PeraSwarm: Simultaneous Localization and Mapping in Mixed Reality Environment

Group 19

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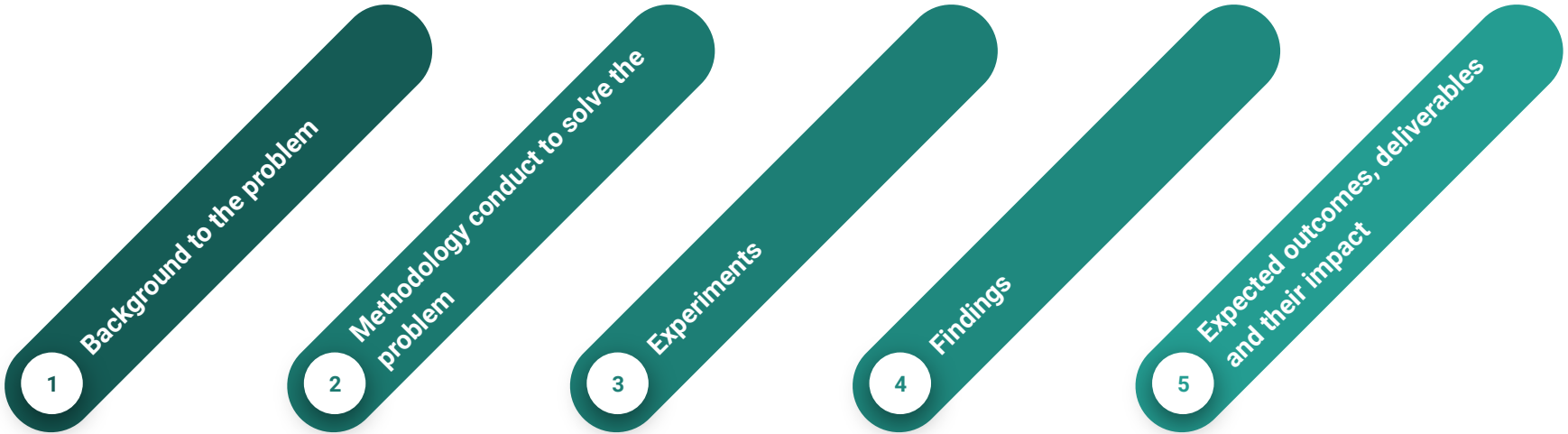
Content


1
Background to the problem
2
Methodology conduct to solve the problem
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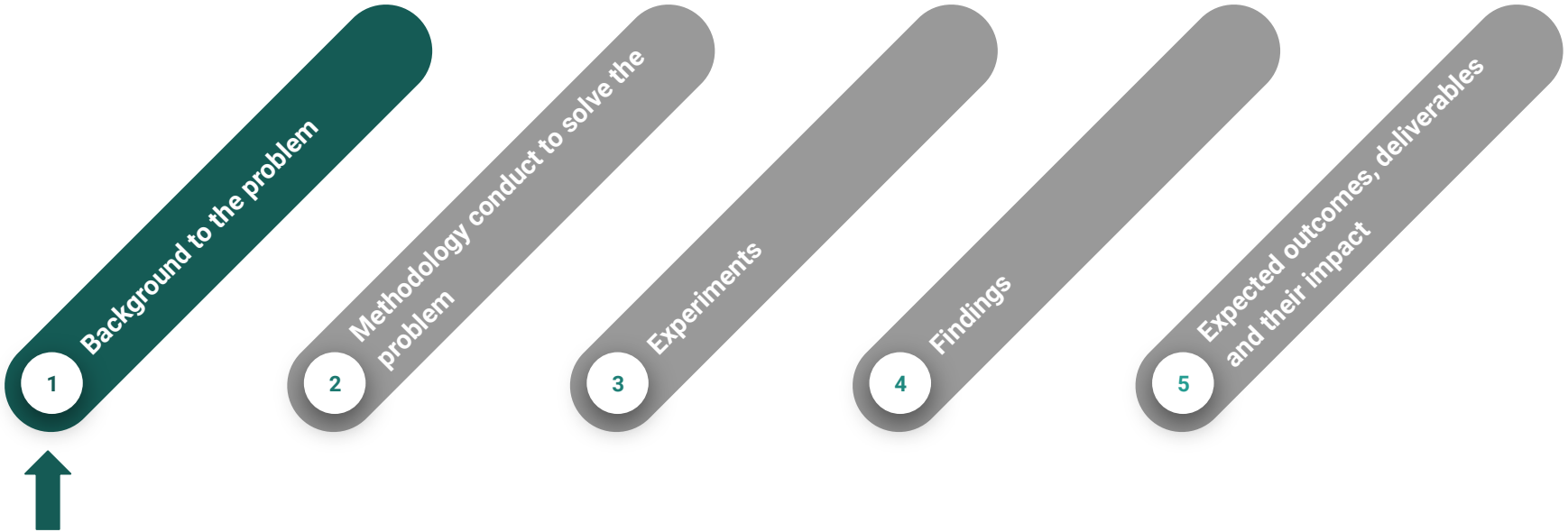
Experiments
4
Findings
5
Expected outcomes, deliverables and their impact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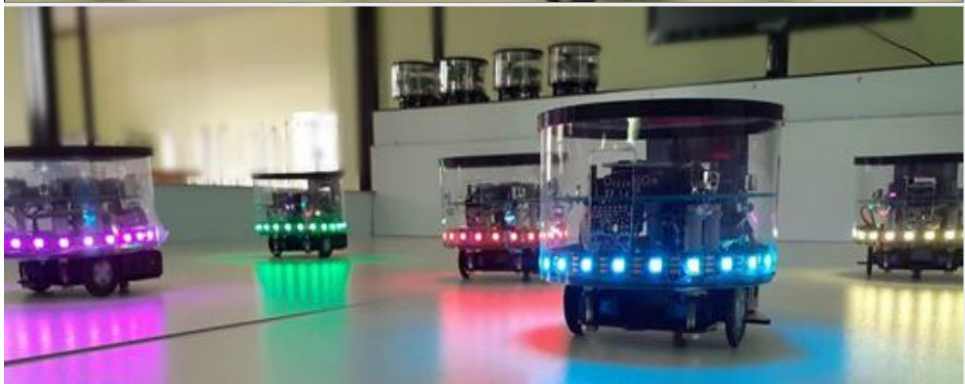
Swarm Robotics

- Multiple robots collaboratively work together to accomplish tasks in a,
  - Distributed
  - Decentralized manner

