

PD-SMC controller parameter optimization oriented to improved performance in surgical tasks

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Proceso de optimización

Función costo

La función costo se formula de la siguiente manera:

$$J = \frac{\gamma}{2} P_1^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} P_2^2,$$
$$1 = \gamma + \beta,$$

donde

- $P_1 : f(\text{ganancia de control, error en posición y velocidad}).$
- $P_2 : f(\text{error en jerk}).$

Descenso de gradiente

La variable de control (k) se actualiza de la siguiente manera:

$$k := k - \alpha \frac{\partial J}{\partial k},$$

la gradiente se calcula como sigue:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial k} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial k},$$

donde

- α : tasa de aprendizaje.
- J : función costo.
- y : salida del sistema.
- u : ley de control.
- k : ganancia de control.

Métodos de control

control de modo deslizante

La ley de control en el espacio articular se define de la siguiente manera:

$$u = M [\ddot{q}_d + s + \tanh(s)] + b,$$

con

$$s = 2\lambda \dot{e} + \lambda^2 e,$$

$$e = q_d - q,$$

donde

- M : Matriz de inercia.
- λ : ganancia de control.
- s : variable de deslizamiento.
- b : Vector de efectos no lineales.

Control de modo deslizante

Las parámetros de la función costo se definen de la siguiente manera:

$$P_1 = s,$$

$$P_2 = \dot{s}(2 - \tanh^2(s)),$$

La gradiente y las derivadas de la función costo:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \lambda} = \left(\gamma P_1 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial q} + \beta P_2 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial q} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \lambda},$$

$$\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial q} = -\lambda^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial P_2}{\partial q} = -2\lambda \dot{\lambda} (2 - \tanh^2(s)) + 2\dot{s}\lambda^2 \tanh(s)(1 - \tanh^2(s)),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \lambda} = 2M [(\dot{e} + \lambda e)(2 - \tanh^2(s))]$$

Control proporcional-derivativo

La ley de control en el espacio articular se define de la siguiente manera:

$$u = M [\ddot{q}_d + k_p e + k_d \dot{e}] + b,$$

con

$$e = q_d - q,$$

donde

- M : Matriz de inercia.
- k_p : ganancia proporcional.
- k_d : ganancia derivativa.
- b : Vector de efectos no lineales.

Control proporcional-derivativo

Las parámetros de la función costo se definen de la siguiente manera:

$$P_1 = k_p e + k_d \dot{e},$$

$$P_2 = \dot{k}_p e + k_p \dot{e} + \dot{k}_d \dot{e} + k_d \ddot{e},$$

La gradiente respecto a cada ganancia de control:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial k_p} = (-\gamma P_1 k_p - \beta P_2 \dot{k}_p)(M e),$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial k_d} = (-\gamma P_1 k_p - \beta P_2 \dot{k}_p)(M \dot{e}).$$

Resultados

Parámetros de la primera simulación (60 segundos)

Datos del controlador

- Se realizan simulaciones para: $\alpha = 0.1, 0.5, 0.8$.
- Se mantiene constante: $\gamma = 0.999$ y $\beta = 0.001$.
- La ganancia de control se inicia con: $\lambda = 0.5$.

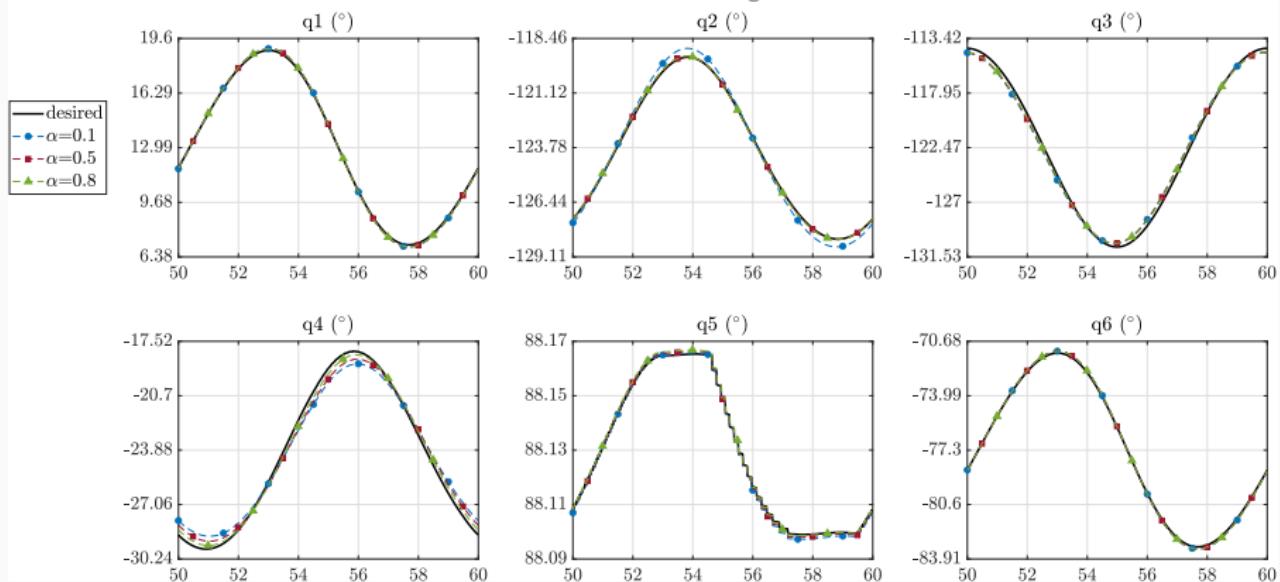
para el controlador basado en la ecuación (1)

Datos de la trayectoria

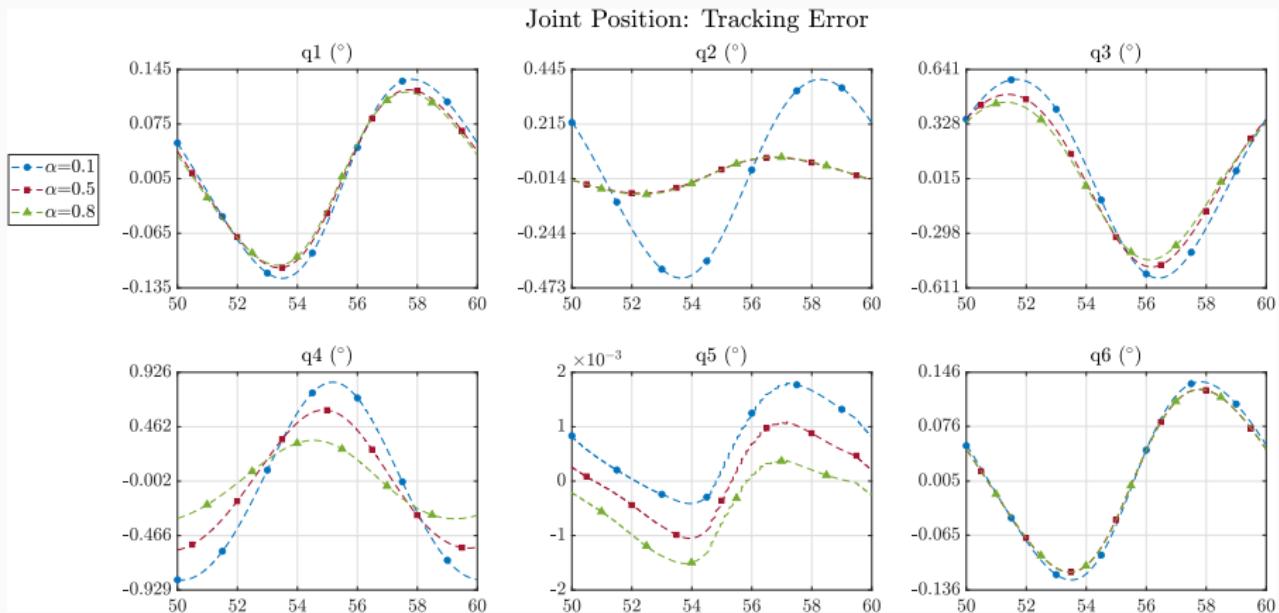
- Trayectoria circular de radio 0.5 m en el plano XY.
- Trayectoria sinusoidal de amplitud 0.2 m en el eje Z.
- El periodo de las trayectorias es 10 segundos.

