

Robust Torque Control of Wheeled Mobile Robots with Kinematic Disturbances

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, robust control of the wheeled mobile robots in presence of external disturbances and parameter uncertainties of the dynamical system violating the nonholonomic kinematic constraint of non-slipping is presented. Despite to the previous works focused on the kinematic control design, a robust torque control developed as a unified approach for both of the tracking and regulation problems based on the tunable dynamic oscillator. The proposed controller guarantees that the tracking error converges exponentially to an arbitrarily small neighborhood of the origin. To demonstrate the performance of the proposed controller, simulation results for typical differential drive and skid steer mobile robots presented.

KEYWORDS : Robust Control, Kinematic Disturbances, Posture Stabilization, Trajectory Tracking, Wheeled mobile robots

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$$\tilde{q} = q - q_r$$

$$q_r = [x_r \quad y_r \quad \theta_r]^T$$

$$\dot{q}_r = S(q_r)v_r \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{q}_r \quad q_r \quad \dot{v}_r \quad v_r$$

(1)

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$$x = P(\theta, \tilde{\theta})\tilde{q} \quad (2)$$

$$x = [x^{*T} \quad x_3]^T = [x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3]^T$$

$$P(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 \\ -\tilde{\theta}\cos\theta + 2\sin\theta & -\tilde{\theta}\sin\theta - 2\cos\theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

:[] (2)

:[] (2)

$$\dot{q} = S(q)v \quad (3)$$

$$q = [x_c \quad y_c \quad \theta]^T$$

$$S(q) \quad v = [v_x \quad \Omega]^T$$

$$\dot{x}^* = u + \rho^* \quad (4)$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = x^{*T} J u + f + \rho_3$$

$$J \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad f(x^*, v_r) = 2(v_{r2}x_2 - v_{r1}\sin x_1)$$

$$S(q) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3)

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(4) v u

$$\dot{x}_c \sin\theta - \dot{y}_c \cos\theta = 0$$

(5) (6)

$$u = T^{-1}v - [v_{r2} \quad v_{r1} \cos\tilde{\theta}]^T \quad (5)$$

$$v = Tu + \Pi$$

$$\dot{q} = S(q)v + d(q, t) \quad (6)$$

$$d(q, t) = [d_1 \quad d_2 \quad d_3]^T$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_c \sin\theta - \tilde{y}_c \cos\theta & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Pi = \begin{bmatrix} v_{r1} \cos\tilde{\theta} + v_{r2}(\tilde{x}_c \sin\theta - \tilde{y}_c \cos\theta) \\ v_{r2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(7) (8) $\rho_3 \quad \rho^*$

$$\forall t \geq 0, \forall q \in \mathcal{X} \Rightarrow \|d(q, t)\| \leq D \quad (7)$$

\mathbb{R}^3

\mathcal{X}

$$D = [D_1 \quad D_2 \quad D_3]^T$$

(8)

$$\rho^* = \left[d_3 \quad d_1 \cos\theta + d_2 \sin\theta - \frac{d_3}{2}(x_3 + x_1 x_2) \right]^T$$

$$\rho_3 = 2(d_1 \sin\theta - d_2 \cos\theta)$$

$$+ d_3 \left(x_2 + \frac{x_1}{2}(x_3 + x_1 x_2) \right)$$

$$- x_1(d_1 \cos\theta + d_2 \sin\theta)$$

(9)

$$M\dot{v} + E(v) + \tau_d = B\tau \quad (9)$$

$$E(v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$M \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$\tau \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$\tau_d \in \mathbb{R}^2$$



$$\varepsilon > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{() } \mathbf{T}^T \text{() } \\ & \text{() } \end{aligned}$$

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$$\bar{\mathbf{M}}\dot{\mathbf{u}} + \bar{\mathbf{V}}_m \mathbf{u} + \bar{\mathbf{N}} + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d = \bar{\mathbf{B}}\boldsymbol{\tau} \quad \text{()}$$

$$\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}^{*T} & z_3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^{*T} - \mathbf{x}_d^{*T} & x_3 + \mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{x}^* \end{bmatrix}^T \quad \text{()}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{M}} &= \mathbf{T}^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{T}, \quad \bar{\mathbf{V}}_m = \mathbf{T}^T \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{T}}, \quad \bar{\mathbf{N}} = \mathbf{T}^T (\mathbf{M} \ddot{\mathbf{U}} + \mathbf{E}) \\ \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d &= \mathbf{T}^T \boldsymbol{\tau}_d, \quad \bar{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{T}^T \mathbf{B} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_d^* = \boldsymbol{\Psi} \boldsymbol{\zeta}$$

