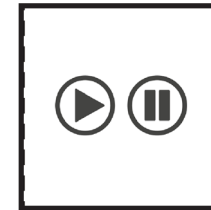
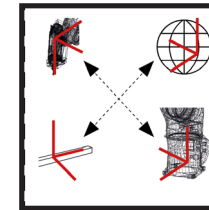
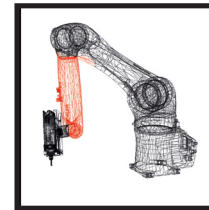
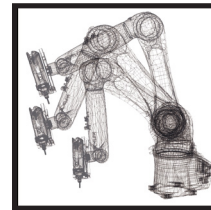
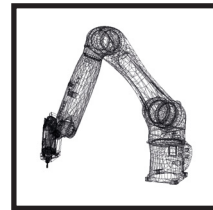
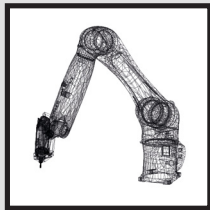


PHYSICAL ROBOTICS



Hardware

Movement Basics

Movement Constraints

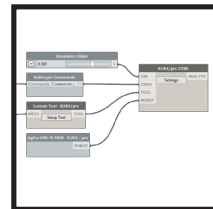
Process Aspects

Production Execution

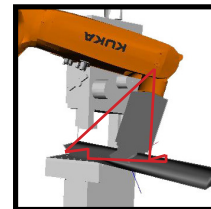
BASIC ROBOT PROGRAMMING



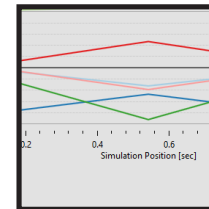
