

IEEE RTSI 2024
Research and technologies
for society and industry

Politecnico di Milano
Polo Territoriale di Lecco
September 18_20 2024

A predictive approach for maintenance and Safety of a wheeled humanoid robot

Fabio Puglia
Chairman & Founder Oversonic



ROBOTICS FOR HUMANS

The first **Cognitive Humanoid Robot** designed by Oversonic to operate in industrial manufacturing and logistics.

Weight

Up to 120 kg
depending on the
configuration

Height

135 – 200 cm

**Total Degrees of
Freedom**

39

Footprint

65 cm in diameter



A **Social Cognitive Humanoid Robot**, capable of interacting directly with humans, able to activate and make effective empathic interaction with patients.

Weight

Up to 80 kg depending on the configuration

Height

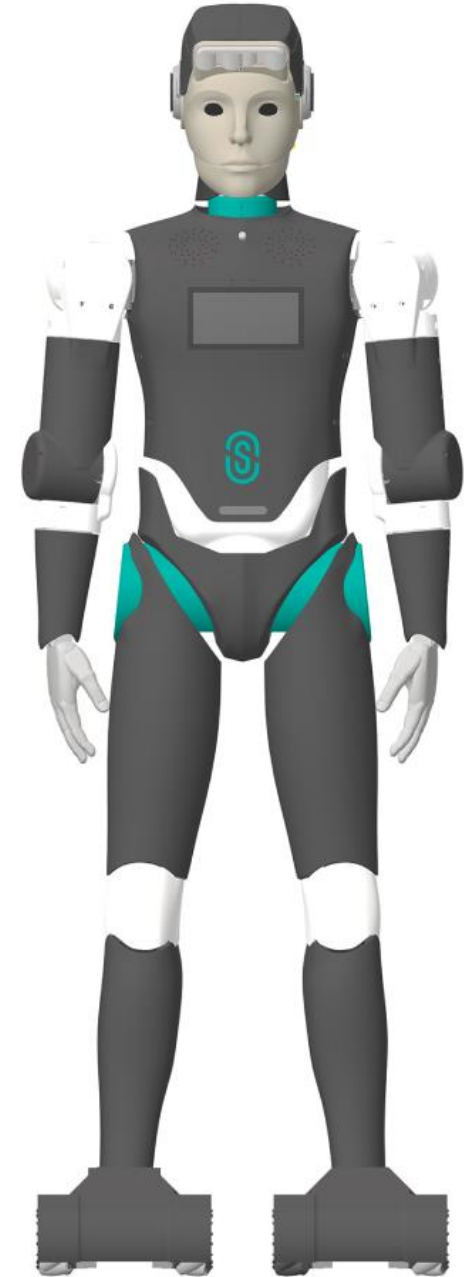
175 cm

Total Degrees of Freedom

39

Footprint

55 * 42 cm



Bimanual

Interaction and prediction

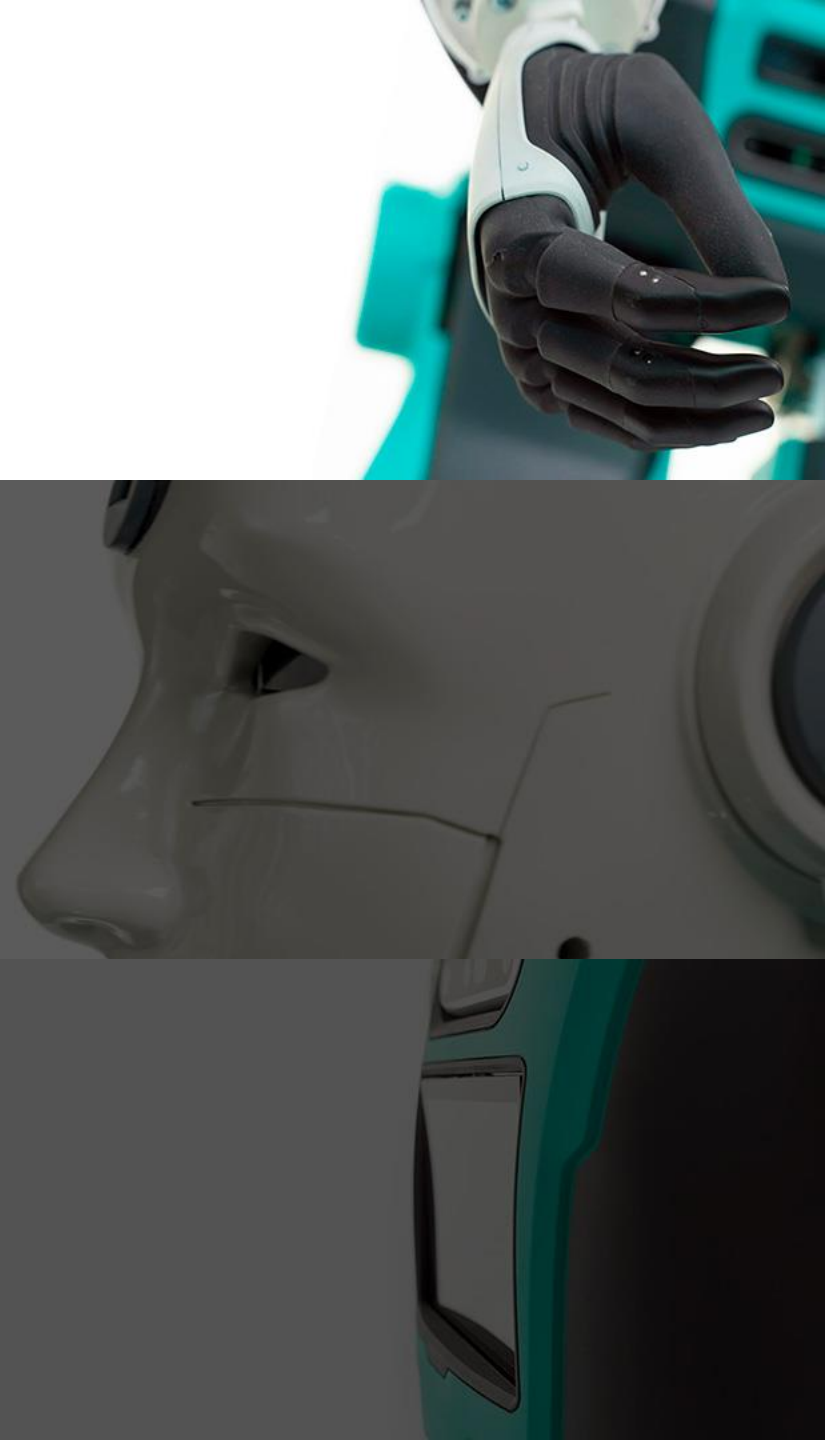
Safety



Bimanual

Interaction and prediction

Safety



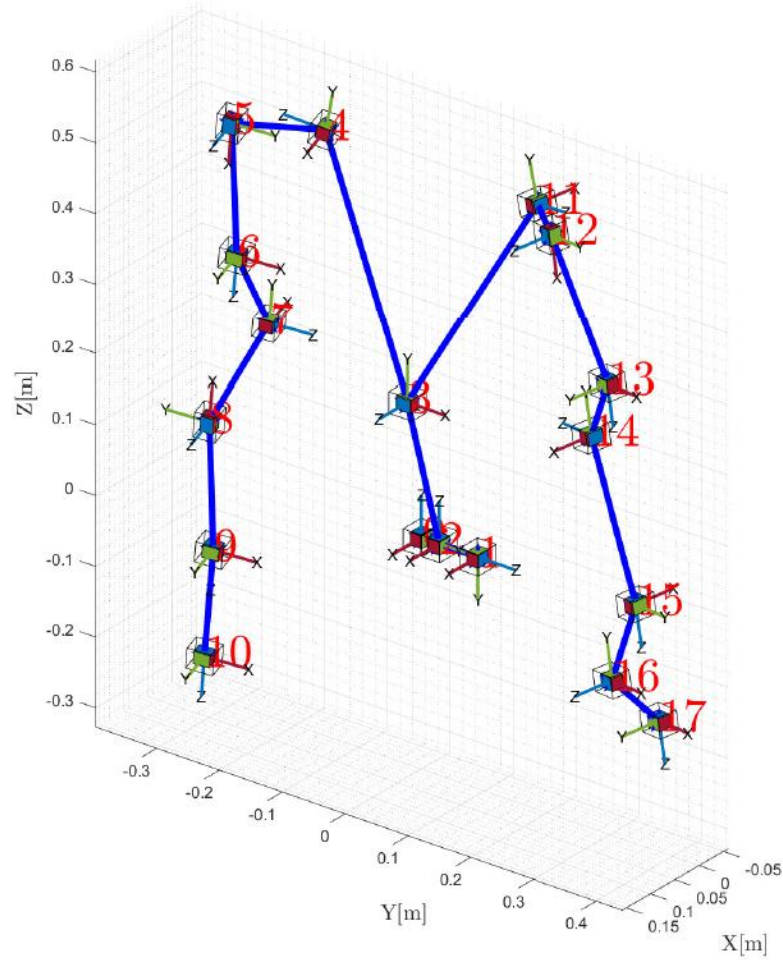
Bimanual

Why bimanual planning is useful and what complexities it hides.

