

# Classification of Robots

**RA 501 - Fundamental of Robotics**  
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**Centre for Intelligent Cyber Physical Systems**

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# Classification of Robots - 1

## Fundamental Classification

→ Cartesian

→ Cylindrical

→ Spherical

→ Revolute or Articulated

## Based on Type of Controller

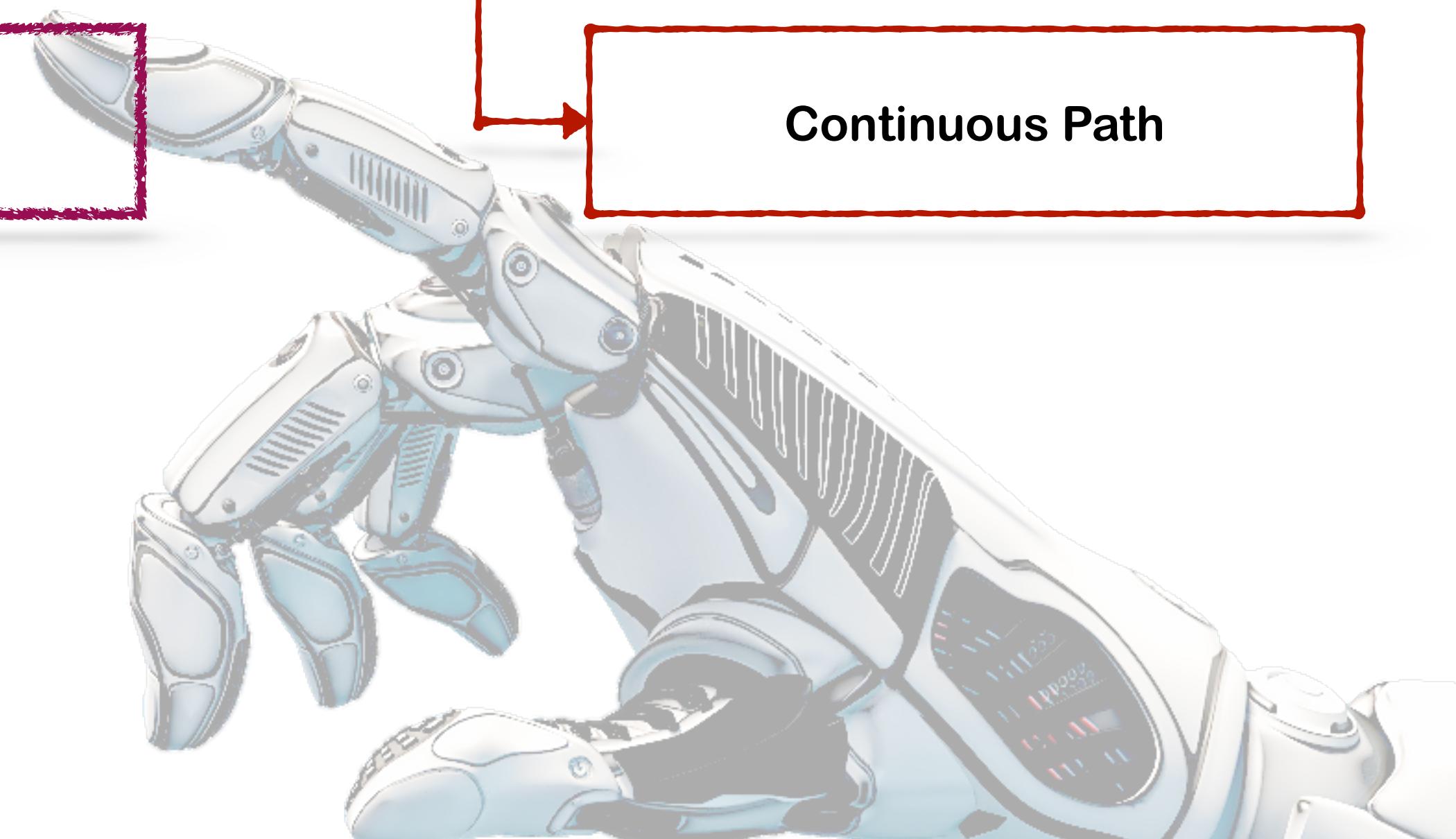
→ Non-Servo-Controlled

→ Servo Controlled

## Based on Type of Task Performed

→ Point-to-Point

→ Continuous Path



## References

1. *Fundamentals of Robotics*, D.K. Pratihar, ISBN 978-81-8487-577-5
2. *Introduction to Robotics Analysis, Control, Applications*, Saeed B. Niku, ISBN 978-81-265-3312-1
3. *Introduction to Robotics*, S K Saha, ISBN-13: 978-93-329-0280-0

# Classification of Robots - 2

Based on **Mobility Level**

→ With Fixed Base (Manipulators)

→ Mobile Robots



Japanese Industrial Robot Association (JIRA)

→ Class - 1

→ Class - 2

→ Class - 3

→ Class - 4

→ Class - 5

→ Class - 6

Association Francaise de Robotique (AFR)

→ Type A

→ Type B

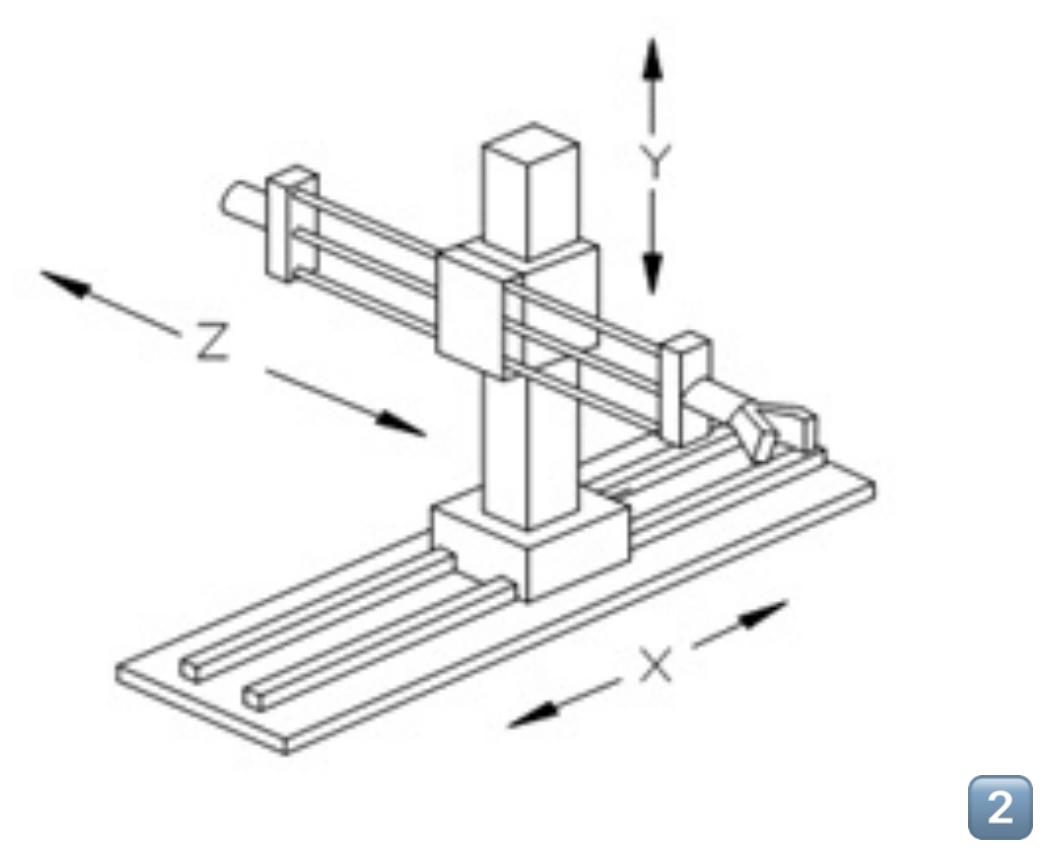
→ Type C

→ Type D

Robotics Institute of America (RIA)



# Cartesian Coordinate Robots



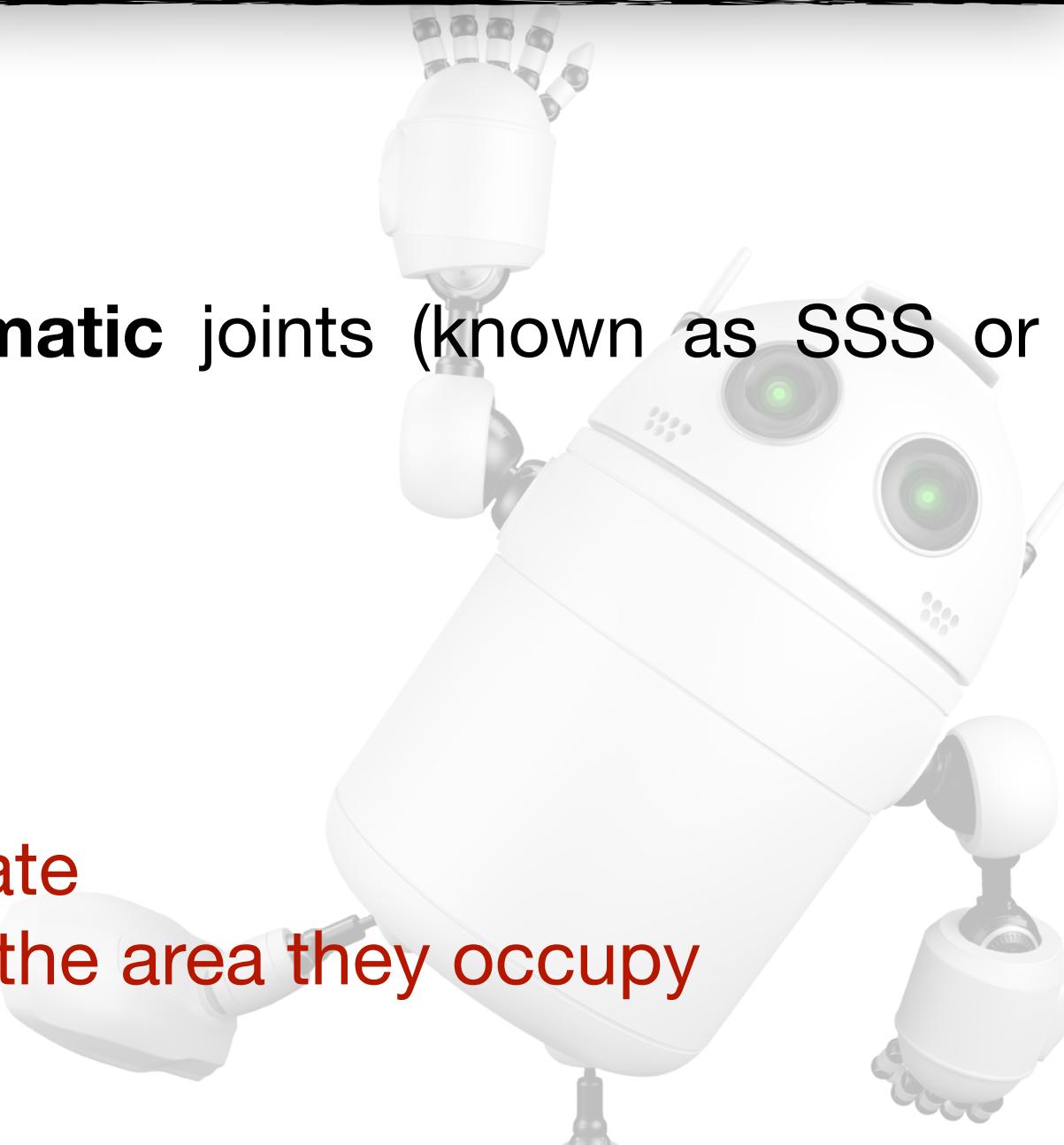
1) IBM's RS-1 Robot, 2) Generic Coordinate System Robot, 3) Plotter and 4) Gantry Robot

