

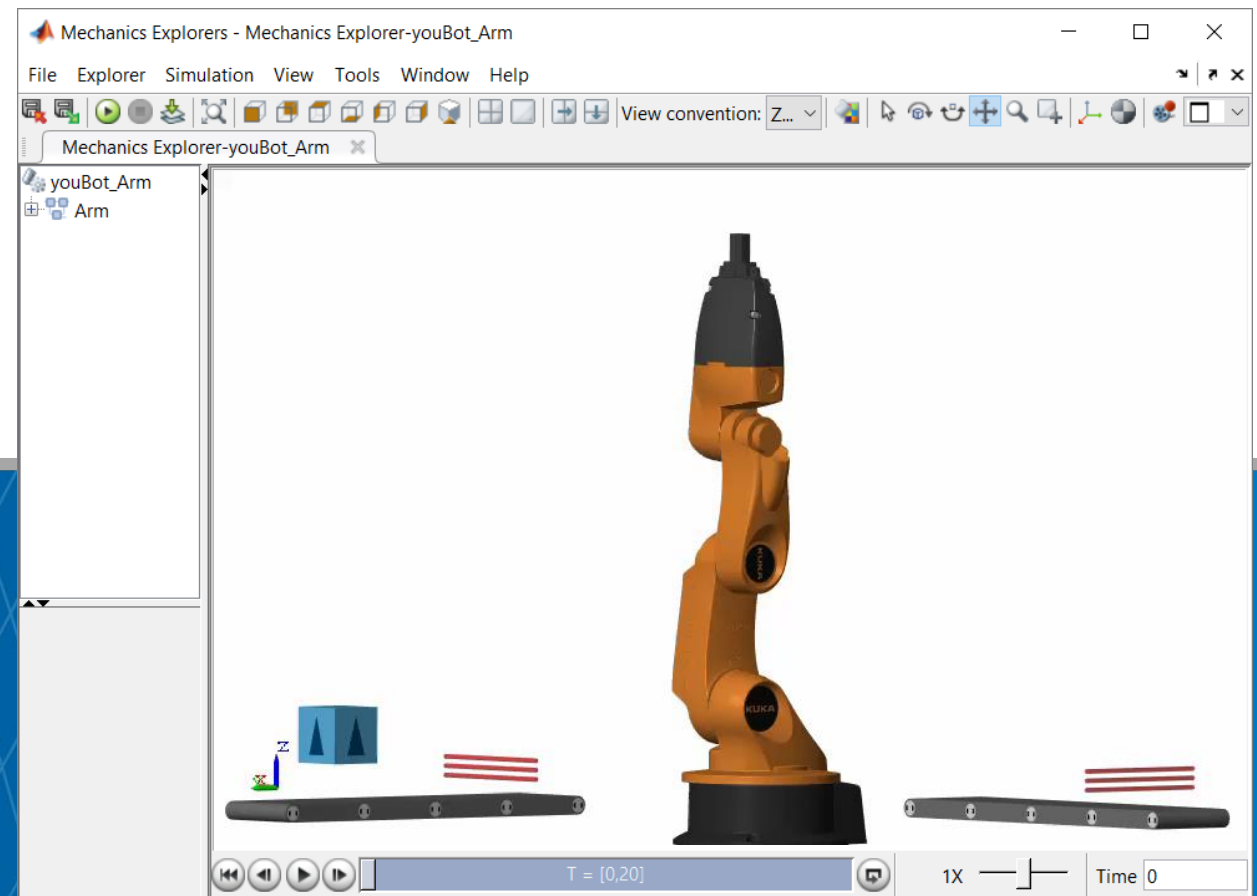
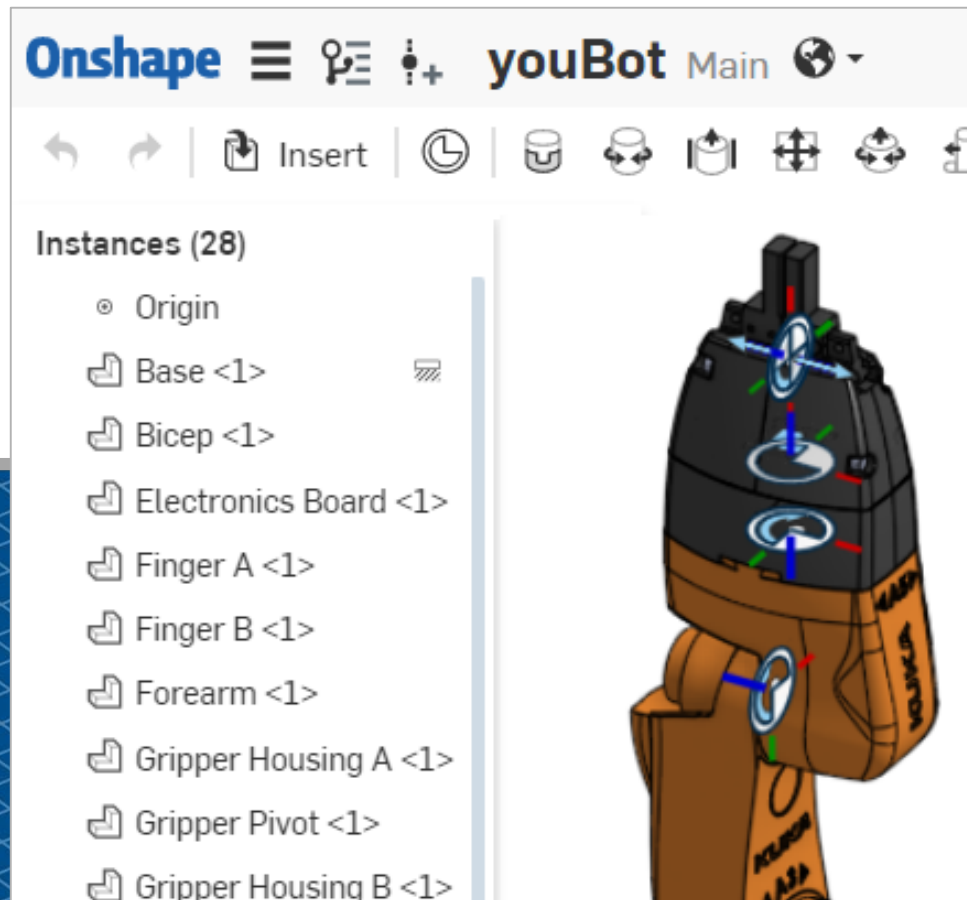
# MATLAB EXPO 2019

## Optimizing Robotic Systems with Simscape

Eva Pelster  
Application Engineer, MathWorks



# Optimizing Robotic Systems with Simscape



## In this session

- Simscape and MATLAB enable engineers to combine CAD models with multidomain, dynamic simulation

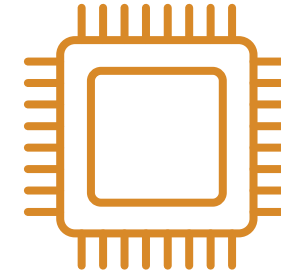
**MATLAB**

## In this session

- Simscape and MATLAB enable engineers to combine CAD models with multidomain, dynamic simulation

**MATLAB**

**Simulink**

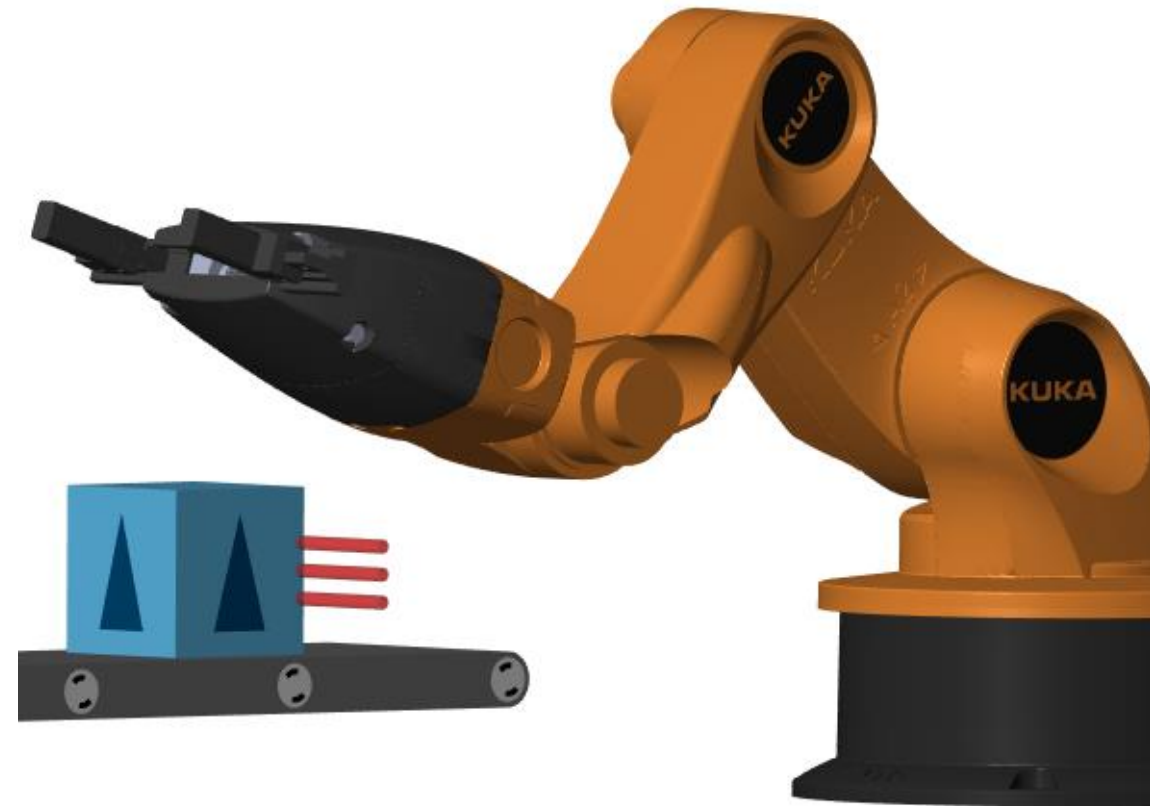


**Simscape**

**Stateflow**

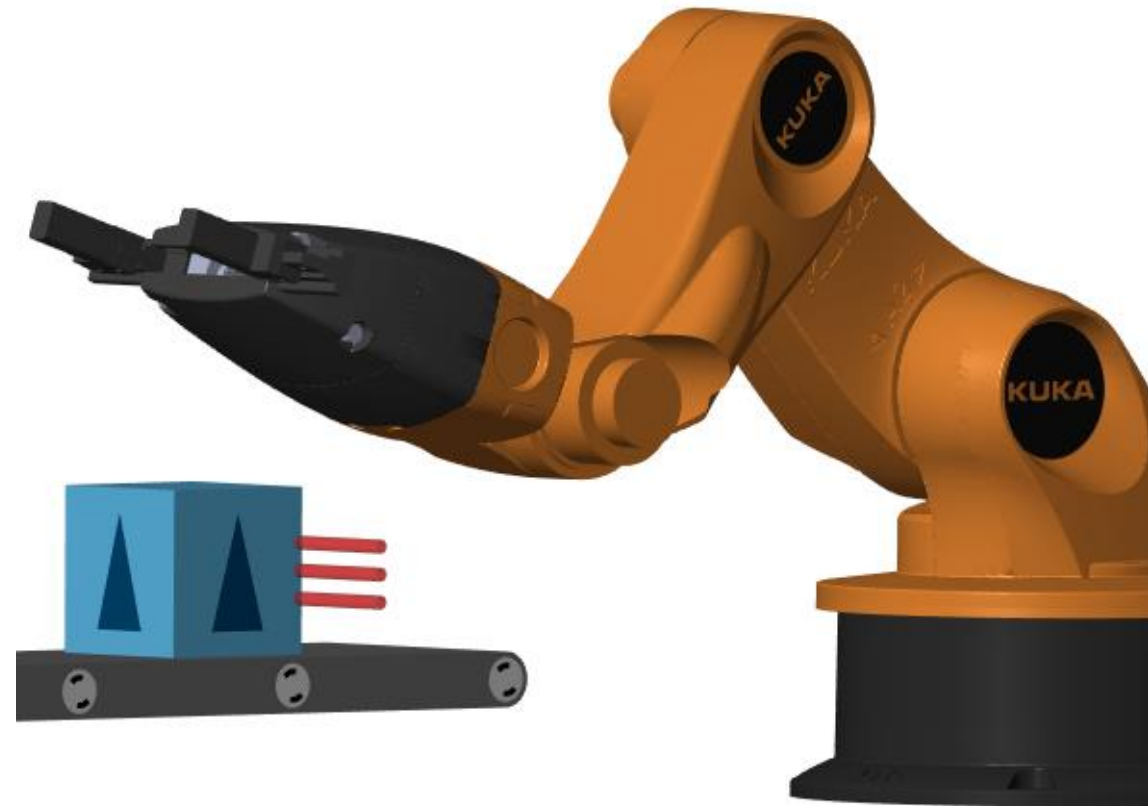
## In this session:

- Simscape and MATLAB enable engineers to combine CAD models with multidomain, dynamic simulation
- Results you can achieve:
  1. Optimized mechatronic systems
  2. Improved quality of overall system
  3. Shortened development cycle



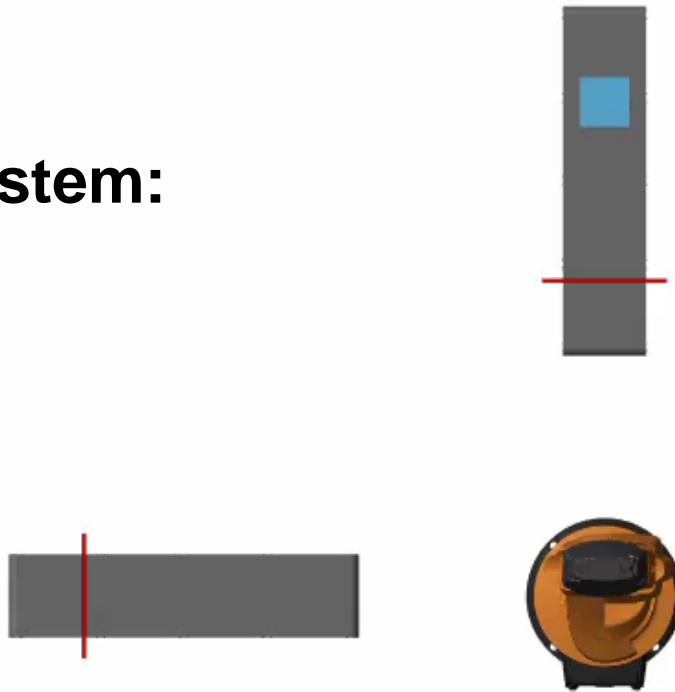
# Why Combine CAD and Multidomain, Dynamic Simulation?

- **Fewer iterations** on mechanical design because requirements are refined
