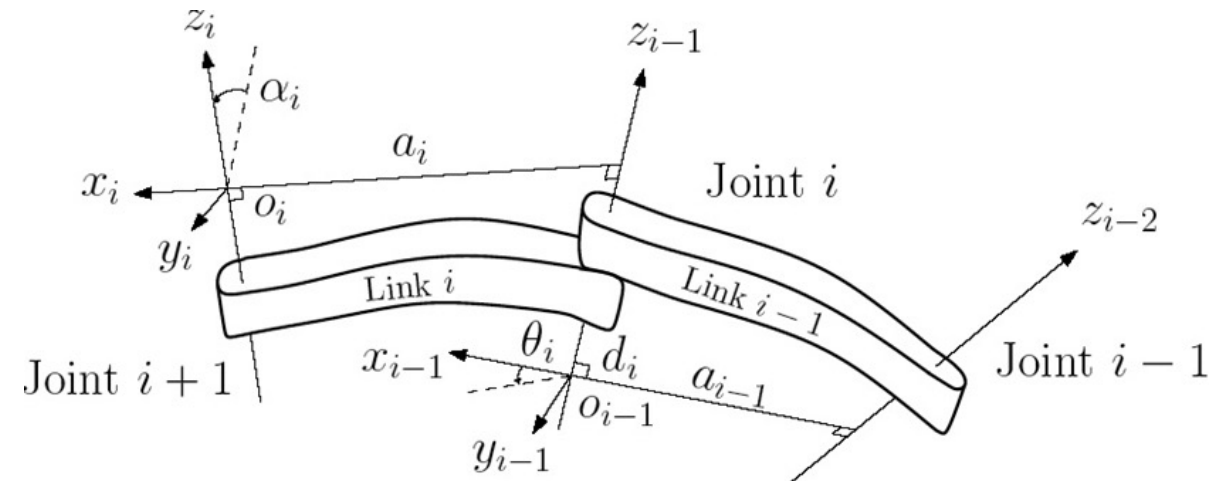
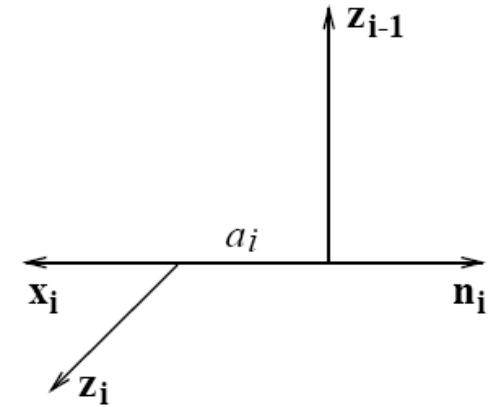


