Basic Pick and Place (part2)

-Robotic Manipulation-

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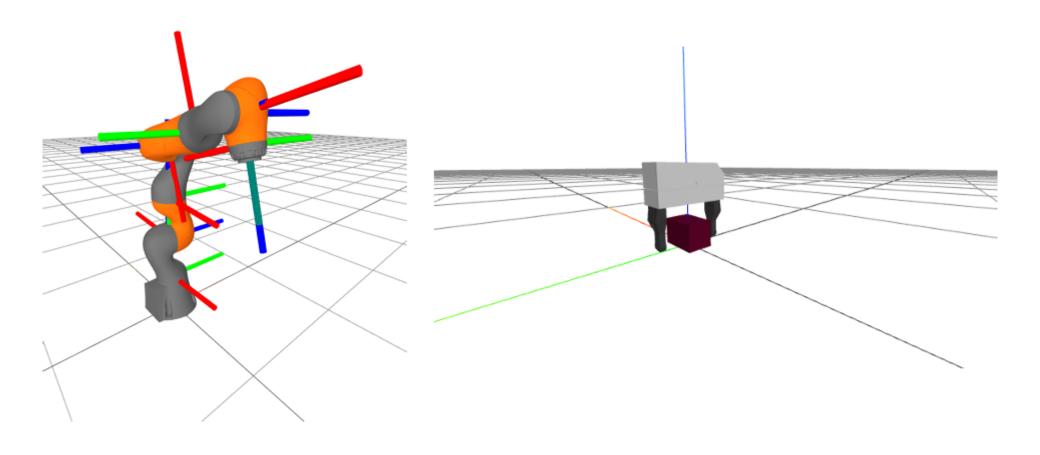
Basic Pick and Place



https://manipulation.mit.edu/data/pick.html

Step 1: Kinematic Frames / Spatial Algebra





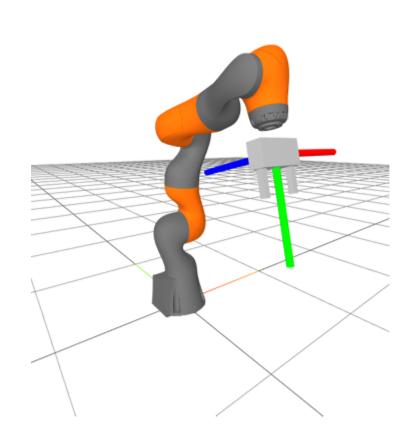
Step 2: Gripper Frame Plan "Sketch"

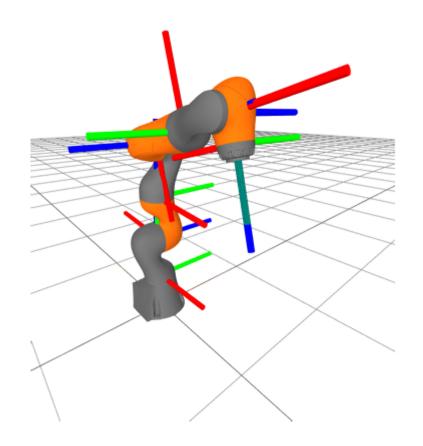


https://manipulation.mit.edu/data/pick_sketch.html

Step 3: Forward kinematics of the iiwa + WSG

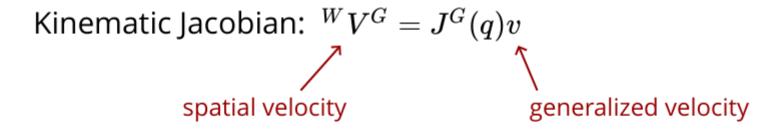


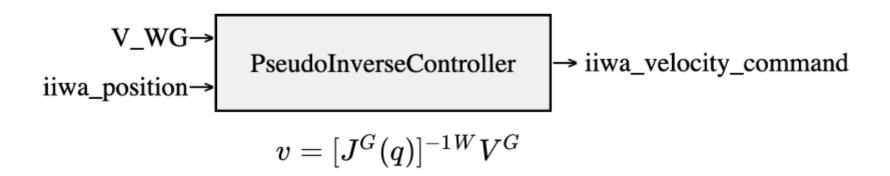




Step 4: Differential Inverse Kinematics







Representations for 3D Rotation



• https://manipulation.csail.mit.edu/pick.html#3D_rotation

Representations for 3D Rotation



Example: Gimbal Lock

Check yourself: A single "free" body

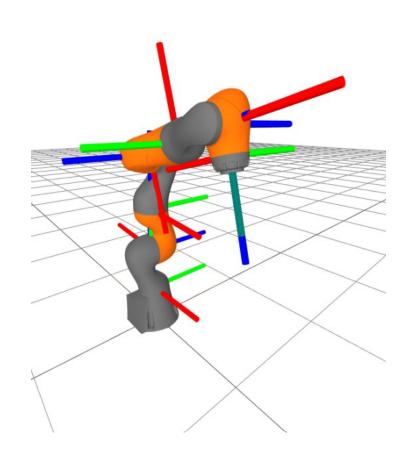


- What is q?
 q = plant.GetPositions(context)
- What is X^B ? $X_B = plant.EvalBodyPoseInWorld(brick, context)$

$$X^B = f_{kin}^B(q)$$

Step 4: Differential Kinematics





$$X^B = f_{kin}^B(q)$$

$$dX^B=rac{\partial f_{kin}^B(q)}{\partial q}dq$$
 $=J^B(q)dq$ Kinematic "Jacobian"

