

工學碩士 學位論文

**A Study on the Development of Environment
Perception System for a Mobile Robot Using
Ultrasonic Sensors**

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Abstract	
1	1
2	4
2.1	4
2.2	6
2.3	9
3	11
3.1	11
3.2 6500	14
3.2.1	15
3.2.2	18
3.2.3	19
3.3	20
3.3.1	21
3.3.2	23
3.4 Hough	.....	25
4	.....	30
4.1	.....	30
4.2	.....	35
5	.....	39
	.....	40

A Study on the Development of Environment Perception System for a Mobile Robot Using Ultrasonic Sensors

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Abstract

To move in unknown or uncertain environment, a mobile robot must collect informations from various sensors and use it to construct a representation of the external world. Ultrasonic sensor can provide range data for this purpose in a simple cost-effective way. However, conventional ultrasonic sensor systems for a mobile robot are not sufficient for environment recognition because of their large beam opening angle and specular reflection.

This paper describes on environmental perception algorithm which can solve these problems in case using ultrasonic sensor. The algorithm consist of two parts. One is to solve beam opening angle problem by data fusion from multiple ultrasonic sensors. The other is to cope with specular reflection problem in wall line extract, which is using Hough Transform. Experiments to verify the validity of the proposed algorithm are carried out, and the results are provided at last part in this paper.

1

(self-contained)

3가

가

가

가,

가

CCD

2

3

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가

가

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(specular reflection),

(large beam-opening-angle)

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가

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[8].

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가

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가

,

Hough

,

.

. 2

, 3

, 4

, 5

.

2

가 ,
가 가 , 가
가 가

2.1

(磁歪)
(transmitter) (receiver)가
가 가 ,
(transducer)
(echo) 가

2.1

가

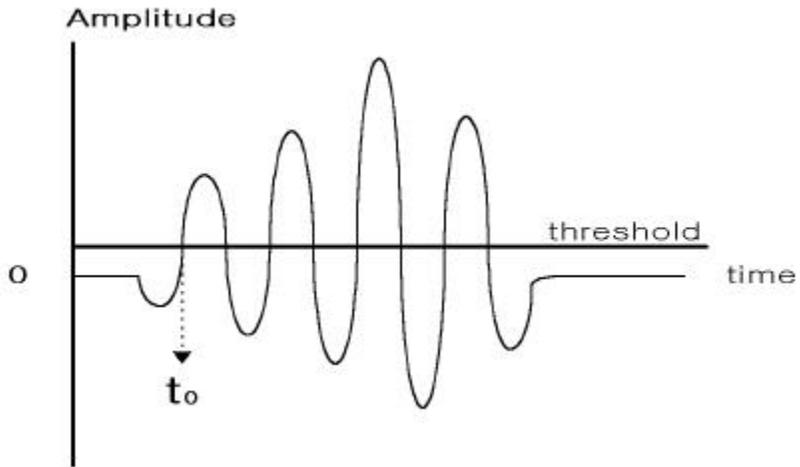
TOF(time of flight)

R_o

$$R_o = \frac{c t_o}{2} \quad (2.1)$$

, t_0 가
 $c = 20^\circ\text{C} = 343.5 \text{ [m/s]}$.

가 가 .



2.1

Fig 2.1 Typical echo measurement of ultrasonic wave

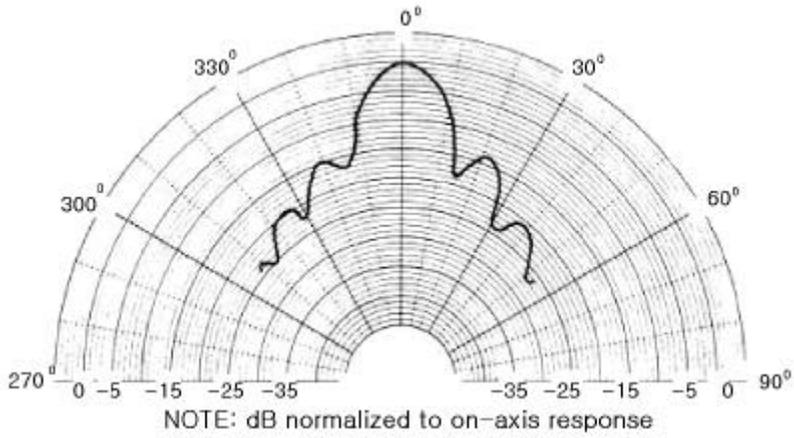
2.2

가 2.2 50[kHz]

가 ,

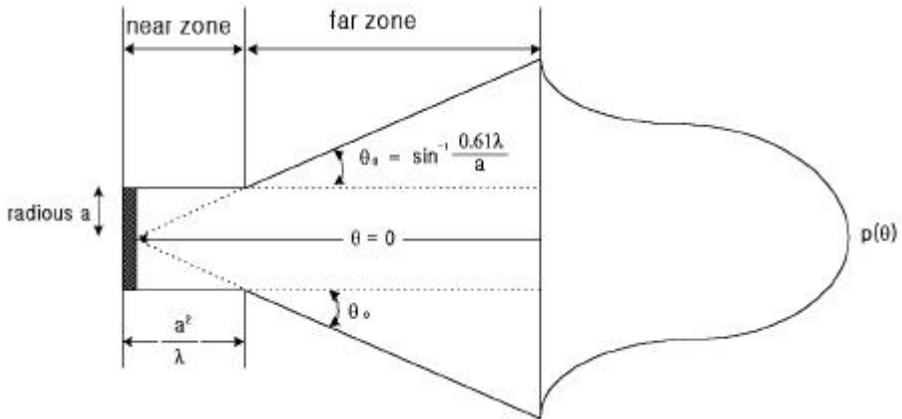
가 ()

[12]



2.2 50 kHz

Fig 2.2 Ultrasonic beam pattern at 50 kHz



2.3

Fig 2.3 Modeling about the beam pattern of the ultrasonic transducer.

