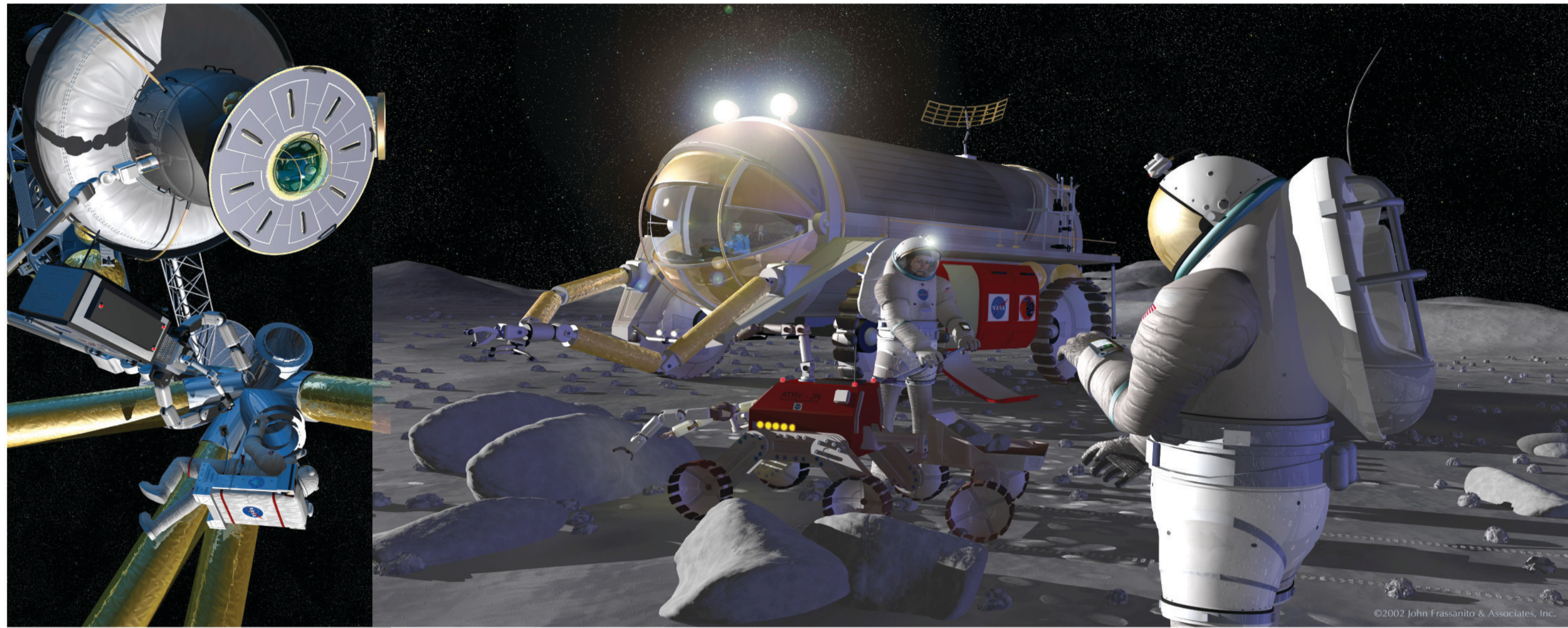


# Automating Short-Term Insertion of Parts for Heterogeneous Robots Using a Control Basis Approach

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## Introduction



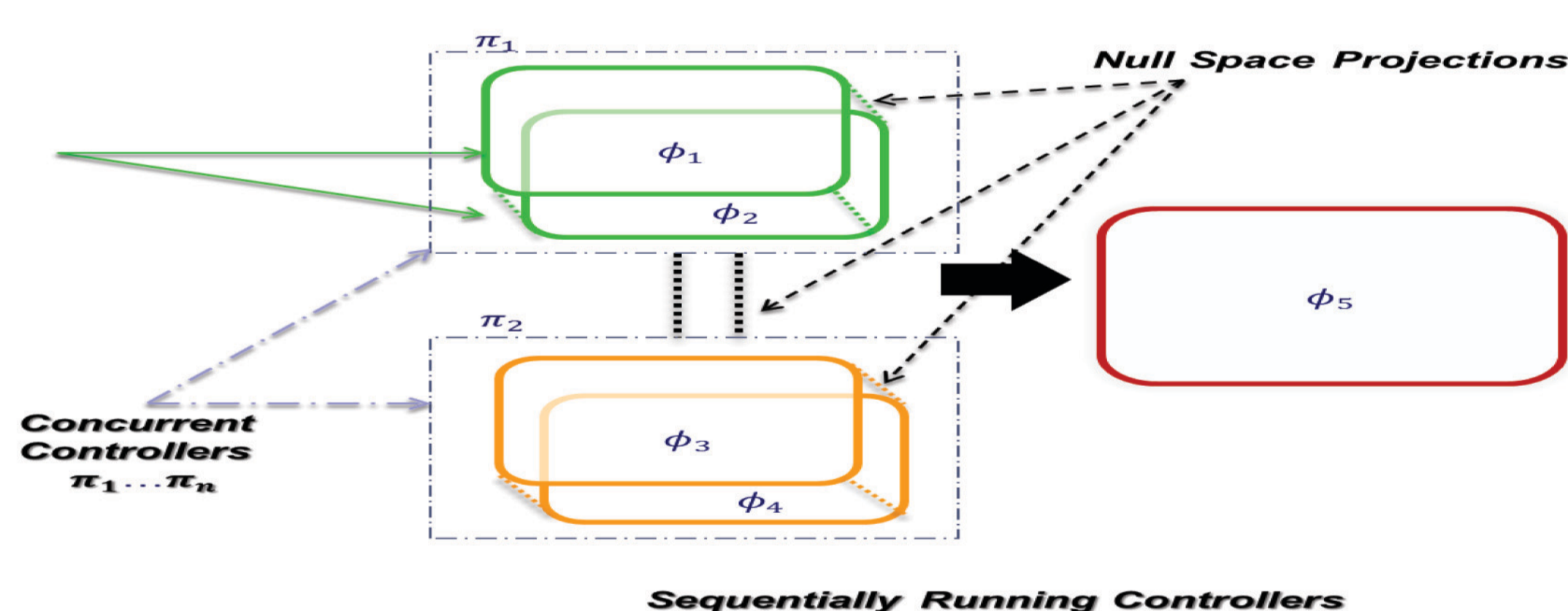
Space construction tasks will require that teams of heterogeneous robots work autonomously and reactively for low-level tedious tasks such as assembly tasks.

