

Intelligent Tracking Trajectory Design of Mobile Robot

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MATHEMATICAL - PHYSICAL MODEL OF MOBILE ROBOT

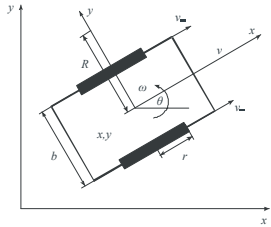


Fig. 1 Kinematic model of mobile robot

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= v \cos \theta \\ \dot{y}(t) &= v \sin \theta \\ \dot{\theta}(t) &= \omega \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} v &= \frac{v_L + v_R}{2} \\ \omega &= \frac{v_L - v_R}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

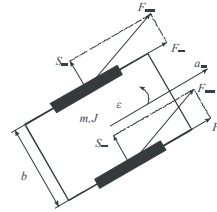


Fig. 2 Dynamic model of mobile robot

$$\left. \begin{aligned} ma_t &= F_L + F_R \\ J\ddot{\epsilon} &= \frac{(F_L - F_R)b}{2} \\ J\ddot{\theta}_L(t) + F_L\dot{\theta}_L(t) + F_L r &= U_L \\ J\ddot{\theta}_R(t) + F_R\dot{\theta}_R(t) + F_R r &= U_R \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= Ax(t) + Bu(t) \\ y(t) &= Cx(t) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

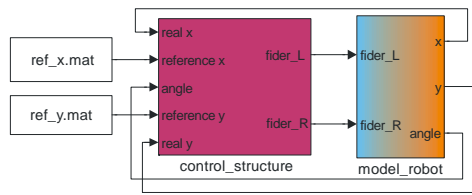


Fig. 3 Simulation scheme is designed for to simulate movements of the mobile robot

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= [x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t), x_4(t)] = [y(t), \omega(t), \omega_L(t), \omega_R(t)] \\ \dot{x}(t) &= [\dot{x}_1(t), \dot{x}_2(t), \dot{x}_3(t), \dot{x}_4(t)] = [a(t), \epsilon(t), \epsilon_L(t), \epsilon_R(t)] \\ u &= [u_1(t), u_2(t), u_3(t), u_4(t)] = [F_L, F_R, U_L, U_R] \\ y(t) &= [y_1(t), y_2(t)] = [x_3(t), x_4(t)] \end{aligned}$$

FORWARD NEURAL MODEL OF MOBILE ROBOT

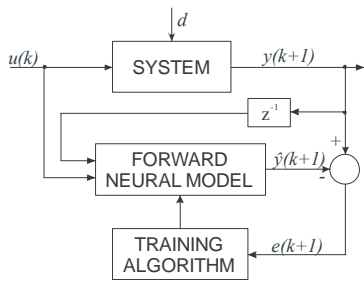


Fig. 4 Identification scheme based on output prediction error

$$\hat{y}(k+1) = \hat{f}[y(k), \dots, (k-n+1), u(k), \dots, u(k-m+1)] \quad (3)$$

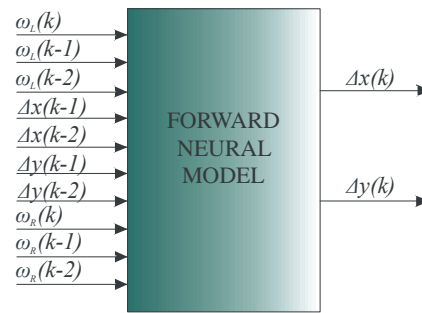


Fig. 5 Forward neural model of the mobile robot

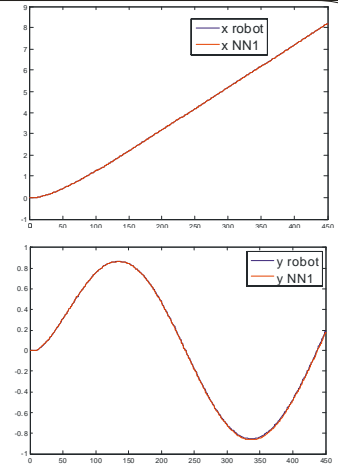


Fig. 6 Comparison outputs of the system and the forward neural model

INVERSE NEURAL MODEL OF MOBILE ROBOT

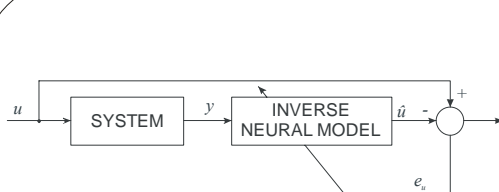


Fig. 7 General training structure

$$u(k) = f^{-1}[r(k+1), y(k), \dots, y(k-n+1), \dots, \dots, u(k), \dots, u(k-m+1)] \quad (4)$$

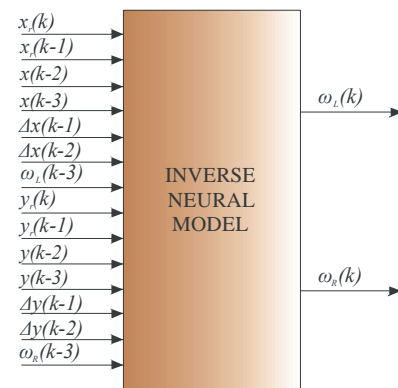


Fig. 8 Inverse neural model of mobile robot

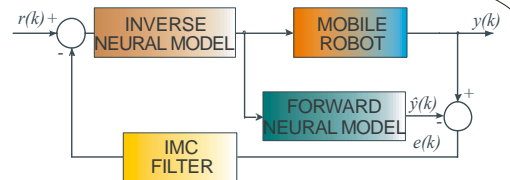


Fig. 9 Control structure Internal Model Control

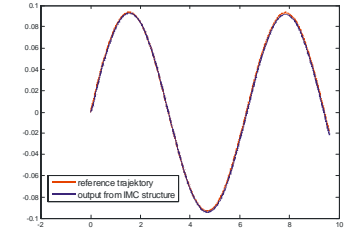


Fig. 10 Comparison the defined reference trajectory and output from IMC structure