

Application of Fuzzy Sets to Autonomous Robot Vehicle Navigation Using the PIC18F452 Microcontroller

by
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Introduction

In CS105 (Computer Environment II) :

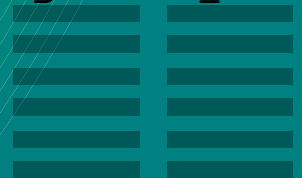
- Students programmed RC cars and trucks to obtain autonomous vehicle navigation.
- The intelligent use of *sensor input* was a key factor in obstacle avoidance.

One potential driving algorithm:

- Set a few discrete thresholds for sensor ranges which then map to steering output voltages (resulting in an angle of turning).

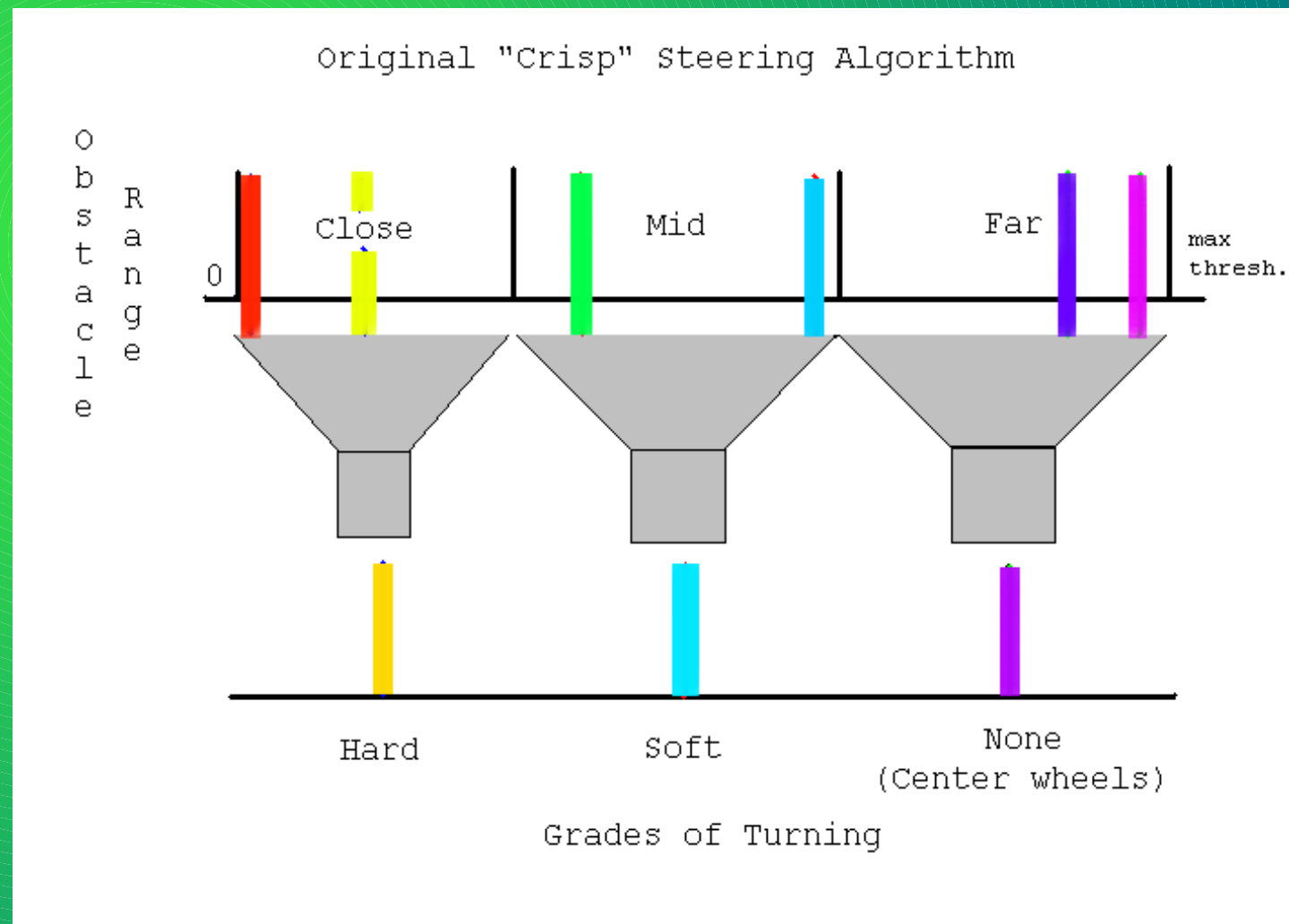
RESULT:

- Simple, effective, and somewhat jerky driving.



