## ECE 590: Assignment #4

Due on Tuesday, September 27, 2016  $Lofaro~19{:}20$ 

Corbin Wilhelmi

## Contents

Problem 1 3

Page 2 of 3

## Problem 1

Make the Hubo (not the DRC-Hubo) squat so its waist is 0.5m off the ground, then make it stand up straight so it is 0.8m off the ground. Have it repeat this 4 times. Use IK methods to complete assignment.

Using the notation and examples from "Introduction To Robotics Mechanics and control" by John Craig:

$${}^{0}_{1}T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_{1} & -s\theta_{1} & 0. & l_{1} \\ s\theta_{1} & c\theta_{1} & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 1. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{1}_{2}T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_{2} & -s\theta_{2} & 0. & l_{2} \\ s\theta_{2} & c\theta_{2} & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 1. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{2}_{3}T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_{3} & -s\theta_{3} & 0. & l_{3} \\ s\theta_{3} & c\theta_{3} & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 1. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{bmatrix}$$

If we are looking for the hip joint of the Hubo robot then we are looking for the  $[x\ y\ z]^T$  of the center of mass above the hip. Solving for the full forward kinematics reveals:

$${}^{0}_{3}T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_{1} & -s\theta_{1} & 0. & l_{1} \\ s\theta_{1} & c\theta_{1} & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 1. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_{2} & -s\theta_{2} & 0. & l_{2} \\ s\theta_{2} & c\theta_{2} & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 1. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_{3} & -s\theta_{3} & 0. & l_{3} \\ s\theta_{3} & c\theta_{3} & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 1. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 1. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{bmatrix}$$

From class we know that the following is true:

$$\theta_1 = \cos^{-1} \frac{x^2 + y^2 - d_1^2 - d_2^2}{2d_1 d_2}$$

$$\theta_2 = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y(d_1 + d_2 \cos(\theta_2)) - x(d_2 \sin(\theta_2))}{x(d_1 + d_2 \cos(\theta_2)) - y(d_2 \sin(\theta_2))} \right)$$

Since the top part of the robot (above the hip) must be at y = 0 (in robot coordinate system if x is positive forward and rotation is around z) for the duration of the movement, it is then inferred that:

$$0 = \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3$$
$$\theta_3 = -\theta_1 - \theta_2$$

By plugging in the x and y desired values  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$ ,  $\theta_3$  were solved.

Page 3 of 3