



**UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS ESPE**

**DEPARTAMENTO DE ELÉCTRICA Y ELECTRÓNICA**

**CARRERA DE INGENIERÍA EN ELECTRÓNICA E INSTRUMENTACIÓN**

**Artículo Académico Previo a la Obtención del Título de Ingeniero en  
Electrónica E Instrumentación**

**CONTROL NO LINEAL DE ROBOTS MANIPULADORES AÉREOS  
BASADO EN MÉTODOS NUMÉRICOS**

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# IEA/AIE 2020

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21-24, July, 2020 --> 22-25, September, 2020 (postponed!)

Kitakyushu, JAPAN

## Non-linear Control of Aerial Manipulator Robots Based on Numerical Methods

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**Abstract.** This work proposes a kinematic modelling and a non-linear kinematic controller for an autonomous aerial mobile manipulator robot that generates velocity commands for trajectory tracking problem. The kinematic modelling is considered using a hexarotor system and robotic arm. The stability and robustness of the entire control system are tested by this method. Finally, the experiment results are presented and discussed, and validate the proposed controller.

**Keywords:** Aerial manipulator · AMR · Control no lineal

## 1 Introduction

Robotics has greatly evolved and is now present in several areas of the industrial field, as well as the service robotics, where a wide study and research field exists due to its several applications, such as: robotic service assistant in nursing [1]; service robotics with social conscience for guiding and helping passengers in airports [2]; robotics for home assistance [3]; service robot used for preventing collisions [4]. Service robots may present unexpected behaviors that represent economic and safety risks, especially for the human staff around them [5], because of the wide operating field of service robots, some structures have been developed so that they can work in land, water and aerial environments, therefore, they can use wheels, legs, and propellers, as its application requires. For service robotics, one of the main workplaces are locations where there are only flat surfaces for movement, so in order to cover these locations, unmanned aerial vehicles are used (UAV) [6].

Unmanned aerial vehicles, also known as drones, are flying objects that are not manned by a pilot [7]. Aerial vehicles have been under research lately [8] generating several applications, like search and rescue operations, surveillance, handling or grabbing tasks, in which it is needed to include a robotic arm that can limit the vehicle from executing more complex and precise tasks.

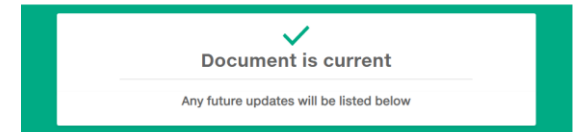
The combination of mobile aerial systems with robotic arms is known as aerial mobile manipulators [9], which are a type of unmanned aerial vehicles with the ability to physically interact within an ideally unlimited workspace [6]. The most often used platforms for aerial mobile manipulators are helicopter-type or multirotor with their different varieties: quadrotor, hexarotor or octotoror, combined with robotic arms with

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UNIVERSITY OF THE ARMED FORCES—ESPE  
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS DEPARTMENT



ELECTRONIC AND INSTRUMENTATION ENGINEERING

## Non-Linear Control of Aerial Manipulator Robots Based on Numerical Methods

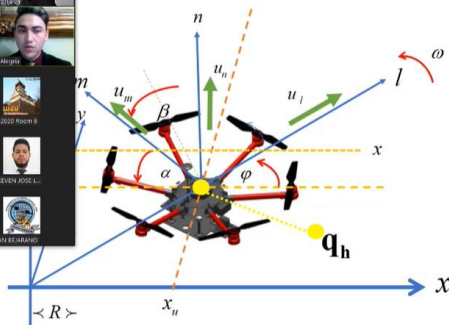
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## MODEL



The Hexarotor position is:

$$\mathbf{q}_h = [x_u \quad y_u \quad z_u \quad \psi]^T$$

Where the velocities are represented by:

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}_h = [u_l \quad u_m \quad u_n \quad \omega]^T$$



## CONTROL ALGORITHM

Solving the equation:

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}(k)) \mathbf{v}_{ref}(k) = \frac{1}{T_0} (\mathbf{h}_d(k+1) - \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{h}_d(k) - \mathbf{h}(k)))$$

proposed control law:

$$\mathbf{v}_{ref}(k) = \frac{1}{T_0} \mathbf{J}^\#(\mathbf{q}(k)) (\mathbf{h}_d(k+1) - \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{h}_d(k) - \mathbf{h}(k)) - \mathbf{h}(k)) \quad (4)$$

where:

$\mathbf{J}^\#(\mathbf{q}(k)) = \mathbf{J}^T(\mathbf{q}(k)) (\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}(k)) \mathbf{J}^T(\mathbf{q}(k)))^{-1}$  represents the pseudoinverse matrix

$$\mathbf{v}_{ref}(k) = [u_{l,ref}(k) \quad u_{m,ref}(k) \quad u_{n,ref}(k) \quad \omega_{ref}(k) \quad \dot{q}_{1,ref}(k) \quad \dot{q}_{2,ref}(k) \quad \dot{q}_{3,ref}(k)]^T$$

represents maneuverability vector of AMR.

$\mathbf{W}$  is weight matrix of control errors.



## EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS



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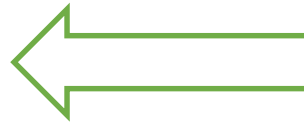




La robótica ha evolucionado mucho y ahora está presente en varias áreas del campo industrial.



Los vehículos aéreos no tripulados, también conocidos como drones, son objetos voladores que no están tripulados por un piloto.



Es necesario incluir un brazo robótico que pueda limitar la ejecución del vehículo de tareas más complejas y precisas.



