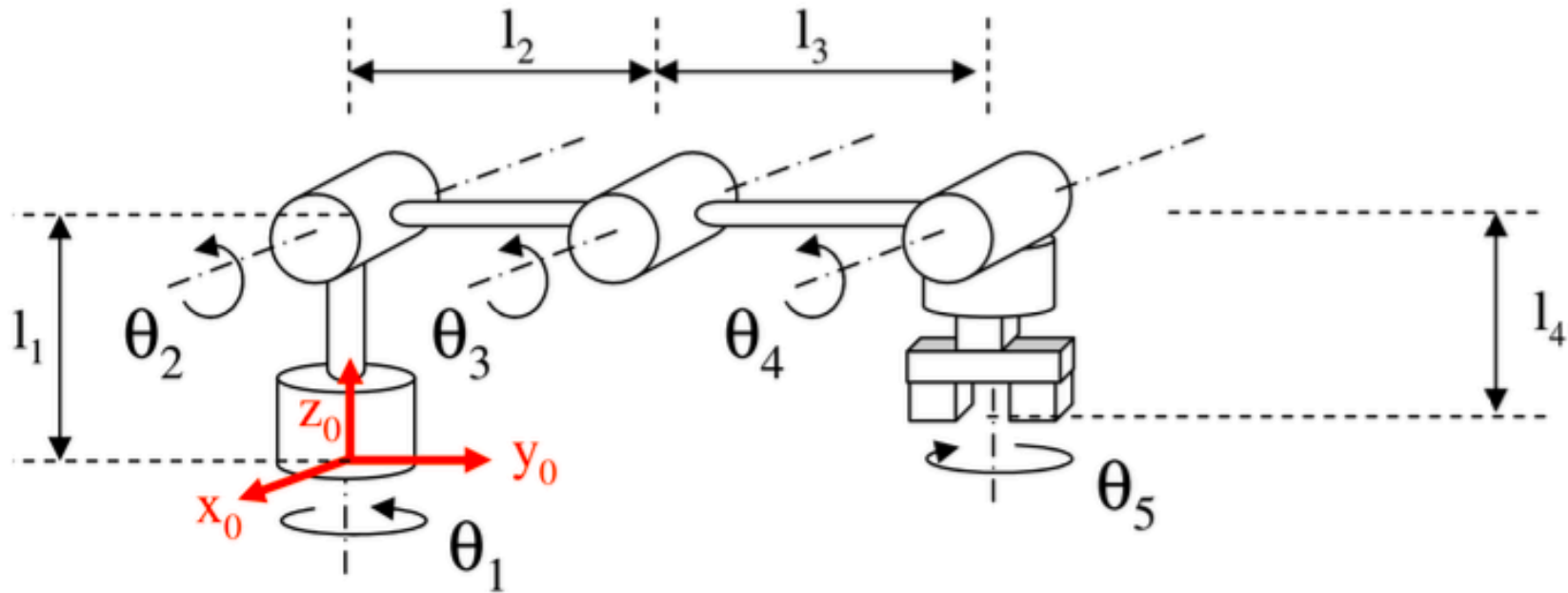


# Midterm Material

- **Rotation Matrices and Orientation Kinematics**
- **Homogenous Transformation**
- **Devanit-Hartenberg Notation and Forward Kinematics**
- **Inverse Kinematics**
- **Jacobian Basic Concepts**

