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### Navigation Control Architecture of the Reactive Layer for Autonomous Mobile Robots

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**Key Words :** Mobile Robot( ), Navigation Control Architecture( ), Action( ), Real-time Operating System( ), RTAI

#### Abstract

In a hybrid three-layer control architecture(deliberative, sequencing, and reflexive), the lowest reflexive layer consists of resources, actions, an action coordinator, and motion controllers. Because the execution of individual components in the reflexive layer should be done in real-time, each component has to be simple and, due to this reason, the Linux-RTAI(Real-Time Application Interface for Linux) has been used as an operating system. In this paper, a navigation control architecture, which combines the components in the reflexive layer and the navigation-related modules in the sequencing layer, is proposed. And then, as basic components, four actions(*Goto*, *Avoid*, *Move*, and *EmergencyStop*) are designed. Experimental results confirm the effectiveness of the proposed architecture and the performance of individual associated actions.

(9)

1.

가 가 Arkin (competitive coordinator) Brooks (cooperative coordinator)가 가 가 80 Brooks subsumption architecture(6-8) Arkin motor schema(3-4) 가 가 가 가 (behavior-based architecture)

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(deliberative control), , ,

(reactive control).

NIST

4D/RCS(real-time control system)<sup>(2)</sup>

NASA California

Institute of Technology, Carnegie Mellon University가

CLARAty(Coupled

Layer Architecture for Robotics Autonomy)<sup>(18)</sup>

가

가

Fraunhofer IPA

Care-O-bot

(10)

BERRA(Behavior-based

Robot Research Architecture)<sup>(16)</sup>

(KIST)

Tripodal Schematic

Architecture<sup>(13)</sup>

(KAIST)

(14)

가

. Tripodal Schematic Architecture

layered functionality

diagram

class diagram, petri-net

configuration diagram

(18)

가

Linux-RTAI

Goto,

Avoid,

EmergencyStop ,

Move

가

2.

2.1

가

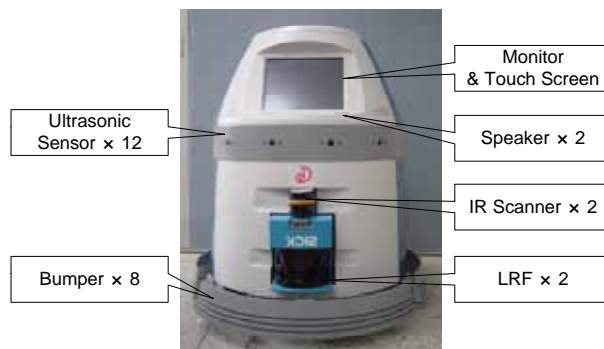
680 mm,

850 mm

60 kg

Fig. 1

LRF(Laser Ranger Finder),



**Fig. 1** The used mobile robot developed by the Center for Intelligent Robotics, KIST

2.2

interrupt handler 가 Linux 가

(9)

3.

Fig. 2 가

(認定層, deliberative layer) (決順層, sequencing layer), (反射層, reflexive layer)

가

kernel space,

user space

Fig. 3

Navigation\_Module

가

(Navigation\_Module)

