



NOVEMBER 4, 2018

RoboND-Kinematics-Project



GOALS OF THE PROJECT:

Goals of the project are to familiarize with the forward and inverse kinematics techniques, code in a python script to control a Kuka KR210 robotic arms, and use it to pick and place objects in a Gazebo simulated environment

STEPS TOKEN TO COMPLETE PROJECT

- 1- Set up your ROS Workspace
- 2- Downloaded the project repository into the src directory of your ROS Workspace.
- 3- Experiment with the forward kinematics environment and get familiar with the robot.
- 4- Launch in demo mode.
- 5- Perform Kinematic Analysis for the robot following the project rubric.
- 6- Fill in the IK_server.py with your Inverse Kinematics code.

RUBRIC POINTS

KINEMATIC ANALYSIS

1. Run the forward kinematics demo and evaluate the kr210.urdf.xacro file to perform kinematic analysis of Kuka KR210 robot and derive its DH parameters.
2. Derive DH Parameters from URDF file

Links	$\alpha(n-1)$	$A(i-1)$	$d(i-1)$	q
0>1	$-\pi / 2$	0	0.75	Q1
1>2	0	0.35	0	Q2
2>3	$-\pi / 2$	1.25	0.75	Q3
3>4	$\pi / 2$	-0.0054	1.5	Q4
4>5	$-\pi / 2$	0	0	Q5
5>6	0	0	0	Q6
6>EE	0	0	0.303	0

3. Create individual transformation matrices at each joint. In addition, also generate a generalized homogeneous transform between base link and gripper link using only end-effector (gripper) pose. Mathematically, the eventual homogeneous transform is expressed as:

$$T_{0_7} = T_{0_1} * T_{1_2} * T_{2_3} * T_{3_4} * T_{4_5} * T_{5_6} * T_{6_7}$$

4. We decoupled the IK problem into Inverse Position and Inverse orientation

- a) At the first part we calculated the wrist center formula from the EE position

$${}^0r_{WC/0} = {}^0r_{EE/0} - d \cdot {}^0R \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{bmatrix} - d \cdot {}^0R \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

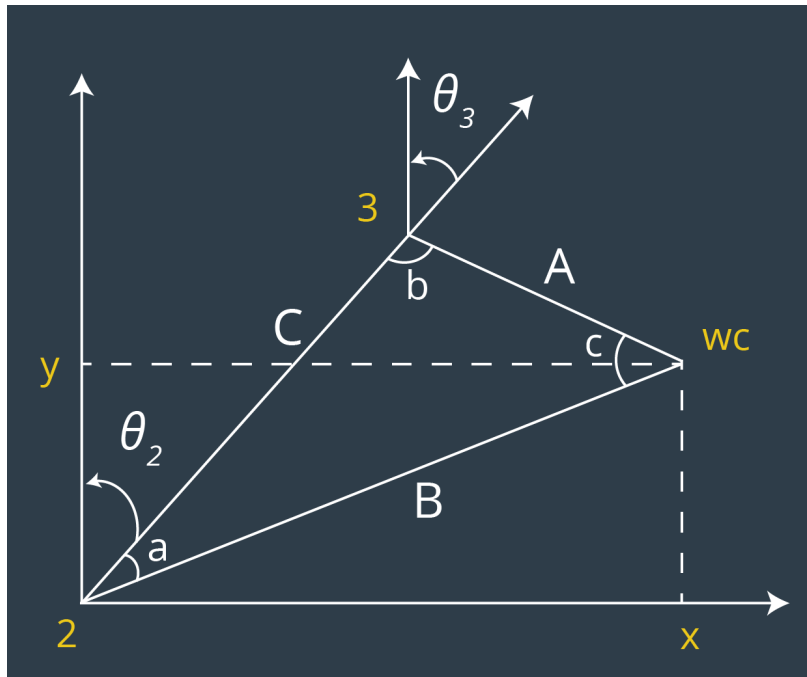
```

nx = Rrpy[0, 2]
ny = Rrpy[1, 2]
nz = Rrpy[2, 2]

Wc_x = px - 0.303 * nx    #d=.303
Wc_y = py - 0.303 * ny
Wc_z = pz - 0.303 * nz

