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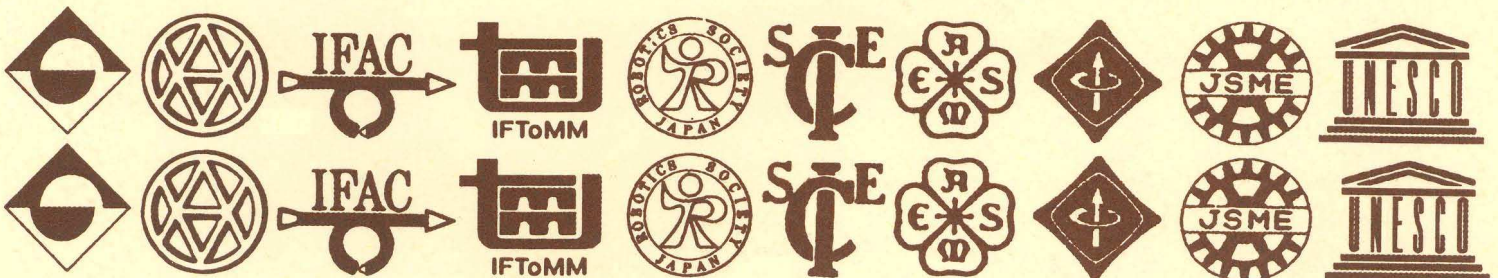
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# WinRob: A Program for Teaching Robot Mechanics and Control

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**Abstract** The paper presents a program for robotics education that runs on standard IBM-PC's under the Microsoft Windows environment. The WinRob package is designed for undergraduate students and emphasis the fundamental aspects of robot modelling and control. The software is self-explanatory and uses menus, dialog boxes with figures and context-dependent on-line help. In this perspective, students are motivated to investigate on the kinematics, dynamics, trajectory planning and control in order to get insight into robotics.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In the last two decades robotics became a common subject in courses of electrical, computer, control and mechanical engineering. Progress in scientific research and developments on industrial applications lead to the appearance of educational programs on robotics, covering a wide range of aspects such as kinematics and dynamics, control, programming, sensors, artificial intelligence, simulation and mechanical design. Nevertheless, courses on robotics require laboratories having sophisticated equipment which pose problems of funding and maintenance.

Computer-based education is a well-established alternative that overcomes some of the referred problems. In this line of thought, university teams and software houses [1-7] developed robot simulation and programming packages running on Apple and IBM-PC computers. Nevertheless, often, computer programs emphasise capabilities such as the 3D graphical simulation and the programming language and give a smaller importance to mathematical aspects of modelling and control. To cover this area, some researchers proposed the adoption of symbolic packages such as Mathematica and MACSYMA [8-11] to illustrate robot kinematics and dynamics. However, undergraduate students with no prior experience may feel difficulties in getting into the robotics experiments before overcoming the symbolic packages procedures and commands. This state of affairs, motivated the development of a computer program highlighting the fundamentals of robot mechanics and control. Given the popularity of Microsoft Windows it was decided to implement the software in this environment using the Microsoft Visual Basic language. The project lead to the WinRob program [12] which was adopted as an educational tool in a first course on robotics. This paper introduces the package and discusses the related educational aspects.

The paper is organised as follows. Section two, presents a general overview of the software and describes its main features and commands. Section three guides us through a typical session for exploring WinRob. Based on the results, section four discusses future software enhancements. Finally, in section five conclusions are drawn.

## 2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

The WinRob educational package was designed to take full advantage of the Windows environment. All the commands and the required parameters are entered through pull-down menus and dialog boxes. The software is intended to be self-explanatory to the extent possible to encourage students exploring the program. For the same purpose, help menus are available throughout the different windows. Several dialog boxes include figures to clarify context-dependent definitions. Experiments are restricted to planar manipulators that is, with two degrees of freedom (dof). This strategy intends to decrement the 'weight' of the graphical simulation and to give importance to the mathematical aspects of kinematics, dynamics and control, while maintaining the program at an introductory level. Moreover, this option allows the use of inexpensive PC's because of the low computational requirements. On the other hand, numerical data files and graphical data files have formats compatible with other Windows applications to allow data interchange and external data calculation.

