A General Design Analysis of Cobot Manipulators

ME6101 Final Shubh Raval



A History of Cobot Development



FIGURE 1: THE UNIMATION ROBOT ARM

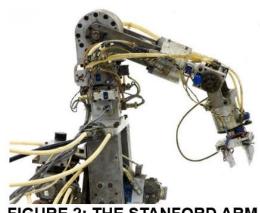


FIGURE 2: THE STANFORD ARM

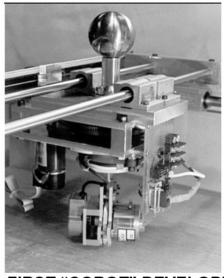


FIGURE 3: FIRST "COBOT" DEVELOPED BY **NORTHWESTERN**



FIGURE 5: UR5 TENDING A CNC MACHINE





FIGURE 4: FIRST COBOT MANIPULATOR KUKA LBR III

Overall Goal of Analysis

- Understand the design of a cobot on a fundamental level
 - Why certain components are needed, what functions do they serve and how does that impact customers
- Conduct functional modeling to develop a general cobot
- Use Axiomatic Modeling to further develop general cobot
- Qualify the Universal Robot as a good reference point for a general cobot's design
- Understand how a product line of cobots is thus created



Tabularized CNs

- Determined by evaluating top priorities from some customers/ robotic arm resellers
- Determined by what the topic marketing topics were from cobot makers

| Surveyed Customer Needs | Label (CN#) |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Task Adaptability | CN1 |
| Safe Operations Next to Humans | CN2 |
| Particular Reach in Workspace | CN3 |
| Particular Speed | CN4 |
| Particular Accuracy | CN5 |
| High Load to Weight Ratio | CN6 |
| Easy and Robust Integration | CN7 |
| Programmability | CN8 |
| Task Completion Autonomy | CN9 |

TABLE A: CUSTOMER NEEDS

Functional Modeling

This is a look at what is a general cobot and how can that be defined

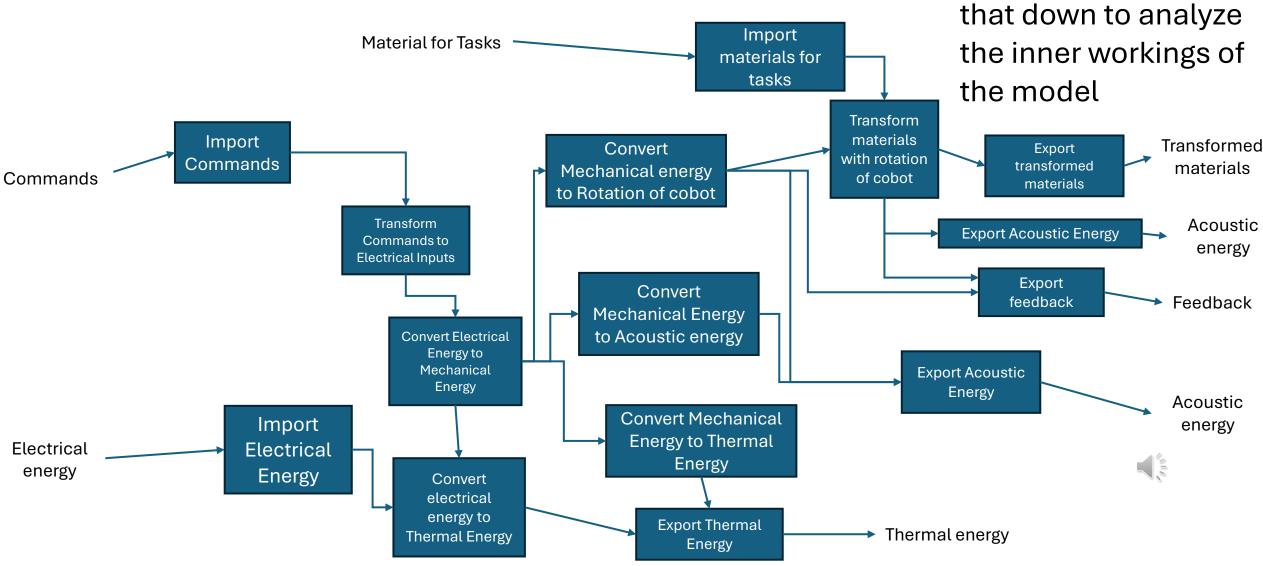


Black Box Model



- This is to show the most basic level that a cobot can be
- At any point for any customer this is the basic model of what goes in, happens, and comes out of cobot