```

- b) Then we calculated q1,q2,q3 angles formula with respect to end effector position from the geometry of the arm



```
theta1 = atan2(Wc_y, Wc_x)
```

```
theta2 = pi / 2 - a_angle - atan2(Wc_z - 0.75, R_Wc_xzPlane)
```

```
theta3 = pi / 2 - (b_angle + .036)
```

c) The following code is used to get q4-q6

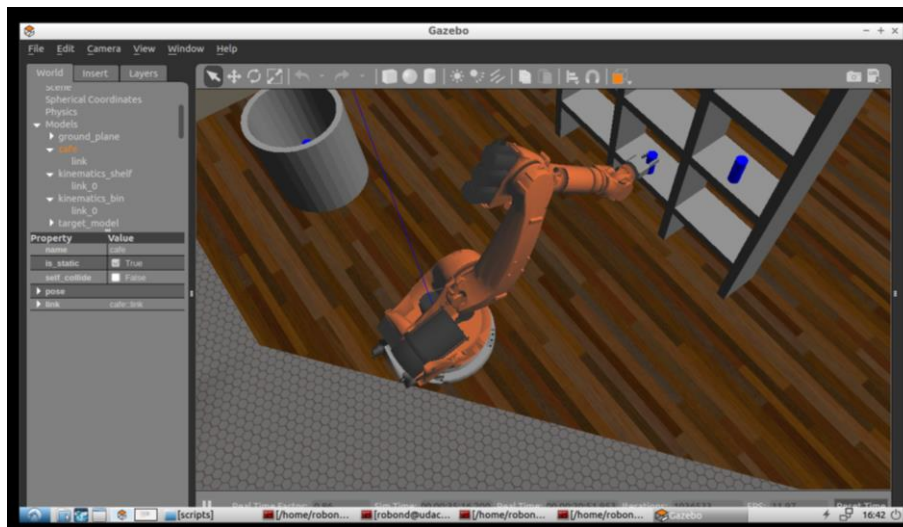
```
R0_3 = T0_3.evalf(subs={'q1': theta1, 'q2': theta2, 'q3': theta3})
R3_6 = R0_3.T * Rrpy
theta5 = atan2(sqrt(R3_6[0,2]**2 + R3_6[2,2]**2), R3_6[1,2])
# Choosing between multiple possible solutions:
if sin(theta5) < 0:
    theta4 = atan2(-R3_6[2,2], R3_6[0,2])
    theta6 = atan2(R3_6[1,1], -R3_6[1,0])
else:
    theta4 = atan2(R3_6[2,2], -R3_6[0,2])
    theta6 = atan2(-R3_6[1,1], R3_6[1,0])

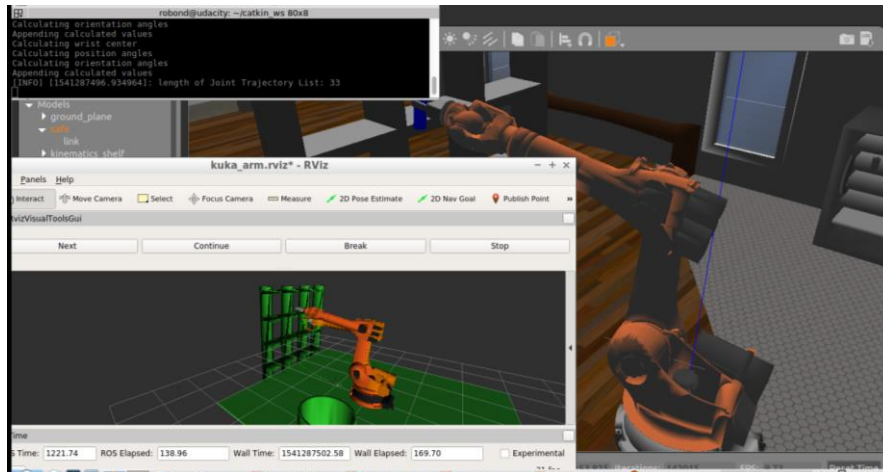
print 'Appending calculated values'
```

