

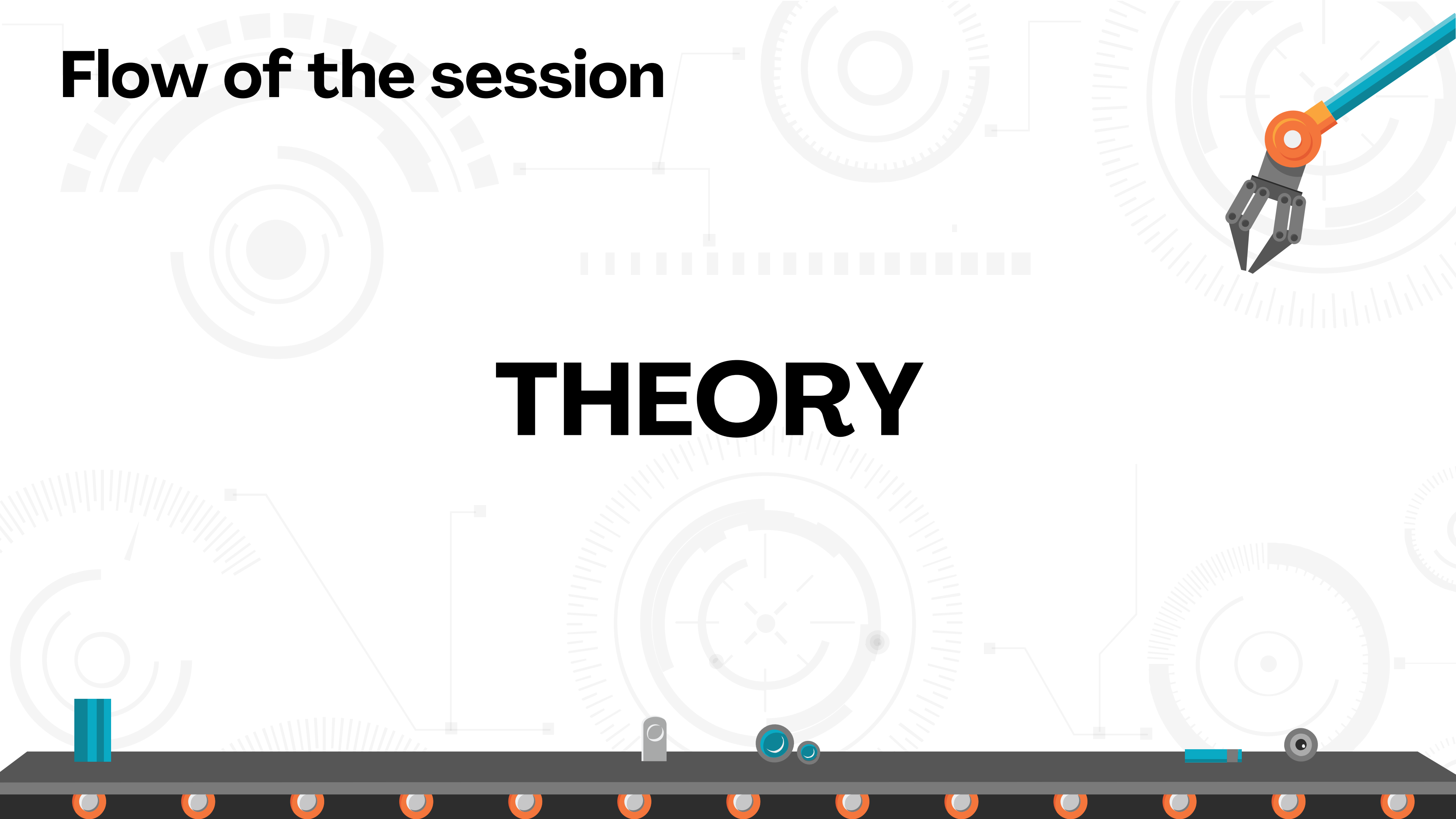
ELECTRONICS & ROBOTICS CLUB

PRESENTS

HELLO ROBOT

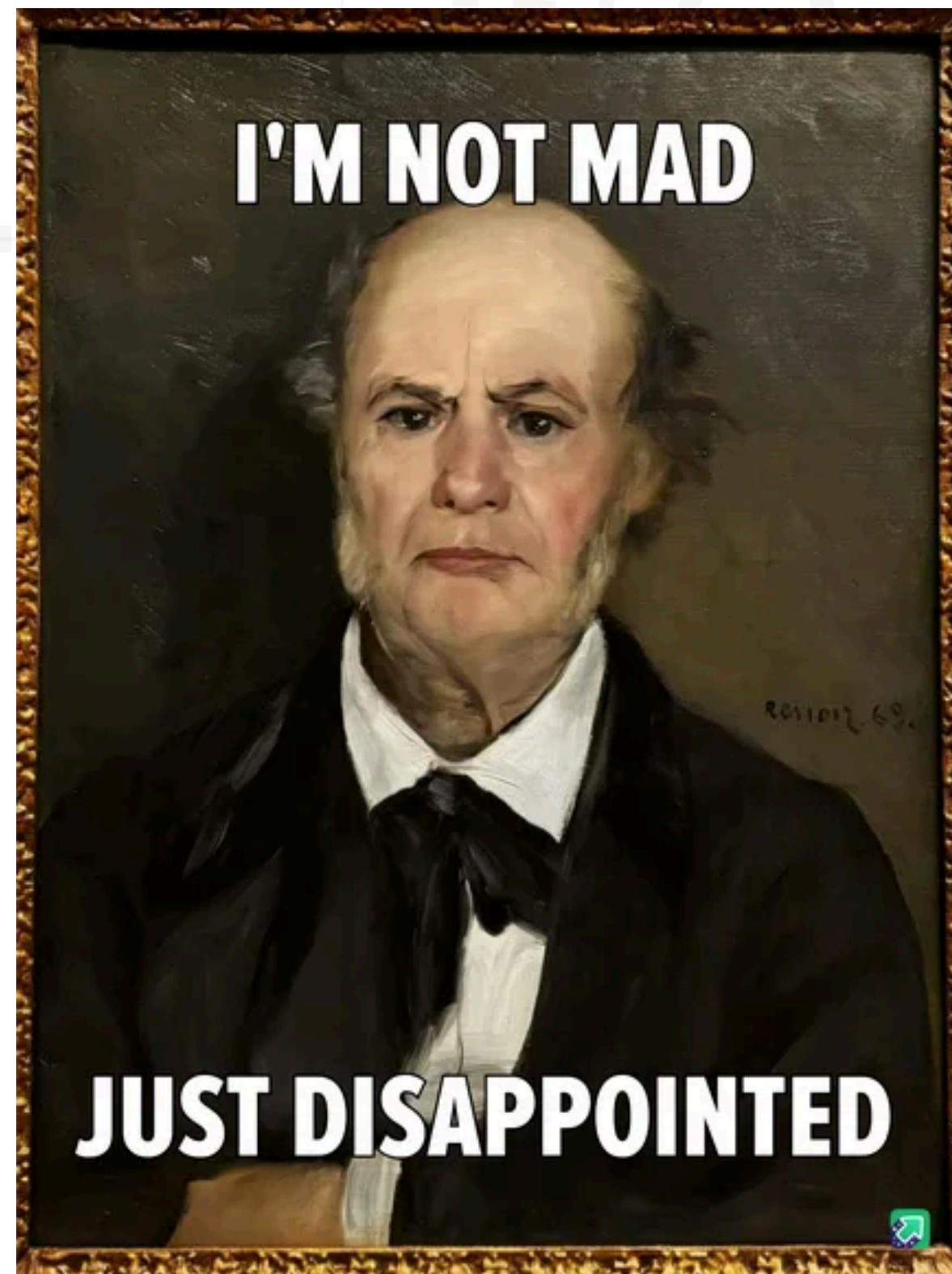
Flow of the session

THEORY



The background features a light gray mechanical theme with various gears of different sizes and a robotic arm in the top right corner. The arm has a blue shaft, an orange joint, and a black gripper. At the bottom, there is a dark gray horizontal bar with several orange circular elements and a small blue and white component on the left.

SOME MORE THEORY



Flow of the session



01

Kinematics

02

Controls

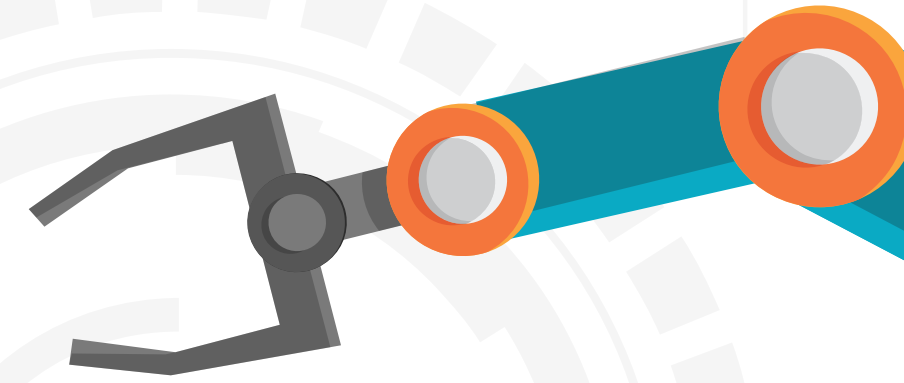
03

3-D modelling

04

Fun Activity

Kinematics



Kinematics, the abstruse subdivision of classical mechanics, intricately elucidates the temporal and spatial trajectories of discrete points, rigid bodies, or intricate systems, wholly disentangled from the dynamical forces instigating such motion. In the n -dimensional manifold, the topological configuration space of a rigid entity can be meticulously delineated by the convoluted superposition of translational and rotational degrees of freedom, typically expressed via the manifold's underlying algebraic structure — notably, a Lie group such as $SE(n)$. In particular, $SE(3)$, the special Euclidean group, encapsulates the permissible isometries of three-dimensional space. The instantaneous velocity vectors of said entities, residing within the tangent bundle of this manifold, are governed by differential geometric principles, while subjected to constraints—holonomic or non-holonomic—imposing strict limitations on the system's viable kinematic evolutions.



