



Innovative Teaching Approaches in development of
Software Designed Instrumentation and its application in
real-time systems

Theory of Robotics Systems

Locomotion

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union





Innovative Teaching Approaches in development of Software Designed Instrumentation and its application in real-time systems

Faculty of Technical
Sciences



Ss. Cyril and Methodius
University
Faculty of Electrical Engineering
and Information Technologies



Zagreb University of
Applied Sciences



School of Electrical
Engineering
University of Belgrade



Faculty of Physics
Warsaw University of Technology



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Mobilni sistemi na točkovima



Nedostaci: samo po ravnom terenu!

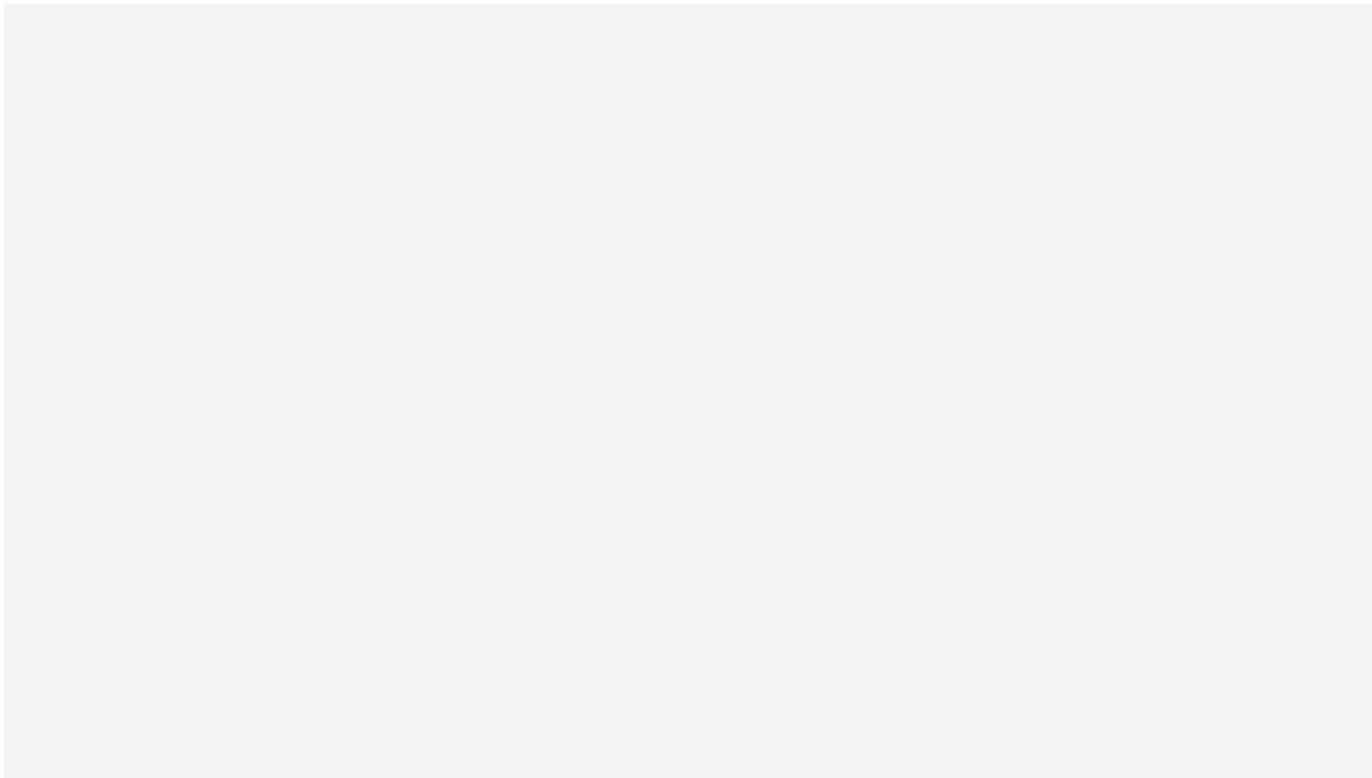
Prednosti: jednostavna konstrukcija, efikasan pogon, manji izazov sa stabilnošću (održanjem balansa)

Mobilni sistemi na točkovima

Statički balans – potrebne su 3 tačka oslonca, da je centar gravitacije (projekcija centra mase u poligonu koje formiraju 3 tačke oslonca)

Smanjenje broja točkova - moguće je održavati dinamički balans

Povećanje broja točkova – za više od 3 točka potreban je sistem vešanja, ali se mogu dobiti visoke performanse