# Aplicaciones de los Manipuladores Aéreos



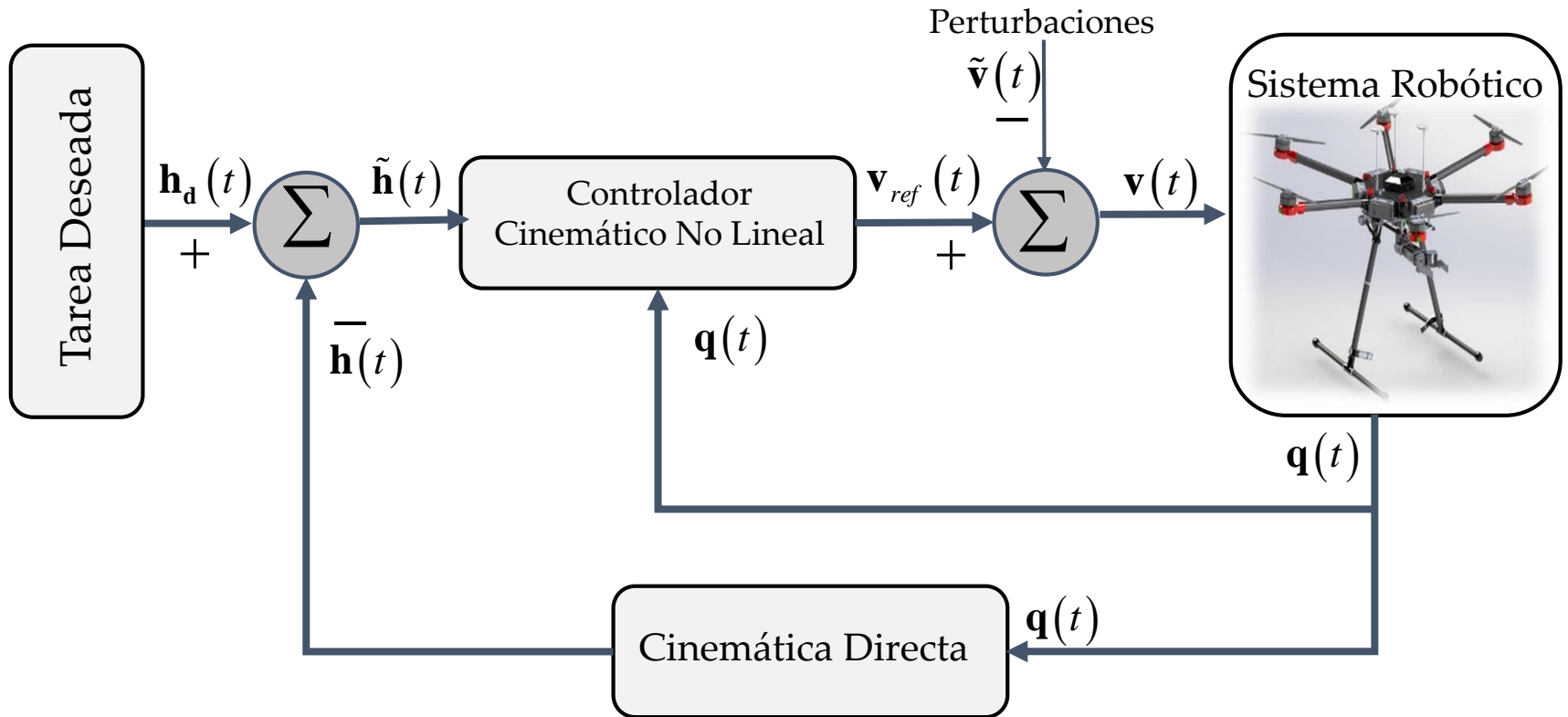
Campo Militar

Campo Comercial



Campo Industrial

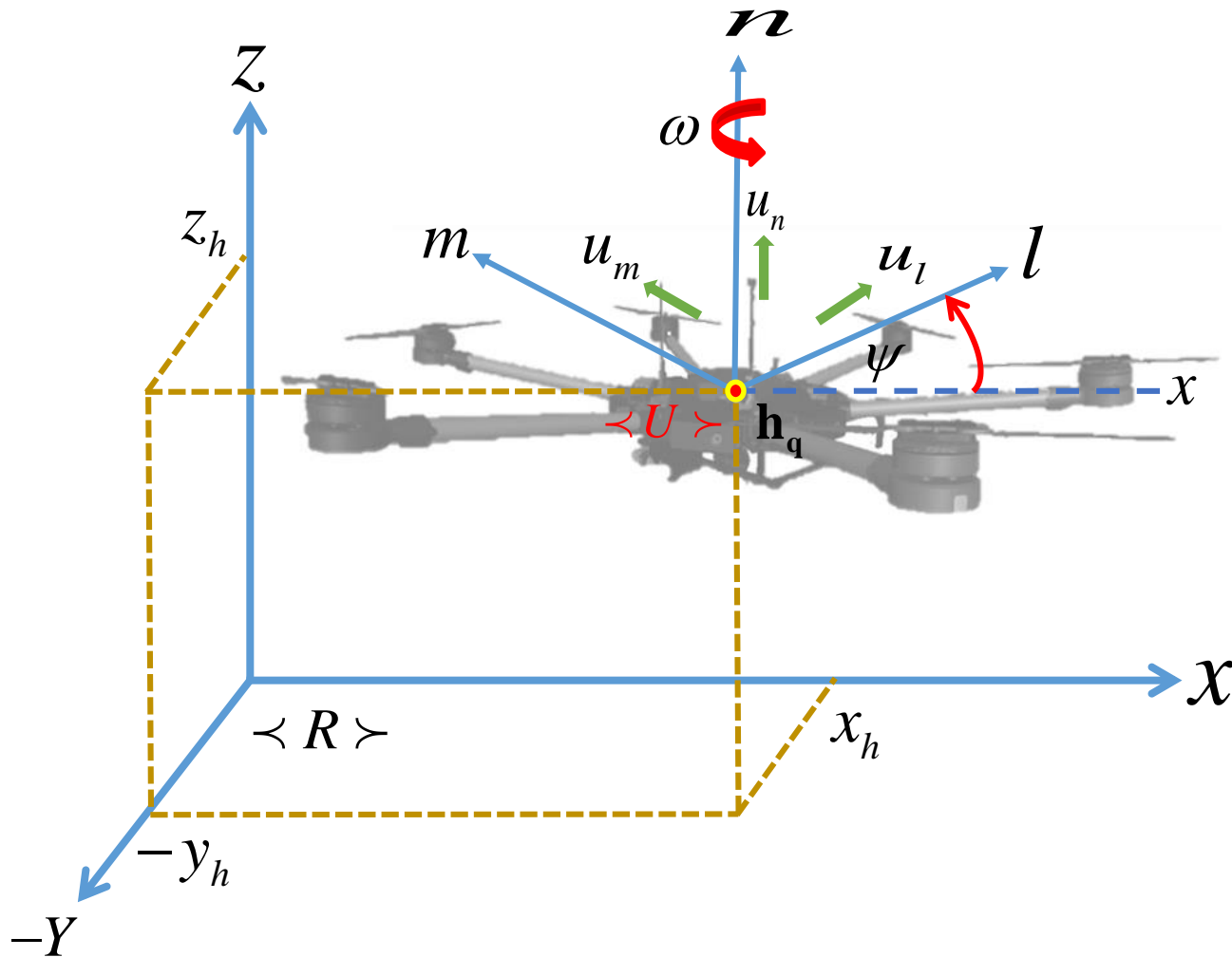




Proponer un **algoritmo de control avanzado** para el seguimiento autónomo de trayectoria de un robot manipulador aéreo, conformado por brazo robótico sobre un vehículo aéreo no tripulado.

- ✓ Investigar las **características de funcionamiento de un robot manipulador aéreo**, a fin de implementar algoritmos de control en lazo cerrado basados en el modelo del robot.
- ✓ **Modelar la cinemática de un robot manipulador aéreo** conformado por un vehículo aéreo no tripulado y un brazo robótico, a fin de **determinar las características y restricciones de movimiento** del robot.
- ✓ **Identificar y validar la estructura del modelo cinemático** a fin de ser utilizado en un algoritmo de control avanzados.
