

ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

MIDTERM EXAMINATION 1 / 2021 (SET1: ID end with 1,3,5)

SUBJECT : MCE4101-Introduction to Robotics
LECTURER : Asst. Prof. Dr. Narong Aphiratsakun
DATE : 29 June 2021
TIME : 18.00-20.00 (2 Hr)

NAME <u>Todsawat</u>	SURNAME <u>T</u>	ID.NO. <u>6114215</u>	SEC. <u>6A1</u>
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Make sure you have all the questions.

- Total examination paper: 3 questions, 4 pages (not including cover page).

Instructions:

1. This examination is worth a total of **100** points. This examination will contribute to **25% of your final grade.**
2. **Open books Examination.**
3. **Any** calculator can be used.
4. The University's examination regulations are on the reverse page. Students are expected to read and strictly observe them while the examination is in progress. Failure to do so would subject students to the terms of punishments.

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**Students are expected to read and strictly observe them while the examination is in progress.
Failure to do so would subject students to the terms of punishments for violating examination regulations and/or cheating in the examination.**

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1. (30 Minute). Consider the VME robot shown in Figure 1.1 below.

a) (20 Marks) Evaluate the homogenous transformation matrices values for T_{drill}^0 by using CURRENT FRAME method of defining reference frames, where reference frames starting from the base $[x_0, y_0, z_0]$ to the end point $[x_{end}, y_{end}, z_{end}]$ are given. Where $L_4^* = 10$ and $L_1 = 50, L_2 = 25, L_3 = 10, L_5 = 5$.

Show your working steps from base to end points.

b) (5 Marks) Compute the driller location (P_{drill}) with reference to base where $L_4^* = 10$ and $L_1 = 50, L_2 = 25, L_3 = 10, L_5 = 5$.

