

A Compliance Control Method for Robot Manipulators Using Nonlinear Stiffness Adaptation

(Byoung-Ho Kim, Sang-Rok Oh, Il Hong Suh, and Byung-Ju Yi)

Abstract : This paper proposes a compliance control strategy for the robot manipulators accidentally interacting with an unknown environment. In the proposed method, each entry in the diagonal stiffness matrix corresponding to the task coordinate in a Cartesian space is adaptively adjusted during contact along the corresponding axis based on the contact force with its environment. This method can be used for both unconstrained and constrained motions without any switching mechanism which often causes undesirable instability and/or vibrational motion of the end-effector. The experimental results show the effectiveness of the proposed method by employing a two link direct drive manipulator interacting with an unknown environment.

Keywords : compliance control, robot manipulator

I.

가 , 가 . Oh[4]

가 가

Chiaverini[5]

(end-effector)

가

(hybrid) [1], [2][3]. 2

(orthogonal decomposition)

II.

: 1999. 11. 24., : 2000. 5. 9.

1. , n 가

f

$$t = M(q)\ddot{q} + H(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + g(q) + J^T(q)f \quad (1)$$

가 q, \dot{q} $n \times 1$, t $n \times 1$, $M(q)$ (positive definite) $n \times n$, $H(q, \dot{q})$ $n \times n$, $g(q)$ $n \times 1$, $J(q)$ $n \times n$ 가

가

가

PD

$$t = K_q(f)(q_d - q) - K_d(f)\dot{q} + g(q) \quad (2)$$

q_d $n \times 1$, K_q $n \times n$ (operational space), K_d $n \times n$

$$K_c = J^T K_q J \quad (3)$$

[6] (3)

$$t = J^T(q)(K_c(f)(x_d - x) - K_v(f)\dot{x}) + g(q) \quad (4)$$

x, \dot{x} x_d $n \times 1$, $K_c(f)$ $n \times n$, $K_v(f)$ $n \times n$

[6]

(3)

[2] [3]

가

(4)

가

(2) (4)

$$K_q(f) = J^T K_c(f) J, K_d(f) = J^T K_v(f) J \quad (5)$$

(5) K_c K_v

$$K_c(f) = \begin{bmatrix} K_{cx} \exp(-s_x |f_x|) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & K_{cy} \exp(-s_y |f_y|) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & K_{cz} \exp(-s_z |f_z|) \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$K_v(f) = \begin{bmatrix} a_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_z \end{bmatrix} K_c(f) \quad (7)$$

(6) $\exp(\cdot)$

K_{cx}, K_{cy}, K_{cz} x, y, z

s_x, s_y, s_z

f_x, f_y, f_z

$|\cdot|$

$$(7) \quad a_x, a_y, a_z$$

K_{cx}, K_{cy}, K_{cz}

(6)
 $(f_x = f_y = f_z = 0, \exp(\cdot) = 1)$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \phi^T M(q) \phi + \frac{1}{2} \psi^T K_c(f) \psi - \phi^T J^T(q) K_w(x - x_w) \quad (11)$$

(9) $M(q)$, (11)

$$V = \phi^T \left(\frac{1}{2} M(q) - H(q, \phi) \right) \phi - \phi^T J^T(q) K_v(f) J(q) \phi + \frac{1}{2} \psi^T K_c(f) \psi \quad (12)$$

(12) , (7)

$$V = -\phi \begin{bmatrix} a_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_z \end{bmatrix} K_c(f) \phi + \frac{1}{2} \psi^T K_c(f) \psi \quad (13)$$

$$x = [x_x \quad x_y \quad x_z]^T, \psi = [\psi_x \quad \psi_y \quad \psi_z]^T$$

(13) , $V < 0$

$$2a_x \phi_x + \psi_x^2 > 0, \quad (14)$$

$$2a_y \phi_y + \psi_y^2 > 0, \quad (15)$$

$$2a_z \phi_z + \psi_z^2 > 0. \quad (16)$$

(14) (16)

$$0 \leq s_x < \frac{2a_x \phi_x}{|\psi_x|} \quad (17)$$

$$0 \leq s_y < \frac{2a_y \phi_y}{|\psi_y|} \quad (18)$$

$$0 \leq s_z < \frac{2a_z \phi_z}{|\psi_z|} \quad (19)$$

s_x, s_y, s_z 가 s_x, s_y 가 a_x, a_y 가 a_z 0 0

$$f = K_w(x - x_w) \quad (8)$$

K_w $n \times n$ x_w $n \times 1$ x $n \times 1$ 가

(4) (7)

$$M(q) \phi + H(q, \phi) \phi = J^T(q) (K_c(f) \psi - K_v(f) \phi - K_w(x - x_w)) \quad (9)$$