- ✓ **Proponer un algoritmo de control avanzado** para el control autónomo de seguimiento de trayectoria. Además, analizar matemáticamente la estabilidad y robustez del algoritmo de control propuesto.
- ✓ Realizar **pruebas experimentales**, a fin de evaluar el desempeño del algoritmo de control.

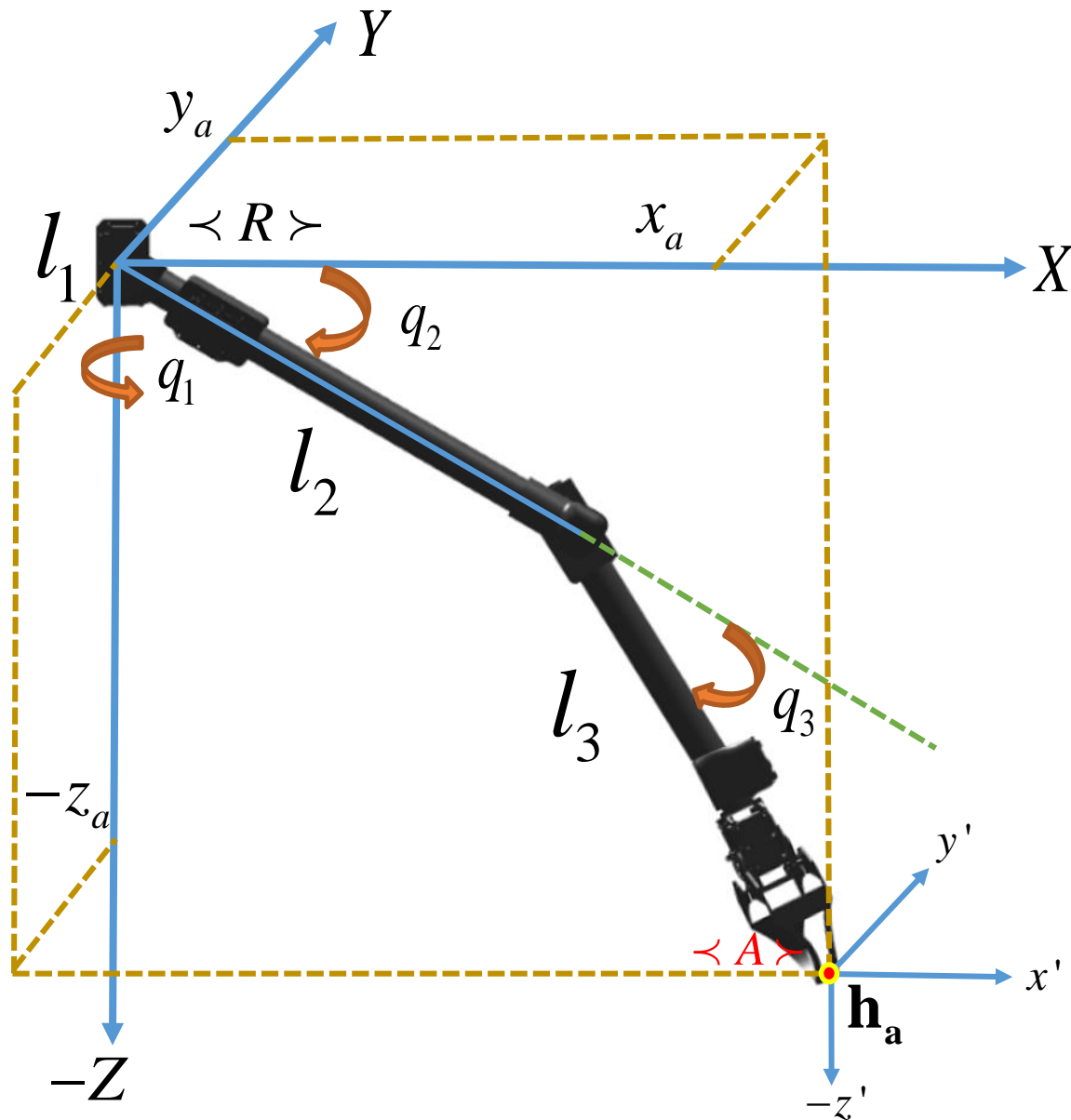




## Modelo Cinemático

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{h}_{q_x} \\ \dot{h}_{q_y} \\ \dot{h}_{q_z} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\psi) & -\sin(\psi) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\psi) & \cos(\psi) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_l \\ u_m \\ u_n \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{h}}_q(t) = \mathbf{J}_h(\psi(t)) \mathbf{v}_h(t)$$



