

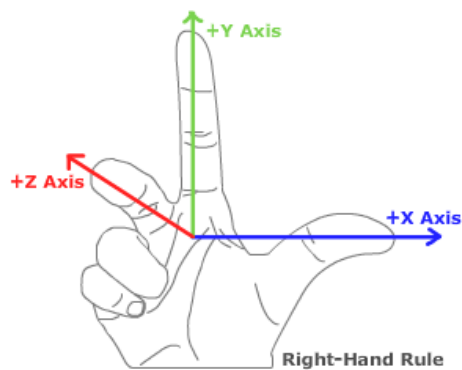


# 09. Kinematics, inverse kinematics, Programming of a simulated robotic arm

## Repetition

### 3D transformations

- **Position:** 3 element offset vector



- **Orientation:** 3 x 3 rotation matrix
  - additional orientation representations: Euler angles, RPY, angle axis, quaternion
- **Pose:** 4 x 4 transformation matrix
- **Coordinate frame:** origin, 3 axis, 3 base vector, right-hand rule
- **Homogeneous transformations:** rotation and translation together
  - e.g.  $\mathbf{R}$  for rotation and  $\mathbf{v}$  for translation:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T} &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} r_{1,1} & r_{1,2} & r_{1,3} & v_x \\ r_{2,1} & r_{2,2} & r_{2,3} & v_y \\ r_{3,1} & r_{3,2} & r_{3,3} & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

- **Homogeneous coordinates:**

- **Vector:** add 0,  $\mathbf{a}_H = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- **Point:** add 1,  $\mathbf{p}_H = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- Applying transformations is simpler:

$$\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{v} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- **Degree of freedom (DoF):** number of independent variables (quantities).

## Robotics basics



- Robot structure: **segments** (link) and **joints**
- **Task space** (Cartesian space):
  - Three-dimensional space where the task, trajectories, obstacles, etc. are defined.

- **TCP** (Tool Center Point): coordinate frame fixed to the end effector
- **Base/world frame**
- **Joint space:**
  - Quantities assigned to the robot's joints, which can be interpreted by the robot's low-level control system.
  - Joint angles, velocities, accelerations, torques...

## Lecture

### Kinematics, inverse kinematics

#### Kinematics



##### Def. Kinematics

Calculating the pose of the TCP (or anything else) from the joint coordinates.

- Kinematic model
  - Denavit--Hartenberg (DH) convention
  - URDF (Unified Robotics Description Format, XML-based)

If the coordinate systems assigned to the segments are  $(\text{base}, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \text{TCP})$ , the transformations between adjacent segments  $(i)$  and  $(i+1)$  are  $(T_{i+1,i}(q_{i+1}))$  (which is a function of the angle of the joint between them), the transformations between the base frame and TCP can be written as (for a robot with  $(n)$  joints):

$$T_{\text{TCP,base}}(q_1, \dots, q_n) = T_{\text{TCP},n-1}(q_n) \cdot T_{n-1,n-2}(q_{n-1}) \cdot \dots \cdot T_{2,1}(q_2) \cdot T_{1,\text{base}}(q_1) \cdot \text{base}$$

## Inverse kinematics

### Def. Inverse kinematics

Calculate the joint coordinates to achieve (desired) TCP (or any other) pose.

## Differential inverse kinematics

### Def. Differential inverse kinematics

Which change in the joint coordinates achieves the desired **small change** in the TCP pose (rotation and translation).

- **Jacobi matrix** (Jacobian): a matrix of first-order partial derivatives of a vector-valued function.

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_3} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial q_n} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial q_3} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial q_n} \\ \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial q_3} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial q_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial q_3} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial q_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

- **Jacobi matrix significance in robotics:** gives the relationship between joint velocities and TCP velocity.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v} \\ \boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}) \dot{\mathbf{q}}$$

, where  $\mathbf{v}$  is the linear velocity of the TCP,  $\boldsymbol{\omega}$  is the angular velocity of the TCP, and  $\mathbf{q}$  is the configuration of the robot.

### Def. Configuration

The vector or array containing the current joint angles of the robot.

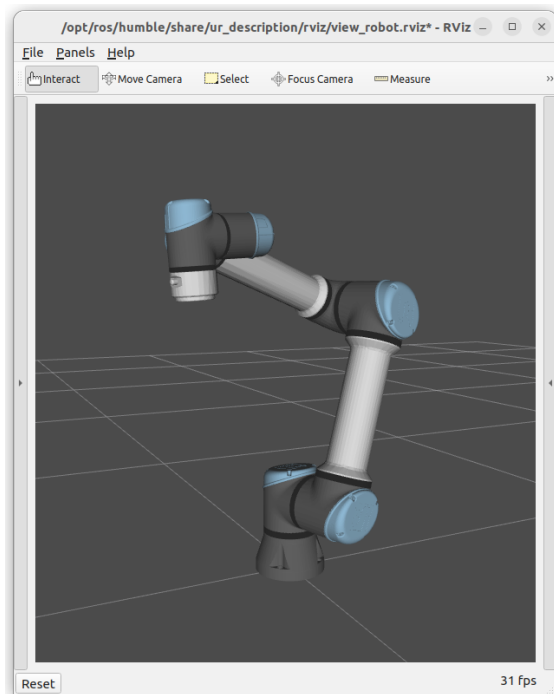
## Inverse kinematics using Jacobian inverse

