

University of Waterloo
Department of Mechanical and Mechatronics Engineering

A MODULAR PLATFORM FOR MODELING, SIMULATION, AND HARDWARE-IN-THE-LOOP ANALYSIS OF PLANETARY ROVERS

SEPTEMBER 26, 2011.



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OUTLINE

- ❖ Objectives
- ❖ Dynamic Rover Model
- ❖ Path Planning by Minimizing
 - ❖ Power Consumption
 - ❖ Mission Time
 - ❖ Operation Risk
- ❖ Hardware-in-the-Loop Testing

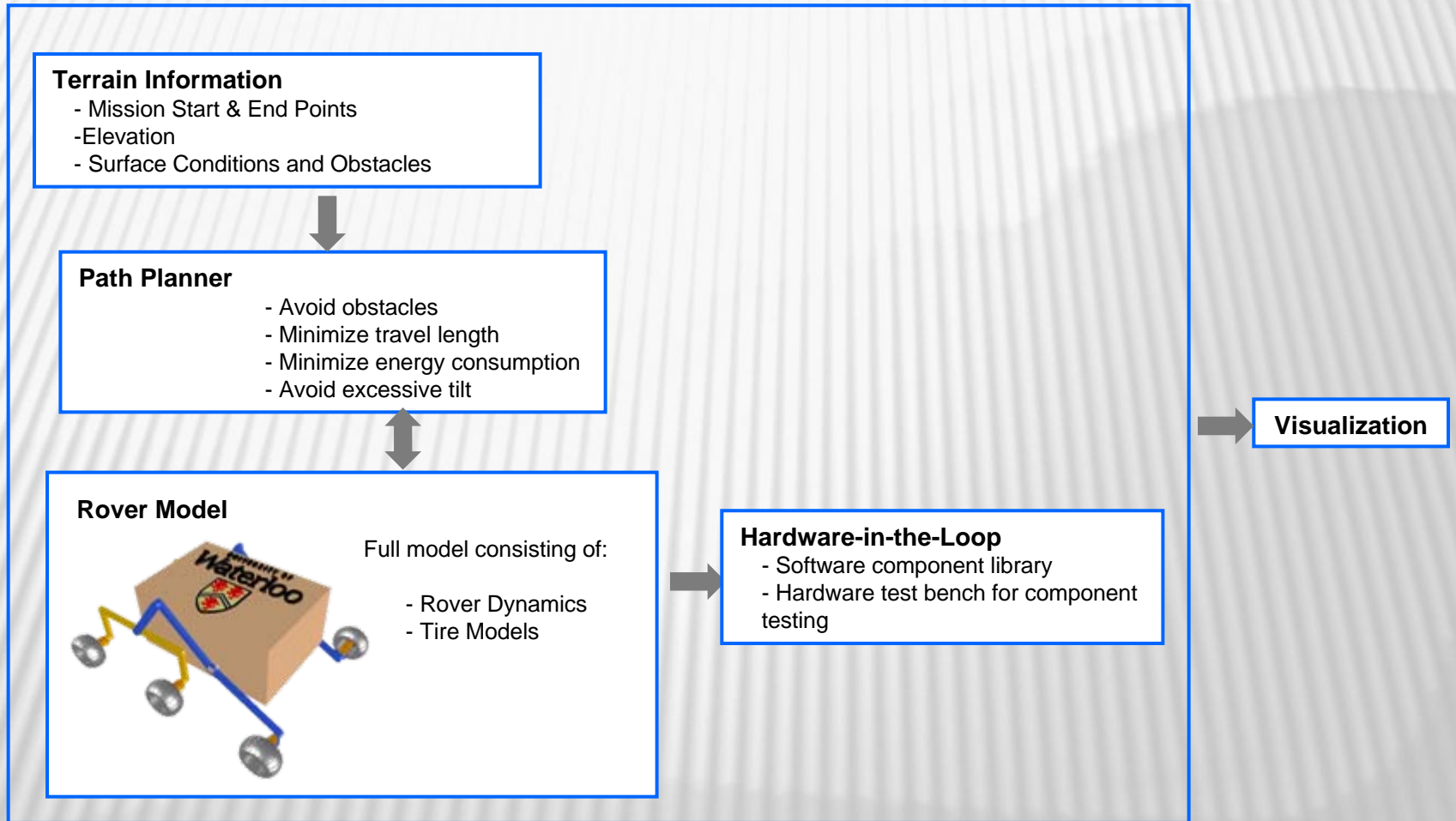
PROJECT OBJECTIVES

A flexible and modular platform that allows for

- 1) Rover modeling
- 2) Optimizing trajectory based on power constraints
 - ❖ e.g., short and steep vs. longer and more level terrain
- 3) Optimizing speed based on power constraints
 - ❖ e.g., driving slow vs. fast through a shady area
- 4) Mission simulation and visualization
- 5) Hardware-in-the-Loop Testing



FRAMEWORK



BACKGROUND

Components

Rover dynamics

Wheels

Solar cells

Wheel motors

Battery

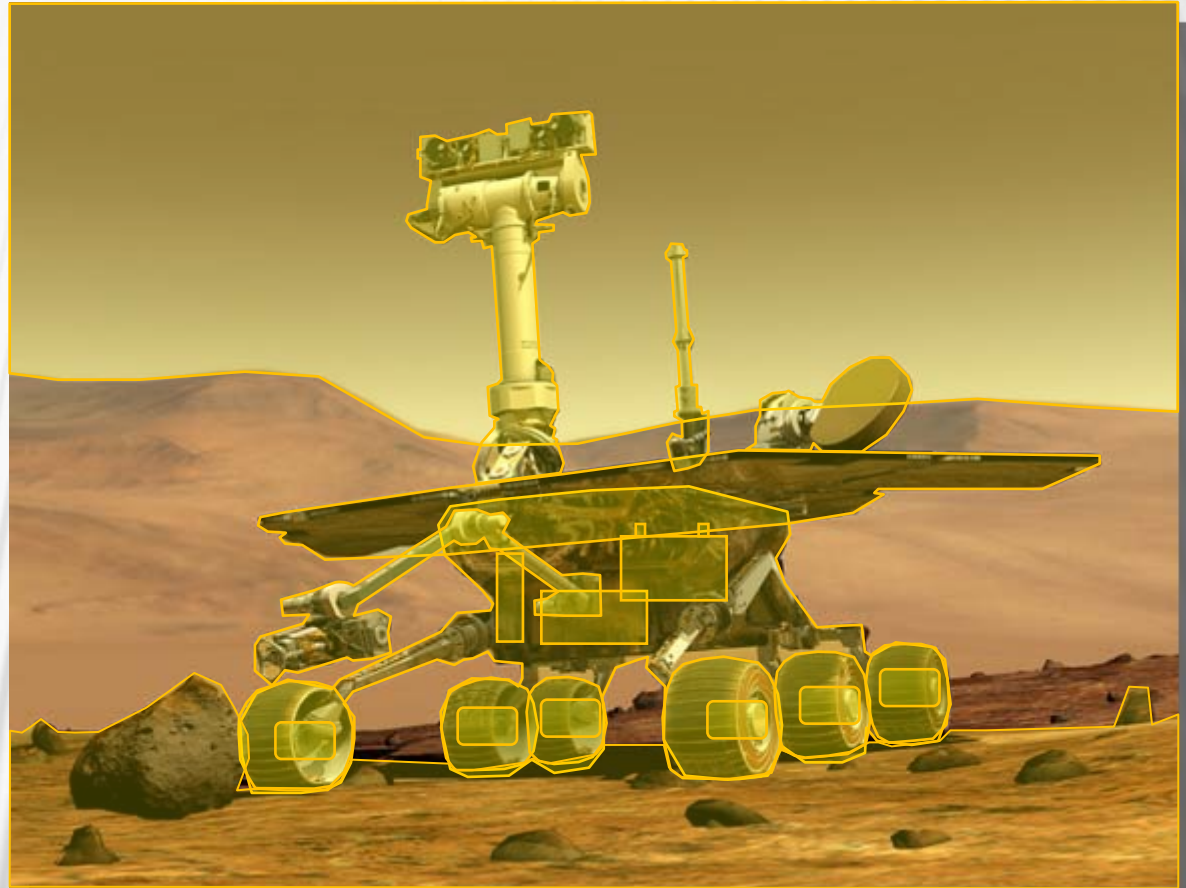
Power Management System

Heaters

Robotic arms, other peripherals

Terrain

Environment



ROVER MODELING



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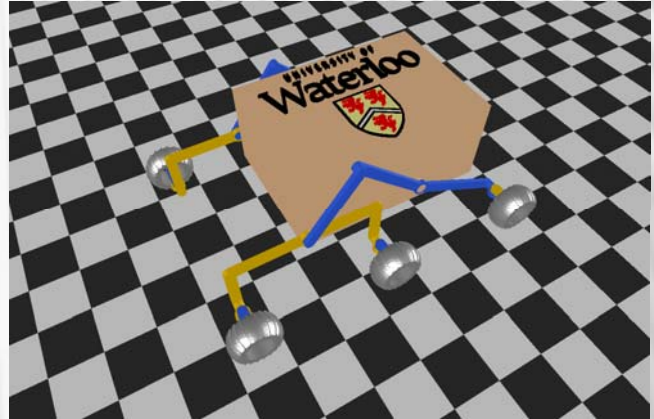
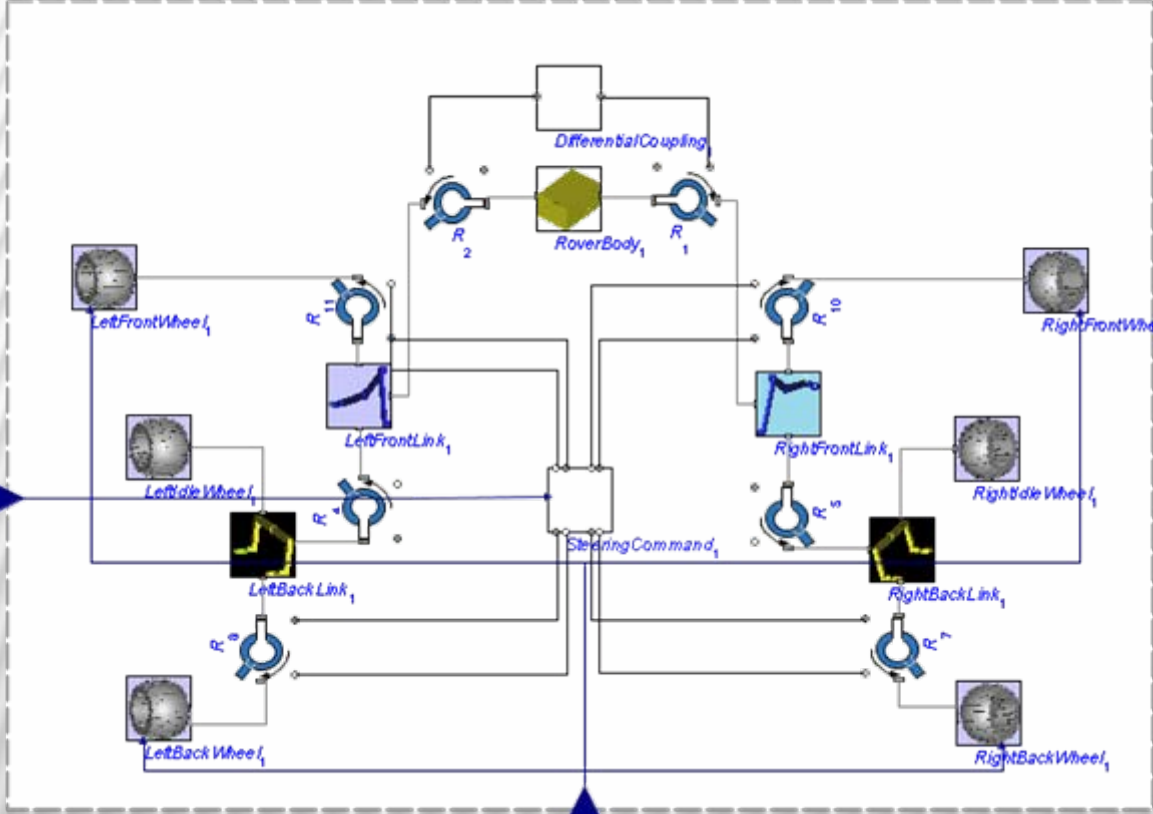
DYNAMIC ROVER MODELING IN MAPLESIM

