



Introduction to Industrial Robot Programming

Kurtuluş Erinç Akdoğan

kurtuluserinc@cankaya.edu.tr

What is an industrial robot?

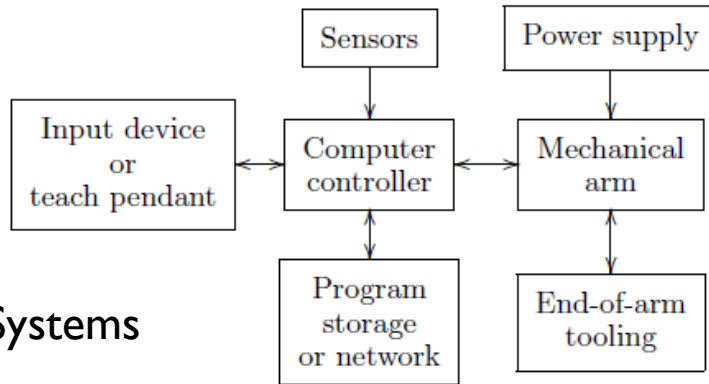
- An industrial robot is a robot system used for manufacturing.
- They can be programmed to perform dangerous, dirty and/or repetitive tasks with high
 - speed,
 - precision,
 - accuracy and.
 - endurance,
- Typical applications of robots include
 - welding,
 - painting,
 - assembly,
 - pick and place for printed circuit boards,
 - packaging and labeling,
 - palletizing,
 - product inspection,
 - and testing



Our robot: Stäubli TX90XL

- 6 axis articulated robot arm
- High-speed, high-resolution servo motors with absolute position sensors at each axis
- Nominal payload: 5 *kg*
- Repeatability: ± 0.04 *mm*
- Weight: 116 *kg*
- Arm reach: 1.5 *m*

Our robot: Stäubli TX90XL

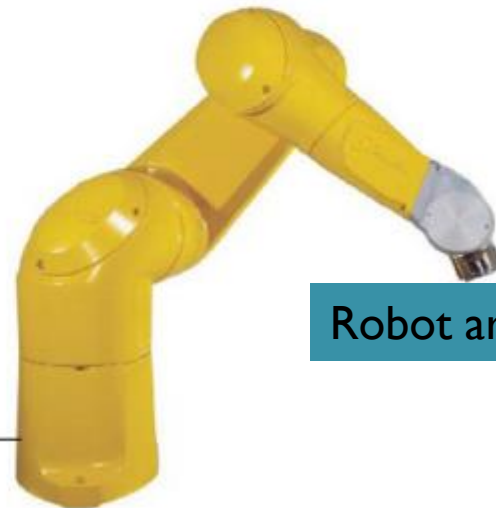


Robotic Systems



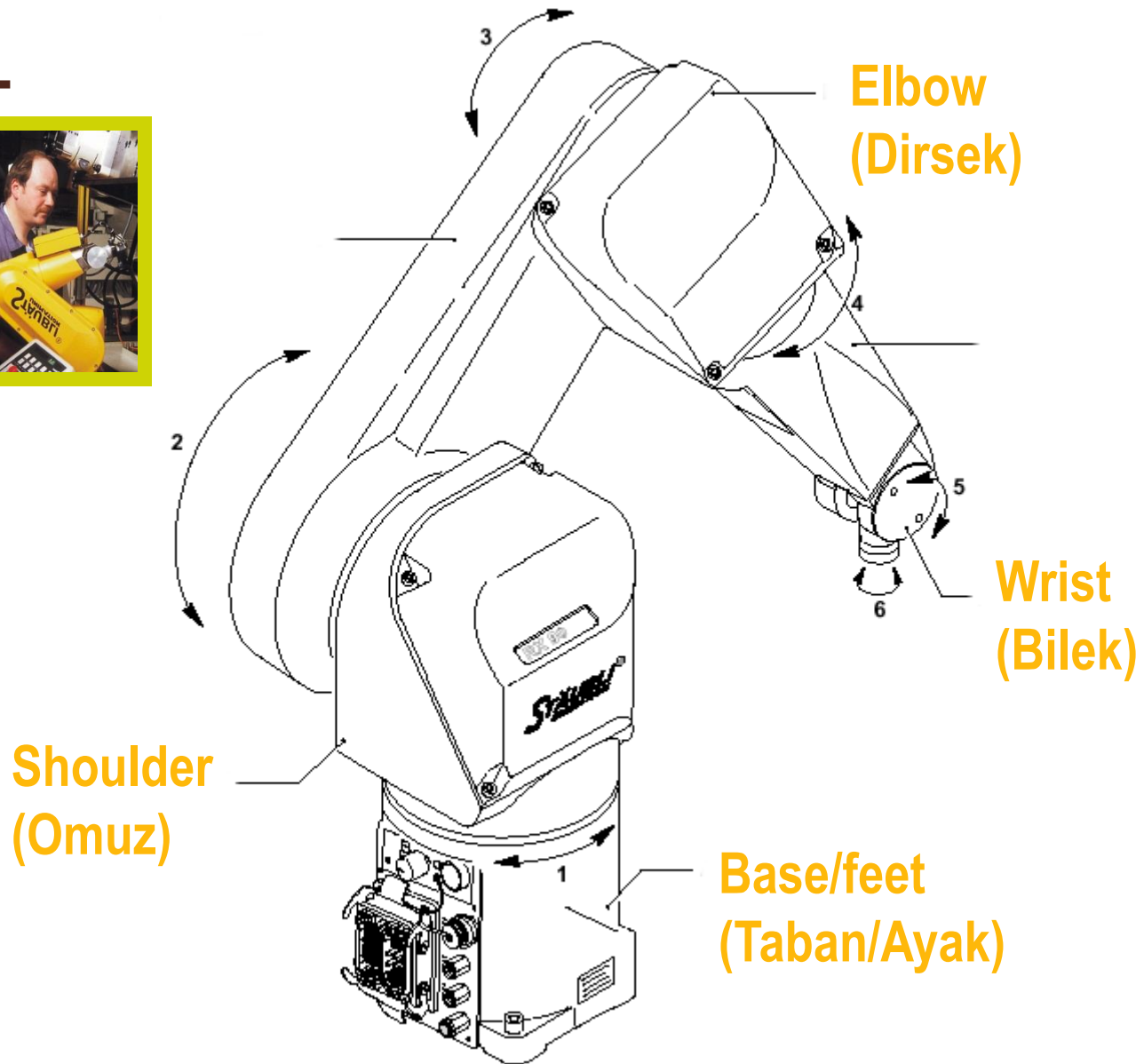
Manual control:
Pendant

Cabinet



Robot arm

KOL



Cabinet :The Controller

- The CS8C controller is made up of a processor (5), the intelligent part of the installation.
- The processor controls the robot via digital power amplifiers (1) dedicated to each axis of the arm.
- The electrical power is converted by the PSM (7) power section, the RPS (2) power supply, and the ARPS (3).
- To disconnect the system from the power supply, set the master switch (6), located on the front panel of the controller, to 0. Before doing so, you must stop the arm operations and switch off arm power supply.



Pendant

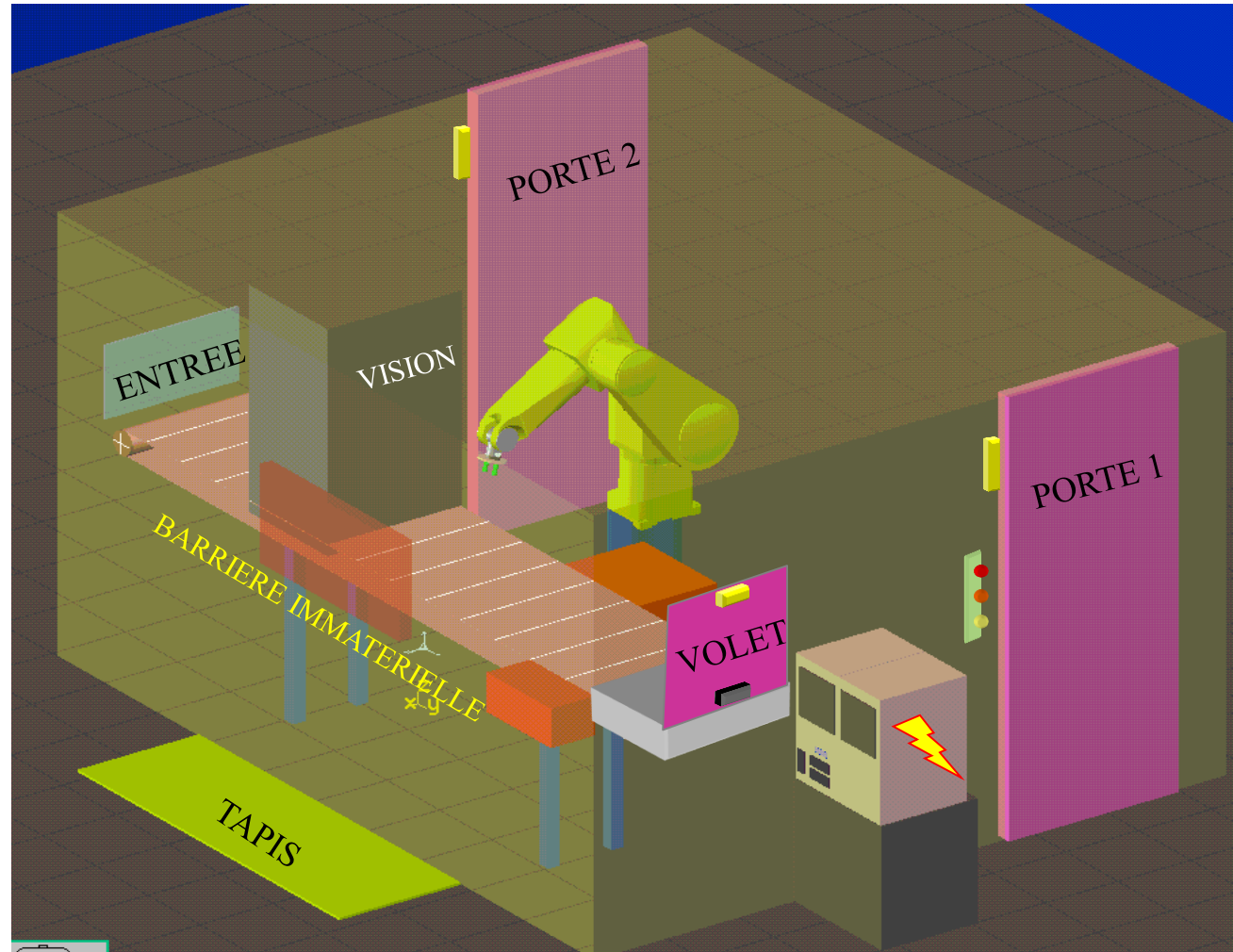
- The MCP (Manual Control Pendant) can be used to enable arm power supply and control its movements.