Control de modo deslizante

Joint Position: Tracking Performance

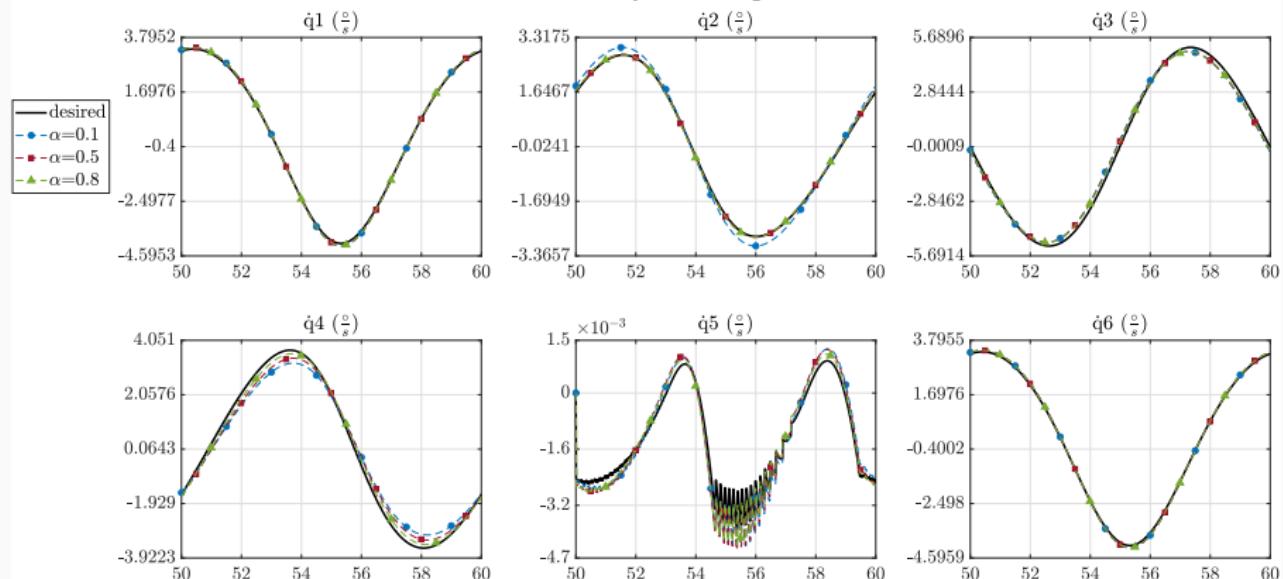


Control de modo deslizante

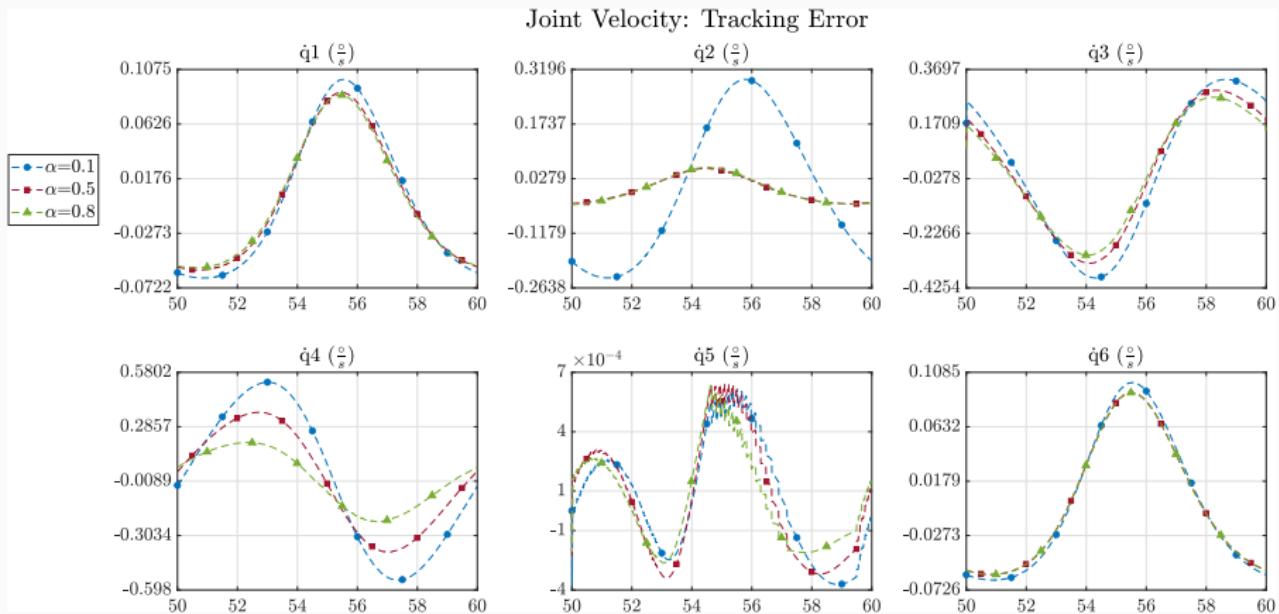


Control de modo deslizante

Joint Velocity: Tracking Performance

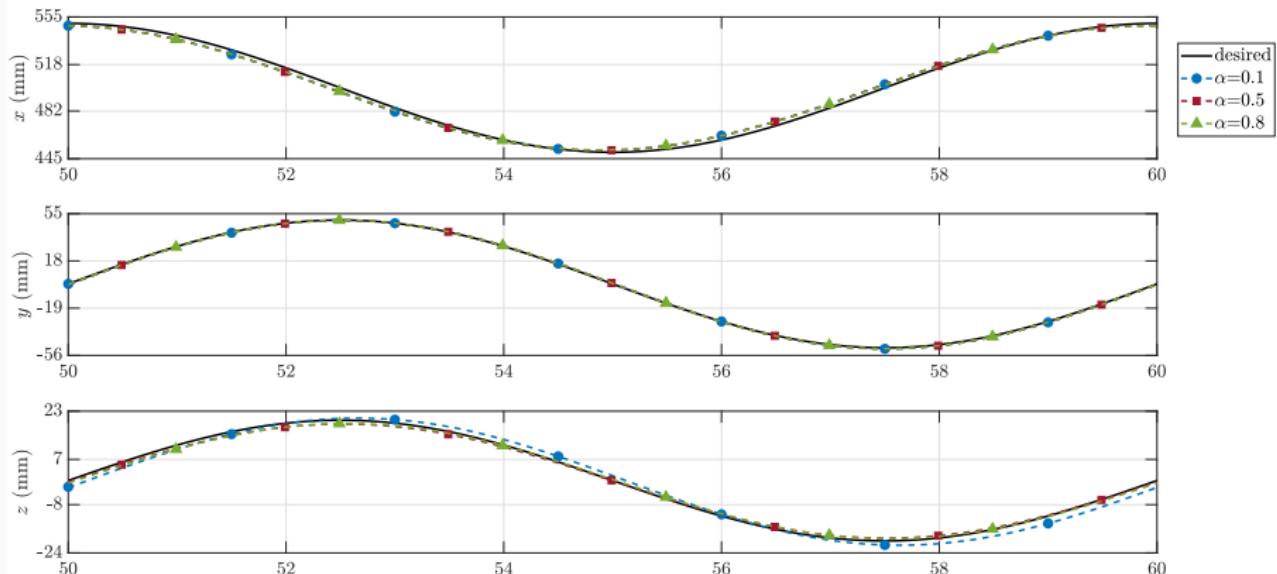


Control de modo deslizante



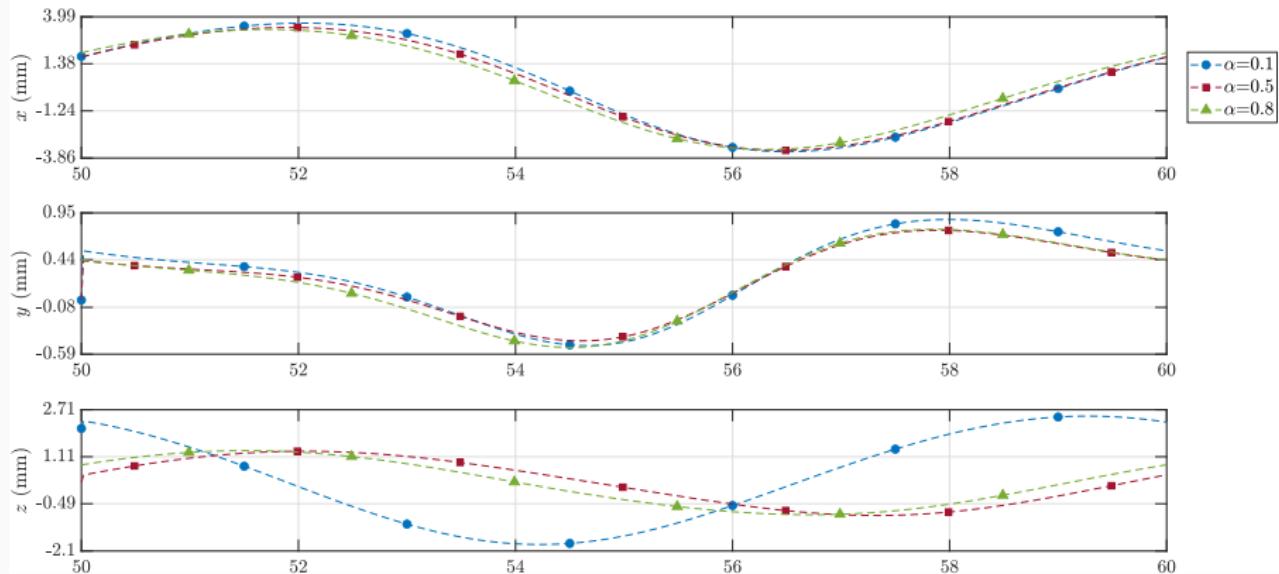
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Position: Tracking Performance