DYNAMO + PRC



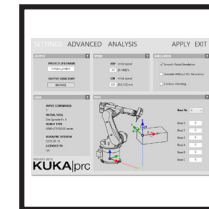
General Core



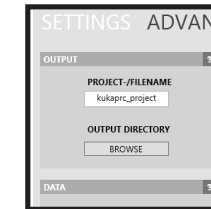
Toolpath generation



Simulation + Analysis

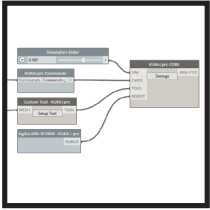


Transfer Setup Data



Export Program

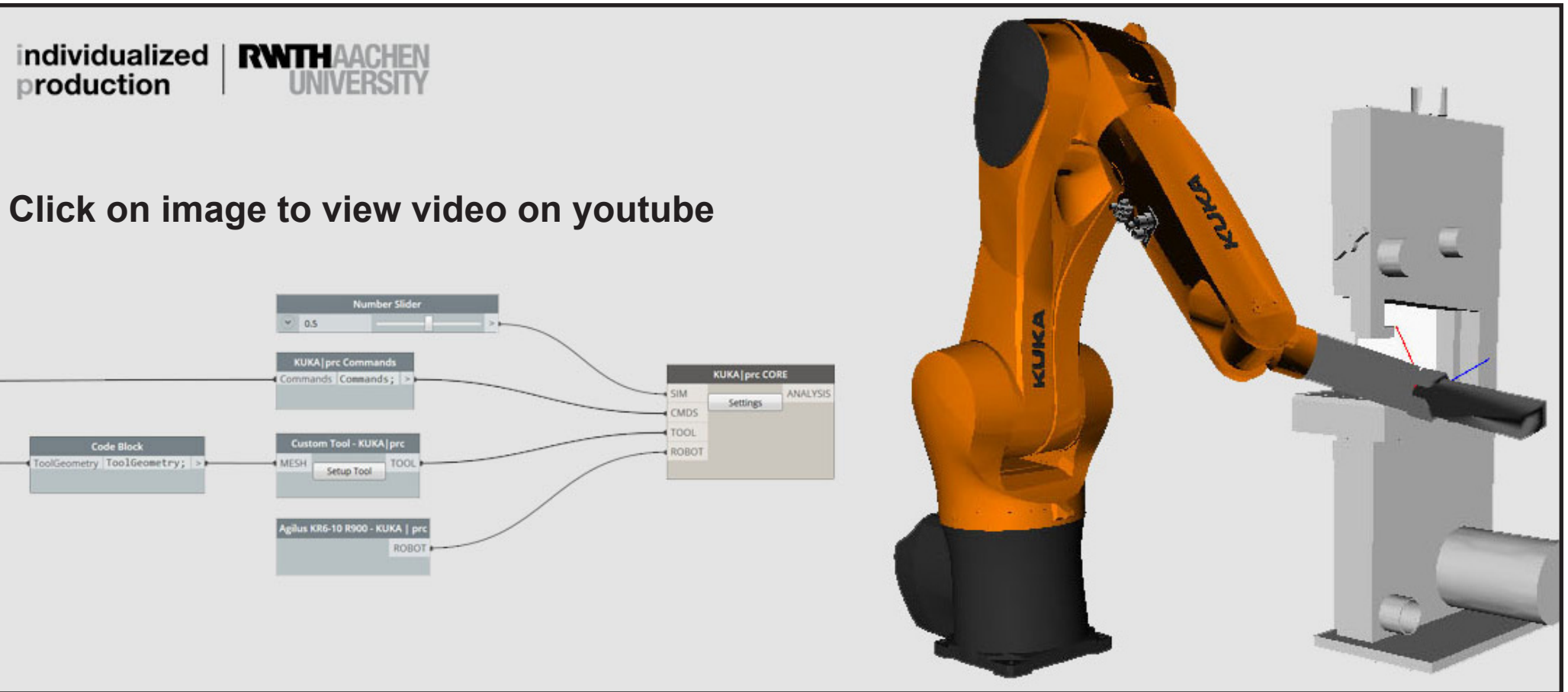
GENERAL CORE



Learn about the digital representation of the robot hardware in KUKA|prc

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Click on image to view video on youtube

