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# *A Novel (3T-1R) Redundant Parallel Mechanism with Large Operational Workspace and Rotational Capability\**

Samah Shayya, Sébastien Krut, Olivier Company, Cédric Baradat, and François Pierrot

**Abstract**— This paper presents a novel 4 dofs (3T-1R <sup>(1)</sup>) parallel redundant mechanism, with its complete study regarding inverse and direct geometric models (IGM and DGM), as well as singularity and workspace analysis. The robot is capable of performing a half-turn about the z axis (a complete turn would be theoretically possible if it were not for possible unavoidable inter-collisions in the practical case), and having all of its prismatic actuators along one direction, enables it to have an independent x motion - only limited by the stroke of the prismatic actuators. The mechanism is characterized by elevated dynamical capabilities having its actuators at base. Moreover, the performance of the robot is evaluated considering isotropy in velocity and forces.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Parallel mechanisms have been known for their increased rigidity, better accuracy, higher load and dynamical capacities as compared to their competent serial mechanisms. Unfortunately, these mechanisms are not without their own drawbacks such as limited workspace and presence of the so referred to as parallel singularities, in addition to the usual serial type singularities. However, the advantages of such mechanisms, are quite sufficient to be the motive behind the increasingly interest in these mechanisms, in which they have been under extensive research in the last decades.

At their infancy, most of the parallel mechanisms that have been studied are of 6 dofs (3T-3R) known as the Gough-Stewart platforms or “hexapods” which appeared in the early 1950’s and 1960’s. Later on, parallel mechanisms with lower mobility <sup>(2)</sup> have been studied and investigated. In fact, for most industrial applications-such as machining, laser cutting, pick-and-place applications- 6 dofs are too much. Thus studies have been conducted regarding the synthesis of 3 dofs (3T), 4 dofs (3T-1R) and 5 dofs (3T-2R) parallel mechanisms.

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<sup>(1)</sup> 3T-1R: Three-translational degrees of freedom and one rotational degree of freedom.

<sup>(2)</sup> i.e. number of dofs<6

In fact, regarding some tasks 4 dofs (3T-1R) parallel mechanisms are sufficient. In others, where another rotation is required it can be provided either by the table or by an additional actuator in series with the parallel mechanism (forming a hybrid mechanism). Many 3T-1R parallel mechanisms exist in literature such as the famous Delta robot [1] (with the R-U-P-U <sup>(3)</sup> chain), the Kanuk [2], the SMG in [3], the H4 in [4], the I4 in [5], the Par4 in [6] with its industrialized version Adept Quattro [7] (fastest industrial pick-and-place robot). Also, an interesting family of fully-isotropic parallel 4 dofs (3T-1R) mechanisms, in addition to decoupled mechanisms, has been synthesized in [8]. In [8], there is an elaborated referencing to other 4 dofs mechanisms.

However, these and other existing mechanisms have some inconveniences. For example, in the case of Delta with a huge workspace (even much larger with linear Delta), the presence of the RUPU chain connecting the base to the platform to supply the rotational dof is a weak element reducing the workspace. Others present problems of singularities, limitation of workspace (and particularly) in rotational capability, complexity of obtaining analytical expressions for the direct geometric model, and /or the use of transmission systems with the articulated platform in the case [4-7]. Actually, the use of transmission systems such as gears or cable and pulleys in the platform, will impact accuracy and repeatability of the robot. The mechanisms in [8], despite their interesting isotropic property, have a limited workspace (having the prismatic actuators in different directions), and are complex from manufacturability and industrialization point of view.

In this paper we present, a 4 dofs (3T-1R) parallel mechanism with actuation redundancy (two degrees of redundancy) that responds to the major requirements: large operational workspace, high rotational capability, absence of singularities, design simplicity, high rigidity, and high dynamical capabilities with analytical expressions for the inverse and direct geometric models. Such mechanism is intended to be used as 4 dofs (3T-1R) module in a 5 dofs (3T-2R) parallel kinematic machine where the 5<sup>th</sup> dof (2<sup>nd</sup> rotational dof) is provided by a turntable according to left-hand right-hand paradigm. Such machine can be used in many industrial applications requiring 5 dofs such as laser cutting, five-faces machining, etc..

<sup>(3)</sup> R, U, and P: correspond to rotational, universal, and prismatic joints. Bold face letter means actuated, and underlined letter means the joint position is measured.

The paper introduces the mechanism in section II and its geometrical elements. Then sections III and IV detail the inverse and direct geometric models respectively. Section V presents the singularity and workspace analysis of this mechanism. The paper ends with section VI giving the conclusions.

## II. THE NEW 4 DOFS (3T-1R) MECHANISM

The graph diagram of the four dofs (3T-1R) parallel mechanism we propose is shown in fig.1 with its CAD drawing in fig. 2 and fig.3. The platform, its dimensions and the platform connection points labeling are clarified in fig. 4. Note that this mechanism has been chosen among other synthesized mechanisms with same number of actuators and dofs, and after several studies. This synthesis procedure will not be discussed here for brevity.

The robot consists of six actuators along the same direction (x-axis) and can perform four motions x, y, z and  $\Theta$  (rotation about z-axis). The robot is redundant (having two extra actuators). It is quite clear that this robot can move along x independently of the other motions y, z and  $\Theta$ . This motion along x is only limited by the available stroke for the prismatic actuators.

