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“SIMULADOR DE TELE-OPERACIÓN PARA ROBOTS MANIPULADORES AÉREOS EN TAREAS COLABORATIVAS”.

Autores:

Aguirre Ortega, Oscar Alexander.

Ñacato Llamuca, Juan Carlos.

Ing. Andaluz Ortiz Víctor Hugo, PhD. *Tutor*

Ing. Rivas Lalaleo David Raimundo, PhD *Co- Tutor*



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Oscar A. Aguirre ; Juan Carlos Nacato ; Víctor H. Andaluz [All Authors](#)

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Virtual Simulator for Collaborative Tasks of Aerial Manipulator Robots

Oscar A. Aguirre, Juan Carlos Nacato, and Víctor H. Andaluz
Universidad de las Fuerzas Armadas ESPE
Sangolquí-Ecuador
(oaguirre, jcnacato, vhandaluz1)@espe.edu.ec

Abstract — This article proposes the development and implementation of a 3D virtual simulator to analyze and observe the behavior of aerial manipulator robots in collaborative control tasks, as well as autonomous and tele-operated navigation through a multi-user room. The virtual environment was developed using 3D photogrammetry which serves as a real scenario to test the collaborative control tasks. The interface for communication between the environment and the aerial manipulator robots is the UNITY 3D graphic engine, which has a bi-directional link with the scientific mathematical software MATLAB, using libraries (DLLs) to provide feedback and compensate for control errors. Finally, the simulation results will be presented and discussed to validate and test the proposed collaborative control strategies.

Keywords - service robotics; multi-user; collaborative control; environment digitalization.

I. INTRODUCTION

For a long time, robotics has evolved and experienced changes in order to solve multiple problems in different areas such as medicine, industry, military, etc. [1]. There is a field known as service robotics that introduces autonomous robots specifically designed to assist humans, the different services that these can offer depend largely on their mechanical design and there is a great variety of them such as terrestrial, aerial, marine, using legs, wheels, propellers, allowing their mobility in any environment and according to the need [2].

The great development of service robotics gave rise to the Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), having great impact on applications such as civil works, security, agriculture and communications [3]; however, when it is required to fulfill more complex tasks that need both navigation and manipulation capabilities, the implementation of one or more robotic arms in the system is needed [4]. The mechanical connection between an aerial mobile platform (UAV) with one or multiple robotic arms is known as an aerial mobile manipulator robot (AMR) [5], which can be used in tasks such as welding, transport of objects, among others [6].

The rise of service robotics is the main factor in the development of intelligent control systems, with the aim of performing autonomous tasks efficiently [7] [8]. Today there are tele-operated AMR that allow users to perform object manipulation tasks in hard-to-reach places or hazardous

environments [9]. Tele-operation could be defined as a remote operation or manipulation of a system to perform specific tasks in any environment with a high degree of reliability [10].

Nowadays, the advance of technology allows carrying out experiments with drones, however, failing a task can result in an economic loss during control tests, so there is software capable of simulating this interaction and training people who do not have experience in manipulating UAVs to carry out tasks without any risk with respect to the hardware [11]. According to Sterman [12], flight simulator applications have a high impact as a tool, since they transmit knowledge oriented towards construction, interactive learning or learning by doing. Some related research works that focus on the use of UAV simulators are Rao et al [13], who carried out a UAV simulator to exercise firefighters in the probable situation of a forest fire, so that they can visualize the affected areas. There are other works such as [13], [14] and [15] that use UAV simulators for emergencies or navigation in virtual environments of real environments.

In this context, this article focuses on the application of virtual reality technology as a tool for the simulation of collaborative control techniques of aerial manipulator robots in a shared environment (multi-user), virtualized, which allows interaction with the 3D model of the aerial manipulator robot, executing a trajectory tracking in a tele-operated way, in order to perform a stability and robustness analysis of the control strategy implemented.

II. VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT

Figure 1 proposed diagram for the development of the virtual simulator is shown, which is implemented in the UNITY 3D graphic engine. The system is composed of a simulation environment built by photogrammetry and CAD modeling, SCRIPIS programming to manipulate each of the objects in a multi-user room, input and output devices which allows the development of the simulated virtual environment.

Photogrammetry allows the development of the simulation environment with 3D models creating a virtual environment. Features are programmed to make the environment more real, such as the state of the weather and physical properties of the objects in the simulator.

The environment includes an aerial manipulator robot built for each of the users, which allows collaborative control tasks

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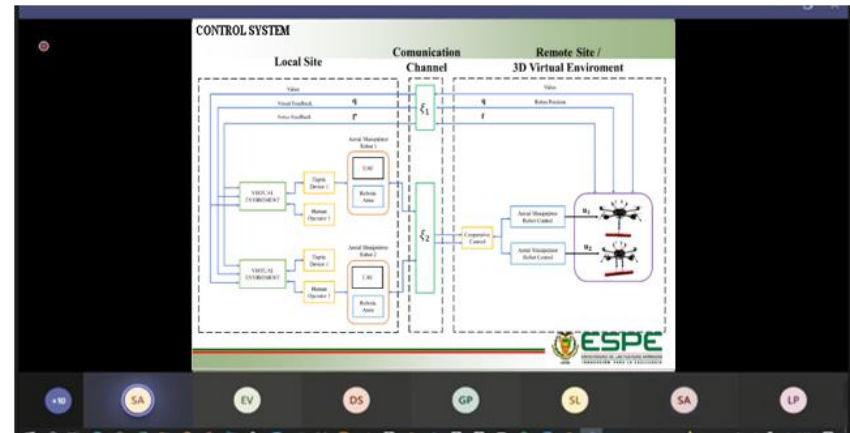
ENGINEERING IN ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTATION

"Virtual Simulator for Collaborative Tasks of Aerial Manipulator Robots"

Authors:

- Assiire Ortega Oscar Alejandro (oortaga@espe.edu.ec)
- Rosales Lizama Juan Carlos (jrosales@espe.edu.ec)
- Dr. Anibal Ortiz Victor Diego (vianabul@espe.edu.ec)

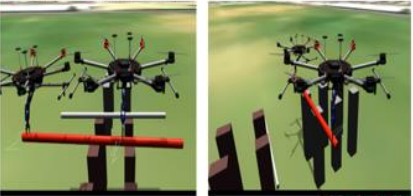





EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Evolution


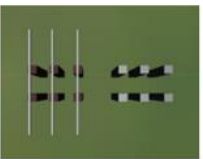

- Collaborative object transport

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Experimental Test 1:

- Experimental test by a user



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General Chair







Robótica de Servicio

ROBOT



ESTRUCTURA MECÁNICA



VEHICULO AÉREO NO TRIPULADO (UAV)



BRAZOS ROBÓTICOS



Robot Manipulador Aéreo



ROBOT MANIPULADOR AÉREO(AMR)



Robot Manipulador en Tareas de Transporte

REALIDAD VIRTUAL
(VR)



MONITOREO Y CONTROL
INDUSTRIAL
INFORMACIÓN EN TIEMPO
REAL

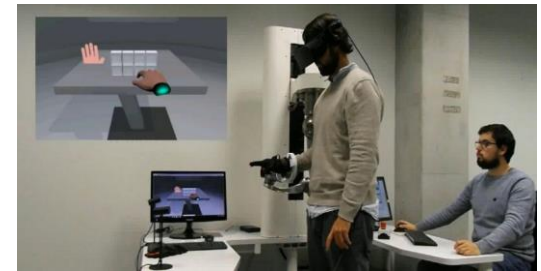
EDUCACIÓN VIRTUAL

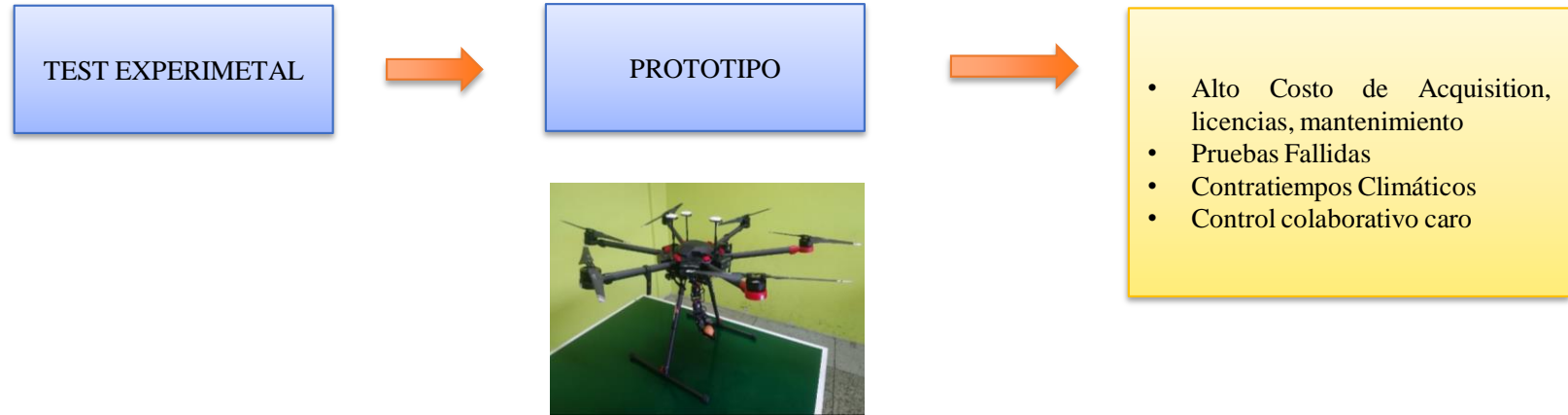


ENTRENAMIENTO INDUSTRIAL



REALIDAD VIRTUAL APLICADA
A LA ROBÓTICA





Prototipo de Robot Manipulador Aéreo



Modelo 3D de Robot Manipulador Aéreo

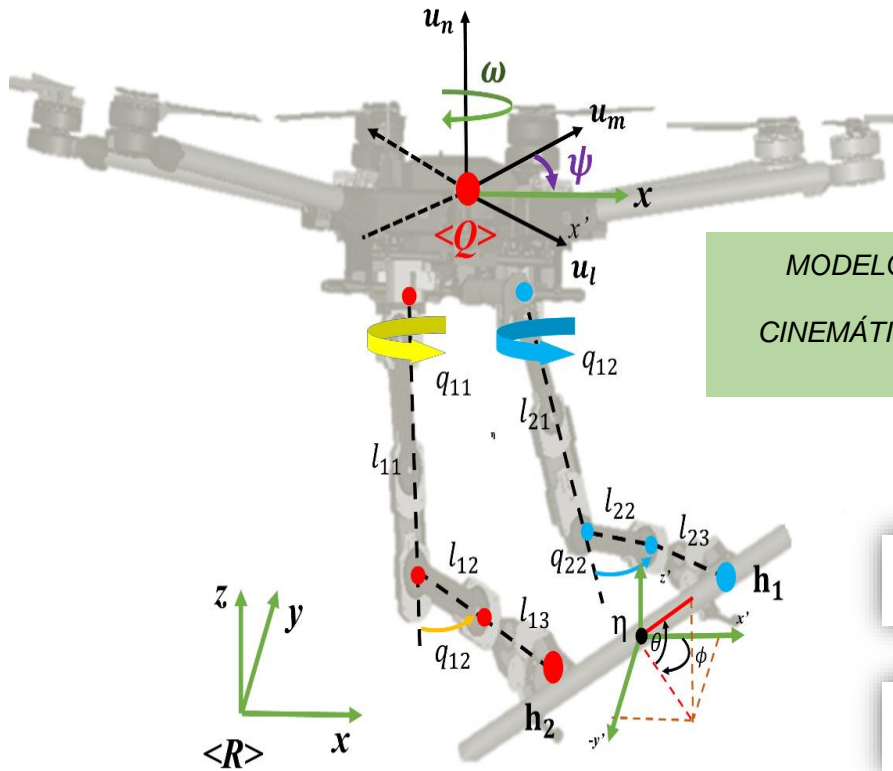
Desarrollar un **simulador multiusuario** a fin de evaluar el **algoritmo de control avanzado autónomo** y tele-operado para la **ejecución de tareas colaborativas** de navegación y manipulación de objetos.