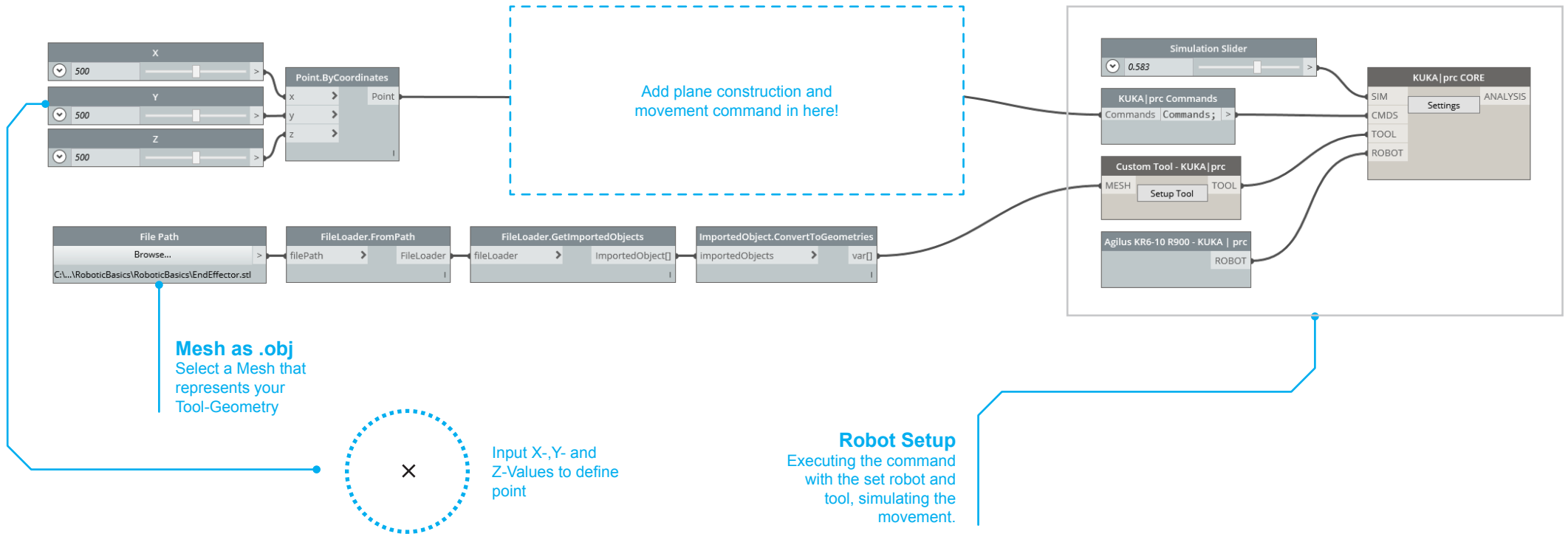


Link: <https://youtu.be/s1VvnMYnjhE>

TOOLPATH GENERATION



How do you program robot movement? Why are planes so essential? Which commands are suitable what for?



There are multiple ways in Grasshopper to construct planes. One very simple way of doing so is explained below:

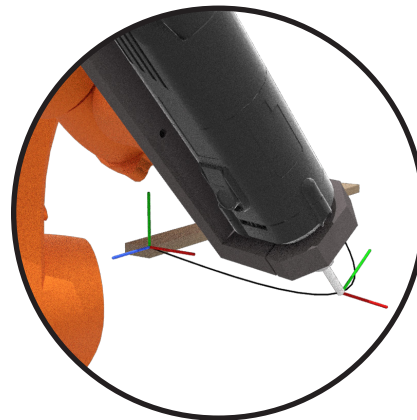
Use the predefined components to generate “standard” planes being the xy-, xz-, and yz-plane.

If you use one of these components, a plane will show up at the origin of your Rhino viewport. To locate the plane at the spot where you want it to be, all you need to do is to change the origin of the chosen plane. You can do so by first creating a point or setting and selecting a point in Rhino and then plugging it into the only possible input of your chosen plane component. Now you can plug the plane component into any movement command and proceed as explained in the General Core Video to generate a robot program.

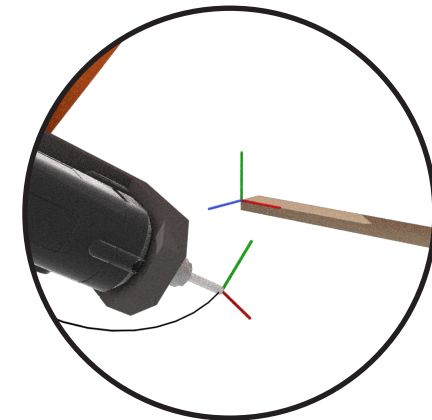
In this way, you have the flexibility of moving around the location of your plane but are bound to the 3 different orientations of the predefined planes.