Six-wheeled Rocker-Bogie Rover

Modeling Environment

Steering angle input

Angular velocity input



Visualization Environment

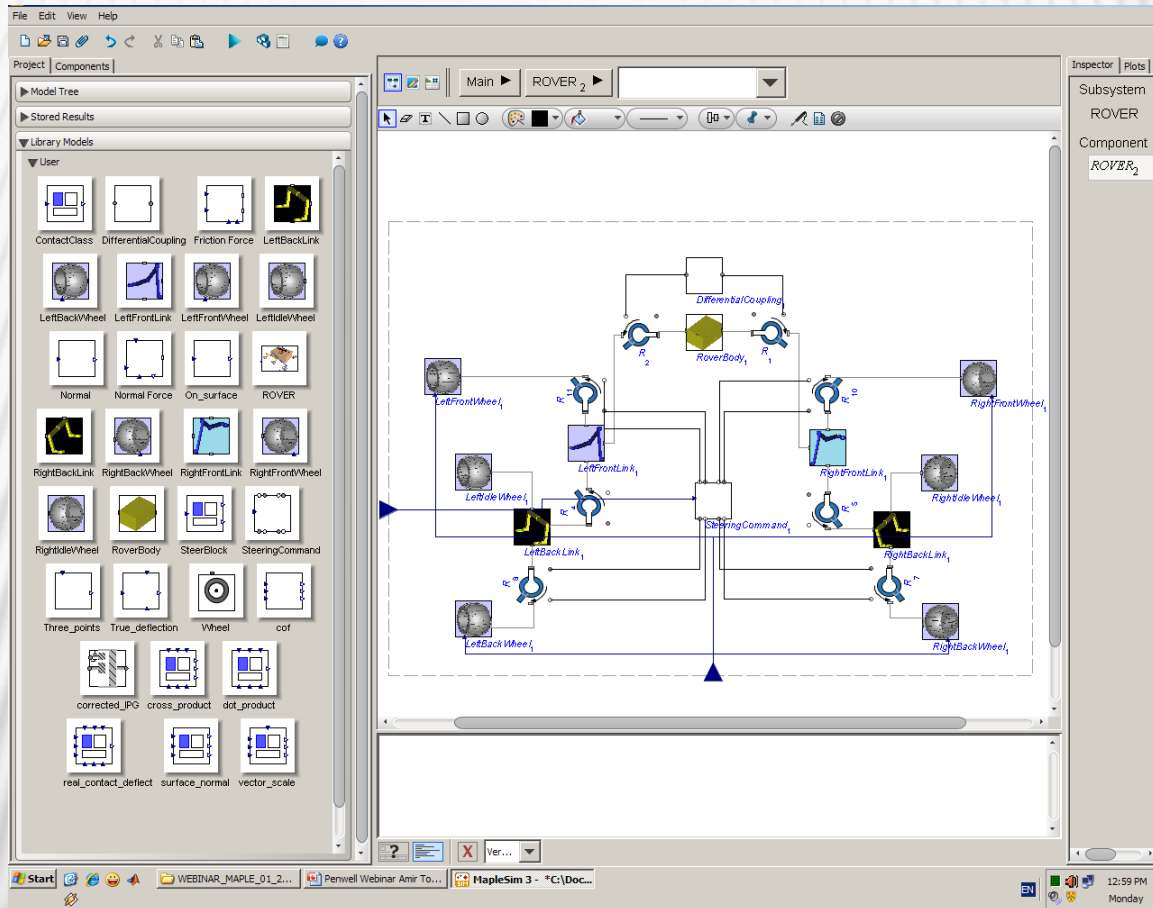


DYNAMIC ROVER MODELING IN MAPLESIM

Component Library in MapleSim

Component Library

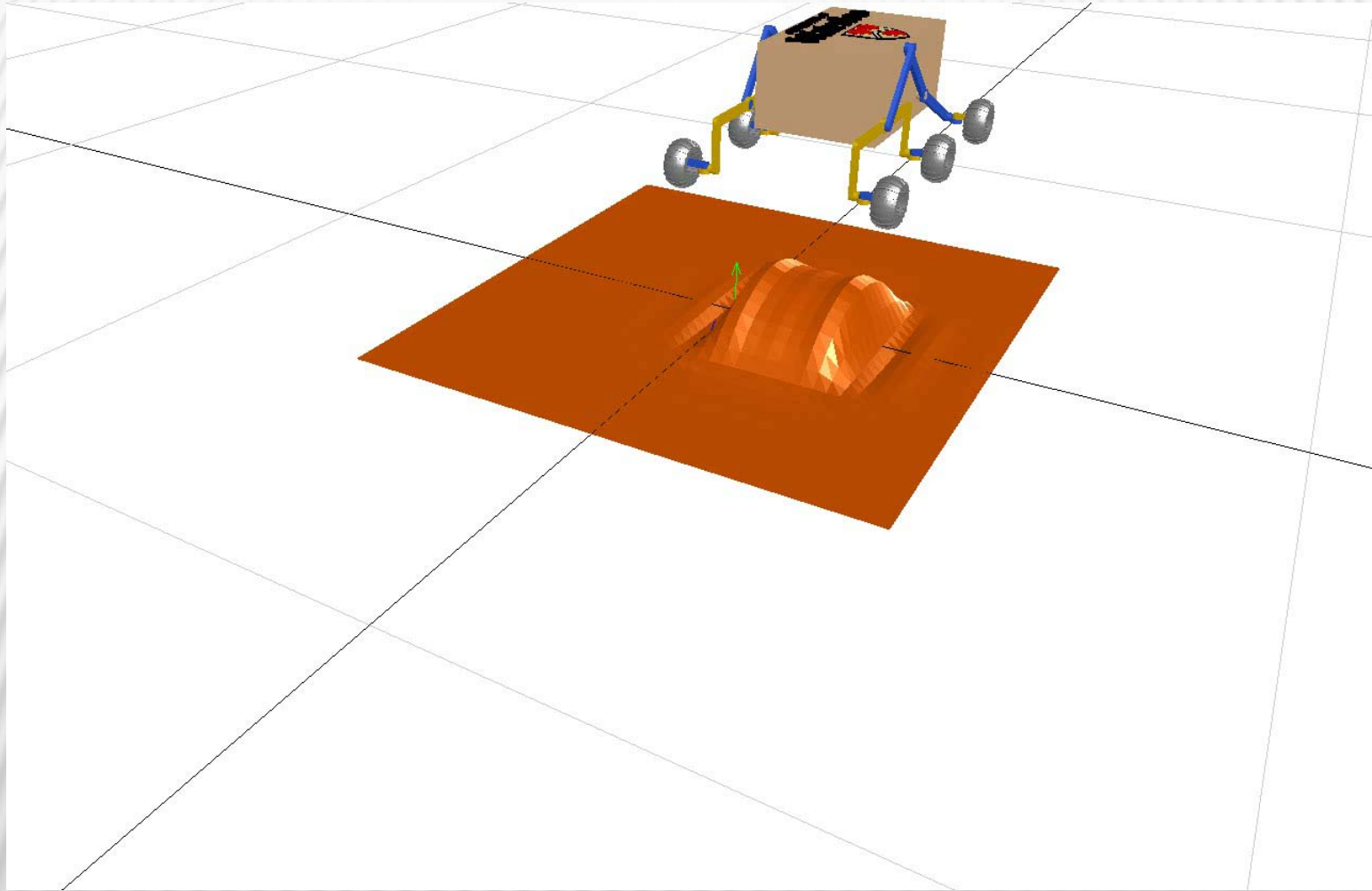
Dynamic Model



Rover Modeling

Dynamic Modeling in MapleSim

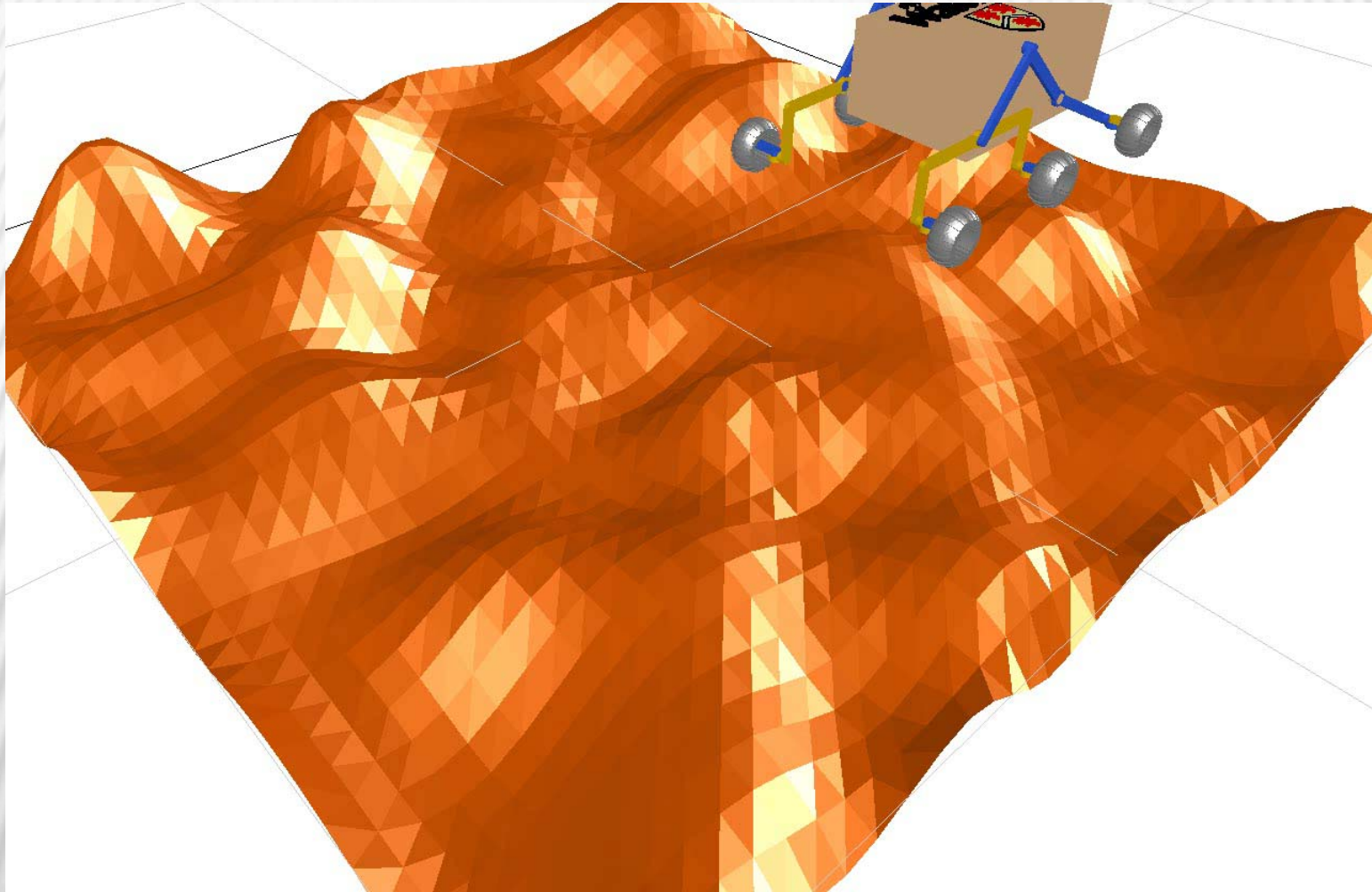
Sample Simulation – Passing a Bump



Rover Modeling

Dynamic Modeling in MapleSim

Sample Simulation – Uneven Terrain



Rover Modeling

Dynamic Modeling in MapleSim

Sample Simulation - Uneven Terrain



PATH PLANNING



Rover Path Planning Optimization

Featured Based Method

- Uses the dynamic rover model to consider energy consumption given different features (eg. Path slope, surface conditions)
- The pre-calculated data is used during initialization stage.
- The path is discretized and the number of times each feature is encountered is used to estimate the total energy consumption.
- the processing time is reduced significantly by avoiding the continuous integration of the energy function over the entire path.

