



Bashundhara
Exercise Book
Write Your Future

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CSE461

Quiz - 15

Attendance - 5

Mid (20%) ~~Assignment~~ 00 & 00 & 00 & 00 & 00

Final - 35

Lab - 15

Project - 10

- * Robot - An embodied agent programmed to perform physical tasks.
- * Robotics - is a branch of engineering and computer science that deals with the design, construction, operation & use of robots.
- * Robots need to be embodied, which AI does not need.

How Robots are used across industries:-
Industrial, Farming and Agriculture, Healthcare, Logistics,
Family Robot

(contd) of today's presentation

Laws of Robotics:-

A robot must ! ① not harm human beings

- ② always obey human beings
- ③ protect from harm
- ④ have a kill switch

* Robots should be used in industries which has many employee and including a robot will make their work easier instead of leading to jobless condition.

* Robots do Dull, Dirty, Difficult, and Dangerous jobs.

Three Rules on the decision of a Robot USES

- ① consider the four D of Robotics
- ② not leave human jobless
- ③ asking whether you can find people who are willing to do the job.
- ④ make short-term and long-term economic sense

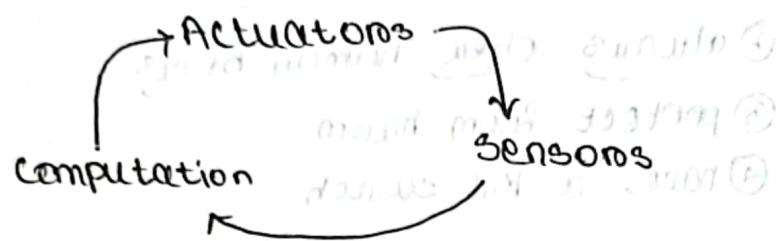
Some special vehicles:

- ① Uncrewed vehicle - operates without human presence.
- ② Remote control vehicle (RC) - controlled by remote
- ③ Unmanned ground vehicle (UGV)
- ④ Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)
- ⑤ Unmanned surface vehicle (USV) - operated on water
- ⑥ Unmanned underwater vehicle (UUV)

④ Autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV)

→ robot to env.

Anatomy of a robotic system



AI Primitives within an Agent

* Robot environment sense → plan → act to take the necessary action and then movement →
AI primitives →

Hierarchical Paradigm

→ Sense → Plan → Act

Robot Primitive	Input	Output
SENSE	Sensor data	→ Sensed Info
PLAN	Info sensed and/or cognitive	→ Directives
ACT	Directives	→ Actuator commands

* Root primitive
as output next primitive →
input.

* optimal but
uncertainty
handle →
OMA all

Reactive paradigm

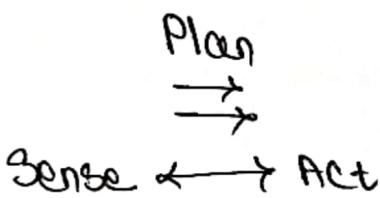
Act \longleftrightarrow Sense

Robot Primitive	Input	Output
SENSE	Sensor data	Sensed info
PLAN		
ACT	Sensed info	Actuator commands

* Robot sense environment, optimal path \rightarrow , plan \rightarrow act, actuator (ATM) to generate movement

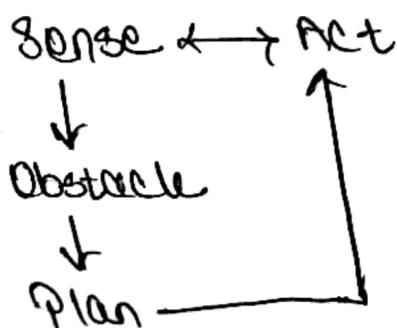
* uncertainty handle ATMs, but optimal

Hybrid deliberative/reactive paradigm



* Sense and Act parallelly - obstacle detection, optimal path follow - works a reactive paradigm

Obstacle detection, path change by following a new plan - works a hierarchically paradigm



* Both optimal & uncertainty both handle - we use hybrid.

* Robot needs both local & global model

↓
reactive ↓
deliberative

* Part of hybrid paradigm can be called

local & global model

Motion subsystem — Act (carry out the decisions)

Recognition subsystem — Sense (sense environment)

Control subsystem — Think (make decisions based on environment)

What about
sensory

minimizing collision probability binding

BBP

←
↑

FIA $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ BBP

→ Robot about 30, find walking FIA and sense it
so it can choose a path using local knowledge

→ Robot as FIA starts moving, it keeps global information about environment with each other

local information

FIA

* Motion -

Robot should do what it wants to do -
 After receiving signal of how it is moving in -
 - motion control

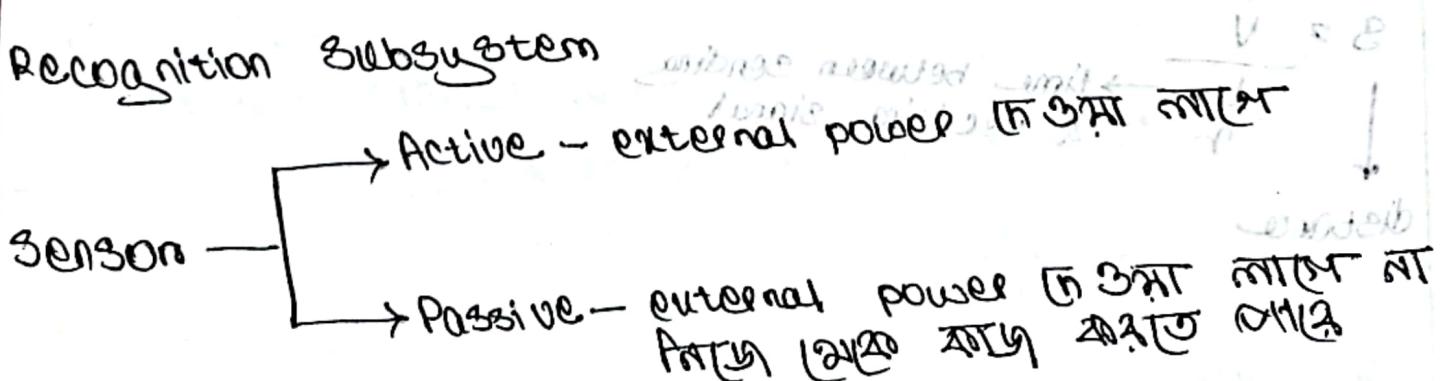
* Recognition - Sensors: analyse & environment (AI) sense

Part of architecture of robot A -
 - ADC: Since computer takes digital input,
 analogue signal from sensor is
 converted into digital by ADC.

* Control - Digital controller: sends signal to the
 mechanical parts to operate accordingly
 in the environment around it.

- DAC: However, robot takes analogue
 input so the digital signal from digital
 controller is converted into analogue by DAC.
 - Amplifier: This analogue signal is amplified.

Recognition Subsystem



Ultrasonic Sensor

- converts electrical energy to acoustic wave
 - a microcontroller is used to communicate with ultrasonic sensor.
- A trigger is send by microcontroller to the ultrasonic sensor.
- The trigger wave falls, when the ultrasonic sensor starts to generate signal. 8 signals are generated. Timer is ON during this period.
- After 8 signals are generated, the echo wave reaches peak and remains in this high value upto the reflected signal starts to receive by the ultrasonic sensor. At this moment, the echo wave falls back to 0.
- After all the reflected signals is received by the ultrasonic sensor, the timer turns OFF.

$$\text{distance} = \frac{\text{speed of sound}}{2} \times \frac{t}{r}$$

↓

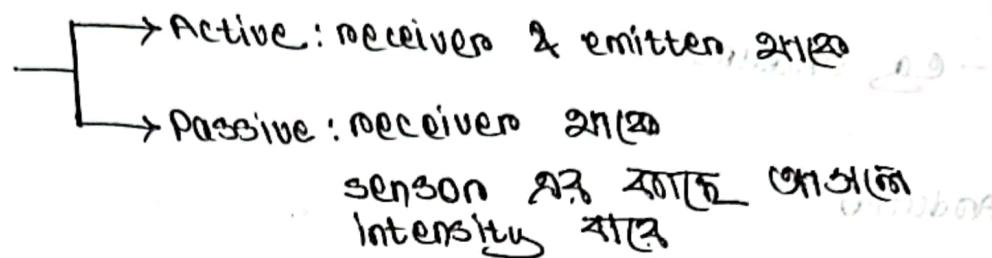
time between sending & receiving signal

distance

Infrared Sensor

- An electronic device that can detect and measure IR radiation

Infrared Sensor



- Transmitter sends IR radiation to object body and the radiation is reflected back and received by IR Receiver.

- Time is measured.

$$S = \frac{V}{t} \rightarrow \text{speed of light}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{t}{2} \rightarrow \text{time of sending & receiving radiation}$$

distance

Lidar

- Lidar generates an optical pulse. (laser)
- Lidar spins
- Sends and receives pulse
- High speed counter measures time of flight from start and return pulse.
- Measurement is converted into distance
- In environment it's not possible by moving the lidar from place to place + spinning it.
- vertical & horizontal lidars use 3D mapping

microcontroller

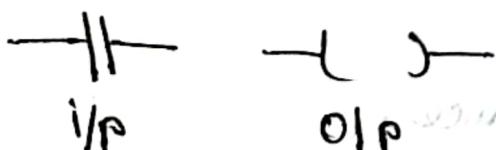
- microcontroller is like microprocessor + memory, i/p, o/p peripherals integrated
- e.g. Arduino

Arduino

IDE, ATMEGA328P, ATMEGA32U4

Programmable Logic Controller (PLC)

- central i/p and o/p ports
- centrally control many things
- hundreds of thousands of sensors
- massive amount of things is handled
- main application: Industry (power plant)
- Ladder diagram use PLC (programming)



Single Board Computer

Machine Translation

- Portable
- Energy efficient has 1000 MHz clock instead of 2 GHz
- Processing power & storage 2015-2020 in microprocessor so we use Raspberry Pi instead.