$\boldsymbol{\zeta}$

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi} = \text{diag}\{\psi_1, \psi_2\}$$

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$\bar{\mathbf{M}}$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\zeta}} = \mathbf{u}_w \mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\zeta}, \quad \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}(0)\| = 1$$

\mathbf{u}_w

$$\forall \boldsymbol{\zeta} \in \mathfrak{R}^2 \quad m_1 \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}\|^2 \leq \boldsymbol{\zeta}^T \bar{\mathbf{M}} \boldsymbol{\zeta} \leq m_2(\mathbf{x}) \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}\|^2$$

$m_2(\mathbf{x})$

m_1

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\boldsymbol{\zeta}^T \boldsymbol{\zeta}) = 0 \Rightarrow \forall t \geq 0 \quad \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}(t)\| = \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}(0)\| = 1$$

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$m_2(\mathbf{x})$

m_1

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{z}}^* \\ \dot{z}_3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} - \dot{\mathbf{x}}_d^* + \boldsymbol{\rho}^* \\ (\mathbf{x}^{*T} + \mathbf{x}_d^{*T}) \mathbf{J} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^* + \mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\rho}^* + \rho_3 + f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\rho_3| \quad \|\boldsymbol{\rho}^*\| \quad \text{() } \text{()}$$

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$$\forall \boldsymbol{\zeta} \in \mathfrak{R}^2 \quad \frac{1}{m_2(\mathbf{x})} \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}\|^2 \leq \boldsymbol{\zeta}^T \bar{\mathbf{M}}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\zeta} \leq \frac{1}{m_1} \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}\|^2$$

$$\dot{\bar{\mathbf{M}}} - 2\dot{\bar{\mathbf{V}}}_m$$

$$\forall \mathbf{X} \in \mathfrak{R}^2 \quad \mathbf{X}^T (\dot{\bar{\mathbf{M}}} - 2\dot{\bar{\mathbf{V}}}_m) \mathbf{X} = 0$$

$$\|\boldsymbol{\rho}^*\| \leq \Pi^*, \quad |\rho_3| \leq \Pi_3$$

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$$\bar{\mathbf{M}}\dot{\mathbf{u}} + \bar{\mathbf{V}}_m \mathbf{u} + \bar{\mathbf{N}} = \mathbf{Y} \boldsymbol{\vartheta}$$

\mathbf{Y}

$\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$

$$\Pi^* \geq \left\{ D_3^2 + \left(D_1 + D_2 + \frac{D_3}{4} \left[2|z_3| + \|\mathbf{z}^*\|^2 + \|\mathbf{x}_d^*\|^2 \right] \right)^2 \right\}^{0.5}$$

$$\Pi_3 \geq (D_1 + D_2) \left(2 + \|\mathbf{z}^*\| + \|\mathbf{x}_d^*\| \right)$$

$$+ \frac{D_3}{4} \left(\|\mathbf{z}^*\| + \|\mathbf{x}_d^*\| \right) \left\{ 4 + 2|z_3| + \|\mathbf{z}^*\|^2 + \|\mathbf{x}_d^*\|^2 \right\}$$

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ψ_1, ψ_2

$$\psi_i = a_i \exp(-\alpha_i t) + \varepsilon_i \quad i=1,2$$

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($\boldsymbol{\tau}$ \mathbf{v})

$\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(0)$

$$\|\mathbf{x}_d^*\| \leq \sqrt{(a_1 + \varepsilon_1)^2 + (a_2 + \varepsilon_2)^2} = a_d$$

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$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(t)\| < \varepsilon$$



