### INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO DE AERONÁUTICA



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# MULTI-AGENT GRAPH EXPLORATION WITHOUT COMMUNICATION

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**Computer Engineering** 

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# MULTI-AGENT GRAPH EXPLORATION WITHOUT COMMUNICATION

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below:

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São José dos Campos: May 21, 2023.

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#### Resumo

Aqui começa o resumo do referido trabalho. Não tenho a menor idéia do que colocar aqui. Sendo assim, vou inventar. Lá vai: Este trabalho apresenta uma metodologia de controle de posição das juntas passivas de um manipulador subatuado de uma maneira subótima. O termo subatuado se refere ao fato de que nem todas as juntas ou graus de liberdade do sistema são equipados com atuadores, o que ocorre na prática devido a falhas ou como resultado de projeto. As juntas passivas de manipuladores desse tipo são indiretamente controladas pelo movimento das juntas ativas usando as características de acoplamento da dinâmica de manipuladores. A utilização de redundância de atuação das juntas ativas permite a minimização de alguns critérios, como consumo de energia, por exemplo. Apesar da estrutura cinemática de manipuladores subatuados ser idêntica a do totalmente atuado, em geral suas caraterísticas dinâmicas diferem devido a presença de juntas passivas. Assim, apresentamos a modelagem dinâmica de um manipulador subatuado e o conceito de índice de acoplamento. Este índice é utilizado na sequência de controle ótimo do manipulador. A hipótese de que o número de juntas ativas seja maior que o número de passivas  $(n_a > n_p)$  permite o controle ótimo das juntas passivas, uma vez que na etapa de controle destas há mais entradas (torques nos atuadores das juntas ativas), que elementos a controlar (posição das juntas passivas).

### **Abstract**

Well, the book is on the table. This work presents a control methodologie for the position of the passive joints of an underactuated manipulator in a suboptimal way. The term underactuated refers to the fact that not all the joints or degrees of freedom of the system are equipped with actuators, which occurs in practice due to failures or as design result. The passive joints of manipulators like this are indirectly controlled by the motion of the active joints using the dynamic coupling characteristics. The utilization of actuation redundancy of the active joints allows the minimization of some criteria, like energy consumption, for example. Although the kinematic structure of an underactuated manipulator is identical to that of a similar fully actuated one, in general their dynamic characteristics are different due to the presence of passive joints. Thus, we present the dynamic modelling of an underactuated manipulator and the concept of coulpling index. This index is used in the sequence of the optimal control of the manipulator.

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### List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CTq computed torque

DC direct current

EAR Equação Algébrica de Riccati

GDL graus de liberdade

ISR interrupção de serviço e rotina LMI linear matrices inequalities

MIMO multiple input multiple output

PD proporcional derivativo

PID proporcional integrativo derivativo

PTP point to point

UARMII Underactuated Robot Manipulator II

VSC variable structure control

# List of Symbols

- a Distância
- a Vetor de distâncias
- $\mathbf{e}_j$  Vetor unitário de dimensão ne com o  $j\text{-}\mathrm{\acute{e}simo}$  componente igual a 1
- **K** Matriz de rigidez
- $m_1$  Massa do cumpim
- $\delta_{k-k_f}$  Delta de Kronecker no instante  $k_f$

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### 1 Introduction

This graduation work aims to discuss the main maze exploration algorithms and then propose a method where multi-agents must find the maze solution without any type of communication, only working with probability distributions to guide their behaviors. The main challenge of this research is to find a distributed exploration approach with total communication restriction since an agent's partial knowledge cannot be shared with another agent and, at the same time, a single agent must avoid repeating a branch of another agent. The proposed maze structure abstraction is a traditional regular grid that can be generalized into graphs.

This report is the initial part of the bachelor's thesis, and this chapter intends to introduce the general concept of the related thesis and present the motivation (Section 1.1), the related work (Section 1.2), and the main definitions about maze-solving algorithms (Section 1.3).

#### 1.1 Motivation

Graph exploration has been the target of studies since Leonhard Euler proved that Seven Bridges of Königsberg (SHIELDS, 2012) has no solution. It has been researched not only in academia but also in the industry due to several practical applications, like airline scheduling, planning path on maps, search engine algorithms, social media marketing, Internet routing protocols, and robotics.

Specifically in robotics, graph exploration can be used to explore a maze with a single agent through a bunch of traditional algorithms: random mouse, wall follower, Trémaux, etc (SADIK et al., 2010). And it can be useful to guide many real-life problems such as search in nuclear plant disasters, burning buildings, and extraterrestrial environments. In these previous examples, the multi-agent exploration is more interesting than the single-agent approach since it can speed up the exploration. Recent studies have explored multi-agent maze-solving algorithms as seen in the Multi-Agent Maze Exploration paper (KIVELEVITCH; COHEN, 2010), where authors proposed a Tarry's algorithm generalization. It is important to emphasize that maze-solving algorithms consider that the structure is

unknown, and then traditional search algorithms, such as Dijkstra and A\*, cannot be used to solve the maze.

Traditional multi-agent maze exploration approaches is based on internal communication between agents, where each agent knows about visited cells by another agent. It avoids a second exploration in a useless path and thus it decreases computational costs. However, there are some real situations where communication is limited or impossible, such as deep sea exploration, search in large wall structures, or search with low energy-based autonomous agents.

However, the incommunicable approach between agents have not been concretely found in the literature despite it may have real applications and may guide search plans in real-world problems. In order to explore it, this work presents some ways to achieve the solution of a maze based on agents without communication, that might be generalized to graph exploration algorithms.

#### 1.2 Related work

Multi-agent cooperative system approaches are common in literature, especially when it comes from robotics researches. In the context of communicable agents, mainly in robotics, this chapter presents some related works.

Matarić (1995) established common properties across different scenarios of mobile multi-agent interactions, such as dispersion - "the ability of a group of agents to spread out in order to establish and maintain some minimum interagent distance" -, aggregation - "the ability of a group of agents to gather in order to establish and maintain some maximum interagent distance" -, homing - "the ability of an agent to find a particular region or location" -, etc. The author proposes a synthetic structure in order to abstract different types of interagent basis behaviors.

Based around maze-solving algorithms, Kivelevitch and Cohen (2010) proposed a generalization of Tarry's algorithm, but the new approach is that all visited cells of the maze are known by each agent, since each agent shares its knowledge with all the others. In that sense, each one holds an dynamic map of the maze excluding redundant information, allowing information sharing. The authors presents in the article the performance of the proposed solution, where a group of virtual coordinate agents is required to find the goal without an a-priori knowledge of the maze, so-called "maze exploration".

### 1.3 Definitions

DEFINITIONS

# 2 Models

MODELS

## 3 Results

RESULTS

# 4 Next steps

NEXT STEPS

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## Appendix A - Ti; ½ picos de Dilema Linear

#### A.1 Uma Primeira Seção para o Apêndice

A matriz de Dilema Linear M e o vetor de torques inerciais b, utilizados na simulação são calculados segundo a formulação abaixo:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$
(A.1)



FIGURE A.1 – Uma figura que está no apêndice

# Annex A - Exemplo de um Primeiro Anexo

### A.1 Uma Seção do Primeiro Anexo

Algum texto na primeira seção do primeiro anexo.

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