

# Week 2 – Robotic Workcell Design











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## Advanced Robotic Systems – MANU2453

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# Lectures

Wk	Date	Lecture (NOTE: video recording)	Maths Difficulty	Hands-on Activity	Related Assessment
1	24/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the Course</li> <li>• Spatial Descriptions &amp; Transformations</li> </ul>			
2	31/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial Descriptions &amp; Transformations</li> <li>• Robot Cell Design</li> </ul>			Robot Cell Design Assignment
3	7/8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forward Kinematics</li> <li>• Inverse Kinematics</li> </ul>			
4	14/8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ABB Robot Programming via Teaching Pendant</li> <li>• ABB RobotStudio Offline Programming</li> </ul>		ABB RobotStudio Offline Programming	Offline Programming Assignment
5	21/8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jacobians: Velocities and Static Forces</li> </ul>			
6	28/8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manipulator Dynamics</li> </ul>			
7	11/9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manipulator Dynamics</li> </ul>		MATLAB Simulink Simulation	
8	18/9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robotic Vision</li> </ul>		MATLAB Simulation	Robotic Vision Assignment
9	25/9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robotic Vision</li> </ul>		MATLAB Simulation	
10	2/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trajectory Generation</li> </ul>			
11	9/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linear &amp; Nonlinear Control</li> </ul>		MATLAB Simulink Simulation	
12	16/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to I4.0</li> <li>• Revision</li> </ul>			Final Exam



# Content

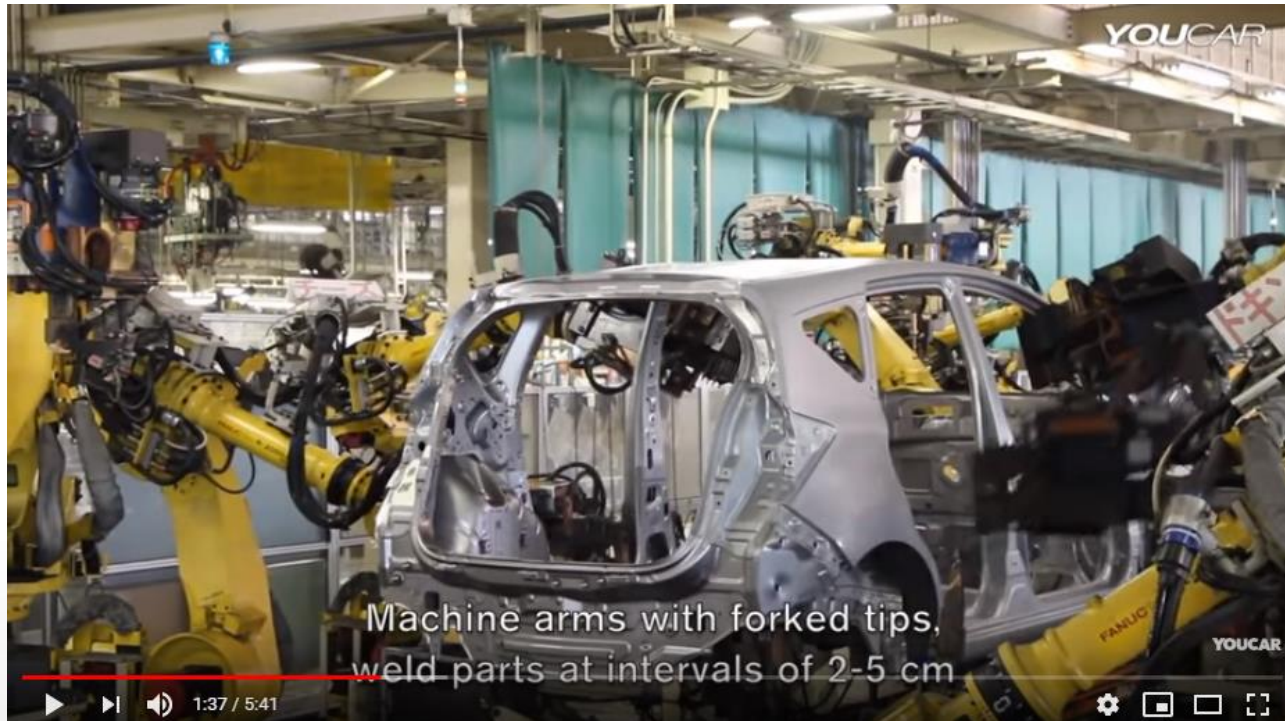
- What is a Robotic Workcell
- Part Storage
- Part Feeding and Transfer
- Part Recognition
- Robot
- End-of-Arm Tooling
- External Axis
- Safety
- New Generation Collaborative Robots

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# Intro Video: How Cars are Made

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hw9JrjsPhT8>



# Robotic Workcell

- A grouping of **robot** and other **peripheral equipment**.
- Carry out task with little or no human intervention.