LOOK-UP TABLE FOR ROVER ENERGY CONSUMPTION

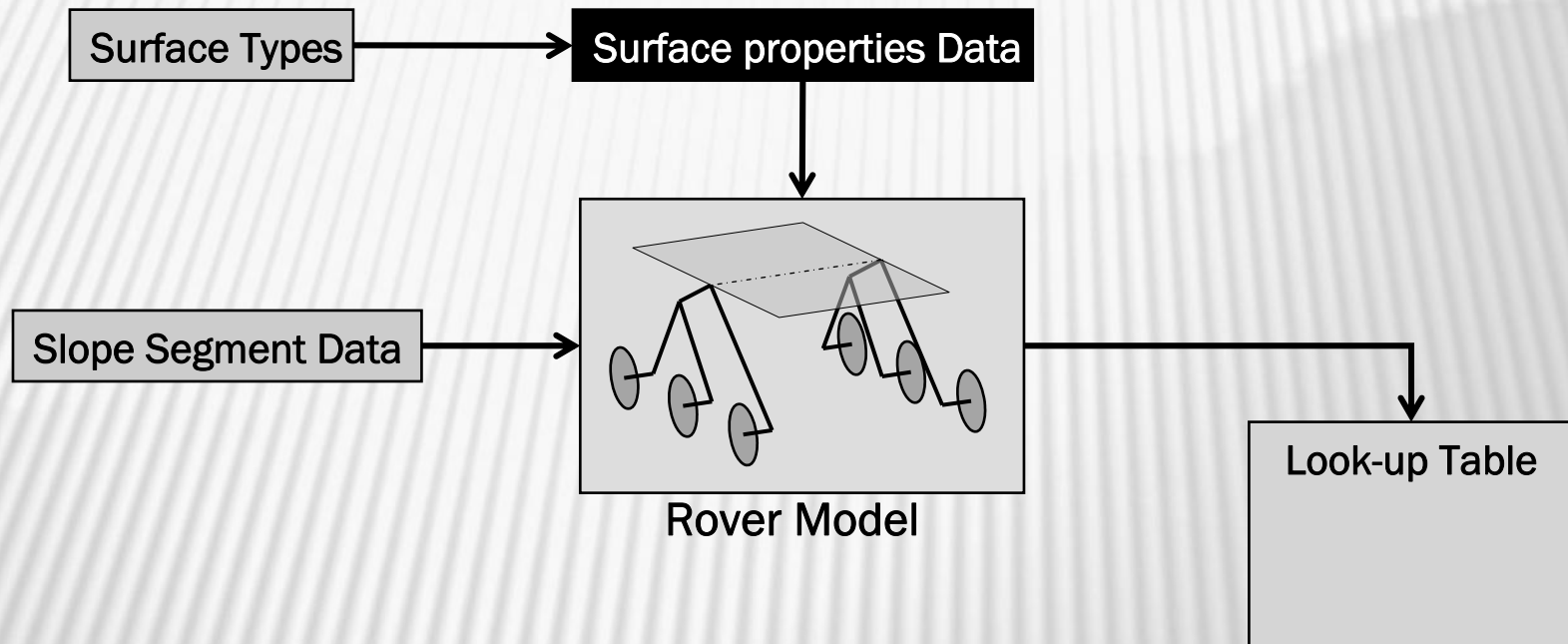
Slope (Degree)	Dry sand (type #1)	Sandy Loam (type #2)	clayed soil (type #3)
$-20 \leq \theta < -17$	-22.76	Infinity	-12.45
$-17 \leq \theta < -14$	-19.31	Infinity	-13.20
$-14 \leq \theta < -11$	-15.45	-9.26	-12.63
$-11 \leq \theta < -8$	-11.24	-8.88	-10.93
$-8 \leq \theta < -5$	-6.69	-7.08	-8.23
$-5 \leq \theta < -2$	-1.83	-3.90	-4.57



Rover Path Planning Optimization

Global Optimization Path-Planner

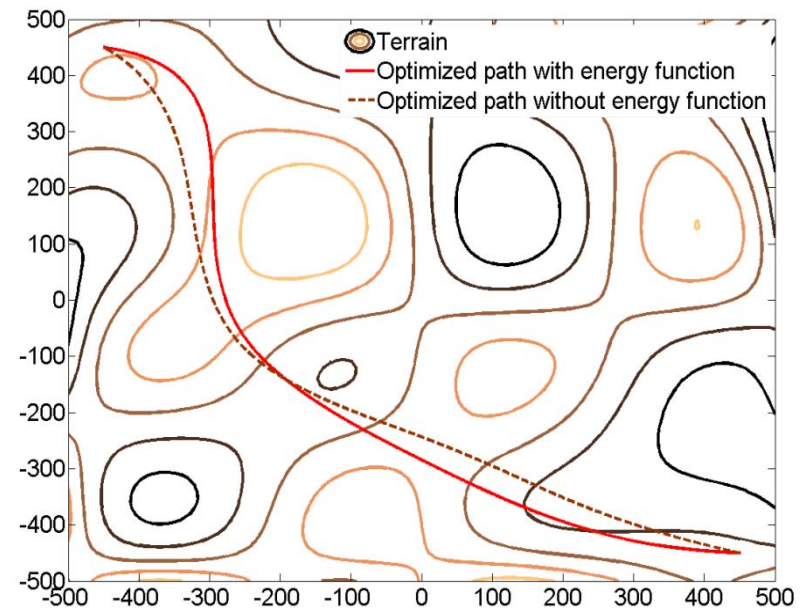
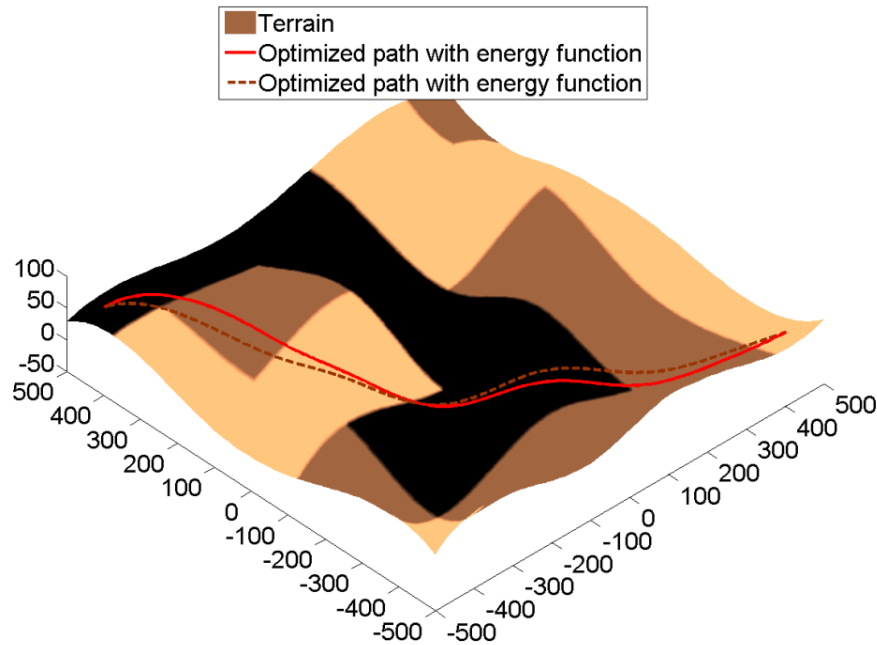
Look-up Table Creation:



Rover Path Planning Optimization

Sample Results

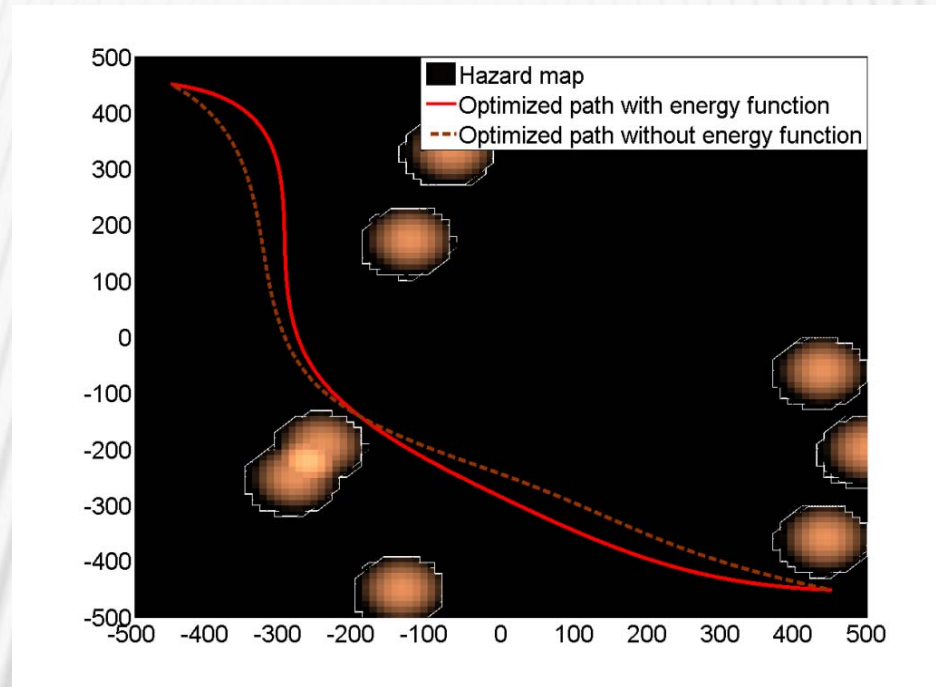
Generated Paths on an Uneven Terrain



Rover Path Planning Optimization

Sample Results

Avoiding Hazards



HARDWARE-IN-THE- LOOP (HIL) TESTING



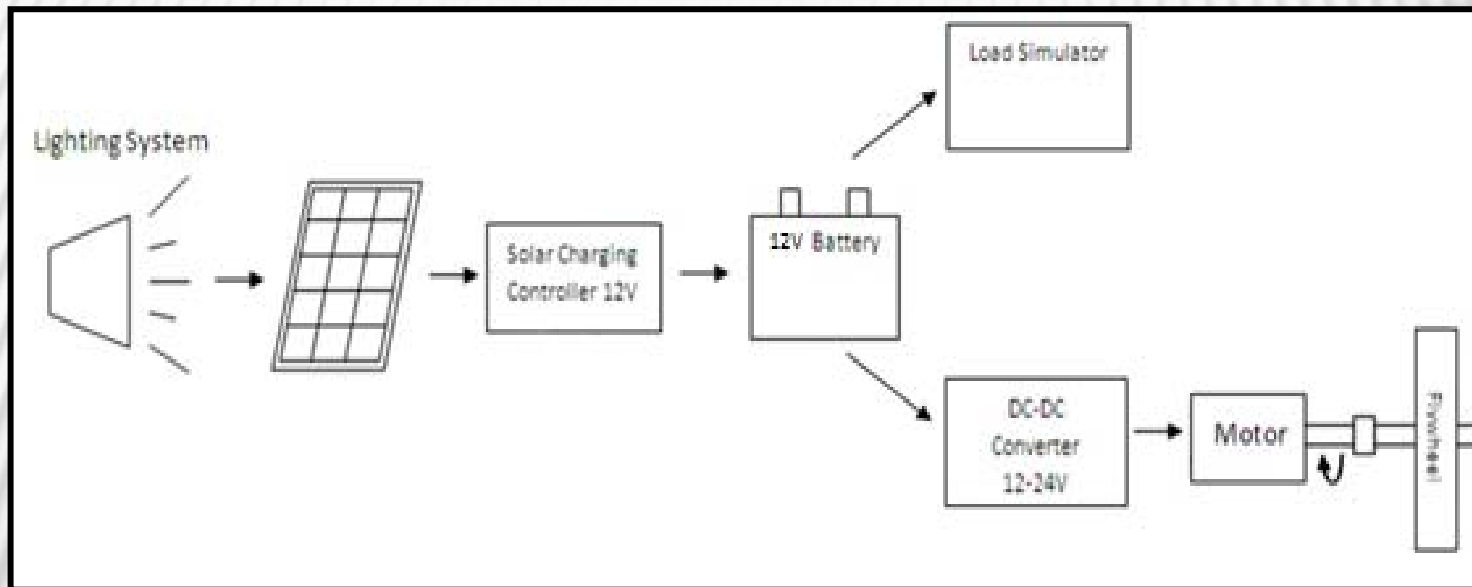
HIL OBJECTIVE

- ❖ Design a modular test platform to allow system level testing of power components of planetary rovers before a complete prototype is available
- ❖ Allows for hardware to be added progressively into the simulation loop as they become available

HIL TEST PLATFORM

- ❖ Library of mathematical models
- ❖ A test bench with a library of hardware components
- ❖ Program to connect hardware and software
- ❖ Graphical user interface

