

Robotics Design in Fusion 360

Anne Pauley

Mechanical Engineer, FATHOM



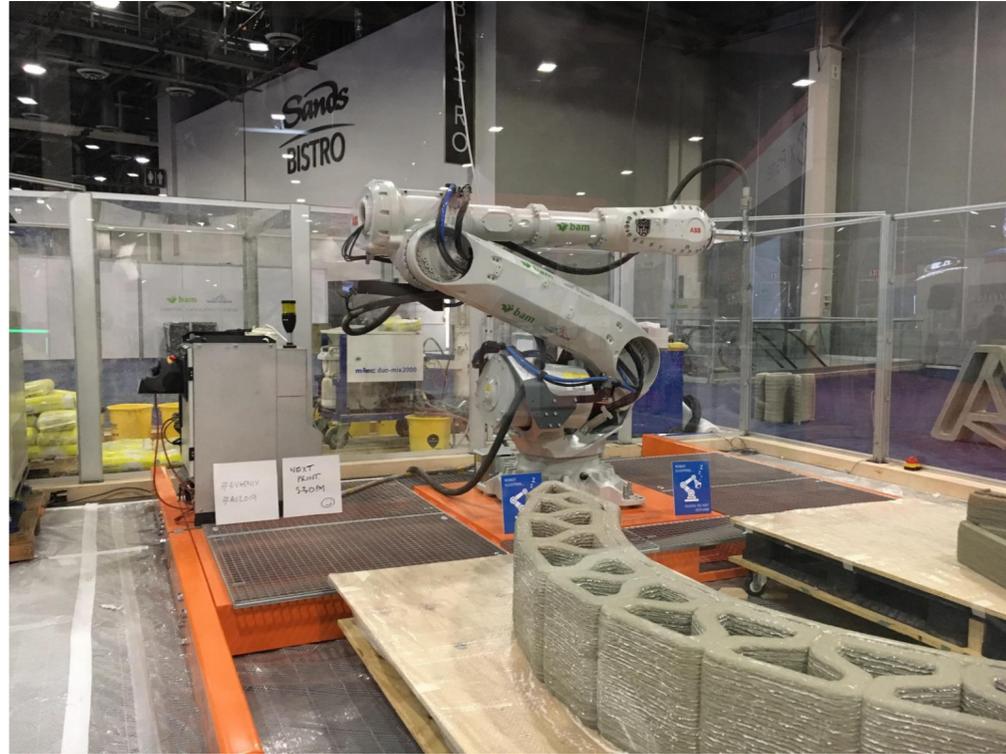


About the speaker

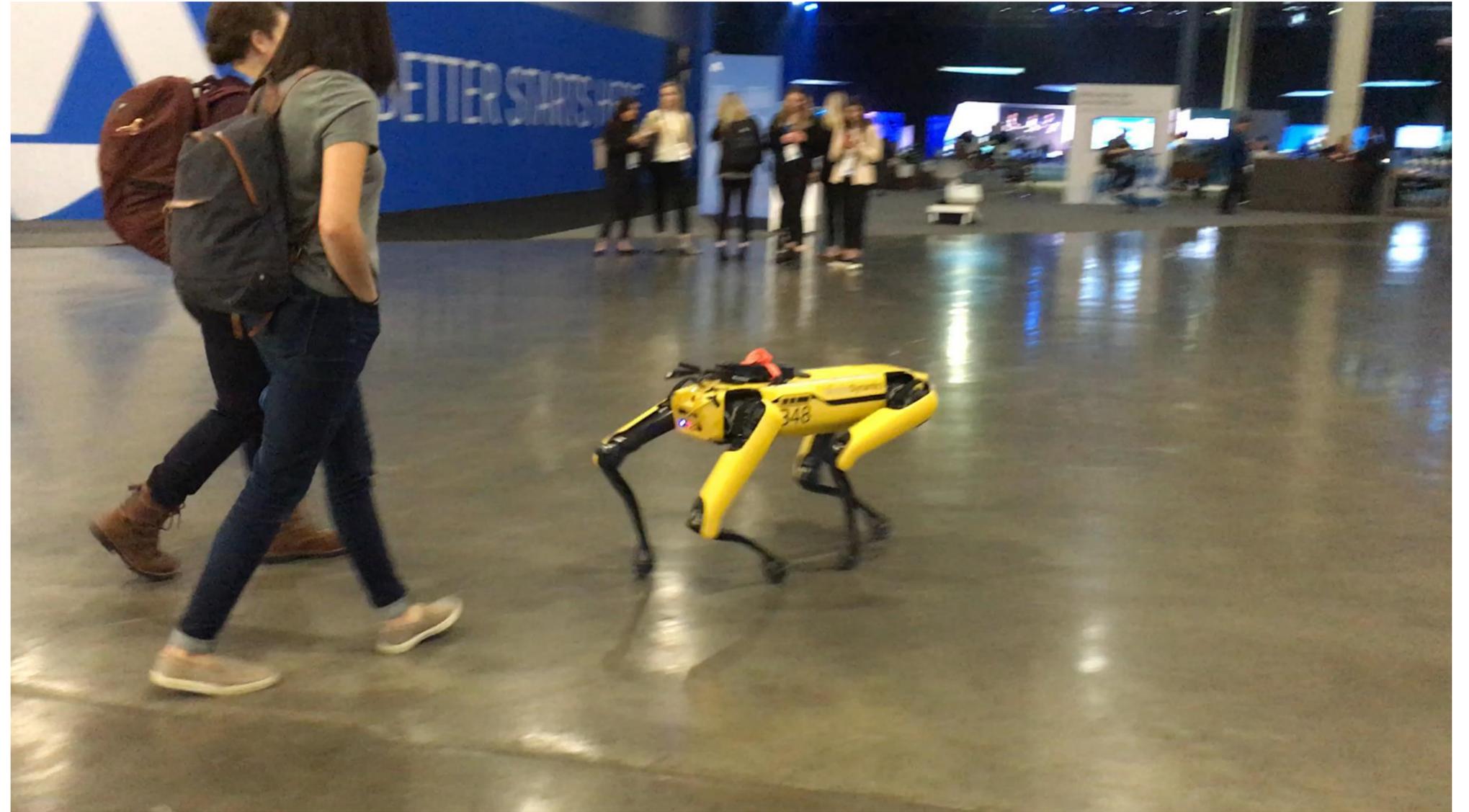
Anne Pauley

- Mechanical Engineer at FATHOM in Oakland, CA
 - *“FATHOM is driven by advanced technologies and methods that enhance and accelerate today’s product development and production processes”*
- Specialties include robotics, DfM, and DfAM

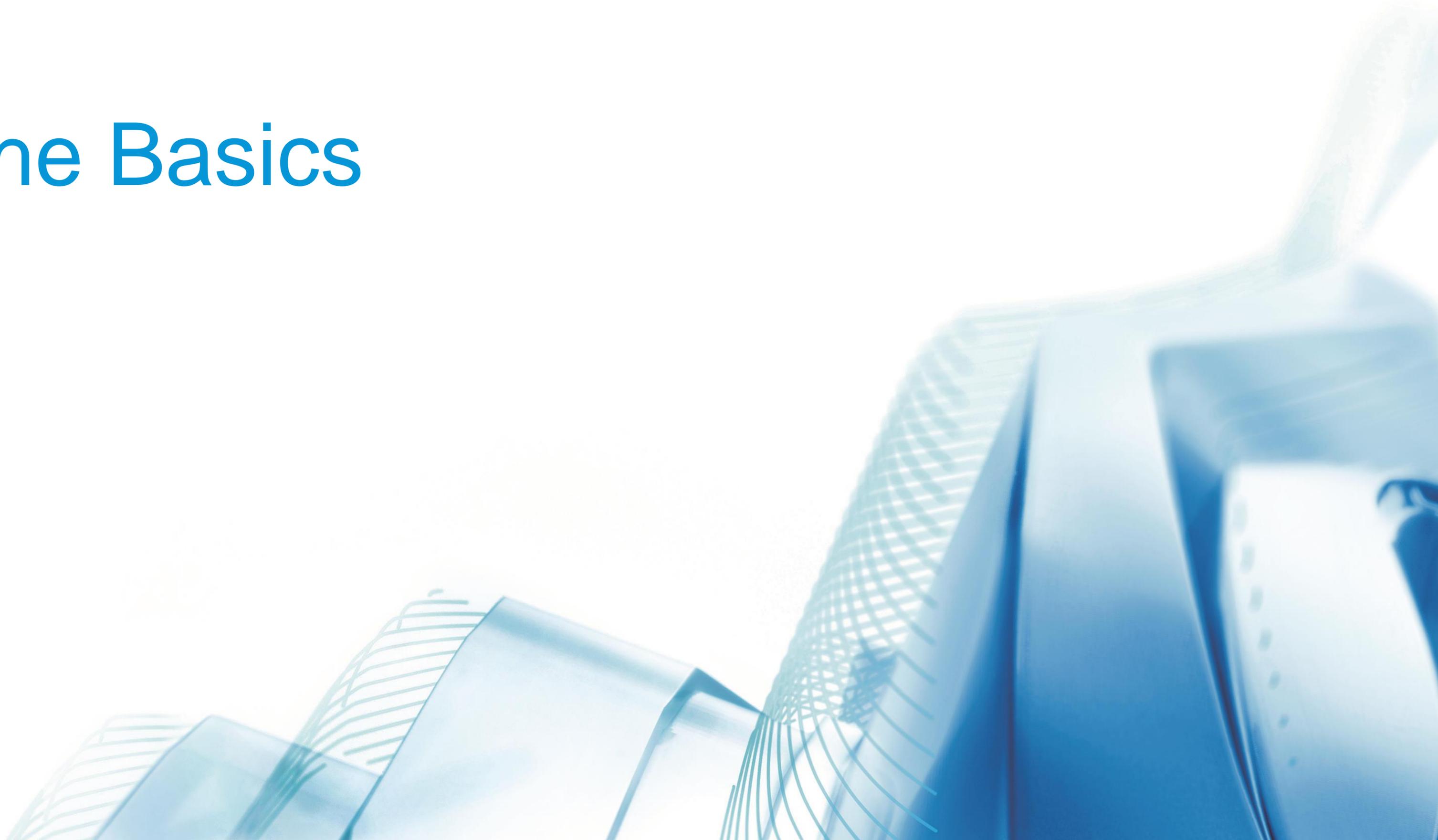
Robots at AU



Also this good boy...