Honda UNI-CUB (V2) omnidirectional seated Segway

Mobilni sistemi na točkovima

Glavni izazovi:

- pogonska snaga (vuča)
- manevrabilnost
- upravljanje/planiranje kretanjem
- stabilnost

Mobilni sistemi na točkovima

Glavni izazovi:

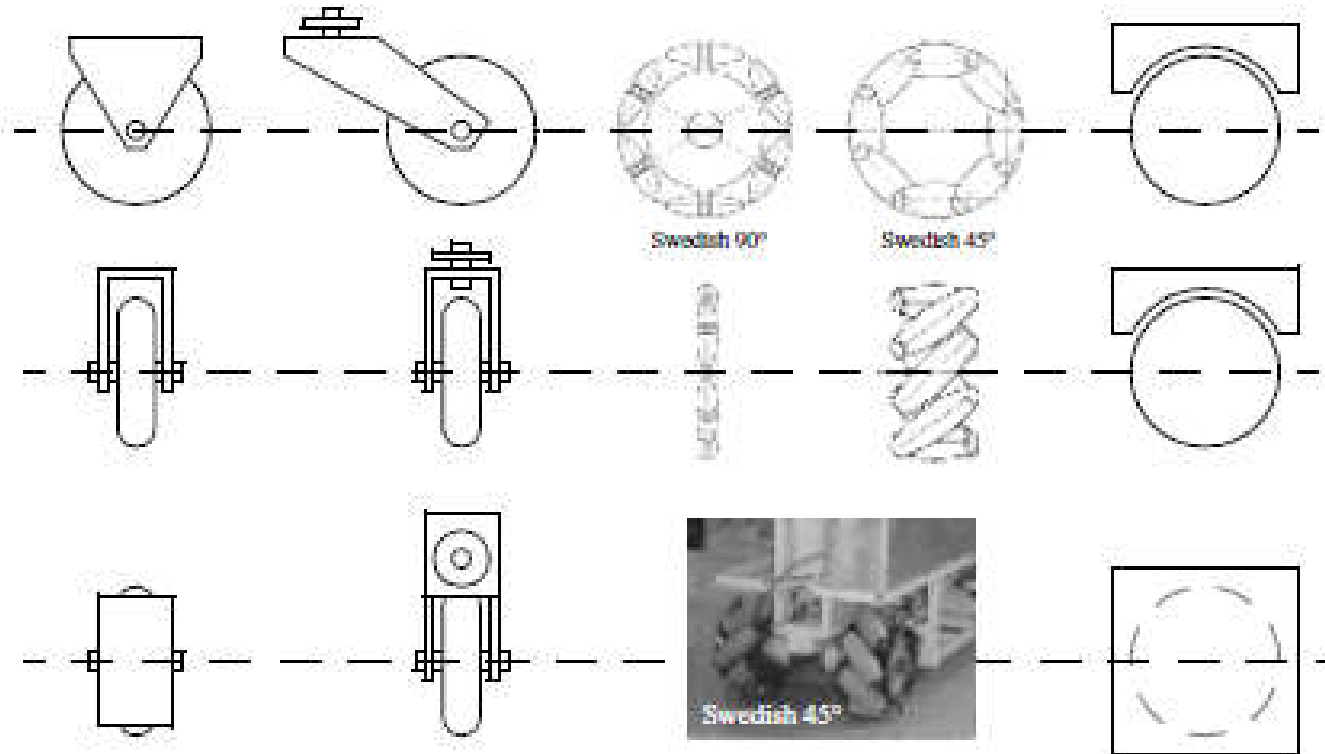
- pogonska snaga (vuča)
- manevrabilnost
- upravljanje/planiranje kretanjem
- stabilnost

Parametri za razmatranje:

- izbor vrste točkova
- broj točkova
- konfiguracija (raspored točkova)
- pogon točkova

Mobilni sistemi na točkovima

Izbor vrste točkova:



klasičan

kastor








švedski (omnidirekcioni)

sferični (kugla)

Mobilni sistemi na točkovima


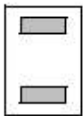
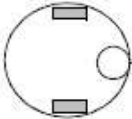
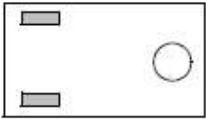
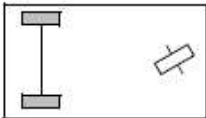
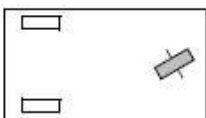
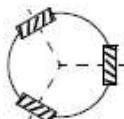
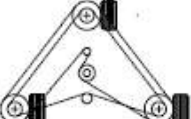
Konfiguracija mobilnog sistema (raspored i broj točkova):

