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Active Target Tracking with Self-Triggered Communications

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RAAS Lab

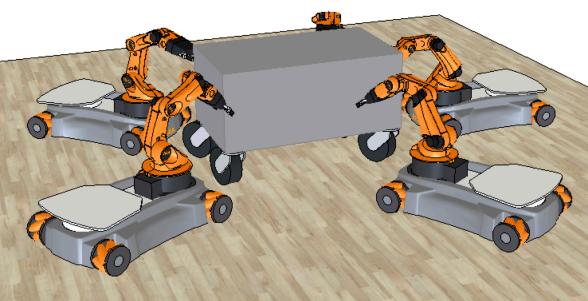


Motivation

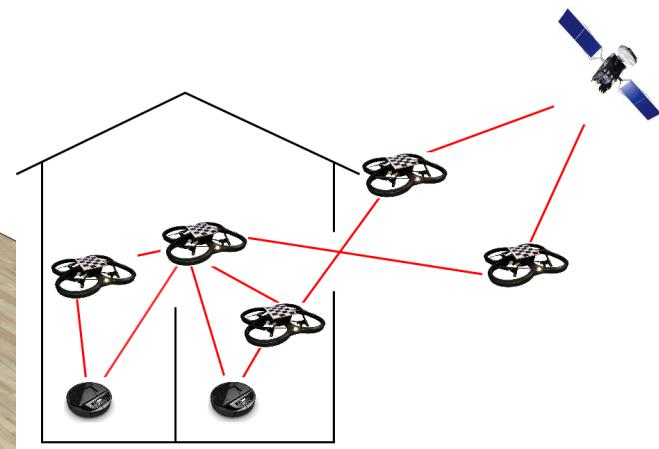
- ▶ Better coordination → Higher communication requirements → More power consumption
- ▶ **Goal:** *reduce communication without sacrificing performance*



[Leung et al.. IROS '10]

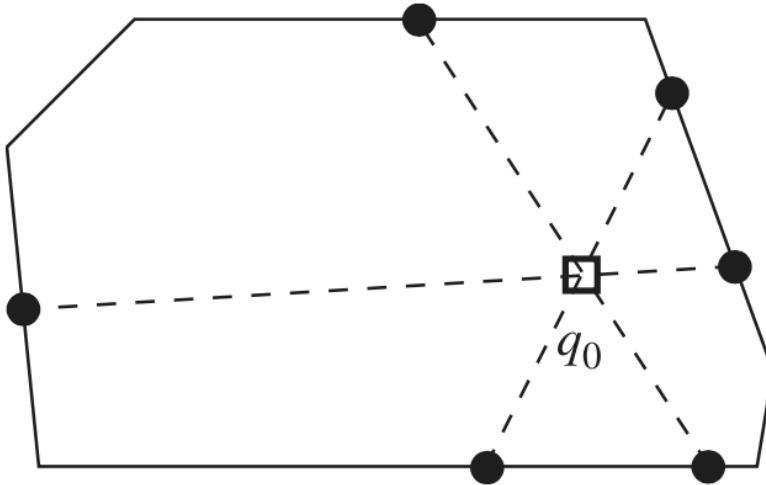


[Petitti et al.. ICRA '16]



[Hausman et al. IJRR '15]