HARDWARE COMPONENT LIBRARY



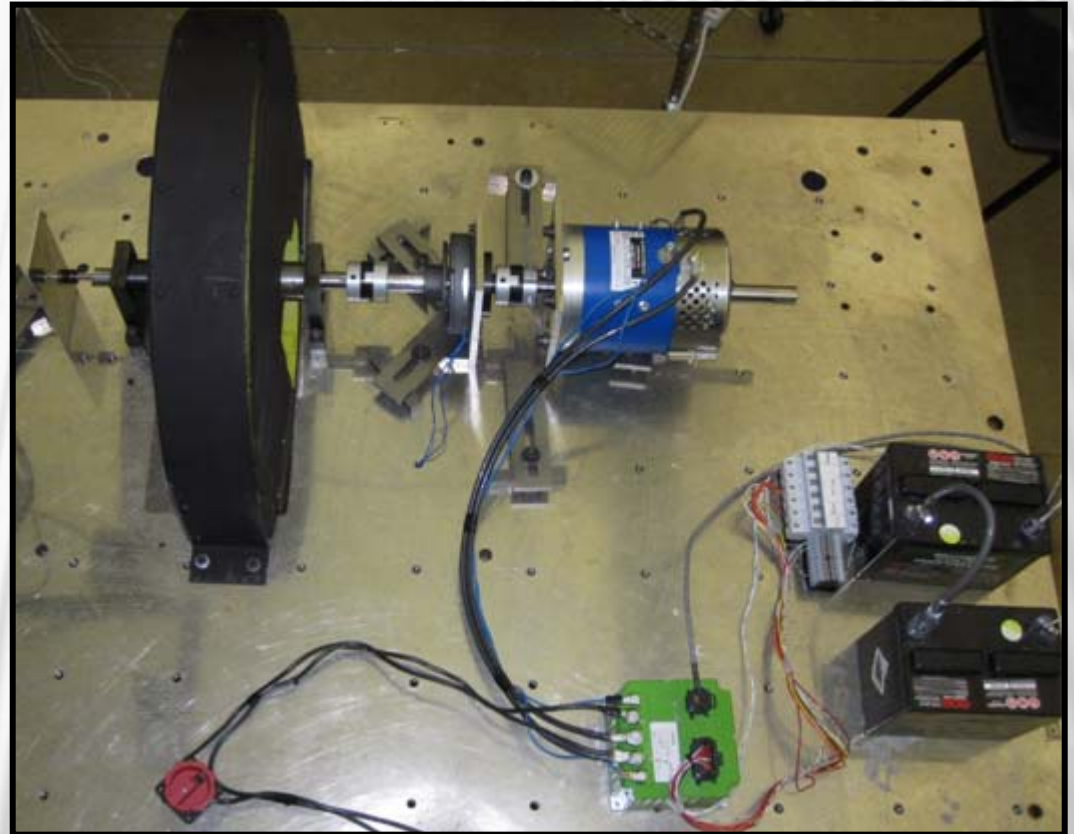
HARDWARE COMPONENT LIBRARY

- ❖ Lighting System
- ❖ Solar Arrays



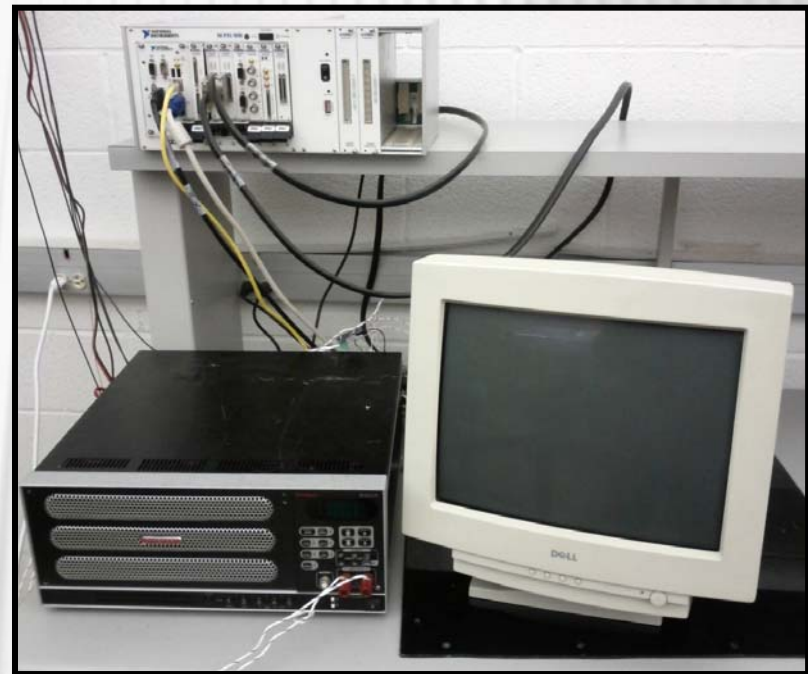
HARDWARE COMPONENT LIBRARY

- ❖ Battery
- ❖ Motor
- ❖ Flywheel



HARDWARE COMPONENT LIBRARY

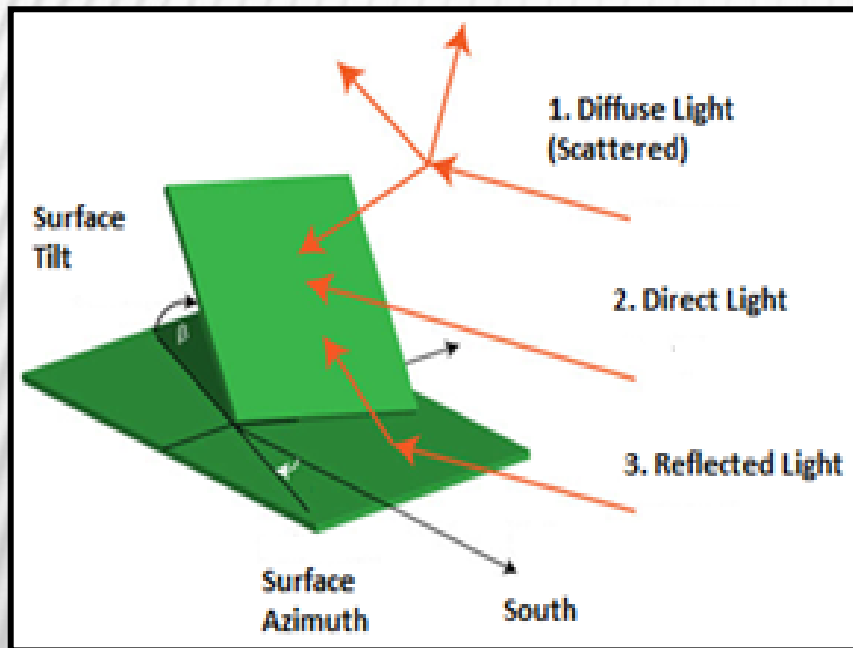
- ❖ Load simulator
- ❖ PXI
- ❖ Sensors



HIL MODELING

❖ Solar irradiance on a tilted surface

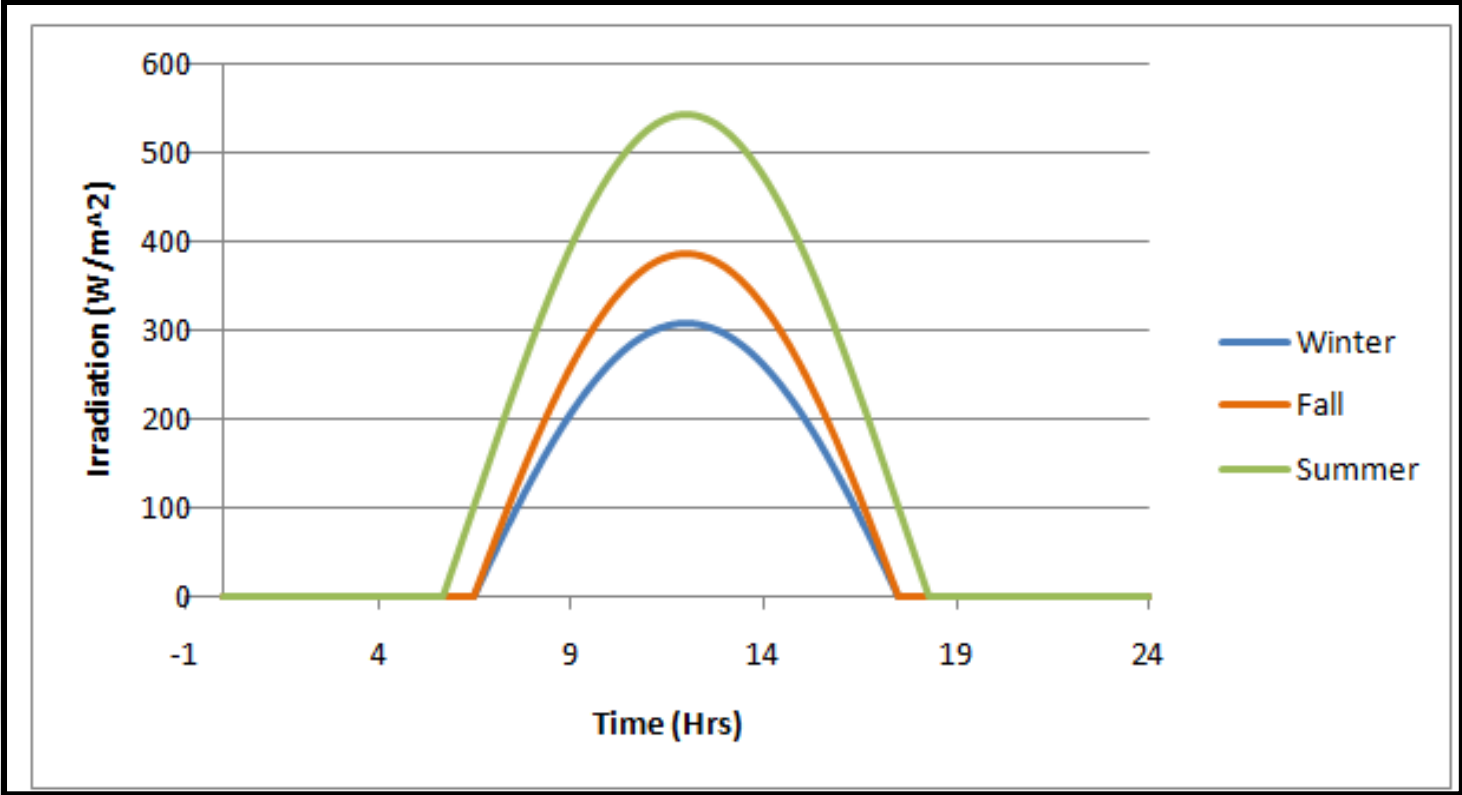
$$G_t = G_{Dt} + G_{dt} + G_{rt}$$



- Season
- Opacity Depth
- Surface Albedo
- Vehicle tilt
- Vehicle orientation

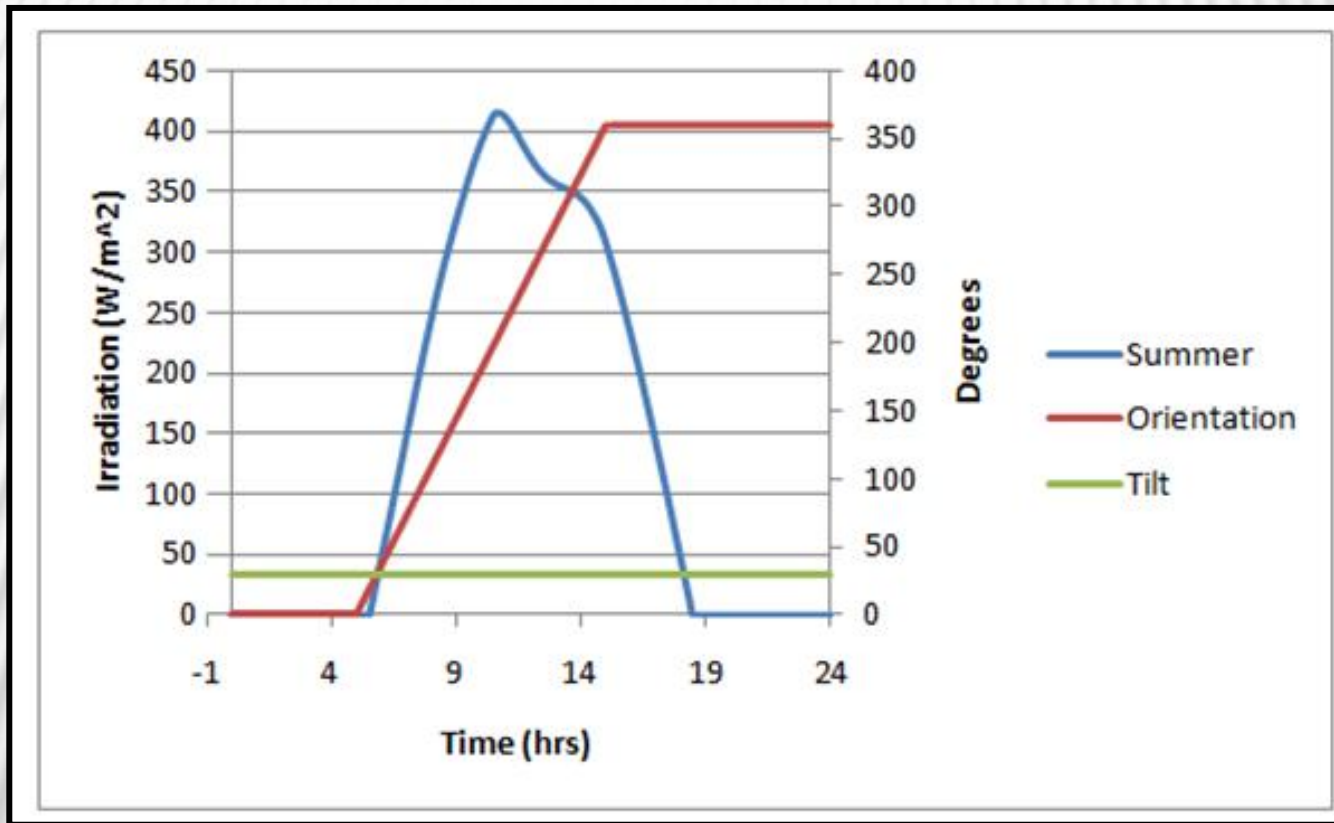
HIL MODELING