- korelacija sa izborom vrste točka
- zavisna od terena i okruženja u kome se kreće
 - automobili – svi istu konfiguraciju jer se svi kreću po čvrstom i ravnom terenu
 - roboti se kreću po istom terenu, ali vrlo retko koriste konfiguraciju kao automobil

Icons for the each wheel type are as follows:	
	unpowered omnidirectional wheel (spherical, castor, Swedish);
	motorized Swedish wheel (Stanford wheel);
	unpowered standard wheel;
	motorized standard wheel;
	motorized and steered castor wheel;
	steered standard wheel;
	connected wheels.


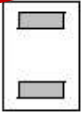
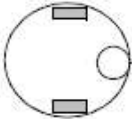
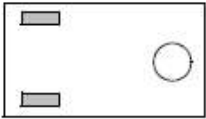
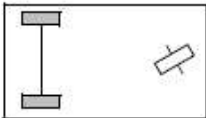
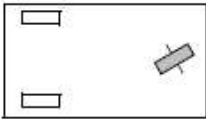
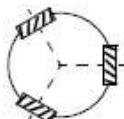
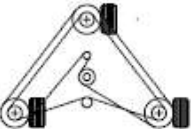
Mobilni sistemi na točkovima

Konfiguracija mobilnog sistema (raspored i broj točkova):

# of wheels	Arrangement	Description	Typical examples
2		One steering wheel in the front, one traction wheel in the rear	Bicycle, motorcycle
		Two-wheel differential drive with the center of mass (COM) below the axle	Cye personal robot
3		Two-wheel centered differential drive with a third point of contact	Nomad Scout, smartRob EPFL
		Two independently driven wheels in the rear/front, 1 unpowered omnidirectional wheel in the front/rear	Many indoor robots, including the EPFL robots Pygmalion and Alice
		Two connected traction wheels (differential) in rear, 1 steered free wheel in front	Piaggio minitrucks
		Two free wheels in rear, 1 steered traction wheel in front	Neptune (Carnegie Mellon University), Hero-1
		Three motorized Swedish or spherical wheels arranged in a triangle; omnidirectional movement is possible	Stanford wheel Tribolo EPFL, Palm Pilot Robot Kit (CMU)
		Three synchronously motorized and steered wheels; the orientation is not controllable	"Synchro drive" Denning MRV-2, Georgia Institute of Technology, I-Robot B24, Nomad 200

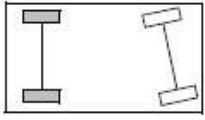
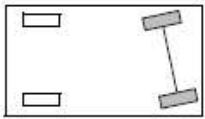
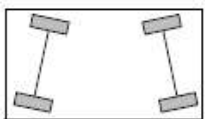
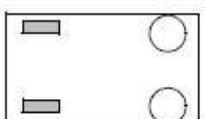
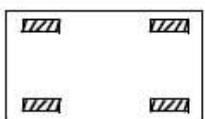
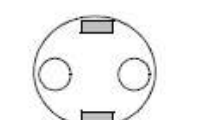
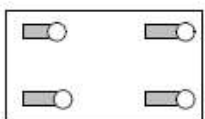
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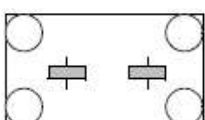
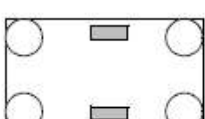
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Mobilni sistemi na točkovima

Konfiguracija mobilnog sistema (raspored i broj točkova):

# of wheels	Arrangement	Description	Typical examples
4		Two motorized wheels in the rear, 2 steered wheels in the front; steering has to be different for the 2 wheels to avoid slipping/skidding.	Car with rear-wheel drive
		Two motorized and steered wheels in the front, 2 free wheels in the rear; steering has to be different for the 2 wheels to avoid slipping/skidding.	Car with front-wheel drive
		Four steered and motorized wheels	Four-wheel drive, four-wheel steering Hyperion (CMU)
		Two traction wheels (differential) in rear/front, 2 omnidirectional wheels in the front/rear	Charlie (DMT-EPFL)
		Four omnidirectional wheels	Carnegie Mellon Uranus
		Two-wheel differential drive with 2 additional points of contact	EPFL Khepera, Hyperbot Chip
		Four motorized and steered castor wheels	Nomad XR4000

