基于卡尔曼滤波的轮式移动机器人定位实验研究

张胜宾1. 赵祚喜2

(1.广东交通职业技术学院汽车学院、广东广州 510650: 2.华南农业大学工程学院、广东广州 510640)

摘要:介绍了 Pioneer3-AT 机器人的特点和自身定位方法以及存在的问题,给出了 Pioneer3-AT 机器人的里程计定位模型,以码盘、陀螺仪作为机器人的定位系统,建立了四轮差动机器人的运动学方程,采用卡尔曼滤波器对 2 种传感器的数据进行融合,获

- 得机器人的位置和姿态信息。通过定位实验,验证了卡尔曼滤波融合定位的有效性。
- ■关键词:移动机器人;卡尔曼滤波;定位;实验研究
 - 中图分类号: TP242.6

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1 概述

轮式机器人是自主移动机器人的一个重要分支,它具有结构简单、便于控制等优点,常作为研究机器人定位导航等技术的平台 [1]。Pioneer3-AT 是美国 Mobile Robots 公司于 2002 年开发出来的一款高度灵活的全地形移动机器人,采用四轮防滑驱动(Skid-steer),配有气动尼龙人字形充气轮胎,车身材料为 1.6mm 的 CNC 涂料铝,Pioneer3-AT 配备里程计、微机械陀螺仪、声纳传感器、激光测距仪、CCD 和双目视觉等传感器和五自由度的手臂,是一款智能移动机器人,如图 1 所示。



图 1 Pioneer3-AT 智能移动机器人

地面轮式移动机器人通常采用在车轮电机上安装码盘 测量旋转速度,构成里程计利用航迹推算法得到机器人的

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速度、角度和位置等信息,但由于机器人轮子半径及机器人结构尺寸的误差、运动中的滑动及地面的起伏等原因,航迹推算法得到的航向角存在较大的误差,从而影响移动机器人的定位效果^[2]。为了改善这种定位误差,Pioneer3-AT 机器人采用了一种低成本的陀螺仪 ADXRS300 测量机器人的航向角,然后利用卡尔曼滤波算法将陀螺仪测得的机器人航向角与编码器测得的机器人航向角进行滤波融合,修正由于轮子打滑等引起的编码器测角误差,改善定位精度。

文章通过 Pioneer3-AT 机器人自带的软件平台 ARIA (ActivMedia Robotics Interface for Application,是 Activ-Media 公司为其移动机器人开发的用于机器人控制的应用程序接口系统。该系统基于 C++语言,是一个面向对象的用于智能移动机器人控制的应用编程平台,可轻松、高效地接入和管理机器人平台及机器人的各种传感器等附件,具有强大的功能和适应性),利用 C++编程的方法,通过实验对 Pioneer3-AT 机器人利用卡尔曼滤波融合算法改善定位的效果进行了验证。

2 Pioneer3-AT 机器人里程计定位模型

Pioneer3-AT 轮式移动机器人采用四轮驱动方式,每个轮子都同一个驱动电机和光电编码器相连接,驱动电机用于驱动轮子转动,光电编码器可以随轮子同步转动。左侧两轮和右侧两轮分别采用同步带相连,通过安装在左右驱动电机上的码盘就可以测量并计算出机器人左侧两轮的线速度和右侧两轮的线速度。

Pioneer3-AT 移动机器人在二维平面坐标系下任意时

刻的位姿,通常由笛卡尔坐标系下的位置坐标和与参考的全局坐标的夹角组成,如图2所示。其运动模型如下:

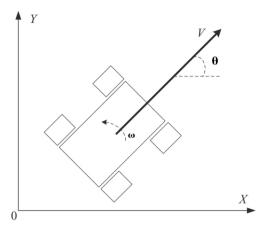


图 2 机器人运动参数

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V \cos \theta \\ V \sin \theta \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \tag{1}$$

