# 20 MECH5131 Intro to Robotics HW#9-Forward Kinematics-Position Analysis (80 pts)

## **Prob 1**. (12 pts)

For the given 6 DOF cylindrical robot below, assign appropriate frames for Joint 1 through 6 (assign x and z axis only, not y axis) based on the D-H representation.

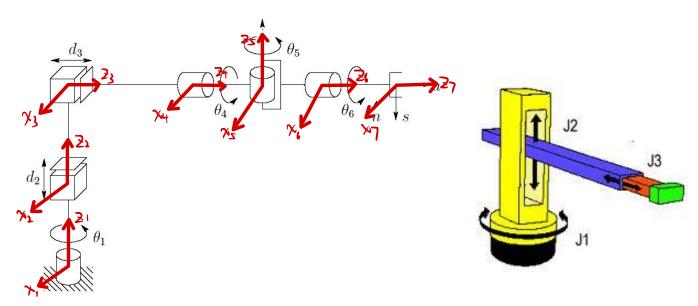
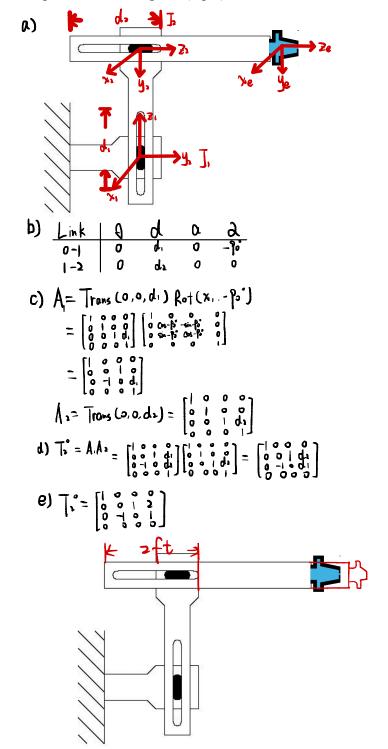


Figure 3.9: Cylindrical robot with spherical wrist.

## **Prob 2**. (24 pts)

Consider the two-link Cartesian manipulator of figure below,

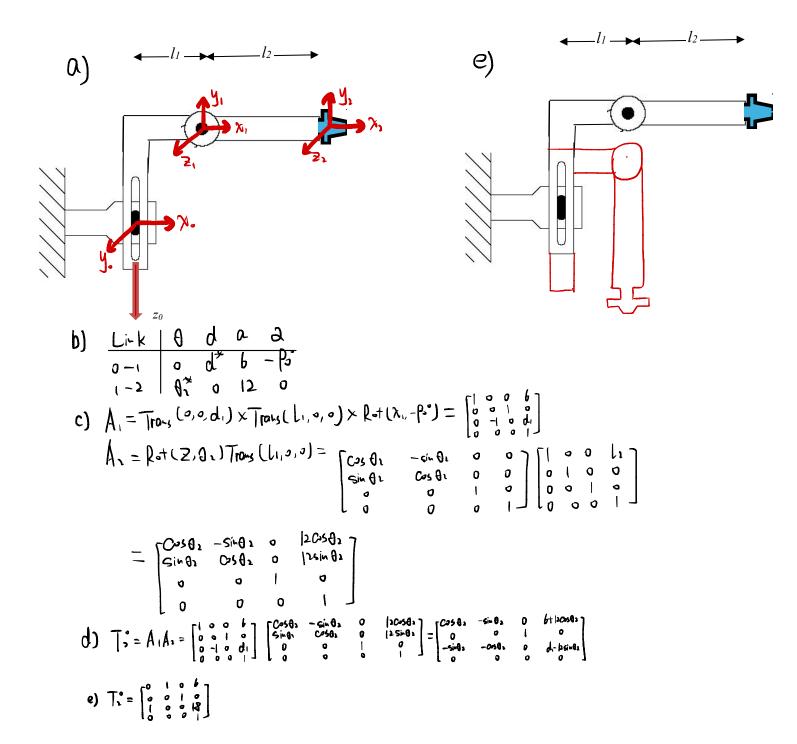
- a) Assign the link frames for the two joints and the end effector. (6 pts)
- b) Create and fill out D-H parameters table. (4 pts)
- c) Find the homogenous transformation matrices (A1 and A2 matrices) for two joints. (6 pts)
- d) Find the direct kinematic equation (T matrix). (3 pts)
- e) Find the position of the end effector in the base (first) frame when  $d_1=1$  ft,  $d_2=2$  ft, and illustrate this position in the figure. (5 pts)



#### **Prob 3**. (22 pts)

Consider the two-link manipulator of figure below, which has joint 1 linear and joint 2 revolute with link lengths  $l_1=6$ " and  $l_2=12$ ".

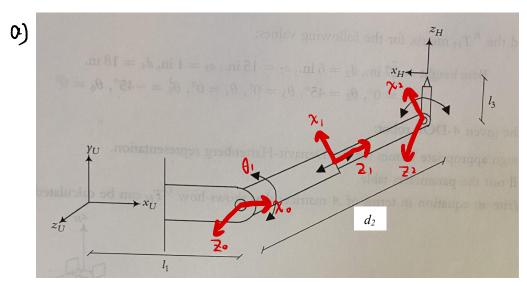
- a) Assign the frames for two joints and end effector. ( $z_0$  is assigned for you) (4 pts)
- b) Create a D-H parameters table and fill out. (4 pts)
- c) Find the homogenous transformation matrices ( $A_1$  and  $A_2$ ) for two joints. (6 pts)
- d) Find the direct kinematic equation (*T* matrix). (3 pts)
- When  $d_1=6$ " and  $\theta_2=-90^\circ$ , find the location and orientation of end effector and illustrate them in the figure below to the right. (try to be on scale) (5 pts)



### **Prob 4**. (22 pts)

A special 3 DOF spraying robot has been designed as shown below, and the reset position is when the arms are horizontal.

- a) Assign the coordinate frames based on the D-H representation. (8 pts)
- b) Fill out the parameters table. (6 pts)
- Write all the A matrices. (4 pts)
- d) Write the  ${}^{U}T_{H}$  matrix in terms of the A matrices. (4 pts)



$$C) \begin{cases} A = \{ 2 + (2, 0) \} \{ 2 + (2, -1)^{3} \} \\ = \{ (2 + 0) \} \{ (2 + 0) \} \{ (2 + 0) \} \\ = \{ (3 + 0) \} \{ (2 + 0) \} \{ (2 + 0) \}$$

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