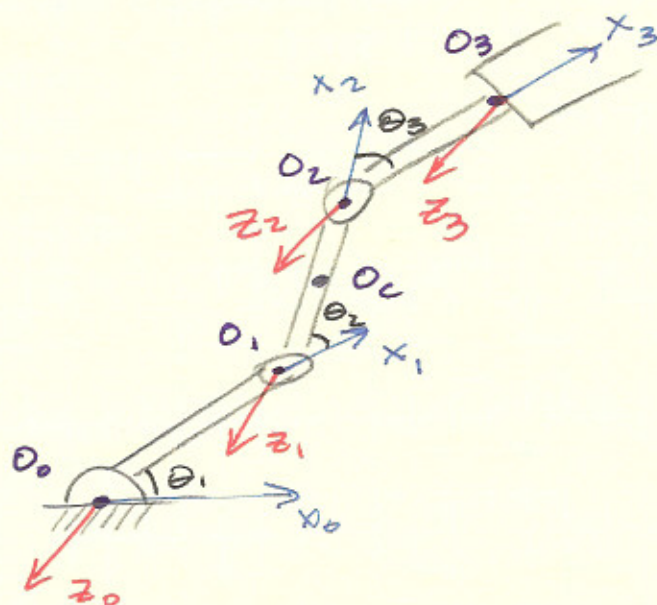


EX:

Obtain the velocity at point O_c .

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_c \\ \omega_c \end{bmatrix} = J_c \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \\ \dot{\theta}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

 2×3

$$\Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{z}_0 \times (O_c - O_0) & \hat{z}_1 & 0 \\ \hat{z}_0 & \hat{z}_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \hat{z}_1 = \hat{z}_2$$

$$O_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 c_1 \\ a_1 s_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O_c = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 C_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} C_{12} \\ a_1 S_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} S_{12} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O_c - O_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{a_2}{2} C_{12} \\ \frac{a_2}{2} S_{12} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{z}_1 \times (O_c - O_1) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_0 & \hat{y}_0 & \hat{z}_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{a_2}{2} C_{12} & \frac{a_2}{2} S_{12} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{x}_0 \left(-\frac{a_2}{2} S_{12} \right) + \hat{y}_0 \left(+\frac{a_2}{2} C_{12} \right) + \hat{z}_0 (0)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{a_2}{2} S_{12} \\ +\frac{a_2}{2} C_{12} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{z}_0 \times (O_c - O_0) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_0 & \hat{y}_0 & \hat{z}_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ x_c & y_c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \cancel{+x_c \hat{y}_0} - \hat{x}_0 y_c - \hat{y}_0 (-x_c)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 S_1 - \frac{a_2}{2} S_{12} \\ a_1 C_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} C_{12} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

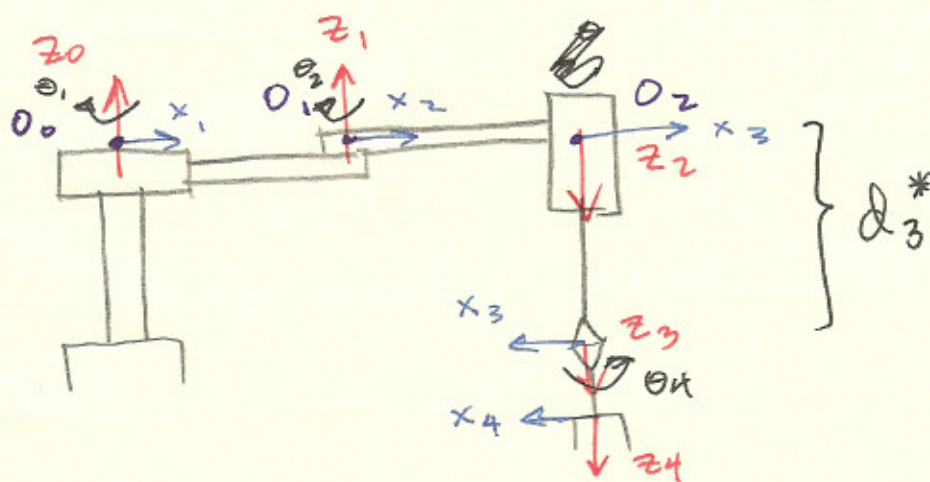
$$J_c = \begin{bmatrix} -y_c & -\frac{a_2}{2} s_{12} & 0 \\ x_c & \frac{a_2}{2} c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_c \\ w_c \end{bmatrix} = J_c \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \\ \dot{\theta}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_c = \begin{bmatrix} -y_c \dot{\theta}_1 - \frac{a_2}{2} s_{12} \dot{\theta}_2 \\ x_c \dot{\theta}_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} c_{12} \dot{\theta}_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_1 + \dot{\theta}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scara Manipulator



$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{z}_0 \times (O_4 - O_0) & \hat{z}_1 \times (O_4 - O_1) & \hat{z}_2 & \hat{z}_3 \times (O_4 - O_3) \\ \hat{z}_0 & \hat{z}_1 & 0 & \hat{z}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{z}_3 \times (O_4 - O_3) = 0$$

b/c they are parallel.

$$\hat{z}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{z}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{z}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{z}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{z}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\hat{z}_2 O_2 Top View

$${}^0_2 T = \begin{bmatrix} C_{12} & S_{12} & 0 & a_1 C_1 + C_{12} a_2 \\ S_{12} & -C_{12} & 0 & a_1 S_1 + S_{12} a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\hat{z}_3 O_3

$${}^0_3 T = \begin{bmatrix} C_{12} & S_{12} & 0 & a_1 C_1 + a_2 C_{12} \\ S_{12} & -C_{12} & 0 & a_1 S_1 + a_2 S_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -d_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^0_4 T = \begin{bmatrix} C_4 C_{12} + S_4 S_{12} & -C_{12} S_4 + S_{12} C_4 & 0 & a_1 C_1 + a_2 C_{12} \\ S_{12} C_4 - C_{12} S_4 & -S_4 S_{12} - C_4 C_{12} & 0 & a_1 S_1 + a_2 S_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -d_3 - d_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note: It may be better to use a more straight forward method rather than calculating the full D-H representation.

$$\hat{z}_0 \times (o_4 - o_0) = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 S_1 - a_2 S_{12} \\ a_1 C_1 + a_2 C_{12} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{z}_1 \times (o_4 - o_1) = \begin{bmatrix} -a_2 S_{12} \\ a_2 C_{12} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 S_1 - a_2 S_{12} & -a_2 S_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 C_1 + a_2 C_{12} & a_2 C_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_4 \\ w_4 \end{bmatrix} = J \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1^* \\ \dot{\theta}_2^* \\ d_3^* \\ \dot{\theta}_4^* \end{bmatrix}$$

6×1 6×4 4×1

Note: The problem with solving for the joint variables is inverting the Jacobian when it is not square this is why 6 DOF robots are so popular. 6.

Singularities.

Consider the 2 link planar manipulator
The Jacobian is given by:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 s_1 - a_2 s_{12} & -a_2 s_{12} \\ a_1 c_1 + a_2 c_{12} & a_2 c_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \\ \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix} = J \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \boxed{\begin{matrix} \dot{z} = 0 \\ \omega_x = 0 \\ \omega_y = 0 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\omega_z = \dot{\theta}_1 + \dot{\theta}_2$$

it is clear there is no single solution.

We can however write

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -a_1 s_1 - a_2 s_{12} & -a_2 s_{12} \\ a_1 c_1 + a_2 c_{12} & a_2 c_{12} \end{bmatrix}}_{J_{xy}} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Singular configurations are given by $\det(J_{xy}) = 0$.