- **Fewer mechanical prototypes** because mistakes are caught earlier
- **Reduced system cost** because components are not oversized
- **Less system downtime** because system is debugged using virtual commissioning



# Design Challenge

**System:**

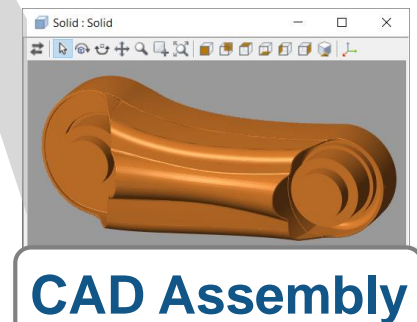
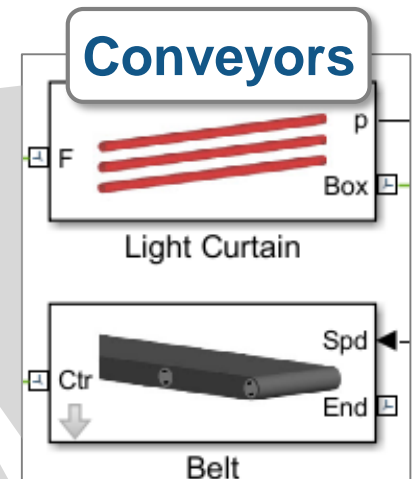
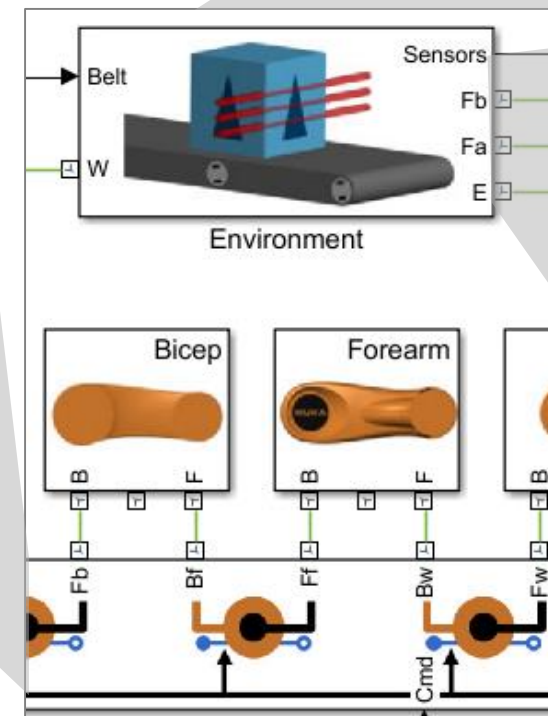
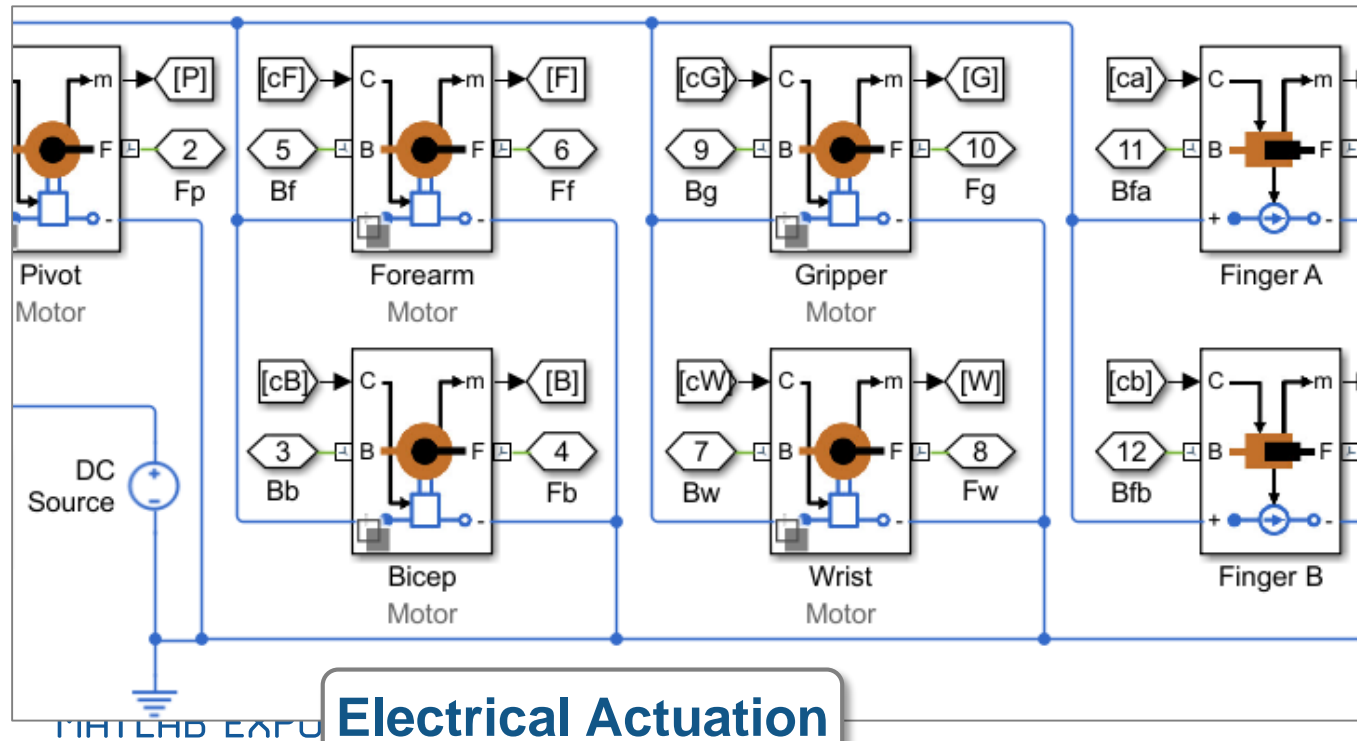
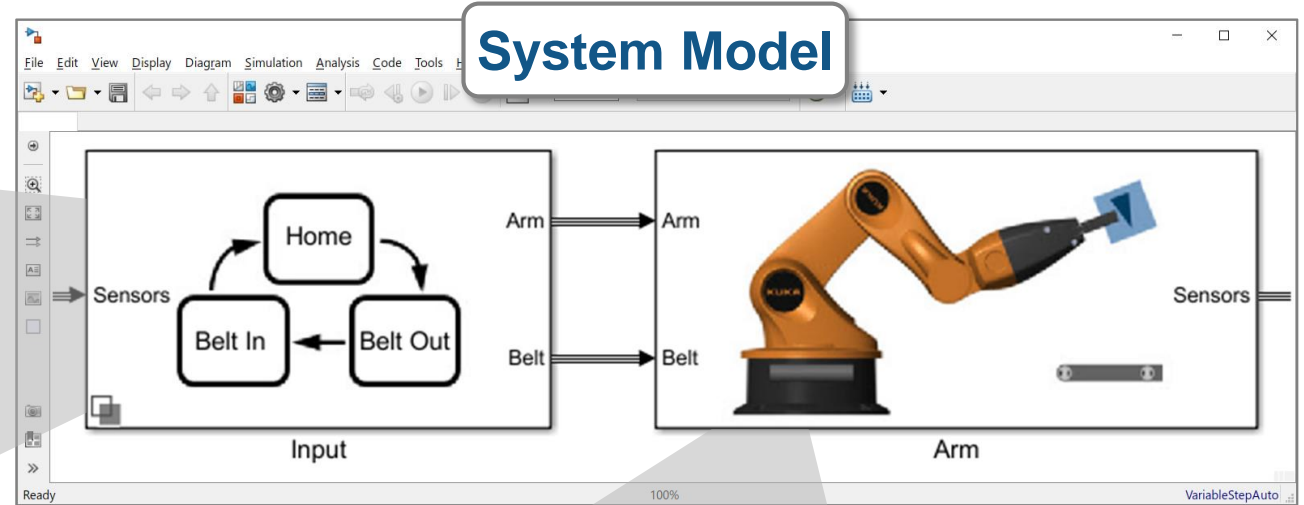
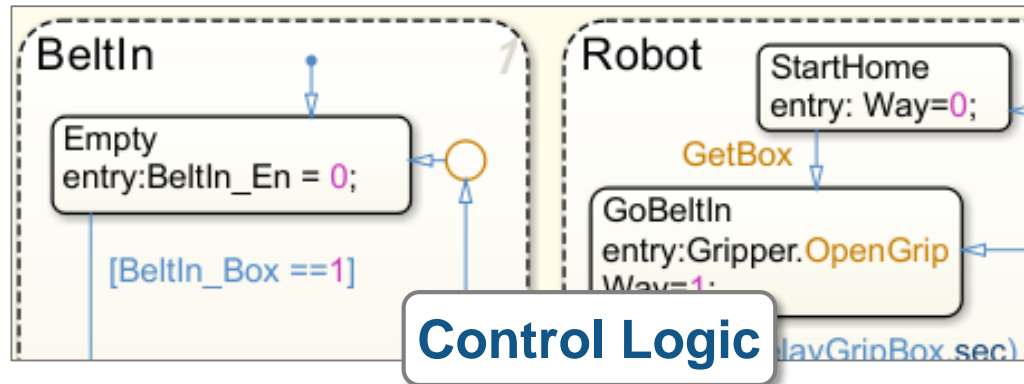


