

פרויקט קמין 63376

Visual navigation for airborne ground robot's
control

Scientific report:
Dr. Kupervasser Oleg
Prof. Domoshnitsky Alexander

Abstract

In the presentation described algorithms for airborne ground robot's control and navigation developed in Ariel University during Kamin project.

Abstract of the project:

The subject of the project is vision-based navigation: airborne control (tethered platform) of ground robots. The system may be used for the coordination of the ground robots.

The result of project will be airborne system of control and navigation simultaneously for a lot of ground robots that may be used for a wide class of robots: automated lawnmowers, robots for cleaning the rooms, tractors, snow-removal, garbage disposal and flushing vehicles, vehicles for people and goods transportation, agricultural and municipal vehicles, transport and so on. This system may be used for extra-terrestrial robots on other planets. The system can be used in “smart home” or “smart city”.

Keywords: autopilot, delay, drone, vision-based navigation, stable flight, visual airborne navigation, ground robot

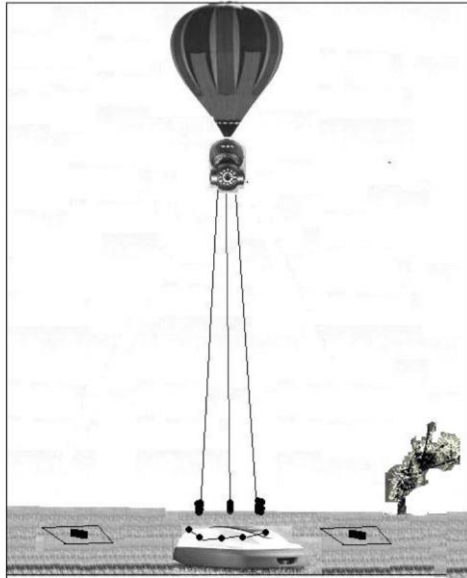


FIG. 1

מטרת הפרויקט - navigation and control- Ground robots

שימוש

Future for machines is unmanned technology.

Our mission is providing computer BRAIN (navigation and control) for unmanned ground robots



Robot lawnmowers still a work in progress



Concept for Navigation-telecommunication systems

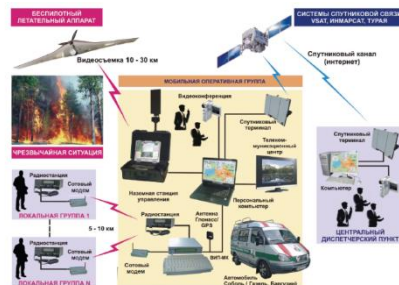


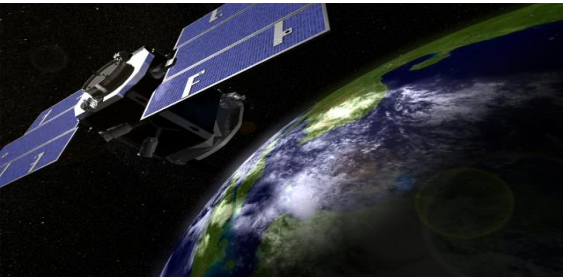
Рис. 2. Состав и схема взаимодействия ИТКНИИ



Future For **Rescue Service, Police, Army, Cosmos-** **unmanned technology**

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs)

Satellite



terrestrial robots (landrovers, lawnmowers)

Planetokhods



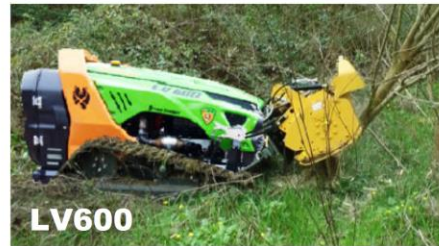
Robot lawnmowers still a work in progress



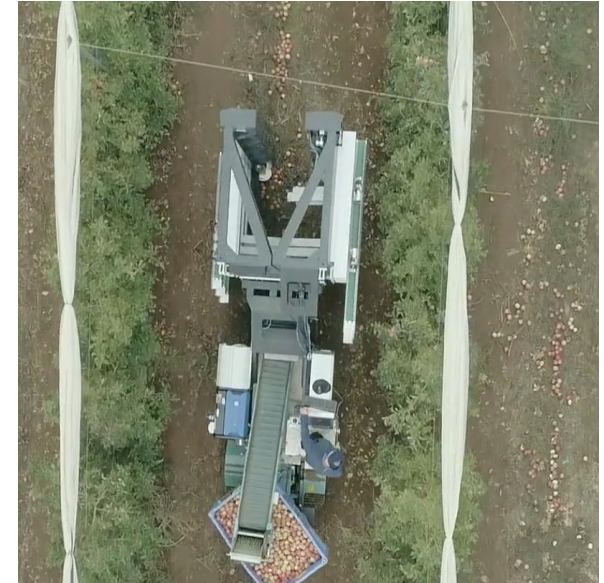
The most popular outdoor agriculture robots currently:

A Remote Controlled Slope Mower

GREEN CLIMBER



Robotic Fruit Harvester – the FFRobot



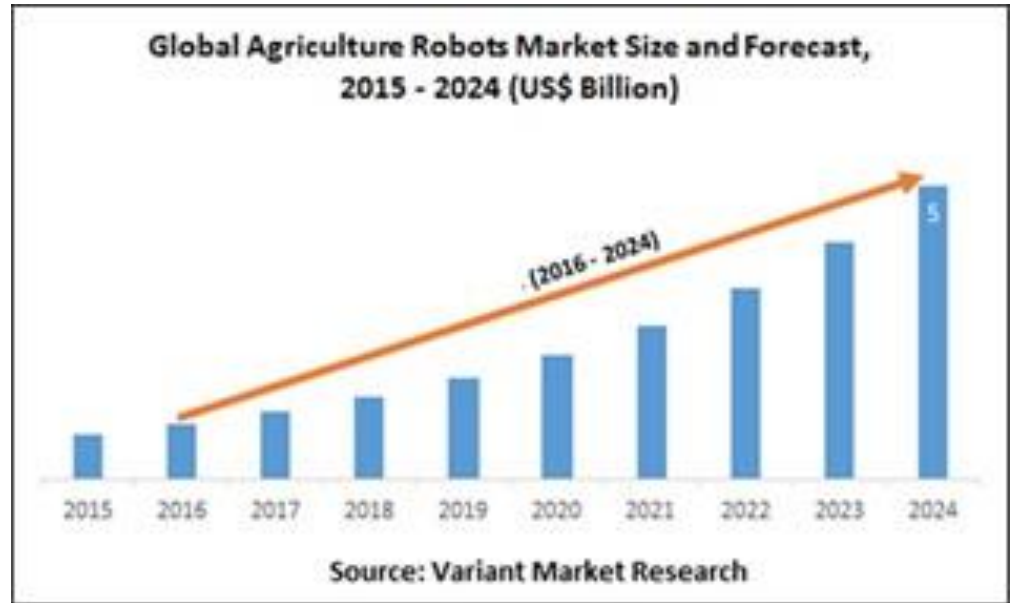
Target Markets for the project (exponential growth)

