

# Vibration Measuring of the Mitsubishi RV – 3SB , Robot manipulator using LabView Virtual Measuring Device

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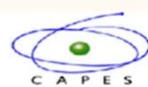
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# Vibration Measurement

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The analysis of vibrations requires that this to be perfectly identified. This happens by a metering process. It is extremely important the correct vibration measurement for that the process of analysis and correction subsequent are not compromised.



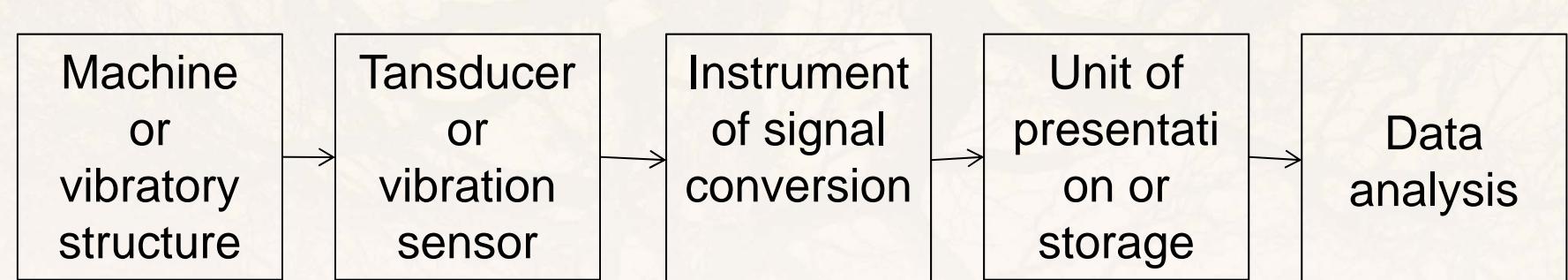
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# Vibration Measurement

## Steps for vibrations measuring



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# Labview

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## Analogue and Digital Instruments



The analogue and digital instruments, despite the enormous applicability, have the disadvantage of having only the features defined by the manufacturer



