ROB-GY 6003
Foundations of robotics

Ludovic Righetti

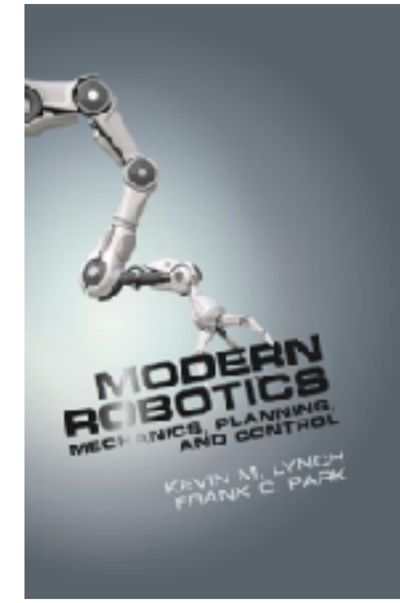
Lecture III
Homogeneous transforms II - velocities

Organization

Course website(s)

All necessary material will be posted on Brightspace

Code will be posted on the Github site of the class



Discussions/Forum with Campuswire

Book

Modern Robotics by K. Lynch and F. Park

http://hades.mech.northwestern.edu/index.php/Modern_Robotics

Contact

ludovic.righetti@nyu.edu

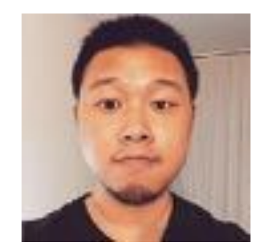
Zoom office hours

Tuesdays 4 to 5pm

Course Assistant

Huaijiang Zhu

hzhu@nyu.edu



Zoom office hours

Wednesday 1:30 to 2:30pm

any other time by appointment

Planned class schedule (subject to changes)

Lecture 1 - 09/13	Introduction, sensors/actuators, configuration space		
Lecture 2 - 09/20	Rotations and homogeneous transforms	HW1	
Lecture 3 - 09/27	Homegenous transforms II / Velocities	HW2	
Lecture 4 - 10/04	Velocities II	HW3	
Lecture 5 - 10/11	Forward kinematics	HW4	
Lecture 6 - 10/12	Geometric Jacobian - Inverse Kinematics		
Lecture 7 - 10/18	Inverse Kinematics II	HW5	
Midterm - 10/25	Midterm		Project 1
Lecture 8 - 11/01	Control I (trajectory generation and resolved rate		
Lecture 9 - 11/08	Forces, duality kineto-statics	HW6	
Lecture 10 - 11/15	Dynamics		Project 2
Lecture 11 - 11/22	Control II (gravity compensation, impedance control)		
Lecture 12 - 11/29	Introduction to object manipulation		
Lecture 13 - 12/06	Introduction to legged robots		Project 3
Lecture 14 - 12/13	Going beyond the class, advanced topics		
Finals week	-		

Homework II

Go to https://prairielearn.engr.illinois.edu/pl/

Open now

Due in 1 week to get 100% (10/04)

10% bonus if you do it by Thursday (09/30)

One week late (10/11) you get 80%
Two weeks late (10/18) you get 50%
More than two weeks late you get 0%

Questions?

Today's goal

Homogeneous transform to describe rigid bodies + describe the angular velocity of a rigid body

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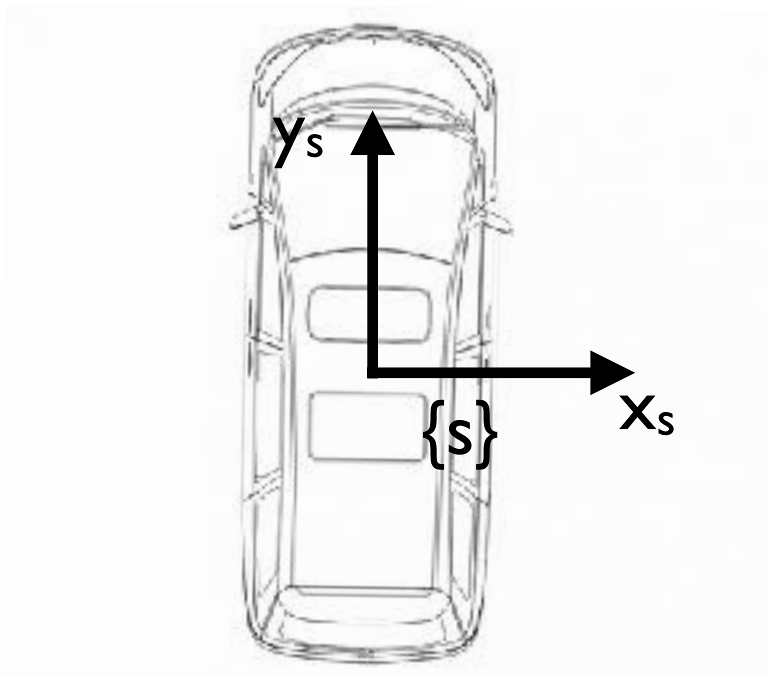
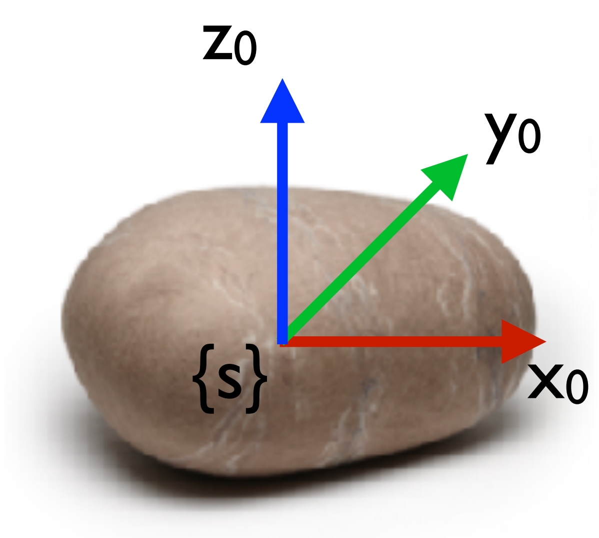
Recommended reading: Chapter 3 of Modern Robotics

Some notations

Recap from last week

Possible rigid body motions





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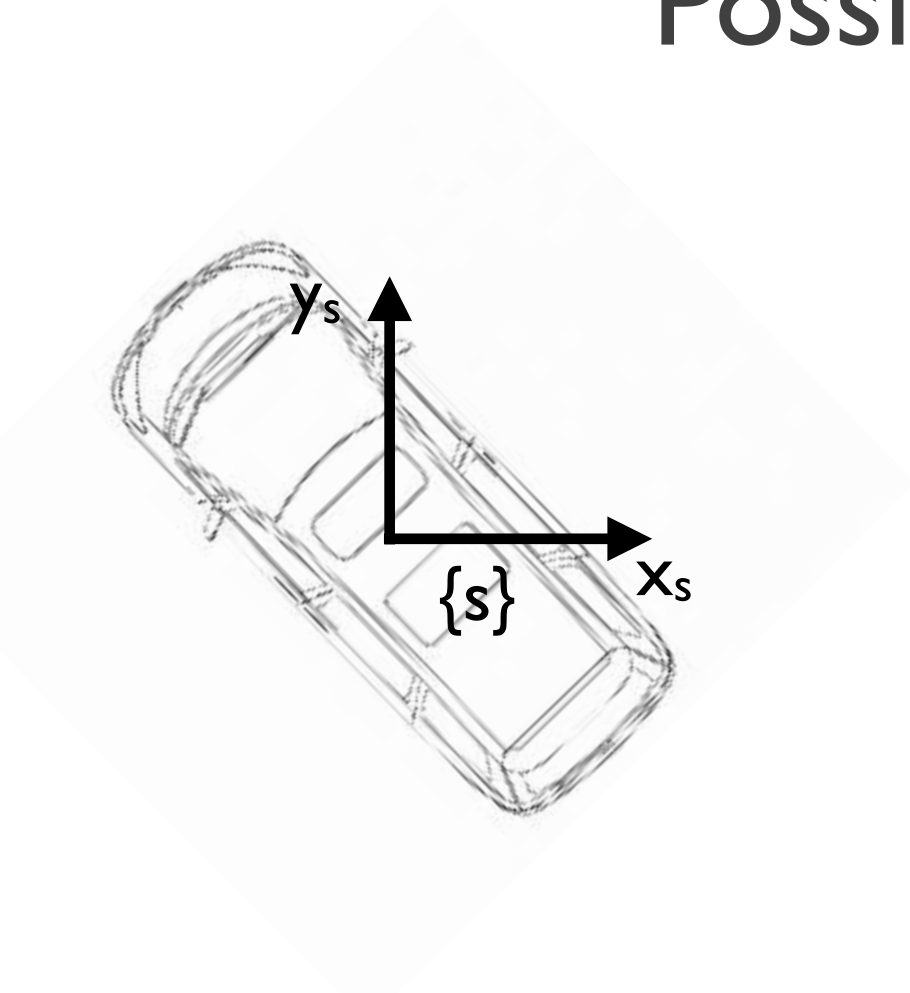