Market

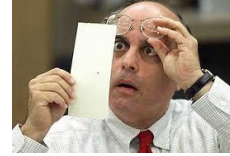
The agricultural robot's market is expected to grow from USD 2.75 Billion in 2016

to USD 12.80 Billion by 2024

<https://www.marketsandmarkets.com/Market-Reports/agricultural-robot-market-173601759.html>



Ground robot navigation **problem**



THE ROBOT REPORT

TRACKING THE BUSINESS OF ROBOTICS

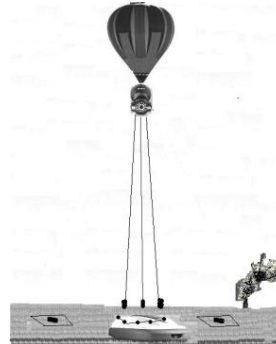
- Robots-lawnmowers need for border wires
- They have random navigation methodologies
- It is inconvenient, static, expensive technology.



Robot lawnmowers still a work in progress

Solution:

Technology-
Airborne ground
robots control
(Patent)



Solution is Vision-based navigation of robots

Vision-based navigation of robots is similar to human navigation by the help of eyes vision

Airborne terrestrial robots control (Patents)

The solution of the problem is navigation by robot vision.

However, robot “eyes” are not on the robot, but eyes are autonomous: they can observe the robot from above



— Bundesrepublik Deutschland —

Urkunde über die Eintragung des Gebrauchsmusters Nr. 21 2013 000 225

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Vorrichtung für Koordinierung automatisierter Vorrichtungen

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G05D 1/02

Inhabere/Inhaberin:
Kuperwasser, Oleg Jurjevich, Moskau, RU

Tag der Anmeldung:
07.11.2013

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10.07.2015

Publiziert:
12.11.2012 RU 2012147924

Die Präsidentin des Deutschen Patent- und Markenamts

Cornelia Rudolf-Schäfer
Cornelia Rudolf-Schäfer
München, 10.07.2015

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Le Directeur général de l'Institut national de la propriété industrielle décide que le certificat d'utilité n° 18 55196 dont le texte est annexé est délivré à :

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Le présent produit est valable pour une période de six ans à compter de la date de dépôt de la demande, sous réserve du paiement des redevances annuelles.

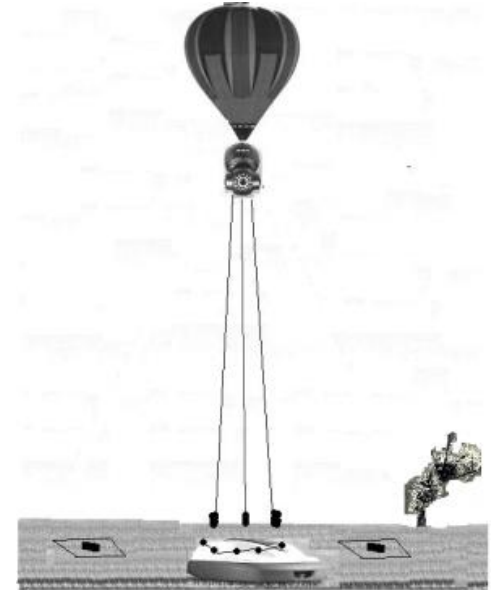
Notation de la délivrance est faite au Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle n° 1126 du 21.07.15 (p. 6) de publication 3 107 133.

Fait à Courbevoie, le 21.07.15

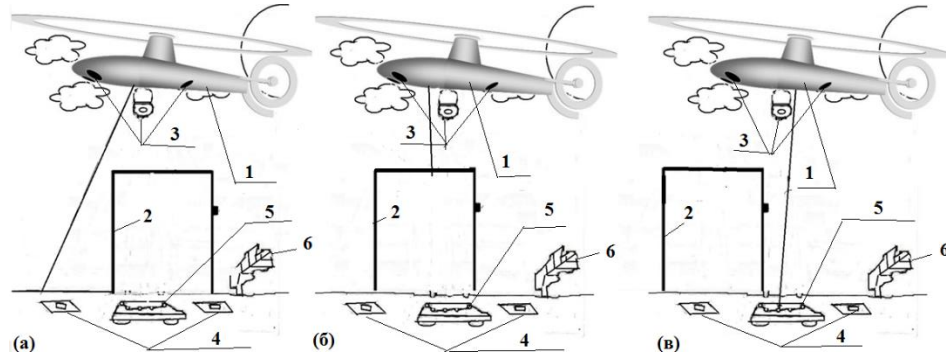
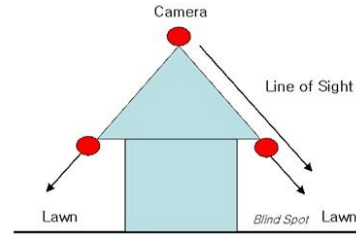
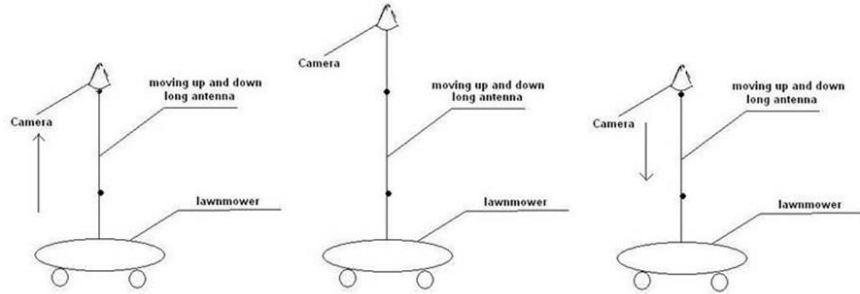
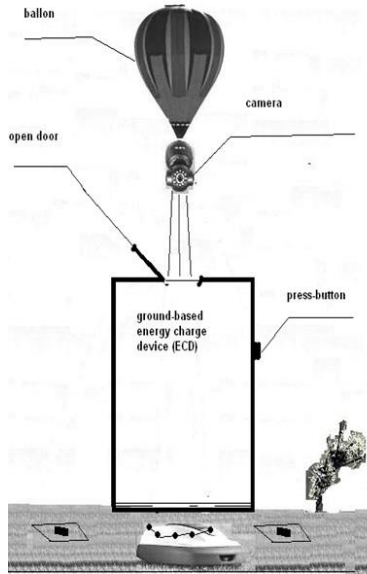
Le Directeur général de l'Institut
de la propriété industrielle

