

(singularity) ()

An Algorithm for Determining Feasible Robot's Trajectories for Leaving a Singular Point

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Abstract

Occurrence of singularity in robot manipulators complicates control process of the robots. Suitable design of robot's trajectories is one of the ways for prevailing over the effects of singularity. In this article a new method for determining feasible trajectories along singular direction that a robot can leave a singular point at the beginning of its trajectory, is presented. On the base of singular value decomposition and mathematical model of singularity, an algorithm is presented for nonredundant robots in singularity with rank deficiency one, to find feasible trajectories along singular direction. Then the results were applied to a six degree of freedom robot and its feasible trajectories are determined.

Key words: inverse kinematics; singularity in robots; feasible trajectories.

$$\dot{X} = J \cdot \dot{q} \quad (1)$$

\dot{q} ($m \times n$) J ($m \times n$) \dot{X} ($n \times 1$)

m n n

$$J = U \cdot \Sigma \cdot V^T \quad (2)$$

$J \cdot J^T$ ($n \times n$) u_i ($n \times 1$)

$J \cdot J^T$ V

$$U = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m] \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dot{q} \quad q_i \quad L \quad l_i \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{Y} \\ \dot{d} \end{bmatrix} = U^T \cdot J \cdot \dot{q} \quad () \\
 & \dot{Y} \quad () \\
 & \quad \quad \quad K \quad : \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (Rank(K) = m - 1) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \quad () \quad \dot{Y} = K \cdot \dot{q} \quad () \\
 & K = [K_P, K_S] \quad () \quad \dot{d} = L \cdot \dot{q} \quad () \\
 & \quad \quad \quad K_P \quad L \quad [(m-1) \times n] \quad () \quad K \\
 & \quad \quad \quad K_S \quad m-1 \quad : \quad (1 \times n) \quad () \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (m-1) \times [(n-m+1)] \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \quad () \quad \dot{q} \quad \begin{bmatrix} K \\ L \end{bmatrix} = U^T \cdot J \quad () \\
 & \dot{q} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_P \\ \dot{q}_S \end{bmatrix} \quad () \quad L = 0 \quad \dot{d} = 0 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad () \quad (\dot{q}) \quad () \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \dot{q}_S \quad (m-1) \quad \dot{q}_P \quad (n-m+1) \\
 & () \quad : \quad () \quad () \\
 & \quad \quad \quad L \\
 & \dot{Y} = K_P \cdot \dot{q}_P + K_S \cdot \dot{q}_S \quad () \quad \dot{d} = 0 \quad () \quad () \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \quad () \quad () \quad (L = 0) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \\
 & \dot{q} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_P \\ \dot{q}_S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_P^{-1} \cdot (\dot{Y} - K_S \cdot \dot{q}_S) \\ \dot{q}_S \end{bmatrix} \quad () \quad \ddot{d} = \frac{dL}{dt} \dot{q} = (\dot{q}^T \cdot \mathfrak{L} L^T) \cdot \dot{q} \quad () \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \\
 & \dot{q} = M \cdot \dot{Y} + N \cdot \dot{q}_S \quad () \quad \mathfrak{L} L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial l_1}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial l_2}{\partial q_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial l_n}{\partial q_1} \\ \frac{\partial l_1}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial l_2}{\partial q_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial l_n}{\partial q_2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial l_1}{\partial q_n} & \frac{\partial l_2}{\partial q_n} & \dots & \frac{\partial l_n}{\partial q_n} \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \\
 & M = \begin{bmatrix} K_P^{-1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} -K_P^{-1} \cdot K_S \\ I \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix} A & I & ((n-m+1) \times (m-1)) & 0 \\ & & ((n-m+1) \times (n-m+1)) & \\ & & () & () \\ & & : & () \end{matrix} \quad ()$$

$$\ddot{d} = \dot{q}_s^T \cdot A \cdot \dot{q}_s + B \cdot \dot{q}_s + C \quad ()$$

$$\begin{cases} A = N \cdot \mathfrak{L} L \cdot N \\ B = \dot{Y} \cdot M^T \cdot (\mathfrak{L} L^T + \mathfrak{L} L) \cdot N \\ C = \dot{Y}^T \cdot M^T \cdot \mathfrak{L} L \cdot M \cdot \dot{Y} \end{cases} \quad ()$$

$$\ddot{d} = 0 \quad ()$$

$$\begin{matrix} \dot{q}_s & (m=n) \\ () & () \end{matrix} \quad ()$$

$$\ddot{d} = A \cdot \dot{q}_s^2 + B \cdot \dot{q}_s + C \quad ()$$

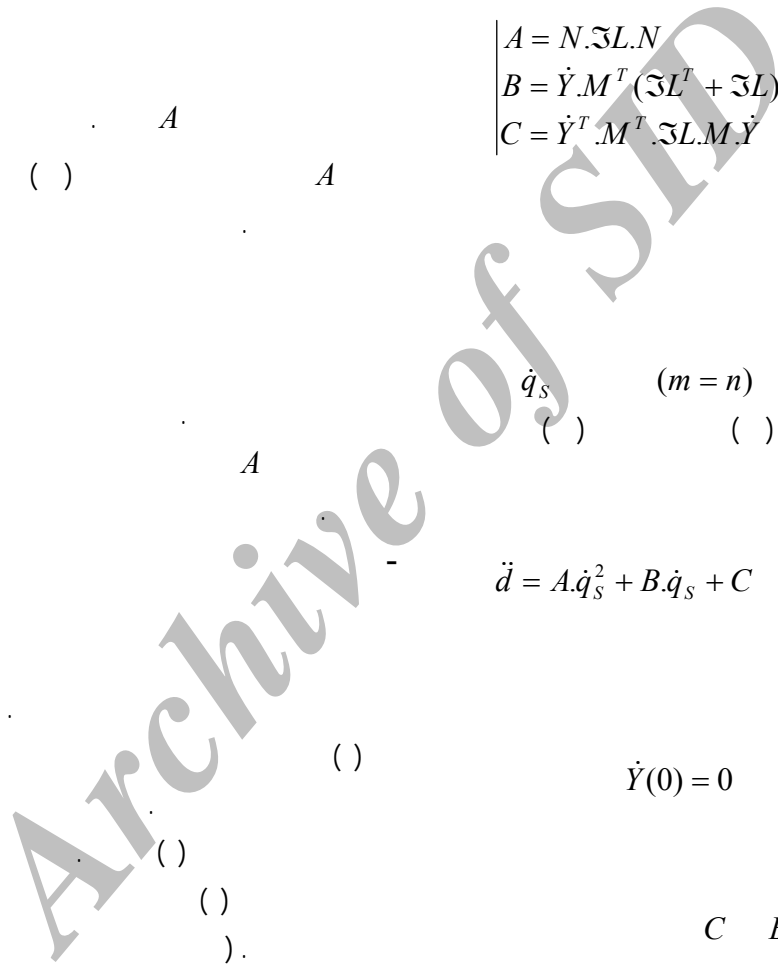
$$\dot{Y}(0) = 0 \quad ()$$

$$\begin{matrix} C & B & (\dot{Y}(0) = 0) \end{matrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} J_{11} & J_{12} \\ J_{21} & J_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

