

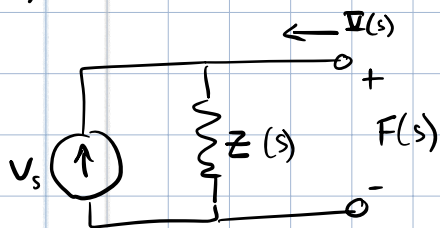
Warm-up Problem: <https://join.iclicker.com/MMAW>

You want to design a hybrid impedance controller that yields Z_R , a desired robot impedance.

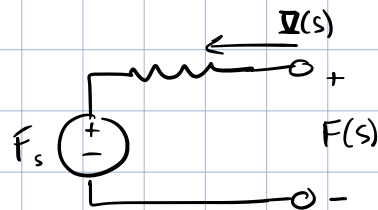
The environment impedance is known, $Z_e(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

Which equivalent circuit diagram should you use to represent the environment?

(a) N-network



(b) T-network



(c) None of the above

Z_e is capacitive, since $Z_e(0) = \infty$

Lesson 26:

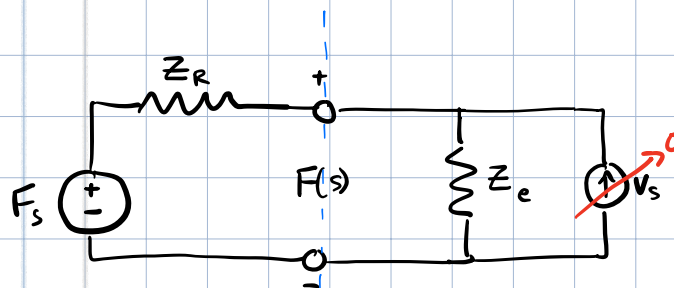
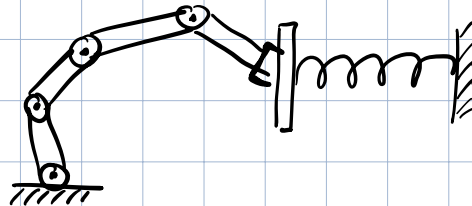
I. Hybrid Impedance Control (SHV 10.3.2/11.3.3)

A. Capacitive Environment Example.

B. Inertial Environment Example.

I. Hybrid Impedance Control

A. Example: Capacitive Environment / Force Control



Assume env.
passive: $v_s = 0$

Robot T-network
w/ desired Z_R ,
where $Z_R(0) \neq \infty$
(not capacitive)

environment
N-network

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F}{F_s} = \frac{Z_e(s)}{Z_e(s) + Z_R(s)} \quad (\text{by Kirchhoff's laws})$$

can control force: $F_s = \frac{F_d}{s}$ (step input)

$$\text{Error } E(s) = F - F_s = \frac{-Z_R(s)}{Z_e(s) + Z_R(s)} \cdot \frac{F_d}{s}$$

$$\text{Final Value Theorem: } e_{ss} := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s E(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow e_{ss} = \frac{-Z_R(0)}{Z_e(0) + Z_R(0)} \cdot F_d, \quad \text{where } Z_e(0) = \infty \quad (\text{capacitive})$$

$$= 0 \quad Z_R(0) \neq \infty \quad (\text{not capacitive})$$

\Rightarrow Means we can control both impedance and force.

Next Step: Determine control law to achieve Z_R and F_d

Assume $\ddot{x} = a_x$ (from inverse dynamics control)

Design a_x :

$$\text{Assume } Z_R = M_c s + Z_{REM}$$

\uparrow inertial term \uparrow damping term

Assume task-space inv. dynamics:

$$\ddot{x} = a_x := -\frac{1}{M_c} Z_{REM} \dot{x} + \frac{1}{M_c} (F_s - F)$$

note: needs vel. and force feedback.