Objetivos Específicos

- Investigar las técnicas de control de movimiento de vehículos aéreos y brazos robóticos, con el propósito de proponer esquemas de control multi-usuario para robots manipuladores aéreos.
- Modelar las características cinemáticas de movimiento de un robot manipulador aéreo conformado por dos brazos robóticos colocados sobre un vehículo aéreo de alas rotativas.
- Proponer un algoritmo de control colaborativo para tareas de transporte de objetos a través de dos robots manipuladores aéreos.
- Analizar de manera matemática la estabilidad y robustez del algoritmo de propuesto, a con el fin de garantizar que los errores de control tengan estabilidad asintótica.
- Desarrollar un entorno virtual multiusuario que permita ejecutar tareas de control teleoperado.
- Evaluar el algoritmo de control colaborativo en el simulador 3D virtual, con el propósito de ejecutar tareas de manipulación entre múltiples usuarios.



Robot Manipulador Aéreo



MODELO
CINEMÁTICO

$$\dot{\mathbf{h}}(t) = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}_q, \mathbf{q}_{a1}, \mathbf{q}_{a2}) \mathbf{v}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = [u_l \quad u_m \quad u_m \quad \omega \quad \dot{q}_{11} \quad \dot{q}_{12} \quad \dot{q}_{13} \quad \dot{q}_{21} \quad \dot{q}_{22} \quad \dot{q}_{23}]^T$$

