

# Applicazioni dell'Automatica

## Introduction to mobile robotics: Systems and problems

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# module contents

- **systems and problems**  
a bird's eye view on the world of mobile robotics
- **kinematics and modeling of WMRs**  
mechanical structure and mobility of typical wheeled mobile robots
- **motion control of WMRs**  
fundamentals of control problems for wheeled vehicles
- **automated lane keeping**  
some insight into a specific application

# readings

- Siciliano, Sciavicco, Villani, Oriolo, *Robotics: Modelling, Planning and Control*, 3rd Edition, Springer, 2010 (also available in Italian by McGraw-Hill)
- Choset, Lynch, Hutchinson, Kantor, Burgard, Kavraki, Thrun, *Principles of Robot Motion: Theory, Algorithms and Implementations*, MIT Press, 2005
- Siciliano, Khatib, Eds., *Handbook of Robotics*, 2nd Edition, Springer, 2016
- Siegwart, Nourbakhsh, *Introduction to Autonomous Mobile Robots*, MIT Press, 2004
- Tzafestas, *Introduction to Mobile Robot Control*, Elsevier, 2014

# other sources of information

- <https://spectrum.ieee.org/robotics>
- <https://robots.ieee.org>
- <https://mars.nasa.gov/mer/>, <https://mars.nasa.gov/msl/home/>,  
<https://mars.nasa.gov/mars2020/>
- <https://asimo.honda.com>
- <https://www.bostondynamics.com>
- <https://www.youtube.com/user/RoboticsLabSapienza>

# objective

- a short introduction to modeling and controlling **autonomous mobile robots**
- ...they come in many flavors!



# outline of this lecture

- why mobile robots
- applications
- gallery
- the key problems of mobile robotics
- autonomy
- a basic underlying functionality: perception
- deliberative architecture
- other architectures

# why mobile robots?

- industrial **fixed-base** robots are fast and accurate in a **limited, structured, known, static workspace**
- to be useful in the outside world, robots must be able to **move freely** in **large, unstructured, uncertain, dynamic** environments



# applications of mobile robots

**structured** environments  
(**service** robots)

- transportation  
(industry, logistics)
- cleaning (homes, large buildings, cities)
- customer assistance  
(museums, shops)
- surveillance
- entertainment

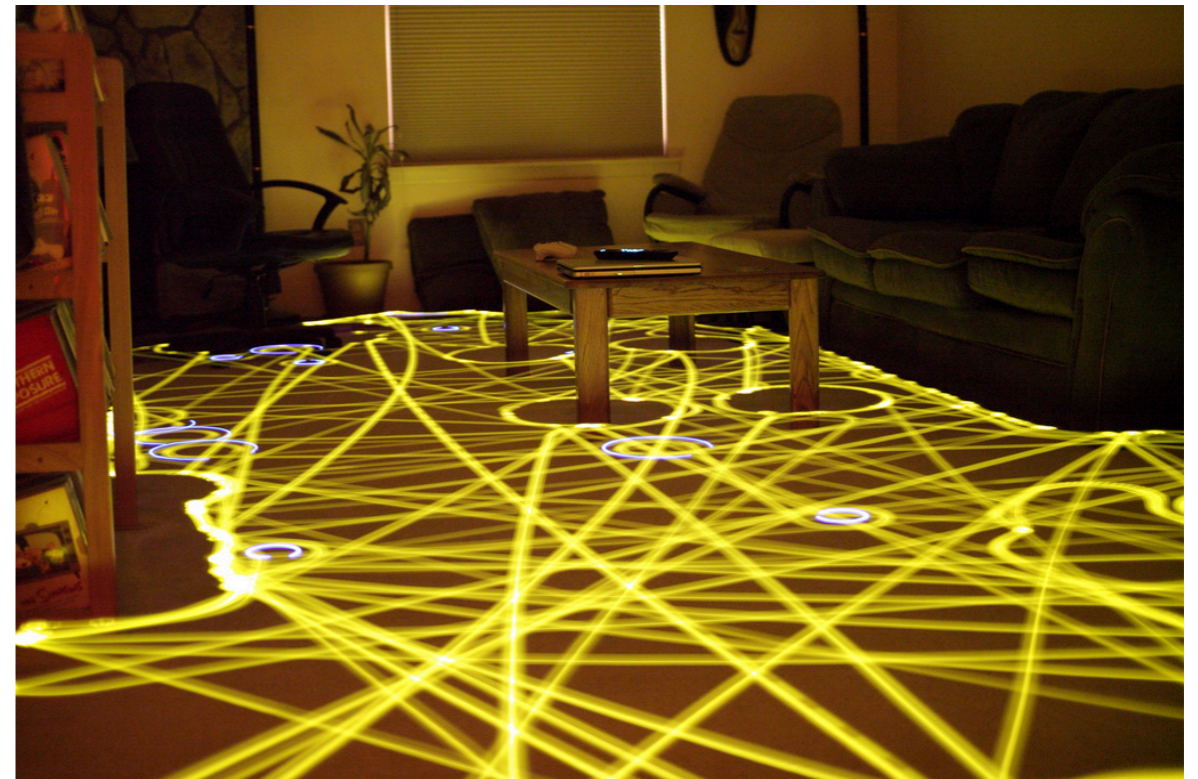
**unstructured** environments  
(**field** robots)

- exploration (sea, space)
- monitoring (sea, forests)
- rescue
- demining
- agriculture
- construction
- transportation
- military :-)



# gallery

on wheels/ I



Roomba by iRobot  
(cleaning)