We studied how two robots of different morphologies can autonomously perform joint assembly using force sensing under two coordination schemes: “Push-Hold scheme”, and the “Push-Push scheme”.

## Control Basis

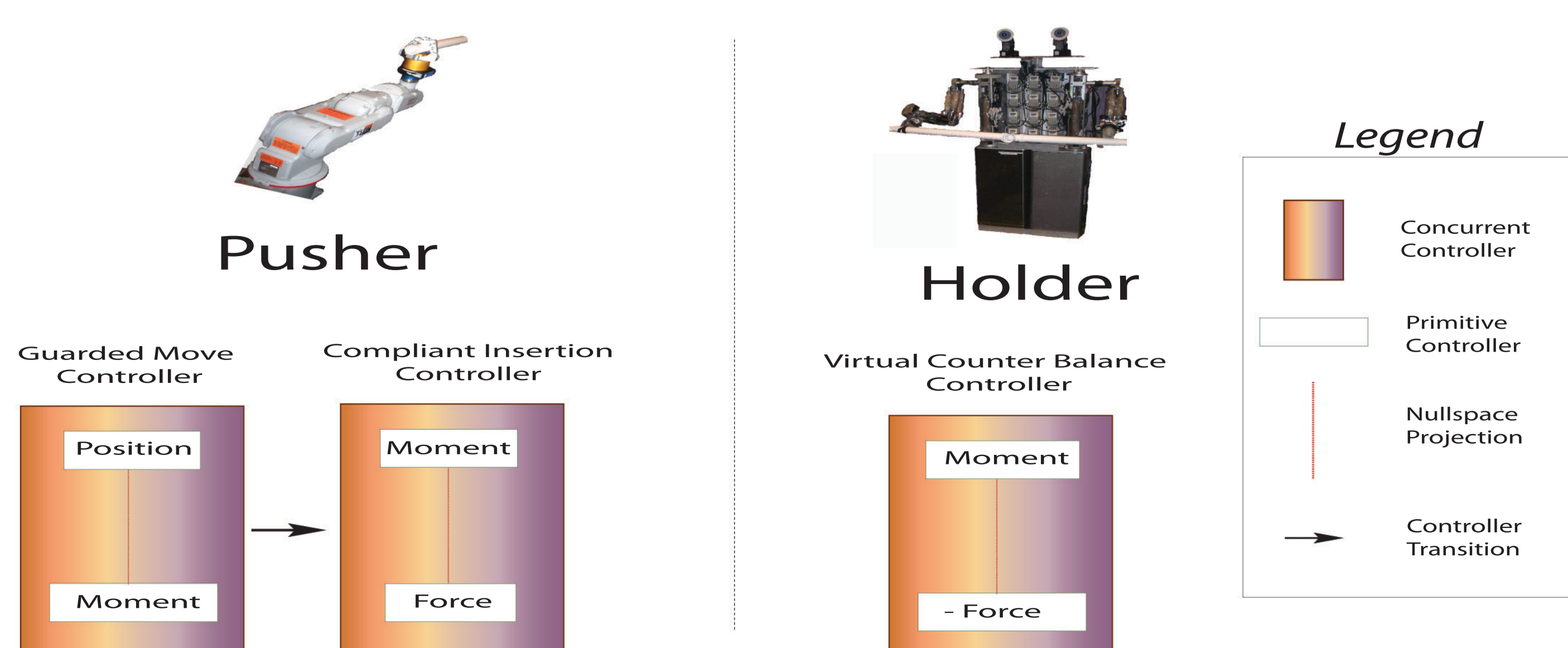
We used a control basis framework and a multi-agent distributed architecture to bootstrap autonomous and reactive controllers.

