

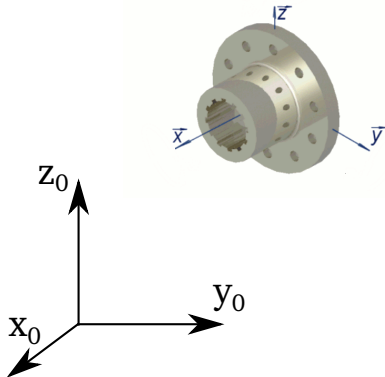
# Passive joints and application examples

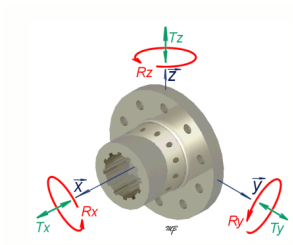
Thibault Gayral

INRIA Sophia Antipolis, COPRIN Team  
Thibault.Gayral@inria.fr

14-18 January 2013

- 1 Introduction
  - Degrees of Freedom of a Rigid Body in Space
  - Kinematic Constraints
  - Usual Representation of Joints
  
- 2 Kinematic Scheme
  - A 2D Example
  - A 3D Example
  - Exercise
  
- 3 The modified Denavit-Hartenberg Parametrization
  - The Homogeneous Matrix
  - Hypothesis and Conventions
  - A Serial Example
  - Parallel kinematic chains
  
- 4 Dealing with Non-Ideal Components
  - Inaccuracy Sources
  - Specific Applications
  - Kinematic Modeling
  - Virtual Joint Modeling

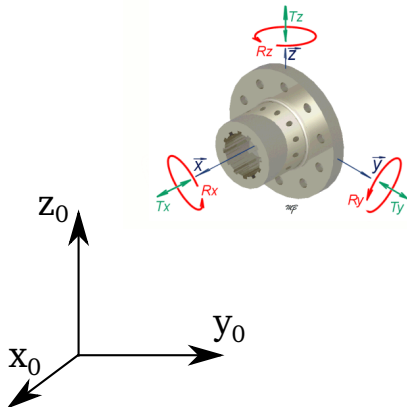




## 6 DOF

- 3 rotations  $R_x, R_y, R_z$
- 3 translations  $T_x, T_y, T_z$



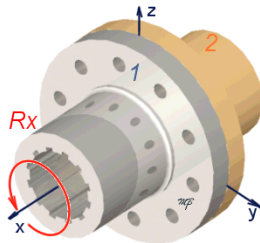
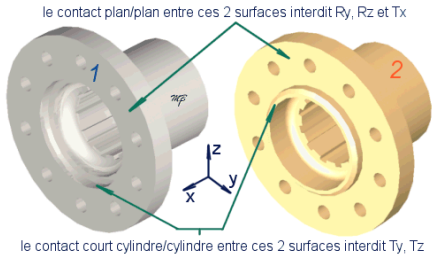


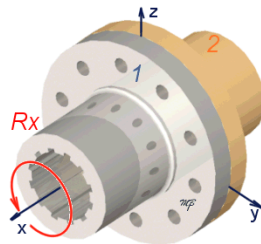
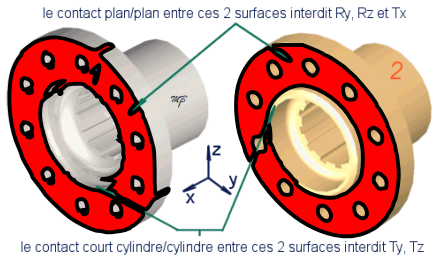
## 6 DOF

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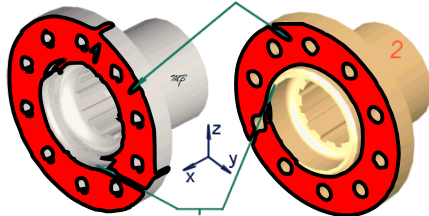
## Kinematic torsor

$$\mathcal{V} = \begin{bmatrix} R_x & T_x \\ R_y & T_y \\ R_z & T_z \end{bmatrix}$$

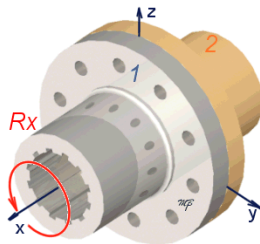




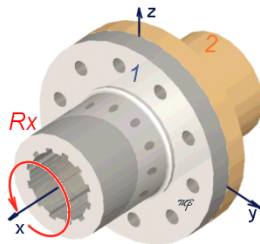
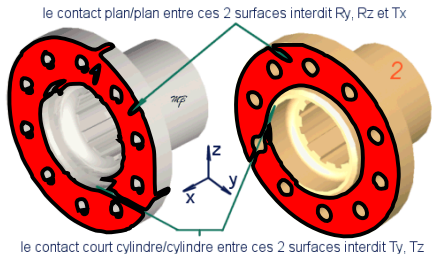
le contact plan/plan entre ces 2 surfaces interdit  $R_y, R_z$  et  $T_x$



le contact court cylindre/cylindre entre ces 2 surfaces interdit  $T_y, T_z$



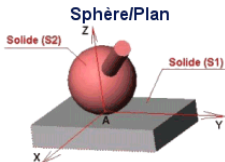
$$\mathcal{V}_{1/2} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right]$$



