

Robotics: Mechanics & Control



Chapter 1: Introduction

In this chapter we review the history and specification of robotics, different robotics classification schemes. Furthermore, from a wide range of robotics application a number of them is illustrated, and ARAS developed robots are introduced. Finally, the course contents will be presented.

Welcome

To Your Prospect Skills

On Robotics :

Mechanics and Control





01

About ARAS

ARAS Research group originated in 1997 and is proud of its 22+ years of brilliant background, and its contributions to the advancement of academic education and research in the field of Dynamical System Analysis and Control in the robotics application. **ARAS** are well represented by the industrial engineers, researchers, and scientific figures graduated from this group, and numerous industrial and R&D projects being conducted in this group. The main asset of our research group is its human resources devoted all their time and effort to the advancement of science and technology. One of our main objectives is to use these potentials to extend our educational and industrial collaborations at both national and international levels. In order to accomplish that, our mission is to enhance the breadth and enrich the quality of our education and research in a dynamic environment.



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1 Robotics: A human dream comes true, robotics definition and evolution

Robot Classification

2 Serial and parallel robots, cylindrical, spherical, Cartesian, SCARA, and different parallel robots

Robotics Application

3 Space Station robots, SSRMS, SPDM, general purpose manipulators, welding, painting, assembly, entertainment, surgical, autonomous cars and drones, delta cable robotics, and humnoids.

ARAS Developed Robots

4 Casting Robot, welding robot; robotic cell; eye surgery robot, delta robot, painter robot, spider robot

Course Contents

5 Motion Description, kinematics, Jacobian, Dynamics, Linear and nonlinear control schemes.

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Human Dream: Build a human clone





Introduction

- What is a robot?!!
 - ✓ A robot is a re-programmable multi-functional manipulator designed to move materials, parts, tools, or specialized devices, through variable programmed motions for the performance of a variety of tasks.
(According to RIA)
 - ✓ A robot is a mechanical or virtual artificial agent, usually an electro-mechanical system, which, by its appearance or movements, conveys a sense that it has intent or agency of its own. While there is still controversies about which machines qualify as robots, a typical robot will have several, though not necessarily all of the following properties:



A typical robot will have: several, though not necessarily all of the following properties:

Artificial

Is not natural, and it has been artificially created.

1

Intelligence

Has some degree of intelligence.

4

Measurements

Can sense its environment.

2

Programmable

It is programmed to do flexible tasks.

5

Manipulate

Can manipulate things in its environment.

3

Motion

Can move with one or more axes of motion.

6



Intent and Agency



Robotic History

The word **robot** entered English vocabulary as early as 1923. This word was first used by **Karel Capek** in his book, *Rossum's Universal Robots*. Capek visualized a situation where bioprocess could create human-like machines, devoid of emotions and souls. However, they are very strong and obeyed, and could be produced quickly and cheaply. Soon all major countries wanted to equip their armies with hundreds of thousands of slave robotic soldiers, who can fight with dedication, but whose loss have no pain. Eventually, the robots decided to become superior to the humans and tried to take over the world. In this story the word *robota* or worker was coined.

However, the emergence of industrial robots did not occur until after 1940's. In 1946, **George Devol** patents a general purpose playback device for controlling machines using magnetic recording, and in 1954, he designs the first programmable robot, and coins the **term Universal Automation**, planting the seed for the name of his future company - Unimation.

In early eighties, several robot producer companies are emerged and jointed, and the number of industrial robots used in the industries were increased significantly. In the second millennium, robotics research was focused more on the technology to build humanoid robots and robotic pets.

- **1975-1997**

Era of rapid development of programmable robots working in a structured environment, mostly servo-controlled with industrial PLC's.

- **1990-current**

3rd Generation Robots, Intelligent robot in an unstructured environment, development of Artificial intelligence, and special architecture for robots.



Robot Components

A mechanism or a robotic manipulator is usually built from a number of **links**, connected to each other and to the ground or a movable base, by different types of **joints**. The number of degrees of freedom of a robot depends on the number of links and the type of joints used for the construction of the robot. In this section, the definitions for links, joints, kinematic chains, mechanisms and machines are given, and then the concept of degrees of freedom is described

Actuations

Electrically driven actuators and electronic drives. Earlier pneumatic and hydraulically driven actuators were used.

Measurements

Motion sensors and transducers, force and tactile sensors, Machine vision.

Electronic and Computing Hardware

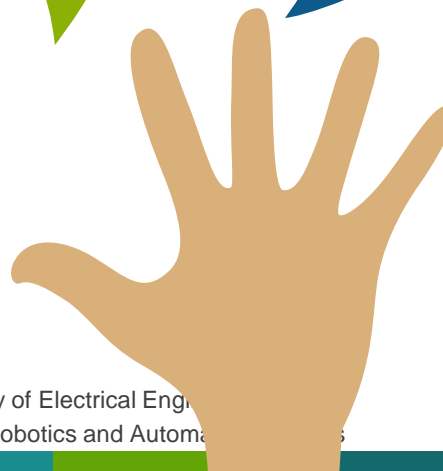
Industrial CPU and GPU, and Electronic boards

Education

Artificial Intelligence and Software

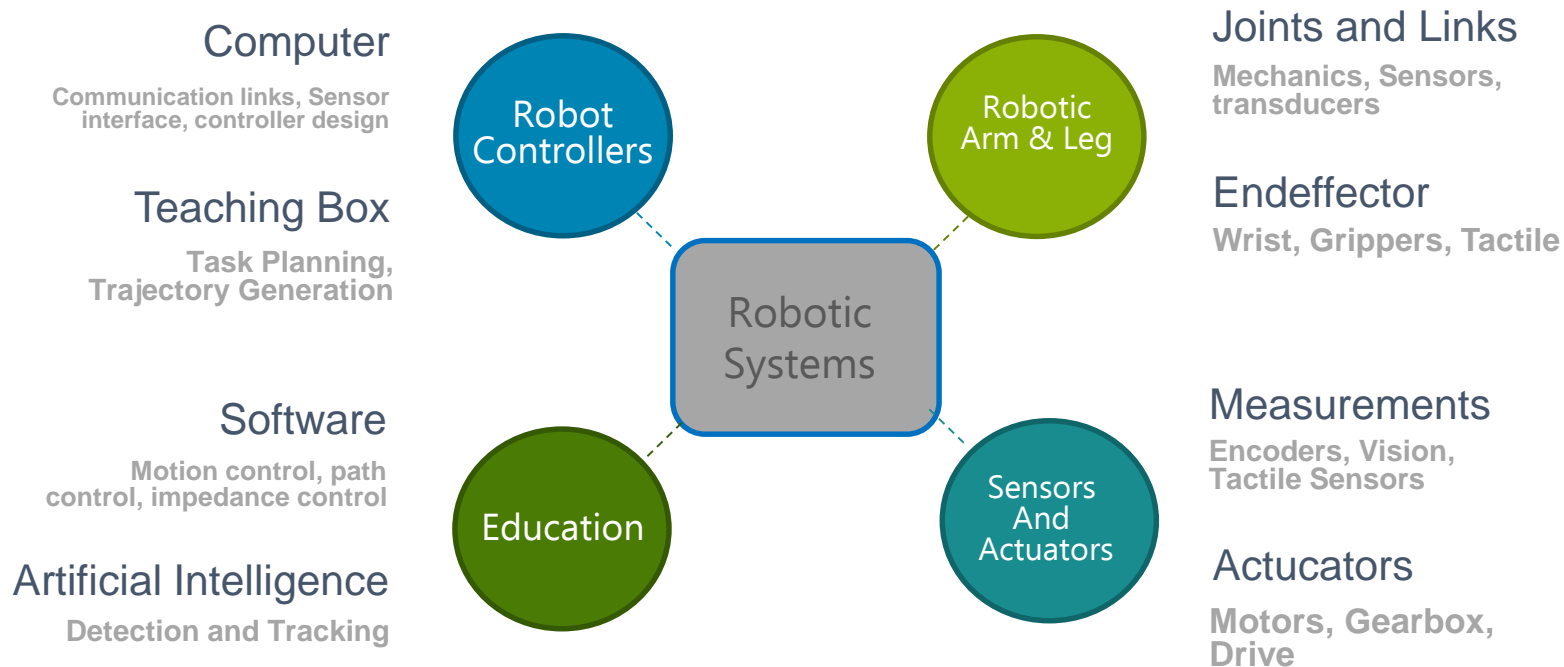
Arms and Legs

Built from a number of links and joints.





