

IE410/Lecture4, Date 22/01/2021

1. What is Robot

Ans., Robot is a Machine

\* Programmable Machine  $\Rightarrow$  Python/C++

\* Performs some Complex Work  
in Real Environment

\* Mamuputation

# Electro-Mechanical Machine

1. Servo-Motor

2. Sensors

Electro-Mechanical parts are

Actuator & Sensors (Camera)

(Servo motor)

CAN

Communication Protocol

x TESLA:

x Electric Car:

x HONDA

x BOSCH

x SIMENSE

x L&T

x HAL

C++

python

ROS

④ Animation

16 weeks

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51000 weeks

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ROS Basics

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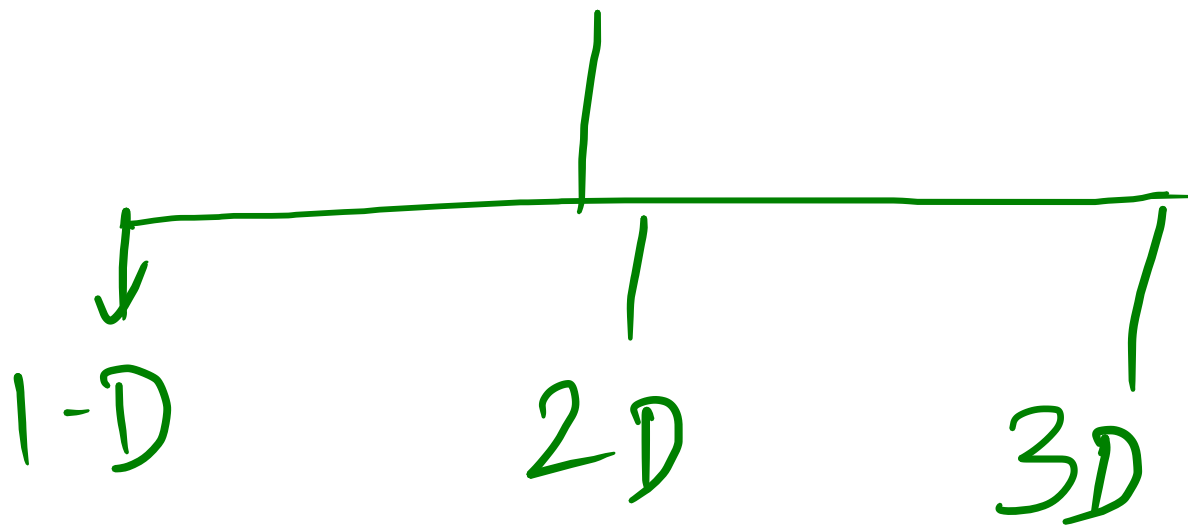
Robotics Theory

