

# Model-based and Component-oriented Programming of Robot Controls

1. Development Process of Industrial Control Units
2. Programming Paradigms
  - object-oriented
  - component-oriented
  - model-based
3. Example – Development of Robot Control *MRobot*
  - Synchronous Execution and Simulation
  - Sensor Integration



# Development Process – Industrial Control Units

## Objectives

- Improved Maintainability of Software
- Cost Efficiency
- Optimal Information Flow between Involved Personell
- High Functionality of Software

## Approach: Improved Software Technology

Combination of

**model-based, component-oriented, object-oriented**

Programming Methods



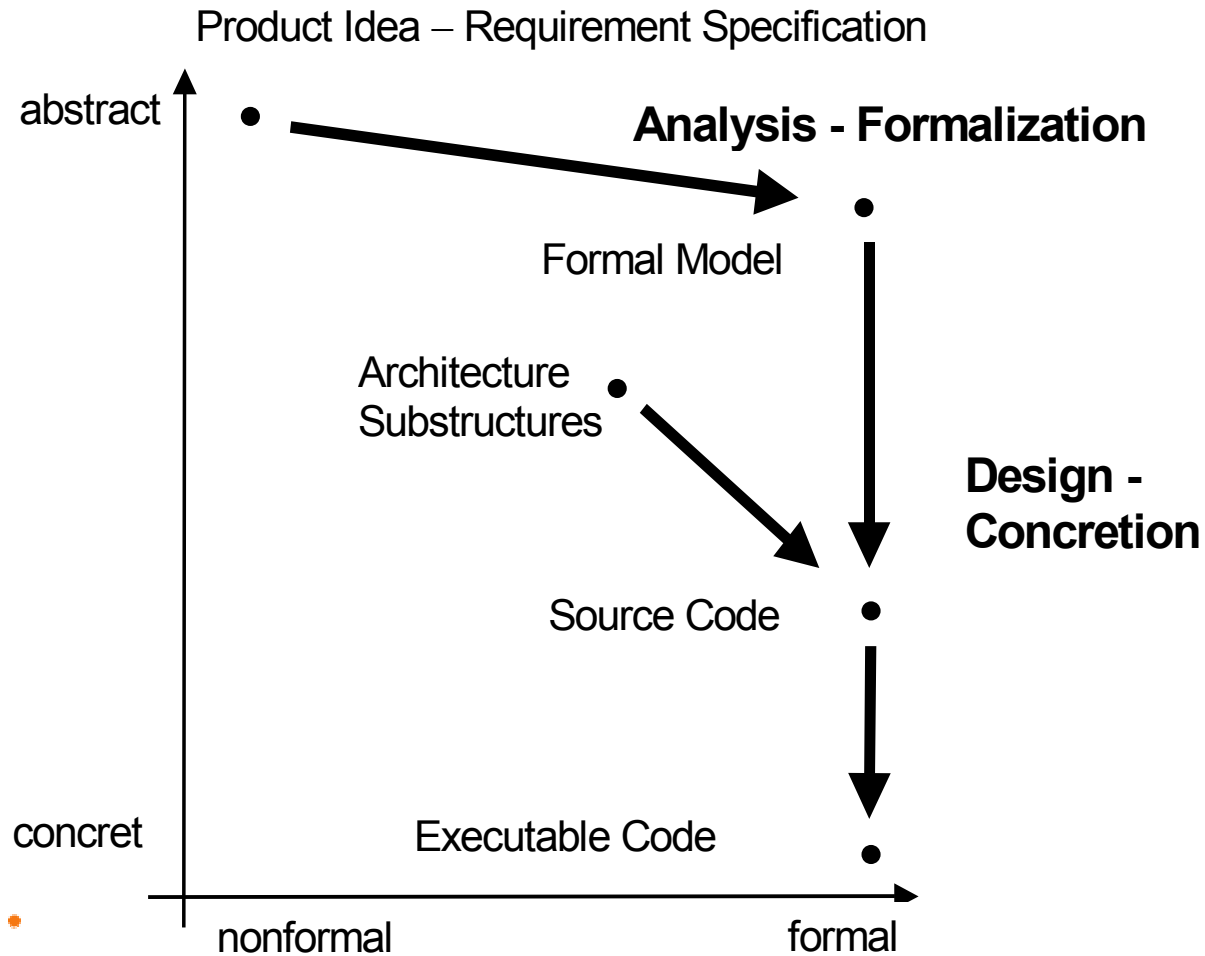
# Development Process - Phases

1. Planning
  - Requirement Specification
2. **Analysis**
  - Knowledge Aquisition,
  - Formal Representation
3. **Design**
  - Architecture
  - Substructures
  - Test Procedure
4. Implementation and Test
5. Verification



# Development Process – Analysis and Design

## Representation of Information by Using Design Diagram



# Object-Oriented Programming

## Key Ideas

- Conception of **Classes, Inheritance, Encapsulation**
- Classes are Templates for Software Objects
- Facilitate the Creation of Variants
- **Software Interfaces**, Abstract Classes
- Classes Represent Pieces of Knowledge
- Non-domain-specific Programming Language
- Only Support the Representation of **Structure of Knowledge**, not the Knowledge itself



# Component-Oriented Programming

## Key Ideas

- Software components are pieces of executable software, to be used via standardized interfaces
- Applying components, a **framework-plugin** architecture can be realized
- The framework supplies the **time-critical functionality**. The **robot-related knowledge** will be implemented by using plugins
