

Waypoint Following for Differentially Driven Wheeled Robots with Limited Velocity Perturbations

Asymptotic and Practical Stabilization Using Transverse Function Approach

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Abstract In this paper a unified motion control strategy dedicated for the waypoint following task realized by a differentially driven robot is presented. It is assumed that the vehicle moves with limited velocities and accelerations in order to reduce excessive slip and skid effects. In order to include operational constraints, a motion planner is combined with a universal stabilizer taking advantage of transverse functions. To improve tracking precision translated transverse functions are deployed and a new adaptive technique for the controller tuning is proposed. During the motion planning stage an auxiliary trajectory connecting points in the configuration space and satisfying assumed phase constraints is generated. The resulting motion execution system has been implemented on a laboratory-scale skid-steering mobile robot, which served as platform for experimental validation of presented algorithms.

Keywords Motion control · Transverse functions · Systems on Lie groups

1 Introduction

Motion control constitutes one of fundamental problems encountered in robotics. In particular, this issue is challenging when a robot subject to nonintegrable differential constraints is taken into account. In such a case there are restrictions imposed on its velocities and accelerations which hinder to change the robot configuration in an arbitrarily way.

A well known example of such systems are differentially driven wheeled robots equipped with two or more fixed wheels. In particular, the vehicles with the skid-steering locomotion can be seen as robust and universal platforms well suited for many applications, [24]. Such vehicles are governed by a highly uncertain dynamics describing a wheels-ground interaction phenomenon. In robotics literature various attempts to model similar systems have been presented. Most formal methods based on explicit description of interaction forces can be effectively used for simulation and open-loop control, [25]. Alternatively, a combination between kinematic and dynamic models can be investigated, [4, 10, 24]. Another approach is based on kinematic approximation of nonintegrable velocity constraints, [3, 9, 18].

In this paper we consider a local kinematic model of a skid-steering vehicle assuming that extensive slip is an undesirable phenomenon which can be regarded as a non significant perturbation when the vehicle

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moves with relatively low velocities and accelerations.

The main control task discussed here is practically oriented. It is assumed that the robot moves through the prescribed way-points defined in a configuration space, [11]. In order to solve this problem we propose to combine a motion planner with a universal feedback tracking controller. Such a solution allows one to define a suitable reference motion taking into account desired velocity profiles, path curvatures, slip limitations, etc. Moreover, by decreasing of initial configuration errors a transient response of a closed-loop controller can be reduced significantly.

The motion controller proposed here is based on transverse functions (TFs) introduced by Morin and Samson [12]. The unique property of this control paradigm is to ensure practically stable tracking with non zero error of any (smooth enough) reference trajectory defined in a configuration space. Basically, a controller using TFs can be conveniently designed for systems on Lie group [13]. Then a nonholonomic system can be linearised approximately in a global domain. In [14] and [17] it is shown that in some cases asymptotic stability can be achieved when generalized transverse functions are used.

So far not many papers address implementation and practical issues of this control method. In fact only few results have been reported [2, 7, 18]. In [20] selected properties of a controller taking advantage of TFs are thoroughly investigated.

In this paper, motivated by ideas presented in [14, 17, 20], we are focused on control solution for asymptotic tracking and regulation in a quite uniform way. Basically, we extend preliminary results considered in [19] where it is shown that generalized TFs provide much better performance of the controller during execution of typical motion tasks. We investigate conditions of asymptotic convergence for the tracking case and introduce a new adaptation method to decrease size of a transverse function without violating the transversality condition. The formal stability proof of the proposed methods are given. Moreover, it is shown how to improve convergent rate by increasing the size of convergence set.

The motion planner used in the proposed control architecture is based on polynomial segments to connect subsequent way-points. Recently, a similar approach taking advantage of Bézier curves has been studied in [23]. In order to ensure continuous transitions between path segments, tangent and curvature

conditions at waypoints are investigated. Then, using time scaling, an almost admissible trajectory is calculated assuming the desired bounds imposed on linear and angular velocities.

Summarizing, the main purposes of this paper can be itemized as follows:

- presentation of the motion controller using a translated transverse function with an adaptation law (a stability proof is given),
- illustration of the control system designed for motion control of a differentially driven wheeled vehicle (possibly using the skid-steering locomotion) in a practical application,
- experimental verification of the controller robustness to limited skid/slip effects and other unmodelled dynamics.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section II the control paradigm taking advantage of transverse functions is recalled. The structure of the decoupling controller is shown and possibility of asymptotic stabilization is discussed. A method of stabilizing of augmented dynamics is proposed. Next section is focused on design of control solution for a differentially driven robot. The approximated kinematic model of this robot is outlined. Then the controller using transverse functions for the given system is presented in details. The stability analysis is formally given for the selected control tasks. Next, a motion planner taking advantage of a path planning algorithm and design of velocity profile is presented. In Section IV implementation of the control system is given and results of experiments are shown. Section V concludes the paper.

2 Decoupling of Nonholonomic Systems on Lie Group Using Transverse Functions

2.1 Preliminary and notation

Assume that G denotes a Lie group with group operation $gh \in G$, where $g, h \in G$. The inverse element of g , denoted by $g^{-1} \in G$, satisfies $gg^{-1} = g^{-1}g = e$, with e being neutral (identity) element of group G . The fundamental group diffeomorphisms include: left translation $l_g : G \rightarrow G, h \rightarrow gh$, right translation $r_g : G \rightarrow G, h \rightarrow hg$ and conjugation $\phi_g : G \rightarrow G, h \rightarrow l_g(r_{g^{-1}}(h)) = r_{g^{-1}}(l_g(h)) = ghg^{-1}$. Differentials

of these maps are defined by: $dl_g(h) := \frac{d}{dh}l_g(h)$, $dr_g(h) := \frac{d}{dh}r_g(h)$ and $d\phi_g(h) := \frac{d}{dh}ghg^{-1}$, respectively.

For the given Lie group G associated Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} can be defined. It consists of vector fields $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_i, \dots$ on G which are left-invariant under left translation, namely

$$\forall g, h \in G, dl_g(h)V_i(h) = V_i(gh). \tag{1}$$

Assume that a basis of \mathfrak{g} is constituted by n independent vector fields $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \in \mathfrak{g}$, where $n = \dim G$. Applying vector-matrix notation this basis can be defined by $X := [X_1 \ X_2 \ \dots \ X_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. Accordingly, one can express any vector field $V \in \mathfrak{g}$ evaluated at $g \in G$ in the Lie algebra basis as: $V = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i(g) v_i = X(g) v$, where $v = [v_1 \ \dots \ v_n]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Noticing that each vector field in basis X is left invariant, from Eq. 1 follows that

$$\forall g, h \in G, dl_g(h)X(h) = X(gh). \tag{2}$$

The other important differential operator is the adjoint operator $Ad : G \times \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ defined by $Ad(g)V := d\phi_g(e)V$, where $V \in \mathfrak{g}$. To simplify notation the following conjugation of Ad can be used: $Ad^X(g) = X(e)^{-1}Ad(g)X(e)$.

2.2 Control System on Lie Group

Consider m input small-time locally controllable (STLC) system defined on G

$$\dot{g} = \sum_{i=1}^m X_i(g)u_i, \tag{3}$$

where $g \in G$ denotes configuration, $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m \in \mathfrak{g}$ are left-invariant control vector fields and u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m denote inputs. Since the given system is STLC one can define the following basis of \mathfrak{g}

$$X := [X_1 \ X_2 \ \dots \ X_m \ X_{m+1} \ \dots \ X_n], \tag{4}$$

where X_{m+1}, \dots, X_n are properly chosen (first and higher order) Lie brackets of control vector fields X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m . Equivalently, using Eq. 4 one can rewrite Eq. 3 as follows (cf. [17])

$$\dot{g} = X(g)Cu, \tag{5}$$

where $C := [I \ 0]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, with $I \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ being identity matrix, and $u = [u_1 \ u_2 \ \dots \ u_m]^T \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

Additionally, we consider a perturbed structure of control system (5) given by

$$\dot{g} = X(g)(Cu + d), \tag{6}$$

where $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a bounded function. Here, we recall that if d is the exogenous term independent on input u and system (3) is STLC it is possible to compensate d , at least approximately, by applying an appropriate sequence of control input u . The quality of this approximation can be made arbitrary high assuming unbounded frequency of u .

2.3 Transverse Function

Now we recall definition of a transverse function determined on a torus and consider its translation on a Lie group.

Definition 1 (cf. [13]) Let $f : \mathbb{T}^p \rightarrow G$, where $p \geq n - m$ be a smooth function defined on p dimensional torus satisfying

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{T}^p, \text{rank}M(\alpha) = n \tag{7}$$

while

$$M(\alpha) := \left[X_1(f(\alpha)) \ X_2(f(\alpha)) \ \dots \ X_m(f(\alpha)) - \frac{\partial f(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} \right] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (m+p)} \tag{8}$$

and

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{T}^p, f(\alpha) \in B_\varepsilon(e), \tag{9}$$

where $B_\varepsilon(e)$ denotes the n -dimensional ball with radius ε and centre e . This function is transversal to control vector fields X_{m+1}, \dots, X_n and is called *transverse function (TF)* for system (3).

Notice that when $p = n - m$ the *transversality condition* given by Eq. 7 can be written in a more convenient way using basis X . Correspondingly, it can be assumed that

$$\frac{\partial f(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} := X(f(\alpha))A(\alpha) \tag{10}$$

where $A(\alpha) := [A_1^T \ A_2^T]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (n-m)}$ is the matrix composed of columns being derivative of f expressed in X , while $A_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (n-m)}$ and $A_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-m) \times (n-m)}$.

Using Eq. 10 and recalling definition of C allows one to rewrite matrix M as follows

$$M(\alpha) = X(f(\alpha))\bar{C}(\alpha), \tag{11}$$

where $\bar{C}(\alpha) := [C \ -A(\alpha)] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. Since X is the full rank matrix and $p = n - m$, the condition given by Eq. 7 is ensured when $\bar{C}(\alpha)$ is invertible. Next, computing determinant of \bar{C} one has: $\det \bar{C} = \det A_2$. As a result for $p = n - m$ the transversality condition is given by

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{T}^{n-m}, \det A_2(\alpha) \neq 0. \tag{12}$$

Formula (12) can be used explicitly to verify if f is a transverse function for the chosen set of parameters, [20].

Selection of a transverse function for the given driftless affine system is not unique. On a Lie group one can find a family of transverse function using the left translation.

Proposition 1 (Family of transverse functions on Lie group) Assume that $\bar{f} \in G$ satisfies transversality condition, expressed by Eqs. 9 and 12, and h is an arbitrary element on G . Then

$$f := h \bar{f} \tag{13}$$

is also the transverse function. Correspondingly, one can say that f is the translated transverse function.

Proof Taking time derivative of Eq. 13 yields in

$$\dot{f} = dl_h(\bar{f})\dot{\bar{f}} + dr_{\bar{f}}(h)\dot{h}. \tag{14}$$

Since $\dot{\bar{f}} = X(\bar{f})A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha}$, Eq. 14 becomes

$$\dot{f} = dl_h(\bar{f})X(\bar{f})A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} + dr_{\bar{f}}(h)\dot{h}. \tag{15}$$

Then taking advantage of left invariance of vector fields in basis X and applying Eq. 13 we have: $dl_h(\bar{f})X(\bar{f}) = X(h\bar{f}) = X(f)$. As a result we get

$$\dot{f} = X(f)A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} + dr_{\bar{f}}(h)\dot{h}. \tag{16}$$

Following Eq. 16 one can easily conclude that

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha} = X(f)A(\alpha). \tag{17}$$

Since A is such that Eq. 12 is satisfied from assumption and $f = h\bar{f}$ is bounded for any bounded $h \in G$ it follows that f is the transverse function. \square

Remark 1 The considered construction of transverse function f gives possibility to freely translate the prototype of transverse function \bar{f} (typically centered at neutral element e , [16]) on a Lie group without affecting the transversality condition. Additionally, in particular cases one can also employ another method based on dilation to shape the transverse function in order to adjust radius of neighborhood where this function evolves. However, the latter approach is dedicated for affine systems with homogenous vector fields including the chained form (which can be seen as an approximation of many practically motivated nonholonomic kinematics) – see also [6, 13, 20].