The principle of functioning of this mechanism is straight forward. The role of parallelograms in chains (III) and (IV) is to constraint the platform rotation about any axis that is perpendicular to the z axis direction of the base frame. These two parallelogram arms cooperate with the other four simple arms to position the TCP and control the platform orientation about the axis parallel to the z axis of the base frame.

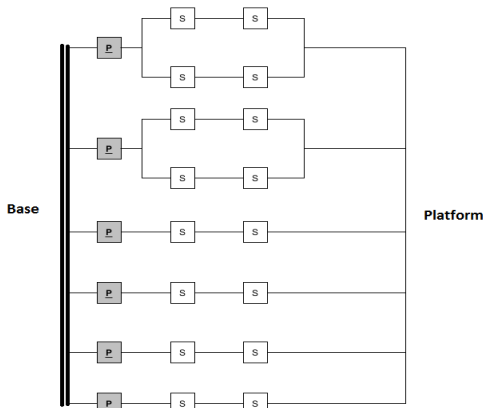


Figure 1. Graph diagram of the mechanism. P: prismatic joint, S: spherical joint. Gray box means actuated, while white box means passive. The underlining signifies that the joint position is being measured.

It is worth mentioning that the mechanism is theoretically capable of complete rotation, but in practical case there might be possibility of unavoidable inter-collisions, so we can guarantee practically a half-turn ( $\theta \in [-90^\circ; +90^\circ]$ ) free of inter-collisions which is considered by itself sufficient (maximum required rotation range in real applications). Moreover, the spherical joints can be practically replaced by

three revolute joints as to overcome known limitations of the commercial spherical joints regarding rotation capabilities.

We define the different geometrical elements of the mechanism before establishing its models and Jacobians. The following notations are used:

- $L_i$  ( $i = 1 \dots 6$ ) is the length of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  arm of extremities  $A_i$  and  $B_i$ .
- $A_i, B_i$  ( $i = 1 \dots 6$ ) are the connection points of the arm  $A_i B_i$  ( $i^{\text{th}}$  arm) as shown in the figures 3 and 4. In case of parallelogram arm, they are along the mid-axis of the parallelogram.

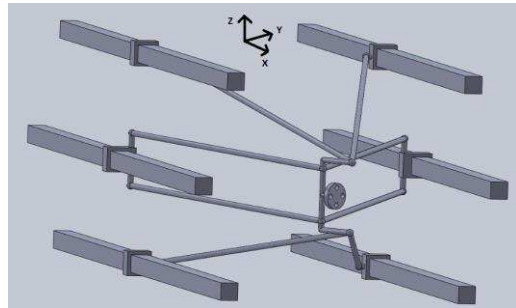


Figure 2. Simplified CAD drawing of the mechanism for clarification purpose only. The rotation of the platform is greater than  $90^\circ$ . The x, y and z directions of the base frame are shown in the figure.

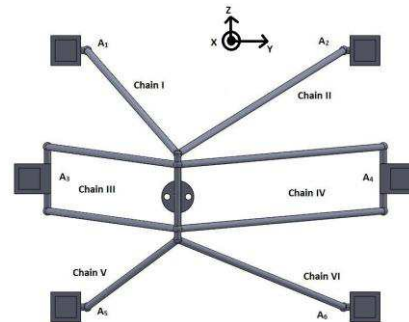


Figure 3. Frontal view of the robot. The pose illustrated is for  $\Theta = 0^\circ$ . The x, y and z directions of the base frame are shown in the figure.

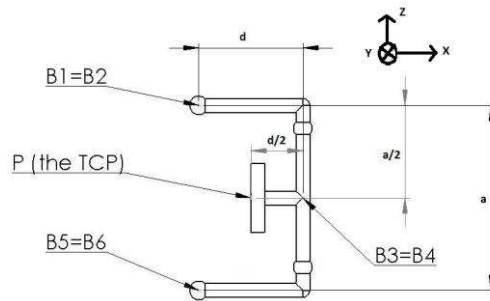


Figure 4. Platform and its principal dimensions. The x, y and z directions of the moving frame connected to the platform are shown on the figure.

- $u_i$  ( $i = 1 \dots 6$ ) is the unit vector along the direction of the linear actuators (it is the same for all actuators).

- $\mathbf{n}_i$  ( $i=1\dots6$ ) is the unit vector along the vector  $\mathbf{A}_i\mathbf{B}_i$ .
- $\mathbf{p}_i = (p_{xi} \ p_{yi} \ p_{zi})^T$  is the vector directed from  $P$  (the TCP) to  $B_i$  expressed in the base frame of the robot.
- $\mathbf{p}_i^m = (p_{xi}^m \ p_{yi}^m \ p_{zi}^m)^T$  ( $i=1\dots6$ ) is the vector directed from  $P$  (the TCP) to  $B_i$  expressed in moving frame of the platform.
- $\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z$  are the unit vectors along the x, y and z axis of the base frame respectively.
- $(x_i \ y_i \ z_i)^T$  ( $i=1\dots6$ ) are the coordinates of the point  $A_i$  (note that  $y_i$  and  $z_i$  are constant).
- $\mathbf{p} = (x \ y \ z)^T$  is the vector  $\mathbf{OP}$  where  $O$  is the origin of the base frame.
- $\theta$  is the rotational angle.
- $\mathbf{x} = (x \ y \ z \ \theta)^T$  is the pose of the robot.
- $\mathbf{q} = (q_1 \ \dots \ q_6)^T$  is the joints displacement vector of linear actuators.
- $\mathbf{X}_r = (x_{1r} \ \dots \ x_{6r})^T$  is the vector containing the values of  $x_i$  ( $i=1\dots6$ ) corresponding to the assumed zero extension or displacement of the linear actuators (i.e. for which we consider  $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{0}$ ); it is constant vector just marking the origins' displacements meaning that  $q_i = x_i - x_{ir}, i=1\dots6$  or  $\mathbf{q} = (x_1 \ \dots \ x_6)^T - (x_{1r} \ \dots \ x_{6r})^T$ . One can assume joints' displacements origins to be confounded with x-axis origin i.e. at  $\mathbf{X}_r = \mathbf{0}$  and hence  $\mathbf{q} = (x_1 \ \dots \ x_6)^T$ .

