

ROB2004

Robotic Manipulation and Locomotion

Laboratory II: Forward Kinematics

The goal of the laboratory is to find the position of the foot as a function of the joint angles



The computation of the foot (or any other point on the robot) given the configuration (i.e. joint angles) is called forward kinematics

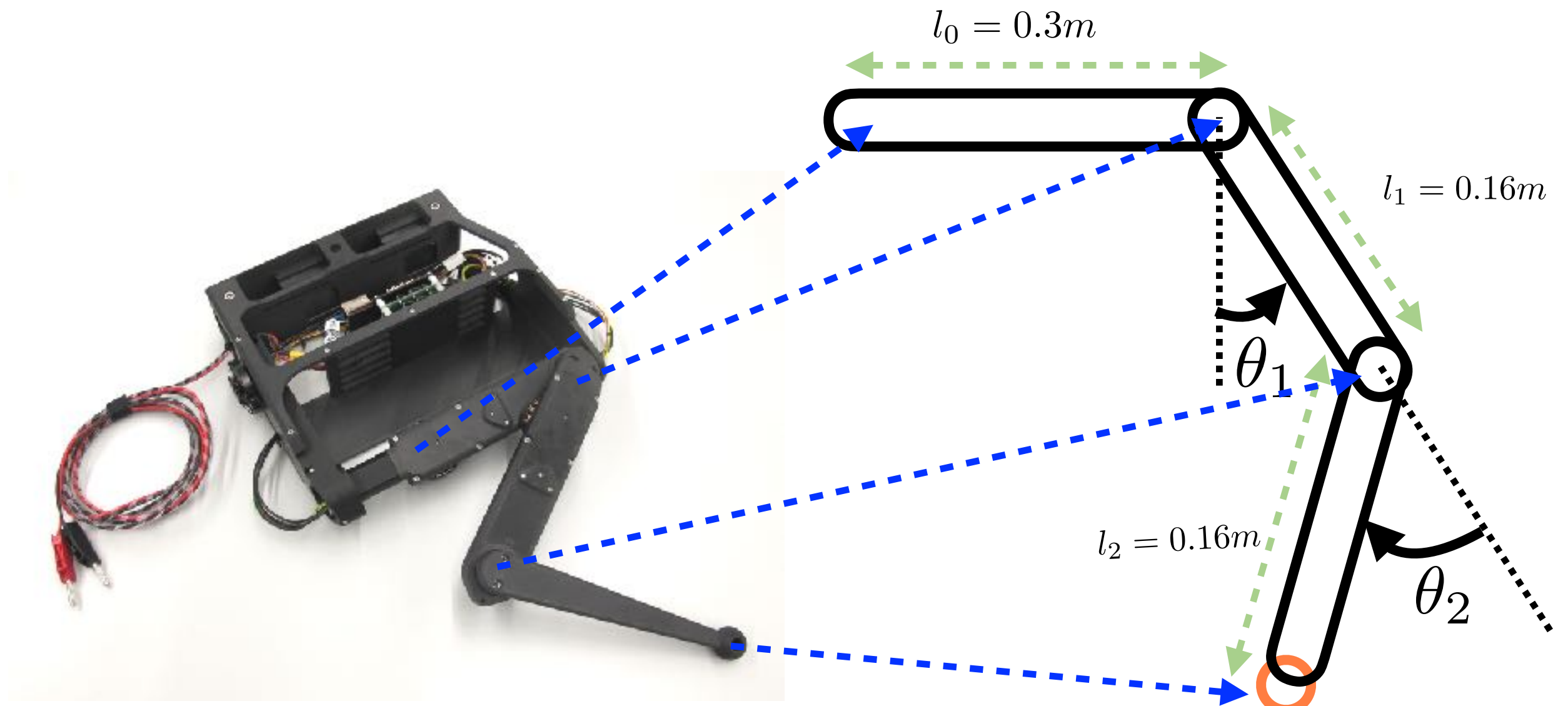
The goal of the laboratory is to find the position of the foot as a function of the joint angles



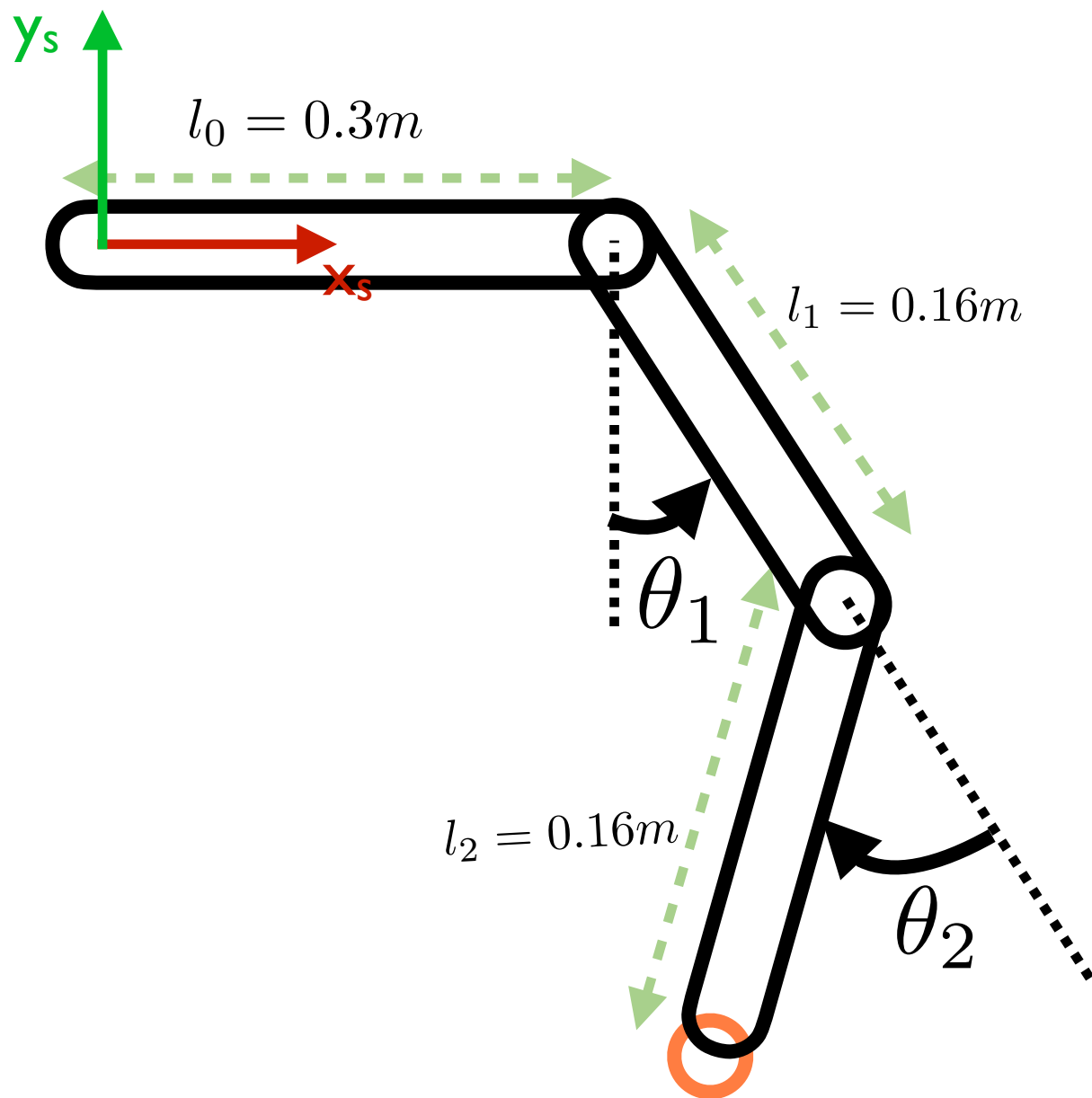
Assume we have the first DOF
fixed at position 0

