

# Introduction to Cognitive Robotics

## Module 4: Robot Manipulators

### Lecture 5: Implementation of the pick-and-place example for a Lynxmotion AL5D robot arm using the Frame class in C++

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# A Simple Pick-and-Place Task Specification

- M0*: Move out of the field of view of the camera  
Determine the pose of a block and a suitable grasp point  
(possibly using a camera)
- M1*: Move to an approach position above the grasp point
- M2*: Move to the grasp position  
Grasp the block
- M3*: Move to the depart position above the grasp point
- M4*: Move to the approach position in above the destination position
- M5*: Move to the destination position  
Release the block
- M6*: Move to the depart position above the block

# A Simple Robot Programming Language

- This task-level approach to robot programming is typical of many commercial manipulators and they typically provide their own frame-based programming language
- In the following, we show how it can be implemented in C++ by defining a **Frame** class
  - The assignment operator is overloaded to allow assignment of Frame objects
  - The multiplication operator overloaded so that it effects the concatenation of Frame objects, i.e. homogeneous transformation

Thus, assuming the frames **T6**, **Z**, **B**, **G**, and **E** have been declared, and the pose values **x**, **y**, **theta**, and **blockHeight** have valid values, the transformation equation

$$T6 = Z^{-1} B G E^{-1}$$

can be implemented as

```
Z = trans(0, 0, 0);  
B = trans(x, y, 0) * rotz(phi);  
G = trans(0, 0, blockHeight/2) * roty(180);  
E = trans(0, 0, 100);  
T6 = inv(Z) * B * G * inv(E);  
move(T6);
```

- Note: for the sake of clarity, we are adopting the convention that the frame variables are written in upper case
- Normally, in C++, the first character of an **object** is written in lower case and the first character of a **class** name in upper case

```

/*****
*   Example pick-and-place program for a LynxMotion AL5D robot arm
*   -----
*
*   This application implements a simple robot program to grasp a simple object (a block),
*   lift it up, and place it somewhere else.
*
*   The position and orientation (pose) of the object and the goal position are specified in the input file.
*   (The pickAndPlaceVision application uses a camera to determine the object pose.)
*
*   The program uses task-level programming using frames to specify the object, robot, and gripper poses.
*
*   This application reads three lines from an input file pickAndPlace.txt.
*
*   The first line contains a filename of the file with the robot calibration data, i.e. for the inverse kinematic solution.
*   This allows the program to be used with different robots (by specifying the corresponding calibration data file).
*
*   The second line contains the object pose, i.e. the x, y, and z coordinates and the phi angle of the object (i.e. rotation about z).
*
*   The third line contains the destination pose, i.e. the x, y, and z coordinates and the phi angle of the destination (i.e. rotation about z).
*
*   It is assumed that the input file is located in a data directory given by the path ../data/
*   defined relative to the location of executable for this application.
*
*
*   David Vernon, Carnegie Mellon University Africa
*   4 February 2020
*
*   Audit Trail
*   -----
*   No changes yet
*
*****/

```

```

#include "pickAndPlace.h"

int main(int argc, char ** argv) {

    extern robotConfigurationDataType robotConfigurationData;
    bool debug = true;
    FILE *fp_in;                // pickAndPlace input file
    int end_of_file;
    char robot_configuration_filename[MAX_FILENAME_LENGTH];

    /* Frame objects */

    Frame E;
    Frame Z;
    Frame T6;
    Frame block;
    Frame grasp;
    Frame approach;
    Frame destination;

    /* data variables */

    float effector_length;      // this is initialized from robot configuration file

    float object_x              = -40; // default values; actual values are read from the input file
    float object_y              = 150; //
    float object_z              = 0;   //
    float object_phi            = -90;  // rotation in degrees about the z (vertical) axis

    float destination_x        = 40;   // default values; actual values are read from the input file
    float destination_y        = 150; //
    float destination_z        = 0;   //
    float destination_phi      = -90;  // rotation in degrees about the z (vertical) axis

    float grasp_x              = 0;    // grasp pose relative to object and destination poses
    float grasp_y              = 0;    //
    float grasp_z              = 10;   //
    float grasp_theta          = 180;  // rotation in degrees about the y axis

    float approach_distance = 100;    // approach and departure distance from grasp pose in -z direction

```

```

/* open the input file */
/* ----- */

if ((fp_in = fopen("../data/pickAndPlaceInput.txt","r")) == 0) {
    printf("Error can't open input pickAndPlaceInput.txt\n");
    prompt_and_exit(0);
}

/* get the robot configuration data */
/* ----- */

end_of_file = fscanf(fp_in, "%s", robot_configuration_filename); // read the configuration filename
if (end_of_file == EOF) {
    printf("Fatal error: unable to read the robot configuration filename\n");
    prompt_and_exit(1);
}

readRobotConfigurationData(robot_configuration_filename);

/* get the object pose data */
/* ----- */

end_of_file = fscanf(fp_in, "%f %f %f %f", &object_x, &object_y, &object_z, &object_phi);
if (end_of_file == EOF) {
    printf("Fatal error: unable to read the object position and orientation\n");
    prompt_and_exit(1);
}

/* get the destination pose data */
/* ----- */

end_of_file = fscanf(fp_in, "%f %f %f %f", &destination_x, &destination_y, &destination_z, &destination_phi);
if (end_of_file == EOF) {
    printf("Fatal error: unable to read the destination position and orientation\n");
    prompt_and_exit(1);
}

```



```

/* now start the pick and place task */
/* ----- */

effector_length = (float) robotConfigurationData.effector_z; // initialized from robot configuration data

E      = trans(0.0, 0.0, effector_length);           // end-effector (gripper) frame
Z      = trans(0.0 ,0.0, 0.0);                       // robot base frame
object = trans(object_x,    object_y,    object_z)   * rotz(object_phi); // object pose
destination = trans(destination_x, destination_y, destination_z) * rotz(destination_phi); // destination pose
grasp   = trans(grasp_x,    grasp_y,    grasp_z)     * roty(grasp_theta); // grasp frame w.r.t. object & destination frames
approach = trans(0,0,-approach_distance);           // frame defined w.r.t. grasp frame

/* close the gripper */
/* ----- */

setGripper(GRIPPER_OPEN);
wait(1000); // 1 second

/* move to initial approach pose */
/* ----- */

T6 = inv(Z) * object * grasp * approach * inv(E);

if (move(T6) == false)
    display_error_and_exit("move error ... quitting\n");
wait(4000); // 2 seconds

/* move to the grasp pose */
/* ----- */

T6 = inv(Z) * object * grasp * inv(E);
if (move(T6) == false)
    display_error_and_exit("move error ... quitting\n");
wait(2000); // 2 seconds

/* close the gripper */
/* ----- */

setGripper(GRIPPER_CLOSED);
wait(2000);

```

```

/* move back to initial approach pose */
/* ----- */

T6 = inv(Z) * object * grasp * approach * inv(E);
if (move(T6) == false)
    display_error_and_exit("move error ... quitting\n");
wait(3000); // 3 seconds

/* move to destination approach pose */
/* ----- */

T6 = inv(Z) * destination * grasp * approach * inv(E);
if (move(T6) == false)
    display_error_and_exit("move error ... quitting\n");
wait(3000); // 2 seconds

/* move to the destination pose */
/* ----- */

T6 = inv(Z) * destination * grasp * inv(E);
if (move(T6) == false)
    display_error_and_exit("move error ... quitting\n");;
wait(2000); // 2 seconds

/* open the gripper */
/* ----- */

setGripper(GRIPPER_OPEN);
wait(2000); // 2 seconds

/* move back to initial approach pose */
/* ----- */

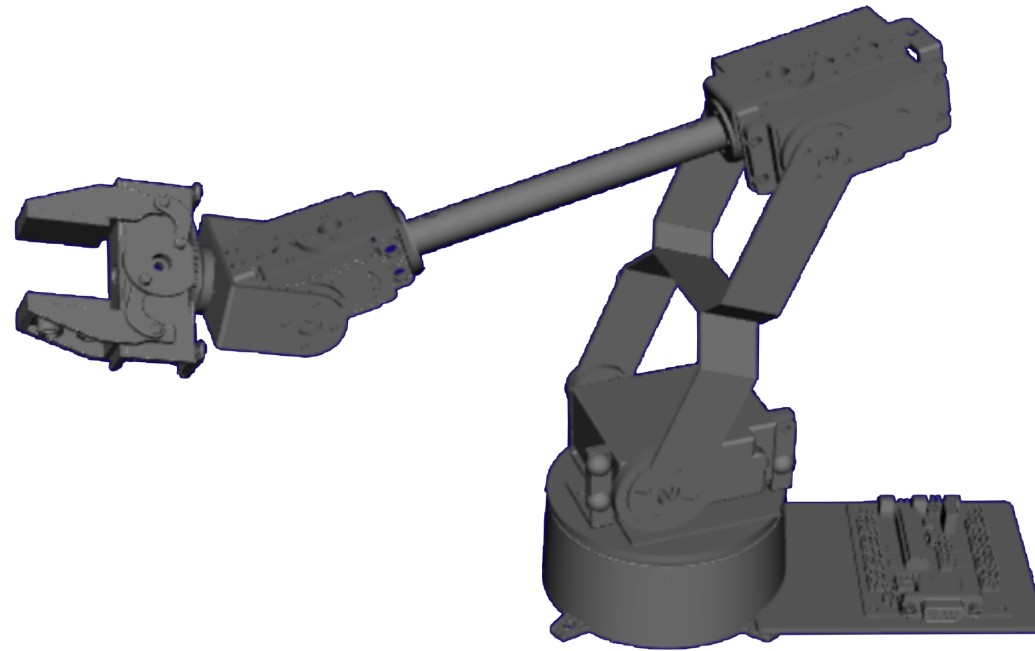
T6 = inv(Z) * destination * grasp * approach * inv(E);
if (move(T6) == false)
    display_error_and_exit("move error ... quitting\n");;
wait(3000); // 2 seconds

goHome(); // this returns the robot to the home position; could also do this with a move() as shown above
return 0;

```



Lynxmotion AL5D Robotic Arm with serial interface



Robot Arms  
Lynxmotion AL5D Simulator