

# The stack of tasks

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Introduction

A few words about the theory

Software

# Outline

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Sensor-based closed loop control of a redundant robot



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The stack of tasks provides a control framework for real-time redundant manipulator control

- ▶ implementation of a data-flow,
- ▶ control of the graph by python scripting,
- ▶ task-based hierarchical control,
- ▶ portable: tested on HRP-2, Nao, Romeo (in simulation).

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## Configuration space

- ▶ Robot: set of rigid-bodies linked by joints  $\mathcal{B}_0, \dots, \mathcal{B}_m$ .
- ▶ Configuration: position in space of each body.

$$\mathbf{q} = (\mathbf{q}_{waist}, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-6}) \in SE(3) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-6}$$
$$\mathbf{q}_{waist} = (x, y, z, roll, pitch, yaw)$$

- ▶ Position of  $\mathcal{B}_i$  depends on  $\mathbf{q}$ :

$$M_{\mathcal{B}_i}(\mathbf{q}) \in SE(3)$$



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$$\dot{\mathbf{q}} = (\dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}, \omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z, \dot{\theta}_1, \dots, \dot{\theta}_{n-6})$$
$$\omega \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

- ▶ Velocity of  $\mathcal{B}_i$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}_i} \\ \omega_{\mathcal{B}_i} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) = J_{\mathcal{B}_i}(\mathbf{q}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{q}} \in \mathbb{R}^6$$



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- ▶ Definition: function of the
  - ▶ robot configuration,
  - ▶ time and
  - ▶ possibly external parameters

that should converge to 0:

$$T \in C^\infty(\mathcal{C} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^m)$$

- ▶ Examples
  - ▶ trajectory tracking of an end-effector  $\mathcal{B}_{left-hand}$
  - ▶ trajectory tracking of the center of mass

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## Task based control

Given

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Jacobian:

- ▶ we denote

- ▶  $J = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \mathbf{q}}$

- ▶ then

- ▶  $\dot{T} = J(\mathbf{q}, t)\dot{\mathbf{q}} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}(\mathbf{q}, t)$

We try to enforce

- ▶  $\dot{T} = -\lambda T \Rightarrow T(t) = e^{-\lambda t} T(0) \rightarrow 0$
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Resolution of the constraint:

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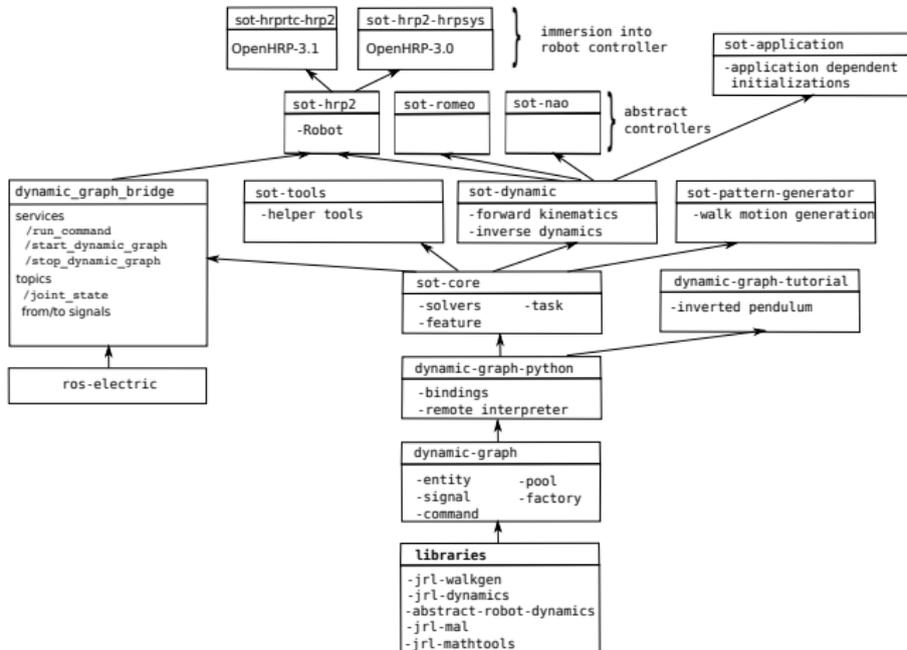
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# Architecture overview



# Main features

- ▶ Entity
  - ▶ Signal: synchronous interface
  - ▶ Command: asynchronous interface
- ▶ Factory
  - ▶ builds a new entity of requested type,
  - ▶ new entity types can be dynamically added (advanced).
- ▶ Pool
  - ▶ stores all instances of entities,
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Synchronous interface storing a given data type

- ▶ output signals:
  - ▶ recomputed by a callback function
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# Command

## Asynchronous interface

- ▶ typed input
- ▶ trigger an action,
- ▶ returns a typed result

# Main features

## Python bindings

- ▶ module `dynamic_graph` linked to C++ compiled code
  - ▶ class `Entity`
    - ▶ each C++ entity class declared in the factory generates a python class of the same name,
    - ▶ signals are instance members,
    - ▶ commands are bound to instance methods
  - ▶ class `Signal`
    - ▶ value setter and getter

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# Main features

Hierarchical task solver

- ▶ computes robot joint velocity

# Extensions

- ▶ `sot-dynamic`: forward kinematics
  - ▶ position and Jacobian of end effectors (wrists, ankles),
  - ▶ position of center of mass
- ▶ `sot-pattern-generator`: walk motion for legged robots,
- ▶ `sot-dyninv`: inverse dynamics based control.

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