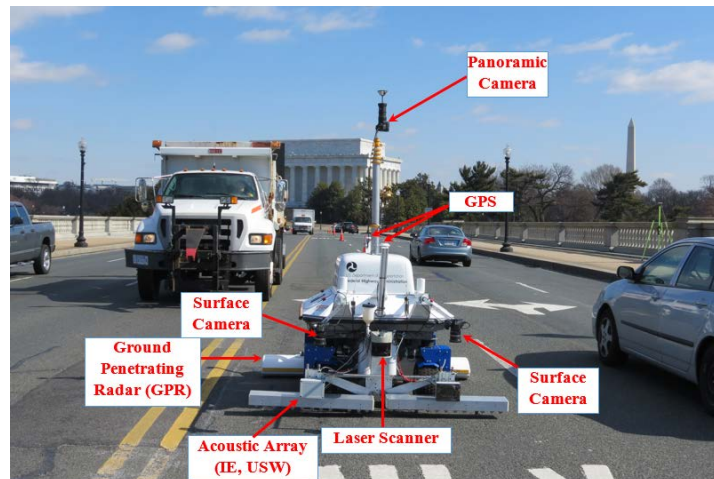


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# ECEN 470/670--Mobile Robotics

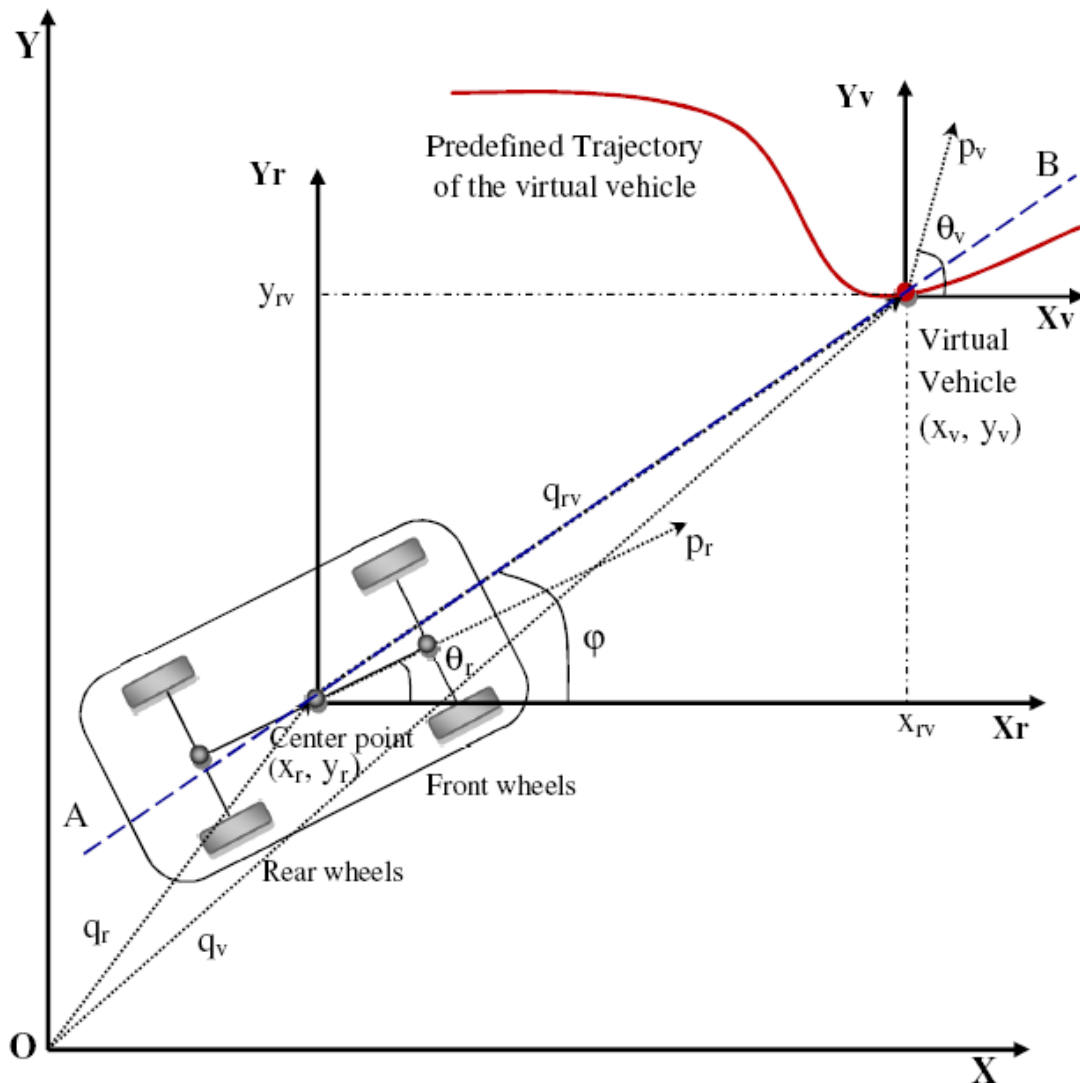
## Project 2-Instruction



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# Navigation based on Virtual Target/Vehicle



## Robot Dynamics

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta}_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v \cos \theta_r \\ v \sin \theta_r \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

## Relative Position

$$\begin{cases} x_{rv} = x_v - x_r + \epsilon_r^x \\ y_{rv} = y_v - y_r + \epsilon_r^y, \end{cases}$$

## Relative Heading

$$\varphi = \text{atan2}(y_{rv}, x_{rv}).$$

# Motion Planning Algorithm

- Potential Field Approach

- Attractive Potential Function:

$$V_a = \frac{1}{2}\lambda\|q_{rv}\|^2 = \frac{1}{2}\lambda q_{rv}^T q_{rv}$$

