

BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI
(MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION SP/2025)

CLASS: BTECH
BRANCH: EEE

SEMESTER : VI
SESSION : SP/2025

SUBJECT: EE425 ROBOTICS

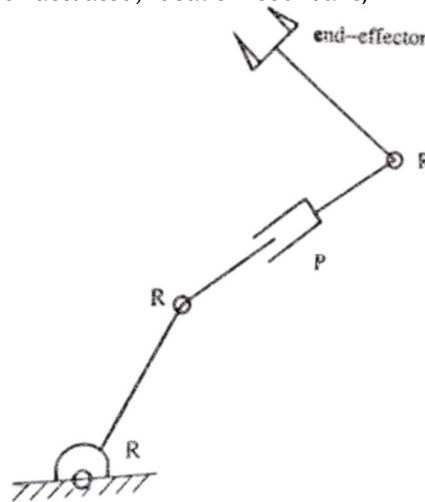
TIME: 03 Hours

FULL MARKS: 50

INSTRUCTIONS:

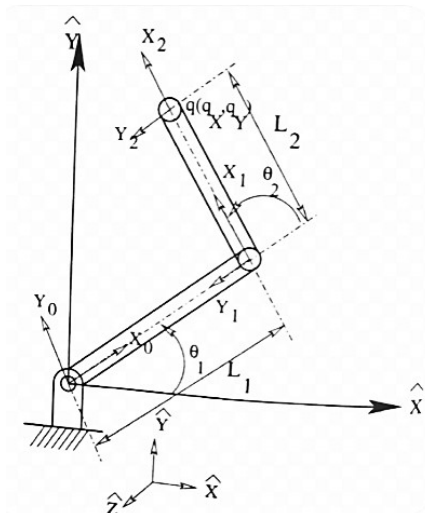
1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 5 marks and total 25 marks.
2. Attempt all questions.
3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
4. Tables/Data handbook/Graph paper etc., if applicable, will be supplied to the candidates

- Q.1(a) Define Grubler's criterion. The figure shown below shows the schematic view of a serial planar manipulator. Find its degree of freedom (dof) and identify the type of planar manipulator (under-actuated, ideal or redundant) [5] CO 1 BL 1

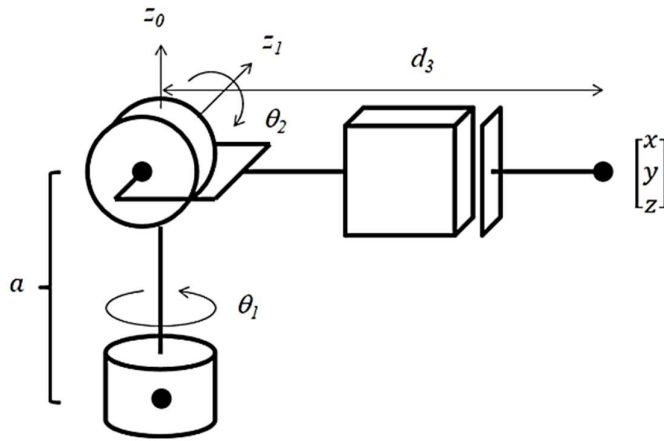


- Q.1(b) Define the type of robots based on the configuration (coordinate system) of the robot. [5] CO 1 BL 1

- Q.2(a) Using the two-link manipulator shown below, [5] CO 2,5 BL 3
 (1) Using the forward kinematics scheme, solve for the end-effector position (X_2, Y_2) .
 (2) Further, calculate the Jacobian needed to relate the joint velocities with the end-effector (tool-point) velocities. (3) Calculate the tool-point velocity if joint 1 is rotating at 1 rad/s and joint 2 at 3rad/s ($L_1 = 2, L_2 = 3, \theta_1 = 167.028^\circ, \theta_2 = -156.44^\circ$)



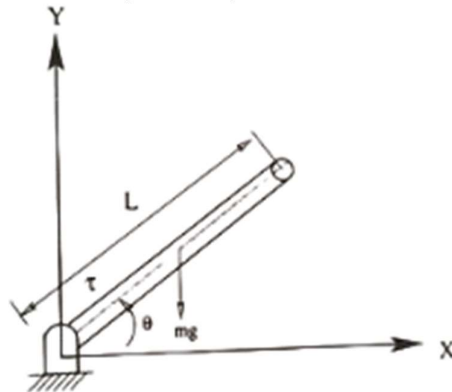
Q.2(b) Consider the arm shown below. Given the location of end-effector as $(x, y, z)^T$, solve the inverse kinematics problem (assume $d_3 \geq 0$). [5] 2,5 3



Q.3(a) Illustrate with diagrams, the workspace of a cartesian and cylindrical coordinate robots? [5] 2 2

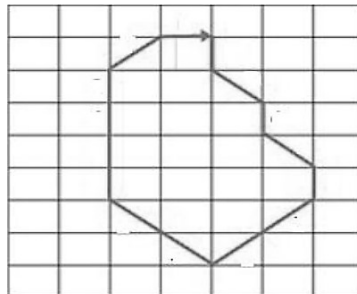
Q.3(b) A single cubic trajectory is given by $\theta(t) = 10 + 90t^2 - 60t^3$ and is used over the time interval from $t = 0$ to $t = 2$. Find the starting and final positions, velocities and accelerations? [5] 2 2

Q.4(a) The figure shown below a 1 dof manipulator arm of circular cross-section having the diameter d . The length of the arm is denoted by L and its mass m is located at its mass-center. Determine the joint torque: τ . [5] 3 5



Q.4(b) Explain with a nice diagram regarding the partitioned control scheme used in the control of a robotic joint [5] 3 2

Q.5(a) Explain the role of chain codes as boundary descriptors. Find the chain code to determine the boundary of the object shown below using 8-directional chain code. The starting point is shown with an arrow. [5] 4 2



Q.5(b) Explain the three levels of robot programming in detail? [5] 5 3