Processor	ARM Cortex A7
RAM	1 GB
Storage	8 GB
Power	5V
Dimensions	69x54 mm

Processor ARM Cortex A7
RAM 1 GB
Storage 8 GB

Raspberry Pi Model B+ (Model B) - possible to connect multiple monitors

Processor ARM Cortex A7 -

RAM 1 GB

Storage 8 GB

Processor ARM Cortex A7 -
RAM 1 GB

SUNDAY

Motion Subsystem

Manipulation: - বিভিন্ন পুরো রিজ লিঙ্ক আছে

- Rigid links are connected to

power / passive joint



- motion AA

জন্য use

যদি

- motor মাছিব

- motor মাছিব না

- movement হয়ে না

- angle অঙ্গাঙ্ক

জন্য use করতে
যদি

- Robot AA shoulder অব্দি wrist
পার্সনেল manipulator

End effector: - এটি part actual physical task

- Robot AA palm → end-effector

- End effector change

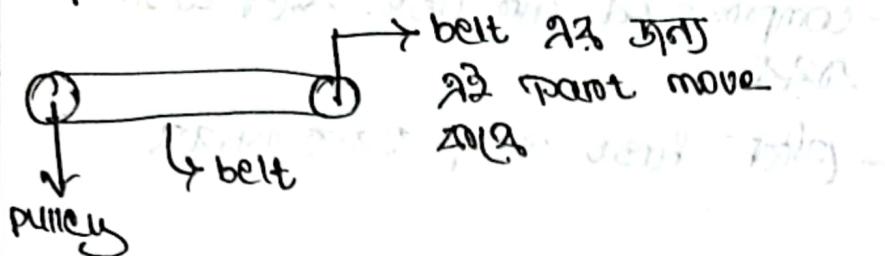
functionality change ইত্যাদি

Anthropomorphic type - Human এর প্রয়োগের end -
effector এইন্টেক্ষন

Transmission

800100100

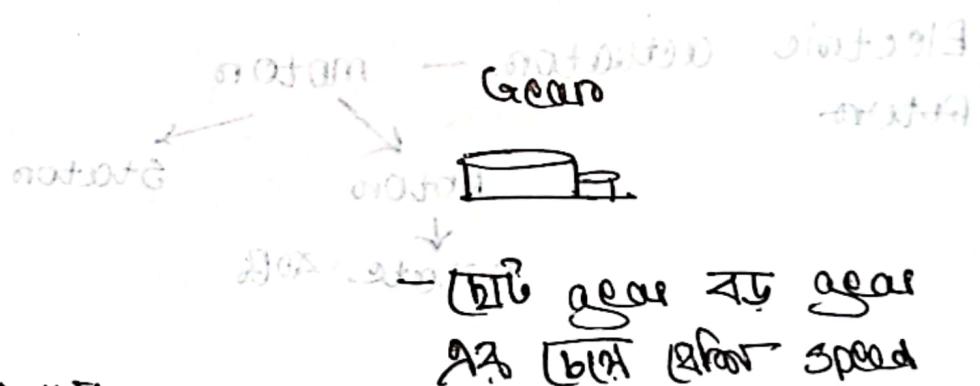
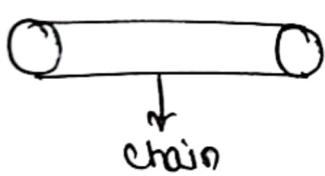
Bent



- belt & motion transmission

- belt একটি পায়ে
- low cost
- efficiency is less
- Heavy speed application
use করতে পারে না

Chain



- High precision अंतर्गत
chain use योनि का चाल
 - Rigid points ये निरीक्षण के लिए उपयोग किये जाते हैं
 - Expensive, मुश्किलें देते हैं

2000-07-09 ROCK & pinion

2010-08-20 - Rotation of motion

(21) linear motion

୪ ଅମି

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Q) Pneumatic & Hydraulic AA (main) difference Pro?

Actuators

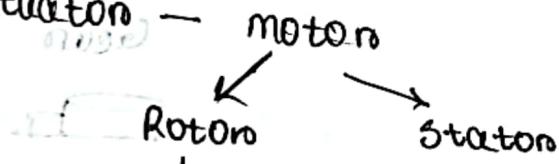
Pneumatic actuators - compressed air use 2013 task

- অনেক বেসর লোড কার্য করতে পারে
- একের পর একে 2013 2015 পর্যন্ত পরিষ্কা

Hydraulic actuators - liquid use 2013 task

- অনেক বেসর লোড কার্য করতে পারে
- Torque প্রদান
- একের পর একে 2013 কর্মসূচি করে না
- Reservoir use 2013

Electric
motors



DC motors - Electric motor, field, magnetic field, force
→ Faraday's law

- magnetic & electric field angle কর্তৃপক্ষ 2013
depend 2013 force

- current এবং electric field বাড়লে speed বাড়তে

- cheaply available

→ parallel - no force

vertical → perpendicular - max force

- high starting torque

- speed control 2021 মাঝ

Stepper motor

- rotor + pairs of electromagnetic stator
- rotor has 4 poles. stator has 6 poles.
- each pair of poles energised 20°, 40°, 60°
motor movement depend 20°
- Rotor has pole 20° apart so that any one of the pole pair of motor is close to the stator.
- first pole move precisely move 20°
- precise movement steppers motors use
- e.g. 3D printing
- precision → steppers
- accuracy → DC motors
- high output torque
- control speed under varying load

rotation limit 20°
 0° to 180°

Servo motor

- DC motor + potentiometers + gear + controller

motor rotate 20°
rotate 20°
info 20°

angle from 0°
interpret 20°
rotate 20°

- 0° to 180° rotation 20°

- Angle set 20°

- Continuous rotation 20°

- Angle set 20° servo use

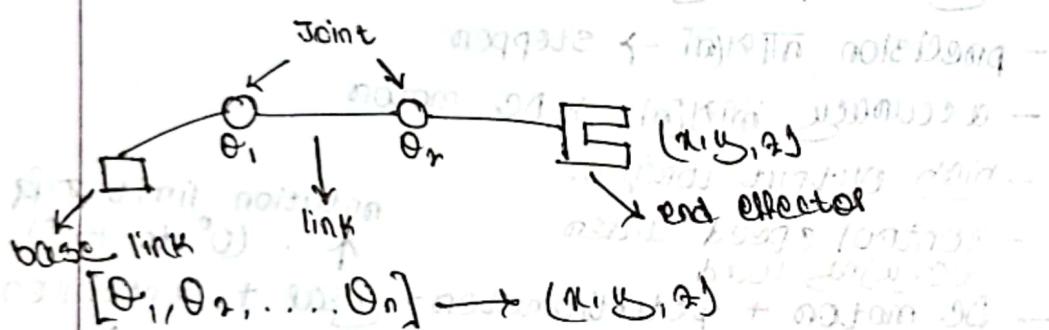
- control speed under varying load.

TUESDAY

DATE: 10/10/23

CHAPTER 2: KINEMATICS

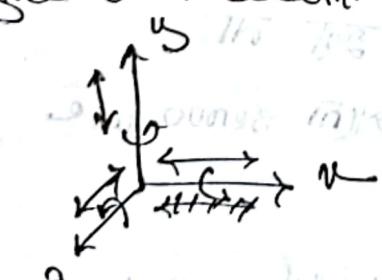
- * Robot's arm deals with motion
- * Kinematics deals with the changes caused by the movement of the arm.
- * (x,y) of the end effector controls in which position the robot moves.
- * Joint angle needs to be find out.



① Direct Kinematics \rightarrow input: θ
output: (x, y, z)

② Inverse Kinematics \rightarrow input: (x, y, z)
output: θ

- * Degrees of freedom: Robot has possible motions of o



6 basic movements

General purpose of robots:-
① Robot has 6 basic movements:
— 3 translational movement
 $(\uparrow, \downarrow, \leftarrow, \rightarrow)$

— 3 rotational movement
 $(\text{clockwise}, \text{counter-clockwise})$

- * Action Joint: can move θ (dof)
- * Passive Joint: can move θ (dof)

Redundant robot — more than 6 dof
— no. of motors = no. of dof
— same point A অনেক আয়োজন করতে পারে।

Deficient robot — less than 6 dof
— অনেক পয়েন্ট A মেরে কম সংখ্যক নির্দেশ না দিতে পারে।

Types of Joints (Active)
— Prismatic Joint: (slide করতে পারে)
— Axial Joint অক্ষের কাছে পারে।

(b) Revolute Joint
— Revolute Joint: (always rotate করতে পারে)
— Axial joint অক্ষের কাছে পারে।
A both slide or rotate করে।
— independent.

G - - I

X সাথে P cylindrical joint motion

X S - I

— Helical Joint:

— Rotation & translation & vice versa.

— Spherical Joint:

— All 3D direction করতে পারে।

Y-Z সাথে X এর P-X মধ্যে যেকোন অভিযন্তা,

Geometric method: for different robots, we have different
different process to find out the
final soln. That's why it's inefficient.

* coordinate is assigned for each joint by considering
Z-axis as the centre.

* DLOOR joint A2 এর 4'th parameter হ'ল

* Joint angle: Joint A2 नियंत्रण कोण (Q2) - Factor Influences

* Joint distance : 0.1 - 1.5 m 2022

- Xi ga axis go extend

2012. 2. 1 9 6162

- Intersection betⁿ z_{i-1} axis
and extension of x_i and
 Q_{i-1} is the joint distance

* Ato coordinate system (ଅଟୋ କୌଣସି କୋରଡିନେସଟମ) coordinate system ଏବଂ transform କଥା

* Link twist angle: दूसरी रोटेशन का मापदण्ड angle (α)

90% water & 10% oil

• 39366273671 --

$\alpha_i \rightarrow$ rotation angle from z_{i-1} to z_i about x_i
 $(z$ -axis is a rotation)

$Q_i \rightarrow$ distance from intersection of Z_{i-1} & X_i to origin of i^{th} coordinate along X_i

$d_i \rightarrow$ distance from origin of $(i-1)$ coordinate to intersection of π_{i-1} & x_i along π_{i-1} axis

θ_i → rotation angle from x_{i-1} to x_i about z_{i-1}

(2-axis) $\text{LSD} = 0.000000$ $\text{Slope} = 0.000000$ $\text{Intercept} = 0.000000$

* For θ_i , which is the revolution angle made by the i^{th} link, then $\theta_i = \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$ is called the i^{th} joint angle.

TUESDAY

FORWARD KINEMATICS

$$2\text{-axis: } \begin{bmatrix} p_x' \\ p_y' \\ p_z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{bmatrix}$$

* If centre of rotation rotate 20°, 30° around x and y
change 20° and 30° same 20°

y-axis:

x-axis

Homogeneous

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} R_{3 \times 3} & | & P_{3 \times 1} \\ \hline - & | & - \\ f_{1 \times 3} & | & 1 \times 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ Rotational Matrix

→ Position Perspective Matrix

$$f_{1 \times 3} = D$$

$$|M| = \oplus 1$$

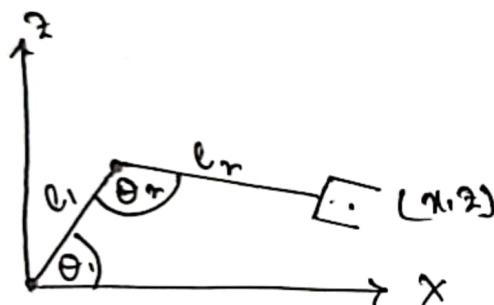
INVERSE KINEMATICS

FORWARD:

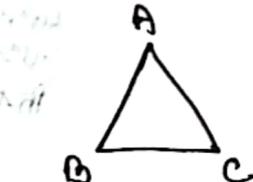
$$(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_N) \rightarrow (x, y, z)$$

INVERSE:

$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_N)$$



Cosine Rule



$$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2 \cdot AB \cdot AC \cos \angle BAC$$

$$\angle BAC = \frac{AB^2 + AC^2 - BC^2}{2 \cdot AB \cdot AC}$$

Known: (x, y) l_1, l_2

#1



$$OC = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$OB = \sqrt{l_1^2 + l_2^2}$$

$$\angle OAB = \theta_r = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{l_1^2 + l_2^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}{2 \cdot l_1 \cdot l_2} \right)$$

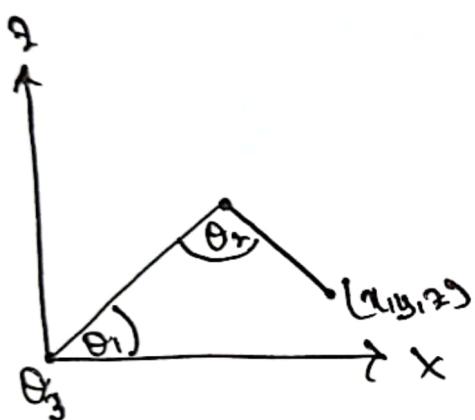
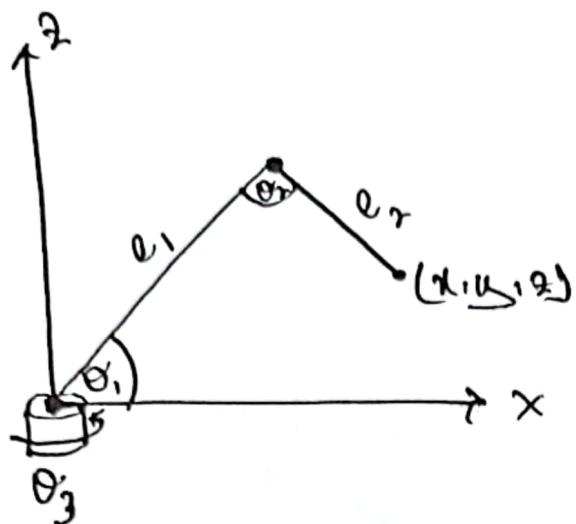
$$\theta_1' = \theta_1 + \theta''$$

$$\tan \theta'' = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \theta'' = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$\theta_1' = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{l_1^2 + (x^2 + y^2) - l_2^2}{2 \cdot l_1 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right]$$

*Different orientation of robot \Rightarrow different solution
Orientation \Rightarrow need to solve \Rightarrow 2D

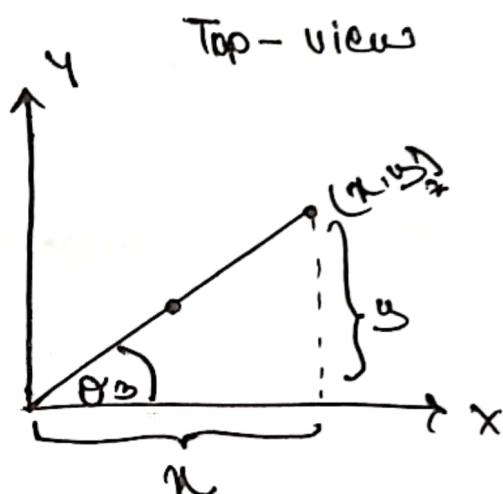
7



Side-view

*#1 #2 यांता सोले
यांतु 28

- * ग्राहाने ते तीव्र असे आणि
- * Side-view ते (x_1, z)
- * Top-view ते (x_1, y)



$$\theta_3 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y_1}{x_1} \right)$$

UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter)

I₂C (Inter-integrated Circuit)

SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface)

→ For Data Communication

sub categories

of serial transmission

Protocol

* LED does not follow any communication protocol

LED:

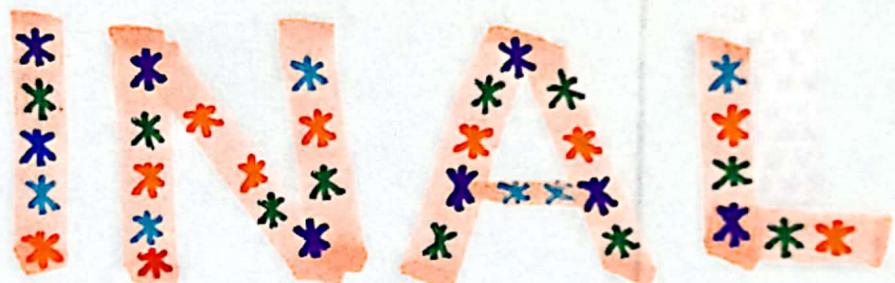
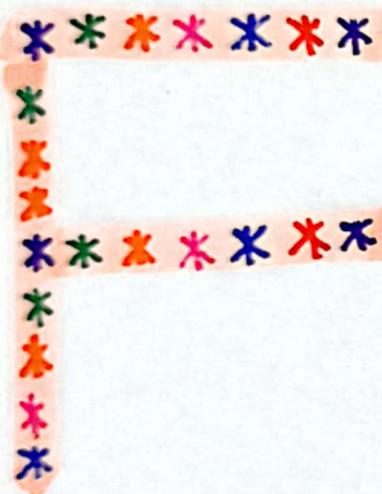
GPIO4 21 5VDC resistor connect 2032, resistor 22
220 end GPIO4 and 0VDC end 22 +ve end of
resistor 2 connect 218, LED 22 -ve end GND 29
(short)

2131

LED 21 resistor 22 5VDC first route 2032,
GPIO4 → High → LED 22 terminal 2 voltage drop
22 → LED ON

GPIO4 → Low → LED 22 terminal 2 voltage drop
22 → LED OFF

220Ω → red, red, brown, gold



ROBOT NAVIGATION

DATE: 17/11/23

DEPARTMENT OF CSE

Things to remember for best navigation:

① Best path

② Avoid obstacle

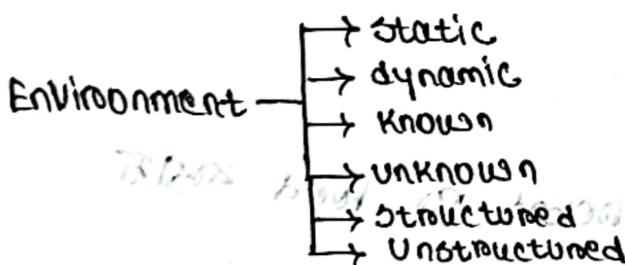
Navigation: Ability to determine your location and

plan a path to some goal.

Robot to endpoint detect করতে হবে, রাস্তা মানুষের জন্য
path determine করতে হবে,Environment এস্টেলি জানতে হবে, তারে environment model create
করতে হবে।

Current location জানতে হবে, Then longer term goal করতে হবে।

Then desired location জানতে হবে।

Environment as model & obstacles শৈলী include করে নিতে
হবে,(পানি environment & for আর robot টি operate করব তা কি
সে বিষয়।)

ROBOT NAVIGATION

ROBOT NAVIGATION

Path Planning: starting (बाबू) गोले आवाज 2013
मात्रा लिखि.

Localization: environment की वर्ती लिखि लिखि
लापत्ति

Mapping: environment की map,

Exploration: वर्ती वर्ती लिखि लिखि.
The robot different position लिखि
map लिखि,

PATH PLANNING

multiple path की goal reach लिखि.

Best path →
[depends on our requirements]
→ shortest path
→ quickest path
→ easiest path

Optimal path लिखि की जो रोबोट को feed करेंगी।

To do after solving To take care of a commanding

path

VISUAL HOMING (Purely Reactive Navigation)

→ goal দেখাতে পারা হলে যাওয়া

if goal is visible → move straight to goal

If goal is invisible → move randomly

[expecting to reach goal at a point]

→ Not optimal as maximum time $\frac{1}{2}$ robot goes randomly = path move করা নাকারী

BUG-BASED PATH PLANNING

→ goal দেখাতে পারে A COTTE and goal দেখাতে পারে Griff জানতে পারে

→ local environment and global goal are known.

if there's no obstacle → move straight towards goal

if there's obstacle

→ obstacle হল একটি বিন্দু
choose করে move করে পথ
কার্যকর সবচেয়ে সহজ পথ follows
goal এ আগমন করা

→ goal দেখে robot এর distance
পথ করে পথ follow করে

পথ choose করে

→ Not optimal as not always shortest/quickest path will be achieved.