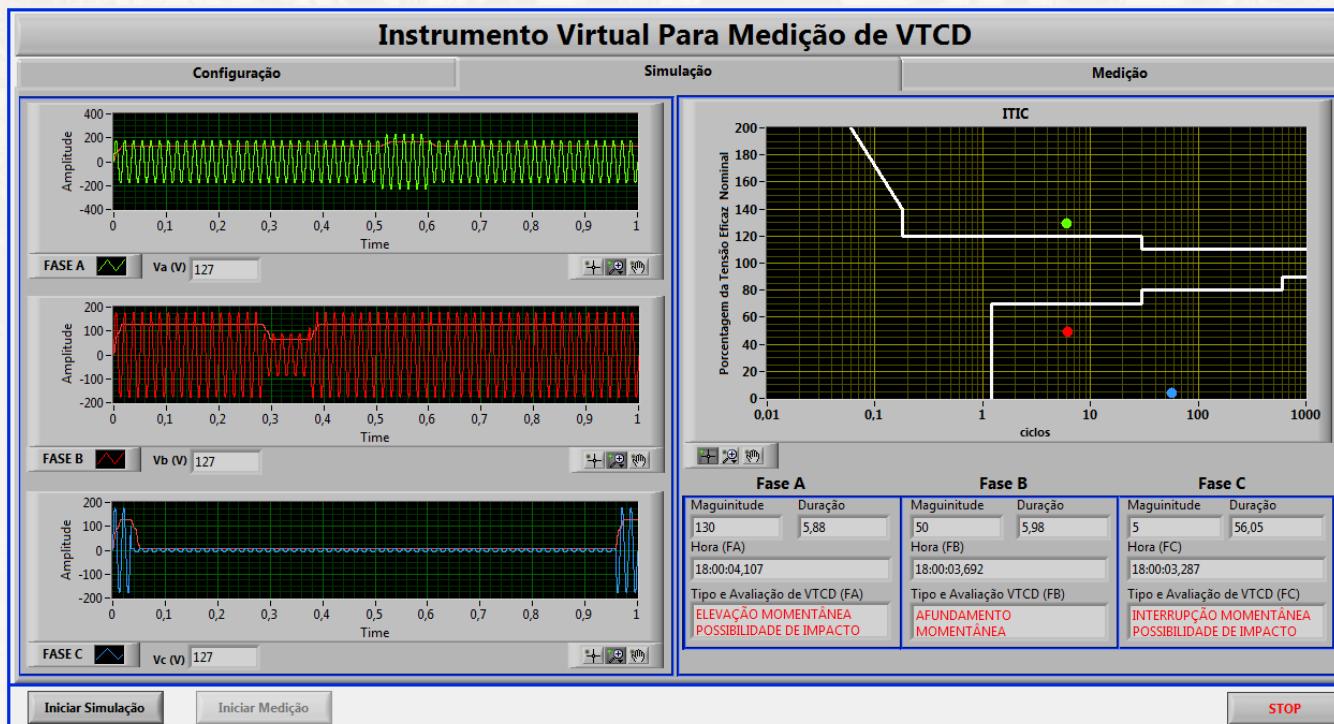
## Virtual Instruments



virtual instrument is a flexible instrument that has buttons, displays, indicators, and others, emulated by the computer, which in turn connects with the real world through a data acquisition hardware (signal conditioners, sensors, transducers, among others)

# Labview

Front Panel of a Virtual Instrument – “User interface”



