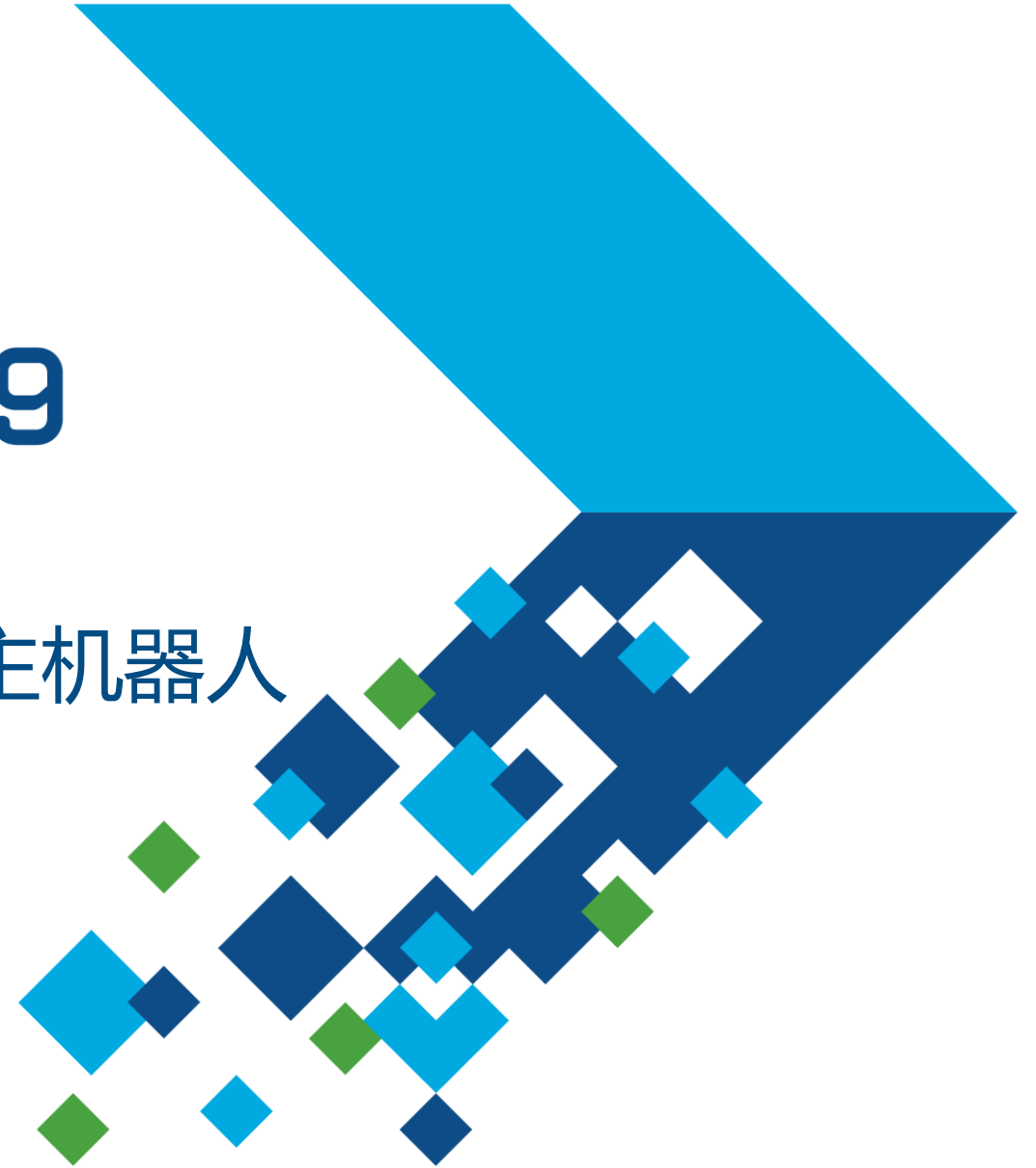


MATLAB EXPO 2019

使用MATLAB和Simulink开发自主机器人

Jing Wu



主要内容

成功的开发一个自主机器人系统需要：

1. 使用新技术进行多域仿真
2. 使用可信赖的工具，可以将复杂的工作流程简化并与其它工具集成
3. 使用基于模型的设计作为开发方式

开发自主机器人系统面临的挑战

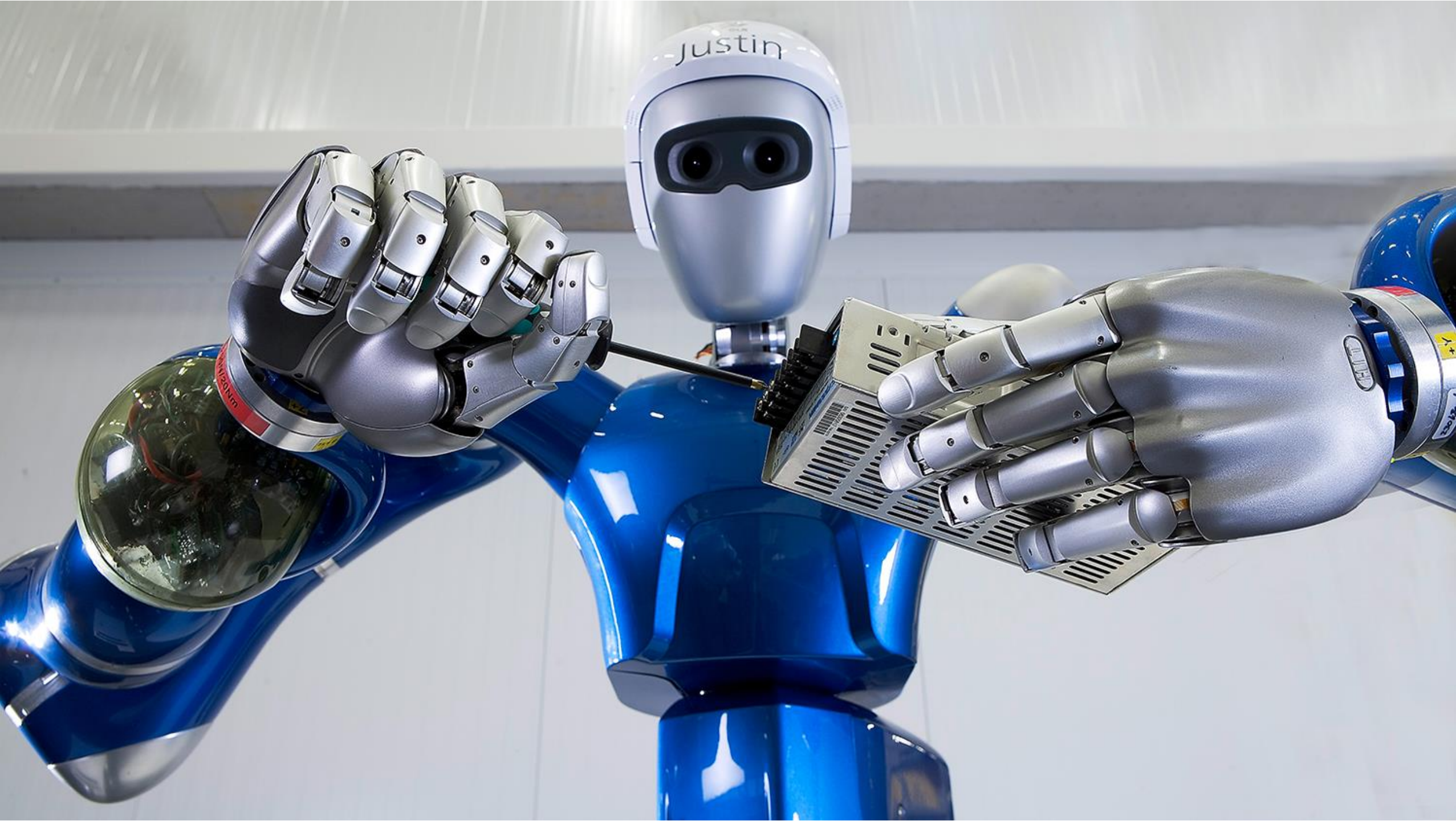
多域专业知识的应用

算法的复杂性

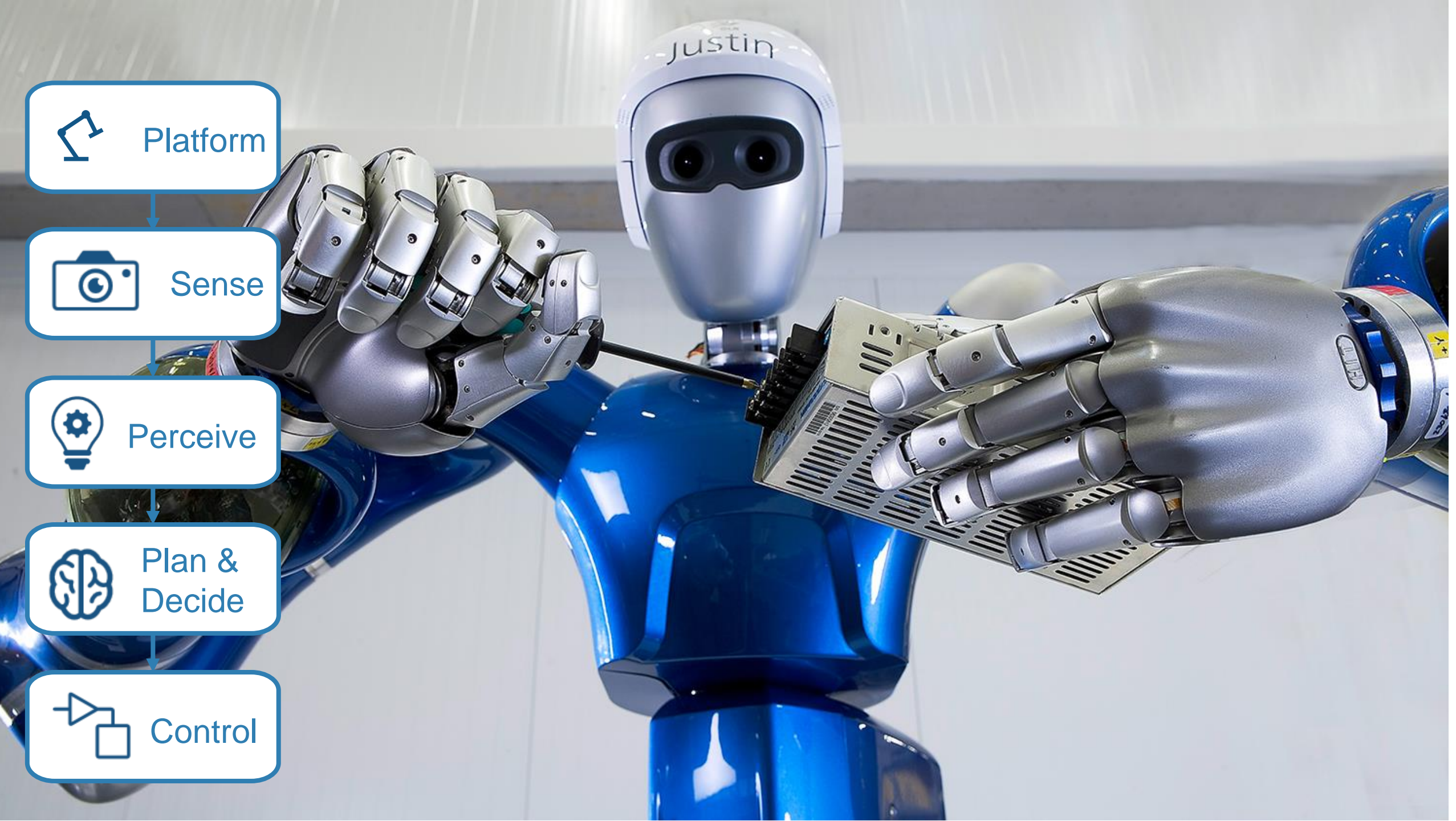
端到端 workflow

知识产权保护

成功的机器人是什么样的？







Platform



Sense



Perceive

