

Waiter robot simulation

Robot mechanics exam project

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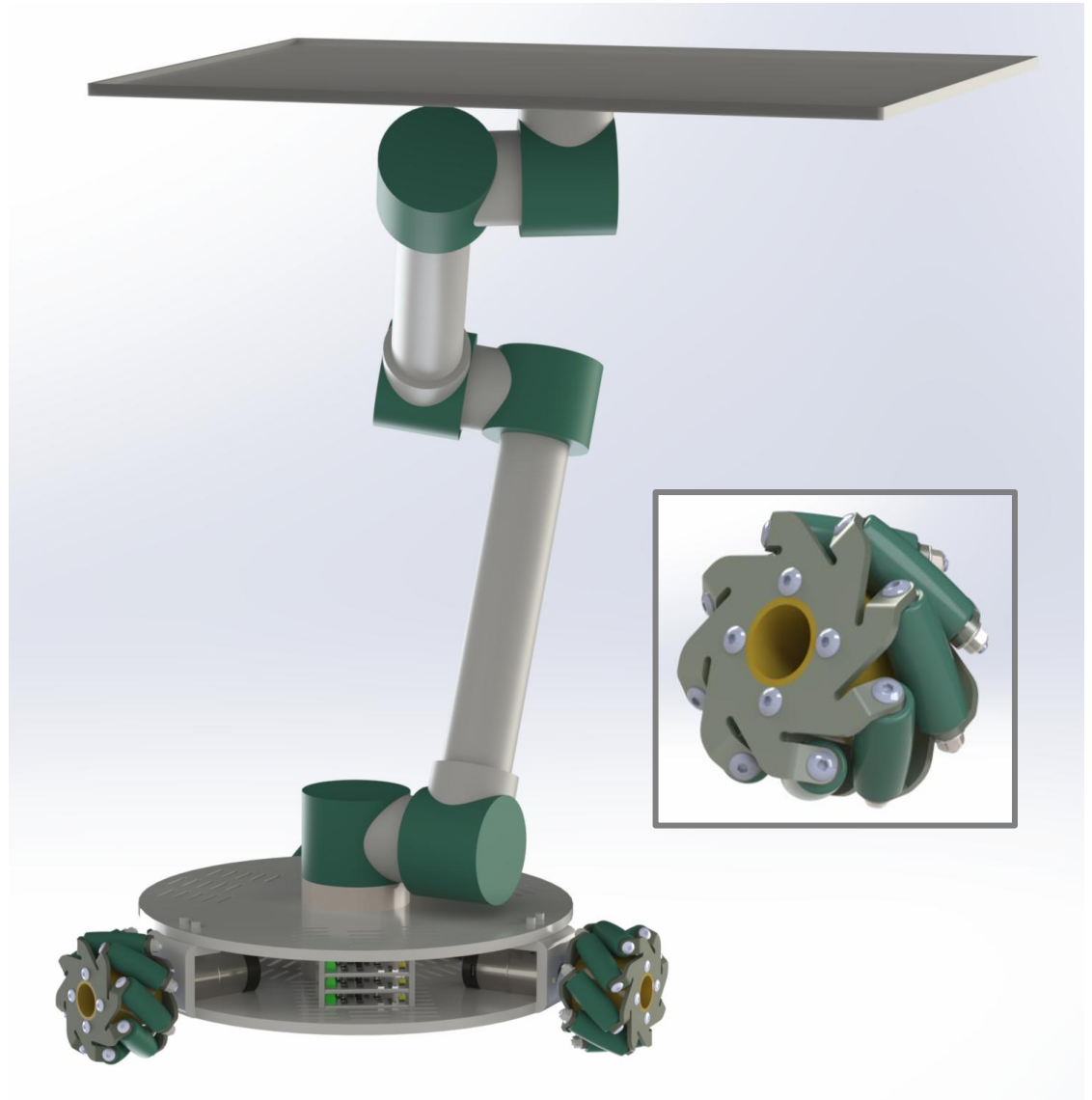
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Waiter robot