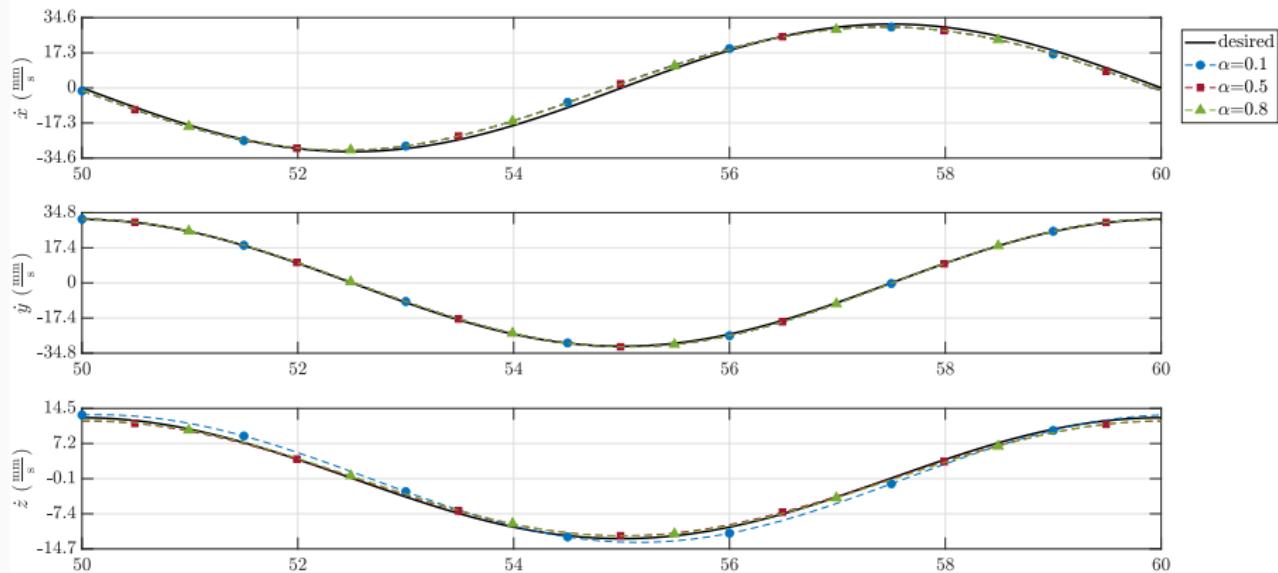
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Position: Tracking Error



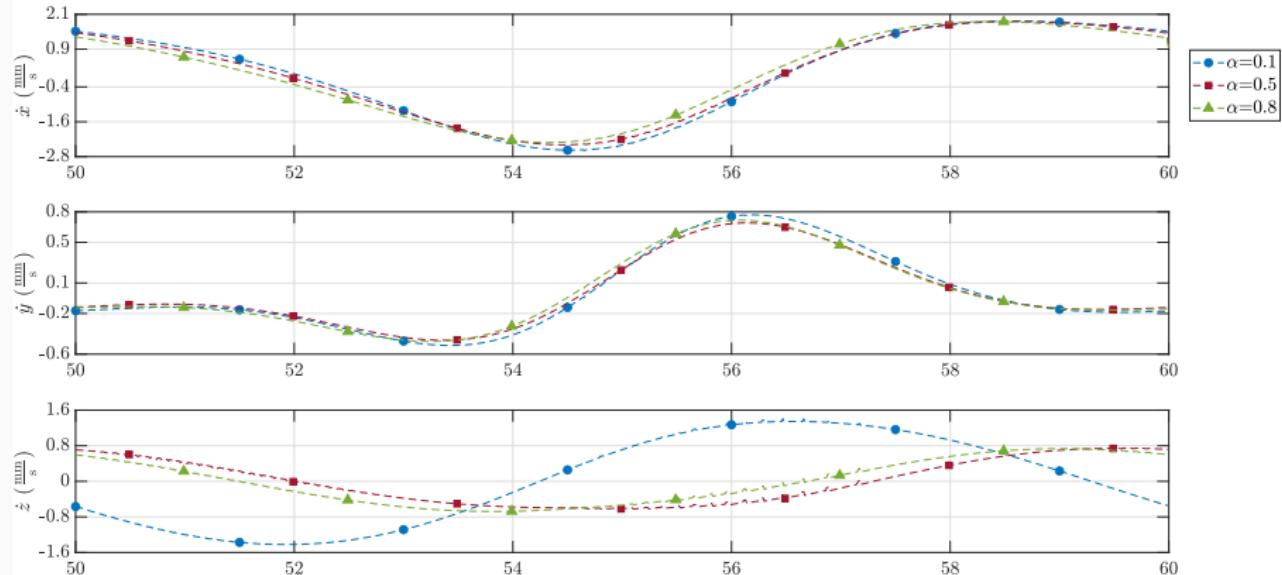
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Velocity: Tracking Performance



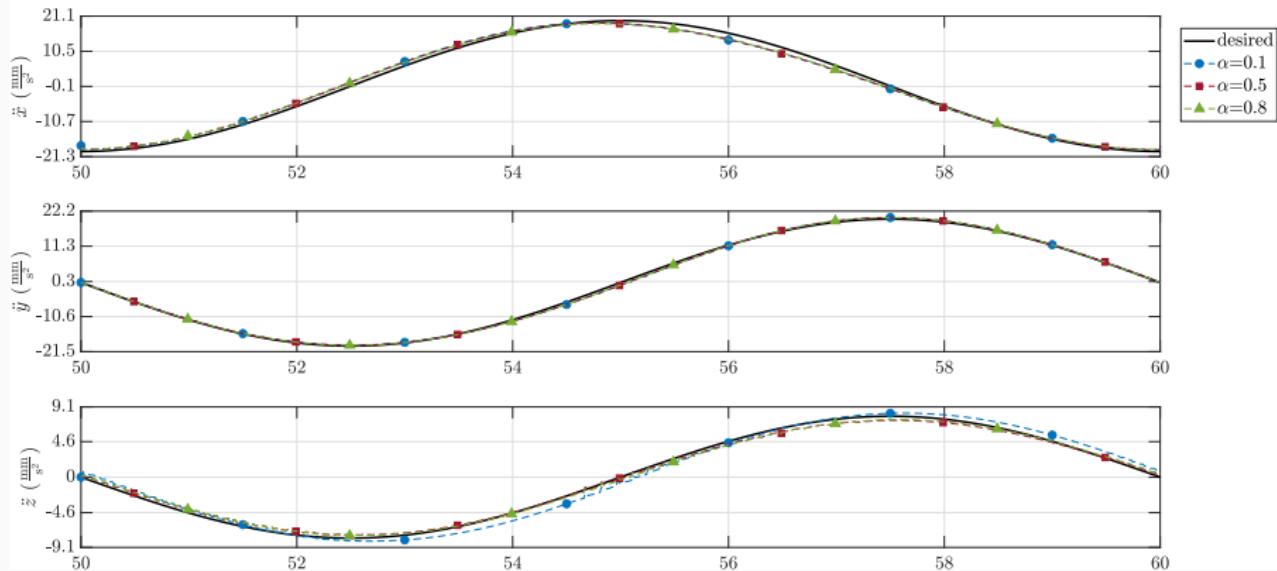
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Velocity: Tracking Error



