





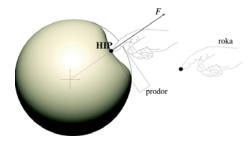
Prikazovanje dotika

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Izračun sile reakcije

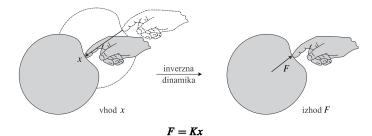




- v praznem prostoru robot ne ovira gibanja
- deformacija objekta je posledica dotika in manipulacije
- fizikalni model in deformacija določata reakcijsko silo

Lrrobo**lab**

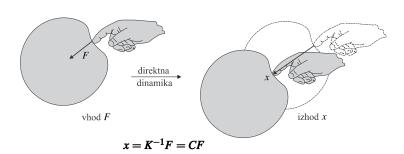
Impedančni model



- merimo premik x
- ullet simulacija vrne rezultirajočo silo $oldsymbol{F}$
- model togosti F =Kx

Admitančni model

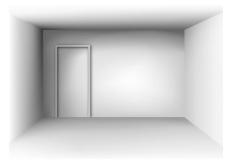




- ullet merimo silo F med uporabnikom in haptičnim robotom
- simulacija vrne premik x
- model podajnosti *x =K-1F*

Lrrobo**lab**

Modeliranje praznega prostora in togih objektov



- o majhna lastna impedanca haptičnega robota
- aktivna kompenzacija lastne impedance v regulacijskem algoritmu
- velika pasovna širina haptičnega robota
- o ločljivost in sposobnost generiranja sile
- o stabilnost sistema ob dotiku

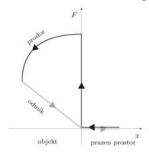
Model vzmet-usmerjeni dušilnik



$$F = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{za} \quad x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

robo**lab**

Model vzmet-usmerjeni dušilnik

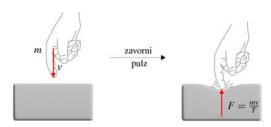




$$F = \begin{cases} -(Kx + B\dot{x}) & \text{za} \quad x < 0 \land \dot{x} < 0 \\ -Kx & \text{za} \quad x < 0 \land \dot{x} \ge 0 \\ 0 & \text{za} \quad x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

Zavorni pulz





$$F = \frac{\Delta G}{T} = m \frac{v_k - v_{k-1}}{T} = -m \frac{v_{k-1}}{T} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad v_k = 0$$

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Zaznana togost

• zaznana togost - razmerje med začetno hitrostjo spremembe sile in hitrostjo gibanja

