

Robust Torque Control of Wheeled Mobile Robots with Kinematic Disturbances

E. Mohammadpour, M. Naraghi

ABSTRACT

In this paper, robust control of the wheeled mobile robots in presence of external disturbances and parameter uncertainties of the dynamical system violating the nonholonomic kinematic constraint of non-slipping is presented. Despite to the previous works focused on the kinematic control design, a robust torque control developed as a unified approach for both of the tracking and regulation problems based on the tunable dynamic oscillator. The proposed controller guarantees that the tracking error converges exponentially to an arbitrarily small neighborhood of the origin. To demonstrate the performance of the proposed controller, simulation results for typical differential drive and skid steer mobile robots presented.

KEYWORDS : Robust Control, Kinematic Disturbances, Posture Stabilization, Trajectory Tracking, Wheeled mobile robots

// :

// :

mohammadpour@aut.ac.ir

i

: naraghi@aut.ac.ir

ii

[]

[]

[]

[]

[]

[] []

[] []

[]

[]

[] []

[]

[] []

[]

[]

[]

[]



$$\tilde{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q}_r$$

$$\mathbf{q}_r = [x_r \quad y_r \quad \theta_r]^T$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}_r = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q}_r) \mathbf{v}_r \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}_r = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_r & \dot{y}_r & \dot{\theta}_r \end{bmatrix}^T$$

(1)

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) \tilde{\mathbf{q}} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{x}^{*T} \quad x_3]^T = [x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3]^T$$

$$\mathbf{P}(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\tilde{\theta} \cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta & -\tilde{\theta} \sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$: [\quad] \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}^* = \mathbf{u} + \boldsymbol{\rho}^* \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = \mathbf{x}^{*T} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{u} + f + \rho_3$$

$$\mathbf{J} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad f(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{v}_r) = 2(v_{r2} x_2 - v_{r1} \sin x_1)$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3)

$\mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{u}$

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \mathbf{v} - [v_{r2} \quad v_{r1} \cos \tilde{\theta}]^T \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{u} + \boldsymbol{\Pi}$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_c \sin \theta - \tilde{y}_c \cos \theta & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Pi} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{r1} \cos \tilde{\theta} + v_{r2} (\tilde{x}_c \sin \theta - \tilde{y}_c \cos \theta) \\ v_{r2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(4)

(5)

ρ_3

$\boldsymbol{\rho}^*$

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}^* = \left[d_3 \quad d_1 \cos \theta + d_2 \sin \theta - \frac{d_3}{2} (x_3 + x_1 x_2) \right]^T$$

$$\rho_3 = 2(d_1 \sin \theta - d_2 \cos \theta)$$

$$+ d_3 \left(x_2 + \frac{x_1}{2} (x_3 + x_1 x_2) \right)$$

$$- x_1 (d_1 \cos \theta + d_2 \sin \theta)$$

(5)

$$: [\quad] \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q}) \mathbf{v} \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{q} = [x_c \quad y_c \quad \theta]^T$$

$$: \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q})$$

$$\mathbf{v} = [v_x \quad \Omega]^T$$

$$\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(7)

$$\dot{x}_c \sin \theta - \dot{y}_c \cos \theta = 0$$

(7) (8)

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q}) \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{q}, t) \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{q}, t) = [d_1 \quad d_2 \quad d_3]^T$$

$$\forall t \geq 0, \forall \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{X} \Rightarrow \|\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{q}, t)\| \leq \mathbf{D} \quad (9)$$

\mathbb{R}^3

\mathcal{X}

$$\mathbf{D} = [D_1 \quad D_2 \quad D_3]^T$$

(9)

$$\mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{v}} + \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{v}) + \boldsymbol{\tau}_d = \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\tau}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{v}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathbf{M} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_d \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

(10)

$$\varepsilon > 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{T}^T \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

:[]

()

:[]

$$\bar{M}\dot{u} + \bar{V}_m u + \bar{N} + \bar{\tau}_d = \bar{B}\tau \quad ()$$

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} z_1^* & z_3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} x^* - x_d^* & x_3 + x_d^* J x^* \end{bmatrix}^T \quad ()$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{M} &= T^T M T, \quad \bar{V}_m = T^T M \dot{T}, \quad \bar{N} = T^T (M \ddot{U} + E) \\ \bar{\tau}_d &= T^T \tau_d, \quad \bar{B} = T^T B \end{aligned}$$

$$x_d^* = \Psi \xi$$

ξ

$$\Psi = \text{diag}\{\psi_1, \psi_2\}$$

:[]

