



NTUST



Final Project

6 R Screw Assembly Robot

15 December 2025



Introduction To Robotics
Group B1

Overview



01 Introduction

(Lucas González)

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1.3 Objectives and Constraints

02 Design Specifications

(Lucas González & Hebert Morínigo)

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(Mathías Miranda)

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(Hebert Morinigo & Rodrigo Achón)

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(Hebert Morínigo)

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(Hebert Morínigo)

4.3 Torque Analysis

(Rodrigo Achón)

05 Conclusion and Q&A

(Lucas González)

Introduction

6R Robot in Screwing Assembly Line

We introduce a highly versatile 6-axis robot tailored for screw-based assembly applications. Built to adapt to changing environmental constraints, our system focuses on delivering fast and precise execution for lightweight product manufacturing.



Problem Statement



01

Error Rate in Manual Assembly:

The precision required for small, delicate, and lightweight parts often results in costly quality control due to human error.

02

Inconsistent Throughput and Bottlenecks:

Manual assembly processes create variable cycle times, leading to inconsistent production rates and significant bottlenecks in continuous production lines.

03

High Automation Barrier:

Traditional, large industrial robots are cost-prohibitive for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and specialized production, forcing continued reliance on inefficient manual labor.

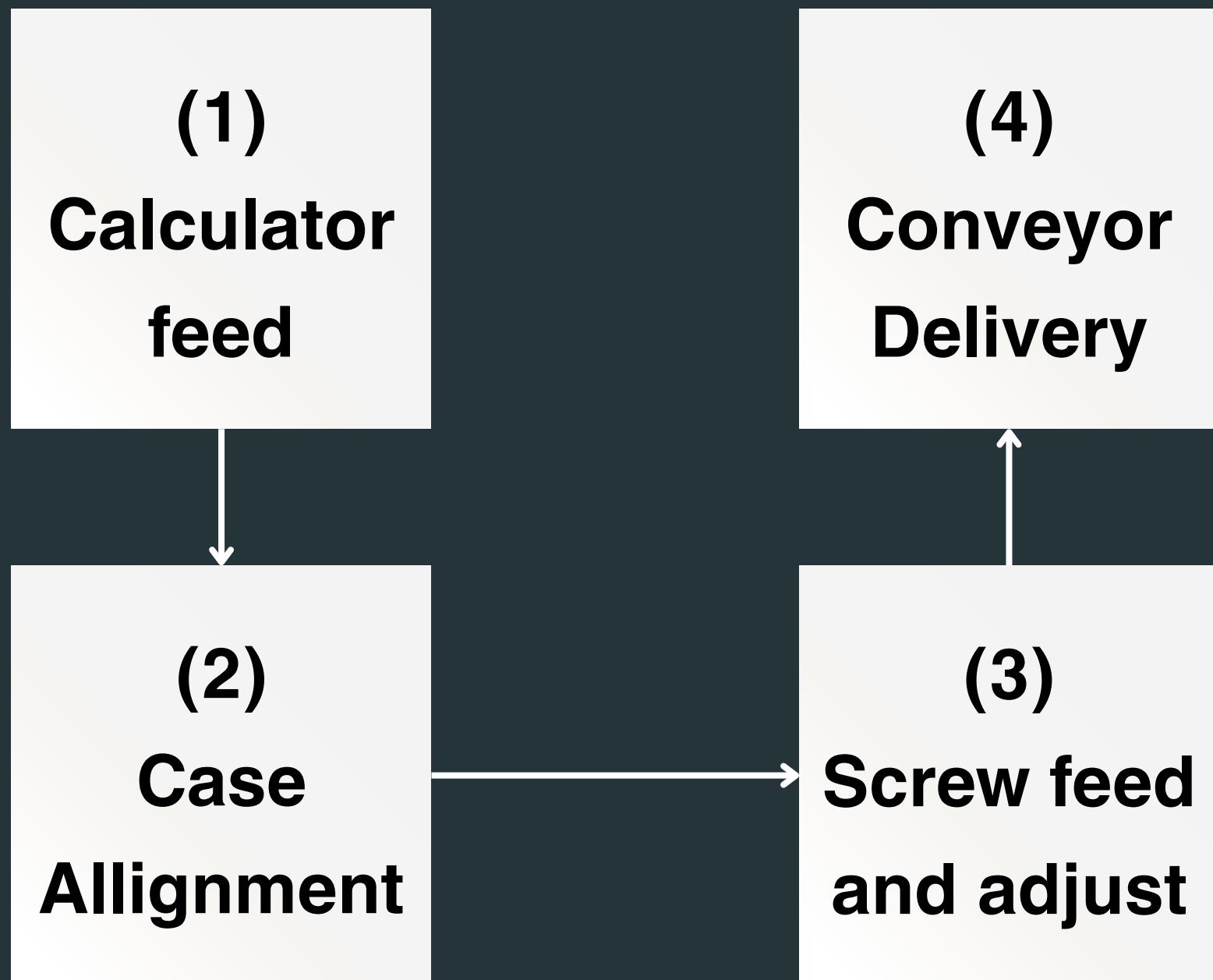
Objectives &Constraints:

- 01 **Acceptable Tolerance:** $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$
- 02 **Workspace:** Maximum Velocity of 1000 mm/s. Precision Velocity: 50mm/s
- 03 **Reachable Workspace:** 0.57 m^3
- 04 **Payload:** 1kg maximum
- 05 **Accessability:** Light Material (aluminum 2014 - t6 and steel aisi 2010)