## Cinemática Directa

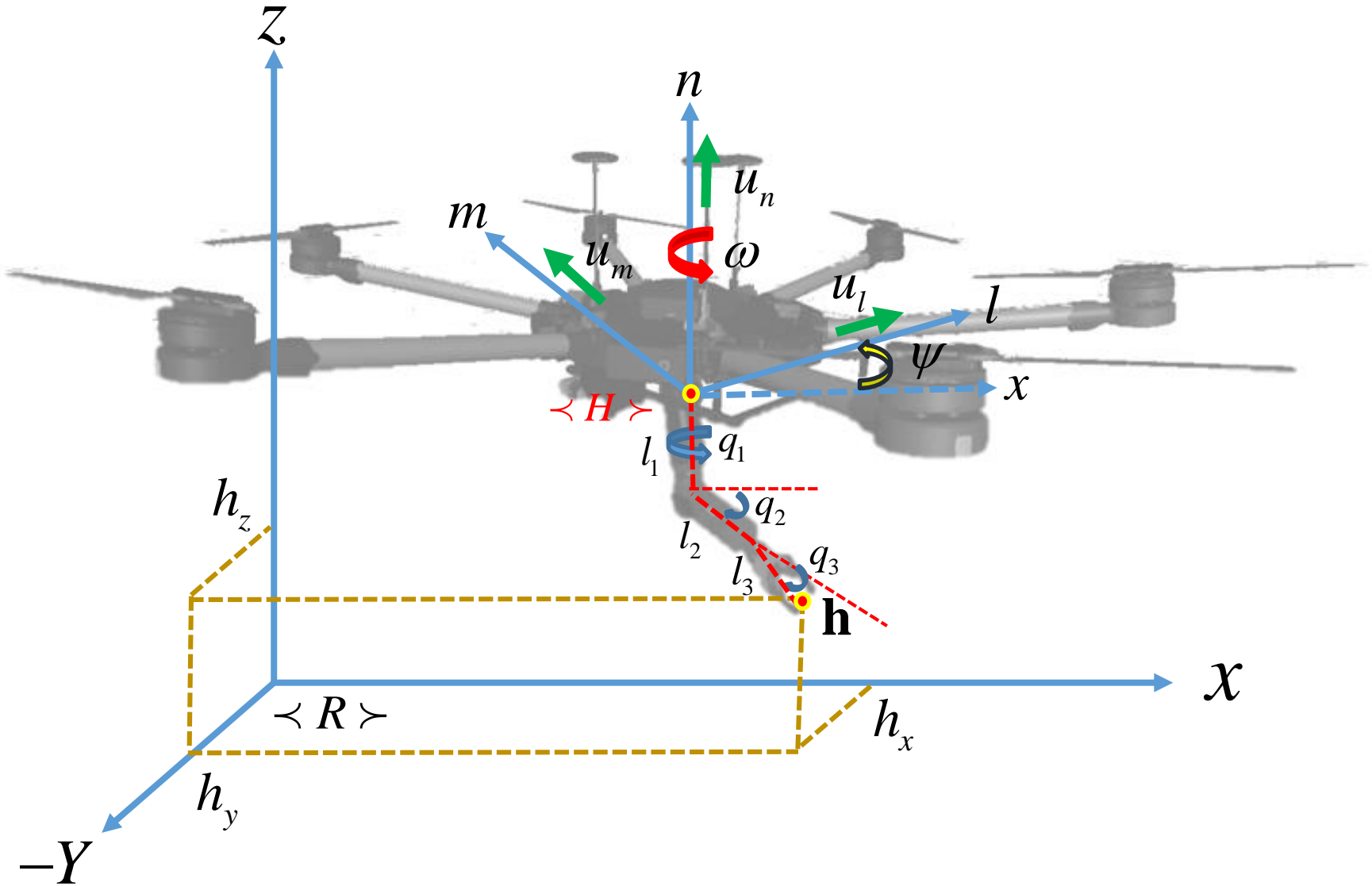
$$\begin{cases} h_{a_x} = l_2 \cos(q_2) \cos(q_1) + l_3 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \cos(q_1) \\ h_{a_y} = l_2 \cos(q_2) \sin(q_1) + l_3 \cos(q_2 + q_3) \sin(q_1) \\ h_{a_z} = -l_1 + l_2 \sin(q_2) + l_3 \sin(q_2 + q_3) \end{cases}$$

## Modelo Cinemático

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{h}_{a_x} \\ \dot{h}_{a_y} \\ \dot{h}_{a_z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(l_2 S_1 C_2 + l_3 S_1 C_{23}) & -(l_2 C_1 S_2 + l_3 C_1 S_{23}) & -(l_3 C_1 S_{23}) \\ l_2 C_1 C_2 + l_3 C_1 C_{23} & -(l_2 S_1 S_2 + l_3 S_1 S_{23}) & -l_3 S_1 S_{23} \\ 0 & l_2 C_2 + l_3 C_{23} & l_3 C_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{h}}_a(t) = \mathbf{J}_a(\mathbf{q}(t)) \mathbf{v}_a(t)$$