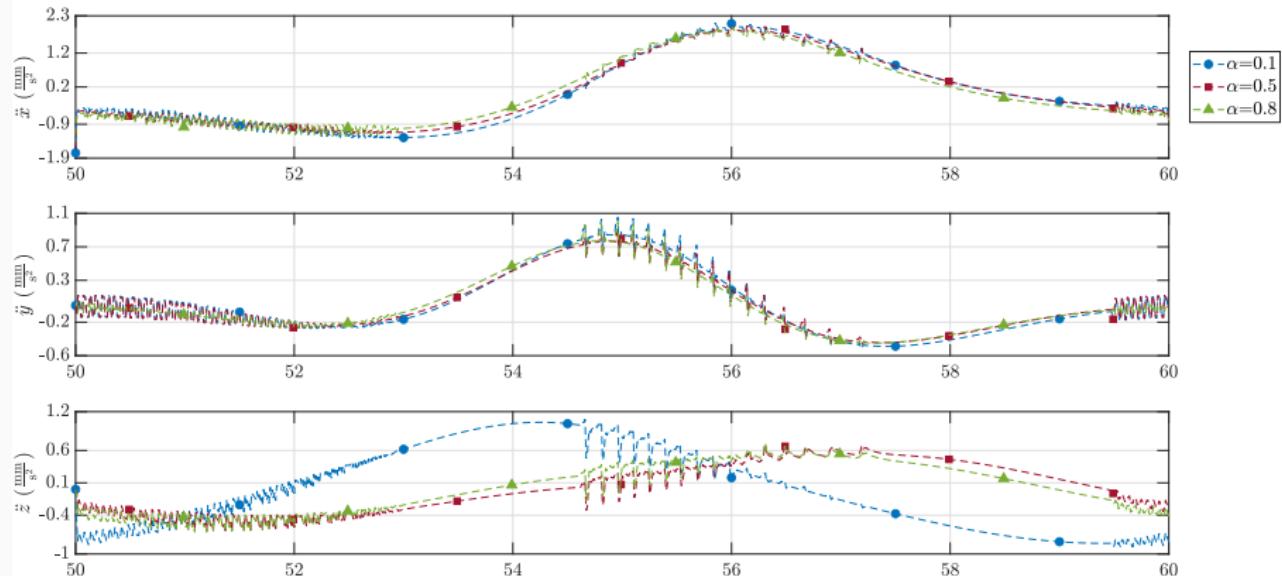
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Acceleration: Tracking Performance



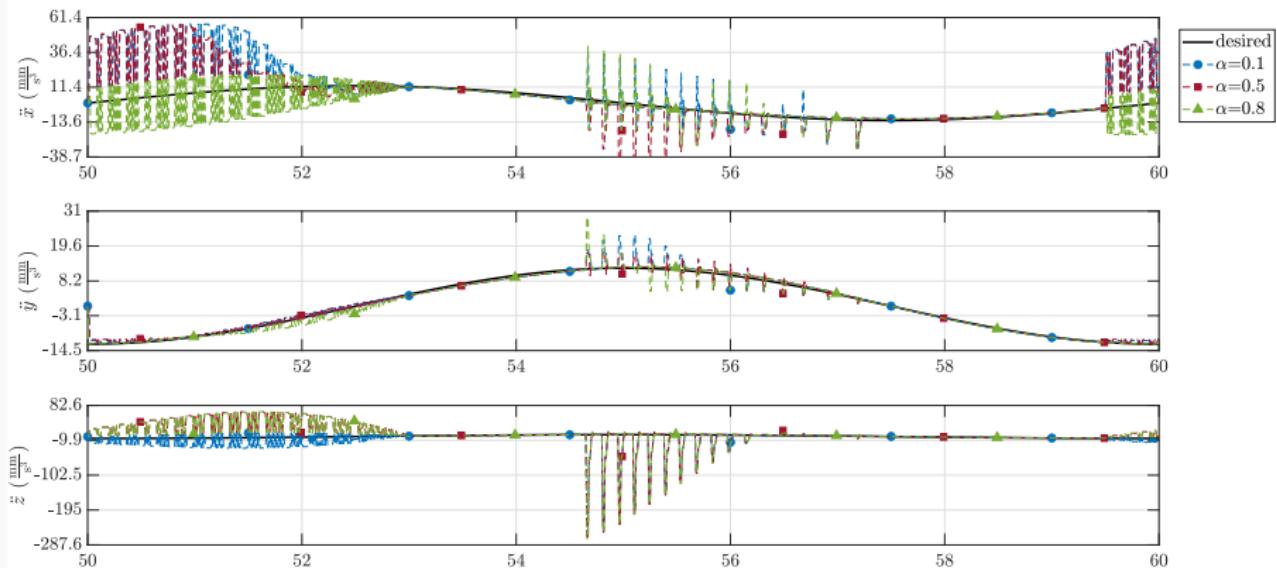
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Acceleration: Tracking Error



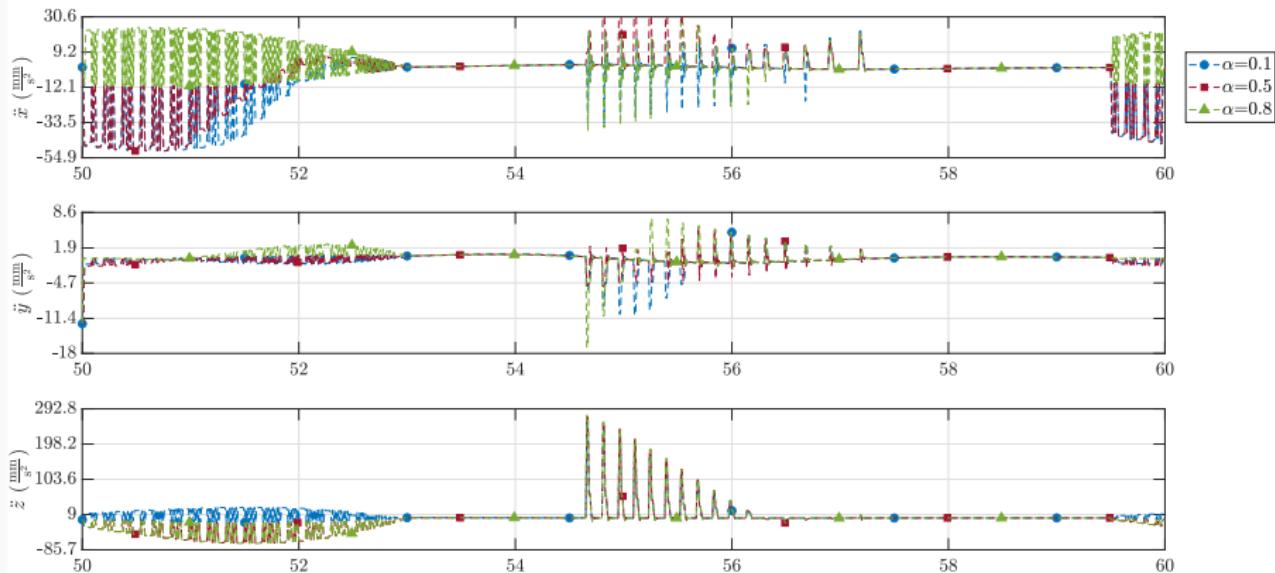
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Jerk: Tracking Performance