2.3

2.2

a , λ , (far zone)
 θ_0 .

$$\theta_0 = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{0.61\lambda}{a}\right) \quad (2.2)$$

, θ_0 , 가

,

가 ,

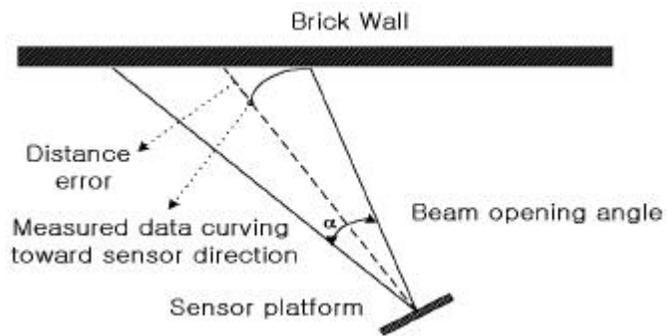
가 [13,14].

2.4

(echo)

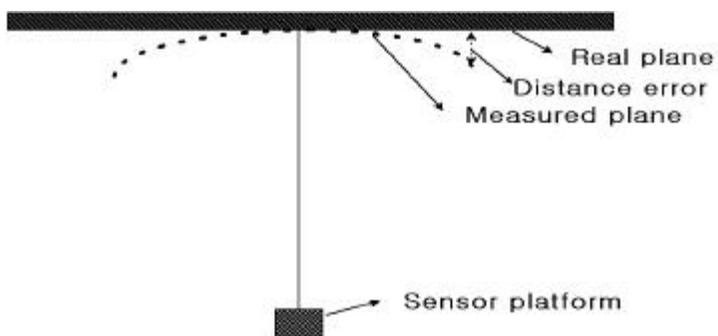
가 가

2.5



2.4

Fig 2.4 Measurement error data due to beam opening angle of ultrasonic transducer



2.5

Fig 2.5 Error of distance measurement

, , 가 ,
.
,
.
22.5. ,
70. [15] . ,
.

