

工學碩士 學位論文

**A Study on the Improvement of the Accuracy
of the Positioning System for an Intelligent Wheelchair
by Multisensor Data Fusion**

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Abstract

With the increase of social concern about the disables and elderly people, their participation in social activities is demanded. In this view, an intelligent wheelchair is necessary for giving them better mobility and for saving them a considerable physical effort. To control the motion of the intelligent wheelchair, the current position of the wheelchair must be known as accurately as possible. A well-known method to estimate the current position in the field of wheeled mobile robotics is dead-reckoning. But in the case of the position estimation based on the conventional dead-reckoning for an intelligent wheelchair with pneumatic tires, it is impossible to avoid the position estimation error because of the change of radii of the wheels which depend on an user's weight and a variable environment.

Therefore, this thesis proposes the positioning system which can estimate the error of radii of the wheels using a gyroscope and ultrasonic sensors and can correct the radii of the wheels to reduce the dead-reckoned position error. The extended Kalman filter was used as a method for fusing multisensor data with information on the dead-reckoned position error.

Simulations to verify the effectiveness of the proposed positioning system are performed and they prove good performances demonstrated from the results.

1

가

가가

, ,
(intelligent wheelchairs)

가

가

가

(dead-reckoning system)

[1]

Borenstein Feng

UMBmark [23]

[4567]

(gyroscope)

(ultrasonic sensors)

(extended Kalman filter)

2

3

4

5

가

2

2.1

2.1 SUZUKI
MC- 13S . MC- 13S (後部)
(driving wheels) (前部)
(casters) 가 .
(1 : 33.5) DC (24V 170W)



2.1 MC- 13S

Fig. 2.1 The power wheelchair MC- 13S

PWS(Power Wheeled Steering)

가 .

MC- 13S

가

가

가 .

2.2

(keypad)

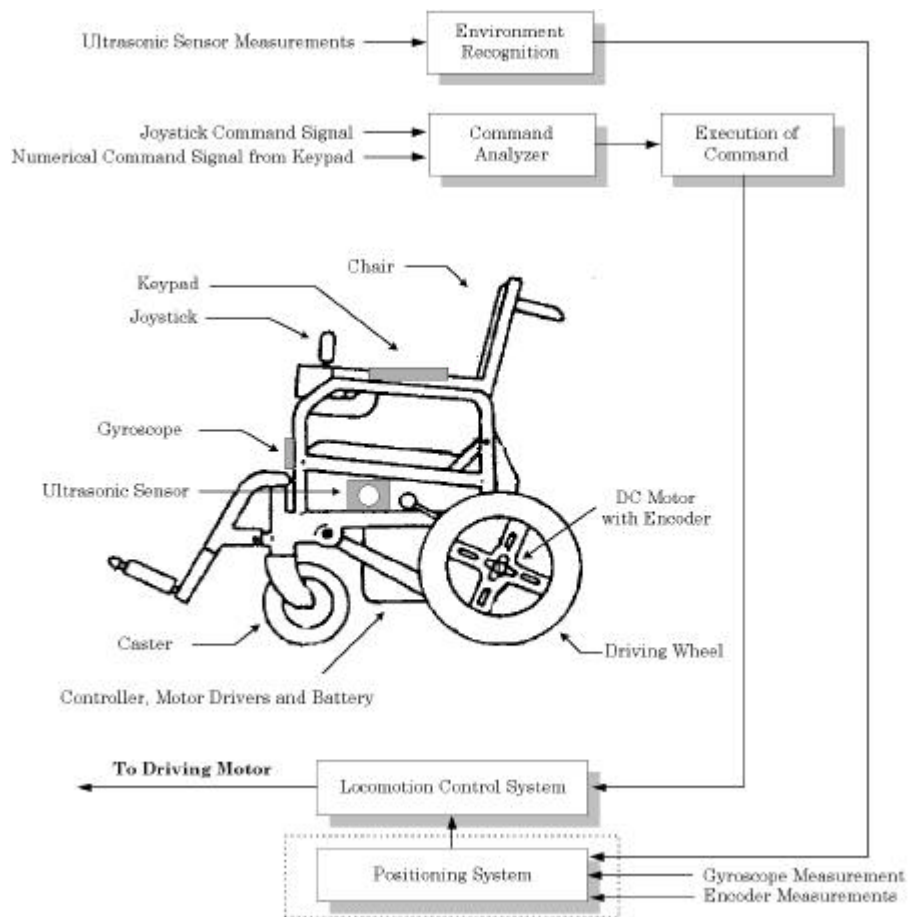
가

(autonomous navigation)

2.2 가

2.2

Murata ENC- 05E Gyrostar,
Polaroid 6500 series



2.2

Fig. 2.2 Configuration of the intelligent wheelchair

2.2

가 X-Y 2 X Y

(landmark)

3

3.1

3.1 [22가 X-Y 2

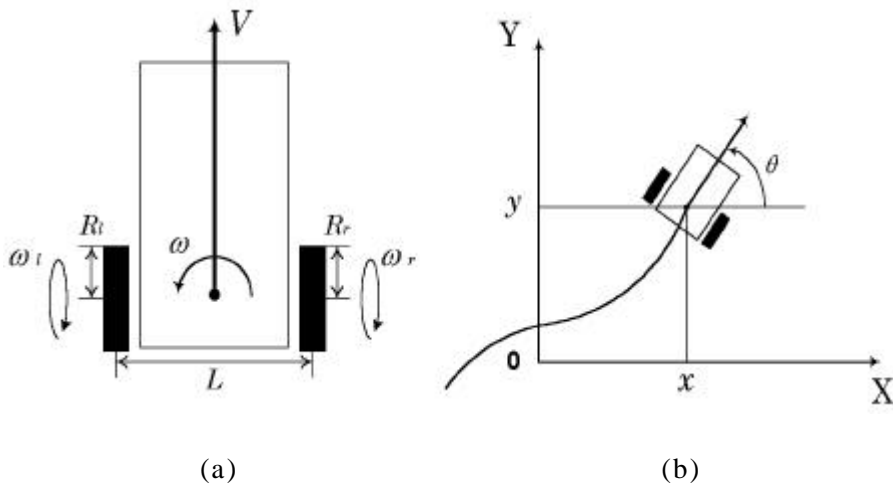
(a)

R_l, R_r, L .