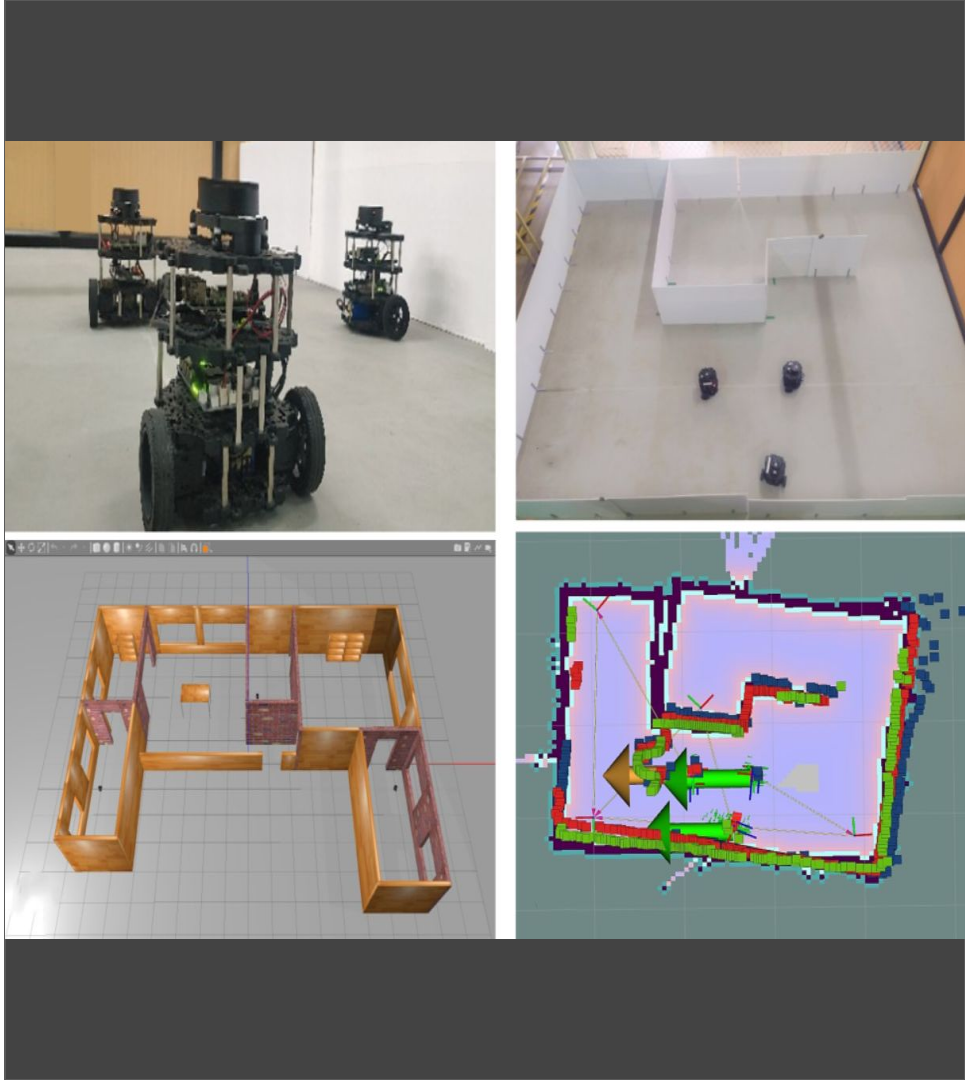
- Inspired by the collective behaviour observed in natural swarms such as,
  - Ants
  - Bees

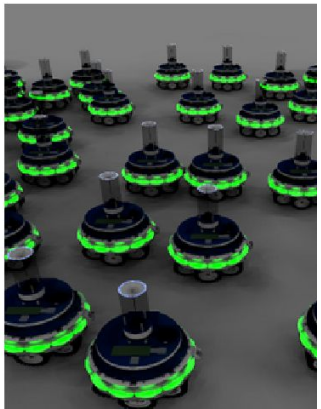


SLAM with Swarm Robots

- Involves a team of robots working together to map an unknown environment while localizing

- Advantages:
  - Increased efficiency
  - Rapid coverage
  - Distributed exploration



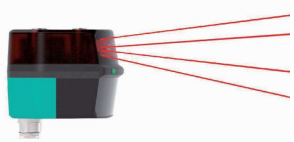


- Features:
  - Decentralized control
  - Self-organizing behavior
  - Robustness
  - Scalability
  - Efficiency

- Applications:
  - Warehouse management
  - Exploration
  - Surveillance
  - Search and rescue
  - Environmental monitoring