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$$\dot{V}_{11} = -k_1 \mathbf{z}^{*T} \mathbf{z}^* + \mathbf{z}^{*T} (\boldsymbol{\rho}^* - \mathbf{h}^*)$$

$$\dot{V}_{11} \leq -k_1 \mathbf{z}^{*T} \mathbf{z}^* + \varepsilon^*$$

$$\dot{V}_{11} \leq -2k_1 V_{11} + \varepsilon^*$$

$$V_{11}(t) \leq V_{11}(0) \exp(-2k_1 t) + \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2k_1} (1 - \exp(-2k_1 t)) \quad ()$$

$$V_{12} = \frac{1}{2} z_3^2 \quad ()$$

$$\dot{V}_{12} = -k_2 z_3^2 + z_3(\rho_3 - h_3) + z_3(\mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\rho}^* - h_3') \quad ()$$

$$\dot{V}_{12} \leq -k_2 z_3^2 + \varepsilon_3 = -2k_2 V_{12} + \varepsilon_3 \quad ()$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{x}^*\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon^*}{k_1}} + \varepsilon_m = e_1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |x_3| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_3}{k_2}} + \varepsilon_m e_1 = e_2$$

$$\varepsilon_m = \sqrt{\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\tilde{x}_c|, |\tilde{y}_c| \leq \frac{1}{2} (e_1 \sqrt{e_1^2 + 4} + e_2)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\tilde{\theta}| \leq e_1$$

$$\mathbf{x}_d^*(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad () \quad \mathbf{z}(t) \in \ell_\infty$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad ()$$

$$h_3(t), h_3'(t), \mathbf{h}^*(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{v}_r(t), \boldsymbol{\Psi}(t), \boldsymbol{\zeta}(t) \in \ell_\infty$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_d^* \in \ell_\infty \quad () \quad u_w(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{u}(t) \in \ell_\infty \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \dot{\mathbf{x}}_d^* - k_1 \mathbf{z}^* - \mathbf{h}^* \quad ()$$

$$u_w = \frac{1}{\psi_1 \psi_2} \left\{ k_2 z_3 + \boldsymbol{\xi}^T \boldsymbol{\Psi}^T \mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\Psi} \boldsymbol{\xi} + 2k_1 \mathbf{z}^{*T} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{x}_d^* - 2\mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{h}^* + f + h_3 + h_3' \right\} \quad ()$$

$$h_3 = g(z_3, \Pi_3, o_3) \quad ()$$

$$h_3' = g(z_3, \Pi^* a_d, o_3') \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{h}^* = g(\mathbf{z}^*, \Pi^*, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*) \quad ()$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}, a, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = \frac{a^2 \mathbf{x}}{a \|\mathbf{x}\| + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \quad ()$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^* \quad o_3 \quad o_3' \quad k_2 \quad k_1 \quad \text{GUUB} \quad ()$$

$$\|\mathbf{z}^*(t)\| \leq \sqrt{\|\mathbf{z}^*(0)\|^2 \exp(-2k_1 t) + \frac{\varepsilon^*}{k_1} (1 - \exp(-2k_1 t))} \quad ()$$

$$|z_3(t)| \leq \sqrt{z_3^2(t) \exp(-2k_2 t) + \frac{\varepsilon_3}{k_2} (1 - \exp(-2k_2 t))} \quad ()$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = o_3 + o_3'$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}, a, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{R}^n, \|\mathbf{b}\| \leq a$$

$$\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathfrak{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{b} - g(\mathbf{x}, a, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon})) \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{b} - g(\mathbf{x}, a, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon})) \leq \|\mathbf{x}\| a - \frac{a^2 \|\mathbf{x}\|^2}{a \|\mathbf{x}\| + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = \frac{a \|\mathbf{x}\|}{a \|\mathbf{x}\| + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \leq \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \quad () \quad () \quad ()$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{z}}^* = -k_1 \mathbf{z}^* + (\boldsymbol{\rho}^* - \mathbf{h}^*) \quad ()$$

$$\dot{z}_3 = -k_2 z_3 + (\rho_3 - h_3) + (\mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\rho}^* - h_3') \quad ()$$

$$V_{11} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{z}^{*T} \mathbf{z}^* \quad ()$$

$$() \quad ()$$



$$\mathbf{Z}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}^T(t) & \boldsymbol{\eta}^T(t) \end{bmatrix}^T \quad \alpha_{min} = \min\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{q}_r = \begin{bmatrix} x_r & y_r & \theta_r \end{bmatrix}^T \quad \dot{\mathbf{q}}_r = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_r & \dot{y}_r & \dot{\theta}_r \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (2)$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Z} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{z}^{*T} \mathbf{z}^* + \frac{1}{2} z_3^2 + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\eta}^T \boldsymbol{\eta} \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{q}_r = [x_r \quad y_r \quad \theta_r]^T \quad \mathbf{v}_r = f(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{v}_r) \quad (4)$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = -k_1 \mathbf{z}^{*T} \dot{\mathbf{z}}^* - k_2 z_3^2 + \mathbf{z}^{*T} (\boldsymbol{\rho}^* - \mathbf{h}^*) + z_3 (\rho_3 - h_3) + z_3 (\mathbf{x}_d^{*T} \mathbf{J} \boldsymbol{\rho}^* - h_3') + \boldsymbol{\eta}^T (\bar{\mathbf{M}})^{-1} [\mathbf{Y}_d \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d] + (z_3 \mathbf{J} (\mathbf{z}^* + 2\mathbf{x}_d^*) - \mathbf{z}^*) - k_\eta m_2(\mathbf{x}) \boldsymbol{\eta} - m_2(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{h}_\eta \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \mathbf{v} \rightarrow \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{u} \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{V}_2 \leq -k_1 \|\mathbf{z}^*\|^2 - k_2 z_3^2 + \varepsilon^* + \varepsilon_3 - k_\eta m_2(\mathbf{x}) \boldsymbol{\eta}^T (\bar{\mathbf{M}})^{-1} \boldsymbol{\eta} + \Lambda \|\boldsymbol{\eta}\| - m_2(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\boldsymbol{\eta}^T (\bar{\mathbf{M}})^{-1} \boldsymbol{\eta} \Lambda^2}{\Lambda \|\boldsymbol{\eta}\| + \varepsilon_\eta} \quad (7)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u} \quad (8)$$

$$[\bar{\mathbf{M}} \dot{\mathbf{u}}_k + \bar{\mathbf{V}}_m \mathbf{u} + \bar{\mathbf{N}}] + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d - \bar{\mathbf{M}} \dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = \bar{\mathbf{B}} \boldsymbol{\tau} \quad (9)$$

$$\dot{V}_2 \leq -k_1 \|\mathbf{z}^*\|^2 - k_2 z_3^2 - k_\eta \|\boldsymbol{\eta}\|^2 + \varepsilon^* + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_\eta \leq -2k_{min} V_2 + \varepsilon_0 \quad (10)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{M}} \dot{\mathbf{u}}_k + \bar{\mathbf{V}}_m \mathbf{u} + \bar{\mathbf{N}} = \mathbf{Y}_d \boldsymbol{\theta} \quad \boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathfrak{R}^p \quad (11)$$

$$V_2(t) \leq V_2(0) \exp(-2k_{min} t) + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2k_{min}} (1 - \exp(-2k_{min} t)) \quad (12)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\kappa}_d = \bar{\mathbf{M}} \dot{\mathbf{u}}_k + \bar{\mathbf{V}}_m \mathbf{u} + \bar{\mathbf{N}} + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d = \mathbf{Y}_d \boldsymbol{\theta} + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = (\bar{\mathbf{M}})^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\kappa}_d - \bar{\mathbf{B}} \boldsymbol{\tau}) \quad (14)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{x}^*\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{k_{min}}} + \varepsilon_m = e_1 \quad (15)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |x_3| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{k_{min}}} + \varepsilon_m e_1 = e_2 \quad (16)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = (\bar{\mathbf{B}})^{-1} [\hat{\boldsymbol{\kappa}}_d + k_\eta m_2(\mathbf{x}) \boldsymbol{\eta} + m_2(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{h}_\eta] \quad (17)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\kappa}}_d = \mathbf{Y}_d \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \quad (18)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_\eta = g(\boldsymbol{\eta}, \Lambda, \varepsilon_\eta) \quad (19)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\tilde{x}_c|, |\tilde{y}_c| \leq \frac{1}{2} (e_1' \sqrt{e_1'^2 + 4} + e_2') \quad (20)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}| \leq e_1' \quad (21)$$

$$\|(\bar{\mathbf{M}})^{-1} [\mathbf{Y}_d \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_d + \bar{\mathbf{M}} (z_3 \mathbf{J} (\mathbf{z}^* + 2\mathbf{x}_d^*) - \mathbf{z}^*)]\| \leq \Lambda \quad (22)$$

$$\|\mathbf{Z}(t)\| \leq \sqrt{\|\mathbf{Z}(0)\|^2 \exp(-2k_{min} t) + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{k_{min}} (1 - \exp(-2k_{min} t))} \quad (23)$$

$$k_{min} = \min\{k_1, k_2, k_\eta\} \quad \varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon^* + \varepsilon_\eta \quad (24)$$