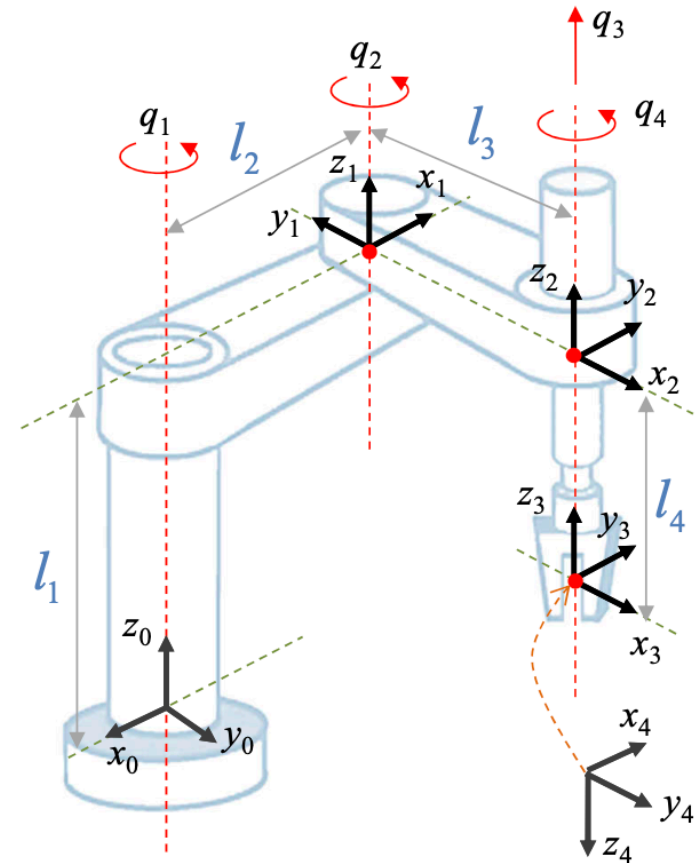
# DH-Example



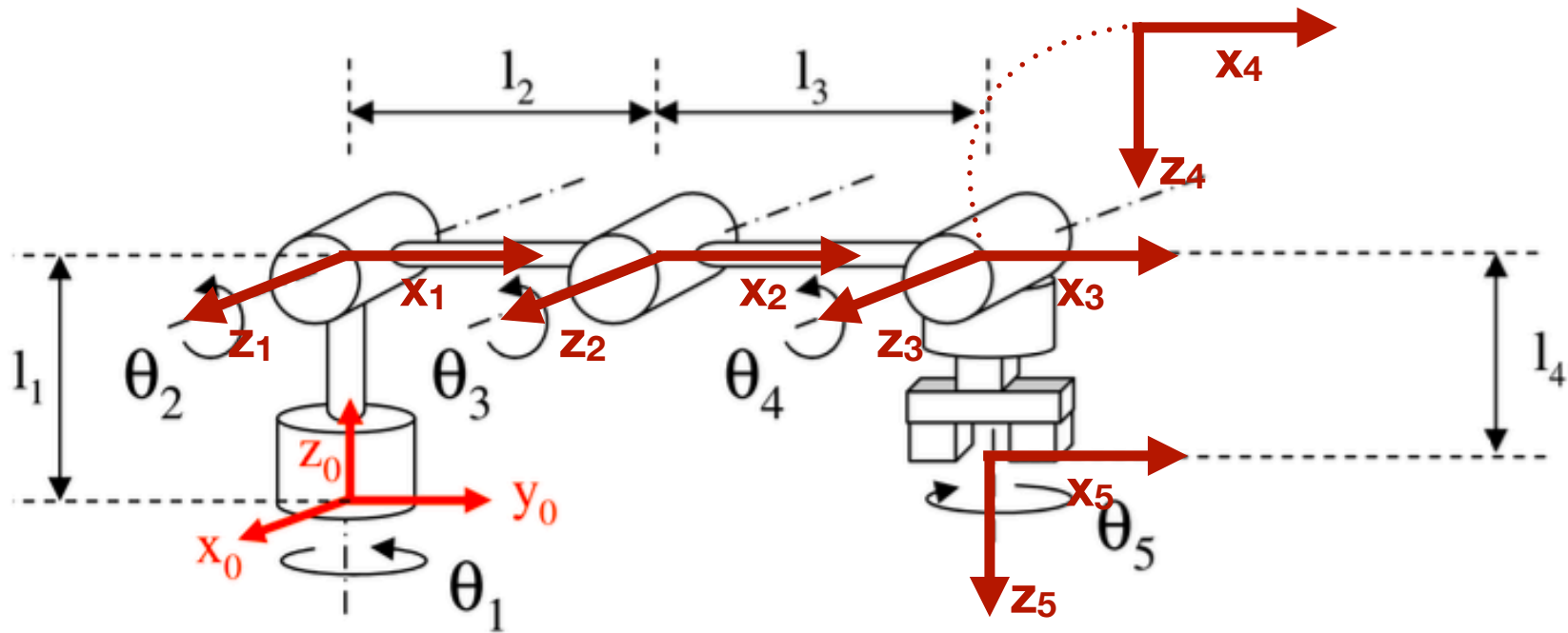
- Assign reference frames according to DH-method
- Find the DH-table