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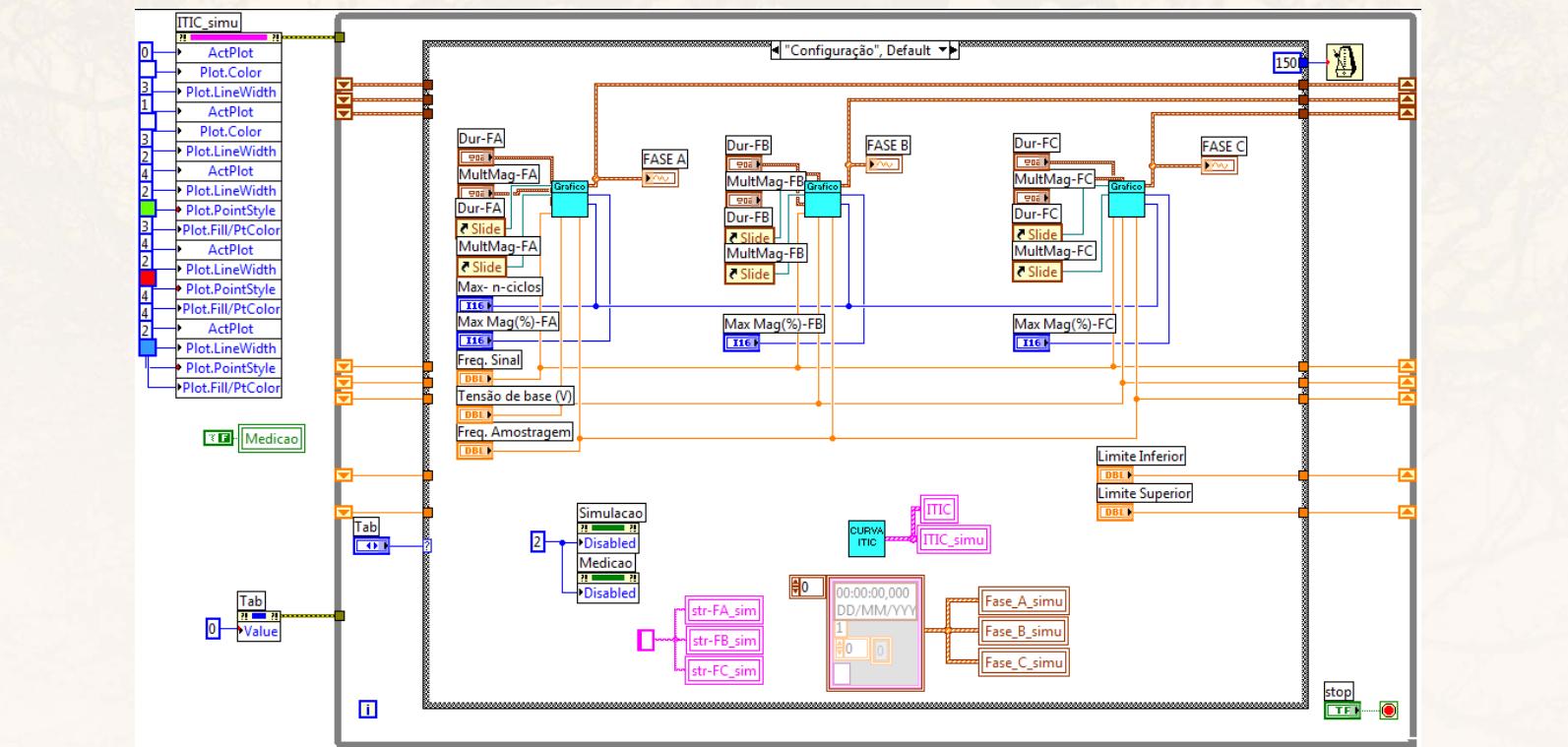
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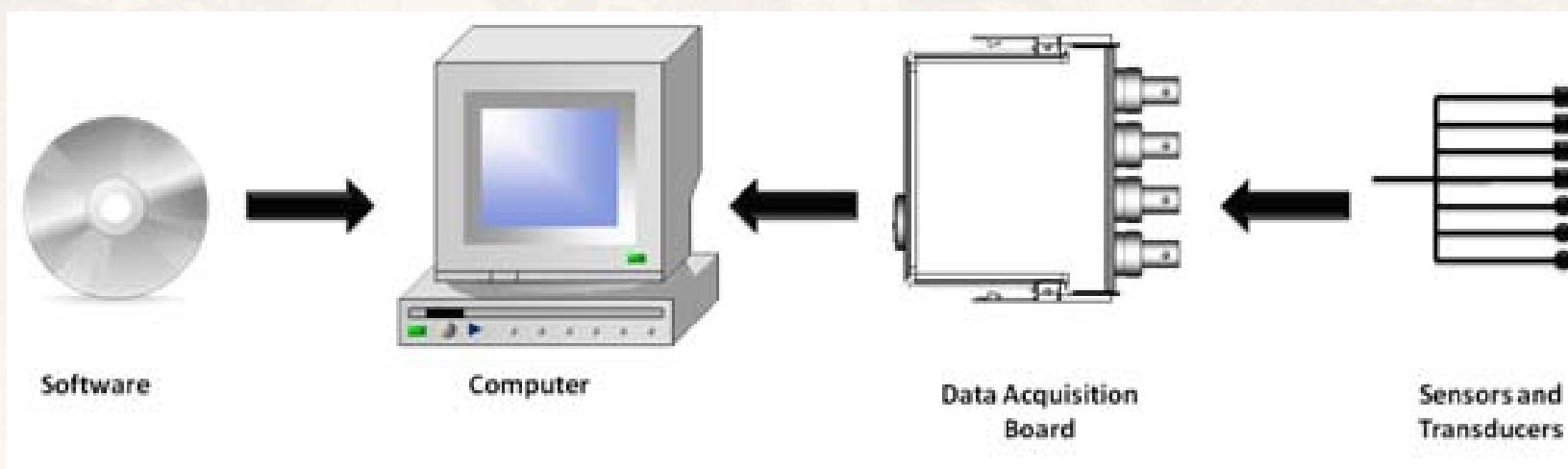
# Labview

