

## MAE263B: Dynamics of Robotic Systems Discussion Section – Week3

## : Robotics Toolbox for MATLAB

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## **Robotics Toolbox for MATLAB**

- Installation
- Robotics Toolbox with examples
- Modified DH parameter / Standard DH parameter
- Forward Kinematics/ Transformation Matrix
- Plot / Simulation Animation
- Useful functions in Robotics Toolbox and MATLAB
- Review with PUMA 560





- The Robotics Toolbox provides many functions that are required in robotics and addresses areas such as kinematics, dynamics, and trajectory generation.
- The Toolbox uses a very general method of representing the kinematics and dynamics of serial-link manipulators as MATLAB<sup>®</sup> objects – robot objects can be created by the user for any serial-link manipulator and a number of examples are provided for well known robots from Kinova, Universal Robotics, Rethink as well as classical robots such as the Puma 560 and the Stanford arm.
- The Toolbox is useful for simulation as well as analyzing results from experiments with real robots, and can be a powerful tool for education.





## **Robotics Toolbox – Manual pdf file**

### Functions by category

- Homogeneous transformation 2D/3D
- Differential motion
- Trajectory generation
- Pose representation
- Serial-link manipulator
- Classic robot models (e.g., Puma 560)
- Kinematics
- Dynamics
- Mobile robot
- Localization
- Path planning
- Graphics



Download the manual pdf file: click here

## UCLA



## Robotics Toolbox for MATLAB

- ✓ Installation
- Example of PUMA 560
- HW1 Examples
- Examples of HW and Exam





Download the file: MATLAB
 <u>https://softwarecentral.ucla.edu/matlab-getmatlab</u>





## MATLAB – Install and activate

### https://softwarecentral.ucla.edu/matlab-getmatlab

 License can be obtained by generating an account with UCLA email address How to Get MATLAB

MATLAB software is available as a self-service installation for individual user computers. If you have installed MATLAB in the past, please re-download and install to access the full set of tools available under the campus license.

#### How to get MATLAB for Single User

1. Visit the UCLA MATLAB Portal

Select 'Sign in to get started' under the Get MATLAB and Simulink section.

2. Create a MathWorks account using your UCLA email address which must have ".ucla.edu" as part of the domain. The MATLAB license is only for current UCLA Students, Faculty and Staff with an ucla.edu email

address. (You may be asked to login with your UCLA BOL account to validate your eligibility first.)

- 3. Log in to your MathWorks account.
- 4. Click the download button for the current release (you can also download previous releases here).
- 5. Choose a supported platform and download the installer.

#### Install and activate

- 1. Run the installer
- 2. In the installer, select Log in with a MathWorks Account and follow the online instructions.
- 3. When prompted to do so, select the UCLA site-wide license.
- 4. Select the products you want to download and install.
- 5. After downloading and installing your products, keep the Activate MatLab checkbox selected and click "Next".
- 6. Follow the prompts to activate MATLAB.



#### Log in with a MathWorks Account







#### Create an account with the UCLA email address to get the license

📣 Log in					×
Log in to your l	MathWorks Account				
Email address:	@g.ucla.edu			MATL	AB°
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	Forgot your password?				
OCreate a Math	Vorks Account (requires an Activation Key)				
< <u>B</u> ack	Next > Ca	ncel	Help	📣 Matl	hWorks*





# MATLAB – Install and activate

📣 License Sel	ction			_	
Select a license	or enter an Activation Key				
The installer wi	l determine which products t	o install based on your licens	е.		MATLAB
Select a lice	ise:				R2019b
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	Individual	Academic ·	Total Headcount		
OEnter an Act	vation Key for a license not li	sted:			
You may ha	e received the <u>Activation Key</u>	from the Administrator of th	e license.		
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## MATLAB – Install and activate