## Features

1. Linear movements
  - Uses either **Siding** or **Prismatic** joints (known as SSS or PPP, respectively)
2. Generally, rigid and accurate
3. Easy to visualise
4. Good for precise operations
5. Relatively easy to control
6. Require large Volume to operate
7. Smaller operating range than the area they occupy
8. Requires High Maintenance

## Suitable for

1. Pick and Place
2. Laser Cutting



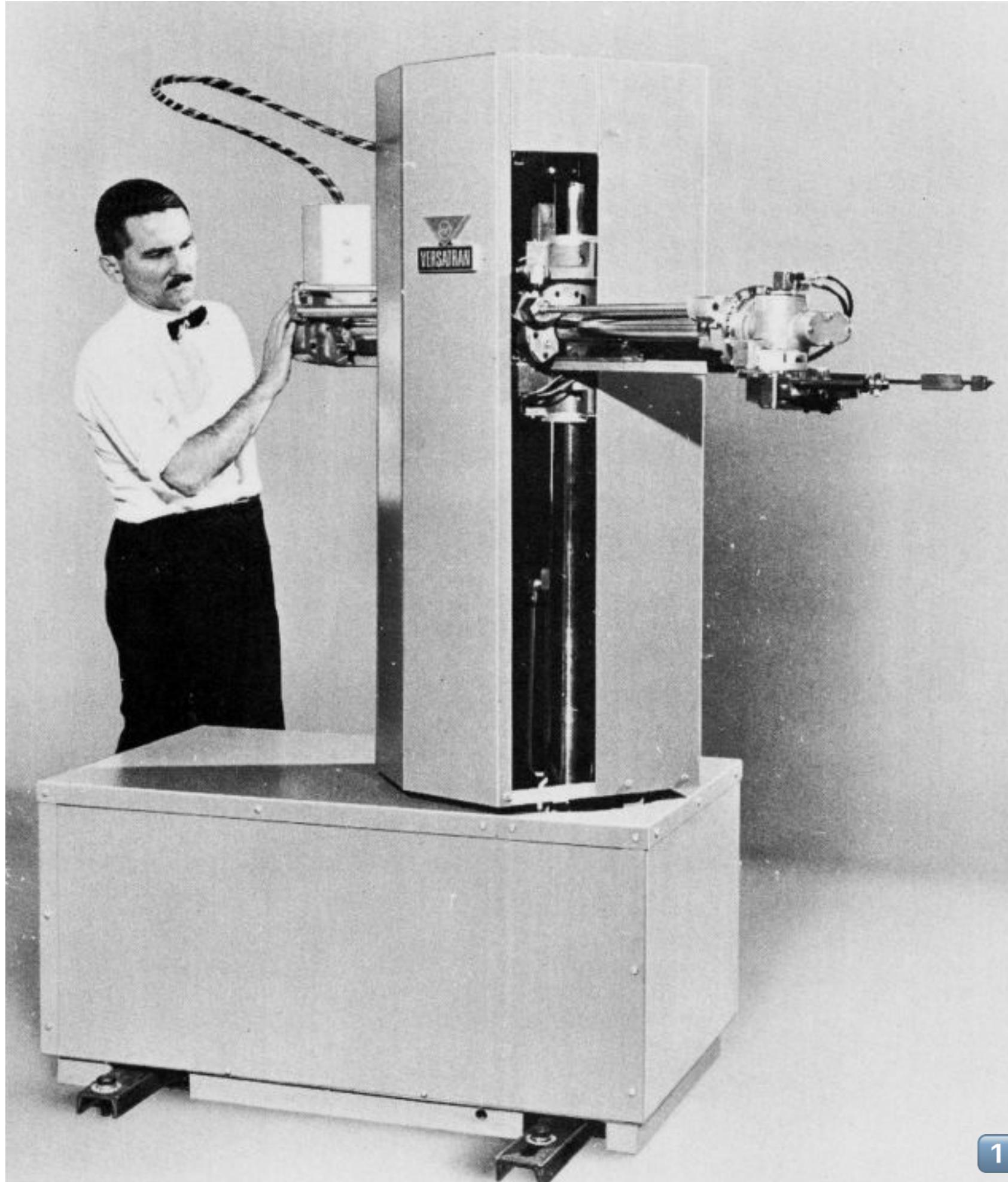
Note: P - Prismatic (1-DOF)  
S - Sliding (1-DOF)

## References

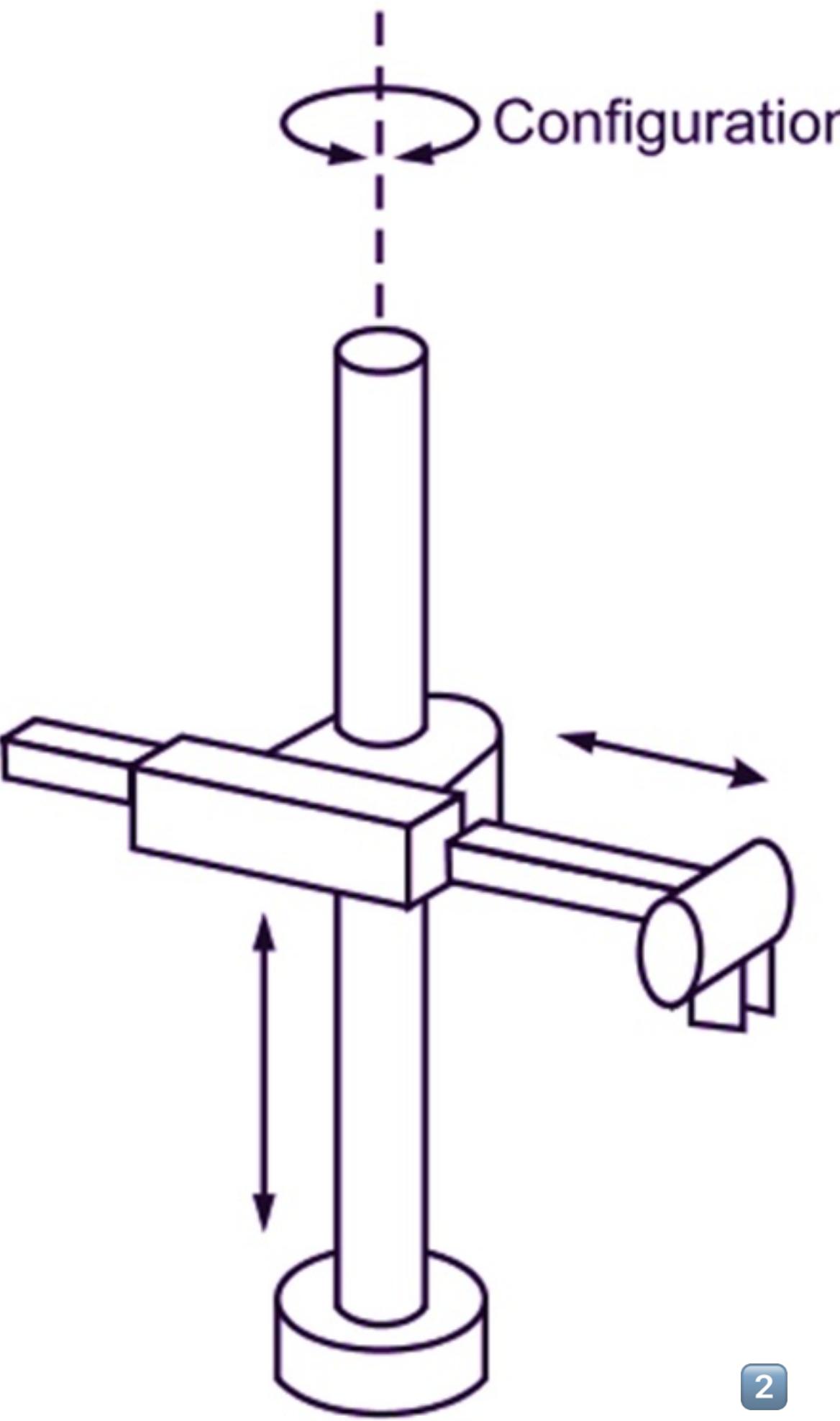
1. [https://www.ibm.com/ibm/history/exhibits/robotics/robotics\\_5.html](https://www.ibm.com/ibm/history/exhibits/robotics/robotics_5.html)
2. [www.tecnowey.com](http://www.tecnowey.com)
3. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hp\\_9862a.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hp_9862a.jpg)
4. <https://electricalworkbook.com/cartesian-robot/>

# Cylindrical Coordinate Robots

[Video Link](#)



1. VERSATRAN Robot, developed by American Machine and Foundry (AMF) in 1962



2. Cylindrical Robot Schematic

## Features

1. Two linear and one rotary movements (TPP or TSS)
2. Could be installed in small/ compact spaces
3. *Unable to pick objects from ground*