As usual in Windows programs the top of the screen contains the main menu bar. The top bar includes the entries: File, Edit, Model, Tools, Control and Help. Figure 1 shows the selections available on each menu. These commands and the related actions are further explained in the next session.

## 3 A TYPICAL CLASSROOM SESSION

In order to demonstrate the capabilities of the package the paper shall now follow a typical classroom session. The tour begins with the definition of the type of robot within three possibilities: the PP, RP and RR planar structures (R-Rotational, P-Prismatic, axis). After selecting the robot type, WinRob presents a dialog box (Figure 2) for entering the robot numerical parameters, namely the joint limits, the link lengths and masses and the actuator inertias. Later on, these numerical parameters can be viewed/changed and saved using the Edit and File menus, respectively.

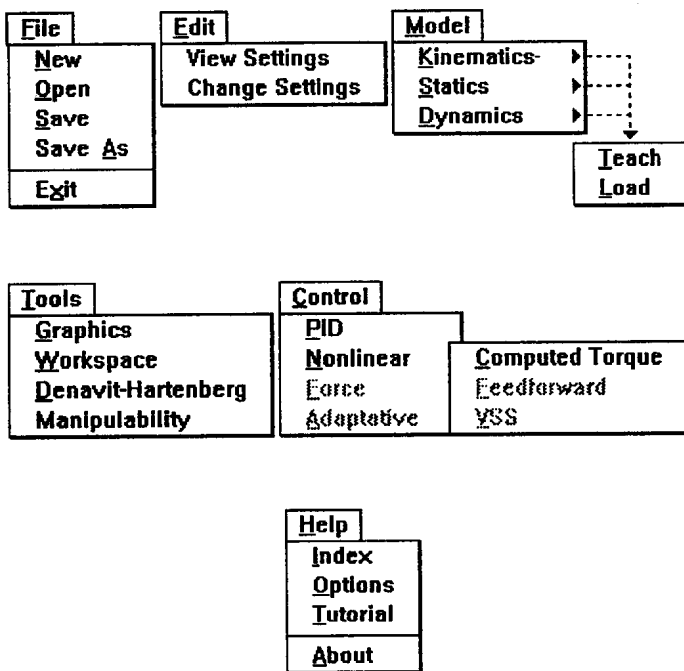


Figure 1: Selections available in the main menu.

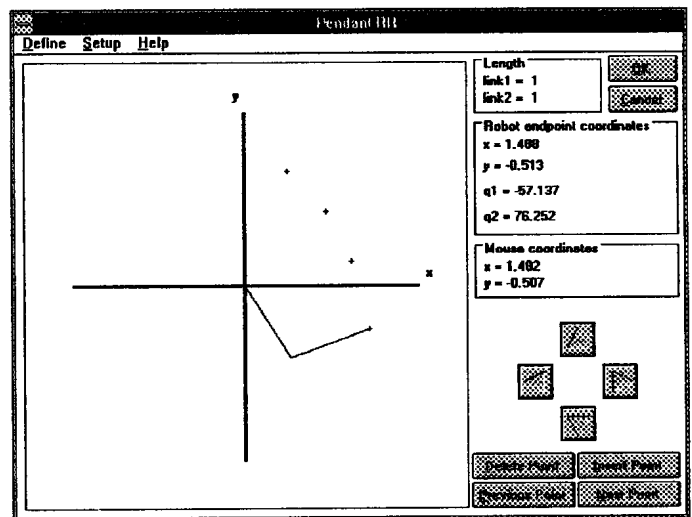


Figure 3: Teaching trajectory points.

