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Micromouse in Webots

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The goal of this project is to create the Micromouse competition in Webots, a 3D robot simulator, in an effort to understand the basics of programming an autonomous agent and put the theoretical information that has been learned to work. The complexity of the topic and the short amount of time available for study and development were the main factors limiting the execution. A simulated autonomous robot that searches for a way to the center of a 16x16 block maze is the end result of this project. The robot employs four key principles to do its task: localization, mapping, path planning, and motion control. The robot maneuvers through the maze utilizing a variety of sensors to avoid obstacles and record their locations while using its own position as a guide.

A. Micromouse

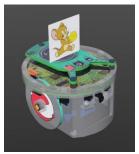
- Maze Solving: Moving/searching around for the best path to reach the center. Use of searching algorithms to compute shortest path.
- Performance: The shortest path is not always the fastest. Straight lines enable the mouse to accelerate.

B. Webots

- Robot Simulation Software
- Visual 3D environment = world
- Robot Programming = controller

1. Micromouse World

a. E-Puck Robot



b. Maze



2. Controllers

a. The environment

Created using the Webots World Editor UI (adding walls, wall joints, etc.)

b. The Robot

The controller (in Java) is the "brains" of the Autonomous Agent and is responsible to guide the robot to the centre of the maze.

Odometry → Localization & Mapping → Searching Algorithm

c. Odometry

The use of data from motion sensors to estimate change in position over time.

d. Localization & Mapping

Since the robot now can detect if it has travelled to the next cell:

It can calculate the relative orientation by monitoring its rotation from the input of the rotary encoders given its known direction at the starting cell.

e. Flood Fill Algorithm

The centre of the maze has a weight of zero and the distance between two cells equals one (no diagonals):

3. RESULT