Target Tracking

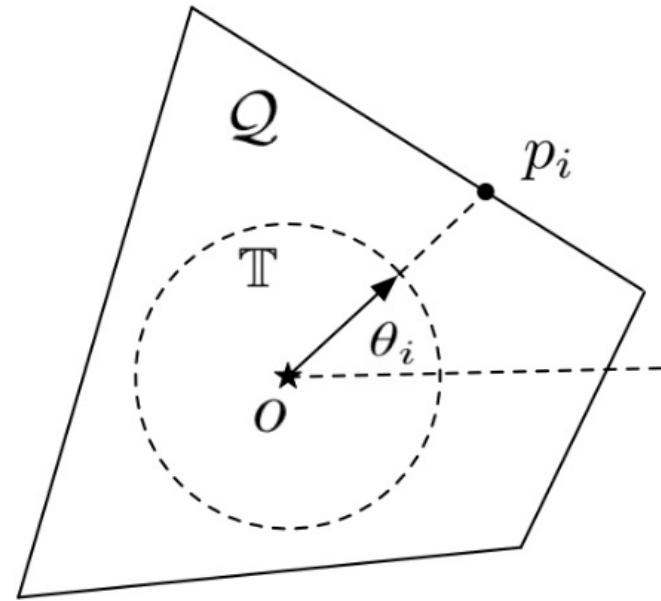


- ▶ Target moves inside the convex environment
- ▶ Robots can move only on the boundary
- ▶ Robots obtain range measurements
- ▶ **Goal:** *form uniform distribution around the target*

[Martinez & Bullo. *Automatica* '06]

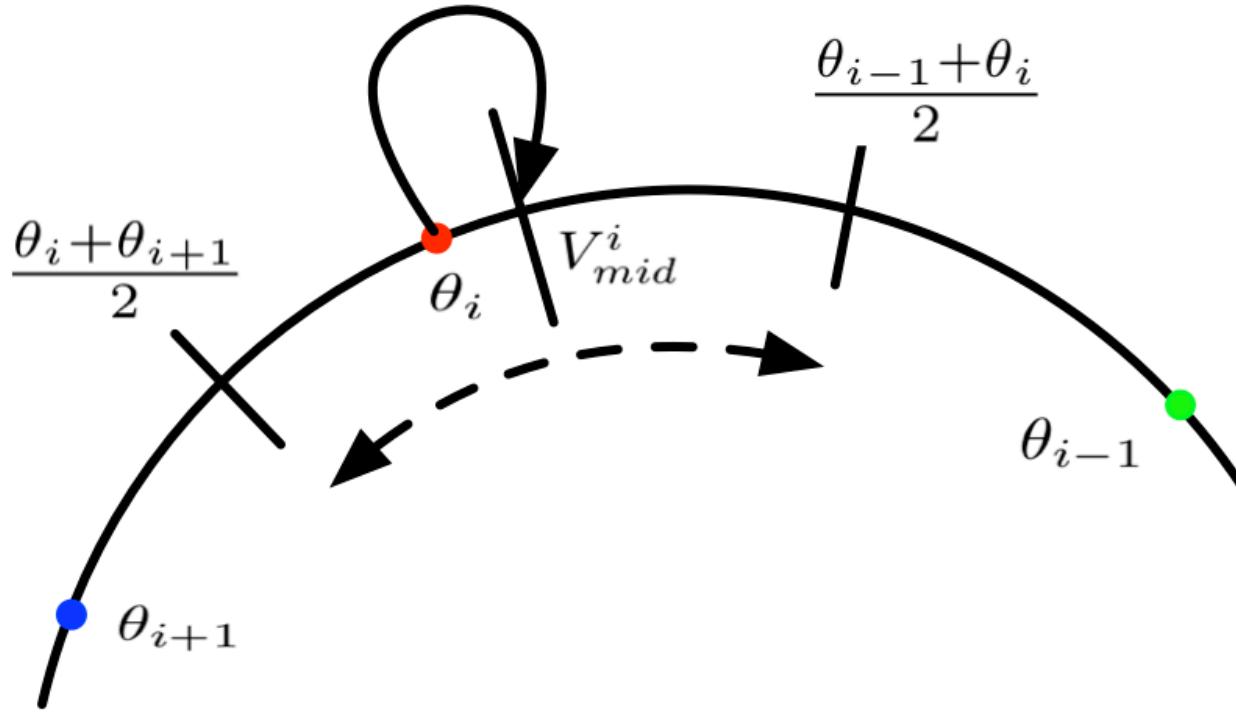
Problem Formulation

- ▶ Assume stationary target (for now)
- ▶ Map the convex boundary to a unit circle
- ▶ Robot communicates to acquire the angular positions of its neighbors



