



SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST (CAT) -II
WINTER SEMESTER 2025-2026

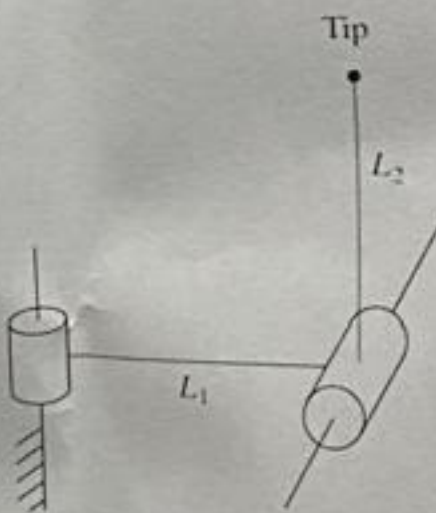
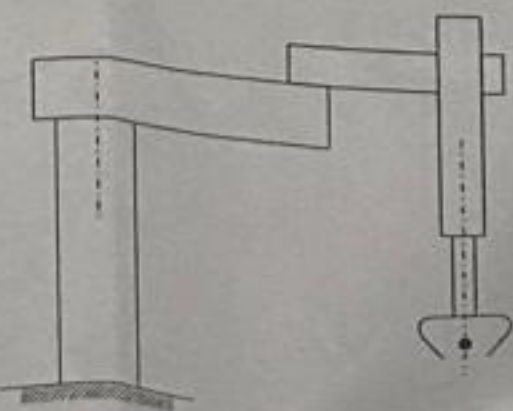
Programme Name & Branch : B.Tech Mechanical Engineering
Course Code : BMEE316E
Course Name : Industrial Robotics
Faculty Name(s) : Kalaiyarasan G
Class Number(s) : VL2025260503131
Date of Examination : 22.03.2026
Exam Duration : 90 minutes Maximum Marks: 50

General instruction(s):

- Answer All Questions
- M - Max mark; CO - Course Outcome; BL - Blooms Taxonomy Level (1 - Remember, 2 - Understand, 3 - Apply, 4 - Analyse, 5 - Evaluate, 6 - Create)
- Course Outcomes Statements.

CO. 3: Solve and model the kinematics equations of various manipulator configurations.

CO. 4: Compute the collision-free trajectory planning.

Q. No	Question	M	CO	BL
1.	Derive the transformation matrix for the given manipulator configuration as shown in the figure.1. 	10	03	03
2.	Affix the frames as per the procedure and fill the DH table for the given SCARA manipulator as shown in the figure.2 	10	03	03
3.	Derive the invers kinematics equation for joint angle θ_1 , θ_2 and θ_3 for the given 3-link planar manipulator as shown in the figure.3.	10	03	03

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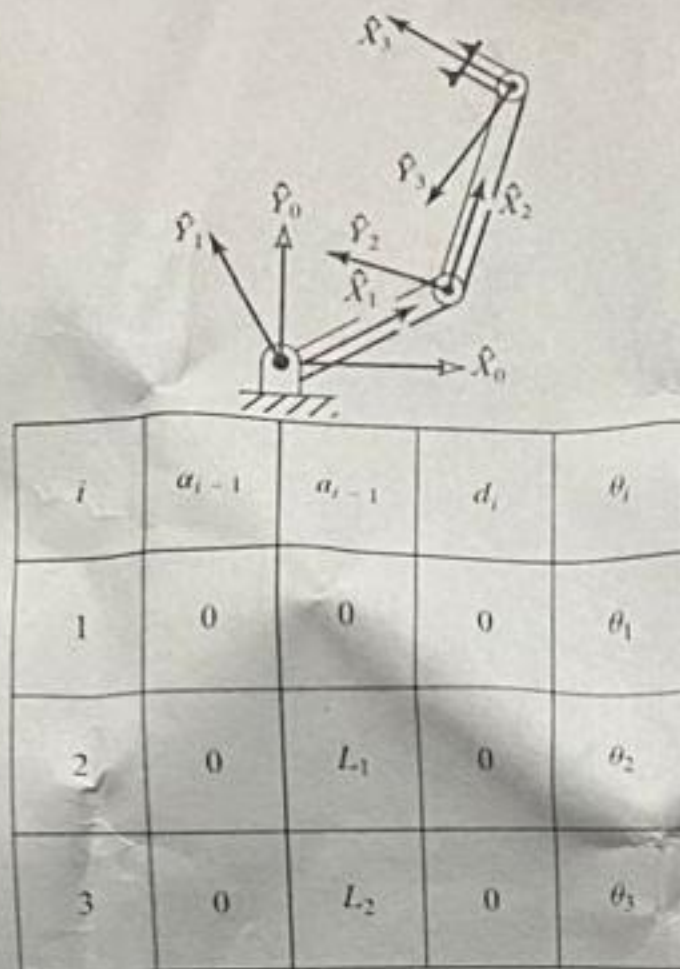


Figure.3 Three link planar

- | | | | | |
|----|--|----|----|----|
| 4. | A rotary joint move in two-segment cubic spline with the desired velocity of -20 degrees/second at its via point. Sketch the graphs of position, velocity, and acceleration for an initial position $\theta_o = 75$ degree, via point $\theta_v = 60$ degree, and a goal point of $\theta_g = 50$ degree. The first and second segments last for 1 and 0.5 seconds, respectively. What are the accelerations right before and after the via point? | 10 | 05 | 03 |
| 5. | The initial cartesian position of two link planar is $x=200$ mm and $y=200$ mm in lower elbow configuration. It is desired to move the robot arm from initial position to final position $x=0$ and $y=400$ mm. Calculate the cartesian trajectory planning $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ and using inverse kinematics of two link planar calculate the joint variable for the respective $x(t)$ and $y(t)$. | 10 | 05 | 04 |
