A Apêndice

Programa compilado no ambiente Matlab para realizar o cálculo dos modelos linear e angular bem como o projeto dos ganhos dos controladores linear e angular que serão utilizados na simulação no ambiente Simulink.

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                                                                                                                       % MASSA DO ROBO
            m = 0.373375:
                                                                                                                       % RAIO DA RODA DIREITA
             r_{-}d = 0.015;
                                                                                                                    % RAIO DA RODA ESQUERDA
              r_{-}e = 0.015;
             d = 0.08;
                                                                                                                        % DIMENSAO ROBO
             K_d = 3.3*10^-2; % CONSTANTE DE TORQUE MOTOR DIREITO
            K_{-e} = 3.3*10^{-2}; % CONSTANTE DE TORQUE MOTOR ESQUERDO
            \rm J_-d=5.1*10^{^\circ}-6;~\% MOMENIO DE INERCIA DO ACOPLAMENTO RODA/MOTOR DIREITO \rm J_-e=5.1*10^{^\circ}-6;~\% MOMENIO DE INERCIA DO ACOPLAMENTO RODA/MOTOR ESQUERDO
             B_d = 4.78*10^{\circ} - 6; % COEFICIENTE DE ATRITO DO MOTOR DIREITO
             B_e = 4.78*10^-6; % COEFICIENTE DE ATRITO DO MOTOR ESQUERDO
              p_{-}d = 0.006;
                                                                                                                       % RESISTIVIDADE ELETRICA MOTOR DIREITO
              p_e = 0.006;
                                                                                                                       % RESISTIVIDADE ELETRICA MOTOR ESQUERDO
              J = 25.5*10^-6; % MOMENTO DE INERCIA ROBO
              \rm B_-t = 0.58*10^{^{\circ}}-6;~\% COEFICIENTE DE ATRITO COM O SOLO EM MOVIMENTO ROTACIONAL
              B_{-1} = 0.43:
                                                                                                                        % COEFICIENTE DE ATRITO COM O SOLO EM MOVIMENTO LINEAR
              21
             22
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              J_{-m} = [J_{-d} \quad 0;
                                                                                                                             % MATRIZ DE INERCIAS DOS ACOMPLAMENTOS RODAS/MOTORES
25
                                                                    0 J_e];
27
                                                                                                                             % MATRIZ DE COEFICIENTES DE ATRITO DOS MOTORES
              B_{-m} = [B_{-d} \quad 0;
28
                                                                  0 B_e];
30
                                                                                                                              % MATRIZ DE MASSA E INERCIA ROBO
              J_{-r} = [m \quad 0;
31
32
33
              B_{-r} = [B_{-l} \quad 0;
                                                                                                                              % MATRIZ DE COEFICIENTES DE ATRITO SOLO/MOVIMENTOS
34
                                                                  0 B_t];
38
36
                                                                                                                              \% MATRIZ DE CONSTANTES DE TORQUE DOS MOTORES
              K_m = [K_d \quad 0;
37
                                                                   0 K_e];
38
39
                                                                                                                              % MATRIZ DE RESISTIVIDADE ELETRICA DOS MOTORES