#### A Product Selection



#### Select products to install (recommended products are preselected)

	Product	Notes		MATLAB <sup>®</sup> SIMULINK <sup>®</sup>
	MATLAB 9.7	Download Required	^	<b>R</b> 2019 <b>b</b>
$\checkmark$	Simulink 10.0	Download Required		
	5G Toolbox 1.2	Download Required		
	Aerospace Blockset 4.2	Download Required		
	Aerospace Toolbox 3.2	Download Required		
	Antenna Toolbox 4.1	Download Required		
	Audio Toolbox 2.1	Download Required		
	Automated Driving Toolbox 3.0	Download Required		
	AUTOSAR Blockset 2.1	Download Required		
	Bioinformatics Toolbox 4.13	Download Required		
	Communications Toolbox 7.2	Download Required		
	Computer Vision Toolbox 9.1	Download Required		
	Control System Toolbox 10.7	Download Required		
	Curve Fitting Toolbox 3.5.10	Download Required		
	Data Acquisition Toolbox 4.0.1	Download Required		
	Database Toolbox 9.2	Download Required		
	Datafeed Toolbox 5.9	Download Required		
	Deep Learning Toolbox 13.0	Download Required		
	DSP System Toolbox 9.9	Download Required		
			Ť	
<	<mark>Back N</mark> ext >	Cancel <u>H</u> elp		📣 MathWorks®





• Download the file: Robotics Toolbox

http://petercorke.com/wordpress/toolboxes/robotics-toolbox

## Install from .mltbx file

- 1. Download one of the following files:
  - RTB-10.1.mltbx (June 11, 2017)
  - RTB-10.2.mltbx (November 13, 2017)
  - RTB-10.3.1.mltbx (August 20, 2018)
  - RTB-10.4.mltbx (October 14, 2019)
- 2. From within the MATLAB file browser double click on this file, it will install and configure the paths correctly
- 3. Run the demo rtbdemo to see what it can do







## **Robotics Toolbox for MATLAB – Installation**

📣 Add-On Manager

	Name		Туре	
	Robotics Toolbox for MATLAB ve	ersion 10.4	Toolbox	
	Robotics Toolbox for MATLAB version 10		X	
$ \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{g}_{ij}\boldsymbol{h}=\\ & \left( \boldsymbol{U}_{ij} \frac{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}}{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}} \boldsymbol{\pi}(t) - \boldsymbol{U}_{ij} \left( \frac{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}}{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}} \boldsymbol{\pi}(t) \right)^{2} \\ & \left( \boldsymbol{U}_{ij} \frac{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}}{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}} \boldsymbol{\pi}(t) - \boldsymbol{U}_{ij} \left( \frac{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}}{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}} \boldsymbol{\pi}(t) \right)^{2} \\ & \left( \boldsymbol{U}_{ij} \frac{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}}{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}} \boldsymbol{\pi}(t) \right)^{2} \\ & \left( \boldsymbol{U}_{ij} \frac{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}}{\boldsymbol{d}_{ij}} \boldsymbol{\pi}(t) \right)^{2} \end{array} \right) $	Symbolic Math Toolbox version 8.4	Installation Complete		
間)	Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbo			
	Simulink version 10.0			
	Simulink Onramp version 1.0			mulink Team
			Close	





### **Robotics Toolbox for MATLAB – Installation Confirm**

- In order to make sure the Robotics Toolbox is installed, go to the Command Window in MATLAB and then type "rtbdemo"
- You can get the following message and the popup window.

#### Command Window

>> rtbdemo

Many of these demos print tutorial text and MATLAB commmands in the console window. Read the text and press <enter> to move on to the next command. At the end of the tutorial you can choose the next one from the graphical menu, or close the menu window.

#### Gener Mobile Robot Rotations Create a model **Bug navigation** 3-point turn Animation Transforma... D\* navigation PRM navigation Trajectory SLAM demo Forward kine ... Particle filter localiz... Inverse kinem ... Pose graph SLAM V-REP sim... Jacobians Driving to a pose Joystick de ... Inverse dyna... Quadrotor flying Forward dyna... Braitenberg vehicle Console pa...