\* Coordinate Frames

# Co-ordinate Systems

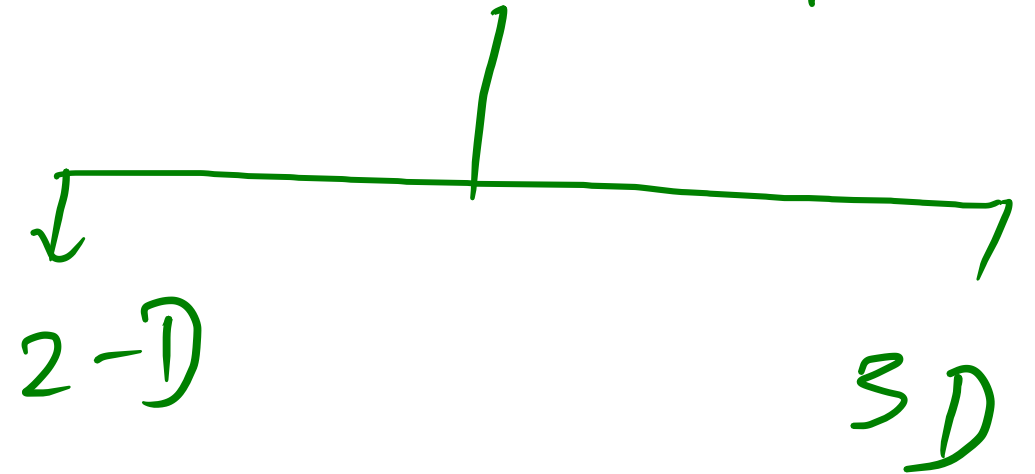
Cartesian Co-ordinate Systems

Polar - Co-ordinate systems

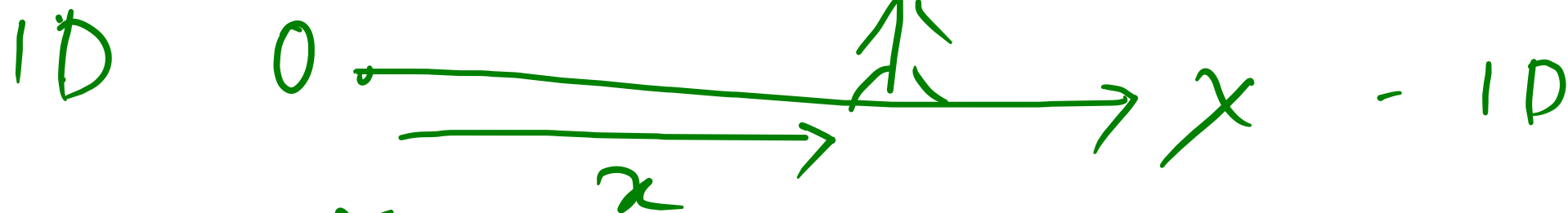