Now investigate derivative (15) assuming that

$$\dot{h} = X(h)v_h, \tag{18}$$

where $v_h \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and rewrite formula (16) as follows (see Appendix A.2 – Eq. 103)

$$\dot{f} = X(f) \left(A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} + Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})v_h \right). \tag{19}$$

The following result is motivated by proposition of generalized transverse functions (GTFs) introduced in [17]. Let us assume that $\bar{f}_r(\alpha_r) : \mathbb{T}^{n-m} \rightarrow G$ is an element on Lie group and let $h = \bar{f}_r^{-1}(\alpha_r) \in G$. In such a case the translated transverse function (13) becomes

$$f = \bar{f}_r(\alpha_r)^{-1} \bar{f}(\alpha). \tag{20}$$

It is assumed that time derivative of \bar{f}_r satisfies

$$\dot{\bar{f}}_r = \frac{\partial \bar{f}_r}{\partial \alpha_r} \dot{\alpha}_r = X(\bar{f}_r(\alpha_r))A_r(\alpha_r)\dot{\alpha}_r, \tag{21}$$

where $A_r \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (n-m)}$. Correspondingly, \dot{f} can be computed as follows (the details can be found in Appendix A.2 – Eq. 106)

$$\dot{f} = X(f) \left(A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} - Ad^X(f^{-1})A_r(\alpha_r)\dot{\alpha}_r \right). \tag{22}$$

2.4 Companion System and Tracking Control

The fundamental property of the control method taking advantage of the transverse functions approach is based on the STLC concept. Basically, it is possible to decouple approximately a STLC system in spite of kinematic constraints and an additive drift. In the considered case one can apply this technique to recover an almost linear system.

Assume that $z \in G$ denotes auxiliary configuration and suppose that for $t > 0$, $z(t)$ and configuration

$g(t)$ evolve in similar way, such that $g(t) \in B_\varepsilon(z(t))$, where $B_r(p) = \{g \in G : \text{dist}(g, p) < r\}$. Let the distance between elements, z and g , be determined by transverse function f . Then defining an error on Lie group G one can write: $z^{-1}g := f$. Alternatively, it can be found that

$$z = gf^{-1}. \tag{23}$$

Taking time derivative of z and following analysis presented in [17] (see also Appendix A.3 for details – Eq. 112) we consider the *companion system* defined as

$$\dot{z} = X(z)Ad^X(f) \left(\bar{C}(\alpha)\bar{u} + d + Ad^X(f^{-1})A_r(\alpha_r)\dot{\alpha}_r \right), \tag{24}$$

where $\bar{u} := [u^\top \ \dot{\alpha}^\top]^\top \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the extended input. Since $X(z)Ad^X(f)\bar{C}(\alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is the invertible matrix one concludes that z can be controlled arbitrarily using bounded input \bar{u} . Thus, Eq. 24 becomes an unconstrained system evolving on G . Consequently, a motion control problem considered for system (6) can be solved indirectly by applying an appropriate control solution defined for Eq. 24.

Following this idea, one can consider a bounded continuous reference trajectory $g_r \in G$ for Eq. 24 which satisfies

$$\dot{g}_r = X(g_r)u_r, \tag{25}$$

where $u_r \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a bounded reference input. Notice that components u_{r1}, \dots, u_{rm} correspond to admissible inputs, while $u_{r(m+1)}, \dots, u_{rn}$ are extended inputs with respect to system (5). To quantify tracking error on Lie group G one can define

$$\tilde{z} := g_r^{-1}z. \tag{26}$$

Taking time derivative of Eq. 26 and using Eq. 24 the following open-loop dynamics can be developed (cf. Appendix A.4 – Eq. 117)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{z}} = X(\tilde{z})Ad^X(f) \left(\bar{C}\bar{u} + d - Ad^X(\tilde{g}^{-1})u_r \right. \\ \left. + Ad^X(f^{-1})A_r(\alpha_r)\dot{\alpha}_r \right), \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

where $\tilde{g} := g_r^{-1}g$ is the tracking error expressed with respect to configuration g .

The controller which linearises system (27) can be formulated as follows.

Proposition 2 (Decoupling controller) *Applying the following control law*

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u} = \bar{C}^{-1}Ad^X(f^{-1}) \left(X(\tilde{z})^{-1}w + Ad^X(\tilde{z})u_r \right. \\ \left. - Ad^X(f)d - A_r(\alpha_r)\dot{\alpha}_r \right), \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

where $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a new input, to Eq. 24 gives fundamental decoupled linear system

$$\dot{\tilde{z}} = w. \tag{29}$$

Using Eq. 28 with an appropriate stabilizing feedback $w = \zeta(\tilde{z})$ one can ensure that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{z}(t) = e$. For example one can select $w := -K\tilde{z}$, where $K \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ denotes a positive definite gain matrix.

2.5 Augmented Dynamics

Application of TFs for control purposes introduces an additional dynamics governing evolution of extended state variable α . To be more specific, we take into account that

$$\bar{C}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} I & -A_1A_2^{-1} \\ 0 & -A_2^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \tag{30}$$

and define

$$\Omega_\alpha(\alpha, \alpha_r) := A_2^{-1}(\alpha)Ad_{n-m}^X(f^{-1}(\alpha, \alpha_r)), \tag{31}$$

where

$$Ad_{n-m}^X(f^{-1}(\alpha, \alpha_r)) := [0 \ I] Ad^X(f^{-1}(\alpha, \alpha_r)) \tag{32}$$

denotes last $n - m$ rows of matrix Ad^X . Recalling definition of \bar{u} , using Eqs. 30 and 32 one can rewrite part of Eq. 28 defining the augmented dynamics as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\alpha} = -\Omega_\alpha(\alpha, \alpha_r) \left(X(\tilde{z})^{-1}w + Ad^X(\tilde{z})u_r \right. \\ \left. - Ad^X(f(\alpha, \alpha_r))d - A_r(\alpha_r)\dot{\alpha}_r \right). \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

Time evolution and stability of Eq. 33 is essential for control. In particular, it determines the way how instantaneous directions in the phase space are approximated by kinematics (6). We consider this issue more thoroughly by investigating dynamics (33) when auxiliary tracking error \tilde{z} becomes negligible. Then, noticing that $w = 0$ and $Ad^X(\tilde{z})|_{\tilde{z}=e} = I$ one can consider the following zero dynamics on manifold $\tilde{z} = e$

$$\dot{\alpha} = -\Omega_\alpha(\alpha, \alpha_r) (u_r - Ad^X(f)d - A_r(\alpha_r)\dot{\alpha}_r) \tag{34}$$

It can be concluded that when system (24) evolves along with kinematic constraints imposed on Eq. 6 the motion approximation is no longer necessary. In such a case it should be expected that zero dynamics (34) tends to an equilibrium. However, such a possibility is conditional and it is dependent on terms $u_r, d, \dot{\alpha}_r$ and the assumed form of transverse function f .

Latter on, in order to simplify considerations, we investigate *the nominal condition* assuming that drift d is negligible and the reference trajectory is admissible, namely $u_{ri} \equiv 0$ for $i = m + 1, \dots, n$. Next, transverse function f is defined by Eq. 20, such that $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{T}^{n-m}, \tilde{f}(\alpha) = \tilde{f}(\alpha_r)|_{\alpha_r=\alpha}$. Accordingly, defining

$$\tilde{\alpha} := \alpha_r - \alpha \tag{35}$$

one concludes that

$$(\tilde{\alpha} \rightarrow 0) \Rightarrow (f \rightarrow e). \tag{36}$$

Computing time derivative of Eq. 35 and using Eq. 34 with $d = 0$ allows one to define the following dynamics

$$\dot{\tilde{\alpha}} = \Omega_\alpha(\alpha, \alpha_r)u_r + (I - \Omega_\alpha(\alpha, \alpha_r)A_r(\alpha_r))\dot{\alpha}_r. \tag{37}$$

In order to investigate (37) in a neighbourhood of $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ one computes

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\tilde{\alpha} \rightarrow 0} \Omega_\alpha(\alpha, \alpha_r) &\stackrel{(31)}{=} \lim_{\tilde{\alpha} \rightarrow 0} A_2^{-1}(\alpha_r - \tilde{\alpha}) \\ &\quad \times Ad_{n-m}^X(f^{-1}(\alpha_r - \tilde{\alpha}, \alpha_r)) \\ &\stackrel{(36)}{=} A_2^{-1}(\alpha_r)Ad_{n-m}^X(e) \\ &\stackrel{(32)}{=} A_2^{-1}(\alpha_r)[0 \ I]Ad^X(e) \\ &= A_2^{-1}(\alpha_r)[0 \ I]. \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

Further, taking into account (38) it can be shown that

$$I - \Omega_\alpha(\alpha, \alpha_r)A_r(\alpha_r)|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} = 0. \tag{39}$$

Similarly, recalling that u_r is the reference input defining an admissible trajectory one gets: $\Omega_\alpha(\alpha, \alpha_r)A_r(\alpha_r)|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} u_r = 0$. Consequently, $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ is the equilibrium point of dynamics (37).

To simplify analysis, it is assumed that u_r is a slow time-varying function and $\dot{\alpha}_r = 0$. Next, we consider the Taylor’s linear approximation of Eq. 37 with $\dot{\alpha}_r = 0$ and postulate that there exists $\alpha^* \in \mathbb{T}^{n-m}$ such that

$$\bar{\Omega}_\alpha(u_r) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \Omega_\alpha(\alpha_r - \tilde{\alpha}, \alpha_r)u_r \Big|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0, \alpha_r=\alpha^*} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-m) \times (n-m)} \tag{40}$$

becomes the Hurwitz matrix. This guarantees that dynamics (37) with $\dot{\alpha}_r = 0$ is locally asymptotically stable at $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$. Following the concept discussed in [17] we propose to chose $\alpha_r = \alpha^*$ based on reference signal u_r . In order to ensure a continuous transition of α_r the following simple adaptation rule can be formulated

$$\dot{\alpha}_r = -k_{\alpha_1}(\alpha_r - \alpha^*), \tag{41}$$

where $k_{\alpha_1} > 0$ and α^* is dependent on u_r . In the case when α^* is constant one can easily show that α_r exponentially converges to α^* with convergence rate dependent on k_{α_1} . Taking into account result (39) and noticing that $\dot{\alpha}_r \rightarrow 0$ one concludes that the second term in Eq. 37 can be regarded as a vanishing perturbation. As a result $\tilde{\alpha}$ tends to 0, at least locally. Recalling Eq. 40 one can find that eigenvalues of $\bar{\Omega}_\alpha$ are linearly scaled by input u_r . Hence, the convergence rate of $\tilde{\alpha}$ is dependent on reference motion (cf. [17]).

In the case when $u_r \equiv 0$, namely the point stabilization is considered, the reference trajectory cannot be used to maintain asymptotic stability of dynamics (37). To be more specific, this dynamics is then reduced as follows

$$\dot{\tilde{\alpha}} = (I - \Omega_\alpha(\alpha, \alpha_r)A_r(\alpha_r))\dot{\alpha}_r. \tag{42}$$

In order to stabilize (42) using auxiliary input $\dot{\alpha}_r$ one can consider the following preliminary proposition.

Proposition 3 (Basic stabilizer of augmented dynamics) *Applying the following rule*

$$\dot{\alpha}_r = -k_{\alpha_2} (I - \Omega_\alpha(\alpha, \alpha_r)A_r(\alpha_r))^\top \tilde{\alpha} \tag{43}$$

with $k_{\alpha_2} > 0$ being a positive constant, to dynamics (42) ensures that $\tilde{\alpha}$ asymptotically converges to the following set

$$\Gamma_\alpha = \{ \tilde{\alpha} \in \mathbb{T}^{n-m} : (I - \Omega_\alpha(\alpha_r - \tilde{\alpha}, \alpha_r)A_r(\alpha_r))\tilde{\alpha} = 0 \}. \tag{44}$$

Proof Consider the following positive definite function $V_\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\alpha}^\top \tilde{\alpha}$. Using Eq. 43 in Eq. 42 gives

$$\dot{\tilde{\alpha}} = -k_\alpha P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha})P^\top(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha})\tilde{\alpha}, \tag{45}$$

where

$$P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha}) := I - \Omega_\alpha(\alpha_r - \tilde{\alpha}, \alpha_r)A_r(\alpha_r). \tag{46}$$

Next, computing time derivative of V and taking advantage of Eq. 45 one obtains

$$\dot{V} = -k_{\alpha} \tilde{\alpha}^{\top} P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha}) P^{\top}(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha}) \tilde{\alpha}. \tag{47}$$

Since $P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha}) P^{\top}(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha})$ is the positive semi-definite matrix it follows that $\dot{V}_{\alpha} \leq 0$. Hence V_{α} tends to critical points such that $\dot{V}_{\alpha} = 0$. Clearly, from Eq. 47 one has: $\dot{V}_{\alpha} = 0$ for $\tilde{\alpha} \in \Gamma_{\alpha}$. \square

Remark 2 The considered proposition can be seen as a preliminary idea which could be modified for a particular system. Specifically, it is not guaranteed that $\tilde{\alpha}$ converges to zero as a result of critical points which are dependent on matrix $P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha})$. One of possible solutions is to relax asymptotic stability requirement and to select a transverse function to ensure that $P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha})$ is the full rank matrix. Another proposition of asymptotic stabilization can be formulated for chained systems, [14].

