



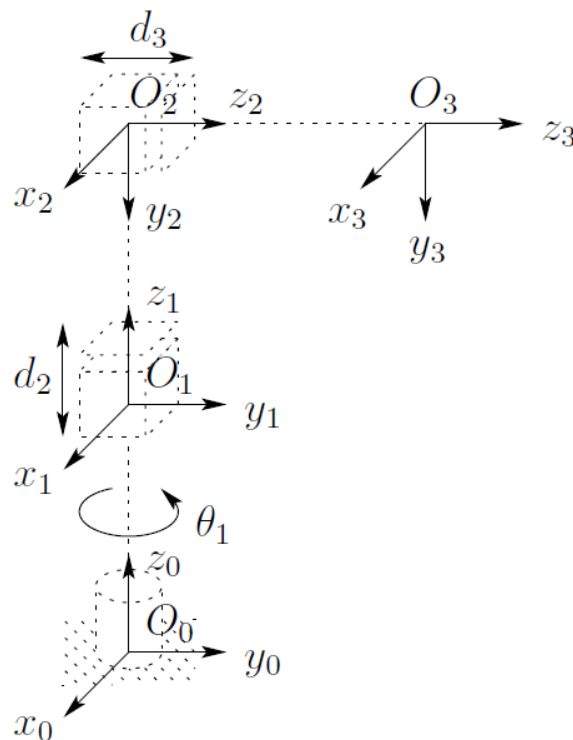
NAME: _____

ID: _____

Given this **CYLINDRICAL** manipulator:

- I. Find the forward kinematic transformation matrix 0_3T using the **complete Homogeneous Transform** method (axis rotation and translation matrix).
- II.

DON'T BREAK THE RIGHT-HAND RULE!



- Use a pencil in drawing the kinematic diagram. Pen or ink used in drawing would reduce your mark.
- Pay attention to the time allowed.



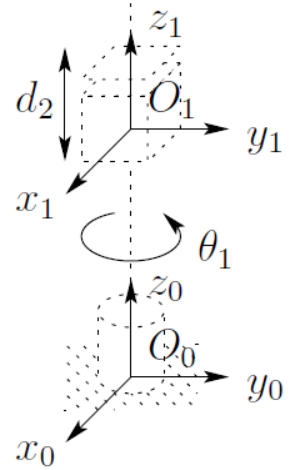
MODEL ANSWER

To commence, we may observe that Y-axis is the axis of rotation from frame 0 to frame 1, which shows no axis rotation from z_1 to z_2 , **therefore:**

$${}^0T = R_z {}^0R + {}^0t$$

$$\therefore R_z = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 & 0 \\ s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, {}^0R = \begin{bmatrix} c(0) & 0 & s(0) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s(0) & 0 & c(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, {}^0t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^0T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



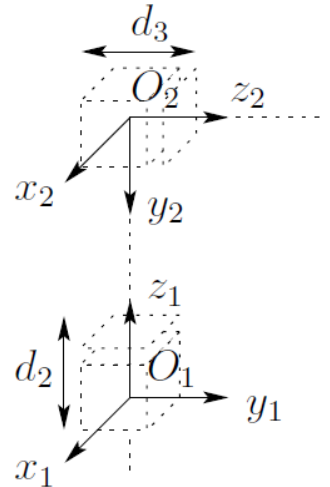
For the transformation from frame 1 to frame 2, the x-axis was selected

$${}^1T = R_z {}^1R + {}^1t$$

$$\therefore R_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, {}^1R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -s(-90) \\ 0 & s(-90) & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$${}^1t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ a_2 + d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^1T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & a_2 + d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



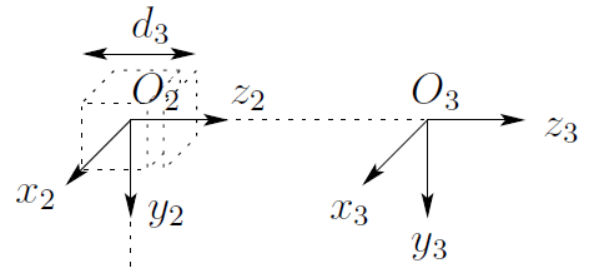


Finally, the transformation to the end effector

$$= R_z {}^2R + {}^2_3t$$

$$\therefore R_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, {}^2_3R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, {}^2_3t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ a_3 + d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^2_3T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a_3 + d_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



The overall transformation 0_3T

$${}^0_3T = {}^0_1T {}^1_2T {}^2_3T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & a_2 + d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a_3 + d_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & 0 & -s\theta_1 & 0 \\ s\theta_1 & 0 & c\theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & a_1 + a_2 + d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a_3 + d_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$${}^0_3T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & 0 & -s\theta_1 & -(a_3 + d_3)s\theta_1 \\ s\theta_1 & 0 & c\theta_1 & (a_3 + d_3)c\theta_1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & a_1 + a_2 + d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Grading

${}^0_1T \rightarrow 3$ Marks

${}^1_2T \rightarrow 3$ Marks

${}^2_3T \rightarrow 2$ Marks

${}^0_3T \rightarrow 2$ Marks

10 Marks