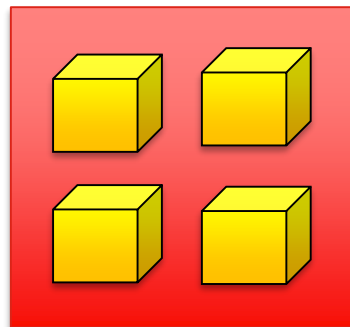


[http://d2n4wb9orp1vta.cloudfront.net/resources/images/cdn/cms/1013CT\\_Emerging\\_PreformCenter.jpg](http://d2n4wb9orp1vta.cloudfront.net/resources/images/cdn/cms/1013CT_Emerging_PreformCenter.jpg)



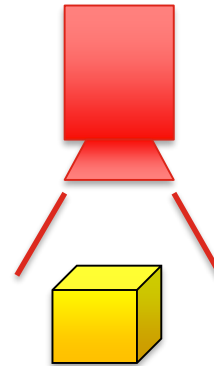
# Robotic Workcell

- Overview



Raw Part  
Storage

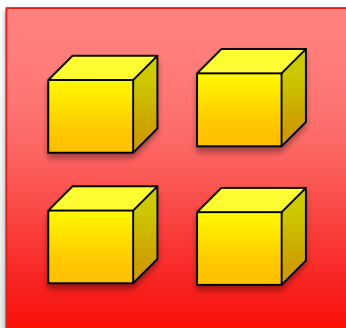
Part  
Transfer



Part  
Recognition



Robot +  
End  
Effector



Finished Part  
Storage



# Layouts

- Robot-centered, in-line or mobile.
- **Robot-centered:**
  - Robot in the centre of work-cell.
  - One robot for several machines.

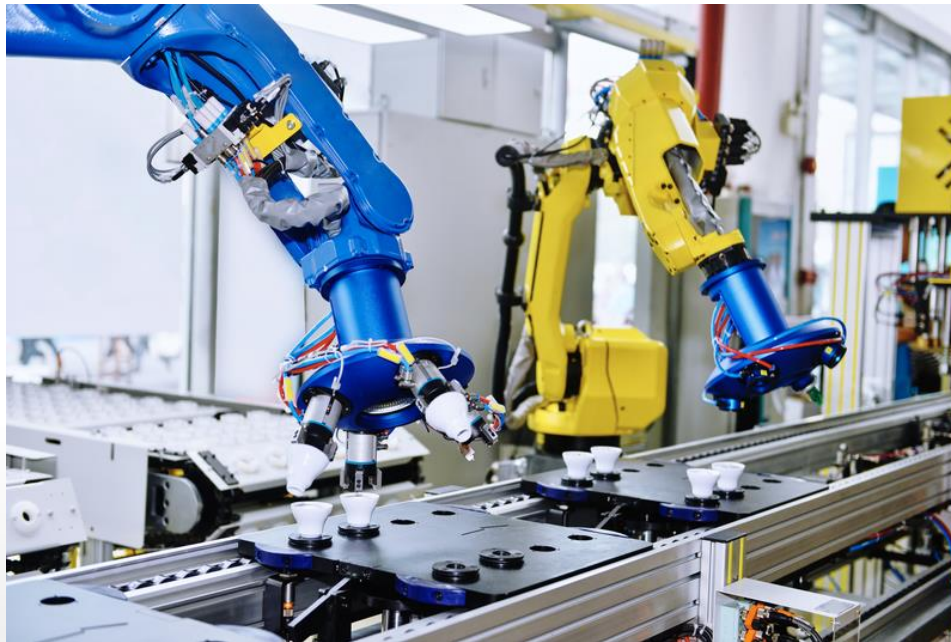


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# Layouts

- **In-line** robot workcell:
  - One or more robots along the in-line conveyer
  - Each robot performs one task.



<https://recruitingdaily.com/robotics-automation-will-provide-talent-feed-shift/>

# Layouts

- **Mobile** robot workcell:
  - Robot fitted on a mobile-base or gantry.
  - Robot goes to different locations to do its required tasks.



<https://www.azom.com/article.aspx?ArticleID=15531>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9C4IJas5oVA>

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# Part Storage

- One of the commonly-used systems for storing parts is called **Automated Storage and Retrieval System** (ASRS).
- Parts are stored before and after production.
- Retrieval system brings parts to-and-from the robot.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zJOAVOWIuro>



# Part Storage

- **Shelfing** is another alternative.
- Suitable if amount of goods are not as much as in the case for ASRS.
- Items will be picked up by forklifts.



<http://www.clp.global/warehouse-shelf-tags-labels>

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# Part Feeding and Transfer

- After parts are retrieved from the ASRS, or placed at some suitable locations in a factory, they need to be transferred to the robot.
- Several systems are available:
  - **Automated Guided Vehicle** (AGV) or Automated Forklift



<https://advantechfiles.blob.core.windows.net/cms/4595a46e-3a81-4dc7-8c49-7dd098523983/Content/content-img-49655573.png>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jCcFFbqFddQ>

- Guidance systems included magnetic track on floor, indoor GPS, visual markers.
- Safety (collision avoidance) is crucial!

# Part Feeding and Transfer

- **Conveyor** belts are commonly used.