**Robotics Toolbox for** 



## **Examples in the Robotics Toolbox**

#### MAE263B \_ Dynamics of Robotics

Discussion Section Date: 01.24.2020





2D – 1 – RR (modified DH)





<i>i-1</i>	i	$\alpha_{i-1}$	$a_{i-1}$	$d_i$	$\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$
0	1	0	0	0	${oldsymbol{ heta}}_1$
1	2	0	$l_1$	0	$ heta_2$
2	3=T	0	$l_2$	0	0



<i>i-1</i>	i	$\alpha_i$	$a_i$	$d_i$	$\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$
0	1	0	$l_1$	0	$ heta_1$
1	2=T	0	$l_2$	0	$ heta_2$





If the link frame have been attached to the links according to our convention, the following definitions of the DH parameters are valid:

Standard form:

- $a_i$  The distance from  $\hat{Z}_{i-1}$  to  $\hat{Z}_i$  measured along  $\hat{X}_i$
- $\alpha_i$  The angle between  $\hat{Z}_{i-1}$  and  $\hat{Z}_i$  measured about  $\hat{X}_i$
- $d_i$  The distance from  $\hat{\chi}_{i-1}^{i-1}$  to  $\hat{\chi}_i^{i}$  measured along  $\hat{Z}_{i-1}^{i-1}$
- $\theta_i$  The angle between  $\hat{X}_{i-1}$  and  $\hat{X}_i$  measured about  $\hat{Z}_{i-1}$

Modified form:

 $\begin{array}{l} a_{i-1} \text{ - The distance from } \hat{Z}_{i-1} \text{ to } \hat{Z}_i & \text{measured along } \hat{X}_{i-1} \\ \alpha_{i-1} \text{ - The angle between } \hat{Z}_{i-1} \text{ and } \hat{Z}_i & \text{measured about } \hat{X}_{i-1} \\ d_i & \text{ - The distance from } \hat{X}_{i-1} & \text{to } \hat{X}_i & \text{measured along } \hat{Z}_i \\ \theta_i & \text{ - The angle between } \hat{X}_{i-1} & \text{and } \hat{X}_i & \text{measured about } \hat{Z}_i \end{array}$ 

*Note:*  $a_i \ge 0$   $\alpha_i$   $d_i$   $\theta_i$  are signed quantities





### **DH parameters – Standard/ Modified approach Review**







2D – 1 – RR (modified DH)





<i>i-1</i>	i	$\alpha_{i-1}$	$a_{i-1}$	$d_i$	$\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$
0	1	0	0	0	${oldsymbol{ heta}}_1$
1	2	0	$l_1$	0	$ heta_2$
2	3=T	0	$l_2$	0	0



<i>i-1</i>	i	$\alpha_i$	$a_i$	$d_i$	$\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$
0	1	0	$l_1$	0	$ heta_1$
1	2=T	0	$l_2$	0	$ heta_2$





A Link object holds all information related to a robot link such as kinematics parameters, rigid-body inertial parameters, motor and transmission parameters.

## Examples

L = Link([0 1.2 0.3 pi/2]); L = Link('revolute', 'd', 1.2, 'a', 0.3, 'alpha', pi/2); L = Revolute('d', 1.2, 'a', 0.3, 'alpha', pi/2);

### **Properties (read/write)**

theta kinematic: joint angle
d kinematic: link offset
a kinematic: link length
alpha kinematic: link twist
sigma kinematic: 0 if revolute, 1 if prismatic
mdh kinematic: 0 if standard D&H, else 1
offset kinematic: joint variable offset
qlim kinematic: joint variable limits [min max]

Alink transform matrixRPjoint type: 'R' or 'P'

Link reference





#### **Modified DH parameter**

2

3=T

fprintf('\* ======= Modified DH parameter ======= \*')
syms l1 l2 % Create symbolic variables and functions
L1 = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',0,'alpha',0,'modified')
%: cannot specify 'theta' for primatic link
L1\_2 = Link([0 0 0 0],'modified')
%: Link([theta, d, a, alpha, offset],'modified/standard');
L2 = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',l1,'alpha',0,'modified')

L3 = Link('d',0,'a',12,'alpha',0,'modified') %default: revolute L3\_2 = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',12,'alpha',0,'modified'); L3\_p = Link('prismatic','a',12,'alpha',0,'theta', 0,'modified')

