



CSCE 452/752 Fall 2024

# 5. Other wheeled systems



# Introduction

We've already talked about differential drive wheeled systems.

Today we'll talk briefly about **other wheeled systems**.

Three objectives.

1. Explain the assumptions behind the existence of an ICC.
2. Determine where the ICC might be.
3. Apply these ideas to various wheel configurations, including common patterns.

# Multiple wheels

If the robot has multiple wheels, how does the robot move?

Two assumptions:

- Each wheel rolls forward or backward. No lateral movement.
- Wheels don't move relative to each other. The robot body is rigid.

# Instantaneous center of curvature

To satisfy both of these constraints, there must be a single point, called the

**instantaneous center of curvature (ICC)**

around which each wheel moves in a circular motion.

## Key idea

Each wheel rotates around the ICC with the **same angular velocity**.

# Finding the ICC

- Draw lines **perpendicular** the rolling direction of each wheel.
- Identify points where these lines intersect.

## Three cases

- If the perpendicular lines intersect at a single point, that point is the ICC.
- If the perpendicular lines overlap, the ICC can lie anywhere along that line.
- If the perpendicular lines do not share any common intersection point, the robot cannot move.

## Bicycle drive: Steered wheels

**Bicycle drive** has a steered wheel in the front and a non-steered wheel in the back.

The steered wheel gives some direct control over where the ICC is.

## Tricycle drive

**Tricycle drive** has a steered wheel in the front and two non-steered wheels in the back.



# Synchronous drive

A **synchronous drive** robot has three steerable drive wheels.

- All the wheels always point in the same direction.
- All the wheels always drive at the same speed.

# Ackerman steering

On traditional cars, the two steered wheels do *not* steer by the same amount.  
(Why?)