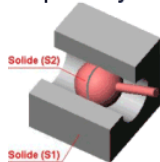
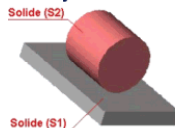
$$\mathcal{V}_{1/2} = \begin{bmatrix} Rx & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Type of contact

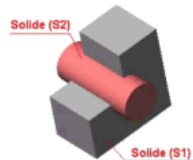
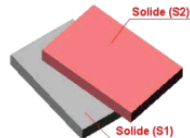
Point



Line

**Sphère/Cylindre****Cylindre/Plan**

Surface

**Cylindre/Cylindre****Plan/Plan**

Name	DOF	2D Representation	3D Representation
Rigid			
Revolute			
Prismatic			

TAB.: Usual Kinematic Joints (1)

Name	DOF	2D Representation	3D Representation
Cylindrical			
Spherical			
Planar			

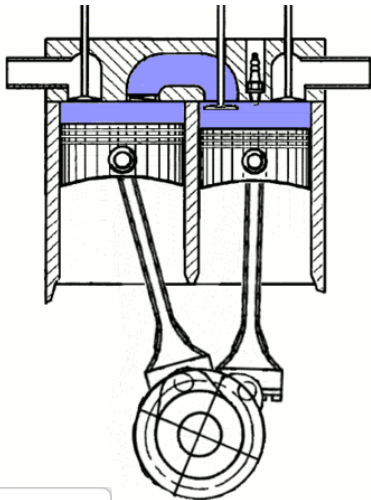
TAB.: Usual Kinematic Joints (2)



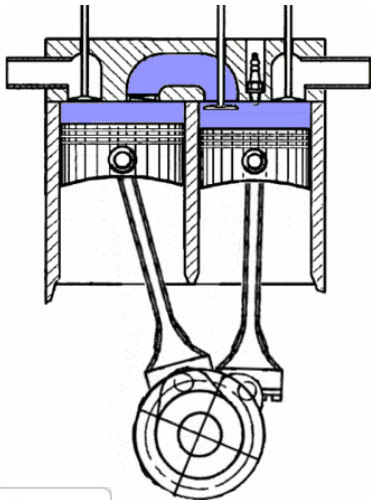
Name	DOF	2D Representation	3D Representation
Cylindrical Slider			
Spherical Slider			
Helicoid			

TAB.: Usual Kinematic Joints (3)

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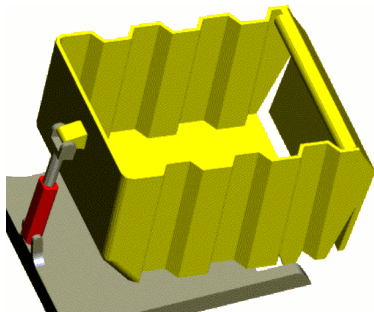


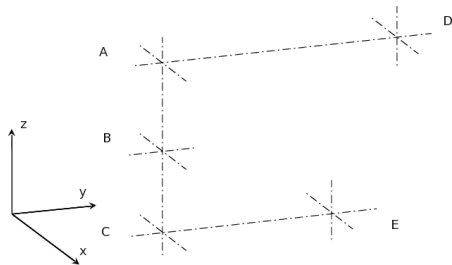
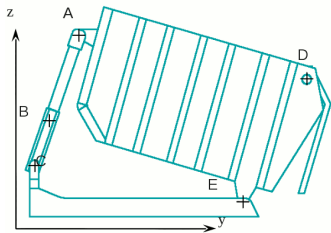
[Video](#)

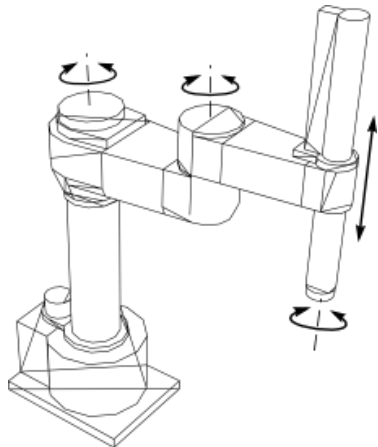


[Video](#)

Hyperstaticity

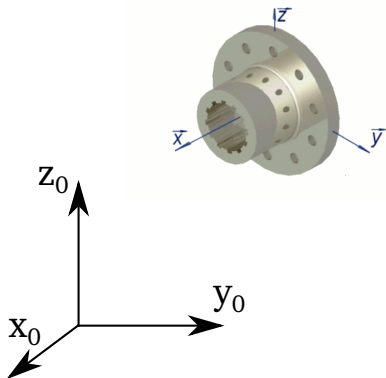






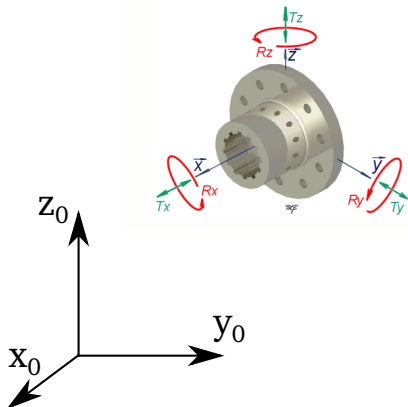
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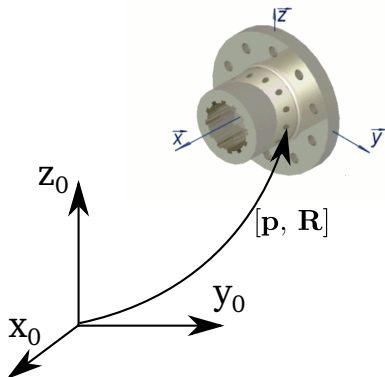