Physical Components in Robot Subsystems





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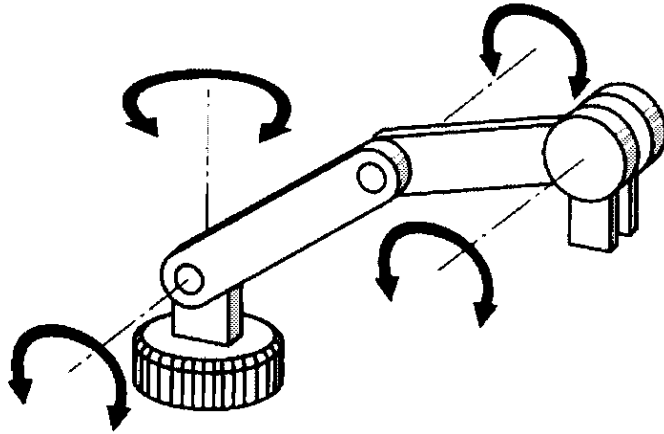
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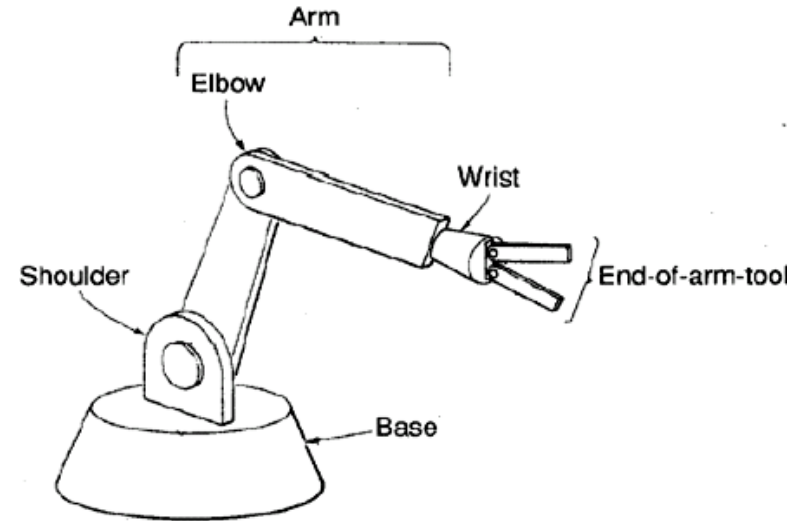
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Robot Classification



Articulated



Serial links



Robot Classification



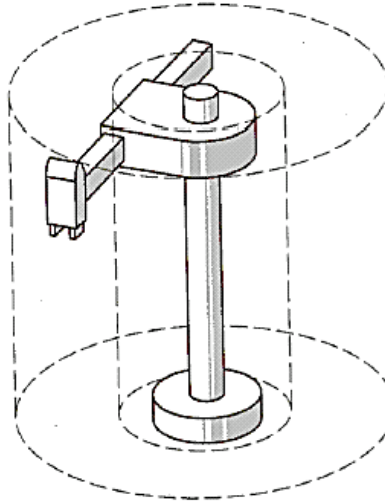
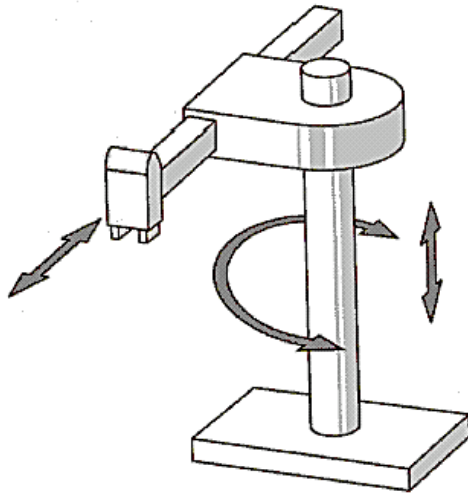
Articulated



Serial links



Robot Classification



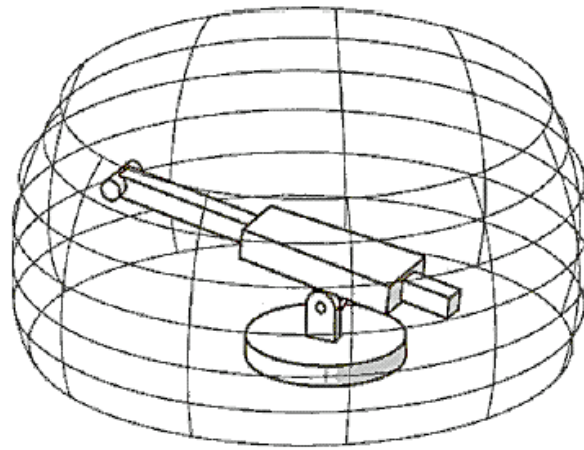
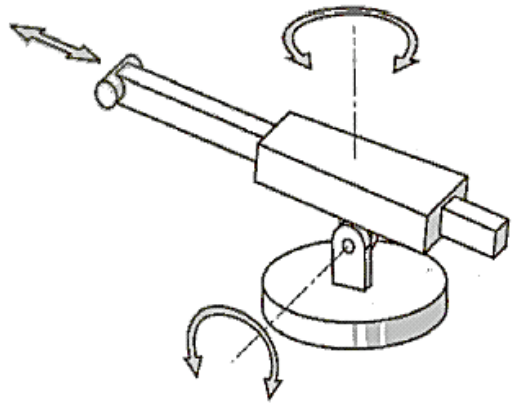
Cylindrical Robot





Robot Classification

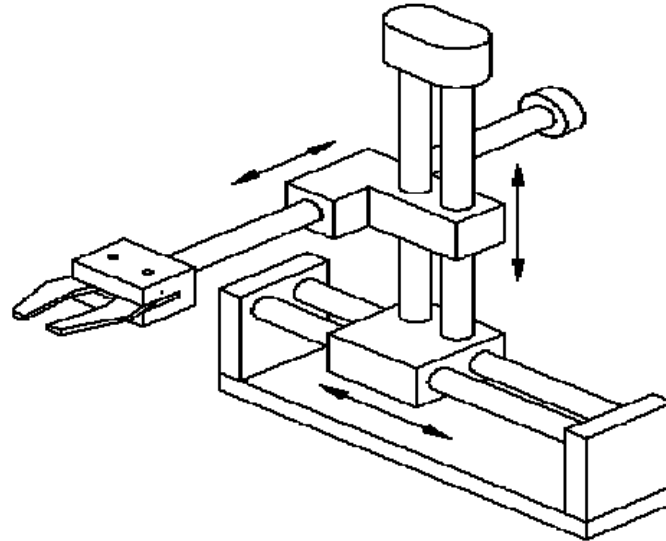
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Spherical Robot