3

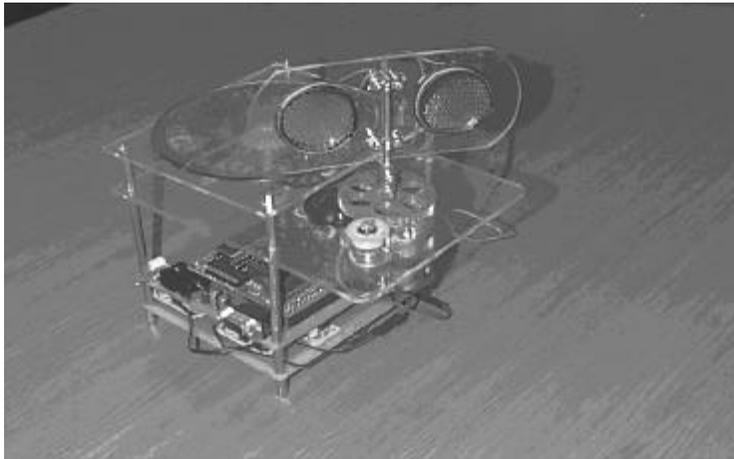
3.1

3.1

가

LCD,

CPU



3.1

Fig 3.1 Picture of ultrasonic sensor system

가 Polaroid 6500 series

80C196KC가 가

H-546 가 ,

Potentiometer . 3.2 Intel

80C196KC

80C196KC P1.0 P1.2

L297

P0.0 8 A/D

. CPU

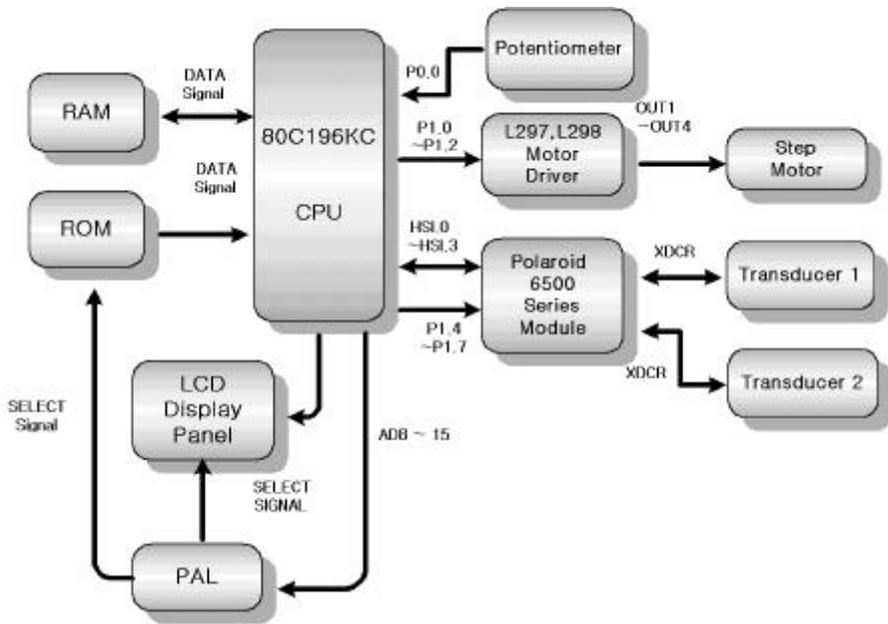
P1.7 P1.4

HSI(high speed input) 0 3

CPU

LCD RAM

, PAL LCD, RAM, ROM



3.2 80C196KC

Fig 3.2 The schematic diagram for data processing using 80C196KC

3.3

80C196KC SFR(special function register),

, LCD , 1, 2 INIT
(initial) HSI,0, 1 . HSI

1 ECHO

HSI,0 3 가 HIGH 가

HSI,1 HIGH 가

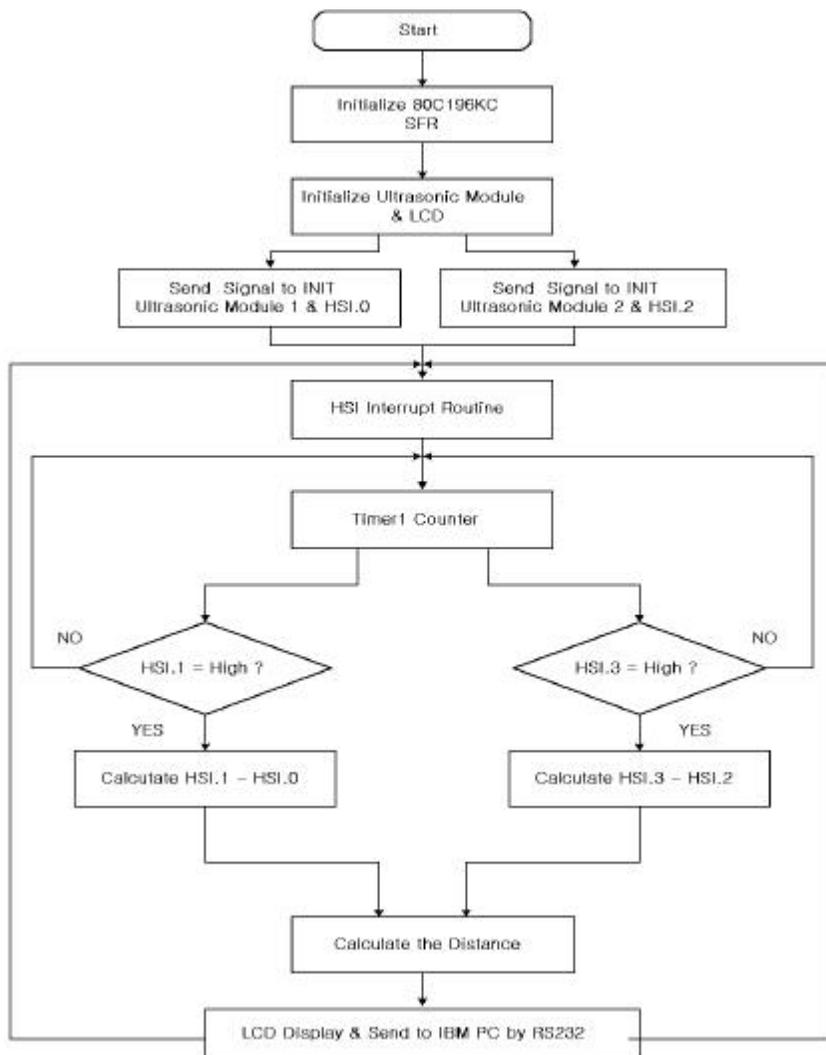
HSI,0 HIGH가

HSI,3 HIGH가

HSI,2가 HIGH 가

RS-232

LCD IBM PC



3.3

Fig 3.3 Flow chart of data processing for distance measurement

3.2

25[Cm] 1000[Cm], ± 1[%], 12 ° 가
 Polaroid 6500 series 3.1

3.1 6500 series

Table 3.1 Characteristics of Polaroid 6500 series

Parameter		MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply voltage VCC		4.5	6.8	V
High-level input voltage	BLNK,BINH,INIT	2.1		V
Low-level input voltage	BLNK,BINH,INIT		0.6	V
ECHO and OSC output voltage			6.8	V
Delay time, power up to INIT high		5		ms
Recycle period		80	ms	
Operating free-air temperature, T _A		0	40	° C
Internal Blanking Interval			2.38	ms
Frequency During 16-pulse OSC output			49.4	kHz
Transmit Period	XMIT output		49.4	kHz
Frequency After 16-pulse	OSC output		93.3	kHz
Transmit Period	XMIT output		0	kHz
Transducer Bias Voltage	T _A =25. C	200		V
Transducer Output Voltage	T _A =25. C	400		V

3.2.1

가

3.4

가 INIT 가 HIGH가 5 [ms]

, 가 ,

가 . INIT 가 HIGH가

(XDCR)가 49.4

[kHz] 16 가 400 [V]

16 가 DC 200 [V]

가 ,

2.38 [ms] 가 .

40 [Cm]

, BINH INIT 가 HIGH가

HIGH 40 [Cm]

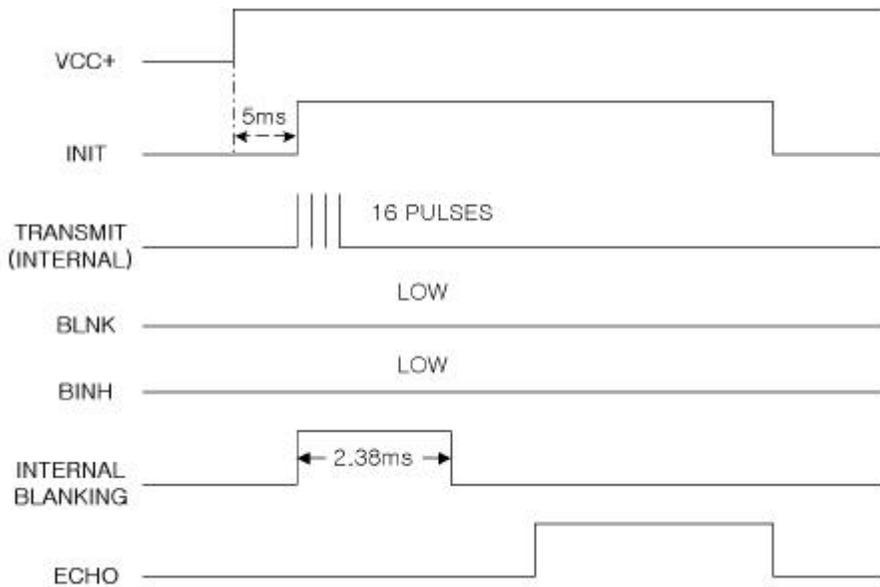
. ECHO HIGH

. INIT 가 HIGH가 ECHO 가

HIGH가

,

.

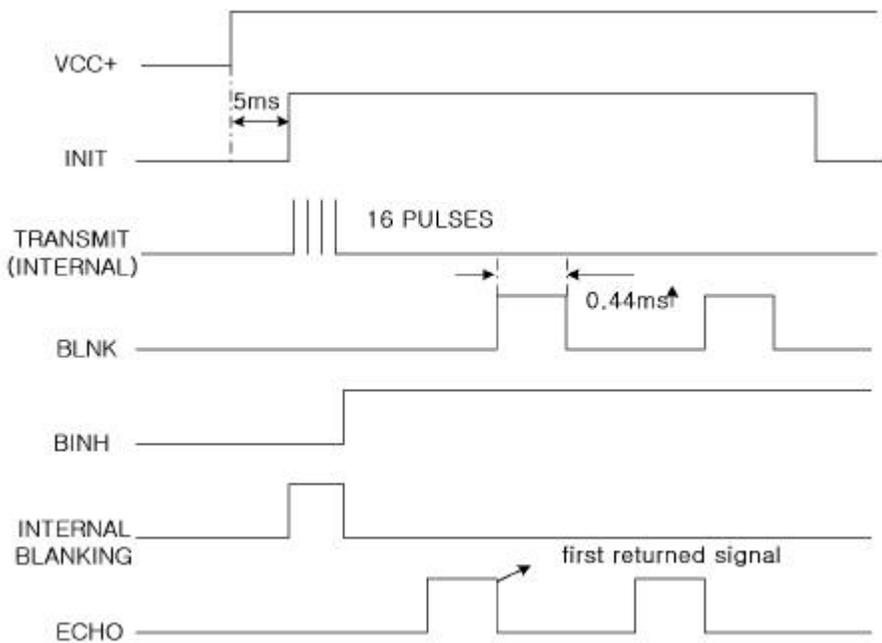


3.4

Fig 3.4 A single echo mode cycle without blanking input

3.5

가 HIGH가
 BINH (blank inhibit) HIGH 가
 가 HIGH가 (BLNK)
 가 HIGH가
 0.44[ms] 가
 7.62[Cm]