1. Import CAD Model
2. Determine Motor Requirements
3. Integrate Electrical Actuators
4. Minimize Power Consumption
5. Develop Control Logic

**Challenge:** Select motors and define controls for robot and conveyor belts.

**Solution:** Import CAD model into Simscape; use simulation to define actuator requirements and control logic

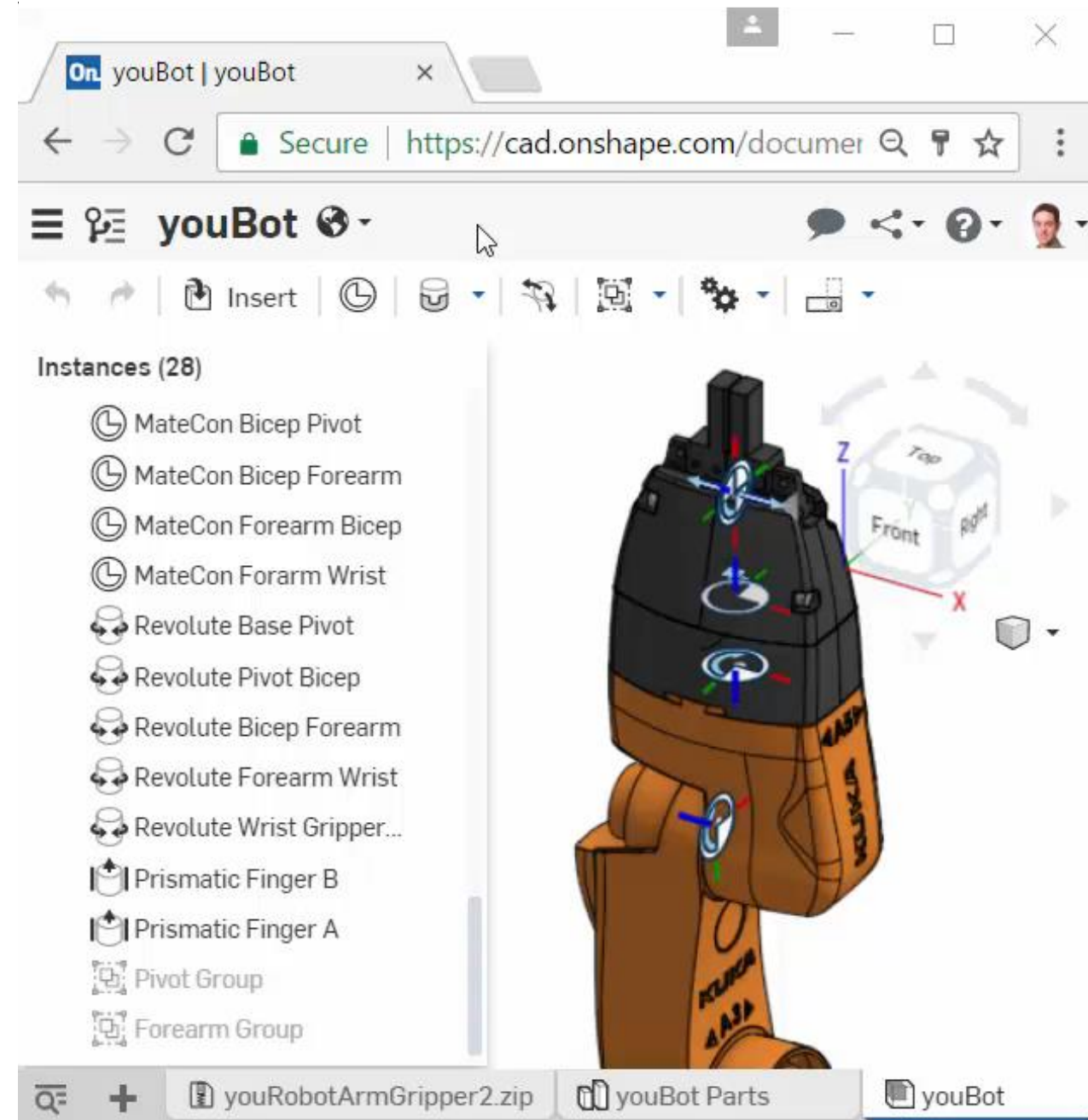
# System Model





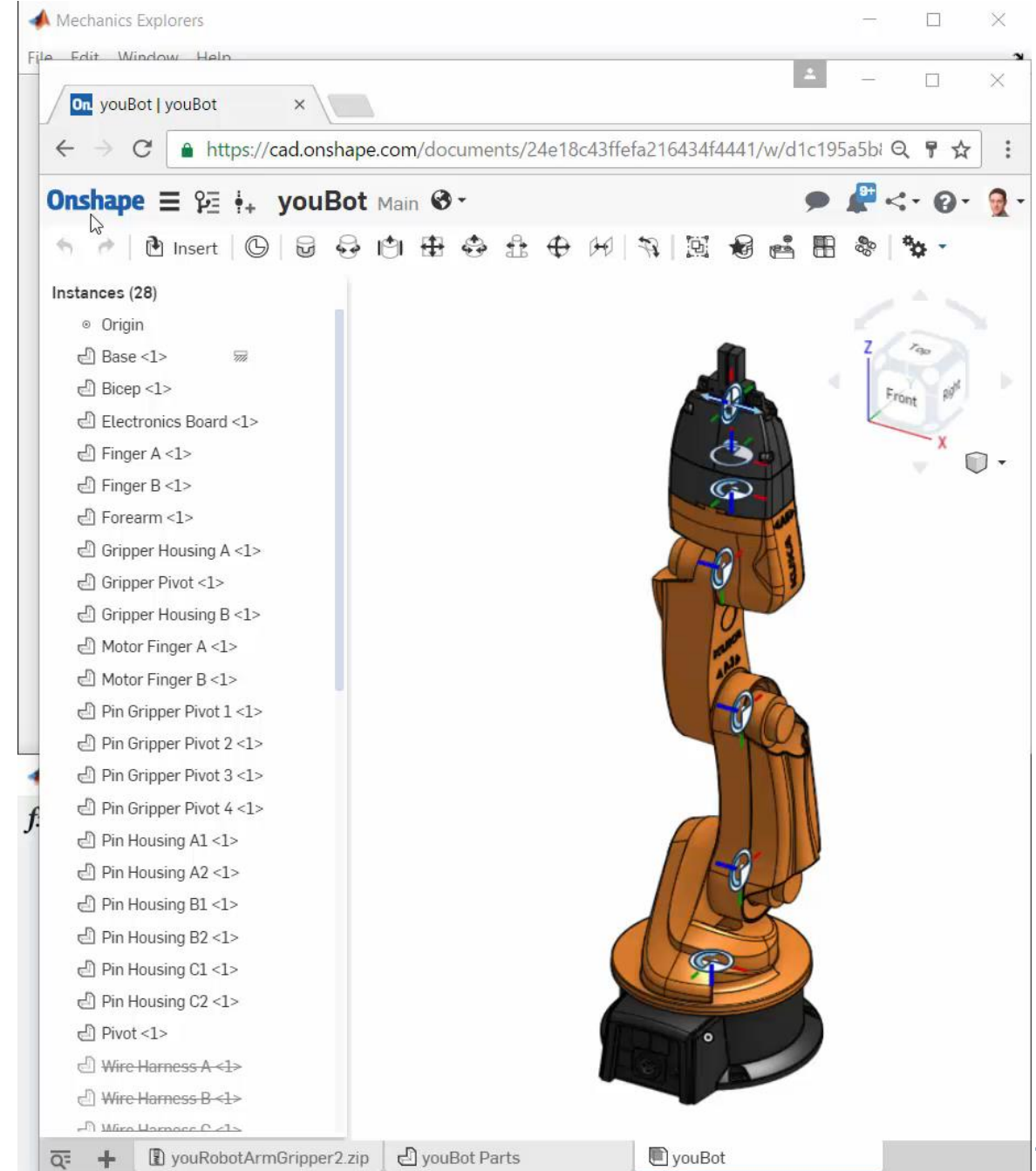
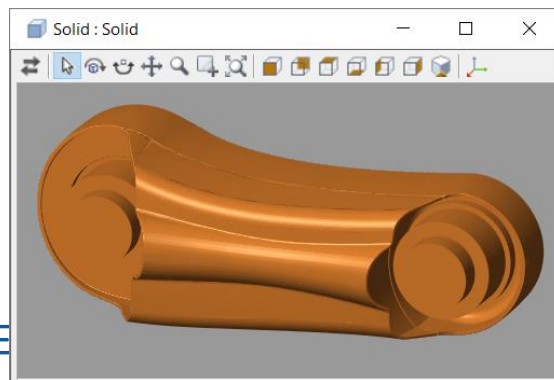
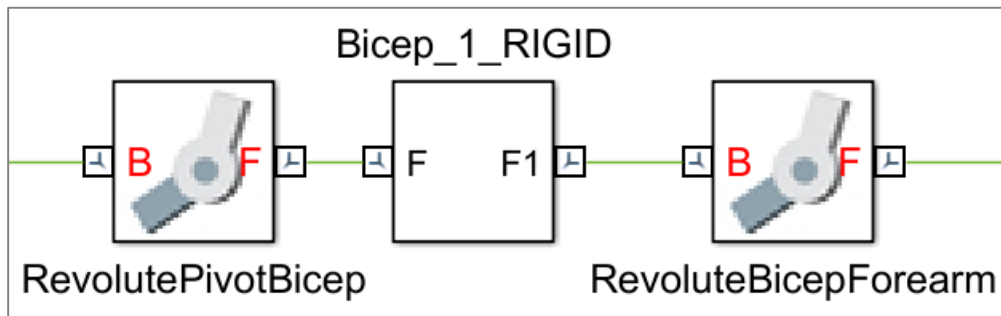
# Kuka Robot

- 5 degrees of freedom, and a gripper
- Key advantage of Onshape:  
Ability to directly define joints
  - Exact mapping to constraints used in multibody simulation
- System engineer reuses mechanical design in dynamic simulation



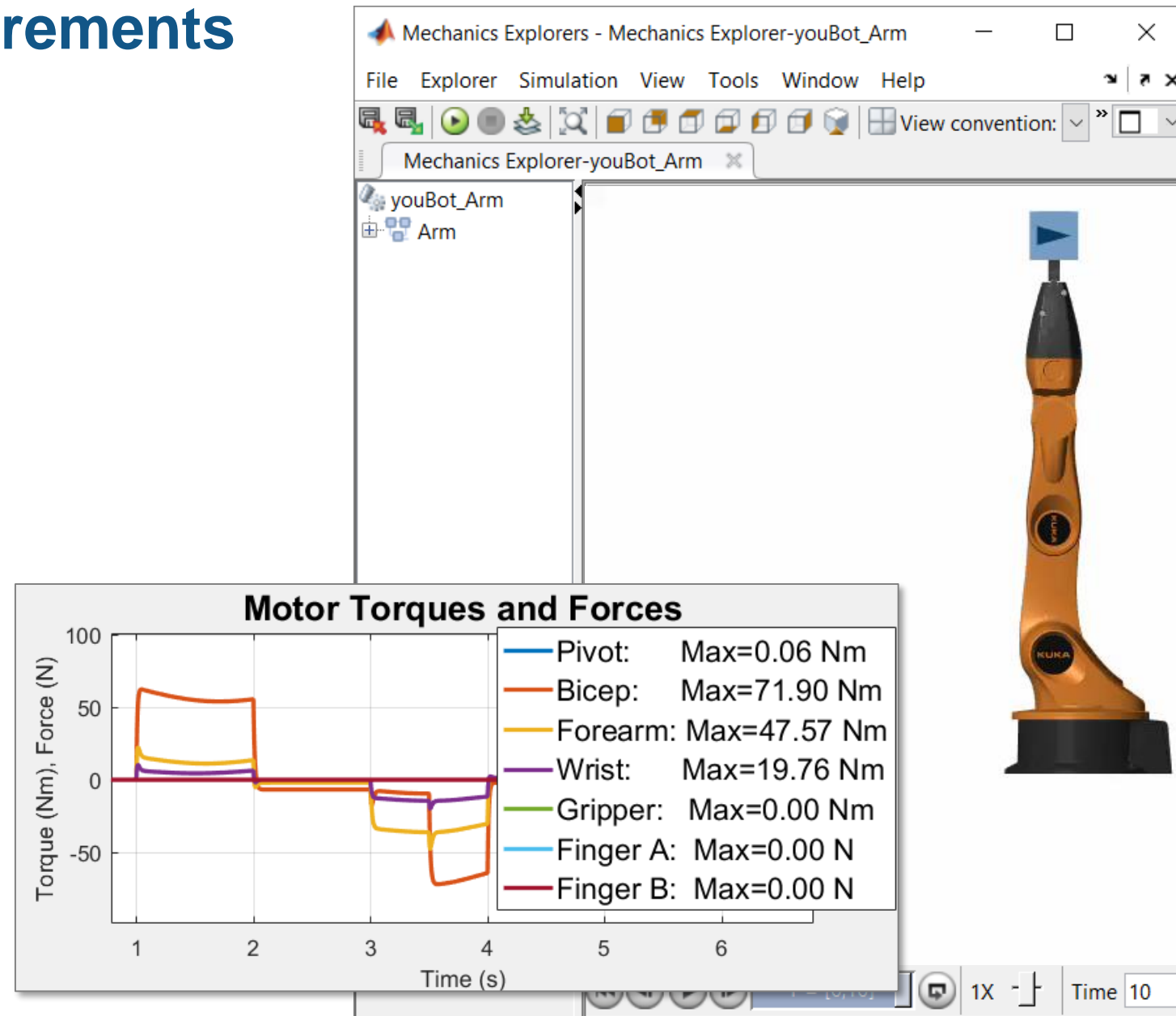
# 1. Import Model from CAD

- Convert CAD assembly to dynamic simulation model for use within Simulink
  - Mass, inertia, geometry, and joints



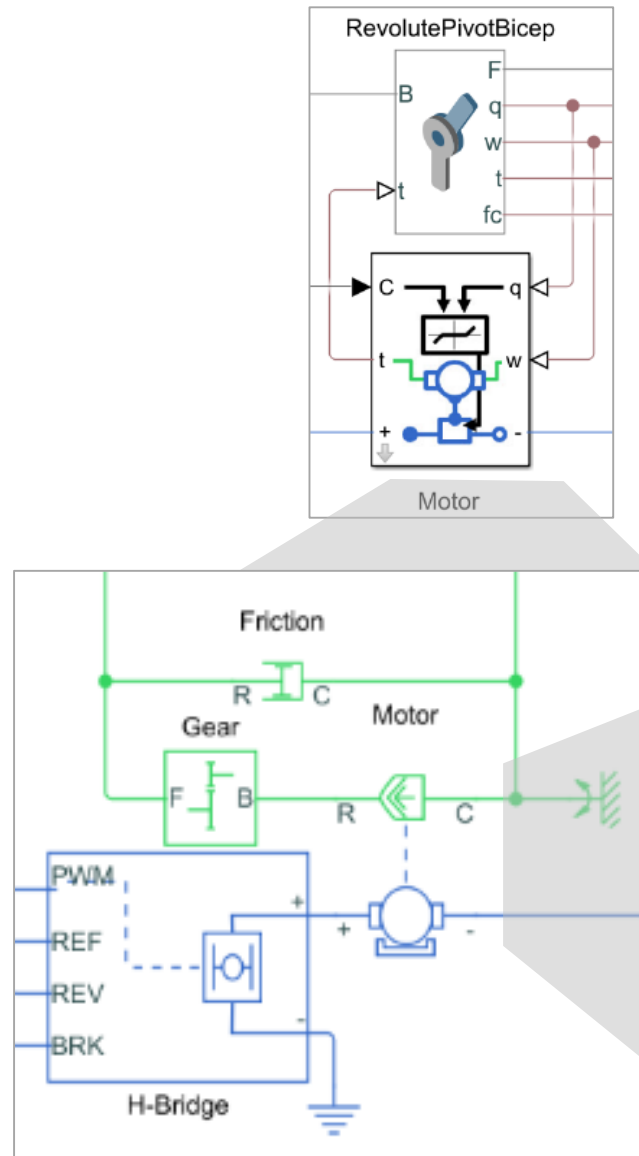
## 2. Determine Motor Requirements

- Define and run a set of tests
  - Maximum payload, speed
  - Worst case friction levels
  - Full range of movement
- Use dynamic simulations to calculate required torque and bearing forces
- If design changes, automatically rerun tests and re-evaluate results