With the remaining joints, the
leg/finger moves in a 2D plane

First: let's draw a 2D model of the leg

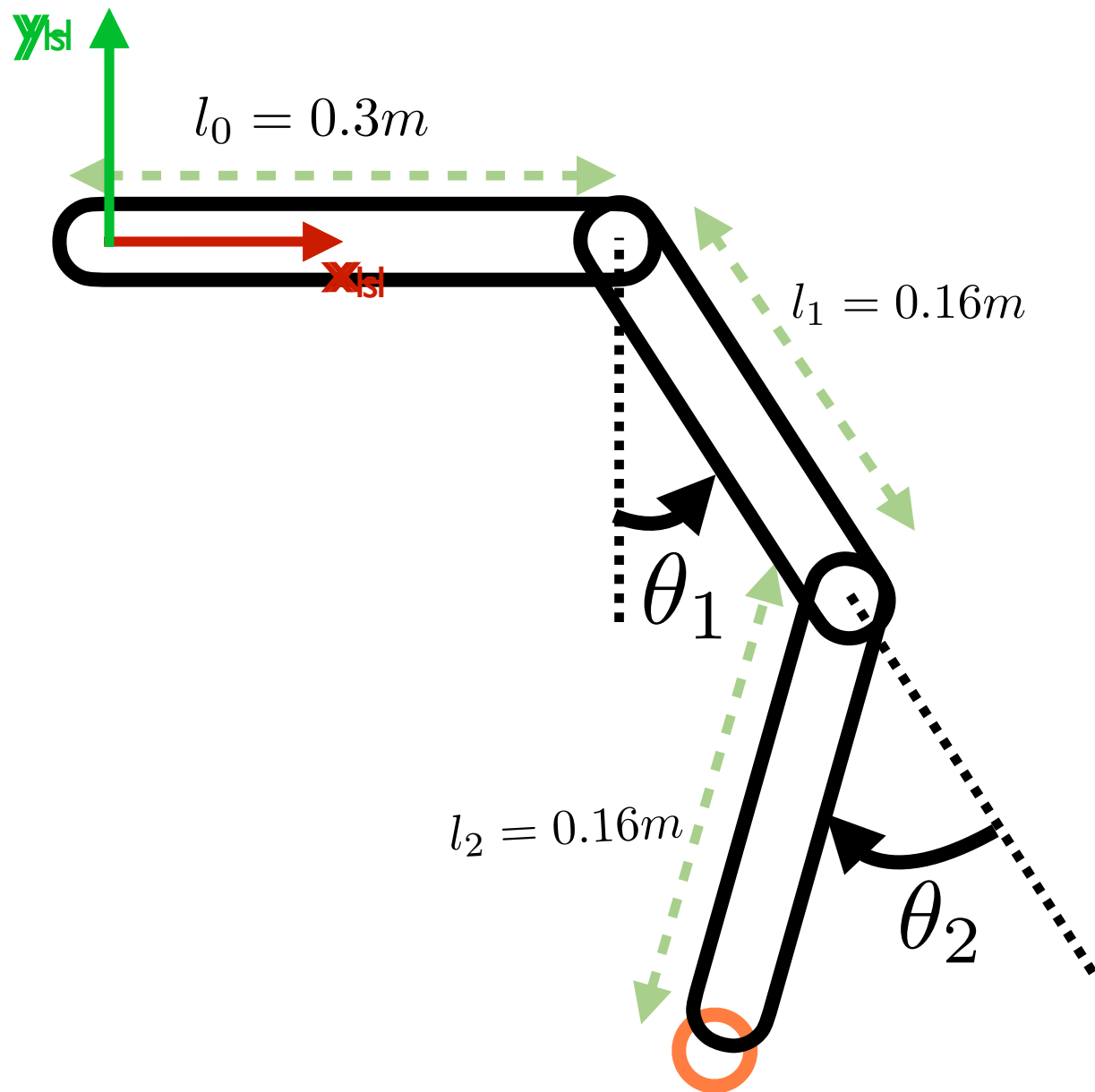


Second: let's attach a few coordinate frames



Frame $\{s\}$ is our fixed frame, i.e. the spatial frame

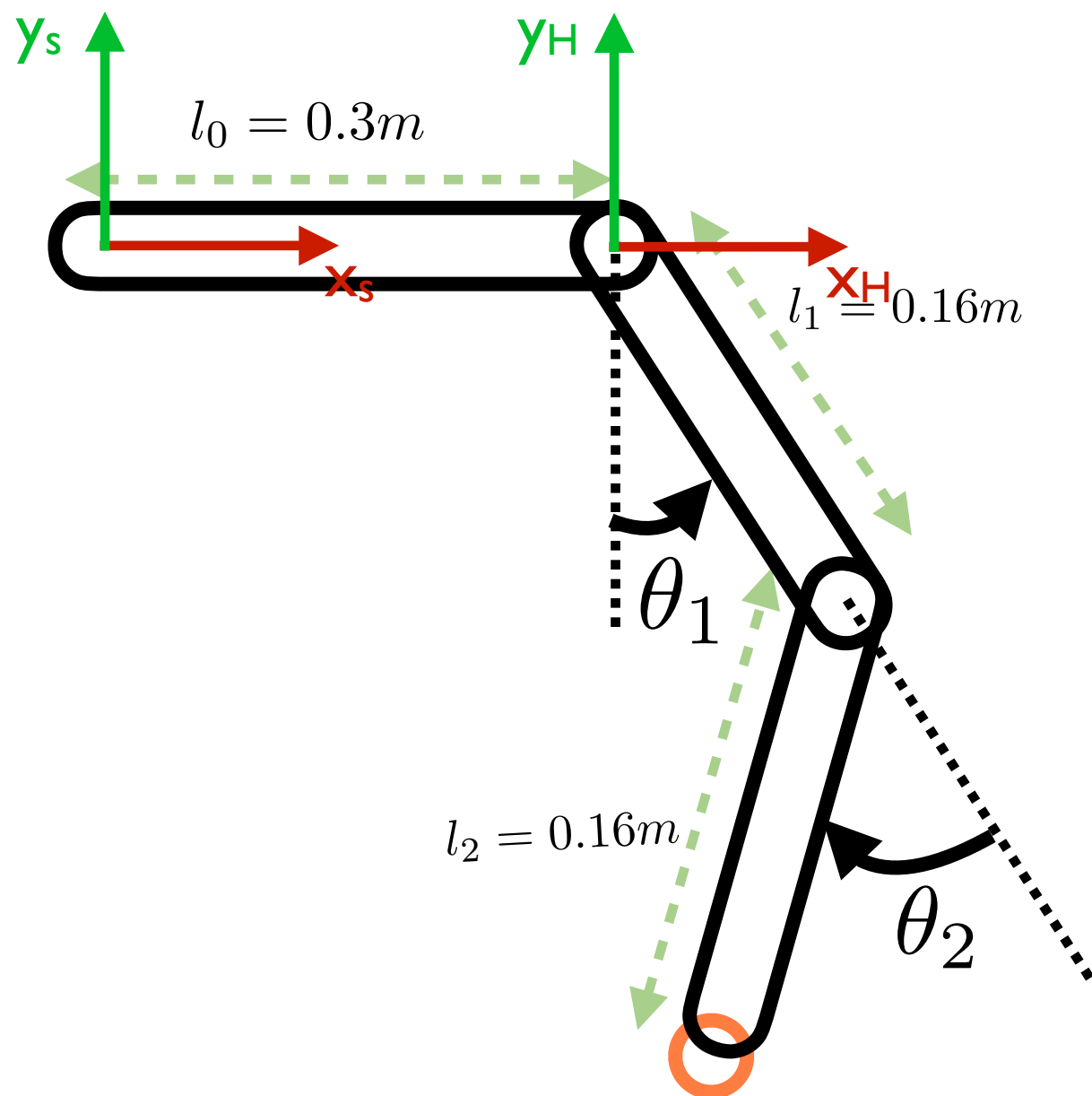
Second: let's attach a few coordinate frames



Frame $\{s\}$ is our fixed frame, i.e. the spatial frame

The hip frame $\{H\}$ is translated by l_0 and rotated by θ_0 with respect to frame $\{s\}$

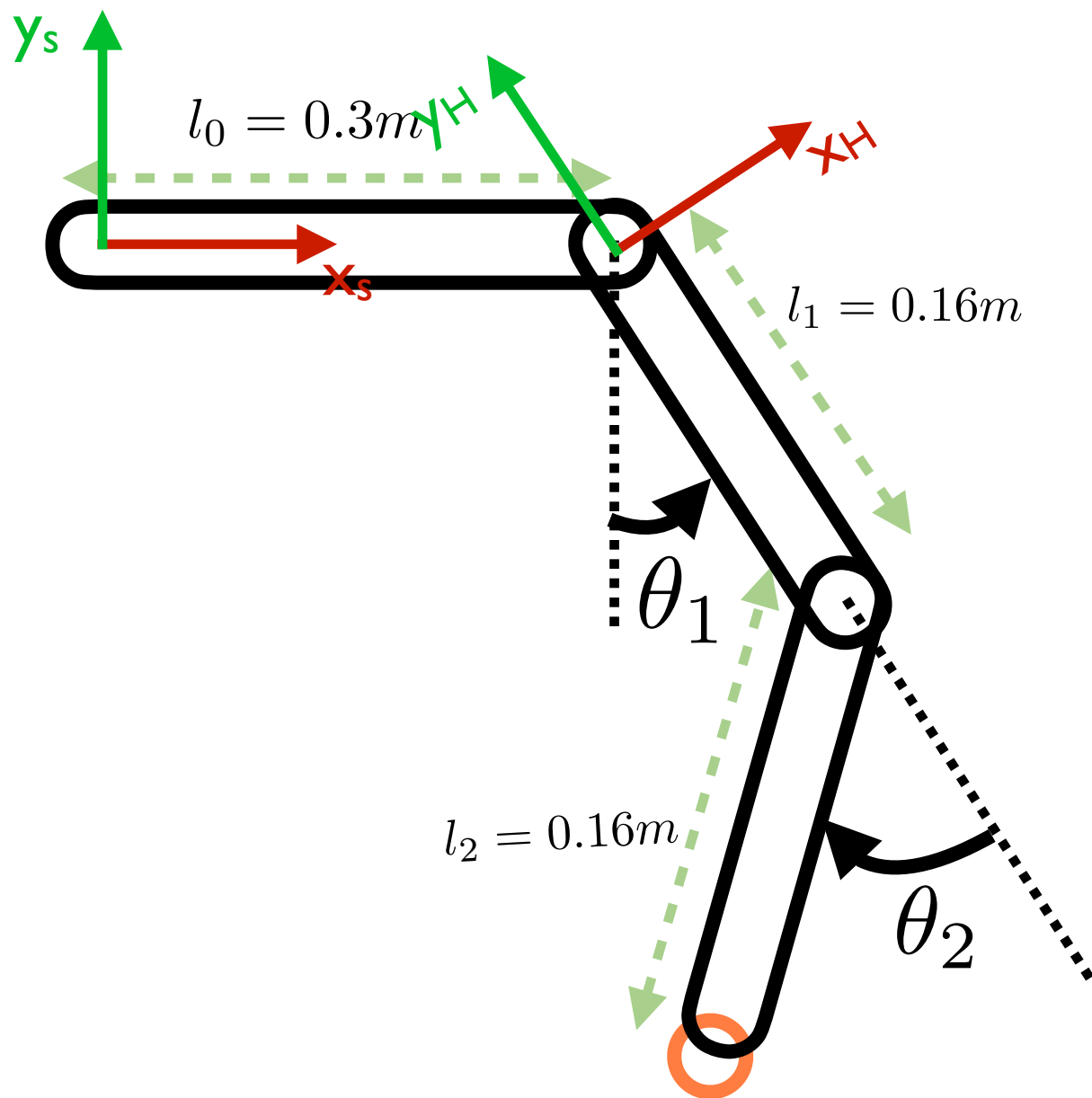
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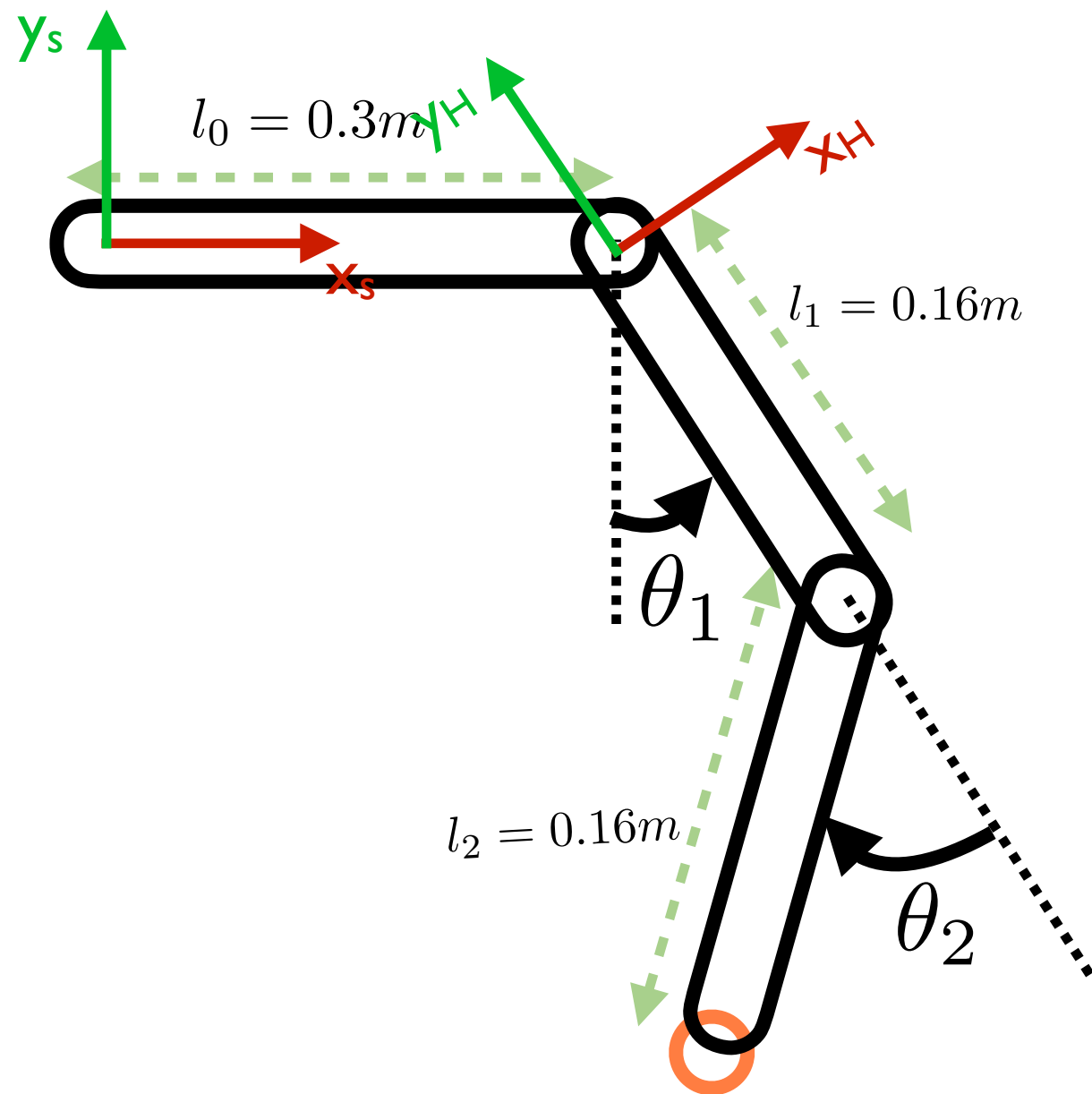
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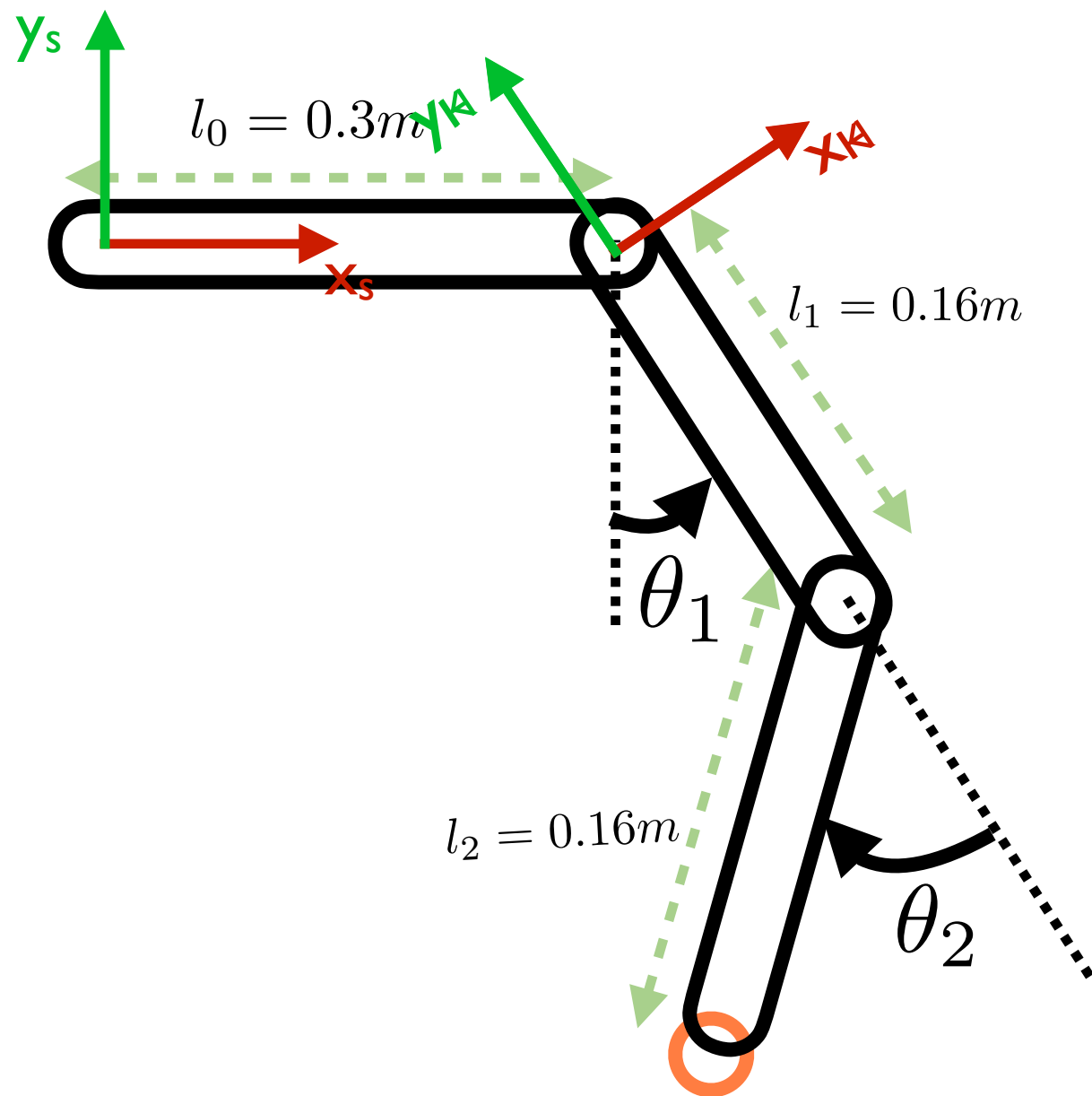
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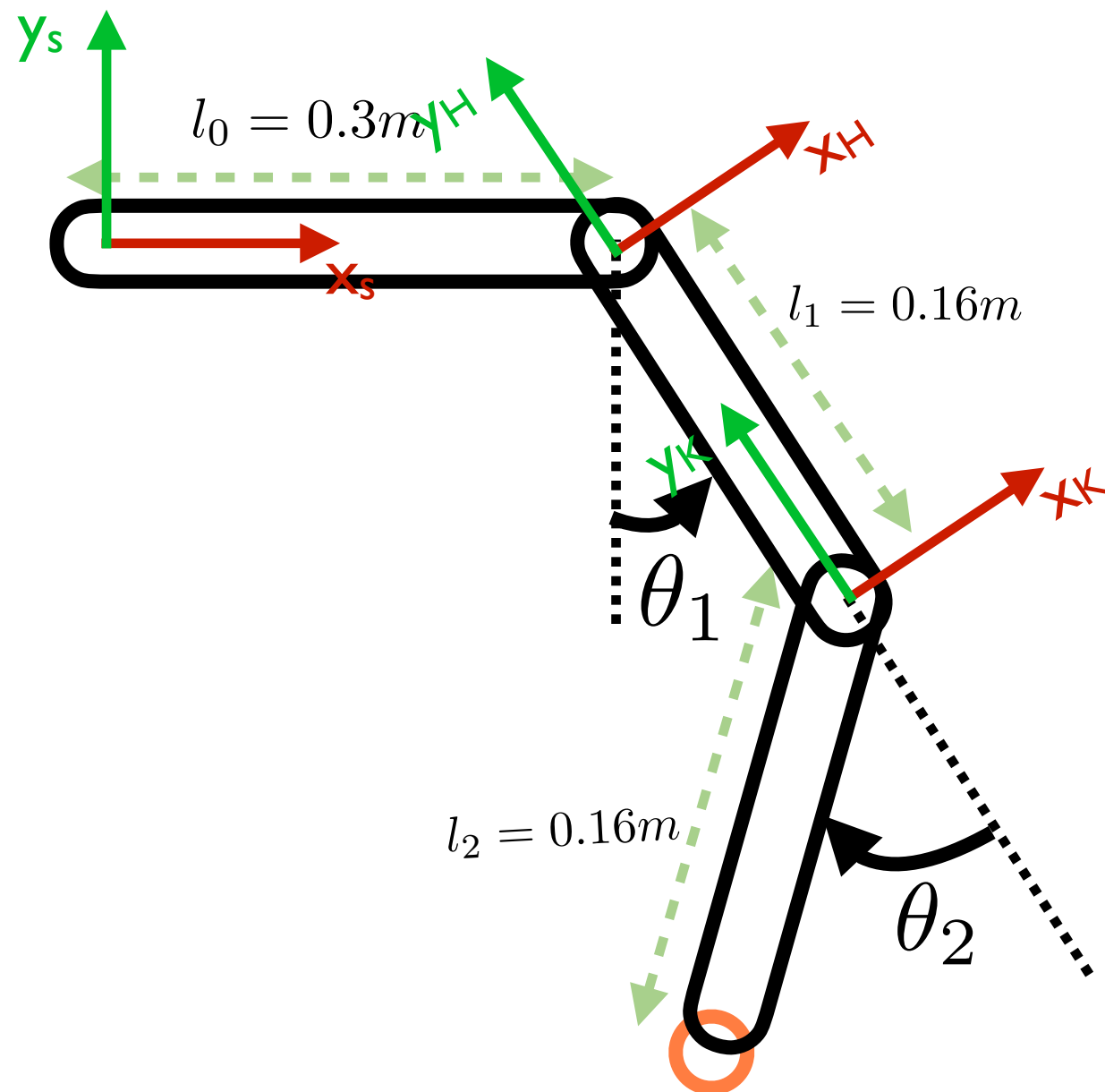