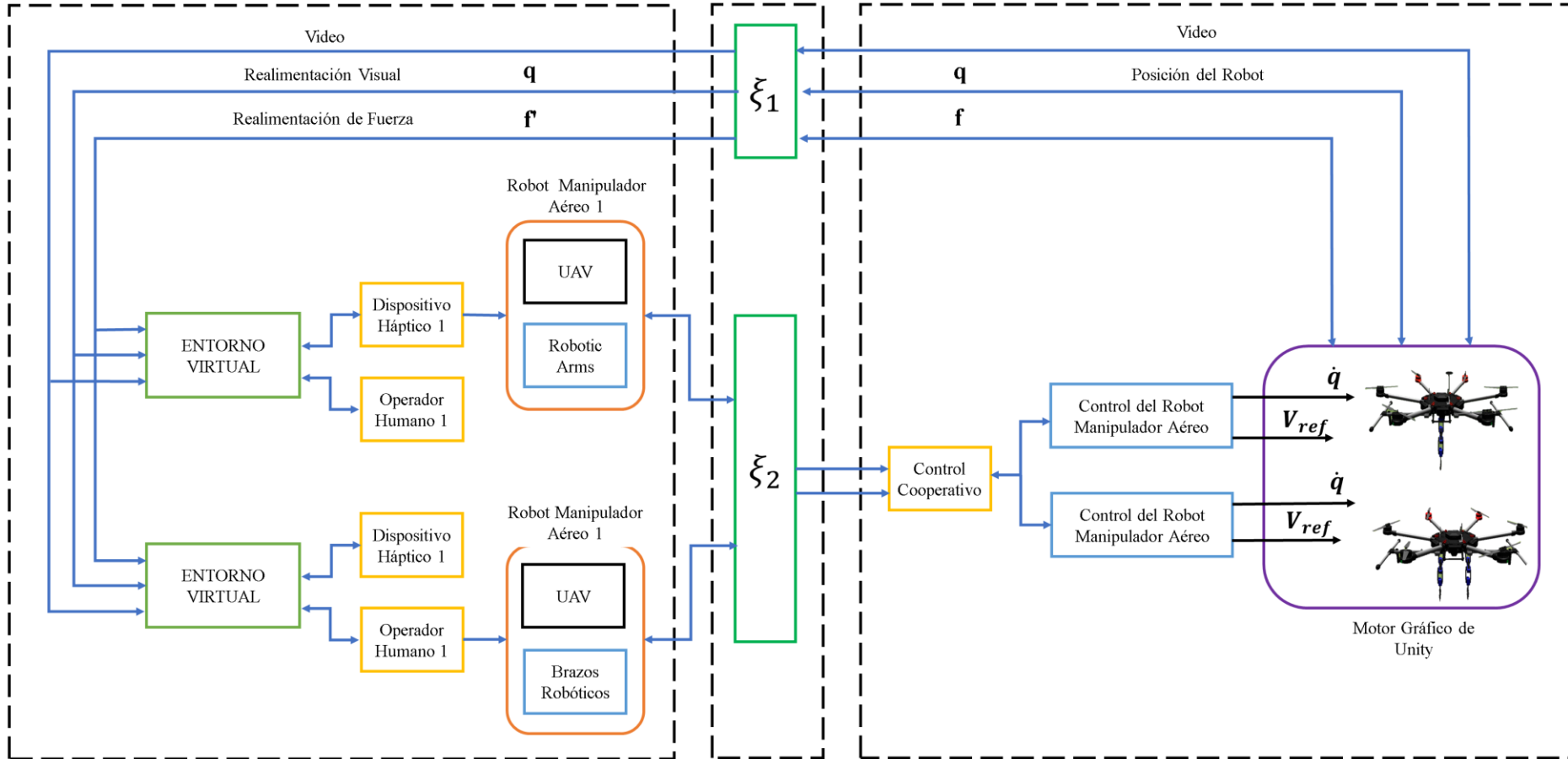
$$\dot{\mathbf{h}}(t) = [\dot{\mathbf{h}}_1 \quad \dot{\mathbf{h}}_2]^T = [\dot{h}_{1x} \quad \dot{h}_{1y} \quad \dot{h}_{1z} \quad \dot{h}_{2x} \quad \dot{h}_{2y} \quad \dot{h}_{2z}]^T$$



Local

Canal de Comunicación

Localización Remota Entorno Virtual 3D



A partir de las posiciones deseadas del controlador

$$\mathbf{h}_d = [h_{1xd} \quad h_{1yd} \quad h_{1zd} \quad h_{2xd} \quad h_{2yd} \quad h_{2zd}]^T$$

Y su respectiva derivada.

$$\dot{\mathbf{h}}_d = [\dot{h}_{1xd} \quad \dot{h}_{1yd} \quad \dot{h}_{1zd} \quad \dot{h}_{2xd} \quad \dot{h}_{2yd} \quad \dot{h}_{2zd}]^T$$

Si el error de control se define como: $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}(t) = \mathbf{h}_d(t) - \mathbf{h}(t)$

Por lo tanto, la ley de control de la formación se define como

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{J}^\# \left(\dot{\mathbf{h}}_d + \mathbf{Q} \tanh(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}) \right)$$

Para demostrar la estabilidad se define una función candidata como:

$$V(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}) = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{h}} > 0$$

Introduciendo la ecuación de lazo cerrado en la derivada temporal de $\dot{V}(\tilde{\mathbf{h}})$