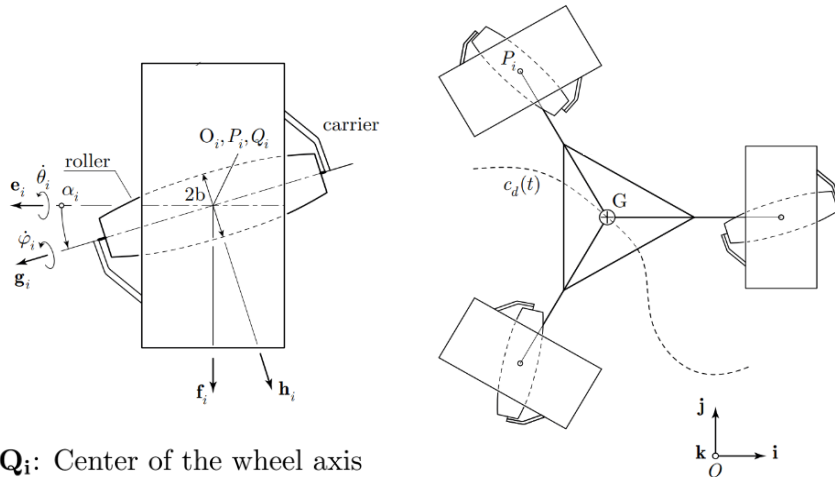
Summary:

1. Kinematic modeling
2. Base CLIK control
3. Arm CLIK control
4. Task planning
5. Base motion planning
6. Holding tray in place
7. Waiter in action



Kinematic modeling

Base modeling



Q_i : Center of the wheel axis
 O_i : Center of the roller axis
 P_i : Roller ground contact point
 G : Chassis center of mass

Let: $E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$; $d_i = \begin{bmatrix} GO_i \cdot \hat{i} \\ GO_i \cdot \hat{j} \end{bmatrix}$; Let: $U = \begin{bmatrix} u_1^T \\ u_2^T \\ u_3^T \end{bmatrix}$; $u_i = \begin{bmatrix} g_i \\ g_i^T E d_i \end{bmatrix}$;

The matrix U is invertible if the number of wheels is less than or equal to 3.

Let a be the wheel radius, $Id = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and define the jacobian as $J = -a \sin(\alpha) \cdot Id$

Under the assumption of non-slipping contact, a simple relationship between the wheels speed and the chassis twist can be derived:

$J\dot{\theta} = U\xi_G$, where $\xi_G = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_G \\ \dot{y}_G \\ \omega_G \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ global coordinates

Arm modeling



Using the DH convention:

Link	a_i	θ_i	d_i	α_i
1	l_1	θ_1	0	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$
2	l_2	θ_2	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
3	l_3	θ_3	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
4	l_4	θ_4	0	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$
5	l_5	θ_5	0	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$
6	l_6	θ_6	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
7	l_7	θ_7	0	0

Base CLIK control

Let $\dot{\theta}_b$ be the vector of wheels rotation speeds.
Let J_b be the jacobian of the base vehicle.

Since (last slide):

$$J_b \dot{\theta}_b = U \xi_G$$

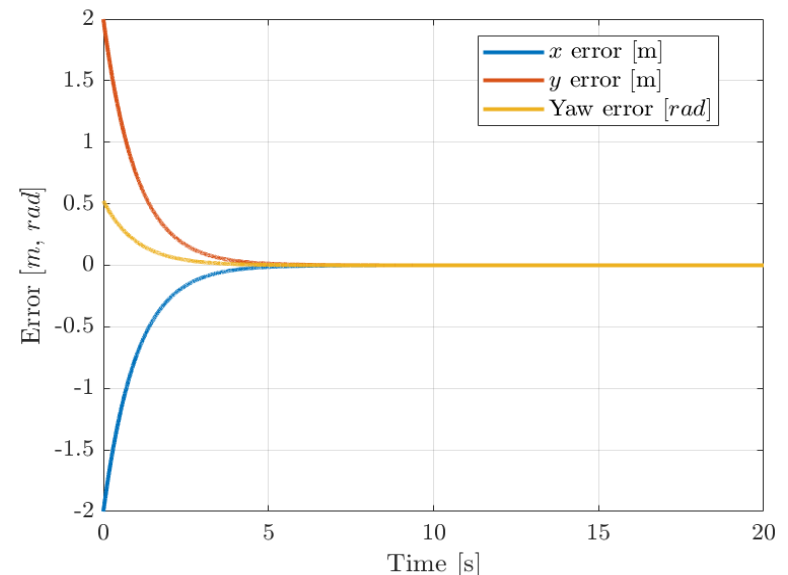
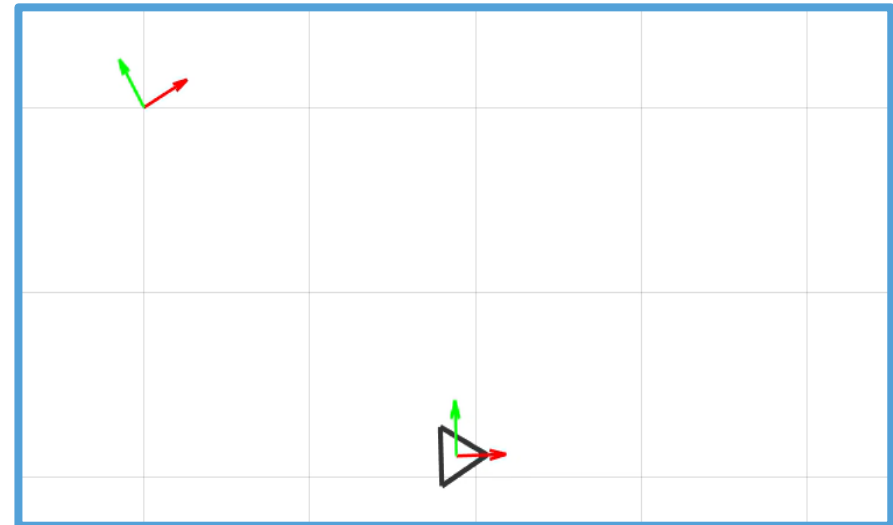
We can define a CLIK control as following:

$$\dot{\theta}_b = J_b^{-1} U K_b e_b$$

$$\text{With } e_b = \begin{bmatrix} x_{WG}^{(goal)} - x_{WG} \\ y_{WG}^{(goal)} - y_{WG} \\ yaw^{(goal)} - yaw \end{bmatrix}$$

Where: W = «world» ; G = «mobile base». So the error is calculated in global coordinates

Note: The base can independently control its translation and rotation



Arm CLIK control

Let $\dot{\theta}_a$ be the vector of arm joints speeds.

Let J_a be the geometric jacobian of the arm.

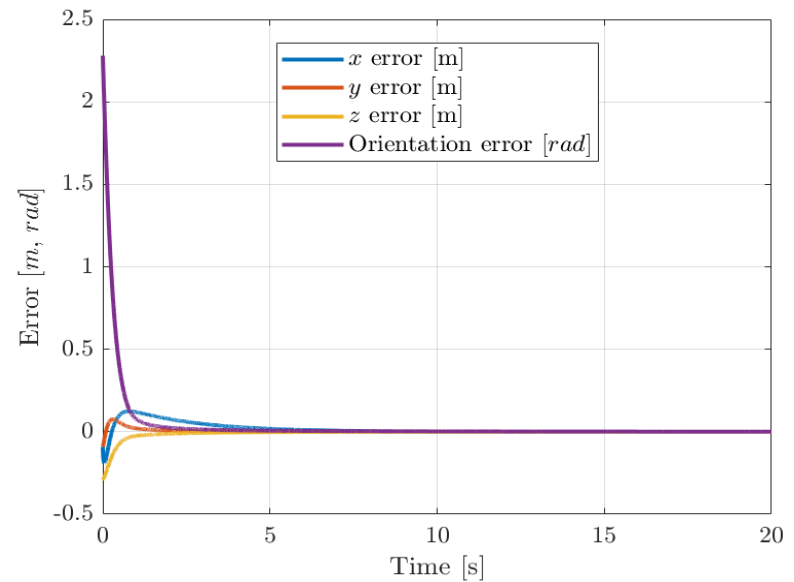
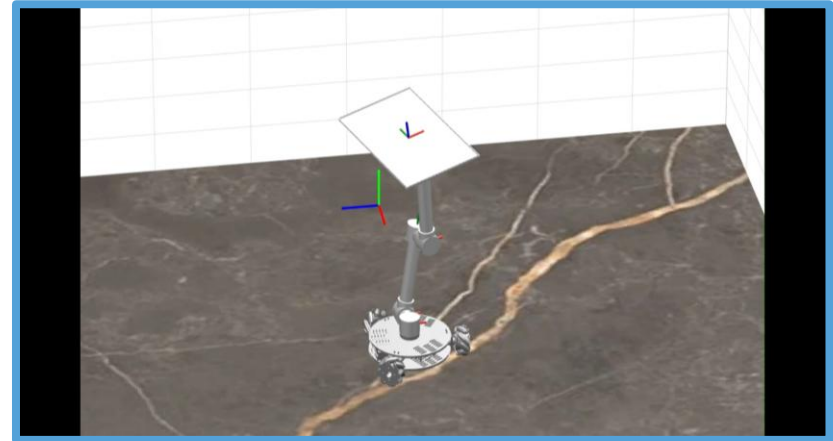
The controller is a CLIK with orientation error (e_{orient}) parametrized using **quaternions**:

$$\dot{\theta}_a = J_a^{-1}(K_a e_a - \xi_{WE}^{base})$$

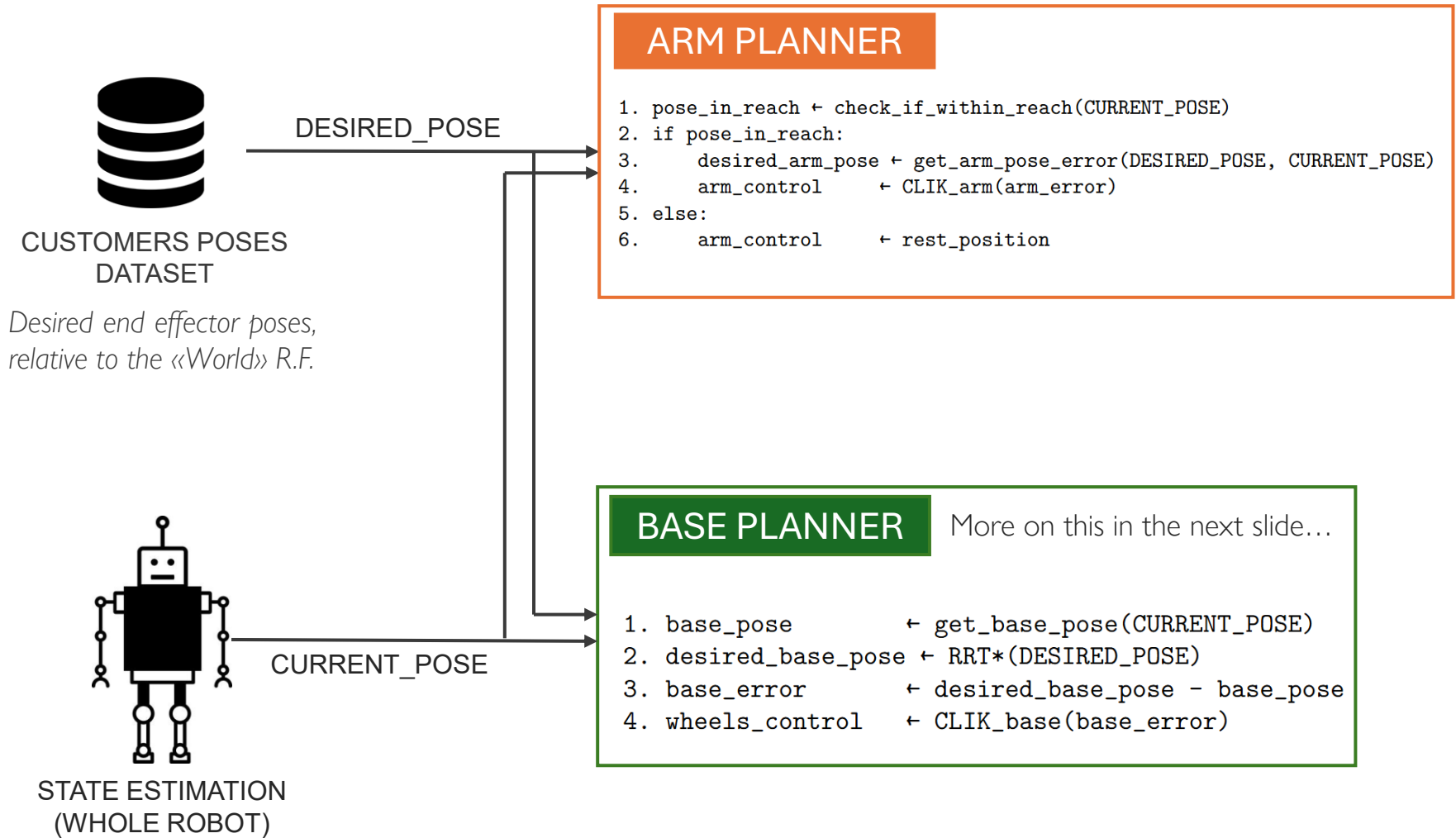
Where: E = «end effector» ;