2D - Plane System

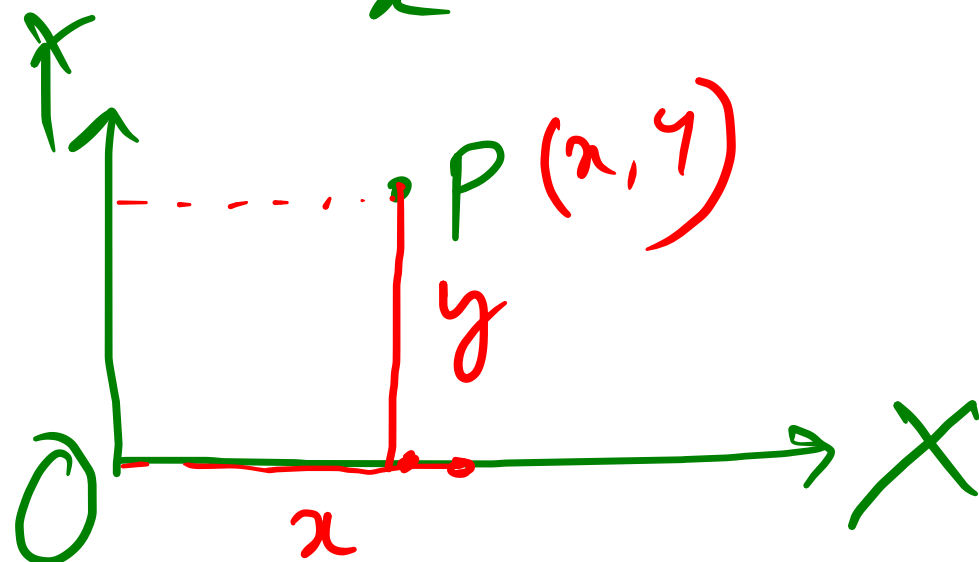
3D - Spherical System



# Cartesian co-ordinate system.

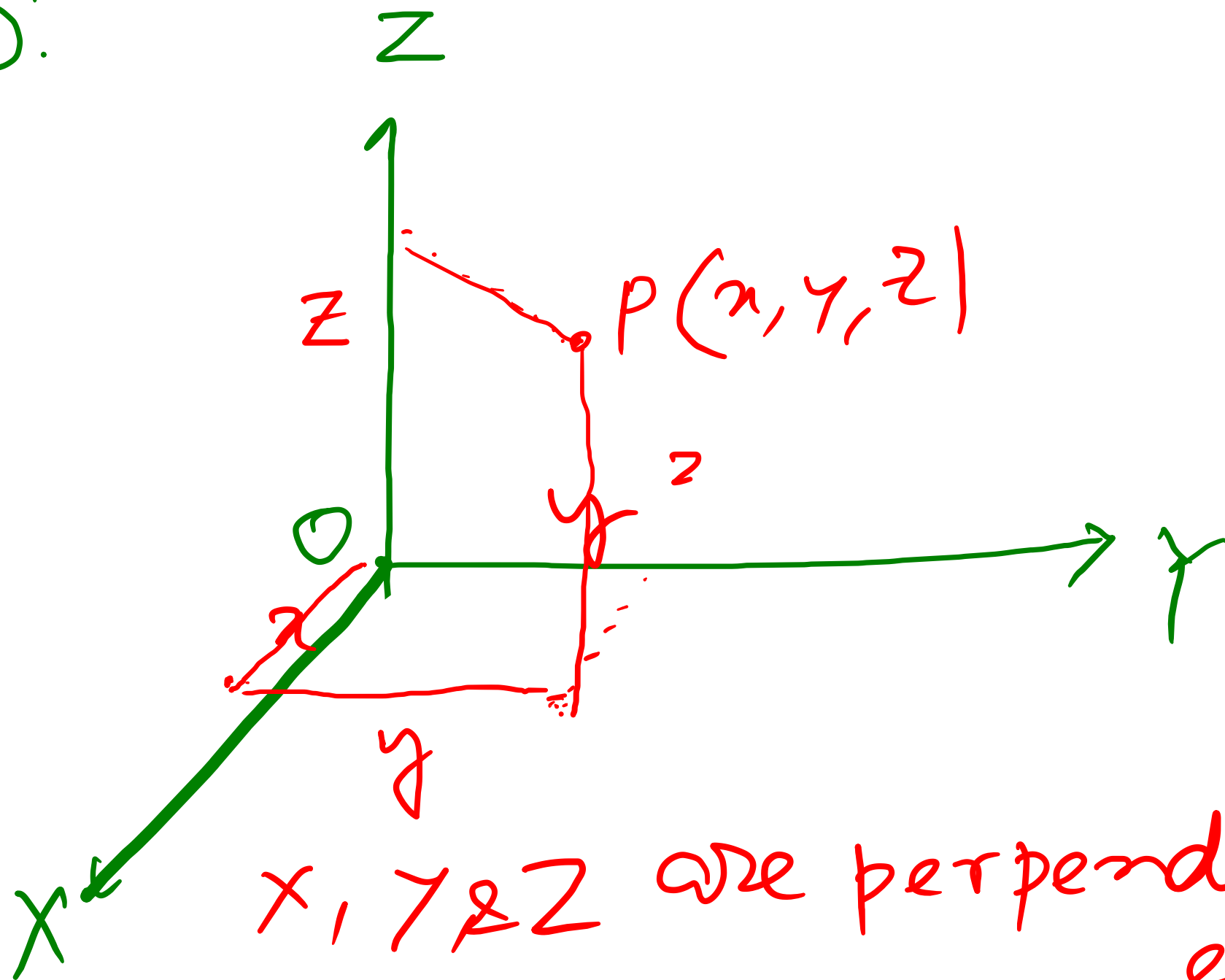


2D:



$x$  &  $y$  coordinates are perpendicular  
to each other

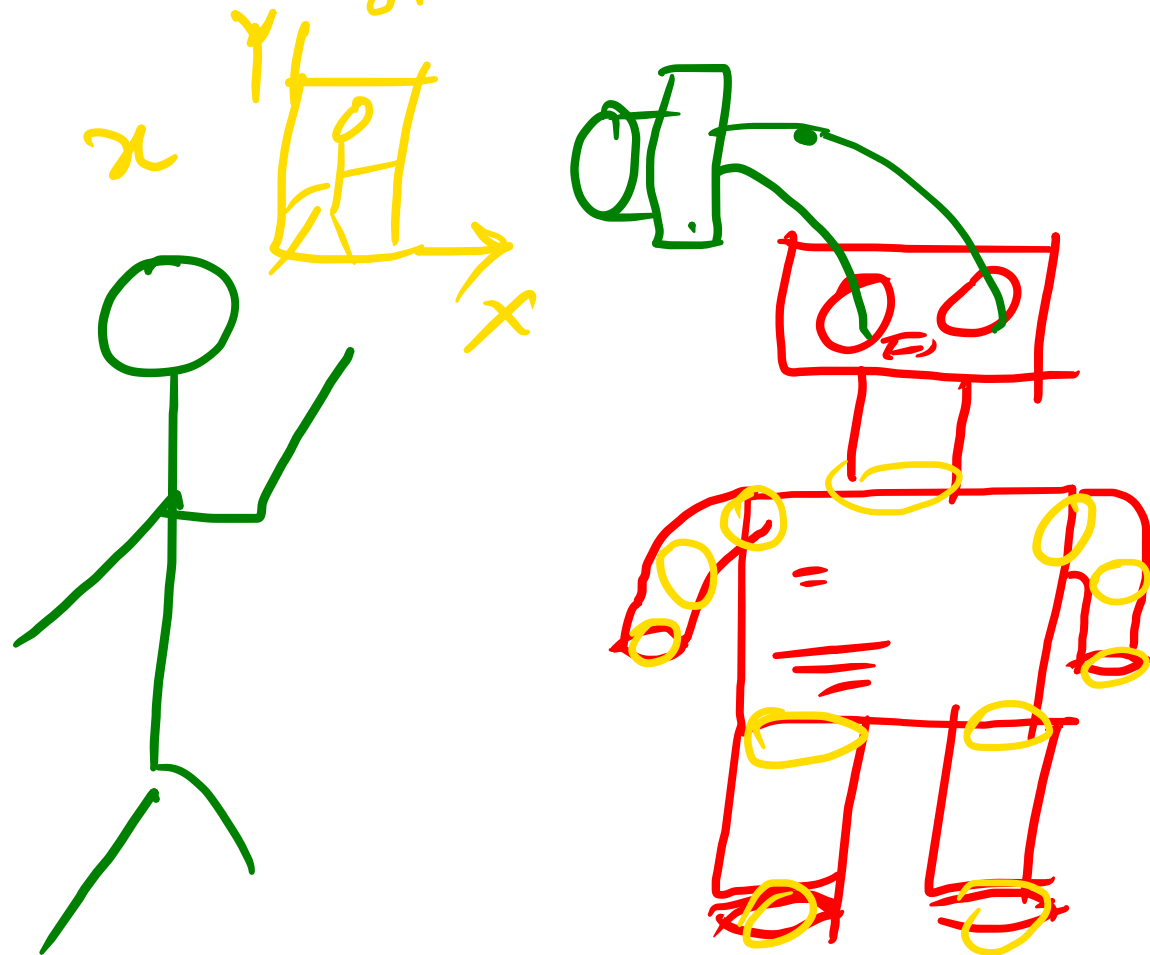
3D:



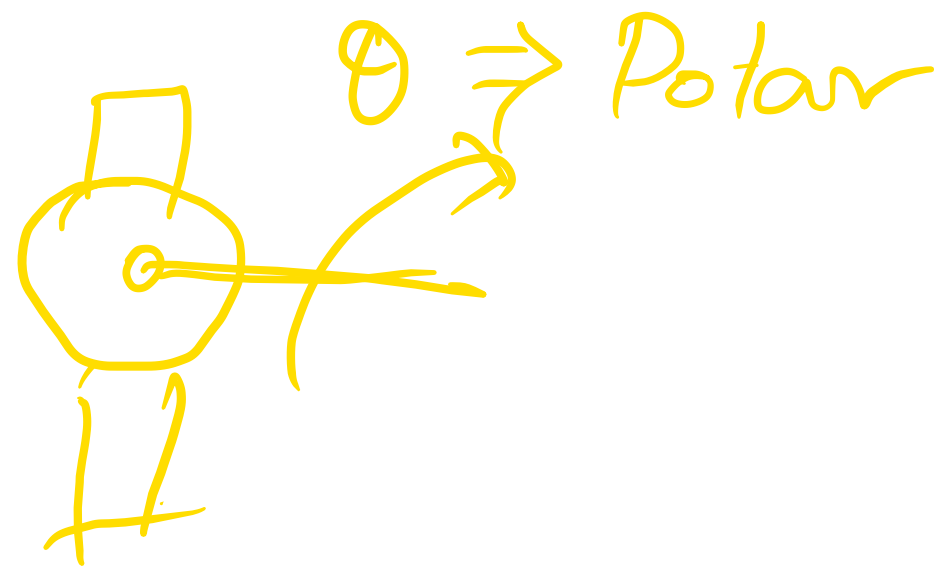
$x, y, z$  are perpendicular to each other