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The hip frame $\{H\}$ is translated by l_0 and rotated by θ_0 with respect to frame $\{s\}$

The knee frame $\{K\}$ is translated by l_1 and rotated by θ_1 with respect to frame $\{H\}$

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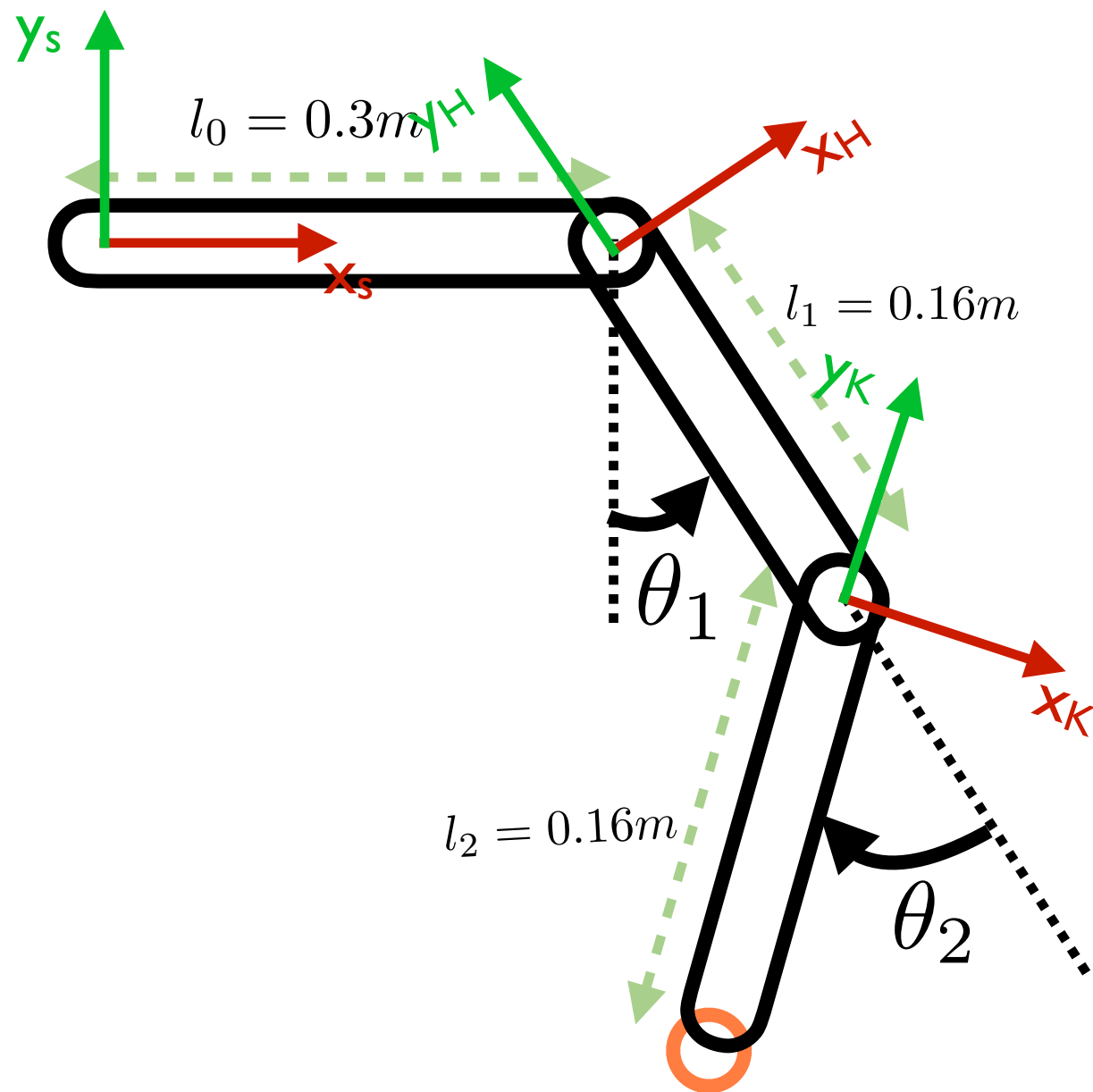