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

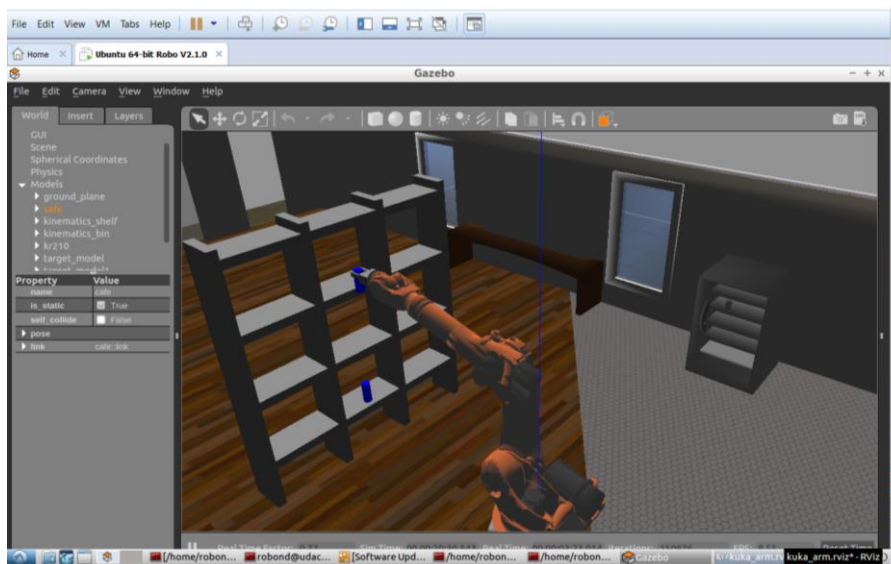
- 1) After editing IK_server.py I debugged it with IK_debug.py and obtained satisfactory results for all test cases
- 2) Here is photos for the whole process

