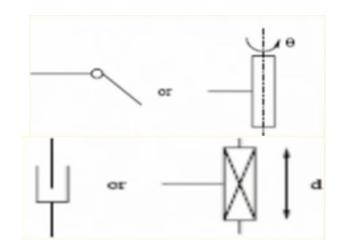
Introduction to robots and robotics

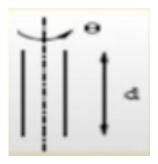
Representation of the joints

Revolute Joint ®

Prismatic Joint (p)

Cylindrical Joint (C)



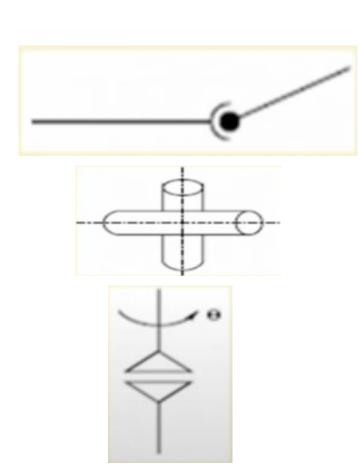


Representation of the Joints

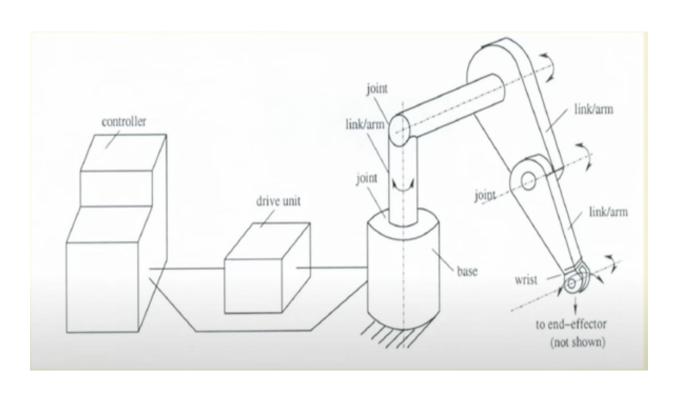
Spherical Joint (S')

Hooke Joint (U)

Twisting Joint (T)



Kinematic Diagram



Degrees of Freedom of a system

It is defined as the minimum number of independent parameters/variables/coordinates needed to describe a system completely.

Notes:

- A point in 2-D: 2dof; In 3-D space:3 dof
- A rigid body in 3-D: 6 dof
- Spatial Manipulator:6 dof
- Planar Manipulator: 3 dof

Redundant Manipulator

Either a spatial manipulator with more than 6 dof or a planar manipulator with more than 3 dof

Under-actuated Manipulator

Either a spatial manipulator with less than 6 dof or a planar manipulator with less than 3 dof

Mini Mover 5 dof

Mobility/ dof of spatial Manipulator

Let us consider a manipulator with n rigid moving links and m joints

Ci: connectivity of i-th joints;i=1,2,3,...m

No. of constraints put by i-th joint =6-Ci

Total number of constraints = $\Sigma_{(i=1)^m(6-Ci)}$

Mobility of the manipulator M=6n - Σ _(i=1)^m(6-Ci)

It is known as **Grubler's criterion**.

Mobility/ dof of planar Manipulator

Let us consider a manipulator with n rigid moving links and m joints

Ci: connectivity of i-th joints;i=1,2,3,...m

No. of constraints put by i-th joint =3-Ci

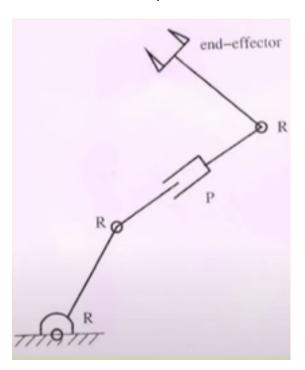
Total number of constraints = $\Sigma_{(i=1)^m(3-Ci)}$

Mobility of the manipulator M=3n - Σ _(i=1)^m(3-Ci)

It is known as **Grubler's criterion**.

Numerical example

Serial Planar Manipulator

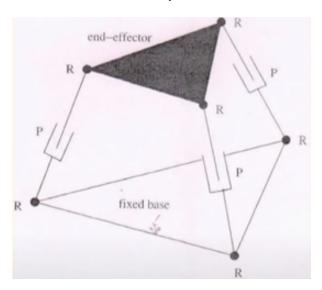


Mobility/dof:

$$M=3n-\Sigma_{(i=1)}^m(3-Ci)=3*4-8=4$$

Numerical example

Parallel I Planar Manipulator



Mobility/dof:
M=
$$3n-\Sigma_{(i=1)^m(3-Ci)=3*7-18=3}$$

References

- https://www.instructables.com/Arduino-Controlled-Robotic-Biped/
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xrwz9lxpMJg&t=893s
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optimus (robot)