

Design and Prototyping of a Partially Decoupled 4-DOF 3T1R Parallel Manipulator With High-Load Carrying Capacity

Sébastien Briot

e-mail: sebastien.briot@ens.insa-rennes.fr

Vigen Arakelian

e-mail: vigen.arakelian@insa-rennes.fr

Sylvain Guégan

e-mail: sylvain@insa-rennes.fr

Département de Génie Mécanique et
Automatique,
LGCGM A3913,
Institut National des Sciences Appliquées (INSA),
20 Avenue des Buttes de Coësmes,
CS 14315,
F-35043 Rennes, France

In this paper, a new four degrees of freedom 3T1R parallel manipulator with high-load carrying capacity is presented. This manipulator generates Schönflies motions, in which the moving platform carries out three independent translations and one rotation about one axis of fixed orientation. The particularity of the proposed architecture is the decoupling of the displacements of the platform in the horizontal plane from the platform's translation along the vertical axis. Such a decoupling allows the cancellation of the gravity loads on the actuators, which displace the platform in the horizontal plane. A prototype of the proposed manipulator with four degrees of freedom and an experimental validation of the suggested concept are also presented. Two cases have been examined on the built prototype: a manipulator with payload and one without. It was shown that the input torques of actuators displacing the platform in the horizontal plane for these two cases are the same; i.e., the payload does not bring any load to the actuators.

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1 Introduction

The robots with varied architectures generate Schönflies motions (alternatively called selective compliance assembly robot arm (SCARA) motions or 3T1R motions), in which the end-effector carries out three independent translations and rotates around a fixed axis. The first robot of this type was developed at Japan's Yamanashi University [1]. This robot, named SCARA, is a high-performance system, and nowadays, there are about 240 types of SCARA robots developed by 20 companies. With the emergence of parallel manipulators, new structures have been proposed for carrying out Schönflies motions. One of the earliest parallel manipulators generating these motions was the Delta robot [2,3]. In this parallel architecture with only three-translation degrees of freedom, the rotation of the gripper is achieved by an additional actuator mounted on the frame. Later, the Kanuk and Manta architectures were developed [4]. A contribution to the further development of the Delta robot was the manipulator H4 [5,6], in which four legs are mounted on the frame, making it possible to carry out 3T1R motions with four coupled actuators. At McGill University, several architectures based on parallelogram mechanisms were developed [7–9]. New architectures were proposed on the basis of systematic synthesis procedures [10–13]. However, both for the other parallel manipulators and for these architectures, a drawback is the high coupling of kinematics and dynamics. This nonlinearity of the kinematic and dynamic models of parallel manipulators is not attractive for industrial applications. In order to solve this problem, new structures have been developed over the past few years [14–19], in which the decoupling of the displacements in regard to all degrees of freedom of the platform is achieved.

Our observations have shown that despite rather encouraging results, it is not easy to develop a parallel architecture with fully

decoupled motions and to conserve its principal advantages: *the higher stiffness of the structure with light links*. In the case of the fully decoupled parallel manipulators, the platform is connected to the base by several legs, but each of them operates only in one direction; i.e., one leg carries the whole load. In other words, the parallel manipulator becomes a structure in which the payload is connected to several chains operating separately. There were also efforts to create partially decoupled parallel manipulators [20], but the noted drawbacks are the same.

This is the reason that we have tried to find a compromise between the decoupling of the movements and the architectural particularity of the parallel structures, i.e., the higher stiffness of the structure with light links. In other words, we have changed the statement of the problem: it is not essential that a parallel architecture will be fully decoupled; it may also be partially decoupled, but it is important to obtain a mechanical architecture with a good payload-to-weight ratio.

2 New Concept of the Partially Decoupled Parallel Manipulator

An energetic analysis shows that the gravity work of a body moving in the horizontal plane is equal to zero (the gravitational forces are always perpendicular to the displacements). However the work of the same force moving along the vertical axis is other than zero (the gravitational forces are parallel to the displacements). This phenomenon is used in the design of the hand-operated manipulators [21,22], in which the horizontal displacements of the payload are carried out manually and the vertical displacements are actuated. This principle is applied in the design of the new parallel manipulators called PAMINSA.¹

Let us consider the mechanical architecture of the suggested manipulators. The aim of this innovation was to develop a parallel architecture in which the displacements of the platform in the horizontal plane are independent of its vertical displacements. For

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¹PAMINSA: parallel manipulator of the INSA.

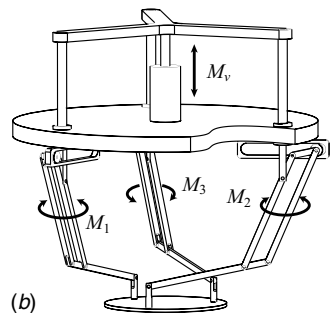
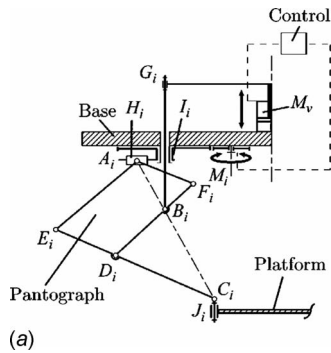


Fig. 1 PAMINSA: (a) kinematic chain of each leg; (b) 3D view

this purpose, the pantograph linkage is used as a leg. The pantograph is a mechanical system with two input points A_i and B_i and one output point C_i (Fig. 1(a)). These input points linearly control the displacement of the output point C_i . Thus, one linear actuator connected with input point B_i can control the vertical displacement of the output point C_i , and another linear actuator with a horizontal axis is able to control its horizontal displacements. Please note that these motions are completely decoupled; i.e., they can be carried out independently.

Now let us connect three Scheiner pantograph linkages with the base and the platform, as shown in Fig. 1(b). In the obtained structure, one vertical actuator M_v controls the vertical displacement of point B_i of the pantograph linkages, resulting in the vertical displacement of joints C_i of the moving platform. The generation of motion in the horizontal plane is achieved by the actuators M_1 , M_2 , and M_3 moving the input joints A_i .

Figure 2 shows the first hand-operated model of PAMINSA. It is easy to see that in the suggested architecture, the vertical trans-

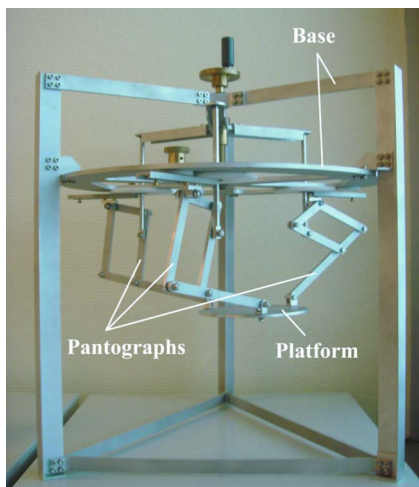


Fig. 2 The first model of PAMINSA

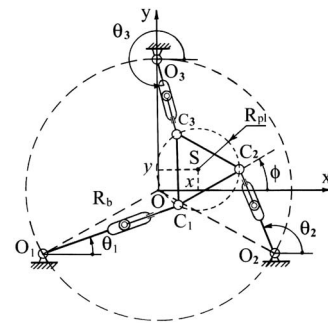


Fig. 3 Projection of the manipulator in the horizontal plane

lation of the platform along the z axis is decoupled from its displacements in the horizontal plane (translations along x and y axes and rotation ϕ around the z axis).

The following are among the obvious advantages of the suggested manipulator architecture:

- (i) the decoupling of the control powers into two parts, making it possible to raise an important payload to a fixed altitude with powerful actuators and then to displace it on the horizontal plane with less powerful actuators
- (ii) a great accuracy in the horizontal positioning because the payload can be locked in the horizontal plane using a mechanical architecture of the manipulator (in other words, if the position of the vertical actuator is fixed, the altitude of the platform cannot change)
- (iii) the cancellation of the loads of gravity on the rotating actuators, which displace the platform in the horizontal plane
- (iv) the simplification of the vertical control, which is based on linear input/output relationships

The next section will present the kinematics and statics of the suggested manipulator.