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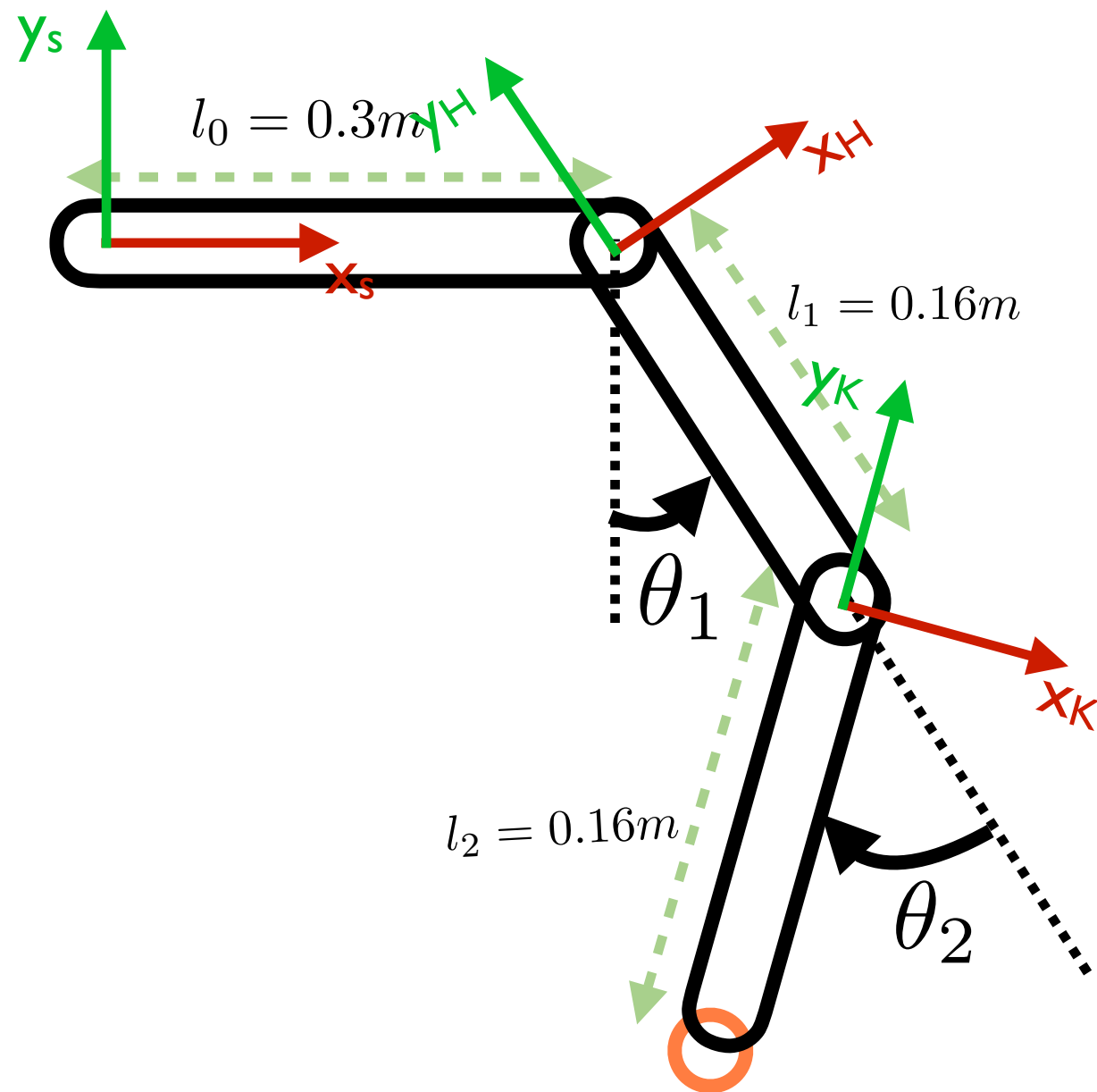


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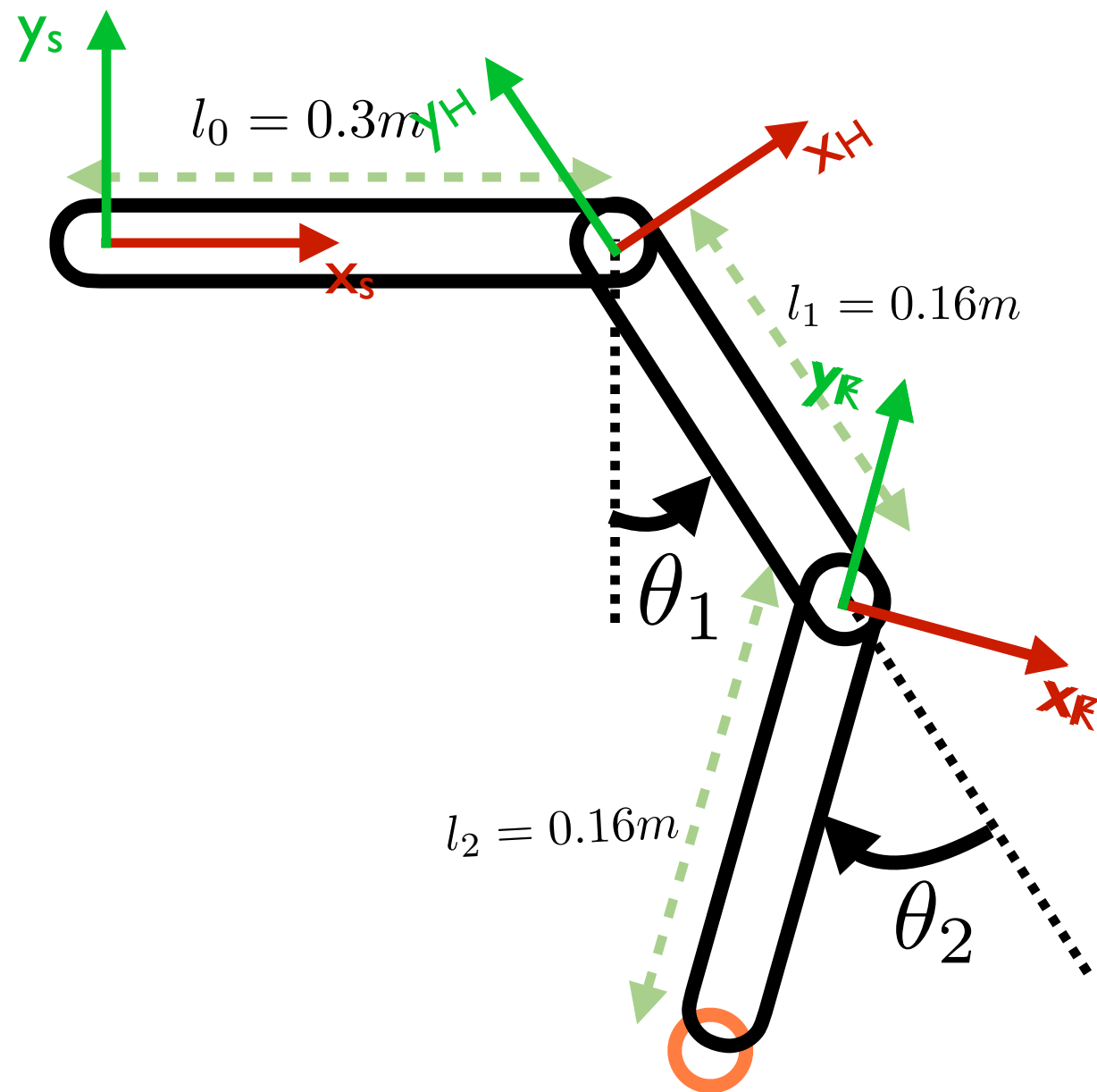


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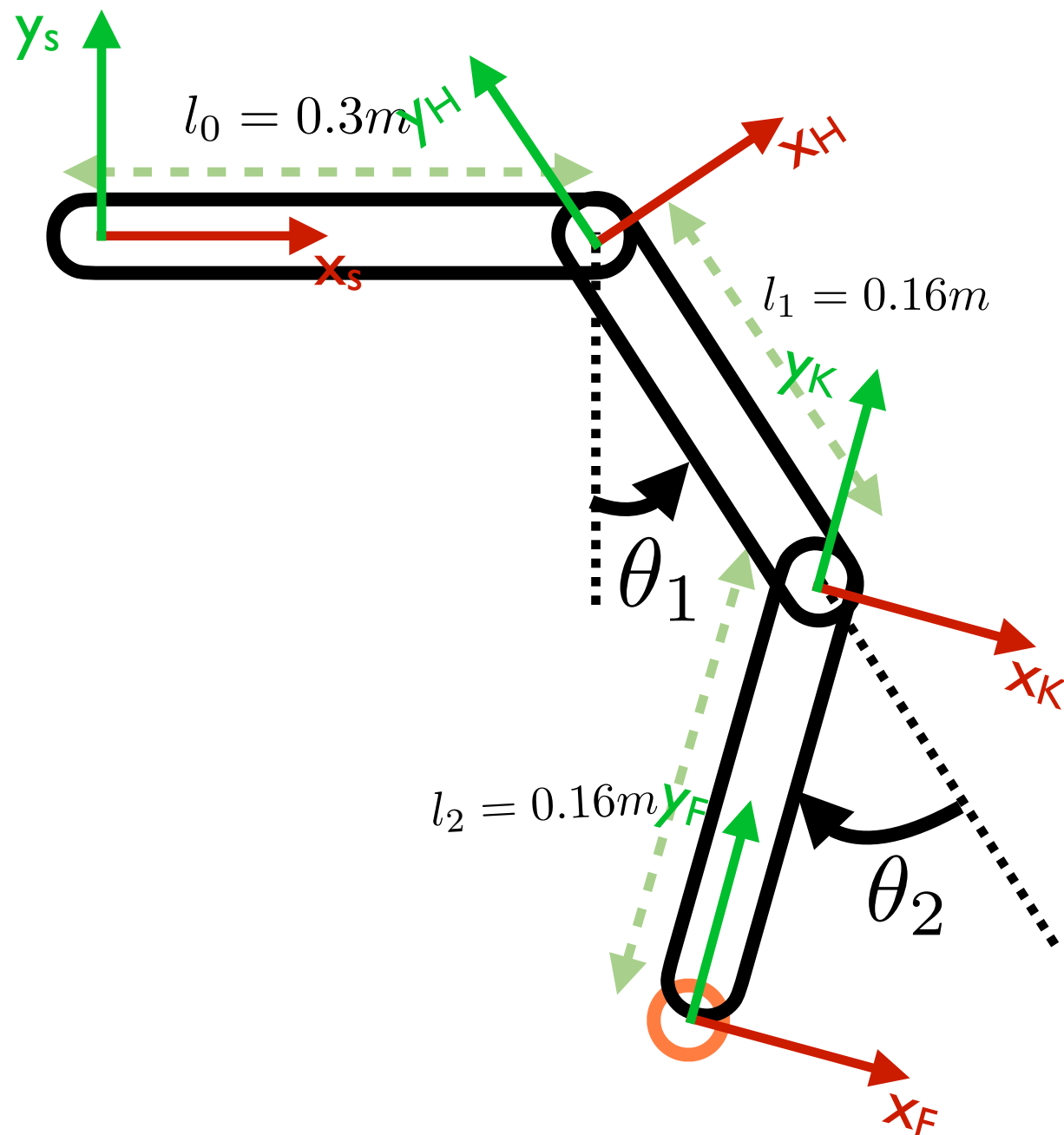
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The knee frame $\{K\}$ is translated by l_1 and rotated by θ_1 with respect to frame $\{H\}$