## Cinemática Directa

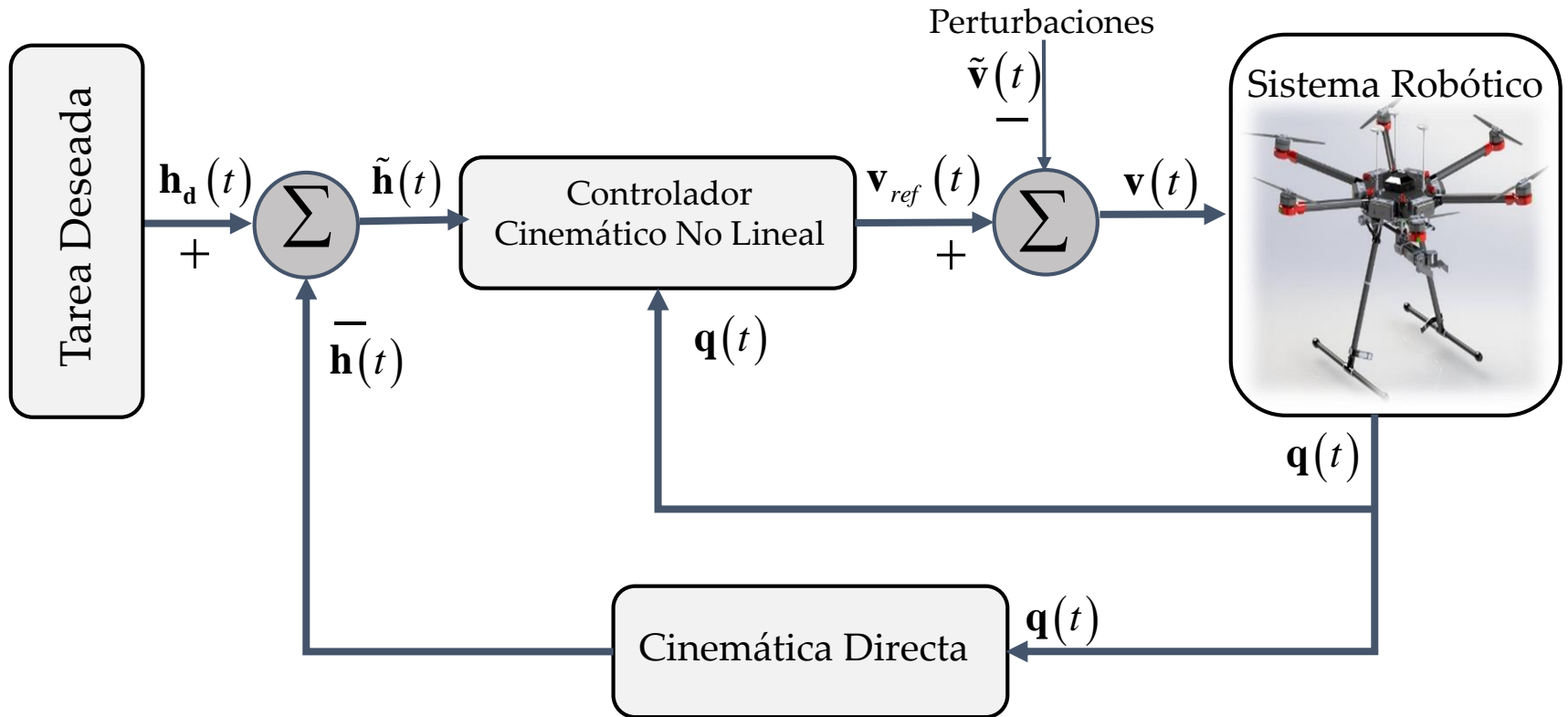
$$\begin{cases} h_x = x_h + l_2 \cos(q_1 + \psi) \cos(q_2) + l_3 \cos(q_1 + \psi) \cos(q_2 + q_3) \\ h_y = y_h + l_2 \sin(q_1 + \psi) \cos(q_2) + l_3 \sin(q_1 + \psi) \cos(q_2 + q_3) \\ h_z = z_h - l_1 + l_2 \sin(q_2) + l_3 \sin(q_2 + q_3) \\ \psi \end{cases}$$

## Modelo Cinemático

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{h}_x \\ \dot{h}_y \\ \dot{h}_z \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_\psi & -S_\psi & 0 & -(l_2 S_{1\psi} C_2 + l_3 S_{1\psi} C_{23}) & -(l_2 S_{1\psi} C_2 + l_3 S_{1\psi} C_{23}) & -(l_2 C_{1\psi} S_2 + l_3 C_{1\psi} S_{23}) & -l_3 C_{1\psi} S_{23} \\ S_\psi & C_\psi & 0 & (l_2 C_{1\psi} C_2 + l_3 C_{1\psi} C_{23}) & (l_2 C_{1\psi} C_2 + l_3 C_{1\psi} C_{23}) & -(l_2 S_{1\psi} S_2 + l_3 S_{1\psi} S_{23}) & -l_3 S_{1\psi} S_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & l_2 C_2 + l_3 C_{23} & l_3 C_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_l \\ u_m \\ u_n \\ \omega \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{h}}(t) = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}(t)) \mathbf{v}(t)$$





Modelo Cinemático:

$$\dot{\mathbf{h}}(t) = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}(t)) \mathbf{v}(t) \quad (1)$$

Modelo discretizado:

$$\mathbf{h}(k+1) = \mathbf{h}(k) + T_0 \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}(k)) \mathbf{v}_{ref}(k) \quad (2)$$

Propiedad de Márkov:

$$\mathbf{h}(k+1) = \mathbf{h}_d(k+1) - \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{h}_d(k) - \mathbf{h}(k)) \quad (3)$$

Ley de control propuesta (2) = (3)

$$\mathbf{v}_{ref}(k) = \frac{1}{T_0} \mathbf{J}^\#(\mathbf{q}(k)) (\mathbf{h}_d(k+1) - \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{h}_d(k) - \mathbf{h}(k)) - \mathbf{h}(k)) \quad (4)$$

Ecuación de Lazo Cerrado:

$$\mathbf{v}(k) = \mathbf{v}_{ref}(k)$$

Modelo Discretizado:

$$\mathbf{h}(k+1) = \mathbf{h}(k) + T_0 \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}(k)) \mathbf{v}(k) \quad (2)$$

Ley de control propuesta:

$$\mathbf{v}_{ref}(k) = \frac{1}{T_0} \mathbf{J}^\#(\mathbf{q}(k)) (\mathbf{h}_d(k+1) - \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{h}_d(k) - \mathbf{h}(k)) - \mathbf{h}(k)) \quad (4)$$

Se igualan las velocidades de: (2) y (4)

$$\mathbf{h}(k+1) - \mathbf{h}(k) = T_0 \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}(k)) \left( \frac{1}{T_0} \mathbf{J}^\#(\mathbf{q}(k)) (\mathbf{h}_d(k+1) - \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{h}_d(k) - \mathbf{h}(k)) - \mathbf{h}(k)) \right)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}(k+1) = \mathbf{W} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}(k)$$

$k$	$\tilde{h}(k+1)$	$W\tilde{h}(k)$
1	$\tilde{h}(2)$	$W\tilde{h}(1)$
2	$\tilde{h}(3)$	$W\tilde{h}(2) = W^2\tilde{h}(1)$
3	$\tilde{h}(4)$	$W^3\tilde{h}(1)$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
<b>n</b>	<b><math>\tilde{h}(n+1)</math></b>	<b><math>W^n\tilde{h}(1)</math></b>