- Static Point:

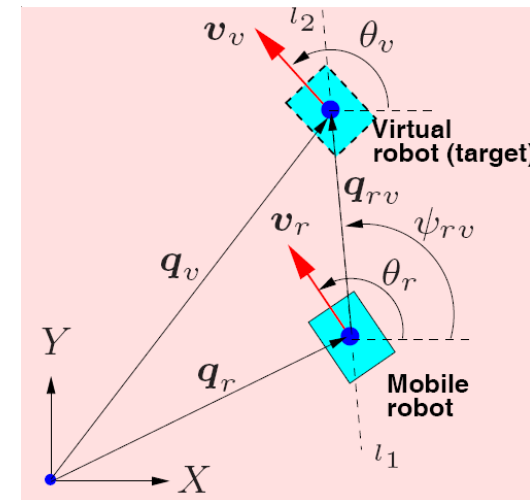
$$p_r^d = \nabla_{q_{rv}} V_a = \lambda q_{rv},$$

- Moving Point (Virtual vehicle)

$$p_r^d = p_v + \lambda q_{rv}.$$

- Control velocity and heading of the robot:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi = \text{atan2}(y_{rv}, x_{rv}) \\ v_r^d = \sqrt{\|p_v\|^2 + 2\lambda\|q_{rv}\|\|p_v\|\cos(\theta_v - \varphi) + \lambda^2\|q_{rv}\|^2} \\ \theta_r^d = \varphi + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\|p_v\|\sin(\theta_v - \varphi)}{\|p_r\|}\right). \end{cases}$$



- 
- Project to x and y direction:

$$p_r^d = [p_r^x, p_r^y]^T = [v_r^d \cos(\theta_r), v_r^d \sin(\theta_r)]^T$$

(Omni-motion control)

- Constraints: ???

$$\theta_r^d = \varphi + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\|p_v\| \sin(\theta_v - \varphi)}{\|p_r\|}\right).$$