**Flat surface**

<https://www.indiamart.com/proddetail/conveyor-12213153012.html>



**With gaps**

[https://www.diytrade.com/china/pd/3998507/roller\\_conveyor.html](https://www.diytrade.com/china/pd/3998507/roller_conveyor.html)

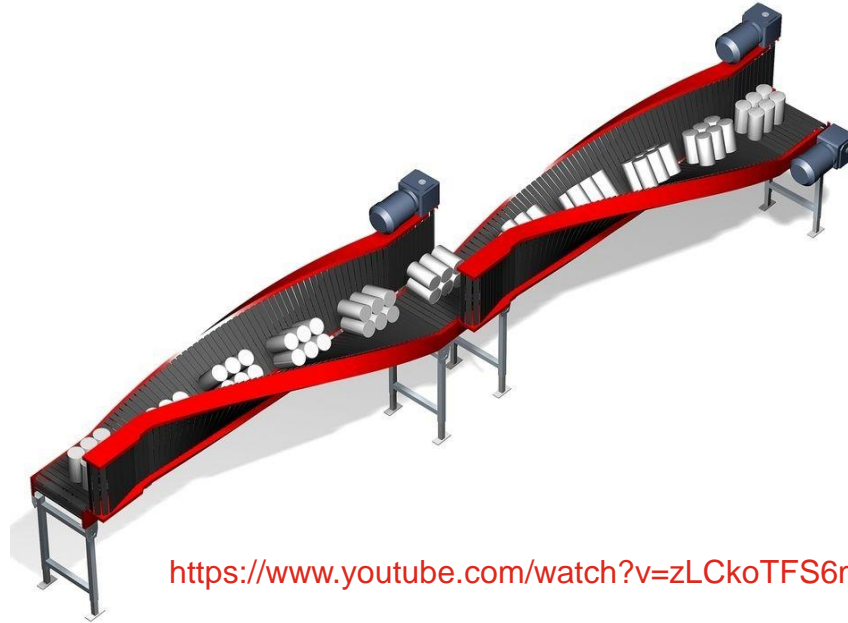


**Angled (no motor needed)**

[https://www.alibaba.com/product-detail/belt-conveyor\\_639423264.html](https://www.alibaba.com/product-detail/belt-conveyor_639423264.html)

# Part Feeding and Transfer

- Twisted conveyer
  - To rotate parts



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zLCkoTFS6mE>

Twisted conveyer to  
rotate or flip objects

<http://www.directindustry.com/prod/a-pollo-vts-bv/product-9322-808241.html>

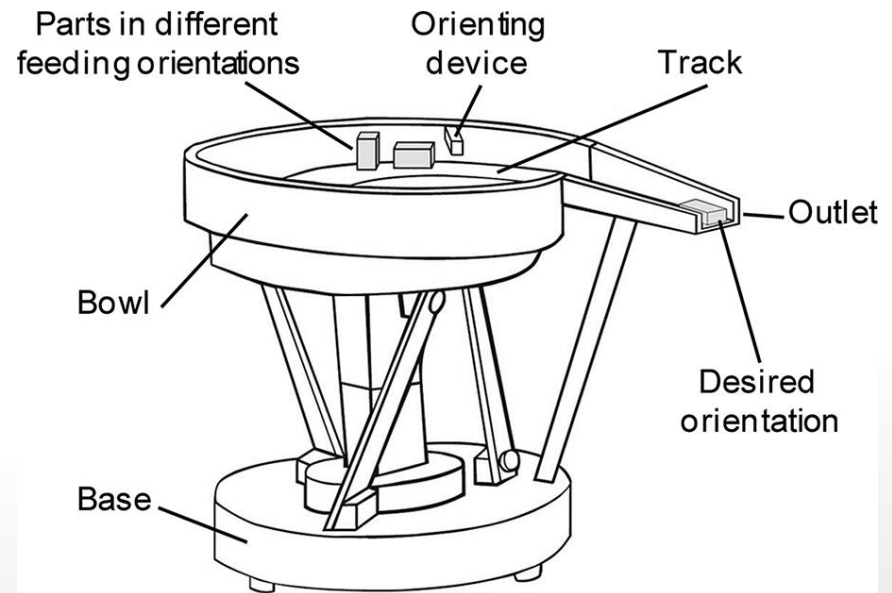
# Part Feeding and Transfer

- **Vibratory bowl feeders** can feed and re-orient parts.



<http://www.vibrofeedtech.com/photo/DESC06581.jpg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QsJzSFVAnhk>



[http://manufacturingscience.asmedigitalcollection.asme.org/data/journals/jmsefk/927586/manu\\_135\\_05\\_051017\\_f001.png](http://manufacturingscience.asmedigitalcollection.asme.org/data/journals/jmsefk/927586/manu_135_05_051017_f001.png)

# Part Feeding and Transfer

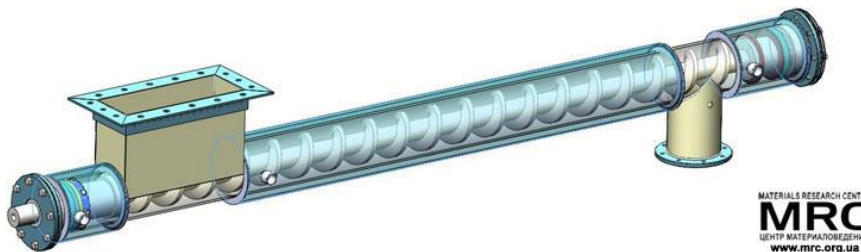
- **Vibratory conveyor** produces vibrating movement (e.g. 50Hz) and permits parts to be conveyed in a smooth manner.



