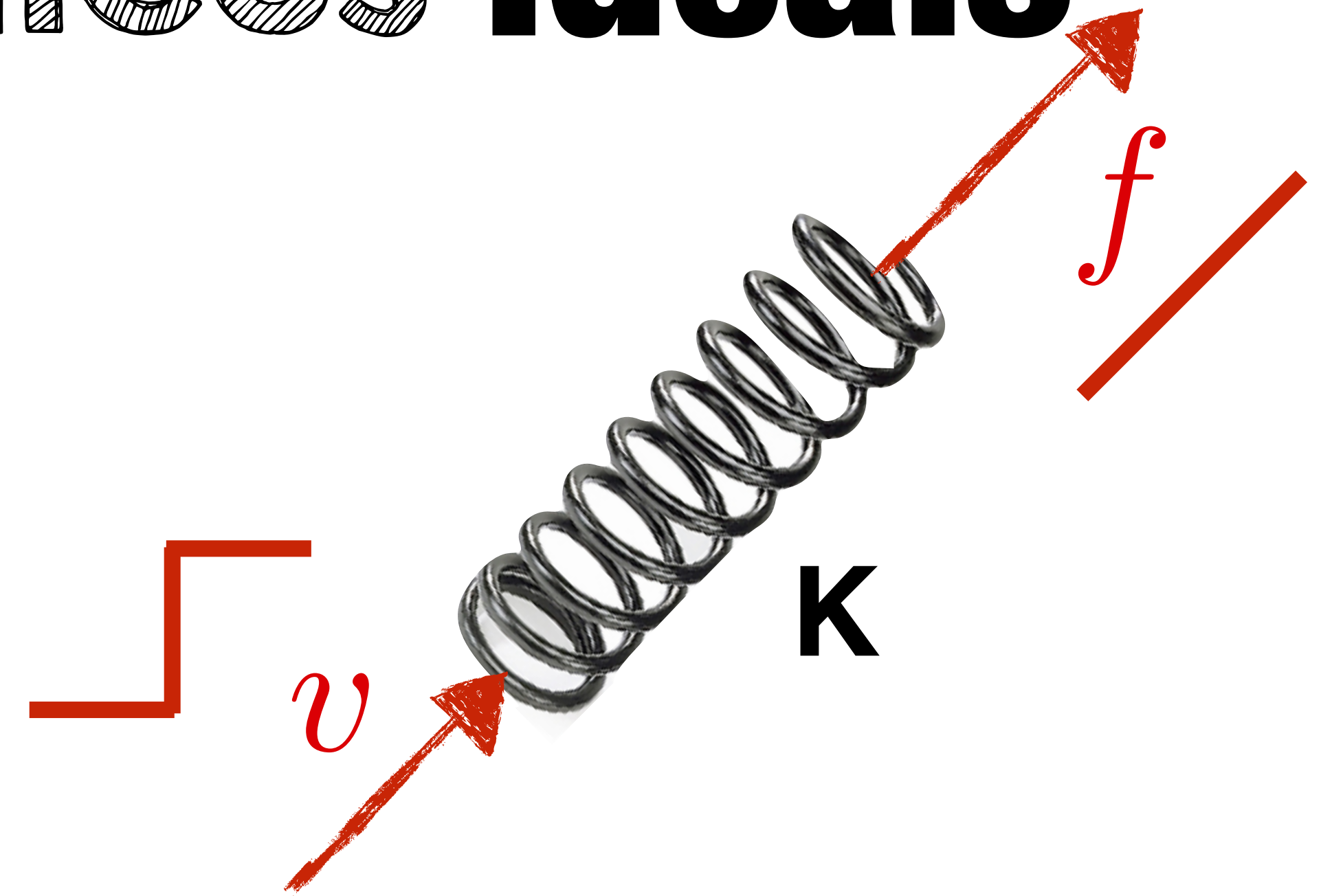
Saída

$v$

$$= \int \frac{1}{m} f dt$$

Entrada

$f$



$$\dot{f} = K v$$

Saída

$f$

$$= \int K v dt$$

Entrada

$v$

# Elementos elétricos ideais

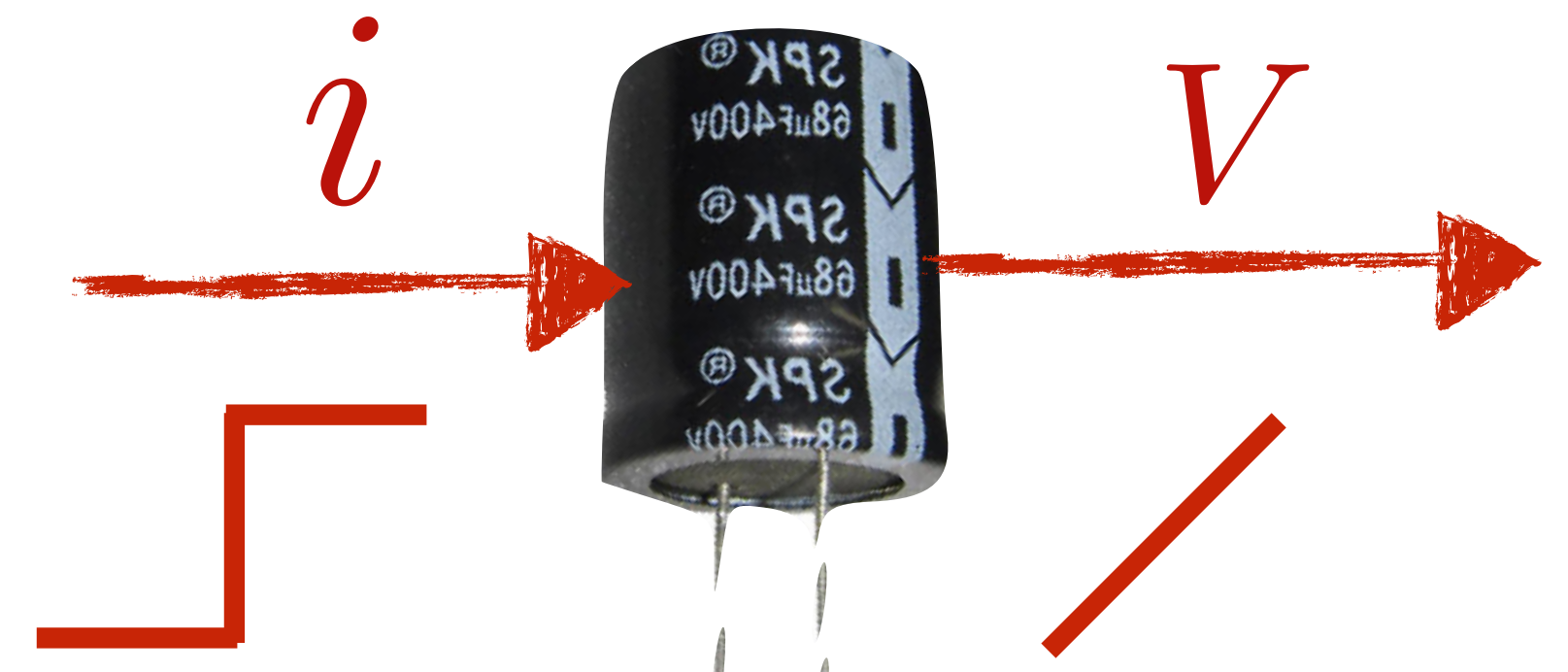


$$V = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

Saída

$$i = \frac{1}{L} \int V dt$$

Entrada



$$V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

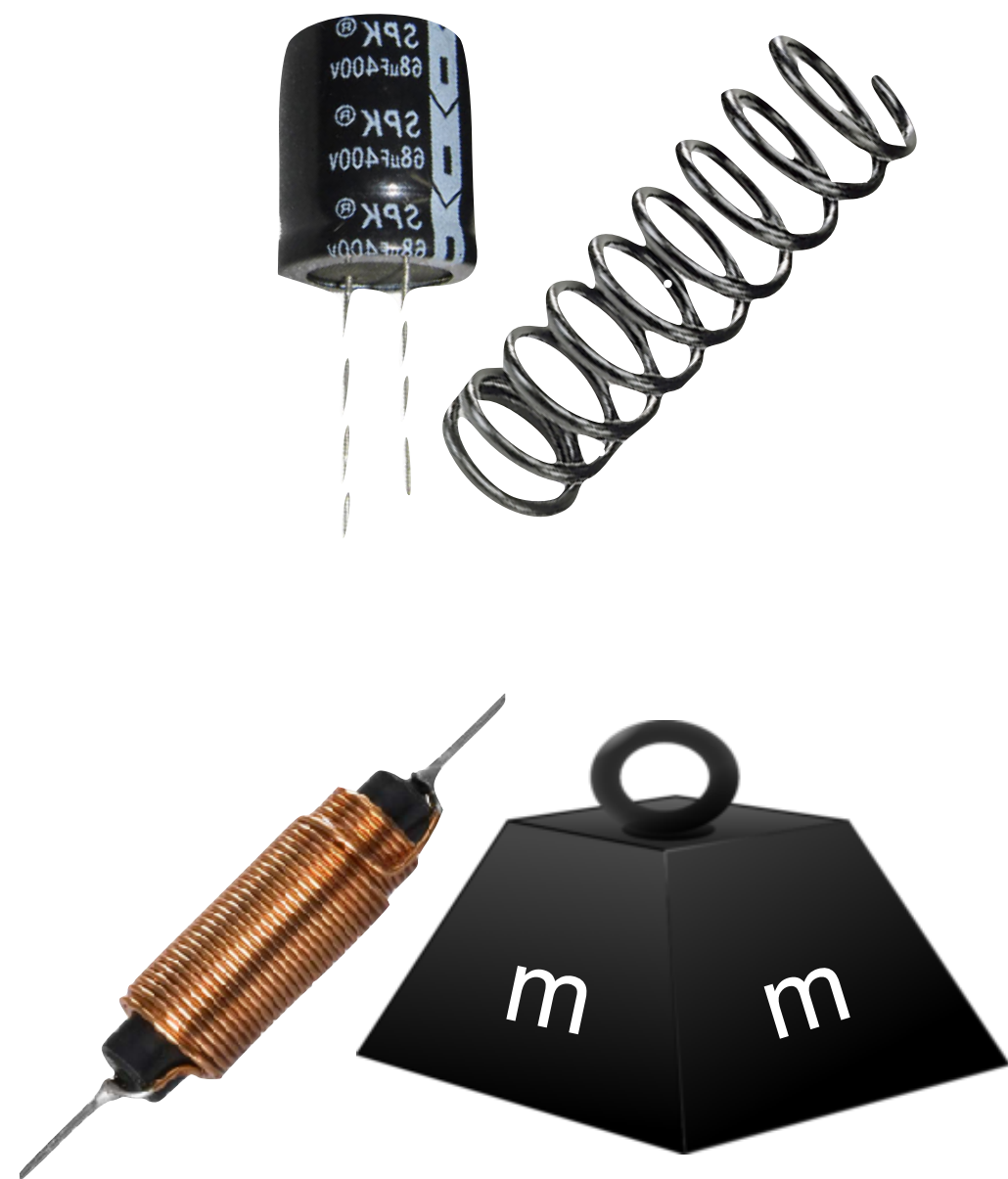
Saída

$$V = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt$$

Entrada

# Impedância e admitância

Descrevem uma relação **dinâmica** entre **ESFORÇO/FLUXO**



**impedância**

**admitância**

**ENTRADA**

FLUXO

ESFORÇO

**SAÍDA**

ESFORÇO

$$Z(s) = \frac{F(s)}{V(s)}$$

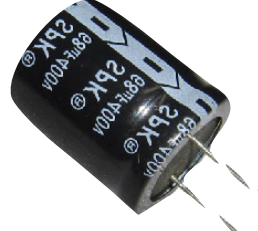



FLUXO

$$Y(s) = \frac{V(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{Z(s)}$$

# Impedância e admitância

$$Z(s) = \frac{F(s)}{V(s)}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{V(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{Z(s)}$$