其中: x 和 y 是移动机器人车体坐标轴 (局部坐标系); θ 为机器人航向, 逆时针为正; V 和 ω 分别代表机器人的线速度和角速度, 如图 2 所示。

通过公式 (2), 根据采样时间间隔 Δt , 就可以计算出机器人的位置和航向角度。

式中: D 为车轮直径; P 是光电编码器线数(每转一圈输出的脉冲数); N_L 和 N_R 是 Δt 时间内左右光电编码器输出脉冲数; v_L 为机器人左侧两轮线速度; v_R 为机器人右侧两轮线速度; ω_d 为里程计测得的机器人航向变化的角速度; l 为机器人左右轮的间距; x_k 和 y_k 为机器人中心的坐标位置; θ_k 为机器人的航向角,表示机器人航向与坐标系x 轴正方向之间的夹角。通过公式(2)计算机器人位置和航向的方法称为里程计。

$$\begin{cases} v_{L} = \frac{N_{L}}{P} \times \frac{\pi \cdot D}{\Delta t} \\ v_{R} = \frac{N_{R}}{P} \times \frac{\pi \cdot D}{\Delta t} \\ v = \frac{v_{L}}{v_{R}} \\ \omega_{d} = \frac{v_{R} - v_{L}}{l} \\ \theta_{k+1} = \theta_{k} + \omega_{d} \Delta t \\ x_{k+1} = x_{k} + v \cos(\theta_{k+1}) \Delta t \\ y_{k+1} = y_{k} + v \sin(\theta_{k+1}) \Delta t \end{cases}$$

从公式 (2) 可以看到, 当前采样周期计算的位置依赖于以前的计算结果。而以前和当前测量的误差是难以消除的 (这些误差是由于传感器的不精确和假设在采样周期内方向保持不变等原因造成的)。如果不进行补偿或补偿不正确, 当机器人继续行驶的时候这些误差通常会积累起来, 从而使计算出的机器人位置变得越来越不准确, 这就是所谓的积累误差。

3 Pioneer3-AT 里程计和陀螺仪卡尔曼滤波融合定位实验

由于存在积累误差,单纯依靠里程计定位方法得到的机器人位置和航向的精度是比较差的^[3-4],为了提高里程计的定位精度,Pioneer3-AT 机器人采用陀螺仪同时测量机器人的航向角,然后利用卡尔曼滤波算法与码盘数据进行数据融合,从而达到消除积累误差,提高里程计精度的目的^[5]。

利用卡尔曼滤波融合多个传感器的测量值,以获得移动机器人的位姿信息^[6]。卡尔曼滤波器提供了一种高效可计算的方法来估计过程的状态,并使估计的均方误差最小^[7]。

卡尔曼滤波器融合里程计和陀螺仪数据,状态变量取为:

$$X = [v_R v_L \omega_g] \tag{3}$$

式中 ω_z 为陀螺仪的角速度,则系统的状态方程为:

$$X_{k+1} = \Phi_{k+1,k} X_k + \Gamma_k W_k \tag{4}$$

式中: $\phi_{k+1,k}$ 是 t_k 时刻到 t_{k+1} 时刻的状态转移矩阵,表达式如公式 (5) 所示; β 是根据实验确定的里程计校正系数; W_k 是协方差为 Q 的系统噪声矩阵; Γ_k 是系统噪声矩阵的驱动矩阵,本系统中为 I_0

$$\phi_{k+1/k} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\beta l} & \frac{1}{\beta l} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (5)

系统的量测方程为

$$\mathbf{Z}_k = \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{X}_k + \mathbf{V}_k \tag{6}$$

式中: H_k 为系统量测矩阵,本系统中为 I; V_k 是协方差为 R 的系统量测噪声矩阵。则融合卡尔曼滤波方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{X}_{k+1/k} = \phi_{k+1/k} \hat{X}_{k/k} \\ P_{k+1/k} = \phi_{k+1/k} P_{k/k} \phi_{k/k}^{T} + Q \\ K = P_{k+1/k} (P_{k+1/k} + R)^{-1} \\ \hat{X}_{k+1/k+1} = \hat{X}_{k+1/k} + K (Z_k - \hat{X}_{k+1/k}) \\ P_{k+1/k+1} = (I - K) P_{k+1/k} \end{cases}$$
(7)

式中: P 为误差协方差矩阵; K 为卡尔曼增益矩阵。通过公式 (7) 可以计算出系统变量的估计值,将估计值代入公式 (2) 中,可以得到融合后的里程计推算值。

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1989.

