

Time Domain Passivity Control for Stable Haptic Interaction

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Passivity

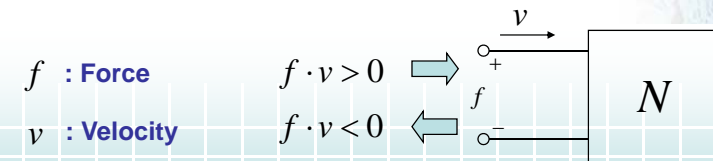
□ Principle of conservation of energy:

■ "Energy supplied BY the network can never exceed the energy which has been fed TO it"

□ Mathematical definitions

$$\int_0^t f(\tau)v(\tau)d\tau + E(0) \geq 0, \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

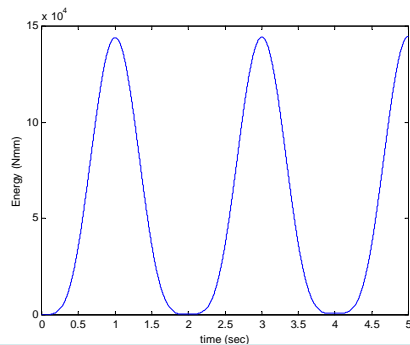
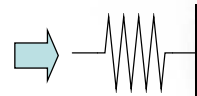
Net energy supplied Initial energy storage



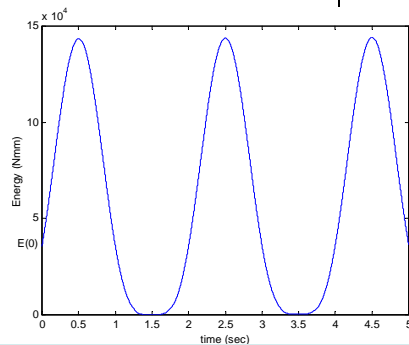
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Energy Behavior of Spring

$$\int_0^t f(\tau)v(\tau)d\tau + E(0) \geq 0, \quad \forall t \geq 0$$



Zero initial condition



Initially deflected

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Passivity Observer (PO) can Measure Energy Flow in Real Time

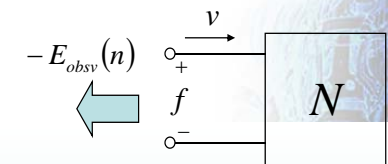
Passivity :

$$\int_0^t f(\tau)v(\tau)d\tau \geq 0, \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

$$PO : E_{obsv}(n) = \Delta T \sum_{k=0}^n f(k)v(k)$$

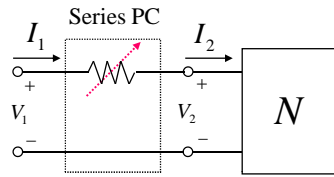
$$E_{obsv}(n) \geq 0 : \text{Passive}$$

$$E_{obsv}(n) < 0 : \text{Active}$$



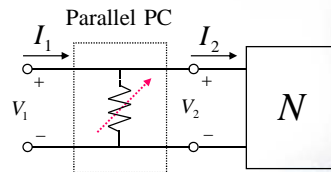
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Passivity Controller (PC) is an Adaptive Dissipation Element



Series or current conserving

Impedance causality



parallel or voltage conserving

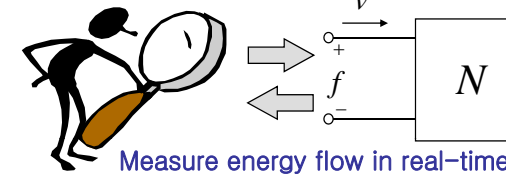
Admittance causality

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Time Domain Passivity Control

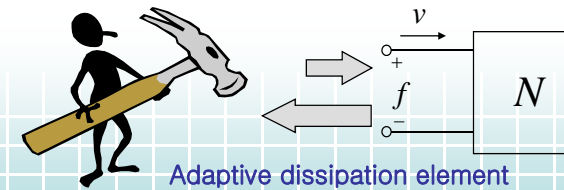
-IEEE TRA 2002-
-US Patent 2006-

Passivity Observer (PO)



