



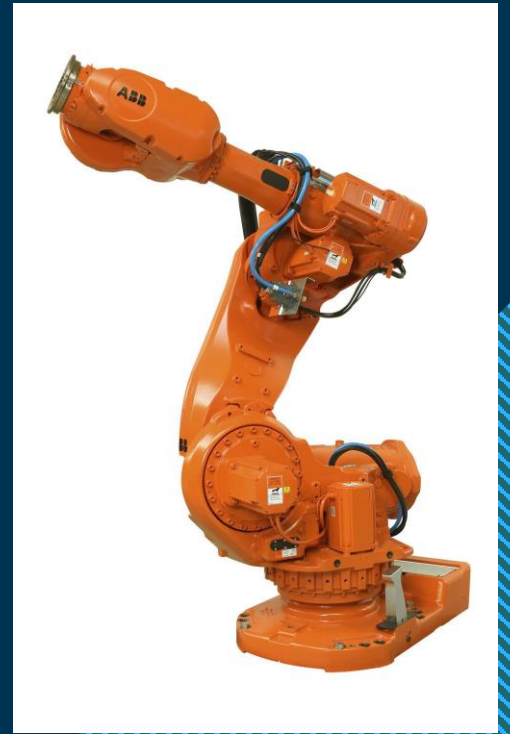
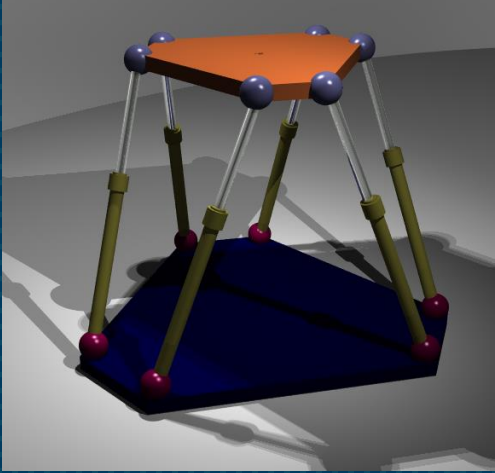
# DRAW WITH “DELTA”

Group Members:

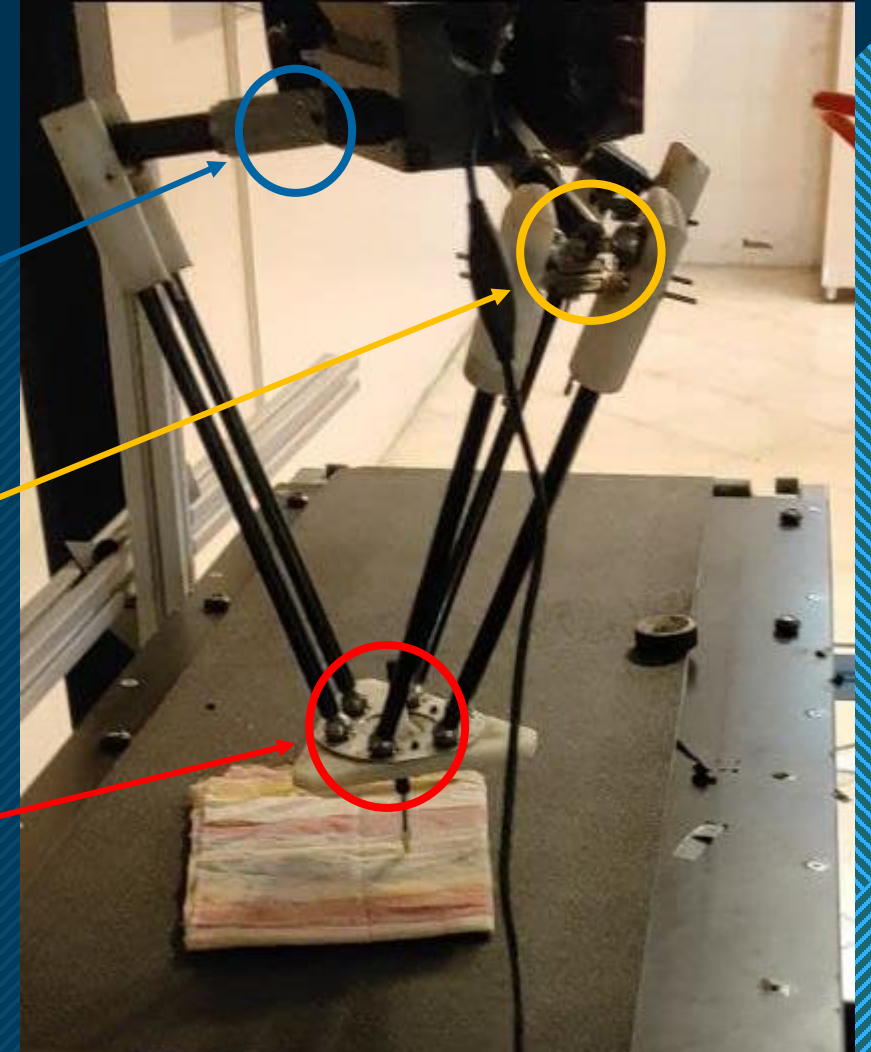
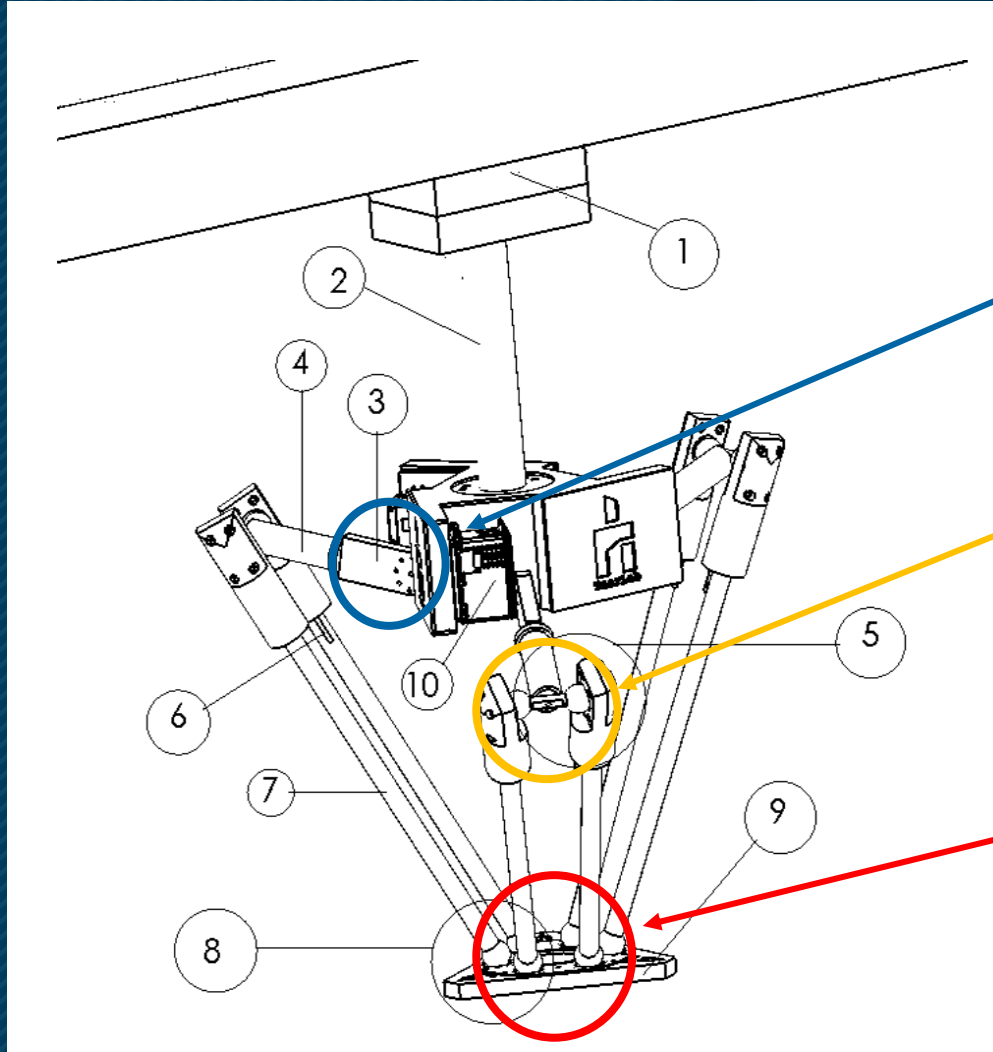
A. Faghihi – A. Irani – H. Effat Panah

# 1. Introduction

# 1.1 Parallel vs. Serial Robots



## 1.2 Delta Robot is a parallel robot



# 1.3 Motors

- Delta has 3 DYNAMIXEL MX-64 motors
- Operating modes:
  - Current control
  - Position control
  - Velocity control
  - Etc.



# 1.4 Controlling “Delta”

- Solving “Inverse Kinematic Problem” → finding  $\theta_i ; i = 1, 2, 3$  given  $x, y, z$

$$E_i \cos\theta_i + F_i \sin\theta_i + G_i = 0 \quad i=1,2,3$$

$$a = d_B - e_P, \quad b = f_P \sin 30 - d_B \cos 30, \quad c = d_P - d_B \sin 30$$

$$E_1 = 2U(y+a)$$

$$E_2 = -U(2\cos 30 (x + b) + y + c)$$

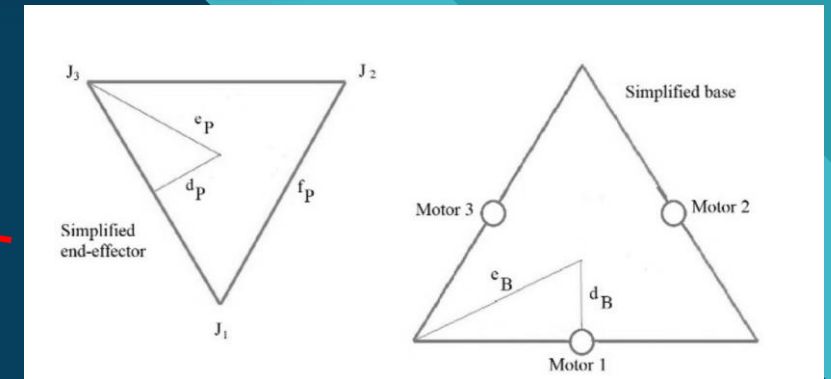
$$E_3 = U(2\cos 30 (x - b) - y - c)$$

$$F_1 = F_2 = F_3 = 2zU$$

$$G_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + a^2 + U^2 + 2ya - L^2$$