The Basics



A small, yellow, boxy character, resembling a cardboard box figure, stands in a puddle on a wet, dark surface. The character has a square head with two circular eyes and a small triangular mouth. The background is a blurred, bright, glowing light source, possibly a sun or moon, creating a soft, ethereal atmosphere. The overall scene is moody and atmospheric, with a focus on the character and the text overlay.

Don't Design Alone.

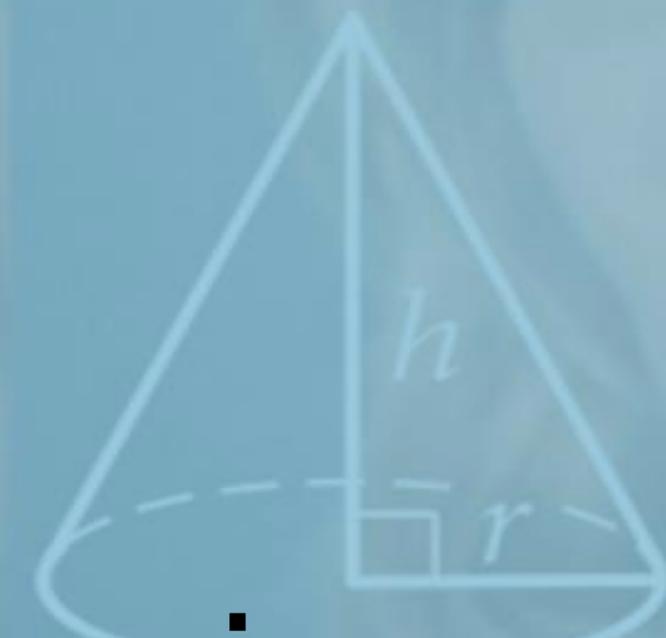


$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$



$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$C = 2\pi r$$



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

	30°	45°	60°
sin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
cos	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
tan	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$



$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln\left|\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$



$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}\right) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2\frac{b}{2a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} = 0$$

Tolerances are important.

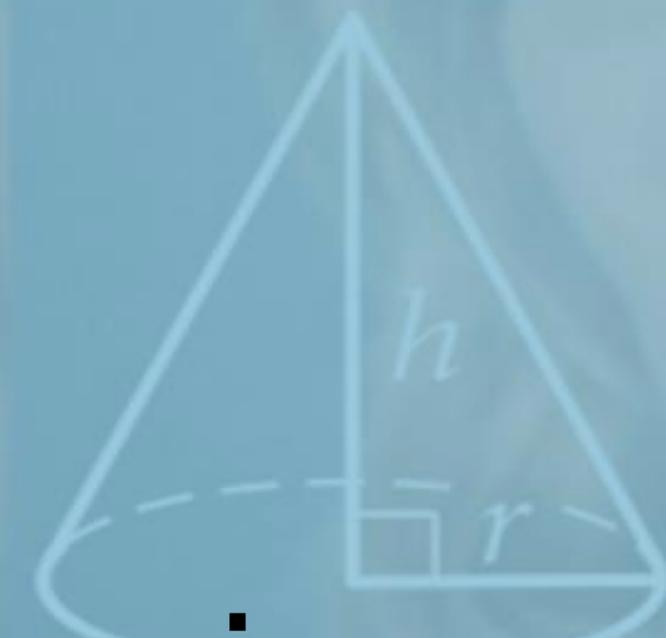


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Tolerances are important.

^very



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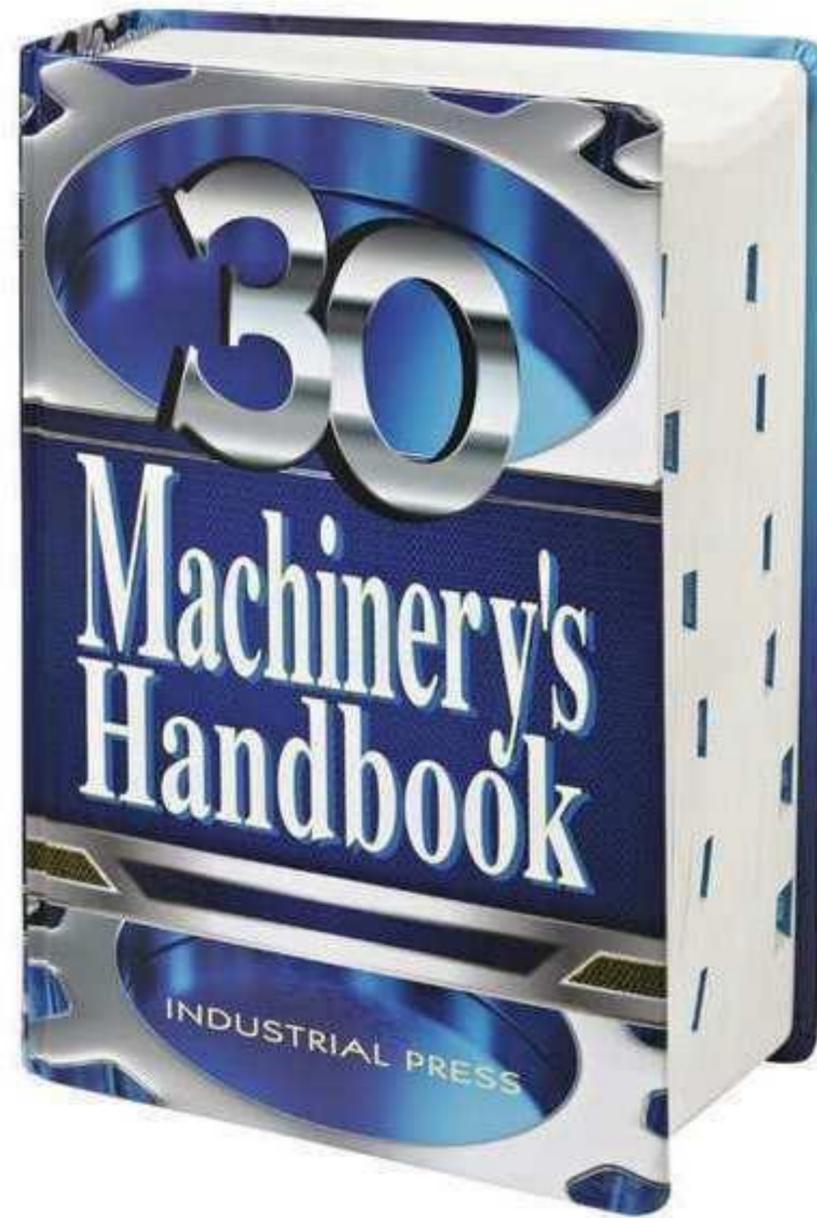
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$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} = 0$$



Add this book to your holiday shopping list.

Fusion 360 Quick Tips & Tricks for Robotics



Selection Sets and Filters

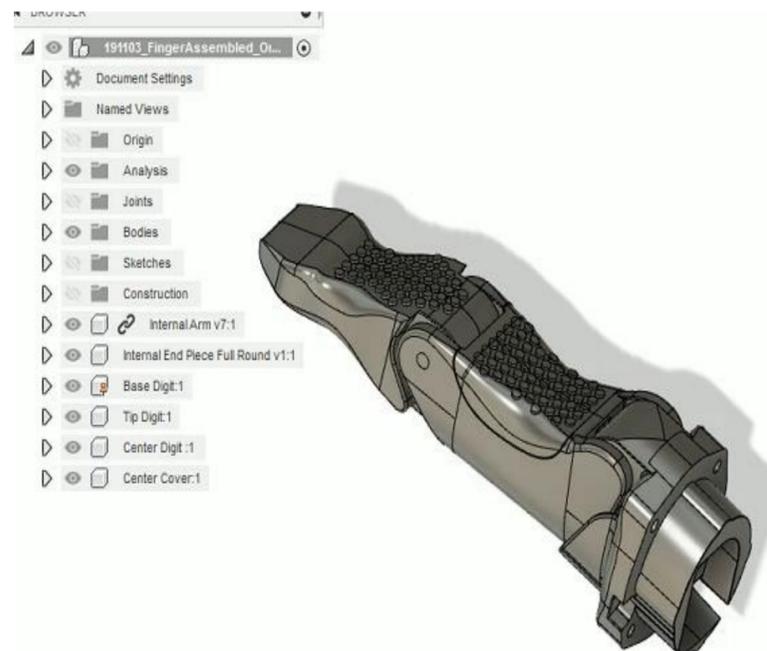
WHY THEY'RE HELPFUL:

Model faster.

Look smarter.

