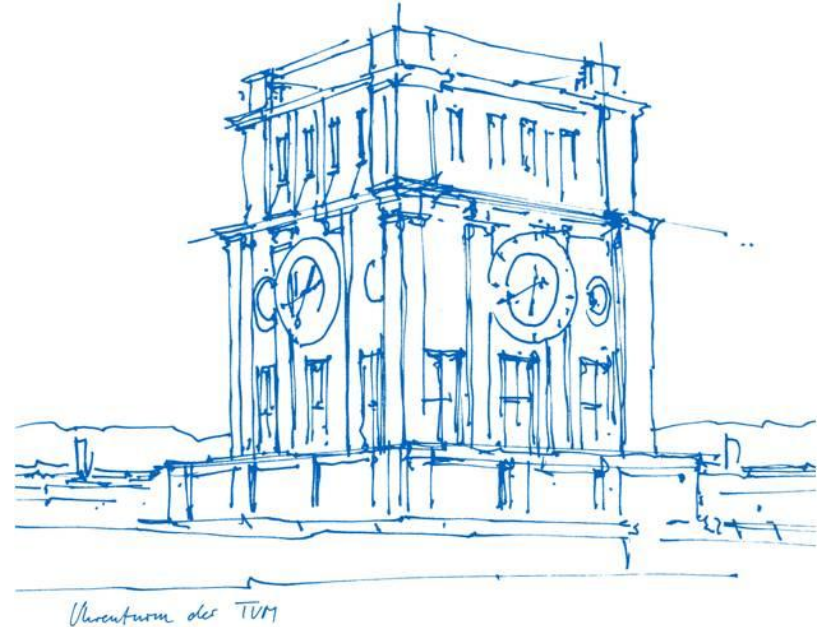


RPCHI Final Presentation

Garching, 08. February 2023

Group B

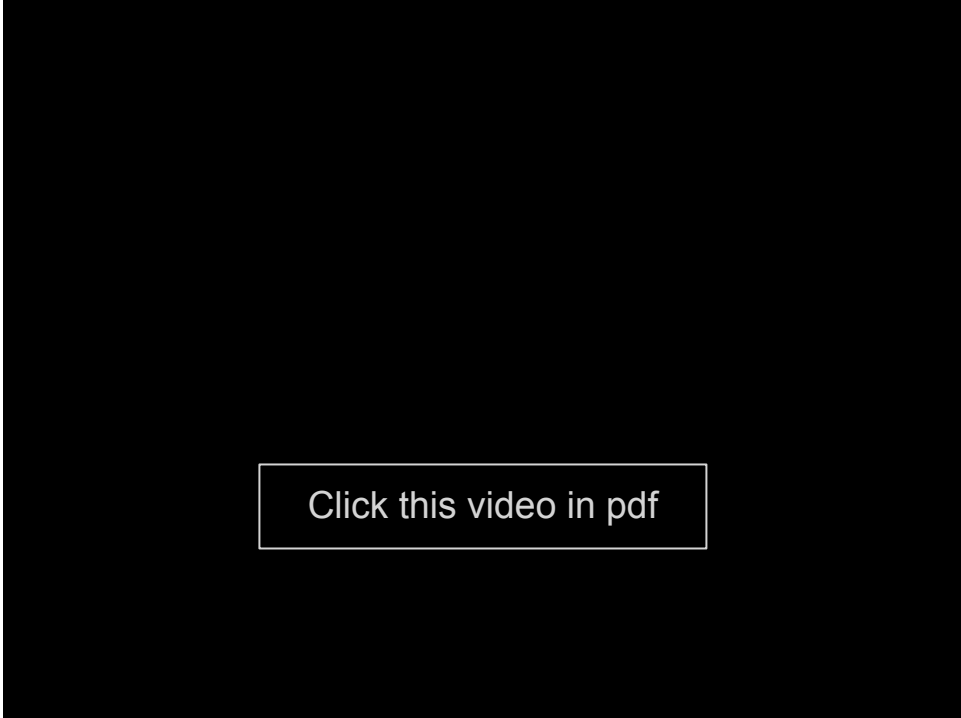
Ziting Huang, Martin Kudelka,
Xuan-Pu Autumn Hong



Contents

1. Null space
2. Overcompensation in joint control
3. Break condition
4. Wireloop
5. Wireloop Exploration

Null space



Click this video in pdf

End position don't change with other joints

The parameters are:

1. Stiffness=4000
2. Dampingx=0.9
3. Dampiny=0.3
4. Dampingz=0.9

Overcompensation of joint control



If damping parameters are small and you give the robot arm a vibration, the robot will provide more energy than it really need to keep the position of the end of the robot arm.

