

Servo sistema para perturbação controlada do equilíbrio postural

Dissertação de Mestrado

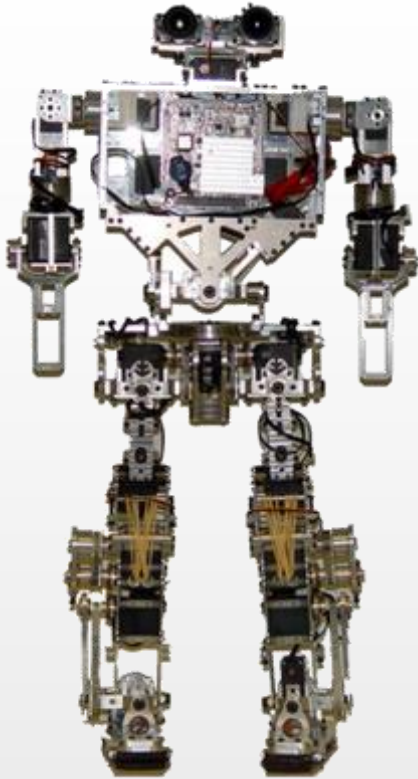
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Junho 2016



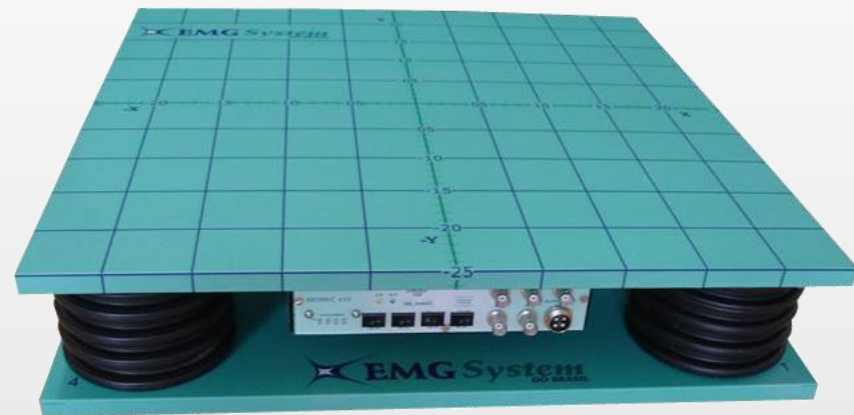
Testar PHUA



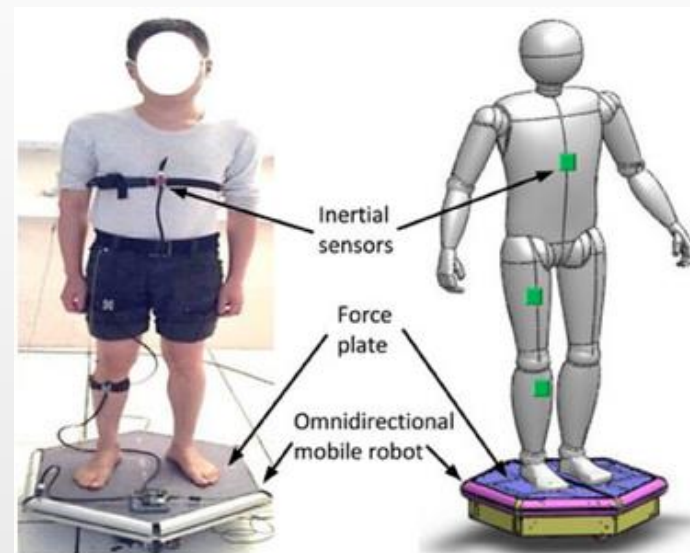
Diagnóstico, Reabilitação



- Sistemas de teste do equilíbrio
 - Estáticos
 - Dinâmicos



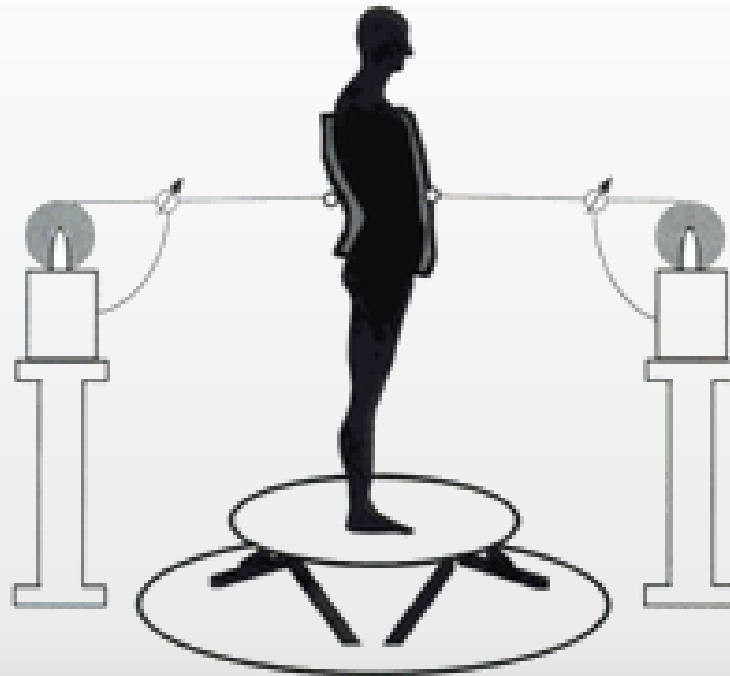
- Estimulo aplicado sob o pé



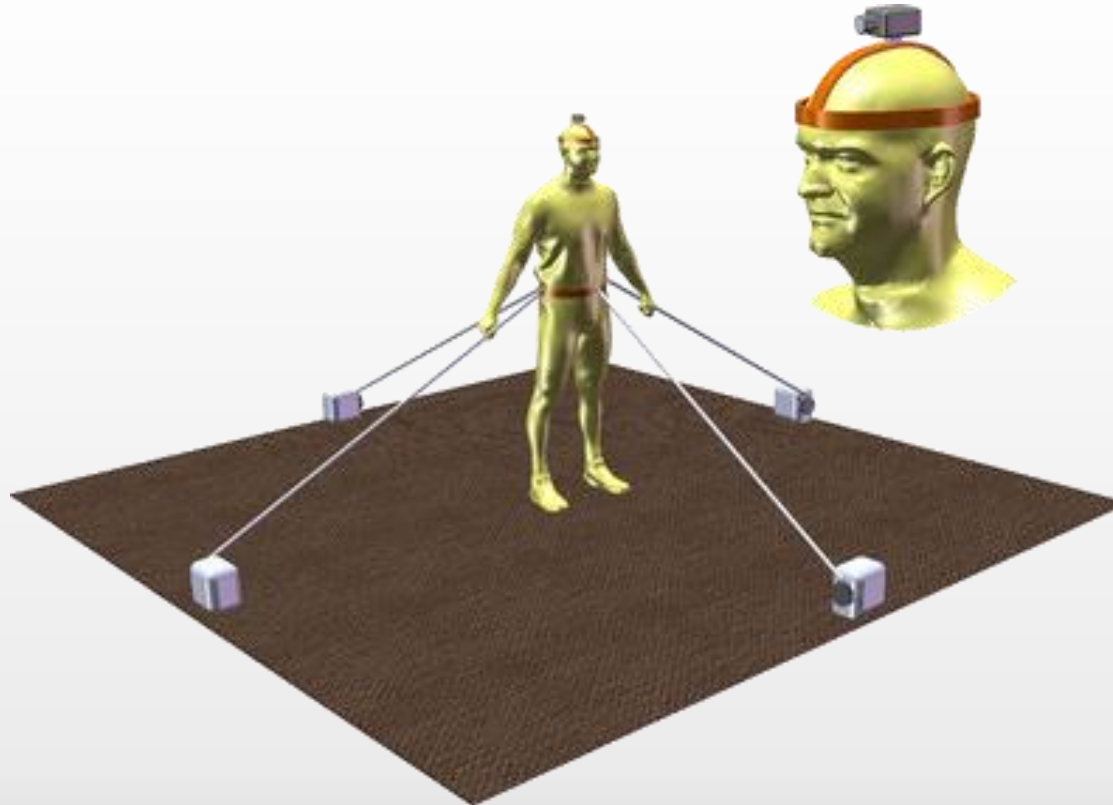
- Força de tração



