



# COOPERATIVE CONTROL OF HETEROGENEOUS MOBILE ROBOTS NETWORK

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November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

# Outline

- I. Introduction
- II. E-puck Progress – Brittany
- III. Kilobot Progress - Jared
- IV. Qbot Progress – Ryan & Greg
- V. Summary & Conclusions

# I. Introduction

# Problem Description

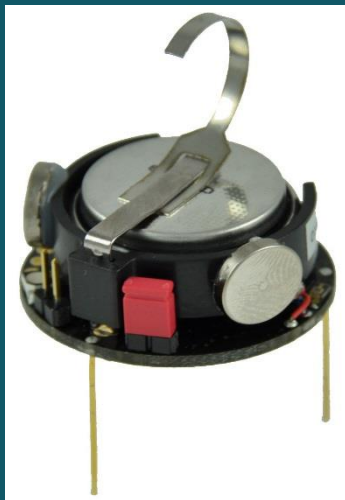
- Design cooperative control algorithms for heterogeneous groups of robots
- Implement algorithms on different robot platforms

- Design and Experimental Validation of Cooperative Control Algorithms
  - Sensing/communication between robots
  - Implementation of local flocking control algorithms
  - Implementation of local formation control algorithms

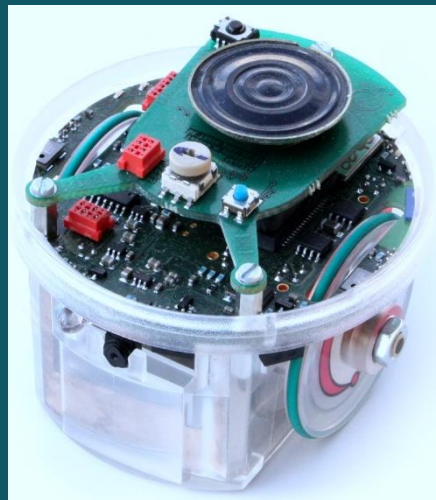
- Cooperative control algorithm design
  - Linear model
  - Non-linear model
- Deployment and validation through experimental testing
  - Modular design
  - System integration

# Algorithm Test Platforms

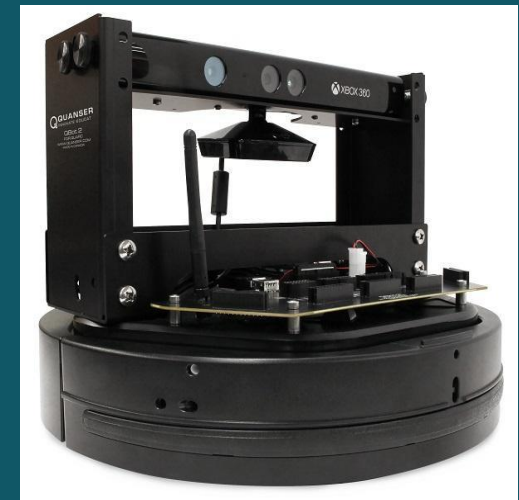
Kilobot



E-Puck



Qbot



# Division of Labor Overview

<b>Individual Behavior</b>	Kilobots	Jared
	Qbots	Ryan/Greg
	E-pucks	Brittany
<b>Individual Communication</b>	Kilobot - Kilobot	Jared
	Qbot - Qbot	Ryan/Greg
	E-puck - E-puck	Brittany
<b>Integrated Communication</b>	Kilobot - E-puck	Jared/Brittany
	Kilobot - Qbot	Jared/Ryan/Greg
	E-puck - Qbot	Brittany/Ryan/Greg
<b>Algorithm Design</b>	Linearization Based Model	Jared/Brittany/Ryan/Greg
<b>Integrated Behavior</b>	Formation Control Behavior	Jared/Brittany/Ryan/Greg
	Flocking Behavior	Jared/Brittany/Ryan/Greg
<b>Testing</b>	Software Implementation	Jared/Brittany/Ryan/Greg
	Hardware Implementation	Jared/Brittany/Ryan/Greg



## II. E-puck Progress - Brittany

# Gantt Chart – Work Accomplished

10

Task Name	Group Member Responsible for Task	Finish by Date	Oct-15			Nov-15			
			13	20	27	3	10	17	24
Research E-puck Sensors	Brittany	October 26, 2015	Completed	Completed					
Research E-puck Communication Protocol	Brittany	November 16, 2015	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	In progress		
Research/Test E-puck - E-puck	Brittany	December 14, 2015						In progress	In progress
Test Kilobot - E-puck	Jared/Brittany	December 14, 2015						Completed	In progress
Test E-puck - Qbot	Brittany/Ryan/Greg	December 14, 2015						In progress	In progress

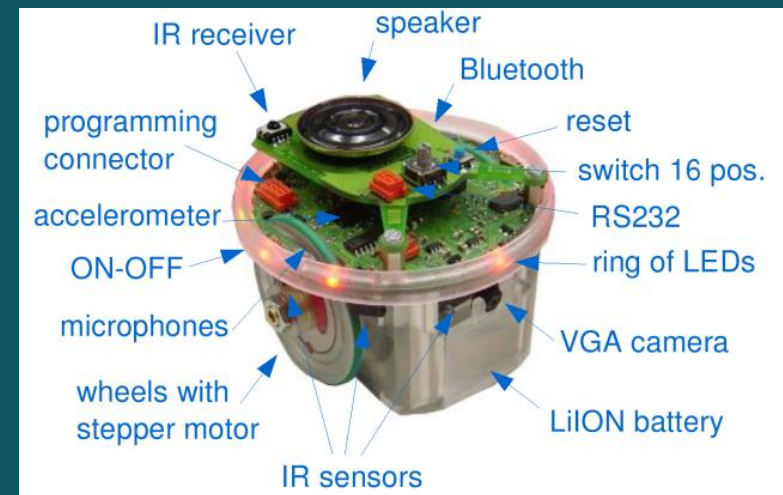
■ Completed
 ■ In progress

# Work Accomplished

- Sensor research
- Communication protocol
- Software & hardware implementation
- Object detection/following

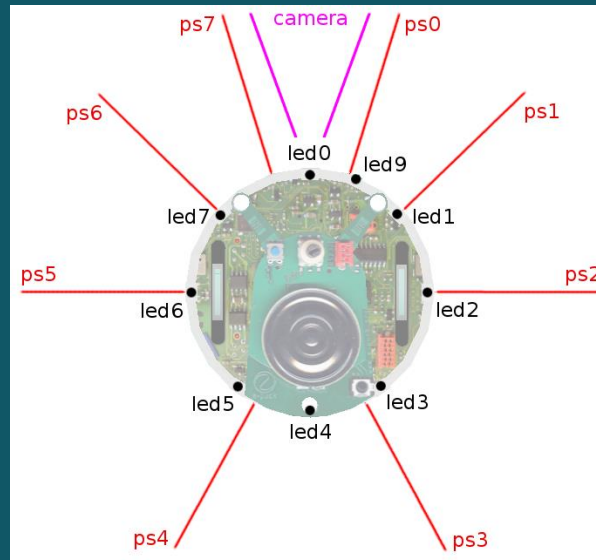


- Infrared receiver
  - Will be used to communicate with other robot platforms
- Distance measurement sensors
  - Used to detect and follow an object
  - Used for collision avoidance



# Infrared proximity sensors

- 8 infrared proximity sensors
  - Composed of two parts IR emitter & photo-sensor
- `e_get_prox(int sensor_number)`

