

# 3 ROBOTS MÓVILES

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- 3.2 Características de los Robtos Móviles.
- 3.3 Estrategias de Control.
- 3.4 Seguimineto de Trayectorias.
- 3.5 Algoritmoms de Planificación.
- 3.6 Introducción a la Localización.
- 3.7 Control reactivo
- 3.8 Slam
- 3.9 Navegación Topológica

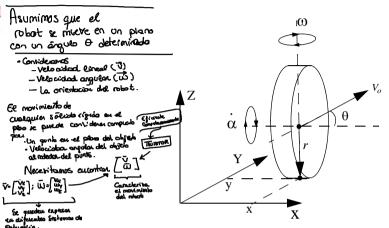


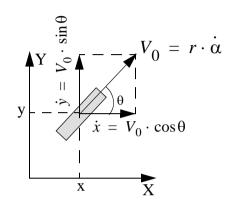
de Huelva

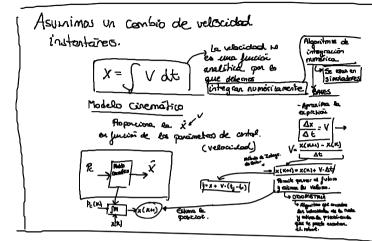
## 3.2 Características de los Robots Móviles



### 3.2.1 Modelo de la rueda







# Variables de configuración: $P = [X_1 Y_1 \theta \ \alpha]$

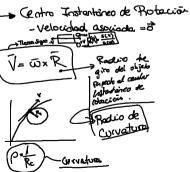
Restricciones Cinemáticas:  $\begin{cases} \dot{x} & \sin \theta - \dot{y} & \cos \theta \\ \dot{x} & \cos \theta + \dot{y} & \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 

 $\begin{cases}
\dot{x} & \sin \theta - \dot{y} & \cos \theta = 0 \\
\dot{x} & \cos \theta + \dot{y} & \sin \theta - \dot{\alpha} \cdot r = 0
\end{cases}$ 

2 Grados de Libertad:

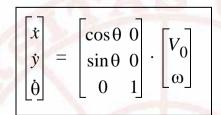
- α velocidad de rodado
- ω velocidad de giro

N° D.O.F: 4-2 = 2 — Modelo Cinemático:  $\dot{\mathbf{p}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{p}, \dot{\mathbf{u}})$ 



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\alpha} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r \cdot \cos \theta & 0 \\ r \cdot \sin \theta & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\alpha} \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

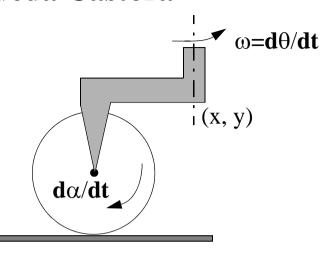
**Modelo Completo** 

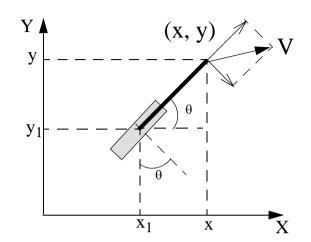


Modelo Simplificado



## 3.2.2 Rueda Castora





Parámetros de configuración:  $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & Y_1 & \theta_1 & \alpha & X & Y & \theta \end{bmatrix}$ 

Restricciones Holónomas:

$$V = V_1 + \omega \wedge l$$

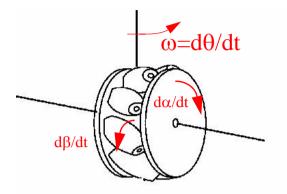
$$x_1 = x + l \cdot \cos(\theta)$$
 ;  $y_1 = y + l \cdot \sin(\theta)$   
 $\theta_1 = \theta$ 

Variables de configuración (7 - 3) = 4:  $P = [X \ Y \ \theta \ \alpha]$ 

Restricciones No Holónomas: 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} & \sin \theta - \dot{y} & \cos \theta + l \cdot \dot{\theta} = 0 \\ \dot{x} & \cos \theta + \dot{y} & \sin \theta - \dot{\alpha} \cdot r = 0 \end{cases}$$



## 3.2.3 Rueda Sueca (Swedish wheel)





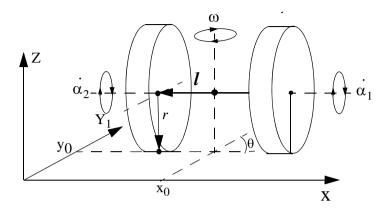


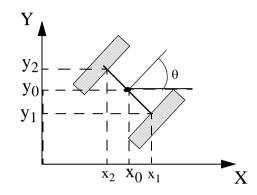
Variables de configuración = 5:  $P = [x \ Y \ \theta \ \alpha \ \beta]$ 

