Relative Localization in Colony Robots



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Colony Robotics Background

- Uses
 - Mapping
 - Searching
 - Modeling behaviors
 - Herding





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* http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/sciencenow/3204/03-talk.html

Colony Robotics Background

- Examples
 - MIT Swarm
 - The Georgia Tech Network for Autonomous Tasks (GNATS)
 - Robocup Soccer (Aibo and Segway Leagues)





* http://borg.cc.gatech.edu/gnats/

Colony Robotics Background

- Important Characteristics
 - Multiple robots
 - Distributed processing
 - Distributed sensing
- Advantages
 - Improved fault tolerance
 - Utilization of emergent behaviors



* http://www-2.cs.cmu.edu/~robosoccer/image-gallery/index.html



Colony][





Colony][

- Our Approach
 - Low cost (~\$300)
 - Imprecise sensors
 - Limited computation
 - Off-the-shelf parts



- Capabilities
 - Wireless communication
 - Relative localization
 - Heat source detection and tracking



Relative Localization

 "A method whereby each robot may determine the pose of every other robot in the team, relative to itself."*

 Developed an algorithm to accomplish this using minimal sensor data and basic geometry.

*Howard, Andrew, et.al. "Cooperative relative localization for mobile robot teams: an egocentric approach." [Online Document]. Available: http://robotics.usc.edu/~ahoward/pubs/howard_mrsw03a.pdf



Hardware

- Pyroelectric Sensor
 - Used to detect and track heat sources
- Wireless Board
 - Used for multi-robot communication
- Bearing and Orientation
 Module (BOM)
 - Used to gather relative angle data between robots





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Wireless: Hardware

- 900 MHz RF transmitter/receiver pair
 - Half-duplex
 - ~30ft effective range
 - Broadcast transmission
 - Low profile daughterboard design





Wireless: Software

- Static token ring
 - Synchronous network protocol
 - Linked to BOM operation
 - Used as "beacon" while transmitting data
 - Used to determine sender bearing while receiving
 - Passively listens to network traffic
 - Calculates angle data to every other robot in one token ring cycle





Bearing and Orientation Module

- Coplanar IR emitter
 and IR detector ring
- IR emitter mode

 All emitters are powered simultaneously (beacon)
- IR detector mode
 - Detectors can be polled for analog intensity readings





Bearing and Orientation Module

- IR emissions from one robot are highly visible to other robots
- Most excited detector is assumed to be pointing in the direction of the emitting robot.









































































Robot 1 BoM Detection Test Filtered Data Over Two Full Rotations





- Relative triangulation
 - Each robot stores the relative angle from itself to every other robot
 - If the position of two robots is known, the position of a third can be calculated





```
    solve_self(C) {
        for each pair of robots (A, B) {
            solve_triangle(A, B, C)
        }
        if (C == 0)
            recenter_robots()
        }
    }
```

- Iterate through robots until stable state is reached (~10 cycles)
 - Closely approximates actual positions
 - Self-corrects as new data is introduced (with further iteration)





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Data Collection

- Simulator
 - Reads robot positions from file
 - Introduces slight Gaussian Error
 - Runs localization algorithm for 1000 trials
 - Each trial consists of 10 iterations
- Error measurement
 - Robots centered, rotated, and scaled to minimize error distances
 - Distance between transformed position matrices is totaled for standard error
 - Outliers are removed from data set, and error recalculated for "best" error



















Analysis

- Practical and robust algorithm
 - Provides reasonable accuracy
 - Modest fault tolerance
 - Ideal for low-accuracy, behavior-based systems
- Lightweight processing
 - Requires only small (O(n)) length transmissions to be exchanged between robots
 - Optimized solving kernel is only ~2000 RISC assembly instructions (per robot per cycle)



Summary

- Created a low-cost toolkit for colony development
 - All hardware and software is open source
 - http://www.roboticsclub.org/colony/
 - Lowers barrier to entry on colony research



Future Research

- Integrating sub-parts into a functional colony for further emergent behavior research
- Further characterization of sensor error
- Improve error rejection in relative localization algorithm
- Dynamic mesh networking
- Autonomous robot recharging





