

Master's degree in Computer Engineering for Robotics and Smart Industry

Advanced control systems

Report on the assignments given during the 2022/2023 a.y.

Author: Lorenzo Busellato, VR472249
email: lorenzo.busellato_02@studenti.univr.it



UNIVERSITÀ
di VERONA
Dipartimento
di **INFORMATICA**

Contents

1 Assignment 1 - DH table, direct/inverse kinematics, Jacobians 1

2 Assignment 2 - Kinetic energy, potential energy 5

3 Assignment 3 - Equations of motion 8

4 Assignment 4 - Recursive Newton-Euler formulation 10

1 Assignment 1 - DH table, direct/inverse kinematics, Jacobians

Given a 3 Degrees Of Freedom (DOF) manipulator with a Revolute-Prismatic-Revolute (RPR) configuration, the object of the assignment is to compute the Denavit-Hartenberg (DH) parameter table, compute the direct and inverse kinematics and compute the analytical and geometrical Jacobian matrices.

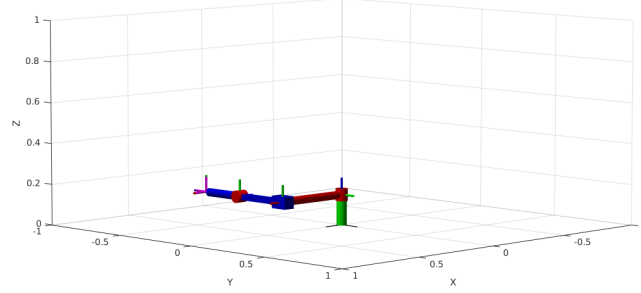


Figure 1: Visualization of the URDF of the PRP robot in the home configuration ($q_1 = 0, q_2 = 0, \theta_3 = 0$)

1.1 Denavit-Hartenberg parameters

First of all, reference frames were assigned to each joint according to the DH convention:

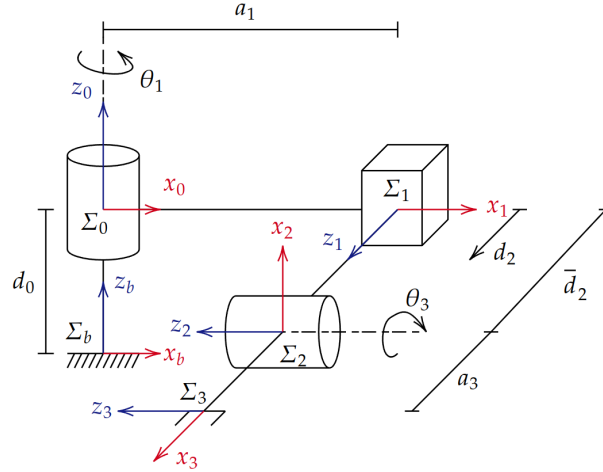


Figure 2: Reference frames assigned with the DH convention

Note that the DH frames do not correspond with the frames of the URDF model. Then the DH parameter table was populated:

	a_i	α_i	d_i	θ_i
0	0	0	d_0	0
1	a_1	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$q_1 = q_1$
2	0	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$(q_2 = q_2) + \bar{d}_2$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
3	a_3	0	0	$(q_3 = \theta_3) - \frac{\pi}{2}$

The first row is the fixed offset in the z_b direction between world and frame Σ_0 .

Using the DH parameters, the transformation matrices between the frames were then computed. The transformation matrix between frame i and frame $i - 1$ is in the form:

$$T_{i-1}^i = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_i) & -\sin(\theta_i) \cos(\alpha_i) & \sin(\theta_i) \sin(\alpha_i) & a_i \cos(\theta_i) \\ \sin(\theta_i) & \cos(\theta_i) \cos(\alpha_i) & -\cos(\theta_i) \sin(\alpha_i) & a_i \sin(\theta_i) \\ 0 & \sin(\alpha_i) & \cos(\alpha_i) & d_i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The computed transformation matrices are then:

$$\begin{aligned} T_b^0 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & T_0^1 &= \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 & S_1 & a_1 C_1 \\ S_1 & 0 & -C_1 & a_1 S_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & T_1^2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & q_2 + \bar{d}_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ T_2^3 &= \begin{bmatrix} C(q_3 - \frac{\pi}{2}) & -S(q_3 - \frac{\pi}{2}) & 0 & a_3 C(q_3 - \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ S(q_3 - \frac{\pi}{2}) & C(q_3 - \frac{\pi}{2}) & 0 & a_3 S(q_3 - \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_3 & C_3 & 0 & a_3 S_3 \\ -C_3 & S_3 & 0 & -a_3 C_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

where C_i and S_i denote respectively $\cos(q_i)$ and $\sin(q_i)$.

