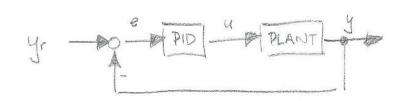
Løsningsforslag INF3480 Vår 2010

Oppgare 1



En PID-regulator har som oppgave å få ulgangen y av et system 'PLANT' til å følge et referansissignal yr. Referansen han vore konstant aller holsvarierende. PID-reguleringen skjer ved at différansen mellom referansen y, og ulgangen y, definist som e=y-y, sandes til PID-regulatoren. Ulgangen av regulatoren kalles u, og sendes som pådrag til systemel. En PID-regulator læstår av

- P (proporsjonalvirkning): feilsignalet e blir multiplisert med en konstant Kp I (integralvirkning): feilsignalet e blir integrert og multiplisert med en konstant KI
- D (dervatorikung): feilsignalet e Utir dervert og multiplisert med en konstant Ko

Udgangen u er summen av propossjonel-, integral- og derivatvirkningene.

b), c), d) Se mail fra Ole Jakob.

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#### 1b

- Solutions to a problem is represented as individuals in a population (individuals may e.g. be bit-strings)
- Pick the best individuals from the population
- Perform Recombination/Crossover
- Perform Mutation
- New population

In a robot, a walking pattern can be represented as bit-strings. For instance, an actuator in extended configuration can have value 1, and in contracted configuration it can have value 0. An array of such leg-configurations will represent a walking pattern. The robot uses a genetic algorithm to explore different walking patterns, until it finds a pattern that makes it go forward.

#### 1c)

Haptics. The surgeon does not feel what is goin on in the other end. The DaVinci system has stereovision, which provides depth to the image, but since the surgeon does not feel, it is more difficult to know how hard he is pushing towards the tissue when operating.

### This can be solved by

- Using force sensors (which are currently too large and too expensive)
- Estimating the forces using data from the joints (current research)

### 1d)

Sensing the world:

Camera / Stereo camera

Contact sensors

Sonar

GPS

Compass

(Where is the robot in the world, and are there any obstacles in the way)

## Sensing itself:

Potentiometers

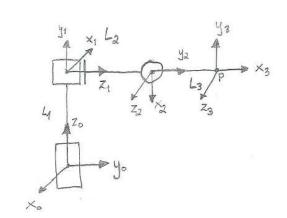
Accelerometers

Gyroscopes

Thermometers

(How fast is it moving?, How's the battery status? How are the joints configured?)

$\cap$	17
UPPROVE	. 1
1	
a)	



6) DH-Aabell:

	ai	X:	di	2:	
1	0	12	\ L1	TT+ 91	-,
2	0	112	L2+d2*	- <del></del> <del>■</del> <del>-</del> <del>=</del> <del>=</del> <del>=</del> <del>=</del> <del>=</del> = <del>=</del> = <del>=</del> = <del>=</del> = <del>=</del> = = = =	age construction
3	L3	0	10	至+ 23	ethinu(s)

c) Regner forst wh transformasjonsmatrische 
$$A_1$$
,  $A_2$  og  $A_3$ :
$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\pi_1 + q_1) & -\sin(\pi_1 + q_1)\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) & \sin(\pi_1 + q_1)\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) & 0 \\ -\sin(\pi_1 + q_1) & \cos(\pi_1 + q_1)\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) & -\cos(\pi_1 + q_1)\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) & 0 \\ -\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) & -\cos(\pi_1 + q_1)\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos(q_1) & 0 & -\sin(q_1) & 0 \\ -\sin(q_1) & 0 & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) & -\cos(\pi_1 + q_1)\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{\lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & 0 \\ \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & -\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & 0 \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & -\log\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & L_2 + d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & -\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & L_{3}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\cos(0) & -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + q_{3})\sin(0)$$

$$T_{3}^{\circ} = A_{1}A_{2}A_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(q_{1})\cos(q_{3}) & \sin(q_{1})\sin(q_{2}) & \cos(q_{1}) & -\sin(q_{1})[L_{2}+d_{2}+L_{3}\cos(q_{3})] \\ \cos(q_{1})\cos(q_{3}) & -\cos(q_{1})\sin(q_{2}) & \sin(q_{1}) & \cos(q_{1})[L_{2}+d_{2}+L_{3}\cos(q_{3})] \\ \sin(q_{3}) & \cos(q_{3}) & 0 & L_{1}+L_{3}\sin(q_{3}) \end{bmatrix}$$

d) La posisjonen til end-effektoren være 
$$P = [x, y, z]^T = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(q_1)[L_2 + d_2 + L_3\cos(q_2)] \\ \cos(q_1)[L_2 + d_2 + L_3\cos(q_2)] \end{bmatrix}$$
  
For a finne  $q_1$  projiserer vi roboten med i  $x_0 - y_0 - planet$ :

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} =$$

Vi kan finne 
$$q_3$$
 fra  $Z$ :  $q_3 = \sin^4\left(\frac{z-L_1}{L_3}\right)$ 

Til slutt kan vi finne de ved å bruke enten x eller y:

Med x: 
$$d_2 = -\frac{x}{\sin(q_1)} - L_2 - L_3\cos(q_3)$$

Med y: 
$$d_2 = \frac{y}{\cos(q_1)} - L_2 - L_3\cos(q_3)$$

e) Jacobi-matrisen er définert som

LUOV

$$\Rightarrow \int_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos(q_{1})[L_{2}+d_{2}+L_{3}\cos(q_{3})] \\ -\sin(q_{1})[L_{2}+d_{2}+L_{3}\cos(q_{3})] \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad Z_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(q_1), \cos(q_1), 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(q_{1}) \\ \cos(q_{1}) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{2} \times (O_{3} - O_{2}) \\ Z_{2} \end{bmatrix} \qquad Z_{2} = [\cos(q_{1}), \sin(q_{1}), O]^{T}$$

$$O_{2} = [-\sin(q_{1})[L_{2} + d_{2}], \cos(q_{1})[L_{2} + d_{2}], L_{1}]^{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_3 = \begin{bmatrix} L_3 \sin(q_1) \sin(q_2) \\ L_3 \cos(q_1) \sin(q_2) \\ \cos(q_2) \\ \sin(q_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

Singulariteter oppstår mar Jacobi-matrisen mister rang. Delle skyer for  $q_3 = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Materialiste kan man finne singulatitetene voca 2 dése det  $(J_n) = 0$ , luor

$$J_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos(q_1)[L_2 + d_2 + L_3\cos(q_2)] & -\sin(q_1) & L_3\sin(q_1)\sin(q_2) \\ -\sin(q_1)[L_2 + d_2 + L_3\cos(q_3)] & \cos(q_1) & -L_3\cos(q_1)\sin(q_3) \\ O & L_3\cos(q_3) \end{bmatrix}$$

Del gir

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $L_3\cos(93) = 0 \Rightarrow 93 = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow L_2 + d_2 + L_3 \cos(q_3) = 0 \Rightarrow d_2 = -L_2 - L_3 \cos(q_3)$$

(Dette hisvarer alle konfigurasjoner livor end-effektoren p befinner seg bangs zo-aksen. Da er bevegelse inn Jul av papiret umulig.

## Oppgave 3

Først må vi finne transformasjonsmatrisen Te fra Util C. Frame C relativ til Frame U framkommer i 3 steg, gitt at Frames U og C er sammenfallende i utgangspunktet:

- 1) Translasjon fra origo au France V til (1,3,2) (T.1)
- 2) Rolasjon 180° om mue Z (T2)
- 3) Rolasjon  $\varphi = -\arctan\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$  om mye  $\times c$   $(T_3)$

$$T_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, T_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 3\pi & -\sin \pi & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \pi & \cos \pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.83 & 0.55 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.55 & 0.83 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{e} = T_{1}T_{2}T_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -0.83 & -0.55 & 3 \\ 0 & -0.55 & 0.83 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) 
$$T_{c_1}^c$$
: rotasjan 30° om  $Z_c$ 

$$T_{c_1}^c = T_c T_{c_1}^c$$
,  $lwor$ 

$$T_{c_1}^c = \left[\begin{array}{c} \cos \frac{\pi}{L} - \sin \frac{\pi}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{L} \cos \frac{\pi}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

b) 
$$T_{c_2}^{c_1}$$
: translasjon med en vektor  $(1,2,3)$ ; France C

 $T_{c_2} = T_{c_1} T_{c_2}^{c_1}$ , two

 $T_{c_2}^{c_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

3) Aransformasjon fra Frame M Ail Frame C: To Del vil si: Tos = (To) Tus To

## Oppgave 4

Roboten har følgende konfigurasjon:
$$TU = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0.000 & 10\\ 0.612 & 0.436 & -0.660 & 5\\ -0.61 & 0.789 & -0.047 & 4\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For a finne konfigurasjonen Tom fra Frame U til massesenteret til døddet på end-effektoren, multipliserer vi TE med Toon, lovor

$$T_{COM} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Del gir
$$T_{com} = T_{ET_{com}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0.612 & 0.436 & -0.660 & 4.967 \\ -0.61 & 0.789 & -0.047 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Kraften som må utlignes i Frame V er From = [0,0,-9.8.20,0,0,0], lovis vi ser bord fra rotasjonen mellom Frame V og COM (det er kun avstanden som teller her). Da er den skvivalente kraften Fo, som måles av sensoren, gitt ved



# Oppgare 5

Link 2: Kinelisk wergi: 
$$K_2 = \frac{1}{2}m_2||p||^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_2(d_1^2 + d_2^2 + \sqrt{2}d_1d_2)$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} d_2 \\ d_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\dot{p}\|^2 &= \dot{p}^T \dot{p} = \left[\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\dot{d}_2\right] d_1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\dot{d}_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\dot{d}_2^2 + \dot{d}_1^2 + \sqrt{2}\dot{d}_1\dot{d}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\dot{d}_2^2 \\ &= \dot{d}_1^2 + \dot{d}_2^2 + \sqrt{2}\dot{d}_1\dot{d}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\dot{d}_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = K_1 + K_2 - P_1 - P_2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{d}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{d}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} m_2 d_1 d_2 - (m_1 + m_2) g d_1 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} m_2 g d_2$$

Den dynamiske ligningen er gift ved  $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_z} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_z} = T_z$ 

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial d_{1}} = (M_{1} + M_{2}) \dot{d}_{1} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \, M_{2} \dot{d}_{2} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial d_{2}} = (M_{1} + M_{2}) \dot{d}_{1} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \, M_{2} \dot{d}_{2} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial d_{1}} = -(M_{1} + M_{2}) g$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial d_{1}} = M_{2} \dot{d}_{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \, M_{2} \dot{d}_{1} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial d_{2}} = M_{2} \dot{d}_{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \, M_{2} \dot{d}_{1} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial d_{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \, M_{2} g$$