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# CS-417 INTRODUCTION TO ROBOTICS AND INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS

## Actuators

Slides by P. Giguere

# What is an actuator?

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- Device for moving or controlling a system.
- “Robot Muscles”



# Hydraulic Actuators

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- Pros:
  - Powerful
  - Fast
  - Stiff
- Cons
  - Messy
  - Maintenance
  - External Pump



# Hydraulic Actuator Application

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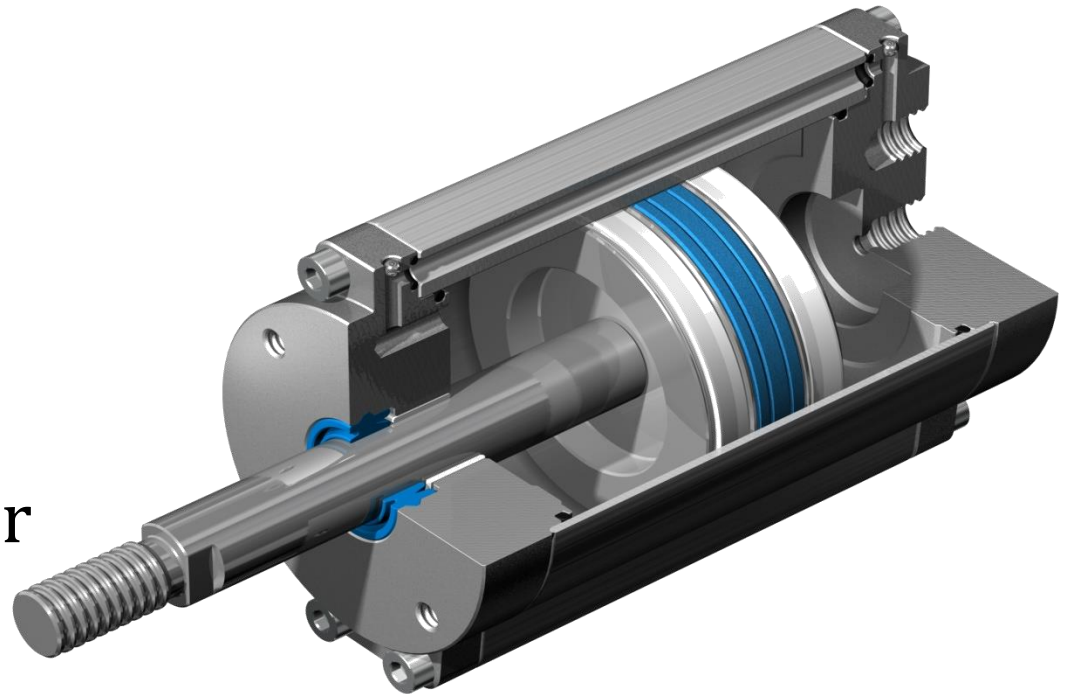
- BigDog from Boston Dynamics



# Pneumatic Actuators

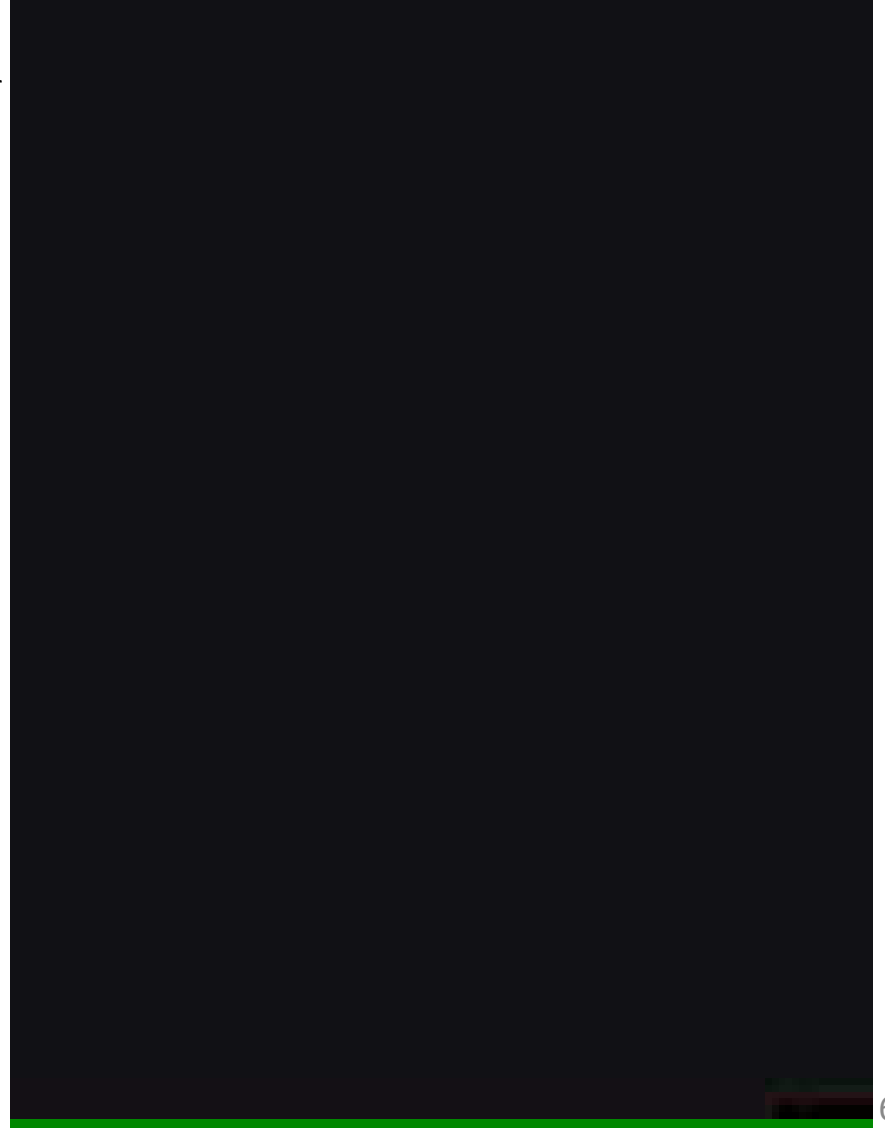
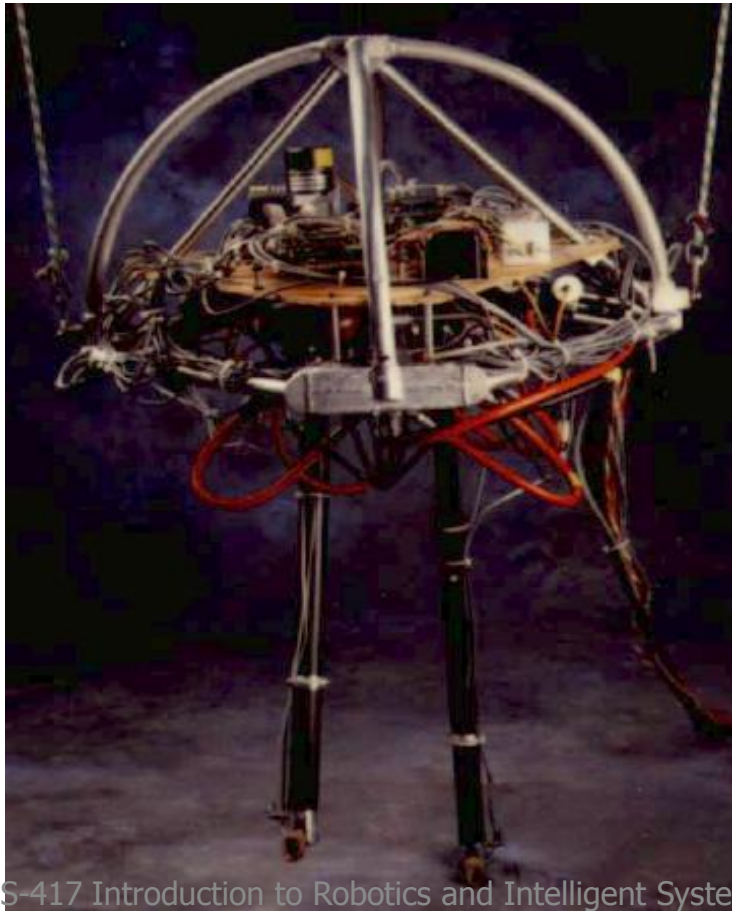
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- Pros:
  - Powerful
  - Cheap
- Cons
  - Soft/Compliant
  - External Compressor