Function Structure Diagram



 With the black box model created there is an ability to break that down to analyze the inner workings of the model

Modern Cobot Components Review

ONBOARD COMPUTER



POWER SUPPLY UNIT



LINKAGES STRUCTURE



SAFETY SUITE/BRAKE



MOTOR CONTROLLER BOARD



MOTOR



SOFTWARE SUITE



SENSOR SUITE



GEARBOX



END EFFECTOR





Morphological Matrix

- After having completed the functional modeling, it comes time to assign components to those functions
- For this initial point of reference the top cobot manufacturers were investigated to understand their component choice
- What was found is that for major components as seen here they are largely the same
- Thus completes the general cobot model which is essentially what the Universal Robotics Platform is

| Morphological Matrix of a Cobot | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Function | Component(s) | | |
| | | | |
| Signal | | | |
| Import Commands | Onboard Computer | | |
| | (Generally Using Linux) | | |
| Transform Commands to | Motor Controller Board | | |
| Electrical Input | | | |
| Export Feedback | -Commutation | | |
| | -Hall Effect | | |
| | -Force Torque Sensors | | |
| | | | |
| Energy | | | |
| Import Electrical Energy | Power Supply Unit | | |
| Convert Electrical Energy to | Frameless Motor | | |
| Mechanical Energy | | | |
| Convert Mechanical Energy | -Gearbox | | |
| to Rotation of Cobot | -Linkages Structure | | |
| | | | |
| Material | | | |
| Import materials for tasks | Software Suite | | |
| | | | |
| General | | | |
| Transform materials with | -Software Suite | | |
| rotation of cobot | -End Effector | | |
| | -Safety Suite | | |
| | -Brake | | |

Axiomatic Analysis

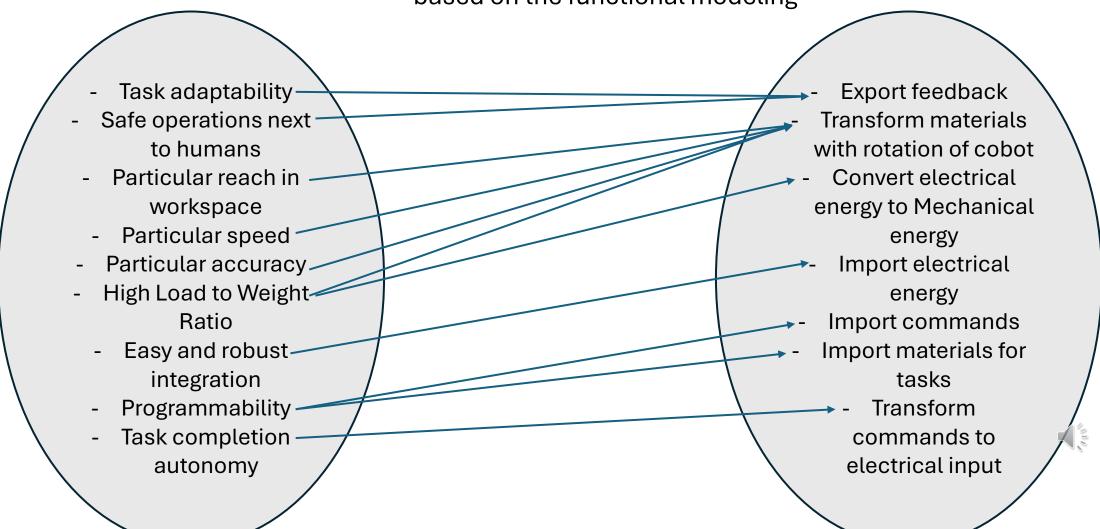
This is essentially analyzing that same general cobot, which is qualified as the UR10e, from an axiomatic perspective to see if the same conclusions are drawn on the selected components



Customer Needs to Top Level Function

Requirements

 Next the customer needs are mapped to certain functions that are based on the functional modeling