Measure energy flow in real-time

Passivity Controller (PC)

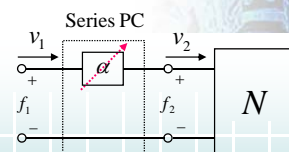


Adaptive dissipation element

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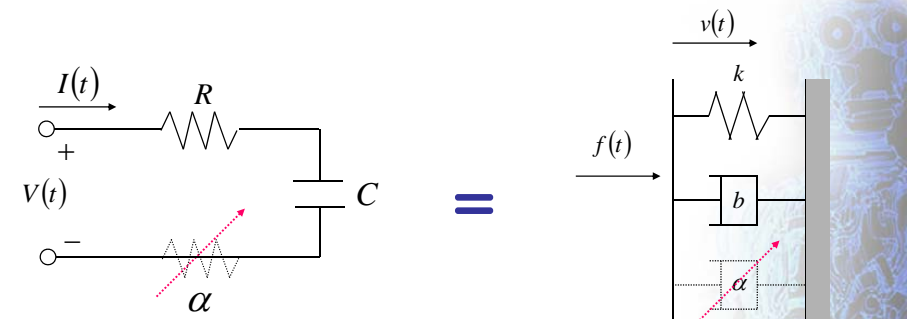
Series PC Algorithm

- 1) $v_1(n) = v_2(n)$ is an input
- 2) $f_2(n) = F_N(v_2(n))$
where $F_N(\cdot)$ is the output of the one-port
- 3) $E_{obsv}(n) = E_{obsv}(n-1) + [f_2(n)v_2(n) + \alpha(n-1)v_2(n-1)^2] \Delta T$
- 4) $\alpha(n) = \begin{cases} -E_{obsv}(n) / \Delta T v_2(n)^2 & \text{if } E_{obsv}(n) < 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } E_{obsv}(n) \geq 0 \end{cases}$
- 5) $f_1(n) = f_2(n) + \alpha(n)v_2(n) \Rightarrow$ output



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Simple Simulation of Series PC

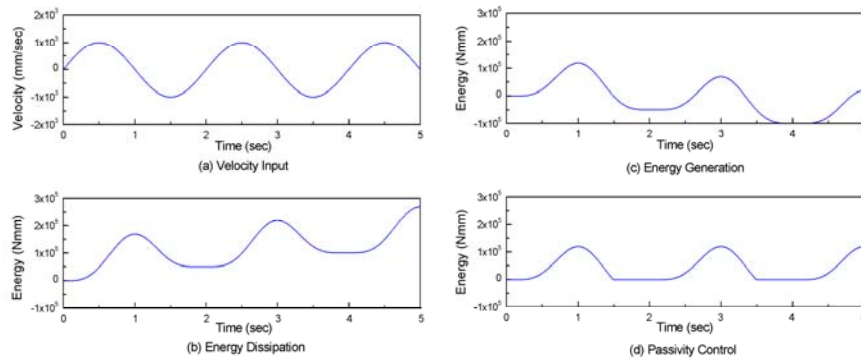


$$k = 710 \text{ N/m}$$

$$b = 50 \text{ Ns/m}$$

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Simulation Results

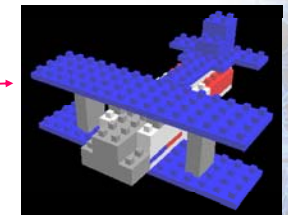


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Implemented to Excalibur Haptic Interface at University of Washington



Lego Haptic Device (LHD)

