



**Instituto Tecnológico y de
Estudios Superiores de
Monterrey**

TE3002B.502

Implementación de robótica Inteligente (Gpo 502)

Semestre: febrero - junio 2023

Actividad 3.2: Trayectorias en lazo abierto

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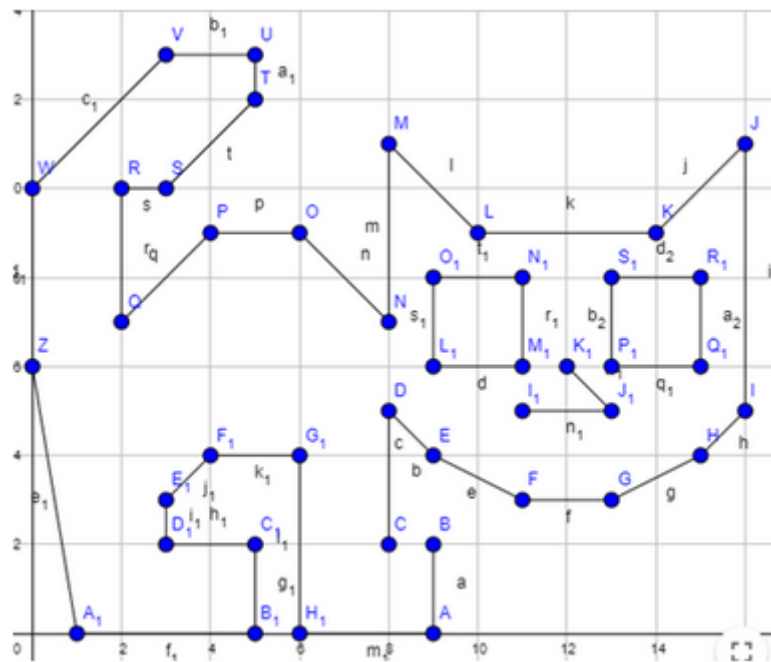
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Fecha de entrega: 22 de Abril del 2023

Instrucciones: Implementar el código requerido para generar 1 de las siguientes figuras empleando trayectorias a partir de las velocidades angular y lineal en un plano 2D.