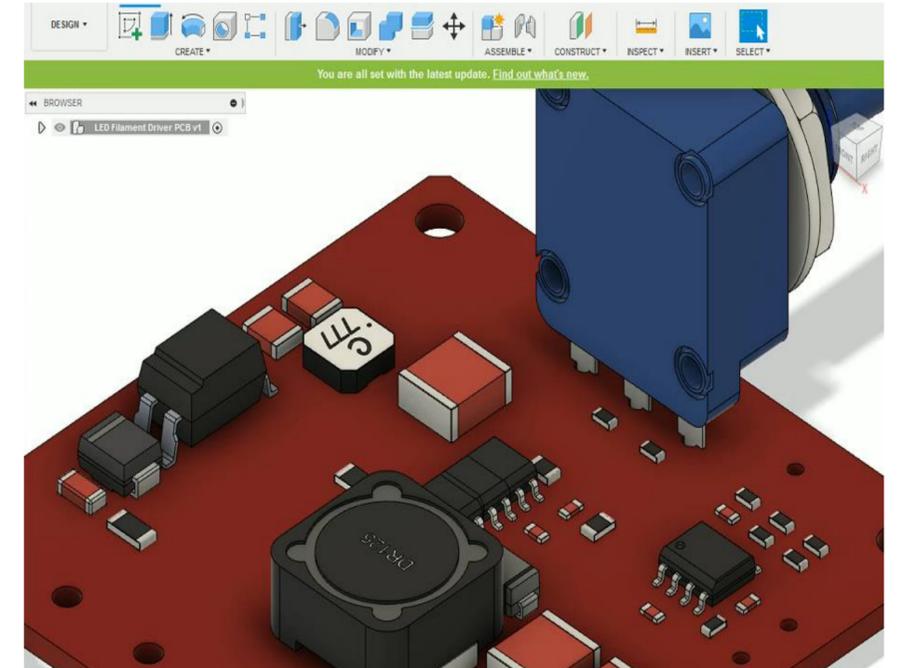
SELECTION SETS

Group components such as shells to make them easier to show/hide



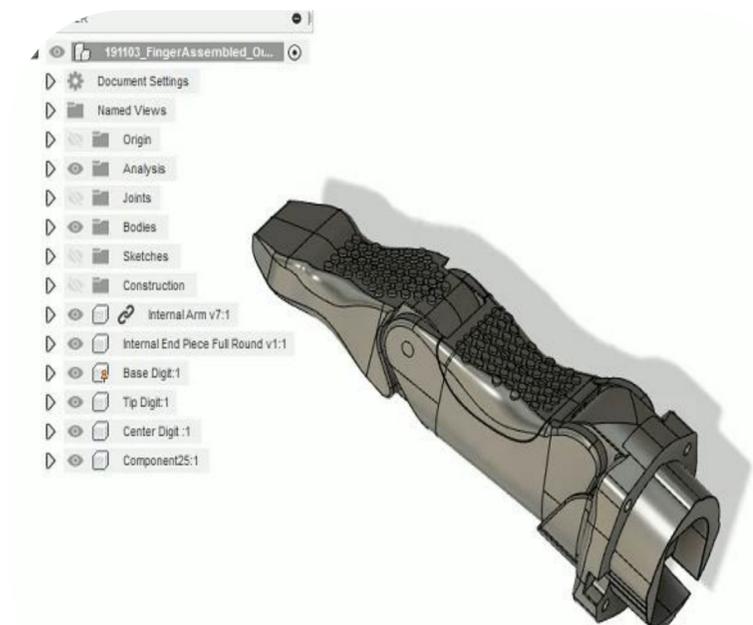
SELECTION TOOLS

“Select by Size” is very handy for cleaning up PCBs!



“SELECT OTHER”

Hold left mouse button to select different levels



Large Assemblies

GIVE SUBSYSTEMS THEIR OWN DESIGN

Linked components/assemblies do not update/rebuild

MAKE SKETCHES AS SIMPLE AS POSSIBLE, AND AVOID SVG/DXF

Mirror/pattern geometry and features instead of sketches when possible. SVG files often import as hundreds or thousands of lines/arcs which slows down Fusion.

MINIMIZE USE OF “CAPTURE POSITION”

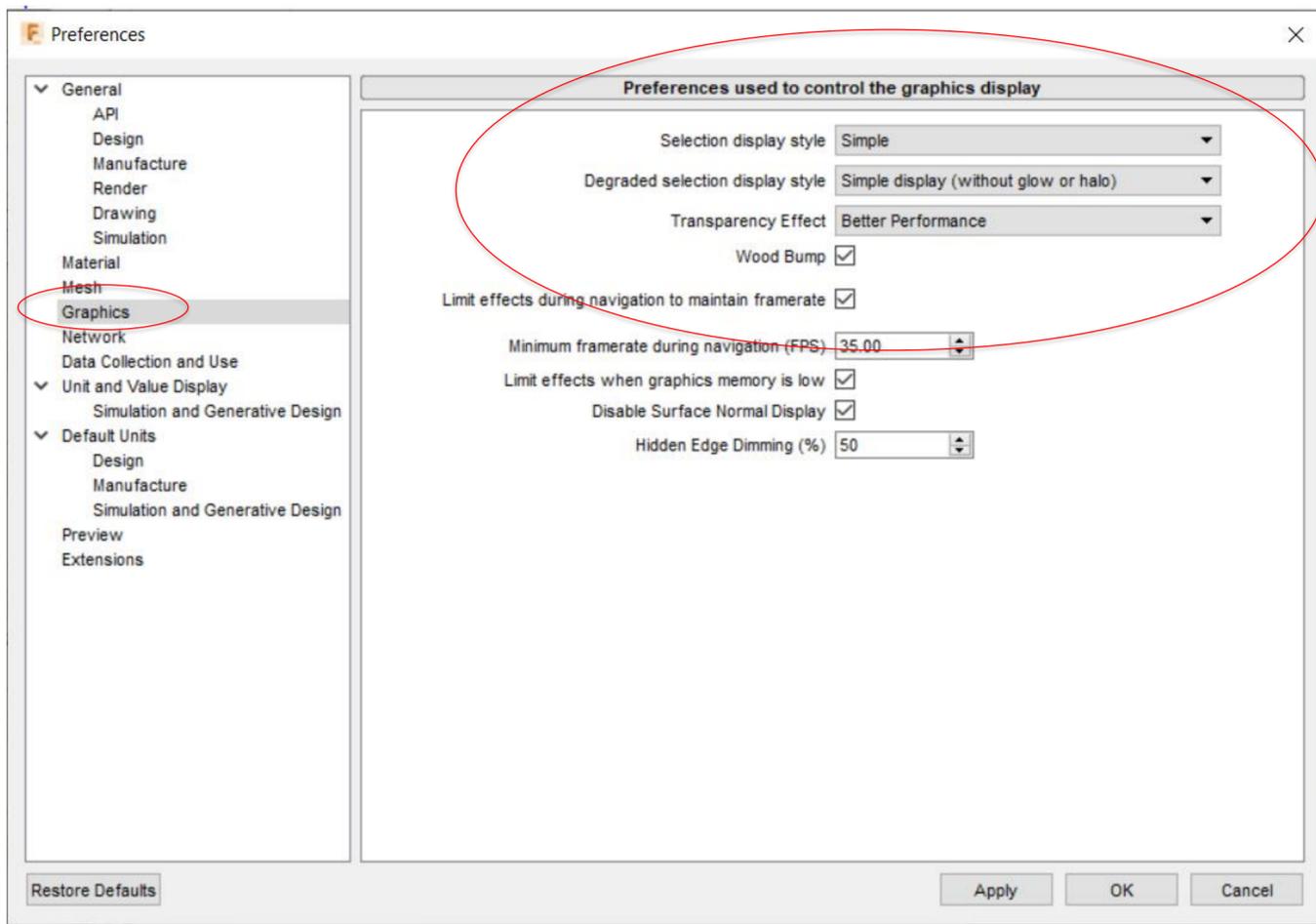
Use joints where possible.

DIRECT MODELING TOP-LEVEL

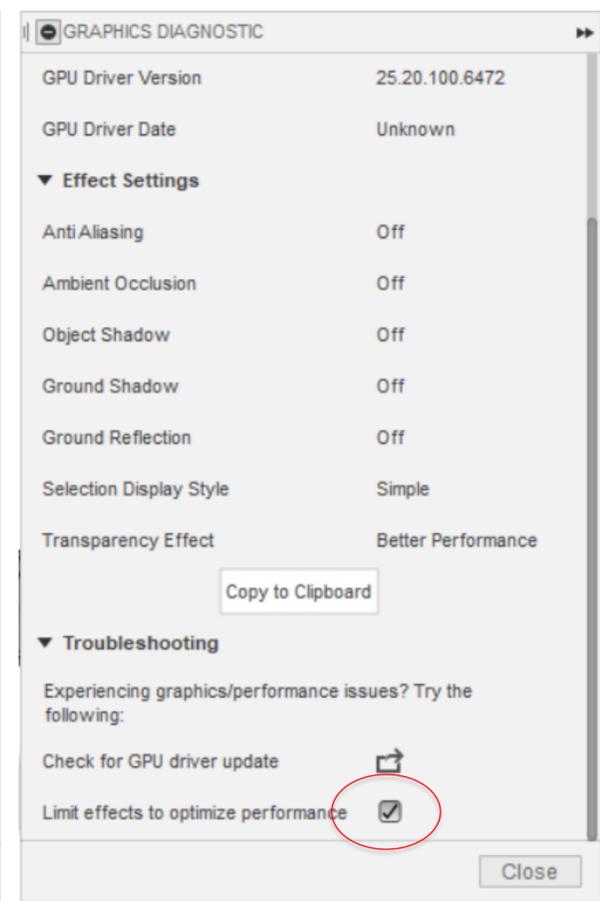
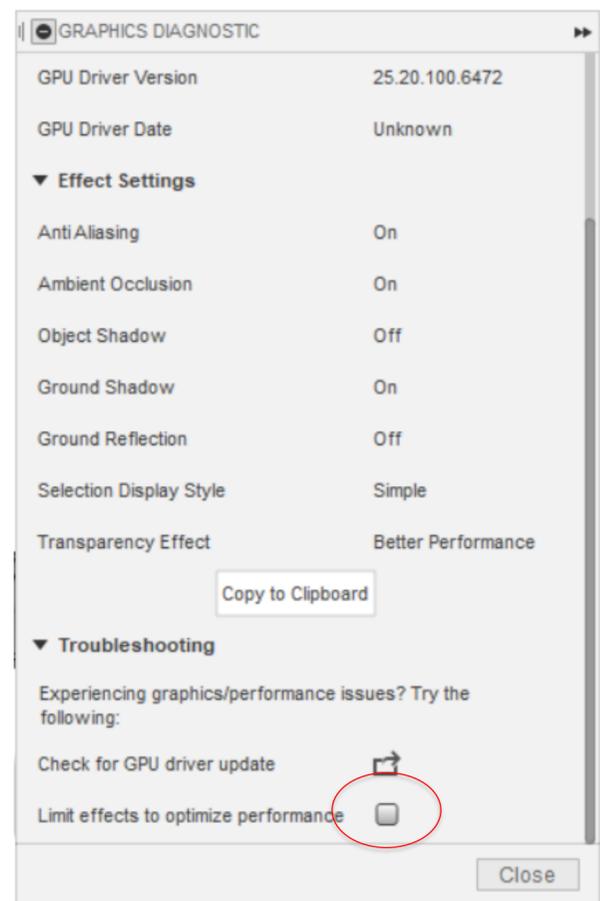
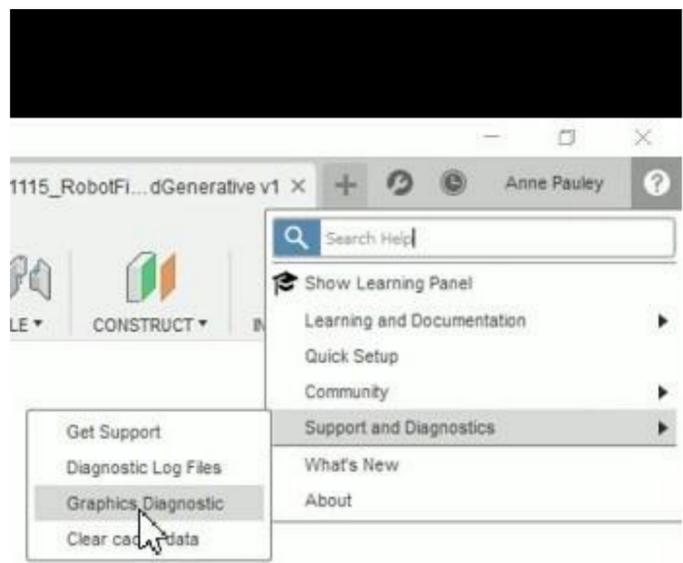
When major subassemblies are segregated into separate design files, the top-level assembly can be timeline-free.