1.2 Direct kinematics

The direct kinematics of the manipulator are obtained by chaining the above transformation matrices, thus obtaining a global transformation matrix from the end-effector to the base of the manipulator:

$$\begin{aligned} T_b^3 &= T_b^0 T_0^1 T_1^2 T_2^3 = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 & S_1 & a_1 C_1 \\ S_1 & 0 & -C_1 & a_1 S_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{T_b^1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -S_1 & -C_1 & (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 + a_1 C_1 \\ 0 & C_1 & -S_1 & -(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)C_1 + a_1 S_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & d_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{T_b^2} T_2^3 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} S_1 C_3 & -S_1 S_3 & -C_1 & (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 + a_1 C_1 + a_3 S_1 C_3 \\ -C_1 C_3 & C_1 S_3 & -S_1 & -(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)C_1 + a_1 S_1 - a_3 C_1 C_3 \\ S_3 & C_3 & 0 & d_0 + a_3 S_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_b^3 & p_3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

1.3 Inverse kinematics

From the direct kinematics, the position of the end-effector is given by:

$$p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} p_{3x} \\ p_{3y} \\ p_{3z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 + a_1 C_1 + a_3 S_1 C_3 \\ -(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)C_1 + a_1 S_1 - a_3 C_1 C_3 \\ d_0 + a_3 S_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore an expression for q_3 can immediately be derived:

$$p_z = d_0 + a_3 S_3 \implies S_3 = \frac{p_z - d_0}{a_3}, C_3 = \pm \sqrt{1 - S_3^2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a_3^2 - (p_z - d_0)^2}{a_3^2}} \implies q_3^\pm = \text{atan2}(S_3, \pm C_3)$$

q_2 is determined by applying summing and squaring to the position of the origin of frame Σ_2 :

$$p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} p_{2x} \\ p_{2y} \\ p_{2z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 + a_1 C_1 \\ -(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)C_1 + a_1 S_1 \\ d_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_{2x}^2 + p_{2y}^2 &= S_1^2 (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)^2 + a_1^2 C_1^2 + 2a_1(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 C_1 + C_1^2 (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)^2 + a_1^2 S_1^2 - 2a_1(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 C_1 = \\ &= (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)^2 + a_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore q_2 is given by the solution of the quadratic equation:

$$q_2^2 + 2\bar{d}_2 q_2 + a_2 - p_{2x}^2 - p_{2y}^2 = 0$$

which is:

$$q_{2,12} = -\frac{2\bar{d}_2 \pm \sqrt{4\bar{d}_2^2 - 4(a_1^2 + \bar{d}_2^2 - p_{2x}^2 - p_{2y}^2)}}{2} = -\bar{d}_2 \pm \sqrt{p_{2x}^2 + p_{2y}^2 - a_1^2}$$

To choose the solution, both are computed and the correct one will be the one that satisfies joint limits.

To choose the correct sign for q_3 , q_2 is recomputed by summing and squaring the x and y components of p_3 :

$$\begin{aligned} p_{3x}^2 + p_{3y}^2 &= S_1^2(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)^2 + a_1^2 C_1^2 + a_3^2 S_1^2 C_3^2 + 2a_1(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 C_1 + 2a_3(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1^2 C_3 + 2a_1 a_3 S_1 C_1 C_3 \\ &+ C_1^2(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)^2 + a_1^2 S_1^2 + a_3^2 C_1^2 C_3^2 - 2a_1(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 C_1 + 2a_3(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)C_1^2 C_3 - 2a_1 a_3 S_1 C_1 C_3 = \\ &= (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)^2 + a_1^2 + a_3^2 C_3^2 + 2a_3(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)C_3 \end{aligned}$$

and therefore:

$$q_{2,12} = -a_3 C_3 - \bar{d}_2 \pm \sqrt{p_{3x}^2 + p_{3y}^2 - a_1^2}$$

By computing the four possible solutions and checking which one is equal to the one obtained previously, it is possible to determine the correct sign for C_3 and therefore the correct value for q_3 .

