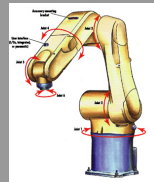
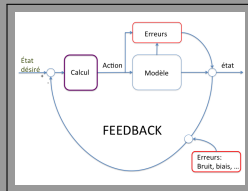


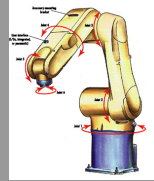
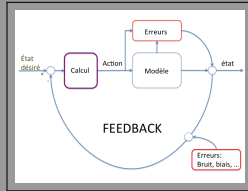
de l'Automatique à la Robotique ...

Mazen Alamir

GIPSA-lab, département automatique, CNRS

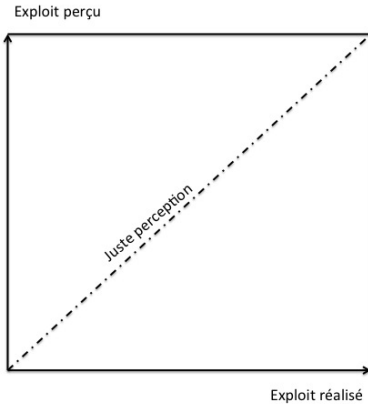


Une bataille perdue

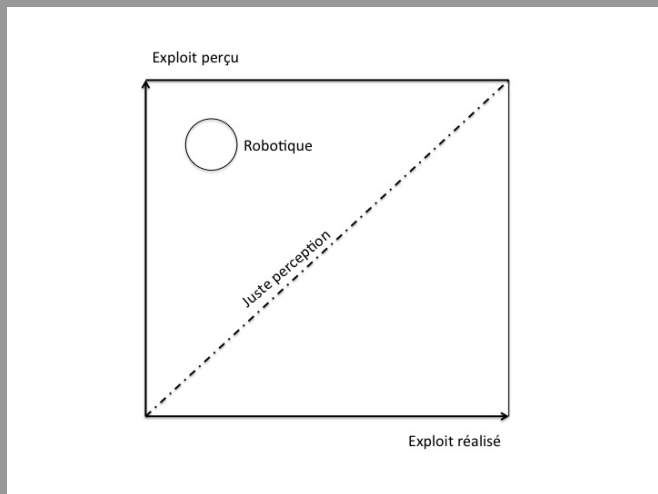


La robotique est plus *sexy* que l'automatique
La robotique est plus visible que l'automatique

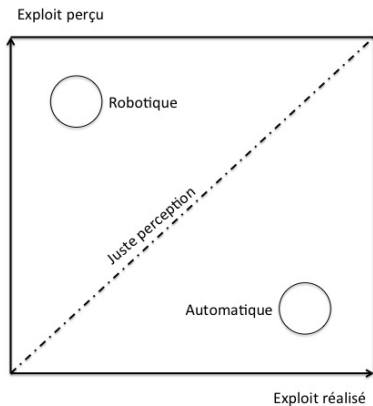
Une bataille perdue



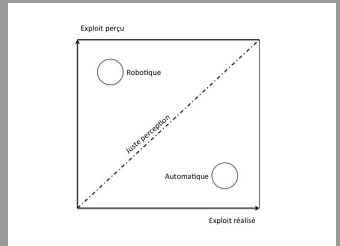
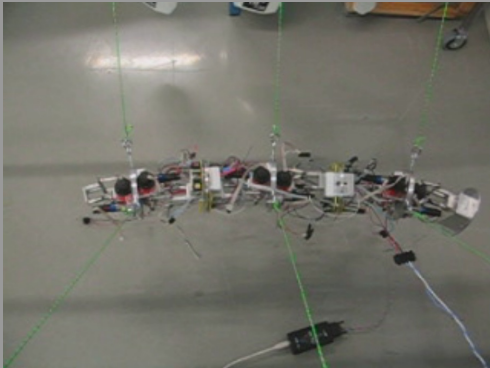
Une bataille perdue