R. Seuhje

Bureau 33001706



Technology: Lawnmower videonavigation methods



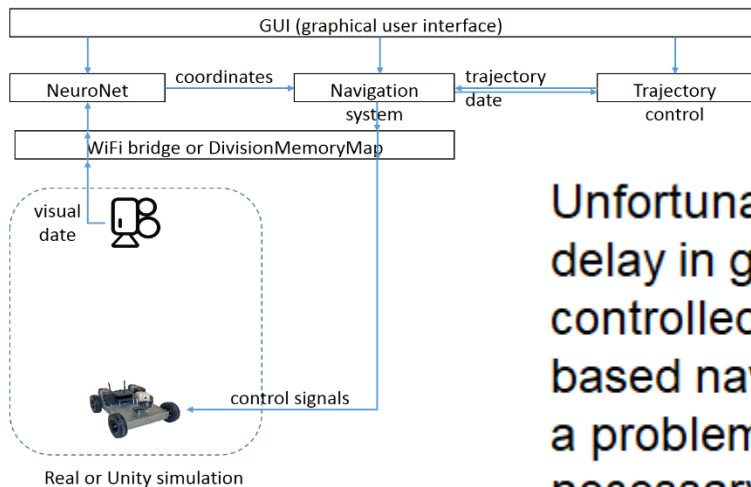
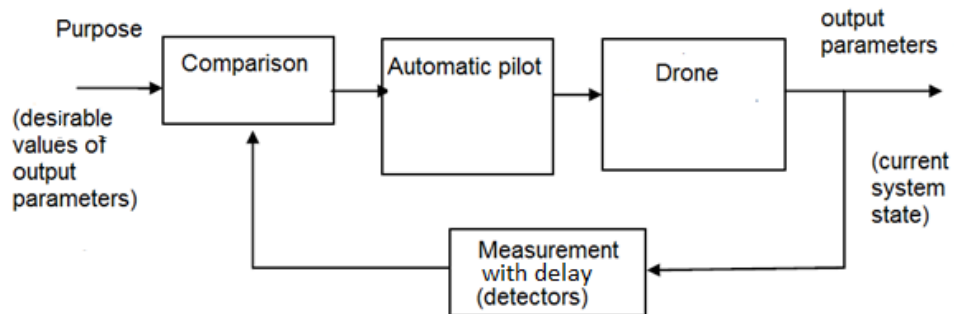
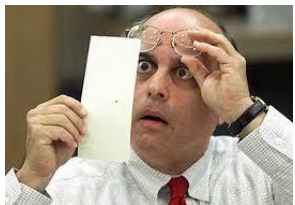
Technology: Gyroplane (autogyro)



- Full low semi-space FOV by four camera, information translation by optic fiber or Wi-Fi.

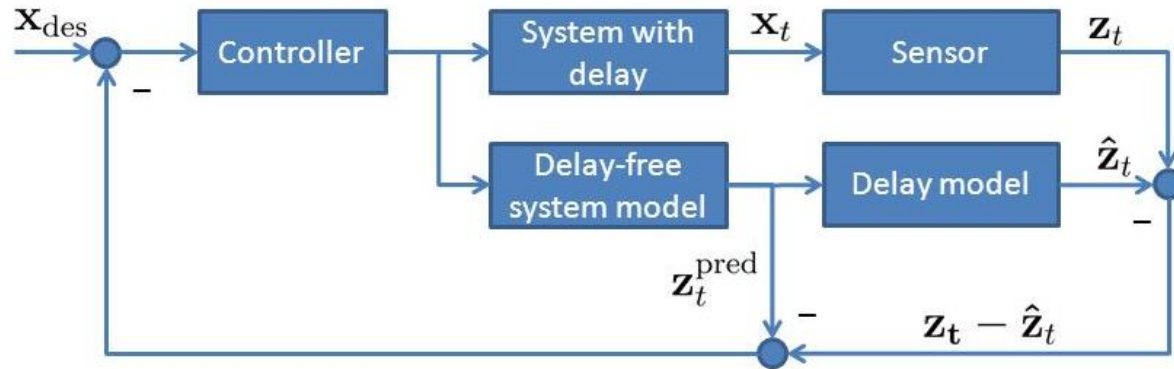
Tethered gyroplane – quadcopter
High-altitude wind power station.
Autonomous energy from rotation by high-altitude wind
High-altitude wind exists anywhere! Energy up to 10 KWatt/m².

Delay of vision-based navigation **problem_2**



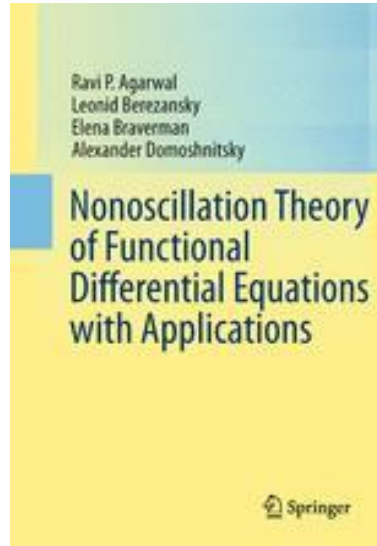
Unfortunately, there always exists noticeable delay in getting information about the output controlled parameters to autopilot for vision-based navigation measurements. So we have a problem, because of the lack of some necessary information for controlling.

Engineering solution: Automatic control with delay by prediction

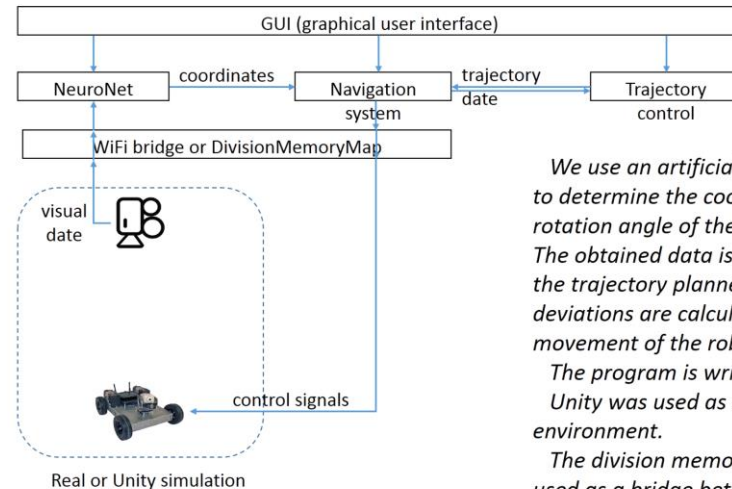
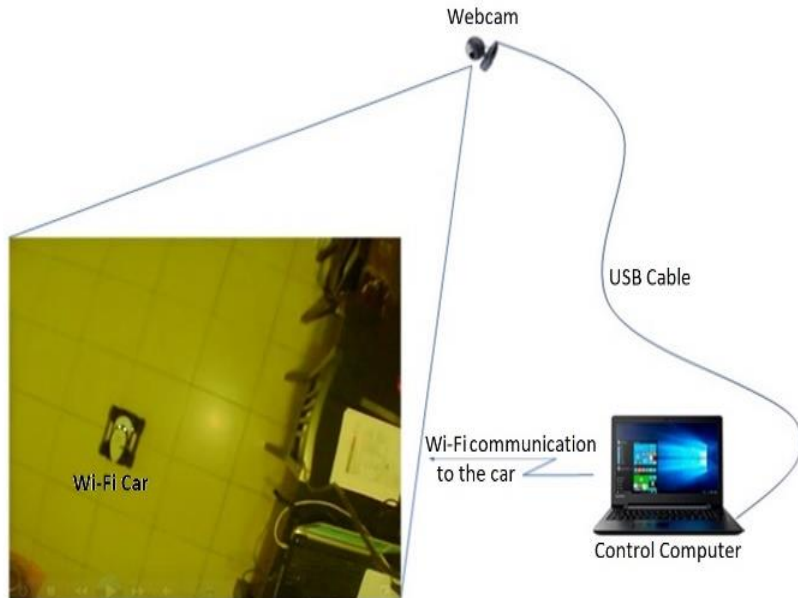