Figura Elegida



Código Desarrollado

```
%Limpieza de pantalla
clear all
close all
clc

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% TIEMPO %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
tf=113;           % Tiempo de simulación en segundos (s)
ts=0.1;           % Tiempo de muestreo en segundos (s)
t=0:ts:tf;        % Vector de tiempo
N= length(t);     % Muestras

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% CONDICIONES INICIALES %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%Inicializamos las variables que se van a emplear
x1= zeros (1, N+1); % Posición (X) en el centro del eje que une las ruedas en metros (m)
y1= zeros (1, N+1); % Posición (Y) en el centro del eje que une las ruedas en metros (m)
phi= zeros (1, N+1); % Orientación del robot en radiaanes (rad)
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%Damos valores a nuestro punto inicial de posición y orientación
x1(1)=0; %Posición inicial eje x
y1(1)=6; %Posición inicial eje y
phi(1)=deg2rad(-80.55); %Orientación inicial del robot

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% PUNTO DE CONTROL %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%Inicializamos el punto de control
hx= zeros (1, N+1); % Posición en el eje (X) del punto de control en metros (m)
hy= zeros (1, N+1); % Posición en el eje (Y) del punto de control en metros (m)

%Igualamos el punto de control con las proyecciones X1 y Y1 por su
%coincidencia
hx(1)= x1(1); % Posición del punto de control en el eje (X) metros (m)
hy(1)= y1(1); % Posición del punto de control en el eje (Y) metros (m)

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% VELOCIDADES DE REFERENCIA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

v = 1*ones(1,N); % Velocidad lineal de referencia (m/s)
w = 0*ones(1,N); % Velocidad angular de referencia (rad/s)

v(1:60) = 1;
w(1:60) = 0;

v(61:70) = 0;
w(61:70) = deg2rad(80.54);

v(111:120) = 0;
w(111:120) = deg2rad(90);

v(141:150) = 0;
w(141:150) = deg2rad(90);

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$v(171:180) = 0;$
 $w(171:180) = \text{deg2rad}(-90);$

$v(191:200) = 0;$
 $w(191:200) = \text{deg2rad}(-45);$

$v(215:224) = 0;$
 $w(215:224) = \text{deg2rad}(-45);$

$v(246:254) = 0;$
 $w(246:255) = \text{deg2rad}(-90);$

$v(295:304) = 0;$
 $w(295:304) = \text{deg2rad}(90);$

$v(335:344) = 0;$
 $w(335:344) = \text{deg2rad}(90);$

$v(365:374) = 0;$
 $w(365:374) = \text{deg2rad}(90);$

$v(385:394) = 0;$
 $w(385:394) = \text{deg2rad}(-90);$

$v(425:439) = 0;$
 $w(425:439) = \text{deg2rad}(-90);$

$v(455:456) = 0;$
 $w(455:456) = \text{deg2rad}(90);$

$v(482:484) = 0;$
 $w(482:484) = \text{deg2rad}(90);$

$v(505:507) = 0;$
 $w(505:507) = \text{deg2rad}(90);$

$v(530:532) = 0;$
 $w(530:532) = \text{deg2rad}(90);$

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v(545:548) = 0;
w(545:548) = deg2rad(90);

v(609:623) = 0;
w(609:623) = deg2rad(90);

v(652:656) = 0;
w(652:656) = deg2rad(-90);

v(697:701) = 0;
w(697:701) = deg2rad(-90);

v(730:744) = 0;
w(730:744) = deg2rad(90);

v(785:799) = 0;
w(785:799) = deg2rad(-90);

v(828:832) = 0;
w(828:832) = deg2rad(90);

v(853:857) = 0;
w(853:857) = deg2rad(90);

v(886:900) = 0;
w(886:900) = deg2rad(-90);

v(931:940) = 0;
w(931:940) = deg2rad(-90);

v(951:955) = 0;
w(951:955) = deg2rad(90);

v(984:988) = 0;
w(984:988) = deg2rad(90);

v(999:1008) = 0;
w(999:1008) = deg2rad(90);

v(1028:1033) = 0;
w(1029:1033) = deg2rad(90);

v(1079:1083) = 0;
w(1079:1083) = deg2rad(90);

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% BUCLE DE SIMULACION %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

for k=1:N

    %Aplico la integral a la velocidad angular para obtener el angulo "phi" de la orientación
    phi(k+1)=phi(k)+w(k)*ts; % Integral numérica (método de Euler)

    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% MODELO CINEMATICO %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

    xp1=v(k)*cos(phi(k));
    yp1=v(k)*sin(phi(k));

    %Aplico la integral a la velocidad lineal para obtener las cordenadas
    %"x1" y "y1" de la posición
    x1(k+1)=x1(k)+ ts*xp1; % Integral numérica (método de Euler)
    y1(k+1)=y1(k)+ ts*yp1; % Integral numérica (método de Euler)

```

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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% SIMULACION VIRTUAL 3D %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% a) Configuracion de escena

scene=figure; % Crear figura (Escena)
set(scene,'Color','white'); % Color del fondo de la escena
set(gca,'FontWeight','bold'); % Negrilla en los ejes y etiquetas
sizeScreen=get(0,'ScreenSize'); % Retorna el tamaño de la pantalla del computador
set(scene,'position',sizeScreen); % Configurar tamaño de la figura
camlight('headlight'); % Luz para la escena
axis equal; % Establece la relación de aspecto para que las unidades de datos sean las mism
grid on; % Mostrar líneas de cuadrícula en los ejes
box on; % Mostrar contorno de ejes
xlabel('x(m)'); ylabel('y(m)'); zlabel('z(m)'); % Etiqueta de los eje

view([-0.1 35]); % Orientacion de la figura
axis([-2 18 -1 14 0 1]); % Ingresar limites minimos y maximos en los ejes x y z [minX maxX

% b) Graficar robots en la posicion inicial

scale = 4;
MobileRobot;
H1=MobilePlot(x1(1),y1(1),phi(1),scale);hold on;

% c) Graficar Trayectorias
H2=plot3(hx(1),hy(1),0,'r','lineWidth',2);

% d) Bucle de simulacion de movimiento del robot

step=15; % pasos para simulacion

for k=1:step:N

    delete(H1);
    delete(H2);

    H1=MobilePlot(x1(k),y1(k),phi(k),scale);
    H2=plot3(hx(1:k),hy(1:k),zeros(1,k),'b','lineWidth',2);

    pause(ts);

end

```

Resultado