:[]

\bar{M}

$$\dot{\xi} = u_w J \xi, \quad \|\xi(0)\| = 1$$

u_w

$$\forall \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad m_1 \|\zeta\|^2 \leq \zeta^T \bar{M} \zeta \leq m_2(x) \|\zeta\|^2$$

$m_2(x)$

m_1

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\xi^T \xi) = 0 \Rightarrow \forall t \geq 0 \quad \|\xi(t)\| = \|\xi(0)\| = 1$$

()

$m_2(x)$

m_1

:

()

$$\forall \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \frac{1}{m_2(x)} \|\zeta\|^2 \leq \zeta^T \bar{M}^{-1} \zeta \leq \frac{1}{m_1} \|\zeta\|^2$$

$\bar{M} - 2\bar{V}_m$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{z} \\ \dot{z}_3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u - \dot{x}_d^* + \rho^* \\ (x^* + x_d^*) J u + x_d^* J \dot{x}^* + x_d^* J \rho^* + \rho_3 + f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\rho_3| \quad \|\rho^*\|$$

() ()

$$\forall X \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad X^T (\bar{M} - 2\bar{V}_m) X = 0$$

$$\|\rho^*\| \leq \Pi^*, \quad |\rho_3| \leq \Pi_3$$

()

$$\bar{M}\dot{u} + \bar{V}_m u + \bar{N} = Yg$$

Y

g

$$\Pi^* \geq \left\{ D_3^2 + \left(D_1 + D_2 + \frac{D_3}{4} [2|z_3| + \|z^*\|^2 + \|x_d^*\|^2] \right)^2 \right\}^{0.5}$$

$$\Pi_3 \geq (D_1 + D_2) (2 + \|z^*\| + \|x_d^*\|) + \frac{D_3}{4} (\|z^*\| + \|x_d^*\|) \{ 4 + 2|z_3| + \|z^*\|^2 + \|x_d^*\|^2 \}$$

()

ψ_1, ψ_2

$$\psi_i = a_i \exp(-\alpha_i t) + \varepsilon_i \quad i=1,2$$

()

(τ v)

$\tilde{q}(0)$

$$\|x_d^*\| \leq \sqrt{(a_1 + \varepsilon_1)^2 + (a_2 + \varepsilon_2)^2} = a_d$$

()

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\tilde{q}(t)\| < \varepsilon$$



$$\dot{V}_{11} = -k_1 \mathbf{z}^{*T} \mathbf{z}^* + \mathbf{z}^{*T} (\boldsymbol{\rho}^* - \mathbf{h}^*)$$

$$\dot{V}_{11} \leq -k_1 \mathbf{z}^{*T} \mathbf{z}^* + \varepsilon^*$$

$$\dot{V}_{11} \leq -2k_1 V_{11} + \varepsilon^*$$

$$V_{11}(t) \leq V_{11}(0) \exp(-2k_1 t) + \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2k_1} (1 - \exp(-2k_1 t)) \quad ()$$

$$V_{12} = \frac{1}{2} z_3^2 \quad ()$$

$$\dot{V}_{12} = -k_2 z_3^2 + z_3(\rho_3 - h_3) + z_3(\mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\rho}^* - h_3')$$

$$\dot{V}_{12} \leq -k_2 z_3^2 + \varepsilon_3 = -2k_2 V_{12} + \varepsilon_3 \quad ()$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{x}^*\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon^*}{k_1}} + \varepsilon_m = e_1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |x_3| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_3}{k_2}} + \varepsilon_m e_1 = e_2$$

$$\varepsilon_m = \sqrt{\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\tilde{x}_c|, |\tilde{y}_c| \leq \frac{1}{2} (e_1 \sqrt{e_1^2 + 4} + e_2)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\tilde{\theta}| \leq e_1$$

$$\mathbf{x}_d^*(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad () \quad \mathbf{z}(t) \in \ell_\infty$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad ()$$

$$h_3(t), h_3'(t), \mathbf{h}^*(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{v}_r(t), \boldsymbol{\Psi}(t), \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) \in \ell_\infty$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_d^* \in \ell_\infty \quad u_w(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{u}(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \dot{\mathbf{x}}_d^* - k_1 \mathbf{z}^* - \mathbf{h}^* \quad ()$$