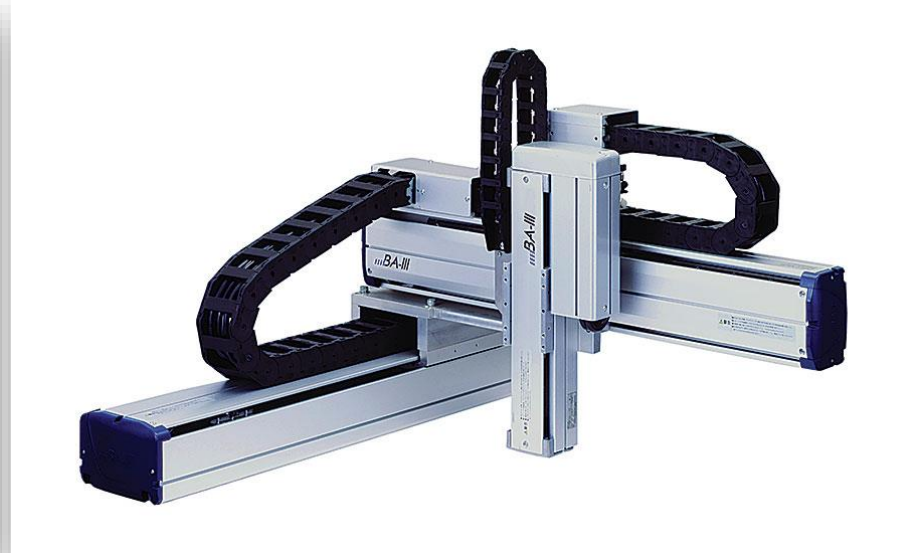
Robot Classification



Cartesian Robot



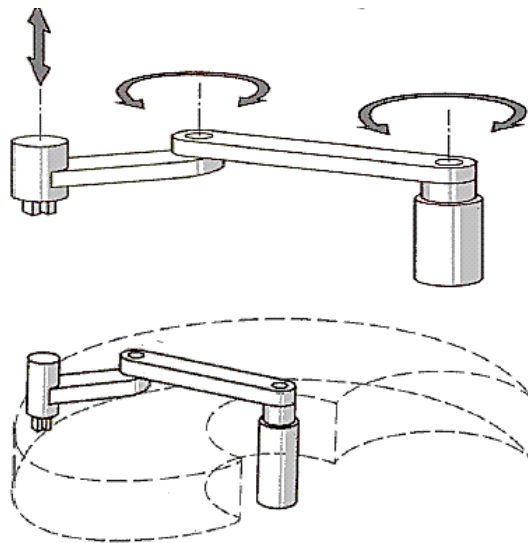
Robot Classification



Cartesian Robot



Robot Classification



SCARA (Selective Compliance Assembly Robot Arm) Robot



Robot Classification

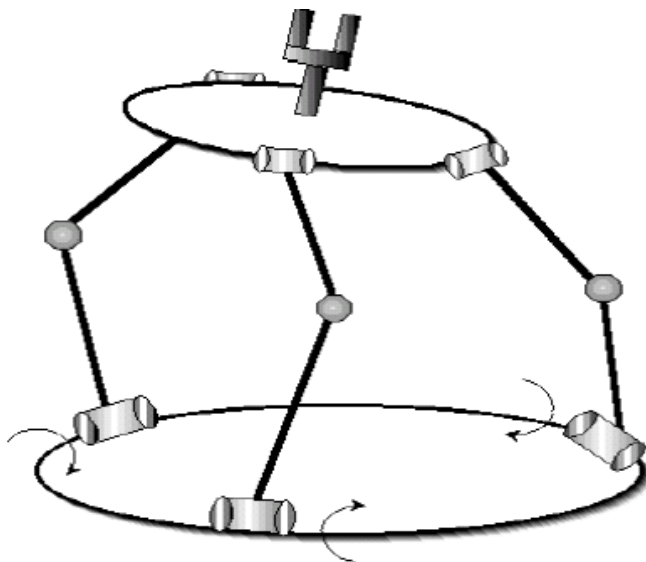
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SCARA Robot



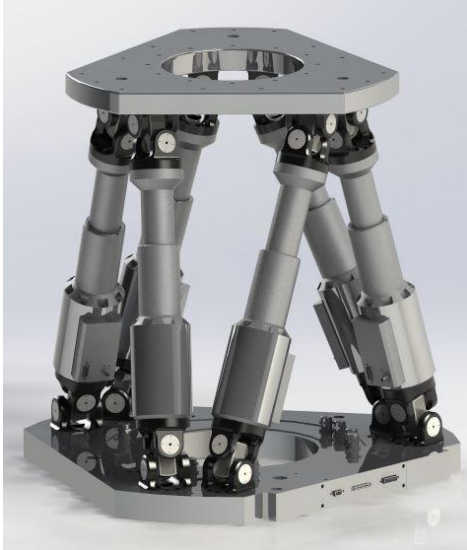
Robot Classification



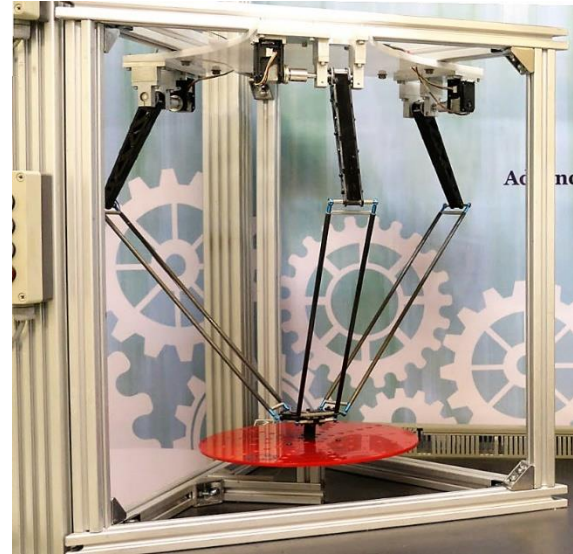
Parallel Robot



Robot Classification



Stewart-Gough Platform (SGP)



Delta Robot



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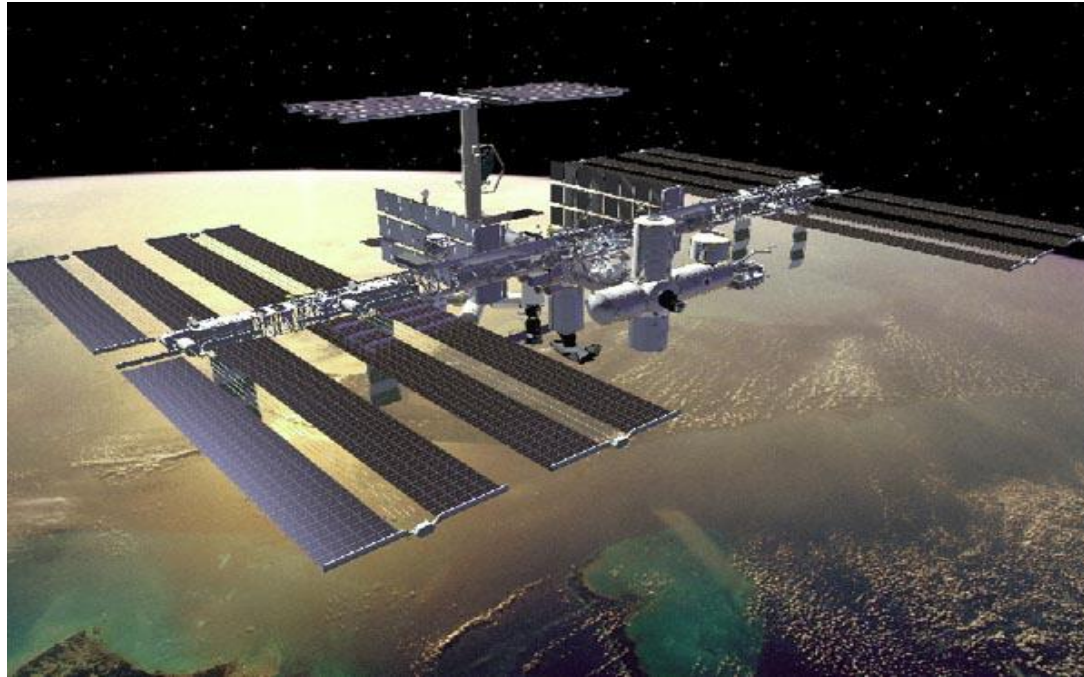
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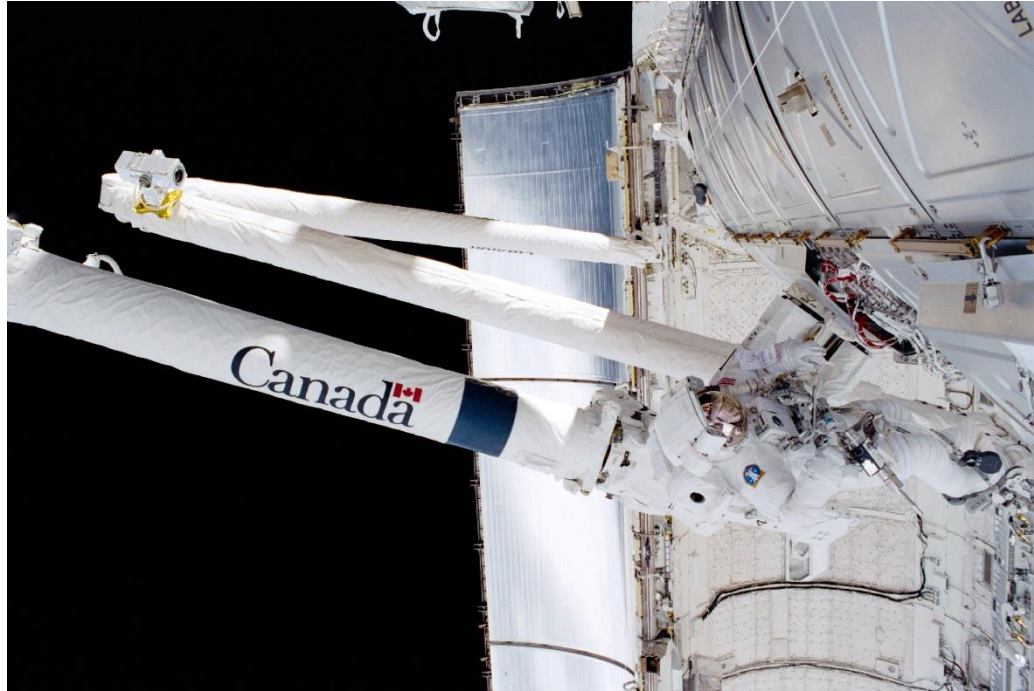
Space Robotics: International Space Station