第一作者简介:曾文健,男,1969年生,湖北宜昌人,硕士,高级工程师。研究领域:机械设计与制造装备技术。

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此融合算法在 ARIA 中的具体方法实现如下: 首先给出了陀螺仪的静态漂移系数 GyroSigma=0.01, 陀螺仪模型的惯性方差 InertialVarianceModel=0.001, 旋转方差 Rot-VarianceModel=0.25, 平移方差 TransVarianceModel=4.0。

ARIA 中定义了卡尔曼滤波融合的实现函数 encoder-Correct ()。实现过程如下:当陀螺仪模型的惯性方差与编码器的方差的和小于 0.0000001 时,判断为机器人航位没发生改变,航向改变量 $\Delta\theta$ =0;当由里程计得到的机器人航向改变量小于 1° ,而由陀螺仪得到的机器人航向改变量大于 2° ,此时相信陀螺仪数据,得到机器人航向改变量大于 2° ,此时相信陀螺仪数据,得到机器人航向改变量 $\Delta\theta$ 为陀螺仪的数据。当里程计和陀螺仪都测得机器人航向改变量时,利用卡尔曼滤波算法融合两者的数据,得到机器人航向改变量 $\Delta\theta$ 的值。

实验方法如下:在平整的实验室地面上设定好全局坐标,标定好机器人的起始航向,通过编程实现机器人原地旋转运动,每旋转 90°就自动记录编码器测得的航向角、编码器与陀螺仪融合后的航向角和机器人实际的航向角。经过上百次数据记录,从 0°开始,取每隔 90°的实验数据的平均值,从而得到编码器的机器人航向测量误差和编码器与陀螺仪融合后的机器人航向测量误差。

编码器测量误差和经卡尔曼滤波与陀螺仪融合后的定位误差对比如表 1 和图 3 所示。

表 1 里程计角度定位误差分析

机器人	编码器测量的	与陀螺仪卡尔曼融合后
旋转角度/°	角度误差/°	角度误差/°
多次旋转 90°的平均值	4.113	1.928
多次旋转 180°的平均值	6.257	1.711
多次旋转 270°的平均值	11.557	1.720
多次旋转 360°的平均值	13.17	1.220

实验表明,编码器测量得到的角度误差随之机器人旋转角度的增加,误差累积越来越大,多次旋转 90°的平均误差大于 4°;多次旋转 360°的平均误差达到 13.17°。经卡尔曼滤波与陀螺仪数据融合后,多次旋转各个角度后里程计航向角度值精度在 2°以内。多次旋转 360°的平均误差只有 1.22°,远小于融合前误差。由于航向精度得到提高,里程计得到的机器人位置精度也得到进一步提高,在实验场地对里程计进行标定后,定位精度可以达到 5%左右。

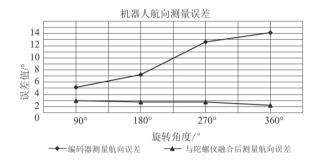


图 3 卡尔曼滤波融合后航向测量误差

4 结束语

文章首先概述了 Pioneer3-AT 智能移动机器人的特点,给出了其运动参数方程和里程计定位模型,因累计误差的存在会造成里程计定位精度不高,为了消除累计误差,提出利用陀螺仪提供冗余航向角信息,然后利用卡尔曼滤波方法与编码器数据相融合,从而达到消除累计误差,提高里程计定位精度的目的。实验结果表明,融合后机器人定位精度得到较大提高。

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第一作者简介:张胜宾,男,1982年生,河南开封人,硕士研究生,助教。研究领域:智能汽车。已发表论文3篇。

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Abstracts

welding, focuses on the pre-flash flash welding flash and continuous process and the role in the process. In order to improve the reliability of flash welding equipment and welding control accuracy of large cross-section materials, the contrl system is made up with Q Series by Mitsubishi PLC , and the control parameters , hardware configuration and procedures for the compilation method are given. Through the commissioning, the actual accuracy of the system control meets the technological requirements, operation is reliable, and it is practical value.

Key words: Flash-Butt welding; control system; PLC

10-02-34 Design of Converter for CAN and PLC

ZENG Yao-guo, LI You-xin, LI Mian, YAO Zhen (Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou510006, China)

Abstract:This paper takes Mitsubishi FX series PLC for instance, presenting a design of CAN node based on it's computer link, which resolves the problem about plugging PLC into CAN bus.

Key words: CAN bus; PLC; CAN2.0B; RS485

10-02-38 Based on CAN Bus and Radio Frequency Technology Wireless Data Transmission System

YI Chun-qiu, GAO Shun-de(School of Mechanical Engineering of Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116023, China)

Abstract: Applying wireless transceiver module PTR8000+CAN module and MCU STC89C52, a wireless data transmission system is designed. The hardware and software in the system are accomplished to realize data transmission between PTR8000+ and CAN bus. In the same time, effective anti-interference measures are fulfilled. This system with high anti-interference capacity can realize effective and high-speed data transmission, which can be applied in various fields such as remote monitoring of CAN bus, wireless remote control and data collection, etc.

