

de Huelva

# 4 ROBOTS MÓVILES

- 4.1 Introducción: Preliminares y Conceptos.
- 4.2 Características de los Robots Móviles.
- 4.3 Estrategias de Control.
- 4.4 Seguimiento de Trayectorias.
- 4.5 Algoritmoms de Planificación.
- 4.6 Introducción a la Localización.
- 4.7 Control reactivo
- 4.8 Slam
- 4.9 Navegación Topológica



## 4.3 ESTRATEGIAS DE CONTROL DE ROBOTS MÓVILES

### **GENERALIDADES**

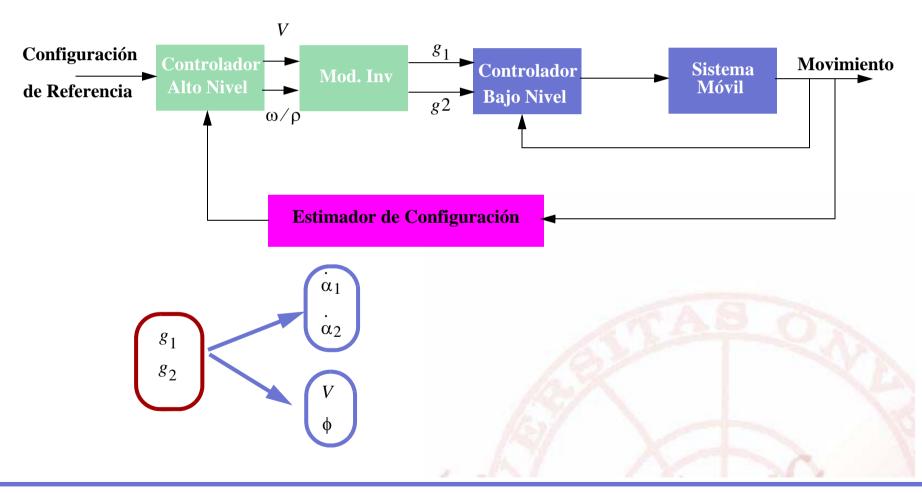
Control Atractivo: Estrategia que hace que el robot converja hacia una configuración determinada.

Control Repulsivo: Estrategia que hace que el robot sea repelido de algunas configuraciones.