**gallery**

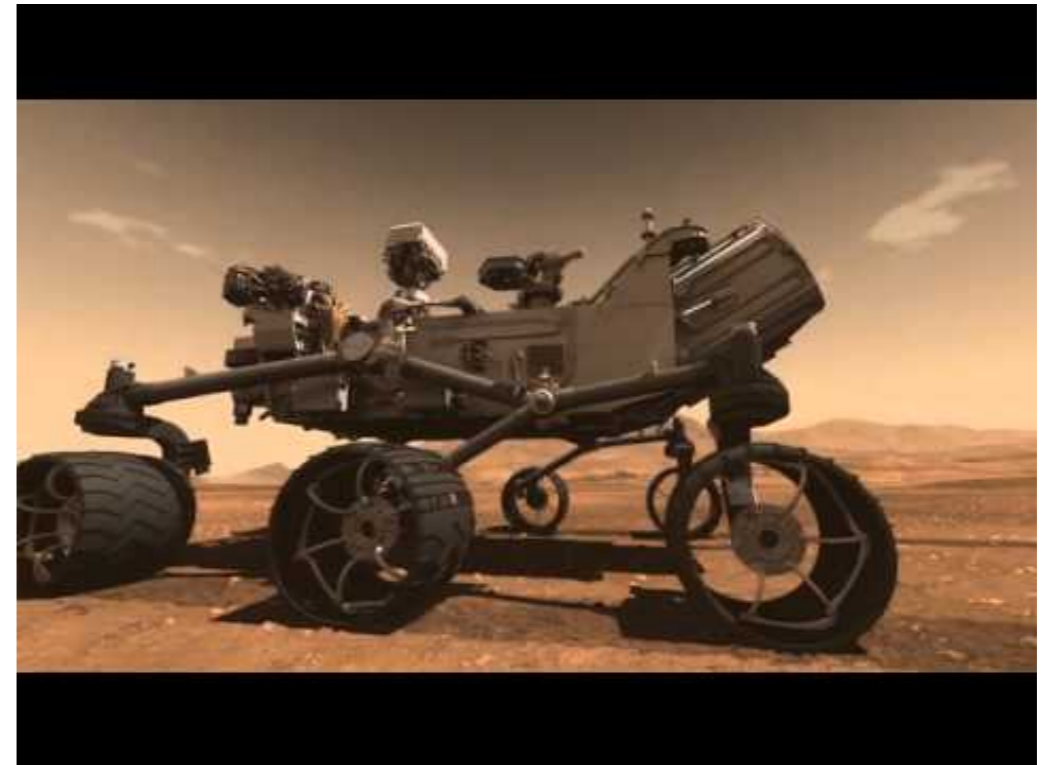
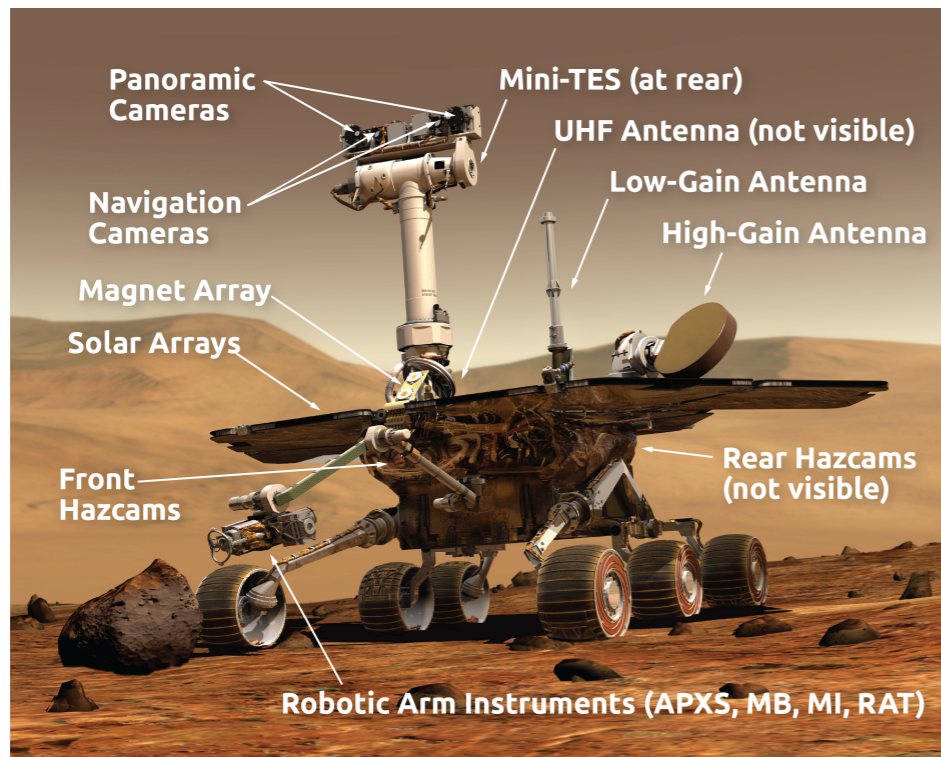
**on wheels/2**