- $\mathbf{R} = \text{Rot}_z(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} c_\theta & -s_\theta & 0 \\ s_\theta & c_\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  is the rotational matrix of

the platform frame with respect to the fixed base frame where  $c_\theta = \cos(\theta)$  and  $s_\theta = \sin(\theta)$ .

- Define  $\xi_g$  the geometric parameters vector with its elements being  $L_i, y_i, z_i, x_{ir}$  with  $i=1\dots6$ .
- Note that  $d = |p_{x1}^m - p_{z3}^m|$  which is shown in fig. 4.
- Also note that  $a = \|\mathbf{B}_1\mathbf{B}_5\| = |p_{z1}^m - p_{z5}^m|$  which is shown also in fig. 4.

We assume the following in our study:

- $B_1 \equiv B_2, B_3 \equiv B_4, B_5 \equiv B_6$
- $L_1 = L_2 = L_5 = L_6, L_3 = L_4$
- $y_1 = y_5 = -y_2 = -y_6, y_3 = -y_4$
- $z_1 = z_2 = -z_5 = -z_6, z_3 = z_4 = 0$

- $|z_1 - z_3| > |(p_{z1}^m - p_{z3}^m)|$  : This is a necessary condition to have a functioning mechanism (in order to be able to control the z position of the TCP).

The coordinates of  $B_i$  are expressed in the base frame as

$$\mathbf{B}_i = (x_{bi} \ y_{bi} \ z_{bi})^T.$$

### III. THE INVERSE GEOMETRIC MODEL (IGM)

The inverse geometric model (IGM) for parallel robots is usually easy to determine and our mechanism is not an exception of this idea. To establish the IGM we suppose that we have the robot's pose  $\mathbf{x}$  and all the geometric parameters  $\xi_g$ , and then we need to calculate the joints variables  $\mathbf{q} = \text{IGM}(\mathbf{x}, \xi_g)$ . Note that:

$$\mathbf{x} = (x \ y \ z \ \theta)^T = (\mathbf{p} \ \theta)^T \quad (1)$$

Then, we can get the coordinates of  $B_i$  as follows:

$$\mathbf{B}_i = \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{R}\mathbf{p}_i^m, \forall i=1\dots6 \quad (2)$$

Substituting  $\mathbf{p}_i^m$  and  $\mathbf{R}$ , we get:

$$\mathbf{B}_i = \begin{pmatrix} x_{bi} \\ y_{bi} \\ z_{bi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x + p_{xi}^m c_\theta - p_{yi}^m s_\theta \\ y + p_{xi}^m s_\theta + p_{yi}^m c_\theta \\ z + p_{zi}^m \end{pmatrix}, \forall i=1\dots6 \quad (3)$$

The term  $\mathbf{p}_i^m$  is the vector coordinates of point  $B_i$  in the platform frame which is known. Now, to get the coordinates of  $A_i$  we need to utilize the following equation:

$$\mathbf{A}_i\mathbf{B}_i^2 = L_i^2, \forall i=1\dots6 \quad (4)$$

Equation (4) gives:

$$x_i = x_{bi} \pm \sqrt{L_i^2 - (y_{bi} - y_i)^2 - (z_{bi} - z_i)^2}, \forall i=1\dots6 \quad (5)$$

As long as the term within the square root is positive, two real solutions for each  $x_i$  are possible. The choice depends on the assembly mode we choose. In our case, we will choose to have the actuator to be before the platform, meaning:

$$x_i = x_{bi} - \sqrt{L_i^2 - (y_{bi} - y_i)^2 - (z_{bi} - z_i)^2} \quad (6)$$

Substituting the value of  $x_{bi}$ , we get:

$$x_i = x + p_{xi}^m c_\theta - p_{yi}^m s_\theta - \sqrt{L_i^2 - (y + p_{xi}^m s_\theta + p_{yi}^m c_\theta - y_i)^2 - (z + p_{zi}^m - z_i)^2} \quad (7)$$

Now, to get  $\mathbf{q}$  we need to assume a certain reference for the linear actuators, i.e. a set of values of  $x_i$  ( $i=1\dots6$ ) for which we consider  $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{0}$ . Call this reference  $\mathbf{X}_r = (x_{1r} \ \dots \ x_{6r})^T$  as we previously said in section (II), then:

$$\mathbf{q} = (x_1 \ \dots \ x_6)^T - (x_{1r} \ \dots \ x_{6r})^T \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} x - x_{1r} + p_{x1}^m c_\theta - p_{y1}^m s_\theta \\ \vdots \\ x - x_{6r} + p_{x6}^m c_\theta - p_{y6}^m s_\theta \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{L_1^2 - (y + p_{x1}^m s_\theta + p_{y1}^m c_\theta - y_1)^2 - (z + p_{z1}^m - z_1)^2} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{L_6^2 - (y + p_{x6}^m s_\theta + p_{y6}^m c_\theta - y_6)^2 - (z + p_{z6}^m - z_6)^2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

Hence, the IGM is established. Note that regarding  $\mathbf{X}_r$ , one can take it as zero, assuming that  $q_i = 0$  when the corresponding  $x_i = 0$  or it can be chosen for example by assuming that  $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{0}$  when  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  and thus in this case, we have  $\mathbf{X}_r = (x_{1r} \ \cdots \ x_{6r})^T = (x_1 \ \cdots \ x_6)_{\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}}^T$ .

