



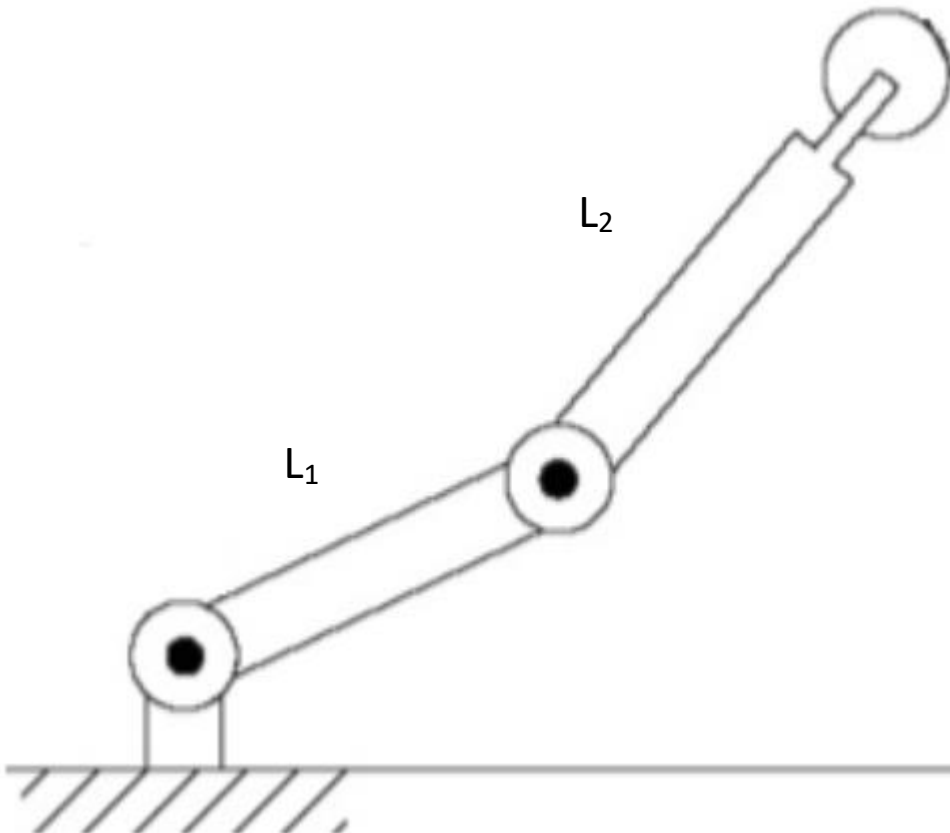
ECEG-5223: Introduction to Robotics

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PRACTICE EXERCISE 1

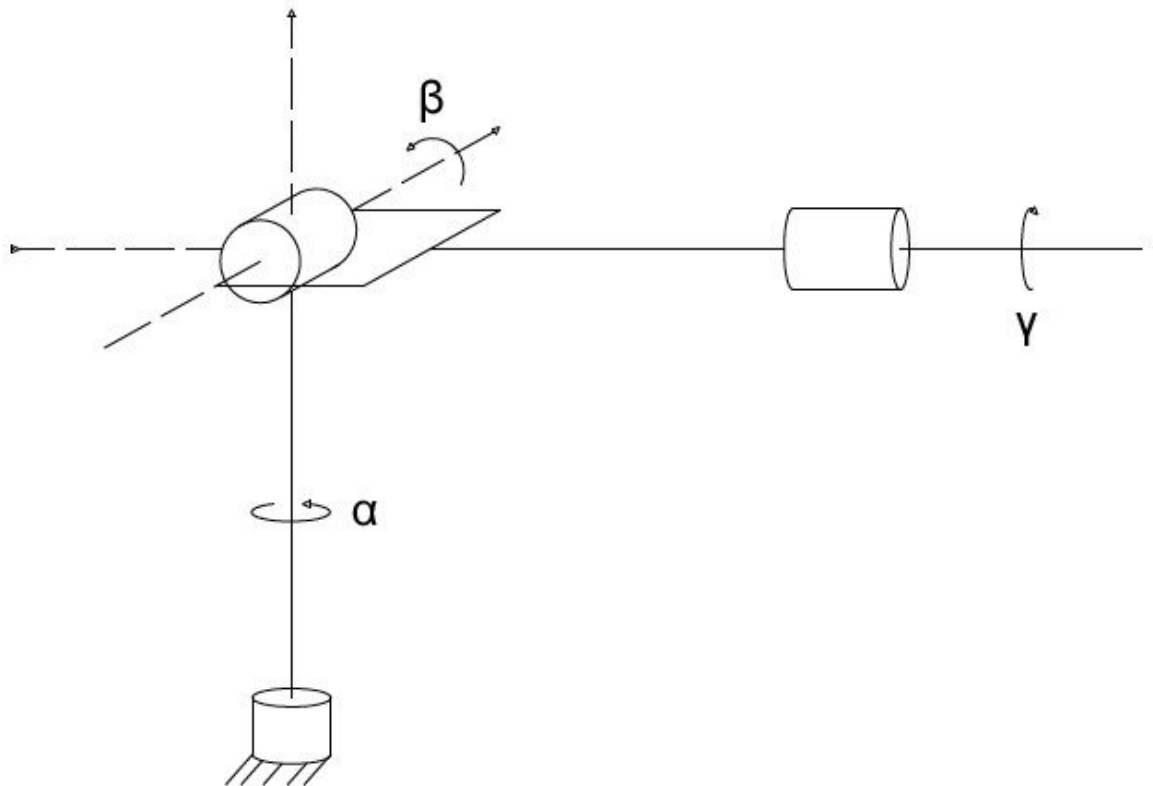
1. Following DH-Rules, Define all axes for the planar elbow manipulator illustrated below.
 - i. How many joints and links does it have? Label all of them starting with index 0.
 - ii. How many frames of reference do you need?
 - iii. Draw all frames and indicate the DH parameters for all frames. (a , d , α , θ)
 - iv. Compute all transformation matrices between each consecutive frames.
 - v. Compute the complete transformation matrix between the base frame and the tool frame.
[Redo this using trigonometry and not with DH Transformation. Compare the result]





2. The Spherical Wrist manipulator can be represented as a combination of three revolute joints without any offset.
- What is the complete, derived transformation matrix for the spherical wrist?
 - What are the frames?
 - What are the DH parameters?
 - What are the individual transformation matrices?
 - What's the final transformation matrix?

[What is the final transformation matrix for this wrist, without using the Method?]





3. What is the complete, derived transformation matrix for a 3-link cylindrical robot illustrated below?
- What are the frames?
 - What are the DH parameters?
 - What are the individual transformation matrices?
 - What's the final transformation matrix?
- Suppose $L_0=50\text{cm}$, $L_1=30\text{cm}$, $L_2=40\text{cm}$ and $L_3=30\text{cm}$;
- Compute the final transformation matrix.
 - With Initial Configuration (L_2 and L_3 are aligned 180° , L_0 perpendicular to L_1), what will be the coordinate of the end effector P with respect to the base frame (x_0, y_0, z_0) ?
 - If L_1 is rotated by 300 and L_3 is rotated by 600 , what will be the new coordinate of P with respect to the base frame (x_0, y_0, z_0) ?

