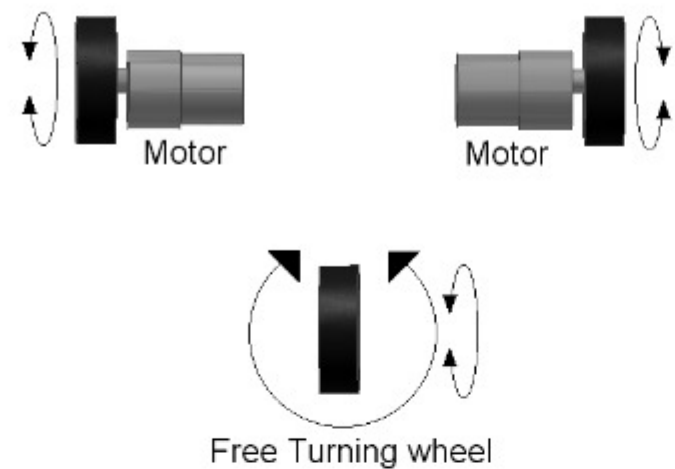


## why We need kinematics in mobile robot?

As ROS is sending command velocity data in  
(v,w) [unicycle model]

```
linear:
  x: 2.0
  y: 0.0
  z: 0.0
angular:
  x: 0.0
  y: 0.0
  z: 0.0
--
linear:
  x: 0.0
  y: 0.0
  z: 0.0
angular:
  x: 0.0
  y: 0.0
  z: 2.0
```

But in Real Robot we need speed command for left wheel  
and Right wheel (  $V_l$  ,  $V_r$  )

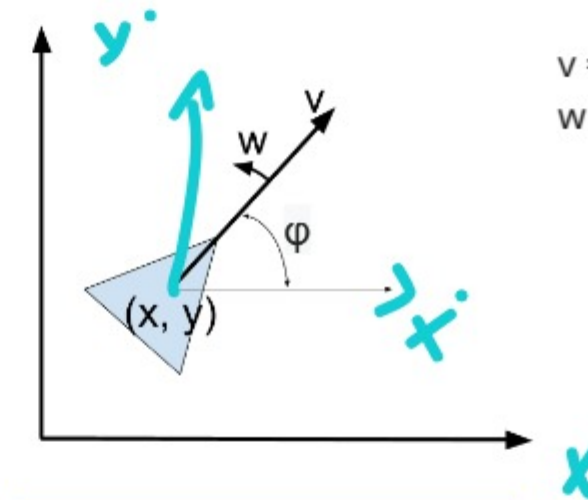


so we need some equations to convert  
(v ,w) To (  $V_l$  ,  $V_r$  )

and that's what Forward kinematics do...

## Forward kinematics of a differential robot

Unicycle Model  $\xrightarrow{\text{convert (V,W) To (Vl,Vr)}}$  Differential Drive Model



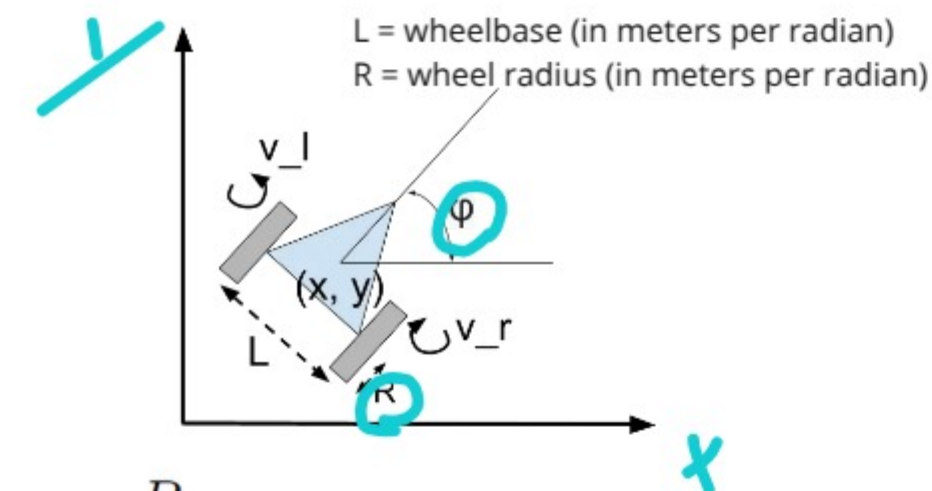
$v$  = forward velocity (ie meters per second)  
 $w$  = angular velocity (ie radians per second)

$$\dot{x} = v \cos(\phi)$$

$$\dot{y} = v \sin(\phi)$$

$$\dot{\phi} = w$$

Differential Drive Model



$$\dot{x} = \frac{R}{2}(v_r + v_l) \cos(\phi)$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{R}{2}(v_r + v_l) \sin(\phi)$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{R}{L}(v_r - v_l)$$