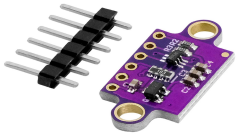
Problems and Proposed Solutions

- Expensive sensors → Cost effective sensors



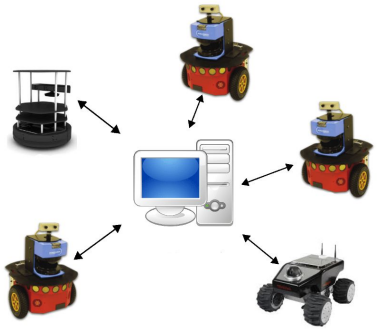
Lidar

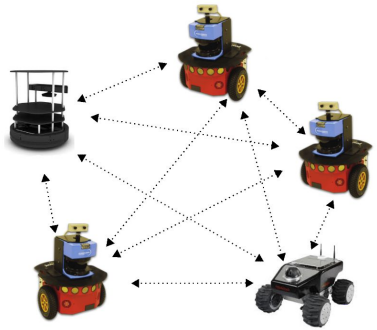
Camera



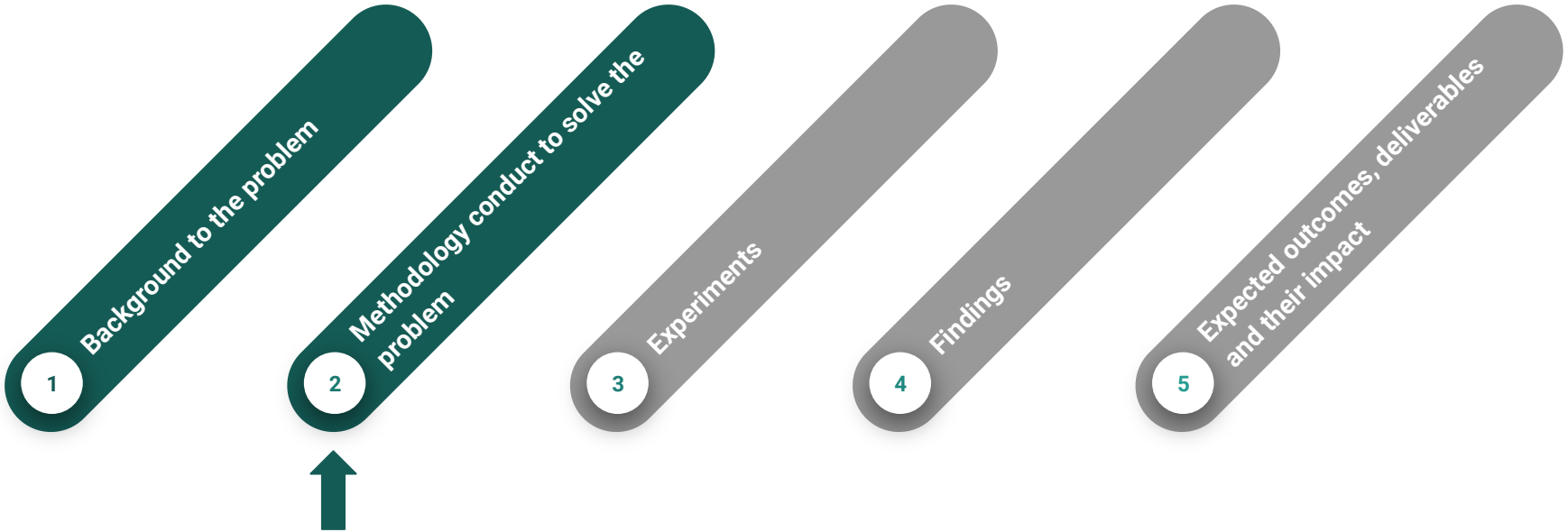
ToF Sensor

- Centralized communication → Decentralized multi-robot communication





- Novel algorithms with more performance enhancements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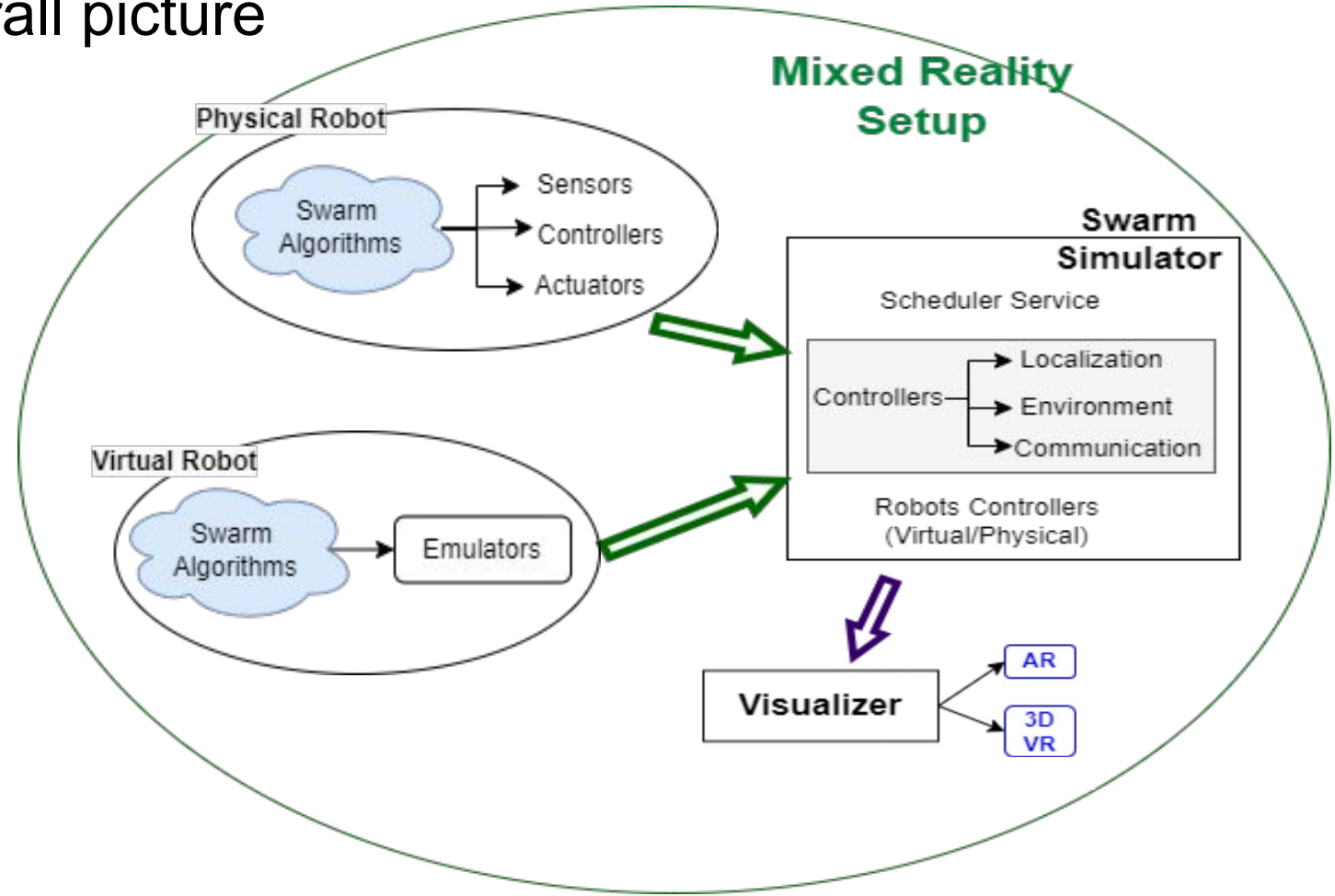
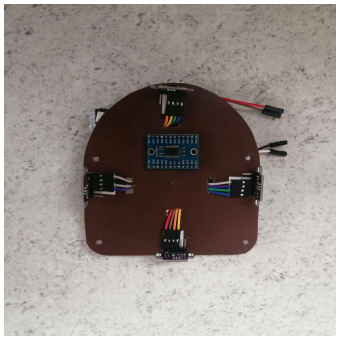
Overall picture