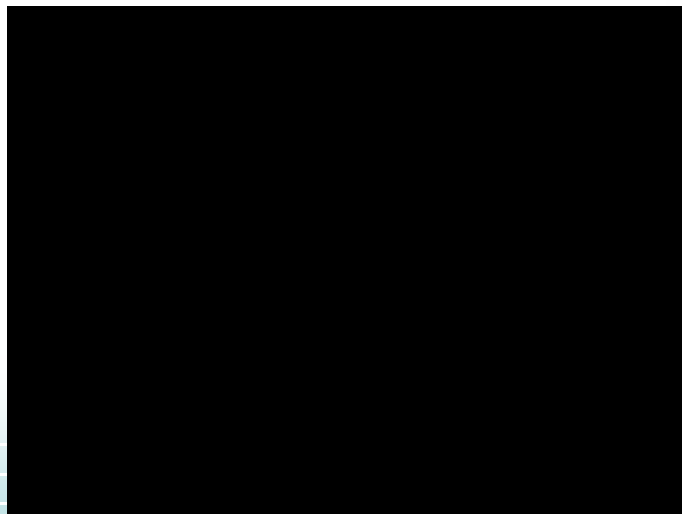


Virtual Lego Airplane

ISSUE: Maximum allowable stiffness

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Haptic Interaction with a High Stiffness VE (stiffness = 90kN/m)

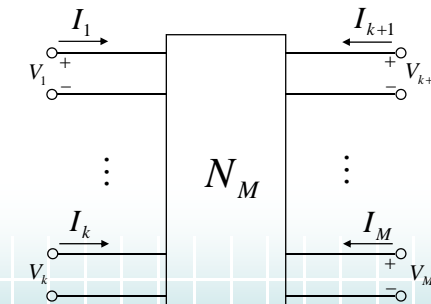


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Extension to Multi-port Cases

- Where to place the PC ?
- What type of PC ?
- How to activate the PC ?
- How to apply teleoperation systems?

-IEEE TRA 2004-



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Applied to Two-DOF Teleoperation System

Hardware

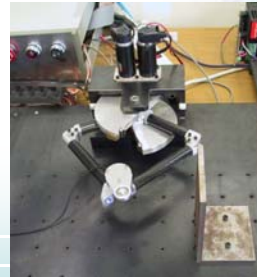
- Carbon fiber for increasing stiffness to mass ratio
- Cable driven mechanism

Software

- QnX for RTOS, 1kHz sampling



Master



Slave

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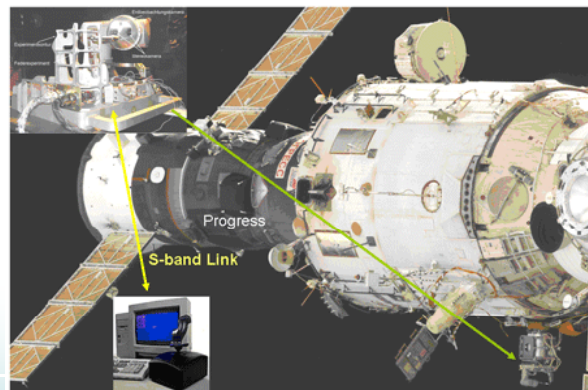
Experiment of Teleoperation