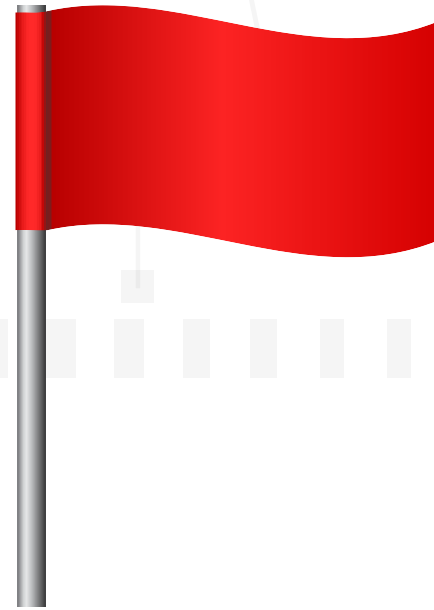


Kinematics

The background of the slide is a light gray with faint, stylized mechanical illustrations. In the top right, there is a robotic arm with a blue body and orange joints. In the center, there are several large gears of different sizes. At the bottom, there is a dark gray conveyor belt with orange rollers. On the belt, there are some small mechanical components, including a small wheel and a blue rectangular block. The overall theme is mechanical engineering and motion.

Kinematics refers to the study of the motion of points, objects, and group of objects

Chatur



Rancho





Forward Kinematics

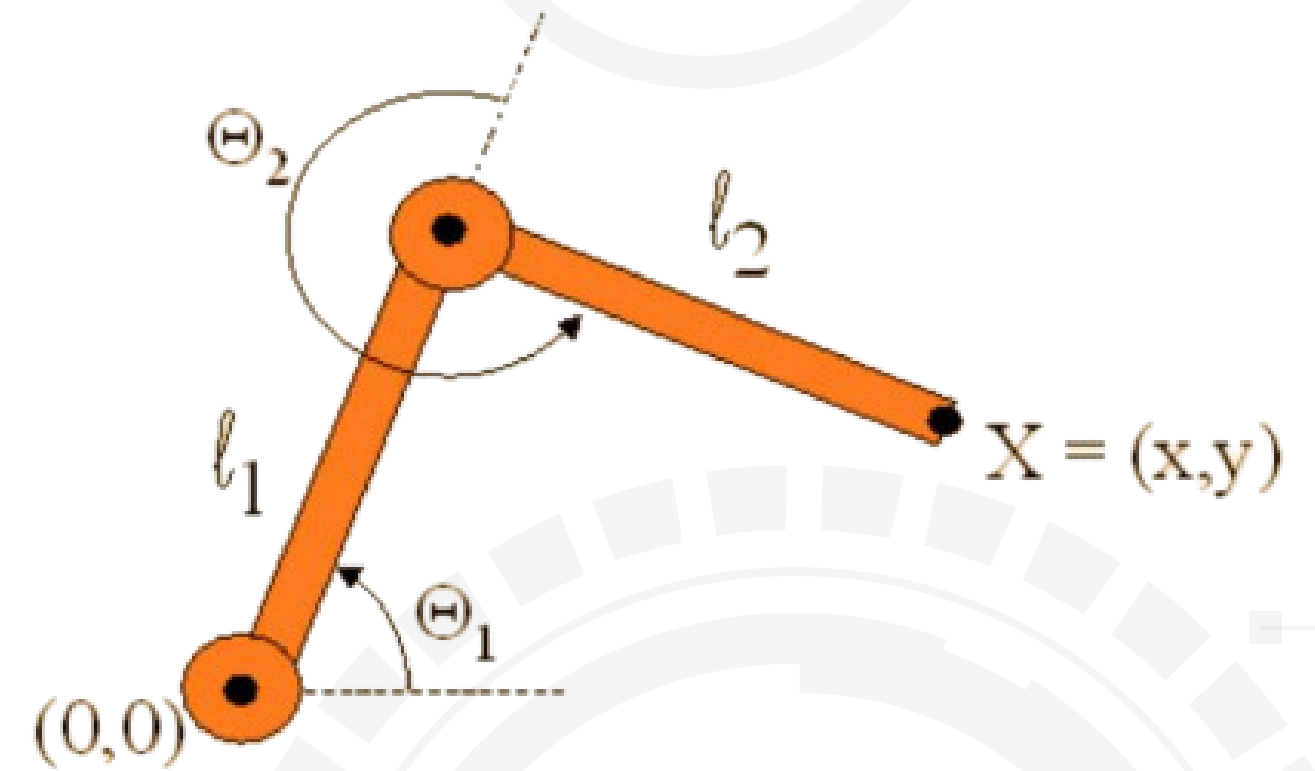


Inverse Kinematics



Forward Kinematics

- We use known joint variables (i.e. servo motor angles, displacement of a linear actuator, etc.)
- Calculate the position and orientation of the end effector of a robotic arm in 3D space
- This is called forward kinematics.



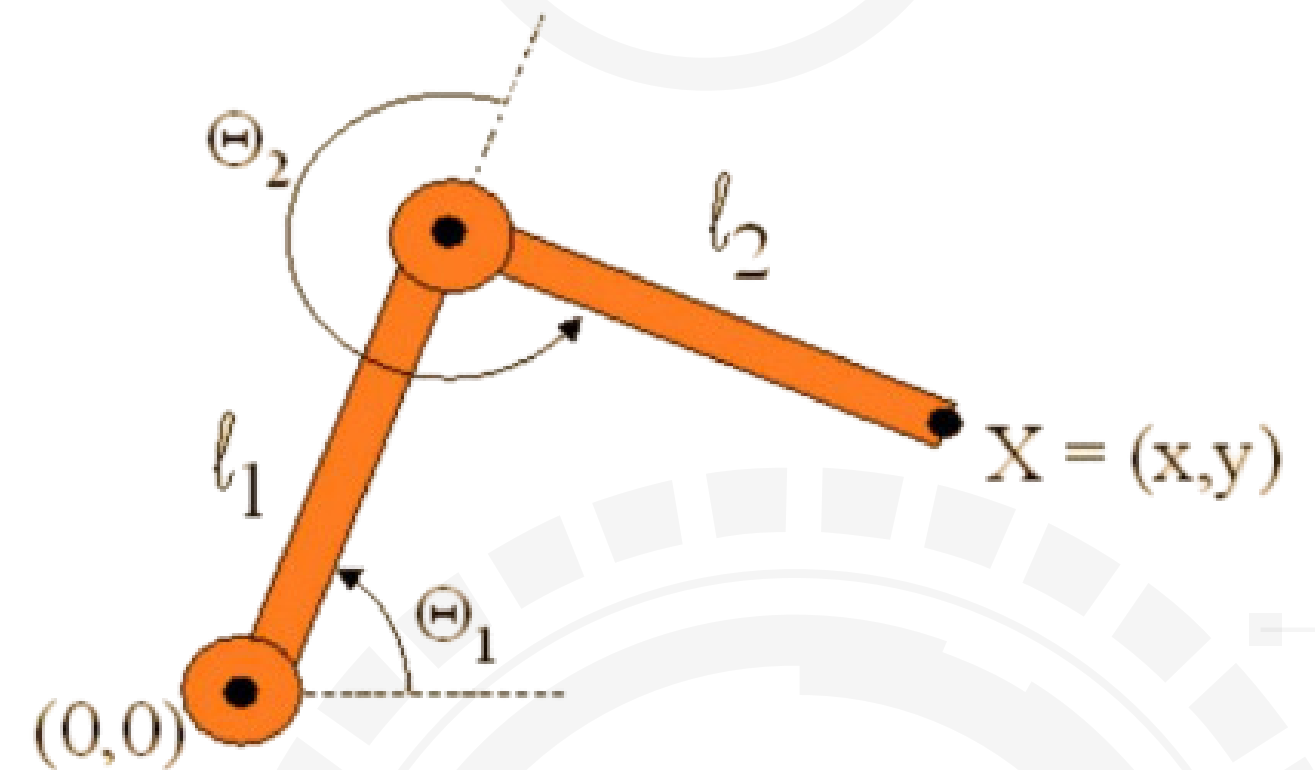
$$X = (l_1 \cos \Theta_1 + l_2 \cos(\Theta_1 + \Theta_2), l_1 \sin \Theta_1 + l_2 \sin(\Theta_1 + \Theta_2))$$

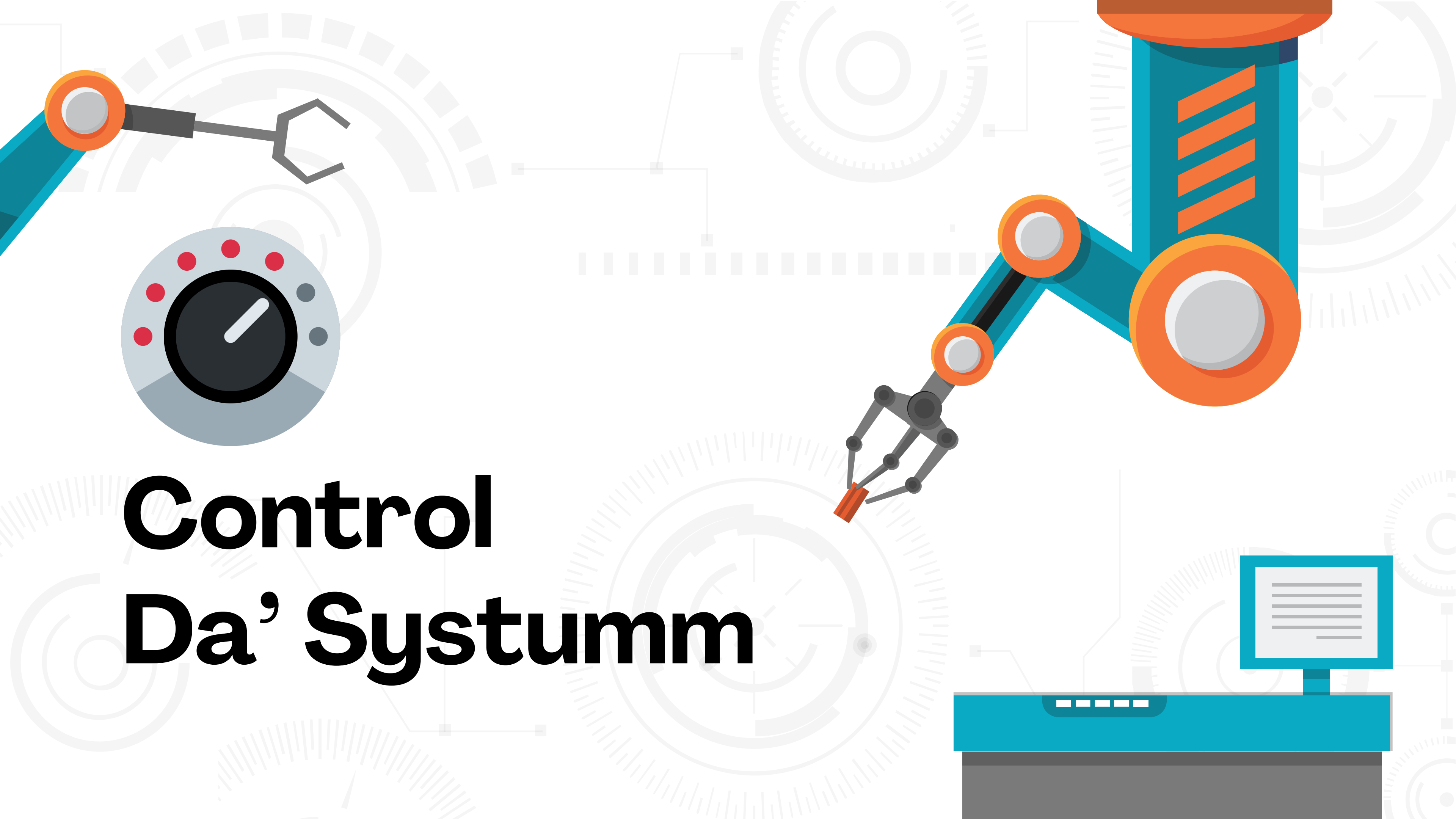
Inverse Kinematics

- We know the position and orientation of end effector.