#### IV. THE DIRECT GEOMETRIC MODEL (DGM)

Unlike serial robots, the direct geometric model (DGM) of a parallel manipulator is most often difficult to be determined analytically. However, with this mechanism it is easy to establish its DGM. Supposing that we have  $\mathbf{q}$  we need to get  $\mathbf{x} = \text{DGM}(\mathbf{q}, \xi_g) = \text{IGM}^{-1}(\mathbf{q}, \xi_g)$ . We emphasize that there is no unique way to establish the DGM in our case, the robot being redundant. Here, we present one possible way. Suppose we know  $\mathbf{q}$  then all points' coordinates  $\mathbf{A}_i (i=1\dots6)$  are known. Let us get points  $\mathbf{B}_i$  first. We have the following equations (we will be very brief due to space limitation):

$$(x_{b1} - x_1)^2 + (y_{b1} - y_1)^2 + (z_{b1} - z_1)^2 = L_1^2 \quad (10)$$

$$(x_{b1} - x_2)^2 + (y_{b1} - y_2)^2 + (z_{b1} - z_2)^2 = L_2^2 \quad (11)$$

$$(x_{b5} - x_5)^2 + (y_{b5} - y_5)^2 + (z_{b5} - z_5)^2 = L_5^2 \quad (12)$$

But at all times, we have:

$$\begin{cases} x_{b5} = x_{b1}, y_{b5} = y_{b1}, z_{b5} = z_{b1} - a \\ a = \|\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{B}_5\| = \|p_{z5} - p_{z1}\| = p_{z5}^m - p_{z1}^m \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

Then substituting (13) in (12), we get:

$$(x_{b1} - x_5)^2 + (y_{b1} - y_5)^2 + (z_{b1} - (z_5 + a))^2 = L_5^2 \quad (14)$$

Subtracting (11) from (10), we get the equation of the plane ( $pl_1$ ) (containing the intersection circle of the two spheres).

Subtracting (14) from (10), we get plane ( $pl_2$ ) in which the intersection circle between the two corresponding spheres is present.

Now, we have two planes that intersect at a line ( $ln_1$ ) = ( $pl_1$ )  $\cap$  ( $pl_2$ ) whose parametric equations can be easily derived. To get the point  $\mathbf{B}_1$  of coordinates  $\mathbf{B}_1$ , we need to substitute the parametric equations of ( $ln_1$ ) in one of the equations (10), (11) or (12). In general, we get two possible solutions call them  $\mathbf{B}_1^{s1}$  and  $\mathbf{B}_1^{s2}$ . Substituting the values of  $\mathbf{B}_1$  in (13), we get also two possible solutions for

the coordinates of  $\mathbf{B}_5$ , call them  $\mathbf{B}_5^{s1}$  and  $\mathbf{B}_5^{s2}$ , respectively.

Now consider the equations, below to get coordinates  $\mathbf{B}_3$ :

$$(x_{b3} - x_3)^2 + (y_{b3} - y_3)^2 + (z_{b3} - z_3)^2 = L_3^2 \quad (15)$$

$$(x_{b3} - x_4)^2 + (y_{b3} - y_4)^2 + (z_{b3} - z_4)^2 = L_4^2 \quad (16)$$

Note that z component of  $\mathbf{B}_3$  can be directly calculated using the following relation:

$$\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{B}_3 = \mathbf{p}_3 - \mathbf{p}_1 = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{p}_3^m - \mathbf{p}_1^m) \quad (17)$$

But we have only one rotation which is about  $\mathbf{e}_z$  meaning:

$$p_{zi} = p_{zi}^m, \forall i = 1\dots6 \quad (18)$$

Then:

$$z_{b3} = z_{b1} + p_{z3}^m - p_{z1}^m \quad (19)$$

Since we have now  $z_{b3}$  (two possible values), the system of equations formed by (15) and (16) reduces to be system of equations of two variables, namely  $x_{b3}$  and  $y_{b3}$ . The solution is simply the intersection of these two circles described in (15) and (16). For each value of  $z_{b3}$ , we obtain two points, thus four possible coordinates in total, call them  $\mathbf{B}_3^{s11}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}_3^{s12}$  (corresponding to  $z_{b3}^{s1}$ ),  $\mathbf{B}_3^{s21}$  and  $\mathbf{B}_3^{s22}$  corresponding to  $z_{b3}^{s2}$ .