Seasonal Effect on Diurnal Irradiation Profile



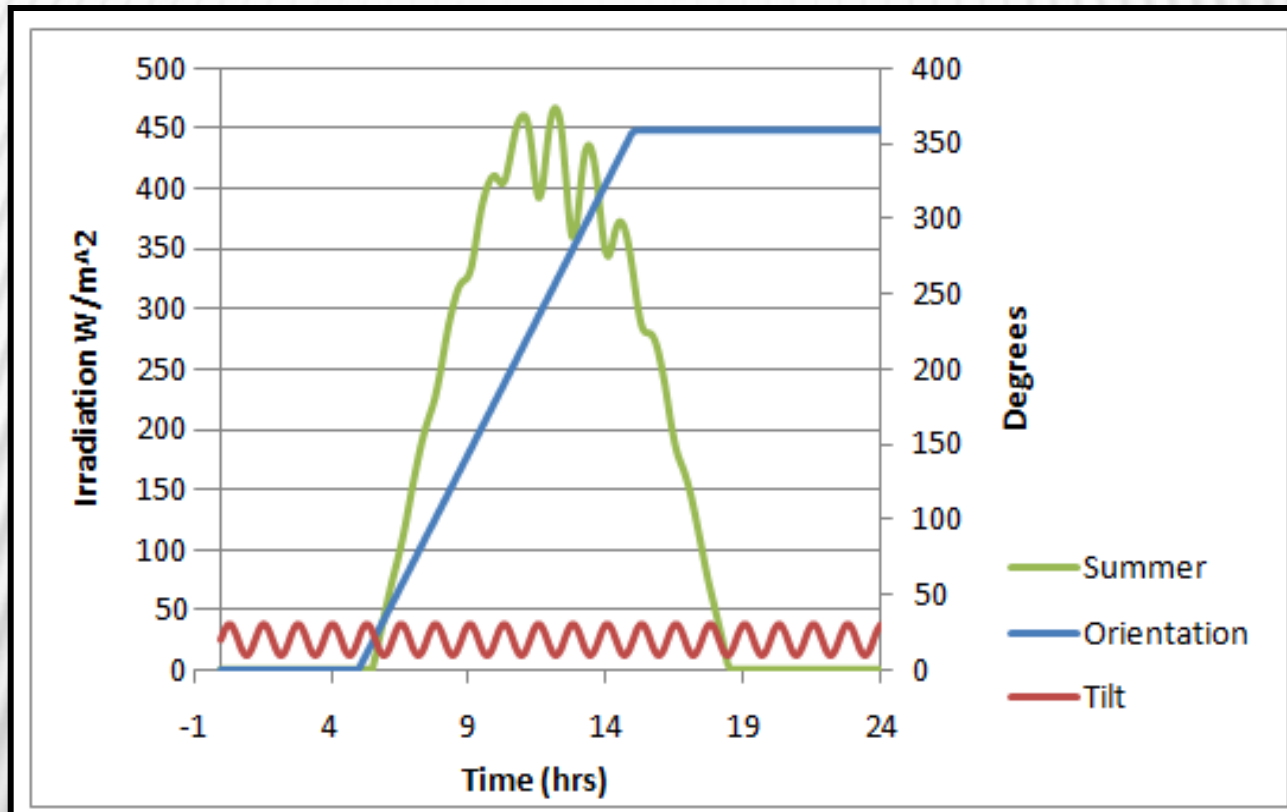
HIL MODELING

Effects of Vehicle Orientation on Irradiation Profile



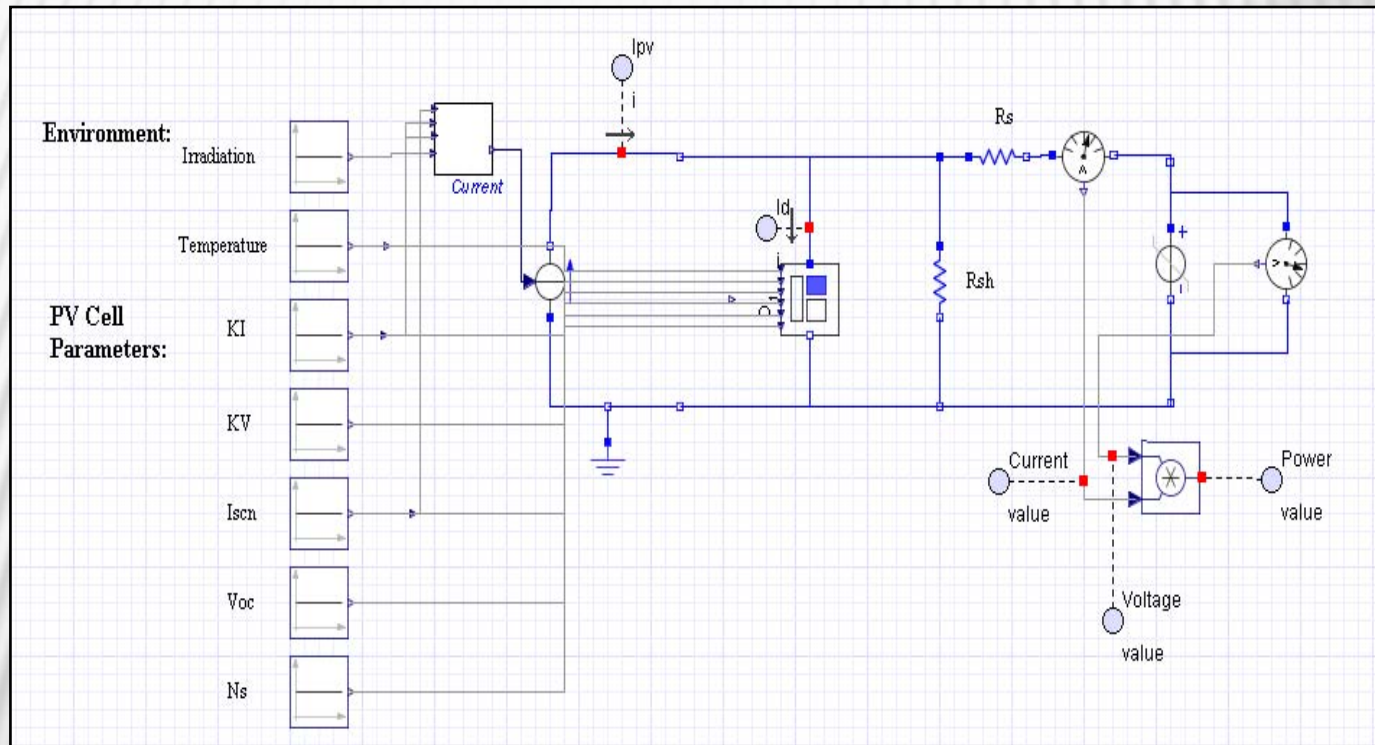
HIL MODELING

Effect of Vehicle Tilt on Irradiation Profile



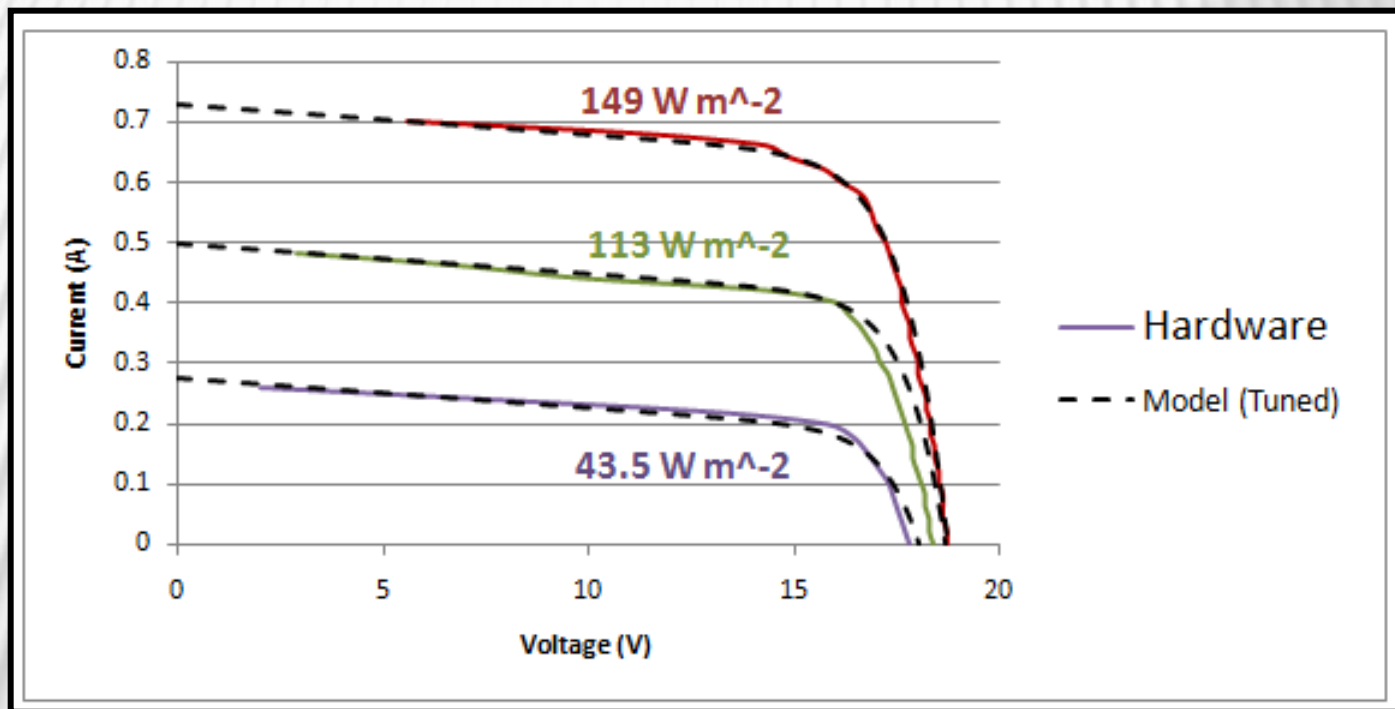
HIL MODELING

❖ Solar cells



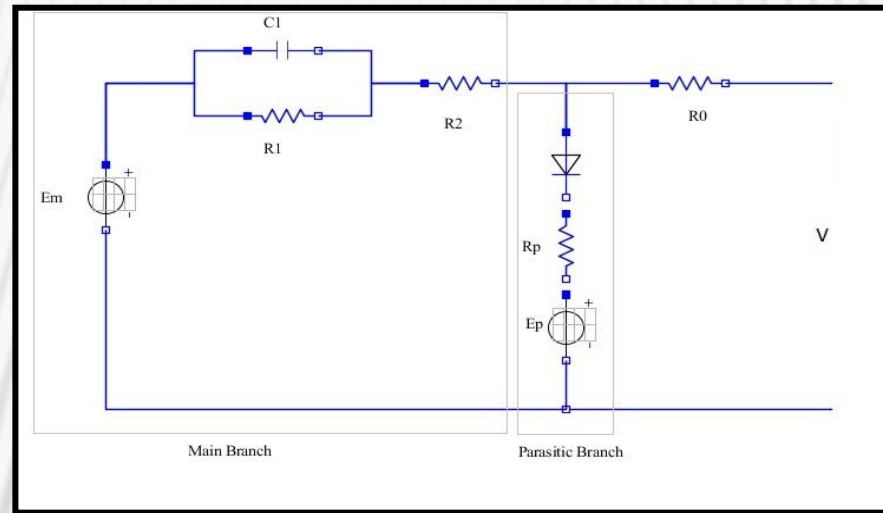
HIL MODELING

Hardware vs. Model IV curve



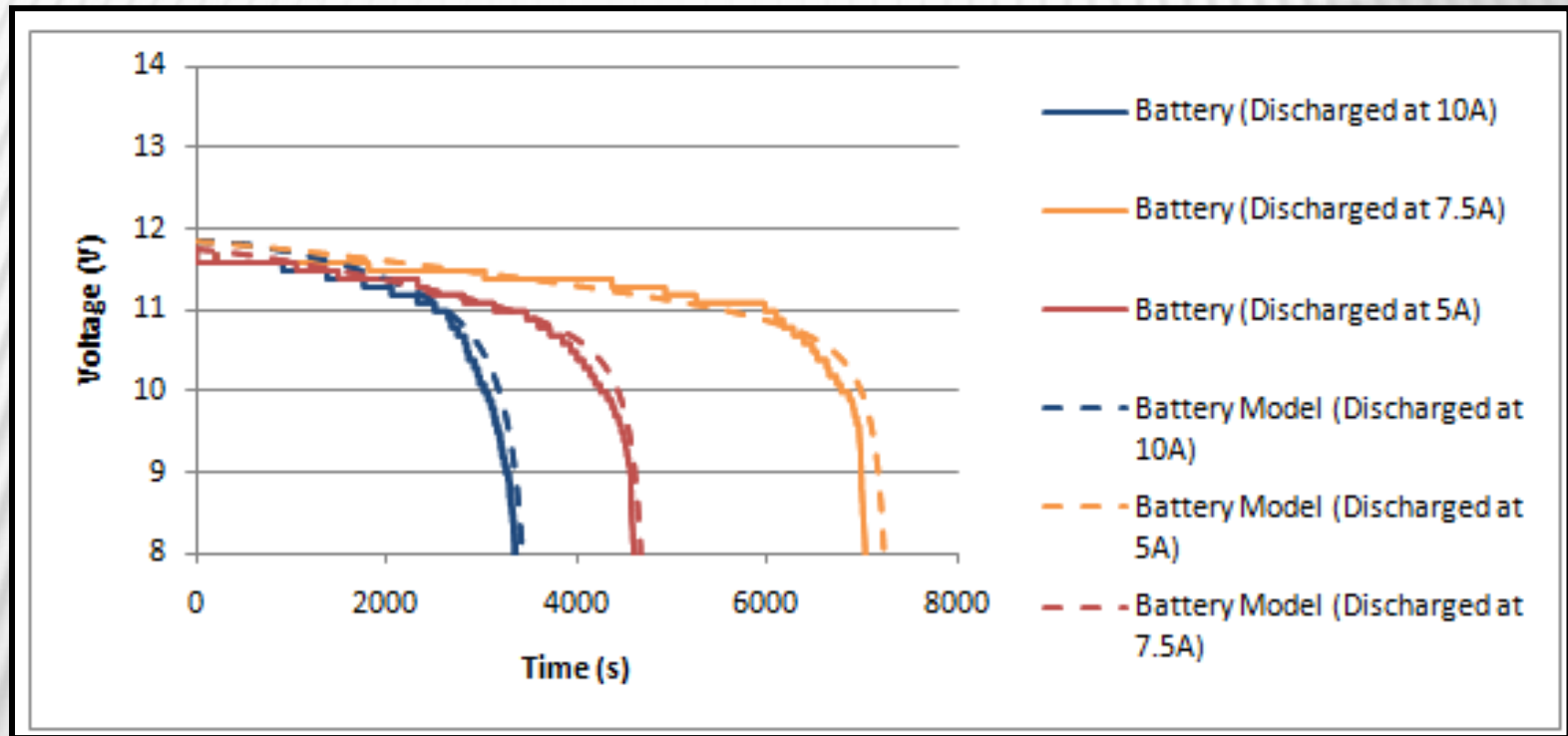
HIL MODELING

× Battery Equivalent Circuit Model



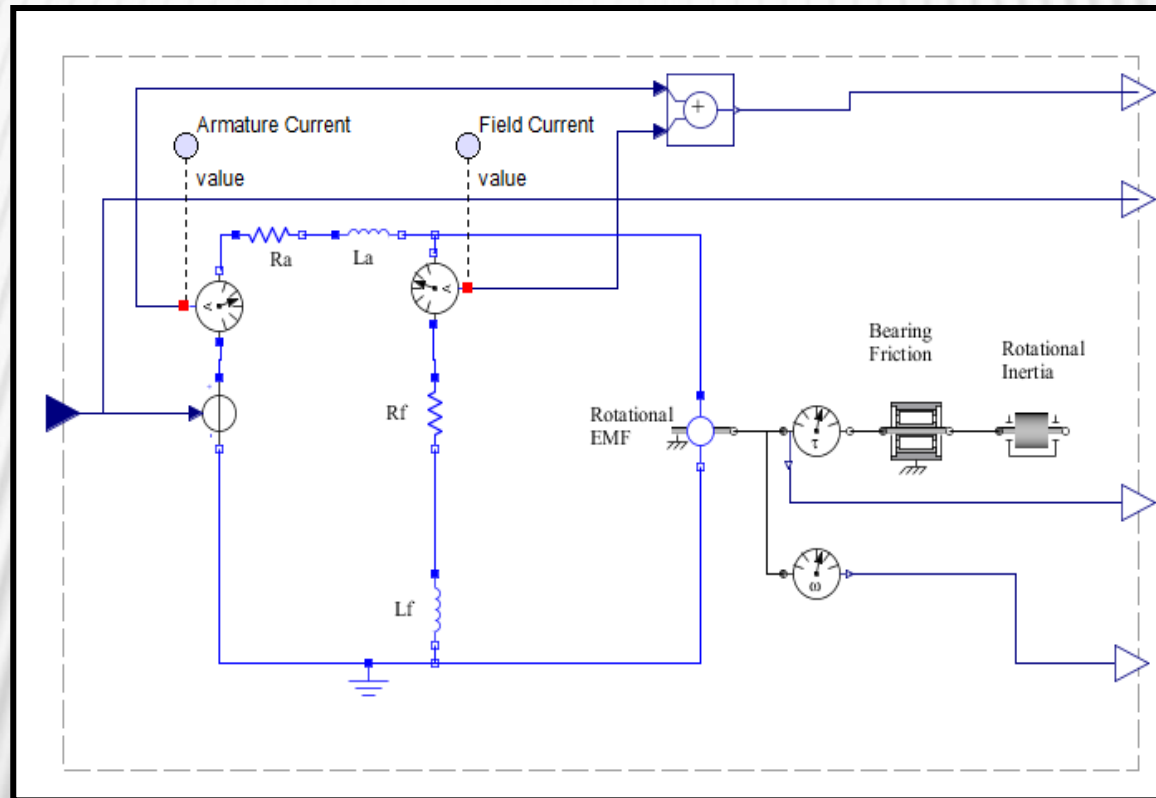
HIL MODELING

Lead Acid Battery Discharge Curve (Hardware Vs Software)