Elemento	Impedância	Admitância
Capacitor 	$Z(s) = \frac{1}{Cs}$	$Y(s) = Cs$
Indutor 	$Z(s) = Ls$	$Y(s) = \frac{1}{Ls}$
Mola 	$Z(s) = \frac{k}{s}$	$Y(s) = \frac{s}{k}$
Massa 	$Z(s) = ms$	$Y(s) = \frac{1}{ms}$

# Entrada/Saída $\Leftrightarrow$ Causalidade

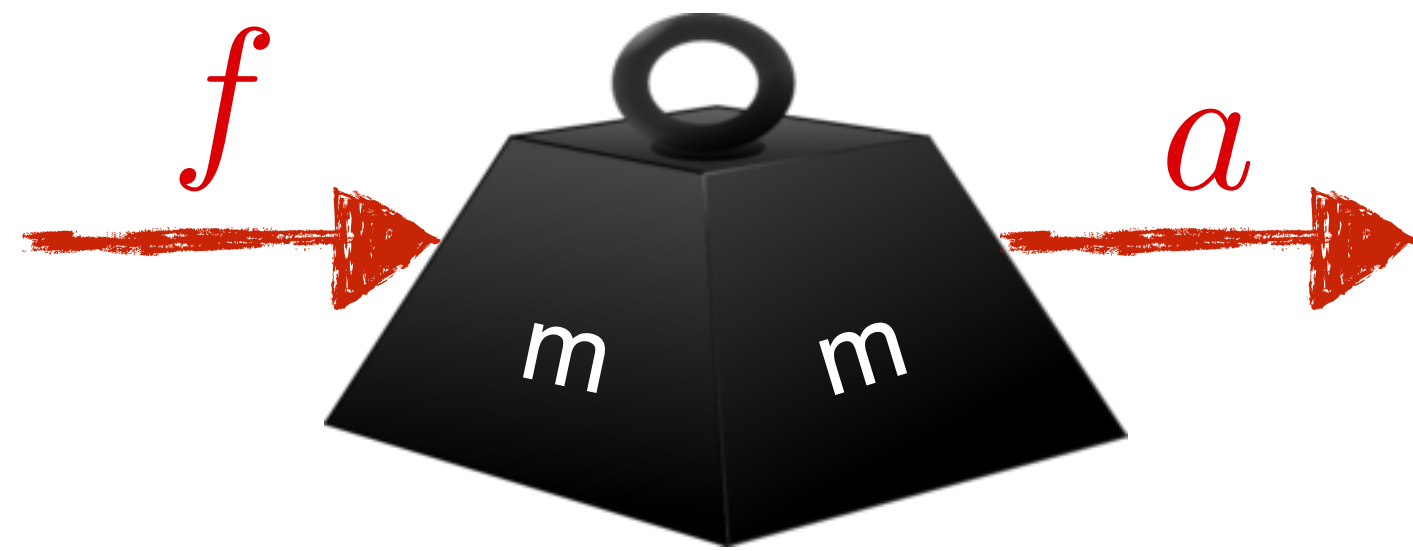
## Impedance Control: An Approach to Manipulation:

### Part I—Theory

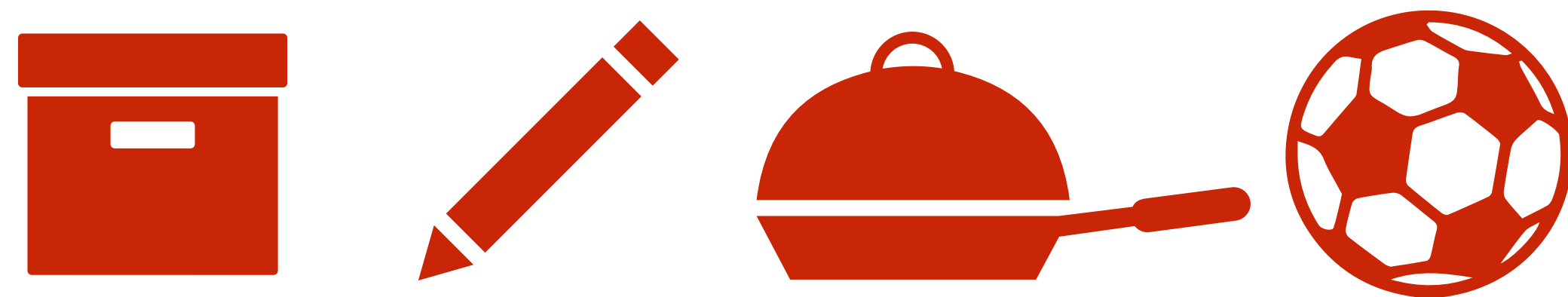
The most important consequence of dynamic interaction between two physical systems is that one must physically complement the other: Along any degree of freedom, if one is an impedance, the other must be an admittance and vice versa. Now, for almost all manipulatory tasks the environment at least contains inertias and/or kinematic constraints, physical systems which accept force inputs and which determine their own motion in response. However, as described above, while a constrained inertial object can always be pushed on, it cannot always be moved; These systems are properly described as admittances. Seen from the manipulator, the world is an admittance.

[Hogan, 1985]

# Inércia



modelo **mínimo** da maioria dos **objetos**



**preferem** causalidade de **admitância**

# Restrição cinemática

$$\dot{x} = \ddot{x} = 0$$

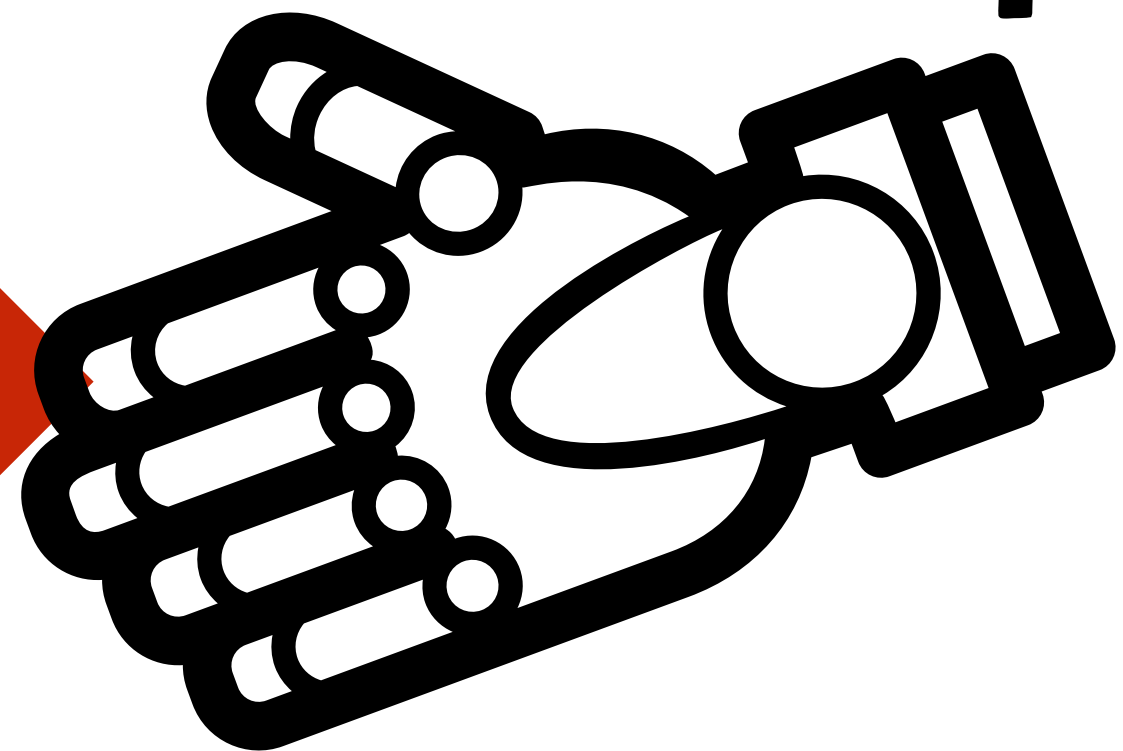
mais **simples** descrição de contato com **superfícies**



**exigem** causalidade de **admitância**



**impedância**



**admitância**

**impedância**



**admitância**

**Durante**

**interação física**

**conseguimos controlar**

**força e posição**

**independentemente?**



A hand is shown holding a blue ring. A teal arrow curves around the ring, pointing upwards and to the right, indicating a clockwise rotation.

# NÃÃO!

Dinâmica do **objeto** define  
relação **força/movimento**

A hand is shown holding a blue, textured device with five white circular markers. A thick red arrow points from the device towards the text on the right. The background is a dark grey gradient.

