Introduction to Mobile Robotics

Proximity Sensors

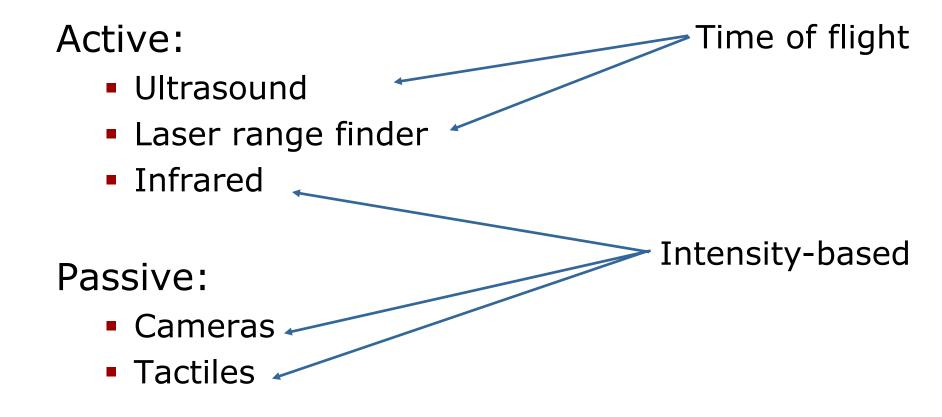
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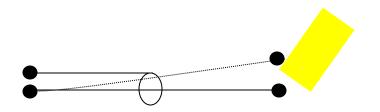
Sensors of Wheeled Robots

Perception of the environment

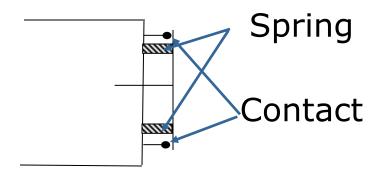


Tactile Sensors

Measure contact with objects



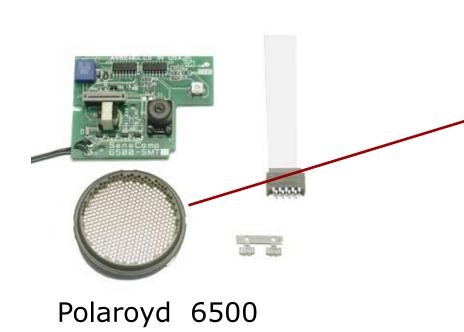
Touch sensor



Bumper sensor

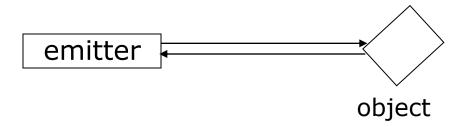
Ultrasound Sensors

- Emit an ultrasound signal
- Wait until they receive the echo
- Time of flight sensor





Time of Flight Sensors

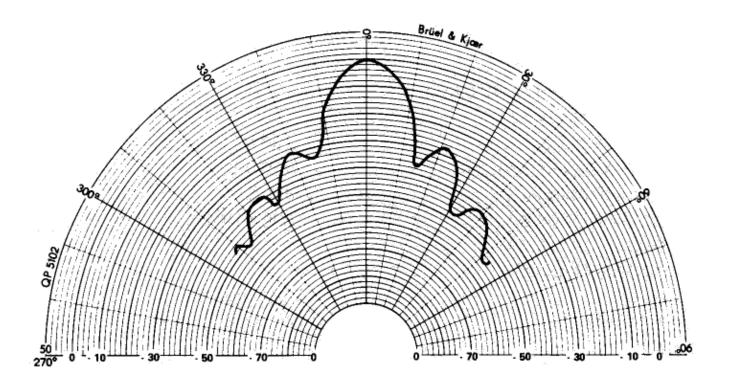


$$d = v \times t / 2$$

- v: speed of the signal
- t: time elapsed between broadcast of signal and reception of the echo.

