

Topics on Final① Jacobians

$$x = f(\mathbf{q})$$

forward kinematics



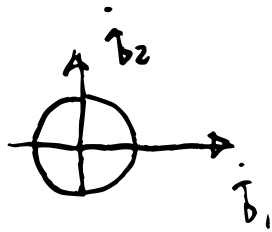
$$\dot{x} = J(\mathbf{q}) \dot{\mathbf{q}}$$

Jacobian relates joint space velocity to end-effector velocity.

$$J(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

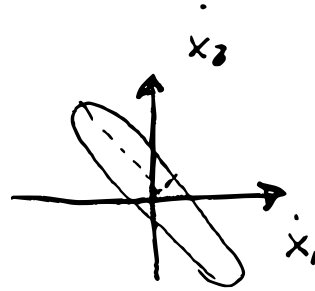
$$J(\mathbf{q}) = \dot{T} T^{-1}$$

(2) Manipulability



$J(\mathbf{b})$

→



- How to find the manipulability ellipsoid given a pose?
- How to interpret?

(3) Singularities

→ occur when Jacobian loses rank.

- How to find? $\det(J(\mathbf{b})) = 0 \iff \underline{\text{rank}} < n$
① a singularity!!!

④ Statics

$$\tau = J_{(p)}^T F_{\text{ext}}$$

- why? ↘ maps end-effector force to joint torques.

⑤ Dynamics

• basics $\dot{x} = f(x)$

* all external forces!

• Lagrangian Mechanics

$$L = T - V \Rightarrow$$

Kinetic Energy

Potential energy

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = F$$

Equations of motion

* non-conservative forces

For multi body

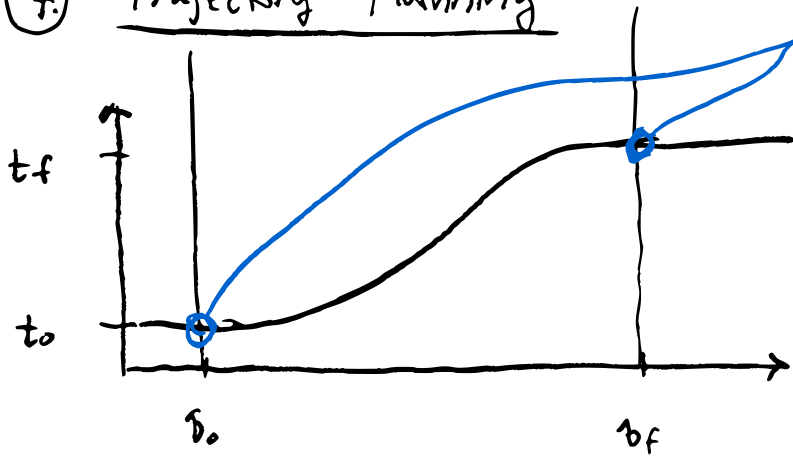
$$L = \sum_i^n T_i - \sum_i^n V_i \quad \underline{n: \text{holes}}$$

$$\frac{1}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ \vdots \\ F_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(6.) PID - Controllers

$$\tau = k_p (b_d - b) + k_d (\dot{b} - \dot{b}) + k_I \int_0^t b_d - b dt$$

(7.) Trajectory Planning



constraints

$$b(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 \dots$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_f \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & t^2 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

constraints

parameters!

⑧

Robot Dynamics

$$\underbrace{M(\mathbf{b})}_{\text{mass matrix}} \ddot{\mathbf{b}} + \underbrace{C(\mathbf{b}, \dot{\mathbf{b}})}_{\text{Coriolis Matrix}} \dot{\mathbf{b}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{b})}_{\text{gravity vector}} = \underbrace{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{\text{Joint torques}} - \underbrace{J^T(\mathbf{b})}_{\text{Jacobians}} \underbrace{\mathbf{F}_{\text{ext}}}_{\text{external forces}}$$

⑨ Control Architectures

- feedforward (Inverse) control
- Computed torque controller (feedback linearization)
- Force control
- Task space controller \rightarrow Impedance Controller
- Task space dynamics

