

## Pengantar Robotika

ROBOT AKTUATOR







#### Aktuator

Komponen mekanik elektronik yang bertanggung jawab untuk menggerakkan dan mengendalikan suatu mekanisme atau sistem



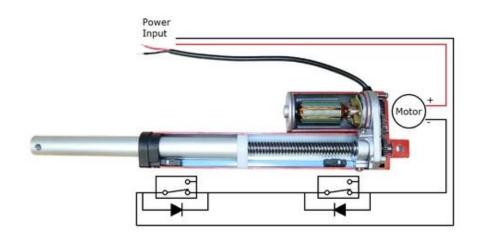
# Types of Actuators Types of Actuators

- Motion
  - Linear Actuators
  - Rotary Actuators
- Source of Energy
  - Hydraulic Actuators
  - Pneumatic Actuators
  - Electric Actuators
- Thermal and Magnetic Actuators
- Mechanical Actuators
- Supercoiled Polymer Actuators



#### Linear Actuator

 Aktuator linier adalah alat atau mesin yang mengubah gerak rotasi menjadi gerak linier dan gerak linier (dalam garis lurus). Ini dapat dilakukan melalui motor AC dan DC listrik, atau gerakannya dapat ditenagai oleh hidrolik dan pneumatik.







#### Rotary Actuators

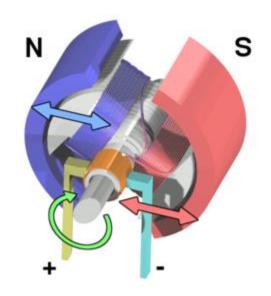
- Aktuator di mana gerakan linier dalam satu arah menimbulkan rotasi. Aktuator yang paling umum adalah bertenaga listrik; lainnya mungkin diberi daya secara pneumatik atau hidraulik, atau menggunakan energi yang disimpan di pegas.
- Gerakan yang dihasilkan oleh aktuator dapat berupa rotasi kontinu, seperti untuk motor listrik, atau gerakan ke posisi sudut tetap seperti motor servo dan motor stepper.

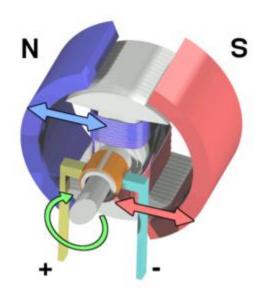


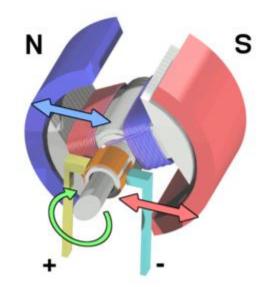


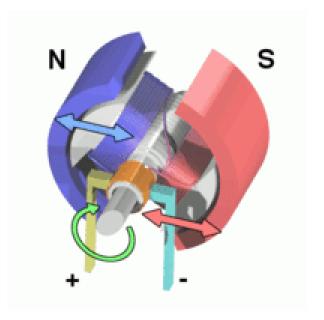


# Brushed Motor





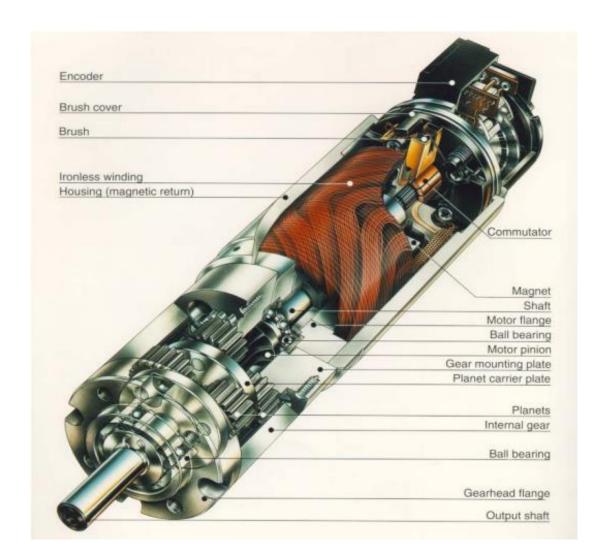






# DC motor, a view inside

- Simple, cheap.
- Easy to control.
- 1W 1kW
- Can be overloaded.
- Brushes wear.
- Limited overloading on high speeds.



