

# Power Management Challenges in Leg-Based Robotic Systems

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Mario Mauerer

Gabriel Ortiz

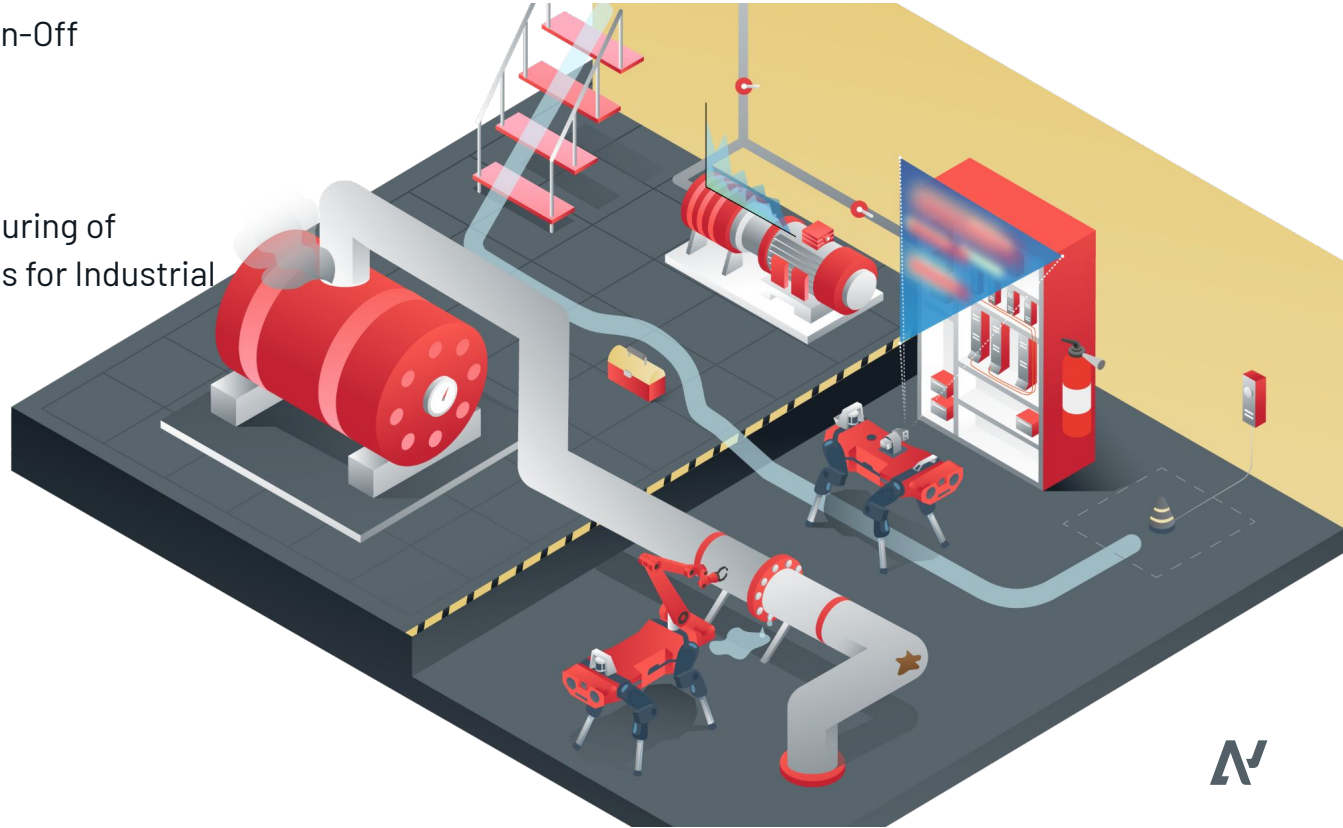
ANYbotics AG

# ANYbotics

## Company Overview

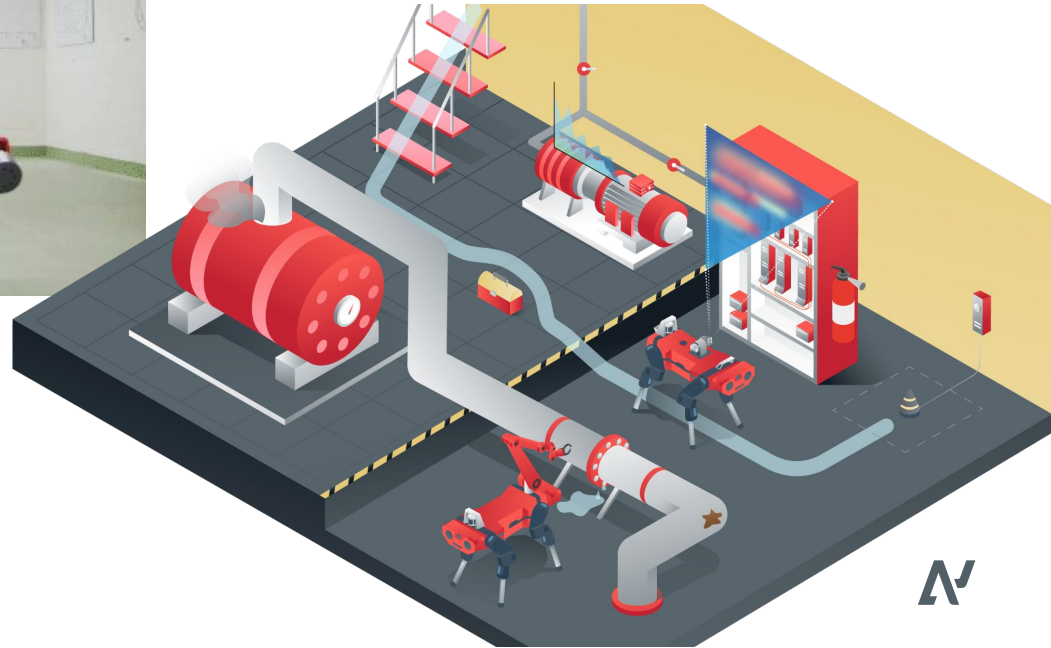