→ Better than visual homing.

* for environment visual homing & bug-based path planning,

we don't have a map.

❑ scenario based question on which algo to use

Case 2: We have the environment map

We can represent the map using graph.

Free paths = Edge with small valued weight

Obstacles = No edge / edge with very large weight (∞)
(distorted time)

Paths = Node
Algorithm to find path from start to goal

METRIC/GLOBAL PATH PLANNING

→ Environment & map available use 2023 algo

→ Connect map representation + Path finding algo

LOCALIZATION

→ Detect current location

→ GPS find location

→ Problems:-

① If no map is given:-

If no map is given:-

→ Environment & reference object both available

then map can be created

reference follows
2023 map create

2023

yes

no

problem

Scenario based question on which localization technique to use

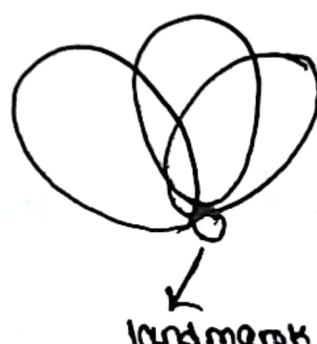
DEAD-RECKONING (MOTION)

- robot has previous speed, position use 2013 current position estimate 2014,
 - Reference Object \rightarrow in 2013 environment place it position
 - Robot has motion \rightarrow move 2014 refer to environment difference
 - angle change 2014 refer to and position track
- Problems: sensor A starts, motion \rightarrow starts at 2014, so not accurate

LANDMARK (SENSING)-BASED

- Environment has known landmarks use 2013 location determine 2013
 - Landmark has represent a object
 - Position determine 2014 refer to landmark
- GPS
- Satellite has distance 200 km
 - GPS distance 200 km
 - From satellite has radio wave send 2014, distance measure 2014
 - 4 satellites use 2014, distance measure 2014
 - Intersection point A object location 2014

Problems: precision A error 2014
(not 100% accurate)



STATE ESTIMATION

- By itself localization algo ଲା
- ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ localization technique ଏହା କିମ୍ବା
combine କିମ୍ବା technique ପୁଣ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା
ବାରାଟି, ଏବଂ କବାଟି,
- model କାହିଁ, model କିମ୍ବା predict କାହିଁ
ଯେମନ୍ତ object କୀ ଥିଲା ଲାଗେ ।
- motion model — ଭୋଗକା କେ କାମ କରିଲାମ
ତାର କୁଣ୍ଡ ପିଣ୍ଡ position
ଏ ମାତ୍ର ରେଖି predict
କାହିଁ,
 - prediction + actual
system କାହାର କାମ କରିବାକୁ
କାହିଁ ଏବଂ କବାଟି,



Position, speed estimated
World coordinate
angle & depth measured

ROBOT NAVIGATION

MAPPING & EXPLORATION

- Environment A जाती हुने स्थान की गति तथा shape बिंदू, ताकि info memory को store करके → mapping करें।
- New environment A operate करते हैं, अब जाने की जाती हुने आवश्यक ताकि mapping करें।
- Environment निष्ठा भवित्व, idea जाना लागत, जाने data store करें।

OCCUPANCY GRID

- Unknown
 - Empty
 - Occupied
- *Occupied एवं empty दोनों आपेक्षित जाना लागत है।

→ Mapping एक व्यापक रूप से पूलों को unknown/empty/occupied

→ Area की जानकारी एक grid के बारे में memory भरते हैं,

→ Area की जानकारी एक grid के बारे में precise mapping होती है,

→ Environment accurately represent + Robot motion connect करता है।

→ Area की जानकारी optimal output एवं grid size द्वारा दिया जाता है।

→ Environment का grid की तरह represent करता है।

→ Robot की जानकारी Raspberry Pie वा Jetson Nano द्वारा दिया जाता है।

→ Occupancy grid: 3D रूप होता है एवं include 2D,

Sensor Model

- Occupancy grid বাস্তুত এই sensor model use করা।
- Sensor use করি distance measure করব।
- Obstacle আবাস ওয়ার্ড রোবট মত ফুলে area observe, করতো তবে "empty" mark 202A।
- Obstacle আবাস, observable point, \Rightarrow "occupied" mark 202 কর।
- আবাস randomly grid choose 202B, আবাস after step 8 লাগ।
- Sensor model construct 202A.
- Environment \Rightarrow sense করি info fig.
- loop থাকিয়ে upto all the grids are marked, as occupied, empty

Exploration:

frontier

- ~~frontier~~ known cells মত adjacent empty cell \Rightarrow 202A
- Unknown cell "এক adjacent known cell আছে"
- frontier select 202 mapping 202
- আবাস systematically move 202B, steps 8 লাগ।
memory use 202 use করো 202A

choosing best frontier:

- প্রাথমিকভাবে, frontier কর্ণেট \Rightarrow steps \downarrow
- unknown cells হলো frontier 202
- empty cells হলো \Rightarrow different empty cell আছে so that আবাস।
- empty cells highest, আবাস

A আবাস করি one mapping continue করো,

Simple OG Algo (for mapping)

- Robot is distance move cells with a fixed angle.
- observable area is map to 2D.
- grid fill 2D as empty if no obstacle is not there.
- grid fill 2D as occupied if obstacle is there.
- for loop A till upto all the grids are known.
- next grid is visit randomly which is not optimised.
- optimise visit by frontier rule use ZFS.
- ZS Algo @ O(n^2) steps time, so memory usage use ZA.

- * Position \hat{x}_k , sense \hat{z}_k mapping $\hat{\theta}_k$, LSLT $\hat{\theta}_k$
- SLAM - simultaneous localization And mapping (SLAM)
- * map Θ_k \hat{z}_k $\hat{\theta}_k$, so path planning \hat{x}_k $\hat{\theta}_k$ → Navigation.

Use case of mapping and exploration:

- Robot runs on charge. So, if they move randomly in an unknown place for too long, their battery will run out fast. Frequent charging is required.
- Where the charge of the robot is? - can be found out by knowing the environment.

Summary

- ① find position \hat{x}_k after
- ② environment sense \hat{z}_k $\hat{\theta}_k$
- ③ map $\hat{\theta}_k$ after knowing the environment
- ④ Optimal path plan \hat{x}_k $\hat{\theta}_k$

TUESDAY

DATE: 21/11/23

INTRODUCTION TO CONTROL SYSTEM THEORY

- Manual AT automatic control तरीका
- Robot AT set 2023 के लिए Navigation use 2023 Path planning विधि।
- Robot motor use for movement then straight line एवं अलग दूरी के लिए एक बहुत ज्यादा तापमान विकल्प।
- rotational movement, इसमें एक बहुत ज्यादा तापमान विकल्प है। एक बहुत ज्यादा तापमान विकल्प। एवं इसके लिए एक बहुत ज्यादा तापमान विकल्प है। एवं इसके लिए एक बहुत ज्यादा तापमान विकल्प।
- Goal ए चाहे रूप से रोबोट को stop या तापमान विकल्प देना। रोबोट को यहाँ एक विशेष आवश्यकता speed को बढ़ाना वा रोबोट को breaking time control या तापमान।
- actuator को विद्युत signal provide करते हुए by controllers.

CYBERNETICS

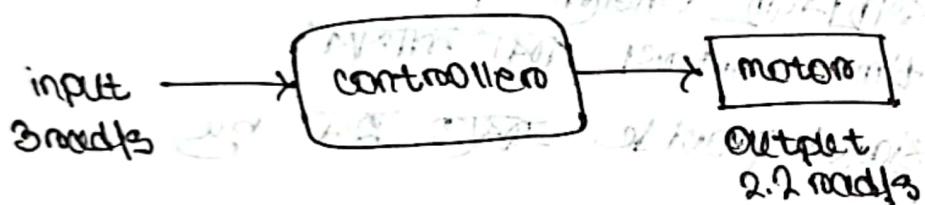
- Cybernetics feedback produce 2023 and आवश्यक ज्ञान। आवश्यक ज्ञान के लिए यह एक तरीका है।
- At one point, 5V electrical supply यहाँ होती है।
- यहाँ एक फ्रेस्टोर देता है। यहाँ एक फ्रेस्टोर देता है। यहाँ एक फ्रेस्टोर देता है।
- All feedback from control system एक अद्यतन ज्ञान।
- Cybernetics is the base of robotics।

PROBLEMS WITH THE CONTROL SYSTEM

12V reaches 2000 rpm after 10 seconds. At overshoot 2000 rpm, then bulb damage. At 1018.

If we want to change the switch design, we have to analyze the control system such as decreasing transient response and overshoot. According to control theory that analyze 2000 rpm overshoot we use PID.

OPEN LOOP MODEL

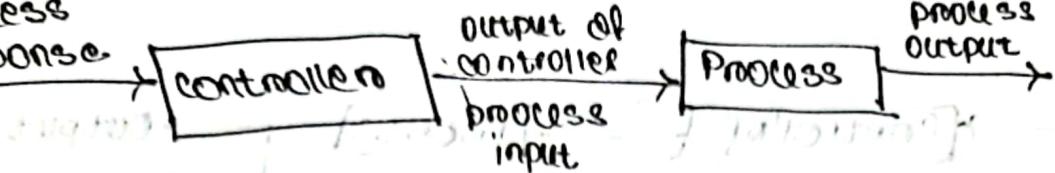


Output & Input because controller can be faulty.

- controller and motor are faulty
 - faulty winding connection
 - so current fault
- motor can be over-used, so signal is lost due to friction.