# DH-Example - Frame assignment rules

- assign axis  $x_i$  in the direction of  $z_{i-1} \times z_i$ .  
If they are parallel assign along common normal between  $z_{i-1}$  &  $z_i$
- assign axis  $y_i$  to complete the frame following right hand rule
- tool frame (end effector frame)
  - $x_n$  orthogonal to  $z_{n-1}$
  - $z_n$  pointing outwards

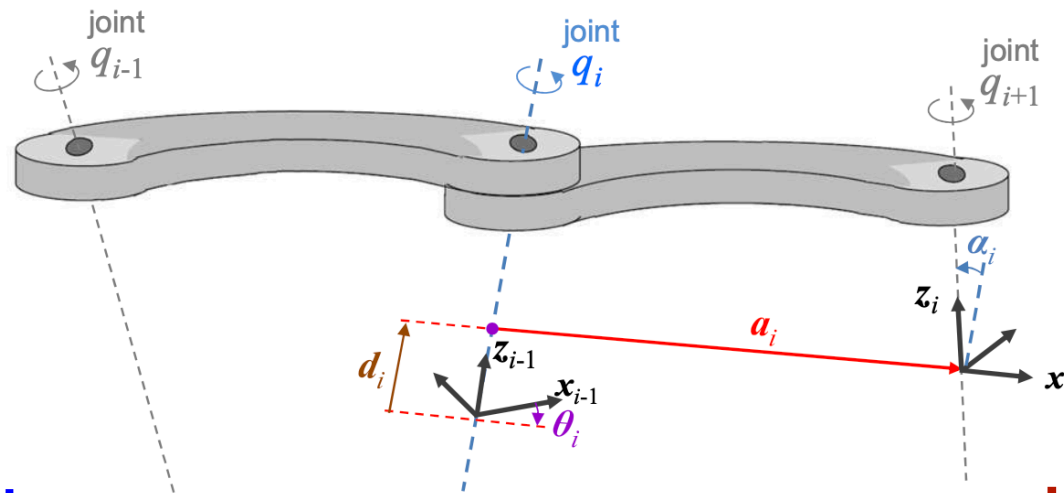


# DH-Example



a. Assign reference frames according to DH-method (solution)