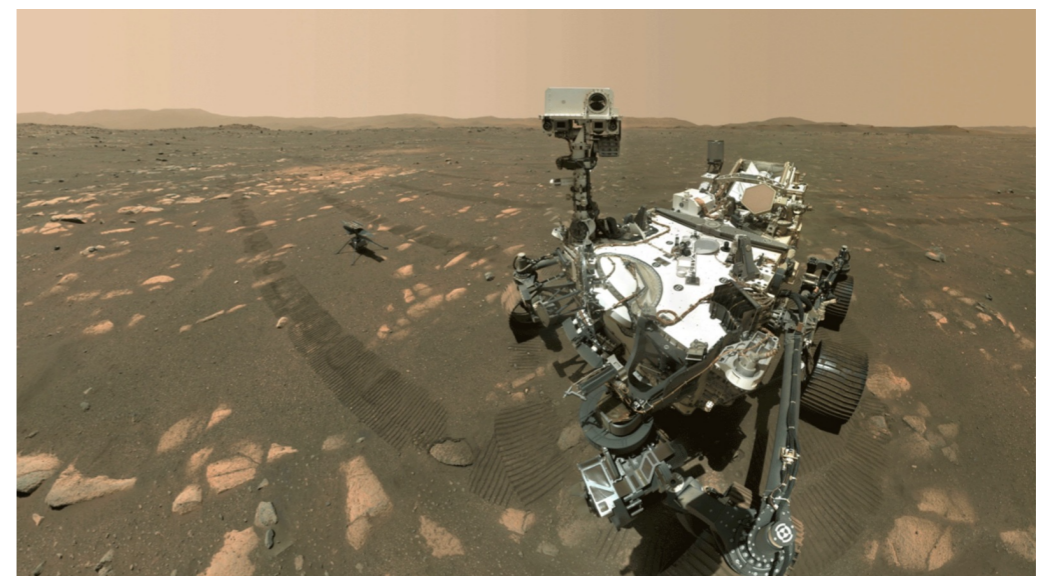
**Swisslog SpeciMinder  
(healthcare)**

## on wheels/3

<https://mars.nasa.gov/mer/>



Spirit+Opportunity, Curiosity,  
Perseverance+Ingenuity  
by NASA  
(planetary exploration)



gallery

on wheels/4

<https://yapemobility.it>



Yape by e-Novia  
(urban transportation)

gallery

on wheels/5

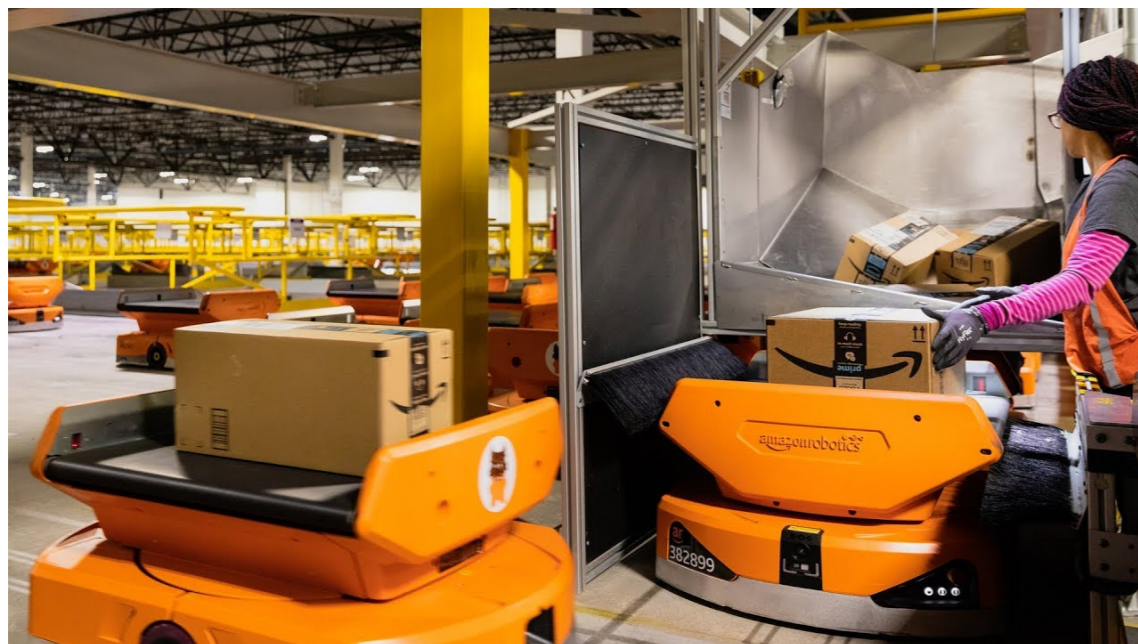
<https://mygita.com>



Gita by Piaggio  
(urban transportation)