## 6 DOF

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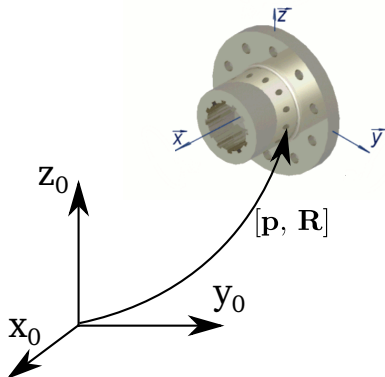


## 6 DOF

- 3 rotations  $R_x, R_y, R_z$
- 3 translations  $T_x, T_y, T_z$

## 6 Positioning parameters

- 1 rotation matrix  $\mathbf{R}_{3 \times 3}$
- 1 position vector  $\mathbf{p}_{3 \times 1}$



## 6 DOF

- 3 rotations  $R_x, R_y, R_z$
- 3 translations  $T_x, T_y, T_z$

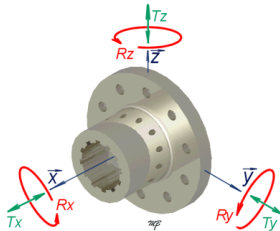
## 6 Positioning parameters

- 1 rotation matrix  $\mathbf{R}_{3 \times 3}$
- 1 position vector  $\mathbf{p}_{3 \times 1}$

## Orientation parametrization

- Euler angles
- Rodrigues parameters
- Quaternion
- etc...

## Euler angles

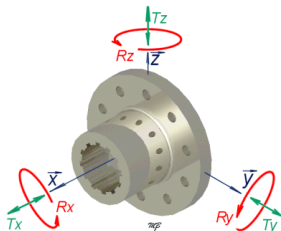


$$R_x(\theta_x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_x & -\sin \theta_x \\ 0 & \sin \theta_x & \cos \theta_x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_y(\theta_y) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_y & 0 & \sin \theta_y \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_y & 0 & \cos \theta_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_z(\theta_z) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_z & -\sin \theta_z & 0 \\ \sin \theta_z & \cos \theta_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Euler angles



$$R_x(\theta_x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_x & -\sin \theta_x \\ 0 & \sin \theta_x & \cos \theta_x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_y(\theta_y) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_y & 0 & \sin \theta_y \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_y & 0 & \cos \theta_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_z(\theta_z) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_z & -\sin \theta_z & 0 \\ \sin \theta_z & \cos \theta_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = R_x(\phi) \cdot R_y(\theta) \cdot R_z(\psi) \quad (\text{Bryant})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \psi & -\cos \theta \sin \psi & \sin \theta \\ \sin \phi \sin \theta \cos \psi + \cos \phi \sin \psi & \cos \phi \cos \psi - \sin \phi \sin \theta \sin \psi & -\sin \phi \cos \theta \\ -\cos \phi \sin \theta \cos \psi + \sin \phi \sin \psi & \cos \phi \sin \theta \sin \psi + \sin \phi \cos \psi & \cos \phi \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

## Rodrigues parameters

$R$  : Rotation of an angle  $\theta$  around the unit vector  $\begin{pmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ u_z \end{pmatrix}$ .

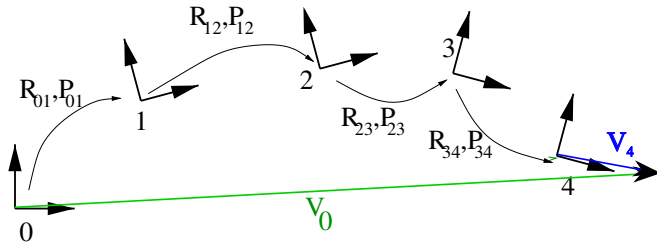
$$Q_1 = u_x \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$Q_2 = u_y \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$Q_3 = u_z \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

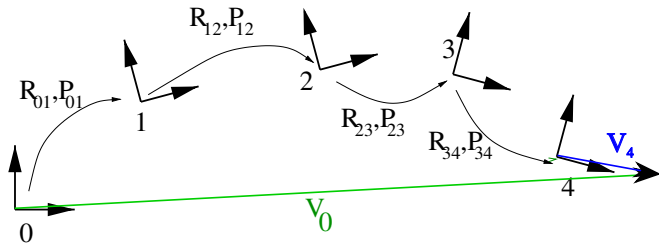
$$R = \frac{1}{1 + Q_1^2 + Q_2^2 + Q_3^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + Q_1^2 - Q_2^2 - Q_3^2 & 2(Q_1 Q_2 - Q_3) & 2(Q_1 Q_3 + Q_2) \\ 2(Q_1 Q_2 + Q_3) & 1 - Q_1^2 + Q_2^2 - Q_3^2 & 2(Q_2 Q_3 - Q_1) \\ 2(Q_3 Q_1 - Q_2) & 2(Q_2 Q_3 + Q_1) & 1 - Q_1^2 - Q_2^2 + Q_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Kinematic Chain





## Kinematic Chain



$$V_3 = R_{34} \cdot V_4 + P_{34}$$

$$V_2 = R_{23} \cdot V_3 + P_{23} = R_{23} \cdot (R_{34} \cdot V + P_{34}) + P_{23}$$

$$V_1 = R_{12} \cdot (R_{23} \cdot (R_{34} \cdot V + P_{34}) + P_{23}) + P_{12}$$

$$V_0 = R_{01} \cdot (R_{12} \cdot (R_{23} \cdot (R_{34} \cdot V + P_{34}) + P_{23}) + P_{12}) + P_{01}$$

