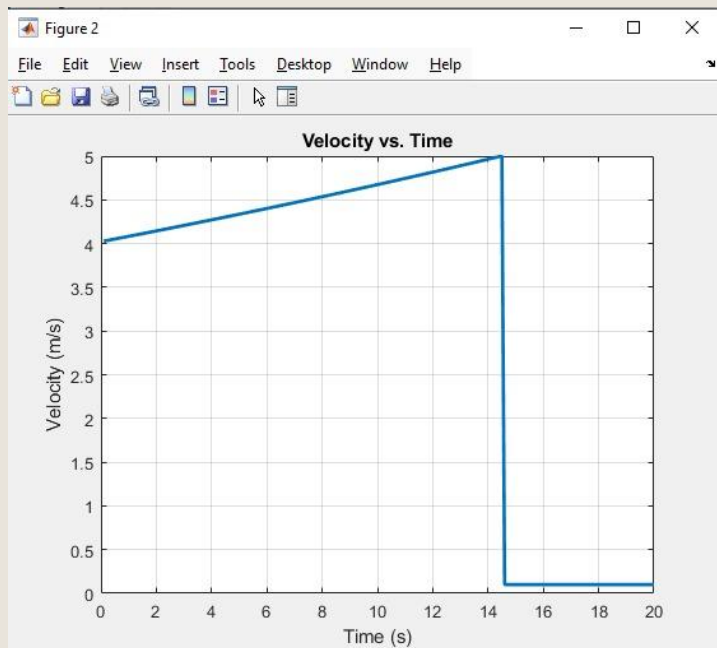


# Velocity Control

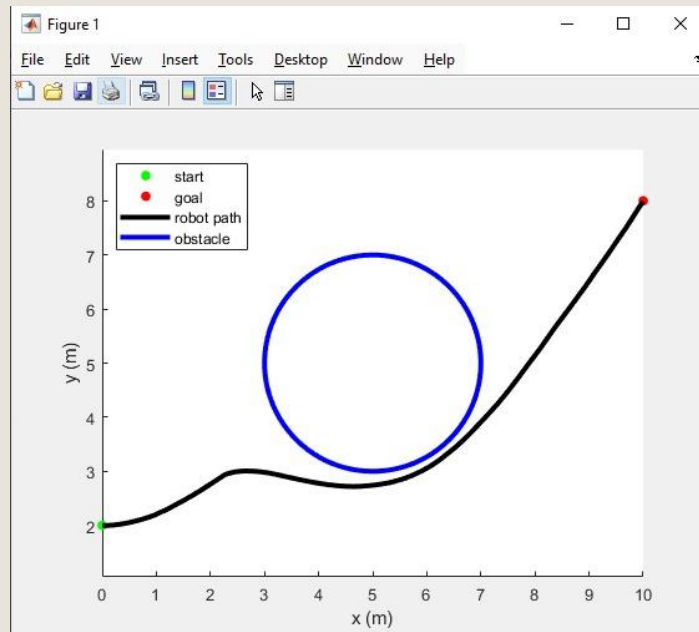
$\kappa = 10$



# Obstacle Avoidance

safe\_distance = 3.0

$\kappa = 10$

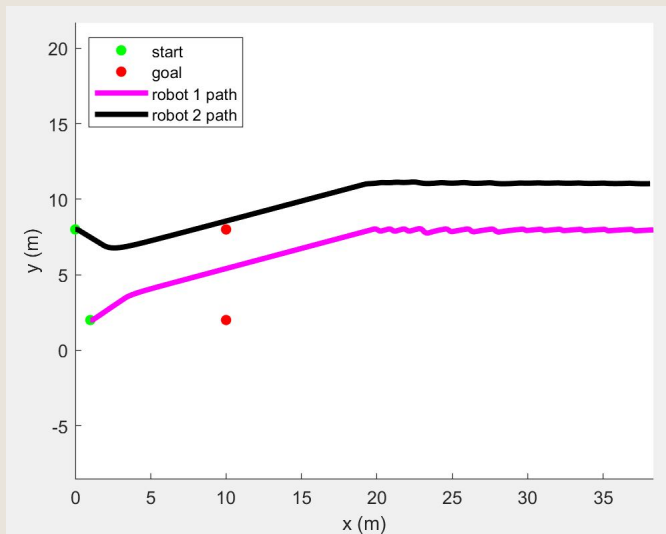


# Two Robots

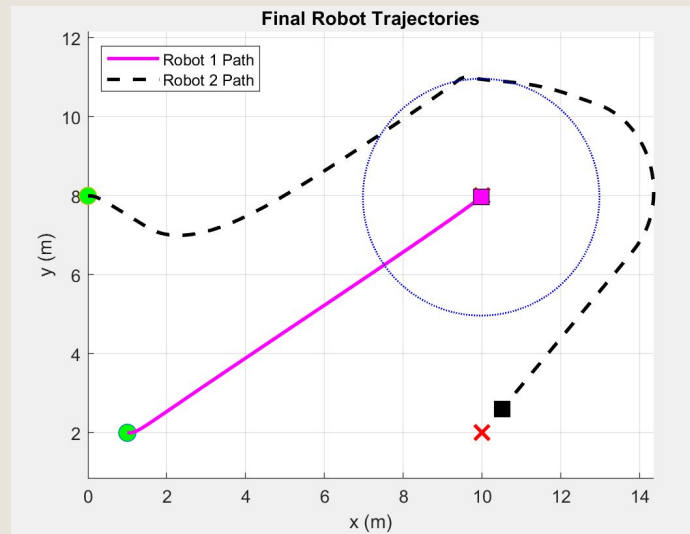
## Two Robots Criss-Crossing

safe\_distance = 3.0

kappa = 5



Without priority



With priority

# Operation Flow

## Pick who goes first → Dynamic Priority (simple distance check)

- Measure how far each active robot is from its goal.
- Closest = **Priority 1**, next = **Priority 2**, farthest = **Priority 3**.