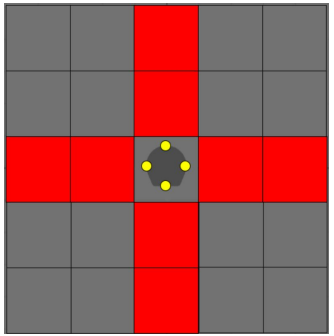


Our Approach

```
1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 2 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

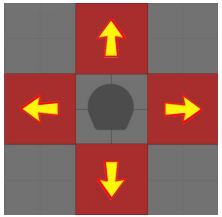
- Occupancy grid representation
- 2D integer array was used to keep track of the map



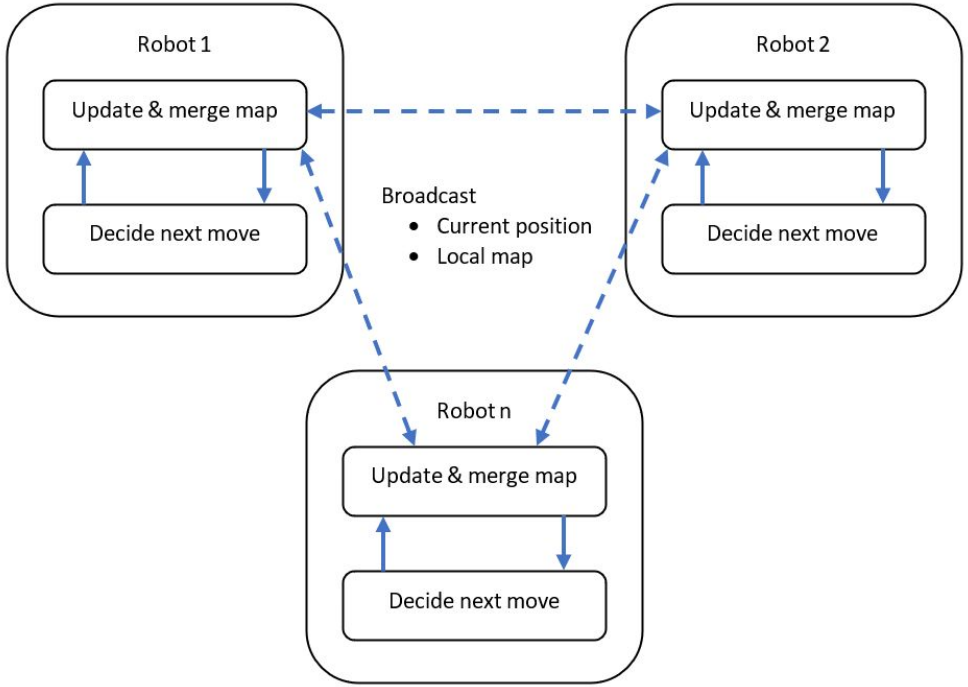


- Robot has 4 distance sensors faced to
  - North, South, East, West
  - With a range of 2 cells

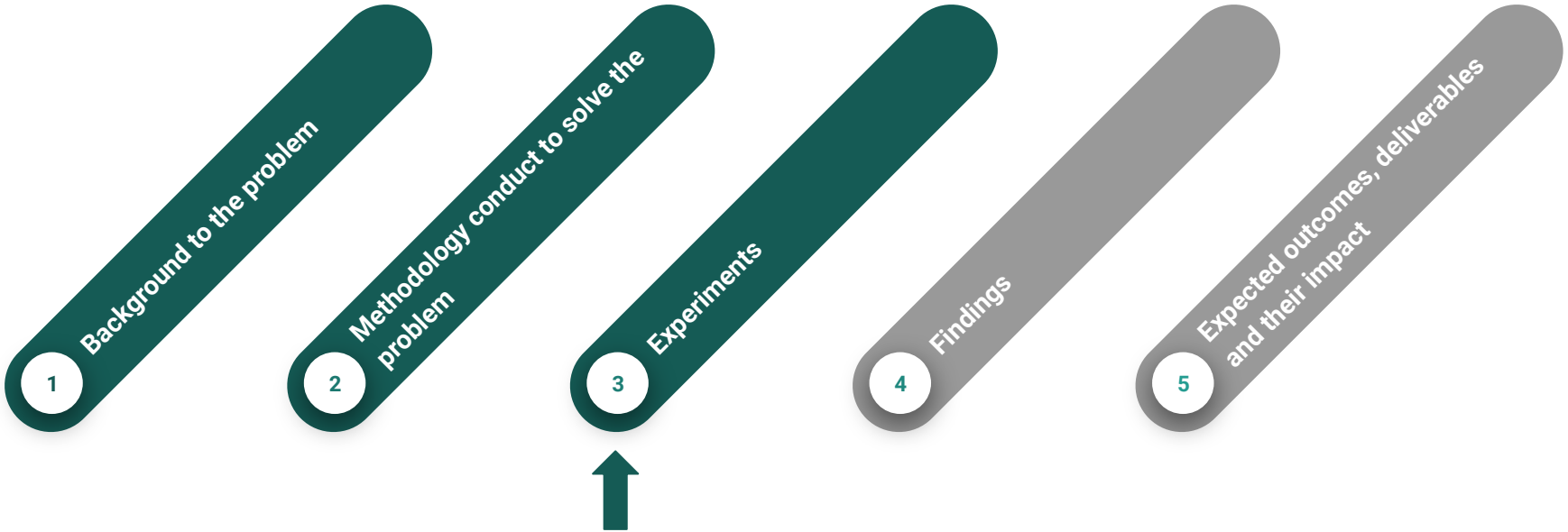
- Assumptions
  - Robots can only move one step at a time to
    - North, South, East, West
  - Initial position and heading directions of robots are known



- For each step robots broadcast,
  - Current position
  - Local map



- Algorithms tested
  a. Random Movement Algorithm
  b. Heuristic Based on Wavefront Algorithm (HWA)
  c. Heuristic Based on Least Cost Estimate (HLCE) - Novel Algorithm
  d. Voronoi Coverage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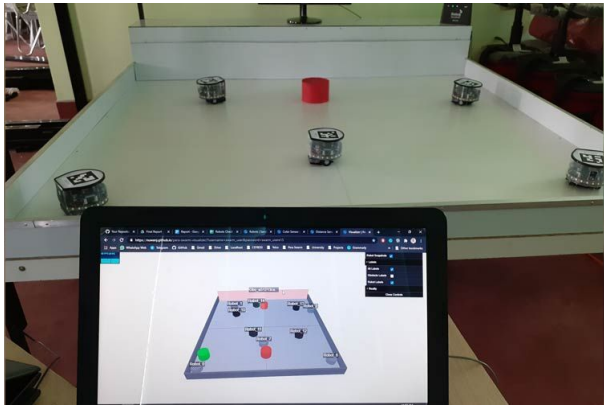