**não é afetado pelo  
contato e interação**

*Alternativa:*

**Controlar o comportamento  
dinâmico do(s) ponto(s) de interação**

Alternativa:

Controlar o **comportamento dinâmico**  
do(s) ponto(s) de interação

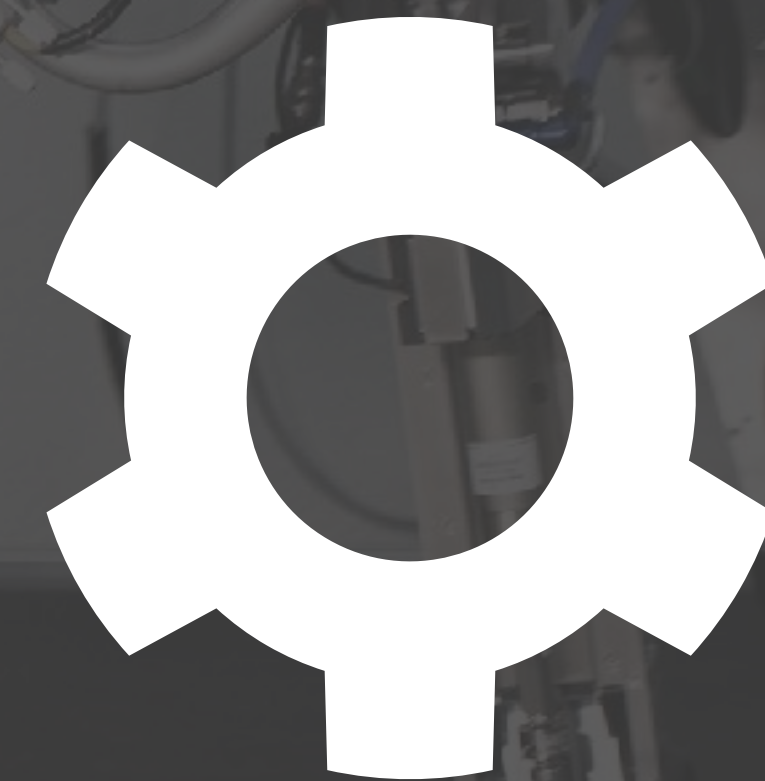
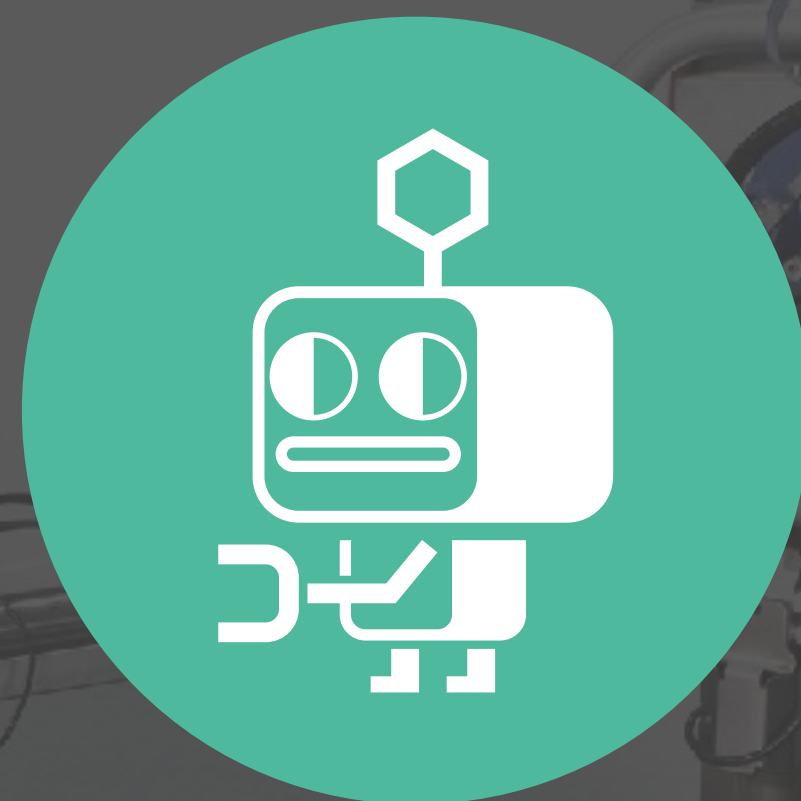
i.e.