* different motors at voltage press 200 rpm output for 1000 rpm check time-consuming and is not feasible.

Required a
process
response

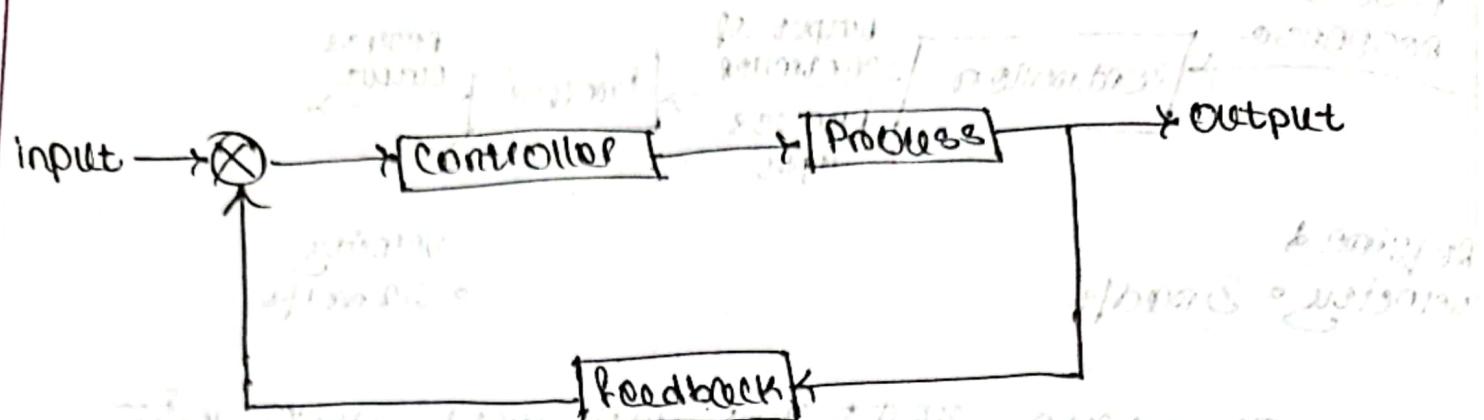


Required a
velocity. Brads

velocity
• 2.2 rad/s

- motor \Rightarrow rotate. ~~motor~~ \Rightarrow ~~speed~~ \Rightarrow ~~velocity~~ \Rightarrow ~~process response~~. controller pass \Rightarrow as required process response.
- controller \Rightarrow motor \Rightarrow rotate \Rightarrow ~~velocity~~ \Rightarrow signal \Rightarrow ~~process response~~. controller \Rightarrow motor \Rightarrow rotate \Rightarrow ~~velocity~~ \Rightarrow signal \Rightarrow ~~process response~~.
- controller \Rightarrow process \Rightarrow input. \Rightarrow input from motor rotate \Rightarrow output generate \Rightarrow ~~process response~~.
- ~~Required a~~ output velocity \Rightarrow required velocity \Rightarrow ~~process response~~. controller \Rightarrow monitor \Rightarrow ~~process response~~. That's a problem.

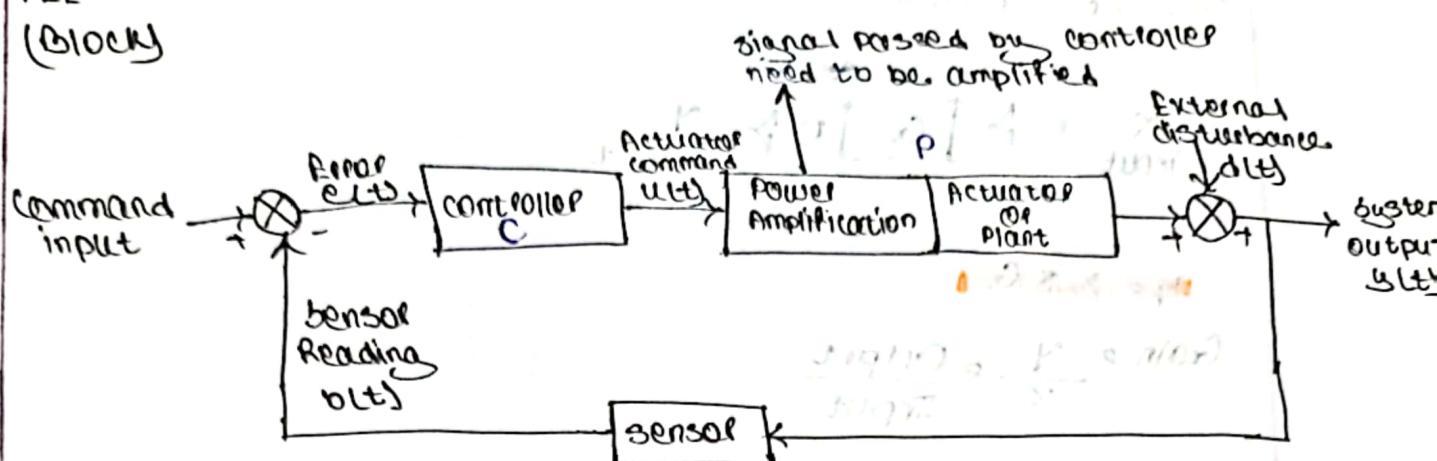
CLOSED LOOP CONTROL



- Closed loop because by connecting output to feedback and feedback to input, we are ultimately creating a loop.
- feedback checks the error and sends the error feedback to the controller
- controller now knows what's the error in velocity and can update/choose the signal transmitted to the process to compensate effl. and reaching to set point
- So, the process can receive the required signal to produce the required output.

FEEDBACK DIAGRAM

(BLOCK)

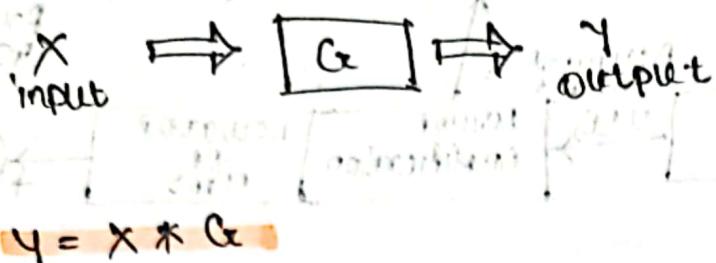


- component ~~for~~ ~~out~~ box ~~in~~ denote $Z(s)$,
- signal ~~to~~ arrow ~~in~~ denote $Z(s)$,
- \otimes — summation / difference
— signal $\Sigma +/- Z(s)$ use $Z(s)$ block

- Input controller Σ formular
- controller Σ signal $Z(s)$ low $Z(s)$ at \sqrt{ms} , so directly signal use $Z(s)$ process $Z(s)$ নাও করতে পারিব। so we use power amplification to amplify signal before sending it to the actuator.
- motor rotate $Z(s)$, motor $Z(s)$ Σ $Z(s)$ at \sqrt{ms} , so $Z(s)$ external disturbance.

- External disturbance $Z(s)$ speed $Z(s)$, power $Z(s)$.
- A change Σ $Z(s)$ Σ output $Z(s)$, $Z(s)$ sensor $Z(s)$ actuator to error input $Z(s)$ controller Σ $Z(s)$,

Transfer Function

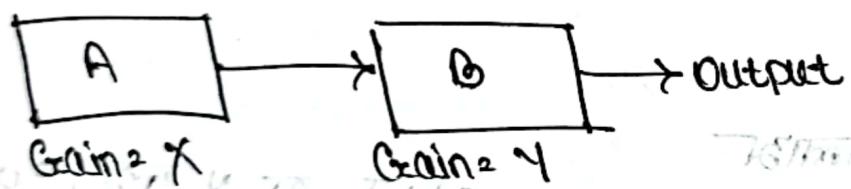


$$\text{Gain} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Input}}$$

for the diagram in the previous page:

$$u(t) = c * c(t)$$
$$= c * [c(t) - b(t)]$$

① Coupled Elements: Convolution



Block A is after block B

couple convolution, correlate

Output = Gain of block A (x)

* Gain of block B (y)

Final out

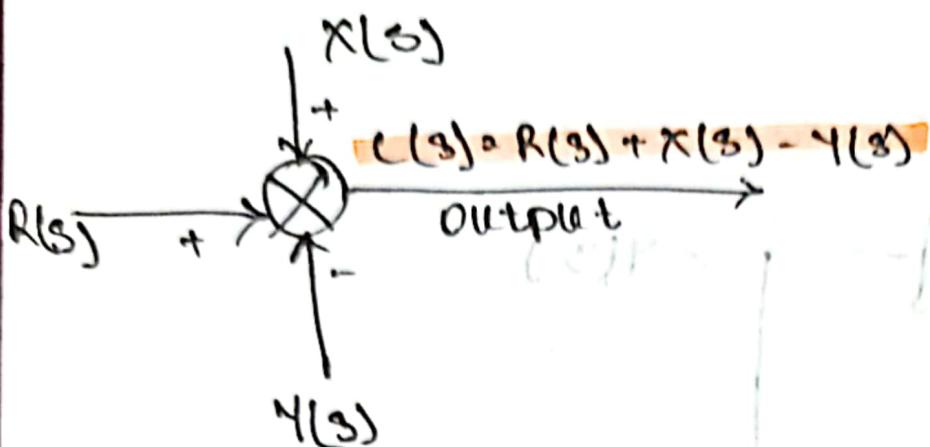
couple convolve then 'conv' connect next block

next to combine next next block

next to gain then multiply next

next to next conv, has been done

④ Summation and difference elements



⊗ 2nd input value $\tilde{u}(t)$ → sum/subtract

⊗ 2nd output $\tilde{u}(t)$ ~~is~~

$$C(s)\tilde{u}(t) = \text{left side } \overset{\oplus}{\rightarrow} \text{right side}$$

