

Project Motivation and Scope

Context: Predator / Prey Behaviours in Pacman - Market-Based Multi-robot Coordination utilizing **Auction Method**

- Used in **Robotic Domains** such as: Mapping + Exploration, Warehouse Logistics, Robot Soccer

Problem: Designing a team of robots to achieve a task impossible for a single robot to solve. **2 Main strategies:**

- **Fully Centralised:** Single controlling Agent. **+: Optimal Plan given full state info.** **-: Large not feasible, Single point of failure.**
 - Best for: Small teams in Static environments with easily Accessible state information. E.g. a
- **Fully Distributed:** **+: Fast, Flexible, Robust to failures.** **-: Can be highly suboptimal as best local solution != global.**
 - Best for: Large teams carrying out simple tasks. E.g.
- **Market-Based** is a **Hybrid** of these. **+: Best of Both Methods.** **-: More complex to implement if not needed.**

Idea: Team of robots given an objective to solve. **Definition:**

- **Team given an objective:** (e.g. Win a game of soccer / Capture Pacman), decomposed for each robot / subteam of robots.
- **Global Objective Function:** Quantifies **designers** prefs for solutions (e.g. Score more goals / Find + Capture Pacman)
- **Individual Utility Function:** Quantifies **robots** prefs for resource usage / contributions (e.g. Attack or Goalkeep / pathfinding)
 - Individual utilities can be combined into subteam utilities (e.g. Attacking subteam, Defending subteam / Team of n ghosts)
- **Mapping defined between: Team objective function & Individual / Subteam utilities.**
 - Addresses resource management to overall solution.
- **Auction Method:** Redistribution of Resources and Objective (Traded commodities)
 - Input: Teammate Utilities. Output: Outcome maximising utility of Controlling Agent.
 - Individuals plans the achievement of the tasks, computes its costs, and encapsulates the costs in its bids.

Beneficiaries:

- Complete tasks faster. Increase system robustness, improve solution quality and achieve tasks impossible for a single robot.
- Benefits: Mapping + Exploration (Maps, Disasters, Planetary), Logistics (Warehouse, Factories), Robot Sports, Drones.

Current Challenges

Learning:

- Understanding history of Multi-robot Coordination.
 - How did people coordinate robots in a team environment?
- How is a global task defined algorithmically?
- Learning coordination algorithms used for robots.
- Pacman = Homogeneous team, not Heterogeneous, however “heterogeneity is a highly desirable in many teams”
 - Moreover, it is often simpler to design robots that specialize in a small set of skills than to design robots capable of all skills.
- Understand Planning with centralised approaches.
 - Understanding Allocate-then-decompose vs Decompose-then-allocate methods. How would I implement Task Trees?
- How would I implement the Auction Method in the pacman package.
 - Would it be recommended to use some existing api?
- Implementing the Auction Method algorithmically in python.
 - How would I start?

Reading:

- **Read:**
 - Market-Based Multirobot Coordination: A Survey and Analysis.
- **Current:**
 - Market-based Multirobot Coordination for Complex Tasks.
- **To read:**
 - A Survey and Analysis of Multi-Robot Coordination
 - Multi-robot Coordination with Counting Temporal Logics
 - TraderBots: A New Paradigm for Robust and Efficient Multirobot Coordination in Dynamic Environments.
 - Techniques for Multi-Robot Coordination and Navigation - Kai M. Wurm

Future Planning

Overall Planning:



Next Steps:

- Read additional papers on Multi-robot Coordination.
- Start organising structure of the report.
- Write out the Abstract and Introduction of the report.
- Background research and report write up of Background section.
- Reviewing relevant literature, websites and videos on Multi-robot Coordination
- Setting up Pacman in VSCode and Github
- Work on 2nd Progress slides