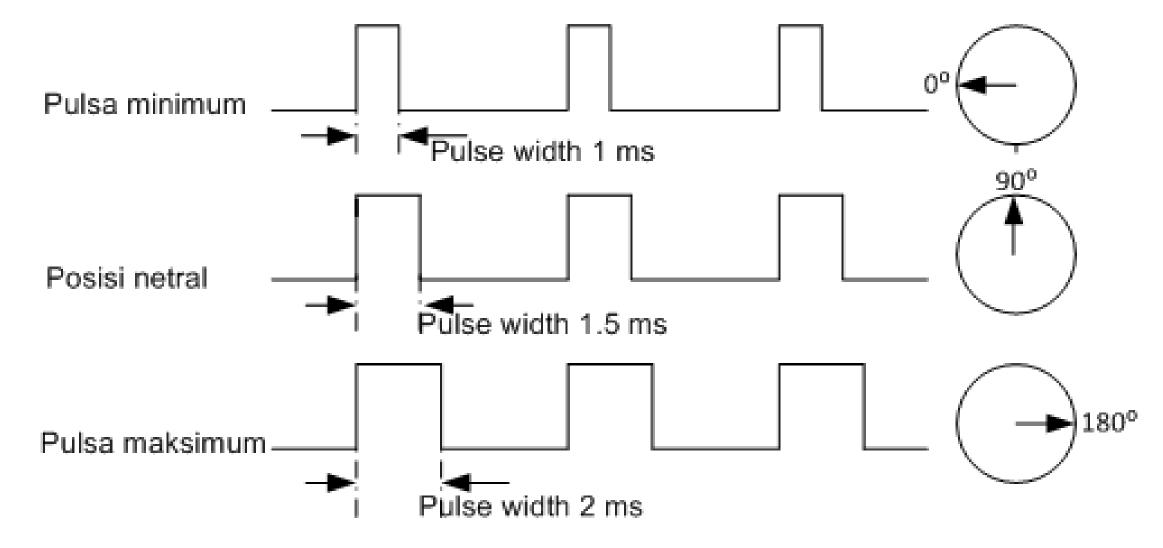


#### Motor Servo

 Motor servo adalah sebuah perangkat atau aktuator putar (motor) yang dirancang dengan sistem kontrol umpan balik loop tertutup (servo), sehingga dapat di set-up atau di atur untuk menentukan dan memastikan posisi sudut dari poros output motor.



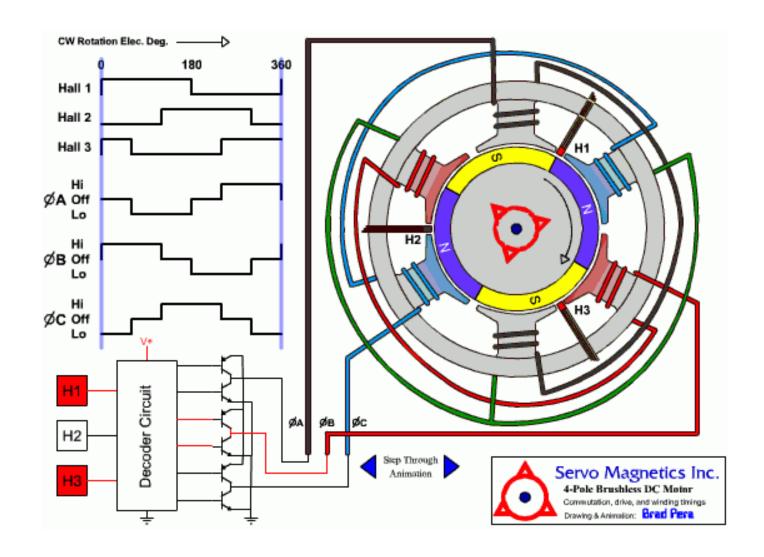






## Brushless Motor DC

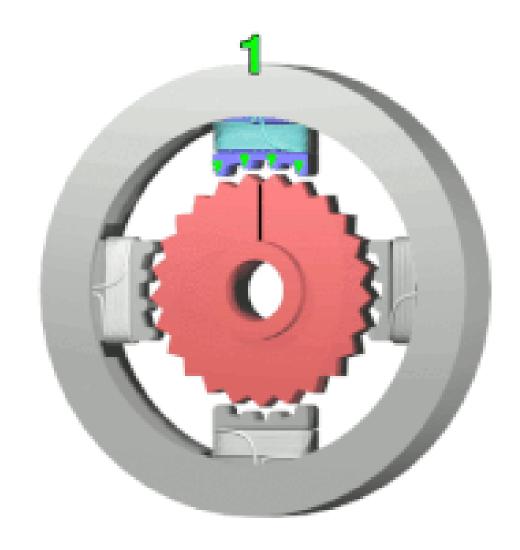
 Pada motor DC brushless, sistem servo elektronik menggantikan kontak komutator mekanis