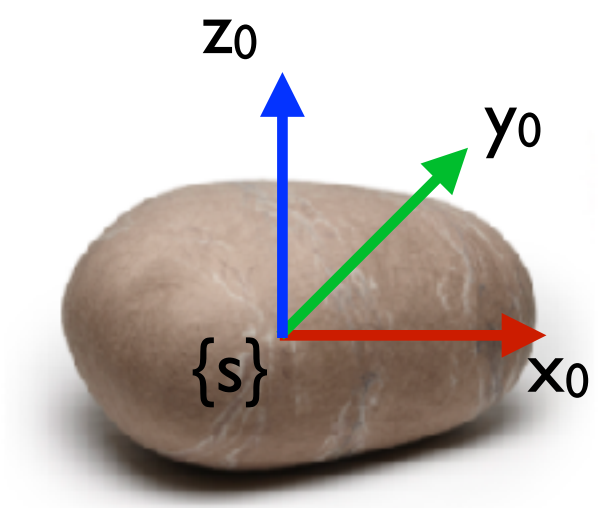

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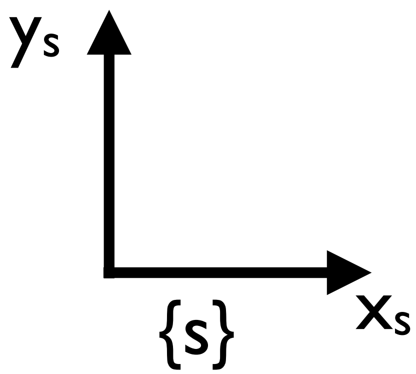
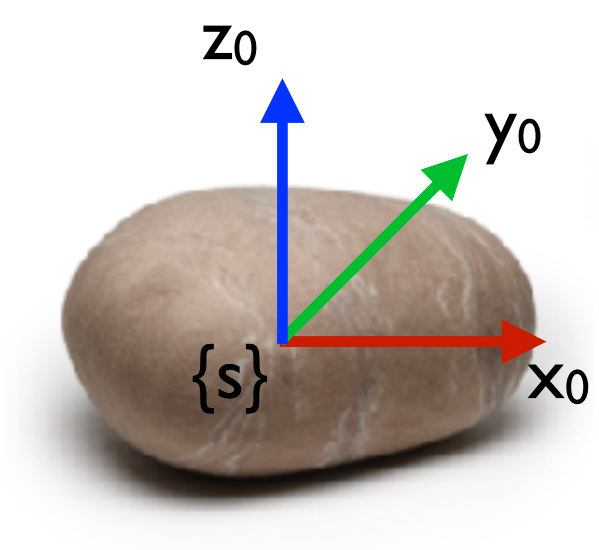
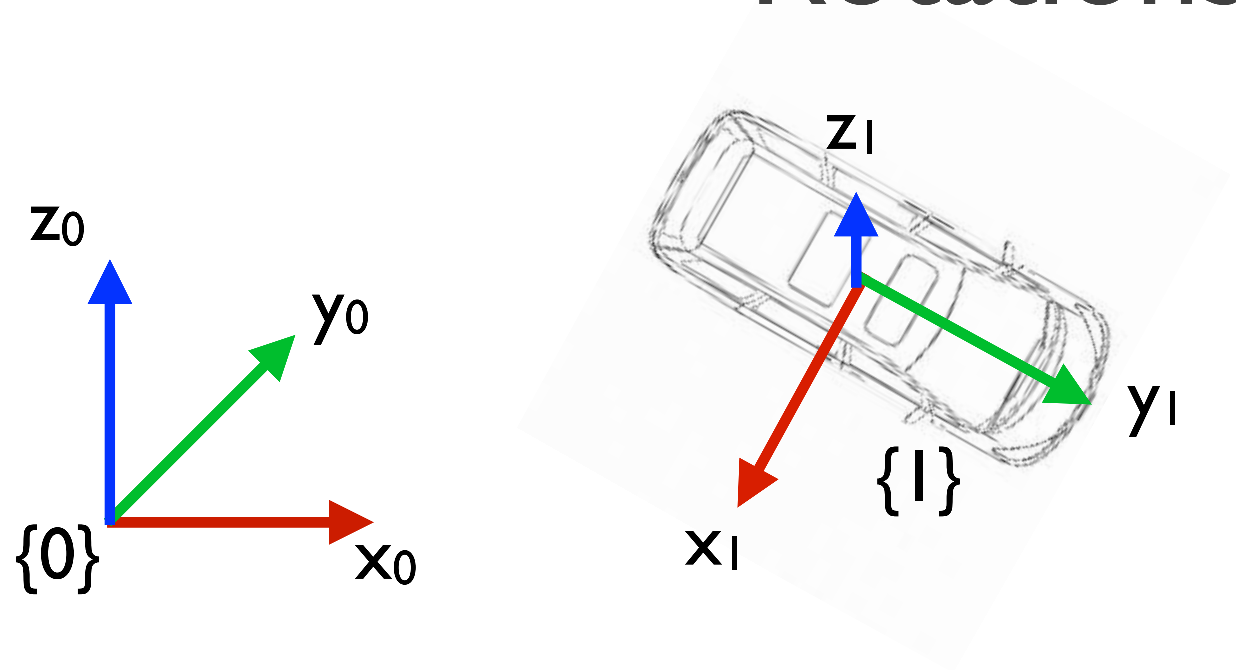




Rotations



The rotation matrix R_{01} which describes the orientation of frame 1 with respect to frame 0 has the form

$$R_{01} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The columns correspond to the coordinates of the basis vectors of frame 1 in the coordinate frame 0 (i.e. x_1 is a column vector containing the coordinates of the x axis of frame 1 expressed in the coordinates of frame 0)

Properties of rotation matrices

Properties of rotation matrices:

- A rotation matrix is orthogonal, it means that its columns (and rows) are orthogonal with each other
- $RR^T = R^T R = I$ ($R^T = R^{-1}$ is also a rotation matrix)
- $\det(R) = 1$
- the composition of two rotation matrices $R_1 R_2$ is also a rotation matrix
- the identity matrix I is also a rotation matrix
- rotations preserve distances