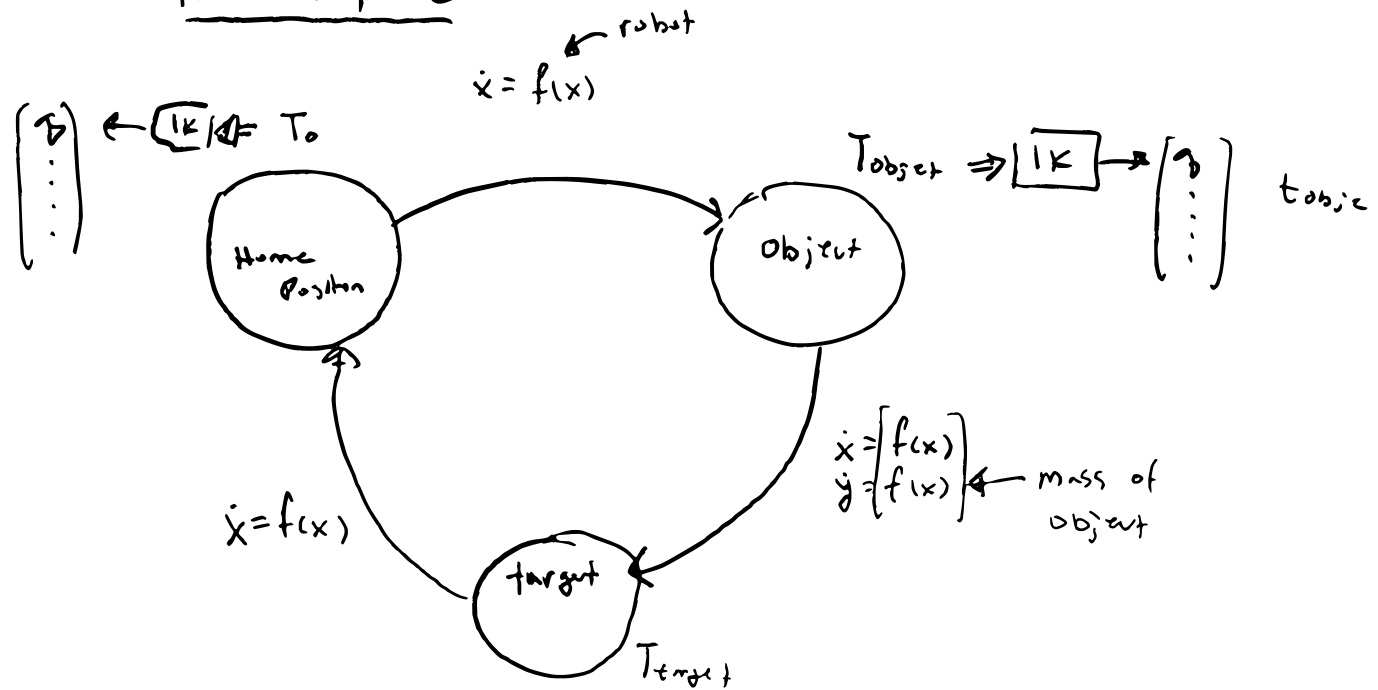
$$M(q) \ddot{x} + \Gamma(q, \dot{q}) \dot{x} + \eta(q) = F$$

- How to derive?

Simulation Advice

$$t_{\text{Home} \rightarrow \text{object}} \quad \Bigg| \quad \begin{matrix} \delta_{\text{Home} \rightarrow \text{object}} = f(t) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix}$$

Pick-n-place



End-effector position

$$d = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

R

lets do for one dimension:

$x_0, x_f \Rightarrow$ known or user specified

$$x(s) = x_0 + s \cdot (x_f - x_0)$$

↑

$$s = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 \dots \quad s \in [0, 1]$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{dx}{ds} \dot{s}$$

⋮

$$R(s) = R_0 e^{\log(R_0^T R_f) \cdot s}$$