, V, ω

ω_l, ω_r . (b)

X-Y (x, y, θ) .



3.1 (a) (b)

Fig. 3.1 Parameters of the intelligent wheelchair(a) and its position variables for navigation on X-Y plane(b)

$$V(t) \quad \omega(t)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V(t) \\ \omega(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{R_r}{2} & \frac{R_l}{2} \\ \frac{R_r}{L} & -\frac{R_l}{L} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_r(t) \\ \omega_l(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.1)$$

3.2

(3.1) 가

가

X-Y 2 0 t

(x, y, θ)

$$x(t) = \int_0^t V(t) \cos(\theta(t)) dt \quad (3.2)$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t V(t) \sin(\theta(t)) dt \quad (3.3)$$

$$\theta(t) = \int_0^t \omega(t) dt \quad (3.4)$$

가

[3].

가

3.3

$$\begin{array}{l} R_{ro}, R_{lo}, L_o \\ R_r, R_l, L \end{array} \quad \delta R_r, \delta R_l, \delta L$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_r &= R_{ro} + \delta R_r \\ R_l &= R_{lo} + \delta R_l \\ L &= L_o + \delta L \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (x_d, y_d, \theta_d), \\ (\delta x, \delta y, \delta \theta) \end{array} \quad (x, y, \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_d + \delta x \\ y &= y_d + \delta y \\ \theta &= \theta_d + \delta \theta \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \delta \theta, \delta R_r, \delta R_l, \delta L \\ \sin(\delta \theta) \approx \delta \theta, \delta L \ll L \end{array} \quad \cos(\delta \theta) \approx 1,$$

(3.1) (3.6)

[1].

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta\theta(t) \\ \delta x(t) \\ \delta y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{\theta}(t) & B_{\theta}(t) & C_{\theta}(t) \\ A_x(t) & B_x(t) & C_x(t) \\ A_y(t) & B_y(t) & C_y(t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta R_r(t) \\ \delta R_l(t) \\ \delta L(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.7)$$

$$, \quad A_{\theta}(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\omega_r(t)}{L_o(t)} dt$$

$$A_x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \omega_r(t) \cos(\theta_d(t)) dt - \int_0^t A_{\theta}(t) V(t) \sin(\theta_d(t)) dt$$

$$A_y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \omega_r(t) \sin(\theta_d(t)) dt + \int_0^t A_{\theta}(t) V(t) \cos(\theta_d(t)) dt$$

$$B_{\theta}(t) = - \int_0^t \frac{\omega_l(t)}{L_o(t)} dt$$

$$B_x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \omega_l(t) \cos(\theta_d(t)) dt - \int_0^t B_{\theta}(t) V(t) \sin(\theta_d(t)) dt$$

$$B_y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \omega_l(t) \sin(\theta_d(t)) dt + \int_0^t B_{\theta}(t) V(t) \cos(\theta_d(t)) dt$$

$$C_{\theta}(t) = - \frac{\theta_d(t)}{L_o(t)}$$

$$C_x(t) = - \int_0^t C_{\theta}(t) V(t) \sin(\theta_d(t)) dt$$

$$C_y(t) = \int_0^t C_{\theta}(t) V(t) \cos(\theta_d(t)) dt$$

가

(3.7) , 가

(3.7) ,

(parameter error estimator)

3.4

T_s
 (3.1) (3.4) k

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_d(k+1) &= x_d(k) + T_s \frac{R_{ro}(k)\omega_r(k) + R_{lo}(k)\omega_l(k)}{2} \cos(\theta_d(k)) \\
 y_d(k+1) &= y_d(k) + T_s \frac{R_{ro}(k)\omega_r(k) + R_{lo}(k)\omega_l(k)}{2} \sin(\theta_d(k)) \\
 \theta_d(k+1) &= \theta_d(k) + T_s \frac{R_{ro}(k)\omega_r(k) - R_{lo}(k)\omega_l(k)}{L_o(k)} \quad (3.8)
 \end{aligned}$$

(3.8)

(3.5)

$$x(k+1) = x(k) + T_s \frac{R_{ro}(k)\omega_r(k) + R_{lo}(k)\omega_l(k)}{2} \cos(\theta(k))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + T_s \frac{\delta R_r(k) \omega_r(k) + \delta R_l(k) \omega_l(k)}{2} \cos(\theta(k)) \\
y(k+1) = & y(k) + T_s \frac{R_{ro}(k) \omega_r(k) + R_{lo}(k) \omega_l(k)}{2} \sin(\theta(k)) \\
& + T_s \frac{\delta R_r(k) \omega_r(k) + \delta R_l(k) \omega_l(k)}{2} \sin(\theta(k)) \\
\theta(k+1) = & \theta(k) + T_s \frac{R_{ro}(k) \omega_r(k) - R_{lo}(k) \omega_l(k)}{L_o(k) + \delta L(k)} \\
& + T_s \frac{\delta R_r(k) \omega_r(k) - \delta R_l(k) \omega_l(k)}{L_o(k) + \delta L(k)} \quad (3.9)
\end{aligned}$$

(3.6)