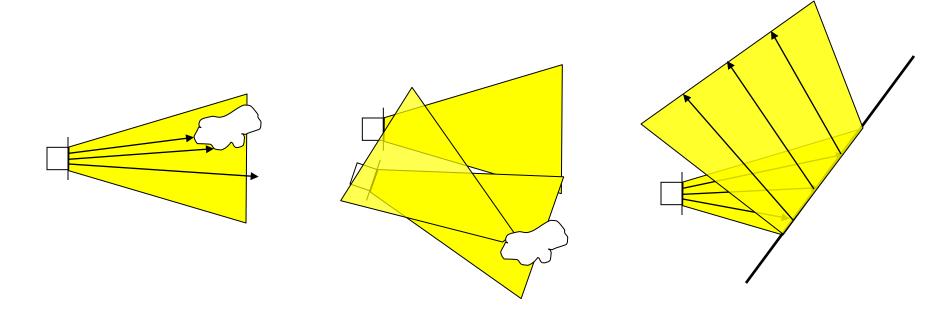
Properties of Ultrasounds

Signal profile [Polaroid]

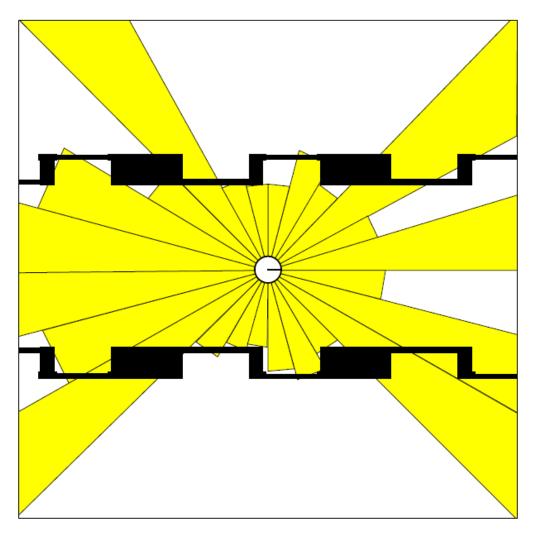


Sources of Error

- Opening angle
- Crosstalk
- Specular reflection



Typical Ultrasound Scan

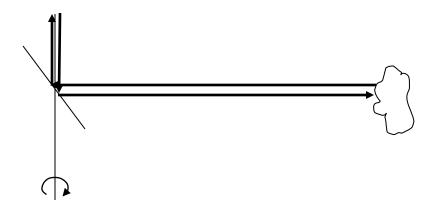


Parallel Operation

- Given a 15 degrees opening angle, 24 sensors are needed to cover the whole 360 degrees area around the robot.
- Let the maximum range we are interested in be 10m.
- The time of flight then is 2*10/330 s=0.06 s
- A complete scan requires 1.45 s
- To allow frequent updates (necessary for high speed) the sensors have to be fired in parallel.
- This increases the risk of crosstalk

Laser Range Scanner



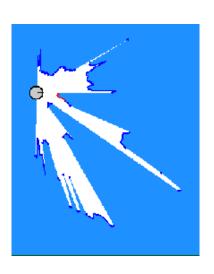


Properties

- High precision
- Wide field of view
- Some laser scanners are security approved for emergency stops (collision detection)

Computing the End Points

- Laser data comes as an array or range readings, e.g. [1; 1.2; 1.5; 0.1; 81.9; ...]
- Assume an field of view of 180 deg
- First beams starts at -½ of the fov
- Maximum range: ~80 m (SICK LMS)



Computing the End Points

- Laser data comes as an array or range readings, e.g. [1; 1.2; 1.5; 0.1; 91.9; ...]
- Assume an field of view of 180 deg
- First beams starts at -½ of the fov

Blackboard:

- Where are the end points relative to the sensor location?
- Where are the end points in an external coordinate system?

Robots Equipped with Laser Scanners













Typical Scans