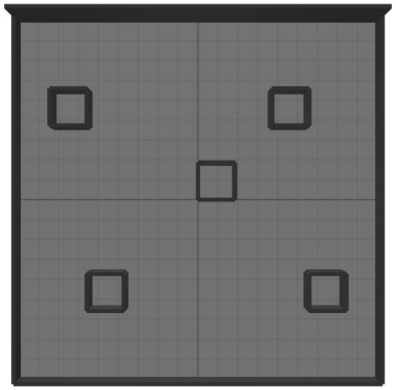
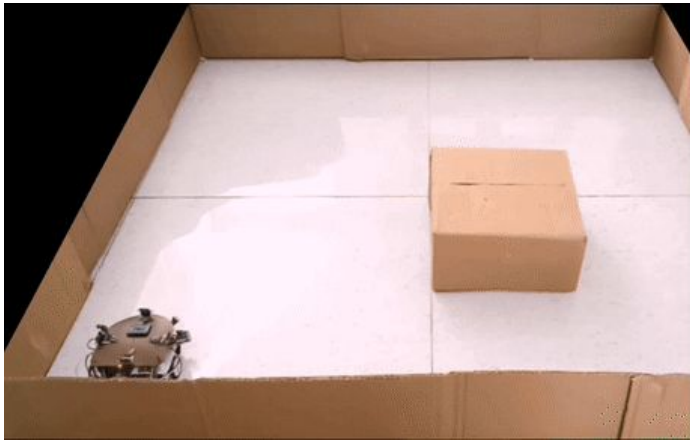
Experiments

- Different arena sizes
  - ***Default Arenas*** (18x18 cell grid)





  - ***Small Test Arenas*** ⇒ mainly for physical robots testing

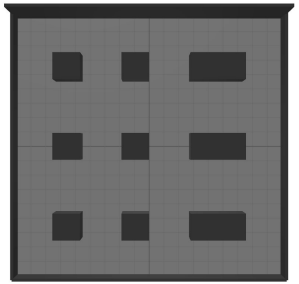


  - ***Large Arenas*** (60x60 cell grid) ⇒ for performance tests with large number of robots

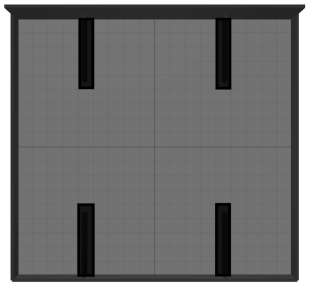
Experiments

- Different arena types

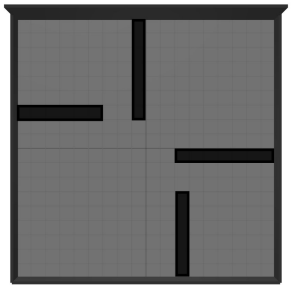
arena_warehouse

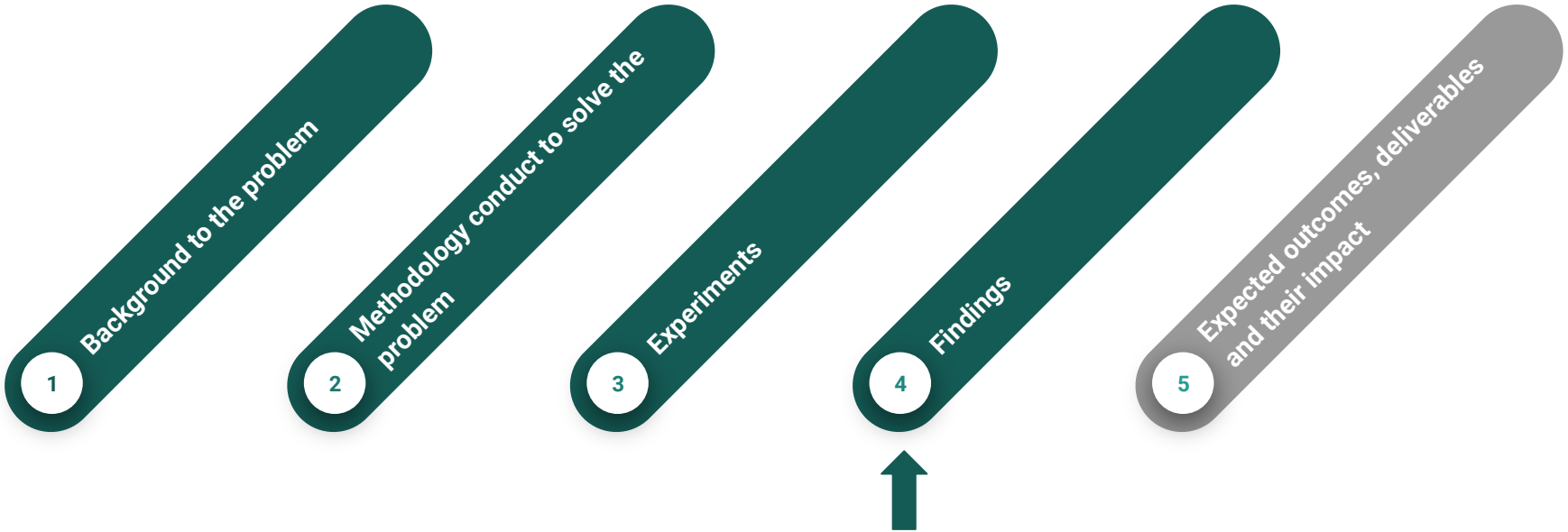


arena_parking_lot



arena_cubicles

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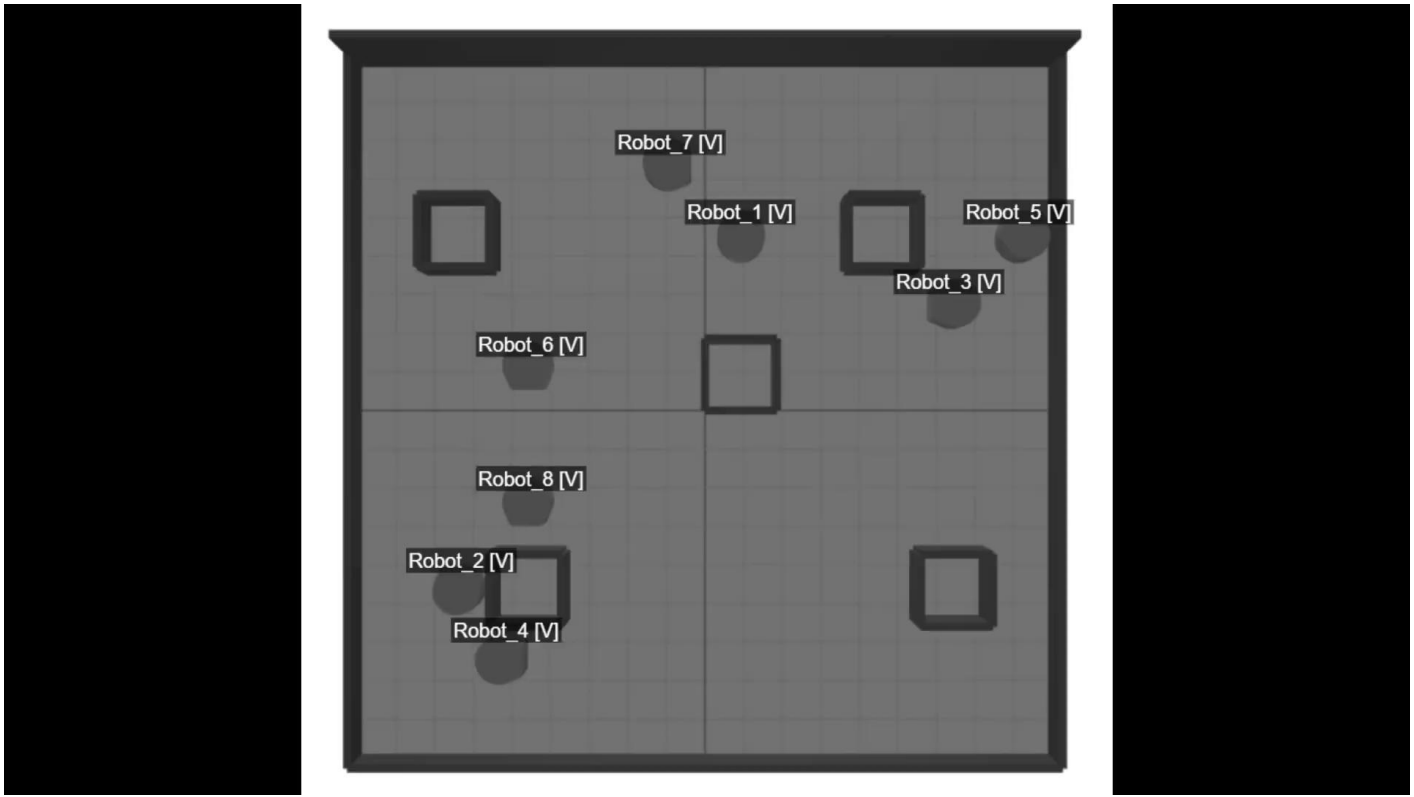
Findings

- Performance Measurements
  - Full Coverage Time
  - Correctly Explored Probability
  - Stability Comparison

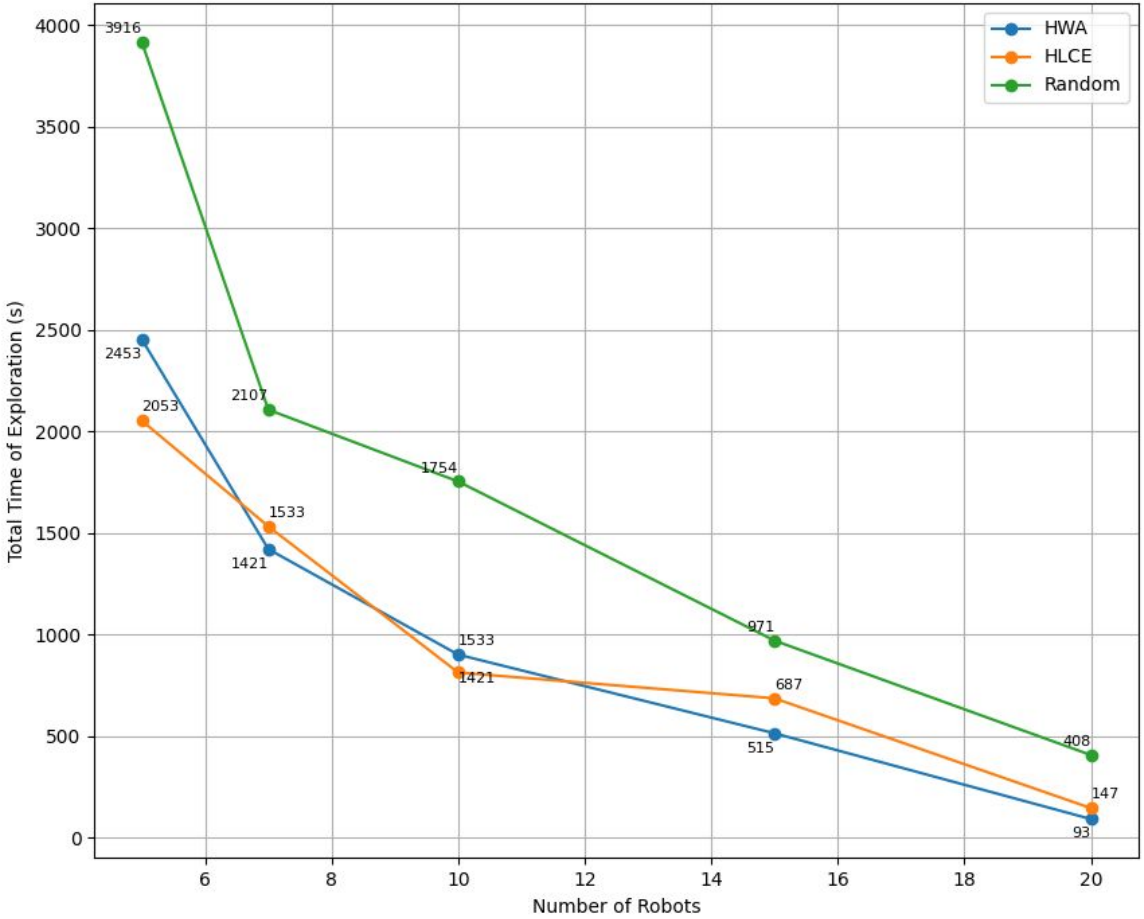
Full Coverage Time

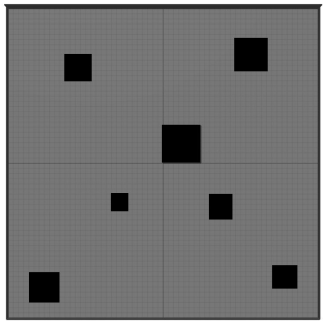
- Time taken for the swarm to cover the entire environment.