## Block Diagram of a Virtual Instrument – “Workplace Programmer”



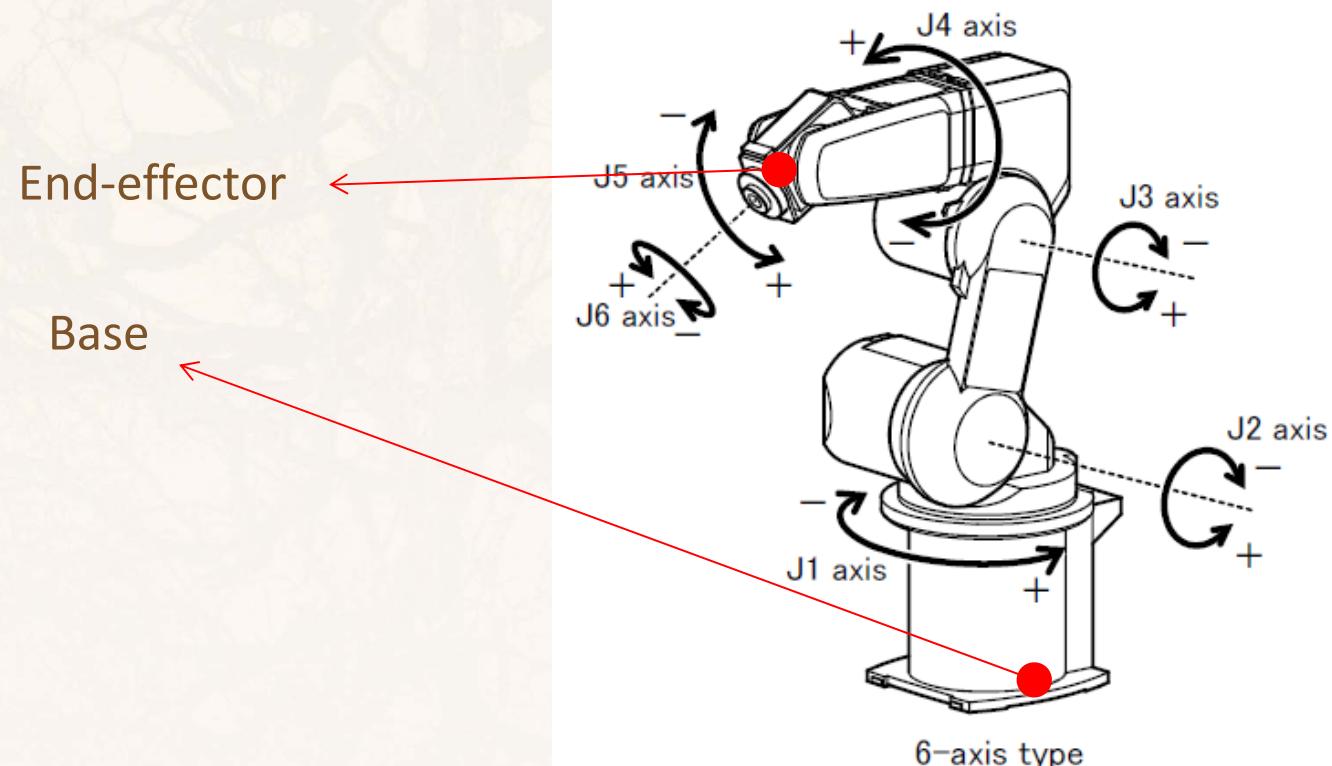
# Labview

## Basic scheme of a Virtual Instrumentation



# Robot Arm

Physical representation of the Mitsubishi RV-3SB robot arm



# kinematics

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## Forward Kinematics



Use the joint angles and link lengths of the robot arm to calculate the end-effector