3.5

Fig 3.5 A multiple-echo-mode cycle with blanking input

3.2.2

3.6 6500

Polaroid

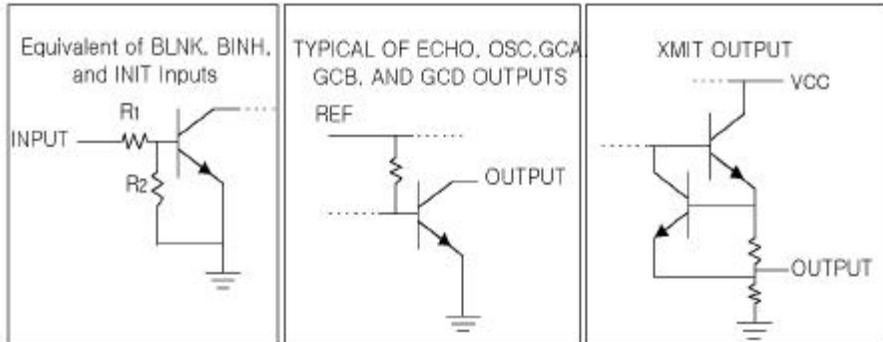
BLNK,

BINH INIT

3.6

ECHO

5[V]



3.6 6500 /

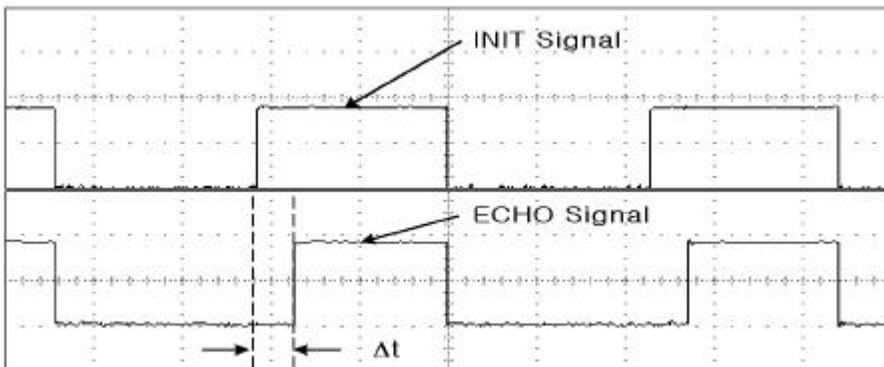
Fig 3.6 Polaroid 6500 series ranging module
input / output schematics

3.2.3

3.7 polaroid 6500 series Module INIT ECHO
 2m ,
 INIT 가 HIGH가 ECHO
 가 HIGH가 Δt 가
 . Δt 가 .
 , TOF (Time of Flight) D

$$D = \frac{\Delta t \cdot V}{2} \quad (3.1)$$

V , Δt .



3.7 200 Cm INIT, ECHO

Fig 3.7 INIT signal and ECHO signal for measurement distance at 200[Cm]

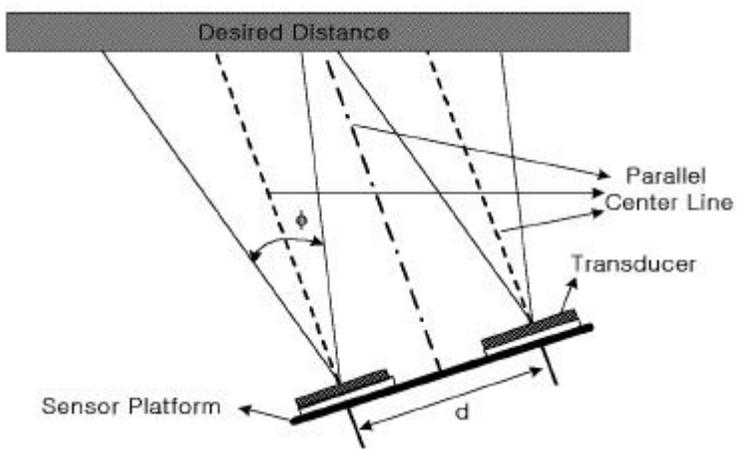
3.3

3.8

d

가

가



3.8

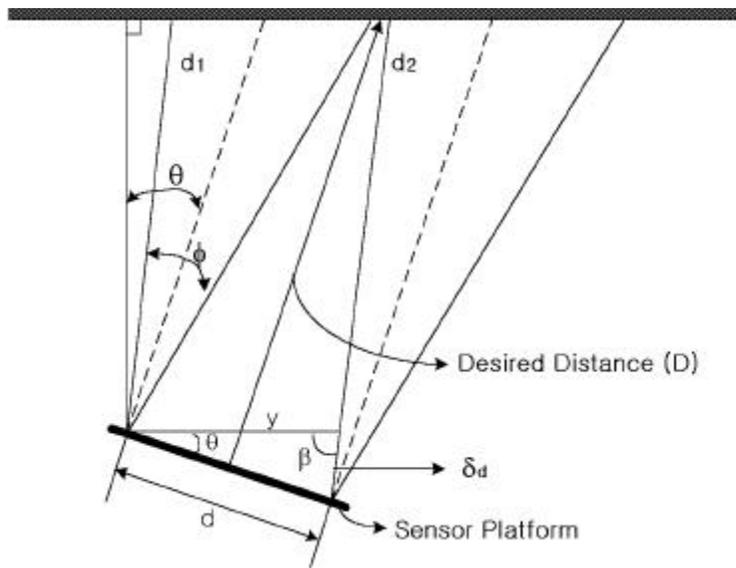
Fig 3.8 Arrangement of transducers

3.3.1

3.9

(θ)