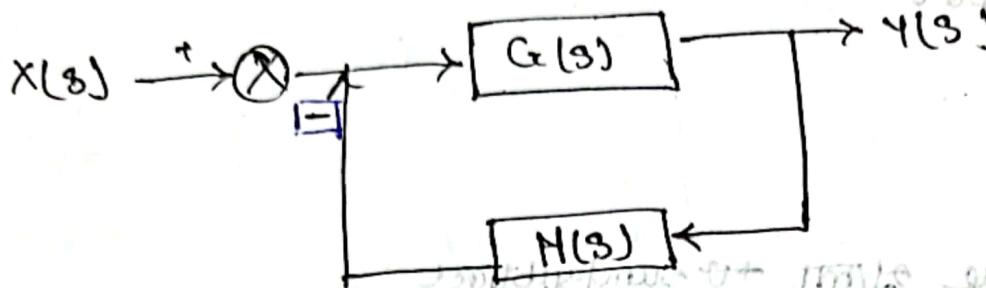
$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}(t) &= C * u(t) \\ &= C * x(t) - b t \\ &= C * x(t) - s * y(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{y}(t) &= P * u(t) \\ &= P * C * x(t) - S * y(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$y = P [C(x - S y)]$$

$$y = \frac{(C * x)}{\frac{P}{S}}$$

Feedback connection



$$Y(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} * X(s)$$

↳ feedback

Output \rightarrow +ve

-ve \rightarrow +ve

\Rightarrow \neq Ans

Ans,

$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= G(s) [X(s) - H(s) * Y(s)] \Rightarrow Y(s) + H(s) * Y(s) = G(s)X(s) \\ &\Rightarrow Y(s) (1 + G(s)H(s)) = G(s)X(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$(G(s)H(s) + 1)Y(s) = G(s)X(s)$$

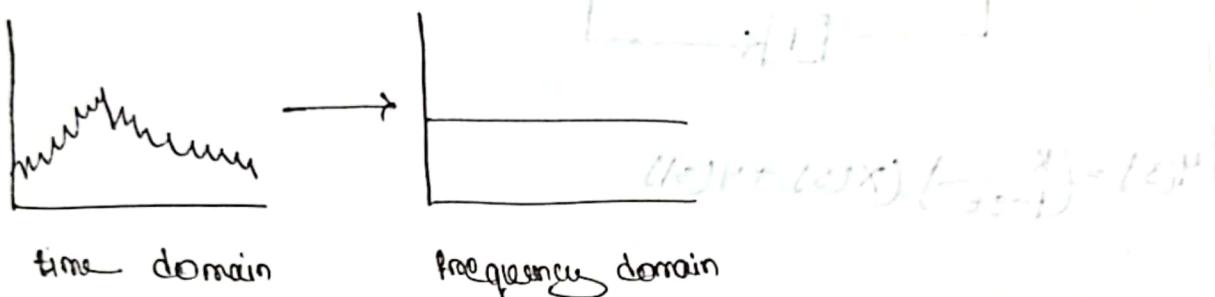
$$\begin{aligned} (G(s)H(s) + 1)Y(s) &= G(s)X(s) \\ (G(s)H(s) + 1)Y(s) &= G(s)X(s) \\ (G(s)H(s) + 1)Y(s) &= G(s)X(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

INTRODUCTION TO CONTROL SYSTEM THEORY (PART-2)

→ frequency domain is better than time domain.

→ Time domain → noise control ~~is difficult~~. Frequency domain → noise control ~~is possible~~ (noise reduction is possible)



→ We use Laplace transformation to convert time domain to frequency domain.

→ Transfer function = $\frac{\text{Laplace function of output}}{\text{Laplace function of input}}$

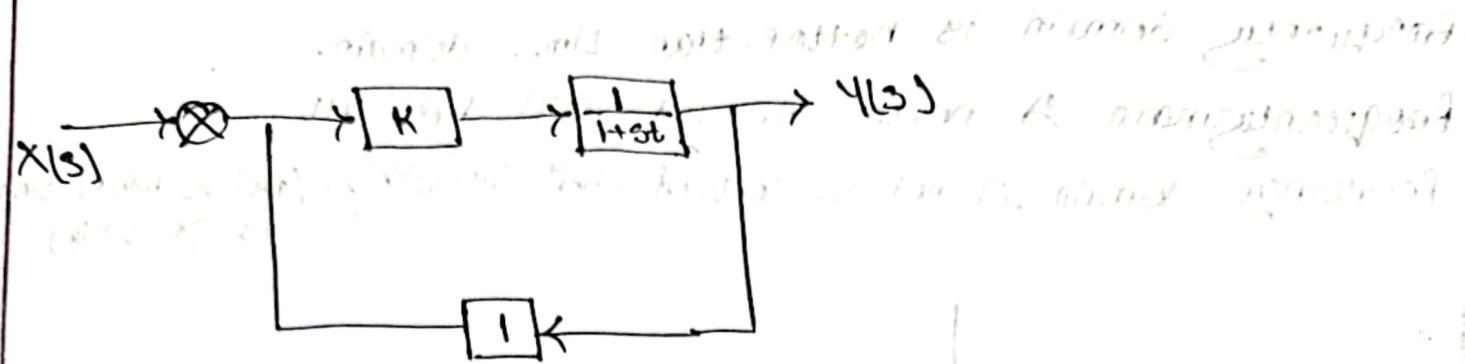
↓
 Gain of frequency domain

Output of frequency domain
 Input of frequency domain

→ Feedforward : $\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = C(s)A(s)$

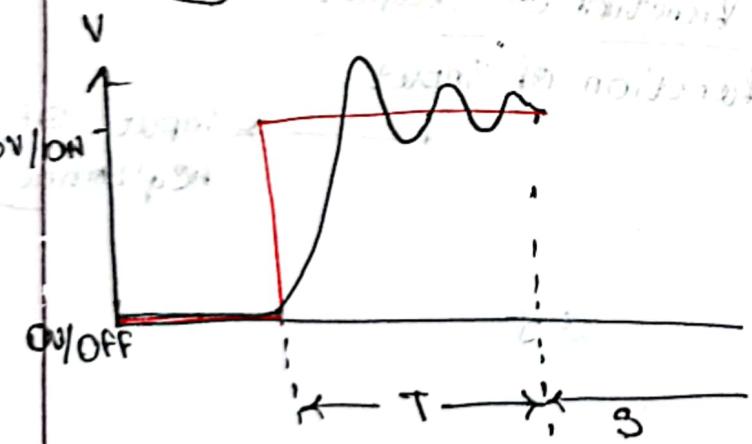
→ feedback : $\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{C(s)A(s)}{1 + C(s)H(s)C(s)A(s)}$

If $C(s)H(s)C(s)A(s) \ll 1$, then $\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} \approx C(s)A(s)$
 This is called the small signal model



$$Y(s) = \left(\frac{K}{1+sT} \right) (X(s) + Y(s))$$

Steady State Vs Transient

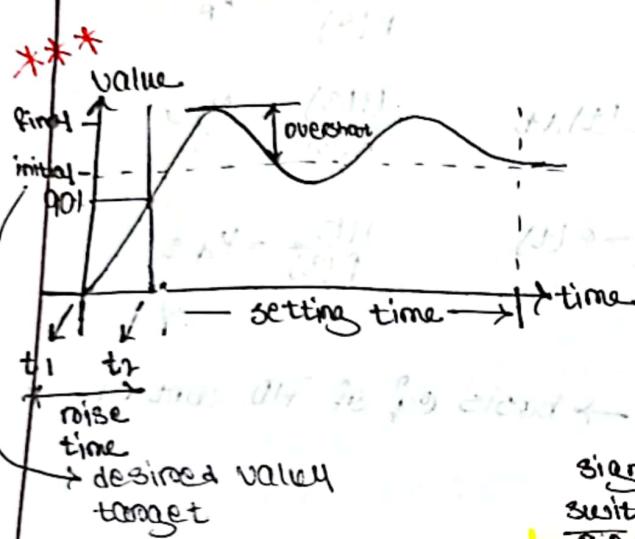


System Response Graph

→ Input change २A, ३A Output change २A

→ In reality, switch ON २०२१ के Component एवं operate २०२१ का required voltage एवं ताक्षणिक उच्च वोल्टेज २०२१

→ उत्तमानक रुप pulse amplitude कमाला लायें + transient time में सही राशि,

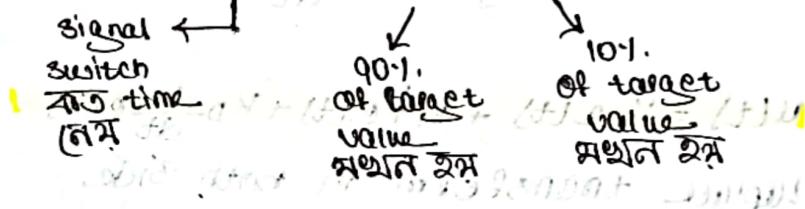


$$\bullet \text{Overshoot} = \frac{\text{target value} - \text{initial value}}{\text{initial value}} * 100\%$$

(for first oscillation in transient state)

[Fig. 23 R/S for हाते का]

• rise time $2t_2 - t_1$



• setting value \Rightarrow target value

उत्तमानक राशि वर्तने का time

• $\pm 1\%$ range का first peak through t_2 time
eg. $5V \pm 0.25$

→ An. of $5V$

→ $5V \pm 0.25$ का

AT oscillation का

value अपने ताकू निकू

→ highest oscillation

का range का बढ़ावा

वर्तने का time

settling time.