3 Kinematics, Singularity, and Static Analysis

3.1 Kinematics and Singularity Analysis. The kinematics of this manipulator is simple because its analysis can be decomposed into two parts. The displacement along the vertical axis is described by the well known copying properties of the pantograph: $z=kZ$, where k is the magnification factor of the pantograph, Z is the displacement of the input point B_i , and z is the displacement of the output point C_i of the pantograph (Fig. 1(a)). In regard to the displacements in the horizontal plane, the projection of the manipulator in the horizontal plane is similar to a 3-RPR parallel manipulator (Fig. 3). In this case, the horizontal motions of the platform are produced by three actuators M_1 , M_2 , and M_3 . The position and orientation of the mobile coordinate system of the platform in the fixed coordinate system xOy can be represented by the vector $\mathbf{x}=(x, y, \phi)^T$, where x and y are the coordinates of the center of the isosceles triangle $C_1C_2C_3$ and ϕ is the angle of rotation around this center. The input parameters are expressed by the vector $\mathbf{q}=(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)^T$.

The relations between the input $\mathbf{q}=(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)^T$ and output $\mathbf{x}=(x, y, \phi)^T$ parameters can be found from the following closure loop equations:

$$\cos \theta_1 \left(-R_{pl} \cos \left(\phi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) - R_p/2 - y \right) - \sin \theta_1 \left(R_{pl} \sin \left(\phi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) - \sqrt{3}R_p/2 - x \right) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\cos \theta_2 \left(-R_{pl} \cos \left(\phi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) - R_b/2 - y \right) - \sin \theta_2 \left(-R_{pl} \sin \left(\phi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + \sqrt{3}R_b/2 - x \right) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\cos \theta_3 (-R_{pl} \cos \phi + R_b - y) - \sin \theta_3 (R_{pl} \sin \phi - x) = 0 \quad (3)$$

where $R_b = l_{OO1} = l_{OO2} = l_{OO3}$ and $R_{pl} = l_{SC1} = l_{SC2} = l_{SC3}$ (Fig. 3).

The Jacobian matrix \mathbf{J} , expressing the relation between the vector of the time derivatives of the input joint coordinates and the time derivatives of the position of the platform, can be derived from expressions (1)–(3) [23–26],

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \quad (4)$$

with

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \rho_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \rho_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \rho_i = O_i C_i \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta_1 & -\cos \theta_1 & R_{pl} \sin(\phi + 2\pi/3 - \theta_1) & 0 \\ \sin \theta_2 & -\cos \theta_2 & R_{pl} \sin(\phi - 2\pi/3 - \theta_2) & 0 \\ \sin \theta_3 & -\cos \theta_3 & R_{pl} \sin(\phi - \theta_3) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

Thus, the singularity of parallel manipulators appears when these matrices are rank deficient, i.e., when

$$\det(\mathbf{B}) = k\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3 = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = -(R_{pl} - R_b \cos \phi)(x^2 + y^2 - (R_{pl}^2 + R_b^2 - 2R_{pl}R_b \cos \phi)) / (\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3) = 0 \quad (8)$$

These conditions will be reached when

- $\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3=0$. These singular positions correspond to manipulator configurations in which the C_1 axis is aligned with the O_1 axis, the C_2 axis is aligned with the O_2 axis, and the C_3 axis is aligned with the O_3 axis, i.e., the axes A_i , B_i , and C_i are aligned along the vertical direction (see Fig. 1(a)). Please note that all the vertical axes passing through the C_1 , C_2 , and C_3 axes are aligned simultaneously with the vertical axes passing through the O_1 , O_2 , and O_3 axes when $R_b=R_{pl}$. In these configurations, unlimited values of parameters of θ_1 , θ_2 , and/or θ_3 correspond to the given position of the platform; i.e., the motion of the input link(s) has no influence on the position of the platform.
- $R_{pl}-R_b \cos \phi=0$. This condition is reached if $\phi_{1,2} = \pm \cos^{-1}(R_{pl}/R_b)$. Two configurations corresponding to this singularity are shown in Fig. 4. In these positions, for fixed values of the active-joint variables θ_1 , θ_2 , and θ_3 , infinitesimal rotations around the center O^* are possible.
- $x^2+y^2-(R_b^2+R_{pl}^2-2R_bR_{pl} \cos \phi)=0$. The manipulator configuration corresponding to this singularity is shown in Fig. 5. In this configuration, the center S of the platform is on a circle of radius $\sqrt{R_b^2+R_{pl}^2-2R_bR_{pl} \cos \phi}$, and for the fixed active-joint variables, the platform may generate infinitesimal rotation around center O^* .