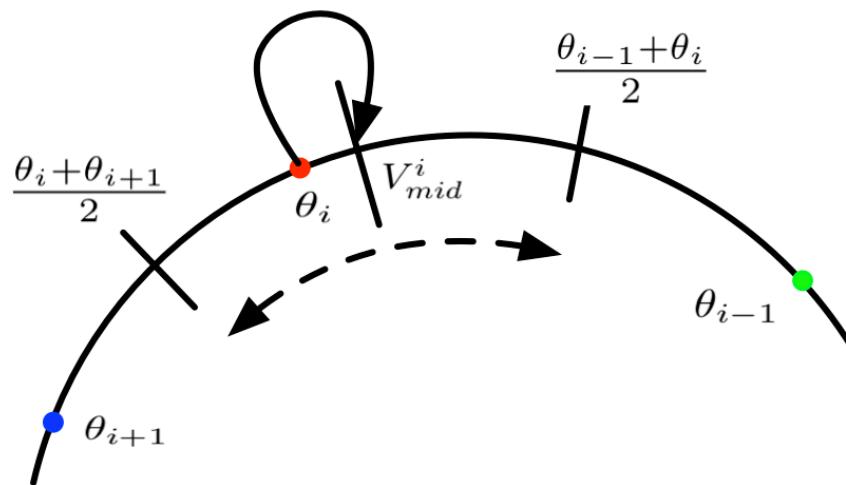
Stationary target: center of circle

Constant Decentralized Tracking

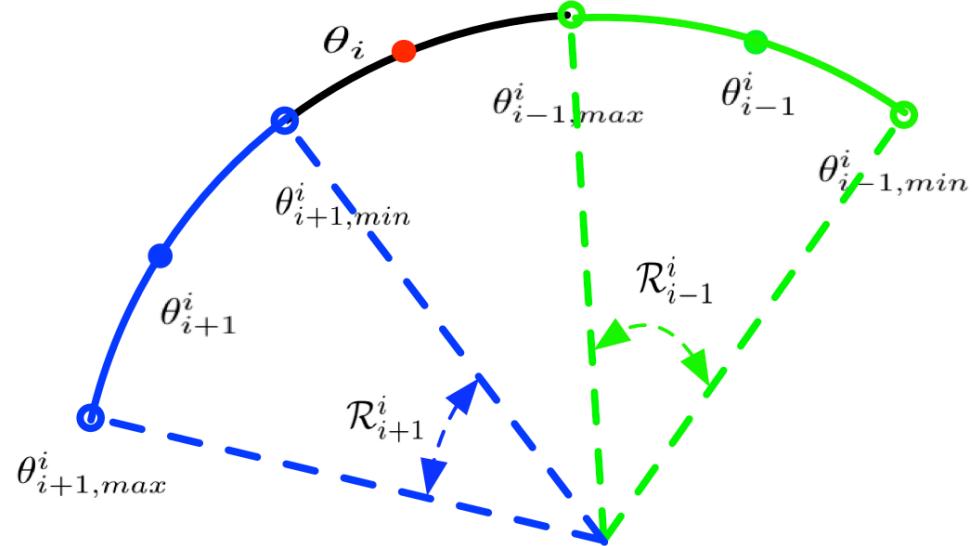


Robot i goes towards the midpoint V_{mid}^i .

Can convergence still be achieved without constant communication?