Robot\_Mod\_DH = SerialLink([L1 L2 L3], 'name', '2D-RR Modified DH parameter')



0

 $l_2$ 

0

0

\* ======= Modified DH parameter ======= \*

L1 = Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=0, a=0, alpha=0, offset=0

L1\_2 = Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=0, a=0, alpha=0, offset=0

L2 = Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=0, a=l1, alpha=0, offset=0

L3 = Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=0, a=12, alpha=0, offset=0

L3\_2 = Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=0, a=12, alpha=0, offset=0

L3\_p = Prismatic(mod): theta=0, d=q, a=12, alpha=0, offset=0

 $Robot_Mod_DH =$ 

2D-RR Modified DH parameter:: 3 axis, RRR, modDH, slowRNE

++-   j	theta	d	   a	alpha	+ offset
1	q1	0	0	0	0
2	q2	0	11	0	0
3	q3	0	2	0	0





#### Standard DH parameter

<pre>fprintf('* ======== Standard DH parameter ======== *')</pre>
L_S(1) = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',l1,'alpha',0,'standard')
<pre>L S(2)= Link('revolute','d',0,'a',12,'alpha',0,'standard')</pre>

Robot\_Stand\_DH = SerialLink(L\_S, 'name', '2D-RR Standard DH parameter')
% Robot\_Standard\_DH = SerialLink([L1 L2], 'name', '2D-RR-Standard')
% L\_S = [L1, L2] <== L\_S(1)=L1, L\_S(2)=L2</pre>

 $y_{0}$   $y_{1}$   $y_{2}$   $y_{0}$   $y_{1}$   $y_{2}$   $y_{2}$   $y_{1}$   $y_{2}$   $y_{2}$   $y_{1}$   $y_{2}$   $y_{2}$   $y_{1}$   $y_{2}$   $y_{2}$   $y_{1}$   $y_{2}$   $y_{2$ 

<i>i-1</i>	i	$\alpha_i$	$a_i$	$d_i$	$oldsymbol{ heta}_i$
0	1	0	$l_1$	0	${m  heta}_1$
1	2=T	0	$l_2$	0	$ heta_2$

\* ======= Standard DH parameter ======== \*

### L\_S = Revolute(std): theta=q, d=0, a=l1, alpha=0, offset=0

L\_S = Revolute(std): theta=q1 d=0 a=l1 alpha=0

nevorace(sca).	che ca-qr	u-0
Revolute(std):	theta=q2	d=0

Robot\_Stand\_DH =

2D-RR St	andard DH p	arameter::	2 axis, RR,	stdDH, slow	vRNE, Symbolic
++   j	theta	d	a	alpha	offset
++		+  0  0	+  11  21	0	+   0
	۲۲  +	+	×⊥ +		۷  ++

a=12 alpha=0



offset=0

offset=0



\* ======== Comparison of DH parameter ======== \*

```
Robot_Mod_DH =
```

2D-RR	Modified DH	parameter:	3 axis, RRF	R, modDH, slo	owRNE
j	theta	d	a	alpha	offset
++   1    2    3	q1  q2  q3	0 0 0	0   11   12	0 0 0	0    0    0

Robot\_Stand\_DH =

2D-RR	Standard DH	parameter::	2 axis, RR,	, stdDH, slow	wRNE, Symbolic
++	theta	d	a	alpha	offset
1    2	q1  q2	0  0	11 12	0 0	0    0





#### **Forward Kinematics**

Robotname.fkine()

```
fprintf('* ======= Foward Kinematics ======= *')
t3 = 0;
th_Mod = [t1,t2,t3]
th_DH = [t1 t2]
```

```
fprintf('*** Foward Kinematics from Modified DH parameter')
Mod_DH_FK = Robot_Mod_DH.fkine(th_Mod)
```

```
fprintf('*** Foward Kinematics from Standard DH parameter')
Stand_DH_FK = Robot_Stand_DH.fkine(th_DH)
```

\* ======= Foward Kinematics ======= \*

$$\mathsf{th}_{\mathsf{Mod}} = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & t_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

th\_DH = 
$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 & t_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

