

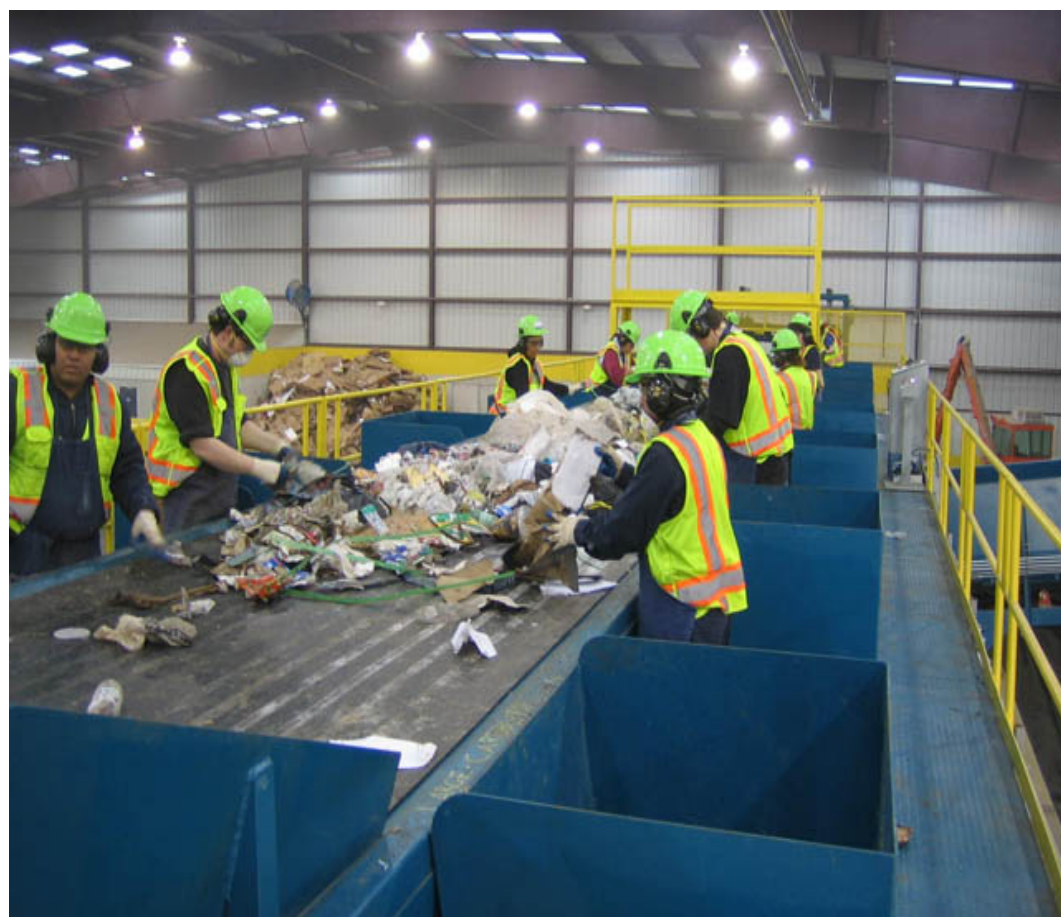
# Minimum Time Control in SCARA Robot Simulation