# gallery

## on wheels/6

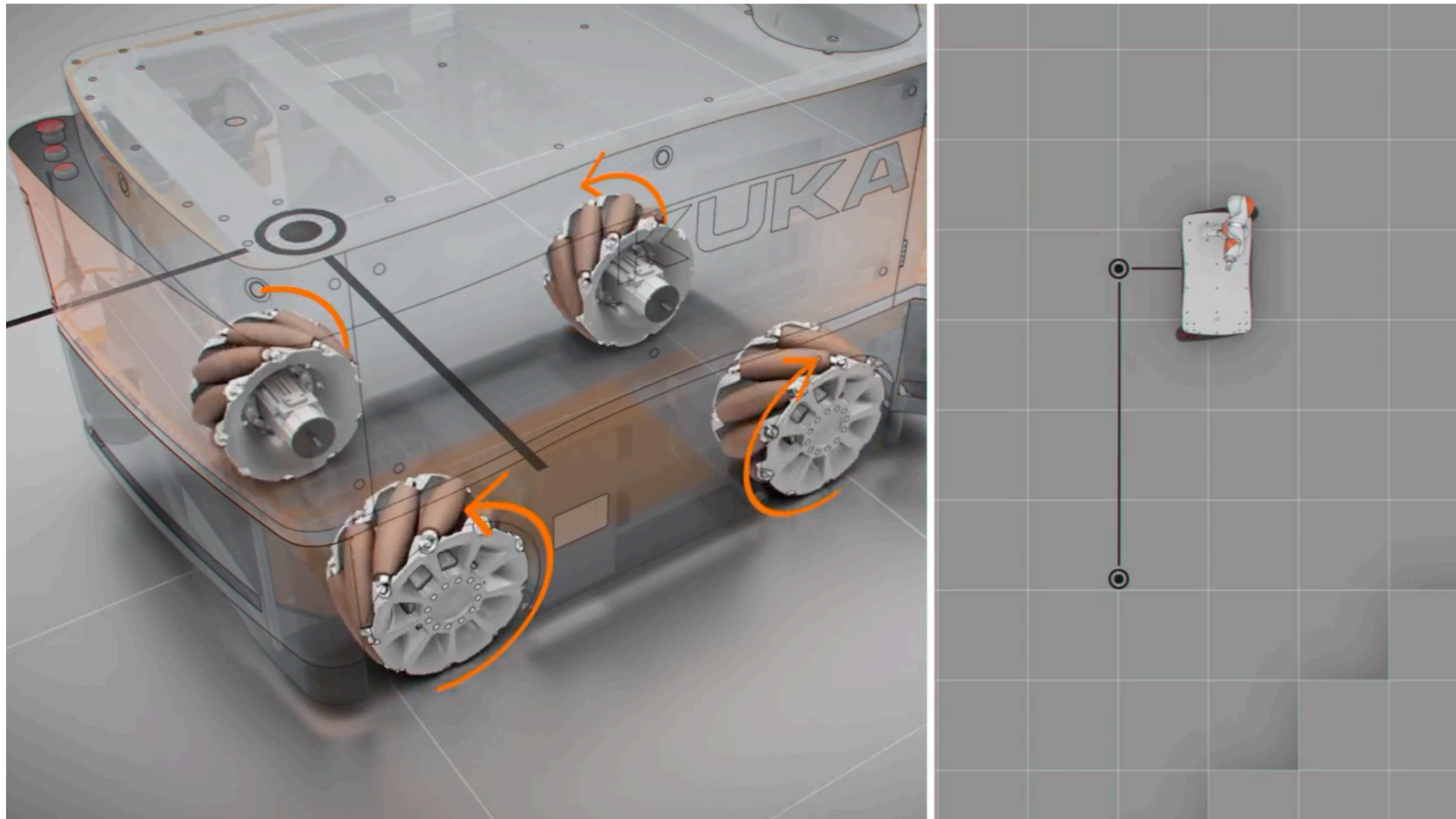


Amazon Robotics  
ex-KIVA  
(internal logistics)

gallery

on wheels/7

<https://www.kuka.com>



omniMove by KUKA  
(internal logistics)

gallery

on wheels/8

<https://stanley-robotics.com>



Stan by Stanley Robotics  
(automated parking)



gallery

on wheels/9



Stretch by Boston Dynamics  
(internal logistics)

# gallery

## on wheels/10

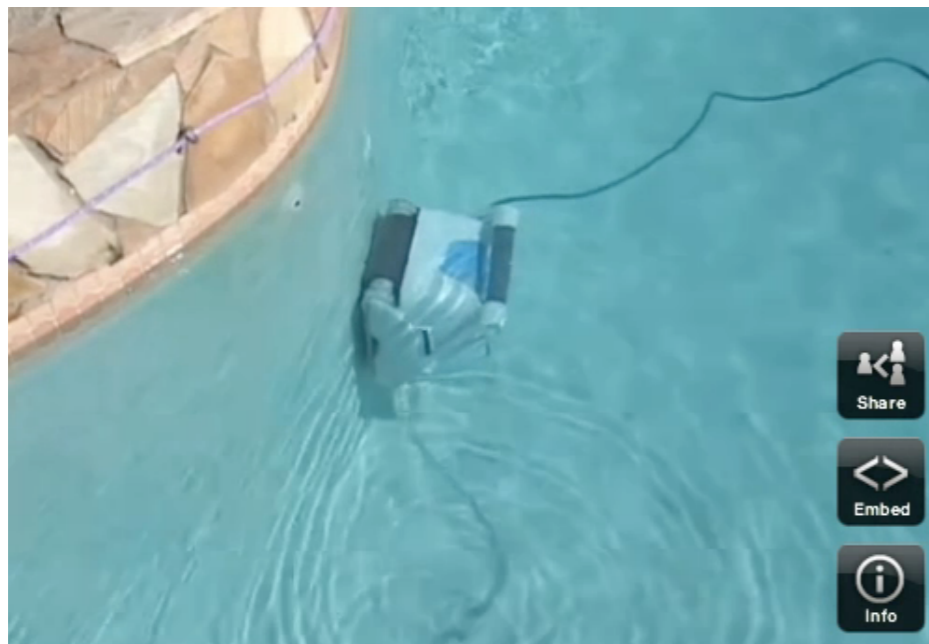


Handle by Boston Dynamics  
(internal logistics)



# gallery

## on tracks



Verro by iRobot  
(pool cleaning)



MAXXII by Robodyne  
(all-terrain navigation)