Robotics Applications



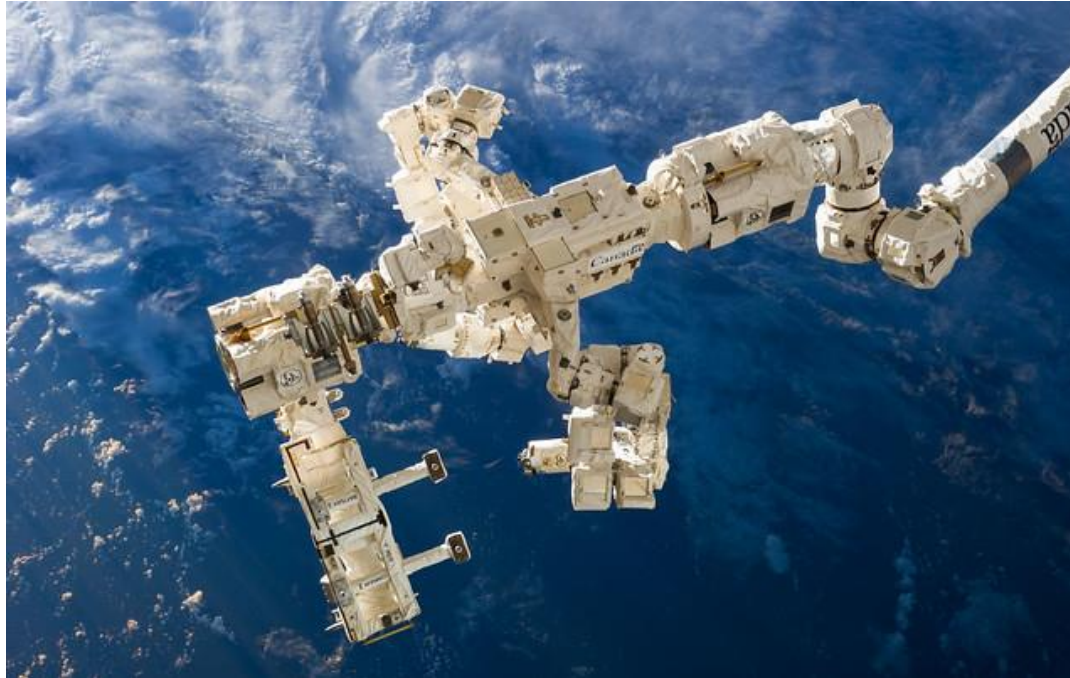
Space Robotics: International Space Station



Space Robotics: Space Station Remote Manipulator System (SSRMS)



Robotics Applications

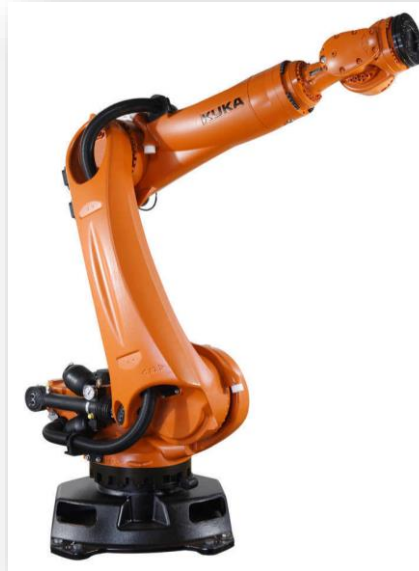


Space Robotics: Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator (SPDM)



Robotics Applications

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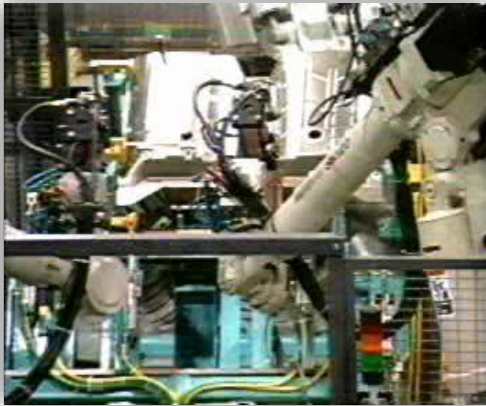


Industrial Applications: General Purpose Manipulators



Robotics Applications

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Industrial Applications: Spot , Seam and TIG Welding