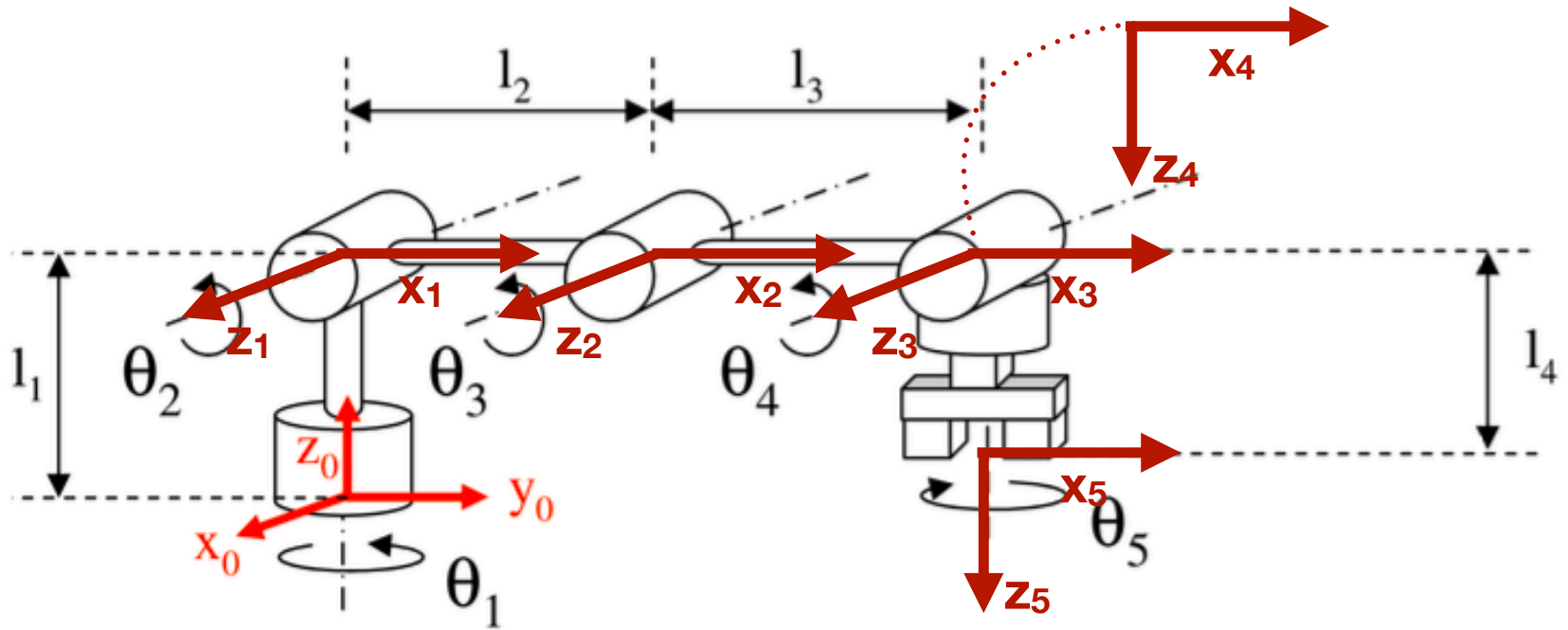
# DH-Example - Parameter Rules



## Joint Parameters

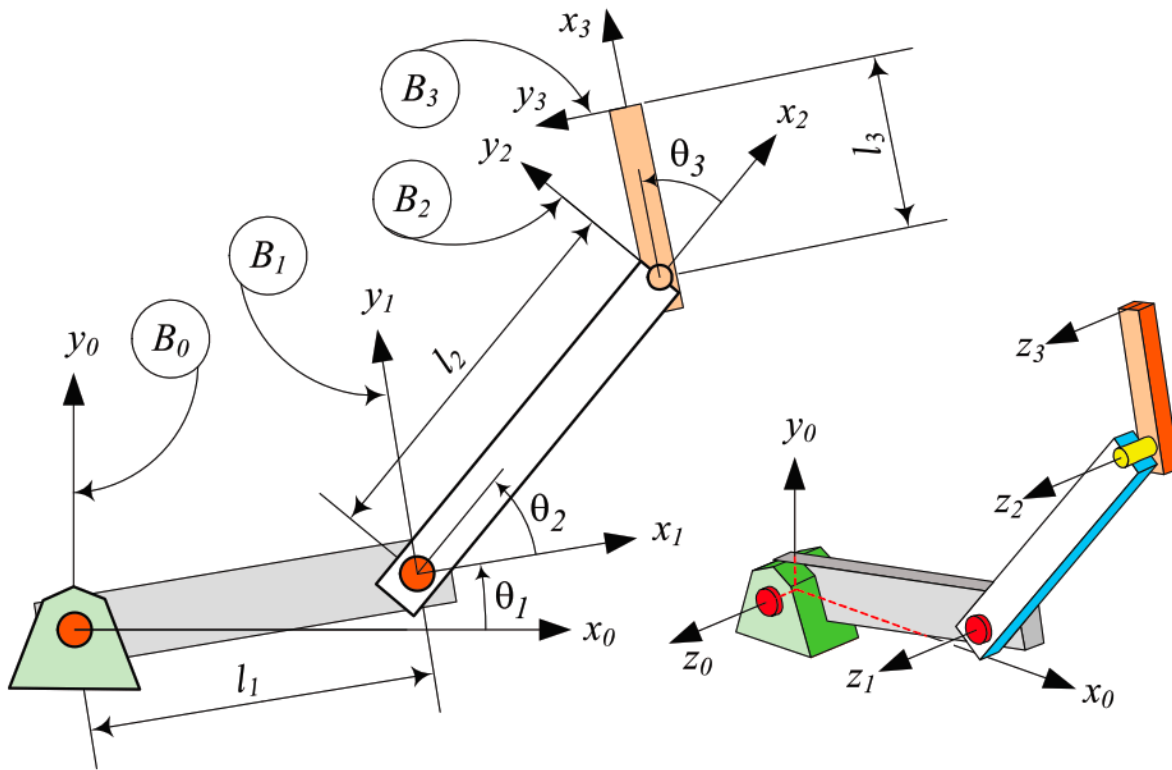
## Link Parameters

- $d_i$ : distance from the origin of  $\{i-1\}$  to the intersection of  $z_{i-1}$  with  $x_i$  along  $z_{i-1}$
- $\theta_i$ : rotation angle from  $x_{i-1}$  with  $x_i$  about  $z_{i-1}$