Remark 3 It is worth noting that in the case of tracking of an admissible trajectory the adaptation algorithm based on Proposition 3 does not ensure that α_r goes to α^* . As a result the dynamics (37) may become locally unstable when $u_r \neq 0$. To overcome this issue, one can combine two approaches assuming that k_{α_1} goes to zero when $u_r \rightarrow 0$, while $k_{\alpha_2} \rightarrow 0$ for a higher reference input. Introducing a continuous non-decreasing switching function ρ such that: $\forall \xi \in [0, \xi_1), \rho(\xi) = 0, \forall \xi \in [\xi_2, \infty), \rho(\xi) = 1$, and $\forall \xi \geq 0, \frac{d\rho}{d\xi} \geq 0$, while $0 < \xi_1 < \xi_2$, one can consider the following proposition:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\alpha}_r = & -\rho(\|u_r\|)k_{\alpha_1}(\alpha_r - \alpha^*) \\ & -(1 - \rho(\|u_r\|)k_{\alpha_2}P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha})\tilde{\alpha}. \end{aligned} \tag{48}$$

Using this adaptation law one can continuously (or even smoothly) switch stabilization strategies specifically defined for the regulation and tracking case. Simultaneously, it is guaranteed that error \tilde{z} is not affected. Since $\tilde{z} = \tilde{g} f^{-1}$ it follows that tracking (regulation) error \tilde{g} is bounded even if the augmented dynamics is not asymptotically stable. Concurrently, when $\tilde{\alpha} \rightarrow 0$ it follows that $\tilde{g} \rightarrow e$.

3 Control Design for a Differentially Driven Robot

3.1 Vehicle Kinematics

Consider a planar robot equipped with a differentially drive mechanism illustrated in Fig. 1. It is assumed that wheels on left- and right-hand side of the vehicle are mechanically coupled and their angular velocities, ω_L and ω_R , respectively, are controlled by two independent motorized servos. Consequently, $u_{\omega} := [\omega_R \ \omega_L]^{\top} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ can be regarded as a kinematic input of the system.

Let $g := [x \ y \ \theta]^{\top} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ be configuration of the vehicle body, where x, y stand for position coordinates and θ denotes the vehicle orientation determined in the inertial frame. Assume that $v = [v_x \ v_y]^{\top} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ are linear and angular velocities, respectively, expressed in the local frame fixed to the robot body. It is well known that for a wheeled skid-steering locomotion velocity transmission between wheels and a moving platform can be significantly affected by slip phenomena. In order to cope with this issue, firstly we introduce a nominal kinematic drive model based on the *symmetric two-wheeled nonholonomic robot*, which is defined by $u := [v_x \ \omega]^{\top} = W u_{\omega}$, where $W \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ is a matrix with constant coefficients dependent geometric parameters (wheels radius and the distance between the wheels). Secondly, we introduce auxiliary functions σ_{ω} and σ_v determining slip quantities and consider the following skid-steering drive kinematics

$$u = H(\sigma_v, \sigma_{\omega}) W u_{\omega}, \tag{49}$$

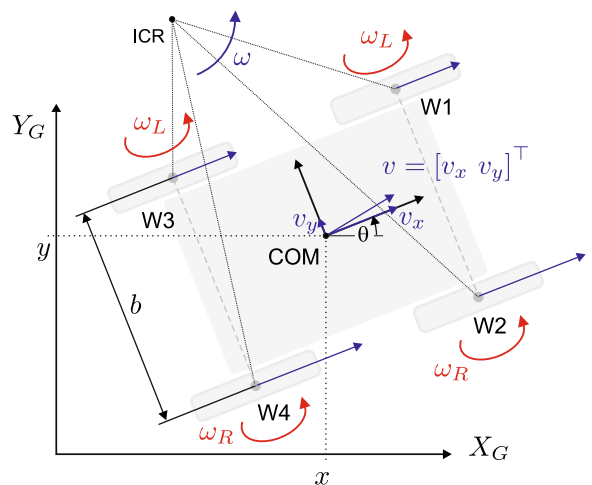


Fig. 1 Kinematics of differentially driven skid-steering robot

where $H(\sigma_v, \sigma_\omega) := \text{diag} \{ \sigma_v, \sigma_\omega \} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$.

It is important to note that lateral velocity v_y is related to a skid phenomenon which cannot be modelled explicitly based on a pure kinematic description. The similar remark concerns also slip functions σ_v and σ_ω which are governed by the vehicle dynamics including wheel-ground interaction forces. Following this property, it can be stated that a skid-steering kinematics cannot be globally defined without modelling of a slip/skid dynamics, [8, 18].

However, in spite of this issue, one can consider an approximated kinematic model of such a vehicle assuming that the slip dynamics is neglected. This model is local by nature and it can be justified when the following conditions are met (cf. [3]): mass distribution of the vehicle is uniform, the local frame is fixed at centre of mass of the vehicle (cf. Fig. 1) and the vehicle moves with relatively low velocities and limited accelerations (the latter assumption can be interpreted as the condition of stable and almost stationary motion). Following this simplification, it is assumed that:

- slip functions σ_v and σ_ω are known and bounded,
- lateral slip effect is small – as a result $\forall t, \sup_t |v_y(t)| \leq V_y$, where V_y is a positive small constant.

The kinematics of the considered vehicle can be written in standard form (6) with $n = 3$ and $m = 2$, where

$$X(g) = [X_1 \ X_2 \ X_3](g) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & 0 & -\cos \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \tag{50}$$

$u = [v_x \ \omega]^\top \in \mathbb{R}^2$ denotes input and

$$d = [0 \ 0 \ -1]^\top v_y \tag{51}$$

is the drift term which is considered as an exogenous disturbance (notice that v_y is a response of the robot lateral dynamics for the given velocities v_x and ω , and constrained forces exerted by the wheels). It is well known that the considered kinematics can be described on Lie group $G \cong \text{SE}(2)$ with neutral element $e = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^\top$ and group operation given by

$$gh := g + \begin{bmatrix} R(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} h, \tag{52}$$

where $R(\theta) \in \text{SO}(2)$ is the planar rotation matrix and $g, h \in G$. The inverse element of $g \in G$ satisfies

$$g^{-1} = - \begin{bmatrix} R^\top(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} g. \tag{53}$$

Further, operator $Ad^X(g)$ can be computed as follows:

$$Ad^X(g) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & y \sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 \\ -\sin \theta & x \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}. \tag{54}$$

Next, using Eq. 49 in Eq. 6 one obtains the following equivalent control system

$$\dot{g} = X(g)(CH(\sigma_v, \sigma_\omega)Wu_\omega + d). \tag{55}$$

From Eq. 55 it can be concluded that kinematics of differentially driven robot in the presence of limited slip/skid phenomena robot can be treated as a *perturbed kinematics of the nominal symmetric two-wheeled nonholonomic vehicle*. We take advantage of this assumption for the controller design.

3.2 Task Description

In the sequel, we will develop motion control and planning algorithms dedicated for the waypoint following motion task. It is assumed that the sequence of prescribed waypoint configurations to be realized by the robot is generated by a high level planner or human operator. We are focused on a feedback control strategy driving the robot through subsequent waypoints.

We propose a two-stage algorithm composed of a *universal closed-loop stabilizer* and a *trajectory planner* utilizing of polynomial splines. At the feedback control level tracking and stabilization problems must be considered while issues of acceleration/velocity constraints and skid/slip limiting are considered during the trajectory planning stage. Additionally, we take into account infeasible reference segments taking advantage the motion controller using TFs.

3.3 Motion Controller

3.3.1 Transverse Function and Augmented Dynamics

The tracking controller is designed based on proposition discussed in Section 2.4. The transverse function

for system (5) with basis (50) can be selected as follows (cf. [13])

$$\bar{f}(\alpha) = \left[\varepsilon_1 \sin \alpha \quad \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \sin 2\alpha \quad \varepsilon_2 \cos \alpha \right]^\top \in G \tag{56}$$

with $\varepsilon_1 \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $\varepsilon_2 \in (0, \pi)$. Simultaneously we define a similar component

$$\bar{f}_r(\alpha_r) = \left[\varepsilon_{r1} \sin \alpha_r \quad \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_{1r} \varepsilon_{2r} \sin 2\alpha_r \quad \varepsilon_{2r} \cos \alpha_r \right]^\top \in G, \tag{57}$$

where ε_{r1} and $\varepsilon_{r2} \in \mathbb{R}$. To simplify notation we introduce coefficients κ_{ε_1} and $\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\varepsilon_{r1} = \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \varepsilon_1$ and $\varepsilon_{r2} = \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \varepsilon_2$.

The basic terms associated with derivatives of $\bar{f}(\alpha)$ and $\bar{f}_r(\alpha_r)$, respectively, are given as follows

$$A(\alpha) = \left[\cos \bar{f}_\theta \frac{\partial \bar{f}_x}{\partial \alpha} + \sin \bar{f}_\theta \frac{\partial \bar{f}_y}{\partial \alpha} \quad \frac{\partial \bar{f}_\theta}{\partial \alpha} \right. \\ \left. \sin \bar{f}_\theta \frac{\partial \bar{f}_x}{\partial \alpha} - \cos \bar{f}_\theta \frac{\partial \bar{f}_y}{\partial \alpha} \right]^\top, \tag{58}$$

$$A_r(\alpha_r) = \left[\cos \bar{f}_{r\theta} \frac{\partial \bar{f}_{rx}}{\partial \alpha_r} + \sin \bar{f}_{r\theta} \frac{\partial \bar{f}_{ry}}{\partial \alpha_r} \quad \frac{\partial \bar{f}_{r\theta}}{\partial \alpha_r} \right. \\ \left. \sin \bar{f}_{r\theta} \frac{\partial \bar{f}_{rx}}{\partial \alpha_r} - \cos \bar{f}_{r\theta} \frac{\partial \bar{f}_{ry}}{\partial \alpha_r} \right]^\top. \tag{59}$$

Next, computing the translated transverse function $f = [f_x \ f_y \ f_\theta]^\top$ using components (56)–(57) and formula (20) with Eqs. 52 and 53 one obtains

$$f_x(\alpha, \alpha_r) = \varepsilon_1 (\cos(\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \varepsilon_2 \cos \alpha_r) (\sin \alpha - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \sin \alpha_r) \\ + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_2 \sin(\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \varepsilon_2 \cos \alpha_r) (\sin 2\alpha - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \sin 2\alpha_r)), \tag{60}$$

$$f_y(\alpha, \alpha_r) = \varepsilon_1 (-\sin(\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \varepsilon_2 \cos \alpha_r) (\sin \alpha - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \sin \alpha_r) \\ + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_2 \cos(\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \varepsilon_2 \cos \alpha_r) (\sin 2\alpha - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \sin 2\alpha_r)), \tag{61}$$

$$f_\theta(\alpha, \alpha_r) = \varepsilon_2 (\cos \alpha - \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \cos \alpha_r). \tag{62}$$

Remark 4 The transverse function described by Eqs. 60–62 is well defined even for large values of ε_2 (recalling that this parameter linearly scales component $f_\theta \in \mathbb{S}^1$ in practice it is not expected to select ε_2 higher than π). However, when parameters $\varepsilon_2 < \bar{\varepsilon}$, where $\bar{\varepsilon} > 0$ is a positive constant, is made small enough, based on Eqs. 56 and 57 one can conclude

that selected nonlinear terms can be approximated as follows

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{S}^1, \cos \bar{f}_\theta \stackrel{(56)}{\approx} \cos(\varepsilon_2 \cos \alpha) \approx 1 \text{ and } \sin \bar{f}_\theta \\ \stackrel{(56)}{\approx} \sin(\varepsilon_2 \cos \alpha) \approx \varepsilon_2 \\ \cos \alpha = \bar{f}_\theta. \tag{63}$$

Similarly, since $\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} < 1$ one has

$$\forall \alpha_r \in \mathbb{S}^1, \cos \bar{f}_{r\theta} \approx 1 \text{ and } \sin \bar{f}_{r\theta} \approx \bar{f}_{r\theta}. \tag{64}$$

Using these approximations in Eqs. 58, 59, and 60–62 allows one to simplify considerably formal analysis of properties of the tracking controller defined by Eq. 28.

