

20 MECH5131 Intro to Robotics

HW#9-Forward Kinematics-Position Analysis (80 pts)

Solution keys (Courtesy of Tate Mitchell)

Prob 1. (12 pts)

For the given 6 DOF cylindrical robot below, assign appropriate frames for Joint 1 through 6 (assign x and z axis only, not y axis) based on the D-H representation.

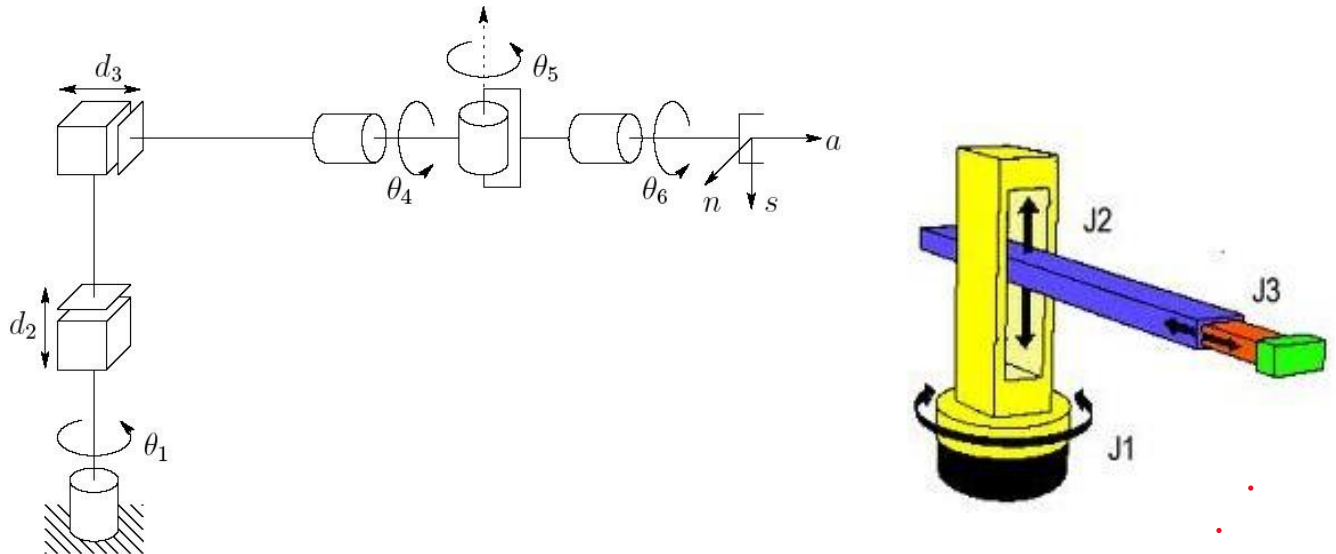
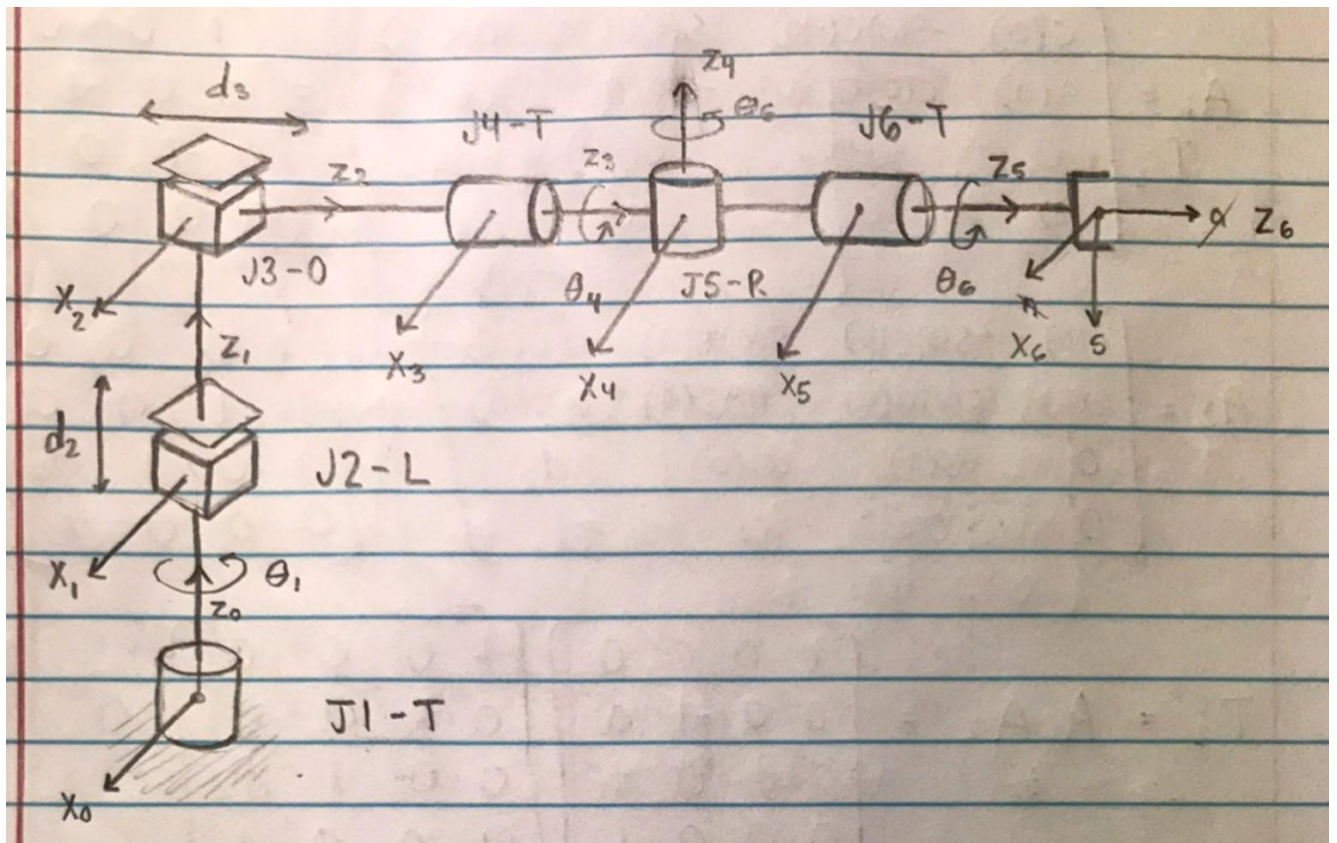