Cartesian World



Servo-motors



$$x = f(\theta) \quad \text{or} \quad \theta = f(x)$$

# Edge Computing



$x = f(\theta) \rightarrow \text{Forward } k$

$\theta = f(x) \rightarrow \text{Inverse } k$

Polar Coordinates

2D, 3D

$p(r, \theta)$ ,  $p(r, \theta, \phi)$

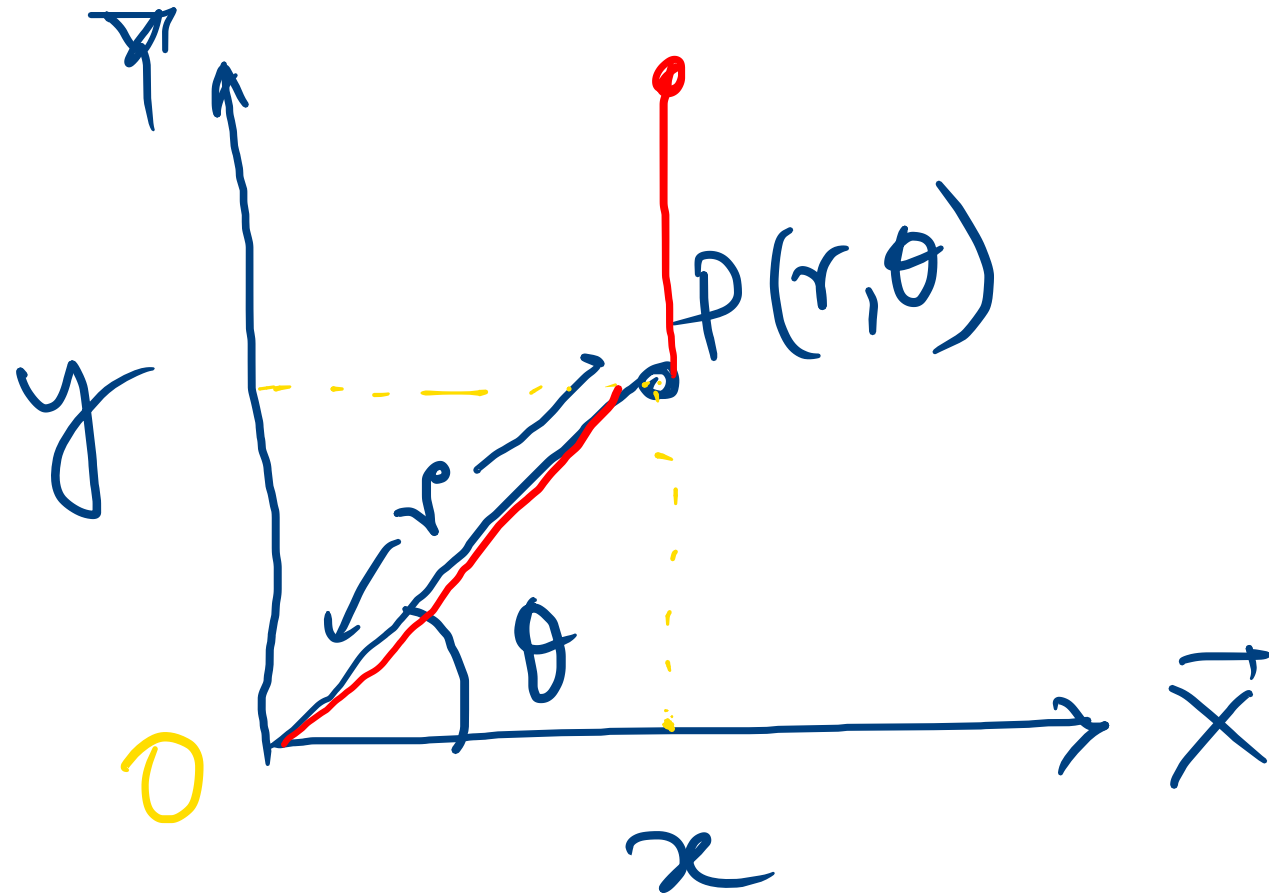
$\times$  Position

$\times$  Velocity

$\times$  Acc

$\times$  Force

$\times$  momentum



python

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input: \theta
r = r cos \theta
output: x

