lecture -5

Industrial Robots Kinematic Structure

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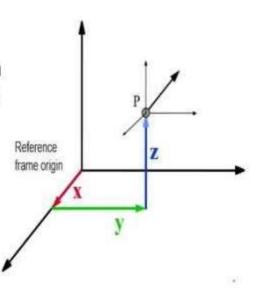
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	grees of Freedom (DoF) General definition: Set of independent displacements specifying the position of a body or
	system. In relation: Number of independent directions a relations to make
	In robotics: Number of independent directions a robot joint can move.
EXS	ample: A robot with four joints, each moving in one direction, is a 4-DoF robot.
	Human Arm
	 Human arm has seven degrees of
	freedom:3 at the shoulder (pitch, yaw, roll)
	 1 at the elbow
	 3 at the wrist (pitch, yaw, roll)
Hol	Ionomic vs. Non-Holonomic Holonomic: Mechanisms control all six physical degrees of freedom. Non-Holonomic: Fewer controllable DoF than total DoF.
	dundant Systems More controllable DoE than necessary for the took
	More controllable DoF than necessary for the task.
	Example: Human arm with 7 DoF but only 6 needed for positioning and orienting.

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Positioning the end effector in the 3D space, requires three DoF, either obtained from rotations or displacements.

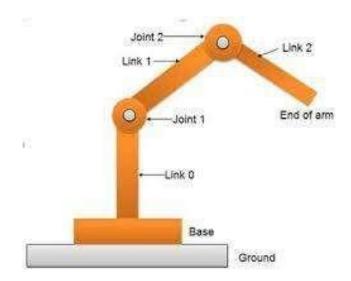


Robot Structure: Joint and Link Configuration

- **Configuration Overview Components:**
 - Base (Link 0)
 - Joints (Joint 1, Joint 2, Joint 3, ...)
 - Links (Link 1, Link 2, ...)
- **Joint and Link Series**

•Base to Joint 1: Link 0 •Joint 1 to Joint 2: Link 1

•Joint 2 to Joint 3: Link 2





Robot Anatomy

- Manipulator consists of joints and links
 - Joints provide relative motion
 - Links are rigid members between joints
 - Various joint types: linear and rotary
 - Each joint provides a "degree-offreedom"
 - Most robots possess five or six degrees-of-freedom
- Robot manipulator consists of two sections:
 - Body-and-arm for positioning of objects in the robot's work volume
 - Wrist assembly for orientation of objects



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Types of Joints in Industrial Robots

Prismatic Joint (P):

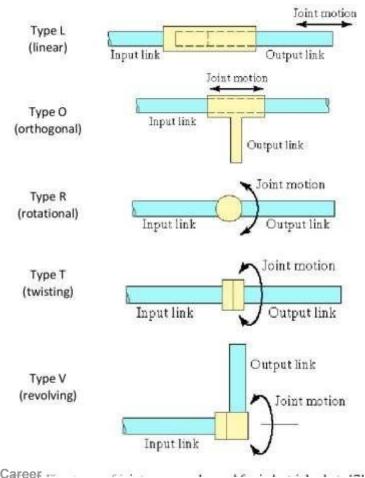
- Linear or Orthogonal.
- Translational motion.
- •Represented as L or O.

Rotary Joint (R):

- •Rotary, Twist, or Revolute motion.
- •Single degree of freedom.
- •Represented as R.

Other Joint Types (Less Common):

- •Cylindrical Joint: Sliding and Turning (2 DoF).
- •Screw or Helical Motion Joint: Helical motion.
- •Spherical Joint: Rotation in all 3 axes (3 DoF).
- •Planar Joint: Motion in a plane (2 DoF).



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Robot Architecture is a combination and disposition of different kinds of joints that configure the robot kinematic chain.

Common Architectures

- 1. Polar Coordinate Robot (RRP):
 - 1. Two rotary joints, one prismatic joint.
 - 2. Allows positioning in a polar coordinate system.
- 2. Cylindrical Body and Arm Assembly (RPP):
 - 1. One rotary joint, two prismatic joints.
 - 2. Provides positioning and movement in cylindrical coordinates.
- 3. Cartesian Coordinate Robot (PPP):
 - 1. Three prismatic joints.
 - 2. Enables motion along X, Y, and Z axes for precise positioning.
- 4. Jointed-Arm Body and Arm Assembly (RRR):
 - 2. Three rotary joints.
 - 3. Offers flexibility with all three rotations, commonly used in industrial robots.
- 5. Selective Compliance Assembly Robot Arm (SCARA RRP):
 - 2. Two rotary joints, one prismatic joint.
 - 3. Specialized for selective compliance in one plane.

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Thank You