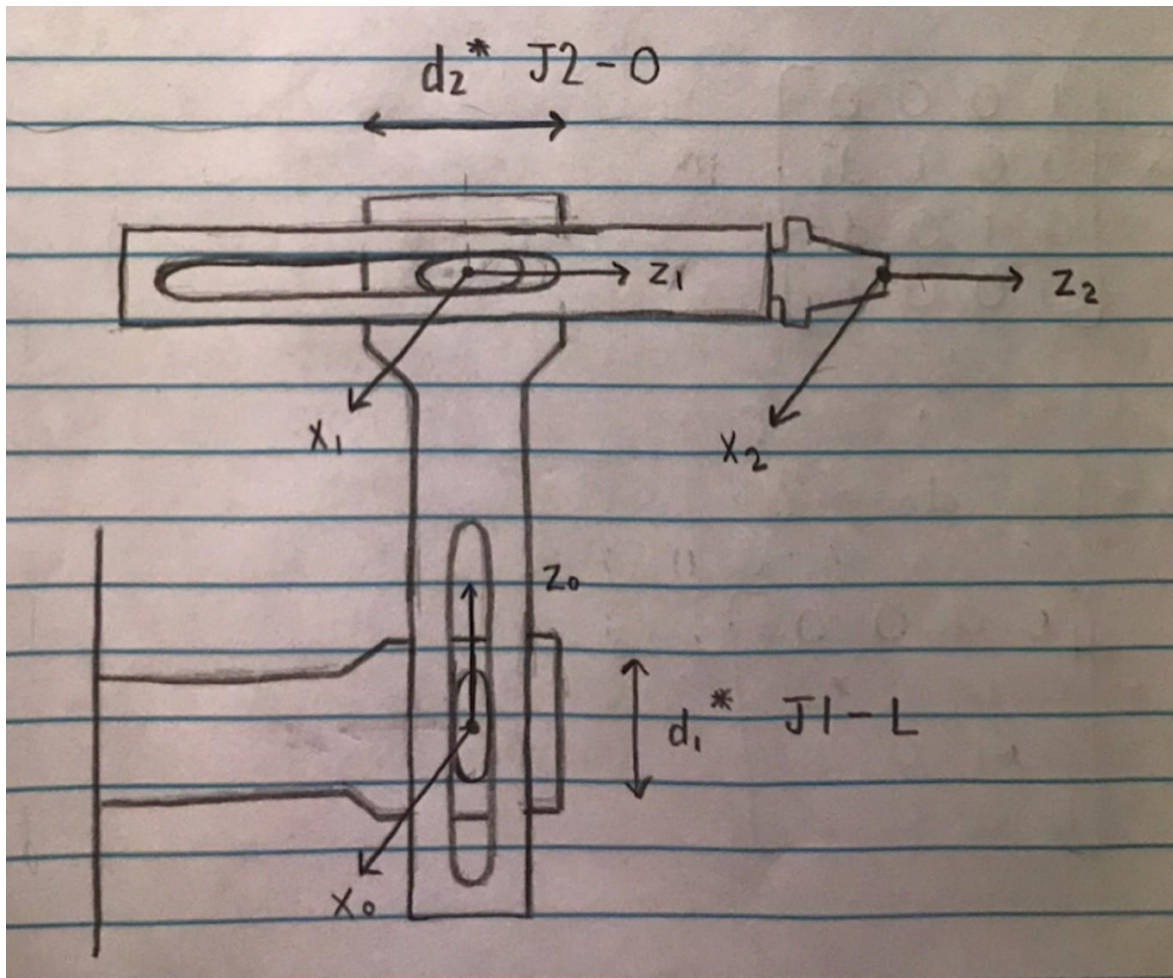
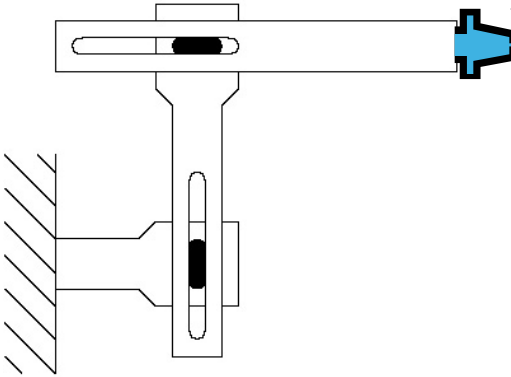
Figure 3.9: Cylindrical robot with spherical wrist.