Key words: CANbus; wireless data Transmission; PTR8000+; STC89C52

10-02-41 High Precision Five-axis Positioner for Flat Panel Displays Measurement

ZHUANG Peng(Xiamen Products Quality Inspection Institute, Xiamen 361004, China)

Abstract: Five-axis positioner is an important instrument for measuring the luminance, chromaticity, uniformity and view angle of flat panel displays. Due to the drawbacks of low control precision, high failure rate, incomplete function and high price, some advanced techniques, such as shift compensation of measuring spots, PC and multi-MCUs communication, MCU reversible counter and dynamic linkage library, are adopted to improve the performance of the positioner. The application shows that this positioner runs stably and accurately, and completely meets the testing requirements of flat panel displays.

Key words: flat panel display; measure; five-axis positioner; shift compensation

10-02-44 Kalman Filter-Based Research on Mobile Robot Localization Experiment

ZHANG Sheng-bin¹, ZHAO Zuo-xi²(1.Guangdong Communications Polytechnic, Guangzhou 510650, China; 2.South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510640, China)

Abstract: The article introduces the characters of Pioneer3-AT mobile robot, and its problem in self-localization, then presents the mobile robot speedometer localization model, finally coder and gyro consist of its locating system. The robot's kinematics equation was established. Then experiment the localization effect

by using the kalman filter fuse the speedometer data and gyro data.

Key words: mobile robots; localization; kalman filter; experimentation

10-02-46 Research on Performance Measurement of Supplier Based on Production Process Capability

ZHANG Tao, CHEN Wen-ge, HUANG Kan-yu,XIAO Hailong (1.Guangdong Provincial Key Lab of Computer Integrated Manufacturing System, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou 510090, China)

Abstract: For suppliers traditional evaluation model of our country, and on the basis of analyzing factors of suppliers traditional evaluation, make process capability as a new evaluation factor. First, according to the quality of testing method, elect critical to quality characteristics or greater impact on the overall quality and prone to failed processes as key process. Then use the CPK of the key process's quality characteristics as evaluation index, and use the AHP to determine index weight. At last, assess suppliers by the calculation of total parts CPK.

Key words: process capability; key process; supplier; evaluation of performance

10-02-50 Analysis of Temperature on Induction Motor Inter-turn Short Faults Based on FEPG

GAO Ai-yun¹, **SUN Guo-hui²**, **QIAN Wu¹**(1.Guangdong Technical College of Water Resources and Electric Engineering, Guangzhou 510635, China; 2.Beijing Feijian Soft Ltd. Beijing100190, China)

Abstract: Based on the quantitative relation between inter-turn short faults and stator resistance, current, conductor loss in slots, finite element model on temperature analysis of inter-turn short faults is provided. The relationship between inter-turn short faults and temperature is studied. Using FEPG simulation on motor temperature under no-load, full load and inter-turn short faults is completed. The results show that this modeling is correct.

Key words: inter-turn short faults; finite element method; analysis of temperature; FEPG

10-02-52 A New Unlocking Mechanism with Feedback Control Gear Motor

LIANG Han-ji(Shenzhen SED Industry Co., Ltd.shenzhen 518057, China)

Abstract: This article introduces an unlocking mechanism using gear motor as the actuating element, which is feedback controlled through the detection of unlocking status. Being able to be controlled and auto-unlocked by the host machine, this unlocking mechanism is suitable for the cash drawer on POS machines. Compared with others using electric magnetic as the actuating element, the advantage of this unlocking mechanism is evident. While its unlocking moment is powerful and stable, it only requires very low drive current, and more importantly, the unlocking moment augments as the resistance force augments. It overcomes the fact that electric magnetic unlocking mechanism requires high starting current and generates low starting moment. Furthermore, the stop event of the gear motor is controlled by signals of the position sensor, overcoming the fact of electric magnetic unlocking mechanism, despite the actual unlocking status, the unlocking action ends while the timed drive pulse ends. Therefore, the reliability of the unlocking operation is greatly enhanced.

Key words: cash drawer; unlocking mechanism; gear motor; feedback control