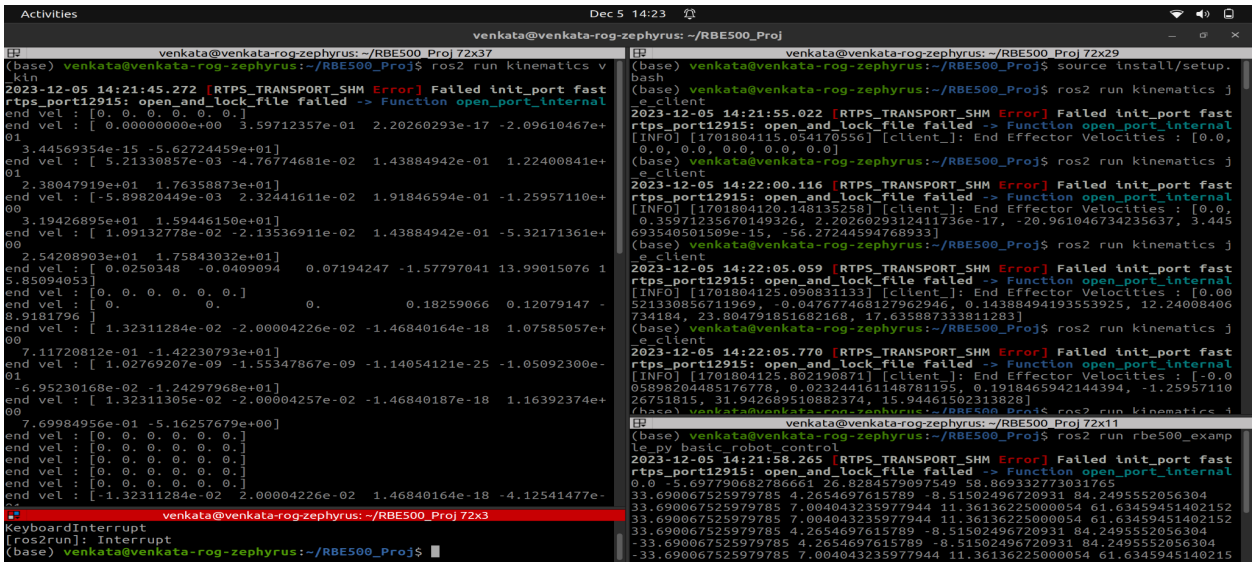
Report RBE500 Group Assignment Part2
Q1:
Problem statement: Create a node with two services, One calculates end effector velocities for the present Joint Velocities and other calculate required joint velocities for the intended end effector velocities.

- A node with these requirements is created where a subscriber is used to subscribe Joint state values from corresponding Topic from which joint position and velocity values are retrieved.
- Using Joint positions, The dh parameters are calculated and transformation matrices of each frame with respect to the zeroth frame are calculated. Using these transformation matrices, The Z axis values and origin values are derived using which the jacobian of the robot for that particular pose is calculated.