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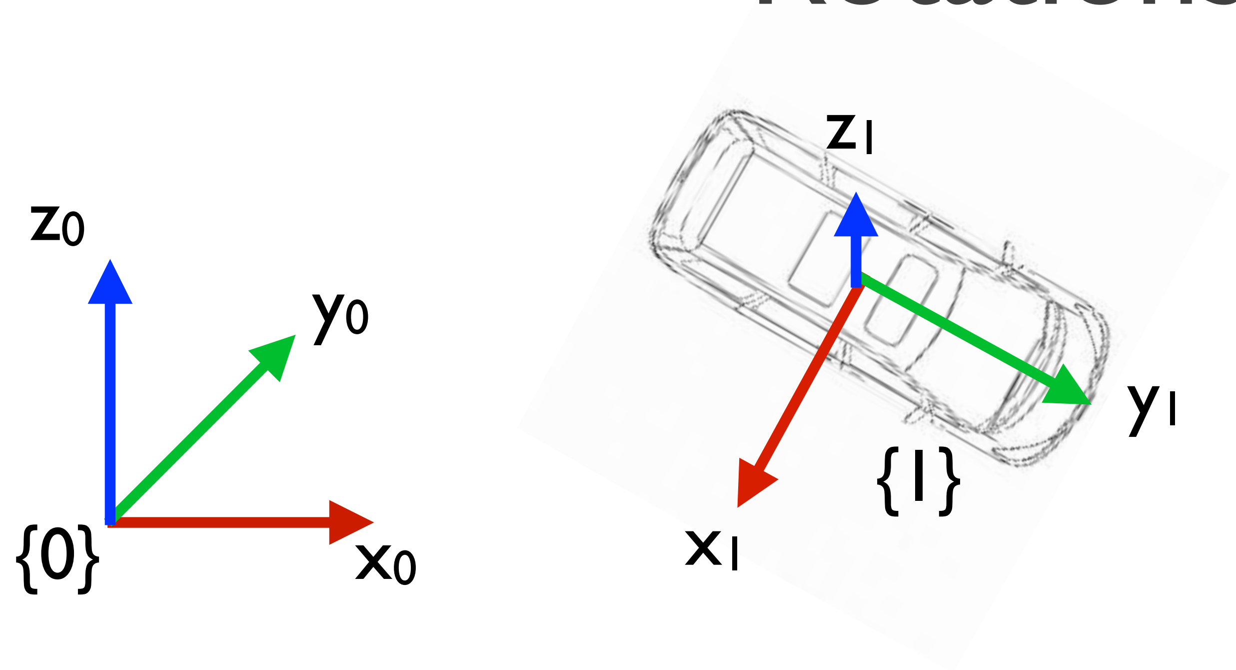
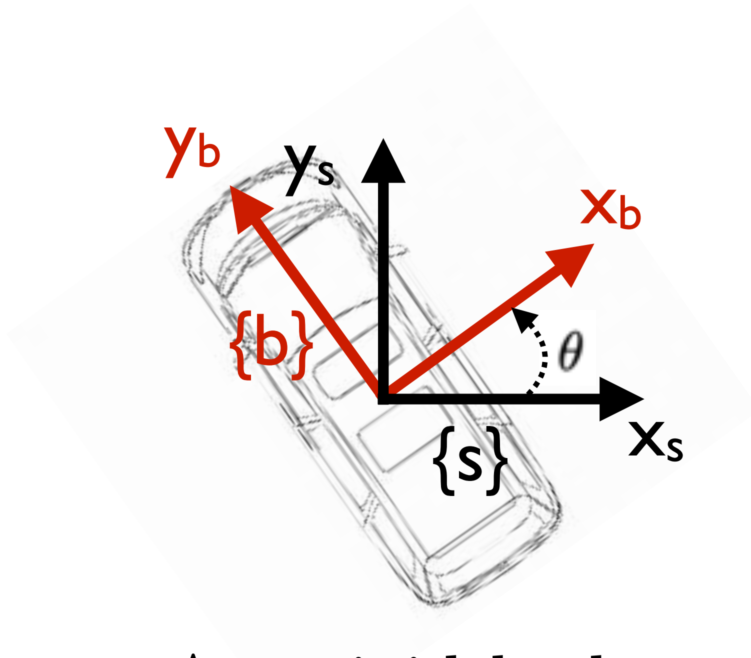
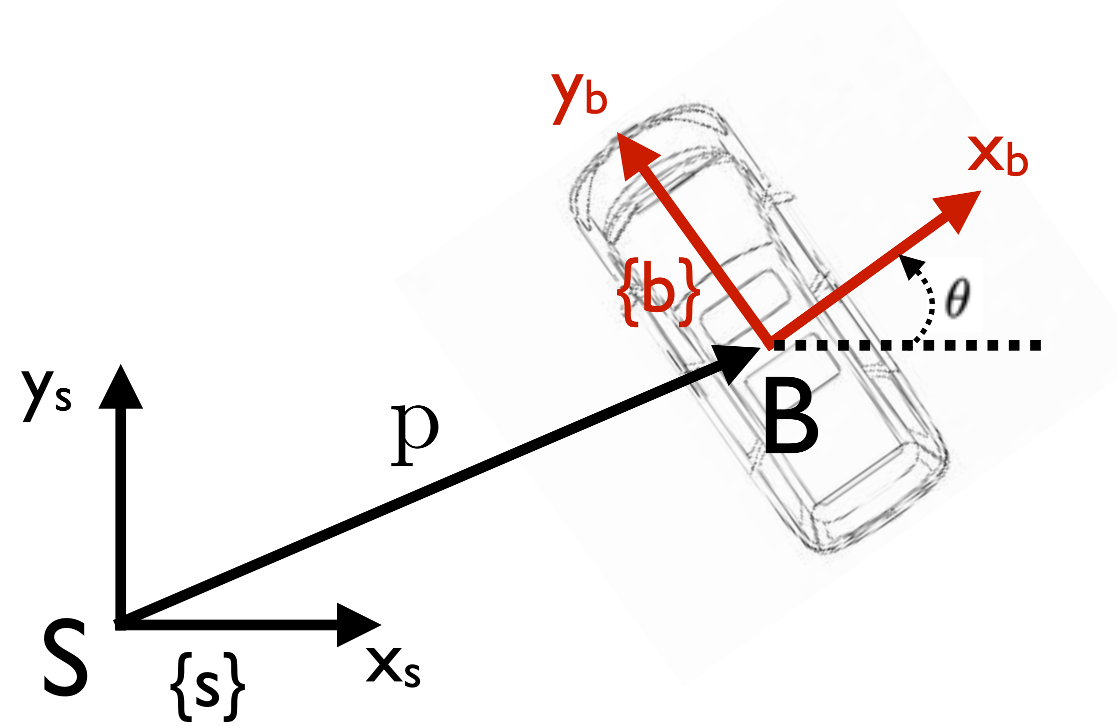
Rotations