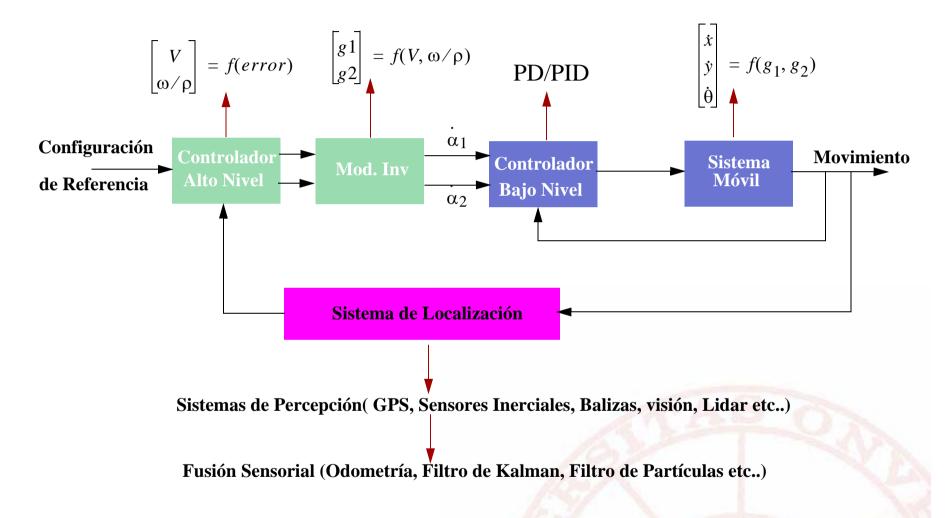
### ESTRATEGIAS DE CONTROL

g<sub>1</sub>, g<sub>2</sub>: Grados de libertad del vehículo





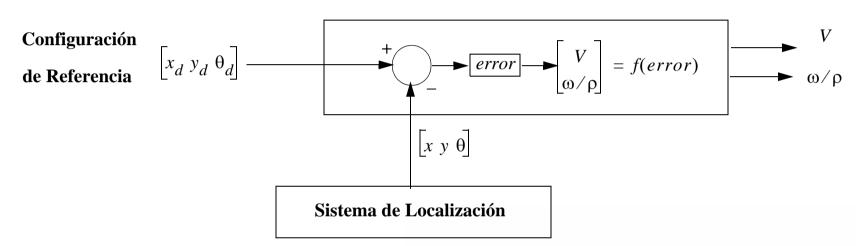
### ESTRATEGIAS DE CONTROL



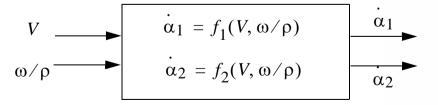


### ESTRATEGIAS DE CONTROL

#### **Controlador Alto Nivel**



### **Modelo Inverso**

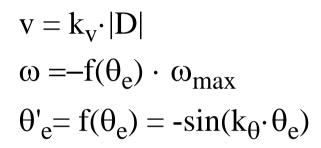


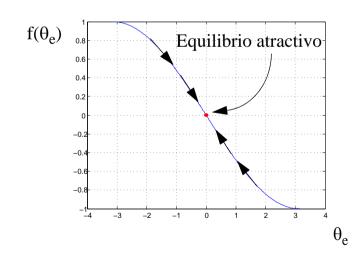


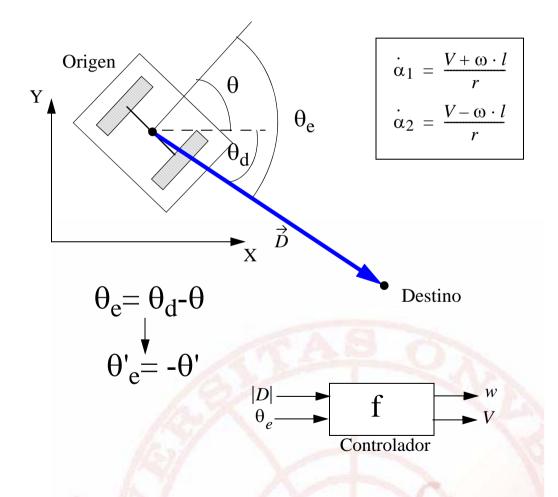
### **ESTRATEGIAS ATRACTIVAS**

### **Diferencial Drive**





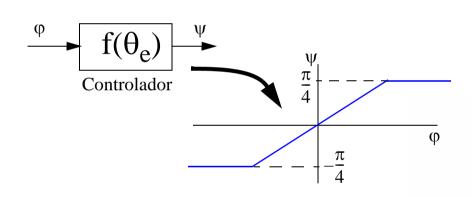


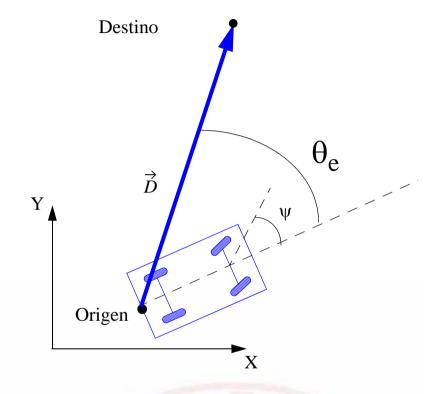




## Triciclo y Ackerman

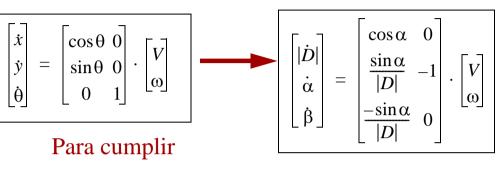
# $\begin{aligned} v &= k_v \cdot |D| \\ \psi &= f(\theta_e) \cdot \psi_{max} \end{aligned}$







### Convergencia Asintótica (Diferencial Drive)

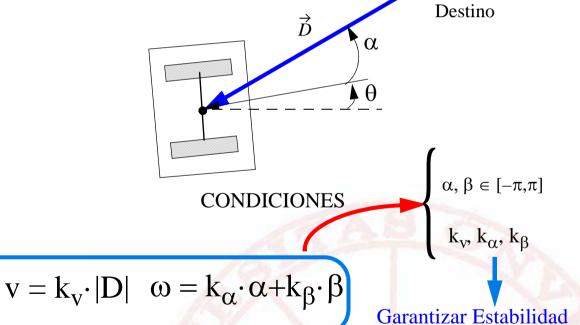


la Condición de Brockett

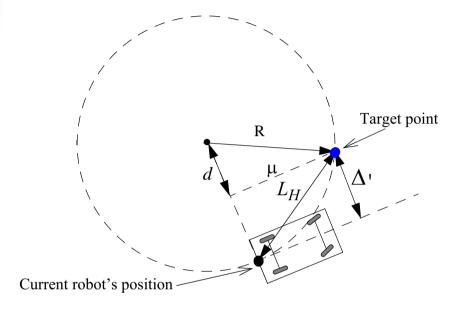
$$\begin{bmatrix} |D| \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ -\theta + \operatorname{atan} 2(y, x) \\ -\theta - \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