# of wheels	Arrangement	Description	Typical examples
6		Two motorized and steered wheels aligned in center, 1 omnidirectional wheel at each corner	First
		Two traction wheels (differential) in center, 1 omnidirectional wheel at each corner	Terregator (Carnegie Mellon University)

Mobilni sistemi na točkovima

Stabilnost/balans mobilnih sistema na točkovima:

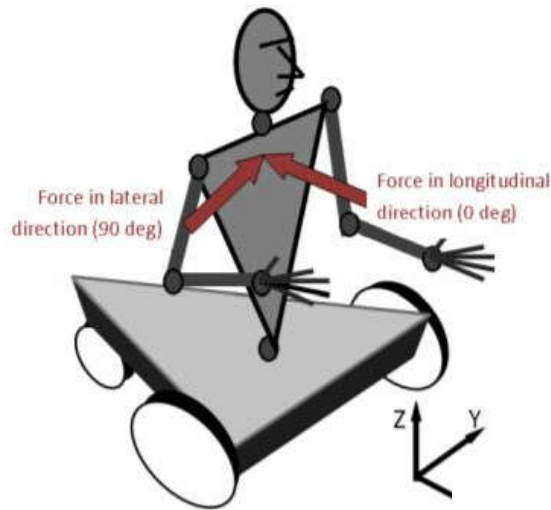
- za održanje **statičkog balansa** minimum tri točka
- centar gravitacije (projekcija centra mase) bude u okviru oslonačkog poligona
- za održanje **dinamičkog balansa** ZMP unutar oslonačkog poligona



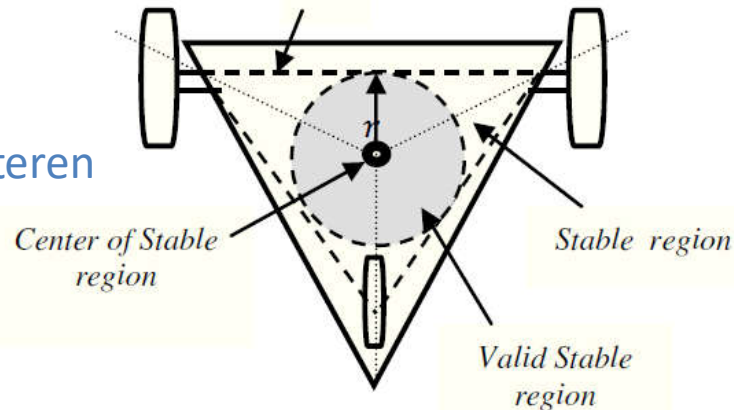
V. Antoska, K. Jovanovic, V. Petrovic, N. Bascarevic, M. Stankovski, "Balance Analysis of the Mobile Anthropomimetic Robot Under Disturbances – ZMP Approach", *International Journal of Advanced Robotic Systems*, Vol 10(paper 206), 2013, pp 1-10.

Mobilni sistemi na točkovima

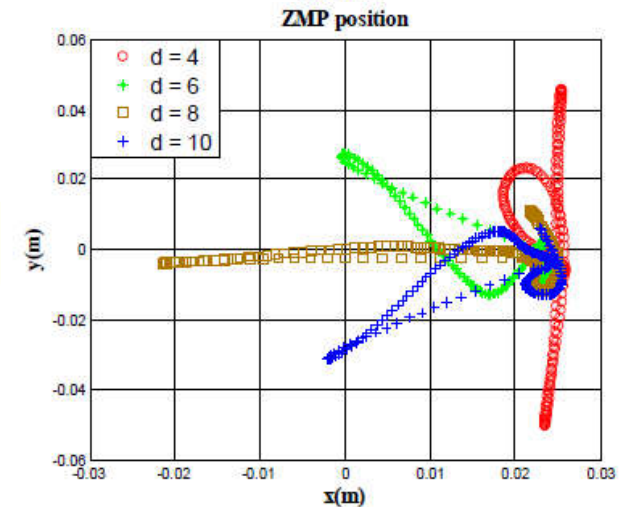
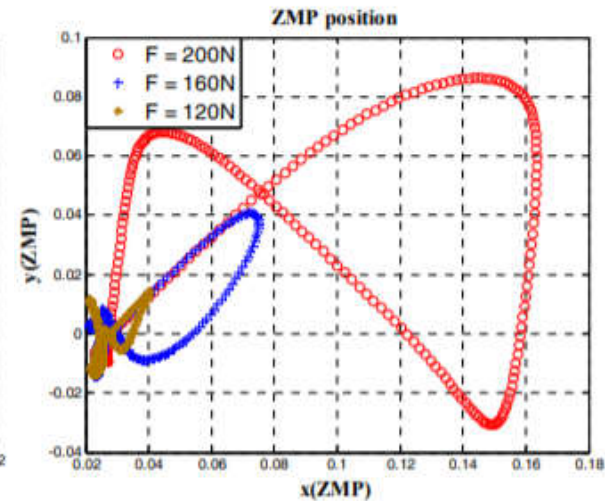
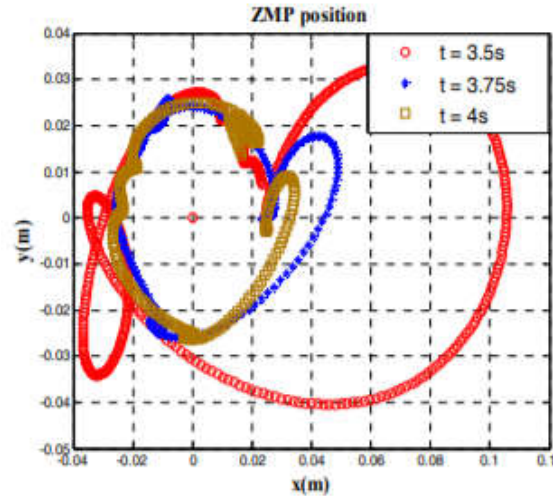
- za održanje **dinamičkog balansa** ZMP unutar oslonačkog poligona



- Ubrzano kretanje
- Neravni-talasast teren
- Skretanje
- Sila-impulsna
- Sila trajna



$$S: x_{zmp}^2 + y_{zmp}^2 \leq r^2$$

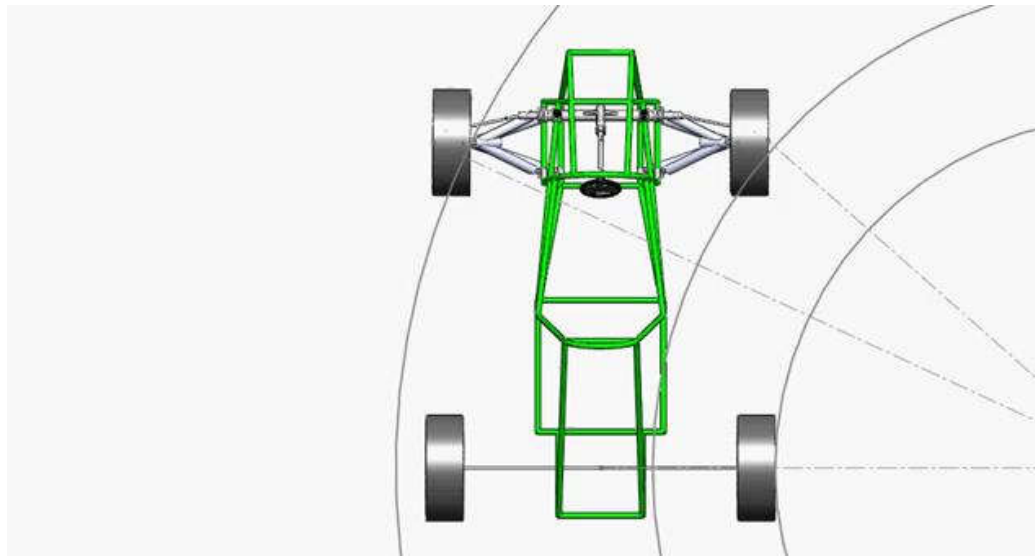


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Mobilni sistemi na točkovima

Manevrabilnost mobilnih sistema na točkovima:

- Manevrabilnost (MV) – promena pravca kretanja robota i njegove orijentacije
- Tri tipične konfiguracije robota sa svojim osobinama manevrabilnosti:
 1. Robot sa diferencijalnim pogonom (mobilni roboti - $MV \uparrow$)
 2. Robot sa Akermanovim pogonom (automobili - $MV \downarrow$)
 3. Roboti sa omnidirekcionim točkovima (Švedski točak - $MV \uparrow$)



Mobilni sistemi na točkovima

Kontrolabilnost mobilnih sistema na točkovima:

- Kontrolabilnost podrazumeva da se održi željeno kretanje (pravac i orijentacija)
- Glavni problem je proklizavanje!!!
 - tipičan problem kod omnidirekcionih točkova
 - ravnoća terena – kontakt između točka i podloge
- Konfiguracija točkova
primer održavanja pravca
Ackerman Vs. diferencijalni pogon