가 $\delta\theta$, δL 가

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta x(k+1) = & \delta x(k) - T_s \frac{R_{ro}(k) \omega_r(k) + R_{lo}(k) \omega_l(k)}{2} \sin(\theta_d(k)) \delta\theta(k) \\
& - T_s \frac{\delta R_r(k) \omega_r(k) + \delta R_l(k) \omega_l(k)}{2} \sin(\theta_d(k)) \delta\theta(k) \\
& + T_s \frac{\delta R_r(k) \omega_r(k) + \delta R_l(k) \omega_l(k)}{2} \cos(\theta_d(k)) \\
\delta y(k+1) = & \delta y(k) + T_s \frac{R_{ro}(k) \omega_r(k) + R_{lo}(k) \omega_l(k)}{2} \cos(\theta_d(k)) \delta\theta(k) \\
& + T_s \frac{\delta R_r(k) \omega_r(k) + \delta R_l(k) \omega_l(k)}{2} \cos(\theta_d(k)) \delta\theta(k) \\
& + T_s \frac{\delta R_r(k) \omega_r(k) + \delta R_l(k) \omega_l(k)}{2} \sin(\theta_d(k)) \\
\delta\theta(k+1) = & \delta\theta(k) + T_s \frac{\delta R_r(k) \omega_r(k) - \delta R_l(k) \omega_l(k)}{L_o(k)} \quad (3.10)
\end{aligned}$$

(3.10)

(noise) 가

가 .
가 .
가

(dynamics)

가 .

(random walk) 가 가

[8]

$$R_{ro}(k+1) = R_{ro}(k) + T_s n_{R_{ro}}(k)$$

$$R_{lo}(k+1) = R_{lo}(k) + T_s n_{R_{lo}}(k)$$

$$L_o(k+1) = L_o(k) + T_s n_{L_o}(k) \tag{3.11}$$

$n_{R_{ro}}, n_{R_{lo}}, n_{L_o}$ 가 $\sigma_{R_{ro}}^2, \sigma_{R_{lo}}^2,$

$\sigma_{L_o}^2$ 가 .

3.5

3.5.1

(odometry)

(optical fiber gyroscopes),

(piezo- electric gyroscopes)

(mechanical gyros)

가

가

(drift

error) 가

[679].

(Coriolis force)

Murata ENC- 05E Gyrostar

[9].

$$\varepsilon_g(t) = C_1(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}}) + C_2 \quad (3.12)$$

(3.12) (zero input)

Levenberg- Marquardt

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_g(t) = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_1} \varepsilon_g(t) \quad (3.13)$$

$$\varepsilon_g(0) = C_2, \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_g(0) = \frac{C_1}{T_1}. \quad (3.13)$$

$$\varepsilon_g(k+1) = \frac{T_1}{T_1 + T_g} \varepsilon_g(k) + \frac{T_g}{T_1 + T_g} (C_1 + C_2) \quad (3.14)$$

$$\varepsilon_\theta(k+1) = \varepsilon_\theta(k) + T_g \varepsilon_g(k) \quad (3.15)$$

$$\varepsilon_g(0) = C_2 \quad T_1, C_1, C_2 \quad (\text{tuning})$$

$$T_g$$

ε_θ

$$z_g(k+1) = \delta\theta(k+1) + \varepsilon_\theta(k+1) + v_g(k+1) \quad (3.16)$$

v_g 가 가
 σ_g^2 가 .

3.5.2

,
 (internal sensors)
 가
 (vision) (external sensors)가
 (reset) [36].
 (map) (beacon)
 Polaroid 6500 series .
 X- Y X Y 가

$$z_u(k+1) = \begin{cases} \hat{\partial}y(k+1) + v_u(k+1) & (X) \\ \hat{\partial}x(k+1) + v_u(k+1) & (Y) \end{cases} \quad (3.17)$$

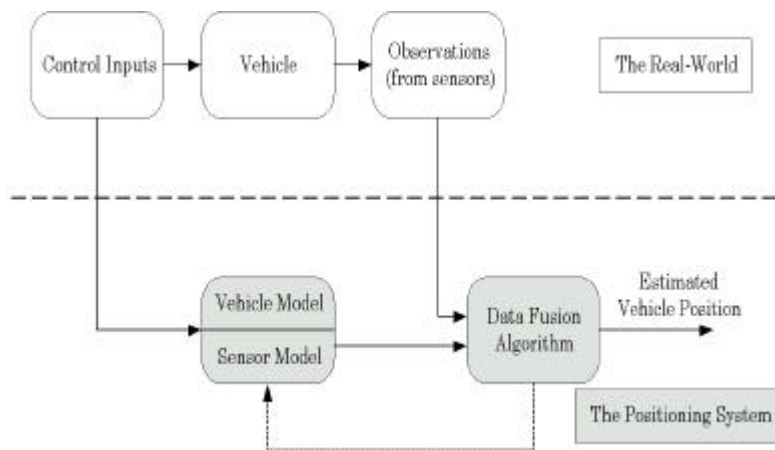
v_u 가
 σ_u^2 가 .