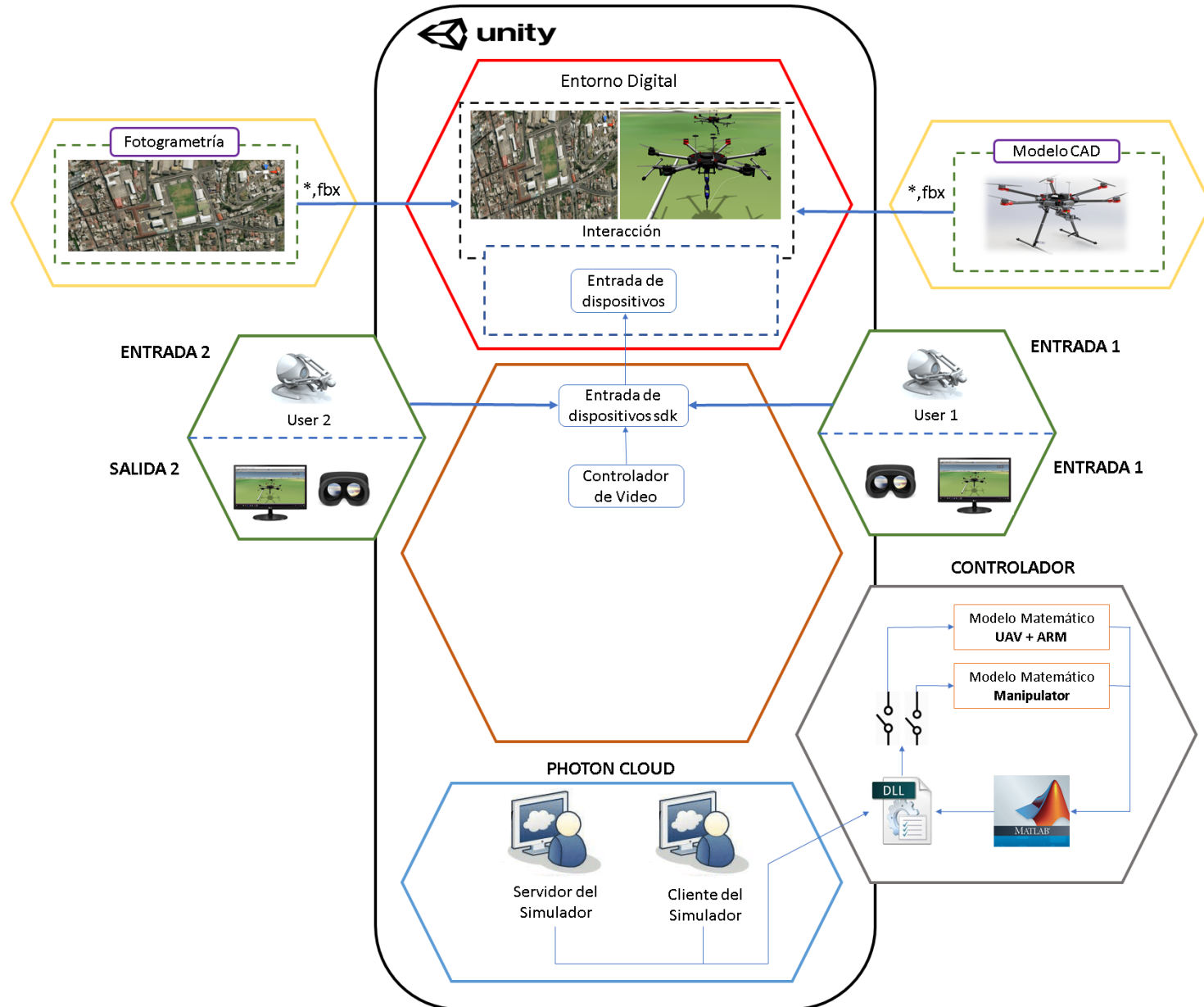
$$\dot{V}(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}) = -\tilde{\mathbf{h}}^T \mathbf{Q} \tanh(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}) < 0.$$

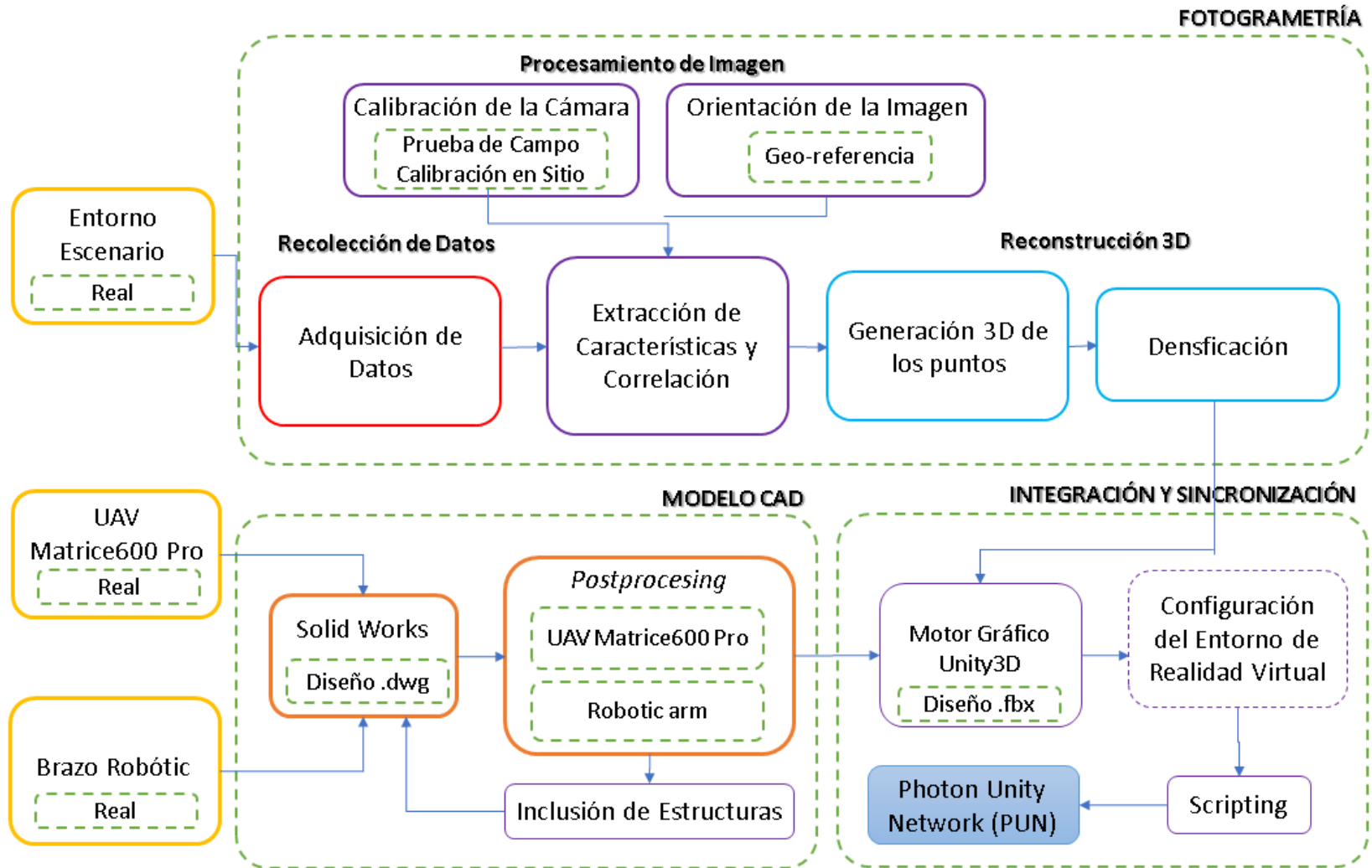
Como se ha descrito, el punto de equilibrio es asintóticamente estable,