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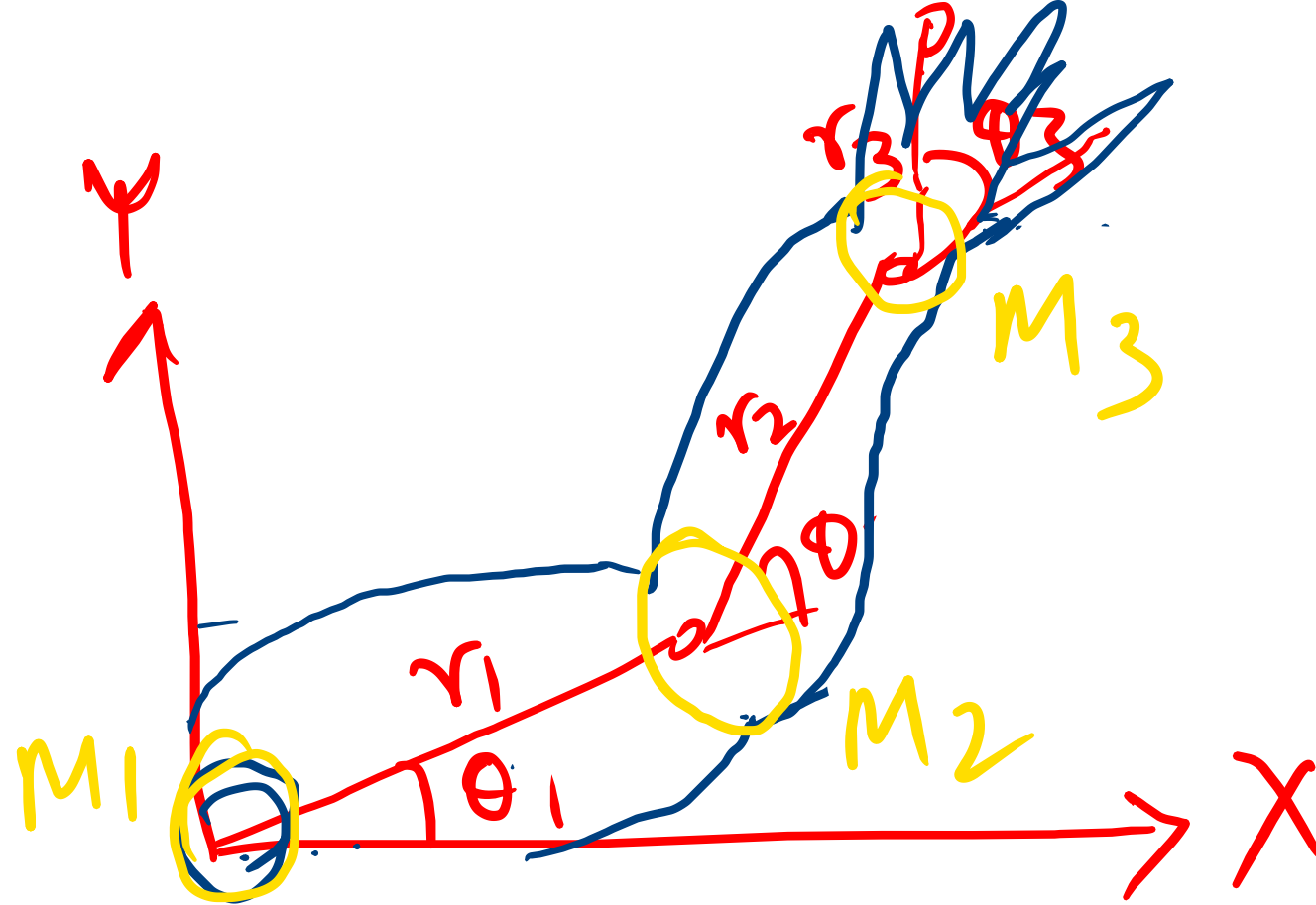
$\theta$ : Projection of P along x-axis