$H(\cdot)$ $t_0 \quad d_0$ $\mathbf{x}(t) \in \ell_\infty(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{x}_d^*(t) \in \ell_\infty$

(\cdot) $g(\cdot)$

(\cdot) $h_3(t), h_3'(t), \mathbf{h}^*(t), \mathbf{h}_\eta(t) \in \ell_\infty$

(\cdot) $\mathbf{v}_r(t), \zeta(t), \boldsymbol{\Psi}(t), \dot{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}(t) \in \ell_\infty$

(\cdot) $\dot{\mathbf{x}}_d^* \in \ell_\infty$ $u_w(t) \in \ell_\infty(\cdot)$

(\cdot) $\mathbf{u}_k(t) \in \ell_\infty$ (\cdot)

(\cdot) $\dot{\mathbf{z}}(t) \in \ell_\infty(\cdot)$ (\cdot) $\mathbf{u}(t) \in \ell_\infty$

(\cdot) $g(\cdot)$

(\cdot) $\dot{u}_w(t) \in \ell_\infty$ $\dot{h}_3(t), \dot{h}_3'(t), \dot{\mathbf{h}}^*(t), \dot{\mathbf{h}}_\eta(t) \in \ell_\infty$

(\cdot) $\kappa_d \in \ell_\infty(\cdot)$ $\dot{\mathbf{u}}_k(t) \in \ell_\infty$

(\cdot) \tilde{g} $\tilde{g} \in \ell_\infty(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{Y}_d \in \ell_\infty$

(\cdot) $\hat{\kappa}_d \in \ell_\infty$ $\hat{g} \in \ell_\infty$

(\cdot) \bar{B}

(\cdot) $\tau \in \ell_\infty$

(\cdot) $\dot{q}_r \quad q_r \quad \dot{v}_r \quad v_r$

(\cdot) $(\cdot) \quad (\cdot) \quad (\cdot)$

$\hat{\text{sgn}}(u) = \text{sgn}(u)(1 - \exp(-k_v|u|))$

k_v

K2A

$m = 165 \text{ kg}, \quad I = 4.643 \text{ kg.m}^2$

$r = 0.010 \text{ m}, \quad L = 0.667 \text{ m}$

$k_v = 10, \quad d_0 = 0.05, \quad t_0 = 3 \text{ s}$

$F_{s1} = 200 \text{ N}, \quad F_{d1} = 10 \text{ kg.s}^{-1}$

$F_{s2} = 50 \text{ N}, \quad F_{d2} = 2 \text{ kg.s}^{-1}$

$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 = \varepsilon^* = \varepsilon_\eta = 0.02$

$k_1 = k_2 = 1.5, \quad k_\eta = 4, \quad a_1 = a_2 = 2$

$\Lambda = \|\mathbf{z}_3 \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{z}^* + 2\mathbf{x}_d^*) - \mathbf{z}^*\| + 1.5$

$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0.3$

% $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0.5$

$\mathbf{q}(0) = [0 \quad 1 \quad 0]^T$

$\mathbf{q}_f = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T$

$x_r(t) = 0.75 \sin(0.4t)$

$y_r(t) = 0.75 \cos(0.4t)$

$(\cdot) \quad \theta_r(t)$

τ_d

(\cdot)

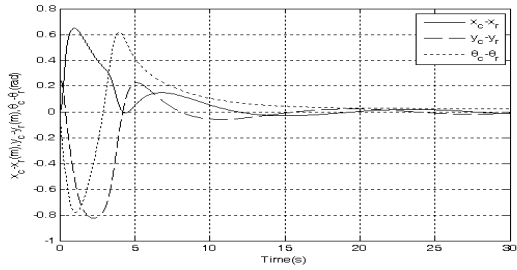
$[\] \quad \mathbf{d}(q,t) = [d_1 \quad d_2 \quad d_3]^T$