Break condition



It is very important in human-robot interaction, because the robot can stop immediately when the collision happens.

The parameter
`createJointTorqueCondition(0.2)`

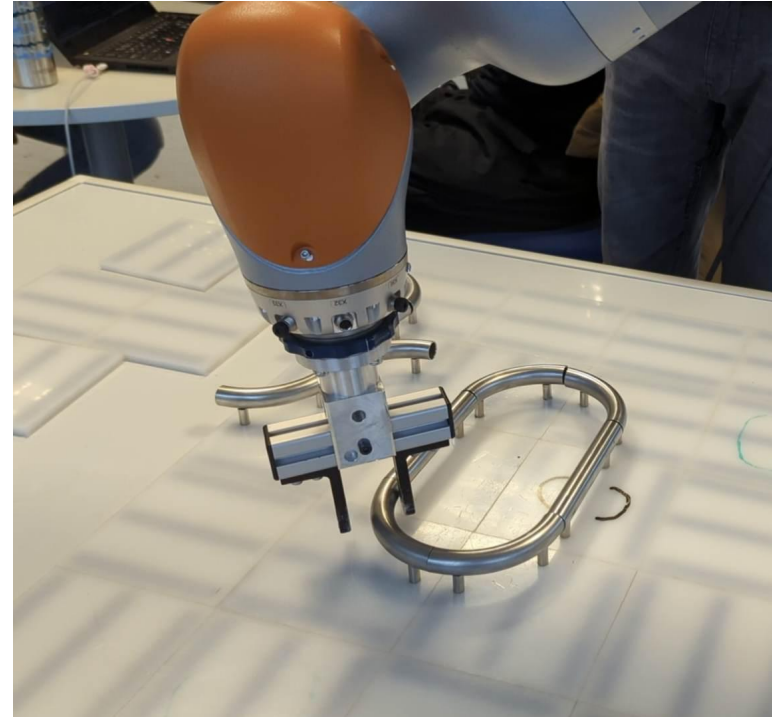
Wireloop

Goal:

- creating an application that moves the tool along the wireloop

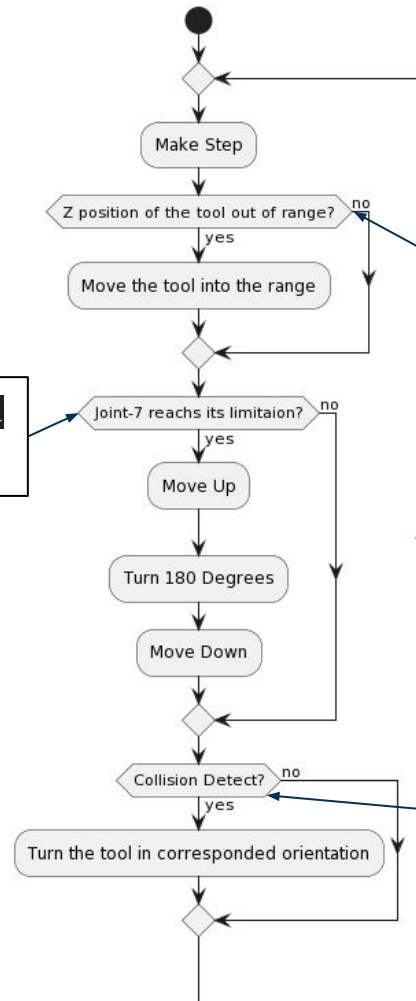
Cognition methods:

- reacting to collisions
- measuring contact forces (Torque)