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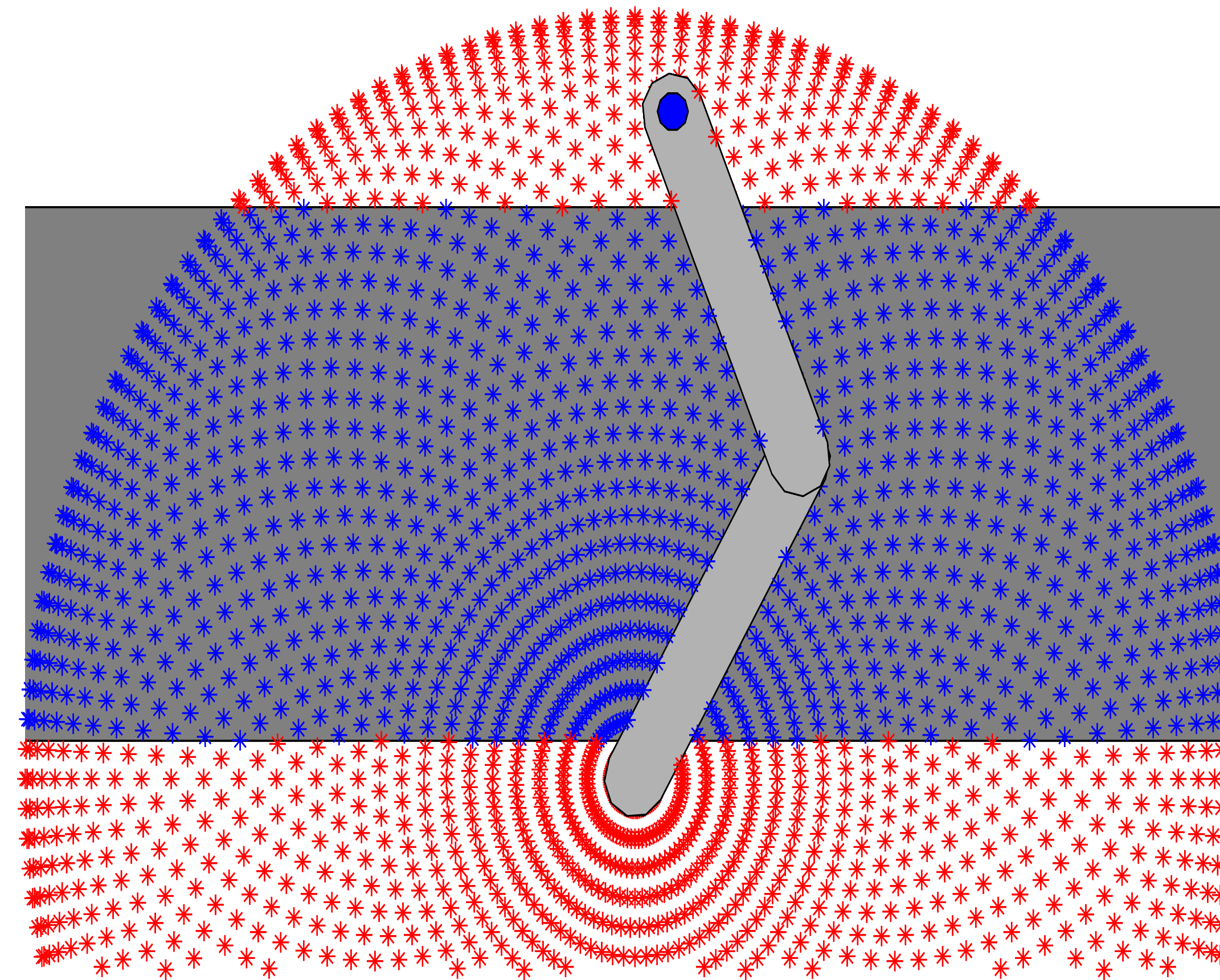
## Introduction

- Motivation: Improve the efficiency of recycling through computer automation.
- Goal: Model the optimal removal of objects from a conveyor belt with a MATLAB simulation of a SCARA robot.
- Implementation: Solve a constrained optimization problem to find the optimal path between starting and ending robot configurations.