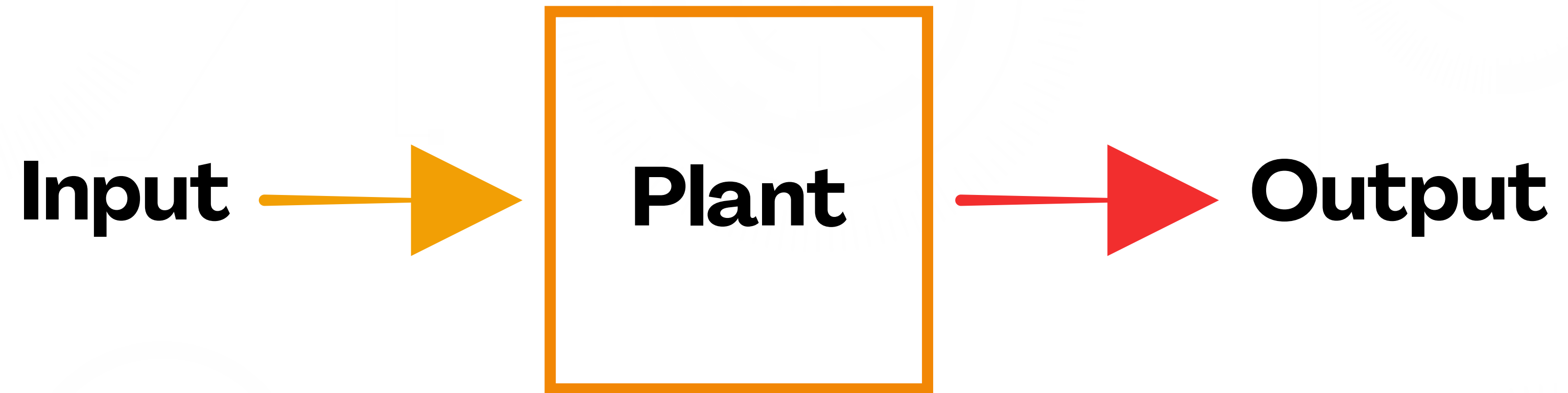
- We want to find the values of the joint variables that generate that desired position and orientation of the end effector.

- Use case - We find what should be the angles of the servo motors need to be given to reach our desired position and orientation of the end effector of a robotic arm.

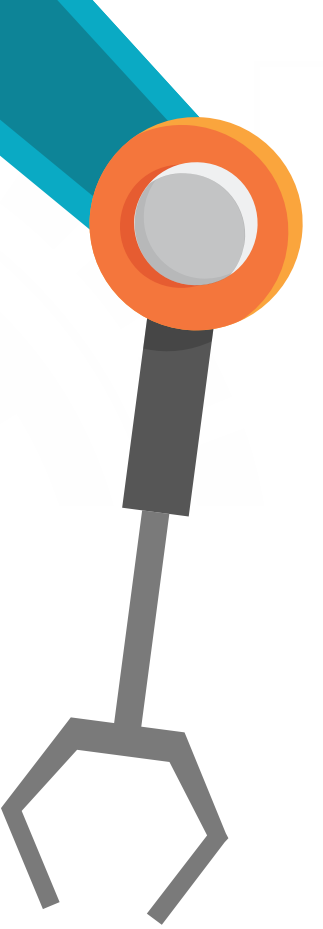
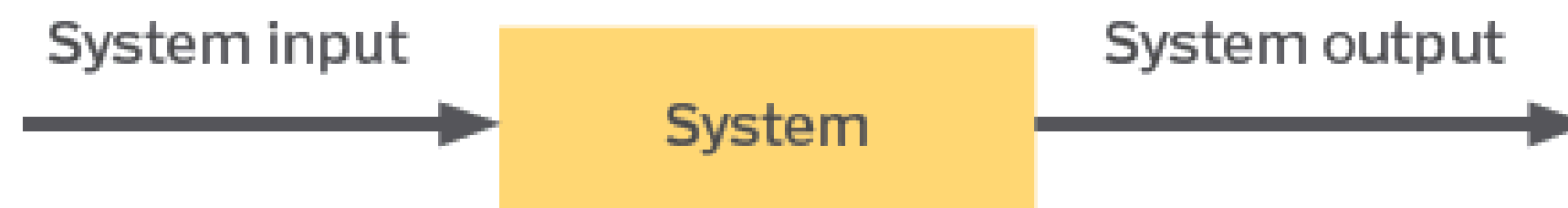




