

1) Download and view the web cutter video “wc.mov” from the class web page. Run MATLAB video analysis code “wc\_dig.m” provided below. It will save the first video frame as image “wc\_first\_frame.jpg” and digitize x-y pixel locations for red and green dots on revolute B and C respectively. Output will be provided in text file “wc\_keep.txt”.

Use Microsoft Paint to digitize column-row locations for the centers of revolute A and D from “wc\_first\_frame.jpg”. Remember to convert column-row locations to x-y pixel locations as shown at the bottom of the MATLAB code.

2) Plot angles  $\theta_3$  and  $\theta_4$  as functions of angle  $\theta_2$  as defined below.

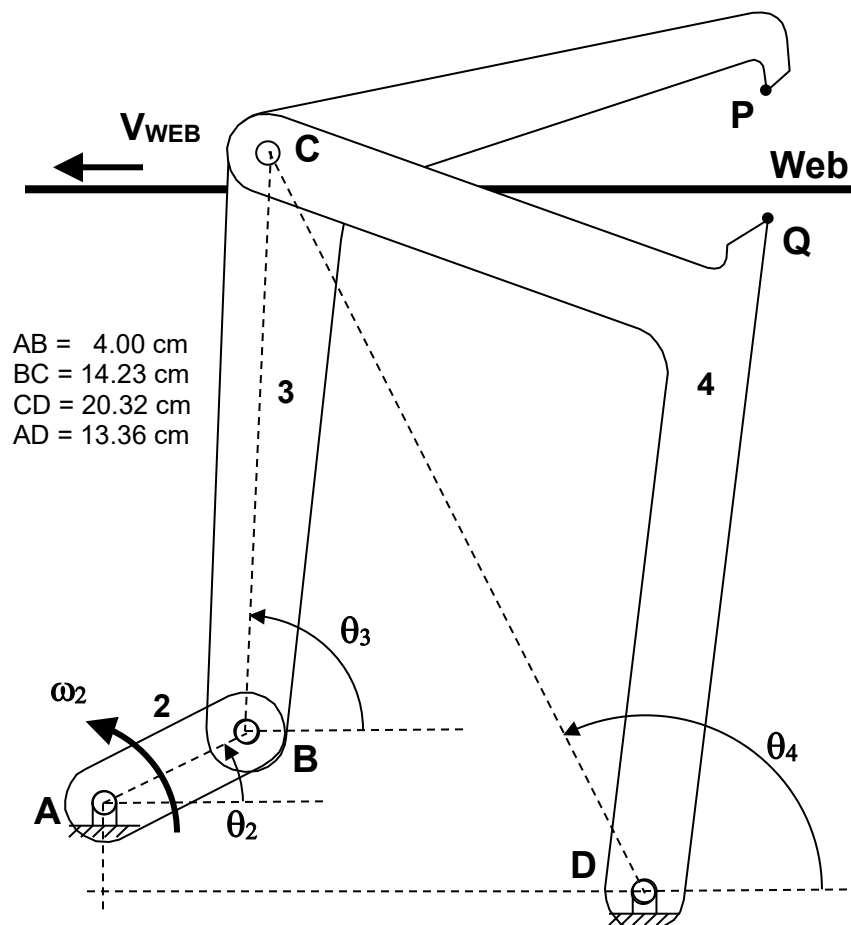
3) Plot  $\omega_2$  as a function of time using simple finite difference and using Savitsky-Golay floating interpolants. Be certain to use units of rad/sec. Determine the mean value of  $\omega_2$  and root-mean-square (RMS) **about the mean value.**

mean  $\omega_2$  \_\_\_\_\_ RMS  $\omega_2$  about mean  $\omega_2$  \_\_\_\_\_

### EXTRA CREDIT

Fit a circle to x-y data for revolute B and compare the center to your manual measurement.

Ax,Ay manual \_\_\_\_\_ Ax,Ay circle \_\_\_\_\_



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% wc_dig.m - digitize red/green dots on web cutter from MOV video
% HJSIII, 19.12.03

clear

% video file name
fn_input = [ 'wc.mov' ];

% create video file reader object
VR_obj = VideoReader( fn_input );

% get video information
video_fps = VR_obj.FrameRate;           % frames per second
video_duration = VR_obj.Duration;       % sec
%video_frames = VR_obj.NumberOfFrames; % must recreate object to rewind after using
NumberOfFrames
%video_width = VR_obj.Width;
%video_height = VR_obj.Height;

% expected number of frames
nframe = round( video_duration * video_fps );
fps = round( video_fps );
disp( ' ' )
disp( [ 'reading ' num2str(nframe) ' frames recorded at ' num2str(fps) ' frames per second' ] )
disp( ' ' )
disp( 'see Figure 1' )
disp( ' ' )

% step through video
iframe = 0;
keep = [];
while hasFrame( VR_obj )
    a_rgb = readFrame( VR_obj ); % "readFrame" returns class uint8
    [ nr, nc, nk ] = size( a_rgb );
    iframe = iframe + 1;

% save first image
    if iframe==1,
        imwrite( a_rgb, 'wc_first_frame.jpg' )
    end

% convert to CIE L*a*b*
% L* intensity 0=dark, 100=bright - a_lab(:, :, 1)
% a* green<0, red>0 - a_lab(:, :, 2)
% b* blue<0, yellow>0 - a_lab(:, :, 3)
a_lab = rgb2lab( a_rgb ); % size (nr,nc,3) - class double

% find red pixels
bw_r = ( a_lab(:, :, 2) > 40 ); % size (nr,nc) - class logical

% find green pixels
bw_g = ( a_lab(:, :, 2) < -30 ); % size (nr,nc) - class logical

% find centroid of one object in each black/white image
s_r = regionprops( bw_r, 'Centroid' ); % class structure
s_g = regionprops( bw_g, 'Centroid' );

% column and row stored in structure.Centroid
cr_r = s_r.Centroid; % size (1,2) - class double
cr_g = s_g.Centroid;

% new figure
figure( 1 )
clf
warning( 'OFF', 'images:initWithSize:adjustingMag' ) % disable warning for large images

% RGB image in UL
subplot( 2, 2, 1 )
imshow( a_rgb )
title( [ 'frame ' num2str(iframe) ] )

% BW image for red in LL
subplot( 2, 2, 3 )
imshow( bw_r )
title( 'red a*>40' )

```

```

hold on
plot( [ 0 cr_r(1) ], [ 0 cr_r(2) ], 'r' ) % line from origin to centroid

% BW image for green in LR
subplot( 2, 2, 4 )
imshow( bw_g )
title( 'green a*<-30' )
hold on
plot( [ 0 cr_g(1) ], [ 0 cr_g(2) ], 'g' ) % line from origin to centroid

% update graphics
drawnow

% save centroids
keep = [ keep ; [ cr_r cr_g ] ];

end % bottom - while hasFrame

% row number increases in negative y direction
keep(:,2) = nr - keep(:,2);
keep(:,4) = nr - keep(:,4);

% show x-y results
figure( 2 )
clf
plot( keep(:,1),keep(:,2),'r', keep(:,3),keep(:,4),'g' )
axis equal

% save to TXT file - x_red y_red x_green y_green
save( 'wc_keep.txt', 'keep', '-ascii' )

% bottom - wc_dig
+++++
```

### circle fit for unknown radius

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \quad (x^2 + y^2) = [1 \quad x \quad y] \begin{Bmatrix} r^2 - a^2 - b^2 \\ 2a \\ 2b \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \{Y\} \\ \text{nobs} \times 1 \end{matrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} (x_1^2 + y_1^2) \\ (x_2^2 + y_2^2) \\ \vdots \\ (x_{\text{nobs}}^2 + y_{\text{nobs}}^2) \end{Bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} [X] \\ \text{nobs} \times 3 \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{\text{nobs}} & y_{\text{nobs}} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \{\beta\} \\ 3 \times 1 \end{matrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} r^2 - a^2 - b^2 \\ 2a \\ 2b \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{\beta\} = ([X]^T [X])^{-1} [X]^T \{Y\}$$

### circle fit for known radius

$$\begin{matrix} \{Y\} \\ \text{nobs} \times 1 \end{matrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} (x_1^2 + y_1^2 - r^2) \\ (x_2^2 + y_2^2 - r^2) \\ \vdots \\ (x_{\text{nobs}}^2 + y_{\text{nobs}}^2 - r^2) \end{Bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} [X] \\ \text{nobs} \times 3 \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{\text{nobs}} & y_{\text{nobs}} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \{\beta\} \\ 3 \times 1 \end{matrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -a^2 - b^2 \\ 2a \\ 2b \end{Bmatrix}$$