

**Robot Arm Simulation**

**SYGS**

**An Undergraduate Special Problem**

**Presented to**

**The Faculty of the Department of Mathematical Sciences and Computer Studies**

**De La Salle University - Dasmariñas**

**Dasmariñas, Cavite**

**In Partial Fulfilment**

**of the Requirements for the Degree**

**Bachelor of Science in Computer Science**

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**Major in Computer Engineering**

**Minor in Mathematics**

**EMILIO AGUINALDO  
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## **ABSTRACT**

**NAME OF INSTITUTION:** De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

**ADDRESS:** Dasmariñas, Cavite

**TITLE:** Robot Arm Simulation

**AUTHOR:** Nathaniel Canlubo Gaffud

**FUNDING SOURCE:** Parents                   **COST:** P 15,000

**DATE STARTED:** December 20, 1997   **DATE COMPLETED:** February 23, 1998

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

#### **A. GENERAL**

To develop a three-degree of freedom robot arm simulator.

#### **B. SPECIFIC**

1. to create a graphical user interface to allow user input of the parameters in the kinematics problem and output for the robot arm object;
2. to create a module for the direct and inverse kinematics problem; and
3. to create a module for the three-dimensional geometrical transformations.

**SCOPE AND COVERAGE:**

The special problem Robot Arm Simulation encompasses topics on manipulator kinematics and three-dimensional transformation and projection. The project simulates the movement of a three-degree of freedom robot arm.

**METHODOLOGY:**

The method of Transformational Implementation was used in developing the software that supported the study. This method underwent the nine stages in Software Development Process: requirements analysis, system design, program design, program implementation, unit testing, integration testing, system testing, system delivery and maintenance.

**OUTPUT OF THE STUDY:**

The output of the study is the robot arm simulator "Nathan RobotSim". The simulator supports topics discussed in the special problem.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

A robot model can be represented as data in a three-dimensional space and projected in the two-dimensional display plane. Movements of the robot arm can be demonstrated using the direct and inverse kinematics problem.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The author recommends further studies to include hidden surface removal, depth cueing, illumination, surface rendering and perspective projection. A similar showcasing environment robot is also recommended supporting the need of to allow greater versitility of the robot.

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