$d_1 = d_0(H(t) - H(t - t_0)) \sin \theta$

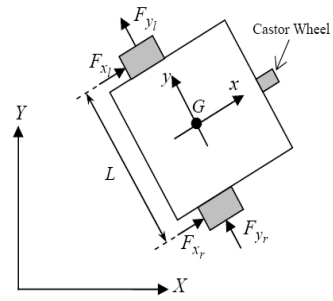
$d_2 = -d_0(H(t) - H(t - t_0)) \cos \theta$

$d_3 = d_0(H(t) - H(t - t_0))$

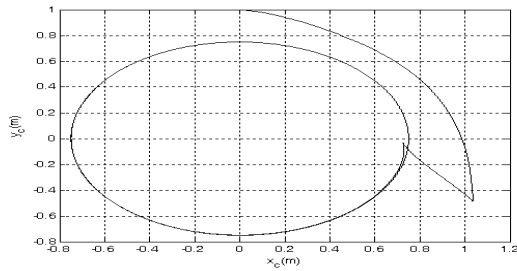




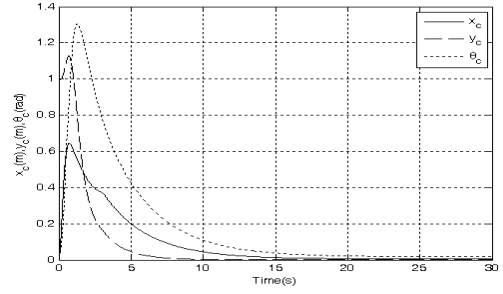
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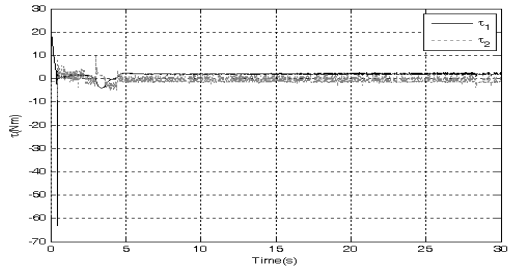
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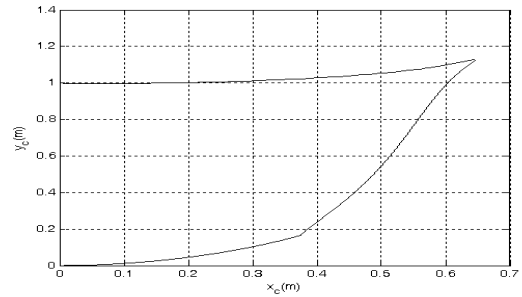
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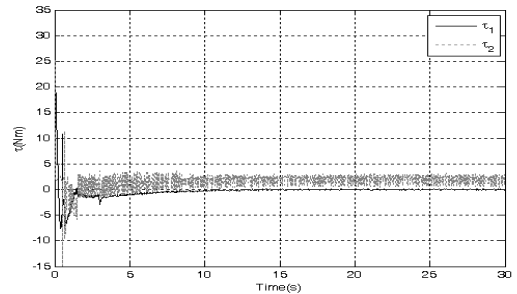


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$$|\tilde{x}_c| \leq 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$|\tilde{\theta}| \leq 1.05 \text{ deg} \quad |\tilde{y}_c| \leq 0.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$|\tilde{\theta}| \leq 1.45 \text{ deg} \quad |\tilde{y}_c| \leq 15 \text{ mm} \quad |\tilde{x}_c| \leq 15 \text{ mm}$$



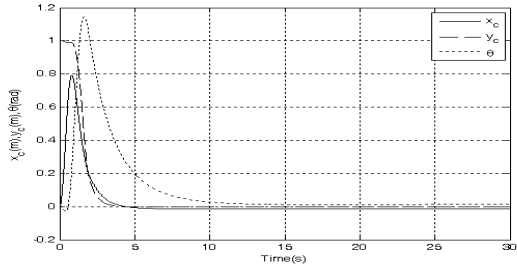
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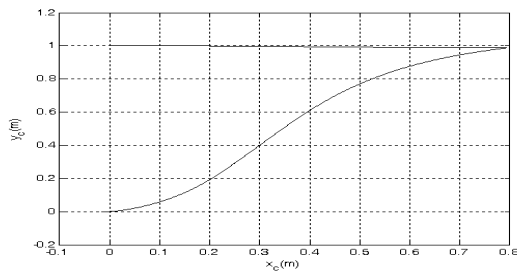
$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 = \varepsilon^* = \varepsilon_\eta = 0.02, \quad v_0 = 0.3$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = 1, \quad k_\eta = 3, \quad a_1 = a_2 = 2, \quad \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0.5$$