Introduction

The former algorithm mapped all sensor data to just three singletons...resulting in a **loss** of **information** and **control**.



An experiment...

Question:

Could fuzzy sets and/or logic be used to improve the results of this "crisp" driving algorithm?

...after some work...

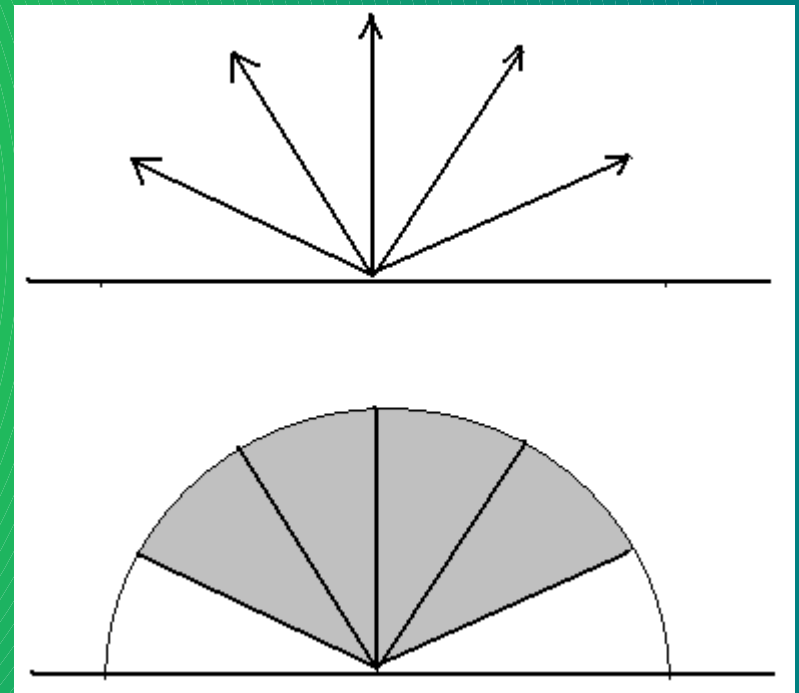


Project Goals

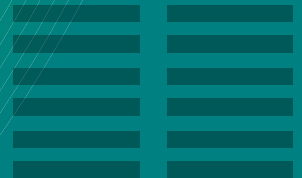
Using the linguistic expressiveness of fuzzy sets:

- **Preserve distinctness of sensor data**
- **Achieve smoother turning and a finer level of granularity of control over the vehicle's motion, filling in all the "shades of gray" between the discrete values of steering.**

- Crisp



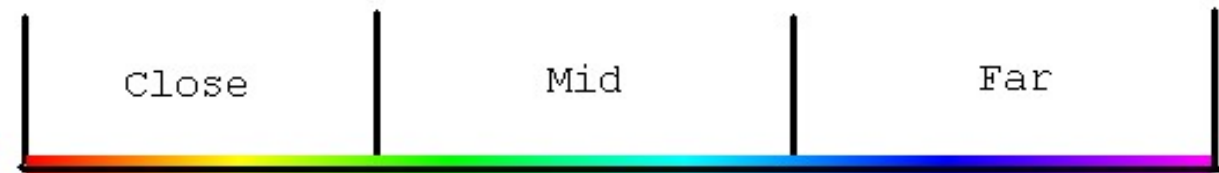
- Fuzzy



Project Goals

"Fuzzy" Steering Algorithm

O
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""

Fuzzification
Defuzzification

""