$$u_w = \frac{1}{\psi_1 \psi_2} \left\{ k_2 z_3 + \boldsymbol{\xi}^T \boldsymbol{\Psi}^T \mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\Psi} \boldsymbol{\xi} + 2k_1 \mathbf{z}^{*T} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{x}_d^* - 2\mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{h}^* + f + h_3 + h_3' \right\} \quad ()$$

$$h_3 = g(z_3, \Pi_3, o_3) \quad ()$$

$$h_3' = g(z_3, \Pi^* a_d, o_3') \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{h}^* = g(\mathbf{z}^*, \Pi^*, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*) \quad ()$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}, a, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = \frac{a^2 \mathbf{x}}{a \|\mathbf{x}\| + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \quad ()$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^* = [o_3 \quad o_3'] \quad k_2 \quad k_1$$

GUUB ()

$$\|\mathbf{z}^*(t)\| \leq \sqrt{\|\mathbf{z}^*(0)\|^2 \exp(-2k_1 t) + \frac{\varepsilon^*}{k_1} (1 - \exp(-2k_1 t))} \quad ()$$

$$|z_3(t)| \leq \sqrt{z_3^2(t) \exp(-2k_2 t) + \frac{\varepsilon_3}{k_2} (1 - \exp(-2k_2 t))} \quad ()$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = o_3 + o_3'$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}, a, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) \quad ()$$

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{x}) \quad a$$

$$\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{R}^n, \|\mathbf{b}\| \leq a$$

$$\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathfrak{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{b} - g(\mathbf{x}, a, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon})) \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{b} - g(\mathbf{x}, a, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon})) \leq \|\mathbf{x}\| a - \frac{a^2 \|\mathbf{x}\|^2}{a \|\mathbf{x}\| + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = \frac{a \|\mathbf{x}\|}{a \|\mathbf{x}\| + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon$$

$$() \quad () \quad ()$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{z}}^* = -k_1 \mathbf{z}^* + (\boldsymbol{\rho}^* - \mathbf{h}^*) \quad ()$$

$$\dot{z}_3 = -k_2 z_3 + (\rho_3 - h_3) + (\mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\rho}^* - h_3') \quad ()$$

$$V_{11} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{z}^{*T} \mathbf{z}^* \quad ()$$

$$() \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{Z}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}^T(t) & \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t) \end{bmatrix}^T \quad \alpha_{min} = \min\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\} \quad (1)$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Z} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{z}^{*T} \mathbf{z}^* + \frac{1}{2} z_3^2 + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\eta}^T \boldsymbol{\eta} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2 = & -k_1 \mathbf{z}^{*T} \dot{\mathbf{z}}^* - k_2 z_3^2 + \mathbf{z}^{*T} (\boldsymbol{\rho}^* - \mathbf{h}^*) \\ & + z_3 (\rho_3 - h_3) + z_3 (\mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\rho}^* - h_3') \\ & + \boldsymbol{\eta}^T (\bar{\mathbf{M}})^{-1} [\mathbf{Y}_d \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d] \\ & + (z_3 \mathbf{J} (\mathbf{z}^* + 2\mathbf{x}_d^*) - \mathbf{z}^*) - k_\eta m_2(\mathbf{x}) \boldsymbol{\eta} \\ & - m_2(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{h}_\eta \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2 \leq & -k_1 \|\mathbf{z}^*\|^2 - k_2 z_3^2 + \varepsilon^* + \varepsilon_3 \\ & - k_\eta m_2(\mathbf{x}) \boldsymbol{\eta}^T (\bar{\mathbf{M}})^{-1} \boldsymbol{\eta} + \Lambda \|\boldsymbol{\eta}\| \\ & - m_2(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T (\bar{\mathbf{M}})^{-1} \boldsymbol{\eta} \Lambda^2}{\Lambda \|\boldsymbol{\eta}\| + \varepsilon_\eta} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_2 \leq & -k_1 \|\mathbf{z}^*\|^2 - k_2 z_3^2 - k_\eta \|\boldsymbol{\eta}\|^2 + \varepsilon^* + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_\eta \\ \leq & -2k_{min} V_2 + \varepsilon_0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$V_2(t) \leq V_2(0) \exp(-2k_{min} t) + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2k_{min}} (1 - \exp(-2k_{min} t)) \quad (6)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{x}^*\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{k_{min}}} + \varepsilon_m e_1 = e'_1 \quad (7)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |x_3| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{k_{min}}} + \varepsilon_m e_1 = e'_2 \quad (8)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\tilde{x}_c|, |\tilde{y}_c| \leq \frac{1}{2} (e'_1 \sqrt{e_1'^2 + 4} + e'_2) \quad (9)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}| \leq e'_1 \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{z}(t), \boldsymbol{\eta}(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad V_2(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad k_{min} = \min\{k_1, k_2, k_\eta\} \quad \varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon^* + \varepsilon_\eta \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{q}_r = \begin{bmatrix} x_r & y_r & \theta_r \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \mathbf{v} \rightarrow \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{u} \quad (13)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u} \quad (14)$$

