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In the name of god

**Advanced Robotics**  
Homework Assignment #7



1) Classify the following robot tasks as motion control, force control, hybrid motion-force control, impedance control, or some combination. justify your answer:

- a) Tightening a screw with a screwdriver
- b) Pushing a box along the floor
- c) Pouring a glass of water
- d) Shaking hands with a human
- e) Throwing a baseball to hit a target
- f) Shoveling snow
- g) Digging a hole
- h) Giving a back massage
- i) Vacuuming the floor
- j) Carrying a tray of glasses

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- 2) express natural and artificial constraints that achieve the following tasks:
- a) opening a cabinet door
  - b) turning a screw that advances linearly a distance  $p$  for every revolution
  - c) drawing a circle on a chalkboard with a piece of chalk

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3) Aside from joint angles and angular velocities, if we have access to joint angular accelerations, we can accomplish impedance control without having force sensor. Construct the appropriate control law. Draw a block diagram of the control system.

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4) For a system with dynamic equation shown below :

$$\frac{ml^2}{2}\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + m \lg \sin(x) = u$$

Design an inverse Dynamic controller where  $c$  &  $l$  are known , but  $m$  is unknown  
And then determine steady state error .



5) Remember passivity based method, one term is changed and control law is determined as below:

$$\begin{aligned}\tau &= \hat{M}\ddot{q}_r + \hat{C}\dot{q}_r + \hat{G} + K \operatorname{sgn}(r) \\ r &= \Delta e + \dot{e} \\ \dot{q}_r &= \Delta e + \dot{q}_d \\ K &= \operatorname{diag}[k_1, k_2, \dots, k_i] \quad k_i > 0\end{aligned}$$

Use a suitable Lyapunov function and proof that the error reach the surface:

$$r = \Delta e + \dot{e}$$

In addition once on the surface ,  $q(t)$  will goes to  $q_d(t)$  exponentially fast (which implies that  $r=0$  is reached in a finite time. In addition, once in sliding mode,  $e$  converges exponentially fast to zero)



6) Remember passivity based method

Use similar process and design an Adaptive control for robot dynamic equations when control input is changed to below form, when M-C-G are constant but unknown:

$$\tau = K_p \tilde{q} + K_v \dot{\tilde{q}} + M(q) [\ddot{q}_d + \Lambda \dot{\tilde{q}}] + C(q, \dot{q}) [\dot{q}_d + \Lambda \tilde{q}] + g(q),$$

Hint: use this Lyapunov function candidate:

$$V(t, \tilde{q}, \dot{\tilde{q}}, \tilde{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} [\dot{\tilde{q}} + \Lambda \tilde{q}]^T M(q, \theta) [\dot{\tilde{q}} + \Lambda \tilde{q}] + \tilde{q}^T K_p \tilde{q} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1} \tilde{\theta}.$$