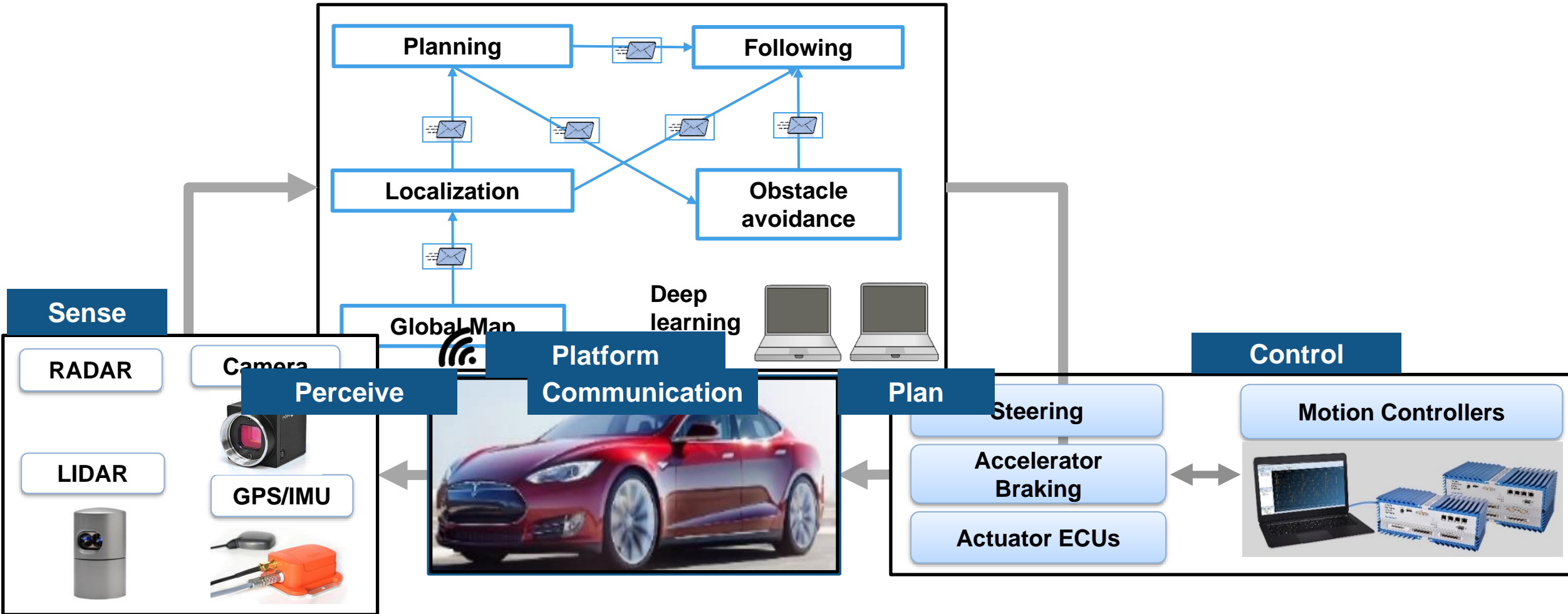


Plan &
Decide

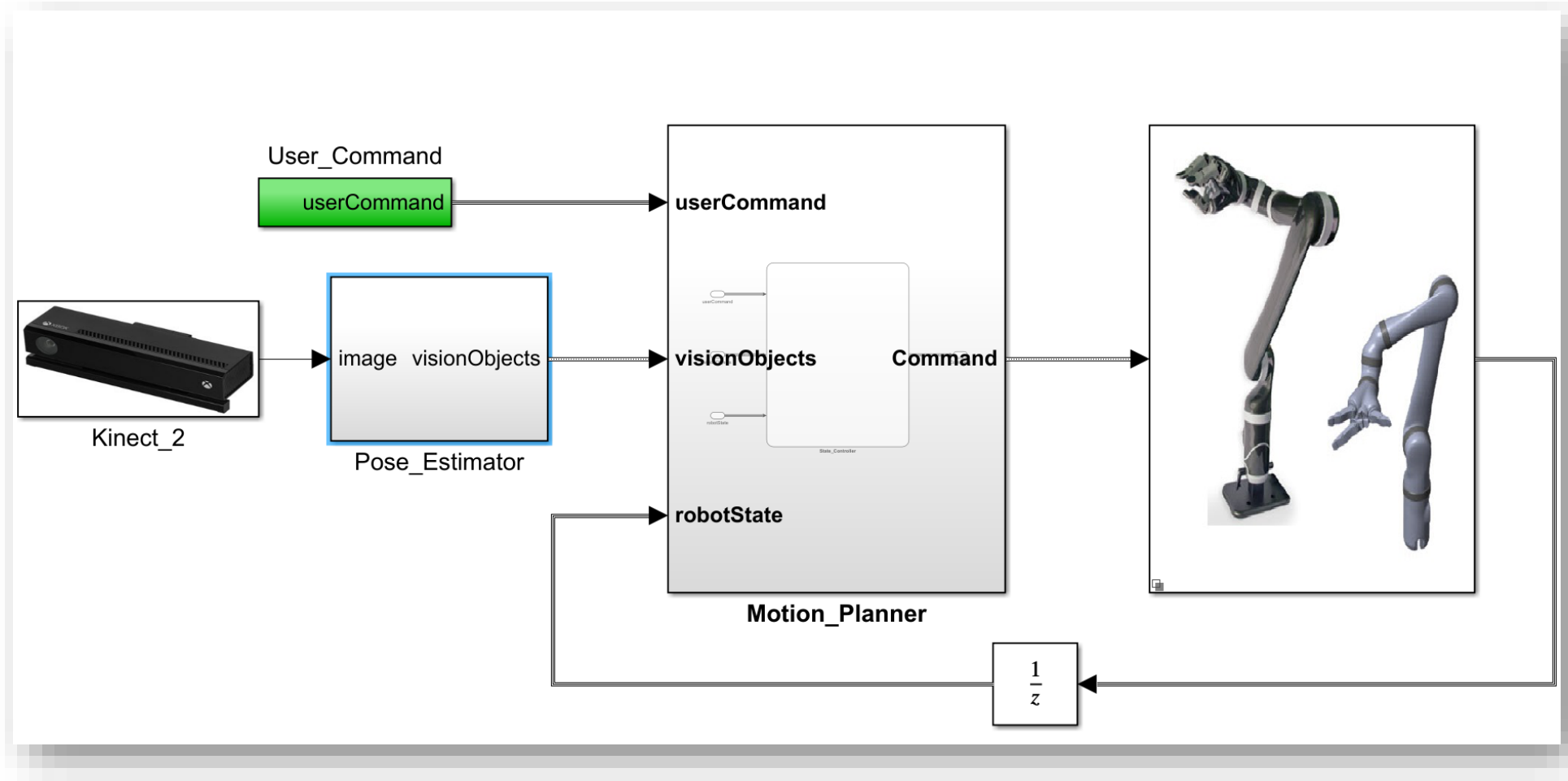
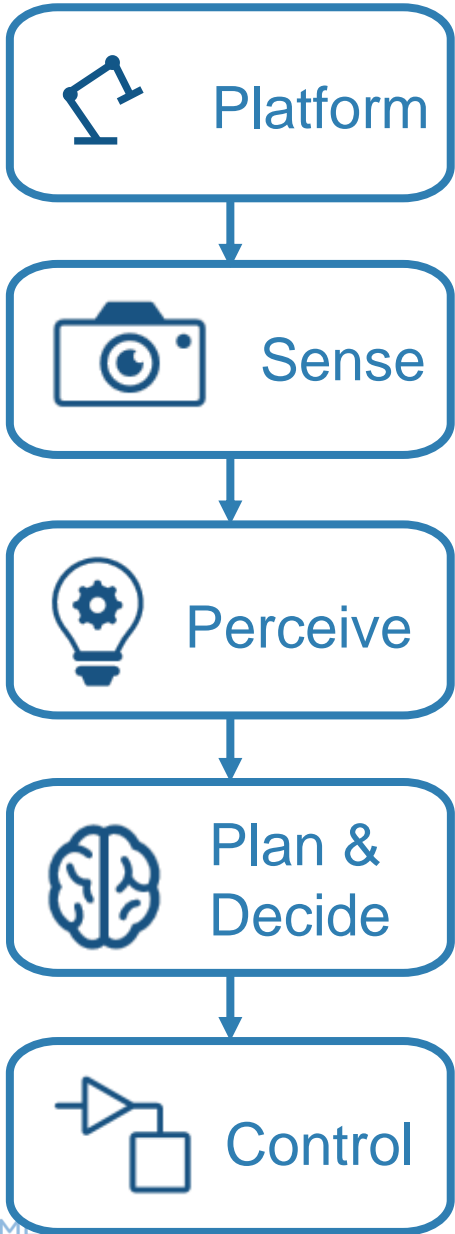


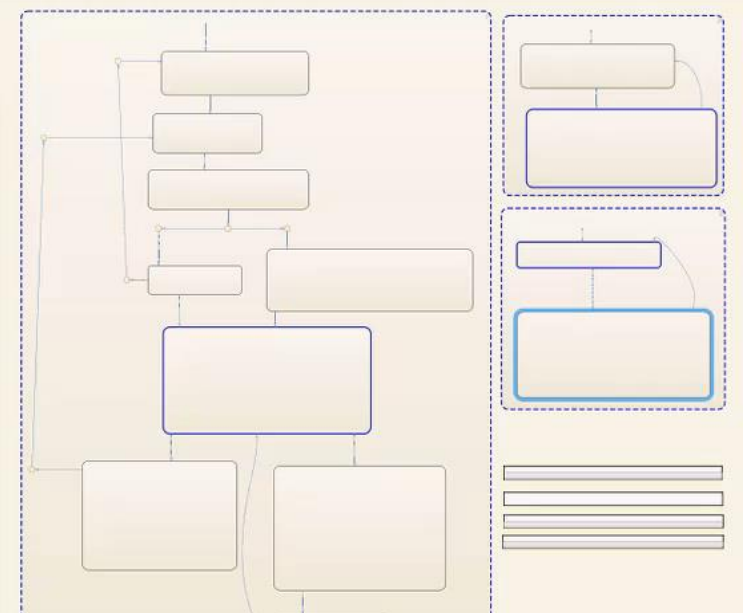
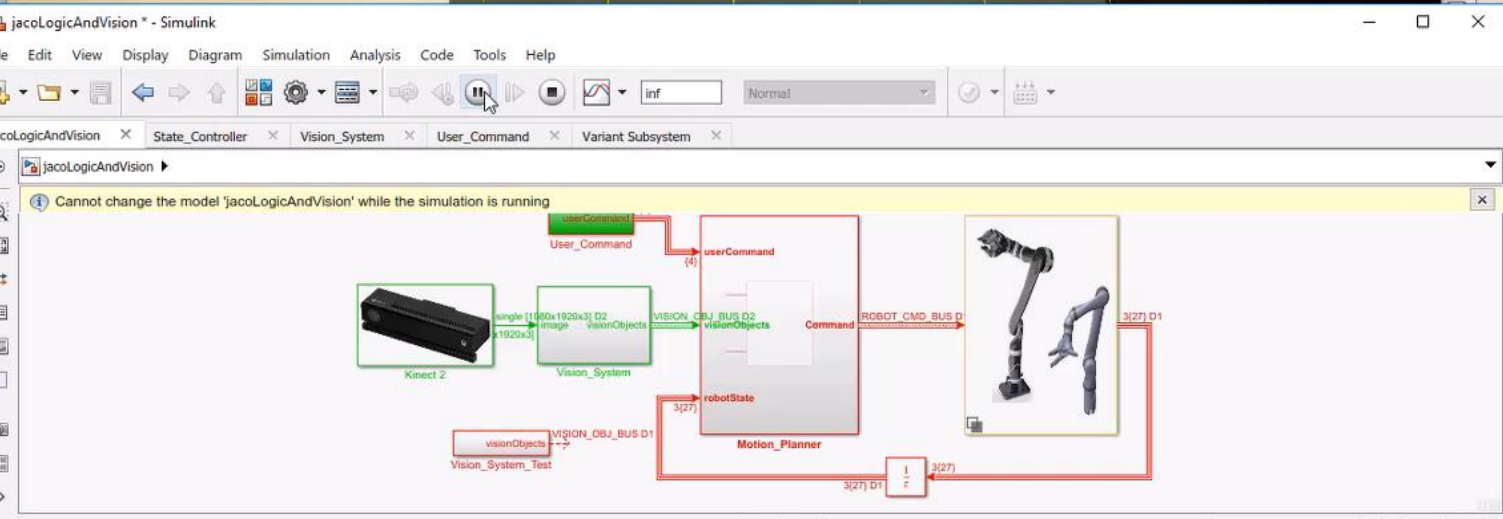
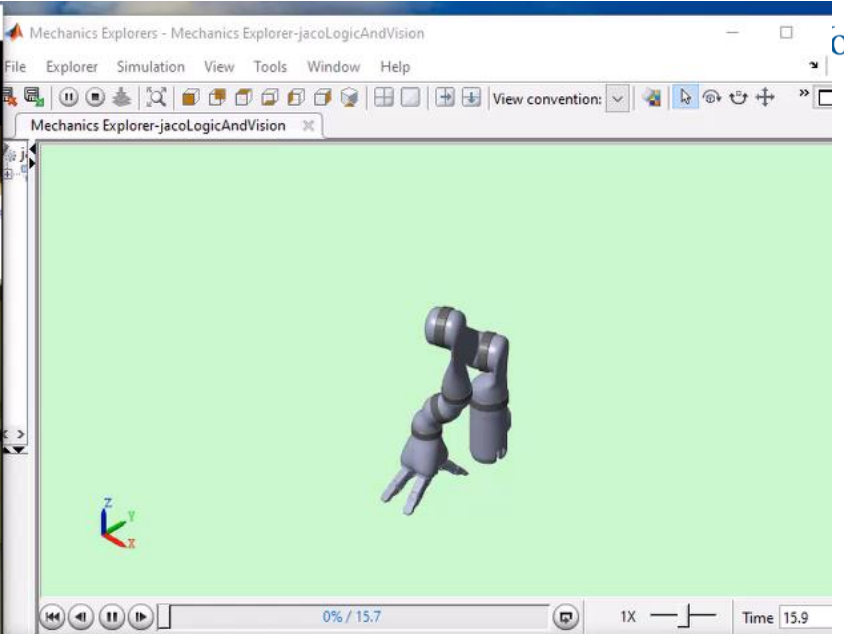
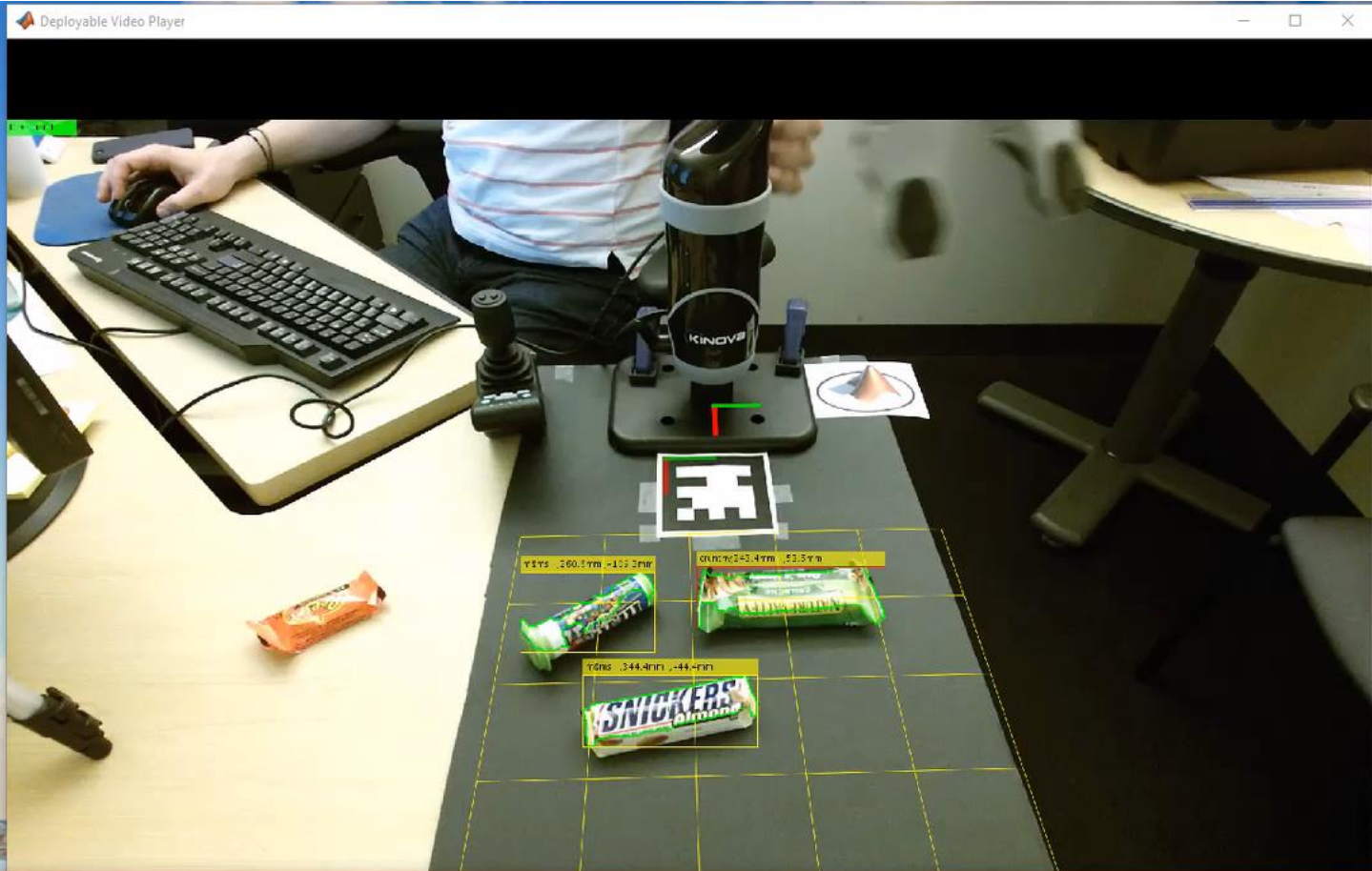
Control

其它例子: 自动驾驶汽车

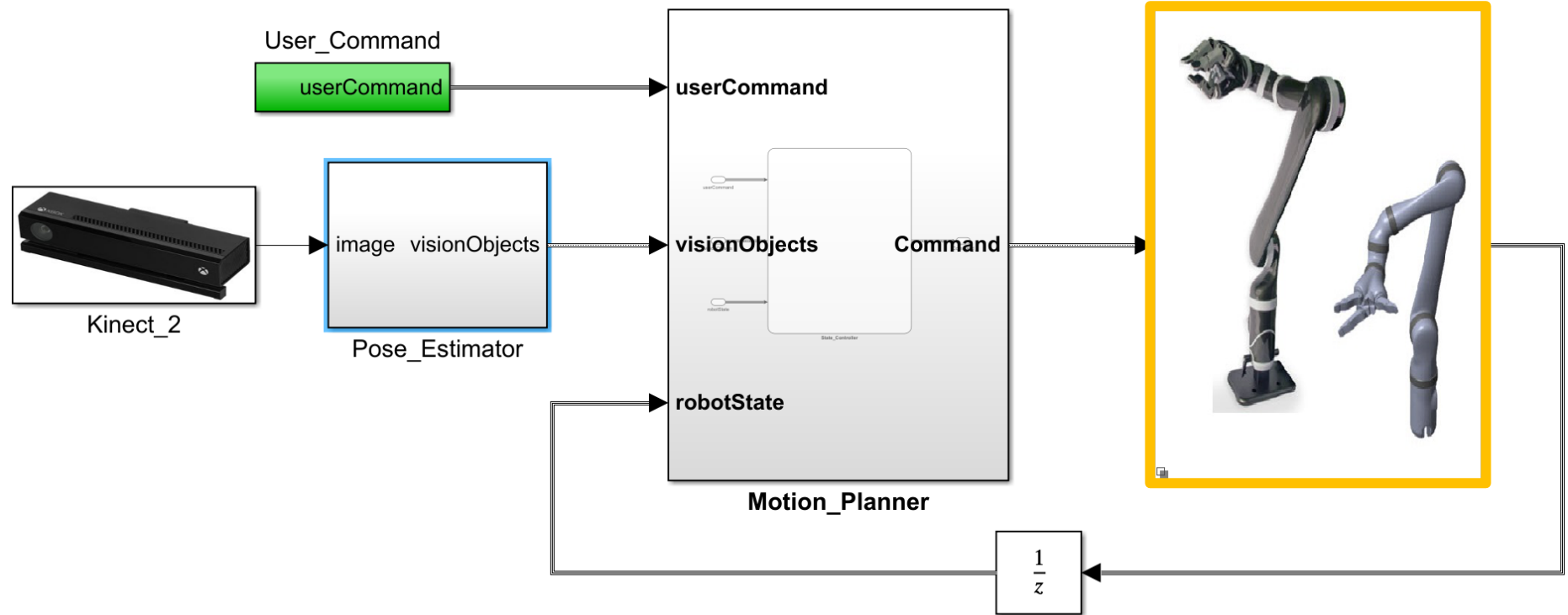
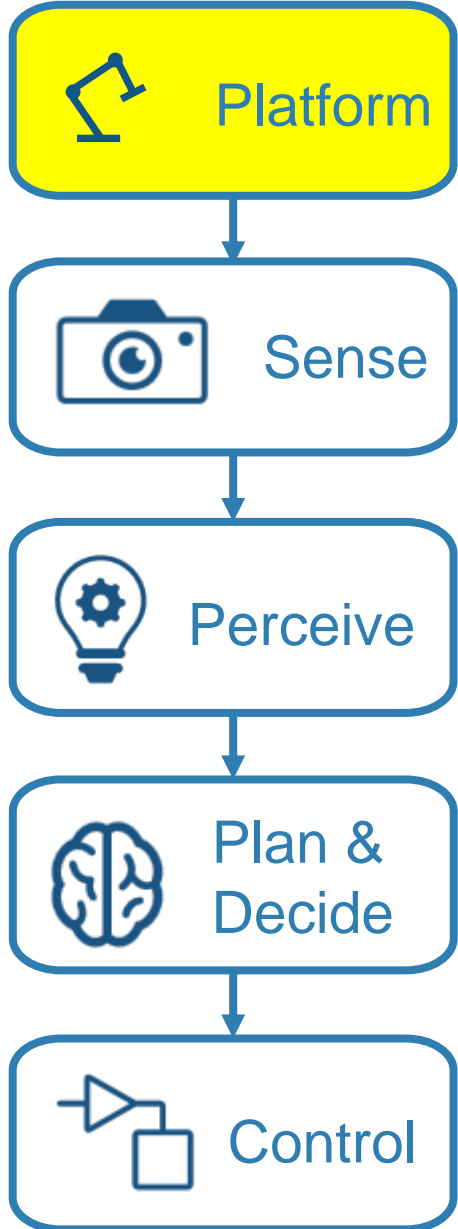