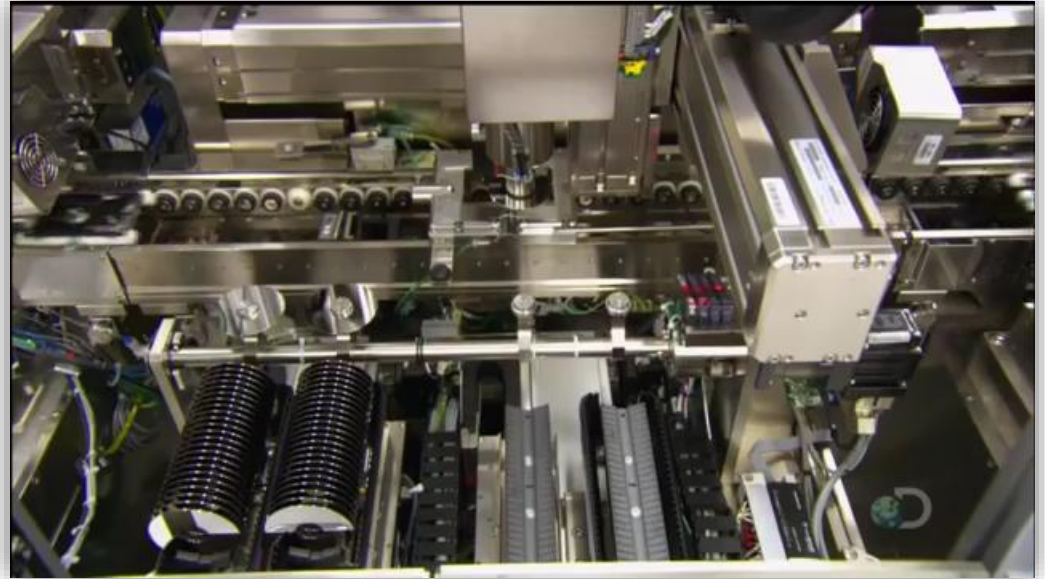
Robotics Applications



Industrial Applications: Body Car Painting Robots



Robotics Applications



Industrial Applications: Assembly



Robotics Applications



Industrial Applications: Entertainment



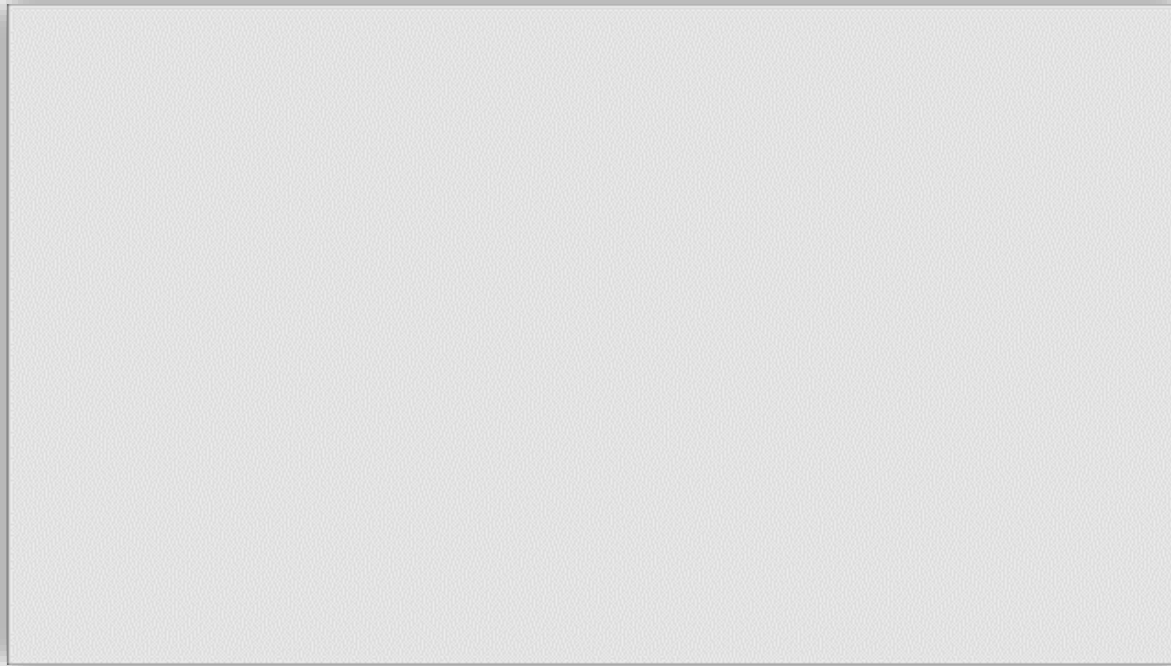
Robotics Applications



Surgical Robotics: Da Vinci Surgical Robot



Robotics Applications



Surgical Robotics: KU Lueven Eye Surgery Robotics



Robotics Applications



Autonomous Robotics: Tesla Full Autonomous Car



Robotics Applications



Autonomous Robotics: Autonomous Flying Drones (Skydio 2)



Robotics Applications



Parallel Robotics: ABB Flexpicker Delta Robots

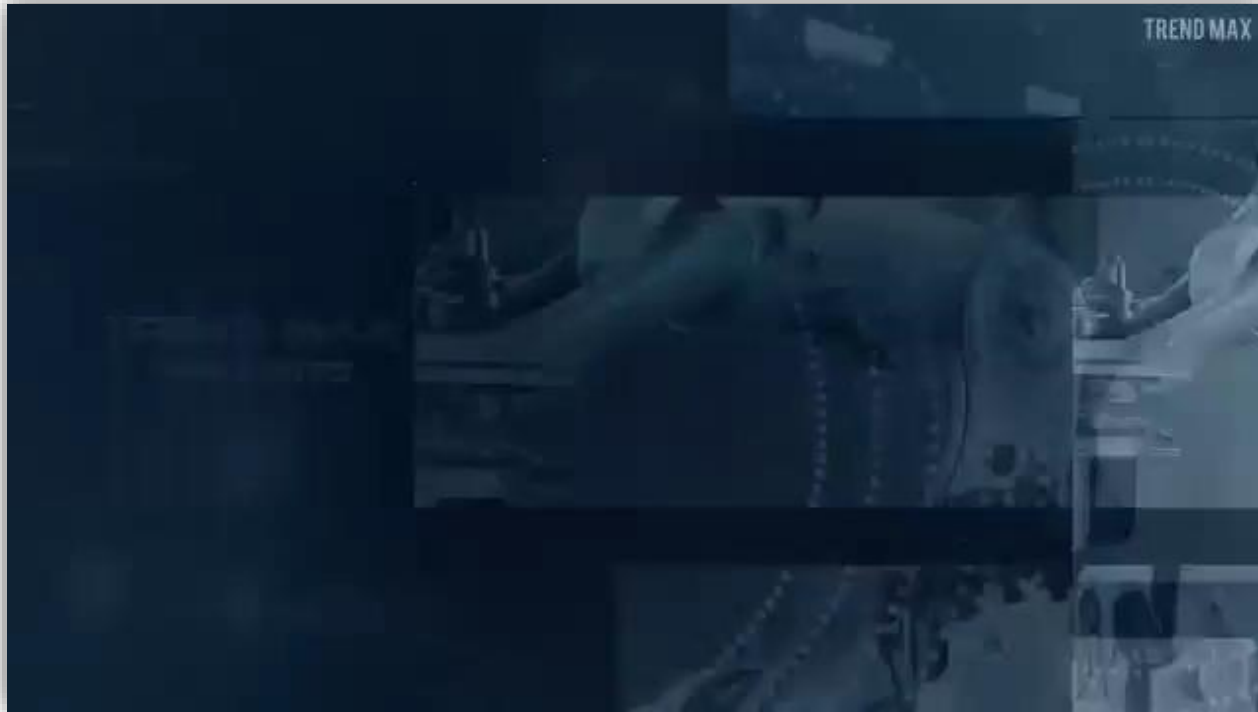


MPI
CableRobot Simulator

Cable Robotics: MPI CableRobot Simulator



Robotics Applications



Humanoid Robots: 10 Top and Fun Robots



Robotics Applications

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Humanoid Robots: Boston Dynamics Tribute to 2021



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ARAS Developed Robots

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Industrial Robots: D&A 101 Casting Robot



ARAS Developed Robots



Industrial Robots: D&A 101 Casting Robot



ARAS Developed Robots

| Technical Specification | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Robot Type | Articulated |
| Actuators | DC Motors |
| Number of axis | 4 |
| Payload | 5 Kg |
| Max. Reach | 2100 mm |
| Accuracy | 5 mm |
| Repeatability | ± 2.5 mm |
| weight | 1000 Kg |
| Mounting Position | Floor |

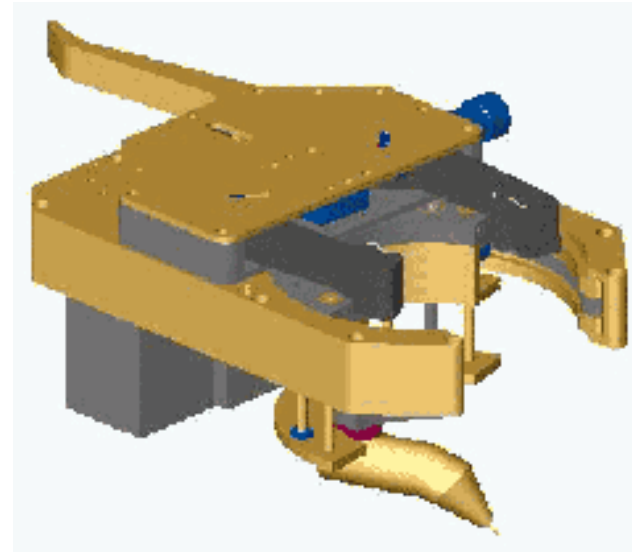


Industrial Robots: D&A 101 Casting Robot



ARAS Developed Robots

Automatic Pipe welding robot is designed for automated welding of nozzles to headers used in power plant boilers. The radial welding of these pipes with different radii necessitates saddle curves tracking with adjustable dimensions. The mechanical subsystems controlled by individual micro-controllers being supervised by a central controller, provide a fully automated solution to this application, despite the geometrical limitations.



Industrial Robots: D&A 110 Pipe Welding Robot

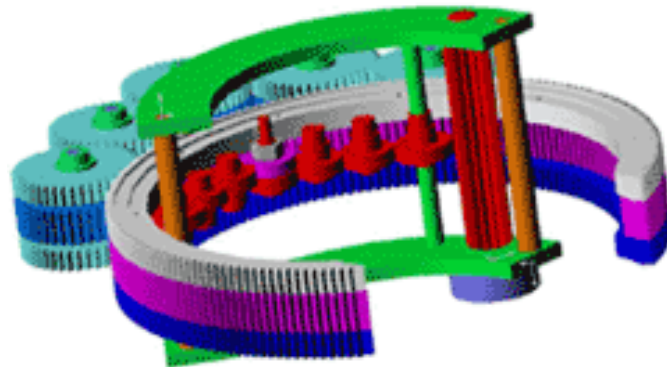


ARAS Developed Robots

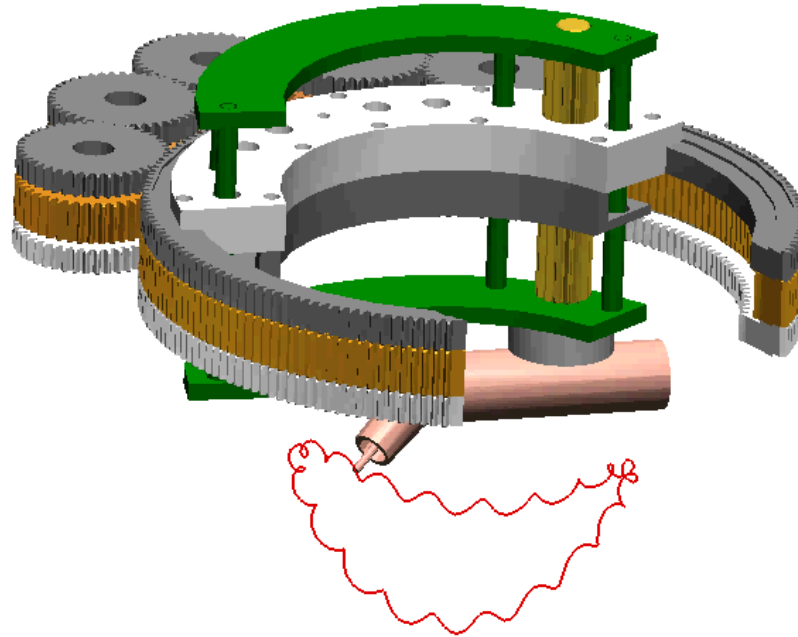
A saddle curve is formed at the intersection of nozzle to the header. The welding torch needs three degrees of freedom to go through this curve:

- A revolute movement around the nozzle (φ movement).
- A prismatic movement along the nozzle axis (Z movement).
- In addition, since the nozzles have variable diameters, a third degree of freedom is used to compensate this movement which moves the torch along the nozzle radius (r movement).