## Homogeneous Transformation Matrix

$${}^i T_j = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} R_{1,1} & R_{1,2} & R_{1,3} & P_1 \\ R_{2,1} & R_{2,2} & R_{2,3} & P_2 \\ R_{3,1} & R_{3,2} & R_{3,3} & P_3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)_{4 \times 4}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 1} = {}^i T_j \cdot \begin{pmatrix} V_j \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 1}$$

$${}^0 T_4 = {}^0 T_1 \cdot {}^1 T_2 \cdot {}^2 T_3 \cdot {}^3 T_4$$

$${}^i T_i = I$$

## Homogeneous Transformation Matrix

$${}^i T_j = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} R_{1,1} & R_{1,2} & R_{1,3} & P_1 \\ R_{2,1} & R_{2,2} & R_{2,3} & P_2 \\ R_{3,1} & R_{3,2} & R_{3,3} & P_3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)_{4 \times 4}$$

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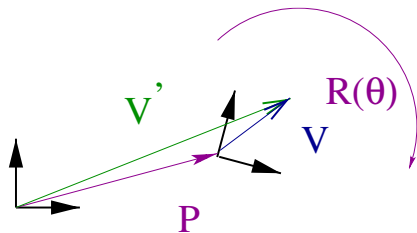
## Homogeneous Transformation Matrix

$${}^i T_j = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} R_{1,1} & R_{1,2} & R_{1,3} & P_1 \\ R_{2,1} & R_{2,2} & R_{2,3} & P_2 \\ R_{3,1} & R_{3,2} & R_{3,3} & P_3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)_{4 \times 4}$$

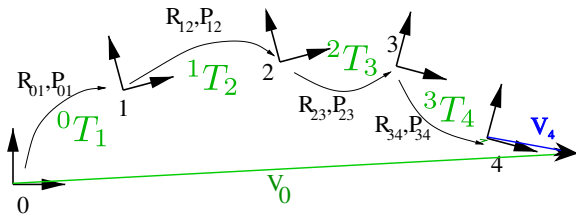
$$\begin{pmatrix} V_i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 1} = {}^i T_j \cdot \begin{pmatrix} V_j \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 1}$$

$${}^0 T_4 = {}^0 T_1 \cdot {}^1 T_2 \cdot {}^2 T_3 \cdot {}^3 T_4$$

$${}^i T_i = I$$



$${}^i T_j = \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} R_{1,1} & R_{1,2} & P_1 \\ R_{2,1} & R_{2,2} & P_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)_{3 \times 3} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} V' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R & P \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} V \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R \cdot V + P \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$V_3 = R_{34} \cdot V_4 + P_{34}$$

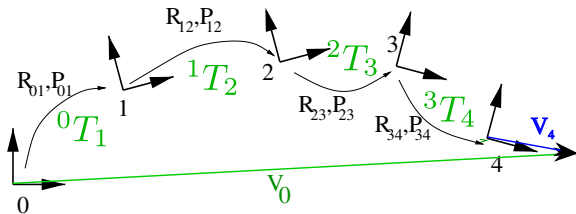
$$V_2 = R_{23} \cdot V_3 + P_{23} = R_{23} \cdot (R_{34} \cdot V_4 + P_{34}) + P_{23}$$

$$V_1 = R_{12} \cdot (R_{23} \cdot (R_{34} \cdot V_4 + P_{34}) + P_{23}) + P_{12}$$

$$V_0 = R_{01} \cdot (R_{12} \cdot (R_{23} \cdot (R_{34} \cdot V_4 + P_{34}) + P_{23}) + P_{12}) + P_{01}$$

OR

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = {}^0 T_1 \cdot {}^1 T_2 \cdot {}^2 T_3 \cdot {}^3 T_4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} V_4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$V_3 = R_{34} \cdot V_4 + P_{34}$$

$$V_2 = R_{23} \cdot V_3 + P_{23} = R_{23} \cdot (R_{34} \cdot V_4 + P_{34}) + P_{23}$$

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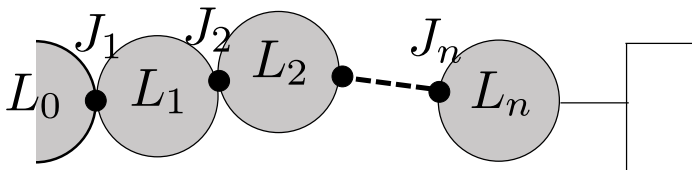
$$V_0 = R_{01} \cdot (R_{12} \cdot (R_{23} \cdot (R_{34} \cdot V_4 + P_{34}) + P_{23}) + P_{12}) + P_{01}$$

OR

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = {}^0 T_1 \cdot {}^1 T_2 \cdot {}^2 T_3 \cdot {}^3 T_4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} V_4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## DH Idea

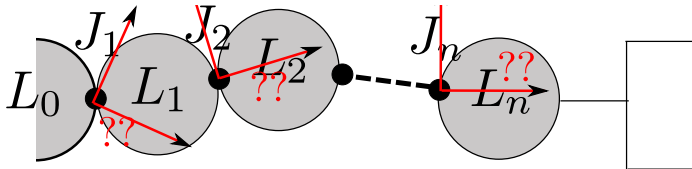
- The kinematic chain of a robot can be modeled by **rigid links** and **perfect joints** P and R
- 6  $\rightarrow$  4 parameters