Rigid body transforms





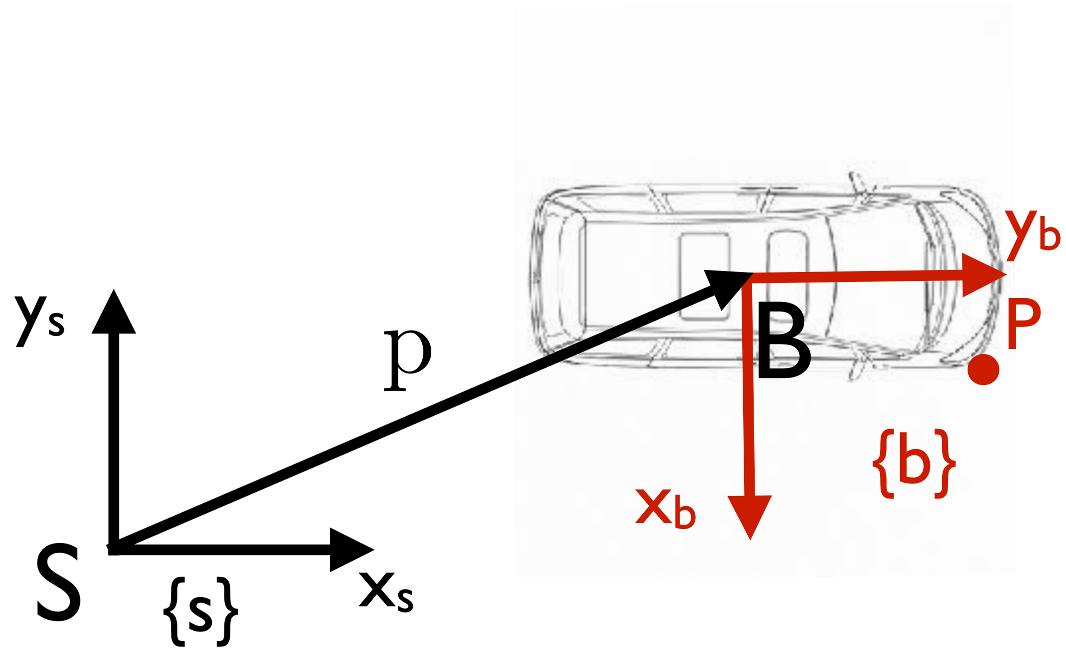
Any rigid body transformation can be described by a translation p and a rotation R. The position and orientation of frame B (the car) with respect to frame S (the spatial frame) is described by:

- p_{01} the position of the origin of B in the coordinates of S

- R_{01} the orientation of B with respect to S

As for pure rotations, we can
1) describe the position of an object
2) do a coordinate transform
3) move an object in space

Example



Homogeneous transforms

Rigid body transformations can be conveniently described by homogeneous matrices, which summarizes the position p_{01} and orientation R_{01}

$$T_{01} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{01} & p_{01} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A point p with 3D (or 2D) coordinates p is then described with 4D (or 3D) coordinates as

$$\bar{p} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A vector v with 3D (or 2D) coordinates v is then described as a 4D (or 3D) coordinates as

$$\bar{p} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Transformations of points and vectors

Inverse of an homogenous transform

Composition of homogeneous transform

Pose of an object

Coordinate transform

Move an object

Why matrices to represent rotations?

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In 2D

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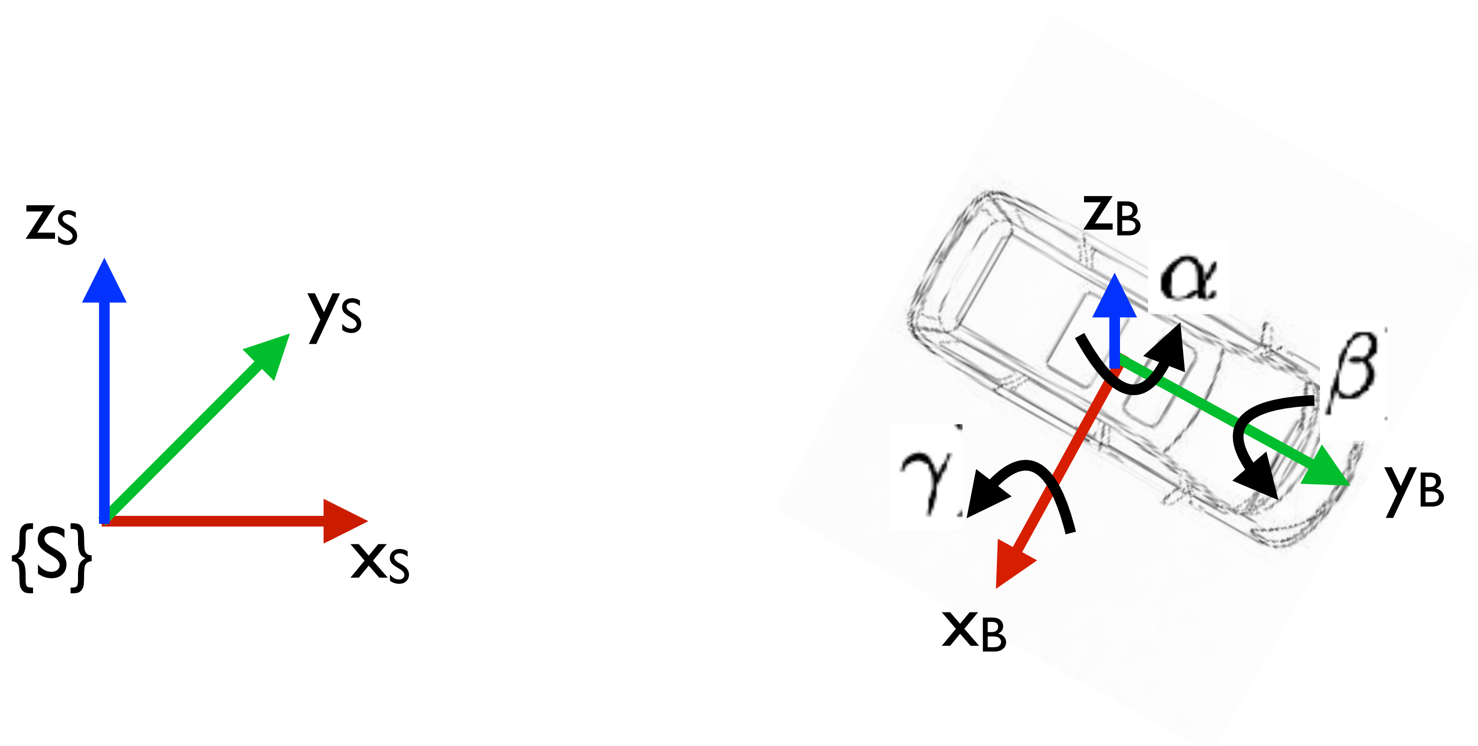
Why not use a 3 parameter representation in 3D?

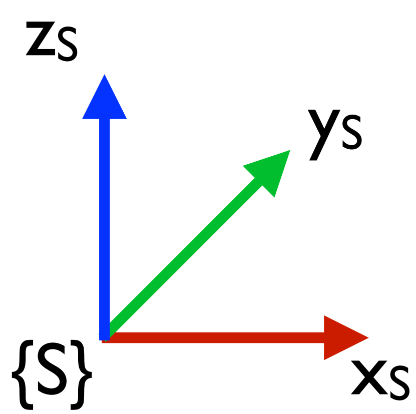
ZYX Euler Angles

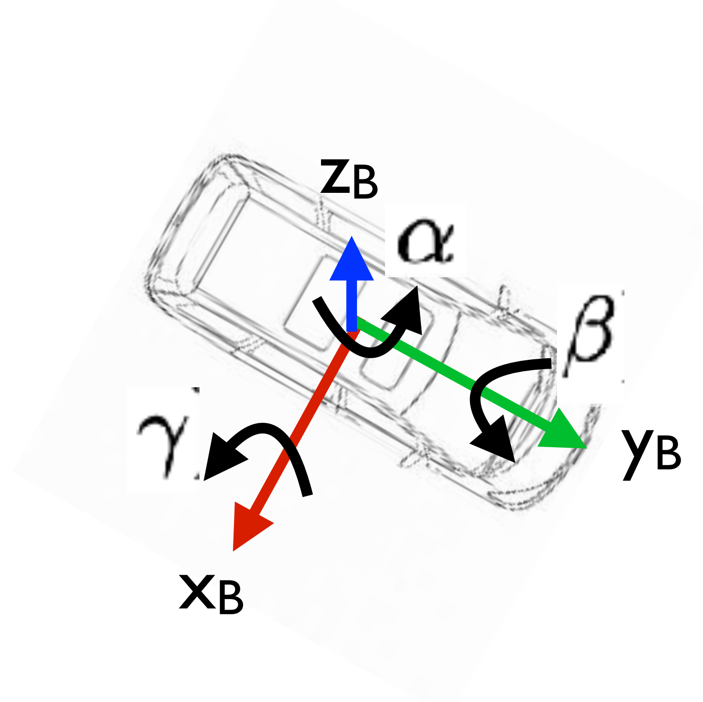


ZYX Euler Angles

Every rotation matrix R can be written as a composition of rotations along Z_B, Y_B and X_B