These three movements are supported by 3 gear groups. A general view of this mechanism is shown in the figure.



Industrial Robots: D&A 110 Pipe Welding Robot



Industrial Robots: D&A 110 Pipe Welding Robot



ARAS Developed Robots

D&A 401 is a robotic cell designed to illustrate the integration of five different automatic components of a production line working together. The integrity of robotic handling system, flexible conveying system, Quality control unit and grading system is controlled with an IPC, and a user friendly software developed for the system. This robotic cell consists of :

- A 4 DOF robot
- A 5 DOF robot
- A quality control arm
- An indexing table
- A flexible conveyor
- A grading station



Industrial Robots: D&A 401 Robotic Cell



ARAS Developed Robots

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| Technical Specification | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Robot Type | Articulated |
| Actuators | Stepper Motors |
| Number of axis | 5 |
| Payload | 0.7 Kg |
| Max. Reach | 630 mm |
| Accuracy | 0.5 mm |
| Repeatability | ± 0.5 mm |
| weight | 50 Kg |
| Mounting Position | Floor, Ceiling, Wall |



Industrial Robots: D&A 401 Robotic Cell -5DoF Robot



ARAS Developed Robots

| Technical Specification | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Robot Type | Articulated |
| Actuators | DC Motors |
| Number of axis | 4 |
| Payload | 1.5 Kg |
| Max. Reach | 1750 mm |
| Accuracy | 3 mm |
| Repeatability | ± 3 mm |
| weight | 185 Kg |
| Mounting Position | Floor |



Industrial Robots: D&A 401 Robotic Cell – 4DoF Robot



ARAS Developed Robots

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Industrial Robots: D&A 401 Robotic Cell



Spherical Parallel Robot

ARAS Diamond

Vitreoretinal Eye Surgery Robot

The Diamond robot is designed to perform as the slave robot in a robotic-assisted eye tele-surgery system. A parallel spherical mechanism is proposed to provide the Remote Center of Motion (RCM) by the mechanical solutions. The proposed parallel mechanism has several advantages over the serial ones owing to the higher structural stiffness and improved position accuracy.



Surgical Robots: ARAS Diamond Robot



ARAS Developed Robots

Haptic Device

ARASH-ASiST

Vitreoretinal Eye Surgical Training Robot

ARASH:ASiST takes advantage of parallelogram structure to produce a remote center of motion mechanism designed especially for minimally invasive vitreoretinal eye surgery. ARASH:ASiST is a dual surgery-haptic device specially designed for vitrectomy eye surgery training.



Surcigal Robots: ARASH-ASiST



ARAS Developed Robots

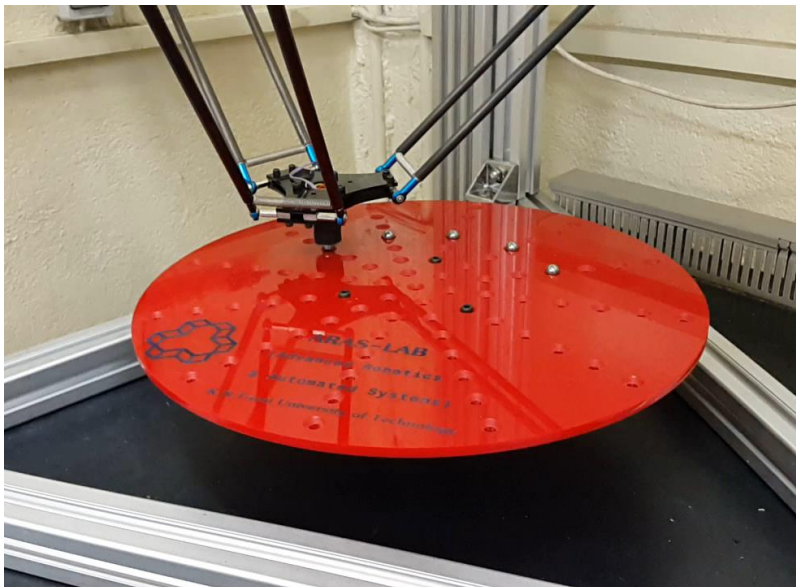
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Surgical Robots: ARASH-ASiST



ARAS Developed Robots



Delta Robot

KNTU Delta Robot

Pick and Place Delta Robot

In this research project, the optimal design and implementation of a Delta robot are investigated. The optimum design of KNTU Delta robot was investigated considering all the design criteria such as kinematic, dynamic, configuration and trajectory planning. The desired configuration for installation of Delta robot is formulated as an optimization problem and has been solved to reach to the highest rate of pick and place operation.

Parallel Robots: Delta Robot



ARAS Painter Robot

Kamal-ol Molk Robot

Kamal-ol Molk is the first example of a painter CDPR that has been done in the ARAS robotics group. This robot is able to draw portraits and calligraphy with various Persian fonts.

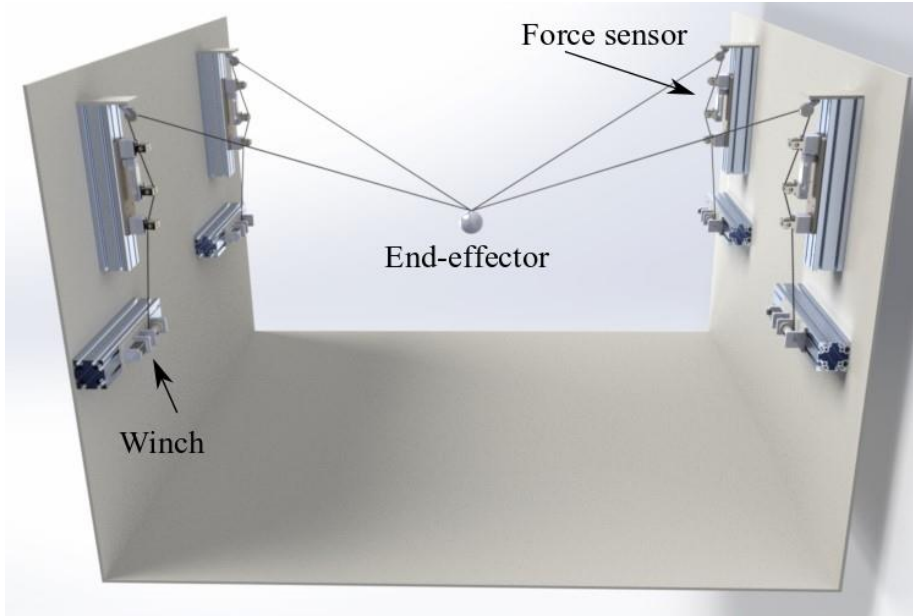
Kamal-ol Molk I is a suspended CDPR, consisting of two actuators for two degrees of freedom on XY plane, and a servo actuator on the moving platform to move the drawing tool.