$\frac{\|p_v\| \sin(\theta_v - \varphi)}{\|p_r\|}$  could return bigger than 1,

Therefore we need to design  $\|p_r\| \geq \|p_v\|$

# Code - Initialization

---

```
% CPE470/670 Project 2: Potential Field Path  
Planning  
  
% =====Set parameters for simulation=====  
clc,clear  
close all  
n = 2; % number of dimensions  
delta_t = 0.05;%0.05;  
t = 0:delta_t:5;% set time for computing qt and  
theta_t  
lambda = 8.5;%scaling factor of attractive and  
repulsive potential field  
pr_max = 50; %Set max of robot velocity
```

# Code

---

```
%=====Set TARGET=====
qt = zeros (length(t),n); %Initial positions of target
pt = 1.2; %Set velocity of target
theta_t = zeros (length(t),1); % Initial heading of the
target

%=====Set ROBOT =====
%Set initial state of robot (robot)
qr = zeros (length(t),n); %initial position of robot
pr = zeros (length(t),1); %Initial velocity of robot
theta_r = zeros (length(t),1); % Initial heading of the
robot
```

# Code

---

```
%=====Set relative states between  
robot and TARGET=====
```

```
qrt = zeros (length(t),n); %Save relative  
positions between robot and target  
prt = zeros(length(t),n); %Save relative  
velocities between robot and target
```

# Code

---

```
%===Compute initial relative states  
between robot and Target===  
qrt(1,:) = qt(1,:) - qr(1,:);%Compute the  
initial relative position  
%Compute the initial relative velocity  
prt(1,:) = [pt*cos(theta_t(1))-  
pr(1)*cos(theta_r(1)), pt*sin(theta_t(1))-  
pr(1)*sin(theta_r(1))];
```



# Code

---

```
%===Set noise mean and standart  
deviation===  
noise_mean = 0.5;  
noise_std = 0.1; %try 0.5 also
```

# Main Program

---

```
%=====MAIN PROGRAM=====
for i =2:length(t)
%     %Set target trajectory WITHOUT noise
%     qt_x = 60 - 15*cos(t(i));
%     qt_y = 30 + 15*sin(t(i));
%     qt(i,:) = [qt_x, qt_y]; %compute position of
target
%
%     %Set target trajectory WITH noise
%     qt_x = 60 - 15*cos(t(i))+ noise_std * randn +
noise_mean;
%     qt_y = 30 + 15*sin(t(i)) + noise_std * randn +
noise_mean;
%     qt(i,:) = [qt_x, qt_y]; %compute position of
target
```