## Aim for the goal → Nominal Controller (pure pursuit)

- For each robot, compute the turn it *wants* to point straight at its goal.

## Check safety → Control-Barrier Functions (CBF / HOCBF)

- Robot-to-obstacle: stay outside the red circle.
- Robot-to-robot: stay at least *safe distance* apart.

## Adjust the turns → Quadratic Programming (QP with priority weights)

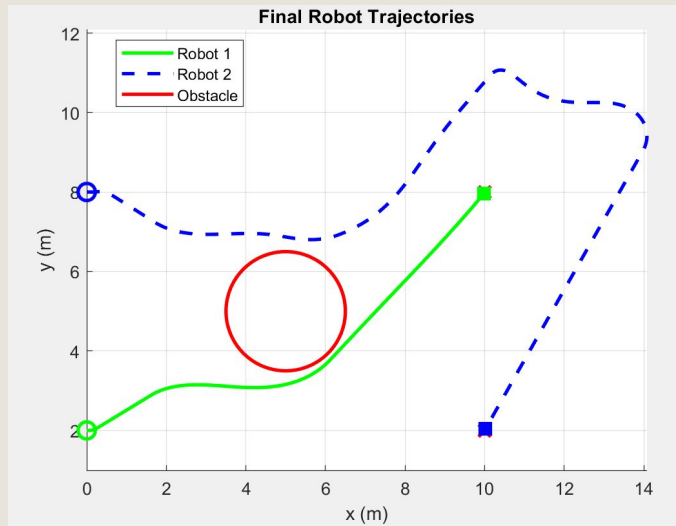
- **Objective:** penalizes deviation from the nominal turn rates. Higher-priority robots keep more of their original turn; lower-priority ones give way.
- **Constraints:** Affine CBF inequalities that enforce robot–robot and robot–obstacle safety margins.

# Two Robots

## Two Robots Criss-Crossing with Obstacle

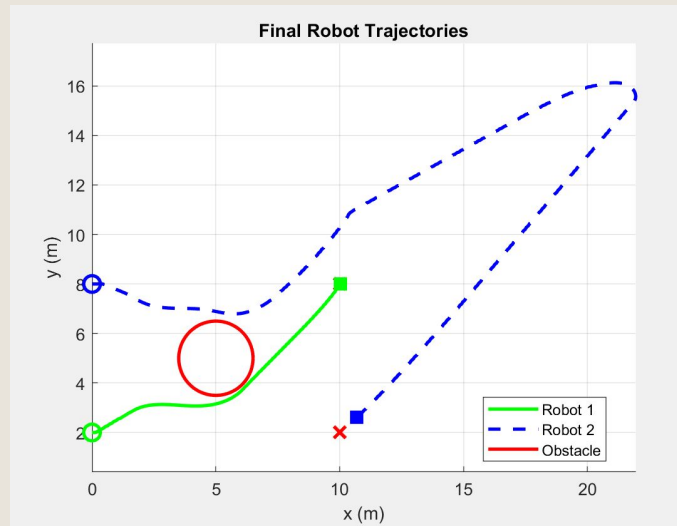
safe\_distance = 3.0

kappa = 10



safe\_distance = 3.0

kappa = 30



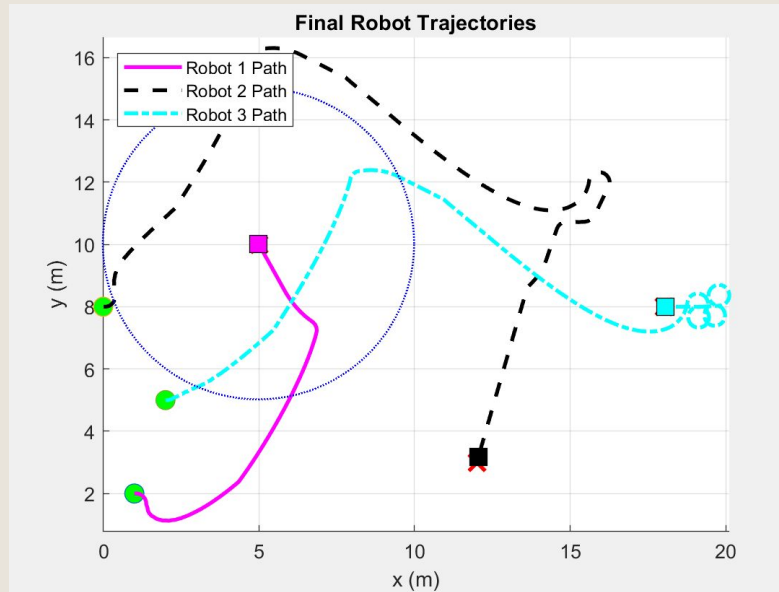
To create weird behaviors:

- (1) Adjust kappa (higher  $\rightarrow$  overshooting)
- (2) Increase safe distance between robots

## Three Robots Criss-Crossing

safe\_distance = 5.0

kappa = 10



## Three Robots Criss-Crossing with Obstacle

safe\_distance = 3.0

kappa = 10