40
              p = [p_d]
                                                                               0;
                                                       0 p_e;
41
42
              w_Tu = [1/r_d d/(2*r_d); % MATRIZ DE CONVERSAO DE VELOCIDADES DO REFERENCIAL DO ROBO
                                                                    1/r_e - d/(2*r_e)]; % PARA O REFERENCIAL DOS ATUADORES
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46
             47
            \frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\fra
49
            % PARTE ELETRICA
50
            K_{-}u = w_{-}T_{-}u' * p * K_{-}m;
              % PARTE MECANICA
52
            M_u = J_r + w_T_u * J_m * w_T_u;
            \% RESTRICOES ATRITO/ACIONAMENTO
            B\_u=B\_r+w\_T\_u' * [p * K_m * K_m + B_m] * w_T_u; % MATRIZ CONVERSAO SINAL DE CONTROLE ROT/LIN <-> TENSAO NOS MOTORES
            T = -inv(-inv(M_u)*B_u)*inv(M_u)*K_u;
             \(\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{
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            \% MODELO EM SS X_p = A*X + B*U
63
            A = [-inv(M_u)*B_u zeros(2);
64
                                                              eye(2)
                                                                                                                                zeros(2);
65
            B = [inv(M_u)*K_u ; zeros(2)] * inv(T);
67
```

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72
         s = tf('s');
  74
        G\_s=B(1\,,1) / (s\,\hat{}\,2+B(1\,,1)*s) % MODELO LINEAR A PARTIR DE B G\_t=B(2\,,2) / (s\,\hat{}\,2+B(2\,,2)*s) % MODELO ROTACIONAL A PARTIR DE B
  76
        \frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\fir}\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\
  81
                                                                           \% TEMPO DE ACOMODACAO DESEJADO
  83
         Ta = 3.6;
                                                                           \% ZETA PRA SISTEMA SUPERARMOTECIDO
         zeta = 1.1:
  84
        Wn = 4 / (zeta*Ta);
                                                                          \% FREQ. NAT. DE OSC. DESEJADO
         \label{eq:Kd_s} \mathrm{Kd\_s} \, = \, \left( \, 2 * \mathtt{zet} \, a * \mathtt{Wn} \, - \, \mathsf{B}(\, 1 \, , 1 \, ) \, \, \right) \, \, / \, \, \mathsf{B}(\, 1 \, , 1 \, ) \, \, ; \, \, \% \, \, \mathsf{GANHO} \, \, \mathsf{DERIVATIVO}
  87
         Kp_{-s} = (Wn*Wn)/B(1,1);
                                                                                                                       % GANHO PROPORCIONAL
  89
         C_s = Kp_s + Kd_s*s;
                                                                                                                       % CONTROLADOR PD LINEAR
  90
  91
        93
         % TEMPO DE ACOMODAÇÃO DESEJADO
        Ta = 1.5;
  96
  97
        OV = 0.0001;
                                                                                                     % MAXIMO PICO DESEJADO
        x = \log(OV)^2;
 98
         zeta = sqrt ( x / (x + pi^2)); % ZETA PARA Ta e OV DESEJADOS
        Wn = 4 / (zeta*Ta);
                                                                                                     \% FREQ. NAT. DE OSC. DESEJADO
         \mathrm{Kd\_t} = (2*\mathrm{zeta*Wn} - \mathrm{B}(2,2)) \ / \ \mathrm{B}(2,2); \ \% \ \mathrm{GANHO} \ \mathrm{DERIVATIVO}
         Kp_{-}t = (Wn*Wn)/B(2,2);
                                                                                                                       % GANHO PROPORCIONAL
104
         C_t = Kp_t + Kd_t*s;
                                                                                                                      \% CONTROLADOR PD ANGULAR
```

