

Beginning Grasping

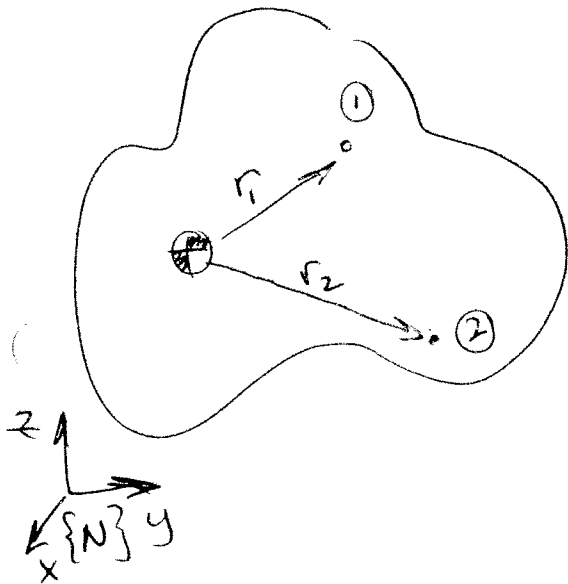
2/9/11

(1)

It all boils down to G and J

$$G_i^T = H_i \tilde{G}_i^T$$

$$\tilde{G}_i^T = \begin{bmatrix} (R_{e_i}^N)^T & \cancel{S(r_i^N)} - (R_{e_i}^N)^T S(r_i^N) \\ 0 & (R_{e_i}^N)^T \end{bmatrix} \quad (6 \times 6)$$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{n}_i^N)^T & (r_i^N \times \hat{n}_i^N)^T \\ (\hat{t}_i^N)^T & (r_i^N \times \hat{t}_i^N)^T \\ (\hat{\delta}_i^N)^T & (r_i^N \times \hat{\delta}_i^N)^T \\ \hline \text{O} & (\hat{n}_i^N)^T \\ & (\hat{t}_i^N)^T \\ & (\hat{\delta}_i^N)^T \end{bmatrix} \quad (6 \times 6)$$

H_i selects rows of \tilde{G}_i^T

PubF keeps row 1 $H_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{(1 \times 6)}$

HF keeps rows 1-3 $H_i = \begin{bmatrix} I_{(3 \times 3)} & 0_{(3 \times 3)} \end{bmatrix}_{(3 \times 6)}$

SF keeps rows 1-4 $H_i = \begin{bmatrix} I_{(4 \times 4)} & 0_{4 \times 2} \end{bmatrix}_{(4 \times 6)}$

$$G^T = \begin{bmatrix} G_1^T \\ \vdots \\ G_{nc}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

2/9/11

(2)

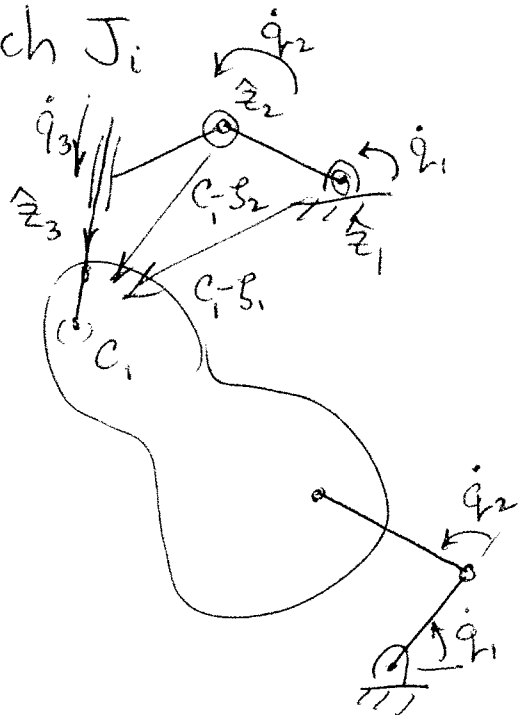
J is harder to define

The tables of \hat{d} 's and l 's is about as simple as it gets in 3D.

In the plane its a little easier.

Advice: Use all of \dot{q} for each J_i

What matters is the arrangement of the joint axes and the location of the contact (only for revolute joints)



$$H: \tilde{J}_i = J_i$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ \vdots \\ J_{nc} \end{bmatrix}$$