# BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE, PILANI HYDERABAD CAMPUS

**SECOND SEMESTER 2022-2023** 

ME F366 LABORATORY PROJECT PROJECT TITLE & PLAN OF WORK

Date: 07/02/2023

## 1. Title of the project

**Humanoid Robot Control** 

## 2. Need for the study

To simulate the RMRC algorithm used to numerically solve the inverse kinematics problem for a tree-type robot so that it can be extended to humanoid robots and their control. Also, to evaluate the performance of the algorithm in generating different curves in the end effector space of such robots.

## 3. Objectives (Bullet points)

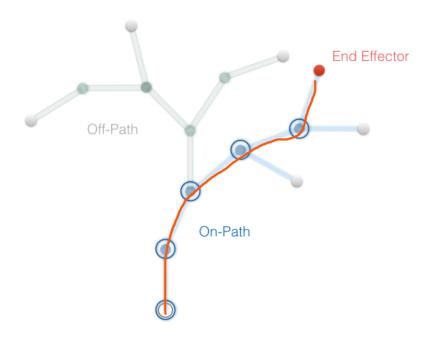
- Model the tree-type robot in MATLAB using structures and classes.
- Compute the Jacobian of a general tree-type robot for a given end-effector.
- Develop the RMRC (Resolved Motion Rate Control) of the tree-type robot considering one or more than one end-effectors.
- Plan the trajectory of the robot using the given control scheme.

### 4. Literature Review

Tree-type manipulator:

A tree-type manipulator is essentially a robotic manipulator with each link connected to one, two, or more than two links and forming a branched/tree-like structure. For such a

manipulator, we can equivalently reduce the problem of controlling a given end effector as follows:



# Resolved Motion Rate Control (RMRC):

It is a step-by-step method for solving the inverse kinematics problem of a given manipulator. In this method, we locally evaluate the jacobian (relationship between joint space velocity and end effector's velocity) and update it after each step. This instantaneous jacobian is inverted and used to calculate the step in joint space for a small step in the cartesian space.

$$J(\theta(t)) \cdot \dot{\theta}(t) = \dot{x}(t).$$

$$\dot{\theta}(t) = J^+ \cdot \dot{x}(t) + (I - J^+ J) \cdot z(t).$$

The type of Jacobian inverse evaluated above is called the Moore-Penrose inverse, and it is a pseudoinverse.

5. Work Plan (Include Detailed Methodology with Time Schedule)

The work plan is divided into the following parts:

- a. Understanding the math behind spatial joints (more than 1 dof: screw theory)
- b. Modeling tree-type robot:
  - 1. Create a treeRobot-class capable of handling different types of links (binary, ternary, etc.), different methods for dealing with transformations and kinematics, etc.
  - 2. Inside the class, create a default link-structure that is modifiable depending on our needs, with different parameters like physical dimensions of the link, type of link, etc.
  - 3. Using the class methods and the link objects, build a custom tree-robot ready for analysis.
- c. Write the RMRC code for controlling the end effectors' positions of the given tree-type robot:
  - 1. For a given end effector, evaluate what is the effective serial manipulator that needs to be considered for inverse kinematics using dfs (depth-first-search).
  - 2. Considering a given set of initial conditions, write the algorithm to iteratively evaluate the inverse kinematics of this end effector using the jacobian.
- d. <u>Using the RMRC algorithm written above, try to test different trajectories for the tree-type robot</u>:
  - 1. First, try to make a single end effector trace sample trajectories like a straight line, circle, square, etc.
  - Then increase a level further and try to make two end effectors trace the same and different trajectories simultaneously.

3. Check the performance of different solutions of inverse kinematics available in RMRC against how each algorithm holds up against singularities.

The Detailed Schedule is as follows:

S. No.	Task to be completed	Deadline
1	Understanding forward, inverse, and differential kinematics	14 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2023
	of manipulators in terms of twist theory.	
2	Create a class capable of creating a general tree-type	18 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2023
	manipulator with methods like jacobian, transformation, etc.	
3	Create a link structure that can be used by the class for	20 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2023
	creating the robot object.	
4	Instantiate the robot object and build a custom tree	20 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2023
5	Write the code for DFS to get the effective serial	22 <sup>nd</sup> Feb 2023
	manipulator to be considered given an end effector.	
8	Understand the RMRC algorithm that is used in iterative	28 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2023
	solution of inverse kinematics as relevant to screw theory.	
7	Implement RMRC first for a single end effector and try	10 <sup>th</sup> Mar/25 <sup>th</sup> Mar 2023
	simulating for a given set of initial and final conditions	
8	Add a second effector and try simulating for a different set	29 <sup>th</sup> Mar 2023
	of initial and final conditions for the two end effectors	
9	Try generating standard trajectories like a straight line,	8 <sup>th</sup> April/15 <sup>th</sup> April
	square, circle, etc.	2023

10	Vary the type of inverse jacobian computation in the RMRC	15 <sup>th</sup> April 2023
	algorithm and check each methods' performance in	
	generating the desired trajectory	

### 6. References

(n.d.).

- Julien, A., & Nagase, K. (2018). Dynamics and Control of Tree-Type Manipulator Systems using Exponential Coordinates. *Conference on Automation Science and Engineering (CASE)*. Munich: IEEE.
- Lynch, K. M., & Park, F. C. (2017). *Modern Robotics Mechanics, Planning, And Control.* Cambridge University Press.
- Murray, R. M., Li, Z., & Sastry, S. S. (1994). *A Mathematical Introduction to Robotic Manipulation*. CRC Press.
- O'Neil, K. A., Chen, Y.-C., & Seng, J. (1997). Removing Singularities of Resolved Motion Rate Control of Mechanisms, Including Self-Motion. *IEEE Transactions on Robotics and Automation*, 741-751.
- Rabbani, S. A. (2019, November). *A Recipe To Cook Jacobian*. Retrieved from Shahin Rabbani: https://www.shahinrabbani.ca/jacobian
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- 7. Expected Knowledge to be gained after completion of the project (Bullet points)
  - Tree-type manipulator theory
  - Computation of inverse kinematics using a numerical approach like RMRC.
  - Given an inverse kinematics solver, different ways of generating a desired trajectory of the end effector.

Signature of the student



Name: Thathapudi Sanjeev Paul Joel ID No: 2020AAPS0120H