# gallery

## on legs/ l

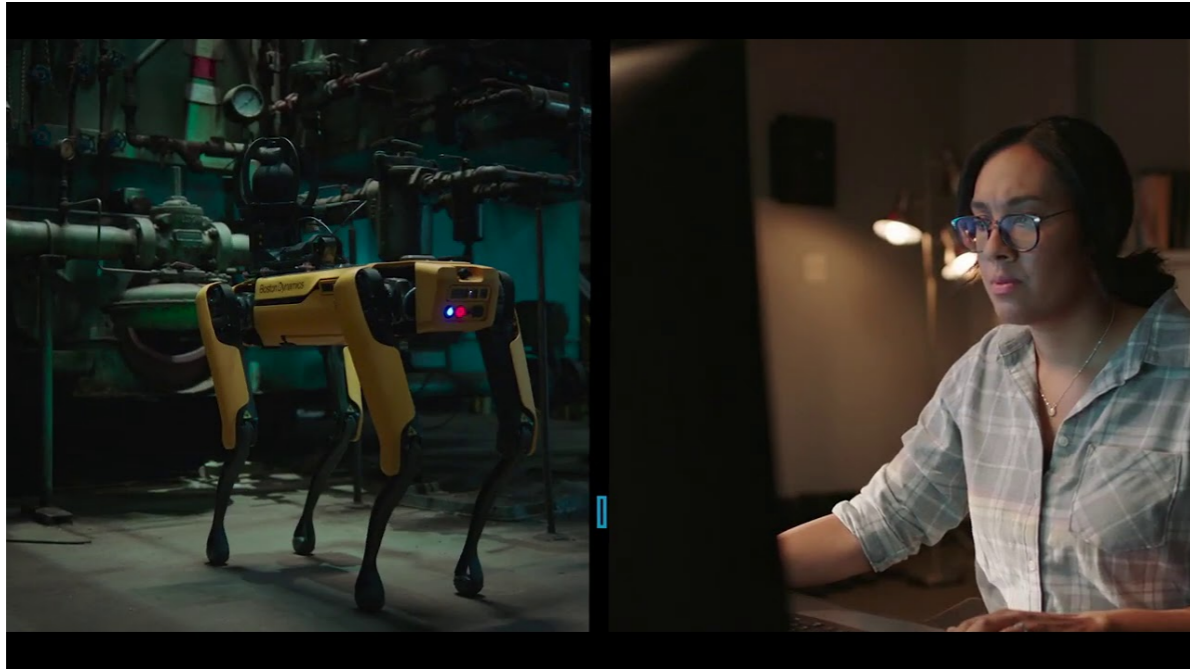


## BigDog and LS3 by Boston Dynamics (military transportation)



# gallery

## on legs/2



Spot by Boston Dynamics  
(remote monitoring  
and intervention)



# gallery

## on legs/3

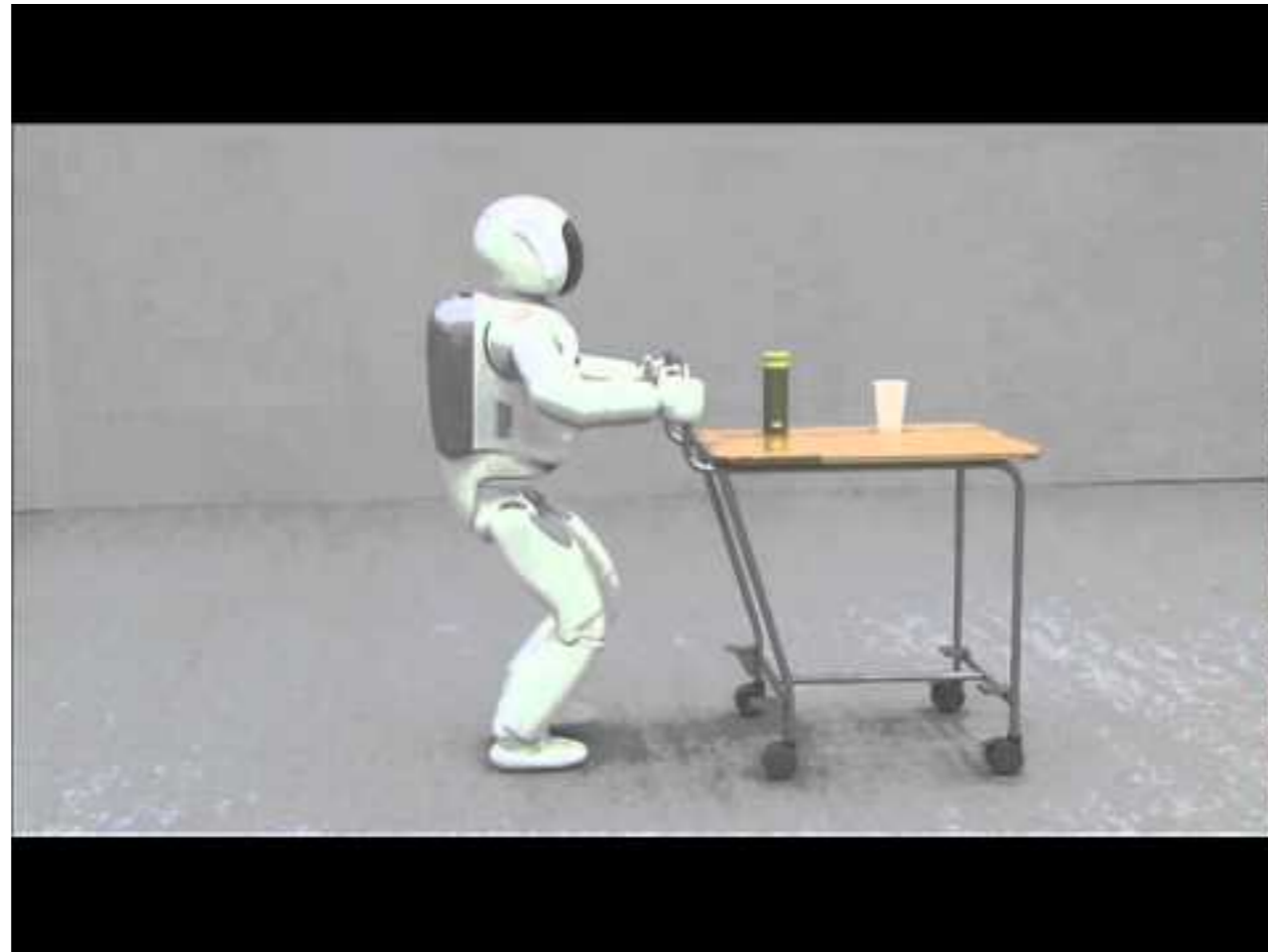
Cheetah  
by MIT  
(research)