### Motor Stepper

 Motor Brushless yang putarannya berdasarkan langkah (step) diskrit.
 Input pada motor stepper berasal dari pulsa-pulsa digital



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stepper\_motor



# Metode Pengendalian Motor Stepper

### Full step

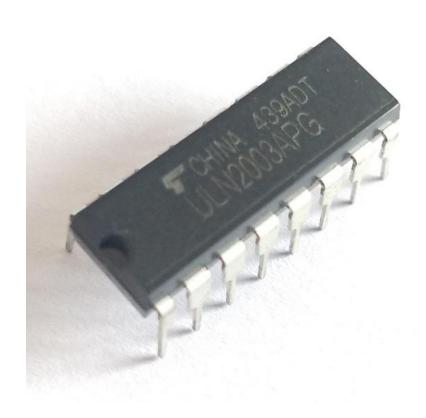
	Input 1	Input 2	Input 3	Input 4
NA	0	1	1	1
NB	1	0	1	1
NC	1	1	0	1
ND	1	1	1	0

#### Half Step

	Input 1	Input 2	Input 3	Input 4
NA	0	1	1	1
NB	0	0	1	1
NC	1	0	1	1
ND	1	0	0	1
NA	1	1	0	1
NB	1	1	0	0
NC	1	1	1	0
ND	0	1	1	0

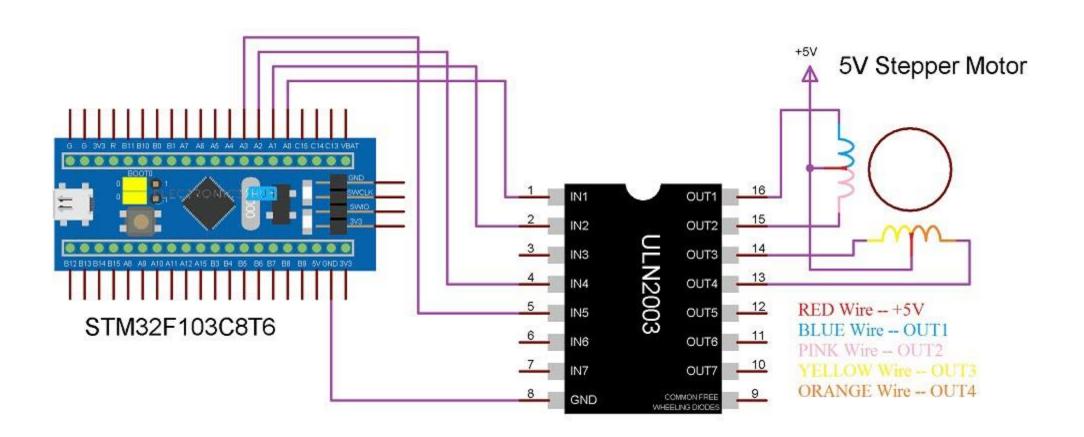


## ULN2003 Motor Driver IC



- Contains 7 high-voltage and high current Darlington pairs
- Each pair is rated for 50V and 500mA
- Input pins can be triggered by +5V
- All seven Output pins can be connected to gather to drive loads up to (7×500mA) ~3.5A.
- Can be directly controlled by logic devices like
   Digital Gates, Arduino, PIC etc
- Available in 16-pin DIP, TSSOP, SOIC packages







# Hydraulic actuators Hydraulic actuators

- Linear movement.
- Big forces without gears.
- Actuators are simple.
- Used often in mobile machines.
- Bad efficiency.
- Motor, pump, actuator combination is lighter than motor, generator, battery, motor & gear combination.