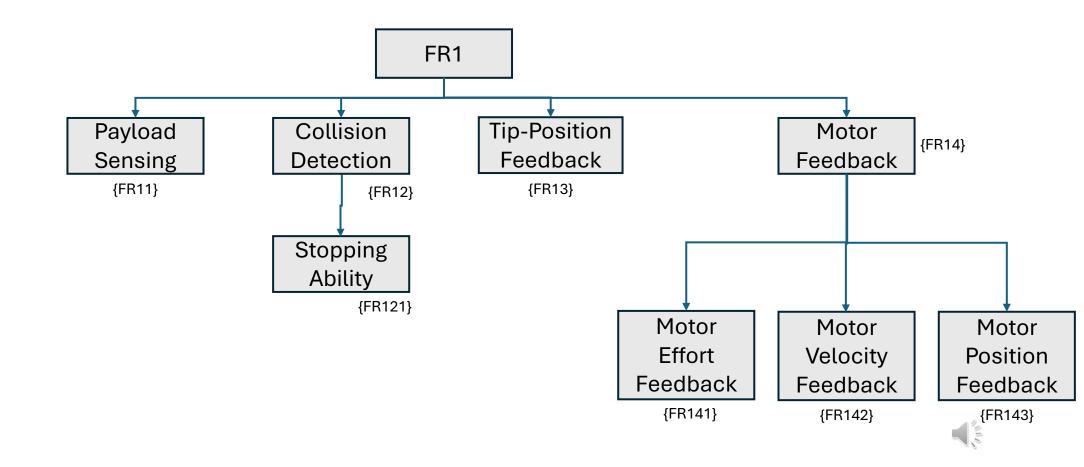


Deep Dive on the hierarchy of 2 Functional Requirements

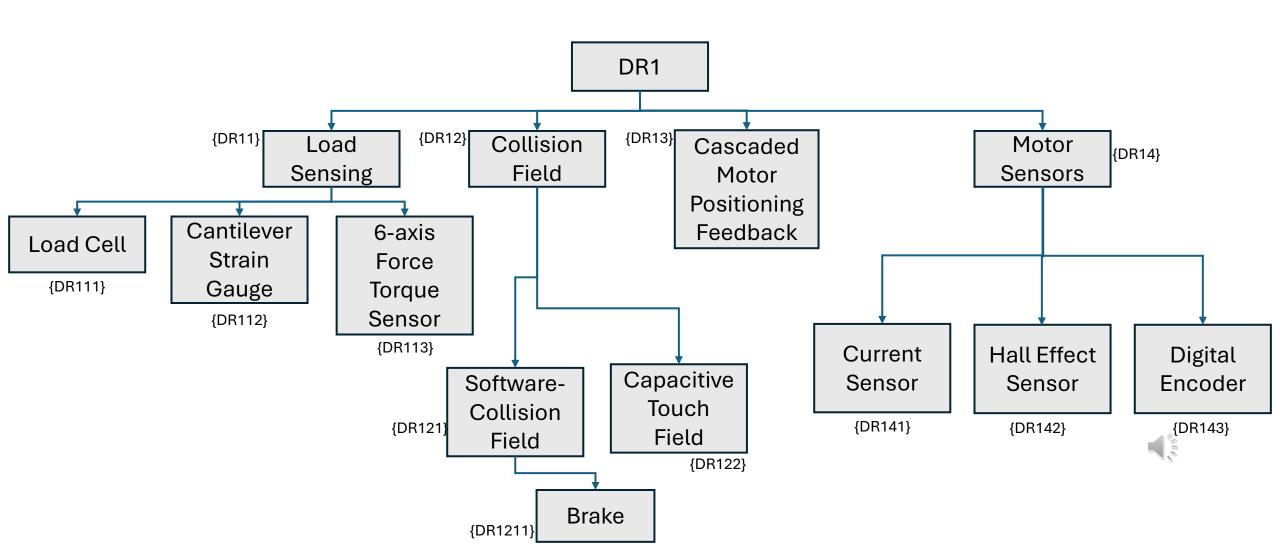
- The functional requirement of export feedback and transform materials with rotation of cobot are very complex as seen by them singularly satisfying more than half of the customer needs
- Hence it is critical to break down both functional requirements and then relative them to their respective physical domains
- This should produce the expected zigzag which is a hall mark of the hierarchical descent in axiomatic analysis