Scientific solution is based on

- A. Domoshnitsky, E. Fridman, “A positivity-based approach to delay-dependent stability of systems with large time-varying delays”
- R.P. Agarwal, L. Berezansky, E.Braverman, A. Domoshnitsky, “Nonoscillation Theory of Functional Differential Equations with Applications”
- V. A. Bodner, M.S. Kozlov “Aircraft Stabilization and Autopilots”



Proof of concept results (toy version and big real robot) are achieved (path and random walk)

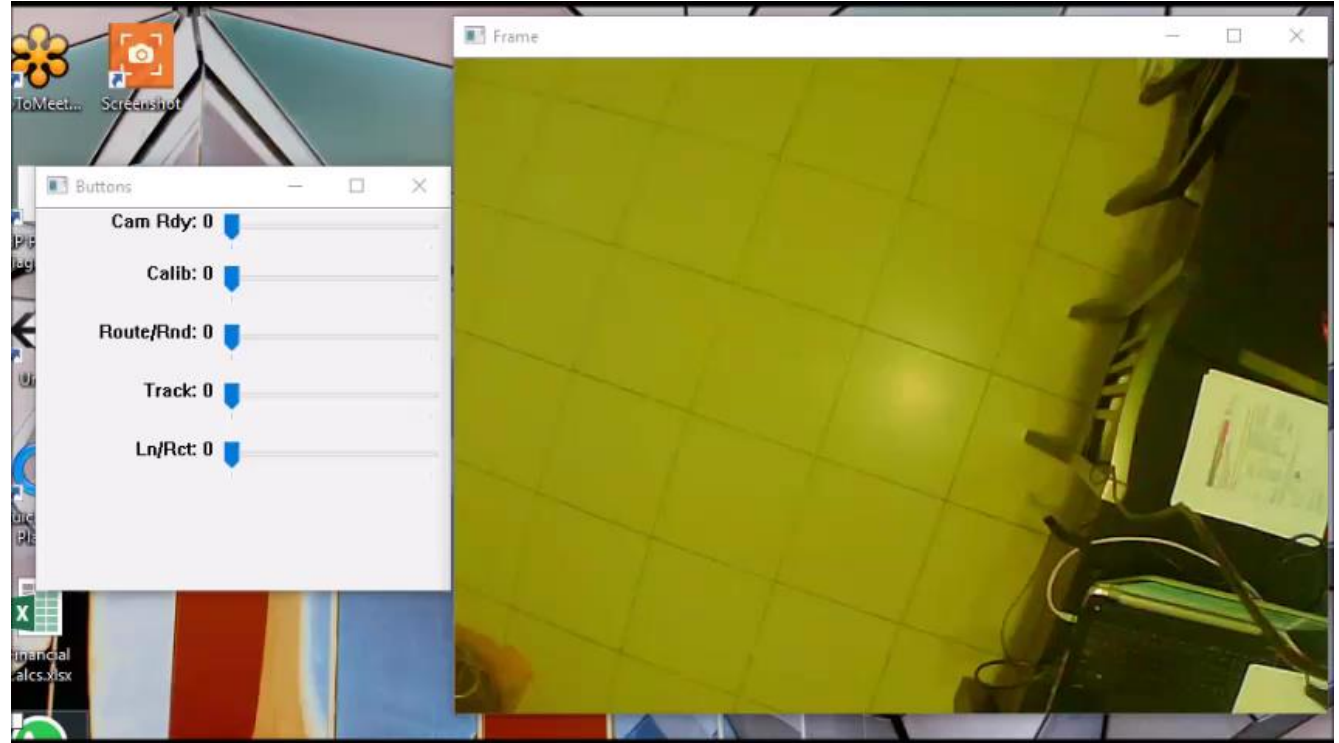


We use an artificial neural network to determine the coordinates and rotation angle of the ground robot. The obtained data is compared with the trajectory planned by the user, deviations are calculated and further movement of the robot is planned.

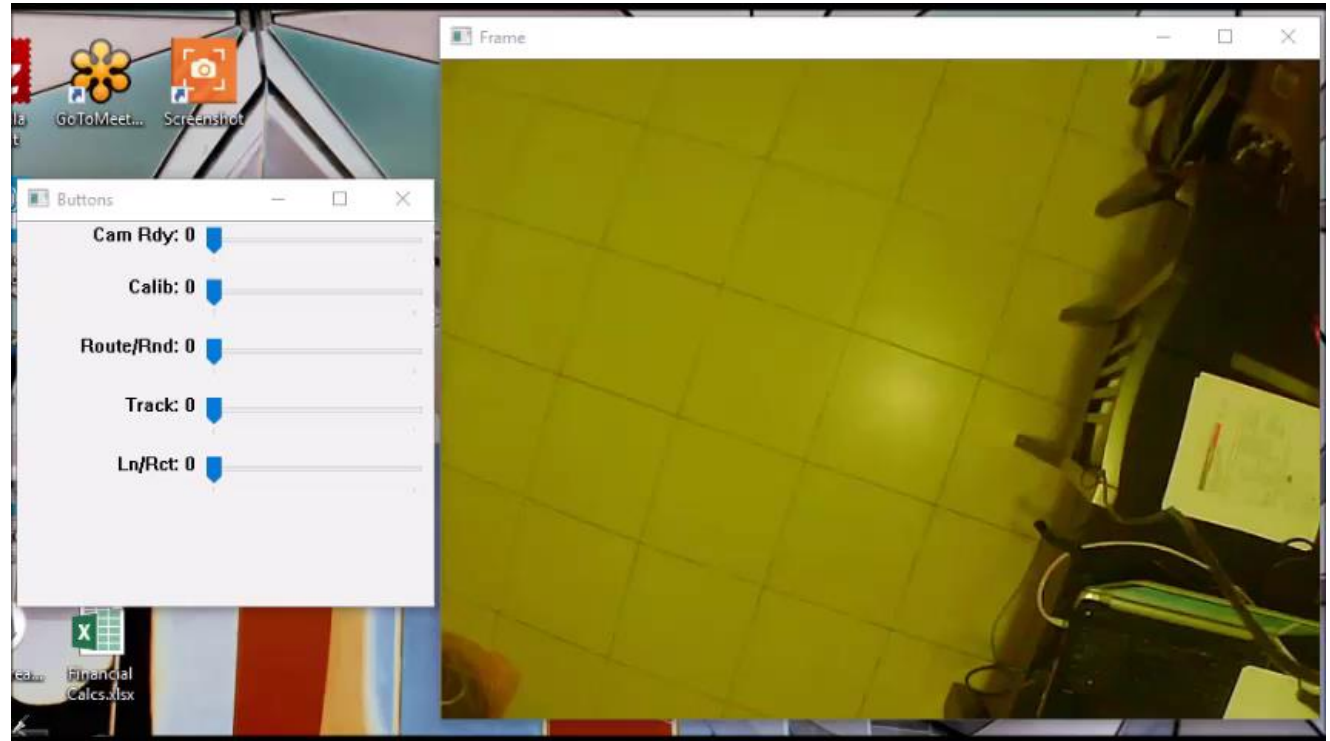
The program is written in MATLAB. Unity was used as a simulation environment.