今天：设计抓取放置应用





今天：设计抓取放置应用



平台设计

如何创建一个满足要求的系统模型？

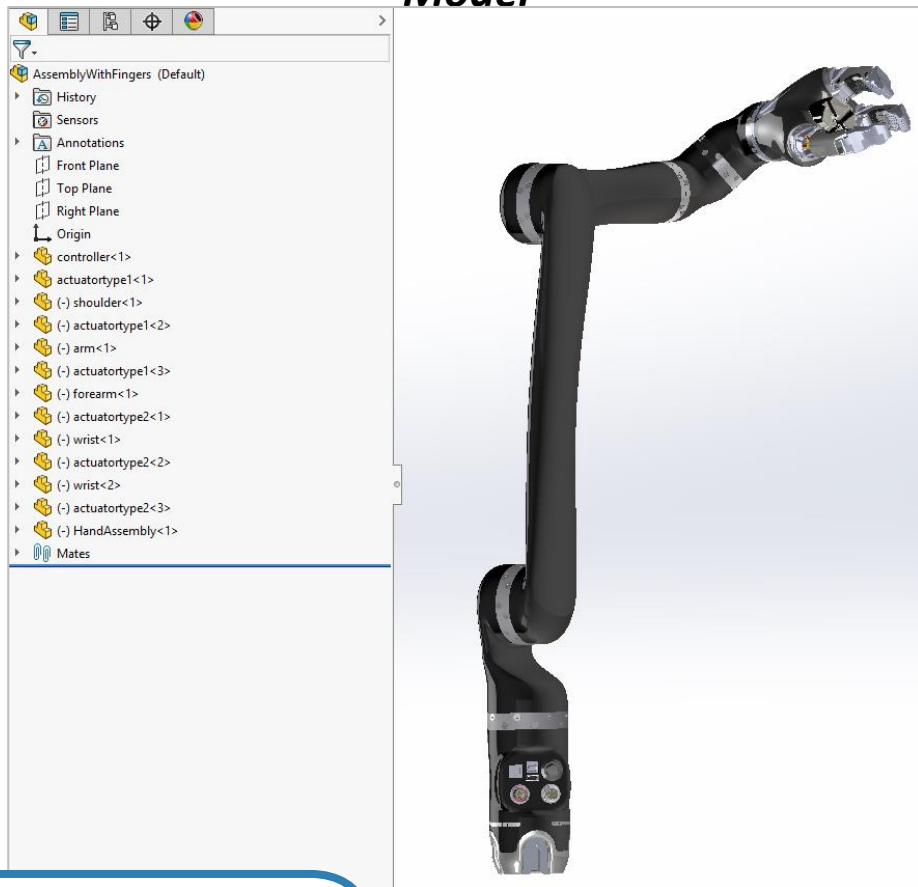
Mechanics

Actuators

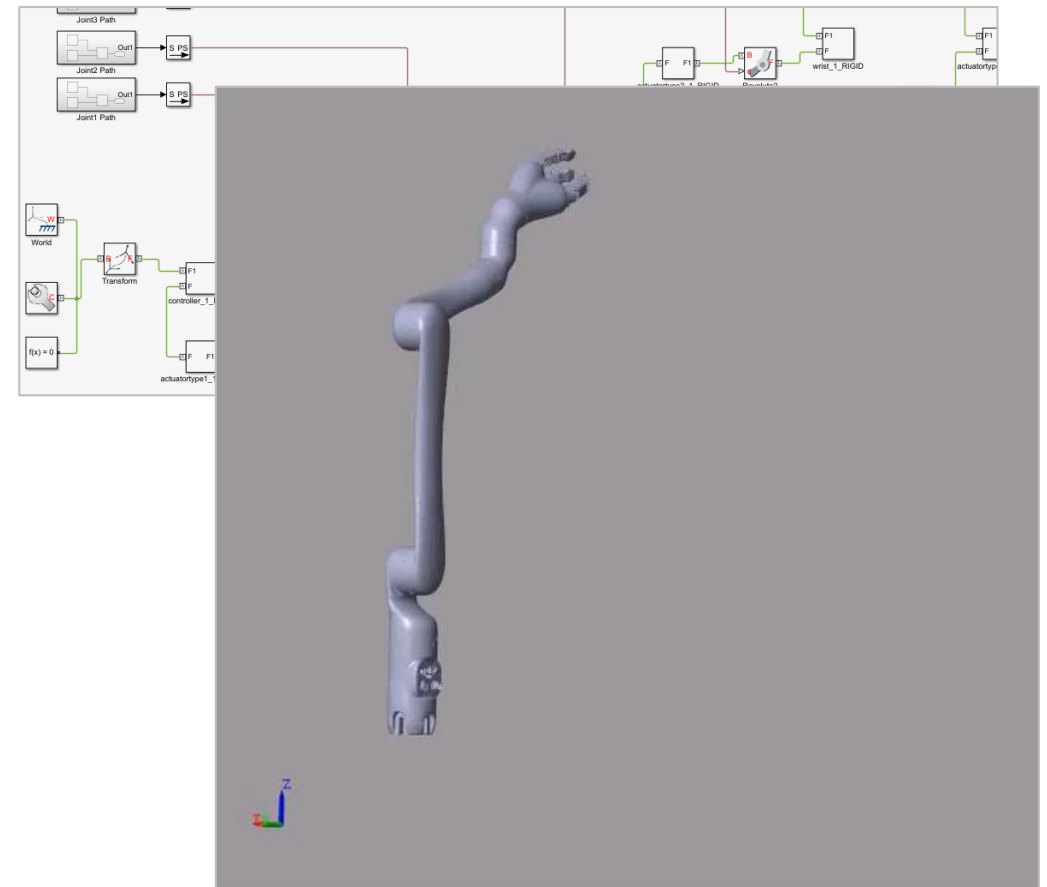
Environment

从通用CAD工具导入模型

*SolidWorks
Model*



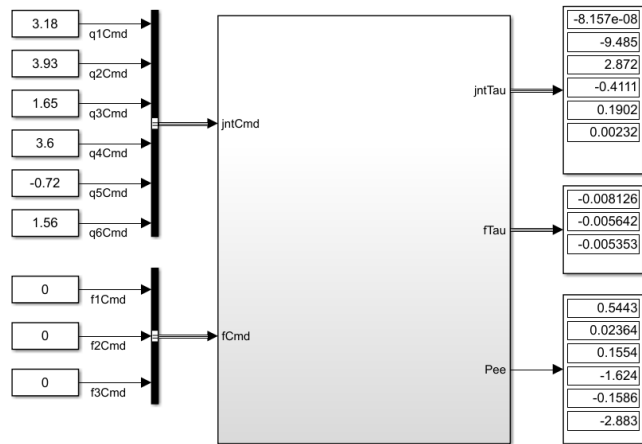
Simscape Multibody Model



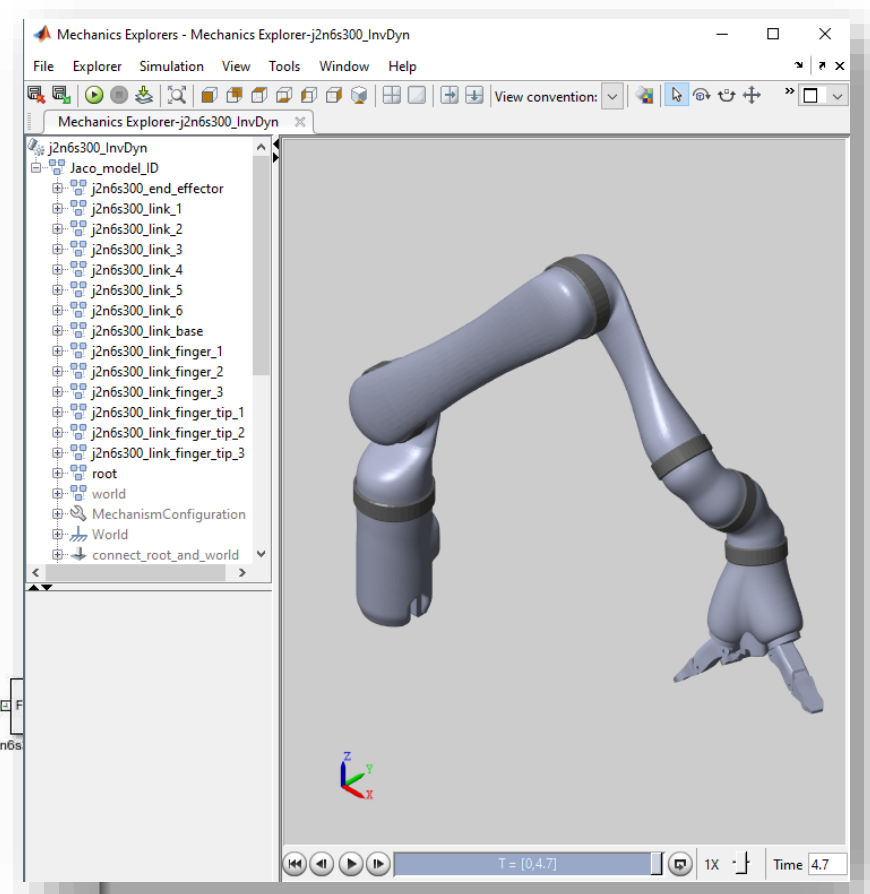
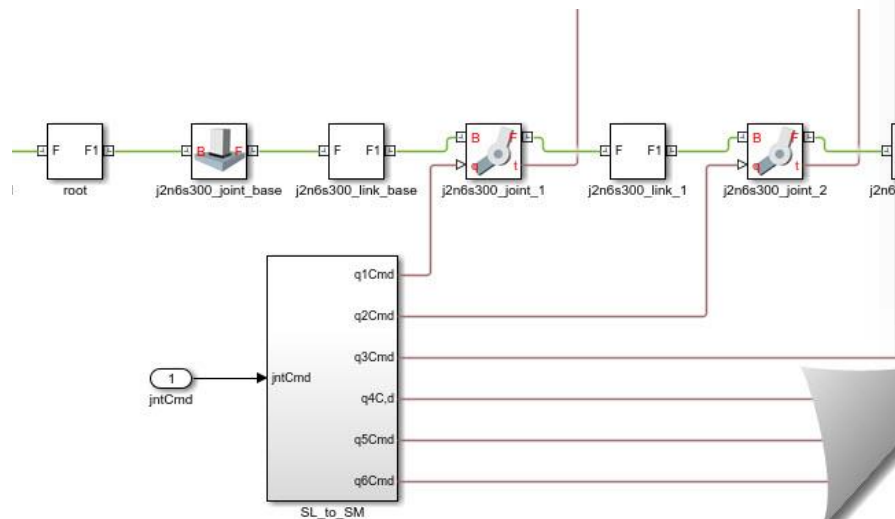
Mechanics

力学：一条指令即可从URDF文件导入

```
%% Import robot from URDF
smimport('j2n6s300_standalone_stl.urdf');
```

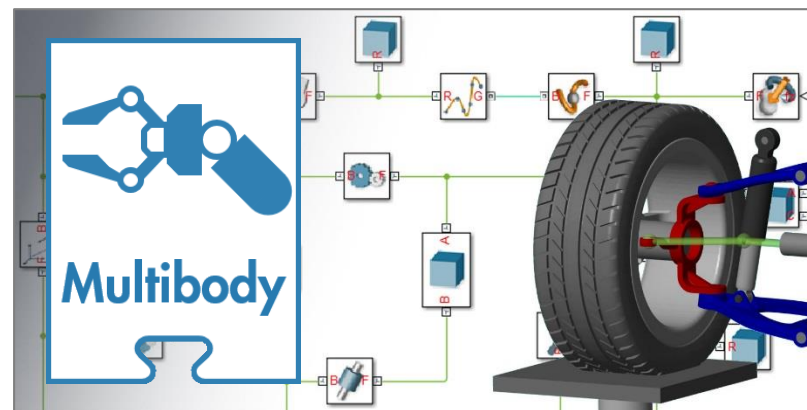
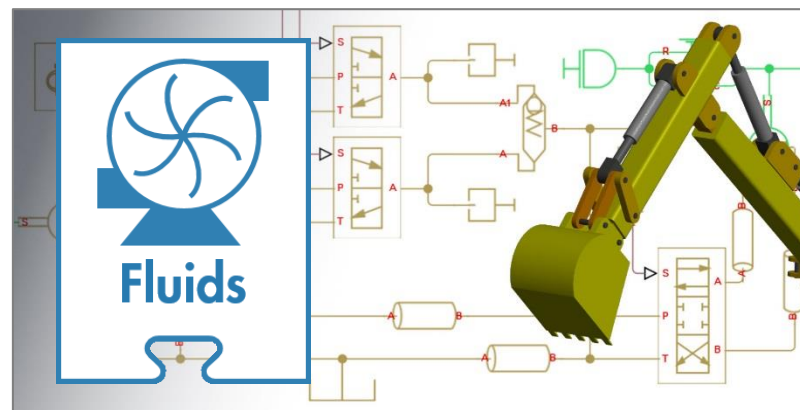
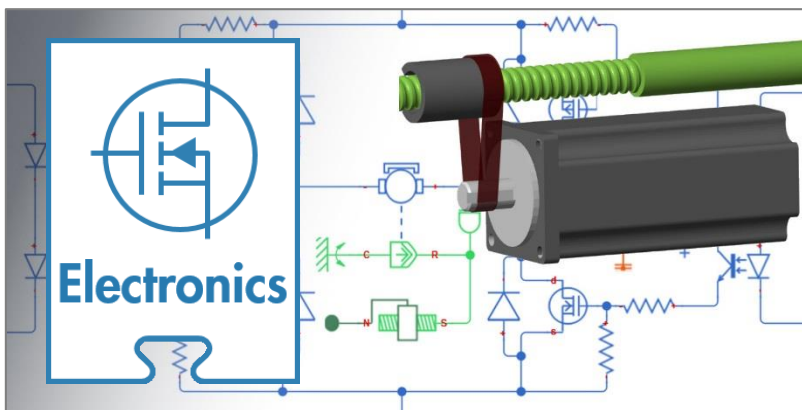
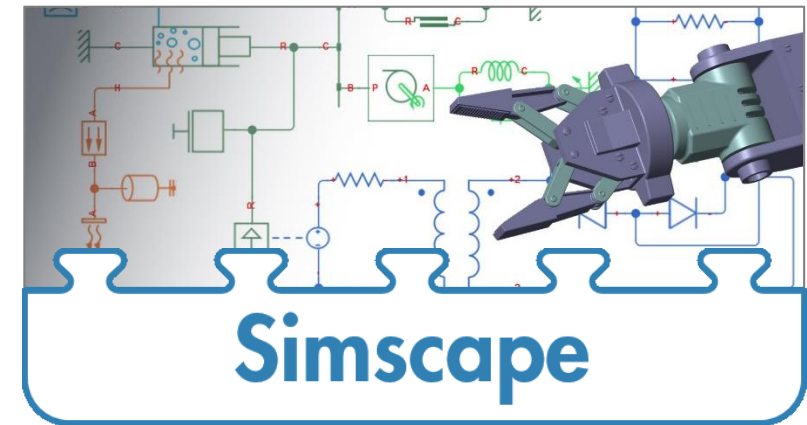
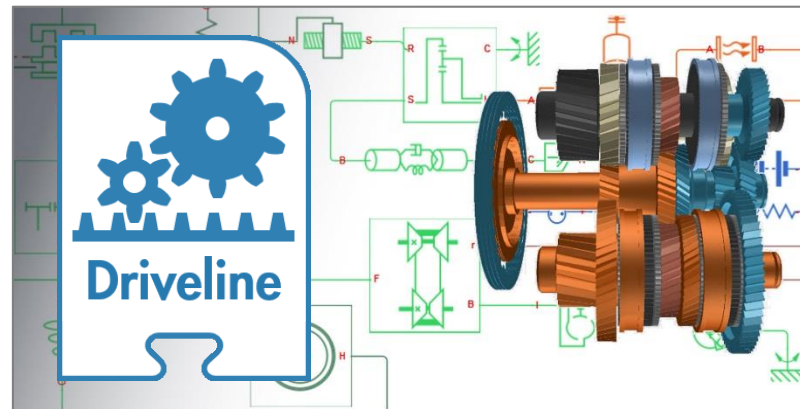
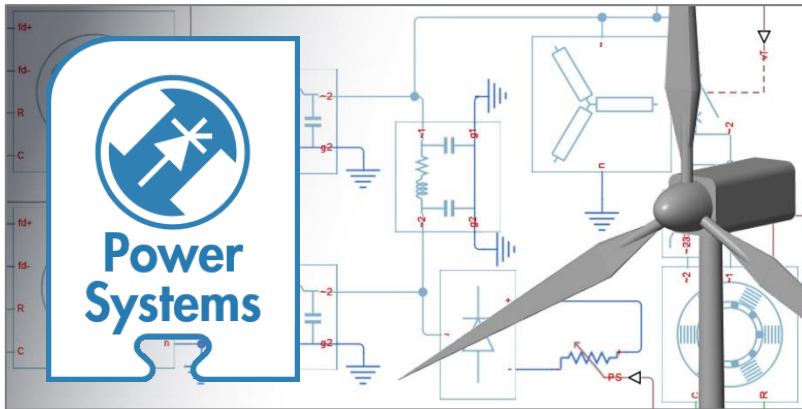