\*\*\* Foward Kinematics from Modified DH parameter

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(t_1+t_2) & -\sin(t_1+t_2) & 0 & l_2\cos(t_1+t_2) + l_1\cos(t_1) \\ \sin(t_1+t_2) & \cos(t_1+t_2) & 0 & l_2\sin(t_1+t_2) + l_1\sin(t_1) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\*\*\* Foward Kinematics from Standard DH parameter

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(t_1+t_2) & -\sin(t_1+t_2) & 0 & l_2\cos(t_1+t_2) + l_1\cos(t_1) \\ \sin(t_1+t_2) & \cos(t_1+t_2) & 0 & l_2\sin(t_1+t_2) + l_1\sin(t_1) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$





 $\cos(t_1) - \sin(t_1) = 0 = 0$ **Homogeneous Transformation Matrix**  $sin(t_1)$  $\cos(t_1)$ 0 0 Robotname.A() 0 1 0 fprintf('\* ======== Homogeneous Transformation Matri) \* T0 1 Stand t3 = 0;th\_Mod = [t1 t2 t3] %t3=0  $\cos(t_1) - \sin(t_1)$  $l_1 \cos(t_1)$ th Stand = [t1 t2]  $l_1 \sin(t_1)$  $sin(t_1)$  $\cos(t_1)$ fprintf('\* T0\_1\_Mod') 0 0 0 T0\_1\_Mod = Robot\_Mod\_DH.A([1],th\_Mod) 0 fprintf('\* T0 1 Stand') \* T1\_2\_Mod \* T0\_2\_Mod T0\_1\_Stand = Robot\_Stand\_DH.A([1],th\_Stand)  $\cos(t_2) = -\sin(t_2)$  $\cos(t_1 + t_2) = -\sin(t_1 + t_2) = 0 - l_1 \cos(t_1)$  $0 l_1$ fprintf('\* T1 2 Mod')  $\cos(t_1 + t_2)$  $sin(t_2)$  $\cos(t_2)$ 0 0  $\sin(t_1 + t_2)$  $0 = l_1 \sin(t_1)$ T1 2 Mod = Robot Mod DH.A([2],th Mod) 0 0 0 0 fprintf('\* T1\_2\_Stand') 1 0 T1\_2\_Stand = Robot\_Stand\_DH.A([2],th\_Stand) 0 0 0 fprintf('\* T2\_3\_Mod') \* T0\_2\_Stand \* T1\_2\_Stand T2 3 Mod = Robot Mod DH.A([3],th Mod)  $\cos(t_2) = -\sin(t_2)$  $0 \quad l_2 \cos(t_2)$  $\cos(t_1 + t_2) - \sin(t_1 + t_2) = 0 \quad l_2 \cos(t_1 + t_2) + l_1 \cos(t_1)$ fprintf('\* T0\_2\_Mod') T0 2 Mod = Robot\_Mod\_DH.A([1 2],th\_Mod)  $0 \ l_2 \sin(t_2)$  $\cos(t_1 + t_2)$  $sin(t_2)$  $\cos(t_2)$ 0  $l_2 \sin(t_1 + t_2) + l_1 \sin(t_1)$  $sin(t_1 + t_2)$ fprintf('\* T0 2 Stand') 0 0 0 0 0 0 T0\_2\_Stand = Robot\_Stand\_DH.A([1 2],th\_Stand) ; 0 0 0 0 0 0 sim\_T0\_2\_Stand = simplify(T0\_2\_Stand) fprintf('\* T0\_3\_Mod') \* T2\_3\_Mod \* T0 3 Mod T0 3 Mod = simplify(Robot Mod DH.A([1 2 3],th\_Mod))  $0 \ 0 \ l_2$  $\cos(t_1 + t_2) - \sin(t_1 + t_2) = 0 \quad l_2 \cos(t_1 + t_2) + l_1 \cos(t_1)$ 0 1 0 0  $\cos(t_1 + t_2)$ 0  $l_2 \sin(t_1 + t_2) + l_1 \sin(t_1)$  $sin(t_1 + t_2)$ 

. . . .