## Suitable for

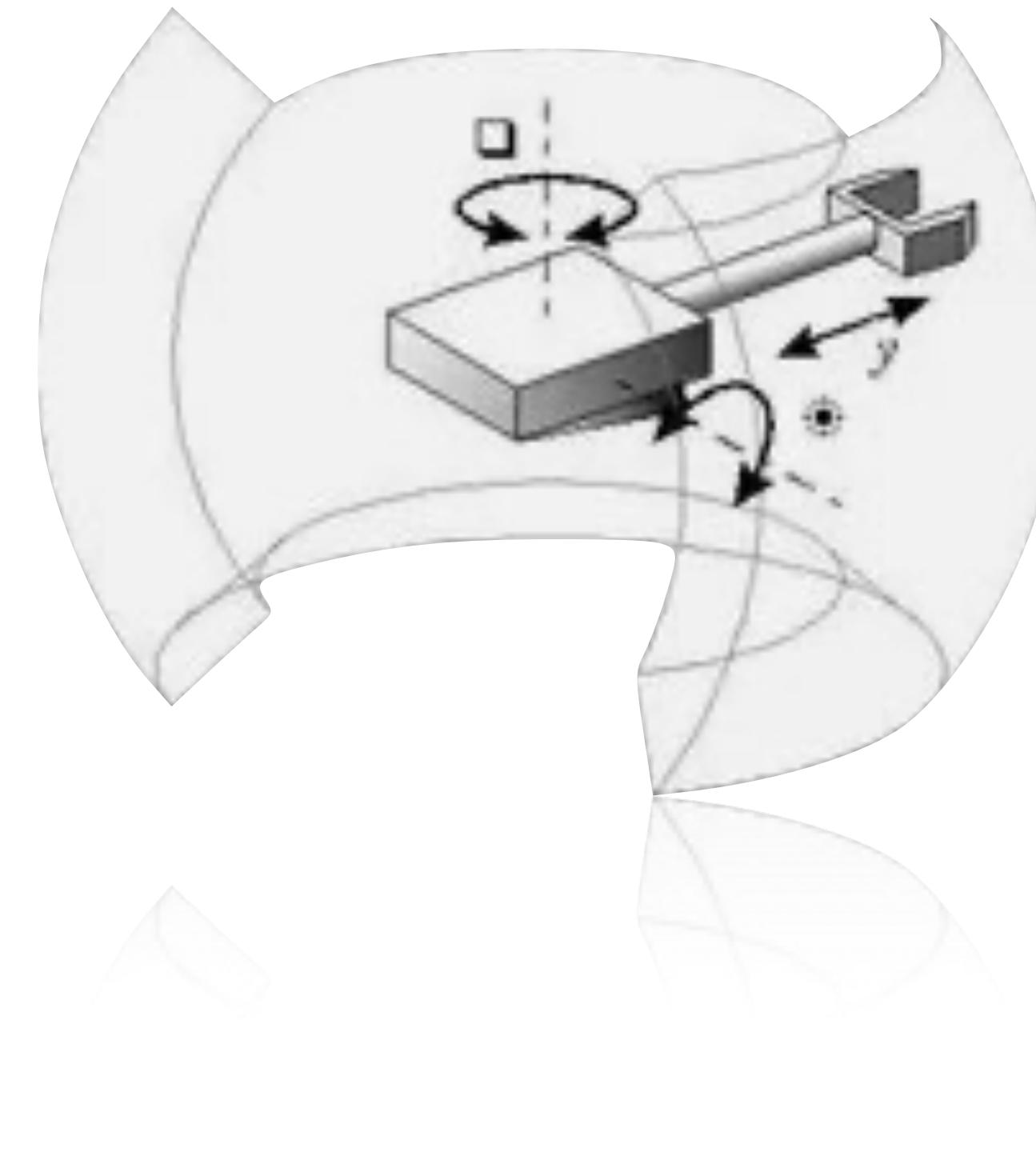
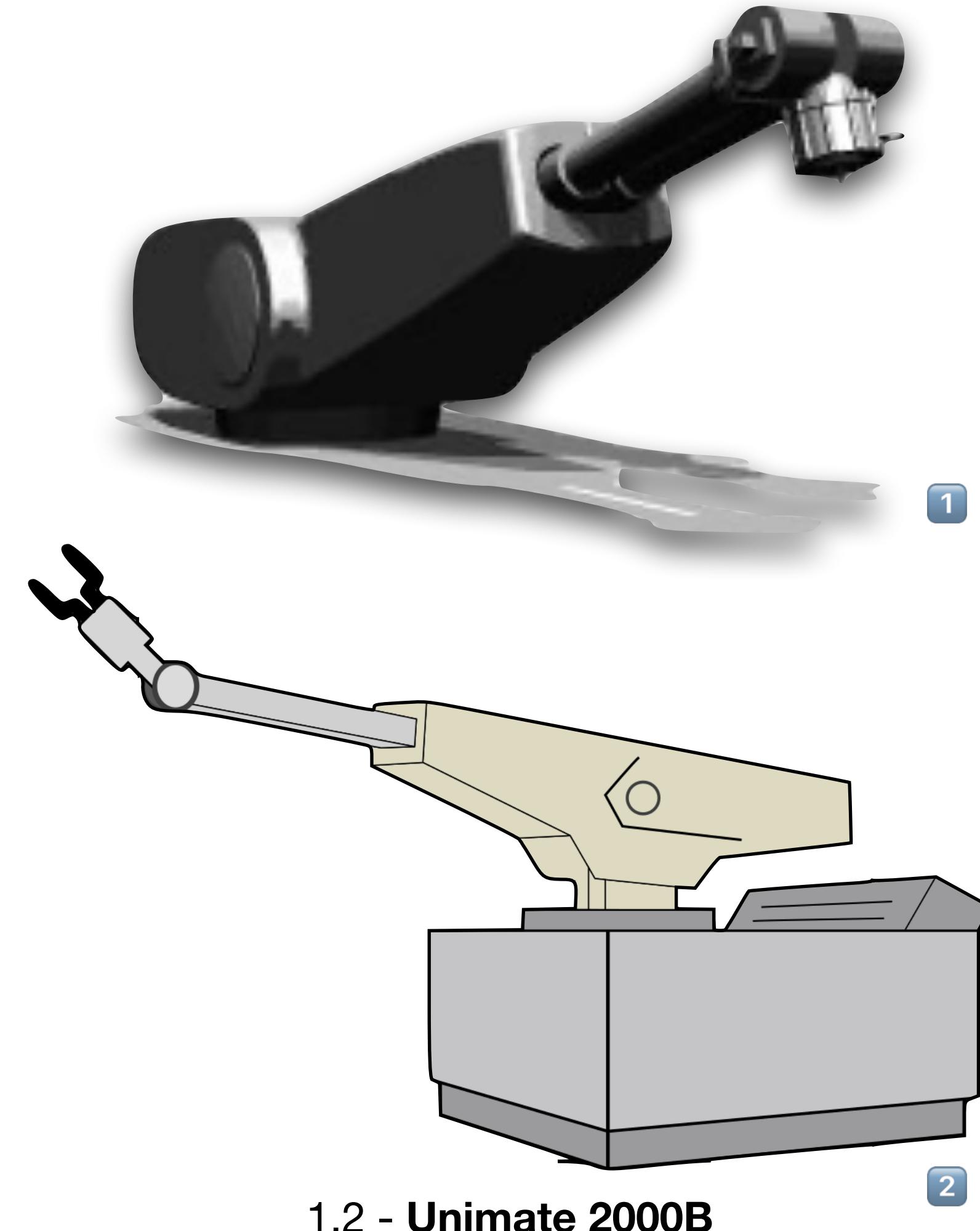
1. Spot Welding Automation or Welding pipes
2. Basic Pick and Drop in manufacturing systems
3. Coating applications
4. Task requires reaching into small openings

Note: P - Prismatic (1-DOF)  
S - Sliding (1-DOF)  
T - Twisting (1-DOF)



# Spherical Coordinate Robots

[Video Link](#)



## Features

1. One linear and Two rotary movements (TRP or TRS)
2. Large work volume
3. Used for relatively complex areas like contour painting
4. Short Vertical Reach
5. Unable to handle heavy loads as compared to the other robots

## Suitable for

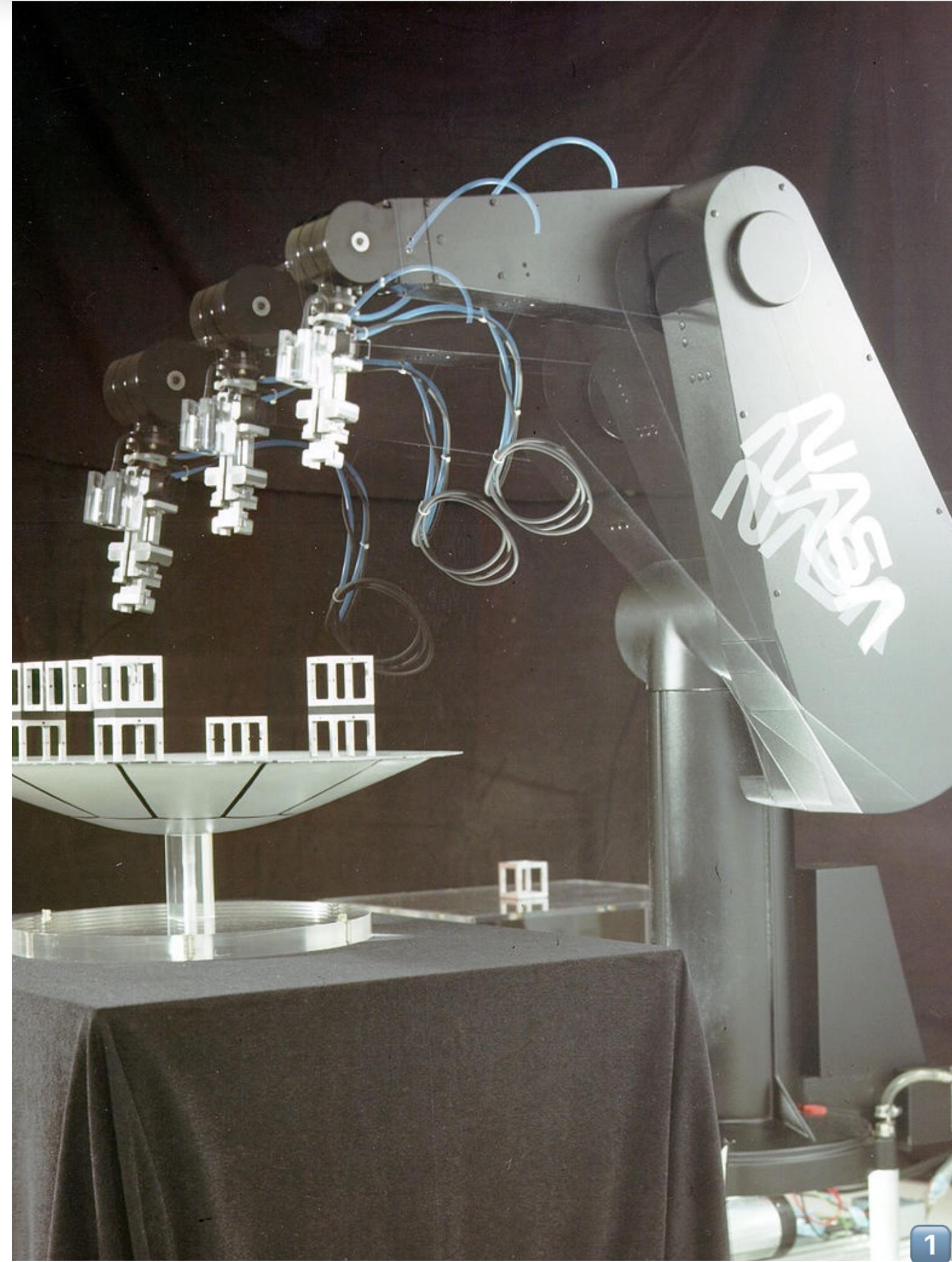
1. Performing welding on auto-bodies
2. Handling Parts/ objects in a manufacturing system