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

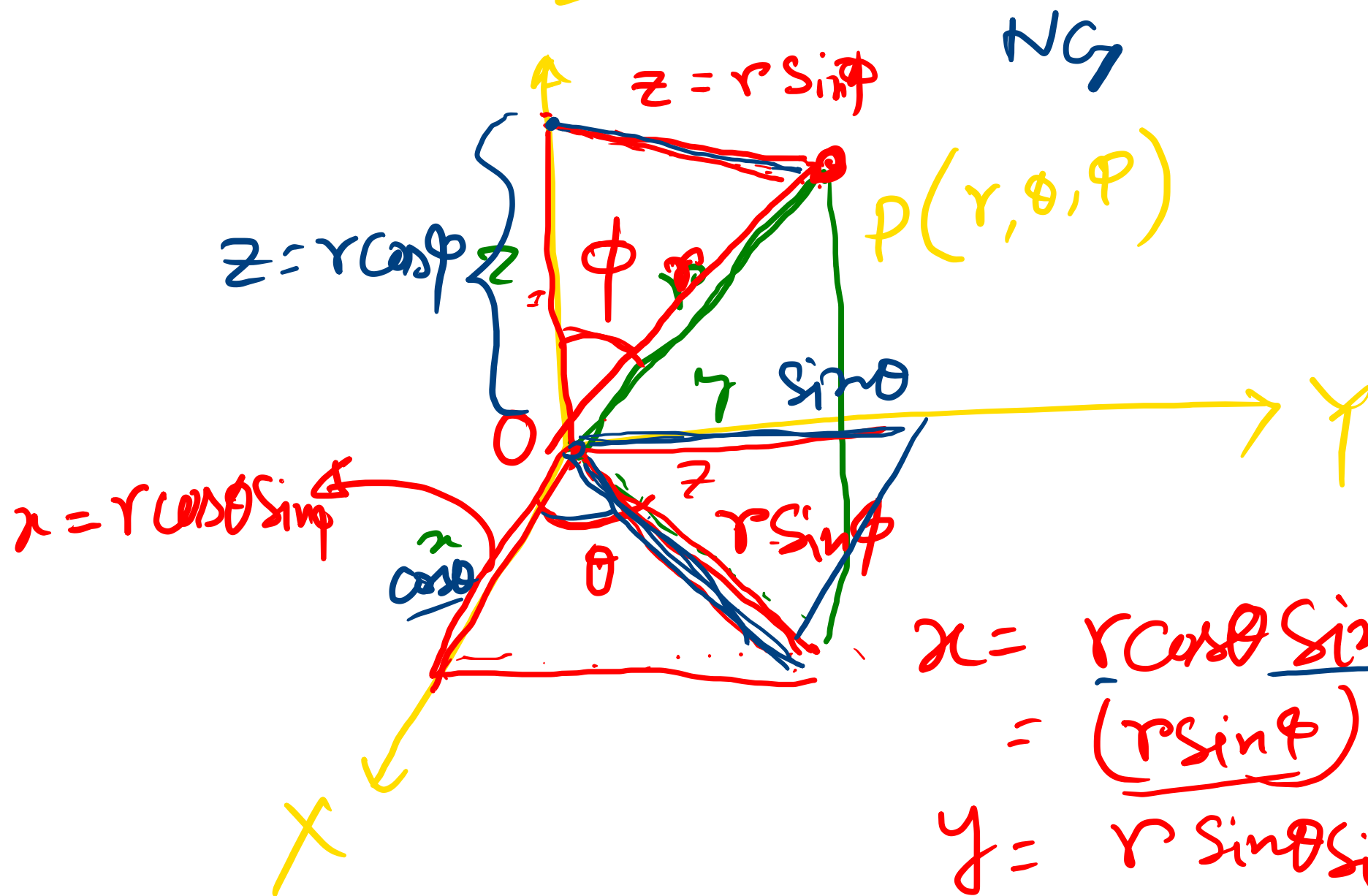
$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$$



# 3D polar coordinate



$$x = r \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$= (r \sin \phi) \cos \theta$$