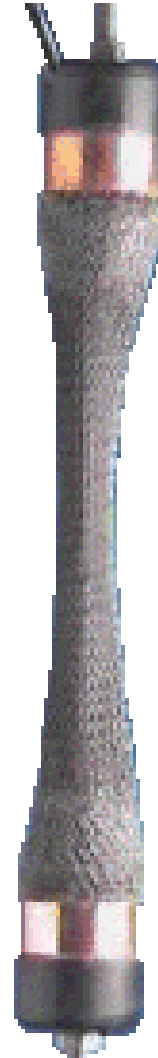
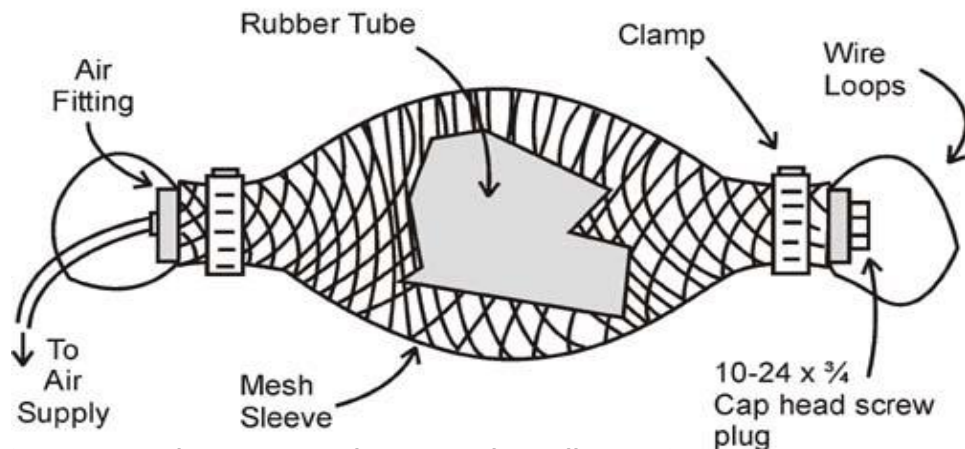
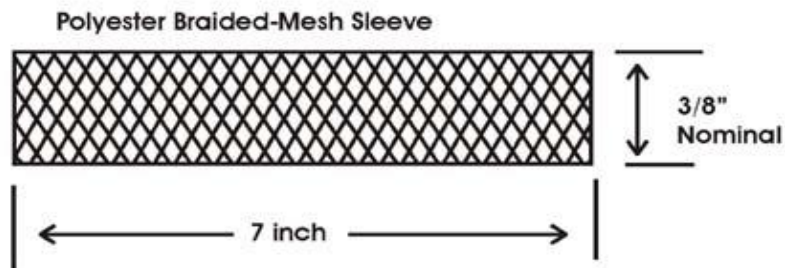
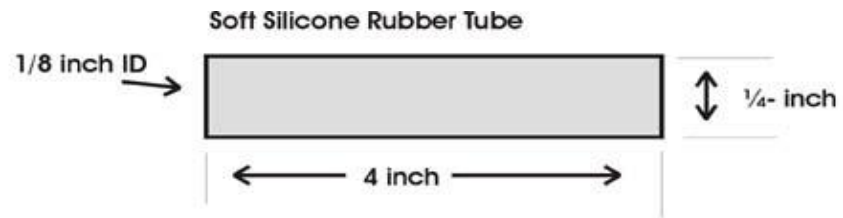