3.3.2 Stability of Augmented Dynamics

Now we investigate asymptotic stabilization along admissible persistently exciting reference trajectories. In order to do this we assume that $\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} = \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} = 1$ and consider $\bar{\Omega}_\alpha$ given by Eq. 40. $\bar{\Omega}_\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. We search for a feasible selection of α^* for which dynamics (37) is locally asymptotically stable. Making detailed analysis (cf. Appendix B.1 – Eq. 126) one can show that when ε_2 is small enough $\bar{\Omega}_\alpha$ becomes

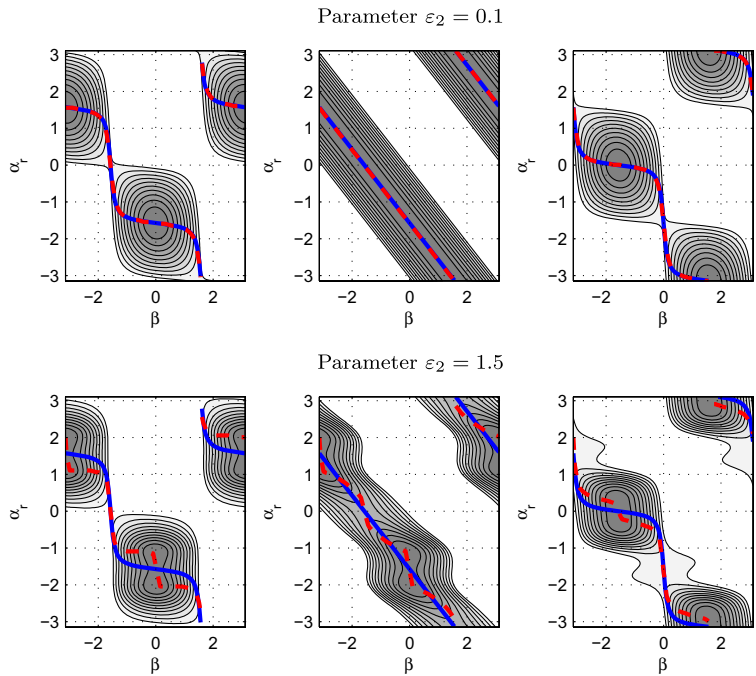
$$\bar{\Omega}_\alpha \approx \frac{2}{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2} (u_{r1} \varepsilon_2 \sin \alpha_r + u_{r2} \varepsilon_1 \cos \alpha_r) \\ = -\frac{2\sqrt{u_{r1}^2 \varepsilon_2^2 + u_{r2}^2 \varepsilon_1^2}}{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2} \cos(\alpha_r - \varphi), \tag{65}$$

where $\varphi := \text{atan2}(-\varepsilon_2 u_{r1}, -\varepsilon_1 u_{r2})$ while $\text{atan2}(\cdot, \cdot)$ stands for the four-quadrant inverse tangent function. From Eq. 65 it follows that $\bar{\Omega}_\alpha < 0$ for $\alpha_r = \alpha^*$ selected such that $\cos(\alpha^* - \varphi) > 0$. Moreover, one can introduce optimal value of α^* computed in order to minimize $\bar{\Omega}_\alpha$. Clearly, $\bar{\Omega}_\alpha|_{\alpha_r}$ achieves minimum at

$$\alpha_r = \alpha_{opt}^*, \text{ where } \\ \alpha_{opt}^* = \text{atan2}(-\varepsilon_2 u_{r1}, -\varepsilon_1 u_{r2}). \tag{66}$$

In order to illustrate a feasible selection of α^* in a more general case (without assumption that ε_2 is small) a numerical analysis has been conducted assuming that $u_{r1} = \cos \beta$ and $u_{r2} = \sin \beta$, where $\beta \in (-\pi, \pi]$. The results presented in Fig. 2 confirms that the simplified formula (66) can be applied even for a relatively high value of ε_2 . In such a case the feasible set of parameter α^* is reduced when β

Fig. 2 Interpretation of local stability of dynamics (37). Selected ratio $\varepsilon_1/\varepsilon_2$: 0.1 (the left column), 1 (the middle column), 10 (the right column). Gray areas: feasible sets of parameter α^* , thick blue line: α_{opt}^* computed from Eqs. 66, thick dashed red line: α_{opt}^* computed numerically



approaches $\pm\frac{\pi}{2}$ (namely, for the reference motion with almost zero longitudinal velocity, $u_{r1} \approx 0$).

Next, we consider stability of dynamics (37) for the regulation case when $u_r = 0$. Based on Proposition 3 we design a stabilizing feedback in order to attenuate regulation error \tilde{g} without decreasing values of parameters ε_1 and ε_2 of the transverse function.

Proposition 4 *Let*

$$\dot{\alpha}_r = -k_{\alpha_2}\tilde{\alpha}, \tag{67}$$

where $k_{\alpha_2} > 0$ is a positive coefficient, be the adaptation rule. Applying Eq. 67 to Eq. 37 for the considered unicycle-like system ensures that $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ is locally stable equilibrium point for $u_r = 0$.

Proof Recalling Eq. 42 in the considered case and substituting Eq. 67 yields in

$$\dot{\tilde{\alpha}} = -k_{\alpha_1} P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha})\tilde{\alpha}, \tag{68}$$

where $P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha}) = (1 - \Omega_\alpha(\alpha_r - \tilde{\alpha}, \alpha_r)A_r(\alpha_r)) \in \mathbb{R}$. In order to determine stability of dynamics (67) one can consider sign of P in some vicinity of $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$. From Eq. 36 it is clear that when translated transverse function f is chosen in a typical way, namely $\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} = \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} = 1$, it converges to neutral element when $\tilde{\alpha} \rightarrow 0$.

In such a case it is not sufficient to apply linear tools to analyse dynamics (67).

However, assuming that at least one coefficient κ_{ε_i} ($i = 1, 2$) is different from 1, P can converge to non-zero value at $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$. Recalling Eqs. 31 and 32 in the considered case one gets: $P(\alpha_r, 0) = 1 - A_2^{-1}(\alpha_r)Ad_1^X(f^{-1}|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0})A_r(\alpha_r)$. Correspondingly, it can be proved (the details are given in Appendix B.2 – Eq. 134) that for $\varepsilon_2 < \bar{\varepsilon}$, where $\bar{\varepsilon} > 0$ is a positive constant, $\kappa_{\varepsilon_i} \in [0, 1]$ and $\kappa_{\varepsilon_1}\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} < 1$ the following relation is met

$$\forall \alpha_r \in \mathbb{S}^1, P(\alpha_r, 0) > 0. \tag{69}$$

Thus one easily concludes that dynamics (68) is locally exponentially stable at $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$.

A more complicated case is found when $\kappa_{\varepsilon_i} = 1$ ($i = 1, 2$) and $P(\alpha_r, 0) = 0$. Then a higher order approximation of term $P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha})$ at neighbourhood of $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ can be studied. Recalling that for $\varepsilon_2 < \bar{\varepsilon}$, $A_2 \approx \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2$ – cf. Eq. 120 – one can write

$$\begin{aligned} P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha})|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} &= 1 - \frac{2}{\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2} \left(Ad_1^X(f^{-1})|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} \right. \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} Ad_1^X(f^{-1})|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} \tilde{\alpha} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}^2} Ad_1^X(f^{-1})|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} \tilde{\alpha}^2 \left. \right) \\ &\quad \times A_r(\alpha_r) + O(\tilde{\alpha}^3) \end{aligned} \tag{70}$$

Computing terms in Eq. 70 thoroughly (cf. Appendix B.3) one obtains relations Eqs. 137 and 138. Hence, formula (70) can be simplified as follows

$$P(\alpha_r, \tilde{\alpha})|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}^2} Ad_1^X(f^{-1})|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} A_r(\alpha_r) \tilde{\alpha}^2 \stackrel{(138)}{=} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_2^2 (2 \sin^4 \alpha_r + \sin^2 \alpha_r - 1)\right) \tilde{\alpha}^2. \tag{71}$$

Using Eq. 71 in Eq. 68 gives

$$\dot{\tilde{\alpha}} = -k_{\alpha_1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_2^2 (2 \sin^4 \alpha_r + \sin^2 \alpha_r - 1)\right) \tilde{\alpha}^3, \tag{72}$$

It can be shown that for $\varepsilon_2 < 1, \forall \alpha_r \in \mathbb{S}^1, 1 - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_2^2 (2 \sin^4 \alpha_r + \sin^2 \alpha_r - 1) > 0$. Thus, it yields that $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ is the locally asymptotically stable equilibrium point. \square

Remark 5 The convergence rate ensured by the stabilizer formulated in Proposition 4 is dependent on selection of parameters κ_{ε_1} and κ_{ε_2} . In the case when asymptotic stabilization is considered, namely $\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} = \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} = 1$, the convergence rate is polynomial. Thus one has to expect that regulation errors tend to zero slowly. Otherwise, at least locally, the convergence is exponential and regulation time can be reduced significantly.

Remark 6 In order to obtain the proper stabilization of the augmented dynamics in the regulation and tracking cases one can consider the hybrid tuning outlined in Remark 3. To be more specific formula (48) can be rewritten as follows

$$\dot{\alpha}_r = -\rho(\|u_r\|) k_{\alpha_1} (\alpha_r - \alpha^*) - (1 - \rho(\|u_r\|)) k_{\alpha_2} \tilde{\alpha}, \tag{73}$$

with ρ being the continuous switching function discussed formerly.

3.4 Motion Planning Algorithm

The considered universal controller is designed to solve the tracking problem for any bounded reference trajectory with continuous input u_r . However, in the given application it is assumed that efficient and natural motions are first employed. Hence, purely non admissible reference path/trajectory segments can be used conditionally when a specific kind of motion is required.

For simplicity’s sake, we consider the trajectory planner assuming that the reference lateral skid is zero, namely the reference motion is defined by Eq. 25 with $u_{r3} \equiv 0$. Then, any slip affecting the vehicle motion is treated as a bounded disturbance which should be partially compensated by the closed-loop controller as well as by imposing bounds on desired velocities.

To generate an admissible trajectory while reducing the initial tracking error a simple local planner, which utilizes polynomial splines and takes into account prescribed velocity and acceleration bounds is proposed. The planning process consists of executing the same procedure for every subsequent pair of waypoints, beginning from the initial robot configuration, which is treated as the zeroth waypoint. This procedure is now described.

Assume that subsequent waypoint configurations are denoted by $g_{d(k-1)}$ and $g_{d(k)} \in G$, while T_k is the planned time of reaching k^{th} waypoint. Trajectory $g_r(t) \in G$ must be planned to satisfy the following conditions:

- A1 connectivity: $g_r(0) = q_{d(k-1)}, g_r(T_k) = q_{d(k)}$, where $T_k < \infty$ is a bounded time period
- A2 admissibility: $\forall t \in [0, T_k], g_r(t)$ is a solution of Eq. 25 with $u_{r3} = 0$
- A3 boundedness of reference input u_r : it is assumed that $\forall t \geq 0, |v_{rx}| < U_1$ and $|\omega_r| < U_2$, where U_1 and U_2 are positive bounds
- A4 continuity of reference input: $\forall t \in [0, T_k], u_{r1}$ and $u_{r2} \in C^1$

In order to satisfy above conditions trajectory $g_r(t)$ is designed in two stages. Firstly, a suitable path $q_d(s)$ taking into account assumptions A1 and A2 is found. Secondly, a time scaling procedure is used to determine path parametrization $s(t) \in [0, 1]$.

