

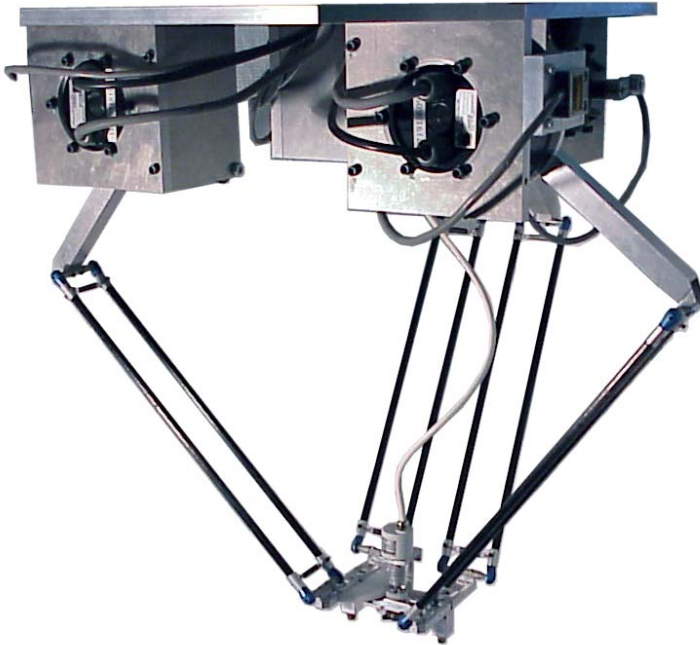
GT6 – Journée prototypes

Paris – 27 juin 2011



Olivier Company

From (Hexa-H4-I4...) Par4 to Adept Quattro



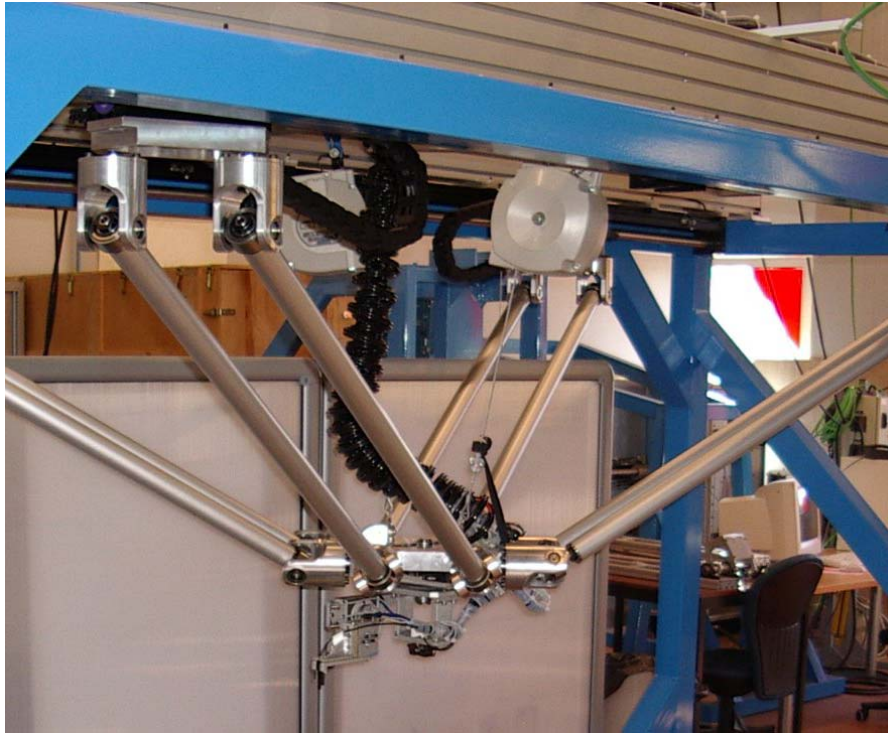
1999

- H4
- LIRMM Prototype

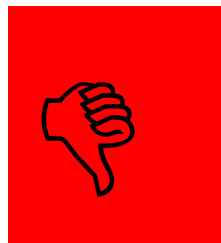


• 2008

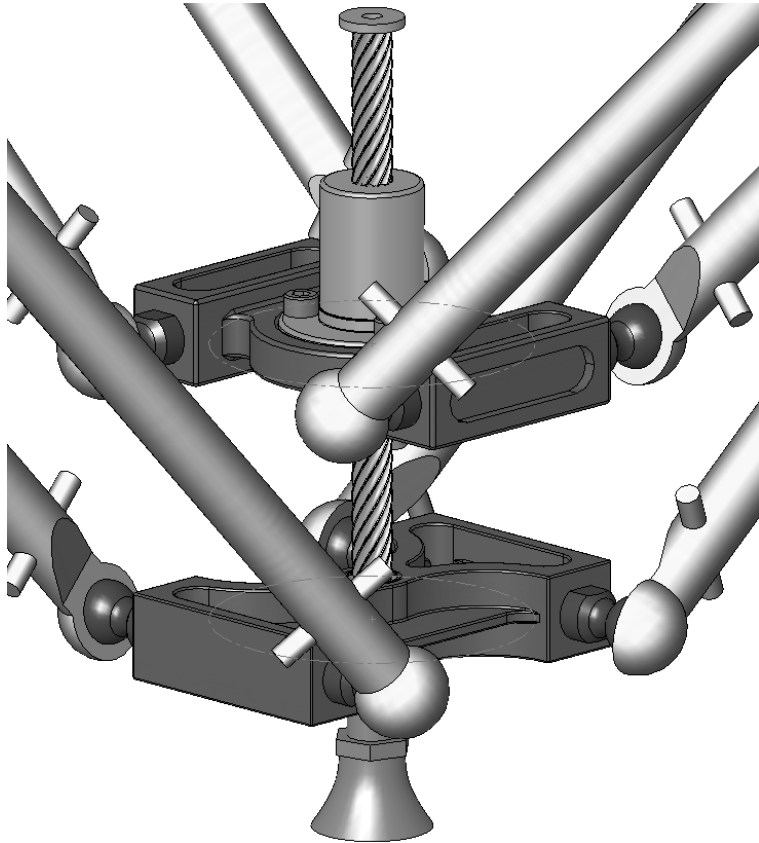
- Quattro
- Adept Product



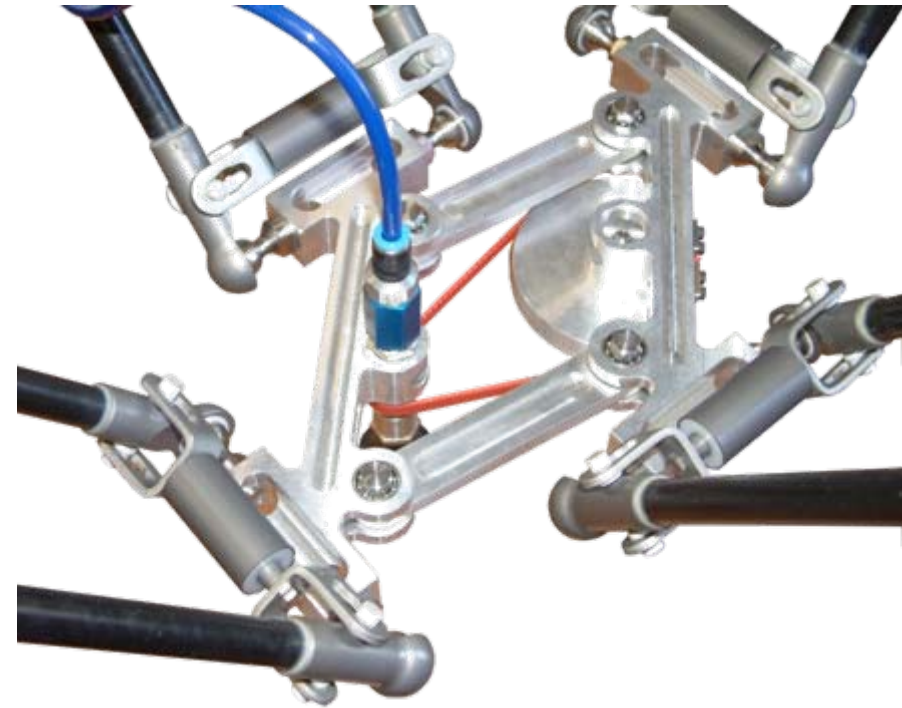
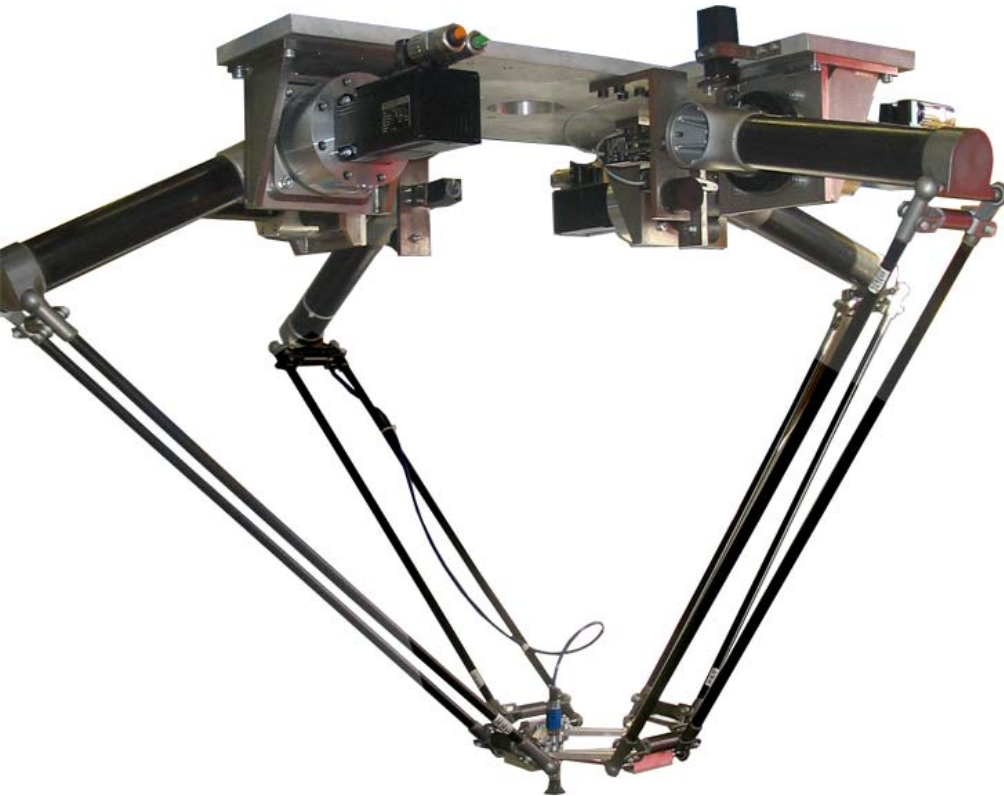
Good repartition of actuators in space



Short lifetime of passive prismatic joints











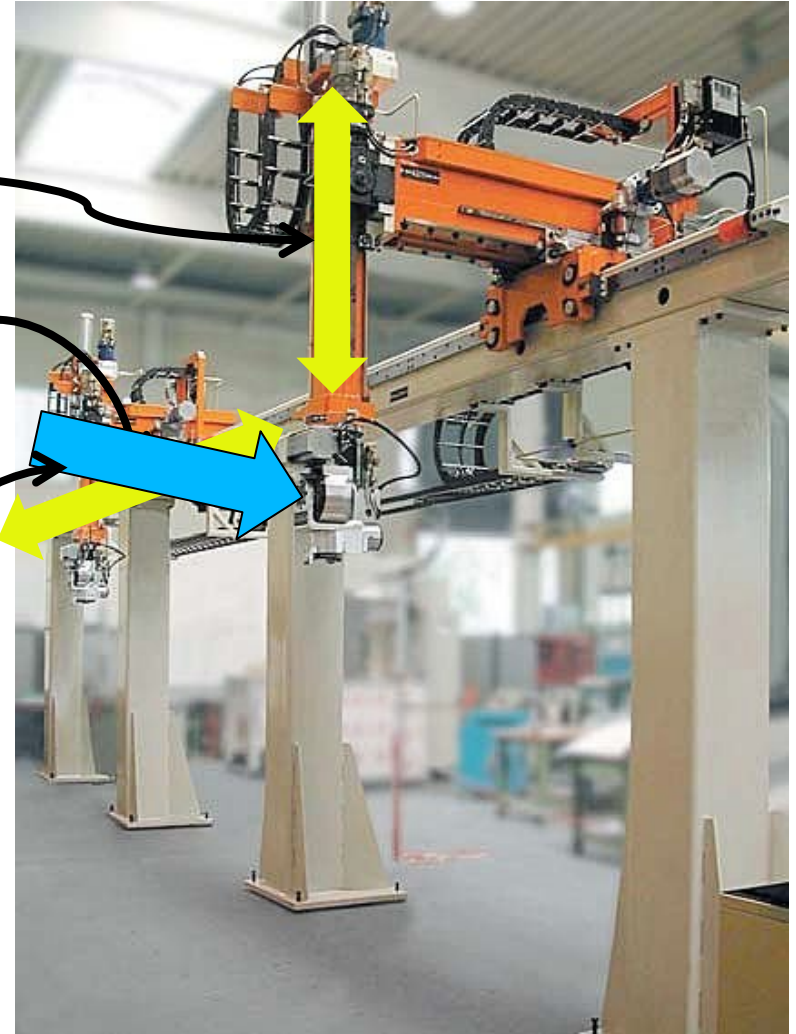
- Recherche académique
 - LIRMM / Equipe-projet DEXTER (www.lirmm.fr)
 - LAAS / Equipe MAC (www.laas.fr)
- Industrie
 - Adept Technology, Inc. (www.adept.com)
 - Filiale française à Chambéry (ex-CEREBELLUM)
- Transfert académique / industrie (sous-traitant)
 - Fatronik (www.fatronik.com) {devenu Tecnalia France}
 - Filiale française à Montpellier

- Economique
 - Automatisation / robotisation indispensable pour maintenir & développer des sites de production industrielle en Europe
- Robotique
 - Mouvements de « pick-and-place » sur 2, 3 ou 4 axes
 - Un critère central : le temps de cycle
- Travailler sur 3 facteurs qui gouvernent le temps de cycle
 - la capacité à aller vite pendant les déplacements → temps de **déplacement** → augmenter vitesse & accélération
 - la capacité à s'arrêter rapidement → temps de **stabilisation** → diminuer les vibrations
 - la capacité à maintenir les performances quand la charge transportée varie → **robustesse** de la commande

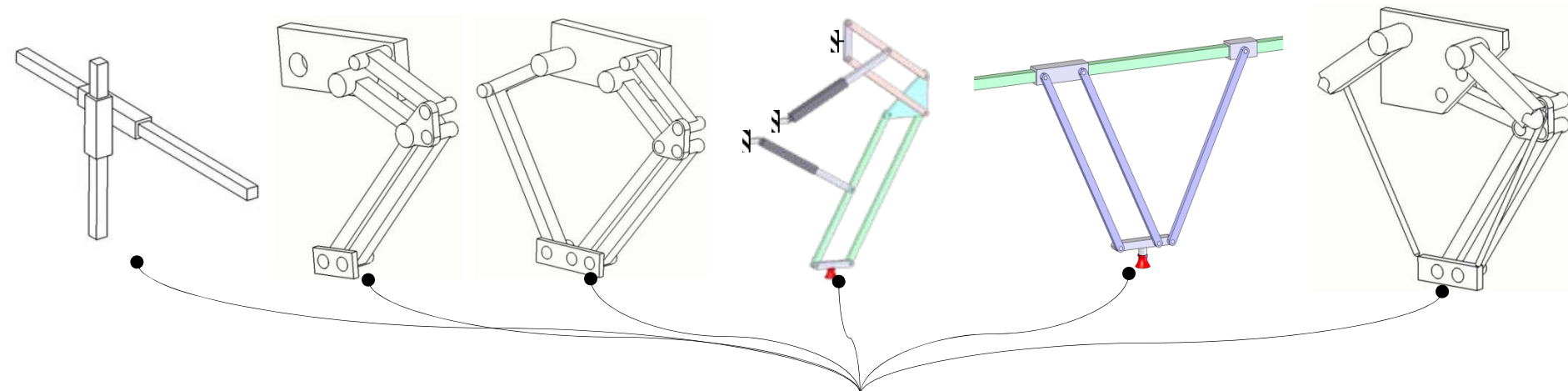
- Recherche de nouveaux mécanismes
 - architecture parallèle
 - utilisation des concepts de redondance
 - intégration de dispositifs « anti-vibratoires »
- Recherche de lois de commande compatibles avec les besoins en performance/robustesse
 - commande non-linéaire
 - prise en compte des redondances
- Prototypage systématique
- Volonté de concilier avancées scientifiques et réalisme industriel

Un prototype simple pour se faire la main ...

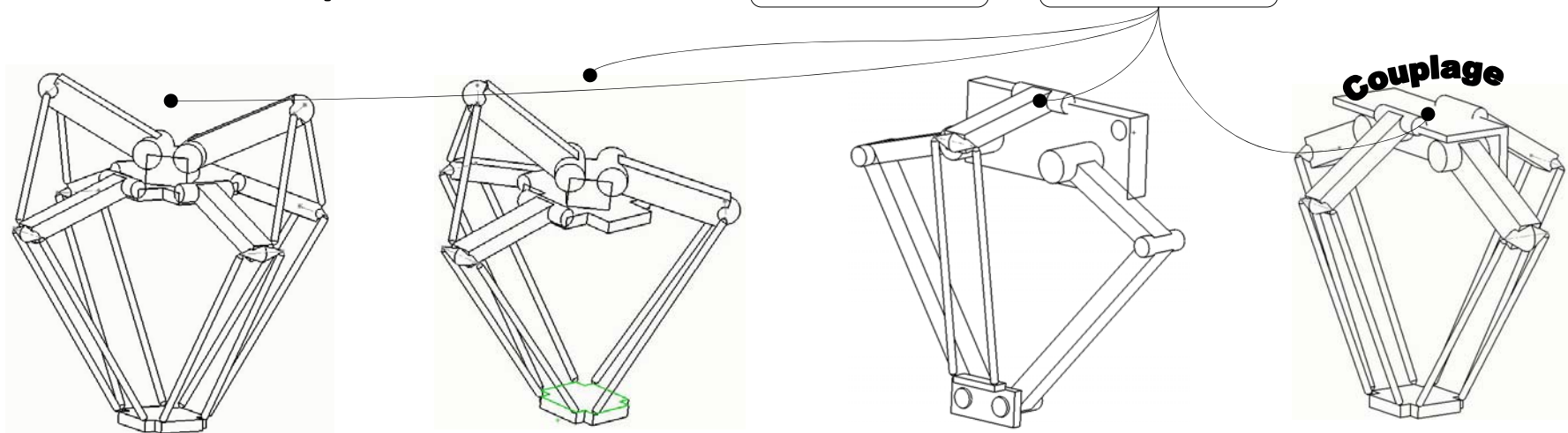
- Certaines applications ne demandent que 2 ddl
- Pour ces mouvements plans, les robots sont toujours plans
- Mais tous souffrent
 - De leur masse
 - De leur faible rigidité transversale



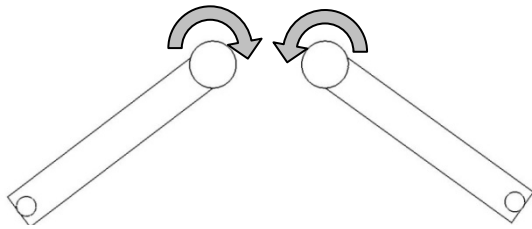
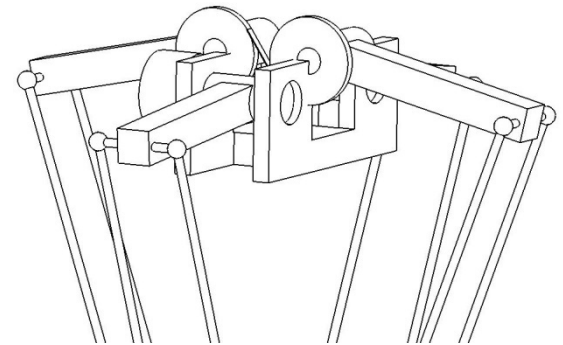
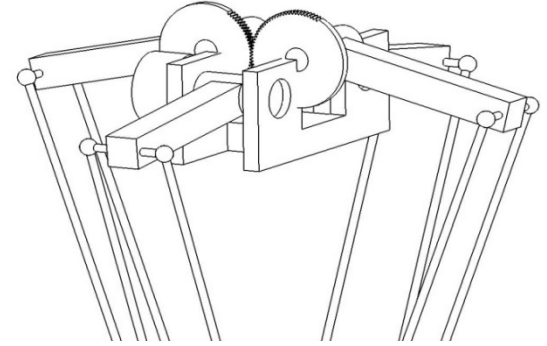
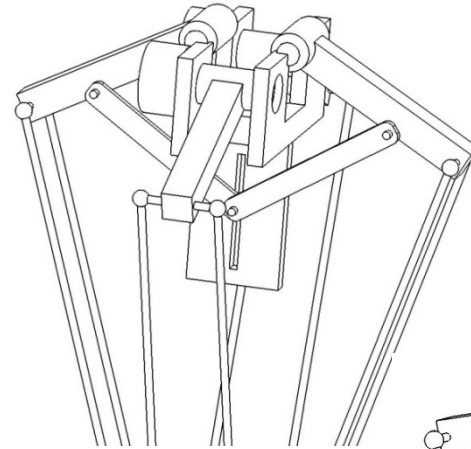
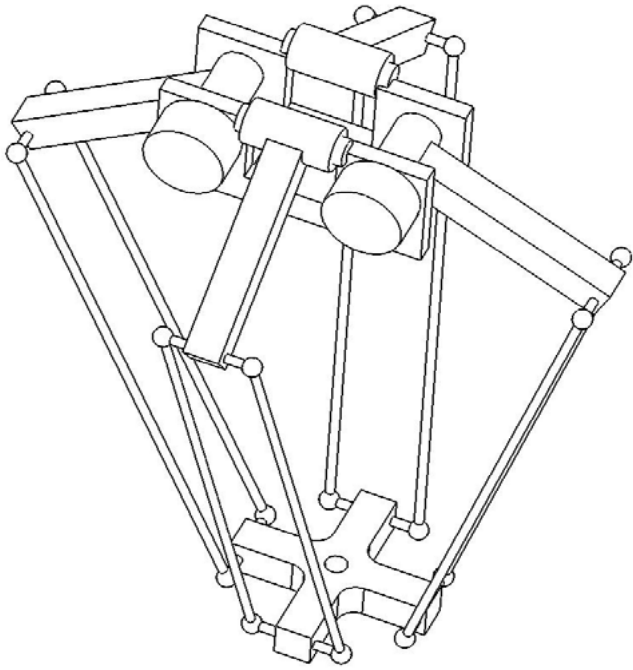
Alors, pourquoi faire comme tout le monde ?

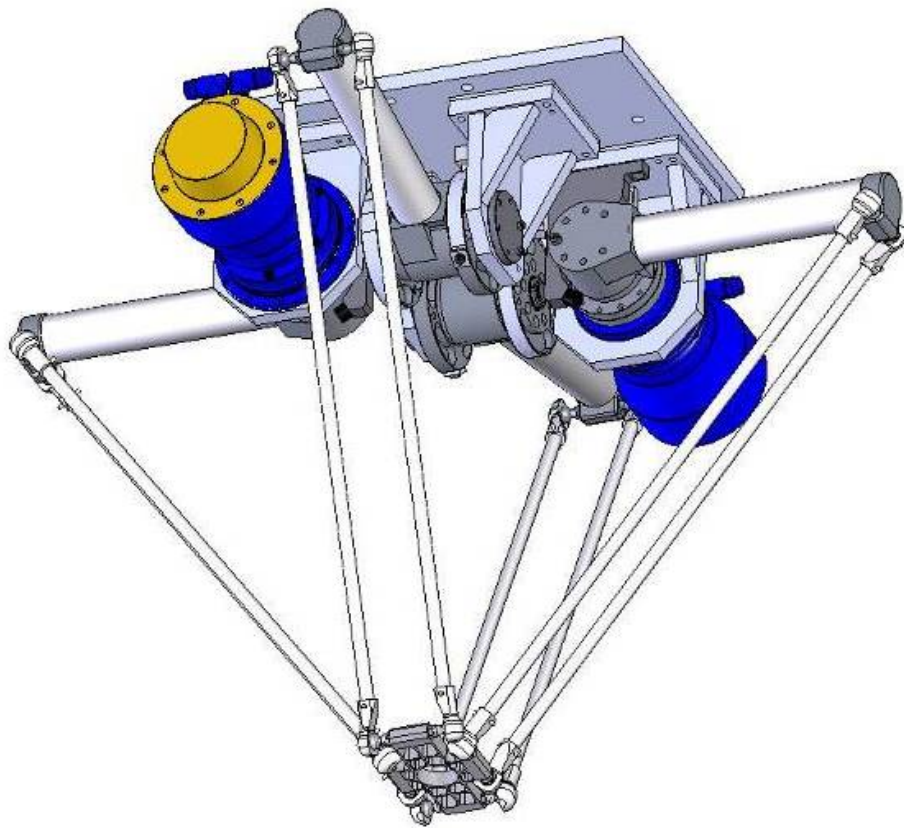


Comparatif de solutions existantes ou nouvelles



Par2 : premier robot non-plan pour mouvement plan



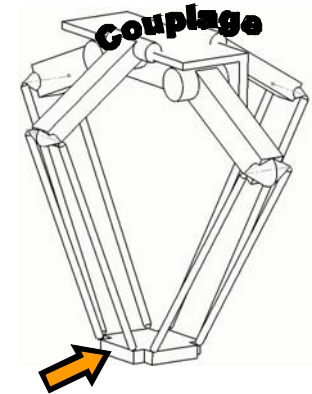


Rigidité : Par2 10 fois meilleur (et plus léger)

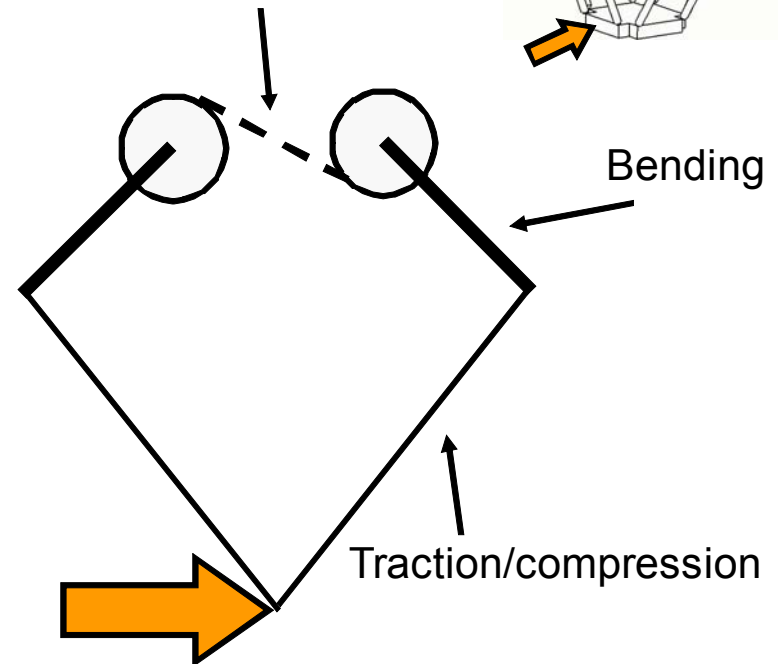
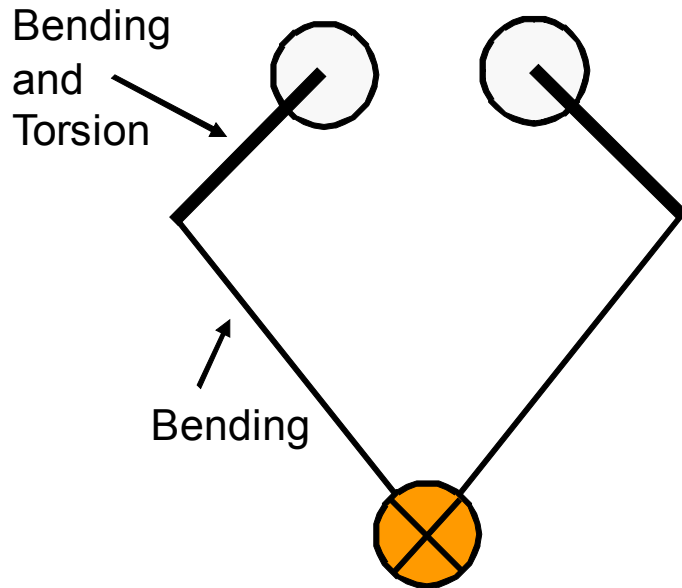


$$\delta = \frac{F l_a^3}{3E I_b} + \frac{F l_a l_f^2}{G I_t} + \frac{F l_f^3}{3E I_b}$$

$$\delta = \frac{F l_f}{S E} + \frac{F l_a^3}{3E I_b} + \frac{F l_a^2}{\eta}$$

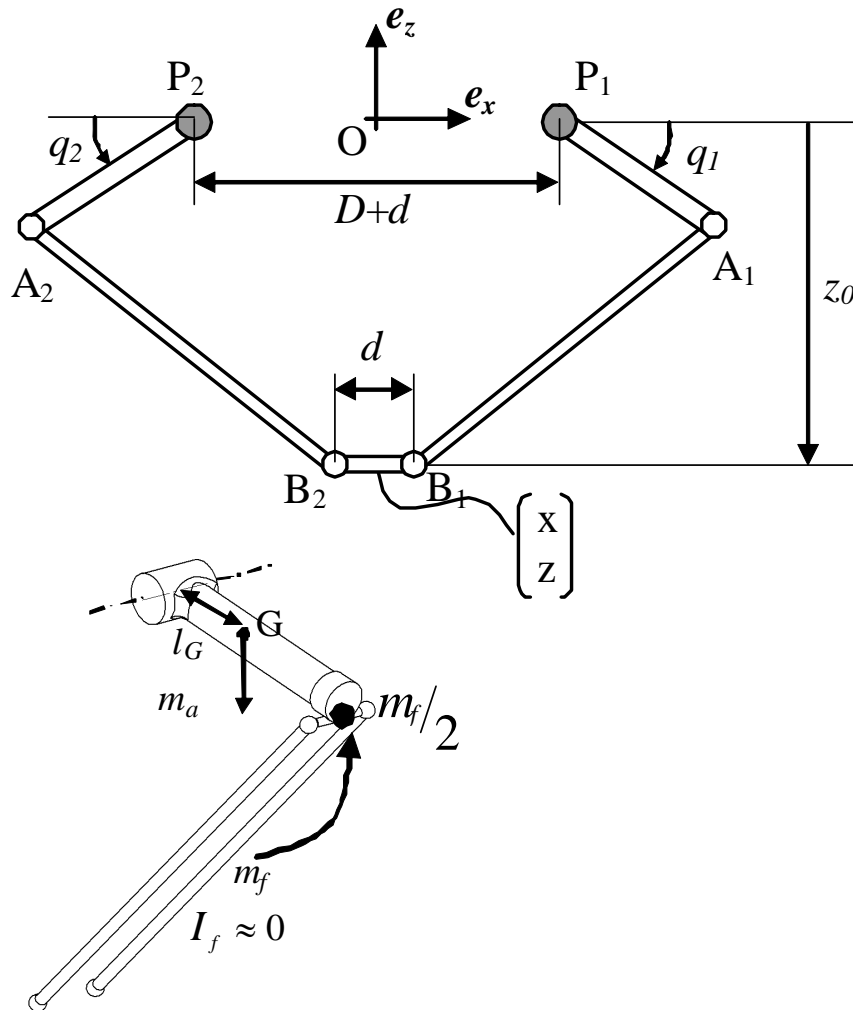


Deformation of coupling system

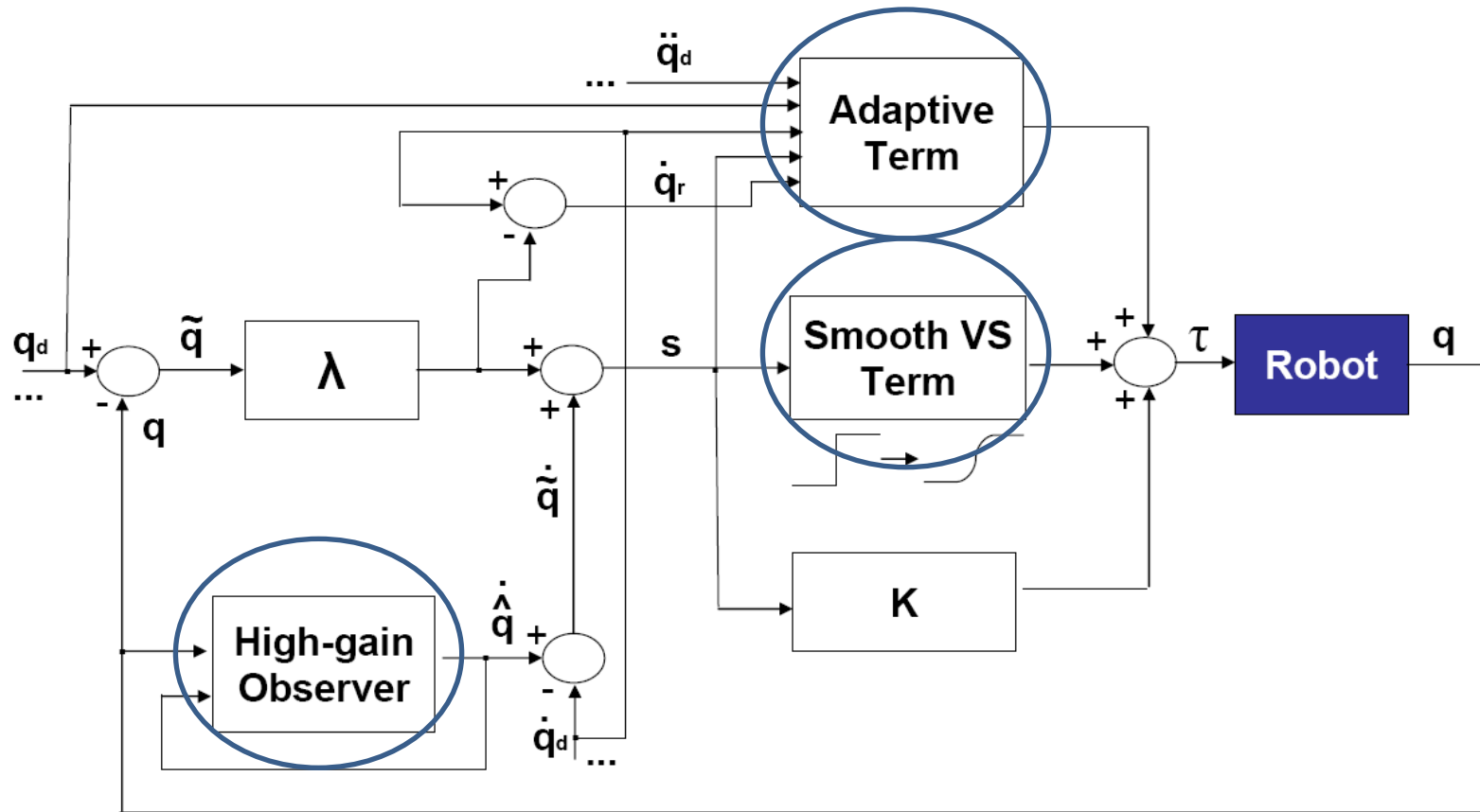


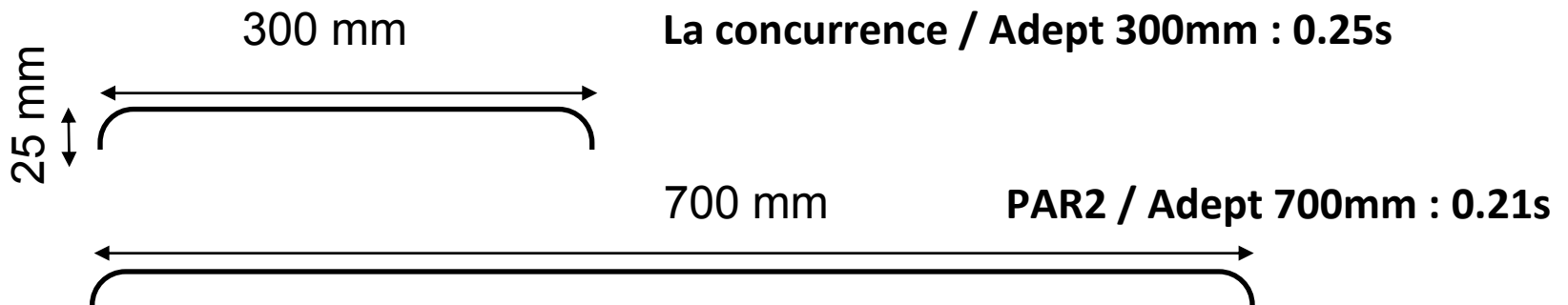
- Pas plus d'énergie pour déplacer le mécanisme que pour déplacer les actionneurs !

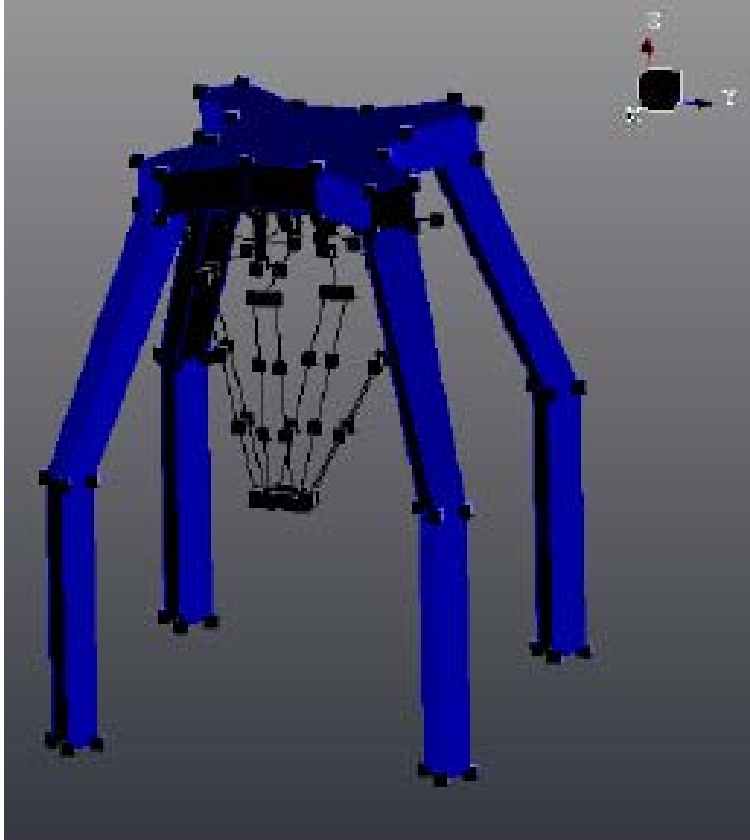
100G (25)



$$\begin{aligned}
 \boldsymbol{\tau} = & \begin{bmatrix} I_m + I_a + \frac{1}{2} m_f l_a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & I_m + I_a + \frac{1}{2} m_f l_a^2 \end{bmatrix} \ddot{\mathbf{q}} \\
 + & \begin{bmatrix} m_a l_G + \frac{1}{2} m_f l_a & 0 \\ 0 & m_a l_G + \frac{1}{2} m_f l_a \end{bmatrix} \cos(\mathbf{q}) \mathbf{g} \\
 + \mathbf{J}^T & \begin{bmatrix} m_n + \frac{1}{2} m_f & 0 \\ 0 & m_n + \frac{1}{2} m_f \end{bmatrix} \left(\ddot{\mathbf{x}} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ g \end{bmatrix} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



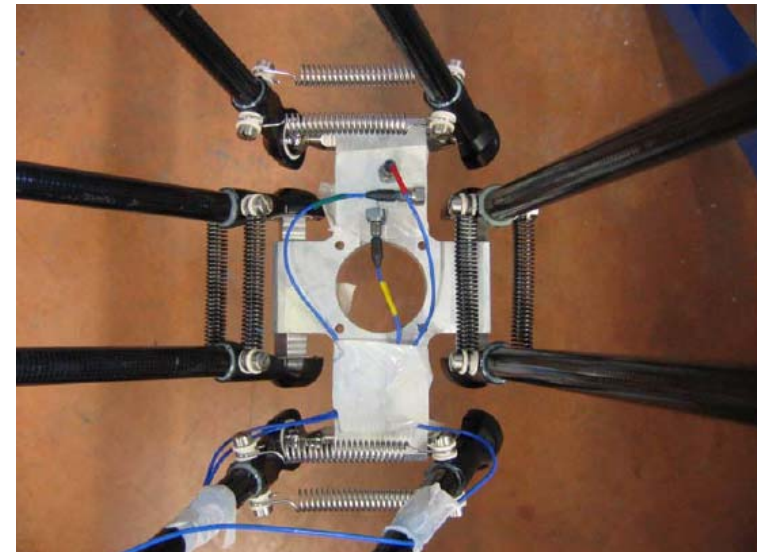




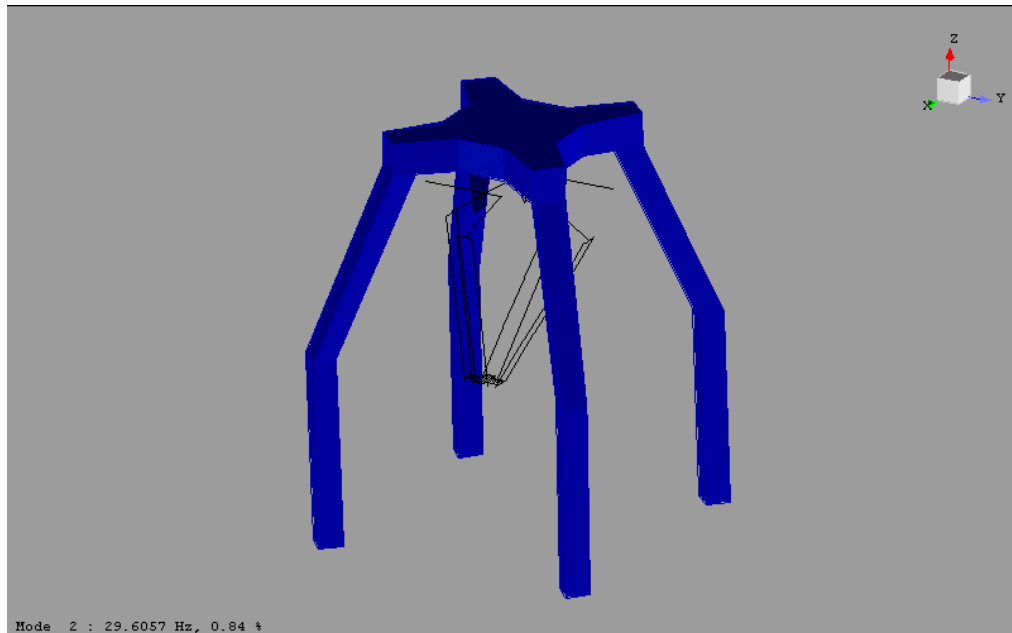
Impact Hammers



Unidir. Accelerometers



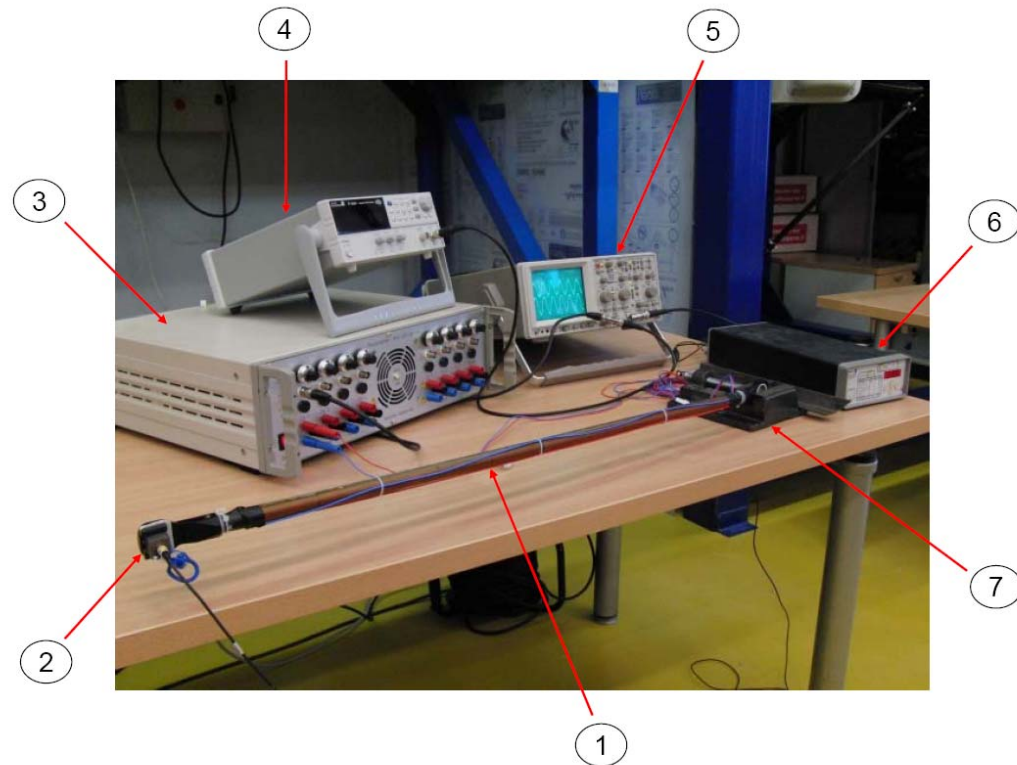
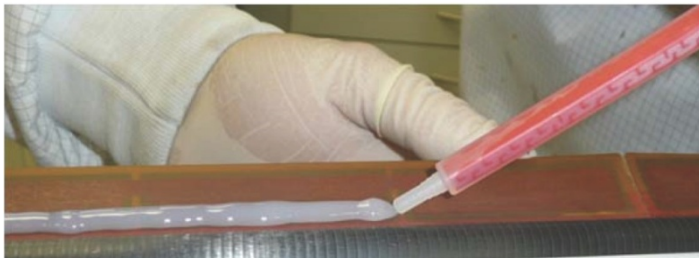
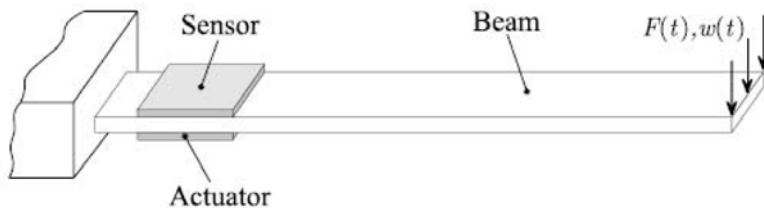
- ➔ Premier mode du châssis : ~ 25 Hz
- ➔ Premier mode des chaînes actives du robot : ~ 49 Hz

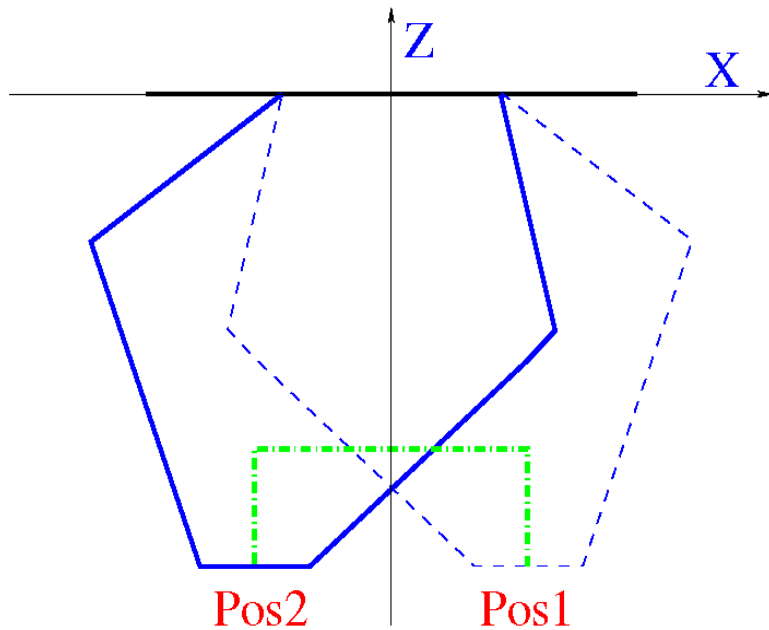


**Le châssis vibre « avant » le robot lui-même !
Les vibrations du châssis sont transmises par le robot jusqu'à la nacelle**