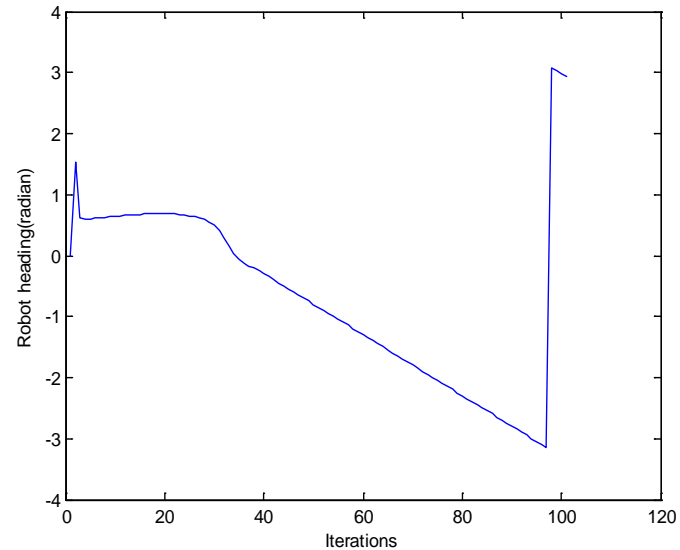
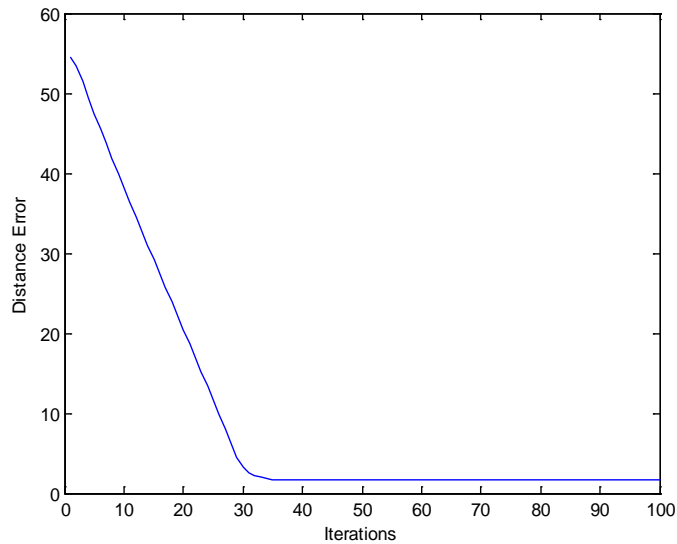
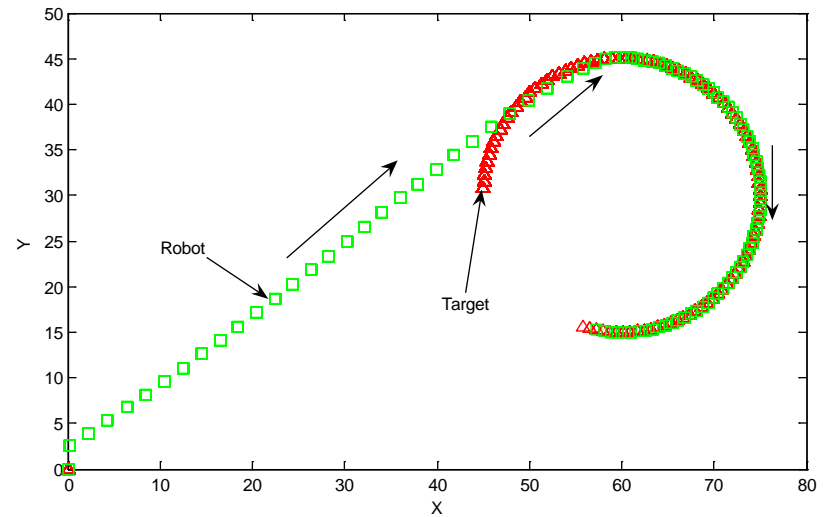
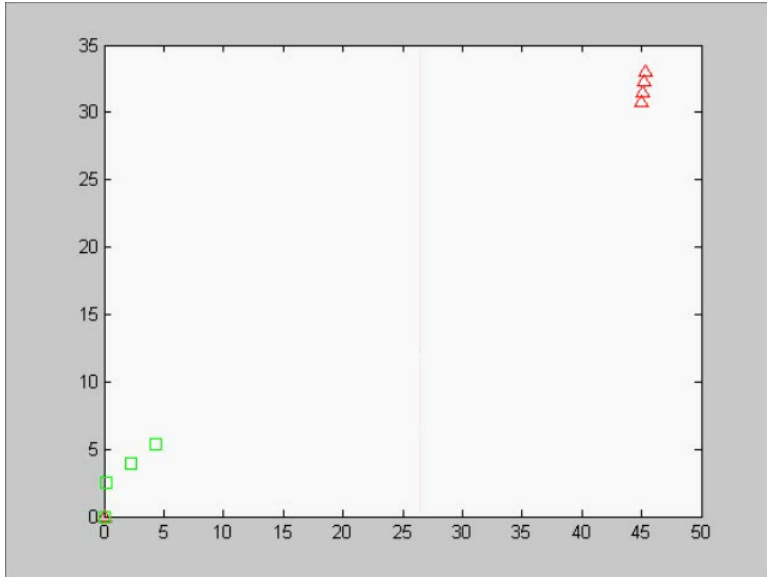
# Main Program