Process\_Supervisor가

Resource, Action, Action\_Coordinator Motion\_Controller가

3.1 Resource Resource

Resource 가

(Action) (Action\_Coordinator)가

2.3

Action

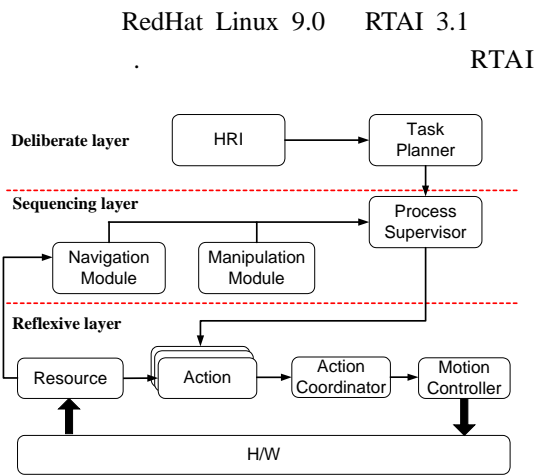


Fig. 2 The adopted control architecture

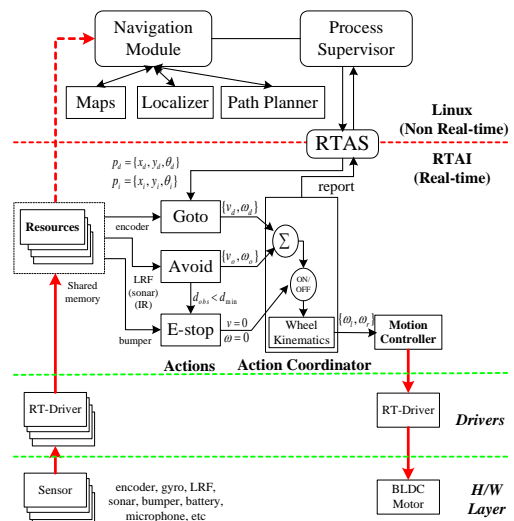
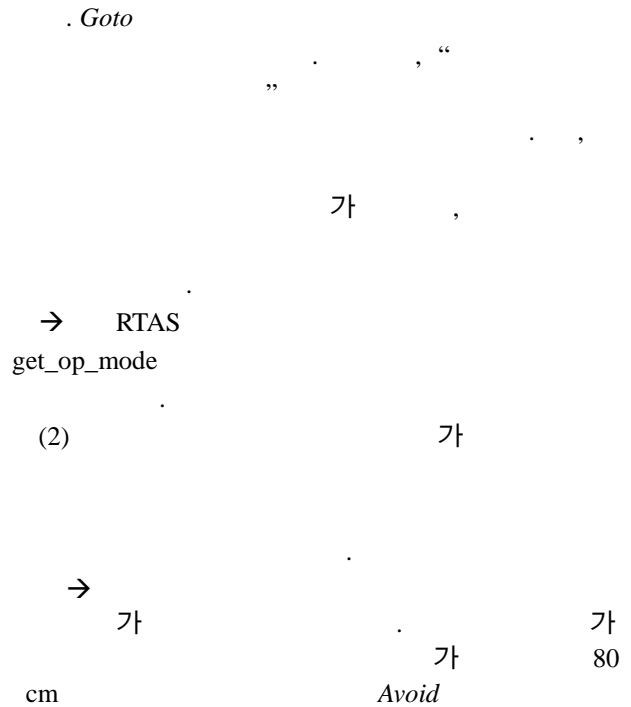
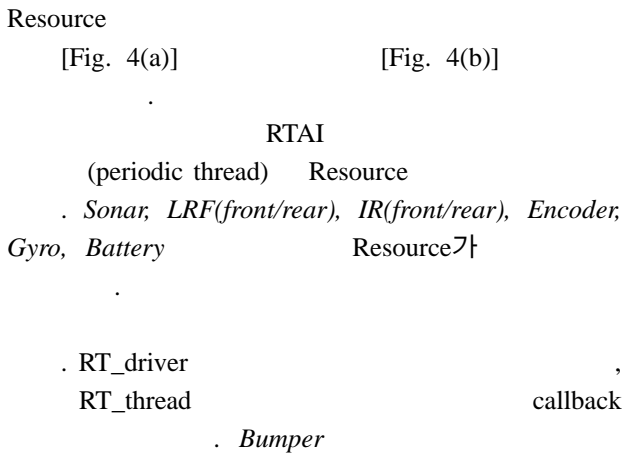
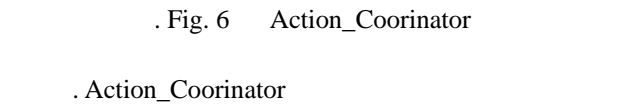
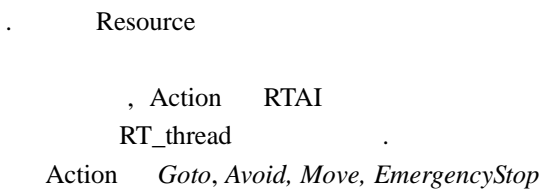


Fig. 3 The proposed navigation control architecture



3.2 Actions

Action



Action

Fig. 5 Resource (rt\_task\_resume)