- Benefits:
  - Components can be implemented by applying different programming languages
  - The maintenance of software will be improved
- Examples of standardized component interfaces:
  - **COM**, defined by Microsoft,
  - CORBA, OMG ([www.omg.org](http://www.omg.org)),
  - JavaBeans.



# Model-Based Programming

## Key Ideas

- Programs implement **knowledge**, related to different domains, e.g. operating dialogues, shape of workpieces, kinematical behavior of machines
- **Formal Models** represent knowledge by applying formal languages
- A model is defined to be a sufficiently precise, coherent representation of a specific area of the real world
- **Domain-specific programming languages** are necessary, to directly and efficiently implement formal models
- The technical software **MATLAB** also comprises a programming language, supporting the direct implementation of formal models



# Comparison of Programming Paradigms

- **Object-Oriented Programming**

Design: Representation of Structure of Knowledge by Classes,  
Safety, Reusability of Software

Implementation: General Purpose Language

- **Component-Oriented Programming**

Design: Definition of Executable Structures

Implementation: Exchangeability (Plugins),  
Various Languages to Be Used

- **Model-Based Programming**

Analysis: Representation of Knowledge by Formal Models

Design: Models Define Software Structure

Implementation: Domain-Specific Language





# Example – Robot Control *MRobot*

## Functions:

- 1 – 12 Motion Axis
- Interpolation Modes:
  - Point to Point
  - Linear, including Polynom-Bypassing
  - Circular
  - Spline
- **Sensor Control**
- Offline-Programming with **Realtime Graphical Simulation**
- Powerful Application-Specific Programming Language (MATLAB Script)



