

# CR501 Advancing Autonomous Mobile Robots with the Dynamic Window Approach

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1. Introduction

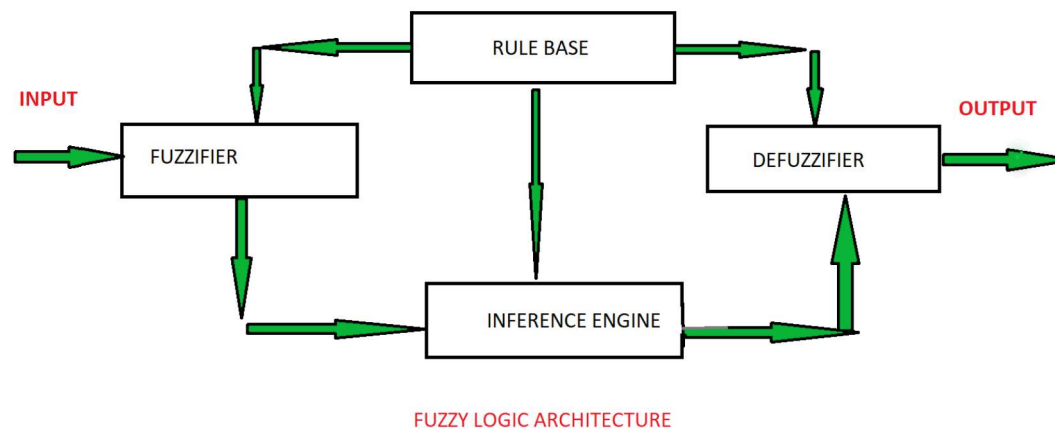
2. System structure

3. Reflection

# Introduction I

## Fuzzy Logic

- Components: fuzzifier, rules, an inference engine, and a defuzzifier



Source: Fuzzy Logic (Surya, 2023)

# Introduction I: Fuzzy Logic

## In-detail

Fuzzy sets

Fuzzyfication

Rule Base

De-fuzzyfication

### Weighted average decision method

- FS (Fire Strength)
- OW (Output Wight): each degree has a weight

Final output = 7.85 > 5 => Should break

$$Output = \frac{\sum_i FS_i * OW_i}{\sum_i FS_i}$$

# Introduction II

## Dynamic Window Approach

$$G(v, \omega) = \sigma(\alpha \cdot \text{heading} + \beta \cdot \text{dist} + \gamma \cdot \text{velocity})$$

- objective function
  - Target heading: The Angle between the robot's current attitude direction and the target direction
  - Clearance: 'dist' is the distance of the nearest obstacle intersecting the arc of the robot's motion trajectory
  - Velocity

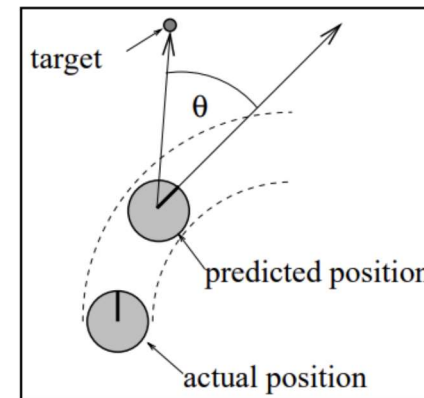


Figure 6. Angle  $\theta$  to the target

Source: [Dynamic window approach \(Fox et al.\)](#)

# Introdcution II: DWA

0:00 / 0:20



Source: [DWA algorithm simulate \(AtsushiSakai, 2020\)](#)

# System Structure

## **1. Aims to decrease the cost that will be used to guide the robot**

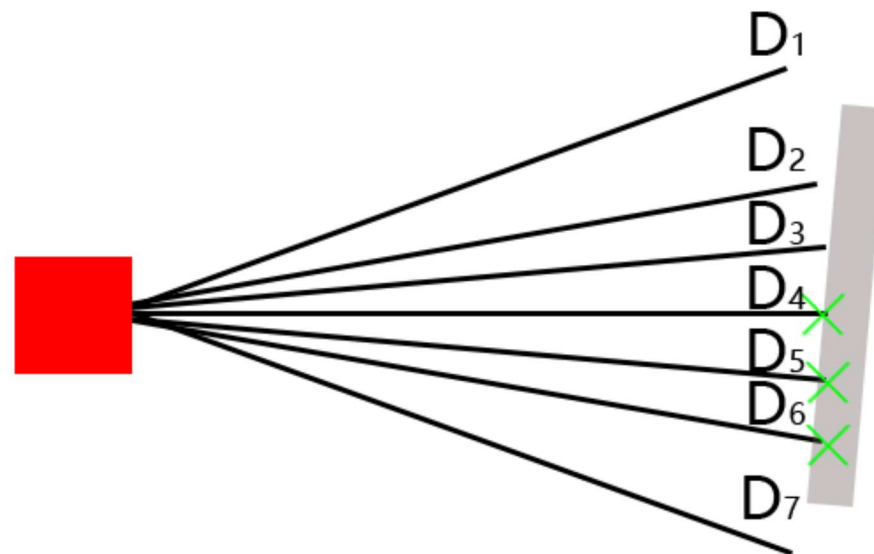
- Built on unity development platform
- Simplified movement
- Equiped with one camer and Lidar