Finally, q_1 is determined by solving the system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} p_{2x} = (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 + a_1 C_1 \\ p_{2y} = -(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)C_1 + a_1 S_1 \end{cases}$$

in the unknowns C_1 and S_1 . The system yields:

$$C_1 = \frac{a_1 p_{2x} - (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)p_{2y}}{(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)^2 + a_1^2}, S_1 = \frac{p_{2x} - a_1 C_1}{(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)} \implies q_1 = \text{atan2}(S_1, C_1)$$

For the orientation o_3 of the end-effector, the angles α, β and γ can be derived by equating the rotation matrix R_b^3 to the rotation matrix that expresses a ZXZ Euler angle rotation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_3 S_1 & -S_1 S_3 & -C_1 \\ -C_1 C_3 & C_1 S_3 & -S_1 \\ S_3 & C_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_\alpha C_\gamma - C_\beta S_\alpha S_\gamma & -C_\alpha S_\gamma - C_\beta C_\gamma S_\alpha & S_\alpha S_\beta \\ S_\alpha C_\gamma + C_\beta C_\alpha S_\gamma & -S_\alpha S_\gamma - C_\beta C_\gamma C_\alpha & -C_\alpha S_\beta \\ S_\beta S_\gamma & C_\gamma S_\beta & C_\beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_\alpha = -C_1, -C_\alpha = -S_1 & \implies \alpha = q_1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \\ C_\beta = 0 & \implies \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ C_\gamma = C_3, S_\gamma = S_3 & \implies \gamma = q_3 \end{cases} \implies \Phi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \\ q_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4 Analytical Jacobian

The lines of the analytical Jacobian are the gradients of the pose (position and orientation) of the end-effector with respect to the joint variables:

$$\begin{aligned} p_3 &= [p_x \ p_y \ p_z]^T, \Phi_3 = [\alpha \ \beta \ \gamma]^T \\ \nabla p_x &= \left[\frac{\partial p_x}{\partial q_1} \ \frac{\partial p_x}{\partial q_2} \ \frac{\partial p_x}{\partial q_3} \right] = [(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)C_1 - a_1 S_1 + a_3 C_3 C_1 \quad S_1 \quad a_3 S_1 S_3] \\ \nabla p_y &= \left[\frac{\partial p_y}{\partial q_1} \ \frac{\partial p_y}{\partial q_2} \ \frac{\partial p_y}{\partial q_3} \right] = [(q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 + a_1 C_1 + a_3 S_1 C_3 \quad -C_1 \quad -a_3 S_1 S_3] \\ \nabla p_z &= \left[\frac{\partial p_z}{\partial q_1} \ \frac{\partial p_z}{\partial q_2} \ \frac{\partial p_z}{\partial q_3} \right] = [0 \ 0 \ a_3 C_3] \\ \nabla \alpha &= \left[\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial q_1} \ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial q_2} \ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial q_3} \right] = [1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \nabla \beta &= \left[\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial q_1} \ \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial q_2} \ \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial q_3} \right] = [0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \nabla \gamma &= \left[\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial q_1} \ \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial q_2} \ \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial q_3} \right] = [0 \ 0 \ 1] \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the analytical Jacobian is:

$$J_A = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla p_x \\ \nabla p_y \\ \nabla p_z \\ \nabla \alpha \\ \nabla \beta \\ \nabla \gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)C_1 - a_1S_1 + a_3C_3C_1 & S_1 & a_3S_1S_3 \\ (q_2 + \bar{d}_2)S_1 + a_1C_1 + a_3S_1C_3 & -C_1 & -a_3C_1S_3 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3C_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p}_3 \\ \dot{\Phi}_3 \end{bmatrix} = J_A \dot{q}$$

where $\dot{q} = [\dot{q}_1 \quad \dot{q}_2 \quad \dot{q}_3]^T$.