The foot frame $\{F\}$ is translated by l_2 with respect to frame $\{K\}$

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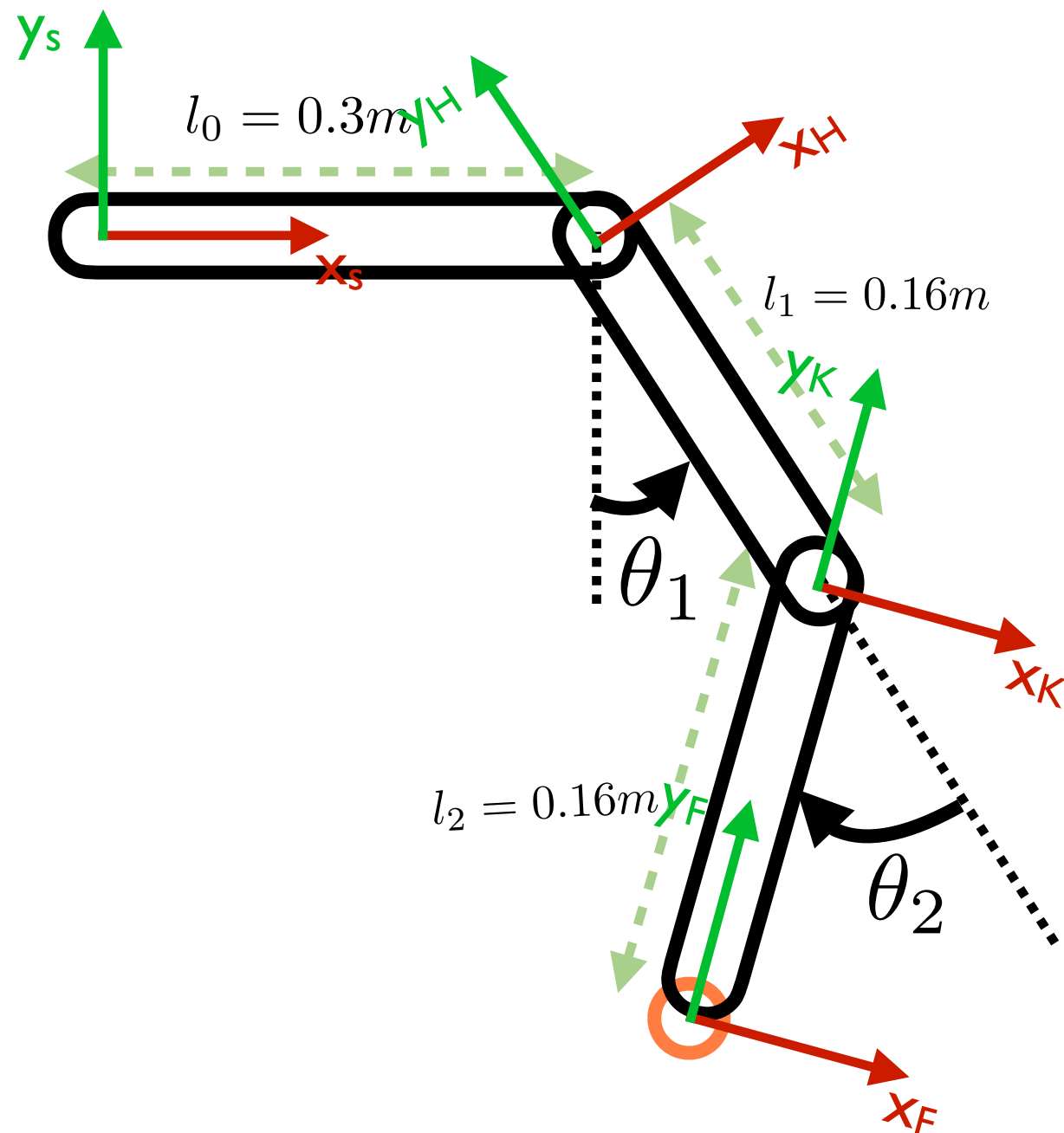
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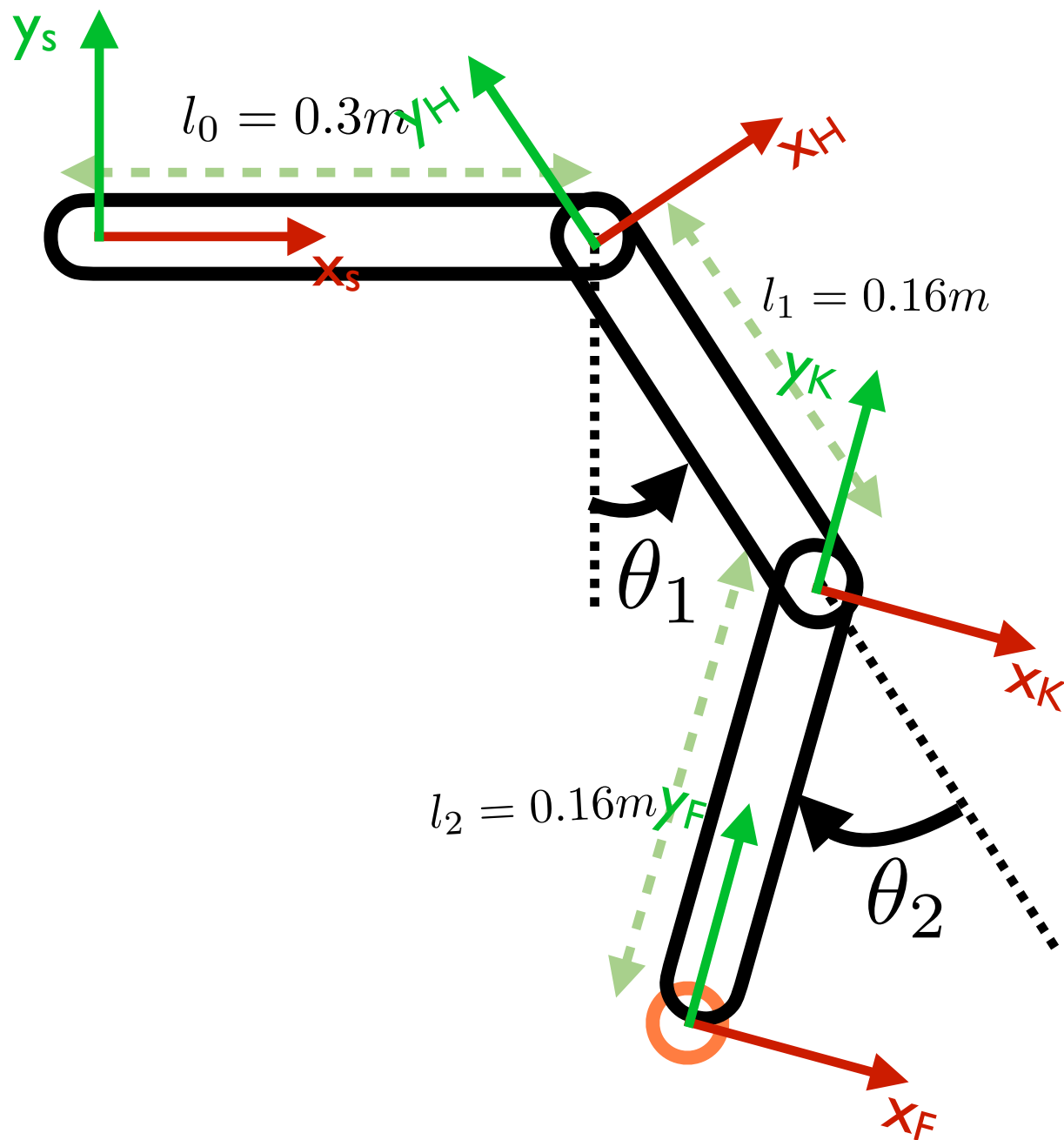
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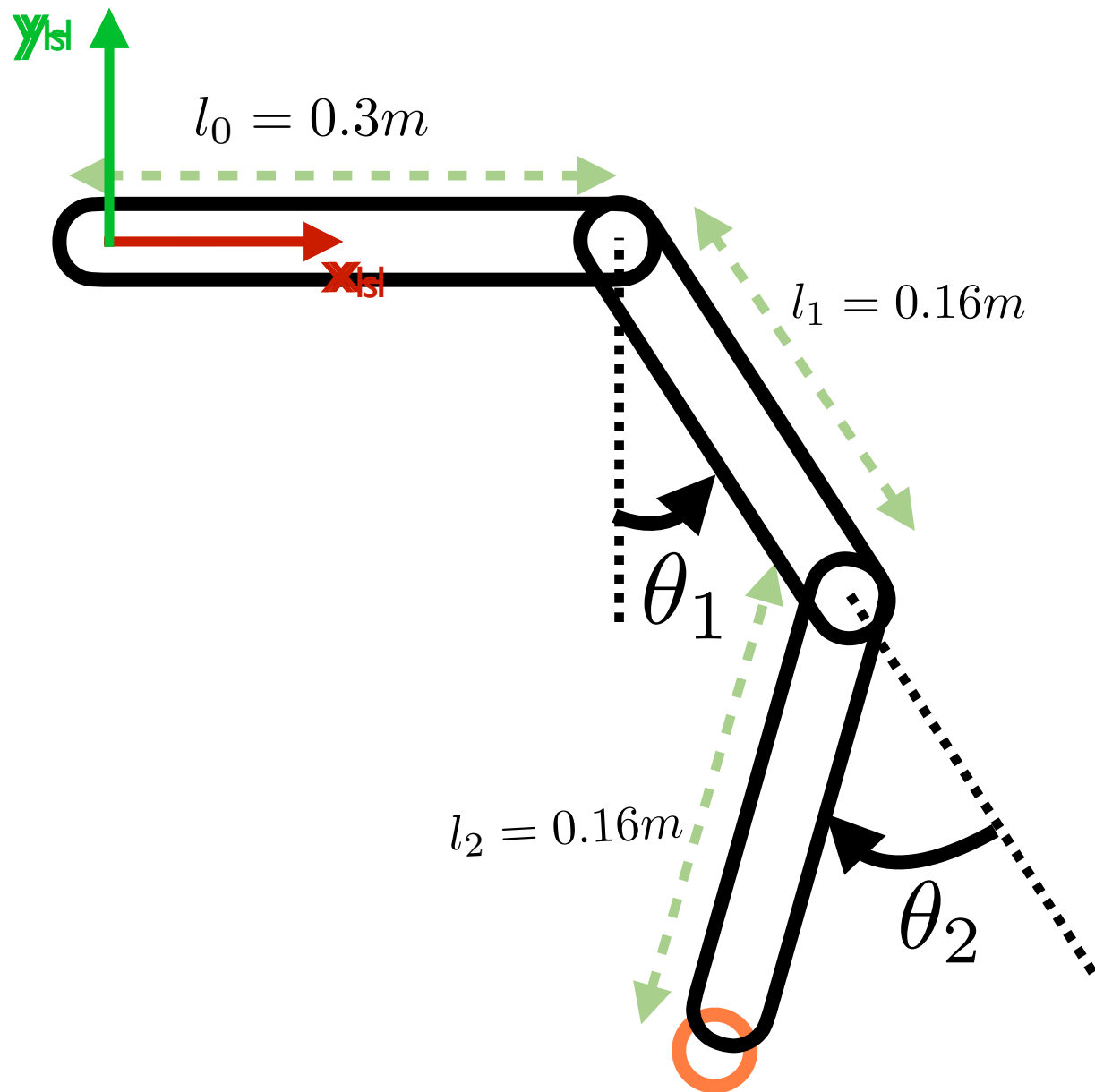
The knee frame $\{K\}$ is translated by l_1 and rotated by θ_1 with respect to frame $\{H\}$