# ANYbotics AG

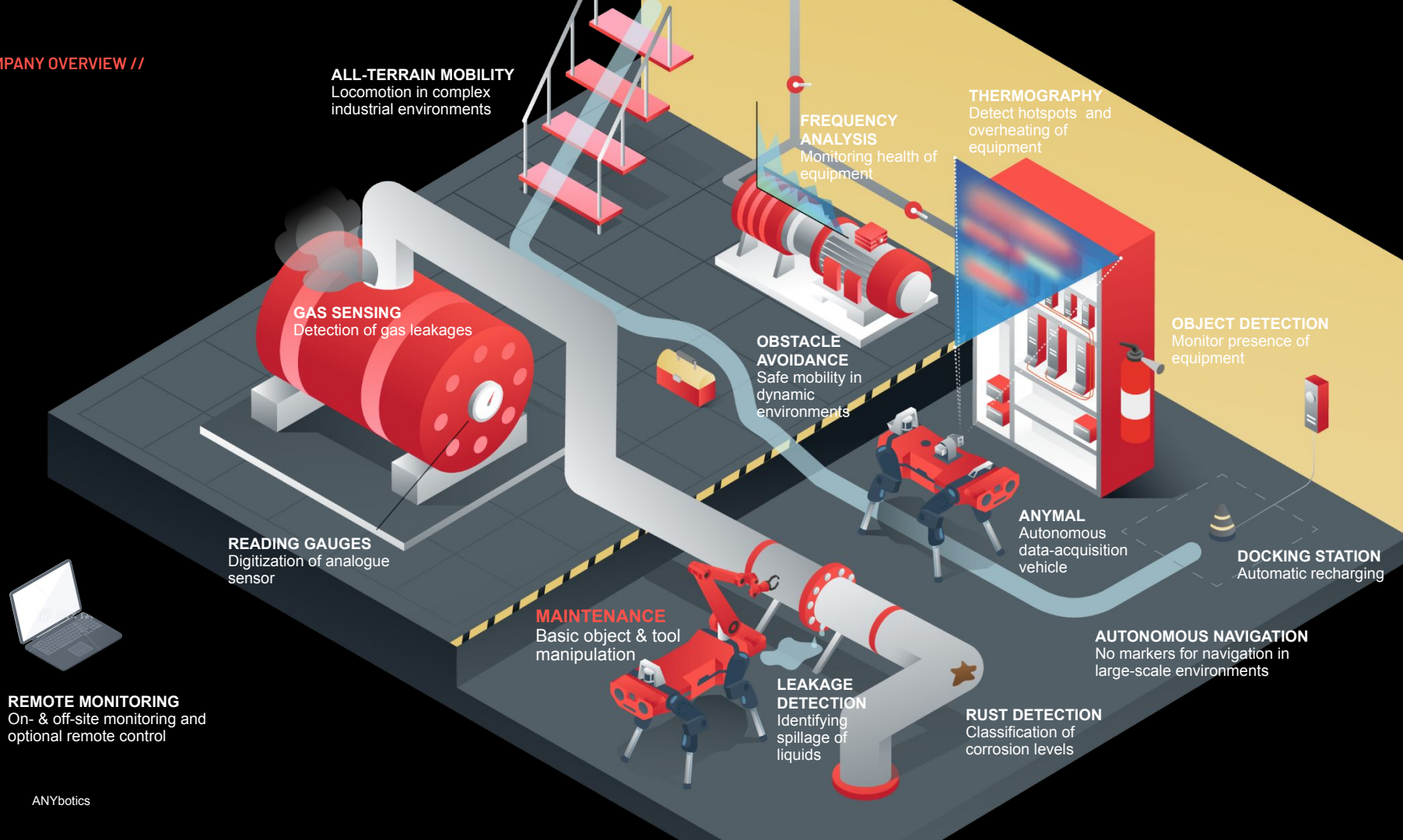
- Founded in 2016 as ETH Spin-Off
- Headcount: 100+
- Headquartered in Oerlikon
- Development and Manufacturing of Autonomous Legged Robots for Industrial Inspection