The division memory map in C++ is used as a bridge between the two programs

Proof of concept results are achieved (path), toy model



Proof of concept results are achieved (random walk) ⚡ toy model



New big robot prototype-photo (Robot, Kamin)



Robot parameters

Где x и y – coordinates of ground robot

α - angle of rotation of the robot on the plane

v – translation velocity of the robot

ω - angle velocity of the robot

R – wheel radius

l – distance between wheels

ω_R и ω_L – angle velocities of rotation of the right and left wheels



Robot motion equations

$$\dot{x} = v \cos \alpha$$

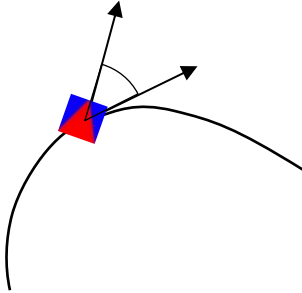
$$\dot{y} = v \sin \alpha$$

$$\dot{\alpha} = \omega$$

$$v = \frac{R(\omega_R + \omega_L)}{2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2R(\omega_R - \omega_L)}{l}$$

Study state trajectory



1) For rotation, the stationary solution is
 $\alpha(t)=\omega t+\varphi$; $v(t)=0$; $\varphi=0$

2) For linear motion, the stationary solution is
 $\alpha(t)=\alpha$; $v(t)=v$

Linearization

$$\delta \dot{x}(t) = \delta v(t - \tau) \cos(\alpha(t)) - v(t) \sin(\alpha(t)) \delta \alpha(t)$$

$$\delta \dot{y}(t) = \delta v(t - \tau) \sin(\alpha(t)) + v(t) \cos(\alpha(t)) \delta \alpha(t)$$

$$\delta \dot{\alpha}(t) = \delta \omega(t - \tau)$$

Control parameter

$$\delta v(t - \tau) = a_x(t) \delta x(t - \tau) + a_y(t) \delta y(t - \tau) + a_\alpha(t) \delta \alpha(t - \tau)$$

$$\delta \omega(t - \tau) = b_x(t) \delta x(t - \tau) + b_y(t) \delta y(t - \tau) + b_\alpha(t) \delta \alpha(t - \tau)$$

Stability of the system. Theorem

Theorem. If the following conditions are fulfilled, then the system is exponentially stable.

Conditions for coefficients of motion equation

Conditions for $\tau_{max} (\tau \leq \tau_{max})$

$$x_i''(t) = q_i(t) x_i'(t - \tau_i(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(t) x_j(t - \theta_{ij}(t)) = 0, t \in 0, +\infty) \quad (2.2)$$

$$x_i(\xi) = x_i(0); x_i'(\xi) = x_i'(0), \xi < 0, i = 1, \dots, n,$$

Where $P(t) = \{p_{ij}(t)\}_{i,j=1,\dots,n}$ are $n \times n$ matrices with entries $q_i(t), p_{ij}(t) \in L_\infty, \theta_{ij}(t) \in L_\infty$
 $i, j = 1, \dots, n$. The components $x_i: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the vector $x = col\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ are assumed to be absolutely continuous and their derivatives $x_i' \in L_\infty$. A vector-function x is a solution of (2.2) if it satisfies system (2.2) for almost all $t \in [0, +\infty)$.

Let us denote

$$\tau_i^* = \text{esssup}_{t \geq 0} \{\tau_i(t)\}$$

It was shown in Theorem 1.1 in [6] that (we correct here some misprinting from this paper):

If the following conditions are fulfilled:

(1.1) The matrix P is Metzler: all its off-diagonal elements are nonnegative for $t \geq 0$, i.e.

$$p_{ij}(t) \geq 0 \text{ for every } i \neq j,$$

The matrix P is Hurwitz: all its eigenvalues have negative real part for $t \geq 0$

$$p_{ii}(t) < 0, q_{ij}(t) < 0, 4|p_{ii}(t)| < q_i^2(t),$$

where $i, j = 1, \dots, n$.

(1.2) For every $i = 1, \dots, n$ the conditions be fulfilled:

$$|q_i(t)| \tau_i^* \leq \frac{1}{e}, \theta_{ii}(t) \leq \tau_i(t) \leq \tau_i^* < \infty$$

Then system (2.2) is exponentially stable.

By substitution coefficients of our motion equation to these conditions we can find parameters of control:

- $a_x(t), a_y(t), a_\alpha(t)$
- $b_x(t), b_y(t), b_\alpha(t)$
- τ_{max}

S o l u t i o n

Final solution are following:

1) For rotation, the stationary solution is

$$\alpha(t)=\omega t+\phi; v(t)=0; \phi=0$$

where control parameters are following:

$$\delta v(t-\tau)=-2a_r \cos(\omega(t-\tau))\delta x(t-\tau)-2a_r \sin(\omega(t-\tau))\delta y(t-\tau) \text{ where } \omega \neq 0, a_r > |\omega|;$$

$$\delta \omega(t-\tau)=b_\alpha \delta \alpha(t-\tau) \text{ where } b_\alpha < 0.$$

2) For linear motion, the stationary solution is

$$\alpha(t)=\alpha; v(t)=v$$

where control parameters are following:

$$\delta v(t-\tau)=-a_1 \cos(\alpha)\delta x(t-\tau) - a_1 \sin(\alpha)\delta y(t-\tau) \text{ where } a_1 > 0$$