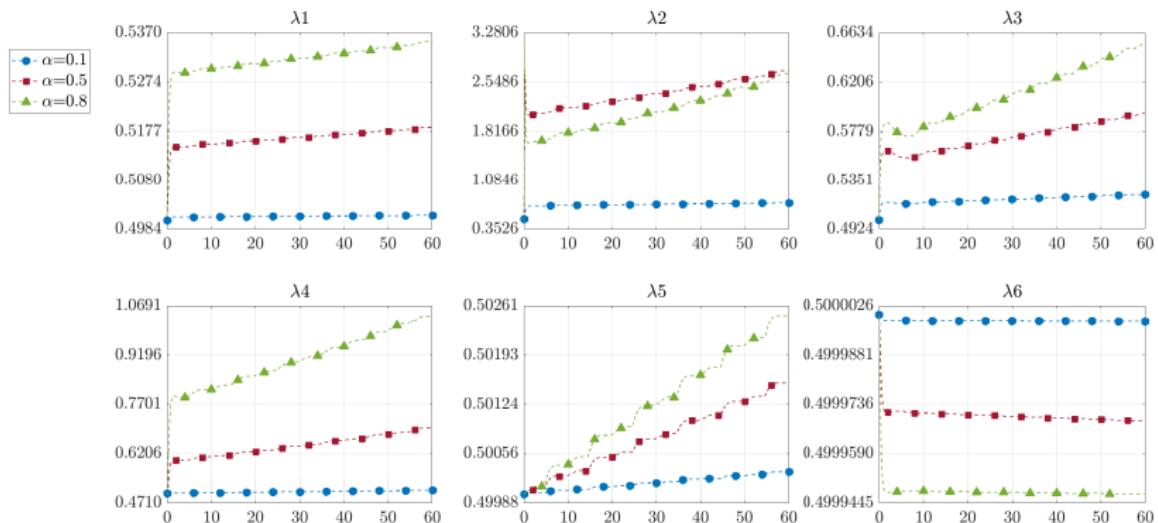
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Jerk: Tracking Error



Control de modo deslizante

Gradient descent: Lambda



Parámetros de la segunda simulación (600 segundos)

Datos del controlador

- Se realizan simulaciones para: $\alpha = 0.1, 0.5, 0.8$.
- Se mantiene constante: $\gamma = 0.999$ y $\beta = 0.001$.
- La ganancia de control se inicia con: $\lambda = 0.5$.

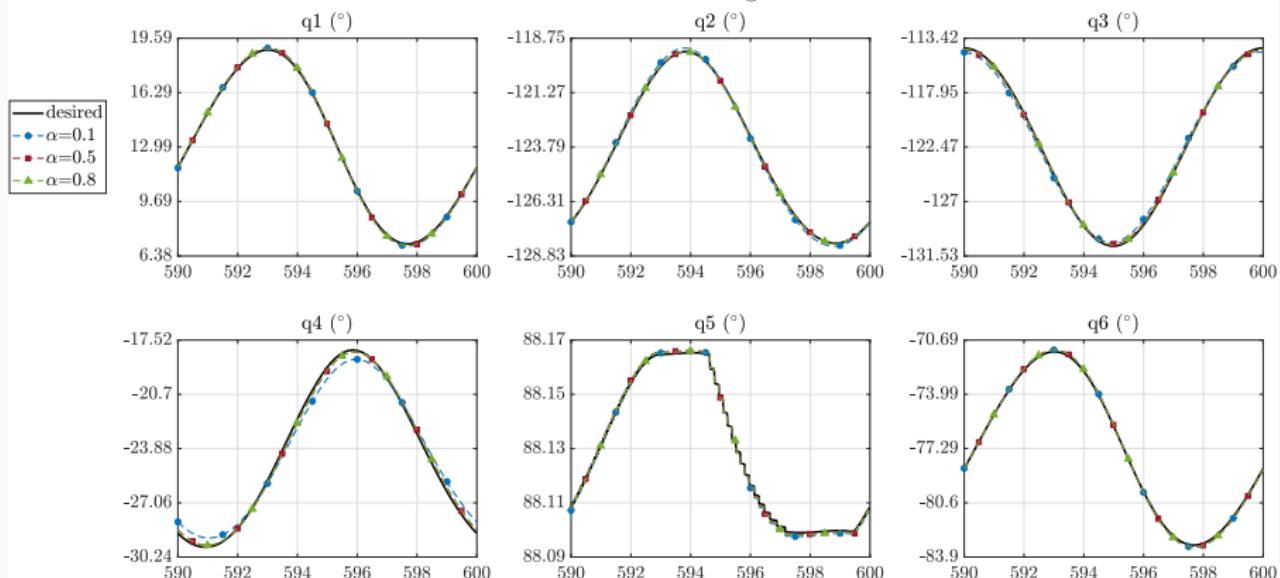
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Datos de la trayectoria

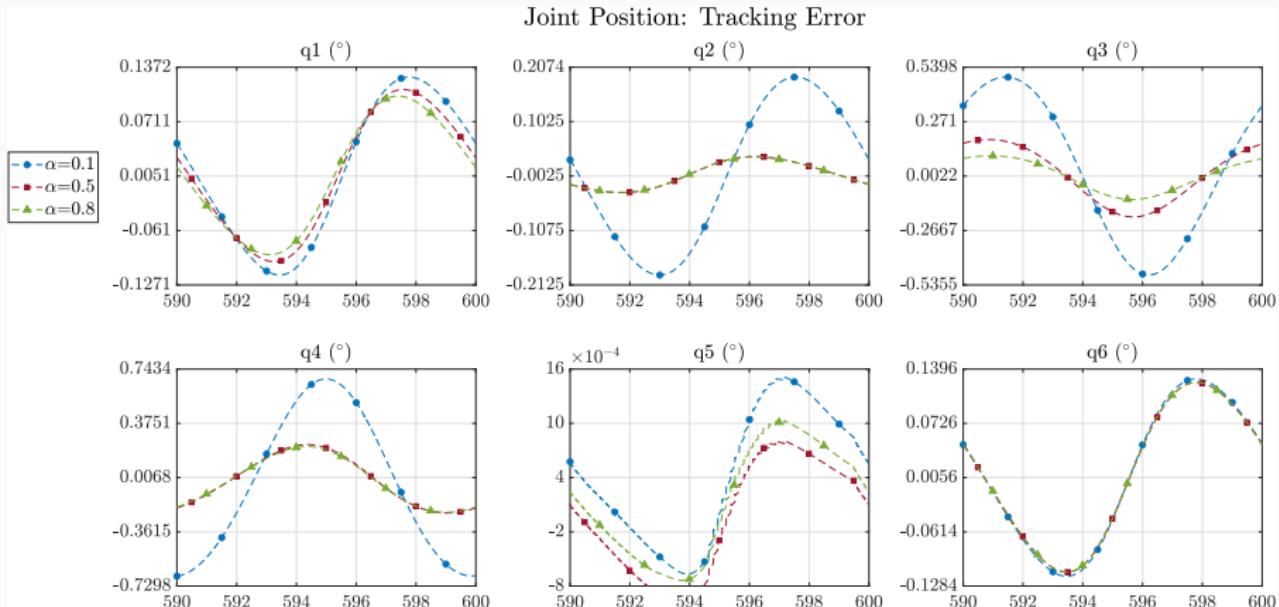
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- Trayectoria sinusoidal de amplitud 0.2 m en el eje Z.
- El periodo de las trayectorias es 10 segundos.

