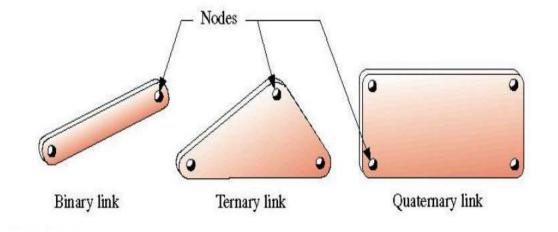


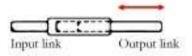
TYPES OF LINKS



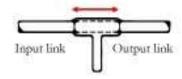
TYPES OF JOINTS

Translational motion

Linear joint (Type L)

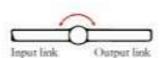


Orthogonal joint (Type 0)

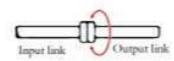


Rotary motion

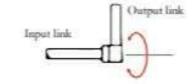
Rotational joint (Type R)

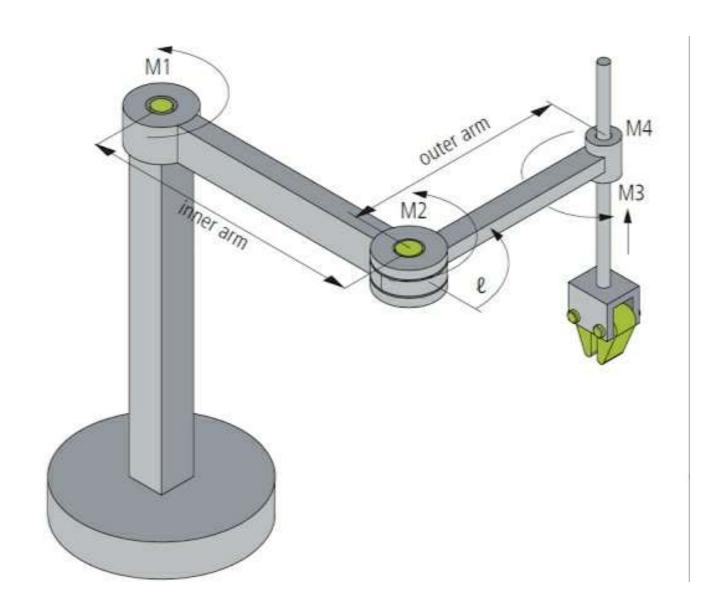


Twisting joint (Type T)



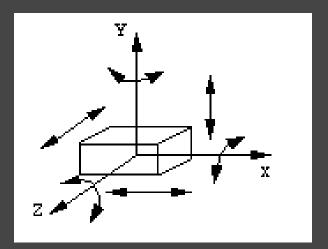
Revolving joint (Type V)







- Motion possibilities of rigid bodies.
- o 6 Degrees of Freedom.

