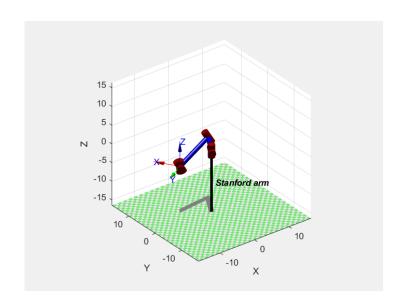
## 擴充功能:

## Matlab Robotics ToolBox:

- ▶ 操作方式先需下載官方套件
- ➤ 参閱: <a href="http://petercorke.com/wordpress/toolboxes/robotics-toolbox">http://petercorke.com/wordpress/toolboxes/robotics-toolbox</a>
- > 安裝完成後:
  - 於 RVCx/rvctools startup\_rvc. m 執行
  - 在執行 Standford\_model\_sim.m
- ▶ 於 Commnad line 輸入 Kinematics: joint variables
  - Ex: [100 100 10 100 100 100]
- > Plot

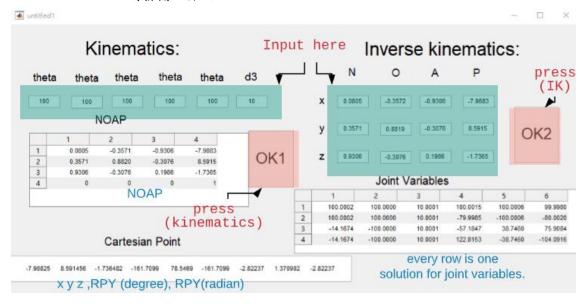


# 機器人學 Project 1

0751914 機器人學程碩二 安漢瑄

## 介面說明

- ♣ 使用 Maple 作矩陣代數數學運算
- ♣ 使用 Matlab R2019a 開發
  - 1. 打開 kinematics 或 inverse kinematics 儲存文件
  - 2. RUN
  - 3. 預設參數:
  - ▶ kinematics 文件檔:
    - joint\_variables = [100,100,100,100,100]
    - $\Rightarrow$  d3 = 10
  - ➤ inverse\_kinematics 文件檔:
    - ◆ N = [0.0805 0.3571 0.9306];
    - ◆ O= [-0.3572 0.8819 -0.3076];
    - ◆ A = [-0.9306 -0.3076 0.1986];
    - ◆ P = [-7.9883 8.5915 -1.7365];
- **▲** Matlab GUIDE 開發輸入介面



### 程式架構說明

#### **Kinematics:**

- ▶ 輸入Joint variables, degree to radian
- ▶ 参考kinematics table 求出各軸的旋轉矩陣A1-A6
- ▶ 求出總旋轉矩陣 T6=A1\*A2\*A3\*A4\*A5\*A6相對應之NOAP
- ▶ 由NOAP直接看出px, py, pz. RPY代入以下公式解

$$\dot{\phi} = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{a_y}{a_x} \right] \text{ or } \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{a_y}{a_x} \right] + 180^o$$

ii. 
$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{s\theta}{c\theta} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{c\phi a_x + s\phi a_y}{a_z} \right]$$

$$\psi = \tan^{-1} \frac{s\psi}{c\psi} = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-s\phi n_x + c\phi n_y}{-s\phi o_x + c\phi o_y} \right\}$$
iii.

#### Inverse Kinematics:

- ▶ 参考kinematics table 求出各軸的旋轉矩陣A1-A6
- > 設定總共四組解
- ▶ 使用代數法求出theta 1共有兩組解
- 依序計算其分別對應之theta2-6,以及d3

## 數學運算說明

#### [Kinematics運算部分]

#### ♣ 目的為求 Noap, 以及 RPY angles

- 1. Noap=T6
- 2. RPY angles:

$$if \ \theta \neq 0, \qquad \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{ay}{ax} \text{ or } \tan^{-1} \frac{ay}{ax} + 180$$

$$if \ c\theta = az, \qquad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{s\theta}{c\theta} = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{c\phi ax + s\phi ay}{az} \right\}$$

$$\psi = \tan^{-1} \frac{s\psi}{c\psi} = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-s\phi nx + c\phi ny}{-s\phi ox + c\phi oy} \right\}$$

3. 使用 Maple 作代數運算, 此部分可用於接下來的 Inverse Kinematics 手寫部 分的矩陣運算並當檢查用.

restart:

with(linalg) :

A1 := Matrix([[c1, 0, -s1, 0], [s1, 0, c1, 0, ], [0, -1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1]])

$$\begin{bmatrix} cI & 0 & -sI & 0 \\ sI & 0 & cI & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A2 := Matrix([[c2, 0, s2, 0], [s2, 0, -c2, 0, ], [0, 1, 0, 6.375], [0, 0, 0, 1]])

$$\begin{bmatrix} c2 & 0 & s2 & 0 \\ s2 & 0 & -c2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6.375 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A3 := Matrix([[c3, -s3, 0, 0], [s3, c3, 0, 0, ], [0, 0, 1, d3], [0, 0, 0, 1]])

$$\begin{bmatrix} c3 & -s3 & 0 & 0 \\ s3 & c3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A4 := Matrix([[c4, 0, -s4, 0], [s4, 0, c4, 0], [0, -1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1]])

$$\begin{bmatrix} c4 & 0 & -s4 & 0 \\ s4 & 0 & c4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{array}{l} \textit{A5} \coloneqq \textit{Matrix}( [\,\texttt{c5}, \texttt{0}\,, \texttt{s5}\,, \texttt{0}], [\,\texttt{s5}, \texttt{0}, -\texttt{c5}\,, \texttt{0}, \,], [\,\texttt{0}, \texttt{1}\,, \texttt{0}\,, \texttt{0}], [\,\texttt{0}\,, \texttt{0}\,, \texttt{0}\,, \\ 1\,] ]) \end{array}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} c5 & 0 & s5 & 0 \\ s5 & 0 & -c5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A6 := Matrix([[c6, -s6, 0, 0], [s6, c6, 0, 0, ], [0, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1]])

$$\begin{bmatrix} c6 & -s6 & 0 & 0 \\ s6 & c6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