---

```
... (Your code is here)

    plot(qt(:,1),qt(:,2),'r>')
    hold on
    %plot postions qt of robot
    plot(qr(:,1),qr(:,2),'g>')
    M = getframe(gca);
end
figure(2), plot(error(2:length(t)), 'b.')
legend('Distance error between robot and target')
figure(3), plot(pr, 'b')
legend('Robot velocity')
figure(4), plot(theta_r, '--b')
hold on
plot(theta_t, '-.r')
hold on
plot(Phi, 'k')
legend('Robot orientation', 'Target orientation',
'Relative Orientation')
```

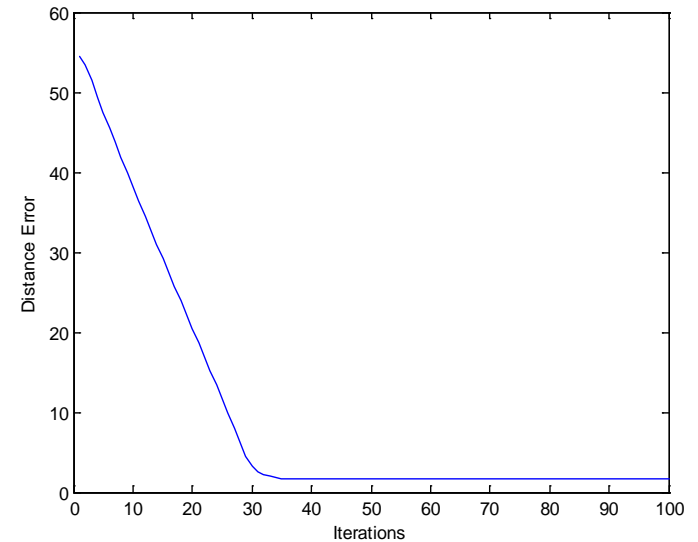
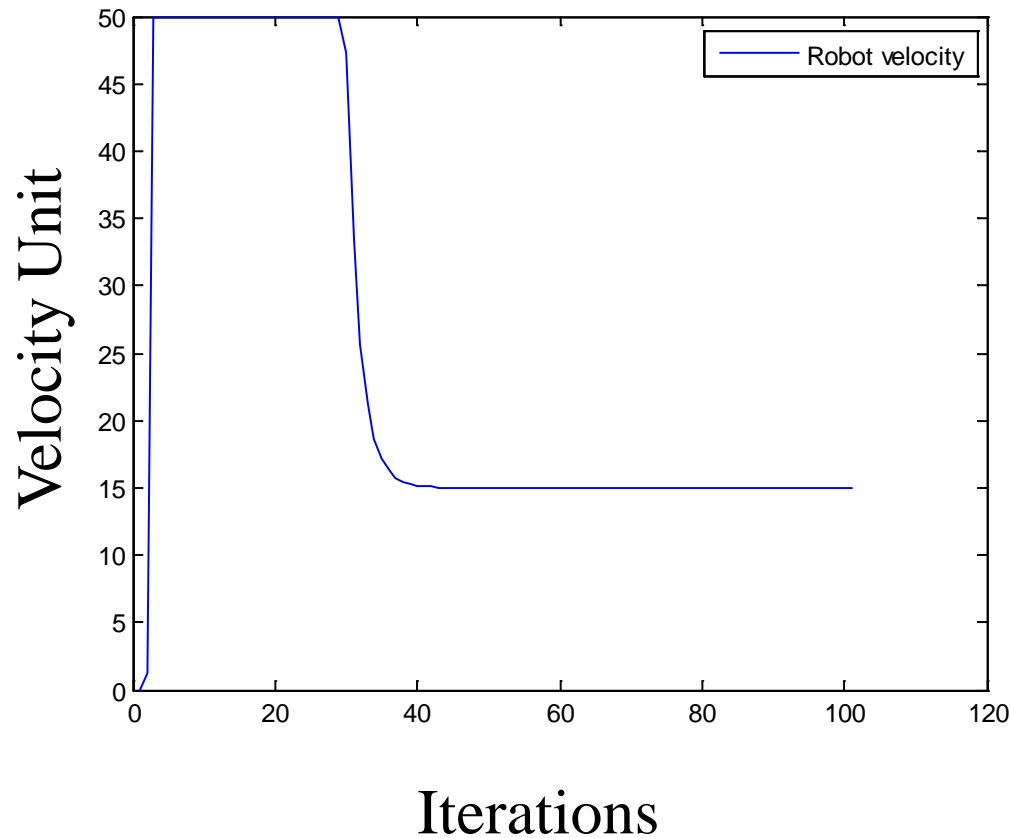
# Circular Path Planning (Simulation)