$$H = \frac{\dot{F}}{\dot{x}}$$

• elastični model stene

$$F = Kx \implies H = \frac{\dot{F}}{\dot{x}} = K$$

• model vzmet-usmerjeni dušilnik

$$F(s) = (Bs + K)x(s)$$

• model dotika in din. model robota

$$F(s) = \frac{a}{s+a}(Bs+K)x(s)$$

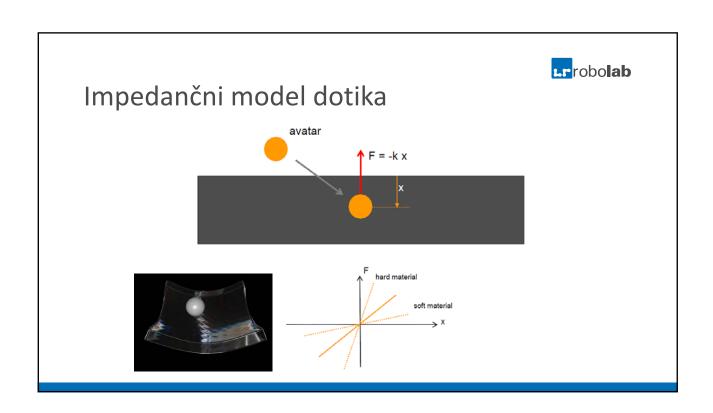
$$\dot{F} = -aF + aB\dot{x} + aKx$$

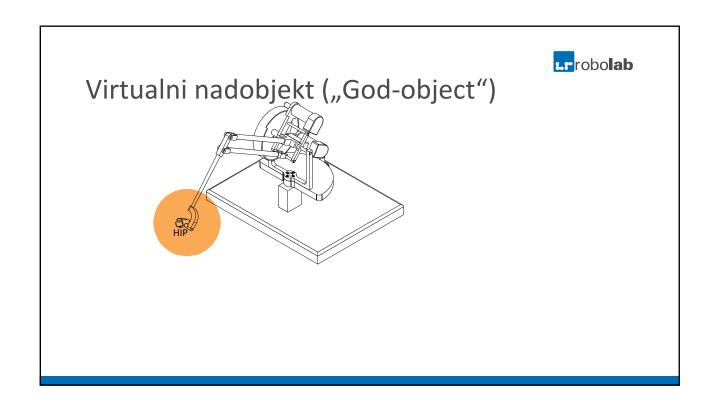
$$\dot{F} = aB\dot{x} \implies H = \frac{\dot{F}}{\dot{x}} = aB$$

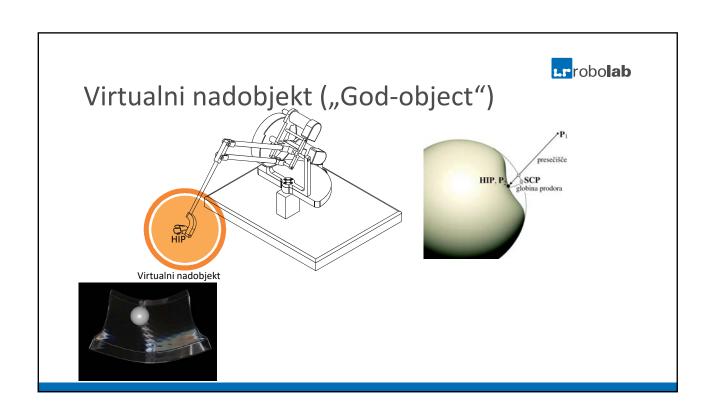


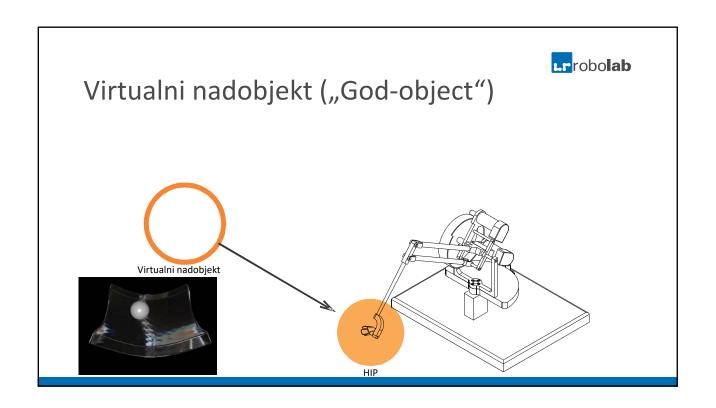
Lrrobo**lab** Modeliranje trenja С Stribeck

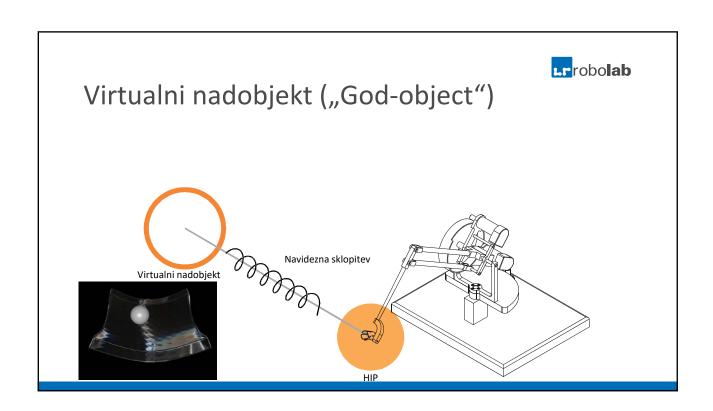
Static+Couloumb+viscous

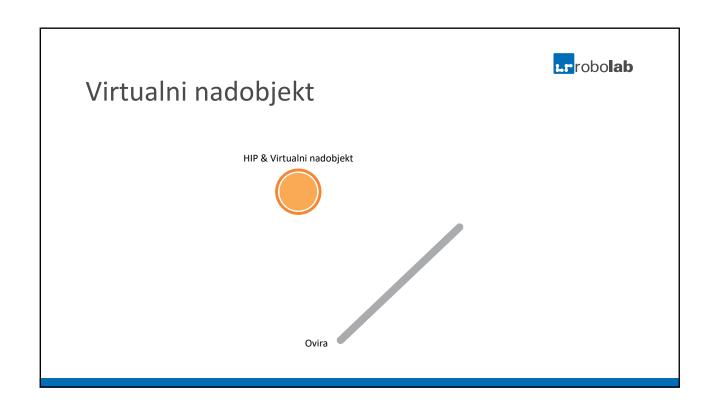


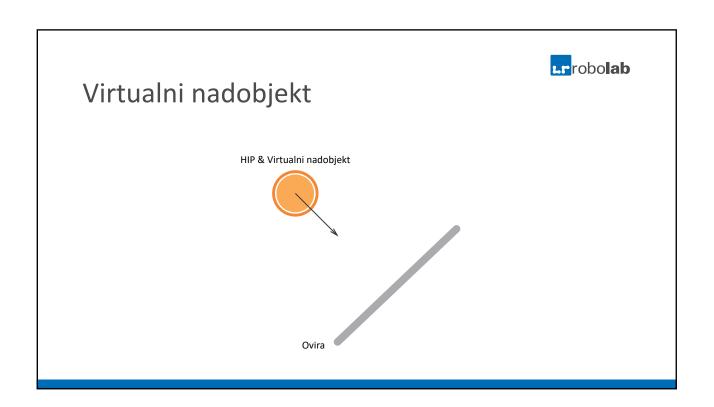


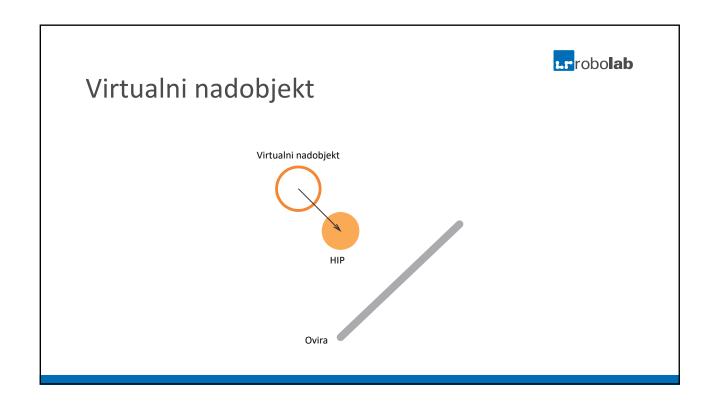


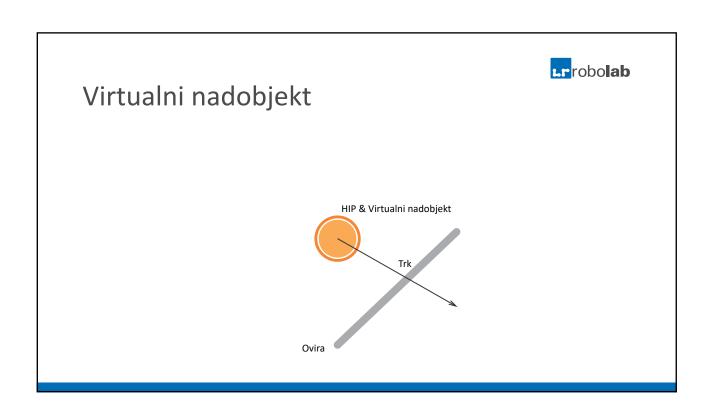


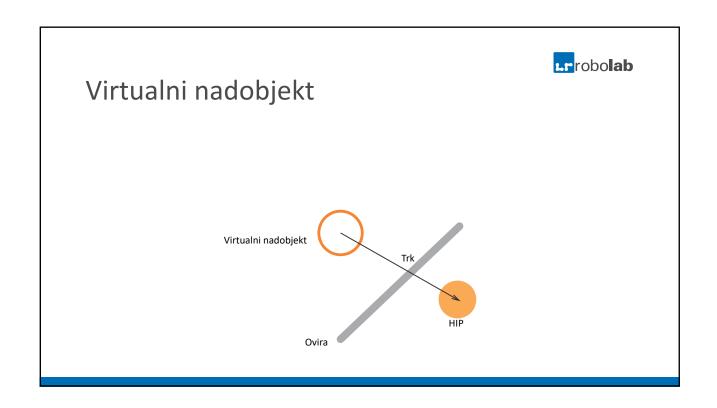


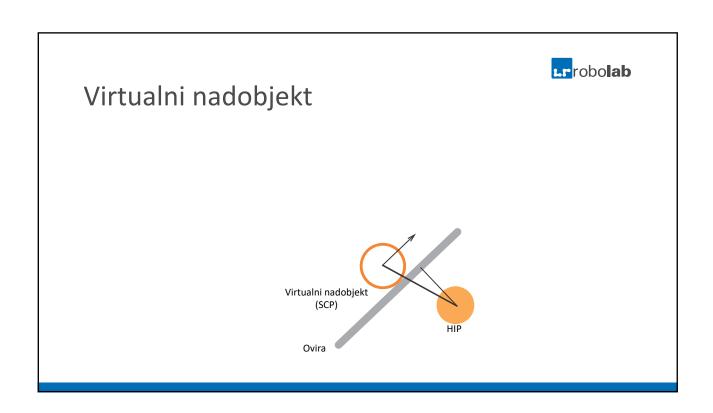


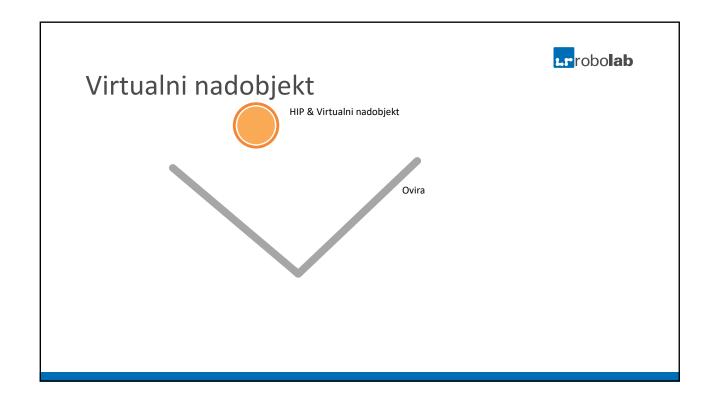


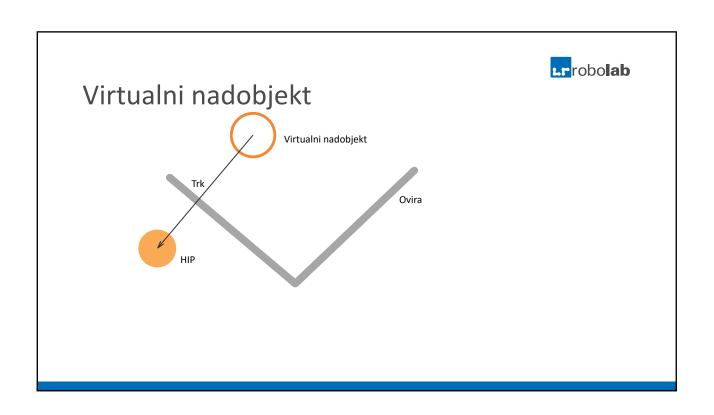


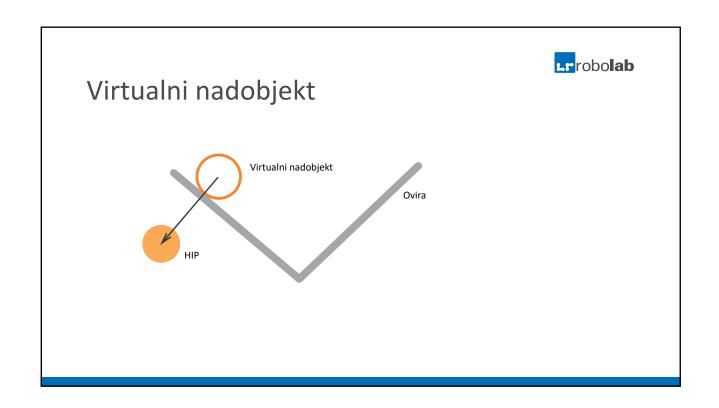


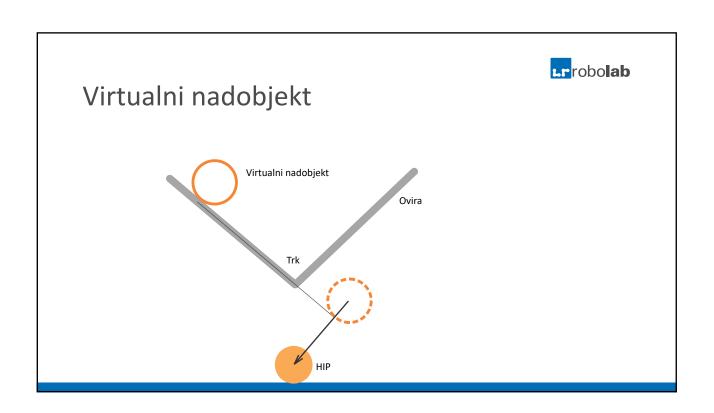


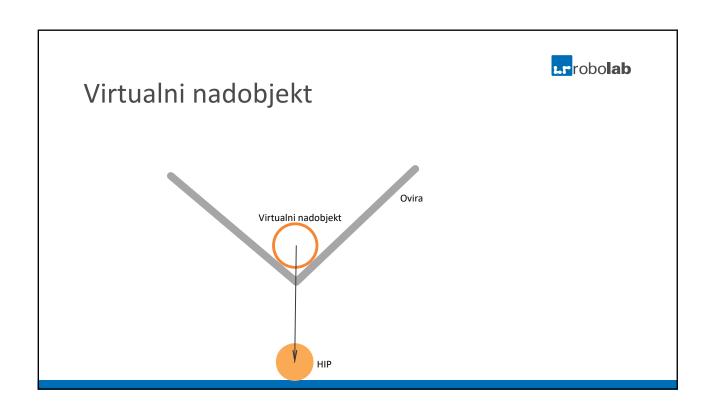


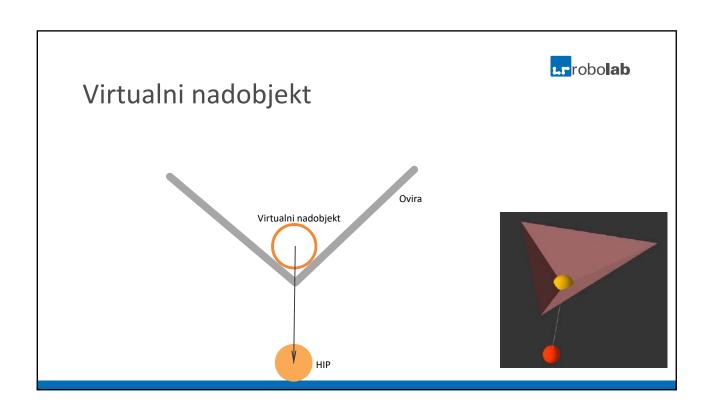


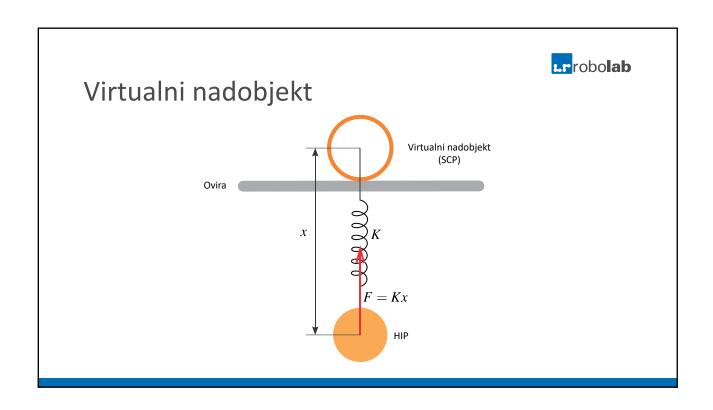


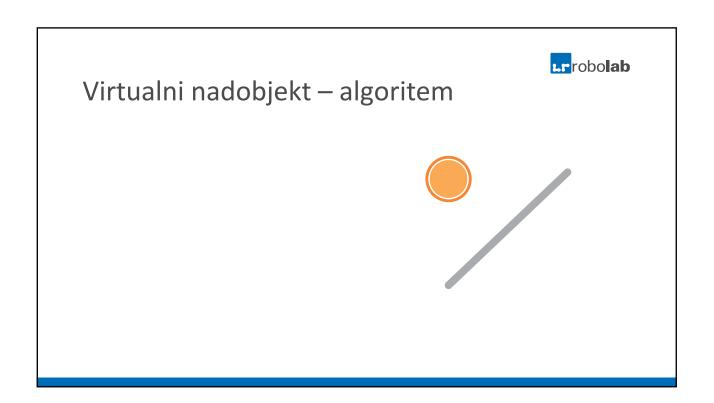


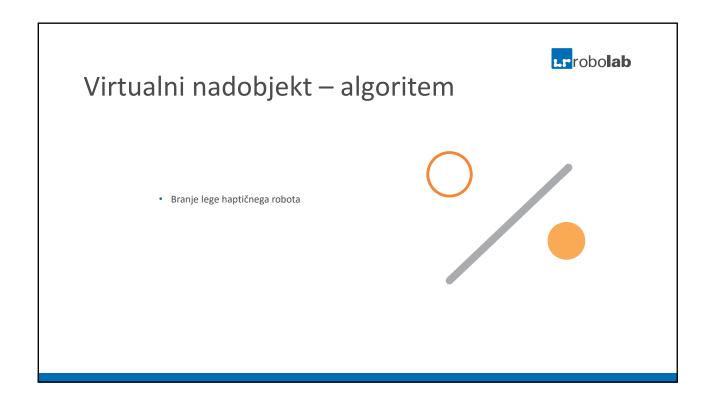




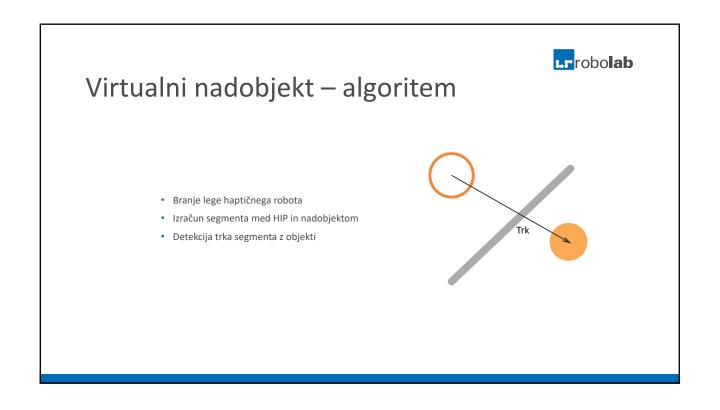








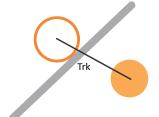
Virtualni nadobjekt — algoritem Branje lege haptičnega robota Izračun segmenta med HIP in nadobjektom



Virtualni nadobjekt – algoritem

robolab

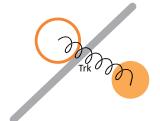
- Branje lege haptičnega robota
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- Detekcija trka segmenta z objekti
- Določitev nove lege nadobjekta



Virtualni nadobjekt – algoritem

robo**lab**

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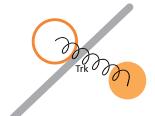


Lrrobo**lab**

robo**lab**

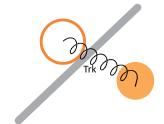
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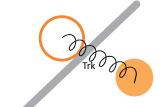
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- Apliciranje sile v navideznem okolju in izračun novih leg objektov



Virtualni nadobjekt – algoritem

robo**lab**

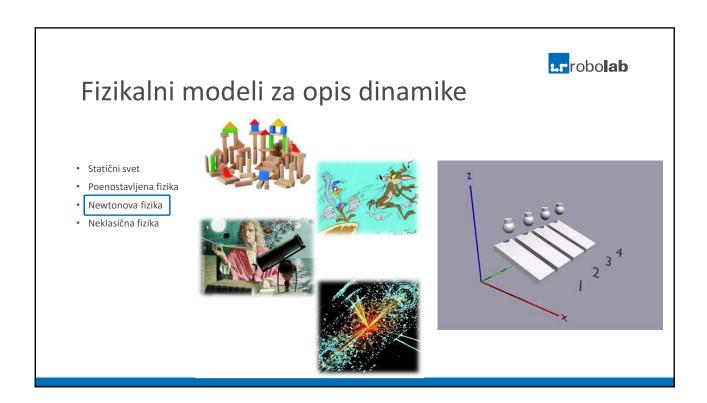
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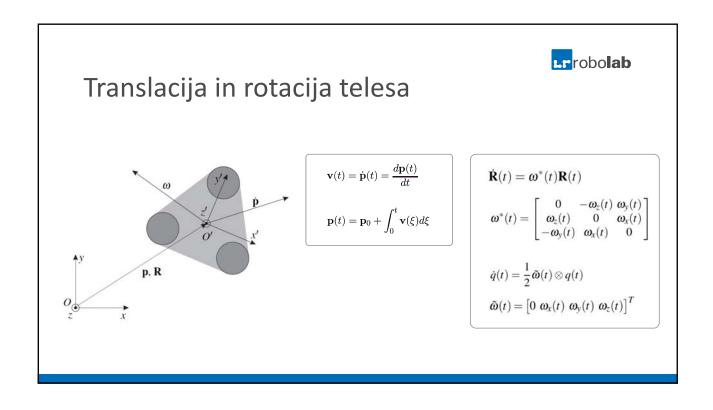


Dinamika navideznih okolij

- interakcija ni omejena na negibne objekte
- objekti lahko ob dotiku translirajo in rotirajo
- dinamika gibanja objektov prevlada nad togostjo objektov
- osnove dinamike togih objektov izhajajo iz robotike



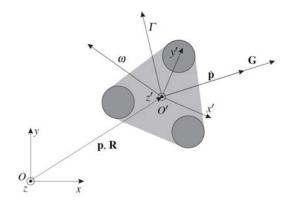




robo**lab**

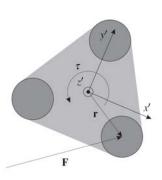
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Gibalna in vrtilna količina



- $\mathbf{G}(t) = M\mathbf{v}(t)$
- $\mathbf{\Gamma}(t) = \mathbf{I}(t) \boldsymbol{\omega}(t)$

Sile in navori



$$d\mathbf{G}(t) = \mathbf{f}(t)dt$$

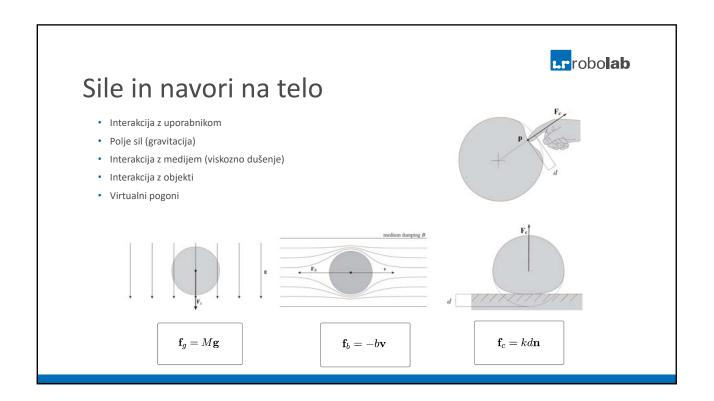
$$\frac{d\mathbf{G}(t)}{dt} = \dot{\mathbf{G}}(t) = M\dot{\mathbf{v}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(t)$$

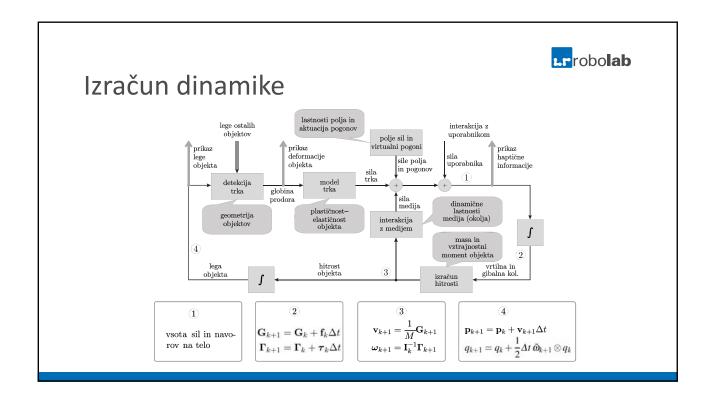
$$\mathbf{G}(t) = \mathbf{G}_0 + \int_0^t \mathbf{f}(\xi) d\xi$$

$$d\mathbf{\Gamma}(t)=\boldsymbol{\tau}(t)dt$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{\Gamma}(t)}{dt} = \dot{\mathbf{\Gamma}}(t) = \boldsymbol{\tau}(t)$$

$$oldsymbol{\Gamma}(t) = oldsymbol{\Gamma}_0 + \int_0^t oldsymbol{ au}(\xi) d\xi$$





Model navideznega okolja