GRASPING THE OBKECT

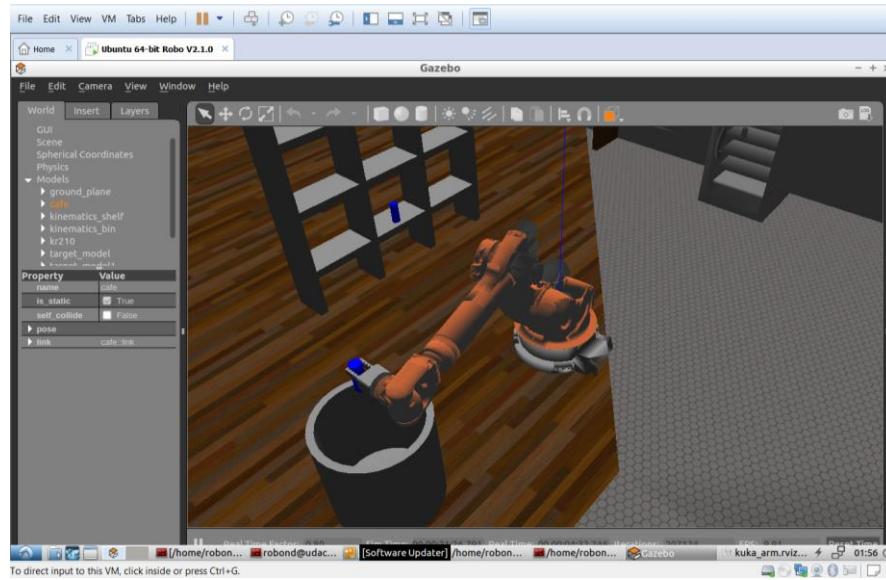




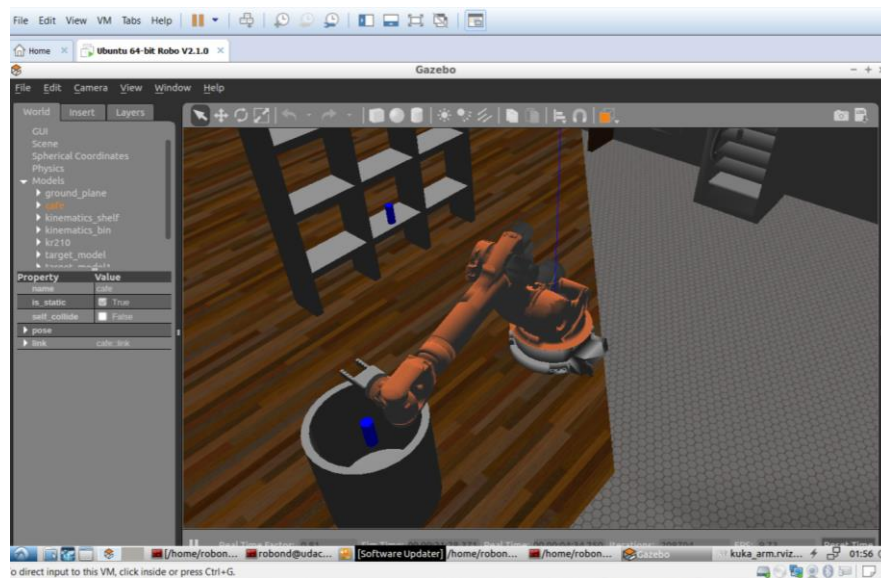
RETRIEVE TO POSITION



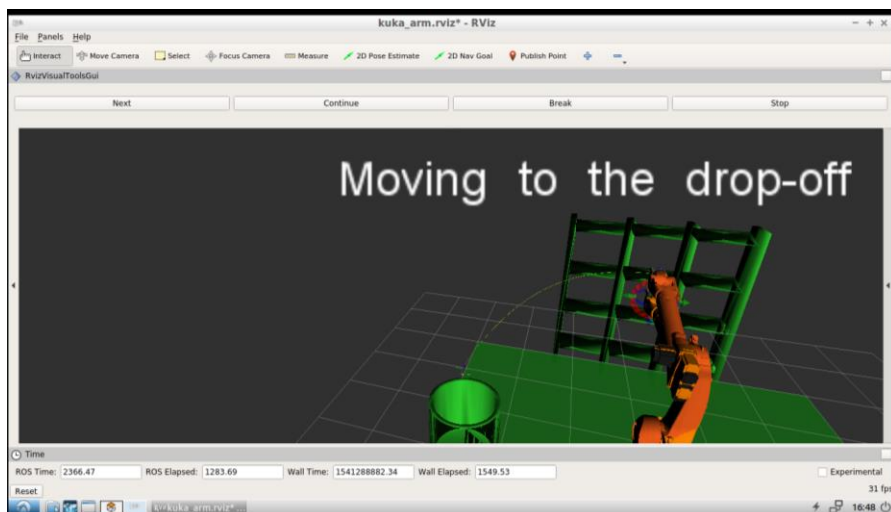
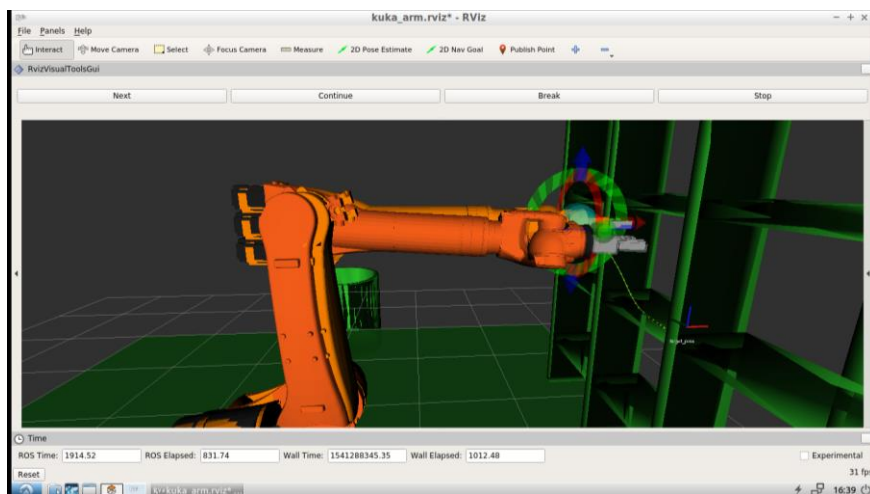
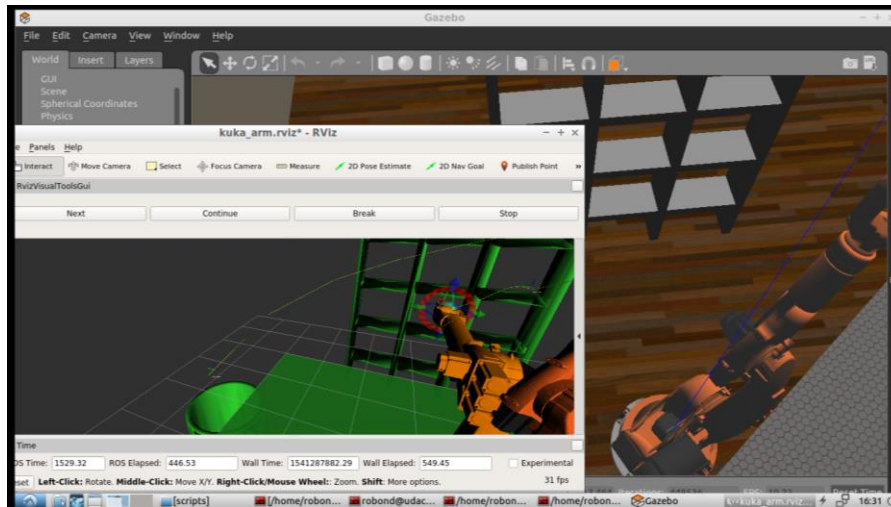
MOVING TO THE BIN