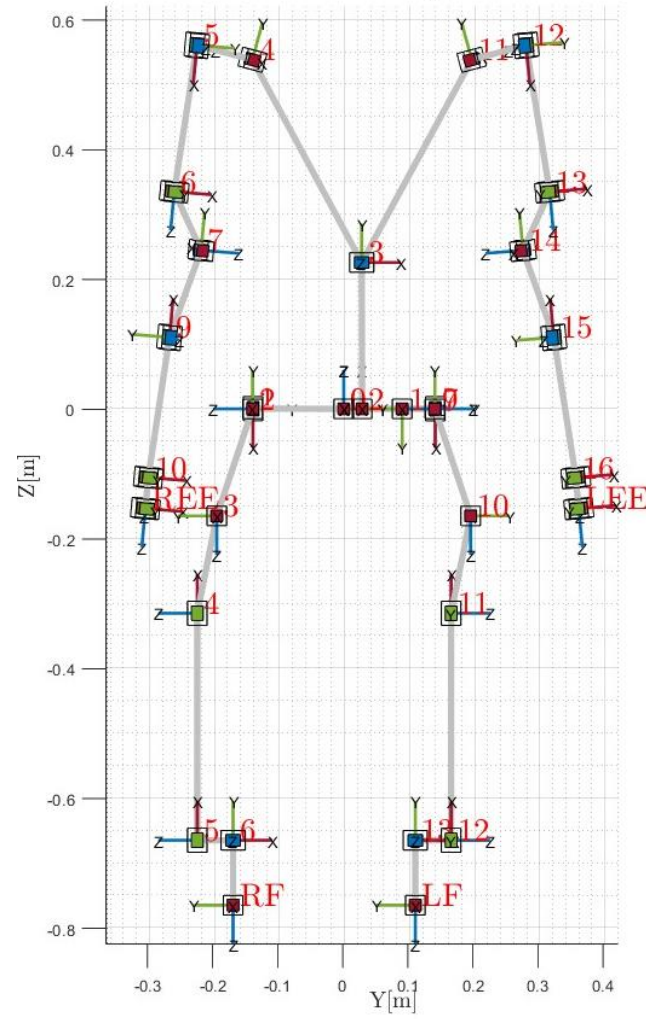


KINEMATIC ANALYSIS

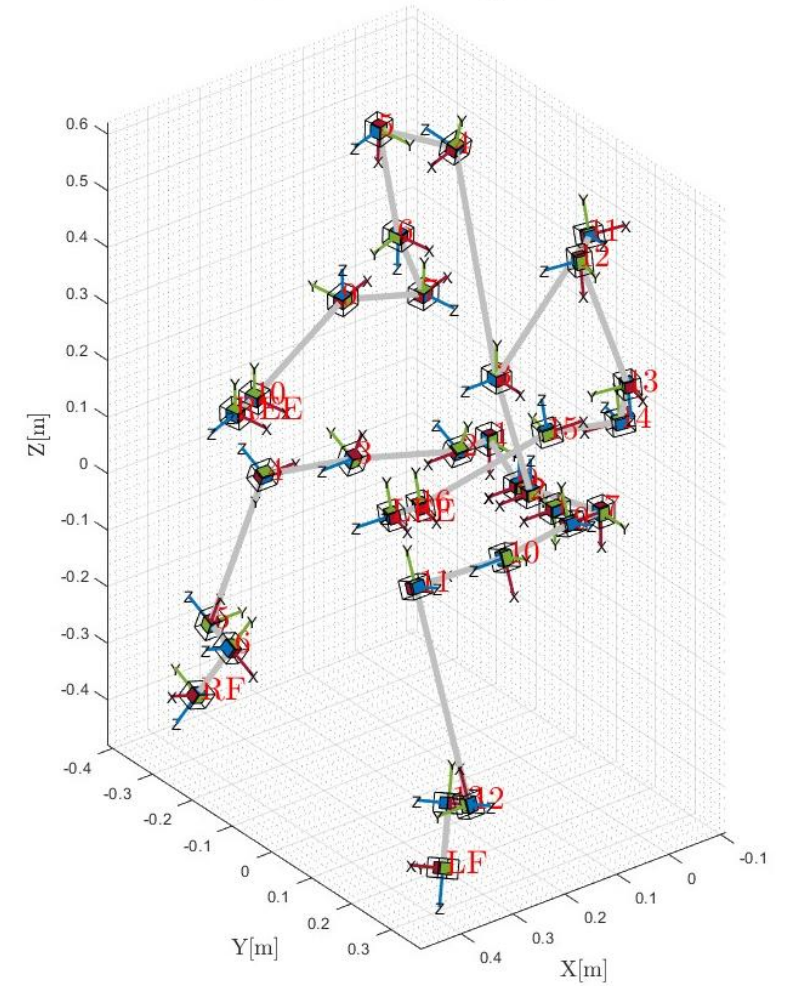
Robot Zero Configuration



Robot Initial Configuration

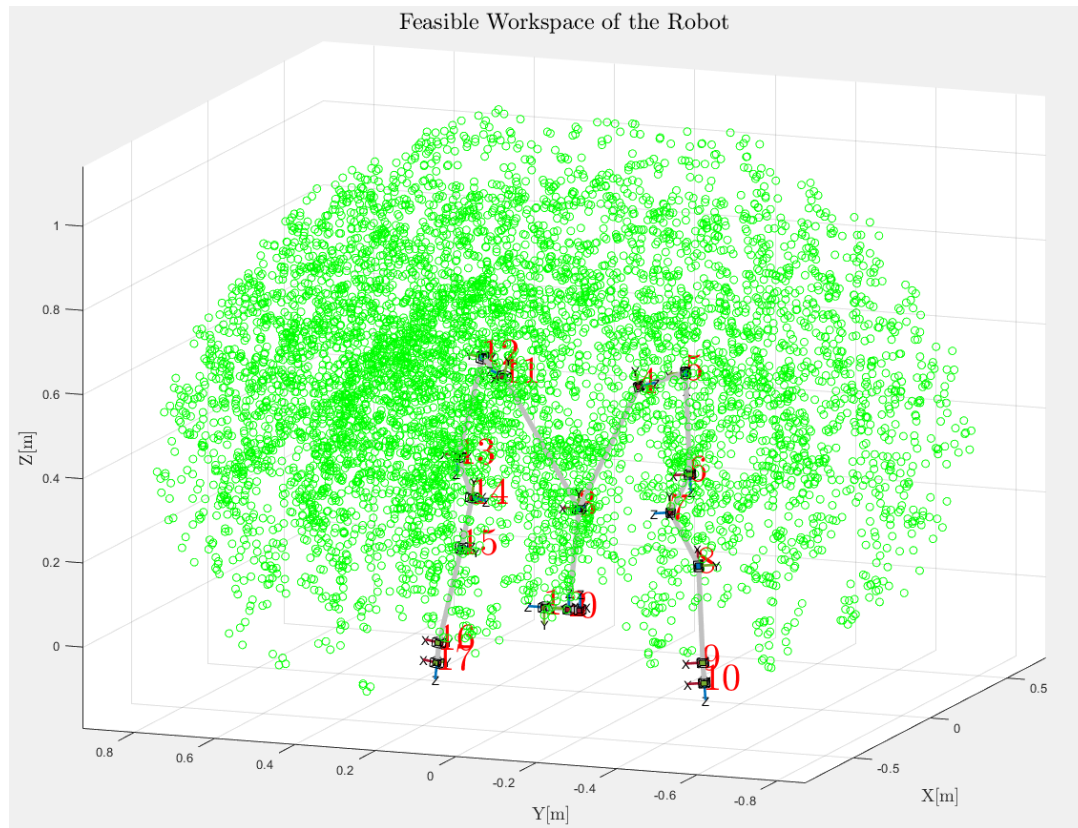


Robot Initial Configuration