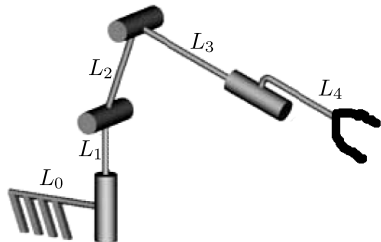
## DH Idea

- The kinematic chain of a robot can be modeled by **rigid links** and **perfect joints** P and R
- $6 \rightarrow 4$  parameters



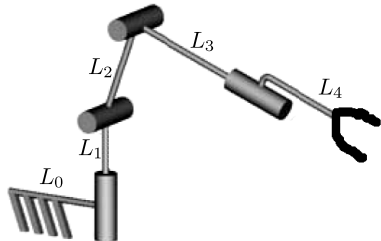
## DH Conventions

- $J_i$  connects  $L_{i-1}$  and  $L_i$
- $(O_i, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i, \mathbf{z}_i)$  the fixed frame with respect to  $L_i$
- $\mathbf{z}_i$  the axis of  $J_i$
- $\mathbf{x}_i$  the common perpendicular of  $\mathbf{z}_i$  and  $\mathbf{z}_{i+1}$



## DH Conventions

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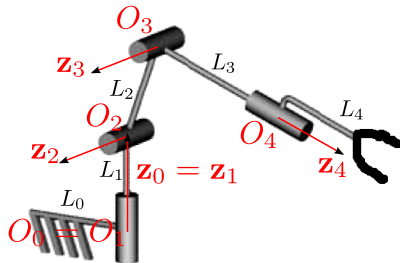


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### Special cases

- Frame 0 = Frame 1
- $\mathbf{x}_n$  can be taken along  $\mathbf{x}_{n-1}$

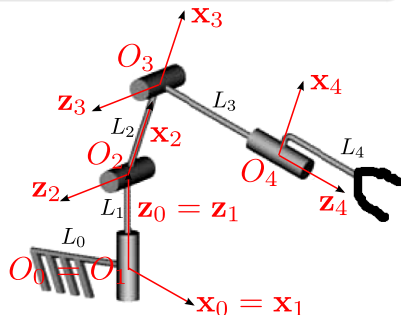


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### Special cases

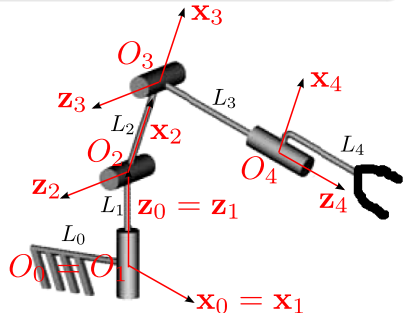
- Frame 0 = Frame 1
- $\mathbf{x}_n$  can be taken along  $\mathbf{x}_{n-1}$



## DH Parameters

- $\alpha_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{z}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$  about  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $d_i$  distance between  $O_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$ , along  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $r_i$  distance between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $O_i$ , along  $\mathbf{z}_i$
- $\theta_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{x}_i$  about  $\mathbf{z}_i$

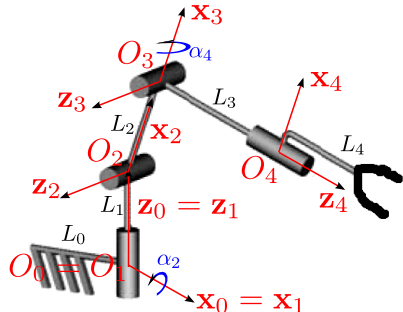
$i$	$\alpha$	$d$	$r$	$\theta$
1				
2				
3				
4				



## DH Parameters

- $\alpha_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{z}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$  about  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $d_i$  distance between  $O_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$ , along  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $r_i$  distance between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $O_i$ , along  $\mathbf{z}_i$
- $\theta_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{x}_i$  about  $\mathbf{z}_i$

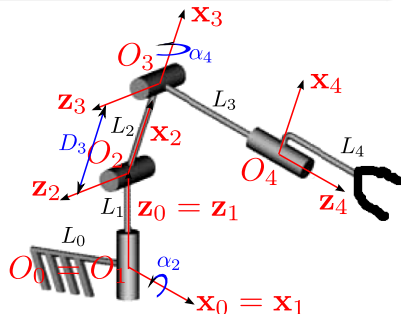
$i$	$\alpha$	$d$	$r$	$\theta$
1	0			
2	$90^\circ$			
3	0			
4	$90^\circ$			



## DH Parameters

- $\alpha_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{z}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$  about  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $d_i$  distance between  $O_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$ , along  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $r_i$  distance between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $O_i$ , along  $\mathbf{z}_i$
- $\theta_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{x}_i$  about  $\mathbf{z}_i$

$i$	$\alpha$	$d$	$r$	$\theta$
1	0	0		
2	$90^\circ$	0		
3	0	$D_3$		
4	$90^\circ$	0		