$\psi = x_d - x$ (17) (19)

(Lyapunov)

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \phi^T M(q) \phi + \frac{1}{2} \psi^T K_c(f) \psi + \frac{1}{2} (x - x_w)^T K_w (x - x_w) \quad (10)$$

(10) $\phi = J(q) \phi$

, (10)

a_x, a_y, a_z

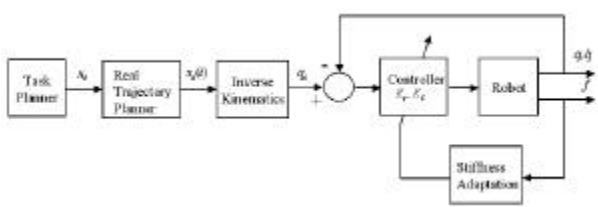
s_x, s_y, s_z 가

가

III.

1.

(task planner)

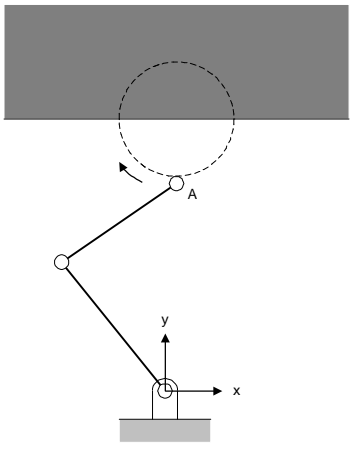


1.

Fig. 1. The block diagram for compliant contact control.

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A
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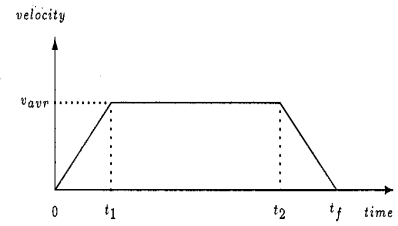
3, $t_1 = \frac{1}{5}t_f, t_2 = \frac{4}{5}t_f$



2. 2

Fig. 2. A compliant contact task of two link robot

interacting with an environment.



3.

Fig. 3. Velocity profile.

가 (1 : Model No. RS1410FN001, 2 : Model. No. RS0608FN001, Nippon Seiko Ltd.)

6 / (Model No. 67M25A-I40, JR3 Inc.)가

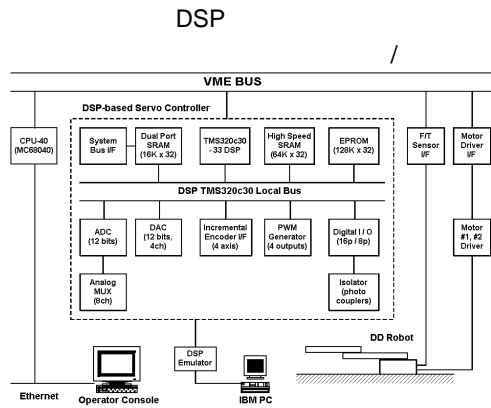


4. 2

Fig. 4. Two link direct drive robot and its control system.