- Estimulo aplicado sob o pé e Força de tração

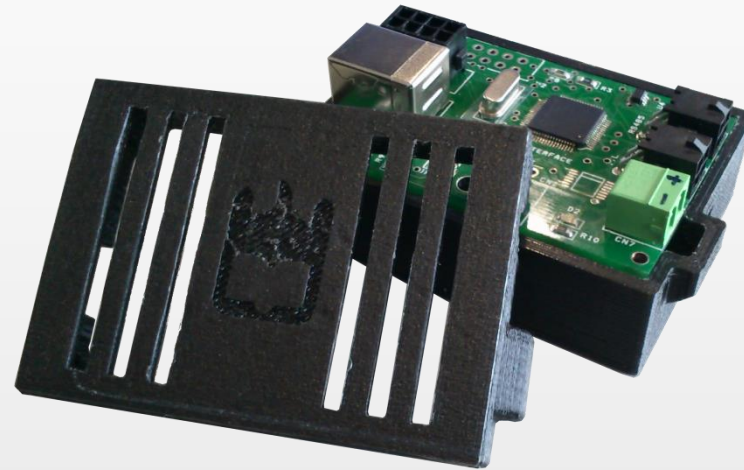


- Aplicar perturbação de equilíbrio
 - Repetível
 - Automática
 - Mesurável
 - Segura

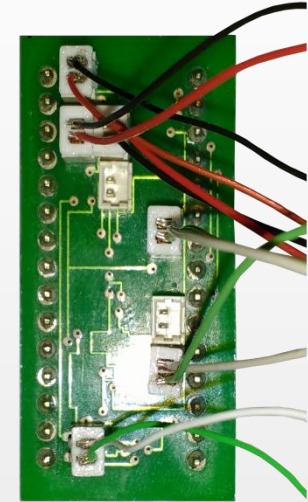
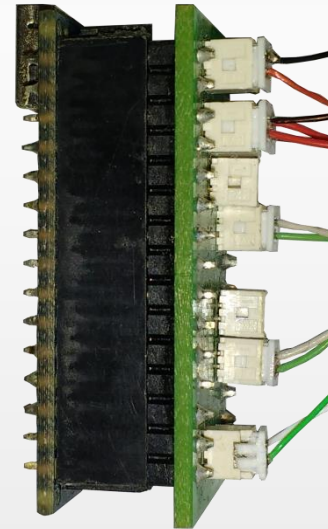
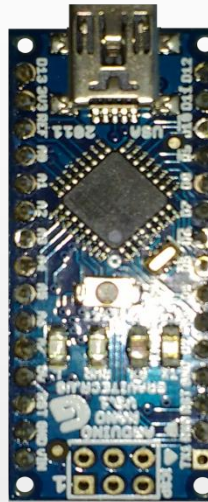


- Desenvolver um mecanismo para testar o conceito.
- Desenvolver e aplicar estímulos no sistema mecânico para avaliar a consistência do conceito.

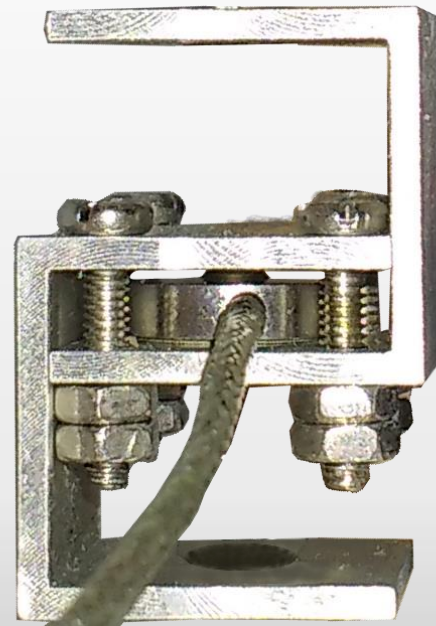
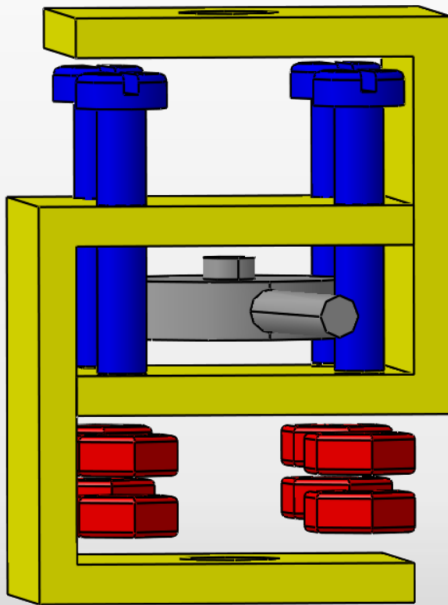
- RX-64
- Deti Dynamixel Interface

