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Man-Machine
Systems Laboratory

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

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Experiments were carried out with human operators performing manipulation tasks in the master/slave operation under computer control. Their performance was compared in three situations: no object motion, compensation for the object motion, and no compensation. The comparison of the compensation and no compensation situations showed that the compensation reduced the operation time by 26 - 41% in the peg moving task and increased the accuracy by two and a half times in rectangle tracing. In valve turning, however, a significant improvement was not observed.

Thus, it can be concluded that the compensation for target motion can improve the performance of the human operator significantly in certain kinds of tasks.

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Kazuo Tani

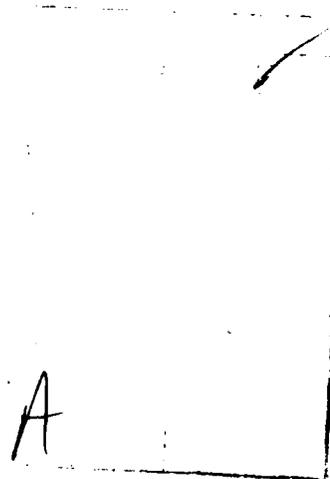
**MAN-MACHINE SYSTEMS LABORATORY
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139**

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SUPERVISORY CONTROL OF REMOTE MANIPULATION
WITH COMPENSATION FOR MOVING TARGET

by

Kazuo Tani

ABSTRACT

The aim of this project is to evaluate automatic compensation for moving targets in the supervisory control of remote manipulators.

An experimental system was built which consists of a master/slave manipulator, a moving table for the moving object, and a computer controlling both the manipulator and the table.

A software system was made which allows the master/slave operation with object motion compensation under computer control. The method of resolved motion rate control was adopted for the manipulator control. The computation time in this way proved practical and permitted a system sampling interval of 0.05 s.

Experiments were carried out with human operators performing manipulation tasks in the master/slave operation under computer control. Their performance was compared in three situations: no object motion, compensation for the object motion, and no compensation. The comparison of the compensation and no compensation situations showed that the compensation reduced the operation time by 26 - 41% in the peg moving task and increased the accuracy by two and a half times in rectangle tracing. In valve turning, however, a significant improvement was not observed.

Thus, it can be concluded that the compensation for target motion can improve the performance of the human operator significantly in certain kinds of tasks.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
ABSTRACT.....	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	4
LIST OF FIGURES.....	5
LIST OF TABLES.....	6
1. INTRODUCTION TO SUPERVISORY CONTROL OF REMOTE MANIPULATORS.....	7
2. PROBLEMS IN THE MANIPULATION OF MOVING OBJECTS.....	8
3. HARDWARE FOR THE EXPERIMENT.....	10
4. CONTROL THEORY OF THE MANIPULATOR MOTION.....	17
5. MASTER/SLAVE OPERATION WITH OBJECT MOTION COMPENSATION UNDER COMPUTER CONTROL.....	20
6. PRACTICAL PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTATION.....	23
6.1 Master/Slave Operation Under Computer Control.....	23
6.2 Compensation of the Object Motion.....	24
6.3 Resolved Motion Rate Control.....	26
6.4 Model Angles and Mechanical Angles of the Manipulator.....	27
7. EXPERIMENTS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN OPERATORS..	29
8. CONCLUSIONS.....	40
APPENDIX A. ANALOGIC AN5400 AND DR11-C.....	41
APPENDIX B. MANIPULATOR INTERFACE.....	46
APPENDIX C. THE TABLE AND ITS INTERFACE.....	55
APPENDIX D. TABLES OF EXPRESSION OF VARIABLES.....	59
APPENDIX E. PRAGRAM.....	65
APPENDIX F. DATA.....	76
REFERENCES.....	79

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
3.1.	The Manipulator.....	11
3.2.	The Movable Table.....	12
3.3.	Definitions of Coordinate Systems and Rotation Angles of the Manipulator.....	13
3.4.	Generalized Block Diagram of Servo Control Loop in Master/Slave Mode.....	14
3.5.	Generalized Block Diagram of Servo Control Loop in Computer Control Mode.....	15
5.1.	Conceptual Block Diagram of Master/Slave Operation with Object Motion Compensation Under Computer Control.....	21
6.1.	Lead Time in the Master/Slave Operation with Object Motion Compensation.....	25
7.1.	Peg Moving Task.....	30
7.2.	Operation Time for the Peg Moving Task....	31
7.3.	Valve Turning Task.....	33
7.4.	Operation Time for the Valve Turning Task.	34
7.5.	Rectangle Tracing.....	36
7.6.	Examples of Rectangle Traces.....	37
7.7.	Comparative Errors in Rectangle Tracing...	39
B.1.	Servo Control Rack Schematic.....	47
B.2.	Comparator/Modulator Chassis Schematic....	48
B.3.	Comparator Circuit Schematic.....	49
B.4.	Modulator Circuit Schematic.....	50
B.5.	Gearbox Schematic.....	51
B.6.	Gearbox Potentiometer and Line Driver Schematic.....	52
B.7.	Drawing of Control Mode Switching Circuit.	53
B.8.	Breadboard Wiring of Control Mode Switching Circuit.....	54
C.1.	Drawing of Table Circuit.....	57
C.2.	Breadboard Wiring of Table Circuit.....	58
E.1.	General Flowchart of the Program.....	66

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
A.1.	Cable Connection Between DR11-C and AN5400 (1).....	42
A.2.	Cable Connection Between DR11-C and AN5400 (2).....	43
A.3.	User Connectors Pin Assignment for DR11-C and AN5400.....	44
A.4.	User Connectors Pin Assignment for AN5400..	45
D.1.	Transform Matrix from Frame 4 to Frame 0...	59
D.2.	Transform Matrix from Frame 6 to Frame 0...	60
D.3.	Expression of the Variables Used in the RMRC.....	61
D.4.	Simplified Expression of the Variables Used in the RMRC.....	64
F.1.	Operation Time for the Peg Moving Task.....	76
F.2.	Operation Time for the Valve Turning Task..	77
F.3.	Comparative Errors in Rectangle Tracing....	78

1. INTRODUCTION TO SUPERVISORY CONTROL OF REMOTE MANIPULATORS

The new environments man is working in with great hope are: Outer space, undersea, and nuclear radioactive. One problem encountered by people who are trying to perform activities in these areas is their physiological hostility, which keeps people distant from them. Either they must stay physically remote or remain isolated by special garments or capsules.

Manipulators have been developed to extend the man's capability while keeping him away from the dangerous working site. The work done with manipulators, such as repairing and maintenance of equipment, is not routine work, but varies from time to time according to the state of the equipment, and requires good judgment, dexterity, and great care.

The manipulators are usually controlled by a human operator in rate control or master/slave control. Operating manipulators in this way is a tiring job and the operator gets exhausted after a short time of work.

The use of the computer has been introduced to help the operator. Ferrell and Sheridan [1] in 1967 proposed the supervisory control of manipulation, where the computer can be to some extent autonomous, controlling the manipulator on its own, and the human operator, released from the direct control loop in which he had to take care of every tiny motion of the manipulator, can become a supervisor of the semi-autonomous manipulator or robotic device.

2. PROBLEMS IN THE MANIPULATION OF MOVING OBJECTS

Undersea tasks done by human divers are getting more and more costly and hazardous as they have to be done at increasing depth [2]. Using a manipulator mounted on an unmanned movable submersible and controlling it from the sea surface is the most desirable solution provided that the task can be performed reasonably well. But the use of the manipulator has its own problems. One of them is the relative motion between the manipulator and the object, which wasn't really a problem at all in the case of human divers [3].

Underseas a submersible with a manipulator may fix itself to the sea bottom, but the object the manipulator must handle may be moving about in the water, drifting due to the force of the current. Or, conversely, the object may be fixed and the submersible with the manipulator may be moving around; or, both can be moving.

In any of these cases there is relative motion between the manipulator and the object which the manipulator is to handle. The preprogrammed task motion may fail because the object simply isn't where it is supposed to be. If the manipulator is controlled in master/slave mode, the human operator must make the slave follow the object, i.e. he has to follow it himself on the master, and do his proper detail manipulation job in addition. As is easily imagined, this makes his work a lot harder.

If the relative motion of the object can be measured, object motion compensation can be accomplished. That is, in master/slave mode the object motion is added to the master motion to give a reference to the slave motion, and is subtracted from the slave motion to give the reference to the master motion. In a preprogrammed task mode the object motion is superimposed on the predetermined slave motion. So, in master/slave mode,

despite relative motion the operator can perform the same task motion as if the object were staying still.

In this project, a method of object motion compensation is developed, and experiments are conducted about the performance of task operation in master/slave mode with moving objects, assuming that the controller can know the relative motion of the object.

3. HARDWARE FOR THE EXPERIMENT

It may help one to understand what has been done in this project if the devices used in the experiment are described briefly.

A master/slave manipulator which has been in use for a long time in the Man-Machine Systems Laboratory was used in this project (Fig. 3.1). A new PDP11/34 minicomputer was used to perform the control job. A movable table was brought back to life, offering three-dimensional (x,y,z) motion under the computer control to the object which is handled by the manipulator (Fig. 3.2. Also, see Appendix C).

The manipulator is an Argonne National Laboratory E2 master/slave manipulator. It is articulated type with six degrees of freedom ($\theta_A, \theta_X, \theta_Y, \theta_L, \theta_R, \theta_A$) excluding gripping action, and can be modeled as shown in Fig. 3.3 along with its dimensions [3]. The master and the slave have the same construction, both being electromechanical except that the master has a grip which fits the human hand and the slave a gripper similar to a pair of tongs. The electric drive is by means of 10 Watt 115 Volt 60 Hz A.C. motors. The upper three joints ($\theta_Z, \theta_X, \theta_Y$) are connected to their motors by means of gears. The lower three joints ($\theta_L, \theta_R, \theta_A$) and the grip are connected to their motors by means of cables and pulleys.

A servo has been constructed to control each joint angle with its potentiometer output compared to the reference input value. In master/slave mode, in which the computer control can be irrelevant, the master servo and the slave servo are coupled to give the master/slave control loop shown in Fig. 3.4. This allows bilateral control with force feedback. To improve stability, two other loops are present: a tachometer feed-