„Dead Man“ (#)



ROBOT CELL

- **Robot system is always installed in a security cell**



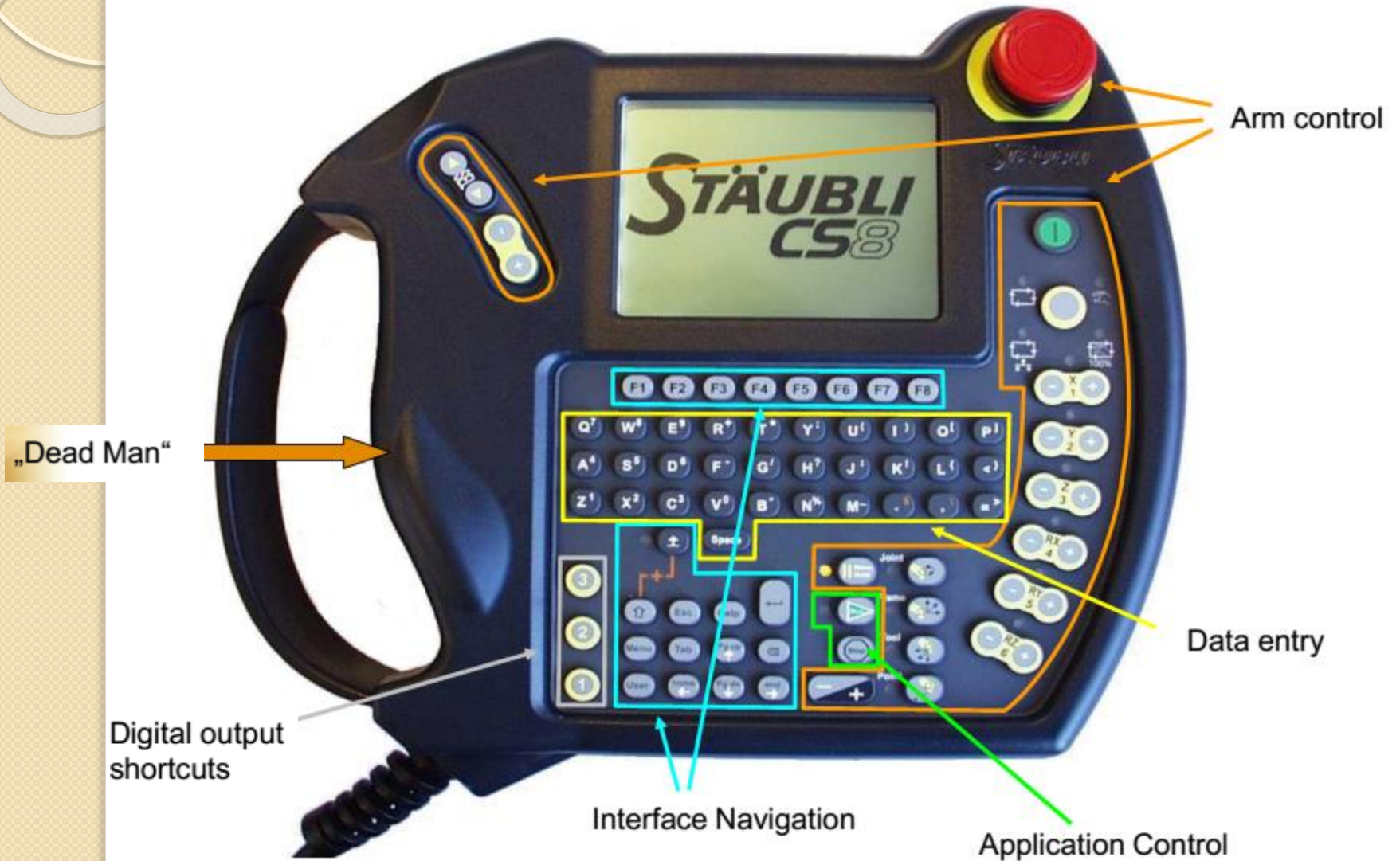
OPERATORS SECURITY

- Do not enter in the cell if the arm power is on
- Robot might move very fast
- Robot may make unpredictable move depending on the program
- Robot may damage itself and its surrounding.
- Robot may cause serious engineering.



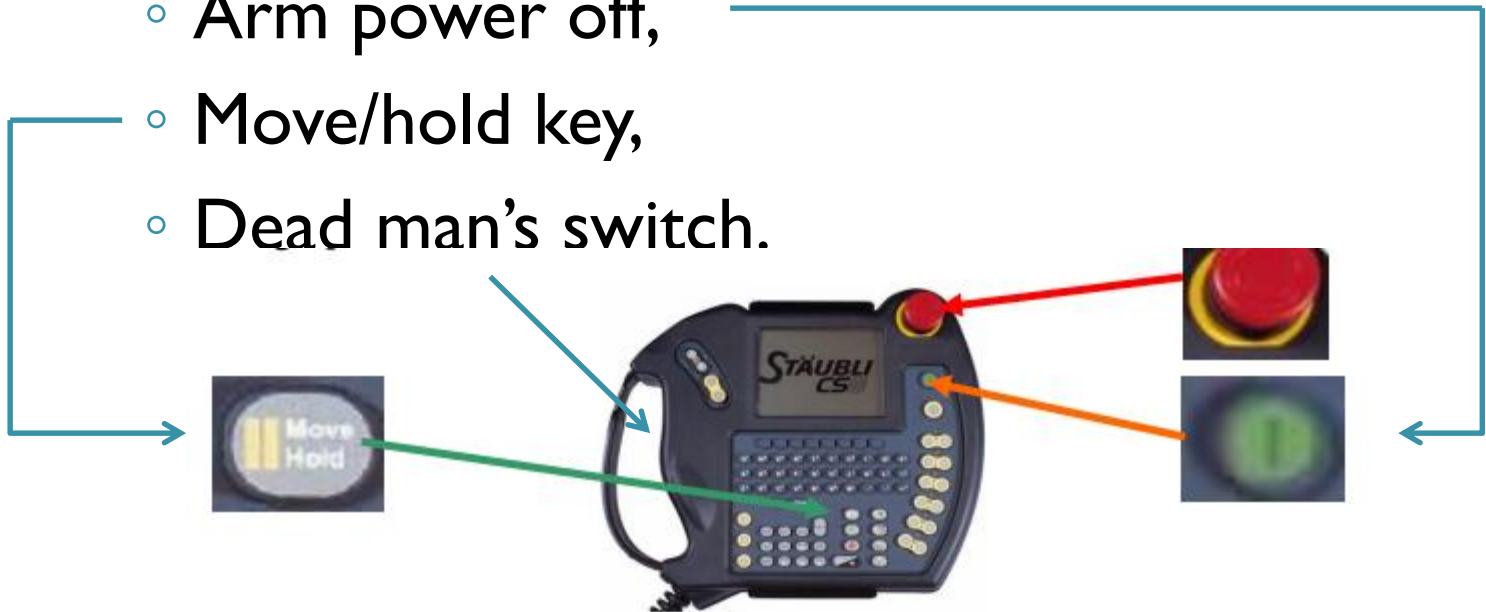
Do not work in the cabinet if the power is on.

Pendant



Safety

- Always operate the robot arm at low speed (%10 speed) at first
- Be ready to stop arm motion:
 - Emergency stop (the big red button),
 - Arm power off,
 - Move/hold key,
 - Dead man's switch.



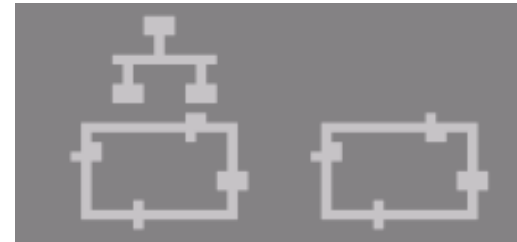
Safety

- Do not use the robot pendant without supervision.
- Do not run your program without supervision.

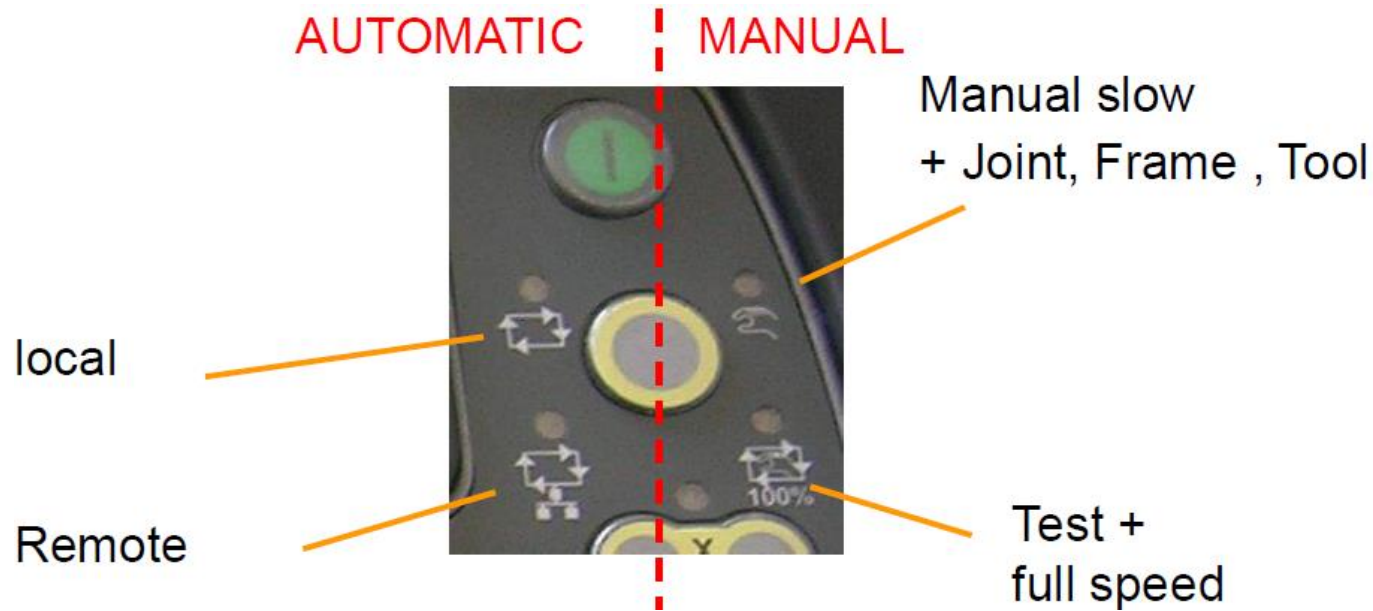
WORKING MODES

INTRODUCTION

- **AUTOMATIC** (production mode)
 - The Robot cell is closed, nobody inside. The robot is under program control. Motions can be done at very high speed.
- **MANUAL** (Trajectory teaching, Manual motion to the start position)
 - This robot is controlled by the operator with teach Pendant in hands
 - The speed is limited to 250 mm/s maximum
 - The operator can be close to the robot



WORKING MODES



- No working mode selection from MCP
- Command by a key outside the robot cell



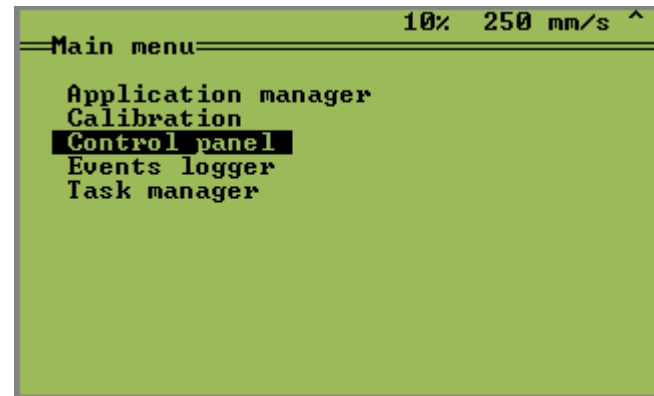
ROBOT STARTUP

1



2

Wait for main menu



3

An application can be automatically loaded and/or manually executed.