# Example – Robot Control *MRobot*

## User-Benefits:

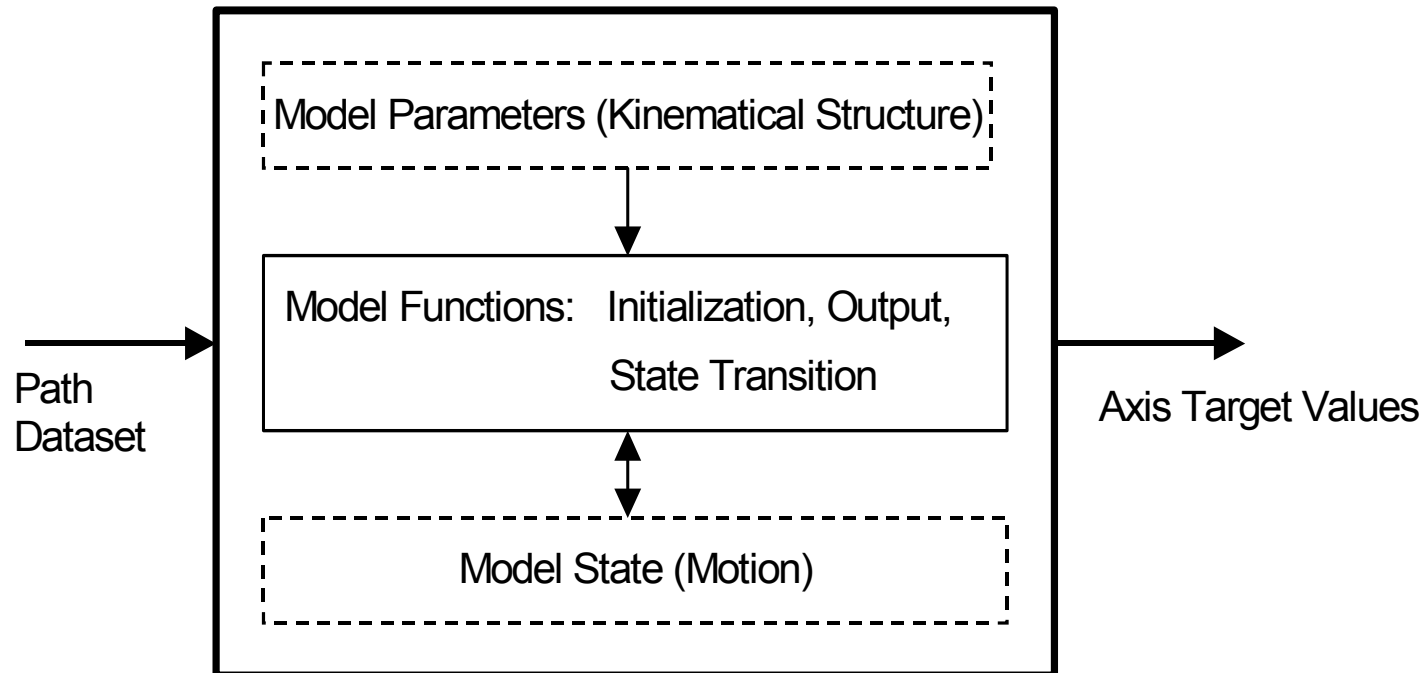
- **MATLAB-Interface:**
  - Robot-Systemsoftware
  - Application Software
- **Easy Programming:**
  - applicable by Robot Experts, not having intensive Programming Skills
- **Decreased Costs** for Development and Maintenance