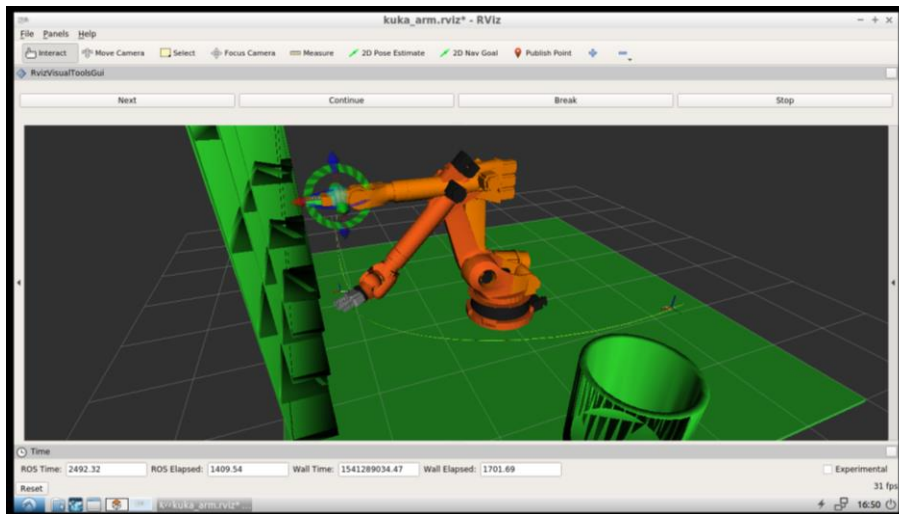


RELEASING THE OBJECT



RVIZ PATH TO THE TARGET





FINAL RESULT