El controlador es asintóticamente estable:

$$\therefore \tilde{\mathbf{h}}(k) \rightarrow 0, \text{ cuando } k \rightarrow \infty. \quad \text{y} \quad 0 < \text{diag}(W_{11}, W_{22}, W_{33}) < 1$$

Ecuación de Lazo Cerrado con Perturbación :  $\mathbf{v}(k) \cong \mathbf{v}_{ref}(k) - \tilde{\mathbf{v}}(k)$

Se reemplazan las velocidades de: (2) y (4)

$$\mathbf{h}(k+1) - \mathbf{h}(k) = T_0 \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}(k)) \left( \frac{1}{T_0} \mathbf{J}^\#(\mathbf{q}(k)) (\mathbf{h}_d(k+1) - \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{h}_d(k) - \mathbf{h}(k)) - \mathbf{h}(k)) - \tilde{\mathbf{v}}(k) \right)$$

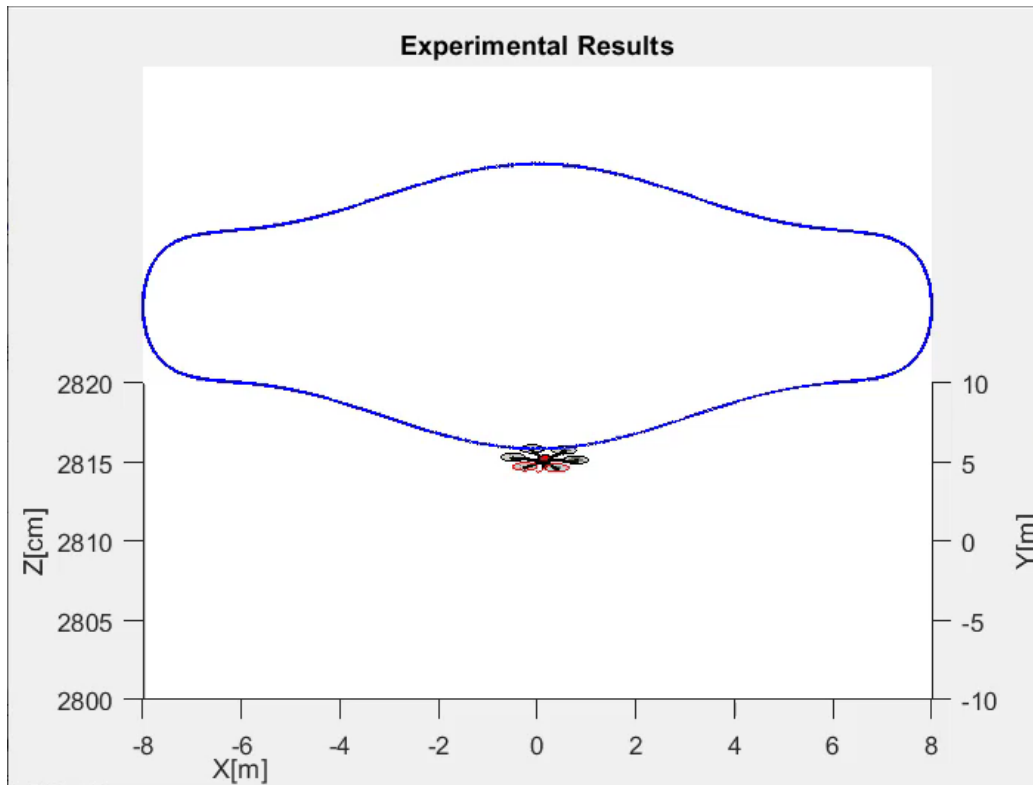
$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}(k+1) = \mathbf{W}\tilde{\mathbf{h}}(k) + T_0 \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}(k)) \tilde{\mathbf{v}}(k)$$

$$\therefore \|\tilde{\mathbf{h}}(k)\| < \frac{\|T_0 \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}(k)) \tilde{\mathbf{v}}(k)\|}{\lambda W_{\min}}$$

