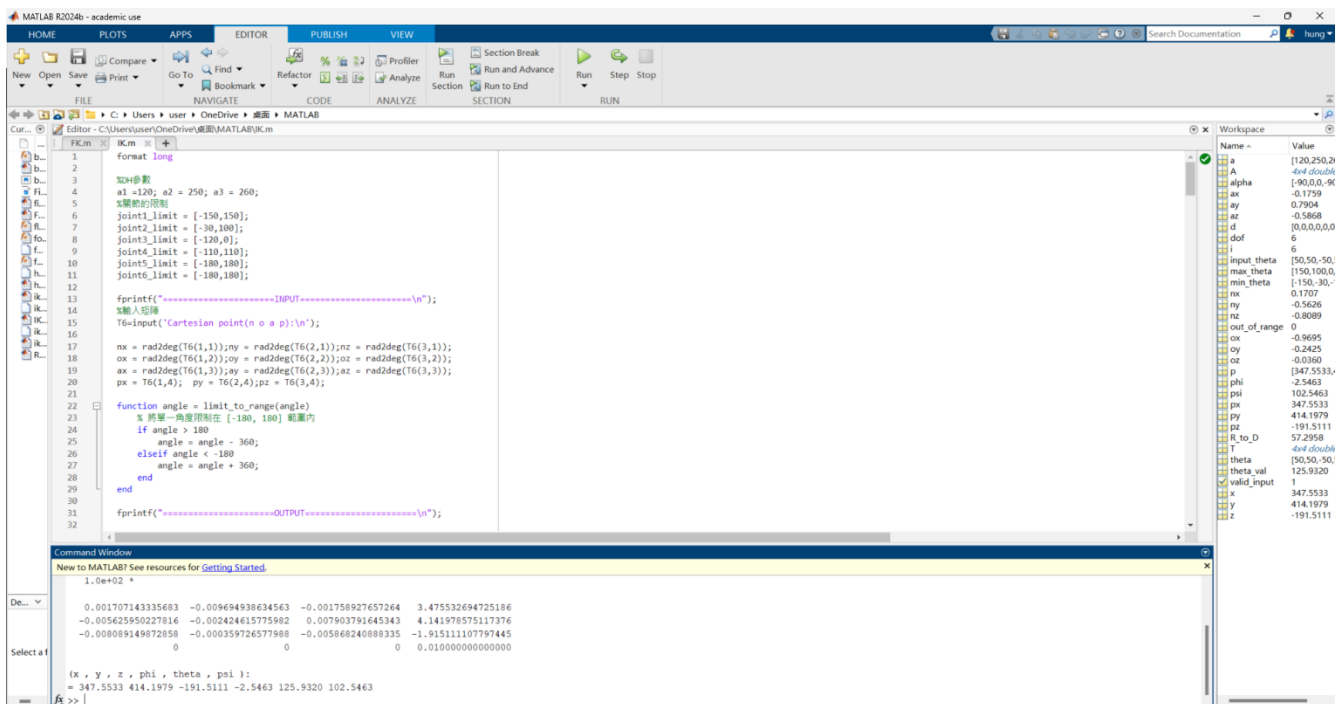


機器人學 project1

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一、介面說明

開發平台：MATLAB



開啟程式碼後依照下列程序：

1. 程式編輯視窗
2. 按下 “Run” 執程式碼
3. 在終端機中輸入要執行的程式
4. 依照指示輸入變數後按 “Enter”

二、程式架構說明

Fk.m

```
% DH Model - Puma 560
d = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
a = [120, 250, 260, 0, 0, 0];
alpha = [-90, 0, 0, -90, 90, 0];
theta = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
max_theta = [150, 100, 0, 110, 180, 180];
min_theta = [-150, -30, -120, -110, -180, -180];

% calculate the transformation matrices
for i = 1:6
    A = [cosd(theta(i)), -sind(theta(i)) * cosd(alpha(i)), sind(theta(i)) * sind(alpha(i)), a(i) * cosd(theta(i));
        sind(theta(i)), cosd(theta(i)) * cosd(alpha(i)), -cosd(theta(i)) * sind(alpha(i)), a(i) * sind(theta(i));
        0, sind(alpha(i)), cosd(alpha(i)), d(i);
        0, 0, 0, 1];
    T = T * A;
end
```

執行程式後，可以看到

```
Forward kinematics
Please enter the joint variable (in rad):
theta1, theta2 , theta3 , theta4 , theta5, theta6 :
```

