

# Dynlib

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## dynlib

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support class for the dynamical model of a 2Dofs planar robotic arm.

this class exposes all the methods used to compute the dynamical model of a 2Dofs planar robotic arm so that it may be used as a library.

## vand

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computes the vector  $[1 \ t \dots t^i \dots t^n]$

### Inputs

- t: value used for the computations;
- n: number of elements in the vector;

### Outputs

- M: vector of the computed values;

## devand

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compues the derivative of the vector computed by `vand`  $[0 \ 1 \dots i t^{(i-1)} \dots n t^{(n-1)}]$

### Inputs

- t: value used for the computations;
- n: number of elements in the vector;

### Outputs

- M: vector of the computed values;

## dedevand

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computes the derivative of the vector computed by `devand`  $[0 \ 0 \ 2 \dots i(i-1)t^{(i-2)} \dots n(n-1)t^{(n-2)}]$

## Inputs

- t: value used for the computations;
- n: number of elements in the vector;

## Outputs

- M: vector of the computed values;

## symzeros

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returns a nxm symbolic null matrix

## Inputs

- n: number of rows;
- m: number of columns;

## Outputs

- M: symbolic null matrix;

## centerofmass

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computes the center of mass of a box of size (lx, ly, lz) with density rho

$$C_x = \int_V \rho x \, dV, C_y = \int_V \rho y \, dV, C_z = \int_V \rho z \, dV$$

## Inputs

- lx: length relative to the x axis;
- ly: length relative to the y axis;
- lz: length relative to the z axis;
- rho: density of the material;

## Outputs

- Cx: x coordinate of the center of mass;
- Cy: y coordinate of the center of mass;
- Cz: z coordinate of the center of mass;

## linkjacobian

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computes the i-th jacobian of the links of a 2 Dofs planar robotic arm with sizes (lx, ly, lz) with density rho, relative to the center of mass of the specified link.

$J_{prismatic,i} = [z(i-1); 0]$ ,  $J_{rotoidal,i} = [z(i-1)x(p-p(i-1)); z(i-1)]$

## Inputs

- i: index of the link relative to which the jacobian will be computed;
- lx: array of lengths relative to the x axis of all the links of the robotic arm;
- ly: array of length relative to the y axis of all the links of the robotic arm;
- lz: array of length relative to the z axis of all the links of the robotic arm;
- rho: density of the material of the links;

## Outputs

- J: jacobian matrix;

## linkinertia

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computes the inertia of the i-th link of a 2Dofs robotic arm

## Inputs

- i: index of the link relative to which the inertia will be computed;
- lx: array of lengths relative to the x axis of the links;
- ly: array of lengths relative to the y axis of the links;
- lz: array of lengths relative to the z axis of the links;
- rho: density of the material of the link;

## Outputs

- inertia: computed inertia;

## dh

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computes the rotation and position matrix of the end effector of a 2Dofs planar robotic arm

computes the rotation and position matrix based on the Denavit-Hartenberg Convention, also returns the T matrix computed as follows:  $T = [R \ p; 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$

## Inputs

- $l_x$ : array of lengths of the links relative to the x axis;

## Outputs

- $T$ : Homogeneous Transformation Matrix;
- $R$ : Rotation matrix;
- $p$ : position vector;

## joint2op

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computes the transformation matrix  $T(\phi)$

## Inputs

NONE

## Outputs

- $T$ : transformation matrix;

## polynomial

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computes a generic polynomial trajectory

## Inputs

- $q$ : values that  $q$  has to take;
- $\dot{q}$ : values that the derivative of  $q$  has to take;
- $\ddot{q}$ : values that the second derivative of  $q$  has to take;
- $t$ : instants at which  $q$  has to take the values given as input;
- $\dot{t}$ : instants at which the derivative of  $q$  has to take the values given as input;
- $\ddot{t}$ : instants at which the second derivative of  $q$  has to take the values given as input;

## Outputs

- $A$ : coefficients of the polynomial;
- $V$ : vandermont matrix;

## criticaltrajectory

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it computes the trajectory that is used during the dimensioning simulations for a 2Dofs planar robotic arm

## Inputs

- tf: duration of the trajectory;
- amax: maximum acceleration reached at time tf/4;

## Outputs

- A: coefficients of the polynomial trajectory;
- vandermont: vandermont matrix;

## motorjacobian

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computes the jacobian of the motors of a 2Dofs planar robotic arm

## Inputs

- i: index of the motor;
- lx: array of lengths of the links relative to the x axis;

## Outputs

- J: jacobian;

## dyn

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computes the dynamical model of a 2Dofs planar robotic arm

the method computes the dynamical model of a 2Dofs planar robotic arm

$$B(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + g(q) + F\dot{q} = u - J^T \ddot{h}$$

More in details, the function returns the matrices  $B(q)$ ,  $C(q, \dot{q})$  and the value  $g(q)$  as symbolic matrices in  $q_1$ ,  $q_2$ ,  $\dot{q}_1$  and  $\dot{q}_2$  so that they can be adapted to any pose the robotic arm may have.

## Inputs

- lx: array of lengths of all the links relative to the x axis;
- ly: array of lengths of all the links relative to the y axis;
- lz: array of lengths of all the links relative to the z axis;
- rho: density of the material;

- $m$ : array of masses of the motors;
- $I_m$ : array of inertias of the motors;
- $k_r$ : array of reduction ratios of the motors;

generated with [EasyGen](#) - [On Github](#).