Note: P - Prismatic (1-DOF)  
S - Sliding (1-DOF)  
T - Twisting (1-DOF)  
R - Revolute (1-DOF)

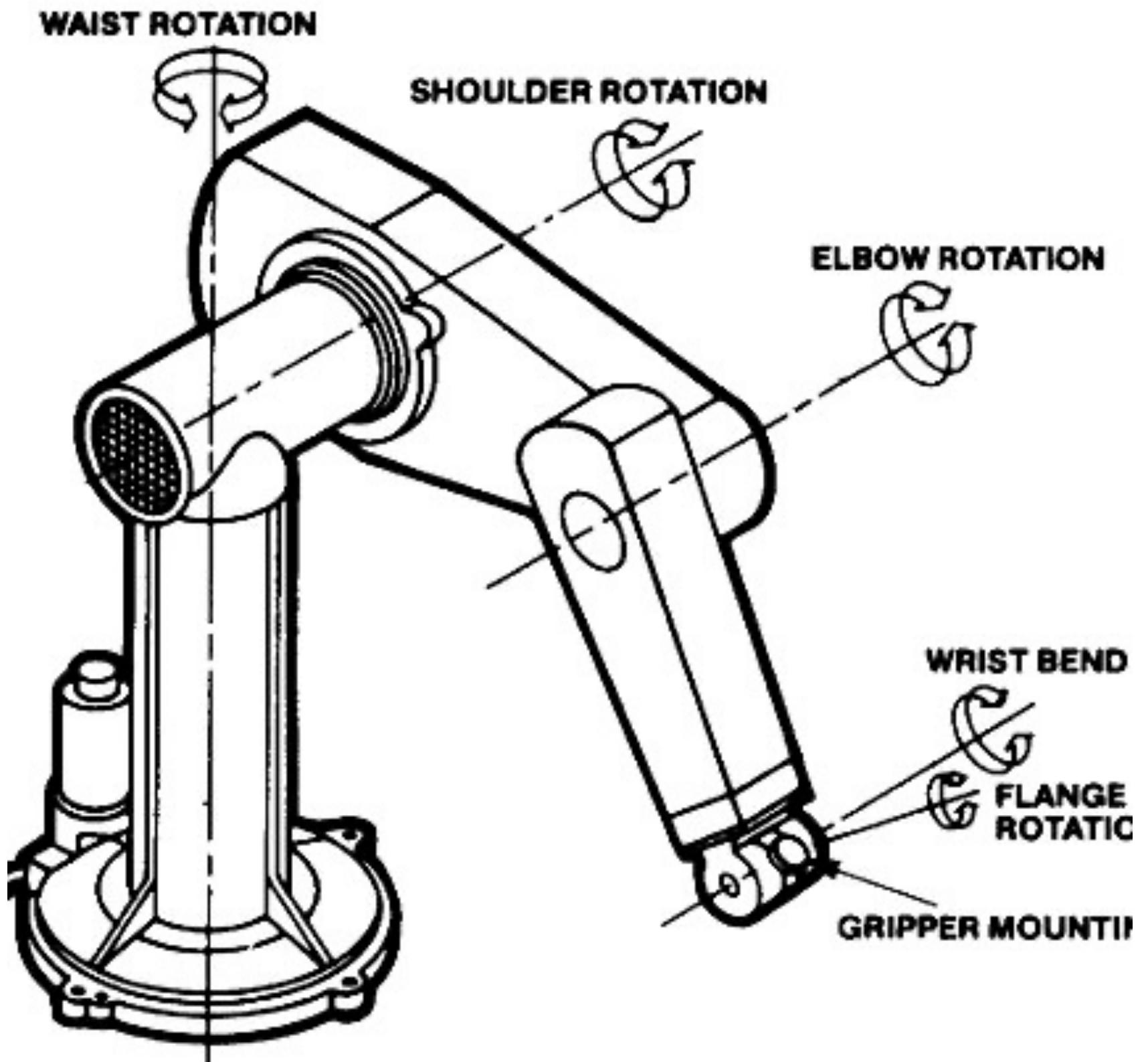
## References

1. <https://www.brighthubengineering.com/robotics/29493-spherical-base-robot-construction-and-workspace/>
2. <https://www.automate.org/a3-content/joseph-engelberger-unimate>
3. <https://collection.science museum group.org.uk/objects/co50678/unimation-2000b-industrial-robot-c-1979-industrial-robot>

# Articulated Coordinate Robot



1) Programmable Universal Machine for assembly (**PUMA**) Robot,



2) PUMA schematic

## Features

1. **Largest Work Volume** for least floor space
2. Also known as **TRRs**
3. Can reach above or below obstacles
4. Allows wraparound around an object
5. Workable area (workspace) is larger than they consume space
6. **Two or more ways to reach a point**
7. **Most Complex** out of all

## Suitable for

1. First robotic stereotactic brain biopsy in 1985
2. Assembly line, paint, and welding work

Note: T - Twisting (1-DOF)  
R - Rotary (1-DOF)

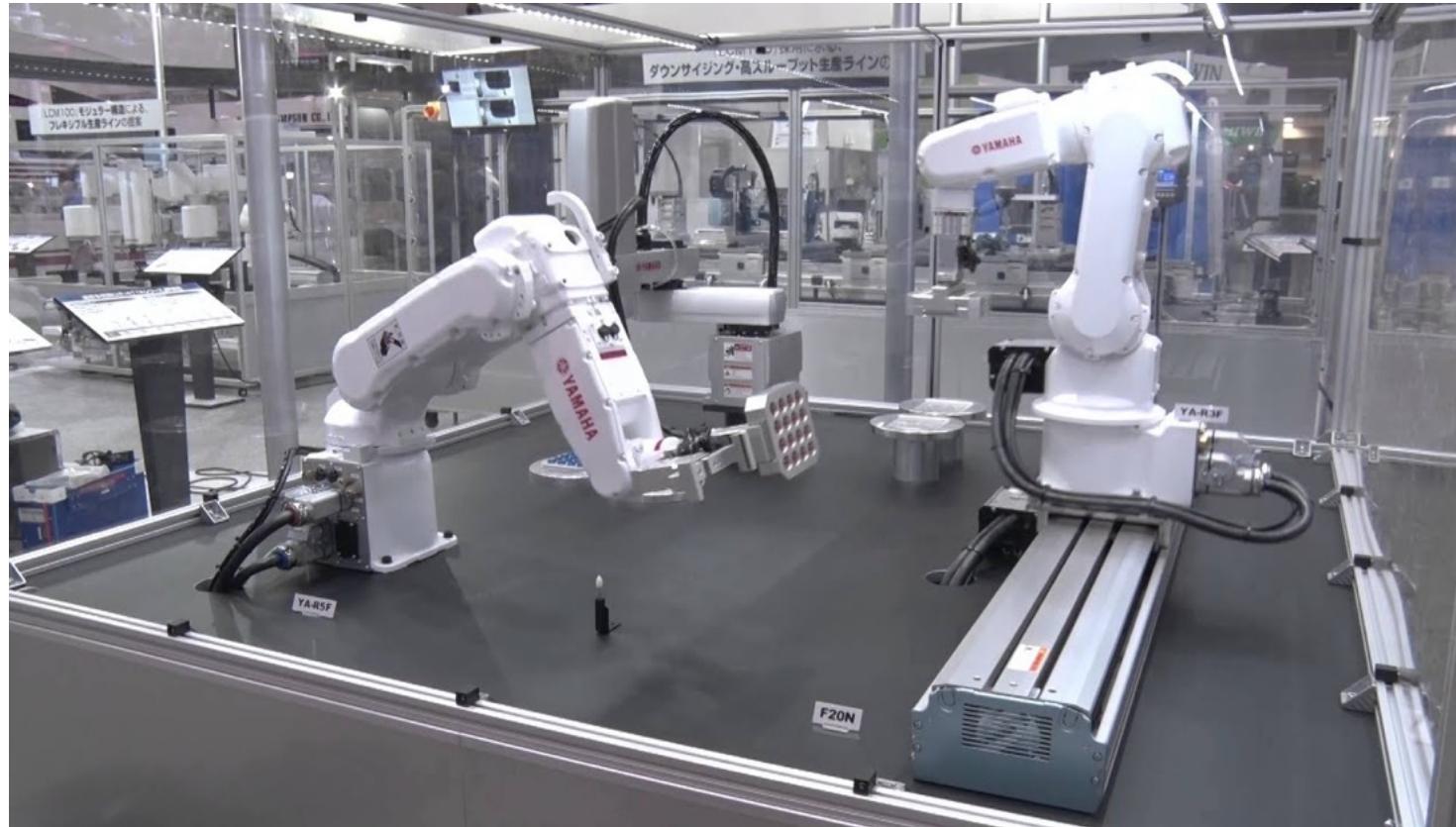
## References -

1. [https://www.nasa.gov/multimedia/imagegallery/image\\_feature\\_433.html](https://www.nasa.gov/multimedia/imagegallery/image_feature_433.html)
2. Kwok YS, Hou J, Jonckheere EA, Hayati S. A robot with improved absolute positioning accuracy for CT guided stereotactic brain surgery. *IEEE Trans Biomed Eng.* 1988;35:153-160. doi: 10.1109/10.1354.