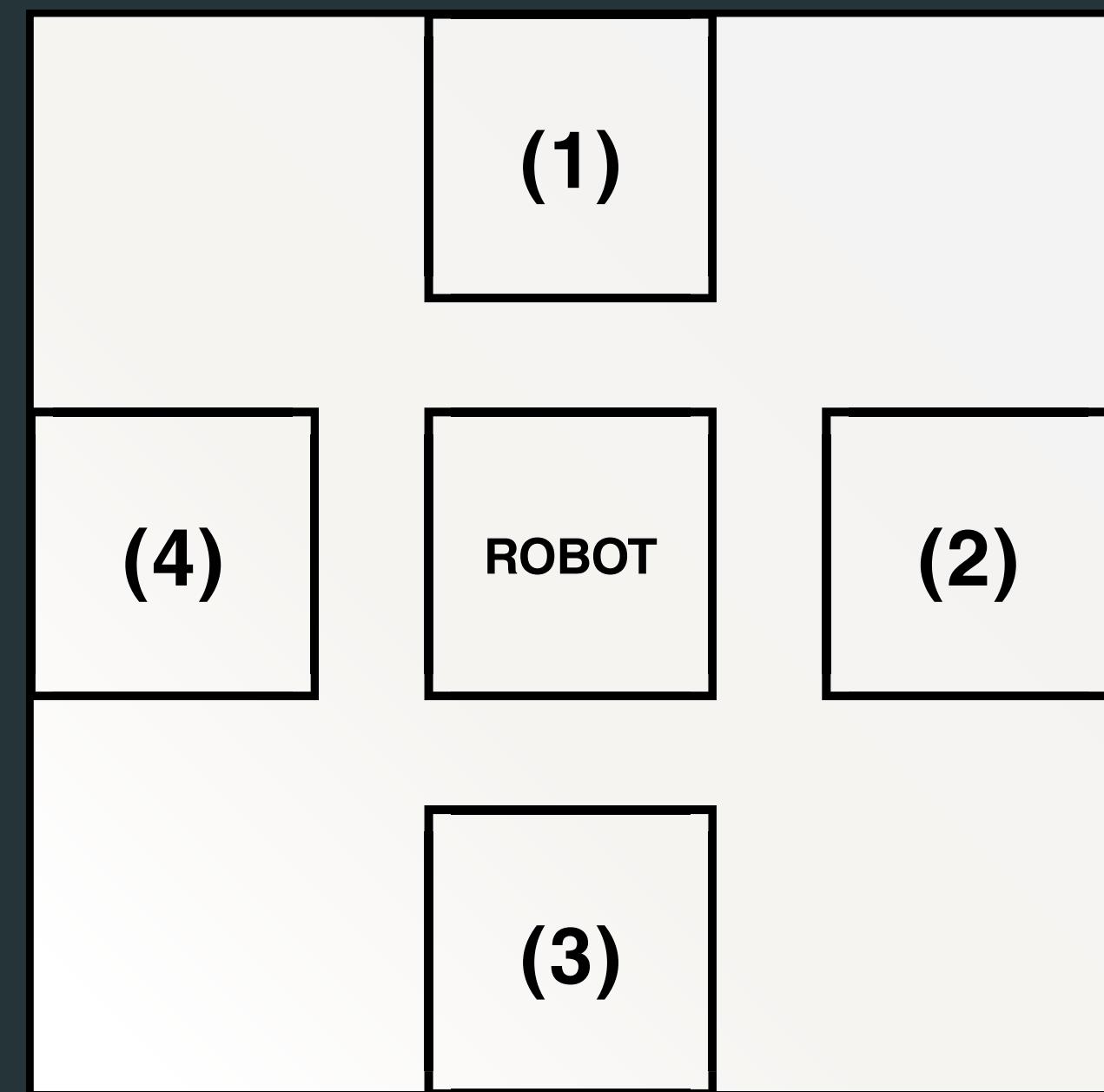


Design Specifications

WorkFlow Diagram

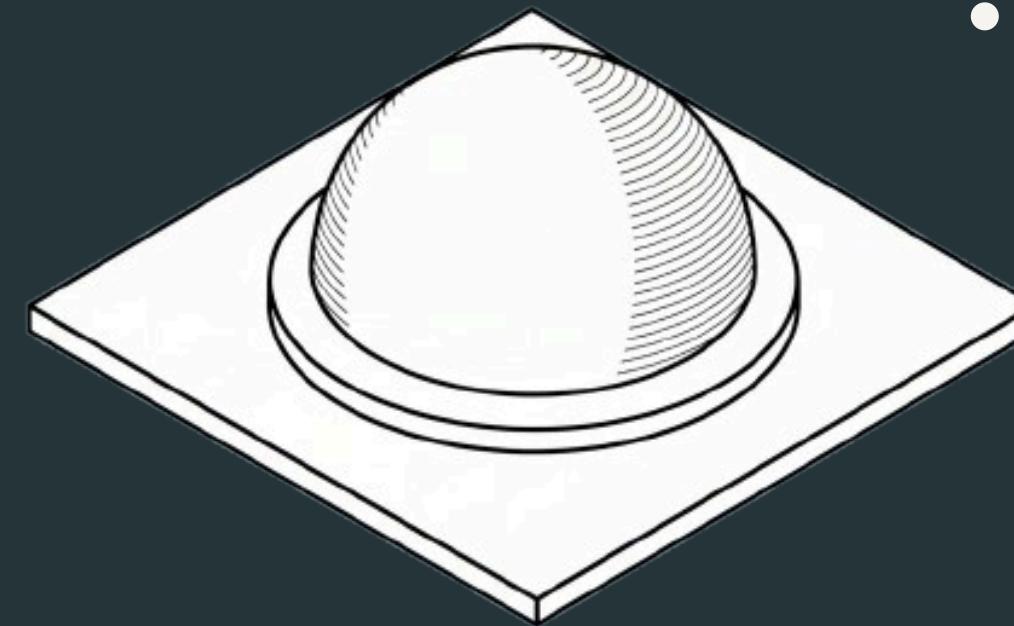
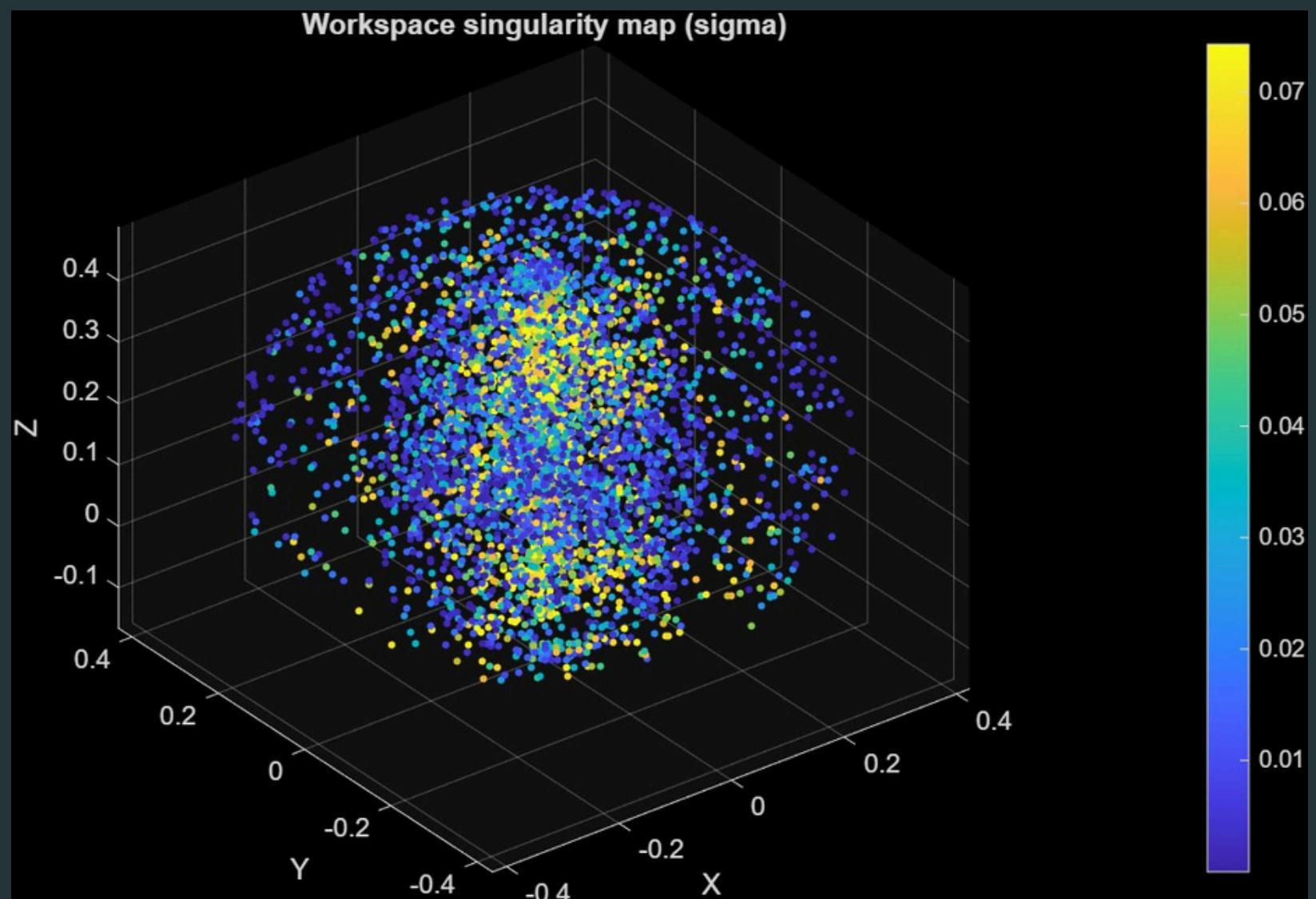