jntTau	-8.157e-08
	-9.485
	2.872
	-0.4111
	0.1902
	0.00232
fTau	-0.008126
	-0.005642
	-0.005353
Pee	0.5443
	0.02364
	0.1554
	-1.624
	-0.1586
	-2.883

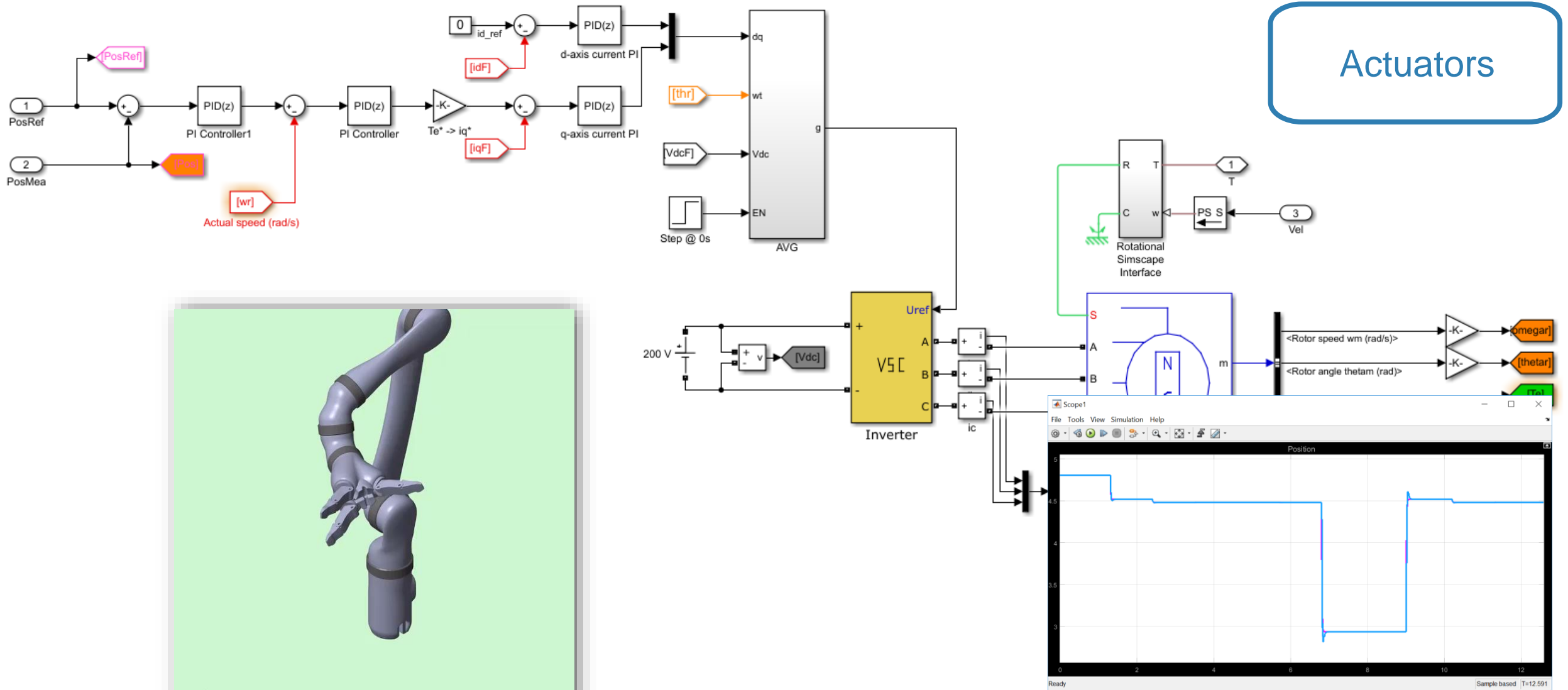


Demo

关节驱动器：对其他物理域建模



关节驱动器建模



Actuators



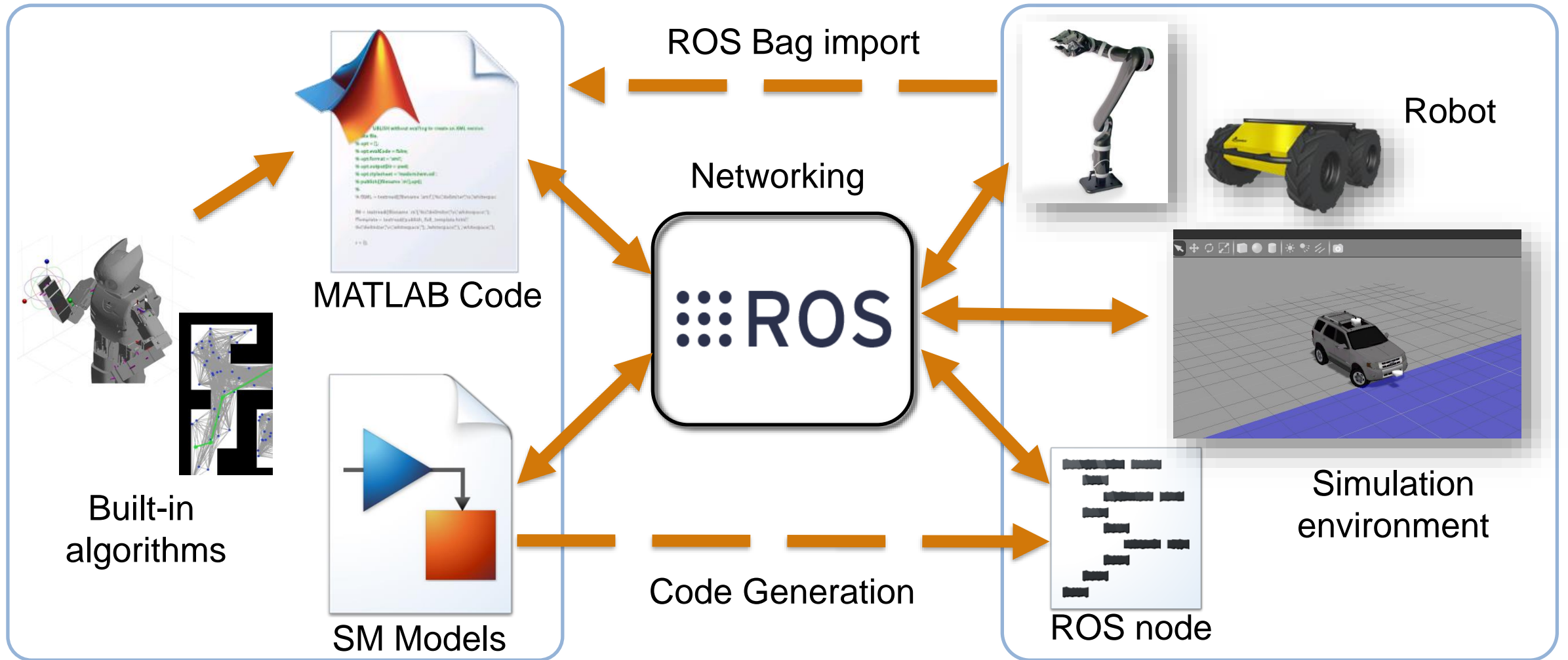
环境：与外部机器人仿真环境连接

The image displays a Simulink workspace titled 'mainController * - Simulink' connected to a Gazebo 7-VMware Player. The Simulink diagram includes a 'Motion Planner' block with a 'request' input and a 'response' output containing $\min f(x)$ and $qAct$. A 'State Controller' block receives 'plannerResponse' and 'plannerCommand' and outputs 'userCommands', 'objectDetected1', 'goalReached', and 'goalSpline'. A 'Robot ROS interface' block receives 'armCommand' and 'isStateValid' and outputs 'qAct' and 'goalReached'. A 'User Command' block (1) and an 'Object To Grab' block (2) provide inputs to the Motion Planner. A 'Cloud prediction' block and an 'Object Detector' block are also visible. A 'To Video Display1' window shows a 3D view of the robot with a table and objects, displaying coordinates for three labels:

#	label	X	Y	Z
#1	label : 3	X: 0.29	Y: -0.13	Z: -0.01
#2	label : 2	X: 0.29	Y: -0.02	Z: -0.01
#3	label : 1	X: 0.29	Y: 0.10	Z: -0.01

The Gazebo window shows a 3D simulation of an orange robotic arm on a table with several orange spheres. The status bar at the bottom indicates '50% T=23.000' and 'FixedStepDiscrete'.

环境：将MATLAB和Simulink与ROS连接



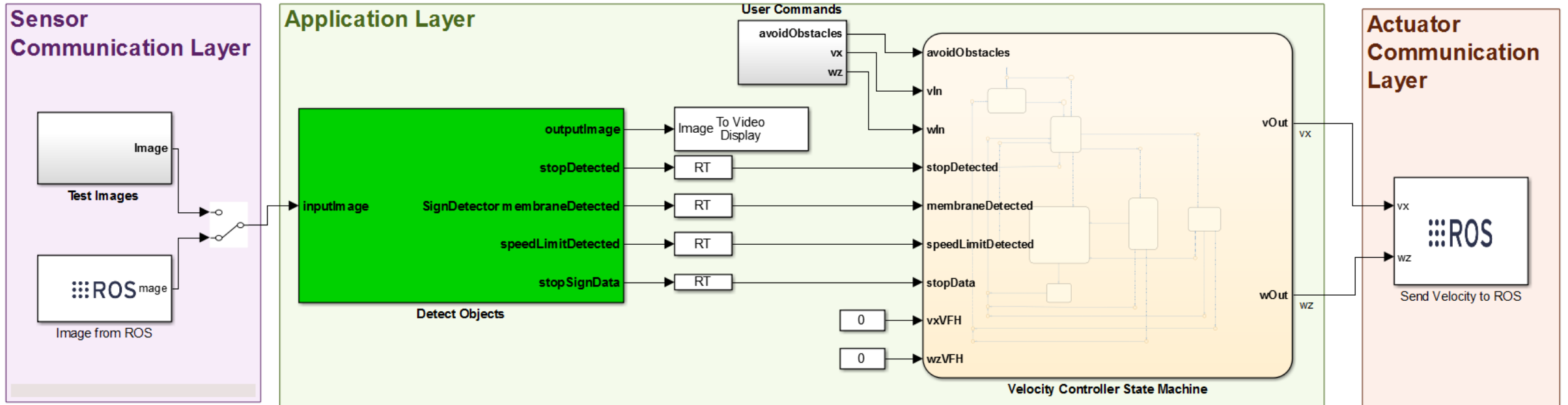
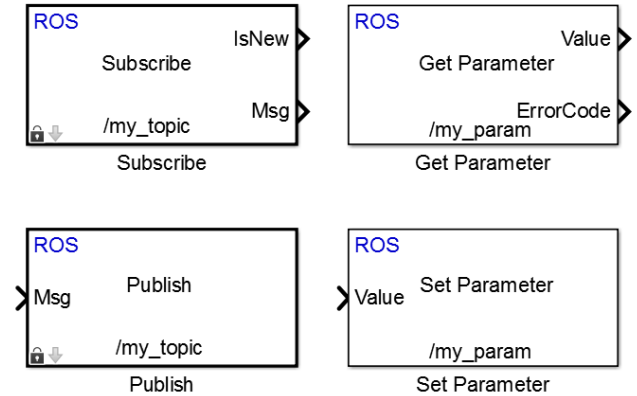
与ROS联合仿真

```

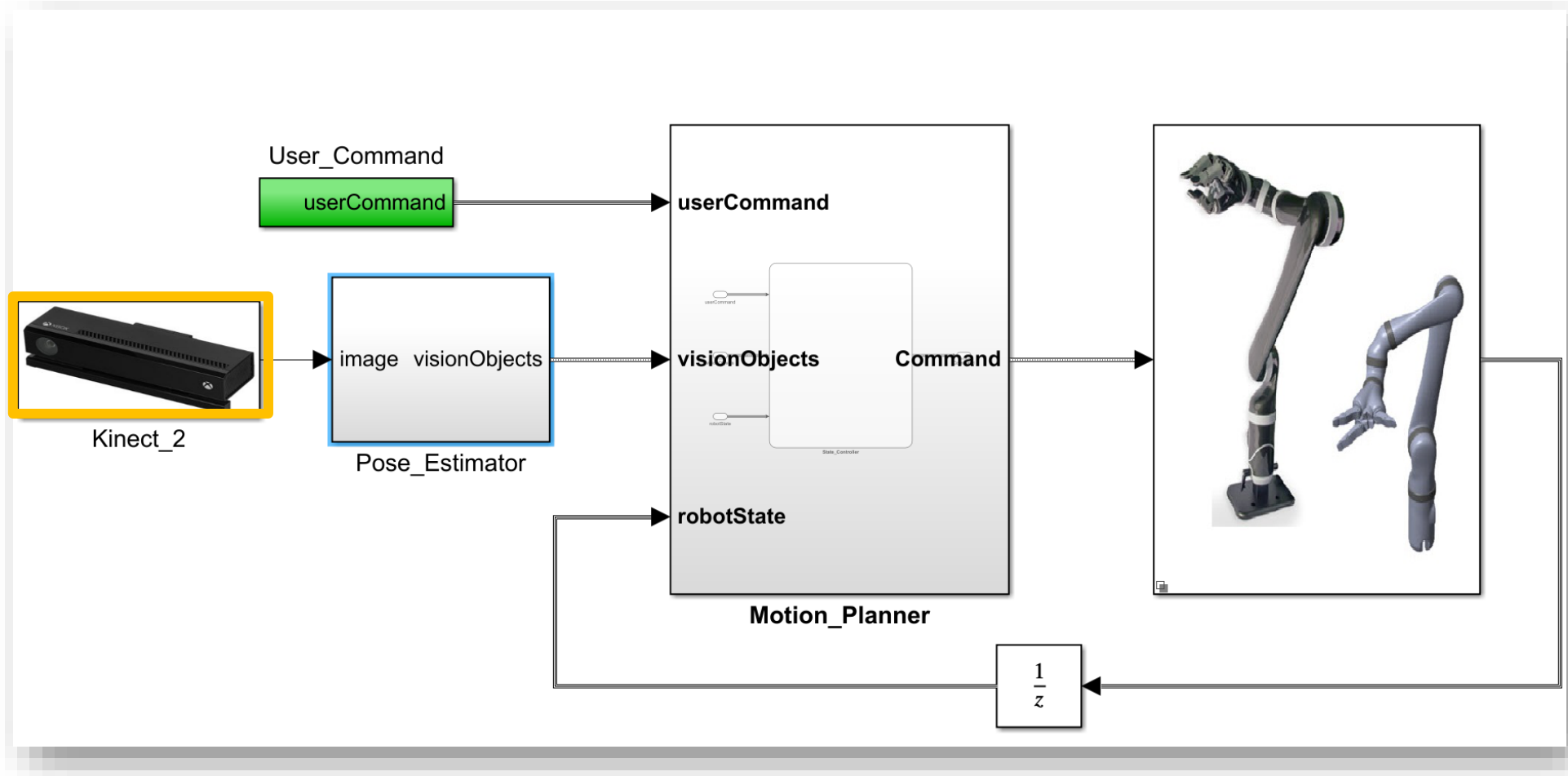
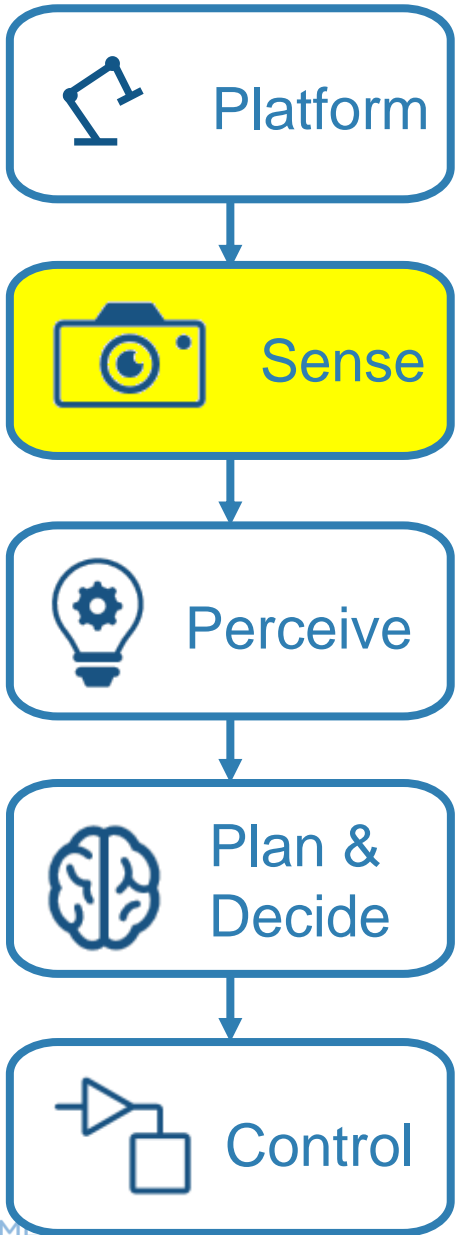
%% Connect to ROS
rosinit '192.168.204.144';

%% Create subscribers
imSub = rossubscriber('/camera/rgb/image_raw');
scanSub = rossubscriber('/scan');

%% Create publisher
[velPub, velMsg] = rospublisher('/husky_velocity_controller/cmd_vel');
    
```