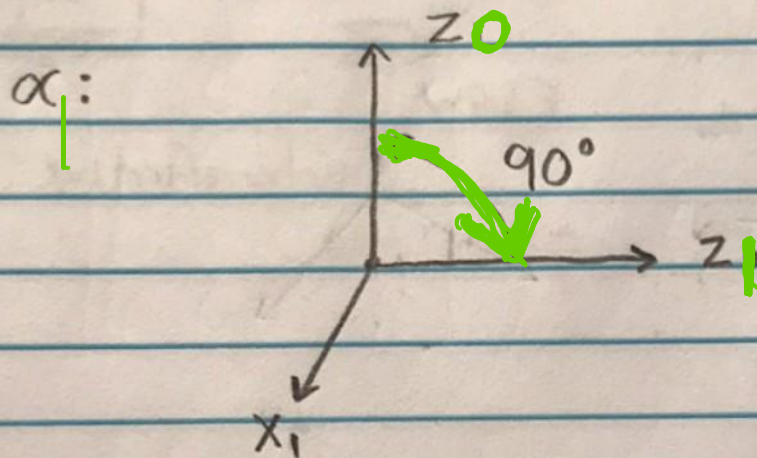
Prob 2. (24 pts)

Consider the two-link Cartesian manipulator of figure below,

- Assign the link frames for the two joints and the end effector. (6 pts)
- Create and fill out D-H parameters table. (4 pts)
- Find the homogenous transformation matrices (A_1 and A_2 matrices) for two joints. (6 pts)
- Find the direct kinematic equation (T matrix). (3 pts)
- Find the position of the end effector in the base (first) frame when $d_1=1\text{ ft}$, $d_2=2\text{ ft}$, and illustrate this position in the figure. (5 pts)



#	θ	d	a	α
0-1	$\theta_1 = 0$	$d_1^* =$	$a_1 = 0$	<u>$\alpha_1 = -90$</u>
1-2	$\theta_2 = 0$	$d_2^* =$	$a_2 = 0$	$\alpha_2 = 0$



$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 c\alpha_1 & s\theta_1 s\alpha_1 & a_1 c\theta_1 \\ s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 c\alpha_1 & -c\theta_1 s\alpha_1 & a_1 s\theta_1 \\ 0 & s\alpha_1 & c\alpha_1 & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_2 & -s\theta_2 c\alpha_2 & s\theta_2 s\alpha_2 & a_2 c\theta_2 \\ s\theta_2 & c\theta_2 c\alpha_2 & -c\theta_2 s\alpha_2 & a_2 s\theta_2 \\ 0 & s\alpha_2 & c\alpha_2 & d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} c(0) & -s(0)c(90) & s(0)s(90) & (0)c(0) \\ s(0) & c(0)c(90) & -c(0)s(90) & (0)s(0) \\ 0 & s(-90) & c(-90) & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

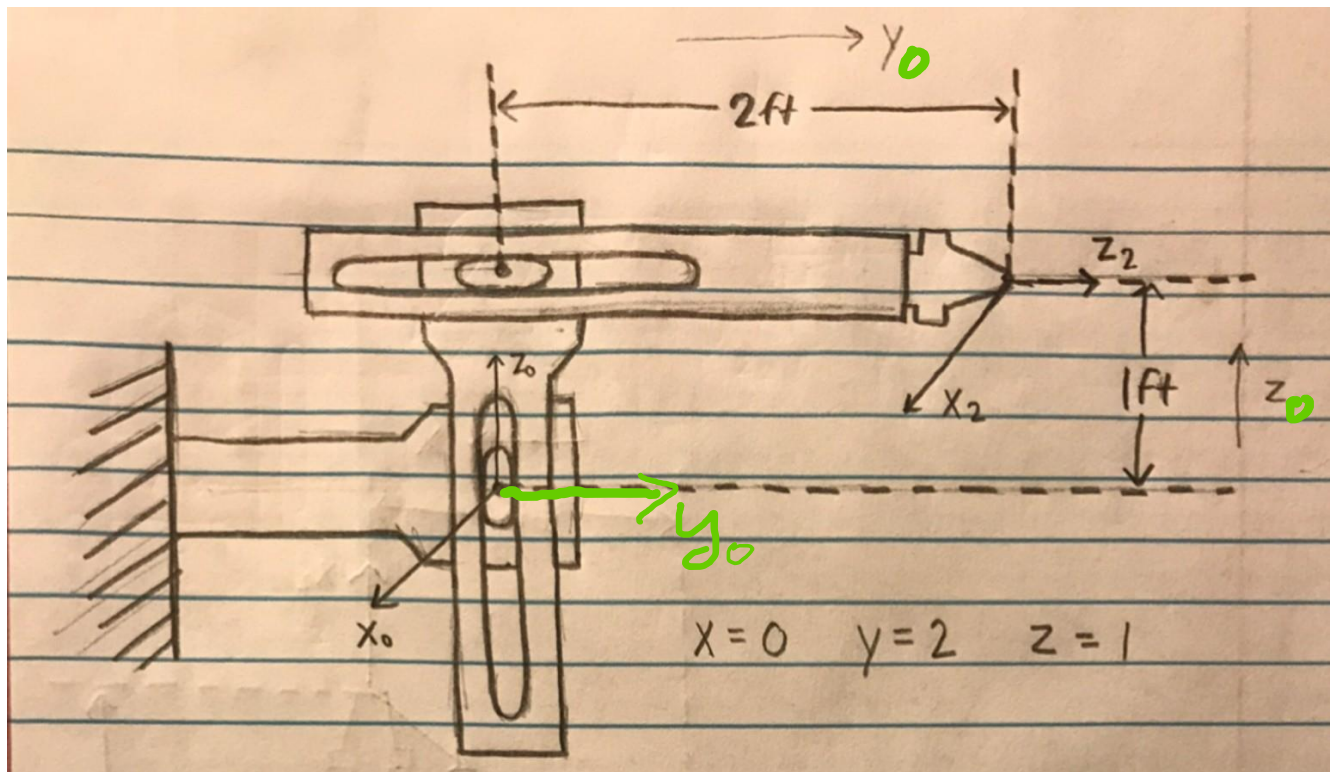
$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} c(0) & -s(0)c(0) & s(0)s(0) & 0c(0) \\ s(0) & c(0)c(0) & -c(0)s(0) & 0s(0) \\ 0 & s(0) & c(0) & d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2^0 = A_1 A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = 1 \quad d_2 = 2$$