SYSTEM STOP

- 1 Arm power off

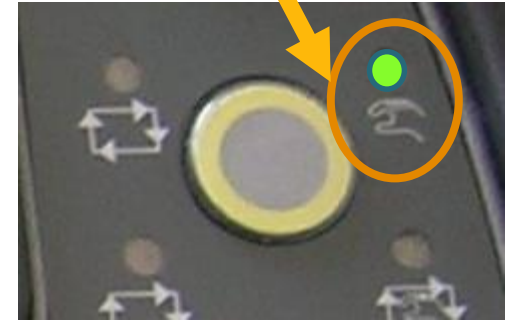


- 2 Main switch OFF



ARM POWER ON (MANU)

Manual Mode is selected.



① MCP on park

MCP on hands

② Remove and place it on
if > 15 seconds

Release and maintain
Dead Man
if > 15 seconds

③

Arm power ON butonu

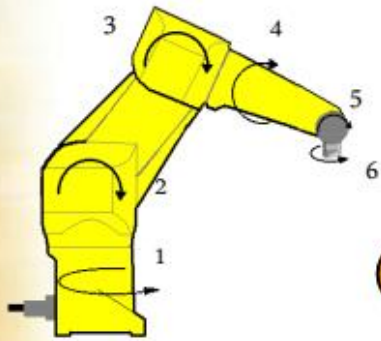
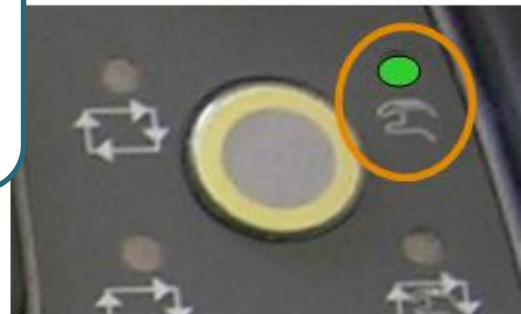
Cell opened

After pressing power button if the enable button (deadman) has been put into its middle position in the last 15 seconds or if the MCP has been placed on its holder in the last 15 seconds.

Manual movement

- Joint move: Moves the robot by rotating the individual joints
 - Cannot do linear movement
 - Is not subject to singularity
- Frame move: Moves the robot in a specified coordinate frame
 - Can do linear movement
 - Subject to singularity
- Tool move: Moves the robot with respect to the tool coordinate frame
 - Can do linear movement
 - Subject to singularity

Manual movement with the joint move



1 Joint

- +



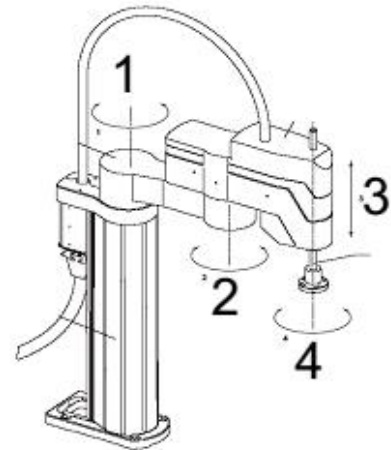
2 Speed



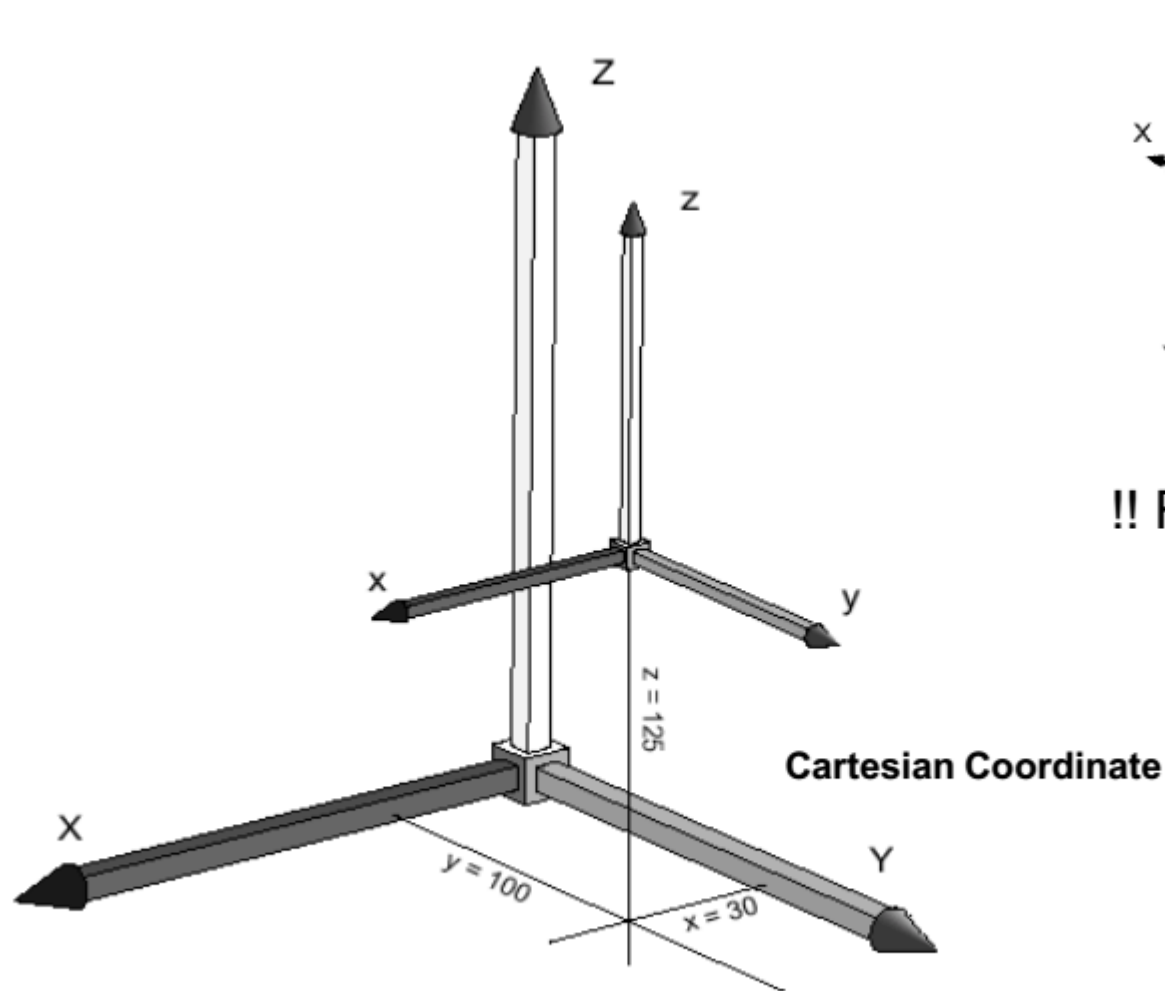
! Requested!

- +

3

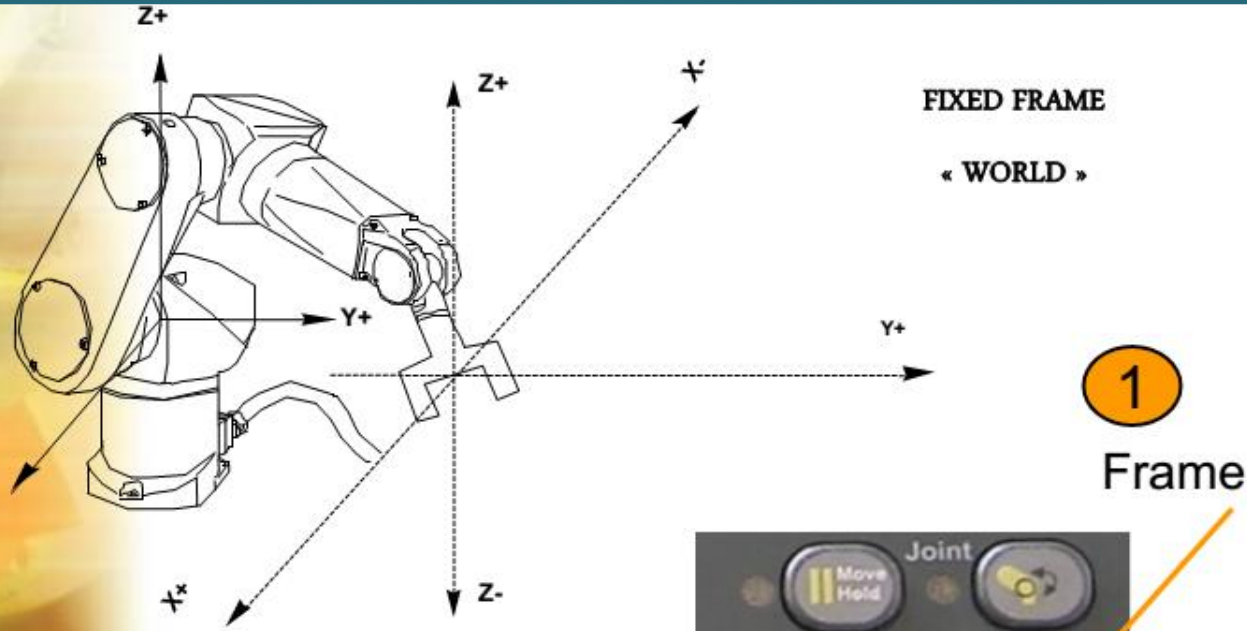
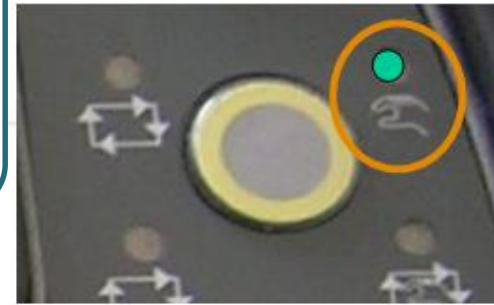


Manual movement with the frame move: Coordinate system

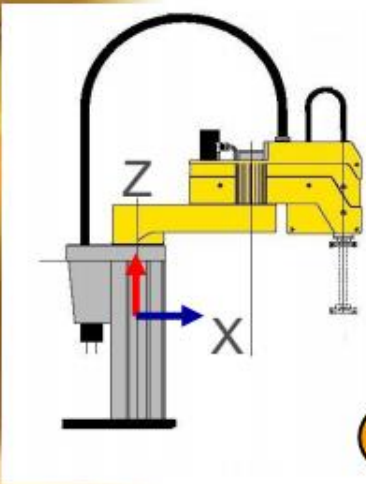


3 axis perpendicular each other

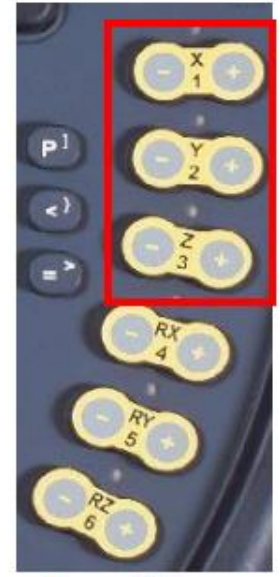
Manual movement with the frame move: Translation



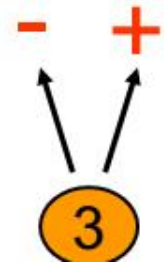
! Requested !



