



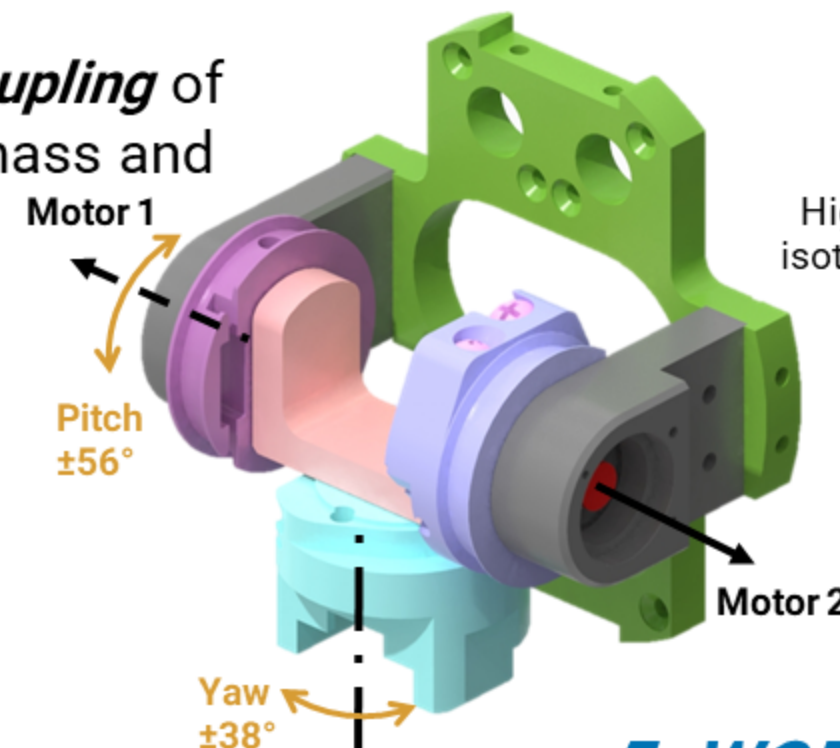
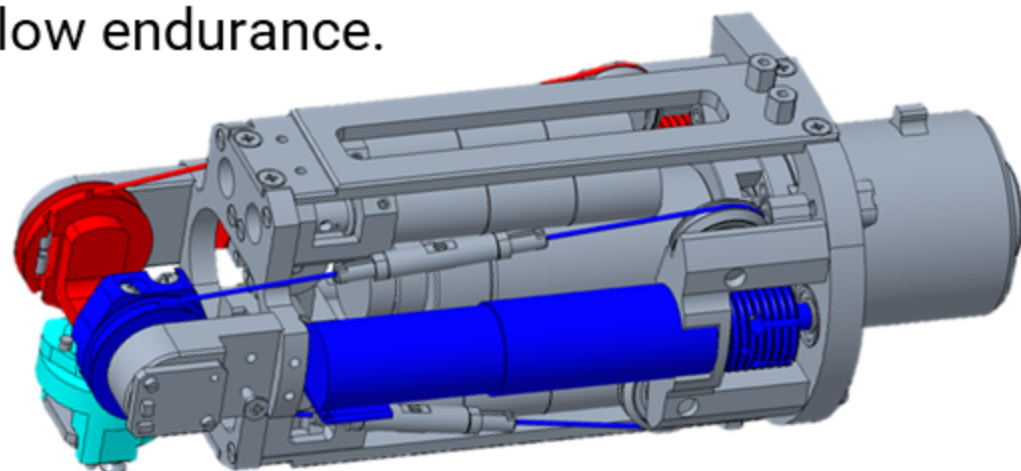
## 1. MOTIVATION

With the current trend in research being towards **Human-Humanoid Interaction**, it becomes essential for the humanoids to match up to the dexterity of the humans. These skills contribute significantly in their capacities for feeling, exploring, learning, planning and subsequently acting. **iCub** Humanoid, developed at our facility, was designed explicitly to promote research for the same. And in this work, we focus on the enhancement of the **dexterity** considering the **wrist sub-assembly**.

## 2. ICUB WRIST MK.2.5

The current wrist of the iCub mk. 2.5 is a **2-DOF tendon-driven** coupled mechanism. The range of motion is limited to  $\pm 56^\circ$  for **Pitch** and to  $\pm 38^\circ$  for **Yaw**.

Other concerned limitations include, **partial coupling** of motions, **higher inertial loads** due to moving mass and low endurance.



## 3. DESIRED WRIST CHARACTERISTICS

### Larger Range of Motion

At least over  $\pm 45^\circ$  for both DOFs, ideally  $\pm 90^\circ$ .

### Regular Workspace

Higher and consistent mechanism isotropy throughout the workspace.

### Simpler Kinematics

Easy to model and control.

### Higher Payload-to-Weight Ratio

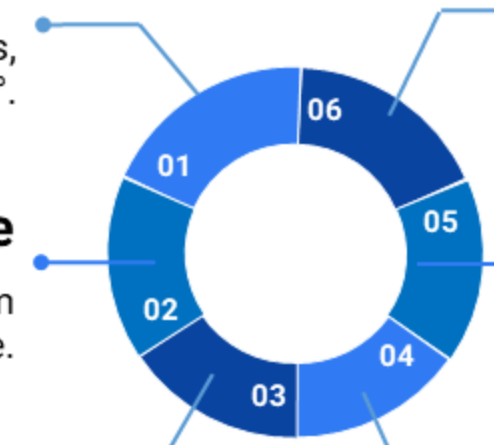
Increasing the payload capacity, or decreasing the motive power.

### Full Decoupling

Independent Yaw and Pitch motions.

### Compact Design

To be integrated within the existing forearm assembly.



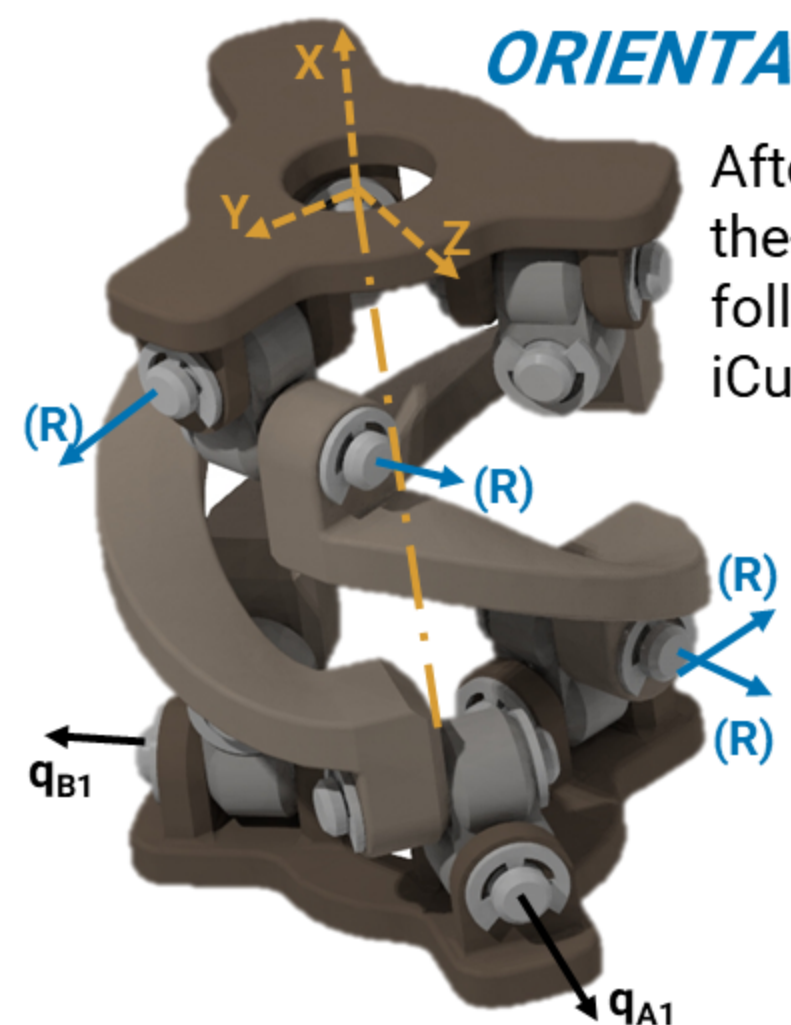
Basically, we need a parallel kinematic architecture to emulate the mechanism behaviour of a serial gimbal.

## 4. PROPOSED 2-DOF PARALLEL ORIENTATIONAL MECHANISM (2D-POM)

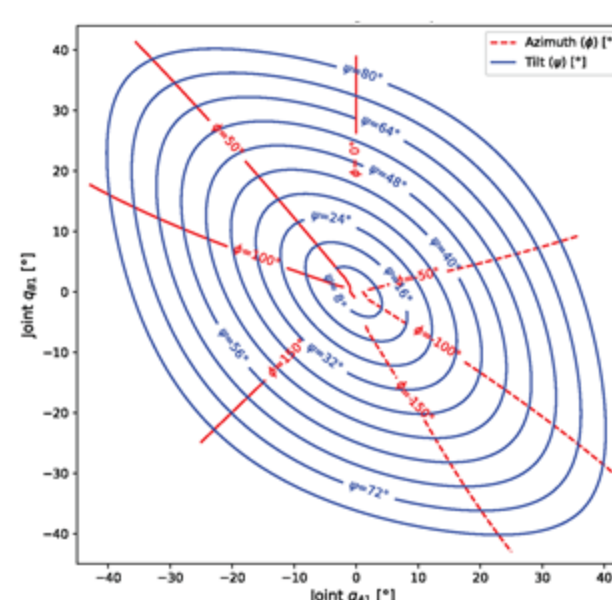
After a comparative study of the state-of-the-art of parallel mechanisms [1], the following candidate is proposed for the iCub mk.3 wrist mechanism:

### 2-DOF Parallel Orientational Mechanism (2D-POM).

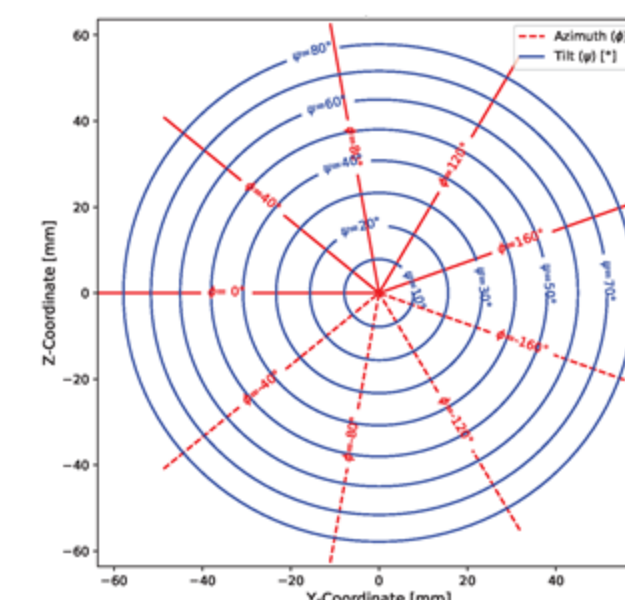
It comprises of 3 identical legs each containing a chain of 4 revolute (R) joints. It has **zero-torsion** and emulates the pure rolling contact motion of two spheres, thus generating a **hemispherical workspace**.



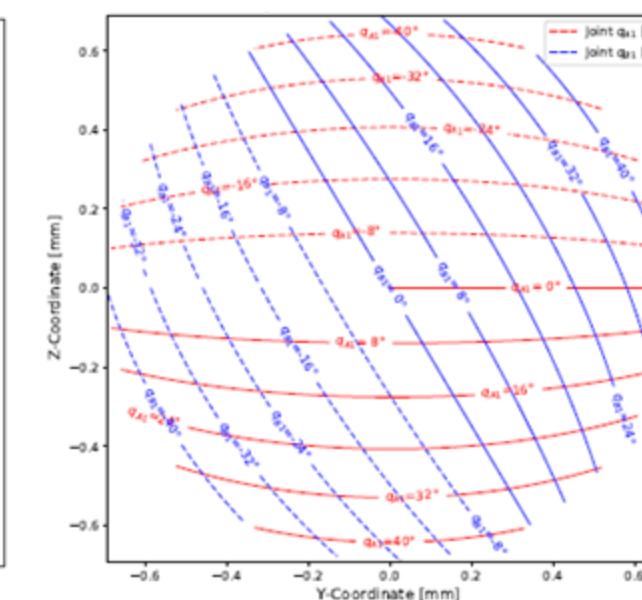
## 5. WORKSPACE ANALYSIS



Orientation angles w.r.t. Joint Coordinates



Orientation angles w.r.t. Cartesian Coordinates



Joint Coordinates w.r.t. Normalized Cartesian Coordinates

- Input to Output Mapping
- Double amplification
- Control complexity

- Uniform workspace
- Full tilt, all around the axis of symmetry

- Inverse kinematic mapping
- Fairly regular behaviour

Next Steps:

- **Prototyping**
- **Actuation Design**
- **Control Testing**