($\frac{\phi}{2}$)



3.9

($\theta \geq \frac{\phi}{2}$)

Fig 3.9 Geometric model for sensor data fusion

3.9

$$\delta_d = |d_2 - d_1| \quad (3.2)$$

d_1, d_2

3.9

d ,

ϕ

$$y = \sqrt{d^2 + \delta_d^2 - 2d \delta_d \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2}\right)} \quad (3.3a)$$

$$\frac{\delta_d}{\sin \theta} = \frac{y}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2}\right)} \quad (3.3b)$$

가 θ

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{\delta_d \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2}\right)}{y} \quad (3.4)$$

가

d_{ave} d_1 , d_2

$$D = \frac{d_{ave} \cos(\theta - \phi/2)}{\cos \theta} \quad (3.5)$$

3.3.2

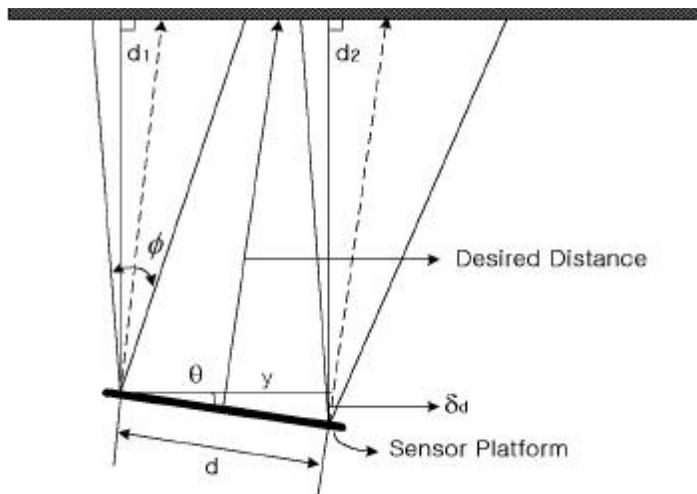
$$3.10 \quad \theta < \frac{\phi}{2} \quad (3.6)$$

(3.8)

$$\frac{\delta_d}{\sin \theta} = \frac{d}{\sin \pi/2} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{\delta_d \sin \pi/2}{d} \quad (3.7)$$

$$D = \frac{d_{ave}}{\cos \theta} \quad (3.8)$$



$$3.10 \quad \left(\theta < \frac{\phi}{2} \right)$$

Fig 3.10 Geometric model for sensor fusion

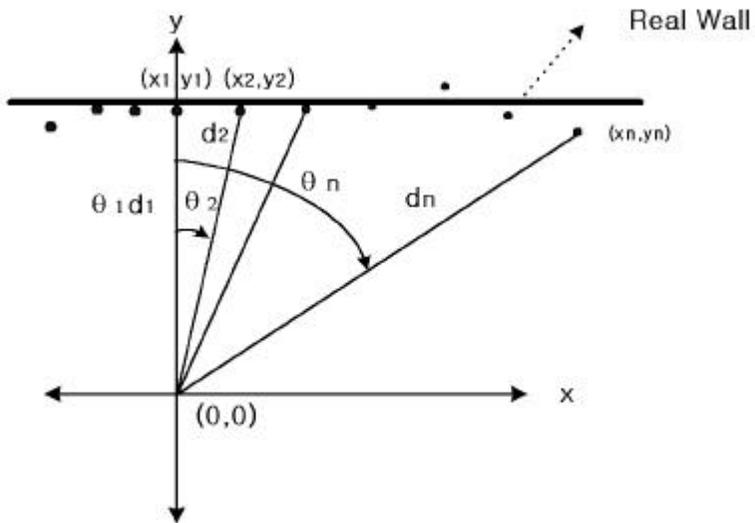
3.4 Hough

가

가

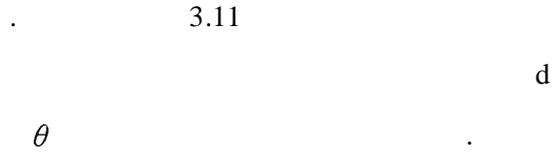
2

Hough



3.11 X-Y

Fig 3.11 Data representation on X-Y plane



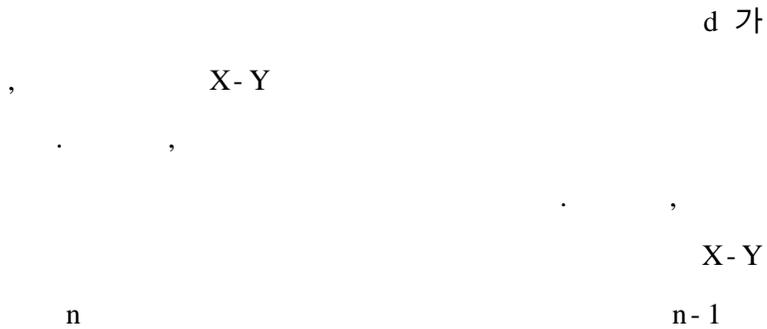
$$\text{Data} = \{ (d_1, \theta_1) (d_2, \theta_2) \dots (d_n, \theta_n) \} \quad (3.9)$$

(3.9)

$$x_i = d_i \sin \theta_i, \quad y_i = d_i \cos \theta_i \quad (3.10)$$

X-Y

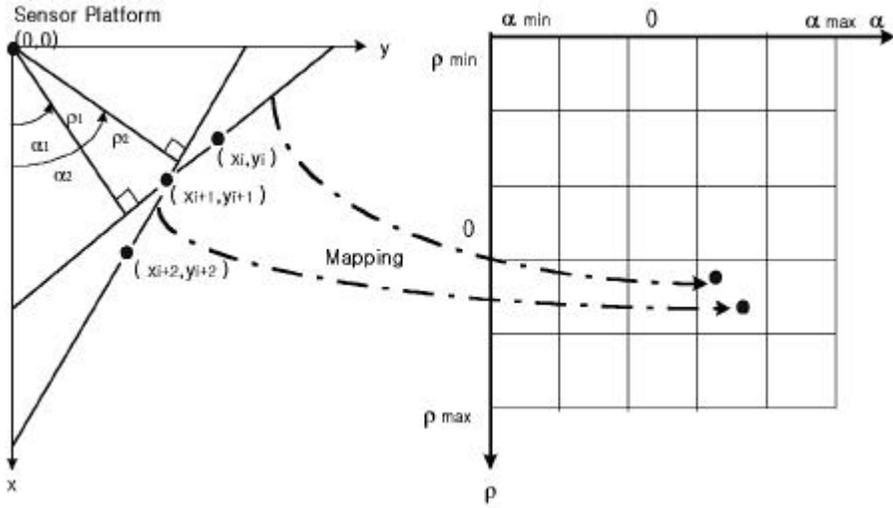
$$\text{Data} = \{ (x_1, y_1) (x_2, y_2) \dots (x_n, y_n) \} \quad (3.11)$$