Robot is Non-Holonomic  
so we will neglect movement in Y

Final forward kinematics Equations

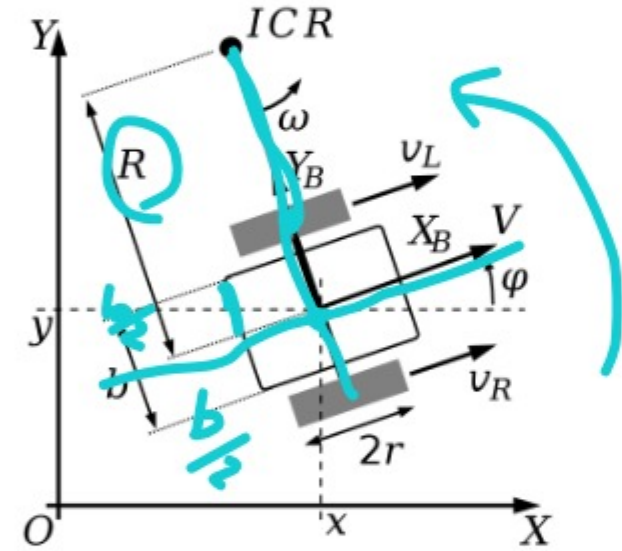
$$v_l = \frac{2v - wL}{2R}$$

$$v_r = \frac{2v + wL}{2R}$$

# Inverse kinematics of a differential robot

Odometry: is x,y and theta position of the robot according to starting location

vehicle always rotates around a point (referred to as ICR - instantaneous center of rotation).



$$V = \omega \cdot R$$

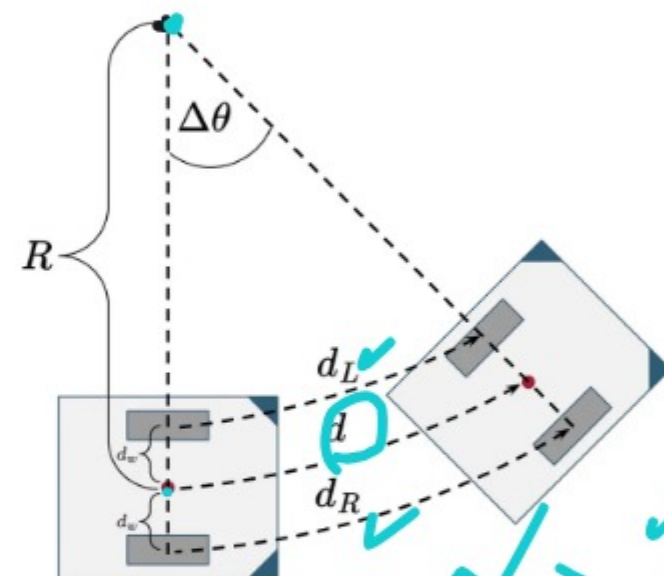
$$\omega \cdot (R + b/2) = v_R$$

$$\omega \cdot (R - b/2) = v_L$$

Solving these two equations for W and R, while the latter is defined as the distance from ICR to the center of the robot

$$\omega = (v_R - v_L) / b$$

Calculate ( $\omega_R, \omega_L$ ) from wheel encoder



$$V = \frac{v_R + v_L}{2}$$

$$v_R = r \cdot \omega_R$$

$$v_L = r \cdot \omega_L$$

revolutions =  $\Delta \text{count} / \text{counts per revolution}$

$$\omega_{\text{wheel}} = \frac{\text{revolutions}}{\partial t} \text{ rad/s}$$

To Calculate odometry from ( $V, W$ ) of the Robot

$$\Delta x = v \cdot \cos(\phi) * \partial t$$

$$\Delta y = v \cdot \sin(\phi) * \partial t$$

$$\Delta \phi = w * \partial t$$

$$x = x + \Delta x$$

$$y = y + \Delta y$$

$$\phi = \phi + \Delta \phi$$



Get encoder resolution (count/rev)