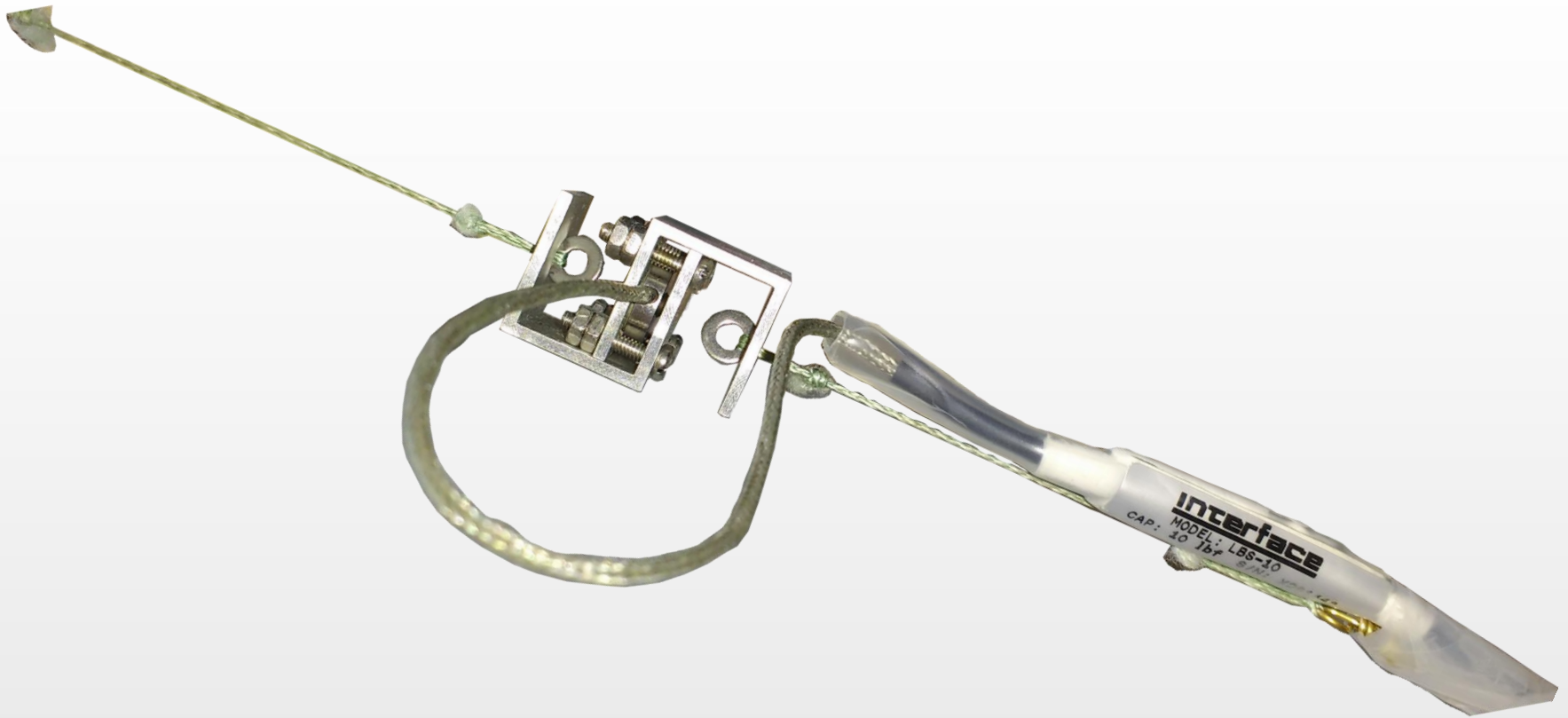


- Célula de carga
- Unidade leitura de força

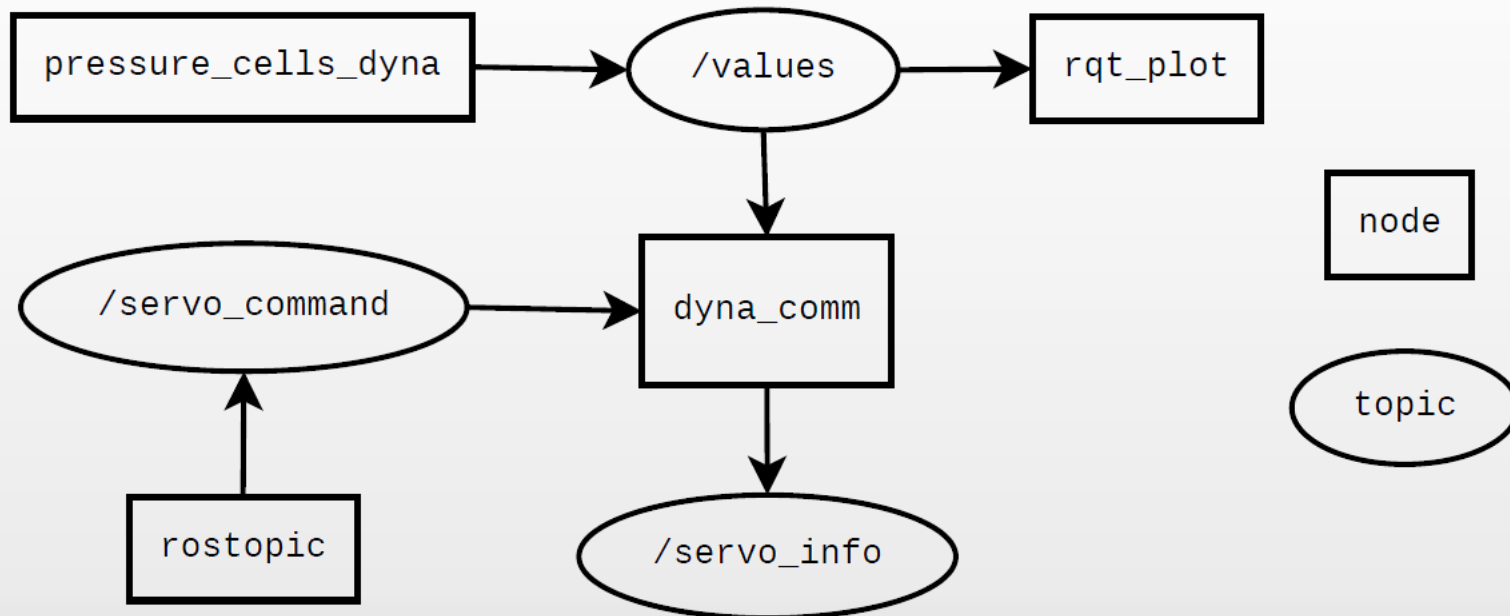


- Adaptação célula de carga para sensor de força de tração

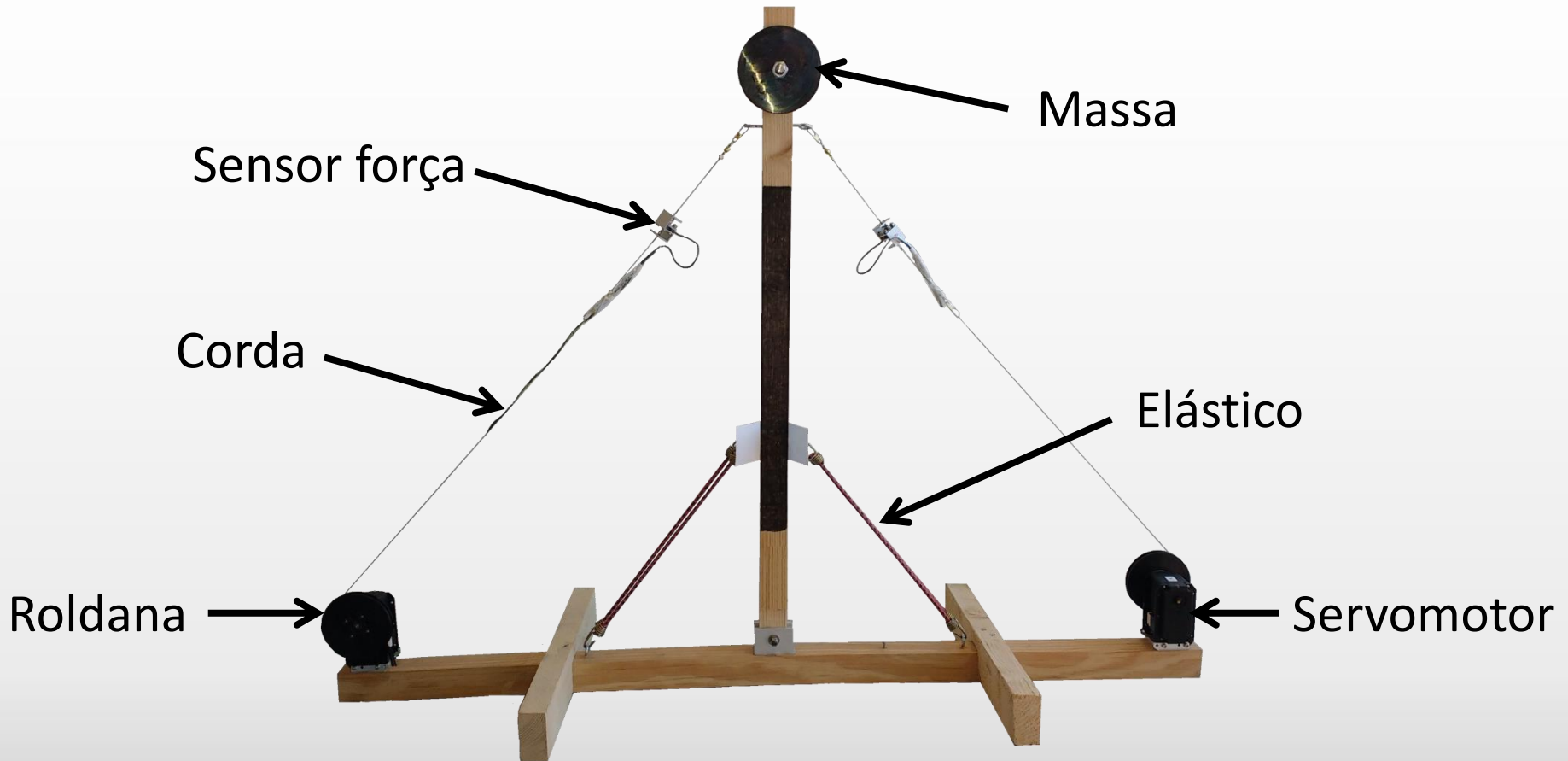




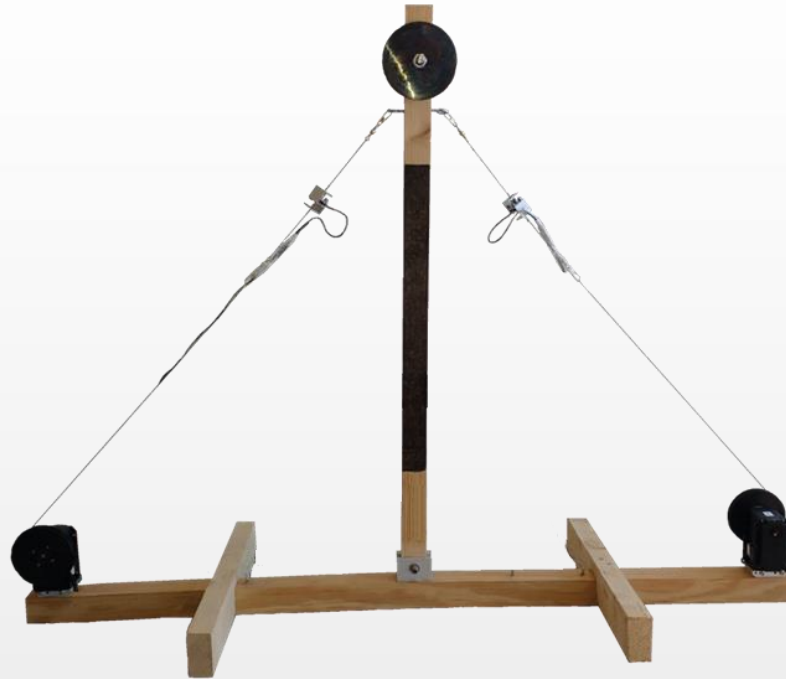
- Robot Operating System



Experiências com um Pêndulo Invertido



Experiências com um Pêndulo Invertido



$$Torque(n) = K_P.(Tension_{limit} - Sensor(n)) + K_I. \sum_{i=0}^n (Tension_{limit} - Sensor(n_i))$$