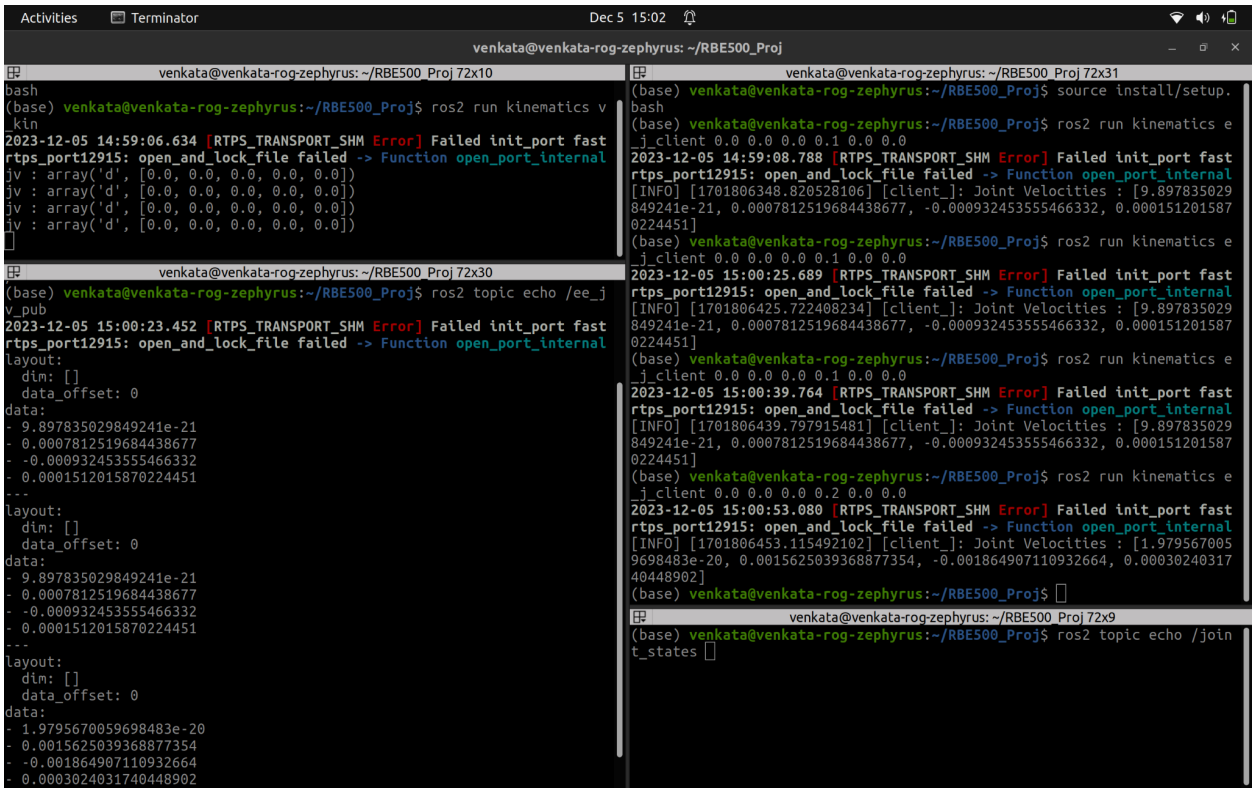
```
def Joint_To_EE(self , request , response) :

    jv = self.jv
    jvel = self.jvel # Joint state velocity values
    # print(f'---')
    jv = np.degrees(jv)
    # print(f'-> {jv}')

    """
        DH Parameters
    """

    dh = [[jv[0], 96.326, 0, -90],
          [jv[1]-79.3809, 0, 130.230, 0],
          [79.3809+jv[2], 0, 124, 0],
          [jv[3], 0, 133.4, 0]]

    T = np.identity(4 , dtype = float)
    transf = []
    transf.append(np.identity(4 , dtype = float))
    for i in dh:
        theta = math.radians(i[0])
        d = i[1]
        a = i[2]
        alpha = math.radians(i[3])
        A = [
                [np.cos(theta) , -np.sin(theta)*np.cos(alpha) , np.sin(theta)*np.sin(alpha) , a * np.cos(theta)],
                [np.sin(theta) , np.cos(theta)*np.cos(alpha) , -np.cos(theta)*np.sin(alpha) , a * np.sin(theta)],
                [0 , np.sin(alpha) , np.cos(alpha) , d],
                [0 , 0 , 0 , 1]
            ]
        T = np.dot(T,A)
        transf.append(T)
    T = T.round(2)
    o4 = transf[-1].T[3][:3].T
    Jacob = []
    for i in range(len(dh)):
        z = transf[i].T[2][:3].T
        o = transf[i].T[3][:3].T
        lin = np.cross(z,(o4-o))
        ang = z
        a = [i for i in ang]
        b = [i for i in lin]
        a.extend(b)
        Jacob.append(a)
    Jacob = np.array(Jacob)
    Jacob = Jacob.T

    endvel = np.matmul(Jacob,jvel[:4])
    print(f'end vel : {endvel}')
    response.av_x, response.av_y, response.av_z, response.v_x, response.v_y, response.v_z = endvel
    # response.ee_velocities = endvel
    """
        Publishing the end_effector poses to the ros topic 'fwd'
    """
    # float64 av_x
    # float64 av_y
    # float64 av_z
    # float64 v_x
    # float64 v_y
    # float64 v_z

    # self.pub.publish(msg)
    return response
```