$$G_2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + b^2 + c^2 + U^2 + 2(xb - yc) - L^2$$

$$G_3 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + b^2 + c^2 + U^2 - 2(xb + yc) - L^2$$



$$d_p = 1.65$$

$$e_p = 3.3$$

$$f_p = 5.5$$

$$d_b = 6.5$$

$$e_b = 13$$

## 2. Method of Implementation



# 2.1 Image Processing

**Greyscale**

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**Gaussian Blur**

—————

**Noise Reduction**

—————

**Canny Edge  
Detection**

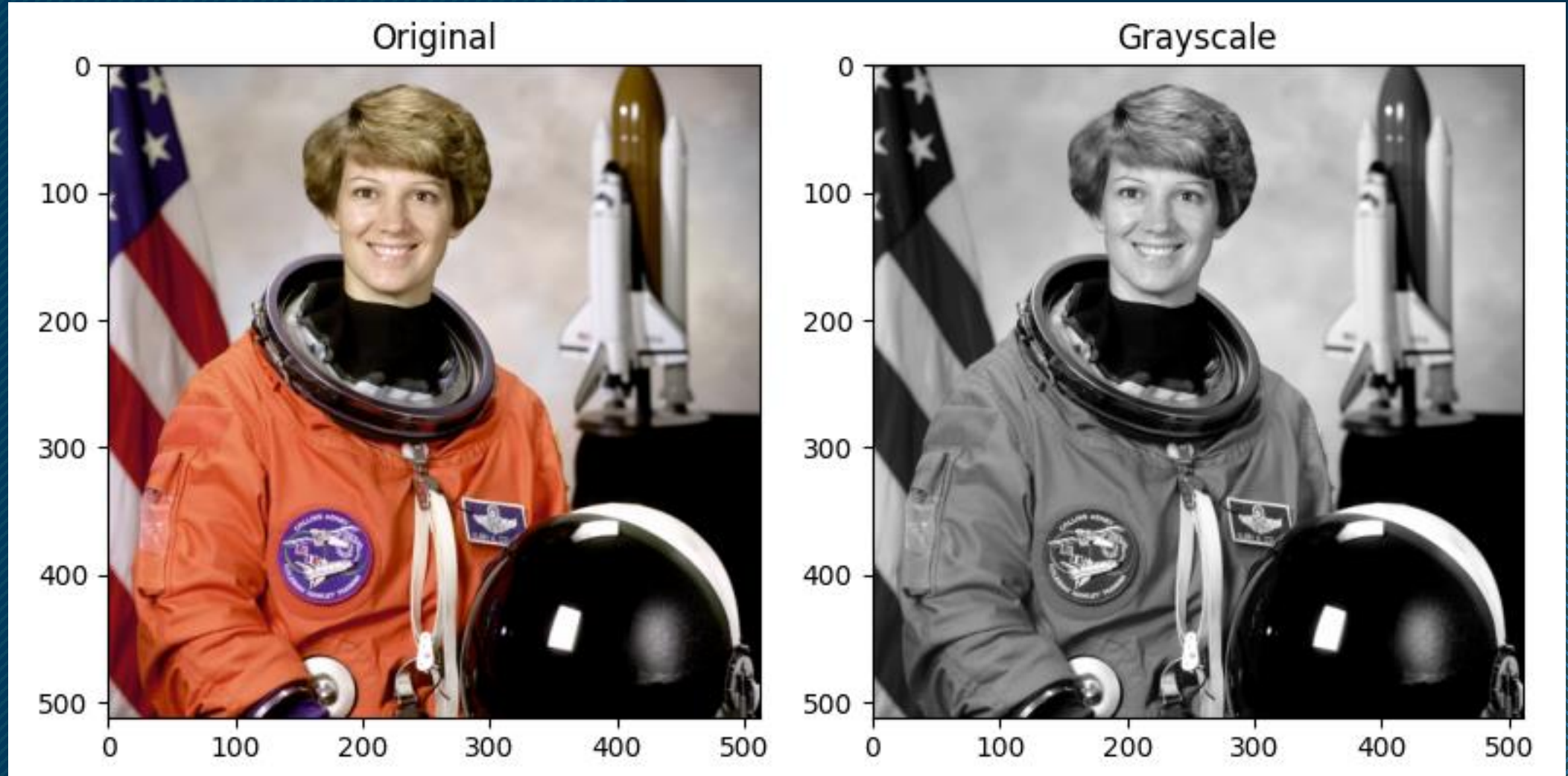
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**Find Contour points**

