

Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) Marks are indicated against each question in square brackets.

(c) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems

Q1. Prove that $R_x(\theta_1)R_y(\theta_2) \neq R_y(\theta_2)R_x(\theta_1)$ [CO3, 2M]

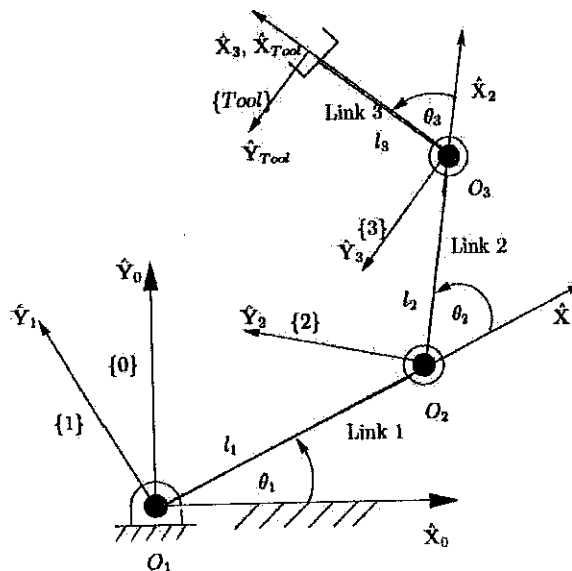
Q2. Explain the 4 DenavitHartenberg (DH) parameters ($\alpha_{i-1}, a_{i-1}, d_i, \theta_i$, where $i = \text{links}$) with a schematic diagram. [CO3, 3M]

Q3. Find a trajectory ($\theta_1(t)$) with C^2 for a robotic manipulator using joint space scheme given the following conditions:

$$\theta_1(0) = 10^\circ; \theta_1(3) = 40^\circ; \dot{\theta}_1(0) = -20 \text{ deg/sec}; \dot{\theta}_1(3) = 30 \text{ deg/sec}$$

Draw the position, velocity and acceleration profiles for the trajectory obtained. [CO5, 5M]

Q4. Find the Inverse Kinematic solution for a 3R robotic manipulator as shown below. Comment on the uniqueness of Inverse Kinematic solution along with reason. [CO3, 5M]



Q5. Define motion planning. What are the various types of schemes used for motion planning of a robotic system? Define each scheme along with its importance. What is C^2 continuity? Mention its importance in motion planning. [CO5, 5M]

Q6. A frame {C} is rotated by 20° to get frame {B}. Frame {B} is then rotated by 40° to get frame {A}. A point "P" in frame {C} is given by $[2 \ 4 \ 6]^T$. What is its position vector with respect to frame {A}? [CO3, 5M]

Q7. What are sensors and actuators? Highlight their significance in enabling intelligent and responsive behavior in automated systems. Discuss the various types of sensors used in automation. [CO4, 5M]

Q8. Examine the role of Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs) in industrial automation, exploring their principles, applications, and impact on modern manufacturing processes. Describe how it functions as a versatile control system in diverse industrial settings. [CO2, 5M]

JUIT TEST-3 EXAMINATION- DEC-2023