Other types of singularities, which are not described in the previous approach, are due to the degeneracy of the pantograph linkages. They can be found by analyzing the Jacobian matrix $\mathbf{J}_{(leg)i}$, defining the relations between the time derivatives of the coordinates of points C_i (expressed in the plane of the pantograph) and the time derivatives of the angles φ_{1i} and φ_{2i} , where φ_{1i} is the

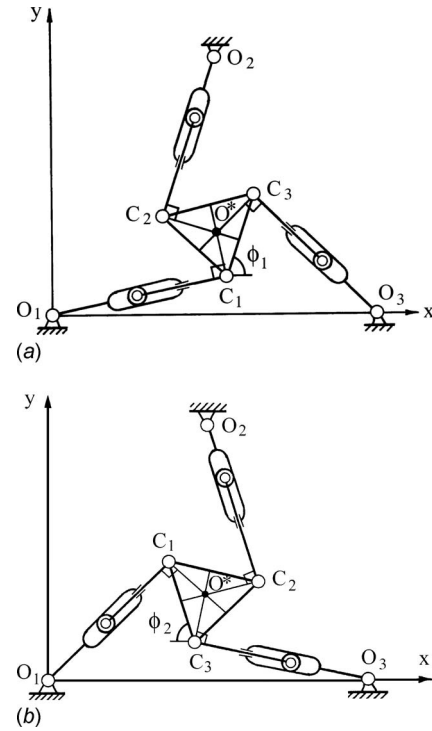


Fig. 4 Two singular positions corresponding to $\phi_{1,2} = \pm \cos^{-1}(R_{pl}/R_b)$

angle between the directions of the prismatic pair H_i and segment B_iD_i and φ_{2i} is the angle between the directions of segments B_iD_i and D_iC_i (Fig. 1(a)),

$\mathbf{J}_{(leg)i}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -l_{B_iD_i} \sin \varphi_{1i} - l_{D_iC_i} \sin(\varphi_{1i} + \varphi_{2i}) & -l_{D_iC_i} \sin(\varphi_{1i} + \varphi_{2i}) \\ l_{B_iD_i} \cos \varphi_{1i} + l_{D_iC_i} \cos(\varphi_{1i} + \varphi_{2i}) & l_{D_iC_i} \cos(\varphi_{1i} + \varphi_{2i}) \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

Thus, the singularity appears when this matrix is rank deficient, i.e., when

$$\det(\mathbf{J}_{(leg)i}) = l_{B_iD_i} l_{D_iC_i} \sin \varphi_{2i} = 0 \quad (10)$$

These conditions will be reached when $l_{B_iD_i} l_{D_iC_i} \sin \varphi_{2i}=0$, i.e., when link B_iD_i is either fully stretched out or folded back on link D_iC_i . It should be noted that there are some particular cases of these singular configurations when finite translations or rotations can be produced (self-motions) [26].