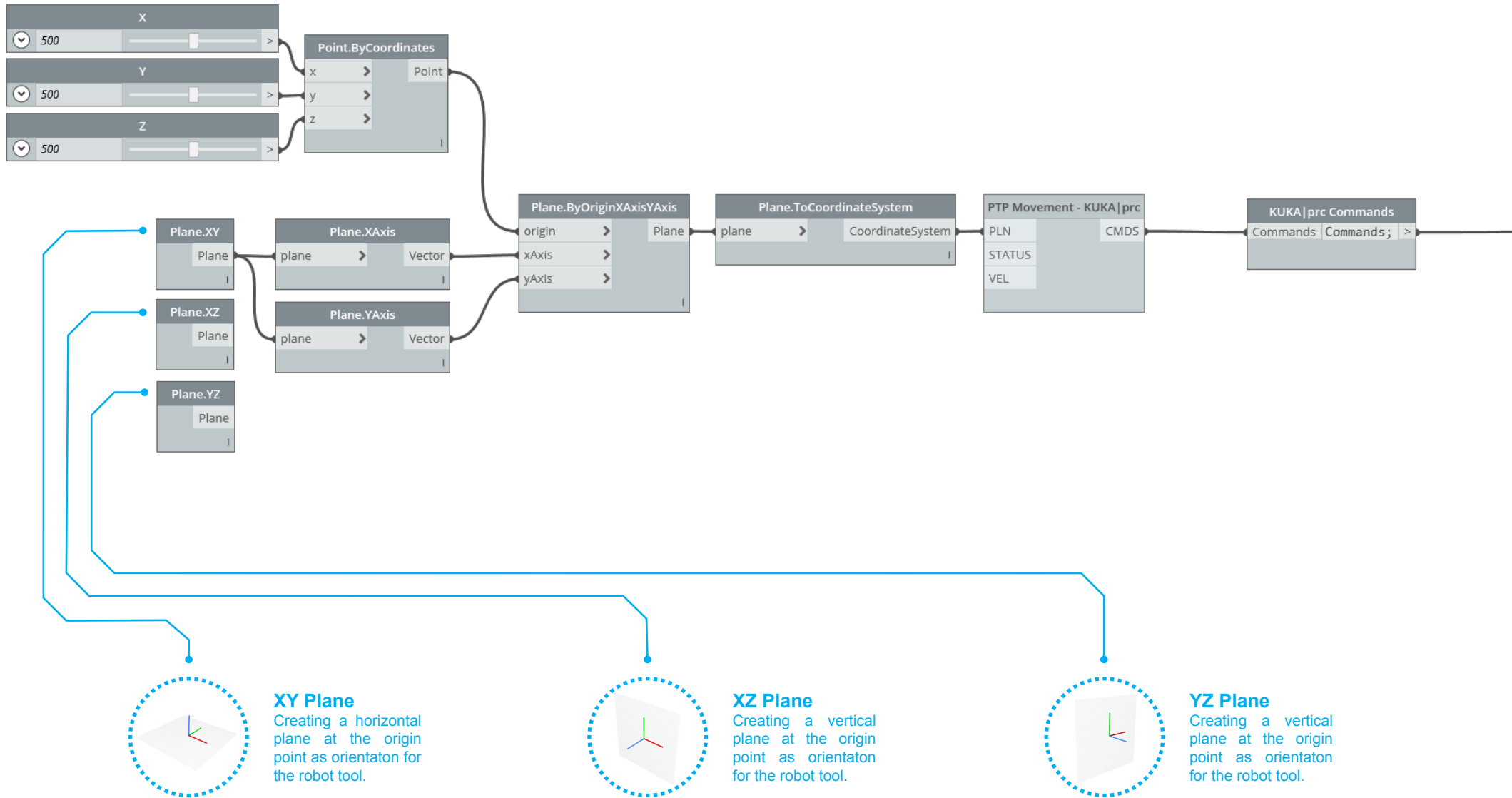
Robot heading for
XY-plane



Robot heading for
XZ-plane

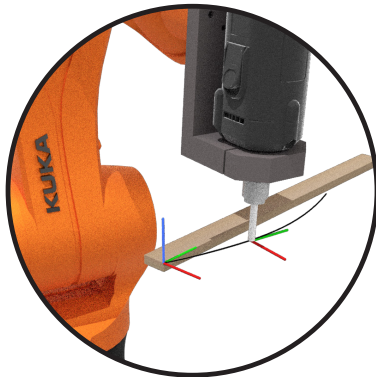


Robot heading for
YZ-plane

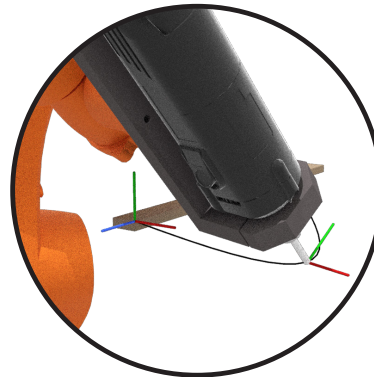


If it is not enough to choose a standard plane, you can go one step ahead and rotate such a plane in any pursued direction. Here you see how the 3 different planes are rotated in 3 different directions. But watch out: To be able to define the rotation direction again standard planes are used for spatial description. If you want to see the rotation in action, scroll to the video elements below. As always, there are multiple other ways of rotating a plane in GH - see transformation operations.