(rt\_task\_suspend)가

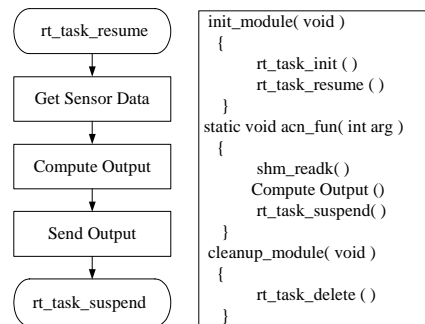


Fig. 5 Data flow in Actions

3.3 Action\_Coordinator

Motion\_Controller

Action\_

Coordinator

Action\_Coordinator

(1) Action\_Coordinator

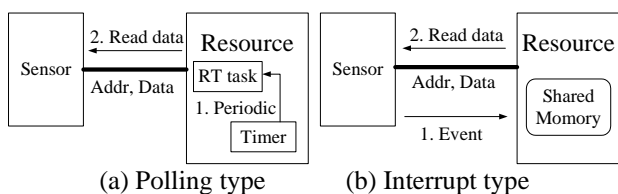


Fig. 4 Data processing types of resources

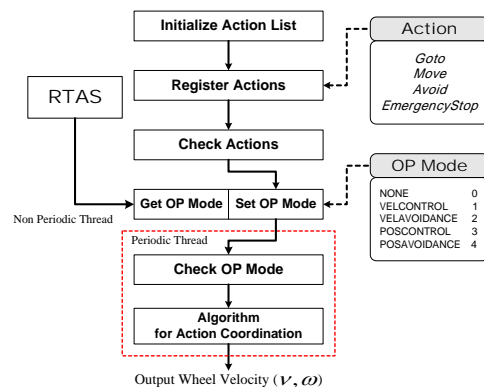


Fig. 6 Data flow of the Action\_Coordinator

3.4 Motion\_Controller

Motion\_Controller

Motion\_Controller

Action\_Coordinator

3.5 RTAS

RTAS(Real-Time Action Supervisor) user space(

) kernel space( )

, Action\_Coordinator

RT\_FIFO kernel space

GUI

가

4.

가

Action Resource

, Action RTAI

RT\_thread

Goto

Move,

Avoid,

EmergencyStop

4.1 Goto

Goto

Navigation\_Module

Localizer Path\_Planner

Encoder

Process\_Supervisor

Goto

Localizer

Localizer

Encoder

Encoder

(200 msec)

가

(20 msec) hard real-time

Aicardi et al.<sup>(1)</sup>

$$v = k_3 \cos \rho, \quad k_3 > 0, \tag{1}$$

$$\omega = k_4 \rho + k_3 \frac{\cos \rho \sin \rho}{\rho} (\rho + k_2 \theta_d), \tag{2}$$

$k_2, k_3, k_4 > 0.$

가

가 0

t 2 ~ 3

4.2 Avoid

Avoid

Avoid

Resource가

LRF

Minguez and Montano<sup>(15)</sup> nearness diagram

Fig. 7

$d_{safe}$

$v_o$

$\omega_o$

$$v_o = K_{obs} \times \frac{d_{obs}}{d_{safe}} \times \left( \frac{\pi/2 - |\phi|}{\pi/2} \right) \times v_{max}, \tag{3}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{\phi}{\pi/2} \times \omega_{max}. \tag{4}$$

$k_{obs}$

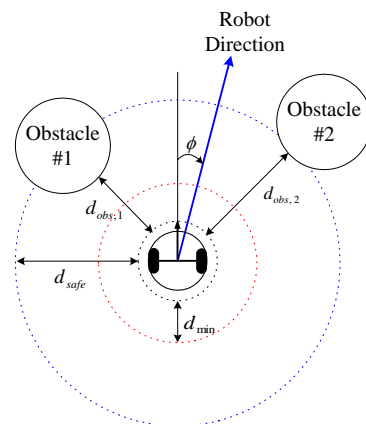


Fig. 7 Concept of obstacle avoidance

$d_{obs}$ ,  $\phi$

4.3 Move

(point-to-point)

Move RTAS  
Action\_Coordinator

4.4 EmergencyStop

EmergencyStop Motion\_Controller

EmergencyStop

5.

EmergencyStop

가

5.1

5.1.1 Goto

Goto)

Process\_Supervisor

Goto

Process\_Supervisor

Fig. 8(a)

Fig. 8(b)

Goto, Avoid,

가

가

(op mode #3:

가

가 GUI

GUI

RTAS가

Fig. 8(a)

Fig. 8(b)

가

offset ± 10 cm

5.1.2 Goto + Avoid

가

Goto (op mode #3)

(op mode #4)

Goto+Avoid

가

Fig. 9

가

op mode #3

가

가

op mode #4

op mode #3

5.1.3 EmergencyStop

Fig. 10

Fig. 10(a)

가

, Fig. 10(b)

가

EmergencyStop

Fig. 11(a),(b)

