

Decentralized Swarming by Robot Collectives

Motivation:



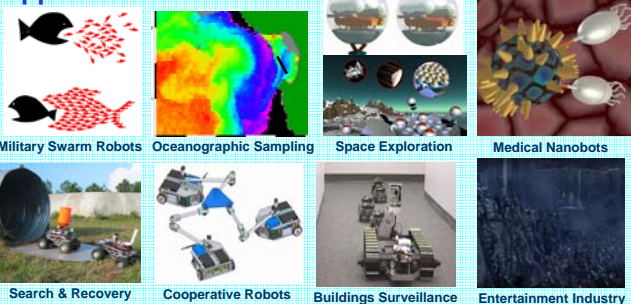
Group behavior in nature: fish, spiders, & bees.



Example of cooperative robot systems.

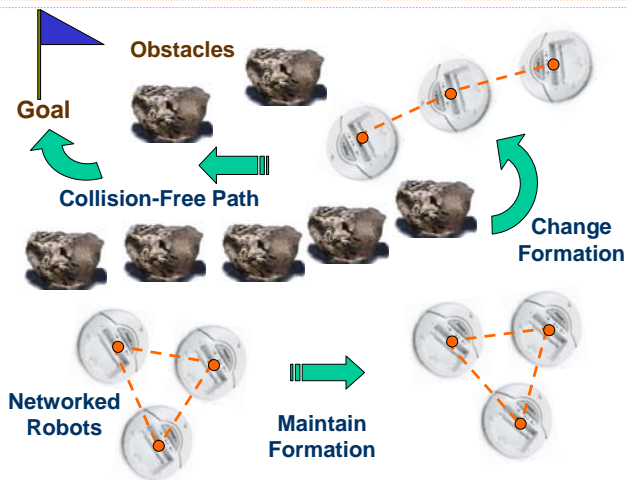
- Task may be inherently be too complex for a single robot to accomplish.
- Improved performance can be achieved using a group of robots.
- Developing simple small-sized robots can be cheaper, more flexible and fault tolerant.

Application Arenas:



Research Goal:

Develop a framework for decentralized swarming by robot collectives using artificial potential fields.



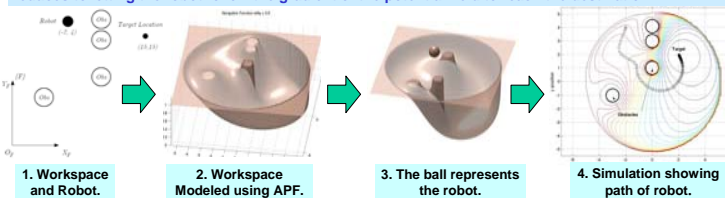
Our Approach:

Takes advantage of the **Artificial Potential Field Approach** for obstacle avoidance and with **Augmented Lagrangian Constraint Satisfaction** to ensure formation maintenance.

Challenges :

- **Decentralization** with minimal centralized coordination is critical from the view point of scalability.
- **Formation maintenance** at every stage of the motion is crucial for payload transport.

IDEA: By modeling workspace and obstacles as a potential field, the motion planning problem reduces to letting the robot follow the gradient of the potential field to reach the destination.



Dynamics Formulation:

$$\dot{q} = v$$

$$M(q)\dot{v} = f(q, v, t, u) - J(q)^T \lambda$$

$$C(q, t) = 0$$

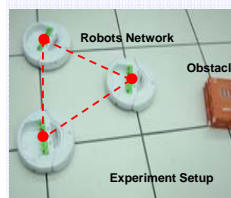
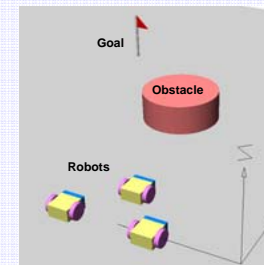
Solved using 3 methods:

- I: Direct Lagrange Multiplier Elimination Approach
- II: Penalty Formulation Approach
- III: Constraints Manifold Projection Based Approach

Methods:

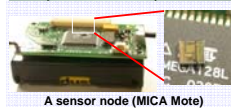
VisualNastran Simulation:

- Test and evaluate swarming strategies using Visual Nastran simulation environment.
- Nonlinear, non-smooth effects, including slip and friction can be modeled and simulated.



Hardware-in-the-loop Testing :

- Advances in networking and miniaturization of electro-mechanical devices allow the deployment of such system.
- iRobot's Create mobile robots and MICA Notes allow creation of an ad-hoc networked multi-robot testbed for experimental validation.



Results:

