KINEMATIC EQUATIONS FOR RESOLVED-RATE CONTROL
OF AN INDUSTRIAL ROBOT ARM

L. KEITH BARKER

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SUMMARY

An operator can use kinematic, resolved-rate equations to dynamically control a robot arm by watching its response to commanded inputs. In a tutorial fashion, this paper derives known resolved-rate equations for the control of a particular six-degree-of-freedom industrial robot arm and proceeds to simplify the equations for faster computations. Methods for controlling the robot arm in regions which normally cause mathematical singularities in the resolved-rate equations are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

In the Intelligent Systems Research Laboratory at the Langley Research Center, an operator sits at a remote console with a three-axis controller in each hand and commands the motions of an industrial robot arm. The operator has optional control modes. In particular, resolved-rate control (ref. 1) enables the operator to directly control the robot hand. The operator views the robot hand, decides that he wants it to move in a certain direction, and deflects a controller. The robot hand then moves accordingly with a velocity proportional to the amount of deflection of the controller. Commanded hand velocities are transformed (resolved) into requisite movements (velocities) of the individual joints in the robot arm to effect the commanded hand motion.

The intent of this paper is to: (1) derive the resolved-rate equations in reference 2 from a point of view of an operator remotely controlling a robot arm; (2) simplify these equations for real-time application; (3) leave additional parameters unspecified in the final equations for more flexibility in modeling the robot arm; and (4) further document a set of resolved-rate equations.

SYMBOLS

\( A_{i-1} \) homogeneous transformation matrix from coordinate system \( i \) to coordinate system \( i-1 \)

\( A_i, a_i \) common normal between \( Z_{i-1} \) and \( Z_i \)

CAL3 \( \cos \alpha_3 \)

C1 \( \cos \theta_1 \)

C23 \( \cos (\theta_2 + \theta_3) \)

D1, D2, D3, D4, D5 functions defined by equations (52) to (56), respectively
\( \mathbf{d}_{k6}, \mathbf{d}_k, \mathbf{d}_6 \) vector from coordinate system \( k \) to hand coordinate system

\( \hat{\mathbf{d}}_{k6}, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_k, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_6 \) \( \mathbf{d}_{k6} \) in base coordinates

\( \mathbf{E}_S \) elbow-to-shoulder length

\( \mathbf{F}_1, \mathbf{F}_3, \mathbf{F}_4, \mathbf{F}_5, \mathbf{F}_6, \mathbf{F}_7 \) functions defined by equations (27), (29), (30), (31), (41) and (37), respectively

\( \mathbf{F}_2 \) constant defined by equation (28)

\( \mathbf{g}_1, \mathbf{g}_2 \) vectors defined by equation (42) and (59), respectively

\( \mathbf{H}_W \) hand-to-wrist length

\( i \) integer which indicates different axis systems and associated parameters

\( \mathbf{K}_2, \mathbf{K}_3 \) constant gains

\( k \) integer

\( \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{M}_1, \mathbf{M}_2 \) matrices defined by equations (26), (43), and (58), respectively

\( \mathbf{M}^*, \mathbf{M}_1^*, \mathbf{M}_2^* \) generalized matrix inverse of \( \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{M}_1, \) and \( \mathbf{M}_2 \), respectively

\( \mathbf{N}_0 \) neck-to-base length

\( \mathbf{P}_{0k}, \mathbf{P}_{0,k} \) position vector in base coordinates from base coordinate system to coordinate system \( k \)

\( \mathbf{Q} \) point in cartesian coordinates

\( \mathbf{q} \) vector to point \( \mathbf{Q} \)

\( \mathbf{R}_{VEL} \) rotational velocity of robot hand, expressed in hand axis system

\( \hat{\mathbf{R}}_{VEL} \) \( \mathbf{R}_{VEL} \) in base coordinates

\( \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{VEL} \) resultant rotational velocity of that commanded and that induced by rotations of joints 1, 2, and 3 (eq. 48)

\( \mathbf{R}_{VEL}(1), \mathbf{R}_{VEL}(2), \mathbf{R}_{VEL}(3) \) components of \( \mathbf{R}_{VEL} \)

\( \hat{\mathbf{R}}_{VEL}(1), \hat{\mathbf{R}}_{VEL}(2), \hat{\mathbf{R}}_{VEL}(3) \) components of \( \hat{\mathbf{R}}_{VEL} \)

\( \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{VEL}(1), \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{VEL}(2), \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{VEL}(3) \) components of \( \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{VEL} \)

\( \mathbf{R}^{i-1}_{i} \) rotational transformation matrix from coordinate system \( i \) to coordinate system \( i - 1 \)
Ri, ri relative distance between coordinate system i-1 and coordinate system i, measured along Zi-l

SAL3 Sin α3

Si Sin θ1

S23 Sin (θ2 + θ3)

SN shoulder-to-neck length

SN SN + R3

TVEL translational velocity of robot hand in hand axis system

^TVEL TVEL in base coordinates

TVEL(1), TVEL(2), TVEL(3) components of TVEL

^TVEL(1), ^TVEL(2), ^TVEL(3) components of ^TVEL

Δt time increment

^Vi translational velocity of hand axis system caused by rotation of joint i, expressed in base coordinates

WE wrist-to-elbow length

Xi axis directed along common normal between Zi-l and Zi

Yi axis directed to complete right-hand axis system with Xi and Zi

Zi axis of rotation of joint i-l

X0, Y0, Z0 base coordinate system

X6, Y6, Z6 hand coordinate system

xi, yi, zi unit vectors along Xi, Yi, Zi

^xi, ^yi, ^zi unit vectors xi, yi, zi, expressed in base coordinates

αi angle between Zi-l and Zi, measured positive about Xi

θi joint angle with initial value corresponding to initial position of robot arm in figure 3
\( \theta_i \)  

Joint angle between \( X_{i-1} \) and \( X_i \), measured positive about \( Z_{i-1} \)

\( \theta \)  

Vector of joint angles (eq. 12)

\( \theta_{\text{New}}, \theta_{\text{Old}} \)  

Next and previous vector of joint angles, respectively

\( \omega_i \)  

Rotational velocity of joint \( i \) about \( Z_{i-1} \)

\( \hat{\omega}_i \)  

\( \omega_i \) expressed in base coordinates

Use of a dot over a symbol indicates first derivative with respect to time, a vector is underlined, and a caret (^) above a vector means that the vector is expressed with respect to the base coordinate system.

**ANALYSIS**

Figure 1 represents a six-degree-of-freedom industrial manipulator. In reference 2, three of these manipulators served as legs in simulating the locomotion of a three-legged robot over structural beams. In the current paper, based on reference 2, an operator controls the motions of a robot arm.

Controlling individual joints in a robot arm to accomplish a complex task is difficult, especially if time to complete the task is critical or if part of the operator's attention is needed elsewhere. A more natural approach is for an operator to command the motion of the robot hand and then automate the requisite coordination of the individual joints in the arm (ref. 1). The relative joint geometry dictates the basic transformation equations.

**Joint Axis Systems and Transformation Matrices**

Consecutive joint axis systems in robotic manipulators can be related by the Denavit-Hartenberg parameters (ref. 3). For rotational joints, (figure 2) these parameters consist in three constant parameters \( a_i \), \( r_i \), \( \alpha_i \) and a variable joint angle \( \theta_i \). By definition, joints always rotate about their \( Z \)-axis. The \( Y_{i-1} \) - and \( Y_i \) -axis (not shown) complete right-handed coordinate systems. (Although not considered here, \( r_i \) is the variable for prismatic joints.)