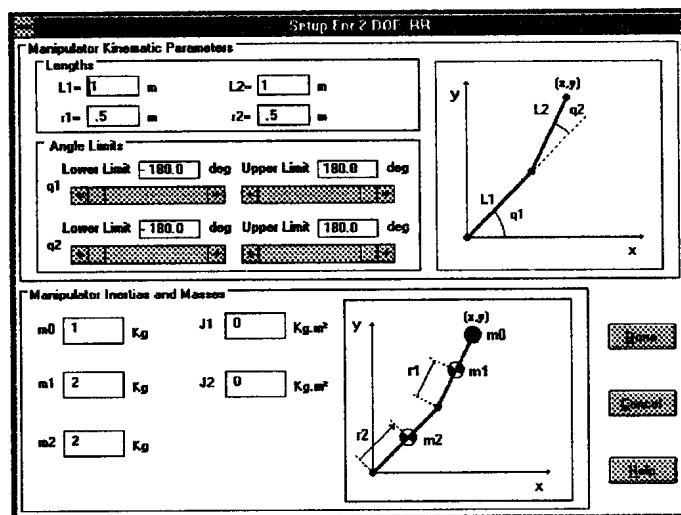


Figure 2: Setup of a robot structure.

The second phase of the session consists on the definition of the robot trajectory. Selecting kinematics, on the Model menu, the student is faced with two options: Teach and Load. Choosing the Teach entry leads to the Pendant Form (Figure 3) where the user can teach several points of the path (in the joint or, alternatively, in the operational space) using the mouse or the keyboard. In all graphical forms, point coordinates and its corresponding units can be easily known pointing with the mouse. To complete the trajectory definition the program depicts the Interpolation Form (Figure 4) for the selection of the interpolation space, the number of interpolation points and the Acceleration Form (Figure 5) for the time evolution of positions, velocities and accelerations.

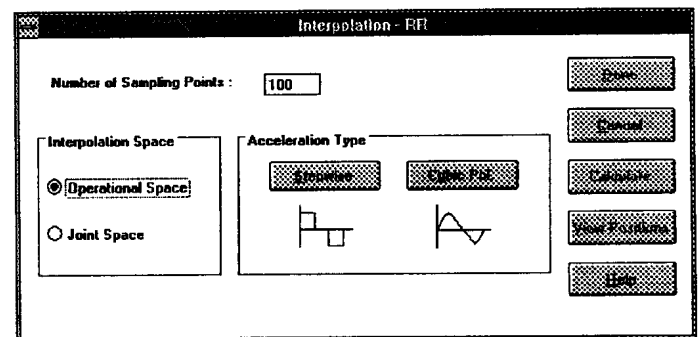


Figure 4: Definition of the trajectory interpolation.

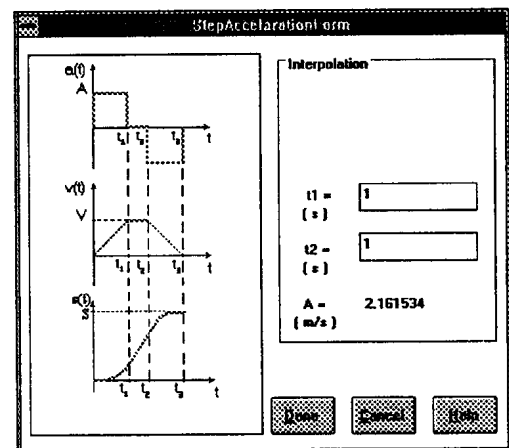


Figure 5: Definition of the time evolution of the variables.

The student can analyse the non-linear effect of the kinematics in the interpolation method. During the calculation, a graphical form (Figure 6) depicts the successive interpolation points, both in the cartesian and joint spaces.