Control de modo deslizante

Joint Position: Tracking Performance

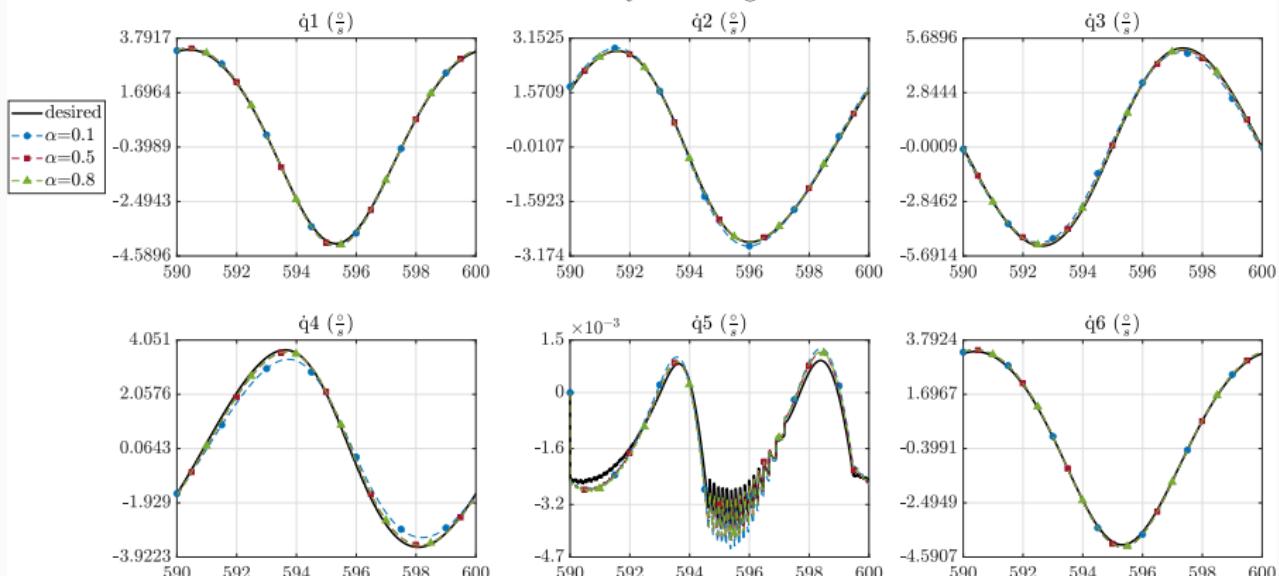


Control de modo deslizante

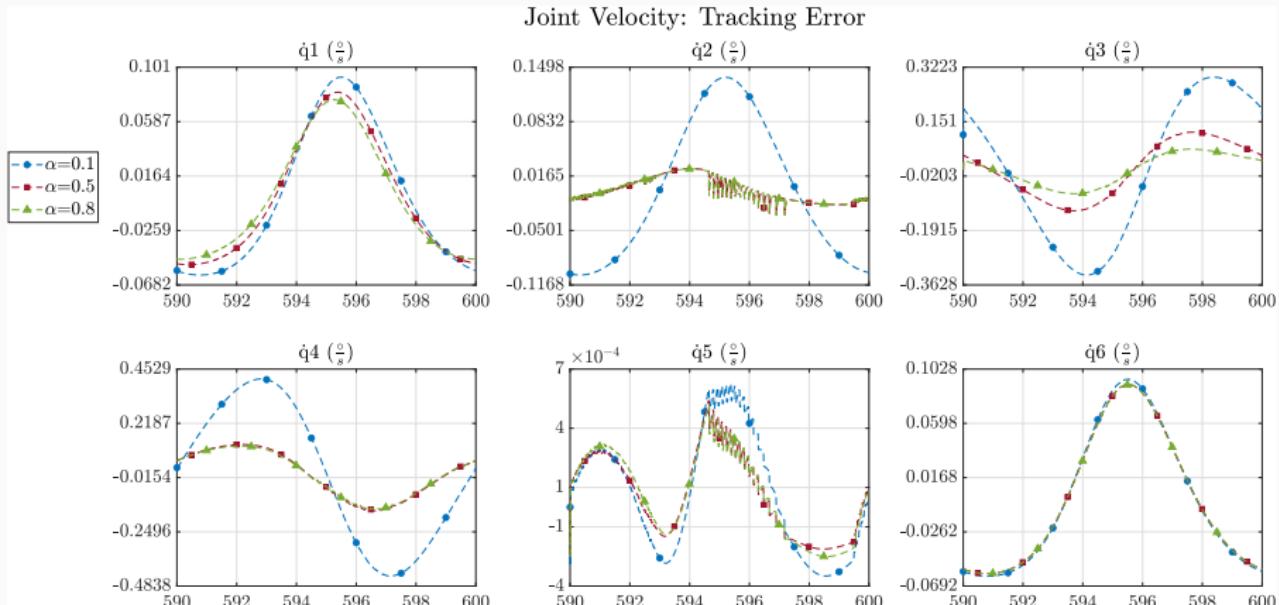


Control de modo deslizante

Joint Velocity: Tracking Performance

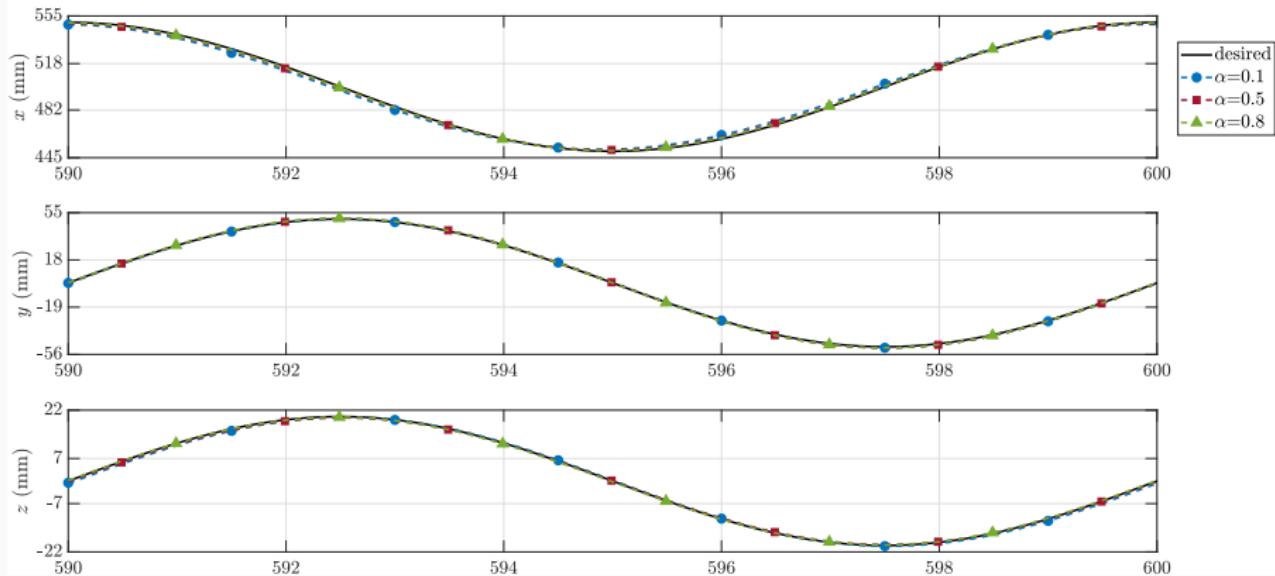


Control de modo deslizante



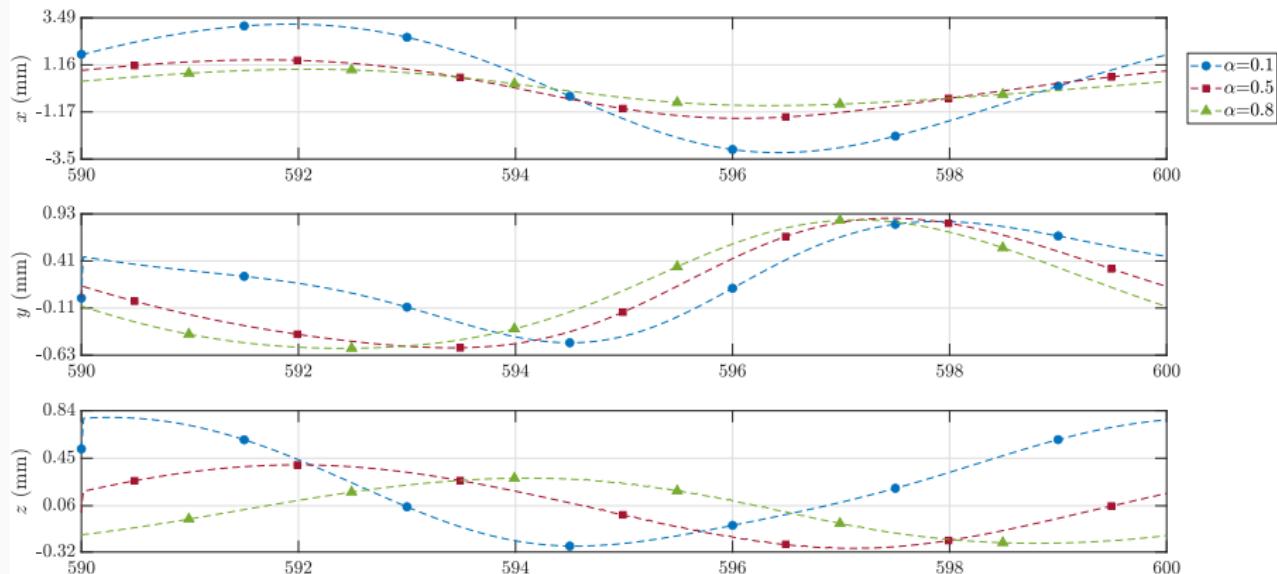
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Position: Tracking Performance