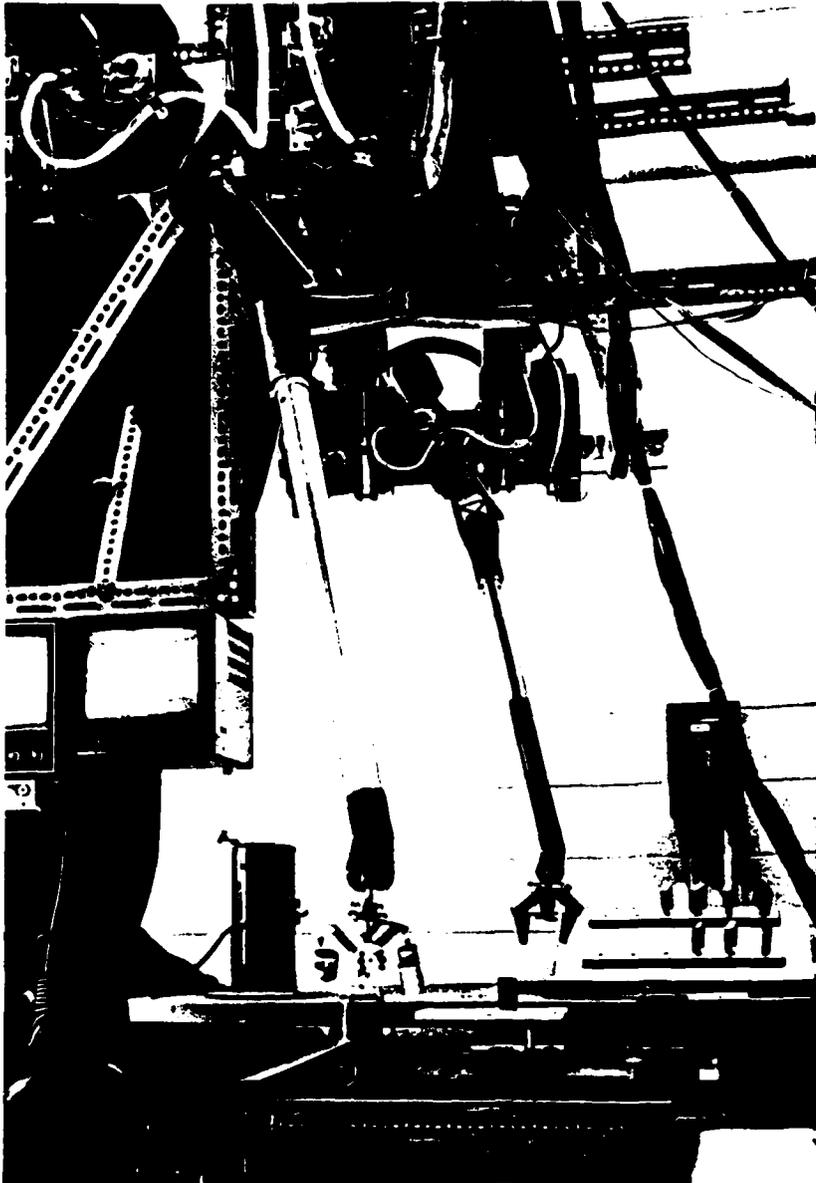


Fig. 3.1. The Manipulator

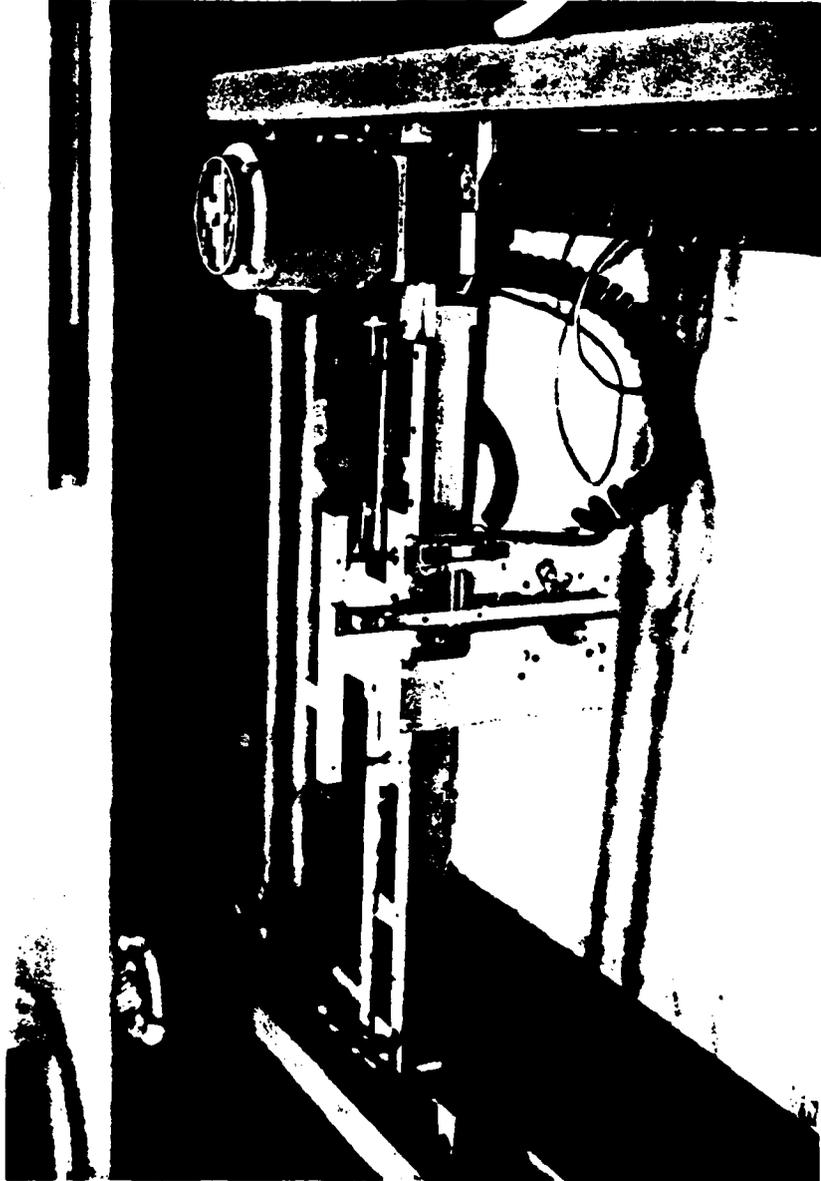


Fig. 3.2. The Movable Table

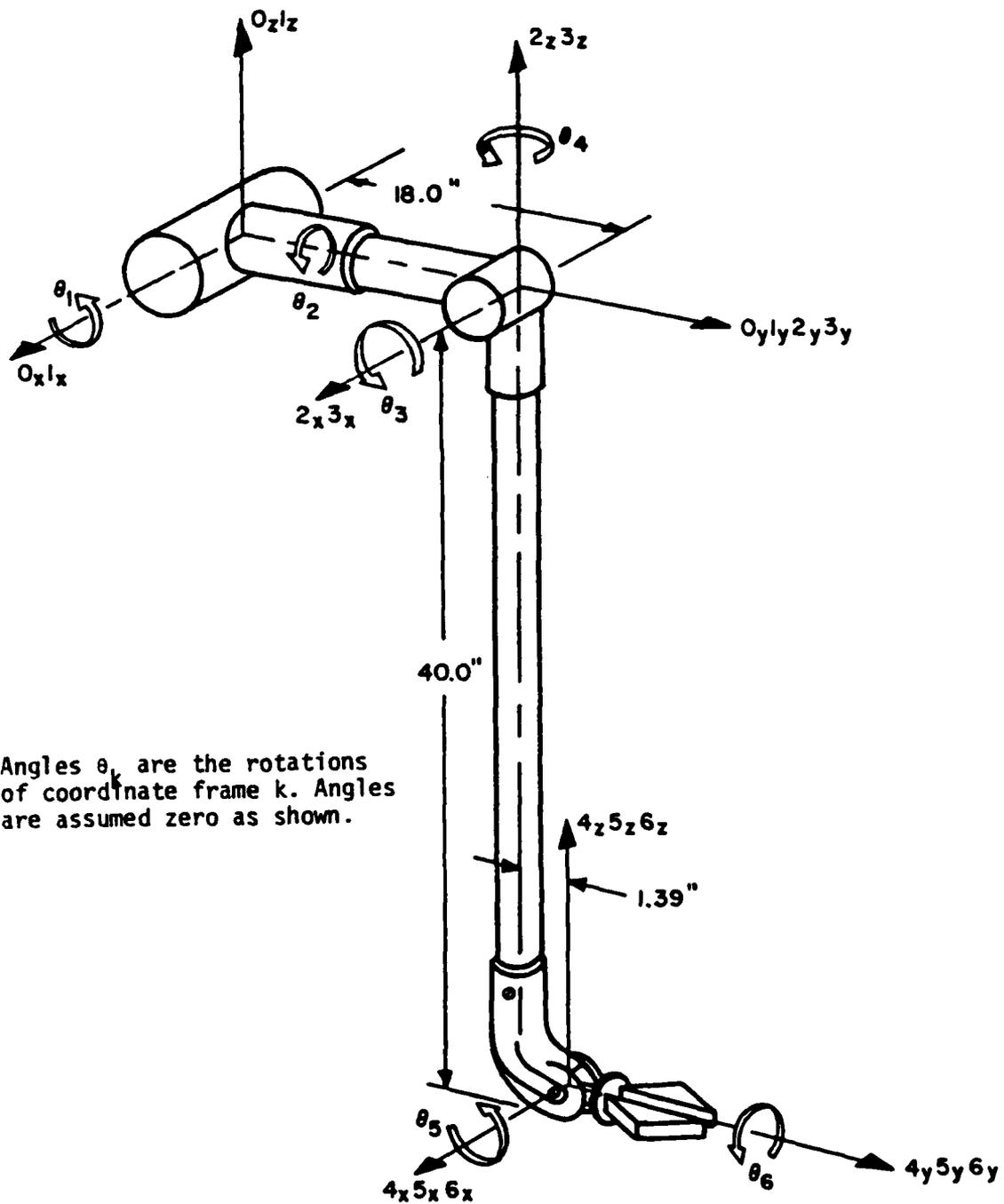


Fig. 3.3. Definitions of Coordinate Systems and Rotation Angles of the Manipulator (from Brooks[3])

forward and a tachometer feedback loop. In the computer control mode the servos for the master and the slave act independently in reference to their respective input values from the computer as shown in Fig. 3.5.

The manipulator was originally controlled by an Inter-data Model 70 computer. Thus the need arose to change its computer interface completely to fit the new computer, a PDP11/34. Details of this interface are discussed in Appendix B.

A Data Acquisition and Distribution System ANALOGIC AN5400 is used to allow the computer to communicate with the experimental devices. The AN5400 is connected through a General-Purpose Interface Module DR11-C to the PDP11/34. It has an A/D converter and a multiplexer providing 32 channels of analog input, 16 D/A converters, 32 bits of digital input, 32 bits of digital output, and a 7-digit octal dial on the panel which can be read by the computer.

The computer can take the following actions based on signals from or to the manipulator through the AN5400.

- a) input the joint angles of the manipulator;
- b) input the gripping force of the slave tongs;
- c) switch between the two control modes: master/slave and computer control;
- d) output the reference values to the manipulator servos in the computer control mode, or the angular differences between the master and the slave in master/slave mode.

The computer can also take care of the table action through the AN5400.

- a) see if the carriage has hit any of the limit switches;
- b) specify the speed and the direction of the carriage motion along the three axes (x,y,z).

The details of the AN5400 and the DR11-C are given in Appendix A.

4. CONTROL THEORY OF THE MANIPULATOR MOTION

The manipulator can be modeled as shown in Fig. 3.3. It has six degrees of freedom. Although the joint angles can represent the manipulator motion by themselves, cartesian coordinate systems give more convenience and flexibility to the control.

Frame 0 is defined at the manipulator base and fixed to the vehicle. Each joint of the arm is assigned a coordinate system, starting with frame 1 at the first joint out to the hand which is designated as frame 6.

The joint angles θ_k specify the rotation of the kth frame with respect to the previous frame (k-1).

According to the notation given by T. Brooks [3], the transformation from the hand frame to the vehicle frame is given as

$${}^0A_6 = {}^0A_1 \cdot {}^1A_2 \cdot {}^2A_3 \cdot {}^3A_4 \cdot {}^4A_5 \cdot {}^5A_6.$$

Also the transformation from the fourth frame (wrist frame) to the vehicle frame is given as

$${}^0A_4 = {}^0A_1 \cdot {}^1A_2 \cdot {}^2A_3 \cdot {}^3A_4.$$

Tables D.1 and D2 show the expression of 0A_4 and 0A_6 .

Suppose one is given the following problem: given a position (x,y,z) , find the joint angles θ_1 through θ_6 that place the manipulator at that position. A look at the transformation matrices 0A_4 and 0A_6 shows that θ_5 and θ_6 are irrelevant. Solving θ_1 through θ_4 given x , y , and z is a redundant system and yields an infinite number of solutions. Some constraint could be given to make the system non-redundant but the problem is that the system is analytically insolvable.

One of the methods to overcome this difficulty is Resolved Motion Rate Control (RMRC) proposed by D. Whitney [4].

$$\dot{\vec{x}} = f(\vec{\theta}),$$

where \vec{x} is a position vector at time t ,

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_1, \dots, x_n),$$

and $\vec{\theta}$ is a vector of joint angles at time t ,

$$\vec{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m).$$

If we define a Jacobian matrix as

$$J(\vec{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \theta_m} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial \theta_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial \theta_m} \end{bmatrix}$$

we get the following relation:

$$\dot{\vec{x}} = J(\vec{\theta}) \dot{\vec{\theta}}.$$

Since this is a linear system, $\dot{\vec{\theta}}$ can be solved for given $\dot{\vec{x}}$ if $m = n$ and $J(\vec{\theta})^{-1}$ exists.

$$\dot{\vec{\theta}} = J(\vec{\theta})^{-1} \dot{\vec{x}}$$

As for a short period of time, Δt ,

$$\Delta \vec{\theta} = \dot{\vec{\theta}} \Delta t$$

$$\Delta \vec{x} = \dot{\vec{x}} \Delta t$$

$$\Delta \vec{\theta} = J(\vec{\theta})^{-1} \Delta \vec{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\theta}(t+\Delta t) &= \vec{\theta} + \Delta \vec{\theta} \\ &= \vec{\theta} + J(\vec{\theta})^{-1} \Delta \vec{x} \\ &= \vec{\theta}_r \end{aligned}$$

For the implementation of this method one variable is introduced in addition to x , y , and z . Suppose the hand direction vector ${}^6\vec{y}$ as referenced to frame 0 is $(s,1,0)$. Since the vector ${}^4\vec{x}$ is perpendicular to ${}^6\vec{y}$ regardless of θ_5 and θ_6 , the inner product of ${}^4\vec{x}$ and ${}^6\vec{y}$ should be zero.

$$({}^4a_{11}, {}^4a_{12}, {}^4a_{14}) \cdot (s,1,0) = 0,$$

which can be rewritten

$$s \cdot {}^4a_{11} + {}^4a_{12} = 0.$$

So a new variable

$$p = s \cdot {}^4a_{11} + {}^4a_{12}$$

is introduced, which is to be made zero in the control.

In this case $n = 4$ and

$$\vec{x} = (x, y, z, p),$$

$$\vec{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4).$$

To keep vector ${}^6\vec{y}$ horizontal,

$${}^6a_{32} = 0,$$

which gives θ_{5r} .

The additional constraint of keeping the hand vector ${}^6\vec{x}$ horizontal gives

$${}^6a_{31} = 0,$$

which gives θ_{6r} .

Table D.3 shows the elements of the Jacobian matrix and the expression of the bases of the joint angles: θ_{5r} and θ_{6r} .

5. MASTER/SLAVE OPERATION WITH OBJECT MOTION COMPENSATION UNDER COMPUTER CONTROL

If the object to be manipulated is moving, it is desirable to compensate the object motion for easy operation by a human operator. By compensation is meant that the slave manipulator hand moves with the object motion and in addition makes the necessary motion to do the task on the object, while the master makes the latter motion only. In this compensated master/slave operation, the reference given to the slave will be the master position plus the object position, and the reference given to the master will be the slave position minus the object position.

Since the object position is given in the cartesian coordinate system fixed to the frame 0 of the manipulator and the drive is done on the joint angles, this control necessitates the transformation from the angle representation to the cartesian representation as well as the other way around.

The conceptual diagram of this control is shown in Fig. 5.1.

As discussed in the previous chapter, given the cartesian position of the manipulator (x, y, z) and the hand vectors ${}^6\vec{y} = (s, 1, 0)$ and ${}^6\vec{x}$ horizontal, the RMRC logic yields the six angles θ_{1r} through θ_{6r} . From this state any angular value θ_{6d} can be superimposed on the base: θ_{6r} without giving any effect back to θ_{5r} through θ_{1r} .

Thus the degrees of freedom of the compensated master/slave operation are five: x, y, z, s , and θ_{6d} , excluding the gripping motion, which is not included in the computer control but is retained in master/slave mode by itself. Thus, this control system has one less degree of freedom than the manipulator mechanism has. The recovery of this lost degree of freedom

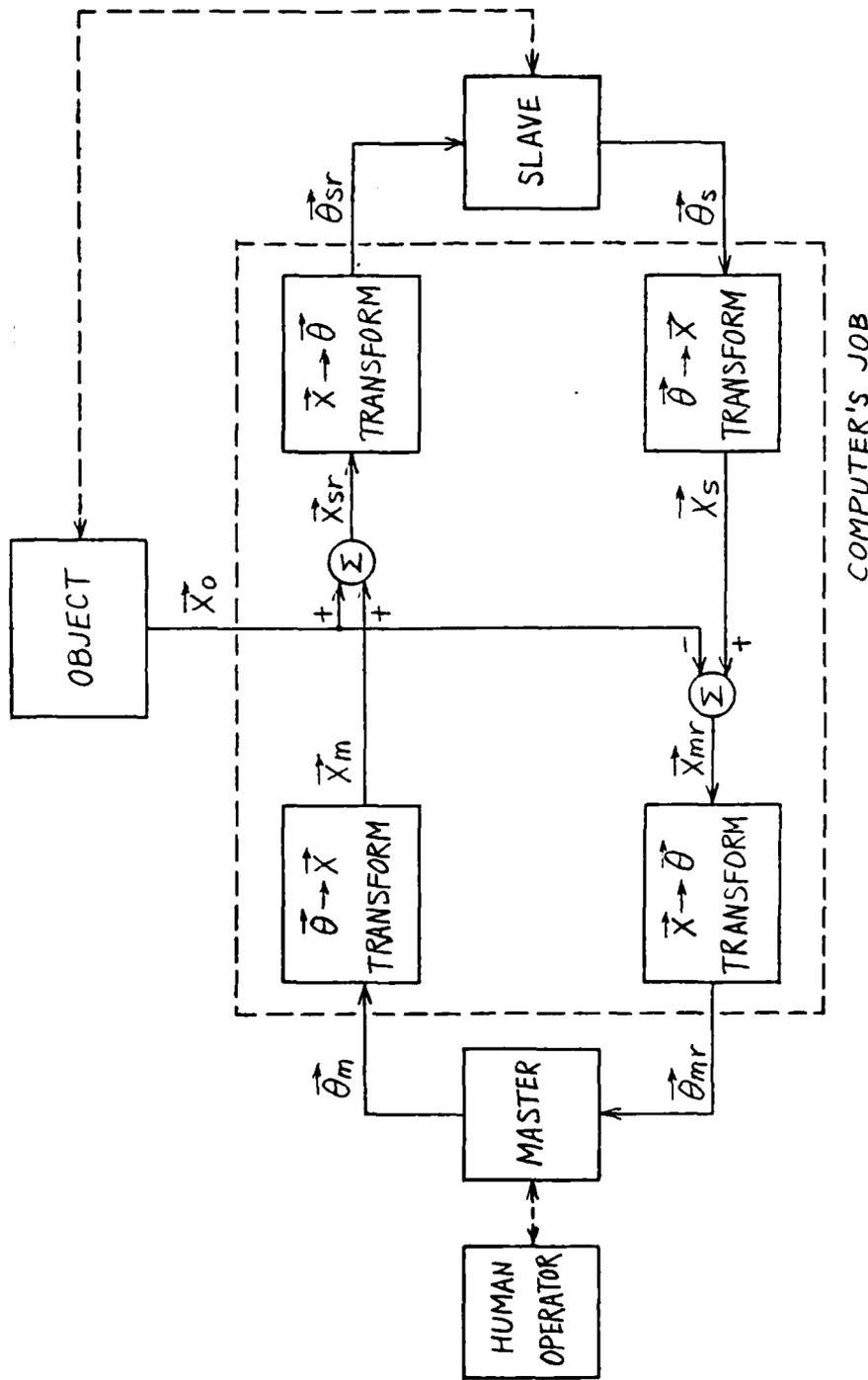


Fig. 5.1. Conceptual Block Diagram of Master/Slave Operation with Object Motion Compensation Under Computer Control

could be had at the cost of considerable amount of additional computation.

By the use of a digital computer, the master/slave control system becomes a discrete time sampling system. The sampling time interval was chosen to be one twentieth of a second (0.05 s). The interval of 0.1 s was tried but proved to produce motion which was too shaky. The system clock of the RSX-11M operating system which works on the 60 Hz line frequency is used.

6. PRACTICAL PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTATION

In the course of developing programs many problems have emerged. One is how to make the master operation by the human operator easy. Most of the remaining problems are concerned with stability. The measures taken are hardly academic.

6.1 Master/Slave Operation Under Computer Control

Simply using the master position as the reference to the slave and the slave position as the reference to the master has led to a swaying vibration of the manipulator. The following scheme is used to prevent this vibration.

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{x}_{sr} &= a \cdot \vec{x}_m + (1-a) \cdot \vec{x}_s \\ \vec{x}_{mr} &= a \cdot \vec{x}_s + (1-a) \cdot \vec{x}_m,\end{aligned}$$

where \vec{x}_s and \vec{x}_m are the positions of the slave and the master at the sampling time t , and \vec{x}_{sr} and \vec{x}_{mr} are the reference values output from the computer to which the slave and the master are controlled. Experiments have shown that a value over 0.7 for a brings about the vibration.

The above scheme still has a problem in that the master is too heavy to be moved by a human operator. The use of tachometer feed-forward in the master/slave mode has suggested the following scheme [3].

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{x}_{sr} &= a \cdot \vec{x}_m + (1-a) \cdot \vec{x}_s + b \cdot (\vec{x}_s - \vec{x}_{s2}) \\ \vec{x}_{mr} &= a \cdot \vec{x}_s + (1-a) \cdot \vec{x}_m + b \cdot (\vec{x}_m - \vec{x}_{m2}),\end{aligned}$$

where \vec{x}_{s2} and \vec{x}_{m2} are the positions of the slave and the master taken two cycles earlier. These values, \vec{x}_{s2} and \vec{x}_{m2} , are used because the use of \vec{x}_{s1} and \vec{x}_{m1} , which are the positions taken one

cycle earlier, has caused vibration. A value over 0.5 for b causes the self-initiated motion of the manipulator.

6.2. Compensation of the Object Motion

The compensation of the object motion has introduced new problems concerned with the dynamics of the manipulator. If the slave is following the object motion and the master is compensated, the value given from the slave to the master/slave scheme should be $(\vec{x}_s - \vec{x}_t)$ and $(\vec{x}_{s2} - \vec{x}_{t2})$, and the reference to the slave should be increased by \vec{x}_{ta} , where \vec{x}_t is the table position at the sampling time t and \vec{x}_{t2} is that two cycles earlier, and \vec{x}_{ta} is the position where the table is expected to be a certain time in the future.

This lead time is understood to result from the delay time of the manipulator drive and the discrete updating of the reference signals by the computer. The proper lead time is chosen by experiment. Figure 6.1 shows how this lead time takes care of both the delay time of the manipulator and the effect of the reference signals which do not change continuously but change at the sampling time and stay constant during the cycle.

The lead time derived by experiment is:

x: 0.10 s

y: 0.10 s

z: 0.15 s.

Too small a lead time makes the master move in the opposite direction to the object motion, while too big a lead time makes the master move in the same direction. Too small a lead time also makes the manipulator follow behind the object, while too big a lead time makes the manipulator go ahead of the object.