PID controller

Proportional control: $U(t) = K_p e(t)$

$$\frac{U(s)}{E(s)} = K_p$$

Integral control: $U(t) = K_i \int_0^t e(t) dt$

$$\frac{U(s)}{E(s)} = \frac{K_i}{s}$$

Differential control: $U(t) = K_d \frac{d}{dt} e(t)$

$$\frac{U(s)}{E(s)} = K_d s$$

** $U(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int e(t) dt + K_d \frac{d}{dt} e(t)$ → basis eq of PID control

$$U(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int e(t) dt + K_d \frac{d}{dt} e(t)$$

Laplace transform in both side

$$U(s) = K_p E(s) + \frac{K_i}{s} E(s) + K_d s E(s)$$

$$U(s) = E(s) \left(K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} + K_d s \right)$$

$$\frac{U(s)}{E(s)} = K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} + K_d s = \frac{K_p s + K_i + K_d s^2}{s}$$

(K_p) is constant

(K_i) is going to

infinity with time

and (K_d) is zero

Effect of controller functions

→ Proportional Action : error is proportional to

system द्वारा नियंत्रित होता है, जिसके कारण

system के error फल बढ़ता है, तो,

error अपर्याप्त output प्रदान, error = 0

होता है, input नाही, तो output नाही,

जोधा आवश्यक विकल्प input का लिए 2/2,

→ Integral Action : PDI का error summation होता है,

error = 0 होने का summation of

error अपर्याप्त output = 0

2/2 होता है, इसके output PDI,

system को stabilize होता है।

Oscillation reduce करना तो help होता है।

→ Differential Action

speed of system का तात्पुरता help होता है,

desired value and current value

के बीच अंतर,

desired value यह बड़ा होता है, तो fast

signal reach करता है।

Proportional action and integral action

A slow processing करता है, differentiation

action speed बढ़ाता है processing fast

होता है।

PID system - Oscillation reduce होता है,

- signal PI speed बढ़ाता है,

INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING

Tumor Size	Age	Condition
10	50	0.9
2	30	0.1
1	45	0.9
5	40	0.1

output

weight feature

* Sum of weighted average $0.9 \times 10 + 0.1 \times 50 = 14$

↓ ↓
tumor size age
size 23 23 101.
0.9 0.1
feature imp
feature

* If we use number line

2 threshold

* weights are very important, prediction is also very important
लागे, ताहे वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा

* As data size increases it is difficult to choose weights manually.

* computers do manually program

* computers data count optimal weight

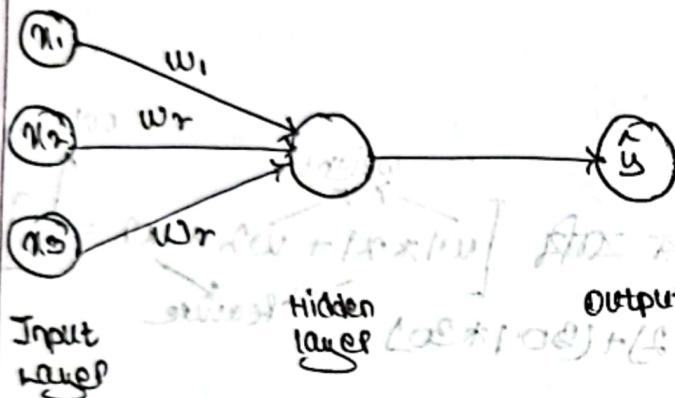
* specific value predict regression

* specific value predict classification

* Mother law of ML \rightarrow यह जिसी feature आएं तो उनके weight को multiply करें और output दें।

* Activation function \rightarrow Output 1 का अद्वितीय रूप

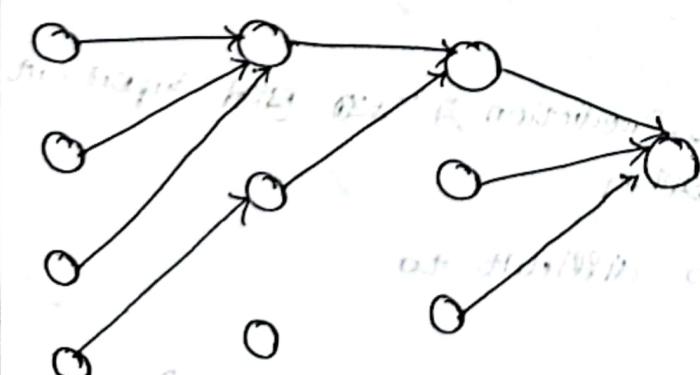
Mother law of ML



Her

Neural Network

\rightarrow basis unit: neuron



- regression तक activation function नहीं लगती है।
- classification तक activation functions use होती है।
- probability तक output लगता है।

* input का value weight को multiply करें और activation function लिए तो output दें। ऐसे output तक hidden layer के input तक मात्र एवं same process follow करता है।

ML	DL
① 1 input 1 hidden 1 output	① 1 input many hidden 1 output
② manually feature extract 2023 input ବିଭାଗ କ୍ଷମି + automatic weight	② ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରି ବେଶନ (2020) feature extract 2023 ଯେଉଁ 2023 + automatic weight

* Layer to layers ଯାଅମ୍ବାରୀ time ୨, neural network ଆହୁରି ଆଜି ଆଜି feature learn 2023,

* Neural network is inspired by human brain

CNN and Object Detection

Two types

(1) features are given → manually derive
extract 2023

(2) raw data

→ raw data
find 2023,
model features
extract 2023
2023

- separ width 2023 find 2023

- weight feature 2023 importance; 2023
depend 2023 weight 2023

value 2023 is less important

determine 2023 EU

- more important feature 2023 weight

and less important feature 2023
weight 2023,

ML 2 hard-coded data use 2023,

~~topic~~

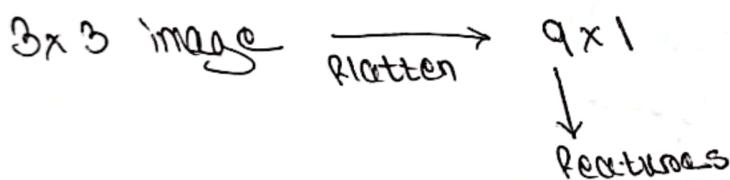
DL 2 data directly feed 2023, machine 2023

ML 2023, 2023 feature 2023 important,
2023 weight 2023 2023, data 2023
2023 — 2023 machine 2023

Object Detection

- Image - 2D array of pixels
 - pixel \Rightarrow intensity
 - all pixels depend on it
(gray scale 2)
 - $x \quad x \quad \dots$
 - 3D array of pixels
 - pixel \Rightarrow intensity
 - 21120 (RGB)

Image \Rightarrow flatten 20240 এন্ডে,



problems:-

- (1) If pixel \Rightarrow image then, আবিষ্কৃত features 21120, hidden layers increase 20240, computation cost 20240,

(2) Image \Rightarrow structure info 21120

∴ image flatten 20240 করলে,

Image \Rightarrow surrounding 2 \Rightarrow আসু

বাইt আসুল করলে, useful info extract

is not possible from image.

Convolution

- * Kernel \rightarrow parameters of DL model
learn weights from training data
- Image \rightarrow first 3×3 matrix

Input Kernel 25×25

- summation \rightarrow bias

- kernel \otimes shift

- process repeat

* Process for convolution \rightarrow

- Kernel filter \rightarrow value learn \rightarrow
- Kernel and image matrix use
- features \rightarrow 25×25 matrix

Image

5×5

7×7

\times Filter \rightarrow 2 feature
Kernel 3×3
 3×3
 $R \times R$

$$f = n - k + 1$$

$$= 5 - 3 + 1$$

$$= 3$$

\rightarrow output
feature
 \rightarrow dimension.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline
 2 & 4 & 9 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline
 2 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 6 \\ \hline
 1 & 1 & 2 & 9 & 2 \\ \hline
 7 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline
 2 & 3 & 1 & 8 & 5 \\ \hline
 \end{array}
 \times
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline
 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline
 -1 & 7 & 1 \\ \hline
 2 & -5 & 1 \\ \hline
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline
 51 & & \\ \hline
 \end{array}
 \text{filters} \qquad \text{features}$$

for f_1 in feature:

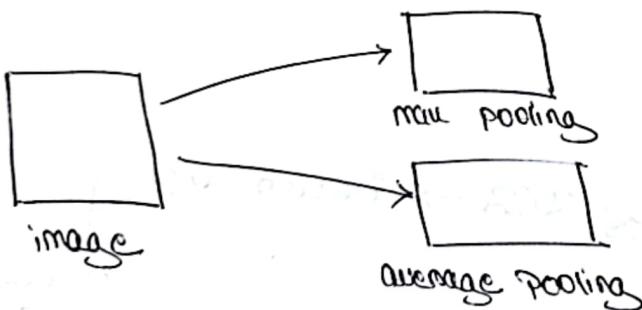
for f1 in feature:

$$(2*1) + (4*2) + (9*3) + (2*4) + (1*7) + (4*4) + (1*2) + (1*6) + (2*1)$$

 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 from image from filter = f1

Pooling Layers

- After pixel averaging, we get smooth image and computation cost will vary at each time.
 - After feature averaging almost same feature varying with high resolution.
 - If we average redundant feature will be computation cost will be less.