Restricciones No Holónomas: 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} & \sin \theta - \dot{y} & \cos \theta + l \cdot \dot{\beta} = 0 \\ \dot{x} & \cos \theta + \dot{y} & \sin \theta - \dot{\alpha} \cdot r = 0 \end{cases}$$



## 3.2.4 Configuración diferencial





Parámetros de configuración:  $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & \theta_1 & x_2 & y_2 & \theta_2 & x_0 & y_0 & \theta \end{bmatrix}$ rueda 2ª rueda 1ª enlace

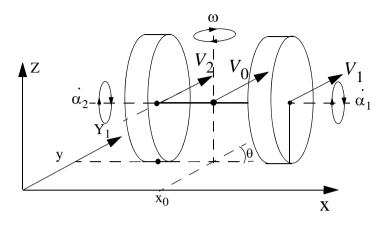
$$\overrightarrow{V_1} = \overrightarrow{V_O} + \overrightarrow{\omega} \wedge \overrightarrow{l}$$

$$\overrightarrow{V_2} = \overrightarrow{V_O} - \overrightarrow{\omega} \wedge \overrightarrow{l}$$

Restricciones Holónomas: 
$$x_1 = x_0 + l \cdot \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$   
 $\overrightarrow{V_1} = \overrightarrow{V_O} + \overrightarrow{\omega} \wedge \overrightarrow{l}$   $x_2 = x_0 + l \cdot \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$   $x_2 = x_0 + l \cdot \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_2 = y_0 + l \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $y_1 = y_$ 

Variables de configuración (9 - 6 = 3):  $P = [x_0 \ y_0 \ \theta]$ 





 $V_{0} = \frac{V_{1} + V_{2}}{2}$   $V_{0} = \frac{V_{1} - V_{2}}{2}$   $W_{0} = \frac{V_{1} - V_{2}}{2 \cdot l}$ 

#### Restricciones no holónomas

(una por cada rueda y otra para el enlace, se resumen en una sola)

$$\dot{x}_0 \sin\theta - \dot{y}_0 \cos\theta = 0$$

 $N^{\circ}$  D.O.F: 3-1 = 2—

#### 2 Grados de Libertad:

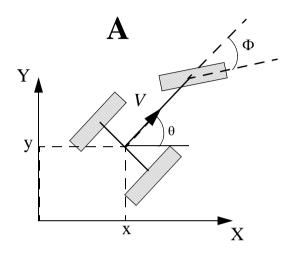
- $\alpha_1$  velocidad de rodado 1ª rueda
- α<sub>2</sub> velocidad de rodado 2ª rueda

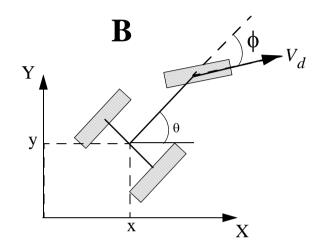
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_0 \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{r \cos \theta}{2} & \frac{r \cos \theta}{2} \\ \frac{r \sin \theta}{2} & \frac{r \sin \theta}{2} \\ \frac{r}{2 \cdot l} & -\frac{r}{2 \cdot l} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\alpha}_1 \\ \dot{\alpha}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



## 3.2.5 Configuración de triciclos





12 Parámetros de configuración - 8 restricciones holónomas: 4 V. de config. (3 ruedas y el punto de referencia)

Variables de configuración:  $P = [x \ Y \ \theta \ \phi]$ 

Restricciones no holónomas:  $\begin{cases} \dot{x} & \sin\theta - \dot{y} & \cos\theta = 0 \\ \dot{x} & \sin(\phi + \theta) - \dot{y}\cos(\phi + \theta) - \dot{\theta}l\cos(\phi) = 0 \end{cases}$  del vehículo se resumen en dos)

- 2 Grados de Libertad:
- *v* velocidad de desplazamiento
- ángulo de conducción



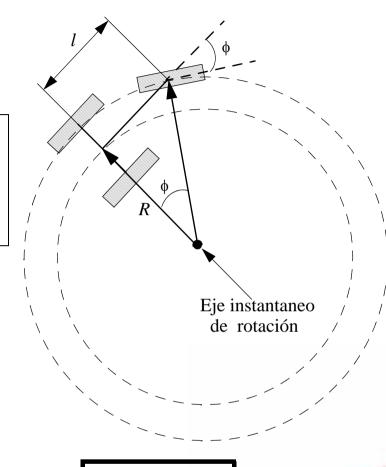
#### Modelo Simplificado A

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V \\ V \cdot \frac{\tan \phi}{l} \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Modelo Completo A

