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Modeling and Simulation of Autonomous Robots for Industrial Manufacturing Processes

Eve Stretton

Faculty of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Queen's University

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Abstract

Autonomous robots have the potential to revolutionize the industrial manufacturing process by improving efficiency, reducing costs, and enhancing quality. However, designing and deploying such robots is challenging due to the complex interactions between the robot, the manufacturing environment, and the task at hand. In this study, we develop a modeling and simulation framework to evaluate the performance of autonomous robots in industrial manufacturing processes. Our results show that the proposed framework can accurately predict the performance of autonomous robots in different manufacturing scenarios.

1. Introduction:

Autonomous robots are increasingly being used in industrial manufacturing processes to perform repetitive and labor-intensive tasks, such as material handling, assembly, and inspection. The benefits of using autonomous robots include improved efficiency, reduced costs, and enhanced quality. However, the design and deployment of autonomous robots in manufacturing processes is challenging due to the complex interactions between the robot, the manufacturing environment, and the task at hand. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a modeling and simulation framework to evaluate the performance of autonomous robots in manufacturing processes.

2. Methods:

In this study, we developed a modeling and simulation framework to evaluate the performance of autonomous robots in industrial manufacturing processes. The framework consists of three main components: the robot model, the manufacturing environment model, and the task model.

The robot model simulates the physical and mechanical properties of the robot, including its kinematics, dynamics, and sensing capabilities. The manufacturing environment model simulates the physical and environmental conditions of the manufacturing process, such as the layout, lighting, and temperature. The task model simulates the specific task that the robot is designed to perform, such as material handling or assembly.

3. **Results**:

We evaluated the performance of autonomous robots in different manufacturing scenarios using the proposed framework. Our results show that the framework can accurately predict the performance of autonomous robots in different manufacturing scenarios. For example, we simulated the performance of an autonomous robot in a material handling task and found that the robot was able to complete the task in less time and with higher accuracy than a human operator.

4. **Discussion**:

The results of our study have several implications for the design and deployment of autonomous robots in industrial manufacturing processes. Firstly, the proposed framework can be used to evaluate the performance of autonomous robots in different manufacturing scenarios, which can inform the design of the robot and the manufacturing process. Secondly, the framework can be used to optimize the performance of the robot by adjusting its parameters, such as its speed and sensing capabilities. Finally, the framework can be used to test the robustness of the robot to different environmental conditions, such as lighting and temperature.

5. **Conclusion**:

In conclusion, this study develops a modeling and simulation framework to evaluate the performance of autonomous robots in industrial manufacturing processes. Our results show that the proposed framework can accurately predict the performance of autonomous robots in different manufacturing scenarios. The framework can be used to inform the design and deployment of autonomous robots in manufacturing processes and to optimize their performance. Future research should focus on refining the framework and testing it in real-world manufacturing environments.