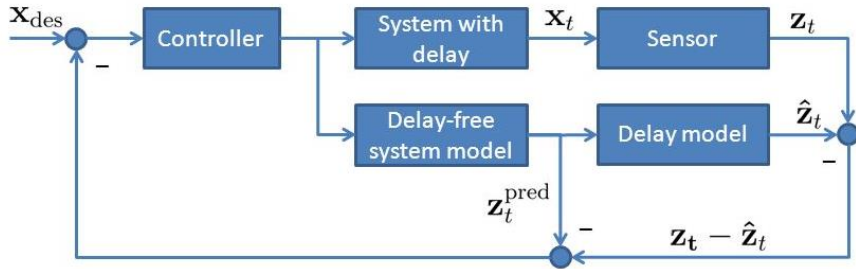
$$\delta \omega(t-\tau)=a \sin[(\alpha) \delta x(t-\tau)] - a \cos(\alpha)\delta y(t-\tau) - 2b \delta \alpha(t-\tau) \text{ where } av > 0; b > (av)^{1/2}$$

3) The delay time is following:

$$\tau \leq \min(1/(2e|b|), 1/(e|a_1|), 1/(e|b_\alpha|), 1/(2e|a_r|))$$

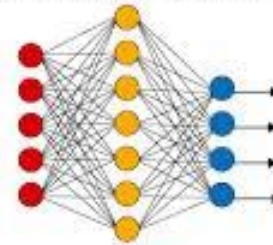
Automatic control solution

Engineering solution:
Automatic control with delay by prediction

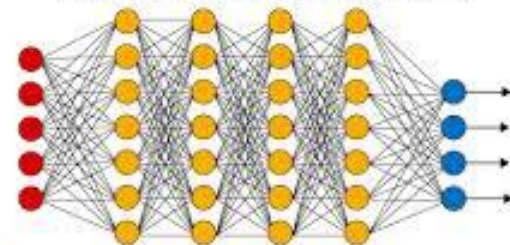


Deep learning:
ground robot recognition and finding position and orientation

Simple Neural Network

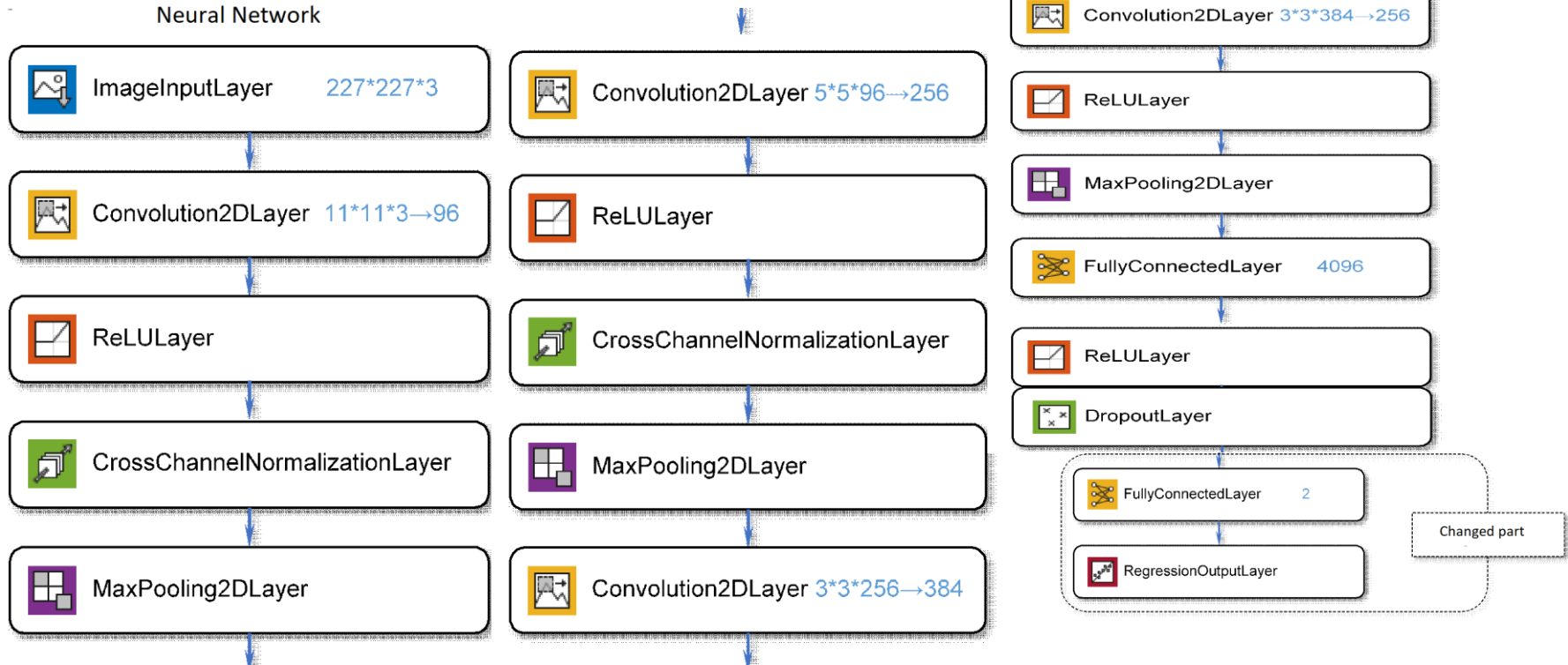


Deep Learning Neural Network



● Input Layer ● Hidden Layer ● Output Layer

Neural Network



BACK TO TRAJE...

Flags

- Show new image
- Show coordinates
- Timing

Reset STD

Movement control

GUIOCL DRIVL MODL:

TRAJECTORY	
Offset coef	20
Angle vel	0
Lincary vel	0.025
Stabilisation	50

START

STOP

Finish

TX = 1000.0026

Dist = 127.3678

STD_Error = 127.3678

TZ = 1001.5555

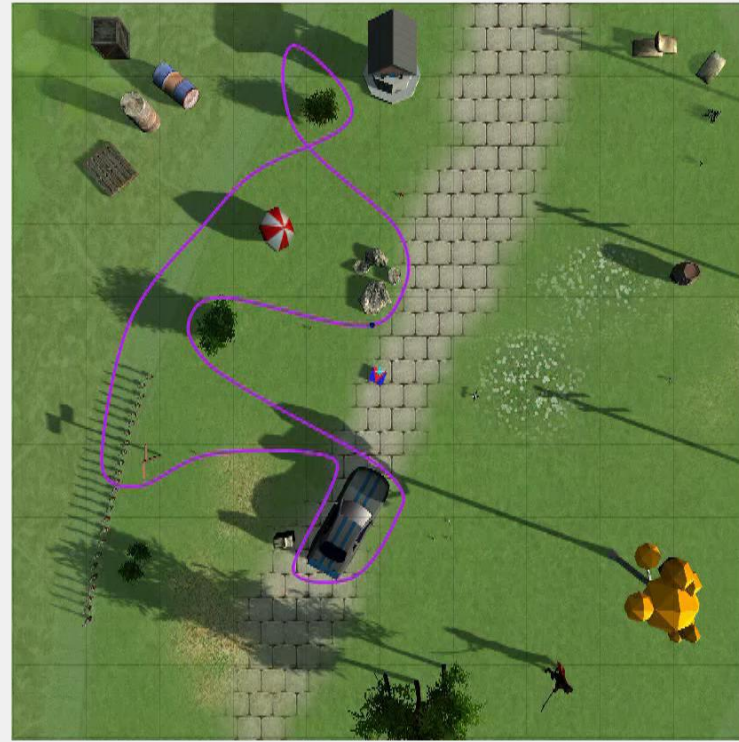
Work angle = 164.3581

RY = 31.4131

Comp1 = 81.076

Comp2 = -0.20505

Stab.Coeff = 0.19174



OK

Cancel

Proof of concept results (robot version) are achieved (path)