Cable Robots: Painter Robot - Kamal-ol-molk I



ARAS Developed Robots



Cable Robotics: ARAS CAM

Large Scale CDM

ARAS Spider Cam

The main components of the system are:

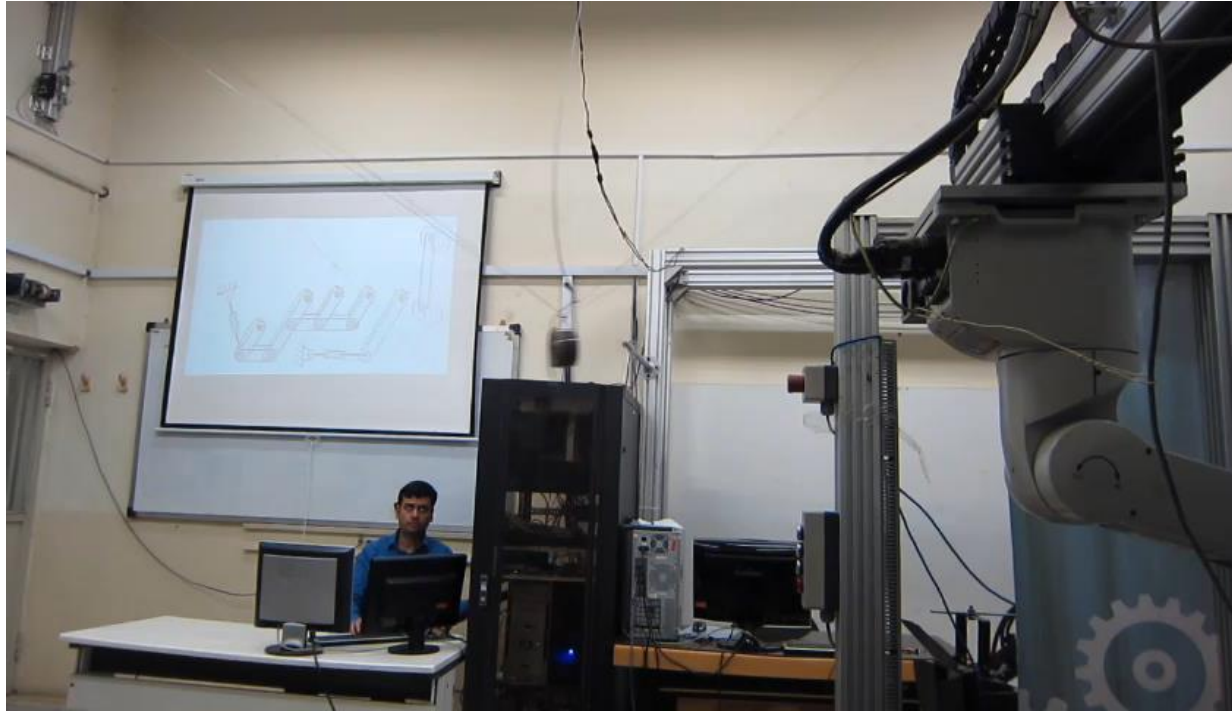
- Tower Units
- Smart End-Effector
- Central DAQ System
- Central Computing System
- IR-Tracker System

The DAQ and embedded computing are designed as a distributed signal conditioning and computing systems to facilitate reliability and modularity. The robot is comprised of four tower units. The smart end-effector carries a gimbal camera kit and is equipped with two vision sensors and an IMU for estimating the position, and an Nvidia Jetson SBC through CAN and UDP interfaces.



ARAS Developed Robots

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Cable Robots: ARAS CAM



ARAS Developed Robots

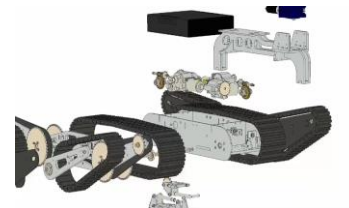
2008

Silver: Championship in
Rescue Robot World
Competition



2017

XerXes: Teleoperated rescue
robot and arm functional on
semi and full autonomous
operation



2012

Achilles: Teleoperated
rescue robot with RGBD
camera and Map
generation



2020

Victor: 4th generation of
rescue robot and arm:
faster and more robust



UGV Products: ARAS KN2C Team



ARAS Developed Robots

KN2C Products

Silver

Semi Automated Rescue robot

Silver is the first generation of fully functional rescue robot which is given the championship of Robocup world competition 2008



Silver performance clip in World Championship competitions.

2008 Rescue Robot World Championship

UGV Products: ARAS KN2C Team



ARAS Developed Robots

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KN2C Products

XerXes

Automated Rescue robot and Arm

XerXes is the 3rd generation of fully functional rescue robot which is presented in Robocup world competition in Japan 2017.



Xerxes performance clip in World Championship competitions.

UGV Products: ARAS KN2C Team



ARAS Developed Robots

KN2C Products

Siren II:

Indoor Quadrotor

Reliable flight in indoor environment
Video Transmission to more than 500 meters



Siren II: The 2nd generation of fully designed and implemented quadrotors in KN2C Lab



MAV Products: ARAS KN2C Team



ARAS Developed Robots

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KN2C Products

Falcon IV:

Indoor/outdoor Quadrotor

Reliable flight in indoor/outdoor environment, automated take off and landing, face recognition, autonomous flight in indoor environment, GPS controlled outdoor flight.



Falcon IV: The 6th generation of fully implemented quadrotors in KN2C Lab

MAV Products: ARAS KN2C Team



ARAS Developed Robots

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KN2C Products

MAV II:

Indoor Quadrotor

Reliable and fully autonomous flight in indoor/outdoor environments, automated take off and landing from moving plane, miniature size (35 cm Diameter).



MAV II: The 8th generation of fully implemented quadrotors in KN2C Lab



MAV Products: ARAS KN2C Team



ARAS Developed Robots

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KN2C Products

Nasir I:

Indoor Quadrotor

Reliable flight in indoor/outdoor environment, 3D Map generation, very small size (28 cm diameter), Longer flight duration, return to home configuration.



Nasir I: The 9th generation of fully implemented quadrotors in KN2C Lab

MAV Products: ARAS KN2C Team



ARAS Developed Robots

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KN2C Products

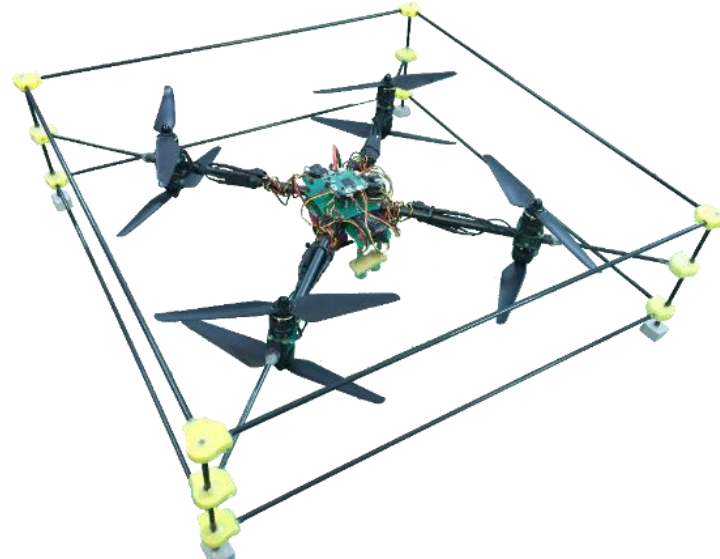
X8 MAV:

Octocopter

Robust Flight in outdoor and windy environment,
Eight rotors, Failure resilient, Fully autonomous
flight.



X8 MAV: The 1st generation of fully implemented
Octocopters in KN2C Lab



MAV Products: ARAS KN2C Team



ARAS Developed Robots

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KN2C Products

IMAV World Championship

2016 World Championship (Beijing)

KN2C MAV research group is honored to obtain 2016 World Championship in IMAV competitions



All the products and algorithms were designed and implemented by KN2C MAV group.

MAV Products: ARAS KN2C Team



ARAS Developed Robots

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KN2C Products

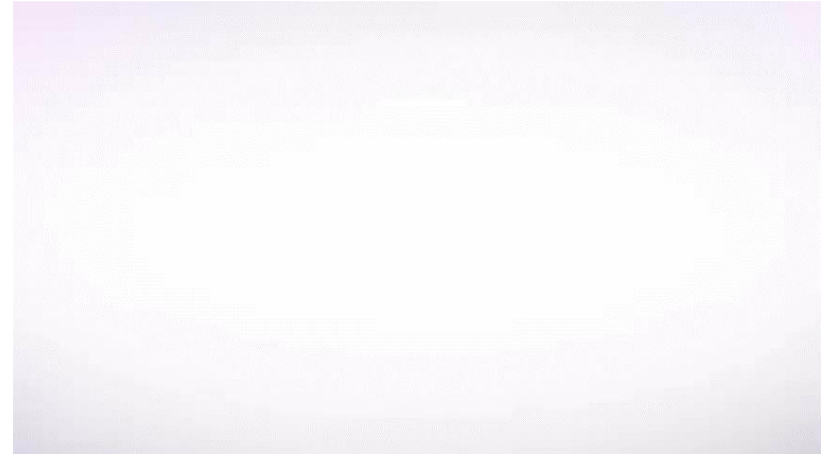
Aquila

Fully Autonomous Outdoor Quadrotor

Aquila is a fully operated Outdoor Quadrotor for different industrial application such as, window washing, high voltage transmission line inspection, ...