Graphics Settings

1. Graphics Preferences



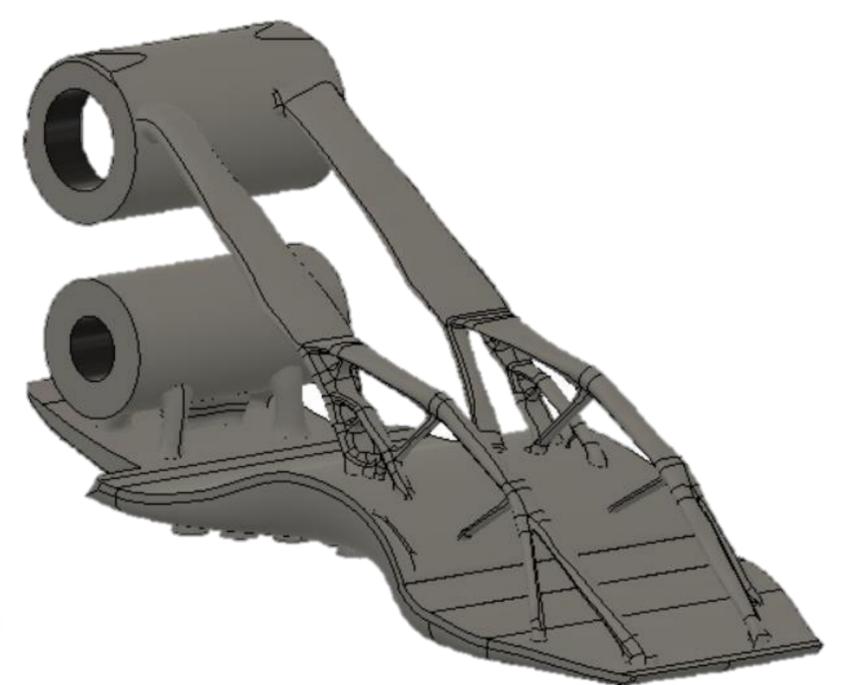
2. Graphics Diagnostic



- > Help Menu (upper right corner)
- > Support and Diagnostics
- > Graphics Diagnostic
- > "Limit effects to optimize performance"