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\phi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 \\ \frac{\tan \phi}{l} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V \\ \dot{\phi} \end{bmatrix}$$

**Limitación física**  $|\phi| < \phi_{max}$ 



# $R = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{l}{\tan \phi}$

# $\dot{\theta} = V \cdot \rho$

#### Modelo Simplificado B

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_d \cdot \cos \phi \\ V_d \cdot \frac{\sin \phi}{l} \end{bmatrix}$$

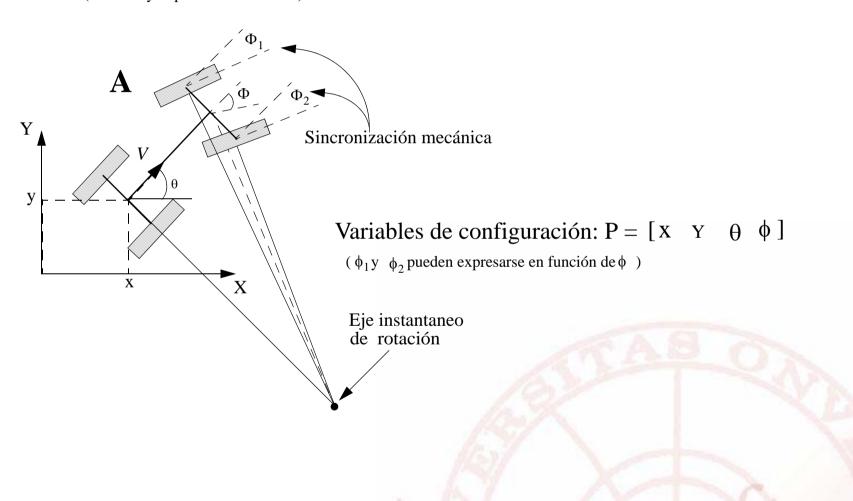
#### **Modelo Completo B**

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\phi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta\cos\phi & 0 \\ \sin\theta\cos\phi & 0 \\ \frac{\sin\phi}{l} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_d \\ \dot{\phi} \end{bmatrix}$$



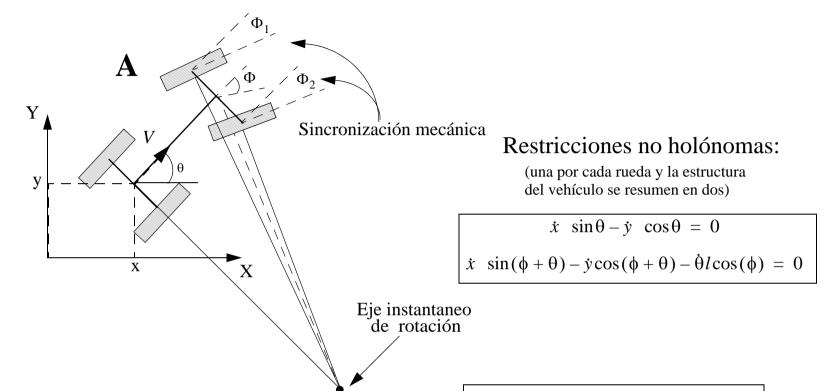
## 3.2.6 Configuración Ackerman

15 Parámetros de configuración - 11 restricciones holónomas: 4 V.de configuracui (4 ruedas y el punto de referencia) (φ<sub>1</sub> y φ<sub>2</sub> están relacionados mecánicamente)









#### 2 Grados de Libertad:

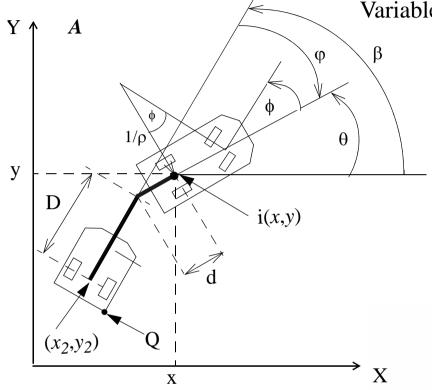
- *y* velocidad de desplazamiento
- φ ángulo de conducción

## MODELO CINEMÁTICO SIMILAR AL DEL TRICICLO



## 3.2.7 Tractor- Trailer

Variables de configuración:  $P = [x \ Y \ \theta \ \phi]$ 



$$\begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ \cos\theta\sin\phi & \sin\theta\sin\phi & -D - d\cos\phi & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

- 2 Grados de Libertad:
- v velocidad de desplazamiento

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \vdots \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{\sin(\phi)}{D} \frac{\cos(\phi)d}{D} + 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v(t) \\ v(t)\rho(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

b)