# Pneumatic Actuators

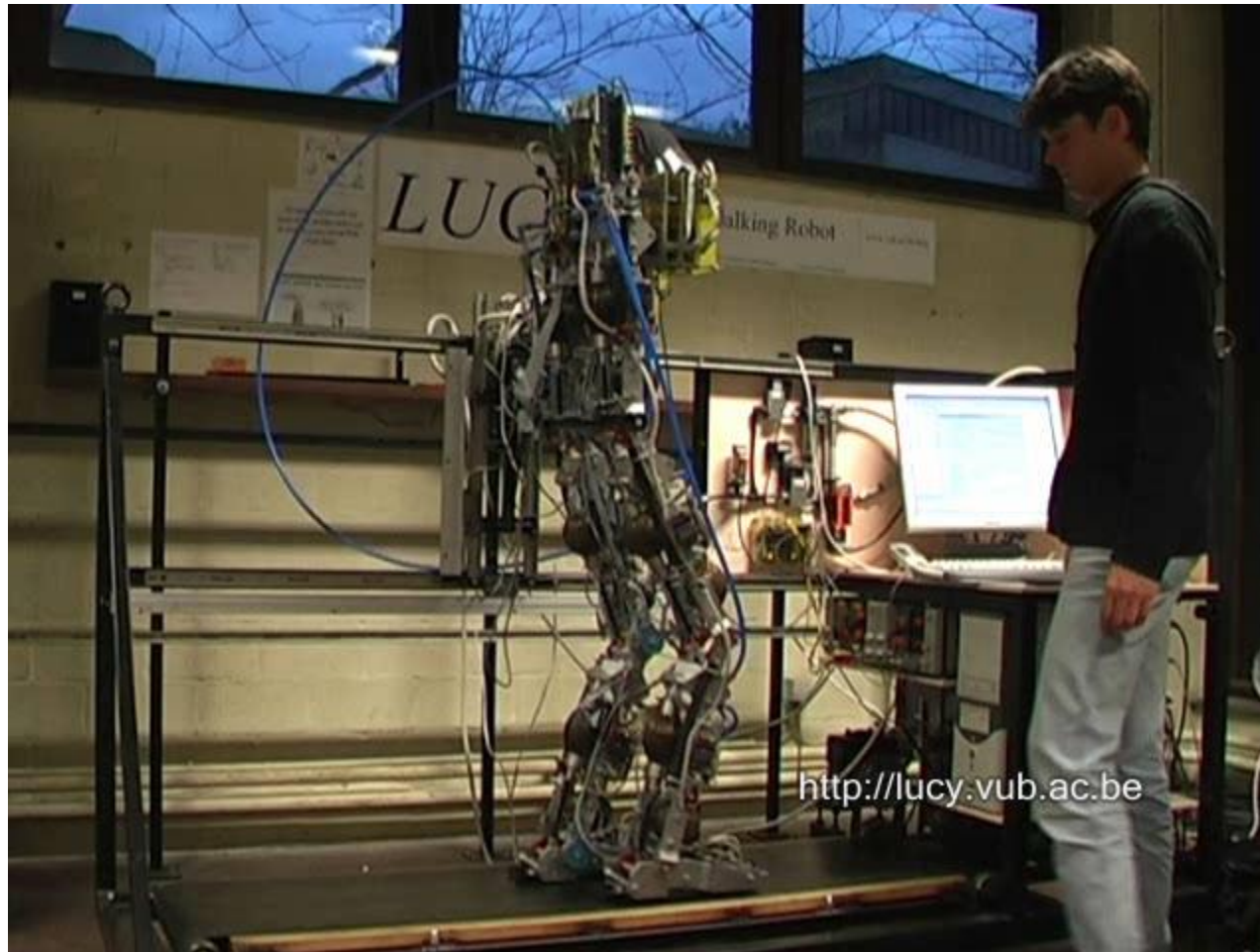
- 3D Biped ('89-'95) from MIT Leg Lab



# Air Muscle



# Air Muscle Application





# Air Muscle Application

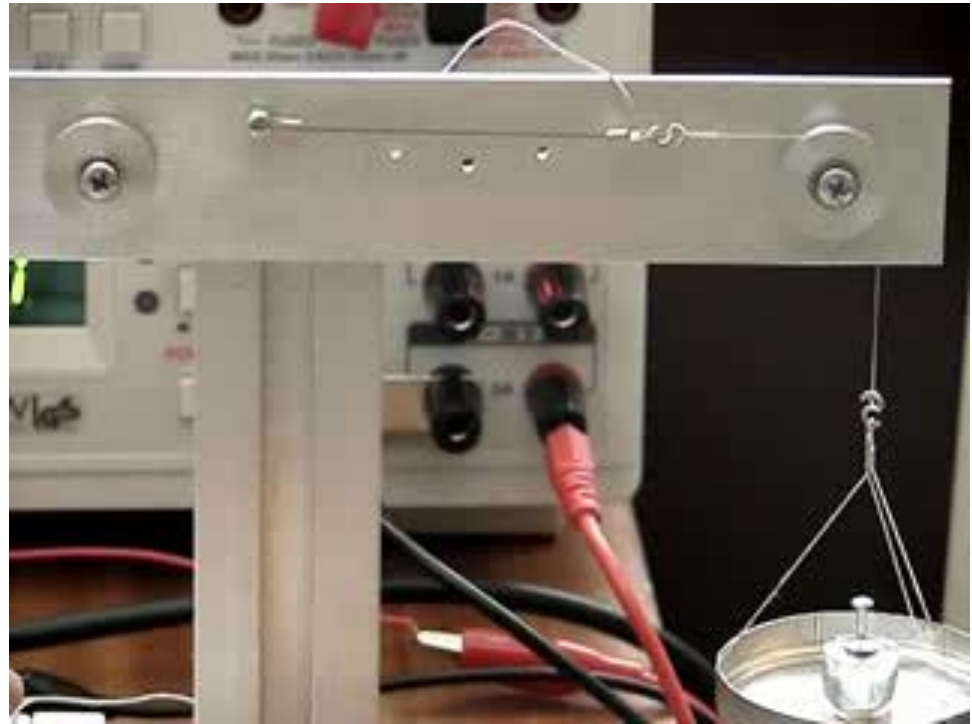
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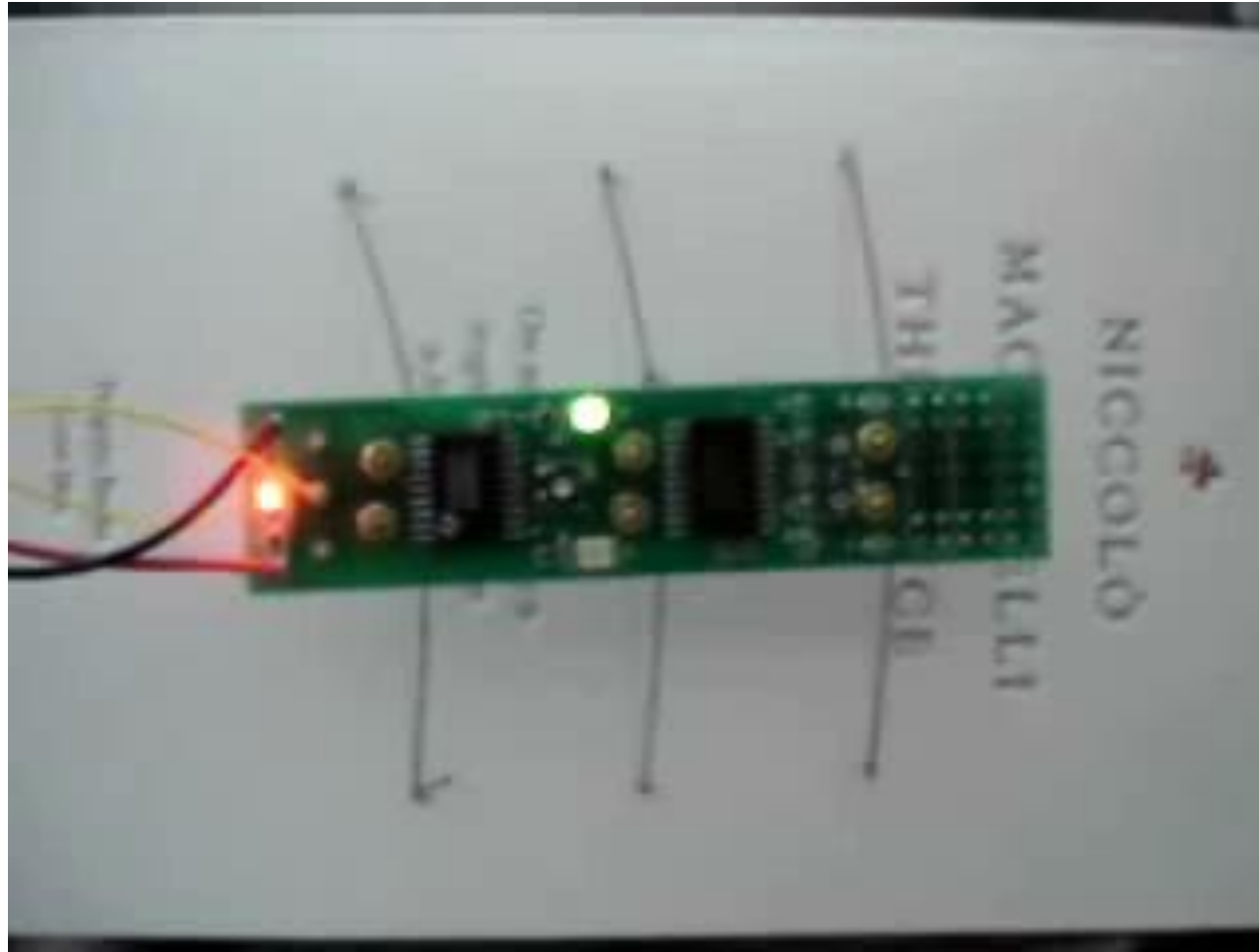
# Shape Memory Alloy Actuators