輸入 6 個(角度)來得到轉移矩陣 T6(我自行將弧度轉角度)

測資一：

[20 20 -20 20 20 20]

得到輸出：

```
[n o a p]:
1.0e+02 *

0.007797282437679 -0.006258180148738 -0.000193824180657 5.778387512885174
-0.000582222717775 -0.001032939777916 0.009929453767560 2.103161056745715
-0.006234051916208 -0.007730990663630 -0.001169777784405 -0.855050358314172
0 0 0 0.0100000000000000

(x , y , z , phi , theta , psi ):
= 577.8388 210.3161 -85.5050 -51.1183 96.7177 91.1183
```

測資二：

[50 50 -50 50 50 50 50]

得到輸出：

```
[n o a p]:
  1.0e+02 *

  0.001707143335683  -0.009694938634563  -0.001758927657264   3.475532694725186
 -0.005625950227816  -0.002424615775982   0.007903791645343   4.141978575117376
 -0.008089149872858  -0.000359726577988  -0.005868240888335  -1.915111107797445
                0                0                0   0.0100000000000000

(x , y , z , phi , theta , psi ):
= 347.5533 414.1979 -191.5111 -2.5463 125.9320 102.5463
```

Ik. m

程式架構如程式中註解說明(由於程式過於冗長，故此不附上)

程式執行後，可輸入末端 Cartesian space 座標(n, o, a, p)

按下 enter 後得到 8 組 IK 的解，以及各軸是否超出工作限制的結果：

測資一：

```
Cartesian point(n o a p):
[0.5756 -0.2398 -0.7817 177.8;
 0.7738 -0.1494 0.6156 308;
 -0.2644 -0.9593 0.0996 -140.1
 0 0 0 1.0000;]
```

測資二:

```
Cartesian point(n o a p):      =====
[0.1736 0.0000 -0.9848 0.0000;
0.8529 0.5000 0.1504 325.2;
0.4924 -0.8660 0.0868 -158
0 0 0 1.0000;]|
=====OUTPUT=====
your theta_list1 is:
joint3 is out of range!
joint4 is out of range!
60.003 -28.531 115.004 -121.456 10.005 -49.981
=====
your theta_list2 is:
joint3 is out of range!
60.003 -28.531 115.004 58.544 -10.005 130.019
=====
your theta_list3 is:
60.003 89.999 -115.004 -9.978 10.005 -49.981
=====
your theta_list4 is:
joint4 is out of range!
60.003 89.999 -115.004 170.022 -10.005 130.019
=====
your theta_list5 is:
joint2 is out of range!
joint3 is out of range!
-119.997 149.781 27.071 38.131 169.995 130.019
=====
your theta_list6 is:
joint2 is out of range!
joint3 is out of range!
joint4 is out of range!
-119.997 149.781 27.071 -141.869 -169.995 -49.981
=====
your theta_list7 is:
joint2 is out of range!
-119.997 177.394 -27.071 64.661 169.995 130.019
=====
your theta_list8 is:
joint2 is out of range!
joint4 is out of range!
-119.997 177.394 -27.071 -115.339 -169.995 -49.981
```

```

-----
your theta_list1 is:
joint3 is out of range!
joint4 is out of range!
90.000 -23.812 119.002 -125.180 10.000 0.008
=====
your theta_list2 is:
joint3 is out of range!
90.000 -23.812 119.002 54.820 -10.000 -179.992
=====
your theta_list3 is:
90.000 99.003 -119.002 -9.992 10.000 0.008
=====
your theta_list4 is:
joint4 is out of range!
90.000 99.003 -119.002 170.008 -10.000 -179.992
=====
your theta_list5 is:
joint2 is out of range!
joint3 is out of range!
-90.000 137.862 44.283 27.846 170.000 -179.992
=====
your theta_list6 is:
joint2 is out of range!
joint3 is out of range!
joint4 is out of range!
-90.000 137.862 44.283 -152.154 -170.000 0.008
=====
your theta_list7 is:
joint2 is out of range!
-90.000 -176.941 -44.283 71.214 170.000 -179.992
=====
your theta_list8 is:
joint2 is out of range!
-90.000 -176.941 -44.283 -108.786 -170.000 0.008