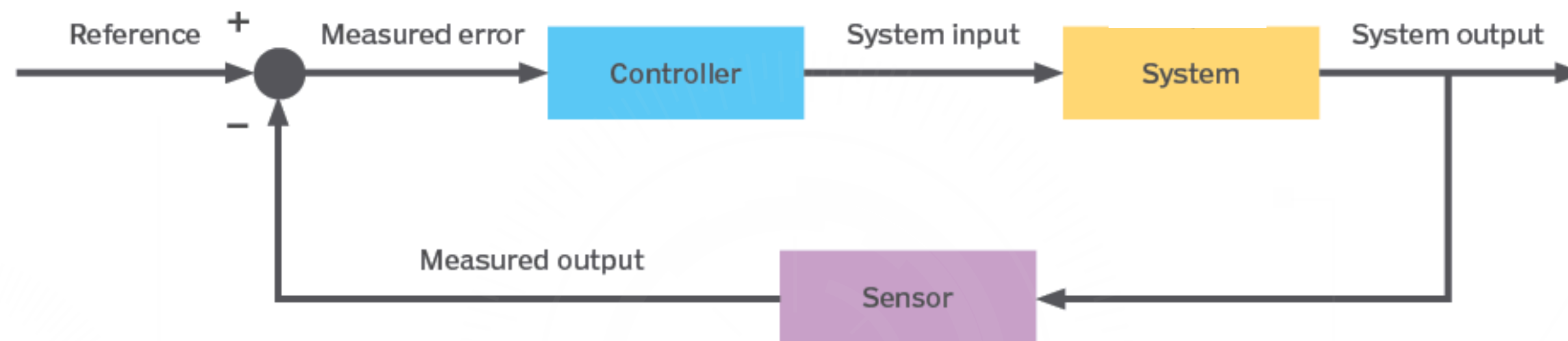
Control Da' Systemm

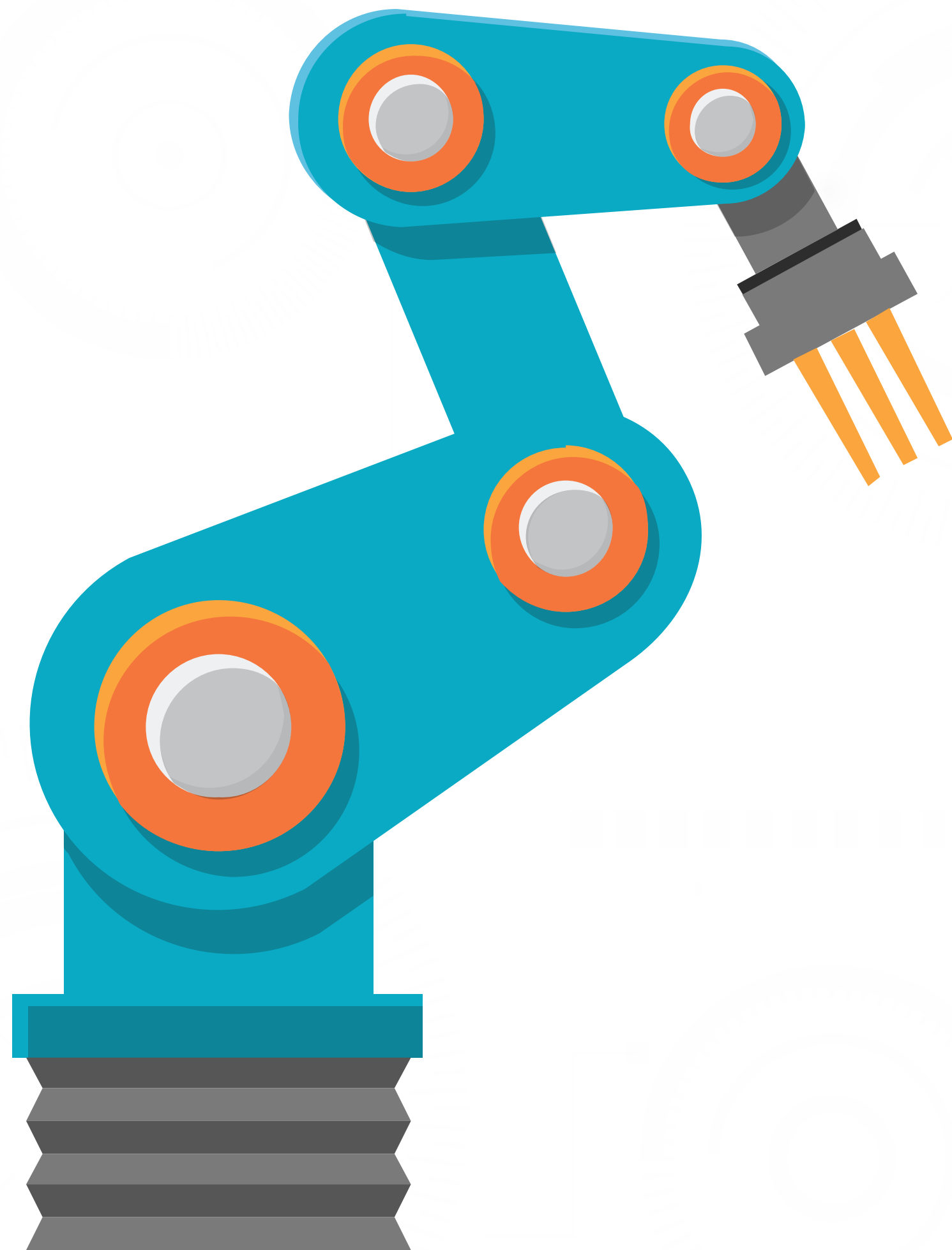


Open Loop

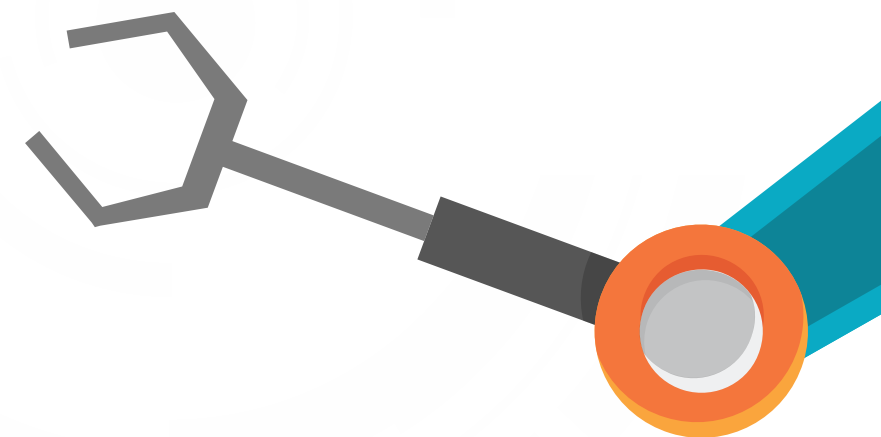


Closed Loop





**Let's Begin with
some
SIMULATION!**



MATLAB INSTALLATION

Use the link present in the github repo or type: <https://in.mathworks.com/downloads/>

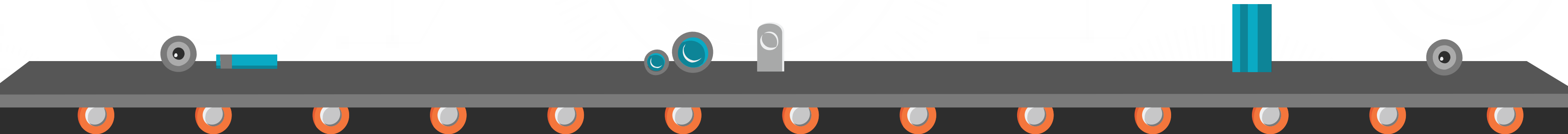
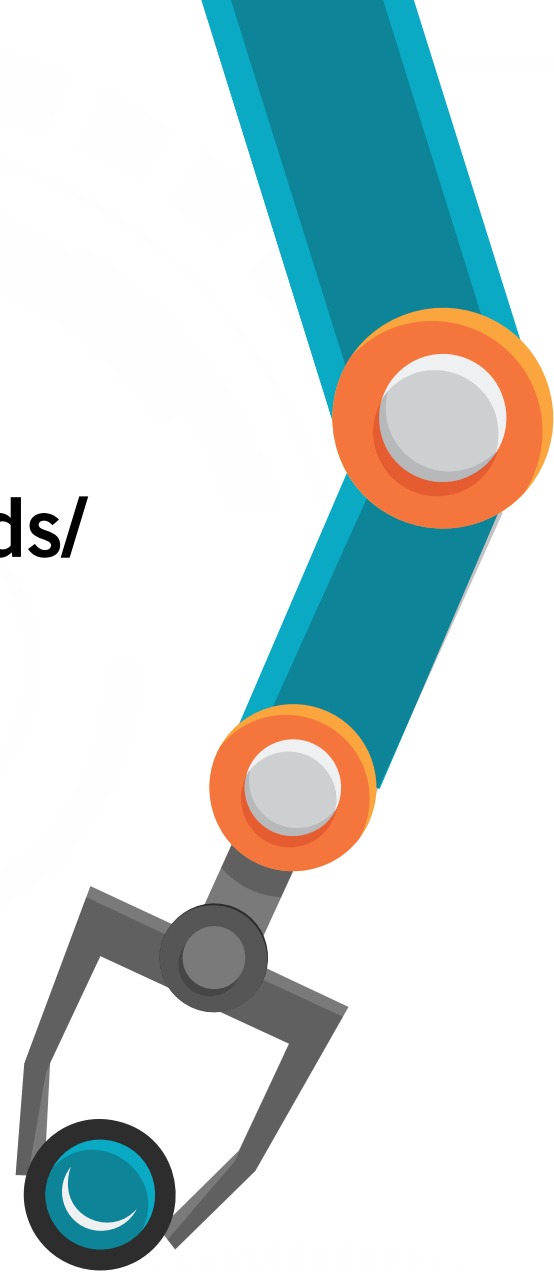
◦ Go to [MathWorks Download Page](https://in.mathworks.com/downloads/).

Version: 2024b

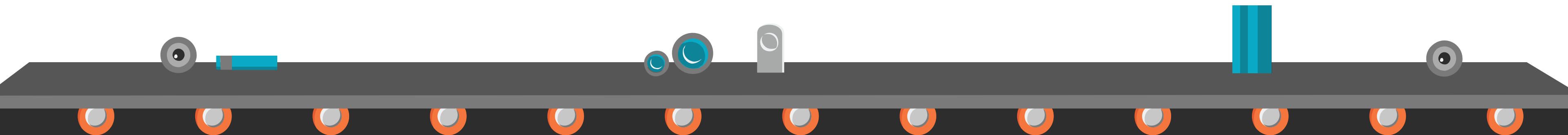
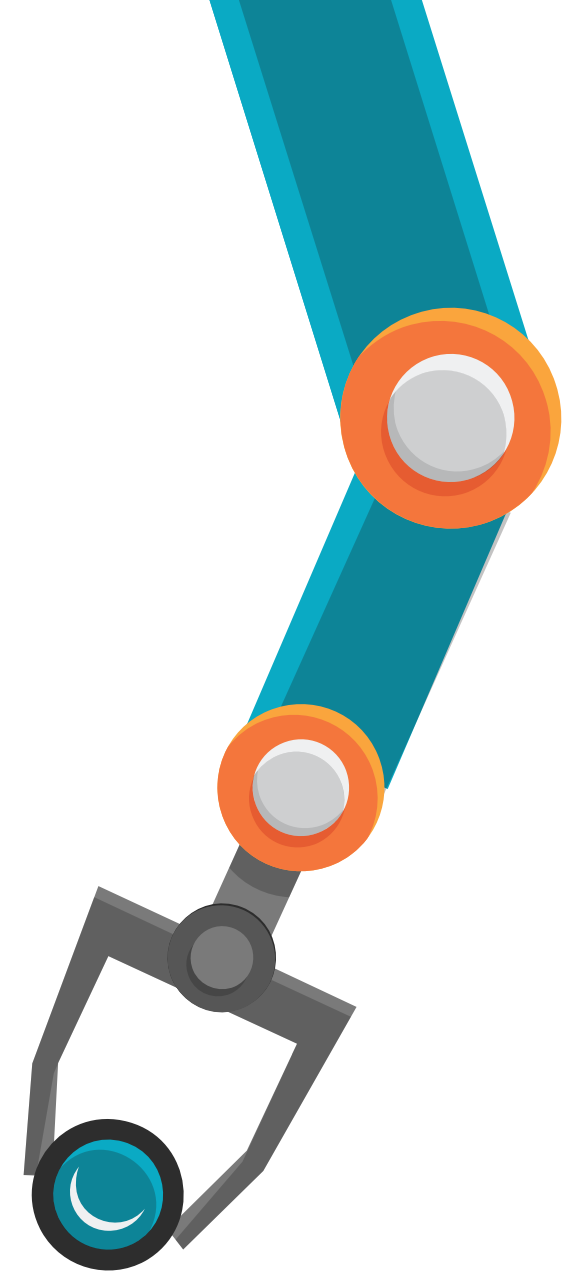
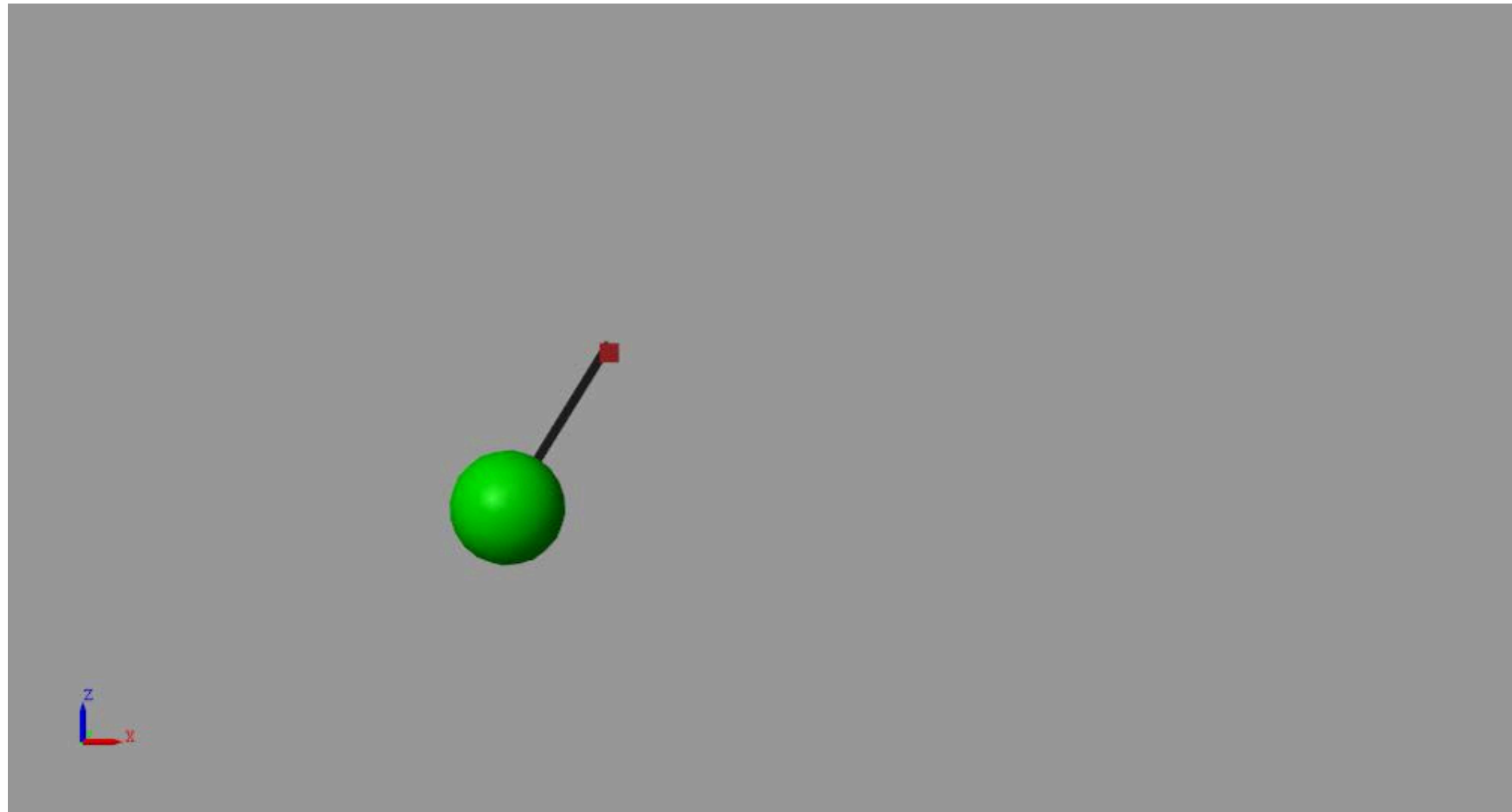
Account: LDAP login