Constant tracking

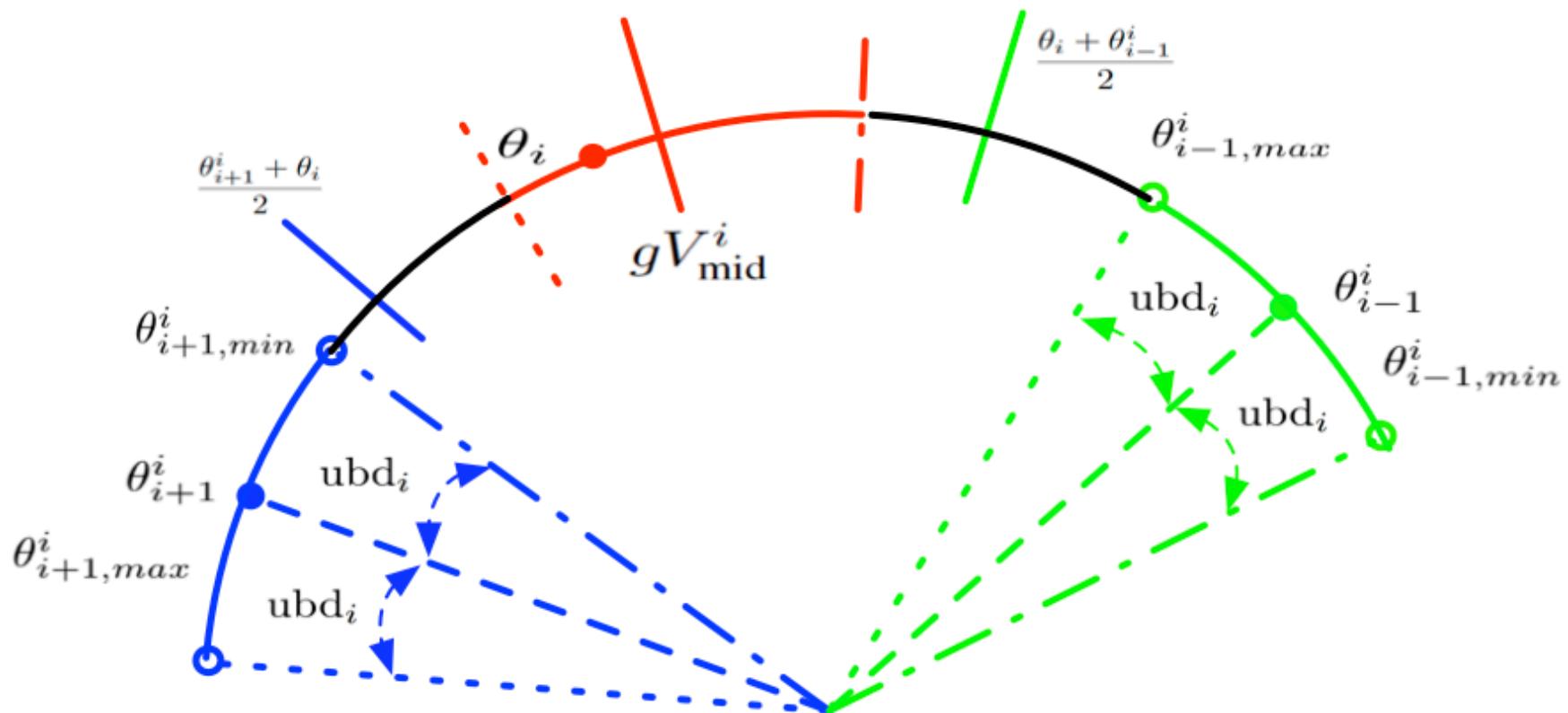


Self-triggered tracking

Challenge: keep track of inexact midpoint

Inexact Midpoint

$$|V_{\text{mid}}^i - gV_{\text{mid}}^i| \leq \text{ubd}_i.$$

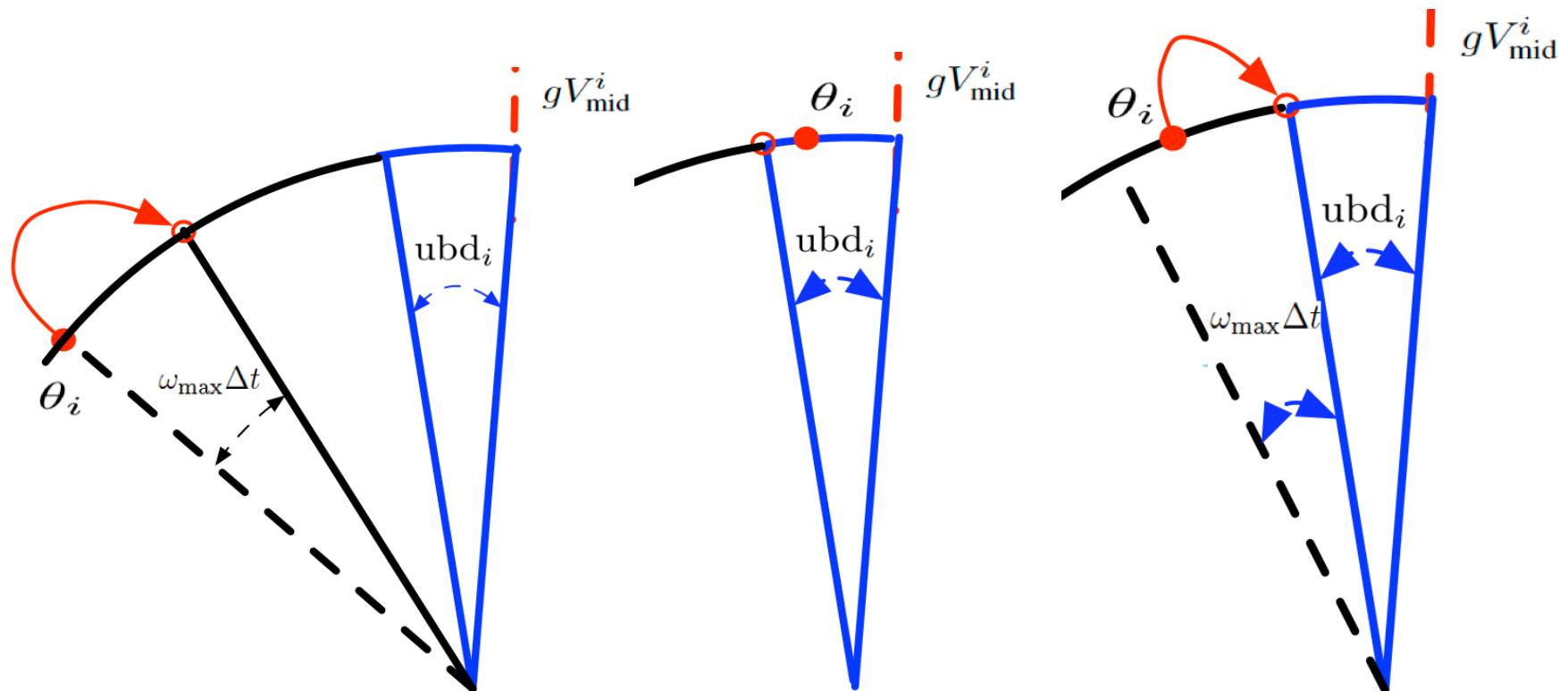


$$gV_{\text{mid}}^i = \frac{\theta_{i+1}^i + 2\theta_i + \theta_{i-1}^i}{4}.$$

$$\text{ubd}_i := \frac{\omega_{\max} \tau^i}{2}$$

Control law when not communicating

$$\omega_i = \begin{cases} \omega_{\max}, & |gV_{\text{mid}}^i - \theta_i| \geq \text{ubd}_i + \omega_{\max} \Delta t, \\ 0, & |gV_{\text{mid}}^i - \theta_i| \leq \text{ubd}_i, \\ \frac{|gV_{\text{mid}}^i - \theta_i| - \text{ubd}_i}{\Delta t}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