# Vertical & Horizontal Articulated Coordinate Robot

## Vertically Articulated Robots

- Also know as Simply Articulated Robots
- Arm Structure resembles human arm, therefore suitable for human substitutes



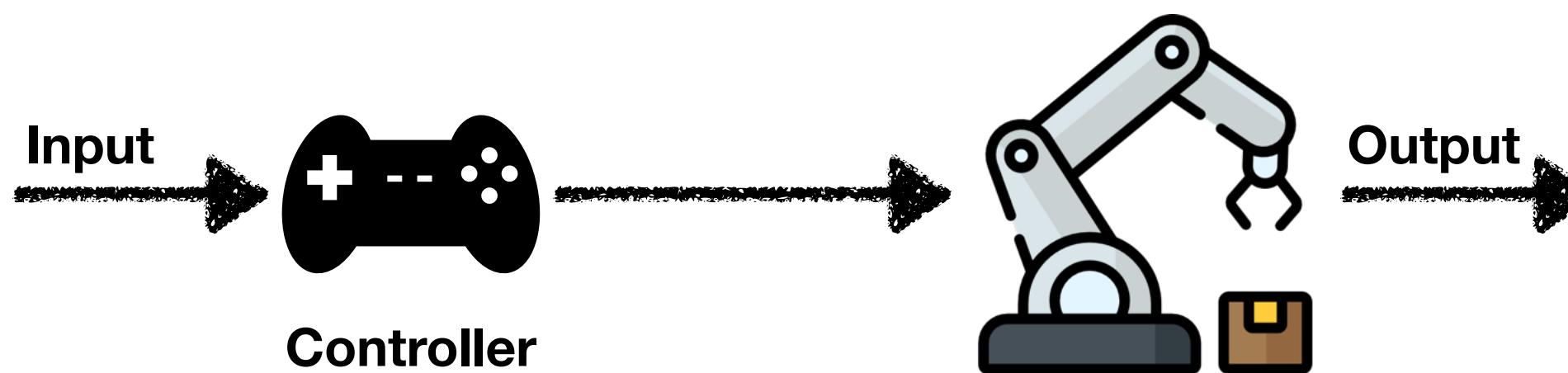
## Horizontally Articulated Robots

- Also know as Scalar Robots
- Used for assembly operations such as insertion of parts or tightening of screws
- High Rigidity in vertical direction



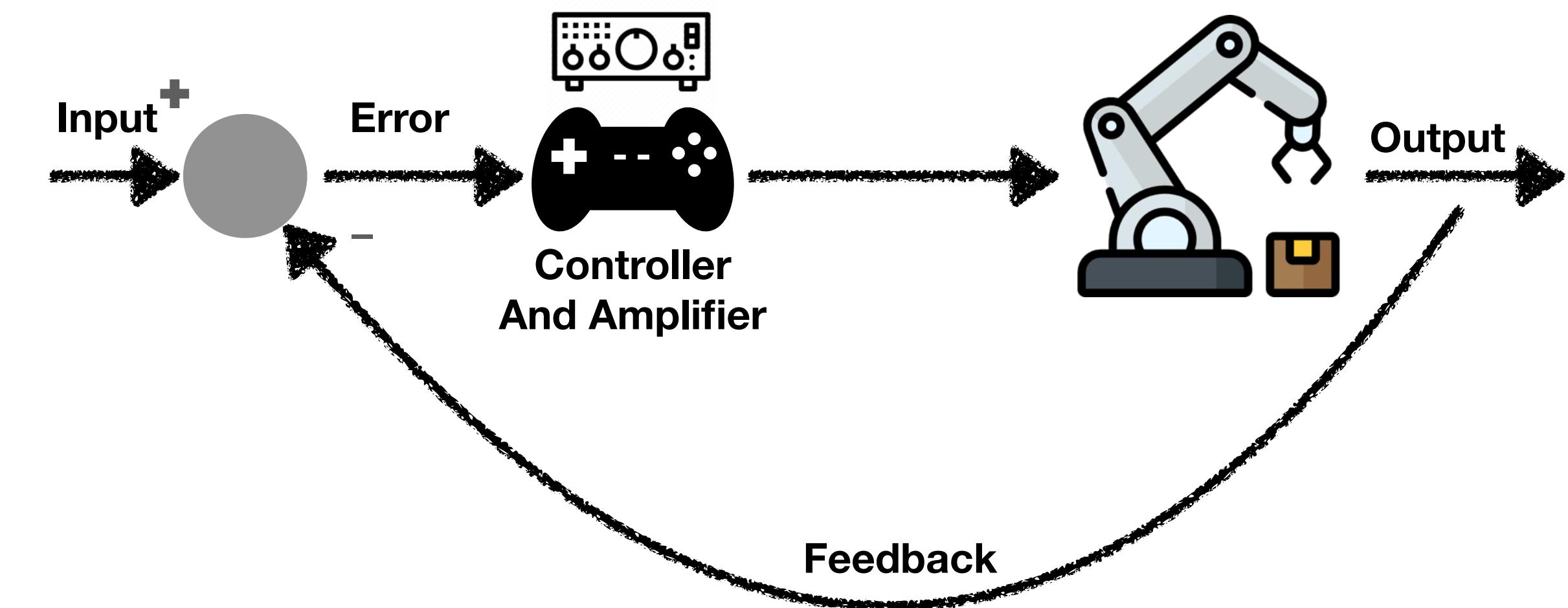
# Based on Type of Controllers

## Non-Servo Controlled



- Output **isn't** measured (**Open Loop**)
- **No** Feedback loop, thus no error compensation
- **Less Expensive** and **Less Accurate**
- *Examples* - Seiko PN-100

## Servo Controlled



- Output **is** measured (**Closed Loop**)
- Feedback loop **present** which feeds error back to the controller, tries to minimise error
- **More Expensive** and **More Accurate**
- *Examples* - PUMA, CRS etc.

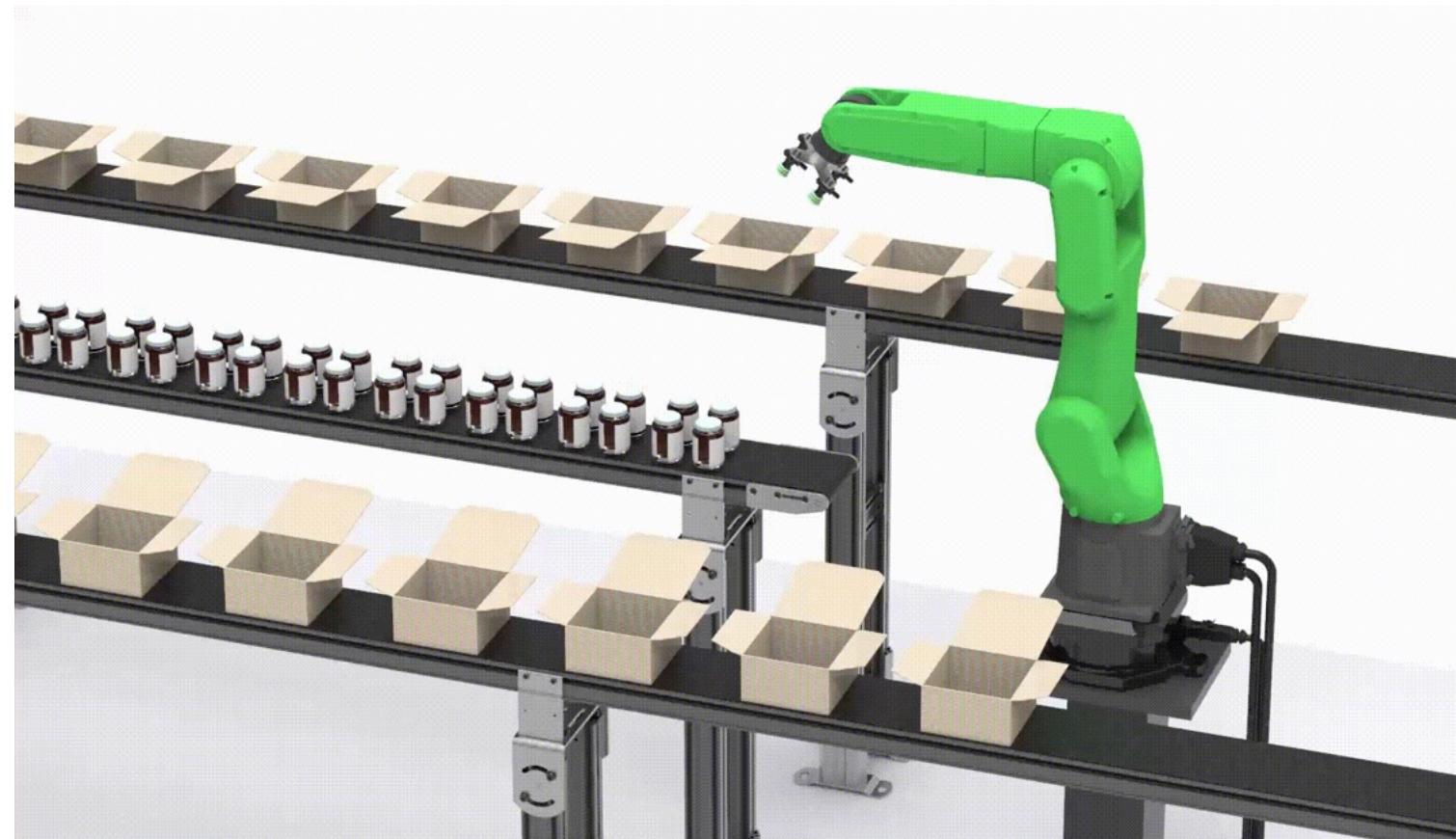
### References -

1. <https://cdn4.iconfinder.com/data/icons/multimedia-outline-2/64/Amplifier-player-receiver-512.png>
2. <https://cdn-icons-png.flaticon.com/512/1377/1377884.png>
3. *Fundamentals of Robotics*, D.K. Pratihar, ISBN 978-81-8487-577-5

