Smarthub Sensor Data Calculation Functions & Equations

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Problem

When we go to calculate all time step based calculations (displacement, heading, trajectory), we lose a point of data due to us passing an array of length 4 into the function causing the resulting point length to be n-1 or 3. With this we are losing data that we need to preserve. Is there a way to update these equations so that this doesn't happen? Or is the velocity equation potentially wrong in that it shouldn't result in an array of length 4?

1 Displacement Calculation

1.1 Python Function

```
def get_displacement_m(time_from_start, rot_l, rot_r, diameter=WHEEL_DIAM_IN,
    dist_wheels=DIST_WHEELS_IN):
    rot_l = np.array(rot_l)  # Rotation of left wheel rps
    rot_r = np.array(rot_r)  # Rotation of right wheel rps
    time_from_start = np.array(time_from_start)  # Time (sec)

    dist_m = [0]
    for i in range(len(rot_r) - 1):
        # Wheel rotation in time step:
        dx_r = (rot_l[i]+rot_r[i])/2 * (time_from_start[i + 1] - time_from_start[i
            ])
        # Change in displacement over time step:
        dx_m = dx_r * (diameter * IN_TO_M / 2)
        # Append last change to overall Displacement:
        dist_m.append(dx_m + dist_m[-1])
    return dist_m
```

1.2 Mathematical Equations

Displacement at each time step is calculated as:

$$\Delta x_r = \frac{\text{rot}_l[i] + \text{rot}_r[i]}{2} \times (t_{i+1} - t_i)$$
$$\Delta x_m = \Delta x_r \times \frac{d \times \text{IN\_TO\_M}}{2}$$
$$\text{displacement}[i+1] = \Delta x_m + \text{displacement}[i]$$

where d is the wheel diameter and IN_TO_M converts inches to meters.

2 Velocity Calculation

2.1 Python Function

```python
def get_velocity_m_s(time_from_start, rot_l, rot_r, diameter=WHEEL_DIAM_IN, dist_wheels=DIST_WHEELS_IN):
    rot_l = np.array(rot_l)  # Rotation of left wheel (converted to rps by Arduino)
    rot_r = np.array(rot_r)  # Rotation of right wheel (converted to rps by Arduino)
    time_from_start = np.array(time_from_start)  # Time (sec)

    vel_ms = [0]
    for i in range(len(rot_r) - 1):
        # Right wheel velocity:
        v_r = (rot_r[i]) * diameter/2*IN_TO_M
        # Left wheel velocity:
        v_l = (rot_l[i]) * diameter/2*IN_TO_M
        # Velocity of wheelchair over time:
        v_curr = (v_r+v_l)/2
        # Append last change to overall Displacement:
        vel_ms.append(v_curr)
    return vel_ms
```

2.2 Mathematical Equations

Velocity at each time step is calculated as:

$$\mathrm{v}_r = \mathrm{rot}_r[i] \times \frac{d}{2} \times \mathrm{IN\_TO\_M}$$

$$\mathrm{v}_l = \mathrm{rot}_l[i] \times \frac{d}{2} \times \mathrm{IN\_TO\_M}$$

$$\mathrm{velocity}[i] = \frac{\mathrm{v}_r + \mathrm{v}_l}{2}$$

where d is the wheel diameter in inches, and IN_TO_M is the conversion factor from inches to meters.

3 Heading Calculation

3.1 Python Function

```python
def get_heading_deg(time_from_start, rot_l, rot_r, diameter=WHEEL_DIAM_IN, dist_wheels=DIST_WHEELS_IN):
    rot_l = np.array(rot_l)  # Rotation of left wheel (converted to rps by Arduino)
    rot_r = np.array(rot_r)  # Rotation of right wheel (converted to rps by Arduino)
    time_from_start = np.array(time_from_start)  # Time (sec)

    heading_deg = [0]
    for i in range(len(rot_r) - 1):
        # Angular Velocity in time step (rotating left is positive):
        w = ((rot_r[i]-rot_l[i]) * diameter*IN_TO_M/2) / (dist_wheels*IN_TO_M)
        # Change in heading angle over time step:
        dh = w * (time_from_start[i + 1] - time_from_start[i])
        # convert to degrees:
```

```
        dh = dh*180/np.pi
        # Append last change to overall heading angle:
        heading_deg.append(dh + heading_deg[-1])
    return heading_deg
```

3.2 Mathematical Equations

Heading (in degrees) at each time step is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\omega &= \frac{(\text{rot}_r[i] - \text{rot}_l[i]) \times d \times \text{IN\_TO\_M}/2}{\text{wheelDistance} \times \text{IN\_TO\_M}} \\
\Delta t &= t_{i+1} - t_i \\
\Delta h &= \omega \times \Delta t \\
\Delta h_{\text{deg}} &= \Delta h \times \frac{180}{\pi} \\
\text{heading}[i+1] &= \Delta h_{\text{deg}} + \text{heading}[i]
\end{aligned}
$$

4 Trajectory Calculation

4.1 Python Function

```
def get_top_traj(disp_m, vel_ms, heading_deg, time_from_start, diameter=
    WHEEL_DIAM_IN, dist_wheels=DIST_WHEELS_IN):
    x, y = [], []
    dx, dy = 0, 0

    for i in range(len(disp_m) - 1):
        '''
        dr = disp_m[i + 1] - disp_m[i]
        dh = heading_deg[i] * np.pi / 180  # radian
        dx += dr * np.cos(dh)
        dy += dr * np.sin(dh)
        '''
        dx += vel_ms[i]*np.cos(heading_deg[i]*np.pi/180) * (time_from_start[i + 1]
             - time_from_start[i])
        dy += vel_ms[i]*np.sin(heading_deg[i]*np.pi/180) * (time_from_start[i + 1]
             - time_from_start[i])
        x.append(dx)
        y.append(dy)
    traj = [[x[i], y[i]] for i in range(len(x))]
    return traj
```

4.2 Mathematical Equations

Trajectory (x, y) over time is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta t &= t_{i+1} - t_i \\
\theta &= \text{heading}[i] \times \frac{\pi}{180} \\
\Delta x &= \text{velocity}[i] \times \cos(\theta) \times \Delta t \\
\Delta y &= \text{velocity}[i] \times \sin(\theta) \times \Delta t \\
\text{x}[i+1] &= \text{x}[i] + \Delta x \\
\text{y}[i+1] &= \text{y}[i] + \Delta y
\end{aligned}
$$

5 Data Length Analysis & Solutions

5.1 The n-1 Problem

The current implementation results in arrays of length $n - 1$ because:

- Input arrays have length $n = 4$ (4 time stamps and gyro values)
- Loop runs from $i = 0$ to $len(rot\_r) - 1 = 3$, so only 3 iterations
- Each iteration appends one calculated value
- Result: 3 calculated values + 1 initial value = 4 total values for some functions