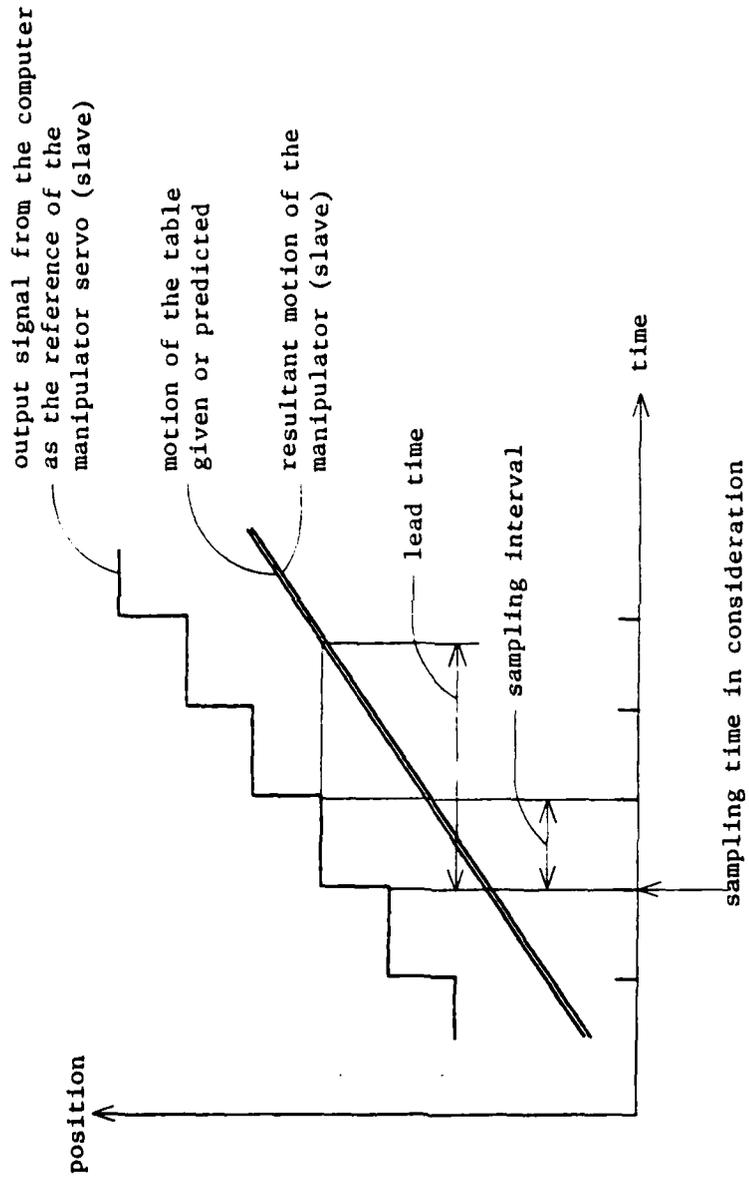


Fig. 6.1. Lead Time in the Master/Slave Operation
with Object Motion Compensation

In a practical application where the object motion is measured, the prediction of the object position is necessary [5]. In this project, where the object is moved in a predetermined way, it is easy to achieve, but it may be difficult in practice.

The eventual scheme is as follows:

$$\vec{x}_{sr} = a \cdot \vec{x}_m + (1-a)(\vec{x}_s - \vec{x}_t) + b \cdot [(\vec{x}_s - \vec{x}_t) - (\vec{x}_{s2} - \vec{x}_{t2})] + \vec{x}_{ta}$$

$$\vec{x}_{mr} = a \cdot (\vec{x}_s - \vec{x}_t) + (1-a) \cdot \vec{x}_m + b \cdot (\vec{x}_m - \vec{x}_{m2})$$

6.3 Resolved Motion Rate Control

For the resolved motion rate control program the following method was used.

Given θ_1 through θ_4 , x , y , and z are calculated. Given the destination position (x_d, y_d, z_d, s_d) , the variable

$$p = s_d \cdot {}^4a_{11} + {}^4a_{12}$$

is evaluated. The partial derivatives are evaluated forming the Jacobian matrix

$$J(\vec{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta_3} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta_4} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta_3} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta_4} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta_3} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta_4} \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta_3} & \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta_4} \end{bmatrix}$$

The position increments are calculated as follows:

$$\Delta x = x_d - x$$

$$\Delta y = y_d - y$$

$$\Delta z = z_d - z$$

$$\Delta p = -p$$

Now the equation to be solved is

$$\Delta \vec{x} = J(\vec{\theta}) \Delta \vec{\theta}.$$

The matrix is 4x4, not too large, and one element $\partial x / \partial \theta_1$ is zero. Taking advantage of this fact, an economized version of the method developed by T. Banachiewicz [6] is used instead of a general method.

The variables x, y, z, p and their partial derivatives are made of terms which consist of the combinational multiplication of the trigonometric functions of θ_1 through θ_4 . At first glance their computation looks time consuming but further inspection reveals a lot of duplications of the same terms, which enables simplification of the computation. Comparison of Tables D.3 and D.4 shows how much calculation was saved by the simplification. One cycle of this program takes 8.8 ms on the PDP11/34. The control needs two cycles, one for the master and one for the slave. This computation time is quite acceptable and compared with the system sampling interval 0.05 s.

6.4 Model Angles and Mechanical Angles of the Manipulator

Due to the mechanism of the manipulator, the mechanical joint angles $\theta_X, \theta_Y, \theta_Z, \theta_L, \theta_R,$ and θ_A are not quite the same as the angles shown in Fig. 3.3. Three of the angles are the same.

$$\theta_1 = \theta_Z$$

$$\theta_2 = \theta_X$$

$$\theta_4 = \theta_A$$

With a link connection,

$$\theta_3 = \theta_Y - \theta_Z.$$

With the differential gear mechanism using 33/40 gear ratio,

$$\theta_6 = (\theta_L - \theta_R)/1.65.$$

With the interference of θ_3 over θ_5 in addition,

$$\theta_5 = (\theta_L + \theta_R)/2 + 0.27 \theta_3.$$

7. EXPERIMENTS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN OPERATORS

Experiments were carried out to evaluate how compensation for the moving object helps the human operator. Operator performances are compared for the three situations: no relative motion between the object and the manipulator base, relative motion between them but with compensation, and relative motion but no compensation.

The motion of the object, or the motion of the table, which actually was the relative motion between the object and the manipulator base, was arbitrarily chosen as follows:

$$x = 1.4 \sin(6.2832/5.0)t - 5.6 \sin(6.2832/14.5)t$$

$$y = 1.4 \sin(6.2832/6.5)t - 5.6 \sin(6.2832/18.5)t$$

$$z = 0.4 \cos(6.2832/5.0)t - 0.4 \cos(6.2832/6.5)t,$$

where x , y , and z are expressed in inches and t in seconds.

The master/slave operation under computer control was chosen for all of the three situations to provide equal degrees of freedom of the manipulator motion and equal ease of master handling, although master/slave mode without computer could have been used for the no object motion and no compensation situations.

Three kinds of experiments were conducted: peg movement, valve turning, and rectangle tracing.

In the peg movement experiment (Fig. 7.1) a peg was used which consisted of a 2.6" x 2.4" x 0.8" board to be gripped by the slave tongs and a 0.39" dia. x 1.25" pin sticking out of the board. A board was mounted on the table carriage which had eight holes of 0.44" diameter arranged in 2 x 4 array with 3" intervals. Seven of the holes had 0.1" champher and were used for the experiment. The subject operator was told to insert the peg pin into one hole and move it into the next and



Fig. 7.1. Peg Moving Task

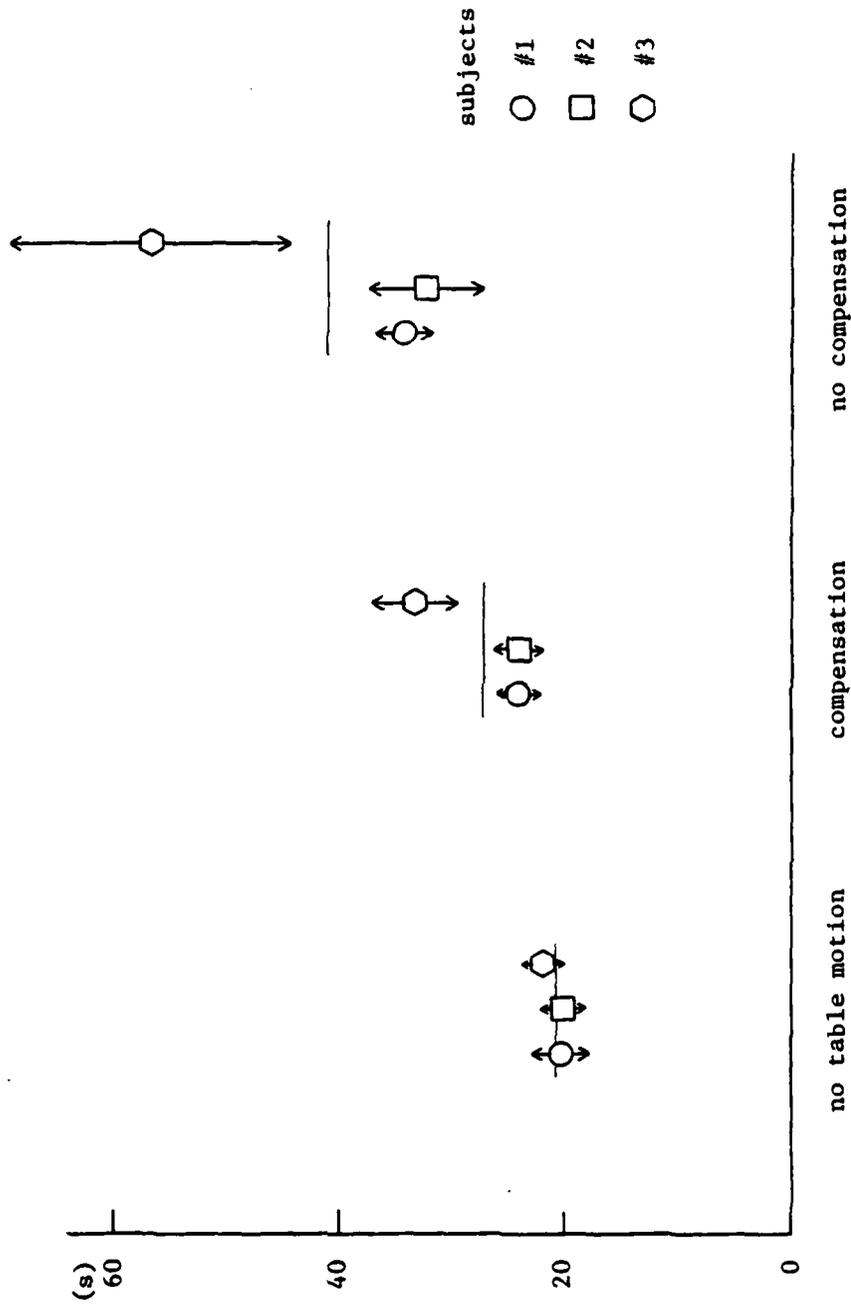


Fig. 7.2. Operation Time for the Peg Moving Task

so on around the board. The time was measured from the insertion into the first hole to the insertion into the same hole after one round of travel. Each subject made five trials for each situation.

Fig. 7.2 shows the results of this experiment. The mark shows the average time and the arrows show the standard deviation for each subject. The figure shows that with compensation the operation time is 18 to 51% (29% average) greater than with no object motion, but 26 to 41% (32% average) less than without compensation.

In the second experiment (Fig. 7.3) a valve was mounted on the table carriage. Time during which the subject rotated the valve two turns was measured. Fig. 7.4 shows the results of this experiment. This experiment did not show clear differences between situations.

The reasons for this seem to be as follows: In the peg movement task the manipulator positioning is initiated by the operator. But in the valve turning task most of the manipulator positioning is initiated by the slave which grips the moving valve firmly. The peg movement task is rather easy with no object motion at all and gets a little awkward with motion and compensation and more awkward without compensation. On the other hand, the valve turning task is as awkward in one situation as in any other.

The valve turning in this way may be an inhuman task. Positioning of the manipulator tongs by the human operator and automatic turning of the valve by the computer, which was experienced in T. Brooks' thesis [3], might show different results.



Fig. 7.3. Valve Turning Task

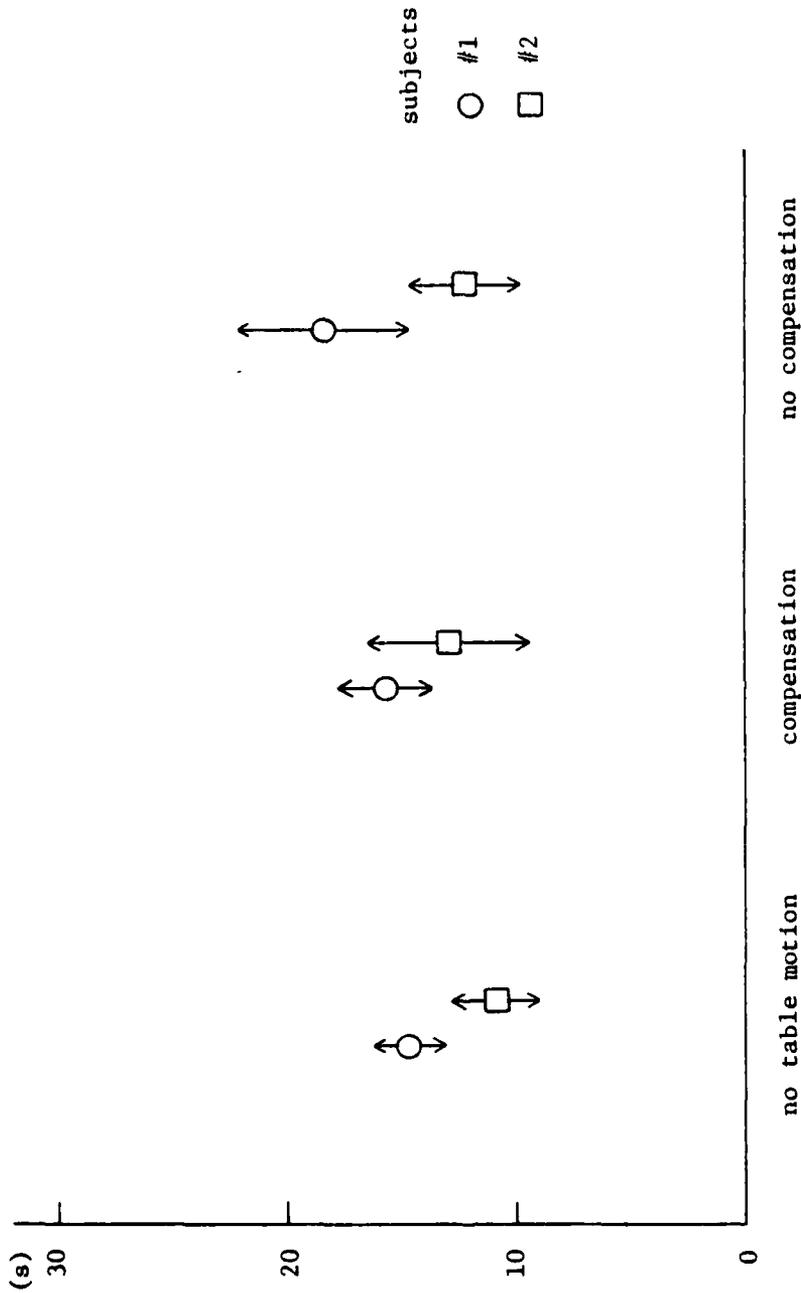


Fig. 7.4. Operation Time for the Valve Turning Task

In the third experiment a piece of paper which has concentric 4" x 6" and 3" x 5" rectangles drawn on it is placed on the carriage. The rectangle in the middle of the two is considered as the reference rectangle. The subject was requested to trace the reference rectangle with a magic marker gripped by the slave. The eight greatest errors of the trace from the reference rectangle were measured and their mean value was computed. For the selection of the eight errors the following rule was adopted:

Take the maximum error. Discard all the errors in the same direction (inside or outside) within the neighborhood of one inch (measured on the reference rectangle) from the previous error point. Take the maximum error from the rest. Repeat this operation until eight values have been chosen.

Figure 7.6 shows the examples of the traces drawn with the manipulator. Figure 7.7 shows the comparative errors for the three situations. With compensation the average error is about twice as big as with no object motion but two and a half times as small as without compensation.