## Inverse Kinematics



Given the desired position of the end-effector, the joint angles are calculated

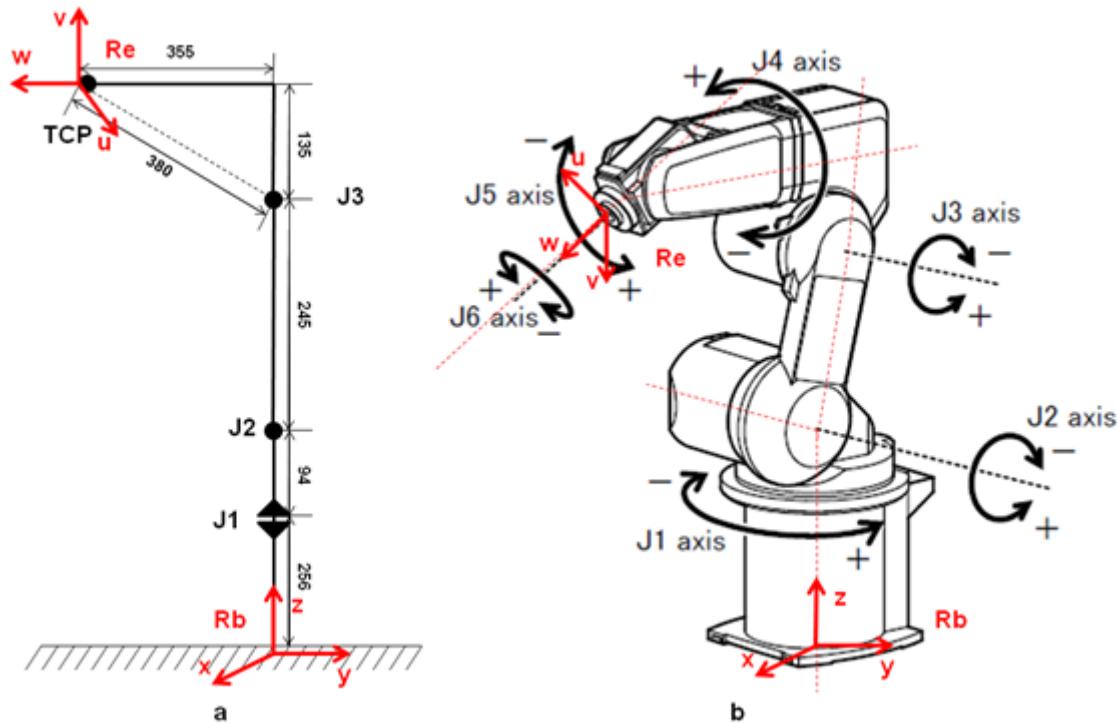


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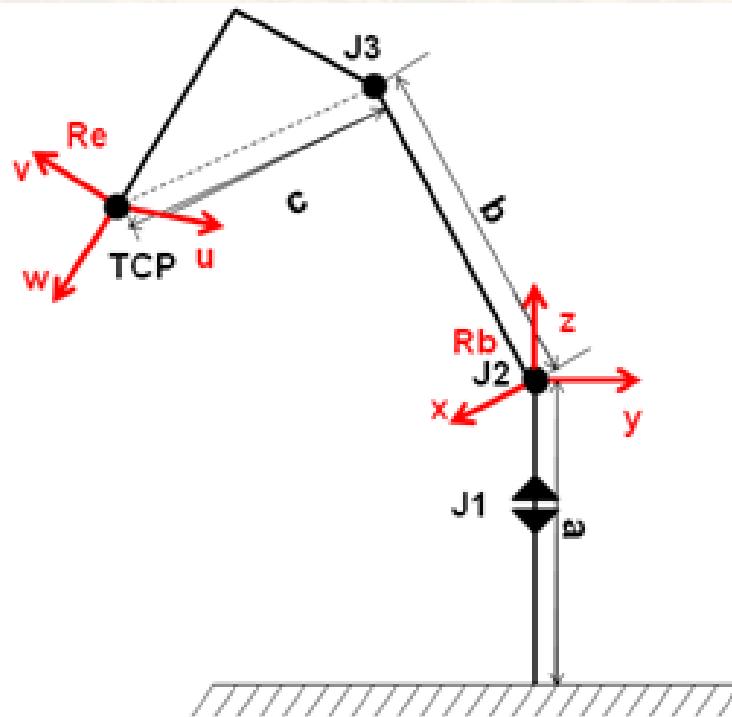
# Homogeneous Transformation Matrix



a) Schematic diagram of robot arm; b) Physical representation of the Mitsubishi RV-3SB robot arm

# Mathematical Model

## Forward Kinematics



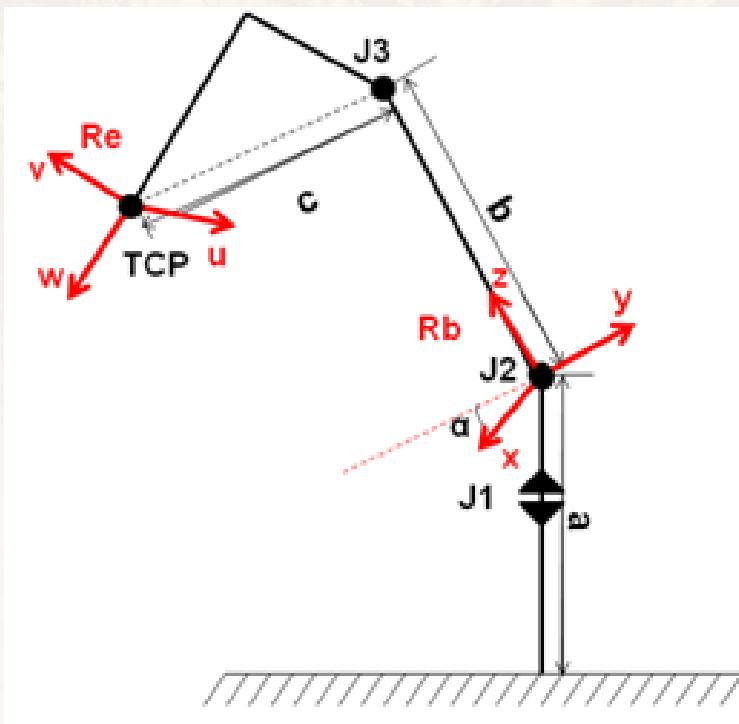
Displacement of Rb coordinates by a distance "a" on the z axis.