ξ_{WE}^{base} : twist of the end effector, relative to the world frame, written in world frame, **resulted assuming that the arm is a rigid body fixed to the base**. It can be thought as a «feedforward compensation»;

$e_a = \begin{bmatrix} e_{pos} \\ e_{orient} \end{bmatrix}$ error calculated assigning a desired end effector pose, in world coordinates



Task planning



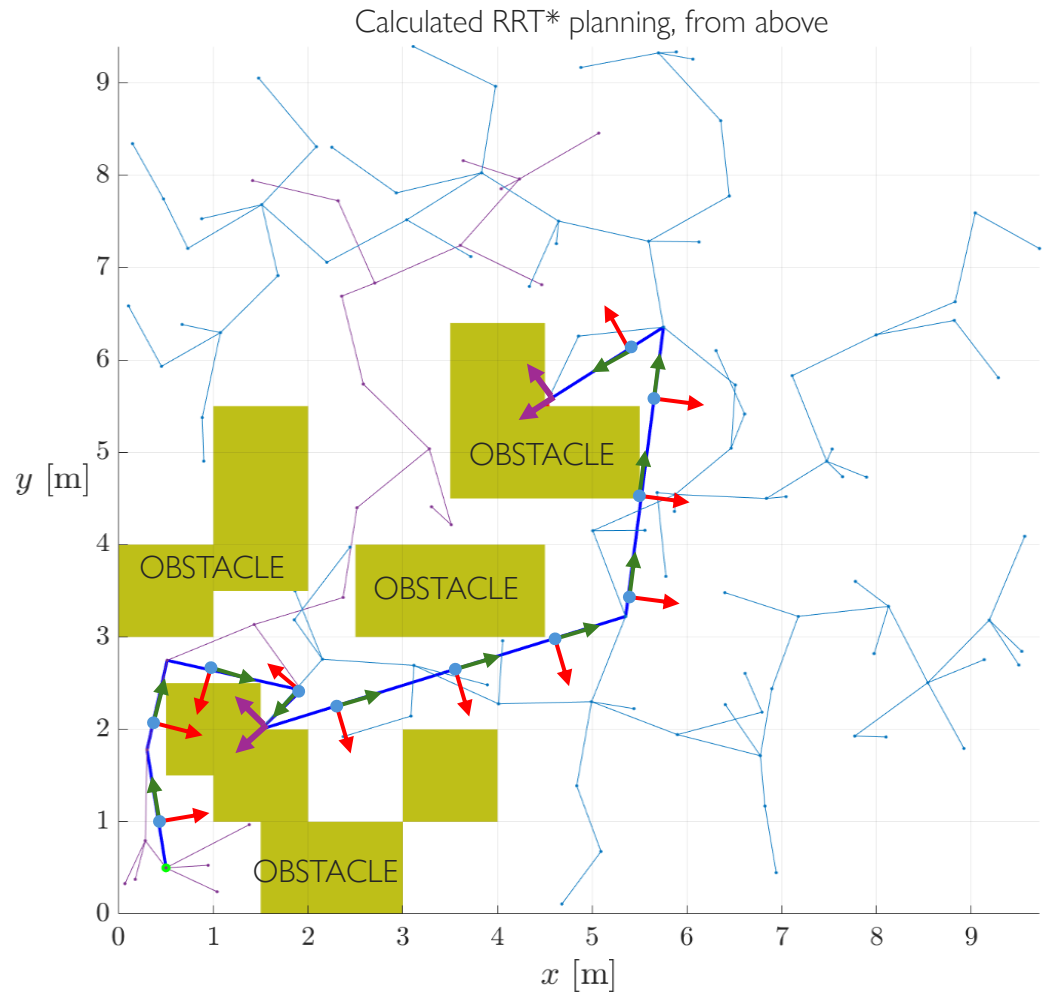
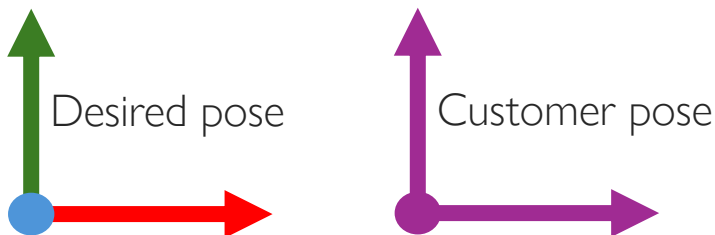
BASE MOTION PLANNING

The goal of the base is to move the arm in a position where it can reach the customer.

