Deployment and Optimization of a Multi-Robot System for Sample Transfer in an Automated Chemistry Laboratory

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Objectives



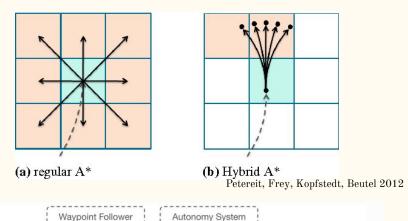
- 1. Simulating the system
- 2. Nav2 replacement
- 3. EdyMobile redesign

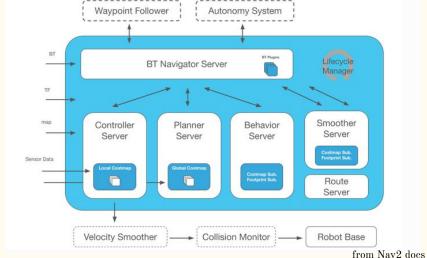


Nav2

- Decentralised path planner
- Behaviour tree
- Path tracker

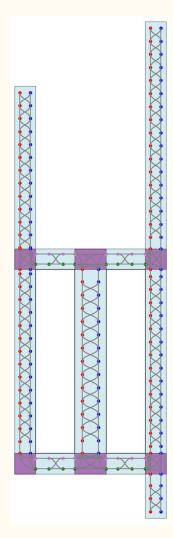
- For dynamic, unstructured environments
 - Computationally intense
 - Unexpected behaviours
- Bloated
- Steep learning curve

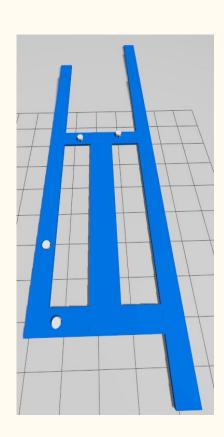


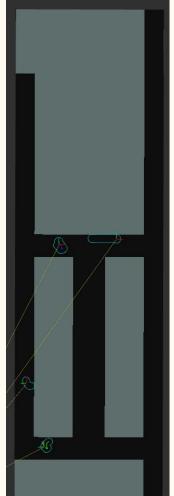


Simulation setup

- Python visualisers
 - Path planning correctness
- Gazebo
 - Multi-agent behaviour
 - Path tracking
- Ros visualisation (Rviz)
 - Behaviour tree data



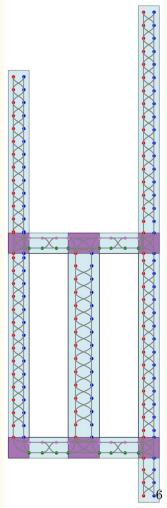




Path Planning - RoadTrack

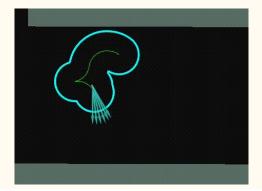
- Lane-based path planning
- Automatic generation based on road size
- Suitable for axis aligned roads
- Long distance path planning at lower computational complexity
- Uses A* algorithm with L2 heuristic