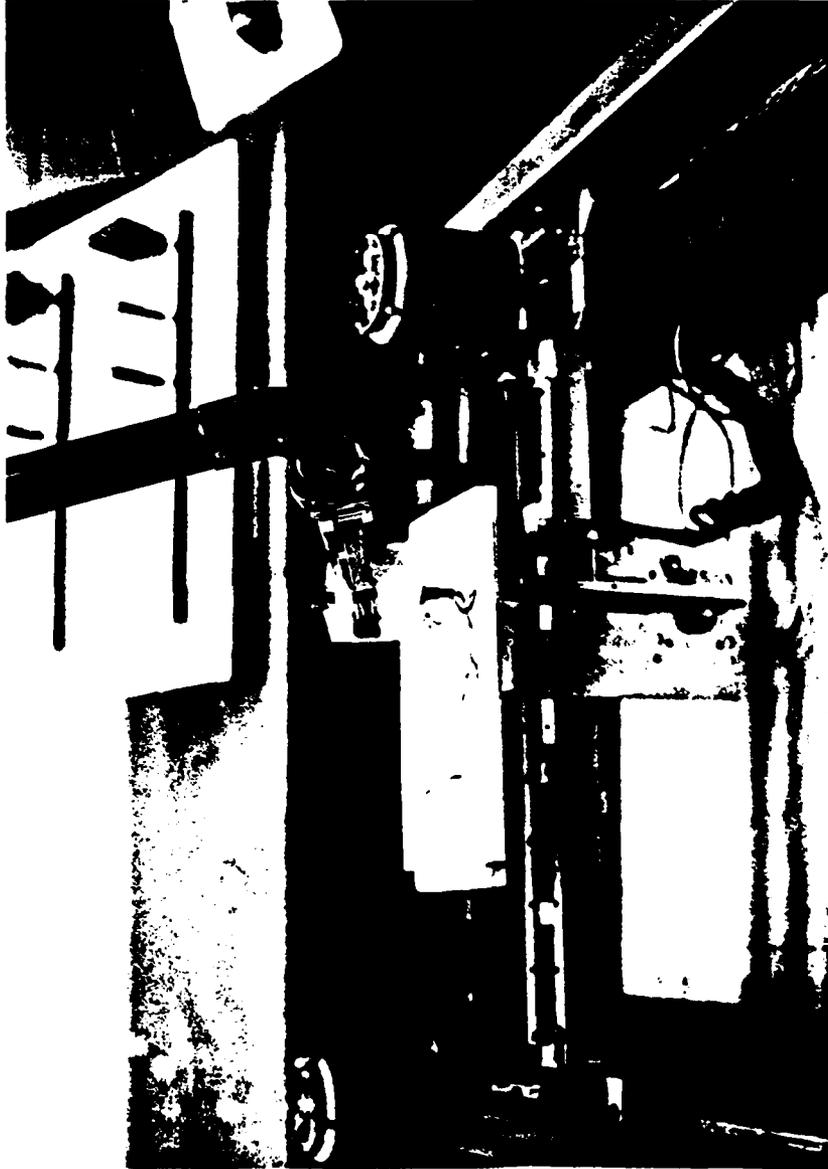
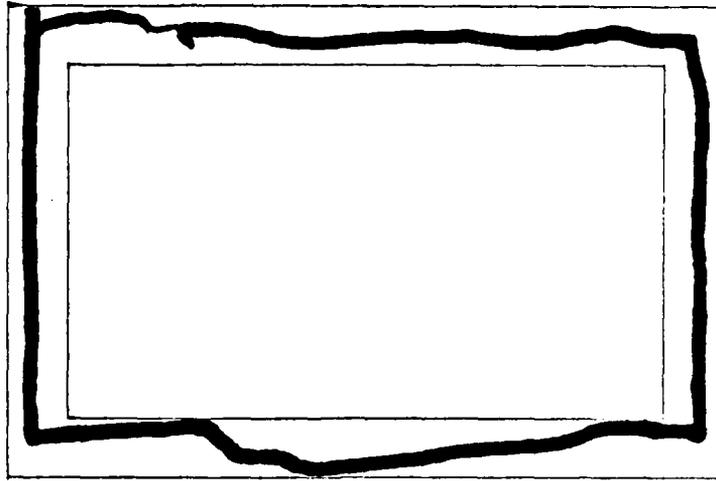
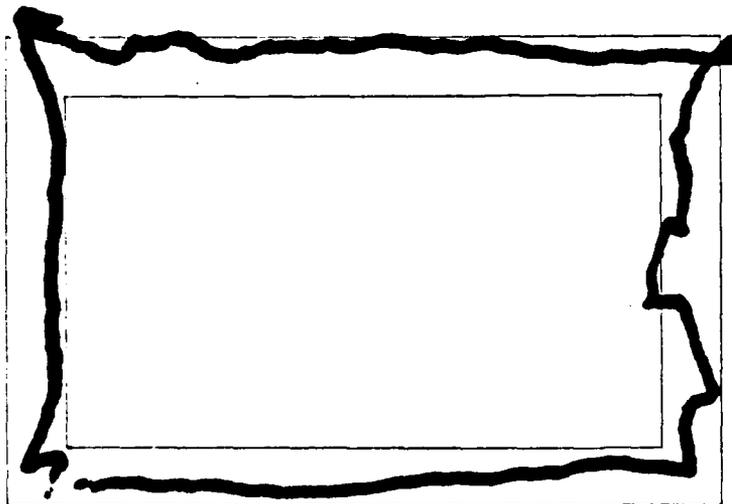


Fig. 7.5. Rectangle Tracing



(a) no table motion ($e = 0.156$)

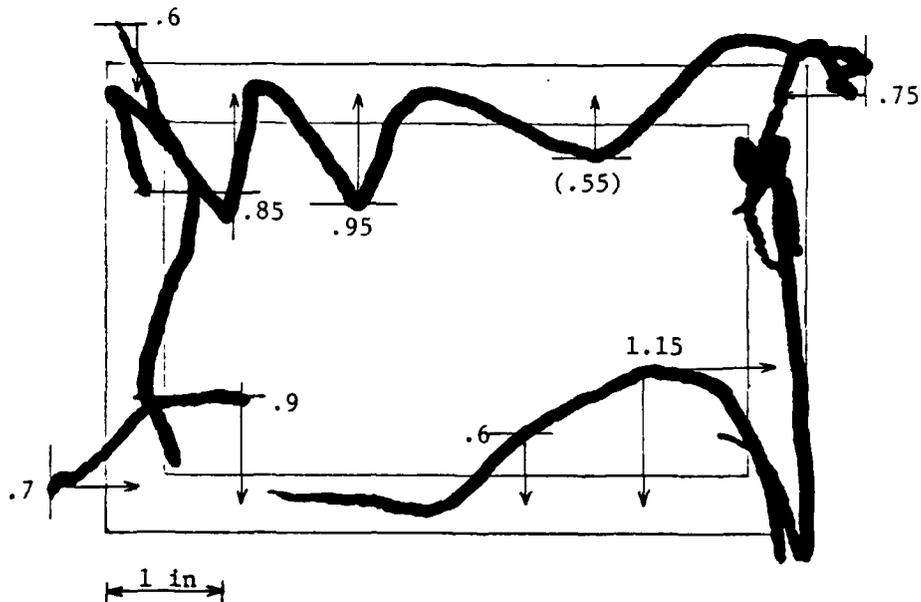


(b) compensation ($e = 0.275$)

Fig. 7.6. Examples of Rectangle Traces



(c) no compensation ($e \approx 0.812$)



(d) selection of errors

Fig. 7.6. (Cont.)

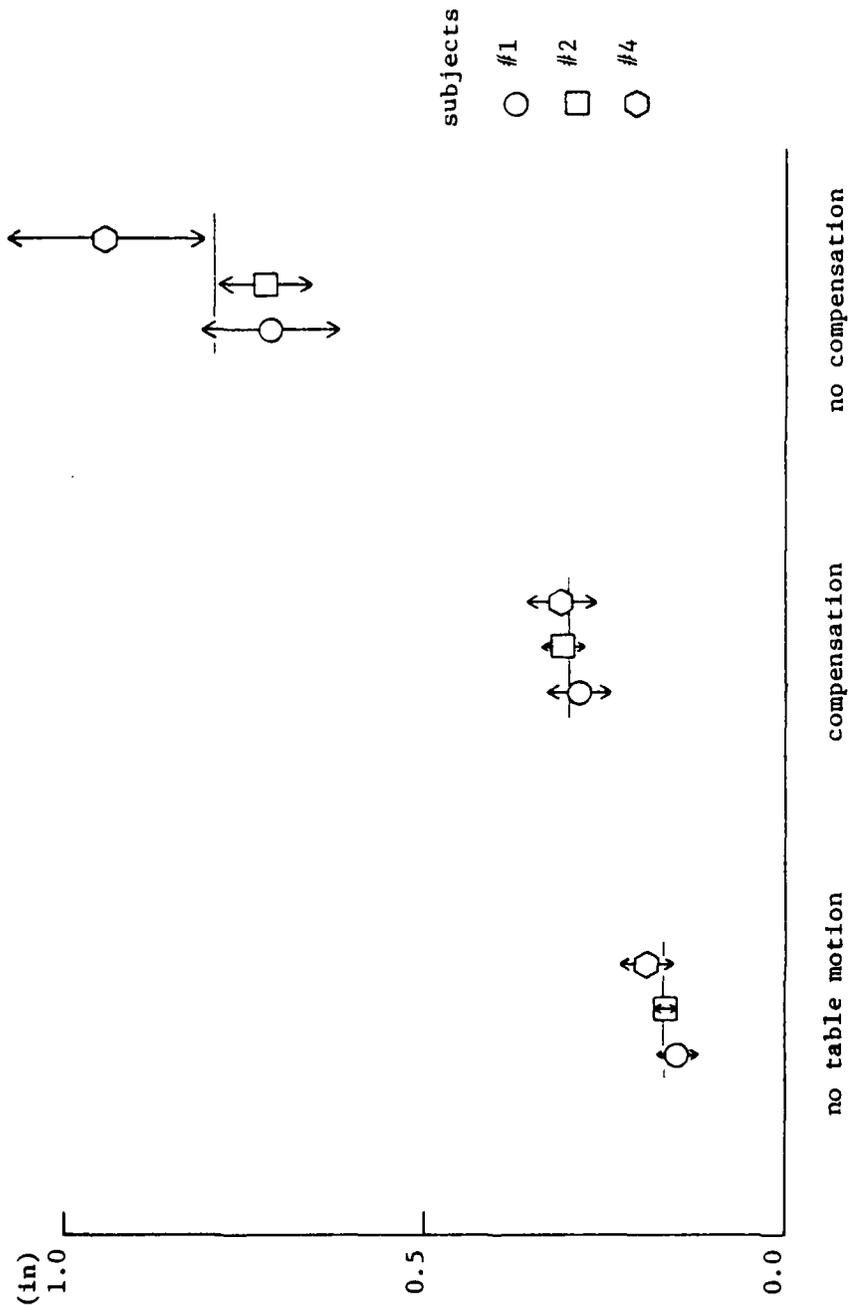


Fig. 7.7. Comparative Errors in Rectangle Tracing

8. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this project is to evaluate automatic compensation for moving targets in the supervisory control of remote manipulators.

An experimental system was built which consists of a master/slave manipulator, a moving table for the moving object, and a computer controlling both the manipulator and the table.

A software system was made which allows the master/slave operation with object motion compensation under computer control. The method of resolved motion rate control was adopted for the manipulator control. The computation time in this way proved practical and permitted a system sampling interval of 0.05 s.

Experiments were carried out with human operators performing manipulation tasks in the master/slave operation under computer control. Their performance was compared in three situations: no object motion, compensation for the object motion, and no compensation. The comparison of the compensation and no compensation situations showed that the compensation reduced the operation time by 26 - 41% in the peg moving task and increased the accuracy by two and a half times in rectangle tracing. In valve turning, however, a significant improvement was not observed.

Thus, it can be concluded that the compensation for target motion can improve the performance of the human operator significantly in certain kinds of tasks.

APPENDIX A. ANALOGIC AN5400 AND DR11-C

The AN5400 is connected to the PDP11/34 through a DR11-C parallel interface. Jumpers are made giving the DR11-C device address: 767770, interruptvector addresses: 300/304, and interrupt level: 5. Tables A.1 and A.2 show the cable connection between the DR11-C and the AN5400.

The connections between the AN5400 and the experimental devices are done through 20-pin flat cable cinch connectors. Tables A.3 and A.4 show the pin assignment of the connectors.

An assembly language program AN5402 is made to enable the FORTRAN programs to transfer data through the AN5400 (see Appendix E). It consists of seven subroutines: ANINIT, AIN, AINSQ, AOUT, AOUTSQ, DIN, and DOUT. For an example of the time required for the data transfer, the subroutine AINSQ requires approximately $(37n + 63)$ microseconds to get analog data from n successive channels.

Table A.1.

Cable Connection Between DR11-C and AN5400 (1)

DR11-C P1		AN5400 GPI		DR11-C P2		AN5400 GPI			
PIN	NAME	PIN	NAME	PIN	NAME	PIN	NAME		
1	A			40	VV				
2	B			39	UU	GND	20	DIG GND	
3	C	OUT00	35	BOD16	38	TT	IN00	43	BID16
4	D			37	SS	GND			
5	E			36	RR	INIT H			
6	F			35	PP	GND	(5)		
7	H			34	NN	INIT H	(9)		
8	J	GND	1	DIG GND	33	MM	GND	19	DIG GND
9	K	OUT01	36	BOD15	32	LL	IN01	44	BID15
10	L	OUT04	39	BOD12	31	KK	IN04	47	BID12
11	M	GND			30	JJ	GND		
12	N	OUT05	40	BOD11	29	HH	IN05	48	BID11
13	P	INIT H			28	FF			
14	R	OUT06	41	BOD10	27	EE	IN06	49	BID10
15	S	GND			26	DD	GND		
16	T	OUT07	42	BOD9	25	CC	IN07	50	BID9
17	U	OUT03	38	BOD13	24	BB	IN03	46	BID13
18	V	GND			23	AA	GND		
19	W	OUT08	5	BOD8	22	Z	IN08	13	BID8
20	X	OUT09	6	BOD7	21	Y	IN09	14	BID7
21	Y	GND			20	X	GND		
22	Z	OUT10	7	BOD6	19	W	IN10	15	BID6
23	AA	OUT11	8	BOD5	18	V	IN11	16	BID5
24	BB	OUT12	9	BOD4	17	U	IN12	17	BID4
25	CC	GND			16	T	GND	(3)	
26	DD	CSR1	(8)		15	S	REQ B	(7)	
27	EE	GND	(4)		14	R	GND		
28	FF	OUT13	10	BOD3	13	P	IN13	33	BID3
29	HH	OUT14	11	BOD2	12	N	IN14	32	BID2
30	JJ	OUT15	12	BOD1	11	M	IN15	31	BID1
31	KK	GND			10	L	GND	(2)	
32	LL	REQ A	4	DONE	9	K	CSRO	(6)	
33	MM	GND			8	J	GND	18	DIG GND
34	NN	OUT02	37	BOD14	7	H	IN02	45	BID14
35	PP	GND	2	DIG GND	6	F			
36	RR	OUT02			5	E	IN02		
37	SS	GND			4	D			
38	TT				3	C	D. TRANSM'D		
39	UU	GND	3	DIG GND	2	B			
40	VV	N.D. READY	34	DATA READY	1	A			

AN5400 GPI		DR11-C	
PIN	NAME	PIN	NAME
1	DIG GND	P1- J 8	
2	DIG GND	P1-PP 35	
3	DIG GND	P1-UU 39	
4	DONE	P1-LL 32	REQ A
5	BOD8	P1- W 19	OUT08
6	BOD7	P1- X 20	OUT09
7	BOD6	P1- Z 22	OUT10
8	BOD5	P1-AA 23	OUT11
9	BOD4	P1-BB 24	OUT12
10	BOD3	P1-FF 28	OUT13
11	BOD2	P1-HH 29	OUT14
12	BOD1	P1-JJ 30	OUT15
13	BID8	P2- Z 22	IN08
14	BID7	P2- Y 21	IN09
15	BID6	P2- W 19	IN10
16	BID5	P2- V 18	IN11
17	BID4	P2- U 17	IN12
18	DIG GND	P2- J 8	
19	DIG GND	P2-MM 33	
20	DIG GND	P2-UU 39	
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31	BID1	P2- M 11	IN15
32	BID2	P2- N 12	IN14
33	BID3	P2- P 13	IN13
34	DATA READY	P1-VV 40	N.D.READY
35	BOD16	P1- C 3	OUT00
36	BOD15	P1- K 9	OUT01
37	BOD14	P1-NN 34	OUT02
38	BOD13	P1- U 17	OUT03
39	BOD12	P1- L 10	OUT04
40	BOD11	P1- N 12	OUT05
41	BOD10	P1- R 14	OUT06
42	BOD9	P1- T 16	OUT07
43	BID16	P2-TT 38	IN00
44	BID15	P2-LL 32	IN01
45	BID14	P2- H 7	IN02
46	BID13	P2-BB 24	IN03
47	BID12	P2-KK 31	IN04
48	BID11	P2-HH 29	IN05
49	BID10	P2-EE 27	IN06
50	BID9	P2-CC 25	IN07

Table A.2.
Cable Connection Between
DR11-C and AN5400 (2)

9-PIN CONN.	DR11-C	
	PIN	NAME
1		
2	P2- L 10	GND
3	P2- T 16	GND
4	P2-EE 27	GND
5	P2-PP 35	GND
6	P2- K 9	CSRO
7	P2- S 15	REQ B
8	P1-DD 26	CSR1
9	P2-NN 34	INIT H

Table A.3.

User Connectors Pin Assignment for DR11-C and AN5400

1. DR11-C

unused	1	6	CRS0 (output from PDP11/34)
GND	2	7	REQ B (input to PDP11/34)
GND	3	8	CSR1 (output from PDP11/34)
GND	4	9	INIT H (output from PDP11/34)
GND	5		

Device Addresses: 767770(STATUS), 767772(OUTPUT), 767774(INPUT)

Interrupt Vector Addresses: 300(REQ A), 304(REQ B)

Interrupt Level: 5

For details see DR11-C manual.

2. AN5400

- 2.1. DIGITAL INPUT 32 bits.
(2 connectors, 16 bits for each, addresses: 20 and 22 decimal)
- 2.2. DIGITAL OUTPUT 32 bits.
(2 connectors, 16 bits for each, addresses: 24 and 26 decimal)
- 2.3. ANALOG INPUT 32 channels.
(2 connectors, 16 channels for each,
addresses: 0 - 15 and 16 - 31 decimal)
The A/D works in Single-Ended operation. But the input signal
is measured with respect to Signal Return, not Analog Ground.
This feature is called 'Pseudo-Differential' operation.
- 2.4. ANALOG OUTPUT 16 channels.
(2 connectors, 8 channels for each,
addresses: 4 - 11 and 12 - 19 decimal)
Return Sense leads are omitted.
Returns are connected to Analog Ground.

Table A.4. User Connectors Pin Assignment for AN5400

Connectors are 943-1205 FCC-110-20.