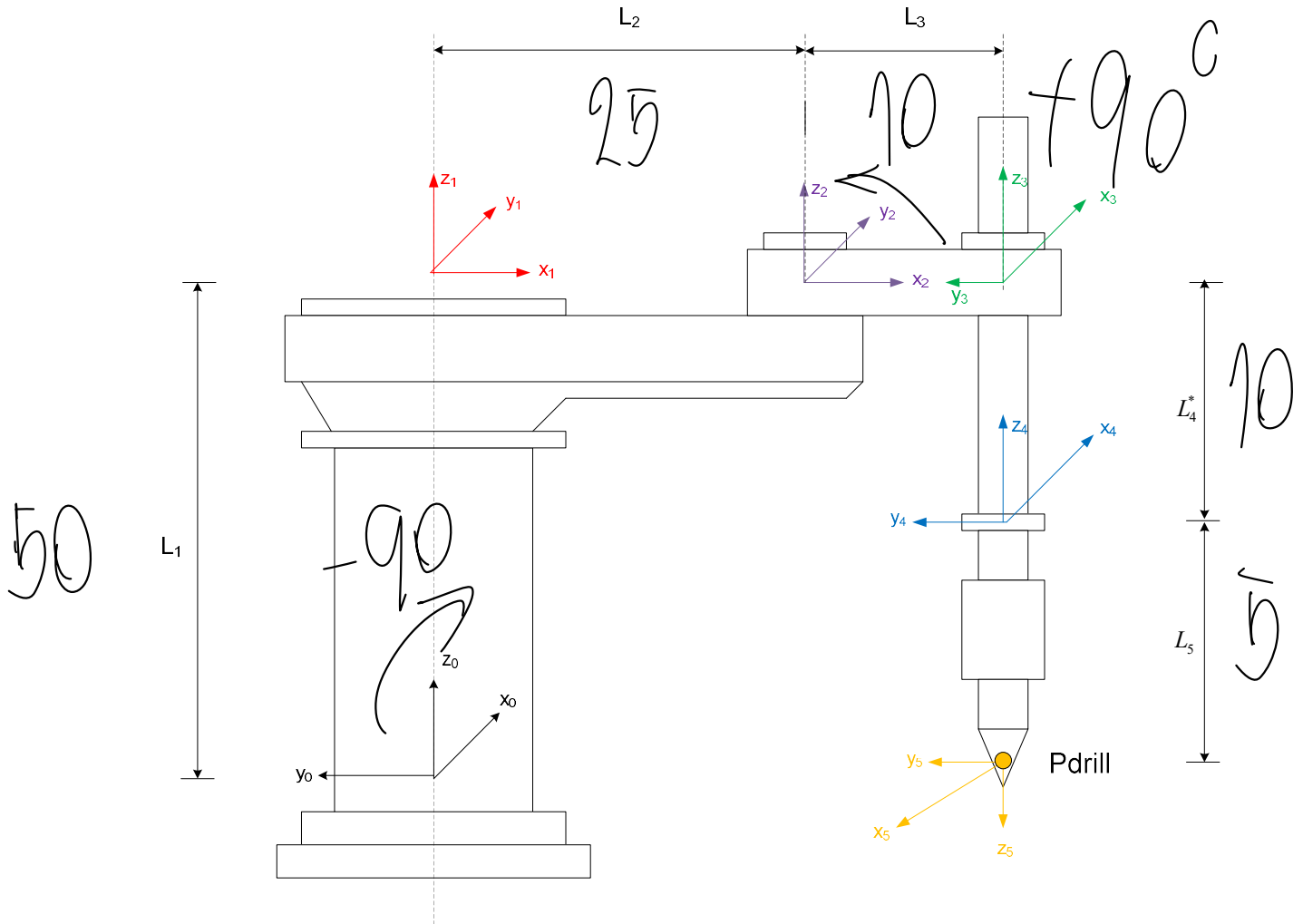


Figure 1.1: The VME robot.