4

4.1

4.1

[10]



4.1

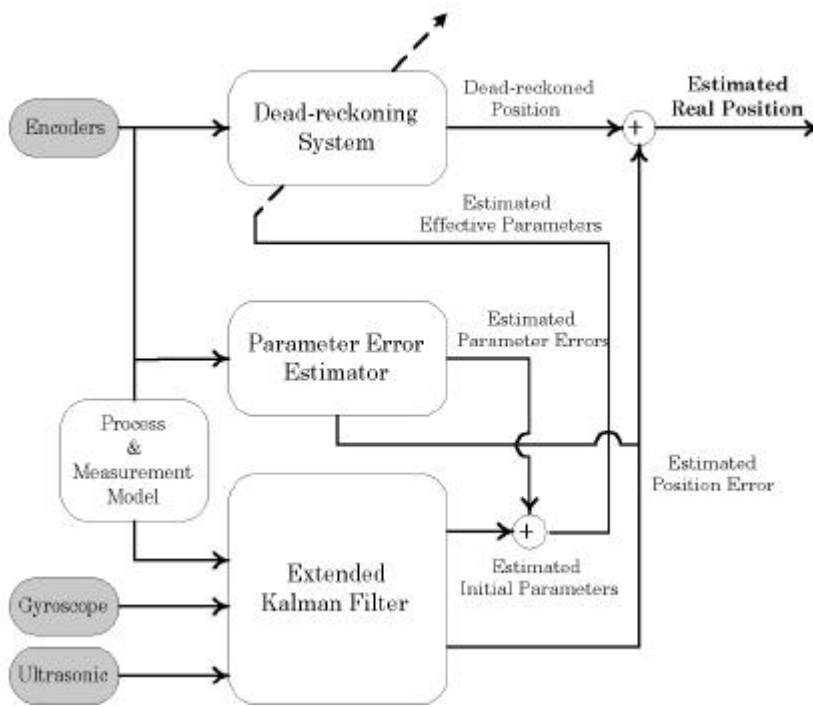
Fig. 4.1 The structure of a typical positioning system

(indirect positioning

system) [18]

4.2

가



4.2

Fig. 4.2 The proposed positioning system for an intelligent wheelchair

4.2

4.2.1

가
(recursiveness)

가 [10,11,12,13].
4.3 (discrete-time Kalman filter equations)
(process model) (measurement model) (a), (b)

(state prediction) (correction)
(a priori), (a posteriori)

(1) :

$$\hat{X}^-(k+1)$$
$$\hat{X}^+(k) = \Phi(k) \hat{X}^-(k) + W(k)$$

(c)

• **System model**

Process model :

$$X(k+1) = \Phi(k)X(k) + W(k) \quad (a)$$

$$W(k) \sim N(0, \sigma_w^2)$$

Measurement model :

$$Z(k+1) = H(k+1)X(k+1) + V(k+1) \quad (b)$$

$$V(k+1) \sim N(0, \sigma_v^2)$$

• **Filter iteration**

State prediction :

$$\hat{X}^-(k+1) = \Phi(k) \hat{X}^+(k) \quad (c)$$

$$\Sigma^-(k+1) = \Phi(k) \Sigma^+(k) \Phi(k)^T + \sigma_w^2 \quad (d)$$

Correction :

$$\hat{X}^+(k+1) = \Phi(k) \hat{X}^-(k+1) + K(k+1)(Z(k+1) - H(k+1) \hat{X}^-(k+1)) \quad (e)$$

$$\Sigma^+(k+1) = (I - K(k+1)H(k+1)) \Sigma^-(k+1) \quad (f)$$

$$K(k+1) = \Sigma^-(k+1) H^T(k+1) (H(k+1) \Sigma^-(k+1) H^T(k+1) + \sigma_v^2)^{-1} \quad (g)$$

4.3

Fig. 4.3 The Kalman filter equations

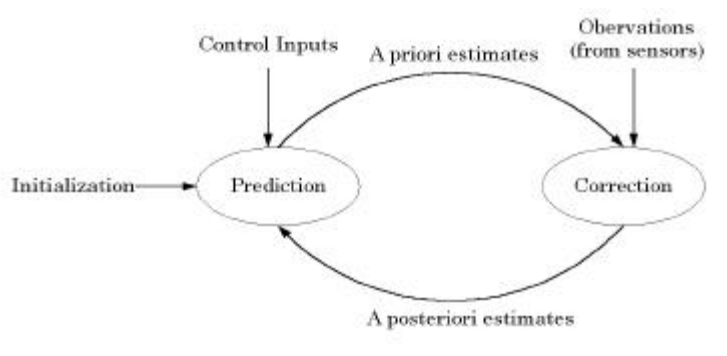
가 (d)

(2) : (e) $(Z(k+1) - H(k+1) \hat{X}^-(k+1))$

(innovation) (residual) .
 () (e) 가
 가 (Kalman gain) . $K(k+1)$
 (f) (g)
 (data
 rejection filter) [13].

If $|(Z(k+1) - H(k+1)\hat{X}^-(k+1)) - (Z(k) - H(k)\hat{X}^-(k))| > A_{MAX}$,
 then reject data (, A : amplitude)

4.4



4.4

Fig. 4.4 The structure of the Kalman filter

4.2.2

-

(real world)

(linear estimator)

(nominal trajectory)

(linearized Kalman filter)

(actual trajectory)

가 .

[43]

가

[13].

가 .

4.3

가
$$\mathbf{X} = (\delta x \ \delta y \ \delta \theta \ R_{ro} \ R_{lo} \ L_o \ \varepsilon_\theta \ \varepsilon_g)^T$$

$$\mathbf{U} = (\omega_r \ \omega_l)^T, \quad \mathbf{Z} = (z_g \ z_u)^T$$

$$\mathbf{X}(k+1) = f(\mathbf{X}(k), \mathbf{U}(k) + \mathbf{n}_U, k) + \mathbf{W}(k) \quad (4.1)$$

$$\mathbf{Z}(k+1) = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{X}(k+1) + \mathbf{V}(k+1) \quad (4.2)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_U, \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{V},$$

가 $\sigma_{n_U}^2, \sigma_W^2, \sigma_V^2$

가 .