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- Works by warming and cooling Nitinol wires.
- Pros:
  - Light
  - Powerful
- Cons:
  - Slow (cooling)



# Stiquito



Jonathan Mills, Indiana University



# Electric Actuators

- Pros
  - Better position precision
  - Well understood
  - No separate power source
  - Cheap
- Cons
  - Heavy
  - Weaker/slower than hydraulics
  - Cooling issue



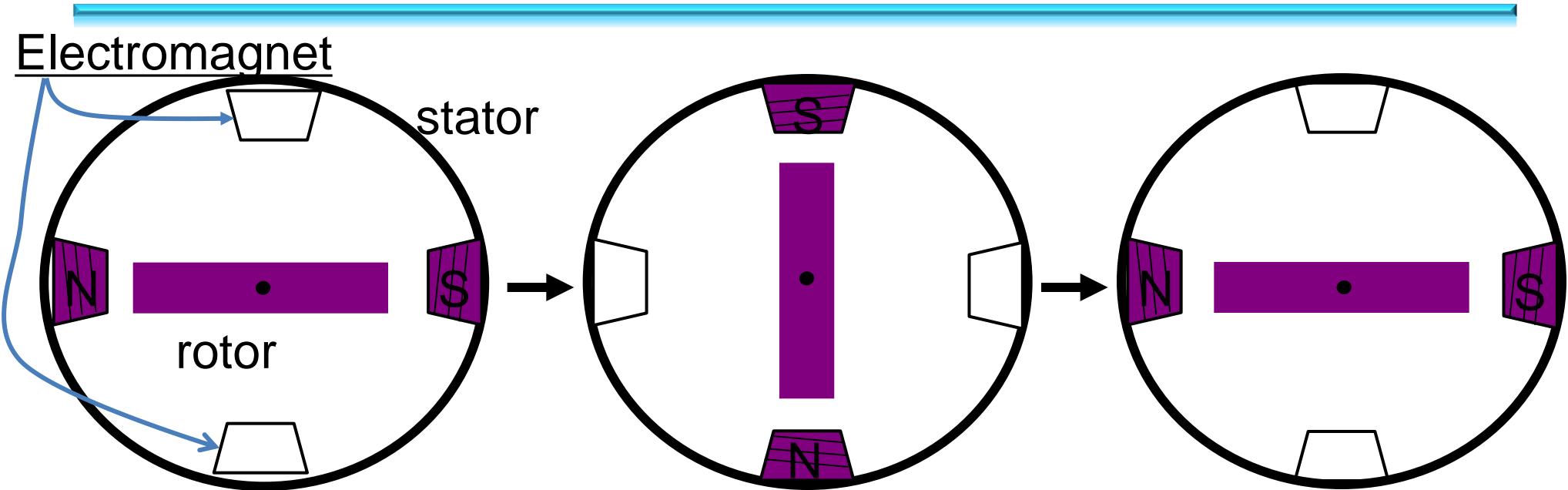
# Electric Actuators

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- Stepper motors
- DC motors
  - Servos
    - Continuous
    - Position
- Others (not discussed)
  - Linear actuators
  - AC motors



# Stepper Motor Basics



Stator: made out of coils of wire called “winding”

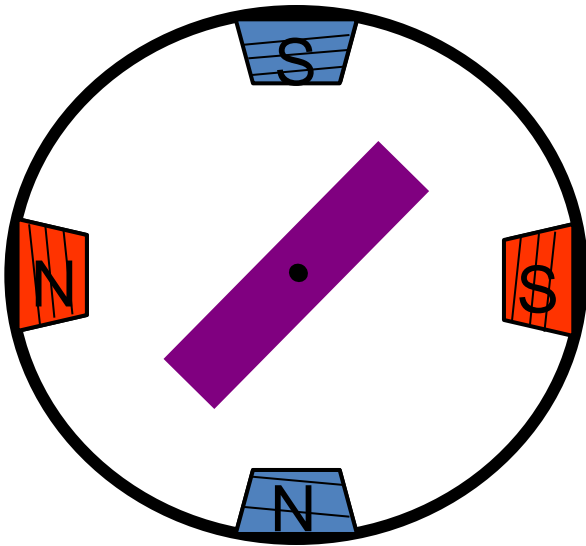
Rotor: magnet rotates on bearings inside the stator

- Direct control of rotor position (no sensing needed)
- May oscillate around a desired orientation (resonance at low speeds)
- Low resolution