### 3. Integrate Electrical Actuators

- Add motors, drive circuitry, gears, and friction
- Choose motors based on torque requirements
- Assign parameters directly from data sheets



#### Motor Data

##### Characteristics

Terminal resistance	$\Omega$	0.978
Terminal inductance	mH	0.573
Torque constant	mNm / A	33.5
Speed constant	rpm / V	285
Speed / torque gradient	rpm / mNm	8.32
Mechanical time constant	ms	11.8
Rotor inertia	gcm <sup>2</sup>	135

#### Electrical Torque

#### Mechanical

Model parameterization:	Circuit parameters	
Armature resistance:	0.978	Ohm
Armature inductance:	0.573	mH
Torque constant:	33.5	mN*m/A

## 4. Minimize Power Consumption

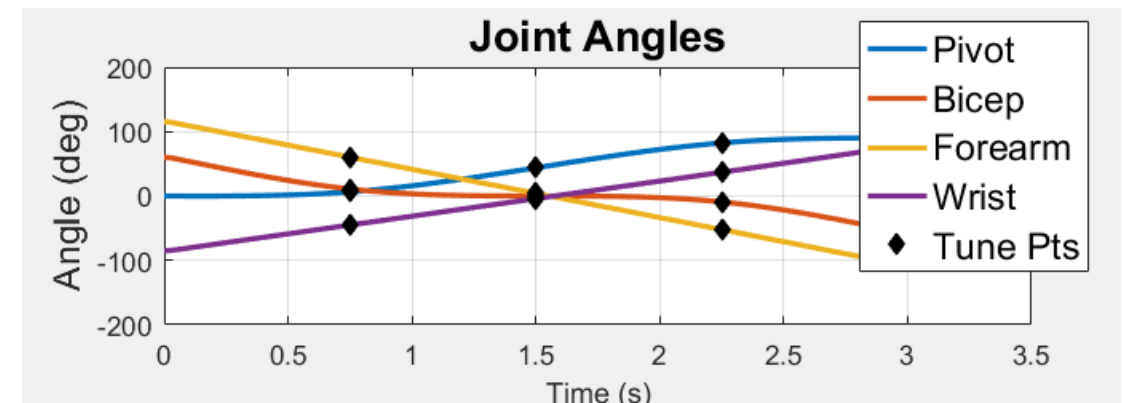
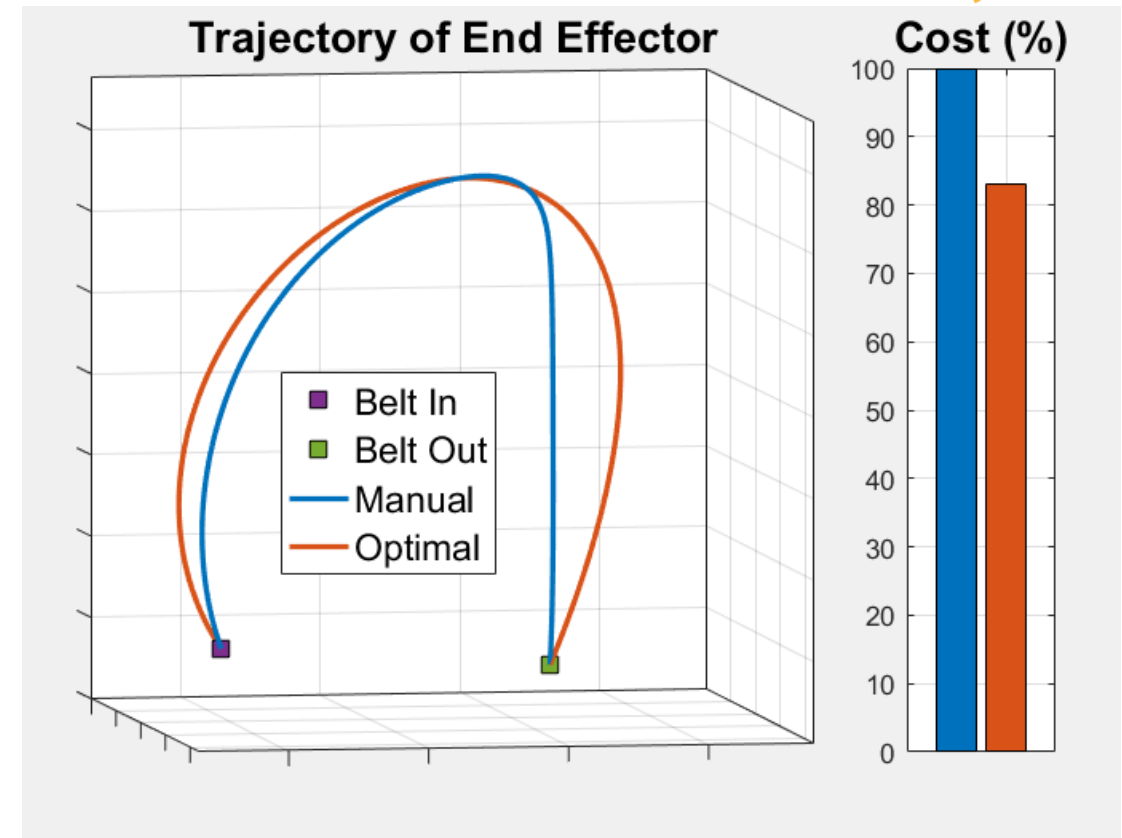
**Model:**



**Challenge:** Identify arm trajectory that minimizes power consumption.

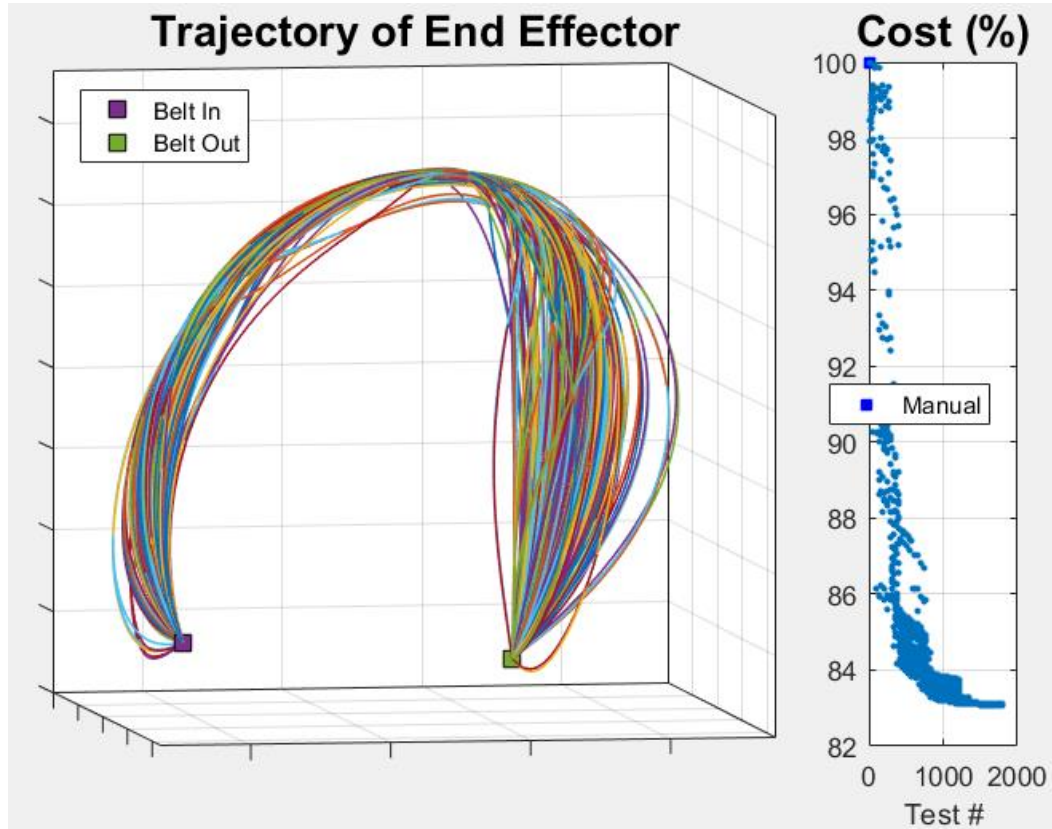
**Solution:** Use dynamic simulation to calculate power consumption, and use optimization algorithms to tune trajectory.