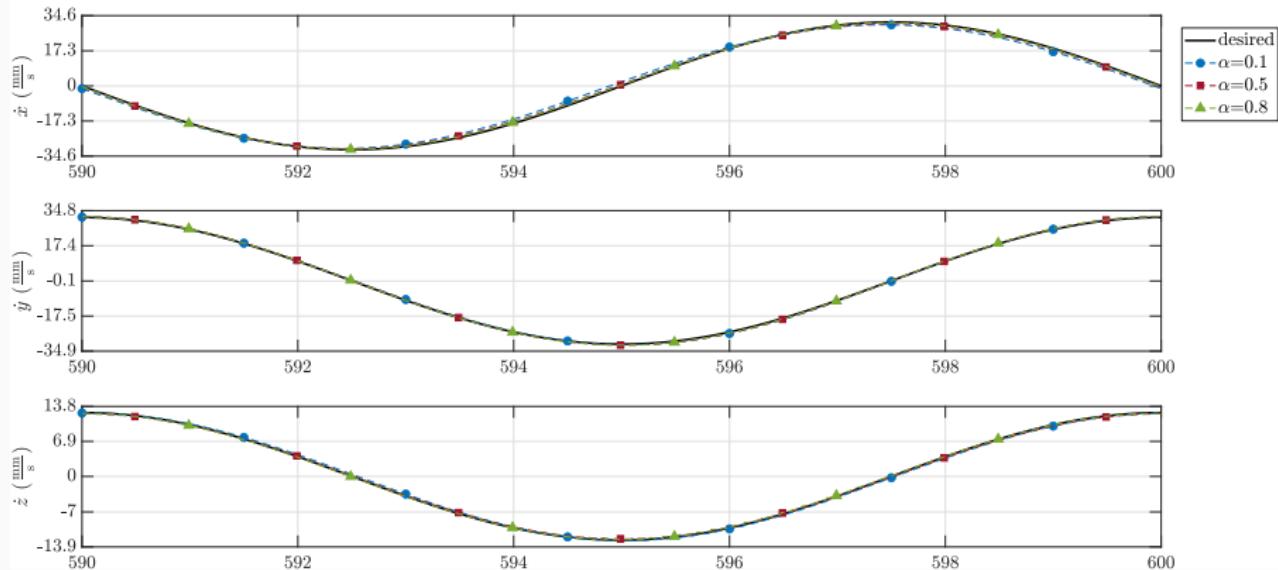
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Position: Tracking Error



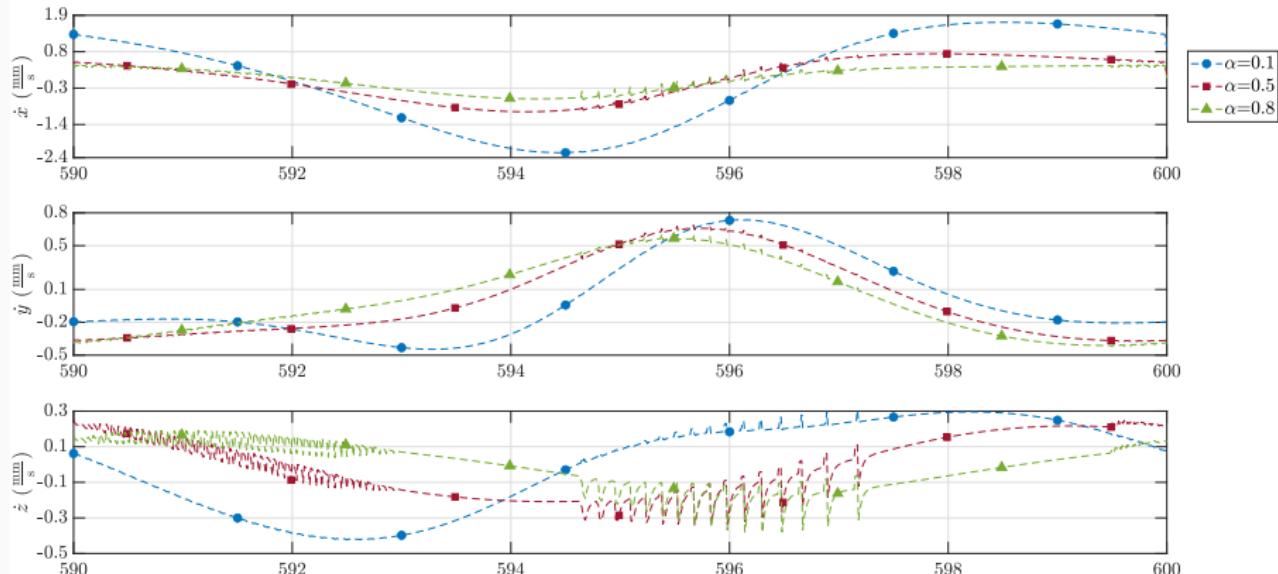
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Velocity: Tracking Performance



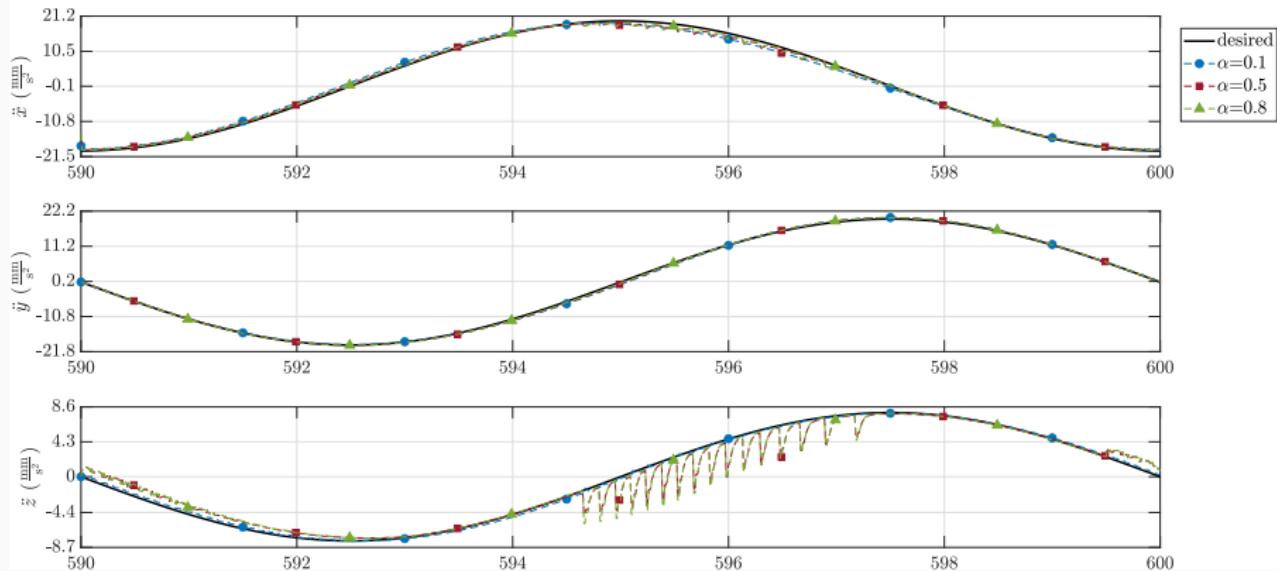
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Velocity: Tracking Error