$$E[\mathbf{n}_U(j) \mathbf{n}_U^T(k)] = \sigma_{n_U}^2 \delta_{jk}, \quad \delta_{jk} = \begin{cases} 1, & j = k \\ 0, & j \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$E[\mathbf{W}(j) \mathbf{W}^T(k)] = \sigma_W^2 \delta_{jk}$$

$$E[\mathbf{V}(j+1) \mathbf{V}^T(k+1)] = \sigma_V^2 \delta_{jk}$$

$$E[\mathbf{n}_U(j) \mathbf{W}^T(k)] = 0$$

$$E[\mathbf{n}_U(j) \mathbf{V}^T(k)] = 0$$

$$E[\mathbf{V}(j) \mathbf{W}^T(k)] = 0$$

$$(4.1) \quad \widehat{\mathbf{X}}^+(k) \quad \overline{\mathbf{U}}(k)$$

(Taylor series)

$$\mathbf{X}(k+1) = f(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}^+(k), \overline{\mathbf{U}}(k), k) + \nabla_{\mathbf{X}} f \widetilde{\mathbf{X}}(k) + \nabla_{\mathbf{U}} f \widetilde{\mathbf{U}}(k) + \mathbf{W}(k) + \text{higher order terms} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{X} - \widehat{\mathbf{X}}^+, \quad \nabla_{\mathbf{X}} f, \nabla_{\mathbf{U}} f \quad \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{U} \quad f$$

(jacobian matrix) . , $\delta\theta =$

$$\delta \widehat{\theta}^+(k), \quad \delta R_r = \delta R_r(k), \quad \delta R_l = \delta R_l(k), \quad R_{ro} = \widehat{R}_{ro}^+(k), \quad R_{lo} = \widehat{R}_{lo}^+(k),$$

$$L_o = \widehat{L}_o^+(k), \quad v = \frac{(\widehat{R}_{ro}^+(k) + \delta R_r(k)) \overline{\omega}_r(k) + (\widehat{R}_{lo}^+(k) + \delta R_l(k)) \overline{\omega}_l(k)}{2},$$

$$\omega_r = \overline{\omega}_r(k), \quad \omega_l = \overline{\omega}_l(k)$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -T_2 v \sin(\theta_s) & -T_2 \frac{\omega_r}{2} \sin(\theta_s) \delta\theta & -T_2 \frac{\omega_l}{2} \sin(\theta_s) \delta\theta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & T_2 v \cos(\theta_s) & T_2 \frac{\omega_r}{2} \cos(\theta_s) \delta\theta & T_2 \frac{\omega_l}{2} \cos(\theta_s) \delta\theta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -T_2 \frac{\delta R_r \omega_r - \delta R_l \omega_l}{L_o} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{T_2}{T_1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{T_2}{T_1 + T_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla_U f = \begin{pmatrix} -T_x \frac{(R_{10} + \delta R_r) \sin(\theta_d) \delta \theta - \delta R_r \cos(\theta_d)}{2} & -T_x \frac{(R_{10} + \delta R_r) \sin(\theta_d) \delta \theta - \delta R_r \cos(\theta_d)}{2} \\ T_x \frac{(R_{10} + \delta R_r) \cos(\theta_d) \delta \theta + \delta R_r \sin(\theta_d)}{2} & T_x \frac{(R_{10} + \delta R_r) \cos(\theta_d) \delta \theta + \delta R_r \sin(\theta_d)}{2} \\ T_x \frac{\delta R_r}{L_0} & -T_x \frac{\delta R_r}{L_0} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4.3) \quad , \quad \mathbf{W}(k)$$

가

$$\widehat{\mathbf{X}}^-(k+1) = f(\widehat{\mathbf{X}}^+(k), \overline{\mathbf{U}}(k), k) \quad (4.4)$$

$$(4.3) \quad 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\mathbf{X}}(k+1) &= \mathbf{X}(k+1) - \widehat{\mathbf{X}}^-(k+1) \\ &\approx \nabla_{\mathbf{X}} f \widetilde{\mathbf{X}}(k) + \nabla_U f \mathbf{U}(k) + \mathbf{W}(k) \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

(4.5) (outer product) (expectation)

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^+(k+1) &= \nabla_x f(k+1) \Sigma^+(k) \nabla_x f^T(k+1) \\ &+ \nabla_u f(k+1) \sigma_u^2 \nabla_u f^T(k+1) + \sigma_w^2 \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

(4.5)

(4.5) [43]

(4.8) (4.9)

(4.7)

$$\widehat{\mathbf{X}}^+(k+1) = \widehat{\mathbf{X}}^-(k+1) + \mathbf{K}(k+1) (\mathbf{Z}(k+1) - \mathbf{H} \widehat{\mathbf{X}}^-(k+1)) \quad (4.7)$$

$$\Sigma^+(k+1) = [I - \mathbf{K}(k+1) \mathbf{H}] \Sigma^-(k+1) \quad (4.8)$$

$$\mathbf{K}(k+1) = \Sigma^-(k+1) \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H} \Sigma^-(k+1) \mathbf{H}^T + \sigma_v^2)^{-1} \quad (4.9)$$

4.2

4.4

(4.7)

(3.7)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta \widehat{R}_r(k+1) \\ \delta \widehat{R}_l(k+1) \\ \delta \widehat{L}(k+1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_\theta(k+1) & B_\theta(k+1) & C_\theta(k+1) \\ A_x(k+1) & B_x(k+1) & C_x(k+1) \\ A_y(k+1) & B_y(k+1) & C_y(k+1) \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \delta \widehat{\theta}^+(k+1) \\ \delta \widehat{x}^+(k+1) \\ \delta \widehat{y}^+(k+1) \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.10)$$

(3.5)