## **2. Maintain a relatively reliable accuracy**

- Known target location
- Obstacles with fixed height

# System Structure: Robot

- Each line  $D_n$  represents a LiDAR detection result in current state
- The green cross-hire means detected front obstacle





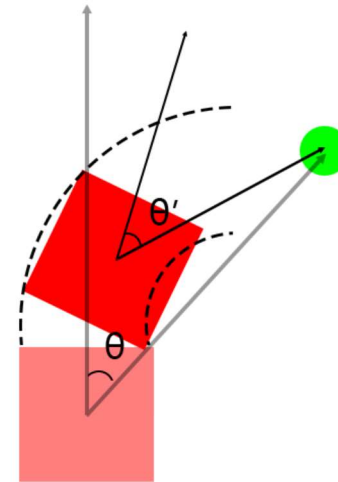
# System Structure: Algorithm

1. Generate turning angles and speed array by current angle between the moving direction and the target point and robot velocity

2. Evaluate the array combines with current situation

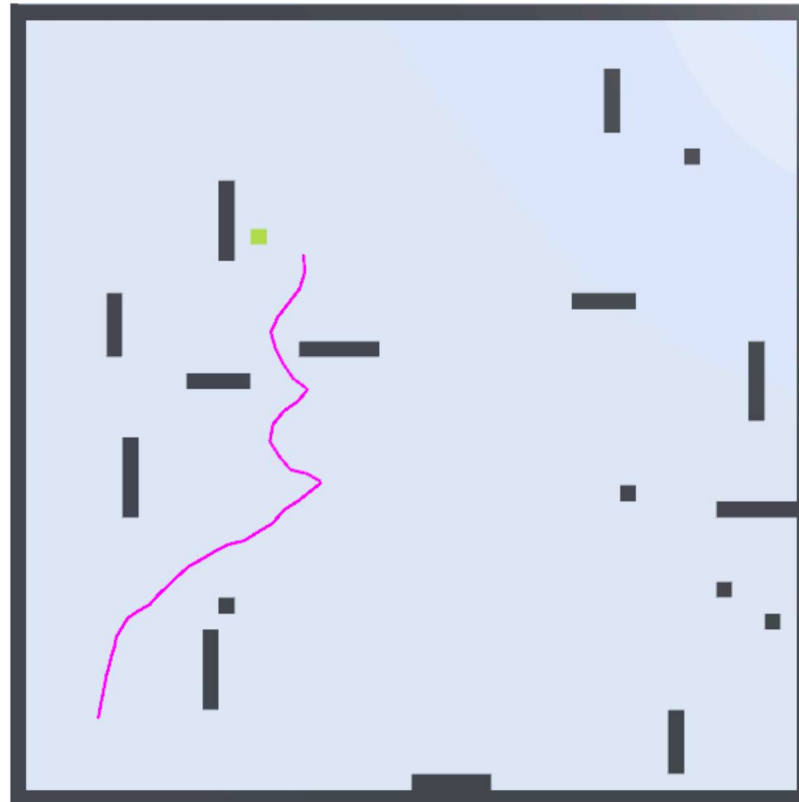
$$E = \alpha \cdot movement + \beta \cdot heading + \gamma \cdot obstacle$$

1. Pick best angle and speed and convert them to turning and acceleration (deceleration) commands



# Results

- Smooth turn
- Obstacle avoidance



# Limitation

- Tested exclusively in flat environments.
- The camera's power is often underestimated.
- The system's frame rate affects the outcome.
- Increasing the map's complexity can cause instability.

# References

- Bai, Y. and D. Wang (2006). “Fundamentals of fuzzy logic control—fuzzy sets, fuzzy rules and defuzzifications”. In: *Advanced fuzzy logic technologies in industrial applications*, pp. 17–36.
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- Sakai, A. (2024). *PythonRobotics: PathPlanning*. <https://github.com/AtsushiSakai/PythonRobotics/tree/master/PathPlanning>. GitHub repository.
- Surya Priy, A. r. *Fuzzy Logic*. URL: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/fuzzy-logic-introduction/>.

# Thanks!

Slides created via the R package **xaringan**.