3.4.1 Path Design

Let \bar{g}_d be an auxiliary configuration on the Lie group G considered between two points:

$$\tilde{g}_d = g_{d(k)}^{-1} \bar{g}_d g_{d(k-1)}. \tag{74}$$

Next, define a path $\tilde{g}_d(s)$ parametrized by $s \in [0, 1]$ such that

$$\tilde{g}_d(0) = \bar{q}_d \text{ and } \tilde{g}_d(1) = e. \tag{75}$$

Then

$$g_d(s) = g_{d(k)} \tilde{g}_d(s). \tag{76}$$

connects subsequent points $g_{d(k-1)}$ and $g_{d(k)}$. To simplify the notation we define

$$\tilde{g}_d(s) := \left[\tilde{p}_d^\top(s) \ \tilde{\theta}_d(s) \right]^\top, \tag{77}$$

where $\tilde{p}_d(s) := [\tilde{x}_d(s) \ \tilde{y}_d(s)]^\top$ denotes position variables.

Path connecting subsequent waypoints is constructed base on a 5th-order polynomial $\gamma(s, a) = \sum_{i=0}^5 a_i s^i$, where $a = [a_0 \ a_1 \ \dots \ a_5]^\top \in \mathbb{R}^6$ denotes coefficients determining its shape. The first and second order derivatives of $\gamma(s, a)$ are denoted by $\gamma'(s, a)$ and $\gamma''(s, a)$, respectively. In the considered planning method it is assumed that the position path satisfies: $\tilde{p}_d(s) := [\gamma(s, a_x) \ \gamma(s, a_y)]^\top$, where a_x and $a_y \in \mathbb{R}^6$ are parameters, which can be computed for a given set of boundary conditions. As a result of Eq. 75 and assumption A1 we have:

$$\tilde{p}_d(0) = [\tilde{x}_d \ \tilde{y}_d]^\top \text{ and } \tilde{p}_d(1) = 0. \tag{78}$$

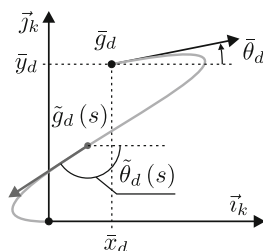
Considering assumption A2 and Fig. 3 one can conclude that a vector tangent to the path $\tilde{p}_d(s)$ at $s = 0$ and $s = 1$ should be properly oriented in order to meet the following tangent conditions

$$\tilde{p}'_d(0) = [v_0 \cos \tilde{\theta}_d \ v_0 \sin \tilde{\theta}_d]^\top \text{ and } \tilde{p}'_d(1) = [v_f \ 0]^\top, \tag{79}$$

with v_0 and v_f being positive tuning parameters.

In order to guarantee continuity of the reference angular velocity, the path curvature should be properly shaped. In order to facilitate construction of a complex path consisting with more than one segment it is assumed that the curvature of a local path

Fig. 3 A path segment connecting two waypoints defined in the local coordinate frame



segment tends to zero at waypoint configurations. This assumption can be represented as follows:

$$\tilde{p}''_d(0) = \tilde{p}''_d(1) = 0. \tag{80}$$

Taking into account (78)–(80) one can compute polynomial parameters as follows: $[a_x^\top \ a_y^\top]^\top = S^{-1}Y$, where $S \in \mathbb{R}^{12 \times 12}$ is the constant invertible regression matrix, while $Y := [\tilde{p}_d^\top(0) \ \tilde{p}_d^\top(1) \ 0]^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{12}$. Having polynomial parameters one can obtain $\tilde{p}_d(s)$ for $s \in [0, 1]$ and compute other path-related variables.

Recalling admissibility condition for the path, the orientation variable and auxiliary inputs values along the path can be computed using differential flatness. Consequently, the orientation satisfies

$$\tilde{\theta}_d(s) = \text{atan2}(\mu \tilde{y}'_d(s), \mu \tilde{x}'_d(s)), \tag{81}$$

where $\mu \in \{-1, 1\}$ is a parameter defining motion strategy (forward $\mu := 1$ or backward $\mu := -1$). Tangent velocity along the path is given as

$$v_d(s) = \|\tilde{p}'_d(s)\|, \tag{82}$$

while nominal angular velocity satisfies

$$\omega_d(s) = (\tilde{y}''_d(s) \tilde{x}'_d(s) - \tilde{x}''_d(s) \tilde{y}'_d(s)) / v_n^2(s), \tag{83}$$

where $v_n \neq 0$.

The path planning process ends by computing path coordinates in the given inertial frame referring to Eq. 76.

3.4.2 Time Parametrization

The velocity profile is designed taking into account tangent velocity on the path $\tilde{p}_d(s)$. It is assumed that nominal velocity v_n changes monotonically in the assumed time horizon $\tau > 0$ and satisfies

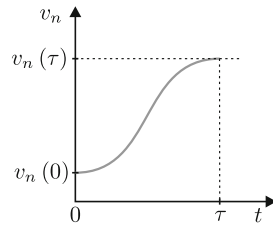
$$t \in [0, \tau] \ v_n(t) := \frac{v_n(\tau) - v_n(0)}{2} \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau}t\right) \right) + v_n(0), \tag{84}$$

where $v_n(0) \leq U_1$ and $v_n(\tau) \leq U_1$ are desired positive values – cf. Fig. 4. Integrating Eq. 84 one can calculate the following distance

$$l_\tau = \int_0^\tau v_n(t) dt = \tau \left(\frac{v_n(\tau) + v_n(0)}{2} \right). \tag{85}$$

Equation 85 can be used to find time τ for the assumed path length. It gives possibility to recognize path

Fig. 4 Velocity profile proposed for trajectory planning



fragments where the reference vehicle should start or stop gradually. From Eq. 85 one has

$$\tau = \frac{2l_\tau}{v_n(\tau) + v_n(0)}.$$

Let $t_s \geq 0$ be an increasing function such that $\frac{dt_s}{dt} > 0$. In order to calculate $s(t_s)$ we compare nominal velocity (84) with tangent velocity (82) and introduce the following scaling function $\xi_1(t_s) := \frac{v_n(t_s)}{v_d(s(t_s))}$. For the given $v_n(t_s)$ we scale value of angular velocity given by Eq. 83 and check if the following inequality holds (cf. assumption A4): $\xi_1(t_s) |\omega_d(s(t_s))| \leq U_2$. Correspondingly, we define

$$\xi_2(t_s) := \xi_1(t_s) \frac{|\omega_d(s(t_s))|}{U_2}. \tag{86}$$

In order to ensure a velocity saturation in a smooth way we introduce the following formula

$$\xi_3(t_s) := \xi_2(t_s) / \tanh(\xi_2(t_s)). \tag{87}$$

and calculate $t_s(t) = \int_0^t \xi_3^{-1}(\zeta) d\zeta$, and $s(t_s) = \int_0^{t_s} \frac{\xi_1(\zeta)}{\xi_3(\zeta)} d\zeta$. Finally, the reference configuration is given by $g_r(t) := g_d(s(t_s(t)))$ while the reference velocities become

$$v_r(t) = \mu \frac{v_n(t_s(t))}{\xi_3(t_s(t))}, \tag{88}$$

and

$$\omega_r(t) = \frac{\xi_1(t_s(t)) \omega_d(s(t_s(t)))}{\xi_3(t_s(t))}.$$

Recall that parameter μ in Eq. 88 is used to determine the sign of linear velocity.

Remark 7 As a result of the smooth saturation introduced by Eq. 87 variable $\xi_3 > 1$ for any $\xi_2 > 0$. Thus recalling (88) the given scaling procedure provides that $|v_r|$ is less than v_d for any non zero angular velocity ω_r . Consequently $|v_r|$ can achieve v_d only on a straight segment. This algorithm provides a more conservative generation of v_r than in the case of a

typical non-smooth scaling used for example in [19]. Simultaneously, it guarantees a smoother transition of reference signals.

3.4.3 Extension to Non-Admissible Case

In spite of preferring almost admissible reference segments there are motions tasks where approximation of non-feasible directions could be applied with a higher priority. Thus, the considered motion planner should be able to generate also infeasible segments. For simplicity reasons, we investigate a linear interpolation between the successive waypoints in terms of position and orientation. Then it is assumed that velocity v_r computed on the given path is profiled in order to avoid rapid transition between the segments. This velocity is propagated on directions defined by a reference frame which are not subjected to nonholonomic constraints. As a result the planner generates independent components v_{rx} , v_{ry} and ω_r which are used to determine input u_r .

4 Experimental Studies

The presented control system has been implemented in C++ language using KSISframework and ROS Hydro middlewares. The skid-steering platform RoKSIS used in experiments is presented in Fig. 5. The robot is driven by two Maxon motors governed by EPOS2 drivers connected to the on-board PC via

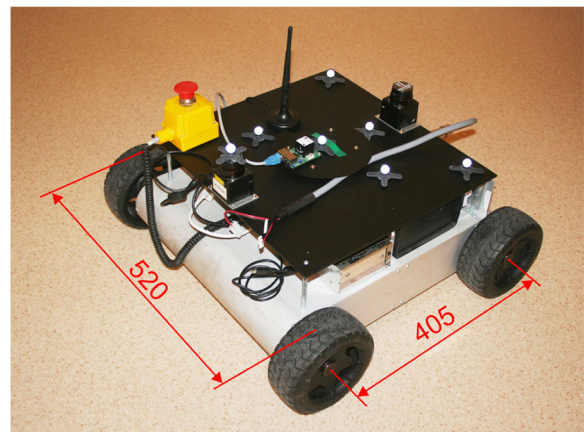


Fig. 5 Experimental four-wheeled SSMR robot RoKSIS with wheelbase width of 0.405 m and axes within 0.52 m

CAN bus. The vehicle is localized using the high accuracy vision system Optitrack consisting of ten cameras Prime 13W, [1]. To improve robustness of the localization system and overcome wireless communication drop-outs a sensory fusion between data provided by cameras and an internal predictor supported by a gyroscope is realized. The whole system was integrated using ROS complemented by a specialized KSIS software framework providing: automatically verified system composition, building blocks for motion control/planning algorithm implementations and push-based low-latency communication between critical controller components (see [5] for details).

Kinematic model (49) has been identified experimentally. Vehicle motion has been analysed in stationary conditions (assuming that wheels velocities are described by slow time-varying functions) along trajectories with various curvatures. Based on this analysis it was noticed that the slip functions are almost constant parameters given by: $\sigma_v = 1.1$ and $\sigma_\omega = 0.66$. Moreover, for considered paths lateral velocity v_y approaches zero which indicates that the disturbance term in Eq. 51 is not significant. The given kinematic slip model and measurement data from the gyroscope sensor are used to update input matrix H present in model (49). Then is possible to partially compensate disturbances coming from non extensive longitudinal slip and to control the robot at kinematics level.

To investigate performance of the presented algorithm experimental tests were conducted extensively. In this section only selected results are presented.

The task studied in experiments E1 and E2 well corresponds to a typical motion scenario, namely the robot is supposed to move through a set of eight waypoints along with almost admissible segments computed by the local planner. The detailed parameters

of the nominal motion plan is collected in Table 1. The reference motion on each segment is described by parameters V_d and V_m corresponding to nominal velocity at the given waypoint and nominal velocity in the middle of the preceding segment, respectively. At the beginning of each segment the reference motion is re-planned based on current state of the vehicle including its posture and linear velocity. Parameters v_0 and v_f of the planner are selected based on Euclidean distance between successive waypoints as follows: $v_0 = v_f = 1.5\|\tilde{p}_d(0)\|$, where \tilde{p}_d is defined by Eq. 77. The upper bound of the angular reference velocity is limited to 0.6 rad/s.

