



# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

## (AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)

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## Department of Biomedical Engineering

Vision Tit 2

Vision Title 3

**Course Name: ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION IN MEDICINE**

**III Year : VI Semester**

**UNIT I : INTRODUCTION OF ROBOTICS**

**TITLE : Configurations and Concepts of Workspace**



# INTRODUCTION



## OVERVIEW:

- Rapid evolution of robotics encompasses design, construction, and operation of robots for diverse tasks.
- Fundamental to this field is a profound understanding of robot configurations and workspace.

Vision Tit 2

Vision Title 3

## CONFIGURATIONS:

- Represent different poses or arrangements a robot can adopt.
- Crucial for effective programming and control of robots.

## WORKSPACE:

- Defines the physical area where a robot can move and operate.
- Influences the range and scope of a robot's tasks.



# DEFINITION OF WORKSPACE

## WORKSPACE IN ROBOTICS:

- Refers to the physical region or area within which a robot can move, operate, and perform tasks.
- Essentially defines the boundaries and limitations of a robot's motion.

## IMPORTANCE:

- Understanding the workspace is fundamental for effective robot design and operation.
- It influences the design of the robot's mechanical structure and the planning of its movements.

## VISUALIZATION:

- Think of workspace as the three-dimensional envelope where the robot's end-effector or tool can reach.
- It is a key parameter in assessing a robot's capabilities and suitability for specific tasks.



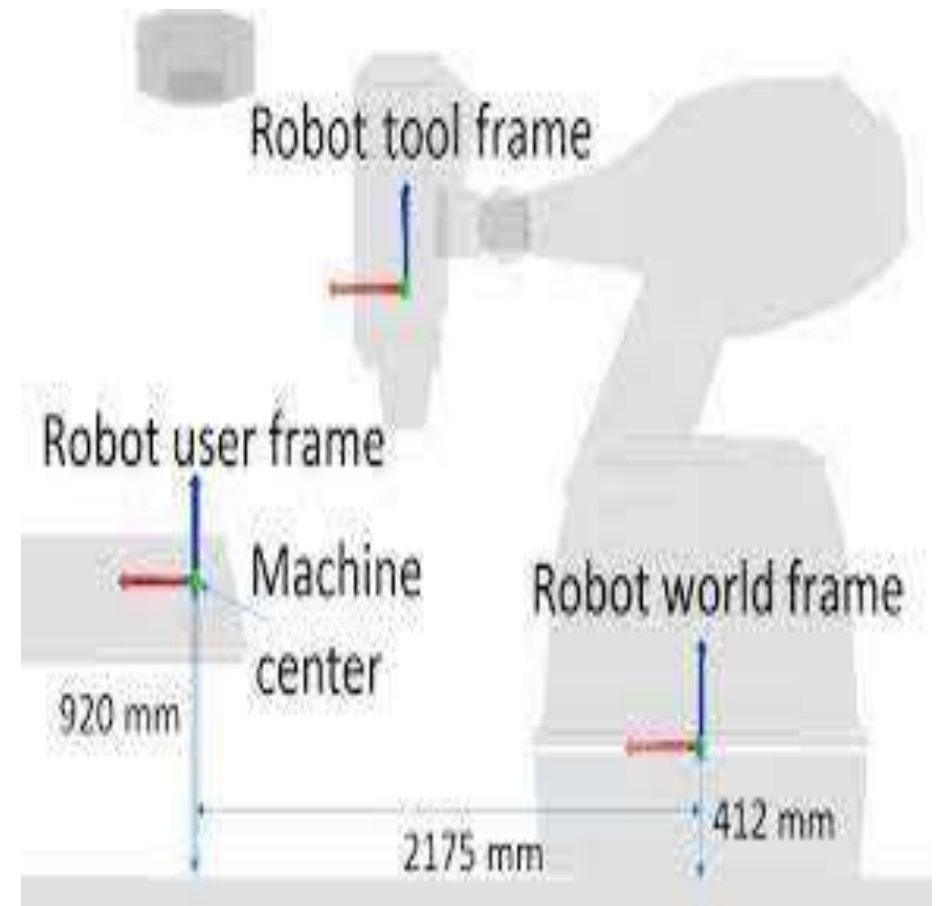
# CONFIGURATIONS IN ROBOTICS

## DEFINITION:

- Configurations refer to the different poses or positions a robot can take within its workspace.
- These poses are defined by the arrangement of the robot's joints and the orientation of its end-effector.

## IMPORTANCE:

- Crucial for robot programming and control as it dictates how the robot moves and interacts with its environment.
- Different configurations enable the robot to adapt to various tasks and scenarios





# TYPES OF CONFIGURATIONS



## **JOINT SPACE CONFIGURATION:**

- 1.Describes the positions of individual joints.
- 2.Specifies the angles or displacements of each joint in the robot's structure.

## **CARTESIAN SPACE CONFIGURATION:**

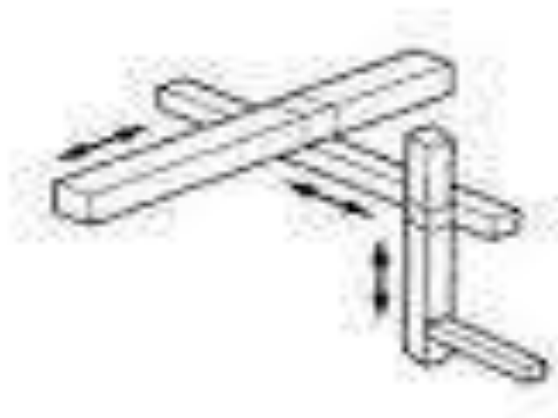
- 1.Describes the robot's position and orientation in a three-dimensional Cartesian coordinate system.
- 2.Provides a global perspective on the robot's location in space.

## **VISUAL REPRESENTATION:**

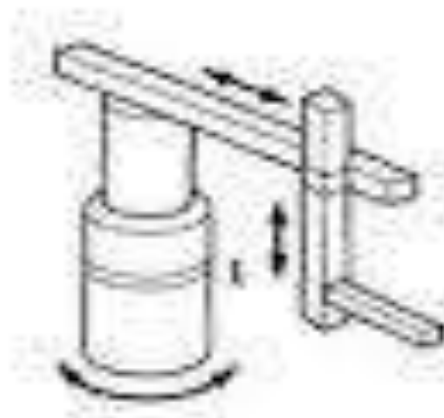
Visualization of different configurations through diagrams and animations for better understanding.

## **APPLICATION:**

Configurations play a critical role in tasks such as pick-and-place operations in manufacturing or precise movements in medical robotics.



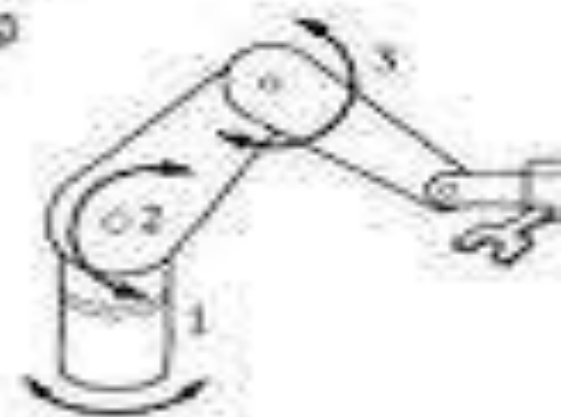
Cartesian



Cylindrical



Spherical



Articulated





# WORKSPACE ANALYSIS



## IMPORTANCE OF WORKSPACE ANALYSIS:

Critical for evaluating a robot's capabilities and limitations.

Guides the design and implementation of effective robot tasks within a defined space.

## FACTORS INFLUENCING WORKSPACE:

Joint limitations: Consideration of joint ranges and constraints.

Physical constraints: Including obstacles, boundaries, or workspace limitations.

## VISUALIZATION OF WORKSPACE:

Graphic representation of a robot's workspace, demonstrating reachable points and areas.

Highlighting how joint limitations and physical constraints impact the overall workspace.

**DYNAMIC WORKSPACE:** Understanding how workspace changes dynamically as the robot moves and interacts. Emphasizing the adaptability of the robot to different operational scenarios.



# REACHABILITY

## **Workspace Reachability:**

In robotics, reachability refers to the ability of a robot's end-effector to reach a particular point or area within its workspace.

This depends on the robot's kinematic structure, joint limits, and potential obstacles. It's closely connected to the concept of workspace, as discussed earlier.

**Configuration Reachability:** This can refer to the ability to achieve a specific robot configuration (arrangement of its joints) from a starting position.

This involves calculating the joint angles necessary to reach the desired configuration and checking if those angles are within the robot's physical limitations.





# APPLICATIONS

1. **Articulated Robots:** Show examples of complex assembly lines, intricate welds, and precise painting applications.
2. **Cartesian Robots:** Illustrate pick-and-place robots in action, machine loading/unloading automation, and precise positioning tasks
3. **SCARA Robots:** Showcase fast-paced assembly lines, automated packaging robots, and rapid pick-and-place applications.
4. **Delta Robots:** Show examples of high-speed food processing lines, hygienic food handling robots, and delicate packaging tasks.
5. **Polar Robots:** Illustrate large-scale welding robots, paint sprayers covering expansive surfaces, and efficient coating applications.
6. **Cylindrical Robots:** Showcase examples of robotic palletizers, machine loading/unloading for various industries, and material handling automation.