Programa 1: Código utilizado para realizar o cálculo dos ganhos dos controladores PD.

Programa utilizado junto a estrutura descrita na Figura 14 para realizar a seleção de referência que o robô seguirá.

Programa 2: Código utilizado para selecionar a referência.

Programa utilizado junto a estrutura descrita na Figura 15 para realizar o cálculo do ângulo de referência (ϕ) e do deslocamento (Δl) definidos respectivamente pelas equações (14) e (16).

Programa 3: Código utilizado para cálculo dos valores de ϕ e Δ l.

Programa utilizado junto a estrutura descrita na Figura 15 para realizar o cálculo dos erros linear (e_s) e angular (e_{θ}) definidos respectivamente pelas equações (15) e (17).

Programa 4: Código utilizado para cálculo dos valores de e_s e e_{θ} .

Programa utilizado junto a estrutura descrita na Figura 16 para realizar a saturação dos sinais de tensão e_d e e_e sobre os motores que acionam as rodas do robô.

```
%%%%% CONVERSAO LIN/ROT -> TENSAO MOTORES %%%%%%
                 function [ed, ee] = fcn(ev, ew)
                                                 \mathrm{ed} \ = \ 20.0973 \! * \! \mathrm{ev} \ + \ 0.1529 \! * \! \mathrm{ew} \, ; \ \% \ \mathrm{TENSAO} \ \mathrm{MOTOR} \ \mathrm{DIREITO}
                                                  ee = 20.0973*ev - 0.1529*ew; \% TENSAO MOTOR ESQUERDO
                  end
11
                 \(\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\tau\frac{1}\t
12
                %%%%% CONVERSAO TENSAO MOTORES -> LIN/ROT %%%%%%
                  VT (2) DV (2) DV
14
                  function [ev,ew] = fcn(ed,ee)
17
                                                  \mathrm{ev} = 0.0249 * \mathrm{ed} + 0.0249 * \mathrm{ee}; \% \mathrm{SINAL} CONTROLE LINEAR
                                                 ew = 3.2695*ed - 3.2695*ee; % SINAL CONTROLE ROTACIONAL
                  end
20
```

Programa 5: Código utilizado para realizar a saturação dos sinais de controle nos motores.

Programa utilizado junto a estrutura descrita na Figura 17 para realizar a converção do ângulo de orientação do robô (θ) para o intervalo em que o ângulo de referência (ϕ) é gerado.

```
function thetao = fcn(thetai)
  if (thetai >= 0) % VERIFICA SE O THETA DO ROBO E MAIOR QUE ZERO
     if ((2*pi - thetai) < 0) % VERIFICA SE E MAIOR QUE 2PI thetai = 2*pi - thetai; % CONVERTE PARA O INTERVALO
                               % DE 0 A 2PI
         thetai = -thetai;
     end
11
12
      if ((thetai <= pi) && (thetai >= 0)) % VERIFICA SE THETA ESTA EM PI >= THETA >= 0
13
14
         thetao = thetai; % MANIEM THETA NO INTERVALO
      else % THETA ESTA NO INTERVALO PI <= THETA <= 2PI
15
         thetao = thetai - 2*pi; % CONVERTE THETA PARA O INTERVALO -PI <= THETA <= 0
16
     end
  else % THETA DO ROBO E MENOR QUE ZERO
     if((thetai >= -pi) && (thetai <= 0)) % VERIFICA SE THETA ESTA EM -PI <= THETA <= 0
20
         thetao = thetai; % MANIEM THETA NO INTERVALO
     else % THETA ESTA NO INTERVALO -PI >= THETA >= -2PI
21
         thetao = thetai + 2*pi; % CONVERTE THETA PARA O INTERVALO PI >= THETA >= 0
22
23
  end
24
```

Programa 6: Código utilizado para realizar a converção do ângulo θ .

Diagrama de blocos utilizado para realizar a simulação no ambiente Simulink, as imagens posteriores demonstram a estrutura de cada bloco.

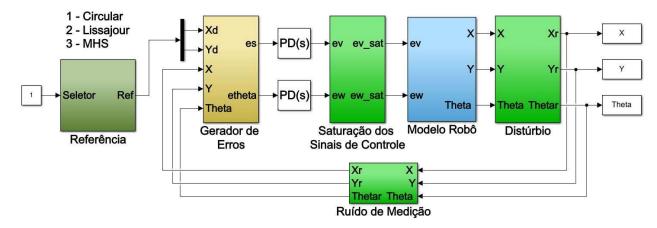


Figura 13: Estrutura utilizada no softaware Simulink para realizar a simulação do robô.

Estrutura responsável por selecionar a referência a ser rastreada pelo robô.

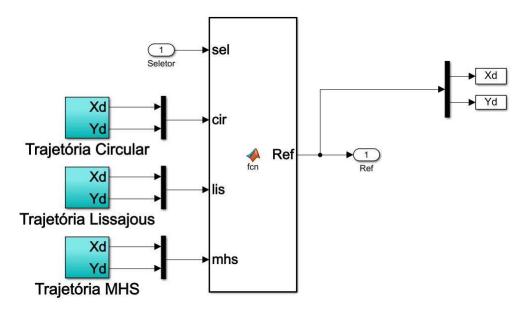


Figura 14: Estrutura utilizada no bloco responsável por selecionar a referência.

