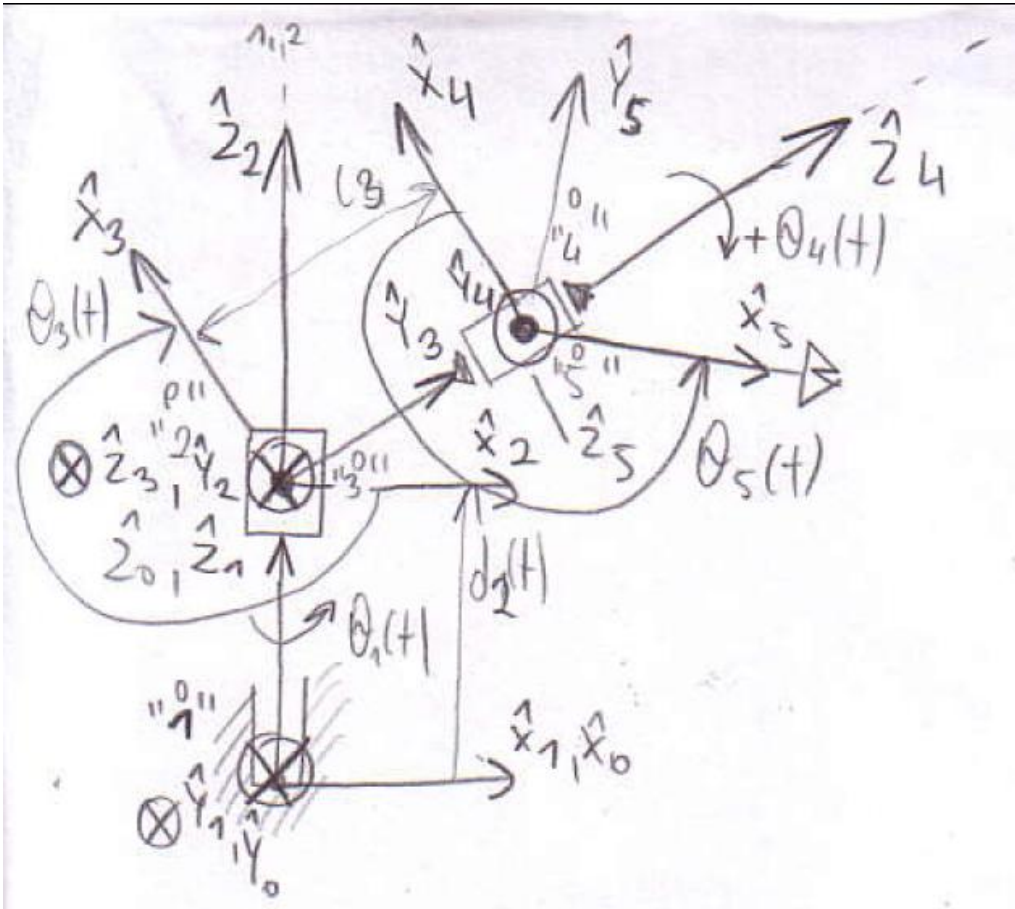


Robotics - forward kinematics



Drawing 1. Model of manipulator.

Table with Denavit-Hartenberg's parameters

i	α_{i-1}	a_{i-1}	d_i	θ_i
1	0	0	0	$\theta_1(t)$
2	0	0	$d_2(t)$	0
3	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	0	$\theta_3(t)$
4	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	l_3	$\theta_4(t)$
5	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	0	$\theta_5(t)$

Matrix ${}^{i-1}_i T$ describes transformation from coordinate system „i” to coordinate system „i - 1”

$${}^{i-1}_i T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_i & -s\theta_i & 0 & a_{i-1} \\ s\theta_i \cdot c\alpha_{i-1} & c\theta_i \cdot c\alpha_{i-1} & -s\alpha_{i-1} & -s\alpha_{i-1} \cdot d_i \\ s\theta_i \cdot s\alpha_{i-1} & c\theta_i \cdot s\alpha_{i-1} & c\alpha_{i-1} & c\alpha_{i-1} \cdot d_i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