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Time-delayed Teleoperation

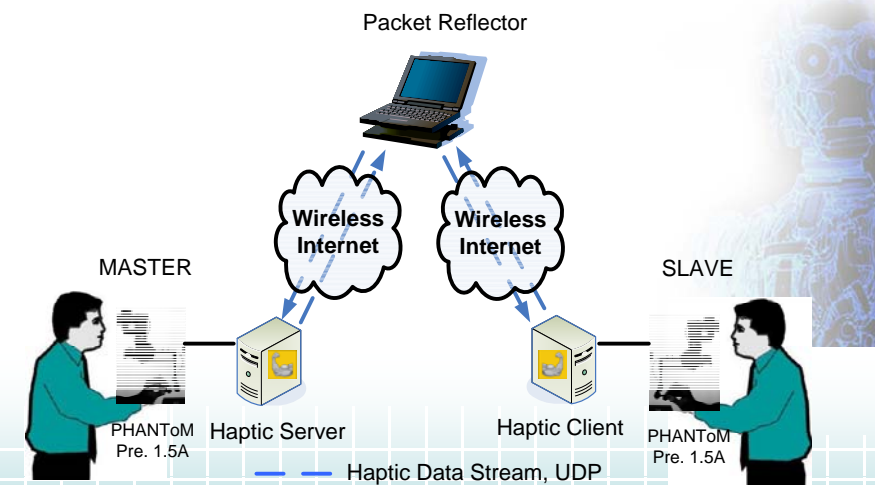
Ground-space bilateral control



Need to consider time-delay

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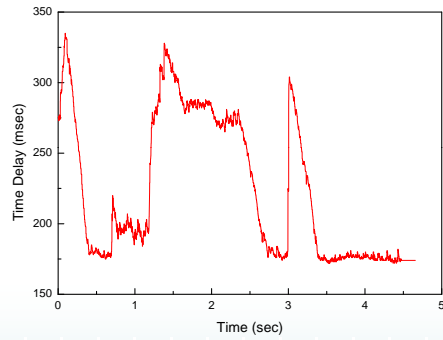
Time-varying Delay



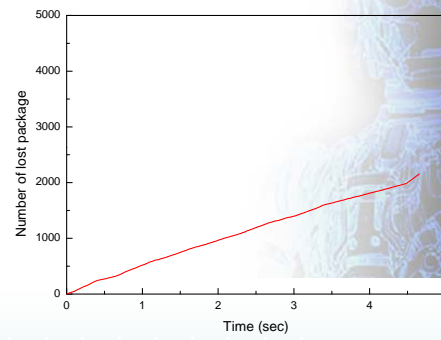
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Time-varying Delay and Data Loss

Amount of delay

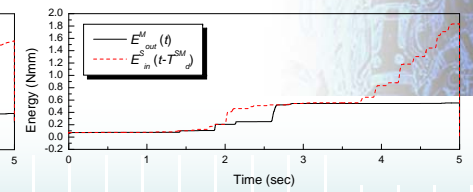
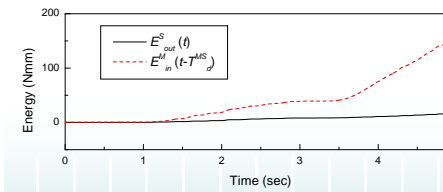
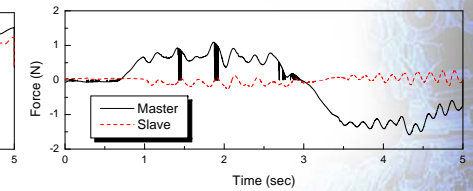
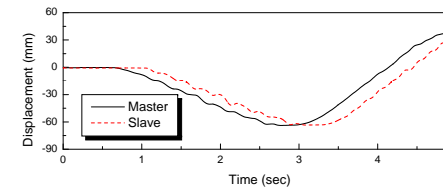


Number of Lost Packet



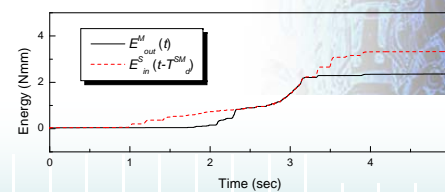
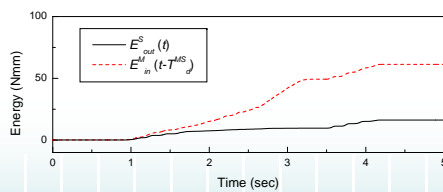
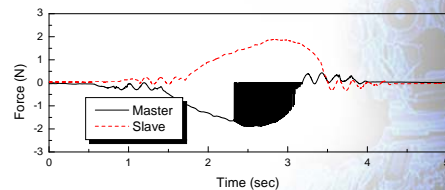
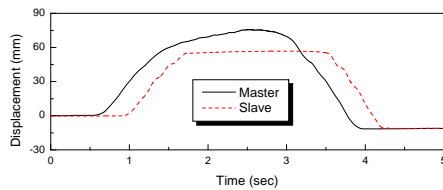
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Free Motion with PO/PC