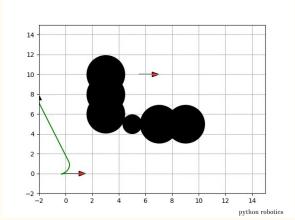




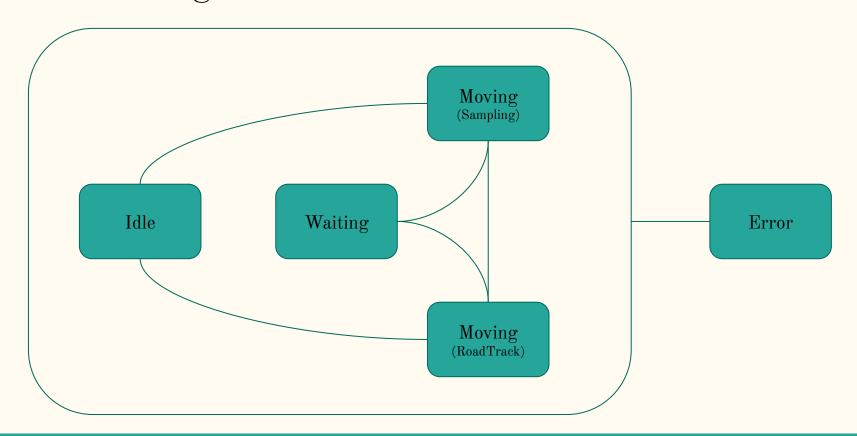
Path Planning - Sampling

- Non-holonomic constraints of moving in and out of RoadTrack
- RRT* with Reeds-Shepp path
- High computational complexity
- Short distance travel
 - \circ 1.5 to 3 times robot length





Fleet manager - finite state machine

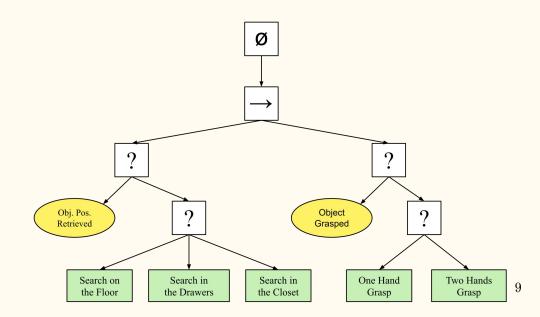


Fleet manager - Behaviour Tree

- Modular and reusable
- Scalable
- Clear visual representation
- Parallelism

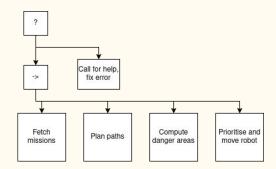
- ? Fallback node: fails when all fails, or succeeds when one succeeds

 -> Sequence node: succeed when all succeeds, or fails when one fails
- Action Action node: succeed when action is done, or fails when action is impossible
- Condition Conditions node: succeed when condition met, or fails when condition not met



Fleet manager - Main tree

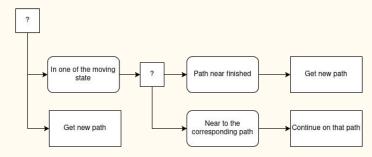
- Objectives
 - All robots have appropriate paths planned
 - No collisions will occur
 - User informed if robot has reached its goal
- Fetch missions
 - Current positions
 - \circ Goals
 - Static obstacles
- Plan paths
 - RoadTrack or sampling
- Compute danger areas
 - Reserved regions where the robot will operate in
- Prioritise and move robot
 - Determines which robot moves or waits



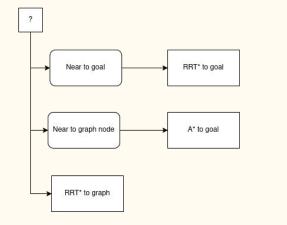
Fleet manager - plan paths subtree

- Determines which path planner to use
 - RoadTrack for long distances
 - RRT* for short distances
- RRT* used for
 - Moving to RoadTrack
 - Moving from RoadTrack to goal

Plan path for robot_i

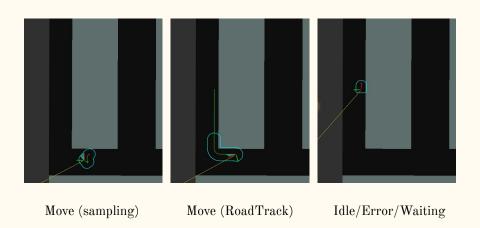


Get new path



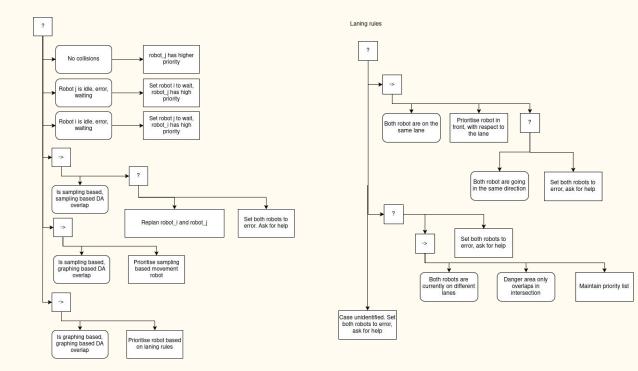
Fleet manager - compute danger area subtree

- Each state provides a different danger area
- These sizes are tunable

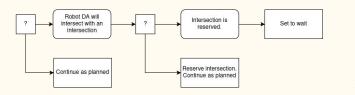


Fleet manager - prioritise and move subtree

- Gives priority to non-moving robots
- Gives priority to sampling robot
- Lowest priority to robots on RoadTrack
- Provides priority to robots ahead in RoadTrack lanes
- Reserves RoadTrack intersections to prevent collisions

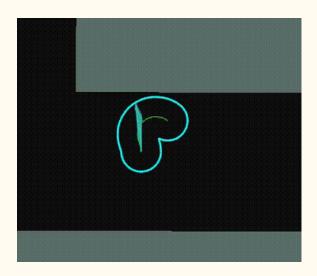


Reserve intersection



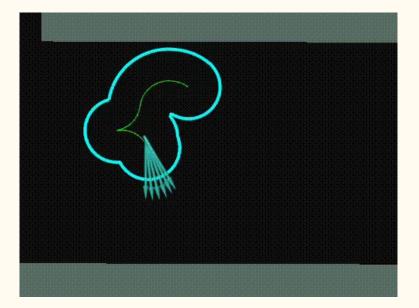
Path Tracker - MPC

- MPC objective
 - o Position Error
 - o Orientation Error
 - o Control Effort
 - Control Smoothness
- MPC constraints
 - System Dynamics
 - Velocity Constraints
 - Magnitude
 - Direction
 - Rate of Change Constraints



Path Tracker - MPC

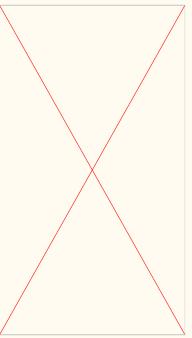
- N = 5 performs well
 - Lowered computational resource
- Reeds-Shepp path
 - Badly conditioned for MPC
 - Causes robot to be stuck
 - Forward kick



Results

- RRT* orientates successfully
- RoadTrack navigates successfully
- BT Prevents same lane collision
- BT Prevents collision in intersections
- BT Prevents collision with stationary vehicle
- MPC works well mostly, but higher lookahead time can cause oscillation
- FM Handles multiple vehicles at once

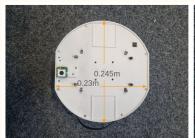




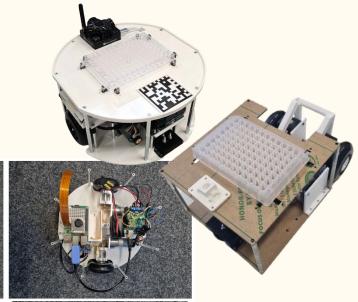


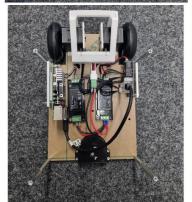
EdyMobile Redesign

- Width decreased by 30%
 - o 23cm to 16cm
- Incorporated bigger battery
 - Increased charge cycle
- 3 wheel design
 - No more slip









Recap - The fleet manager

- Replaced all parts of Nav2 Path planner, tracker and behaviour tree
 - From decentralised to centralised control
 - More structured approach to navigation
- Ready to run from a docker container
 - Minimal user input
- Adaptable behaviour tree
 - Expandable to cover unseen cases, or extra features

Q&A