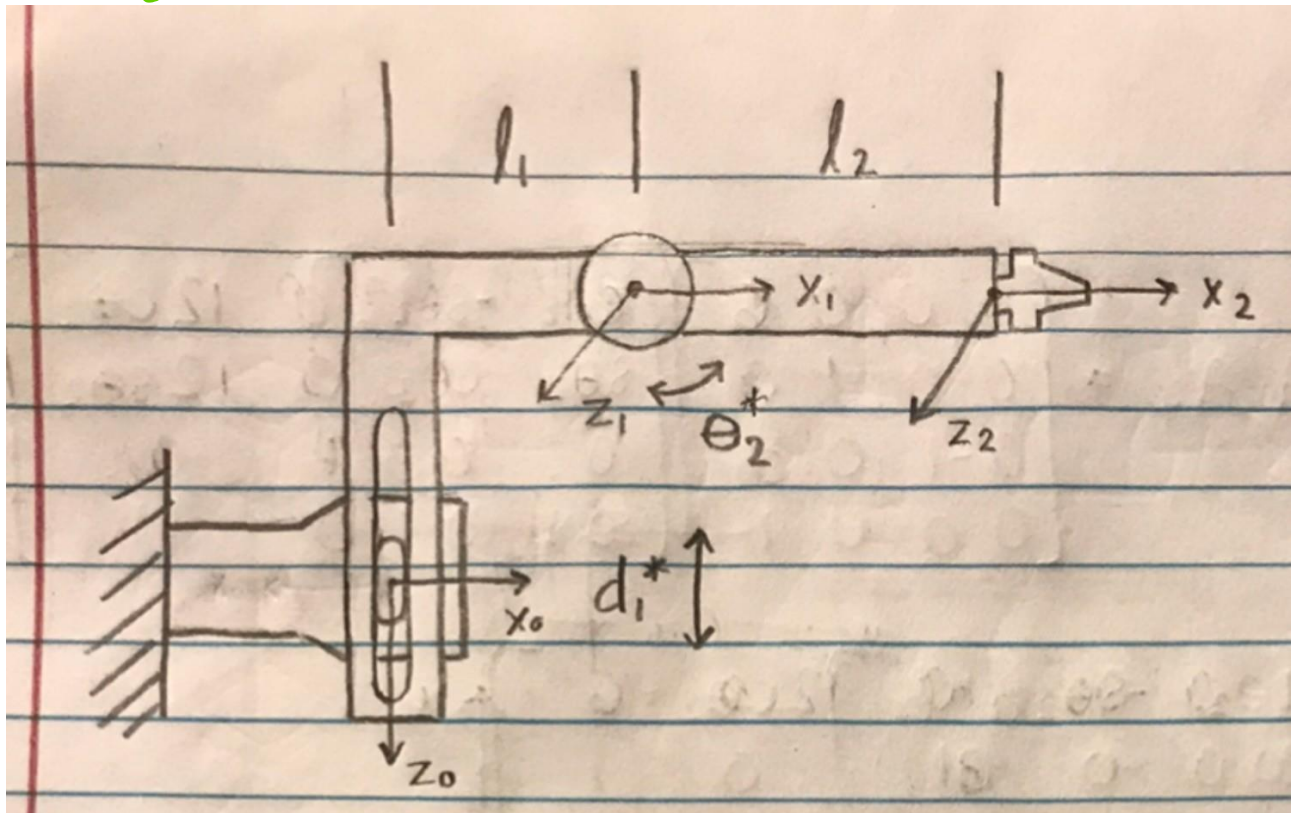
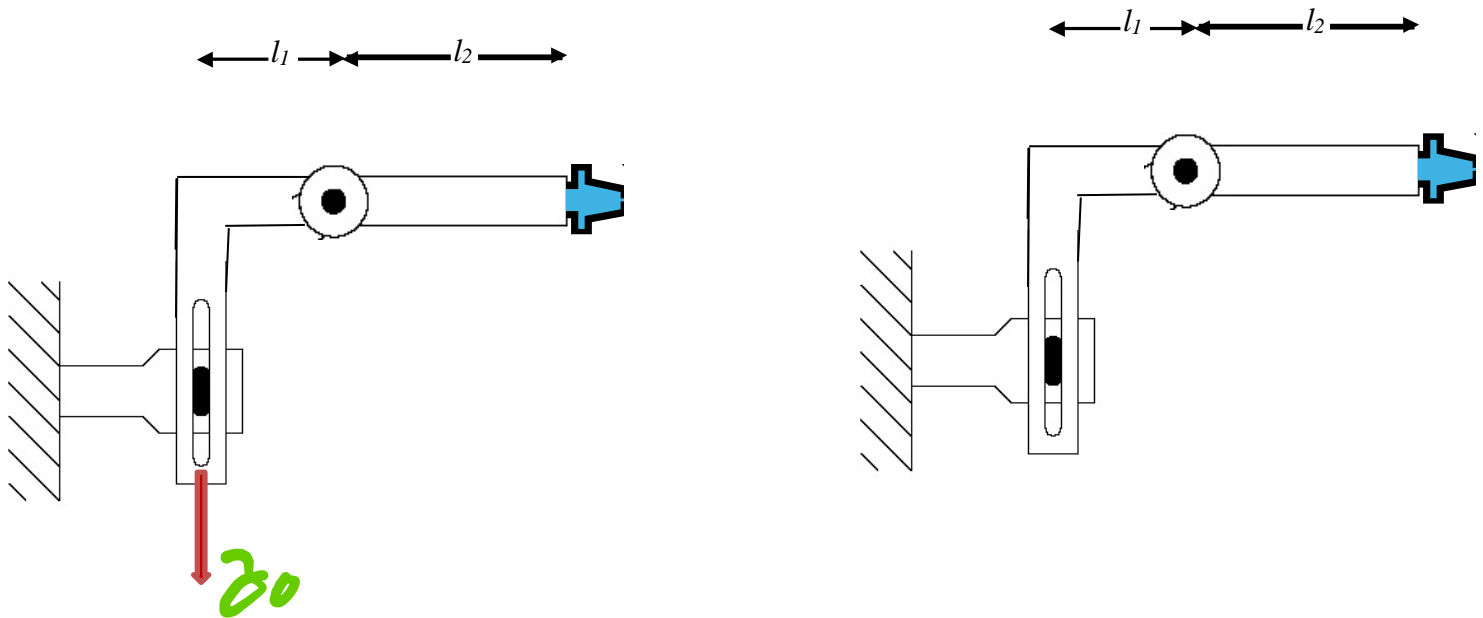
$$T_2^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Prob 3. (22 pts)