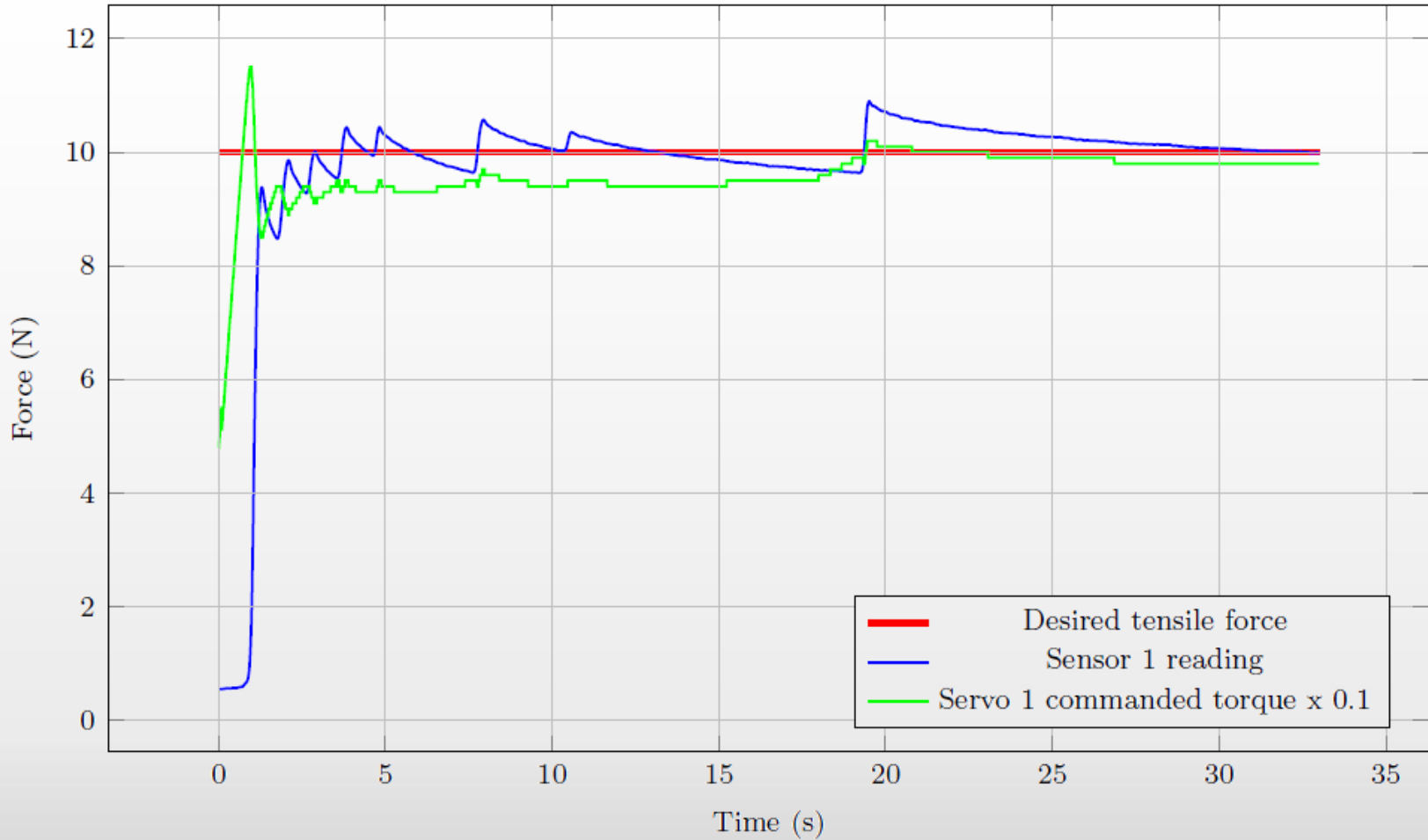
Experiências com um Pêndulo Invertido



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Torque}(n) = & K_{P1} \cdot (\text{Tension}_{limit} - \text{Sensor}(n)) \\ & + K_{P2} \cdot (\text{Sensor}(n) - \text{Sensor}_{opposite}(n)) \\ & + K_I \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n_i} (\text{Tension}_{limit} - \text{Sensor}(n_i)) \end{aligned}$$