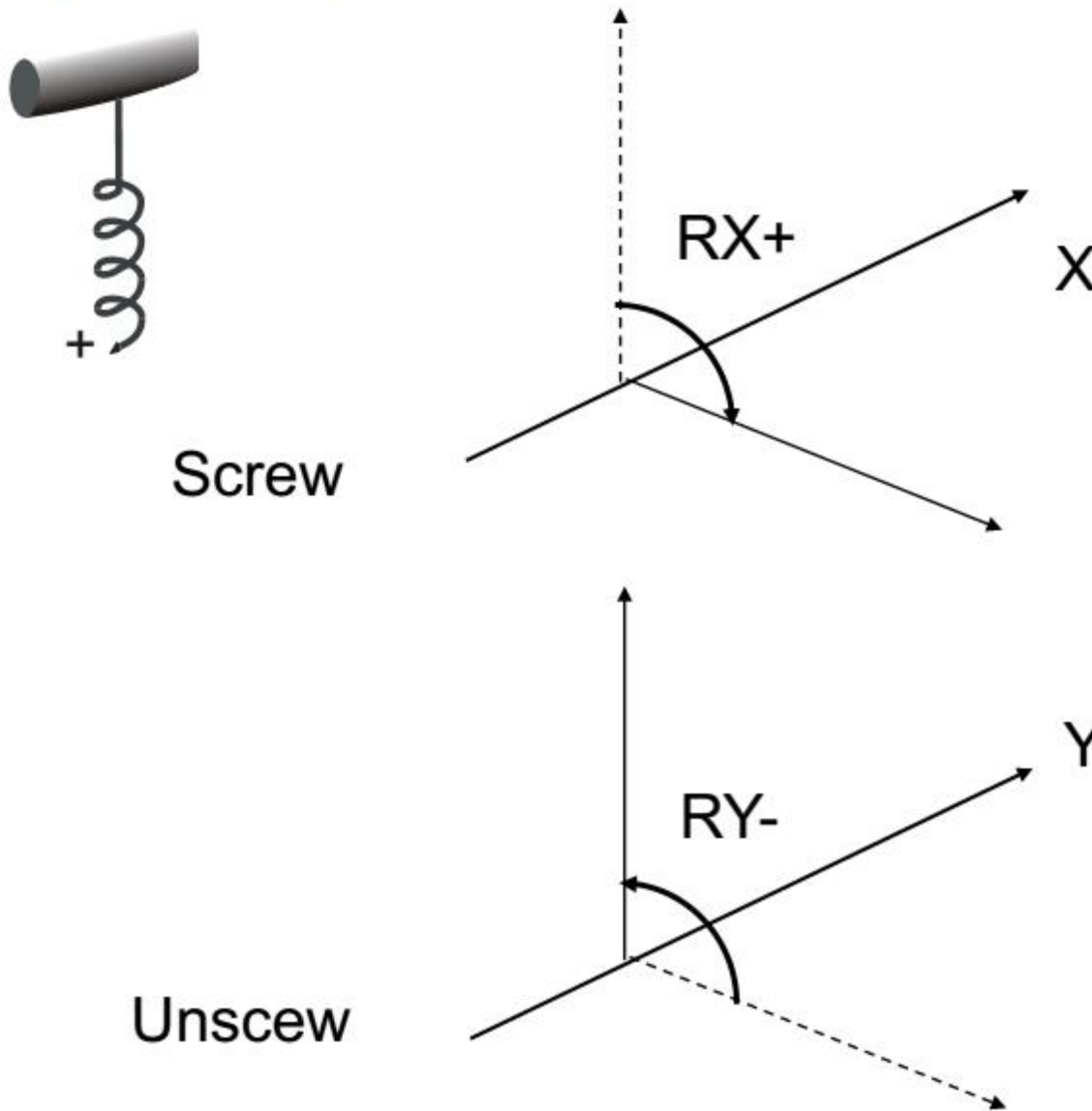
② Speed



T
r
a
n
s
l
a
t
i
o
n

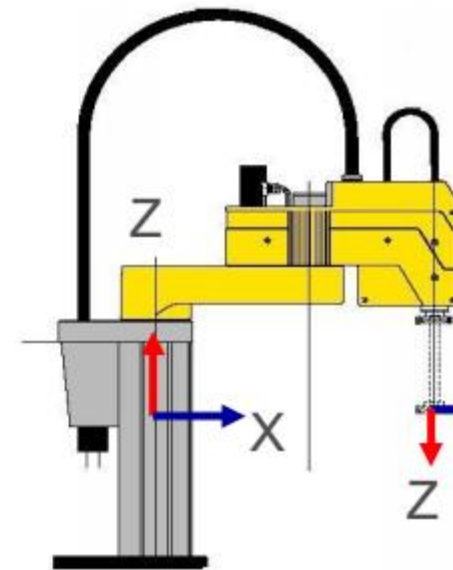
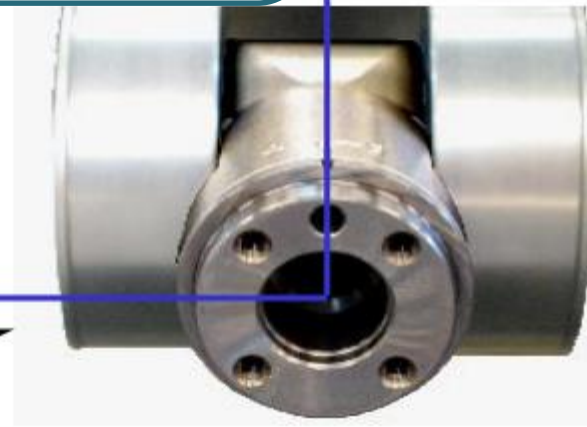
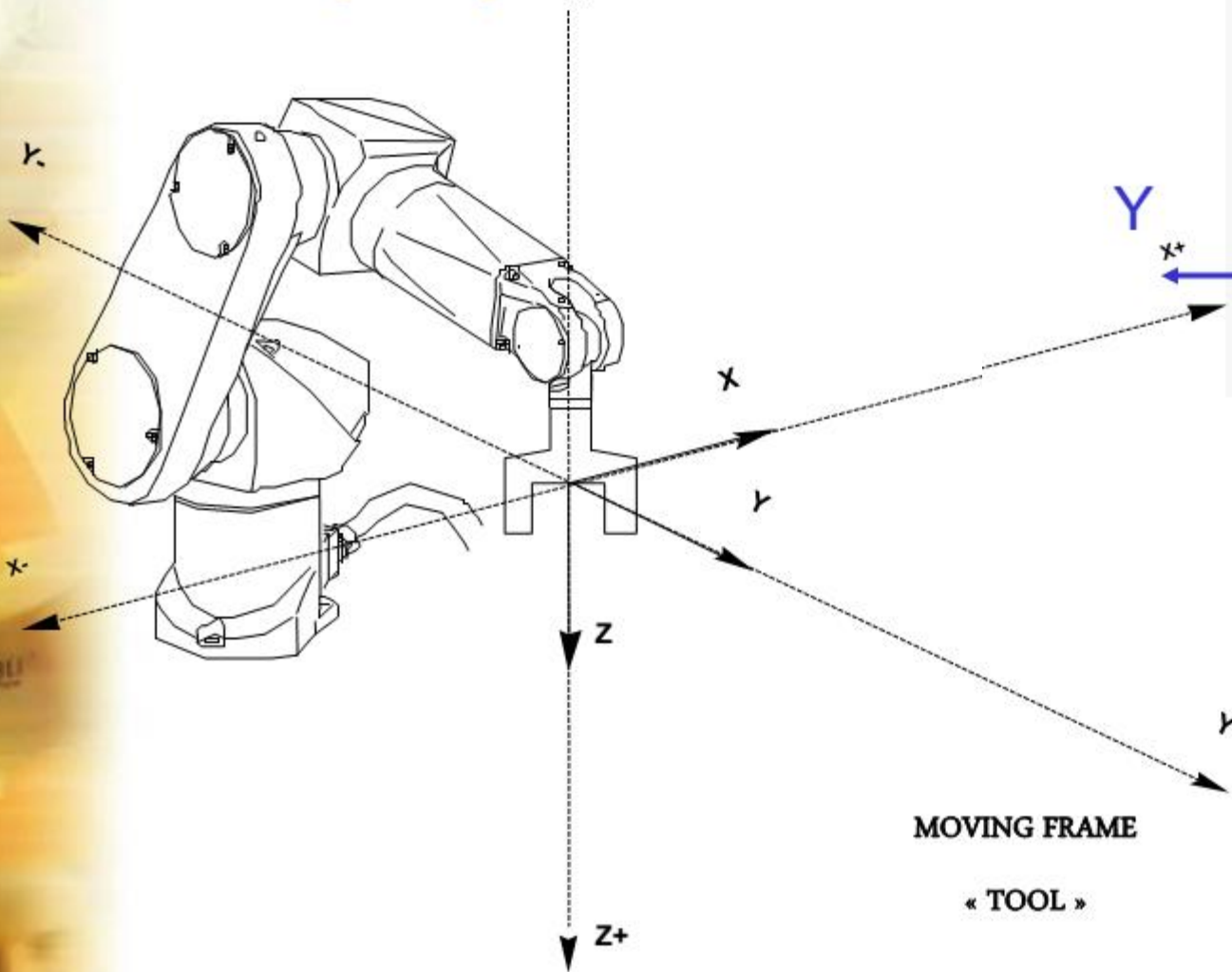