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}(t) \rightarrow 0$$

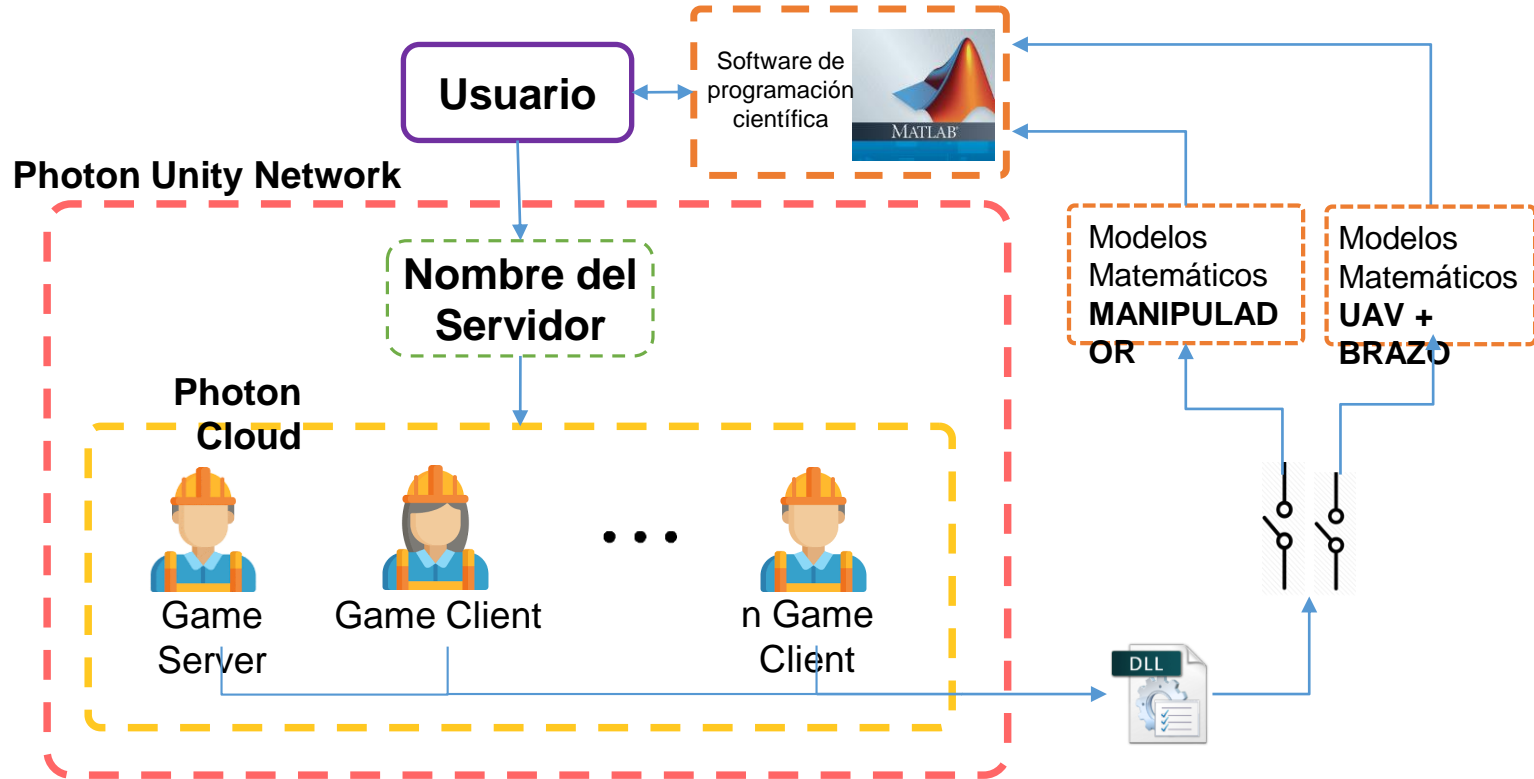


Estructura del Sistema





Simulador Multiusuario