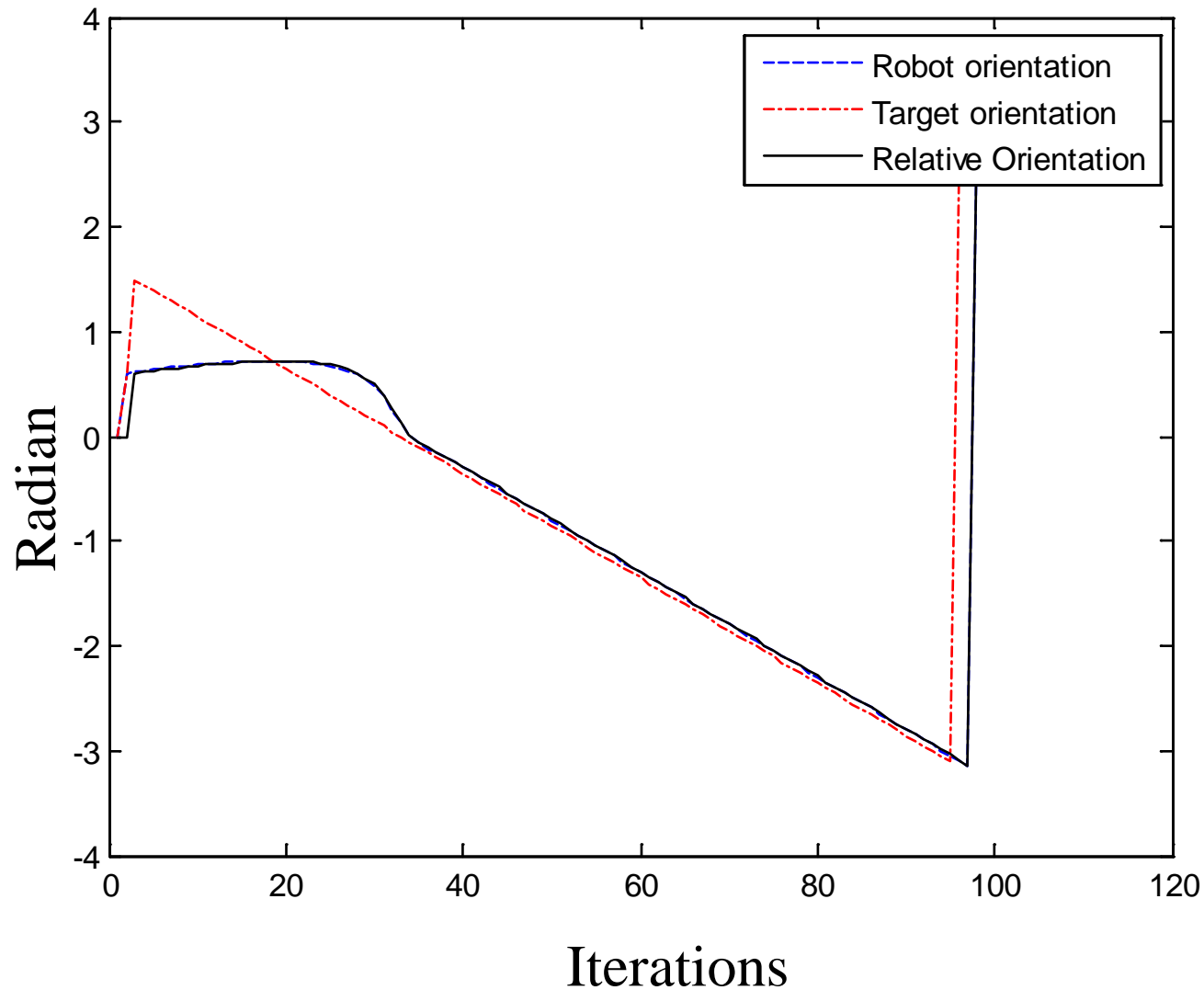
# CASE 1: Robot Velocity with Limit Function