Manual movement with the frame move: Rotation

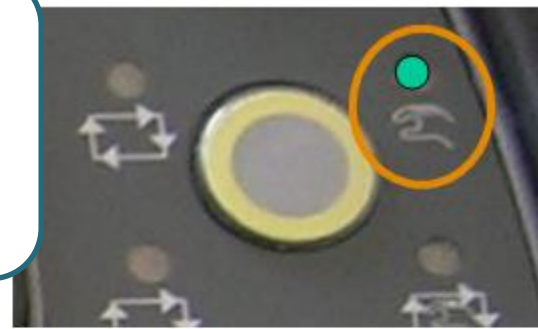


Rotation

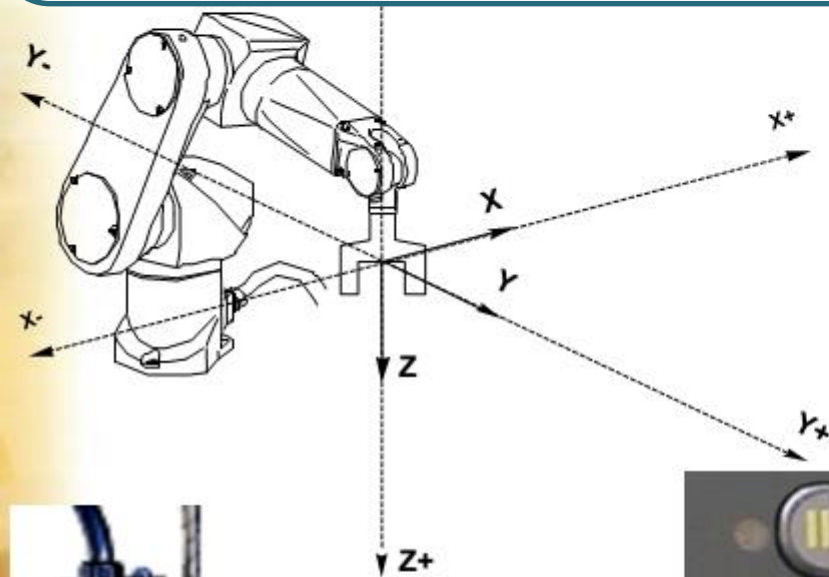
Manual movement with the tool frame: Coordinates



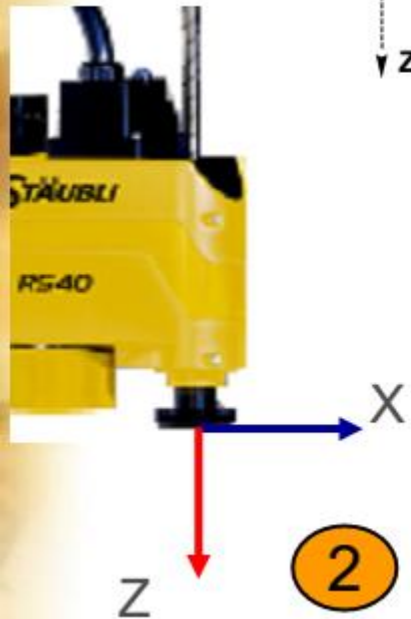
Manual movement with the tool frame:



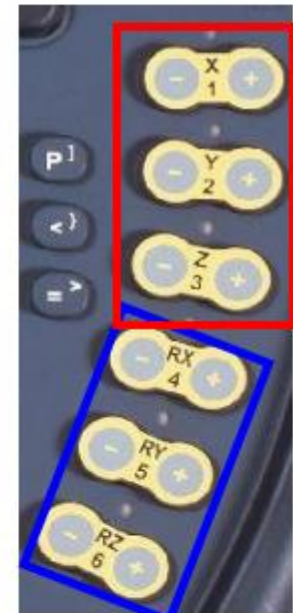
! Requested !



1 Tool

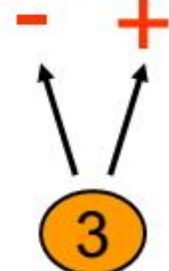


2 Speed



Translation

Rotation



Creating applications with VAL3:

- Need:
 - VAL3 installed
 - A 'cell' defined (controller, robot, tool)
 - Licence (licence flash-disk attached to the computer)



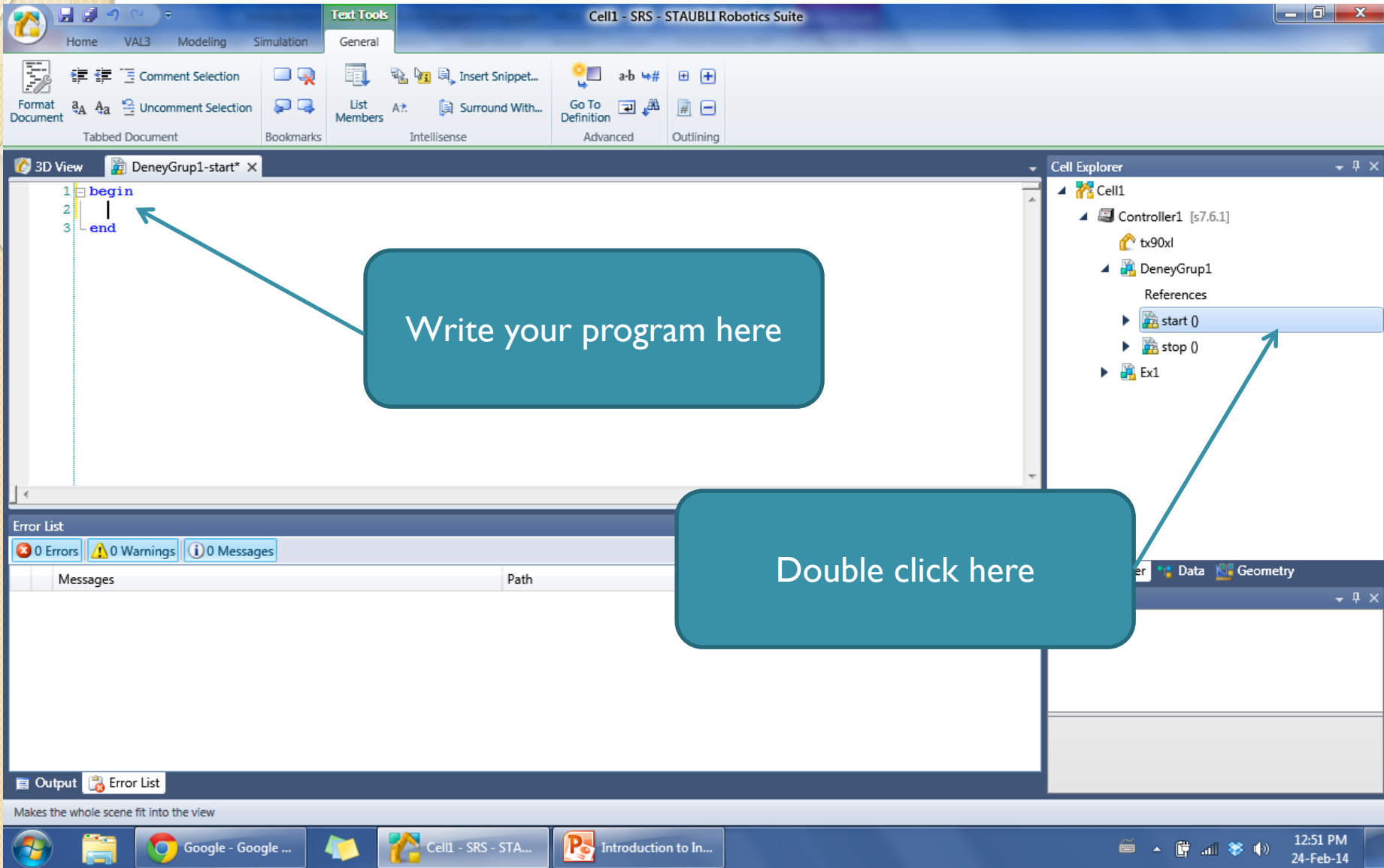
Click here for new application

The 'New Application' dialog box is open, showing the following fields:

- Name: DeneyGrup 1
- Location: Disk://
- Template: default

Buttons for 'OK' and 'Cancel' are visible at the bottom of the dialog. A red arrow points to the 'Name' field.

Name your application:
DeneyGrup(your group
number)



View



DeneyGrup1-start* X



Ex1-start

```
1 begin
2     movej (jStart, tTool, mNomSpeed)
3     movej (appro (p1, trAAppl), tTool, mNomSpeed)
4     movel (p1, tTool, mNomSpeed)
5     movel (p2, tTool, mNomSpeed)
6     movel (p3, tTool, mNomSpeed)
7     movel (p4, tTool, mNomSpeed)
8     movel (p5, tTool, mNomSpeed)
9     movel (p6, tTool, mNomSpeed)
10    movel (p7, tTool, mNomSpeed)
11    movel (p8, tTool, mNomSpeed)
12    movel (p9, tTool, mNomSpeed)
13    movel (p10, tTool, mNomSpeed)
14    movel (p1, tTool, mNomSpeed)
15    movej (appro (p1, trAAppl), tTool, mNomSpeed)
16    movej (jStart, tTool, mNomSpeed)
17    waitEndMove ()
18 end
```

FUNCTIONS

VARIABLES

Applications: Structure

- Variable types:
 - **pointRx**: a point location in cartesian coordinates (p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots)
 - **jointRx**: a joint location in joint coordinates ($jStart$)
 - **tool**: a tool defined by the user ($tTool$)
 - **trsf**: a transformation ($trAApl$)
 - **mdesc**: motion descriptor ($mNomSpeed$)

Applications: Structure

- Functions:
 - `movej(joint, tool, mdesc)`: move to a (point or joint) coordinate with specified tool and motion descriptor
 - `movel(point, tool, mdesc)`: move linearly a point coordinate with specified tool and motion descriptor
 - `appro(point, trsf)`: calculate a transformed point by using a point and a transformation
 - `waitEndMove`: wait for the current movement to end.