The homogeneous transformation matrix (based on figure 2) from coordinate system i to coordinate system \( i-1 \) is (refs. 2 or 4, for example)

\[
A_{i-1}^i = \begin{bmatrix}
\cos \theta_i & -\cos \alpha_i \sin \theta_i & \sin \alpha_i \sin \theta_i & a_i \cos \theta_i \\
\sin \theta_i & \cos \alpha_i \cos \theta_i & -\sin \alpha_i \cos \theta_i & a_i \sin \theta_i \\
0 & \sin \alpha_i & \cos \alpha_i & r_i \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\]  

(1)
The parameter $r_i$ plays the role of $s_i$ in reference 2 and $d_i$ in reference 3.

Let the location of a point $Q$ with respect to the coordinate system $(X_i, Y_i, Z_i)$ be described by the vector $q_i$. Then, the location of $Q$ from coordinate system $(X_{i-1}, Y_{i-1}, Z_{i-1})$ is the vector $q_{i-1}$, where

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
q_{i-1} \\
\vdots \\
1
\end{bmatrix} = A_{i-1}^i \begin{bmatrix}
q_i \\
\vdots \\
1
\end{bmatrix}
$$

(2)

in which $A_{i-1}^i$ accounts for both rotation and displacement of $(X_i, Y_i, Z_i)$ with respect to $(X_{i-1}, Y_{i-1}, Z_{i-1})$. However, if one is only interested in the components of $q_i$ in directions parallel to $(X_{i-1}, Y_{i-1}, Z_{i-1})$, such as velocity, then it is sufficient to compute:

$$
q_{i-1} = R_{i-1}^i q_i
$$

(3)

where

$$
R_{i-1}^i = \begin{bmatrix}
\cos 0_i' & -\cos 0_i \sin 0_i' & \sin 0_i \sin 0_i' \\
\sin 0_i' & \cos 0_i \cos 0_i' & -\sin 0_i \cos 0_i' \\
0 & \sin 0_i & \cos 0_i
\end{bmatrix}
$$

(4)

is the submatrix of $A_{i-1}^i$ which accounts for the rotation of $(X_i, Y_i, Z_i)$ with respect to $(X_{i-1}, Y_{i-1}, Z_{i-1})$.

The Denavit-Hartenberg parameters which have been specifically assigned numerical values and those parameters which are carried symbolically in subsequent equations for assignment by researchers are shown in the table. In reference 2, $ES = WE$, $a_3 = 90^\circ$, and $a_3 = r_3 = 0$. However, in the present paper, $ES$ and $WE$ may be different; and different constant values (refs. 2 and 5) for $a_3$ and $r_3$ can be used. Also, since preliminary measurements indicate that $a_3$ may not be exactly $90^\circ$, $a_3$ is left unspecified in the equations. A method to calculate the Denavit-Hartenberg parameters for an assembled robot arm is developed in reference 6. (The parameter $r_2$ would be chosen as zero in reference 6 because joints (2) and (3) produce parallel rotations; however, the nonzero value of $r_2$ used in reference 2 (and here) can also be obtained by the same basic method in reference 6.)

Notice in the table that $\theta'_i$ is related to another joint angle $\theta_i$ (unprimed). The joint angles $\theta_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \ldots, 6$) are referenced to the initial position of the robot arm in figure 3.

The transformation matrices $A_{i-1}^i$ (in terms of $\theta_i$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, 6$) are given in reference 2, except for $A_{2}^3$, which is different because of the three unspecified parameters $a_3$, $r_3$, and $a_3$. However, for convenience, all these transformation matrices are contained in appendix A. The rotational matrices $R_{i-1}^i$ are simply the 3x3 submatrices in the upper left-hand corner of $A_{i-1}^i$. 

5
Figure 4 shows the axis system \((X_6, Y_6, Z_6)\) of the robot hand. (The hand itself is not shown.) With one three-axis controller, an operator commands translational speeds \(TVEL(1), TVEL(2),\) and \(TVEL(3)\) along \(X_6, Y_6,\) and \(Z_6,\) respectively; and, with the other three-axis controller, he commands rotational speeds \(RVEL(1), RVEL(2),\) and \(RVEL(3)\) about \(X_6, Y_6,\) and \(Z_6,\) respectively. That is, the operator commands the translational velocity

\[
TVEL = \begin{bmatrix} TVEL(1) \\ TVEL(2) \\ TVEL(3) \end{bmatrix}
\]

(5)

and the rotational velocity

\[
RVEL = \begin{bmatrix} RVEL(1) \\ RVEL(2) \\ RVEL(3) \end{bmatrix}
\]

(6)

\(X_6, Y_6,\) and \(Z_6\) are unit vectors along \(X_6, Y_6,\) and \(Z_6,\) respectively. These commands are then resolved by the computer into individual joint rotations in the robot arm to produce the commanded hand motion.

The axis system for the robot hand may be located wherever desired for convenience; for example, near the tip of the robot hand (fig. 5) or, as in this paper, at the robot hand mounting (fig. 1). In the sequel, commands of rotational and translational velocity to the robot hand are expressed in terms of joint velocities. First, a word about notation: a vector is underlined and an overhead caret (\(^\wedge\)) indicates a vector expressed with respect to the base coordinate system \((X_0, Y_0, Z_0).\) For example, \(\hat{X}_i\) is a unit vector along \(X_i,\) but expressed in base coordinates.

Rotational velocity of robot hand in base coordinates.— By convention, joint \(i\) in the robot arm rotates with angular speed \(\dot{\theta}_i\) about \(Z_{i-1}\) (fig. 2). However, since \(\theta_i\) only differs from \(\dot{\theta}_i\) by a constant offset, \(\ddot{\theta}_i = \dot{\theta}_i.\) Thus, the rotational velocity of joint \(i\) is (fig. 6)

\[
\omega_i = \dot{\theta}_i Z_{i-1}
\]

(7)

or, with respect to the base-coordinate system,

\[
\hat{\omega}_i = R_{0}^{i-1} \dot{\theta}_i Z_{i-1}
\]

(8)

The vector sum of these individual joint rotational velocities is the resultant rotational velocity of the robot hand:

\[
\hat{RVEL} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} R_{0}^{i-1} \dot{\theta}_i Z_{i-1}
\]

(9)
In vector-matrix form, equation (9) is

\[ \mathbf{\hat{R}}_{\text{VEL}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{z}_0 & \hat{z}_1 & \cdots & \hat{z}_5 \end{bmatrix} \hat{\theta} \]  

(10)

where

\[ \hat{z}_{i-1} = R_{0}^{i-1} \hat{z}_{i-1} = R_{0}^{i-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \]  

(11)

is the unit vector \( \hat{z}_{i-1} \) expressed in base coordinates and is simply the third column of \( R_{0}^{i-1} \), and where

\[ \hat{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}_1 \\ \hat{\theta}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\theta}_6 \end{bmatrix} \]  

(12)

is a vector of joint velocities. (A programming notation in reference 2 is \( \text{JVEL}(i) = \hat{\theta}_i \))

**Translational velocity of robot hand in base coordinates.** The resultant translational velocity of the robot hand caused by individual joint relations in the robot arm is

\[ \hat{\mathbf{\hat{T}}}_{\text{VEL}} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} \hat{v}_{i} \hat{z}_{i-1} \]  

(13)

where joint \( i \) induces the translational velocity

\[ \hat{v}_{i} = \hat{\theta}_i \hat{z}_{i-1} \times \hat{d}_{i-1,6} \]  

(14)

which is the cross product of the joint rotational velocity (with respect to the base coordinate system) and the vector moment arm

\[ \hat{d}_{i-1,6} = \hat{P}_{06} - \hat{P}_{0,i-1} \]  

(15)

from the origin of coordinate system \( i-1 \) to the origin of the hand axis system. For example, the vector moment radii \( \hat{d}_{06} \) and \( \hat{d}_{16} \) are shown in figure 7. \( \hat{P}_{0k} \) is the 3x1 vector in the upper-right corner of \( A_{k0} = A_{10}A_{21} \cdots A_{k-1} \); that is, the first three entries in the fourth column of \( A_{k0} \). In vector-matrix form, equation (13) becomes

\[ \hat{\mathbf{\hat{T}}}_{\text{VEL}} = \left[ \hat{z}_0 \times \hat{d}_{06} \; \hat{z}_1 \times \hat{d}_{16} \; \cdots \; \hat{z}_5 \times \hat{d}_{56} \right] \hat{\theta} \]  

(16)
Jacobian matrix.— Equations (10) and (16) are combined as

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\hat{\text{TVEL}} \\
\hat{\text{RVEL}}
\end{bmatrix} = J \hat{\theta}
\]  
(17)

using the Jacobian matrix

\[
J = \begin{bmatrix}
\hat{z}_0 \times \hat{d}_{06} & \hat{z}_1 \times \hat{d}_{16} & \cdots & \hat{z}_5 \times \hat{d}_{56} \\
\hat{z}_0 & \hat{z}_1 & \cdots & \hat{z}_5
\end{bmatrix}
\]  
(18)

Symbolically, for nonsingular \( J \),

\[
\hat{\theta} = J^{-1} \begin{bmatrix}
\hat{\text{TVEL}} \\
\hat{\text{RVEL}}
\end{bmatrix}
\]  
(19)

constitutes the set of joint angles which will produce commanded values of translational velocity \( \hat{\text{TVEL}} \) and rotational velocity \( \hat{\text{RVEL}} \). For the robot arm in figure 1, there are six joint angles so that \( J \) is a 6x6 matrix.

Control inputs in hand axis system.— In equations (17) and (19) the control inputs are with respect to the base coordinate system (as indicated by the overhead caret). However, in application, an operator watches the robot hand move and issues commands to the hand itself. Therefore, the auxiliary equation

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\hat{\text{TVEL}} \\
\hat{\text{RVEL}}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
R_0 & \hat{\text{TVEL}} \\
R_0 & \hat{\text{RVEL}}
\end{bmatrix}
\]  
(20)

is needed to transform the operator's inputs from the hand axis system to the base coordinate system. For specific elements in \( R_0 \) see appendix B. Now, as indicated in figure 8, an operator inputs translational and rotational velocities in the hand axis system to make the robot arm move. These inputs are then transformed (eq. 20) to the base coordinate system for use in the resolved-rate equations (eqs. 17 or 19) to compute the joint velocity (\( \hat{\theta} \)) to drive the robot arm. These joint velocities must be integrated to obtain joint angles; for example, the arm moves to a new position \( \theta_{\text{New}} \), which is related by Euler integration to its old position \( \theta_{\text{Old}} \) by the equation

\[
\theta_{\text{New}} = \theta_{\text{Old}} + \hat{\theta} \Delta t
\]  
(21)

where \( \Delta t \) is the time increment for computationally updating the joint angles in the robot arm. The operator varies his inputs to dynamically drive the robot arm by using feedback, such as visual, graphical, or force.
Location of Hand Axis System

Simplification of J matrix.- In general, one is faced with solving equation (17) for \( \dot{\theta}_j \), given \( \hat{TVEL} \) and \( \hat{RVEL} \). Reduction in the computational complexity is beneficial for real-time operation. Toward this end, the origin of the hand coordinate system (X6, Y6, Z6) is chosen to coincide with the origins of (X4, Y4, Z4) and (X5, Y5, Z5) in figure 3 (ref. 2). Consequently, \( \hat{d}_{45} = \hat{d}_{56} = 0 \); and \( \hat{z}_3 \) and \( \hat{d}_{36} \) are parallel. Therefore, the three cross-product terms in the upper-right corner of J are zero, that is

\[
J = \begin{bmatrix}
\hat{z}_0 \times \hat{d}_{06} & \hat{z}_1 \times \hat{d}_{16} & \hat{z}_2 \times \hat{d}_{26} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hat{z}_0 & \hat{z}_1 & \hat{z}_2 & \hat{z}_3 & \hat{z}_4 & \hat{z}_5
\end{bmatrix}
\] (22)

Equations for translational and rotational velocities of robot hand resulting from simplified J matrix.- From equations (17) and (22),

\[
\hat{TVEL} = (\hat{z}_0 \times \hat{d}_{06}) \dot{\theta}_1 + (\hat{z}_1 \times \hat{d}_{16}) \dot{\theta}_2 + (\hat{z}_2 \times \hat{d}_{26}) \dot{\theta}_3
\] (23)

\[
\hat{RVEL} = \hat{z}_0 \dot{\theta}_1 - \hat{z}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 - \hat{z}_2 \dot{\theta}_3 = \hat{z}_3 \dot{\theta}_4 + \hat{z}_4 \dot{\theta}_5 + \hat{z}_5 \dot{\theta}_6
\] (24)

Hence, equation (23) is solved for \( \dot{\theta}_1, \dot{\theta}_2, \dot{\theta}_3 \); and, with these solutions, equation (24) is solved for \( \dot{\theta}_4, \dot{\theta}_5, \dot{\theta}_6 \).

Solving for Joint Rates \( \dot{\theta}_1, \dot{\theta}_2, \dot{\theta}_3 \)

Equation (23) can be expressed as (see appendix C)

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\hat{TVEL} (1) \\
\hat{TVEL} (2) \\
\hat{TVEL} (3)
\end{bmatrix}
= M
\begin{bmatrix}
\dot{\theta}_1 \\
\dot{\theta}_2 \\
\dot{\theta}_3
\end{bmatrix}
\] (25)

where

\[
M = \begin{bmatrix}
-S1 F1 - C1 F2 & C1 F3 & C1 F4 \\
C1 F1 - S1 F2 & S1 F3 & S1 F4 \\
0 & -F1 & -F5
\end{bmatrix}
\] (26)

\[
F1 = S2 \ E5 + F5
\] (27)

\[
F2 = SN + CAL3 \ WE
\] (28)

\[
F3 = C2 \ E5 + F4
\] (29)

\[
F4 = C23 \ SAL3 \ WE - S23 \ A3
\] (30)

\[
F5 = S23 \ SAL3 \ WE + C23 \ A3
\] (31)
Singularities associated with M.—The determinant of M (appendix D), equated to zero, supplies the following singularity conditions:

\[ S_2 E S + S_23 S_3 E + C_23 A_3 = 0 \]  
\[ W E S_3 + A_3 C_3 = 0 \]  
(32)  
(33)

With variations in \( \theta_1 \) (fig. 3), the origin of the hand axis system generates a circle about \( Z_0 \). Equation (32) implies that the minimum radius for this circular motion has been reached; that is, no further motion normal to \( Z_0 \) is possible. For nominal values \( a_3 = 0 \), \( ES = WE \), and \( a_3 = 90^\circ \), equation (32) reduces to the singular condition \( S_2 + S_23 = 0 \) in reference 2.

Equation (33) implies that the robot arm is at its maximum (or minimum) extension with respect to the joint angle \( \theta_3 \). For nominal values \( a_3 = 0 \) and \( a_3 = 90^\circ \), equation (33) corresponds to the singular condition \( \theta_3 = 0 \) in reference 2. \( (\theta_3 = 180^\circ \) is not achievable with the robot arm depicted in figure 3.) With \( \theta_3 = 0 \) in figure 3, the robot hand can be extended no further along \( Z_6 \). In figure 3, both singularity conditions are satisfied with all the translational velocity along \( X_1 \) and none along \( Y_1 \) and \( Z_1 \).

Solution for nonsingular conditions (\( \det (M) \neq 0 \)).—When not in a singular condition, equation (25) is solved directly as

\[ \dot{\theta}_1 = \frac{[TVEL(1) S_1 - TVEL(2) C_1]}{\det(M)} \]  
\[ \dot{\theta}_2 = \frac{-[F_5 TVEL(1) F_7 + TVEL(2) F_6]}{\det(M)} \]  
\[ \dot{\theta}_3 = \frac{-F_1[TVEL(1) F_7 - TVEL(2) F_6 + TVEL(3) F_3]}{\det(M)} \]  
(34)  
(35)  
(36)

where

\[ F_7 = C_1 F_1 - S_1 F_2 \]  
(37)

Generalized matrix inverse solution.—Near a singular condition (\( \det (M) = 0 \)), the generalized inverse matrix solution to equation (25) can be used rather than equations (34) to (36). From equation (25),

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\dot{\theta}_1 \\
\dot{\theta}_2 \\
\dot{\theta}_3
\end{bmatrix}
= M^* \begin{bmatrix}
TVEL (1) \\
TVEL (2) \\
TVEL (3)
\end{bmatrix}
\]  
(38)

where \( M^* \) denotes the generalized inverse of \( M \). For nonsingular \( M \), \( M^* = M^{-1} \). (In reference 2, expressions are generated for generalized matrix inverses corresponding to the singularity conditions \( S_3 = 0 \) and \( S_2 + S_23 = 0 \); however, the double singularity which happens at \( S_2 = S_3 = 0 \) is not accounted for).

To reduce the computational burden and benefit real-time operation, a further reduction in the matrix to be inverted is suggested. Multiply the first row of equation (25) by \( C_1 \), the second row by \( S_1 \), and add the results to get
\[
\dot{\theta}_1 = \frac{[F_3 \dot{\theta}_2 + F_4 \dot{\theta}_3 - C_1 \text{TVEL}(1) - S_1 \text{TVEL}(2)]}{F_2} \tag{39}
\]

For the present robot arm in mind, CAL3≠0 and SN≠0 so that, from equation (28), F2≠0. Therefore, given \(\dot{\theta}_2\) and \(\dot{\theta}_3\), one computes \(\dot{\theta}_1\) without difficulty in equation (39). With equation (39), the first and third rows of equation (25) can be written as

\[
g_1 = M_1 \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_2 \\ \dot{\theta}_3 \end{bmatrix} \tag{40}
\]

where

\[
F_6 = S_1 F_1 + C_1 F_2 \tag{41}
\]

\[
g_1 = \begin{bmatrix} F_2 \text{TVEL}(1) - F_6(C_1 \text{TVEL}(1) + S_1 \text{TVEL}(2)) \\ \text{TVEL}(3) \end{bmatrix} \tag{42}
\]

\[
M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} (C_1 F_2 - F_6)F_3 & (C_1 F_2 - F_6)F_4 \\ -F_1 & -F_5 \end{bmatrix} \tag{43}
\]

Equation (40) can be solved as

\[
\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_2 \\ \dot{\theta}_3 \end{bmatrix} = M_1^* g_1 \tag{44}
\]

where \(M_1^*\) is the generalized inverse of the 2x2 matrix \(M_1\). Then, with solutions for \(\dot{\theta}_2\) and \(\dot{\theta}_3\), one computes \(\dot{\theta}_1\) with equation (39).

Variables held constant near singular points.- A method for avoiding singular points is to "freeze" variables when they come within a specified region of a singular point. A variable is held constant until a new value for the variable is computed outside the specified region. For example, if \(\theta_2\) and \(\theta_3\) approach the singular condition in equations (32) and (33) then the angles maintain their current values until new values are computed outside the singular region. This type of control excludes certain positions of the robot arm which may or may not be satisfactory, depending upon the task, and may also cause the arm to jerk.

Auxiliary hand control.- People are limited in the speed with which they can move their arms and hands, and there are geometric constraints which disallow certain motions and positions. Yet, people have excellent control of their arms and hands without being consciously aware of these limitations, which can appear as singularities in mathematical equations. Therefore, it appears that some type of auxiliary hand control is warranted near singularities to help an operator gain additional control of the robot arm. Given a singular arm position, the auxiliary control scheme should take into consideration what the operator would most likely want to do in the given situation. Consider the following rudimentary scheme which may have some favorable characteristic motions for an operator.
In the vicinity of \( \theta_3 = 0 \), let \( \theta_3 \) be proportional to the component of \( \hat{T}_{VEL} \) parallel to \( X_2 \) in figure 3. Thus,

\[
\begin{cases}
0 & \text{if } \theta_3 = 0 \text{ and } (\hat{T}_{VEL})_{X_2} > 0 \\
K_3 \frac{(\hat{T}_{VEL})_{X_2}}{(WE + ES)} & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

(45)

where \( K_3 \) is a constant to be specified. This means that \( \theta_3 \) will not vary in response to an impossible outward (radial) motion command for the robot arm; whereas, if there is a component of velocity toward the shoulder of the arm, \( \theta_3 \) will cause the arm to retract. Now, make

\[
\hat{\theta}_2 = -\frac{WE}{(WE + ES)} \hat{\theta}_3 + K_2 \frac{(\hat{T}_{VEL})_{X_2}}{(WE + ES)}
\]

(46)

where \( K_2 \) is a constant to be specified. The first term in equation (46) will cause \( \theta_2 \) to vary so that the arm moves back in nearly a straight line from the hand towards the shoulder. The second term will allow the arm to pitch in the extended position in proportion to the component of \( \hat{T}_{VEL} \) in the pitching direction for the arm. The components of \( \hat{T}_{VEL} \) needed in equations (45) and (46) can be extracted in the process of computing the transformation from hand to base (appendix B). Equation (39) specifies azimuth movement.

Another feature which should be incorporated is the ability to bend the robot arm at the elbow in either the up or down direction. To do this, change the sign on \( K_3 \) in equation (45) each time the arm enters the singularity mode. Consequently, an operator simply extends the arm and backs up again to reverse the directions of the elbow bend. This scheme has not yet been evaluated. There is the prospect that this "in-and-out" motion may be a desirable feature as the robot arm nears its maximum extension. Perhaps, this feature may be desirable in a larger region than just in a very small neighborhood of the singularity at the full extension of the robot arm. Whether or not the control superimposed by this scheme will be consistent with an operator's desired control in singular situations remains to be seen from experiment.

Solving for Joint Rates \( \dot{\theta}_4, \dot{\theta}_5, \dot{\theta}_6 \)

Equation (24) can be written as

\[
\tilde{R}_{VEL} = \hat{z}_3 \hat{\theta}_4 + \hat{z}_4 \hat{\theta}_5 + \hat{z}_5 \hat{\theta}_6
\]

(47)

where

\[
\tilde{R}_{VEL} = R_{VEL} - \hat{z}_0 \hat{\theta}_1 - \hat{z}_1 \hat{\theta}_2 - \hat{z}_2 \hat{\theta}_3
\]

(48)

is the resultant rotational velocity of that commanded and that induced by the rotation of the first three joints. Equation (47) simplifies to the following three simultaneous equations in \( \dot{\theta}_4, \dot{\theta}_5, \) and \( \dot{\theta}_6 \): (see appendix C)

\[
\dot{\theta}_5 = -c_4 D_5 - s_4 D_4
\]

(49)
\[ S5 \dot{\theta}_6 = -S4 \dot{\theta}_5 + C4 \dot{\theta}_4 \]  \hspace{1cm} (50)

\[ \dot{\theta}_4 + C5 \dot{\theta}_6 = \text{SAL3} \dot{D}_3 - \text{CAL3} \dot{D}_2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (51)

where

\[ D1 = C1 \text{RVEL}(1) + S1 \text{RVEL}(2) \]  \hspace{1cm} (52)

\[ D2 = S1 \text{RVEL}(1) - C1 \text{RVEL}(2) \]  \hspace{1cm} (53)

\[ D3 = S23 \dot{D}_1 + C23 \text{RVEL}(3) \]  \hspace{1cm} (54)

\[ D4 = C23 \dot{D}_1 - S23 \text{RVEL}(3) \]  \hspace{1cm} (55)

\[ D5 = \text{CAL3} \dot{D}_3 + \text{SAL3} \dot{D}_2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (56)

Equation (49) clearly shows that there is no difficulty in computing \( \dot{\theta}_5 \); and equations (50) and (51) show that the only difficulty in computing \( \dot{\theta}_6 \) and then \( \dot{\theta}_4 \) is when \( \theta_5 = 0 \). In this case the mathematics cannot decide which angle to vary to produce a rotation about a \( Z_6 \) (fig. 3). Some type of maximum angular rate penalty may be needed to avoid excessive rates near singular points; that is, when \( S5 = 0 \) in equation (50).

Generalized matrix inverse.- Write equations (50) and (51) as

\[ g^2 = M2 \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_4 \\ \dot{\theta}_6 \end{bmatrix} \]  \hspace{1cm} (57)

where

\[ M2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & S5 \\ 1 & C5 \end{bmatrix} \]  \hspace{1cm} (58)

\[ g^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -S4 D6 + C4 D4 \\ \text{SAL3} \dot{D}_3 - \text{CAL3} \dot{D}_2 \end{bmatrix} \]  \hspace{1cm} (59)

Then,

\[ \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_4 \\ \dot{\theta}_6 \end{bmatrix} = M2^* g^2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (60)

where \( M2^* \) is the generalized inverse of the 2x2 matrix \( M2 \). Again, \( \dot{\theta}_5 \) is computed with equation (49).

A total solution for \( \dot{\theta}_i \) (\( i = 1, 2, \ldots, 6 \)) is provided by equations (39), (44), (49), and (60). Hence, only the generalized inverses of two 2x2 matrices are required. For some kinematically redundant manipulators, control based on generalized matrix inverses can lead to undesirable arm configurations (ref. 7).
Choose which angle to rotate near singularity.-- When $\theta_5 = 0$, equation (51) becomes
\[
\dot{\theta}_4 + \dot{\theta}_6 = \text{SAL} \ D3 - \text{CAL} \ D2 \tag{61}
\]
and equation (50) is useless. The generalized matrix inverse solution actually splits the rotational task equally between $\dot{\theta}_4$ and $\dot{\theta}_6$ when $\theta_5 = 0$. Another approach is to make $\dot{\theta}_4 = 0$ when $\theta_5$ is less than a prescribed amount and let
\[
\dot{\theta}_6 = \text{SAL} \ D3 - \text{CAL} \ D2 \tag{62}
\]
Then, for additional rotational capability when $\theta_6$ reaches a limit, continue rotation with
\[
\dot{\theta}_4 = \text{SAL} \ D3 - \text{CAL} \ D2 \tag{63}
\]

Uncoupled arm and wrist motions.-- An approach to avoid the wrist singularity that occurs when $\theta_5 = 0$ is to: (1) position the wrist with $\dot{\theta}_1$, $\dot{\theta}_2$, and $\dot{\theta}_3$ (eq. 23); and (2) individually command the joint velocities $\dot{\theta}_4$, $\dot{\theta}_5$, and $\dot{\theta}_6$ at the wrist of the robot arm.

DISCUSSION

Visual observation of robot hand orientation.-- In implementing resolved-rate control on an industrial robot manipulator with a symmetrical hand, the following annoyances were observed:

1. Keeping track of the positive hand axes: (Painting the hand might help alleviate this problem.)

2. Keeping track of wrist orientation angles to avoid hitting limits.
   (Displaying the angles to an operator will help, but this only increases his workload. Perhaps, a better solution is to add appropriate hierarchical control to handle this "out-of-range" problem for the operator.)

Large angular rates.-- Another nuisance experienced in the teleoperator control of a robot arm is the occurrence of large angular rates near mathematical singularities. Hopefully, a hierarchical control structure on top of the operator's control will eliminate this problem.

Different designs of robot arm.-- Other robot arm designs may offer certain control advantages.

Ability to record trajectory segment.-- Current robot manipulators can be "taught" a trajectory to be repeated later upon command. Hence, a recent trajectory segment can be reversed to provide an operator with the option of a speedy and effortless evacuation of the robot hand from a congested workspace.

It appears that some type of auxiliary hand control structure would be useful in aiding a human operator (or computer) in the control of a robot arm. For instance, such control should be formulated to produce the motions that are probably
what an operator would like to do in a current predicament and to allow alternatives based on his responding inputs. Of course, in future path planning with constraints, hierarchical control would be of additional assistance to the operator.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Kinematic equations for resolved-rate control of a robot arm are simplified to allow faster computations, and control in singular regions is discussed.
When the parameters in the table are introduced into the general transformation matrix (eq. 1), the following six transformation matrices result. These matrices are the same as those used in reference 2, except for notation and $A_3^2$, which has three additional unspecified parameters $a_3$, $r_3$, and $a_3$. In the following matrices, $A_3 = a_3$, $R_3 = r_3$, $SAL_3 = \sin a_3$, $CAL_3 = \cos a_3$, $C_1 = \cos \theta_1$, $S_1 = \sin \theta_1$, etc.

\[
A_0^1 = \begin{bmatrix}
-C_1 & 0 & -S_1 & 0 \\
-S_1 & 0 & C_1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & NO \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix} \quad (A1)
\]

\[
A_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix}
-S_2 & -C_2 & 0 & -ES \cdot S_2 \\
C_2 & -S_2 & 0 & ES \cdot C_2 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & SN \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix} \quad (A2)
\]

\[
A_2^3 = \begin{bmatrix}
-C_3 & -S_3 \cdot CAL_3 & C_3 \cdot SAL_3 & -A_3 \cdot S_3 \\
C_3 & -S_3 \cdot CAL_3 & S_3 \cdot SAL_3 & A_3 \cdot C_3 \\
0 & SAL_3 & CAL_3 & R_3 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix} \quad (A3)
\]

\[
A_3^4 = \begin{bmatrix}
-C_4 & 0 & -S_4 & 0 \\
-S_4 & 0 & C_4 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & WE \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix} \quad (A4)
\]

\[
A_4^5 = \begin{bmatrix}
-C_5 & 0 & -S_5 & 0 \\
-S_5 & 0 & C_5 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix} \quad (A5)
\]

\[
A_5^6 = \begin{bmatrix}
C_6 & -S_6 & 0 & 0 \\
S_6 & C_6 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & HW \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix} \quad (A6)
\]
Operator inputs for controlling the robot arm are resolved in directions parallel to the base-coordinate axes by

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\hat{\text{TVEL}} \\
\hat{\text{RVEL}}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
\text{TVEL} \\
\text{RVEL}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
R^6_0 \\
R^6_0
\end{bmatrix}
\]

where the rotational matrix can be associatively grouped into products of matrices as

\[
R^6_0 = \left[ R^1_0(R^2_1R^3_2) \right] \left[ R^4_3(R^5_4R^6_2) \right]
\]

where

\[
R^4_3(R^5_4R^6_2) = \begin{bmatrix}
Q1 & Q3 & C4 & S5 \\
Q2 & Q4 & S4 & S5 \\
-S5 & C6 & S5 & S6 & C5
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
R^2_1R^3_2 = \begin{bmatrix}
P1 & -P2 & \text{CAL}3 & \text{P2} & \text{SAL}3 \\
P2 & P1 & \text{CAL}3 & -P1 & \text{SAL}3 \\
0 & \text{SAL}3 & \text{CAL}3
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
R^1_0(R^2_1R^3_2) = \begin{bmatrix}
-C1 & P1 & C1 & \text{P2} & \text{CA}3 & -S1 & \text{SAL}3 & -C1 & \text{P2} & \text{SAL}3 & -S1 & \text{CA}3 & \text{CAL}3 \\
-S1 & P1 & S1 & \text{P2} & \text{CA}3 & +C1 & \text{SAL}3 & -S1 & \text{P2} & \text{SAL}3 & +C1 & \text{CA}3 & \text{CAL}3 \\
P2 & P1 & \text{P2} & \text{CA}3 & 0 & \text{CAL}3 & -P1 & \text{SAL}3
\end{bmatrix}
\]

where

\[
Q1 = C4 & C5 & C6 & -S4 & S6 \\
Q2 = S4 & C5 & C6 & +C4 & S6 \\
Q3 = -C4 & C5 & S6 & -S4 & C6 \\
Q4 = -S4 & C5 & S6 & +C4 & C6 \\
P1 = -C23 \\
P2 = -S23 & \text{CAL}3
\]

Multiplying equation (B3) on the left by equation (B5) produces a matrix \(L\) (identical to \(R^6_0\)). Let

\[
T1 = C1 & \text{CAL}3 & \text{P2} & -S1 & \text{SAL}3 \\
T2 = -C1 & \text{P2} & \text{SAL}3 & -S1 & \text{CAL}3 \\
T3 = S1 & \text{CAL}3 & \text{P2} & +C1 & \text{SAL}3 \\
T4 = -S1 & \text{P2} & \text{SAL}3 & +C1 & \text{CAL}3
\]
Then the elements of $L$ are:

\[
L(1,1) = -C_1 P_1 Q_1 + T_1 Q_2 - T_2 S_5 C_6
\]

\[
L(2,1) = -S_1 P_1 Q_1 + T_3 Q_2 - T_4 S_5 C_6
\]

\[
L(3,1) = P_2 Q_1 + P_1 C_3 Q_2 + P_1 S_3 S_5 C_6
\]

\[
L(1,2) = -C_1 P_1 Q_3 + T_1 Q_4 + T_2 S_5 S_6
\]

\[
L(2,2) = -S_1 P_1 Q_3 + T_3 Q_4 + T_4 S_5 S_6
\]

\[
L(3,2) = P_2 Q_3 + P_1 C_3 Q_4 - P_1 S_3 S_5 S_6
\]

\[
L(1,3) = -C_1 P_1 C_4 + T_1 S_4 + T_2 C_5
\]

\[
L(2,3) = -S_1 P_1 C_4 + T_3 S_4 + T_4 C_5
\]

\[
L(3,3) = 2 C_4 S_5 + P_1 C_3 S_4 S_5 - P_1 S_3 C_5
\]

The translational and rotational velocities of the robot hand are then resolved in directions parallel to the base coordinate system by equation (B1), with $R_{60}^0 = L$.

The rotational transformation matrices $(R_{i_{-1}}^i)$ are the 3x3 submatrices in the upper left-hand corner of the homogeneous transformation matrices $(A_{i_{-1}}^i)$ in appendix A. The inverses of these rotational matrices are also their transposes. Thus,

\[
R_{1}^0 = \begin{bmatrix}
-C_1 & -S_1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 \\
-S_1 & C_1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
R_{2}^1 = \begin{bmatrix}
-S_2 & C_2 & 0 \\
-C_2 & -S_2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

$\hat{\text{TVEL}}(1)$, $\hat{\text{TVEL}}(2)$, and $\hat{\text{TVEL}}(3)$ are the components of $\hat{\text{TVEL}}$ with respect to the base coordinate system $(X_0, Y_0, Z_0)$. Let $(\hat{\text{TVEL}})_X$, $(\hat{\text{TVEL}})_Y$, and $(\hat{\text{TVEL}})_Z$ be the components of $\hat{\text{TVEL}}$ relative to the coordinate system $(X_2, Y_2, Z_2)$. Then, these components are related by the transformation equation.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
(\hat{\text{TVEL}})_X \\
(\hat{\text{TVEL}})_Y \\
(\hat{\text{TVEL}})_Z
\end{bmatrix} = R_{2}^1 R_{1}^0
\begin{bmatrix}
\hat{\text{TVEL}}(1) \\
\hat{\text{TVEL}}(2) \\
\hat{\text{TVEL}}(3)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Therefore, in the text, the components of $\hat{\text{TVEL}}$ in equation (45) and (46) are as follows:

\[
(\hat{\text{TVEL}})_X = S_2[C_1 \hat{\text{TVEL}}(1) - S_1 \hat{\text{TVEL}}(2) + C_2 \hat{\text{TVEL}}(3)]
\]

\[
(\hat{\text{TVEL}})_Y = C_2[C_1 \hat{\text{TVEL}}(1) - S_1 \hat{\text{TVEL}}(2) - S_2 \hat{\text{TVEL}}(3)]
\]
Joint rates are computed by solving equations (23) and (47) for commanded velocities of the robot hand. These equations, repeated here for convenience, are

$$\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{VEL}} = (\mathbf{z}_0 \times \mathbf{d}_{06})\dot{\theta}_1 + (\mathbf{z}_1 \times \mathbf{d}_{16})\dot{\theta}_2 + (\mathbf{z}_2 \times \mathbf{d}_{26})\dot{\theta}_3$$  \hfill (C1)

and

$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{VEL}} = \mathbf{z}_3\dot{\theta}_4 + \mathbf{z}_4\dot{\theta}_5 + \mathbf{z}_5\dot{\theta}_6$$  \hfill (C2)

where

$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{VEL}} = \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{VEL}} - \mathbf{z}_0\dot{\theta}_1 - \mathbf{z}_1\dot{\theta}_2 - \mathbf{z}_2\dot{\theta}_3$$  \hfill (C3)

is the resultant rotational velocity of that commanded and that induced by rotations of joints 1, 2, and 3.

The third column of $\mathbf{R}^k_0$ is $\mathbf{z}_k$, which is easily seen from

$$\hat{\mathbf{z}}_k = \mathbf{R}^k_0 \mathbf{z}_k = \mathbf{R}^k_0 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$  \hfill (C4)

Equivalently, $\hat{\mathbf{z}}_k$ is the third column of

$$\mathbf{A}^k_0 = \mathbf{A}^1_0 \mathbf{A}^2_1 \ldots \mathbf{A}^k_{k-1}$$  \hfill (C5)

if the fourth element in the third column is disregarded.

