

Pick and Place Robot

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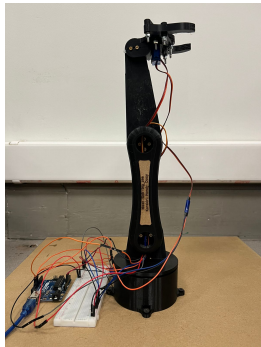
Abstract—This project involves designing, modeling, and controlling a 4-DOF robotic system for precision and adaptability in tasks like assembly and trajectory track. It includes kinematic analysis, MATLAB/Simulink simulations, and Coppeliassim Simulations. Hardware implementation validates the system's real-world applicability, aiming to deliver reliable and cost-effective robotic solutions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Robotic systems have become an integral part of modern industries, offering enhanced precision, efficiency, and adaptability in performing complex tasks. Among these, robots with four degrees of freedom (4-DOF) are particularly versatile, finding applications in areas such as material handling, automated assembly, and trajectory tracking. The ability to control and optimize the motion of each joint independently enables these systems to operate effectively in dynamic and constrained environments.

This project focuses on designing, analyzing, and controlling a 4-DOF robotic system. The robot's motion is modeled by integrating forward and inverse kinematics to ensure precise end-effector positioning and path planning. Velocity kinematics is further employed to refine the system's dynamic response, optimizing joint movements for smooth and efficient operation.

To validate the system's performance, MATLAB/Simulink and CoppeliaSim simulations are conducted, providing insights into the robot's behavior under various operational scenarios. This work aims to contribute to the development of cost-effective, reliable, and high-performance robotic solutions for industrial and research applications.



This paper is going to represent Hardware components, electrical wiring simulations, DH-Convention, simulink multibody simulations, CoppeliaSim Simulations, Hardware implementation.

II. HARDWARE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

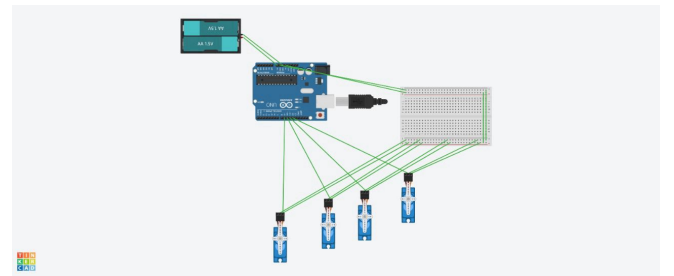
In order to build the hardware of the system, certain components are required as well as the circuit diagram of the system is built.

A. Hardware Components

- 1) Arduino Uno.
- 2) Power Supply 5V.
- 3) 3D-Printed Parts.
- 4) 2 Servo Motor SG90 180°
- 5) 3 MG995 Servo Motor 180°
- 6) Screws for fixation.

B. Circuit Diagram

The figure below represents the simulation of the electrical wiring used in the project using TinkerCad.



III. ROBOT KINEMATICS

A. Robot's Frame Assignment

This section presents the frames used in calculating the DH-convention and the total homogeneous transformation matrix.

4) Trajectory 2:

[illegible]

