

# Examples of Dynamical Reduction Using Symmetry for Simple Mechanical Systems with Virtual Holonomic Constraints

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November 27, 2023



# Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Problem Definition
- 3 Methodology
- 4 Results
- 5 Conclusion
- 6 References

# Underactuated Robotics



Figure: Modern underactuated robot<sup>1</sup>

- Modern robotic systems are **underactuated**: there are more degrees of freedom than actuators <sup>2</sup>.
- Robots with  $\geq 2$  degrees of underactuation may have complex dynamics

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<sup>1</sup>WikimediaCommons. *GSMA Mobile World Congress 2021*.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:MWC21\\_-\\_25.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:MWC21_-_25.jpg). 2021

<sup>2</sup>R. Tedrake. *Underactuated Robotics: Algorithms for Walking, Running, Swimming, Flying, and Manipulation*. Course Notes for MIT 6.832. 2022. URL: <https://underactuated.csail.mit.edu/7D>

# Motivation

Robotics engineers need mathematical methods to control underactuated robots that are:

- **Fast:** the robot can respond in real time
- **Reliable:** the robots follows the planned trajectory
- **Stable:** the robot can deal with disturbances
- **Efficient:** minimize computation for small embedded computers



Figure: Robotic arm used in industrial applications<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> J. Baxt. *File:CPCCG screening robot.jpg*.

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/2/27/CPCCG\\_screening\\_robot.jpg/1600px-CPCCG\\_screening\\_robot.jpg?20090730203425](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/2/27/CPCCG_screening_robot.jpg/1600px-CPCCG_screening_robot.jpg?20090730203425). 2021

# Problem Definition

This project considers a particular class of systems with the following traits:

- **Simple**<sup>4</sup>: mechanical system such as a pendulum
- **Underactuated**: coordinates – actuators  $\geq 2$
- **Symmetric**: 1 or more symmetries in the Lagrangian
- **Constrained**: subject to Virtual Holonomic Constraints

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<sup>4</sup> “Simple Mechanical Control System”, as defined in Bullo, Lewis *Geometric Control of Mechanical Systems* ▶

# Virtual Holonomic Constraints

A **holonomic constraint** is a precise restriction on the position variables of a mechanical system<sup>5</sup>.

It can always be expressed as a homogeneous function:

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots) = 0 \qquad f(x, y) := x^2 + y^2 - L^2 = 0 \qquad (1)$$

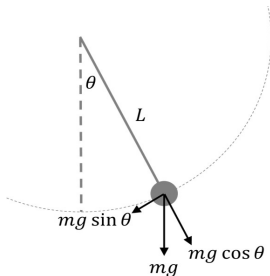


Figure: The pendulum's length  $L$  is holonomically constrained<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup>J. E. Marsden and T. S. Ratiu. *Introduction to mechanics and symmetry: a basic exposition of classical mechanical systems*. Vol. 17. Springer Science & Business Media, 2013

<sup>6</sup>O. S. U. Anna Davis. *pendulumswing.jpg*. <https://ximera.osu.edu/ode/main/simplePendulum/simplePendulum>. 2013

# Virtual Holonomic Constraints

A **Virtual Holonomic Constraint** is similar, however, the constraint is applied through **feedback control**<sup>7</sup>.

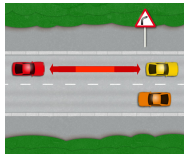


Figure: Vehicles on a highway<sup>8</sup>

- **Holonomic**: the cars maintain a fixed distance because they are mechanically linked with a chain
- **Virtual Holonomic**: the vehicles maintain a fixed distance because Red's adaptive cruise control actively tunes the throttle to always match Yellow's speed

<sup>7</sup>M. Maggiore and L. Consolini. "Virtual holonomic constraints for Euler–Lagrange systems". In: *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control* 58.4 (2012), pp. 1001–1008

<sup>8</sup>D. T. Tips. <https://www.drivingtesttips.biz/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/2-second-rule-300x250.jpg>

A simple, underactuated, symmetric system subject to VHCs can be dynamically reduced to two independent “vertical” and “horizontal” vector fields, resulting in simpler control dynamics<sup>9</sup>.

We compute and simulate the reduced dynamics of two such systems:

- Offset Robotic Arm
- Spherical Pendulum

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<sup>9</sup>P. J. McCarthy, M. Maggiore, C. Nielsen, and L. Consolini. “A Noether Theorem and Symmetry Reduction for Forced Affine Connection Systems on 2-Manifolds”. Preprint. 2020



# Offset Robotic Arm

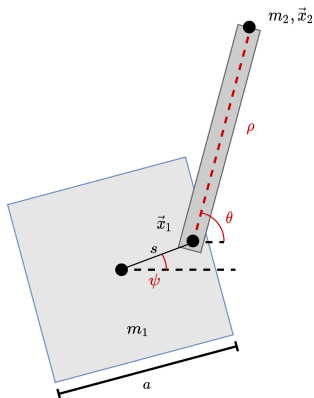


Figure: Offset robotic arm schematic diagram

- Degrees of freedom: rod rotates in  $\theta$ , block rotates in  $\psi$
- Actuators: block actuates in  $\psi$

# Offset Robotic Arm

After deriving the Lagrangian of the system, it was shown that the system is symmetric in  $\theta - \psi$ . Based on the symmetry, the chosen holonomic constraint is

$$h(\theta, \psi) := \theta - \psi = 0. \quad (2)$$

Under this constraint, the configuration manifold is

$$\mathcal{C} = \{\theta, \phi \in Q : \theta = \psi\} \quad (3)$$

This is parametrized and solved to give the constrained dynamics: 1 second-order DE.