0

0

0

0 0



#### **Plot robots**

Robotname.plot()

```
fprintf('* ======= Plot robots ======= *')
11 = 0.1
12 = 0.1
12\ 2=0.3
L(1) = Link('revolute', 'd', 0, 'a', 0, 'alpha', 0, 'modified');
L(2) = Link('revolute', 'd',0, 'a',11, 'alpha',0, 'modified');
L(3) = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',12,'alpha',0,'modified');
Robot 1 = SerialLink(L, 'name', '2D-RR Robot - configuration 1');
Robot 2 = SerialLink(L, 'name', '2D-RR Robot - configuration 2');
L2(1) = L(1); L2(2) = L(2);
L2(3) = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',12 2,'alpha',0,'modified');
Robot_3 = SerialLink(L2, 'name', '2D-RR Roboot - link value- change')
figure()
Robot 1.plot([0 0 0]) %[t1 t2 t3]
figure()
                                             0.4
Robot_2.plot([pi/2 pi/2 0])
                                             0.2
figure()
Robot 3.plot([0 0 0])
                                              0
                                           N
                                             -0.2
                                                              2D-RR Roboot - link value- change
                                             -0.4
                                             0.4
                                                0.2
                                                                       0.2
                                                    0
```

0

Х

-0.2

-0.2

-0.4 -0.4

Y







#### **Simulation - Animation**

N

```
1.5
      11 = 0.1;
      12 = 0.1; %0.3
     L(1) = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',0,'alpha',0,'modified');
                                                                                             theta1
      L(2) = Link('revolute', 'd',0, 'a', l1, 'alpha',0, 'modified');
      L(3) = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',12,'alpha',0,'modified');
                                                                                                0.5
      figure()
      Robot = SerialLink(L, 'name', '2D-RR Robot Animation')
                                                                                                 0
                                                                                                                                     10
                                                                                                                                            12
                                                                                                                                                   14
                                                                                                                                                          16
                                                                                                                                                                  18
                                                                                                                                                                        20
                                                                                                  0
                                                                                                          2
                                                                                                                 4
                                                                                                                        6
                                                                                                                               8
      time = [0 5 10 15 20];
                                                                                                                                    time
      t1 = [0 pi/10 pi/8 pi/4 pi/2];
      t2 = [0 pi/10 pi/6 pi/4 pi/2];
                                                                                                1.5
      figure()
      for i = 1:5
          Robot.plot([t1(i) t2(i) 0])
                                                                                             theta2
      end
                                                                                                0.5
      figure()
      subplot(2,1,1)
      plot(time,t1); xlabel('time'); ylabel('theta1');
                                                                                                 0
      subplot(2,1,2)
                                                                                                          2
                                                                                                                               8
                                                                                                                                     10
                                                                                                                                            12
                                                                                                                                                           16
                                                                                                                                                                  18
                                                                                                                                                                        20
                                                                                                  0
                                                                                                                 4
                                                                                                                        6
                                                                                                                                                   14
      plot(time,t2); xlabel('time'); ylabel('theta2');
                                                                                                                                    time
0.2
                                                                                                                                 0.2
                                                                   0.2
0.1
                                                                                                                                 0.1
                                                                   0.1
 0
                                                                                                                                  0
                                                                                                                              N
                                                                     0
                                                                 N
-0.1
                                                                                                                                 -0.1
                                                                   -0.1
                        2D-RR Robot Animation
                                                                                                                                                          2D-RR Robot Animation
                                                                                            2D-RR Robot Animation
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                                Х
                                                                             Υ
                                                                                                                                                                 Х
                                                                                    -0.2 -0.2
                                                                                                    Х
```

ULLA

0.2



## **Useful functions in Robotics Toolbox and MATLAB**

#### **Useful functions in Robotics Toolbox**

t2r : rotation matrix from the homogeneous matrix .t : translation matrix from the homogeneous matrix