The foot frame $\{F\}$ is translated by l_2 with respect to frame $\{K\}$

Third: let's compute the homogeneous transforms between frames

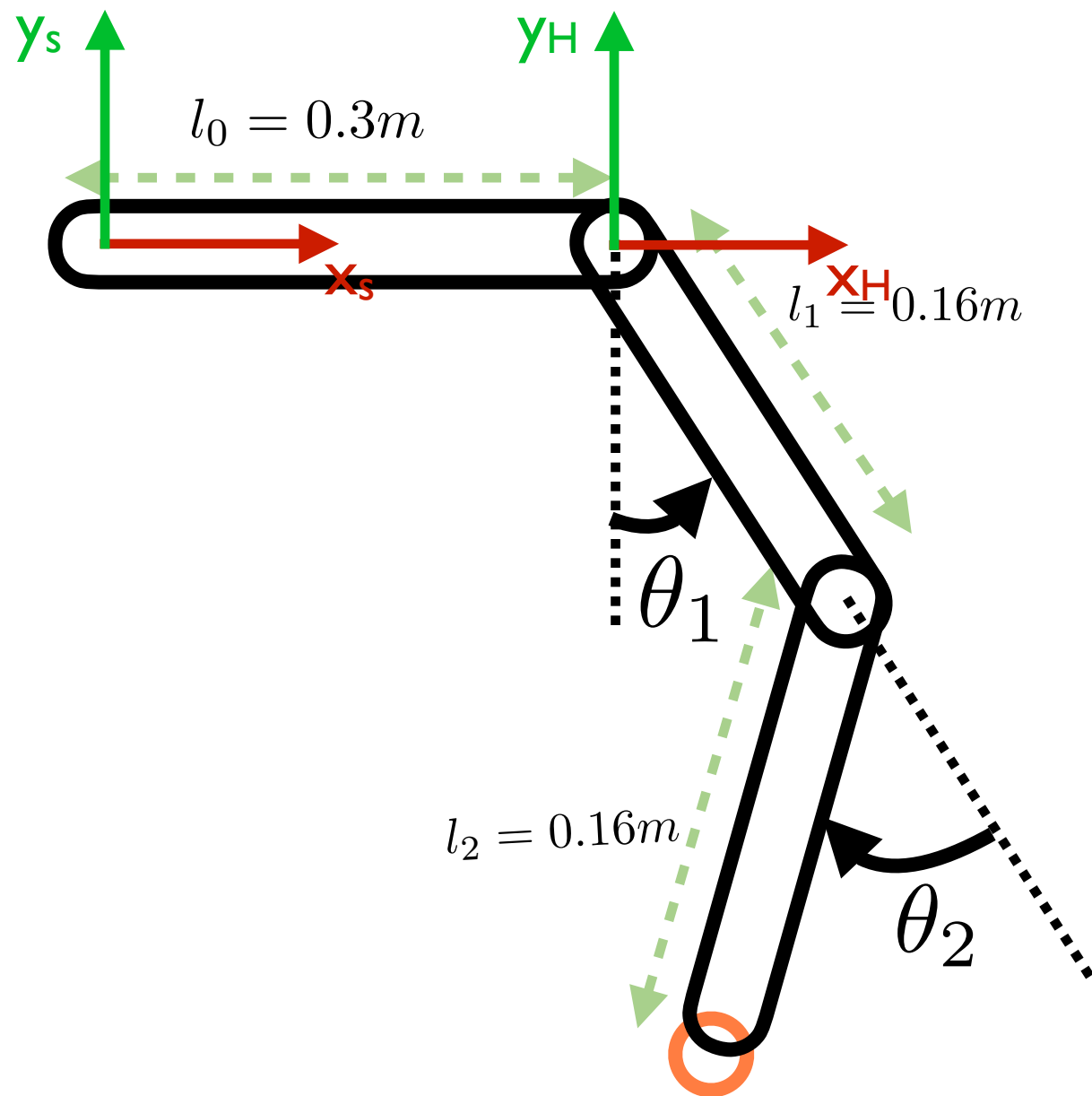


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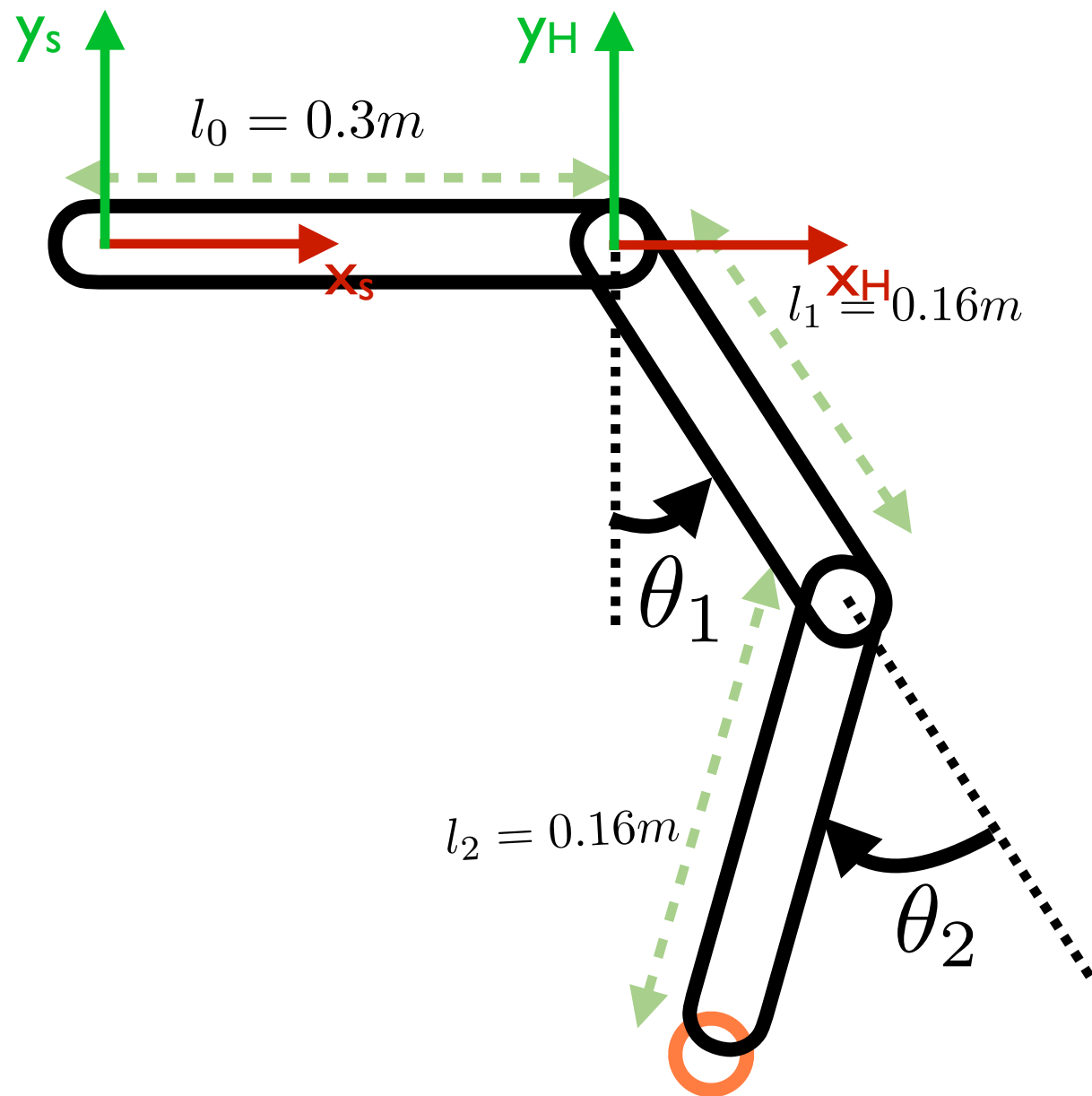
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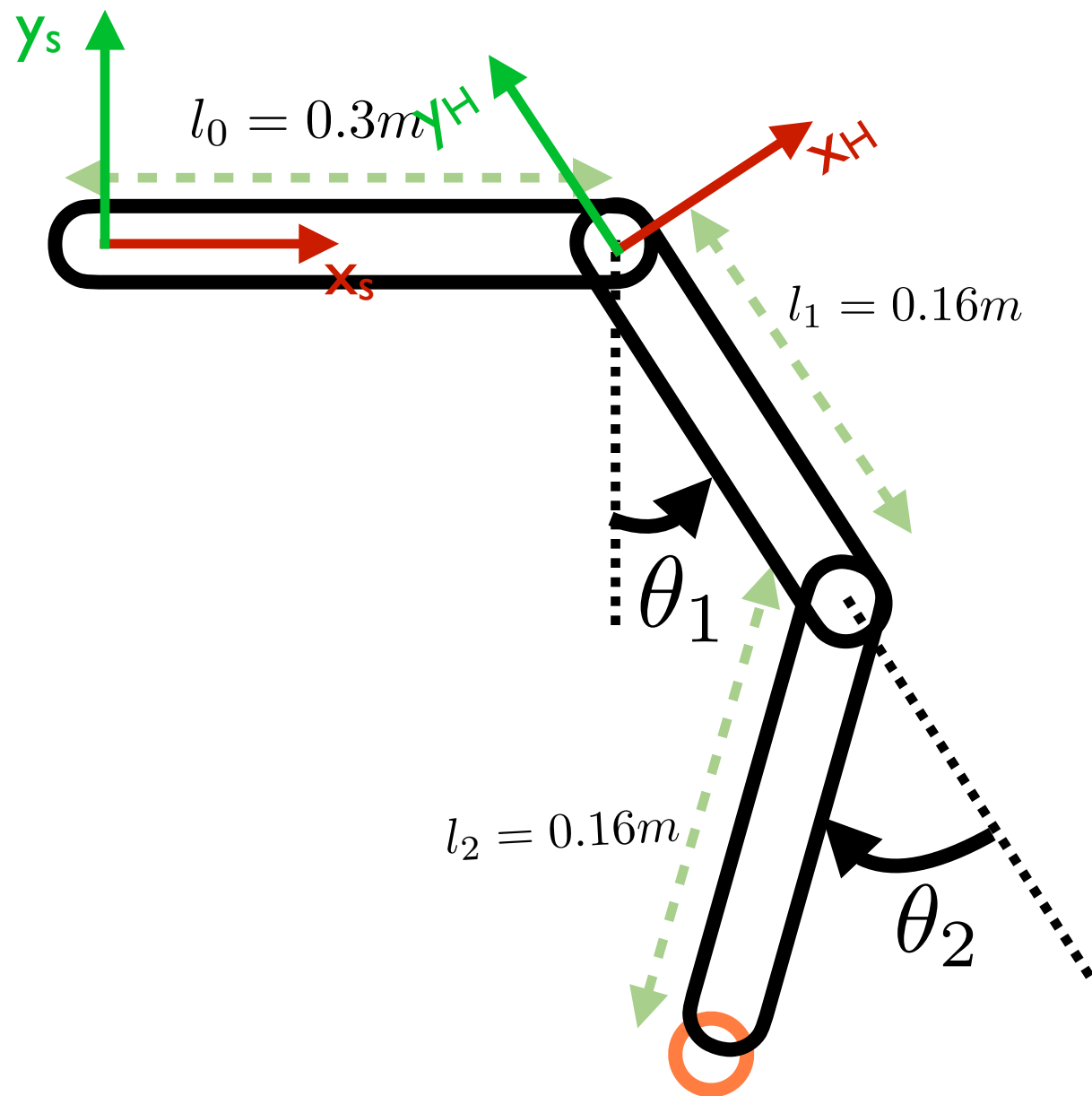
Third: let's compute the homogeneous transforms between frames



The hip frame $\{H\}$ is translated by l_0 and rotated by θ_0 with respect to frame $\{s\}$

$$T_{SH} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & l_0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

