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Introduction to Robotics

Summary

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Technical Aspects of Multimodal Systems

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Introduction

Coordinate systems

Kinematic Equations

Robot Description

Inverse Kinematics for Manipulators

Differential motion with homogeneous transformations

Jacobian

Trajectory planning

Trajectory generation

Dynamics

Principles of Walking

Robot Control

Task-Level Programming and Trajectory Generation



Outline (cont.)

Summary

Introduction to Robotics

Task-level Programming and Path Planning

Task-level Programming and Path Planning

Architectures of Sensor-based Intelligent Systems

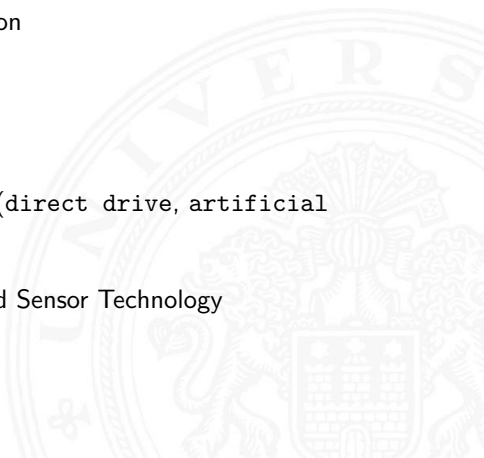
Summary

Conclusion and Outlook





- ▶ Industrial Robots:
 - ▶ position control with PID controllers
 - ▶ featuring gravity compensation
- ▶ Research:
 - ▶ model-based control
 - ▶ hybrid force-position control
 - ▶ under-actuated control
 - ▶ backwards controllable (direct drive, artificial muscle) structure
 - ▶ external-sensor based control
 - Intelligent Robots/Applied Sensor Technology



Things we talked about

- ▶ Open chain of rotational joints
- ▶ Hybrid joints for rotational and translational motion (SCARA, Stanford)
- ▶ Mobile robots, running machines

Things we did not talk about

- ▶ Closed chain, including Steward Mechanism [28, p. 279]
- ▶ Drive without motors

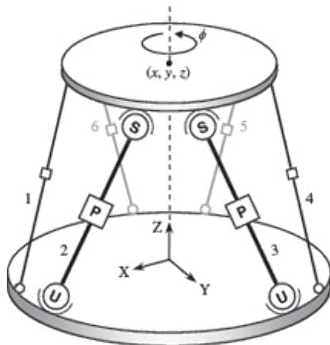


- ▶ Tool plate mounted to base plate with six translational joints (usually hydraulic) called 1eg
- ▶ Legs are connected to the plates with universal joints
- ▶ Mathematically 6-DOF configuration space without singularities
- ▶ Parallel mechanism provides high payload
 - ▶ Sequential manipulator applies forces and torques unequally

The Stewart-Platform (cont.)

Summary

Introduction to Robotics



- ▶ Transformations
- ▶ Trajectory generation (e.g. linear Cartesian trajectory)
- ▶ Approximated representation of robot joints and objects
- ▶ Graph generation (V-Graph, T-Graph, ...)
- ▶ Search algorithms
- ▶ Further path planning algorithms
- ▶ Sensor fusion
- ▶ Vision
 - ▶ detection (static, dynamic)
 - ▶ reconstruction of position and orientation
- ▶ Action planning
- ▶ Sensor guided motion

Introduction

- + Definition;
- Classification;
- + Basic components;
- + DOF

Coordinate Transformation

- + Manipulator-coordinates (Robot&Table);
- + Homogeneous transformations;
- + Rotation matrices, their inverse and their operations;
- + Transformation equations [2, 28, 3, 1]

Robot Description

- + DH-conventions and their applications (classic or modified);
- o Universal Robot Description Format (URDF)

Kinematics

- + Problems of forward and inverse kinematics;
- Algebraic and geometric solution of inverse kinematics;
- + Differential homogeneous transformations;
- + Jacobi-matrices;
- + Singularities [2, 28, 3, 1]

Trajectory Generation

- + Tasks and constraints;
- Polynomial solutions between two and four points;
- o Factors of an optimal motion;
- + Linear motion in cartesian space, realization and problems;
- + Concepts of B-Spline interpolation;
- B-Spline basis functions [28, 3, 1, B-Spline Literature]

Programming

- Task description, steps from the definition of frames to the implementation of programs;
- Advantages and concepts of RCCL [2, RCCL-Guide];
- Types of robot programming;
- offline-programming [28, 3]

Control

- Control systems of a PUMA robot;
- Linear and model-based control;
- PID controller;
- + Control concepts in Cartesian space [28, 3, 1]

Sensors

- Classification;
- + Intrinsic sensors, principle and application in control;
- extrinsic sensors [28, 3, 1]

Dynamics

- + Problems;
- + Newton-Euler equations and Lagrangian Equations;
 - Solution for arms with 1 or 2 joints, multiple joints as exercise;
- + Structure of a dynamical equation [28, 3, 1]

Collision avoidance

- + Configuration space;
- + Concepts of transformation to configuration space;
 - o Object representation;
- + Potential field method;
- + Probabilistic approaches

Control architectures

- Subsumption;
- CMAC;
- Hierarchical

Additional references: [29, 30, 31, 32]



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Underlying robot-technique as described, additionally:

External Recognition

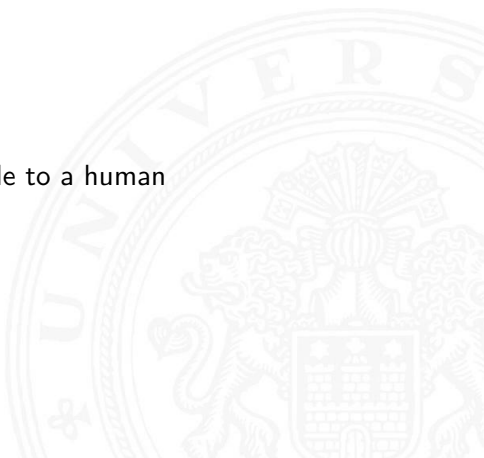
- Reliable measurements of the environment;
- Scene interpretation

Knowledge base

- About environment;
- Its own state;
- Everyday knowledge comparable to a human

Autonomous planning

- Action;
- Coarse motion;
- Grasping;
- Sensor data acquisition



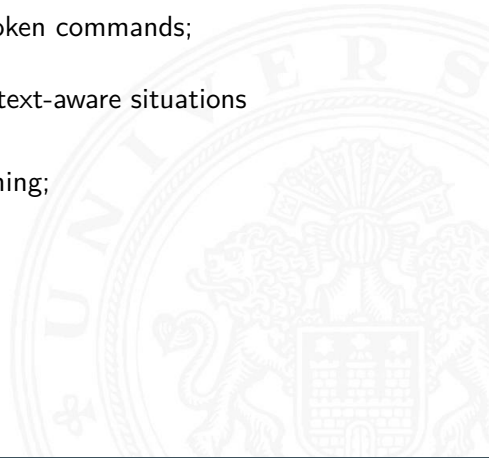


Human friendly interface

- Understanding of naturally spoken commands;
- Generation of robot actions;
- Solving of disambiguity in context-aware situations

Adaptive Control

- Evolution instead of programming;
- Ability to learn



Action Planning

- Task-Specification;
- State representation;
- Task-decomposition;
- Action-sequence generation

Motion Planning

- Representation of the robot and the environment;
- Calculation and representation of configuration space;
- Search algorithms

Planning of Sensing

- Which sensors;
- Which time intervals;
- Where to measure;
- Internal and external parameters of the sensor



Goal

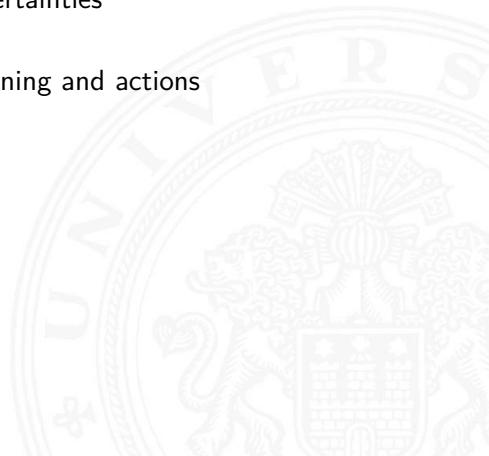
Intelligent Control including the ability to adapt to different situations and to react to uncertainties

Control Architecture

Integration of perception, planning and actions

Tasks of sensor data processing

- Position detection;
- Proximity detection;
- Slip detection;
- Success confirmation;
- Error detection;
- Inspection



Applied sensors

- Tactile sensors;
- Vision systems;
- Force-torque measurement systems;
- Distance sensors

Strategies

- calibrated based on absolute reference values;
- uncalibrated based on relative information

Types of perception

- passive based on a certain sensor-actor configuration;
- active depending on the plan for sensing



will be:

- ▶ dexterous
- ▶ smaller
- ▶ faster
- ▶ lightweight
- ▶ powerful
- ▶ intelligent
- ▶ easier to operate
- ▶ cheaper



Methods

- Symbolical understanding of the environment;
- Integrated sensor-motor-coupling;
- Self-learning

Systems

- Synergetic multi-sensor;
- Agile mobility;
- Dexterous manipulation capabilities

Technical

- Sensor complexity similar to a human;
- New drive types;
- Nano-robots;
- Multifinger hand;
- Anthropomorphic robots;
- Flying robots

Intelligent Robots Project

Build a complex robotic system from the available hardware at TAMS. Current Hardware includes PR2, TASER, 2 KUKA lightweight arms, 2 Mitsubishi PA10-6C, UR5 Arm, 4 Turtlebots, Shadow Hand C6, Shadow Hand C5, Robotiq adaptive gripper, SCHUNK gripper, 2 Barret Hands...

Intelligent Robots/Applied Sensor Technology Lecture

Intrinsic and Extrinsic sensor technology and their application for intelligent robotic systems.

Machine Learning Lecture

Machine learning techniques allow robots to learn from observation and experience

Neural Networks Lecture

Neural Networks allow robots to learn and offer new approaches to planning and control

Image Processing I&II Lecture

Image processing is required for robots to observe the environment and recognize/classify/detect objects and humans

Knowledge Processing Lecture

The gained knowledge from observance and sensing has to be processed efficiently

Language Processing Lecture

How to extract knowledge and information from human speech

Real-Time Systems Lecture at TUHH

Robots have to process information and act in Real-Time environments

Fundamentals of Control Technology Lecture at TUHH

Control Technology is required for the technical control of robotic systems. Advanced Lecture with large prerequisites.



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