The control basis builds a framework on top of the principles of nullspace behavioral control to decompose the control problem into a set of asymptotically stable primitive controllers that optimize many goal and execute instruction sets by running sequentially and concurrently.

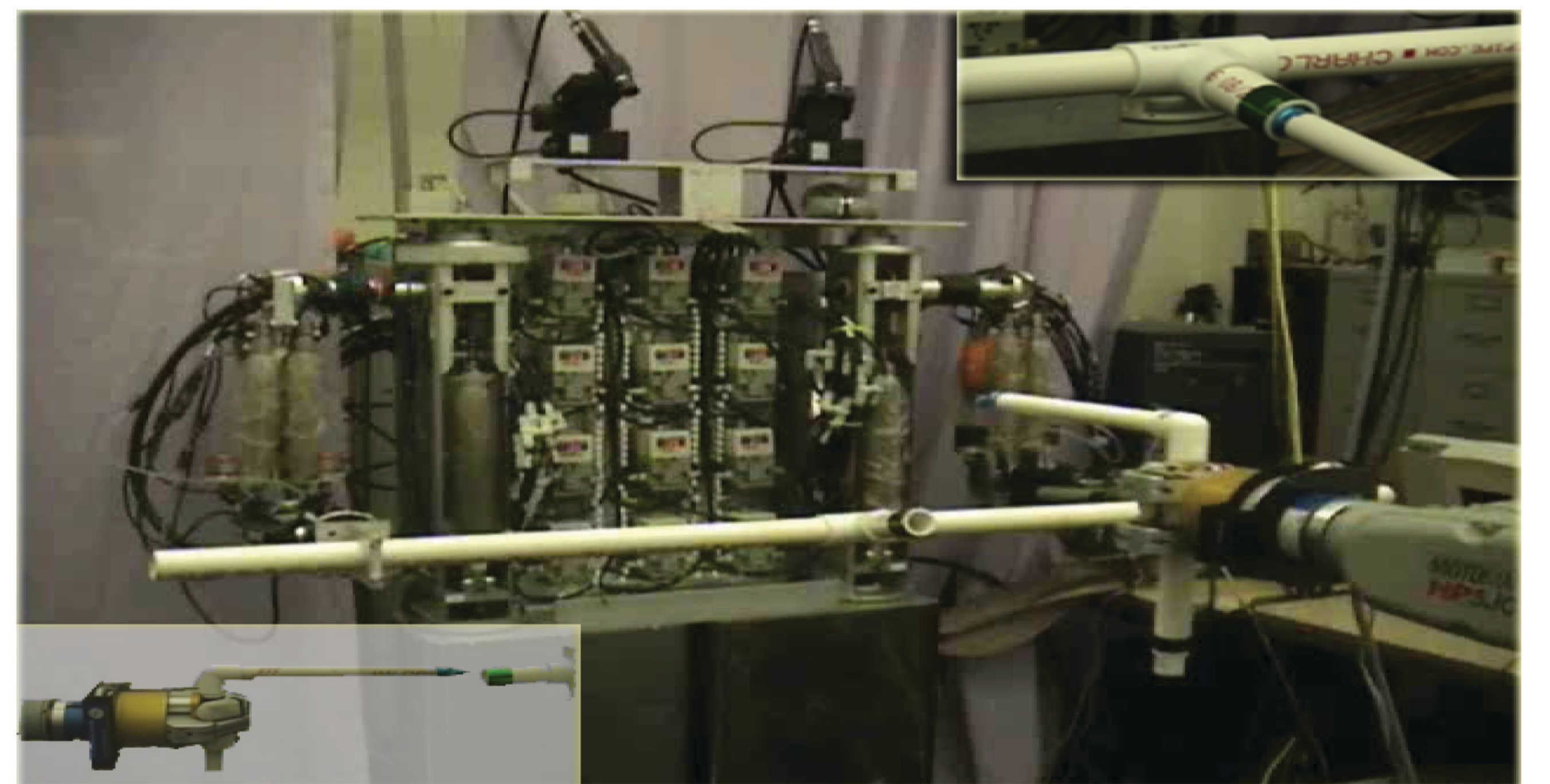
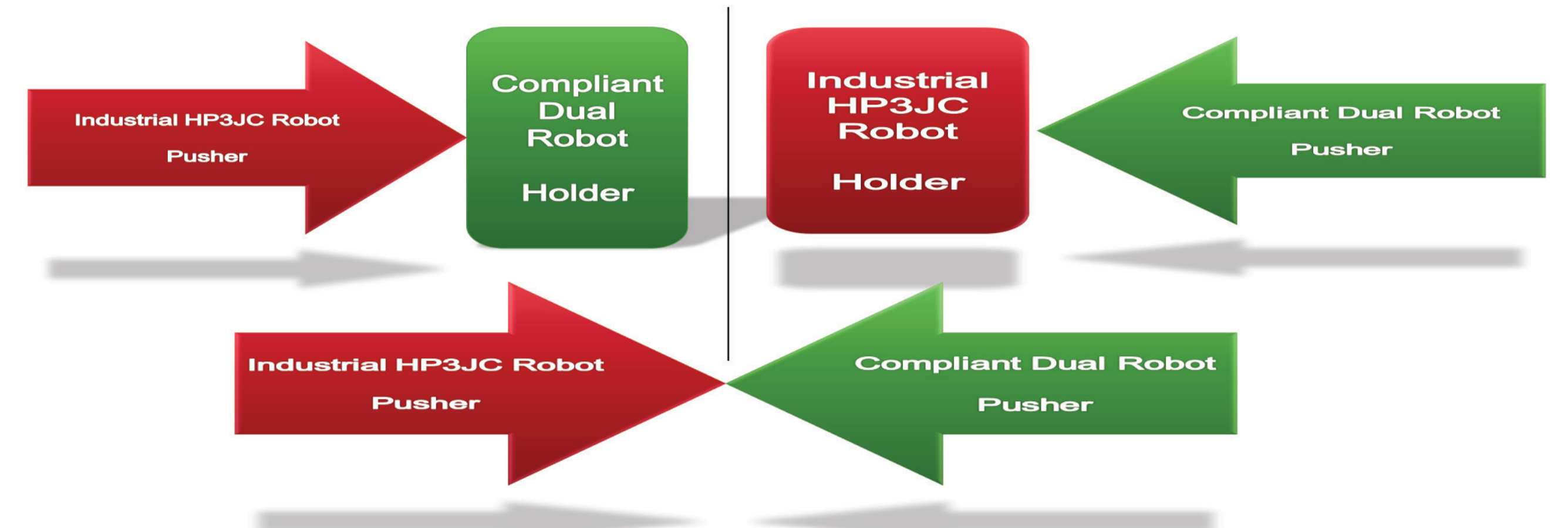


## Controllers

Three primitive controllers were combined in unique ways to produce three compound controllers. The graphic depicts how they are encoded in the push-hold scheme:



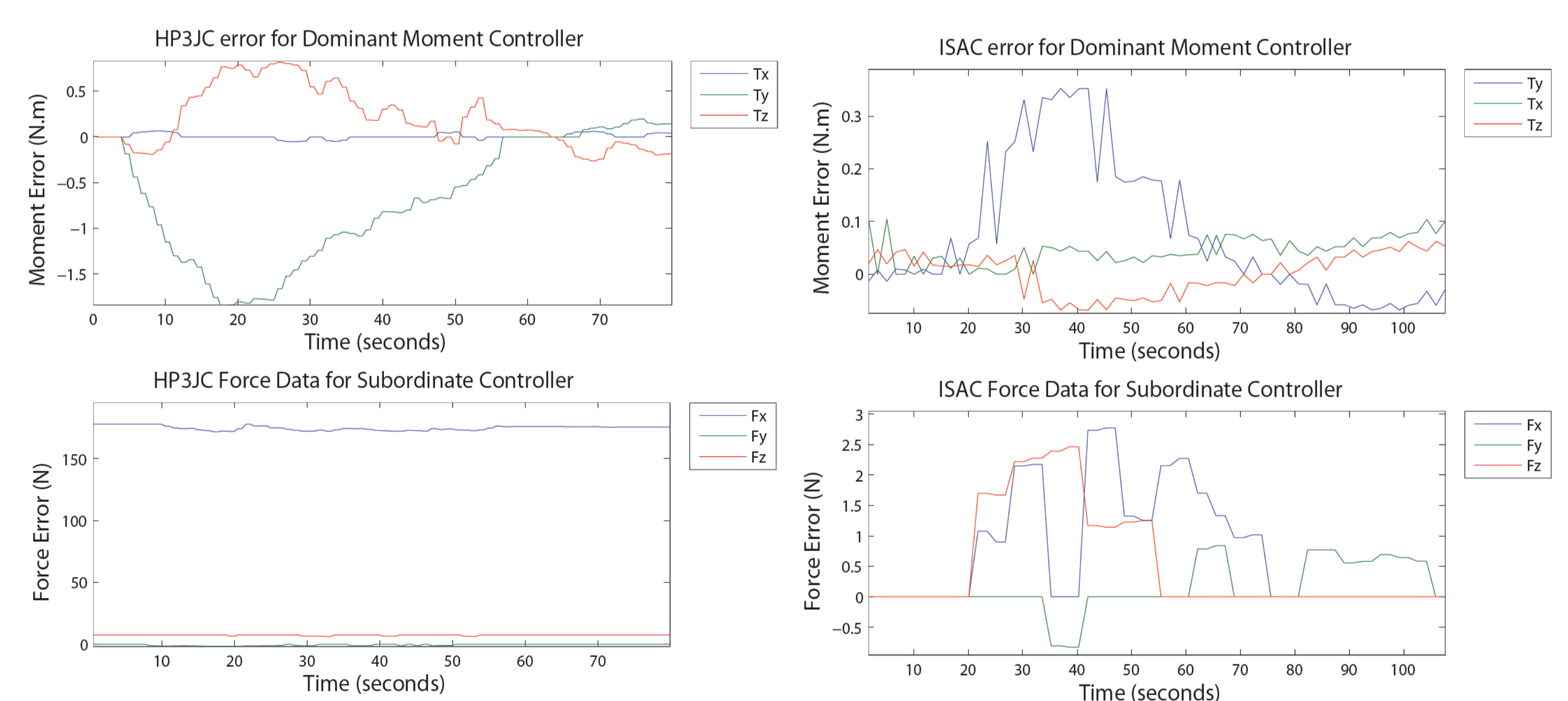
## Experiments



Overview of Experimental Setup

## Results

In the push-push scheme, the dominant moment controllers minimized misalignments and drove moment errors to zero. Force controllers used their reference parameter to drive the insertion. Below, a jam situation, ISAC’s force reading goes to zero.



Moment residual and force residual readings for both the industrial HP3JC robot and the compliant dual armed ISAC robot in a push-push coordination scheme.

## Conclusion

Higher levels of cooperation rendered faster and more reliable assemblies with higher contact forces. The study also revealed industrial robots are better pushers and compliant robots are better holders.