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- $pr(i) = \min(pr(i), pr\_max);$

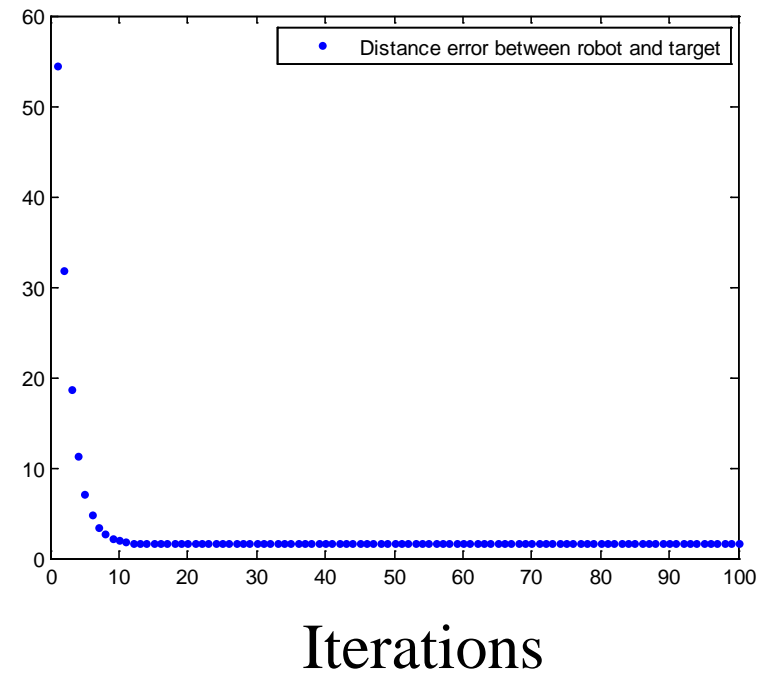
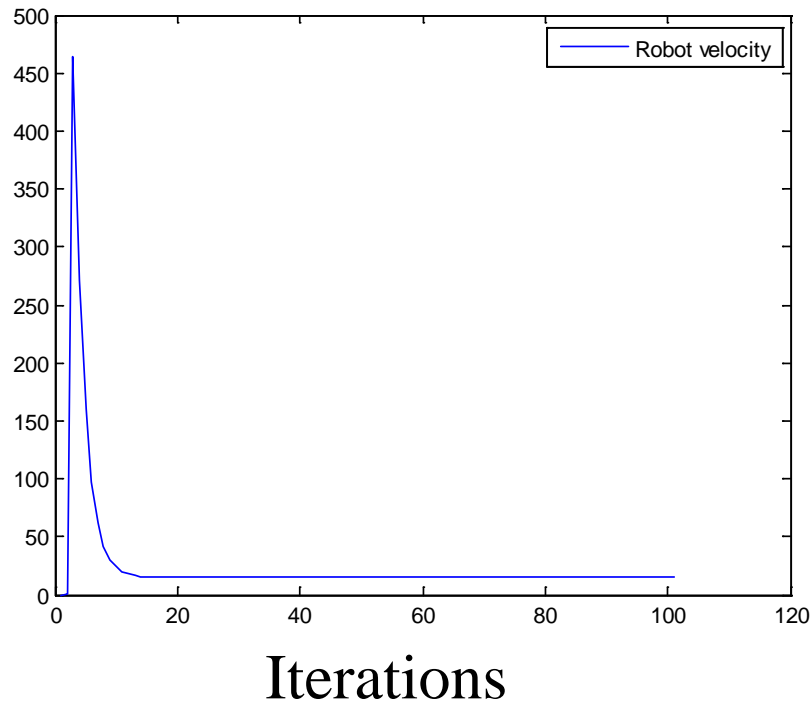