Wireloop - Flowchart

```
robot.getCurrentJointPosition().get
(JointEnum.J7)
```



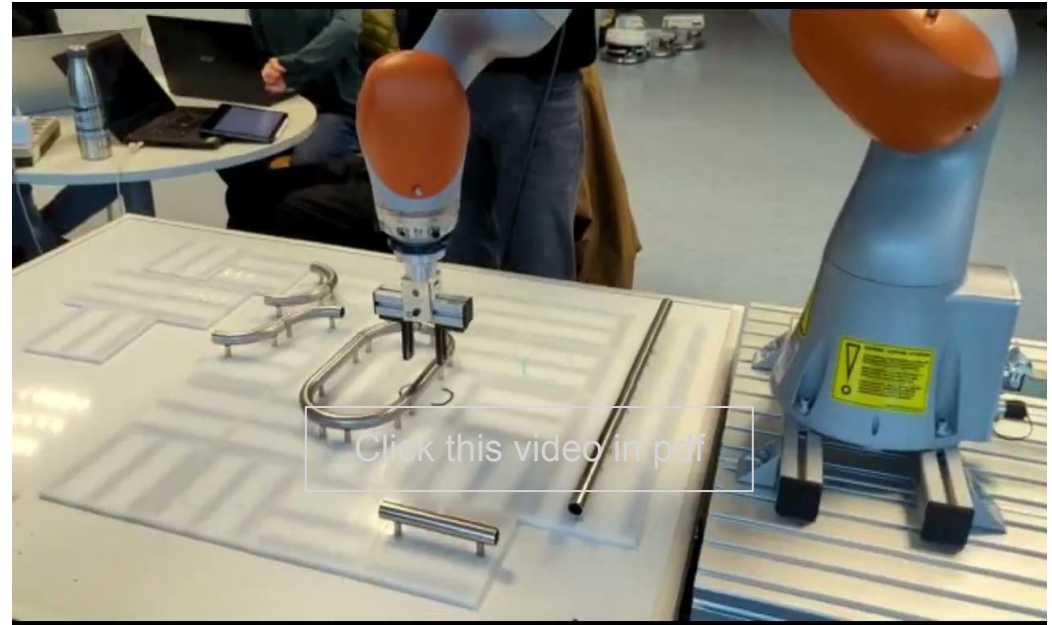
```
robot.getCurrentCartesianPosition(toolFr
ame).getZ()
```

```
ICondition cond =
SunriseConnector.createJointTorqueCondition
(0.02);
mcc =
tool.move(motion.setCartVelocity(highCartVe
l).breakWhen(cond))
if (mcc.hasFired(cond))
```

Wireloop

Discussion

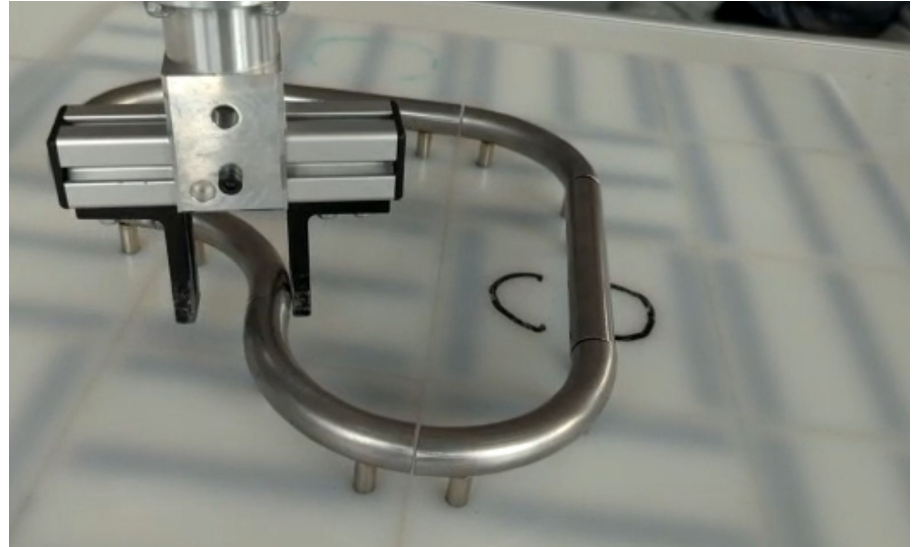
1. Show the video
2. Impedance control
 - a. + force of resistance to external motions
 - b. + Good for large Compliance
 - c. - Bad positioning accuracy



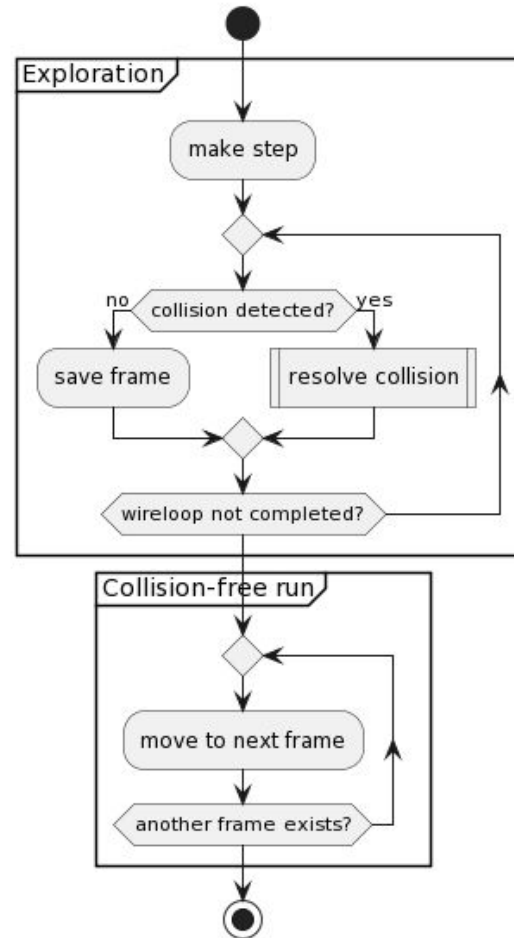
Wireloop Exploration

Goal:

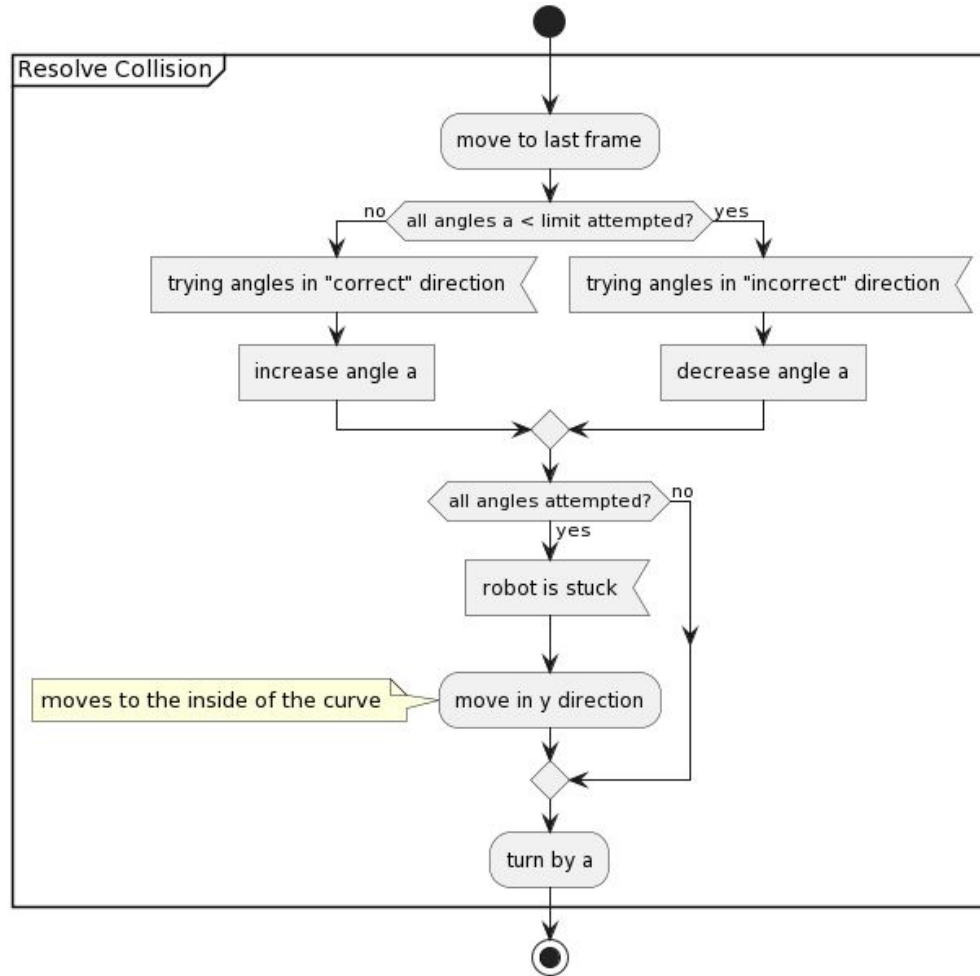
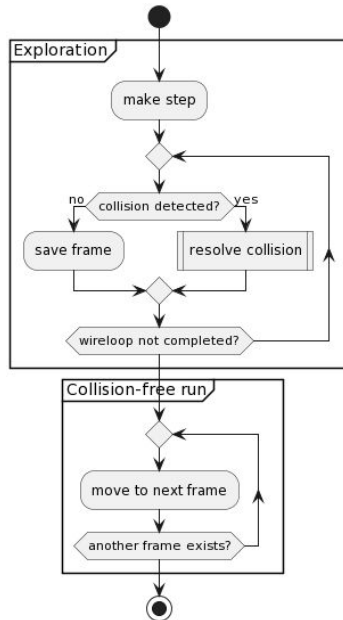
1. explore the wireloop with collisions
2. repeat the loop collision-free



Method I



Method II



Method Assessment

- + simple
- + no a priori knowledge of track or its parts needed
- + self-recovery included
- + only collision-free frames are saved
- slow exploration
- rough movement between recorded frames

Demonstration



The End