# Based on Task Performed

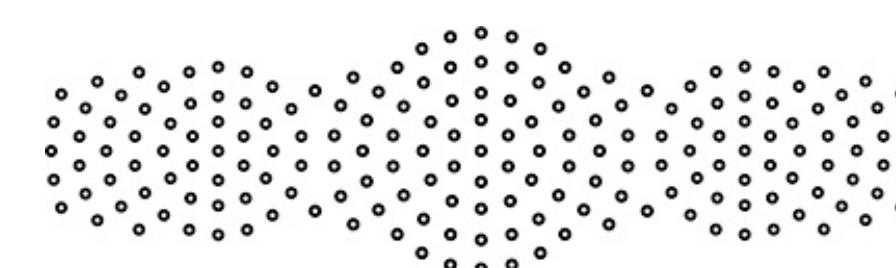
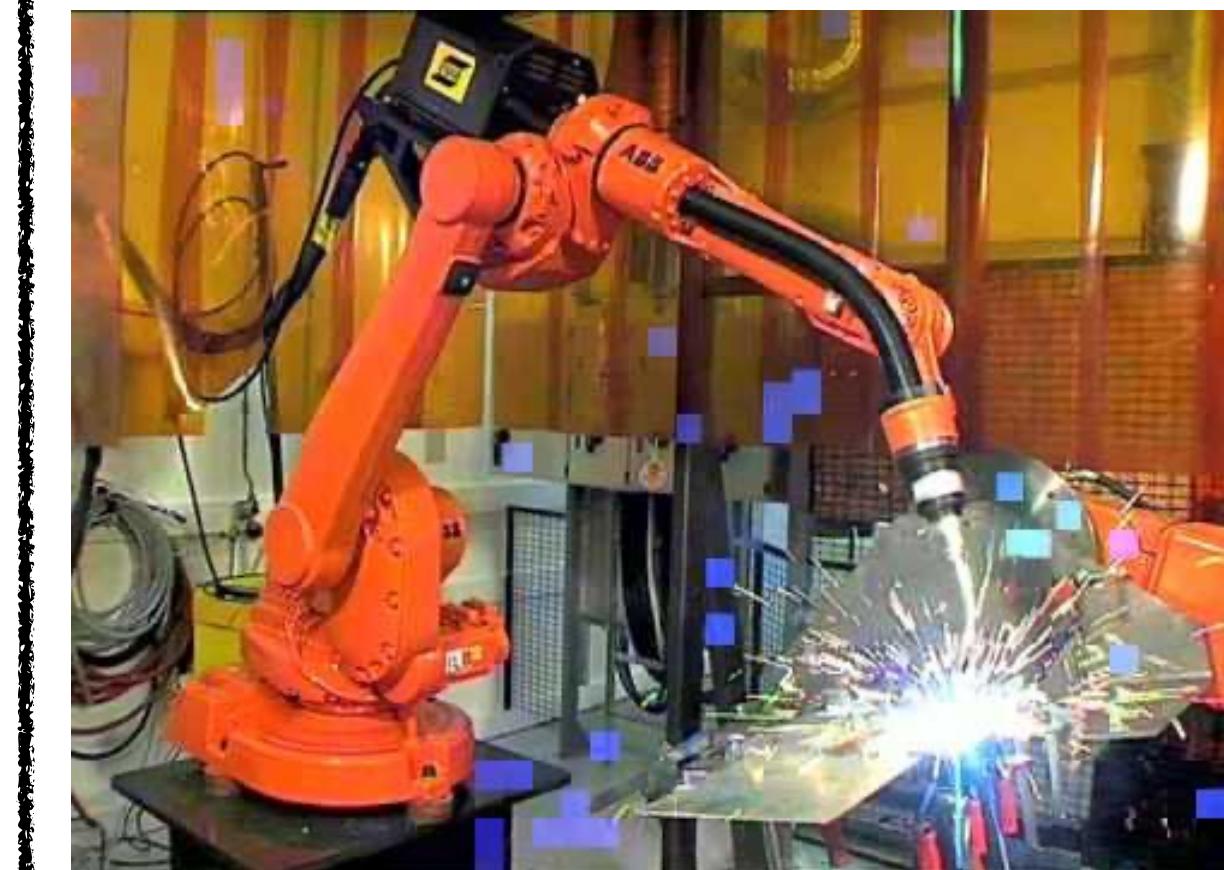
## Point-to-Point Robots

- Tool **isn't in contact** with the job, continuously
- Examples - Pick and Place Robots, Drilling etc.
- *Robots - UNIMATE - 2000, T<sup>3</sup>*



## Continuous Path Robots

- Tool **is in contact** with the job, continuously
- Examples - Spray Paint Jobs, Welding, Polishing etc.
- *Robots - PUMA, CRS*



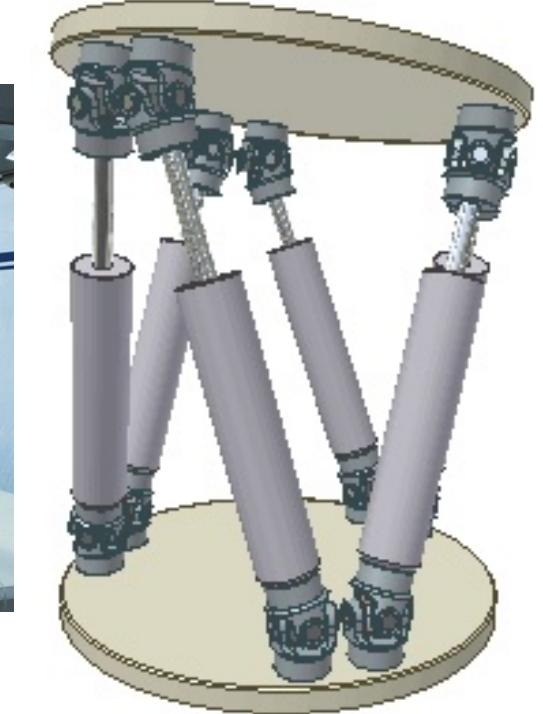
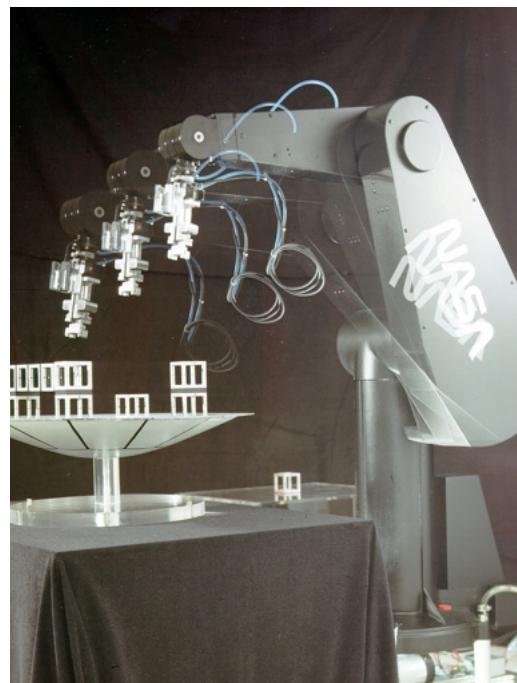
# Based on Mobility

## Fixed Base Robots (Manipulators)

**Serial Manipulator**

Links Connected in **Series**

Examples - PUMA, CRS etc.



Links Connected in **Parallel**

Examples - Stewart Platform  
( a.k.a 6-DOF Parallel manipulator)

## Mobile Robots

**Wheeled Robot**



**Tracked Vehicles**



**Multi-Legged Robots**



**Smooth Terrain**

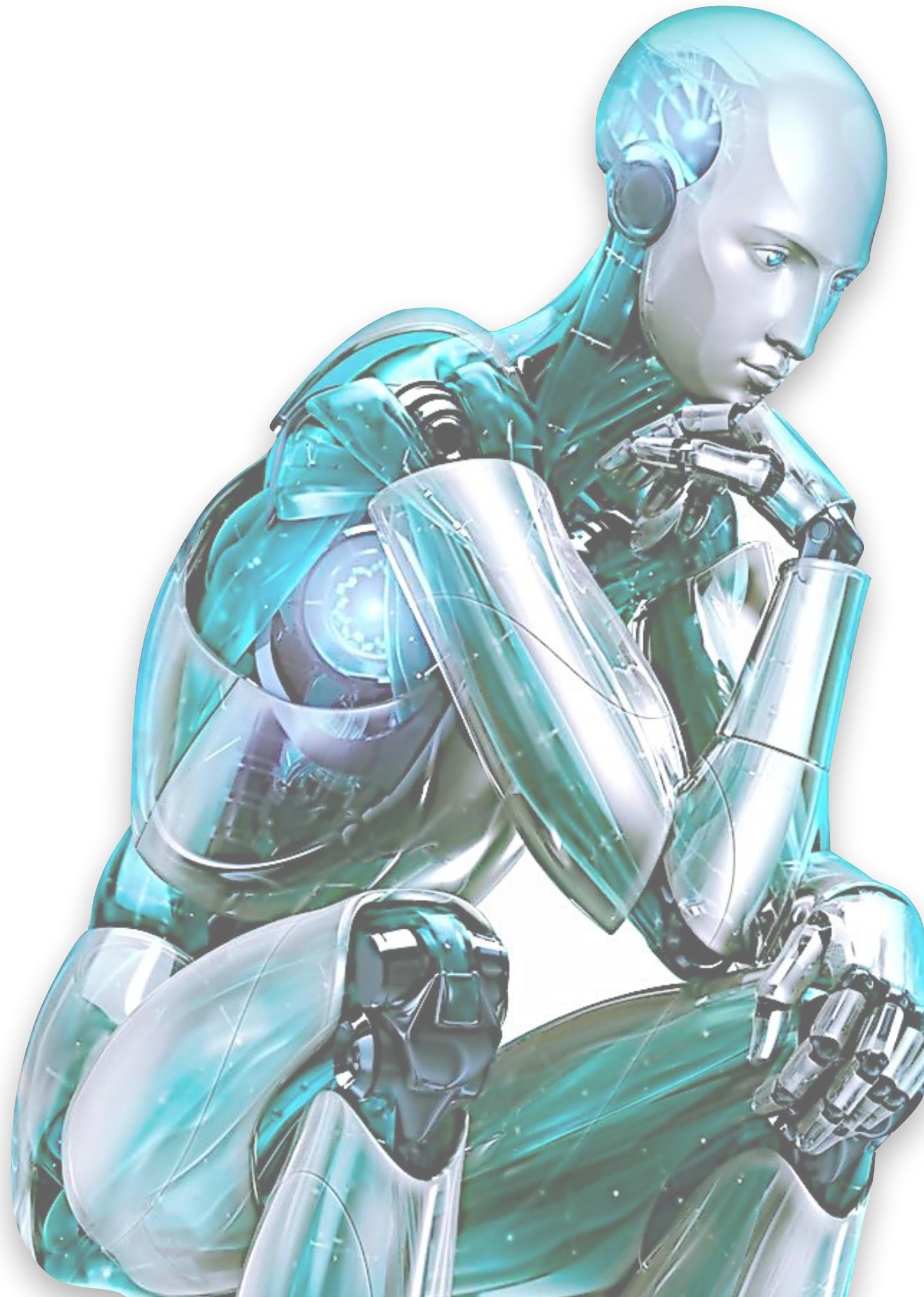
**Extremely Rough Terrain**

### References

1. [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/0c/ActivMedia\\_Pioneer\\_3-AT\\_robot.jpg/220px-ActivMedia\\_Pioneer\\_3-AT\\_robot.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/0c/ActivMedia_Pioneer_3-AT_robot.jpg/220px-ActivMedia_Pioneer_3-AT_robot.jpg)
2. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stewart\\_platform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stewart_platform)
3. <https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0168/2197/7152/products/product-image-712195319.jpg?v=1578151425>
4. <https://www.bostondynamics.com/legacy>
5. [https://img.packworld.com/files/base/pmmi/all/image/2011/09/pw\\_1955\\_camacnrlscomponents.png?auto=format%2Ccompress&q=70](https://img.packworld.com/files/base/pmmi/all/image/2011/09/pw_1955_camacnrlscomponents.png?auto=format%2Ccompress&q=70)

