# Abstract

# Introduction:

This article discusses the development and construction of a Translational Planar 4-cable Cable-Direct-Driven Robot (CDDR), using soft robotics practices, and its applications in catching and throwing. **Figure [figure 1]** shows a image of the constructed CDDR described in this article.

# Research: (Encompasses the problem statement)

(Problem statement + discovered ideas)

The problem of designing and implementing a catching robot is not new and, although a thorough analysis of design considerations for catching robots in general is out of the scope for this article, a brief summary of related issues will be outlined. The interested reader should **reference [article reference 1]** for a more detailed analysis.

1. Body Design

Body design determines the shape of the overall robot, setting many project constraints such as the available workspace, control complexity and physical capabilities of the robot. There are numerous possible designs such as robot arms, as used by **[article reference 2], [article reference 3]** and **[article reference 4]**, or frame-based robots, as used by **[article reference 5], [article reference 6]** and **[article reference 7]**. Due to project time constraints, a simple 2-axis frame based 4-cable CDDR was designed as the main body.

1. Gripper Design

Gripper design refers to the end effector which grasps the thrown object, and constrains the design in what objects can be caught and how said objects can be manipulated. Gripper designs can be distinguished between 2 pairs of classes, passive verses active and soft verses hard.

In the first pairing, passive grippers provide no means of control within the gripper itself, which can simplify design and control considerations, but limits future capabilities. Active grippers increase the design and control complexity by adding actuation, or modifiable gripper characteristics, to perform a wider variety of tasks.

Hard grippers are constructed out of rigid, inflexible, materials. These grippers are commonplace within industry where they work with known objects that are strong enough to not break under high stresses. Outside of the industrial setting, however, they are less applicable. This is where soft grippers, which can deform and spread the gripper forces over a larger surface area, find more usage.

1. Camera Setups

Camera setups typically provide a trade-off between system complexity and control complexity. More cameras, or ones with higher frame rates and resolutions, allow for better object tracking but come at the cost of additional processing and control requirements.

1. Object Tracking

Object tracking consumes the majority of processor resources in such projects. Accuracy, false positive and negative rates determine the reliability of a system.

1. Gripper-Object Coordination

Gripper-object coordination is the main control algorithm used in the catching process, and defines the efficacy and efficiency of the system. For the robot discussed this refers to the inverse kinematics and cable tensioning processes.

F) Object Grasping

Object graspingrefers to post-catch manipulation of the object. In the project presented in this article it refers to the method of throwing the object back towards the thrower, including force storage and release.

# Requirements:

(Do we really need to include these?)

# Prototypes:

(Failed / non-implemented solutions)

# Solutions:

(Finalised solutions and implementations)

# Results:

(Experiments, tests and results)

# Discussion:

(Hind-sight + future work)

# Summary:

(Closing statements)

# References

1. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Visual-tracking-and-grasping-of-a-dynamic-object-f-Sorg/242b24b232ea314ecdfcc8dbf0afbc0703711b2f>
2. <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6810147/>
3. <http://www.rst.e-technik.tu-dortmund.de/cms/de/Forschung/Schwerpunkte/Robotik/TUDOR_neu/index.html>
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