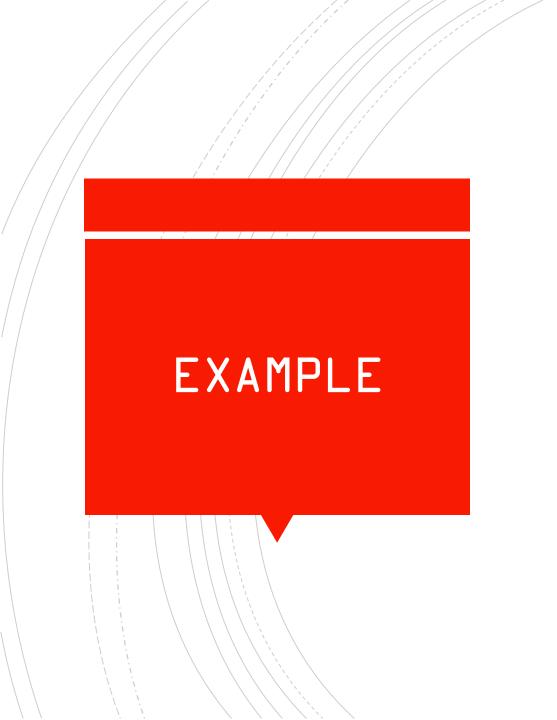


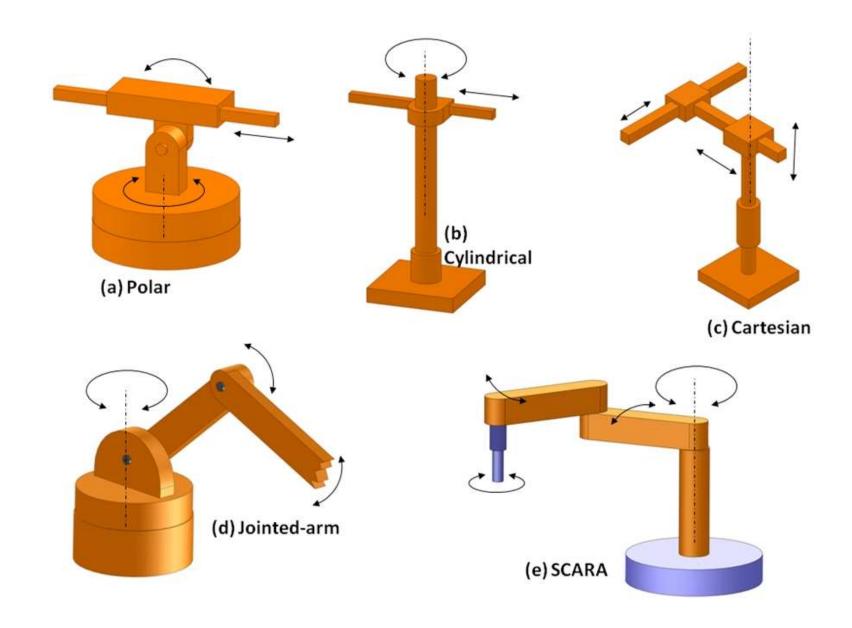
Six Degrees of Freedom **Translational Movement Rotational Movement** in Three Perpendicular Axes about Three Perpendicular Axes Heave Sway Heave Sway Surge Yaw Yaw Surge Pitch Pitch Surge: Moving forward/backward Roll: Tilting side to side Roll Surge Heave: Moving up/down Pitch: Tilting forward and backward Pitch Heave Sway: Moving left/right Yaw: Turning left and right Yaw Sway



Roll Pitch Yaw







MOTORS & ACTUATORS

- An actuator is a motor that converts energy into torque which then moves or controls a mechanism or a system.
- Actuator needs both control signal and power supply.
- An electric motor is an electrical machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.
- Motor only needs power supply.