DIGITAL INPUT

unused	1	2	DIG GND
(MSB) 1	3	4	2
3	5	6	4
5	7	8	6
Input bits 7	9	10	8
9	11	12	10
11	13	14	12
13	15	16	14
15	17	18	16 (LSB)
DIG GND	19	20	unused

DIGITAL OUTPUT

unused	1	2	DIG GND
(MSB) 1	3	4	2
3	5	6	4
5	7	8	6
Output bits 7	9	10	8
9	11	12	10
11	13	14	12
13	15	16	14
15	17	18	16 (LSB)
DIG GND	19	20	unused

ANALOG INPUT

SIGNAL RTRN	1	2	ANALOG GND
0	3	4	1
2	5	6	3
4	7	8	5
Input channels 6	9	10	7
8	11	12	9
10	13	14	11
12	15	16	13
14	17	18	15
ANALOG GND	19	20	unused

ANALOG OUTPUT

LOAD0	1	2	DIG GND
OUT0	3	4	RETURN0
OUT1	5	6	RETURN1
OUT2	7	8	RETURN2
OUT3	9	10	RETURN3
OUT4	11	12	RETURN4
OUT5	13	14	RETURN5
OUT6	15	16	RETURN6
OUT7	17	18	RETURN7
LOAD4	19	20	DIG GND

For details see AN5400 Manuals.

APPENDIX B. MANIPULATOR INTERFACE

Figures B.1 through B.6 show the construction of the manipulator servos.

Figure B.7 shows the circuit for the control mode switching. Two manual switches on the panel are used to enable and disable the computer to change the modes. When the enable switch is pushed, the enable state is held by the self-holding relay circuit until the disable switch is pushed or the power is shut off. An LED light indicates the enable state.

In the enable state the computer can select the mode through a digital output, while in the disable state the manipulator is kept in the master/slave mode regardless of the signals from the computer.

Seven bits of the word of digital output are used for mode switching. Each of them can change the mode of its corresponding joint angle of the manipulator. One bit of the word is used to inhibit computer control. In normal operation this bit is set to zero. The use of this bit invalidates the spurious signal of all ones that comes when the cable is disconnected. The one kilohm resistors placed in parallel to the relay contacts protect the contact points which switch inductive loads.

Figure B.8 shows the breadboard wiring of the circuit.

A modification is made on the comparator/modulator chassis (Fig. B.2). A switch is added to each chassis which is meaningful only in the master/slave mode. When on it allows the D/A signal from the computer to operate as the angular difference between master and slave in master/slave mode, and when off it makes the D/A signal irrelevant.

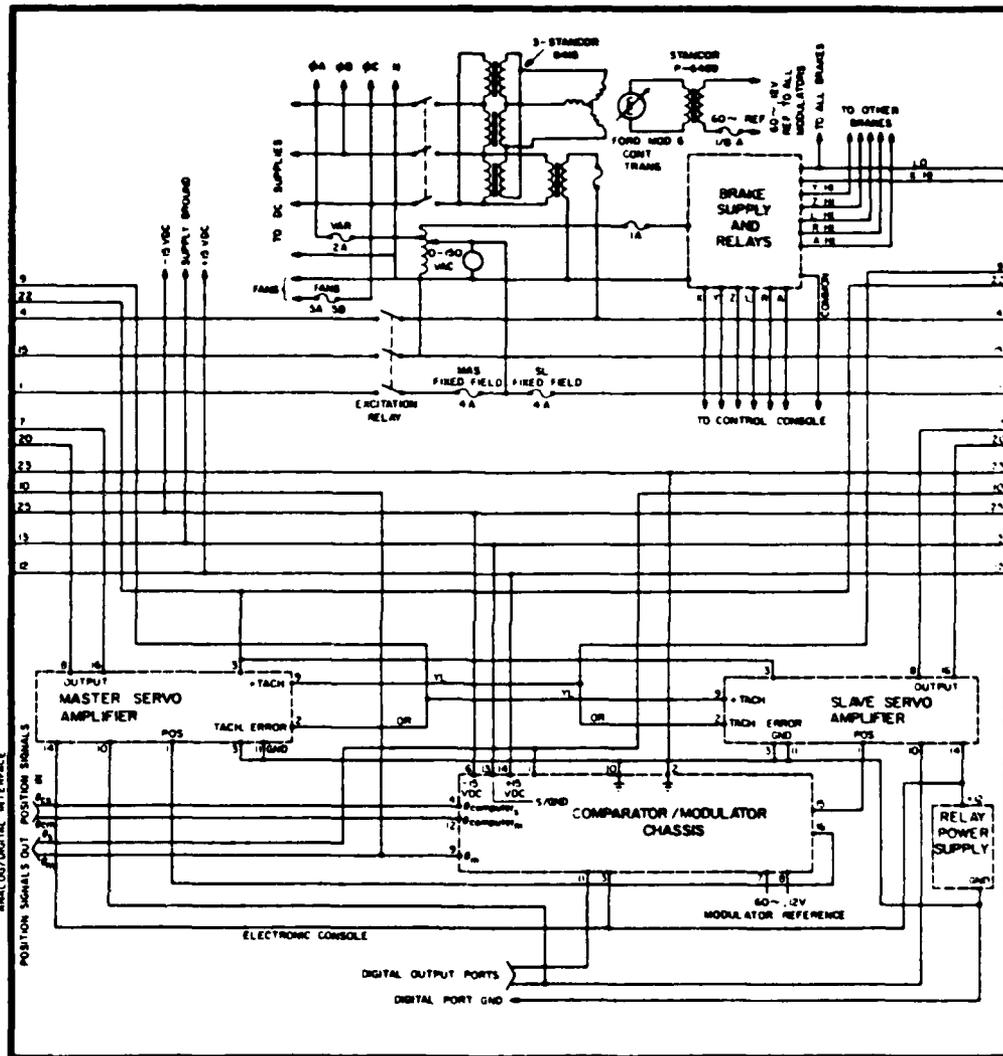


Fig. B.1. Servo Control Rack Schematic (from Brooks[3])

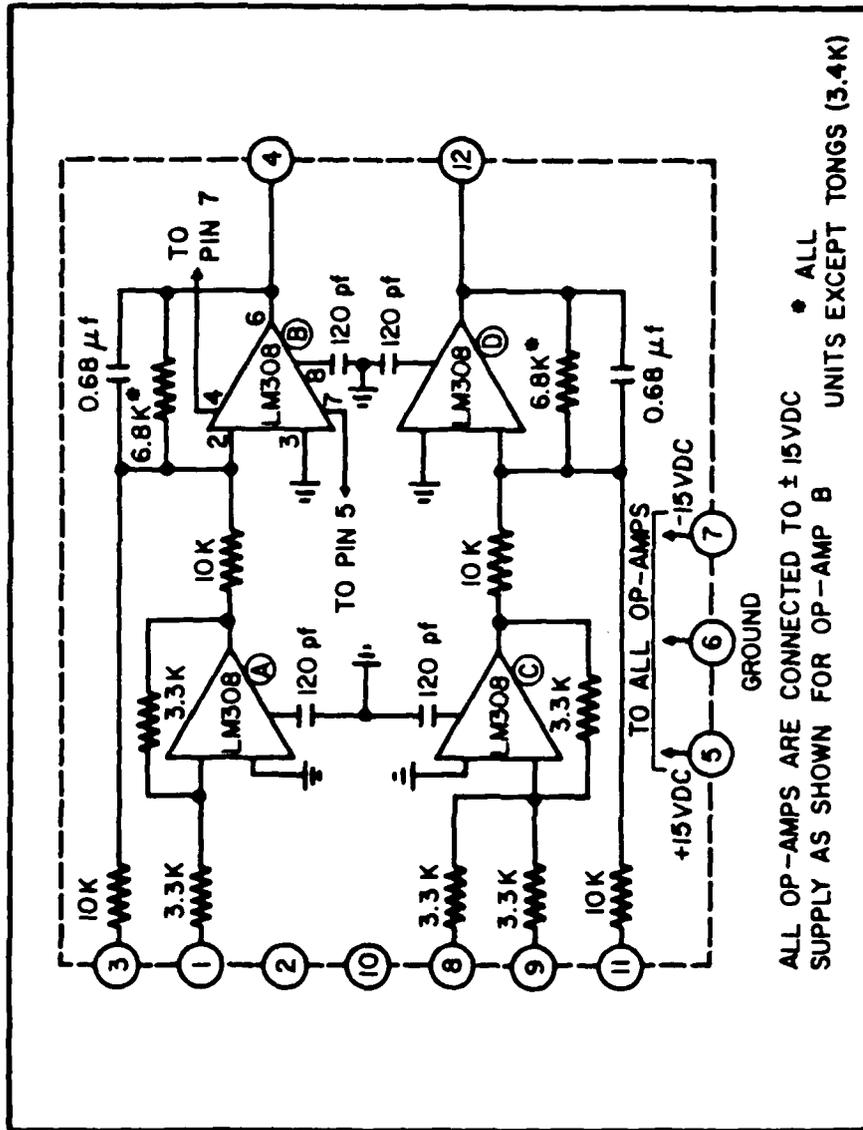


Fig. B.3. Comparator Circuit Schematic (from Brooks[3])

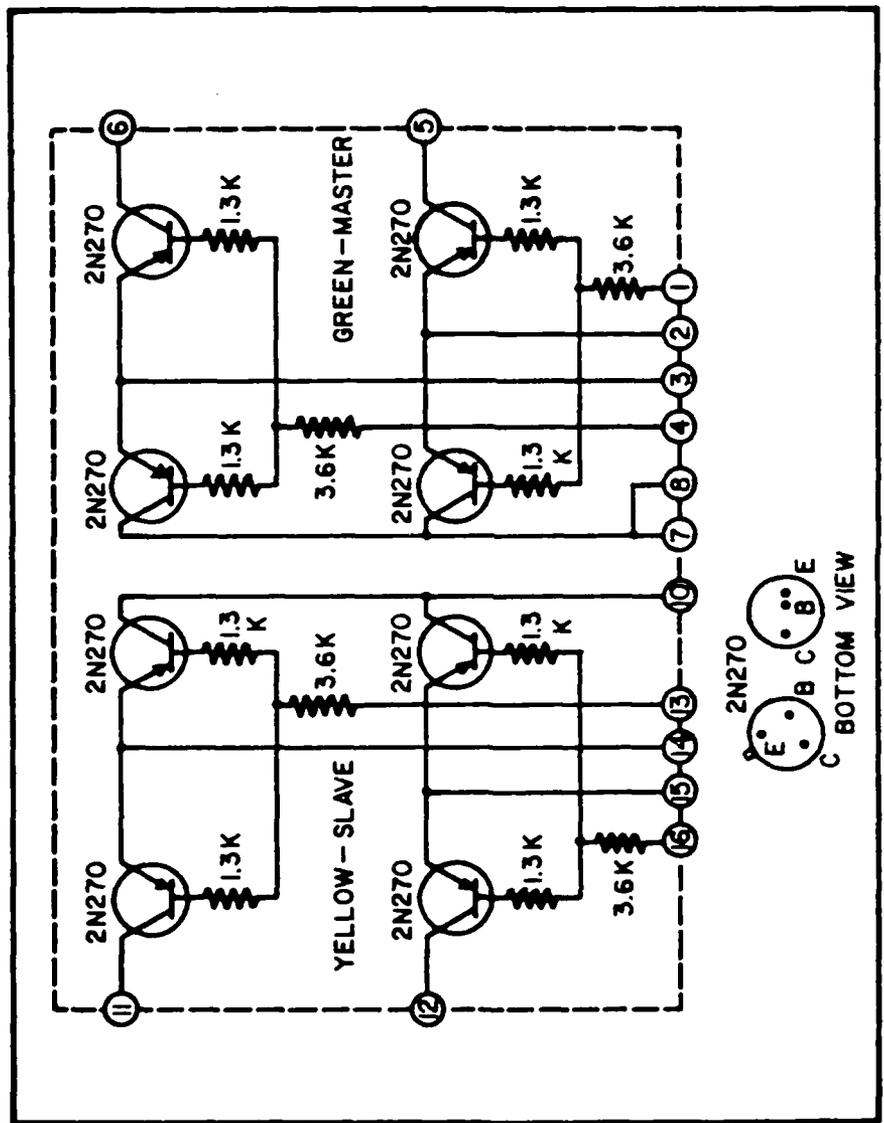


Fig. B.4. Modulator Circuit Schematic (from Brooks[3])

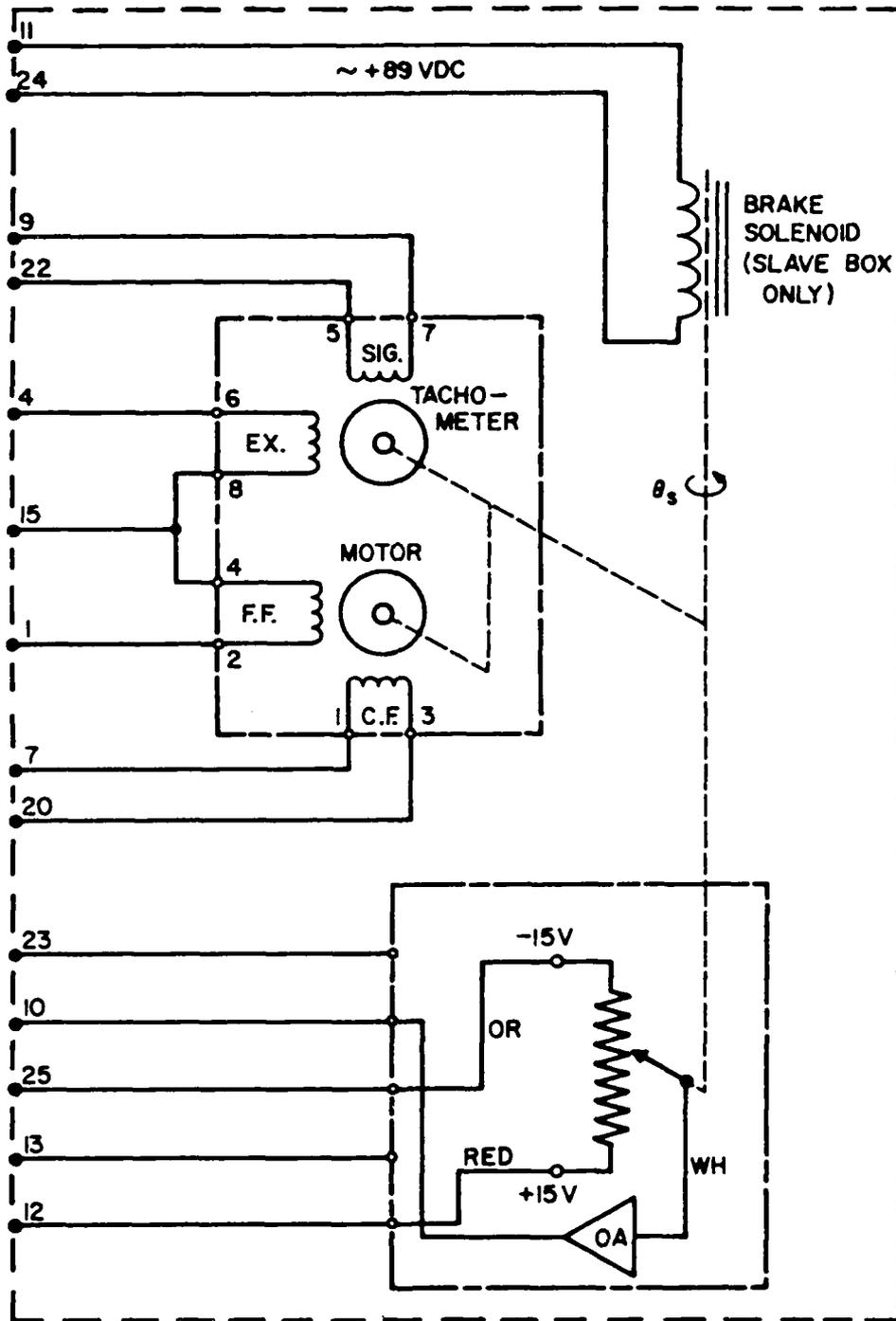


Fig. B.5. Gearbox Schematic (from Brooks[3])