1.5 Geometric Jacobian

The i -th column of the geometric Jacobian ($i = 0, \dots, n-1$) is constructed as follows:

$$J_{Gi} = \begin{bmatrix} z_i \times (p_e - p_i) \\ z_i \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{revolute joint}) \quad J_{Gi} = \begin{bmatrix} z_i \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{prismatic joint})$$

where p_e is the position of the end-effector, p_i is the position of frame i and z_i is the direction of the z axis of frame i , all with respect to the base frame.

So:

$$p_2 = \begin{bmatrix} S_1(q_2 + \bar{d}_2) + a_1C_1 \\ -C_1(q_2 + \bar{d}_2) + a_1S_1 \\ d_0 \end{bmatrix}, z_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -C_1 \\ -S_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{G2} = [-a_3S_1S_3 \quad a_3C_1C_3 \quad -a_3C_3 \quad -C_1 \quad -S_1 \quad 0]^T$$

$$p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1C_1 \\ a_1S_1 \\ d_0 \end{bmatrix}, z_1 = \begin{bmatrix} S_1 \\ -C_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{G1} = [S_1 \quad -C_1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T$$

$$p_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ d_0 \end{bmatrix}, z_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{G0} = [C_1(q_2 + \bar{d}_2) - a_1S_1 - a_3C_1C_3 \quad S_1(q_2 + \bar{d}_2) + a_1C_1 - a_3S_1C_3 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1]^T$$

Finally:

$$J_G = \begin{bmatrix} C_1(q_2 + \bar{d}_2) - a_1S_1 - a_3C_1C_3 & S_1 & -a_3S_1S_3 \\ S_1(q_2 + \bar{d}_2) + a_1C_1 - a_3S_1C_3 & -C_1 & a_3C_1C_3 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3C_3 \\ 0 & 0 & -C_1 \\ 0 & 0 & -S_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p}_3 \\ \omega_3 \end{bmatrix} = J_G \dot{q}$$

As expected, the rows of the geometric Jacobian related to linear velocity are the same ones found in the analytical Jacobian.

2 Assignment 2 - Kinetic energy, potential energy

The object of the assignment is the computation of the kinetic energy and of the potential energy of the 3 DOF RPR manipulator.

To compute both the kinetic and potential energy, the positions of the centres of mass of each link are needed. With respect to each frame Σ_i attached to link i :

$$p_{l_1}^1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{h_1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad p_{l_2}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{a_2}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad p_{l_3}^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{h_3}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using the transformation matrices obtained with direct kinematics, the positions of the centres of mass with respect to the base frame Σ_b are:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{l_1} &= R_b^1 p_{l_1}^1 + p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} (\frac{h}{2} + a_1) C_1 \\ (\frac{h}{2} + a_1) S_1 \\ d_0 \end{bmatrix} & p_{l_2} &= R_b^2 p_{l_2}^2 + p_2 = \begin{bmatrix} (q_2 + \bar{d}_2) S_1 + (a_1 - \frac{c_2}{2}) C_1 \\ -(q_2 + \bar{d}_2) C_1 + (a_1 - \frac{c_2}{2}) S_1 \\ d_0 \end{bmatrix} \\ p_{l_3} &= R_b^3 p_{l_3}^3 + p_3 = \begin{bmatrix} (q_2 + \bar{d}_2) S_1 + a_1 C_1 + \frac{h_3}{2} S_1 S_3 + a_3 S_1 C_3 \\ -(q_2 + \bar{d}_2) C_1 + a_1 S_1 - \frac{h_3}{2} C_1 S_3 - a_3 C_1 C_3 \\ d_0 - \frac{h_3}{2} C_3 + a_3 S_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2.1 Kinetic energy

The total kinetic energy for an open-chain manipulator is:

$$\mathcal{T}(q, \dot{q}) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T B(q) \dot{q} \quad B(q) = \sum_{i=1}^n (m_{l_i} (J_P^{l_i})^T J_P^{l_i} + (J_O^{l_i})^T R_b^i I_{l_i}^i R_b^{iT} J_O^{l_i})$$

where $B(q)$ is the inertia matrix, $I_{l_i}^i$ are the inertia tensors with respect to Σ_i , $J_P^{l_i}$ and $J_O^{l_i}$ are the linear and angular partial Jacobian matrices and R_b^i are the rotation matrices that bring frame Σ_i to frame Σ_b .