$$[\bar{\mathbf{M}} \dot{\mathbf{u}}_k + \bar{\mathbf{V}}_m \mathbf{u} + \bar{\mathbf{N}}] + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d - \bar{\mathbf{M}} \dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = \bar{\mathbf{B}} \boldsymbol{\tau} \quad (15)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{M}} \dot{\mathbf{u}}_k + \bar{\mathbf{V}}_m \mathbf{u} + \bar{\mathbf{N}} = \mathbf{Y}_d \boldsymbol{\theta} \quad (16)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\kappa}_d \quad \mathbf{Y}_d \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times p} \quad (17)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\kappa}_d = \bar{\mathbf{M}} \dot{\mathbf{u}}_k + \bar{\mathbf{V}}_m \mathbf{u} + \bar{\mathbf{N}} + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d = \mathbf{Y}_d \boldsymbol{\theta} + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d \quad (18)$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = (\bar{\mathbf{M}})^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\kappa}_d - \bar{\mathbf{B}} \boldsymbol{\tau}) \quad (19)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = (\bar{\mathbf{B}})^{-1} [\hat{\boldsymbol{\kappa}}_d + k_\eta m_2(\mathbf{x}) \boldsymbol{\eta} + m_2(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{h}_\eta] \quad (20)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\kappa}}_d = \mathbf{Y}_d \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_\eta = g(\boldsymbol{\eta}, \Lambda, \varepsilon_\eta) \quad (22)$$

$$\|(\bar{\mathbf{M}})^{-1} [\mathbf{Y}_d \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d + \bar{\mathbf{M}} (z_3 \mathbf{J} (\mathbf{z}^* + 2\mathbf{x}_d^*) - \mathbf{z}^*)]\| \leq \Lambda \quad (23)$$

$$\|\mathbf{Z}(t)\| \leq \sqrt{\|\mathbf{Z}(0)\|^2 \exp(-2k_{min} t) + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{k_{min}} (1 - \exp(-2k_{min} t))} \quad (24)$$

$$H(\cdot) \quad t_0 \quad d_0 \quad \mathbf{x}(t) \in \ell_\infty (\cdot) \quad \mathbf{x}_d^*(t) \in \ell_\infty$$

$$(\cdot) \quad \cdot \quad g(\cdot) \quad h_3(t), h_3'(t), \mathbf{h}^*(t), \mathbf{h}_\eta(t) \in \ell_\infty$$

$$\cdot \quad \cdot \quad v_r(t), \xi(t), \Psi(t), \dot{\Psi}(t) \in \ell_\infty$$

$$\cdot \quad \cdot \quad \dot{\mathbf{x}}_d^* \in \ell_\infty \quad u_w(t) \in \ell_\infty (\cdot)$$

$$(\cdot) \quad u_k(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad (\cdot)$$

$$\cdot \quad \dot{z}(t) \in \ell_\infty (\cdot) \quad (\cdot) \quad u(t) \in \ell_\infty$$

$$g(\cdot)$$

$$\dot{u}_w(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad \cdot \quad h_3(t), h_3'(t), \dot{\mathbf{h}}^*(t), \dot{\mathbf{h}}_\eta(t) \in \ell_\infty$$

$$\kappa_d \in \ell_\infty (\cdot) \quad \cdot \quad \dot{\mathbf{u}}_k(t) \in \ell_\infty$$

$$\tilde{g} \quad \tilde{g} \in \ell_\infty (\cdot) \quad Y_d \in \ell_\infty$$

$$\cdot \quad \hat{\kappa}_d \in \ell_\infty \quad \cdot \quad \hat{g} \in \ell_\infty$$