$$T1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Mathematical Model

## Forward Kinematics

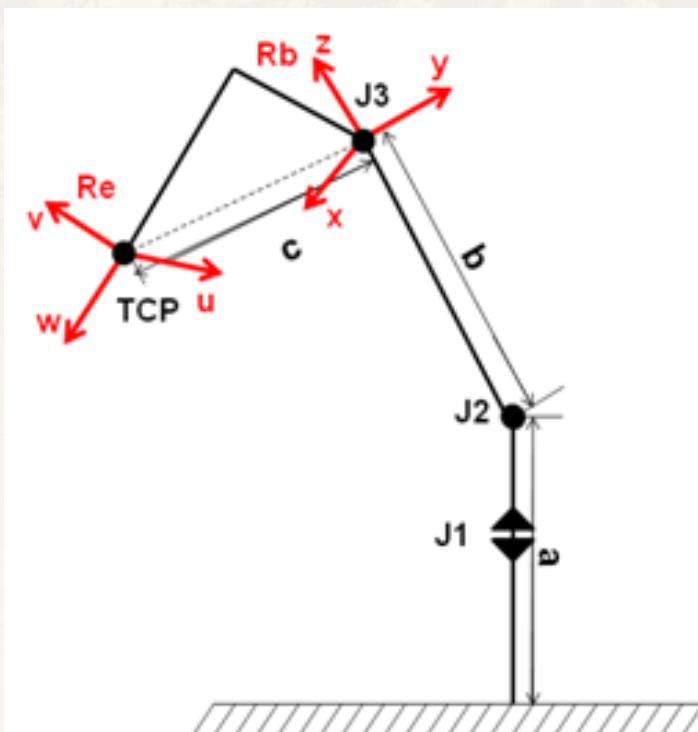


Coordinate Rb is rotated around its x axis by an angle  $\alpha$

$$T2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Mathematical Model

## Forward Kinematics

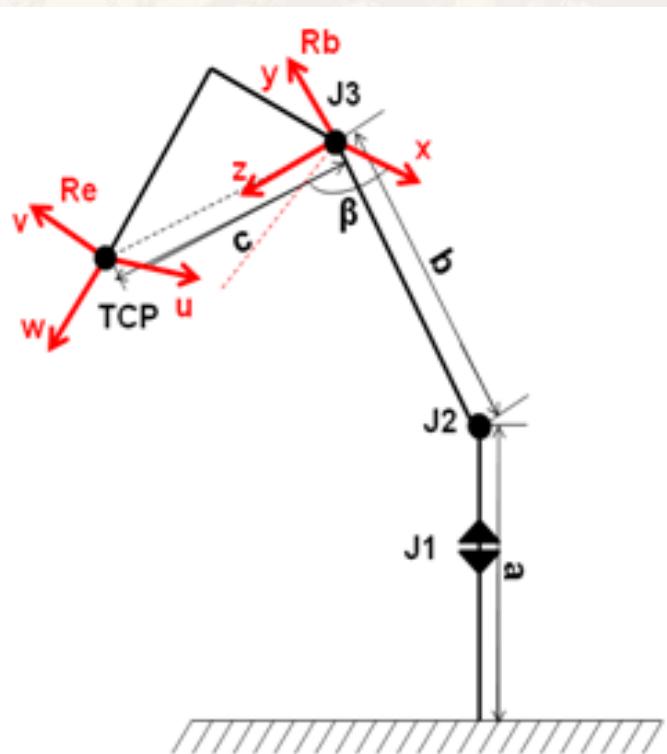


→ R<sub>b</sub> coordinate is shifted by "b"  
in the direction of its z axis

$$\rightarrow T_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Mathematical Model