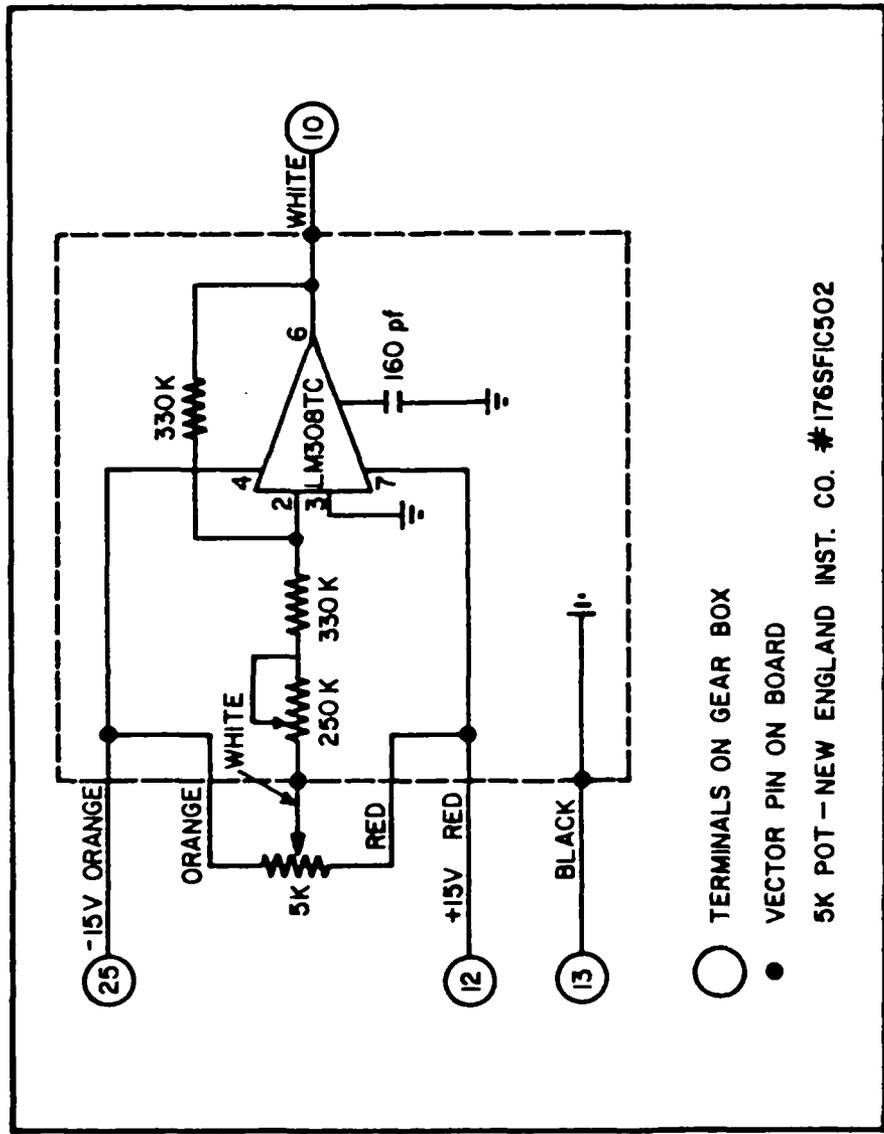
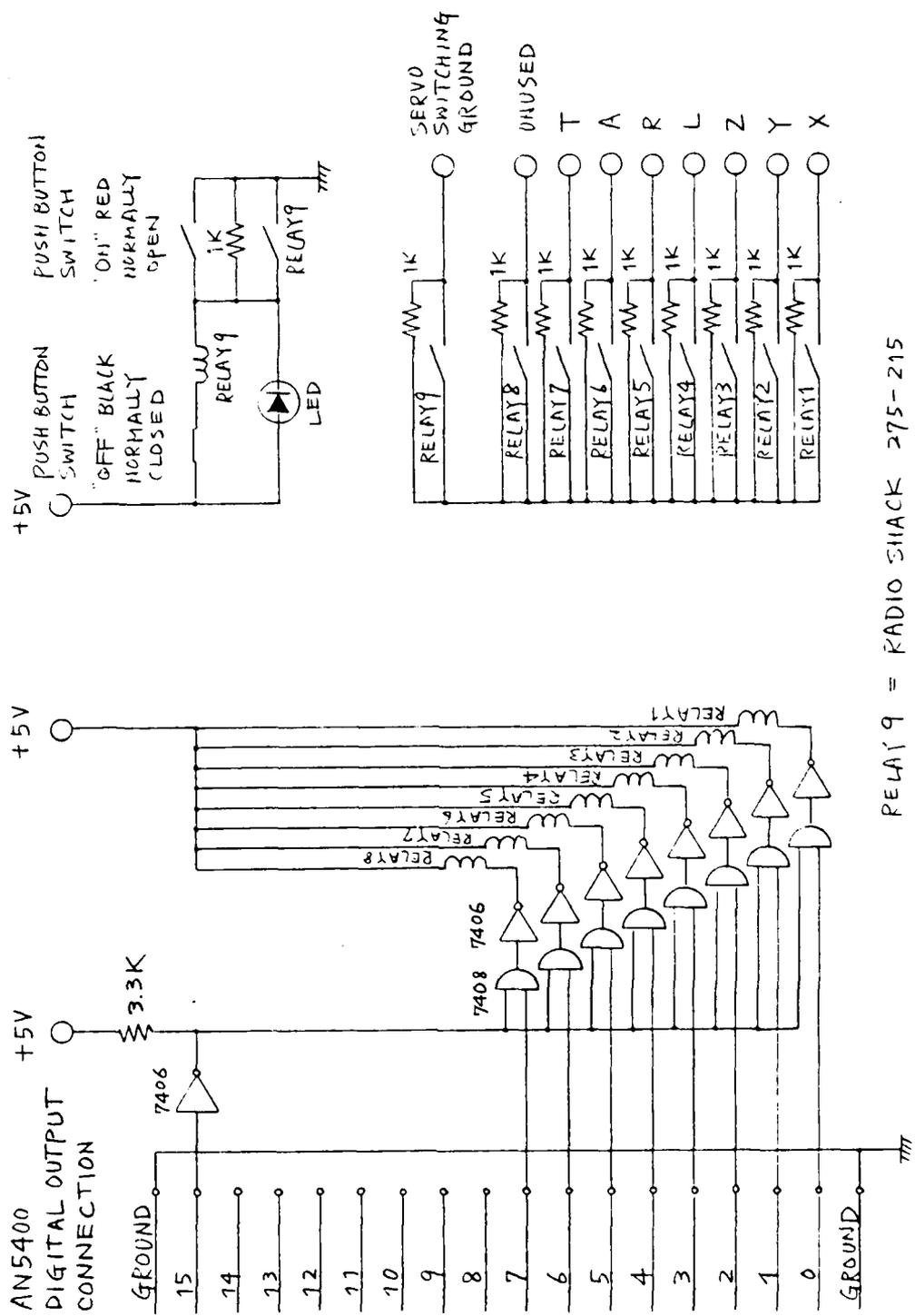


Fig. B.6. Gearbox Potentiometer and Line Driver Schematic (from Brooks[3])



RELAY 9 = RADIO SHACK 275-215
 RELAY 1-8 = MAGNECRAFT V107DIP-1

Fig. B.7. Drawing of Control Mode Switching Circuit

APPENDIX C. THE TABLE AND ITS INTERFACE

A table having a carriage which moves along the x, y, and z axes is provided for the project. The carriage is driven by three stepping motors, z overriding x and x overriding y. The motion is realized by a timing belt-pulley mechanism along the x and y axes and by rack-and-pinion along the z axis. The strokes are 14 inches, 16 inches, and 2 inches along x, y, and z axes, respectively. A translator is used to convert the forward and reverse pulse signals into the phase-shifting motor driving currents.

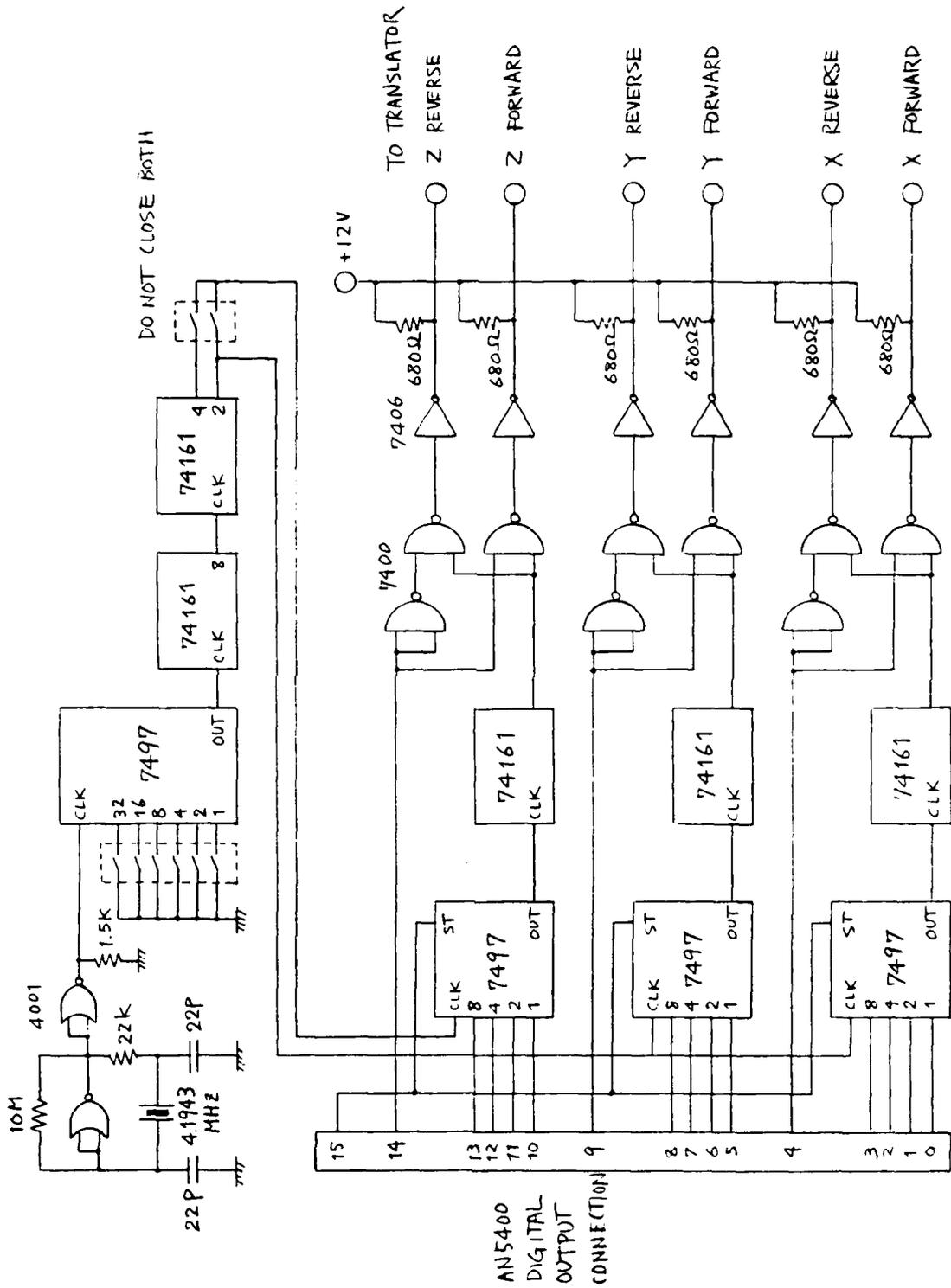
An interface circuit was made for the computer to control the table. Figure C.1 shows the circuit. The most interesting IC chip used in this circuit was the TTL 7497 Binary Rate Multiplier. Essentially, it has six bits of rate input and one clock input and one clock output, and it outputs as many clock pulses for every 64 input clock pulses as specified by the six bits (0 - 63). The crystal oscillator generates 4.1943 MHz clock pulse and the first BRM counts it down to 0 - 63 (set by the manual switches) for every 64. The next two 4-bit counters in series count it down to one sixty-fourth. Next come three BRM's, each of which counts the pulse down to 0 - 15 (set by the digital output signals from the computer) for every 64. In this sequence, the last counter can output 0, 1(1 x 1), up to 945(63 x 15) pulses per second.

The computer gives 16 bits of digital output signal to this circuit. Fifteen of the bits are given to the three axes five for each. One of the five bits specifies the direction, "one" forward and "zero" reverse, and the remaining four bits assign the sixteen levels of pulse rate (0 - 15). The last one bit inhibits the pulse output of the circuit. This invalidates the spurious signal of all ones that come when the cable is disconnected.

If the computer is working with a 20 Hz clock, the manual rate switch can be set 20, and the computer can update the digital output every twentieth of a second giving the motor 0 to 15 pulses every cycle, resulting in 0 to 300 pulses per second.

The cable from the panel, used in place of that from AN5400, allows manual test of the motor drive.

Figure C.2 shows the breadboard wiring of the circuit.



Fig, C.1. Drawing of Table Circuit

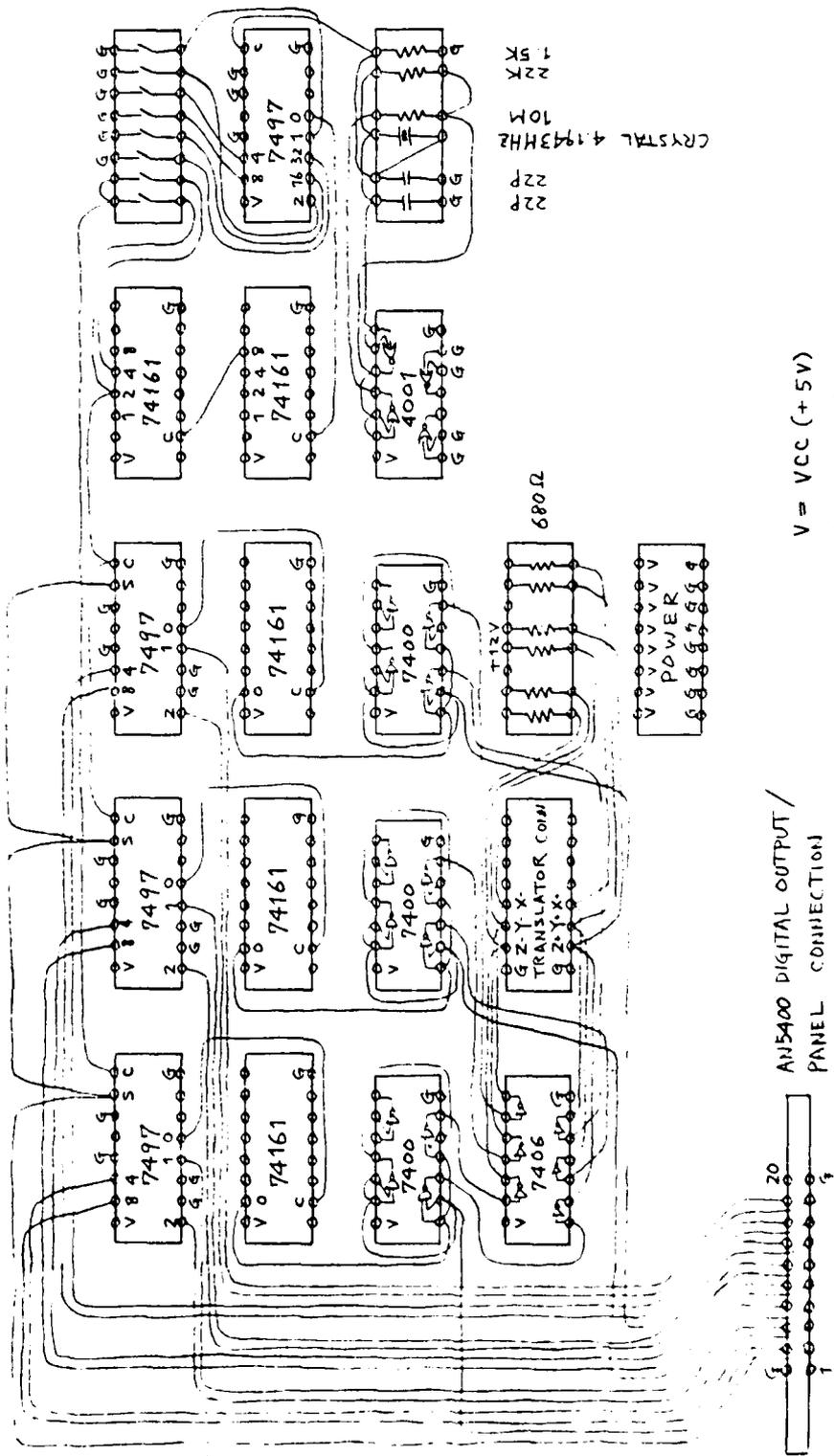


Fig. C.2. Breadboard Wiring of Table Circuit

APPENDIX D. TABLES OF EXPRESSION OF VARIABLES

Table D.1 Transform Matrix from Frame 4 to Frame 0

$${}^0A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} {}^4a_{11} & {}^4a_{12} & {}^4a_{13} & {}^4a_{14} \\ {}^4a_{21} & {}^4a_{22} & {}^4a_{23} & {}^4a_{24} \\ {}^4a_{31} & {}^4a_{32} & {}^4a_{33} & {}^4a_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^4a_{11} = C2C4 + S2S3S4$$

$${}^4a_{12} = S2S3C4 - C2S4$$

$${}^4a_{13} = S2C3$$

$${}^4a_{21} = S1S2C4 + C1C3S4 - S1C2S3S4$$

$${}^4a_{22} = C1C3C4 - S1C2S3C4 - S1S2S4$$

$${}^4a_{23} = -S1C2C3 - C1S3$$

$${}^4a_{31} = -C1S2C4 + S1C3S4 + C1C2S3S4$$

$${}^4a_{32} = S1C3C4 + C1C2S3C4 + C1S2S4$$

$${}^4a_{33} = C1C2C3 - S1S3$$

$${}^4a_{14} = x = 1.39(S2S3C4 - C2S4) - 40S2C3$$

$${}^4a_{24} = y = 1.39(C1C3C4 - S1C2S3C4 - S1S2S4) + 40(S1C2C3 + C1S3) + 18C1$$

$${}^4a_{34} = z = 1.39(S1C3C4 + C1C2S3C4 + C1S2S4) + 40(-C1C2C3 + S1S3) + 18S1$$

$${}^4\vec{x} = ({}^4a_{11}, {}^4a_{21}, {}^4a_{31})$$

$${}^4\vec{y} = ({}^4a_{12}, {}^4a_{22}, {}^4a_{32})$$

$${}^4\vec{z} = ({}^4a_{13}, {}^4a_{23}, {}^4a_{33})$$

Table D.2 Transform Matrix from Frame 6 to Frame 0

$${}^0A_6 = \begin{bmatrix} {}^6a_{11} & {}^6a_{12} & {}^6a_{13} & {}^6a_{14} \\ {}^6a_{21} & {}^6a_{22} & {}^6a_{23} & {}^6a_{24} \\ {}^6a_{31} & {}^6a_{32} & {}^6a_{33} & {}^6a_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^6a_{11} = (C2C4+S2S3S4)C6+[-S2C3C5+(S2S3C4-C2S4)S5]S6$$