$$(\cdot) \quad \tilde{B}$$

$$\tau \in \ell_\infty$$

$$\cdot \quad \cdot \quad \dot{q}_r \quad q_r \quad \dot{v}_r \quad v_r$$

$$(\cdot) \quad (\cdot) \quad (\cdot)$$

$$[]$$

$$\cdot$$

$$\hat{sgn}(u) = sgn(u)(1 - \exp(-k_v|u|))$$

$$\cdot \quad k_v$$

K2A

$$[]$$

$$m = 165 \text{ kg}, \quad I = 4.643 \text{ kg.m}^2$$

$$r = 0.010 \text{ m}, \quad L = 0.667 \text{ m}$$

$$k_v = 10, \quad d_0 = 0.05, \quad t_0 = 3 \text{ s}$$

$$F_{s1} = 200 \text{ N}, \quad F_{d1} = 10 \text{ kg.s}^{-1}$$

$$F_{s2} = 50 \text{ N}, \quad F_{d2} = 2 \text{ kg.s}^{-1}$$

$$\cdot$$

$$q(0) = [0 \quad 1 \quad 0]^T$$

$$q_f = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T$$

$$\cdot$$

$$x_r(t) = 0.75 \sin(0.4t)$$

$$y_r(t) = 0.75 \cos(0.4t)$$

$$\cdot \quad (\cdot) \quad \theta_r(t)$$

$$\tau_d$$

$$(\cdot)$$

$$[] \quad d(q, t) = [d_1 \quad d_2 \quad d_3]^T$$

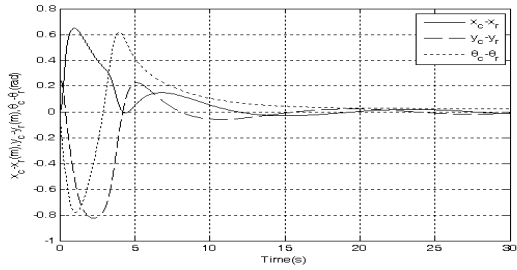
$$\cdot$$

$$d_1 = d_0(H(t) - H(t - t_0)) \sin \theta$$

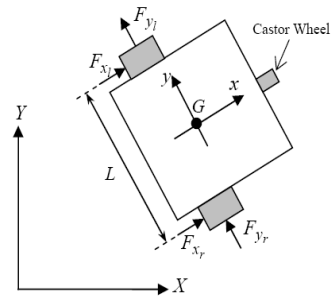
$$d_2 = -d_0(H(t) - H(t - t_0)) \cos \theta$$

$$d_3 = d_0(H(t) - H(t - t_0))$$

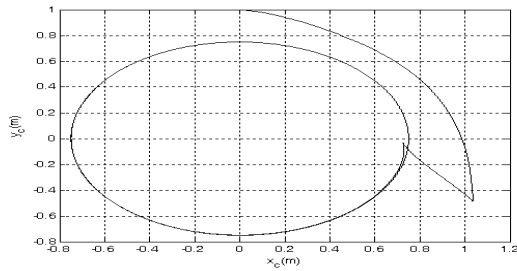
$$(\cdot) \quad (\cdot)$$



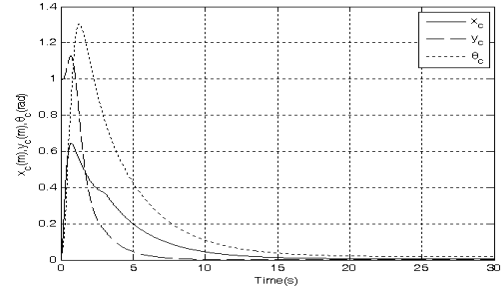
(:)



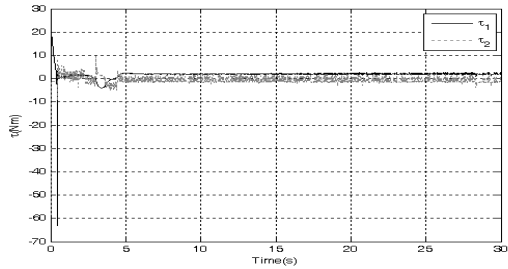
(:)



