

Decentralized Control of Communicating Agents

John Turner and Ashia Wilson

Dr. Pamela Abshire, Dr. Nuno Martins and Timir Datta



Objectives

- Design distributed algorithms for the coordination of multiple robots.
- Determine bare minimum requirements for sensing, communication bandwidth, and computation power that will enable the micro robots to act in a coordinated manner.
- Improve the fidelity of the models by incorporating features and capabilities of the robots, such as noise and turning constraints.

Simulation Environment

- Focus on modular programming
 - Models of each aspect of the robots can be easily modified/swapped
- Realistic sensing capabilities
 - Robots only know distances not directions
 - Realistic movement capabilities



We used the model of a bristle bot to determine the movement of the "robots" in our simulations

Completed Algorithms

- Follow the Leader
- Circular Formation
- Leader Rendezvous
 Equidistant Circle
- Leaderless Rendezvous

Future Work

- Implementation in Bristle Bots
- Additional tuning for noise and collisions

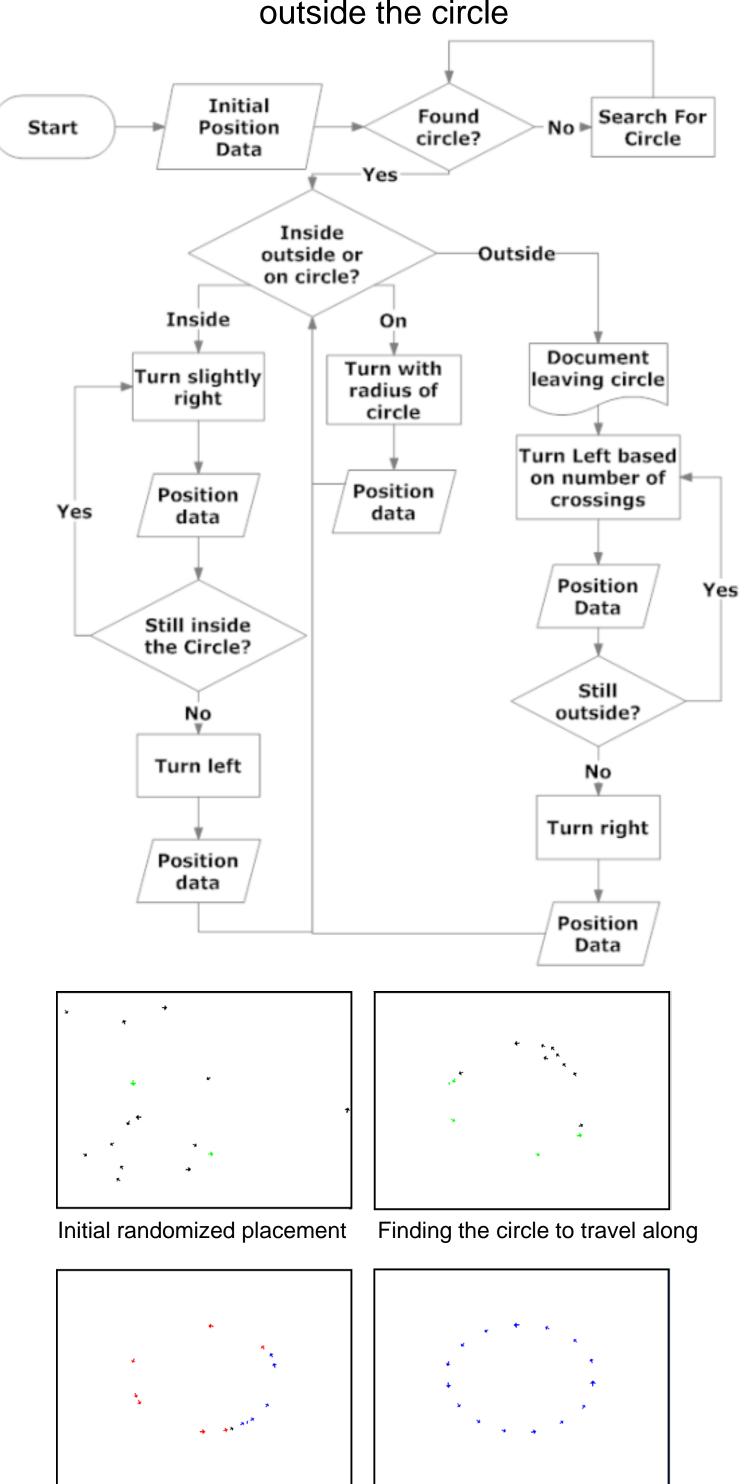
Equidistant Circle

Algorithm Goal

Robots travel counterclockwise

Control Summary

Turn right while inside the circle and left while outside the circle



Equidistant spacing while

traveling in circle

Communicating to

neighbors on circle

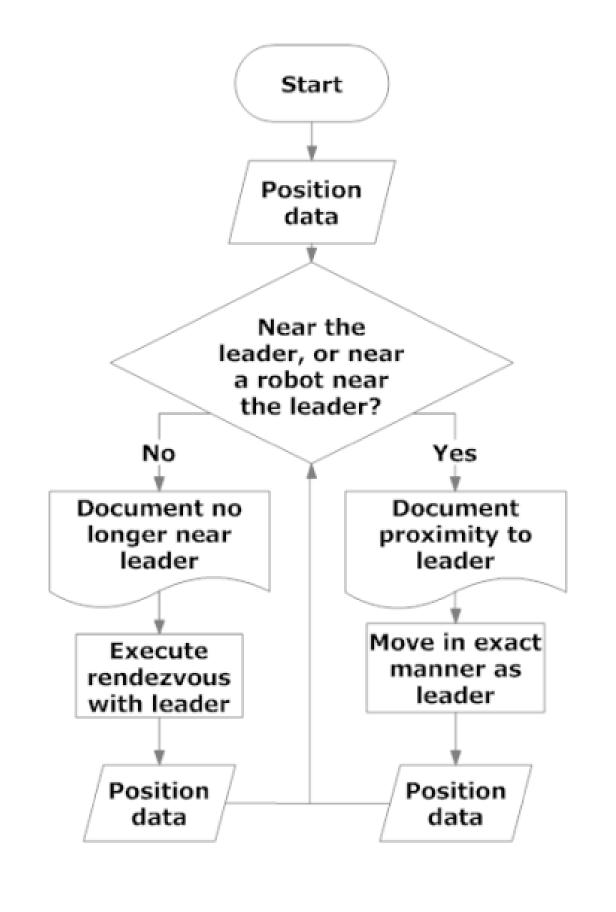
Follow the Leader

Algorithm Goal

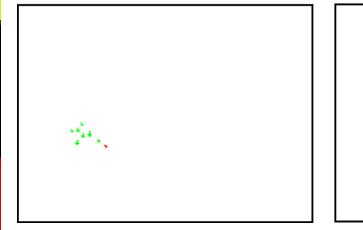
Robots will follow a leader who is on a predetermined path

Control Summary

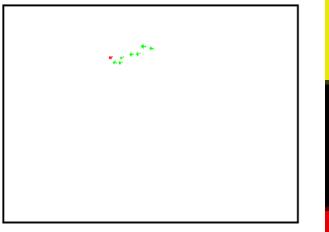
Robots move with the leader when close and rendezvous otherwise







Following leader



Continue following leader along predetermined path

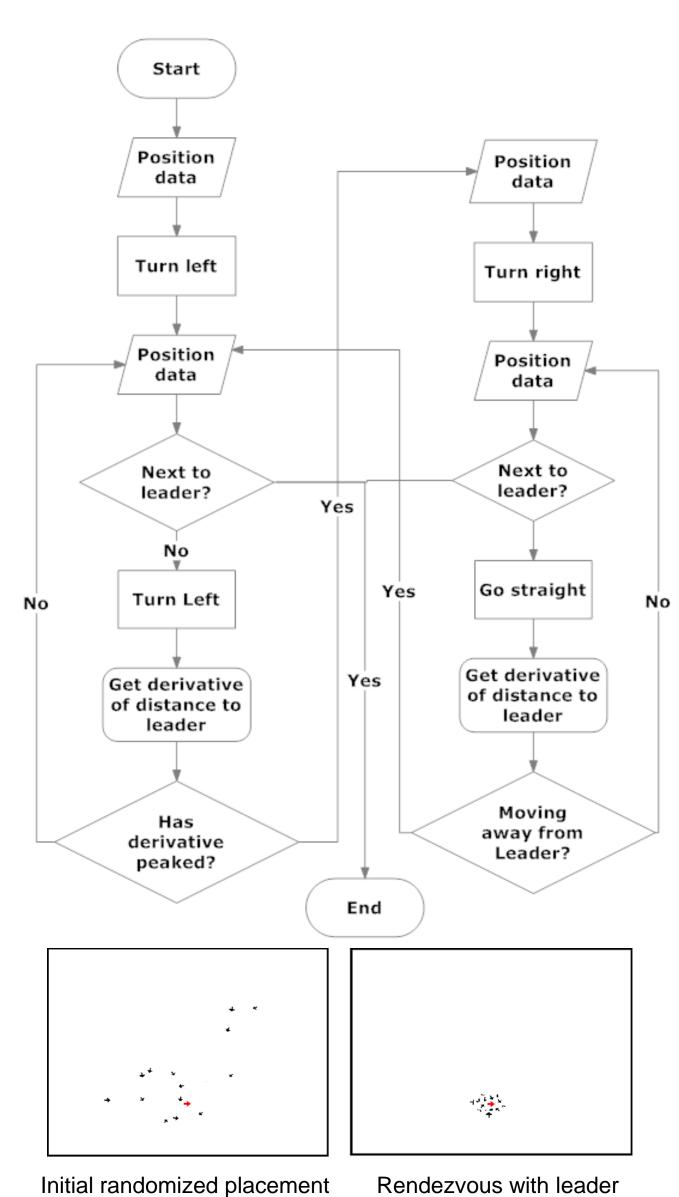
Leader Rendezvous

Algorithm Goal:

Assemble all the robots around a stationary leader

Control Summary:

Each robot turns until derivative of its distance to leader is minimized



Acknowledgments

Dr. Pamela Abshire Dr. Nuno Martins Timir Datta MERIT BIEN

National Science Foundation CISE award #0755224