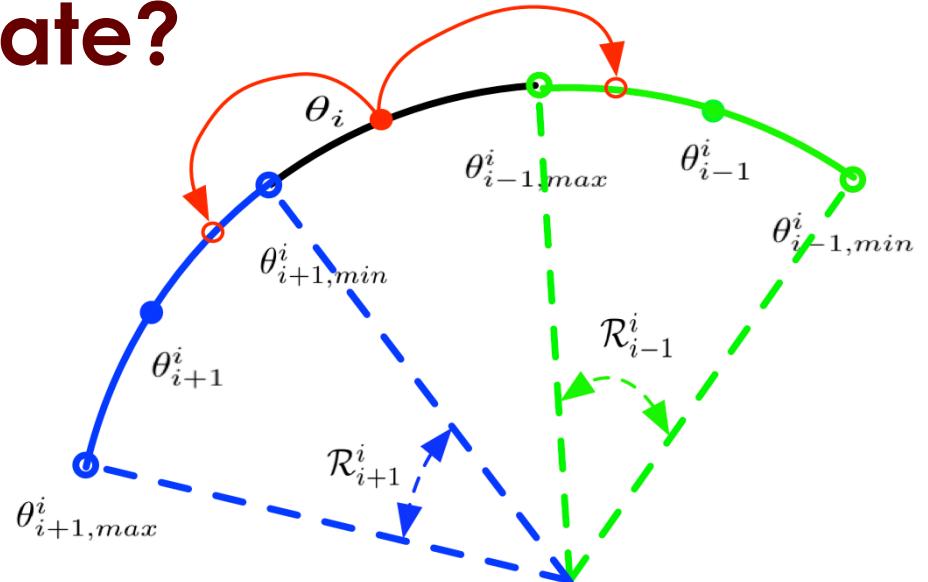


When to communicate?

Break counterclockwise order

$$\theta_{i+1}^i - \omega_{\max} \tau_{i+1}^i \leq \theta'_i$$

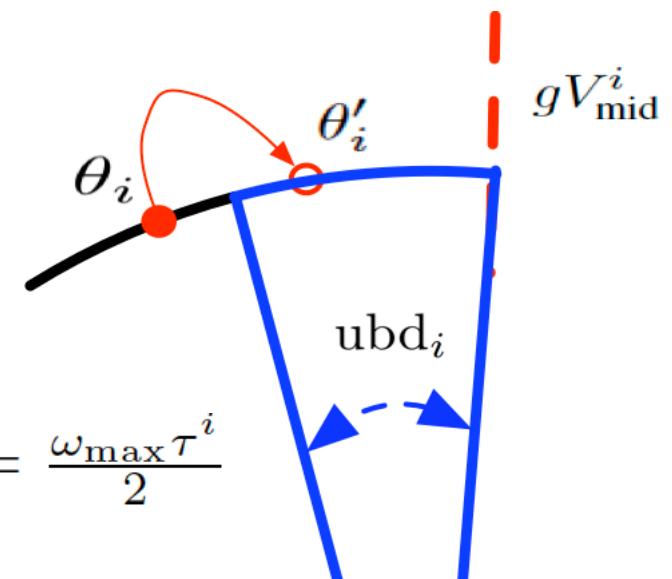
$$\text{or } \theta'_i \leq \theta_{i-1}^i + \omega_{\max} \tau_{i-1}^i$$