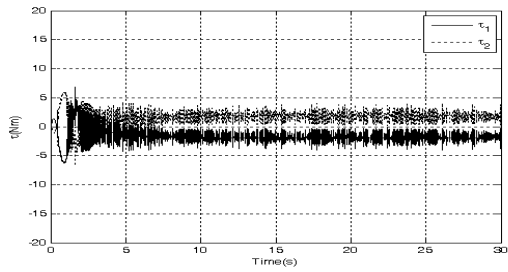
$$\Lambda = \left\| z_3 J(z^* + 2x_d^*) - z^* \right\| + 1$$



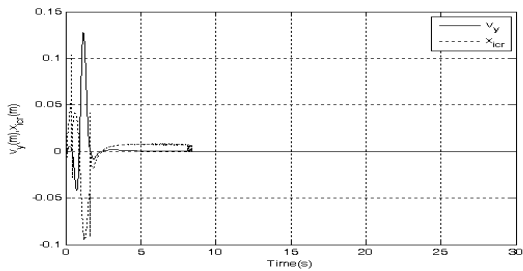
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$$d(q,t)$$

$$d(q,t) = [-\sin\theta \quad \cos\theta \quad 0]^T v_y$$

v_y

$$\rho^* = \theta, \quad \rho_3 = -2v_y \quad ()$$

$$v_0 \quad |v_y| \leq v_0$$

$$\Pi^* = 0, \quad \Pi_3 = 2v_0$$

$$h^* = 0 \quad h'_3 = 0 \quad h_3 = g(z_3, \Pi_3, o_3)$$

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$$M = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \frac{1}{r} \begin{bmatrix} n & n \\ -L & L \end{bmatrix}, \quad E(v) = \begin{bmatrix} -mv_y \omega \\ bF_{yb} - aF_{yf} \end{bmatrix}$$

r

I

m

L

n

$b \quad a$

F_{yf}

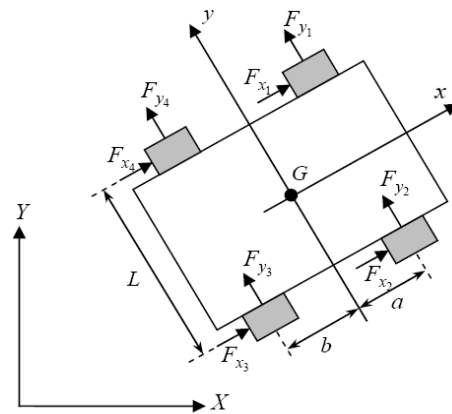
ω

F_{yb}

$$m = 40 \text{ kg}, \quad I = 0.413 \text{ kg.m}^2, \quad \mu = 0.5, \quad n = 49.8$$

$$r = 0.1075 \text{ m}, \quad L = 0.395 \text{ m}, \quad g = 9.81 \text{ m.s}^{-2}$$

$$a = 0.138 \text{ m}, \quad b = 0.122 \text{ m}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} |\theta| &\leq 0.8 \text{ deg} & |y_c| &\leq 0.1 \text{ mm} & |x_c| &\leq 13 \text{ mm} \\ |v_y| &\leq v_0 & & & & \\ & & & & & -a \leq x_{icr} \leq b \end{aligned}$$

$$V(t) = [\dots]$$

$$\dot{V} \leq -\gamma V + \varepsilon$$

$$\forall t \geq 0 \quad V(t) \leq V(0) \exp(-\gamma t) + \frac{\varepsilon}{\gamma} (1 - \exp(-\gamma t))$$

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- 1 - Nonholonomic
 - 2 - Unified Approach
 - 3 - Ge
 - 4 - Dixon
 - 5 - Ma
 - 6 - Tso
 - 7 - Skid Steer
 - 8 - Kozlowski
 - 9 - Pazderski
 - 10 - Wang
 - 11 - Unmatched Disturbance
 - 12 - Unicycle
 - 13 - Globally Uniformly Ultimately Bounded
 - 14 - Radially Unbounded
 - 15 - Standard Heaviside Step Function