

#### Presentation Overview

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- 2. Design
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- 4. Physical Parts
- 5. Forward Kinematics
- 6. Inverse Kinematics
- 7. Control
- 8. Future Work





#### Introduction









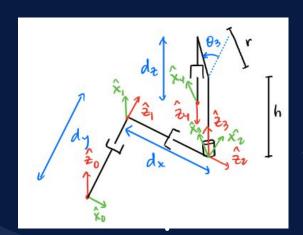
## Design

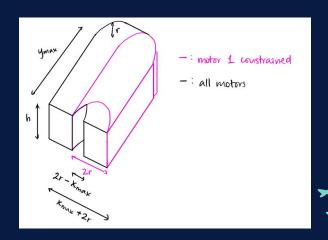
Purpose: Get target located in 3D space using magnetic end effector

Model DOF: 4 (PPRP)

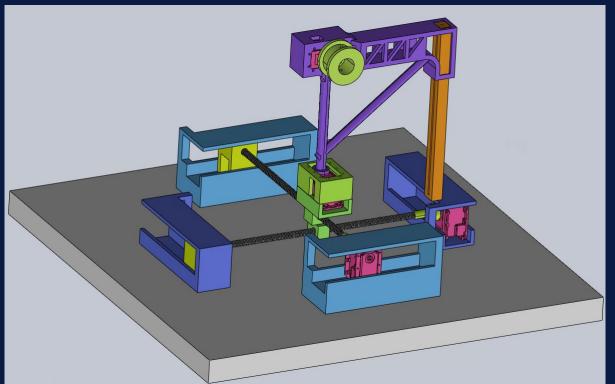
Goal DOF: 3 (x, y, z)

Extra DOF to reach additional space



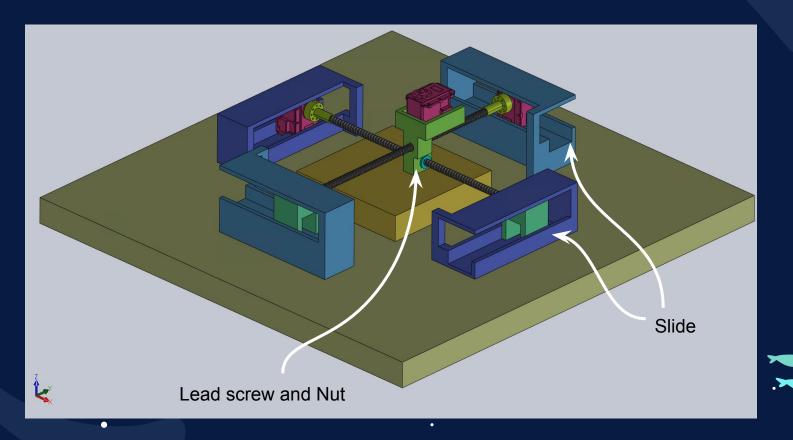








## CAD Part 1 (2 Prismatic)



# CAD Part 2 (1 Rotational + 1 Prismatic)







# Physical Parts

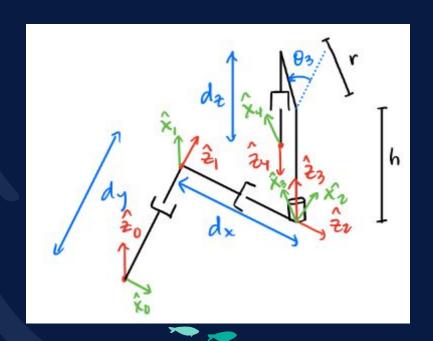






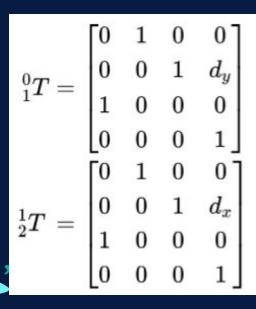


# Forward Kinematics - DH Parameters



i	$a_{i-1}$	$\alpha_{i-1}$	$d_{_{i}}$	$\theta_i$
1	0	-90°	$d_y$	-90°
2	0	-90°	$d_{_{X}}$	-90°
3	0	-90°	0	$\theta_3$
4	r	180°	$h-d_z$	0

#### Forward Kinematics



$${}^2_3T = egin{bmatrix} \cos{( heta_3)} & -\sin{( heta_3)} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \ -\sin{( heta_3)} & -\cos{( heta_3)} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \ {}^3_4T = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & r \ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & -1 & d_z - h \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Forward Kinematics

$${}_{4}^{0}T = egin{bmatrix} -\sin{( heta_{3})} & \cos{( heta_{3})} & 0 & d_{x} - r\sin{( heta_{3})} \ \cos{( heta_{3})} & \sin{( heta_{3})} & 0 & d_{y} + r\cos{( heta_{3})} \ 0 & 0 & -1 & d_{z} - h \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$





#### Inverse Kinematics



$$d_x = egin{cases} p_x - r & if \; p_x > 0 \ p_x + r & if \; p_x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$heta_3 = \sin^{-1}\left(rac{d_x-p_x}{r}
ight) \ d_y = egin{cases} p_y-r & if \; heta_3=0 \ p_y-rac{d_x-p_x}{ an( heta_3)} & otherwise \ d_z=p_z-h \end{cases}$$

#### 2 Cases:

**Case 1**: If distance from end effector to target is **less** than range limit, r, constrain dx = 0

**Case 2**: If distance from end effector to target is **more** than range limit, r, then include dx equation

# Control

S

**P** 

XX XX

K?

KO KO K?



**Prismatic Joints:** 

Motors 1, 2, & 4 (extended wheel mode)

**Revolute Joints:** 

Motor 3 (wheel mode)

**Motor Control:** 

**MATLAB** 

Show demo!:D



Finish physical assembly of printed parts with the motors

Conversions from prismatic distance to number of revolutions (rod pitch)

03

Velocity control (slow down to prevent jerkiness)

Creating simulation using MATLAB