<http://www.heatandcontrol.com/productenlargements/vibe.jpg>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vKiZ8\\_ftSDA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vKiZ8_ftSDA)

- Another technology is the **Screw feeder**:



<http://mrc.org.ua/images/screw-feeder/design/screw-feeder-water-cooled-shell.jpg>



# Intermittent or Continuous Transfer

- Intermittent:
  - Start-stop motion of conveyer.
  - Stop triggered by sensor.
  - Advantage: Fixed location and orientation; simpler robot program.



Use proximity sensors to detect object

<https://www.communicueasia.com/2018/01/18/global-conveyor-belts-market-2017-fenner-bridgestone-habasit-ammerraal-beltech/>



Use stopper to stop object

<https://www.titanconveyors.com/products/chain-driven-live-roller/pop-up-transfer-stops-pallet-centering-pallet-lifts-and-pallet-crowder>



# Intermittent or Continuous Transfer

- Continuous Transfer
  - Object moves continuously.
  - Robot has to perform the task as the objects move.
  - Needs **tracking** – Robot needs to maintain position and orientation with respect to object.



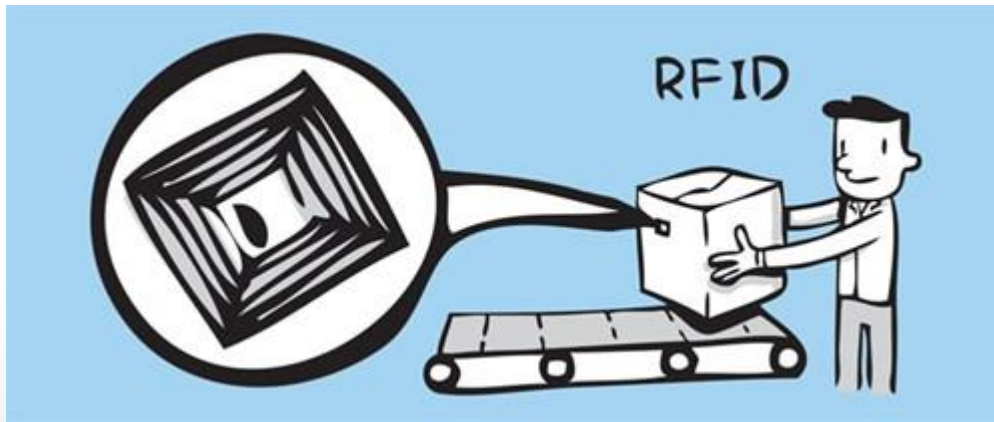
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v9oeOYMRvuQ>

# Content

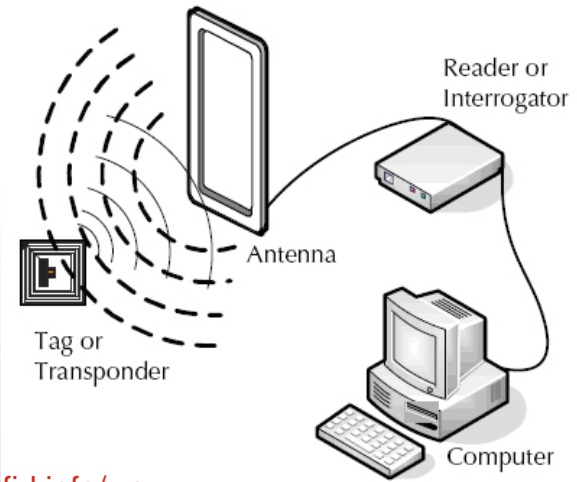
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# Part Recognition

- Now that the parts have arrived at the proximity of the robot, there may be a need to identify / recognize the part.
- **RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology** can be used to make sure that the part is correct.
  - In fact, RFID can be utilized to monitor the flow of the part throughout the whole manufacturing process (e.g. where is it in the ASRS, when should it be processed, how should it be processed etc.)



[http://rfidarena.com/media/56891/rfid\\_illustration\\_499x209.jpg](http://rfidarena.com/media/56891/rfid_illustration_499x209.jpg)