Hough

$$(\rho_1, \alpha_1) (\rho_2, \alpha_2) \dots (\rho_{n-1}, \alpha_{n-1}) \quad \rho - \alpha$$

3.12



3.12

Hough

Fig 3.12 Hough transform of sensor data

$\rho - \alpha$

가

N

$$\overline{\rho}, \overline{\alpha} \quad (3.14)$$

$$\overline{\rho} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \rho_i}{N}, \quad \overline{\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i}{N} \quad (3.14)$$

,
 $\rho - \alpha$

$$\overline{\rho}, \overline{\alpha}$$

(3.15)

$$y = -\frac{\cos \overline{\alpha}}{\sin \overline{\alpha}} x + \frac{\overline{\rho}}{\sin \overline{\alpha}} \quad (3.15)$$

3.13 Hough

1.8°

$d_1, d_2, \theta, |\delta|$

D_i, θ_i

ρ, α

D_i, θ_i

X, Y

x_i, y_i

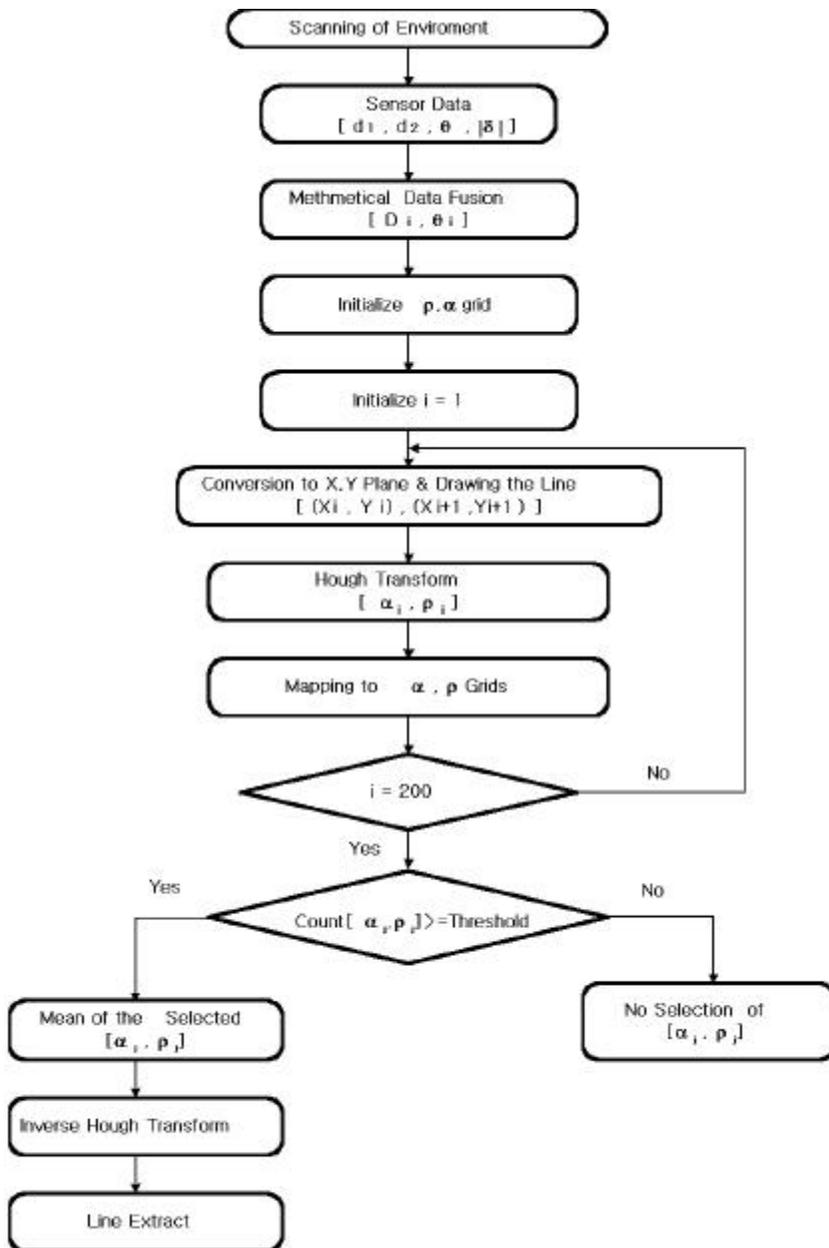
$(x_i, y_i) (x_{i+1}, y_{i+1})$

ρ, α

, i가 200

360° 1.8°

(j, j)