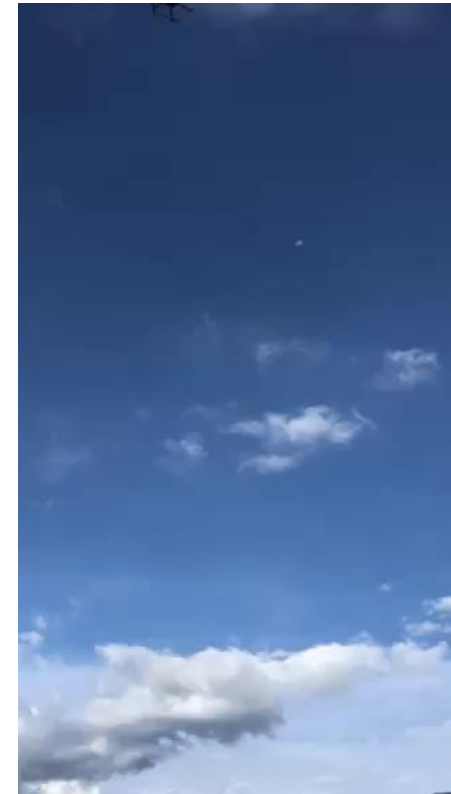






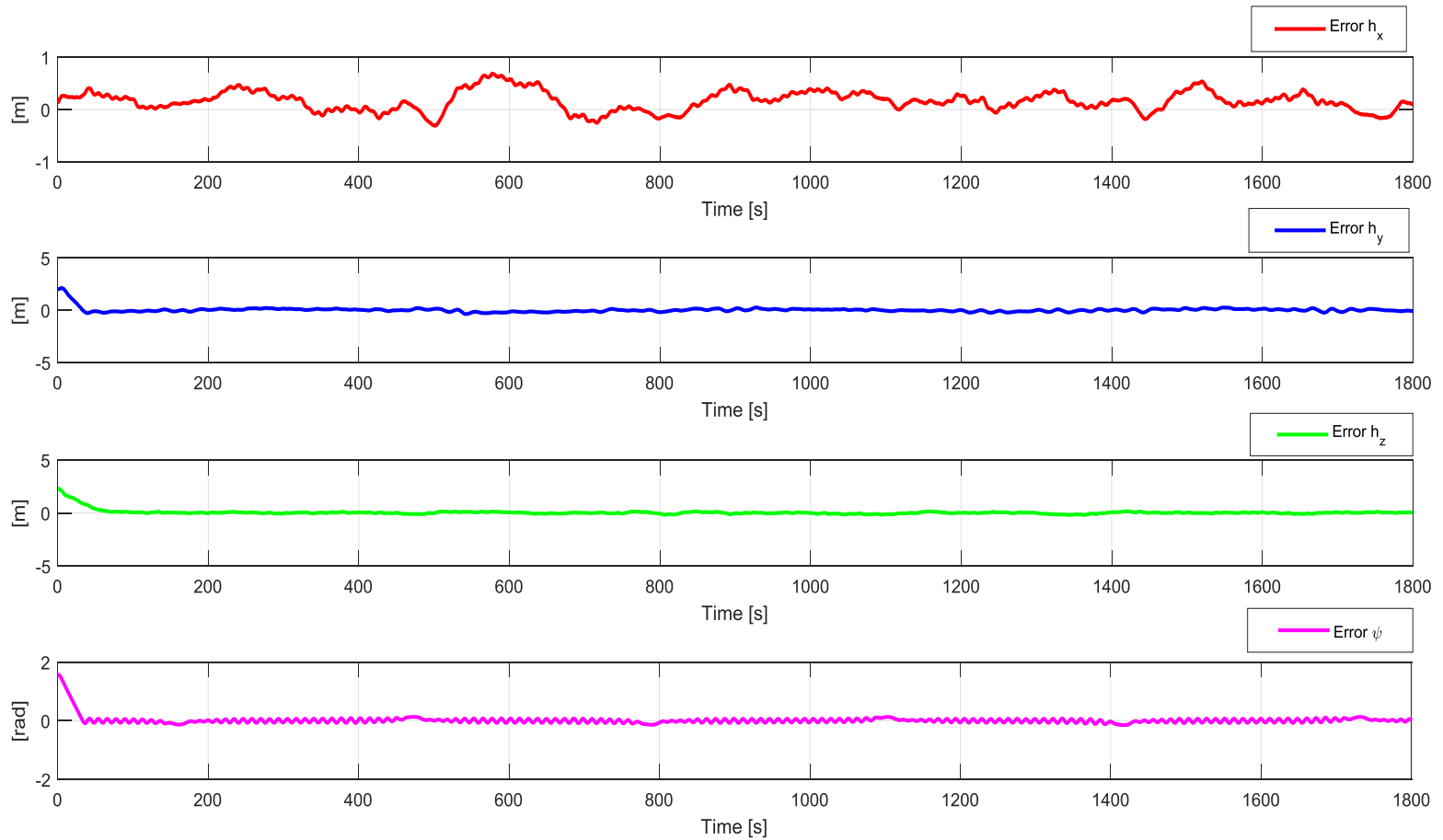


Movimiento estroboscópico  
basado en datos reales

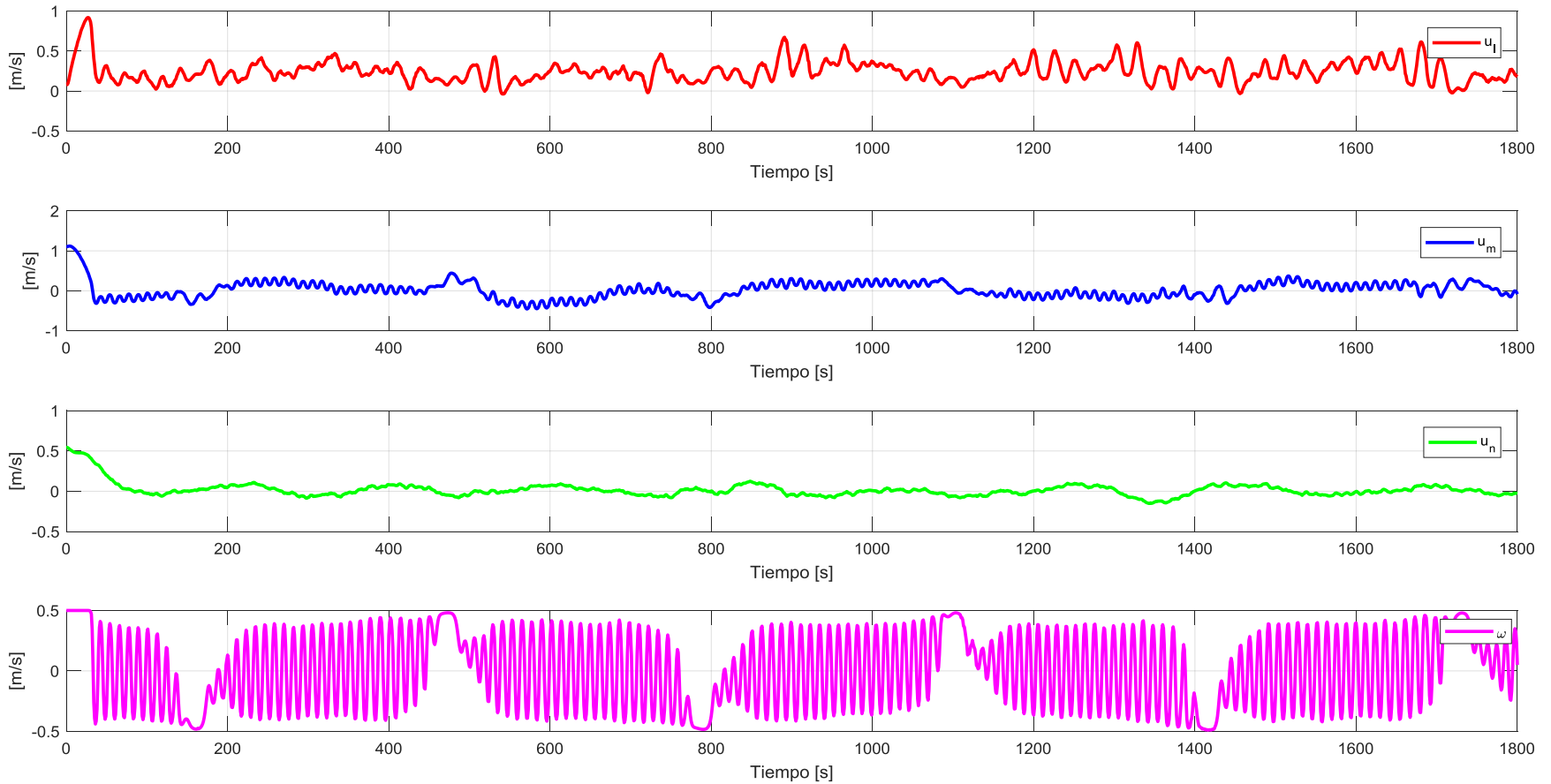


Vuelo del Manipulador  
Móvil

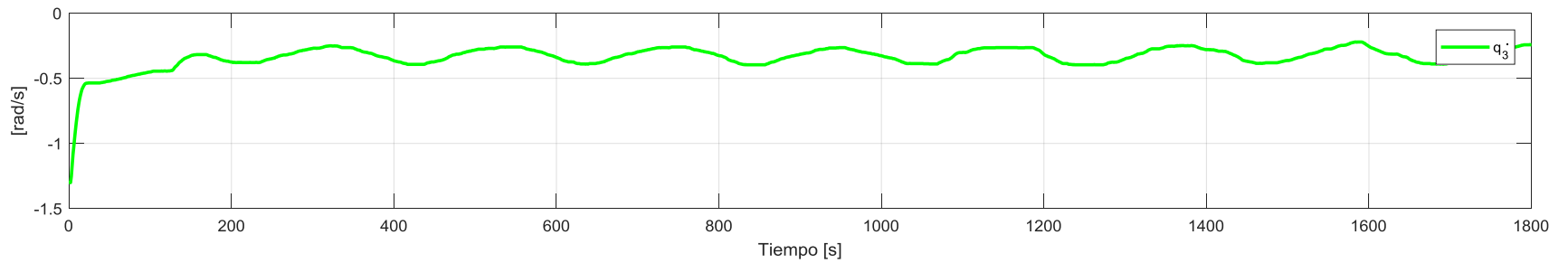
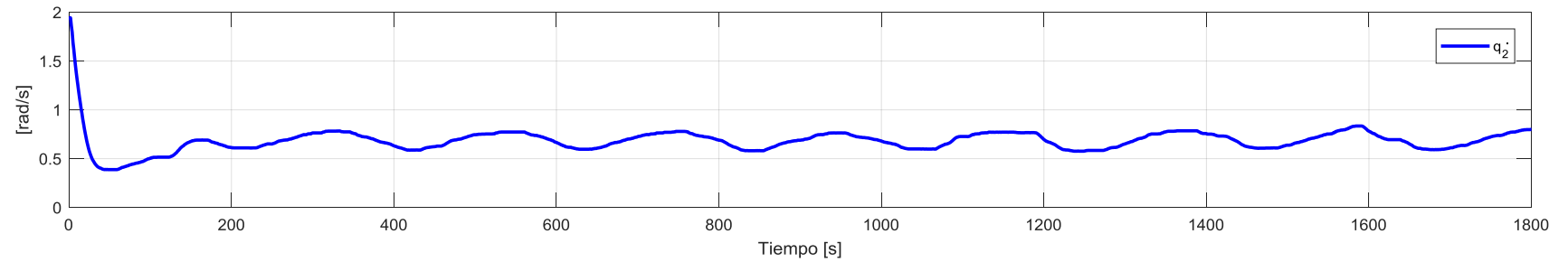
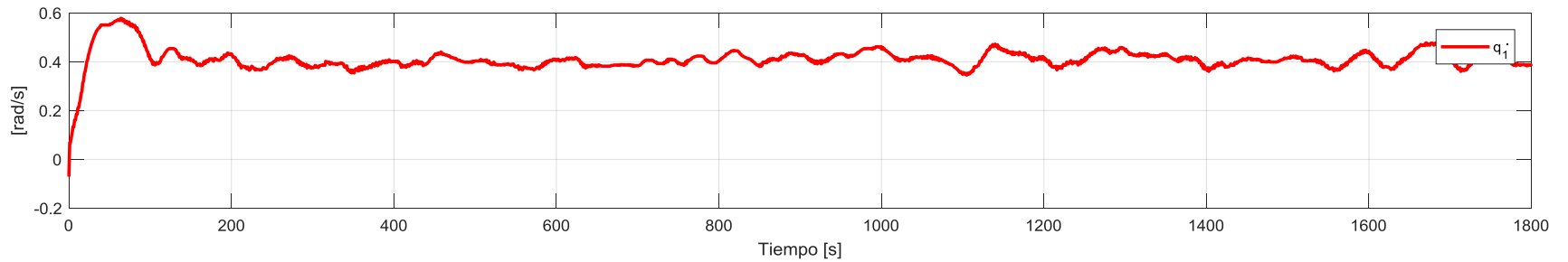
# Errores de Posición



# Acciones de Control de la Plataforma



# Acciones de Control del Brazo Robótico





- ✓ El **robot manipulador aéreo** es considerado como un sistema **holónomico** debido a que puede movilizarse por toda el área de trabajo, sin **ninguna restricción de movimiento**.
- ✓ El **modelo cinemático** del robot manipulador aéreo **describe el comportamiento ideal** del mismo, ya que **no considera las perturbaciones ni la dinámica** del sistema robótico.
- ✓ El algoritmo de control propuesto es asintóticamente estable mientras los valores de la diagonal de la matriz de peso de los errores **W** sean mayores a 0 y menores a 1.
- ✓ Mediante el análisis de robustez se determinó que los errores se encuentran saturados en función de las velocidades de perturbación del sistema.
- ✓ Mediante los resultados de las pruebas experimentales se demostró la estabilidad y robustez del controlador propuesto, debido que a pesar de las perturbaciones del medio cumplió con el seguimiento de la trayectoria establecida.





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