- Actionneurs piézos en feuilles, collés sur les tubes en carbone d'origine

Basic principle of use of piezoelectric actuators [Vasques, 2006]

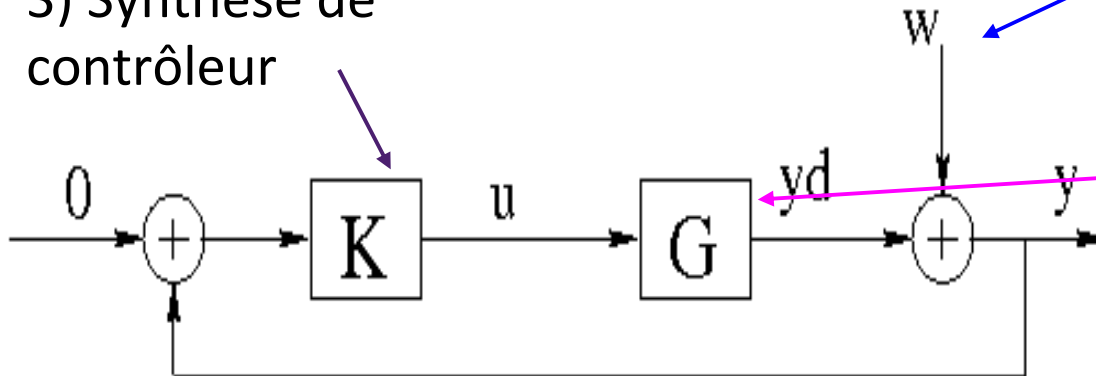




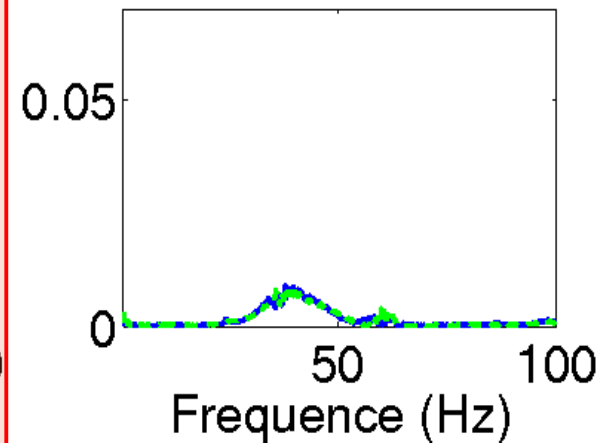
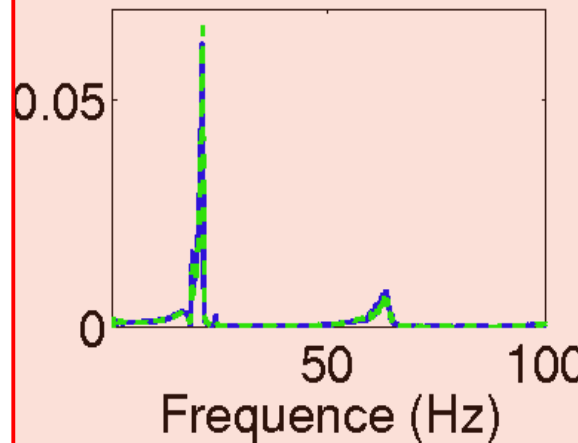
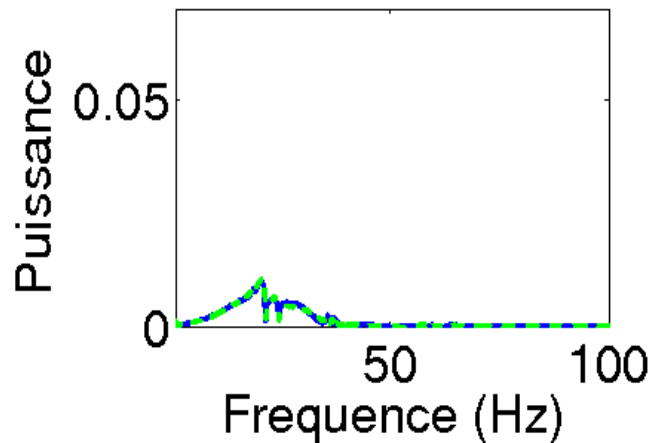
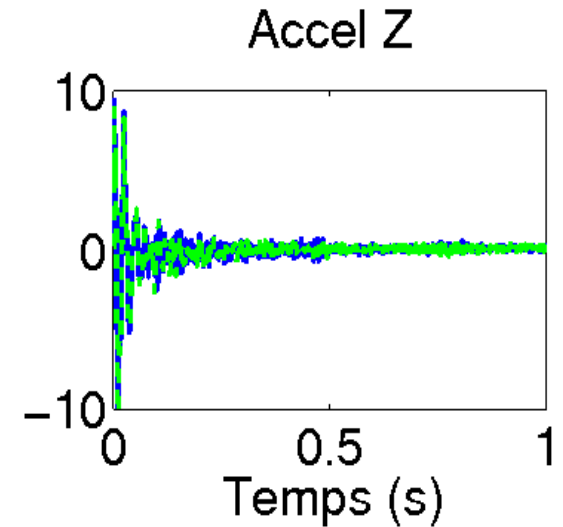
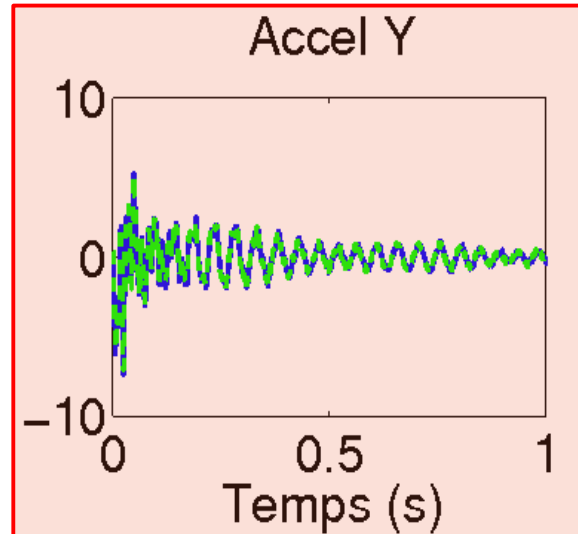
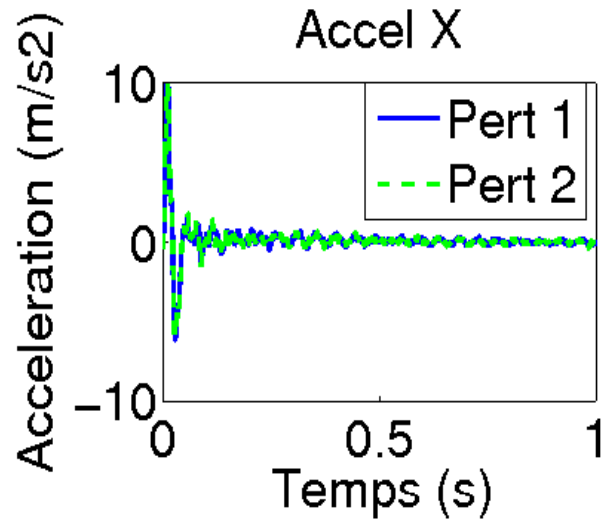
- Sans charge: 30G;
- Avec 4kg de charge: 10G;

1) Évaluation des vibrations

3) Synthèse de contrôleur



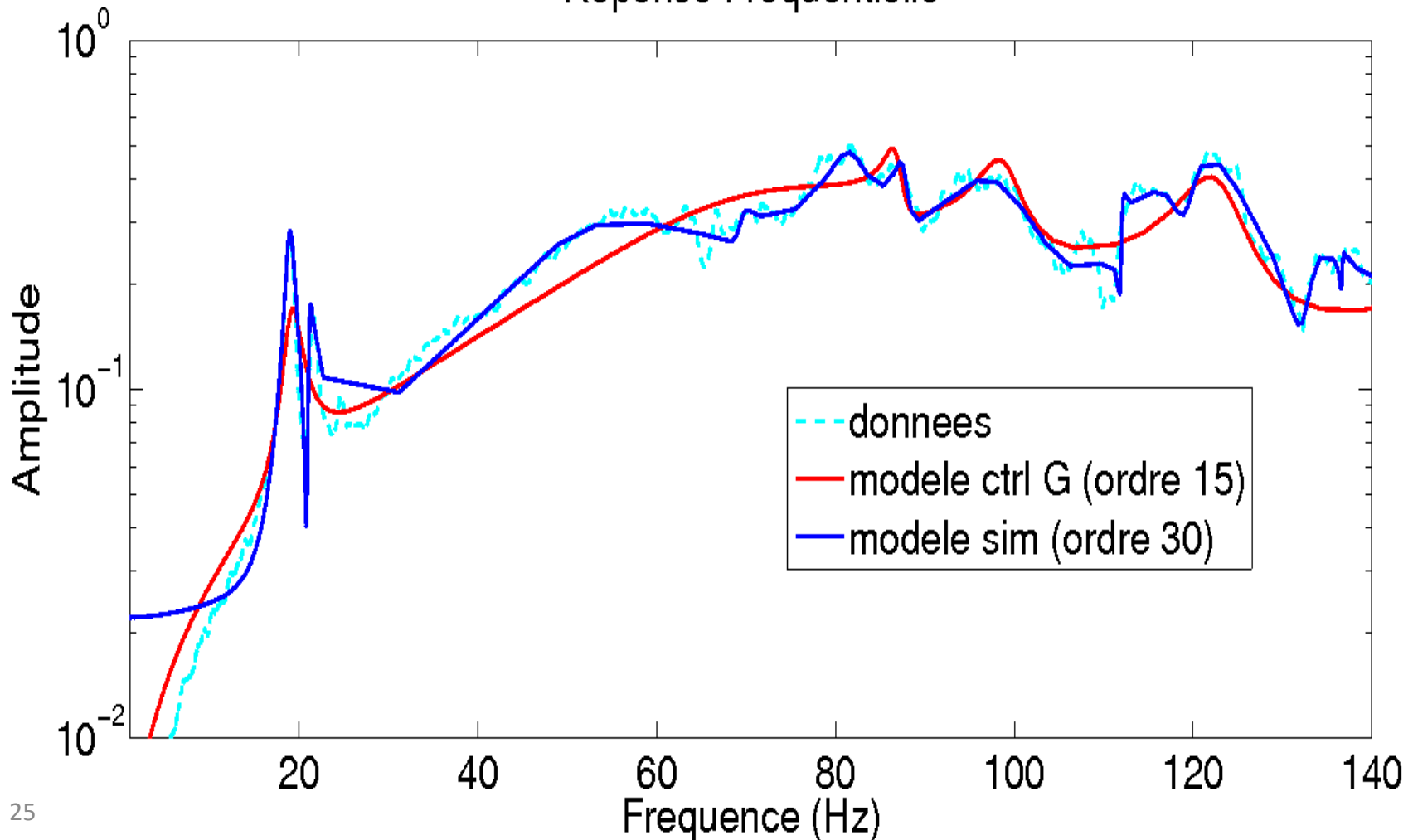
2) Modélisation des actionneurs;



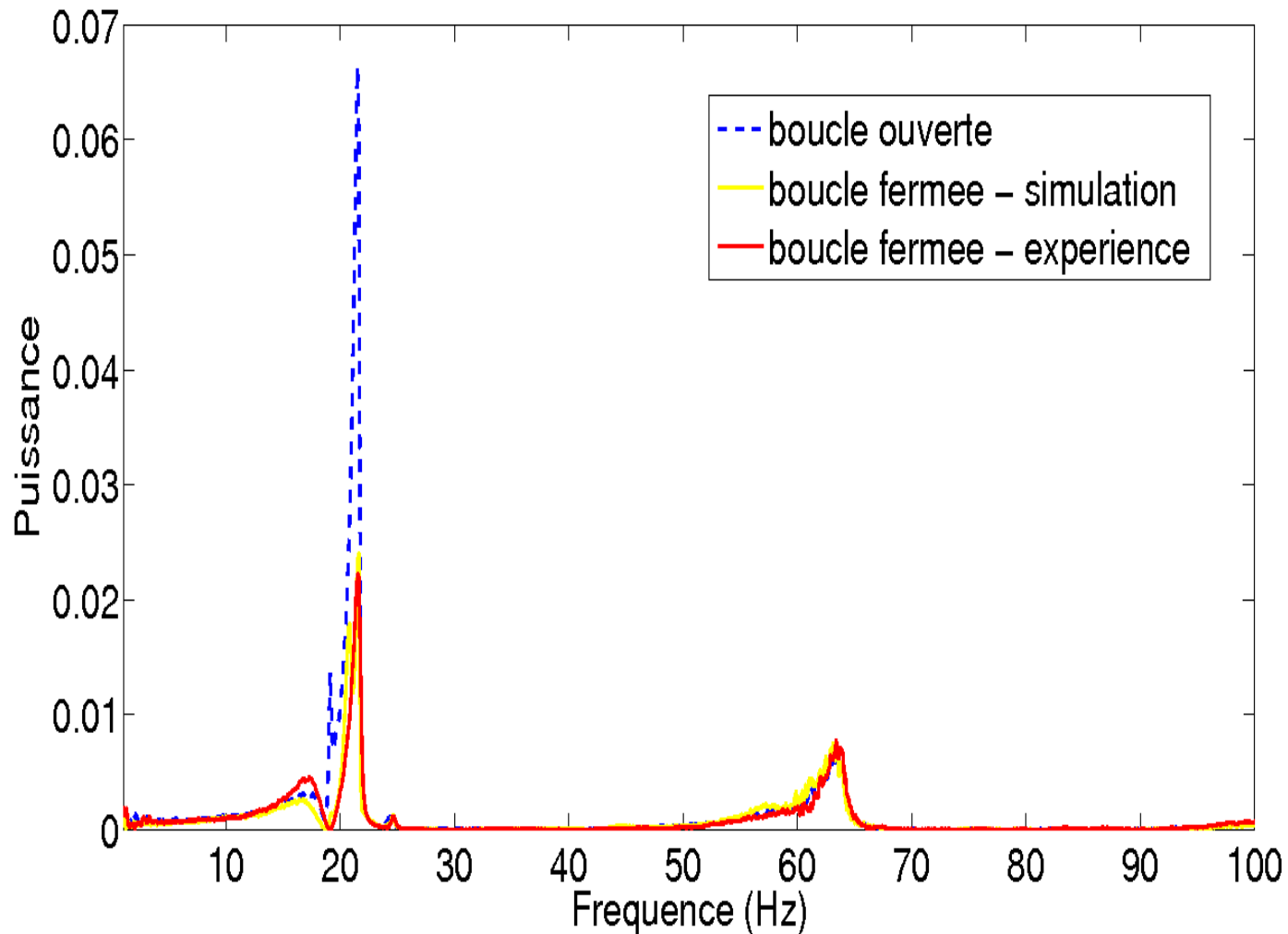
- **Bonne reproductibilité;**
- Fréquence principale en Y autour de 21 Hz;