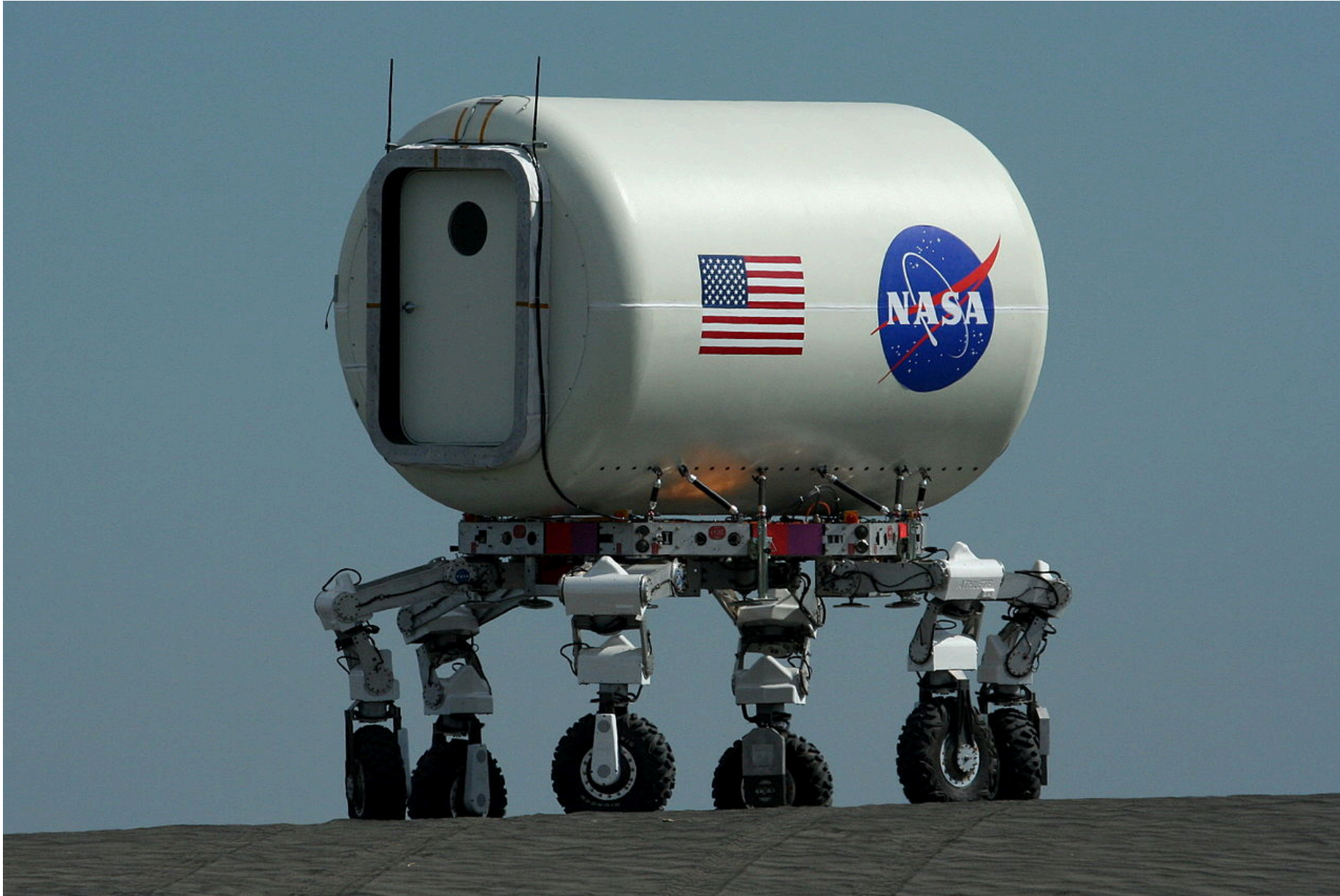
# Alternatives to wheels

Both wheels and legs?



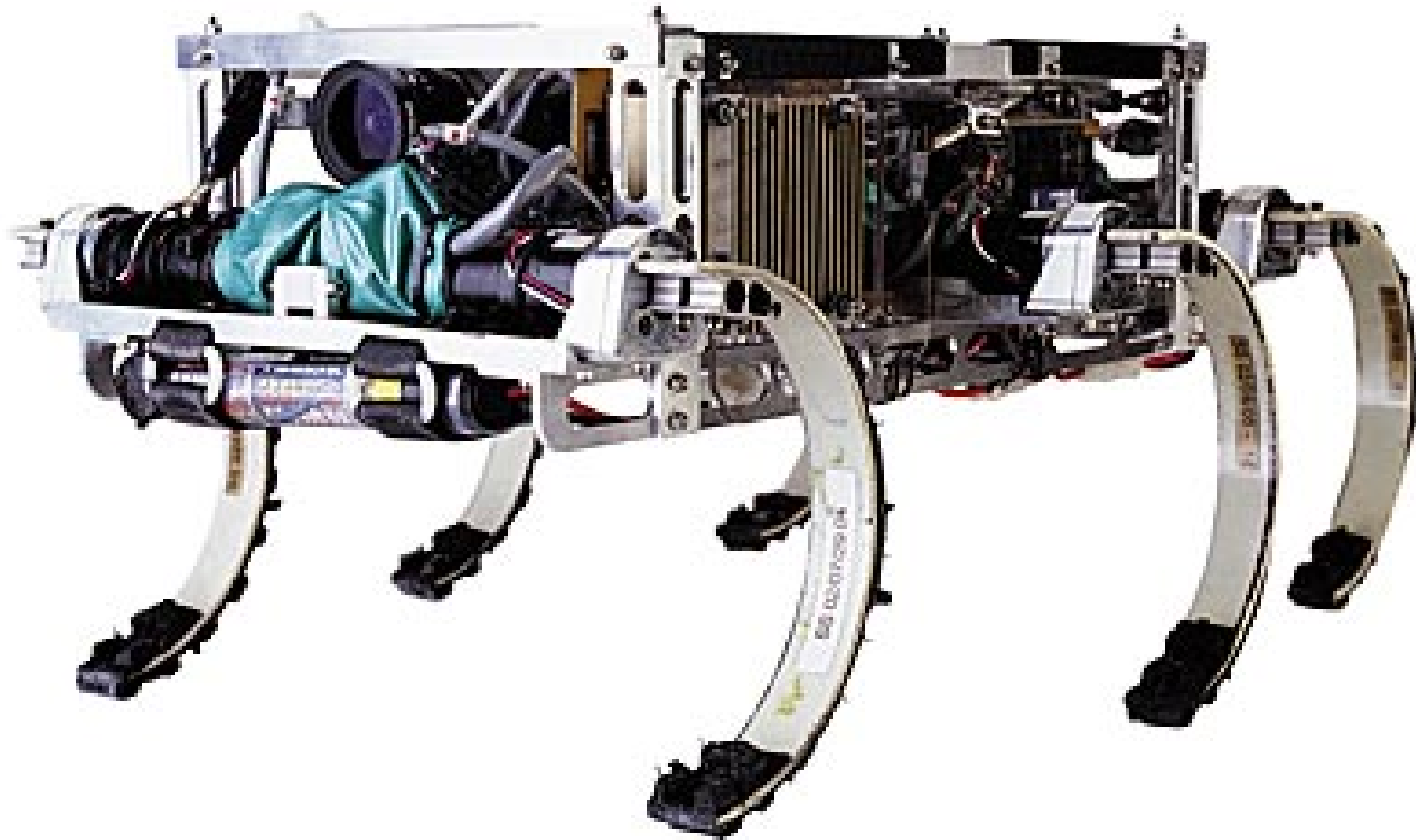
NASA Athlete

Both wheels and legs?



NASA Athlete

Middle ground between wheels and legs?



RHex, U. Michigan/McGill U.

# Hybrid terrestrial/aquatic locomotion?