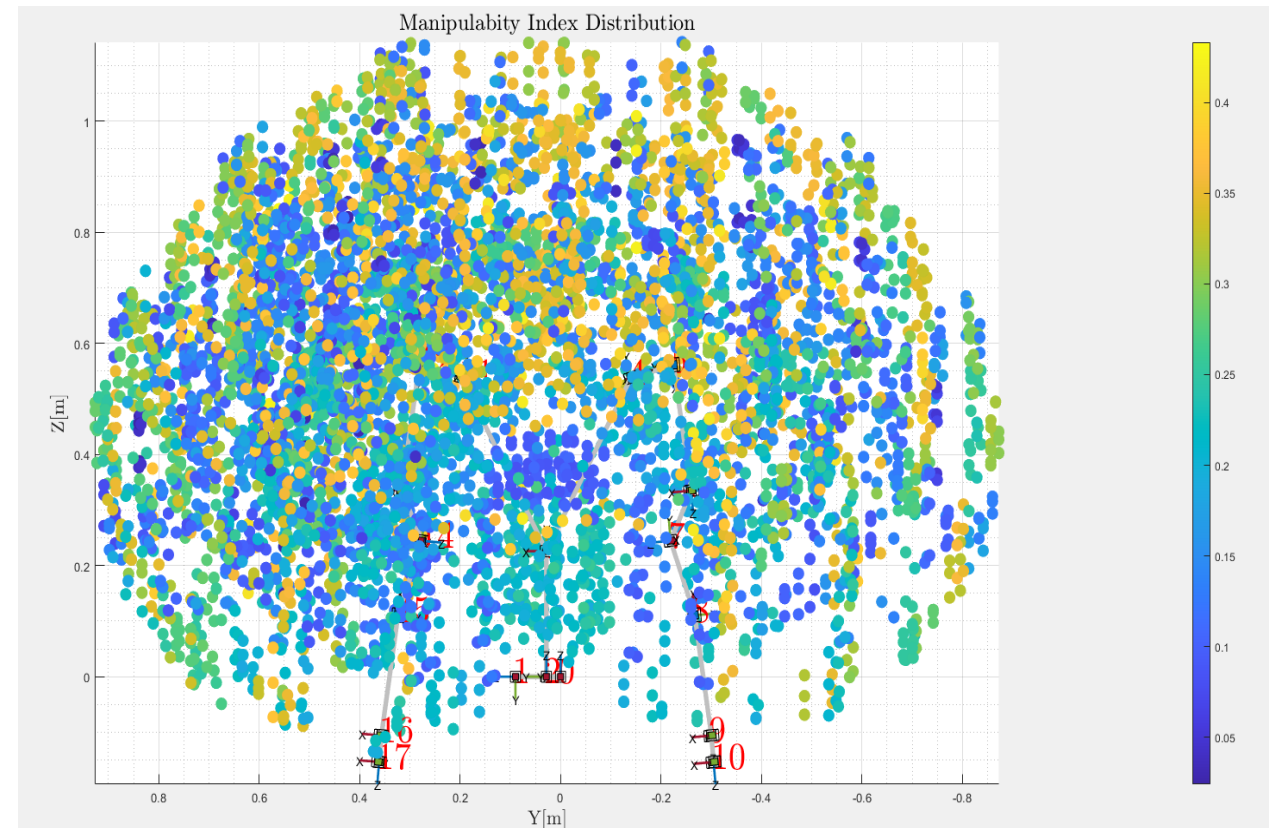


KINEMATIC ANALYSIS

WORKSPACE ANALYSIS

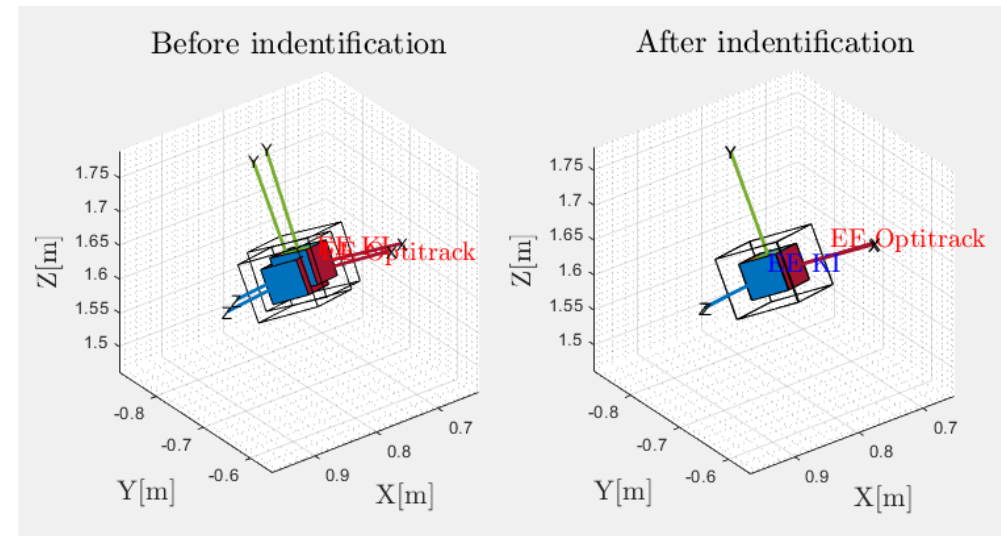
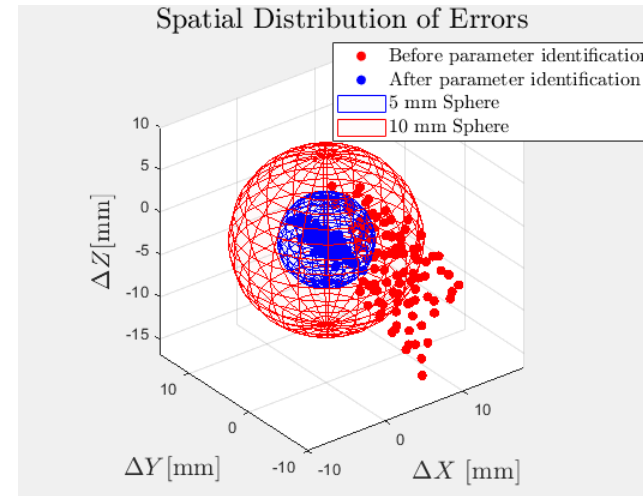
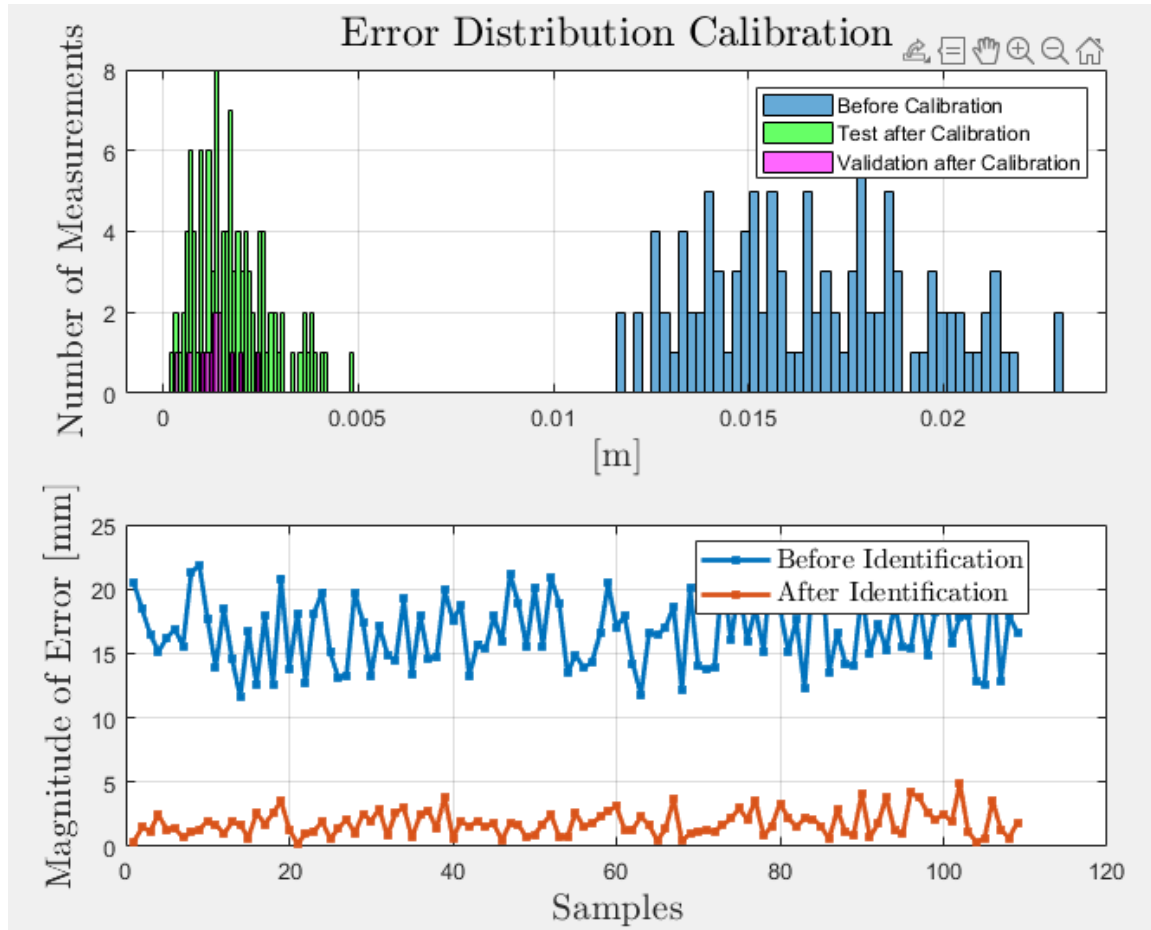