The inertia tensors are obtained with Steiner's theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{l_1}^1 &= I_{l_1}^{C_1} + m_{l_1} S^T(p_{l_1}^1) S(p_{l_1}^1) \\ &= m_{l_1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(r_1^2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(3r_1^2 + h_1^2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(3r_1^2 + h_1^2) \end{bmatrix} + m_{l_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{h_1^2}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{h_1^2}{4} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m_{l_1} \begin{bmatrix} r_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3r_1^2 + \frac{3h_1^2}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3r_1^2 + \frac{3h_1^2}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ I_{l_2}^2 &= I_{l_2}^{C_2} + m_{l_2} S^T(p_{l_2}^2) S(p_{l_2}^2) \\ &= m_{l_2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{12}(b_2^2 + c_2^2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12}(a_2^2 + c_2^2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12}(a_2^2 + b_2^2) \end{bmatrix} + m_{l_2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{a_2^2}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{a_2^2}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} m_{l_2} \begin{bmatrix} 3a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4a_2^2 + c_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2^2 + b_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \\ I_{l_3}^3 &= I_{l_3}^{C_3} + m_{l_3} S^T(p_{l_3}^3) S(p_{l_3}^3) \\ &= m_{l_3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(r_3^2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(3r_3^2 + h_3^2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(3r_3^2 + h_3^2) \end{bmatrix} + m_{l_3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{h_3^2}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{h_3^2}{4} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m_{l_3} \begin{bmatrix} r_3^2 + \frac{h_3^2}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3r_3^2 + h_3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3r_3^2 + \frac{3}{2}h_3^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

The links are assumed to be made up of an homogeneous material, specifically aluminium. Therefore their masses are $m_{l_i} = \rho V_{l_i}$, where $\rho = 2710 \text{ kg/m}^3$ is the density of aluminium and V_{l_i} is the volume of link i .

The partial Jacobian matrices are constructed as follows:

$$J_P^{l_i} = \begin{bmatrix} j_{P1}^{l_i} & \dots & j_{Pj}^{l_i} & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } j_{Pj}^{l_i} = \begin{cases} z_{j-1} & \text{prismatic joint} \\ z_{j-1} \times (p_{l_i} - p_{j-1}) & \text{revolute joint} \end{cases}$$

$$J_O^{l_i} = \begin{bmatrix} j_{O1}^{l_i} & \dots & j_{Oj}^{l_i} & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } j_{Oj}^{l_i} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{prismatic joint} \\ z_{j-1} & \text{revolute joint} \end{cases}$$

where p_{j-1} is the position vector of the origin of frame Σ_{j-1} and z_{j-1} is the unit vector of axis z of frame Σ_{j-1} , all with respect of Σ_b .

$$J_P^{l_1} = [j_{P1}^{l_1} \ 0 \ 0] = \begin{bmatrix} -S_1(a_1 + \frac{h_1}{2}) & 0 & 0 \\ C_1(a_1 + \frac{h_1}{2}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad J_O^{l_1} = [j_{O1}^{l_1} \ 0 \ 0] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$j_{P1}^{l_1} = z_0 \times (p_{l_1} - p_0) = [-S_1(a_1 + \frac{h_1}{2}) \ C_1(a_1 + \frac{h_1}{2}) \ 0]^T \quad j_{O1}^{l_1} = z_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

$$J_P^{l_2} = [j_{P1}^{l_2} \ j_{P2}^{l_2} \ 0] = \begin{bmatrix} d_2 C_1 + \frac{1}{2}(a_2 S_1) + q_2 C_1 & S_1 & 0 \\ d_2 S_1 - \frac{1}{2}(a_2 C_1) + q_2 S_1 & -C_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad J_O^{l_2} = [j_{O1}^{l_2} \ j_{O2}^{l_2} \ 0] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$j_{P1}^{l_2} = z_0 \times (p_{l_2} - p_0) = [d_2 C_1 + \frac{1}{2}(a_2 S_1) + q_2 C_1 \ d_2 S_1 - \frac{1}{2}(a_2 C_1) + q_2 S_1 \ 0]^T \quad j_{O1}^{l_2} = z_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