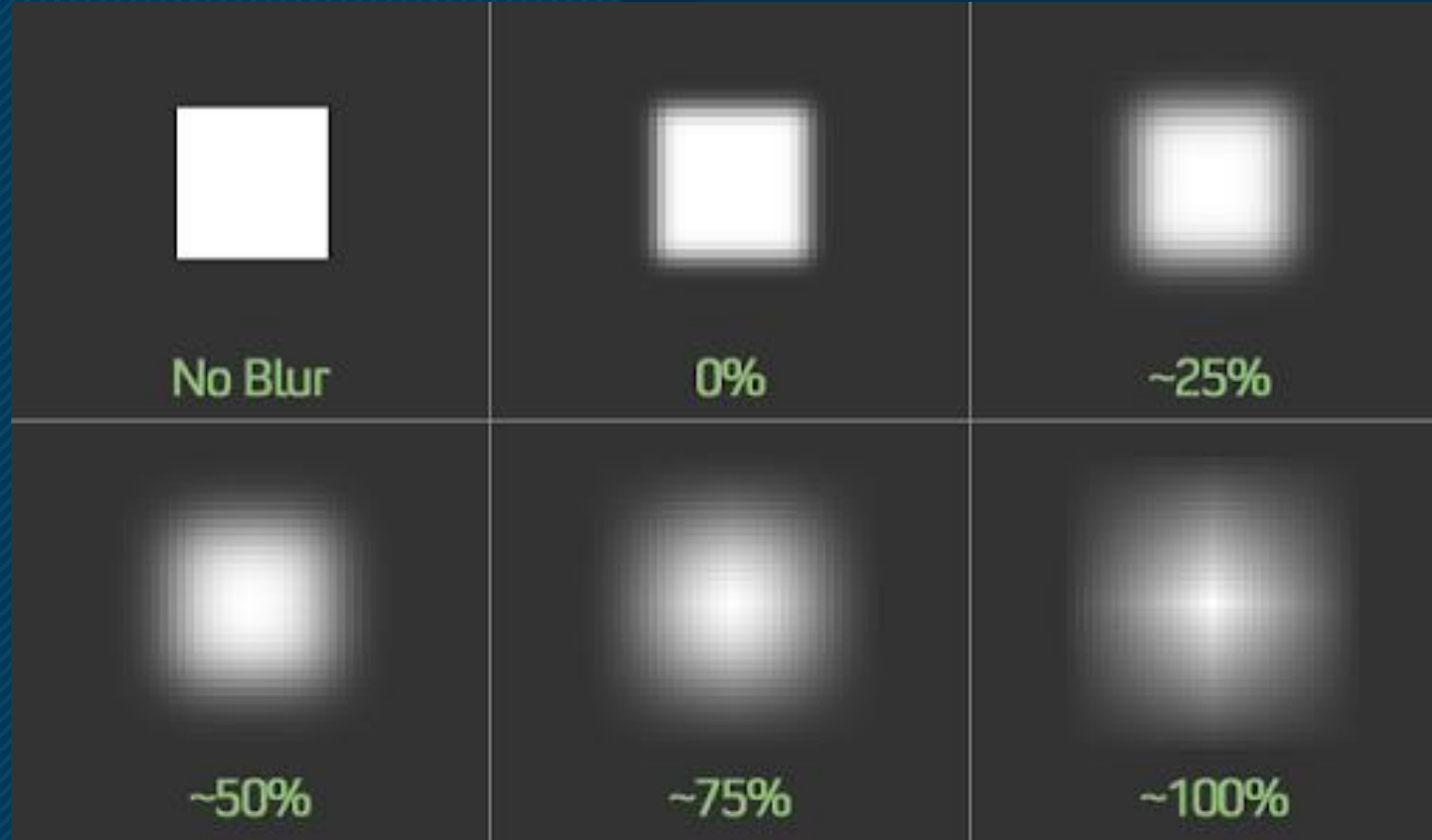
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## 2.1.1 Grayscale