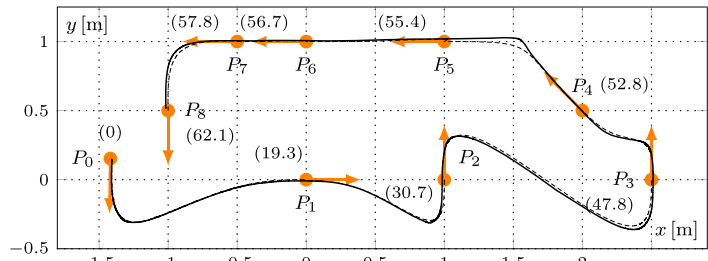
Gains of the motion controller Eq. 28 with Eq. 73 have been chosen as follows: $K = -I$, $\varepsilon_1 = 0.3$, $\varepsilon_2 = 0.3$, $\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} = \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} = 1$, $k_{\alpha_1} = 2$, $k_{\alpha_2} = 1$ and α^* is computed based on relation (66). Frequency of the control loop has been set to $f_s = 100$ Hz.

In experiment E1 only forward reference motion is planned while in experiment E2 there are two segments with backward motion imposed. Reference and obtained position paths together with waypoints are presented in Figs. 6a and 7a. The vehicle starts from initial waypoint marked by P_0 . Additionally, in brackets time of reaching the corresponding waypoint is given. Basically, it can be observed that the robot path resembles the reference path closely especially when the reference motion is properly planned (in the sense that reference velocities are properly selected to the given path curvature). It turns out that the most difficult segment is planned between waypoints P_4 and P_5 where the reference linear velocity is increased significantly along the curve. It can be seen that in both experiments there is a noticeable deviation from a reference motion along the considered segment.

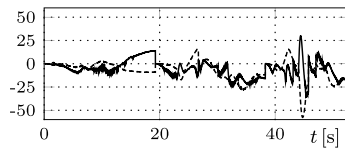
Table 1 Motion nominal scenario considered in experiments E1 and E2

Waypoint	x_d [m]	y_d [m]	θ_d [rad]	V_d	V_m	Motion strategy μ
P_1	0	0	0	0	0.2	Ex. 1: +, Ex. 2: +
P_2	1	0	$\pi/2$	0.4	0.4	Ex. 1: +, Ex. 2: -
P_3	2.5	0	$\pi/2$	0	0.2	Ex. 1: +, Ex. 2: -
P_4	2	0.5	$3/4\pi$	0.4	0.4	Ex. 1: +, Ex. 2: +
P_5	1	1	π	0.8	0.8	Ex. 1: +, Ex. 2: +
P_6	2	0.5	π	0.4	0.4	Ex. 1: +, Ex. 2: +
P_7	2	0.5	π	0.4	0.4	Ex. 1: +, Ex. 2: +
P_8	2	0.5	$\pi/2$	0.4	0.4	Ex. 1: +, Ex. 2: +

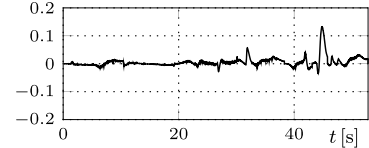
Fig. 6 Results of experiment E1



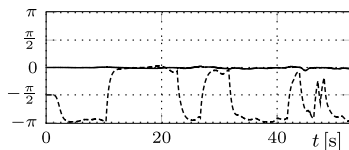
(a) Waypoints, position paths: measured (solid line), reference (dashed line). In brackets time values are given.



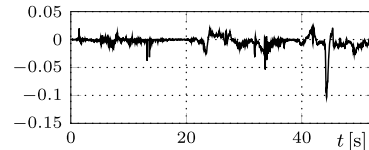
(b) Position tracking error: \tilde{x} (solid line), \tilde{y} (dashed line) in [mm]



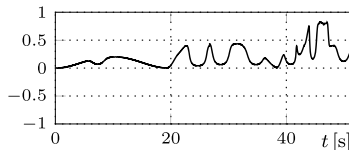
(c) Orientation tracking error $\tilde{\theta}$ in [rad]



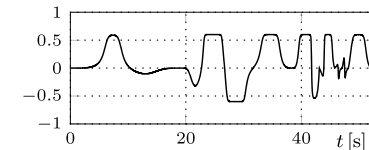
(d) Internal variables: $\tilde{\alpha}$ (solid line), α_r (dashed line)



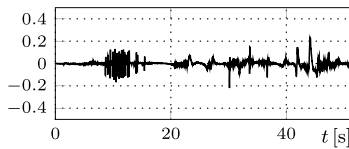
(e) Estimated lateral velocity v_y in [m/s]



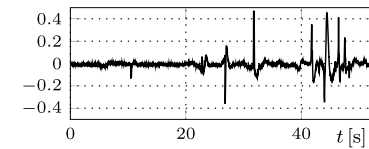
(f) Linear reference velocity v_r in [m/s]



(g) Angular reference velocity ω_r in [rad/s]



(h) Linear velocity tracking error $v_x - v_r$ in [m/s]



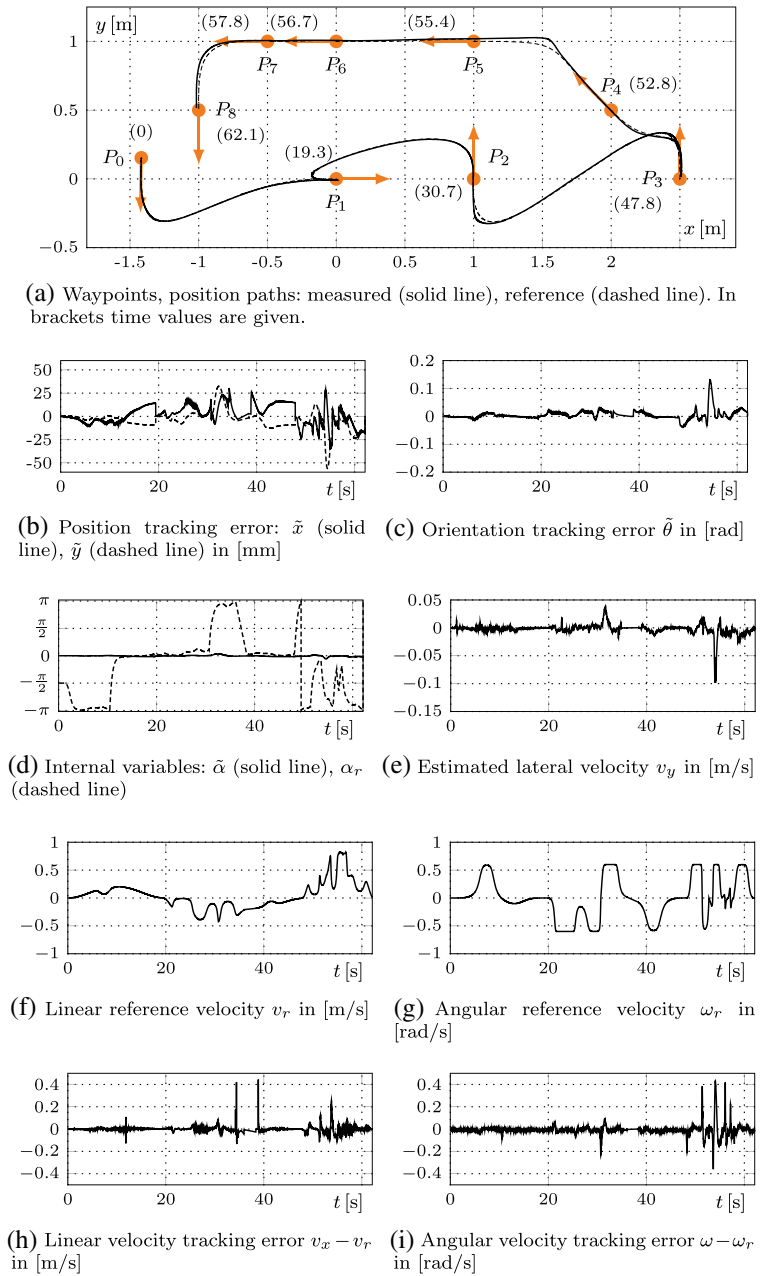
(i) Angular velocity tracking error $\omega - \omega_r$ in [rad/s]

From Figs. 6b, c and 7b, c it follows that the position tracking errors do not exceed 60 mm while the orientation tracking error becomes less than 8.6 deg. Clearly, there is a correspondence between the tracking errors and velocities presented in Figs. 6e–g and 7e–g. In particular, a rapid change of the errors can be noticed when lateral velocity increases. This issue can be interpreted as a response of the closed-loop system to a significant kinematic disturbance from the skid

dynamics. It can be observed that during execution of segment $P_4 - P_5$ first the robot starts skidding and then orientation error increasing. The similar effect is not seen along segment $P_7 - P_8$ as a result of smaller value of the reference linear velocity imposed in the planning phase.

Taking into account Figs. 6f–g and 7f–g one can observe a continuous transition of the reference velocities between the successive segments. These signals

Fig. 7 Results of experiment E2



are profiled in order to satisfy the assumed constraints. In particular, it can be noticed that value of linear velocity decreases when value of angular becomes significant. This is due to the continuous scaling introduced by Eq. 88. Analysing Figs. 6h-i and 7h-i it can be concluded that velocities of the robot, estimated based on the posture measurements, correspond to reference values that confirms

an acceptable tracking precision and show that the impact of longitudinal and angular slips is properly compensated (at least when the motion conditions are in the safe region, when there slip-skid dynamics is stable).

Basically, the performance of the controller is not dependent on selected motion strategy (forward/backward) assuming a continuous transition

between segments. It is worth noting that this property is not obvious when a controller based on TFs is used. This is due to augmented dynamics and its stability which is investigated in Section 3.3.2. However, in the given experiments the desired value of α_r is computed based on reference signals using formula (67). As a result the augmented dynamics evolves near asymptotically stable equilibrium point. Actually, from Figs. 6d and 7d it can be observed that $\tilde{\alpha} \approx 0$ while α_r changes its value according to the desired motion. Consequently, no oscillatory response of the controller is observed and the considered motion task is realized with a quite high precision and robustness (notice that the selected values of parameters ε_1 and ε_2 are not small – anyway norm of f approaches zero as a result of the stability of the augmented dynamics).

In order to illustrate performance of the controller in a neighbourhood of the constant point the kinematic controller is not switched-off at stop waypoint P_8 . It can be seen from Fig. 6b, c that at the final control stage when reference signal u_r generated by the planner goes to zero some residual configuration error exists. As indicated from Fig. 8a, b the proposed adaptation rule attenuates this error asymptotically. However, the convergence rate is only polynomial which makes regulation time to be significant. It can be noticed from Fig. 8d that the closed-loop system

evolves on the zero dynamics defined at $\tilde{z} = e$. Auxiliary error $\tilde{\alpha}$ tends to zero while α_r is increasing function generated by the integral adaptive rule (67). In such a case the steady state cannot be achieved in practice. The robot makes slight manoeuvres at the desired point (see control inputs depicted in Fig. 8e, f) similarly as it can be seen for others asymptotic smooth stabilizers, cf. [14, 21, 22].