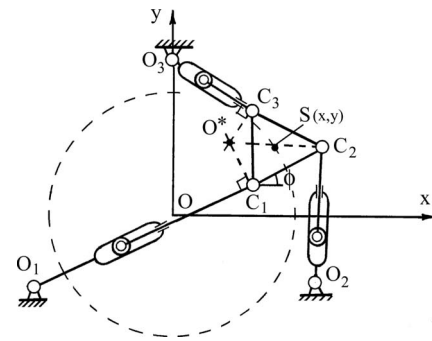


Fig. 5 Singular configuration of the manipulator when the center S of the platform is on a circle of radius $\sqrt{R_b^2+R_{pl}^2-2R_bR_{pl} \cos \phi}$

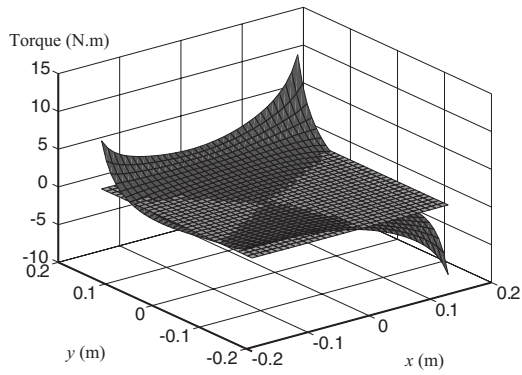


Fig. 6 Variations of the actuator torques for $z=-0.6$ m and $\phi=0$ deg before (dark gray) and after (bright gray) static balancing of legs

3.2 Static Analysis. In regard to the static analysis of the manipulator, the input torques/forces Q_j^{st} applied to the actuators M_j ($j=1,2,3,4$) due to the force of gravity of links, joints, and platform of the studied manipulator can be expressed as

$$Q_j^{st} = Q_{plj}^{st} + \sum_{p=1}^3 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{ipj}^{st} \right) \quad (j=1,2,3,4) \quad (11)$$

where Q_{ipj}^{st} is the load applied to the actuator j due to the gravity of the i th link or bearings of the p th leg ($p=1,2,3$) and Q_{plj}^{st} is the load applied to the actuator j due to the gravity of the platform (see the detailed expression in Ref. [27]). These loads can be represented in the form

$$Q_{ipj}^{st}(x,y,\phi,z) = \left(\sum_{p=1}^3 \mathbf{J}_{ip}^T(x,y,\phi,z) \mathbf{G}_{ip} \right) \Big|_j \quad (12)$$

$$Q_{plj}^{st} = (\mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{G}_{pl}) \Big|_j \quad (13)$$

where \mathbf{J}_{ip} is the Jacobian matrix between the point P_{ip} and the actuated variables $[\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, Z]$ (i.e., it relates the velocity of point P_{ip} to the articular joint velocities), P_{ip} is the center of

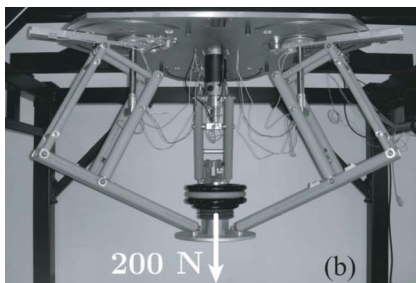
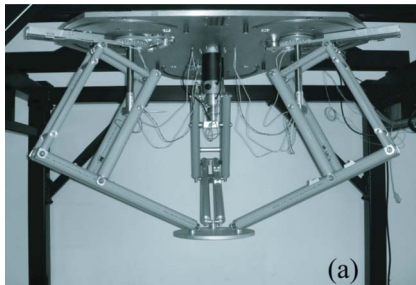


Fig. 7 The prototype of PAMINSA developed in the INSA of Rennes

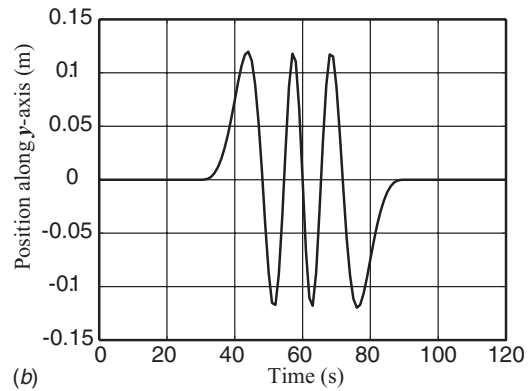
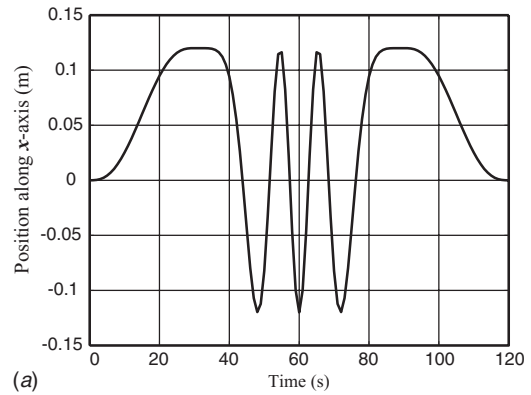


Fig. 8 Position of the platform for $z=-0.6$ m and $\phi=0$ deg

masses of the i th link, \mathbf{J} is the general Jacobian matrix of the robot between point P and the actuated variables, P is the center of masses of the platform, \mathbf{G} and \mathbf{G}_{ip} are, respectively, the forces of gravity of the platform and the links (or bearings).

It is easy to see that

$$Q_{plj}^{st} = (\mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{G}_{pl}) \Big|_j = 0 \quad \text{for } j=1,2,3 \quad (14)$$

That is, the input torques of the rotating actuators due to the gravity of the platform are canceled because the gravitational forces are always perpendicular to the displacements (the platform carry out the displacements in the horizontal plane).

It should be noted that as the studied architecture of the manipulator is symmetrical, the values of the input torques for the actuators are also symmetrical, but they are situated in different zones (rotations of ± 120 deg).

Thus, the input torques of the rotating actuators, taking into account the mass distribution of each leg, can be written as follows:

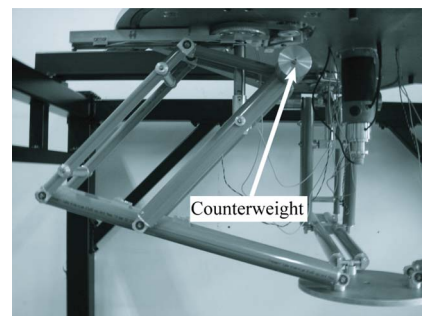


Fig. 9 Counterweights mounted into the pantograph linkages

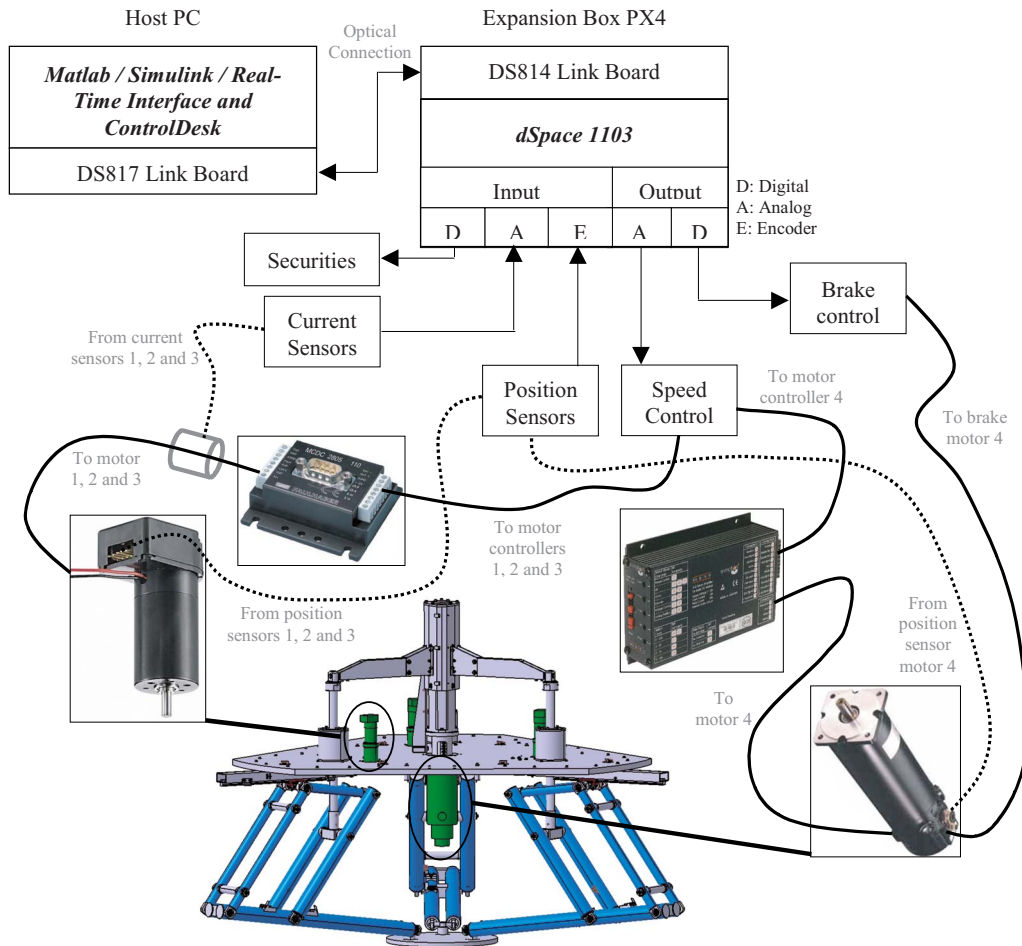


Fig. 10 Experimental bench

$$Q_j^{st} = \sum_{p=1}^3 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{ipj}^{st}(x, y, \phi, z) \right) \quad (j = 1, 2, 3) \quad (15)$$

where

$$Q_{ipj}^{st}(x, y, \phi, z) = \left(\sum_{p=1}^3 \mathbf{J}_{ik}^T(x, y, \phi, z) \mathbf{G}_{ip} \right) \Big|_j \quad (16)$$

It was also shown in Ref. [21] that the input torques due to the movable masses of the pantograph linkage may be canceled by its optimal redistribution. Thus, by means of a complete static balancing of legs, it is possible to cancel the loads due to the movable masses of the legs on the rotating actuators.

Figure 6 shows the variations of the actuator torques before and after mass balancing. After a complete static balancing, the potential energy of the manipulator is constant for any configuration, and zero actuator torques are required. For example, the added masses are located at axes F_i (Fig. 1(a)), and their values are 2.8 kg.