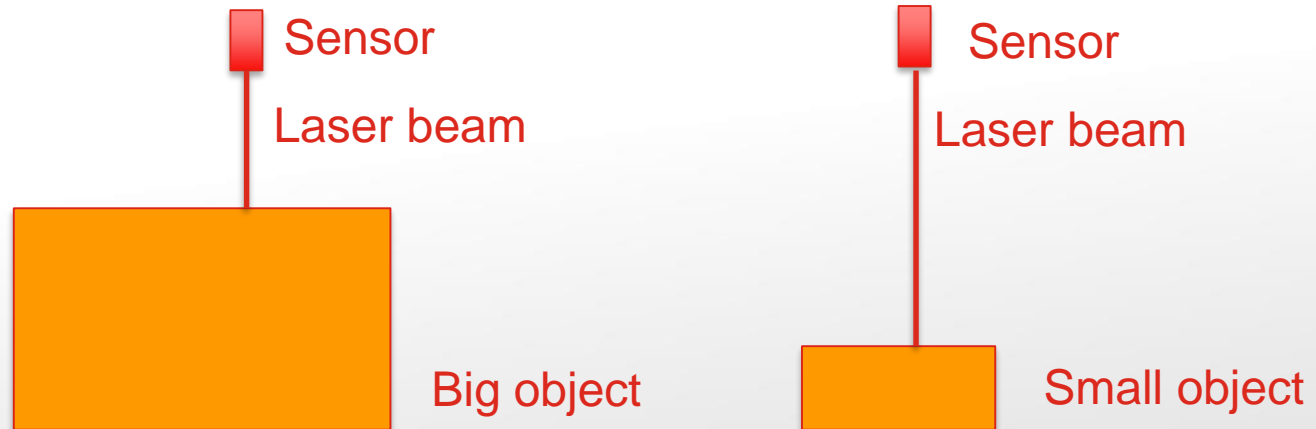
<http://www.epc-rfid.info/wp-content/themes/gintinfo/images/how%20rfid%20works.png>

# Part Recognition

- **Bar Code** can also be used in place of RFID.



- If objects can be differentiated based on **size / dimensions / weights**, simple sensors can also be used for part recognition.

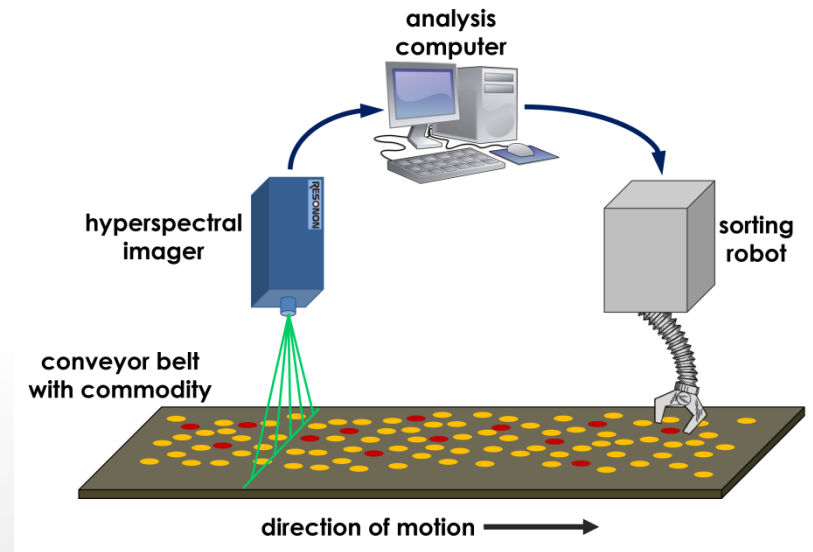


# Part Recognition

- **Robotics Vision** is another popular method.
- It can be programmed to identify shapes, position (on conveyor belt), and also the orientation of parts.



[https://media.robots.com/articles/1460305006\\_1.jpg](https://media.robots.com/articles/1460305006_1.jpg)



<http://www.resonon.com/images/Machine%20Vision/machine%20vision%20schematic.png>

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# Robot

- At the centre of the robotic workcell is the robot.
- There are different kinds of robots.
- **Serial robots:**
  - Good workspace
  - But low stiffness



[http://harmonicdrive.de/fileadmin/harmonicdrive/layout-images/robotik-und-automation/anwendung\\_kuka\\_1.jpg](http://harmonicdrive.de/fileadmin/harmonicdrive/layout-images/robotik-und-automation/anwendung_kuka_1.jpg)

# Robot

- Parallel robots:
  - Stiffer
  - Can perform fast action
  - Workspace smaller



[http://img.directindustry.com/images\\_di/photo-g/30265-7087535.jpg](http://img.directindustry.com/images_di/photo-g/30265-7087535.jpg)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v9oeOYMRvuQ>

# Robot

- SCARA robots

- 2R / 3R
- 1T



[http://i1-linux.softpedia-static.com/screenshots/SCARA-robot\\_1.jpg](http://i1-linux.softpedia-static.com/screenshots/SCARA-robot_1.jpg)

- Orbital SCARA

- Very fast

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sWrLojkCgVw>

- Gantry robots

- 3T



<http://www.toshiba-machine.com/Upload/Product/03c599bcaa.jpg>

# Robots

- Sometimes, you can have more than 1 robot working together:



<http://www.hanyu-auto.com/diy/pics/20140618/1403097462.jpg>

# Robots

- Question: **which robot** to choose in real application?
- Criteria:
  - **Number of degrees of freedom**
  - Workspace
  - **Load capacity / Payload**
  - Speed
  - Repeatability and accuracy
  - Kinematic configuration
    - Cartesian
    - Articulated
    - Scara
    - Gantry robot
  - Availability of external axis