MANIPULABILITY ANALYSIS

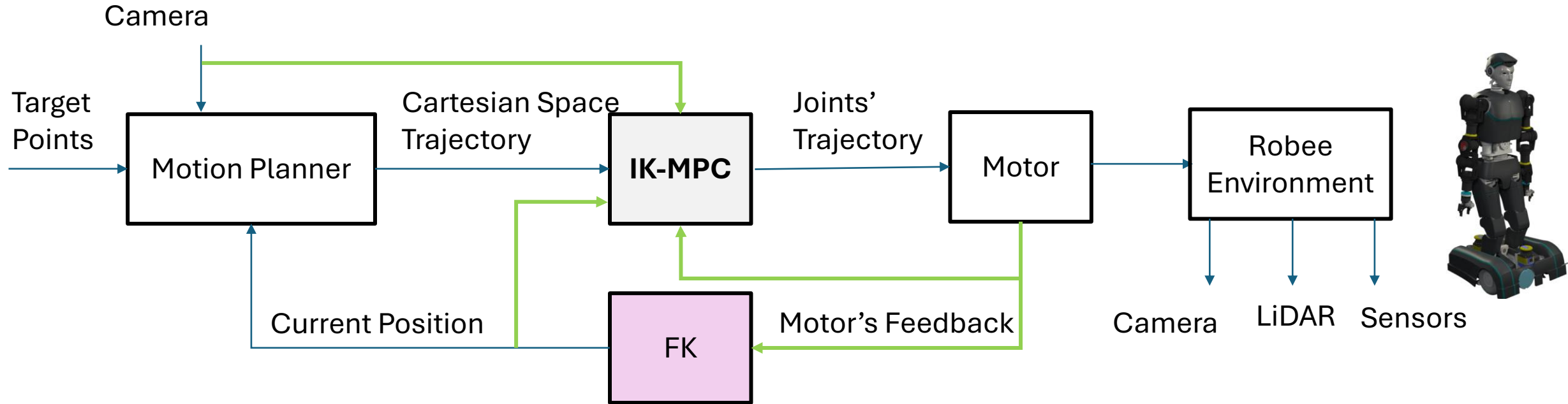


KINEMATIC ANALYSIS

KINEMATIC CALIBRATION



METHOD



*Obstacle avoidance for a robotic manipulator with linear-quadratic Model Predictive Control

Gonzalo Meza*, Kristoffer Fink Løwenstein, and Lorenzo Fagiano. August, 2024

METHOD

Optimization Problem:

$$\min_{U_k} \mathcal{L}(U_k, \hat{Q}_k, \hat{\dot{Q}}_k, X_d, \dot{X}_d, k)$$

Subject to:

- LTI System
- Inequality Constraints
 - Kinematic Constraints
 - Obstacle Avoidance
 - Self-Collision Avoidance
 - Dynamic Model , ZMP
 - ...

Acceleration Level: $u(k) = \ddot{q}(k)$

$$U_k = [u(0|k)^T, u(1|k)^T, \dots, u(M-1|k)^T]^T$$

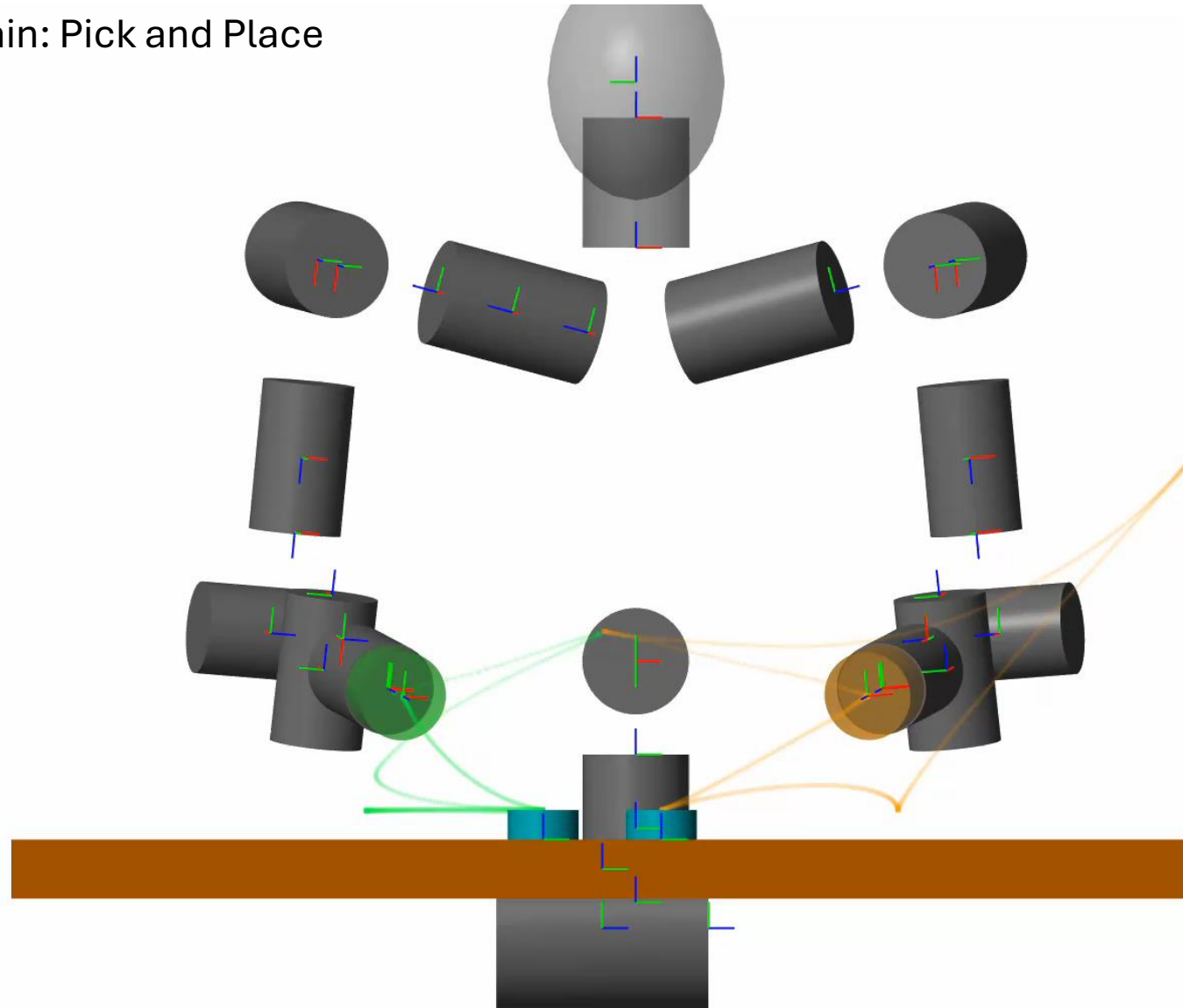
Cost Function:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & a \sum (\text{Error} + \text{Error Velocity}) \\ & + \\ & b \sum \text{Joints' Velocity} \\ & + \\ & c \sum \text{Joints' Acceleration} \\ & + \\ & d \sum \text{Joints' Jerk} \\ & + \\ & f \sum l1(\text{Joints}) \end{aligned}$$