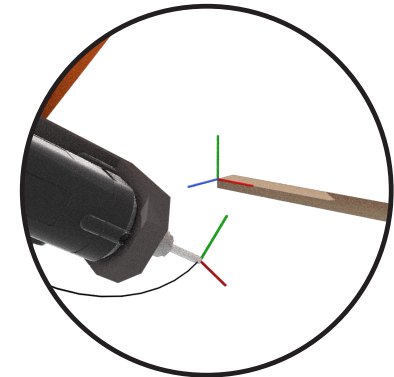
Rotation
0°



Robot heading for
XY-plane

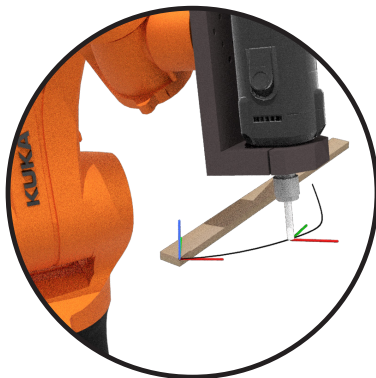


Robot heading for
XZ-plane



Robot heading for
YZ-plane

Rotation
35°



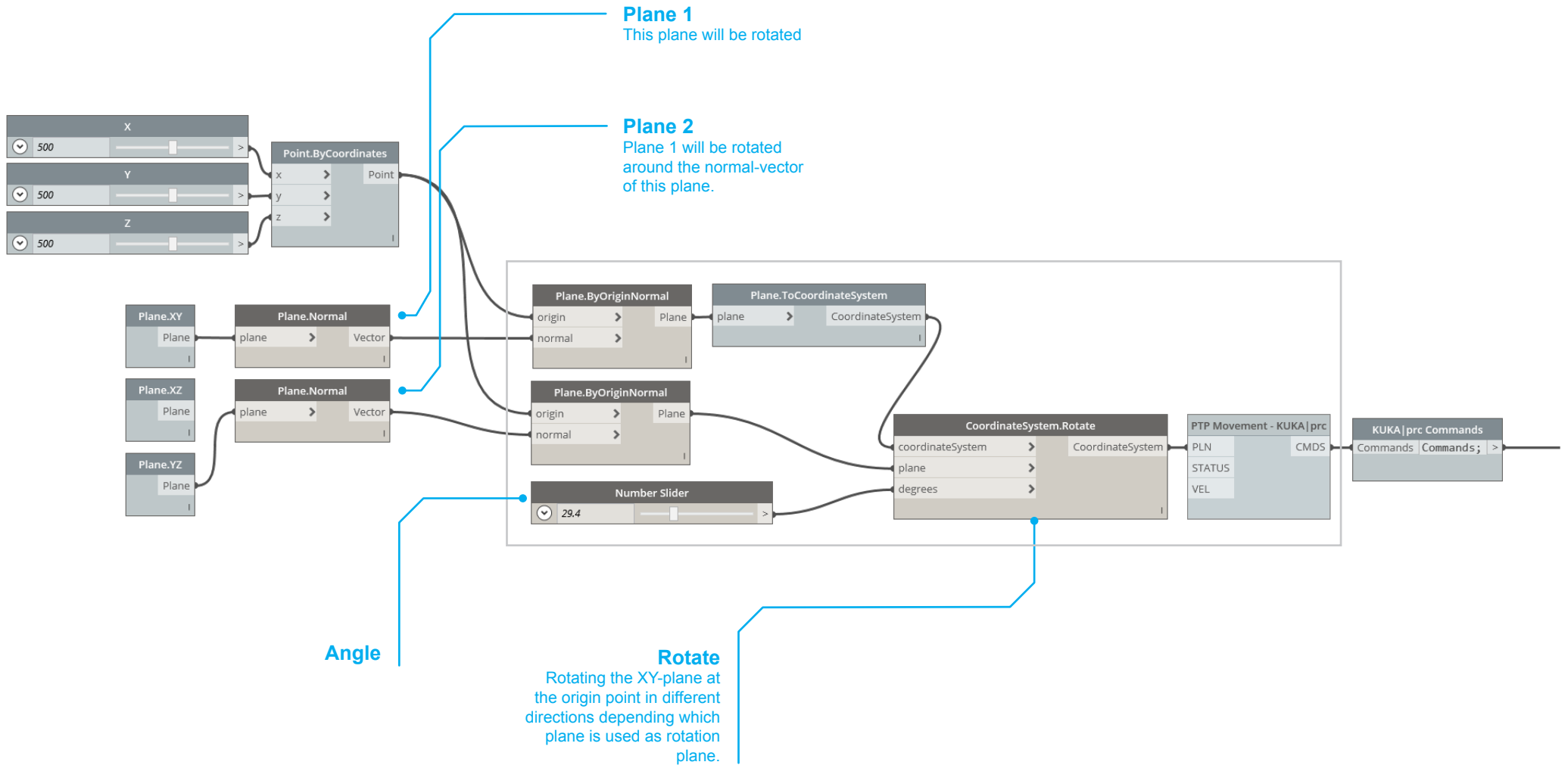
Robot heading for
XY-rotated XY-plane



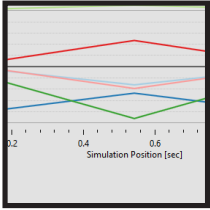
Robot heading for
XZ-rotated XY-plane



Robot heading for
YZ-rotated XY-plane



SIMULATION + ANALYSIS



What does the simulation show? What can you learn from the analysis tool? How to you react on this information?

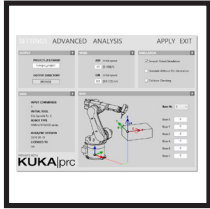
Settings
Click on settings on the KUKA I prc core component

Analysis
Select Analysis tab on the top of the dialog box

Use the following link to view sample simulation:
<https://youtu.be/nqZkNJs1F3Q>

Axis	Value	Type
A01	-50	E01 0
A02	-50.5	E02 0
A03	91.8	E03 0
A04	119	E04 0
A05	61.1	VEL 15
A06	-138.9	TYPE PTP
TURN 100011		

