

Robotics 1

October 19, 2021

Exercise #1

Consider the 3-dof PPR robot in Fig. 1, with a jaw gripper mounted on the end effector.

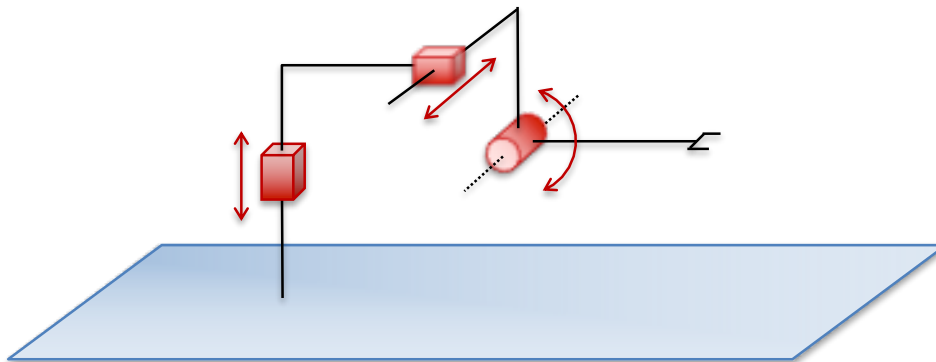


Figure 1: A 3-dof PPR robot.

- Assign and draw the robot frames according to the Denavit-Hartenberg (DH) convention. Place the origin of frame 0 on the floor and the origin of the last frame at the center of the gripper. Compile the associated table of DH parameters.
- Check whether the last DH frame assigned coincides in orientation with the definition of the standard frame $(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{a})$ attached to a jaw gripper. If not, determine the rotation matrix ${}^3\mathbf{R}_g$ needed to align the two frames.
- Provide the expression of the direct kinematics $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q})$ between $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, q_2, q_3)$ and the position $\mathbf{p} = (p_x, p_y, p_z)$ of the center of the gripper.
- Derive the 3×3 Jacobian matrix $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q})$ relating $\dot{\mathbf{q}}$ to the linear velocity $\mathbf{v} = \dot{\mathbf{p}}$ in two different ways, as part of the geometric Jacobian of the robot and using differentiation w.r.t. time.
- Find all the singular configurations of matrix $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q})$. In one of such configurations \mathbf{q}_s , characterize which Cartesian directions are instantaneously accessible by the robot gripper and which not.

Exercise #2

For the robot in Fig. 1, using the associated symbolic DH parameters, determine a smooth and coordinated rest-to-rest joint trajectory that will move in T seconds the robot gripper from the initial position $\mathbf{p}_i = (a_1 + a_3, 0, 0)$ to the final position $\mathbf{p}_f = (a_1, -\delta, 0)$, with $\delta > 0$. Sketch a plot of the obtained joint trajectory $\mathbf{q}_d(t) = (q_{1d}(t), q_{2d}(t), q_{3d}(t))$. What will be the maximum value of the norm of the joint velocity $\|\dot{\mathbf{q}}_d(t)\|$ during the interval $[0, T]$?

[120 minutes (2 hours); open books]