3.13 Hough

Fig 3.13 Line extraction algorithm using Hough transform

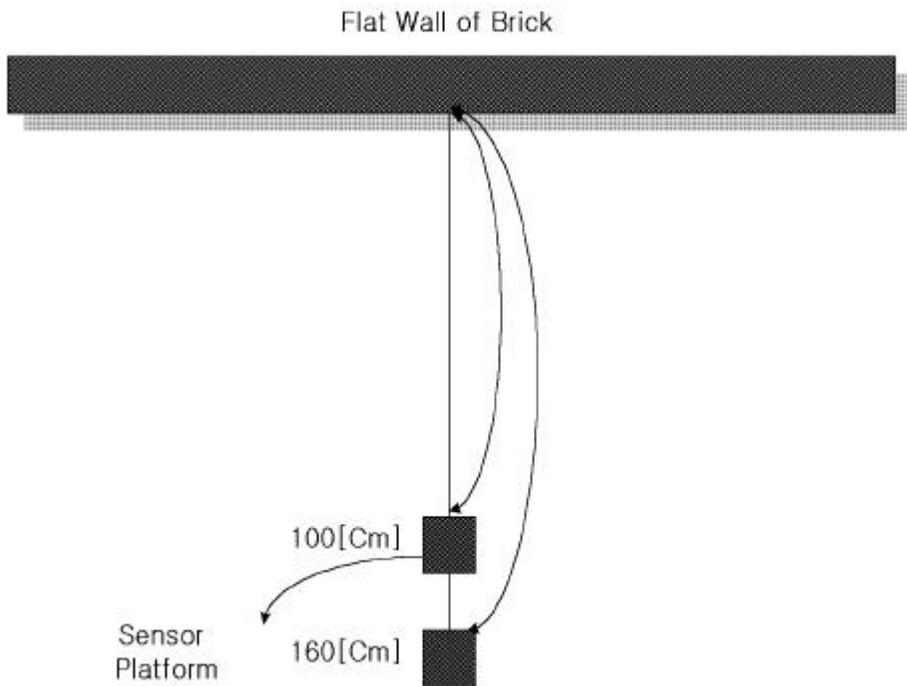
4

4.1

. 4.1
 100[Cm], 160[Cm]
 $\pm 45^\circ$ $0^\circ \rightarrow$
 $+ 45^\circ \rightarrow 0^\circ \rightarrow - 45^\circ \rightarrow 0^\circ$ 1.8°
 . ,
 3 [Cm] ,
 , 가
 가
 .
 13[Hz]
 40 [Cm] 646 [Cm] .
 50[kHz]

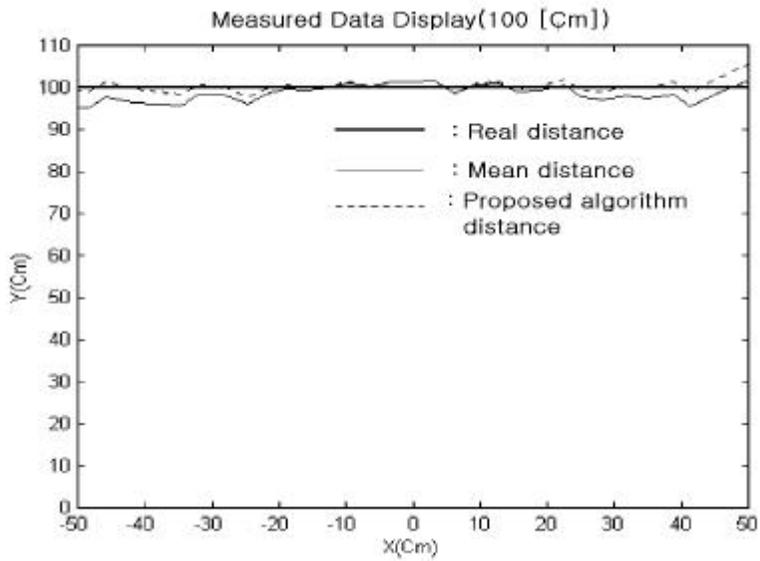
$$\lambda = c/f \tag{4.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lambda = 6.88[\text{mm}] \\
 & a \text{가 } 20[\text{mm}] \tag{2.2} \quad \theta_0 \\
 & 12^\circ \text{가}
 \end{aligned}$$



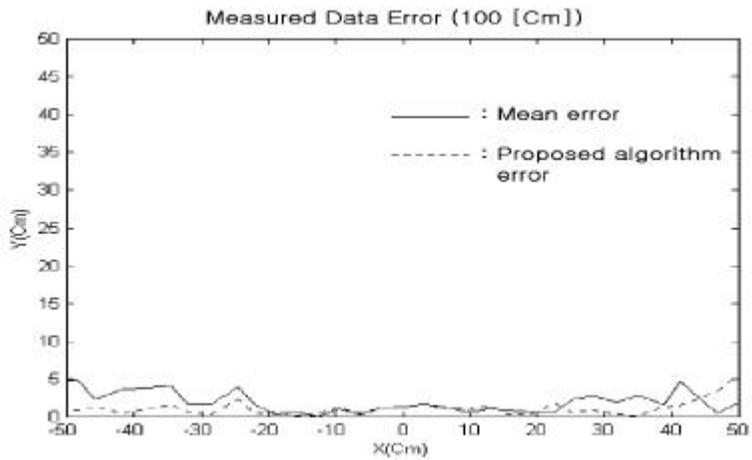
4.1

Fig 4.1 Experimental environment to verify validity of the proposed data fusion algorithm



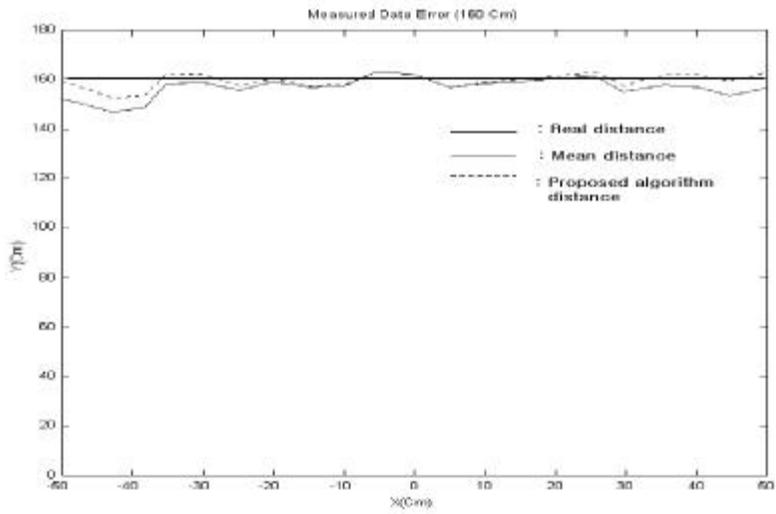
4.2 100[Cm]

Fig 4.2 Experimental results of distance measurement at 100[Cm]