Full Coverage Time

HWA → Heuristic Based on Wavefront Algorithm
HLCE → Heuristic Based on Least Cost Estimate



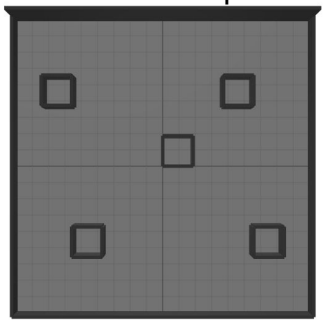


arena_obstacles_large
(60x60 cells)

Probability $_{\textbf{correctly explored}}$ = (correctly explored cells / total cells)%

By comparing generated map with the ground truth

Actual Map



convert

Ground Truth

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Generated Map by Robots

0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(after ‘t’ seconds time)

0’s → Unexplored cells

- Free cells: 1
- Obstacles: 2

Example:-

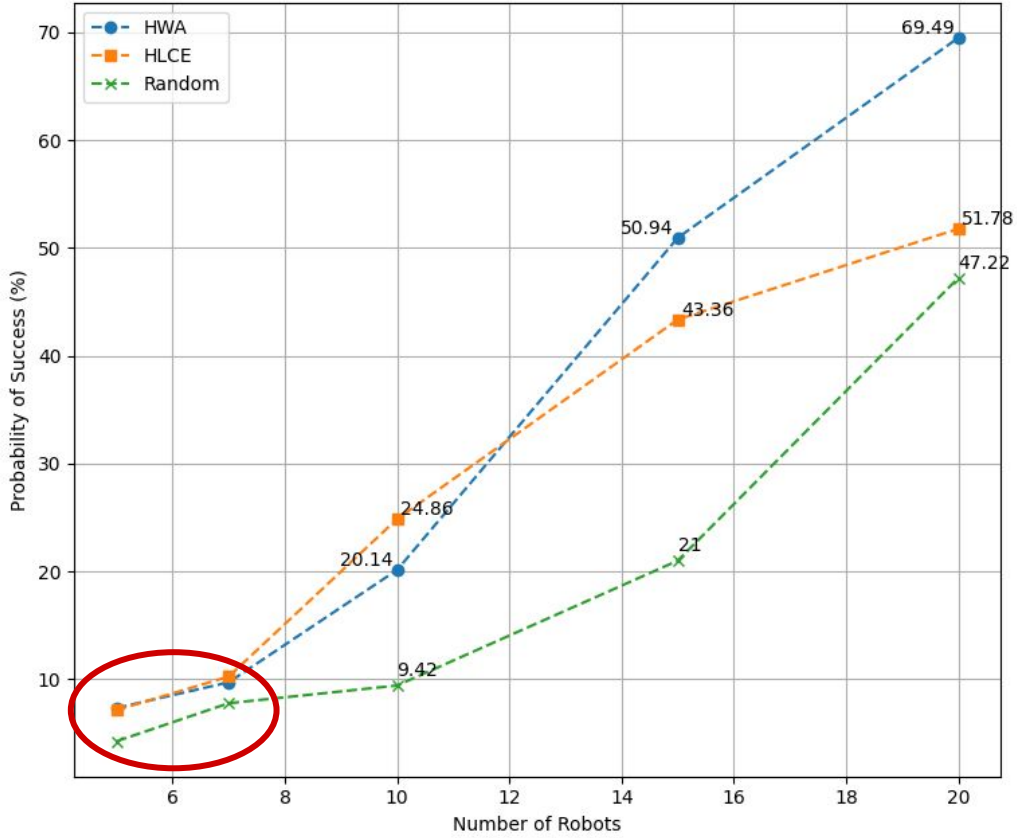
Correctly explored cells = 82
Total Cells = 10x10 = 100

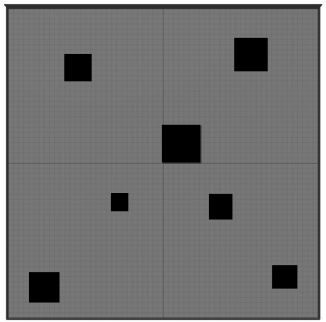
P $_{\textbf{correctly explored}}$ = (72/100)x100% = 82%

Correctly Explored Probability

HWA → Heuristic Based on Wavefront Algorithm
HLCE → Heuristic Based on Least Cost Estimate

For equally biased testing ⇒ applied a time bound of 20% of ***Full Coverage Time***