$$\ddot{d} = A \cdot \dot{q}_s^2 \quad ()$$

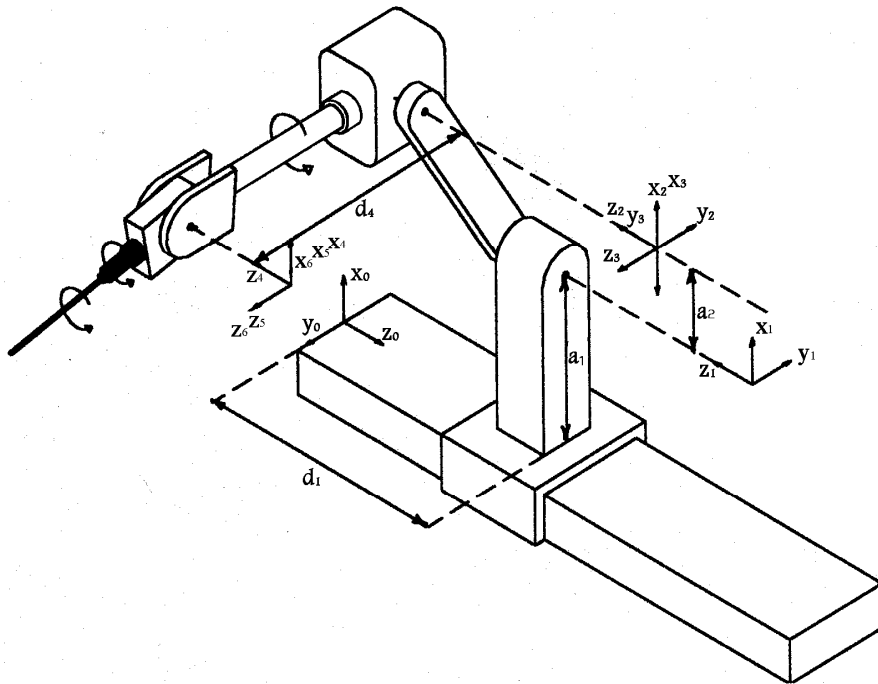
$$J_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_4 + a_2 \cdot S3 & d_4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 \cdot C3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} A \\ A \end{matrix}$$



$$J_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -S4 & C4.S5 \\ 0 & C4 & S4.S5 \\ 1 & 0 & C5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



	α_i	a_i	d_i	θ_i
1	0	a_1	d_1	0
2	0	a_2	0	θ_2
3	90°	0	0	θ_3
4	-90°	0	d_4	θ_4
5	90°	0	0	θ_5
6	0	0	0	θ_6

(... $C4 = \cos \theta_4, S4 = \sin \theta$)

$$\varepsilon = \begin{cases} 1 & k = \\ -1 & k = \end{cases} \quad J_{12}$$

()

L

L

J_{11}

Z

J_{11}

:()

L

: ()

$$\mathfrak{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 S3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_1 = \frac{(0.5(a_2^2 + 2d_4^2 + 2a_2 d_4 S3 + \sqrt{(a_2^2 + 2d_4^2 + 2a_2 d_4 S3)^2 - 4(a_2 d_4 C3)^2})^{0.5}}{\sigma_2 = 1} \\ \sigma_1 = \frac{(0.5(a_2^2 + 2d_4^2 + 2a_2 d_4 S3 - \sqrt{(a_2^2 + 2d_4^2 + 2a_2 d_4 S3)^2 - 4(a_2 d_4 C3)^2})^{0.5}}{\end{cases} \quad ()$$

$$\mathfrak{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 \varepsilon \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

:()

K

$\sigma_2 \quad \sigma_1$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_4 + a_2 \cdot \varepsilon & d_4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

σ_3 : ()

$\theta_3 = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ()

K

()

: () () ()

:()

$$\dot{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_4 + a_2 \varepsilon \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

$$J_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_4 + a_2 \cdot \varepsilon & d_4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

: $K_S \quad K_P$

$$K_p = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad K_s = \begin{bmatrix} d_4 + a_2\varepsilon \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N \quad M \quad \dot{q}_s = \dot{q}_2$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ d_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ d_4 + a_2\varepsilon \\ d_4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

C B A

$$A = (a_2\varepsilon)^2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{d_4 + a_2\varepsilon}{a_2d_4\varepsilon} \end{pmatrix} \quad ()$$

$$B = C = 0$$

A

A

$$(())h$$

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$$h = -\frac{d_4 + a_2\varepsilon}{a_2d_4\varepsilon} \quad ()$$

h

h

)

$$.((0,0,1)$$

$$()$$

$$- \varepsilon$$

$$a_2 \quad d_4$$

A