F
K Jacobian

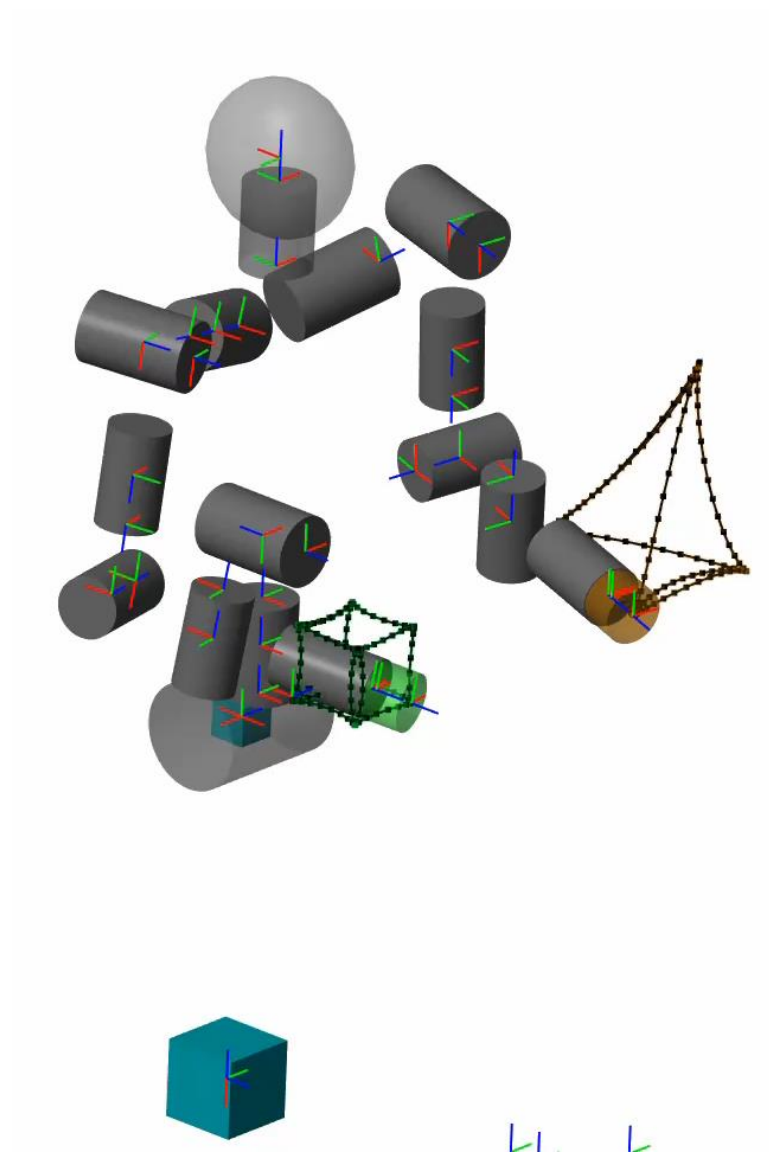
RESULTS

Whole Kinematic Chain: Pick and Place

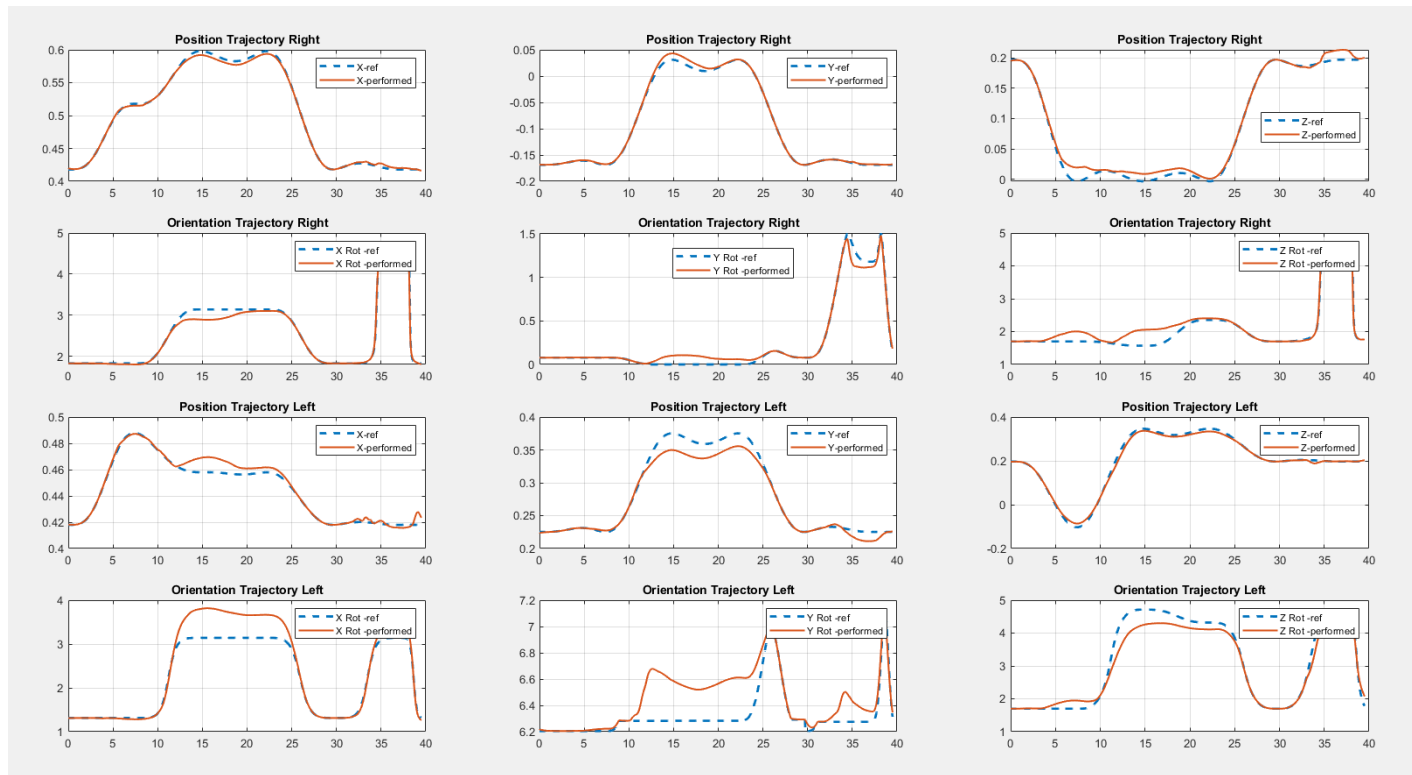


RESULTS

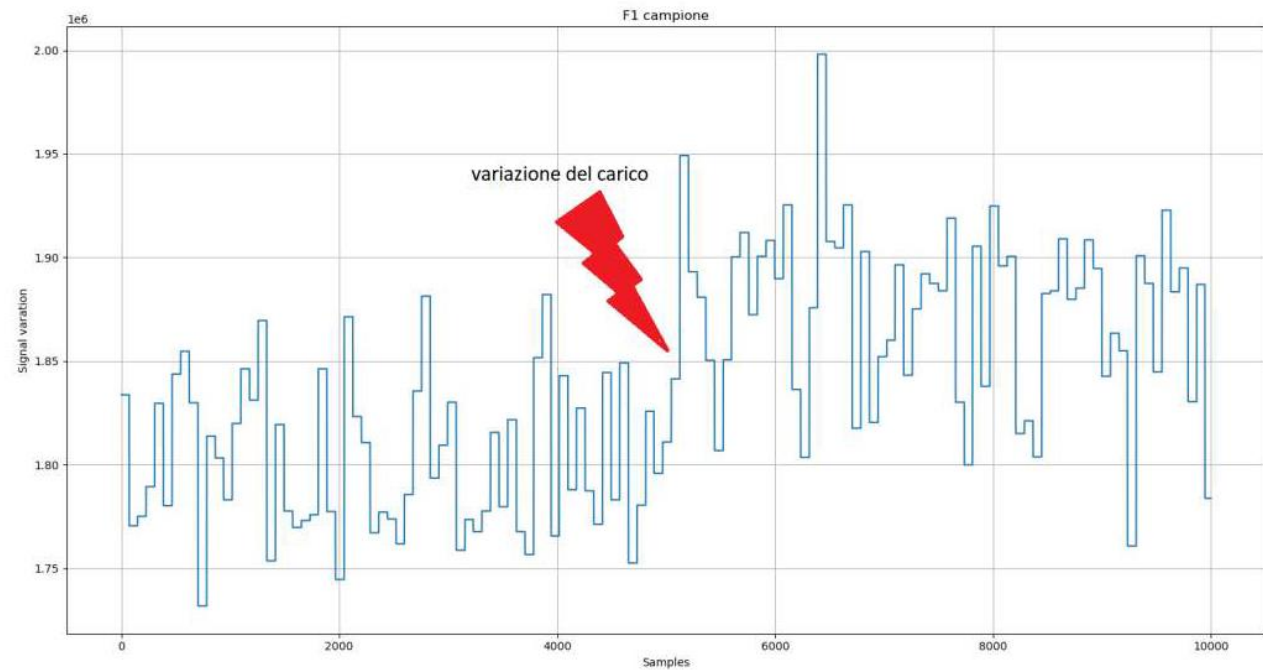
Whole Kinematic Chain: 3D Figures



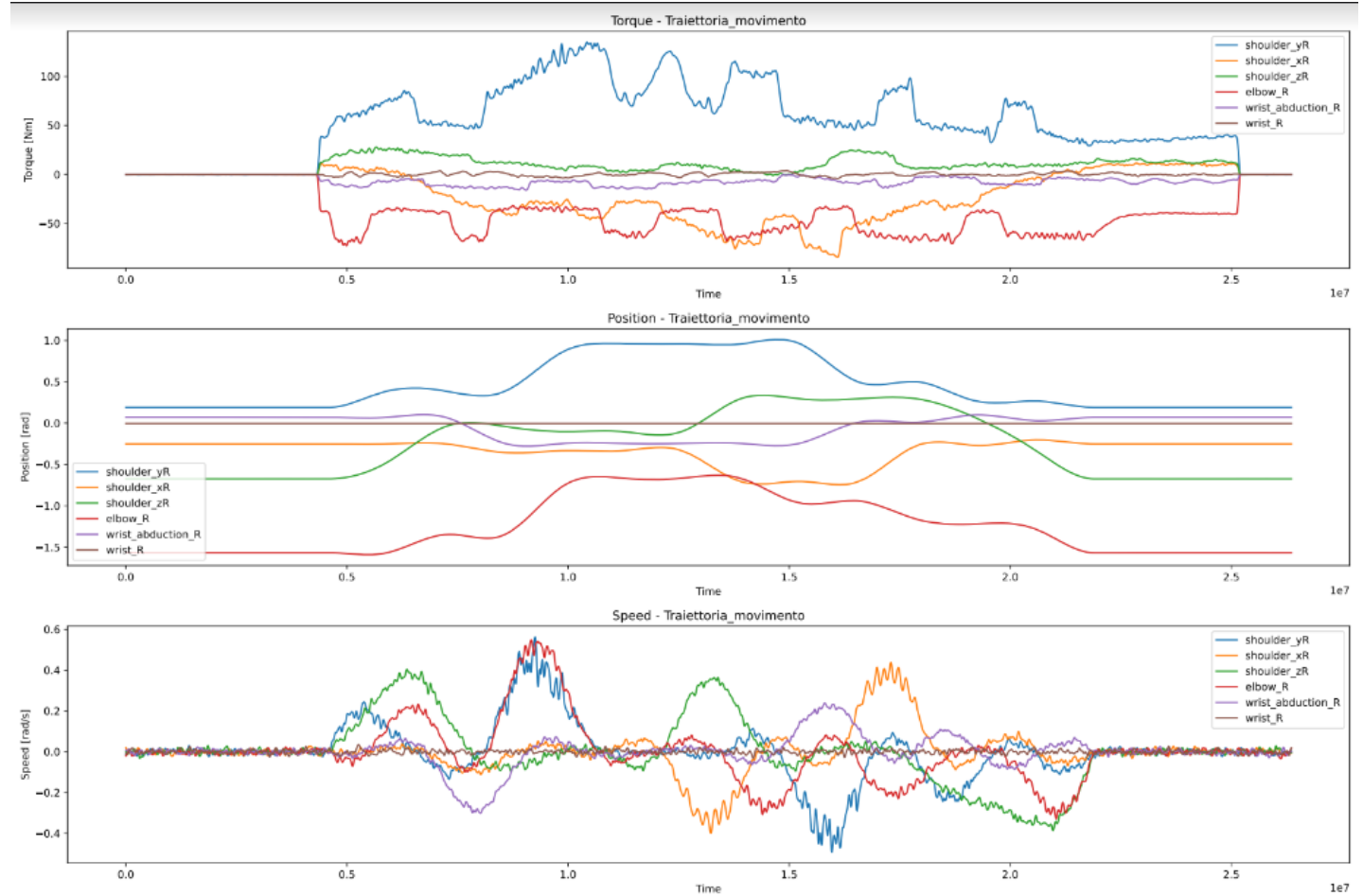
Position/Speed /Acceleration/Jerk



Position/Speed
/Acceleration/Jerk



Sensors for reinforcement learning



Bimanual

Interaction and prediction

Safety



Bimanual

Interaction and prediction

Safety

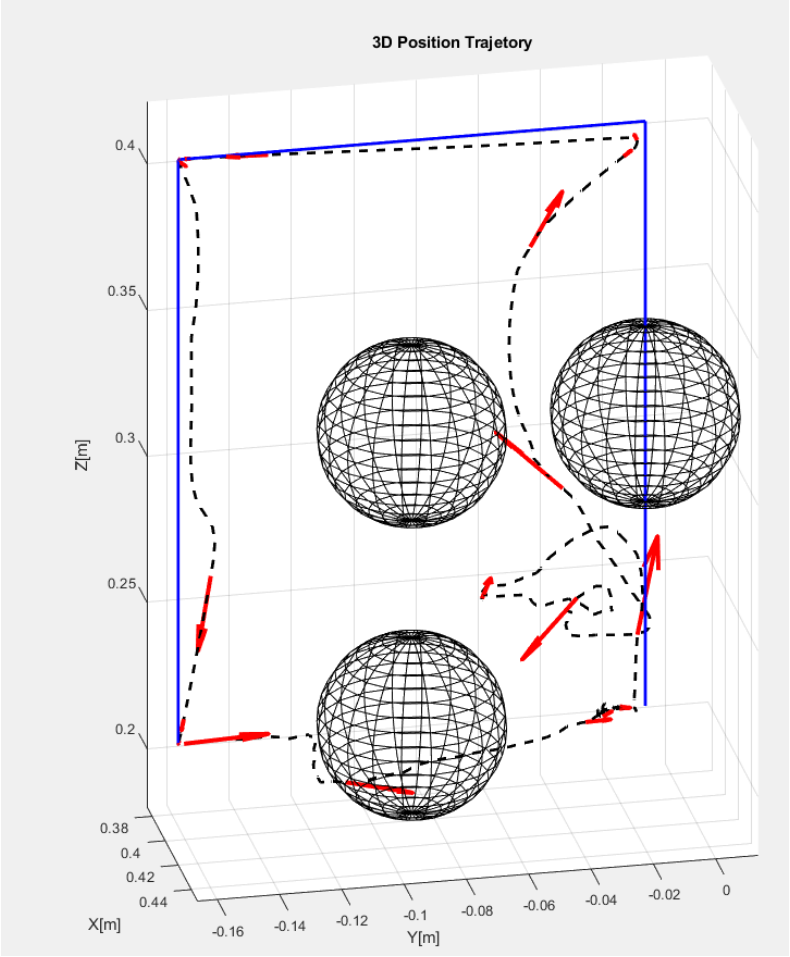
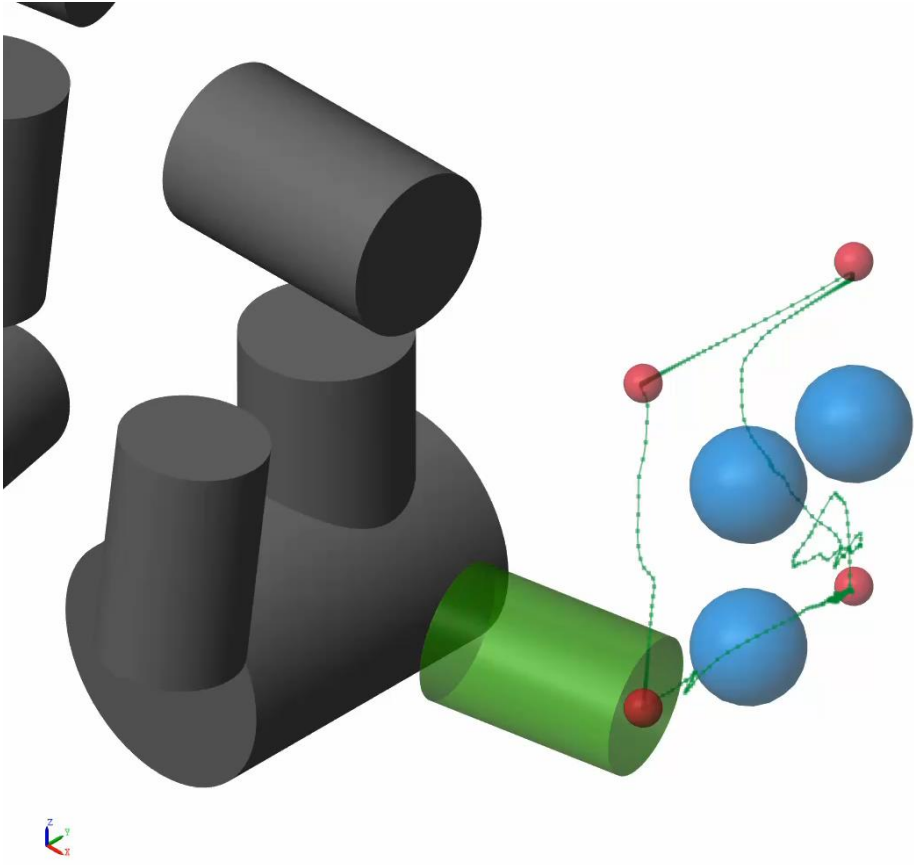


Interaction and prediction

How to adapt to dynamic contexts, prevent obstacles and deal with problems in complex environments.