Larger upper bound

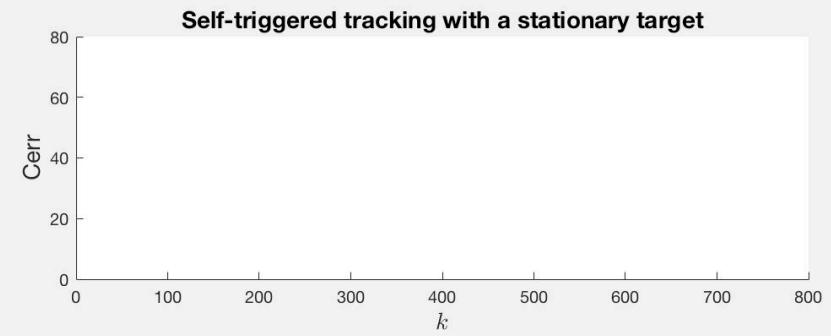
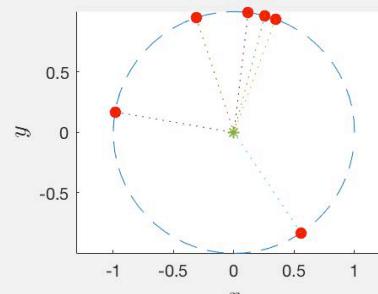
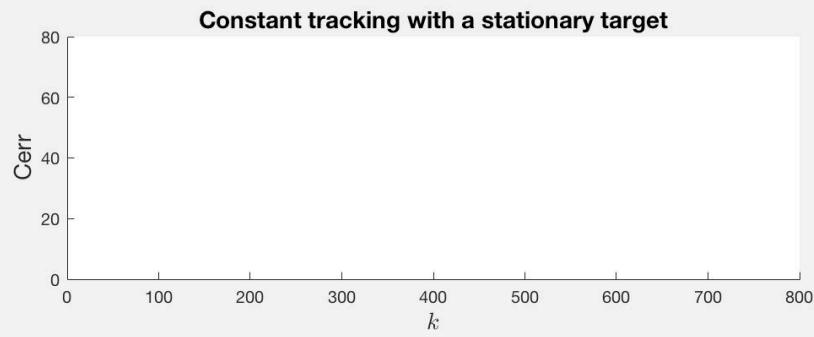
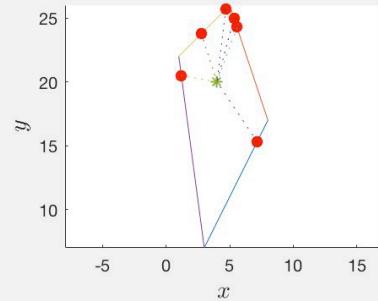
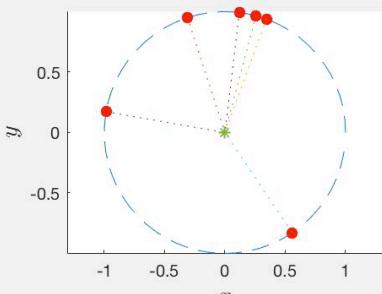
$$\text{ubd}_i \geq \max\{\|\theta'_i - gV_{\text{mid}}^i\|, \sigma\}$$