Robomow control

Movement control

X Correction

Y Correction

Angle Correction

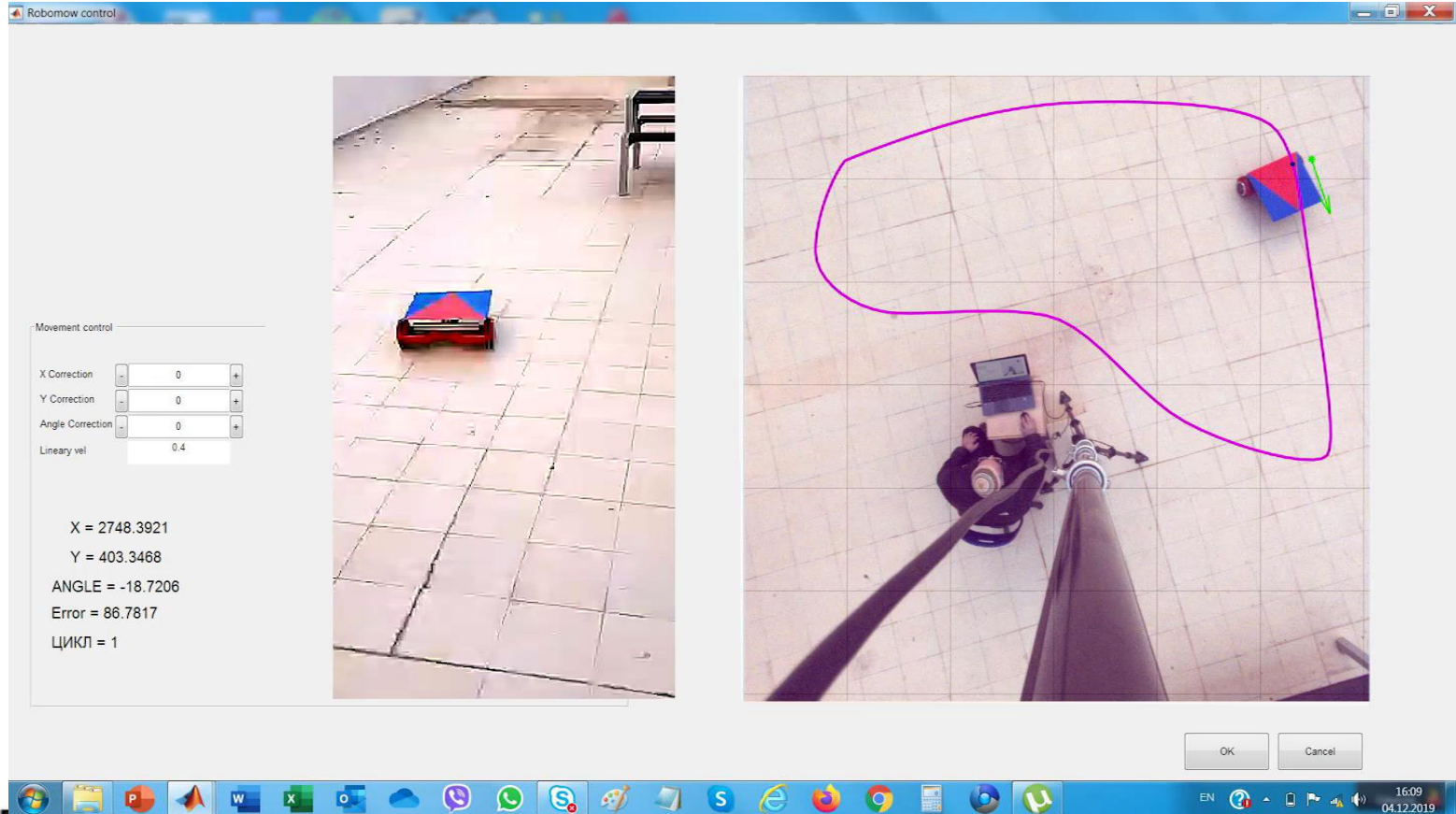
Linear vel

X = 1238.7195
Y = 855.8443
ANGLE = -116.9432
Error = 69.1506
ЦИКЛ = 2
Step = 4.355

OK Cancel

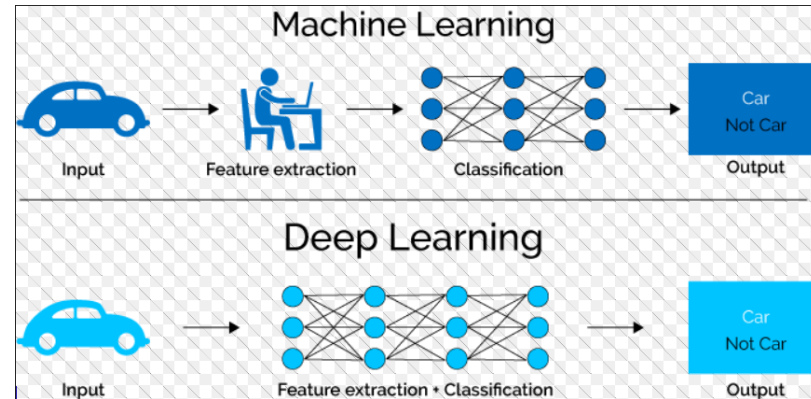
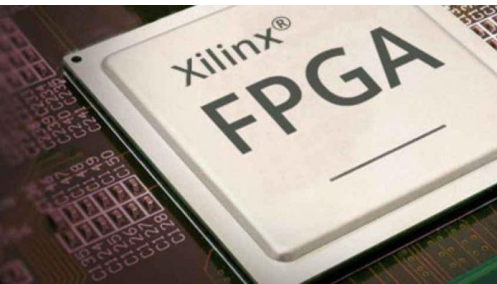
16:03
04.12.2019

Proof of concept results (robot version) are achieved (random walk)

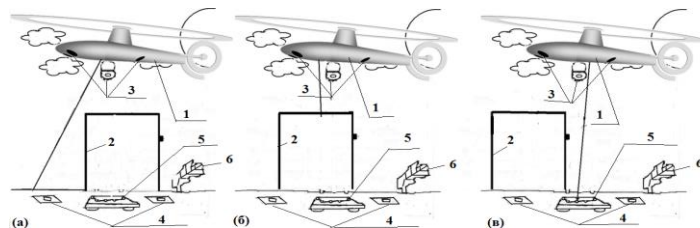


The screenshot displays the Robomow control software interface. On the left, a control panel titled "Movement control" includes input fields for X Correction (0), Y Correction (0), Angle Correction (0), and Linear vel (0.4). Below these fields, the current robot position and orientation are shown: X = 2748.3921, Y = 403.3468, ANGLE = -18.7206, Error = 86.7817, and ЦИКЛ = 1. The main area contains two camera views of the robot on a tiled floor. The left view is a side-angle shot, while the right view is a top-down perspective showing a purple line tracing a path around the robot. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system time as 16:09 on 04.12.2019.