The identity homogeneous transformation matrix is

$$\mathbf{A}^0_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$  \hfill (C6)

From equation (C6),

$$\hat{\mathbf{z}}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$  \hfill (C7)

From equation (A1) in appendix A,

$$\hat{\mathbf{z}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -S1 \\ C1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$  \hfill (C8)
The third column (ignoring the fourth element) of the product

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{C1} & \text{S2} & \text{C1} & \text{C2} & -\text{S1} \\
\text{S1} & \text{S2} & \text{S1} & \text{C2} & \text{C1} \\
\text{C2} & -\text{S2} & 0 & \text{ES} & \text{C2} + \text{NO} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

yields

\[
\hat{z}_2 = \begin{bmatrix}
-\text{S1} \\
\text{C1} \\
0
\end{bmatrix}
\]

In a similar manner,

\[
\hat{z}_3 = \begin{bmatrix}
\text{C1} & \text{S23} & \text{SAL3} - \text{S1} & \text{CAL3} \\
\text{S1} & \text{S23} & \text{SAL3} + \text{C1} & \text{CAL3} \\
\text{C23} & \text{SAL3}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\hat{z}_4 = \begin{bmatrix}
-\text{C1} & \text{C23} & \text{S4} - \text{C1} & \text{S23} & \text{CAL3} & \text{C4} - \text{S1} & \text{SAL3} & \text{C4} \\
-\text{S1} & \text{C23} & \text{S4} - \text{S1} & \text{S23} & \text{CAL3} & \text{C4} + \text{C1} & \text{SAL3} & \text{C4} \\
\text{S23} & \text{S4} - \text{C23} & \text{CAL3} & \text{C4}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\hat{z}_5 = \begin{bmatrix}
\text{C1} & \text{C23} & \text{C4} & \text{S5} - \text{C1} & \text{S23} & \text{CAL3} & \text{S4} & \text{S5} - \text{S1} & \text{SAL3} & \text{S4} & \text{S5} + \text{C1} & \text{S23} & \text{SAL3} & \text{C5} - \text{S1} & \text{SAL3} & \text{C5}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The fourth column \(A^k_0\) (again, exclude the fourth element) provides \(p_{0k}\), a vector in base coordinates from the base-coordinate system to coordinate system \(k\). From equation (A1) in appendix A,

\[
p_{01} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
0 \\
\text{NO}
\end{bmatrix}
\]
From equation (C9),

\[
P_{02} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{ES C1 S2} - \text{SN S1} \\
\text{ES S1 S2} + \text{SN C1} \\
\text{ES C2} + \text{NO} \end{bmatrix}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (C15)

In a similar manner,

\[
P_{03} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{C1 C23 A3} + \text{C1 ES S2} - \text{S1 } \tilde{\text{SN}} \\
\text{S1 C23 A3} + \text{S1 ES S2} + \text{C1 } \tilde{\text{SN}} \\
\text{-S23 A3} + \text{ES C2} + \text{NO} \end{bmatrix}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (C16)

\[
P_{04} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{C1 S23 SAL3 WE} - \text{S1 CAL3 WE} + \text{C1 C23 A3} + \text{C1 ES S2} - \text{S1 } \tilde{\text{SN}} \\
\text{S1 S23 SAL3 WE} + \text{C1 CAL3 WE} + \text{S1 C23 A3} + \text{S1 ES S2} + \text{C1 } \tilde{\text{SN}} \\
\text{C23 SAL3 WE} - \text{S23 A3} + \text{ES C2} + \text{NO} \end{bmatrix}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (C17)

\[
P_{05} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{C1 S23 SAL3 WE} - \text{S1 CAL3 WE} + \text{C1 C23 A3} + \text{C1 ES S2} - \text{S1 } \tilde{\text{SN}} \\
\text{S1 S23 SAL3 WE} + \text{C1 CAL3 WE} + \text{S1 C23 A3} + \text{S1 ES S2} + \text{C1 } \tilde{\text{SN}} \\
\text{C23 SAL3 WE} - \text{S23 A3} + \text{ES C2} + \text{NO} \end{bmatrix}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (C18)

where

\[ \tilde{\text{SN}} = \text{SN} + R3 \]  \hspace{1cm} (C19)

Since coordinate systems 5 and 6 coincide,

\[ P_{06} = P_{05} \]  \hspace{1cm} (C20)

A vector (in base coordinates) from coordinate system k to the robot hand-axis system is

\[ ^k d_{06} = P_{06} - P_{0k} \]  \hspace{1cm} (C21)

Hence,

\[ ^6 d_{06} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{C1 S23 SAL3 WE} - \text{S1 CAL3 WE} + \text{C1 C23 A3} \\
\text{S1 S23 SAL3 WE} + \text{C1 CAL3 WE} + \text{S1 C23 A3} \\
\text{C23 SAL3 WE} - \text{S23 A3} + \text{ES C2} + \text{NO} \end{bmatrix} \]  \hspace{1cm} (C22)

\[ (p_{00} = 0) \]
\[
\hat{z}_0 \times \hat{d}_{06} = \begin{bmatrix}
-S1 \text{ S23 SAL3 WE} - S1 \text{ CAL3 WE} - S1 \text{ C23 A3} \\
-S1 \text{ ES S2} - S1 \text{ S}N
\end{bmatrix}
\quad (C26)
\]

\[
\hat{z}_1 \times \hat{d}_{16} = \begin{bmatrix}
\text{C1(ES C2 + SAL3 C23 WE)} - \text{C1 S23 A3} \\
S1(\text{ES C2 + SAL3 C23 WE}) - \text{S1 S23 A3} \\
-\text{SAL3 WE S23} - \text{ES S2} - \text{C23 A3}
\end{bmatrix}
\quad (C27)
\]

\[
\hat{z}_2 \times \hat{d}_{26} = \begin{bmatrix}
\text{C1 WE C23 SAL3} - \text{C1 S23 A3} \\
S1 \text{ WE C23 SAL3} - \text{S1 S23 A3} \\
-\text{S23 SAL3 WE} - \text{C23 A3}
\end{bmatrix}
\quad (C28)
\]

By design, coordinate systems 4, 5, and 6 coincide so that \(\hat{d}_{45} = \hat{d}_{56} = \hat{d}_{66} = 0\).

**Translational velocity equations.**—The required cross products in equation (C1) are:

\[
\hat{z}_0 \times \hat{d}_{06} = \begin{bmatrix}
\text{C1 S23 SAL3 WE} - \text{S1 CAL3 WE} + \text{C1 C23 A3} \\
+ \text{C1 ES S2} + \text{C1 S}N
\end{bmatrix}
\quad (C23)
\]

\[
\hat{z}_1 \times \hat{d}_{16} = \begin{bmatrix}
\text{C1 S23 SAL3 WE} - \text{S1 CAL3 WE} + \text{C1 C23 A3} \\
+ \text{S1 ES S2} + \text{C1 S}N
\end{bmatrix}
\quad (C24)
\]

\[
\hat{z}_2 \times \hat{d}_{26} = \begin{bmatrix}
\text{C1 S23 SAL3 WE} - \text{S23 A3} \\
\text{C23 SAL3 WE} - \text{S23 A3} + \text{ES C2}
\end{bmatrix}
\quad (C25)
\]
With equations (C26), (C27), and (C28), equation (C1) can be expressed as