Grades of Turning

The Math

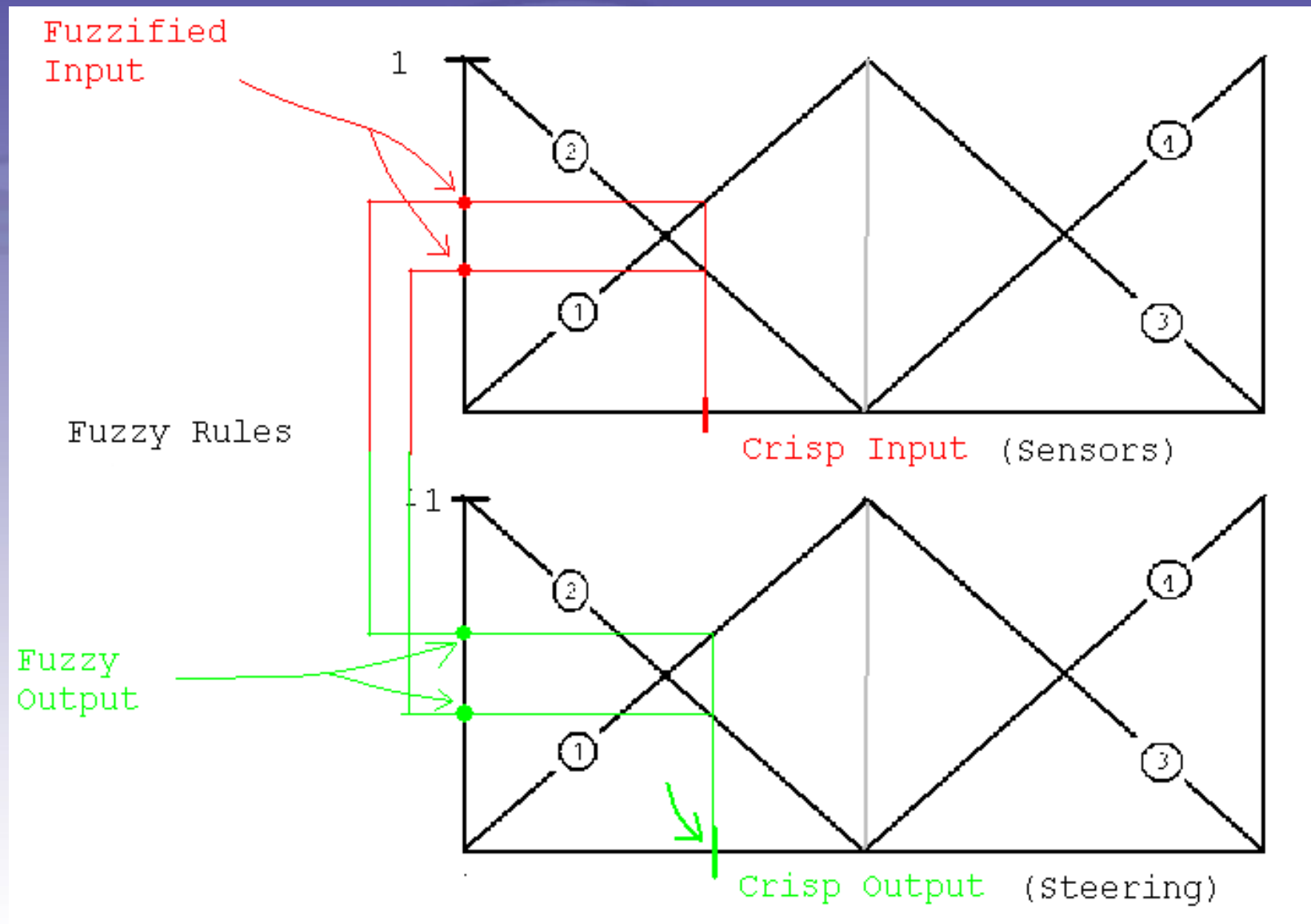
Using Fuzzy Sets

In order to achieve our project goals, we will:

- (1) Fuzzify the input values received via the sensors, and
- (2) Defuzzify these degrees of membership according to the fuzzy inference rules in the steering algorithm:

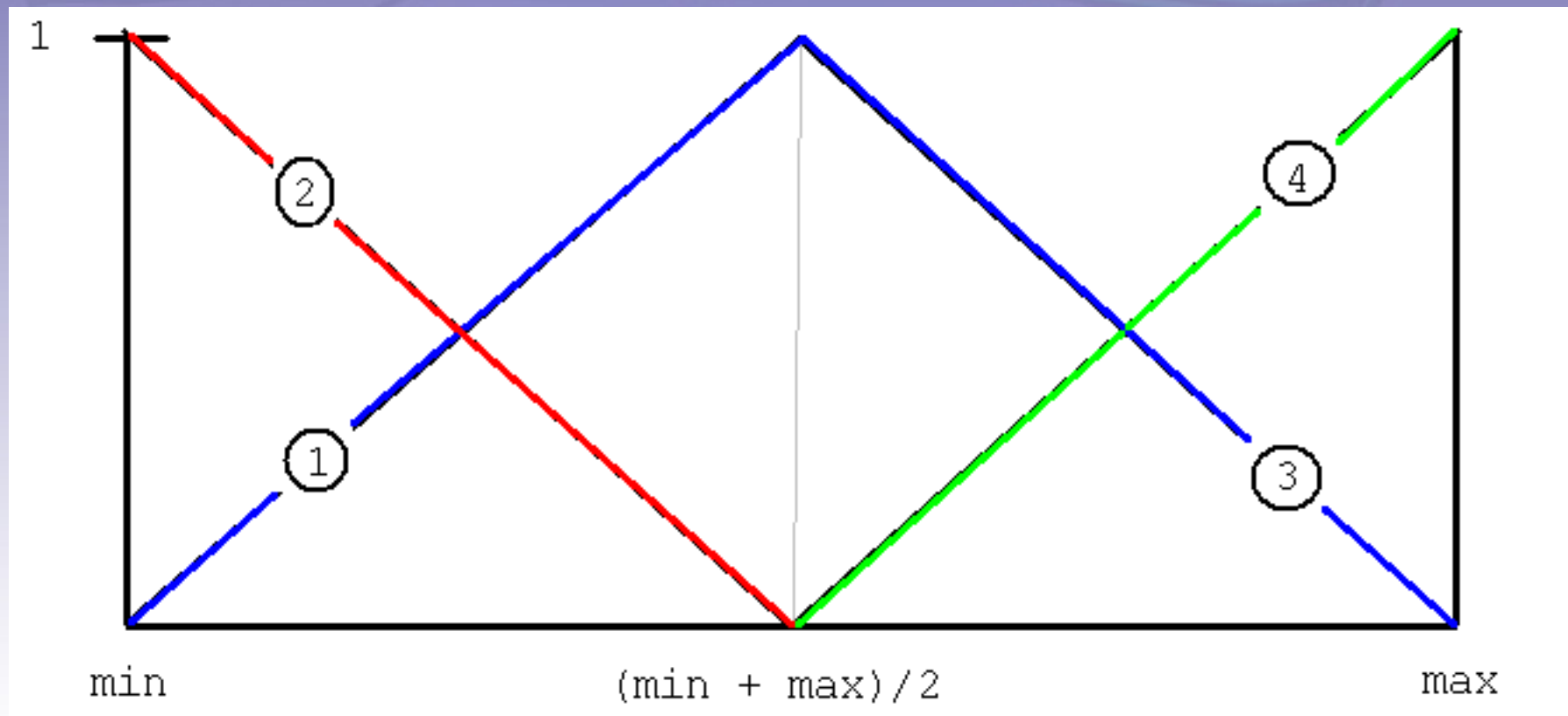
*(The **further away** an object is from the truck,
the **less** the truck will turn.
The **closer** an object is to the truck,
the **more** the truck will turn.)*