```

三、數學運算說明、推導

$$A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} C_0 & -S_0 C_0 & S_0 S_0 & a_0 C_0 \\ S_0 & C_0 C_0 & -C_0 S_0 & a_0 S_0 \\ 0 & S_0 & C_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 & -S_1 & 120 C_1 \\ S_1 & 0 & C_1 & 120 S_1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} C_4 & 0 & -S_4 & 0 \\ S_4 & 0 & C_4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} C_2 & -S_2 & 0 & 250 C_2 \\ S_2 & C_2 & 0 & 250 S_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_5 = \begin{bmatrix} C_5 & 0 & -S_5 & 0 \\ S_5 & 0 & C_5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} C_3 & -S_3 & 0 & 260 C_3 \\ S_3 & C_3 & 0 & 260 S_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_6 = \begin{bmatrix} C_6 & -S_6 & 0 & 0 \\ S_6 & C_6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_5 A_6 = \begin{bmatrix} C_5 C_6 & -S_5 C_6 & S_5 & 0 \\ S_5 C_6 & -S_5 S_6 & -C_5 & 0 \\ S_6 & C_6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_4 A_5 A_6 = \begin{bmatrix} C_4 C_5 C_6 - S_4 S_6 & -C_4 S_5 C_6 - S_4 C_5 & S_4 C_4 & 0 \\ S_4 C_5 C_6 + C_4 S_6 & -S_4 S_5 C_6 + C_4 C_5 & S_4 S_4 & 0 \\ -S_5 C_6 & S_5 S_6 & C_5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3 A_4 A_5 A_6 = \begin{bmatrix} C_3 + C_3 C_6 - S_3 S_6 & -C_3 + C_3 S_6 - S_3 C_6 & C_3 + S_3 & a_3 C_3 \\ S_3 + C_3 C_6 + C_3 S_6 & -S_3 + C_3 S_6 + C_3 C_6 & S_3 + S_3 & a_3 S_3 \\ -S_5 C_6 & S_5 S_6 & C_5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 A_3 A_4 A_5 A_6 = \begin{bmatrix} C_2 + C_2 C_6 - S_2 S_6 & -C_2 + C_2 S_6 - S_2 C_6 & C_2 + S_2 & 250 C_2 + 260 C_3 & a_2 C_2 C_3 - a_3 S_2 S_3 + a_2 C_2 \\ S_2 + C_2 C_6 + C_2 S_6 & -S_2 + C_2 S_6 + C_2 C_6 & S_2 + S_2 & 250 S_2 + 260 S_3 & a_3 S_2 C_3 + a_2 C_2 S_3 + a_2 S_2 \\ -S_5 C_6 & S_5 S_6 & C_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_6 = \begin{bmatrix} n & o & a & p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n_x = L_1 (C_{23} C_6 - S_{23} S_6) + S_1 S_5 C_6$$

$$n_y = S_1 (C_{23} C_6 - S_{23} S_6) - C_1 S_5 C_6$$

$$n_z = -S_{23} C_6 - C_{23} S_6$$

$$o_x = -L_1 (C_{23} C_6 + S_{23} S_6) - S_1 S_5 S_6$$

$$o_y = S_1 (C_{23} C_6 + S_{23} S_6) + C_1 S_5 S_6$$

$$o_z = S_{23} C_6 - C_{23} S_6$$

$$a_x = L_1 C_1 + S_5 - S_1 L_5$$

$$a_y = S_1 C_1 + S_5 + L_1 L_5$$

$$a_z = -S_{23} S_5$$

$$p_x = 120 L_1 + 250 C_1 C_2 + 260 C_1 C_3$$

$$p_y = 120 S_1 + 250 S_1 C_2 + 260 S_1 C_3$$

$$p_z = -250 S_2 - 260 S_3$$

Inverse kinematic:

$$A_1^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & S_1 & 0 & -120 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -S_1 & C_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} C_2 & C_3 & 0 & -250 \\ -S_2 & C_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_3^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} C_3 & S_3 & 0 & -260 \\ -S_3 & C_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_4^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} C_4 & S_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -S_4 & C_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_5^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} C_5 & S_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ S_5 & -C_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_6^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} C_6 & S_6 & 0 & 0 \\ -S_6 & C_6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1^{-1} T_6 = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & S_1 & 0 & -120 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -S_1 & C_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_x & o_x & a_x & R \\ n_y & o_y & a_y & p_y \\ n_z & o_z & a_z & p_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} - & - & - & a_3 C_2 C_3 - a_3 S_2 S_3 + a_2 C_2 \\ - & - & - & a_3 S_2 C_3 + a_3 C_2 S_3 + a_2 S_2 \\ - & - & - & 0 \\ - & - & - & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} p_x L_1 + p_y S_1 - 120 = a_3 C_2 C_3 - a_3 S_2 S_3 + a_2 C_2 - ① \\ -p_z = a_3 S_2 C_3 + a_3 C_2 S_3 + a_2 S_2 - ② \\ -p_x S_1 + p_y C_1 = 0 - ③ \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \tan A_1 = \frac{P_y}{P_x} \Rightarrow A_1 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{P_y}{P_x}\right) \text{ or } \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{P_y}{P_x}\right) + 180^\circ \quad \#$$