ANYmal  
by ANYbotics  
(inspection)

gallery

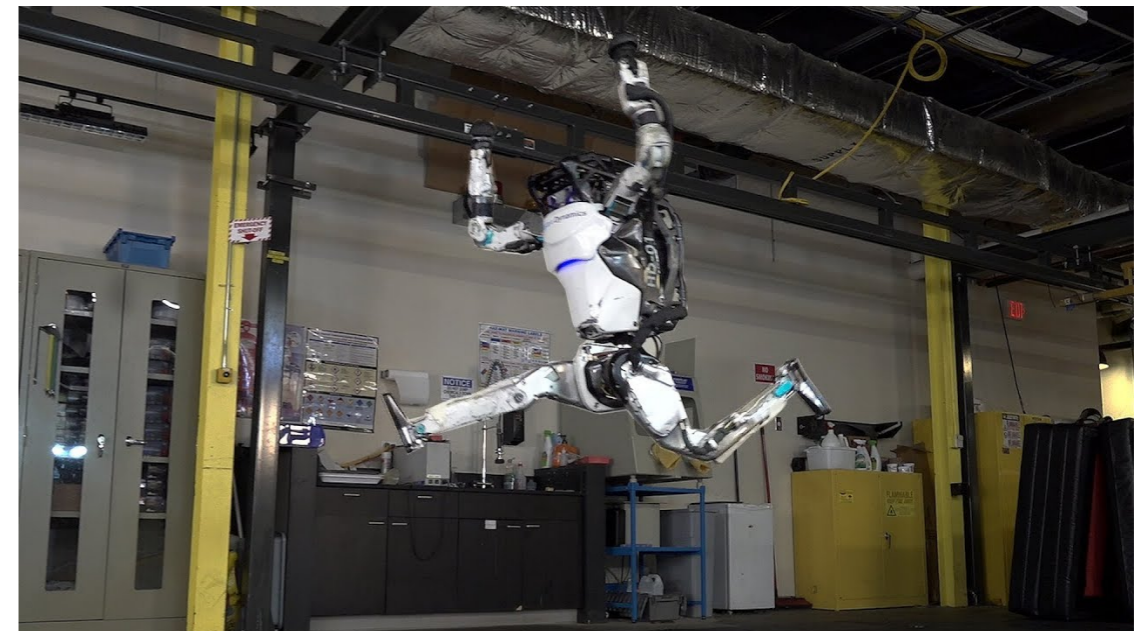
on legs/4



ASIMO by Honda  
(research)

# gallery

## on legs/5



# ATLAS by Boston Dynamics (research)



# gallery

## flying



Skydio 2 by Skydio  
(aerial cinematography)



Amazon Prime Air  
(delivery)