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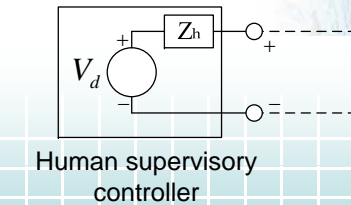
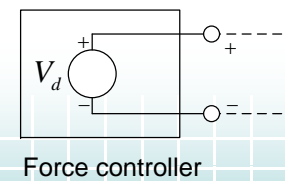
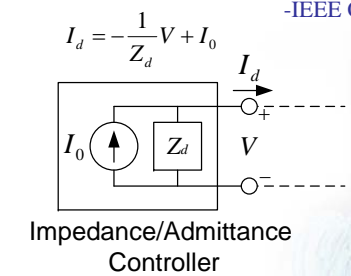
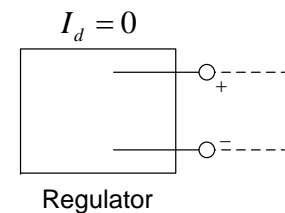
Contact Motion with PO/PC



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Generalization of the PO/PC Approach

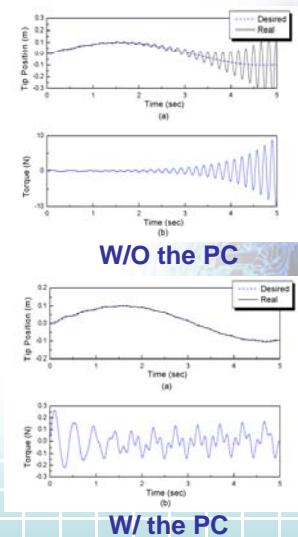
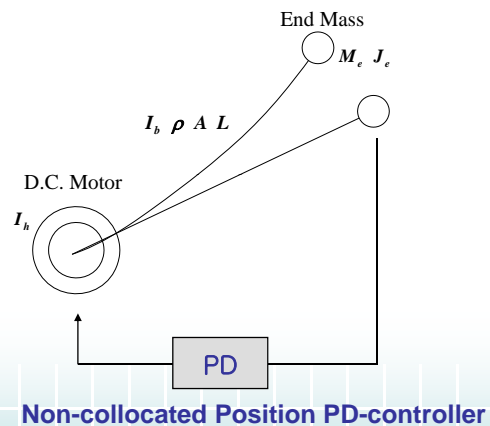
-IEEE CST 2004-



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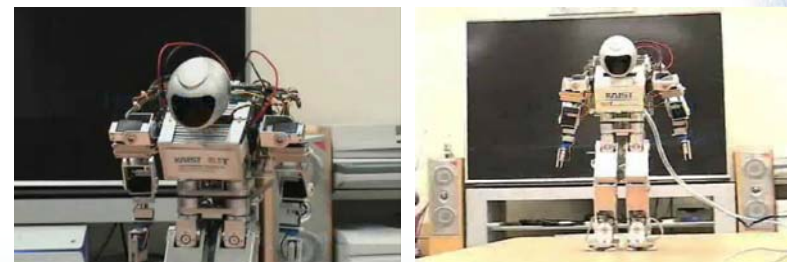
Motion Control of Single-link Flexible Manipulator with Non-located feedback

-IEEE TRO 2004-



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Stable Walking



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EuroHaptics2008
Workshop: Haptics Rendering

Thank you

Q & A



<http://robot.kut.ac.kr>