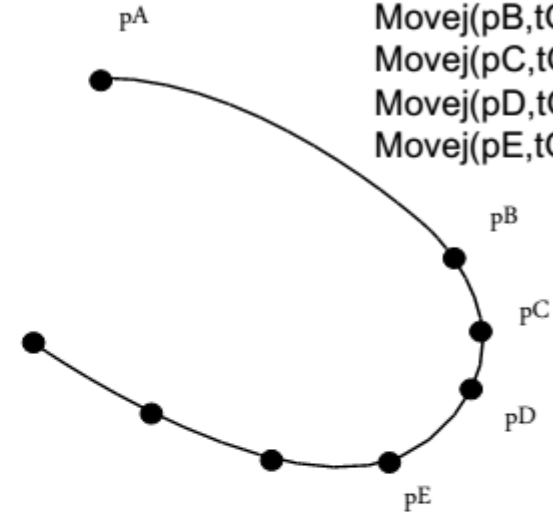
Movement with movej

MOVEMENT : MOVEJ

Movej(point,tool,mdesc)

or

Movej(joint,tool,mdesc)



Joint Interpolation : curved movement

Speed and acceleration described by motion descriptor

No problem of singularity crossing

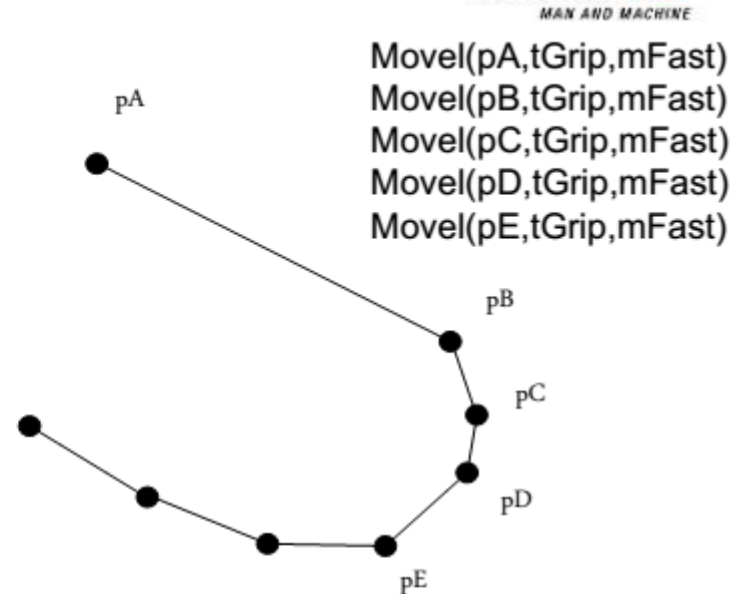
Motion to use if no constraint : Obstacle, insertion, . . .

Movement with move1

MOVEMENT : MOVE1

Move1(point,tool,mdesc)

Not available on JOINT



Cartesian Interpolation : straight line movement

Speed and acceleration described by motion descriptor

Problem of singularity crossing => slow down

Motion to use in case of constraint : obstacle, insertion, process,

...

Motion descriptor parameters: blend

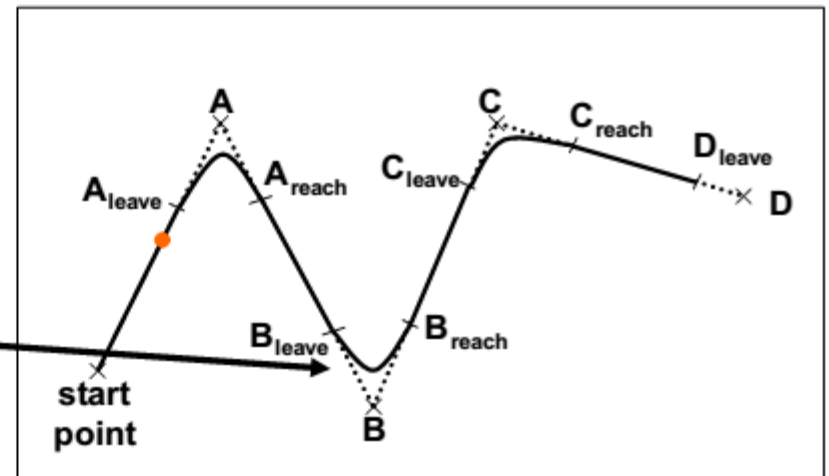
SMOOTHING : BLENDING

MAN AND MACHINE

```
+flange
+world
+jo mFast
-md Speed (%) : 100
  m
  m Blend : Joint
bo
nu
string
aio
```

Vel : % of nominal speed of joints

No blending : OFF
Blending activated : JOINT



Example program:

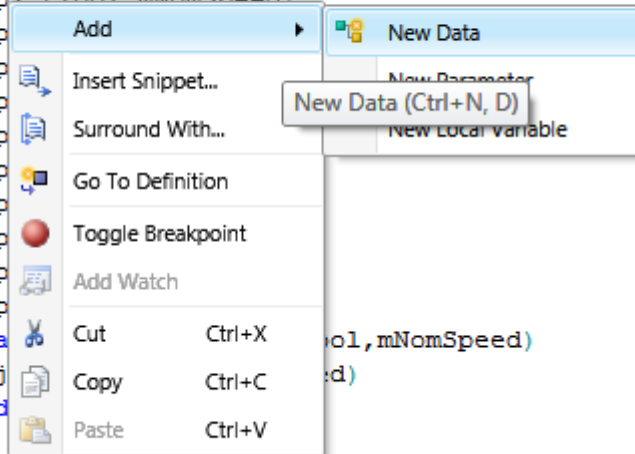
View

```
1 begin
2   movej (jStart, tTool, mNomSpeed)      Move to the starting location
3   movej (appro (p1, trAAppl), tTool, mNomSpeed) Approach to point 1
4   movel (p1, tTool, mNomSpeed)          Move to point 1
5   movel (p2, tTool, mNomSpeed)          Move to point 2
6   movel (p3, tTool, mNomSpeed)
7   movel (p4, tTool, mNomSpeed)
8   movel (p5, tTool, mNomSpeed)
9   movel (p6, tTool, mNomSpeed)
10  movel (p7, tTool, mNomSpeed)
11  movel (p8, tTool, mNomSpeed)
12  movel (p9, tTool, mNomSpeed)
13  movel (p10, tTool, mNomSpeed)         Move to point 10
14  movel (p1, tTool, mNomSpeed)          Move to point 1
15  movej (appro (p1, trAAppl), tTool, mNomSpeed) Approach to point 1
16  movej (jStart, tTool, mNomSpeed)      Move to the starting location
17  waitEndMove ()                       Wait for the movement to end
18 end
```

- Use as many points
- as necessary

Adding variable definitions:

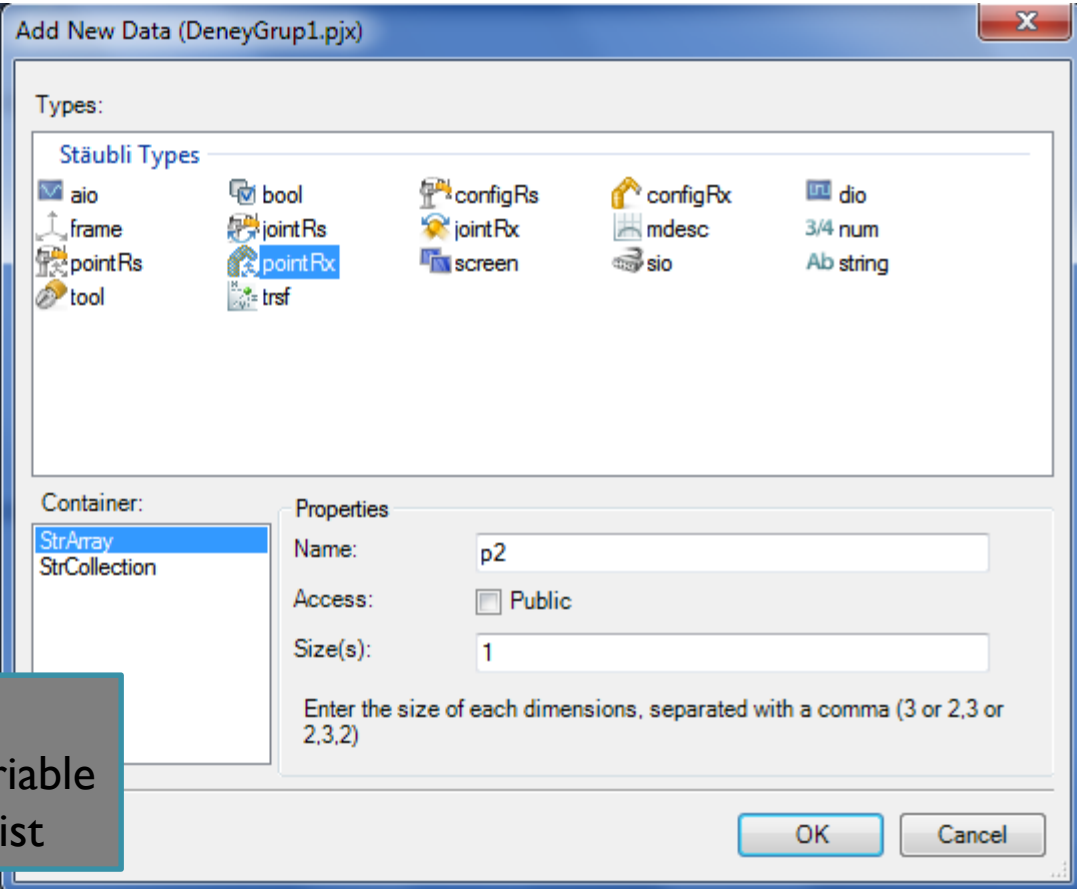
```
begin
  movej (jStart, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movej (appro (p1, trAAppl), tTool, mNomSpeed)
  move1 (p1, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  move1 (p2, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  move1 (p3, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  move1 (p4, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  move1 (p5, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  move1 (p6, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  move1 (p7, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  move1 (p8, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  move1 (p9, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  move1 (p10, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movej (a, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movej (j, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  waitEnd
end
```



Right click on the variable to add (p2), select add, new data

Adding variable definitions:

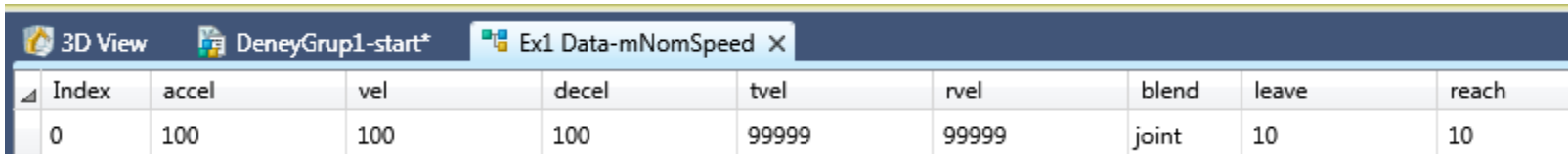
```
begin
  movej (jStart, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movej (appro (p1, trAAppl), tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p1, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p2, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p3, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p4, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p5, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p6, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p7, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p8, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p9, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p10, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movel (p1, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movej (appro (p1, trAAppl), tTool, mNomSpeed)
  movej (jStart, tTool, mNomSpeed)
  waitEndMove ()
end
```



Editing mdesc and trsf

Right click on a variable and select 'Go to definition' to edit the variable. Edit only mdesc and trsf this way.