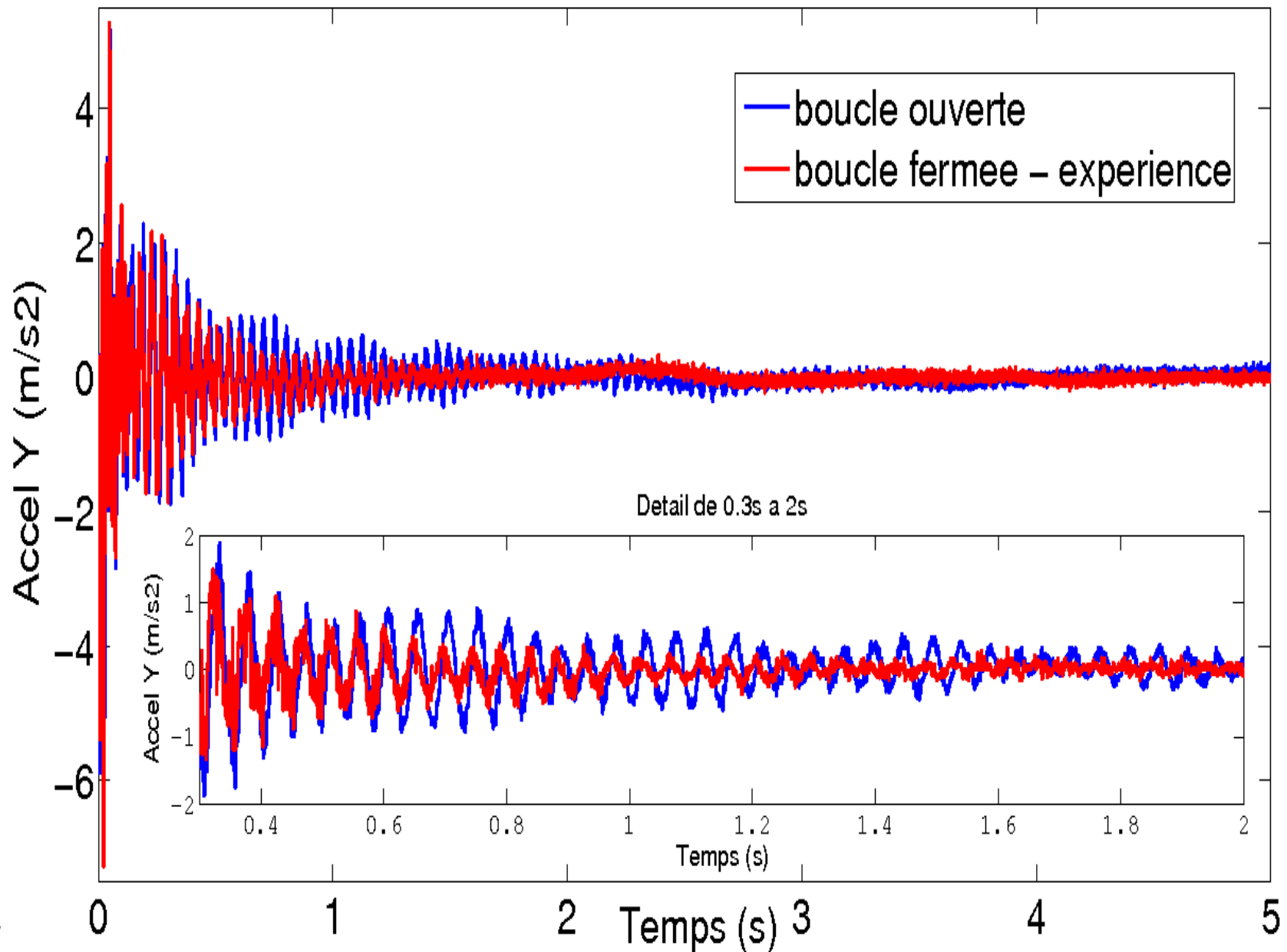
- Signal d'entrée: CHIRP de 0 à 140 Hz – 100s - 1kHz
- Filtrage des données: Butterworth d'ordre 5 avec coupure à 140 Hz

Reponse Frequentielle

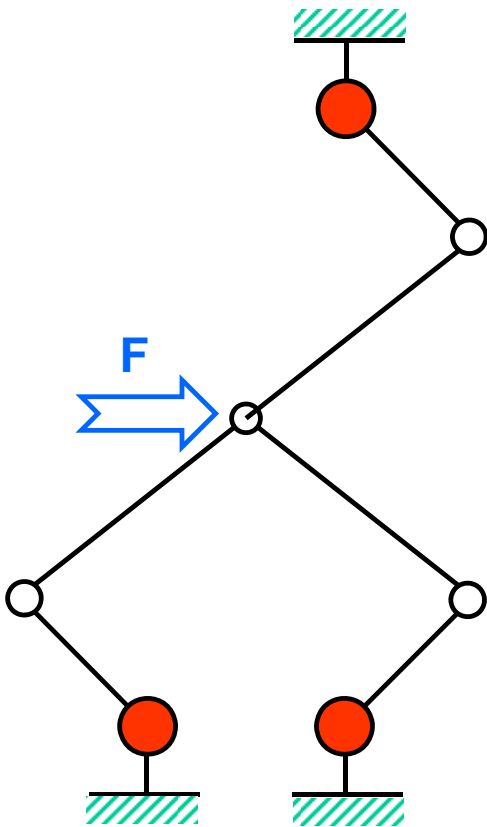


Contrôleur H_∞ d'ordre 20, ramené à l'ordre 5





- ... sur les performances en accélération (\neq redondance cinématique)

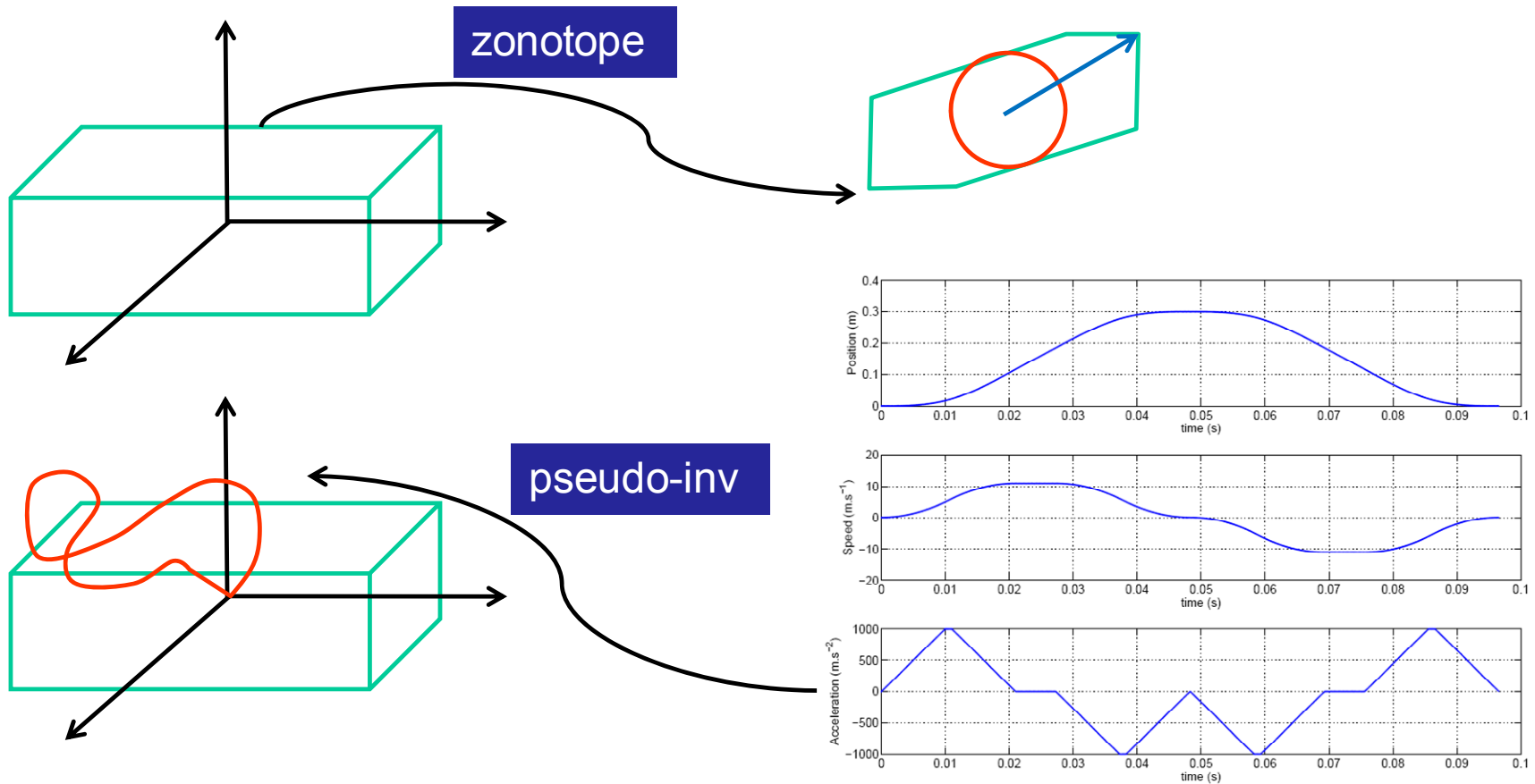


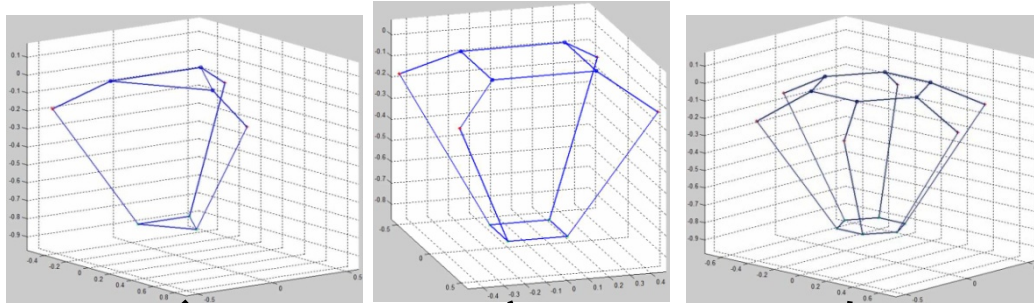
→ redondance actionnement : pour un F donné, une infinité de couples moteurs

- moteur en plus → inertie plus forte ou ...
- capacité de couple plus forte → plus grande accélération ?

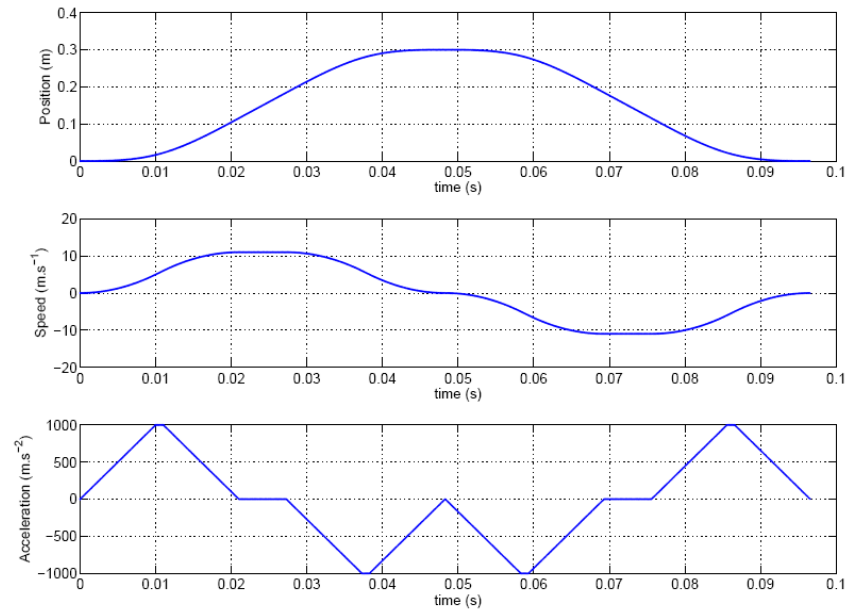


$$\ddot{\mathbf{x}} = \left(\mathbf{M}_{tot} + \mathbf{J}_m^T \mathbf{I}_{tot} \mathbf{J}_m \right)^{-1} \mathbf{J}_m^T \left(\mathbf{\Gamma} - \mathbf{I}_{tot} \dot{\mathbf{J}}_m \dot{\mathbf{x}} \right)$$

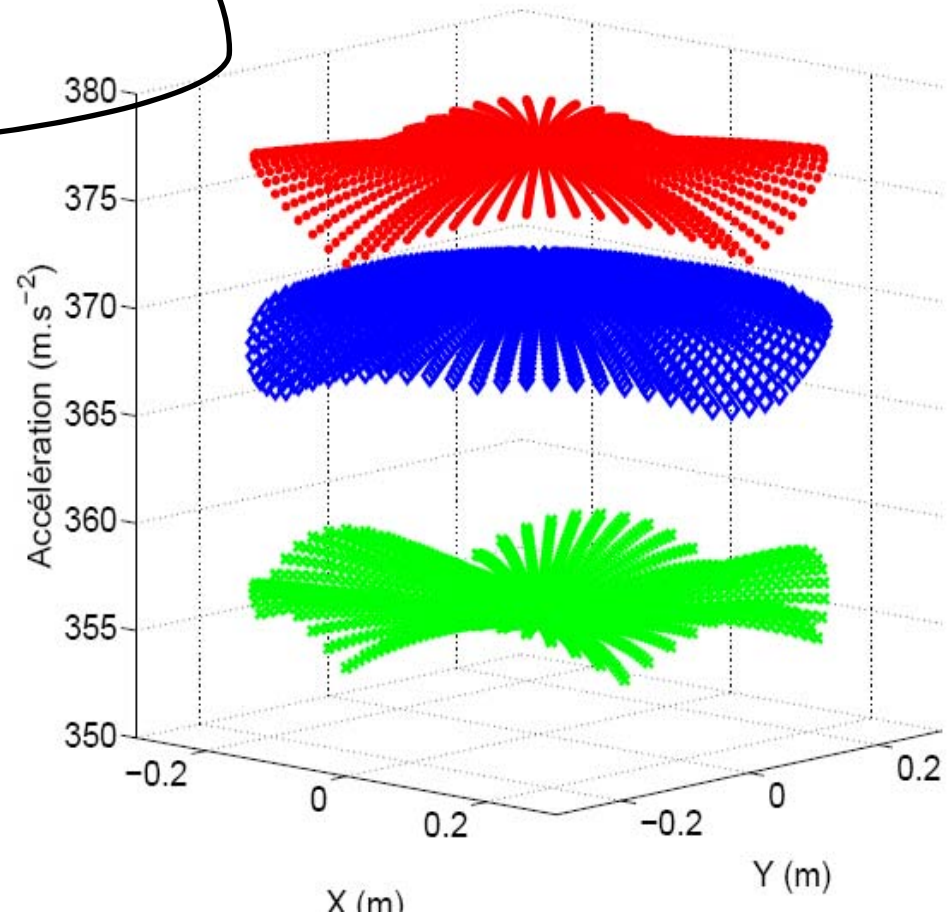
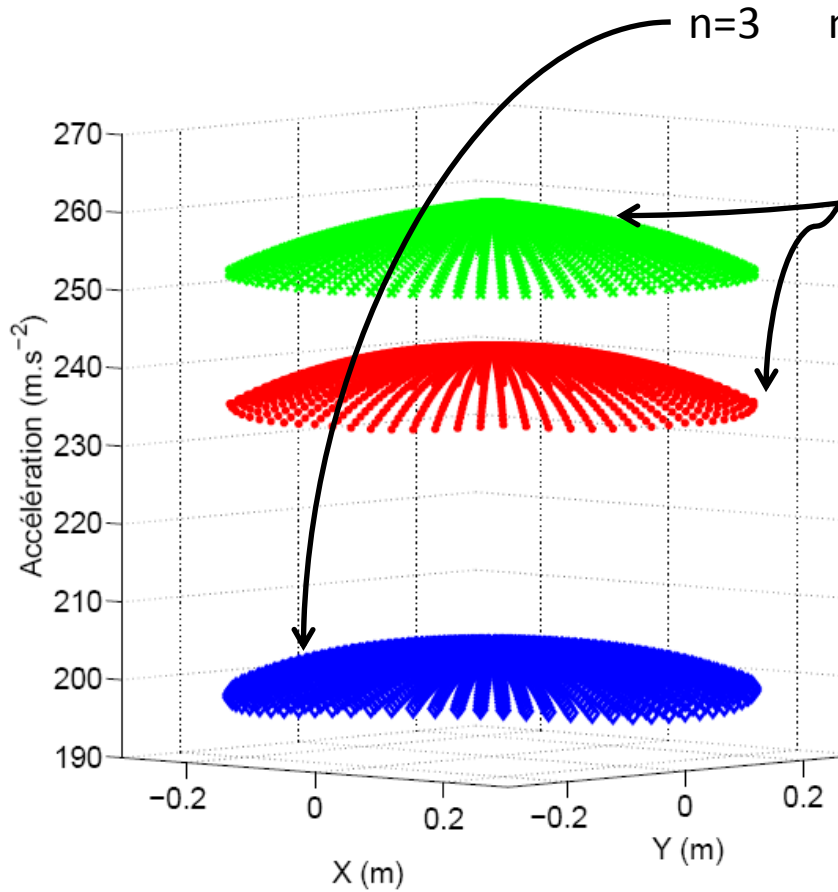