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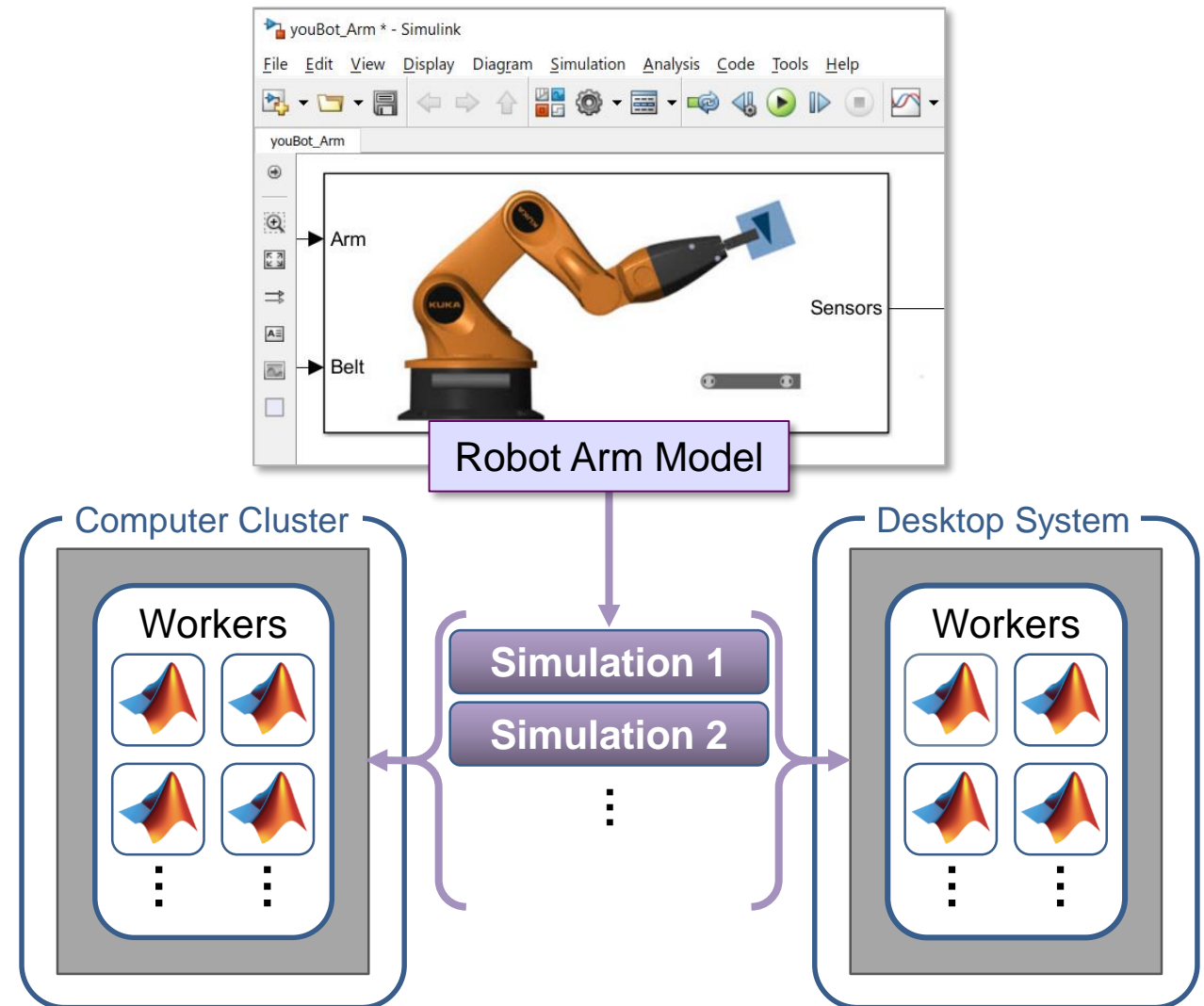


# Accelerate Design Iterations Using Parallel Computing



This optimization task required nearly 2000 simulations.

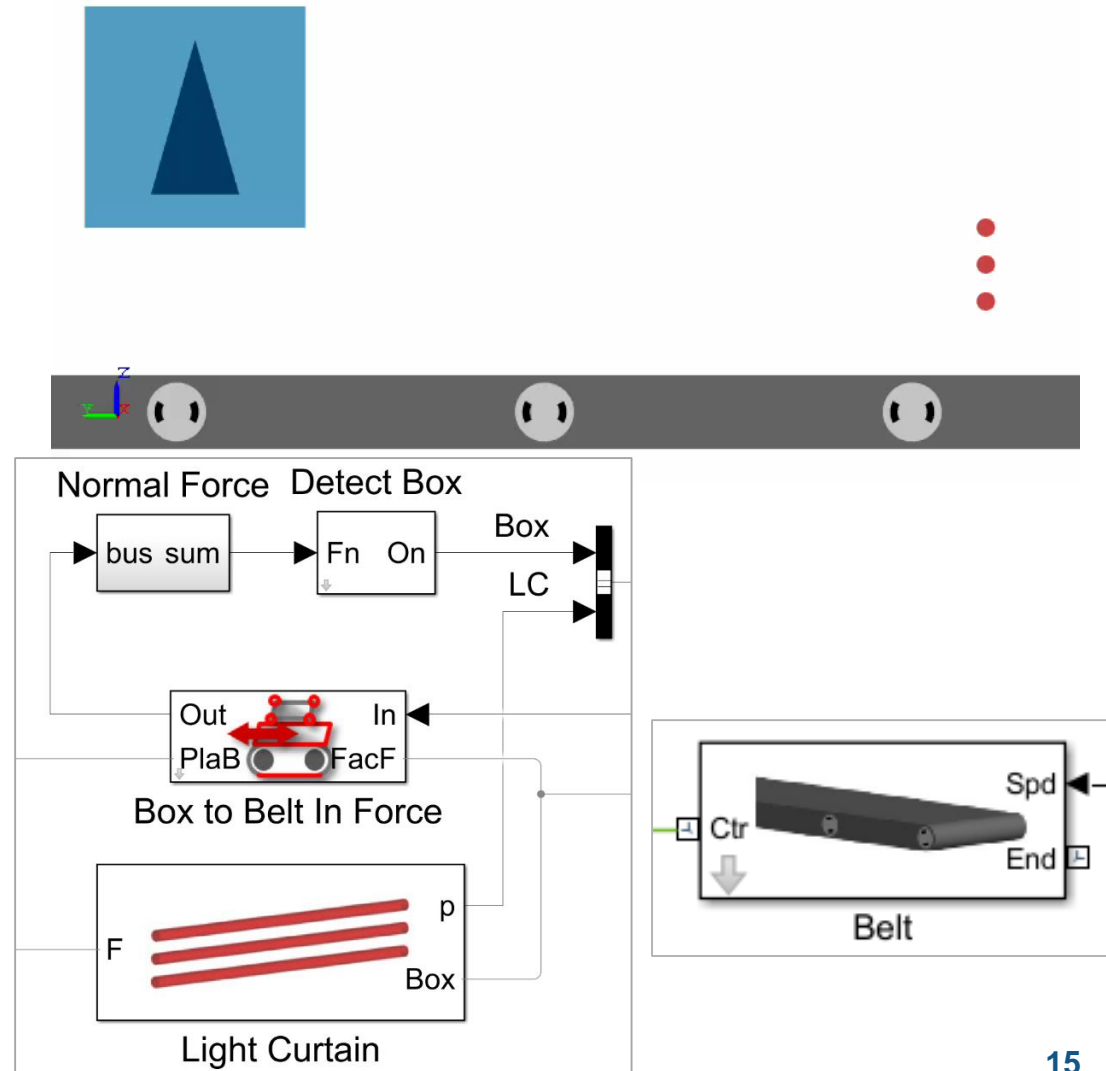
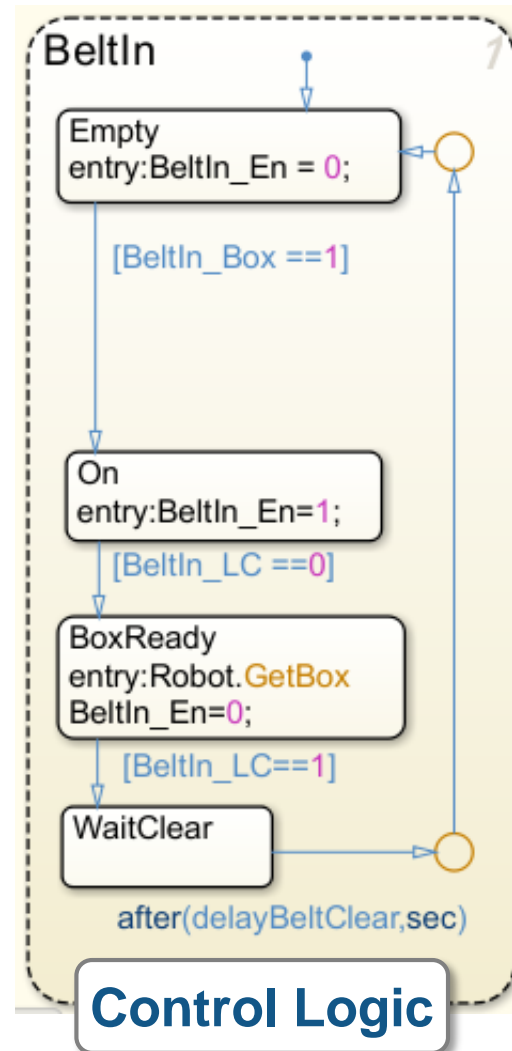
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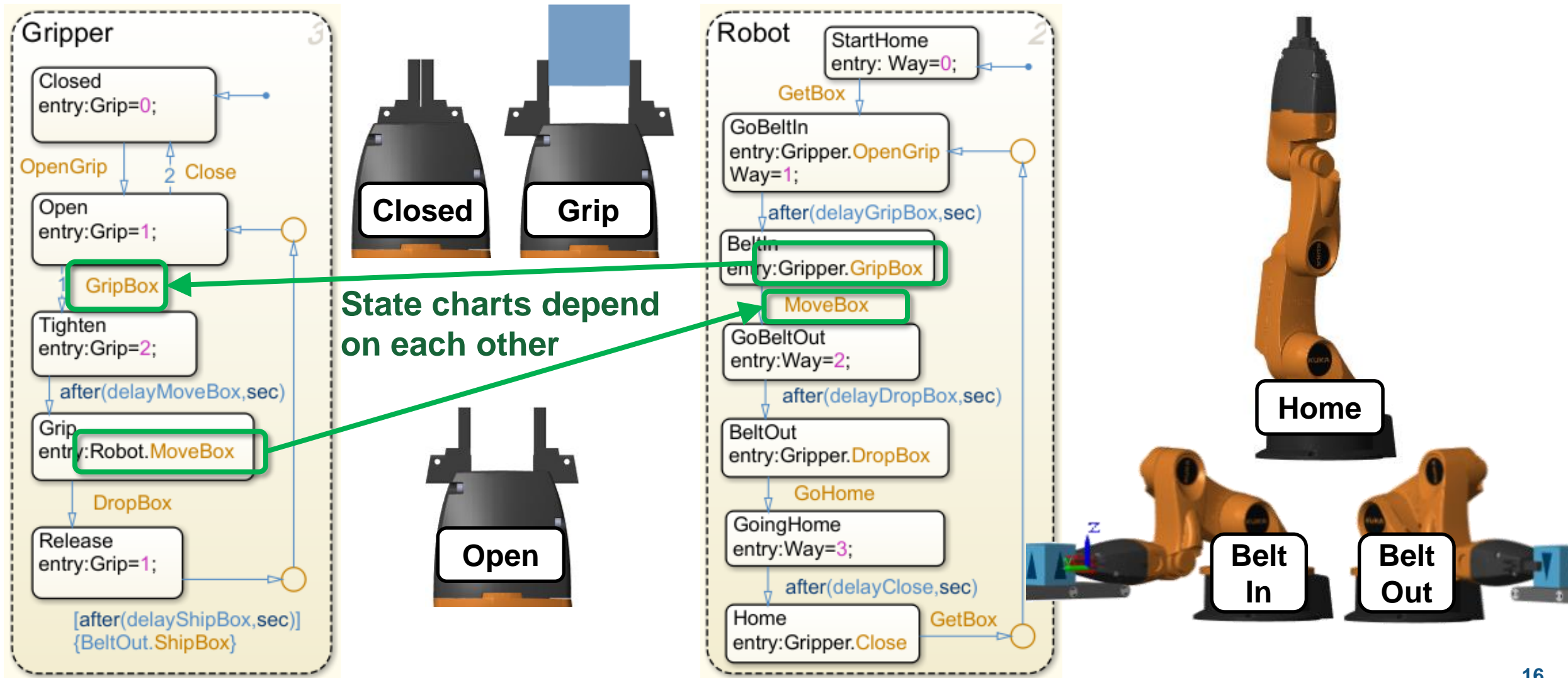
Running simulations in parallel speeds up your testing process.

