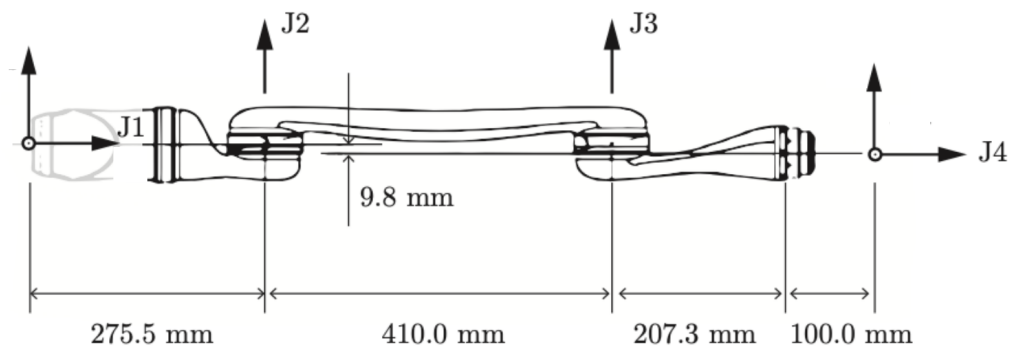


## Exercises – Forward kinematics

ELVE3610 Introduction to Robotics

### Exercise 1: KINOVA Robot arm

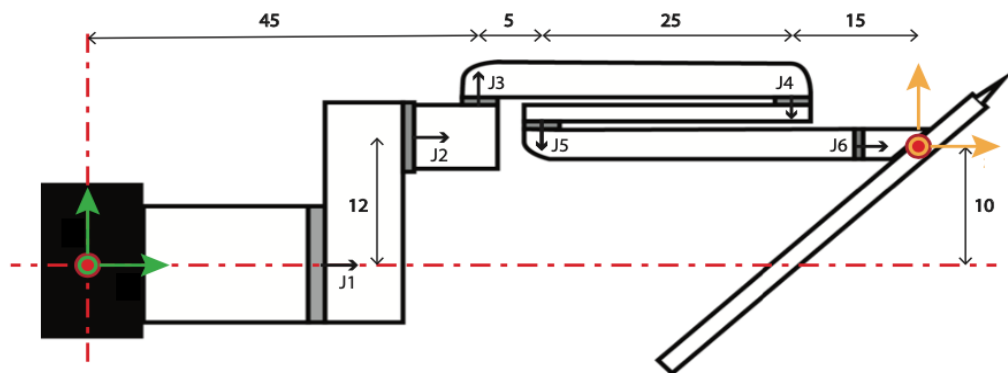


- Assign reference frames to each link according to Denavit-Hartenberg convention
- Determine the homogeneous transform  ${}^0T_4$  in the home configuration. Result should be numeric (no symbols or math)
- Determine Denavit Hartneberg parameters
- Determine forward kinematics for generic joint angles  $(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4)$ .
- Implement forward kinematics as a python function that returns end effector pose

```
def forward_kinematics_kinova(q):
    # input q = [q1,q2,q3,q4] is a numpy array of dimension 4
    Return T04
    # Returns 4x4 homogeneous transformation matrix Tsb
```

- Compute end effector pose for  $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_4) = (\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$
- Compute end effector pose for  $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_4) = (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \pi)$

## Exercise 2: Da Vinci surgical robot



**Figure 4.6:** Top view of one da Vinci Xi surgical robot arm. Note that the grey regions represent R joints, green indicates the  $\{s\}$  frame, and yellow represents the end-effector frame  $\{b\}$  in this exercise. Dimensions are in cm.

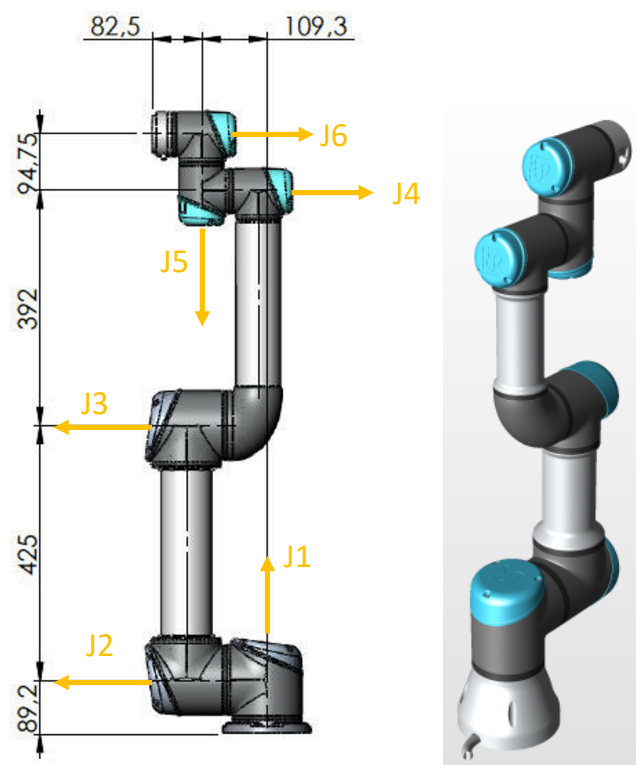
- Assign reference frames to each link according to Denavit-Hartenberg convention
- Determine the homogeneous transform  ${}^0T_6$  in the home configuration. Result should be numeric (no symbols or math)
- Determine Denavit Hartneberg parameters
- Determine forward kinematics for generic joint angles  $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_6)$ .
- Implement forward kinematics as a python function that returns end effector pose

```
def forward_kinematics_davinci(q):
```

```
# input q = [q1,...,q6] is a numpy array of dimension 6
Return Tsb
# Returns 4x4 homogeneous transformation matrix Tsb
```

- f) Compute end effector pose for  $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_6) = (\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}, 0)$   
g) Compute end effector pose for  $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_6) = (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{\pi}{4}, 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4})$

### Exercise 3: Universal robots UR3



- Determine link reference frames of each link based on Denavit Hartneberg convention
- Determine the homogeneous transform  ${}^0T_6$  in the home configuration. Result should be numeric (no symbols or math)
- Determine Denavit Hartneberg parameters
- Determine forward kinematics for generic joint angles  $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_6)$ .
- Implement forward kinematics as a python function that returns end effector pose

```
def forward_kinematics_UR3(q):
# input q = [q1,...,q6] is a numpy array of dimension 6
Return Toe
```

```
# Returns 4x4 homogeneous transformation matrix Tsb
```

- f) Compute end effector pose for  $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_6) = (\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}, 0)$
- g) Compute end effector pose for  $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_6) = (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{\pi}{4}, 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4})$