## Forward Kinematics

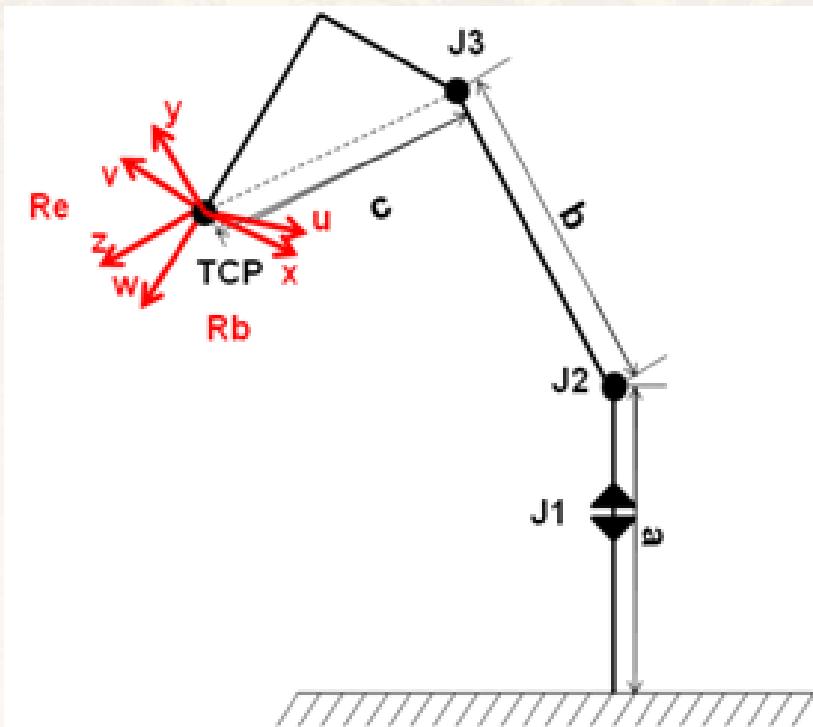


Coordinate  $R_b$  rotated around its x axis by an angle  $\beta$ .

$$T_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\beta) & -\sin(\beta) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(\beta) & \cos(\beta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Mathematical Model

## Forward Kinematics



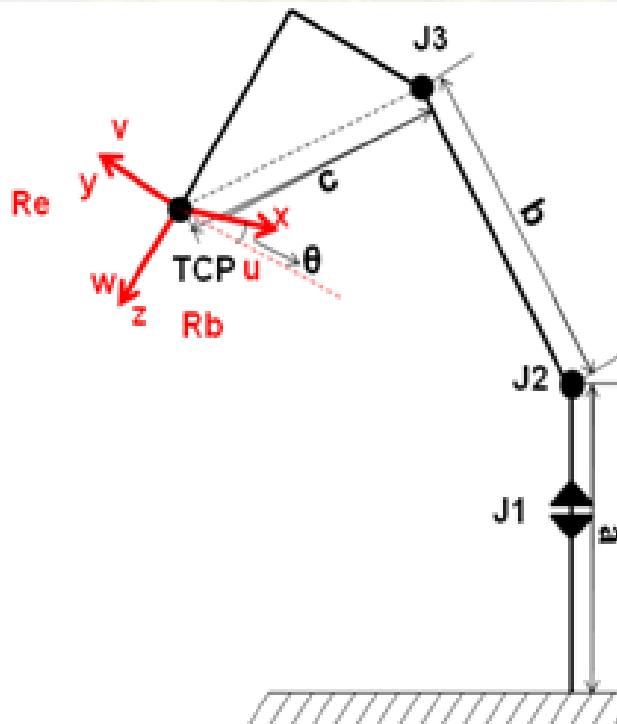
Rb Coordinates shifted by "c" in the direction of its z axis



$$T_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Mathematical Model

## Forward Kinematics



Coordinate  $R_b$  is rotated around its  $x$  axis by an angle  $\theta$ .