Total 25 Marks

Q1

$$a) T_1^0 = D(z, 50) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 50 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2^0 = Rot(z, 90^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-90^\circ) & -\sin(-90^\circ) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(-90^\circ) & \cos(-90^\circ) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_1^1 = Rot(z, -90^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-90^\circ) & -\sin(-90^\circ) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(-90^\circ) & \cos(-90^\circ) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_3^0 = D(z, -10) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2^1 = D(x, 25) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_4^0 = D(z, -5) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2^2 = D(x, 25) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_5^0 = Rot(y, 180^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(180^\circ) & 0 & -\sin(180^\circ) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(180^\circ) & 0 & \cos(180^\circ) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{c5}^0 = T_1^0 T_2^1 T_2^2 T_3^0 T_4^0 T_5^0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -35 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 35 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
%%Q1
%syms L1 L2 L3 L5
L1 = 50 ; L2 = 25 ; L3 = 10 ; L5 = 5;
L4 = 10;
P0 = [0;0;0;1]
T01 = transl(0,0,L1)
T11 = rotz(-pi/2)
T12 = transl(L2,0,0)
T22 = transl(L3,0,0)
T23 = rotz(pi/2)
T34 = transl(0,0,-L4)
T44 = transl(0,0,-L5)
T45 = roty(pi)
T05C = T01*r2t(T11)*T12*T22*r2t(T23)*T34*T44*r2t(T45)
P5C = T05C*P0
```

$$b) P_{c5} = T_{c5}^0 P_0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -35 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 35 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -35 \\ 35 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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2. (30 Minute). Consider the VME robot shown in Figure 2.1 below.

a) (20 Marks) Evaluate the homogenous transformation matrices **values** for T_{drill}^0 by using **FIXED FRAME** method of defining reference frames, where reference frames starting from the base $[x_0, y_0, z_0]$ to the end point $[x_{end}, y_{end}, z_{end}]$ are given. Where $L_4^* = 10$ and $L_1 = 50, L_2 = 25, L_3 = 10, L_5 = 5$.

Show your working steps from base to end points.

b) (5 Marks) Compute the driller location (P_{drill}) with reference to base where $L_4^* = 10$ and $L_1 = 50, L_2 = 25, L_3 = 10, L_5 = 5$.

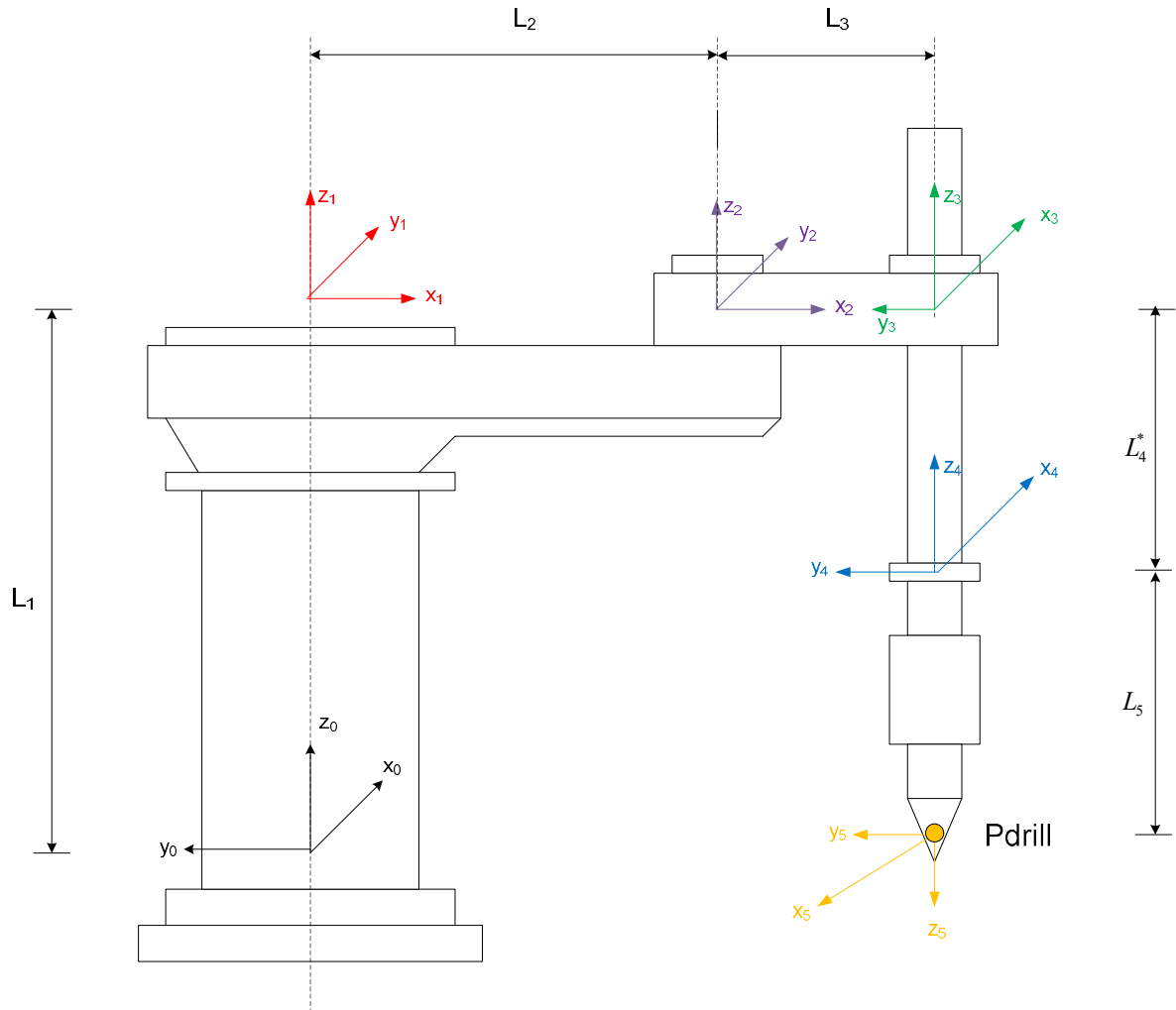


Figure 2.1: The VME robot.

Total 25 Marks

Q2

$$a) T_1^0 = D(z, 50) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 50 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2^0 = Rot(z, 90^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-90^\circ) & -\sin(-90^\circ) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(-90^\circ) & \cos(-90^\circ) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_1^1 = Rot(z, -90^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-90^\circ) & -\sin(-90^\circ) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(-90^\circ) & \cos(-90^\circ) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_4^3 = D(z, -10) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2^1 = D(y, 25) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -25 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_4^4 = D(z, -5) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2^2 = D(y, 25) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_5^4 = Rot(y, 180^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(180^\circ) & 0 & -\sin(180^\circ) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(180^\circ) & 0 & \cos(180^\circ) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{F5}^0 = (T_4^4 T_4^3 T_2^2 T_1^0) (T_5^4 T_2^2 T_1^1)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -35 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 35 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

%%Q2

%syms L1 L2 L3 L5

L1 = 50 ; L2 = 25 ; L3 = 10 ; L5 = 5 ;

L4 = 10;

P0 = [0;0;0;1]

T01 = transl(0,0,L1)

T11 = rotz(-pi/2)

T12 = transl(0,-L2,0)

T22 = transl(0,-L3,0)

T23 = rotz(pi/2)

T34 = transl(0,0,-L4)

T44 = transl(0,0,-L5)

T45 = roty(pi)

%tran*rot

T05F = T44*T34*T22*T12*r2t(T45)*r2t(T23)*r2t(T01)

P5F = T05F*P0

$$b) P_{F5} = T_{F5}^0 P_0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -35 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 35 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -35 \\ 35 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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3. (60 Minute). Consider the VME robot shown in Figure 3.1 below. VME robot is initially pointing towards x0 axis.

a) (30 Marks) Evaluate the homogenous transformation **matrices equations** (in term of variables $\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, L_4, \theta_6^*$ and L_1, L_2, L_3, L_5) for $T_1^0, T_2^1, T_3^2, T_4^3$, and T_4^0 by **Denavit-Hartenberg** (DH) method of defining reference frames, where reference frames starting from the base $[x_0, y_0, z_0]$ to the driller are given. $\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, L_4, \theta_6^*$ and L_1, L_2, L_3, L_5 are variables as shown in the Figure 3.1.

b) (5 Marks) Determine the matrix T_4^0 **values** when

$$\theta_1^* = 90^\circ, \theta_2^* = 0^\circ, L_4^* = 10, \theta_6^* = 0^\circ \text{ and } L_1 = 50, L_2 = 25, L_3 = 10, L_5 = 5.$$

c) (5 Marks) Compute the driller location (P_{drill}) with reference to base when

$$\theta_1^* = 90^\circ, \theta_2^* = 0^\circ, L_4^* = 10, \theta_6^* = 0^\circ \text{ and } L_1 = 50, L_2 = 25, L_3 = 10, L_5 = 5.$$

d) (5 Marks) Determine the matrix T_4^0 **values** when

$$\theta_1^* = 90^\circ, \theta_2^* = 90^\circ, L_4^* = 10, \theta_6^* = 0^\circ \text{ and } L_1 = 50, L_2 = 25, L_3 = 10, L_5 = 5.$$

e) (5 Marks) Compute the driller location (P_{drill}) with reference to base when

$$\theta_1^* = 90^\circ, \theta_2^* = 90^\circ, L_4^* = 10, \theta_6^* = 0^\circ \text{ and } L_1 = 50, L_2 = 25, L_3 = 10, L_5 = 5.$$

The diagram illustrates a 6-DOF robotic arm with the following components and labels:

- Coordinate Frames:**
 - $\{0\}$: Base frame with axes x_0 , y_0 , z_0 .
 - $\{1\}$: Shoulder frame with axes x_1 , y_1 , z_1 .
 - $\{2\}$: Elbow frame with axes x_2 , y_2 , z_2 .
 - $\{3\}$: Wrist frame with axes x_3 , y_3 , z_3 .
 - $\{4\}$: End-effector frame with axes x_4 , y_4 , z_4 .
- Dimensions:**
 - L_1 : Vertical distance from the base to the shoulder joint.
 - L_2 : Horizontal distance from the shoulder joint to the elbow joint.
 - L_3 : Horizontal distance from the elbow joint to the wrist joint.
 - L_4^* : Vertical distance from the wrist joint to the end-effector.
 - L_5 : Vertical distance from the base to the end-effector.
- Angles:**
 - θ_1^* : Joint angle at the shoulder.
