

Control and Robotics in Medicine 2017-2018

Deliverable D1

September 8, 2017

Deadline: September 26th, 2017 - 9:00

Total mark contribution: 20 %

Modality: Individual

This deliverable is based on the robot of Figure 1.

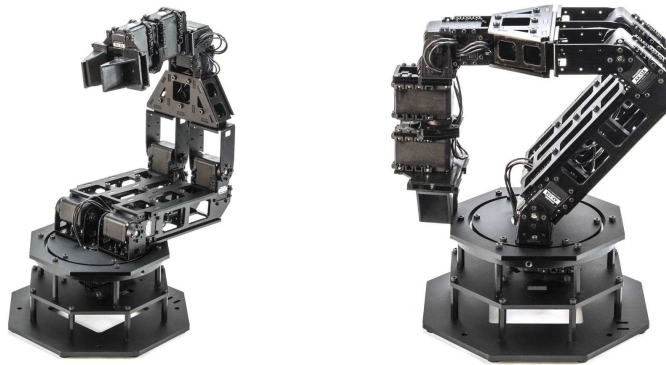


Figure 1: Laboratory robot.

The degrees of freedom, rotations and reference axes of the robot must be represented as shown in Figure 2. Dimensions of the robot are shown in Table 1 and the mechanical constraints of the rotational angles in Table 2

| segment | length (mm) |
|---------|-------------|
| 10 | 86.8 |
| 11 | 31.0 |
| 12 | 150.2 |
| 13 | 146.3 |
| 14 | 70.0 |
| 15 | 66.3 |

Table 1: Dimensions of the robot.

| rotation | minimum (rad) | maximum (rad) |
|----------|---------------|---------------|
| q1 | -2.62 | 2.62 |
| q2 | -0.33 | 2.97 |
| q3 | -2.89 | 0.26 |
| q4 | -1.83 | 1.86 |
| q5 | -2.62 | 2.62 |

Table 2: Mechanical constraints of every joint.

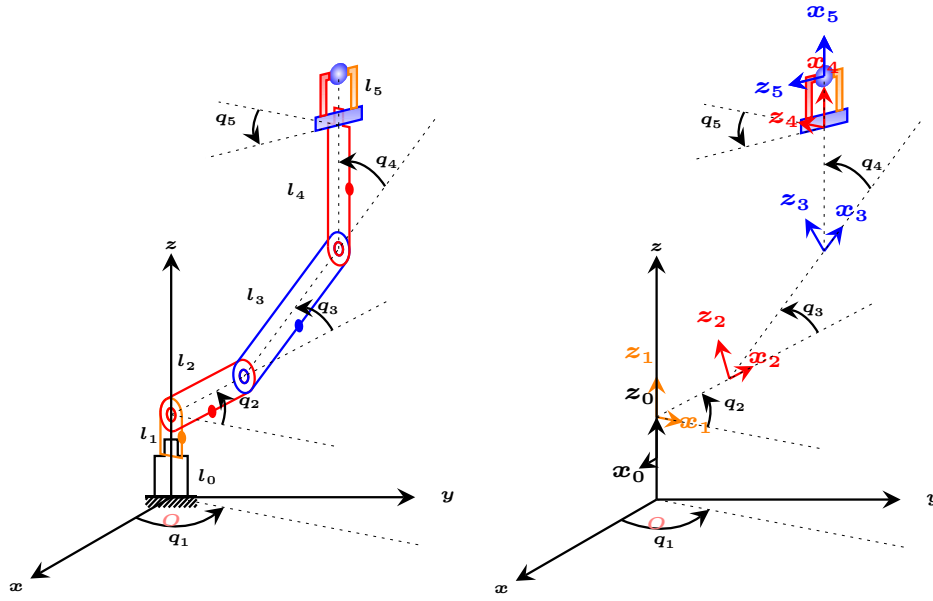


Figure 2: Representation of the degrees of freedom and local coordinate axes of the robot.

Problem definition:

1. **Formulate the forward kinematics problem in position and orientation (25 %).**
2. **Inverse kinematics problem (75 %).**
 - (a) **Formulate the inverse kinematics problem by using the kinematic decoupling technique (60 %).**
 - (b) **Solve the inverse kinematics problem when $Q(t_g) = (240, 0, l_0 + l_1)$, $a(t_g) = [1 \ 0 \ 0]^T$ and $s(t_g) = [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T$. Units are in millimeters and l_0 and l_1 are defined as in Table 1 (20 %).**
 - (c) **Solve the inverse kinematics problem when $Q(t_r) = (150, 150, 150)$, $a(t_r) = [0 \ 0 \ -1]^T$ and $s(t_r) = [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T$. Units are in millimeters (20 %).**

Submission. A pdf file will be submitted before the deadline through the Moodle platform. The file should be typeset as: <NAME><SURNAME1><SURNAME2>-D1.pdf, without accent marks or tildes.