Recall that  $\mathbf{B}_1 = \mathbf{B}_2$ ,  $\mathbf{B}_3 = \mathbf{B}_4$ ,  $\mathbf{B}_5 = \mathbf{B}_6$ . At the end, we have a set of four possible solutions, call it  $\mathcal{S}$ . This set is:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{S} = \{\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{S}_3, \mathcal{S}_4\} \\ \mathcal{S}_1 = (\mathbf{B}_1^{s1}, \mathbf{B}_2^{s1}, \mathbf{B}_3^{s11}), \mathcal{S}_2 = (\mathbf{B}_1^{s1}, \mathbf{B}_2^{s1}, \mathbf{B}_3^{s12}) \\ \mathcal{S}_3 = (\mathbf{B}_1^{s2}, \mathbf{B}_2^{s2}, \mathbf{B}_3^{s21}), \mathcal{S}_4 = (\mathbf{B}_1^{s2}, \mathbf{B}_2^{s2}, \mathbf{B}_3^{s22}) \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

Then, the solution is  $\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{S}$  and such that we have the relation below satisfied (implied from (6)):

$$x_i \leq x_{bi}, \forall i = 1\dots6 \quad (21)$$

Now having determined the coordinates  $\mathbf{B}_i$  for all points  $\mathbf{B}_i$ , we can determine the pose by taking only the x and y components of the vector  $\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{B}_3$ , call them  $\eta_x$  and  $\eta_y$  respectively. Knowing these latter two components we can determine  $\theta \in [-\pi; +\pi]$  using  $\theta = \arctan 2(\eta_y, \eta_x)$ . Then we have the rotational matrix  $\mathbf{R}$ , and the position of the TCP is calculated by:

$$\mathbf{p} = (x \ y \ z)^T = \mathbf{B}_1 - \mathbf{p}_1 = \mathbf{B}_1 - \mathbf{R} \mathbf{p}_1^m, \mathbf{R} = \text{Rot}_z(\theta) \quad (22)$$

The pose  $\mathbf{x} = (x \ y \ z \ \theta)^T$  is calculated and hence the DGM is analytically established, for this new mechanism.

#### V. SINGULARITY AND WORKSPACE ANALYSIS

An important step in the study of a parallel mechanism is investigating the presence of singularities. To do this, we need to establish the Jacobian  $\mathbf{J}$  or the inverse Jacobian  $\mathbf{J}_m$ . For redundant parallel mechanisms, the inverse Jacobian is straight forward whereas  $\mathbf{J}$  requires in case of redundancy the use of pseudo-inversion procedure.

Let us consider the velocity and angular velocity of the TCP to be denoted by  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{w}$ , respectively. These are given in our case as follows <sup>(4)</sup>:

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = (\dot{x} \quad \dot{y} \quad \dot{z})^T \quad (23)$$

$$\mathbf{w} = w_z \mathbf{e}_z = \dot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_z \quad (24)$$

Then, we define our reduced 4x1 twist vector  $\mathbf{t}$  as follows:

$$\mathbf{t} = (v_x \quad v_y \quad v_z \quad w_z)^T = (\dot{x} \quad \dot{y} \quad \dot{z} \quad \dot{\theta})^T \quad (25)$$

Then inverse Jacobian  $\mathbf{J}_m$  relates the joint velocity vector  $\dot{\mathbf{q}}$  to the twist vector  $\mathbf{t}$  by:

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{J}_m \mathbf{t} \quad (26)$$

To find the above relation, we need to differentiate  $\mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{B}_i^2 = L_i^2 = \text{constant}$  with respect to time which gives the following expression:

$$\mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{B}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_{A_i} = \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{B}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_{B_i} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{n}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_{A_i} = \mathbf{n}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_{B_i}, \forall i = 1 \dots 6 \quad (27)$$

The terms  $\mathbf{v}_{A_i}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_{B_i}$  are the linear velocities of the points  $A_i$  and  $B_i$  respectively and are calculated using the following two equations:

$$\mathbf{v}_{A_i} = \dot{q}_i \mathbf{u}_i = \dot{q}_i \mathbf{e}_x, \forall i = 1 \dots 6 \quad (28)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{B_i} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{p}_i = \mathbf{v} + \dot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_z \times \mathbf{p}_i = \mathbf{v} - \dot{\theta} (\mathbf{p}_i \times \mathbf{e}_z), \quad (29)$$

$$\forall i = 1 \dots 6$$

Substituting the latter two equations in (27) and writing the 6 equations in matrix form we get:

$$\mathbf{J}_q \dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{J}_x \mathbf{t} \quad (30)$$

The matrices  $\mathbf{J}_q$  and  $\mathbf{J}_x$  are given as follows:

$$\mathbf{J}_q = \text{diag}(\mathbf{n}_i \cdot \mathbf{u}_i) = \text{diag}(\mathbf{n}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_x) = \text{diag}(n_{x_i}) \quad (31)$$

$$\dim(\mathbf{J}_q) = 6 \times 6$$

$$\mathbf{J}_x = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{n}_1^T & -\mathbf{n}_1^T (\mathbf{p}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_z) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{n}_6^T & -\mathbf{n}_6^T (\mathbf{p}_6 \times \mathbf{e}_z) \end{pmatrix}, \dim(\mathbf{J}_x) = 6 \times 4 \quad (32)$$

Then, when the inverse of  $\mathbf{J}_q$  exists, the inverse Jacobian matrix  $\mathbf{J}_m$  is given by the following equality:

$$\mathbf{J}_m = \mathbf{J}_q^{-1} \mathbf{J}_x, \dim(\mathbf{J}_m) = 6 \times 4 \quad (33)$$

**It is important to note that in what follows, we will be talking about the yz region rather than talking about the xyz region, simply due to the fact that x motion can be provided independently of the other y, z and  $\Theta$  motions. We do not talk about accessibility region regarding  $\Theta$  since we mean by the yz region with full rotational capability (that is practically guaranteed), the region where the robot can perform half-turn (practically we are interested in half-turn rather than full rotation because  $180^\circ$  is the maximally needed rotation range on**