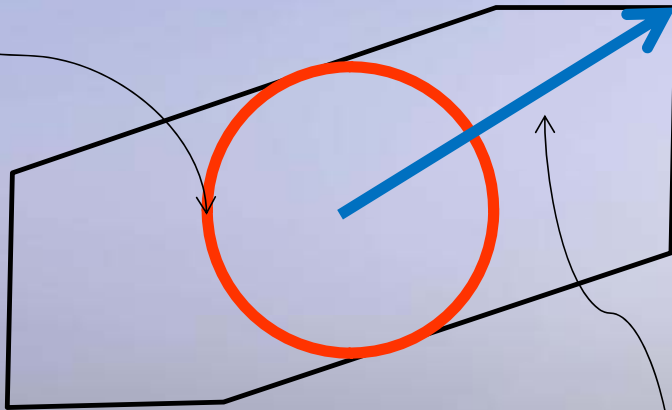
M_{tp} (kg)	0.6	0.6	0.6
I_{act} (kg.m ²)	0.004	0.003	0.002
I_{arm} (kg.m ²)	0.094	0.071	0.047
$M_{forearm}$ (kg)	0.4	0.3	0.2
Γ_{max} (N.m)	119	89	59



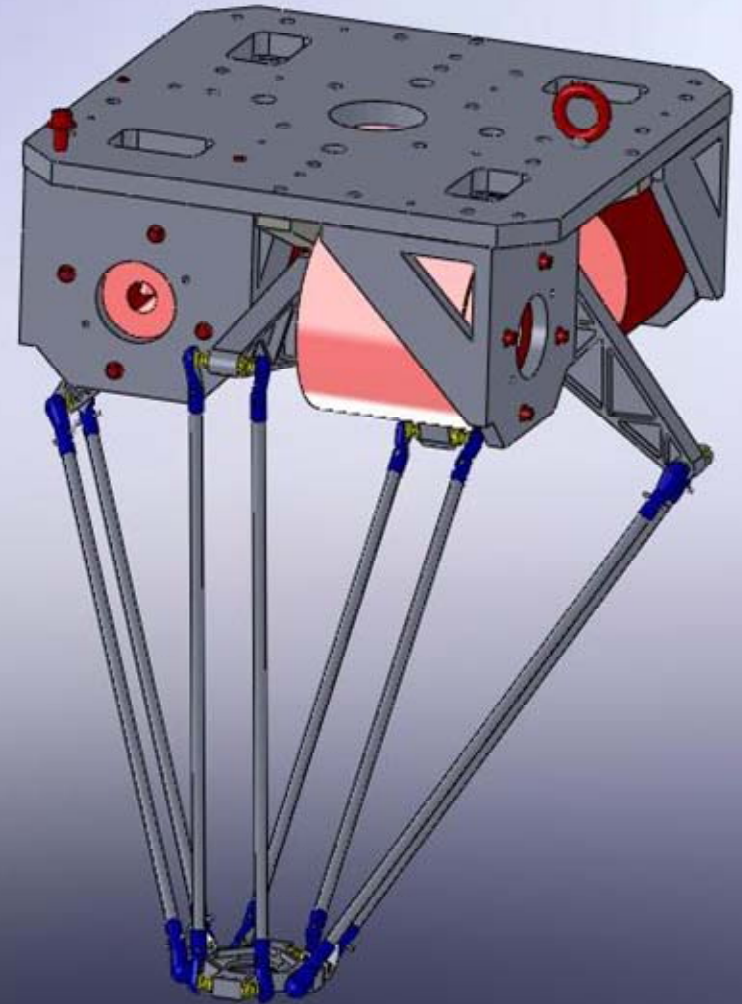
- Hyp. : pour une famille de moteur donnée, **Couple / Inertie = Cte**
- n moteurs (C_n et I_n) \rightarrow m moteurs ($C_m = n * C_n / m$ et $I_m = n * I_n / m$)



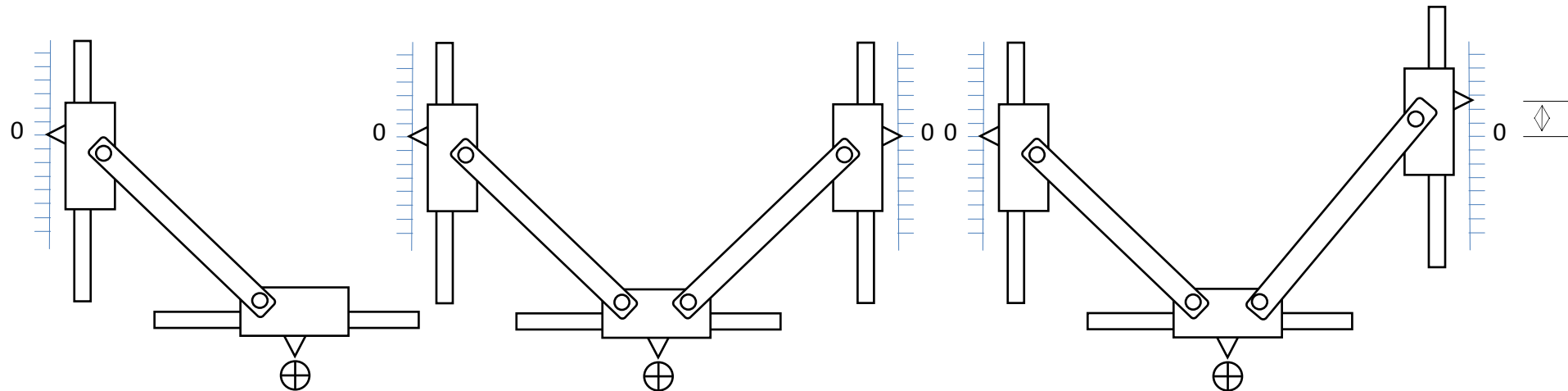
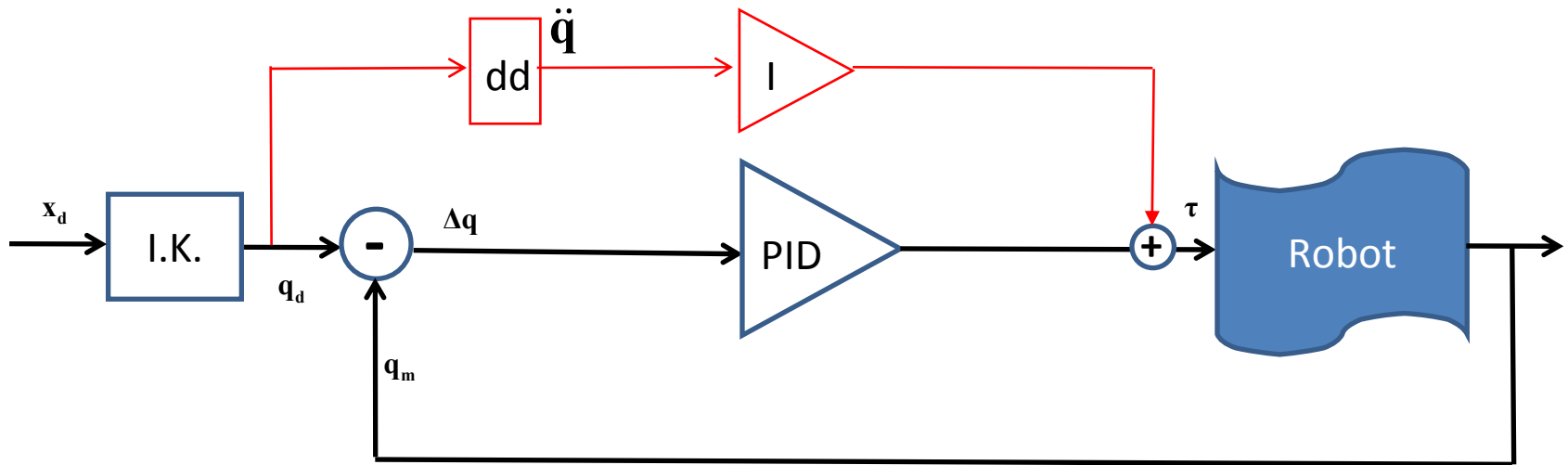
Accélération « garantie » : 100G



Accélération « crête » : 140G



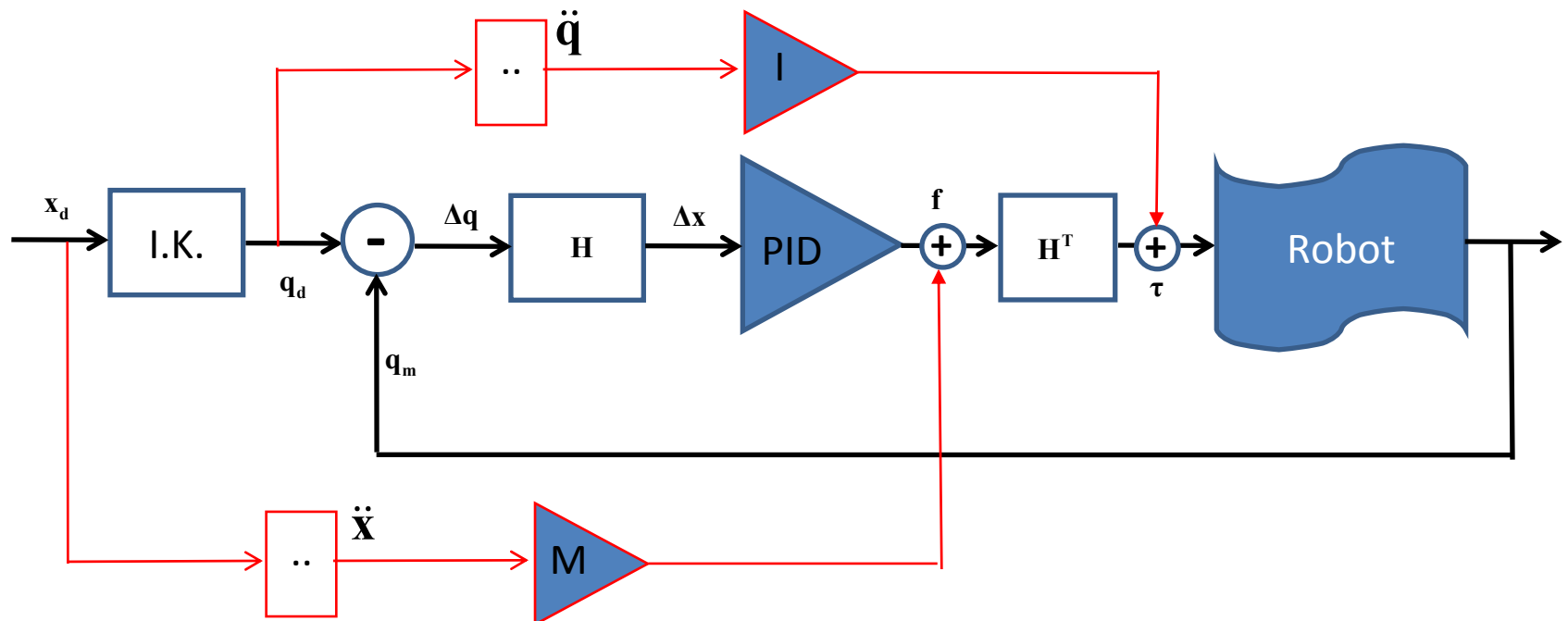
Vers la commande « dual-space » : schéma usuel



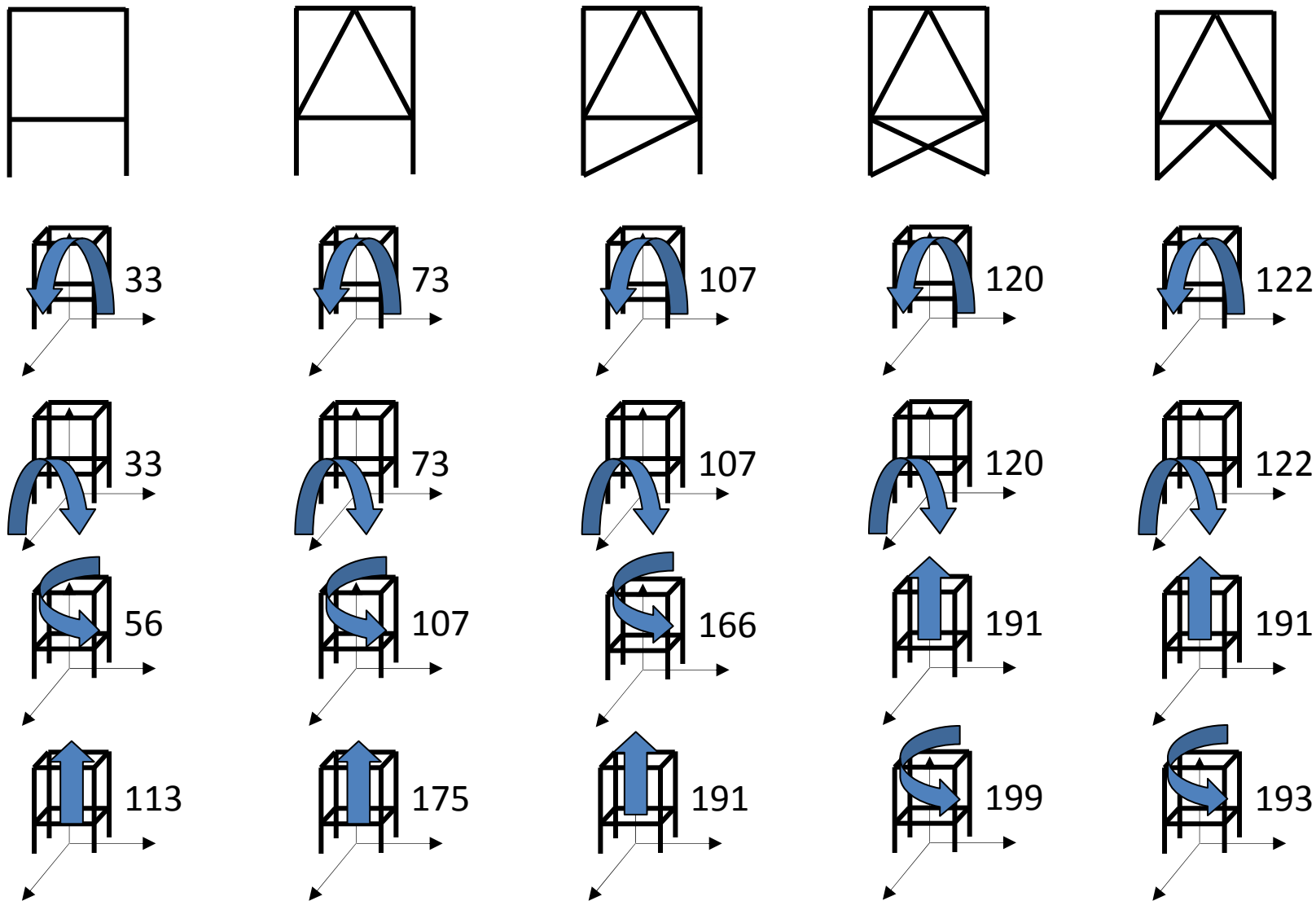
$$\dot{q} = J_m \dot{x} \quad \rightarrow \quad \dot{x} = J_m^+ \dot{q} = H \dot{q} \quad \rightarrow \quad \tau = H^t f$$