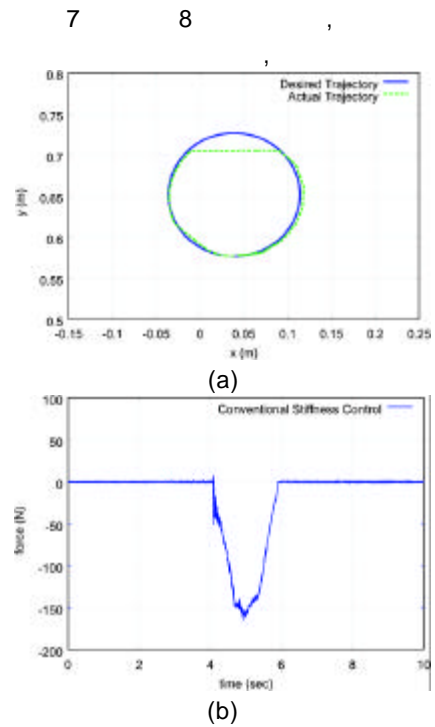
Table 1. Physical parameters of the robot manipulator.

	1	2
(m)	0.403	0.453
(Kg)	22	12
(Kg)	73	14
(Inertia) (Kg·m ²)	1.07	0.031



5. 2

Fig. 5. The control system block diagram for two link robot manipulator.



6. (a) (b)
Fig. 6. Actual position and force trajectories in case of when the fixed stiffness gains are used. (a) Position trajectory, (b) Contact force trajectory.

VME DSP CPU
(MC68040, Force Computers)

A/D
D/A

5msec

VxWorks[7]

2.

2

10sec

K_{cx}, K_{cy} 4265

a_x, a_y 0.01

6, 7 8

가

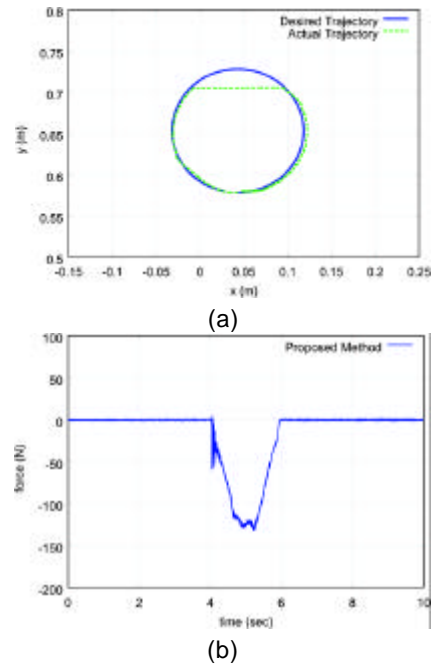
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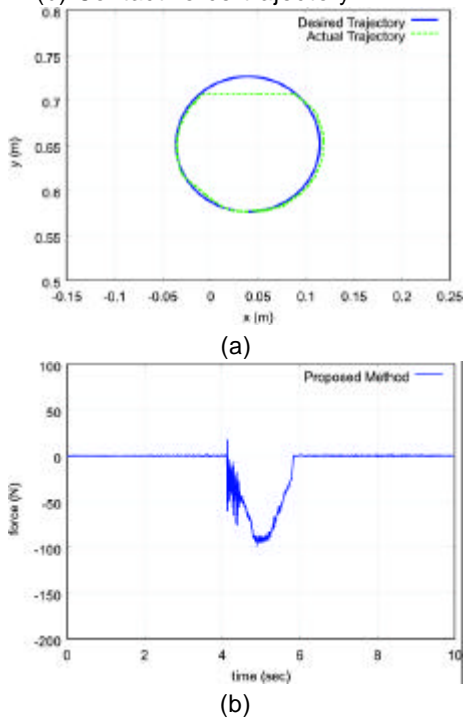
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7. ($s_x = s_y = 0.005$). (a) (b)
Fig. 7. Actual position and force trajectories in case of when adaptive stiffness gains are

used ($s_x = s_y = 0.005$). (a) Position trajectory, (b) Contact force trajectory.



8. ($s_x = s_y = 0.015$). (a), (b)

Fig. 8. Actual position and force trajectories in case of when adaptive stiffness gains are used ($s_x = s_y = 0.015$). (a) Position trajectory, (b) Contact force trajectory.

IV.

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1966 2 18 . 1989
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. biomimetic compliance control, multi-fingered robot/artificial hands and multiple arm control, macro/micro mechanism and intelligent control.



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1992 1995
. 1995 ~

. biomechanical system modeling and analysis, parallel/multiple arm and multi-fingered hands design and control, haptic interface, / , animation of dynamic systems.

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