# Offset Robotic Arm

The constrained dynamics are then reduced further.

- Use McCarthy's method to compute the “vertical” vector field (from the symmetry and the VHC)

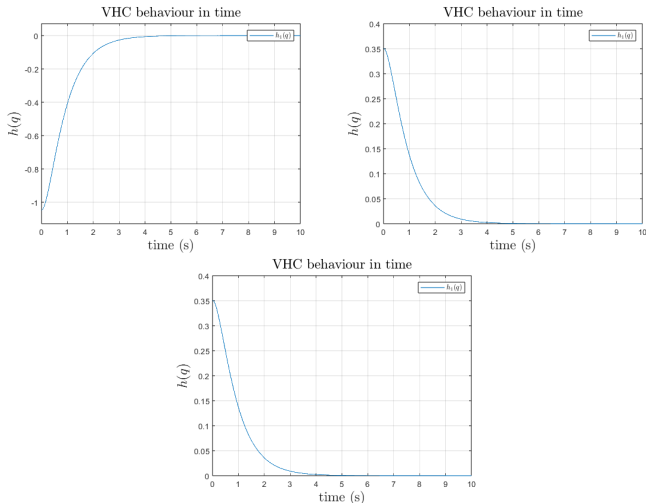
$$V := \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g} \quad (4)$$

- Choose a “horizontal” vector field based on the tangent space of the constraint space.

$$H := \nabla_q h(q) \quad (5)$$

**Result:** the constrained dynamics can be expressed simply using the  $V$  and  $H$  vectors.

# Offset Robotic Arm



**Figure:** Plot showing convergence of the VHCs (control error) towards zero on the Offset Robotic Arm model. Here, the constraint is defined using the equivalent  $h := \arg \left\{ \exp(i[\theta - \psi]) \right\}$ .

# Spherical Pendulum

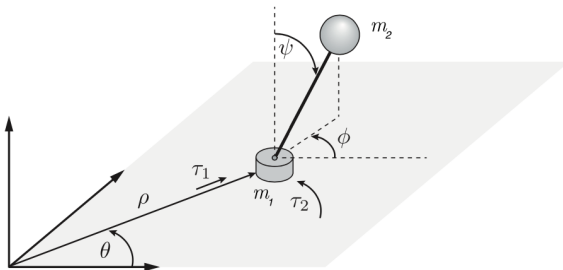


Figure: Spherical pendulum schematic diagram<sup>10</sup>

- Degrees of freedom:  $\rho, \theta, \phi, \psi$
- Actuators: radial  $\tau_1$ , tangential  $\tau_2$

<sup>10</sup>P. J. McCarthy, M. Maggiore, C. Nielsen, and L. Consolini. "A Noether Theorem and Symmetry Reduction for Forced Affine Connection Systems on 2-Manifolds". Preprint. 2020

# Offset Robotic Arm

The configuration manifold is  $Q = \mathbb{R}_{>0} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ .

After deriving the Lagrangian of the system, it was shown that the system is symmetric in  $\theta - \phi$ . Based on the symmetry, the chosen holonomic constraint is

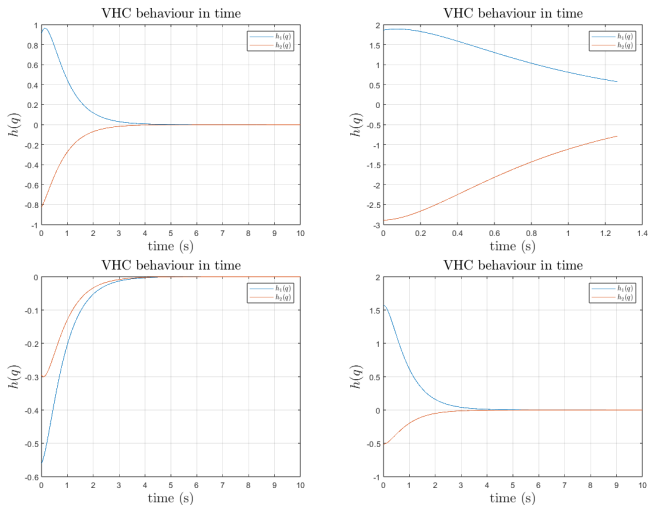
$$h(\rho, \theta, \phi, \psi) := \begin{pmatrix} \theta - \phi \\ \psi - \frac{\pi}{4} \tanh \rho \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

Under this constraint, the constrained configuration manifold is

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{ \rho, \theta, \phi, \psi \in Q : \theta = \phi, \psi = \frac{\pi}{4} \tanh \rho \right\} \subseteq Q. \quad (7)$$

A similar process as above is taken to compute the constrained and reduced dynamics.

# Spherical Pendulum



**Figure:** Plot showing convergence of the VHCs (control error) towards zero on the Spherical Pendulum model. Here, the constraint is defined  $h_1 := \theta - \phi$ ,  $h_2 = \psi - \frac{\pi}{4} \tanh \rho$ .

# Conclusion

- Example symmetric mechanical systems were analyzed:
  - Derived symmetry and Euler-Lagrange dynamics
  - Selected appropriate VHCs according to the symmetry behaviour
  - Created models in Matlab to show convergence towards the VHC conditions
  - Computed the reduced dynamics
- McCarthy's dynamical reduction technique can prove useful in simplifying the dynamics of robotic applications subject to VHCs.



# Personal Takeaways

- Underactuated robotics blends areas in math, physics, and engineering
- Dive into the literature to learn the conventions and state of your field
- Documenting on-the-go is essential
- Understand the purpose and audience of the project, and work towards fulfilling that purpose for your audience

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