



**B.E DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: MAY 2015**

(Regulation 2009)

Sixth Semester

**ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTATION ENGINEERING**

EIE119:Robotics and Automation

**Time: Three Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Answer all the Questions:-**

**PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)**

1. Which gripper is preferred for handling fabrics and other lightweight material?
  - a) Vacuum cup
  - b) Adhesive type
  - c) Magnetic type
  - d) Mechanical gripper
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for the physical action of the robot.
  - a) Arm
  - b) Actuator
  - c) Sensor
  - d) End Effector
3. Transformation and Kinematics are required to describe the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of a manipulator for generating motions.
  - a) Size and shape
  - b) Position and size
  - c) Position and orientation
  - d) Type and shape
4. Computing individual DOF values that result in specified end effector's position is called as
  - a) Inverse Kinematics
  - b) Forward Kinematics
  - c) Reverse Kinematics
  - d) Backward Kinematics
5. In order to calculate the differential motions needed at the joints of the robot for a desired hand differential motion, we need to calculate
  - a) Inverse Jacobian
  - b) Jacobian
  - c) Lagrangian
  - d) Inverse Lagrangian
6. The technique used to calculate velocity of joint from end effector velocity is
  - a) Forward kinematics
  - b) Inverse kinematics
  - c) Newton's formula
  - d) Euler's formula
7. The path followed by the end effector is
  - a) Linear
  - b) Trajectory
  - c) Straight line
  - d) Curved



(OR)

- b) Discuss the different inputs to an inverse kinematics algorithm. Explain the solution of a simple inverse kinematic algorithm.

23. a) A camera is attached to the hand frame TH of a robot as given. The corresponding inverse Jacobian of the robot at this location is also shown. The robot makes a differential motion described as  $D = [0.05 \ 0 \ -0.1 \ 0 \ 0.1 \ 0.03]^T$
- a) Find which joints must make a differential motion, and by how much, in order to create the indicated differential motions.
- b) Find the change in the hand frame
- c) Find the new location of the camera after the differential motion

$$T_H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad J^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(OR)

- b) (i) Describe the three Eulerian angle representation of a rigid body rotation. (7)
- (ii) Give the Lagrange-Euler equation. Describe the terms involved in the equation. (7)
24. a) (i) Discuss in detail about the Third order polynomial trajectory planning scheme. (8)
- (ii) It is desired to have the first joint of a 6-axis robot go from initial angle of  $30^\circ$  to a final angle of  $75^\circ$  in 5 seconds. Using third order polynomial, calculate the joint angle at 1, 2, 3 and 4 seconds. (6)

(OR)

- b) (i) Differentiate Cartesian space and Joint space descriptions. (6)
- (ii) Explain the basics of Trajectory planning. (8)
25. a) (i) Derive an expression for the step response of an under damped second order system. (8)
- (ii) How damping factor affects the response of a system? Explain. (6)

(OR)

- b) (i) What are the advantages and disadvantages of robot? (4)
- (ii) Write a note on the below stated robot application. (10)
- 1) Spray painting 2) Palletizing

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