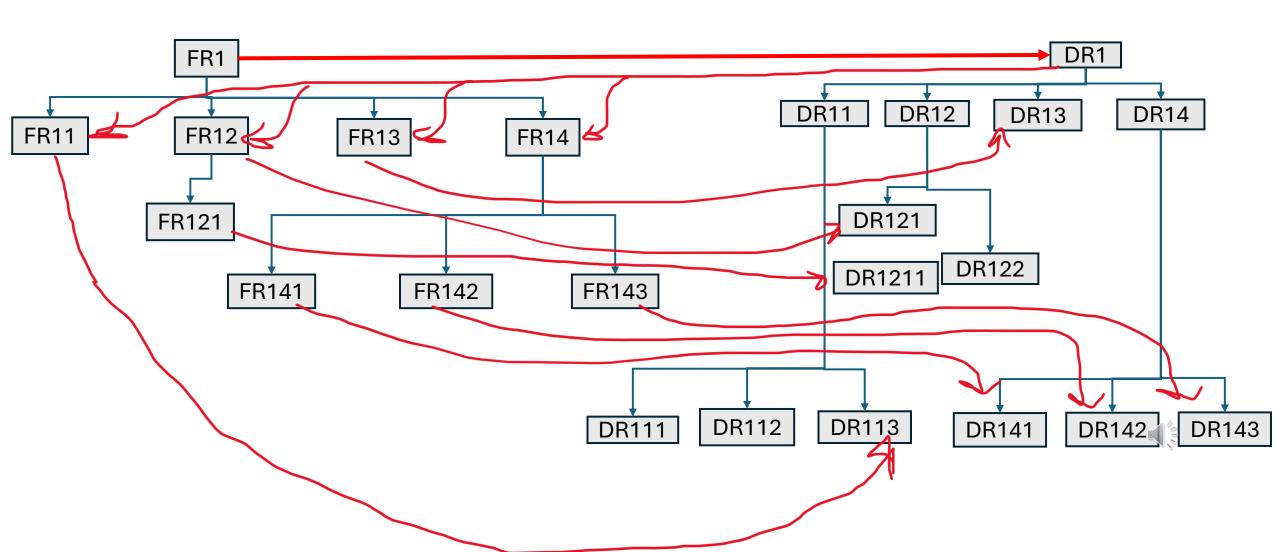
FR1 – Export Feedback



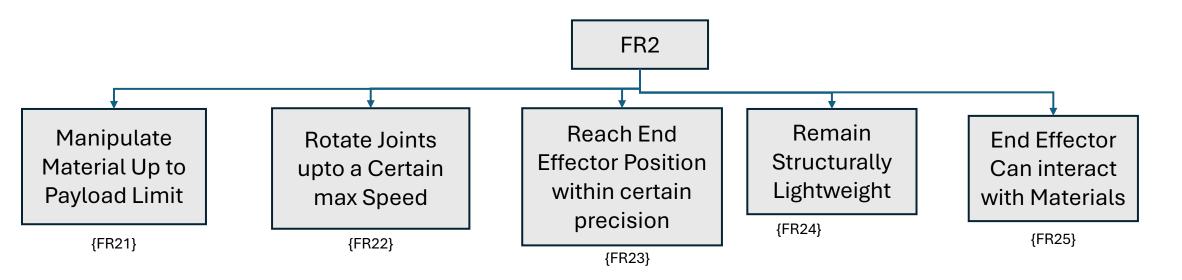
DR1 – Sensor Suite



Functional Requirements to Physical Domain Mapping {FR1->DR1}

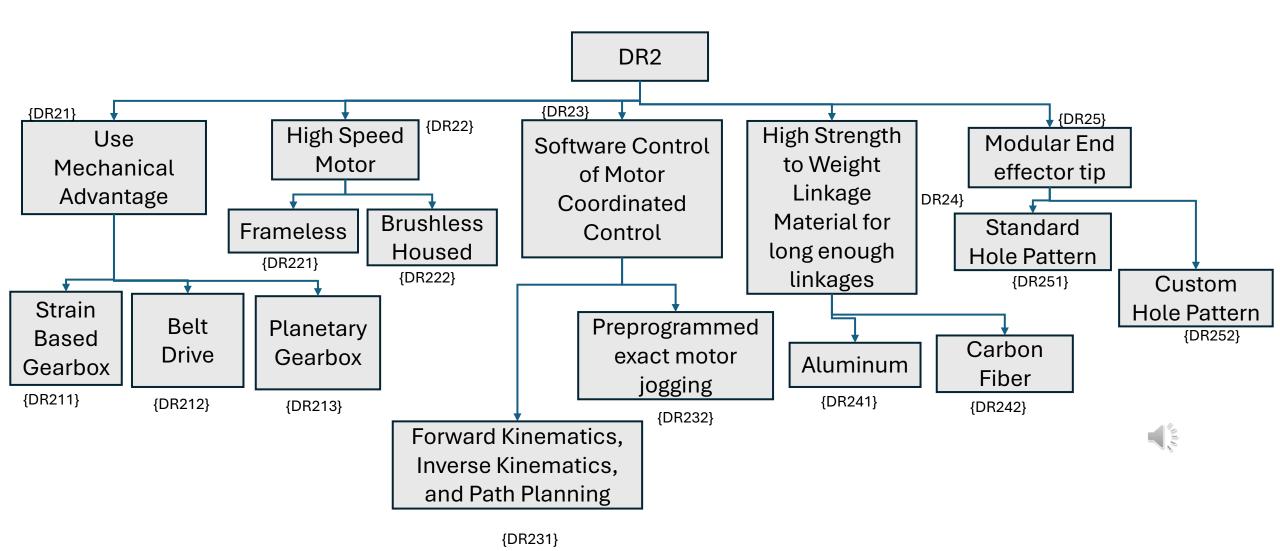


FR2 – Transform Materials with Rotation of Cobot

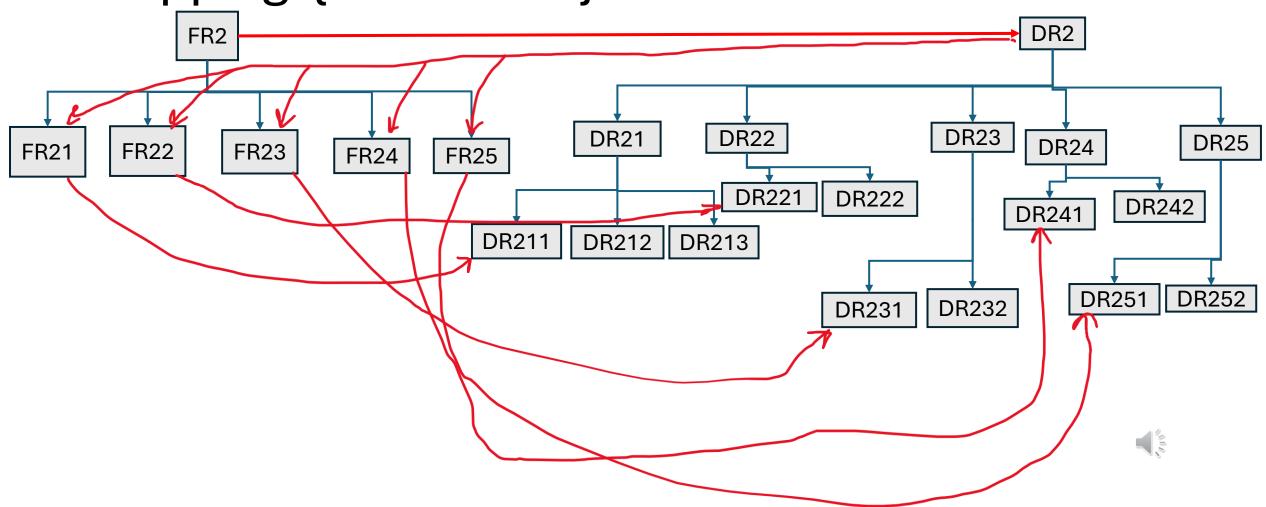




DR2 – Coordinated Joint Rotation



Functional Requirements to Physical Domain Mapping {FR2->DR2}



Tabularized FRs

- This is the broken-down look at the axiomatic based functional requirements
- Note the distinctions now created relative to the function structure diagram
 - Inclusion of Stopping Ability
 - Motor Feedback
 - Etc

| Functional Requirements | Label (FR#) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Export Feedback | FR1 |
| Payload Sensing | FR11 |
| Collision Detection | FR12 |
| Stopping Ability | FR121 |
| Tip-Position Feedback | FR13 |
| Motor Feedback | FR14 |
| Motor Effort Feedback | FR141 |
| Motor Velocity Feedback | FR142 |
| Motor Position Feedback | FR143 |
| Transform Materials with Rotation | FR2 |
| of Cobot | |
| Manipulate Material upto Payload | FR21 |
| Limit | |
| Rotate Joints upto a Certain Max | FR22 |
| Speed | |
| Reach End effector Position | FR23 |
| within Certain precision | |
| Remain Structurally Lightweight | FR24 |
| End effector can interact with | FR25 |
| Materials | |
| Convert electrical energy to | FR3 |
| Mechanical energy | |
| Import electrical energy | FR4 |
| Import commands | FR5 |
| Import materials for task | FR6 |
| Transform commands to electrical | FR7 |
| input TABLE B. ELINCTIONAL E | |

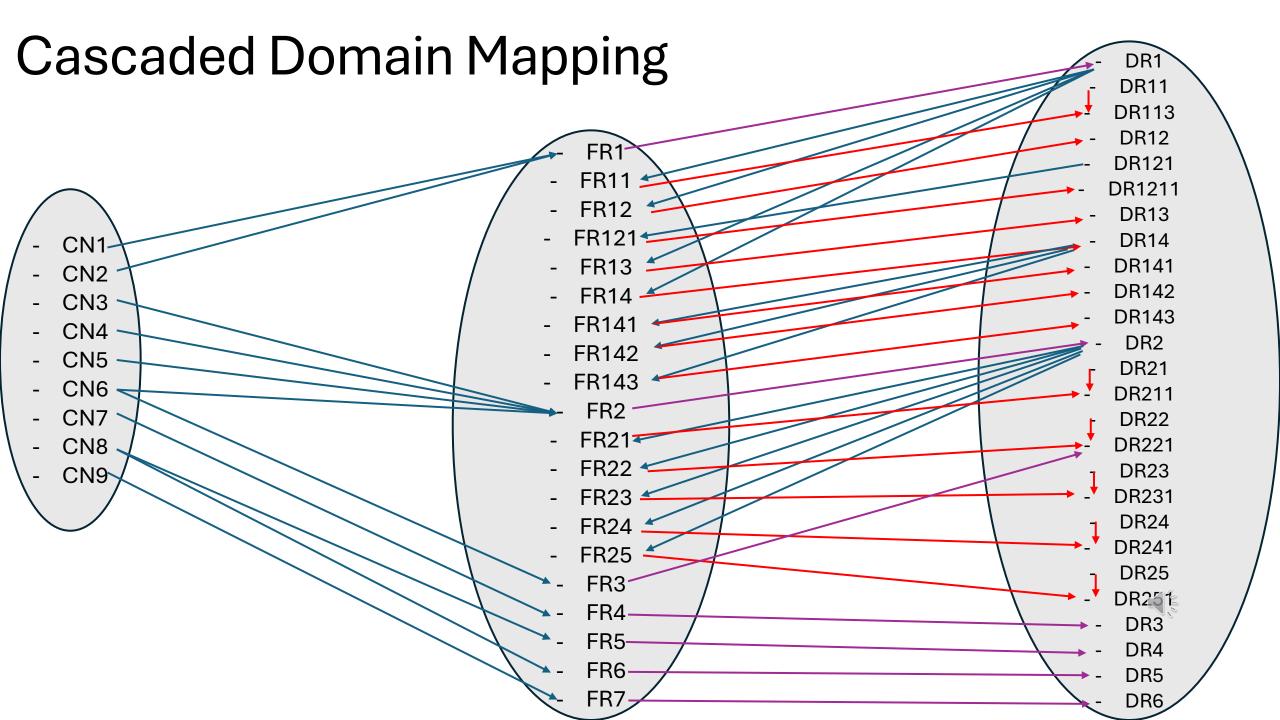
TABLE B: FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Tabularized DRs

- This is the detailed look at the various physical parameters that need to address the functional requirements
- Note the greater granularity relative to the morph matrix since this is attempting to quality that analysis' results
- Overall the components identified are largely similar just more fleshed out

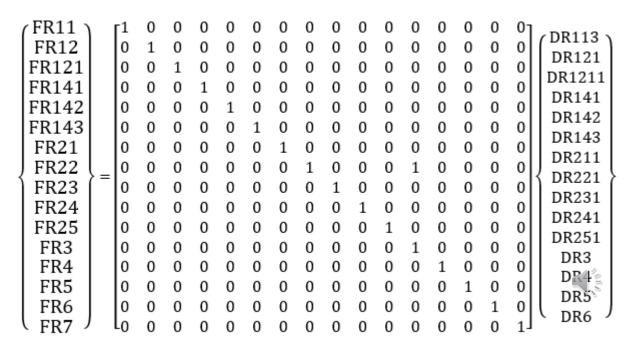
| Physical Domains | Label (CN#) |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Sensor Suite | DR1 |
| Load Sensing | DR11 |
| 6-axis Force Torque Sensor | DR113 |
| Collision Field | DR12 |
| Software Collision Field | DR121 |
| Brake | DR1211 |
| Cascaded Motor Positioning | DR13 |
| Feedback | |
| Motor Sensors | DR14 |
| Current Sensor | DR141 |
| Hall Effect Sensor | DR142 |
| Digital Encoder | DR143 |
| Coordinated Joint Rotation | DR2 |
| Use Mechanical Advantage | DR21 |
| Strain Based Gearbox | DR211 |
| High Speed Motor | DR22 |
| Frameless Motor | DR221 |
| Software Control of Motor | DR23 |
| Coordinated Control | |
| Forward Kinematics, Inverse | DR231 |
| Kinematics, and Path Planning | |
| High Strength to Weight Linkage | DR24 |
| Material for Long Enough | |
| Linkages | |
| Aluminum | DR241 |
| Modular End Effector Tip | DR25 |
| Standard Hole Pattern | DR251 |
| Power Supply Unit | DR3 |
| On-board Computer | DR4 |
| Software Suite | DR5 |
| Motor Controller | DR6 |

TABLE C: PHYSICAL DOMAINS



Independence Axiom

- Overall the design is highly independent except for one, FR3, which relates to the motors since they also serve to exchange electrical energy to mechanical energy and generate velocity
- Axiomtic Design Matrix :

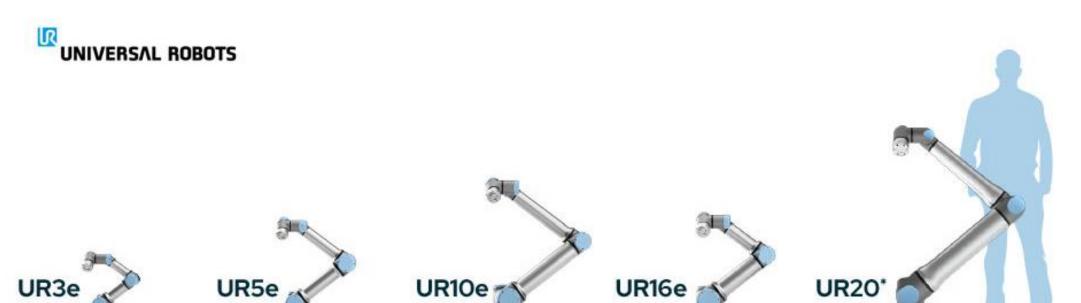


Customized Product Line & Future Work

What can we glean from the axiomatic analysis about the Universal Robotics Product line and what more can be explored here?



Product Family Customization



- Most Important Components for Product Family Customization:
 - Frameless Motors
 - Strain-based Gearbox
 - Aluminum Linkages

- One example of the critical component variation to develop product lines
 - UR10e and UR16e
 - UR16e has same motors but higher payload since it is shorter
 - 1300mm vs 900mm and 10kgs vs 16kgs

Future Work

- Now a deeper dive can be conducted by collecting real sales/customer data
- This can be used with the information axiom to further evaluate the design
- Additionally with the design parameters and the functional requirements they can be analyzed to see which is the most critical and are there more cost-effective ways to generate the same combination of products



Thank You!



References

- [1] Marsh, Allison. "In 1961, The First Robot Arm Punched In." *IEEE Spectrum*, IEEE Spectrum, 29 Mar. 2023, spectrum.ieee.org/unimation-robot.
- [2] Thompson, Clive. "13 Milestones in the History of Robotics." *Aventine*, www.aventine.org/robotics/history-of-robotics. Accessed 28 Nov. 2024.
- [3] "Oral-History:Victor Scheinman." *ETHW*, IEEE, 10 Nov. 2010, ethw.org/Oral-History:Victor Scheinman.
- [4] "Cobots: History and Applications of Collaborative Robots." *Omitech Robot*, 3 Nov. 2020, robot.omitech.it/en/cobots-history-and-applications-of-collaborative-robots/#:~:text=Cobot%2C%20historical%20background,the%20future%E2%80%9D%2C%20in%202000.
- [5] Colgate, J. Edward, et al. "Cobots: Robots for collaboration with human operators." *Dynamic Systems and Control*, 17 Nov. 1996, https://doi.org/10.1115/imece1996-0367.
- [6] Jain, Sanskar. "Robotic Arms: A Brief." Robotic Arms: A Brief The ERC Blog, 3 Jan. 2021, erc-bpgc.github.io/blog/robotic arms/.
- [7] Nichols, Megan Ray. "Why Was the Robotic Arm Invented?" Interesting Engineering,

Interesting Engineering, 9 Feb. 2019, interestingengineering.com/innovation/why-was-the-robotic-arm-invented.

- [8] Mennings, Robbin. "From Robot to Cobot, a Look through History.: Wiredworkers: Blog." WiredWorkers, 13 Dec. 2023, www.wiredworkers.io/blog/from-robot-to-cobot/#:~:text=Over%20the%20years%2C%20several%20cobots,a%20collaboration%20w ith%20several%20companies.
- [9] "History of the Cobots the Cobots from Universal Robot." Universal Robots, 15 Nov. 2017, www.universal-robots.com/about-universal-robots/news-centre/the-history-behind-collaborative-robots-cobots/.
- [10] "Robotic Arms for Every Purpose Tips for Choosing the Right System." Reichelt Magazin, 20 Apr. 2023, www.reichelt.com/magazin/en/guide/robotic-arms-for-everypurpose/.
- [11] Mazzari, Vanessa. "List of Criteria to Look at before Buying a Robot Arm." *Génération Robots - Blog*, 11 July 2024, www.generationrobots.com/blog/en/list-of-criteria-to-look-at-before-buying-a-robot-arm/.
- [12] "Robotic Arm." Components, Types, Working, Applications & More, 2022, www.universal-robots.com/in/blog/robotic-arm/.
- [13] Melissa, Rika. "Collaborative Robot Market Is Charging at 40% CAGR Statzon Blog," Collaborative Robot Market Is Charging at 40% CAGR Statzon Blog, Statzon Oy, 12 June 2024, statzon.com/insights/global-collaborative-robot-market#:~:text=Universal%20Robots%20continues%20to%20lead,estimation%20by%20 Market%20Research%20Future.
- [14] "Universal Robots to Debut New Cobot Packaging Solutions." *Universal Robots*, Oct. 2018, www.universal-robots.com/news-and-media/news-center/universal-robots-to-debut-new-cobot-assisted-palletizers-and-box-erectors-at-pack-expo-2018-in-chicago/.
- [15] "I-Series Cobots: Aubo Cobots: Aubo Robotics." AUBO Robotics USA, 9 Sept. 2024, aubo-usa.com/i-series-cobots/.
- [16] "Aubo-I5 Collaborative Robot 5kg Payload Aubo Robotics in Good Price." English, www.szghtech.com/showroom/aubo-i5-collaborative-robot-5kg-payload-aubo-robotics-in-good-price.html. Accessed 6 Dec. 2024.

- [17] "Inside a Universal Robots Axis." YouTube, Youtube, www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=oje2ucwe3vI. Accessed 6 Dec. 2024.
- [18] "LBR IIWA." KUKA AG, www.kuka.com/en-in/products/robotics-systems/industrial-robots/lbr-iiwa. Accessed 6 Dec. 2024.
- [19] "Robot Arm- Data Sheet." Robot Arm Technical Specification, www.universal-robots.com/media/1829346/11 2023 collective data-sheet.pdf. Accessed 6 Dec. 2024.
- [20] "Introduction to Axiomatic Design Concepts." Functional Specs, Inc., 6 July 2022, www.axiomaticdesign.com/technology/introduction-to-axiomatic-design-concepts/.
- [21]"Absolute Angle Encoder Reference Design With HallEffect Sensors for Precise Motor Position Control." Ti. Com, Texas Instruments, 2022, www.ti.com/lit/ug/tiduc07/tiduc07.pdf?ts=1717575940064&ref_url=https%253A%252F%252Fwww.google.com%252F.