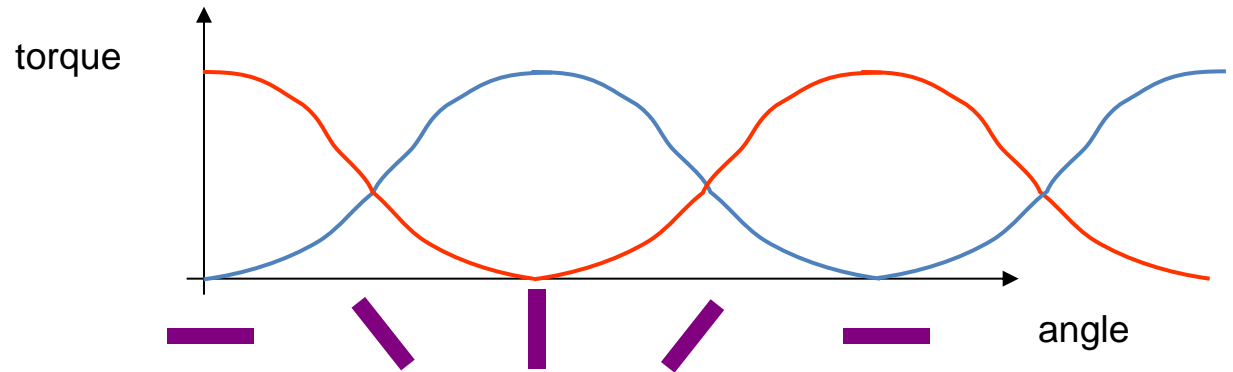
printers  
computer drives



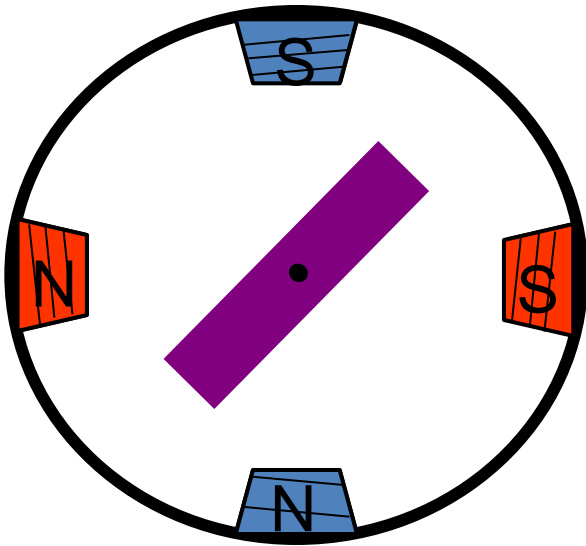
# Increased Resolution



Half stepping

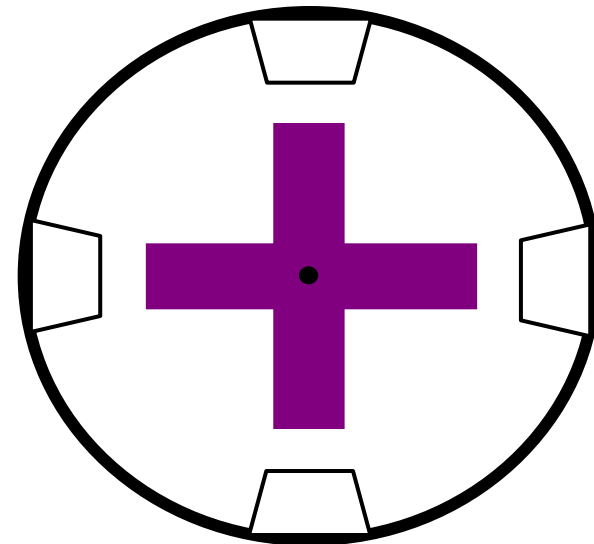


# Increased Resolution



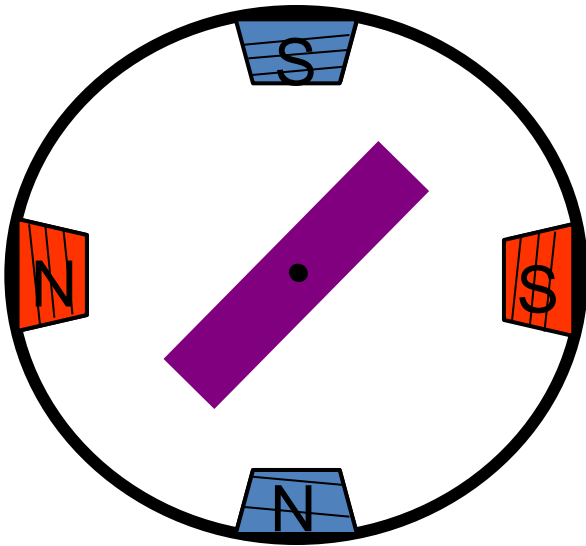
Half stepping

More teeth on rotor or stator



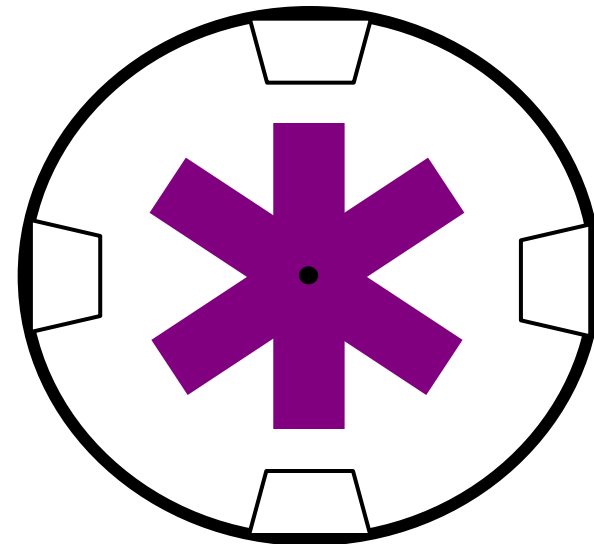


# Increased Resolution

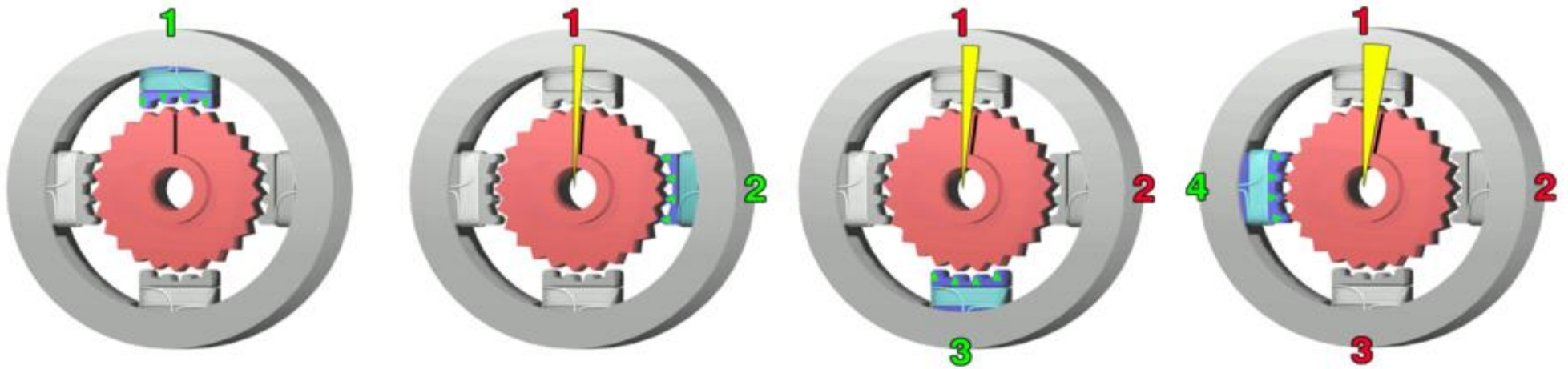