# Autonomous Legged Robots for Industrial Inspection

Check our **YouTube** Channel:  
[youtube.com/anybotics](https://youtube.com/anybotics)





# Modular platform with custom payload for inspection missions

## ROBOTIC PLATFORM

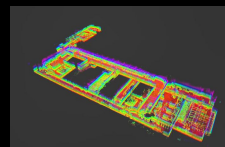


### STANDARD PAYLOADS

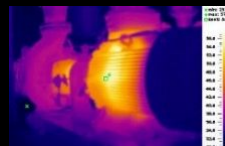
Optical zoom-camera  
Thermal camera  
Ultrasonic microphone  
High-power LED

Mass: 55 kg  
Payload: up to 15 kg  
Power: 2-3 h  
Ingress protection: IP67  
Speed: > 1.0 m/s  
Operating temp.: 0-40 °C

## INSPECTION INTELLIGENCE



Monitoring environment  
*Building 3D maps*



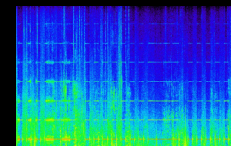
Checking equipment state  
*Thermography*



Checking material state  
*Corrosion*



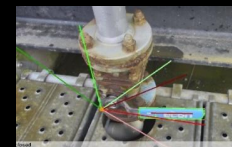
Reading instruments  
*Gauges*



Checking equipment health  
*Acoustic inspection*



Checking equipment health  
*Leakage*



Analyzing operation state  
*Valves*



Detecting events  
*Gas*



Detecting objects  
*Fire extinguishers,  
humans, missing parts*

# Challenges in Mobile Robotics Power Systems

Wires and joints: Towards a Wireless Leg

Drives' Optimisation Considering Full System and Mission Profile

Wireless Charging Systems

Energy Storage & Peak Power



# Towards a Wireless Leg

## Cables are a pain

Especially the cables exposed to outdoor conditions are an important challenge.

The leg cables are subject to twisting and general tear/wear from repeated stresses.

In the Ex-certified robot, cumbersome cable potting is needed for maintaining pressurisation.

## Let's remove them!

An integrated wireless power transfer + wireless communication interface for the leg joints would minimise/eliminate these pains.



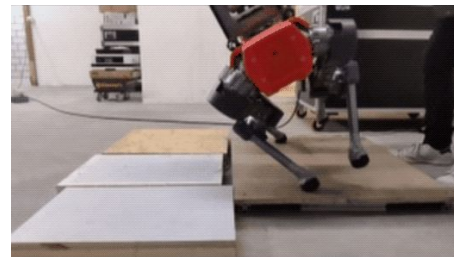
Power Link



Communication link

## Challenges

- Reliability, reliability and reliability.
- Space, weight and inertia limitations
- Thermal management
- Strongly pulsating loads (power path)
- Compliance with EMC norms
- Communication loss results in robot collapses





# Drives' Comprehensive Optimisation

## Drive design approach

### Defined drive requirements:

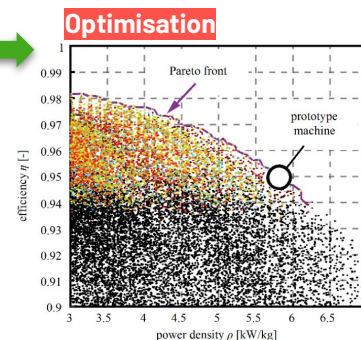
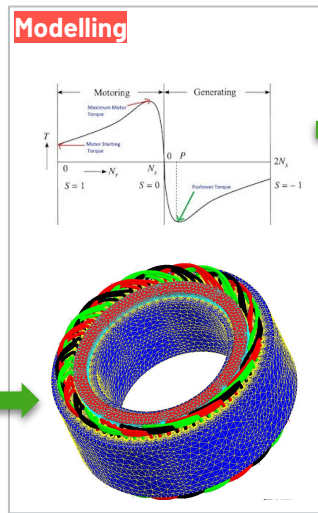
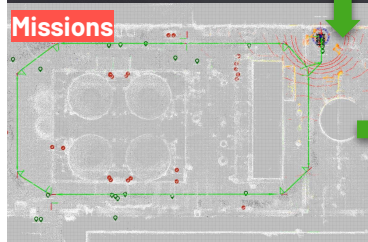
Torque/speed characteristics, mechanical stresses, electrical parameters (e.g. battery voltage), cooling situation, etc.