In transformation matrix we use shortened notation of trigonometric functions

$$s\theta_i \rightarrow \sin\theta_i \text{ oraz } c\theta_i \rightarrow \cos\theta_i$$

$$s\alpha_i \rightarrow \sin\alpha_i \text{ and } c\alpha_i \rightarrow \cos\alpha_i$$

Transformation matrix which describes transformation from system "i = 1" to "i = 0".

$${}^0_1 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1 & -s\theta_1 & 0 & a_0 \\ s\theta_1 \cdot c\alpha_0 & c\theta_1 \cdot c\alpha_0 & -s\alpha_0 & -s\alpha_0 \cdot d_1 \\ s\theta_1 \cdot s\alpha_0 & c\theta_1 \cdot s\alpha_0 & c\alpha_0 & c\alpha_0 \cdot d_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^0_1 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_1(t) & -s\theta_1(t) & 0 & 0 \\ s\theta_1(t) & c\theta_1(t) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Transformation matrix which describes transformation from system "i = 2" to "i = 1".

$${}^1_2 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_2 & -s\theta_2 & 0 & a_1 \\ s\theta_2 \cdot c\alpha_1 & c\theta_2 \cdot c\alpha_1 & -s\alpha_1 & -s\alpha_1 \cdot d_2 \\ s\theta_2 \cdot s\alpha_1 & c\theta_2 \cdot s\alpha_1 & c\alpha_1 & c\alpha_1 \cdot d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^1_2 T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_2(t) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Transformation matrix which describes transformation from system "i = 3" to "i = 2".

$${}^2_3 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_3 & -s\theta_3 & 0 & a_2 \\ s\theta_3 \cdot c\alpha_2 & c\theta_3 \cdot c\alpha_2 & -s\alpha_2 & -s\alpha_2 \cdot d_3 \\ s\theta_3 \cdot s\alpha_2 & c\theta_3 \cdot s\alpha_2 & c\alpha_2 & c\alpha_2 \cdot d_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^2_3 T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_3(t) & -s\theta_3(t) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s\theta_3(t) & -c\theta_3(t) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Transformation matrix which describes transformation from system " $i = 4$ " to " $i = 3$ ".

$${}^3_4\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_4 & -s\theta_4 & 0 & a_3 \\ s\theta_4 \cdot c\alpha_3 & c\theta_4 \cdot c\alpha_3 & -s\alpha_3 & -s\alpha_3 \cdot d_4 \\ s\theta_4 \cdot s\alpha_3 & c\theta_4 \cdot s\alpha_3 & c\alpha_3 & c\alpha_3 \cdot d_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^3_4\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_4(t) & -s\theta_4(t) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_3 \\ -s\theta_4(t) & -c\theta_4(t) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Transformation matrix which describes transformation from system " $i = 5$ " to " $i = 4$ ".

$${}^4_5\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_5 & -s\theta_5 & 0 & a_4 \\ s\theta_5 \cdot c\alpha_4 & c\theta_5 \cdot c\alpha_4 & -s\alpha_4 & -s\alpha_4 \cdot d_5 \\ s\theta_5 \cdot s\alpha_4 & c\theta_5 \cdot s\alpha_4 & c\alpha_4 & c\alpha_4 \cdot d_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^4_5\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_5(t) & -s\theta_5(t) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s\theta_5(t) & -c\theta_5(t) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T}_5^0 = \mathbf{T}_1^0 \cdot \mathbf{T}_2^1 \cdot \mathbf{T}_3^2 \cdot \mathbf{T}_4^3 \cdot \mathbf{T}_5^4$$

Position of any vector \mathbf{P} in coordinate system " $i = 5$ " defined in coordinate system " $i = 0$ ", is given by equation.

$$\mathbf{P}^0 = \mathbf{T}_5^0 \cdot \mathbf{P}^5$$