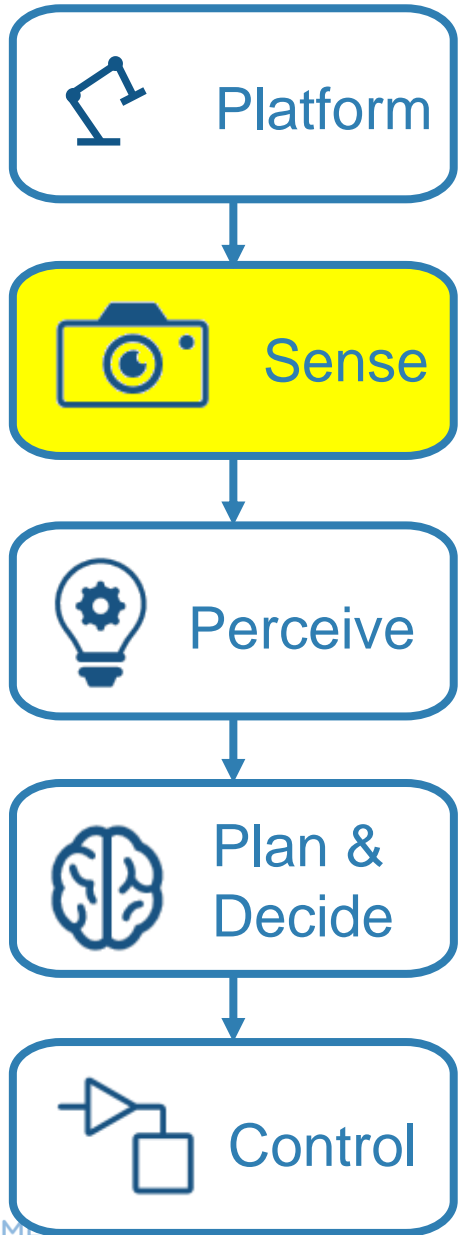


设计抓取放置应用

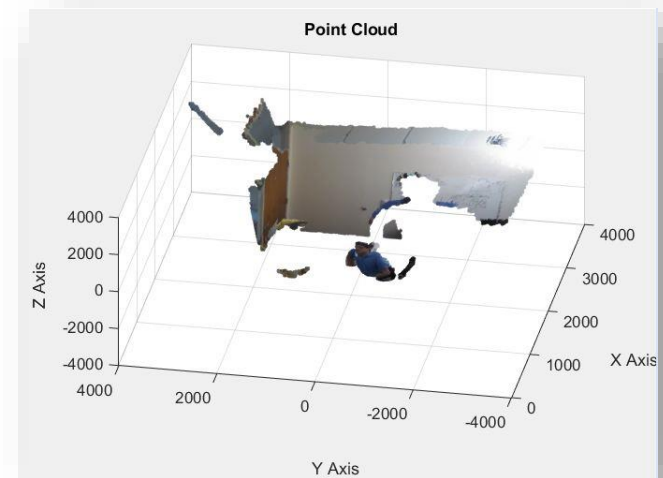


Demo

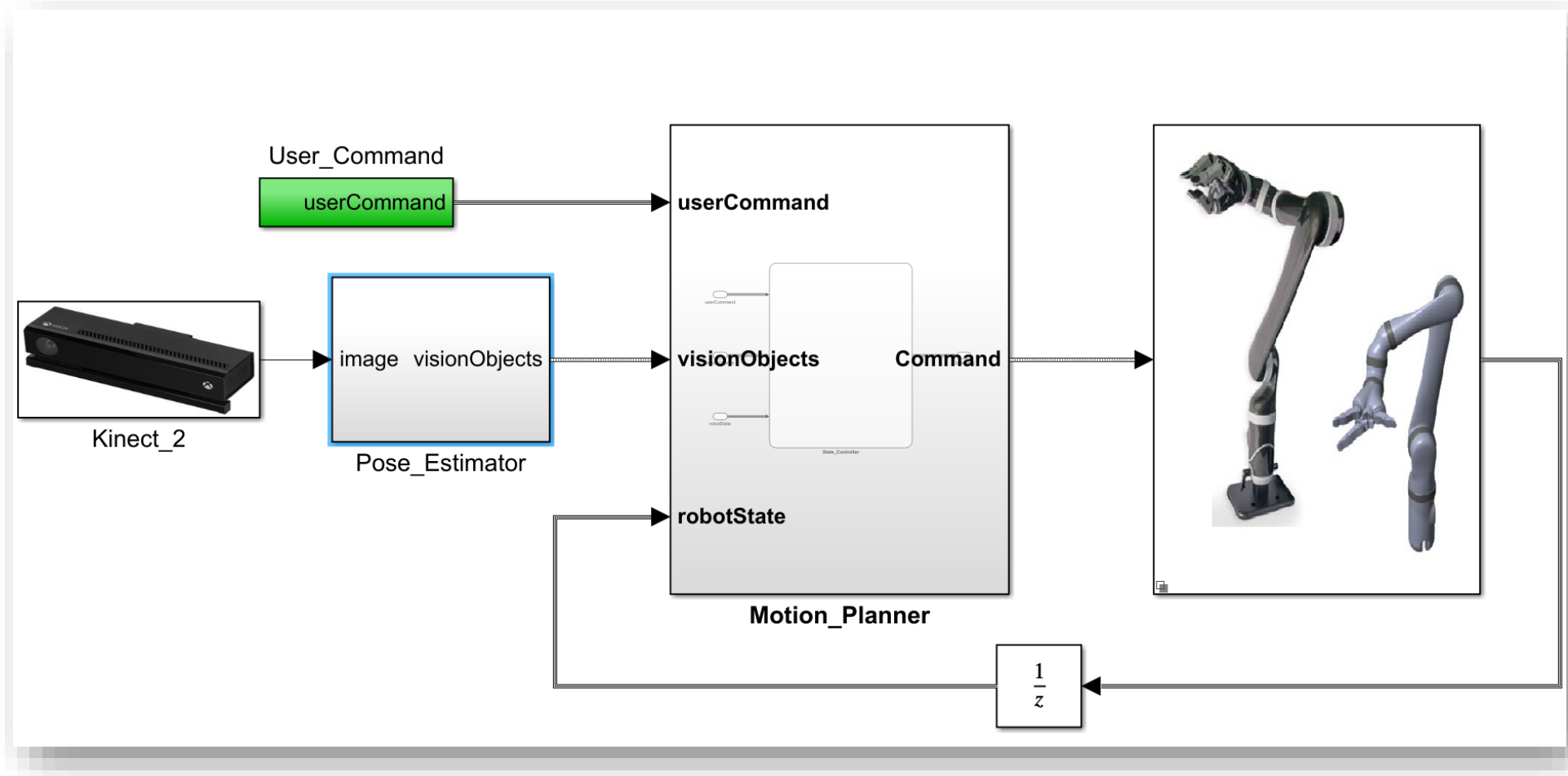
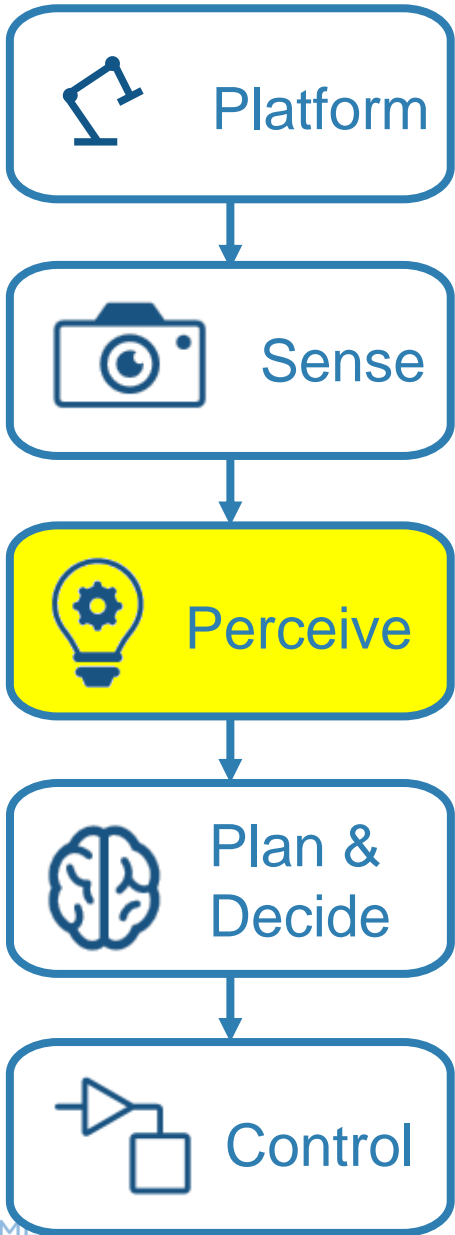
设计抓取放置应用