### Apply well-known design approaches:

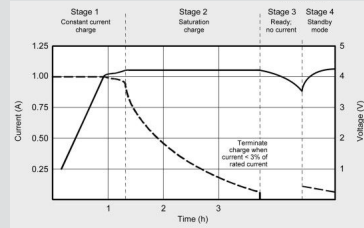
Select off-the-shelf components, design motor geometry and parameters, FEM simulations, etc.

## Comprehensive drive optimization

From high-level customer use cases through mission profiles and down to thermo-electro-mechanical modeling and optimized designs



# Charging System



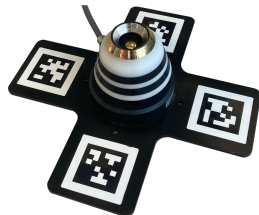
## Current solution

### Docking station with mechanical contacts

- Subject to wear & tear
- Exposed to the elements
- Prevents charging in IECEx-Zone

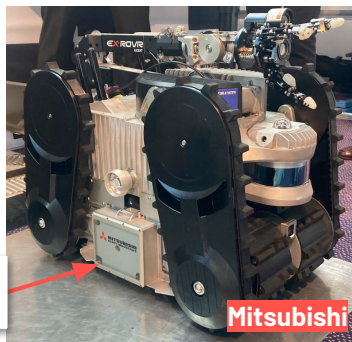
### Robot positioning accuracy: cm-range

- Mechanical compliance of the docking station/system



## Wireless power charging

Receiving coil



Mitsubishi



ExRobotics

Receiving coil

## Pros / Cons

### Pros ✓

- IECEx-Capability
- No exposed contacts: No wear/fatigue
- Good positioning accuracy, small air gap

### Cons ✗

- Reliability and overall system complexity
- On-board charger & thermal management ⇒ Mass and costs
- Radiated emissions & field strengths/IECEx

# Energy Storage

## Peak power

### Robots demand high peak powers

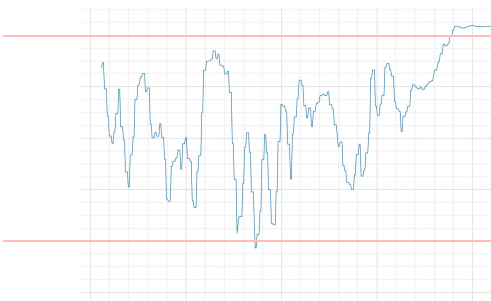
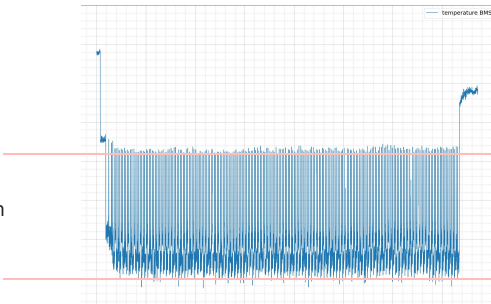
- Rotational inertia in significant number of actuators (12x locomotion drives in ANYmal).
  - Several J per drive when at full speed stored in motor-rotor.
- Fast & frequent movements

### Robots demand high average powers

- Battery management system/safety electronics must be able to turn off peak currents >400A with sufficient safety margins.

### Battery cells must be able to provide high peak currents.

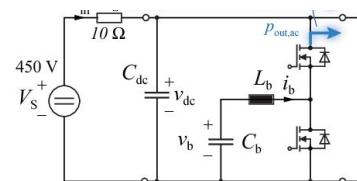
- Chemistry trade-off: Energy vs. Power density



## Optimization approaches

### Power pulsation buffer

- Battery cells with high energy density (but high internal resistance).
- Peak currents supplied by “power pulsation buffer”



### Hybrid battery

- Mix between energy-dense and power-dense cells, with DC/DC in-between

# We are Hiring!

Check our Homepage:  
[anybotics.com/career](https://anybotics.com/career)



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**We frequently look for  
motivated electrical and  
mechanical engineers!**

**Full-Time, Part-Time,  
Internships**





Thank you!

**ANYbotics AG**

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