# MARVIN: Multimodally Advantaged Robotic Vehicle for Improved Navigation

Adam Fisch (MAE) and Max Shatkhin (ELE)

Advisors: Professor Clarence Rowley (MAE) Professor Andrew Houck (ELE)

# Hybrid Robotics



### **Hybrid Idea: Best of both worlds?**

- Advantages of legs and wheels in a single design.
- § Rich, diverse, and young area of research.
- § Room for both design creativity and systematic, academic analysis.

# MARVIN



### **Distinctive, Key Features:**

- 1) Fast, high-efficiency wheel transformation.
- 2) Preserves both a full wheel and full leg design.
- 3) Allows for continuous transformation for variable terrain roughness.

# Wheel-Leg Design



# Mechanical Design Analysis



up to H' = 4. By comparison, pure wheels typically have  $h' = h/r_2 < 1$ .



**Dynamics:** Leg-mode dynamics consist of a series of pivots. Trajectories are inherently bumpier with significant COM oscillation.

# Implementation

#### **Wheel-leg Prototype Iterations**







#### Two-Motors Per Wheel



#### Human-in-the-loop Control



#### **Electronics System**



## Experimental Data: Artificial Terrain













### Experimental Data: Natural Terrain



 $t = 16s$ 

 $t = 12s$ 

 $t = 10s$ 

 $t = 8s$ 





## MARVIN In The Real World

https://youtu.be/A ghSJkyc0E

# Application: Least-Cost Path Planning

### **Cost Analysis:**

Average ratios between wheels and legs:

- Power  $\rightarrow$  2.3 : 1
- Stability (accel. variance)  $\rightarrow$  4.7 : 1
- Speed  $\rightarrow$  1:1 (at low overall speeds)

### **Cost Function:**

Combine empirical cost ratios:

- $G = \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{P}$
- $\mathbf{x} = [2.3, 4.7, 1]$
- **P** = preference weights  $[p_1, p_2, p_3]$ ,  $\sum_i p_i = 1$ .

### Computer simulation with  $A^*$  algorithm:



Wheels Only Hybrid Modes Wheels Only Hybrid Modes





**Black** = impassable **Gray** = passable by legs **White** = passable by wheels & legs

# Summary

- MARVIN was designed, built, and successfully tested.
- Demonstrated superior navigation over varied terrain.
- Key features performed as theoretically derived.
- Costs and benefits verified experimentally.
- Path-finding optimized with experimentally derived data.
- Major lesson learned:
	- Project management, even on a small scale, is vital.

# Directions For Improvement

- Reduced weight and complexity with fewer motors.
- Reduced average actuation loads with the use of ratchets or clutches.
- Improved stability with coordinated gait control.
- Automated mode selection and path-finding equipped with computer vision.

## References

- 1 Michael J. Coleman, Anindya Chatterjee, and Andy Ruina. Motions of a rimless spoked wheel: a simple 3d system with impacts. pages 139– 160, 1997.
- 2 Yu-Jie Dai, E. Nakano, T. Takahashi, and H. Ookubo. Motion control of leg- wheel robot for an unexplored outdoor environment. In *Intelligent Robots and Systems'96, IROS 96, Proceedings of the 1996 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on*, volume 2, pages 402–409 vol.2, Nov 1996.
- 3 Dennis Hong and Doug Laney. Preliminary design and kinematic analysis of a mobility platform with two actuated spoke wheels. In US-Korea *Conference on Science, Technology and Entrepreneurship (UKC2006), Mechanical Engineering & Robotics Symposium*, pages 03–03, 2005.
- 4 N.J. Kasdin and D.A. Paley. *Engineering Dynamics: A Comprehensive Introduction*. Princeton University Press, 2011.
- 5 Yoo-Seok Kim, Gwang-Pil Jung, Haan Kim, Kyu-Jin Cho, and Chong-Nam Chu. Wheel transformer: A miniaturized terrain adaptive robot with passively trans-formed wheels. In *Robotics and Automation* (ICRA), 2013 IEEE International Conference on, pages 5625–5630, May 2013.
- 6 Shawn C Kimmel. Considerations for and implementations of deliberative and reactive motion planning strategies for the novel actuated rimless spoke wheel robot impass in the two-dimensional sagittal plane. Master's thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA, May 2008.
- 7 J.M. Morrey, B. Lambrecht, Andrew D. Horchler, Roy E. Ritzmann, and R.D. Quinn. Highly mobile and robust small quadruped robots. In *Intelligent Robots and Systems, 2003. (IROS 2003). Proceedings. 2003 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on*, volume 1, pages 82–87 vol.1, Oct 2003.
- 8 Clarence Rowley. Mae 433: Automatic controls systems, 2014. Lecture notes, homeworks, and lab materials from Professor C. Rowley's controls class taught at Princeton.
- 9 Stuart Jonathan Russell and Peter Norvig. Artificial intelligence: a modern approach (3rd edition). Prentice Hall, 2009.
- 10 Uluc Saranli, Martin Buehler, and Daniel E. Koditschek. Rhex: A simple and highly mobile hexapod robot. The International Journal of Robotics *Research*, 20(7):616–631, 2001.
- 11 R.D. Quinn, J.T. Offi, D.A. Kingsley, and Roy E. Ritzmann. Improved mobility through abstracted biological principles. In *Intelligent Robots and* Systems, 2002. IEEE/RSJ International Conference on, volume 3, pages 2652-2657 vol.3, 2002.
- 12 P. Tantichattanont, S. Songschon, and S. Laksanacharoen. Quasi-static analysis of a leg-wheel hybrid vehicle for enhancing stair climbing ability. In *Robotics and Biomimetics, 2007. ROBIO 2007. IEEE International Conference on*, pages 1601–1605, Dec 2007.
- 13 M. Takahashi, K. Yoneda, and S. Hirose. Rough terrain locomotion of a leg-wheel hybrid quadruped robot. In *Robotics and Automation, 2006. ICRA 2006. Pro- ceedings 2006 IEEE International Conference on*, pages 1090–1095, May 2006.
- 14 Karl Johan Astrom and Richard M. Murray. *Feedback systems : an introduction for scientists and engineers*. Princeton university press, Princeton, Oxford, 2008.