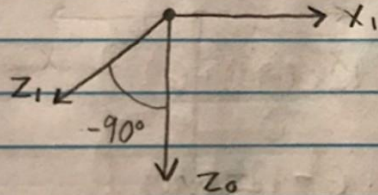
Consider the two-link manipulator of figure below, which has joint 1 linear and joint 2 revolute with link lengths $l_1=6''$ and $l_2=12''$.

- Assign the frames for two joints and end effector. (z_0 is assigned for you) (4 pts)
- Create a D-H parameters table and fill out. (4 pts)
- Find the homogenous transformation matrices (A_1 and A_2) for two joints. (6 pts)
- Find the direct kinematic equation (T matrix). (3 pts)
- When $d_1=6''$ and $\theta_2 = -90^\circ$, find the location and orientation of end effector and illustrate them in the figure below to the right. (try to be on scale) (5 pts)



#	θ	d	a	α
0-1	$\theta_1 = 0$	$d_1^* =$	$a_1 = l_1$	$\alpha_1 = -90$
1-2	$\theta_2^* =$	$d_2 = 0$	$a_2 = l_2$	$\alpha_2 = 0$

$\alpha_1:$



$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} c(0) & -s(0)c(90) & s(0)s(90) & l_1 c(0) \\ s(0) & c(0)c(90) & -c(0)s(90) & l_1 s(0) \\ 0 & s(90) & c(90) & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_2 & -s\theta_2 c(0) & s\theta_2 s(0) & l_2 c\theta_2 \\ s\theta_2 & c\theta_2 c(0) & -c\theta_2 s(0) & l_2 s\theta_2 \\ 0 & s(0) & c(0) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_2 & -s\theta_2 & 0 & l_2 c\theta_2 \\ s\theta_2 & c\theta_2 & 0 & l_2 s\theta_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$l_1 = 6'' \quad l_2 = 12''$$