0

5.2

5.2.1 Move

Fig. 12

5

10, 20,

30 cm/sec

1

1

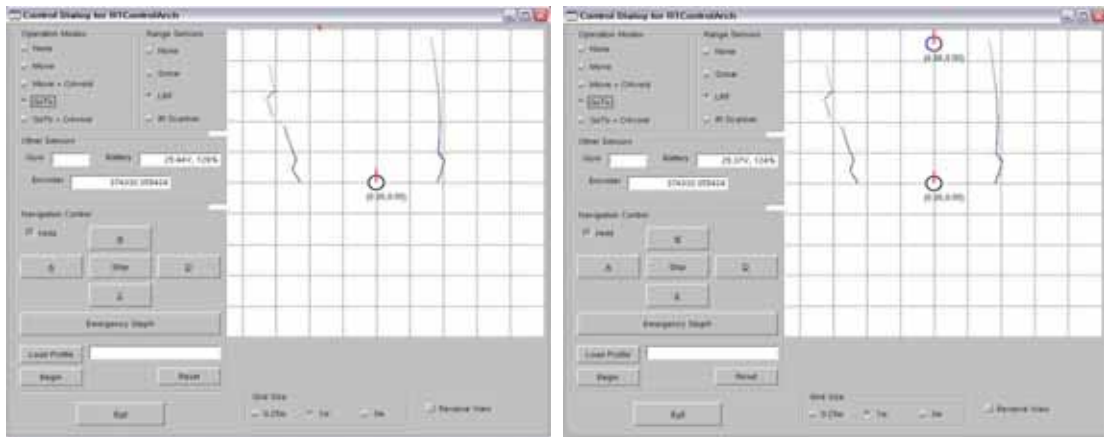
Fig. 13

-15 ~ 15 cm/sec

가 30 cm/sec

가

0.1 sec

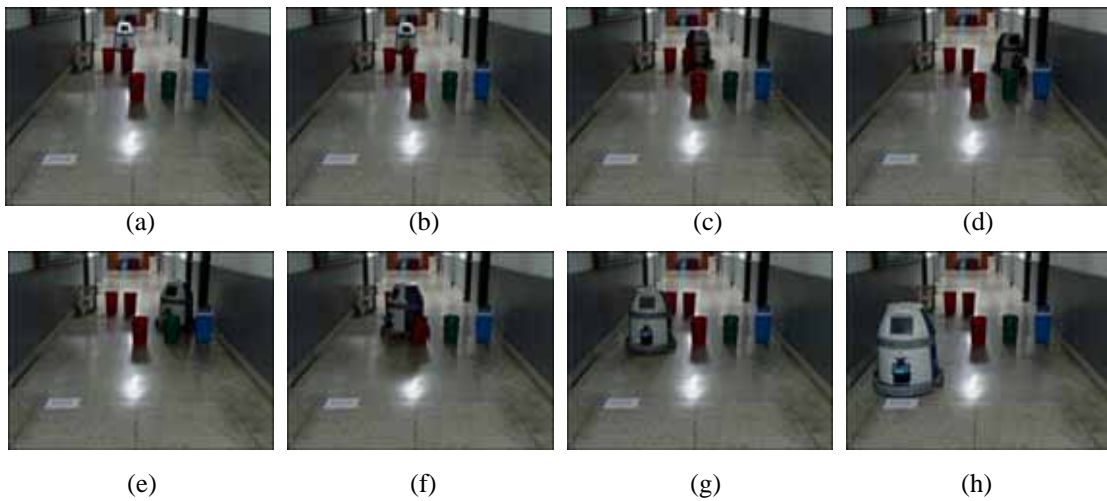


(a) Goal position setting for *Goto* test



(b) Snap shots

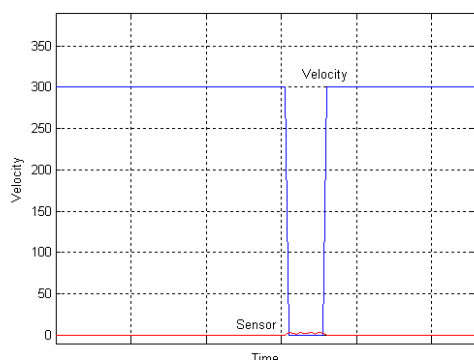
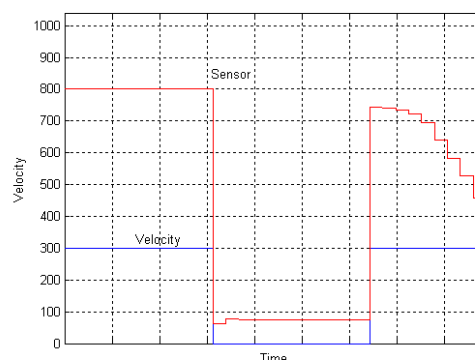
**Fig. 8** *Goto* test



**Fig. 9** Snap shots of the combined *Goto* + *Avoid* test



(a) Hard *EmergencyStop* under a bumper input      (b) Soft *EmergencyStop* upon a critical range  
**Fig. 10** Snap shots of *EmergencyStop* tests