Spatial Velocity



$$rac{d}{dt}{}^A X_C^B \equiv \left. {}^A V_C^B = \left[egin{array}{c} A_{\mathbf{v}_C^B} \ A_{\mathbf{v}_C^B} \end{array}
ight] \,\,$$
 angular velocity translational velocity

note the typesetting

- Q: How do we represent angular velocity, ω^B ??
- A: Unlike 3D rotations, here 3 numbers are sufficient and efficient; so we use the same representation everywhere.

$$(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z)$$

Spatial Velocity Algebra



• https://manipulation.csail.mit.edu/pick.html#jacobian

Check yourself: A single "free" body



For any MultibodyPlant (not just a single body):

$$\dot{q} = N(q)v$$
 v = plant.MapQDotToVelocity(context, qdot) qdot = plant.MapVelocityToQDot(context, v)

Geometric Jacobian Derivation

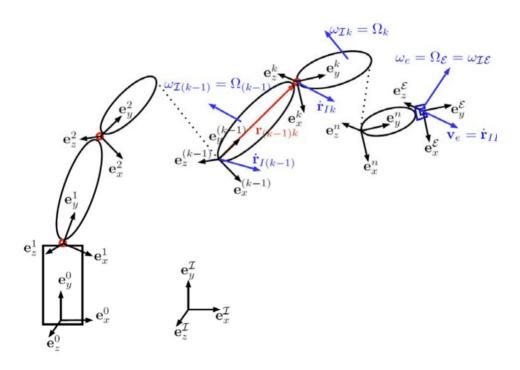


Linear velocity

$$\dot{r}_{IE} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} n_1 \times r_{1(n+1)} & n_2 \times r_{2(n+1)} & \cdots & n_n \times r_{n(n+1)} \end{bmatrix}}_{J_{e0_P}} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{q}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Angular velocity

$$\omega_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} n_i \dot{q}_i = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} n_1 & n_2 & \cdots & n_n \end{bmatrix}}_{J_{e0_R}} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{q}_n \end{pmatrix}$$





https://drake.mit.edu/doxygen_cxx/classdrake_1_1multibody_1_1_multibody_plant.html#a5f39a8f68fae3de53767a281503a3313

Kinematics



Forward kinematics: joint positions ⇒ pose

 $q \Rightarrow X^B$

Inverse kinematics*: pose ⇒ joint positions

 $X^B \Rightarrow q$

Differential kinematics

joint positions, velocities ⇒ spatial velocity

$$q, v \Rightarrow V^B$$

Differential inverse kinematics

spatial velocity, joint positions ⇒ joint velocities

$$V^B, q \Rightarrow v$$

Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse



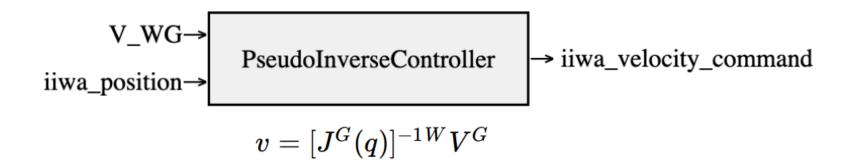
https://mathformachines.com/posts/least-squares-with-the-mp-inverse/



https://manipulation.csail.mit.edu/data/two_link_singularities.html?height
 =400

Our first Jacobian pseudo-inverse controller





Our first Jacobian pseudo-inverse controller



```
1 class PseudoInverseController(LeafSystem):
       def init (self, plant):
 2
           LeafSystem. init (self)
           self.V G port = self.DeclareVectorInputPort("V WG", 6)
           self.q port = self.DeclareVectorInputPort("iiwa.position", 7
           self.DeclareVectorOutputPort("iiwa.velocity", 7, self.CalcOu
       def CalcOutput(self, context, output):
 8
           V G = self.V G port.Eval(context)
           q = self.q port.Eval(context)
10
           self. plant.SetPositions(self. plant context, self. iiwa, q)
11
           J G = self. plant.CalcJacobianSpatialVelocity(
12
               self. plant context,
13
               JacobianWrtVariable.kV,
14
15
               self. G,
16
               [0, 0, 0],
17
               self. W,
18
               self. W,
```





prog = MathematicalProgram()
x = prog.NewContinuousVariables(2)
prog.AddConstraint(x[0] + x[1] == 1)
prog.AddConstraint(x[0] <= x[1])
prog.AddCost(x[0] ** 2 + x[1] ** 2)
result = Solve(prog)</pre>

