

Thesis overview

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Algorithm 1: linear prediction controller

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Input:  $\mathcal{T}_R^{efL}$ , mocapData
Output:  $wp_{efL}^{obj}$  // predicted waypoints
Data: Initial require:  $t_{observe} = 150ms, t_{predict} = 3sec, i = 1$ 
1 i++ // increments as per controller run-time (5ms)
2 if ( $i \% t_{observe}$ ) == 0 then
3    $\mathcal{T}_R^{efL} \leftarrow endEffectorTask$ 
4    $\mathcal{T}_M^{efL} \leftarrow mocapData.robotMarker((i - t_{observe}) + 1)$ 
5   for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $t_{observe}$  do
6      $\mathcal{T}_M^{objmarker} \leftarrow mocapData.objectMarker(i - t_{observe} + j)$ 
7      $\mathcal{T}_{efL}^{objmarker} = \mathcal{T}_R^{efL^{-1}} \times \mathcal{T}_M^{objmarker} \times \mathcal{T}_M^{efLmarker^{-1}} \times \mathcal{T}_R^{efL}$ 
8     if  $j == t_{observe}$  then
9        $P_{t_{observe}}^{objmarker} \leftarrow \mathcal{T}_{efL}^{objmarker}.translation()(t_{observe})$ 
10     $\bar{V}_{objmarker}^{efL} \leftarrow \mathcal{F}_{avg}(\mathcal{T}_{efL}^{objmarker}.translation())$ 
11    /* predict position of object handover at  $t_{predict}$  */
12     $P_{t_{predict}}^{obj} \leftarrow \bar{V}_{objmarker}^{efL} \times t_{predict} + P_{t_{observe}}^{objmarker}(t_{observe})$ 
13    /* generate way points between robot left end effector and object handover location */
14    Function  $generateWp(P_{t_{observe}}^{objmarker}, P_{t_{predict}}^{obj}, t_{predict})$ :
15      for  $k \leftarrow 0$  to  $t_{predict}$  do
16         $wp_{efL}^{obj}(k) \leftarrow (P_{t_{predict}}^{obj} - P_{t_{observe}}^{objmarker}) \times k + P_{t_{observe}}^{objmarker}$ 
17      return  $wp_{efL}^{obj}$ 
```

Our prediction controller behavior can be tuned by two initially required constant time periods, $t_{observe}$ —which defines the time period required to observe the motion of object and $t_{predict}$ —required to predict the object handover location in advance.

Inputs of the controller are robot left end effector pose \mathcal{T}_R^{efL} and mocap markers position data in the mocap frame of reference *mocapFrameData*. $\mathcal{T}_M^{efL_{marker}}$ is the left end effector marker pose in the mocap frame. Similarly, object marker pose given by $\mathcal{T}_M^{obj_{marker}}$. For simplicity, at the moment, we have assumed zero rotation of the markers and end effector, therefore rotation part of \mathcal{T}_R^{efL} , $\mathcal{T}_M^{efL_{marker}}$ and $\mathcal{T}_M^{obj_{marker}}$ are Identity matrix \mathcal{I} .

The transformation matrix $\mathcal{T}_{obj_{marker}}^{efL}$, provides the relative pose of object marker w.r.t. robot left end effector in the robot coordinate system. $P_0^{obj_{marker}}$ $P_{t_{observe}}^{obj_{marker}}$ are the updated observed positions of object whenever the condition $(i\%t_{observe} == 0)$ satisfy. Based on the $P_0^{obj_{marker}}$ $P_{t_{observe}}^{obj_{marker}}$, average velocity $\bar{V}_{obj_{marker}}^{efL}$ of the observed object motion calculated. Where, \mathcal{F}_c , \mathcal{F}_{diff} , \mathcal{F}_{avg} are the *helper functions*.

Function *PREDICTPOS*, returns the predicted position of the handover $P_{t_{predict}}^{obj}$ at time $t_{predict}$.

Function *GENERATEWP*, returns the way-points wp_{obj}^{efL} between robot left end effector and object handover location, which is the final output of the controller.

Later, wp_{obj}^{efL} is being fed in the `mc_rtc positionTask`.

Algorithm 2: Force Based Gripper Controller

Input: \mathcal{F}_w // EF wrist worldWrenchWithoutGravity
Output: $\mathcal{F}_{pull}, T_{new}$ // Pull force, new threshold based on object mass

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1  $i++$  // increments as per controller run-time (5ms)
2 if subject hand is near robot then
3     /* when SUBJECT holds the object */
4     if  $\mathcal{F}_w.norm() < 1.0$  // gripper is empty
5     then
6          $\mathcal{F}_{zero} \leftarrow \mathcal{F}_w$  // wrench offset
7     else if  $\mathcal{F}_w.norm() > 2.0$  then
8          $\mathcal{F}_{object} \leftarrow \mathcal{F}_w$  // wrench with object
9         /* when ROBOT holds the object */
10        Function CheckPullForce( $axis \forall x,y,z$ ):
11             $objectMass \leftarrow \mathcal{F}_{load}/9.81$  // get object mass
12             $\mathcal{F}_{inert} \leftarrow objectMass * efAce$  // efAce using gripper markers
13             $\mathcal{F}_{pull} \leftarrow |(\mathcal{F}_w - \mathcal{F}_{inert})|$ 
14             $T_{new} \leftarrow \mathcal{F}_{load} + T_{old}$  //  $T_{old}$  set to min by user
15            if  $\mathcal{F}_{pull} > T_{new} \forall x,y,z$  then
16                 $openGripper$  // release object
17            else
18                if ( $i \% 200$ ) then
19                     $\mathcal{F}_{load} \leftarrow |(\mathcal{F}_w - \mathcal{F}_{zero})|$  //  $\forall x,y,z$  average over time
```
