Hackathon Task: Fleet Management System with Traffic Negotiation for Multi-Robots

Hackathon Project Documentation-DHARANI S

1. System Overview

A Python-based GUI system for managing multiple robots navigating through a shared environment using a navigation graph (nav_graph). Key features:

- Collision-free navigation in lanes (bidirectional/uni-directional).
- Dynamic task assignment with real-time pathfinding.
- Traffic negotiation (waiting, rerouting, deadlock prevention).
- Interactive visualization of robots, vertices, and lanes.

2. Core Components

2.1 Navigation Graph (nav_graph.py)

- **Data Structure**: NetworkX graph with vertices (coordinates + is_charger flag) and edges (lanes).
- Key Logic:

def get_shortest_path(start, end, occupied_vertices=None):

"""A* pathfinding avoiding occupied vertices."""

• Uses Euclidean distance heuristic for efficient path calculation.

2.2 Robot (robot.py)

- States: IDLE, MOVING, WAITING, BLOCKED, TASK_COMPLETE.
- Key Logic:
 - Movement: Cubic easing for smooth interpolation between vertices.
 - Collision Handling:

def _is_on_shared_path(self): # Checks edge conflicts with other robots.

• **Backtracking:** Triggered after consecutive blocks to avoid deadlocks.

2.3 Traffic Manager (traffic_manager.py)

- Collision Avoidance:
 - Edge Locks: Reserves lanes for robots (edge_locks dictionary).
 - Vertex Occupancy: Tracks robot positions (vertex_occupants).

• Deadlock Prevention:

def should_backtrack(robot_id): # Forces stuck robots to reverse.

2.4 Fleet Manager (fleet_manager.py)

- Orchestration:
 - Spawns robots at vertices.
 - o Assigns tasks and triggers pathfinding.
 - Updates robot states in a loop (update_robots()).

• Task Assignment:

def assign_task(robot_id, target_vertex): # Validates path + reserves edges.

3. Key Algorithms

3.1 Pathfinding & Traffic Negotiation

1. Shortest Path Calculation:

o A* algorithm with dynamic obstacle avoidance (occupied_vertices).

2. Edge Reservation:

- Robots request lanes via TrafficManager.reserve_edge().
- Blocked robots queue at vertices (waiting_queues).

3.2 Collision Detection

• Lane Conflicts:

def check_collision(robot_id, x, y): # Uses safety radii + shared path detection.

• **Vertex Conflicts:** Multiple robots allowed unless is_charger=True.

3.3 Deadlock Resolution

- 1. **Backtracking:** Robots reverse to last unblocked vertex.
- 2. **Alternate Paths:** Recalculates paths avoiding occupied vertices.

4. Class Diagrams (Simplified)

```
classDiagram
```

```
class NavGraph {
    +vertices: Dict[int, Tuple]
    +graph: nx.Graph
    +get_shortest_path()
```

```
}
class Robot {
  +robot_id: int
  +status: RobotStatus
  +update_position()
}
class TrafficManager {
  +edge_locks: Dict
  +vertex_occupants: Dict
  +reserve_edge()
}
class FleetManager {
  +robots: Dict[int, Robot]
  +spawn_robot()
  +assign_task()
}
NavGraph --> FleetManager
FleetManager --> TrafficManager
FleetManager --> Robot
```

5. Flowcharts

5.1 Task Assignment Flow

- 1. User clicks robot \rightarrow destination.
- 2. FleetManager calls nav_graph.get_shortest_path().
- 3. TrafficManager checks lane availability.
- 4. If blocked: Robot queues; else: reserves edges and moves.

5.2 Collision Handling Flow

graph TD

A[Robot A enters Lane X] --> B{Is Lane X locked?}

B --> | Yes | C[Robot A waits]

B --> | No | D[Lock Lane X for Robot A]

D --> E[Robot A moves]

6. Test Cases & Validation

Scenario Expected Behavior

Two robots on same lane One waits until lane clears.

Charger vertex occupied Robot queues until charger free.

No valid path GUI shows "No path available" notification.

7. Setup Instructions

1. Install dependencies:

pip install -r requirements.txt # Includes PyQt5, NetworkX.

2. Run:

python src/main.py

8. Future Enhancements

- Priority-Based Routing: VIP robots get lane priority.
- Battery Management: Low-battery robots auto-route to chargers.
- Dynamic Obstacles: Handle real-time lane blockages.