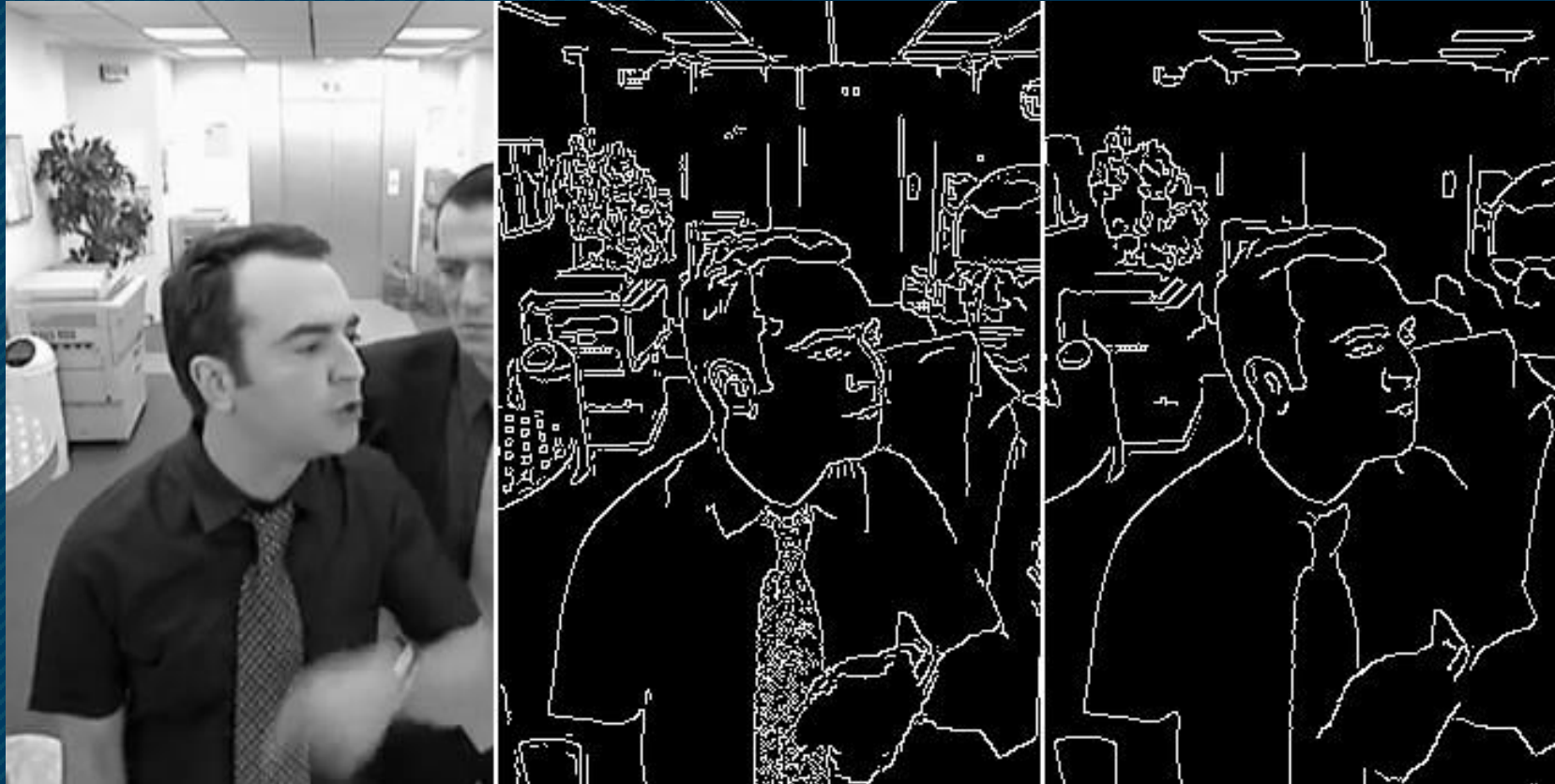
## 2.1.2 Gaussian Blur



## 2.1.2 Noise Reduction (using morphological transformations)



## 2.1.3 Canny Edge Detection



Output for different thresholds

## 2.2 Draw with “Delta”!

**Sampling From  
Contour points &  
Normalize**

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**Go to homing  
position**

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**Go to the first  
sampled point's  
position**