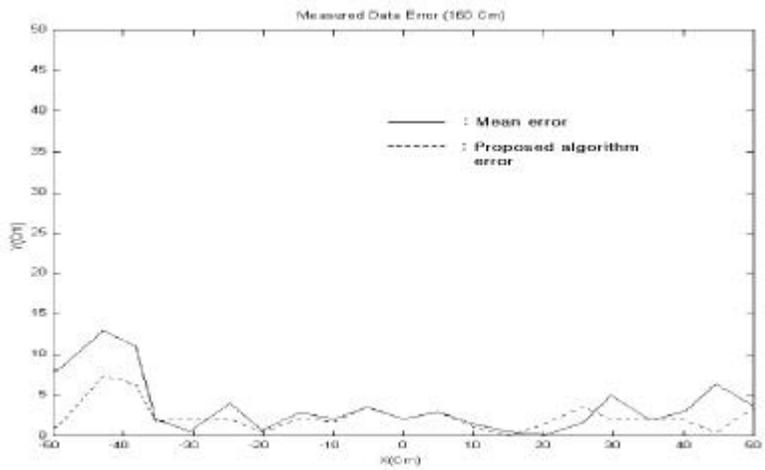
4.3 4.2

Fig 4.3 Error in distance measurement of figure 4.2



4.4 160[Cm]

Fig 4.4 Experimental results of distance measurement at 160[Cm]



4.5 4.4

Fig 4.5 Error in distance measurement of figure 4.4

4.2 100[Cm]

4.3

가 (0, 0)

가 (±50, 0)

가

4.4

4.5

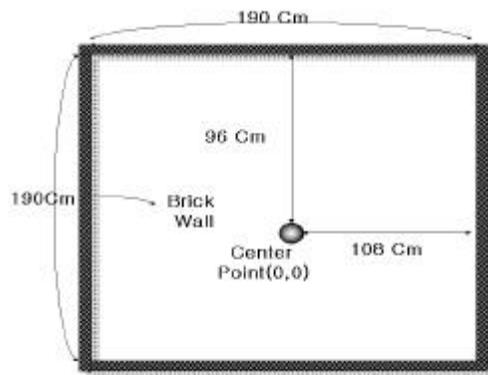
160[Cm]

가

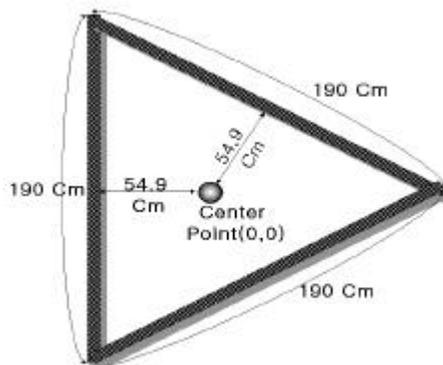
4.2

Hough

4.6



()



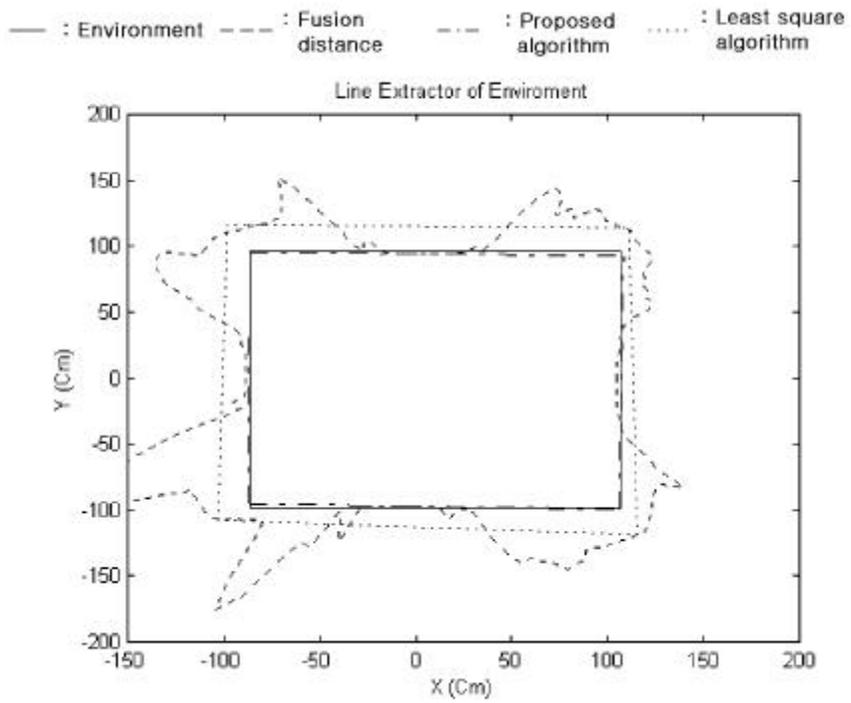
()

4.6

Fig 4.6 Environments for line extract experiment

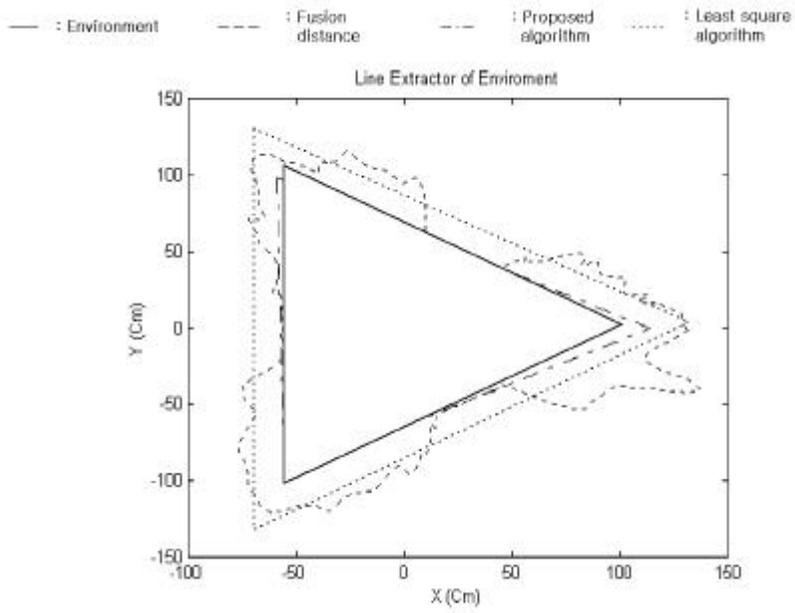
$0^\circ \rightarrow +180^\circ \rightarrow 0^\circ \rightarrow -180^\circ \rightarrow 0^\circ$

1.8 °
Hough
8
4.7
,
,
Hough
,
가 가 1
가
, 4.8
가
가



4.7

Fig 4.7 Results of line extract experiment



4.8

Fig 4.8 Results of line extract experiment

5

Hough
가

, Hough

가

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