$$R = R_1(z_B, \alpha)R_2(y_B, \beta)R_3(x_B, \gamma)$$





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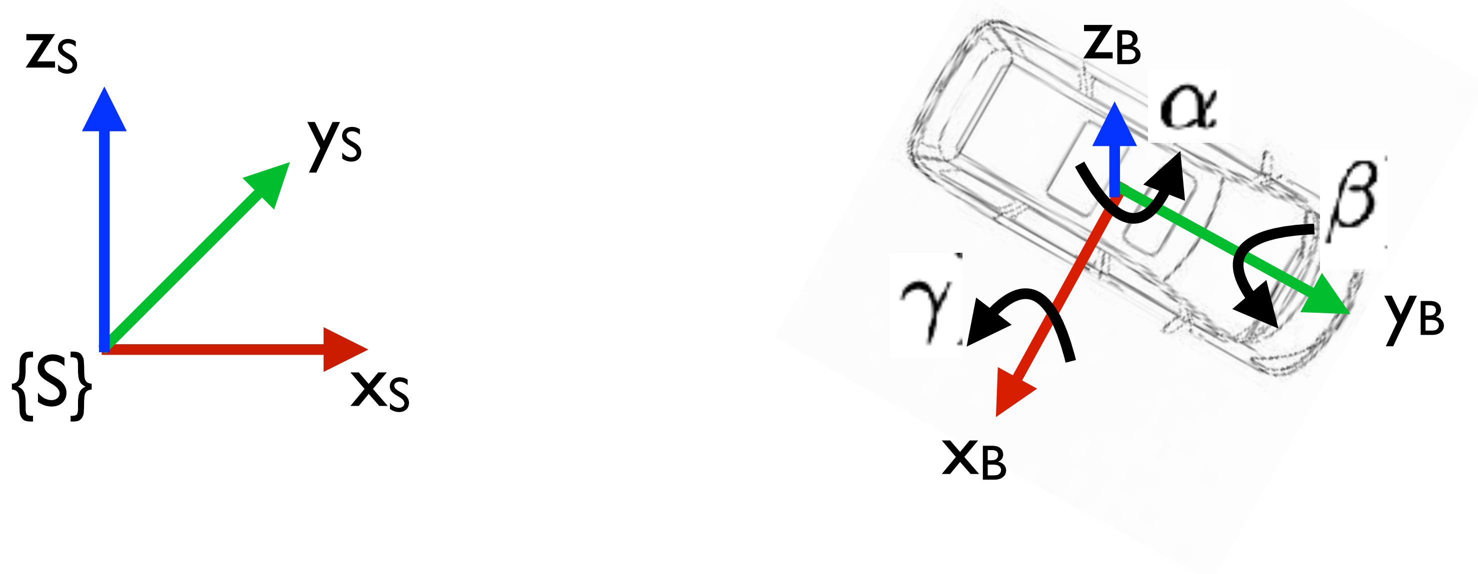

$$\mathrm{Rot}(\hat{z}, \alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha & 0 \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathrm{Rot}(\hat{y}, \beta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\beta & 0 & \sin\beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\beta & 0 & \cos\beta \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathrm{Rot}(\hat{x}, \gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\gamma & -\sin\gamma \\ 0 & \sin\gamma & \cos\gamma \end{bmatrix}.$$

ZYX Euler Angles

$$R(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha\cos\beta & \cos\alpha\sin\beta\sin\gamma - \sin\alpha\cos\gamma & \cos\alpha\sin\beta\cos\gamma + \sin\alpha\sin\gamma \\ \sin\alpha\cos\beta & \sin\alpha\sin\beta\sin\gamma + \cos\alpha\cos\gamma & \sin\alpha\sin\beta\cos\gamma - \cos\alpha\sin\gamma \\ -\sin\beta & \cos\beta\sin\gamma & \cos\beta\cos\gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

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if $\beta \neq \pm\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\beta = \mathrm{atan2}\left(-r_{31}, \sqrt{r_{11}^2 + r_{21}^2}\right) \quad \text{with } -\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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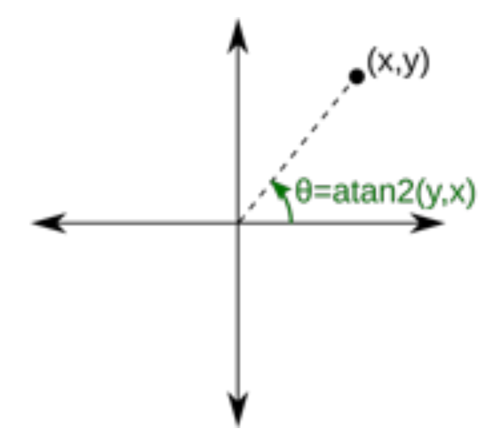

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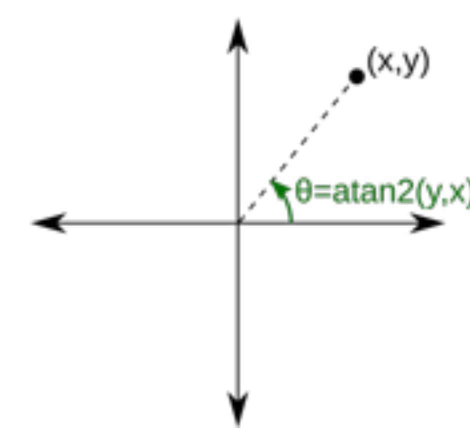

if $\beta = \pm\frac{\pi}{2}$ There is an infinite number of solutions for α and γ

$R(\alpha_1, \frac{\pi}{2}, \gamma_1) = R(\alpha_2, \frac{\pi}{2}, \gamma_2)$ whenever $\alpha_1 - \gamma_1 = \alpha_2 - \gamma_2$

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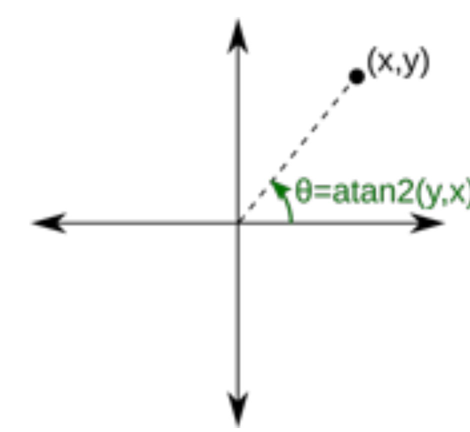

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This is called a "singularity" of the Euler angle representation, this is an issue when trying to compute the velocity of a rigid body as a function of the Euler angles

Other Euler angle representations

ZYZ Euler angles are define as $R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = Rot(\hat{z}, \alpha) Rot(\hat{y}, \beta) Rot(\hat{z}, \gamma)$