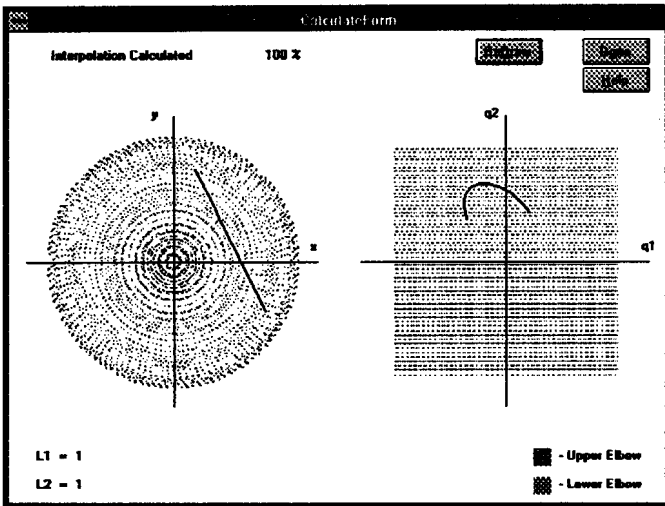


Figure 6: Trajectory interpolation. View in the operational and joint spaces.

After defining the trajectory, the inverse dynamics option is activated and the time evolution of the corresponding joint driving torques can be viewed through the Graphics option in the Tools menu.

On the other hand, the entries Statics and (Direct) Dynamics in the menu Model become activated. Both entries allows the Teach and Load options. In the first case, the amplitude versus time evolution of the forces/torques can be taught as a piecewise linear function approximation whose points are inserted/deleted through the mouse (Figure 7). In the second case, the numerical data can be loaded from an external software application.

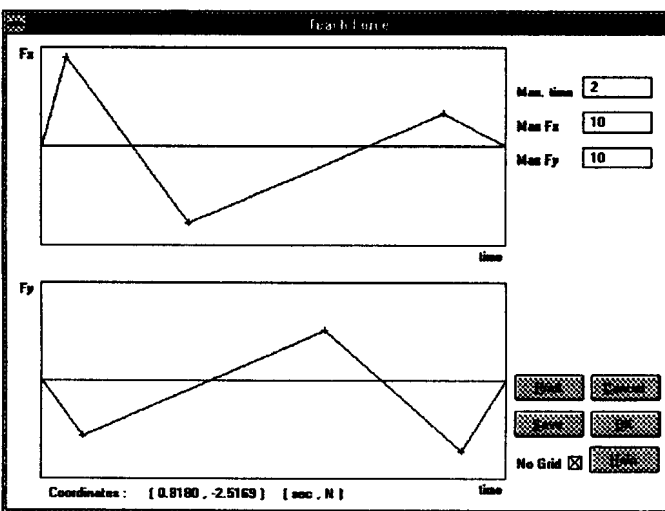


Figure 7: Teaching static forces.

The third phase of the lesson consists on selecting the Graphics on the Tool menu. In this case the student can view (Figure 8) the evolution (both in the time and phase plane domains) of the variables. During the rest of the session the

kinematic, dynamic and control variables can be viewed, printed and compared through the Graphics option. In order to simplify the identification of each case, the toolbar has buttons that are activated when the corresponding variables are calculated.

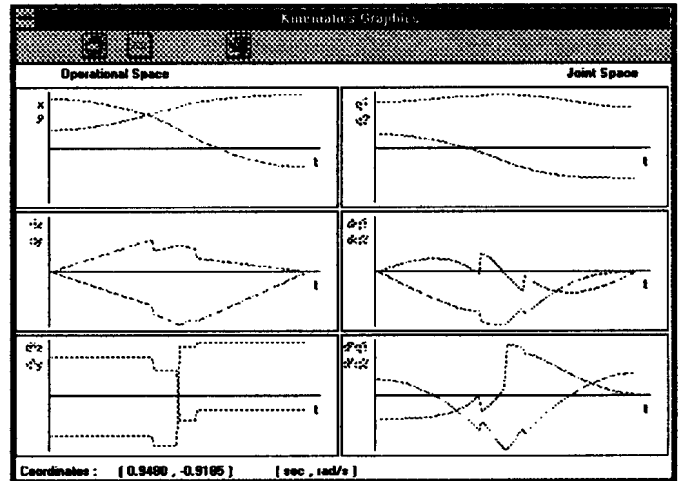


Figure 8: Using the Graphics selection to view the time evolution of positions, velocities and accelerations in the operational and joint spaces.