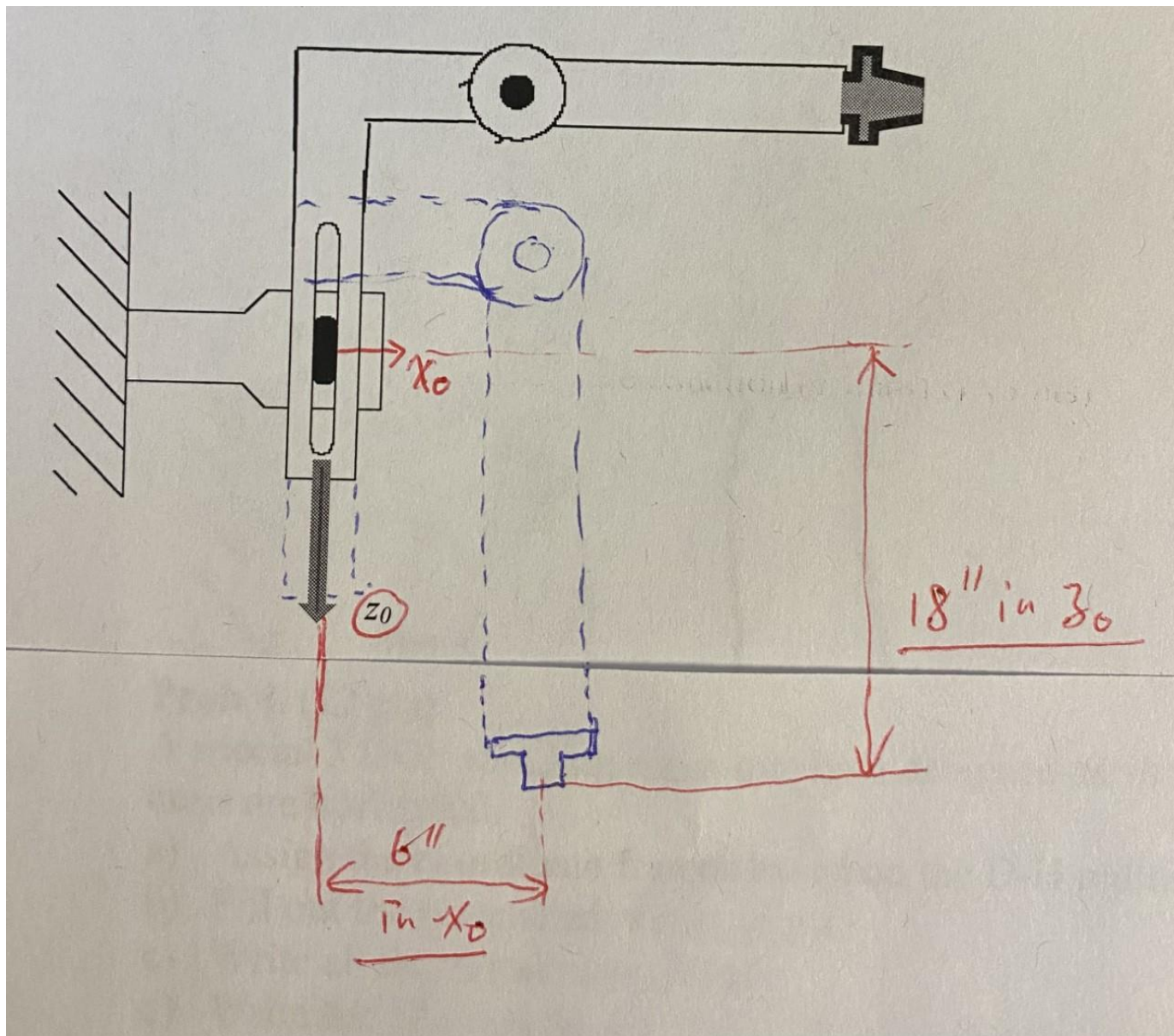
$$T_2^0 = A_1 A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_2 & -s\theta_2 & 0 & 12c\theta_2 \\ s\theta_2 & c\theta_2 & 0 & 12s\theta_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2^0 = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_2 & -s\theta_2 & 0 & 12c\theta_2 + 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s\theta_2 & -c\theta_2 & 0 & d_1 - 12s\theta_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = 6'' \quad \theta_2 = -90^\circ$$

$$T_2^0 = \begin{bmatrix} c(-90) & -s(-90) & 0 & 12c(-90) + 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s(-90) & -c(-90) & 0 & 6 - 12s(-90) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

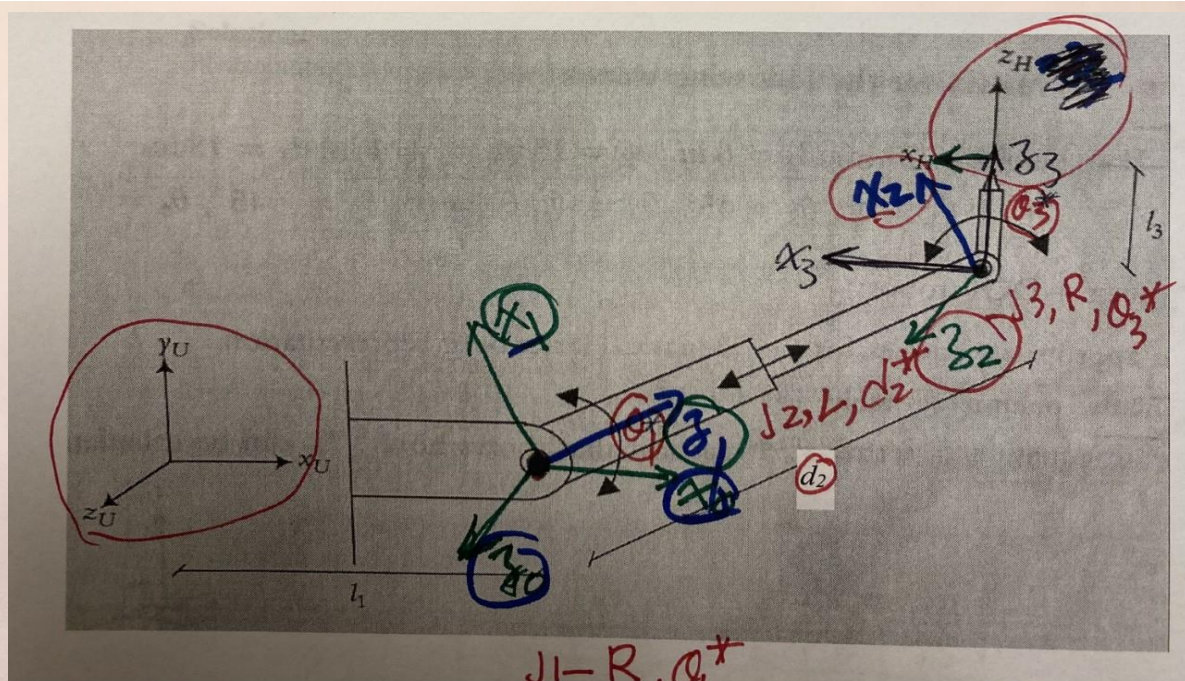
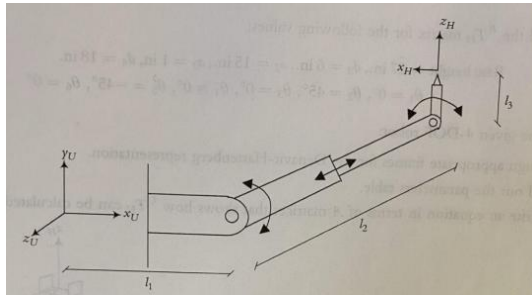
$$T_2^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & +18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Prob 4. (22 pts)