Half stepping

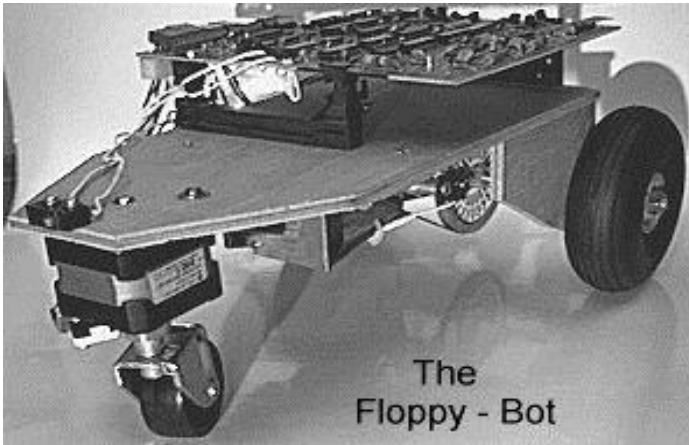
More teeth on rotor or stator



# More Teeth on Rotor



# Stepper Motors

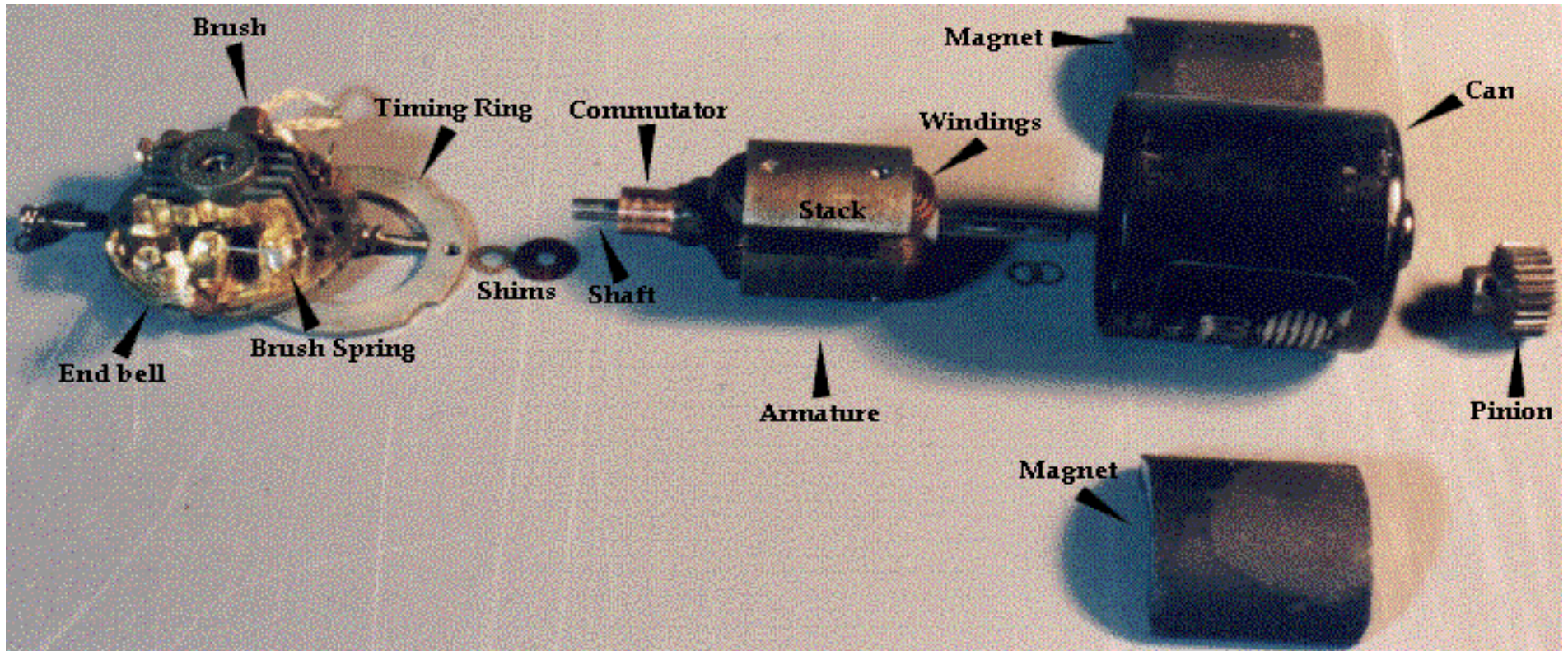


- Pros:
  - Direct position control
  - Precise positioning
  - Easy to control

- Cons:
  - Oscillations
  - Low torque at high speeds

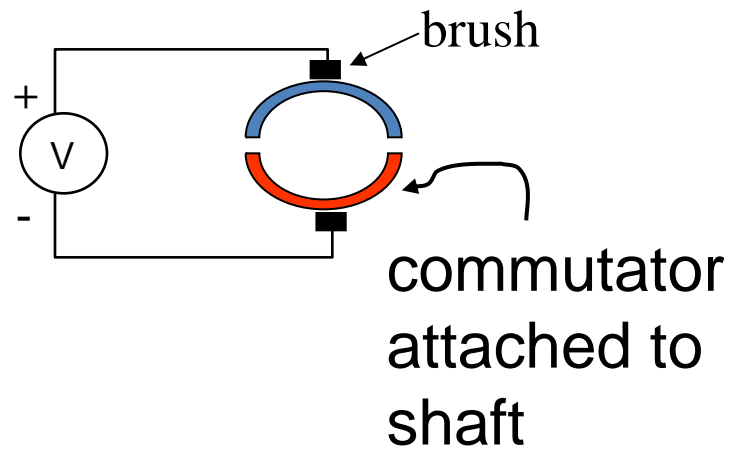
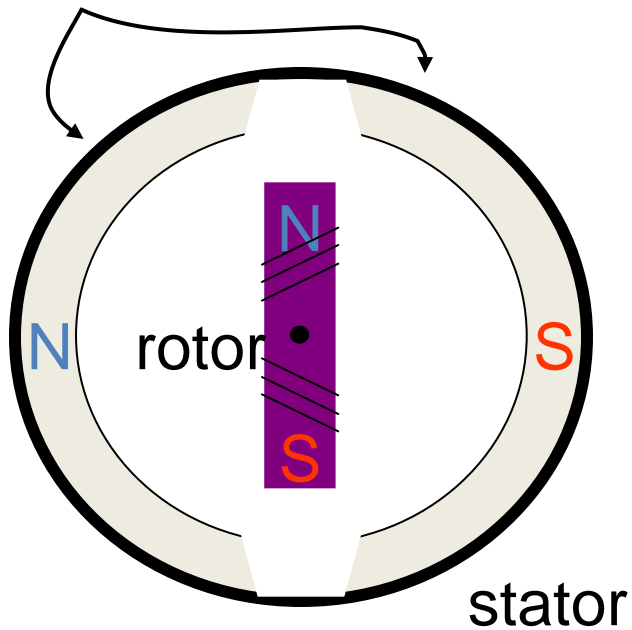