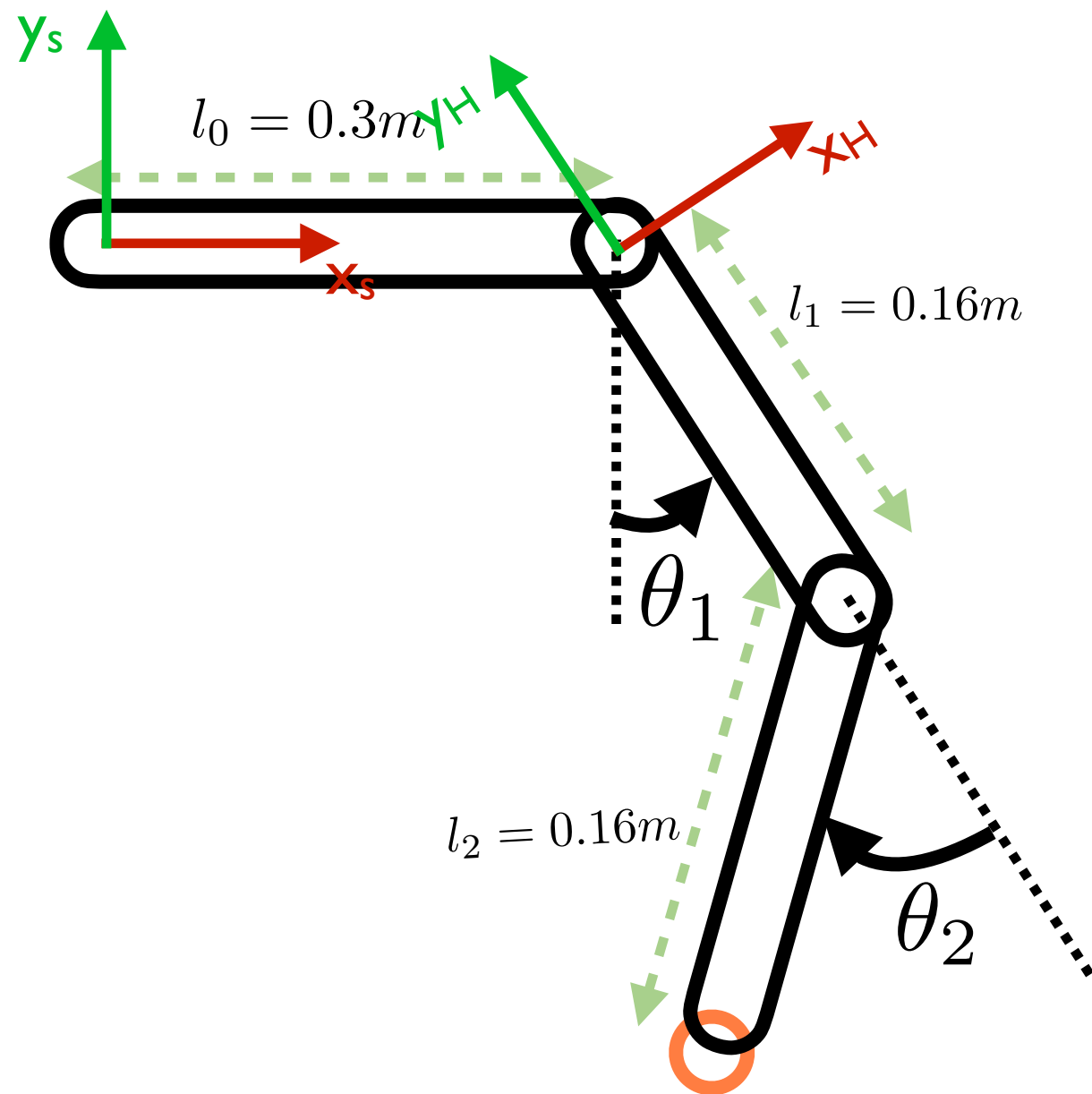
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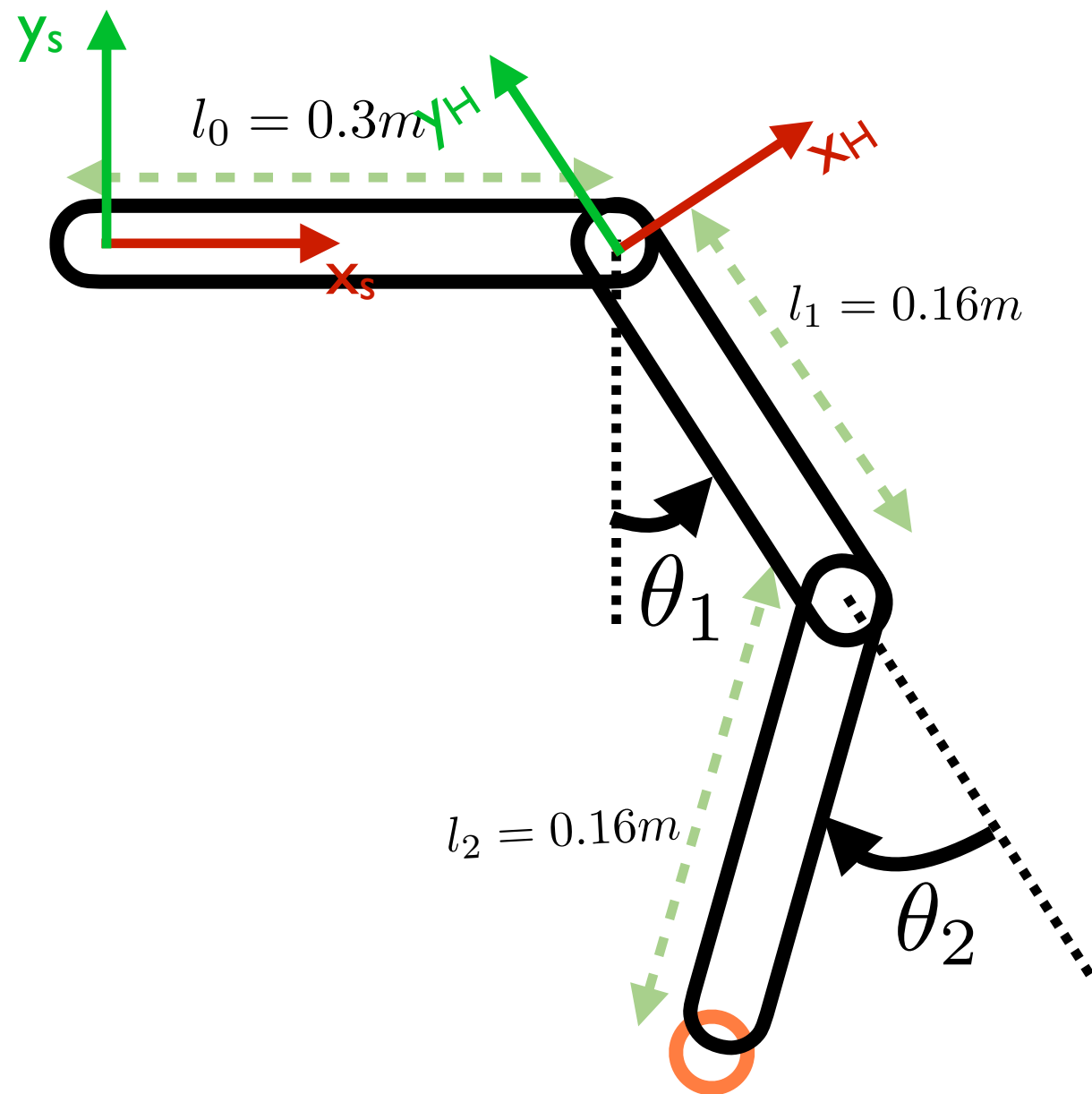
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$$T_{SH} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & l_0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

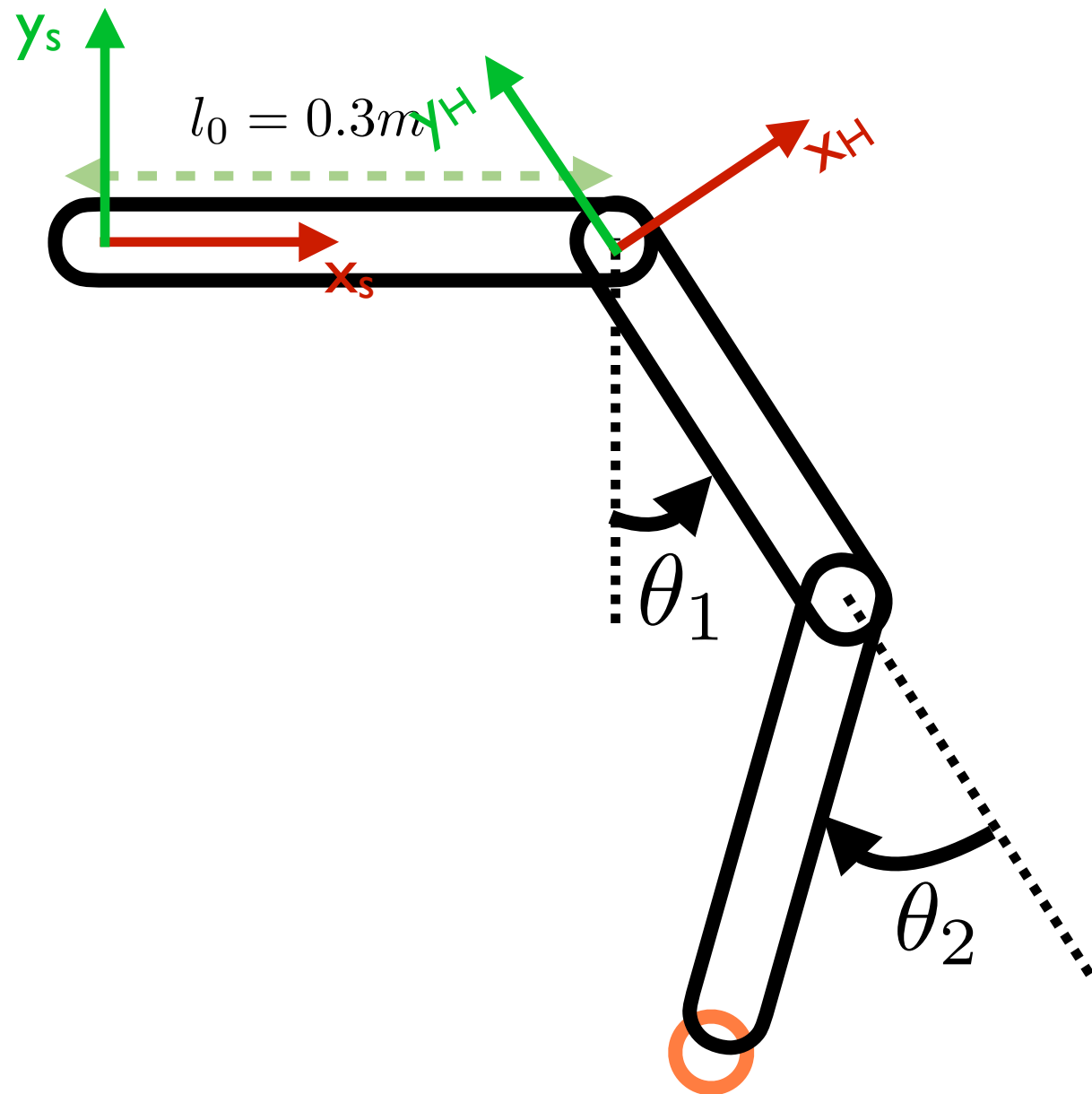
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$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & l_0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