- Multiplying Jacobian with joint velocities gives the end effector frame twist for the robot. A client is used to run this method.

```python
def EE_To_Joint(self , request , response) :
    endvel =  [request.av_x, request.av_y, request.av_z, request.v_x, request.v_y, request.v_z]
    jv = self.jvel #JointState.position
    # jvel = JointState.velocity # Joint state position values
    # print(jv,jvel)
    # print(f'jv : {jv}')

    jv = np.degrees(jv)

    """
        DH Parameters
    """

    dh = [[jv[0], 96.326, 0, -90],
          [jv[1]-79.3809, 0, 130.230, 0],
          [79.3809+jv[2], 0, 124, 0],
          [jv[3], 0, 133.4, 0]]

    T = np.identity(4 , dtype = float)
    transf = []
    transf.append(np.identity(4 , dtype = float))
    for i in dh:
        theta = math.radians(i[0])
        d = i[1]
        a = i[2]
        alpha = math.radians(i[3])
        A = [
            [np.cos(theta) , -np.sin(theta)*np.cos(alpha) , np.sin(theta)*np.sin(alpha) , a * np.cos(theta)],
            [np.sin(theta) , np.cos(theta)*np.cos(alpha) , -np.cos(theta)*np.sin(alpha) , a * np.sin(theta)],
            [0 , np.sin(alpha) , np.cos(alpha) , d],
            [0 , 0 , 0 , 1]
            ]
        T = np.dot(T,A)
        transf.append(T)
    T = T.round(2)
    o4 = transf[-1].T[3][:3].T
    Jacob = []
    for i in range(len(dh)):
        z = transf[i].T[2][:3].T
        o = transf[i].T[3][:3].T
        lin = np.cross(z,(o4-o))
        ang = z
        a = [i for i in ang]
        b = [i for i in lin]
        a.extend(b)
        Jacob.append(a)
    Jacob = np.array(Jacob)
    Jacob = Jacob.T
    jvel = np.matmul(np.linalg.pinv(Jacob),endvel)
    msg = Float64MultiArray()
    msg.data = [i for i in jvel]
    response.j_v1,response.j_v2,response.j_v3 ,response.j_v4 = msg.data

    self.f.write(f'{self.msg_xyz.data},{time.time()}\n')
    self.pub.publish(msg)

    return response
```

- 

- Another service in this node takes in our input of end effector velocities from the client, applies pseudo inverse of the jacobian and multiplies it with these end effector velocities to derive joint velocities.
- These values are published for subsequent use.



Q2:

Problem Statement: Another node is implemented which subscribes to the above node to take joint velocities and updates the joint state for required twist