4 Prototype and Experimental Validation of the Suggested Design Approach

In order to validate the properties of a new parallel manipulator, we have developed a prototype (Fig. 7) at the INSA in Rennes. The displacements on the horizontal plane of the developed prototype are obtained by Harmonic Drive motors connected to the legs by means of toothed-belt transmission.

As an actuator, which controls the linear displacement of the vertical axes of the manipulator's legs, a Parvex motor system was

chosen. The pantograph linkage has been carried out with double rods in order to increase the stiffness of the mechanical system. The pantograph links of the built prototype are hollow tubes with a thickness of 1.5 mm. It is obvious that for an industrial application, creating a pantograph with single and more rigid links is more attractive.

In order to validate the numerical simulations with experimental tests, we have measured the input torques/efforts of the actuators with and without a payload of 200 N (Figs. 7(a) and 7(b)) for the trajectory given in Fig. 8. The static balancing of the manipulator is experimentally accomplished by adding counterweights of 2.8 kg at the axes F_i to the pantograph linkages (Fig. 9).

The experimental bench could be seen in Fig. 10. It is composed of the PAMINSA robot with its control system, a computer to interact with the user and a dSPACE 1103 card. To control the system, the softwares MATLAB/SIMULINK/RTI/CONTROLDESK have been used. The sampling period was 1 ms. For the motions in the horizontal plane, the PAMINSA is composed of three identical Harmonic Drive dc motors (3557012CR) in combination with Fulhaber incremental encoders (HEDS5500) and Fulhaber motion controllers (MCDC2805). A Parvex dc motor (RX320DR1200), including an encoder and a brake system, is used for the translation along the vertical axis, in combination with an e -motion servo-amplifier (SCA-SS-70-10).

The dSPACE 1103 carries out the interface between the PC and the servosystems. This card allows the control of the four motorized axes and has specific entries to which we have directly connected the four incremental encoders. We have also connected three LEM (HX10NP) current sensors to observe the torque of motors 1, 2, and 3.