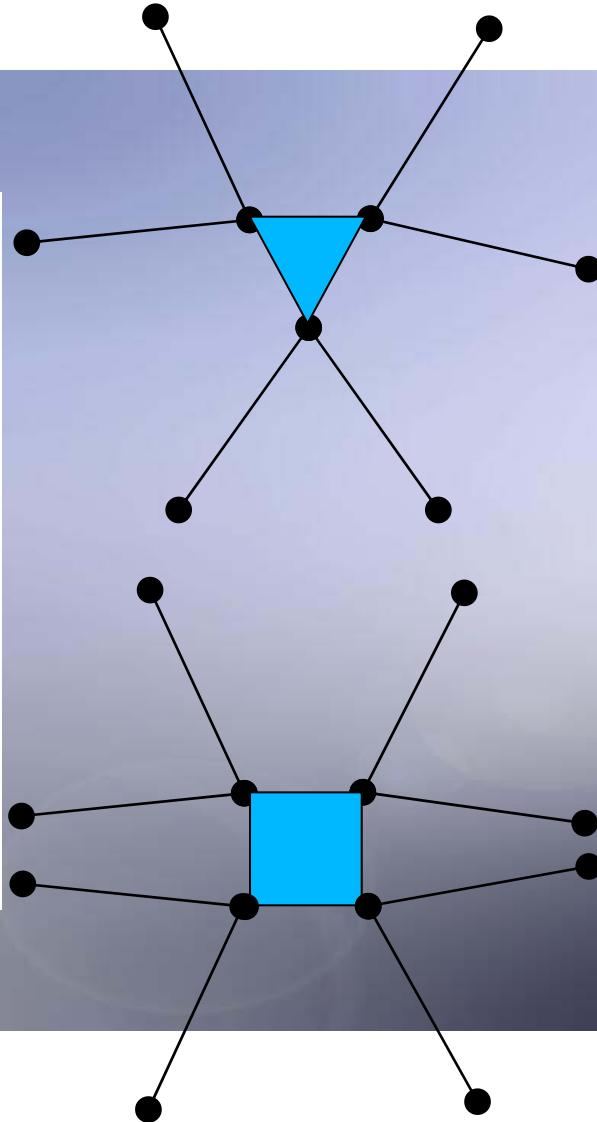
$$J_m^t \tau = (M + J_m^t I J_m) \ddot{x} + J_m^t I J_m' \dot{x}$$

$$J_m^t \tau = M \ddot{x} + J_m^t I \ddot{q} \quad \rightarrow \quad \tau = H^t M \ddot{x} + I \ddot{q}$$

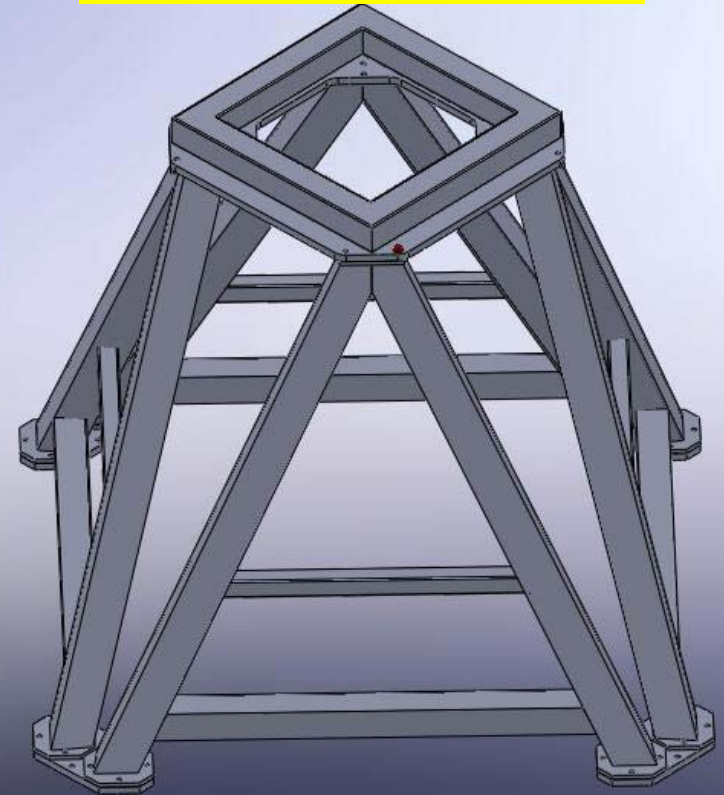


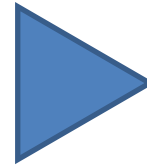
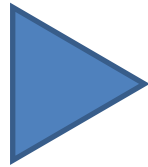
Vibrations : le problème vu autrement (1)



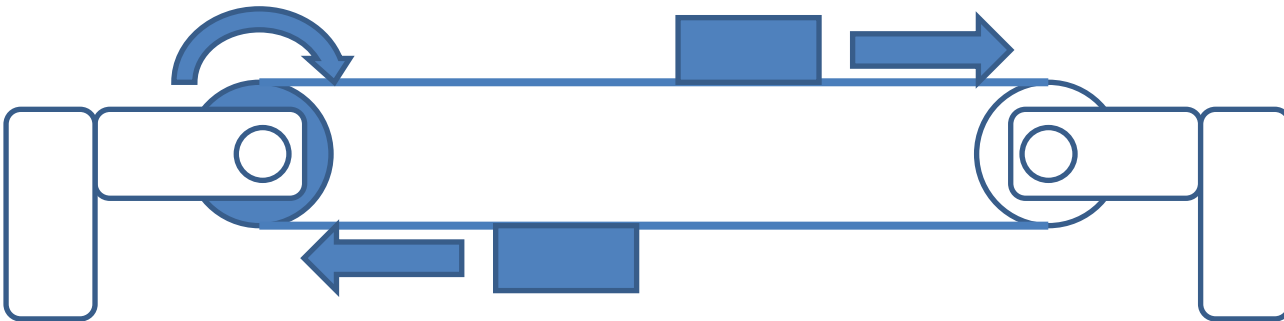


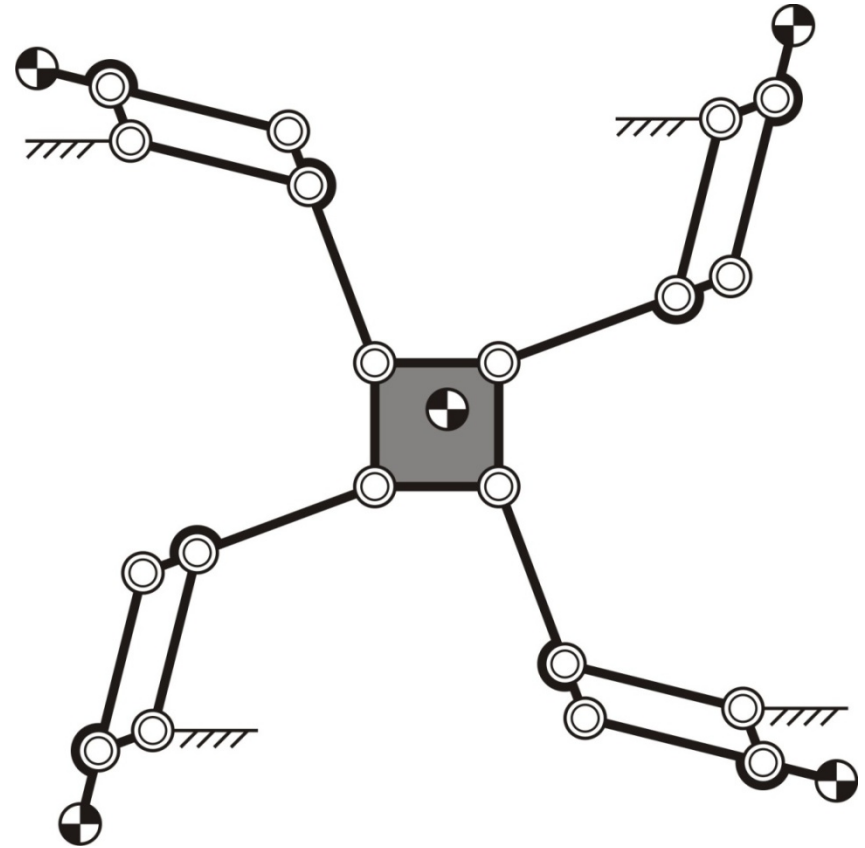
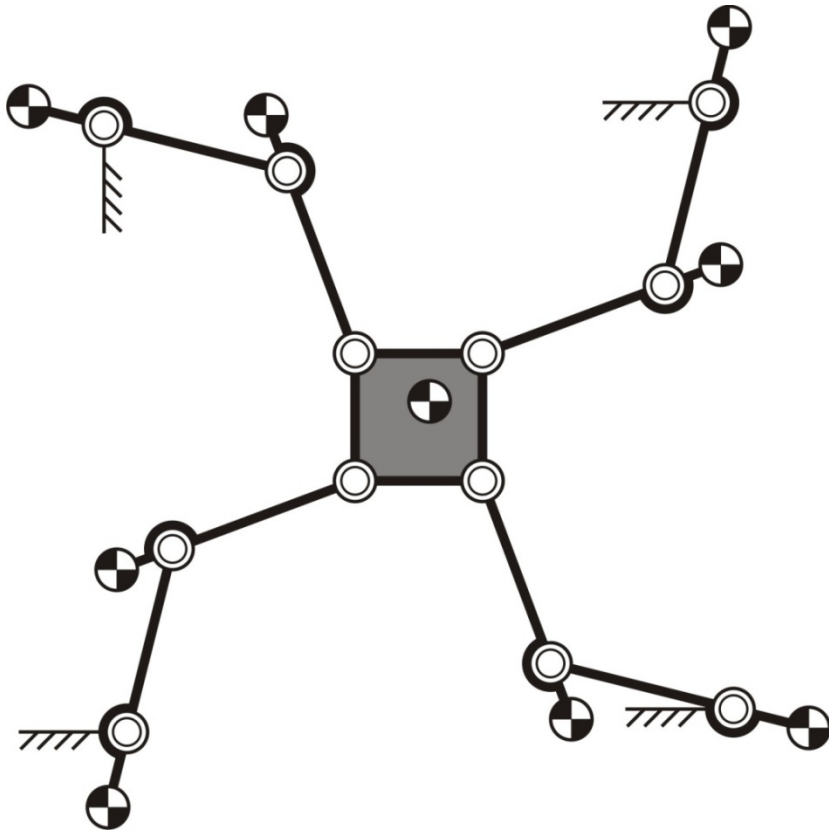
**Plus simple à réaliser
ET plus rigide**





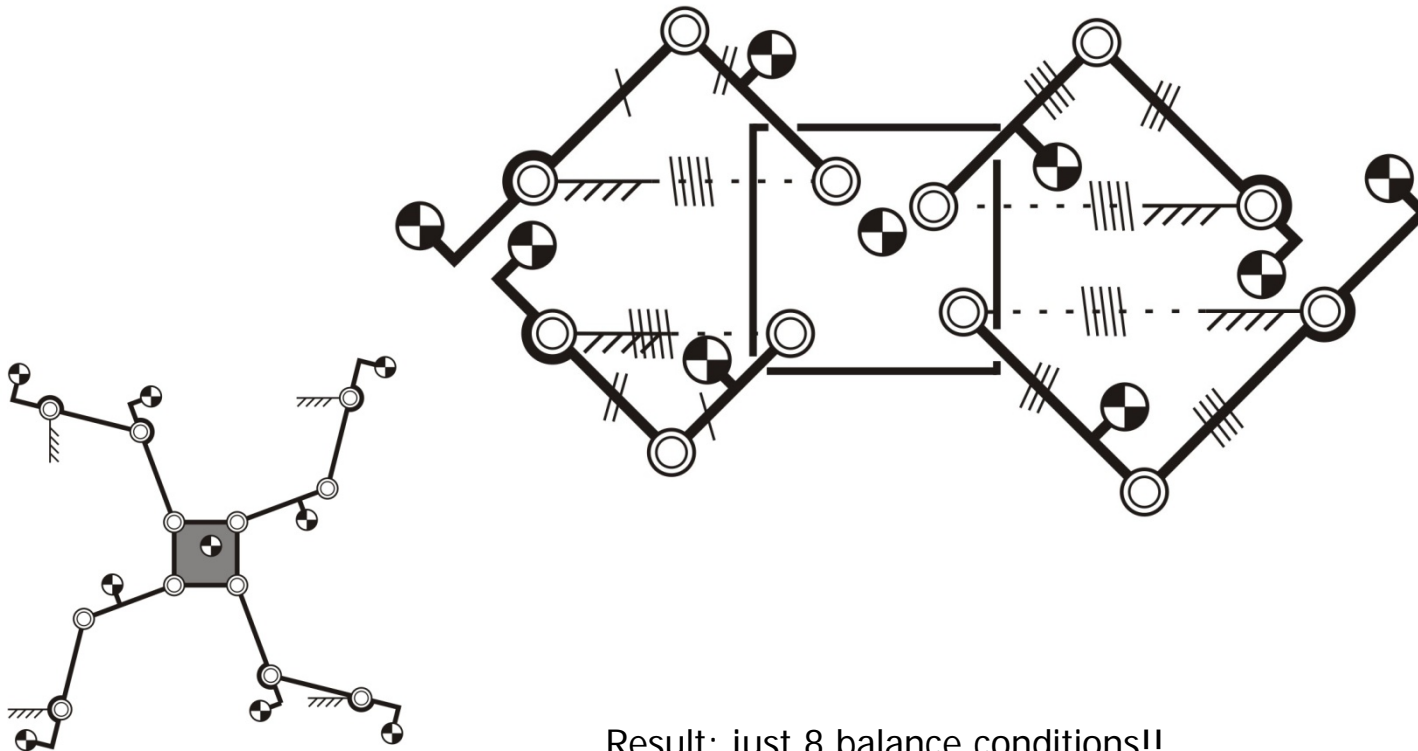
- Un mécanisme en mouvement avec accélération crée des forces sur le châssis
- Ces forces font vibrer le châssis ... ce qui crée des forces sur le sol ... et fait vibrer les autres machines
- ... sauf si on annule ces « shaking forces »





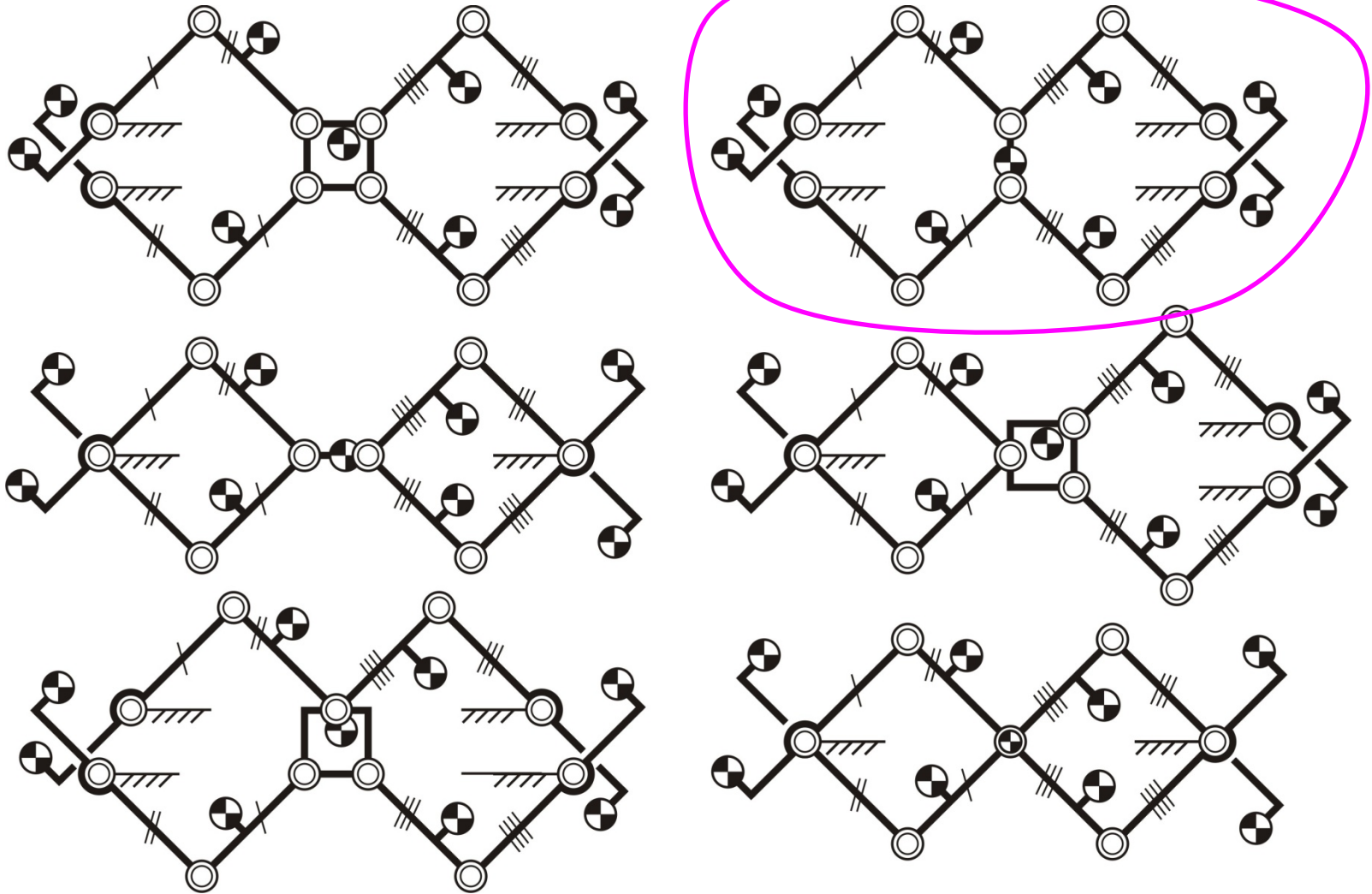
4-RRR manipulator with parallel relations