# Classification - According to JIRA

**JIRA** - Japanese Industrial Robot Association



**Class - I : Manual handling Device** - has multiple DOFs, but an operator directly controls it.

**Class - II : Fixed Sequence Robot** - performs a single, pre-programmed task or set of tasks, making exactly the same movements each time

**Class - III : Variable Sequence Robot** - very similar to class-2, but can be reprogrammed easily to adapt to new tasks

**Class - IV : Playback Robot** - first operator teaches the robot and then robot performs independently

**Class - V : Numerical Control Robot** - can follow sequence of commands, which operator inputs

**Class - VI : Intelligent Robot** - it **senses, thinks & acts**

The **Robotics Institute of America (RIA)** only considers **class 3-6** of the above as robots!!

# More Robotics Associations

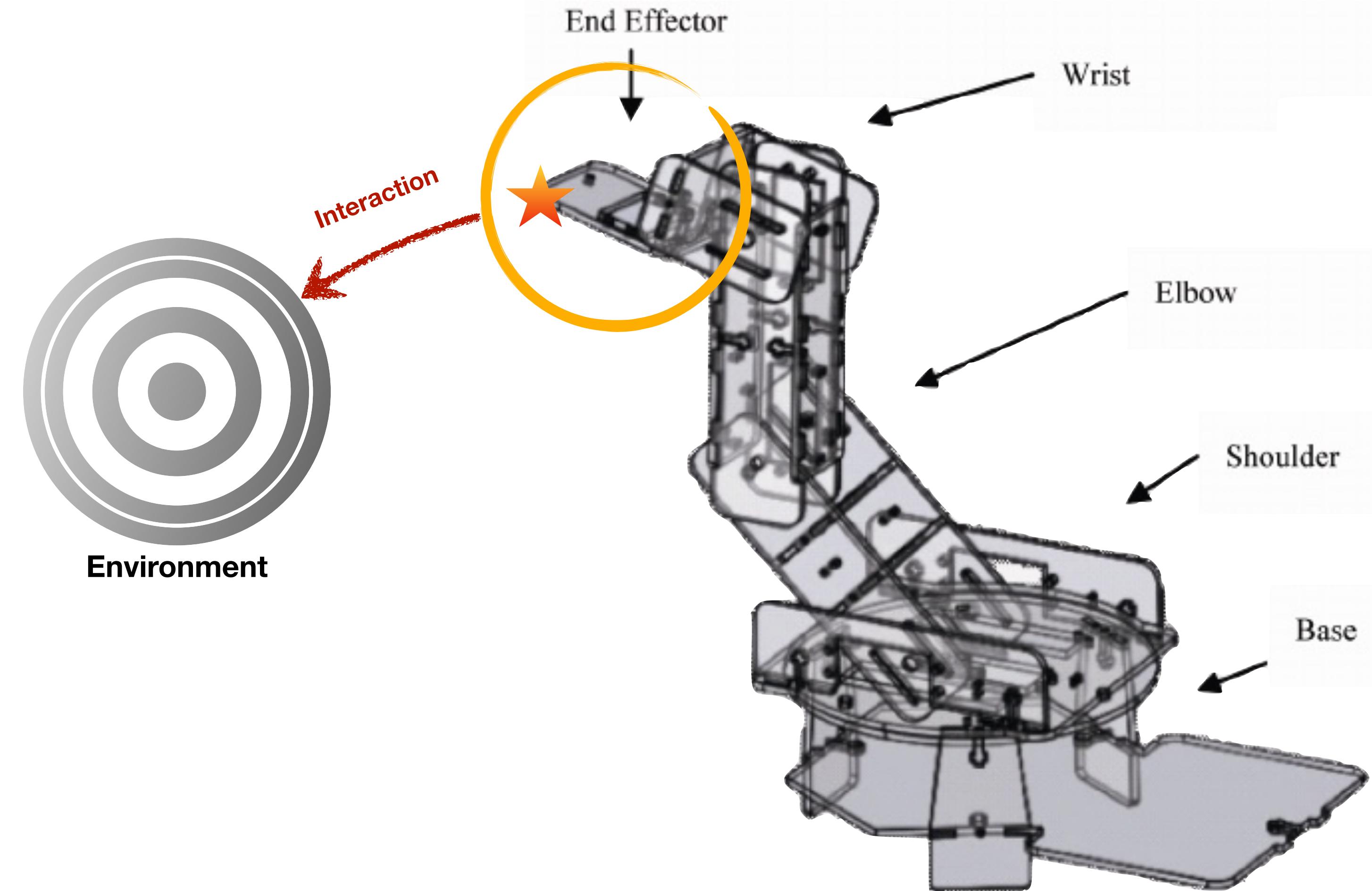


**China Robot Industry Alliance**



# Types of End Effectors

End effector is *attached to the wrist* of the manipulator which could be used for either Grasping (known as **Gripper**) and holding parts or a **tool** that performs a specific task

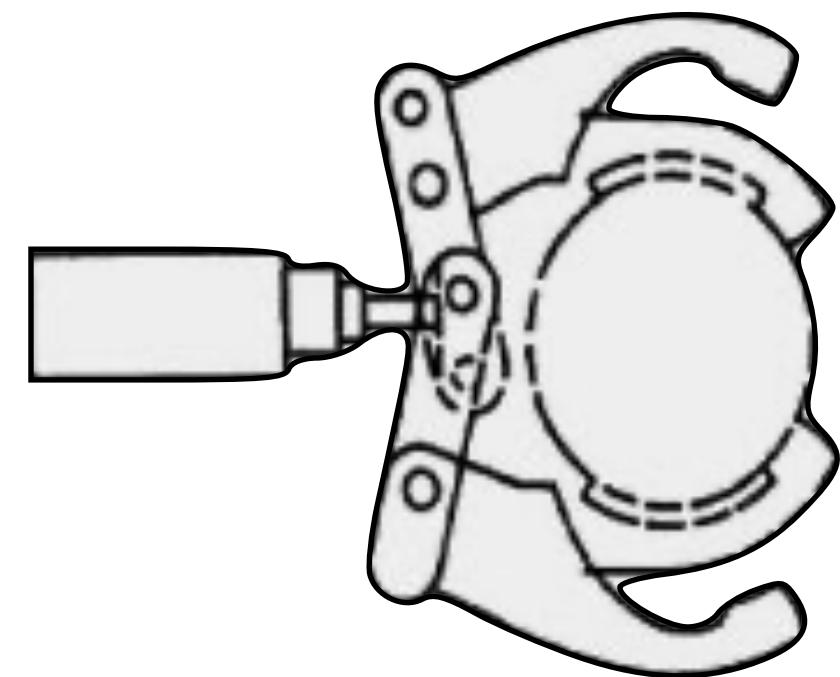


1. *Fundamentals of Robotics*, D.K. Pratihar, ISBN 978-81-8487-577-5
2. [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Robot-arm-complete-assembly\\_fig2\\_268437501](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Robot-arm-complete-assembly_fig2_268437501)
3. <http://www.tthk.ee/inlearcs/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Picture-72.png>

# Classification of Grippers

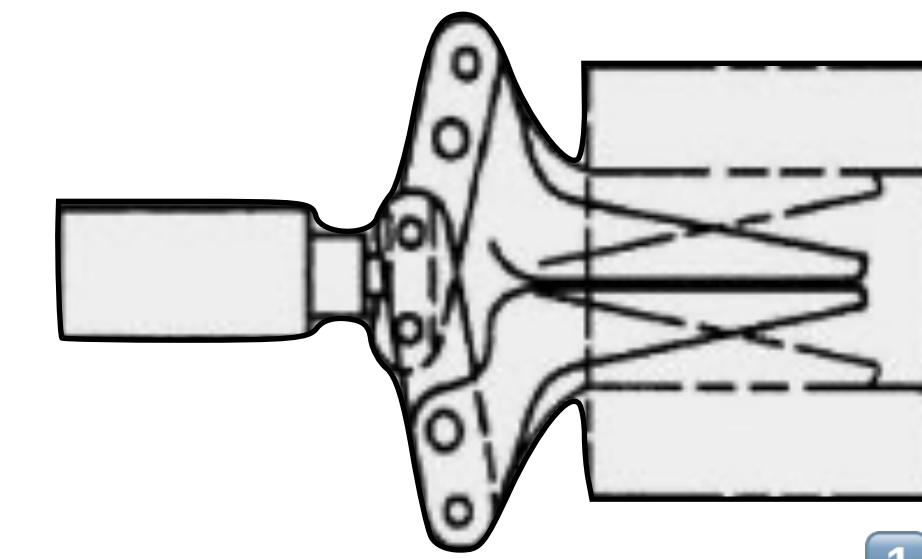
Internal and External

1



Single and Double

2



1

Hard and Soft

3



3

Active and Passive



2

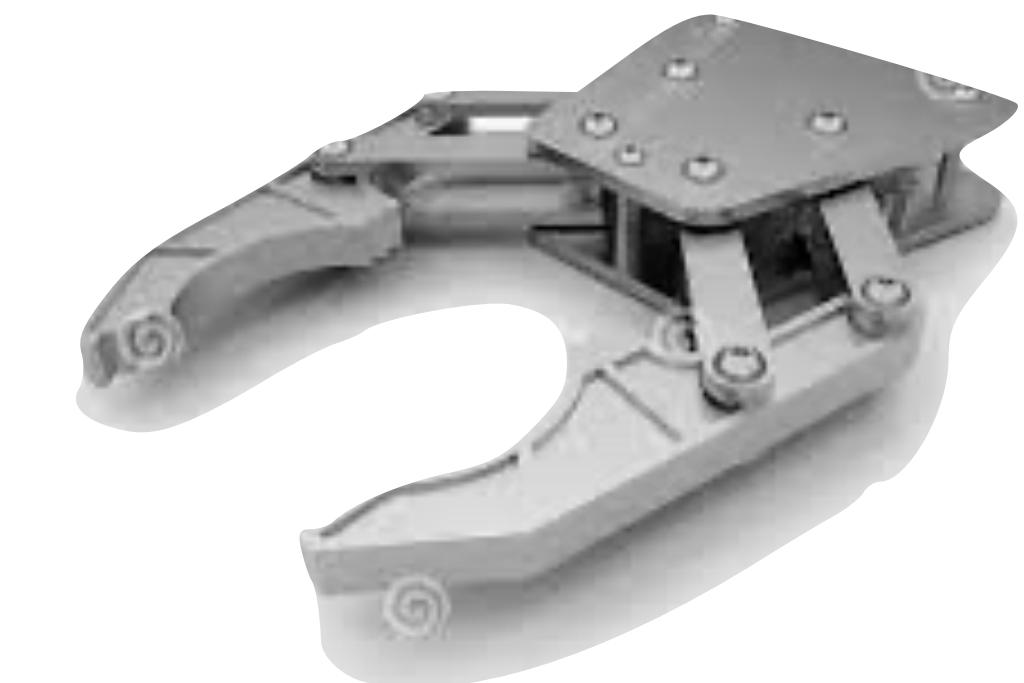
## References

1. *Fundamentals of Robotics*, D.K. Pratihar, ISBN 978-81-8487-577-5
2. <https://img.brainkart.com/imagebk6/LOAtNpM.jpg>
3. <https://www.allied-automation.com/partners/onrobot/dual-gripper/>

# A Few Robotic Grippers

Mechanical Grippers

1



1

Vacuum Gripper

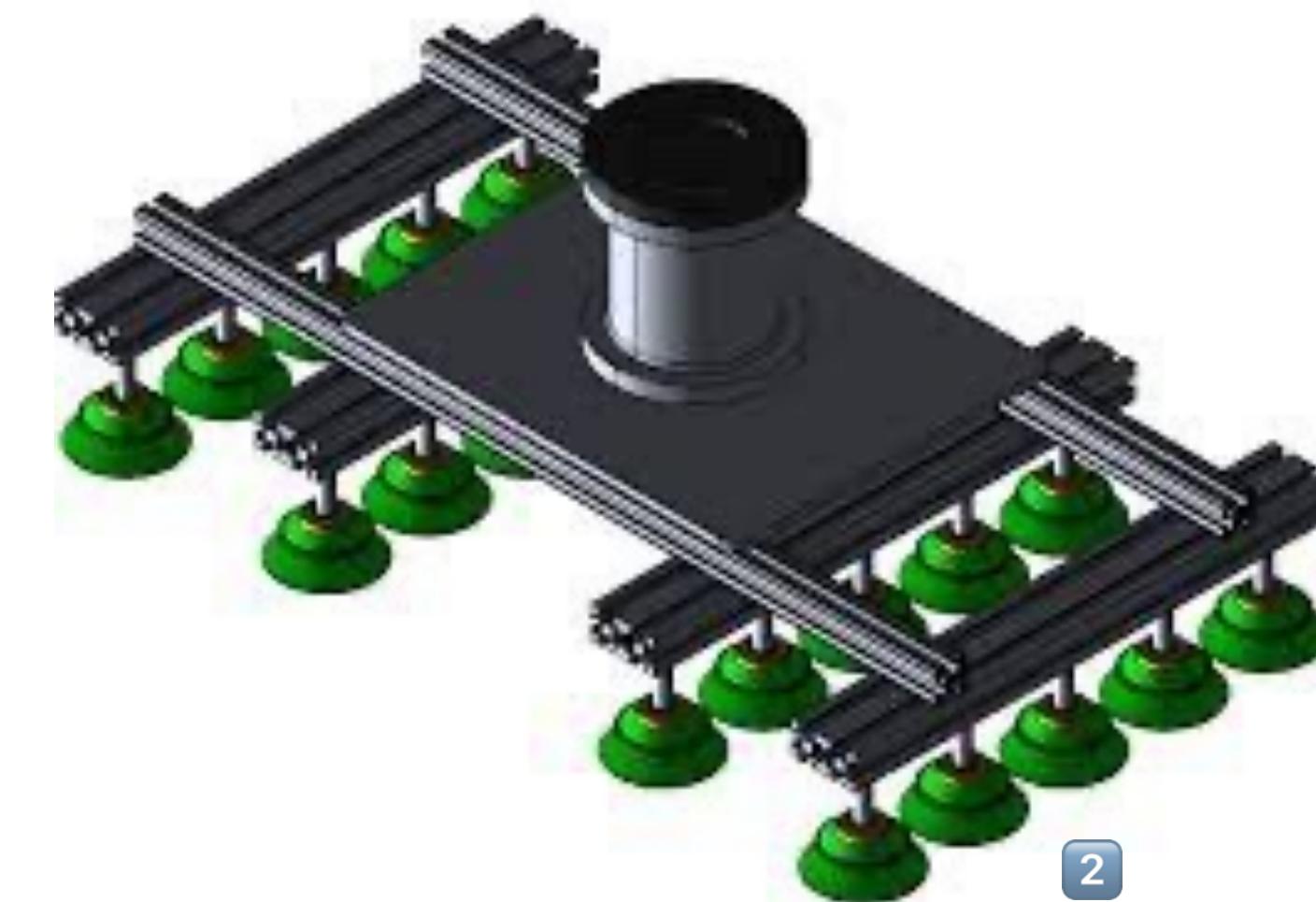
2



3

Magnetic Gripper

3



2

Adhesive Gripper

4



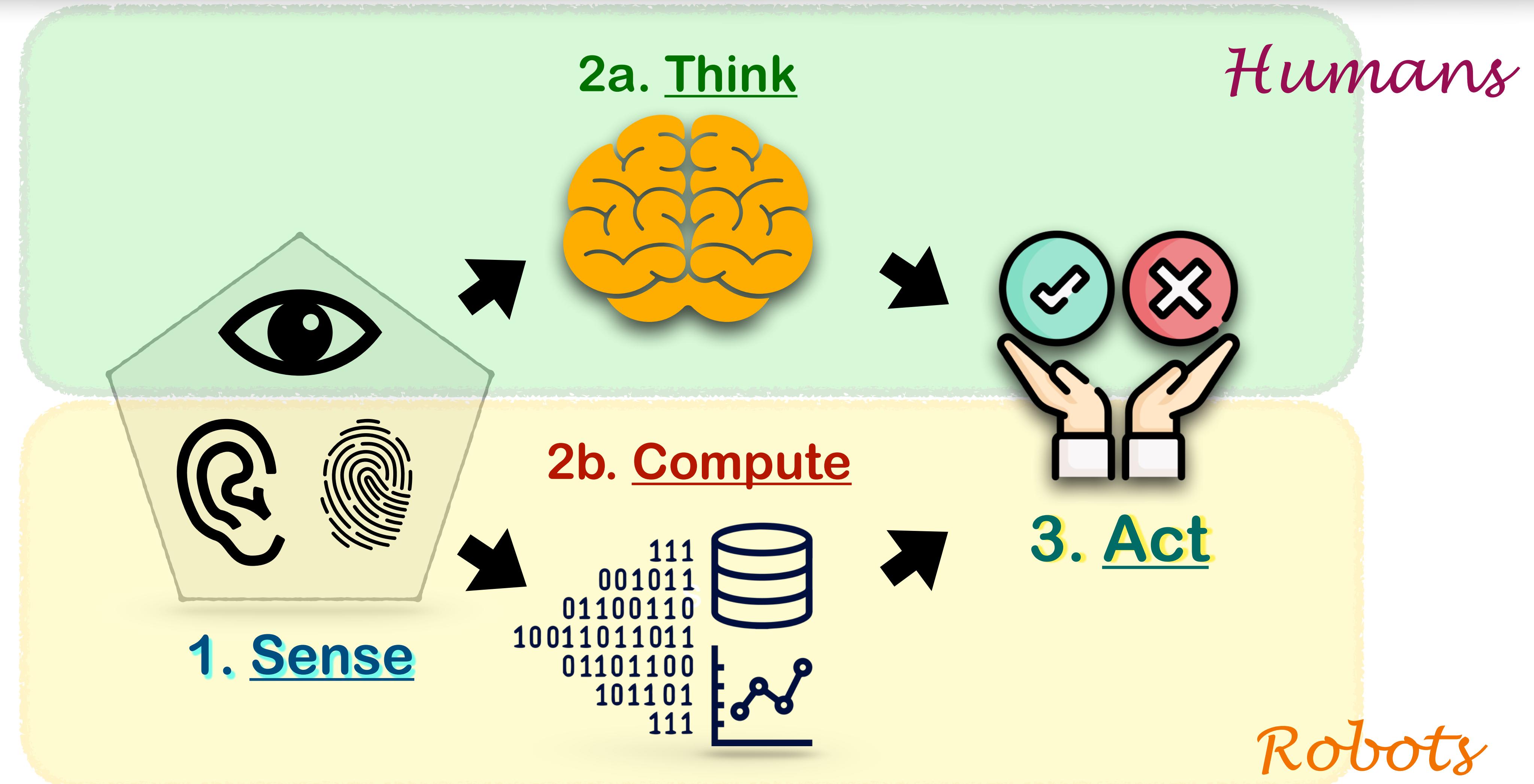
4

**Mechanical grippers** utilises mechanical fingers that are actuated by some mechanisms. Few examples are

- Gripper with linkage actuation
- Gripper using Swing-Block Mechanism
- Gripper with Rotary Actuation
- Gripper with CAM Actuation

1. Fundamentals of Robotics, D.K. Pratihar, ISBN 978-81-8487-577-5
2. <https://grabcad.com/library/vacuum-gripper-robot>
3. <https://www.directindustry.com/prod/pascal-corporation/product-31630-2351590.html>
4. <https://onrobot.com/en/products/gecko-single-pad-gripper>

# Basic Idea



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*Thank You*

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