$${}^6a_{12} = (S2S3C4-C2S4)C5+S2C3S5$$

$${}^6a_{13} = [S2C3C5+(-S2S3C4+C2S4)S5]C6+(C2C4+S2S3S4)S6$$

$${}^6a_{21} = (S1S2C4+C1C3S4-S1C2S3S4)C6 \\ +[(S1C2C3+C1S3)C5+(C1C3C4-S1C2S3C4-S1S2S4)S5]S6$$

$${}^6a_{22} = (C1C3C4-S1C2S3C4-S1S2S4)C5-(S1C2C3+C1S3)S5$$

$${}^6a_{23} = [-(S1C2C3+C1S3)C5+(-C1C3C4+S1C2S3C4+S1S2S4)S5]C5 \\ +(S1S2C4+C1C3S4-S1C2S3S4)S6$$

$${}^6a_{31} = (-C1S2C4+S1C3S4+C1C2S3S4)C6 \\ +[(-C1C2C3+S1S3)C5+(S1C3C4+C1C2S3C4+C1S2S4)S5]S6$$

$${}^6a_{32} = (S1C3C4+C1C2S3C4+C1S2S4)C5+(C1C2C3-S1S3)S5$$

$${}^6a_{33} = [(C1C2C3-S1S3)C5-(S1C3C4+C1C2S3C4+C1S2S4)S5]C6 \\ +(-C1S2C4+S1C3S4+C1C2S3S4)S6$$

$${}^6a_{14} = x = 1.39(S2S3C4-C2S4)-40S2C3$$

$${}^6a_{24} = y = 1.39(C1C3C4-S1C2S3C4-S1S2S4)+40(S1C2C3+C1S3)+18C1$$

$${}^6a_{34} = z = 1.39(S1C3C4+C1C2S3C4+C1S2S4)+40(-C1C2C3+S1S3)+18S1$$

$${}^6\vec{x} = ({}^6a_{11}, {}^6a_{21}, {}^6a_{31})$$

$${}^6\vec{y} = ({}^6a_{12}, {}^6a_{22}, {}^6a_{32})$$

$${}^6\vec{z} = ({}^6a_{13}, {}^6a_{23}, {}^6a_{33})$$

Table D.3 Expression of the Variables Used in the RMRC

$$x = 1.39(S2S3C4 - C2S4) - 40S2C3$$

$$\partial x / \partial \theta_1 = 0$$

$$\partial x / \partial \theta_2 = 1.39(C2S3C4 + S2S4) - 40C2C3$$

$$\partial x / \partial \theta_3 = 1.39S2C3C4 + 40S2S3$$

$$\partial x / \partial \theta_4 = -1.39(C2C4 + S2S3S4)$$

$$y = 1.39(C1C3C4 - S1C2S3C4 - S1S2S4) + 40(S1C2C3 + C1S3) + 18C1$$

$$\partial y / \partial \theta_1 = -1.39(S1C3C4 + C1C2S3C4 + C1S2S4) + 40(C1C2C3 - S1S3) - 18S1$$

$$\partial y / \partial \theta_2 = 1.39(S1S2S3C4 - S1C2S4) - 40S1S2C3$$

$$\partial y / \partial \theta_3 = -1.39(S1C2C3C4 + C1S3C4) + 40(C1C3 - S1C2S3)$$

$$\partial y / \partial \theta_4 = 1.39(-S1S2C4 - C1C3S4 + S1C2S3S4)$$

$$z = 1.39(S1C3C4 + C1C2S3C4 + C1S2S4) + 40(-C1C2C3 + S1S3) + 18S1$$

$$\partial z / \partial \theta_1 = 1.39(C1C3C4 - S1C2S3C4 - S1S2S4) + 40(S1C2C3 + C1S3) + 18C1$$

$$\partial z / \partial \theta_2 = 1.39(-C1S2S3C4 + C1C2S4) + 40C1S2C3$$

$$\partial z / \partial \theta_3 = 1.39(C1C2C3C4 - S1S3C4) + 40(S1C3 + C1C2S3)$$

$$\partial z / \partial \theta_4 = 1.39(C1S2C4 - S1C3S4 - C1C2S3S4)$$

$$p = s \cdot a_{11} + a_{12} = s \cdot px + py$$

$$px = C2C4 + S2S3S4$$

$$\partial px / \partial \theta_1 = 0$$

$$\partial px / \partial \theta_2 = -S2C4 + C2S3S4$$

$$\partial px / \partial \theta_3 = S2C3S4$$

$$\partial px / \partial \theta_4 = S2S3C4 - C2S4$$

$$py = S1S2C4 + C1C3S4 - S1C2S3S4$$

$$\partial py / \partial \theta_1 = C1S2C4 - S1C3S4 - C1C2S3S4$$

$$\partial py / \partial \theta_2 = S1C2C4 + S1S2S3S4$$

$$\partial py / \partial \theta_3 = -S1C2C3S4 - C1S3S4$$

$$\partial py / \partial \theta_4 = C1C3C4 - S1C2S3C4 - S1S2S4$$

For \vec{y}^6 to be horizontal,

$$(S1C3C4 + C1C2S3C4 + C1S2S4)C5 + (C1C2C3 - S1S3)S5 = 0,$$

which gives

$$\theta_{5r} = \arctan [-(S1C3C4 + C1C2S3C4 + C1S2S4) / (C1C2C3 - S1S3)]$$

(cont'd)

Page Two
Table D.3

For \vec{x}_6 to be horizontal,

$$(-C_1S_2C_4 + S_1C_3S_4 + C_1C_2S_3S_4)C_6 \\ + [(-C_1C_2C_3 + S_1S_3)C_5 + (S_1C_3C_4 + C_1C_2S_3C_4 + C_1S_2S_4)S_5]S_6 = 0$$

which gives

$$\theta_{6r} = \arctan \left[\frac{(-C_1S_2C_4 + S_1C_3S_4 + C_1C_2S_3S_4)}{(C_1C_2C_3 - S_1S_3)C_5 - (S_1C_3C_4 + C_1C_2S_3C_4 + C_1S_2C_4)S_5} \right]$$

Table D.4 Simplified Expression of the Variables Used in the RMRC

Notation

For example, $x_1 = \partial x / \partial \theta_1$, $px_3 = \partial px / \partial \theta_3$.

Variables beginning by a capital letter are temporary variables.

$$Y_{part} = S_1 C_2 C_3 + C_1 S_3$$

$$Z_{part} = -C_1 C_2 C_3 + S_1 S_3$$

$$X_{2part} = C_2 S_3 C_4 + S_2 S_4$$

$$Pz_4 = S_1 C_3 C_4 + C_1 \cdot X_{2part}$$

$$px = C_2 C_4 + S_2 S_3 S_4$$

$$px_1 = 0$$

$$px_2 = -S_2 C_4 + C_2 S_3 S_4$$

$$px_3 = S_2 C_3 S_4$$

$$px_4 = S_2 S_3 C_4 - C_2 S_4$$

$$py = -S_1 \cdot px_2 + C_1 C_3 S_4$$

$$py_1 = -C_1 \cdot px_2 - S_1 C_3 S_4$$

$$py_2 = S_1 \cdot px$$

$$py_3 = -Y_{part} \cdot S_4$$

$$py_4 = C_1 C_3 C_4 - S_1 \cdot X_{2part}$$

$$x = 1.39px_4 - 40S_2 C_3$$

$$y = 1.39py_4 + 40Y_{part} + 18C_1$$

$$z = 1.39Pz_4 + 40Z_{part} + 18S_1$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 1.39X_{2part} - 40C_2 C_3$$

$$x_3 = 1.39S_2 C_3 C_4 + 40S_2 S_3$$

$$x_4 = -1.39px$$

$$y_1 = -z$$

$$y_2 = 1.39S_1 \cdot px_4 - 40S_1 S_2 C_3$$

$$y_3 = -1.39Y_{part} \cdot C_4 + 40(C_1 C_3 - S_1 C_2 S_3)$$

$$y_4 = -1.39py$$

$$z_1 = y$$

$$z_2 = 1.39C_1 \cdot px_4 + 40C_1 S_2 C_3$$

$$z_3 = -1.39Z_{part} \cdot C_4 + 40(S_1 C_3 + C_1 C_2 S_3)$$

$$z_4 = 1.39 py_1$$

(cont'd)

Page Two

Table D.4

$$F_{123} = S_{1C3} + C_{1C2S3}$$

$$TN5 = F_{123} \cdot C_4 + C_{1S2S4}$$

$$TD5 = C_{1C2C3} - S_{1S3}$$

$$\theta_{5r} = \arctan(-TN5/TD5)$$

$$\theta_{6r} = \arctan[(-C_{1S2C4} + F_{123} \cdot S_4) / (TD5 \cdot C_5 - TN5 \cdot S_5)]$$

APPENDIX E. PROGRAM

The program consists of the main part MANEX1, resolved motion rate control subroutines MRESS and MRESM, voltage-radian conversion subroutine MANGL, and AN5400 controlling subroutine AN5402.

MANEX1 generates the object motion and controls the master/slave operation as described in Chapter 6. MRESS and MRESM are the same except that they deal with different areas of the data (MRESS for the slave and MRESM for the master). Such duplication could be avoided in assembly language coding by use of an index register to switch the data area, or still better and faster, by use of the memory management register if possible as with the PDP11/34.

The singularity of the Jacobian matrix was not taken care of in the program assuming that operators do not give the manipulator such posture that makes the matrix singular.

Figure E.1 shows the general flowchart of the program.

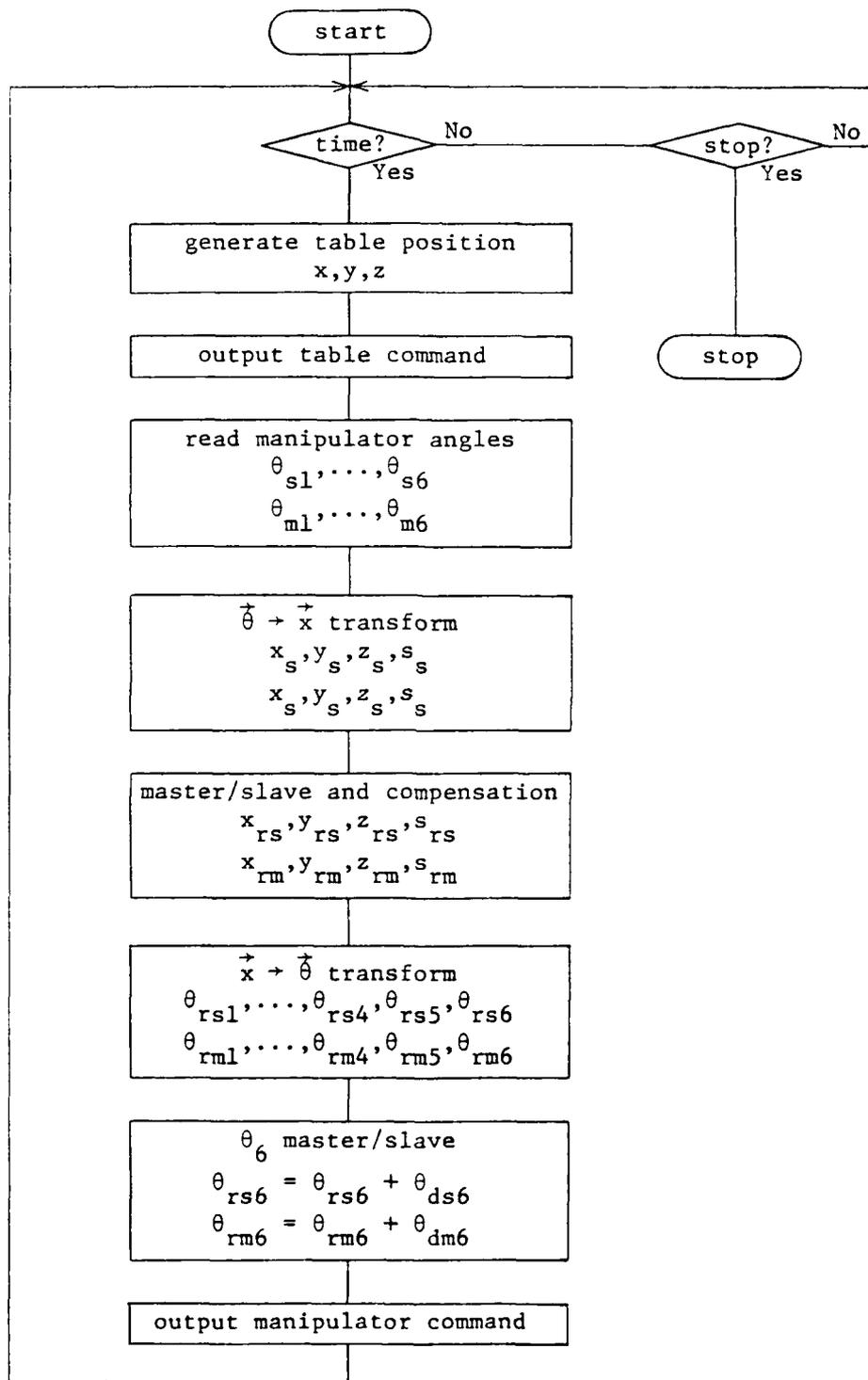


Fig. E.1. General Flowchart of the Program

```

C      MANIPULATOR AND TABLE
C      MANIPULATION OF MOVING OBJECT
COMMON THXSI(7), THXMI(7), THXSO(7), THXMO(7)
COMMON THS1, THS2, THS3, THS4, THS5, THS6, XS, YS, ZS, SS, XSD, YSD, ZSD, SSD
COMMON THM1, THM2, THM3, THM4, THM5, THM6, XM, YM, ZM, SM, XMD, YMD, ZMD, SMD
COMMON IDATA(14)

C
C      THXSO(1)=0.0
C      THXMO(1)=0.0

C
CALL ANINIT
CALL DOUT(24,0)
CALL DOUT(26,0)
TYPE *, 'MANIPULATION OF MOVING OBJECT WITH COMPENSATION'
A=0.7
B=0.5
A1=1.0-A
TYPE *, 'MANIPULATOR COMPUTER CONTROL?'
ACCEPT *, I
IF (I.NE.1) STOP
CALL AINSQ(16,29, IDATA)
CALL ADUTSQ(4,17, IDATA)
CALL DOUT(24,63)

C
C      SINUSOIDAL MOTION OF THE TABLE
C      STOPS WHEN ANS400 DIHL IS NON-ZERO
C      STOPS WHEN ANY LIMIT SWITCH IS HIT
C      STOPS WHEN TIME FAILURE OCCURS
TYPE *, 'SET FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCIES FX=FY=FZ=20HZ'
ACCEPT *, I
IF (I.NE.1) STOP
PT1=5.0
PT2=6.5
PT3=14.5
PT4=18.5
PW1=0.31416/PT1
PW2=0.31416/PT2
PW3=0.31416/PT3
PW4=0.31416/PT4
TYPE *, 'SET TABLE AT CENTER AND TURN ON TRANSLATOR'
TYPE *, 'THIS INITIATES COMPUTER CONTROLLED MASTER/SLAVE'
ACCEPT *, I
IF (I.NE.1) STOP

C
T201=-20.0
IX=0
IY=0
IZ=0
IX1=0
IY1=0
IZ1=0
IX2=0
IY2=0
IZ2=0

```

```

IX3=0
IY3=0
IZ3=0
I1=0.0
I2=0.0
I3=0.0
X1=0.0
Y1=0.0
Z1=0.0
X2=0.0
Y2=0.0
Z2=0.0
X3=0.0
Y3=0.0
Z3=0.0
T1=SECNDS(0.0)+4.0
GO TO 500

C
C
100 TABLE MOTION
IZ=ININT(34.0*COS(T20*PW1)-34.0*COS(T20*PW2))
IX=ININT(100.0*SIN(T20*PW1)-400.0*SIN(T20*PW3))
IY=ININT(100.0*SIN(T20*PW2)-400.0*SIN(T20*PW4))
X=0.014*FLOAT(IX)
Y=0.014*FLOAT(IY)
Z=0.0117809*FLOAT(IZ)
IVX=IX1-IX2
IVY=IY1-IY2
IVZ=IZ2-IZ3
ISX=1
ISY=1
ISZ=1
IF(IVX.GT.0) GO TO 120
ISX=0
IVX=-IVX
120 IF(IVY.GT.0) GO TO 130
ISY=0
IVY=-IVY
130 IF(IVZ.GT.0) GO TO 140
ISZ=0
IVZ=-IVZ
140 JDATA=16384*ISZ+512*ISY+16*ISX
JDATA=JDATA+1024*IVZ+32*IVY+IVX
CALL DOUT(26,JDATA)

C
C
300 MASTER/SLAVE
CALL MANGLI
THS1=THXSI(5)
THS2=THXSI(7)
THS3=THXSI(6)-THS1
THS4=THXSI(2)
CALL MRESS1
THM1=THXMI(5)
THM2=THXMI(7)
THM3=THXMI(6)-THM1
THM4=THXMI(2)
CALL MRESM1

