#### Introduction to Mobile Robotics

# **Proximity Sensors**

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## **Sensors of Wheeled Robots**

Perception of the environment





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 = 0.06 = 0.06
- 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 -1/2 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; ...]
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Blackboard:

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

#### **Another Range Sensor**



#### **Robots Equipped with Laser Scanners**













## **Typical Scans**