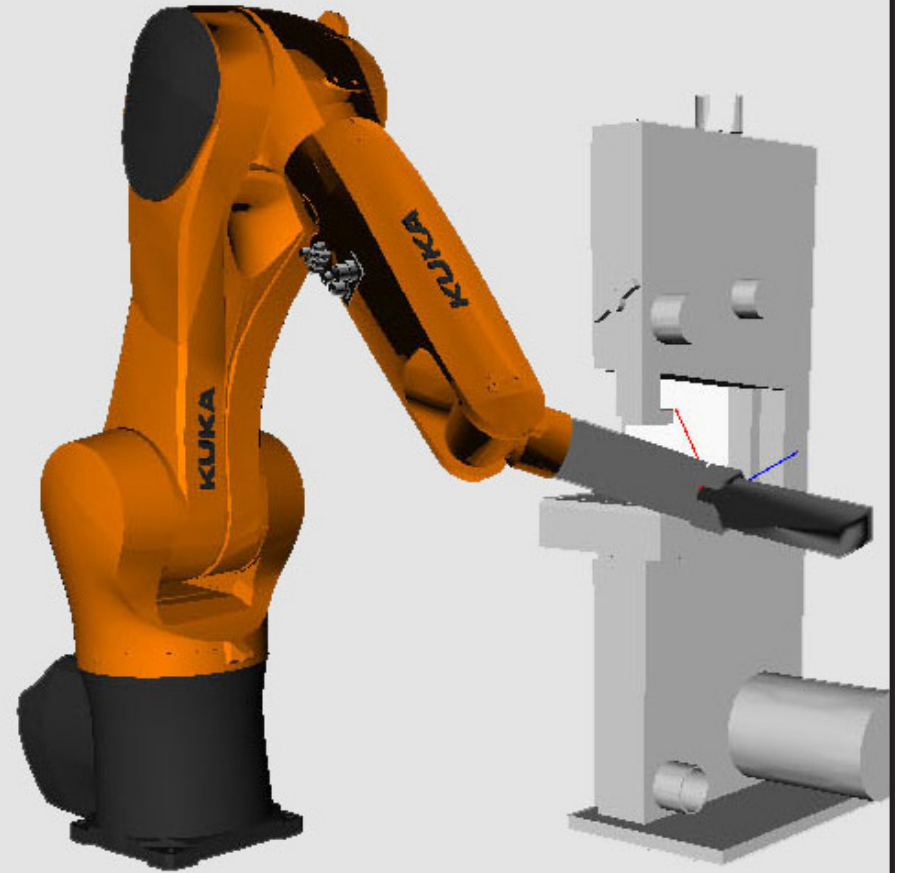
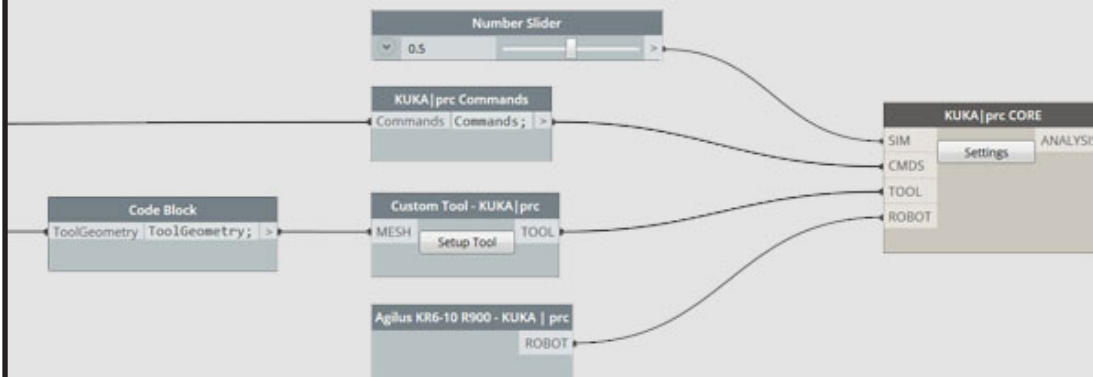
TRANSFER SETUP DATA



How do you transfer setup data of tool and base into the robot program? Where do you get the information from?

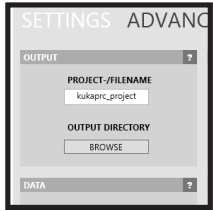
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Click on image to view video on youtube

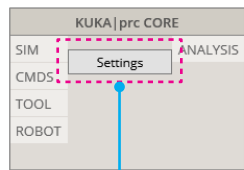


Link: <https://youtu.be/A22PwFrZxxk>

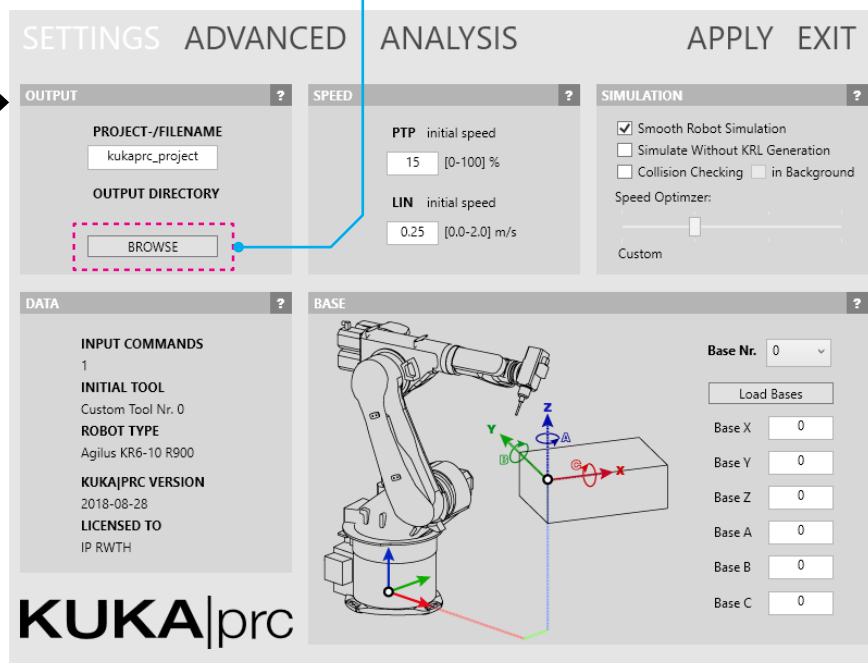
EXPORT PROGRAM



How do you export you robot program so it can be transferred to the robot?



Settings
Click on settings on the KUKA | prc core component

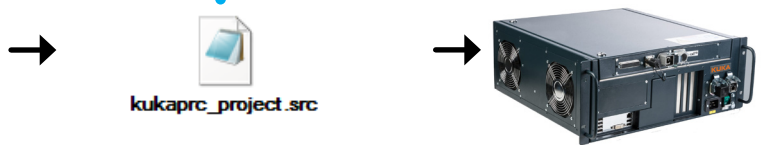


Output

Select output directory and click apply. Exit application. The file will be continuously updated as changes are made in the algorithm.

File

is exported at the selected output directory .src-format. To explore the contents of file open using notepad.



```
!Kukaprc_project.src - Notepad
Title: SRC - Normal - View - Help
ACCESS RVP
BALL 1
APARAM TEMPLATE = (C:\KRC\Roboter\Temp\Plate\vorgabe
DEF kukaprc_project =+ ( )

:FOLD INT
:FOLD BASTEICH INT
GLOBAL INTERRUPT DECL 3 WHEN SSTOPSM==TRUE DO 2R_STOPM ( )
INTERRUPT ON 3
GAC (PRINTNOV,0 )
:ENFOLD (BASTEICH INT)
:ENFOLD (INT)

:FOLD STARTPOSITION - BASE IS 0, TOOL IS 1, SPEED IS 1%, POSITION
IS: A1 0, A2 -90, A3 90, A4 0, A5 0, A6 0, E1 0, E2 0, E3 0, E4 0
:ENFOLD START = FALSE
:POINT_ACT = LEVEL 15, ACC 100, APO_DIST 50
:POINT_ACT = TOOL_NO 1, BASE_NO 0, IPO_FRAME #BASE
GAC (PTP_PARAMS,13)
PTP [A1 0, A2 -90, A3 90, A4 0, A5 0, A6 0, E1 0, E2 0, E3 0, E4 0]
:ENFOLD

:FOLD LIN SPEED IS 0.25 m/Sec, INTERPOLATION SETTINGS IN FOLD
SVEL 0.25
SADVANCE=3
:ENFOLD

BACK(LEVEL_PTP,10)
PTP [EPOS: X 456.665, Y 78.25, Z 444.701, A -133.38, B 41.438, C
180, E1 0, E2 0, E3 0, E4 0, S' 0 010] C_PTP
SVLL_SF=0.1
LIN [EPOS: X 456.665, Y 78.25, Z 444.701, A -133.38, B 41.438, C
180, E1 0, E2 0, E3 0, E4 0] C_PTS
LIN [EPOS: X 456.665, Y 78.25, Z 424.701, A -133.38, B 41.438, C
180, E1 0, E2 0, E3 0, E4 0] C_D15
SVLL_SF=0.1
LIN [EPOS: X 656.665, Y 78.25, Z 424.701, A -133.38, B 41.438, C
180, E1 0, E2 0, E3 0, E4 0] C_PTS
SVLL_SF=0.1
LIN [EPOS: X 656.665, Y 78.25, Z 444.701, A -133.38, B 41.438, C
180, E1 0, E2 0, E3 0, E4 0] C_PTS
PTP [EPOS: AL 0, A2 -90, A3 90, A4 0, A5 0, A6 0, L1 0, L2 0, L3
0, E4 0] C_PTP
END
```

Export
transfer file to robot controller for production