Quit Ro

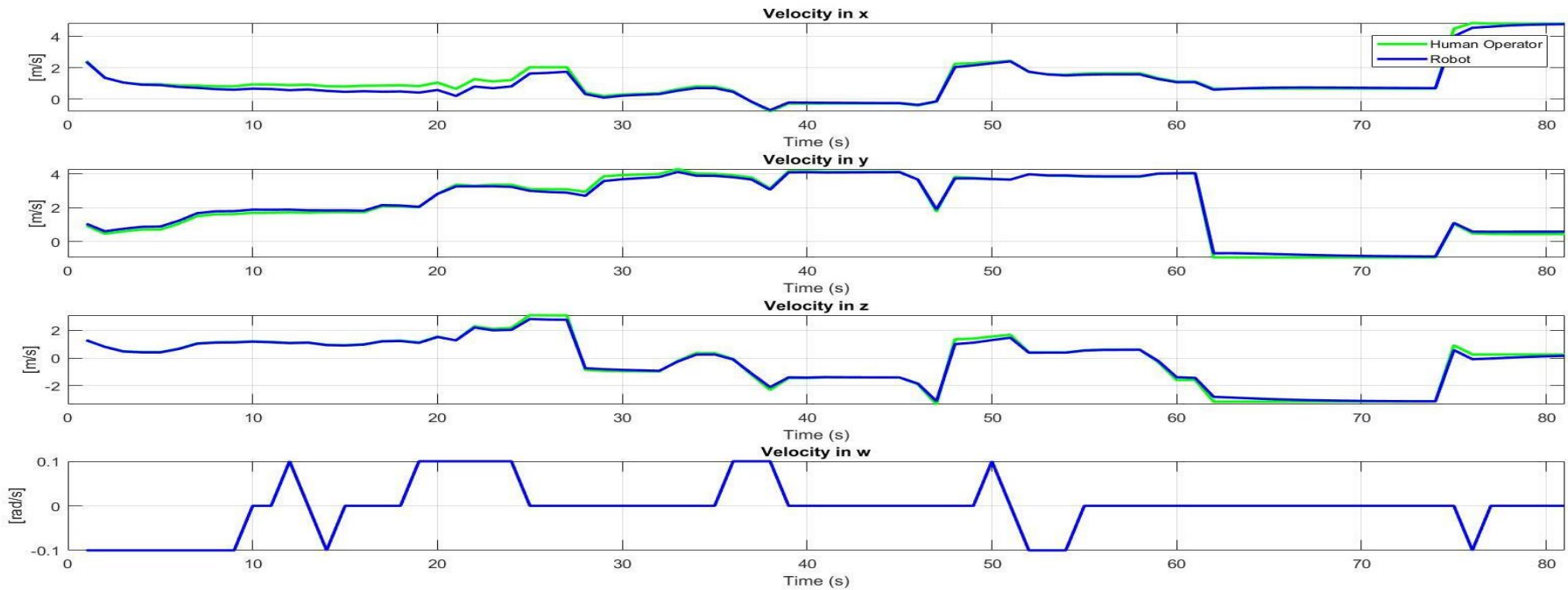


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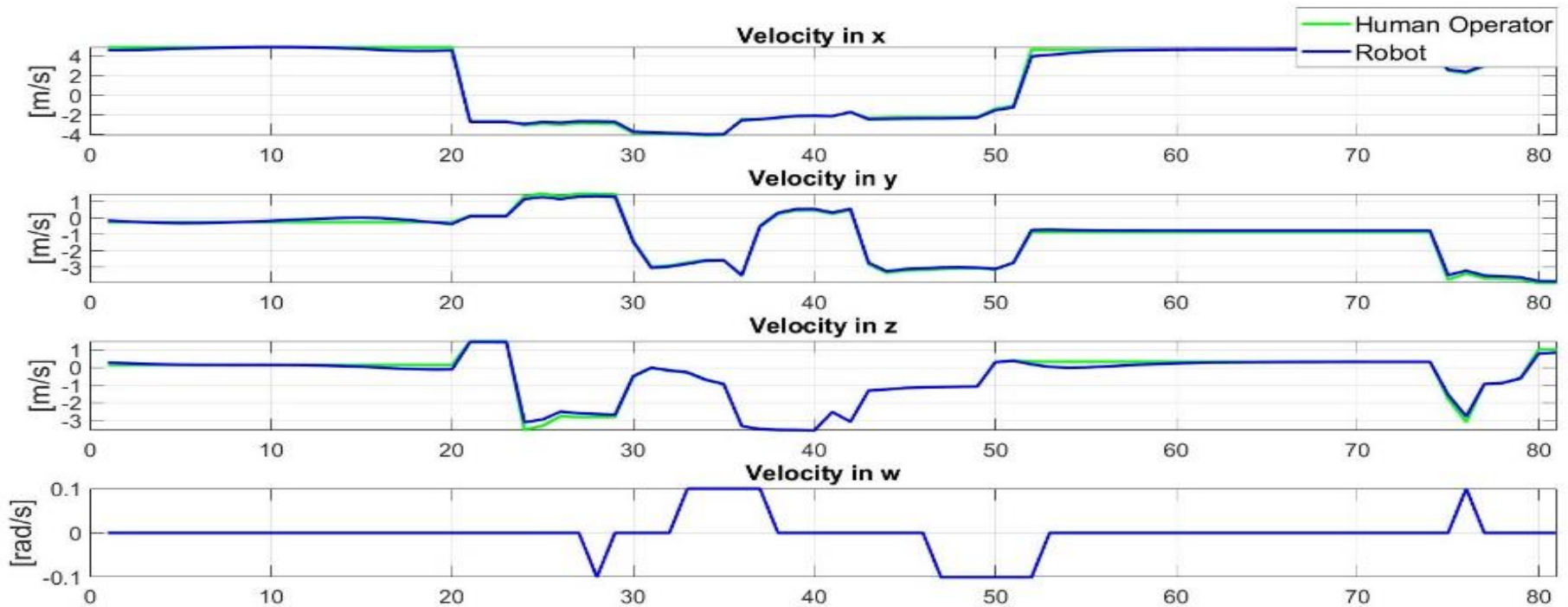
TEST EXPERIMENTAL 1