In the next experiment, E3, non admissible reference path is designed from initial waypoint P_0 to final waypoint P_1 . It is assumed that maximum velocity on the path is restricted to 0.1 m/s. In this case the parameter κ_{ε_1} is changed from 1 to 2/3, hence no asymptotic stability is ensured. Other parameters of the controller are selected as in experiments E1 and E2. Taking into account results presented in Fig. 9 one can notice that the robot motion along the reference linear segment is executed employing an approximation of infeasible directions (mainly in the lateral direction). The tracking errors – cf. Fig. 9a, b – are bounded according to the assumed parameters of the transverse function. It is interesting to analyse evolution of $\tilde{\alpha}$ and α_r illustrated in Fig. 9d. It can be seen that when the reference motion stops $\tilde{\alpha}$ converges to zero. Simultaneously orientation error approaches zero that well corresponds to the given stability proof (recall that $\varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_{2r}$ which indicates that $f_\theta = 0$ for $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$). However, recalling

Fig. 8 Results of experiment E1 – the stabilization phase

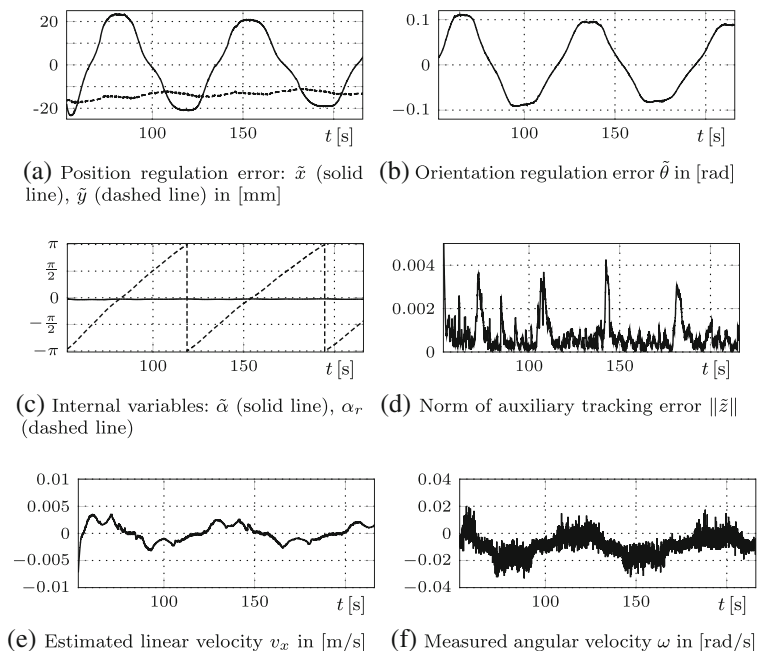
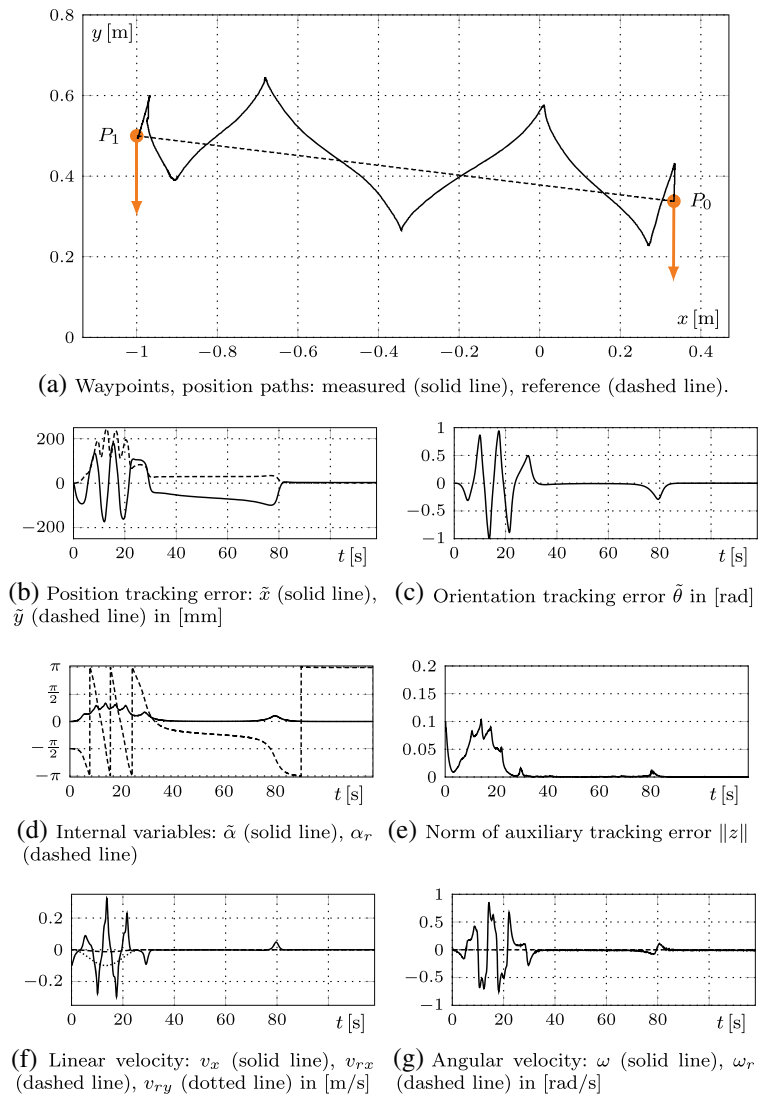


Fig. 9 Results of experiment E3



that $\varepsilon_2 = \pi/3$ one cannot longer assume that formulas (63) and (64) are justified. In such a case it is not guaranteed that $P(\alpha_r, 0)$ in Eq. 70 is positive for any α_r . Correspondingly, $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ may be no asymptotically stable equilibrium point for any α_r . This case is met in the given experiment – it can be observed that $\tilde{\alpha}$ increases at 80th sec and after that it converges to zero while α_r tends to some constant. Surprisingly, position errors are also well attenuated – cf. Fig. 9, however this effect results from a very specific case but not a general property (notice that for $\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} < 1$ one cannot guarantee that f_x and $f_y \rightarrow 0$).

Comparing the stabilization phases in E1 and E3 it is clear that practical stabilization at the constant point

using the same adaptation method allows one to obtain the steady state stage. Hence, the regulation time is limited considerably.

5 Conclusions

In this paper the control solution for the waypoint following problem is designed for the differentially driven vehicle (including the skid-steering structure). In order to cope with constraints imposed on robot velocities and accelerations the considered method takes advantage of the motion planner and the closed-loop universal stabilizer.

The motion controller is based on the transverse functions approach and is responsible for control of the vehicle in the presence of nonholonomic constraints. In comparison to previous works in this paper much importance is attached to asymptotic tracking and stabilization which are required for an efficient execution of typical motion tasks (cf. [19]). The asymptotic convergence in the nominal (unperturbed) case is ensured by a proper selection of internal variable in order to stabilize the zero dynamics. The given proposition of adaptation rules are formally proved. It is shown that the proposed translated TFs allow one to freely tune the controller which increases a design flexibility. Basically, it is possible to come from practical to asymptotic stabilization without violating structure of the controller or the transverse function. Additionally, the controller is able to generate oscillatory manoeuvres which can be useful for example to execute the parallel parking task while ensuring the desired posture precision at the end.

The given control structure defined at kinematic level can be effectively implemented in practice. In spite of simplifications which are made to describe the vehicle model using the wheeled skid-steering locomotion, based on experimental results it can be stated that the proposed kinematic control approach is justified for motion control in a limited range of velocities when the reference motion is properly designed. Simultaneously, for the given application the proposed integration of a real time planner with a closed-loop controller seems to be crucial. This structure allows one to include additional operational constraints induced from the vehicle dynamics which are not formally covered by the feedback motion controller.

The conducted experiments once more indicate that a good performance of motion control requires a suitable precise and low-latency measurement system supported by estimation techniques. This is an important issue in mobile robotics in comparison to manipulation robotics where motion in the task space can be typically estimated based on internal configuration variables. It is worth mentioning that currently new set of sensors like Optitrack vision system give possibility to improve control quality noticeably. Additionally, the considered control strategy is scalable in the sense that the controller can be specifically adjusted in order to relax accuracy requirement.

It allows one to apply this method also when lower precise localization measurements are available (cf. results reported in [19]).

In future one can consider application of the proposed control method for car-like robots. In such a case the possibility of approximation of infeasible motions is even more important property than for unicycle-like vehicles since it can facilitate movements in a cluttered environment considerably. Similarly, the issue of asymptotic stabilization (or almost asymptotic stabilization from a practical point of view) can be addressed further in order to improve the regulation time.

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Appendix A: Computations for a General Case

A.1 Selected Differential Relations on Lie Groups (cf. [15])

Assume that $g_1, g_2, g_3 \in G$ and $\dot{g}_1 = X(g)v_1$.

$$dl_{g_1g_2}(g_3) = dl_{g_1}(g_2g_3)dl_{g_2}(g_3), \tag{89}$$

$$dr_{g_1g_2}(g_3) = dr_{g_2}(g_3g_1)dr_{g_1}(g_3), \tag{90}$$

$$(dl_{g_1}(g_2))^{-1} = dl_{g_1^{-1}}(g_1g_2), \tag{91}$$

$$(dr_{g_1}(g_2))^{-1} = dr_{g_1^{-1}}(g_2g_1), \tag{92}$$

$$dr_{g_1^{-1}}(g_1) = Ad(g_1)dl_{g_1^{-1}}(g_1), \tag{93}$$

$$dr_{g_1^{-1}}(e) = dl_{g_1^{-1}}(e)Ad(g_1), \tag{94}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ad(g_1) &= dl_{g_1}(g_1^{-1})dr_{g_1^{-1}}(e) \\ &= dr_{g_1^{-1}}(g_1)dl_{g_1}(e), \end{aligned} \tag{95}$$

$$Ad(g_1)Ad(g_2) = Ad(g_1g_2), \tag{96}$$

$$Ad(g_1)X(e) = X(e)Ad^X(g_1), \tag{97}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}g_1^{-1} = -X(g_1^{-1})Ad^X(g_1)v_1 \tag{98}$$

Another useful relationship

$$dr_{g_1g_2}(g_1^{-1})X(g_1^{-1}) = X(g_2)Ad^X((g_1g_2)^{-1}) \tag{99}$$

can be proved as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 dr_{g_1 g_2}(g_1^{-1})X(g_1^{-1}) &\stackrel{(90)}{=} dr_{g_2}(e)dr_{g_1}(g_1^{-1})X(g_1^{-1}) \\
 &\stackrel{(93)}{=} dr_{g_2}(e)Ad(g_1^{-1}) \\
 &\quad \times dl_{g_1}(g_1^{-1})X(g_1^{-1}) \\
 &\stackrel{(2)}{=} dr_{g_2}(e)Ad(g_1^{-1})X(e) \\
 &\stackrel{(94)}{=} dl_{g_2}(e)Ad(g_2^{-1})Ad(g_1^{-1})X(e) \\
 &\stackrel{(96)}{=} dl_{g_2}(e)Ad((g_1 g_2)^{-1})X(e) \\
 &\stackrel{(97)}{=} dl_{g_2}(e)X(e)Ad^X((g_1 g_2)^{-1}) \\
 &\stackrel{(2)}{=} X(g_2)Ad^X((g_1 g_2)^{-1}). \tag{100}
 \end{aligned}$$

A.2 Derivative of a Translated Transverse Function

Substituting relation Eq. 18 to Eq. 16 one obtains

$$\dot{f} = X(f)A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} + dr_{\bar{f}}(h)X(h)v_h. \tag{101}$$

Computing the second term in Eq. 101 yields in

$$\begin{aligned}
 dr_{\bar{f}}(h)X(h)v_h &\stackrel{(13)}{=} dr_{h^{-1}f}(h)X(h)v_h \\
 &\stackrel{(99)}{=} X(f)Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})v_h. \tag{102}
 \end{aligned}$$

Using Eq. 102 in Eq. 101 gives

$$\dot{f} = X(f)A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} + X(f)Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})v_h. \tag{103}$$

Now assuming that $h = \bar{f}_r^{-1}$ and recalling time derivative of h one has

$$\dot{h} = X(h)v_h = \frac{d}{dt}\bar{f}_r^{-1} \stackrel{(98)}{=} -X(\bar{f}_r^{-1})Ad^X(\bar{f}_r)A_r\dot{\alpha}_r. \tag{104}$$

Comparing terms in Eq. 104 gives

$$v_h = -Ad^X(\bar{f}_r)A_r\dot{\alpha}_r. \tag{105}$$

Using this result in Eq. 103 one has

$$\dot{f} = X(f)\left(A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} - Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})Ad^X(\bar{f}_r)A_r(\alpha)\dot{\alpha}_r\right). \tag{106}$$

Next, taking into account (96) and recalling (20) one obtains dynamics (22).