Tabletop workcell



Design Specifications

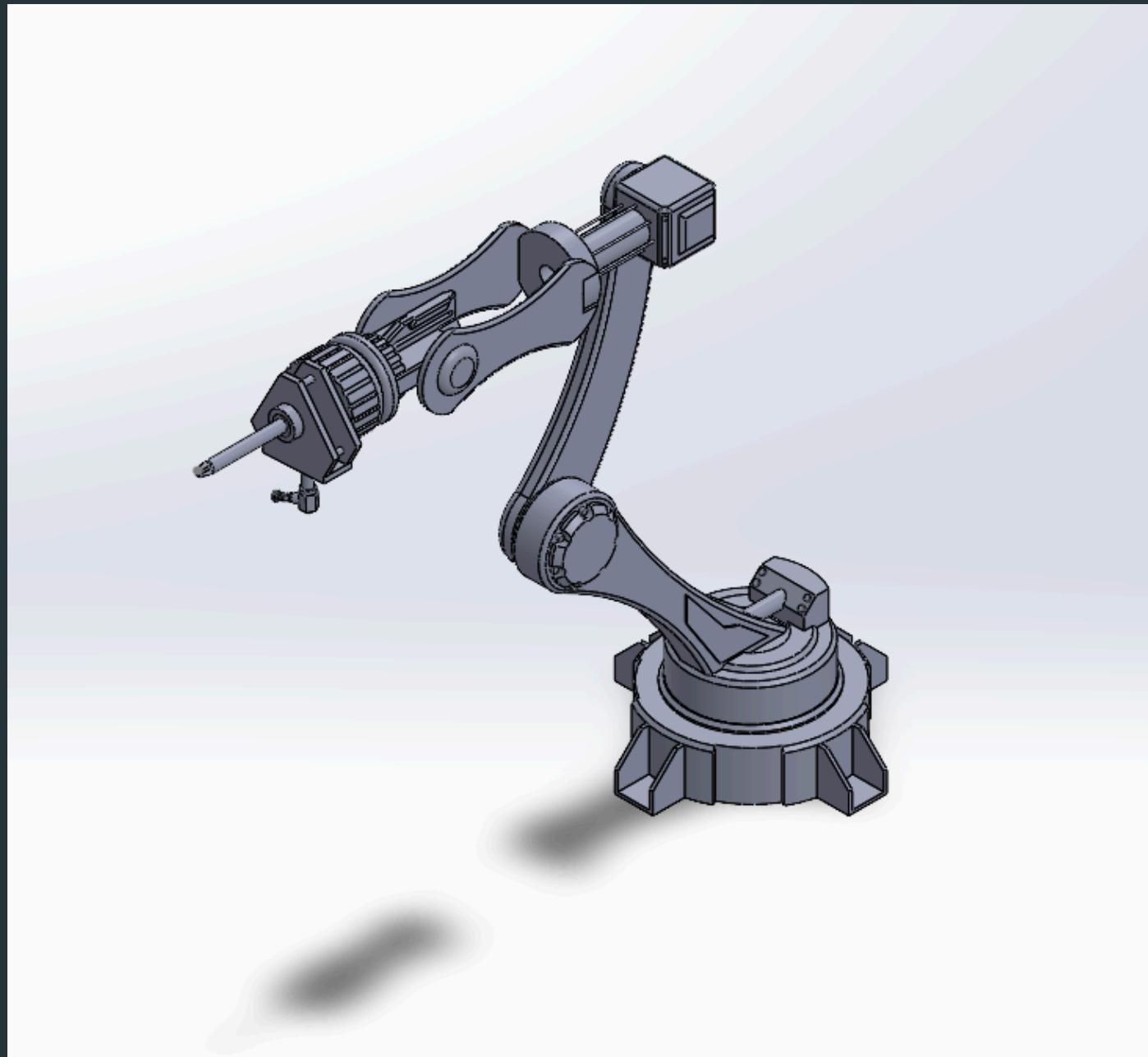
Workspace and singularity analysis



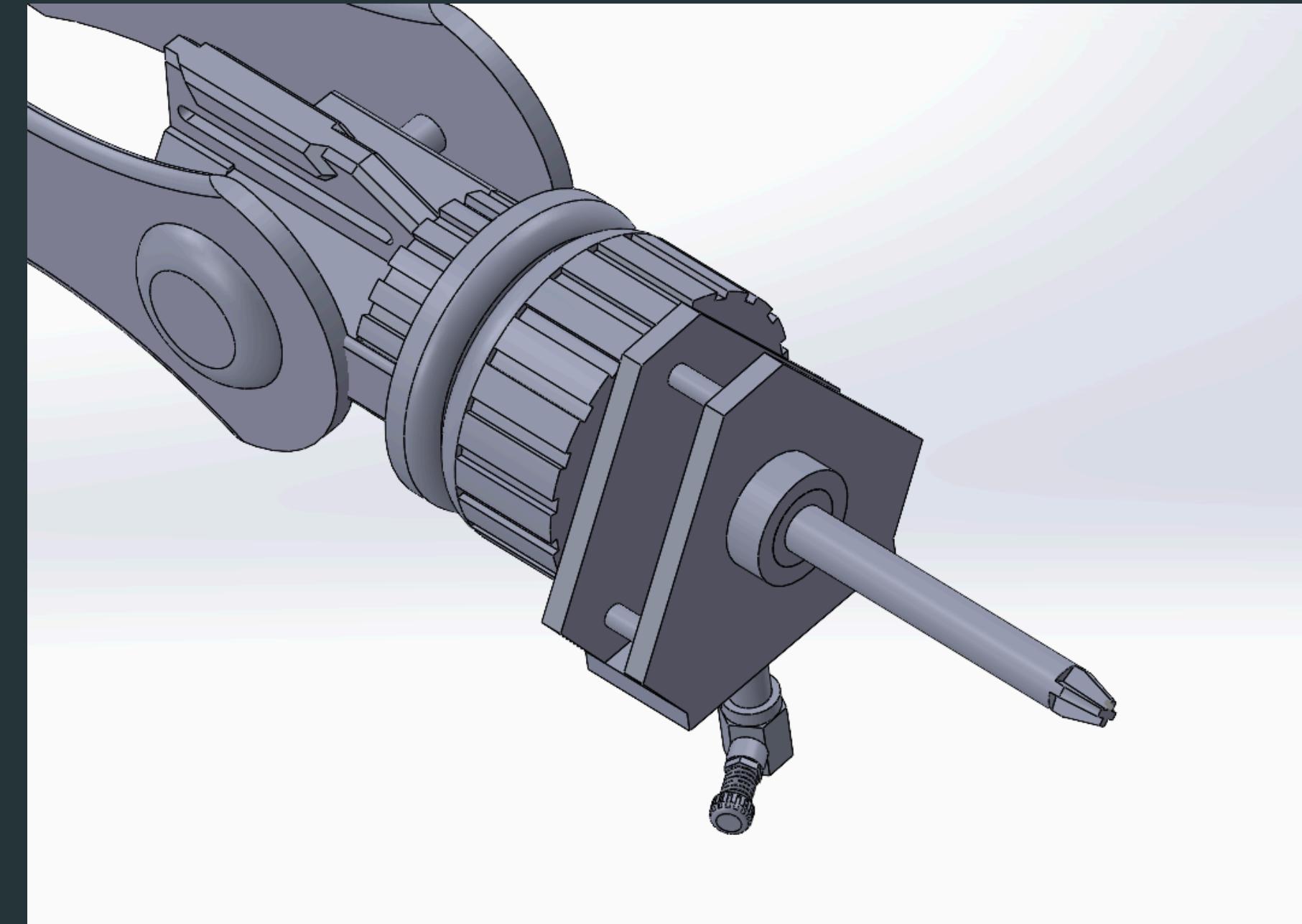
- Workspace $\sim 0.57 \text{ m}^3$
- Semi - Spheric
- 650 mm tabletop reach

→ Compact radial layout, minimizing joint travel distances between the Screw Feeder, Parts Feeder, and Assembly Area, optimizing cycle time.

