An Embedded Robotic Wheelchair Control Architecture with Reactive Navigations

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Motivation

- · Lower costs of automated wheelchairs
- Give increased mobility to the handicapped
- Increased safety of the handicapped



Navigation Architectures

- Embedded approach allows faster real-time responses
 Reduces the need for interrupts and polling at the application level
- •Allows for faster response times





Microcontroller

- Xscale PXA270
 - Part of Marvell's implementation of the ARMv5 architecture
 - Embedded Linux with kernel 2.6.15





Artificial Potential Fields (APF)

- Desired destination is represented by low points
- · High points are objects to be avoided





Artificial Potential Fields









Navigation Flow Chart

Reactive Navigation is inactive until an obstacle is within 2mApplies APF

•Generates Justified Command



Fig. 2. Reactive navigation architectures.

System Architecture and Device Drivers





Wheelchair





GUI and Information Display





Simulation

Simulated using Microsoft Visual C++





Results



Manual Navigation





Reactive Navigation

Red = Reactive Blue = Manual



Conclusion

- Embedded Systems result in lower costs and provide improved reaction times
- Reactive Navigation gives the user a smoother ride and helps prevent collisions
- Future Improvements
 - Voice commands
 - Fully autonomous navigation



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r9FD7P76zJs

http://web.eecs.utk.edu/~parker/Courses/CS594-fall08/Lectures/Oct-16-Potential-Fields.pdf

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XScale

J. Liu, H. Zhang, B. Fan, G. Wang, and J. Wu, "A Novel Economical Embedded Multi-mode Intelligent Control System for Powered Wheelchair"

Chung-Hsien Kuo, Yao-Sheng Syu, Tsung-Chin Tsai and Ting-Shuo Chen "An Embedded Robotic Wheelchair Control Architecture with Reactive Navigations"