

## Introduction to Robotics

### Assignment #6

Due: 12.07.2016, 23.59

#### Task 6.1 (8 points) Configuration Space – Programming Task:

Given is the planar 2-DOF manipulator as seen in Figure 1.

- The base is mounted at position  $(500, 500)$  of the reference coordinate system.
- The manipulator is defined as
  - link length:  $l_1 = l_2 = 200$
  - joint range:  $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in [0, 2\pi)$
- The reachable workspace has a radius of 400
- The workspace holds two circular obstacles
- Obstacle  $o_1$ 
  - origin:  $(270, 620)$
  - radius: 50
- Obstacle  $o_2$ 
  - origin:  $(250, 200)$
  - radius: 200

**6.1.1 (6 points):** Use the mechanics of configuration space to shrink the manipulator to a single point. Assume the manipulator to have no physical links and the TCP to be a circle with radius 2. Plot the configuration space with the two C-obstacles and the point-sized manipulator. Discretize the configuration space to a precision of at least  $1^\circ$ .

**6.1.2 (2 points):** Plot the start area (circle with radius 10 around  $s = (900, 500)$ ) and the two goal areas (circles with radius 10 around  $g_1 = (580, 150)$  and  $g_2 = (230, 470)$ ) in the workspace and in the configuration space. Draw a path from  $s$  to  $g_1$  and from  $s$  to  $g_2$ .

#### Task 6.2 (7 points) Configuration Space with Links – Programming Task:

Extend your program to include the physical properties of the links. Assume the links to be mounted at the very edge in the center and to have a width of 10. Draw a path from  $s$  to  $g_1$  and from  $s$  to  $g_2$ .

#### Task 6.3 (5 points) Arbitrary C-Obstacles – Programming Task:

Extend the program to support arbitrary polygon obstacles. Assume two new obstacles

- Obstacle  $o_3$ : a rectangle with the following corner points
  - $(650, 450), (650, 200), (800, 200), (800, 450)$
- Obstacle  $o_4$ : a polygon with the following corner points
  - $(600, 800), (550, 900), (750, 900), (700, 800), (650, 750), (600, 800)$

Plot the configuration space with C-obstacles  $o_1 - o_4$ . Draw a path from  $s$  to  $g_1$  and from  $s$  to  $g_2$ .

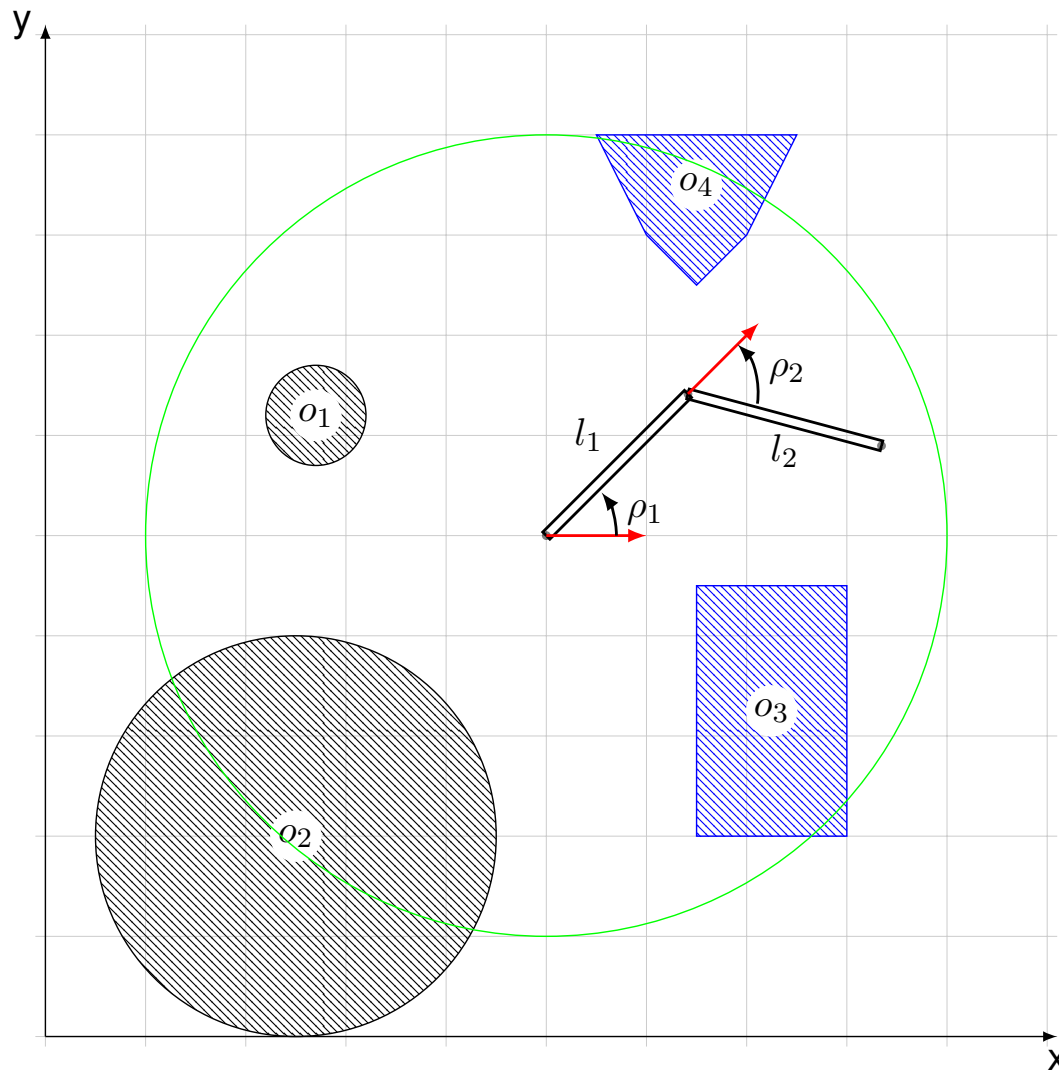


Figure 1: 2-DOF planar manipulator in workspace with obstacles. Grid distance is 100

**Pay attention to the depicted direction of  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$**

The red arrows represent the zero position of the joints, the black arrows point in the positive rotation direction

Present the resulting plots as a PDF and pack your executable code (with all required libraries) as a ZIP file.

**Hints:**

When using python you might find useful:

**Shapely** library allows for polygons, circles (buffered points), affine transformations and intersections of objects <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/Shapely>

**numpy** is a powerful scientific library with fast array transformations and math functions <http://www.numpy.org/>

**math** math library grants access to sine, cosine, degree and radians <https://docs.python.org/2/library/math.html>

**PIL(low)** is the python imaging library which can export arrays to images <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/Pillow/2.2.1>

**multiprocessing** allows to speed up your code by using multiple processes <https://docs.python.org/3/library/multiprocessing.html>