### Two Degree of Freedom Design for Robust Nonlinear Control of Mechanical Systems

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October 1997

### **Project Overview**

- Computational methods for real-time trajectory generation for nonlinear mechanical sys-tems
- Theoretical and computational methods for analyzing robustness to perturbations which preserve the mechanical nature of the system
- Theoretical and experimental studies to ex-plore the tradeoffs between aggresiveness in trajectory generation and robust performance
- Implementation of proposed techniques in industrial applications

# **Configuration Controllability for Mechanical Systems**

### **Motivating Problems**

- For mechanical systems, often interested in moving between equilibrium points (or relative equilibria), not general states
- Requires more geometric understanding of controllability, tuned to mechanical systems

### Objectives

- Give computable tests for controllability between equilibrium points rather than arbitrary states (configuration + velocity)
- Understand underlying geometry to exploit controllability structure in stabilization, trajectory generation, trajectory tracking

### Techniques

- Use Riemannian structure associated with kinetic energy metric (Levi-Cevita connection)
- Make use of *symmetric product* to encode geometry of geodesically invariant sets (complements Lie bracket)

### **Results to date**

- Complete characterization of configuration accessibility (weak notion of controllability)
- Sufficient conditions for *equilibrium controllability* in terms of smallest "totally geodesic" distribution generated by external force fields

### Significance

- Describes underlying geometry of nonlinear control of mechanical systems, exploit inherent structure (Lagrangian)
- Extensions to mechanical systems on Lie groups (e.g., satellites, aircraft, underwater vehicles) gives even sharper results (more structure)



### **Trajectory Generation and Tracking Using Differential Flatness**



### **Approach: Two Degree of Freedom Design**

- Use online trajectory generation to construct feasible trajectories
- Use (scheduled) linear control for local performance
- For many mechanical systems, system is *differentially flat* => reduce dynamic system to algebraic equivalent and generate feasible trajectories in real time

### **Caltech Ducted Fan**



#### Results

- Aggressive tracking for fully actuated mechanical systems by exploiting mechanical structure (Bullo & Murray, 1997)
- Real-time algorithms developed and tested on ducted fan (Van Nieuwstadt and Murray, 1996)
- Necessary and sufficient conditions for flatness for a class of mechanical systems (Rathinam and Murray, 1996)

## **Summary of Accomplishments**

### **Major Milestones**

- General framework for control of mechanical systems, exploiting geometric structure [5]
- Necessary and sufficient conditions for differential flatness of mechanical systems with one fewer input than control [4]
- Application of flatness based control laws for tracking of aggressive trajectories to Caltech ducted fan [3]
- Algorithms for constructive controllability for underactuated mechanical systems on Lie groups [1]

### Honors and Awards (1997)

- Plenary speaker, SIAM Conference on Applications of Dynamical Systems (May 97)
- Donald P. Eckman Award (AACC, June 97)
- Plenary speaker, SIAM Conference on Control and Its Applications (May 98)

### **Recent Papers**

- F. Bullo and N. Leonard. Motion Control for Underactuated Mechanical Systems on Lie Groups. 1997 European Control Conference.
- 2. F. Bullo and R. M. Murray. Trajectory tracking for fully actuated mechanical systems. To appear, *Automatica*.
- 3. M. van Nieuwstadt and R. M. Murray. Real time trajectory generation for differentially flat systems. To appear, *Int'l J. Robust and Nonlinear Control.*
- 4. M. Rathinam and R. M. Murray. Configuration flatness of Lagrangian systems underactuated by one control. To appear, *SIAM J. Control and Optimization*.
- 5. R. Murray. Nonlinear Control of Mechanical Systems: A Lagrangian Perspective. To appear, *Annual Reviews in Control.*