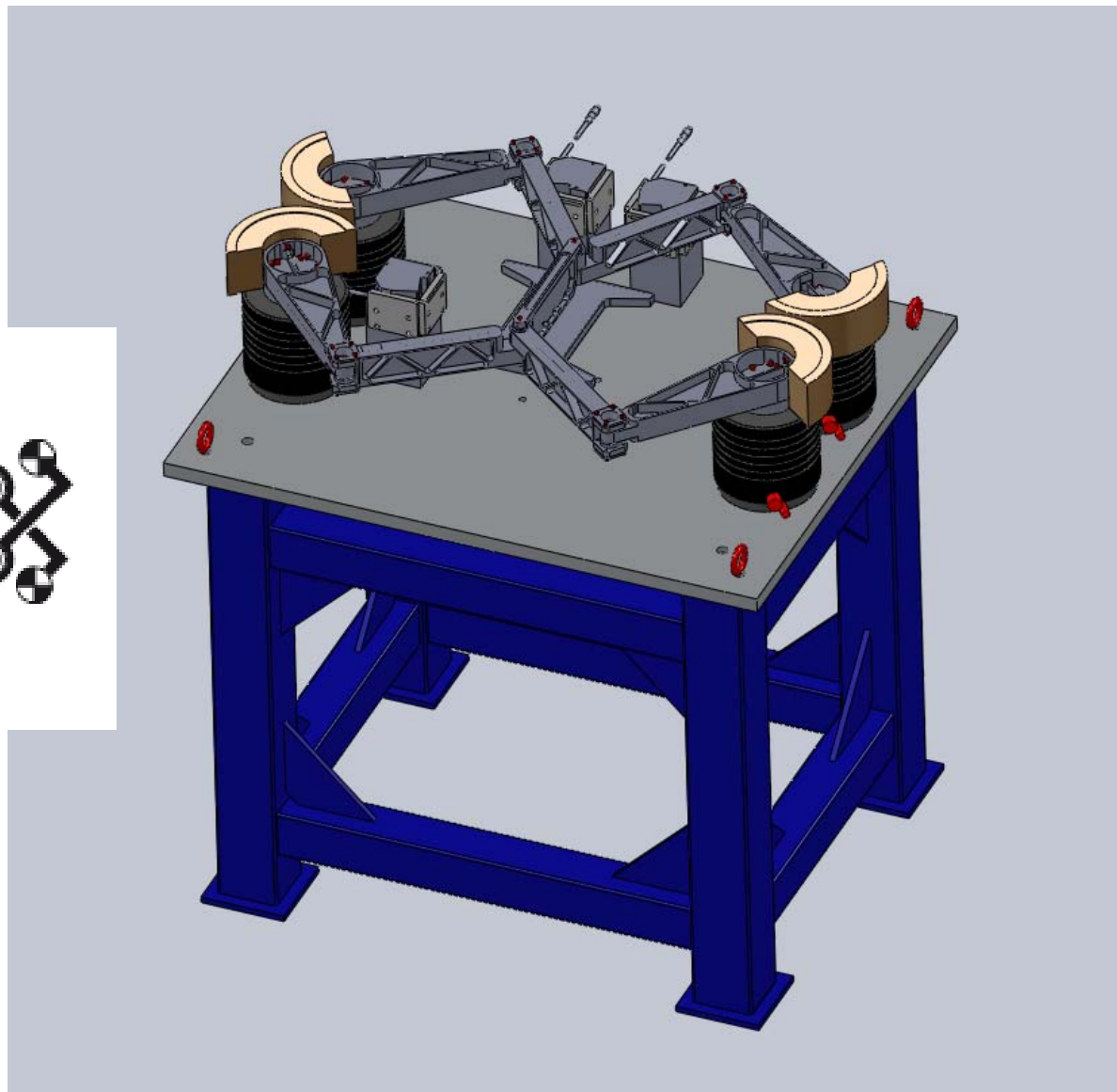
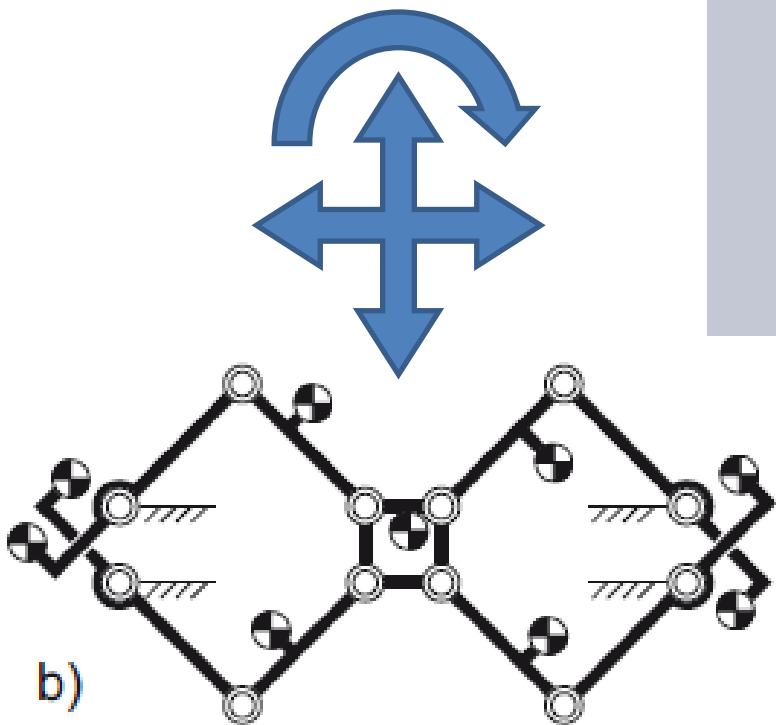
For a platform that does not rotate

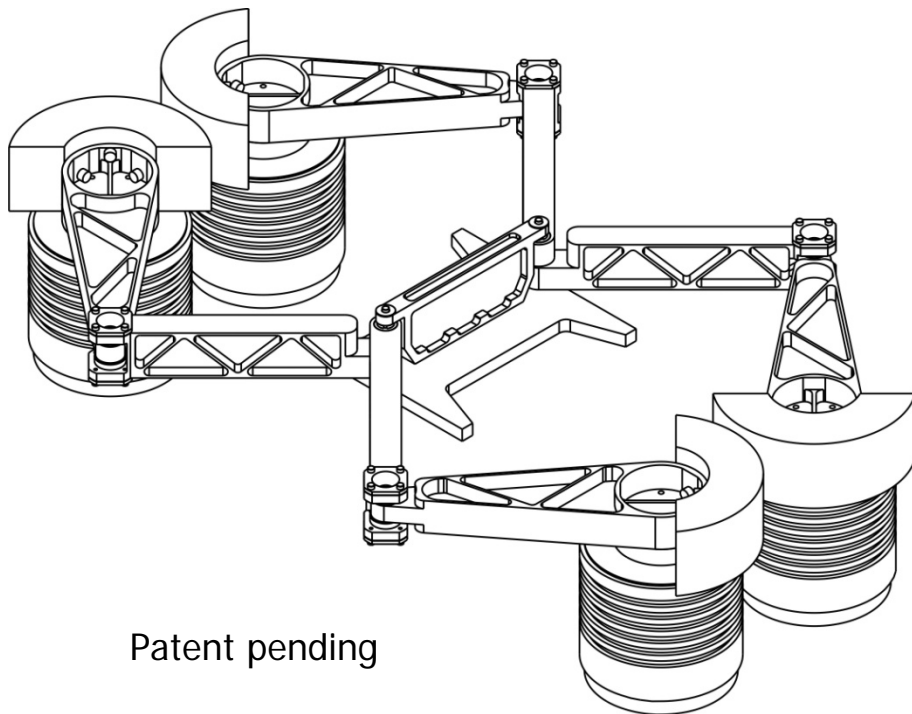


Result: just 8 balance conditions!!

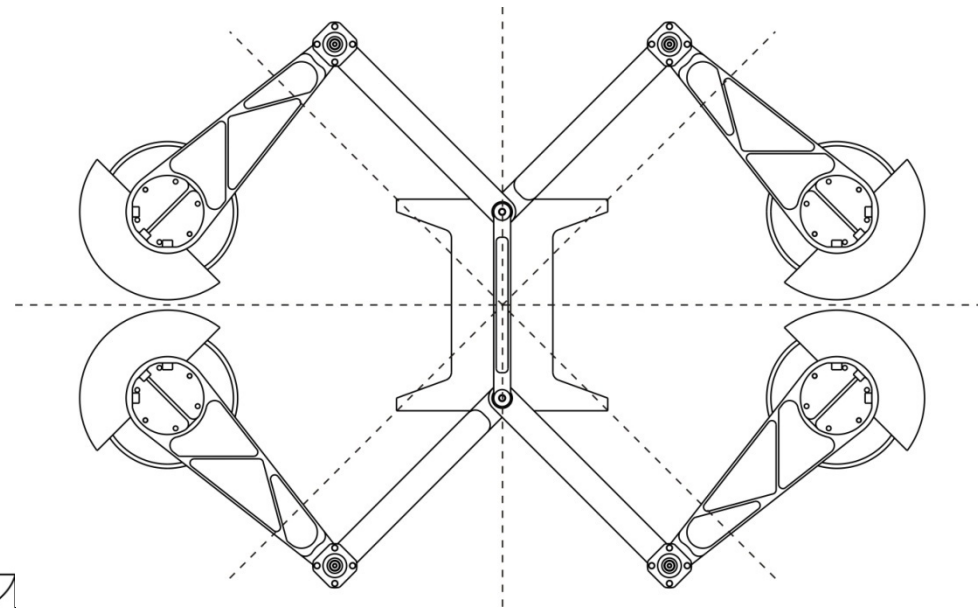
Selection of architecture for prototype



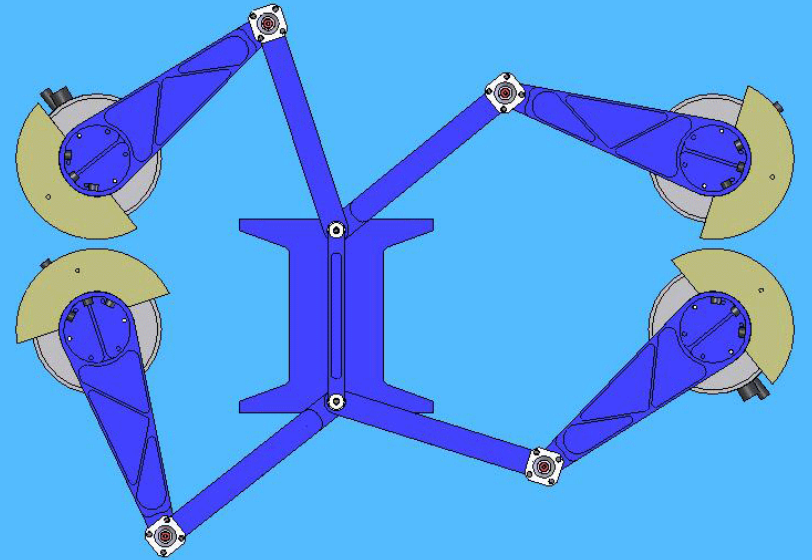
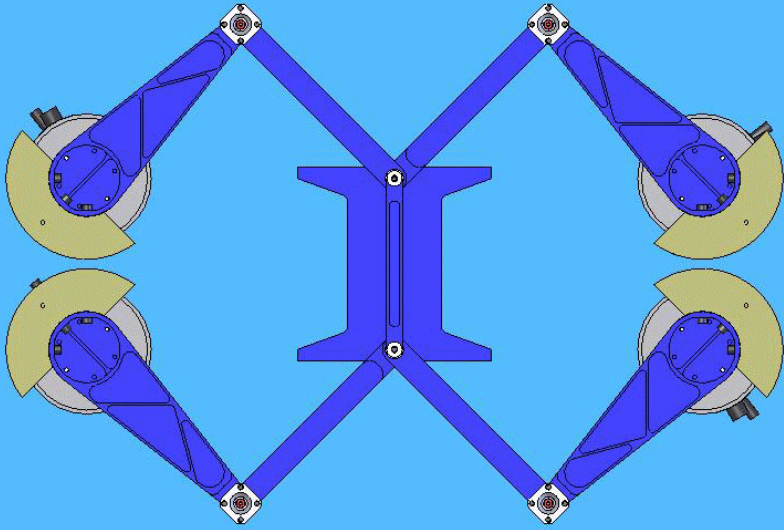
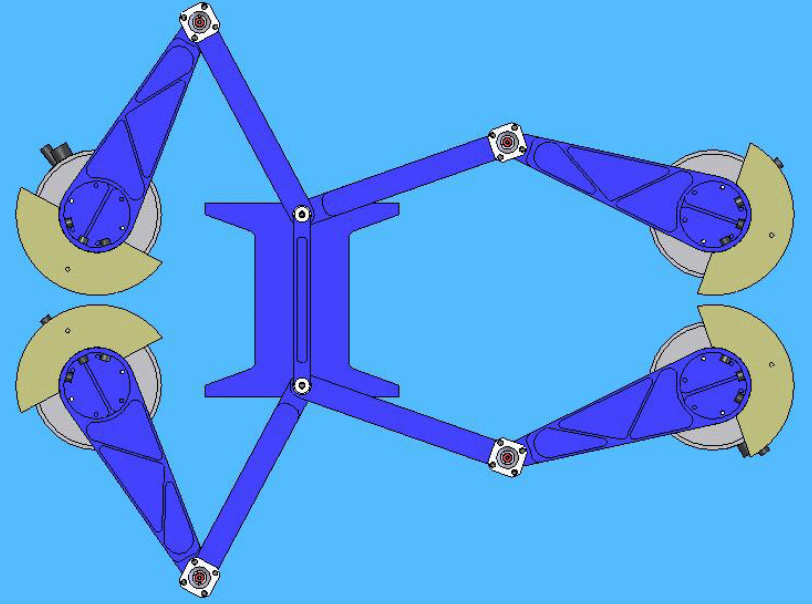
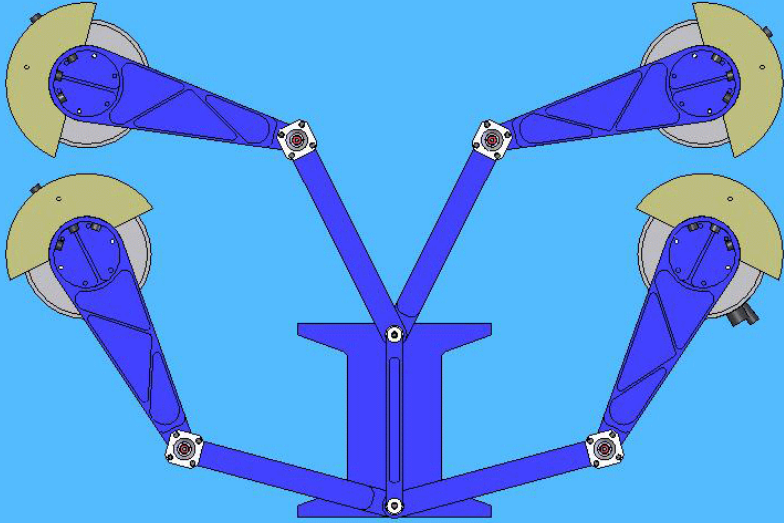




Patent pending



- Perfectly force-balanced for all motion
 - Perfectly moment-balanced for motion along the symmetry axes
 - Minimal shaking moments along diagonals
- >> For a platform that does not rotate





Thank you!