$$j_{P2}^{l_2} = z_1 = [S_1 \ -C_1 \ 0]^T \quad j_{O2}^{l_2} = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

$$J_P^{l_3} = [j_{P1}^{l_3} \ j_{P2}^{l_3} \ j_{P3}^{l_3}] = \begin{bmatrix} C_1(a_3 C_3 + \frac{h_3}{2} S_3) & S_1 & S_1(\frac{h_3}{2} C_3 - a_3 S_3) \\ S_1(a_3 C_3 + \frac{h_3}{2} S_3) & -C_1 & -C_1(\frac{h_3}{2} C_3 - a_3 S_3) \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 C_3 + \frac{h_3}{2} S_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad J_O^{l_3} = [j_{O1}^{l_3} \ j_{O2}^{l_3} \ j_{O3}^{l_3}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -C_1 \\ 0 & 0 & -S_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$j_{P1}^{l_3} = z_0 \times (p_{l_3} - p_0) = [C_1(a_3 C_3 + \frac{h_3}{2} S_3) \ S_1(a_3 C_3 + \frac{h_3}{2} S_3) \ 0]^T \quad j_{O1}^{l_3} = z_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

$$j_{P2}^{l_3} = z_1 = [S_1 \ -C_1 \ 0]^T \quad j_{O2}^{l_3} = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

$$j_{P3}^{l_3} = z_2 \times (p_{l_3} - p_2) = [S_1(\frac{h_3}{2} C_3 - a_3 S_3) \ -C_1(\frac{h_3}{2} C_3 - a_3 S_3) \ a_3 C_3 + \frac{h_3}{2} S_3]^T \quad j_{O3}^{l_3} = z_2 = [-C_1 \ -S_1 \ 0]^T$$

So the inertial matrices of each joint are:

$$B_1(q) = m_{l_1} (J_P^{l_1})^T J_P^{l_1} + (J_O^{l_1})^T R_b^1 I_{l_1}^1 R_b^1 J_O^{l_1}$$

$$= m_{l_1} \begin{bmatrix} a_1^2 + a_1 h_1 + h_1^2 + \frac{3}{2} r_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_2(q) = m_{l_2} (J_P^{l_2})^T J_P^{l_2} + (J_O^{l_2})^T R_b^2 I_{l_2}^2 R_b^2 J_O^{l_2}$$

$$= m_{l_2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} a_2^2 + \frac{1}{12} (b_2^2 + c_2^2) + d_2^2 + 2d_2 q_2 + q_2^2 & \frac{1}{2} a_2^2 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} a_2^2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_3(q) = m_{l_3} (J_P^{l_3})^T J_P^{l_3} + (J_O^{l_3})^T R_b^3 I_{l_3}^3 R_b^3 J_O^{l_3}$$

$$= m_{l_3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} (a_3^2 + r_3^2) (C_3^2 - S_3^2) + \frac{1}{2} a_3^2 + \frac{1}{2} r_3^2 + a_3 h_3 S_3 C_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} h_3 C_3 - a_3 S_3 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} h_3 C_3 - a_3 S_3 & a_3^2 + h_3^2 + \frac{3}{2} r_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the overall inertia matrix is:

$$B(q) = B_1(q) + B_2(q) + B_3(q)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} K & m_{l_2} \frac{1}{2} a_2^2 & 0 \\ m_{l_2} \frac{1}{2} a_2^2 & m_{l_2} + m_{l_3} & m_{l_3} (\frac{1}{2} h_3 C_3 - a_3 S_3) \\ 0 & m_{l_3} (\frac{1}{2} h_3 C_3 - a_3 S_3) & m_{l_3} (a_3^2 + h_3^2 + \frac{3}{2} r_3^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

with $K = m_{l_1} B_{1,11} + m_{l_2} B_{2,11} + m_{l_3} B_{3,11}$.