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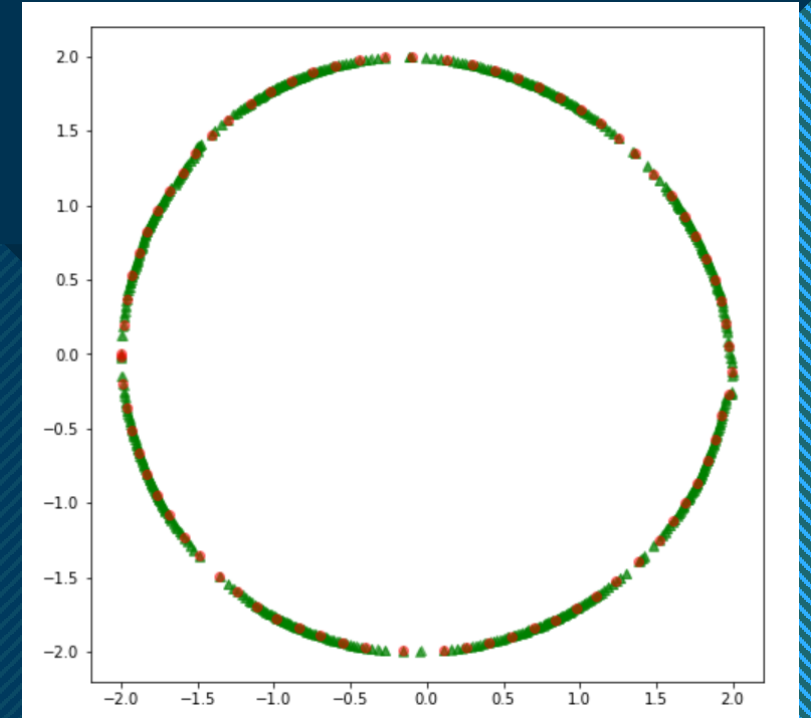
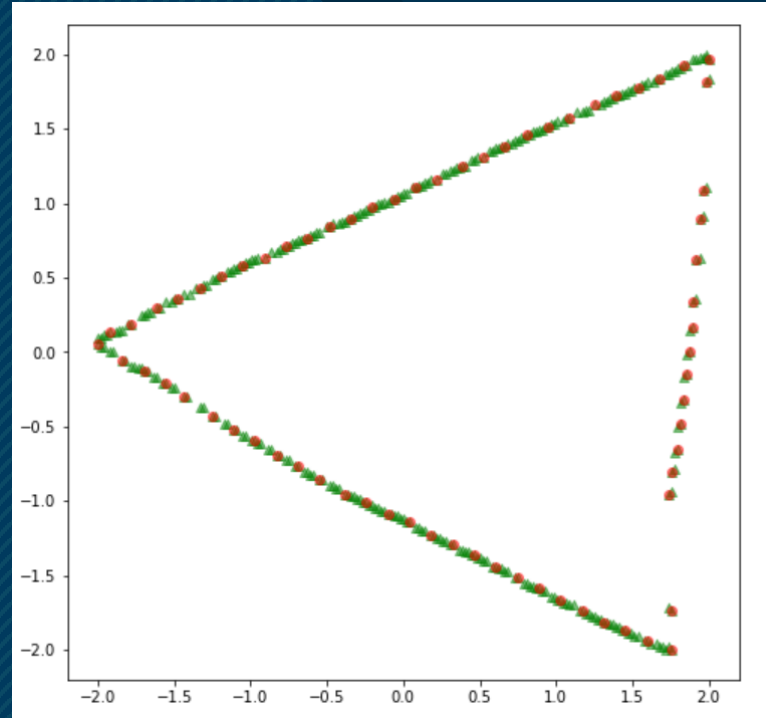
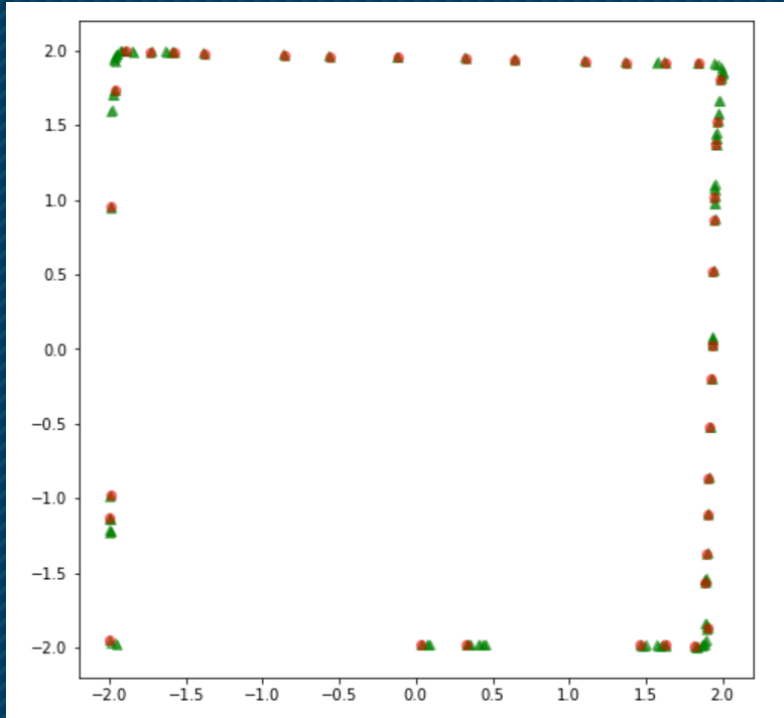
**At each step: go  
from one point to the  
next**

---

**Control velocity to  
minimize position  
error**

---

## 2.2.1 Normalization & sampling



Green: contour points - Red: sampled points

- Important parameter → sampling radius, normalization scale

## 2.2.2 Control “Delta” movement

```
step 1: go to home position  
step 2: start from the first sampled point  
step 3: go to first point's position, and set the next point in list as "goal"  
step 4: go to the "goal" point in "velocity mode"  
step 5: control velocity based on difference in position  
step 6: at each iteration check the error  
step 7: if error is less than threshold go to "step 8" else go to "step 5"  
step 8: set the next point in list as your "goal" and go to "step 4"
```

- Points coordinates are in (x, y), so we need to find  $\theta$  using IKP



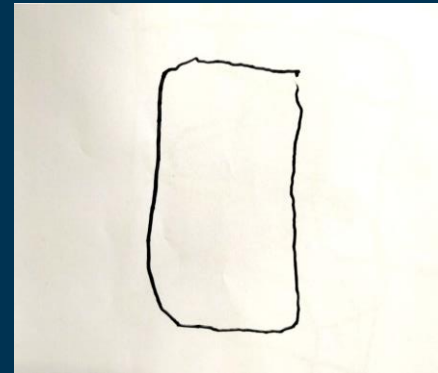
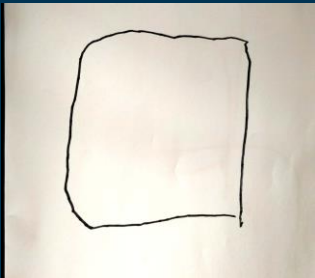
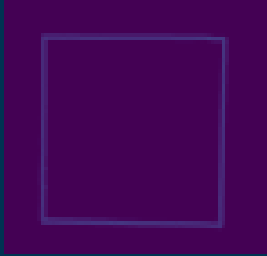
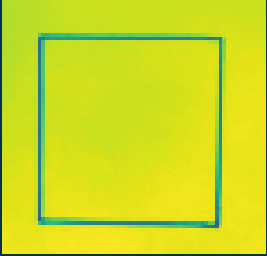
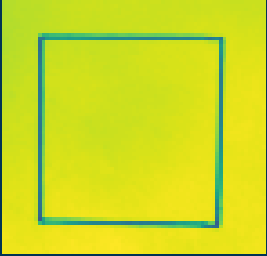
## 2.2.3 Important functions

```
def go_to_pos(x, y, z, alpha=10, mode="velocity"):
    goal_pos = IKP(x, y, z).astype(int)
    print("goal ", goal_pos)
    if mode == "velocity":
        curr_pos = np.array(read_position())
        print("curr ", curr_pos)
        error = goal_pos - curr_pos
        g_vel = np.ones(1)
        while True:
            g_vel = normalizer(error, alpha).astype(int)
            print("vel ", g_vel)
            goal_velocity(g_vel[0], g_vel[1], g_vel[2])
            curr_pos = np.array(read_position())
            print("curr ", curr_pos)
            error = goal_pos - curr_pos
            if (np.sqrt(np.square(error).sum()) < 30) or (np.sum(g_vel == 0) == 3):
                break
        print("-----loop end")
    else:
        goal_position(goal_pos[0], goal_pos[1], goal_pos[2])
```