Overall View of the Translation Process



Generalized Membership Functions and Inference Rules Used

	<u>Sensors</u>	<u>Rule</u>	<u>Steering</u>
(2) :	Far	1-to-1	Barely
(1) , (3) :	Mid-Range	1-to-1	Soft
(4) :	Near	1-to-1	Hard



Analytic Form of Membership Functions Used

$$(1) \quad 2 \frac{(x - \min)}{(max - \min)}, \quad \left\{ x \mid \frac{(\min + \max)}{2} \leq x \leq \max \right\}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{(max + \min - 2x)}{(max - \min)},$$

$$A(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(3) \quad 2 \frac{(max - x)}{(max - \min)}, \quad \left\{ x \mid \min \leq x \leq \frac{(\min + \max)}{2} \right\}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{(2x - (\max + \min))}{(\max - \min)},$$

$$A: X \rightarrow [0,1]$$

Degrees of Membership Generated for Sensor Input Values

- Notice how the sum of both columns in the left and right table add up to 1.0

X (1)DOM (2)DOM

F	0.00	1.00
10	0.02	0.98
11	0.03	0.97
12	0.05	0.95
13	0.06	0.94
14	0.08	0.92

...

- This symmetry simplified calculations for fuzzification and defuzzification

- A previous graph illustrated such data redundancy

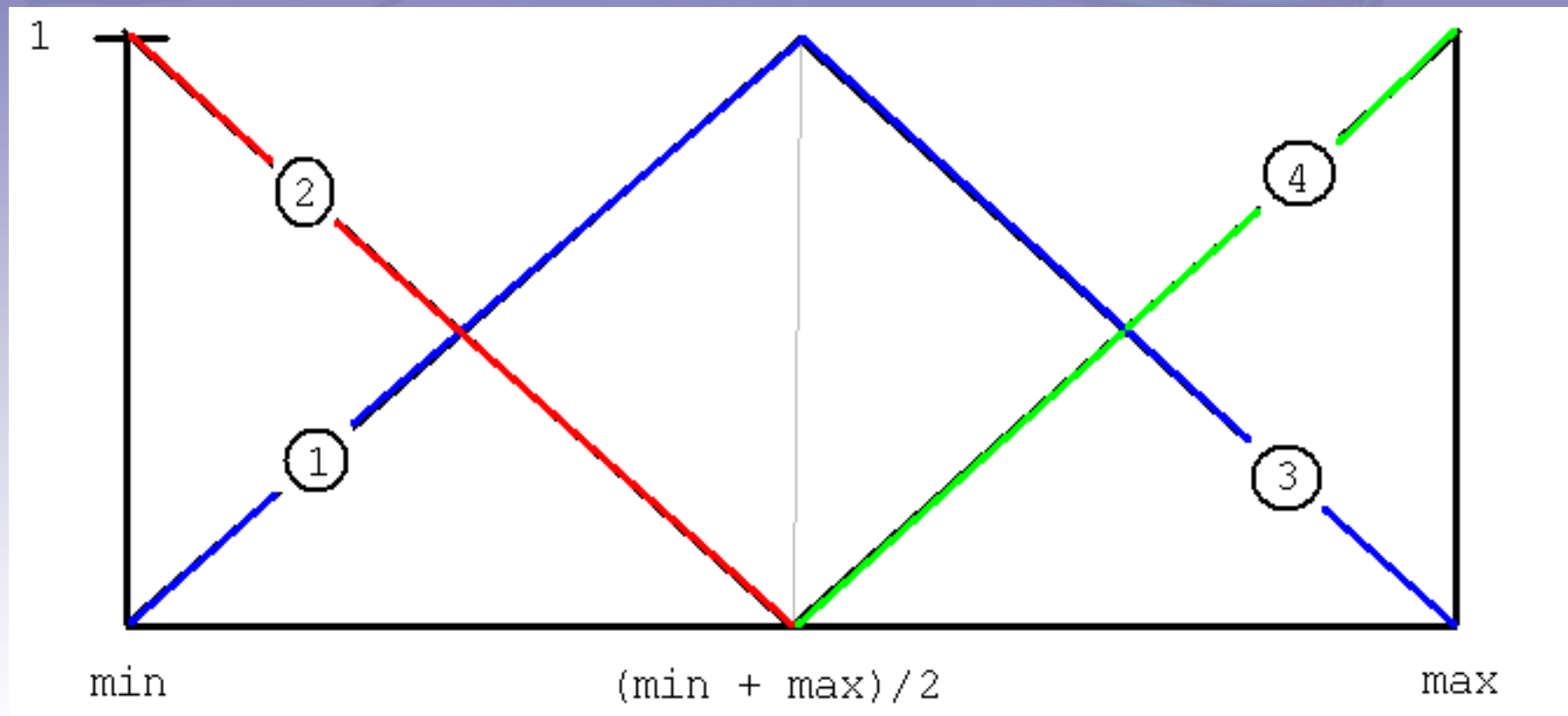
X (3)DOM (4)DOM

7A	0.33	0.67
7B	0.31	0.69
7C	0.30	0.70
7D	0.28	0.72
7E	0.27	0.73
7F	0.25	0.75

...

Generalized Membership Functions and Inference Rules Used

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Final Algebraic Translation

Now that we have a degree of membership, $A(x)$, for the sensor input value, let's find the steering output value.

- (1) The domain of x will highlight two potential membership functions for y - pick either (symmetry).
- (2) Set $A(x) = A(y)$
- (3) Solve for y to obtain crisp steering output.

Note: Using $x \rightarrow$ sensor input, $y \rightarrow$ steering output

Engineering Considerations & Implementation Details

- **Accuracy** and **validity** of sensor data very important

SOLUTIONS

(1) *Take the average of two readings*

- Adding two 8-bit values could overflow
- No built-in division operation
- **Fix:** ad hoc division and averaging functions created with microcontroller-supported op's (STATUS carry bit, rrcf)

(2) *Bounds checking:*

- Input > Max ? . . . Input = Max
- Input < Min ? . . . Input = Min



Engineering Considerations & Implementation Details

OTHER CHALLENGES

- (1) No floating point operations available
- (2) MCU is slow (even in ASM...up to 10 MIPS)

Run-time calc.'s of membership fcts?

SOLUTION: LOOKUP TABLE

- (1) Precompute all possible input/output values
- (2) Load a table with these values into the chip at build-time
- (3) Access the appropriate table value at run-time through the stabilized sensor reading



Lookup Table Generation & Other Membership Functions

The previous triangular membership functions were just a few of the candidates explored during this project:

[Link to Install FuzzyGUI on your machine](#)

[steer left table](#)

[steer right table](#)

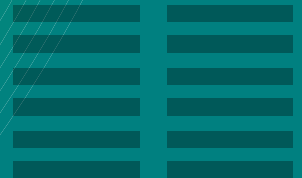


Results

Corridor Comparisons



Crisp



Results

Corridor Comparisons



Fuzzy



Results

Stress Test 1



Crisp

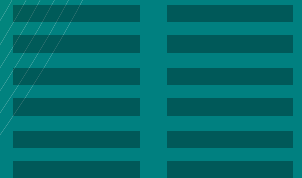


Results

Stress Test 1



Fuzzy



Results

Stress Test 2



Crisp

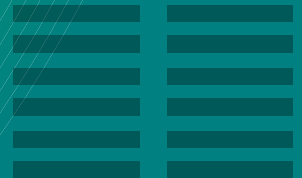


Results

Stress Test 2



Fuzzy



Results

“Turn Hugging” Comparison



Crisp

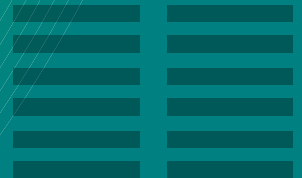


Results

“Turn Hugging” Comparison



Fuzzy



Final Commentary

Even with the limited computational resources provided by an 8-bit microcontroller, the concepts behind fuzzy sets offer a simple yet effective way to improve significantly the quality of control over robotic vehicle navigation.

Acknowledgments

Thank you for your time!

Special thanks to Tajina Casey for help with slide editing and video footage.