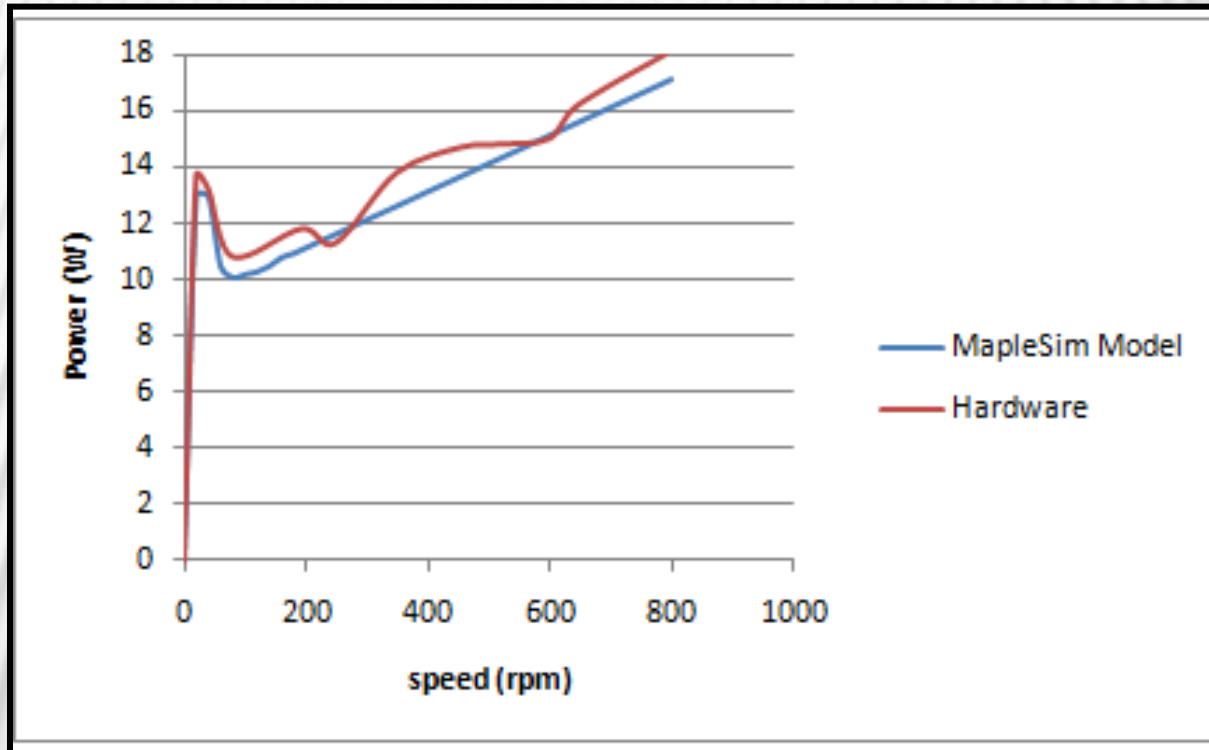
HIL MODELING

❖ Motor/ flywheel



HIL MODELING

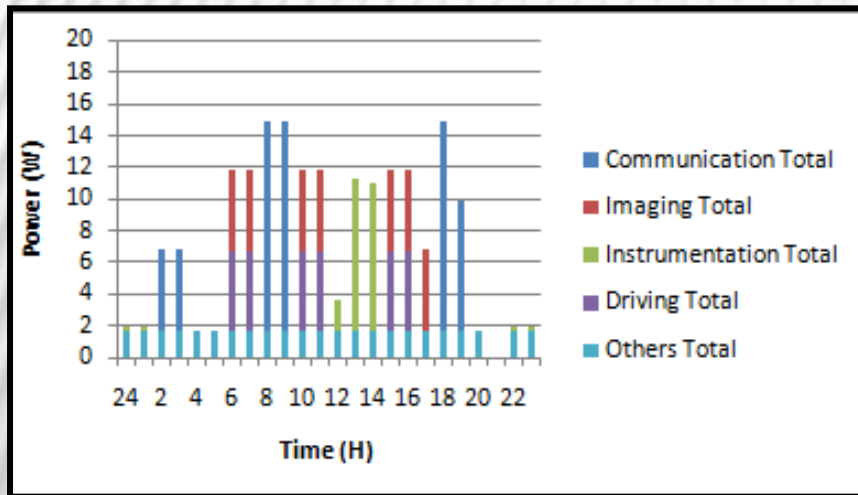
Motor/Flywheel Power Loss vs. Speed



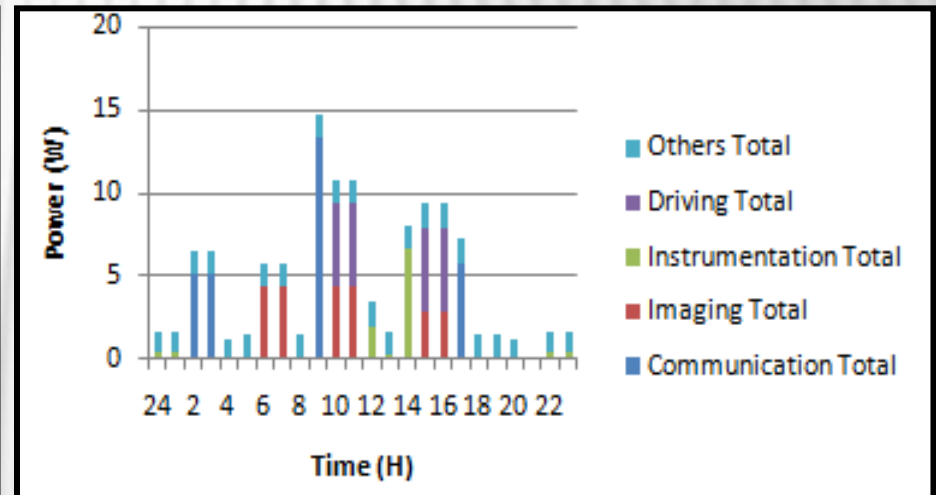
HIL MODELING

❖ Auxillary Power Consumption

Summer – Power Consumption Graph



Winter - Power Consumption Graph

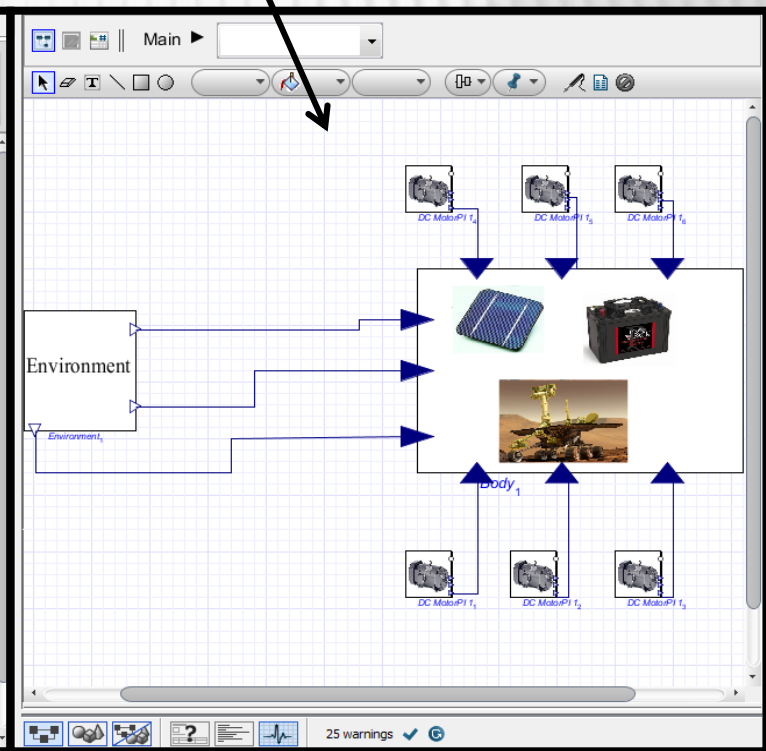
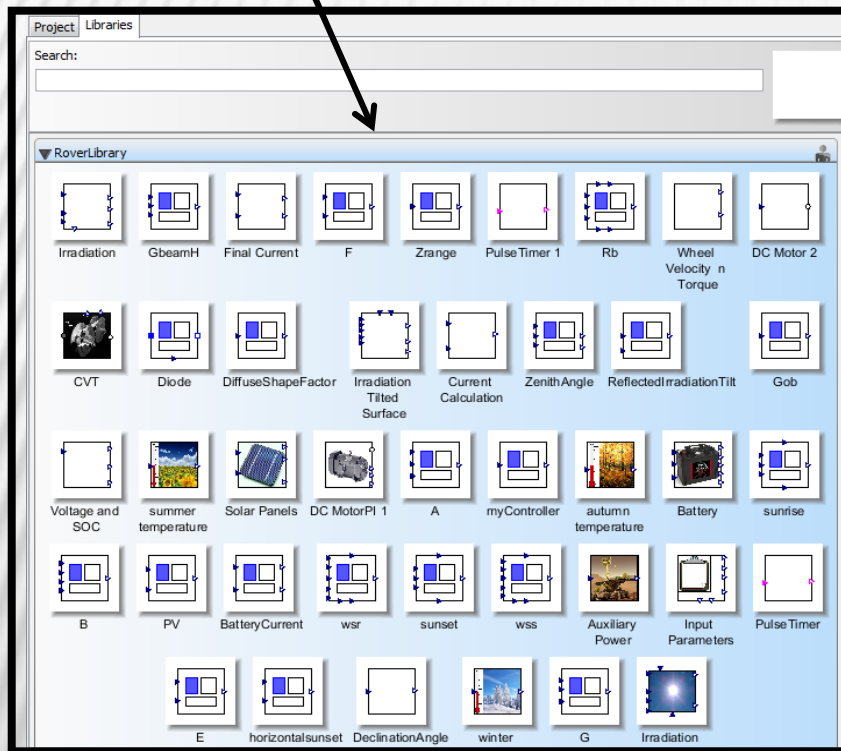


HIL MODELING

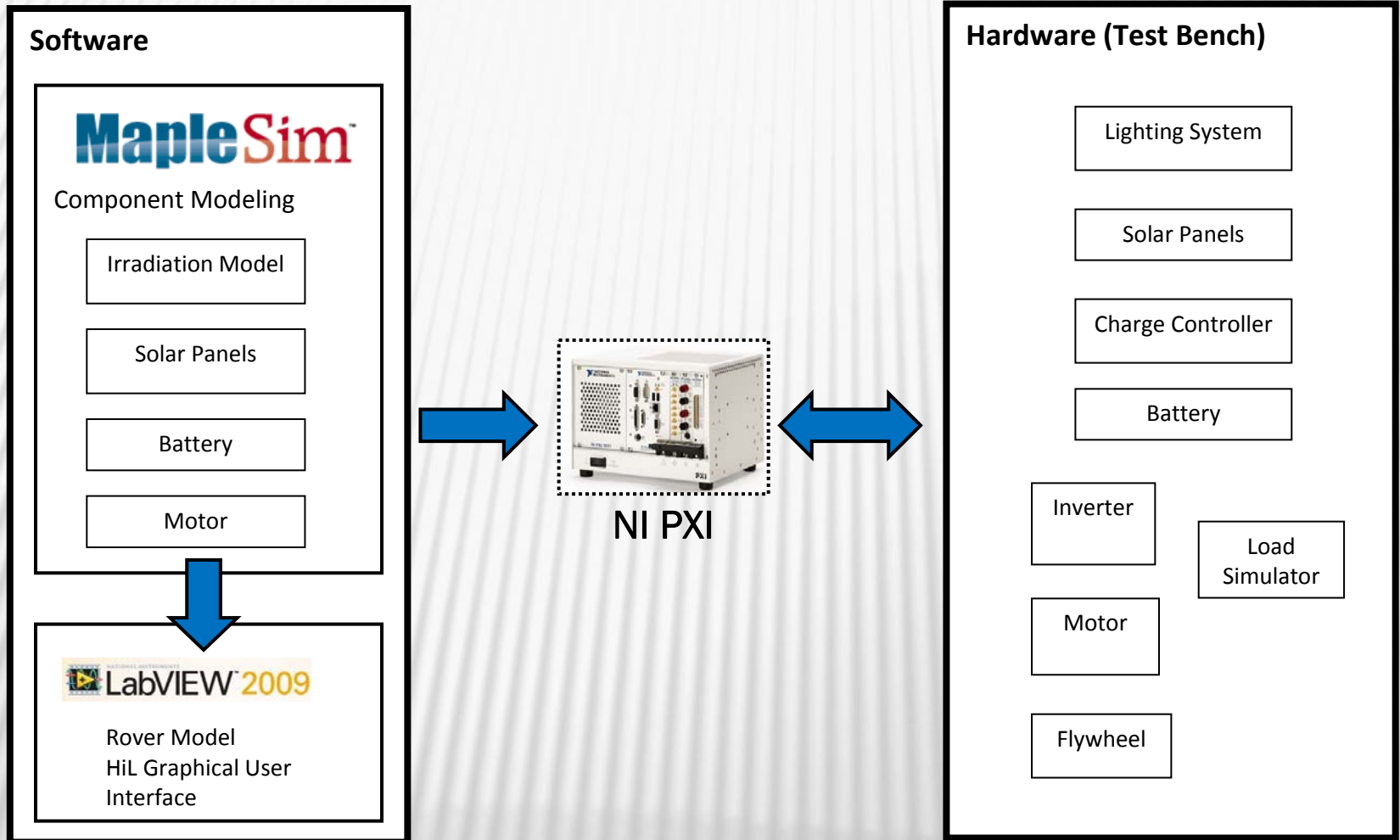
❖ MapleSim component library

Software Component Library

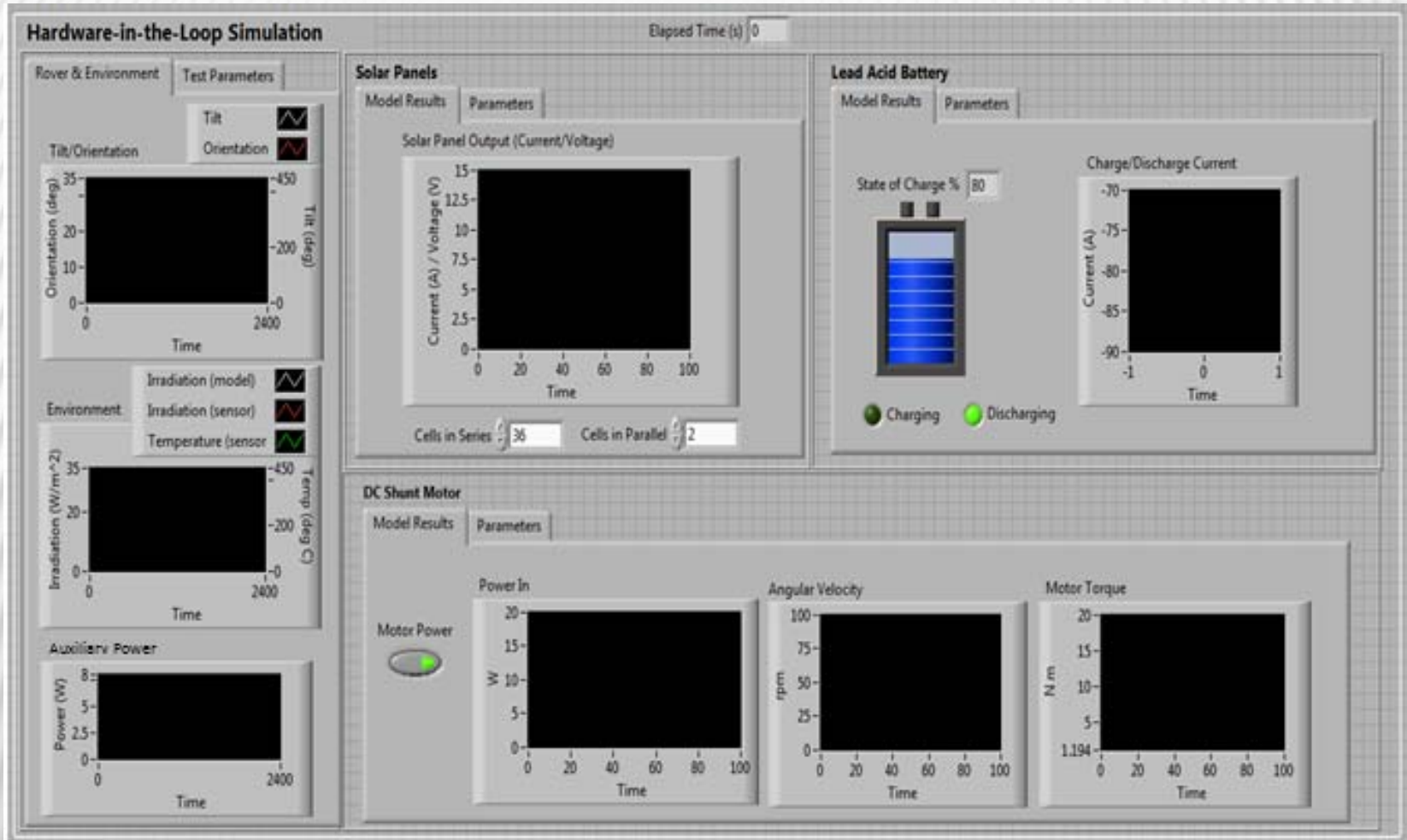
Modeling Workspace



HIL IMPLEMENTATION



HIL IMPLEMENTATION - GUI



HIL IMPLEMENTATION - GUI

Hardware-in-the-Loop Simulation Elapsed Time (s) 0

Rover & Environment | Test Parameters

Component under Test: Solar Panels | Period: 0

Initial Location/Environment
 Latitude: 22.3 | Ls: 153 | Albedo: 0.1

Lighting System
 PWM Counter: Dev1/ctr0 | Index: 0
 PWM Frequency (Hz): 30 | Duty Cycle: 0

Load Simulator Parameters
 Load Simulator VISA: GPIB0::5 | **LOAD ON**

Output
 Temperature File Path:
 Irradiation File Path:
 Load Voltage File Path:
 Load Current File Path:

Solar Panels

Model Results | Parameters

Rp: 400 | Temperature Coefficient at Voc (Kv): -0.07776
 Rs: 0.22 | Temperature Coefficient at Isc (Ki): 0.00273
 Diode Ideality Constant (a): 1.1 | Short Circuit Current at Nominal Conditions (Iscn): 5.15
 Terminal Voltage (Vt): 12 | Open Circuit Voltage at Nominal Conditions (Vocn): 21.6
 Light Generated Current at Nominal Conditions (Ipn): 5.15

Lead Acid Battery

Model Results | Parameters

Battery Nominal Voltage: 3.3 | Peak Discharge Limit: -120
 Battery Nominal Capacity: 2.3 | Peak Charge Limit: 40
 Battery Banks: 3 | Continuous Discharge Limit: -70
 Cell Per Bank: 100 | Continuous Charge Limit: 30
 Battery Internal Resistance: 0.1 | Battery Capacitance: 2.86
 Battery Initial SOC: 0.5

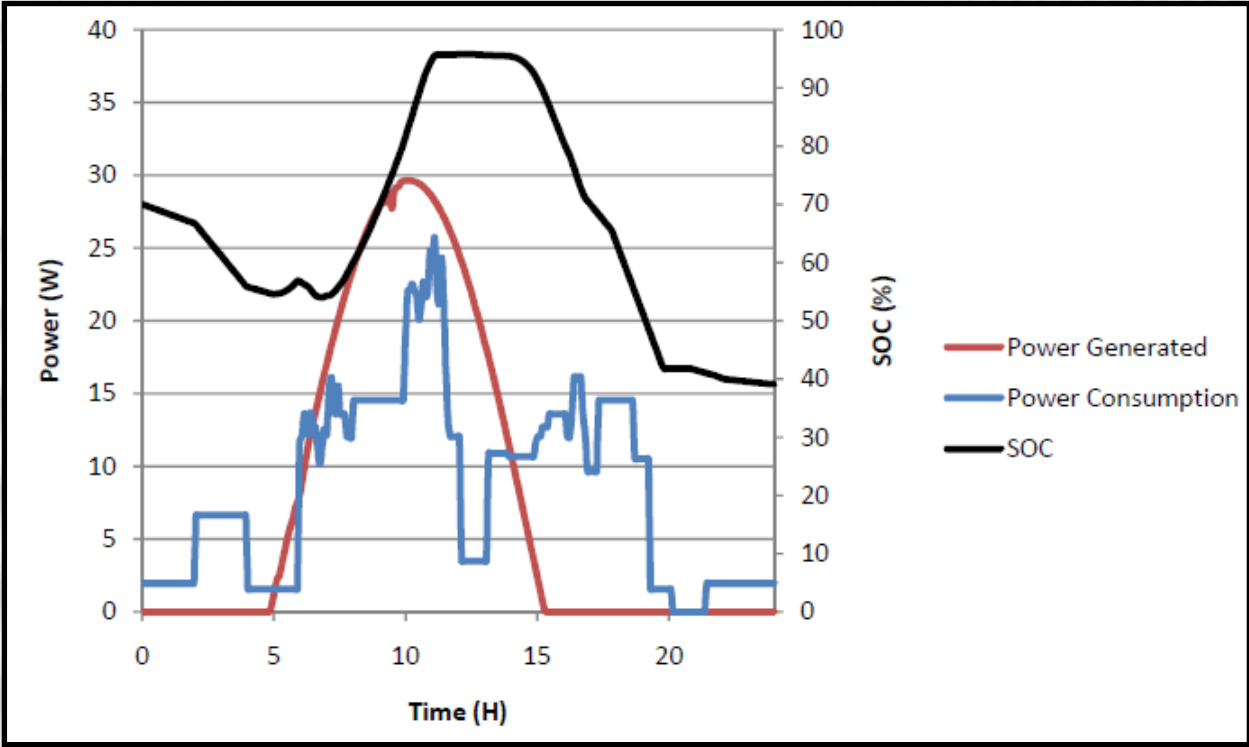
DC Shunt Motor

Model Results | Parameters

Armature Resistance (Ra): 10 | PI gains: proportional gain (Kc): 0.050
 Armature Inductance (La): 10 | integral time (Ti, min): 0.010
 Field Resistance (Rf): 1
 Field Inductance (Lf): 1
 Coefficient (k): 1