⇒ Closed-loop dynamics (Laplace)

$$s^2 \mathbf{X}(s) = -\frac{1}{M_c} Z_{REM} s \mathbf{X}(s) + \frac{1}{M_c} (F_s - F)$$

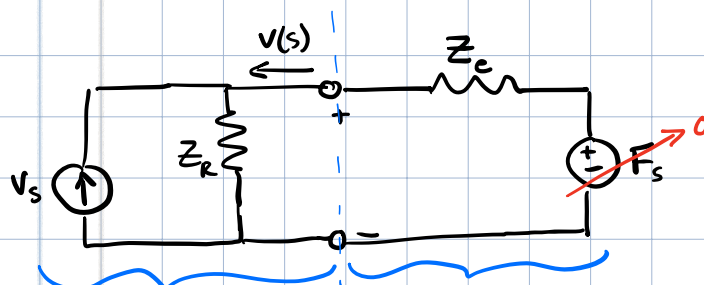
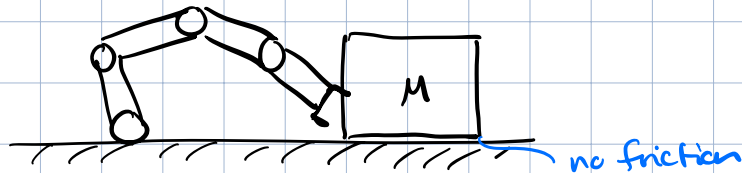
$$s(\underbrace{M_c s + Z_{REM}}_{Z_R}) \mathbf{X}(s) = F_s - F$$

⇒ Closed-loop dynamics (time-domain)

$$\boxed{Z_R \dot{\mathbf{x}} = F_s - F} \rightarrow 0$$

* Impedance + force control!

B. Example: Inertial Environment / Velocity Control



Robot w/ desired
 Z_R , where $Z_R(0) \neq 0$
(not inertial)

Env, $Z_e(0) = 0$

Assume env.
passive: $F_s = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\underline{V}}{\underline{V}_s} = \frac{Z_R(s)}{Z_e(s) + Z_R(s)} \quad (\text{Kirchoff's Laws})$$

can control velocity:

$$\underline{V}_s = \frac{V_d}{s} \quad (\text{step velocity with set point } v_d)$$

Define velocity error:

$$E(s) = \underline{V}(s) - \underline{V}_s(s) = \frac{-Z_e(s)}{Z_R(s) + Z_e(s)} \cdot \frac{V_d}{s}$$

Apply F.V.T.

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{-Z_e(s)}{Z_R(s) + Z_e(s)} V_d = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Next step: Determine control law to achieve Z_R, V_d

$$\text{Let } Z_R = M_c s + \underbrace{Z_{REM}}_{\text{non-zero (damping + stiffness)}}$$

Assume task-space inv. dynamics

$$\ddot{x} = a_x := \ddot{x}^d + \frac{1}{M_c} Z_{REM} (\dot{x}^d - \dot{x}) + \frac{1}{M_c} F$$

closed-loop dynamics:

$$\mathcal{L} \left[(\ddot{x} - \ddot{x}^d) M_c = Z_{REM} (\dot{x}^d - \dot{x}) + F \right]$$

$$s^2 (\underline{X}(s) - \underline{X}^d(s)) M_c = (Z_R - M_c s) s (\underline{X}^d(s) - \underline{X}(s)) + F(s)$$

$$s^2(\cancel{\mathbf{x}(s)} - \cancel{\mathbf{x}^d(s)}) M_c = Z_R s(\mathbf{x}^d - \mathbf{x}) + s^2 M_c(\cancel{\mathbf{x}} - \cancel{\mathbf{x}^d}) + F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} [Z_R s(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^d) = F(s)]$$

$$\boxed{Z_R(\underbrace{\dot{\mathbf{x}} - \dot{\mathbf{x}}^d}_{\rightarrow 0}) = F}$$

* Impedance & velocity control