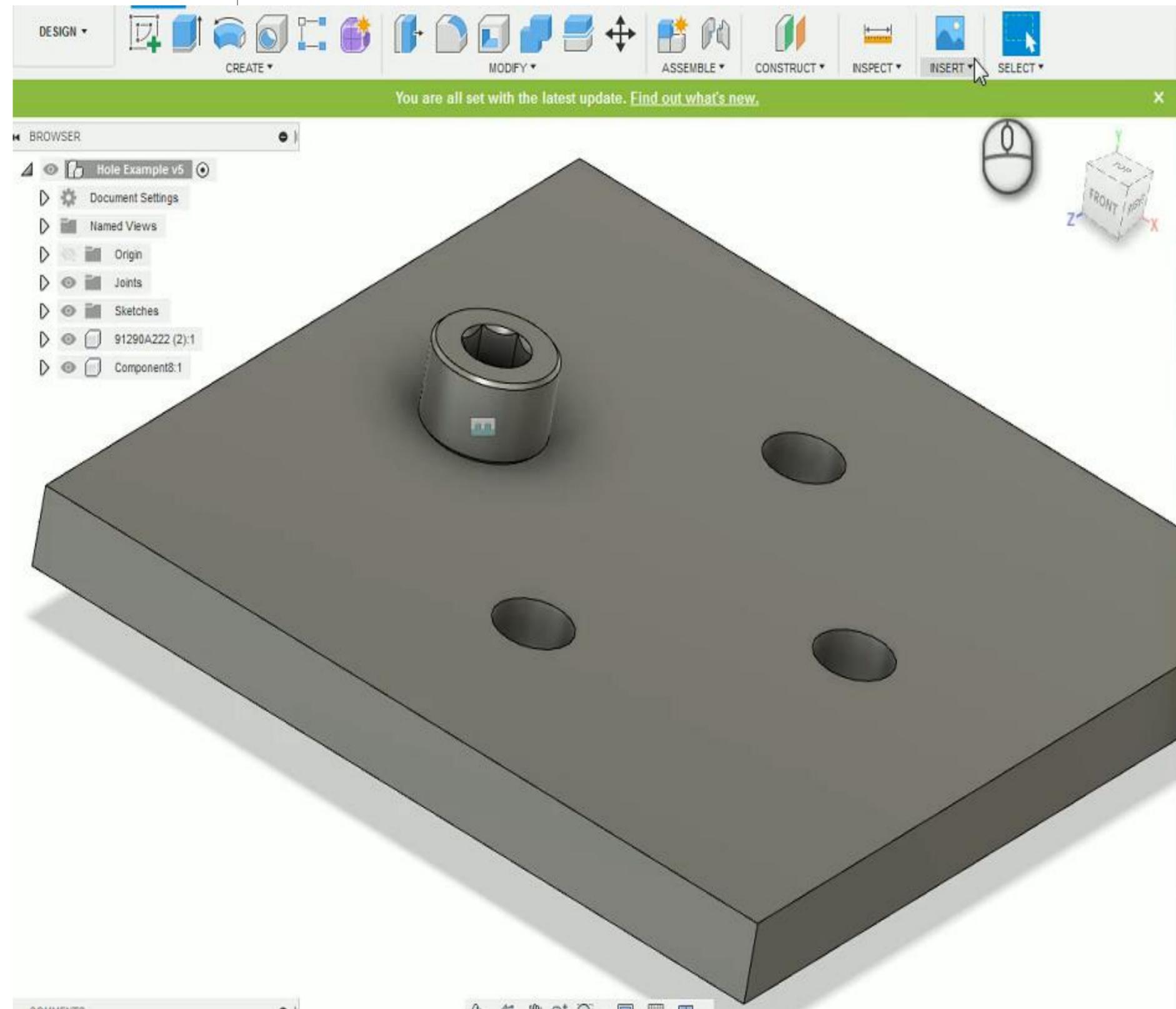
Before



After

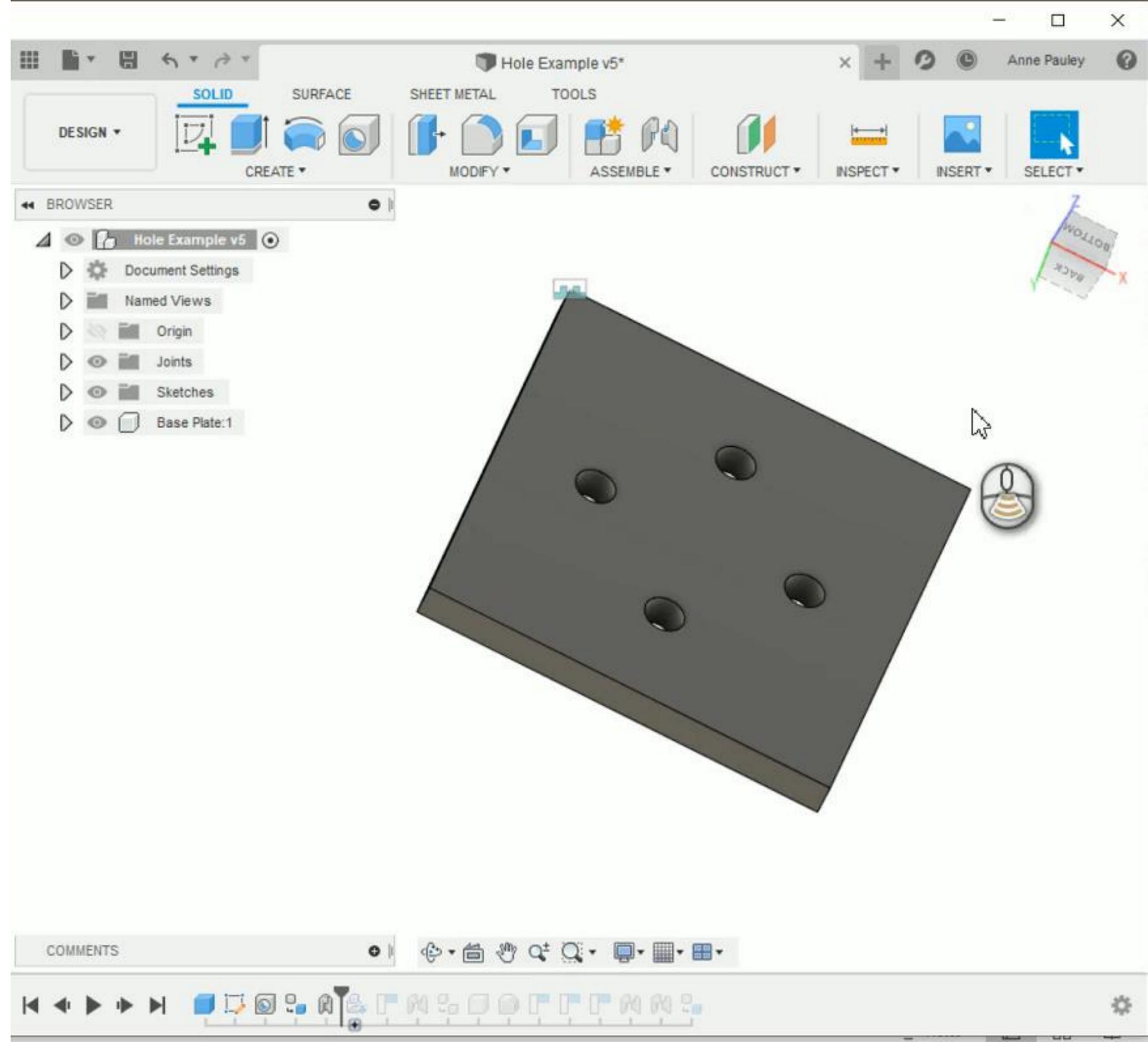
Hardware

- Always include hardware in your model!
 - Collisions
 - Bolt size/length/type
 - Tool clearance
- Use clearance holes for bolts



Hardware

- McMaster integration!
- Setting up descriptions in component properties for your BOM
- Deliberate copy/paste/import decisions



Extras

APPLY JOINTS BETWEEN PARTS, NOT HARDWARE

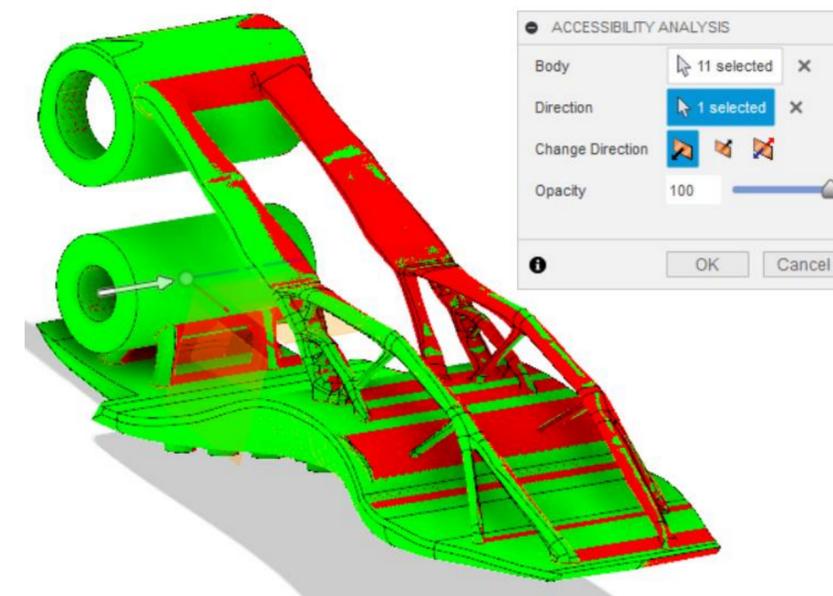
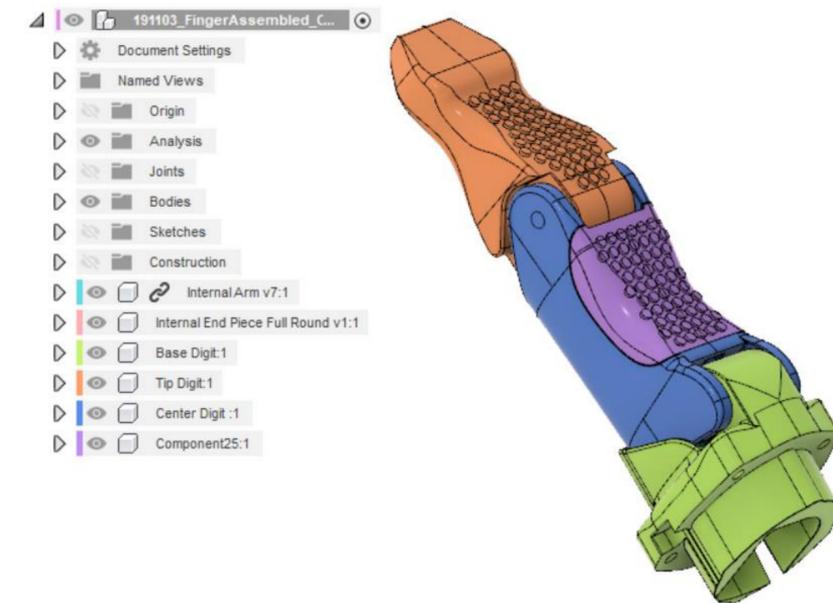
If you delete a bolt, does the assembly still function?

COMPONENT COLOR CYCLING (AKA “SKITTLES MODE”)

Under the “Inspect” menu

“ACCESSIBILITY ANALYSIS”

Check the machinability of your part using “Accessibility Analysis”

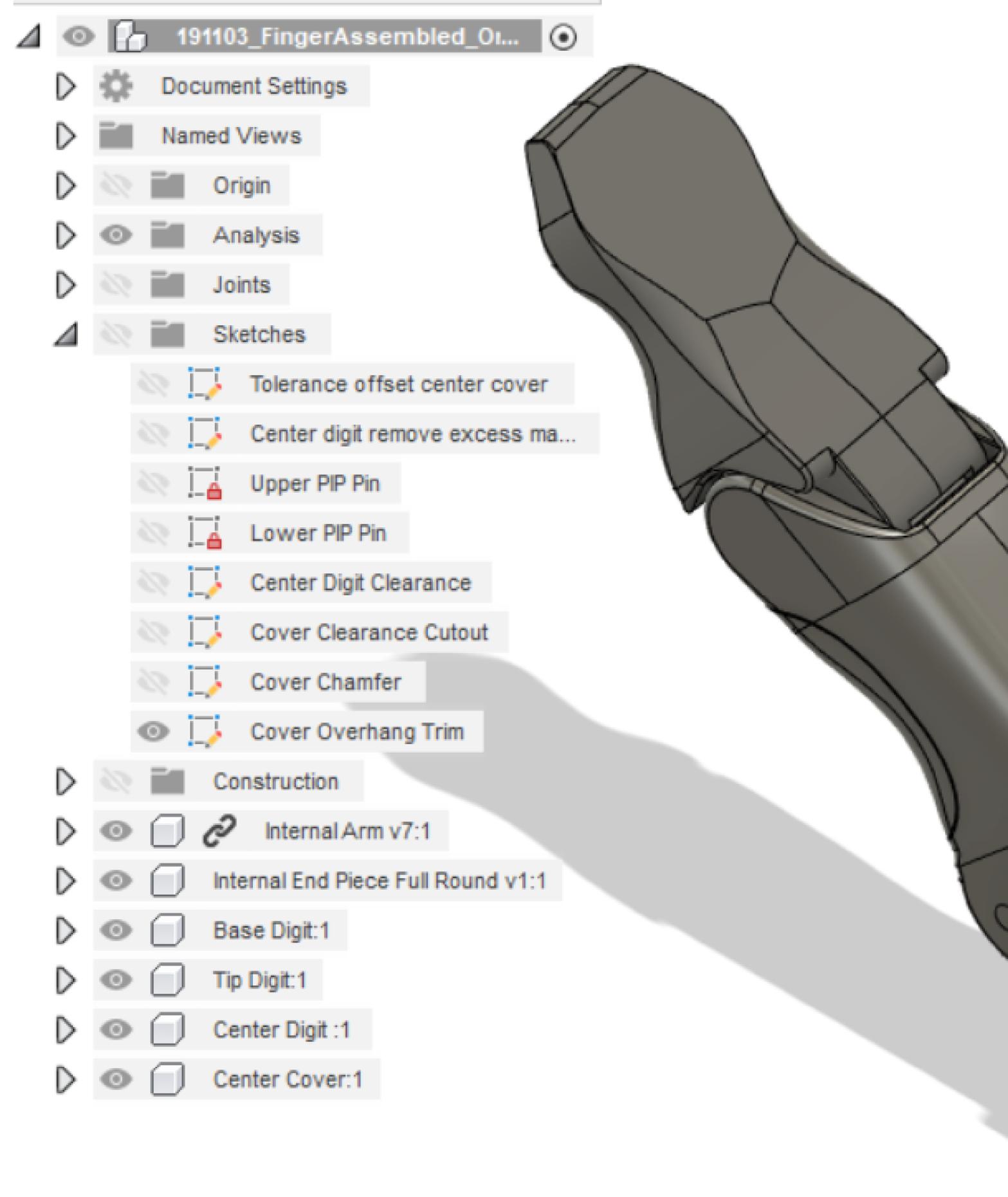


Grounding

- Lots of confusion around “Ground”
 - It does not work the same way as in other programs!
- Alternatives:
 - Lock Joints
 - Right click on joint -> Lock
 - Rigid Joints
 - Rigid Groups (Use to combine Rigid Joints when possible)
 - As-built joint (can join to origin to lock position)

