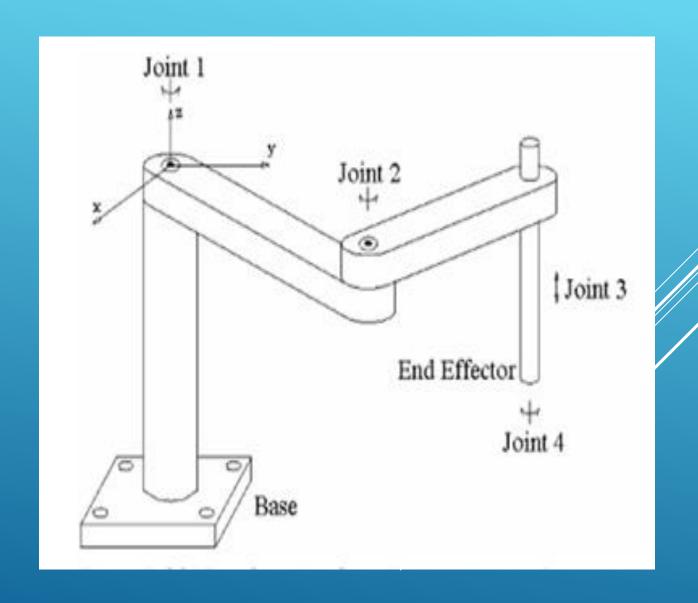


# INTRODUCTION TO ROBOTICS

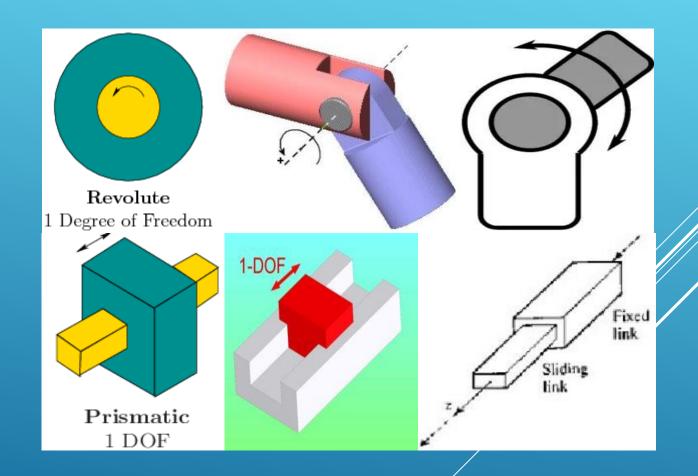
# LECTURE 2

- Links >> used to transmit mechanical power.
- ❖ Joints >>
  - ✓Connects each two links.
  - ✓ Constraint motion.
  - ✓ Control the motion of the robot.
  - ✓ Available in different types.



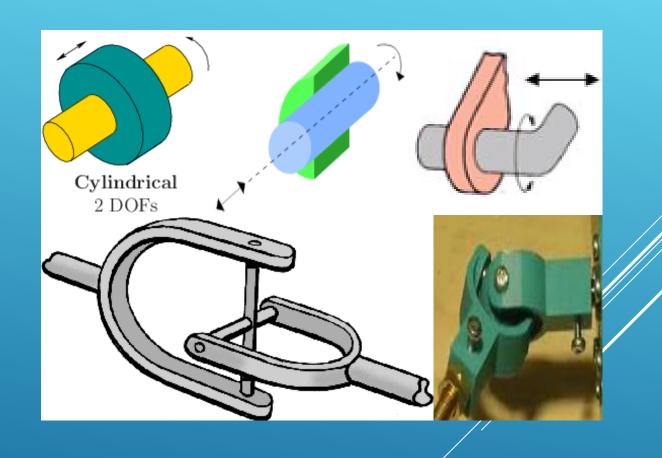
### \* JOINT (CONTINUED)

Types of Joints ✓ Revolute joint (R) 1 DOF Axis of rotation is normal to the page. ✓ Prismatic joint (P) Allows translational or rectilinear motion 1 DOF



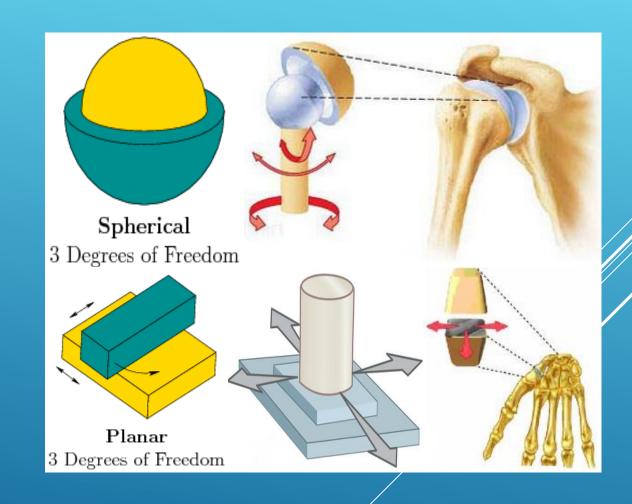
## \* JOINT (CONTINUED)

Types of Joints ✓ Cylindrical joint (C) 2 DOF Translation along + rotation about motion. ✓ Universal joint (U) Two revolute joints connected together Axis of rotation normal to each other. 2 DOF



### JOINT (CONTINUED)

Types of Joints ✓ Spherical joint (S) 3 DOF two bodies remain connected at a common point, rotation about any axis is permitted.. ✓ Planar joint (N) 3 DOF stable object resting on a flat surface.

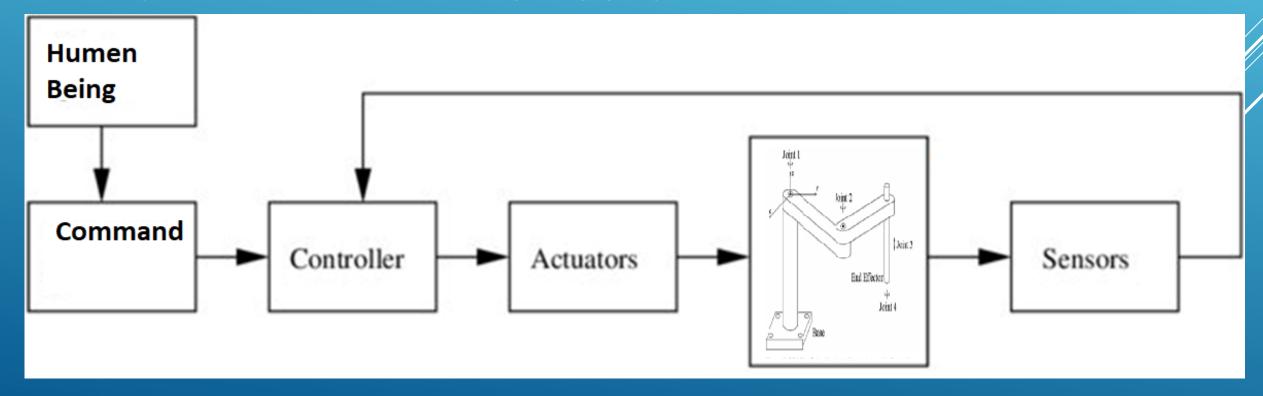


- Gripper >> Grip to manipulate.
- Wrist joint >> Grip the end effector to the last link.





- Actuator >> converts energy (in robotics, that energy tends to be electrical) into physical motion.
- Controller >> "brain" of the robot.
  - ✓ Smart controller >>> SENSORS



Sensors >> collect info from the env. And provide it to the controller.