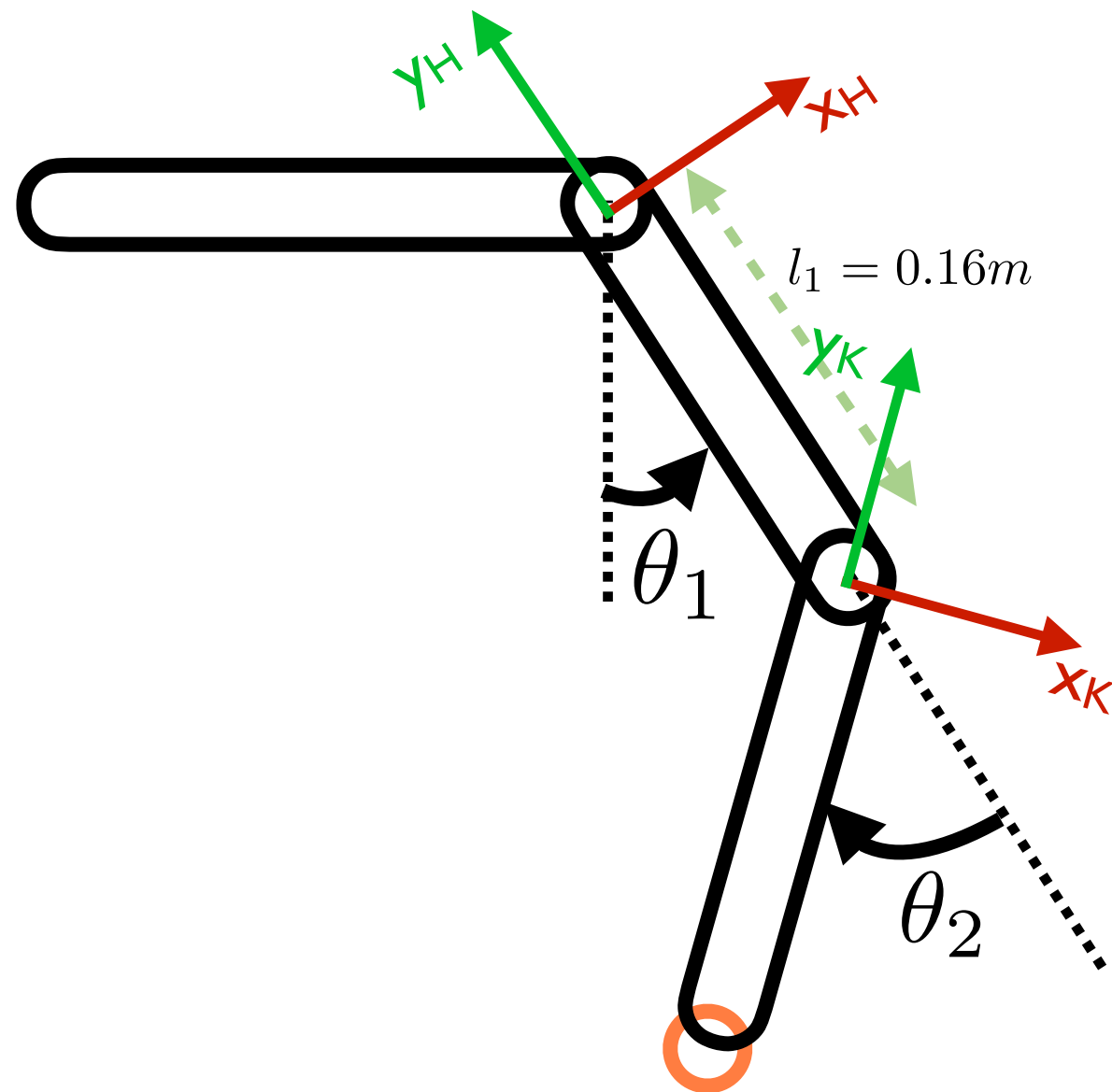
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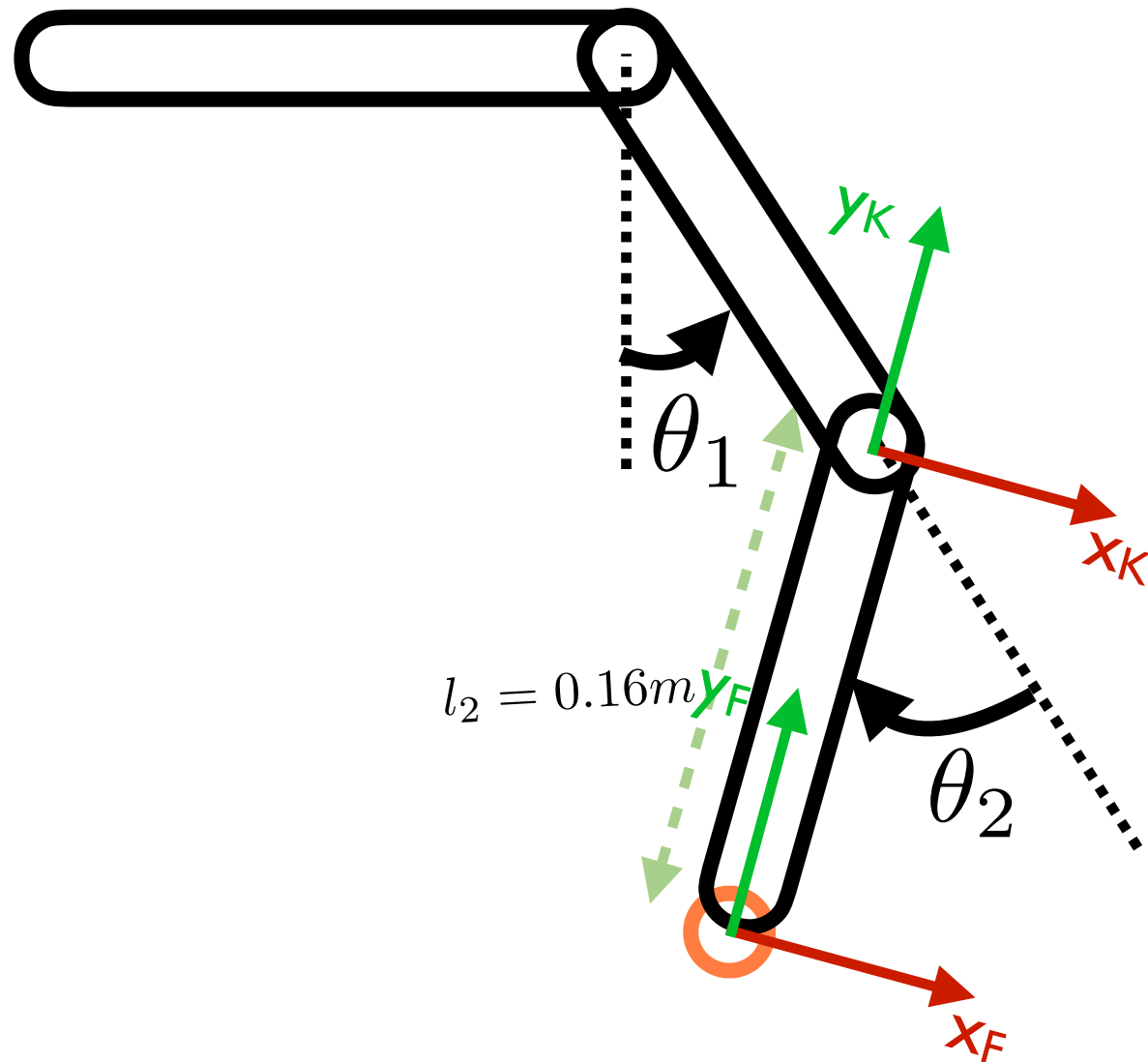
The knee frame $\{K\}$ is translated by l_1 and rotated by θ_1 with respect to frame $\{H\}$

$$T_{HK} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & -l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

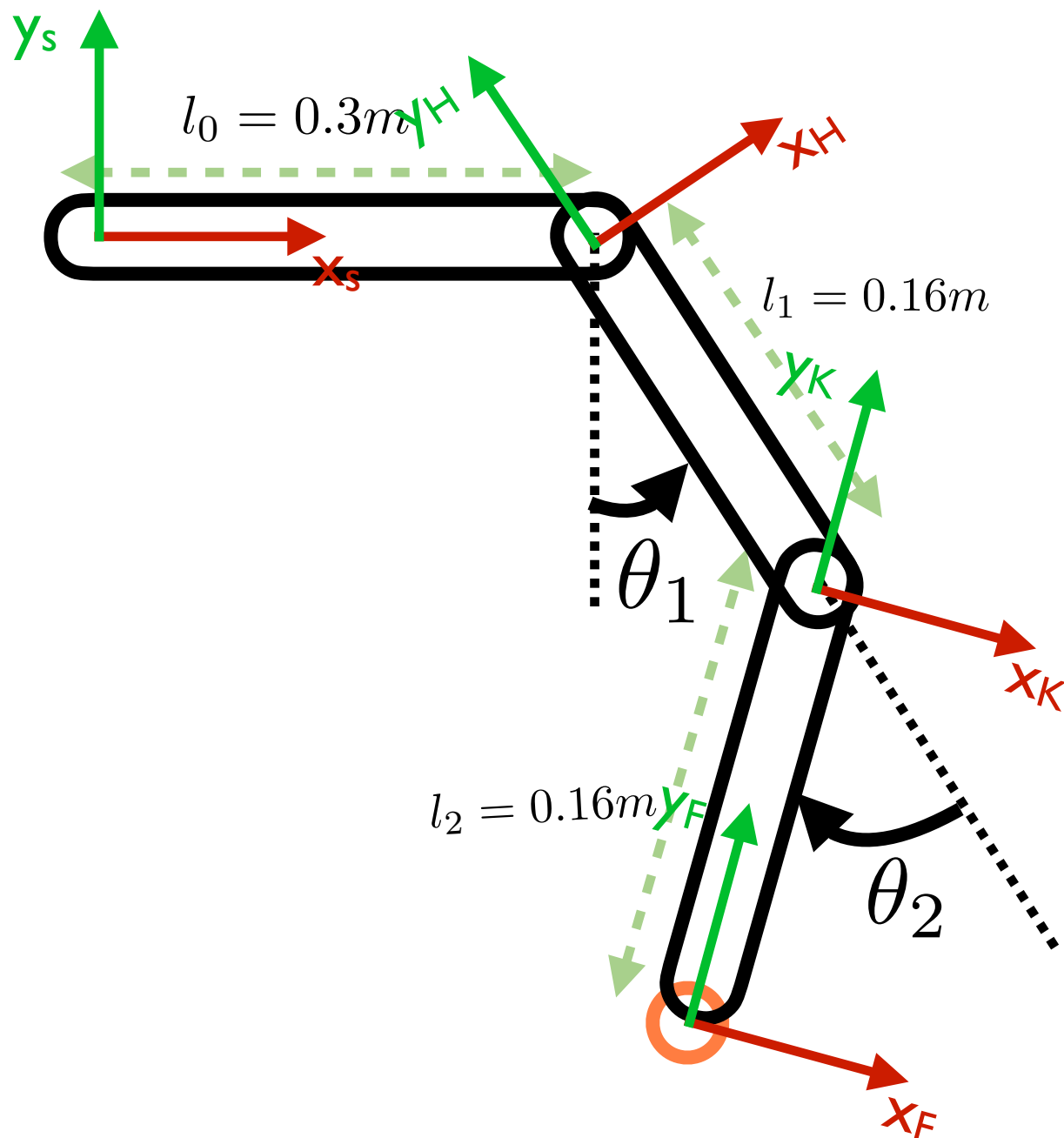
Third: let's compute the homogeneous transforms between frames

The foot frame $\{F\}$ is translated by l_2 with respect to frame $\{K\}$

$$T_{KF} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Third: let's compute the homogeneous transforms between frames



$$T_{SH} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & l_0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{HK} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & -l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{KF} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The pose of the foot in frame $\{S\}$ is $T_{SF} = T_{SH} \cdot T_{HK} \cdot T_{KF}$

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$$T_{SF} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & l_0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & -l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} T_{SF} &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & l_0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & -l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & l_0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & l_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & -l_2 \cos \theta_2 - l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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The pose of the foot in frame $\{S\}$ is $T_{SF} = T_{SH} \cdot T_{HK} \cdot T_{KF}$

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The foot orientation $R_{SF} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & -\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{bmatrix}$ is a rotation of $\theta_1 + \theta_2$

The foot position is $p_{SF} = \begin{pmatrix} l_2 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + l_1 \sin \theta_1 + l_0 \\ -l_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - l_1 \cos \theta_1 \end{pmatrix}$

Forward kinematics of a robot

The pose of the foot in frame $\{S\}$ is $T_{SF} = T_{SH} \cdot T_{HK} \cdot T_{KF}$

In practice we never compute explicitly the formula for T_{SF} .

This would become very tedious for robots with many degrees of freedom!

Instead we typically attach frames at each joint and iteratively compute their composition numerically. This is what we will do in the rest of the laboratory.

$$\begin{aligned} T_{SF} &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & l_0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & -l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & l_0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & l_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & -l_2 \cos \theta_2 - l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & -\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & l_2 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + l_1 \sin \theta_1 + l_0 \\ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & -l_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - l_1 \cos \theta_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$