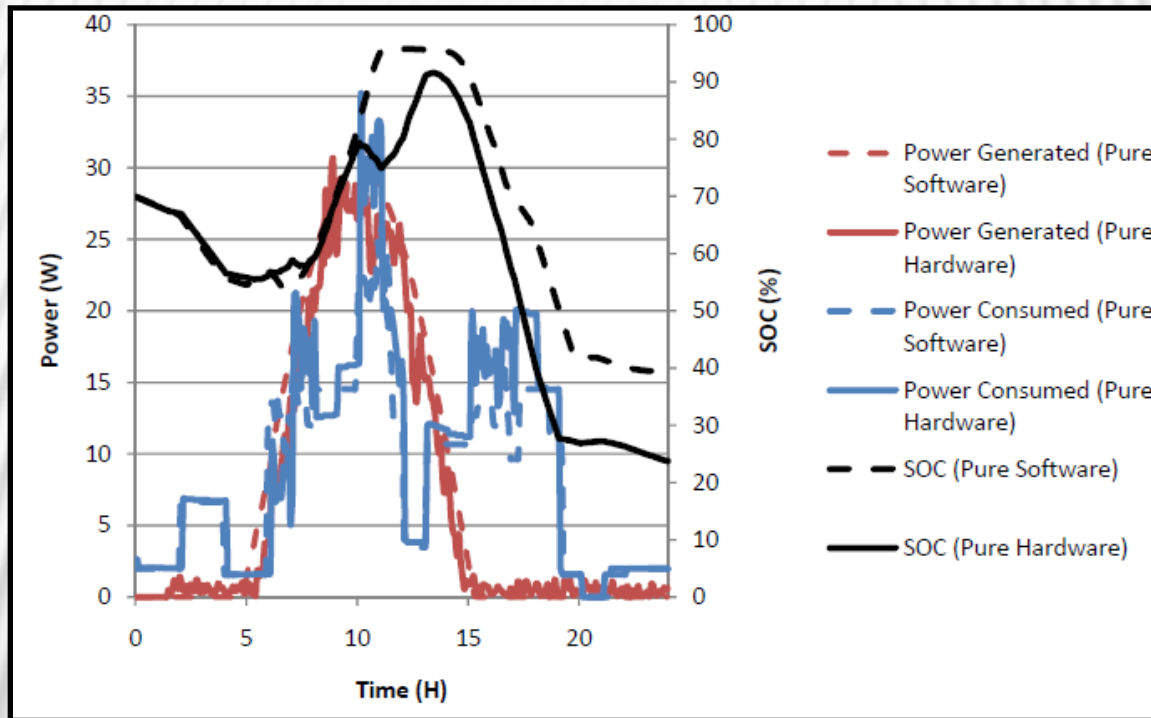
HIL AND SIMULATION RESULTS

Summer Full Load - Pure Software



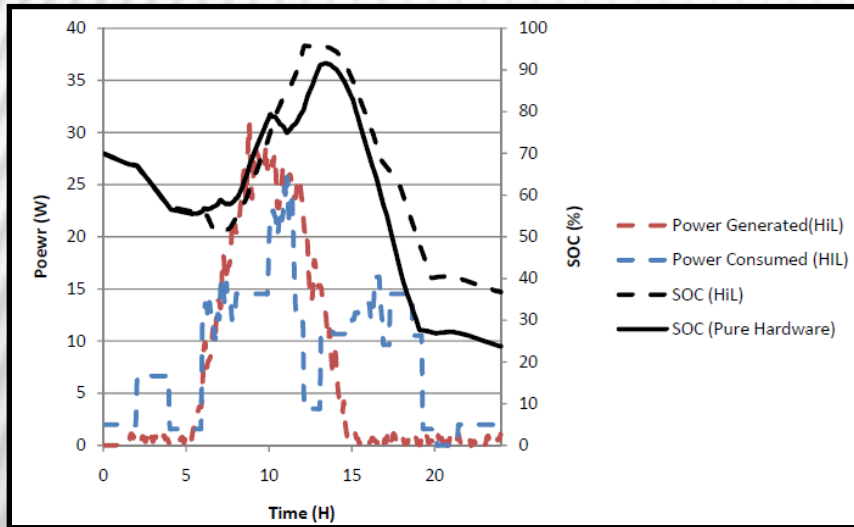
HIL AND SIMULATION RESULTS

Summer Full Load - Pure Hardware vs. Pure Software

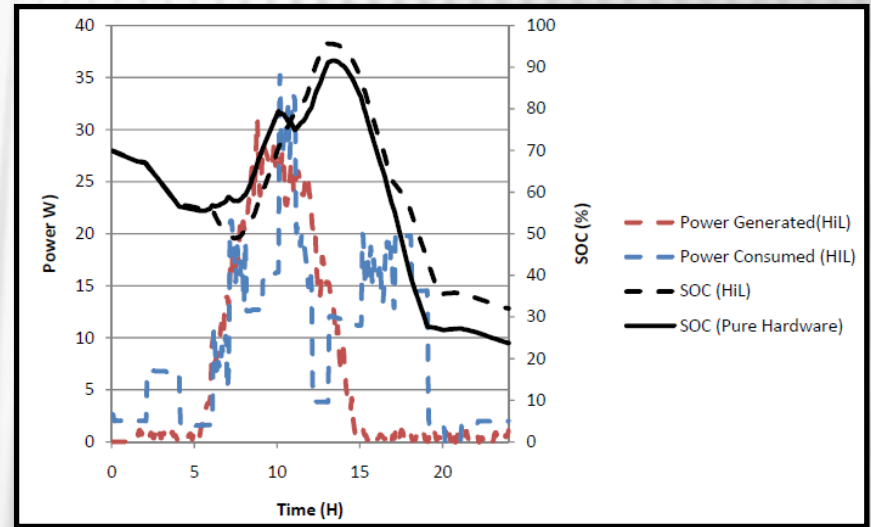


HIL AND SIMULATION RESULTS

Summer Full Load - Pure Hardware vs. Solar Panel in the Loop

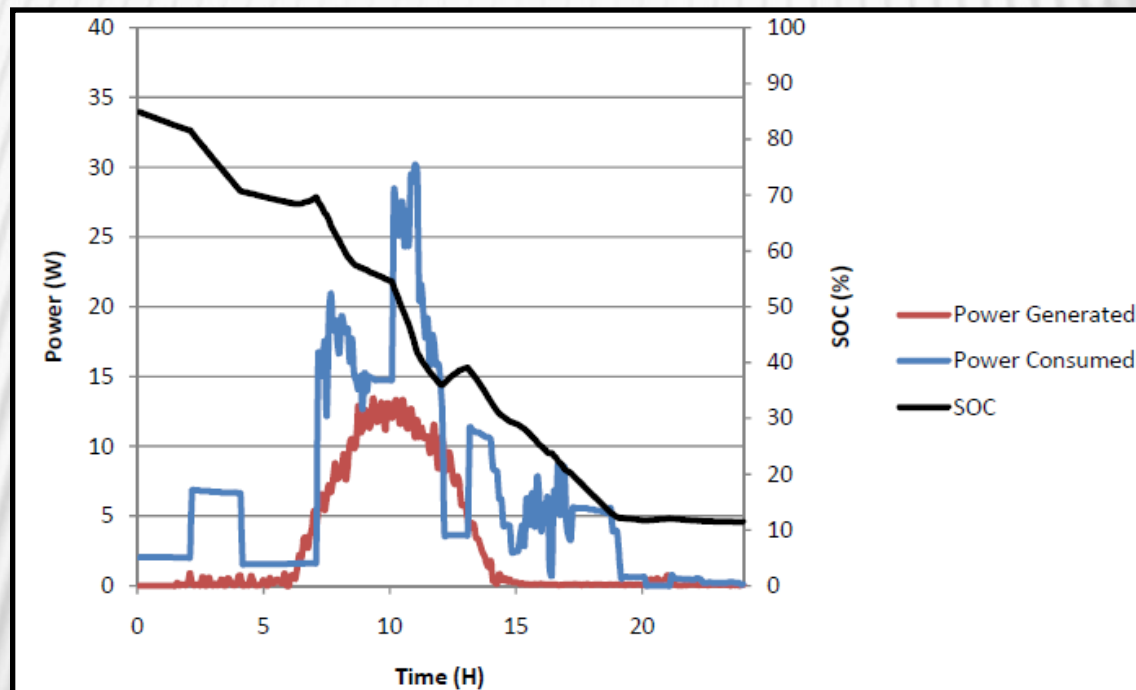


Summer Full Load - Pure Hardware vs. Solar Panel, Motor, Load Simulator in the loop



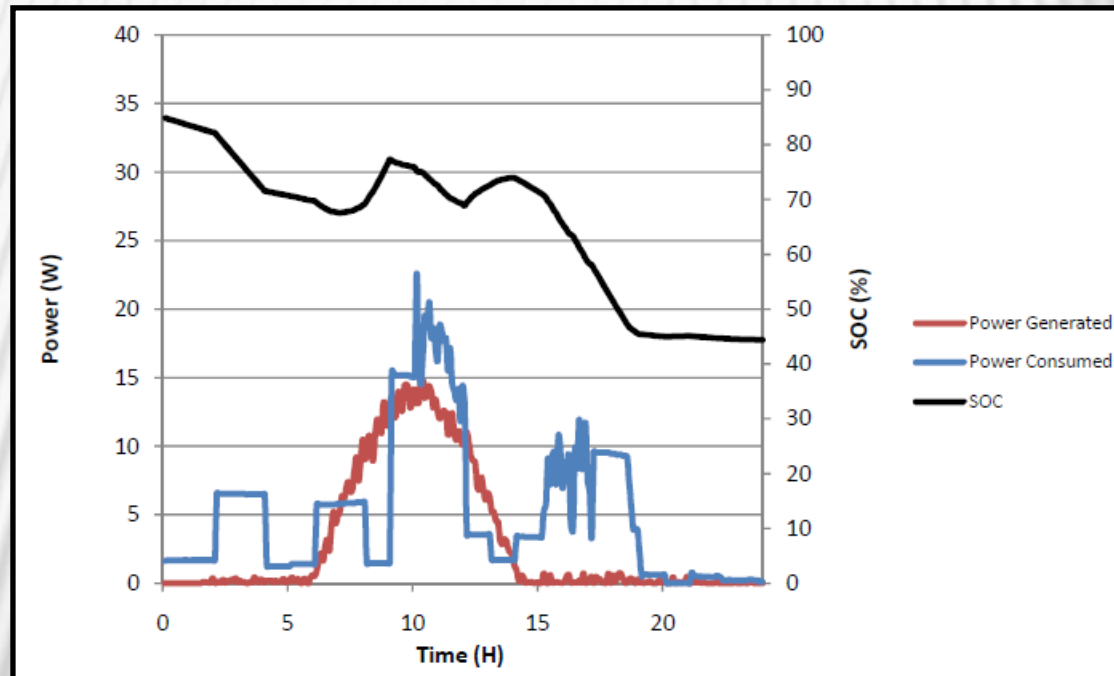
HIL AND SIMULATION RESULTS

Winter Full Load (Pure Hardware)



HIL AND SIMULATION RESULTS

Winter Reduced Load (Pure Hardware)



SUMMARY

- ❖ Demonstrated a **flexible** and **modular** platform
- ❖ Efficient **path planning**
- ❖ Rover dynamic **modeling**
- ❖ **Custom component library** for both dynamic model and powertrain model
- ❖ **Hardware in the loop** Testing
- ❖ **Animation** and **simulation** capability

Thank You!



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