a **Relação** entre  
**força e movimento**

# controle de interação



princípios  
básicos



controle de  
impedância

# Controle de impedância

Estabelece uma  
**relação dinâmica**  
entre

**força** e  
**posição**

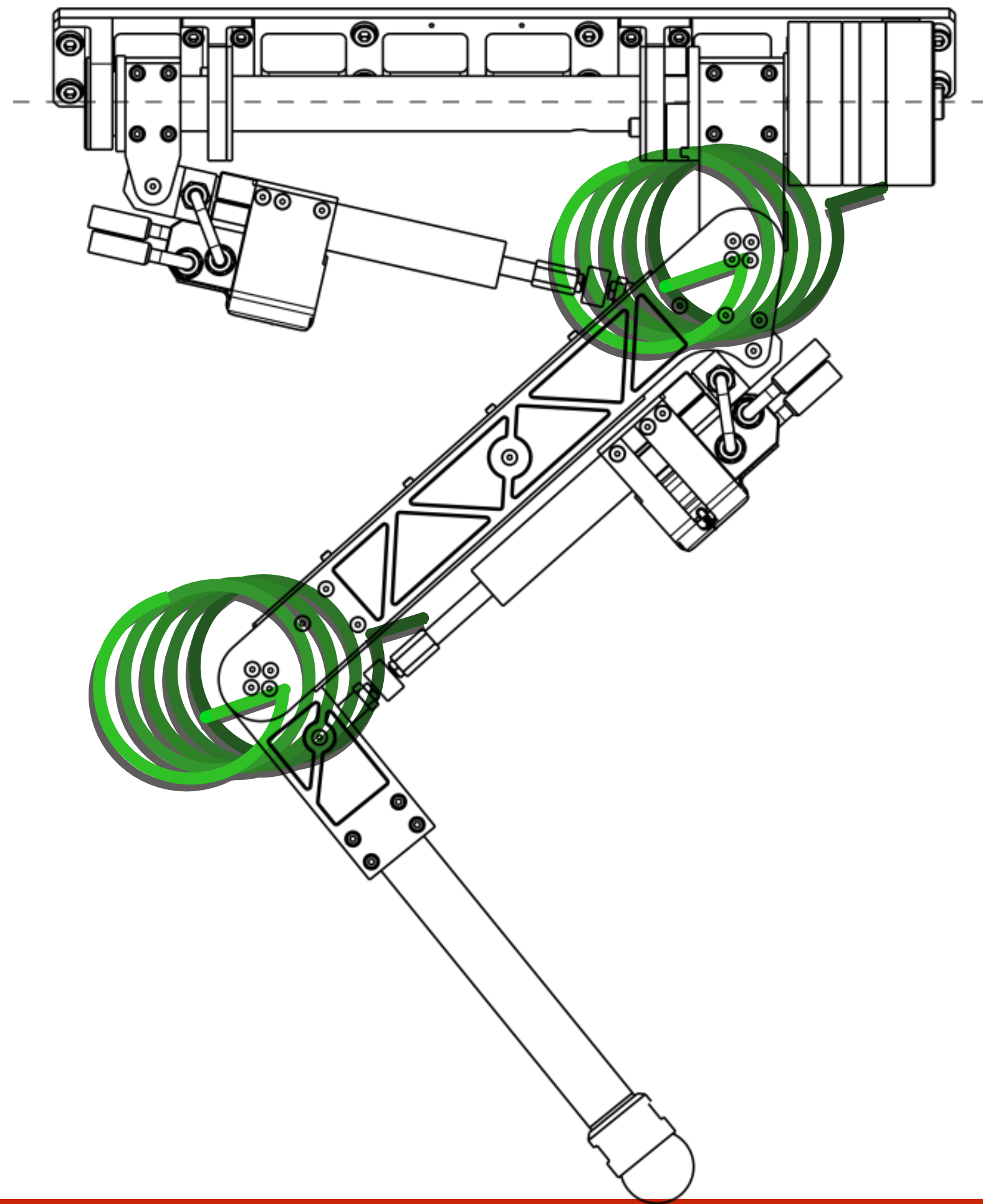
$$F = M\ddot{x} + B\dot{x} + Kx$$

Inércia

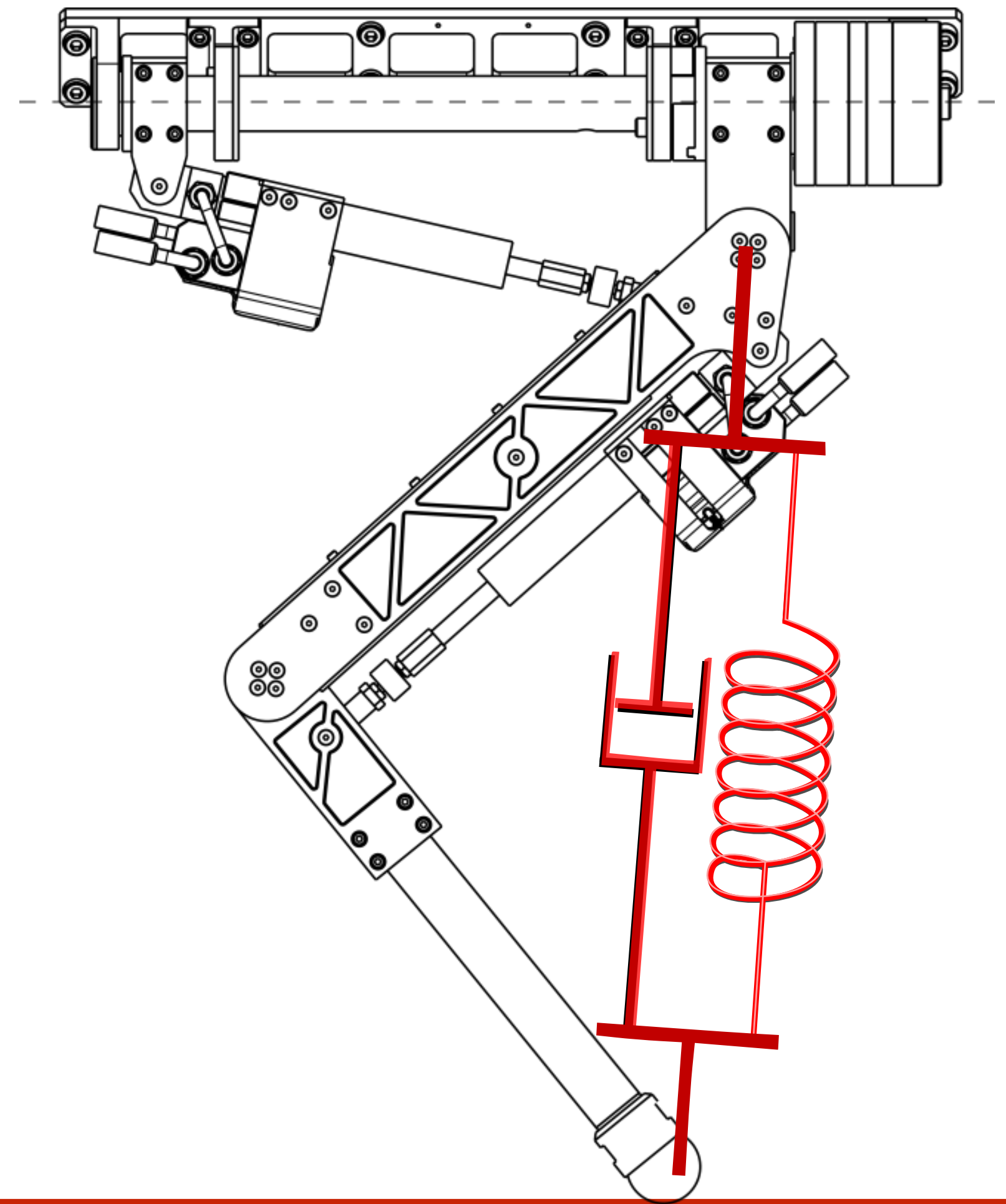
Amortecimento

Rigidez

# Espaço de juntas vs. Espaço de tarefas

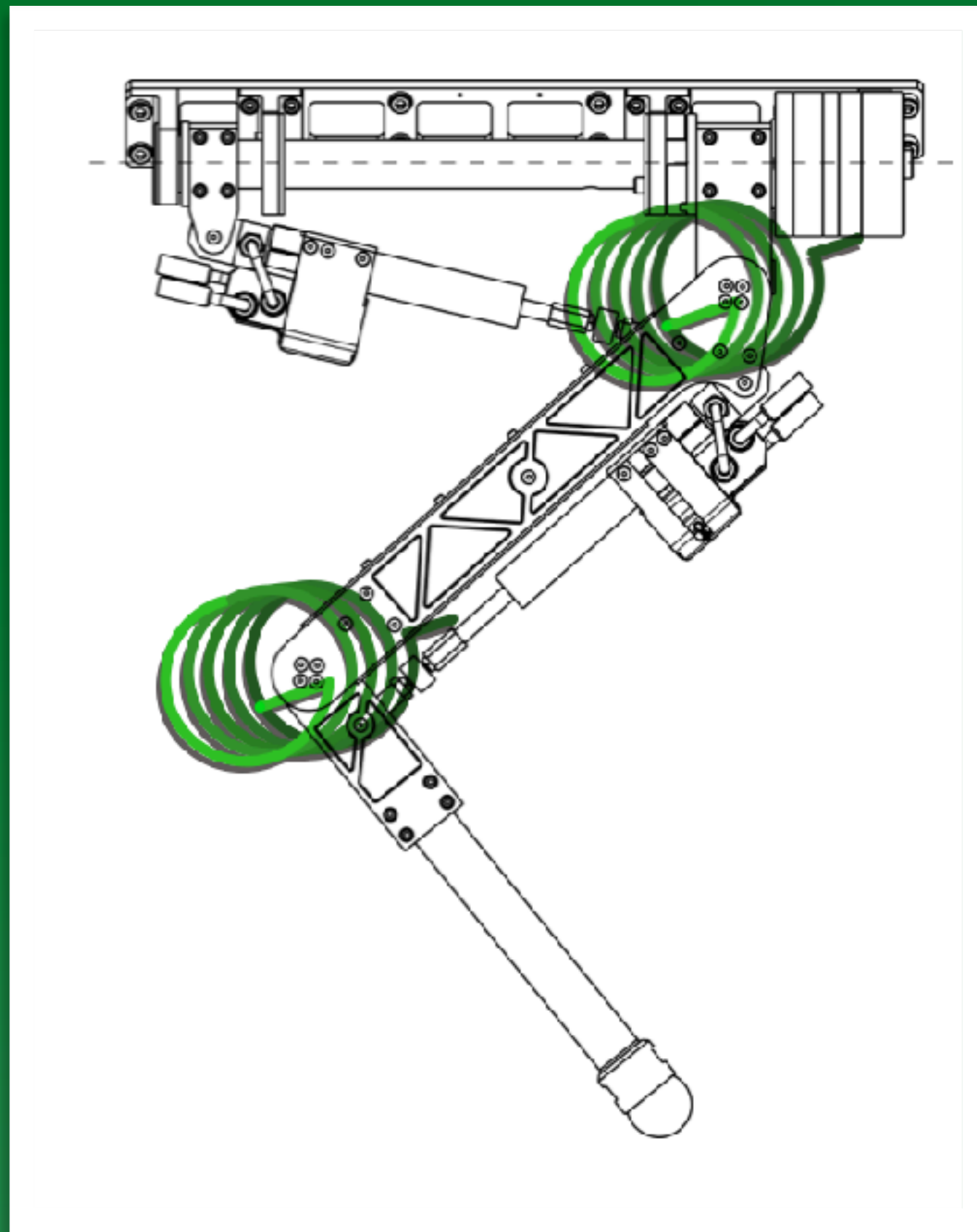


**vs.**



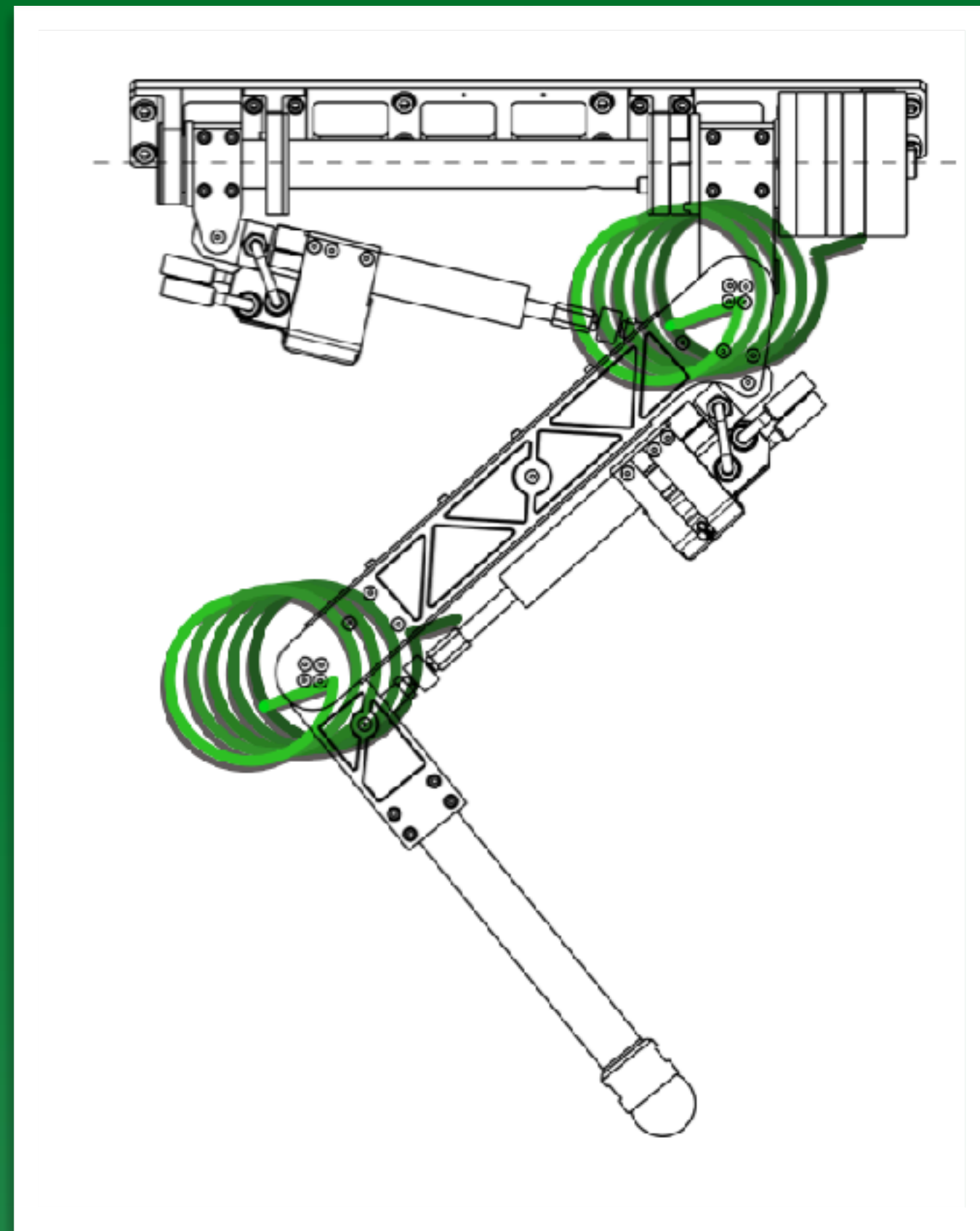


# Espaço de juntas vs. Espaço de tarefas

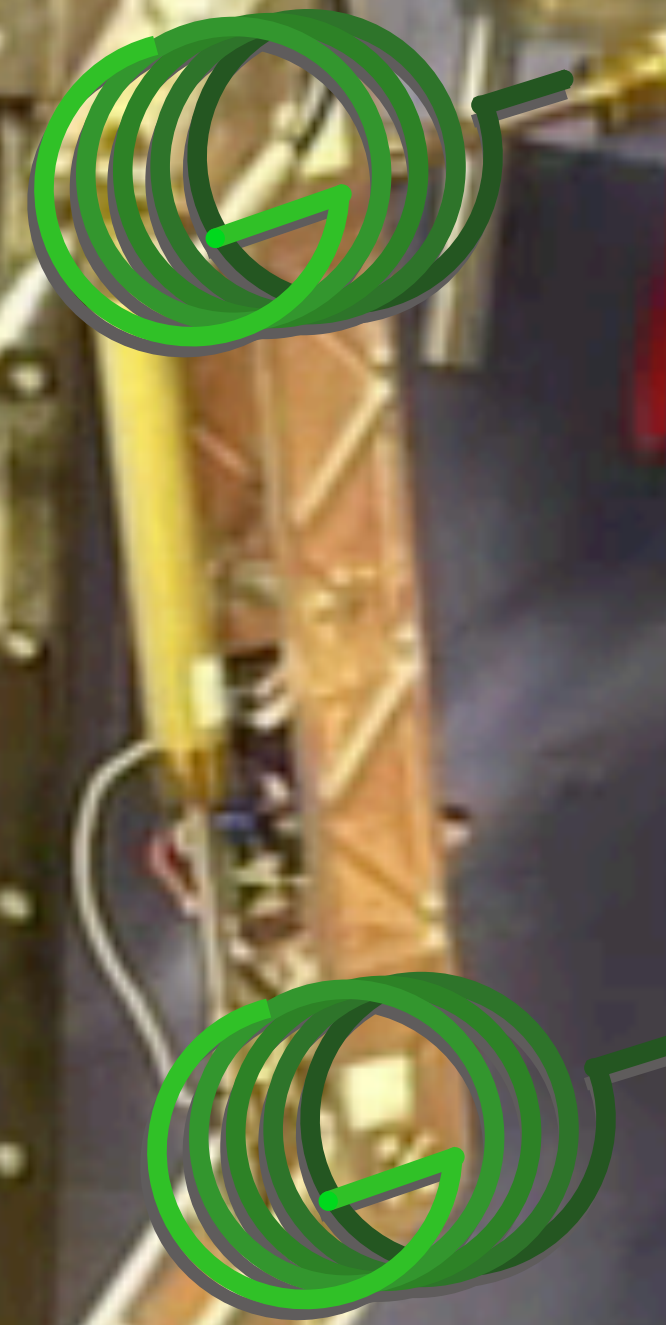


Qual a **rigidez** aparente no **efetuador** devido às molas nas **juntas**?

# Espaço de juntas vs. Espaço de tarefas



# Mimicking passive leg

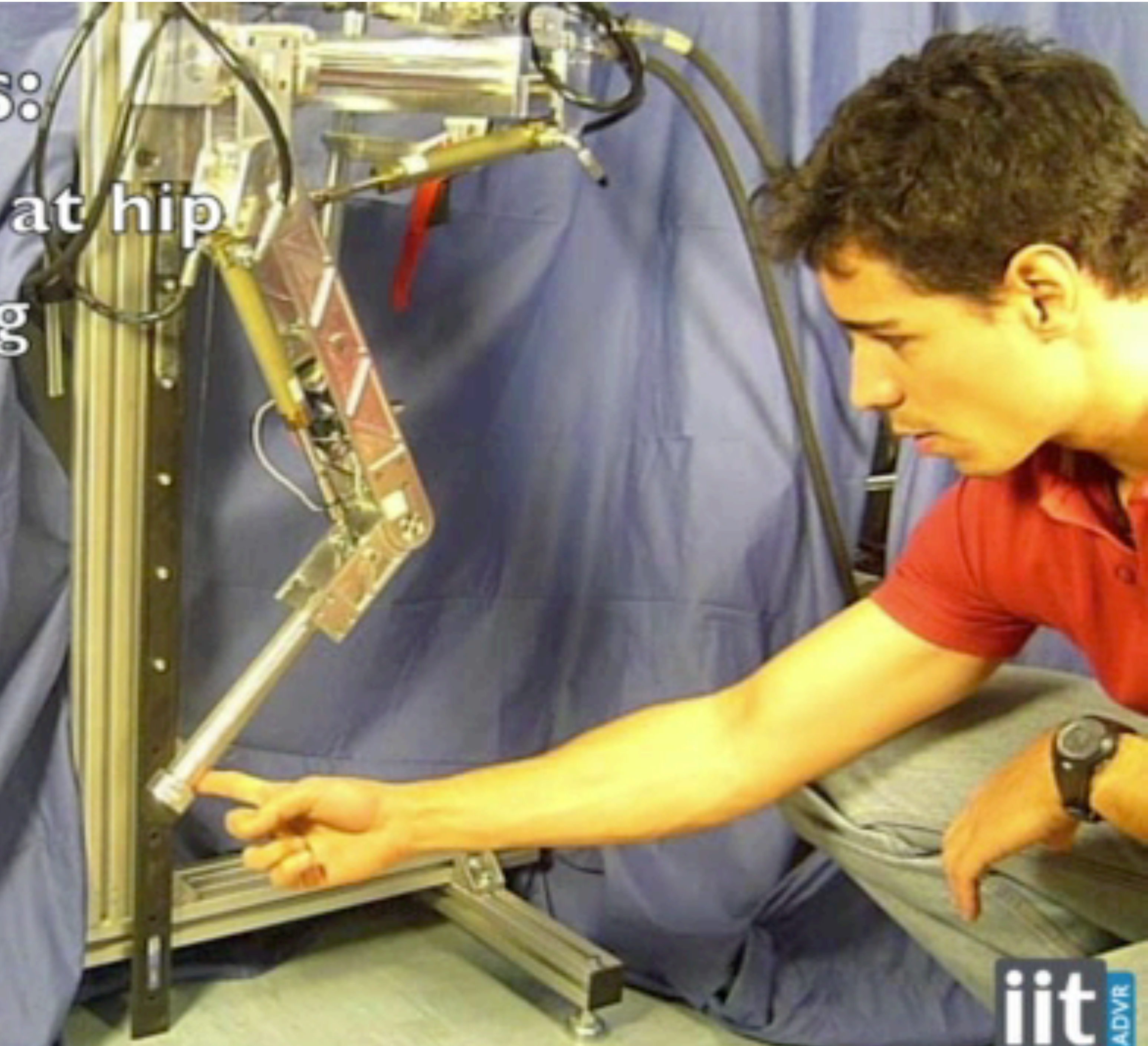
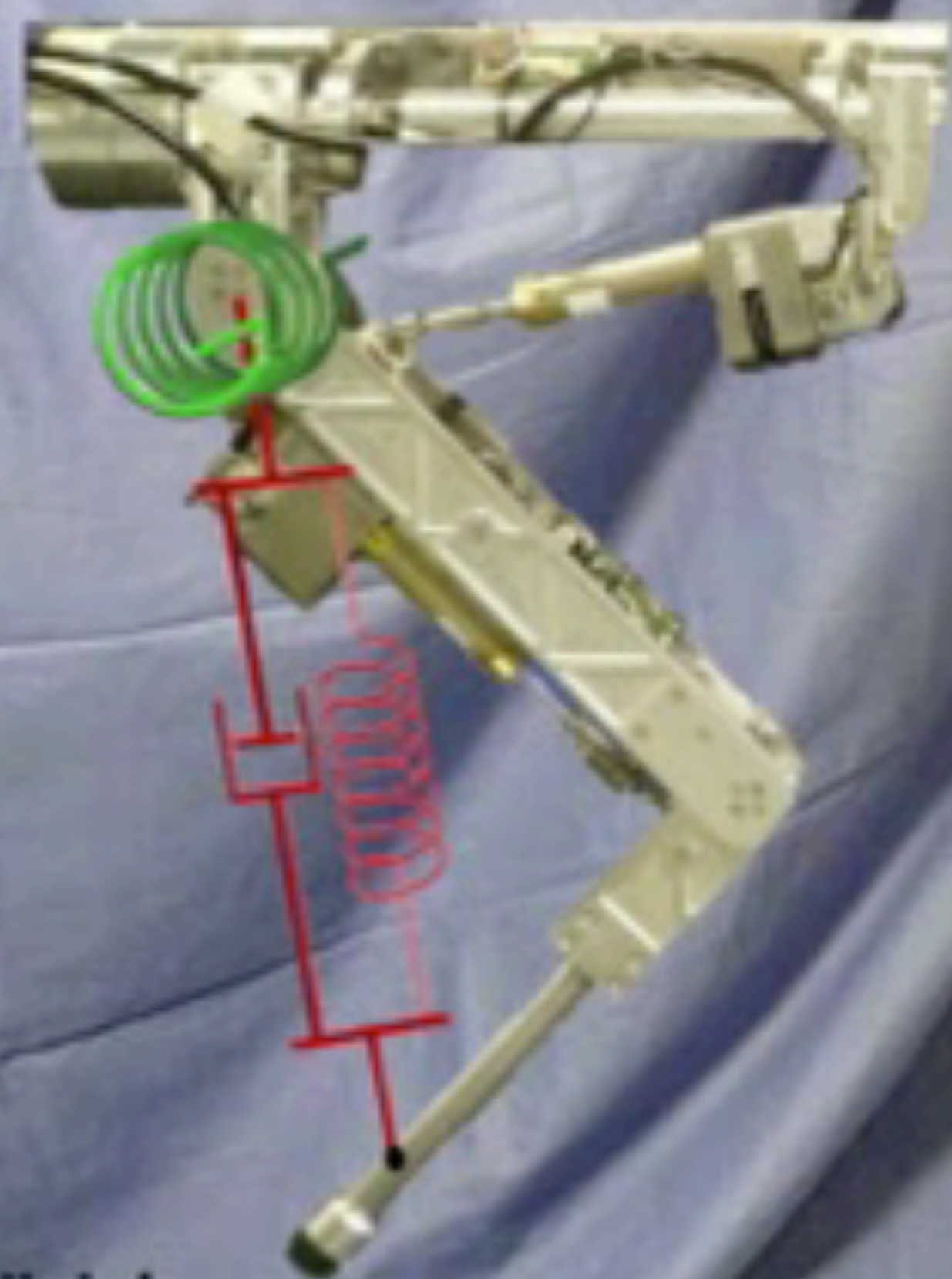


$$\tau = K\theta + B\dot{\theta}$$

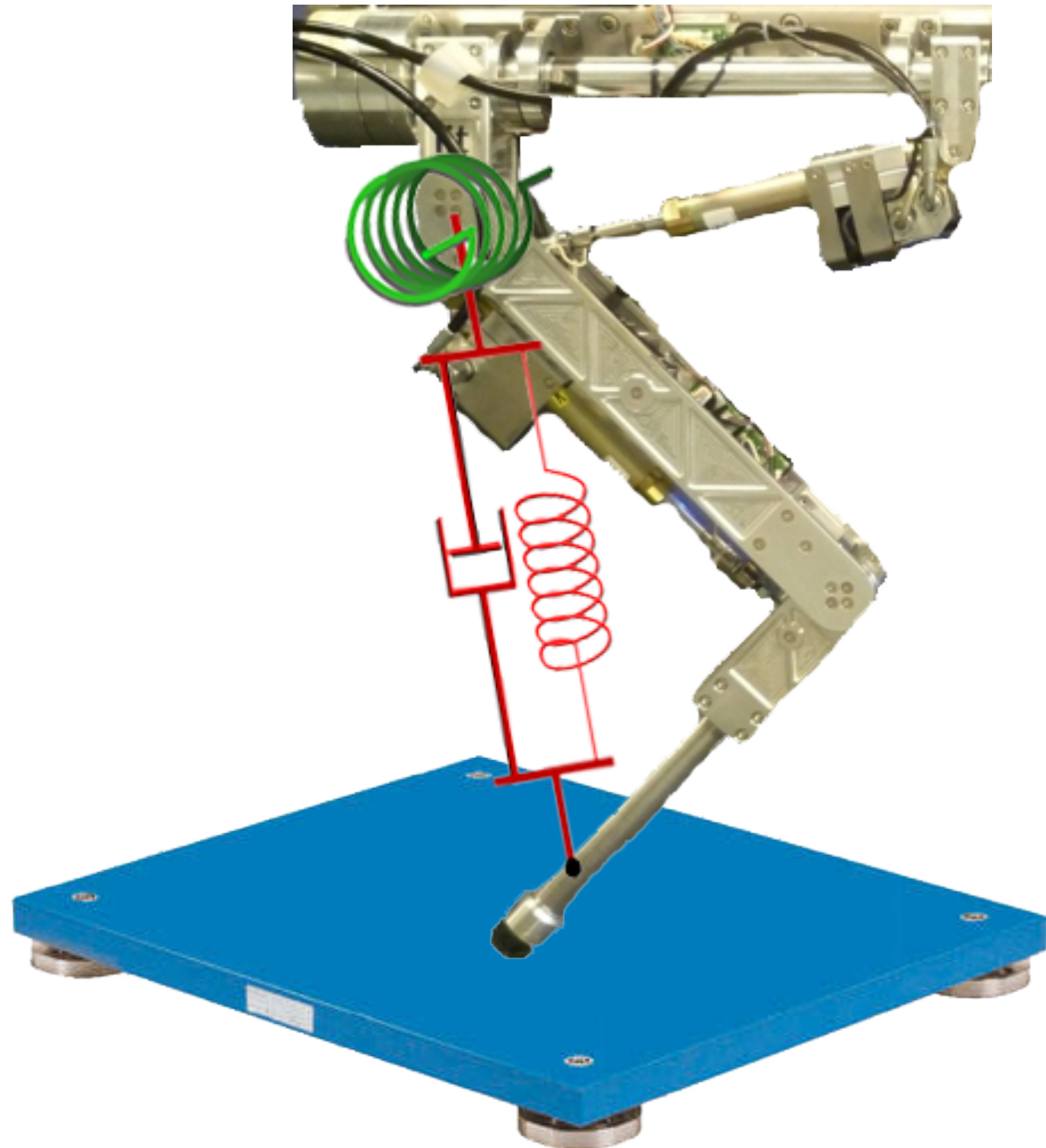
The equation is annotated with red arrows pointing to the  $\theta$  and  $\dot{\theta}$  terms, and red '0' characters above each term.

Espaço de juntas

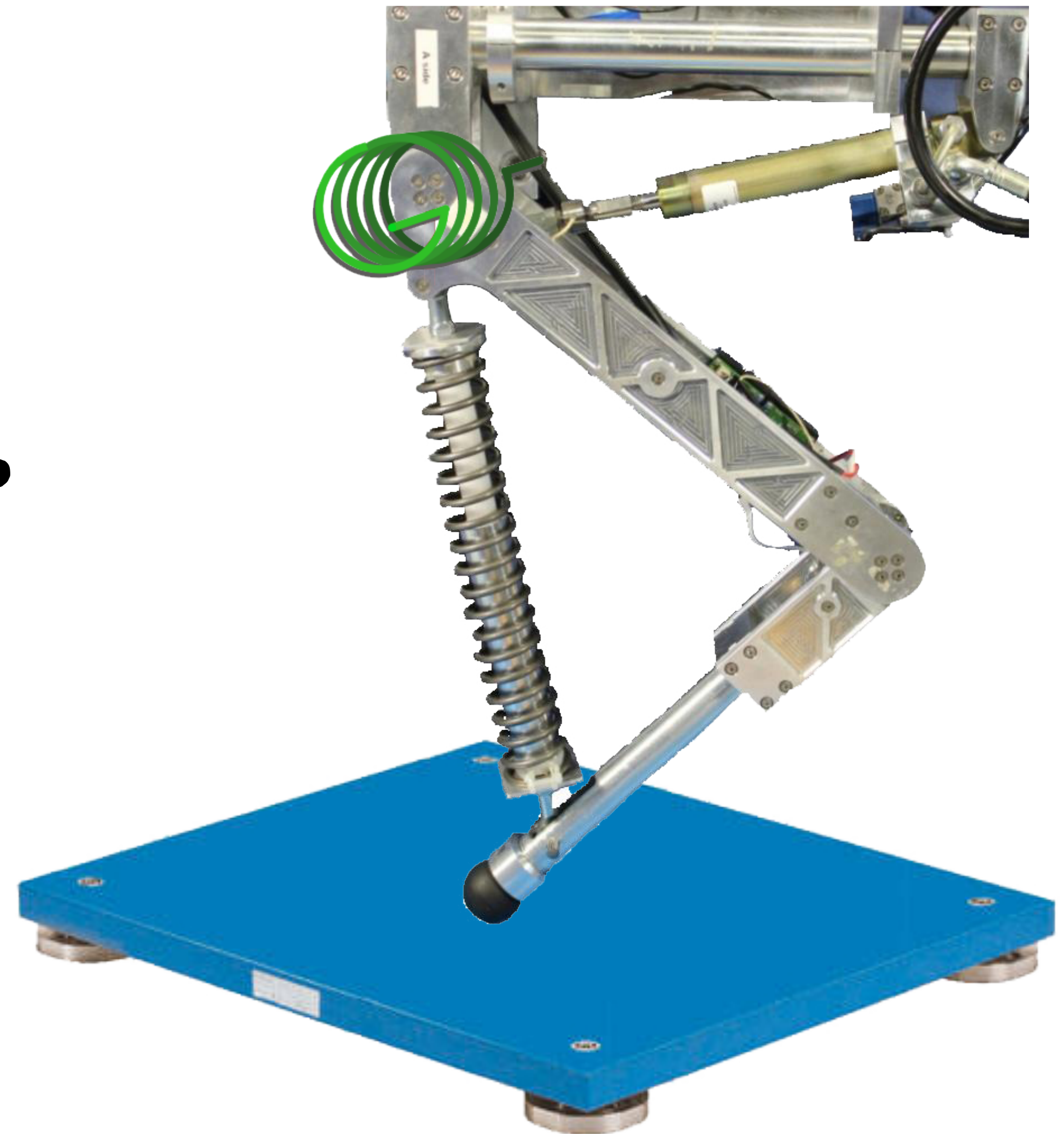
**Virtual springs:**  
**Rotational spring at hip**  
**Linear spring in leg**



# Impedância ativa (espaço de tarefas)



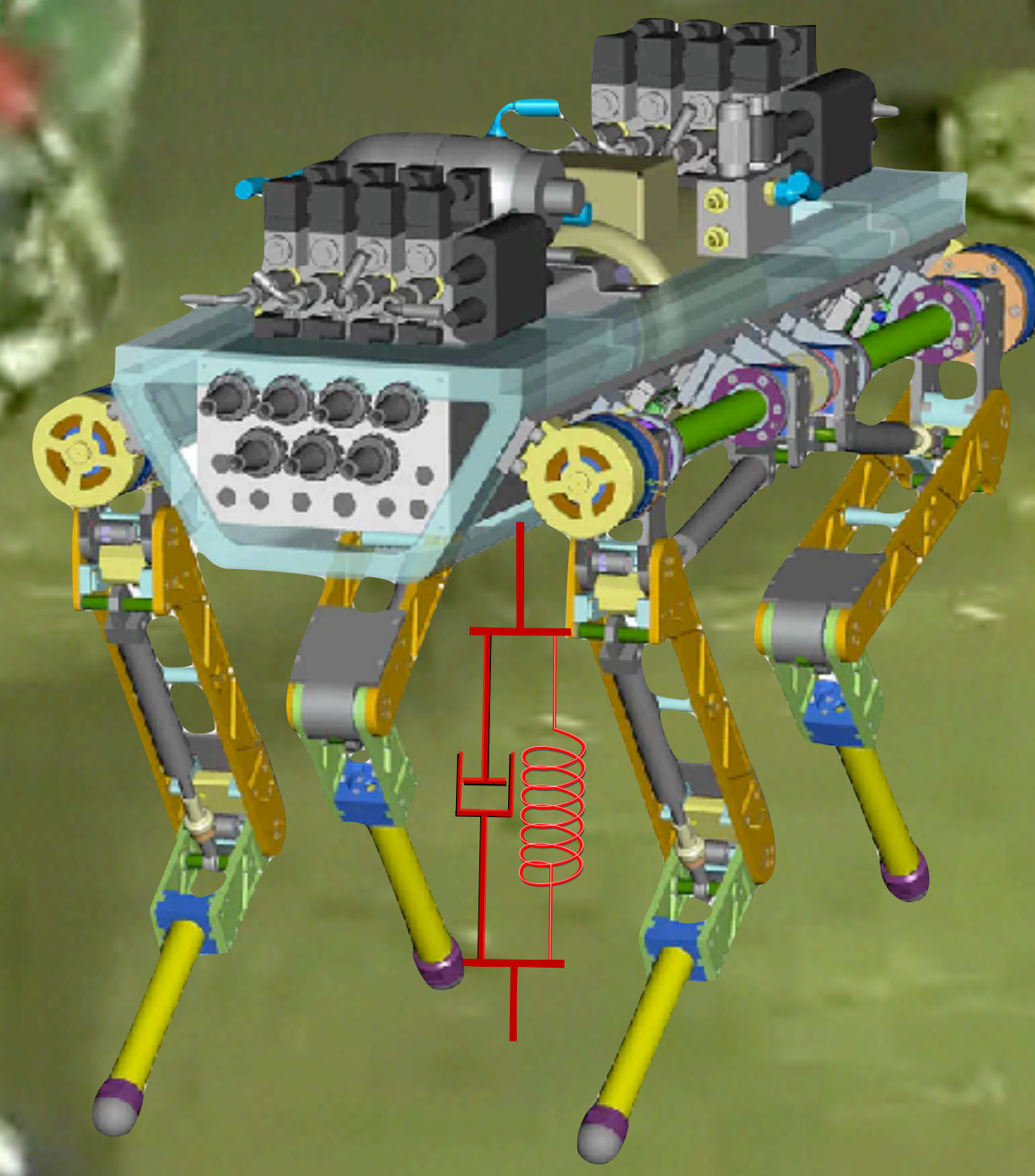
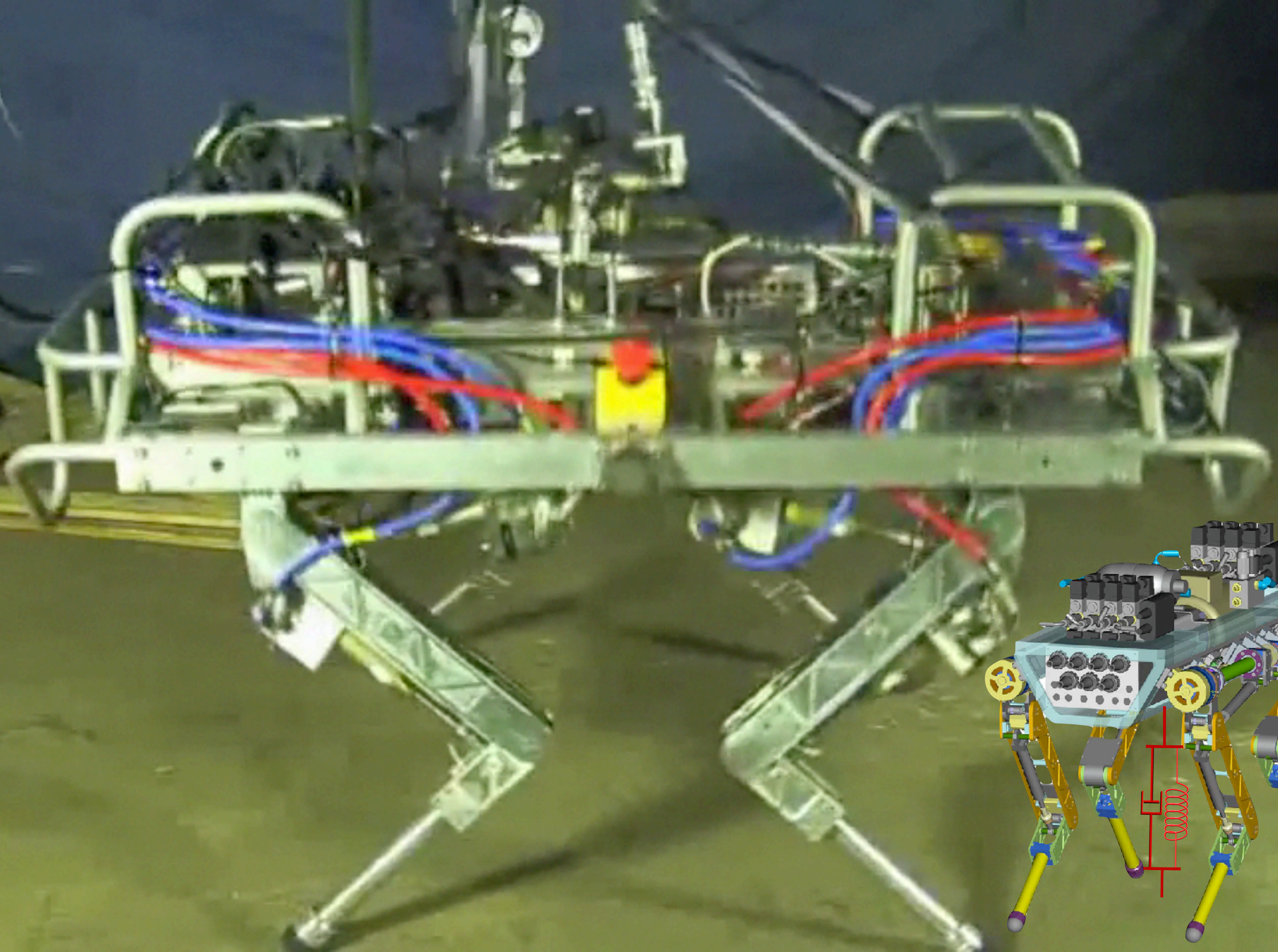
# Impedância passiva



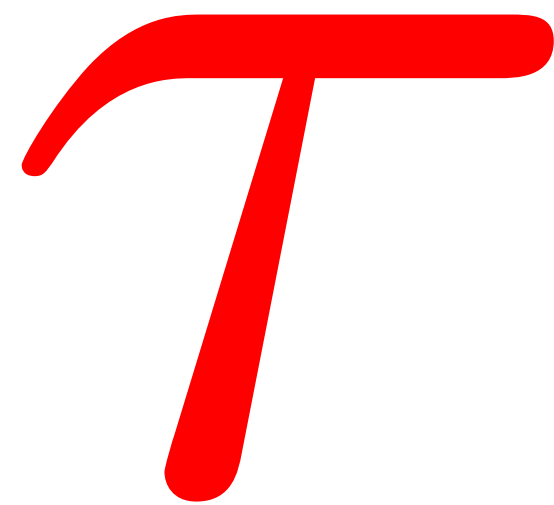
**VS.**

# Active Impedance vs. Passive Impedance

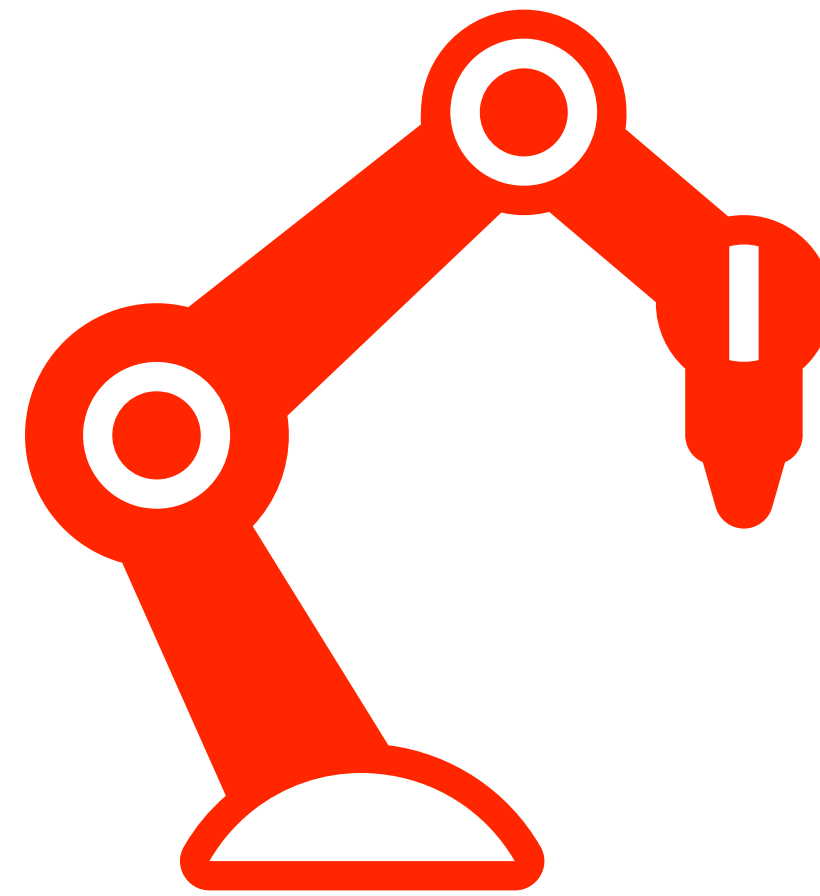
## Drop test – Speed 1/16



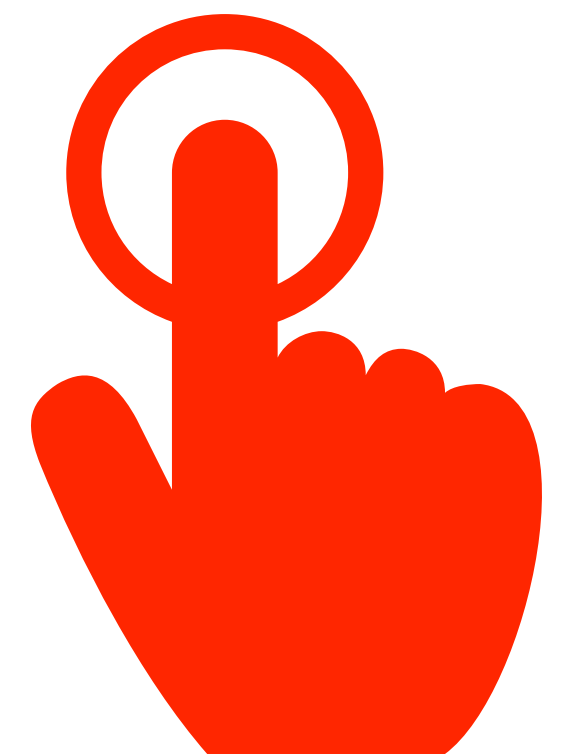
# Formas de se controlar a impedância de um robô