#### Useful functions in Robotics Toolbox and MATLAB

Useful functions in Robotics Toolbox: tr2, .t :Extract the rotatioinal matrix and the position matrix

```
%t2r : the rotation matrix from the transformation matrix
%.t : the translation matrix from the transformation matrix
fprintf('* ====== Examples ===== *')
syms l1 l2 t1 t2 c1 c2
L(1) = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',0,'alpha',0,'modified');
L(2) = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',11,'alpha',0,'modified');
L(3) = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',12,'alpha',0,'modified');
L(3) = Link('revolute','d',0,'a',12,'alpha',0,'modified');
Robot = SerialLink(L, 'name', '2D-RR Robot1')
fprintf('* Tranformation matrix T')
T = Robot.fkine([t1 t2 0])
Rot_m = t2r(T)
tlans_m = T.t
```

\* Tranformation matrix T

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(t_1+t_2) & -\sin(t_1+t_2) & 0 & l_2\cos(t_1+t_2) + l_1\cos(t_1) \\ \sin(t_1+t_2) & \cos(t_1+t_2) & 0 & l_2\sin(t_1+t_2) + l_1\sin(t_1) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rot\_m =

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(t_1 + t_2) & -\sin(t_1 + t_2) & 0\\ \sin(t_1 + t_2) & \cos(t_1 + t_2) & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

tlans\_m =

$$\begin{pmatrix} l_2 \cos(t_1 + t_2) + l_1 \cos(t_1) \\ l_2 \sin(t_1 + t_2) + l_1 \sin(t_1) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$





## Useful functions in Robotics Toolbox and MATLAB

### **Useful function in MATLAB**

Transpose cross simplify collect equationToMatrix

• Useful functions in MATLAB: simplify , collect, equationToMatrix, Transpose, cross

```
fprintf('* T0_3_Mod')
T0_3_Mod = Robot.A([1 2 3],th_Mod)
fprintf('* T0_3_Mod')
sim_T0_3_Mod = simplify(Robot_Mod_DH.A([1 2 3],th_Mod))
```

```
equation = c1*t1 + c2*t2 + c2*t1 + c2*t2
collect = collect(equation,[t1 t2])
e2m = equationsToMatrix(equation,[t1 t2])
```

\* T0\_3\_Mod

$(\sigma_1)$	$-\cos(t_1)\sin(t_2) - \cos(t_2)\sin(t_1)$	0	$l_2 \sigma_1 + l_1 \cos(t_1)$
$\sigma_2$	$\sigma_1$	0	$l_2 \sigma_2 + l_1 \sin(t_1)$
0	0	1	0
0 /	0	0	1 /

where

 $\sigma_1 = \cos(t_1)\cos(t_2) - \sin(t_1)\sin(t_2)$ 

$$\sigma_2 = \cos(t_1)\sin(t_2) + \cos(t_2)\sin(t_1)$$
  
T0\_3\_Mod

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(t_1+t_2) & -\sin(t_1+t_2) & 0 & l_2\cos(t_1+t_2) + l_1\cos(t_1) \\ \sin(t_1+t_2) & \cos(t_1+t_2) & 0 & l_2\sin(t_1+t_2) + l_1\sin(t_1) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

equation =  $c_1 t_1 + c_2 t_1 + 2 c_2 t_2$ 

collect = 
$$(c_1 + c_2) t_1 + (2 c_2) t_2$$

$$e^{2m} = (c_1 + c_2 \ 2 \ c_2)$$





### **Review with PUMA 560**



i	$\alpha_i - 1$	<i>a<sub>i</sub></i> – 1	$d_i$	θ
1	0	0	0	θ1
2	-90°	0	0	$\theta_2$
3	0	$a_2$	$d_3$	$\theta_3$
4	-90°	$a_3$	$d_4$	$\theta_4$
5	90°	0	0	$\theta_5$
6	-90°	0	0	$\theta_6$





#### Puma 560

```
syms t1 t2 t3 t4 t5 t6 a2 a3 d3 d4 |
L1 = Link('revolute','d', 0,'a',0,'alpha',0,'modified')
L2 = Link('revolute','d', 0,'a',0,'alpha',-pi/2,'modified')
L3 = Link('revolute','d', d3,'a',a2,'alpha',0,'modified')
L4 = Link('revolute','d', d4,'a',a3,'alpha',-pi/2,'modified')
L5 = Link('revolute','d', 0,'a',0,'alpha',pi/2,'modified')
L6 = Link('revolute','d', 0,'a',0,'alpha',-pi/2,'modified')
```

```
th = [t1 t2 t3 t4 t5 t6]
Puma560 = SerialLink([L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6], 'name','Puma 560')
```