The Tools menu includes other entries such as Workspace and Manipulability (Figure 9) for the analysis of the robot properties. The Denavit-Hartenberg entry was designed as a 'customized calculator' (Figure 10). In this sense, the student can enter numerical values and view the corresponding robot configuration. Planar manipulators represent a limit to the scope of the Denavit-Hartenberg formalism that, in fact, are more relevant for six dof structures. Nevertheless, WinRob is an introductory program that may be followed by a more sophisticated package.

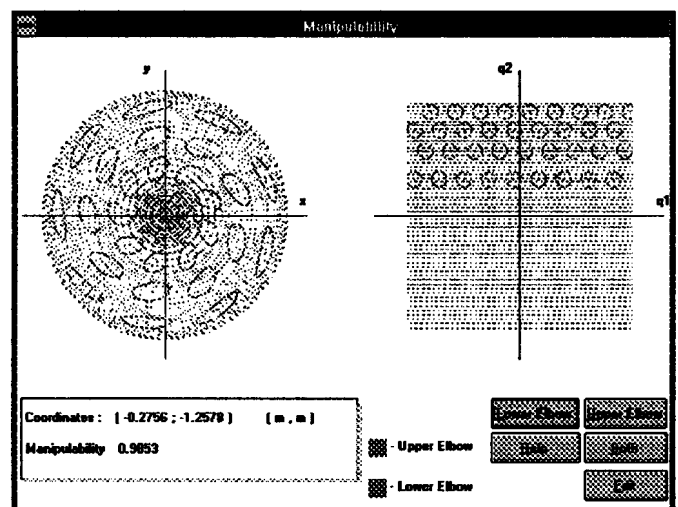


Figure 9: Analysis of the robot manipulability.

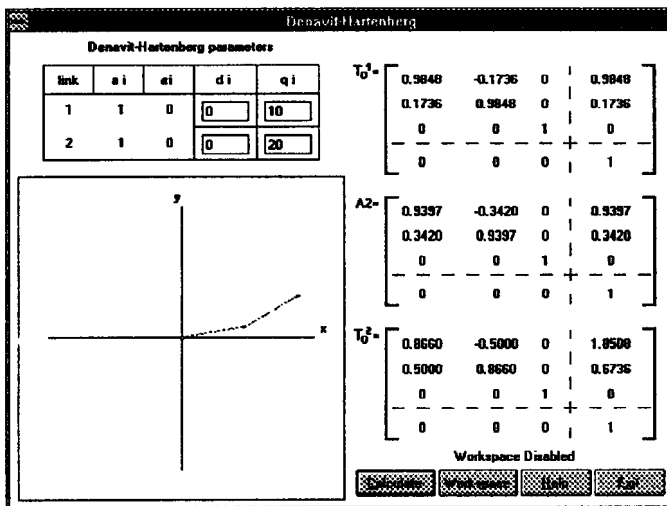


Figure 10: Exploring the Denavit-Hartenberg 'calculator' in the Tools menu.

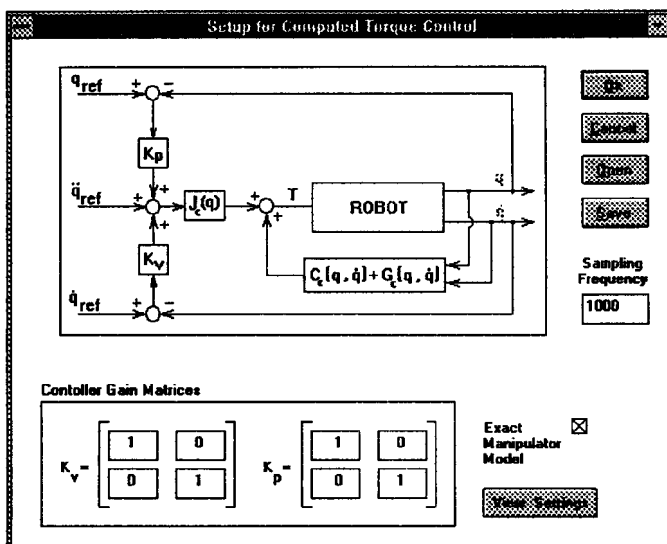


Figure 11: Initialising the setup form of the computed torque algorithm in the Control menu.

#### 4 FUTURE SOFTWARE ENHANCEMENTS

WinRob is planned to include several additional educational features. In the robot definition, selection on structures such as counterweights and parallelogram linkages will allow the study of compensation schemes leading to a new dynamics [13]. The Tools menu will include an entry for the analysis of different methods of calculation of the inverse dynamics [14]. In this perspective, the student can investigate numerical recursive methods such as the Lagrange-Euler, the Newton-Euler and adoption of symbolic formulae. The analysis of the computational load posed by the different algorithms will motivate students for the aspects of software optimisation for real-time applications.

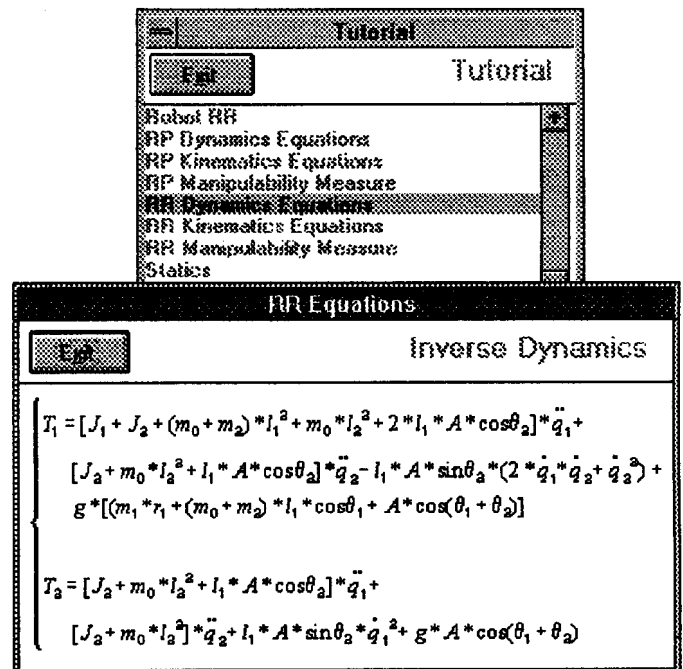


Figure 12: Using the option Tutorial in the Help menu.

As referred previously, WinRob is an introductory program that is limited to simple planar manipulators. In order to extend the concepts to six dof robots, it is presently being developed a complementary package (RobLib) with a library of models and algorithms for standard industrial manipulators [15]. This robotic library is also implemented in Visual Basic for Windows to allow simple data interchange through the programs.

#### 5 CONCLUSIONS

A program for robotics education has been presented. WinRob is a package that runs on standard IBM-PC's under the Microsoft Windows environment. The program is designed to be used at an introductory level for undergraduate students and emphasises the aspects of robot mathematical modelling. The software is self-explanatory and uses menus, dialog boxes with figures and context-dependent on-line help. In this perspective, students are motivated to investigate on the kinematics, dynamics, trajectory planning and control in order to gain insight in robotics, before getting into expensive laboratory experiments with real robots. Those interested in obtaining the WinRob package should send their request to the first author.

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