## Discretized Precomputation

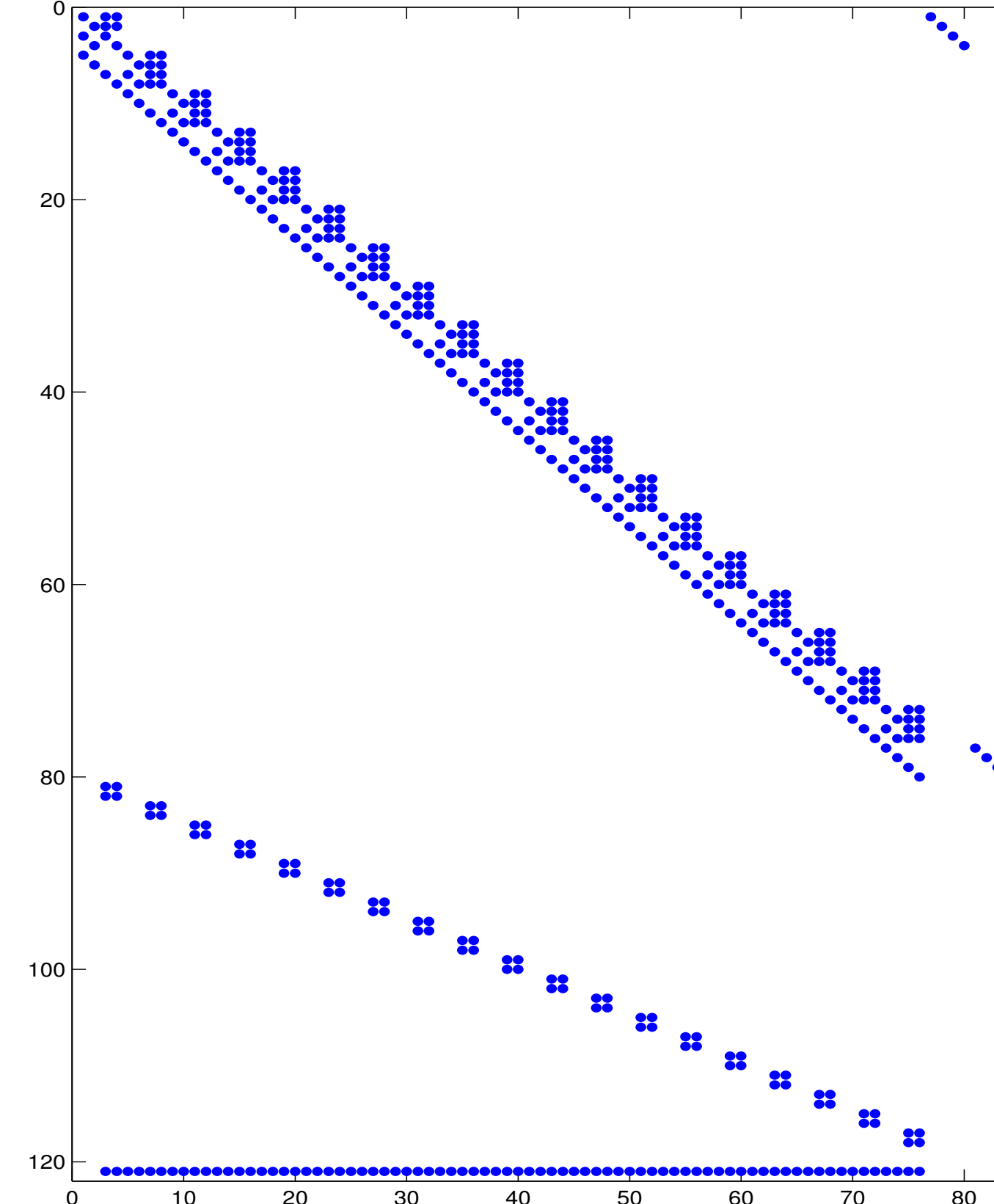
Discretized SCARA Coverage



- Problem: The robot needs to make decisions in real time, but calls to fmincon for nonlinear optimization are expensive.
- Solution: Precompute and store optimal paths between a fixed number of radially spaced points.

## Optimizing the Optimization

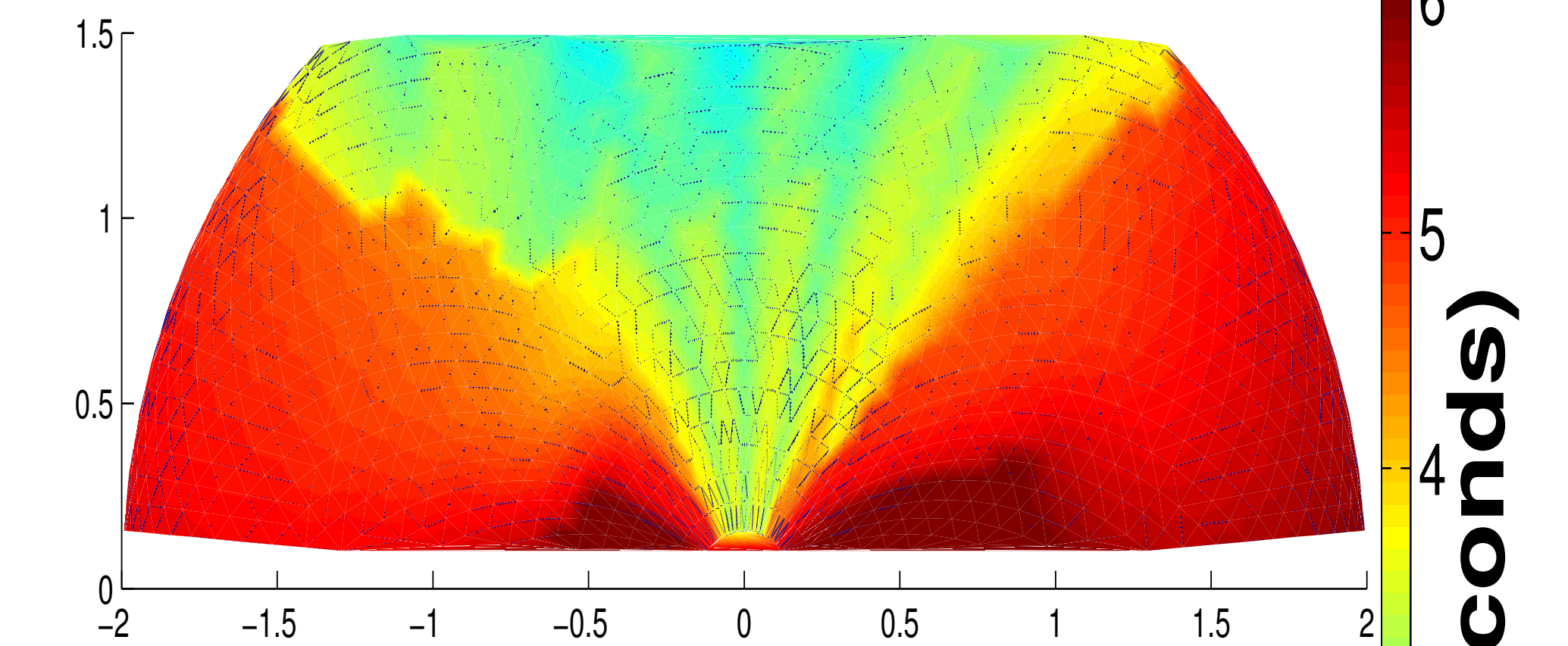
Spy Plot of Jacobian Matrix



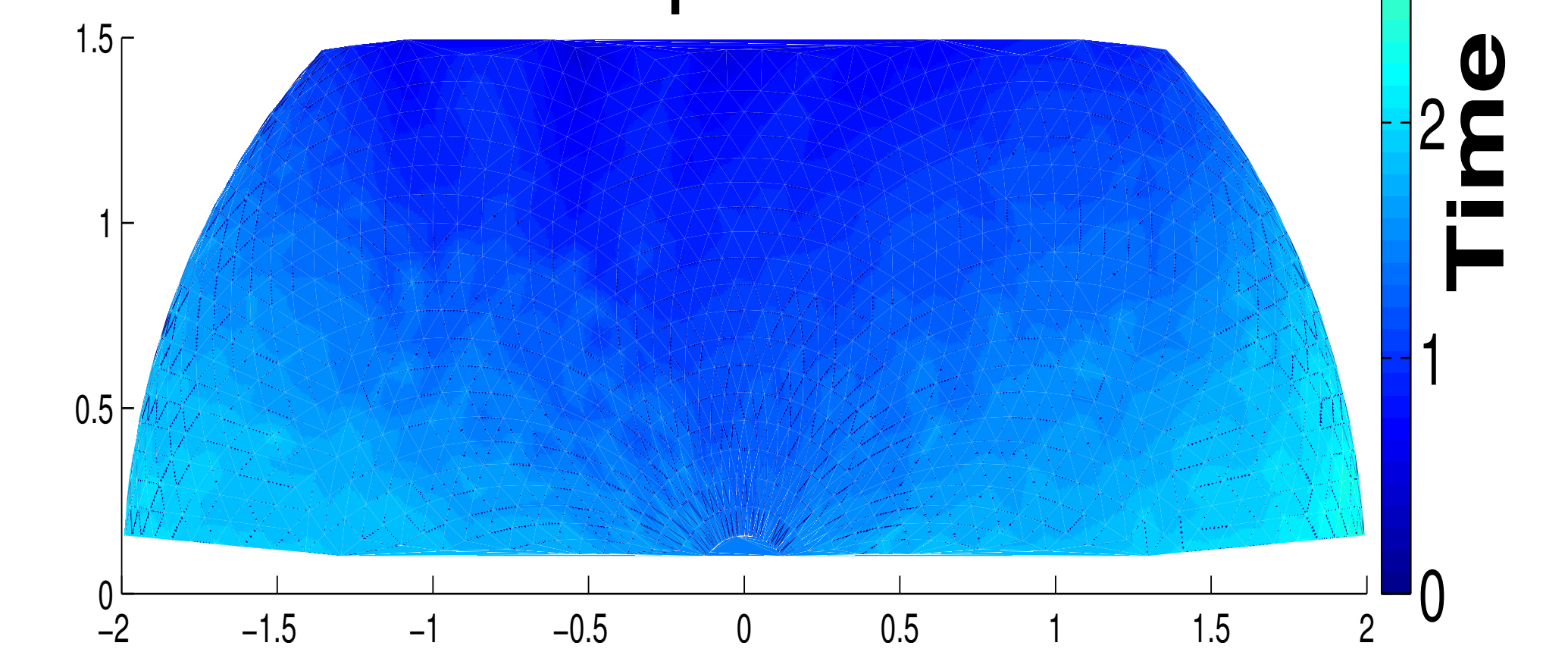
- Problem: fmincon assumes the Jacobian matrix of our system is dense, but it is actually sparse, with 2.67% of entries are nonzero.
- Solution: Only process nonzero entries in the matrix, giving a tenfold increase in speed.

## Results

PD Controllers

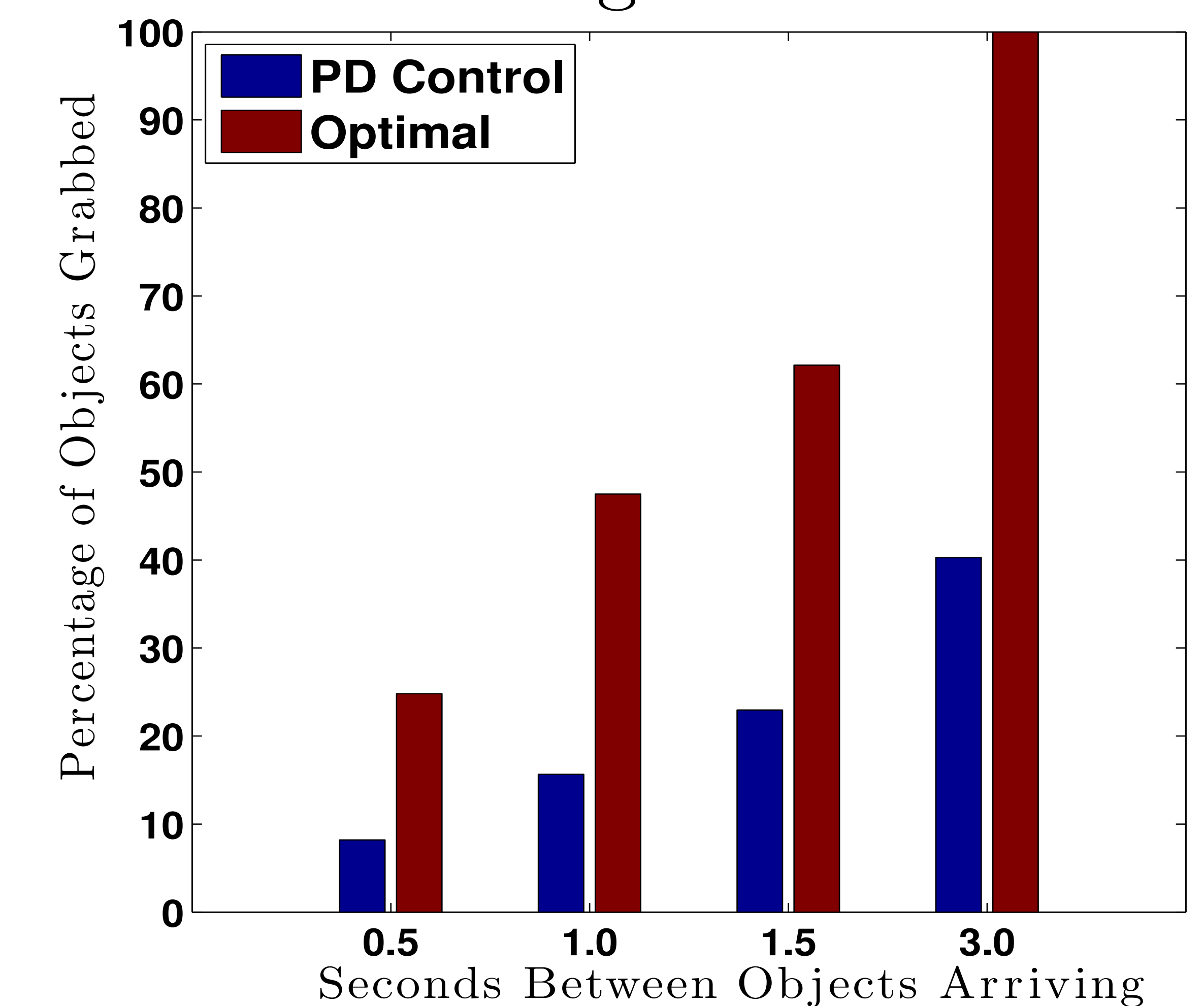


Optimal



- The plots above represent the time required for the robot to move from a location on the belt to a goal region.
- Above is the suboptimal path times with PD controllers.
- Below are the optimal path times with fmincon.

## Grabbing Success Rate



## Future Work

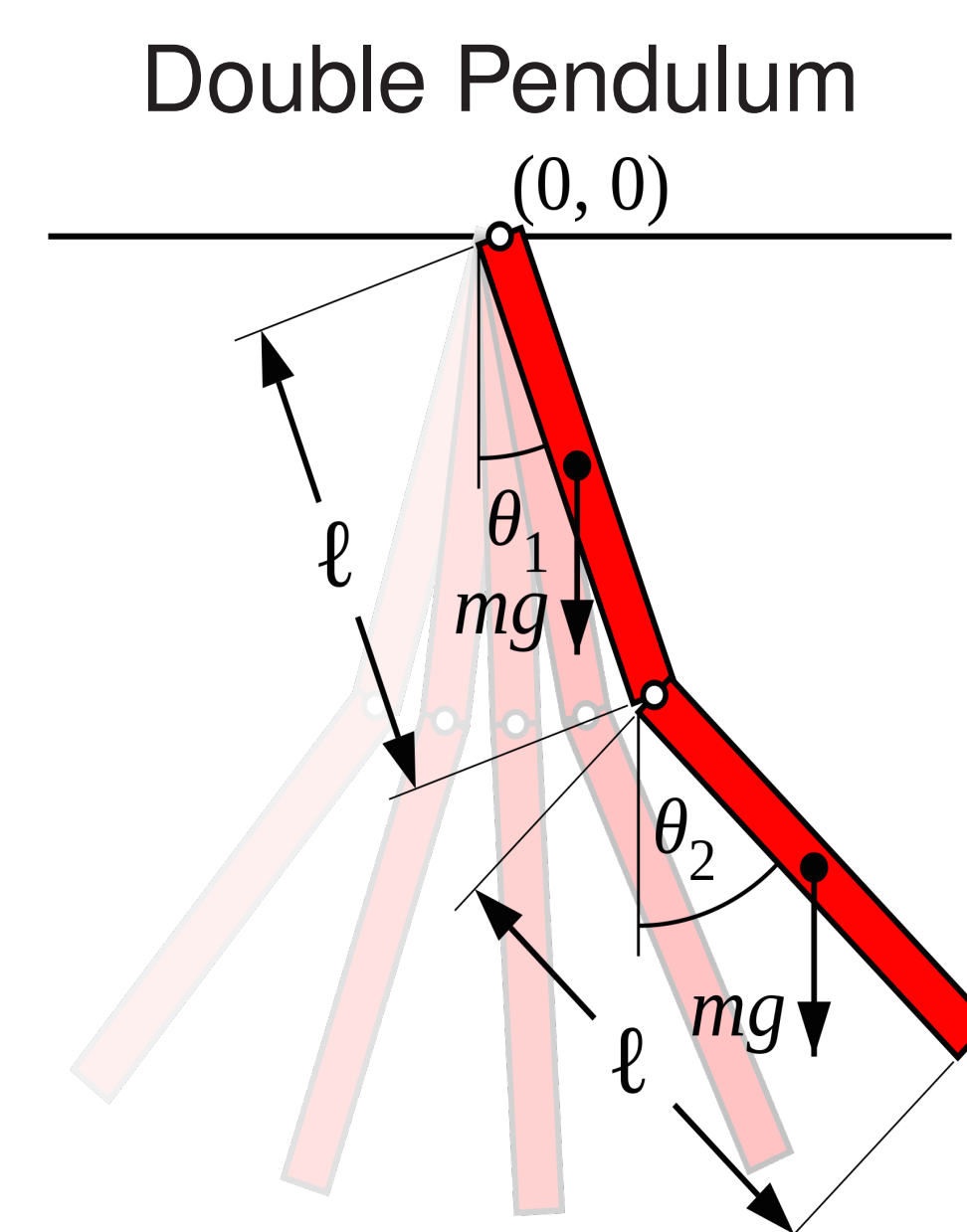
- Finding the reason for occasional failure of optimizing with MATLAB's fmincon.
- Investigating better ways of incorporating mod  $2\pi$  arithmetic.

## SCARA Robot: Operating Principle

- The Euler-Lagrange equation constrains kinetic energy and thus the possible system states:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \theta_j} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{\theta}_j} = u_j$$

- $u_j$  is the torque at joint  $j$  and  $E$  is the kinetic energy.



## The Optimization Problem

### Continuous Form

$$\begin{aligned} \min T \\ \text{s.t. } \frac{dx(t)}{dt} &= f(x(t), u(t)) \\ x(0) &= x_0 \\ x(T) &= x_T \\ t &\in [0, T] \\ \|u(t)\|_\infty &\leq M \end{aligned}$$

- $T$  = total time taken by path
- $t$  = time
- $f(t)$  = Lagrangian dynamics

### Discrete Form

$$\begin{aligned} \min T \\ \text{s.t. } \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{\Delta\tau} &= Tf(x_i, u_i) \\ x_1 &= x_0 \\ x_n &= x_T \\ 1 &\leq i \leq n \\ \|u_i\|_\infty &\leq M \end{aligned}$$

- $x(t) = [\theta_1, \dot{\theta}_1, \theta_2, \dot{\theta}_2]$
- $u(t)$  = control
- $x_0$  = initial state
- $x_T$  = end state
- $M$  = torque bound