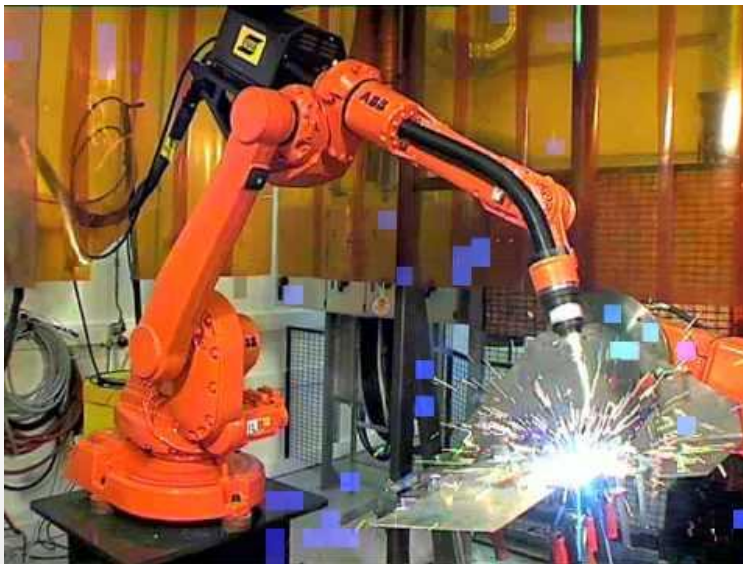
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# End-of-Arm Tooling

- Various equipment can be attached at the end of the robot to perform different tasks.
- **Welding torch**
  - Welding is one of the most popular robotic applications



<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/HUU3HdxOqZs/hqdefault.jpg>

# End-of-Arm Tooling

- Grippers
  - Used for pick-and-place



<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/YaVIJA9d9tc/maxresdefault.jpg>



<http://www.foodbev.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/07/fanuc800.jpg>

# End-of-Arm Tooling

- Polishing / Deburring tools
  - To improve surface quality
  - May be used in conjunction with **force control end-effectors**.

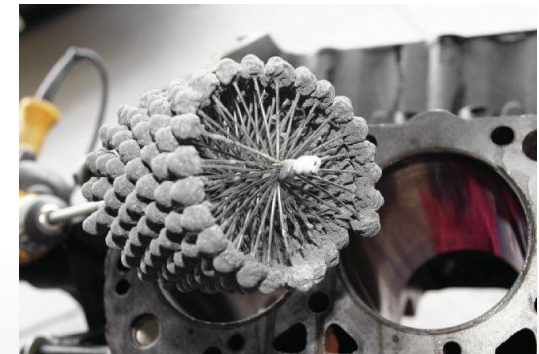


<http://www.csrobotics.com.au/wp-content/gallery/polishing-linishing/dscn1574.jpg>



## Flap wheel

<https://cdn.mscdirect.com/global/images/ProductImages/0038069-23.jpg>

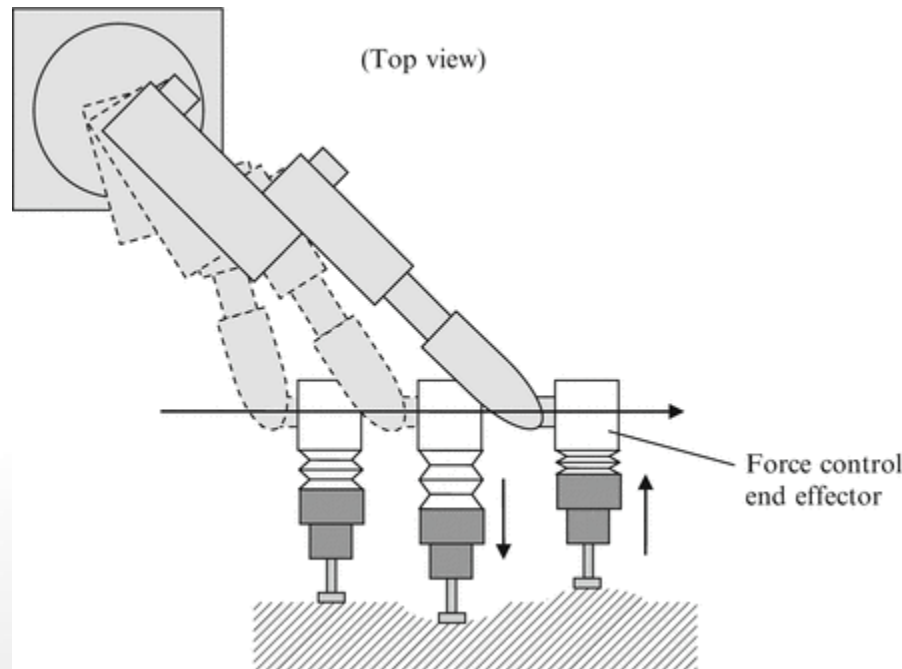


## Flexhone

[http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-L7Bzqct23Tg/Ui81IOCb0pI/AAAAAAAAAw0/j-wn6OWff7k/s1600/Flexhone\\_Diesel.JPG](http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-L7Bzqct23Tg/Ui81IOCb0pI/AAAAAAAAAw0/j-wn6OWff7k/s1600/Flexhone_Diesel.JPG)

# End-of-Arm Tooling

- Force Control End-Effectors
  - Ensures the **correct amount of force** is pressed into object during polishing / deburring.



[https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F978-1-4471-4670-4\\_107](https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F978-1-4471-4670-4_107)



# End-of-Arm Tooling

- Tool exchanger
  - This is not the tool itself, but is used to quickly exchange tools so that the robot can perform different operations.



[http://www.atia.com/Company/images/Robot\\_ATI\\_Tool\\_Changers.jpg](http://www.atia.com/Company/images/Robot_ATI_Tool_Changers.jpg)

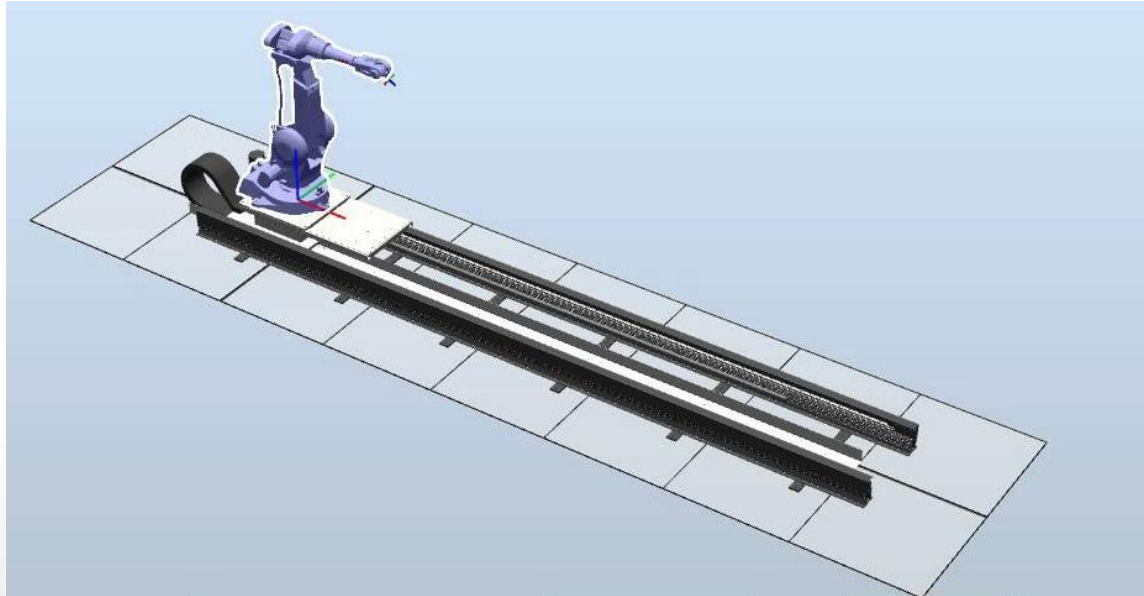
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# External Axis

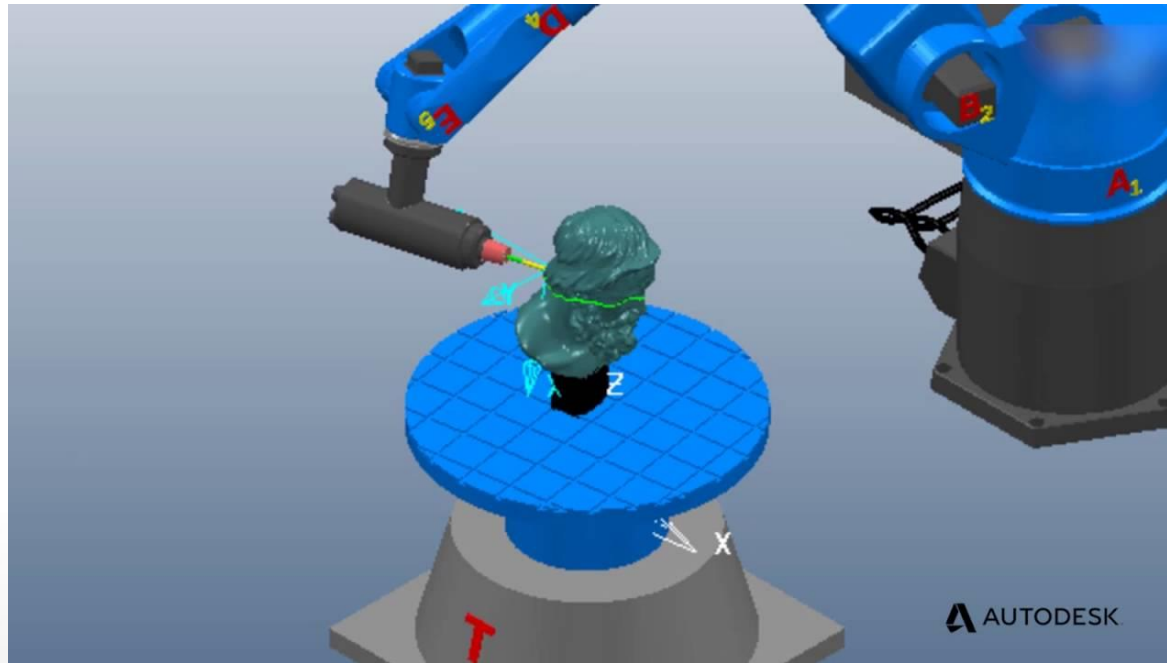
- Sometimes, you may want to increase the workspace of the robot.
- For example, when there is an oversized product.
- External axis can help to achieve this.
- **Linear axis:**