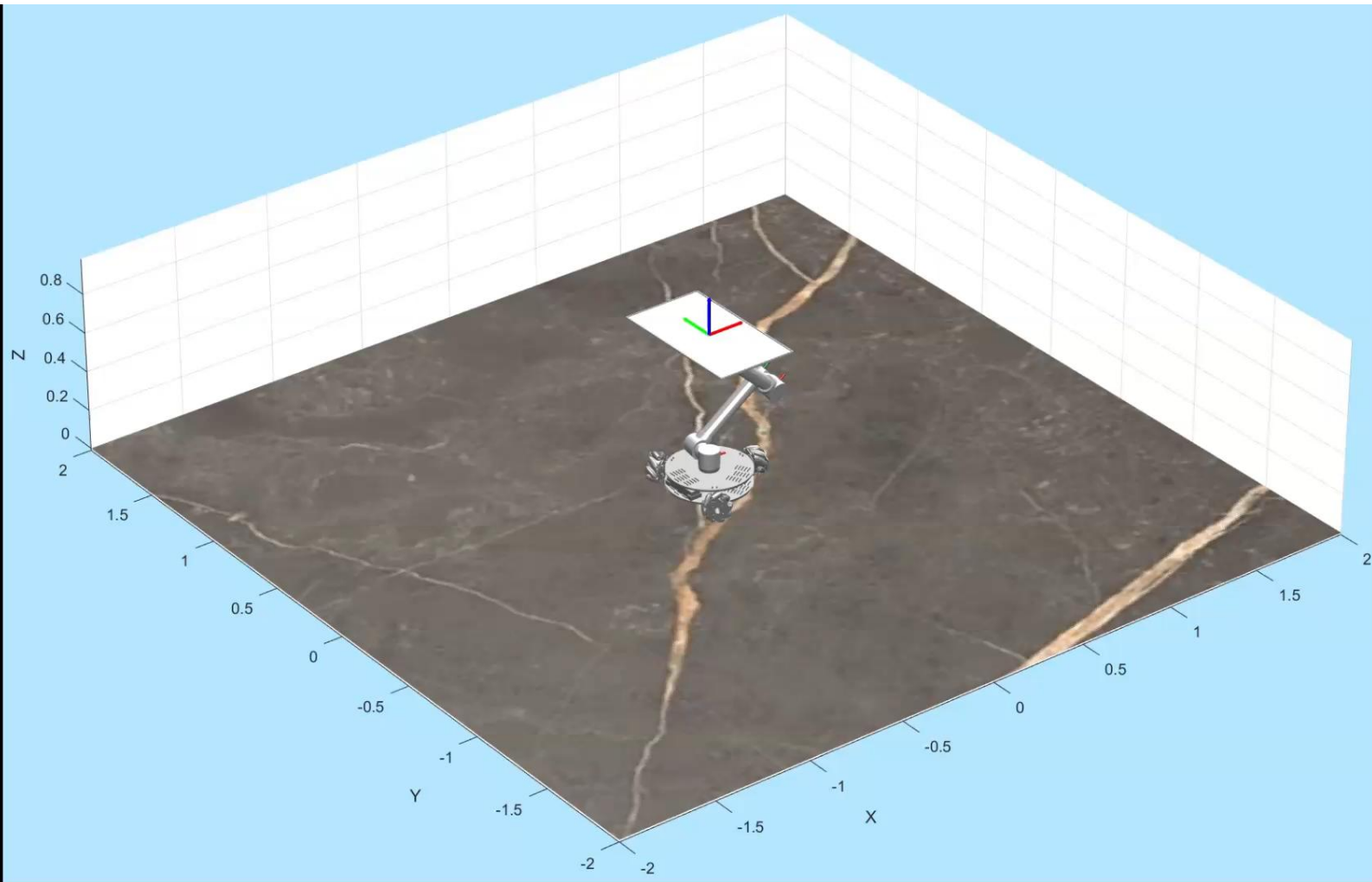
Given an end effector pose, the base goal is to move towards a desired position, that is the same as the end effector pose, but translated on the ground.

Using RRT*, a dataset of base poses are calculated, to allow the base to navigate the enviroment, and reach the final desired pose.

The base then is controlled giving a succession of desired poses (position + yaw) from the dataset.



Holding tray in place



Waiter in action