**one hand and on the other hand in practice we would have unavoidable inter-collisions in case of complete rotation as discussed earlier in section (II) but this has nothing to do with singularity).**

#### A. Series Type Singularities

The series type singularities correspond to the case where the twist  $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{0}$ , but the joint velocity is non-zero i.e.  $\dot{\mathbf{q}} \neq \mathbf{0}$ . This situation is present when the square diagonal matrix  $\mathbf{J}_q$  is non-invertible. This is expressed mathematically as:

$$\det(\mathbf{J}_q) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists i_0 \in \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}; \mathbf{n}_{i_0} \cdot \mathbf{e}_x = 0 \quad (34)$$

Relation (34) simply implies that we have serial type singularity when one of the arms is perpendicular to the x axis, meaning when the arm is in the yz plane. If the pose that might lead to such a case exists (i.e. it is geometrically accessible), such pose will obviously be at the envelope of the yz geometrically accessible workspace, because in this case the corresponding point  $B_{i_0}$  will belong to a circle of center  $A_{i_0}$  and radius  $L_{i_0}$  in the plane parallel to the yz plane, and there is no doubt that in the geometrically accessible yz region of the TCP, the point  $B_{i_0}$  for sure cannot be except on this circle and not outside it or within it. This means since the TCP is at constant distance from  $B_{i_0}$ , it is necessary that the TCP is in this case at the boundary of the yz geometrically accessible region.

#### B. Parallel Type Singularities

Parallel type singularities occur when the joint velocity is null i.e.  $\dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{0}$ , while the platform is capable of infinitesimal motion i.e.  $\mathbf{t} \neq \mathbf{0}$ . This means that matrix  $\mathbf{J}_x$  is rank deficient. In our case,  $\mathbf{J}_x$  is singular when its rank is less than 4. We know that the rank of the matrix will not change if we do linear operations on the matrix columns or rows. In our case, we will add  $(\mathbf{n}_1^T (\mathbf{p}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_z) \dots \mathbf{n}_6^T (\mathbf{p}_6 \times \mathbf{e}_z))^T$  to the 4<sup>th</sup> column of  $\mathbf{J}_x$  which is a linear combination of the first three columns. We will call the new matrix  $\mathbf{N}$ . Note that:  $B_1 \equiv B_2$ ,  $B_3 \equiv B_4$  and  $B_5 \equiv B_6$ . Then the new matrix is:

$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{n}_1^T & 0 \\ \mathbf{n}_2^T & 0 \\ \mathbf{n}_3^T & -\mathbf{n}_3^T (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{e}_z) \\ \mathbf{n}_4^T & -\mathbf{n}_4^T (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{e}_z) \\ \mathbf{n}_5^T & 0 \\ \mathbf{n}_6^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (35)$$

The vector  $\mathbf{r}$  is given by:

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{B}_3 = \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{B}_4 \quad (36)$$

Consider the matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  defined by:

$$\mathbf{M} = (\mathbf{n}_1 \quad \mathbf{n}_2 \quad \mathbf{n}_5 \quad \mathbf{n}_6)^T \quad (37)$$

<sup>(4)</sup>  $\dot{f} = \frac{df}{dt}$  where  $t$  is time and  $f$  is a function of time.

The vectors which form the matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  form the basis of two non-parallel planes which are plane  $pl(A_1A_2B_1)$  and plane  $pl(A_5A_6B_3)$  since  $|z_1 - z_5| > |\mathbf{B}_1\mathbf{B}_5|$  (refer to the figures at beginning). This obviously means that:

$$\text{span}(\{\mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2, \mathbf{n}_3, \mathbf{n}_6\}) = \text{span}(\{\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z\}) \quad (38)$$

Relation (38) implies that  $\mathbf{M}$  is of rank 3 since the span of its row vectors is equal to the span of the basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Hence, for  $N$  (and thus  $\mathbf{J}_x$ ) to be full rank, it is necessary and sufficient that at least  $\mathbf{n}_3^T(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{e}_z) \neq 0$  or  $\mathbf{n}_4^T(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{e}_z) \neq 0$ .

However, having  $\mathbf{n}_3^T(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{e}_z) = \mathbf{n}_4^T(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{e}_z) = 0$  implies that all the vectors  $\mathbf{n}_3$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_4$ ,  $\mathbf{r}$  and  $\mathbf{e}_z$  are in the same vertical plane (i.e. containing  $\mathbf{e}_z$ ), which is only possible when these vectors are in a plane parallel to the yz plane, since we always have  $x_i \leq x_{b_i}$ ,  $\forall i = 1 \dots 6$  due to relation (6). Having the vectors  $\mathbf{n}_3$  and  $\mathbf{n}_4$  in plane parallel to yz plane, simply means that we also have –if pose is geometrically accessible– serial type singularity which cannot occur except at the boundary of the yz accessible region as we explained earlier in the previous section.

Hence,  $N$  (equivalently  $\mathbf{J}_x$ ) is always of full rank within the yz geometrically accessible region, and if it is to be rank deficient, this would not happen except at boundary of this region.

### C. Conclusion on Singularity Analysis

Hence, within the geometrically accessible yz region excluding its boundary, we can guarantee always that there are neither serial nor parallel type singularities. This is due to the fact that these singularities if were to occur, are not possible except at boundary of this region.

### D. Workspace Analysis

As we mentioned earlier, the workspace analysis can be limited to investigating the yz region that allows for half-turn and where the value of the chosen performance index is within the acceptable range.