5

5.1

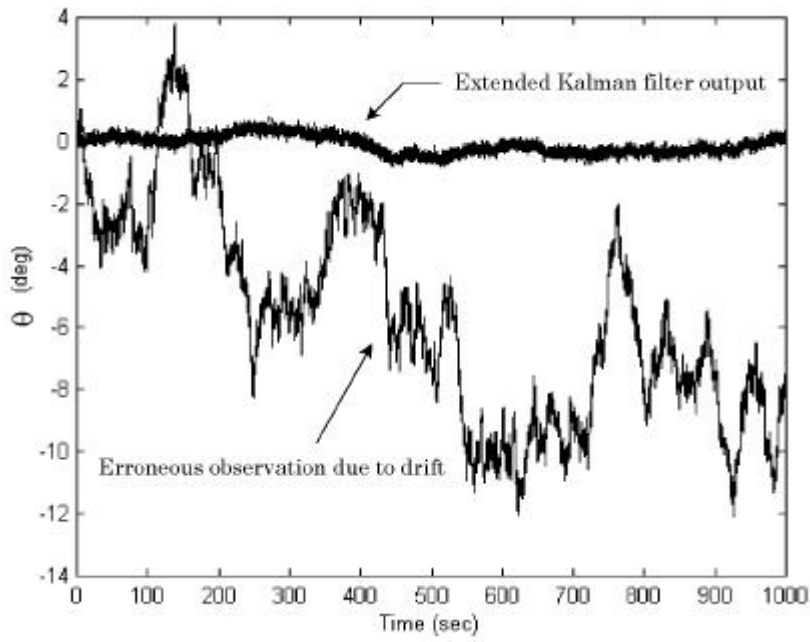
5.1 SUZUKI
MC- 13S

5.1 MC- 13S

Table 5.1 Parameters of MC- 13S

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Size L × W × H | | 1060 × 635 × 860 [mm] |
| Wheel Radius | Right | 192.5 [mm] |
| | Left | 192.5 [mm] |
| Distance between the two wheels | | 570 [mm] |

가
5%, 1%, 2%
가 0.7%, 0.1%
19.25cm,
57cm
[9] Murata ENV- 05S Gyrostar
 $C_1 = 0.153 \text{ }^\circ / \text{s}$, $C_2 = -0.264 \text{ }^\circ / \text{s}$, $T_1 = 5.64$
min 5.1



5.1

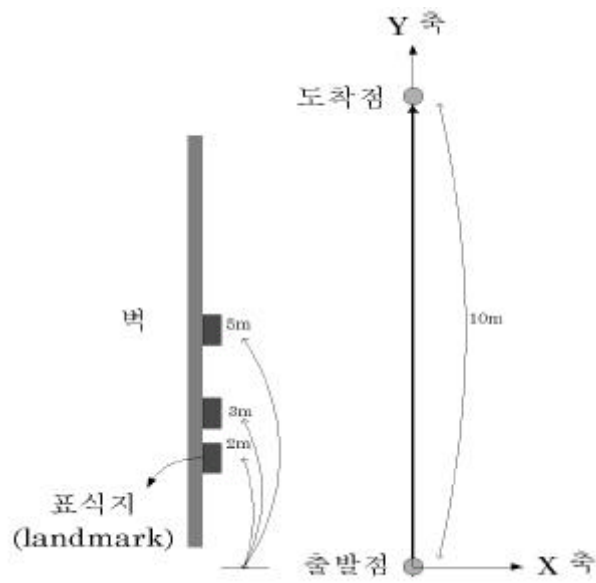
Fig. 5.1 Gyro output of orientation for zero input

$$\mathbf{X}^+(0) = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 19.25 \ 19.25 \ 57 \ - \ 0.00023 \ - \ 0.0046)^T$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma}^+(0) = \text{diag}(0.01^2 \ 0.01^2 \ 0.0001^2 \ 0.002^2 \ 0.002^2 \ 0.0001^2 \ 0.001^2 \ 0.001^2)$$

5.2

가
가 .
5.2 X-Y 2 Y
10m 20cm/s
2m, 3m, 5m



5.2 I

Fig. 5.2 Navigation environment for simulation I

가

(i) $R_r = 18.6\text{cm}$, $R_l = 19\text{cm}$, (ii) $R_r =$

19.35cm , $R_l = 19.15\text{cm}$

가

(i)

$R_r = 18.6\text{cm}$, $R_l = 19\text{cm}$

5.3

5%

(offset error)

가 X

가

2m,

3m, 5m

5.4

가

(ii)

$R_r = 19.35\text{cm}$, $R_l = 19.15\text{cm}$

5.5

(i)

가

가

(i)

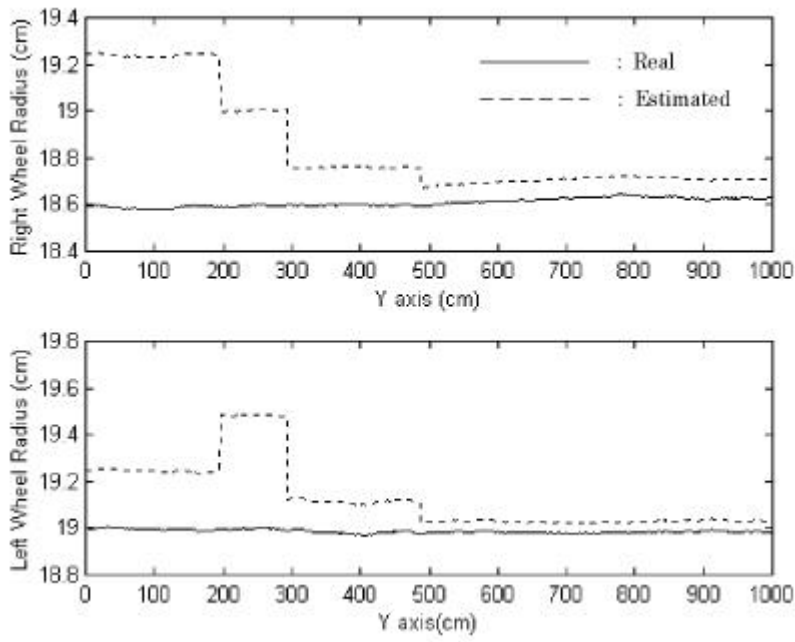
(chattering)