CAD Models

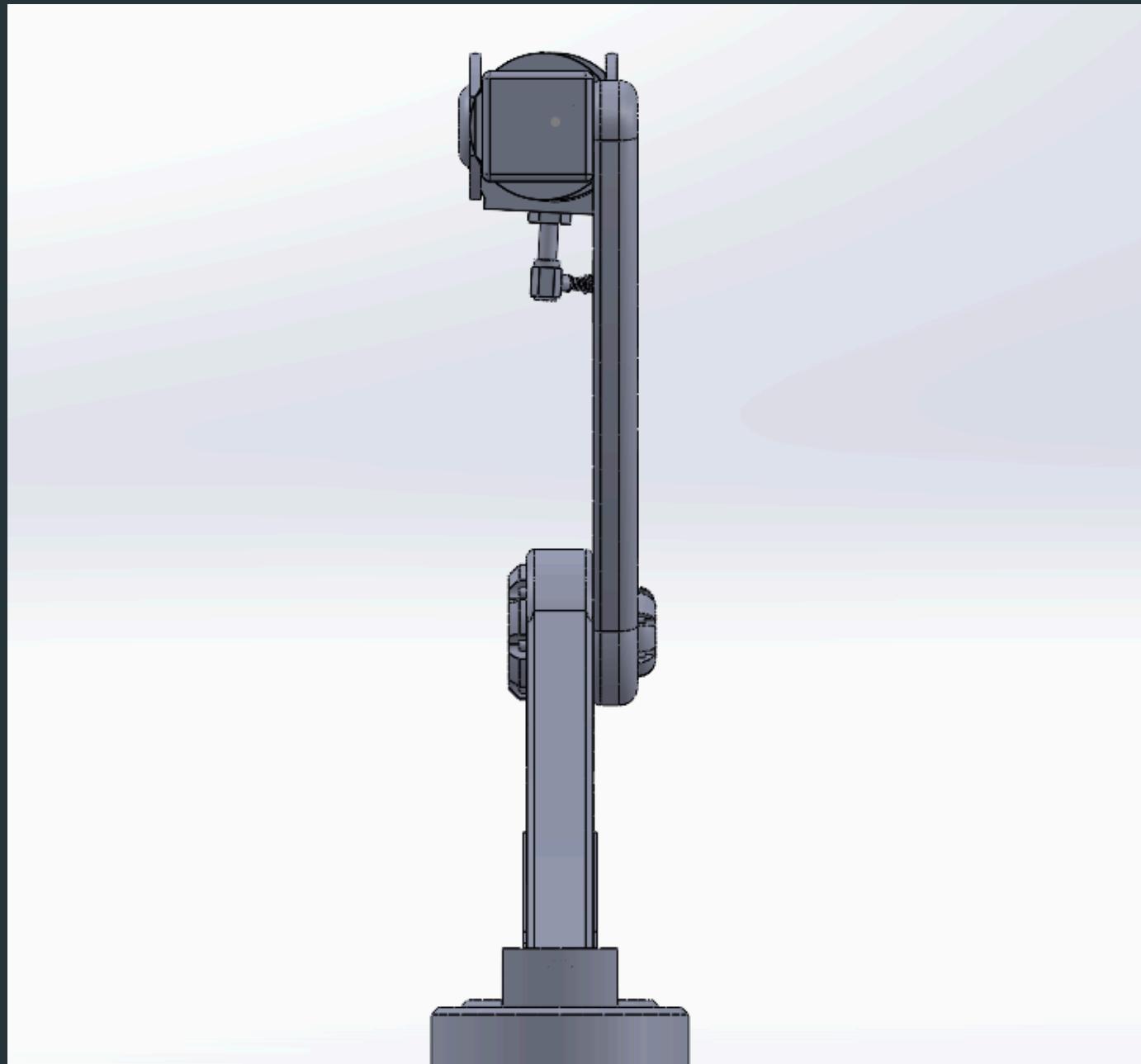


Isometric view

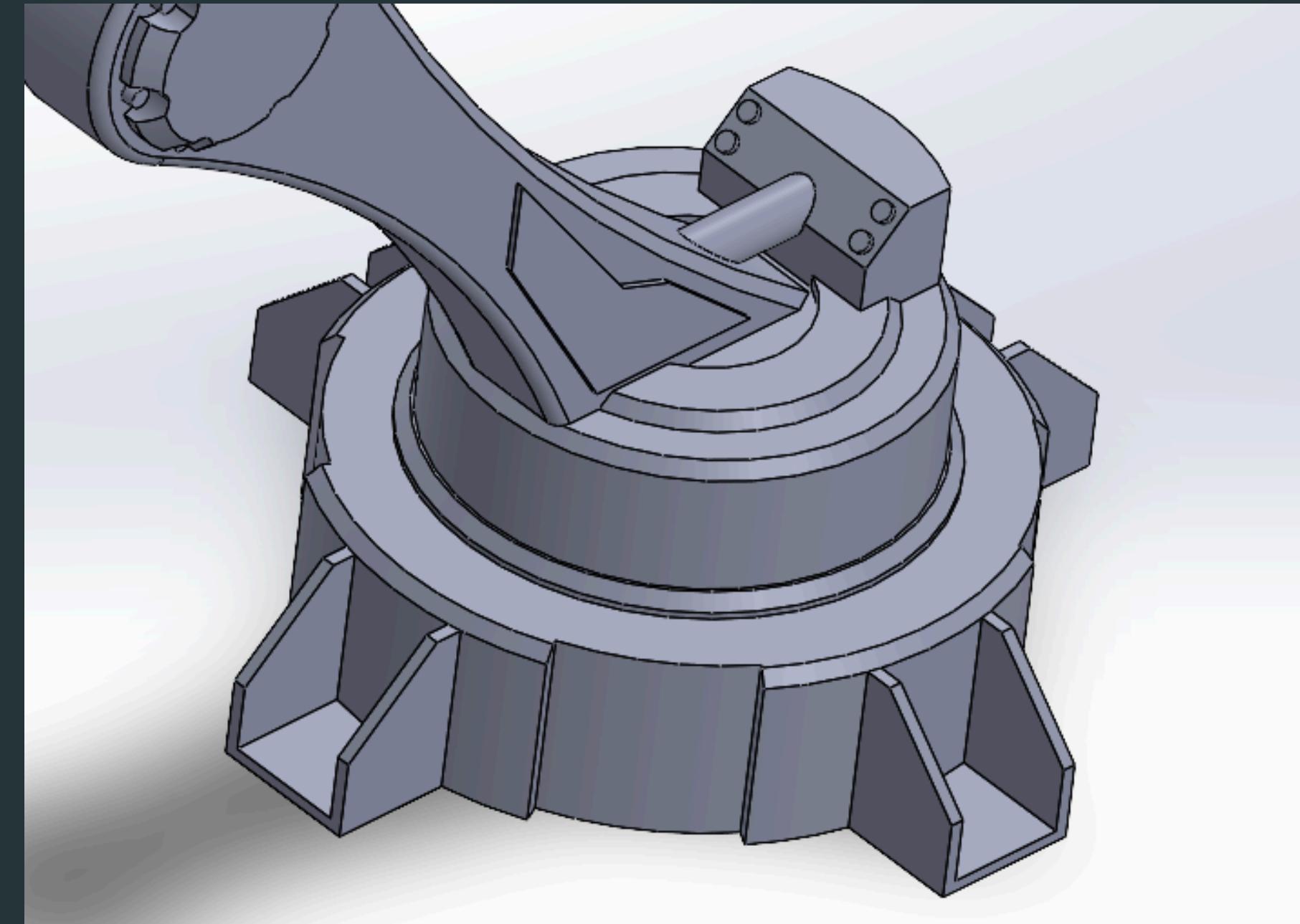


Tool close-up

CAD Models



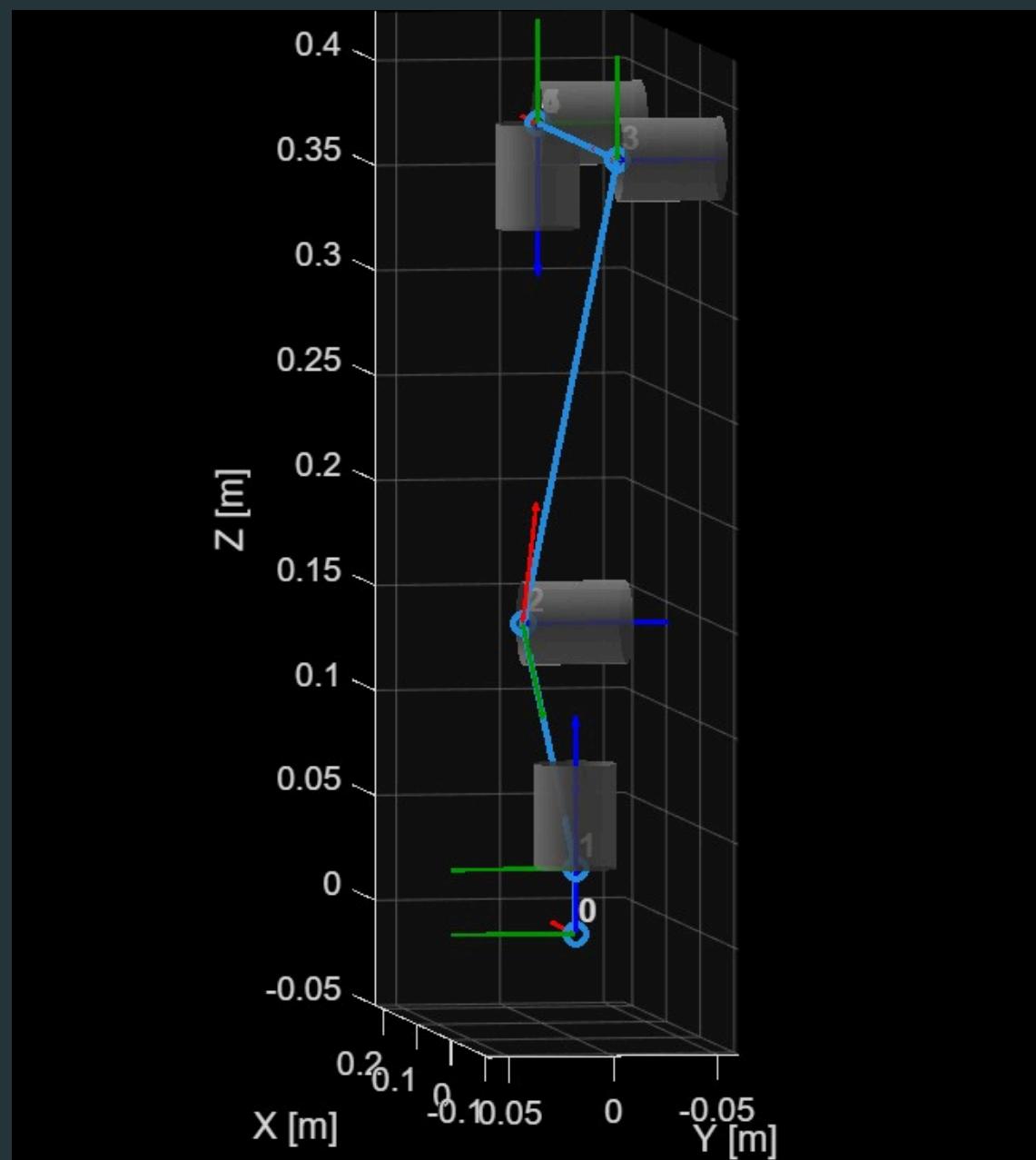
Link connections



Base close-up

Mathematical Models

Kinematic diagram and DH Parameters



DH Parameters				
i	θ_{i-1}	d_i	a_{i-1}	a_{i-1}
1	0	0.03	0	0
2	0	0.02	0.145	90°
3	0	0.01	0.28	0
4	0	0	0.235	90°
5	0	0	0	-90°
6	0	0	0	90°