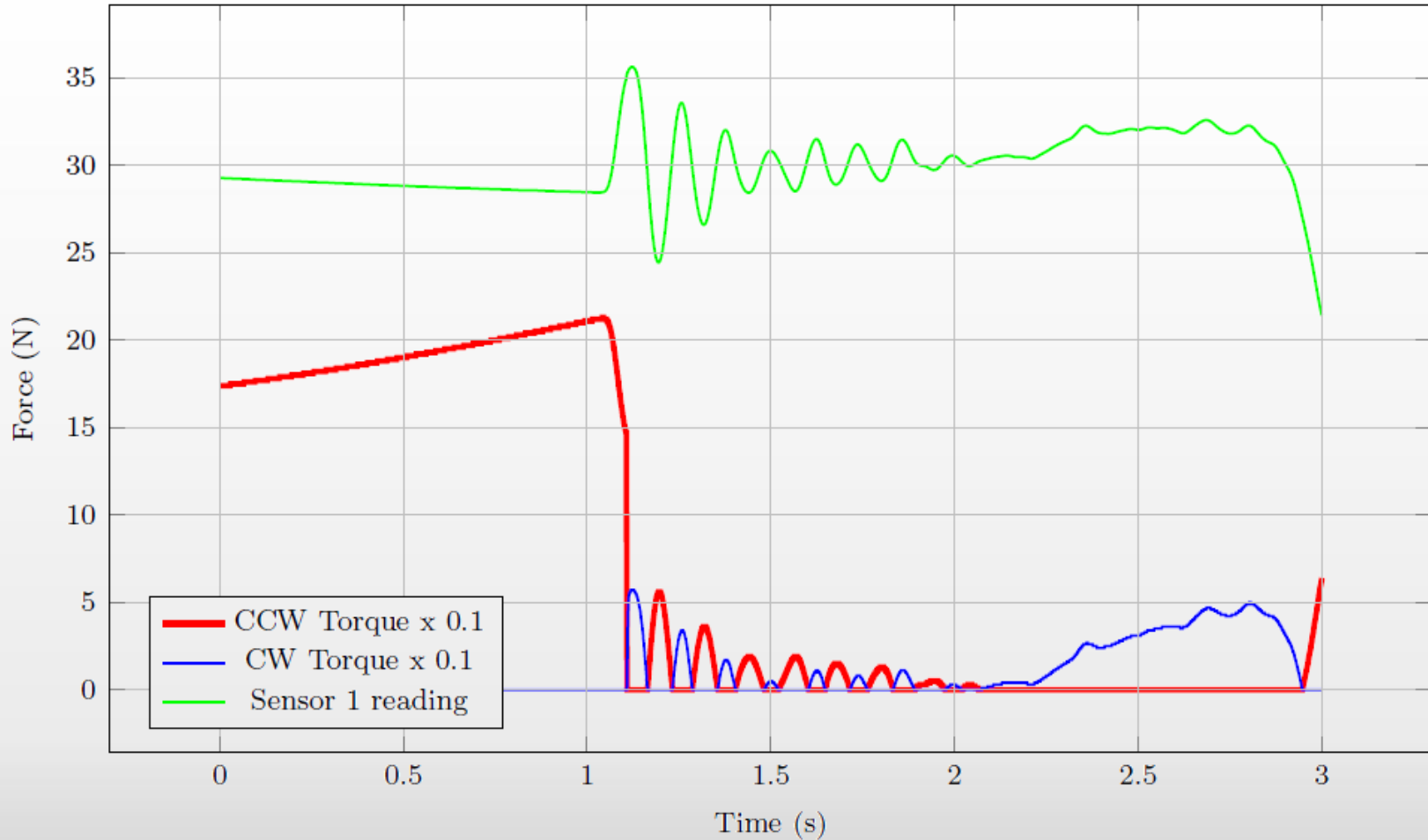


Experiências com um Pêndulo Invertido



(a) Servo 1 side.

Experiências com um Pêndulo Invertido



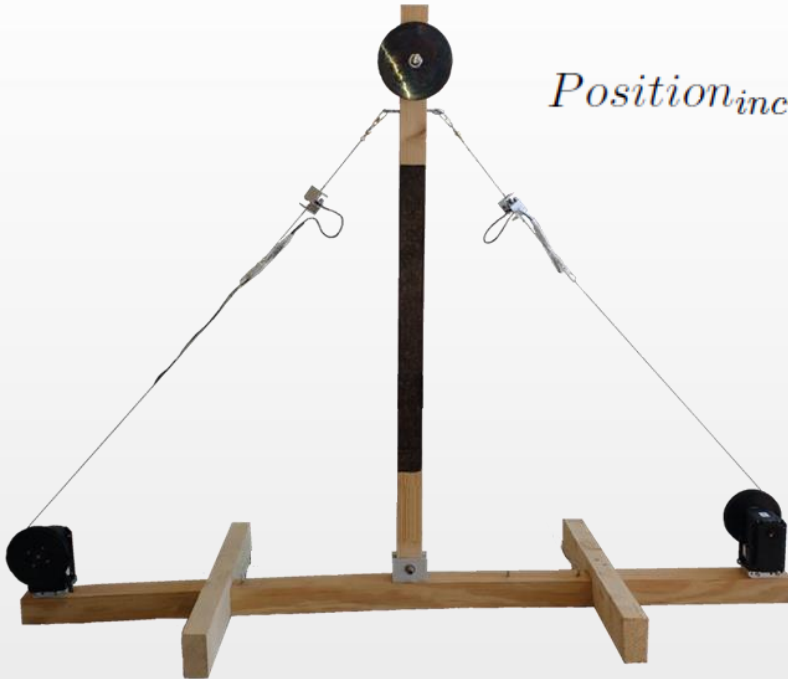
(a) Servo 1 side.