Add-on to be included while installing:

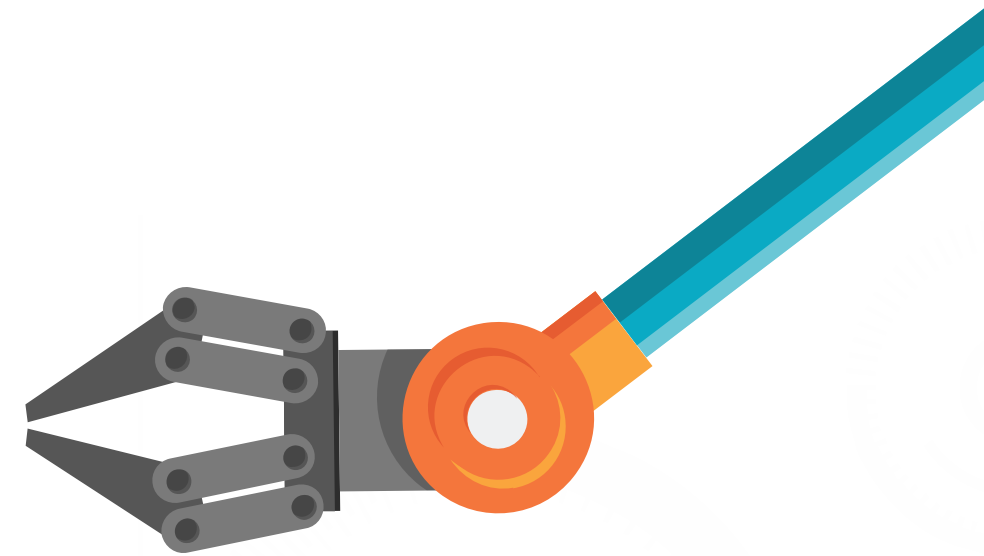
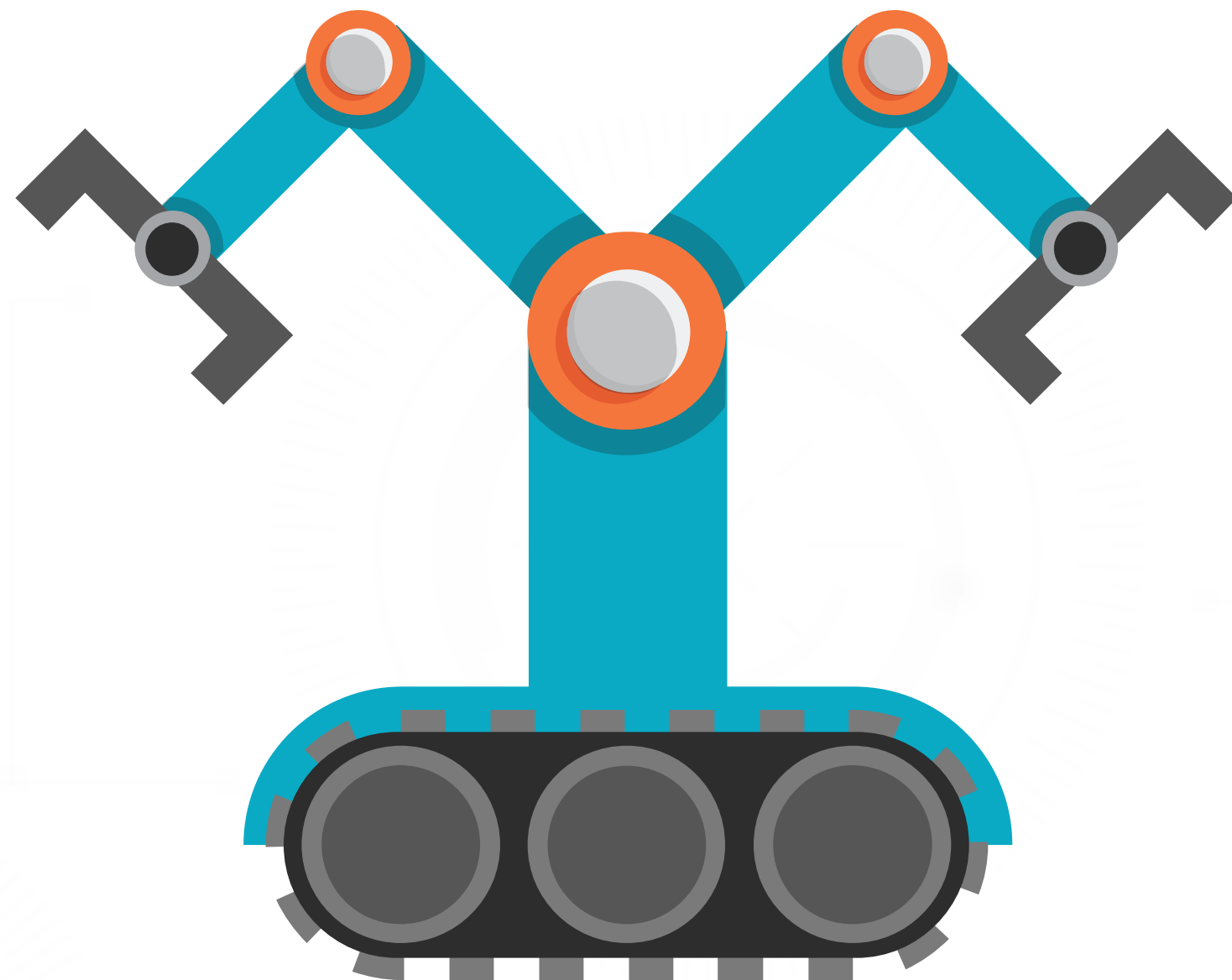
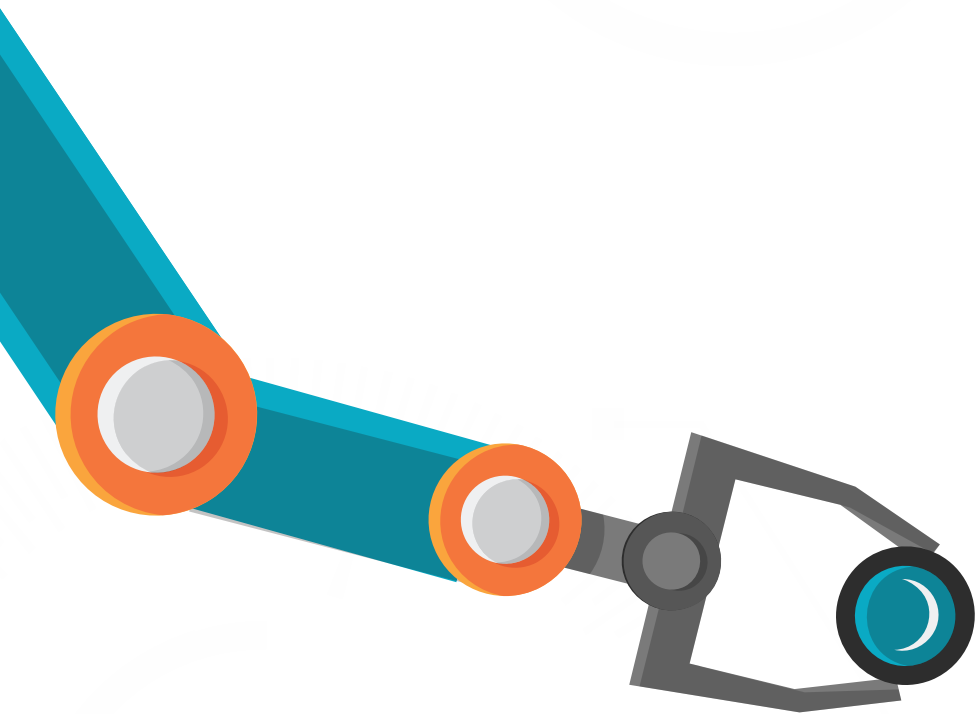
- Matlab
- Simulink
- Simscape
- Simscape Multibody
- Simulink 3D animation

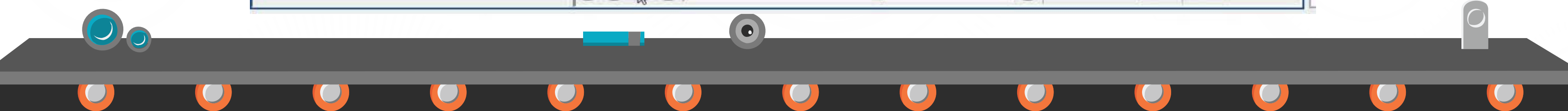
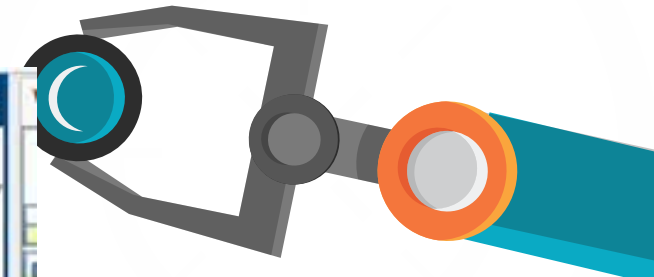
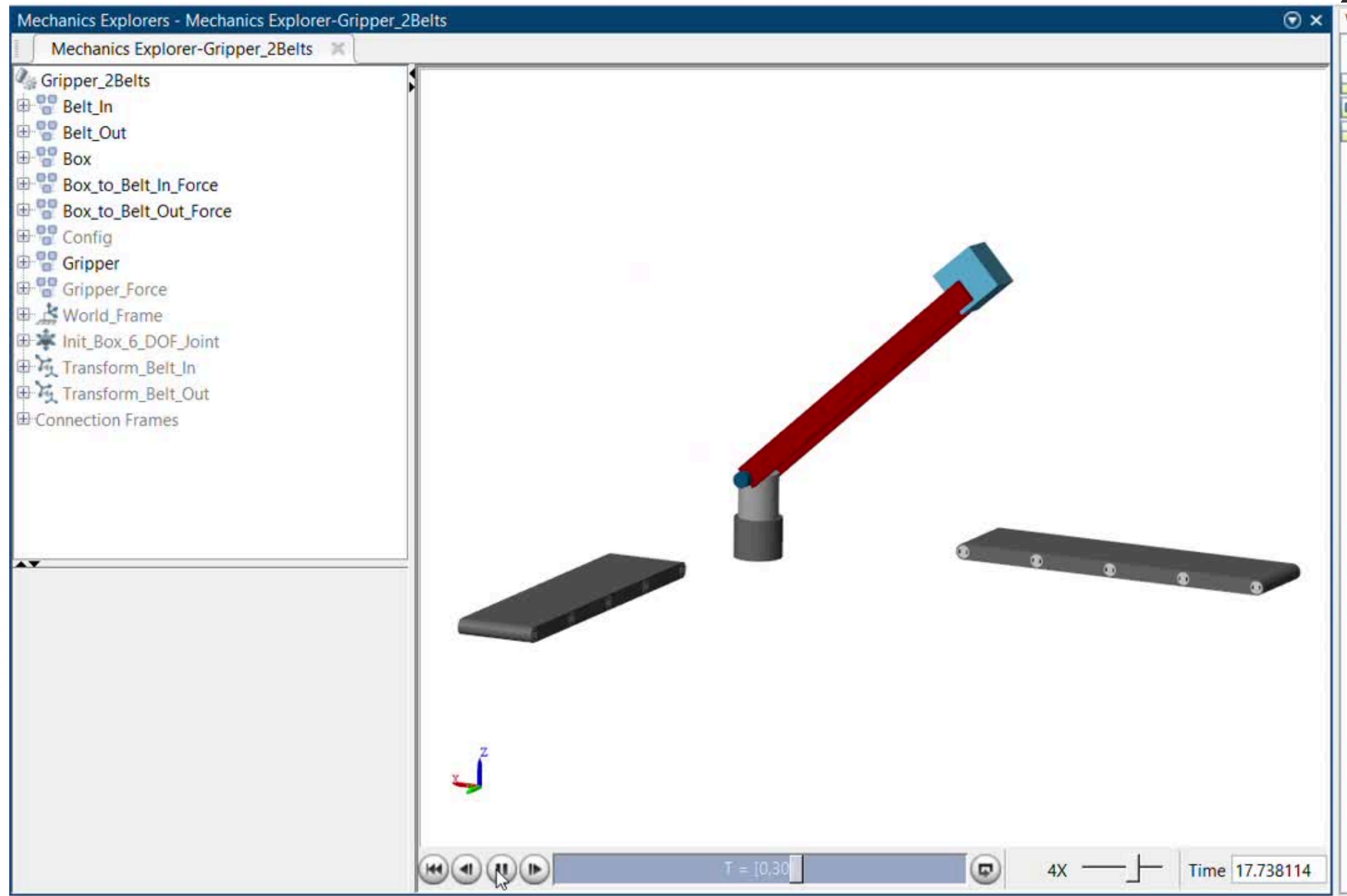


Controlling A PENDULUM !!