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
TVEL (1) \\
TVEL (2) \\
TVEL (3)
\end{bmatrix}
= \begin{bmatrix}
-S1 F1 - C1 F2 & C1 F3 & C1 F4 \\
C1 F1 - S1 F2 & S1 F3 & S1 F4 \\
0 & -F1 & -F5
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\dot{\theta}_1 \\
\dot{\theta}_2 \\
\dot{\theta}_3
\end{bmatrix}
\]

where

\[
F1 = S2 ES + F5
\]
\[
F2 = S3 + CAL3 WE
\]
\[
F3 = C2 ES + F4
\]
\[
F4 = C23 SAL3 WE - S23 A3
\]
\[
F5 = S23 SAL3 WE + C23 A3
\]

**Rotational velocity equation.** - With equations (C11), (C12), and (C13), equation (C2) becomes

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\ddot{RVEL} (1) \\
\ddot{RVEL} (2) \\
\ddot{RVEL} (3)
\end{bmatrix}
= \begin{bmatrix}
C1 S23 SAL3 - S1 CAL3 & -C1(C23 S4 + C4 S23 CAL3) - S1 C4 SAL3 \\
S1 S23 SAL3 + C1 CAL3 & -S1(C23 S4 + C4 S23 CAL3) + C1 C4 SAL3 \\
C23 SAL3 & S23 S4 - C23 C4 CAL3
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\ddot{\theta}_4 \\
\ddot{\theta}_5 \\
\ddot{\theta}_6
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
(C1 C23 C4 - S1 S4 SAL3 - C1 S23 S4 CAL3)S5 + (C1 S23 SAL3 - S1 CAL3)C5
\]
\[
(S1 C23 C4 + C1 S4 SAL3 - S1 S23 S4 CAL3S5 + (S1 S23 SAL3 + C1 CAL3)C5
\]
\[
-(S23 C4 + C23 S4 CAL3)S5 + C23 SAL3 C5
\]

Equation (C35) is now simplified considerably as follows. Multiply the first row of equation (C35) by C1, the second row by S1, and add the results to get

\[
D1 = S23 SAL3 \ddot{\theta}_4 - (C23 S4 + C4 S23 CAL3)\ddot{\theta}_5
\]
\[
+[(C23 C4 - S23 S4 CAL3)S5 + S23 SAL3 C5]\ddot{\theta}_6
\]

where

\[
D1 = C1 \ddot{RVEL} (1) + S1 \ddot{RVEL} (2)
\]
Now, multiply equation (C36) by S23, row three of equation (C35) by C23, and add to get

\[ D_3 = S A L_3 \left( \dot{\theta}_4 + C_5 \dot{\theta}_6 \right) - C_4 C A L_3 \dot{\theta}_5 - S_4 C A L_3 S_5 \dot{\theta}_6 \]  

(C38)

where

\[ D_3 = S_{23} D_1 + C_{23} \text{RVEL}(3) \]  

(C39)

Multiply row 1 in equation (C35) by S1 and subtract C1 times row 2 to obtain

\[ D_2 = -C A L_3 \left( \dot{\theta}_4 + C_5 \dot{\theta}_6 \right) - C_4 S A L_3 \dot{\theta}_5 - S_4 S A L_3 S_5 \dot{\theta}_6 \]  

(C40)

where

\[ D_2 = S_1 \text{RVEL}(1) - C_1 \text{RVEL}(2) \]  

(C41)

Multiply equation (C36) by C23 and subtract S23 times row 3 of equation (C35) to produce

\[ D_4 = -S_4 \dot{\theta}_5 + C_4 S_5 \dot{\theta}_6 \]  

(C42)

where

\[ D_4 = C_{23} D_1 - S_{23} \text{RVEL}(3) \]  

(C43)

Multiply equation (C38) by CAL3 and add to SAL3 times equation (C40) to get

\[ D_5 = -C_4 \dot{\theta}_5 - S_4 S_5 \dot{\theta}_6 \]  

(C44)

where

\[ D_5 = C A L_3 D_3 + S A L_3 D_2 \]  

(C45)

Finally, multiply equation (C44) by -C4 and add to -S4 times equation (C42) to obtain

\[ \dot{\theta}_5 = -C_4 D_5 - S_4 D_4 \]  

(C46)

Then, multiply equation (C44) by -S4 and add C4 times equation (C42) to obtain

\[ S_5 \dot{\theta}_6 = -S_4 D_5 + C_4 D_4 \]  

(C47)

The end result is obtained by multiplying equation (C38) by SAL3 and subtracting CAL3 times equation (C40). Thus,

\[ \dot{\theta}_4 + C_5 \dot{\theta}_6 = S A L_3 D_3 - C A L_3 D_2 \]  

(C48)

Therefore, equation (C35) has been simplified to the three scalar equations (C46), (C47), and (C48).
In this appendix, the determinant of $M$ (eq. (26)) is expanded explicitly in terms of the joint angles and robot arm parameters. The determinant

$$\det(M) = \det \begin{bmatrix} -S_1 F_1 - C_1 F_2 & C_1 F_3 & C_1 F_4 \\ C_1 F_1 - S_1 F_2 & S_1 F_3 & S_1 F_4 \\ 0 & -F_1 & -F_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

(D1)

expands to

$$\det(M) = F_1 \left[ F_5 (F_3 - F_4) - F_4 S_2 ES \right]$$

(D2)

But, from equations (28) and (29),

$$F_3 - F_4 = C_2 ES$$

(D3)

Therefore,

$$\det(M) = F_1 ES (F_5 C_2 - F_4 S_2)$$

(D4)

From equations (30) and (31),

$$F_5 C_2 - F_4 S_2 = S_{13} WE (S_{23} C_2 - C_{23} S_2) + A_3 (C_{23} C_2 + S_{23} S_2)$$

(D5)

which, with the trigonometric identities

$$S_{23} C_2 - C_{23} S_2 = S_3$$

(D6)

$$C_{23} C_2 + S_{23} S_2 = C_3$$

(D7)

becomes

$$F_5 C_2 - F_4 S_2 = S_{13} WE S_3 + A_3 C_3$$

(D8)

With equations (D8) and equation (27) for $F_1$ in the text, the determinant of $M$ in equation (D4) is expressed simply as

$$\det(M) = (S_2 ES + F_5) (S_{13} WE S_3 + A_3 C_3) ES$$

(D9)
REFERENCES


<table>
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<th>Joint, ( i )</th>
<th>( a_{i1} ), deg</th>
<th>( a_{i2} ), in.</th>
<th>( r_{i1} ), in.</th>
<th>( \theta_{i1}' ), deg</th>
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Neck-to-base length (NO).
Elbow-to-shoulder length (ES).
Shoulder-to-neck length (SN).
Wrist-to-elbow length (WE).
Hand-to-wrist length (HW).
Figure 1.- Robot arm with rotational joints.
Figure 2. Joint axis systems defined by Denavit-Hartenberg parameters $a_i$, $a_i$, $r_i$, and $\theta_i$. 
Figure 3.- Initial position of robot arm, joint axis systems, and commanded robot hand velocities.
Figure 4. - Robot hand translational and rotational velocity components.
Figure 5. - Robot hand axis system.
Figure 6.- Rotational velocity components of robot hand induced by individual joint rotations.
Figure 7. - Illustration of moment radius vectors $\vec{d}_{06}$ and $\vec{d}_{16}$ needed in calculating contributions to translational velocity of robot hand caused by rotations of joints 1 and 2.
Figure 8.- Illustration of information flow in robot arm control.
Abstract

An operator can use kinematic, resolved-rate equations to dynamically control a robot arm by watching its response to commanded inputs. In a tutorial fashion, this paper derives known resolved-rate equations for the control of a particular six-degree-of-freedom industrial robot arm and proceeds to simplify the equations for faster computations. Methods for controlling the robot arm in regions which normally cause mathematical singularities in the resolved-rate equations are discussed.