**gallery**

**underwater**



**Seagoo ROV  
(inspection)**



**Aquanaut by  
Houston Mechatronics  
(underwater operation)**

# gallery

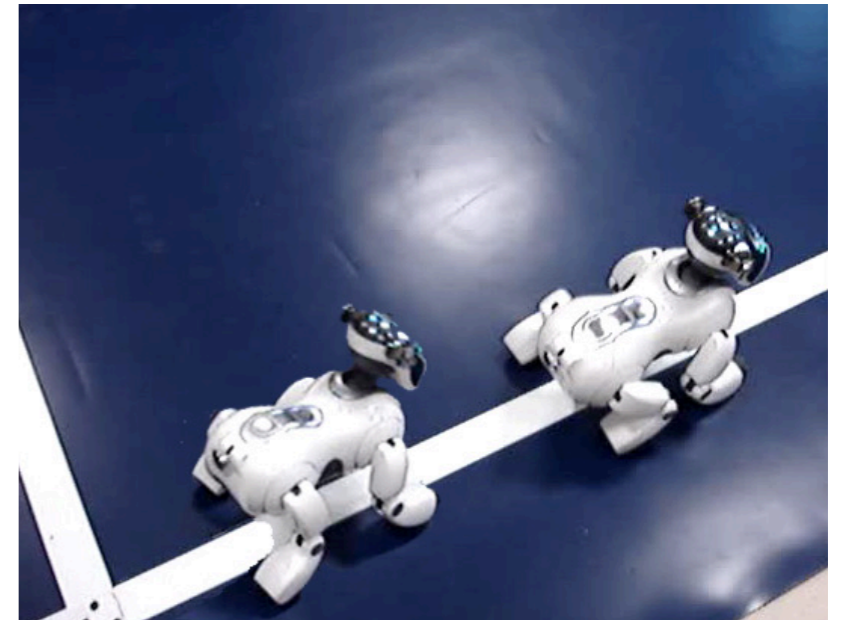
## at DIAG Robotics Lab



Kheperas  
MagellanPro



tractor-trailer  
prototype

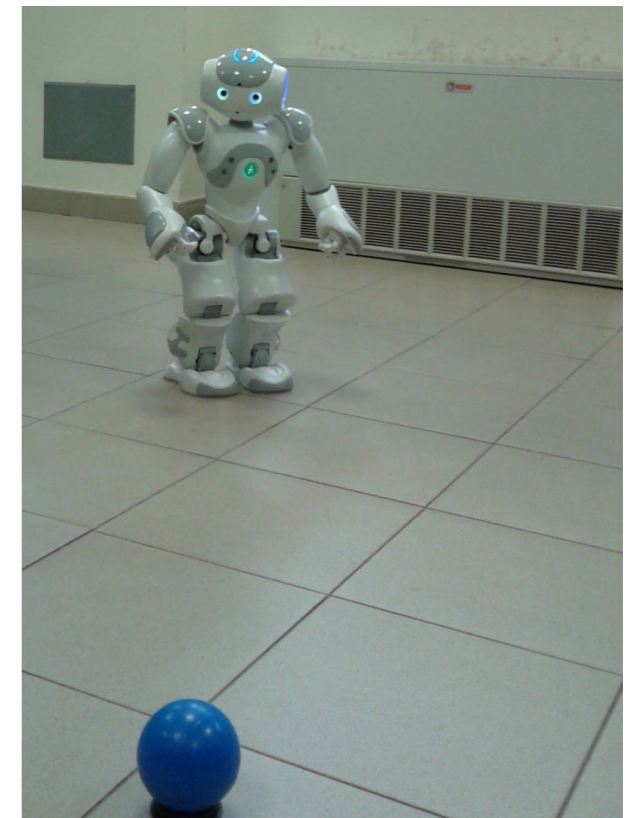


AIBOs

NAOs



Hummingbird, Pelican



# gallery

## at DIAG Robotics Lab

### TIAGo



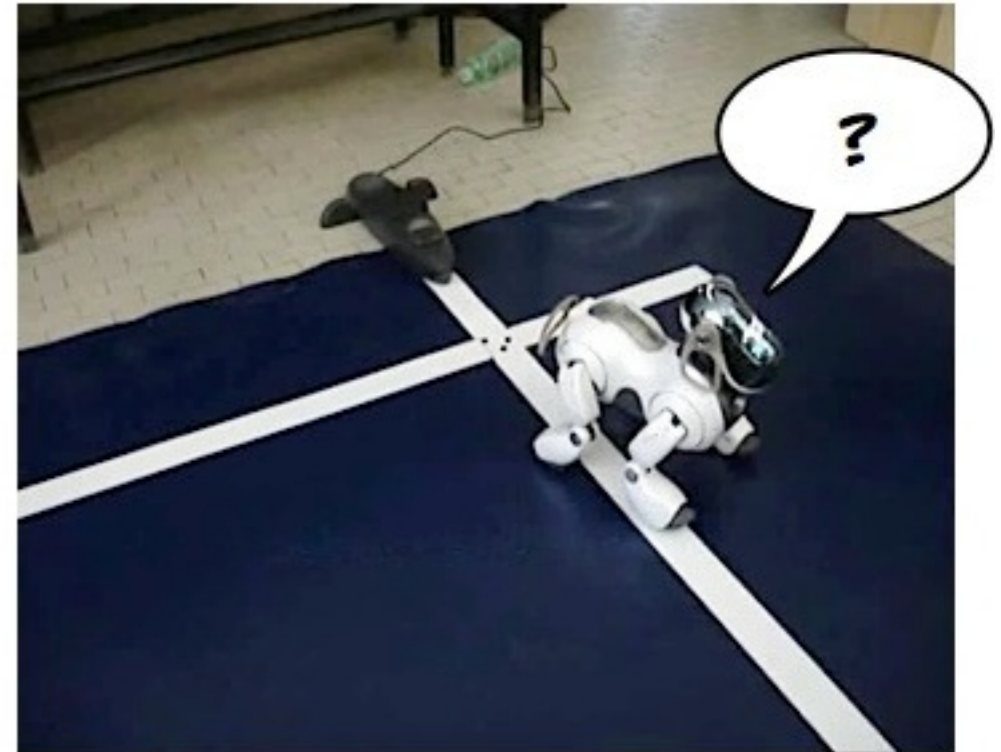
### Duckietown



### Robotis OP3

# the key problems of mobile robotics

1. where am I?
2. how am I supposed to get to the goal?
3. how do I actually move?



- 1: **localization** (with or without initial guess, map,...)
- 2: **path/trajectory/motion planning** (respectively: only geometric motion, with time, among obstacles)
- 3: **motion control** (feedback techniques)

	<b>fixed-base manipulators</b>	<b>single-body wheeled mobile robots</b>
<b>1. localization</b>	<b>easy</b> (thanks to fixed-base and joint encoders)	<b>difficult</b>
<b>2a. path/trajectory planning</b>	<b>easy</b> (all paths are feasible)	<b>difficult</b> (not all paths are feasible)
<b>2b. motion planning</b>	<b>difficult</b> (many dof's)	<b>more difficult</b> (as above)
<b>3. motion control</b>	<b>difficult</b> (nonlinear)	<b>more difficult</b> (nonlinear & no smooth stabilizer)

⇒ **multi-body mobile robots** are a real challenge!

articulated vehicles



mobile manipulators



humanoids



# autonomy

can be defined as (or better, requires) the ability to solve problems 1, 2, 3 in **unstructured** environments and **uncertain**, possibly **dynamic** operating conditions