# Heading/Orientation Comparison



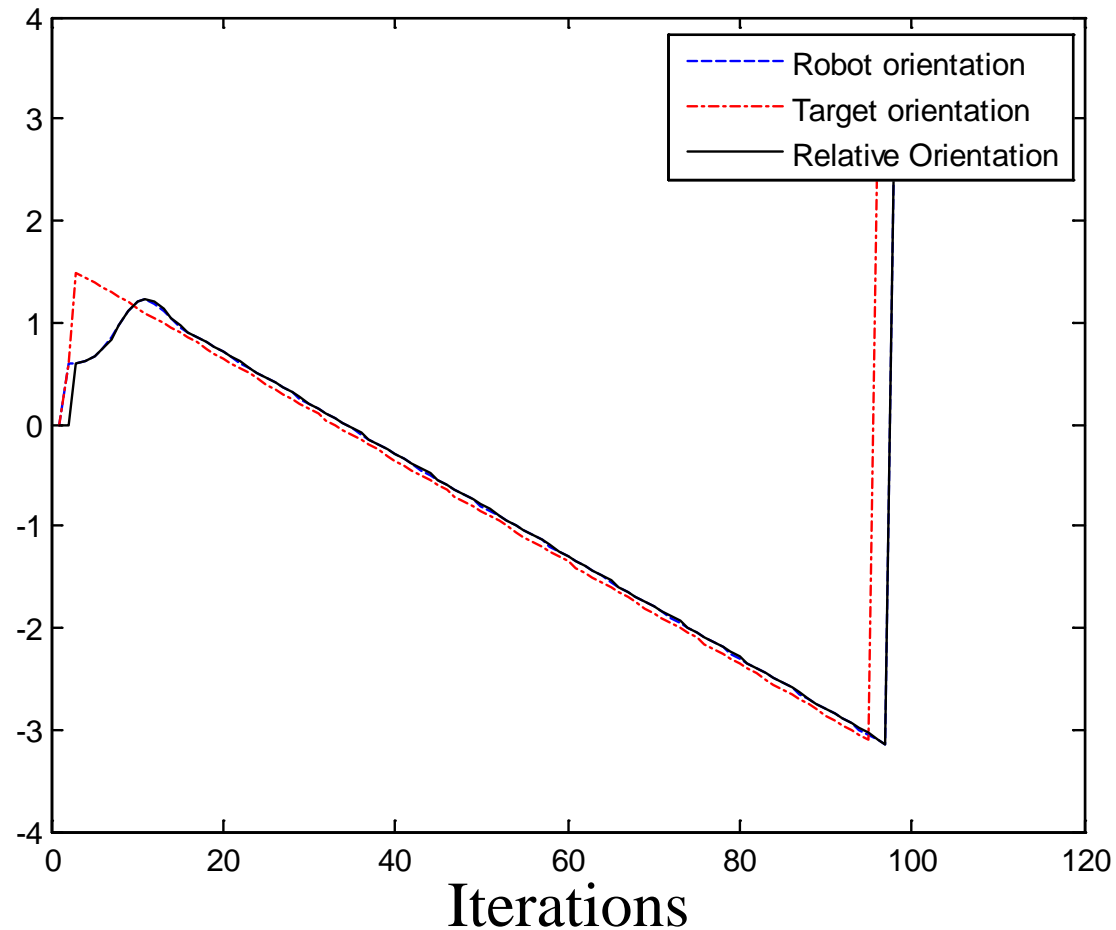
# CASE 1: Robot Velocity without Limit Function

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# Heading/Orientation Comparison

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# Sine Wave Path Planning (Simulation)