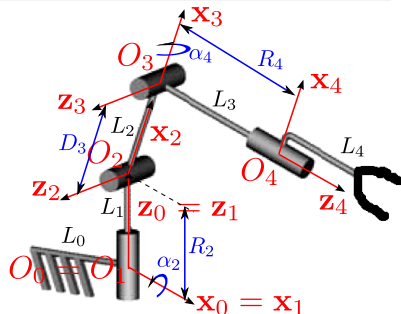




## DH Parameters

- $\alpha_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{z}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$  about  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $d_i$  distance between  $O_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$ , along  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $r_i$  distance between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $O_i$ , along  $\mathbf{z}_i$
- $\theta_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{x}_i$  about  $\mathbf{z}_i$

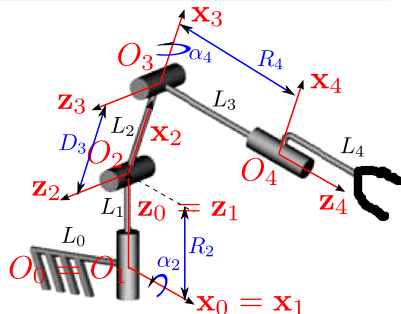
$i$	$\alpha$	$d$	$r$	$\theta$
1	0	0	0	
2	$90^\circ$	0	$R_2$	
3	0	$D_3$	0	
4	$90^\circ$	0	$R_4$	



## DH Parameters

- $\alpha_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{z}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$  about  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $d_i$  distance between  $O_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$ , along  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $r_i$  distance between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $O_i$ , along  $\mathbf{z}_i$
- $\theta_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{x}_i$  about  $\mathbf{z}_i$

$i$	$\alpha$	$d$	$r$	$\theta$
1	0	0	0	$\theta_1$
2	$90^\circ$	0	$R_2$	$\theta_2$
3	0	$D_3$	0	$\theta_3$
4	$90^\circ$	0	$R_4$	$\theta_4$

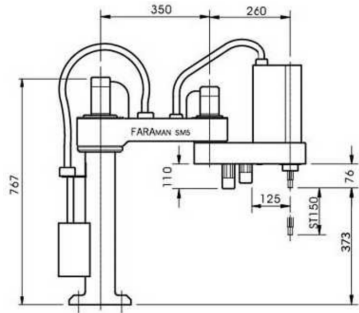
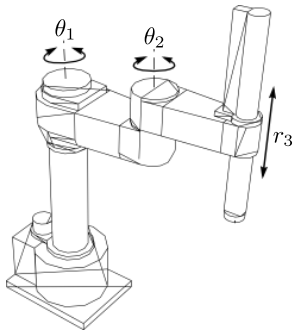


## DH Transformation Matrix

- $\alpha_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{z}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$  about  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $d_i$  distance between  $O_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_i$ , along  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$
- $r_i$  distance between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $O_i$ , along  $\mathbf{z}_i$
- $\theta_i$  angle between  $\mathbf{x}_{i-1}$  and  $\mathbf{x}_i$  about  $\mathbf{z}_i$

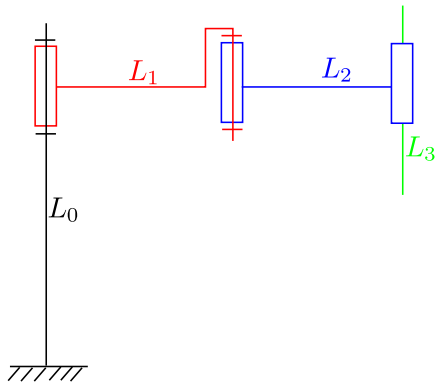
$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^{i-1}\mathbf{T}_i &= \mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha_i) \cdot \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{x}, d_i) \cdot \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{z}, r_i) \cdot \mathcal{R}(\mathbf{z}, \theta_i) \\
 &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 \cos(\theta_i) & -\sin(\theta_i) & 0 & d_i \\
 \cos(\alpha_i) \cdot \sin(\theta_i) & \cos(\alpha_i) \cdot \cos(\theta_i) & -\sin(\alpha_i) & -r_i \cdot \sin(\alpha_i) \\
 \sin(\alpha_i) \cdot \sin(\theta_i) & \sin(\alpha_i) \cdot \cos(\theta_i) & \cos(\alpha_i) & r_i \cdot \cos(\alpha_i) \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

## Exercise

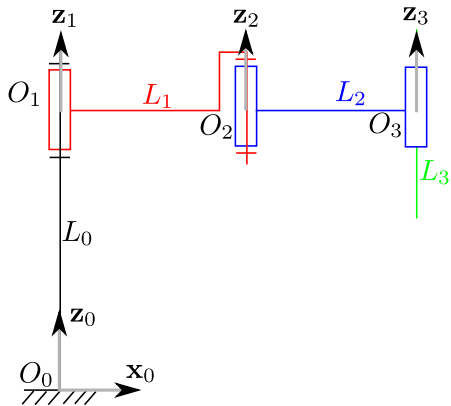


with  $\theta_1 = 30^\circ$ ,  $\theta_2 = 12^\circ$  and  
 $r_3 = 80$  mm

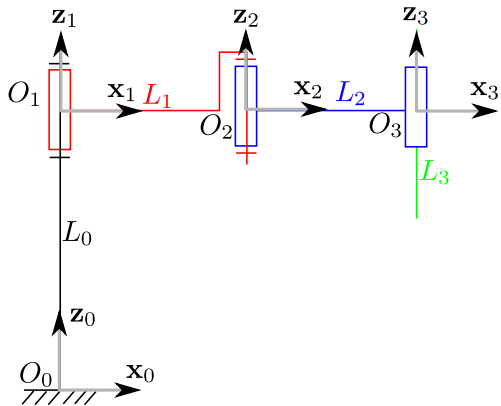
## Exercise (Correction)