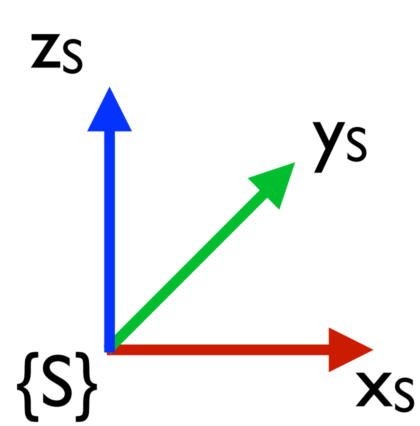
Any parametrization of this form will have similar singularity issues:

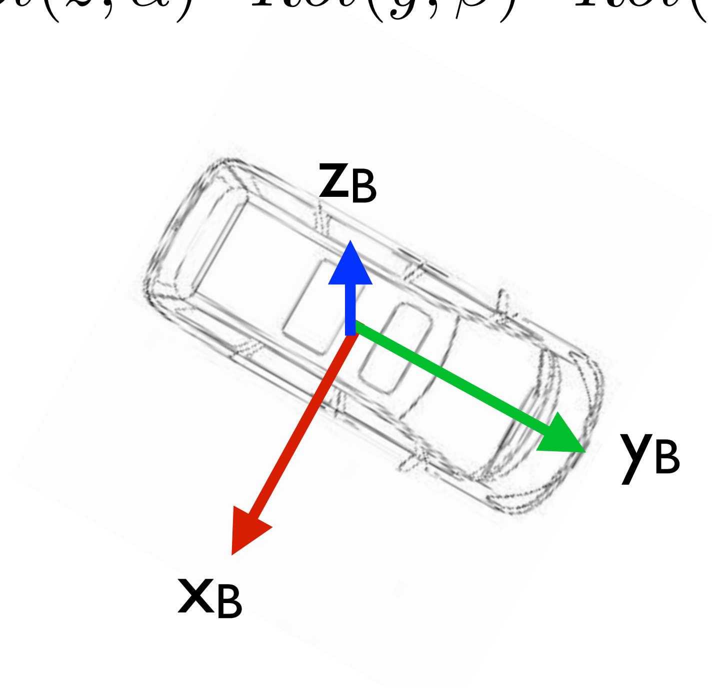
- Convenient to “visualize” a rotation
- Always a singularity => it is impossible to represent uniquely orientations with only 3 parameters!
- Problematic for computations (velocities or trajectories computations will be sensitive to singularity)

Roll-Pitch-Yaw

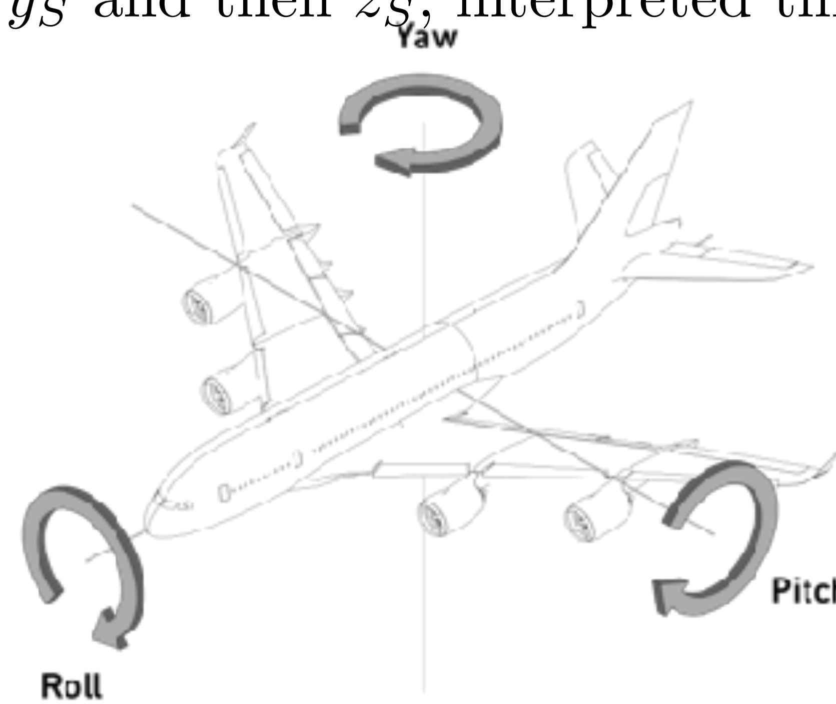
In ZYX Euler is thought as a body rotation around z_B, then y_B then x_B

$$R = Rot(\hat{z}, \alpha) \cdot Rot(\hat{y}, \beta) \cdot Rot(\hat{x}, \gamma)$$





This is the same as a spatial rotation around x_S, then y_S and then z_S, interpreted this way γ, β and α are called the roll-pitch-yaw angles.



Quaternions

Another popular representation is using unit quaternions

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Another popular representation is using <u>unit</u> quaternions

A quaternion is a 4D generalization of complex numbers

$$q = q_0 + iq_1 + jq_2 + kq_3$$

$$\text{with } i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1 \text{ and} \qquad ||q|| = 1$$
$$ij = k,\ jk = i,\ ki = j$$
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It can be thought as a 4D representation of the axis/angle representation

$$q = \begin{bmatrix} q_0 \\ q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) \\ \hat{\omega}\sin(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

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Quaternions do not have the issue of Euler angles
=> no singularity

Quaternions

From quaternions to rotation matrices and back

$$q = \begin{bmatrix} q_0 \\ q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad R = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} q_0 &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 + r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33}}, \\ \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{4q_0} \begin{bmatrix} r_{32} - r_{23} \\ r_{13} - r_{31} \\ r_{21} - 2_{12} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

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$$R = \begin{bmatrix} q_0^2 + q_1^2 - q_2^2 - q_3^2 & 2(q_1q_2 - q_0q_3) & 2(q_0q_2 + q_1q_3) \\ 2(q_0q_3 + q_1q_2) & q_0^2 - q_1^2 + q_2^2 - q_3^2 & 2(q_2q_3 - q_0q_1) \\ 2(q_1q_3 - q_0q_2) & 2(q_0q_1 + q_2q_3) & q_0^2 - q_1^2 - q_2^2 + q_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Quaternions

Multiplication of quaternions (non-trivial!)

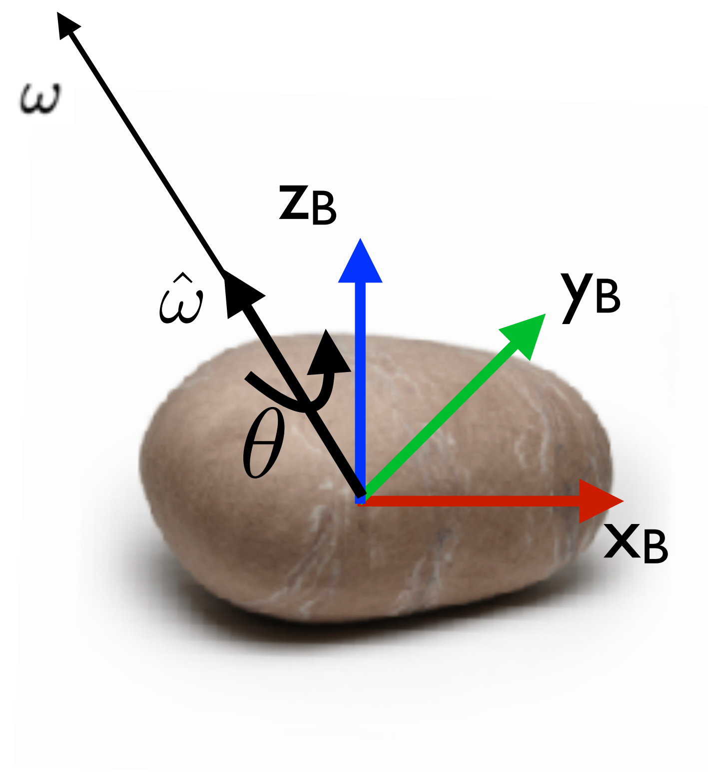
Quaternions

Multiplication of quaternions (non-trivial!)