Estrutura do bloco utilizado para realizar o cálculo do ângulo de referência (ϕ) e do deslocamento (Δl) definidos respectivamente pelas equações (14) e (16) e também o cálculo dos erros linear (e_s) e angular (e_θ) definidos respectivamente pelas equações (15) e (17).

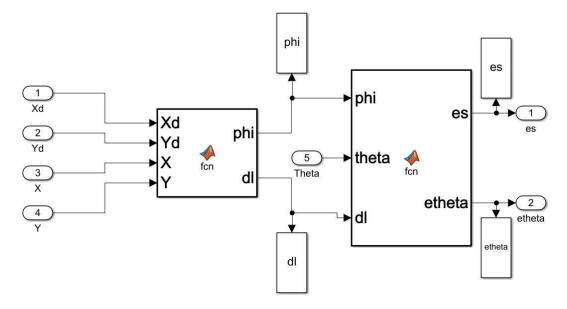


Figura 15: Estrutura utilizada no bloco responsável por calcular os erros linear e angular.

Estrutura do bloco utilizado para realizar a converção dos sinais de controle do formato linear/angular para o formato de tensão nos motores e_d e e_e e saturar estes sinais no intervalo de -6V a 6V, estes sinais devem ser convertidos novamente para o formato linear/angular para serem aplicado aos modelos do sistema.

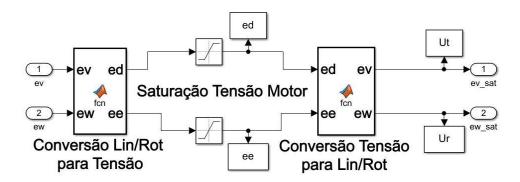


Figura 16: Estrutura utilizada no bloco responsável por saturar os sinais de controle nos motores do robô.

Estrutura do bloco que possui os modelos linear e angular do robô, este bloco recebe os sinais de controle linear e angular e fornece em sua saída os valores de posição (x,y) e orientação (θ) do robô.

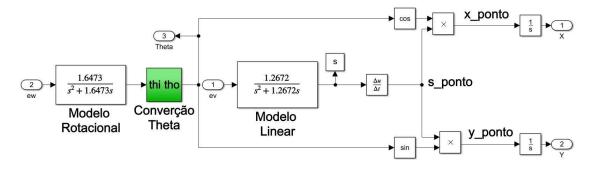


Figura 17: Estrutura utilizada no bloco que simula os modelos linear e angular do robô.

Estutura do bloco utilizado para aplicar um distúrbio de duração de um segundo na saída do sistema depois que o mesmo já se estabilizou.

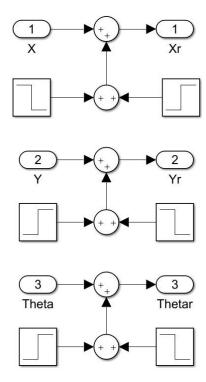


Figura 18: Estrutura utilizada no bloco que insere um distúrbio nas saídas do robô.

Estrutura utilizada para aplicar ruídos de medição na realimentação do sistema, visto que em um sistema real o único modo de visualiazar as saídas do sistema e por meio da medição e dessa forma está sujeita ao efeito de ruído.

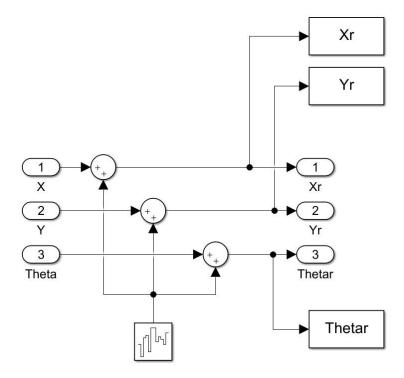


Figura 19: Estrutura utilizada no bloco que insere um ruído de medição na realimentação de posição e orientação do robô.