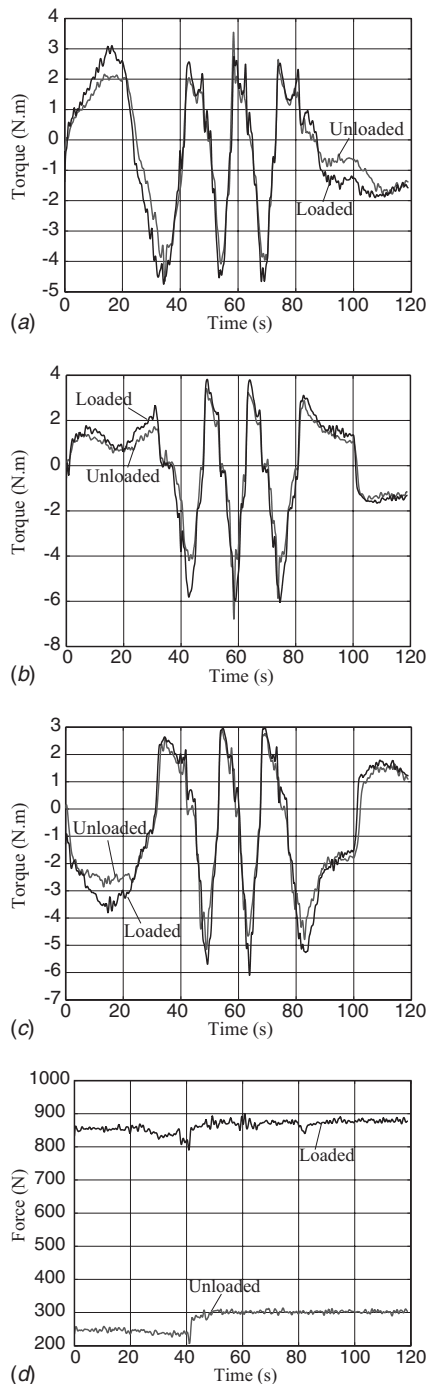


Fig. 11 Input torques/effort on the actuators with and without payload of 200 N. (a) Input torque of actuator M_1 . (b) Input torque of actuator M_2 . (c) Input torque of actuator M_3 . (d) Input force of actuator M_v .

The robot is controlled by the classical PI law directly implemented under SIMULINK/CONTROLDESK. In order to make it, each motion controller has been configured to be only used as power amplifiers. Thus, the motor voltage is proportional to the voltage at the analog input of each motion controller. Optic sensors have been added to initialize the robot and to set up safety measures.

The obtained results are presented in Fig. 11. The numerical simulations were validated via these experimental tests. The curves with and without payload for the three rotating actuators (Figs. 11(a)–11(c)) are superposed. We can see that they are simi-

lar; i.e., the loads on these actuators are canceled. The small differences might result from friction in the joints, manufacturing errors, elasticity of the links, or tracking errors.

Regarding the vertical actuator (Fig. 11(d)), it supports the payload, and the increase in the input force is significant. Thus, it can be noted that the obtained measures validate the proposed design approach.

5 Conclusion

In this paper, we have presented a novel motion decoupling technique for parallel mechanisms and its application to the design of a new partially decoupled parallel manipulator called PAMINSA. The architecture of this parallel manipulator is composed of three legs, which are pantograph linkages.

Such a design allows the cancellation of the loads of gravity on the actuators, displacing the platform with the payload in the horizontal plane. This property has been validated by experimental tests carried out on the built prototype. It was shown that the input torques of the actuators displacing the platform in the horizontal plane with and without a payload of 20 kg are similar.

The authors believe that the proposed manipulators may be used in industrial applications for the manipulation of heavy equipments with little power consumption. Use in various fields is possible depending on the type of industrial application.

Finally, we would like to note that the proposed manipulators have been patented [28], and additional information is available upon request. It should also be noted that on the basis of this design approach, similar parallel manipulators with three to six degrees of freedom and having the same properties may be developed [29,30].

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