## 5. Design Control Logic for Arm and Conveyor Belts

- Sense quantities within model that govern system events
- Design logic using a state chart
- Use outputs of logic to control models of system components

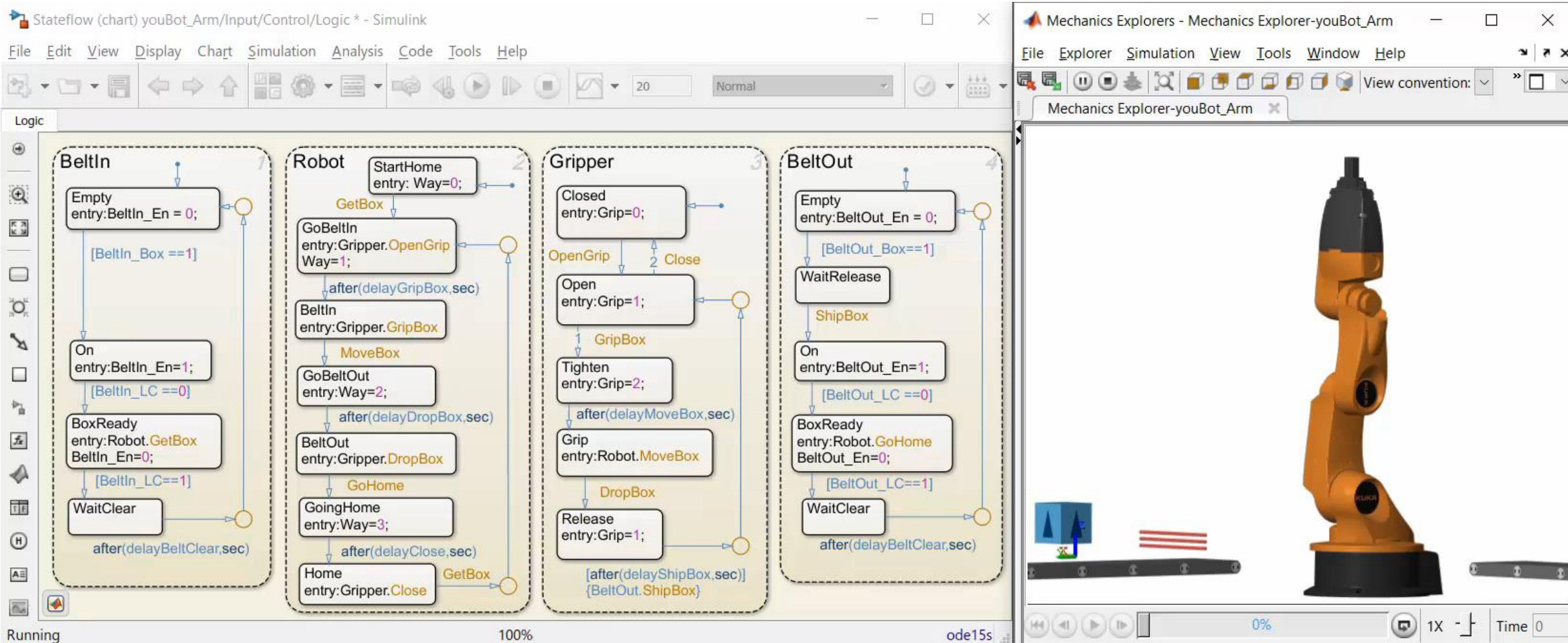


## 5. Design Control Logic for Arm and Conveyor Belts



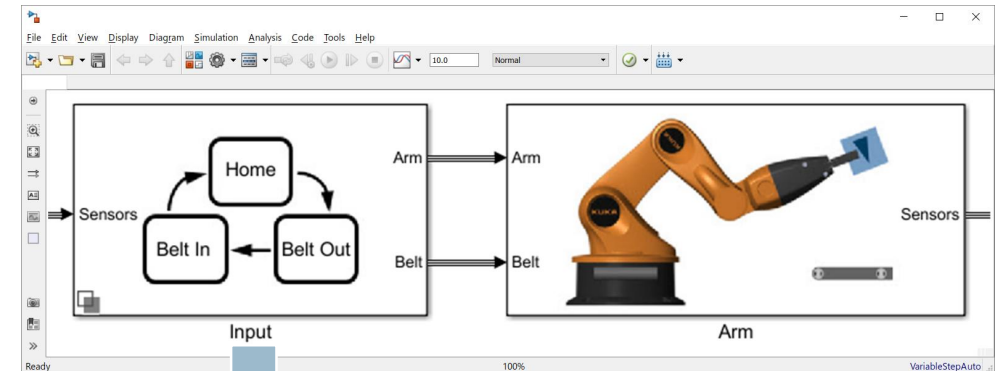


# 5. Design Control Logic for Arm and Conveyor Belts

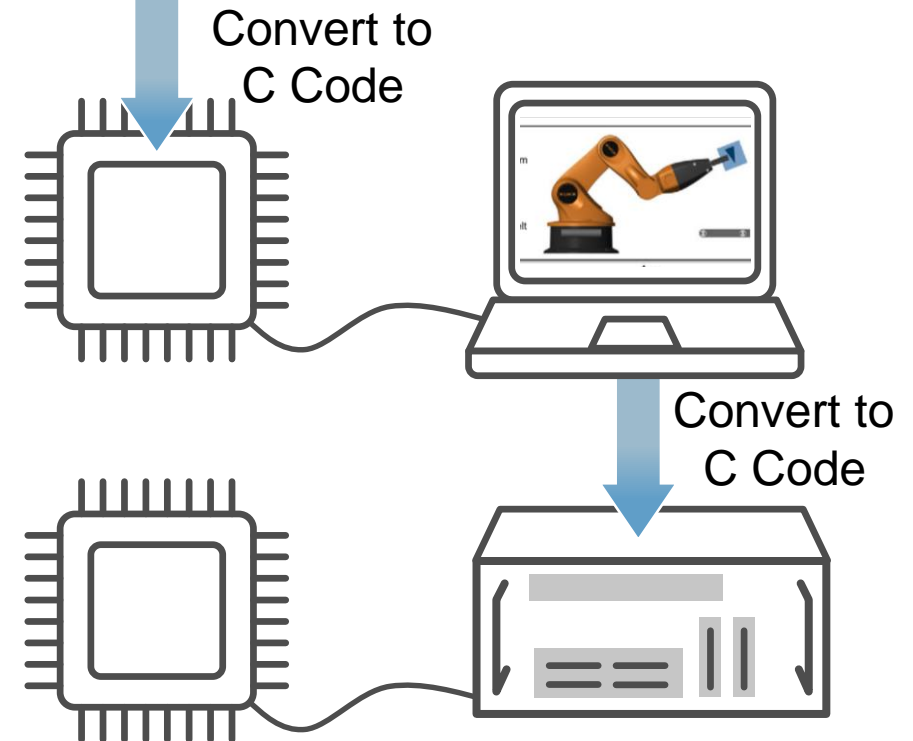


# Test Production Control Software

- Automatically convert algorithms to production code
  - C Code, IEC 61131-3 Code
- Incrementally test the effect of each conversion step
  - Fixed-point math
  - Latency on production controller
- Use the same plant model
  - Test without expensive hardware prototypes