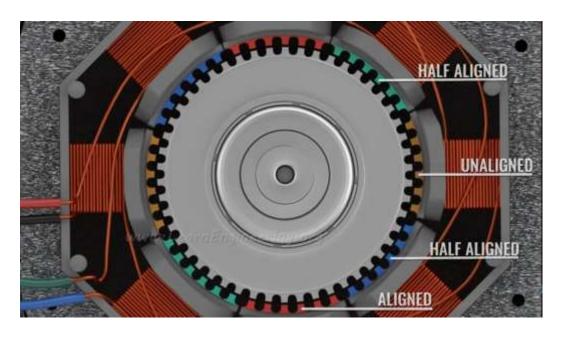
TYPES OF MOTORS

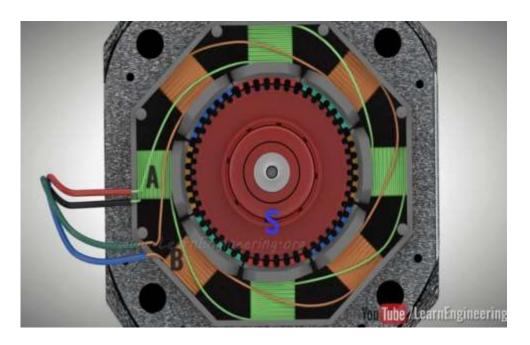


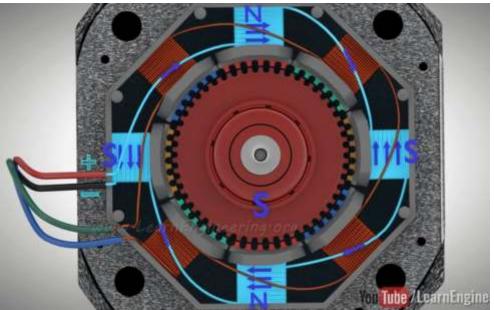
Servo Motor

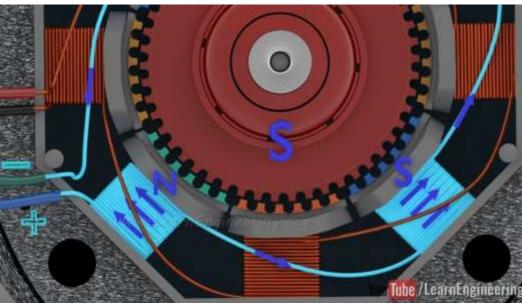




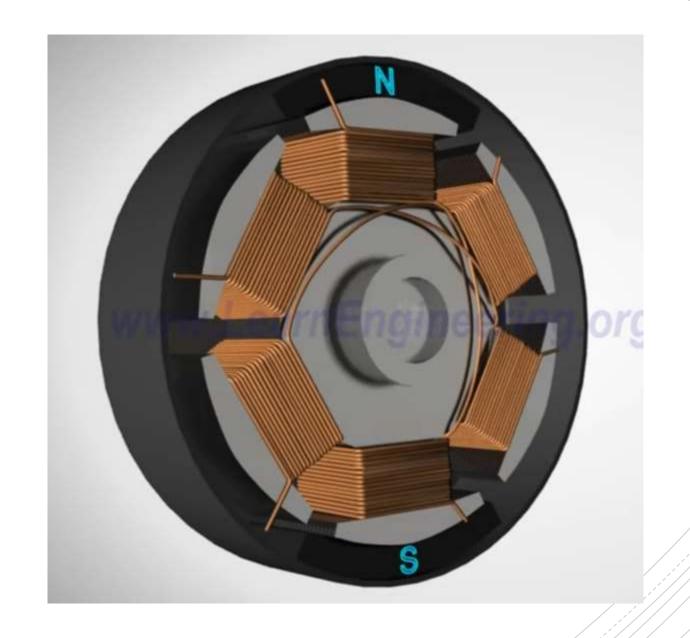


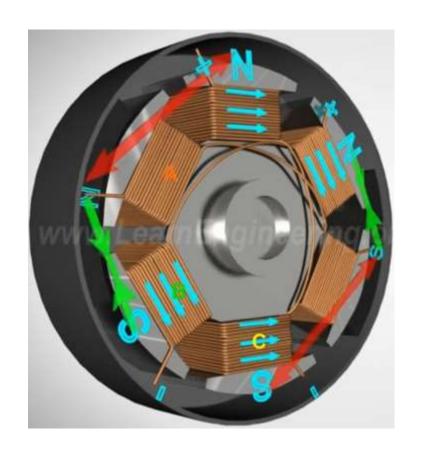


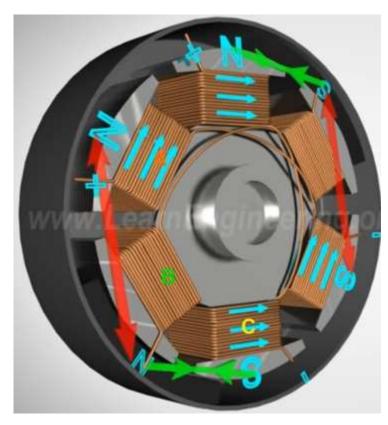


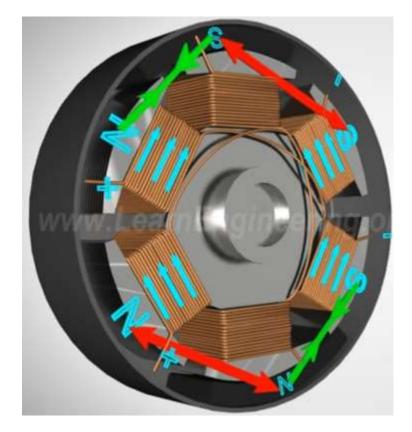


BLDC Motor









TYPES OF ACTUATORS

Based on Input Source

- Hydraulic
- Pneumatic
- Electrical

Based on its motion

- Linear
- Rotary