There are several indices in literature that might be used to evaluate the robot's performance [9-11] and each has its own problems which is not our concern here. However, in our case, we are interested in isotropic performance of the robot regarding operational velocity and static operational force. The robot under study being redundant the singular values of the inverse Jacobian matrix are no longer significant regarding this aspect and so is the condition number based on the ratio of largest singular value to the minimal one, as discussed in [12]. So, in our study and evaluation of workspace, we defined the following index:

$$FVI = \min \left( \frac{v_w}{v_{wl}}, \frac{f_w}{f_{wl}} \right) \quad (39)$$

The terms  $v_w$  and  $f_w$  are the worst speed and the worst force <sup>(5)</sup> respectively, whereas  $v_{wl}$  and  $f_{wl}$  are the desired lower bounds for the worst speed and worst force respectively. Actually,  $v_w$  is nothing except the largest isotropic speed (radius of the largest sphere included in the zonotope of the operational velocities), and  $f_w$  is similarly the largest isotropic force (radius of largest sphere included in operational force zonotope considering that joint torque vector satisfies  $[\text{null}(\mathbf{J}_m^T)]^T \boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{0}$  (refer to footnote <sup>(5)</sup>)). In our case, we have chosen  $v_{wl} = \dot{q}_{\max}/2$  and  $f_{wl} = \tau_{\max}/2$ . The terms  $\dot{q}_{\max}$  and  $\tau_{\max}$  are respectively the maximum speed and maximum force for the linear actuator (all actuators are considered identical).

Since we have mixed degrees of freedom (translation and rotation), it is mandatory to homogenize  $\mathbf{J}_m$  before evaluating the index at each pose. For this purpose, we use a suitable weighing matrix as suggested in [13].

Our weighing matrix is  $\mathbf{W} = \text{diag}(1, 1, 1, d/2)$ . The term  $d$  is the distance shown in fig. 4. Then, consider the homogeneous inverse Jacobian matrix  $\mathbf{J}_{mw} = \mathbf{J}_m \mathbf{W}^{-1}$  and its pseudo-inverse  $\mathbf{J}_w$ . We then have:

$$\begin{cases} v_w = \min_{i=1 \dots 6} \left( \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{j}_{mw_i}\|} \right) \dot{q}_{\max} \\ f_w = \min_{i=1 \dots 6} \left( \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{j}_{w_i}\|} \right) \tau_{\max} \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

The terms  $\mathbf{j}_{mw_i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}_{w_i}$  mean the  $i^{\text{th}}$  row vector of matrix  $\mathbf{J}_{mw}$  and  $i^{\text{th}}$  column vector of the matrix  $\mathbf{J}_w$ . The proof of (40) is similar to the proof of the dynamical index introduced in [14].

So, in what follows we established the yz region with null orientation ( $\theta = 0^\circ$ ) and the yz region with rotational range of  $180^\circ$  ( $\theta \in [-90^\circ; +90^\circ]$ ), and where  $FVI \geq 1$ . Regarding the case of yz region with rotational capacity, we have evaluated  $FVI$  for a set of different rotational angles particularly  $(-90^\circ, -60^\circ, -45^\circ, -30^\circ, 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ)$  for the purpose of reducing computation time and we assumed the worst value of this index for the corresponding  $(y, z)$  position (in this case the minimal value of  $FVI$ ). Note although the mechanism is capable of full turn

<sup>(5)</sup>  $f_w$  is calculated considering minimum norm torque vector solution of  $\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{J}_m^T \boldsymbol{\tau}$  i.e. considering the joint torques vector  $\boldsymbol{\tau}$  satisfying  $[\text{null}(\mathbf{J}_m^T)]^T \boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{0}$  and thus having:  $\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{J}_m^{eT} \mathbf{f}$  with  $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{J}_m^e$  the pseudo-inverse of  $\mathbf{J}_m$  and  $\mathbf{f}$  the operational force vector. Note to have physical significance and consistency of  $f_w$ , the matrix  $\mathbf{J}_m$  must be homogeneous.

theoretically, we evaluated performance on  $\theta \in [-90^\circ; +90^\circ]$  which we usually need for most applications (maximum required range for most applications) and since for complete turn we might have practically unavoidable inter-collisions as previously mentioned. For this study, we used the following optimized parameters:

$$L_1 = 1.25m, L_3 = 1.0926m, y_1 = -0.375m, y_3 = -0.4602m \\ z_1 = 0.3m, z_3 = 0m, d = 0.1126m, a = 0.2m$$

The other parameters can be determined using the relations we have already given at the end of section II. The figures below show boundary plots of yz region accessible with  $\theta = 0^\circ$  and with full range of  $\theta$  satisfying  $FVI \geq 1$ . Also, we provided a contour plot to show how the value of the index changes as function of  $(y, z)$ . Note that the yz regions in both cases are symmetric with respect to the y and z axes. So, we have shown in the figures the boundaries and contour plots of the yz regions belonging to the first quadrant for clarity purpose only. These plots show that the yz region with and without orientation is large, especially when we consider the available space between its slider guides, which is quite interesting (in the evaluation of the workspace we posed the condition  $y_1 + d/2 \leq y \leq y_2 - d/2$  in order to avoid collisions with the sliders guides).

To have better insight of the index variation within the workspace, we have provided a table (table I) presenting the value of area in case of null orientation and full orientation capacity (between  $-90^\circ$  and  $+90^\circ$ ), together with mean value and standard deviation of the index over the corresponding yz region. The small standard deviation as compared to the corresponding mean value shows that the index variation over the yz region is relatively low which is advantageous.

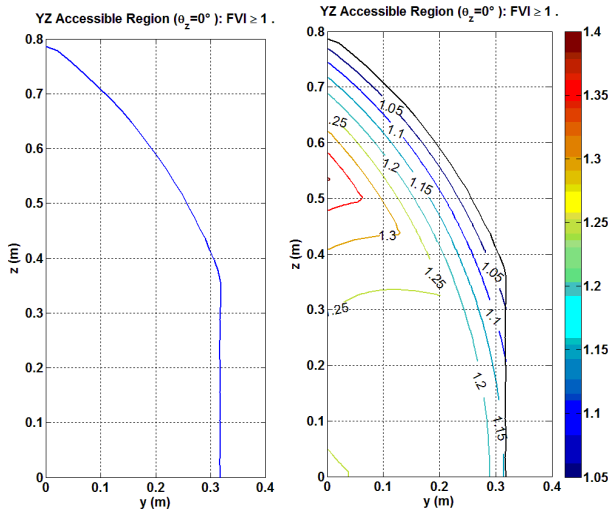


Figure 5. On the left we show the boundary of yz region accessible with null orientation. On the right we show the contour plot showing the variation of the FVI index as function of the position  $(y, z)$  in the case of null orientation. These have been shown on the quarter of the workspace due to symmetry with respect to the y-axis and z-axis.

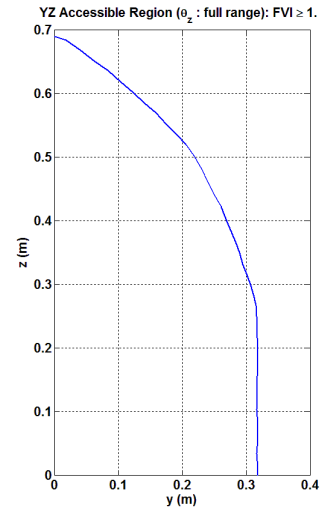


Figure 6. Boundary of the accessible yz region with full orientation capability (between  $-90^\circ$  and  $+90^\circ$ ). It has been shown on the quarter of the workspace due to symmetry with respect to the y-axis and z-axis.

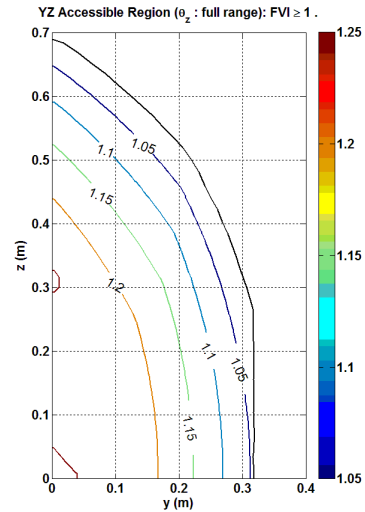


Figure 7. Contour plot showing the variation of the index FVI as function of the position  $(y, z)$  and for full orientation capacity (the value shown at each position is the worst value (smallest) of the index among the different angles tested between  $-90^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ ). It has been shown on the quarter of the workspace due to symmetry with respect to the y-axis and z-axis.

TABLE I. RESULTS OF THE WORKSPACE ANALYSIS REGARDING AREA OF THE ACCESSIBLE YZ REGION AND THE VARIATION OF THE INDEX OF PERFORMANCE FVI DESCRIBED BY THE VALUE AND STANDARD DEVIATION.

| Case  | Estimated Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Mean Value of FVI | Standard Deviation of FVI |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Null Orientation ( $\Theta=0^\circ$ )                                   | 0.79                             | 1.21              | 0.08                      |
| Full rotational capacity (range of $\Theta: -90^\circ$ to $+90^\circ$ ) | 0.69                             | 1.14              | 0.07                      |

## VI. CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER WORK

In this paper, we have presented a new 4 dofs (3T-1R) parallel redundant mechanism. It has 6 actuators for 4 dofs; the interest in this actuation redundancy is eliminating



singularities and improving performance. We also have established both the inverse and direct geometric models, and presented a complete analysis of the Jacobians and the singularities. Moreover, we have calculated the different workspaces and presented a new singularity index “*FVI*” which is suitable for redundant and non-redundant robots as well. In case, of heterogeneous Jacobian (case of mixed dofs), a homogenization is needed prior to evaluation of the index for a certain pose.

The workspace of this mechanism along *x* direction is independent of the other motions and only limited by the available stroke of the linear actuators, which is one of its major advantages. The *yz* accessible regions are large in both cases with and without orientation, especially when compared to the space between its slider guides. The mechanism is particularly interesting having the capability to perform a half-turn (which is large and maximum required rotation capability for most applications), knowing that a complete rotation would be possible if it had not been for the possibility of unavoidable inter-collisions in practical situation.

Furthermore, another advantage of this robot is having its workspace symmetric with respect to *xz* and *yz* planes, free of collisions and also convex. The latter property, namely convexity, is very advantageous regarding trajectory planning; any two points in the workspace can be connected by a straight line trajectory.

Besides, having the arms connected to platform and actuators via spherical joints, puts these arms under tension/compression forces making it easier to model deformation and compensate for it.

In brief the simplicity of the design, the actuation redundancy, the actuation at base, and the high stiffness of the mechanism contribute to the high dynamical performance capabilities (regarding pay-load, acceleration and velocity) as well as to its enhanced performance regarding accuracy and precision.

Regarding the future work, it is important to optimize the design further in the sense of implementing it and producing a prototype on which real performance can be evaluated.

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