Comparación de las velocidades aplicadas por el operador frente a las velocidades del robot manipulador aéreo en el simulador para un usuario.

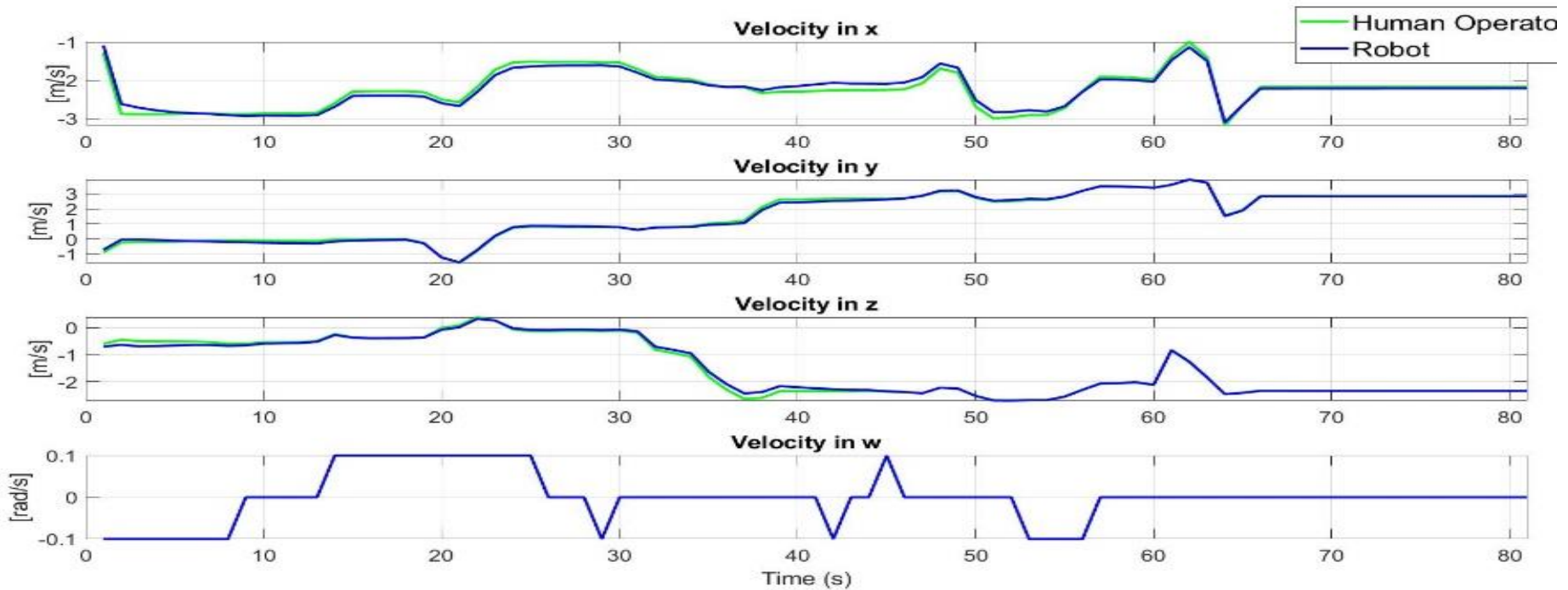


TEST EXPERIMENTAL 2

Comparación de las velocidades aplicadas por el operador frente a las velocidades del robot manipulador aéreo en el simulador para el usuario 1



Comparación de las velocidades aplicadas por el operador frente a las velocidades del robot manipulador aéreo en el simulador para el usuario 2





- El simulador implementado en la plataforma Unity 3D se permite la evaluación de algoritmos de control, algoritmos de control colaborativo en tareas de transporte y manipulación de objetos para robots manipuladores aéreos.
- El diseño del controlador se basa en un control cinemático que cumple con el objetivo del movimiento.
- La estabilidad y la robustez se comprueban mediante el método de Lyapunov.
- El motor gráfico presenta grandes ventajas al utilizar la Realidad Virtual como método de inmersión para el operador al ejecutar diferentes tareas.
- Los resultados de la simulación han demostrado que el algoritmo de control implementado permite a los robots cumplir con el seguimiento de la trayectoria, llevando a cero los errores de control.
- Como trabajo futuro, se pretende se pretende implementar en un robot manipulador aéreo real, la ley de control, para determinar la eficacia del simulador virtual como plataforma de evaluación