New Technologies - general



Our Intellectual Property: 5 Patents (2 Russia, Germany, France, USA)



Patent 1

Patent 2

Patent 3

Patent 4

Patent 5



US20160320189A1
US Application

Download PDF Find Prior Art Similar

Inventor: Oleg Yurjevich Kupervasser, Yuriy Ilyich Kupervasser, Alexander Alexandrovich Rubinsteyn

Original Assignee: Oleg Yurjevich Kupervasser, Yuriy Ilyich Kupervasser, Alexander Alexandrovich Rubinsteyn

Priority date: 2015-04-30

Family: US (1)

Date	App/Pub Number	Status
2015-04-30	US14700180	Abandoned
2016-11-03	US20160320189A1	Application

Application RU 2015121583 is accepted **during**
project realization in 2019 and is transformed to
real patent

RU 2691788:

<https://findpatent.ru/patent/269/2691788.html>



New prototype-photo (Robot, Kamin)



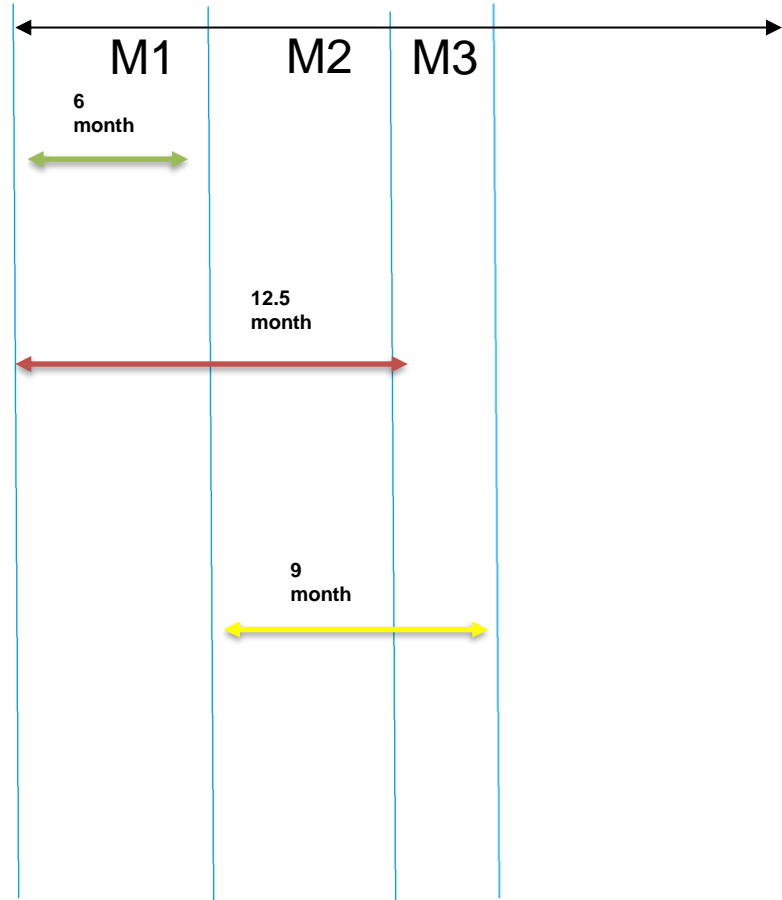
New Project Kamin

15 month

Creating programs of video-navigation for airborne control from towers of ground robots on flat ground surface.

Design and integration of robotic system: observation towers, controlling center, and ground robots

Testing robotic system and computer program, errors correction of robotic system and computer program



Strong **team** of experienced professionals from Israel and Russia: Vision-based navigation of UAV

Project leader:

Kupervasser Oleg, works in Ariel University, Israel, PhD (Weizmann, Israel) included to 30th issue of "Marquise Who's Who in the world", has 17 years of experience (leading companies in Russia and Israel) and 11 papers, many conference reports



Sarychev Vitalii
CEO assistant, programmer



Kupervasser Oleg
Chief Scientist

Optimal control theory specialist

Name: Alexander Domoshnitsky



Rubinshteyn Aleksandr Aleksandrovich
Programmer



Hennadii Kutomanov
Programmer



Commercial expert:
Dr. Eli Zamir



Ilan Ehrenfeld
Programmer



Competitors



Competitor projects

Unmanned Ground vehicles (UGVs)



ground robots (landrovers, lawnmowers)
planetary rovers



Robot lawnmowers still a work in progress



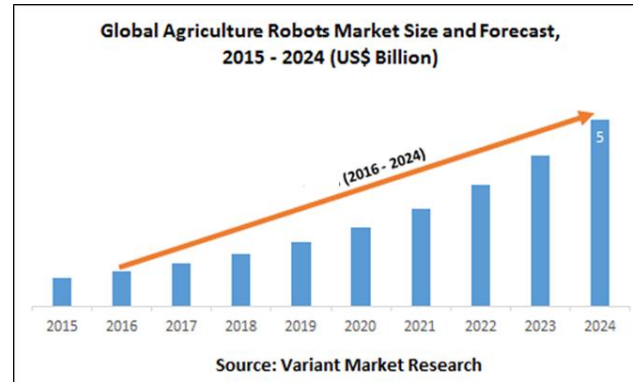
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Market

The agricultural robots market is expected to grow from USD 2.75 Billion in 2016 to USD 12.80 Billion by 2024

<https://www.marketsandmarkets.com/Market-Reports/agricultural-robot-market-173601759.html>



Conclusion

As a result, we proved that it's possible to maintain stable movement of a ground robot even when time delay exists in transfer information about output control parameters from navigation measurement devices to autopilot. We can find control parameters for a particular case of visual airborne navigation of ground robot and estimated max possible delay of the system.

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- [2] Alexander Domoshnitsky, Emilia Fridman “A positivity-based approach to delay-dependent stability of systems with large time-varying delays”, Elsevier Journal, Systems & Control Letters 97 (2016)
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Thank you!

Questions?

Oleg Kupervasser olegku@ariel.ac.il

+972-52-3-596-586