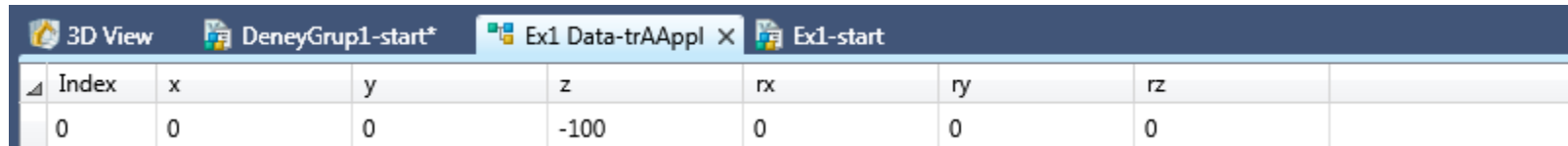
- mdesc: mNomSpeed



The screenshot shows a software interface with a table titled 'Ex1 Data-mNomSpeed'. The table has 10 columns: Index, accel, vel, decel, tvel, rvel, blend, leave, and reach. The first row contains the values: 0, 100, 100, 100, 99999, 99999, joint, 10, and 10.

Index	accel	vel	decel	tvel	rvel	blend	leave	reach
0	100	100	100	99999	99999	joint	10	10

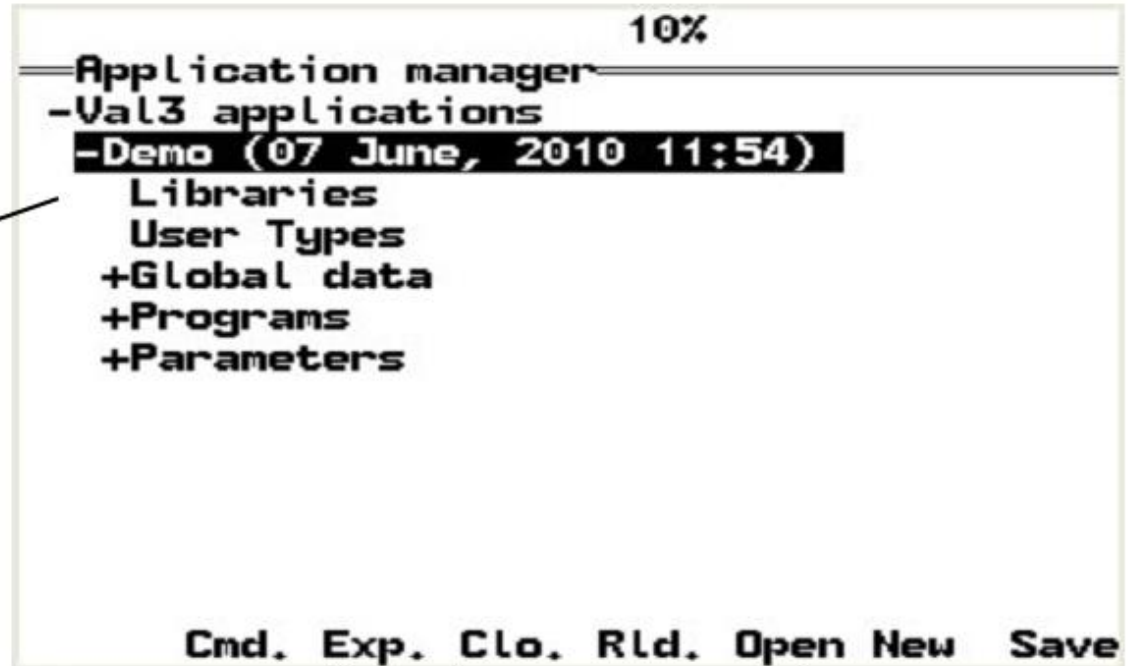
- trsf: trAApl



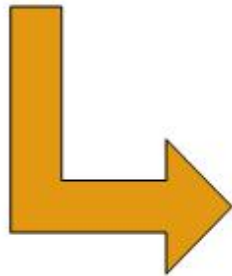
The screenshot shows a software interface with a table titled 'Ex1 Data-trAApl'. The table has 8 columns: Index, x, y, z, rx, ry, and rz. The first row contains the values: 0, 0, 0, -100, 0, 0, and 0.

Index	x	y	z	rx	ry	rz
0	0	0	-100	0	0	0

Applications: using pendant



Application name
(save date)



*Contextual
Menu*

Export :
Copy

Close

Open another
application

Reload
(after SRS transfer)

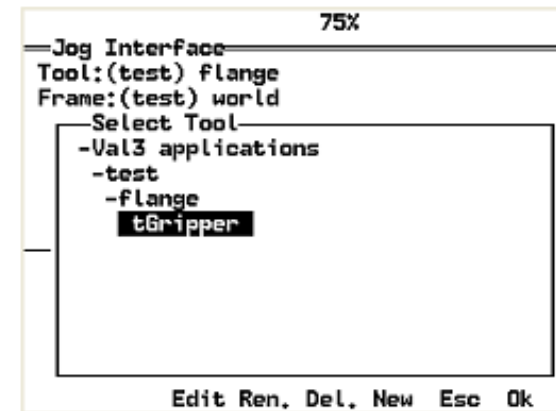
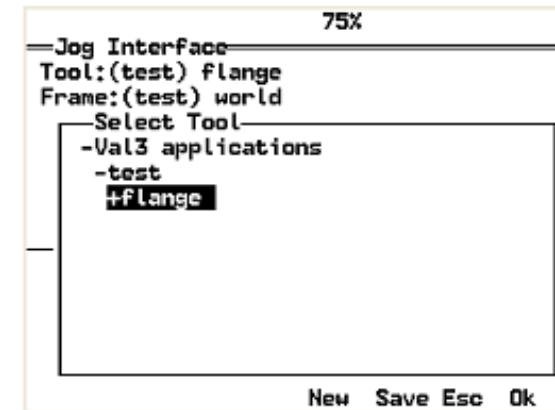
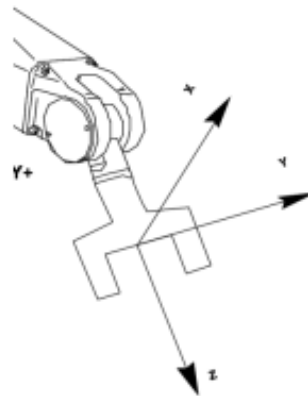
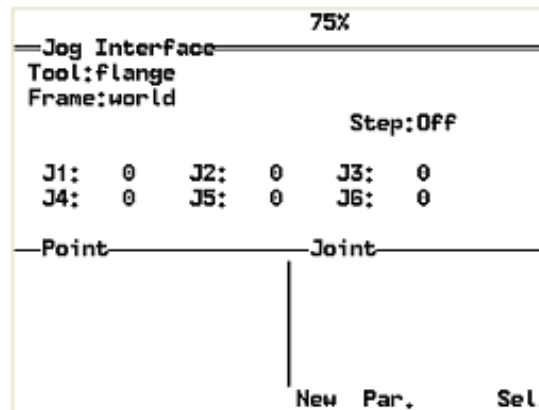
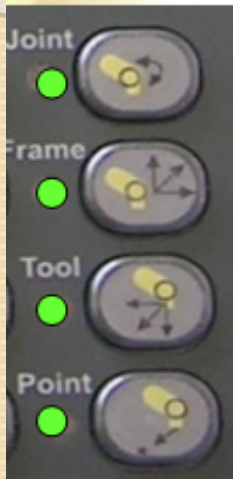


Help on menus

Applications: Teaching with pendant

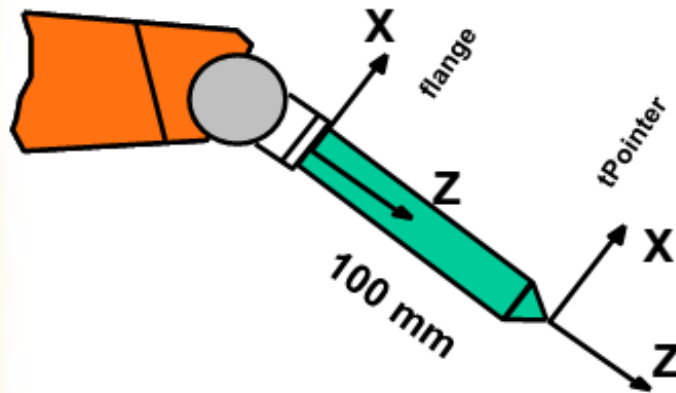
TOOL SELECTION

MAN AND MACHINE



Applications: Teaching with pendant

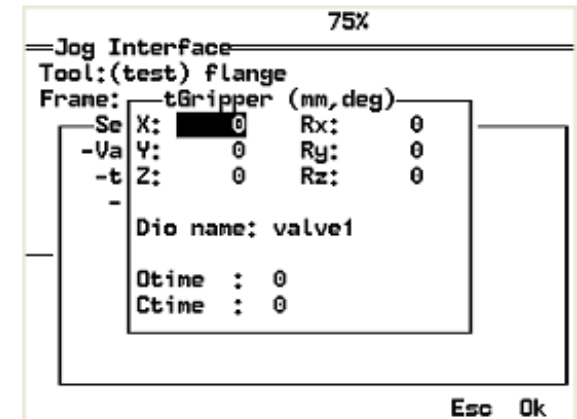
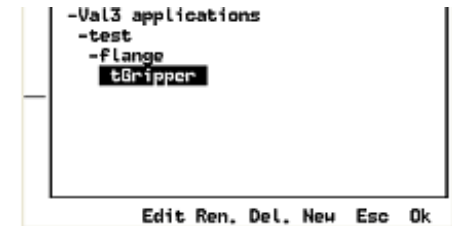
TOOL EDITION



Teach locations

Position and speed control

Geometrical adjustments



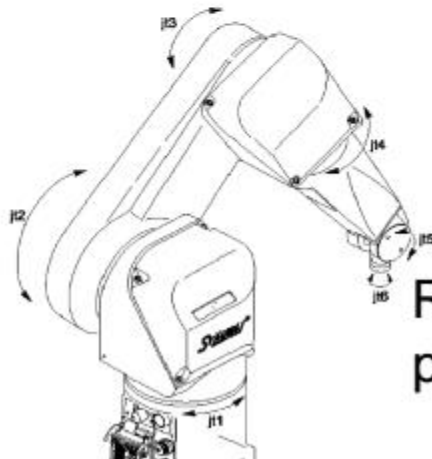
- Geometrical Definition
- Associated digital output
- Delay to open / close in secs.