Marie Kondo your Designs

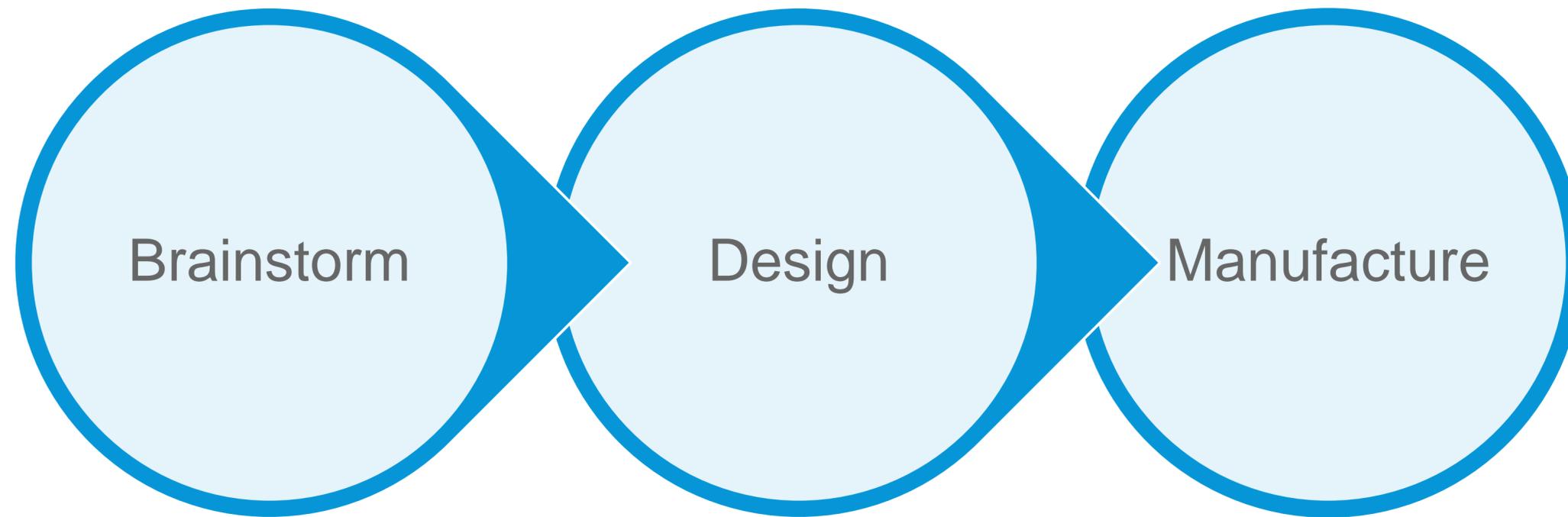
- Label Components
- Label Sketches
- Timeline Groups



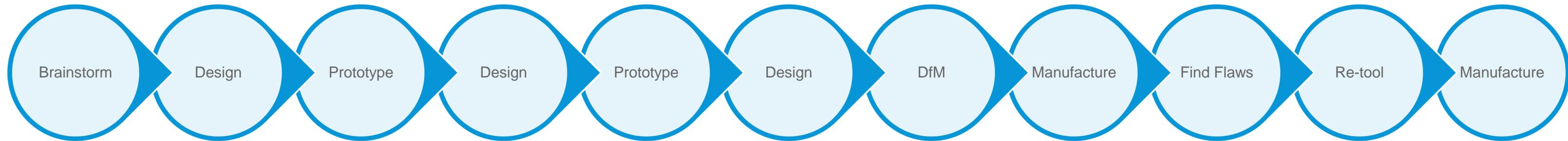
Manufacturing



How your engineering professors tell you it will go



How it actually goes



Prototyping

- **Plastics:**
 - 3D Printing
 - Casting
 - Machining
 - Improvising
- **Machined parts:**
 - 3D Printing (limited capability or lifetime)
- **Sheet Metal:**
 - Never underestimate cardboard.
 - Adam Savage: “Cardboard is the gateway drug to making”

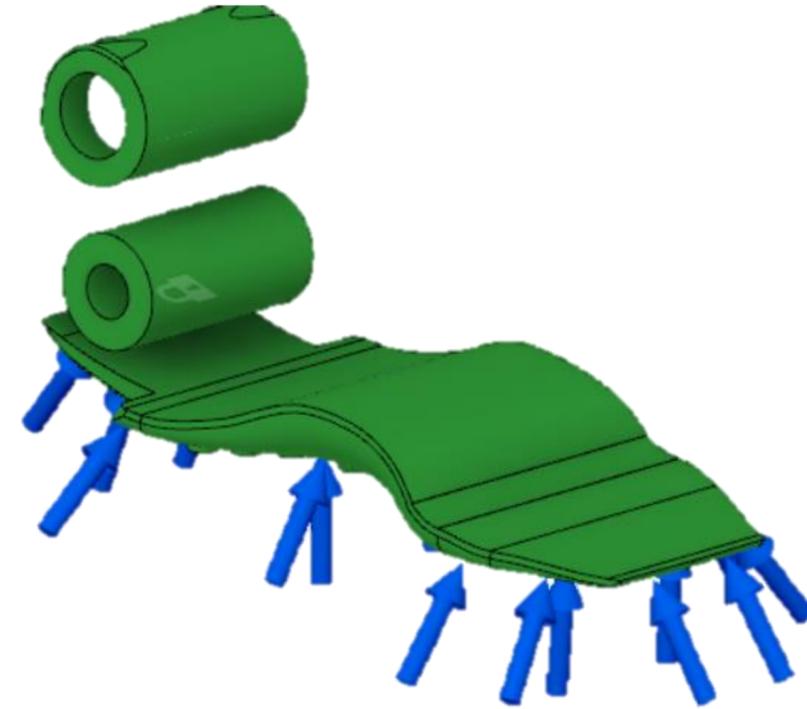
Bridge-To-Production Manufacturing

- The grey area between prototyping and production
- Most useful/effective with technologies that require a lot of tooling (read: injection molding)
 - *For robotics: Shells often require the most iteration, since aesthetics play a huge role*
 - *Speed is often a factor*
- Ways we bridge the gap:
 - *3D Printing (possible post-processing)*
 - *Urethane Casting*
 - *Machining*