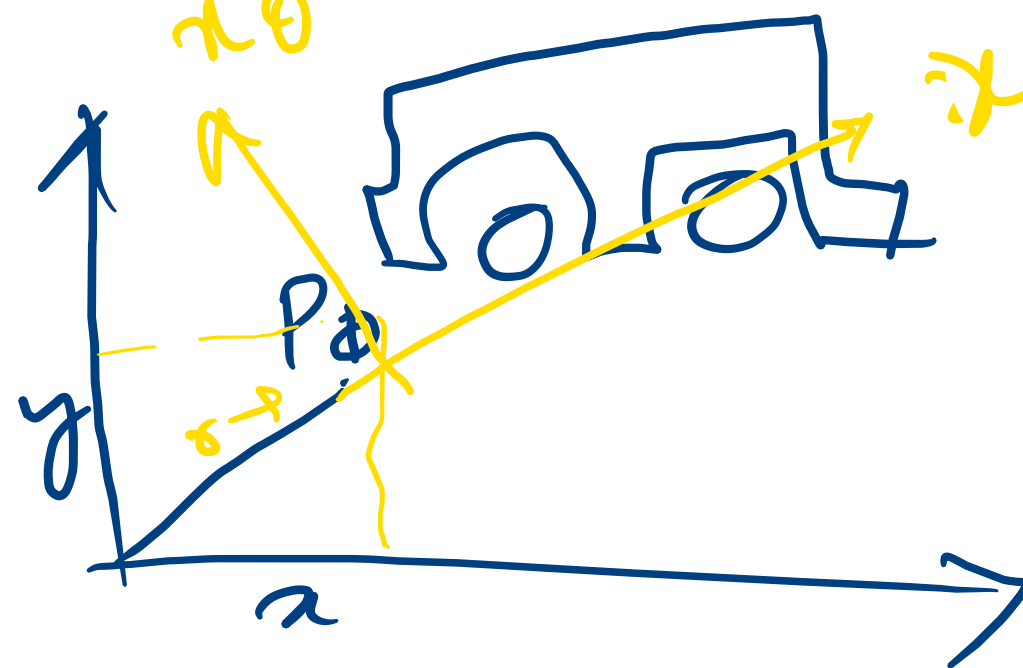
$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$z = r \sin \phi$$

$$x = r \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$z = r \cos \phi$$



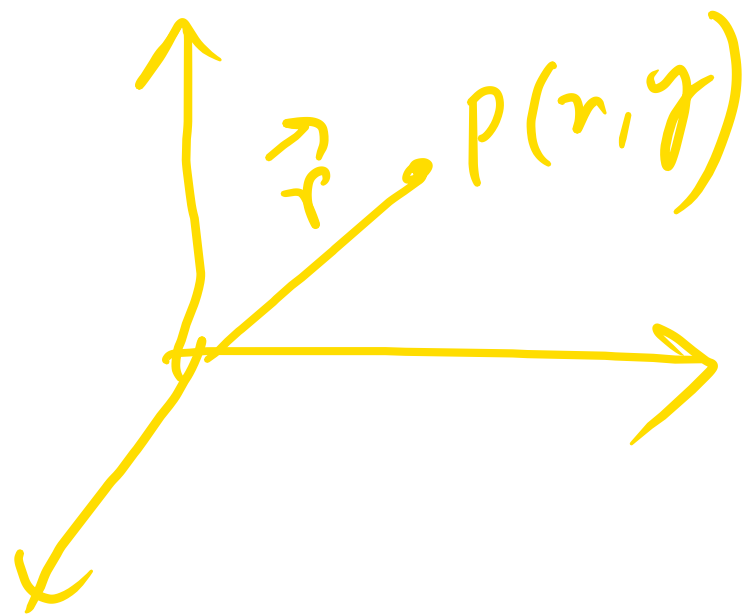
$\theta \rightarrow$  tangential component

$r \rightarrow$  Radial component

$\phi$   
 $a$

Position

matrix



$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$r = [x, y, z]$$

$$x = f(\theta)$$



$x_r$

$x_\theta$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_T \\ \text{fb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ \theta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$\left( \begin{array}{l} \sin\theta, \cos\theta \\ \sin\phi, \cos\phi \end{array} \right)$

# Frame of Reference

Two frames of Reference

- \* Fixed frame of Reference

- \* Moving frame of Reference



2051