arena_obstacle_large
(60x60 cells)

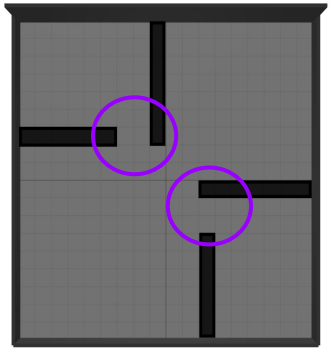
Stability Comparison

Done by calculating the Sample Standard Deviation (**SD_{sample}**) of 3 test instances (**n**=3) for the two performance metrics (*Full Coverage Time* and *Correctly Explored Probability*)

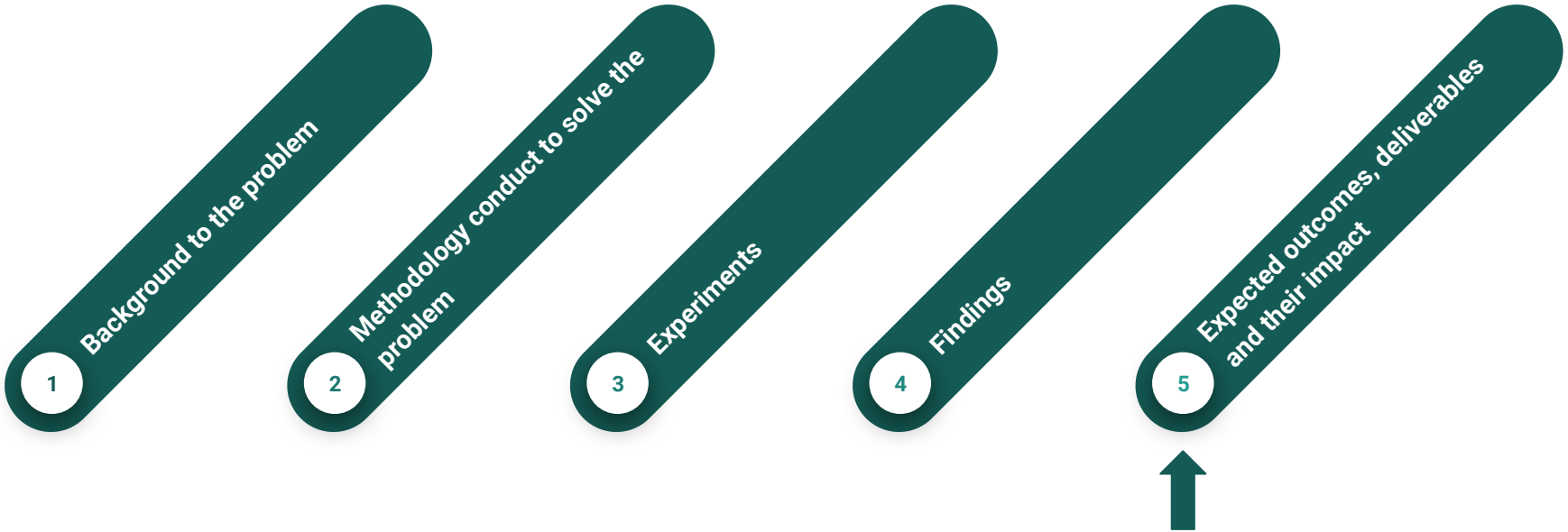
$$SD_{sample} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

Standard Deviation → Variability → Can guarantee higher accuracies

Example:-



Environment	Algorithm	SD of Full Coverage Time	SD of Correctly Explored Probability
arena_cubicles	Random	25.47	2.84
	HLCE	6.74	1.35
	HWA	7.18	3.36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Expected outcomes and deliverables:

- A functional multi-agent swarm robotic system capable of performing SLAM
- Algorithms for decentralized decision-making and task allocation
- Communication infrastructure for swarm coordination

Impact:

- Cost reduction in swarm SLAM research:
  - Lower experimental and development costs
  - Preservation of swarm intelligence experiment scale
- Optimization of warehouse management:
  - Improved mapping and navigation
  - Enhanced inventory logistics
- Advancement in search and rescue operations:
  - Improved mapping of disaster areas
  - Enhanced victim location capabilities
  - Better navigation in hazardous terrains

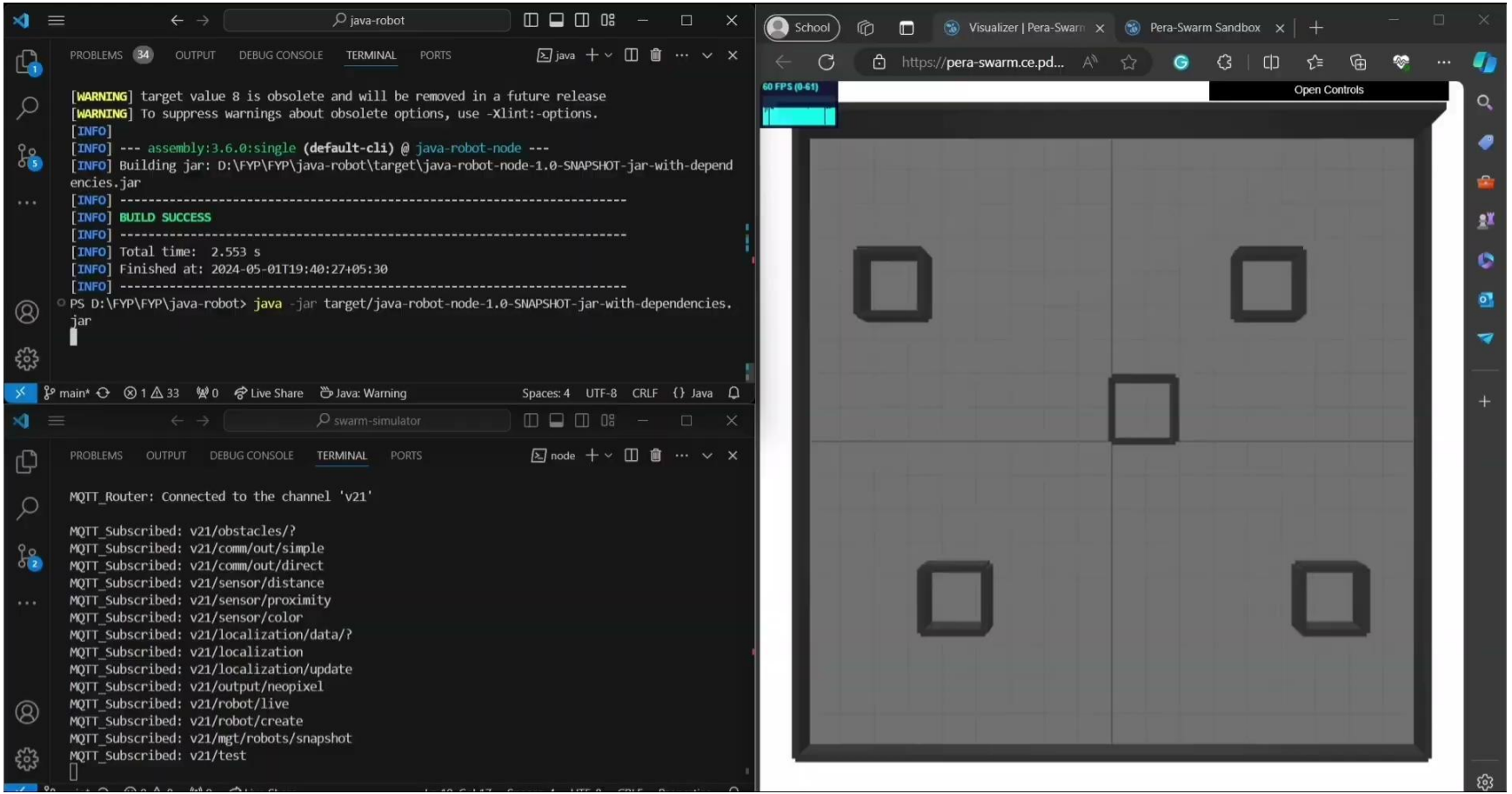
Thank You !!!

Q & A

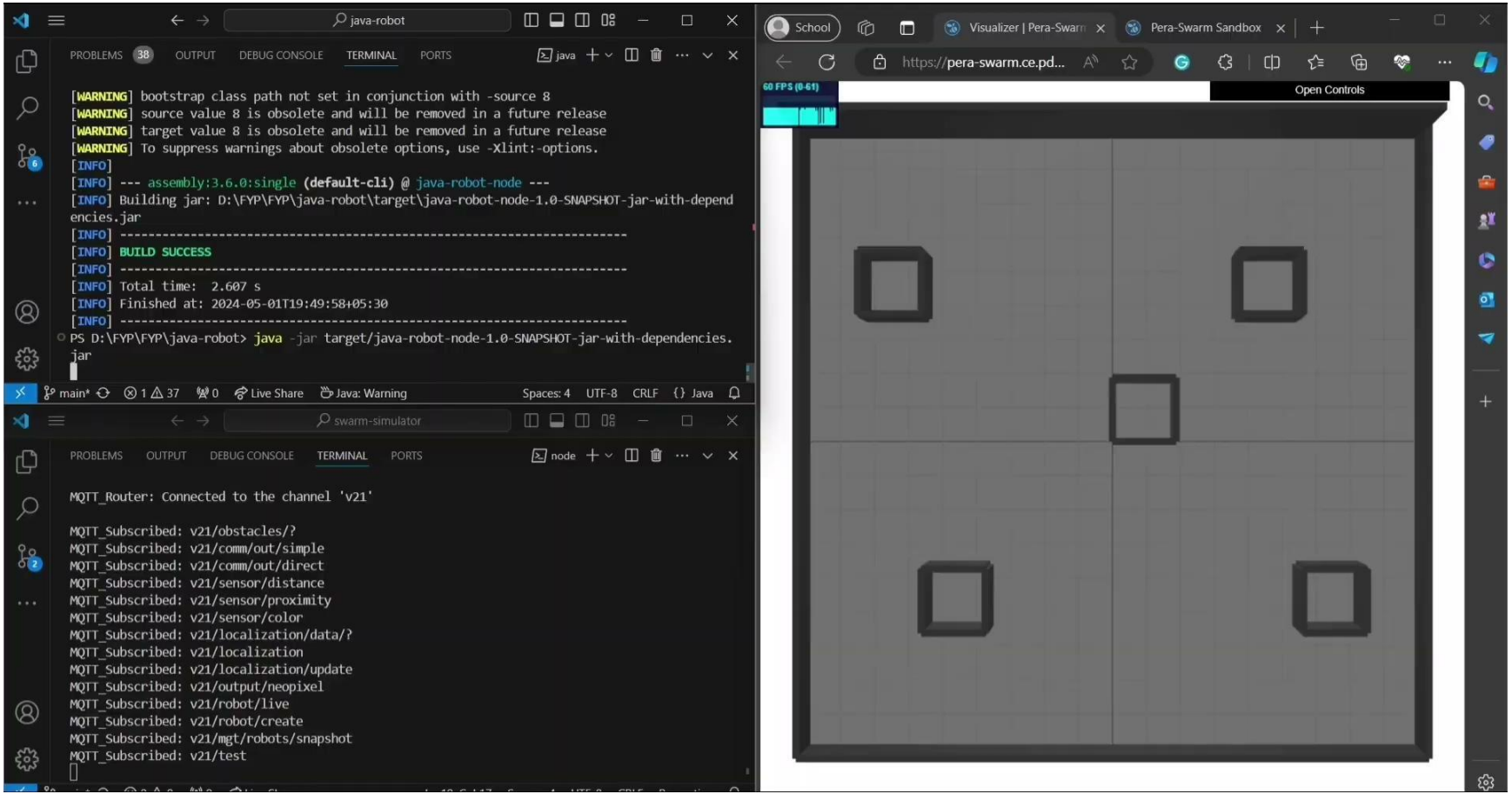
Demonstration

1. Virtual Robots
    a. Random Movement Algorithm
    b. HLCE
    c. HWA
    d. Voronoi Coverage
2. Physical Robots
    a. HLCE
    b. MQTT Communication Modifications

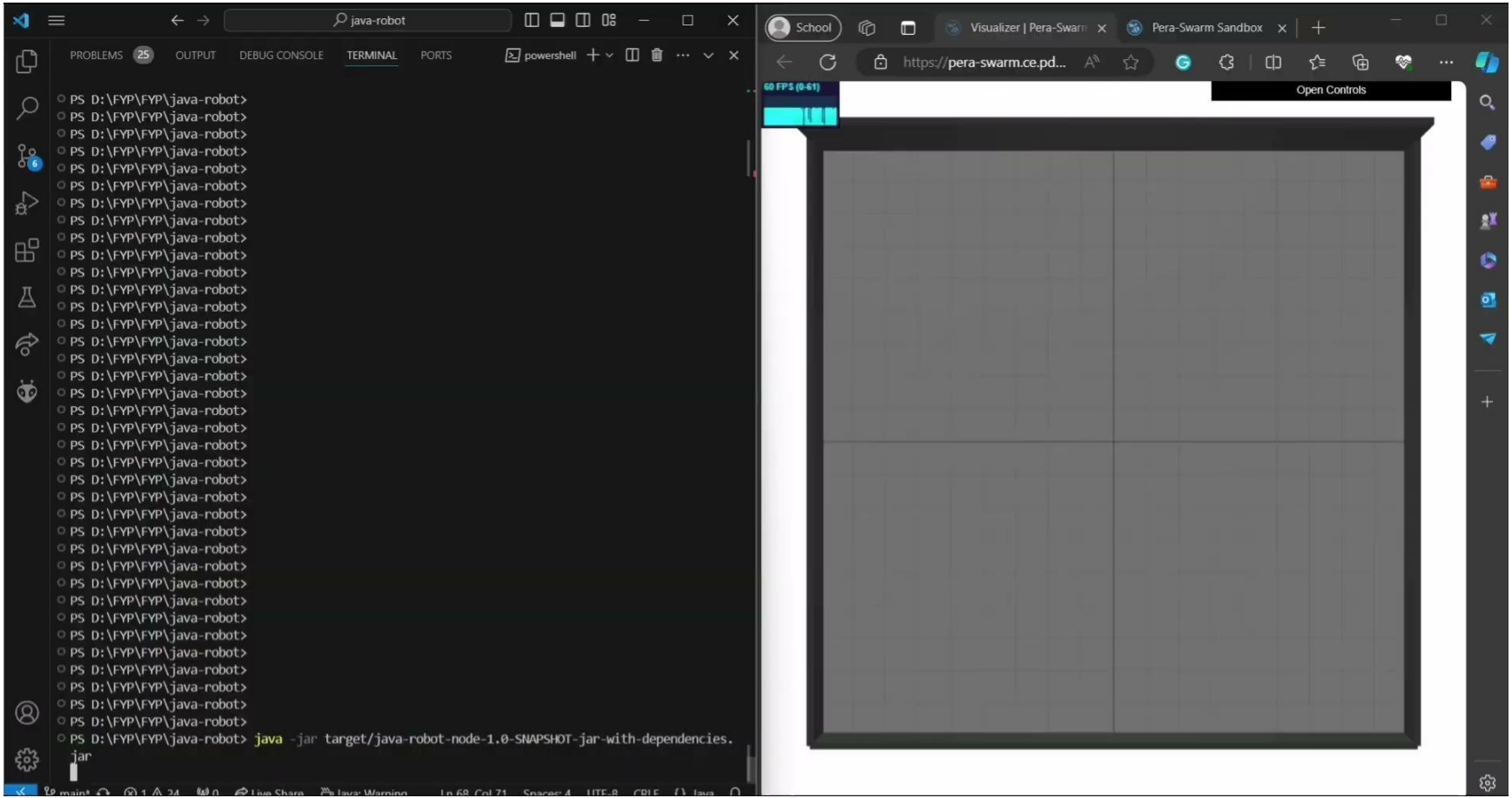
- Demonstration: Random movement algorithm



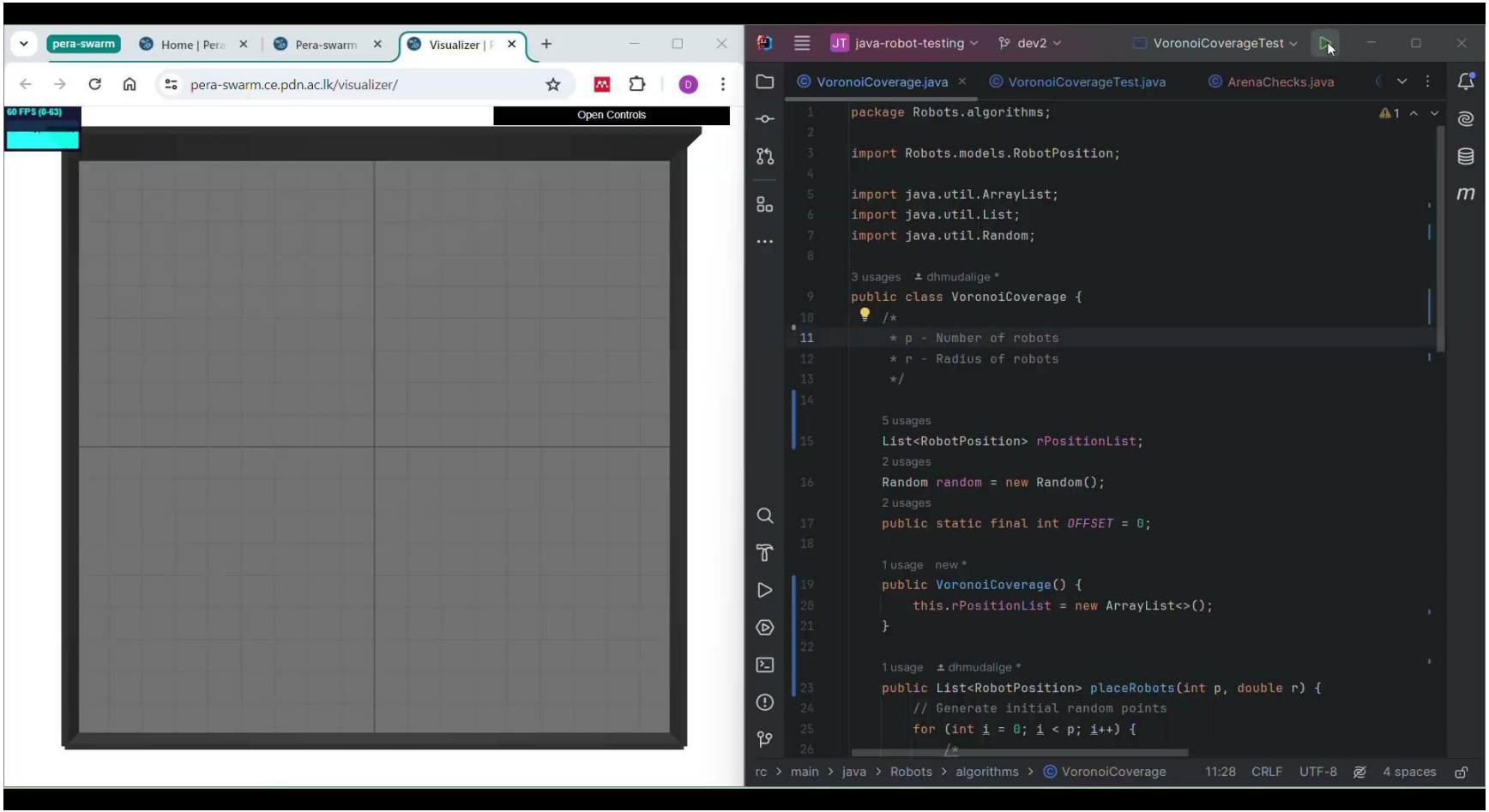
- Demonstration: HLCE



- Demonstration: HWA



- Demonstration: Voronoi coverage



- Demonstration: HLCE with physical robot

- Demonstration: MQTT connectivity of the Test Robot