# Robot Control *MRobot*

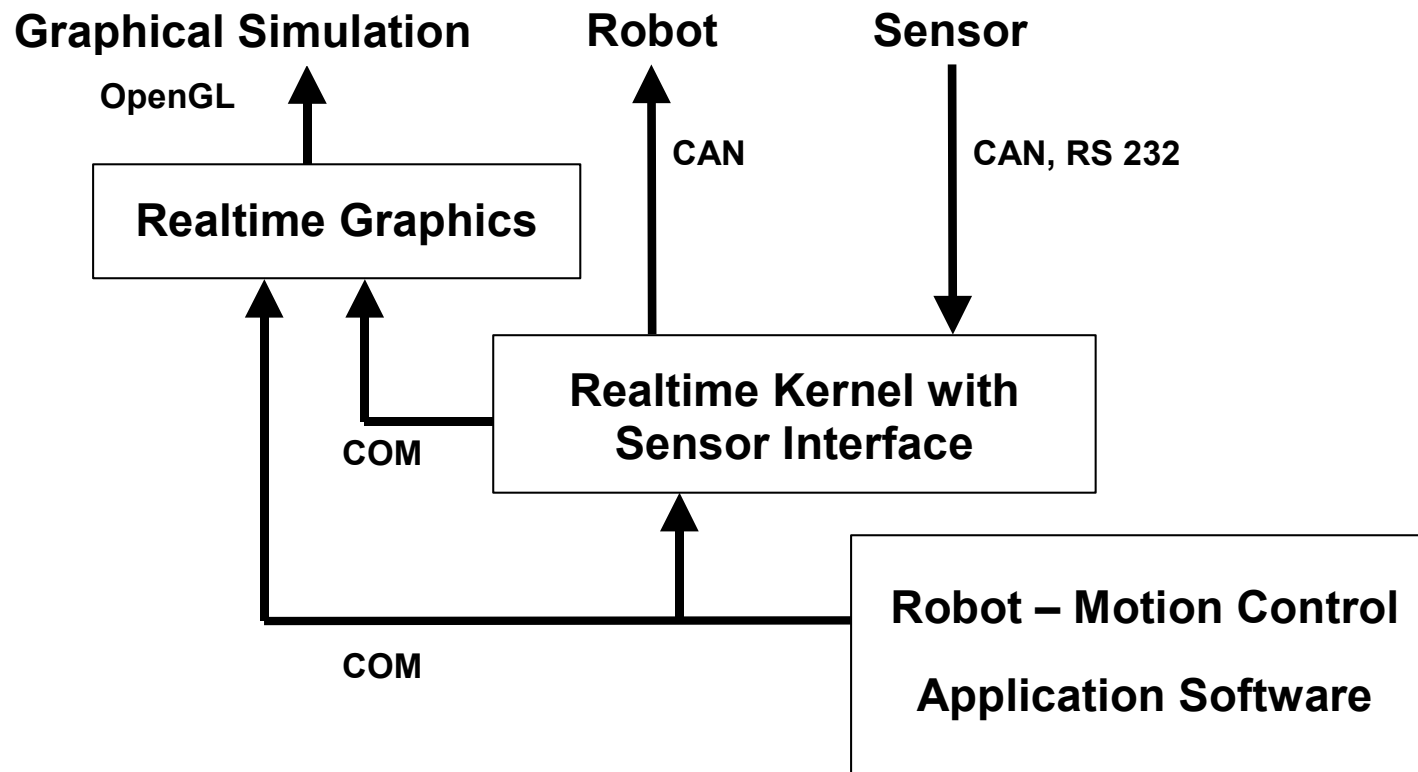
## Model-based Design – Motion Control

### Motion Control – Motion Model



# Robot Control *MRobot*

## Software Structure – Components, Interfaces



# Robot Control *MRobot*

## Control Panel:

Teach Koordinaten

Verschiebung in mm:  Drehung in Grad:

X-Achse    X-Achse

Y-Achse    Y-Achse

Z-Achse    Z-Achse

Toolkoordinaten

Sensor Options

Sensorauswahl

- Abstandssensor
- 3D-Kamera
- Sensor aus

Sensordimension

- X-Achse
- Y-Achse
- Z-Achse

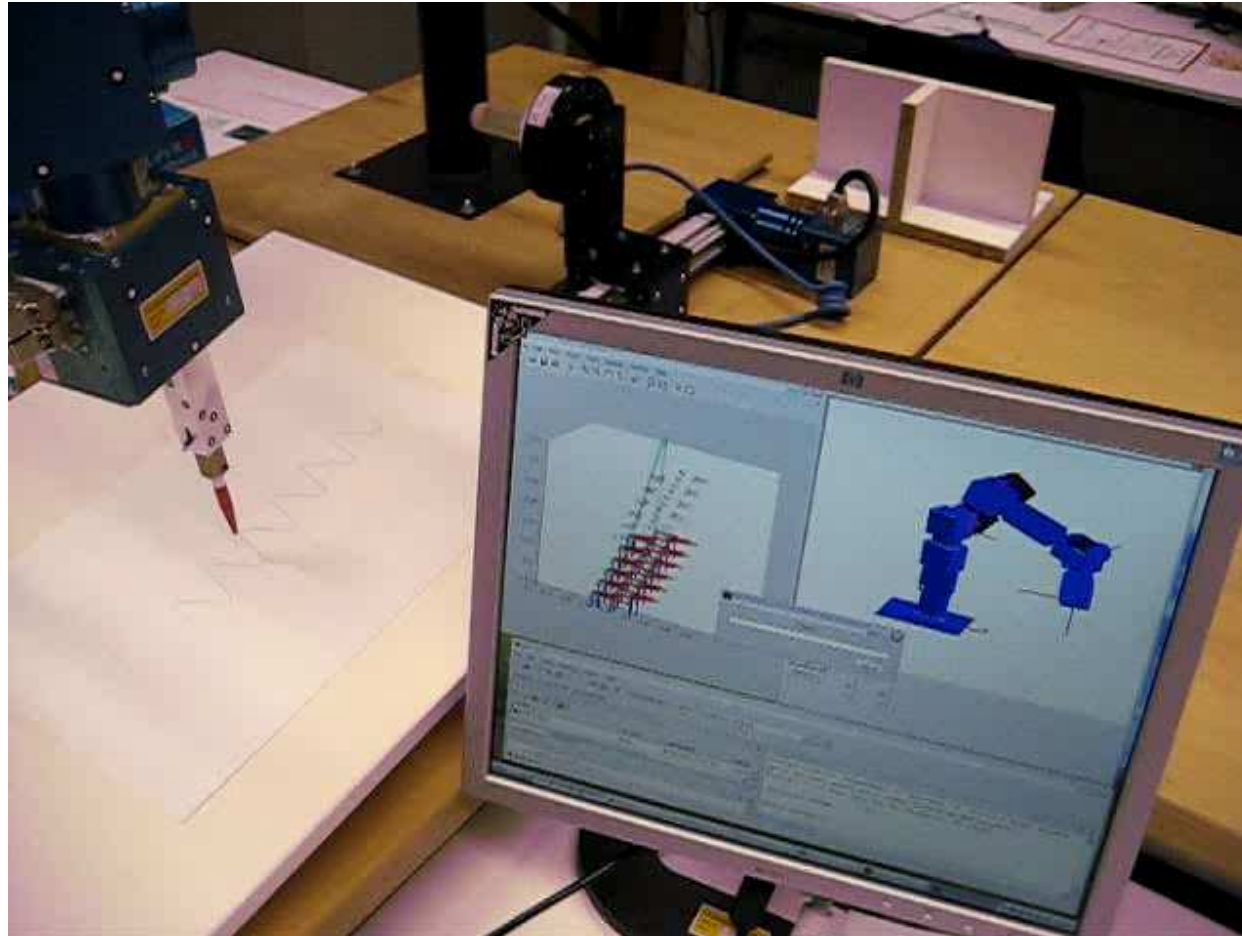
Sollabstand

Kollisionserkennung



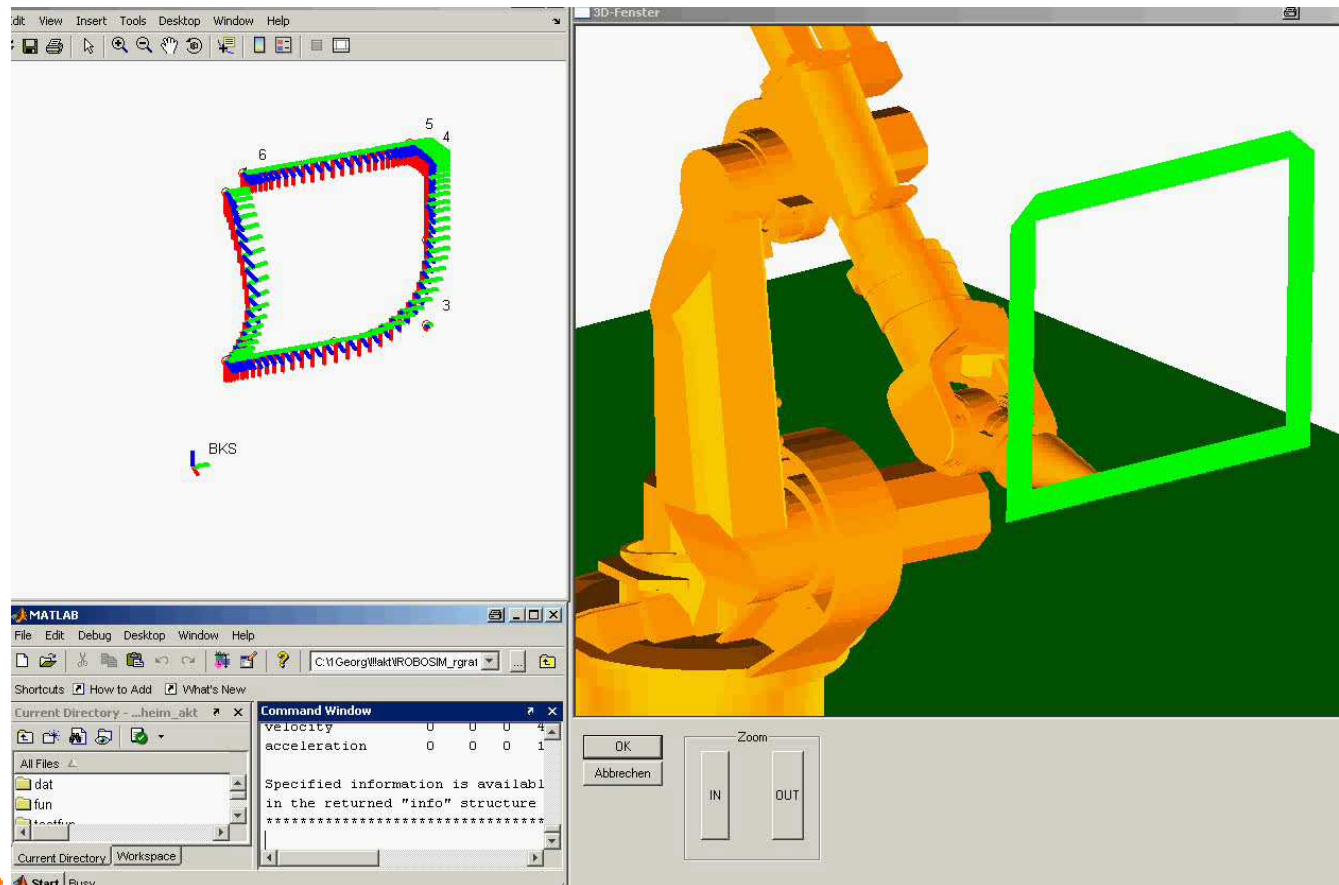
# Robot Control *MRobot*

## Synchronous Execution and Simulation



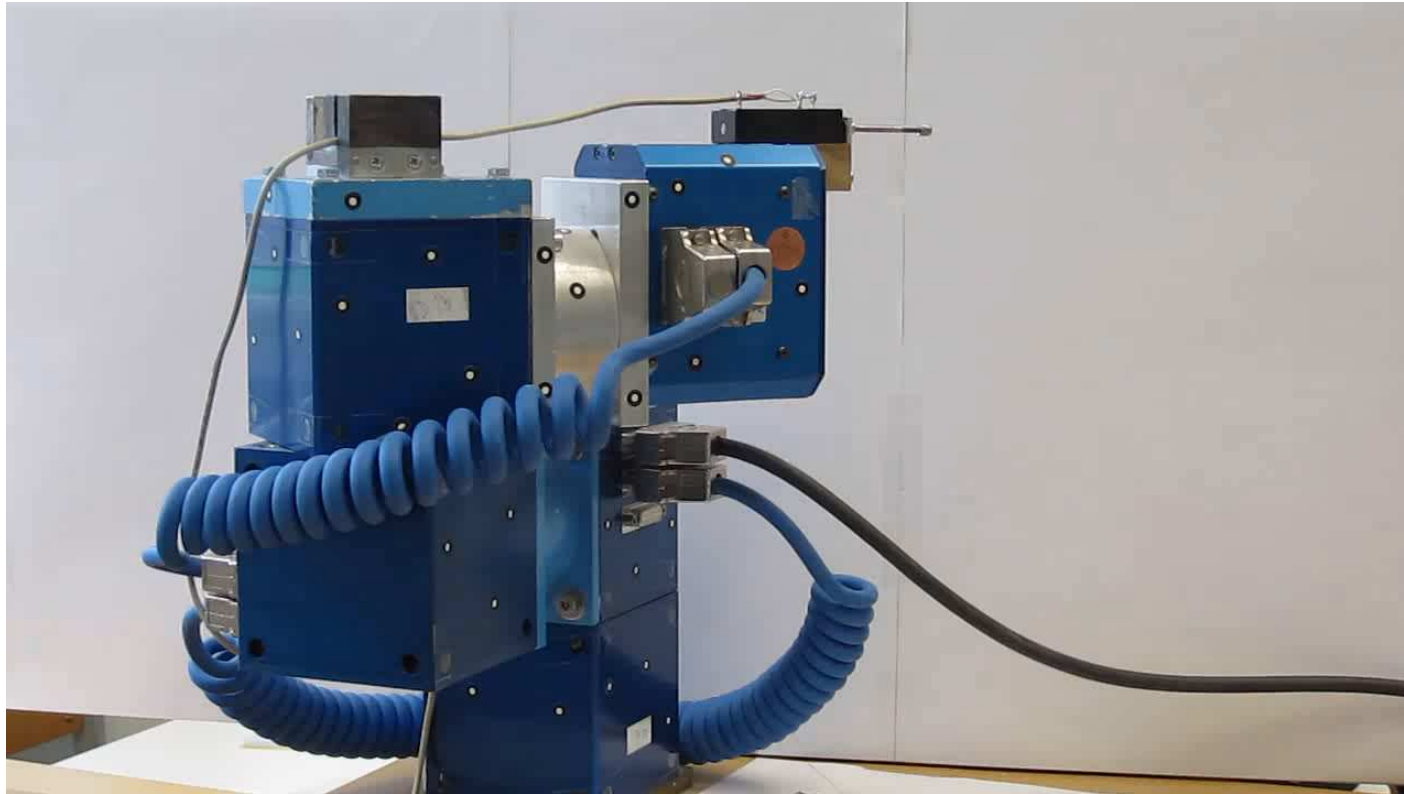
# Robot Control *MRobot*

## Simulation of KUKA Robot KR15



# Robot Control *MRobot*

## Motion Control by Distance Sensor





# Robot Control *MRobot*

## Costeffective Collision Detection by 3D-Webcam



# Robot Control *MRobot*

## Object Tracing by 3D-Webcam



# Robot Control *MRobot*

## Controlling Lightweight Robot of Schunk Company



# Laboratory CIM & Robotik

## Internet Presentation

- Book: Robotik mit MATLAB:

[http://www.hs-augsburg.de/stark/robotik\\_mit\\_matlab/](http://www.hs-augsburg.de/stark/robotik_mit_matlab/)

- MATLAB User Story:

[http://www.mathworks.de/company/user\\_stories/userstory20581.html](http://www.mathworks.de/company/user_stories/userstory20581.html)

- Laboratory CIM & Robotik:

[http://www.hs-augsburg.de/campus/rotes\\_tor/j-bau/j3/j307/index.html](http://www.hs-augsburg.de/campus/rotes_tor/j-bau/j3/j307/index.html)