A.3 Derivation of the Companion System

Taking time derivative of Eq. 23 yields in

$$\dot{z} = dl_g(f^{-1})\frac{d}{dt}f^{-1} + dr_{f^{-1}}(g)\dot{g}. \tag{107}$$

Considering the first term in Eq. 107 and recalling Eq. 19 one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 dl_g(f^{-1})\frac{d}{dt}f^{-1} &\stackrel{(98)}{=} -dl_g(f^{-1})X(f^{-1})Ad^X(f) \\
 &\quad \times \left(A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} + Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})v_h\right) \\
 &\stackrel{(2),(23)}{=} -X(z)Ad^X(f) \\
 &\quad \times \left(A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} + Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})v_h\right). \tag{108}
 \end{aligned}$$

Next, using definition of control system (6) in the first term in Eq. 107 yields in

$$\begin{aligned}
 dr_{f^{-1}}(g)\dot{g} &\stackrel{(6)}{=} dr_{f^{-1}}(g)X(g)(Cu + d) \\
 &\stackrel{(23)}{=} dr_{g^{-1}z}(g)X(g)(Cu + d) \\
 &\stackrel{(99)}{=} X(z)Ad^X(f)(Cu + d). \tag{109}
 \end{aligned}$$

Combining Eqs. 108 and 109 in Eq. 107 gives

$$\dot{z} = X(z)Ad^X(f)\left(Cu + d - A(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} - Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})v_h\right). \tag{110}$$

Next, recalling definitions of the extended input \bar{u} and the square matrix \bar{C} given in Eq. 11, one has

$$\dot{z} = X(z)Ad^X(f)\left(\bar{C}(\alpha)\bar{u} + d - Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})v_h\right). \tag{111}$$

In the case when $h = \bar{f}_r^{-1}$ and v_h is given by Eq. 105, Eq. 111 can be rewritten as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{z} &= X(z)Ad^X(f) \\
 &\quad \times \left(\bar{C}(\alpha)\bar{u} + d + Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})Ad^X(\bar{f}_r)A_r\dot{\alpha}_r\right). \tag{112}
 \end{aligned}$$

Next, recalling Eqs. 96 and 20 one obtains dynamics (24).

A.4 Tracking Dynamics

Taking time derivative of Eq. 26 one has

$$\dot{z} = dl_{g_r^{-1}}\dot{z} + dr_z(g_r^{-1})\frac{d}{dt}g_r^{-1} \tag{113}$$

The first term in Eq. 113 becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 dl_{g_r^{-1}} \dot{z} &\stackrel{(111)}{=} dl_{g_r^{-1}} X(z) Ad^X(f) \\
 &\quad \times \left(\bar{C}\bar{u} + d - Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})v_h \right) = \\
 &\stackrel{(2),(26)}{=} X(\bar{z}) Ad^X(f) \\
 &\quad \times \left(\bar{C}\bar{u} + d - Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})v_h \right) \quad (114)
 \end{aligned}$$

while the second term satisfies

$$\begin{aligned}
 dr_z(g_r^{-1}) \frac{d}{dt} g_r^{-1} &\stackrel{(98)}{=} -dr_z(g_r^{-1}) X(g_r^{-1}) Ad^X(g_r) u_r \\
 &\stackrel{(26)}{=} -dr_{g_r \bar{z}}(g_r^{-1}) X(g_r^{-1}) Ad^X(g_r) u_r \\
 &\stackrel{(99)}{=} -X(\bar{z}) Ad^X(\bar{z}^{-1}) Ad^X(g_r) u_r \\
 &\stackrel{(96)(26)}{=} -X(\bar{z}) Ad^X(\bar{z}^{-1}) u_r. \quad (115)
 \end{aligned}$$

Applying Eqs. 114 and 115 to Eq. 113 yields in

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{z} &= X(\bar{z}) Ad^X(f) \left(\bar{C}\bar{u} + d - Ad^X(\bar{f}^{-1})v_h \right) \\
 &\quad - X(\bar{z}) Ad^X(\bar{z}^{-1}) u_r. \quad (116)
 \end{aligned}$$

Next, assuming that Eqs. 20 and 105 hold one concludes that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{z} &= X(\bar{z}) Ad^X(f) \left(\bar{C}\bar{u} + d + Ad^X(f^{-1})A_r \dot{\alpha}_r \right) \\
 &\quad - X(\bar{z}) Ad^X(\bar{z}^{-1}) u_r. \quad (117)
 \end{aligned}$$

Appendix B: Computations for the Controller Designed for a Unicycle-Like Kinematics in the Nominal Condition (Case Study)

B.1 Analysis of Augmented Dynamics for Asymptotic Tracking

Computing derivative of $\Omega_\alpha u_r$ and recalling (31) one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \Omega_\alpha}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} u_r &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} A_2^{-1}(\alpha_r - \tilde{\alpha}) \right) Ad_1^X(f^{-1}(\alpha, \alpha_r)) u_r \\
 &\quad + A_2^{-1}(\alpha) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} Ad_1^X(f^{-1}(\alpha, \alpha_r)) \right) u_r \quad (118)
 \end{aligned}$$

Latter on, in order to simplify computations, it is assumed that ε_2 is a small coefficient and relations

Eqs. 63 and 64 are justified. Then term $A(\alpha)$ in Eq. 58 can be approximated as follows

$$A(\alpha) \approx \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \bar{f}_x}{\partial \alpha} + \bar{f}_\theta \frac{\partial \bar{f}_y}{\partial \alpha} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{f}_\theta}{\partial \alpha} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{f}_x}{\partial \alpha} \bar{f}_\theta - \frac{\partial \bar{f}_y}{\partial \alpha} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (119)$$

Moreover, the last element in A becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_2 &= \frac{\partial \bar{f}_x}{\partial \alpha} \bar{f}_\theta - \frac{\partial \bar{f}_y}{\partial \alpha} \stackrel{(56)}{=} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \left(\cos^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2. \quad (120)
 \end{aligned}$$

Term $Ad_1^X(f^{-1})$ can be computed based on Eqs. 54 and 53 as follows

$$Ad_1^X(f^{-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin f_\theta & -f_x \cos f_\theta - f_y \sin f_\theta & \cos f_\theta \end{bmatrix}. \quad (121)$$

Taking into account derivative of Ad_1^X one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} Ad_1^X(f^{-1}(\alpha_r - \tilde{\alpha}, \alpha_r)) &\stackrel{(121)}{=} \left[\frac{\partial f_\theta}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \cos f_\theta \kappa_1 - \sin f_\theta \frac{\partial f_\theta}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \right], \quad (122)
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\kappa_1(\tilde{\alpha}, \alpha_r) := -\left(\frac{\partial f_x}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \cos f_\theta + \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \sin f_\theta + (-f_x \sin f_\theta + f_y \cos \theta) \frac{\partial f_\theta}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \right)$. Recalling that derivative $\frac{\partial \Omega_\alpha}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} u_r$ has to be evaluated at $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ one can further simplify calculations. Basically, at $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ transverse function $f = e$ (for the given parametrization). Hence

$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} Ad_1^X(f^{-1}(\alpha_r - \tilde{\alpha}, \alpha_r)) \right|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_\theta}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} & -\frac{\partial f_x}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (123)$$

Since $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \right|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} \stackrel{35}{=} -\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha} \right|_{\alpha=\alpha_r}$ from Eq. 17 one concludes that $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \right|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} = -X(e)A(\alpha)$. Consequently, using Eqs. 50 and 119 gives

$$\left. \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \right|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} = -\frac{\partial \bar{f}_x}{\partial \alpha} - \bar{f}_\theta \frac{\partial \bar{f}_y}{\partial \alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{\partial f_\theta}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \right|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} = -\frac{\partial \bar{f}_\theta}{\partial \alpha}. \quad (124)$$

Recalling that $\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} = 0$, using Eqs. 123 and 124 in Eq. 118 and evaluating $\frac{\partial \Omega_\alpha}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} u_r$ at $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ allows one to write

$$\bar{\Omega}_\alpha = \left. \frac{\partial \Omega_\alpha}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} \right|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0}$$

$$u_r = A_2^{-1} \left(-\frac{\partial \bar{f}_\theta}{\partial \alpha} u_{r1} + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{f}_x}{\partial \alpha} + \bar{f}_\theta \frac{\partial \bar{f}_y}{\partial \alpha} \right) u_{r2} \right). \tag{125}$$

Computing derivative $\frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}}$ and substituting its components to Eq. 125 and recalling that $\alpha_r = \alpha + \tilde{\alpha} \approx \alpha$ one obtains

$$f_x|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} = \varepsilon_1 \left((1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1}) \sin \alpha_r + \frac{\varepsilon_2^2}{4} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} (1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2}) \cos \alpha_r \sin 2\alpha_r \right)$$

$$= \varepsilon_1 (1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1}) \sin \alpha_r + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^2 \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} (1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2}) \cos \alpha_r \sin 2\alpha_r \tag{127}$$

$$f_y|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} = \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \left(-\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} (1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1}) \cos \alpha_r \sin \alpha_r + \frac{1}{4} (1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2}) \sin 2\alpha_r \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 (1 - 2\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} + \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2}) \sin 2\alpha_r, \tag{128}$$

$$f_\theta|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} = \varepsilon_2 (1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_2}) \cos \alpha_r. \tag{129}$$

Recalling Eq. 59 and computing $\frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial \alpha_r}$ from Eq. 57 one can obtain

$$A_r(\alpha_r) \approx \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \varepsilon_1 \cos \alpha_r \\ -\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \varepsilon_2 \sin \alpha_r \\ \frac{1}{2} \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{130}$$

Recalling Eq. 129 it follows that for a small ε_2 one can assume that $\sin f_\theta|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} \approx f_\theta|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0}$ and

$$Ad_1^X(f^{-1}|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0})A_r(\alpha_r) = \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \left(\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} (1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_2}) \cos^2 \alpha_r + \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} (1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1}) \sin^2 \alpha_r \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{8} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^3 \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \left(1 + 2\kappa_{\varepsilon_2}^2 (1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_1}) + \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} (\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} - 2) \right) \sin^2 2\alpha_r + \frac{1}{2} \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2$$

$$= \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \left(\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \cos^2 \alpha_r + \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \sin^2 \alpha_r - \frac{1}{2} \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \right) + O(\varepsilon_2^3). \tag{133}$$

Assuming that κ_{ε_1} and $\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \in [0, 1]$ and $\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} < 1$ it follows that $\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \cos^2 \alpha_r + \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \sin^2 \alpha_r - \frac{1}{2} \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} \in [0, \frac{1}{2})$. Thus one concludes that at $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ $Ad_1^X(f^{-1}|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0})A_r(\alpha_r) < \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 = A_2$. As a result

$$\forall \alpha_r \in \mathbb{S}^1, P(\alpha_r, 0) = 1 - A_2(\alpha_r - \tilde{\alpha})^{-1} Ad_1^X(f^{-1})A_r(\alpha_r) \Big|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} > 0. \tag{134}$$

$$\bar{\Omega}_\alpha = A_2^{-1} (u_{r1} \varepsilon_2 \sin \alpha_r + u_{r2} \varepsilon_1 \cos \alpha_r (1 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_2^2 \cos 2\alpha_r)). \tag{126}$$

Recalling that ε_2 is small, it follows that $\forall \alpha_r \in \mathbb{S}^1, 1 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_2^2 \cos 2\alpha_r \approx 1$. Additionally using Eq. 120 one can define relation (65).

B.2 Analysis of the Augmented Dynamics for the Regulation Case and Non Asymptotic Convergence

Consider the following approximation of transverse function (60)–(62) at $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ assuming that ε_2 is a small coefficient and using relations Eqs. 63 and 64

$\cos f_\theta|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} \approx 1$. Thus $Ad_1^X(f^{-1})$ given by Eq. 121 can be approximated as follows

$$Ad_1^X(f^{-1}) \approx [f_\theta \quad -(f_x + f_y f_\theta) \quad 1]. \tag{131}$$

Using Eqs. 128 and 129 one can easily obtain

$$(f_y f_\theta)|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^2 (1 - \kappa_{\varepsilon_2}) (1 - 2\kappa_{\varepsilon_2} + \kappa_{\varepsilon_1} \kappa_{\varepsilon_2}) \times \sin 2\alpha_r \cos \alpha_r. \tag{132}$$

Next, computing $Ad_1^X(f^{-1}|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0})A_r(\alpha_r)$ one has

B.3 Analysis of the Augmented Dynamics for the Regulation Case and Asymptotic Convergence

Here, it is assumed that $\kappa_{\varepsilon_1} = \kappa_{\varepsilon_2} = 1$. Firstly, we compute first and second derivative of Eq. 131 and evaluate them at $\tilde{\alpha} = 0$ as follows

Secondly, performing detailed computation using a symbolic solver one obtains:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}} Ad_1^X(f^{-1}) \Big|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} A_r(\alpha_r) = 0, \quad (137)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tilde{\alpha}^2} Ad_1^X(f^{-1}) \Big|_{\tilde{\alpha}=0} A_r(\alpha_r) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \left(2 - \varepsilon_2^2 (2 \sin^4 \alpha_r + \sin^2 \alpha_r - 1) \right). \quad (138) \end{aligned}$$

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