# DC motors -- exposed !



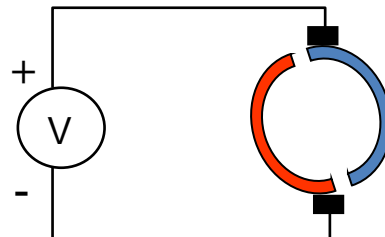
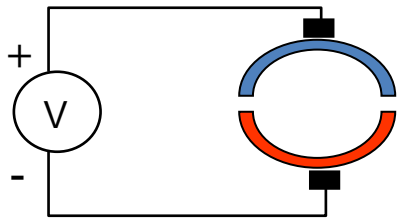
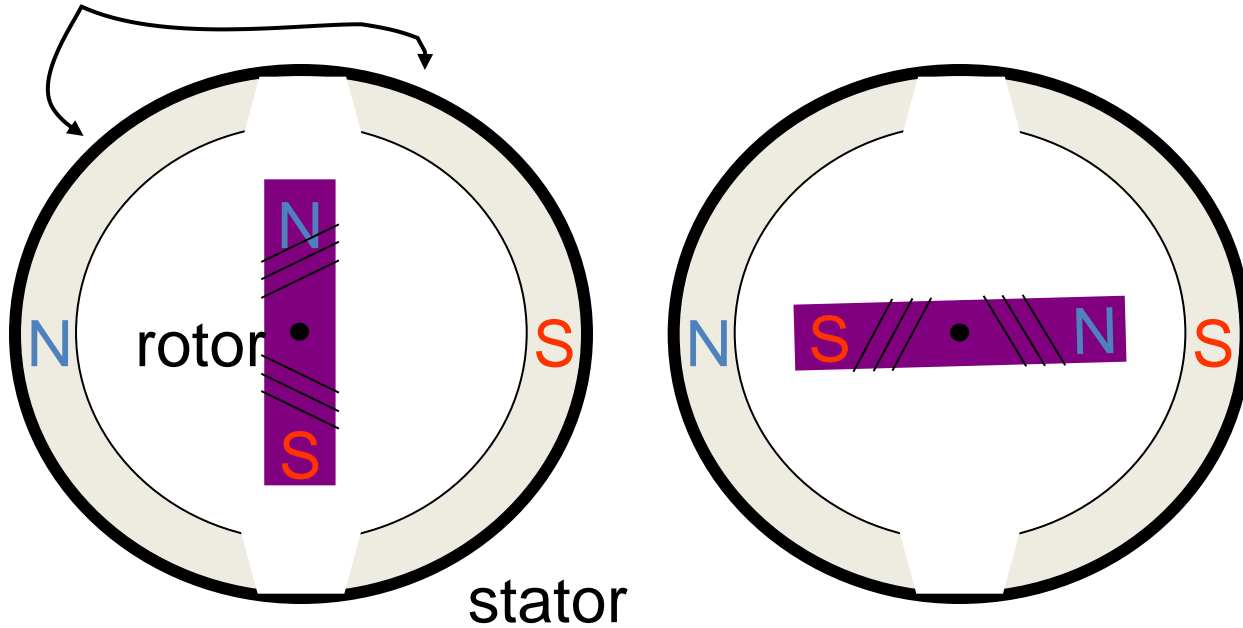
# DC motor basics

permanent magnets



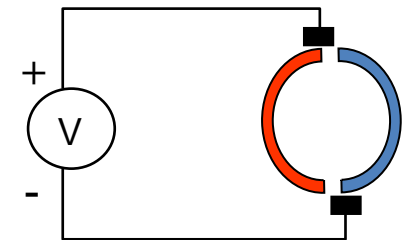
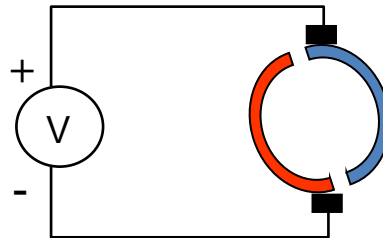
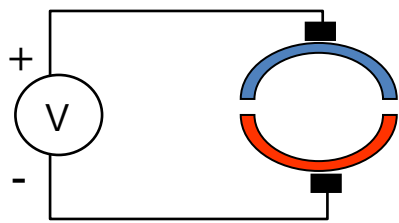
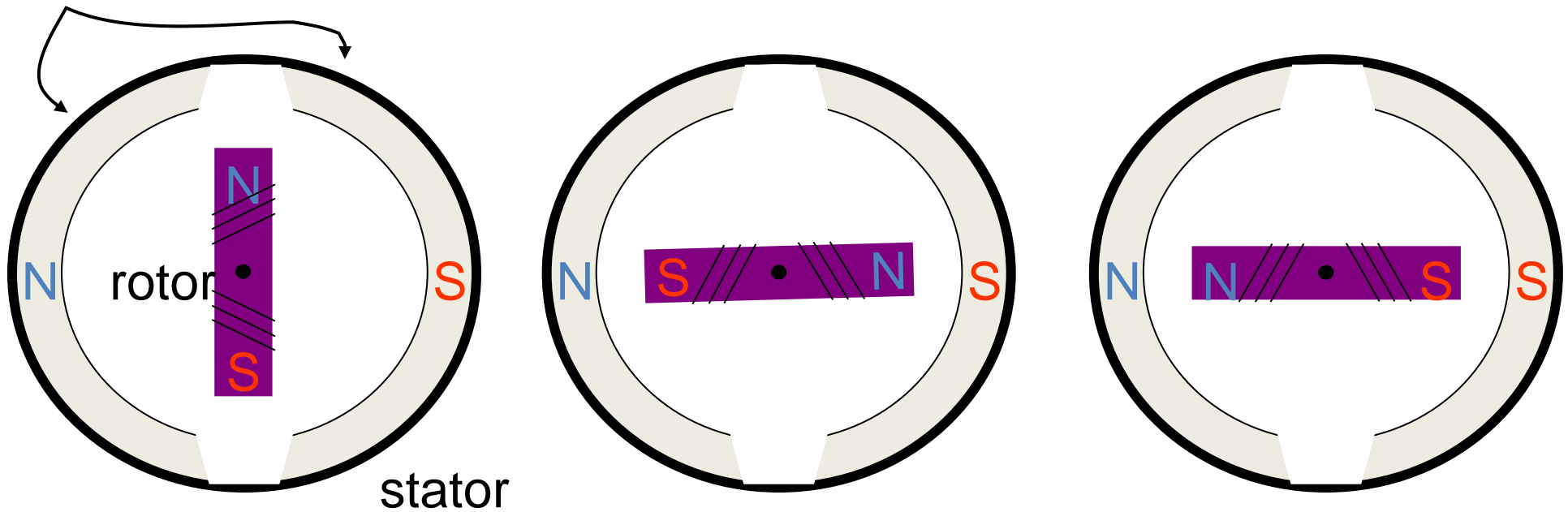
# DC motor basics

