Twists and Screw Axes

CS 6301 Special Topics: Introduction to Robot Manipulation and Navigation Professor Yu Xiang The University of Texas at Dallas

NIV

Angular Velocity and Linear Velocity



Recall Angular Velocities



$$\dot{R}R^{-1} = [\omega_s]$$

$$R^{-1}\dot{R} = [\omega_b]$$

• Angular velocity $\ \omega = \hat{\omega} \dot{ heta}$

• Compute time derivates of these axes caused by rotation $\dot{\hat{x}}$ (tangential velocity)

$$\dot{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}$$
$$\dot{\hat{\mathbf{y}}} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$
$$\dot{\hat{\mathbf{z}}} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$
$$\dot{\hat{\mathbf{z}}} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_s \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

Body Twist

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} R & p \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad [\omega_b] = R^T \dot{R}$$
$$T^{-1} \dot{T} = [\mathcal{V}_b] = \begin{bmatrix} [\omega_b] & v_b \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad v_b = R^T \dot{p}$$
Body twist $\mathcal{V}_b = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_b \\ v_b \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^6$

Spatial Twist

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} R & p \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad [\omega_s] = \dot{R}R^{\mathrm{T}}$$
$$\dot{T}T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{V}_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [\omega_s] & v_s \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad v_s = \dot{p} - \dot{R}R^{\mathrm{T}}p$$
Spatial twist $\mathcal{V}_s = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_s \\ v_s \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^6$

Relationship between Body Twist and Spatial Twist

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{V}_b \end{bmatrix} = T^{-1} \dot{T}$$

= $T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{V}_s \end{bmatrix} T$
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{V}_s \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{V}_b \end{bmatrix} T^{-1} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{V}_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R[\omega_b]R^{\mathrm{T}} & -R[\omega_b]R^{\mathrm{T}}p + Rv_b \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R[\omega]R^{\mathrm{T}} = [R\omega]$$
$$[\omega]p = -[p]\omega$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_s \\ v_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & 0 \\ [p]R & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_b \\ v_b \end{bmatrix}$$
$$6 \times 6$$

Adjoint Representations

• The adjoint representation of $T = (R, p) \in SE(3)$

Twists

$$T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} R & p \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} R^{\mathrm{T}} & -R^{\mathrm{T}}p \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$R[\omega]R^{\mathrm{T}} = [R\omega]$$

$$\mathcal{V}_s = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_s \\ v_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & 0 \\ [p]R & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_b \\ v_b \end{bmatrix} = [\mathrm{Ad}_{T_{sb}}]\mathcal{V}_b$$

$$\mathcal{V}_b = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_b \\ v_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R^{\mathrm{T}} & 0 \\ -R^{\mathrm{T}}[p] & R^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_s \\ v_s \end{bmatrix} = [\mathrm{Ad}_{T_{bs}}]\mathcal{V}_s$$

In general

$$\mathcal{V}_c = [\mathrm{Ad}_{T_{cd}}]\mathcal{V}_d, \qquad \mathcal{V}_d = [\mathrm{Ad}_{T_{dc}}]\mathcal{V}_c$$

Twists Example



• Pure Angular velocity W = 2 rad/s $r_s = (2, -1, 0)$ $r_b = (2, -1.4, 0)$ $\omega_s = (0, 0, 2)$ $\omega_b = (0, 0, -2)$ $T_{sb} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{sb} & p_{sb} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

What are the linear velocities? $\,\, v_s \,$

$$v_b$$

Twists Example



• Pure Angular velocity $w=2~\mathrm{rad/s}$ $r_s = (2, -1, 0)$ $r_b = (2, -1.4, 0)$ $\omega_s = (0, 0, 2)$ $\omega_b = (0, 0, -2)$ $T_{sb} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{sb} & p_{sb} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\mathcal{V}_{s} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{s} \\ v_{s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}, \qquad \mathcal{V}_{b} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{b} \\ v_{b} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 2.8 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$

The Screw Interpretation of a Twist

- Screw axis: motion of a screw
 - Rotating about the axis while translating along the axis



https://mecharithm.com/learning/lesson/screw-motion-and-exponential-coordinates-of-robot-motions-11

The Screw Interpretation of a Twist

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Screw axis
$$\mathcal{S}$$
 is the collection $\left\{q, \hat{s}, h\right\}$
 $q \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is a point on the axis (any point is fine)
Twist about S with angular velocity $\dot{\theta}$
speed $\mathcal{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{s}\dot{\theta} \\ -\hat{s}\dot{\theta} \times q + h\hat{s}\dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix}$

The Screw Interpretation of a Twist

- For any twist $\mathcal{V} = (\omega, v)$ $\omega \neq 0$ These exists $\{q, \hat{s}, h\}$ $\dot{\theta}$

$$\hat{s} = \omega / \|\omega\|$$
 $\dot{\theta} = \|\omega\|$ $h = \hat{\omega}^{\mathrm{T}} v / \dot{\theta}$

portion of v parallel to the screw axis

 $-\hat{s}\theta imes q$ provides the portion of v orthogonal to the screw axis (choose q based on this term)

If
$$\omega = 0$$

 $\hat{s} = v/||v||$ $h = \text{pitch} = \lim_{\text{linear speed/angular speed}} \inf \hat{s}$
 $\hat{\theta}$ is interpreted as the linear velocity $||v||$ along \hat{s}

Summary

- Twists
- Screw Axes

Further Reading

- Chapter 3 in Kevin M. Lynch and Frank C. Park. Modern Robotics: Mechanics, Planning, and Control. 1st Edition, 2017
- Basics of Classical Lie Groups: The Exponential Map, Lie Groups, and Lie Algebras <u>https://www.cis.upenn.edu/~cis6100/geombchap14.pdf</u>
- Exponential Coordinate of Rigid Body Configuration. Prof. Wei Zhang, Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen, China <u>http://www.wzhanglab.site/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2021/06/LN4_ExpCoordinate-a-print.pdf</u>