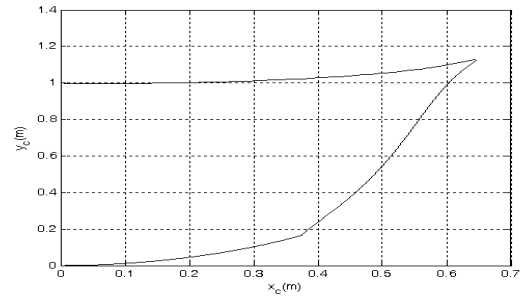
(:)



(:)



(:)

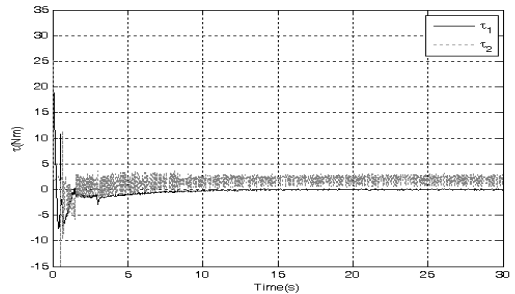


(:)

$$|\tilde{x}_c| \leq 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$|\tilde{\theta}| \leq 1.05 \text{ deg} \quad |\tilde{y}_c| \leq 0.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$|\tilde{\theta}| \leq 1.45 \text{ deg} \quad |\tilde{y}_c| \leq 15 \text{ mm} \quad |\tilde{x}_c| \leq 15 \text{ mm}$$



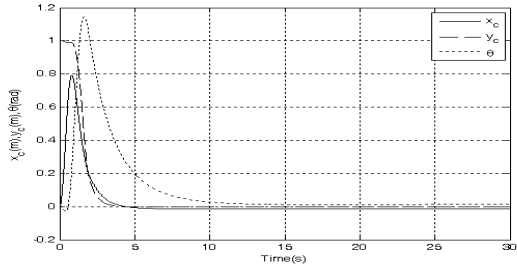
(:)



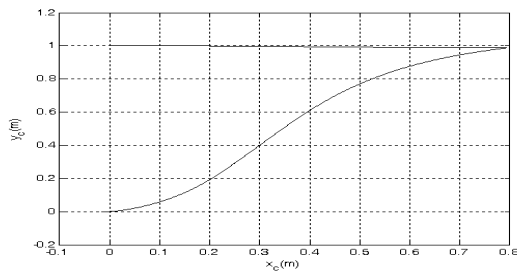
$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 = \varepsilon^* = \varepsilon_\eta = 0.02, \quad v_0 = 0.3$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = 1, \quad k_\eta = 3, \quad a_1 = a_2 = 2, \quad \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0.5$$

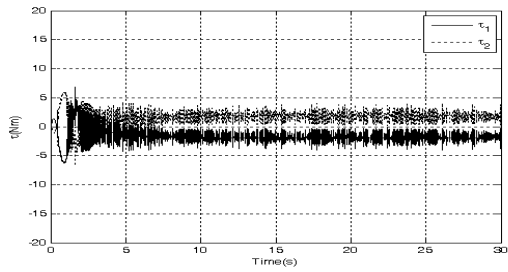
$$\Lambda = \|z_3 J(z^* + 2x_d^*) - z^*\| + 1$$



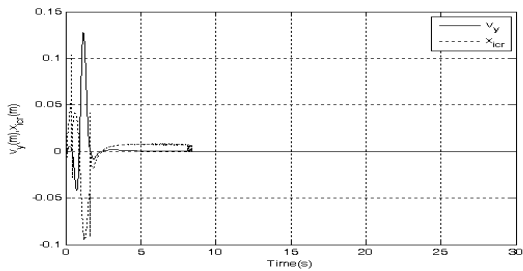
:()



:()



:()



:()

()

$$d(q,t)$$

$$d(q,t) = [-\sin\theta \quad \cos\theta \quad 0]^T v_y$$

v_y

$$\rho^* = \theta, \quad \rho_3 = -2v_y \quad ()$$

$$v_0 \quad |v_y| \leq v_0$$

$$\Pi^* = 0, \quad \Pi_3 = 2v_0$$

$$h^* = 0 \quad h'_3 = 0 \quad h_3 = g(z_3, \Pi_3, o_3)$$

()

:()