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5.6

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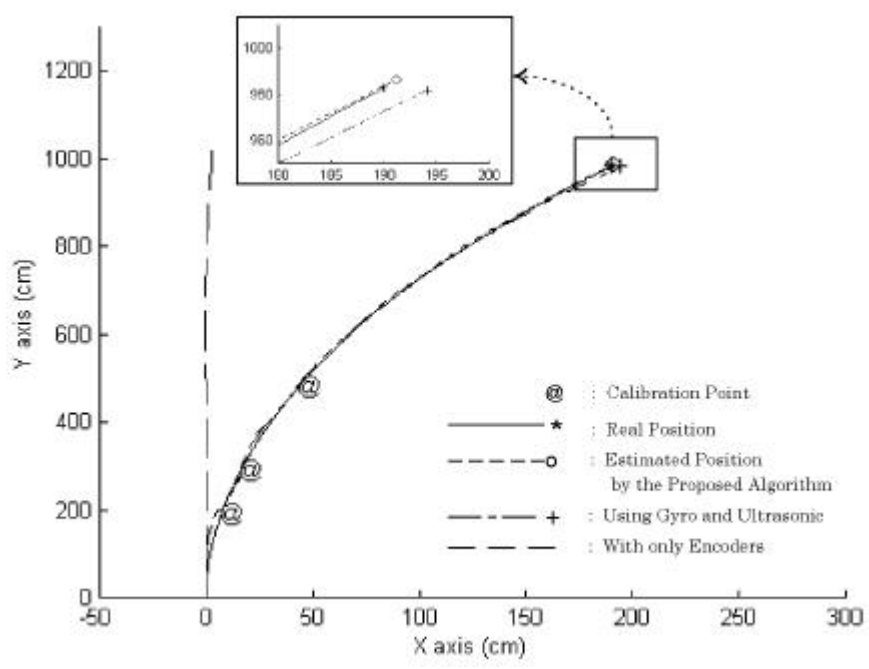
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5.3

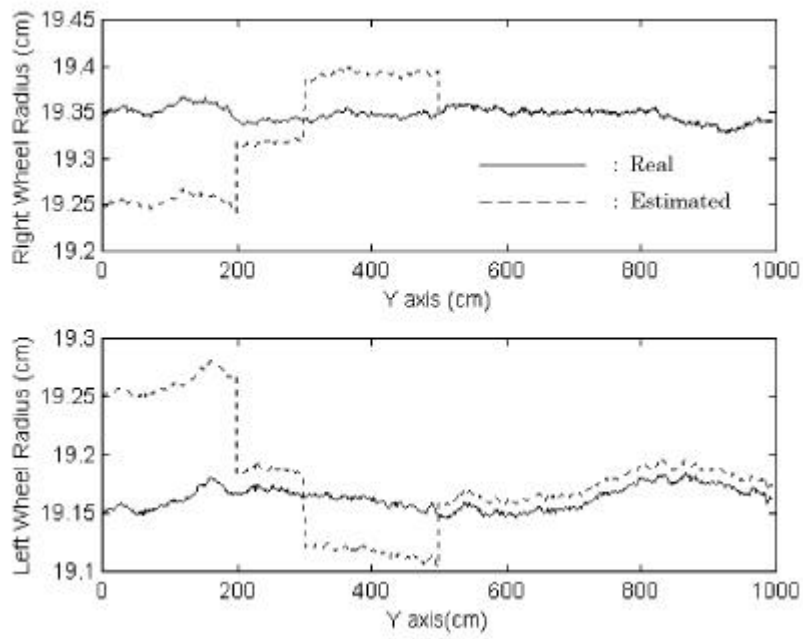
((i))

Fig. 5.3 Wheel radius estimates (case (i))



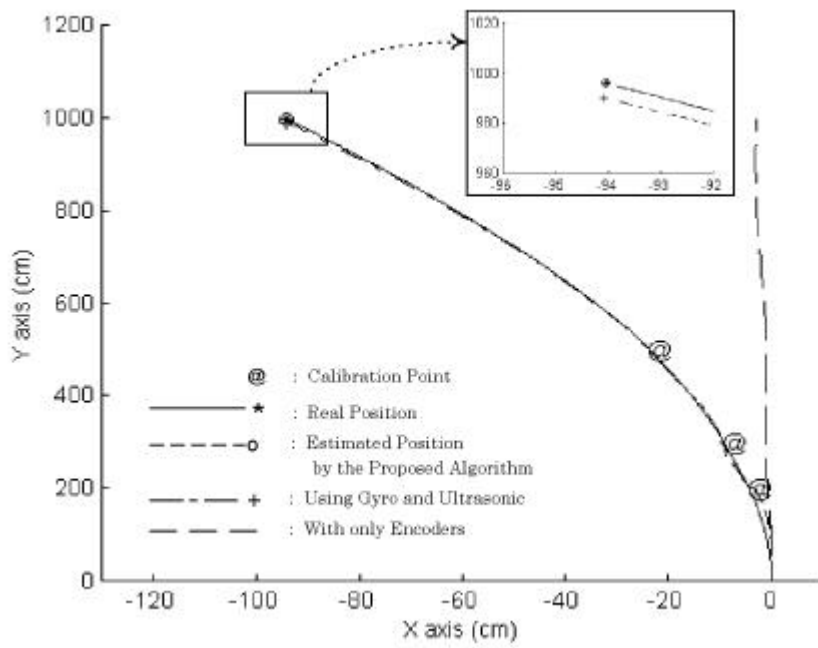
5.4 ((i))

Fig. 5.4 Position estimates (case (i))



