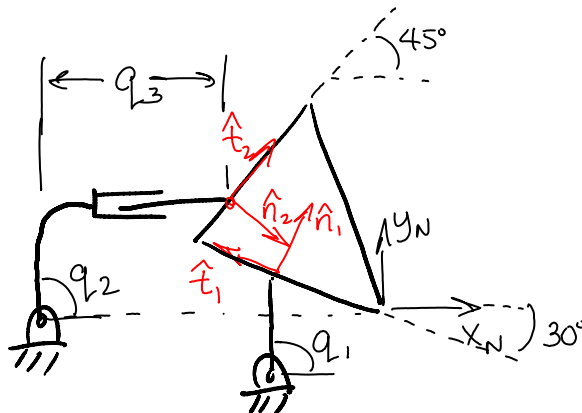


Soln. in-class

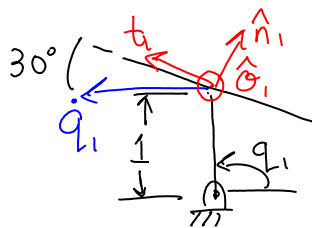
Monday, January 26, 2009
10:12 PM

Assume 2 HF contacts

Construct G & J directly in 2D.



$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{L}}\tilde{J}_1 \dot{q} &= \begin{bmatrix} v_{1n} \\ v_{1t} \\ \omega_{10} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{2D Jacobian} & \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \dot{q}_1 \\ +\sqrt{3}/2 \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$\underline{\underline{L}}\tilde{J}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2D Jacobian

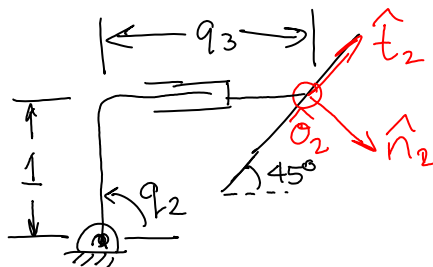
$$H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Use 2D selection matrix for HF contact

$$J_1 = H_1 \underline{\underline{L}}\tilde{J}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = J_1$$

$$\underline{\underline{L}}\tilde{J}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} v_{2n} \\ v_{2t} \\ \omega_{20} \end{bmatrix}$$

2D Jacobian



$$J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \dot{q}_2 - q_3 \sqrt{2}/2 \dot{q}_2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L}}\tilde{J}_2\dot{q} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \dot{q}_2 + q_3\sqrt{2}/2 \dot{q}_2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \dot{q}_3 \\ \dot{q}_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{L}}\tilde{J}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+q_3) & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-q_3) & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

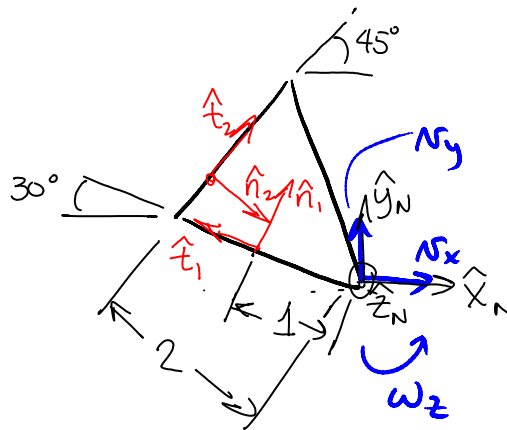
2D selection matrix

$$\Rightarrow J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+q_3) & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-q_3) & \sqrt{2}/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ J_2 \end{bmatrix}_{(4 \times n_q)}$$

Now construct G_1^T & G_2^T

$$\text{Given } v = \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$



Consider effects of v_x, v_y, ω_z separately on v_1 & v_2 . Build $\tilde{L}G_1^T$ & $\tilde{L}G_2^T$ analogously to $\tilde{L}J_1$ & $\tilde{L}J_2$

$$\underline{\underline{L\tilde{G}_1^T}} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{in} \\ v_{it} \\ \omega_{io} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} v_x & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} v_y & -\omega_z \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} v_x & \frac{1}{2} v_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$

2D Jacobian

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{L\tilde{G}_1^T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

use 2D selection matrix

$\rightarrow H_1 L\tilde{G}_1^T =$ first two rows of $L\tilde{G}_1^T$

$$\text{Now } L\tilde{G}_2^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} v_x & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} v_y & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} v_x & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} v_y & -2\omega_z \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_2 = H_1 \Rightarrow H_2 L\tilde{G}_2^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -2 \end{bmatrix} = G_2^T$$

$$G^T = \begin{bmatrix} G_1^T \\ G_2^T \end{bmatrix}_{(4 \times 3)}$$

Could also construct $\tilde{J}_1, \tilde{J}_2, \tilde{G}_1^T, \tilde{G}_2^T$ in 3D, then apply wrench transmission matrices H_1, H_2 then drop to 2D by eliminating out-of-plane components.

11 $\rightarrow T = 1 \rightarrow T = \dots$

Here are G_1^T and G_2^T in 3D.

$$G_i^T = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{n}_i^T & (r_i \times \hat{n}_i)^T \\ \hat{t}_i^T & (r_i \times \hat{t}_i)^T \\ \hat{o}_i^T & (r_i \times \hat{o}_i)^T \end{bmatrix}_{(3 \times 6)} = H_i \tilde{G}_i^T \quad i=1,2$$

$$r_1 \hat{=} \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad r_2 \hat{=} \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Column Labels

$$L\tilde{G}_1^T = G_1^T = \begin{array}{c} \begin{matrix} n_x & n_y & n_z & w_x & w_y & w_z \end{matrix} \\ \hline \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} n_{in} \text{ Row} \\ n_{it} \text{ Labels} \\ n_{io} \end{array}$$

$$L\tilde{G}_2^T = G_2^T = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now drop to 2D by eliminating out-of-plane information

$$(G_2^T)_{2D} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

what about doing the same thing with J_2 ?

$$L\tilde{J}_2 = J_2 = \begin{array}{c} \text{Column Labels} \\ \hline \begin{array}{ccc} \dot{q}_1 & \dot{q}_2 & \dot{q}_3 \end{array} \\ \hline \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+q_3) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-q_3) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} N_{2n} \\ N_{2t} \\ N_{2o} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Row} \\ \text{Labels} \end{array}$$

Eliminate out-of-plane stuff

$$(J_2)_{2D} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+q_3) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-q_3) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$