Experiências com um Pêndulo Invertido



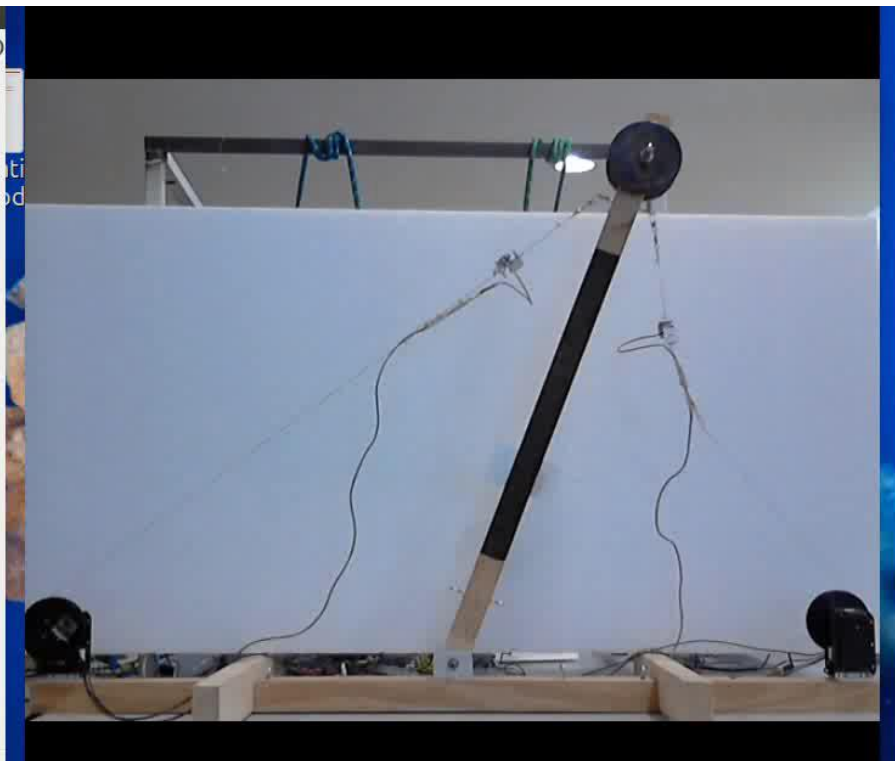
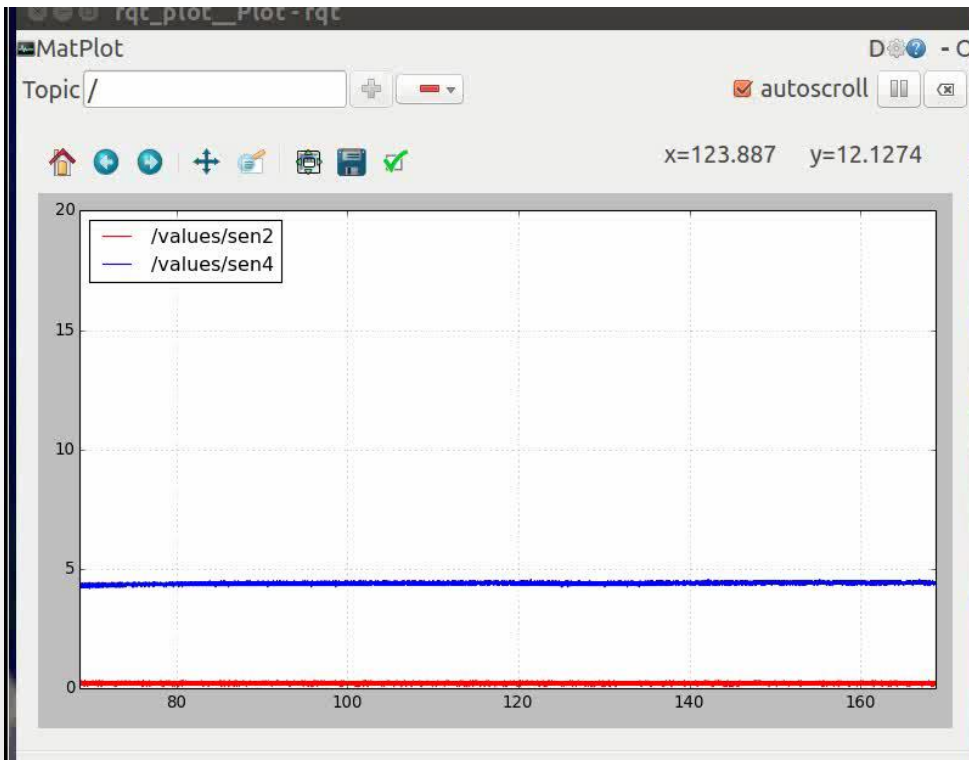
- Mais Binário
- Melhor Resolução
- Mais Modos de Controlo

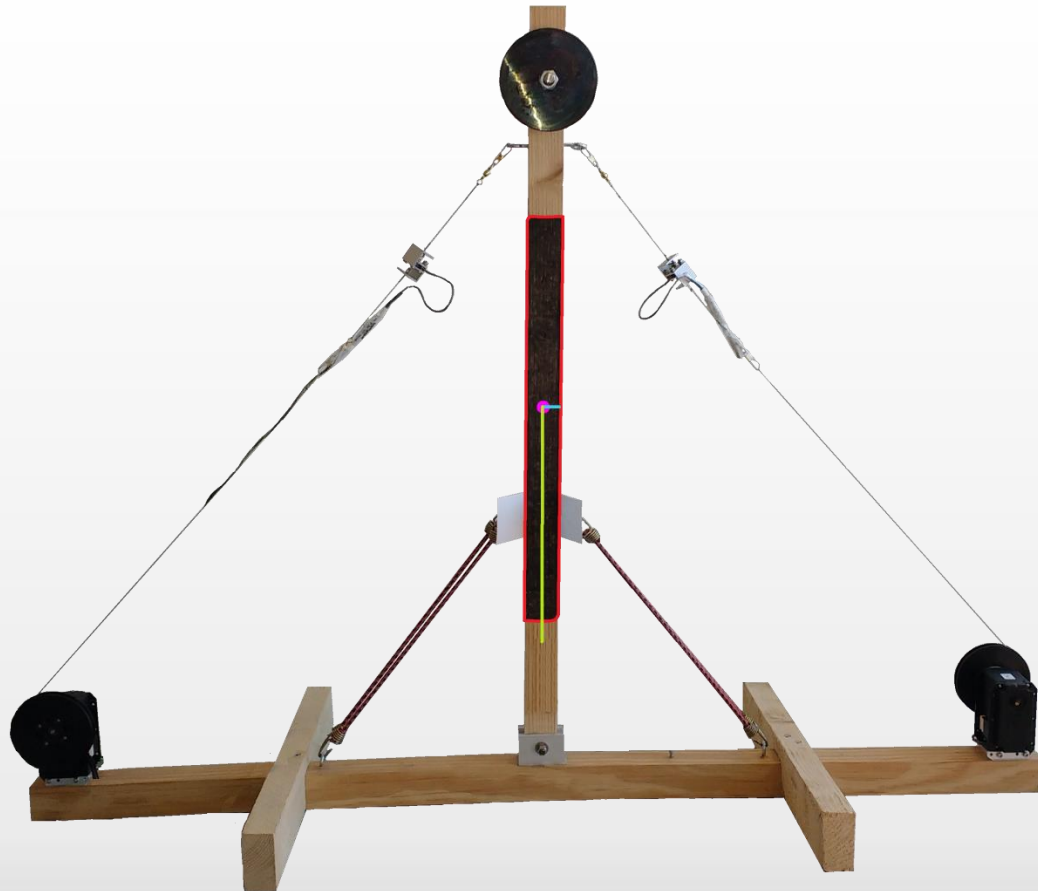
Experiências com um Pêndulo Invertido



$$\begin{aligned} Position_{increment}(n) = & K_{P1} \cdot (Tension_{limit} - Sensor(n)) \\ & + K_{P2} \cdot (Sensor(n) - Sensor_{opposite}(n)) \\ & + K_I \cdot \sum_{i=0}^n (Tension_{limit} - Sensor(n_i)) \end{aligned}$$

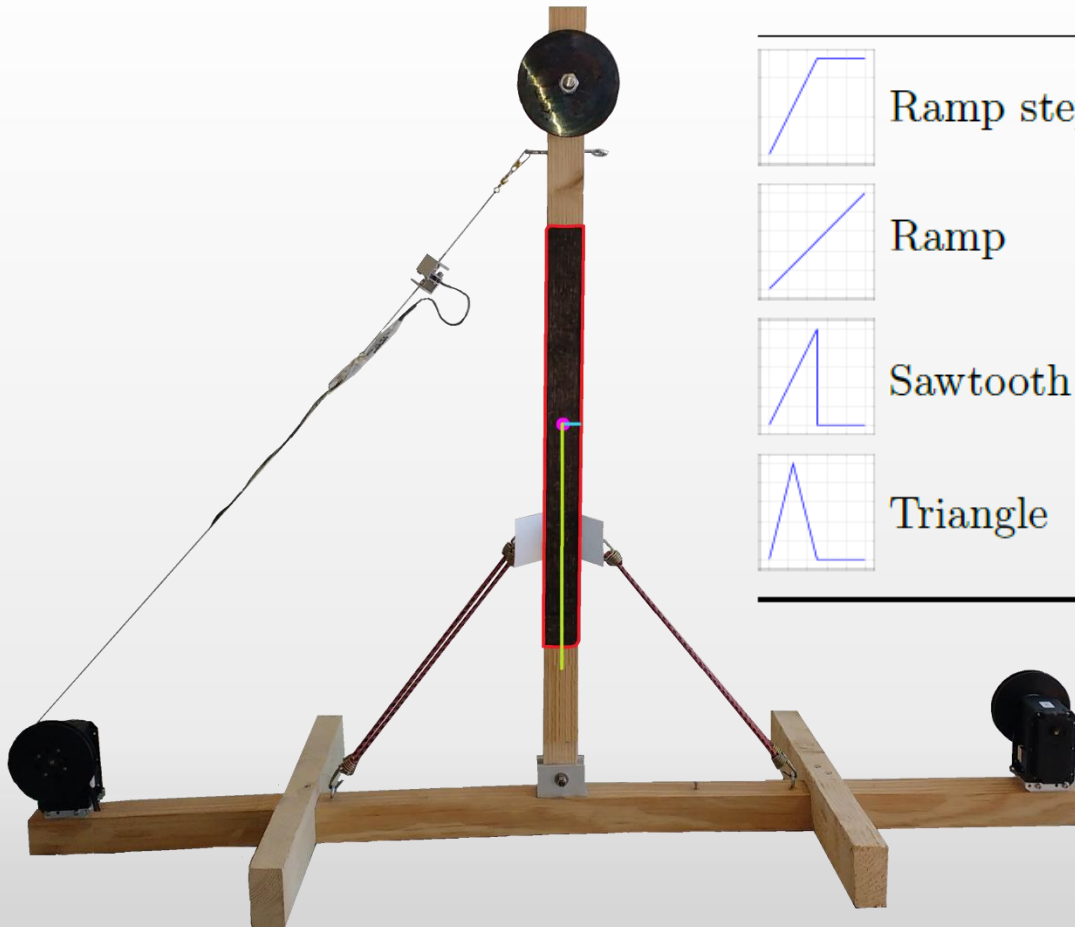
Experiências com um Pêndulo Invertido

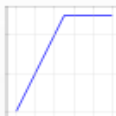









1. Binarizar
2. Encontrar Contornos
3. Área dos contornos
4. Desenhar contornos
5. Obter orientação
6. Publicar orientação



	Position commands	Velocity commands	Torque commands
 Ramp step	×5	×5	×5
 Ramp	×5	×5	×5
 Sawtooth	×5	×5	×5
 Triangle	×5	×5	×5

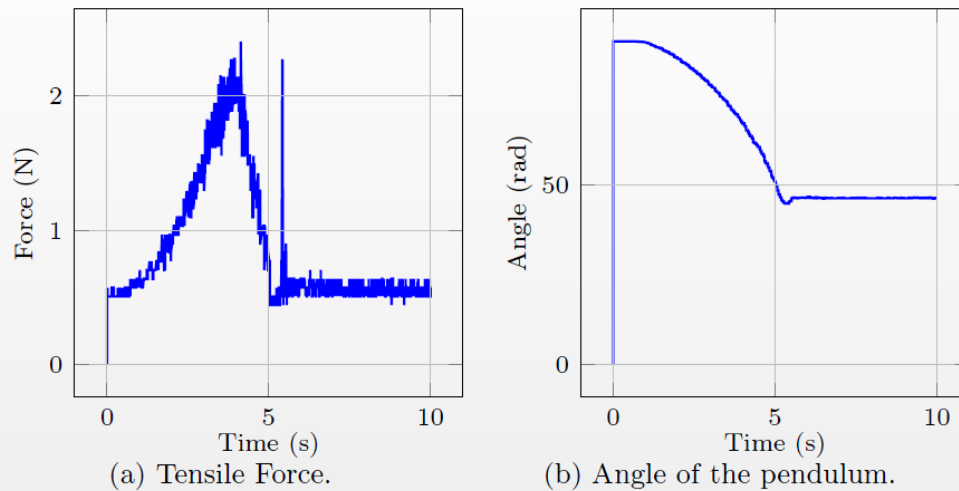
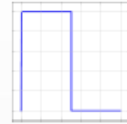


Figure: Ramp step with torque control.

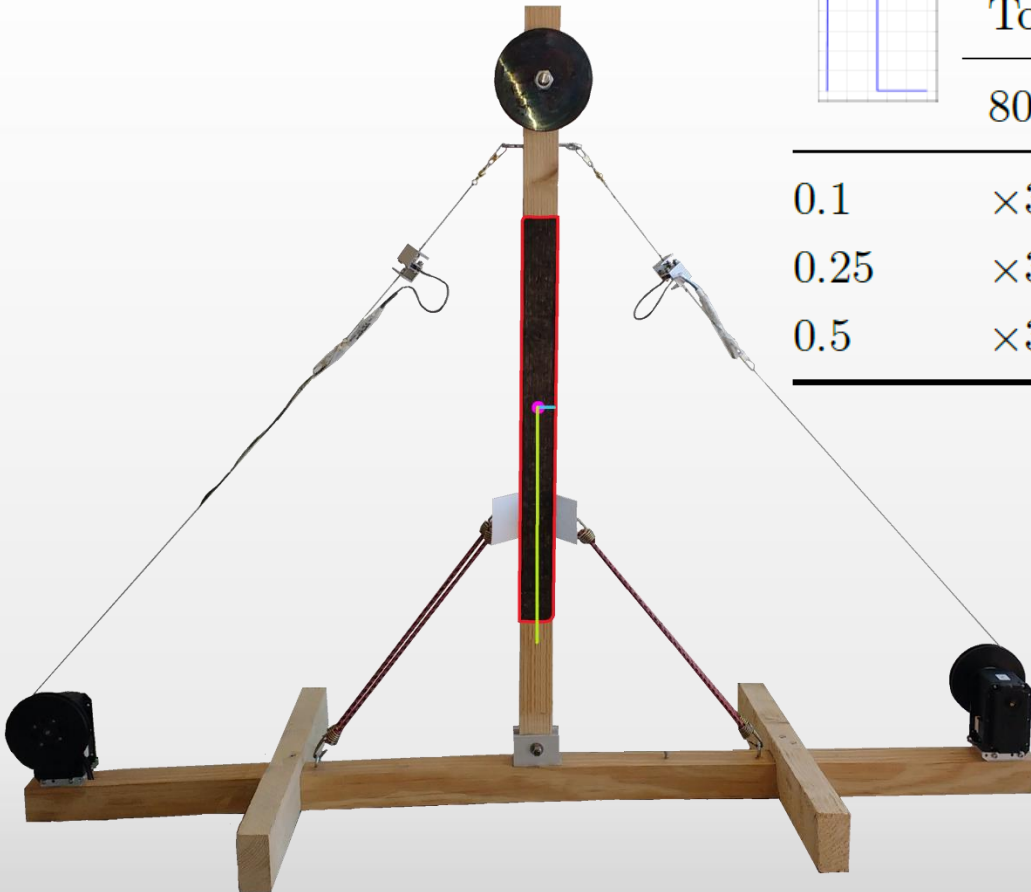
Table: Correlation of the results produced by different stimuli, controlling servo torque.

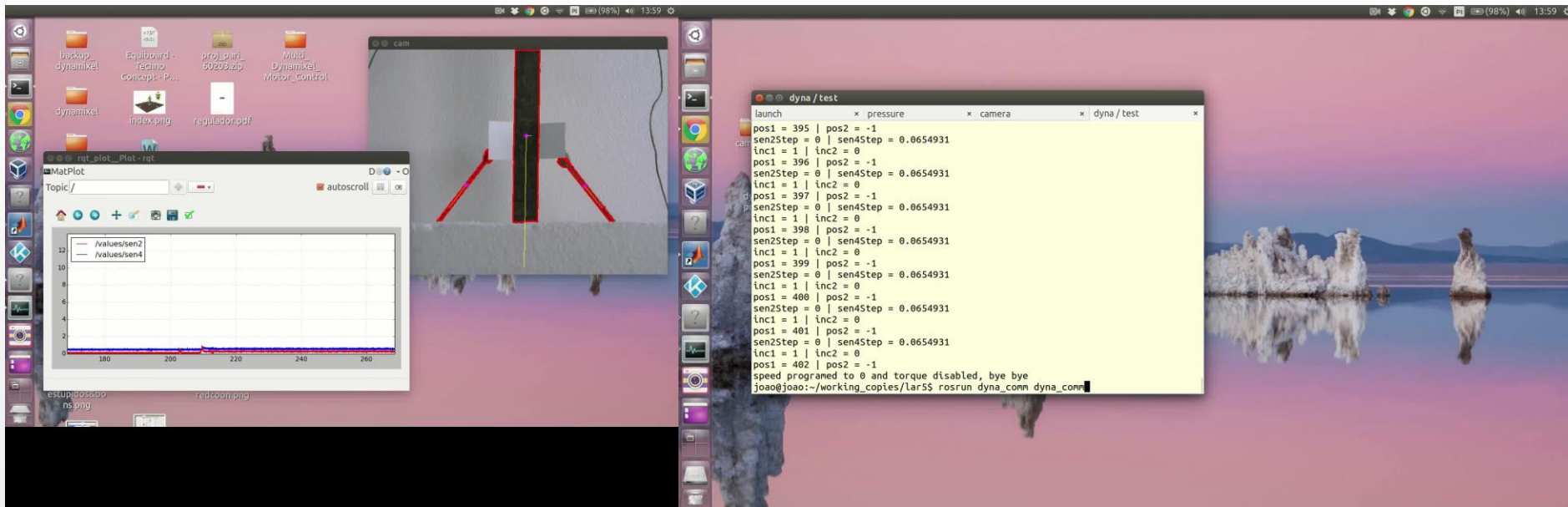
	\bar{r}		r_{σ}	
	Force	Angle	Force	Angle
Ramp step	0.9435	0.9538	0.0214	0.0396
Ramp	0.9411	0.9737	0.0303	0.0298
Sawtooth	0.3289	0.9201	0.0673	0.0845
Triangle	0.8238	0.6961	0.0634	0.3843

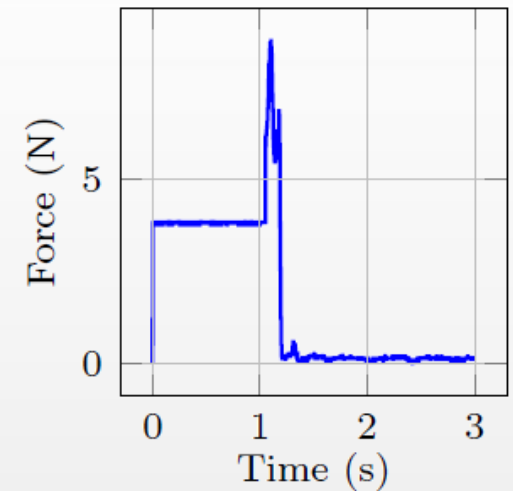
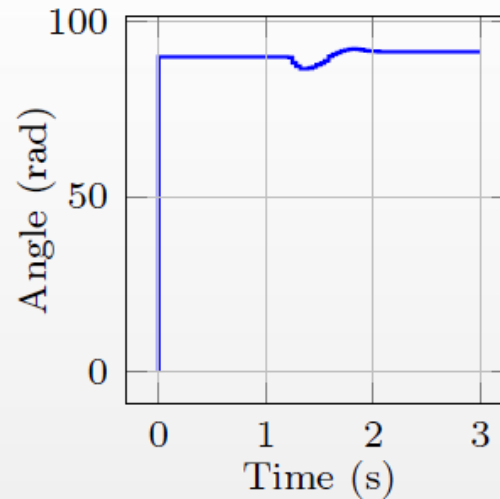
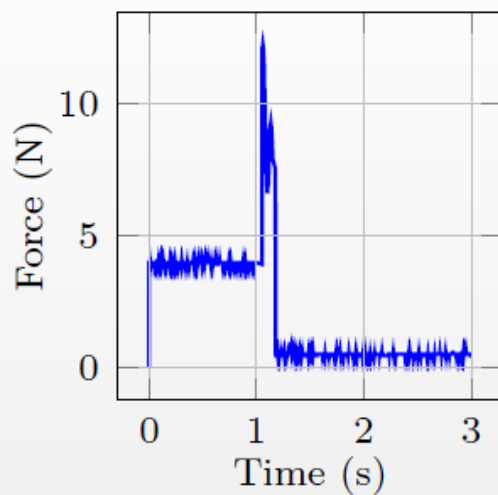
Table: Procedure plan for the second trials.



	Torque commands			Velocity commands		
	800	900	1023	800	900	1023
0.1	×3	×3	×3	×3	×3	×3
0.25	×3	×3	×3	×3	×3	×3
0.5	×3	×3	×3	×3	×3	×3







(a) Tensile Force 1, actuating cable. (b) Angle of the pendulum. (c) Tensile Force 2, passive cable.

Figure: Pulse with 800 torque and 0.1 s duration.

Table: Correlation of the results produced by pulse stimuli with different durations, controlling servo torque.

Torque	Time (s)	\bar{r}			r_σ		
		Force 1	Angle	Force 2	Force 1	Angle	Force 2
800	0.1	0.9984	0.9947	0.9986	0.0008	0.0021	0.0002
	0.25	0.9926	0.9642	0.9930	0.0046	0.0438	0.0055
	0.5	0.9956	0.9975	0.9972	0.0007	0.0008	0.0004
900	0.1	0.9947	0.9965	0.9954	0.0017	0.0015	0.0030
	0.25	0.9842	0.9957	0.9903	0.0115	0.0005	0.0072
	0.5	0.9825	0.9943	0.9968	0.0092	0.0032	0.0017
1023	0.1	0.9924	0.9974	0.9943	0.0035	0.0012	0.0040
	0.25	0.9932	0.9958	0.9940	0.0045	0.0012	0.0045
	0.5	0.9929	0.9970	0.9940	0.0042	0.0006	0.0044

- Hardware e software desenvolvido e implementado
 - Mecanismo tração compressão
 - Controlo servomotores
 - Visão
 - Aquisição e tratamento de dados
- Mecanismo para testar o conceito foi desenvolvido
- Foram aplicados estímulos que demonstraram a consistência do conceito

- Influência das condições iniciais
- Simular e equacionar o sistema
- Testar mais estímulos
- Modo de controlo dos servos ou outros motores
- Considerar tornar o sistema mais lento
- Criar uma interface gráfica para controlar e monitorar o sistema
- Criar uma estrutura física para aplicar estímulos utilizando quatro servos

Servo sistema para perturbação controlada do equilíbrio postural

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