- 2×2 matrix M_2 .
 - max and average
add 20% max
pooling & average
pooling matrix P_2 .
 - repeat 20% for
next 2×2 matrix

- Dimension half 2018 ~~2017~~, but 'information' loss - 2018 ~~2017~~

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{image} \\ 3 \times 3 \\ (25 \text{ pixel}) \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{filter} \\ \text{kernel} \\ 3 \times 3 \\ (9 \text{ parameter}) \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{feature} \\ (9) \end{array}$$

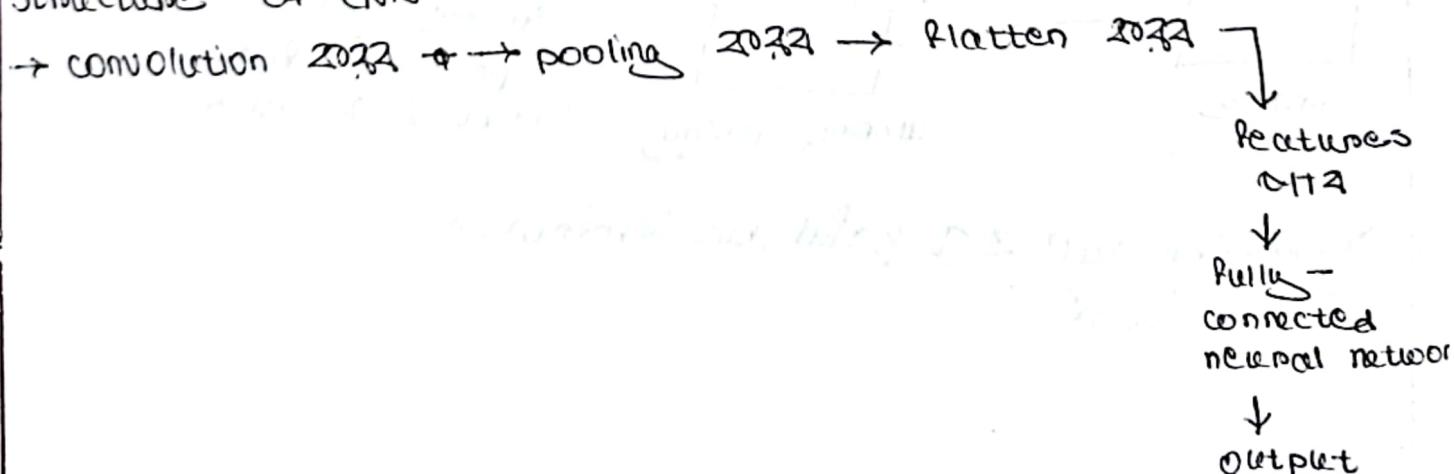
- @ 3×3 filter finds 9 feature map
from 25 pixel input.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{image} \\ 10 \times 10 \\ (100 \text{ pixel}) \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{filter} \\ 3 \times 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{feature} \\ [f = \frac{10-3+1}{2}] \\ (8 \times 8) \\ = 64 \end{array}$$

- 3×3 filter finds 64 feature map
from 100 pixel input.

* Image 25 pixel में से 25 अवृत्त ना होना,
जाएंगी same kernel use करने की आवश्यकता।

Structure of CNN



* अगला एक convolution layer finds output 20x20,

Convolution math আসু - image & kernel রেখা ২০১৮ output ২০২২,
Dimensionality & problems + pooling করে use ২০১৩ + multiple layers করে use ২০১৩,

- সত্ত্বে first layer use ২০২২, convolution layer আসু
better + high level feature ফর্ম

- CNN ৰা হাত
- pixel use ৰাখলি problem
- pooling ৰাখলি use ৰাখ
- neural network ৰা structure

Chapters 1

- sensor
- actuators
- controller

Convolution

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 9 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 9 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 8 & 5 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -4 & 7 & 4 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 51 & 66 & 20 \\ 42 & 49 & 94 \\ 15 & 44 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2*1) + (4*2) + (9*3) + \\ (2*-4) + (1*7) + (4*4) + \\ (1*2) + (1*-5) + (2*1) \\ = 51$$

Pooling

* convolution ৰাখ মাত্র matrix ৰাখে pooling ৰাখ

$$\begin{bmatrix} 51 & 66 & 20 \\ 42 & 49 & 94 \\ 15 & 44 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 66 & 94 \\ 49 & 94 \end{bmatrix} \text{ max pooling}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 52 & 54.25 \\ 37.5 & 46.25 \end{bmatrix} \text{ average pooling}$$

* মাধ্যন কৰে ৰাখ ৰাখ overlap ৰাখ filter ৰাখ matrix তোৱে,

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ D & G \\ C & F \\ H & I \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} K & L & M \\ N & O & P \end{bmatrix}$$

overlap
আসো

* enough data = না

overlap

use ৰাখ

- Math**
- convolution + PTD pooling
 - PID tuning
 - response diagram

- Derivation**
- Block diagram (2x20)
 - transfer function
 - derive 2021 लाप्टॉप
 - PID derivation

PID tuning

$$\text{Gain} = 5 = K$$

$$\text{Oscillation} = 10 = P$$

P1

$$K_p = 0.45K = 0.45 \times 5$$

$$K_i = 1.2/P = \frac{1.2}{10}$$

PID

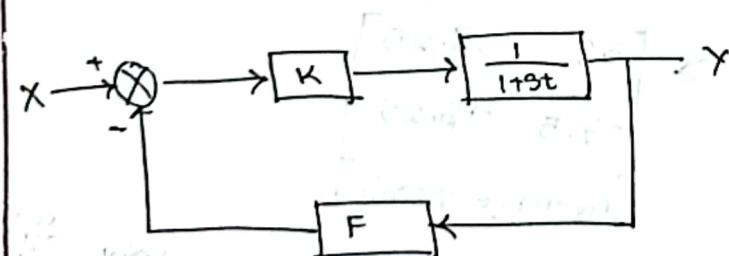
$$P K_p = 0.6K$$

$$K_i = 2.0/P$$

$$K_D = P/8$$

P

$$K_p = 0.5K$$



$$Y = \frac{1}{1+st} * K (X - F Y)$$

$$\frac{Y}{X} = \frac{\left(\frac{K}{1+st}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{KF}{1+st}\right)}$$

- Chapter 10: Robot Control

(Same question as mid)

processing unit / ATmega controller



↓
microcontroller

→ simple robot

use 2012,

can do forward,

backward move

2013

→ அனுமதி மின்சாரம்

use 2013

↓
Raspberry pi

→ complex

robot A1

நடவடிக்கை வசூல்

2013

↓
Jetson nano

→ GPU TITAN

50 Post

2015 2013

→ complex

robot A2

நடவடிக்கை வசூல்

2015 use

2013

• Robot Navigation

Path planning -

Localization -

mapping & exploration -

(Scenario based question 2012)

• Control System

Overshoot A2 math $\frac{1}{T}$, PID basis, PID tuning → zebra nichols



formula use

2013 math காலன்

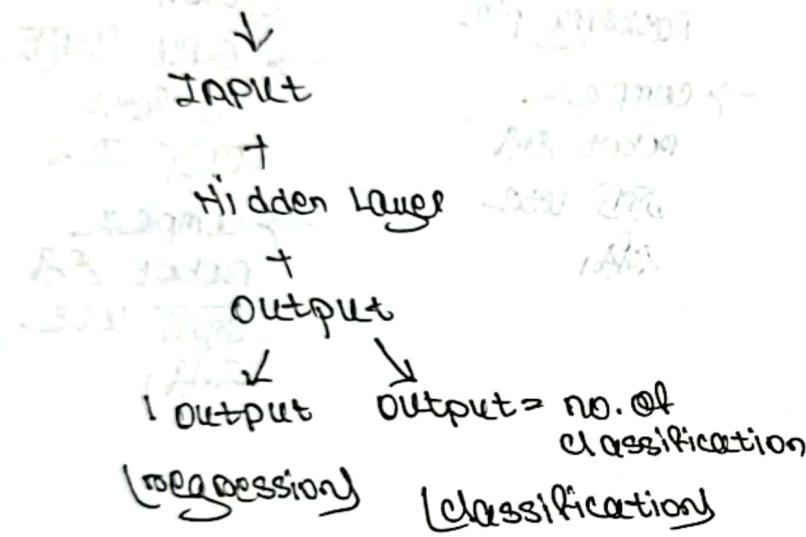
2014 2013

Block diagram - feedback)

• ML

Regression + classification → last column a continuous value ഡിസ്ക് - regression
Regression അഥവാ classification
അംഗീകാരം? specific classification
അംഗീകാരം - classification

Neural network ആണെന്നുണ്ട്



IN for, pooling, kernel filter എന്നു convolution ആണ് രൂപാന്തരം

→ സൈറ്റിംഗ് ഫോർമേറ്റ്

→ പാട്ടോറ്റ്

→ മെല്ലിംഗ് ഓഫീസ്

(CBT) വോസ്സ് ബോർഡ് ഓഫീസ്

മുൻ ലൈംഗിക് ടെക്നോളജിക്സ് മുൻ ലൈംഗിക്

LABOR.
3

SATURDAY

ROS

DATE: 25/11/23

(Robot operating system)

→ ~~পৰিষেক লাঙ্গেজ~~ A domain specific language

→ Ubuntu to work

CUI → operations perform

ROScore → master

python -version → python version check

→ ২০২৩ Python 3.10.6 → installed

python3 --version

ROSCore ফাংশন না আছেন ROS on যাকে মাত্র

ROS run turtlesim turtleSim -

folder create - mkdir folder-name

file create - touch file-name

cd - folder এ পৰিশীলন কৰুন

1. ৩০/৩১

ROS ও
যাকে আবেগ
হোল্ড কৰে
যাবে না।

[ROS ও
যাকে আবেগ
হোল্ড কৰে
যাবে না।]

97

LAC

4

SATURDAY

DATE: 2/12/23

TASK 1

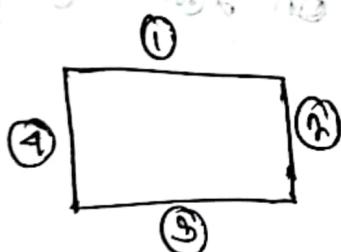
- * Rectangle का निर्माण जैसा कि आपने इसमें दर्शाया है।
- * पारалेल 2 टों horizontal line draw करें। उनकी लम्बाई का निर्माण करें। इसकी लम्बाई का निर्माण करें।
- * इन लाइन्स के अंत में एक vertical line draw करें। इसकी लम्बाई का निर्माण करें।
- * इन लाइन्स के अंत में एक vertical line draw करें। इसकी लम्बाई का निर्माण करें।
- * User input द्वारा निर्माण करें।

Task 2 एवं इसकी विवरण

speed

distance - 2 टों निर्माण

move forward



Option
a)

Task 2

- * spiral draw 2017 লাইন
- * angular distance covers 202B
- * angle 10B
- * Hand code 2018 ফিল ০১২২