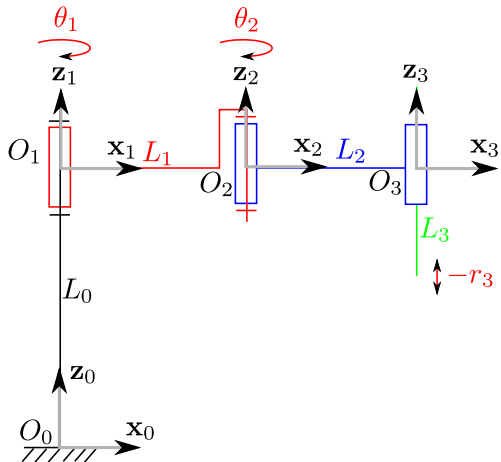
## Exercise (Correction)



## Exercise (Correction)



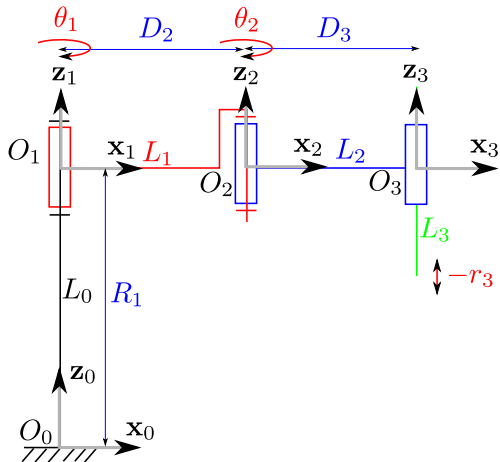
## Exercise (Correction)





## Exercise (Correction)

$i$	$\alpha$	$d$	$r$	$\theta$
1	0	0	$R_1$	$\theta_1$
2	0	$D_2$	0	$\theta_2$
3	0	$D_3$	$-r_3$	0



## Exercise (Correction)

$${}^0\mathbf{T}_1 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \cos(\theta_1) & -\sin(\theta_1) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta_1) & \cos(\theta_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & R_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$${}^1\mathbf{T}_2 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \cos(\theta_2) & -\sin(\theta_2) & 0 & D_2 \\ \sin(\theta_2) & \cos(\theta_2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$${}^2\mathbf{T}_3 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & D_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -r_3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$${}^0\mathbf{T}_1 \cdot {}^1\mathbf{T}_2 \cdot {}^2\mathbf{T}_3 = {}^0\mathbf{T}_3 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & -\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & 0 & D_2 \cos(\theta_1) + D_3 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & 0 & D_2 \sin(\theta_1) + D_3 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & R_1 - r_3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

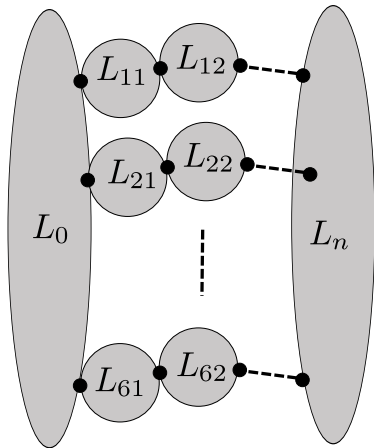
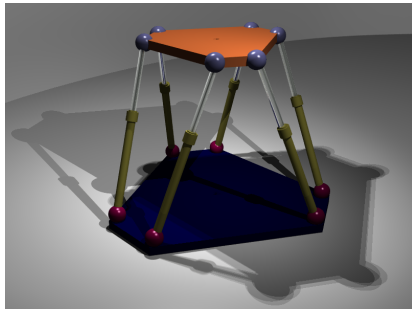
## Exercise (Correction)

$${}^0\mathbf{T}_1 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \cos(\theta_1) & -\sin(\theta_1) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta_1) & \cos(\theta_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & R_1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$${}^2\mathbf{T}_3 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & D_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -r_3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$${}^1\mathbf{T}_2 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \cos(\theta_2) & -\sin(\theta_2) & 0 & D_2 \\ \sin(\theta_2) & \cos(\theta_2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$${}^0\mathbf{T}_1 \cdot {}^1\mathbf{T}_2 \cdot {}^2\mathbf{T}_3 = {}^0\mathbf{T}_3 = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & -\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & 0 & D_2 \cos(\theta_1) + D_3 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & 0 & D_2 \sin(\theta_1) + D_3 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & R_1 - r_3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$



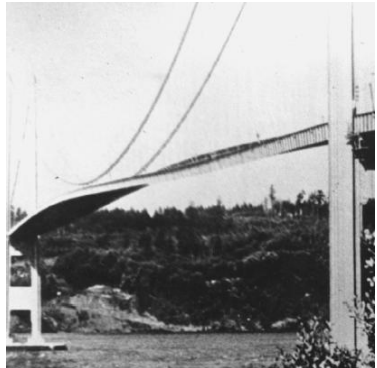
For more information...

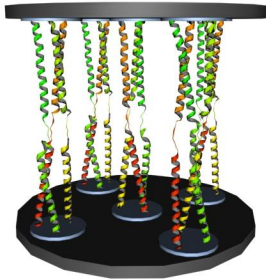
A New Geometric Notation for Open and Closed-loop Robots  
Khalil and Kleinfinger, in *Robotics and Automation*, 1986.