Right Arm Chain: Reference and Obstacle Avoidance



Results

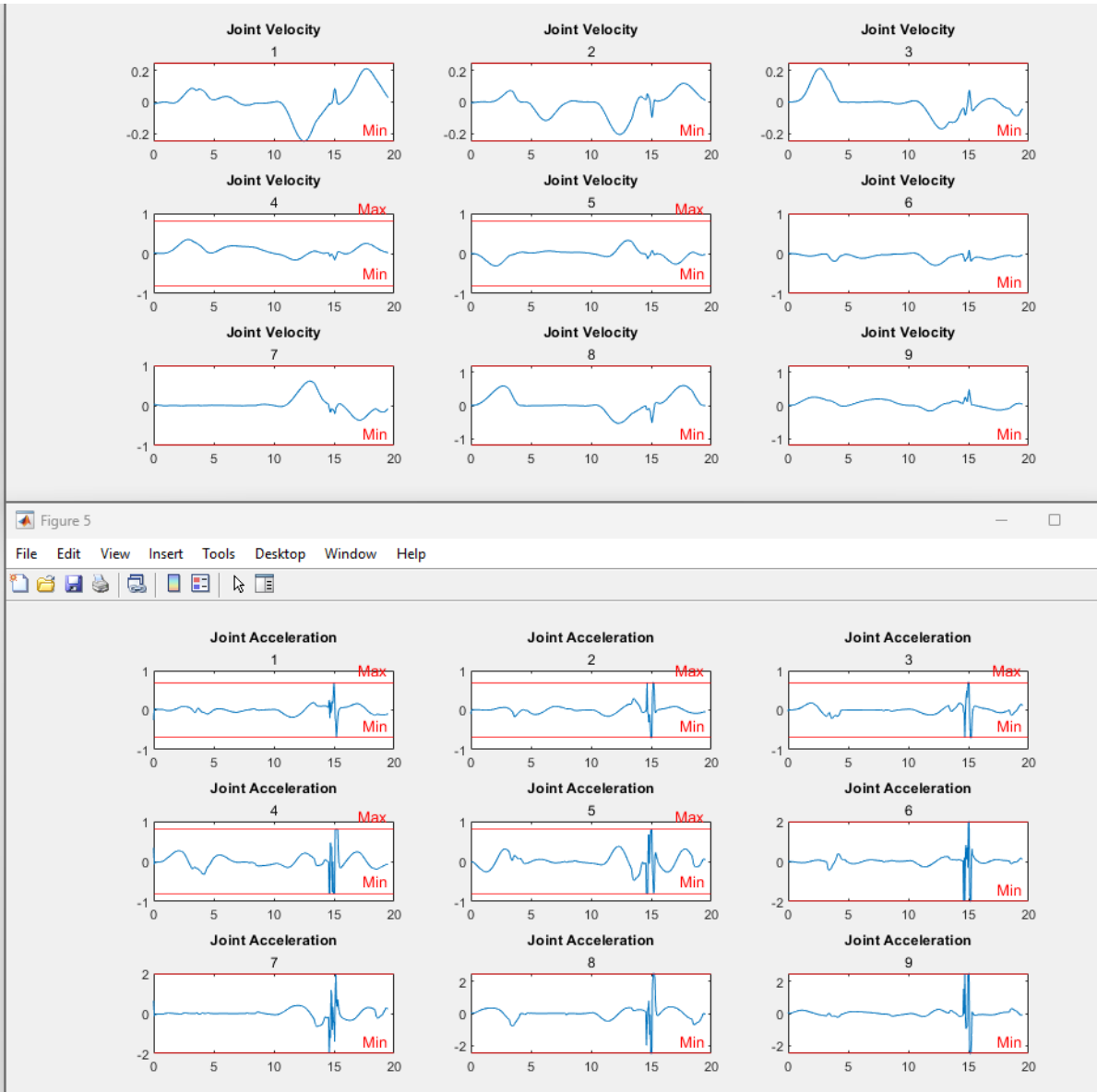
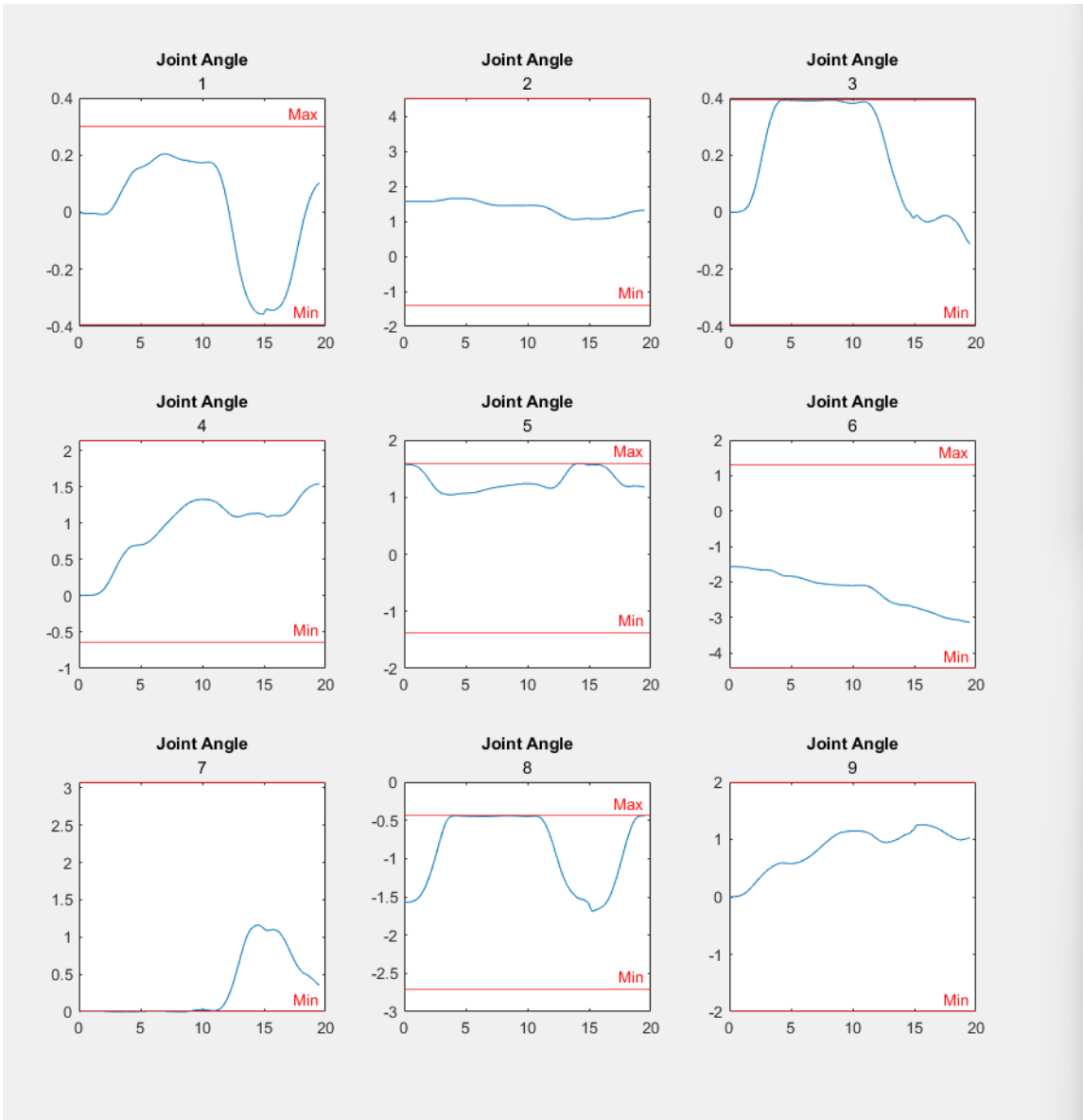
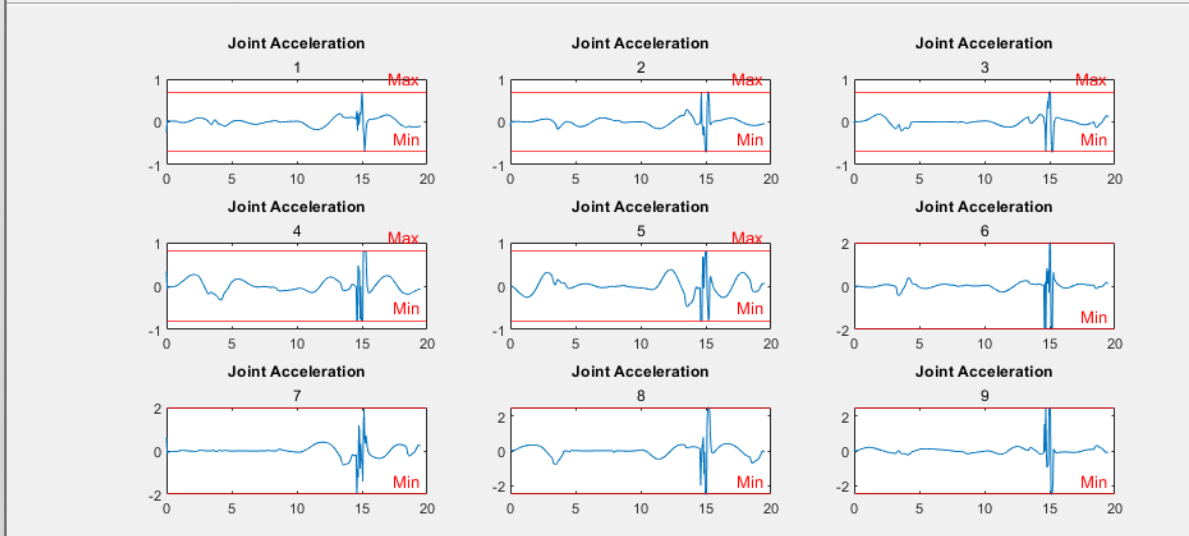