$$T_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Mathematical Model

Homogeneous Transformation Matrix



$HTM = T_1 \times T_2 \times T_3 \times T_4 \times T_5 \times T_6$



Software Mathematica

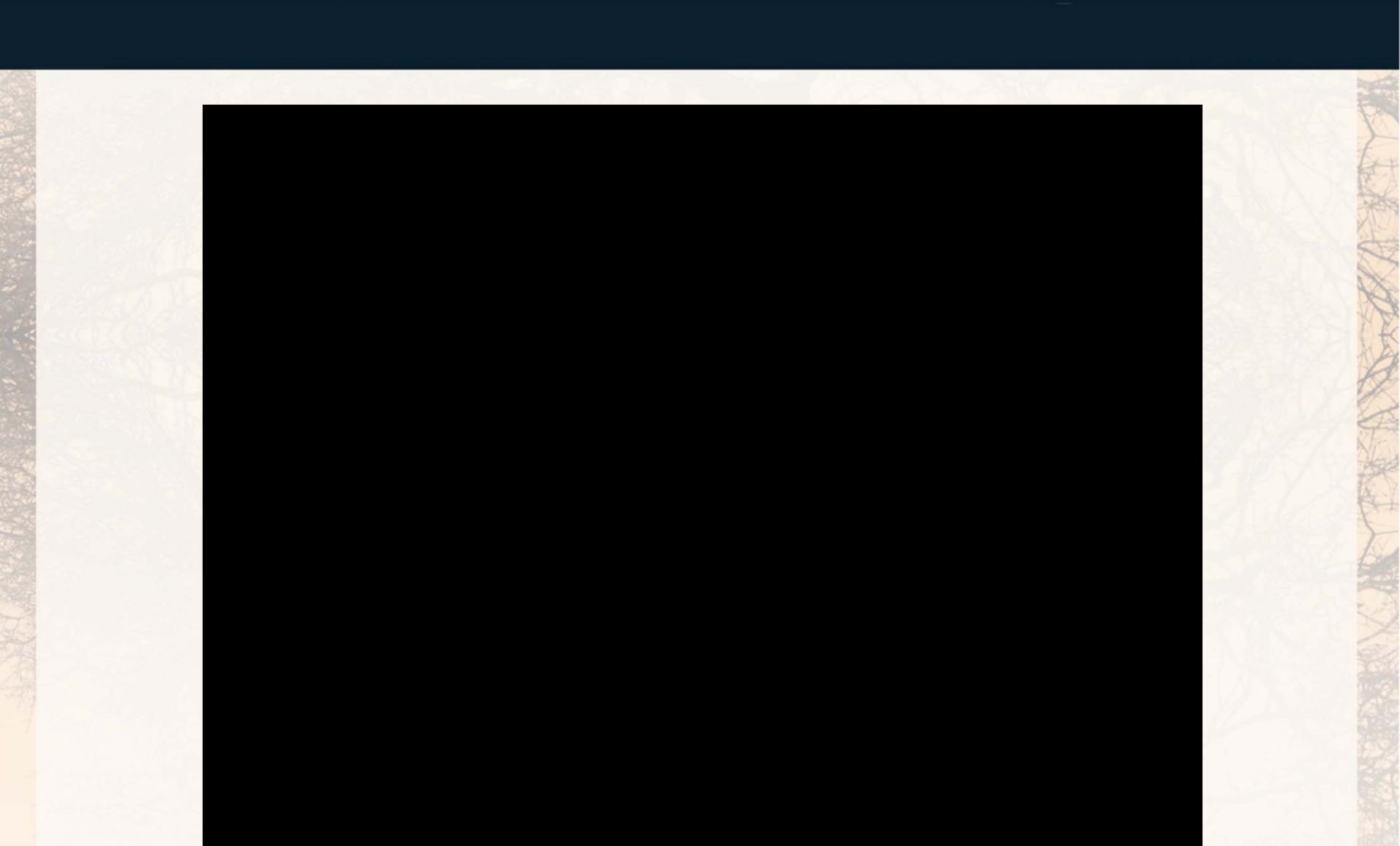
$$HTM = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\theta + \alpha + \beta) & -\sin(\theta + \alpha + \beta) & -b \sin(\alpha) - c \sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ 0 & \sin(\theta + \alpha + \beta) & \cos(\theta + \alpha + \beta) & a + b \cos(\alpha) + c \cos(\alpha + \beta) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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