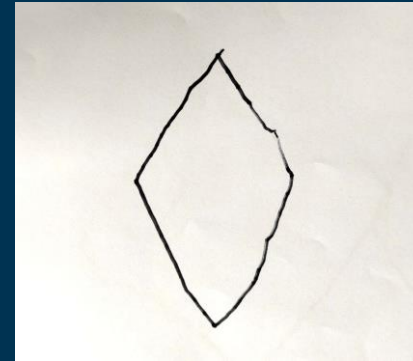
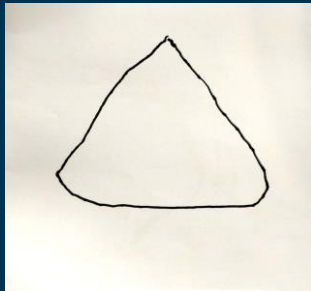
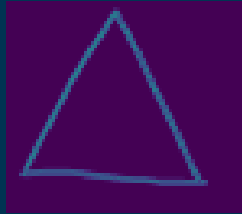
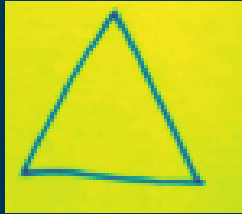
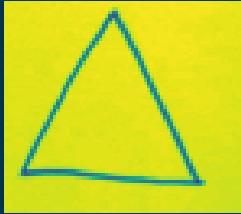
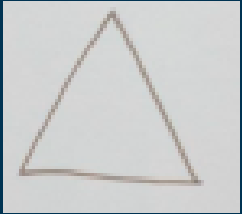
```
def draw_shape(image_path):
    hp = [0, 0, -24.8]
    drawing_z = -25.84
    points = point_finder(image_path)
    sampled_points = sample_points2(points, 0.12)
    homing(IKP(hp[0], hp[1], hp[2]).astype(int))
    time.sleep(2.5)
    go_to_pos(sampled_points[0][0], sampled_points[0][1], hp[2], mode="position")
    time.sleep(2.5)
    go_to_pos(sampled_points[0][0], sampled_points[0][1], drawing_z + 0.34, mode="position")
    time.sleep(2.5)
    change_operating_mode(velocity)
    for point in sampled_points[1:]:
        print("point: ", point[0], point[1])
        go_to_pos(point[0], point[1], drawing_z)
        goal_velocity(0, 0, 0)
    go_to_pos(sampled_points[0][0], sampled_points[0][1], drawing_z)
    goal_velocity(0, 0, 0)
```

# 3. Results

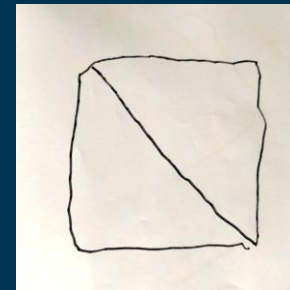
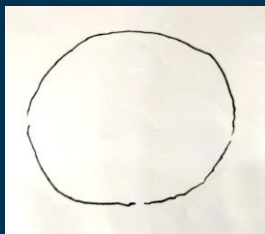
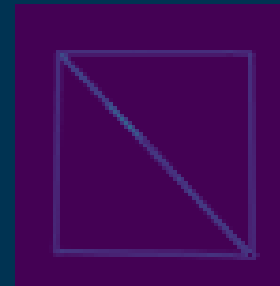
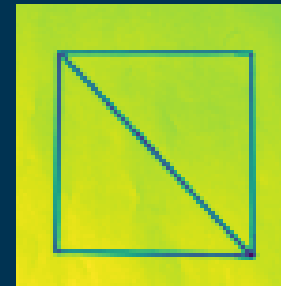
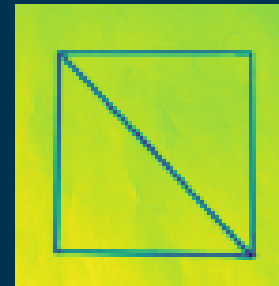
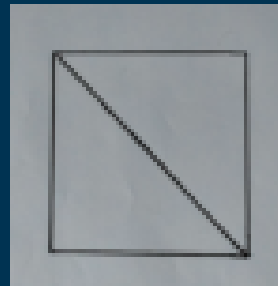
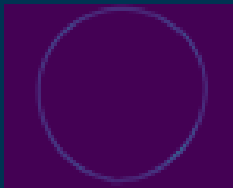
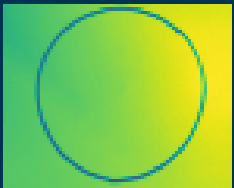
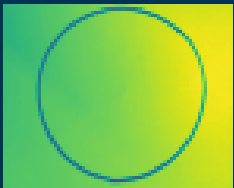
## 3.1 Square & Rectangle