- 支持通用传感器
- 图像分析
- Apps应用
- 图像增强
- 可视化点云

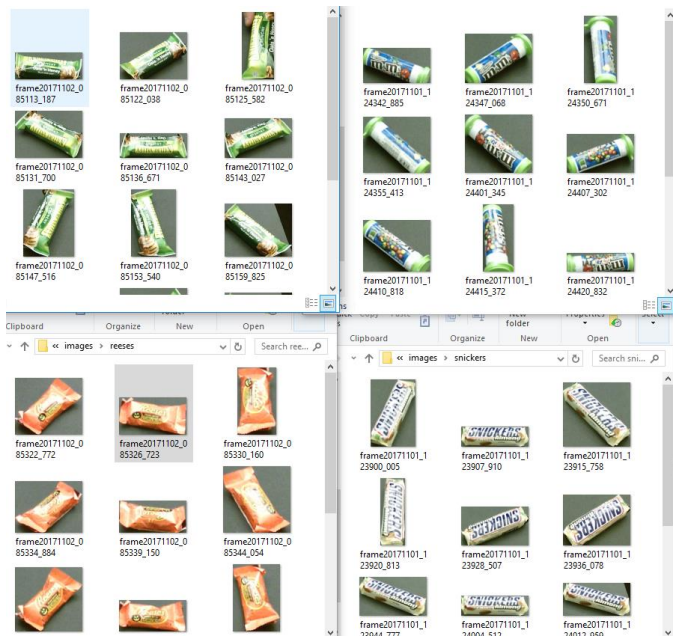


今天：设计抓取放置应用



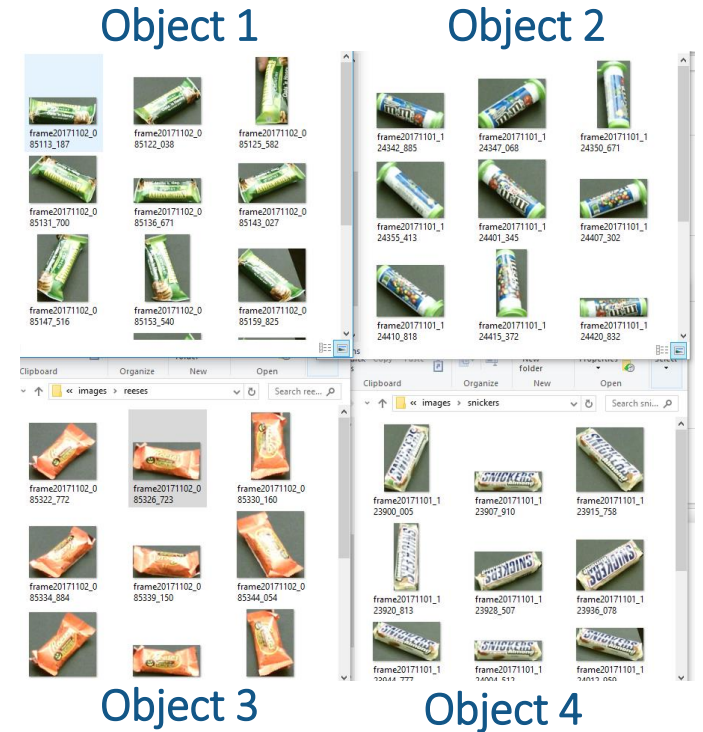
目标分类器和位姿估计

Images



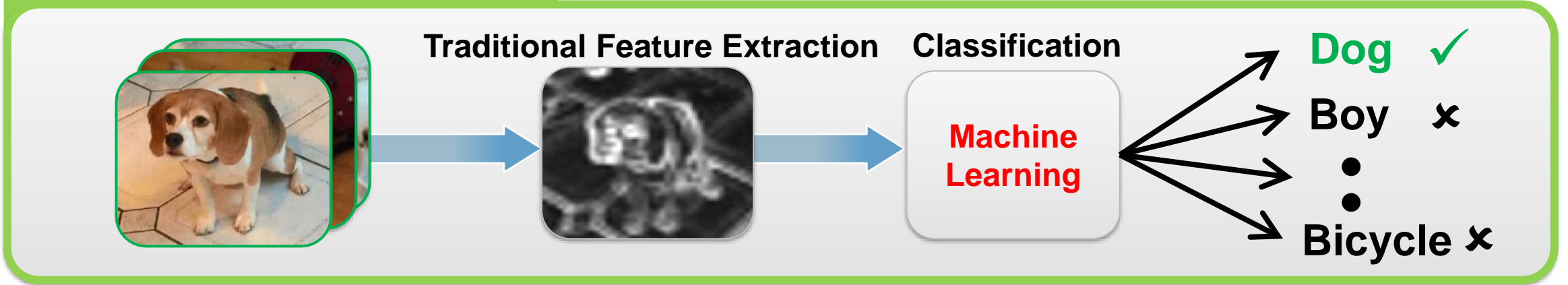
Pose Estimator

Labels and Poses

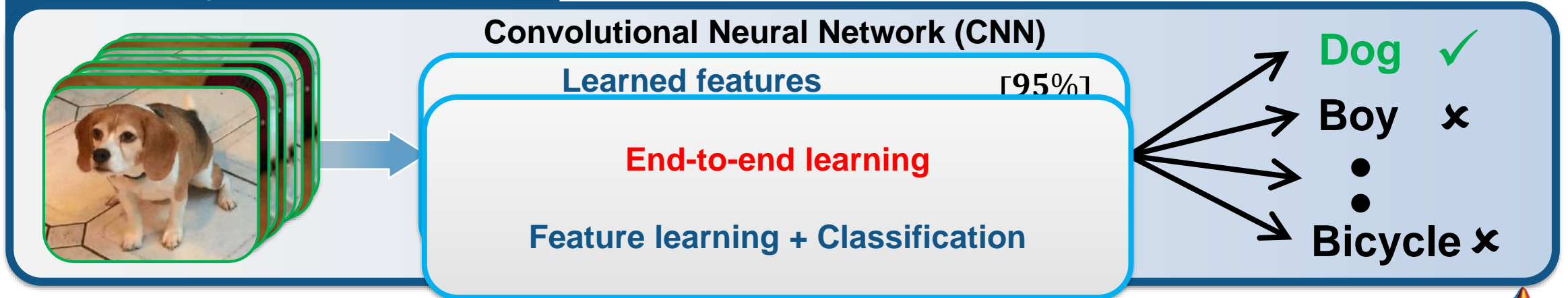


MATLAB让机器学习简单和易用

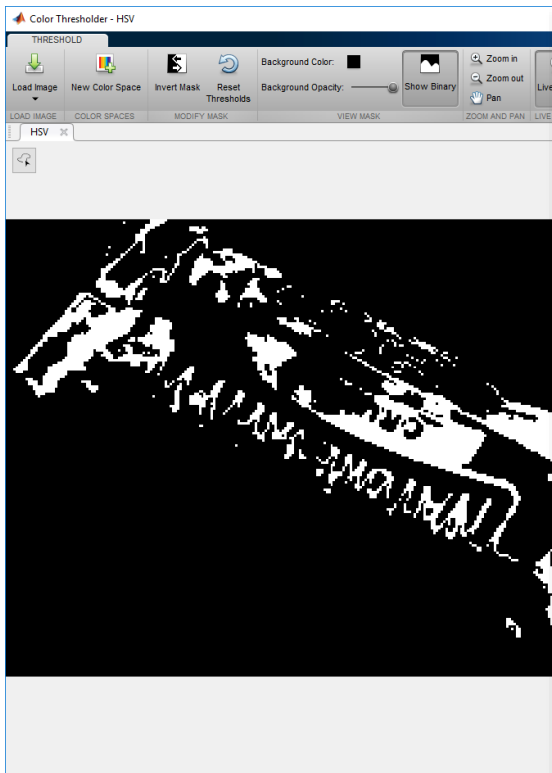
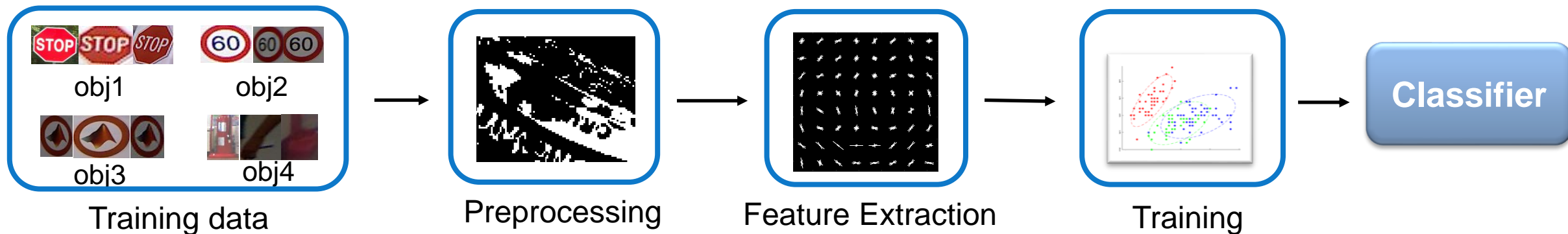
Traditional Machine Learning approach



Deep Learning approach



MATLAB让复杂 workflows 简化



```

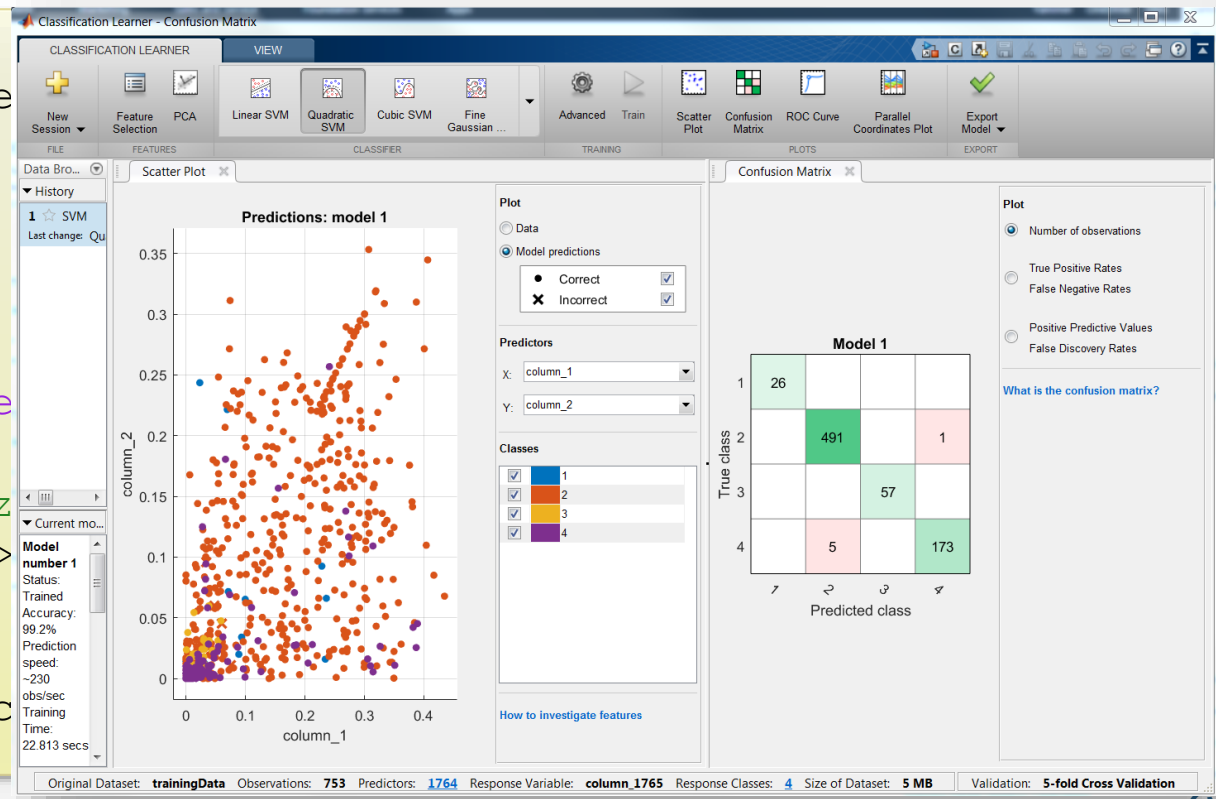
% Detect regions
BW = createMask(videoFrame

% Fill image regions
BW = imfill(BW, 'holes');

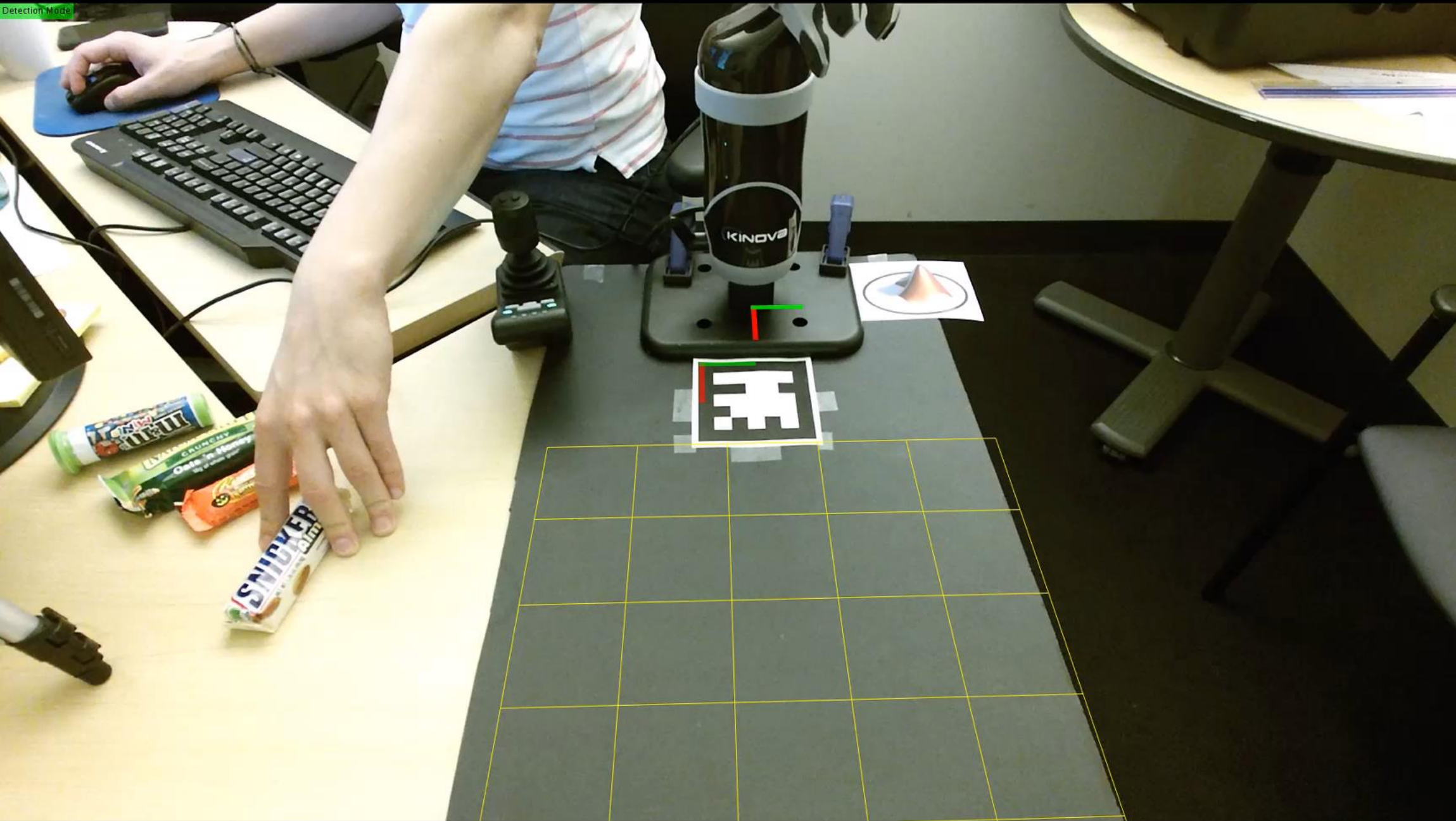
% Get bounding boxes
stats = regionprops('table

% Filter based on area size
targetIndex = stats.Area >

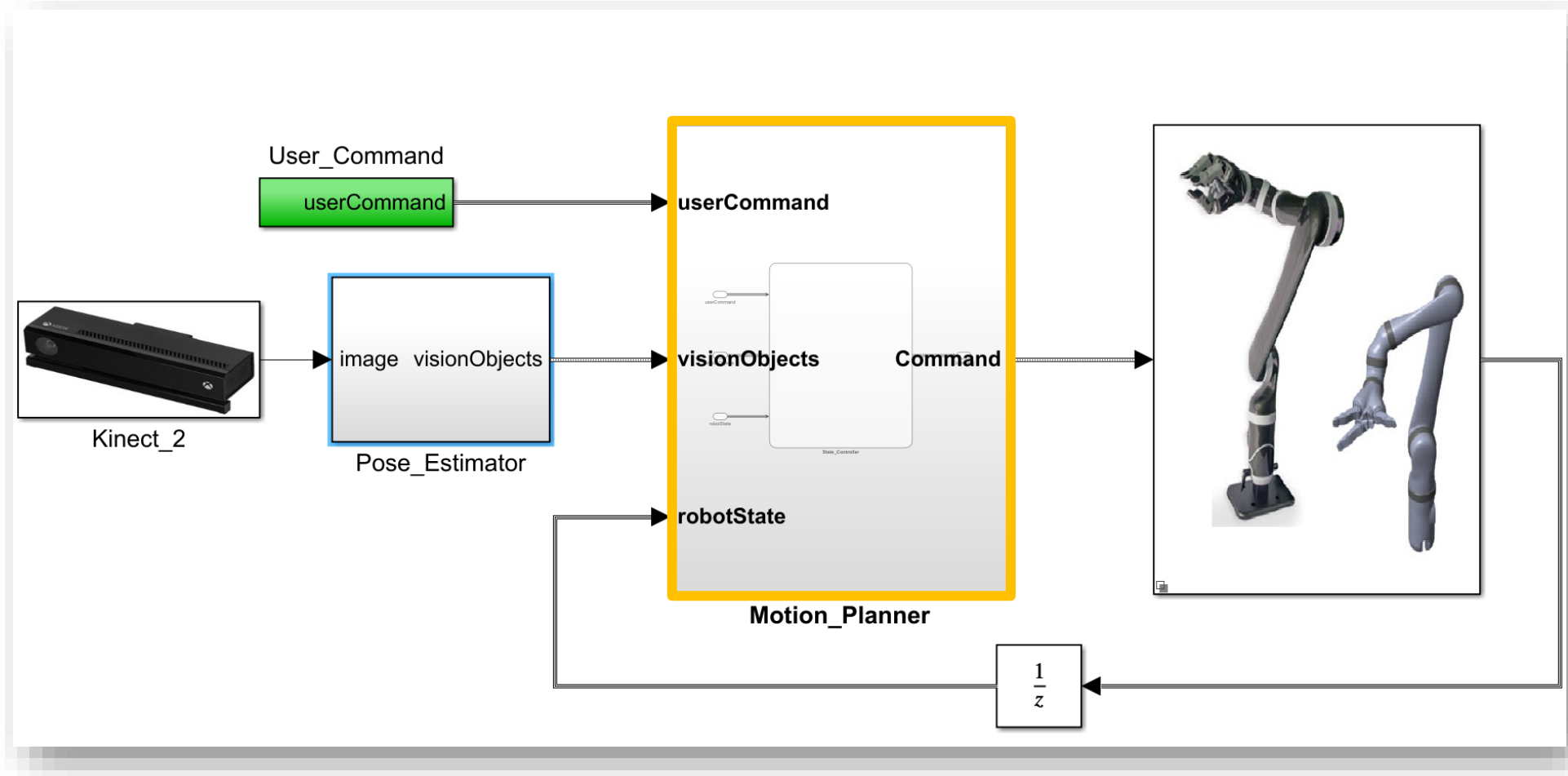
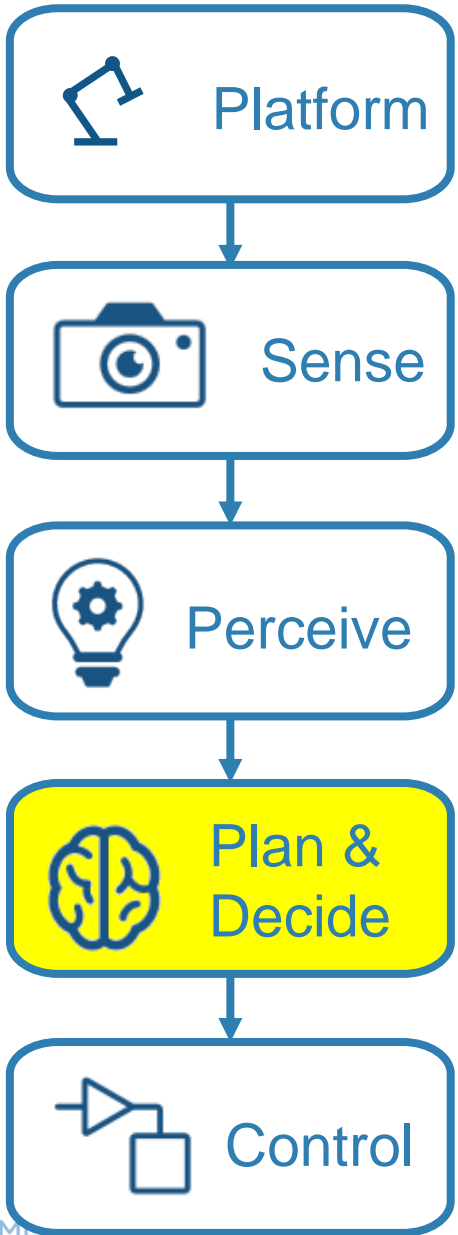
% Get bounding boxes from
testFeatures(k,:) = extrac
  