 - θ_2^* : Joint angle at the elbow.
 - θ_6^* : Joint angle at the end-effector.
- End-effector:** Labeled "Pdrill", it is a drill bit with a yellow tip.

Total 50 Marks

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Q3

a) $T_4^0 = A_0 A_1 A_3 A_3 A_4$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_6) \cos(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2) - \sin(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2) + \sin(\theta_6) \cos(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2) + \cos(\theta_2) \sin(\theta_1), & \sin(\theta_6) \cos(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2) - \sin(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2) - \cos(\theta_6) \cos(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2) + \cos(\theta_2) \sin(\theta_1), & L_2 \cos(\theta_1) + L_3 \cos(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2) - L_3 \sin(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2), \\ \cos(\theta_6) \cos(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2) + \cos(\theta_2) \sin(\theta_1), & \sin(\theta_6) \cos(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2) - \sin(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2) + \sin(\theta_6) \cos(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2) + \cos(\theta_2) \sin(\theta_1), & L_2 \sin(\theta_1) + L_3 \cos(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2) + L_3 \cos(\theta_2) \sin(\theta_1), \\ 0, & 0, & 0, \\ 0, & 0, & L_1 + L_2 - L_4 - L_5, \\ 0, & 0, & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{end} = T_4^0 P_0 = \begin{bmatrix} L_2 \cos(\theta_1) + L_3 \cos(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2) - L_3 \sin(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2) \\ L_2 \sin(\theta_1) + L_3 \cos(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2) + L_3 \cos(\theta_2) \sin(\theta_1) \\ L_1 + L_2 - L_4 - L_5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) $\theta_1 = 90^\circ \theta_2 = 0^\circ \theta_6 = 0^\circ$

c) $L_1 = 50 \ L_2 = 25 \ L_3 = 10 \ L_4 = 10 \ L_5 = 5$

$$T_3^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad P_{end} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 35 \\ 60 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

d) $\theta_1 = 90^\circ \theta_2 = 90^\circ \theta_6 = 0^\circ$

e) $L_1 = 50 \ L_2 = 25 \ L_3 = 10 \ L_4 = 10 \ L_5 = 5$

$$T_3^0 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & -10 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad P_{end} = \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 25 \\ 60 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -15 \\ 34.692 \\ 4.6323 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & -15 \\ 0.9912 & 0.1324 & 0 & 34.692 \\ 0.1324 & 0.9912 & 0 & -4.6323 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

Links	θ	d	a	α
0	θ_1^*	L_1	0	0
1	0	0	L_2^*	0
2	θ_2^*	0	L_3	180°
3	0	L_4^*	0	0
4	θ_6^*	L_5	0	180°

```
%%Q3
syms th1 th2 th6
syms L1 L2 L3 L4 L5
%bc
%th1 = pi/2; th2 = 0 ; th6 = 0 ;
%L1 = 50; L2 = 25 ; L3 = 10 ; L4 = 10 ; L5 = 5;
%de
%th1 = pi/2; th2 = pi/2 ; th6 = 0 ;
%L1 = 50; L2 = 25 ; L3 = 10 ; L4 = 10 ; L5 = 5;
%L = link([alpha A theta D])
A0 = link([0 0 th1 L1, 0]); %0 is revolute (and default), 1 is prismatic
A1 = link([0 L2 0 0, 1]);
A2 = link([pi L3 th2 0, 0]);
A3 = link([0 0 0 L4, 1]);
A4 = link([pi 0 th6 L5, 0]);
RRR_Assginment = robot({A0 A1 A2 A3 A4});
T03 = fkine(RRR_Assginment,[th1 L2 th2 L4 th6])
Pend = T03*[0;0;0;1]
```