- $a_i$ : distance from the intersection of  $z_{i-1}$  with  $x_i$  along  $x_i$
- $\alpha_i$ : angle from  $z_{i-1}$  with  $z_i$  about  $x_i$



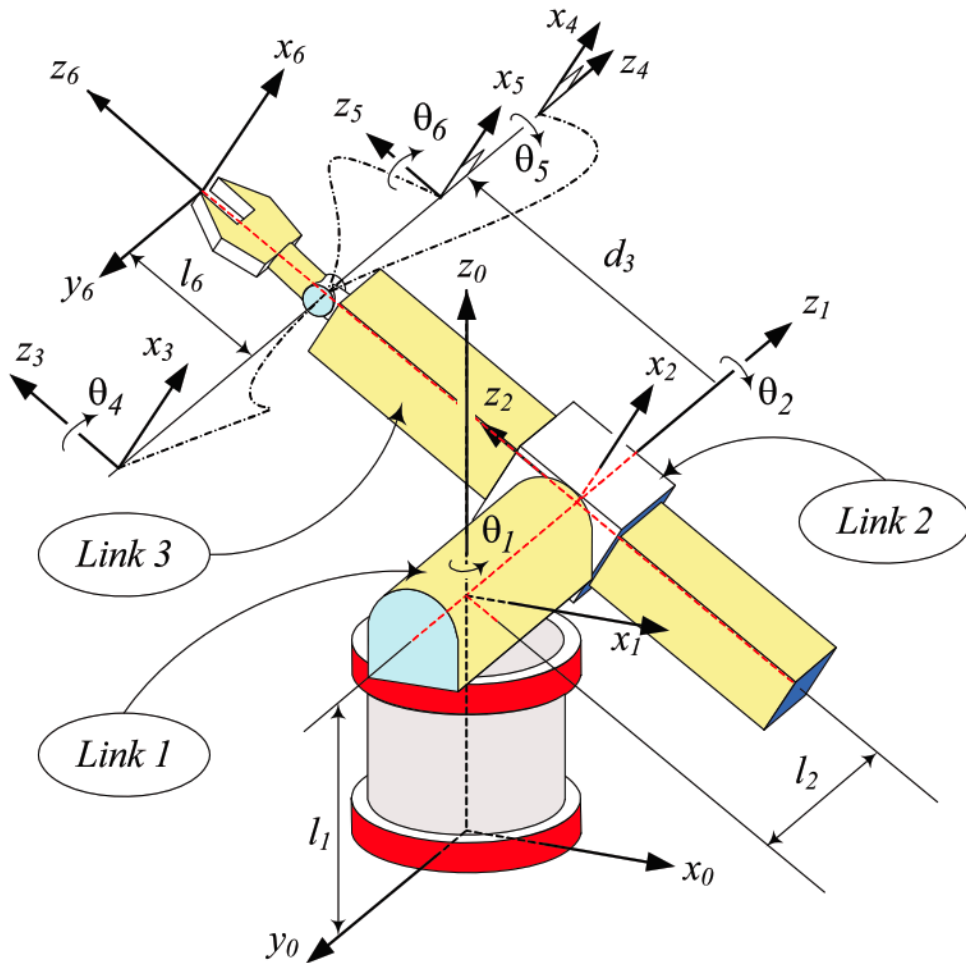
Joint i	$d_i$	$\theta_i$	$a_i$	$\alpha_i$
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

# Ex. 135 pg. 238



Frame No.	$a_i$	$\alpha_i$	$d_i$	$\theta_i$
1	$l_1$	0	0	$\theta_1$
2	$l_2$	0	0	$\theta_2$
3	$l_3$	0	0	$\theta_3$