Finally, the kinetic energy is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
T &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T B(q) \dot{q} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} ((2K + m_{l_2} a_2^2) \dot{q}_1^2 + (m_{l_2} (2 + a_2^2) + m_{l_3} (2 + h_3 C_3 - 2a_3 S_3)) \dot{q}_2^2 + (m_{l_3} (h_3 C_3 - 2a_3 S_3 + 2a_3^2 + 2h_3^2 + 3r_3^2)) \dot{q}_3^2)
\end{aligned}$$

2.2 Potential energy

The potential energy is given by:

$$\mathcal{U}(q) = - \sum_{i=1}^n m_{l_i} g_0^T p_{l_i}$$

where $g_0 = [0 \quad 0 \quad -g]^T$ is the gravity acceleration vector in the base frame Σ_b .
So:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{U}_1 &= -m_{l_1} g d_0 \\
\mathcal{U}_2 &= -m_{l_2} g d_0 \\
\mathcal{U}_3(q) &= -m_{l_3} g \left(d_0 - \frac{1}{2} h_3 C_3 + a_3 S_3 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Finally:

$$\mathcal{U}(q) = -(\mathcal{U}_1 + \mathcal{U}_2 + \mathcal{U}_3(q)) = \left[(m_{l_1} + m_{l_2} + m_{l_3}) d_0 + m_{l_3} \left(\frac{1}{2} h_3 C_3 - a_3 S_3 \right) \right] g$$

3 Assignment 3 - Equations of motion

The equations of motion for an open chain robotic manipulator are:

$$B(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + F_v\dot{q} + F_s \text{sign}(\dot{q}) + g(q) = \tau - J^T(q)h_e$$

Ignoring the contributions related to friction (F_v, F_s) and the contribution related to an external wrench (h_e), the equations reduce to:

$$B(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + g(q) = \tau$$

where τ is the command torque, $C(q, \dot{q})$ is the matrix of Christoffel symbols of the first type and $g(q)$ is the vector of gravity terms.

The gravity term is given by:

$$g_i(q) = -\sum_{j=1}^n m_{l_i} g_0^T j_{P_i}^{l_j}(q) \rightarrow g(q) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ m_{l_3} g (a_3 C_3 + \frac{1}{2} h_3 S_3) \end{bmatrix}$$

The c_{ij} elements of $C(q, \dot{q})$ are:

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{ij}}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\partial b_{ik}}{\partial q_j} - \frac{\partial b_{jk}}{\partial q_i} \right) \dot{q}_k$$

where b_{ij} , b_{ik} and b_{jk} are the elements of the inertial matrix $B(q)$. The derivatives of the $B(q)$ matrix are:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial B}{\partial q_1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial q_2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2m_{l_2}(d_2 + q_2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial q_3} &= \begin{bmatrix} m_{l_3}(a_3 h_3 (C_3^2 - S_3^2) - 2(a_3^2 + r_3^2) C_3 S_3) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -m_{l_3}(\frac{1}{2} h_3 S_3 + a_3 C_3) \\ 0 & -m_{l_3}(\frac{1}{2} h_3 S_3 + a_3 C_3) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

So the c_{ij} components are:

$$\begin{aligned} c_{11} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{11}}{\partial q_1} + \frac{\partial b_{11}}{\partial q_1} - \frac{\partial b_{11}}{\partial q_1} \right) \dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{11}}{\partial q_2} + \frac{\partial b_{12}}{\partial q_1} - \frac{\partial b_{12}}{\partial q_1} \right) \dot{q}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{11}}{\partial q_3} + \frac{\partial b_{13}}{\partial q_1} - \frac{\partial b_{13}}{\partial q_1} \right) \dot{q}_3 \\ &= m_{l_2}(d_2 + q_2)\dot{q}_2 + \frac{1}{2} m_{l_3}(a_3 h_3 (C_3^2 - S_3^2) - 2(a_3^2 + r_3^2) C_3 S_3) \dot{q}_3 \\ c_{12} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{12}}{\partial q_1} + \frac{\partial b_{11}}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial b_{21}}{\partial q_1} \right) \dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{12}}{\partial q_2} + \frac{\partial b_{12}}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial b_{22}}{\partial q_1} \right) \dot{q}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{12}}{\partial q_3} + \frac{\partial b_{13}}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial b_{23}}{\partial q_1} \right) \dot{q}_3 \\ &= m_{l_2}(d_2 + q_2)\dot{q}_1 \\ c_{13} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{13}}{\partial q_1} + \frac{\partial b_{11}}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial b_{31}}{\partial q_1} \right) \dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{13}}{\partial q_2} + \frac{\partial b_{12}}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial b_{32}}{\partial q_1} \right) \dot{q}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{13}}{\partial q_3} + \frac{\partial b_{13}}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial b_{33}}{\partial q_1} \right) \dot{q}_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m_{l_3}(a_3 h_3 (C_3^2 - S_3^2) - 2(a_3^2 + r_3^2) C_3 S_3) \dot{q}_1 \\ c_{22} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{22}}{\partial q_1} + \frac{\partial b_{21}}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial b_{21}}{\partial q_2} \right) \dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{22}}{\partial q_2} + \frac{\partial b_{22}}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial b_{22}}{\partial q_2} \right) \dot{q}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{22}}{\partial q_3} + \frac{\partial b_{23}}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial b_{23}}{\partial q_2} \right) \dot{q}_3 \\ &= 0 \\ c_{23} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{23}}{\partial q_1} + \frac{\partial b_{21}}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial b_{31}}{\partial q_2} \right) \dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{23}}{\partial q_2} + \frac{\partial b_{22}}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial b_{32}}{\partial q_2} \right) \dot{q}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{23}}{\partial q_3} + \frac{\partial b_{23}}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial b_{33}}{\partial q_2} \right) \dot{q}_3 \\ &= -m_{l_3} \left(\frac{1}{2} h_3 S_3 + a_3 C_3 \right) \dot{q}_3 \\ c_{33} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{33}}{\partial q_1} + \frac{\partial b_{31}}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial b_{31}}{\partial q_3} \right) \dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{33}}{\partial q_2} + \frac{\partial b_{32}}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial b_{32}}{\partial q_3} \right) \dot{q}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial b_{33}}{\partial q_3} + \frac{\partial b_{33}}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial b_{33}}{\partial q_3} \right) \dot{q}_3 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

So the equations of motion are:

$$B(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + g(q) = \tau$$

where $q = [q_1 \quad q_2 \quad q_3]^T$, $\dot{q} = [\dot{q}_1 \quad \dot{q}_2 \quad \dot{q}_3]^T$, $\ddot{q} = [\ddot{q}_1 \quad \ddot{q}_2 \quad \ddot{q}_3]^T$ and:

$$B(q) = \begin{bmatrix} K & m_{l_2} \frac{1}{2} a_2^2 & 0 \\ * & m_{l_2} + m_{l_3} & m_{l_3} (\frac{1}{2} h_3 C_3 - a_3 S_3) \\ * & * & m_{l_3} (a_3^2 + h_3^2 + \frac{3}{2} r_3^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K = m_{l_1} \left(a_1^2 + a_1 h_1 + h_1^2 + \frac{3}{2} r_1^2 \right) + m_{l_2} \left(\frac{1}{2} a_2^2 + \frac{1}{12} (b_2^2 + c_2^2) + d_2^2 + 2d_2 q_2 + q_2^2 \right)$$

$$+ m_{l_3} \left(\frac{1}{2} (a_3^2 + r_3^2) (C_3^2 - S_3^2) + \frac{1}{2} a_3^2 + \frac{1}{2} r_3^2 + a_3 h_3 S_3 C_3 \right)$$

$$C(q, \dot{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} m_{l_2} (d_2 + q_2) \dot{q}_2 + \frac{1}{2} m_{l_3} (a_3 h_3 (C_3^2 - S_3^2) - 2(a_3^2 + r_3^2) C_3 S_3) \dot{q}_3 & m_{l_2} (d_2 + q_2) \dot{q}_1 & \frac{1}{2} m_{l_3} (a_3 h_3 (C_3^2 - S_3^2) - 2(a_3^2 + r_3^2) C_3 S_3) \dot{q}_1 \\ * & 0 & -m_{l_3} (\frac{1}{2} h_3 S_3 + a_3 C_3) \dot{q}_3 \\ * & * & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(q) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ m_{l_3} g (a_3 C_3 + \frac{1}{2} h_3 S_3) \end{bmatrix}$$

4 Assignment 4 - Recursive Newton-Euler formulation