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \frac{1}{r} \begin{bmatrix} n & n \\ -L & L \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E(v) = \begin{bmatrix} -mv_y \omega \\ bF_{yb} - aF_{yf} \end{bmatrix}$$

r

I

m

L

n

b

a

F_{yf}

ω

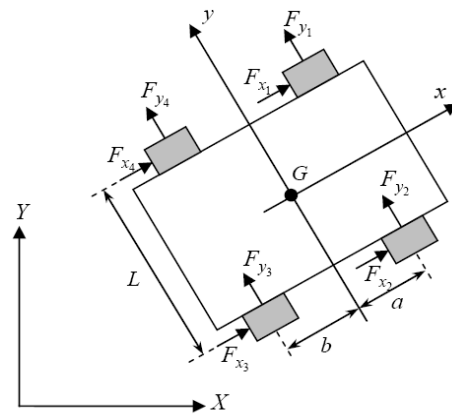
F_{yb}

:()

$$m = 40 \text{ kg}, \quad I = 0.413 \text{ kg.m}^2, \quad \mu = 0.5, \quad n = 49.8$$

$$r = 0.1075 \text{ m}, \quad L = 0.395 \text{ m}, \quad g = 9.81 \text{ m.s}^{-2}$$

$$a = 0.138 \text{ m}, \quad b = 0.122 \text{ m}$$



:()

%

() ()

$$|\theta| \leq 0.8 \text{ deg} \quad |y_c| \leq 0.1 \text{ mm} \quad |x_c| \leq 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$|v_y| \leq v_0$$

$$-a \leq x_{icr} \leq b$$

$$V(t) \quad [\quad]$$

$$\dot{V} \leq -\gamma V + \varepsilon$$

$$\forall t \geq 0 \quad V(t) \leq V(0) \exp(-\gamma t) + \frac{\varepsilon}{\gamma} (1 - \exp(-\gamma t))$$

Dong, W.; Liang Xu, W.; and Huo, W.; "Trajectory Tracking Control of Dynamic Nonholonomic Systems with Unknown Dynamics", Int. J. of Robust and Nonlinear Control Vol. 9, p.p. 905-922, 1999.

Ge, S. S.; Wang, J.; Lee, T. H.; and Zhou, G. Y.; "Adaptive Robust Stabilization of Dynamic Nonholonomic Chained Systems", J. of Robotic Systems, Vol. 18, p.p. 119-133, 2000.

Kim, M. S.; Shin, J. H.; Hong, S. G.; and Lee, J. J.; "Designing a Robust Adaptive Dynamic Controller for Nonholonomic Mobile Robots Under Modeling Uncertainty and Disturbances", Mechatronics, Vol. 13, p.p. 507-519, 2003.

Dong, W.; and Kuhnert, K. D.; "Robust Adaptive Control of Nonholonomic Mobile Robot with Parameter and Nonparameter Uncertainties", IEEE Trans. on Robotics, vo. 21, p.p. 261-266, 2005.

Ma, B. L.; and Tso, S. K.; "Robust Discontinuous Exponential Regulation of Dynamic Nonholonomic Wheeled Mobile Robots with Parameter Uncertainties", Int. J. of Robust and Nonlinear Control, Vol. 18, p.p. 960-974, 2007.

Mauder, M.; "Robust Tracking Control of Nonholonomic Dynamic Systems with Application to The Bi-Steerable Mobile Robot", Automatica Vol. 44, p.p. 2588-2592, 2008.

Chen, C. Y.; Li, T. S.; Yeh, Y. C.; and Chang, C. C.; "Design and Implementation of an Adaptive Sliding-Mode Dynamic Controller for Wheeled Mobile Robots", Mechatronics, Vol. 19, p.p. 156-166, 2009.

Corradini, M. L.; Leo, T.; and Orlando, G.; "Robust Stabilization of Mobile Robot Violating The Nonholonomic Constraint Via Quasi-Sliding Modes", Proc. of American Control Conference, San Diego, California, p.p. 3935-3939, 1999.

Brockett, R. W.; "Asymptotic Stability and Feedback Stabilization", Differential Geometric Control Theory, R.W. Brockett, R.S. Millman, and H.J. Sussmann (Editors), Birkhauser, Boston, pp. 181-191, 1983.

Bloch, A. M.; Reyhanoglu, M.; McClamroch, and N. H.; "Control and Stabilization of Nonholonomic Dynamic Systems", IEEE Trans. on Automat Control, Vol. 37, p.p.1746-1757, 1992.