permanent magnets

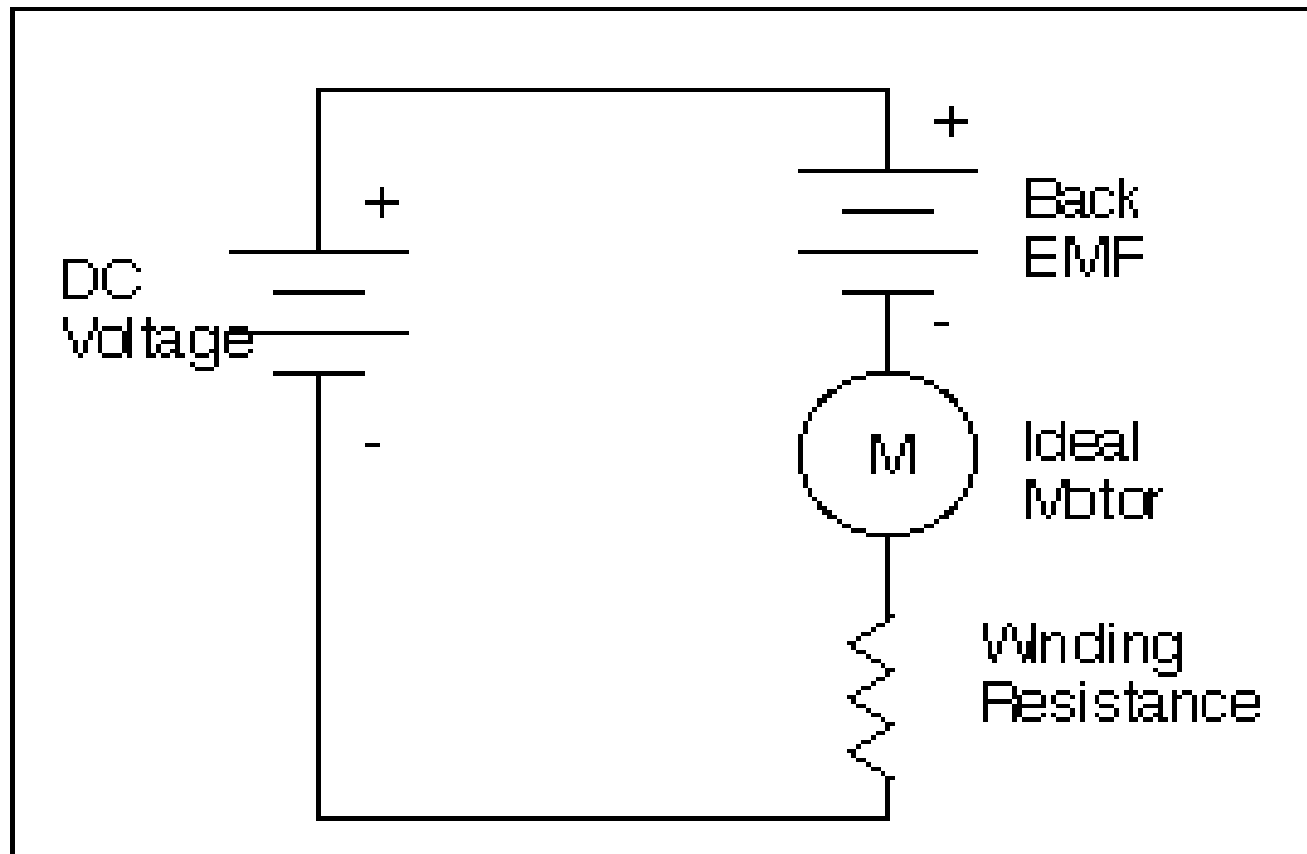


# DC motor basics

permanent magnets



# DC motor back-EMF



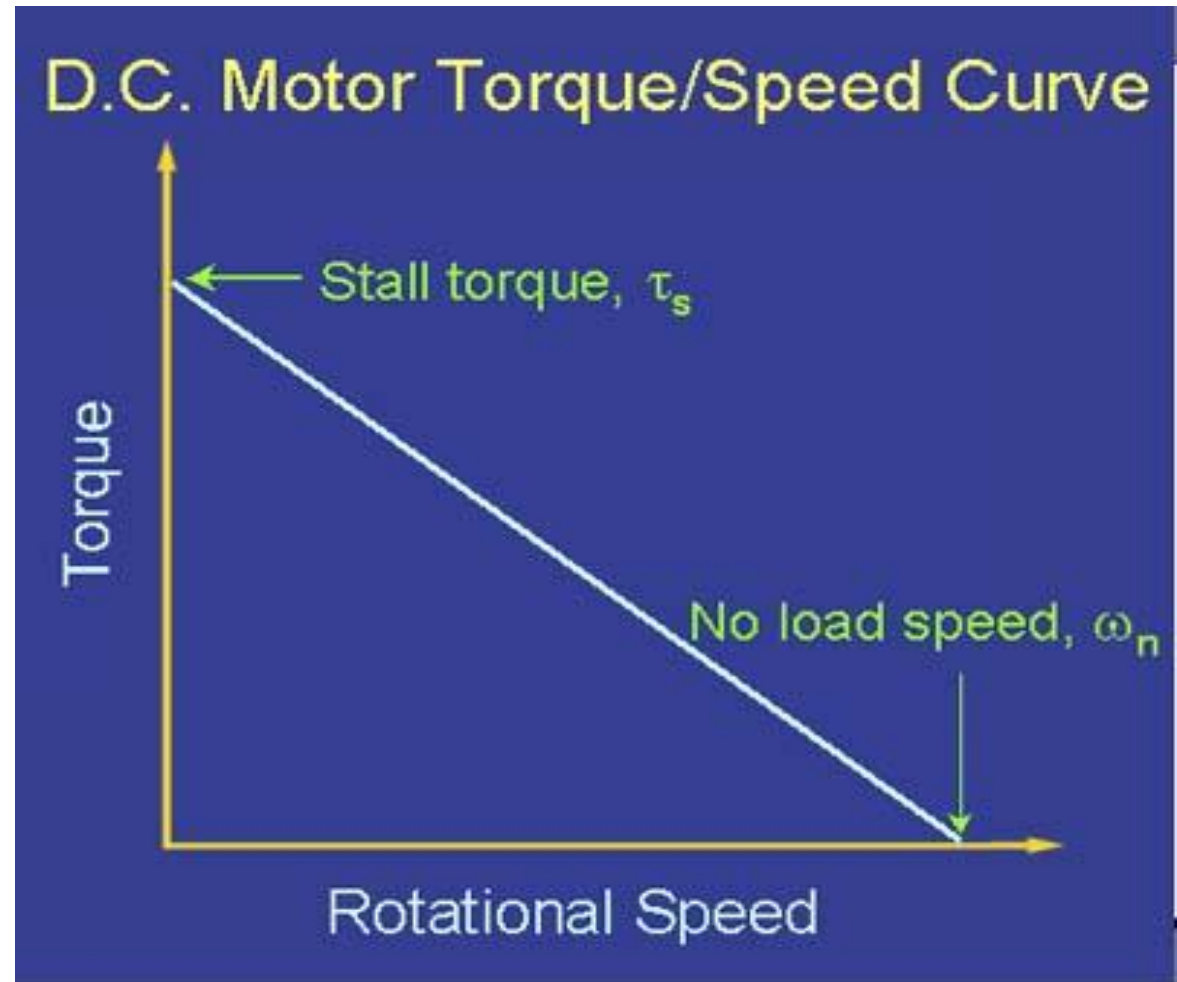


# DC motor torque $\tau$

$\tau$  = torque

$I$  = current

$$\tau \propto I$$



# Commercial Electric Hobby “Servos”

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- Same as ones found on your robot.
- Dirt cheap (~10\$)
- Comes in two flavors:
  - “standard”
    - Position
  - Continuous
    - Rotation rate



# Internals of “Hobby” Servo

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# Commercial Electric Hobby “Servos”

- Use PWM for commands:

