

Task 1

1. Velocities:

Velocities for the robot are taken as derivative of its trajectory. The following listing shows generation of trajectory and velocity calculations. The velocity vectors are augmented with a zero to match the size of the trajectory vectors.

```
clc;close all
N = 500;
t = linspace(-pi, pi, N);

x = 8*(sin(t)).^3;
y = 8*(sin(2*t)).^3;

vx = gradient(x, 2*pi/N);
vy = gradient(y, 2*pi/N);
```

2. Acceleration:

Taking time derivatives of the velocity vectors, we get acceleration as:

```
ax = gradient(vx, 2*pi/N);
ay = gradient(vy, 2*pi/N);
```

3. Robot Velocities:

Using expression (1) and (3) from the assignment prompt, we calculate velocities as follows:

```
%orientation
phi = atan2(vy, vx);

%robot velocities
v = vx.*cos(phi) + vy.*sin(phi);
omega = (vx.*ay - vy.*ax)./(vx.^2+vy.^2);

%Plotting
subplot(2, 1, 1)
plot(v, 'linewidth', 4)
xlabel('time', 'FontSize', 14)
ylabel('velocity', 'FontSize', 14)
title('Linear velocity', 'FontSize', 18)

subplot(2, 1, 2)
plot(omega, 'linewidth', 4)
title('Angular velocity', 'FontSize', 18)
xlabel('time', 'FontSize', 14)
```

```
ylabel('velocity', 'FontSize', 14)
print -deps figures/task1
```

Run the above presented code in chronological order, we get the following velocity plots:

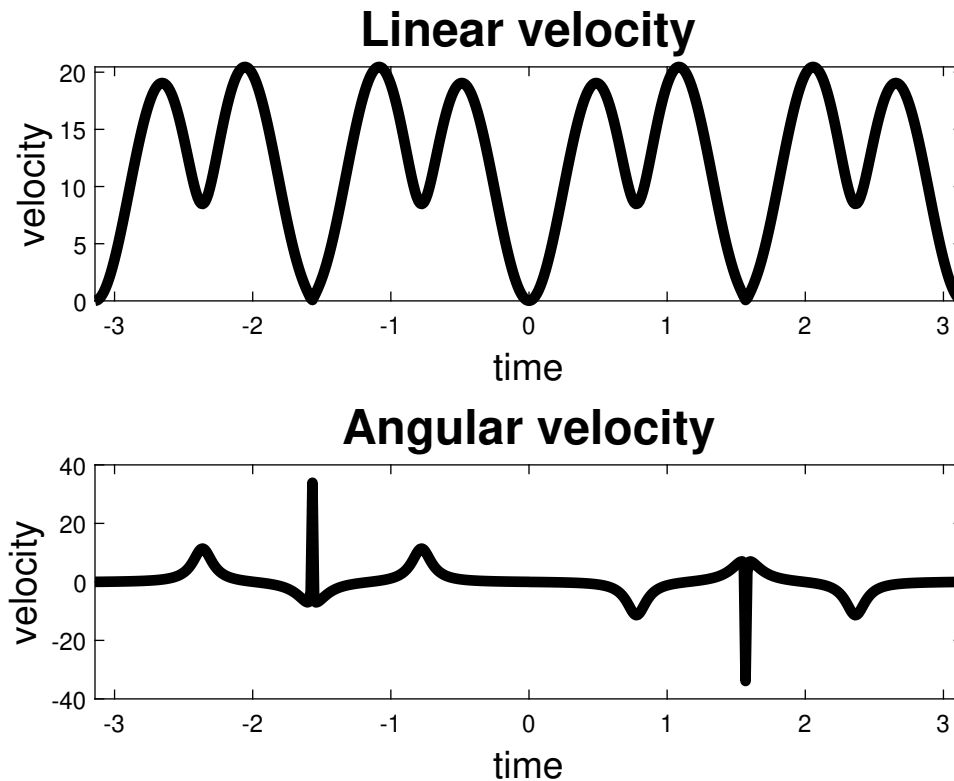


Figure 1: velocities

4. Trajectory traversal:

The following code creates an animated gif with the point mobile node traversing the given trajectory:

```
h = figure;
axis tight manual % this ensures that getframe() returns a consistent size
filename = 'figures/task1_trajectory.gif';
plot(x, y, 'b', 'linewidth', 3)
hold on
for i=1:10:N
    plot(x(1:i), y(1:i), 'g-', 'linewidth', 6)
    legend('Given Trajectory', "Robot's Path");
    drawnow;

    %create GIF
    frame = getframe(h);
```

```

im = frame2im(frame);
[imind,cm] = rgb2ind(im,256);
% Write to the GIF File
if i == 1
    imwrite(imind,cm,filename,'gif', 'Loopcount',inf);
else
    imwrite(imind,cm,filename,'gif','WriteMode','append');
end

end
hold off

```

The animation can be found here: [/mehhdiii/Robot-External-Kinematics/figures](#)

Task 2

Wheel velocities are obtained using the following script:

```

W = 1/2; r = 1/4; T=0.1;

%initialize Inverse kinematics velocities
omega = zeros(1, N); v = zeros(1, N);
vL = zeros(1, N); vR = zeros(1, N);
omegaL = zeros(1, N); omegaR = zeros(1, N);

%initialize resulting forward kinematic variables:
x_f = zeros(1, N); y_f = zeros(1, N); phi_f = zeros(1, N);

for n = 2:N-1
    %calculating inverse kinematics variables:
    mu = 1/2*(sin(phi(n))*(y(n+1)-y(n))+cos(phi(n))*(x(n+1)-x(n)))...
        / (cos(phi(n))*(y(n+1)-y(n))-sin(phi(n))*(x(n+1)-x(n)));
    x_m = (x(n)+x(n+1))/2;
    y_m = (y(n)+y(n+1))/2;

    x_star = x_m - mu/2 * (y(n+1) - y(n));
    y_star = y_m + mu/2 * (x(n+1)-x(n));

    R_n = sqrt((x(n) - x_star)^2 + (y(n)-y_star)^2);
    theta_1 = atan2((y(n)-y_star), (x(n)-x_star));
    theta_2 = atan2((y(n+1)-y_star), (x(n+1)-x_star));
    del_phi = wrapToPi(theta_1 - theta_2);

    %resulting Inv-Kinematics velocities:
    omega(n) = del_phi/T;
    v(n) = R_n*abs(omega(n));

```

```
vL(n) = (R_n-1/2 *W)*omega(n);
vR(n) = (R_n+1/2 *W)*omega(n);
omegaL(n) = vL(n)/r;
omegaR(n) = vR(n)/r;

end

figure()
subplot 221
plot(t,vL,'linewidth', 2)
xlabel('time', 'FontSize', 10)
ylabel('velocity', 'FontSize', 10)
title('Left Wheel velocity', 'FontSize', 14)
xlim([-pi pi])

subplot 222
plot(t,vR,'linewidth', 2)
xlabel('time', 'FontSize', 10)
ylabel('velocity', 'FontSize', 10)
title('Right Wheel velocity', 'FontSize', 14)
xlim([-pi pi])

subplot 223
plot(t,omegaL,'linewidth', 2)
xlabel('time', 'FontSize', 10)
ylabel('velocity', 'FontSize', 10)
xlim([-pi pi])

title('Left Wheel angular velocity', 'FontSize', 14)
subplot 224
plot(t,omegaR,'linewidth', 2)
xlabel('time', 'FontSize', 10)
ylabel('velocity', 'FontSize', 10)
title('Right Wheel angular velocity', 'FontSize', 14)
xlim([-pi pi])

print -deps figures/task2
```

Complete code can be found at: github.com/mehhdiii/Robot-External-Kinematics

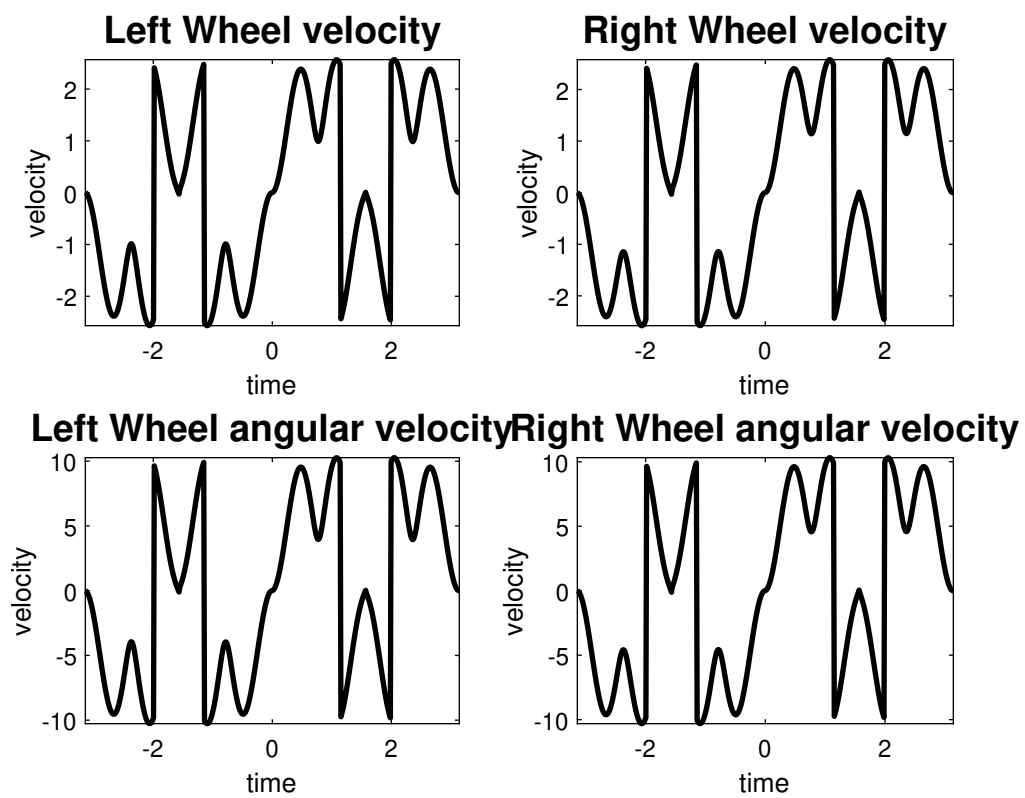


Figure 2: Wheel velocities