# Control of a multi-robot cooperative team guided by a human operator

#### M. Angerer

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Betreuer: S. Musić

Lehrstuhl für Informationstechnische Regelung

Technische Universität München





#### **Overview**

Introduction

Approach

Results

Conclusion



#### **Motivation**



Figure : Demonstration of MHI MEISTeR at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station



#### **Problem Formulation**

- Precise and stable control especially during free-motion/contact transition
- Perform friction based grasps
- Ability to operate in remote/hazardous areas
- Intuitive high-level control for the human operator





## **Related Work: Cooperative Manipulation**

- Hybrid Position/Force Control [Wen et al. 1992] [Hsu 1993]
  - Control of motion and internal forces
  - Viable for stable contacts
- Impedance Control
  - Object-Environment [Schneider and Cannon 1992]
  - Internal Force-based[Bonitz and Hsia 1996]
  - Combined [Caccvale and Villani 2001; Caccavale et al. 2008]
  - Internal + Object force feed-forward [De Pascali et al. 2015]
- Formation Control [Sieber, Music, and Hirche 2015]



# Intrinsically Passive Control (IPC)

- High-level Supervisor and low-level IPC
- IPC + robot: passive
- Power provided by Supervisor
- Environment assumed passive

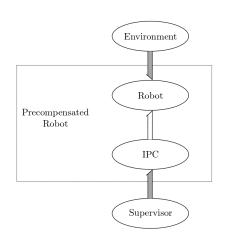


Figure : Overview of the IPC architecture [Stramigioli 2001]



#### Structure of the IPC

- Spring-mass-damper system
- Simulated virtual object
- Manipulators modelled by inertias
- Potential (inertia) and kinetic (springs) energy
- Energy dissipation in damper: passivity

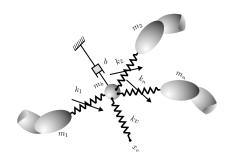


Figure : Mass-spring-damper structure of the IPC [Stramigioli 2001]



## **Grasping an object**

- Variable rest-length springs
- Rest-length: virtual object size
- Power provided by Supervisor

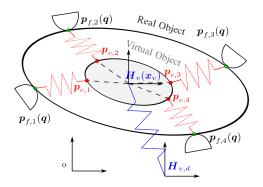


Figure : Virtual and real object [Wimboeck, Ott, and Hirzinger 2008]



## The Supervisor

- Two power ports per IPC-robot-system
- Human operator takes role of Supervisor
- Connected via delayed communication line





## **Tele-operation**

- Preserving passivity
- Scattering or Wave variables





# Ergebnisse1

. . .



Results

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# **Ergebnisse2**

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### **Conclusion**

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