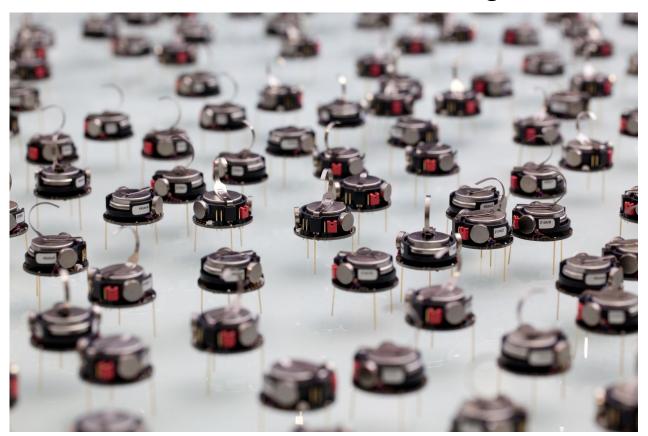
Decentralized Task and Path Planning for Swarm Robots

About Me?

Swarm Robotics, the Market and Design Challenges



What is the problem?

Bottlenecks in deployment:

- Path Planning
- Task Assignment

Centralized systems don't scale to 5,000 to 10,000 agents!

- 1. Seed Based Synchronization:
 - The same way minecraft generates an exact world using a seed.
 - Given a common map, poses of all robots, and a common seed, simultaneously path plan for all agents in a swarm.

- 2. Temporal Graph Path planning:
 - Ensure each target pose is reached at a specific time.

- 3. Decentralized Localization:
- The agent knows it's own location, and the ArUco marker of another, it will localize that robot relative to itself.
- When you globally localize one robot across the swarm, it yields the positions of all robots without centralized computation.
- 4. Real Time Status Sharing:
- Achieving this with minimal dependency on network infrastructure.
- All tasks should be communicated and acknowledged in ~5 seconds, for 5,000-10,000 robots.

5. Distributed Job Execution Framework:

Build a framework in each agent using:

A **DistributedJobExecutor** class/object:

- Owns unique pointers to locations with agent status data (updated via HTTP syncing).
- In-memory cache.
- tick() method to update statuses every second.
- compute(function_pointer) method to perform computations on accessible data.

6. Avoid Compute Offloading (Initially):

Build algorithms that

- Accept a pool of tasks and compute the same assignments for every agent on every agent.
- Accept a map/graph, current pose, and target pose, and compute paths for every agent on every agent.

What Does "For Every Agent, On Every Agent" Mean?

- Given the same input, each function must output the same result on every agent.
- Then each agent can act, confident that others have computed non-conflicting tasks/paths.

Constraints

- Algorithms must scale to 5,000–10,000 agents.
- Run all behavior-control applications in Docker containers (as done in industry).
- Use C++17 standard library exclusively.
- Prefer mathematically derived solutions before coding.

Constraints

No Al solutions.

1% margin of error on physical control systems can result in human death.

- Strict documentation and development pipeline:
 - Write a feature doc
 - Divide work and split tasks
 - Implement
 - Test
 - Integrate
 - Demonstrate

Important Questions - Intuitive and from peer review

- How can we decentralize path planning and task assignment?
- Can/should these tasks be done under a unified robot job decentralization framework?
- For Decentralized path planning, why would there be a need for a random seed if there is a common goal to be performed?
- Do collaborative robots in general typically share their entire path or just a destination and some vectors and the receiving bot needs to compute the path of the peers?
 - How is path typically represented in existing systems today when they are being processed by a robot? (technical perspective)

Al Usage Guidelines

Vibe coding and mounting tech debt can kill your project within a week. Do not rely on AI, or indulge in the use of AI, beyond using it for menial tasks.

Timeline

Weekly plans

- 1. Requirement definition and architecture what does it mean to be real time
- Making the code deployable and setting the design patterns and data structures
- 3. Filling in and refining the logic
- 4. Testing against the performance indicators determined in week 1
- 5. Reports and documentation

Intern Requirements

Number of interns: 3

Necessary skills/prerequisites for the interns:

C++

Nice to have skills for the interns:

STL containers and smart pointers, ROS

Resources Required for the project

Laptops that can run turtlebot simulations

Mentor Requirements

Nice to have mentor skills:

C++, STL, Gazebo, ROS

Number of mentors required: 3

Current mentors: Aditya Naskar, DL Rameshwar, Sriram Radhakrishna