controle  
das juntas



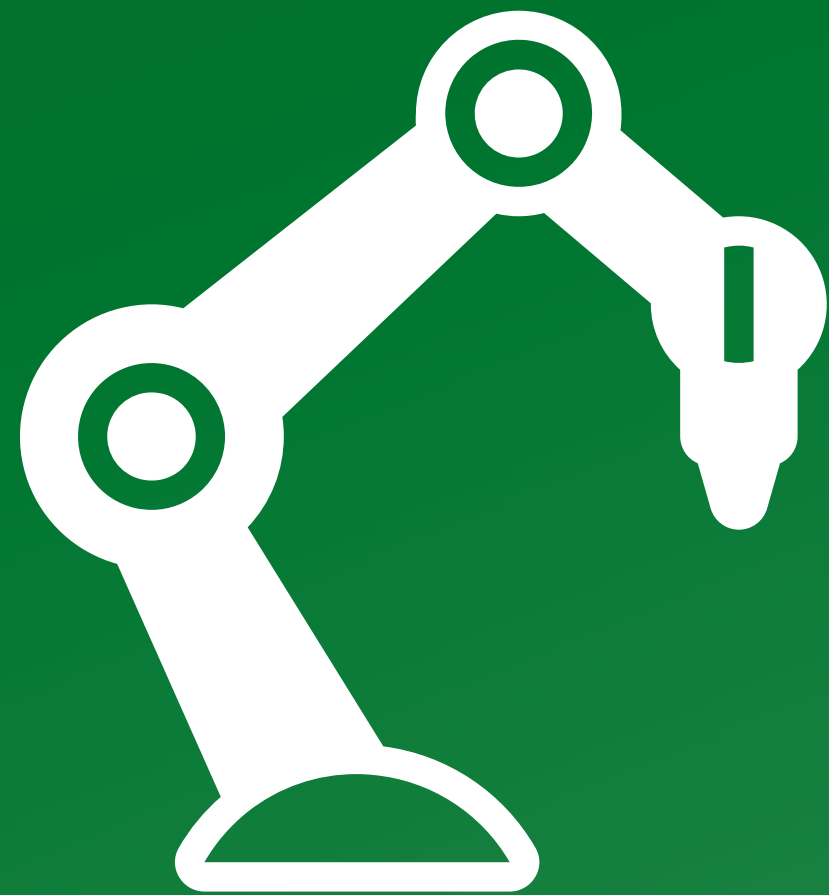
configuração  
cinemática



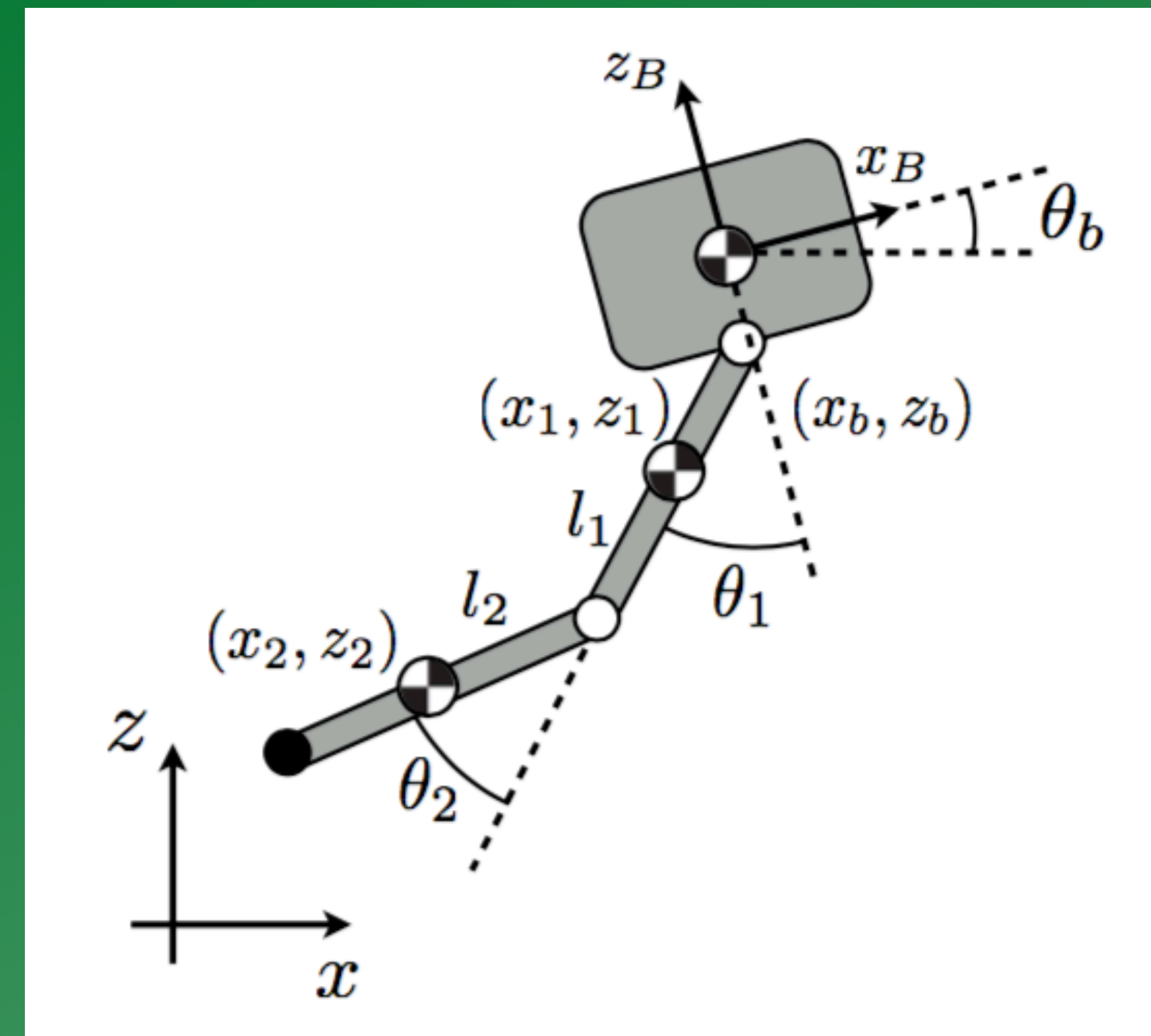
pontos de  
contato

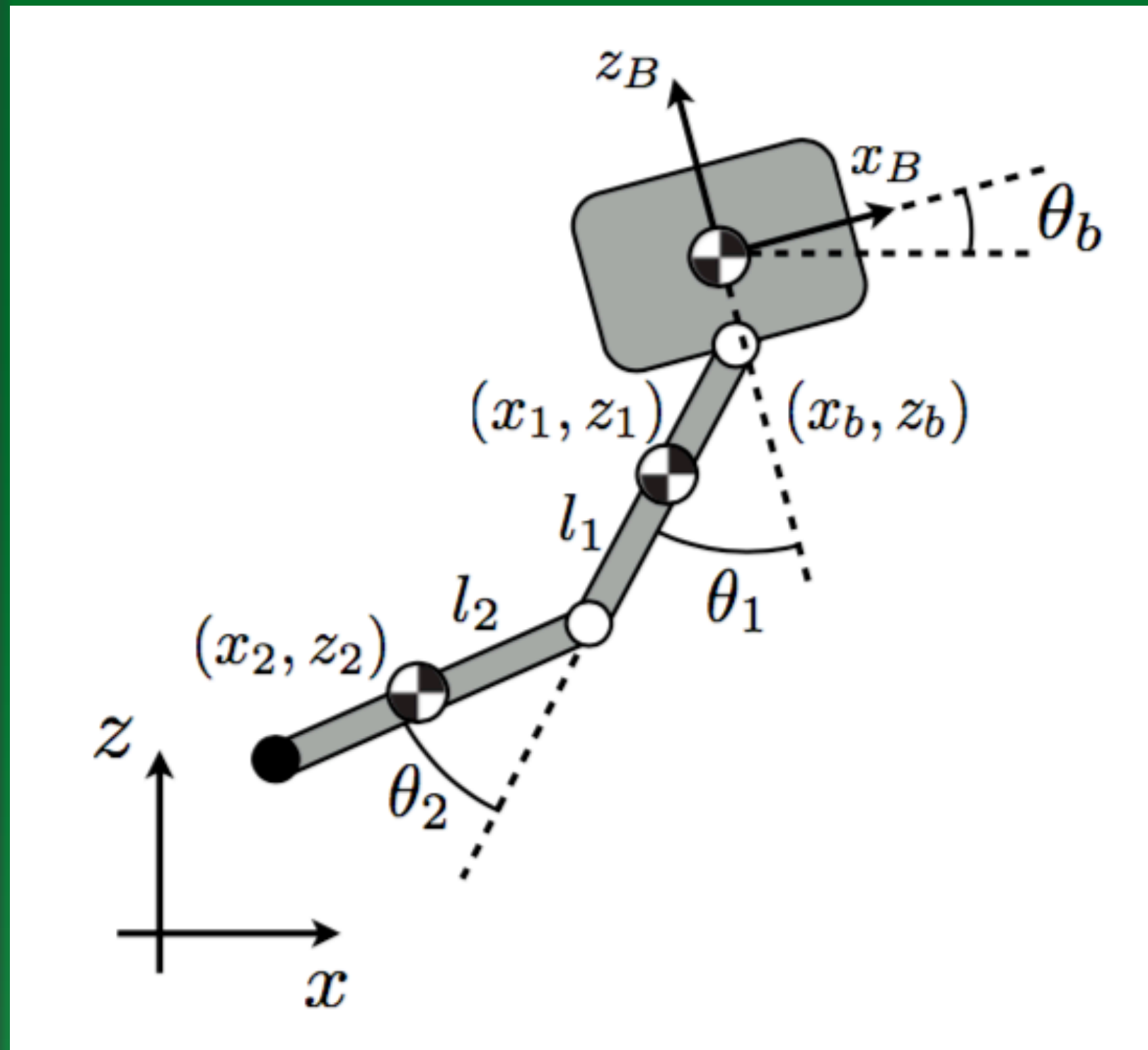


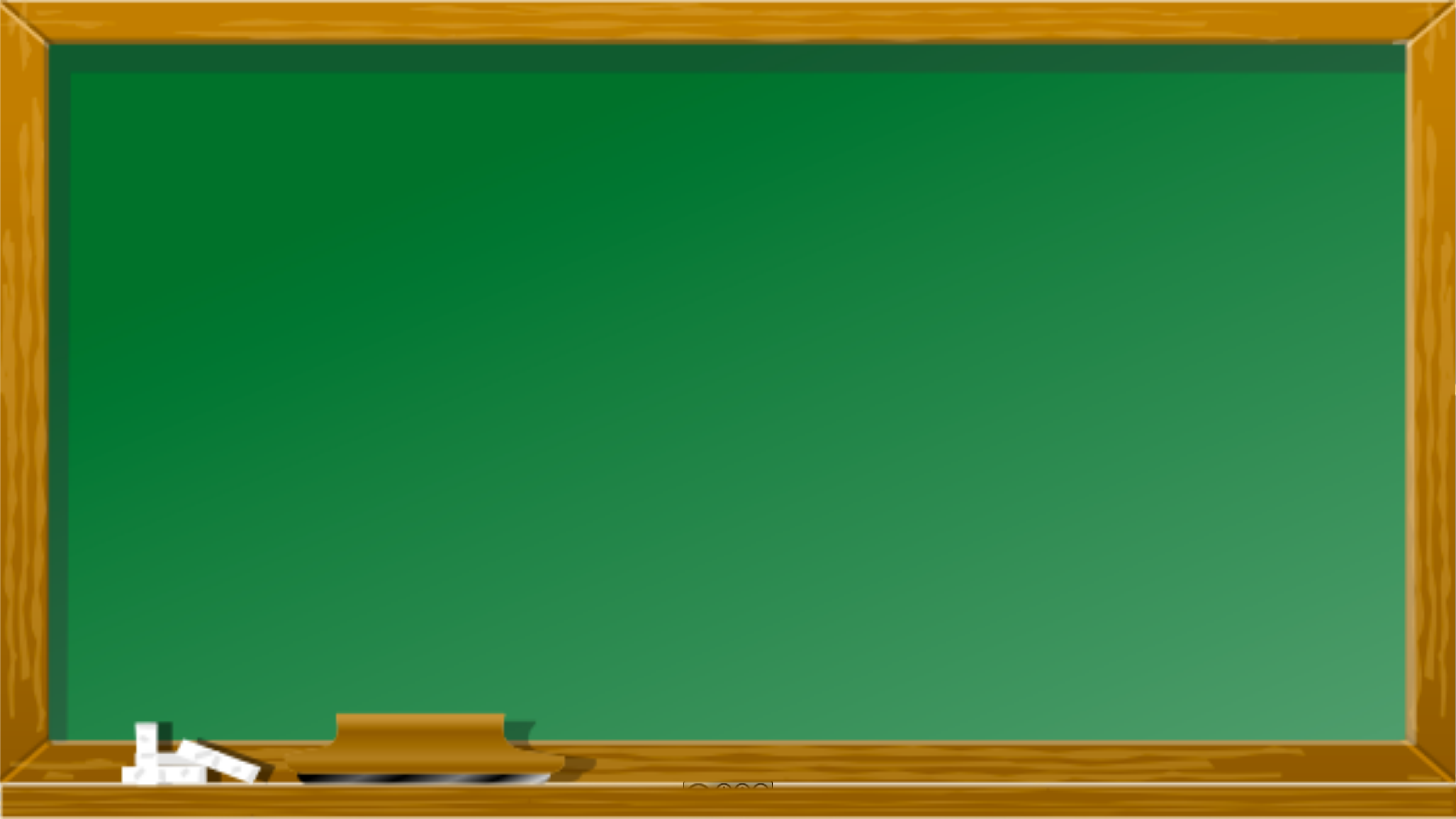
# Exemplo



configuração  
cinemática









# controle das juntas

**Possíveis arquiteturas**

# Take-home message

controlar  
**impedância** não é  
controlar **força**....

... nem controlar  
**posição**....

mas sim a **relação**  
entre eles.



Talk on "Interaction Control for Contact Robotics"  
by **Neville Hogan** Part 1 and 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GjKy3EFs3g8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dkc1LkTDXXk&t=2693s>

Calanca, A., et al. (2016). A review of algorithms for compliant control of stiff and fixed-compliance robots. IEEE/ASME Transactions on Mechatronics

Hogan, N. (1985). Impedance control: An approach to manipulation: Part II—Implementation. Journal of dynamic systems, measurement, and control



*That's all Folks!*