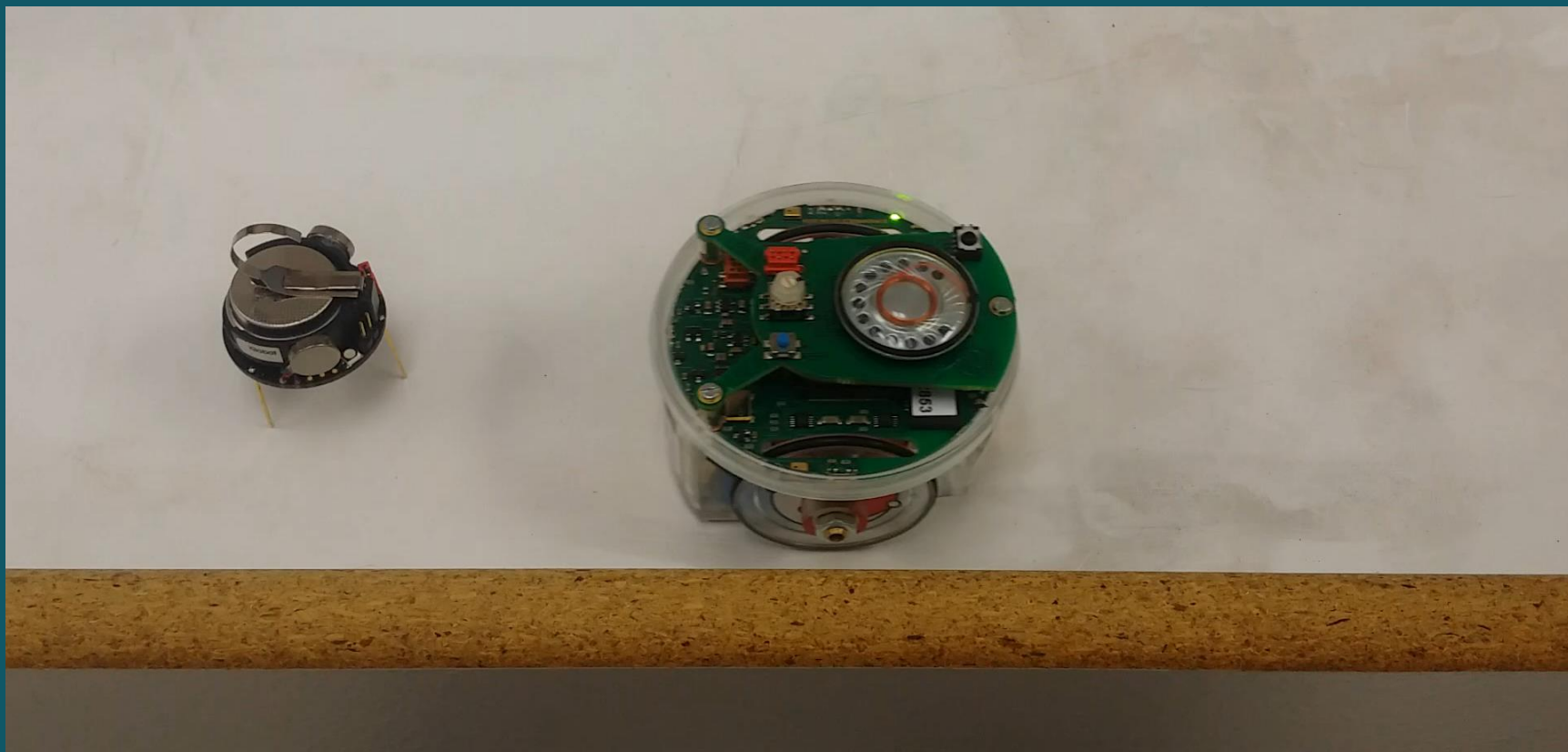


# E-puck Monitor

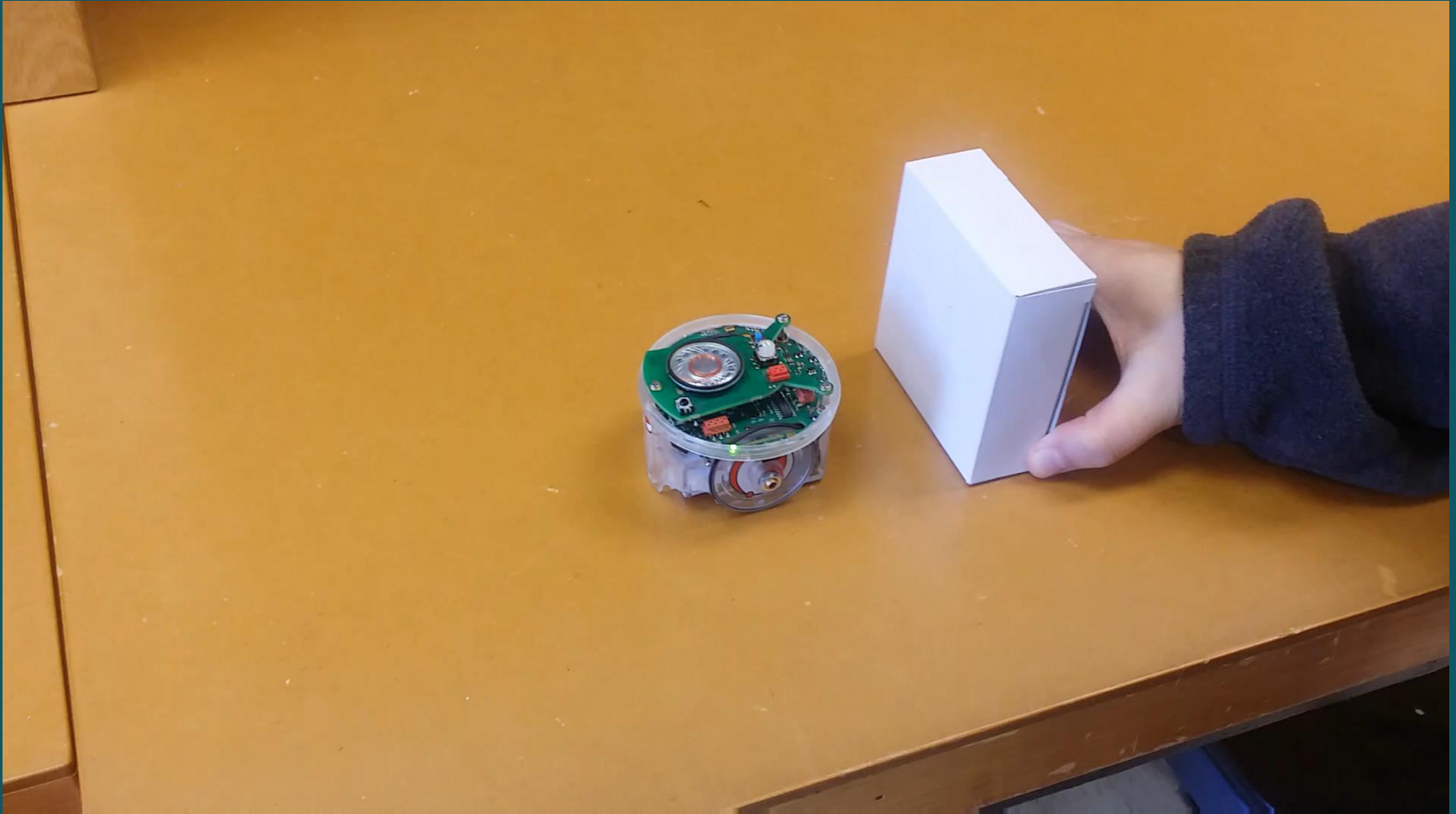
The screenshot displays the 'e-puck monitor' application window. The interface is organized into several functional areas:

- Top Left:** A 'Port' field is set to 'COM7'. Below it are buttons for 'Disconnect' and 'Pause'. A 'Test all actuators' button is located to the right.
- Middle Left:** A 'Rotate' section with radio buttons for 0°, -90°, 90°, and 180°. Below this are input fields for 'Height' (40), 'Width' (40), and 'Zoom' (8). There are also radio buttons for 'Color' and 'Grayscale', and buttons for 'Get image' and 'Send para'.
- Bottom Left:** A 'Click to move' area featuring a dark blue square with a red 'Stop' button in the center.
- Center:** A large green circular representation of the E-puck robot with a black center. Eight red square markers are positioned around the perimeter, connected to numbered input fields (0-7) representing sensors.
- Bottom Center:** An 'Accelerometer orientation' section with a blue vertical bar and a red vertical bar.
- Bottom Right:** A 'Micro Amplitude' section with two vertical bars and associated input fields.
- Right Side:** A vertical column of input fields for 'IR check', 'IR address', 'IR data', and 'Selector', all currently showing the value '0'.

# Object Detection



# Object Following





# Problems Encountered

- Loss of battery life
- Infrared sensor communication
- Two disabled E-pucks
  - Using an ICD3 programmer to enable the E-pucks



[http://www.microchip.com/Developmenttools/ProductDetails.aspx?PartNO=DV164035&utm\\_source=&utm\\_medium=MicroSolutions&utm\\_term=&utm\\_content=DevTools&utm\\_campaign=MPLAB+ICD+3+In-Circuit+Debugger](http://www.microchip.com/Developmenttools/ProductDetails.aspx?PartNO=DV164035&utm_source=&utm_medium=MicroSolutions&utm_term=&utm_content=DevTools&utm_campaign=MPLAB+ICD+3+In-Circuit+Debugger)

# Future Work

- Continue to understand infrared communication
- E-puck to E-puck communication
- E-puck to Kilobot communication
- E-puck to Q-bot communication
- Enable 2 disabled E-pucks

# Gantt Chart - Future Work

Task Name	Group Member Responsible for Task	Finish by Date	Nov-15		Dec-15				Jan-16				Feb-16			
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Research/Test E-puck - E-puck	Brittany	December 14, 2015	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress										
Test Kilobot - E-puck	Jared/Brittany	December 14, 2015	Completed	In progress	In progress	In progress										
Test E-puck - Qbot	Brittany/Ryan/Greg	December 14, 2015	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress										
Design Linear Based Model	All	December 14, 2015	Completed	In progress	In progress	In progress										
Localization	All	January 25, 2016	Completed	Completed	In progress	In progress	In progress					In progress				
Point Convergence	All	January 25, 2016	Completed	Completed	In progress	In progress	In progress					In progress				
Leader Follower	All	January 25, 2016	Completed	Completed	In progress	In progress	In progress					In progress				
Neighbor Repulsion	All	February 1, 2016		In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress					In progress	In progress			
Endpoint Attraction	All	February 1, 2016		In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress					In progress	In progress			
Heading	All	February 1, 2016		In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress					In progress	In progress			

Completed In progress

# III. Kilobot Progress - Jared

# Gantt Chart – Work Accomplished

Task Name	Group Member Responsible for Task	Finish by Date	Oct-15			Nov-15			
			13	20	27	3	10	17	24
Research/Test Kilobot - Kilobot	Jared	October 19, 2015	█						
Test Kilobot - E-puck	Jared/Brittany	December 14, 2015						█	█
Test Kilobot - Qbot	Jared/Ryan/Greg	November 16, 2015		█	█	█	█		
Design Linear Based Model	All	December 14, 2015					█	█	█
Localization	All	January 25, 2016					█	█	█
Point Convergence	All	January 25, 2016					█	█	█
Leader Follower	All	January 25, 2016					█	█	█
Neighbor Repulsion	All	February 1, 2016							█
Endpoint Attraction	All	February 1, 2016							█
Heading	All	February 1, 2016							█

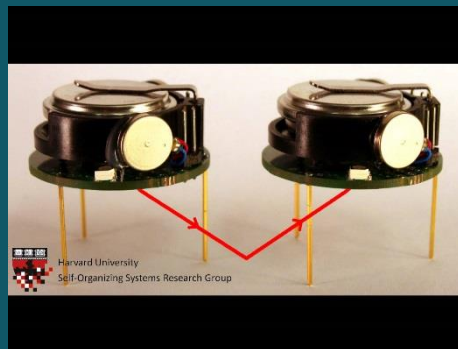
█ Completed █ In progress

# Kilobot Communication

- 50% complete
- Successfully sent messages to Kilobots
- Currently implementing a receiver circuit

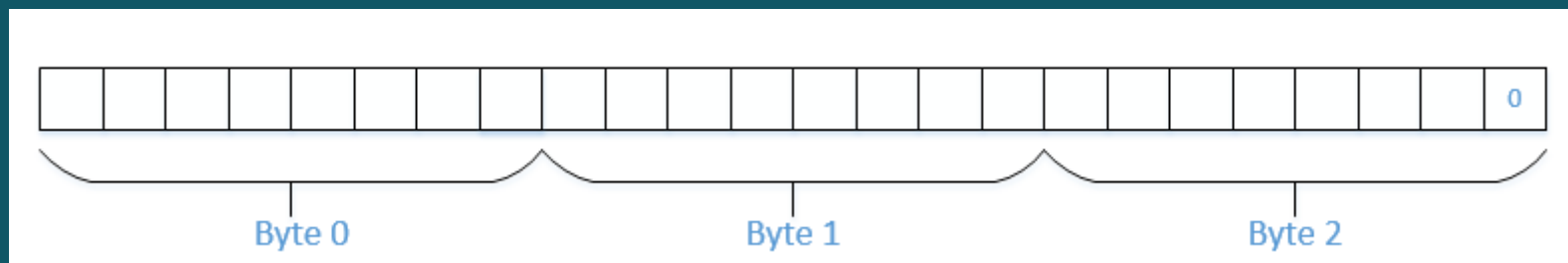
# How Kilobots Communicate

- Use infrared light
- Reflects light off the floor
- Measures light intensity to calculate distance
- Maximum rated range is 7 cm
- Messages are sent every 200 milliseconds



# Preparing Messages to send

- A message is composed of 23 bits (2 full characters, and an even character)
- A check sum is generated by taking the sum of the bits and 128
- All four bytes are operated on
- Each byte is then shifted left and incremented by 1

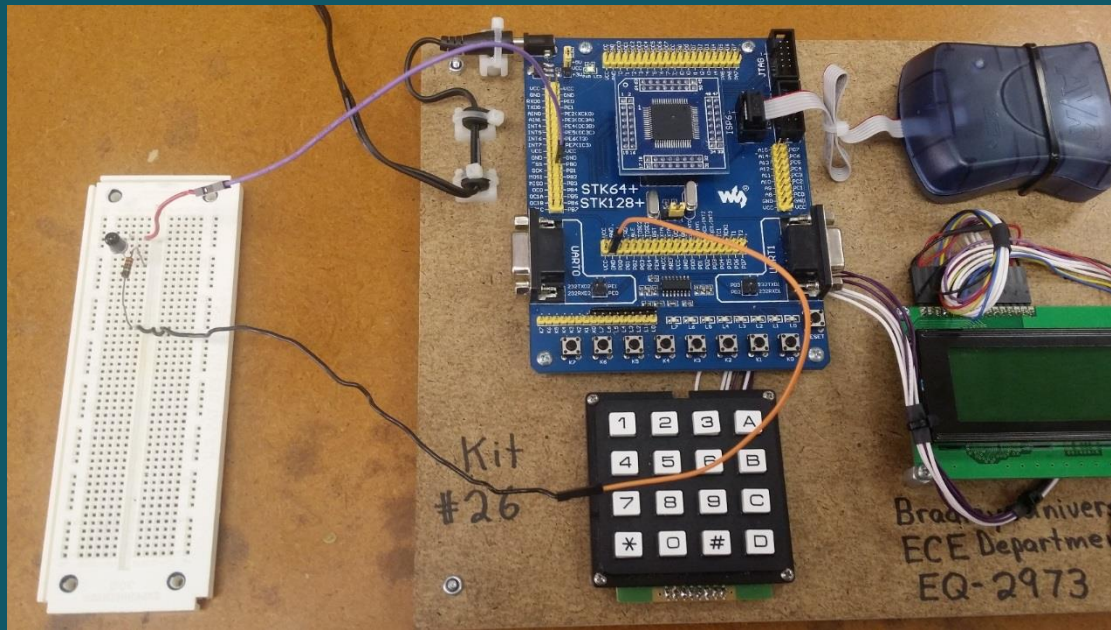




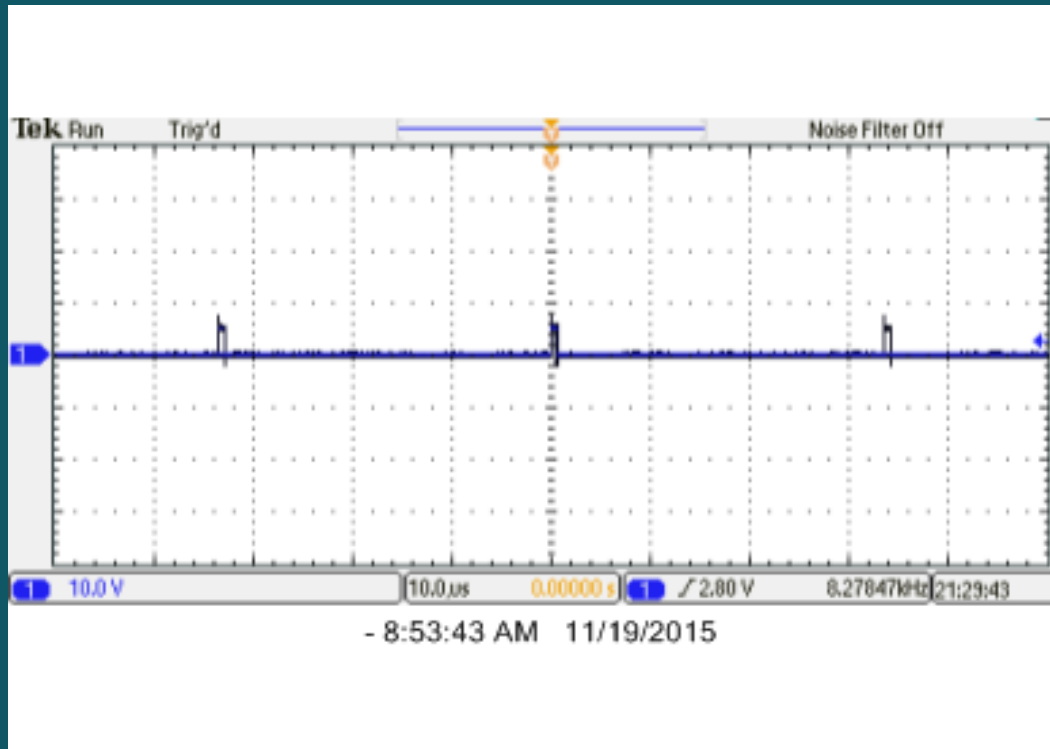
# Sending messages

- Signal goes high briefly (0.75 microseconds)
- Signal is then set low for a duration (92.25 microseconds)
- Each bit is sent: high for 1, low for 0
- Signal is set low between each bit (13.875 microseconds per bit)
- 537 microseconds for entire message to be sent

- Used an Atmega128 board from the lab
- PBo in series with a 330 ohm resistor and an IR LED



# Oscilloscope capture

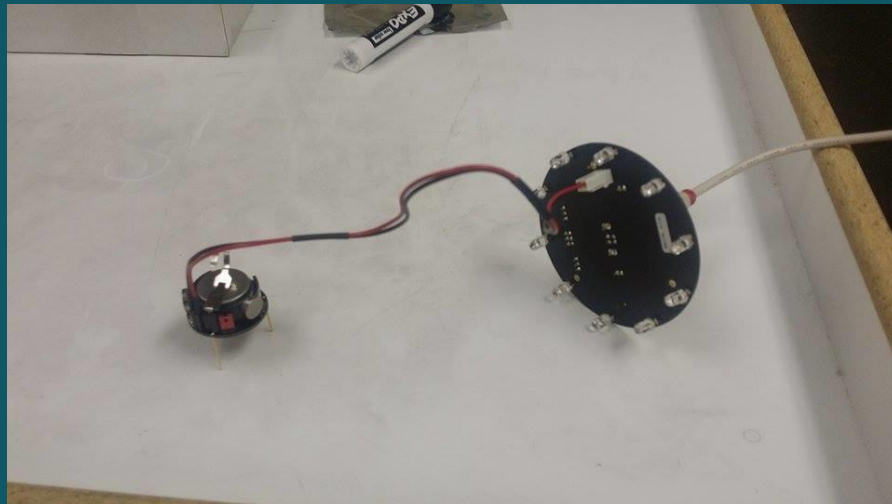


# Initial Testing

- A Kilobot was programmed to turn its LED green if message was received
- The Kilobot turns its LED red if message is not received after a set amount of time
- The IR LED light was reflected off the ground next to the Kilobot

# Further Testing

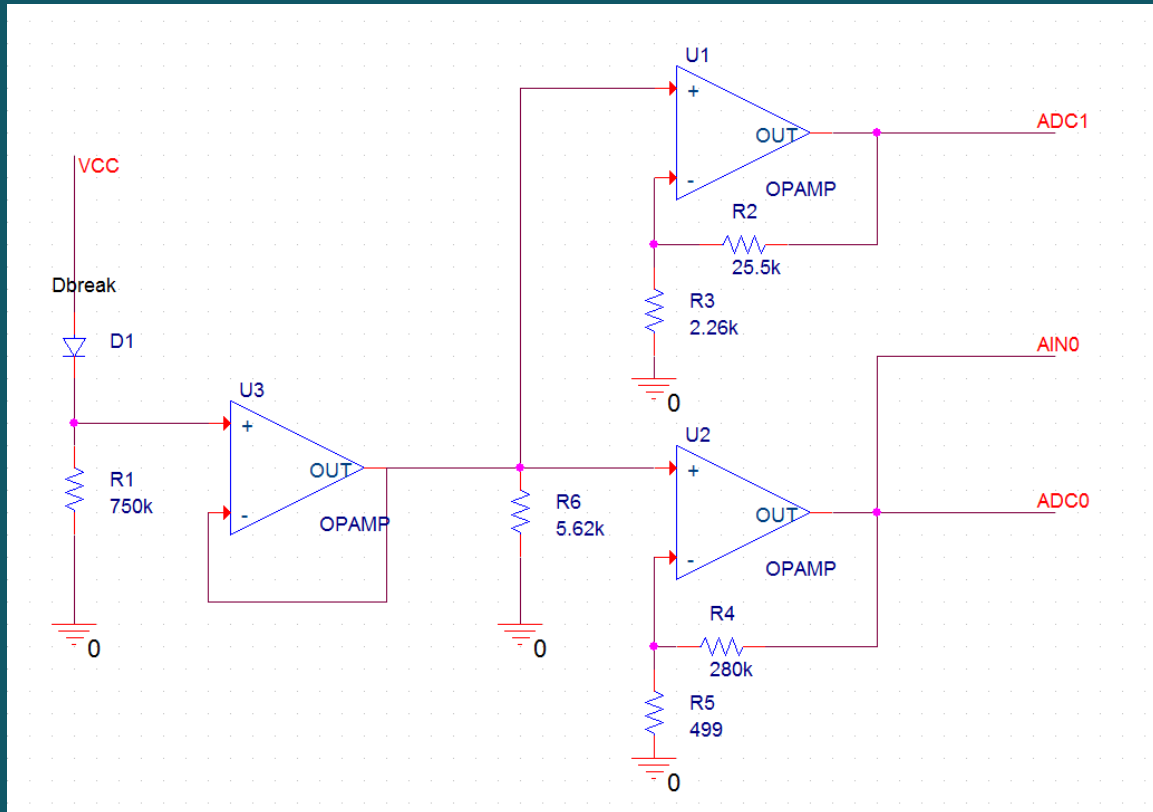
- Kilobot was connected to serial cable and programmed to print message values to hyper terminal
- Kilobot was placed at measured distances and compared to printed distance



# Receiving messages

- Uses analog-to-digital conversion (ADC)
- Interrupt is triggered when IR receiver gets a pulse
- Uses the ADC gain to calculate distance

# Receiver Circuit Diagram



# Receiving circuit

- IR receiver is wired in series to the voltage source and resistors
- An op-amp is configured to a buffer and the + terminal is connected between the resistors and IR receiver
- The output of the buffer is then connected to two non-inverting configured op-amps
- The outputs of the two op-amps are then connected to the ADC channels on the microcontroller



# Color Consensus

- Kilobots are initialized with a random number
- Each number corresponds to a color
- Kilobots then begin transmitting value
- Kilobots receive messages and keep track of how many neighbors are what color
- Kilobots then change their color to most prevalent color

# Color Consensus Video



# Localization

- Use a distributed Trilateration method
- Requires a minimum of 3 localized and non-collinear agents
- Agents initially assume a position of  $(0,0)$
- Distances to localized Kilobots is known

# Gantt Chart – Future Work

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Test Kilobot - E-puck	Jared/Brittany	December 14, 2015	Completed	In progress	In progress	In progress										
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Endpoint Attraction	All	February 1, 2016		In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress					In progress	In progress			
Heading	All	February 1, 2016		In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress					In progress	In progress			

■ Completed
 ■ In progress

# III. Qbot2 Progress – Ryan & Greg

# Qbot2 Progress - Ryan

# Gantt Chart – Work Accomplished

Task Name	Group Member Responsible for Task	Finish by Date	Oct-15			Nov-15			
			13	20	27	3	10	17	24
Research Q-bot Communication Protocol	Ryan/Greg	October 19, 2015	Completed						
Research/Test Qbot - Qbot	Ryan/Greg	November 2, 2015	Completed	In progress	In progress				
Test Kilobot - Qbot	Jared/Ryan/Greg	November 16, 2015		In progress	In progress	In progress			
Test E-puck - Qbot	Brittany/Ryan/Greg	December 14, 2015						In progress	In progress
Design Linear Based Model	All	December 14, 2015					Completed	Completed	In progress
Localization	All	January 25, 2016					Completed	Completed	Completed
Point Convergence	All	January 25, 2016					Completed	Completed	Completed
Leader Follower	All	January 25, 2016					Completed	Completed	Completed

# Qbot2 Progress

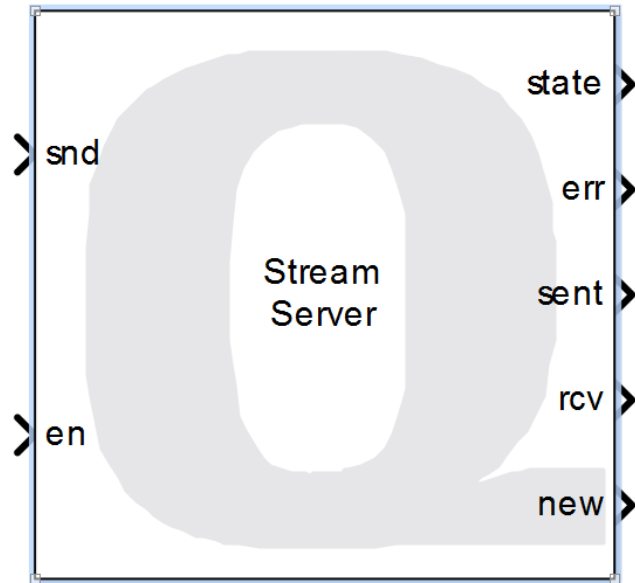
- Qbot-to-Qbot Communication
- Depth Sensing
- On-Board PWM



# Qbot-to-Qbot Communication

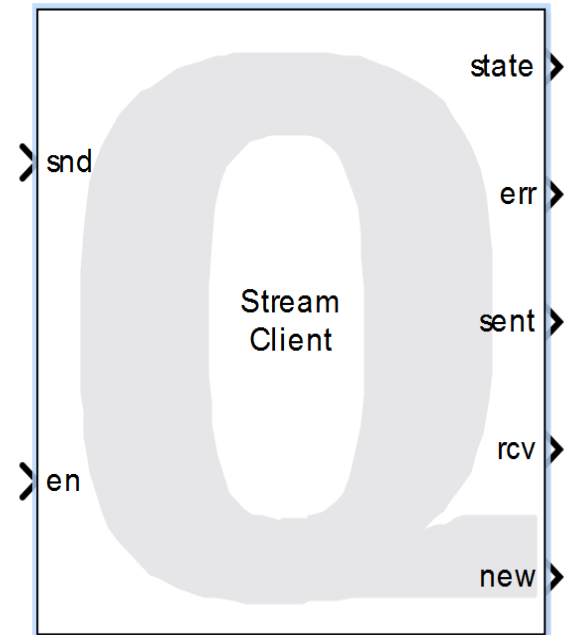
- Stream Server and Stream Client blocks
- Only one connection to block at a time
- Stays connected if MATLAB closes

# Stream Server and Stream Client



Stream Server1

"tcpip://192.168.2.49:18000"



Stream Client1

"tcpip://192.168.2.51:18000"

# Stream Server and Stream Client

**Source Block Parameters: Stream Server1**

**Stream Server**  
Listens for and accepts a connection from a remote host and sends and/or receives data from that host.

Main | Advanced | Signal Data Types

Source of URI: Specify via dialog (do not evaluate)

URI upon which to listen:  
tcip://192.168.2.49:18000

Apply URI to all configurations (including normal simulation)

Send buffer size in bytes:  
1460

Receive buffer size in bytes:  
1460

Byte ordering: little endian (Intel - LSB first)

Optimize for: Minimum latency

Send options: Send all data

Receive options: Receive all data

Default output value:  
[0 0 0 0]

Sample time (seconds):  
qc\_get\_step\_size

Active during normal simulation

OK Cancel Help Apply

**Source Block Parameters: Stream Client1**

**Stream Client**  
Connects to a remote host and sends and/or receives data from that host.

Main | Advanced | Signal Data Types

Source of URI: Specify via dialog (do not evaluate)

URI of host to which to connect:  
tcip://192.168.2.51:18000

Apply URI to all configurations (including normal simulation)

Send buffer size in bytes:  
1460

Receive buffer size in bytes:  
1460

Byte ordering: little endian (Intel - LSB first)

Optimize for: Minimum latency

Send options: Send all data

Receive options: Receive all data

Default output value:  
[0 0 0 0]

Sample time (seconds):  
qc\_get\_step\_size

Active during normal simulation

OK Cancel Help Apply

# Depth Sensing

- Infrared (IR) Kinect Depth Sensor
- No more pixel count for distance
- Walls and other obstacles now can be avoided



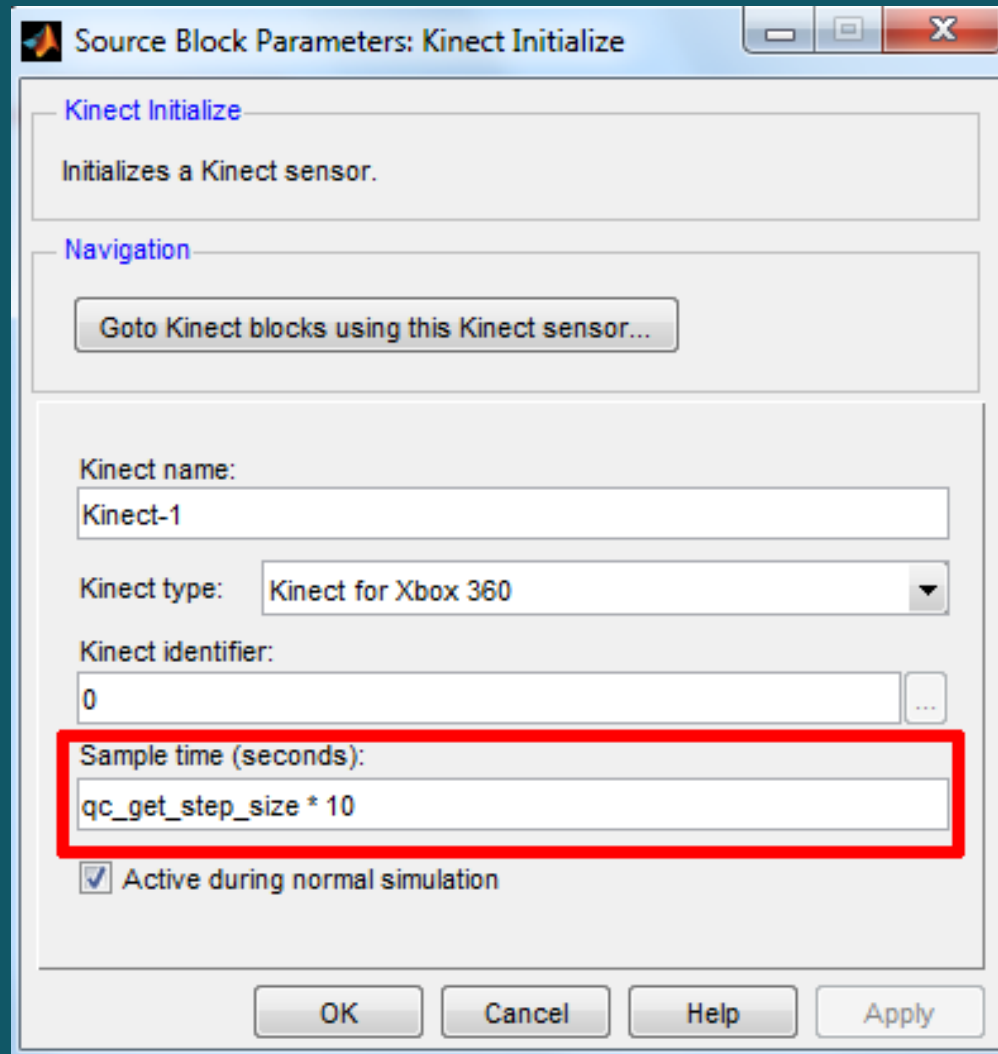
# On-Board PWM

- Qbot clock of 1 gigahertz (GHz)
- Default sampling frequency of 100 hertz
- Simpler to use microcontroller

# Sampling Time

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Parameters' dialog box for 'Omega49/Linux DuoVero Configuration (Active)'. The left sidebar lists various configuration categories: Solver, Data Import/Export, Optimization, Diagnostics, Hardware Implementation, Model Referencing, Simulation Target, and Code Generation. The main area is divided into sections: 'Simulation time' with 'Start time: 0.0' and 'Stop time: inf'; 'Solver options' with 'Type: Fixed-step' and 'Solver: ode4 (Runge-Kutta)'; 'Tasking and sample time options' with 'Periodic sample time constraint: Unconstrained' and 'Tasking mode for periodic sample times: Auto'. Two checkboxes are present: 'Automatically handle rate transition for data transfer' (unchecked) and 'Higher priority value indicates higher task priority' (checked). The 'Fixed-step size (fundamental sample time): 0.01' field is highlighted with a red rectangular border.

# Sampling Time



Source Block Parameters: Kinect Initialize

**Kinect Initialize**  
Initializes a Kinect sensor.

**Navigation**  
Goto Kinect blocks using this Kinect sensor...

Kinect name:  
Kinect-1

Kinect type: Kinect for Xbox 360

Kinect identifier:  
0

**Sample time (seconds):**  
qc\_get\_step\_size \* 10

Active during normal simulation

OK Cancel Help Apply

# Gantt Chart – Future Work

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Test E-puck - Qbot	Brittany/Ryan/Greg	December 14, 2015	■	■	■	■										
<i>Formation Control Behavior</i>																
Localization	All	January 25, 2016	■	■	■	■	■				■					
Point Convergence	All	January 25, 2016	■	■	■	■	■				■					
Leader Follower	All	January 25, 2016	■	■	■	■	■				■					
<i>Flocking Behavior</i>																
Neighbor Repulsion	All	February 1, 2016			■	■	■	■				■	■			
Endpoint Attraction	All	February 1, 2016			■	■	■	■				■	■			
Heading	All	February 1, 2016			■	■	■	■				■	■			

■ Completed

■ In progress



# Qbot2 Progress - Greg

# Gantt Chart – Work Accomplished

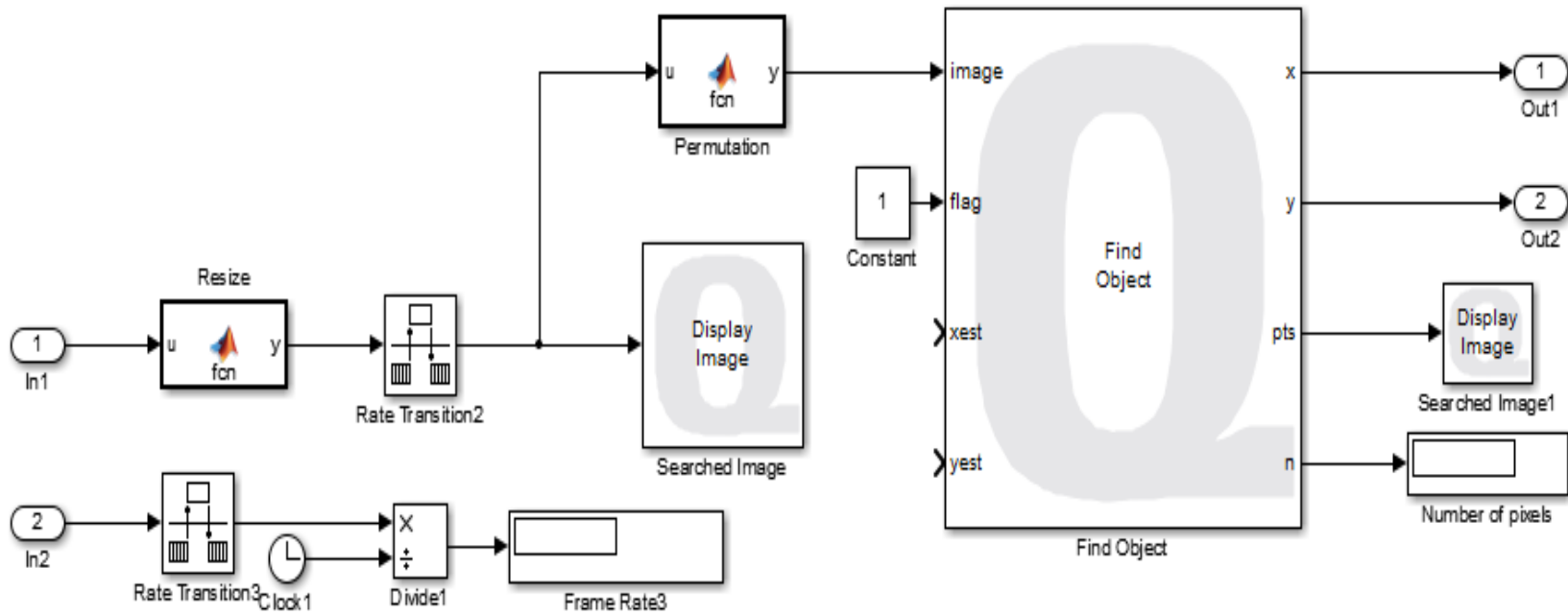
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Leader Follower	All	January 25, 2016					Completed	Completed	Completed

■ Completed
 ■ In progress

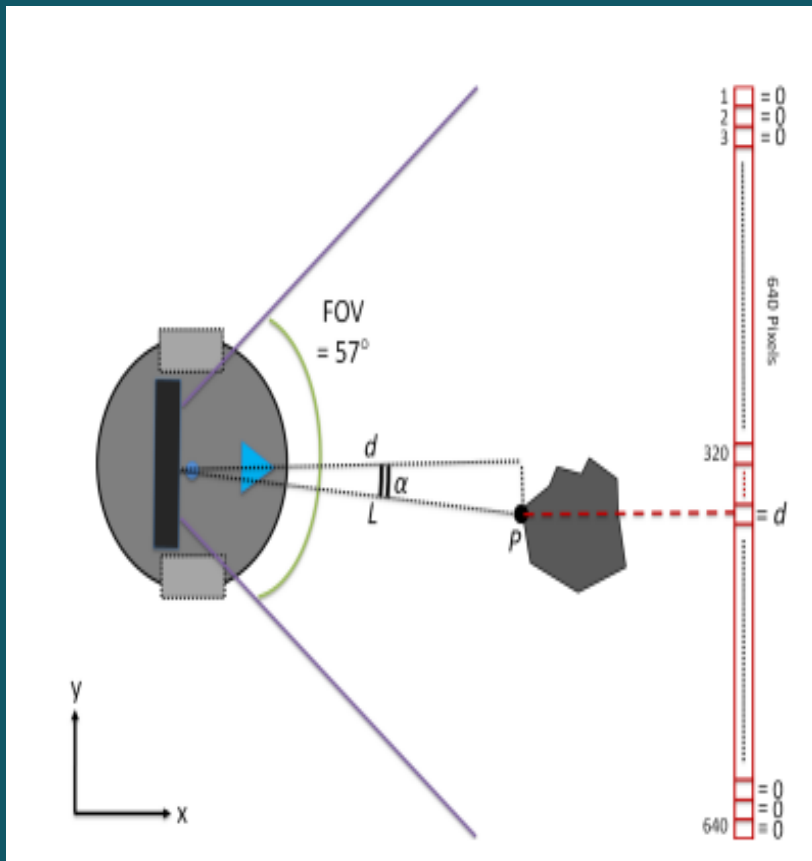
# Localization

- Three main steps
  - Identify object
  - Determine depth and angle of object
  - Communicate calculated  $x$  and  $y$  values

# Identify Object

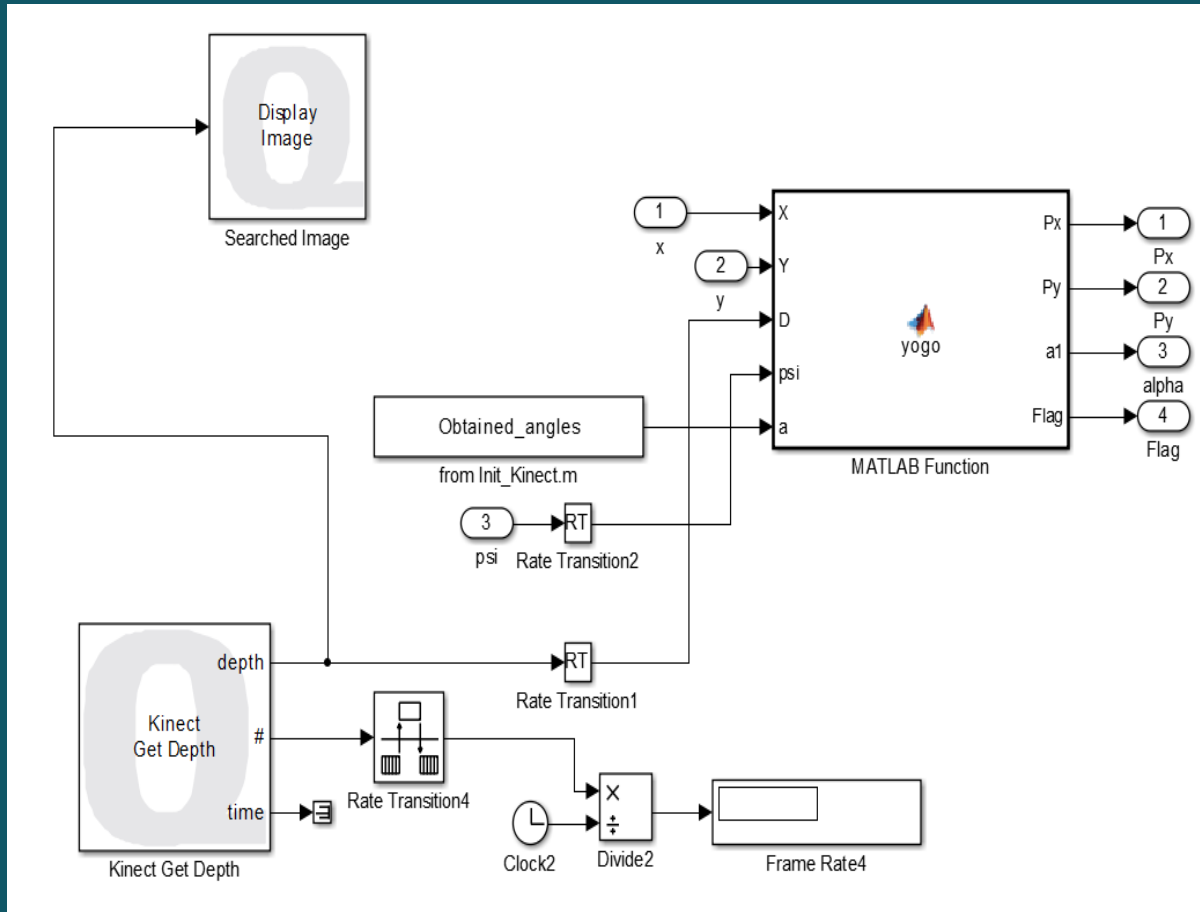


# Determine Depth & Angle

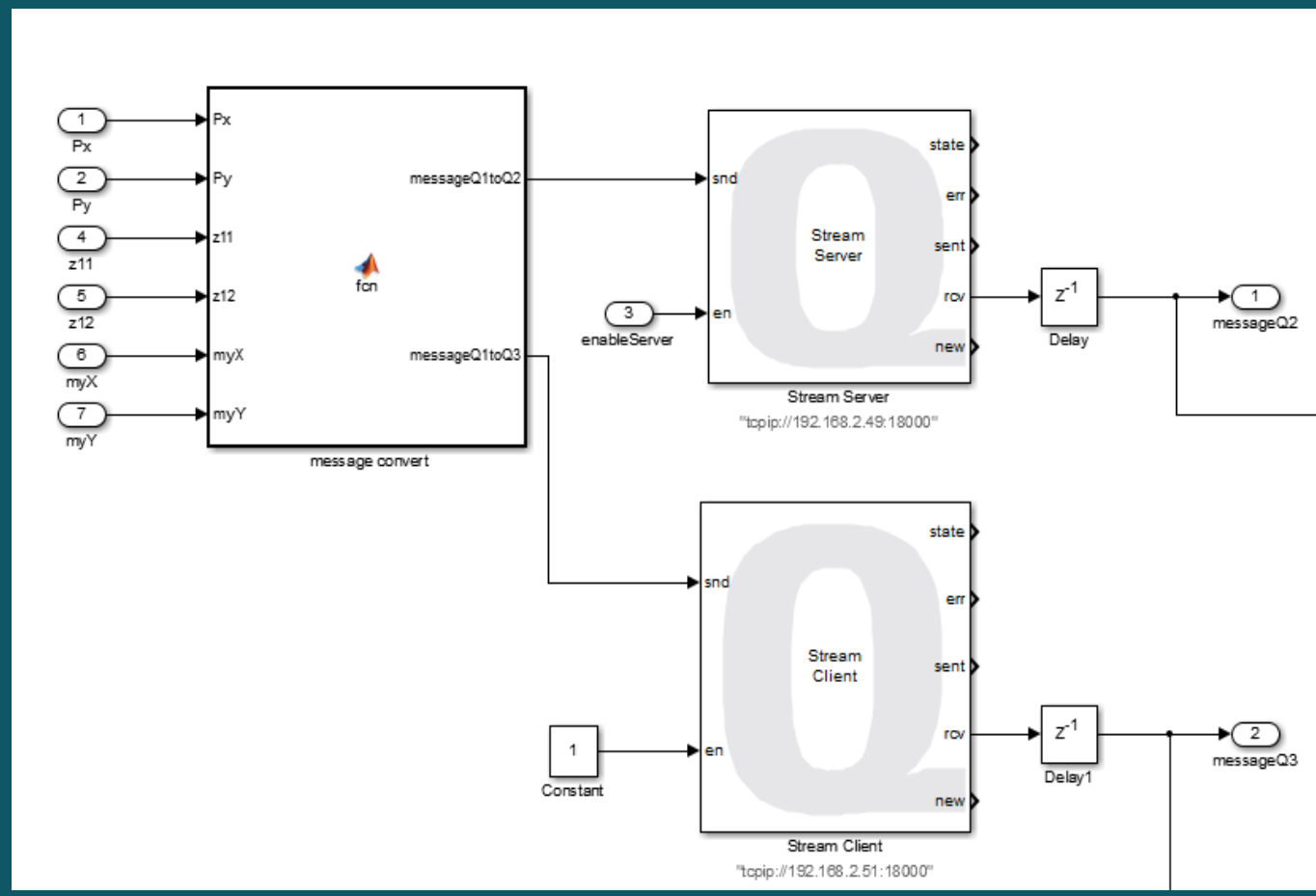


- Distance determined by depth sensor is the value  $d$ .
- $y = d \tan \alpha$

# Determine Depth & Angle



# Communicate Calculated Values



# Point Convergence

- Qbots communicate localized coordinates
- Velocities are determined from the difference of communicating Qbots' coordinates



# Point Convergence

- Equations

- $V_{11} = K(Z_{21} - Z_{11})$

- $V_{12} = K(Z_{22} - Z_{12})$

- $V_{21} = K(Z_{31} - Z_{21})$

- $V_{22} = K(Z_{32} - Z_{22})$

- $V_{31} = K(Z_{11} - Z_{31})$

- $V_{33} = K(Z_{12} - Z_{32})$

# Point Convergence

- Equations

- $Z_{n1} = x_n + d \cos \theta$

- $Z_{n2} = y_n + d \sin \theta$

- $Z'_{n1} = V \cos \theta - d \sin(\theta) \omega$

- $Z'_{n2} = V \sin \theta + d \cos(\theta) \omega$

- $$\begin{bmatrix} V \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -d \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & d \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} V_{n1} \\ V_{n2} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Point Convergence



# Gantt Chart – Future Work

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Leader Follower	All	January 25, 2016	■	■	■	■	■					■				
<i>Flocking Behavior</i>																
Neighbor Repulsion	All	February 1, 2016		■	■	■	■					■	■			
Endpoint Attraction	All	February 1, 2016		■	■	■	■					■	■			
Heading	All	February 1, 2016		■	■	■	■					■	■			

# VIII. Summary & Conclusions

# Summary & Conclusions

- Design cooperative control algorithms for heterogeneous groups of robots
- Implement algorithms on different robot platforms
- Prevent collisions and implement network security
- Behind Schedule

# Future Plan of Action

- Communication between platforms
- Algorithm design
- Integrated behavior



# COOPERATIVE CONTROL OF HETEROGENEOUS MOBILE ROBOTS NETWORK

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**Project Advisors:** Dr. Jing Wang & Dr. In Soo Ahn

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015









# Design Constraints

- Must overcome limited communication among networked robots
- Must overcome limited sensing capability of robots
- Must overcome system uncertainties

# Objectives

- Mobile robot network should be applicable to different robot platforms
- Mobile robot network should be robust
- Mobile robot network should be autonomous

- Cooperative control algorithm design
  - Linear model
  - Non-linear model
- Deployment and validation through experimental testing
  - Modular design
  - System integration

- Linear Model
  - $\dot{x} = U_x$
  - $\dot{y} = U_y$
- Non-linear Model
  - $\dot{x} = v \cos(\theta)$
  - $\dot{y} = v \sin(\theta)$
  - $\dot{\theta} = \omega$

- Software Implementation
  - Simulation
  - Algorithm validation
  - Algorithm implementation on platforms
- Hardware Implementation
  - Robot calibration
  - Multiple sensor fusion
- System Integration
  - Software
  - Hardware



# Criteria to Determine a Successful Project

- Algorithm can be deployed on multiple robots
- Autonomous robots
- Communication amongst multiple robots

# Project Funding

- Air Force Research Lab
- Air Force Proposal - "Multiagent task coordination using a distributed optimization approach"
- Grant Agreement Number – FA8780-13-1-0109



# Expenses

- Robotic platforms (software included)
- Auxiliary components

# Project Platform Costs

<b>Platform</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
Qbot2	3	\$9,999.00
Kilobot Kit	20	\$4,583.00
Epucks	3	\$5,093.00

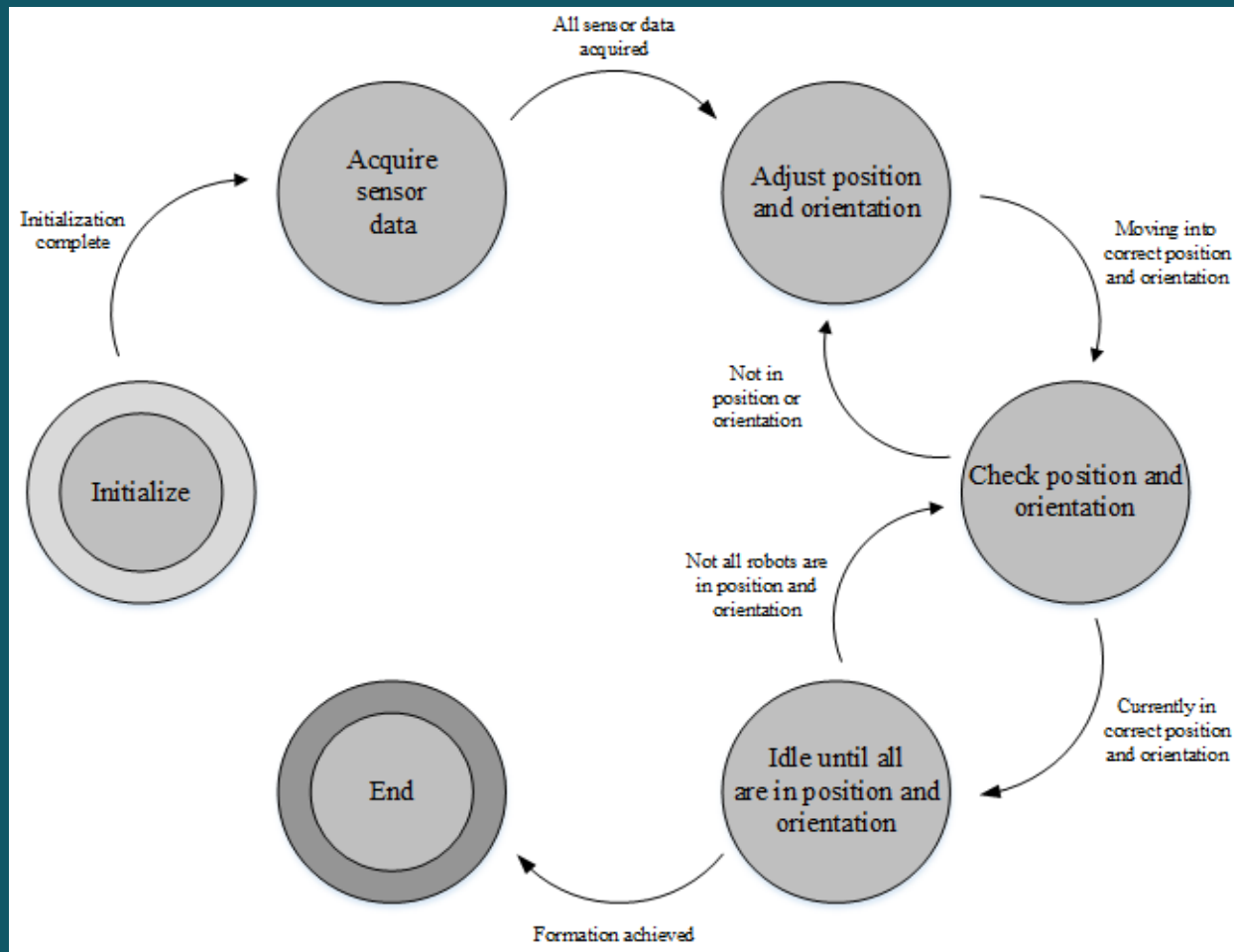
# Programming Software Costs

<b>Software</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
Kilobot Controller IDE	1	\$0.00
E-puck Programming Software	1	\$0.00
MATLAB Courseware	1	\$0.00



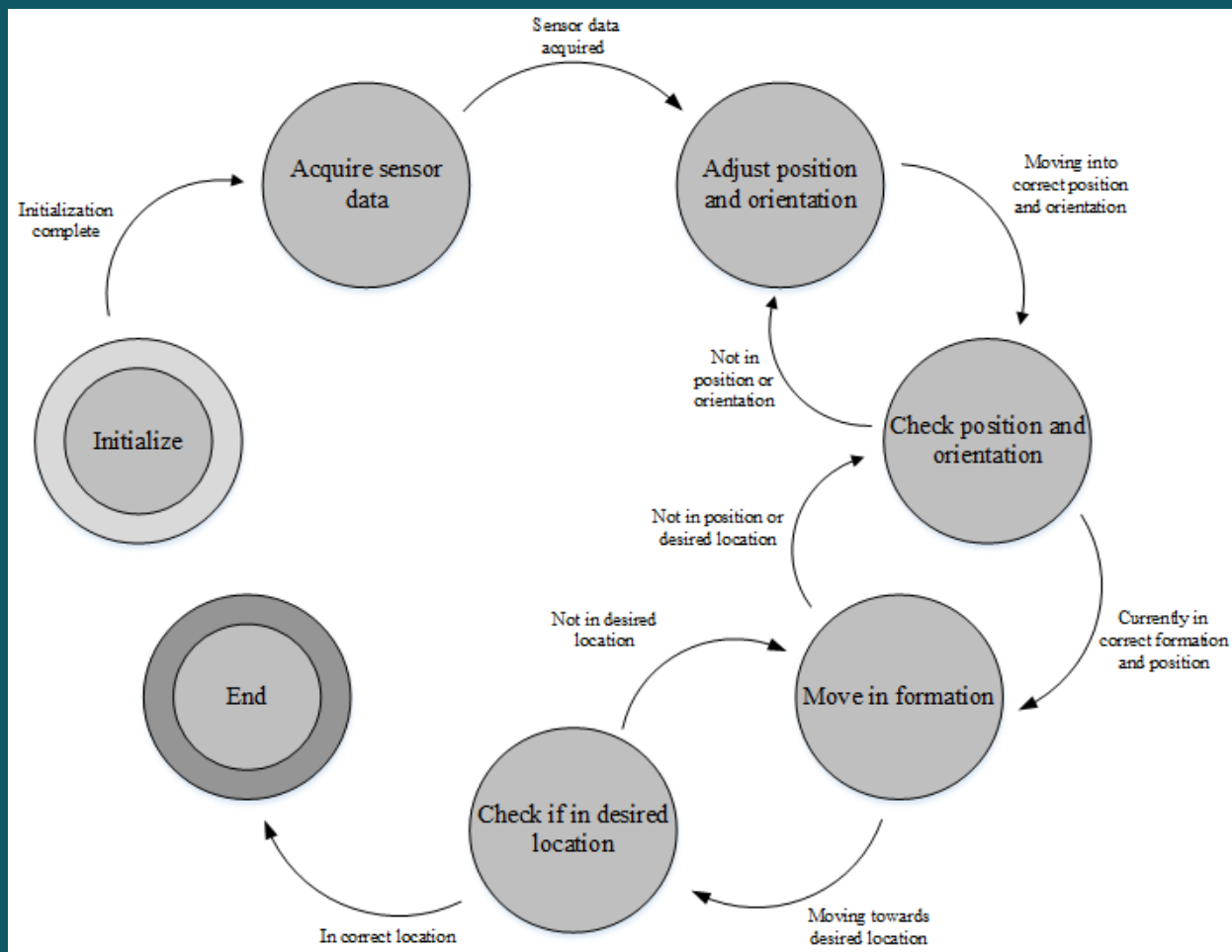


# State Diagram: Formation Control Behavior

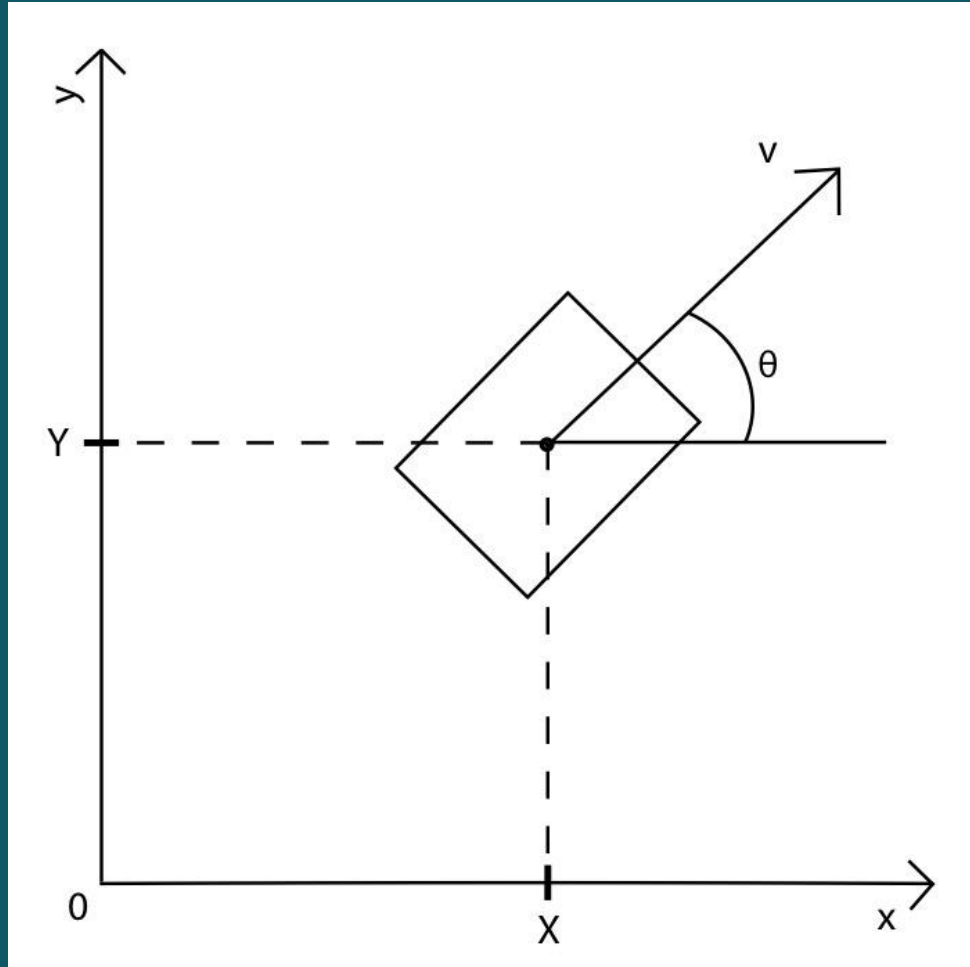




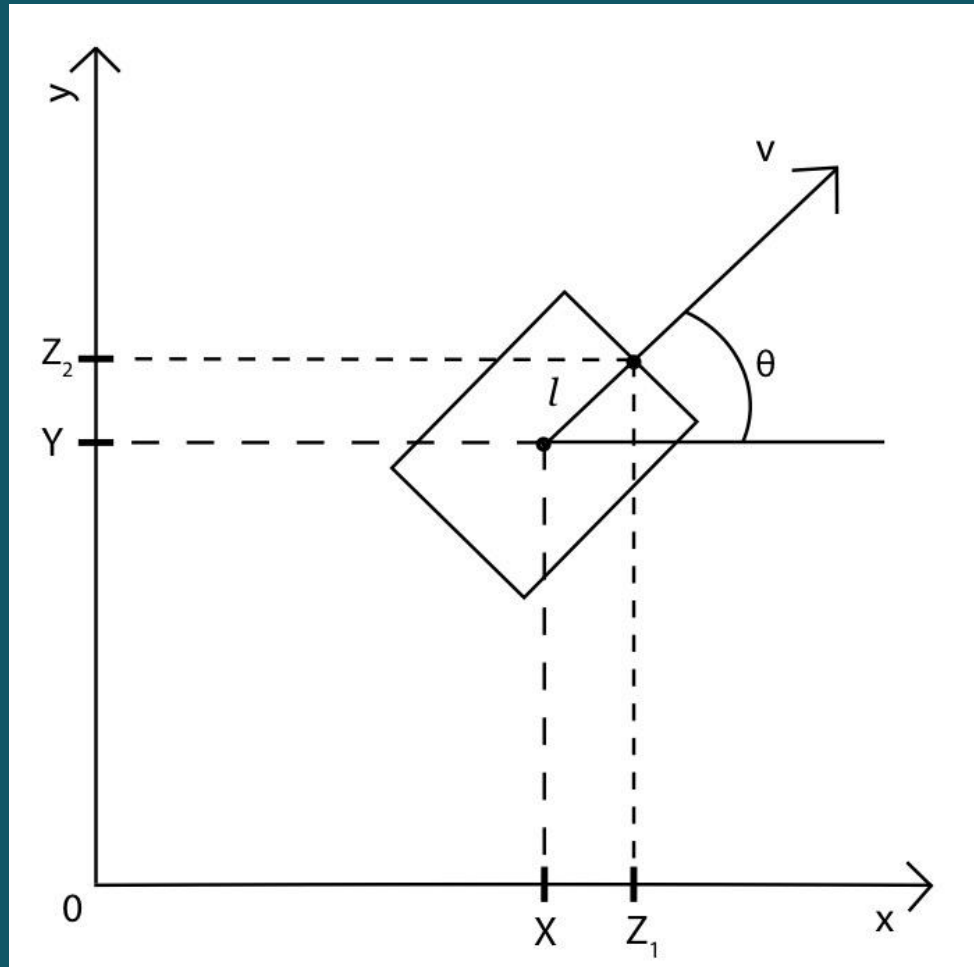
# State Diagram: Flocking Formation



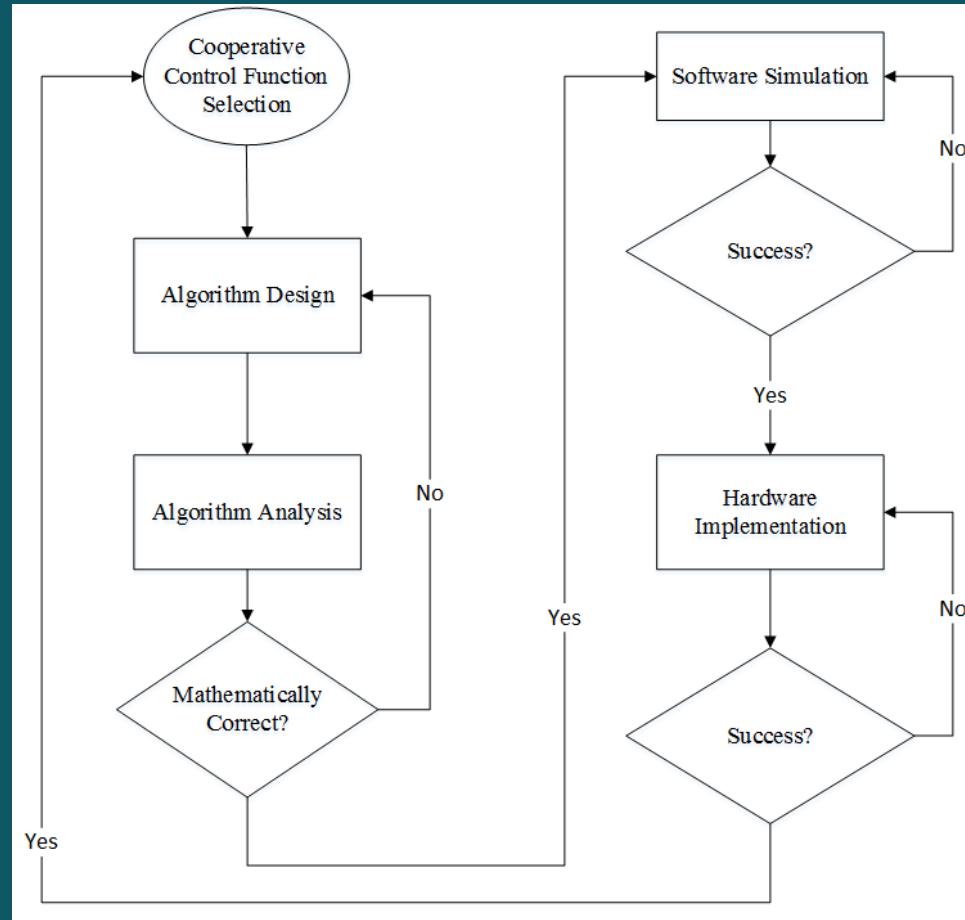
# Non-linear Model



# Linear Model



# Solution Testing



# E-puck Object Following Code

```
/* Motor speed controlled depending on front proximity sensor values */
#include "p30f6014A.h"
#include "e_epuck_ports.h"
#include "e_init_port.h"
#include "e_ad_conv.h"
#include "e_prox.h"
#include "e_motors.h"

#define DELAY 50000

int main() {

    long timer = 0;

    //system initialization
    e_init_port(); // configure port pins
    e_init_ad_scan(ALL_ADC); // configure Analog-to-Digital Converter Module

    while (1) {

        if (e_get_prox(0) > 500) { //escape
            e_set_speed_left(0);
            e_set_speed_right(0);
        } else if (e_get_prox(0) > 100) { //follow
            e_set_speed_left(400);
            e_set_speed_right(400);
        } else { //stop
            e_set_speed_left(0);
            e_set_speed_right(0);
        }

        //wait a little to let the robot move
        for(timer = 0; timer < DELAY; timer++);

    }
}
```

# Kilobot message operations

- $\text{data\_out}[i] = (\text{data\_to\_send}[i] \& (1 \ll 0)) * 128 +$   
 $(\text{data\_to\_send}[i] \& (1 \ll 1)) * 32 +$   
 $(\text{data\_to\_send}[i] \& (1 \ll 2)) * 8 +$   
 $(\text{data\_to\_send}[i] \& (1 \ll 3)) * 2 +$   
 $(\text{data\_to\_send}[i] \& (1 \ll 4)) / 2 +$   
 $(\text{data\_to\_send}[i] \& (1 \ll 5)) / 8 +$   
 $(\text{data\_to\_send}[i] \& (1 \ll 6)) / 32 +$   
 $(\text{data\_to\_send}[i] \& (1 \ll 7)) / 128;$

```
data_out[i] = data_out[i] << 1;  
data_out[i] ++;
```

# LEDs and Buttons

- Found LED and Button addresses for reading and writing
- LEDs can be used for debugging
- Buttons can be used for synchronous start-up

# QBot Point Convergence Code

```
v11 = k1*(z21 - z11); % Calculate velocity in x direction
v12 = k2*(z22 - z12); % Calculate velocity in y direction
mat = [cos(myTheta) -d/2*sin(myTheta); sin(myTheta) d/2*cos(myTheta)];
myControl = inv(mat)*[v11;v12];

% Determine total velocity
V = myControl(1);

% Determine angular velocity
omega = myControl(2);

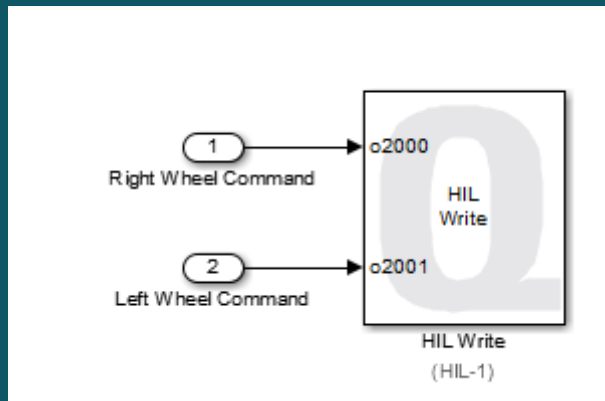
% Determine left and right wheel velocity
Vl = (2*V-d*omega)/2;
Vr = (2*V+d*omega)/2;
```



# QBot Obtained Angle Equation

- $\alpha = (320 - \textit{column}) * (57/640) * (\pi - 180)$

# HIL Write Block



Source Block Parameters: HIL Write

**HIL Write**  
Writes to a combination of output channels of a hardware-in-the-loop card.

**Navigation**  
Go to HIL blocks using this board...

Board name: HIL-1

Analog channels:  
[]

PWM channels:  
[]

Digital channels:  
[]

Other channels:  
[2000:2001]

Sample time (seconds):  
-1

Vector inputs

OK Cancel Help Apply

# Find Object Parameters

- Specify RGB values
- Value threshold
- Number of objects

Function Block Parameters: Find Object

Find Object (mask) (link)

Finds the center-of-mass coordinates (in pixels) of the object detected in the given image.

Parameters

Detection Mode: RGB

Pixel format: RGB8

Number of Objects (1-5): 1

Threshold: 30

Minimum object size (pixels): 16

R: 158

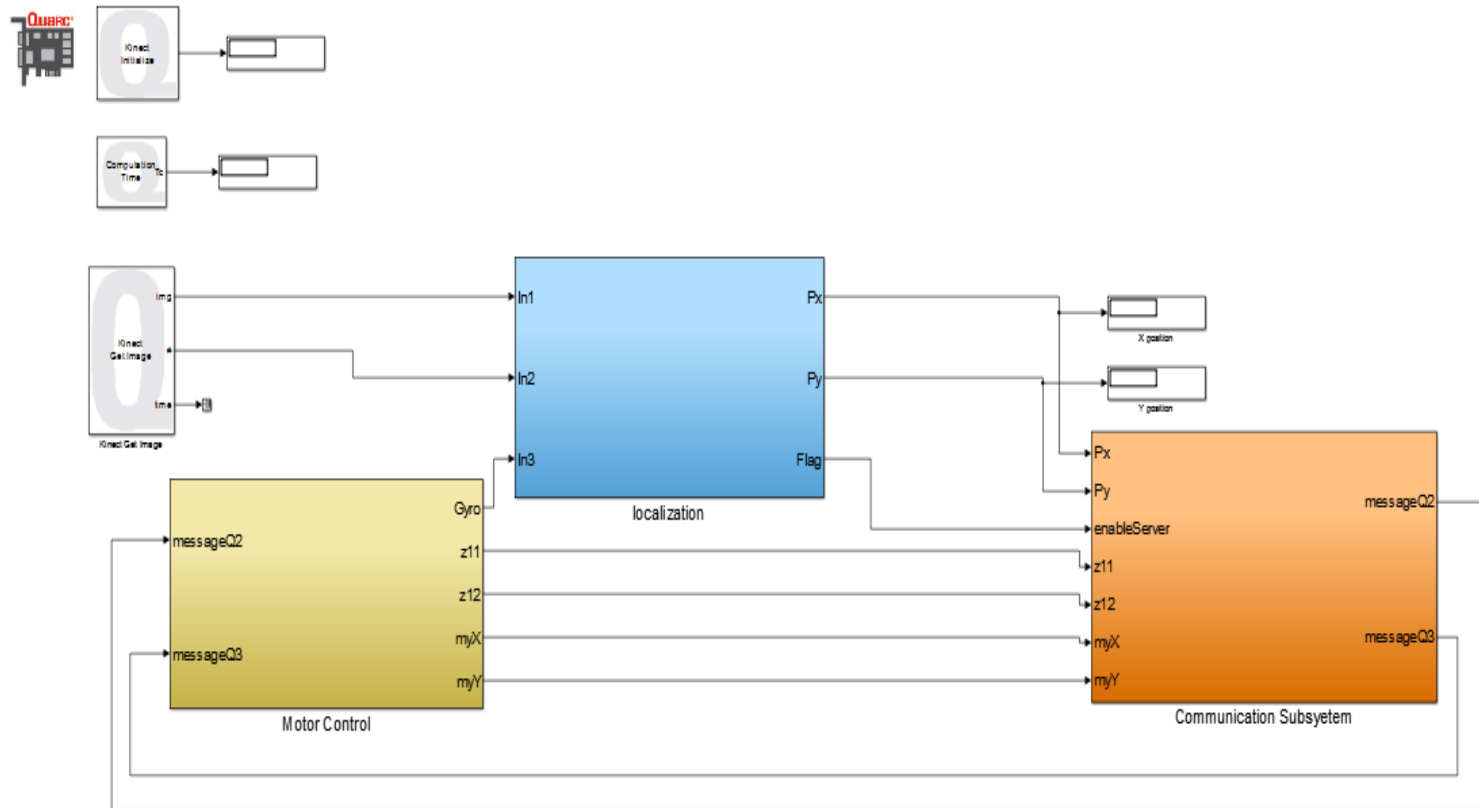
G: 201

B: 124

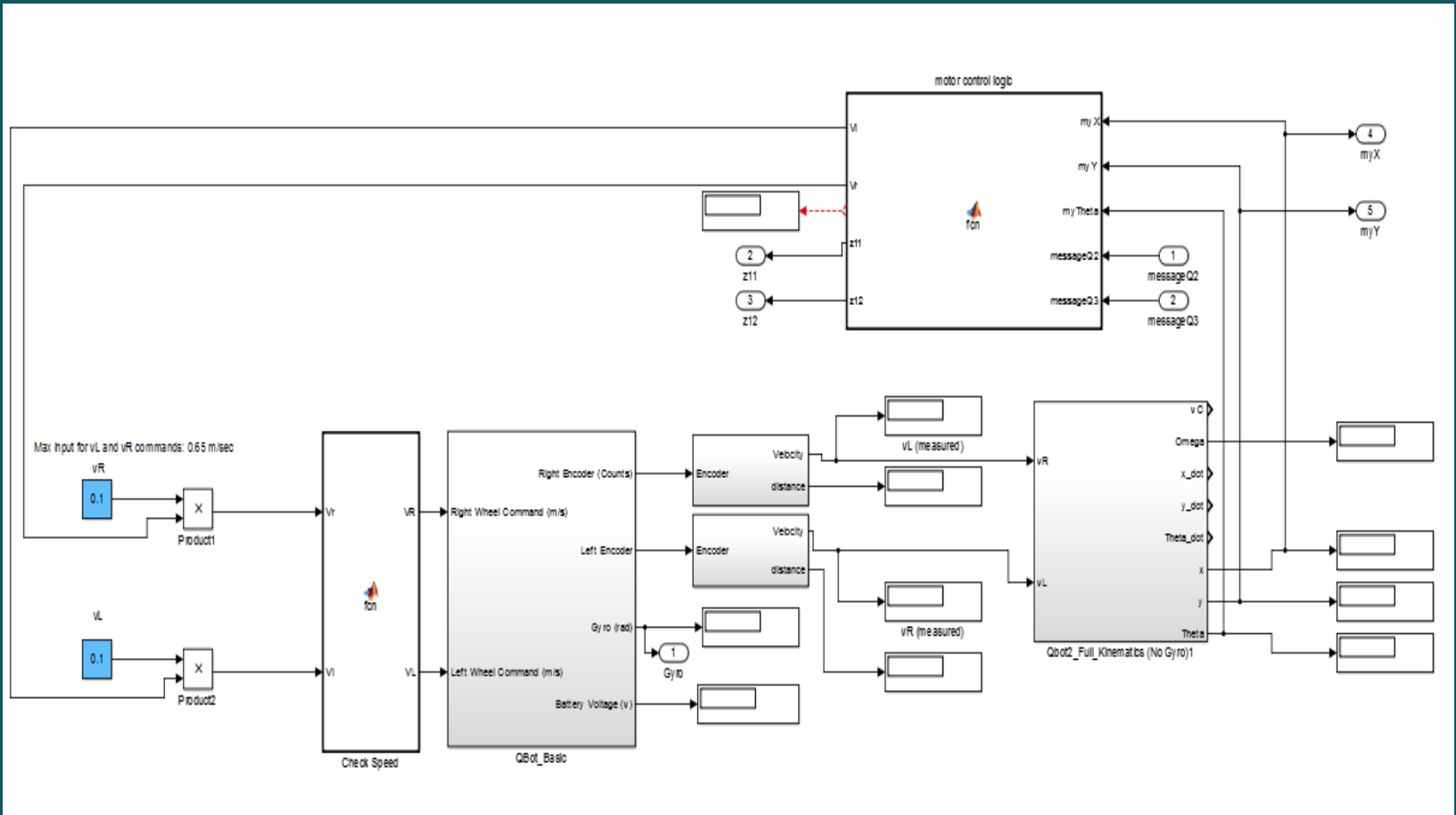
Sample Time (secs): -1

OK Cancel Help Apply

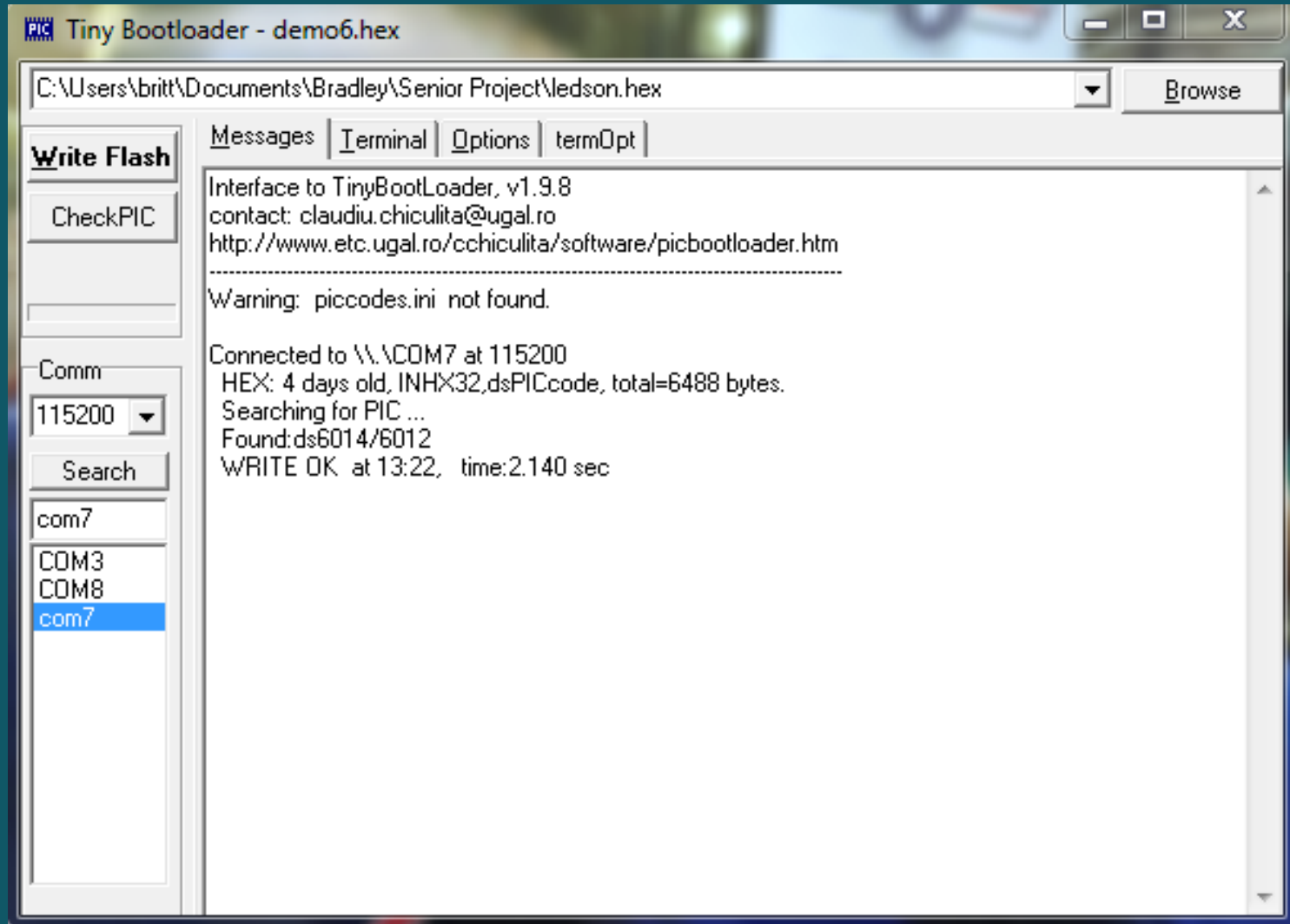
# Overall Simulink Model



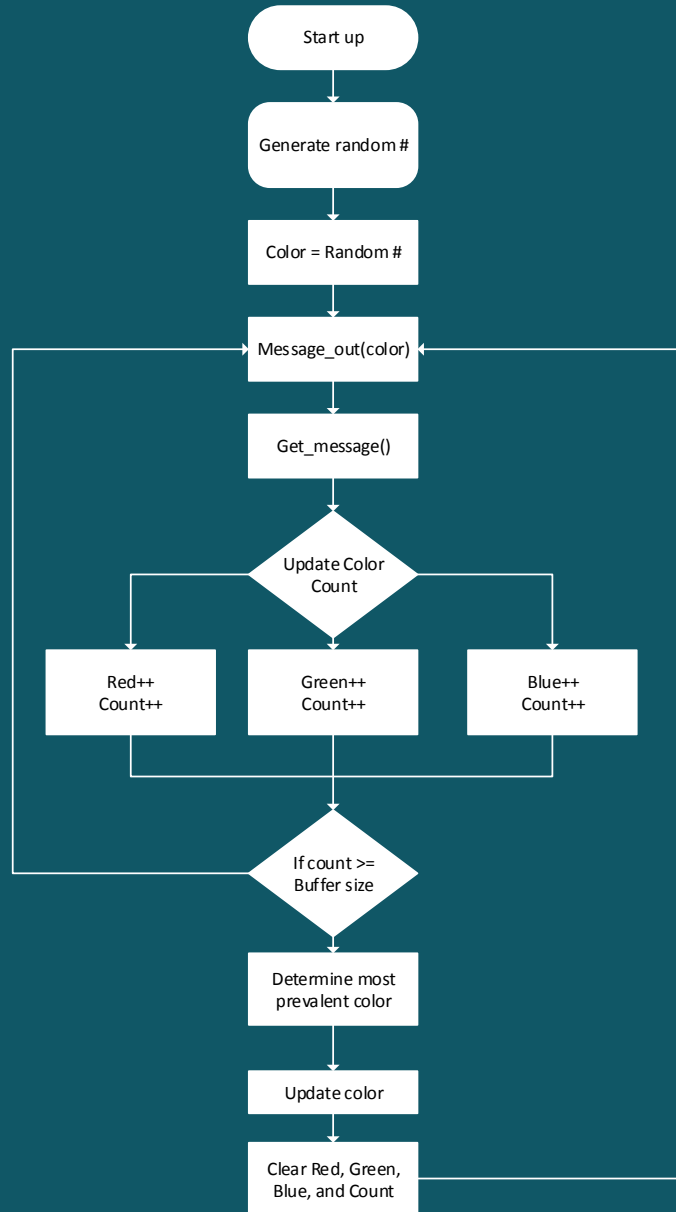
# Motor Control



# E-puck Tiny Bootloader



# Color Consensus Flowchart



# Localization Equations

- $C_i = \sqrt{(x_0 - x_i)^2 + (y_0 - y_i)^2}$
- $V_i = \left\langle \frac{x_0 - x_i}{C_i}, \frac{y_0 - y_i}{C_i} \right\rangle$
- $n_i = (x_i, y_i) - D_i * V_i$
- $(x_0, y_0) = (x_0, y_0) - \frac{(x_0 - n_{ix}, y_0 - n_{iy})}{4}$