$$q \cdot p = \begin{bmatrix} q_0 \\ q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} p_0 \\ p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_0p_0 - q_1p_1 - q_2p_2 - q_3p_3 \\ q_0p_1 + p_0q_1 + q_2p_3 - q_3p_2 \\ q_0p_2 + p_0q_2 - q_1p_3 + q_3p_1 \\ q_0p_3 + p_0q_3 + q_1p_2 - q_2p_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Axis-angle

Every rotation can be defined by a (unitary) axis of rotation ω and an angle of rotation θ (instead of a composition of 3 rotations)



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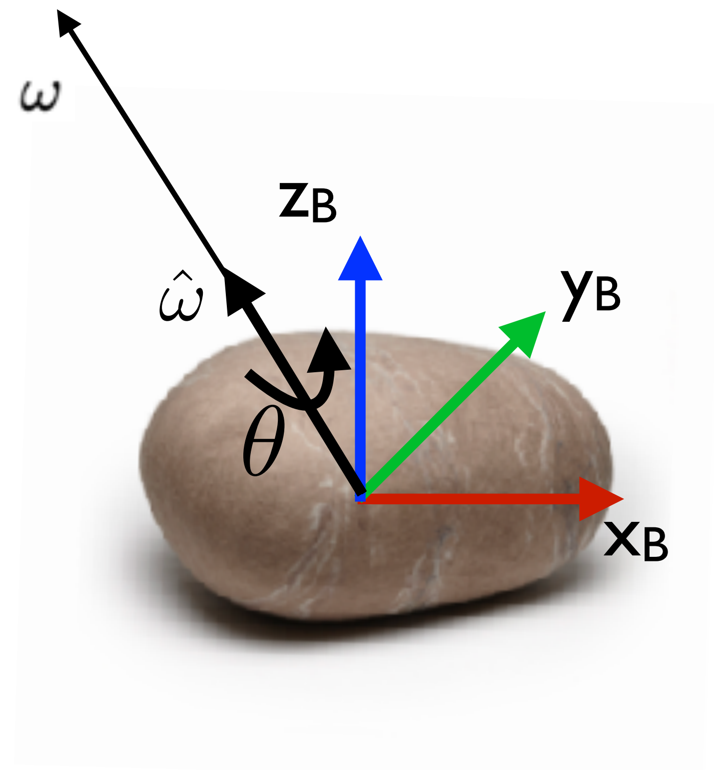

How do we find the associated rotation matrix?

Axis-angle

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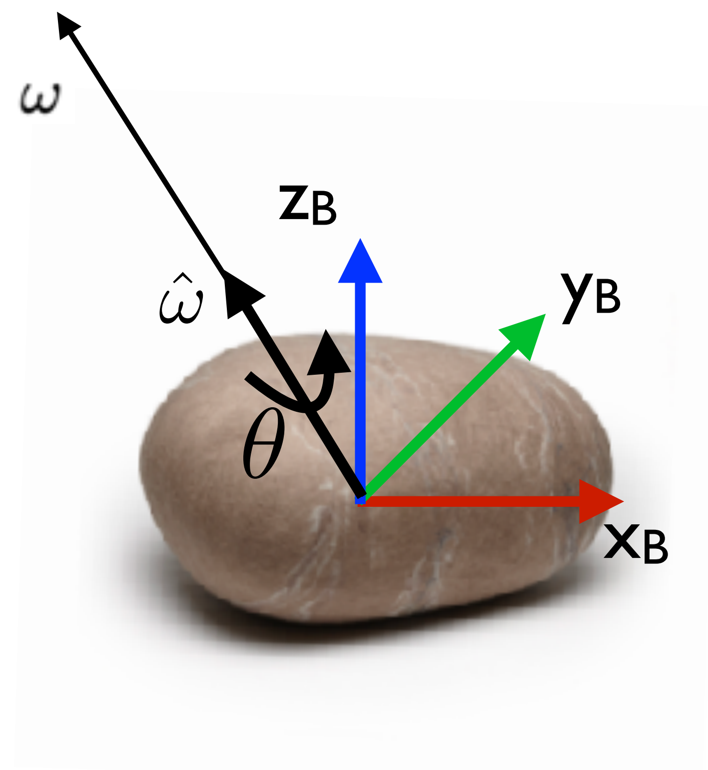


How do we find the associated rotation matrix?

Singularity at 0 (for 0 angle, any axis of rotation can be chosen)
But velocities are well-defined (no loss of degrees of freedom)

Cross products

$$a \times b = \begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_y b_z - a_z b_y \\ a_z b_x - a_x b_z \\ a_x b_y - a_y b_x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_z & a_y \\ a_z & 0 & -a_x \\ -a_y & a_x & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a \times b = ||a|| \cdot ||b|| \cdot \hat{n} \cdot \sin\theta$$

Notation: $$[a] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_z & a_y \\ a_z & 0 & -a_x \\ -a_y & a_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a \times b = [a]b$$

Cross products: properties

$$a \times a = 0$$

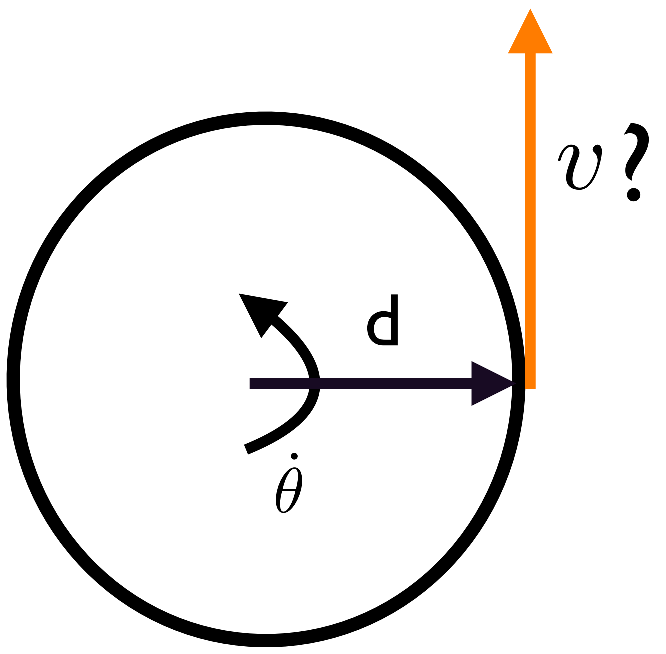
$$a \times b = -b \times a$$

$$a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$$

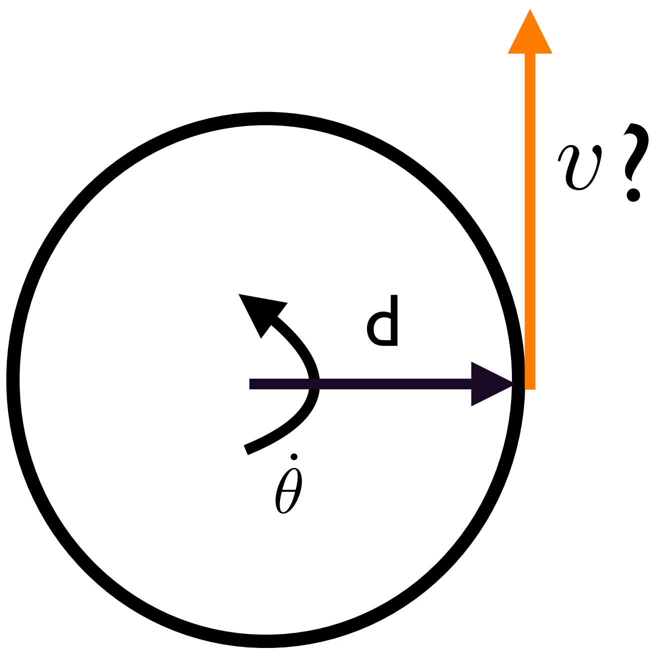
$$(ra) \times b = r(a \times b)$$ where r is a scalar

$$a \times (b \times c) + b \times (c \times a) + c \times (a \times b) = 0$$ Jacobi identity