$$\text{ubd}_i := \frac{\omega_{\max} \tau^i}{2}$$

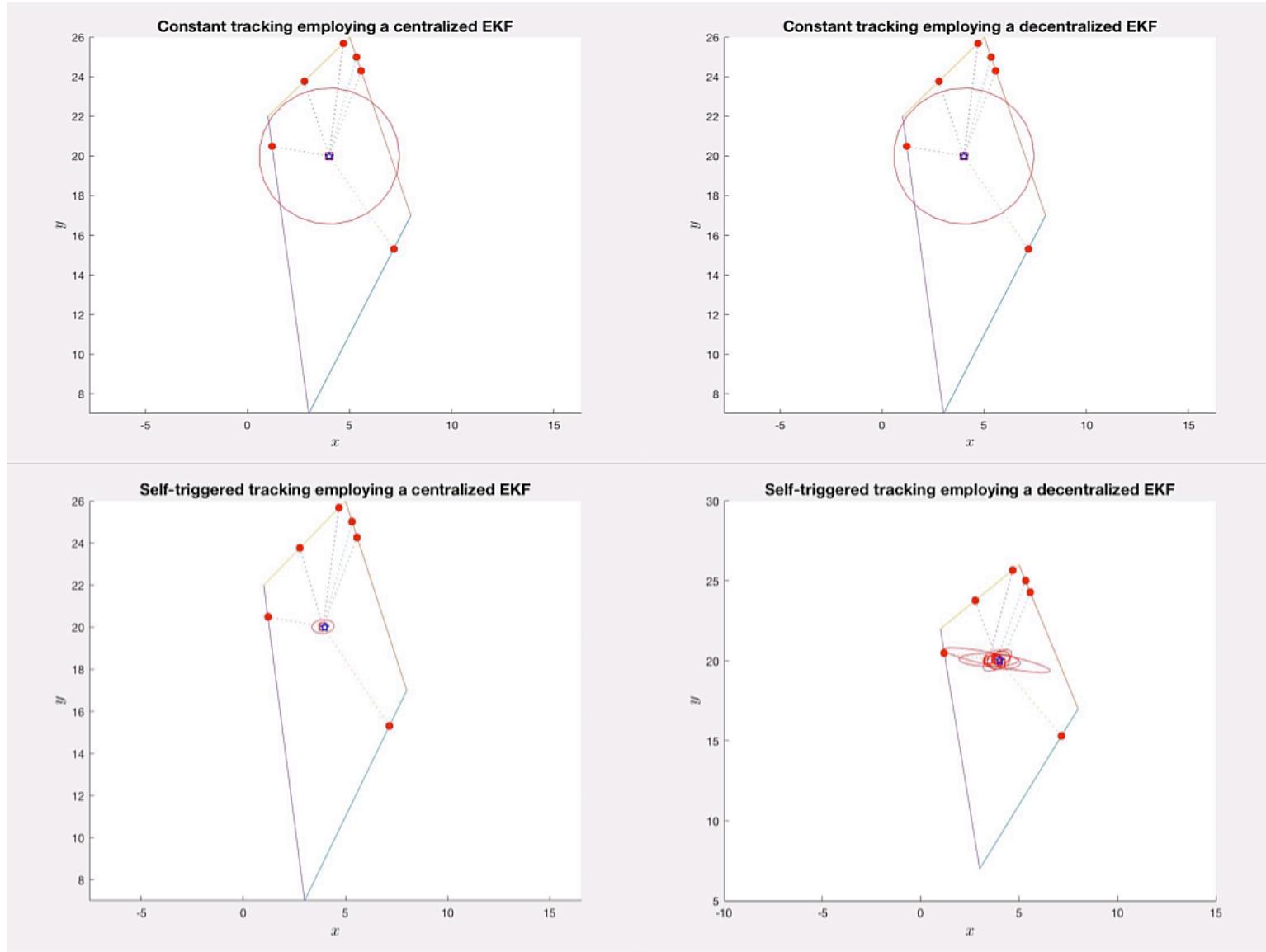


Comparison of constant tracking and self-triggered tracking with static target

We prove the self-triggered tracking strategy converges to a uniform distribution.



Moving Target with Noisy Measurements



Summary & Extension

- ▶ Self-triggered strategy:
 - reduces the amount of communication
 - converges almost as fast as constant communication
- ▶ Extension work:
 - Decide not only *when* to communicate information, but also *which robots to communicate with*
 - Recent results: “using observability to select robots to communicate with to improve the estimate of the target.”

L. Zhou and P. Tokekar. **A Lower Bound on Observability for Target Tracking with Range Sensors and its Application to Sensor Assignment.** ICRA workshop 2017.

FrW7 Session: Multi-robot Perception-Driven Control and Planning.
08:30 - 17:00 | Friday 2 June 2017 | Room 4711/4712

Citations

Martínez, S., & Bullo, F. (2006). Optimal sensor placement and motion coordination for target tracking. *Automatica*, 42(4), 661-668.

Leung, K. Y., Barfoot, T. D., & Liu, H. H. (2010, October). Decentralized cooperative simultaneous localization and mapping for dynamic and sparse robot networks. In *Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), 2010 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on* (pp. 3554-3561). IEEE.

Petitti, A., Franchi, A., Di Paola, D., & Rizzo, A. (2016, May). Decentralized motion control for cooperative manipulation with a team of networked mobile manipulators. In *Robotics and Automation (ICRA), 2016 IEEE International Conference on* (pp. 441-446). IEEE.

Hausman, K., Müller, J., Hariharan, A., Ayanian, N., & Sukhatme, G. S. (2015). Cooperative multi-robot control for target tracking with onboard sensing 1. *The International Journal of Robotics Research*, 34(13), 1660-1677.

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Thanks for listening!

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