Forward Kinematics

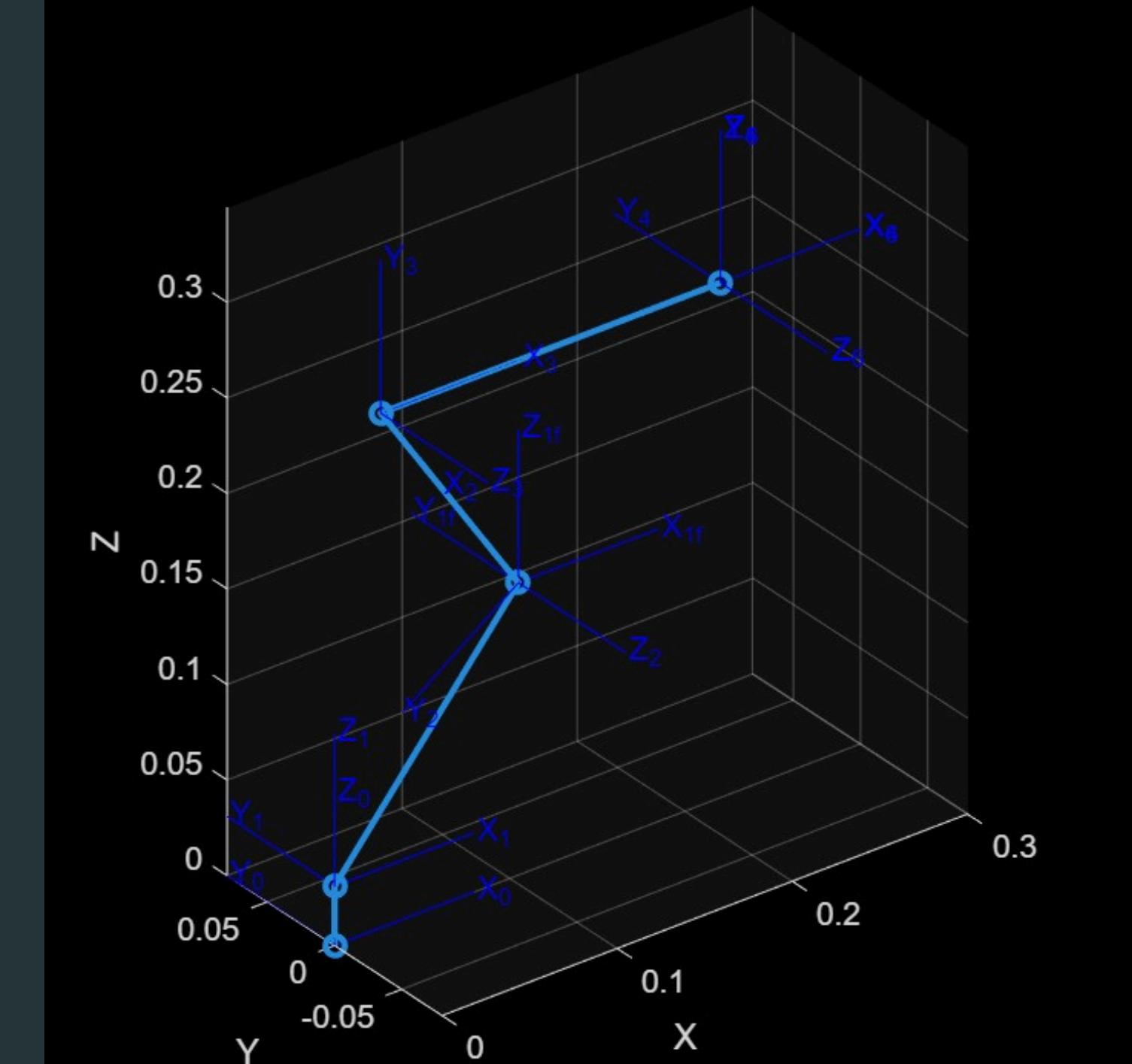
Transformation Matrices

$$T_{tool} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.0001 & 0 & 1 & 0.085 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{06} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0.0001 & 0.0782 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -0.02 \\ 0.0001 & 0 & -1 & 0.1780 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

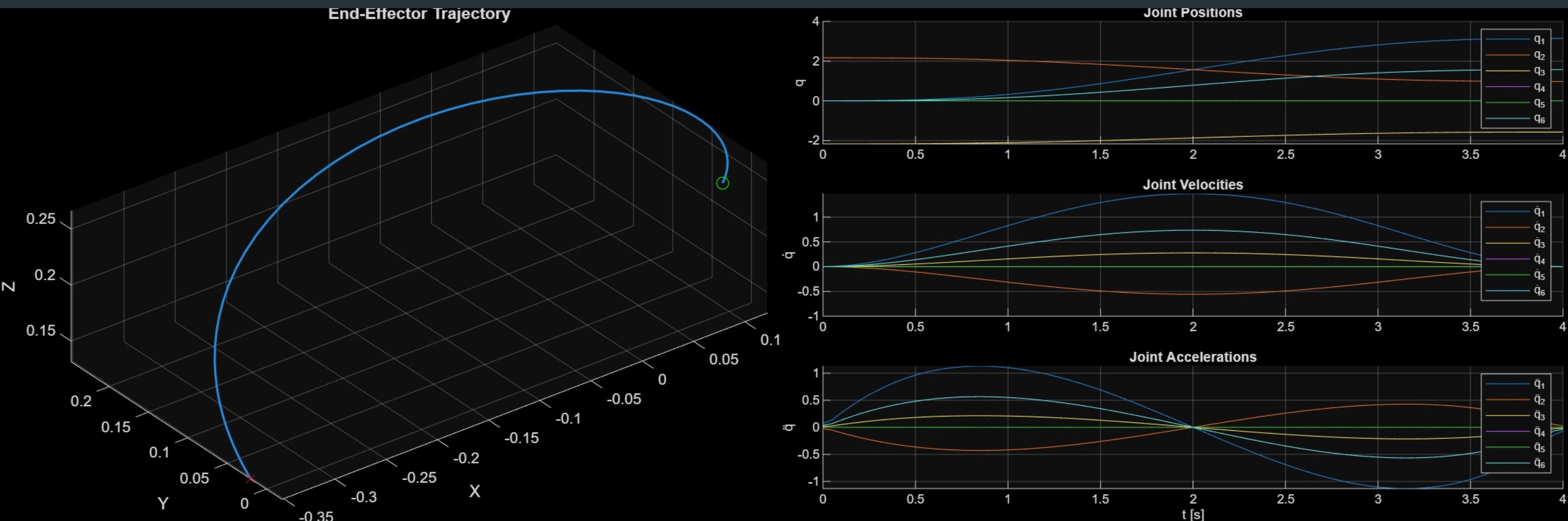
$$T_{12\text{Fixed}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0.0946 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.01 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.1099 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Robot (MDH stick figure + CAD fixed offset between 1 and 2)