#### **Forward Kinematics**

Puma\_fk = simplify(Puma560.fkine(th))

L1 = Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=0, a=0, alpha=0, offset=0

L2 = Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=0, a=0, alpha=-1.5708, offset=0

L3 = Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=d3, a=a2, alpha=0, offset=0

L4 = Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=d4, a=a3, alpha=-1.5708, offset=0

L5 = Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=0, a=0, alpha=1.5708, offset=0

```
L6 =
Revolute(mod): theta=q, d=0, a=0, alpha=-1.5708, offset=0
th = (t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 \ t_4 \ t_5 \ t_6)
```

#### Puma560 =

Puma 560:: 6 axis, RRRRR, modDH, slowRNE

++   j	theta	 d	+ a	alpha	offset
1	q1	0	0	0	0
2	q2	0	0	-1.5708	0
3	q3	d3	a2	0	0
4	q4	d4	a3	-1.5708	0
5	q5	0	0	1.5708	0
6	q6	0	0	-1.5708	0





### **PUMA 560 geometrical dimensions**





Fig. 2 - The PUMA 560 Coordinate system and geometrical dimensions -  $a_2 = 0.4318m$ ;  $a_3 = 0.019 \text{ Im } d_3 = 0.1254m \ d_2 = 0.4318m$ 





#### Simulation

```
th = [0 0 0 0 0 0];
a2 = 0.4318; a3 = 0.019; d3 = 0.1254; d4=0.4318;
L1 = Link('revolute','d', 0,'a',0,'alpha',0,'modified')
L2 = Link('revolute','d', 0,'a',0,'alpha',-pi/2,'modified')
L3 = Link('revolute','d', d3,'a',a2,'alpha',0,'modified')
L4 = Link('revolute','d', d4,'a',a3,'alpha',-pi/2,'modified')
L5 = Link('revolute','d', 0,'a',0,'alpha',pi/2,'modified')
L6 = Link('revolute','d', 0,'a',0,'alpha',-pi/2,'modified')
Puma560_sim = SerialLink([L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6], 'name', 'Puma 560')
% Puma560 sim.plot(th)
time = [0 5 10];
t1 = [0 - pi/4 - pi/2];
t_2 = [0 \ 0 \ 0]; t_3 = [0 \ 0 \ 0]; t_4 = [0 \ 0 \ 0]; t_5 = [0 \ 0 \ 0]; t_6 = [0 \ 0 \ 0];
for i = 1:3
    th = [t1(i) t2(i) t3(i) t4(i) t5(i) t6(i)]
    Puma560_sim.plot(th)
end
plot(time,t1)
xlabel ('time'); ylabel('t1');
```







## **C** Robotics Toolbox for MATLAB

- ✓ Installation
- ✓ Robotics Toolbox with examples
- Modified DH parameter / Standard DH parameter
- Forward Kinematics/ Transformation Matrix
- Plot / Simulation Animation
- Useful functions in Robotics Toolbox and MATLAB
- ✓ Review with PUMA 560





### Useful functions in Robotics Toolbox

- o Link
- $\circ$  SerialLink
- o .A()
- $\circ$  .fkine()
- $\circ$  .plot
- $\circ~$  t2r : extract the rotation matrix from the homogeneous matrix
- $\circ~$  .t : extract the translation matrix from the homogeneous matrix

### Useful function in MATLAB

- o Transpose
- o cross
- $\circ$  simplify
- $\circ$  collect
- $\circ$  equationToMatrix





### Functions by category

- Homogeneous transformation 2D/3D
- Differential motion
- Trajectory generation
- Pose representation
- Serial-link manipulator
- Classic robot models (e.g., Puma 560)
- Kinematics
- Dynamics
- Mobile robot
- Localization
- Path planning
- Graphics



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