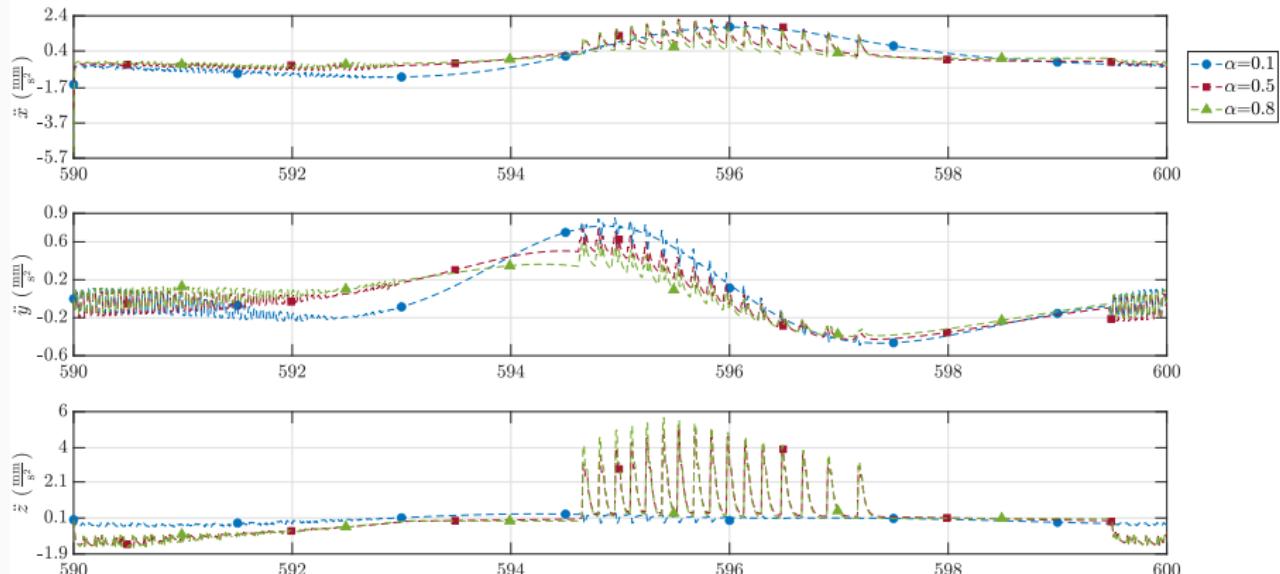
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Acceleration: Tracking Performance



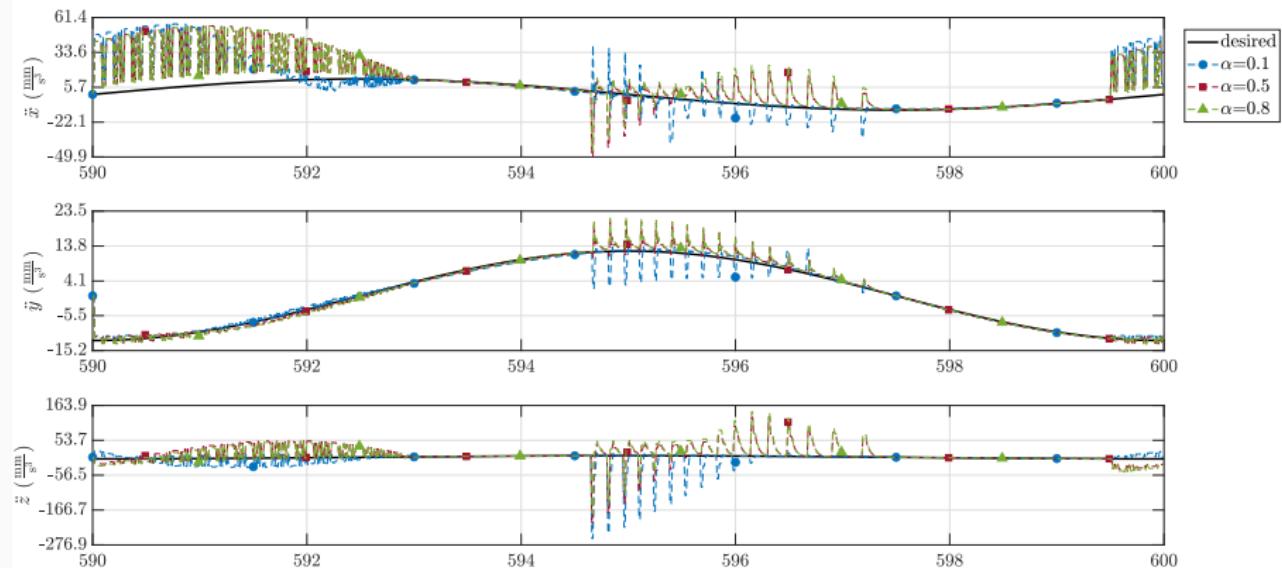
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Acceleration: Tracking Error



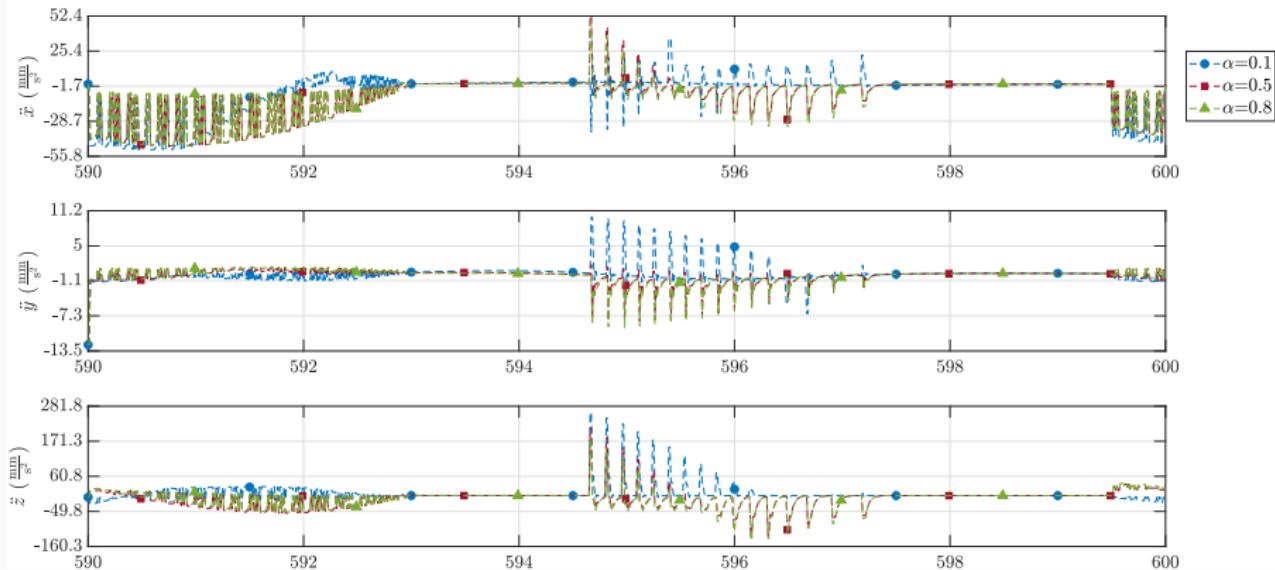
Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Jerk: Tracking Performance



Control de modo deslizante

Cartesian Jerk: Tracking Error



Control de modo deslizante

Gradient descent: Lambda