[https://i.ytimg.com/vi/f\\_ZBBnIm7Tc/maxresdefault.jpg](https://i.ytimg.com/vi/f_ZBBnIm7Tc/maxresdefault.jpg)

# External Axis

- Turntable:
  - Makes it easy to process all surfaces of an object



[https://i.ytimg.com/vi/X62-LG5c1\\_0/maxresdefault.jpg](https://i.ytimg.com/vi/X62-LG5c1_0/maxresdefault.jpg)

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# Safety

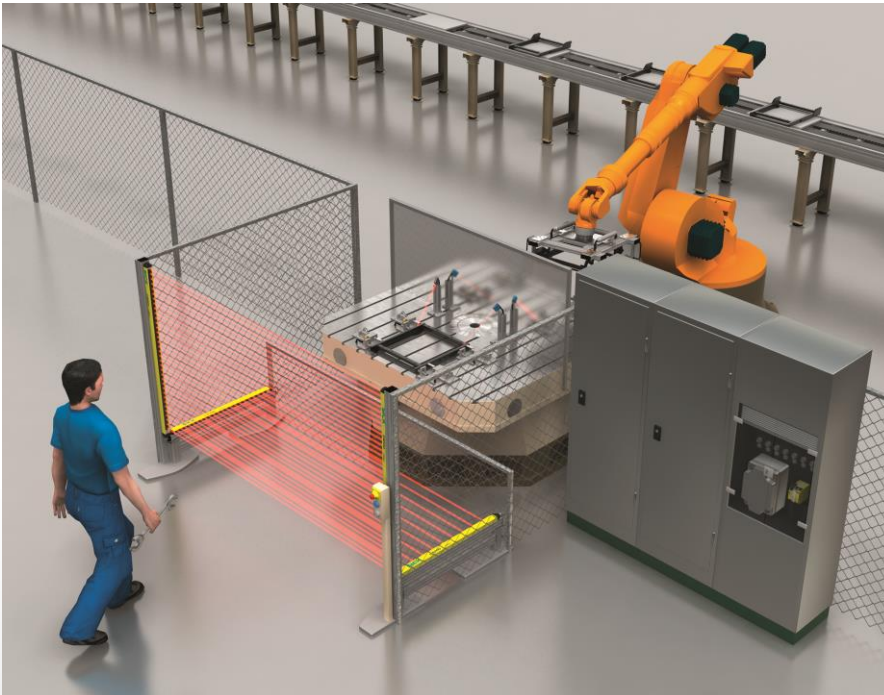
- Safety is of paramount importance when using a robot.
- Human should not stand near a robot when it is in operation.
- They should be isolated for better protection, e.g. using a **cage** or dedicated room:
  - A **switch** should be installed to trigger “off” if the cage door is opened.



<http://motioncontrolsrobotics.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/fenced-in-robot.png>

# Safety

- Another method is using **safety light curtain**.
  - Robot is stopped if the light is interrupted.



<http://motioncontrolsrobotics.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/fenced-in-robot.png>

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# New Generation Collaborative Robot

- The workcell layout so far was based on conventional robotic systems.
- The robots are usually isolated from human due to safety reasons.
- One of the greatest advancements in robotics area in the past 5 years is the introduction of “collaborative robots”.
- They can be used in proximity of human because they are inherently safe.
  - Joints are not very stiff
  - Low speed
  - Made of lightweight material
  - Has torque sensors to detect collision with human
- With these robots, humans can now work alongside the robots, and the robots are called “robot co-workers”.

# Examples of Collaborative Robots

- Baxter / Sawyer robot



<http://www.plasticsnews.com/apps/pbcsi.dll/storyimage/PN/20130220/NEWS/130229992/AR/0/Baxter-robot-Rodon.jpg>

# Examples of Collaborative Robots

- Universal Robot



<http://innovatetec.com/site/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/universal-robots-collaborative-robots.jpg>

# Examples of Collaborative Robots

- ABB YuMi



[http://www04.abb.com/global/seitp/seitp202.nsf/0/db325d1c8b4be727c125801200587d32/\\$file/Yumi+robot.jpg](http://www04.abb.com/global/seitp/seitp202.nsf/0/db325d1c8b4be727c125801200587d32/$file/Yumi+robot.jpg)



# Examples of Collaborative Robots

- KUKA Lightweight Arm



[https://media.robots.com/robots/1468219190\\_1.jpg](https://media.robots.com/robots/1468219190_1.jpg)

# Thank you!

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Have a good evening.

