Rover

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1 Introduction

Unmanned aerial vehicles, such as quadcopters, are becoming a cheap and feasible way to provide persistent monitoring of an area even when monitoring that area comes with a risk of the quadcopter being detected by possibly hostile parties. These quadcopters are left unattended and need to be able to plan their movements autonomously such that they maximize the quality of their sensors and maintain as much sensor coverage as possible, whilst minimizing the risk of being apprehended. The autonomous planning also needs to take into account that some quadcopters will be dispatched from the swarm to follow certain targets of interest. The planning algorithm should be able to organically readjust the swarm such that maximum sensor quality and minimum risk are preserved and should provide a method of tracking the targets of interest by a sub-swarm.

The proposed solution, Rover, provides a method of organically readjusting the swarm to fill the search space whilst maximizing sensor quality and sensor coverage while minimizing the risk by combining dynamic potential fields and convex optimization.

2 Rover

Rover is an planning algorithm that seeks to maximize the sensor quality and sensor coverage for a group of quadcopters, whilst minimizing the risk of a quadcopter being detected by a possibly hostile enemy. This is done by splitting the planning into two different parts, planning for the 2D plane to promote sensor coverage and planning for the altitude by minimizing risk and maximizing sensor quality.

2.1 2D Planning

For the 2-dimensional planning, Rover needs to make sure that the group of quadcopters fills the search space and guarantee that no one part of the space goes too long without being surveyed. This is done by discretizing the space into a grid. Whenever a box in the grid has been covered by a sensor on any quadcopter in the group, the current time is stored in that box. For the quadcopters to move in the xy plane, each quad will sample a given number points along its sensor radius. It will then move in the direction of the box

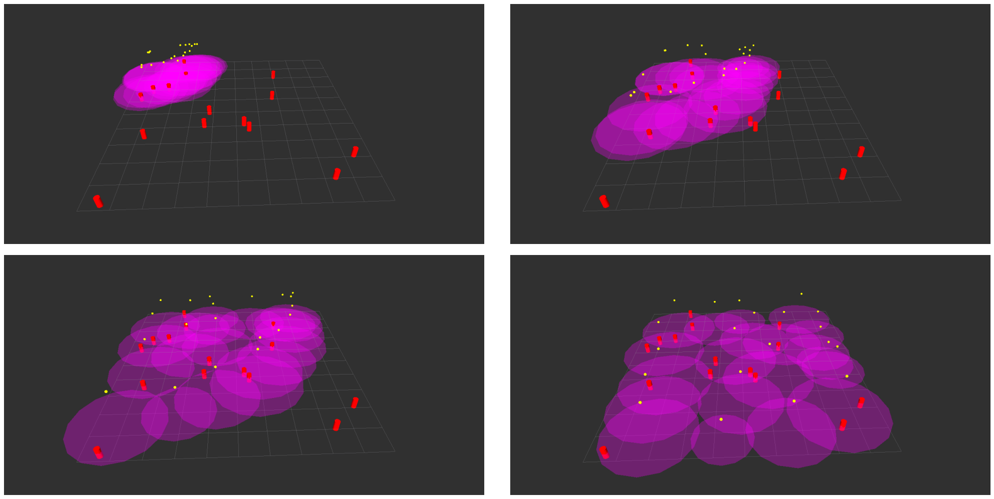

Figure 1: 2D Coverage

in the grid that has the lowest time (in seconds) recorded. This simple rule has extreme emergent properties for the swarm. Since the swarm shares the same grid, the quads will act cooperatively to fill the space without having to provide much guidance. This is shown in **Figure 1**. Also, this planning is not dependent on how many quads there are in the swarm. If a quad leaves the swarm, it would simply no longer update the time grid. The other quads would have no knowledge that it left and would still be able to plan accordingly. Also this style of planning inherently follows the rules of a swarm; distance is maintained between boids, boids tend towards their neighbours headings, and boids that are two far away will get closer together.

2.2 Determining the altitude

To determine the altitude, one must solve a convex optimization problem that tries to optimize the height of the quad by maximizing the sensor quality and minimizing the risk. This is done by modeling the sensor quality and the risk as concave functions. This solution works given the assumption that as the quad increases altitude, the sensor quality will degrade however the sensor radius will increase. The "thought" sensor so to speak used in development was a camera.

Sensor Quality The function for sensor quality is fairly straight forward. Imagine a down facing camera on a quadcopter with a strict viewing angle. The sensor quality will be a relative measurement comparing how much data is represented by the image captured at the minimum height and how much data is represented at some given height. This is done by mapping the size of the viewing circle at the minimum height to the given height. After reducing the equations, sensor quality is modeled by an elegant inverse square function shown below.

$$SQ(z) = \frac{z_{min}^2}{z^2}$$

Risk The function for risk is more complicated and is based on empirical observation. This function (like that of sensor quality) can be substituted for another one that meets the user's need. Risk is measured based on two things, the initial risk at an x, y position, and the height of the quad. The initial risk is the risk at the minimum altitude. This is measured by dispersing points of high risk within the space (the red dots in **Figure 1**) and using a Gaussian distribution to model the risk. Using this initial risk, a secondary function is created that models how the risk decreases as the height increases. Please note that the convex optimization does not occur with risk, but however the percentage of initial risk. This is to make the sensor quality function and risk model have a nice intersection point. To determine the actual risk at a given spot, one simply multiplies the initial risk to the percentage of initial risk function. Given an initial risk, the risk model describes the risk as the percentage of initial risk. By changing the initial risk at a point, one changes this function, which leads to a different solution from the convex optimization. The function for risk is shown below.

$$R(z) = 1 - \left(\frac{z - z_{min}}{r_0 \cdot (z_{max} - z_{min})}\right)^2$$

Optimization By solving for z in $SQ(z) - R(z) = 0$, we are able to determine the height needed for the quadcopter such that sensor quality is maximized and risk is minimized. This can be solved with many open source solvers. The package being used in this implementation is SciPy. Once the altitude needed for the quad has been determined, the new height is set and the time grid is updated. This means that given the new height, and therefore a new sensor radius, neighbouring quads will move away if the height has increases so to not overlap sensing areas, and if the height has decreased, the neighbouring quads will move towards the given quad.

2.3 Future Work

Rover needs to be ported to ROS and to be tested with real quadcopters in a practical, real world setting. Once Rover has been ported to ROS, more algorithms can be developed using the data that has been collected by the quadcopters. Using the data collected by the quads, realtime 2D collaborative mapping could be achieved. This would give vital information to groups of robots on the ground about their surroundings. Also, creating a suite of classifiers that can be used to determine the position of a critical target and use Keeper to interpolate its movement throughout the space. Moreover using these classifiers, Rover could build risk maps in realtime and relay them back to the groups of robots on the ground. This could provide vital information that could limit the risk exposure of troops on the ground.