5.5 (ii)

Fig. 5.5 Wheel radius estimates (case (ii))

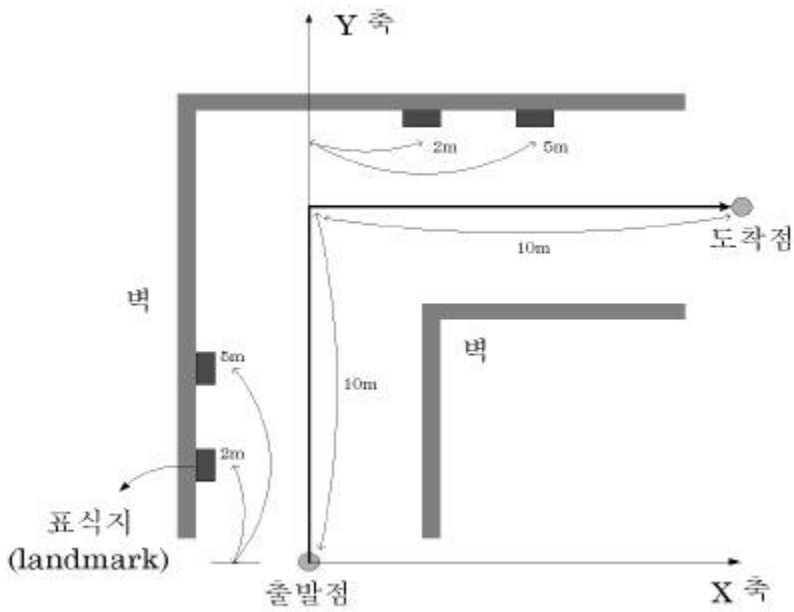


5.6 ((ii))

Fig. 5.6 Position estimates (case (ii))

5.3

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 가 .
 5.7 X-Y 2 Y
 10m 20cm/s 가 -90° X
 10m . Y
 2m, 5m X 2m, 5m
 . $R_r = 18.6\text{cm}$,
 $R_l = 19\text{cm}$.



5.7 II

Fig. 5.7 Navigation environment for simulation II

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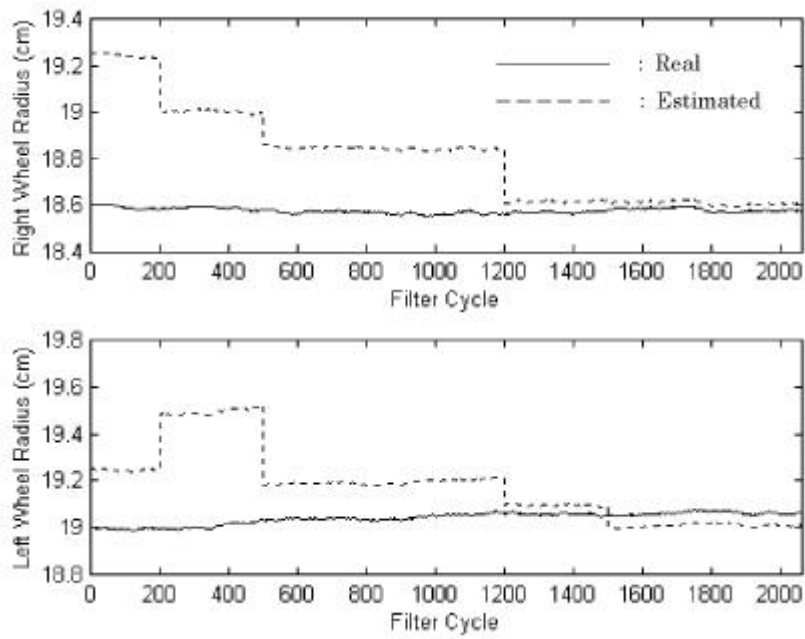
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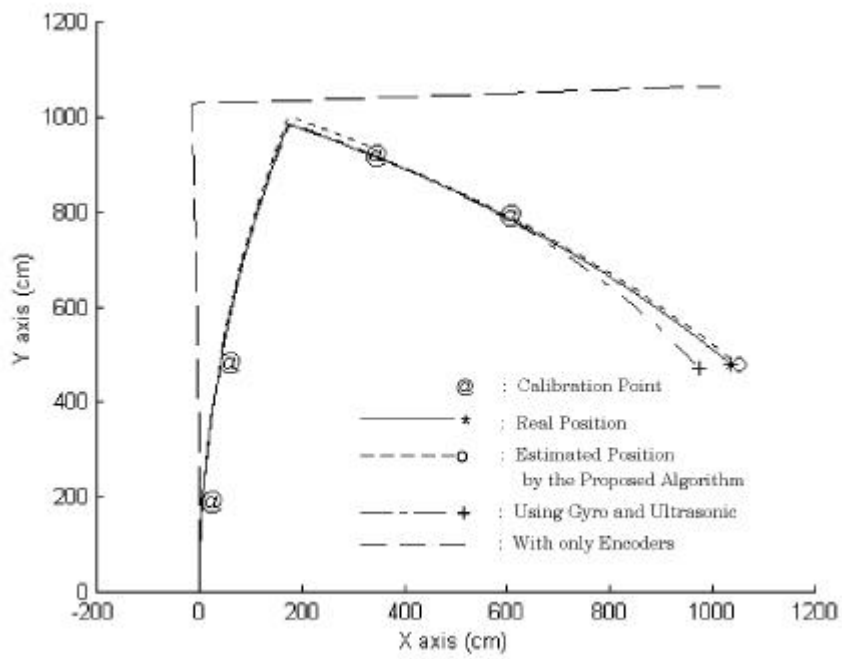
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5.8

Fig. 5.8 Wheel radius estimates



5.9

Fig. 5.9 Position estimates

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