# Intro to Robotics

## Lecture 7

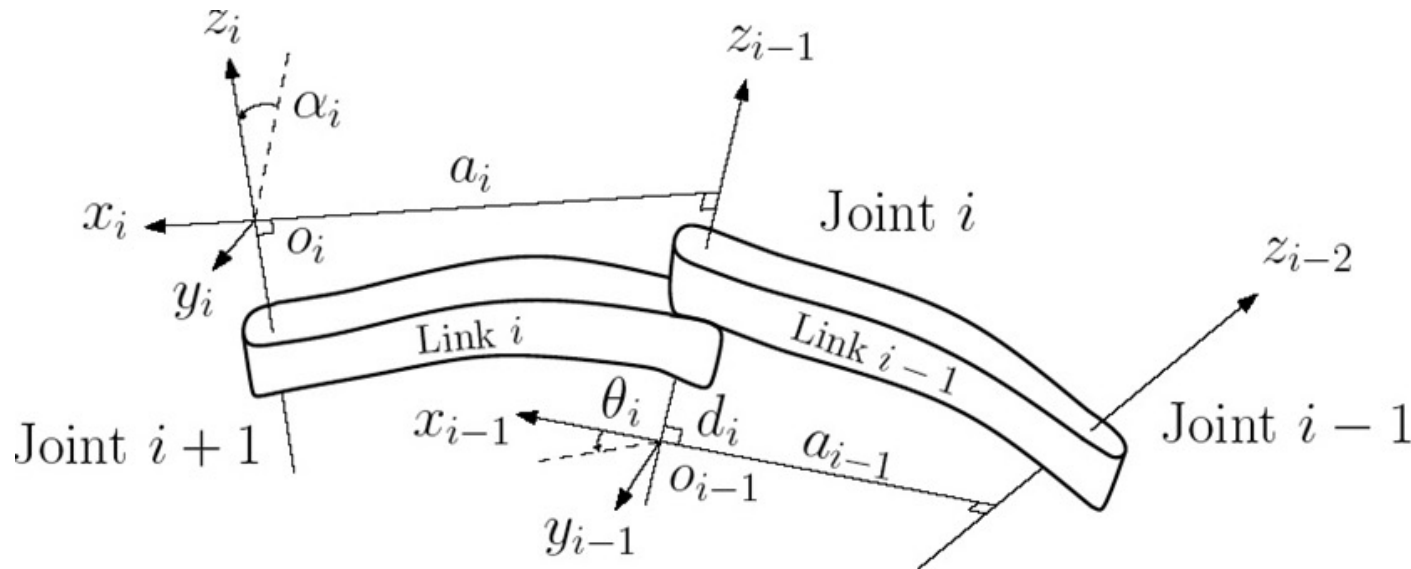
# Denavit-Hartenberg Convention

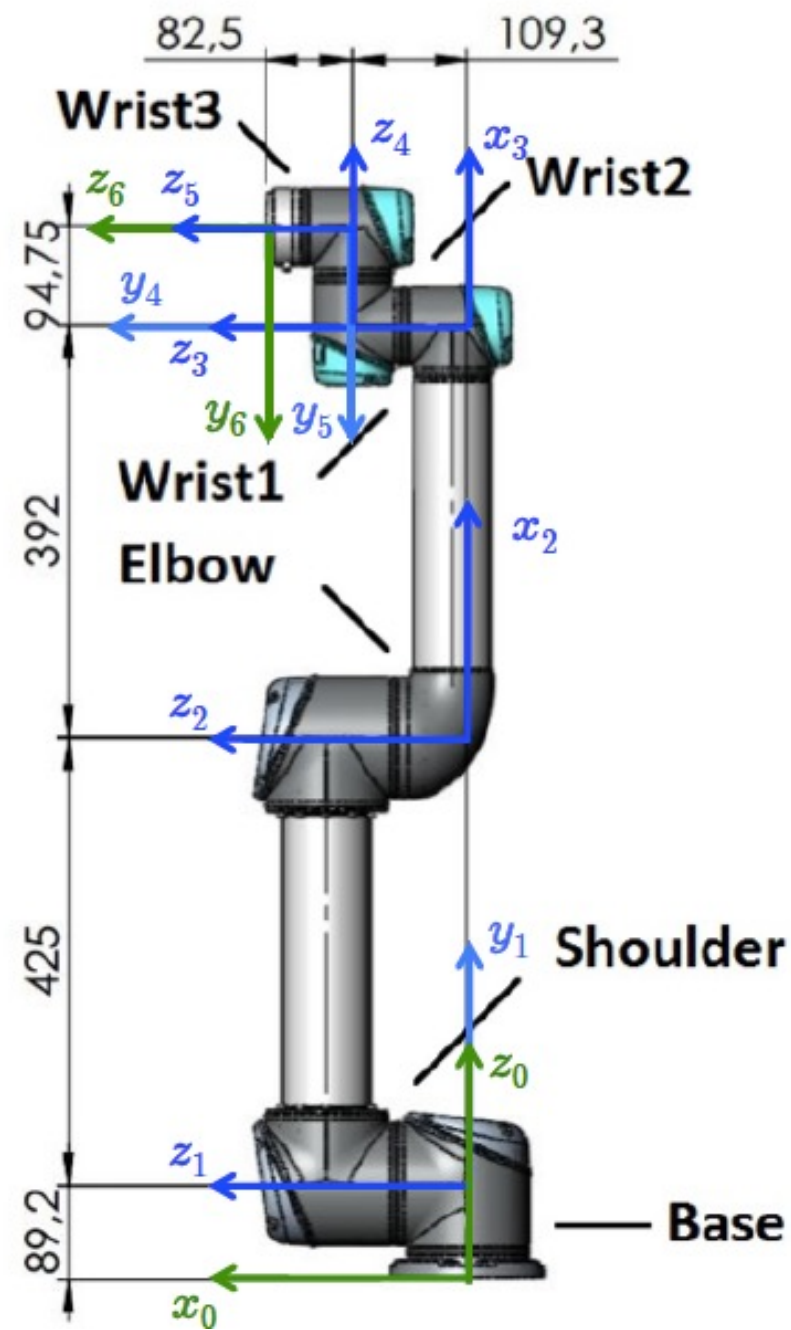
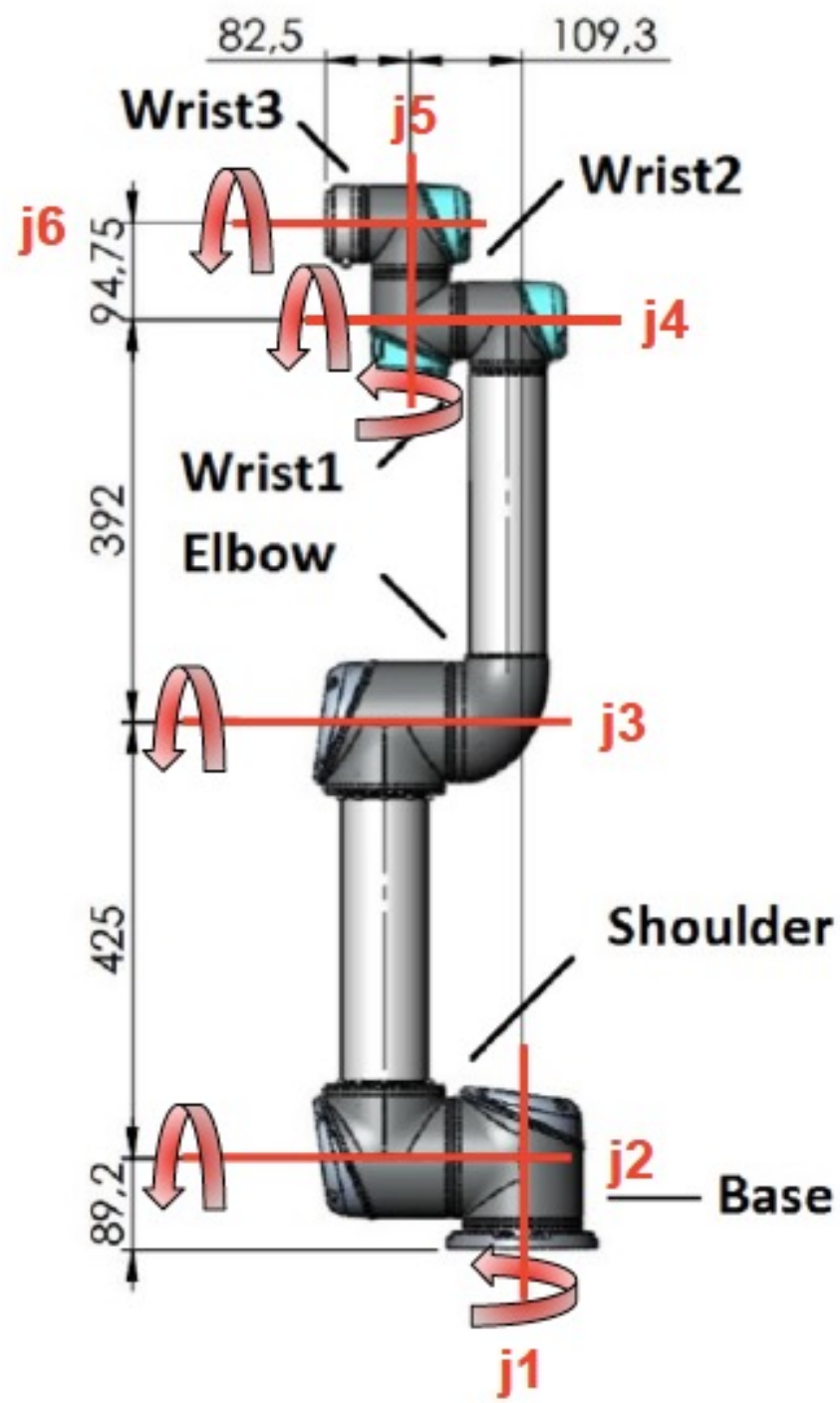
- Joint counts up from 1 at the base; axis counts up from 0
- Joint  $i$  connects link  $i - 1$  to link  $i$
- Align the  $Z_i$  with joint  $i+1$
- **Base coordinate system:**  $Z_0$  axis align with joint 1, origin is at the base
- **Origin of the coordinate system  $i$ :**
  - intersection of the  $Z_i$  &  $Z_{i-1}$  or
  - the intersection of common normal between the  $Z_i$  &  $Z_{i-1}$  axes and the  $Z_i$  axis
- **$X_i$  axis:**
  - $X_i = \pm(Z_{i-1} \times Z_i) / \|Z_{i-1} \times Z_i\|$  pointing from  $Z_{i-1}$  to  $Z_i$ , or
  - along the common normal between the  $Z_{i-1}$  &  $Z_i$  axes when they are parallel
- **$Y_i$  axis:**  $Y_i = +(Z_i \times X_i) / \|Z_i \times X_i\|$