DARPA  
Grand Challenge  
2005



**that was 2005, this is one decade later**



**DARPA  
Robotics  
Challenge  
2015**

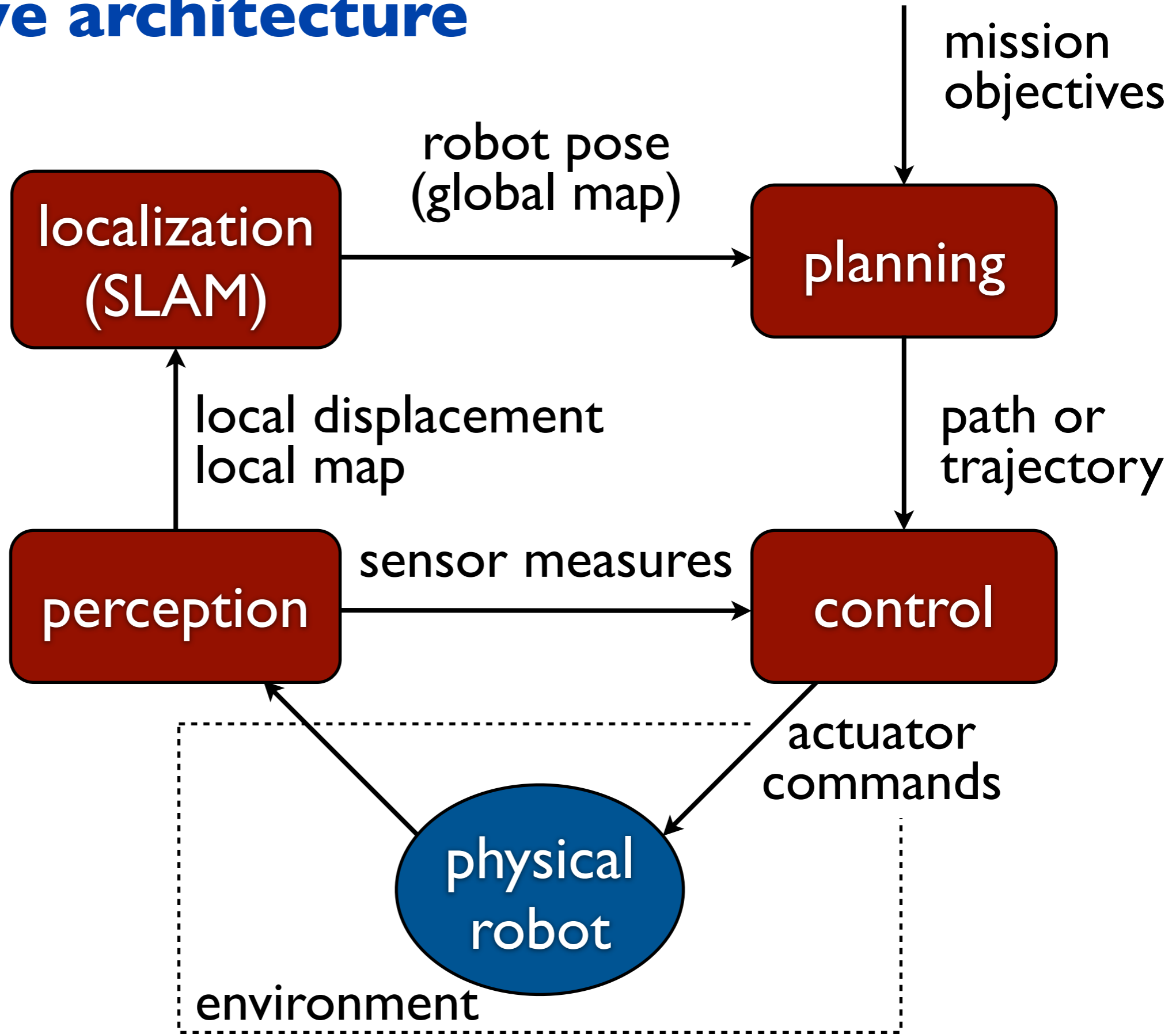
real autonomy (especially if you want to do more than drive) is not around the corner: **still a long way to go**

# a basic underlying functionality: perception

- **sensing + interpretation**
- **proprioceptive**: perception of the robot itself (position, orientation, velocity, etc, in a certain frame)
- **exteroceptive**: perception of the environment surrounding the robot (obstacles, robots, people, etc)
- **essential** in unstructured environments
- performed via a **variety** of sensors:
  - encoders, INS, GPS (proprioception)
  - rangefinders, cameras, tactile sensors (exteroception)

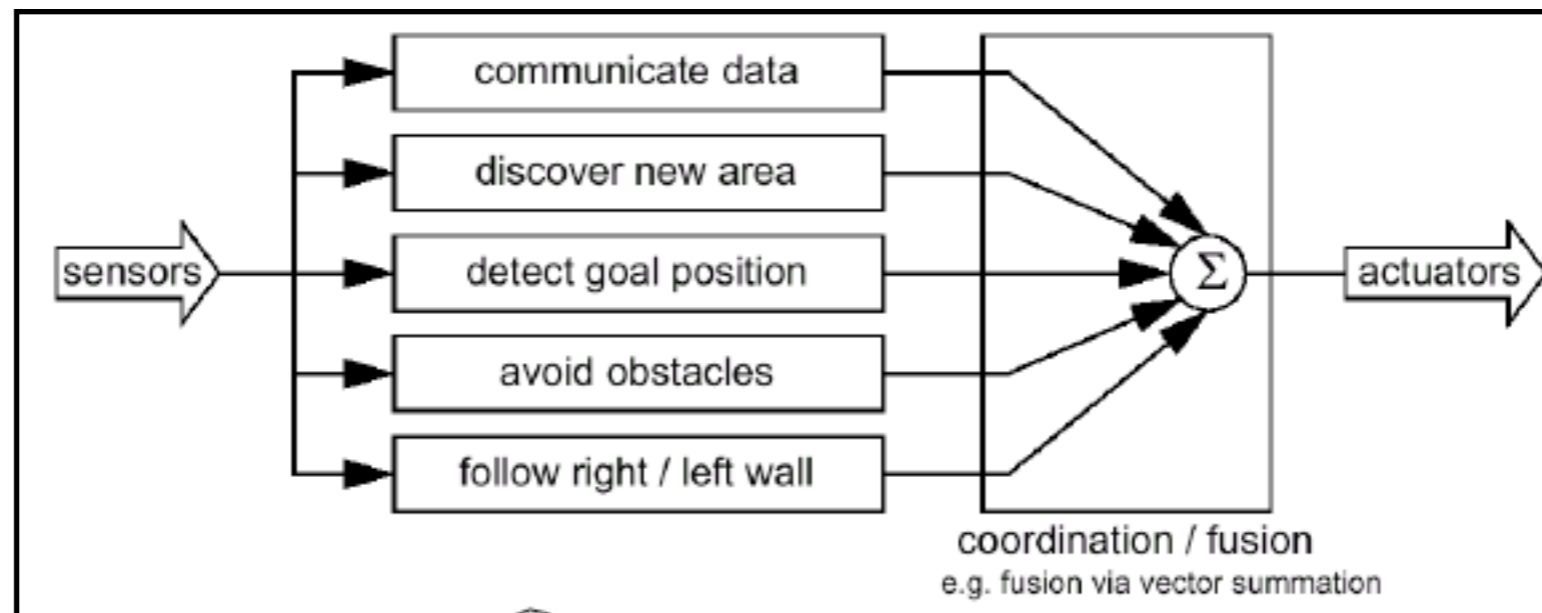
# deliberative architecture

“think,  
then act”



## other architectures

- **reactive** architecture (“don’t think, (re)act”)
- **hybrid** architecture (“think and act concurrently”)
- **behavior-based** architecture (“think the way you act”),  
e.g.



taken from “Introduction to Autonomous Mobile Robots”