A special 3 DOF spraying robot has been designed as shown below, and the reset position is when the arms are horizontal.

- Assign the coordinate frames based on the D-H representation. (8 pts)
- Fill out the parameters table. (6 pts)
- Write all the A matrices. (4 pts)
- Write the ${}^U T_H$ matrix in terms of the A matrices. (4 pts)



#	θ	d	a	α
0-1	θ_1^*	$d_1 = 0$	$a_1 = 0$	$\alpha_1 = 90$
1-2	$\theta_2 = 0$	d_2^*	$a_2 = 0$	$\alpha_2 = -90$
2-3	θ_3^*	$d_3 = 0$	$a_3 = 0$	$\alpha_3 = 90$
3-H	$\theta_H = 0$	$d_H = l_3$	$a_H = 0$	$\alpha_H = 0$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 c(90) & s\theta_1 s(90) & 0 c\theta_1 \\ s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 c(90) & -c\theta_1 s(90) & 0 s\theta_1 \\ 0 & s(90) & c(90) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & 0 & s\theta_1 & 0 \\ s\theta_1 & 0 & -c\theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} c(0) & -s(0)c(-90) & s(0)s(-90) & 0 c(0) \\ s(0) & c(0)c(-90) & -c(0)s(-90) & 0 s(0) \\ 0 & s(-90) & c(-90) & d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_3 & -s\theta_3 c(90) & s\theta_3 s(90) & 0 c\theta_3 \\ s\theta_3 & c\theta_3 c(90) & -c\theta_3 s(90) & 0 s\theta_3 \\ 0 & s(90) & c(90) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_3 & 0 & s\theta_3 & 0 \\ s\theta_3 & 0 & -c\theta_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} c(0) & -s(0)c(0) & s(0)s(0) & 0 c(0) \\ s(0) & c(0)c(0) & -c(0)s(0) & 0 s(0) \\ 0 & s(0) & c(0) & l_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_H^0 = A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4$$

$$T_H^0 = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 c\theta_3 - s\theta_1 s\theta_3 & 0 & c\theta_1 s\theta_3 + s\theta_1 c\theta_3 & d_2 s\theta_1 + l_3 (c\theta_1 s\theta_3 + s\theta_1 c\theta_3) \\ s\theta_1 c\theta_3 + c\theta_1 s\theta_3 & 0 & s\theta_1 s\theta_3 - c\theta_1 c\theta_3 & l_3 (s\theta_1 s\theta_3 - c\theta_1 c\theta_3) - d_2 c\theta_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_0^U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_H^U = T_0^U \times T_H^O$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4$$

$$T_H^U = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 c\theta_3 - s\theta_1 s\theta_3 & 0 & c\theta_1 s\theta_3 + s\theta_1 c\theta_3 \\ s\theta_1 c\theta_3 + c\theta_1 s\theta_3 & 0 & s\theta_1 s\theta_3 - c\theta_1 c\theta_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} d_2 s\theta_1 + l_3 (c\theta_1 s\theta_3 + s\theta_1 c\theta_3) + l_1 \\ l_3 (s\theta_1 s\theta_3 - c\theta_1 c\theta_3) - d_2 c\theta_1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$