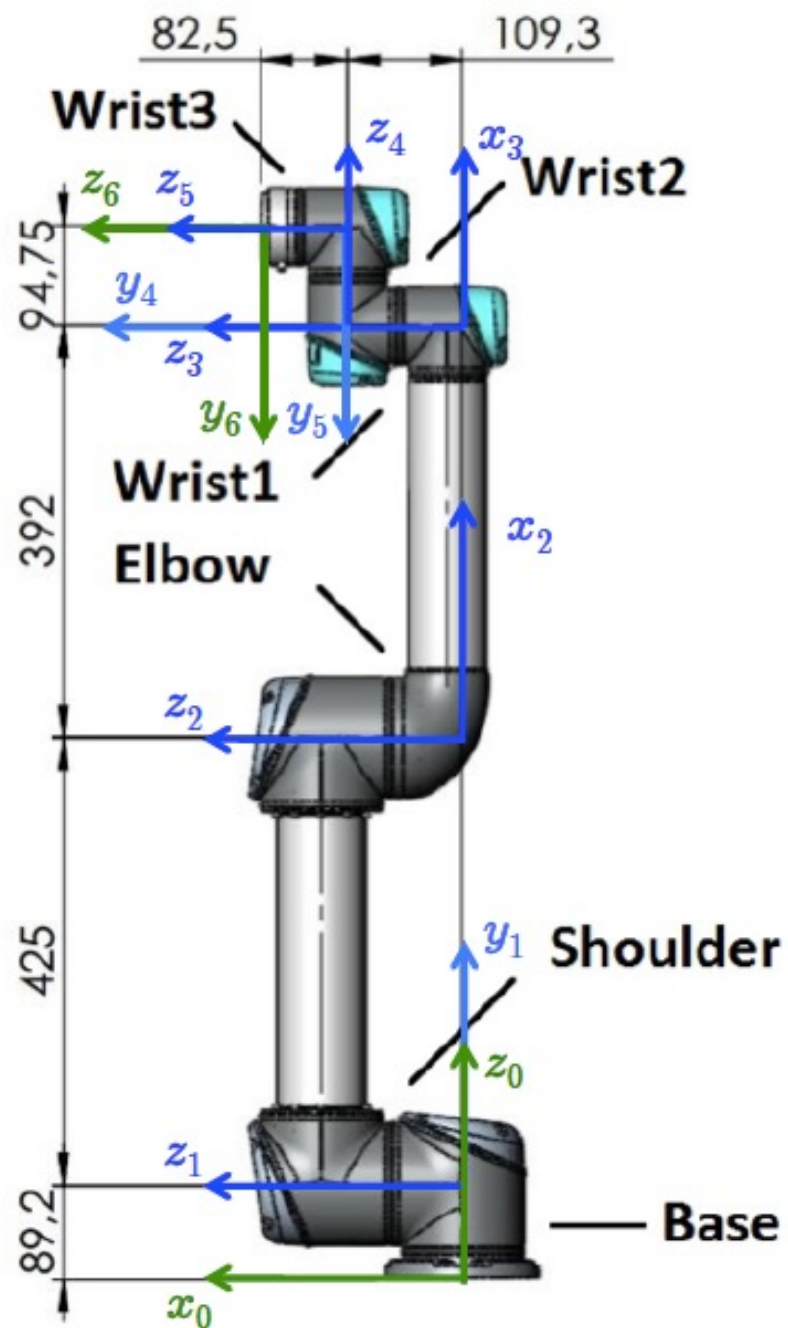


# Link and Joint Parameters

- *Joint angle*  $\theta_i$ : the angle from  $X_{i-1}$  to  $X_i$  about the  $Z_{i-1}$
- *Joint distance*  $d_i$ : the distance from  $X_{i-1}$  to  $X_i$ , as measured along  $Z_{i-1}$ . It could be negative
- *Link length*  $a_i$ : the distance from  $Z_{i-1}$  to  $Z_i$ , along  $X_i$ . It is always positive
- *Link twist angle*  $\alpha_i$ : the angle from  $Z_{i-1}$  to  $Z_i$  about the  $X_i$  axis







$i$	$\alpha_i$	$a_i$	$d_i$	$\theta_i$
1	$\pi/2$	0	$d_1 = 89.2$	$\theta_1 = \pi/2$
2	0	$a_2 = 425$	0	$\theta_2 = \pi/2$
3	0	$a_3 = 392$	0	$\theta_3 = 0$
4	$\pi/2$	0	$d_4 = 109.3$	$\theta_4 = \pi/2$
5	$-\pi/2$	0	$d_5 = 94.75$	$\theta_5 = 0$
6	0	0	$d_6 = 82.5$	$\theta_6 = 0$

# Transformation between i-1 and i

$$A_i^{i-1} = R(z_{i-1}, \theta_i) T(z_{i-1}, d_i) T(x_i, a_i) R(x_i, \alpha_i)$$

- 

- Rotate about the  $Z_{i-1}$  axis an angle of  $\theta_i$
- Translate along the  $Z_{i-1}$  axis a distance of  $d_i$
- Translate along the  $X_i$  axis a distance of  $a_i$
- Rotate about the  $X_i$  axis an angle of  $\alpha_i$

# Transformation between $i-1$ and $i$

- D-H transformation matrix for adjacent coordinate frames,  $i$  and  $i-1$ .
  - The position and orientation of the  $i$ -th frame coordinate can be expressed in the  $(i-1)$ th frame by the following homogeneous transformation matrix:

$$A_i^{i-1} = R(z_{i-1}, \theta_i) T(z_{i-1}, d_i) T(x_i, a_i) R(x_i, \alpha_i)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C\theta_i & -C\alpha_i S\theta_i & S\alpha_i S\theta_i & a_i C\theta_i \\ S\theta_i & C\alpha_i C\theta_i & -S\alpha_i C\theta_i & a_i S\theta_i \\ 0 & S\alpha_i & C\alpha_i & d_i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Transformation between $i-1$ and $i$

- D-H transformation matrix for adjacent coordinate frames,  $i$  and  $i-1$ .
  - The position and orientation of the  $i$ -th frame coordinate can be expressed in the  $(i-1)$ th frame by the following homogeneous transformation matrix:

$$A_i^{i-1} = R(z_{i-1}, \theta_i) T(z_{i-1}, d_i) T(x_i, a_i) R(x_i, \alpha_i)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C\theta_i & -C\alpha_i S\theta_i & S\alpha_i S\theta_i & a_i C\theta_i \\ S\theta_i & C\alpha_i C\theta_i & -S\alpha_i C\theta_i & a_i S\theta_i \\ 0 & S\alpha_i & C\alpha_i & d_i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Forward Kinematics

Link	$a_i$	$\alpha_i$	$d_i$	$\theta_i$
1	0	0	$d_1$	$\theta_1^*$
2	0	$-90$	$d_2^*$	0
3	0	0	$d_3^*$	0

\* variable

$$A_{i-1}^i = R(z_{i-1}, \theta_i) T(z_{i-1}, d_i) T(x_i, a_i) R(x_i, \alpha_i)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C\theta_i & -C\alpha_i S\theta_i & S\alpha_i S\theta_i & a_i C\theta_i \\ S\theta_i & C\alpha_i C\theta_i & -S\alpha_i C\theta_i & a_i S\theta_i \\ 0 & S\alpha_i & C\alpha_i & d_i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = A_1^0 = \begin{bmatrix} C\theta_1 & -C0S\theta_1 & S0S\theta_1 & 0C\theta_1 \\ S\theta_1 & C0C\theta_1 & -S0C\theta_1 & 0S\theta_1 \\ 0 & S0 & C0 & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} C\theta_1 & -S\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ S\theta_1 & C\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T_3^1 = A_1 A_2 A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} C\theta_1 & 0 & -S\theta_1 & -S\theta_1 d_3 \\ S\theta_1 & 0 & -C\theta_1 & C\theta_1 d_3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_1 + d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$