

# IoT Project 2023

## Distributed Drone Patrolling

Airborne Dynamics

University of Rome "La Sapienza"

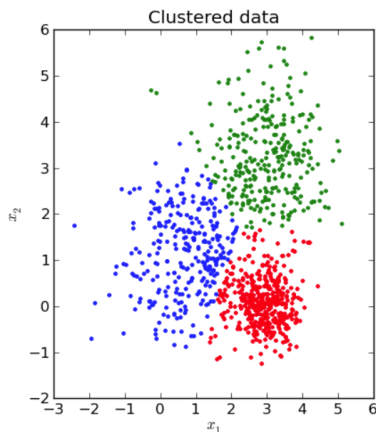
May 31st, 2023

# Algorithm

# Clustering

- *Divide et Impera.*
  - Divide the point cloud in clusters.
- One cluster per drone.
  - Clearly defined work load.
- Clusters are **disjoint**.
  - Might implement *Fuzzy Clustering* in the future.
- We chose **K-Means**.
  - Tests showed that it is the

overall better method.



# Priority Function

- Our distance metric  $D$  is made of two parts:
  - ①  $d$ : euclidean distance between points.
  - ②  $B$ : *bonus* decided by the current state of the destination target.

$$D = d\alpha - B\beta \quad (1)$$

- Given two points  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  we compute the euclidean distance  $d$  between them:

$$d = \sqrt{(p_{1,x} - p_{2,x})^2 + (p_{1,y} - p_{2,y})^2 + (p_{1,z} - p_{2,z})^2} \quad (2)$$

## Priority Function (2)

- $p_2$ : destination
- $a$ : current age of information of  $p_2$
- $t$ : threshold of  $p_2$
- $w_a$ : age of information weight
- $w_v$ : violation weight

- The **Bonus** will be:

$$A = a^2 w_a \quad (3)$$

$$V = (a - t) w_v \quad (4)$$

$$B = \begin{cases} A \cdot V, & \text{if } V > 0. \\ \frac{A}{|V|}, & \text{if } V < 0. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

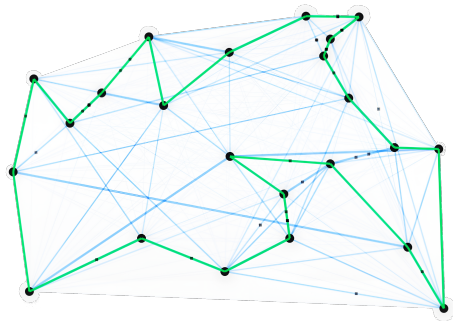
# Ant-Colony

- This algorithm send out a number of ants to different paths on a computed graph, guided by the distance metric, and then returns the best one found.
- We use the *ant-colony* approach when:
  - ① The cluster has outliers far away from the center of mass.
  - ② The thresholds of the targets in the cluster are similar.
  - ③ The cluster is big.

# Ant-Colony (2)

- 1 The *ants* **probabilistically** choose the next step of the path
- 2 Performs **backward updates** to said probability
  - Adding the inverse of the path's distance.
- 3 Repeat for a number of steps
- 4 the *best path* found has the **highest probability**.

5 *Example:*



# Greedy

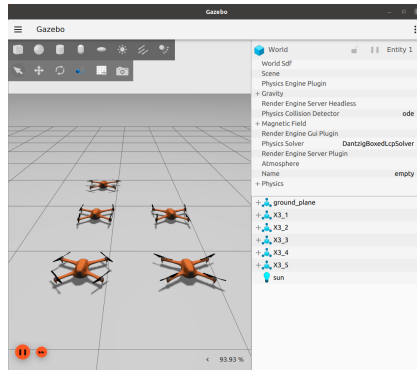
- The greedy solution at **every step** evaluates the targets' priorities in the cluster
- Points the drone towards the **most urgent** one based on our dynamic distance metric.
- We choose *greedy* when:
  - ① The wind is too strong.
  - ② The cluster is small.
  - ③ The thresholds of the targets in the cluster are very different.



# Drones

# Movement

- Removed the *stop and rotate* phase
  - Much faster overall movement
- We assign the clusters based on the **starting position** of the drones
  - To avoid collisions after takeoff while trying to reach the clusters



# Wind



- Change in the distance precision
  - Smaller  $\epsilon$  value
  - delay the *deceleration* phase
- Issues with *angular vector* in windy scenarios
  - Drones rotate and loose the orientation

*Fin.*