- Problems of DH parameters
- How to describe a tree-structure robot
- How to describe a closed-loop kinematic chain
- etc...

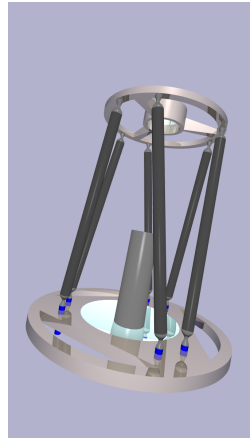
- 1 Introduction
  - Degrees of Freedom of a Rigid Body in Space
  - Kinematic Constraints
  - Usual Representation of Joints
  
- 2 Kinematic Scheme
  - A 2D Example
  - A 3D Example
  - Exercise
  
- 3 The modified Denavit-Hartenberg Parametrization
  - The Homogeneous Matrix
  - Hypothesis and Conventions
  - A Serial Example
  - Parallel kinematic chains
  
- 4 Dealing with Non-Ideal Components
  - Inaccuracy Sources
  - Specific Applications
  - Kinematic Modeling
  - Virtual Joint Modeling

- Non-rigid links
- Backlash
- Important forces
- Stiffness
- etc ...



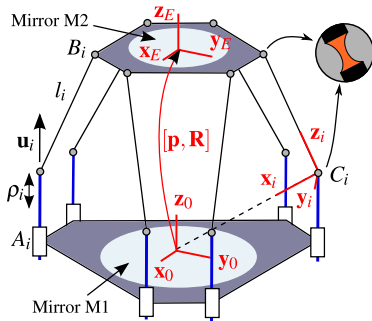


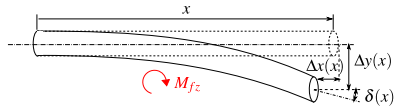
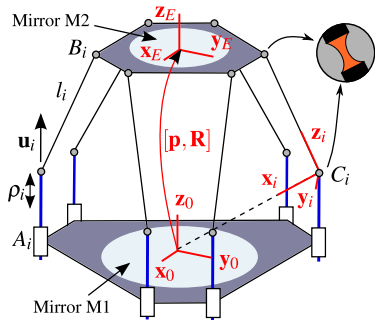
Nano-technology

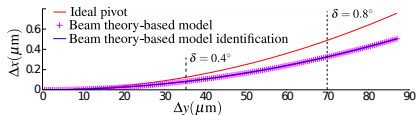
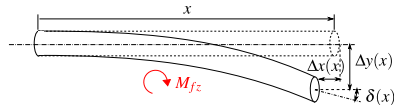
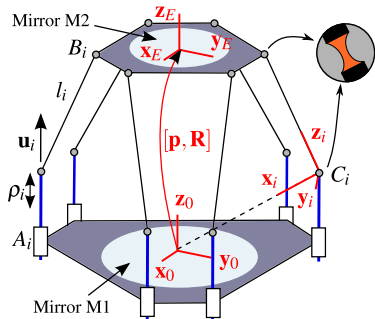


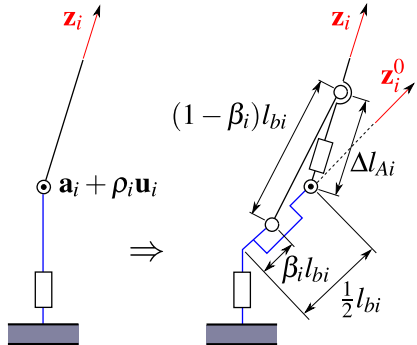
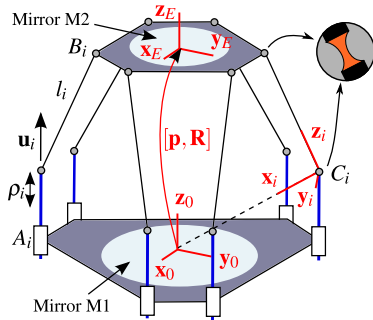
Difficult environmental conditions

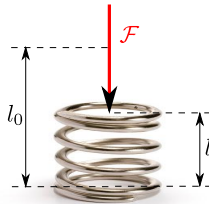
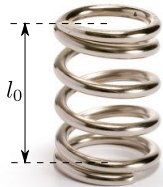




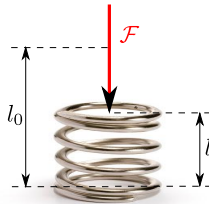
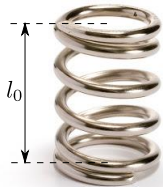








$$\mathcal{F} = k \cdot (l - l_0)$$

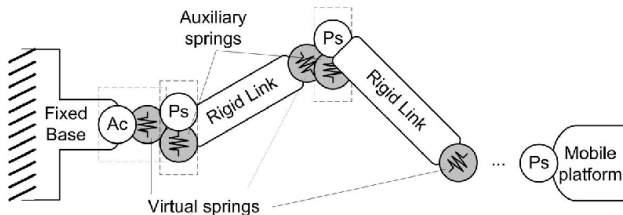


$$\mathcal{F} = k \cdot (l - l_0)$$









(b) VJM model of serial kinematic chain

### Stiffness Mapping for Parallel Manipulators

Gosselin, in *IEEE Transactions on Robotics and Automation*, 1990.

### Stiffness Analysis of Parallel Manipulators with Preloaded Passive Joints

Pashkevich, Klimchik and Chablat, in *Advances in Robot Kinematics*, 2010.

## How to model a wire-driven parallel robot ? ?