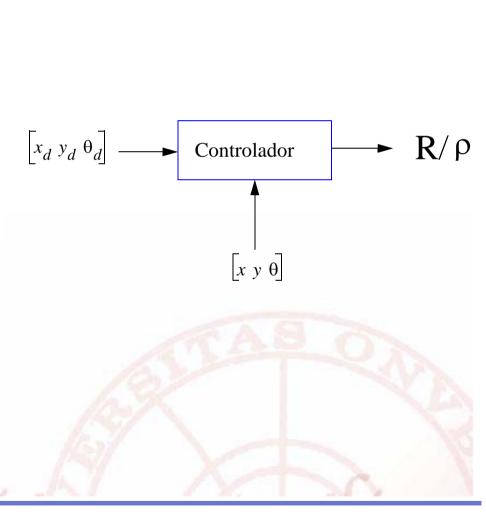


. Ingenieria Electrónica, Sistemas Informáticos y Automática (F. Gómez Bravo)

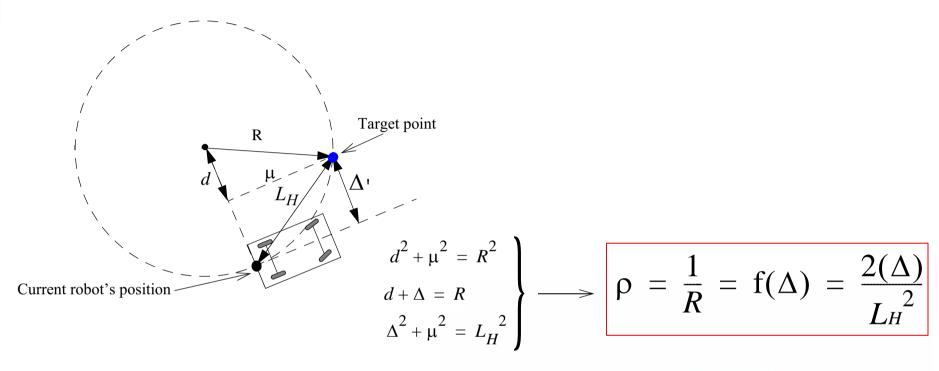






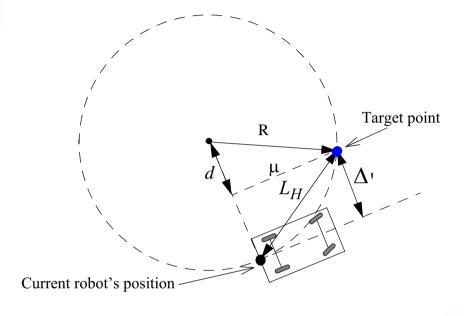




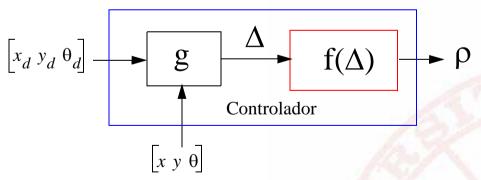




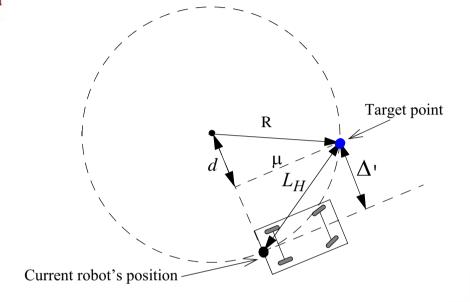




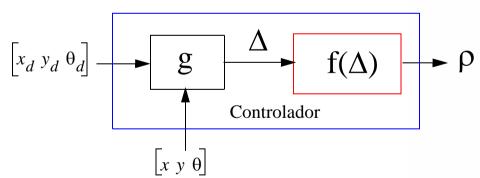
$$\rho = \frac{1}{R} = f(\Delta) = \frac{2(\Delta)}{L_H^2}$$







$$\rho = \frac{1}{R} = f(\Delta) = \frac{2(\Delta)}{L_H^2}$$



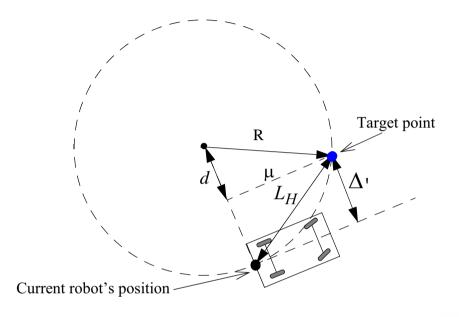
### Para un Car-like robot

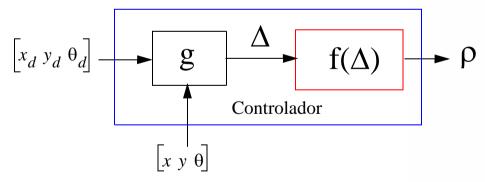
$$v = h(error).$$

$$\phi = atan(\frac{l}{r}) = atan(l \cdot \rho)$$

# Universidad de Huelva

### Método Geométrico





### Para un Car-like robot

1. 
$$\Delta = g([x \ y \ \theta], [x_d \ y_d])$$

2. 
$$\rho = f(\Delta)$$

3. 
$$v = h(error)$$
.

4. 
$$\phi = \operatorname{atan}(l \cdot \rho)$$