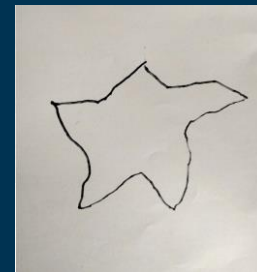
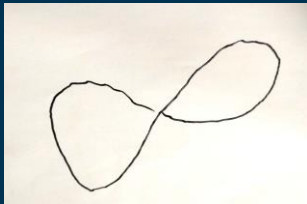
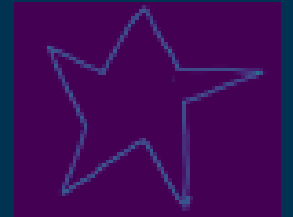
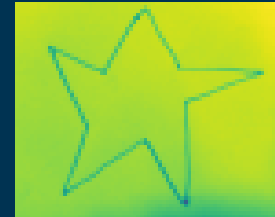
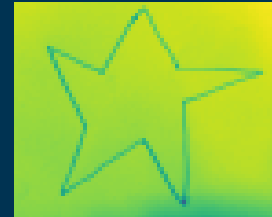
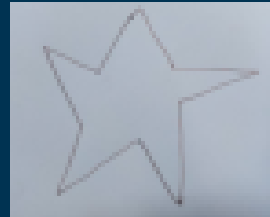
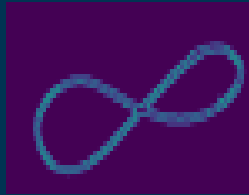
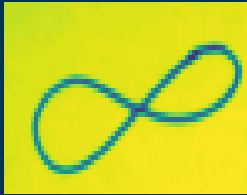
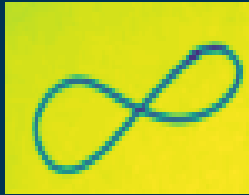
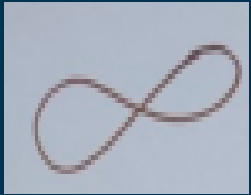
## 3.2 Triangle & Diamond



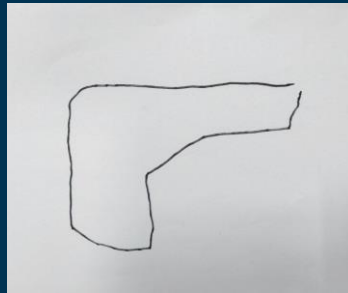
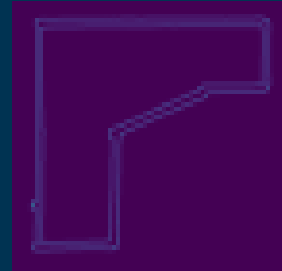
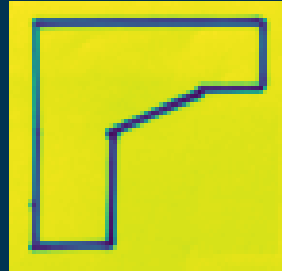
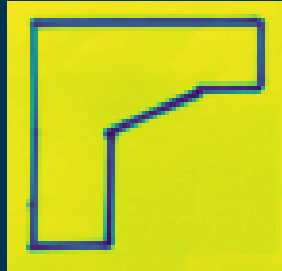
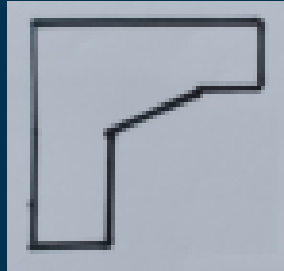
### 3.3 Circle & Square with diameter



## 3.4 Infinity & Star



## 3.5 Random Shape





## 4. References

1. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8734975>
2. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canny\\_edge\\_detector](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canny_edge_detector)
3. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denavit%E2%80%93Hartenberg\\_parameters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denavit%E2%80%93Hartenberg_parameters)
4. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial\\_manipulator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_manipulator)
5. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallel\\_manipulator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallel_manipulator)
6. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delta\\_robot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delta_robot)
7. [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/opencv/opencv\\_gaussian\\_blur.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/opencv/opencv_gaussian_blur.htm)
8. [https://opencv-python-tutroals.readthedocs.io/en/latest/py\\_tutorials/py\\_imgproc/py\\_morphological\\_ops/py\\_morphological\\_ops.html](https://opencv-python-tutroals.readthedocs.io/en/latest/py_tutorials/py_imgproc/py_morphological_ops/py_morphological_ops.html)
9. [https://docs.opencv.org/3.4/d4/d73/tutorial\\_py\\_contours\\_begin.html](https://docs.opencv.org/3.4/d4/d73/tutorial_py_contours_begin.html)

The background features a diagonal split. The upper-left portion is light blue with thin, darker blue horizontal stripes. The lower-right portion is a solid dark blue. The text "Thank You!" is centered in the dark blue area.

**Thank You!**