This code is responsible of sending the data to the arduino

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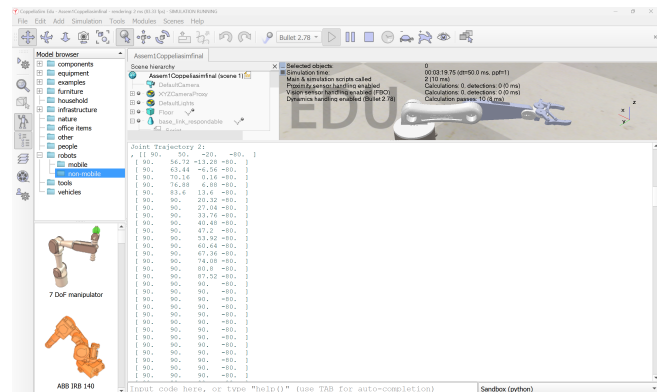
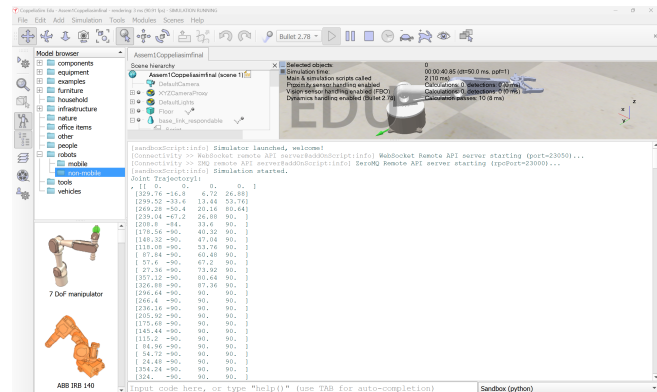
1 % D:\GVS\GVS_Simulator\MATLAB\GVS\ProgramFiles\Simulator\src\Main\WholeMouvement.m
2 % Source : https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/whatsnew.html#_detailed_view_of_changes_in_release_2019a
3 % Features :
4 if exist('a','var') && isfile('armature')
5     delete(a); % Explicitly deletes the armature object
6     clear a; % Clear the variable from the workspace
7 end
8
9 a = arduino(); % Connect to Arduino
10
11 servos = [servo_1(20), servo_2(90), servo_3(90), servo_4(90)]; % Define servo objects for each joint
12 servo_5_servo = (90); % Define the 5th servo pin on G5
13
14 writePosition(servo_5, 1); % EE is initially open
15
16 % Perform trajectory_pickup
17 for i = 1:length(trjectory_pickup, 1) % Iterate through rows of the trajectory_pickup array
18     joint_angles = trjectory_pickup(i,:); % Get joint angles for this step (in degrees)
19
20     %joint_angles(4) = joint_angles(4) + 20; %Compensate q4's offset in real life
21     joint_angles(2) = joint_angles(2) *90;
22     joint_angles(3) = joint_angles(3) *90;
23
24
25 % Scale joint angles from degrees to servo-compatible range [0, 1]
26 servo_positions = (joint_angles + 90) / 180; % Now [-180°, 180°] to [0, 1]
27 servo_positions = max(0,min(1,(joint_angles - 90) / 180));
28
29 % Send positions to servos
30 for j = 1:length(servos)
31     writePosition(servos(j), servo_positions{j});
32 end
33
34 % Debugging: Print Joint angles and servo positions
35 fprintf('Step %d: Joint angles [%f,%f,%f,%f,%f,%f] degrees\n', i, joint_angles);
36 fprintf('Servo Positions [%f,%f,%f,%f,%f,%f] normalized\n', servo_positions);
37
38 pause(0.05); % Pause to match your sampling time
39 end

```

```

34 % Set the 5th servo to 280 degrees and wait for 2 seconds
35 %turnOn(servo, 5); % Map 180° to normalized value 1
36 %sleep(2); % wait for 2 seconds
37
38 pause(0.05); % Pause to match your sampling time
39
40 end
41
42 writePosition(servo, 5, 0);
43
44 % Perform trajectory_dropoff
45 for i = 1:length(trajectory_dropoff, 1) % i iterates through rows of the trajectory_dropoff array
46     joint_angle = trajectory_dropoff(i, 1); % Set joint angle for this step (in degrees)
47
48     % [joint_angle(1) joint_angle(4) + 20; Component a's offset in read life
49     joint_angle(2) = joint_angle(1) - 90;
50     joint_angle(3) = joint_angle(1) + 90;
51
52     % Scale joint angles from degrees to servo-compatible range [0, 1]
53     servo_angles = (joint_angle + 90) / 180; % Map [-180, 180] to [0, 1]
54     servo_positions = normz(servo_angles, [0, 180]);
55
56     % Send positions to servos
57     for j = 1:length(servo)
58         writePosition(servo(j), servo_positions{j});
59     end
60
61     fprintf('Step %d: Joint Angles (%f, %f, %f, %f, %f) (degrees)\n', i, joint_angles);
62     fprintf('Servo Positions (%f, %f, %f, %f, %f) (normalized)\n', servo_positions);
63
64     pause(0.05); % Pause to match your sampling time
65
66 end
67
68 % Set the 5th servo to 280 degrees and wait for 2 seconds
69 %turnOn(servo, 5); % Map 180° to normalized value 1
70 %sleep(2); % wait for 2 seconds
71
72 % Clean up resources

```



As stated in the last sections, the full hardware 4 degrees of freedom robot is implemented, also multiple simulations are done through several applications like matlab simulink mutibody and Coppeliasim. After, all these simulations there are matlab scripts that calculates the kinematics of the system whether position or velocity, and the results of these scripts were compared to the ones obtained from the simulations to make sure that all the outputs are the same. At the end, the joint angles were sent to the Arduino from the trajectory code using Matlab support package for arduino and Simulink support package for arduino. At the end, the robot moved with the trajectory given.

REFERENCES