$$\textcircled{1}^2 + \textcircled{2}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (P_x C_1 + P_y S_1 - 120)^2 + (P_z)^2 &= 260^2 C_3^2 + 260^2 S_3^2 + 250^2 + 2(260 \times 250 C_2^2 C_3 + 260 \times 250 S_2^2 C_3) \\ &= 260^2 + 250^2 + 2(250 \times 260 \times C_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_3 = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{(C_1 P_x + S_1 P_y - 120)^2 + P_z^2 - 250^2 - 260^2}{2 \times 250 \times 260} \right) \quad \#$$

$$A_3^T A_2^{-1} A_1^{-1} x^T = A_4 A_5 A_6$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} C_1 C_2 S_3 & S_1 C_2 S_3 & -S_2 S_3 & -120 C_2 S_3 - 250 C_3 - 260 \\ -C_1 S_2 S_3 & -S_1 S_2 S_3 & -C_2 S_3 & 120 S_2 S_3 + 250 S_3 \\ -S_1 & C_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x^T = \begin{bmatrix} C_4 C_5 C_6 - S_4 S_6 & -C_4 C_5 S_6 - S_4 C_6 & C_4 S_5 & 0 \\ S_4 C_5 C_6 + C_4 S_6 & -S_4 C_5 S_6 + C_4 C_6 & S_4 S_5 & 0 \\ -S_5 C_6 & S_5 S_6 & C_5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 C_2 S_3 P_x + S_1 C_2 S_3 P_y - S_2 S_3 P_z - 120 C_2 S_3 - 250 C_3 - 260 = 0$$

$$-C_1 S_2 S_3 P_x - S_1 S_2 S_3 P_y - C_2 S_3 P_z + 120 S_2 S_3 + 250 S_3 = 0$$

$$C_2 S_3 (C_1 P_x + S_1 P_y - 120) + S_2 S_3 (-P_z) = 250 C_3 + 260 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$-S_2 S_3 (C_1 P_x + S_1 P_y - 120) + C_2 S_3 (-P_z) = -250 S_3 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\sqrt{\textcircled{1}^2 + \textcircled{2}^2} = \sqrt{(C_1 P_x + S_1 P_y - 120)^2 + (-P_z)^2} = \sqrt{(250 C_3 + 260)^2 + (-250 S_3)^2} = t$$

$$\sin \phi = \frac{C_1 P_x + S_1 P_y - 120}{t}, \quad \cos \phi = \frac{-P_z}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \phi = \frac{C_1 P_x + S_1 P_y - 120}{-P_z} \Rightarrow \phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{C_1 P_x + S_1 P_y - 120}{-P_z} \right)$$

$$\cos(\theta_2 + \theta_3) \sin \phi + \sin(\theta_2 + \theta_3) \cos \phi = \sin(\theta_2 + \theta_3 + \phi) = \frac{250 C_3 + 260}{-E}$$

$$-\sin(\theta_2 + \theta_3) \sin \phi + \cos(\theta_2 + \theta_3) \cos \phi = \cos(\theta_2 + \theta_3 + \phi) = \frac{-250 S_3}{-E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\theta_2 + \theta_3 + \phi) = \frac{250 C_3 + 260}{-250 S_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_2 + \theta_3 + \phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{250 C_3 + 260}{-250 S_3} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_2 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{250 C_3 + 260}{-250 S_3} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{C_1 P_x + S_1 P_y - 120}{-P_z} \right) - \theta_3$$