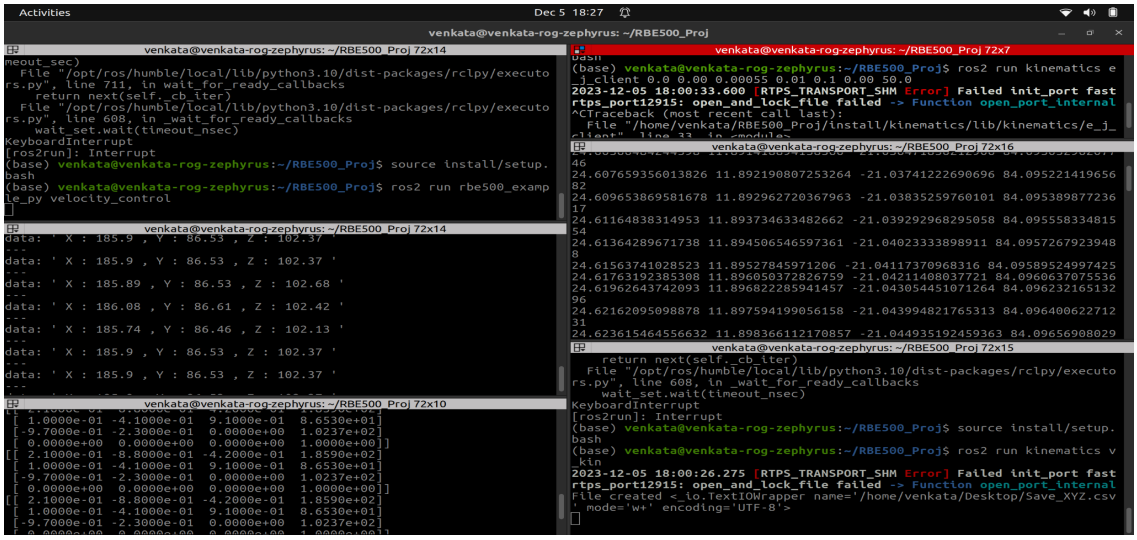
- Once the joint velocities are derived from the above node, it is added to the present joint states by multiplying with path time.

```python
class BasicRobotControl(Node):
    def __init__(self,init_pos):
        super().__init__('basic_robot_control')
        self.client = self.create_client(SetJointPosition, 'goal_joint_space_path')
        # self.tool_control = self.create_client(SetJointPosition, 'goal_tool_control') # Creating client to control gripper
        self.q  = init_pos # [0.0, math.radians(-70), math.radians(60), math.radians(20)]
        self.set_init_position()
        time.sleep(10)
        self.sub = self.create_subscription(Float64MultiArray, "ee_jv_pub", self.msgCallBack, 10)
        self.pub = self.create_publisher(Float64MultiArray, 'updated_joint_vel' , 10)


    def set_init_position(self):
        self.init_pose_pub = self.create_publisher(Float64MultiArray , 'init_pose_pub' , 10)
        msg = Float64MultiArray()
        msg.data = self.q
        self.init_pose_pub.publish(msg)

    def msgCallBack(self,msg):
        del_q = msg.data
        path_time = 0.1
        q1, q2, q3, q4 = [i+(j*path_time) for i,j in zip(self.q,del_q)]
        self.q = [q1, q2, q3, q4]
        msg = Float64MultiArray()
        msg.data = self.q
        self.pub.publish(msg)

def main(args=None):
    rclpy.init(args=args)

    # [0.0, math.radians(-70), math.radians(60), math.radians(20)]

    val = [math.radians(0.0) , math.radians(0.0) , math.radians(-10.3) , math.radians(85.25)]

    init_pos = val #[float(sys.argv[1]) , float(sys.argv[2]) , float(sys.argv[3]) , float(sys.argv[4])]

    basic_robot_control = BasicRobotControl(init_pos)


    while rclpy.ok():
        rclpy.spin(basic_robot_control)
        if basic_robot_control.future.done():
            try:
                response = basic_robot_control.future.result()
            except Exception as e:
                basic_robot_control.get_logger().error('Service call failed %r' % (e,))
            break

    basic_robot_control.destroy_node()
    rclpy.shutdown()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

- As the manipulator moves, the jacobian and required joint velocities change and the joint state is updated with this new value.
- These values are published to basic robot control to move the robot.

Q3:

Problem Statement: Move the robot with the intended twist, Save robot's movement using forward kinematics node.

- We took the continuously updated values from the velocity control node referred to in question 2 and published it in a topic. These updated values are feeded to the basic robot control node which gets these updated values constantly and moves the robot to that point within the same path time with which del q is multiplied in the velocity control node to follow the intended velocity. For the robot to move, we need to run the service which calculates joint velocities from intended end effector twist, client which takes the twist as input and give it to service, velocity control node which updates the positions by using del q*sampling time, and basic robot control to move the robot. This is represented in the screenshot below
- 

This is the video of the robot moving is uploaded in canvas, The graphs below shows how robot is moving w.r.t time.