Samson, C.; "Time-varying Feedback Stabilization Control of a Car-Like Wheeled Mobile Robot", Int. J. of Robotics Research, Vol. 12, p.p. 55-66, 1993.

Samson, C.; "Control of Chained Systems Application to Path Following and Time-Varying Point-Stabilization of Mobile Robots", IEEE Trans. on Automat Control, Vol. 40, p.p. 64-77, 1995.

Bloch, A. M.; McClamroch, N. H.; and Reyhanoglu, M.; "Controllability and Stabilizability Properties of a Nonholonomic Control System", Proc. of 29th IEEE Int. Conf. on Decision and Control, Hawaii, p.p. 1312-1314, 1990.

Canudas de Wit, C.; and Sordalen, O. J.; "Exponential Stabilization of Mobile Robots with Nonholonomic Constraints", IEEE Trans. on Automatic Control, Vol. 37, p.p. 1791-1797, 1992.

Guldner, J.; and Utkin, V. I.; "Stabilization of Nonholonomic Mobile Robots Using Lyapunov Function for Navigation and Sliding Mode Control", Proc. of 33rd IEEE Int. Conf. on Decision and Control, p.p. 2967-2972, 1994.

Astolfi, A.; "Discontinuous Control of Nonholonomic Systems", System & Control Letters, Vol. 27, p.p. 37-45, 1996.

Pourboghrat, F.; "Exponential Stabilization of Nonholonomic Mobile Robots", Computers and Electrical Engineering, Vol. 28, p.p. 349-359, 2002.



Wang, Z. P.; Su, C. Y.; Lee, T. H.; and Ge, S. S.; []
 “Robust Adaptive Control of a Wheeled Mobile
 Robot Violating The Pure Nonholonomic
 Constraint”, 8th Int. Conf. on Control, Automation,
 Robotics and Vision, Kuming, China, p.p. 987-
 992, 2004.

Lewis, F.; Abdallah, C.; and Dawson, D.; []
 Control of Robot Manipulators, 1st Edition, MacMillan
 Publishing Co., 1993.

Ward, C. C.; and Iagnemma, K.; []
 “A Dynamic-Model-Based Wheel Slip Detector for Mobile
 Robots on Outdoor Terrain”, IEEE Trans. on
 Robotics, Vol. 24, p.p. 821-831, 2008.

Dawson, D. M.; Hu, J.; and Burg, T. C.; []
 Nonlinear Control of Electric Machinery, 1st Edition, Marcel
 Dekker Inc., 1998.

Dixon, W. E.; Dawson, D. M.; Zergeroglu, E.; and []
 Behal, A.; Nonlinear Control of Wheeled Mobile
 Robots, 1st Edition, Springer-Verlag, 2001.

Kozlowski, K.; and Pazderski, D.; []
 “Practical Stabilization of a Skid-Steering Mobile Robot- A
 Kinematic-Based Approach”, IEEE 3rd Int.
 Conference on Mechatronics, Budapest, p.p. 519-
 524, 2006.

Pazderski, D.; and Kozlowski, K.; []
 “Trajectory Tracking of Underactuated Skid-Steering Robot”,
 American Control Conference, Washington, USA,
 p.p. 3506-3511, 2008.

Leroquais, W.; and d'Andrea-Novet, B.; []
 “Modeling and Control of Wheeled Mobile Robots Not
 Satisfying Ideal Velocity Constraints: The Unicycle
 Case”, Proc. of 35th Conf. on Decision and Control,
 Kobe, Japan, p.p. 1437-1442, 1996.

Motte, I.; and Campion, G.; []
 “A Slow Manifold Approach for The Control of Mobile Robots Not
 Satisfying The Kinematic Constraints”, IEEE Trans.
 on Robotics and Automation, Vol. 16, p.p. 875-880,
 2000.

- 1 - Nonholonomic
- 2 - Unified Approach
- 3 - Ge
- 4 - Dixon
- 5 - Ma
- 6 - Tso
- 7 - Skid Steer
- 8 - Kozlowski
- 9 - Pazderski
- 10 - Wang
- 11 - Unmatched Disturbance
- 12 - Unicycle
- 13 - Globally Uniformly Ultimately Bounded
- 14 - Radially Unbounded
- 15 - Standard Heaviside Step Function

Archive of SID