Aquila performance clip in windows washing, and high voltage transmission line inspection.



MAV Products: ARAS KN2C Team



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Motion Description

Coordinate systems, position and orientation representation, rotation matrix, rotation matrix properties, screw axis, unit quaternion, Euler angles.

2

Kinematics

Denavit-Hartenberg convention, forward Kinematic analysis, Successive screws, Inverse Kinematics of 6R Manipulators.

3

Jacobian

Angular velocity, velocity propagation, Jacobian, singularity and redundancy, static force and torque relation

4

Dynamics

Lagrange method, Dynamics Equation Properties, Lagrange iterative method, joint- and task-space general formulations.

5

Trajectory Generation

Joint and Cartesian space methods, cubic trajectory generation, linear with parabolic blends, optimal trajectory generation

6

Controller Design

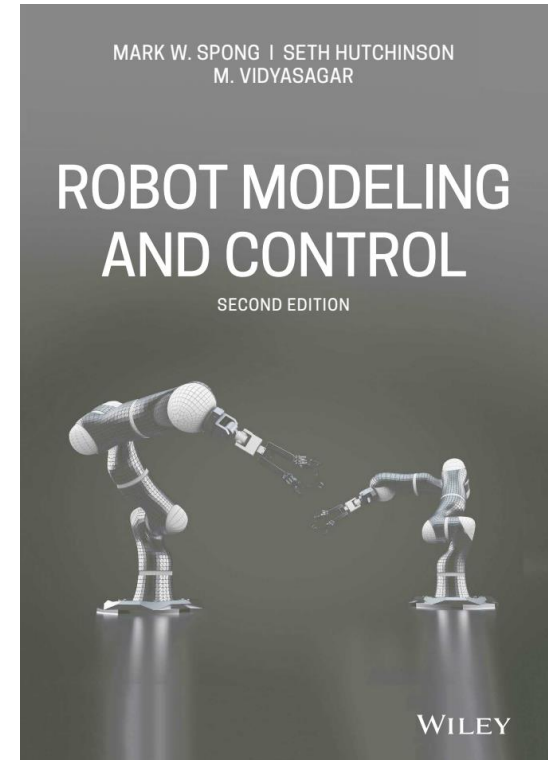
Linear Controllers, linear identification, PD and PID controller design, nonlinear Controllers Feedback linearization methods, Lyapunov based controllers, Robust and adaptive control.



Robotics: Mechanics and Control

- Text and Reference Books:

M. W. Spong, S. Hutchinson, M. Vidyasagar,
“Robot Modeling and Control”, 2nd Edition, New
York, John Wiley & Sons, 2020.

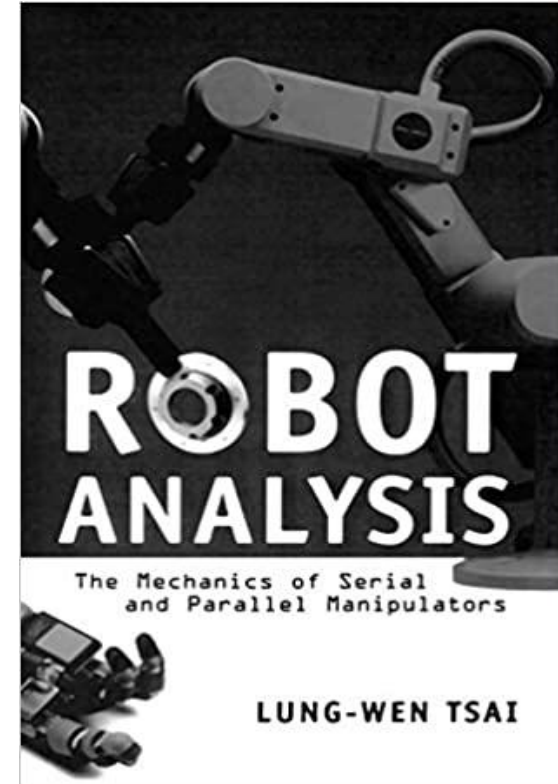




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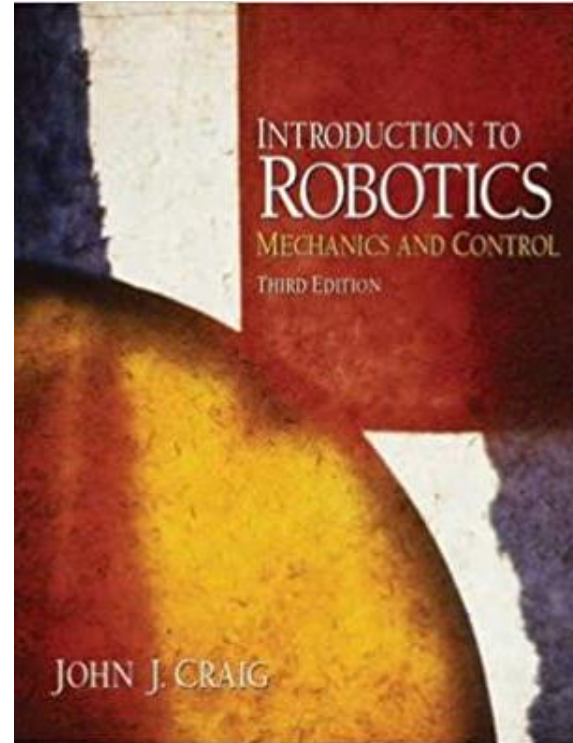
Lung-Wen Tsai, "Robot analysis: the mechanics of serial and parallel manipulators", New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1999.





Robotics: Mechanics and Control

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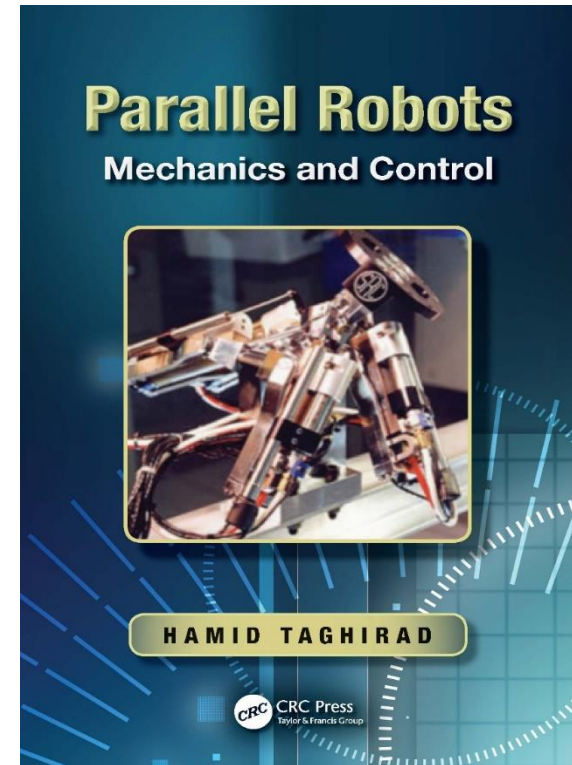


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- Text and Reference Books:

Hamid D. Taghirad, "Parallel Robots: Mechanics and Control", CRC Press, 2013.

Selected Papers



Robotics: Mechanics & Control



Chapter 1: Introduction

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Thank You



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About Hamid D. Taghirad

Hamid D. Taghirad has received his B.Sc. degree in mechanical engineering from [Sharif University of Technology](#), Tehran, Iran, in 1989, his M.Sc. in mechanical engineering in 1993, and his Ph.D. in electrical engineering in 1997, both from [McGill University](#), Montreal, Canada. He is currently the University Vice-Chancellor for [Global strategies and International Affairs](#), Professor and the Director of the [Advanced Robotics and Automated System \(ARAS\)](#), Department of Systems and Control, [Faculty of Electrical Engineering](#), [K. N. Toosi University of Technology](#), Tehran, Iran. He is a senior member of IEEE, and Editorial board of [International Journal of Robotics: Theory and Application](#), and [International Journal of Advanced Robotic Systems](#). His research interest is *robust* and *nonlinear control* applied to *robotic systems*. His [publications](#) include five books, and more than 250 papers in international Journals and conference proceedings.