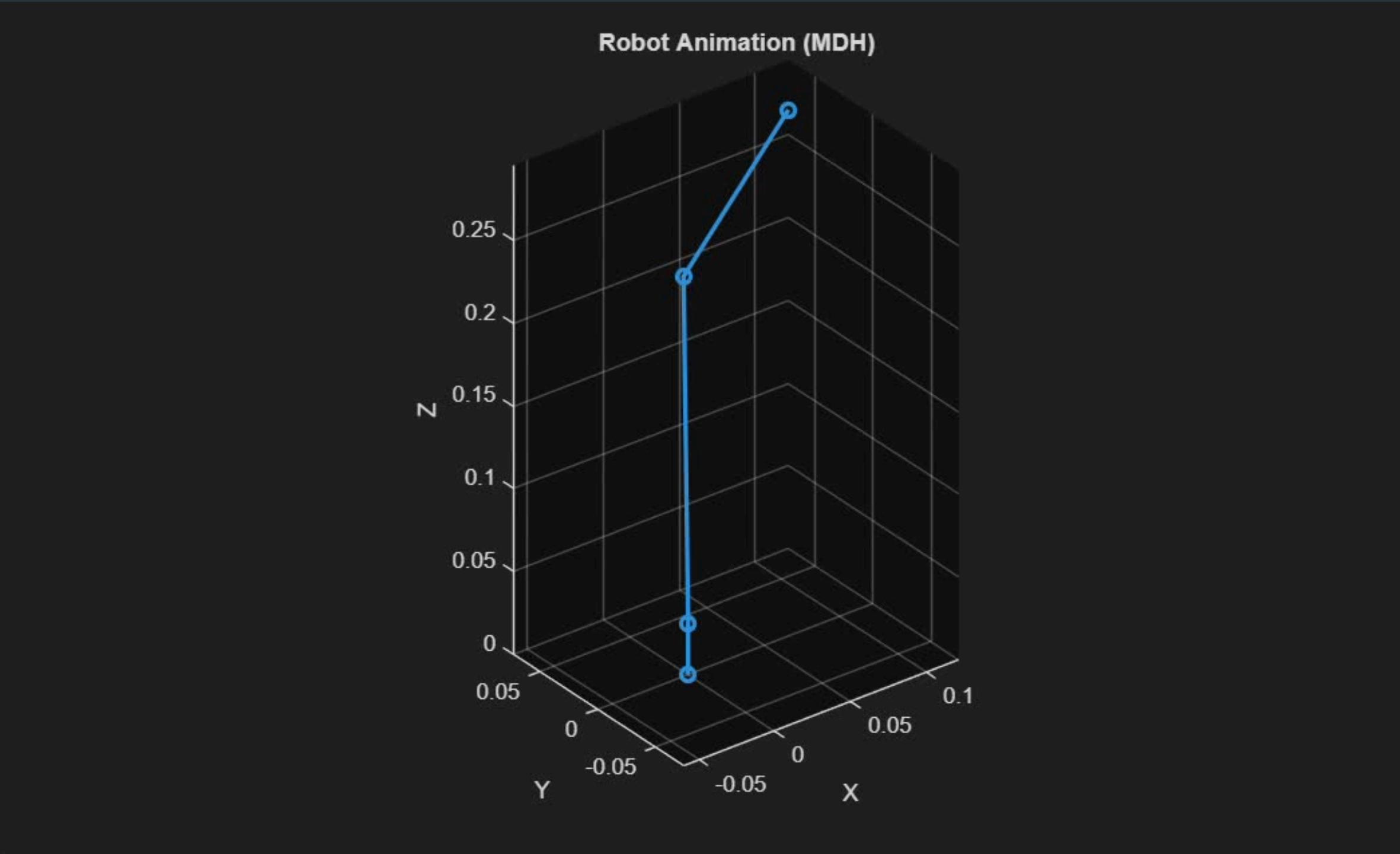
Mathematical Models

Trajectory Generation



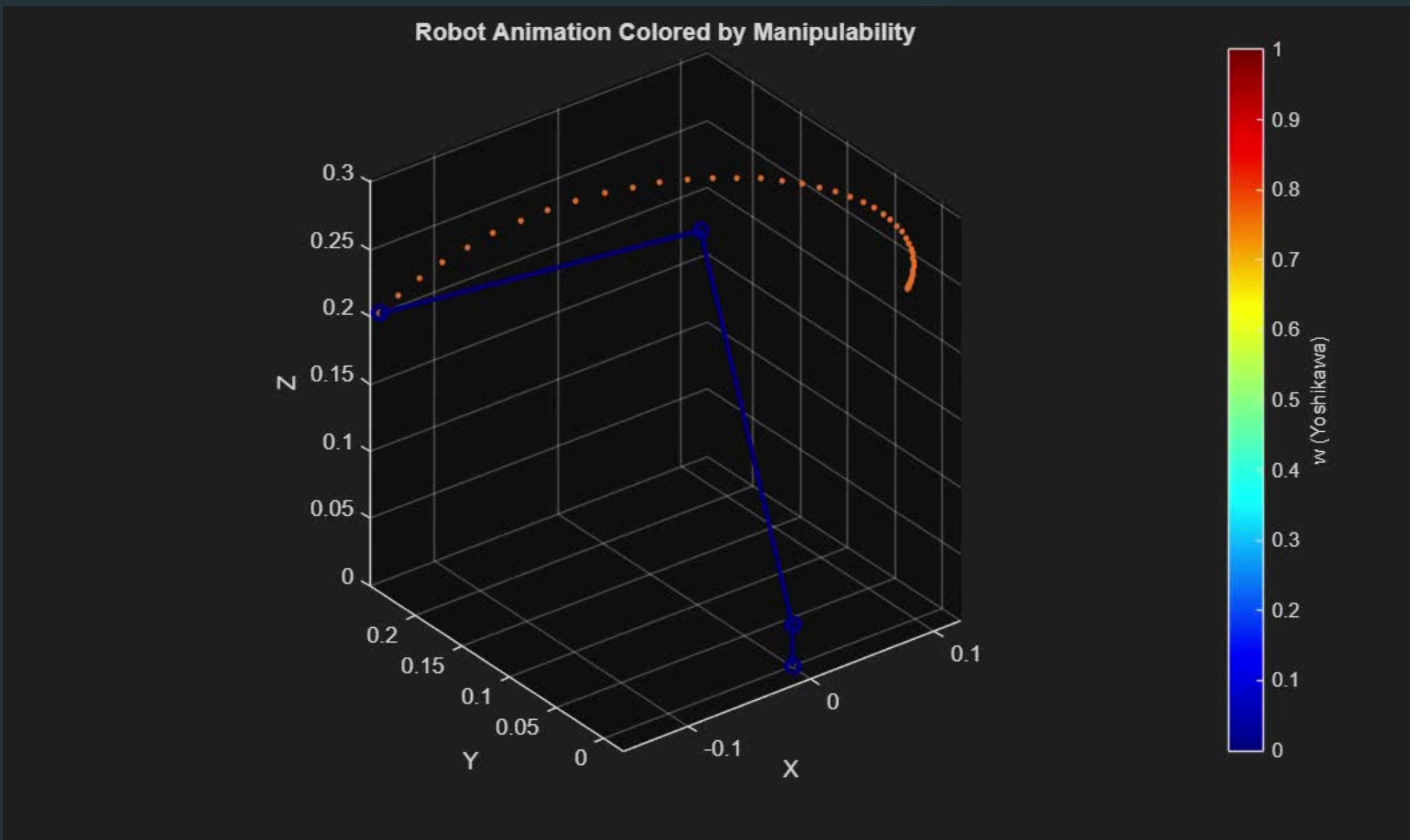
Mathematical Models

Trajectory Generation



Mathematical Models

Trajectory Generation



Mathematical Models

Torque analysis

Masses and payload:

Link 1 = 13kg

Link 2 = 11 kg

Link 3 = 9 kg

Link 4 = 3.25 kg

Link 5 = 2.25 kg

Link 6 = 1.4 kg

Payload = 1 kg

	q0 (Rad)	qf (Rad)
1	0	3.1416
2	2.1651	0.9766
3	-2.165	-1.5708
4	0	0
5	0	0
6	0	1.5706

Joint Torque vector modelled by:

$$\tau(q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}) = M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + g(q) + \tau_{\text{payload}}(q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}) + \tau_{\text{ext}}$$

Gravity torque obtained by:

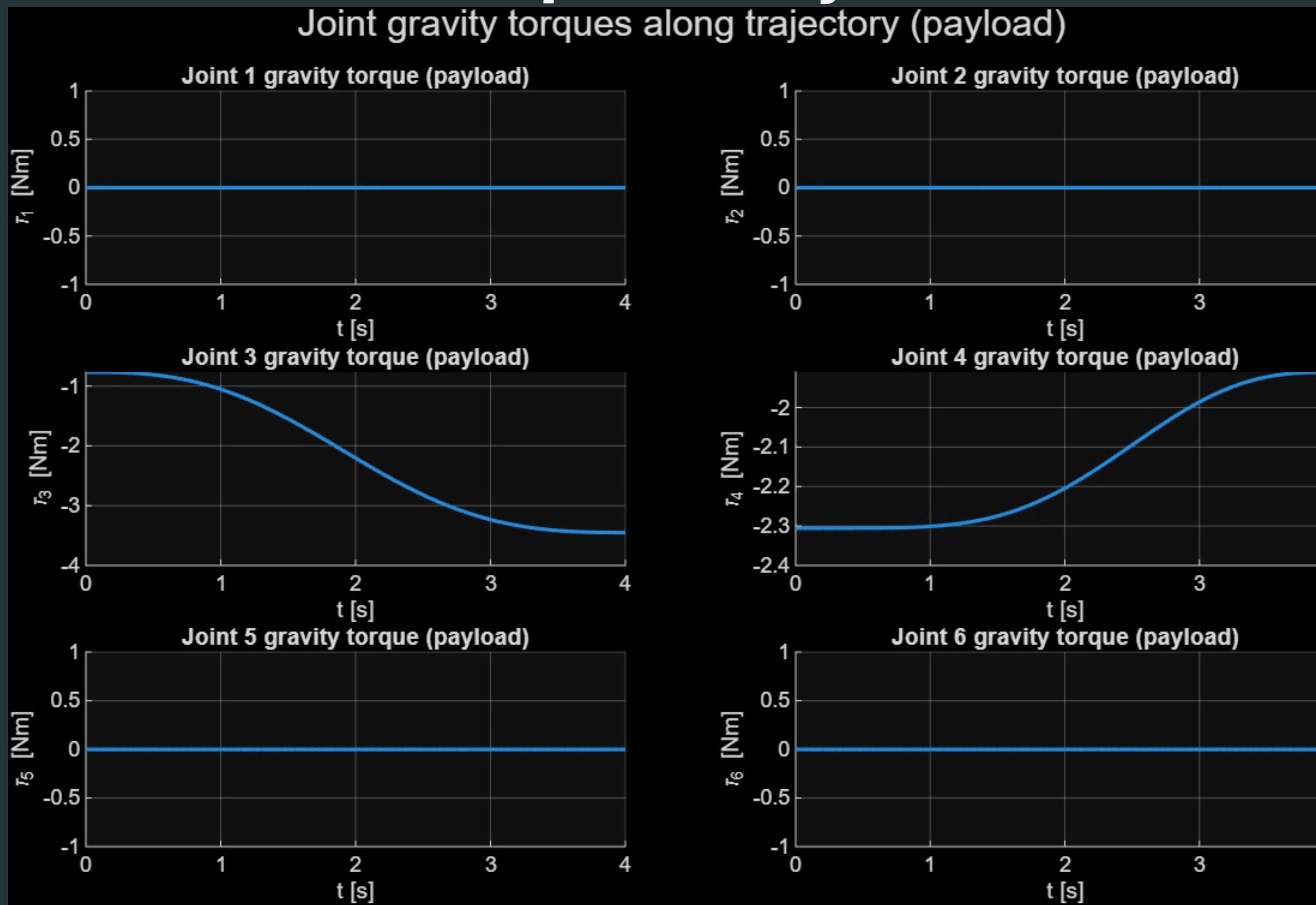
$$\tau_g(q) = \tau(q, \dot{q} = 0, \ddot{q} = 0)$$

$$g_0 = [0, 0, -9.81]^T \text{ m/s}^2$$

Safety Factor: 1.8

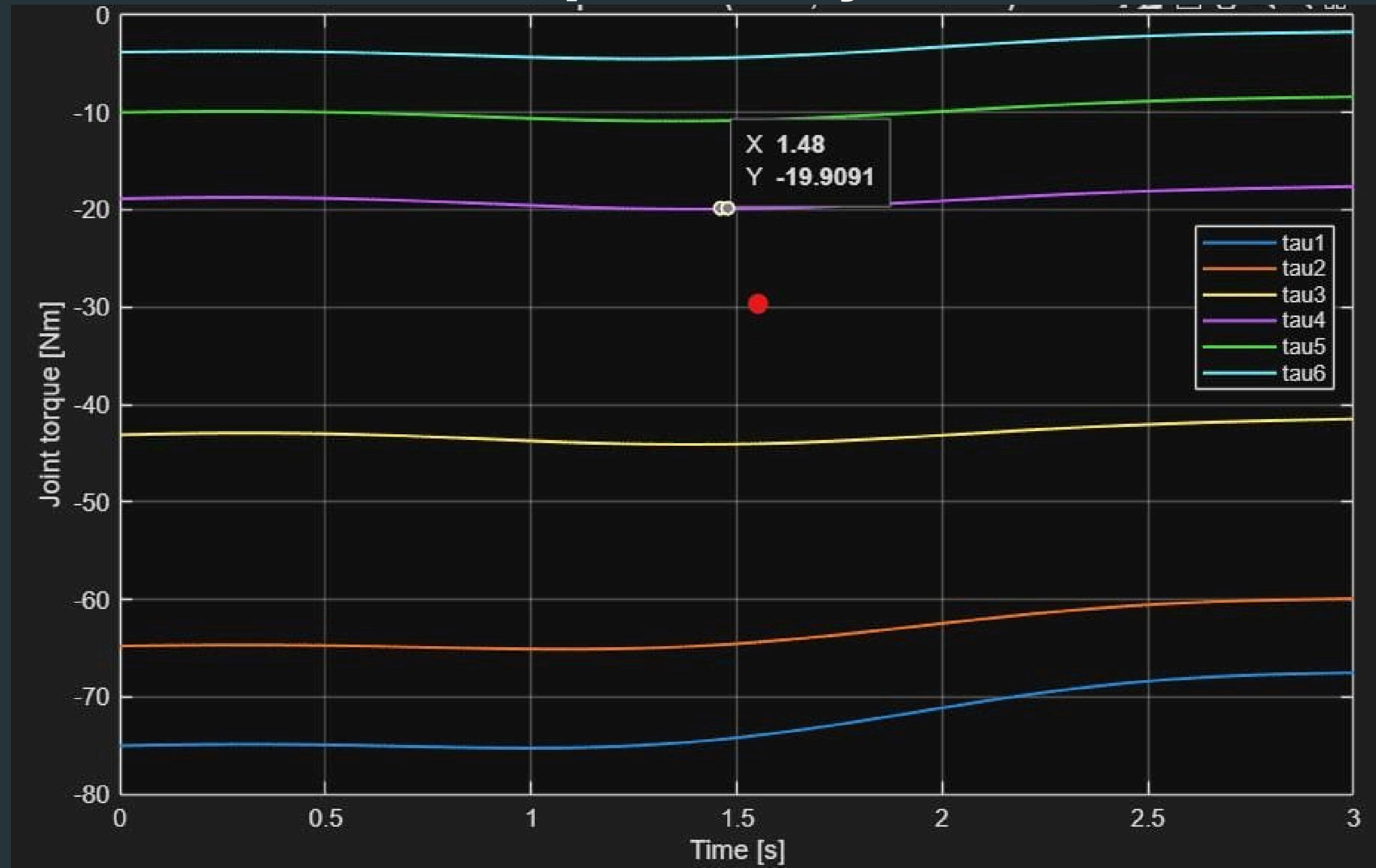
Mathematical Models

Torque analysis

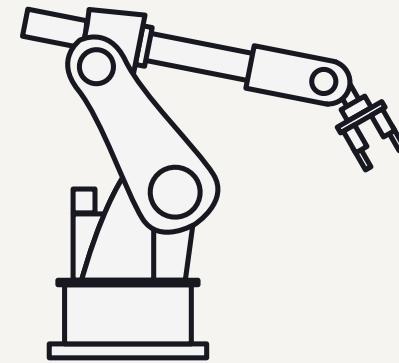


Mathematical Models

Torque analysis



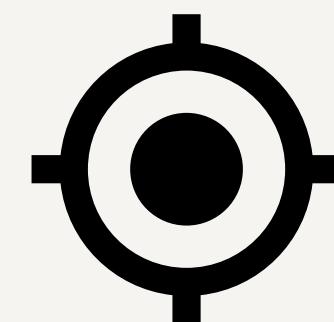
01



Smooth Performance & durability

A robust 6-axis solution that prioritizes smooth kinematics to reduce wear and guarantee durability.

02



Precision & Efficiency

Delivers high-precision screwdriving with $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$ repeatability and rapid cycle times, eliminating bottlenecks and quality errors in delicate assemblies.

03



Accessible Automation

Offers a low barrier to entry with high adaptability, ensuring fast return on investment and a future-proof path for specialized production lines.

Summary



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Thank You

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