#

$$C_1 C_3 A_x + S_1 C_3 A_y - S_3 A_z = C_4 S_5$$

$$-C_1 S_3 A_x - S_1 S_3 A_y - C_3 A_z = S_4 S_5$$

$$C_3 (C_1 A_x + S_1 A_y) - S_3 A_z = C_4 S_5$$

$$-S_3 (C_1 A_x + S_1 A_y) - C_3 A_z = S_4 S_5$$

$$\tan \theta_4 = \frac{S_4 S_5}{C_4 S_5} = \frac{-S_3 (C_1 A_x + S_1 A_y) - C_3 A_z}{C_3 (C_1 A_x + S_1 A_y) - S_3 A_z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_4 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-S_3 (C_1 A_x + S_1 A_y) - C_3 A_z}{C_3 (C_1 A_x + S_1 A_y) - S_3 A_z} \right) \text{ or } \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-S_3 (C_1 A_x + S_1 A_y) - C_3 A_z}{C_3 (C_1 A_x + S_1 A_y) - S_3 A_z} \right) + 180^\circ$$

#

$$A_1^T A_2^T A_3^T A_4^T A_5^T = A_5 \cdot A_1$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4C_3 S_4 & S_1 C_3 S_4 & -S_3 S_4 & -120 C_3 S_4 - 250 C_3 S_4 - 260 C_4 & \\ S_1 & -C_1 & 0 & 0 & \\ -C_1 S_3 S_4 & -S_1 S_3 S_4 & -C_3 S_4 & 120 S_3 S_4 + 250 S_3 S_4 + 260 S_4 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{bmatrix} \times T = \begin{bmatrix} C_5 C_6 & -C_5 S_6 & S_5 & 0 & \\ S_5 C_6 & -S_5 S_6 & -C_5 & 0 & \\ S_6 & C_6 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_1 C_3 S_4 A_x + S_1 C_3 S_4 A_y - S_3 S_4 A_z = S_5$$

$$S_1 A_x - C_1 A_y = -C_5$$

$$\tan \theta_5 = \frac{S_5}{C_5} = \frac{C_1 C_3 S_4 A_x + S_1 C_3 S_4 A_y - S_3 S_4 A_z}{-S_1 A_x + C_1 A_y}$$

$$\theta_5 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{C_1 C_3 S_4 A_x + S_1 C_3 S_4 A_y - S_3 S_4 A_z}{-S_1 A_x + C_1 A_y} \right)$$

#

$$-L_1 S_{23} \psi M_x - S_1 S_{23} \psi M_y - L_{23} \psi M_z = S_6$$

$$-L_1 S_{23} \psi O_x - S_1 S_{23} \psi O_y - L_{23} \psi O_z = C_6$$

$$\tan \theta_b = \frac{L_1 S_{23} \psi M_x + S_1 S_{23} \psi M_y + L_{23} \psi M_z}{L_1 S_{23} \psi O_x + S_1 S_{23} \psi O_y + L_{23} \psi O_z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_b = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{L_1 S_{23} \psi M_x + S_1 S_{23} \psi M_y + L_{23} \psi M_z}{L_1 S_{23} \psi O_x + S_1 S_{23} \psi O_y + L_{23} \psi O_z} \right) \quad *$$

四、加分題：討論兩種逆向運動學(代數法，幾何法) 的優缺點

代數法 (Algebraic Method)

優點：

1. 精確性：代數法通常能夠提供較為準確的解，特別是對於複雜的多關節系統。
2. 通用性：代數法的應用不受機械結構的特定形狀限制，可以用於各種機械系統。
3. 高效性：在某些情況下，代數法的計算速度可能比幾何法更快，尤其是當機械結構複雜且需要高精度時。

缺點：

1. 複雜性：代數法的數學運算可能變得非常複雜，特別是對於具有大量關節的系統，導致解的公式難以推導和實現。
2. 數學求解困難：對於一些非線性或特殊機構，代數法的求解可能變得非常困難，並且可能需要使用數值方法。

幾何法 (Geometric Method)

優點：

1. 簡單直觀：幾何法基於三角學和幾何關係，通常比代數法更容易理解和實現。
2. 即時反饋：幾何法通常可以提供即時的解，這對於需要快速反應的應用（如機器人的運動控制）是有利的。

3. 易於調整：對於一些簡單的機械結構，可以較容易地進行手動調整以滿足特定的需求。

缺點：

1. 精確度受限：幾何法的精確度通常比代數法低，特別是在機械結構複雜且需要高精度的情況下。

2. 特定機構：幾何法的適用性可能受到機械結構形狀的限制，對於某些特定機構可能不夠通用。