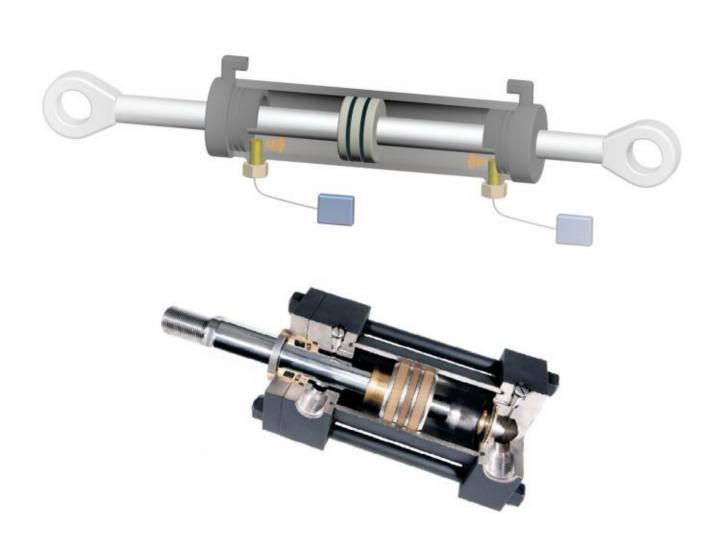


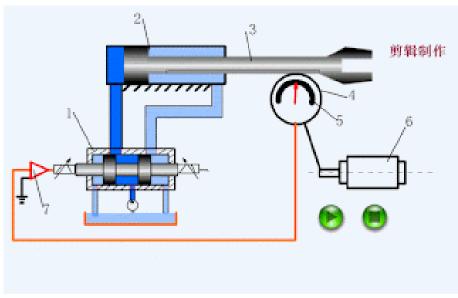






# Hidraulic Cylinder Hidraulic Cylinder







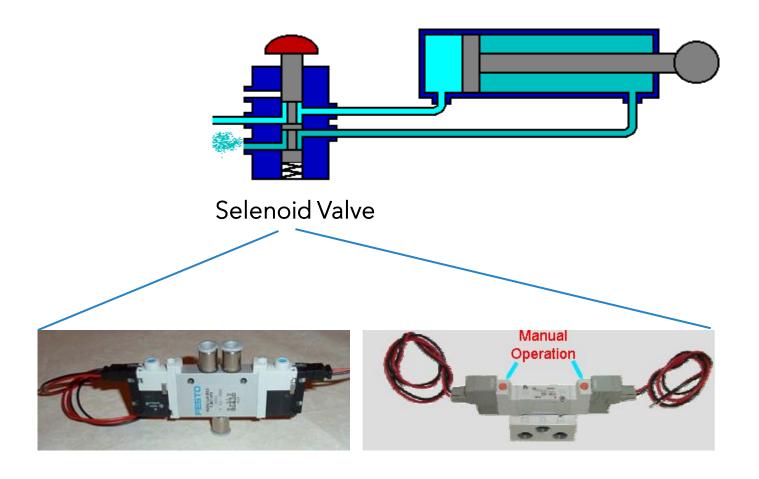
## Pneumatic actuators Pneumatic actuators

- Like hydraulic except power from compressed air.
- Advantages:
  - Fast on/off type tasks.
  - Big forces with elasticity.
  - No hydraulic oil leak problems.
- Disadvantage:
- Speed control is not possible because the air pressure depends on many variables that are out of control.





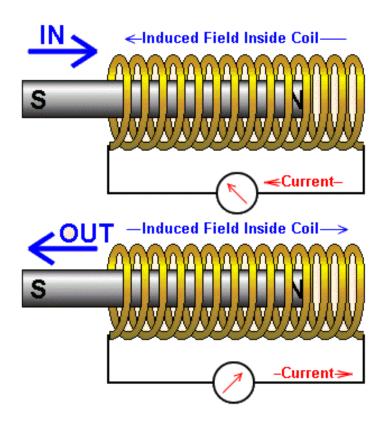
# Pneumatic Actuators Pneumatic Actuators





## Selenoid Sepuluh Nopember Selenoid

- A device comprised of a coil of wire, the housing and a moveable plunger (armature).
- When an electrical current is introduced, a magnetic field forms around the coil which draws the plunger in.
- More simply, a solenoid converts electrical energy into mechanical work.





## Terima Kasih