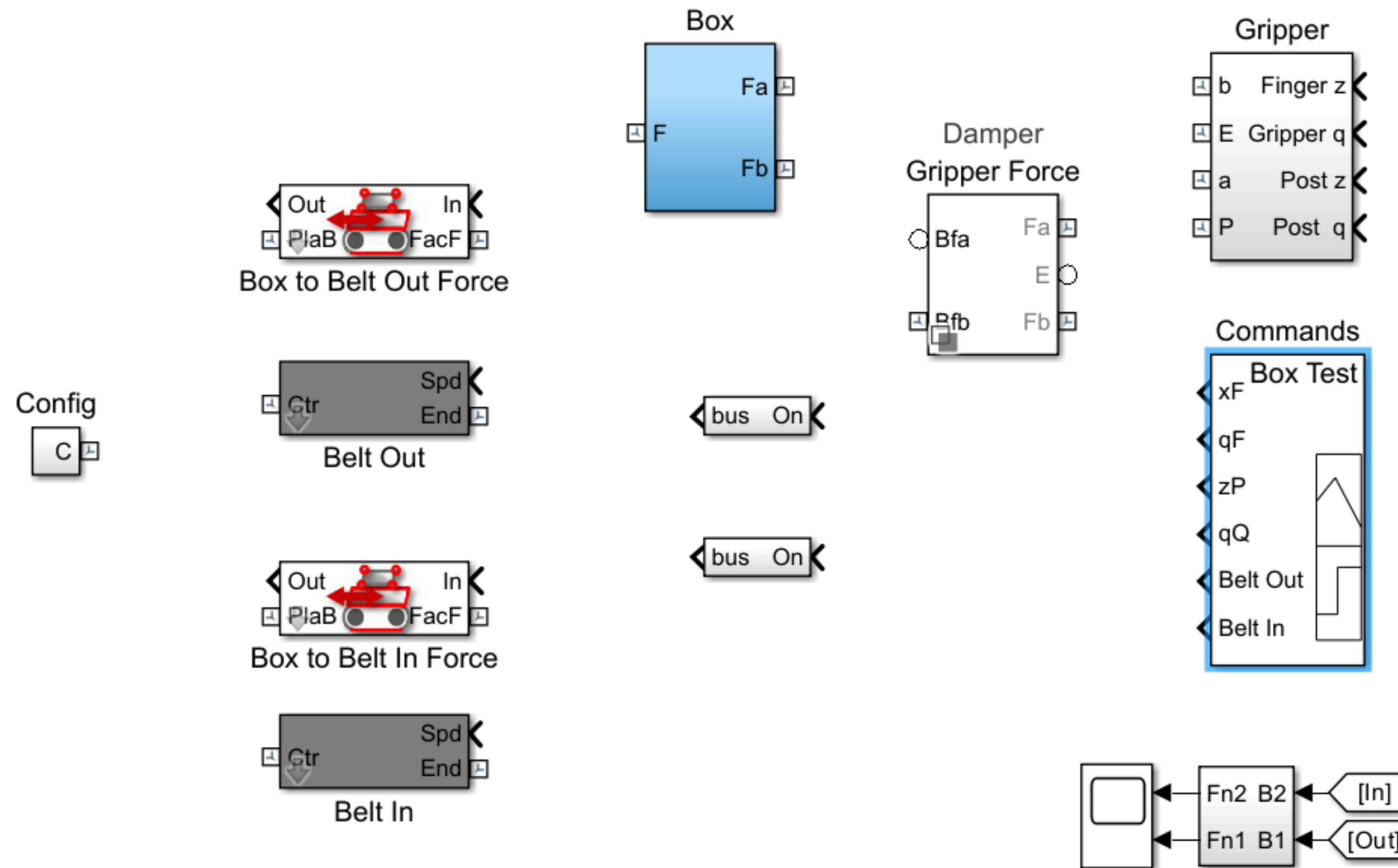


Pick and Place Robotic Arm

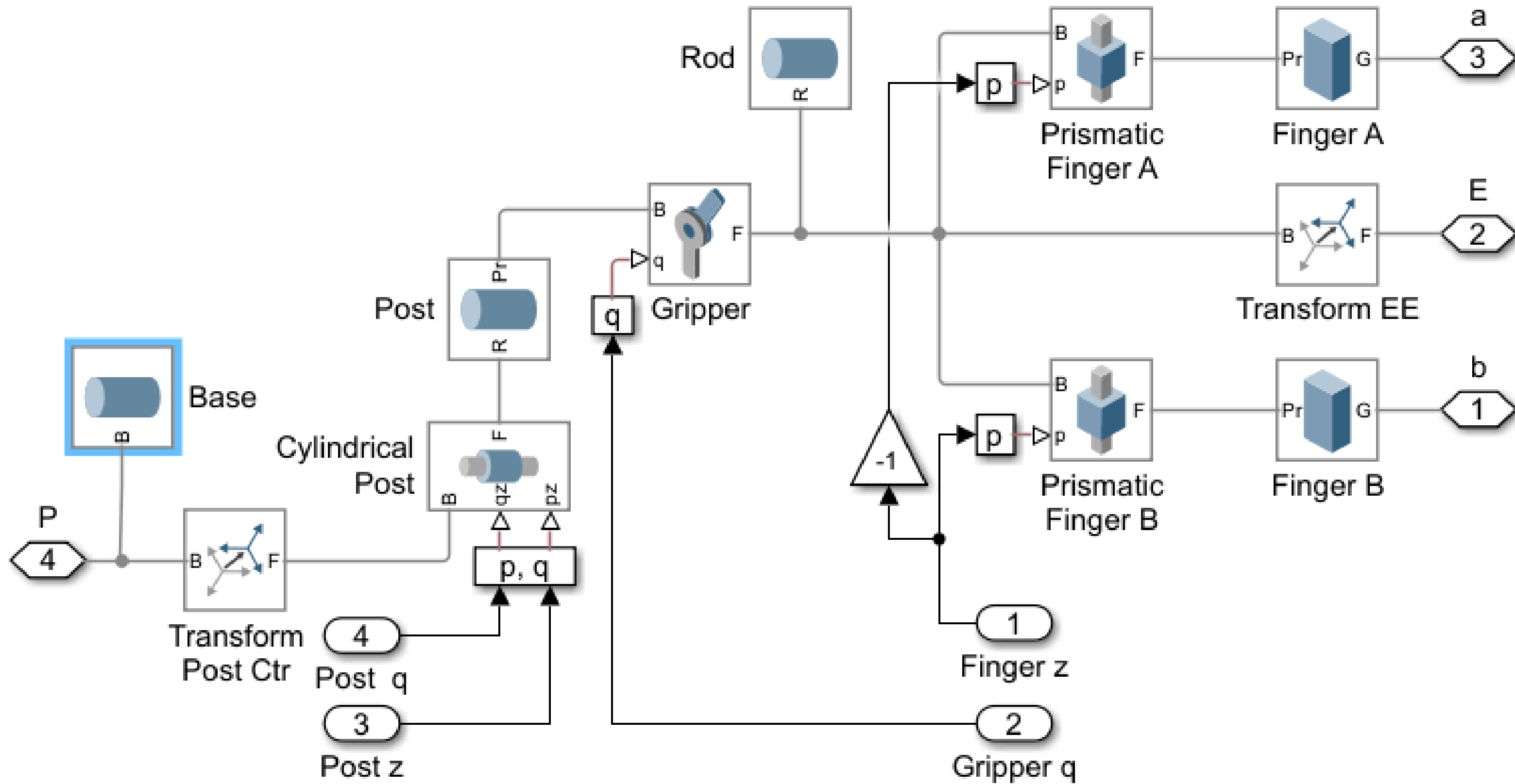
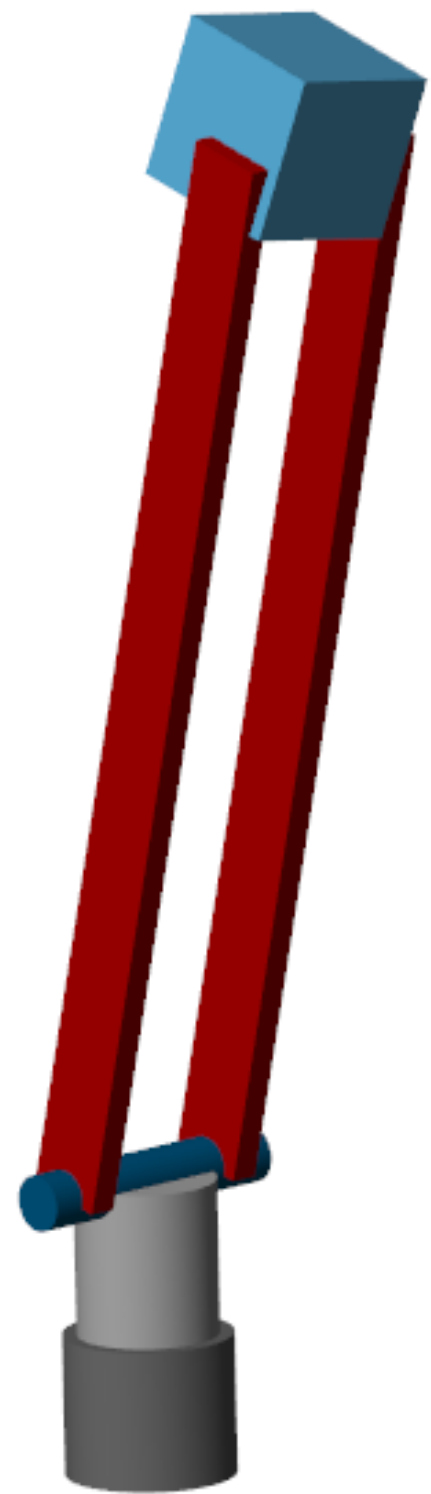




What all do you see in Gripper_2Belts.slx ?



GRIPPER

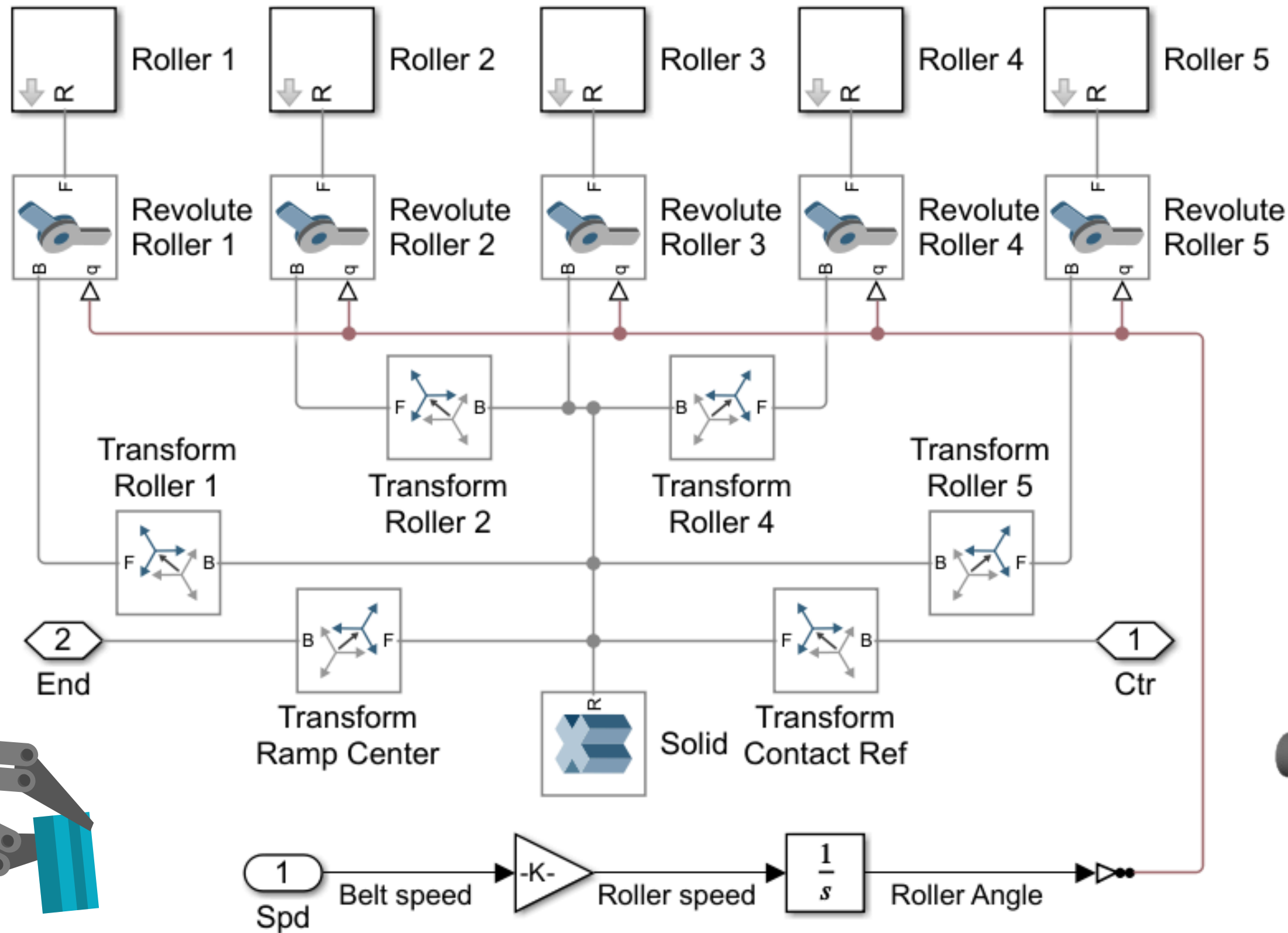


CONVEYER BELT

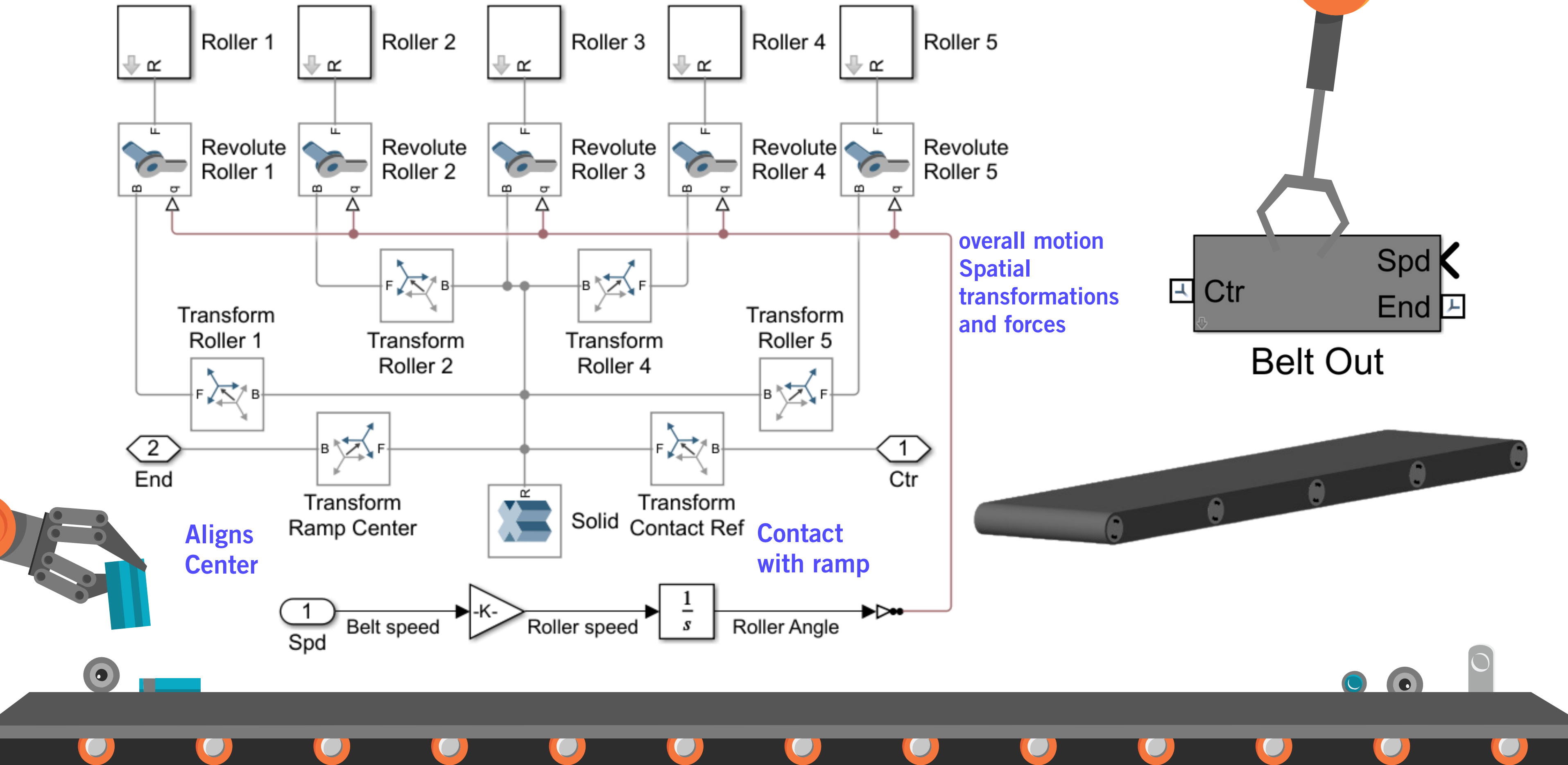
The diagram illustrates a conveyor belt system with five rollers, each driven by a motor and connected to a central control unit. The rollers are labeled Roller 1 through Roller 5. Each roller is connected to a Revolute Joint (Revolute Roller 1 through Revolute Roller 5) and a Transform Joint (Transform Roller 1 through Transform Roller 5). The rollers are connected to a central control unit (Ctr) via a network of joints and sensors. The control unit is labeled "Belt Out" and "Spd End".