Figure 5
File Edit View Insert Tools Desktop Window Help



Bimanual

Interaction and prediction

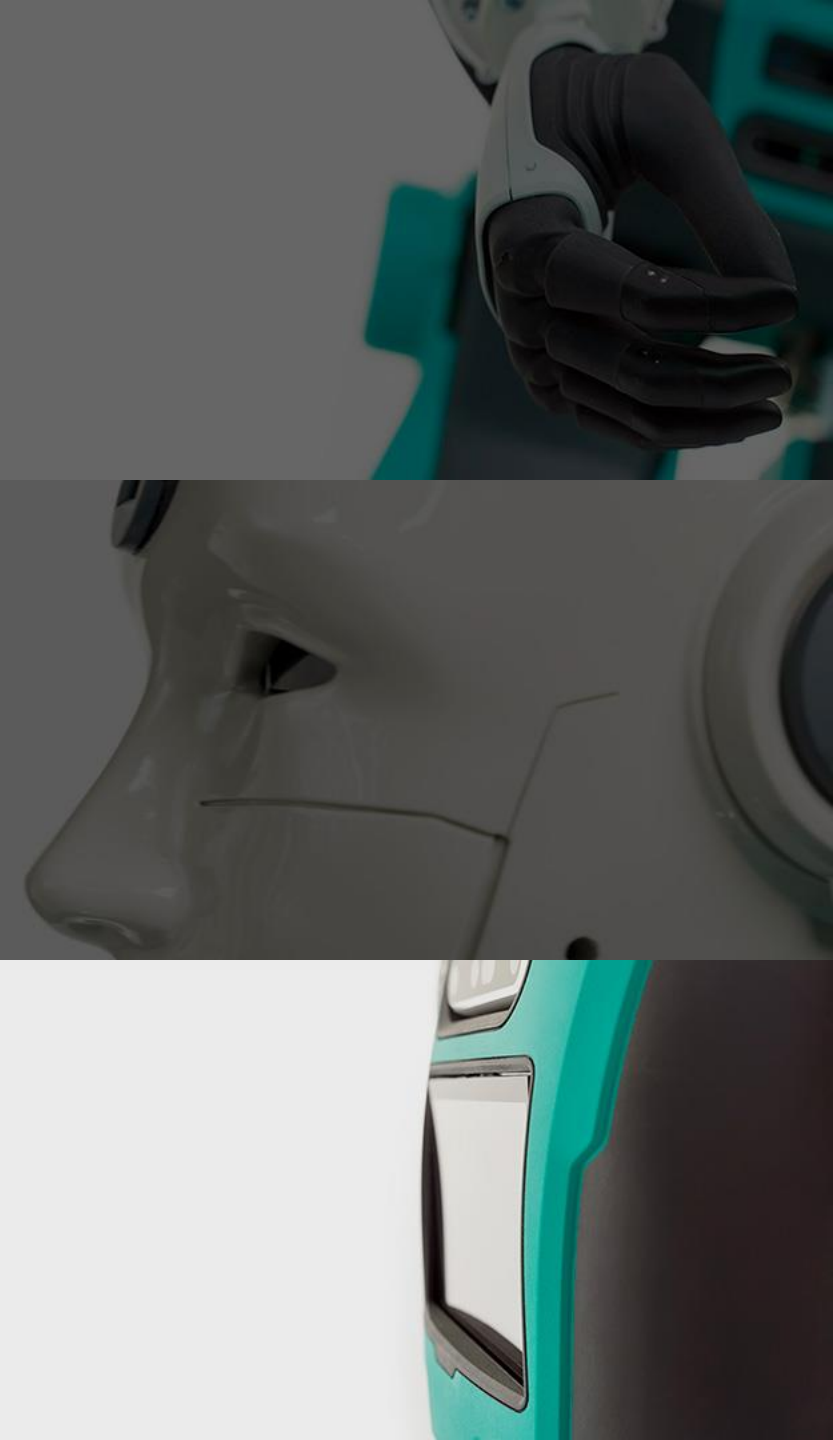
Safety



Bimanual

Interaction and prediction

Safety



Safety

How can a humanoid robot work with more flexibility by operating within safety and regulatory parameters.



ISO/TS 15066: Robots and robotic devices – Collaborative robots

A **collaborative robot** is a robot that capable of performing a collaborative operation



Collaborative operation state in which a purposely designed robot system and an operator work within a collaborative workspace



Collaborative workspace space within the operating space where the robot system (including the workpiece) and a human can perform tasks concurrently during production operation

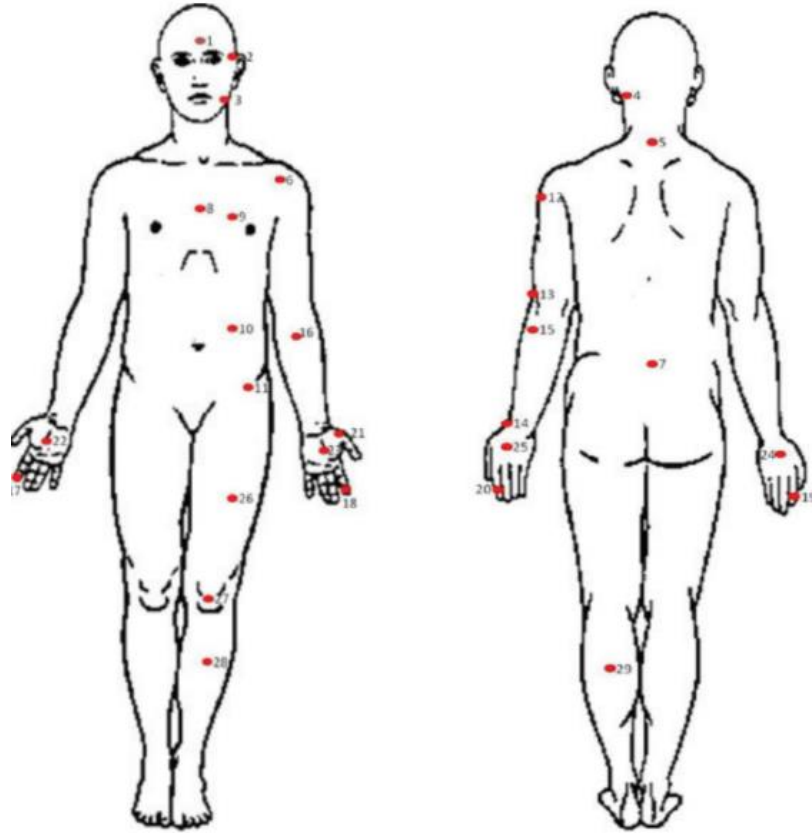
[SOURCE: ISO 10218-1:2011, 3.4, modified]

[SOURCE: ISO 10218-1:2011, 3.5, modified]

Robot motion or stop function		Operator's proximity to collaborative workspace	
		Outside	Inside
Robot's proximity to collaborative workspace	Outside	Continue	Continue
	Inside and moving	Continue	Protective stop
	Inside, at Safety - Rated Monitored Stop	Continue	Continue

SOURCE : ISO TS 15066:2016 Figure 2 — Truth table for safety-rated monitored stop operations

Biomechanical limits - ISO/TS 15066:2016(E)



SOURCE : ISO/TS 15066:2016(E): Figure A.1 — Body model

Body region	Specific body area		Quasi-static contact		Transient contact	
			Maximum permissible pressure ^a P_s N/cm ²	Maximum permissible force ^b N	Maximum permissible pressure multiplier ^c P_T	Maximum permissible force multiplier ^c F_T
Skull and forehead ^d	1	Middle of forehead	130	130	not applicable	not applicable
	2	Temple	110		not applicable	
Face ^d	3	Masticatory muscle	110	65	not applicable	not applicable
Neck	4	Neck muscle	140	150	2	2
	5	Seventh neck muscle	210		2	
Back and shoulders	6	Shoulder joint	160	210	2	2
	7	Fifth lumbar vertebra	210		2	
Chest	8	Sternum	120	140	2	2
	9	Pectoral muscle	170		2	
Abdomen	10	Abdominal muscle	140	110	2	2
Pelvis	11	Pelvic bone	210	180	2	2
Upper arms and elbow joints	12	Deltoid muscle	190	150	2	2
	13	Humerus	220		2	
Lower arms and wrist joints	14	Radial bone	190	160	2	2
	15	Forearm muscle	180		2	
	16	Arm nerve	180		2	
Hands and fingers	17	Forefinger pad D	300	140	2	2
	18	Forefinger pad ND	270		2	
	19	Forefinger end joint D	280		2	
	20	Forefinger end joint ND	220		2	
	21	Thenar eminence	200		2	
	22	Palm D	260		2	
	23	Palm ND	260		2	
	24	Back of the hand D	200		2	
	25	Back of the hand ND	190		2	
Thighs and knees	26	Thigh muscle	250	220	2	2
	27	Kneecap	220		2	
Lower legs	28	Middle of shin	220	130	2	2
	29	Calf muscle	210		2	

SOURCE : ISO/TS 15066:2016(E) : Table A.2 — Biomechanical limits

THANK YOU

Fabio Puglia

Chairman & Founder Oversonic

oversonicrobotics.com

fabio.puglia@oversonicrobotics.com



ROBOTICS FOR HUMANS