Applications: Teaching with pendant

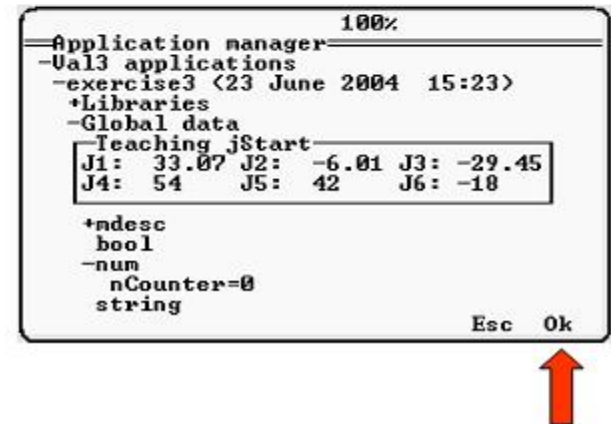
TEACH JOINT



Move to the desired position by using the manual control



Robot at position

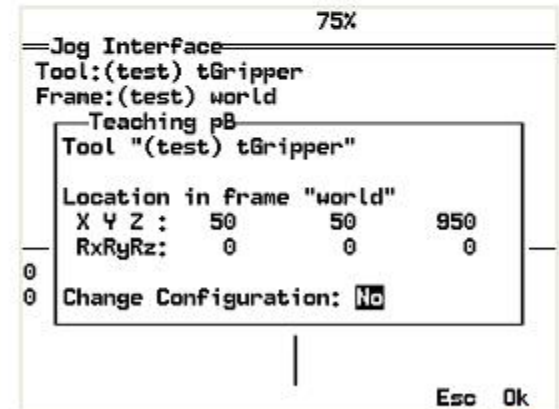
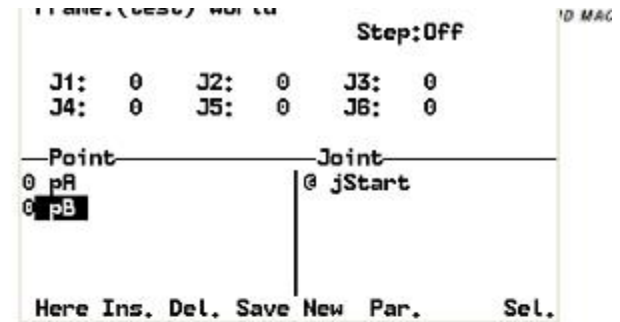
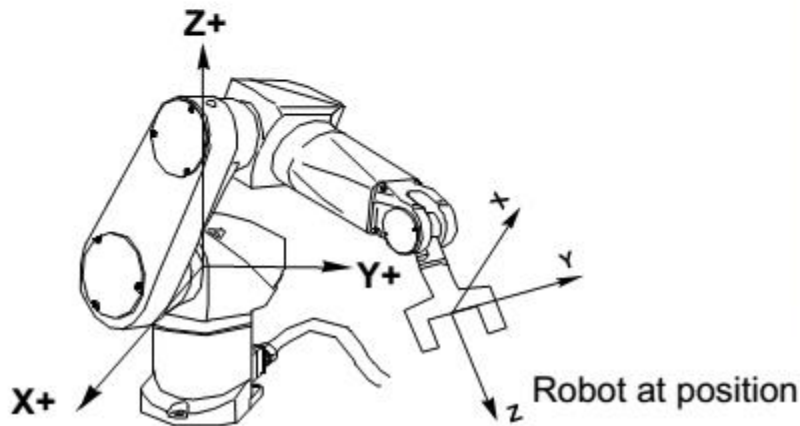


Applications: Teaching with pendant

TEACH POINT



Move to the desired position by using the manual control



Elements of the jog interface

JOG INTERFACE

MAN AND MACH

Points of an application

Symbols in front of points name :

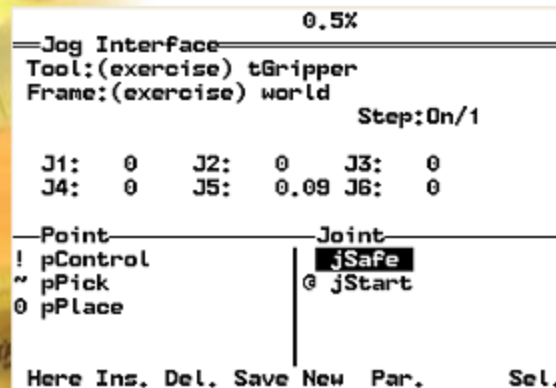
VAL3 6.5+

0 : Point not taught, coordinates = 0

@ : Robot at position with current tool (approx 0.01 mm)

~ : Robot close to position (approx. 1 mm)

! : Position not reachable with current tool



Insert point
In an array

Teach current
position

New
point

Save current application (select by the tool)

delete point (check if not used) or array element

Select tool or frame

Parameters step mode

Re-teaching an existing point:

POINTS RE-TEACHING

- Possible to verify / re-teach points : POINT mode



- 1 movement type = Mode : JOINT
- 2 with/without APPRO : direction selection + distance

```
0.5%
---Jog Interface---
Tool:(exercise) tGripper
Frame:(exercise) world
Mode:JOINT Appro:Off

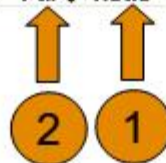
J1: 0   J2: 0   J3: 0
J4: 0   J5: 0.09 J6: 0

Point          Joint
! pControl    jSafe
~ pPick       @ jStart
0 pPlace

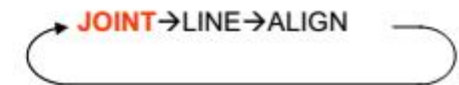
Here Ins. Del. Save New Par. Mode Sel.
```



motion Control



tool select



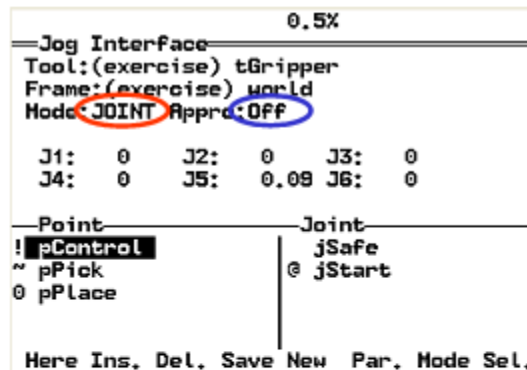
Re-teaching an existing point:

POINTS RE-TEACHING

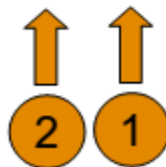
- Possible to verify / re-teach points : POINT mode



- 1 movement type = Mode : LINE
- 2 with/without APPRO : direction selection + distance



motion Control

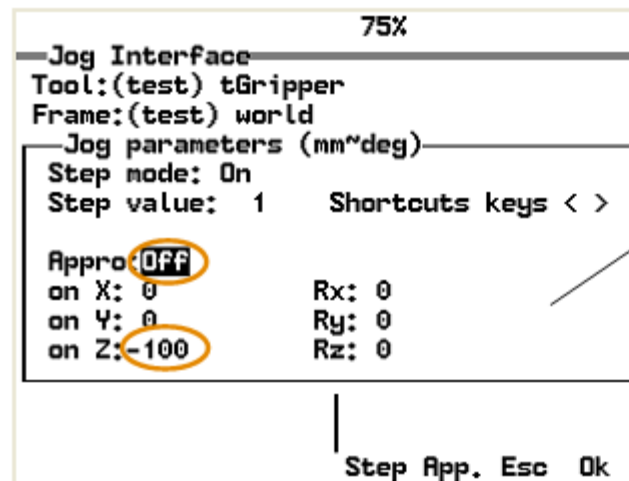


tool select

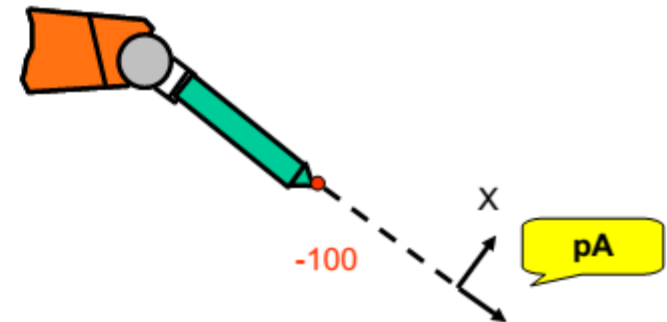
Re-teaching an existing point:

POINTS RE-TEACHING

Verify / re-teach points : APPRO mode



Editable values



motion Control

- Shortcuts : APPRO ON/OFF = F6 + F6

Re-teaching an existing point:

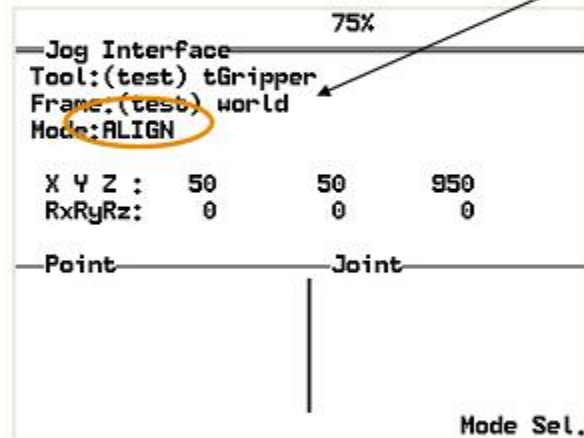
RE TEACHING : ALIGN



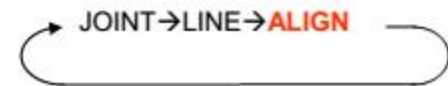
Possible to verify / re-teach points : POINT mode

- 3 move Type = Mode : **ALIGN** (related to current frame)

Align Z of the TOOL Z on the closest axis of current frame.



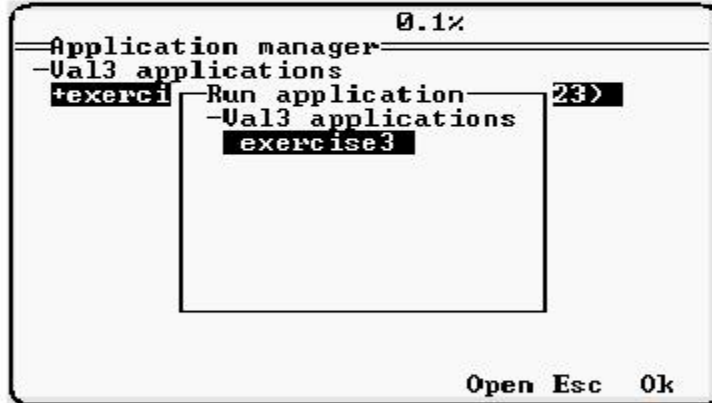
motion Control



Running applications:

Running application

3



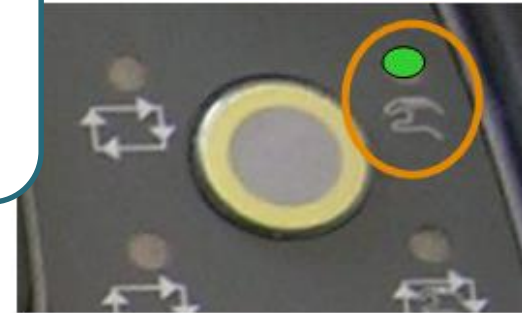
2 OK : Validation



4 Enable Movement

1 Start

Running applications: Slow running



Cell opened

2

Motion when
keep pressed



Speed adj.

1

Remove current selected
mode = press button