The control logic is shown at the bottom of the diagram. It starts with a "1 Spd" input, which goes through a gain block $-K-$ to produce "Roller speed". This speed is then integrated by a $\frac{1}{s}$ block to produce "Roller Angle". The Roller Angle is then used to drive the rollers through a series of joints and sensors.

On the right side, a 3D perspective view of the conveyor belt is shown, with a robotic arm positioned above it. The belt is labeled "Belt Out" and "Spd End".



CONVEYER BELT





Box to Belt Out Force

- Forces - Box and Belt
- Plab Port
- FacF Port
- Out: Relative velocities, Contact Forces
- In: Speed

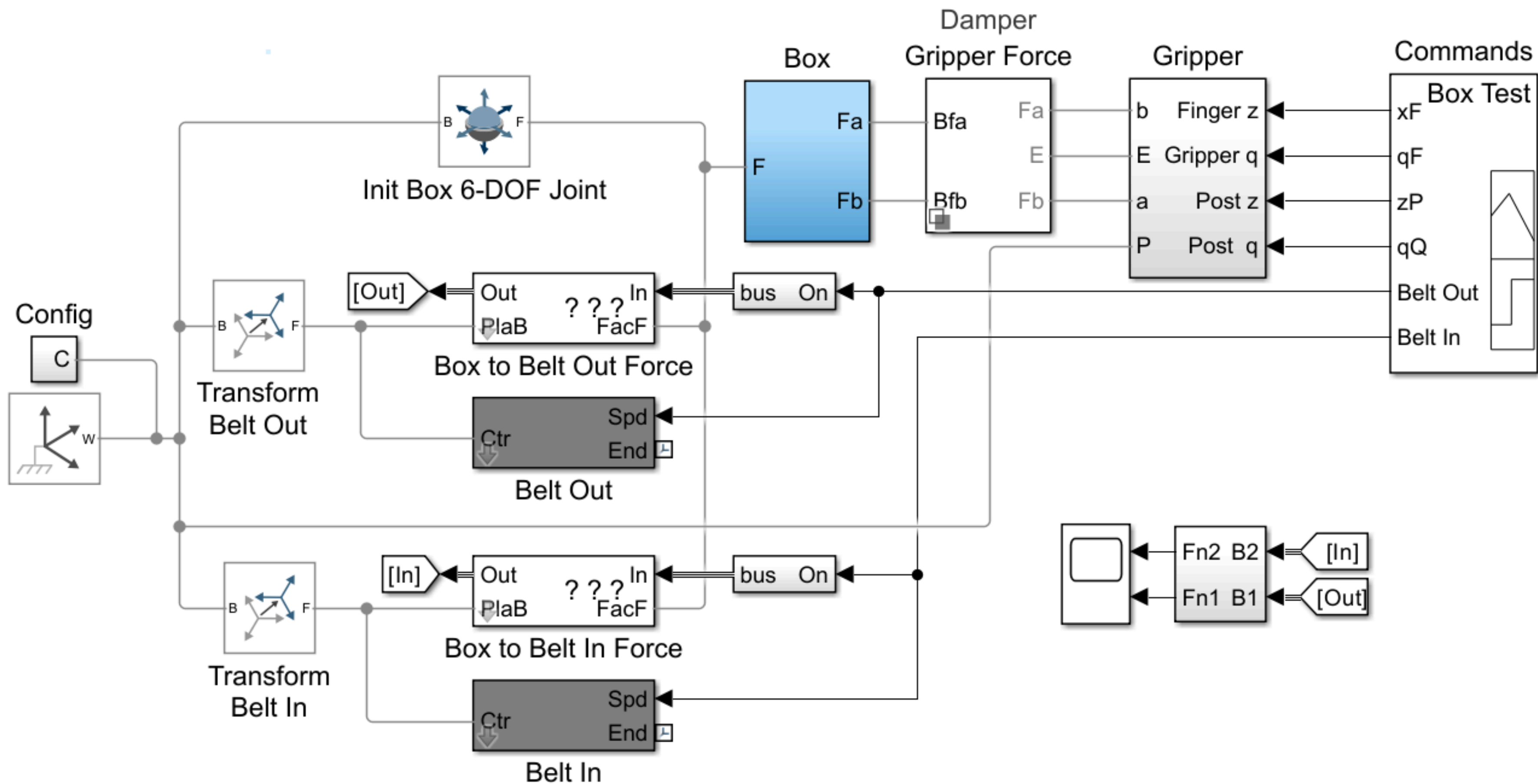
Damper
Gripper Force

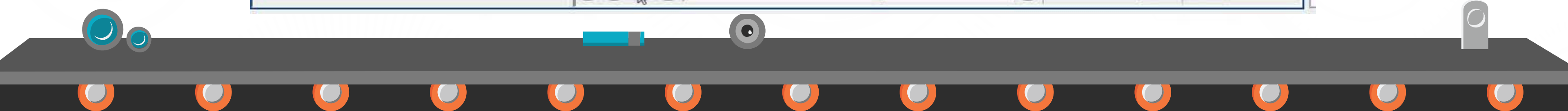
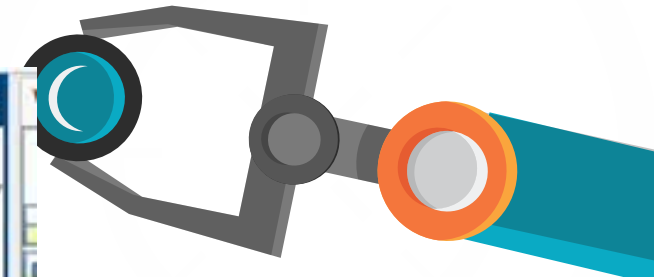
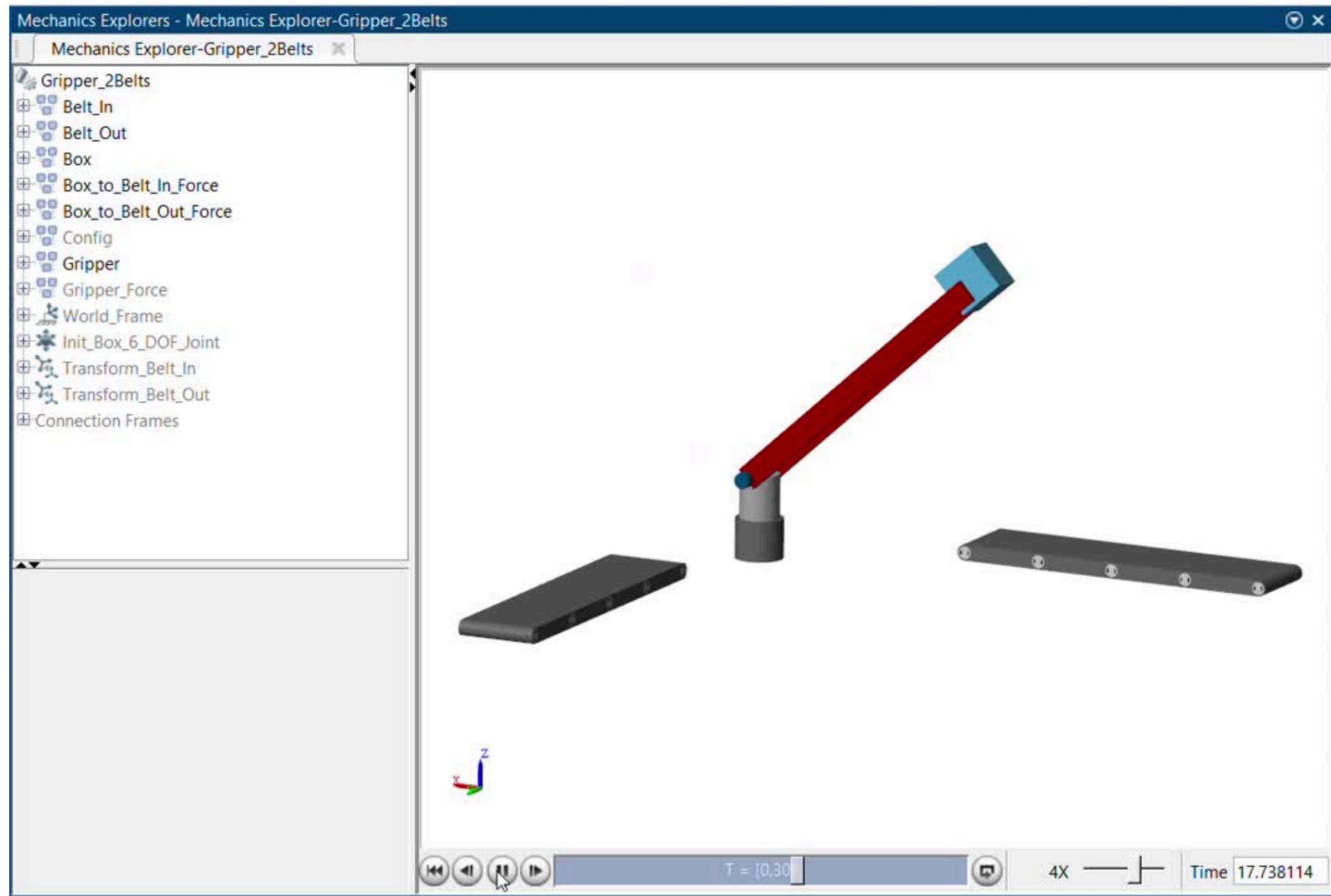


Damper Gripper Force:

- Controlled Damper Model (Activation)
- Stiff 6-DOF Damping Force







THANKS