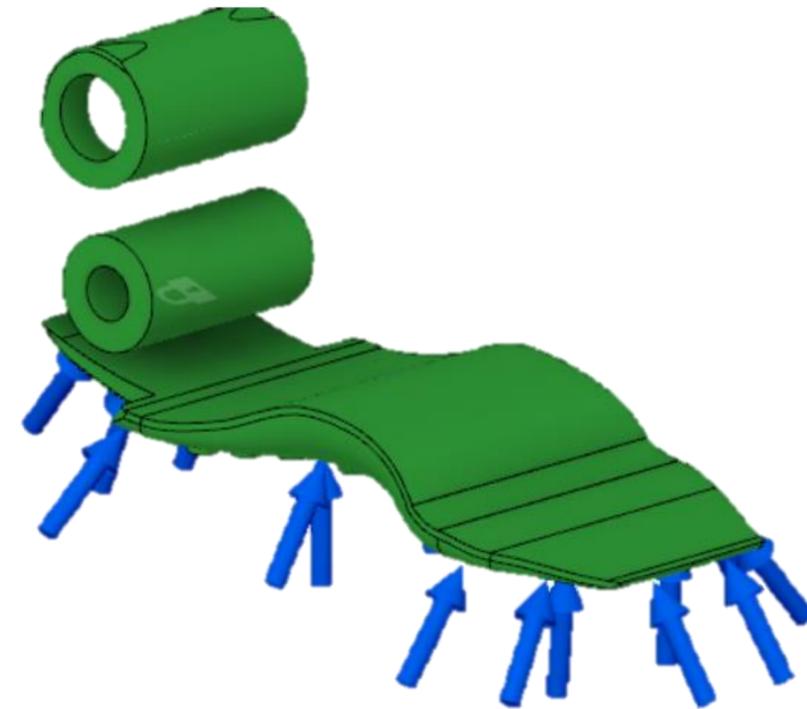
Generative Design and Robotics



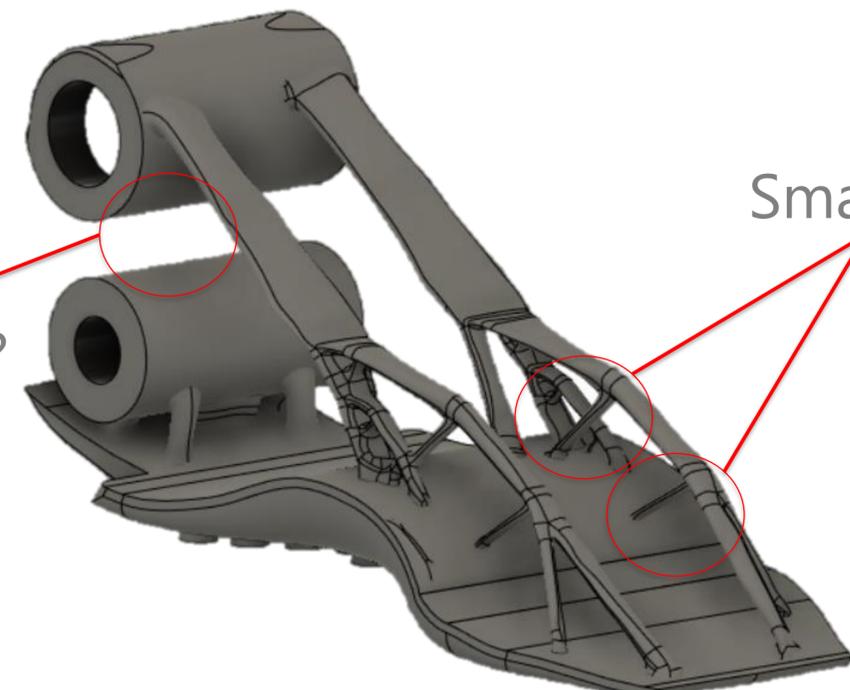
Generative Design and Robotics



Generative Design and Robotics



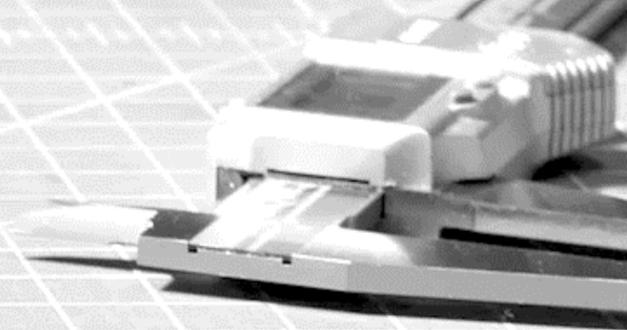
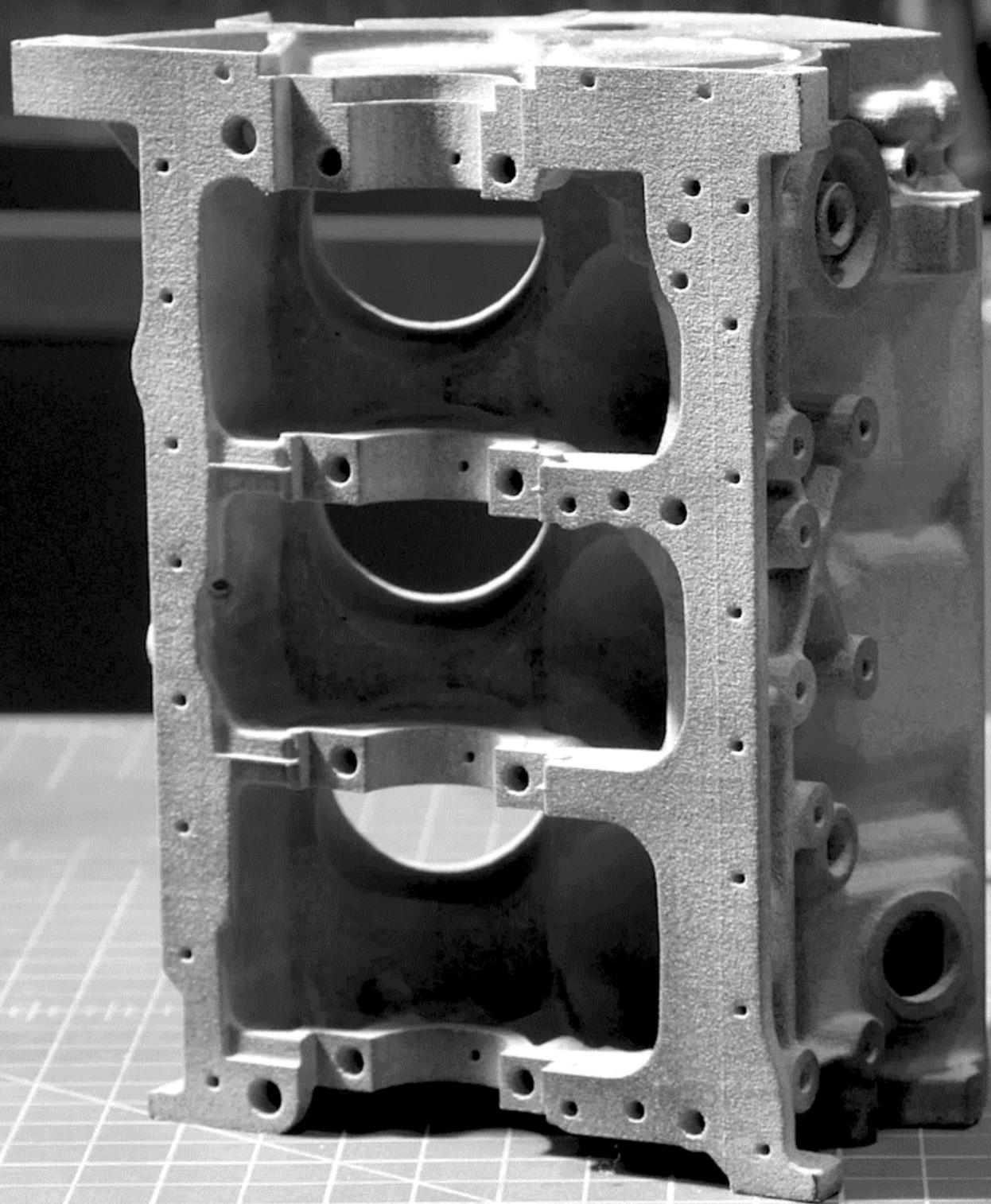
No connection!?



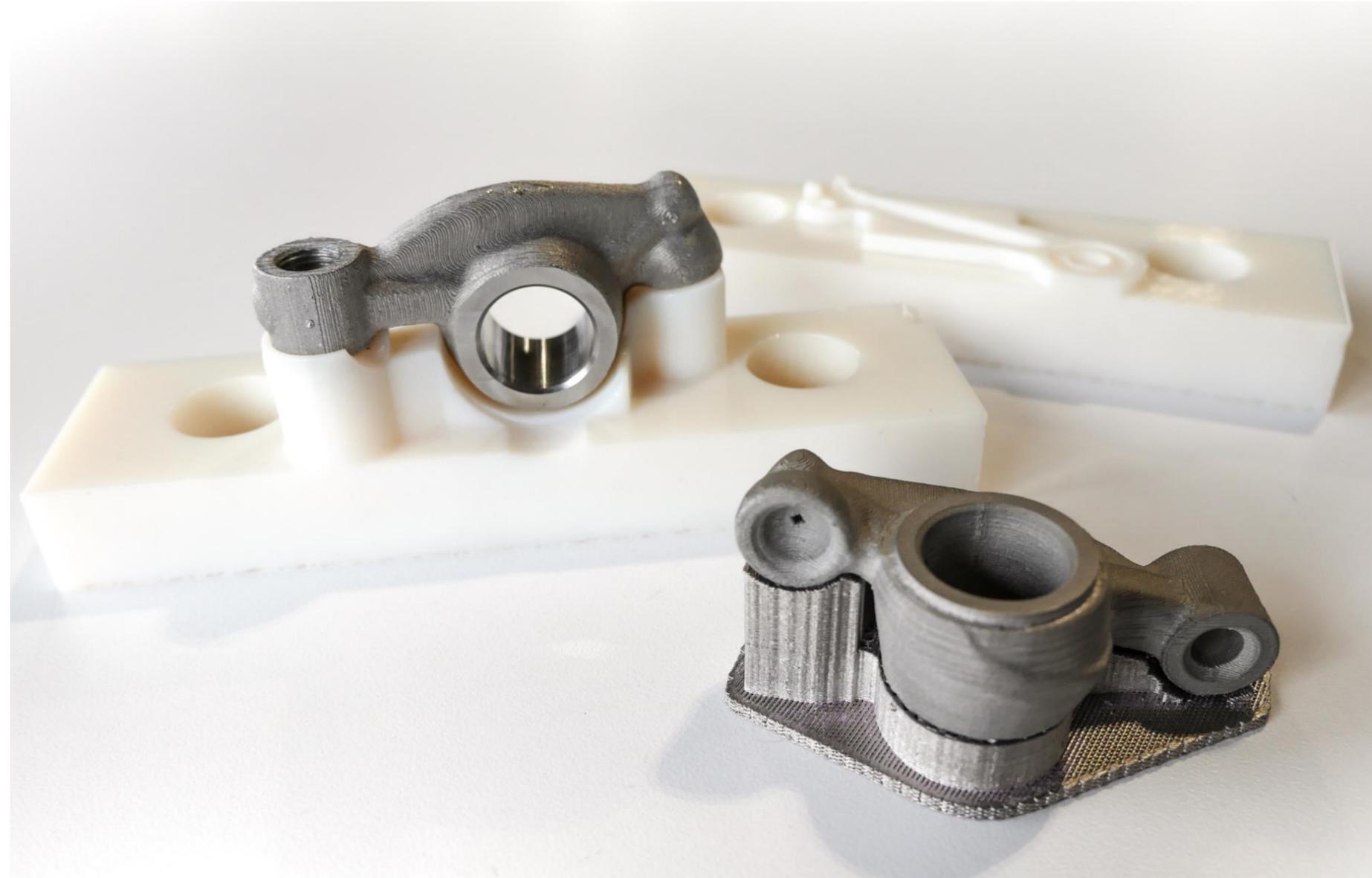
Small feature size

Back to Tolerances...

- Machining optimized geometry is time consuming and can require a higher skill level
 - 2.5D constraints increase the viability of generative + machining
- Additive manufacturing tolerances are MUCH LOOSER than machining
 - Any AM process that uses heat will have some warping/deformation (spoiler: this is most AM technologies)
 - In general, AM parts have a coarser surface finish
 - Casting has similar challenges



Additive & Subtractive



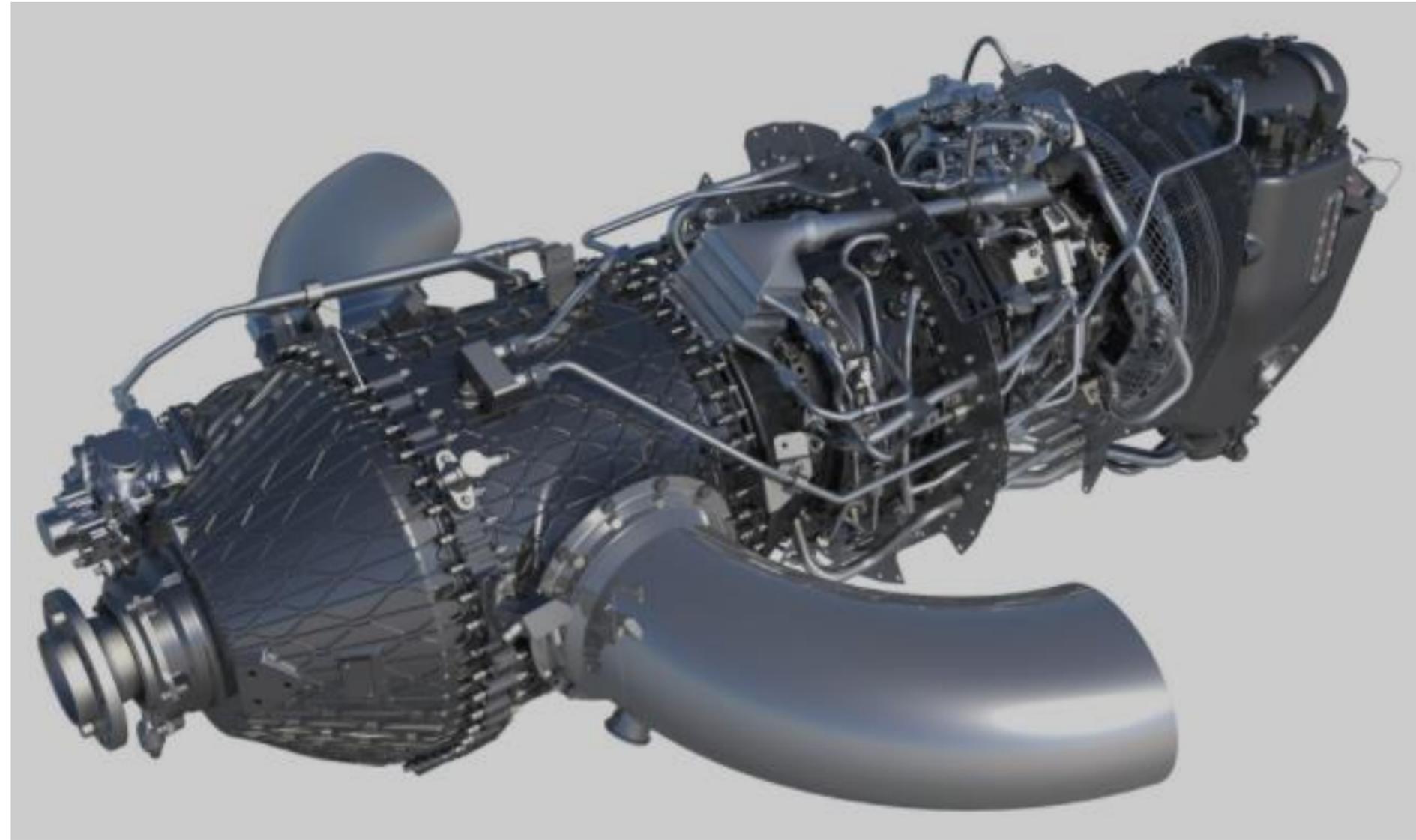
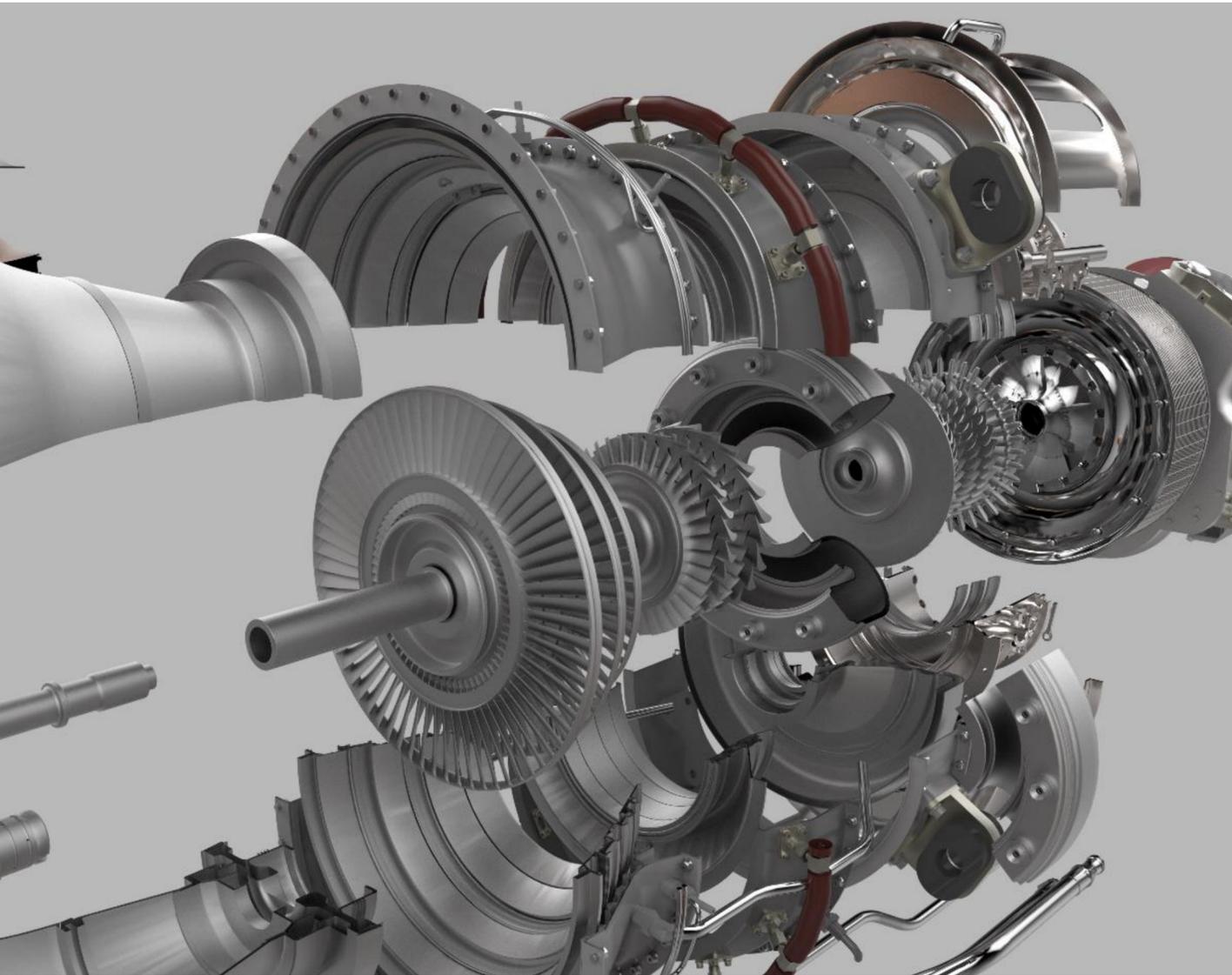
How I plan to use generative for robotics

- Lightweighting
 - Benefits increase as you stack DOFs
- Obstacle avoidance
 - Common problem for assemblies
 - Model all potential collision points as obstacle bodies
 - On this note: Don't forget to model all neighboring mechanisms as obstacles!

Where can we innovate using additive manufacturing?



Part Consolidation



855-Part Engine Assembly Down To 12 Components

Integrated vacuum lines



Data courtesy of IAM 3D HUB

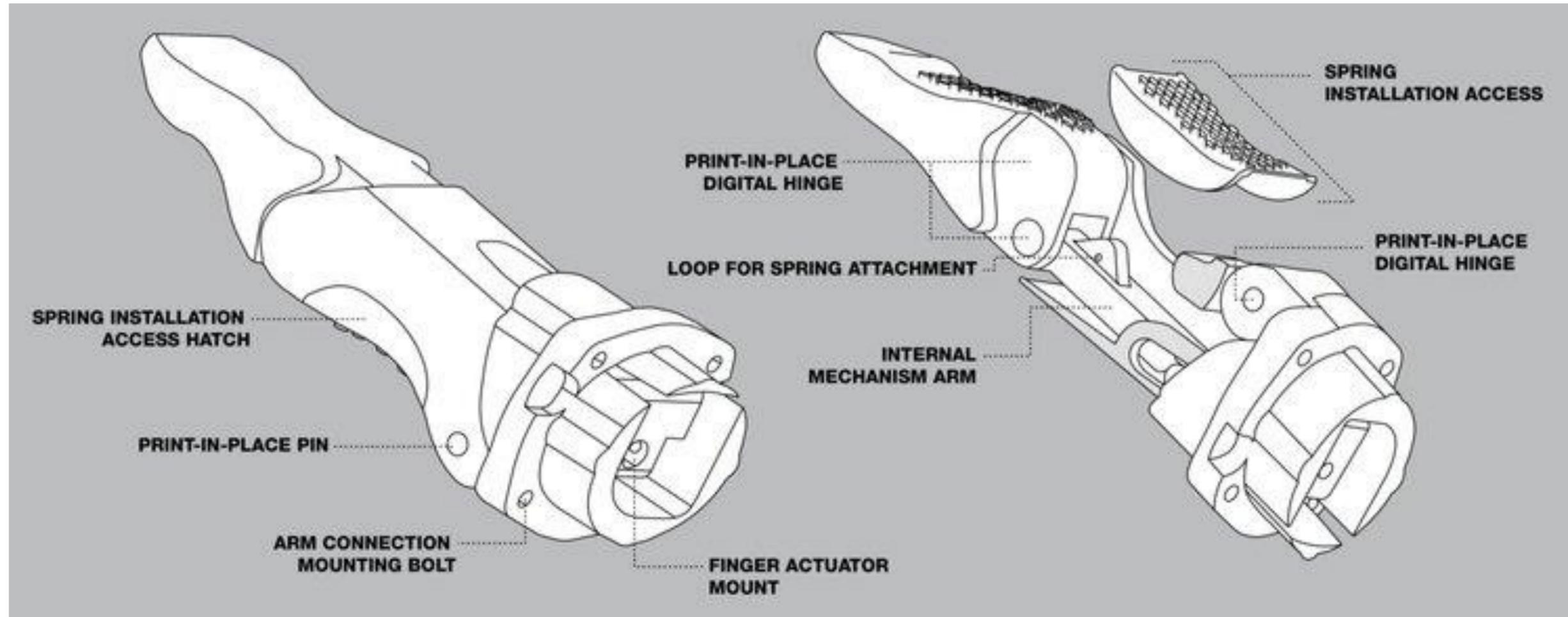
Integrated vacuum lines to reduce assembly and protect vacuum lines

EOATs



Lightweight and optimized for stiffness

Print-in-Place Assemblies





Print-in-place mechanisms

Replacing inserted pins with printed-in-place hinges reduced part count from 12 to 3.

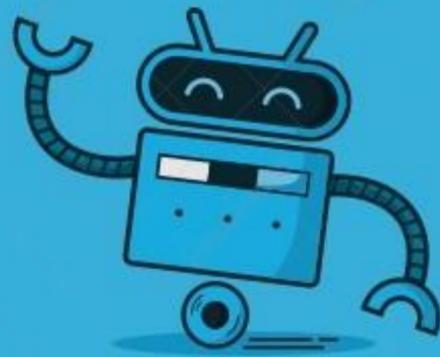
Reduced assembly time

Assembly significantly reduced

Only the steel spring needs to be inserted followed by the cover plate.



Questions?





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