T56 := multiply(A5, A6)

$$\begin{bmatrix} c5 c6 & -c5 s6 & s5 & 0 \\ s5 c6 & -s5 s6 & -c5 & 0 \\ s6 & c6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

T46 := multiply(A4, A5, A6)

$$\begin{bmatrix} c4 c5 c6 - s4 s6 & -c4 c5 s6 - s4 c6 & c4 s5 & 0 \\ s4 c5 c6 + c4 s6 & -s4 c5 s6 + c4 c6 & s4 s5 & 0 \\ -s5 c6 & s5 s6 & c5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

T36 := multiply(A3, A4, A5, A6)

```
 \begin{bmatrix} (c3c4 - s3s4) c5c6 + (-c3s4 - s3c4) s6 & -(c3c4 - s3s4) c5s6 + (-c3s4 - s3c4) c6 & (c3c4 - s3s4) s5 & 0 \\ (s3c4 + c3s4) c5c6 + (c3c4 - s3s4) s6 & -(s3c4 + c3s4) c5s6 + (c3c4 - s3s4) c6 & (s3c4 + c3s4) s5 & 0 \\ -s5c6 & s5s6 & c5 & d3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
```

T26 := multiply(A2, A3, A4, A5, A6)

T6 := multiply(A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6)

N:

```
 (((c1c2c3 - s1s3)c4 + (-c1c2s3 - s1c3)s4)c5 - c1s2s5)c6 + (-(c1c2c3 - s1s3)s4 + (-c1c2s3 - s1c3)c4)s6 
 (((s1c2c3 + c1s3)c4 + (-s1c2s3 + c1c3)s4)c5 - s1s2s5)c6 + (-(s1c2c3 + c1s3)s4 + (-s1c2s3 + c1c3)c4)s6 
 ((-s2c3c4 + s2s3s4)c5 - c2s5)c6 + (s2c3s4 + s2s3c4)s6 
 0.
```

O:

```
-(((c1c2c3-s1s3)c4+(-c1c2s3-s1c3)s4)c5-c1s2s5)s6+(-(c1c2c3-s1s3)s4+(-c1c2s3-s1c3)c4)c6\\-(((s1c2c3+c1s3)c4+(-s1c2s3+c1c3)s4)c5-s1s2s5)s6+(-(s1c2c3+c1s3)s4+(-s1c2s3+c1c3)c4)c6\\-((-s2c3c4+s2s3s4)c5-c2s5)s6+(s2c3s4+s2s3c4)c6\\0.
```

A,P:

$$\begin{array}{c} ((c1c2c3-s1s3)\,c4+(-c1c2s3-s1c3)\,s4)\,s5+c1s2c5\,\,c1s2d3-6.375\,s1\\ ((s1c2c3+c1s3)\,c4+(-s1c2s3+c1c3)\,s4)\,s5+s1s2c5\,\,s1s2d3+6.375\,c1\\ (-s2c3\,c4+s2s3\,s4)\,s5+c2c5 & c2d3\\ 0. & 1. \end{array}$$

#### [Inverse Kinematics運算部分]

➡ 目的為求各軸的 : θ1,θ2,θ4,θ5,θ6 and d3

此部分使用Handwriting並掃描

# 兩種算法比較

	Algebraic	Geometric
Pros	It's easier to calculate by computer step by step.	It's understandable in 3D space
Cons	Have to check all solutions to be right after calculate	<ol> <li>The solution is not unique and is not continuous.</li> <li>Complicated for high DOF</li> </ol>

# **Scanned with CamScanner**

$$\begin{array}{l}
A_{1}^{2}A_{1}^{-1}T6 &= A_{2}A_{1}A_{2}A_{3}A_{6} \\
C_{2}S_{3}O_{0} &= (C_{1}S_{1}O_{0}) \\
S_{2}-(C_{2}D_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{1}-S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{2}D_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{1}D_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{1}D_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{1}D_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{1}D_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{3}-(C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{4}-(C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{1}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{4}-(C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{1}S_{3}-S_{2}O_{0}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{1}S_{3}O_{0}-S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}) \\
S_{4}-(C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{1}S_{3}-S_{2}S_{3}-S_{1}S_{3}O_{0}-S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}-S_{1}S_{2}) &= (C_{1}S_{2}S_{3}-S_{1}S_{3}O_{0}-S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}-S_{1}S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}-S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}-S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}-S_{1}S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}-S_{1}S_{2}O_{0}-S_{$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
A_{4} & A_{3} & A_{7} & A_{1} & T_{6} = A_{5} & A_{6}. \\
(c_{4} & S_{4} & 0 & 0) & C_{1} & C_{2} & C_{2} & S_{1} & -S_{2} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -S_{1} & C_{1} & 0 & -d_{2} \\
-S_{1} & C_{1} & 0 & -d_{2} & -S_{2} & S_{3} & S_{3}$$