(a) Velocity curve of the hard *Emergencystop*(b) Velocity curve of the soft *Emergencystop***Fig. 11** Comparison of two *EmergencyStops* : hard and soft**Table 1** Comparison of control architectures

	Saphira <sup>(11)</sup>	TeamBot <sup>(5)</sup>	BERRA <sup>(14)</sup>	The proposed Architecture
<b>OS</b>				
Linux	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MS Windows	Yes	Yes	No	No
Real-time OS	No	No	No	Yes (RTAI 3.1)
Main prog. Language	C	Java	C++	C/C++
Software Tools Req. <sup>(a)</sup>	gcc	Java 1.2	gcc 2.95	gcc 3.2
<b>Graphics</b>				
GUI	Yes	Yes (simulation)	Yes	Yes
Graphics Prog. <sup>(b)</sup>	Yes (limited)	Yes	No	Yes
<b>HRI</b>				
Text	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (other layer)
Speech	No	No	Yes	Yes (other layer)
GUI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes (other layer)
Palm	No	No	Yes	Yes (other layer)
Multi Agent Support	No	Yes	No	Yes
Multi Host	No	No	Yes	Yes
Multi Process	Threads	Thread	Multi-process	Multi-process/ Thread
<b>Data Flow Paradigm</b>				
Push	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Pull	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Platform Portability</b>				
Hardware Abstraction	Good	Very good	Very good	Very good
Sensor Extension Cap. <sup>(c)</sup>	No	Good	Very good	Very good
<b>Sensor Support</b>				
Sonar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
LRF	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
IR	No	No	Yes	Yes
Camera	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (other layer)
Bumper	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Microphone	No	No	No	Yes (other layer)
Gyro	No	No	No	Yes
Touchscreen	No	No	No	Yes
<b>Behavior Coordinator (Action)</b>	Fuzzy logic	Various	VFH <sup>(d)</sup> /VFF <sup>(e)</sup>	Various
<b>Timing Aspect</b>				
Real-time Support	No	No	No	Yes
Sensor Actuator Latency	0.6 sec	0.4 sec	0.17 sec	0.02/0.2 sec
<b>Bandwidth</b>				
Sensor to Behavior (Action)	4 KB/s	OS limitation	OS limitation	OS limitation
<b>Code Size</b>				
Complete System	11 MB 45 MB	36 MB		5.82 MB

(a) Prog.: Program, (b) Req.: Requirements, (c) Cap.: Capability, (d) VFH: Vector Field Histogram,

(e) VFF: Vector Field Force.



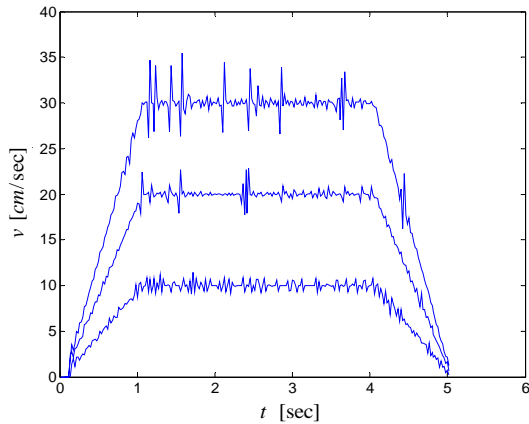


Fig. 12 Constant-velocity travels by Move

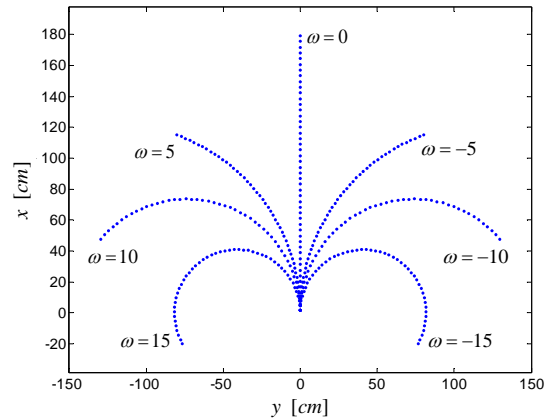


Fig. 13 Constant-angular-velocity moves with  $v = 30$  cm/sec

5.3

Calibrate

가

가

가

Saphira<sup>(12)</sup>,

TeamBots,<sup>(5)</sup> BERRA<sup>(16)</sup>

Table 1

가

Oreback and Christensen<sup>(19)</sup>

가

(2 )

가

가

6.

가

three-layer

O/S

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