Angular velocities

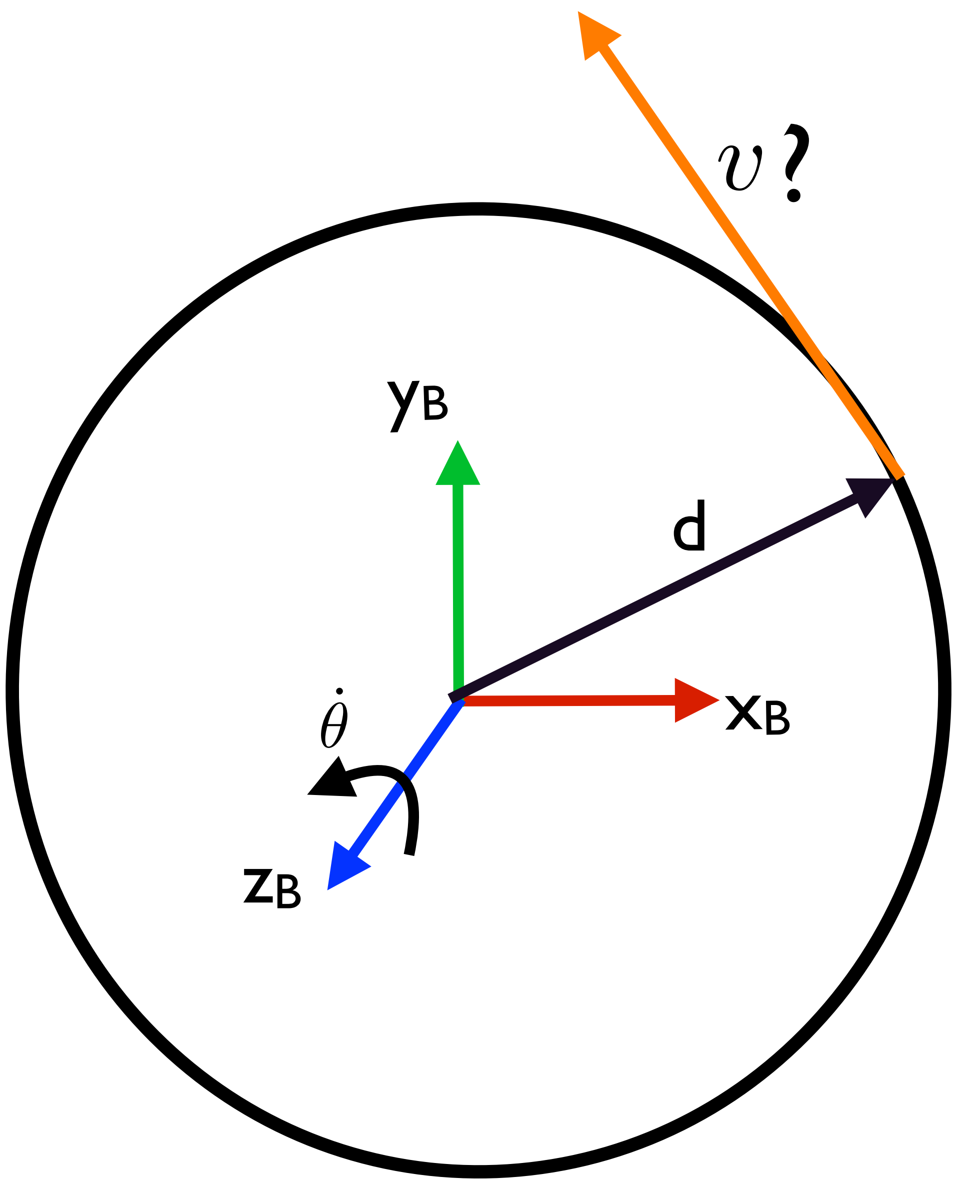


Angular velocities

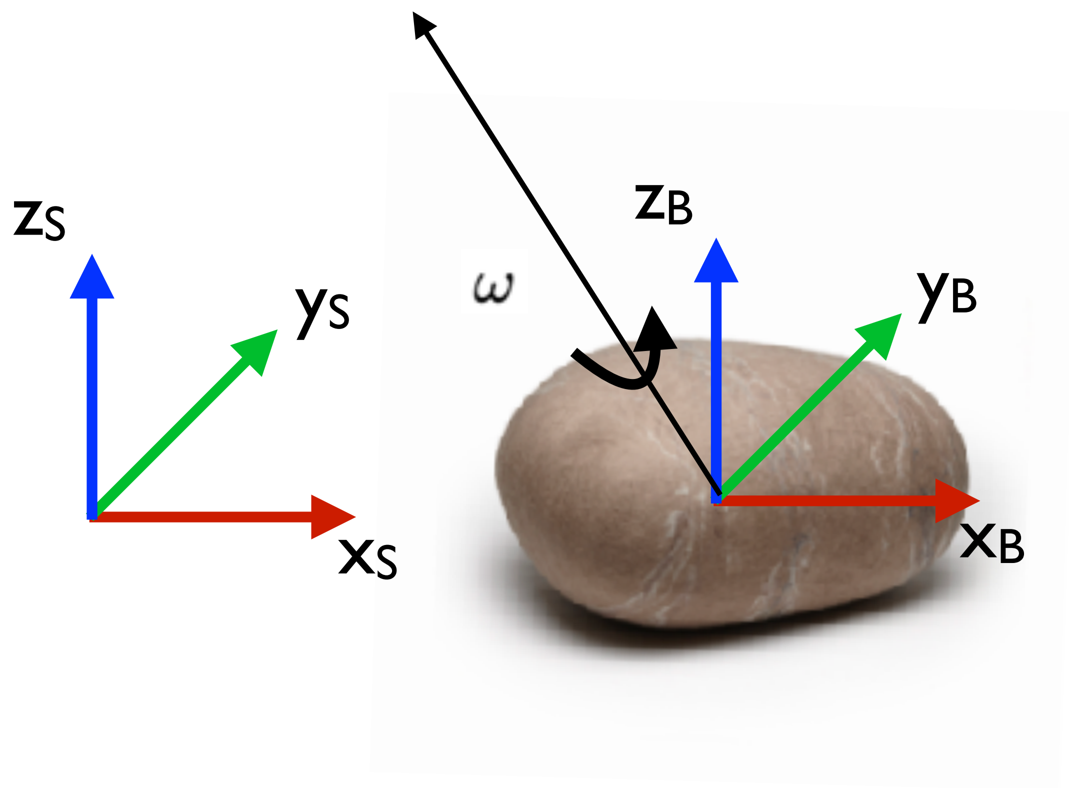


$$v = \dot{\theta} d$$

Angular velocities



Angular velocity of a rigid body



Recap: linear differential equations

$$\dot{x} = ax$$

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We have the same for systems of linear equations with matrices:

$$\dot{x} = Ax \qquad \text{with } x(t=0) = x_0$$

has for solution

$$x(t) = \mathrm{e}^{At} x_0$$

Exponential of a matrix

$$\mathrm{e}^{A} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} A^{k}$$

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$e^{\mathrm{diag}(a_i)} = \mathrm{diag}(e^{a_i})$