```

```

XSE=XS-X2
YSE=YS-Y2
ZSE=ZS-Z3
XSD=A*XM+A1*XSE+X
YSD=A*YM+A1*YSE+Y
ZSD=A*ZM+A1*ZSE+Z
SSD=A*SM+A1*SS
XMD=A*XSE+A1*XM
YMD=A*YSE+A1*YM
ZMD=A*ZSE+A1*ZM
SMD=A*SS+A1*SM
IF(T20,LT,-5.0) GO TO 320
XSD=XSD+B*(XSE-XSE2)
YSD=YSD+B*(YSE-YSE2)
ZSD=ZSD+B*(ZSE-ZSE2)
SSD=SSD+B*(SS-SS2)
XMD=XMD+B*(XM-XM2)
YMD=YMD+B*(YM-YM2)
ZMD=ZMD+B*(ZM-ZM2)
SMD=SMD+B*(SM-SM2)
320 CALL MRESS2
CALL MRESM2
C
THSI6=(THXSI(4)-THXSI(3))/1.65-THS6
THMI6=(THXMI(4)-THXMI(3))/1.65-THM6
THS06=A*THMI6+A1*THSI6+THS6
THM06=A*THSI6+A1*THMI6+THM6
IF(T20,LT,-10.0) GO TO 340
THS06=THS06+B*(THSI6-THSI62)
THM06=THM06+B*(THMI6-THMI62)
340 CONTINUE
C
THXS0(2)=THS4
THXS0(3)=THS5-THS06*0.825-THS3*0.27
THXS0(4)=THS5+THS06*0.825-THS3*0.27
THXS0(5)=THS1
THXS0(6)=THS1+THS3
THXS0(7)=THS2
THXM0(2)=THM4
THXM0(3)=THM5-THM06*0.825-THM3*0.27
THXM0(4)=THM5+THM06*0.825-THM3*0.27
THXM0(5)=THM1
THXM0(6)=THM1+THM3
THXM0(7)=THM2
CALL MANGLO
CALL AOUTSQ(4,17,IDATA)
C
400 T201=T201+1.0
IX3=IX2
IY3=IY2
IZ3=IZ2
IX2=IX1
IY2=IY1
IZ2=IZ1

```

```

IX1=IX
IY1=IY
IZ1=IZ
X3=X2
Y3=Y2
Z3=Z2
X2=X1
Y2=Y1
Z2=Z1
X1=X
Y1=Y
Z1=Z
XSE2=XSE1
YSE2=YSE1
ZSE2=ZSE1
SS2=SS1
THSI62=THSI61
XM2=XM1
YM2=YM1
ZM2=ZM1
SM2=SM1
THMI62=THMI61
XSE1=XSE
YSE1=YSE
ZSE1=ZSE
SS1=SS
THSI61=THSI6
XM1=XM
YM1=YM
ZM1=ZM
SM1=SM
THMI61=THMI6

```

```

C
500 CALL DIN(256,JDATA)
      IF(JDATA.NE.0) GO TO 900
      CALL DIN(20,JDATA)
      IF(JDATA.LT.0) JDATA=JDATA+16384+16384
      JDATA=JDATA-JDATA/64*64
      IF(JDATA.NE.63) GO TO 920
      T20=AINT((SECNDS(T1)+0.008)*20.0)
      IF(T20.LT.T201) GO TO 500
      IF(T20.GT.T201) GO TO 910
      IF(T20.LT.0.0) GO TO 300
      GO TO 100

C
920 CALL DOUT(26,0)
      TYPE *, 'LIMIT SWITCH'
      GO TO 900

910 CALL DOUT(26,0)
      TYPE *, 'TIME FAILURE'
      GO TO 900

900 CALL DOUT(26,0)
      TYPE *, 'TABLE STOPPED, MANIPULATOR LEFT UNRELEASED'
      TYPE *, 'TURN OFF MANIPULATOR'
      STOP
      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE MRESS1
COMMON THXSI(7),THXMI(7),THXSO(7),THXMO(7)
COMMON TH1,TH2,TH3,TH4,TH5,TH6,X,Y,Z,S,XD,YD,ZD,SD
COMMON FILLER(14)
COMMON IDATA(14)
EQUIVALENCE (A11,X2),(A12,X1),(A13,X4),(A14,X3)
EQUIVALENCE (A21,Z2),(A22,Z1),(A23,Z4),(A24,Z3)
EQUIVALENCE (A31,P2,PY2),(A32,P1,PY1),(A33,P4,PY4),(A34,P3,PY3)
EQUIVALENCE (A41,Y2),(A42,Y1),(A43,Y4),(A44,Y3)
EQUIVALENCE (Q1,DX,DTH2),(Q2,DZ,DTH1),(Q3,DF,DTH4),(Q4,DY,DTH3)
EQUIVALENCE (P,PY),(SD,DX)

```

C
C

RESOLVED MOTION RATE CONTROL

```

C1=COS(TH1)
C2=COS(TH2)
C3=COS(TH3)
C4=COS(TH4)
S1=SIN(TH1)
S2=SIN(TH2)
S3=SIN(TH3)
S4=SIN(TH4)
C1C3=C1*C3
C1S3=C1*S3
S1C3=S1*C3
S1S3=S1*S3
C2C4=C2*C4
C2S4=C2*S4
S2C4=S2*C4
S2S4=S2*S4

```

C

```

YPART=C1S3+S1C3*C2
ZPART=-C1C3*C2+S1S3
X2PART=C2C4*S3+S2S4
PZ4=C1*X2PART+S1C3*C4
PX=C2C4+S2S4*C3
PX1=0.0
PX2=C2S4*S3-S2C4
PX3=S2S4*C3
PX4=-C2S4+S2C4*S3
PY=C1C3*S4-S1*PX2
PY1=-C1*PX2-S1C3*S4
PY2=S1*PX
PY3=-YPART*S4
PY4=C1C3*C4-S1*X2PART

```

C

```

X=1.39*PX4-40.0*S2*C3
Y=1.39*PY4+40.0*YPART+18.0*C1
Z=1.39*PZ4+40.0*ZPART+18.0*S1
S=-PY/PX
X1=0.0
X2=1.39*X2PART-40.0*C2*C3
X3=1.39*S2C4*C3+40.0*S2*S3
X4=-1.39*PX

```

C

```

Y1=-Z
Y2=1.39*S1*PX4-40.0*S1C3*S2
Y3=-1.39*YPART*CC4+40.0*(C1C3-S1S3*CC2)
Y4=-1.39*PY
Z1=Y
Z2=-1.39*C1*PX4+40.0*C1C3*S2
Z3=-1.39*ZPART*CC4+40.0*(C1S3*CC2+S1C3)
Z4=1.39*PY1
Y=Y+40.0
Z=Z-19.39
RETURN

```

C

```

ENTRY MRESS2
P=PY+TX*PX
P2=PY2+TX*PX2
P3=PY3+TX*PX3
P4=PY4+TX*PX4
DP=-P
DX=XD-X
DY=YD-Y
DZ=ZD-Z

```

C

C

```

SOLVING THE RATE EQUATION
A13=A13/A11
A23=(A23-A21*A13)/A22
A33=(A33-A31*A13-A32*A23)/A33
A43=(A43-A41*A13-A42*A23)/A44
A14=A14/A11
A24=(A24-A21*A14)/A22
A34=(A34-A31*A14-A32*A24)/A33
A44=(A44-A41*A14-A42*A24-A43*A34)/A44
Q1=Q1/A11
Q2=(Q2-A21*Q1)/A22
Q3=(Q3-A31*Q1-A32*Q2)/A33
Q4=(Q4-A41*Q1-A42*Q2-A43*Q3)/A44
Q3=Q3-A34*Q4
Q2=Q2-A24*Q4-A23*Q3
Q1=Q1-A14*Q4-A13*Q3

```

C

C

```

SOLVING TH5 AND TH6
SS1=S1+DTH1*CC1
CC1=C1-0.5*DTH1*(S1+SS1)
SS2=S2+DTH2*CC2
CC2=C2-0.5*DTH2*(S2+SS2)
SS3=S3+DTH3*CC3
CC3=C3-0.5*DTH3*(S3+SS3)
SS4=S4+DTH4*CC4
CC4=C4-0.5*DTH4*(S4+SS4)
C1C2=CC1*CC2
C1S2=CC1*SS2
F123=C1C2*SS3+SS1*CC3
TN5=F123*CC4+C1S2*SS4
TD5=C1C2*CC3-SS1*SS3
TH5=ATAN2(-TN5,TD5)
TH6=ATAN2(F123*SS4-C1S2*CC4,TD5*COS(TH5)-TN5*SIN(TH5))

```

```

C      NEW TH1,TH2,TH3,TH4
      TH1=TH1+DTH1
      TH2=TH2+DTH2
      TH3=TH3+DTH3
      TH4=TH4+DTH4
      RETURN
      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE MRESM1
COMMON THXSI(7),THXMI(7),THXSO(7),THXMO(7)
COMMON FILLER(14)
COMMON TH1,TH2,TH3,TH4,TH5,TH6,X,Y,Z,S,XD,YD,ZD,SD
COMMON IDATA(14)
      :
      :
      :
      RETURN

```

```

C      ENTRY MRESM2
      :
      :
      :
      RETURN
      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE MANGLI
COMMON THXSI(7),THXMI(7),THXSO(7),THXMO(7)
COMMON FILLER(28)
COMMON IDATA(14)
DIMENSION COEF(7),ICONST(7)
DATA COEF/.00048,.00142,.00173,-.00173,-.00043,-.00079,.00036/
DATA ICONST/0,0,300,-300,0,0,0/

```

```

C      CONVERT ANGLE READINGS INTO RADIANS
C      CALL AINSQ(16,29, IDATA)
      DO 10 I=1,7
      THXSI(I)=FLOAT(IDATA(I)/16-ICONST(I))*COEF(I)
      THXMI(I)=FLOAT(-IDATA(I+7)/16-ICONST(I))*COEF(I)
10     CONTINUE
      RETURN

```

```

C      ENTRY MANGLO
C      CONVERT ANGLE RADIANS INTO OUTPUT FORMS
      DO 20 I=1,7
      IDATA(I)=(ININT(THXSO(I)/COEF(I))+ICONST(I))*16
      IDATA(I+7)=- (ININT(THXMO(I)/COEF(I))+ICONST(I))*16
20     CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

```

CONTROL SUBROUTINES OF AN5400 THROUGH DR11-C
.GLOBL ANINIT,DIN,DOUT,AIN,AINSQ,AOUT,AOUTSQ
.GLOBL STATUS,OUTBUF,INBUF

```

```

;
DIN:   TST      (R5)+
       MOV      #20000,R0          ;"READ DIGITAL DATA"
       ADD      @(R5)+,R0         ;+ ADDRESS
DIN1:  TSTB    STATUS
       BFL     DIN1
       MOV     R0,OUTBUF          ;INPUT COMMAND
DIN2:  TSTB    STATUS
       BFL     DIN2
       MOV     INBUF,@(R5)+      ;INPUT DATA
       RTS     PC
;
DOUT:  TST      (R5)+
       MOV      #110000,R0        ;"LOAD DAC DATA"
       ADD      @(R5)+,R0         ;+ ADDRESS
DOUT1: TSTB    STATUS
       BFL     DOUT1
       MOV     R0,OUTBUF          ;INPUT COMMAND
DOUT2: TSTB    STATUS
       BFL     DOUT2
       MOV     @(R5)+,OUTBUF      ;OUTPUT DATA
       RTS     PC
;
AIN:   TST      (R5)+
       MOV      #50000,R0         ;"LOAD ADDRESS"
       ADD      @(R5)+,R0         ;+ ADDRESS
AIN1:  TSTB    STATUS
       BFL     AIN1
       MOV     R0,OUTBUF          ;OUTPUT COMMAND
AIN2:  TSTB    STATUS
       BFL     AIN2
       CLR     OUTBUF            ;"READ A/D DATA"
AIN3:  TSTB    STATUS
       BFL     AIN3
       MOV     INBUF,@(R5)+      ;INPUT DATA
       RTS     PC
;
AINSQ: TST      (R5)+
       MOV      #50000,R0         ;"LOAD ADDRESS"
       ADD      @(R5)+,R0         ;+ FIRST ADDRESS
       MOV      #50000,R1        ;"LOAD ADDRESS"
       ADD      @(R5)+,R1        ;+ LAST ADDRESS
       MOV      (R5)+,R2         ;DATA ADDRESS
AINS1: TSTB    STATUS
       BMI     AINS4
       BR     AINS1
AINS2: TSTB    STATUS
       BFL     AINS2
       CLR     OUTBUF            ;"READ A/D DATA"
AINS3: TSTB    STATUS
       BFL     AINS3

```

```

AINS4:  MOV     INBUF,(R2)+      ;INPUT DATA
        MOV     R0,OUTBUF       ;INPUT COMMAND
        INC     R0
        CMP     R0,R1
        BLOS   AINS2
AINS5:  TSTB   STATUS
        BPL    AINS5
        CLR    OUTBUF          ;'READ A/D DATA'
AINS6:  TSTB   STATUS
        BPL    AINS6
        MOV     INBUF,(R2)+      ;INPUT DATA
        RTS    PC
;
AOUT:   TST    (R5)+
        MOV     #110000,R0       ;'LOAD DAC DATA'
        ADD     @R5+,R0         ;+ ADDRESS
AOUT1:  TSTB   STATUS
        BPL    AOUT1
        MOV     R0,OUTBUF       ;OUTPUT COMMAND
AOUT2:  TSTB   STATUS
        BPL    AOUT2
        MOV     @R5+,OUTBUF     ;OUTPUT DATA
        RTS    PC
;
AOUTSQ: TST    (R5)+
        MOV     #110000,R0       ;'LOAD DAC DATA'
        ADD     @R5+,R0         ;+ FIRST ADDRESS
        MOV     #110000,R1       ;'LOAD DAC DATA'
        ADD     @R5+,R1         ;+ LAST ADDRESS
        MOV     (R5)+,R2        ;DATA ADDRESS
AOS1:   TSTB   STATUS
        BPL    AOS1
        MOV     R0,OUTBUF       ;OUTPUT COMMAND
AOS2:   TSTB   STATUS
        BPL    AOS2
        MOV     (R2)+,OUTBUF     ;OUTPUT DATA
        INC     R0
        CMP     R0,R1
        BLOS   AOS1
        RTS    PC
;
ANINIT: CLR    STATUS
AN11:   TSTB   STATUS
        BPL    AN11
        MOV     #170000,OUTBUF   ;'CLEAR'
AN12:   TSTB   STATUS
        BPL    AN12
        MOV     #170000,OUTBUF   ;'CLEAR' AGAIN
AN13:   TSTB   STATUS
        BPL    AN13
        MOV     #60000,OUTBUF    ;'LOAD STATUS'
;
        RTS    PC
        .END

```

APPENDIX F. DATA

Table F.1. Operation Time for the Peg Moving Task

	TRIAL NUMBER	SUBJECT #1	SUBJECT #2	SUBJECT #3	
NO TABLE MOTION	1	20.6	22.4	22.6	
	2	24.8	20.0	24.2	
	3	19.0	22.0	20.2	
	4	18.2	18.6	20.6	
	5	20.0	18.2	22.6	
	E	20.5	20.2	22.0	20.9
	S	2.29	1.71	1.47	
	1	27.4	22.8	32.2	
	2	24.0	25.4	32.6	
3	23.8	21.8	28.0		
COMPENSATION	4	22.4	27.0	33.4	
	5	23.0	23.0	32.8	
	E	24.1	24.0	33.2	27.1
	S	1.74	1.91	3.72	
	1	35.2	30.8	42.2	
	2	32.8	37.2	44.8	
	3	32.8	26.4	42.8	
	4	38.0	38.4	68.8	
	5	34.4	28.6	55.0	
NO COMPENSATION	E	34.2	32.3	56.7	41.1
	S	2.41	4.73	12.04	

Table F.2. Operation Time for the Valve Turning Task

	TRIAL NUMBER	SUBJECT #1	SUBJECT #2	
NO TABLE MOTION	1	18.4	13.6	
	2	15.0	10.6	
	3	15.6	8.6	
	4	12.0	8.6	
	5	14.8	12.0	
	E	14.8	10.7	
	S	1.49	1.90	
	COMPENSATION	1	18.2	19.6
		2	13.8	11.0
		3	14.0	10.8
4		17.8	10.4	
5		14.4	12.6	
E		15.6	12.9	
S		1.94	3.44	
NO COMPENSATION		1	23.4	16.0
		2	15.6	11.4
		3	22.2	13.0
	4	16.4	11.6	
	5	14.6	9.2	
	E	18.4	12.2	
	S	3.63	2.24	

Table F.3. Comparative Errors in Rectangle Tracing

	TRIAL NUMBER	SUBJECT #1	SUBJECT #2	SUBJECT #4	
NO TABLE MOTION	1	0.206	0.181	0.212	
	2	0.125	0.156	0.175	
	3	0.156	0.150	0.231	
	4	0.131	0.162	0.131	
	5	0.150	0.175	0.206	
	6	0.138			
	E	0.151	0.165	0.191	0.169
	S	0.0269	0.0116	0.0350	
COMPENSATION	1	0.344	0.294	0.356	
	2	0.325	0.275	0.362	
	3	0.225	0.356	0.250	
	4	0.275	0.300	0.282	
	5	0.262	0.300	0.312	
	E	0.286	0.305	0.309	0.300
	S	0.0430	0.0272	0.0464	
NO COMPENSATION	1	0.781	0.775	1.156	
	2	0.762	0.744	0.806	
	3	0.812	0.731	0.894	
	4	0.669	0.600	1.038	
	5	0.550	0.762	0.812	
	E	0.715	0.722	0.941	0.793
	S	0.0954	0.0631	0.1360	

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8