1. Calculate the difference between the desired and the current position:  $\Delta \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_{\text{desired}} - \mathbf{r}_0$
2. Calculate the difference in rotations:  $(\Delta \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_{\text{desired}} \mathbf{R}_0^T)$ , then convert to axis angle representation  $(\mathbf{t}, \phi)$
3. Compute  $\Delta \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{J}^{-1}(\mathbf{q}_0) \cdot \left[ \begin{matrix} k_1 \Delta \mathbf{r} \\ k_2 \mathbf{\omega} \end{matrix} \right]$ , where the inverse can be pseudo-inverse or transposed
4.  $\mathbf{q}_{\text{better}} = \mathbf{q}_0 + \Delta \mathbf{q}$

## Exercise

### 1: UR install

1. Install the dependencies and the UR driver.



```
``bash
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade
```

```
sudo apt-get install ros-humble-ur python3-pip
pip3 install kinpy
```
```

!!! tip

Also download the source of the `kinpy` package, it might be useful for understanding the API: [<https://pypi.org/project/kinpy/>]()

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1. Download the zip containing your source files from Moodle ( `ur_ros2_course.zip` ). Copy the `view_ur.launch.py` file to the `ros2_course/launch` folder, and `topic_latcher.py` to `ros2_course/ros2_course` . Add the following lines to `setup.py` (launch and entry point):

```
import os
from glob import glob

# ...

data_files=[
    ('share/ament_index/resource_index/packages',
     ['resource/' + package_name]),
    ('share/' + package_name, ['package.xml']),
    # Include all launch files.
    (os.path.join('share', package_name),
     glob('launch/*launch.[pxy][yma]*')),
],

# ...

entry_points={
    'console_scripts': [
        # ...
        'topic_latcher = ros2_course.topic_latcher:main',
    ],
}
```

2. Start the simulator, move the wrists using the Joint State Publisher GUI.

```
ros2 launch ros2_course view_ur.launch.py ur_type:=ur5e
```

#### Tip

Try other robots using argument `ur_type` (`ur3`, `ur3e`, `ur5`, `ur5e`, `ur10`, `ur10e`, `ur16e`, `ur20`).

## 2: Move the robot in joint space

1. Create a new python source file named `ur_controller.py` in `~/ros2_ws/src/ros2_course/ros2_course` folder. Specify the new entry point in `setup.py` in the usual way. Subscribe to the topic publishing the robot's joint angles (configuration). Create publisher for the topic that can be used to set the joint angles.

```
/joint_states  
/set_joint_states
```

2. Move the robot to the configuration `q = [-1.28, 4.41, 1.54, -1.16, -1.56, 0.0]`.



### 3. Kinematics

1. The simulator publishes the urdf description of the robot in a topic. Subscribe to this topic.

```
/robot_description_latch
```

2. Import the `kinpy` package and create the kinematic chain based on the urdf describing the robot in the callback function just implemented:

```
import kinpy as kp

# ...

self.chain = kp.build_serial_chain_from_urdf(self.desc, 'tool0')
print(self.chain.get_joint_parameter_names())
print(self.chain)
```

3. Calculate and print the TCP position in the given configuration using the `kinpy` package.

```
p = chain.forward_kinematics(q)
```

### 4: Inverse kinematics with Jacobian inverse method

Write a method that implements the inverse kinematics problem on the robot using the Jacobian inverse method presented in the lecture. The orientation is ignored. Move the TCP to the position `(0.50, -0.60, 0.20)`. Let us diagram the TCP trajectory of TCP using Matplotlib.

1. Write a loop with a stop condition of the appropriate size of `delta_r` and `rcipy.ok()`.
2. Calculate the difference between the desired and the current TCP positions (`delta_r`). Scale with the constant `k_1`.

3. Set `omega` to `[0.0, 0.0, 0.0]` (ignore orientation).
4. Concatenate `delta_r` and `omega`.
5. Calculate the Jacobian matrix in the given configuration using the function `kp.jacobian.calc_jacobian(...)`.
6. Calculate the pseudo-inverse of the Jacobian matrix `np.linalg.pinv(...)`.
7. Calculate `delta_q` using the above formula.
8. Increment the joint angles with the obtained values.

Plot the TCP trajectory using Matplotlib.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# ...

# Plot trajectory
ax = plt.figure().add_subplot(projection='3d')
ax.plot(x, y, z, label='TCP trajectory', ls='-', marker='.')
ax.legend()
ax.set_xlabel('x [m]')
ax.set_ylabel('y [m]')
ax.set_zlabel('z [m]')
plt.show()
```

### *Bonus:* Inverse kinematics with orientation

Complete the solution to the previous problem by including orientation in the inverse kinematics calculation.

## Useful links

- [https://github.com/UniversalRobots/Universal\\_Robots\\_ROS2\\_Driver/tree/humble](https://github.com/UniversalRobots/Universal_Robots_ROS2_Driver/tree/humble)
- [https://docs.ros.org/en/ros2\\_packages/humble/api/ur\\_robot\\_driver/usage.html#usage-with-official-ur-simulator](https://docs.ros.org/en/ros2_packages/humble/api/ur_robot_driver/usage.html#usage-with-official-ur-simulator)
- [https://github.com/UniversalRobots/Universal\\_Robots\\_Client\\_Library](https://github.com/UniversalRobots/Universal_Robots_Client_Library)
- <https://pypi.org/project/kinpy/>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axis%E2%80%93angle\\_representation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axis%E2%80%93angle_representation)
- <https://www.rosroboticslearning.com/jacobian>