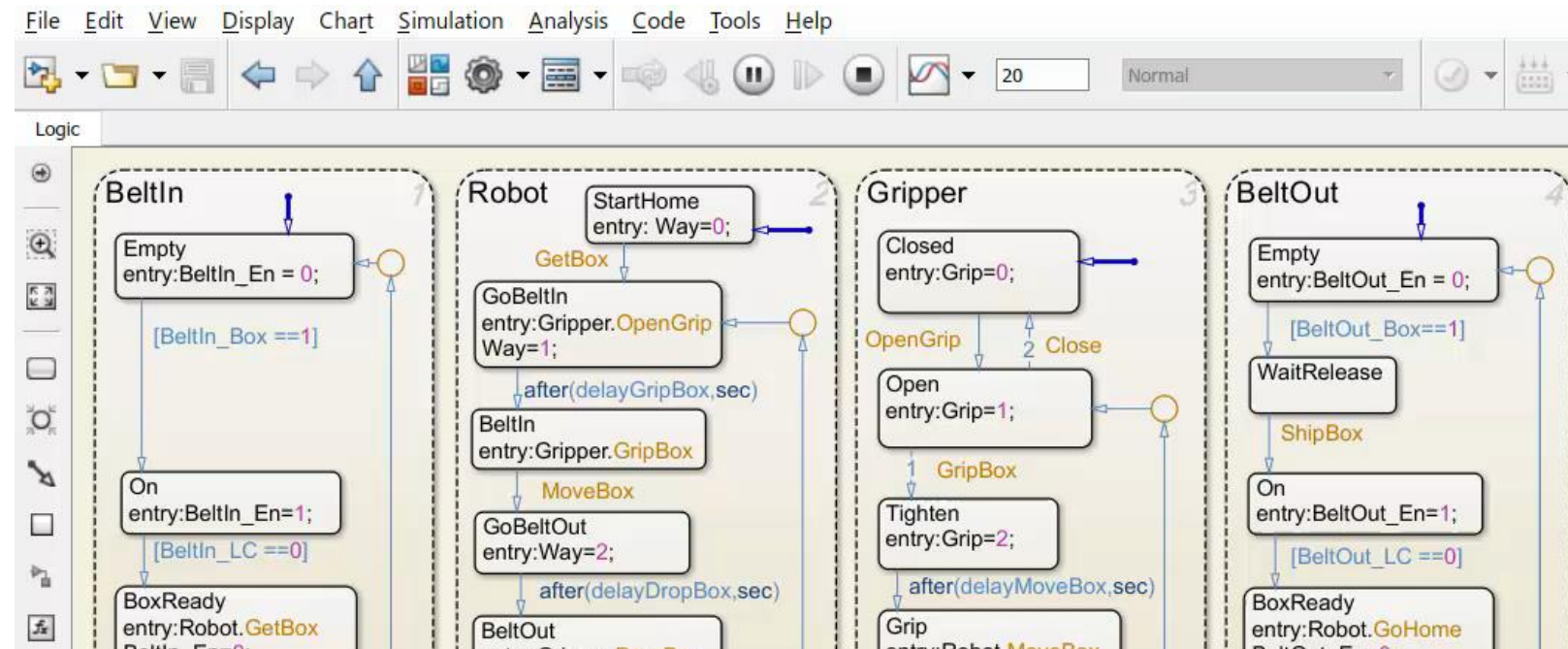
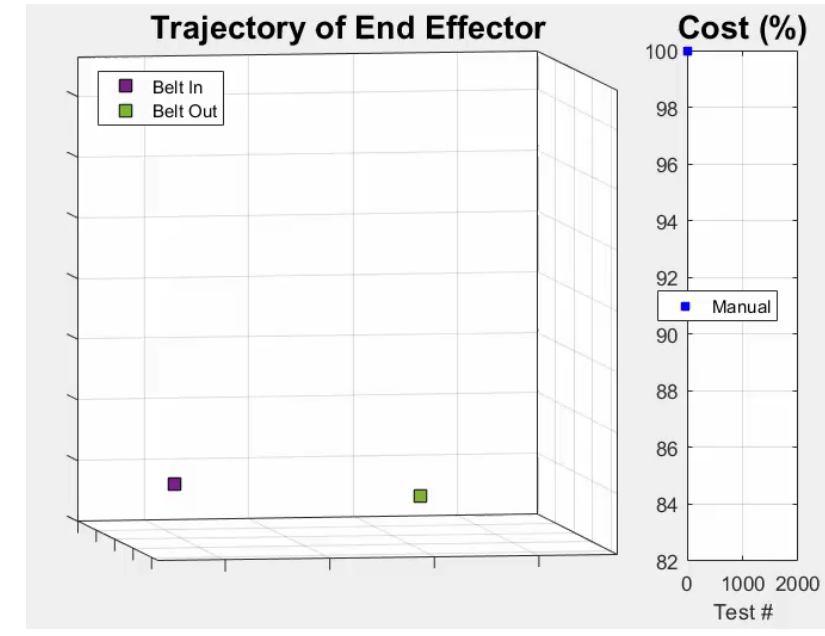
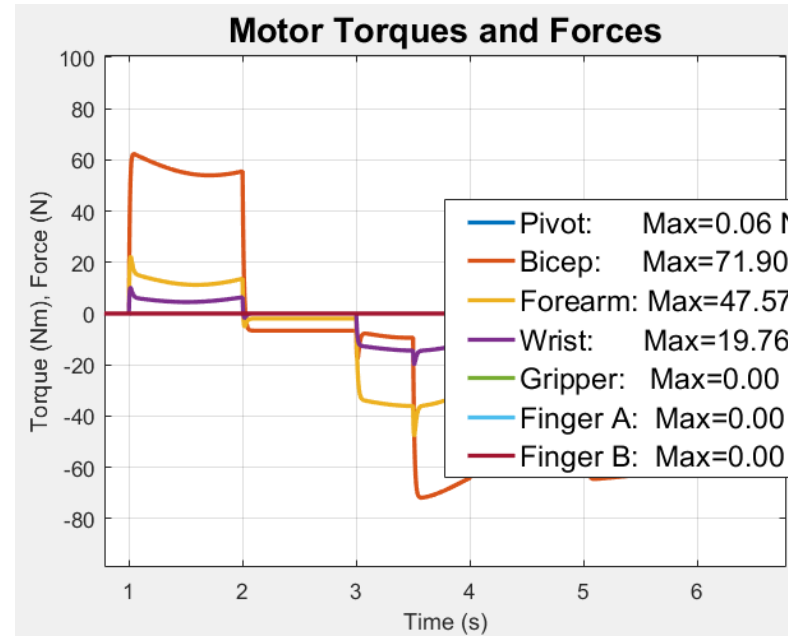
**Processor-in-the-Loop (PIL)**



**Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL)**

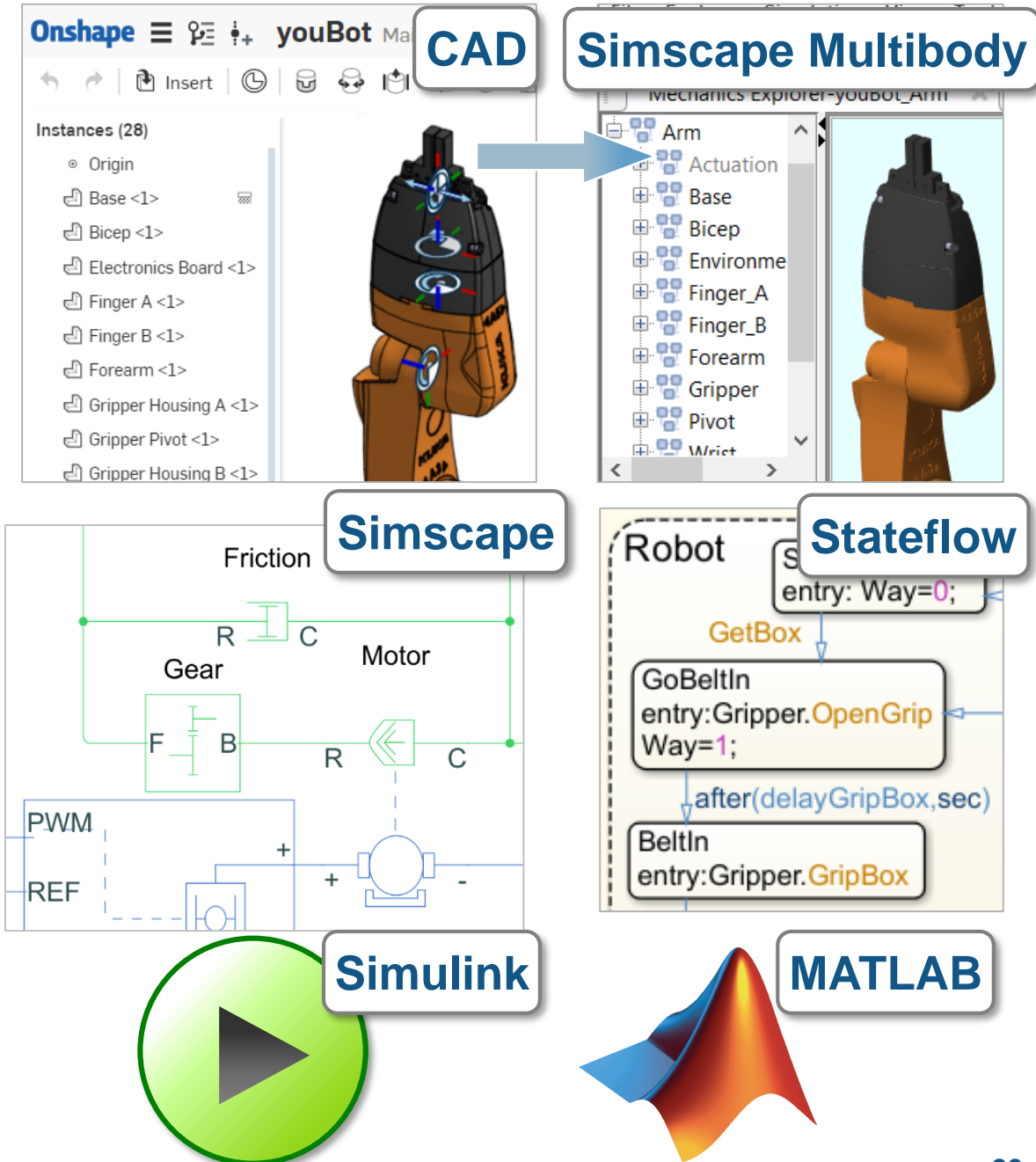
# What we have shown

- Determine requirements for actuation system
- Minimize power consumption using optimization algorithms
- Design, test, and verify control logic behavior with dynamic simulation



# How we did it

- Convert CAD assemblies into dynamic simulation models with **Simscape Multibody**
- Add electric actuators with **Simscape** and control logic using **Stateflow**
- Perform dynamic simulation in **Simulink**
- Optimize system using **MATLAB**





# Summary

- Simscape and MATLAB enable engineers to combine CAD models with multidomain, dynamic simulation
- Results:
  1. Optimized mechatronic systems
  2. Improved quality of overall system
  3. Shortened development cycle