```



Detection Mode



设计抓取放置应用



规划：寻找路径

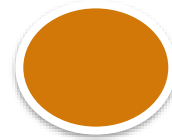
Map
Initial Pose
Final Pose

Path
Planner

Path



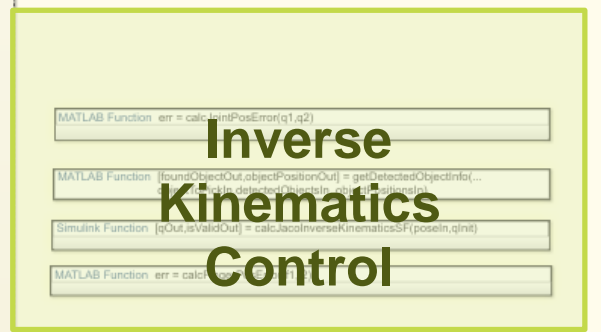
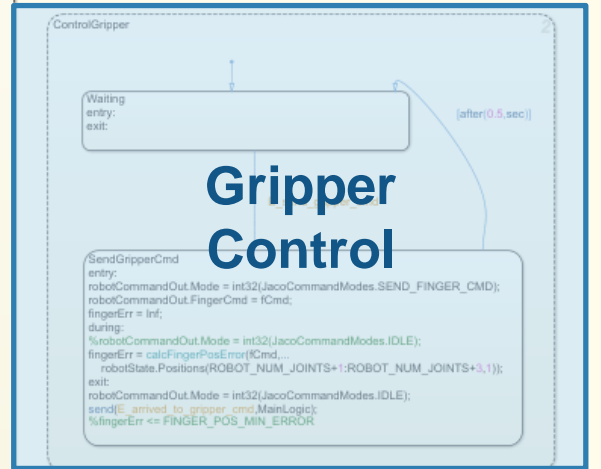
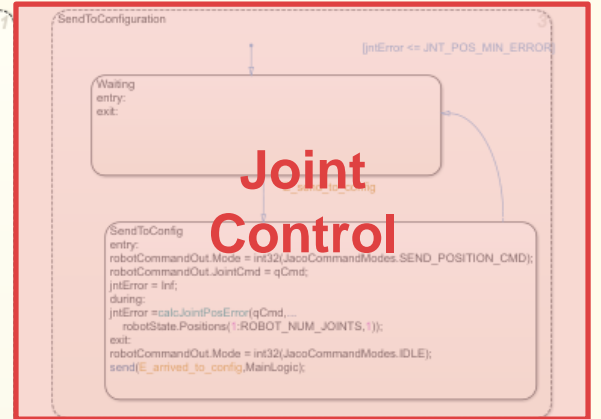
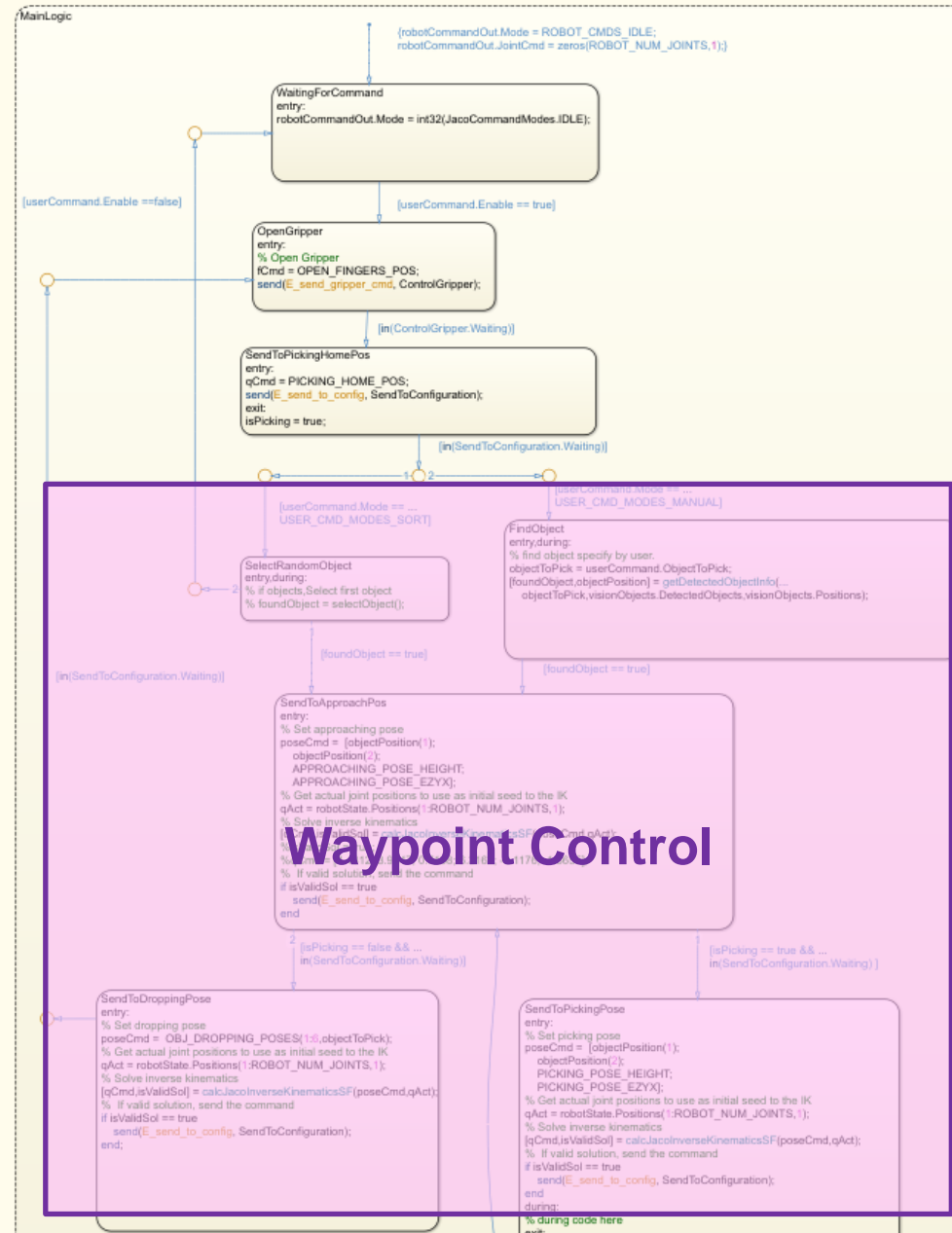
$[x_a \ y_a \ \theta_a]$



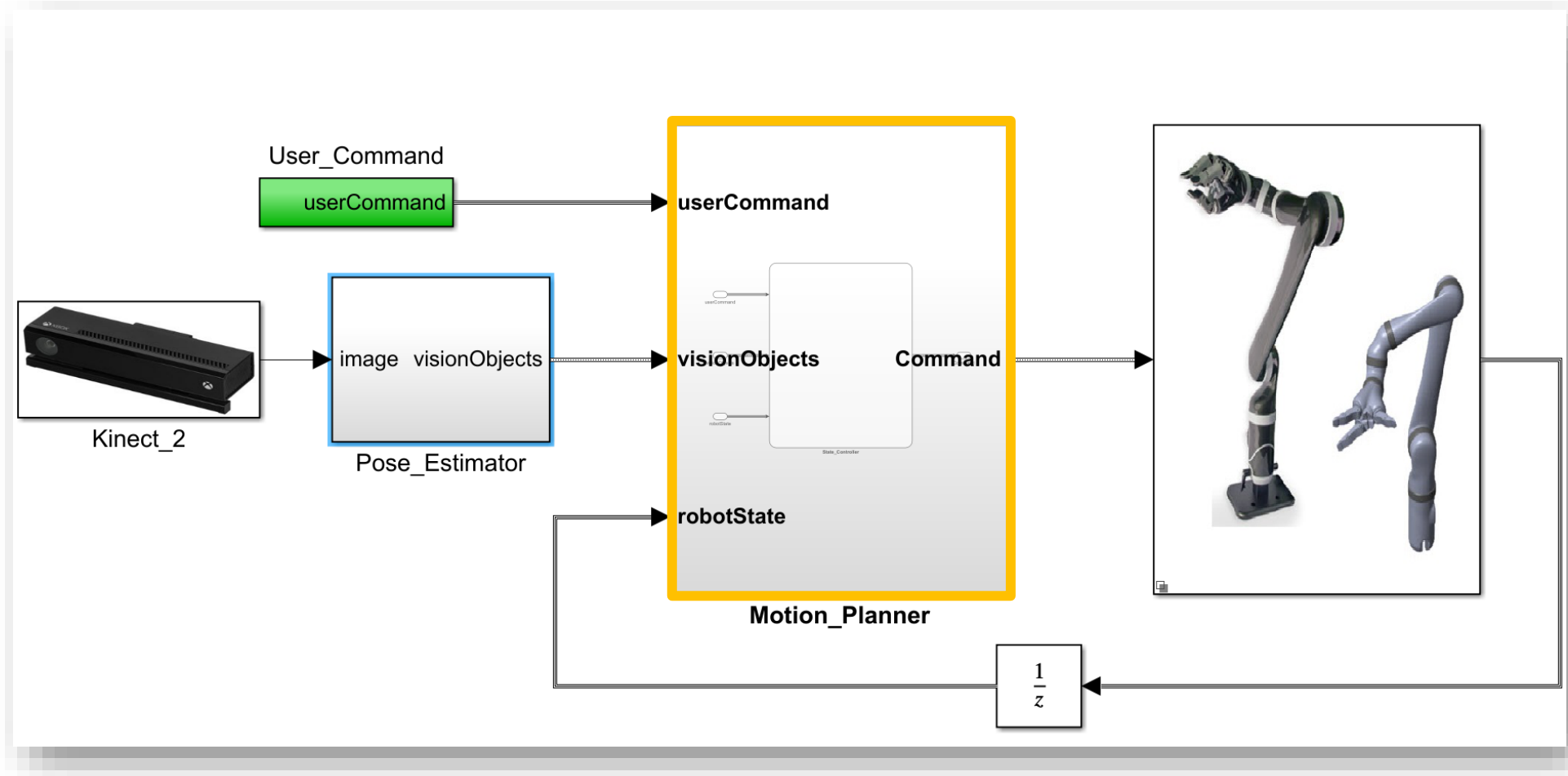
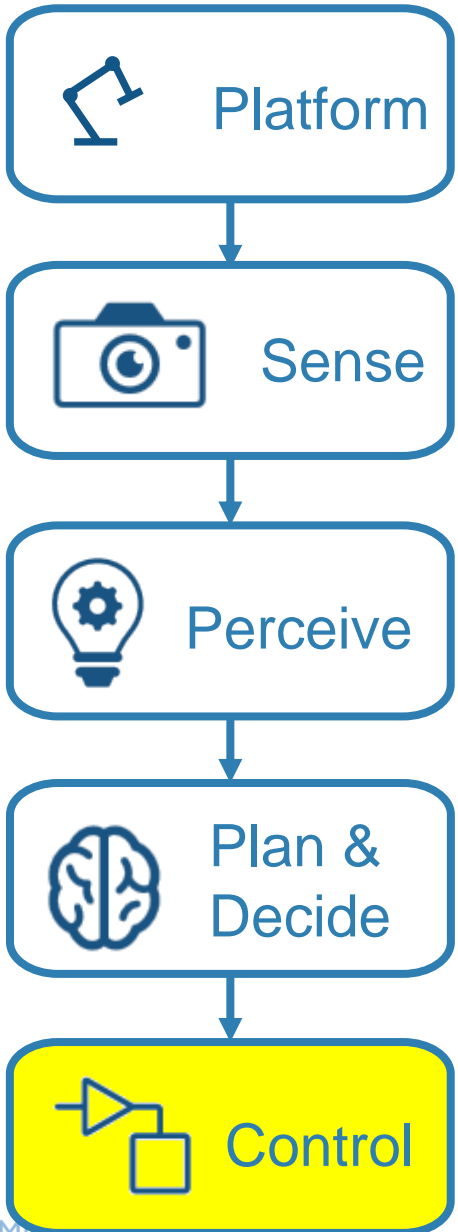
$[x_b \ y_b \ \theta_b]$