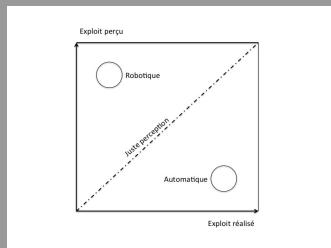
Une bataille perdue



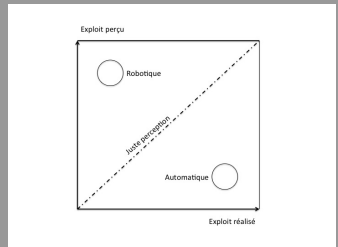
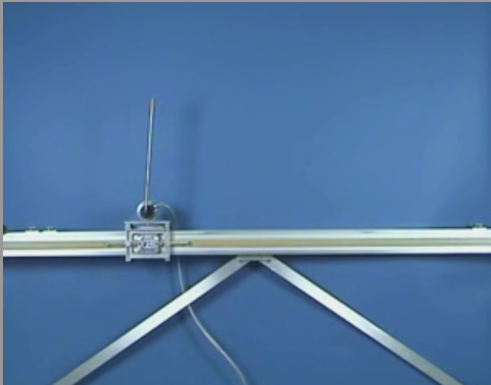
Une bataille perdue



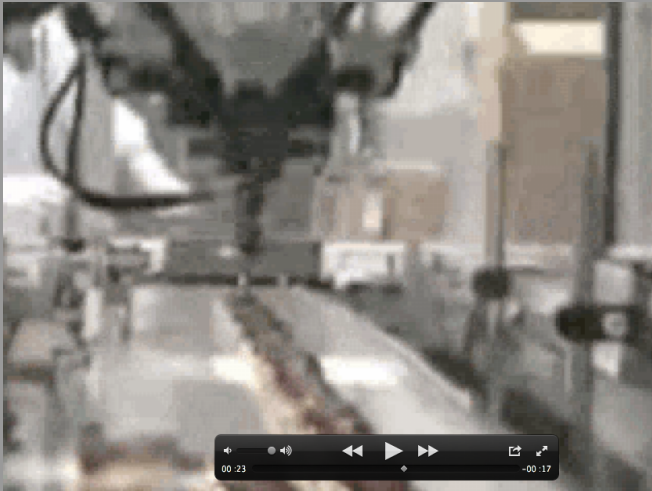
Une bataille perdue



Une bataille perdue



Exemple 1: Robot chocolatier (Quad Cell s650)



Exemple 2: Robot chirurgien (Da Vinci). . .



Schéma de principe



Schéma de principe

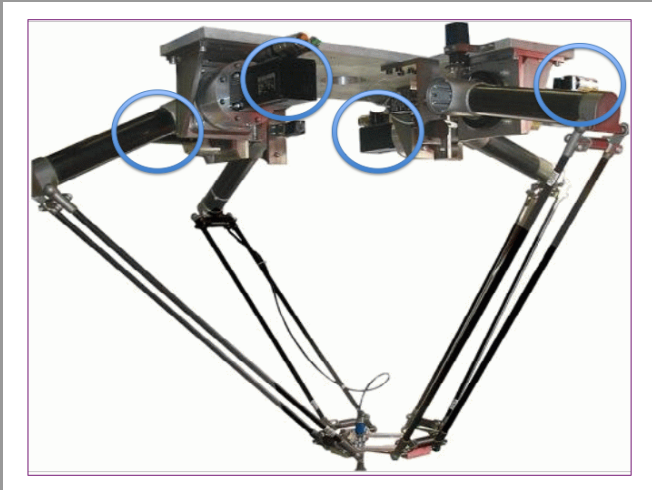


Schéma de principe

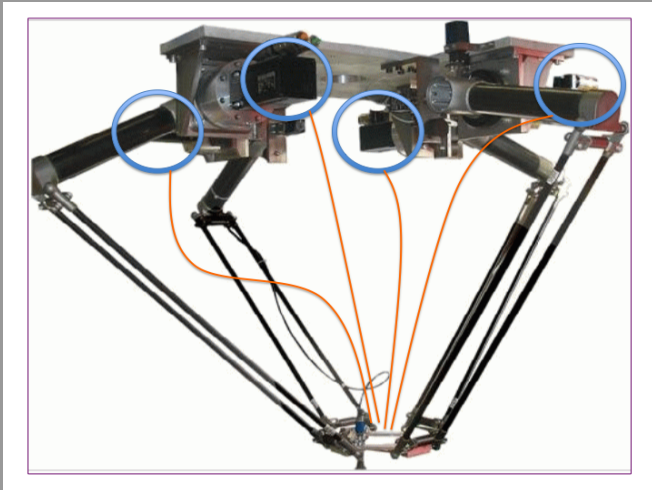


Schéma de principe

A l'échelle de la millième de secondes,
et compte tenu de l'information disponible,
Que doit-on demander à chaque actionneur
pour que la tâche soit accomplie ?

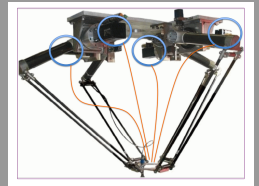


Schéma de principe



Schéma de principe

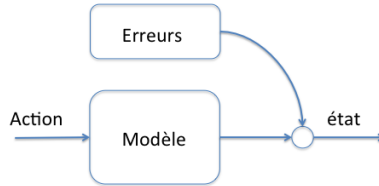


Schéma de principe

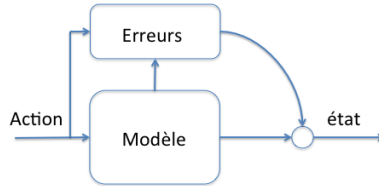


Schéma de principe

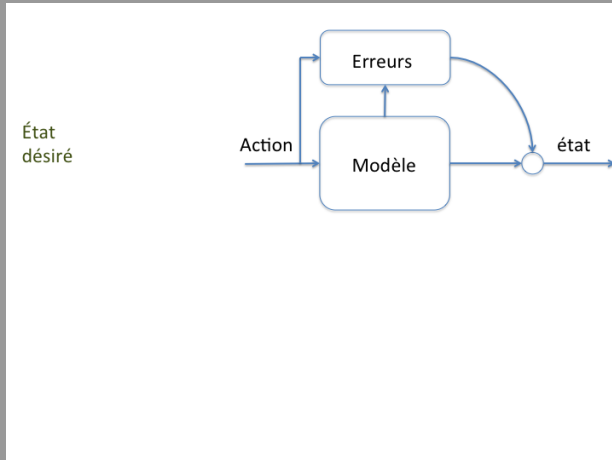


Schéma de principe

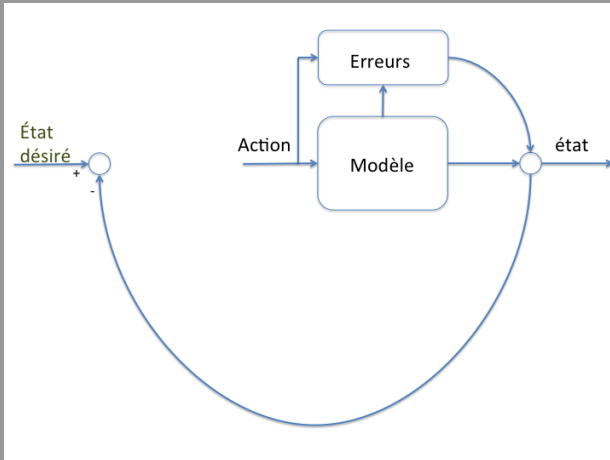


Schéma de principe

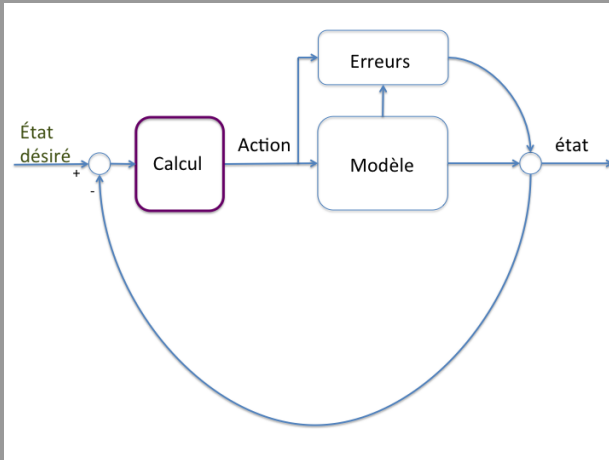


Schéma de principe

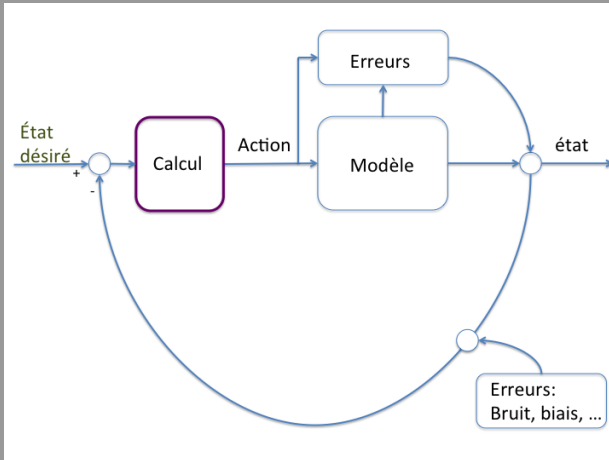


Schéma de principe

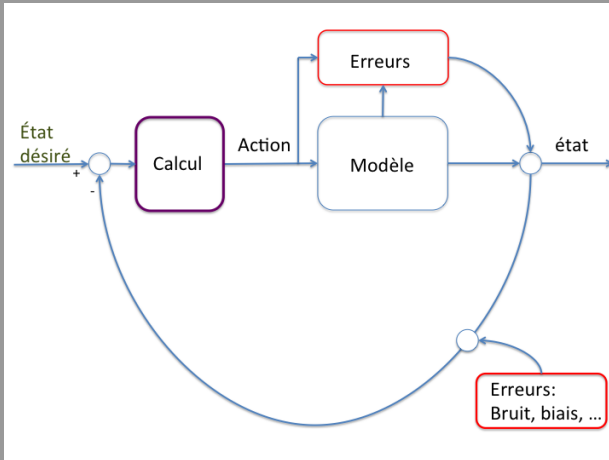
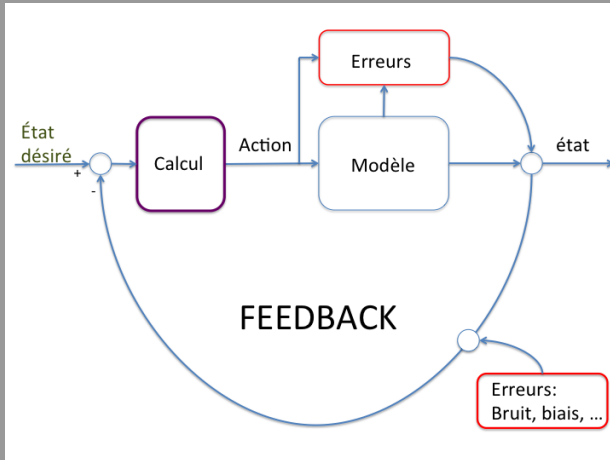
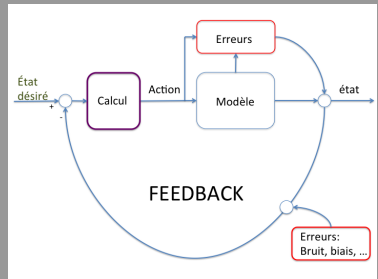


Schéma de principe



Mots clefs

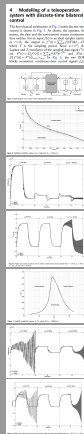
- Modèle dynamique
- Erreurs de modèle
- Mesures, bruits de mesures,
- perturbations, incertitudes,
- Stabilité
- **Robustesse**
- **Performance**
- Optimisation
- Temps-réel
- Estimation, Identification
- **Feedback**



De l'automatique à la robotique: un exemple

4 Modelling of a teleoperation system with discrete-time bilateral control

The four-channel architecture of Fig. 2 under discrete-time control is shown in Fig. 3. As shown, the operator, the master, the slave and the environment remain continuous-time entities. For an input $f(t)$ to an ideal sampler starting at $t=0$, the output is $f^*(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(kT)\delta(t - kT)$ where T is the sampling period. Since $z = e^{sT}$, the Laplace and \mathcal{Z} transforms of the sampled-data signal $f^*(t)$ are $F^*(s) = \mathcal{L}[f^*(t)] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(kT)e^{-kTs}$ and $F(z) = \mathcal{Z}[f^*(t)] = F^*(s)|_{s=(1/T)\ln z}$. In Fig. 3, the two ZOH blocks reconstruct continuous-time control signals $f_m(t)$



De l'automatique à la robotique: un exemple

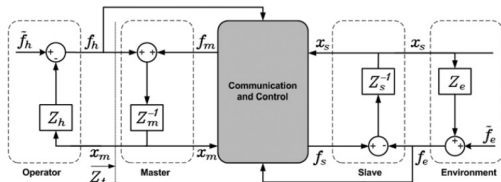
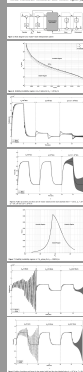


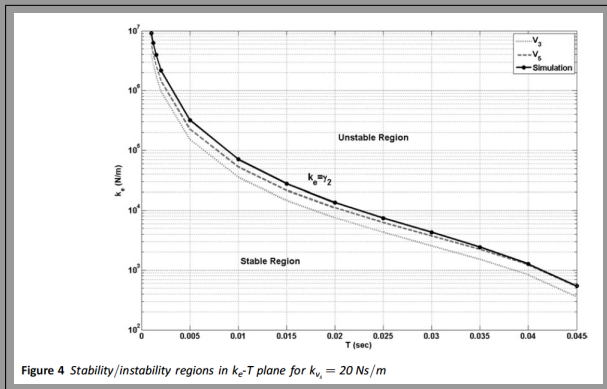
Figure 1 Block diagram of a master-slave teleoperation system

4 Modeling a teleoperator system with discrete-time bilateral control

The discrete-time model of the teleoperator system is derived from the continuous-time model by using the bilinear transformation. The discrete-time model is used to analyze the stability of the system. The stability analysis is performed using the Jury stability criterion. The results of the stability analysis are shown in Figure 2. The stability analysis shows that the system is stable for all values of the parameters.



De l'automatique à la robotique: un exemple

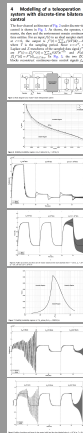
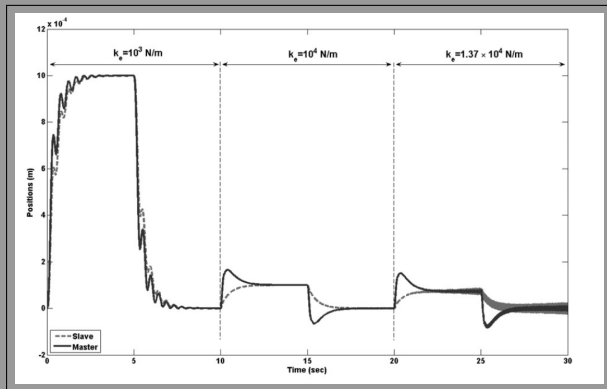


4. Modeling of a transceptor system with discrete-time lateral control

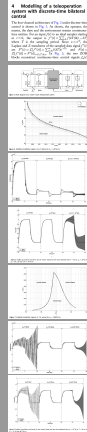
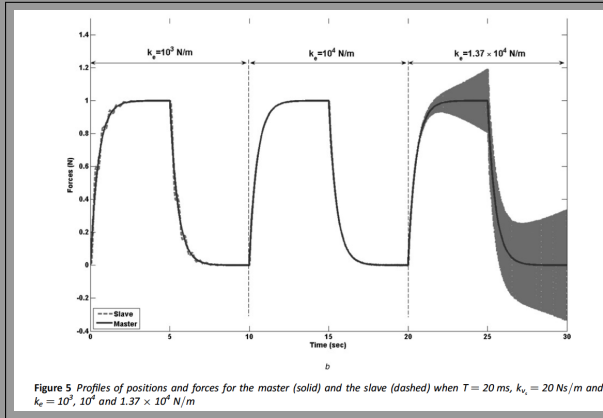
The transceptor system is modeled by a discrete-time transfer function $G(z)$. The system is controlled by a discrete-time lateral control system. The system is modeled by a discrete-time transfer function $G(z)$. The system is controlled by a discrete-time lateral control system.



De l'automatique à la robotique: un exemple



De l'automatique à la robotique: un exemple



De l'automatique à la robotique: un exemple

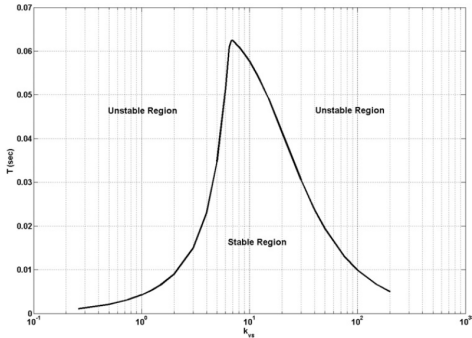
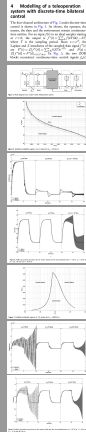
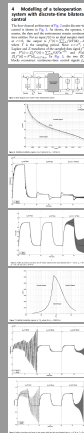
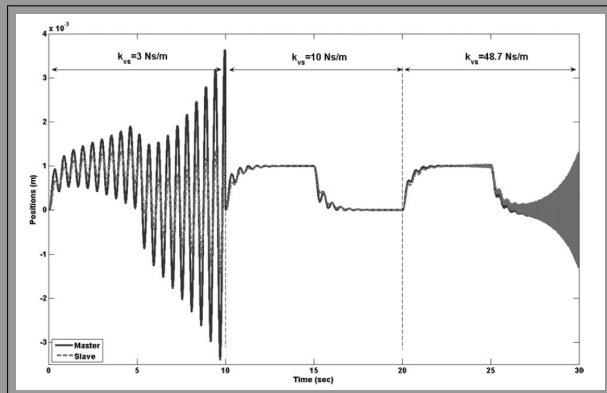


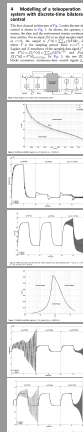
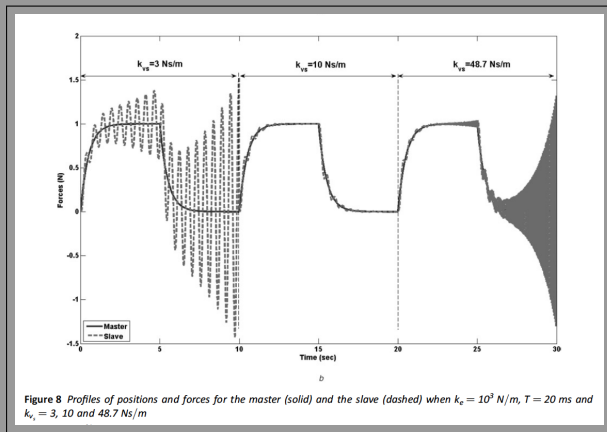
Figure 7 Stability/instability regions in T - k_v plane for $k_e = 1000 \text{ N/m}$



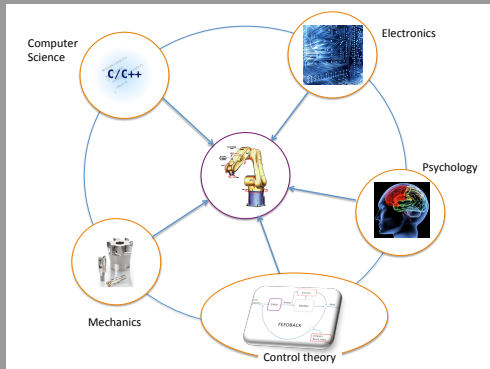
De l'automatique à la robotique: un exemple



De l'automatique à la robotique: un exemple

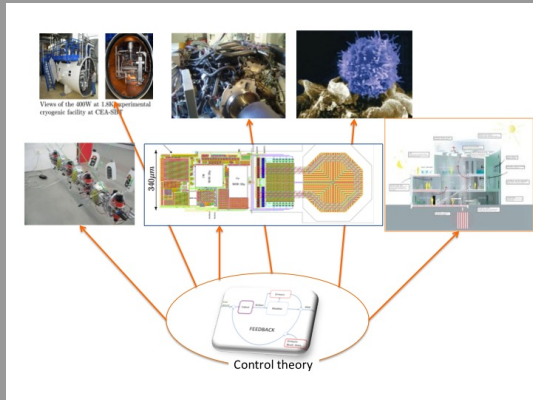


Robotique: Intégration de technologie



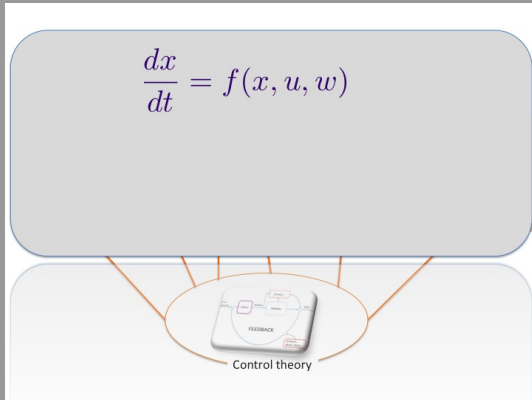
Un robot intègre plusieurs technologies au service d'une tâche

Automatique: Une méthodologie transverse



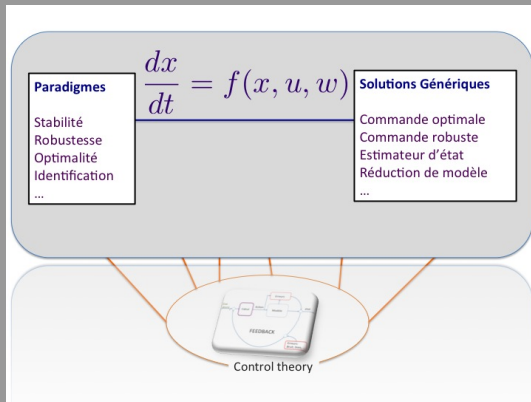
L'automatique effectue une abstraction en vue de mettre en œuvre des solutions génériques

Automatique: Une méthodologie transverse



L'automatique effectue une abstraction en vue de mettre en œuvre des solutions génériques

Automatique: Une méthodologie transverse



L'automatique effectue une abstraction en vue de mettre en œuvre des solutions génériques

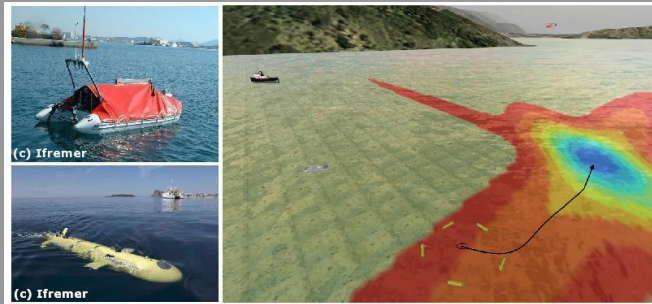
Les tendances . . .

- Distribution / Coordination



Les tendances . . .

- Distribution / Coordination



Les tendances ...

- Distribution / Coordination

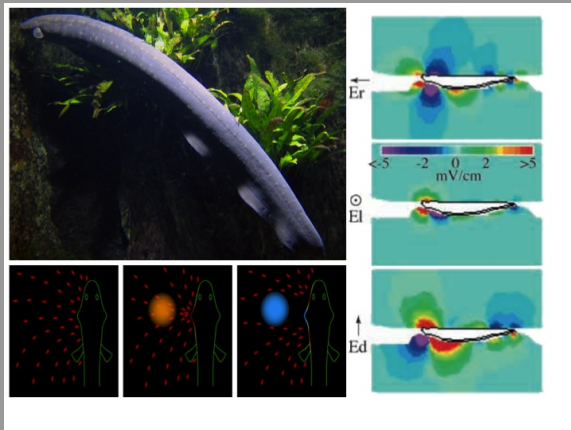


Mots clés

- Convergence vers un consensus (stabilité ?)
- Reconstruction d'information à partir de mesures partielles
- La dynamique à contrôler concerne:
 - les désaccords entre acteurs
 - la pertinence d'une hypothèse de travail
 - ...

Les tendances . . .

- Distribution / Coordination
- Autonomie / Perception par l'action / Bio-mimétisme



Problème Direct:

$$I = F(U, \text{configuration})$$

Problème Inverse:

$$\text{configuration} = F^{-1}(U, I)$$

De meilleurs titres . . .

- De l'automatique en robotique
- De la robotique à l'automatique
- Entre robotique et automatique

De meilleurs titres . . .

- De l'automatique en robotique
- De la robotique à l'automatique
- Entre robotique et automatique

De meilleurs titres . . .

- De l'automatique en robotique
- De la robotique à l'automatique
- **Entre robotique et automatique**

Automatique & Robotique, ...

Une histoire qui commence à peine ...