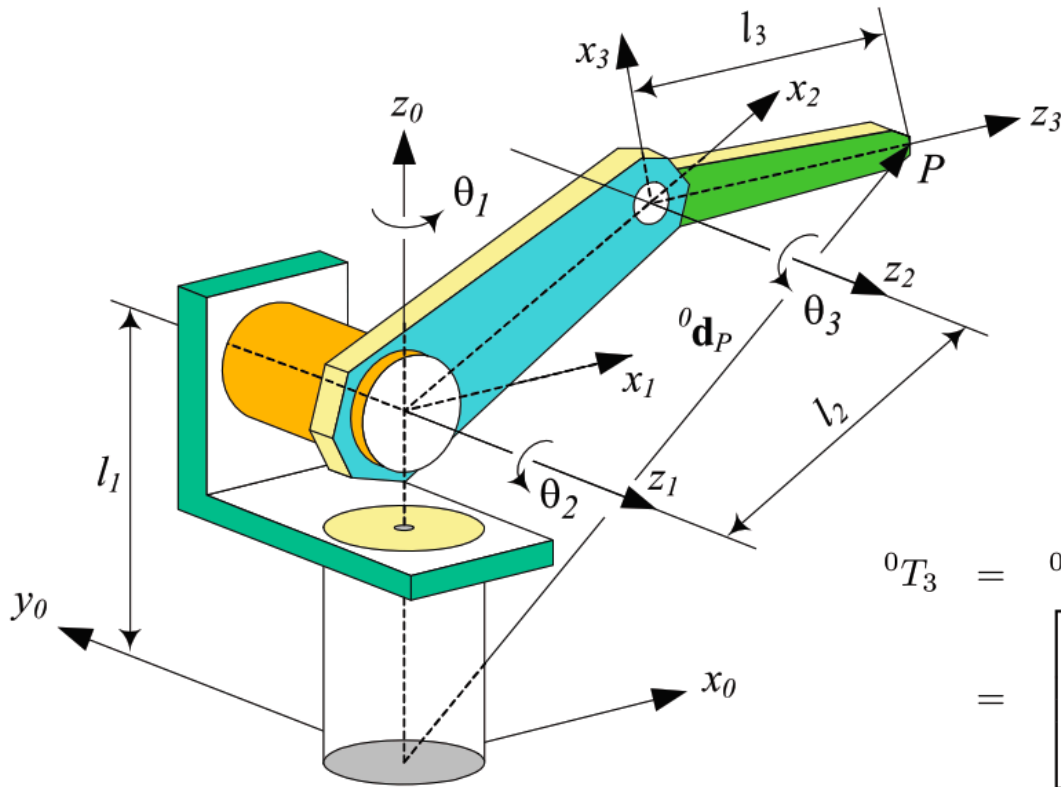
# Ex.137 pg. 239



Frame No.	$a_i$	$\alpha_i$	$d_i$	$\theta_i$
1	0	-90 deg	$l_1$	$\theta_1$
2	0	90 deg	$l_2$	$\theta_2$
3	0	0	$d_3$	0
4	0	-90 deg	0	$\theta_4$
5	0	90 deg	0	$\theta_5$
6	0	0	$l_6$	$\theta_6$



# Ex. 182 pg. 328



Find an expression for the  $x,y,z$  tip of the end-effector?

What about the orientation of the tip?

How would you solve the IK problem?

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^0T_3 &= {}^0T_1 {}^1T_2 {}^2T_3 \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 c(\theta_2 + \theta_3) & s\theta_1 & c\theta_1 s(\theta_2 + \theta_3) & l_2 c\theta_1 c\theta_2 \\ s\theta_1 c(\theta_2 + \theta_3) & -c\theta_1 & s\theta_1 s(\theta_2 + \theta_3) & l_2 c\theta_2 s\theta_1 \\ s(\theta_2 + \theta_3) & 0 & -c(\theta_2 + \theta_3) & l_1 + l_2 s\theta_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Ex. 204 pg. 388

$${}^B R_G = R_{z,\psi} R_{x,\theta} R_{z,\varphi}$$

$${}^B \tilde{\omega}_G = ?$$