使用Stateflow规划



设计抓取放置应用

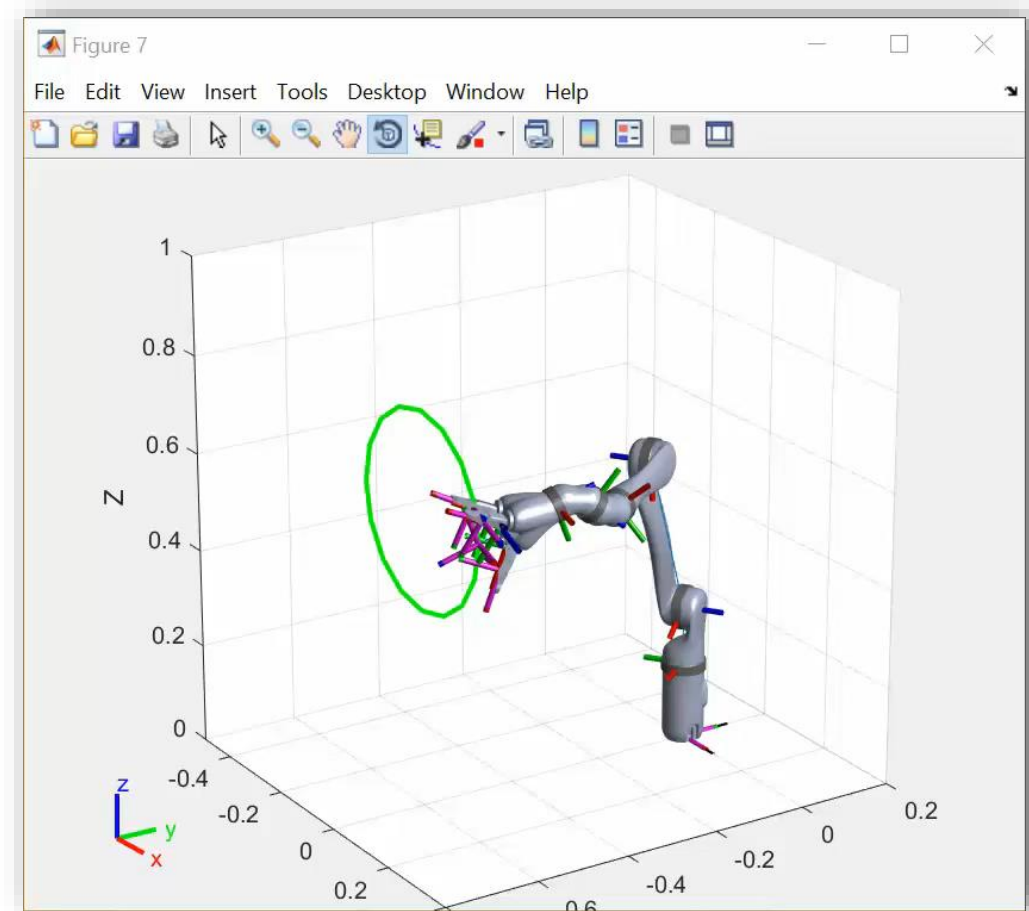


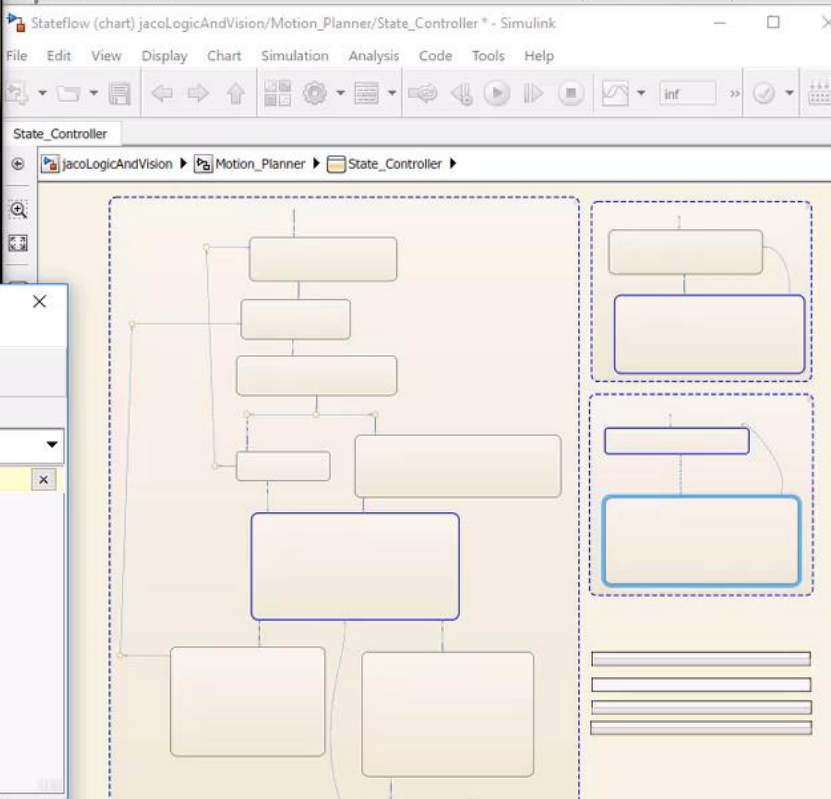
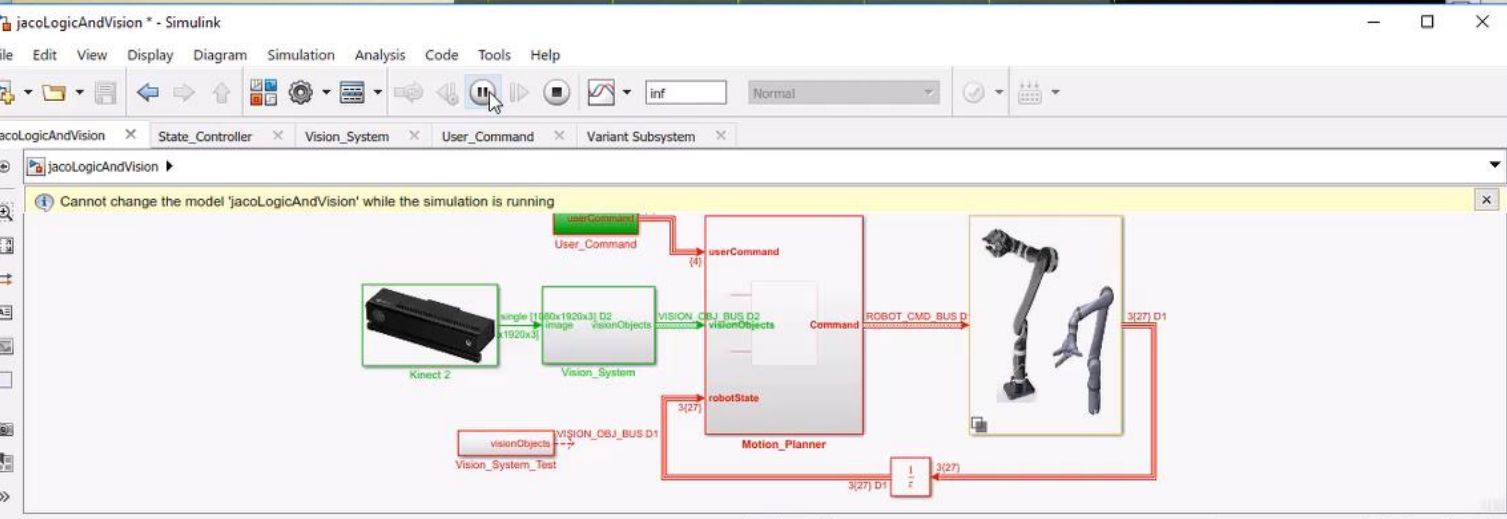
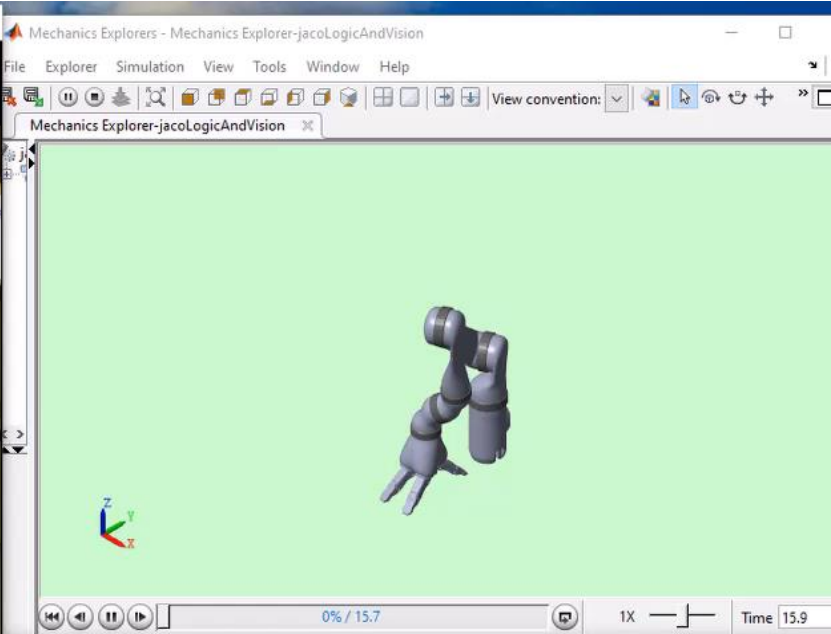
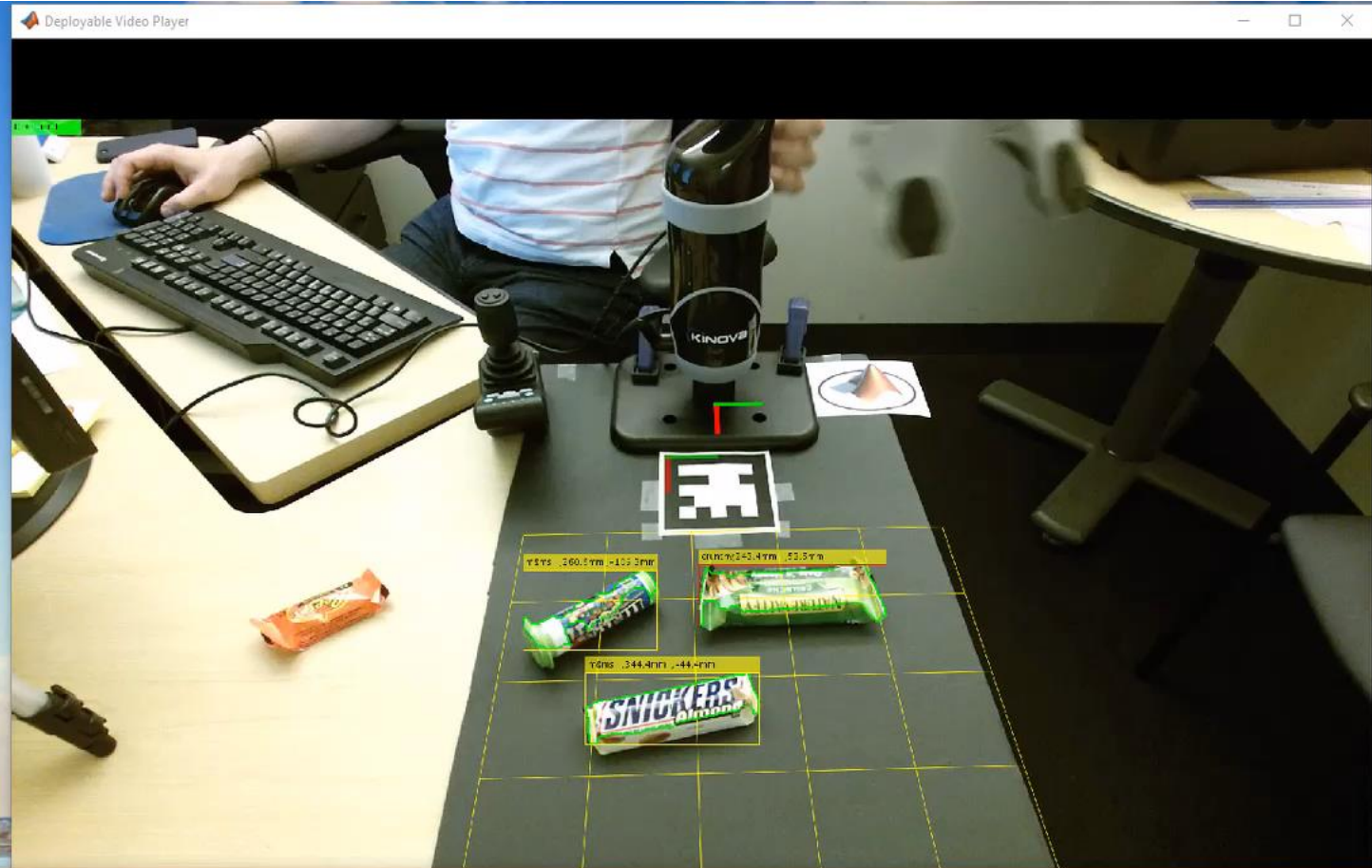
控制:探索内置函数: 反向运动学

```
% Create ik solver object
ik=robotics.InverseKinematics('RigidBodyTree',
                             jaco)

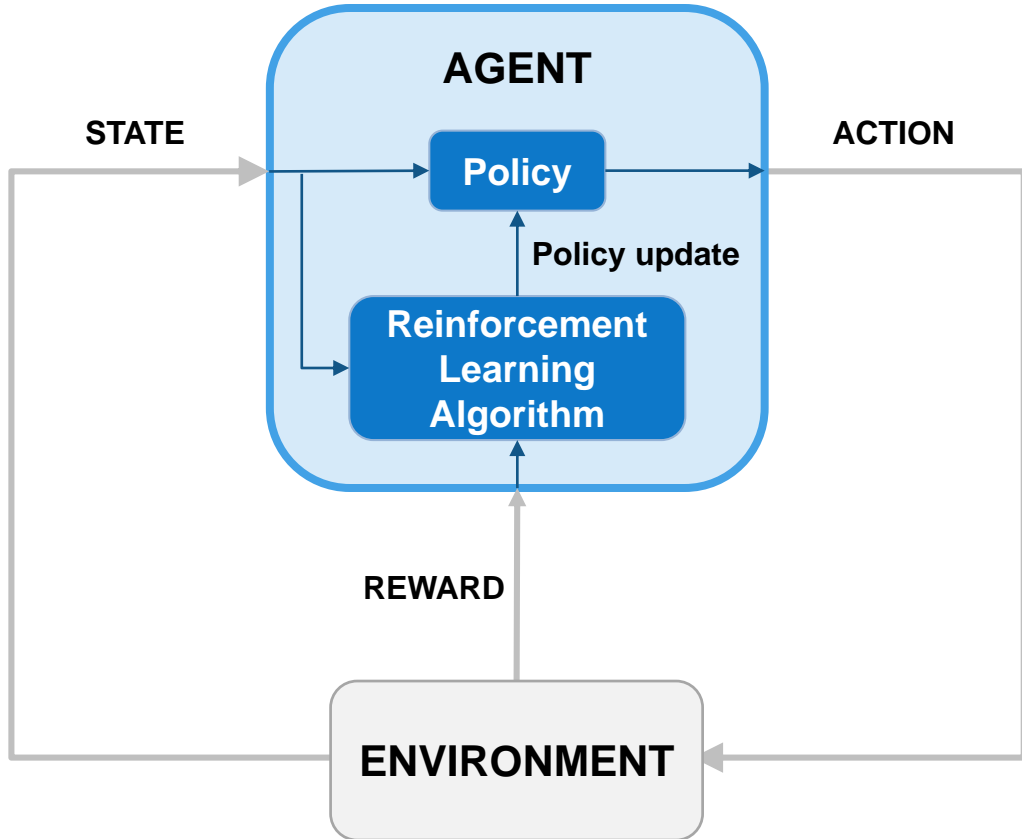
% Disable random restarts
ik.SolverParameters.AllowRandomRestart = false;

% Parameters to pass to the solver
weights = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1];
q_init = 0.1*ones(numel(q_home),1);
```

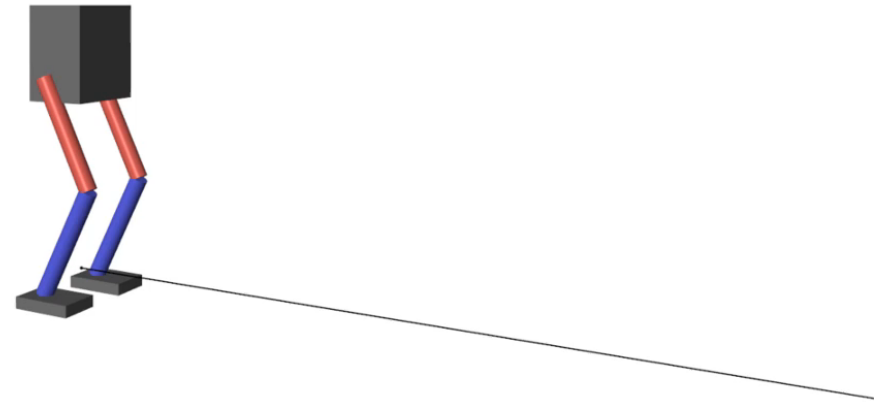




高级控制: 强化学习



New in R2019a!



总结

成功开发一个自主机器人系统需要：

- 多域仿真
- 使用可信赖的工具，可以将复杂的工作流程简化并与其它工具集成
- 基于模型设计

德国宇航中心 (DLR) 机器人和机电中心采用基于模型设计开发自主类人机器人



DLR's humanoid robot Agile Justin autonomously performing a complex construction task.

Challenge

Develop control systems for a two-armed mobile humanoid robot with 53 degrees of freedom

Solution

Use Model-Based Design with MATLAB and Simulink to model the controllers and plant, generate code for HIL testing and real-time operation, optimize trajectories, and automate sensor calibration

Results

- Programming defects eliminated
- Complex functionality implemented in hours
- Advanced control development by students enabled

“Model-Based Design and automatic code generation enable us to cope with the complexity of Agile Justin’s 53 degrees of freedom. Without Model-Based Design it would have been impossible to build the controllers for such a complex robotic system with hard real-time performance.”

Berthold Bäuml
DLR

[Link to user story](#)

ClearPath Robotics为工业机器人加速算法开发

Challenge

Shorten development times for laser-based perception, computer vision, fleet management, and control algorithms used in industrial robots

Solution

Use MATLAB to analyze and visualize ROS data, prototype algorithms, and apply the latest advances in robotics research

Results

- Data analysis time cut by up to 50%
- Customer communication improved
- Cutting-edge SDV algorithms quickly incorporated



An OTTO self-driving vehicle from Clearpath Robotics.

“ROS is good for robotics research and development, but not for data analysis. MATLAB, on the other hand, is not only a data analysis tool, it’s a data visualization and hardware interface tool as well, so it’s an excellent complement to ROS in many ways.”
- Iliia Baranov, Clearpath Robotics

Voyage为自动驾驶出租车开发纵向控制

Challenge

Develop a controller for a self-driving car to follow a target velocity and maintain a safe distance from obstacles

Solution

Use Simulink to design a longitudinal model predictive controller and tuned parameters based on experimental data imported into MATLAB using Robotics System Toolbox. Deploy the controller as a ROS node using Robotics System Toolbox. Generate source code using Simulink Coder into a Docker Container.

Results

- Development speed tripled
- Easy integration with open-source software
- Simulink algorithms delivered as production software



Voyage's self driving car in San Jose, California.

"We were searching for a prototyping solution that was fast for development and robust for production. We decided to go with Simulink for controller development and code generation, while using MATLAB to automate development tasks."

- Alan Mond, Voyage

Festo采用基于模型设计开发创新型机械臂



The Festo Bionic Handling Assistant. Image © Festo AG.

Challenge

Design and implement a control system for a pneumatic robotic arm

Solution

Use Simulink and Simulink PLC Coder to model, simulate, optimize, and implement the controller on a programmable logic controller

Results

- Complex PLC implementation automated
- Technology and innovation award won
- New business opportunities opened

“Using Simulink for Model-Based Design enables us to develop the sophisticated pneumatic controls required for the Bionic Handling Assistant and other mechatronic designs. With Simulink PLC Coder, it is now much easier to get from a design to a product.”

Dr. Rüdiger Neumann
Festo

[Link to user story](#)

```
% Thank you
```