

Distributed Lloyd-b Uncertainty-Aware Under-Canopy Floc

Manuel Boldrer^{1,2} · Vít Krátký

¹Department of Cybernetics, Czech Technical Univ

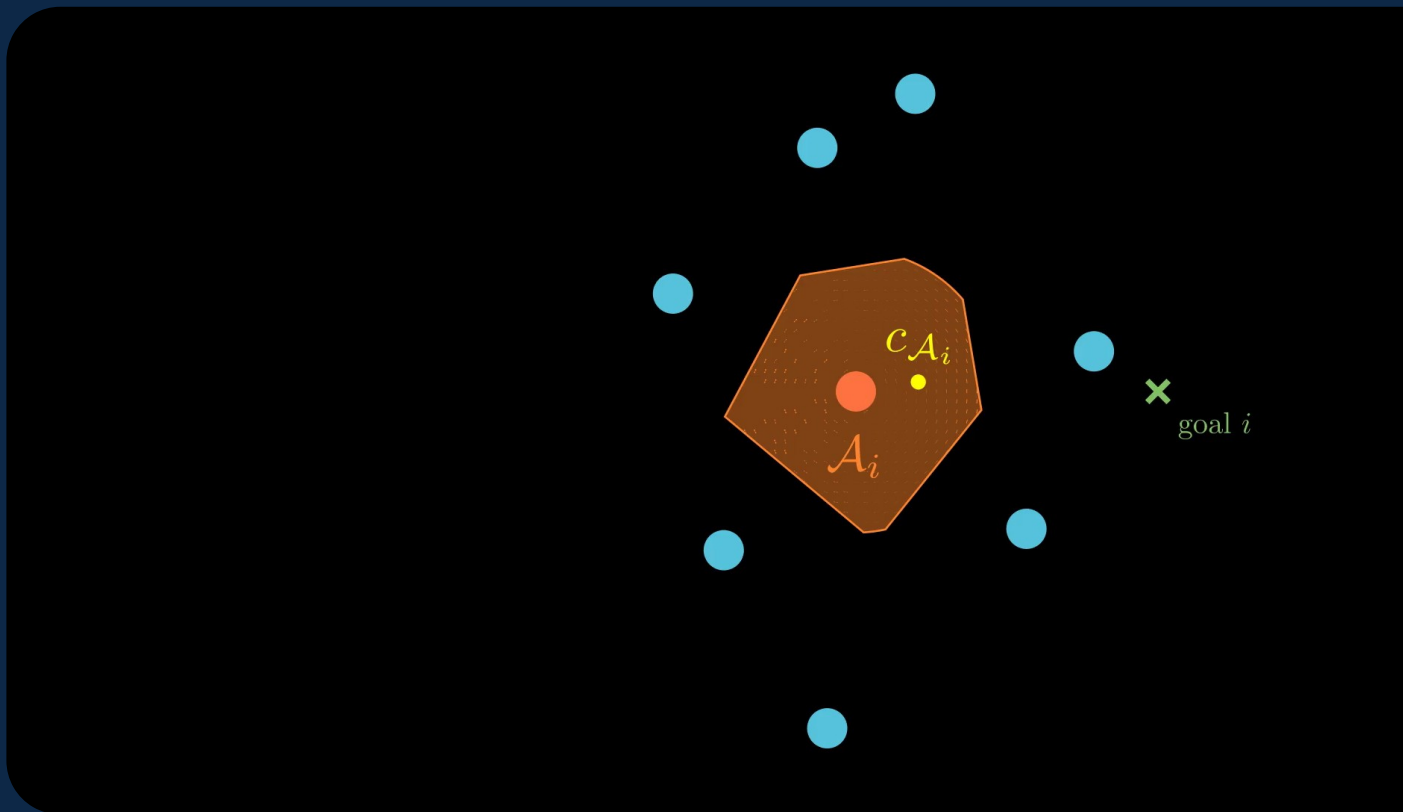
²Saxion University of Applied Sciences, Enschede, T





Three UAVs flocking under the forest canopy — no GNSS

1 The basic idea



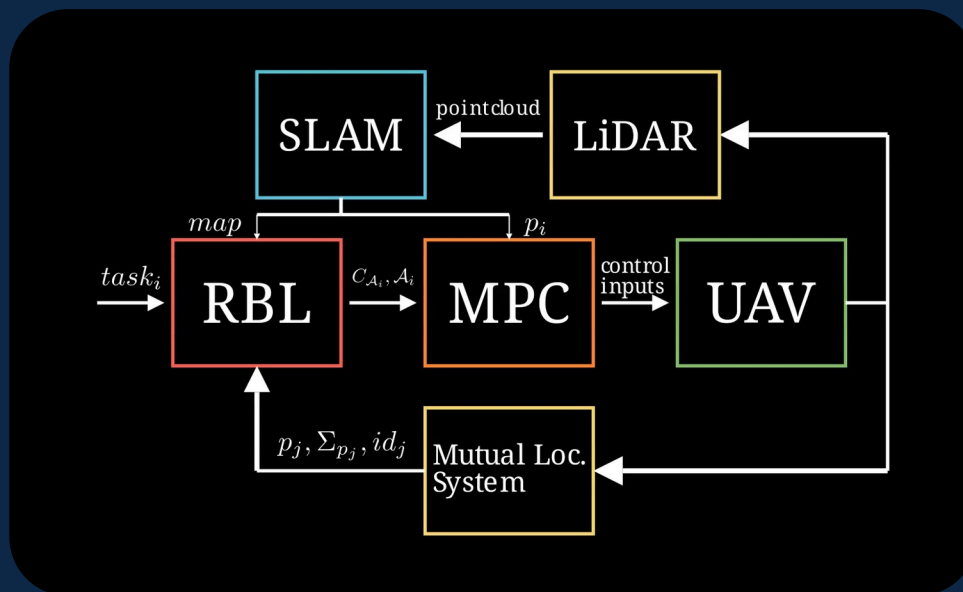
The Lloyd-based algorithm

- Each robot computes its cell A_i from sensed neighbors

obstacles

- ...and moves towards the cell centroid

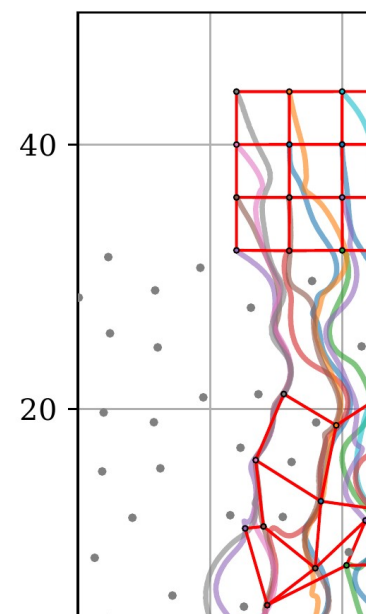
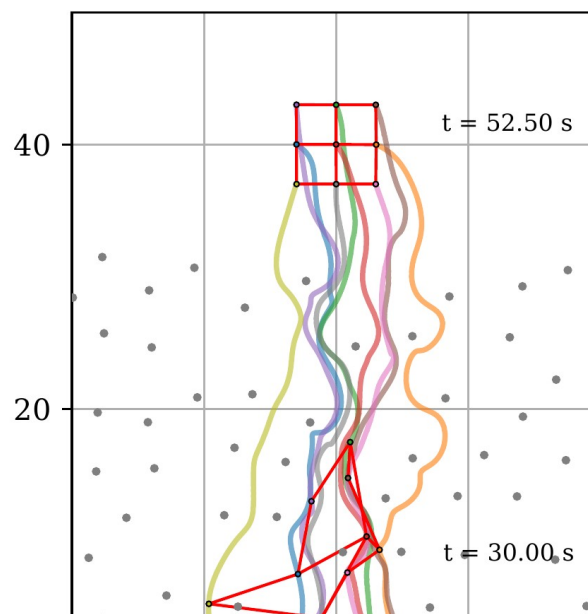
$$\dot{p}_i = -k_{p,i} (p_i - c_{\mathcal{F}_i})$$

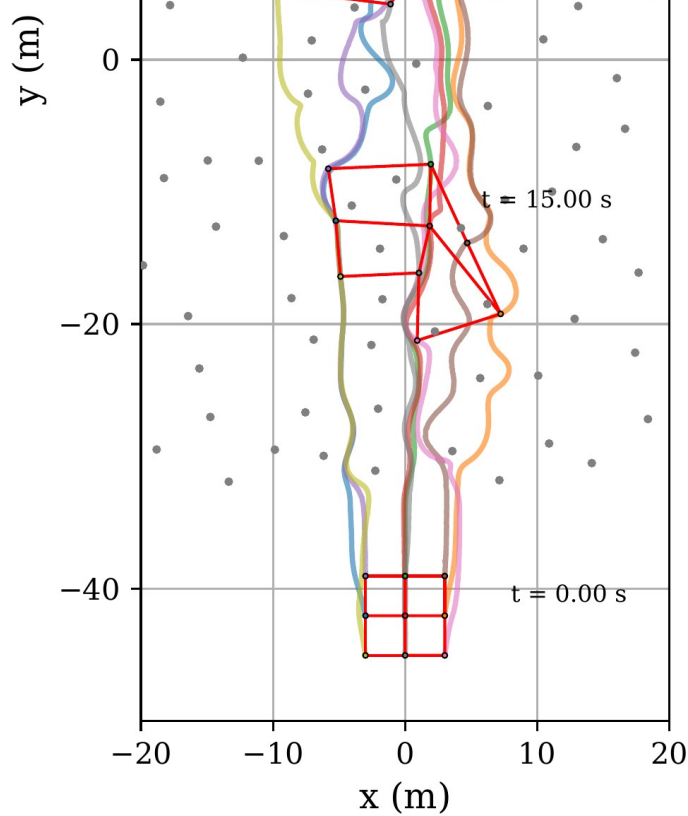


On-board

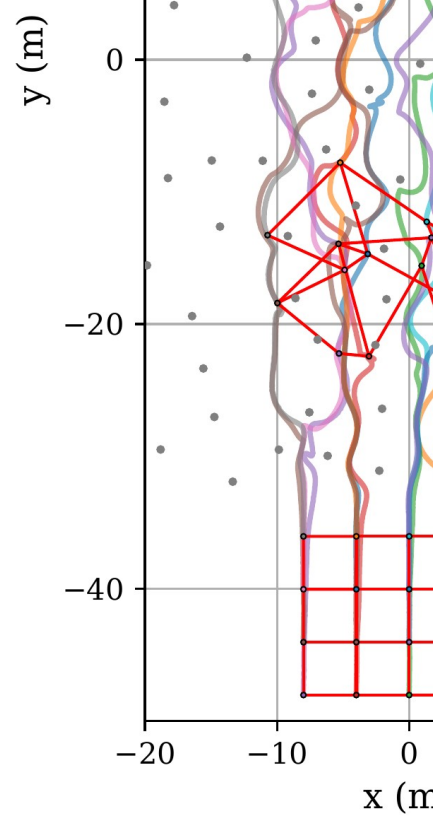
RBL outputs t
2-D LiDAR + S
localization s

2 Simulation

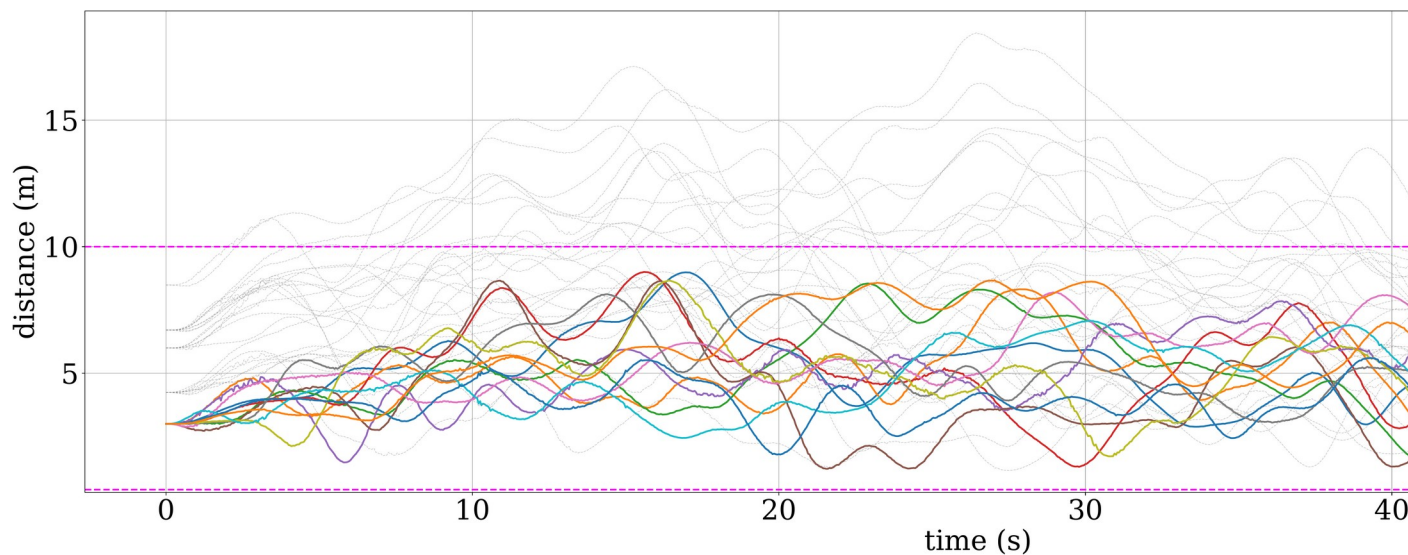




$N = 9$



$N = 16$



Inter-robot distances ($N = 9$) stay between the safety and floor distance (magenta).

Next steps Minimal communication for

Funded by the Czech Science Foundation (GAČR) no. 23-07517S and

Deep-based Algorithm for Multi-Robot Tracking

Štěpán¹ · Viktor Walter¹ · Martin Saska²

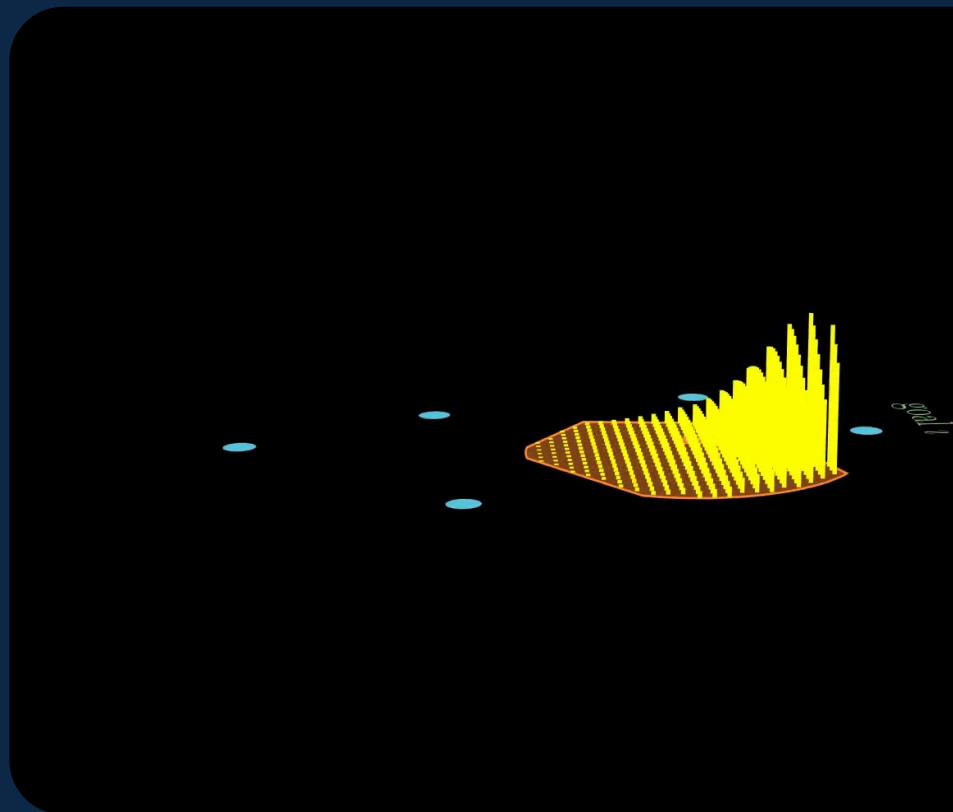
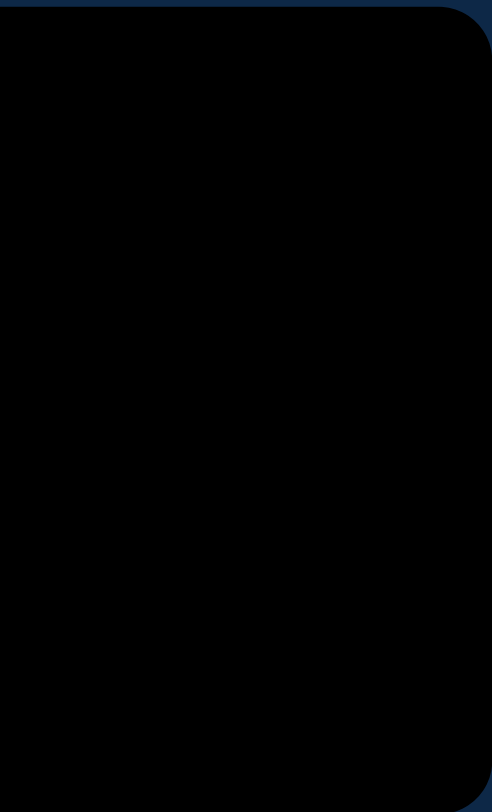
¹University in Prague · {name.surname}@fel.cvut.cz

²The Netherlands · m.boldrer@saxion.nl





SS, no communication, only on-board sensing.



Manipulating the dens

ighbours &

- Affects convergence and perform

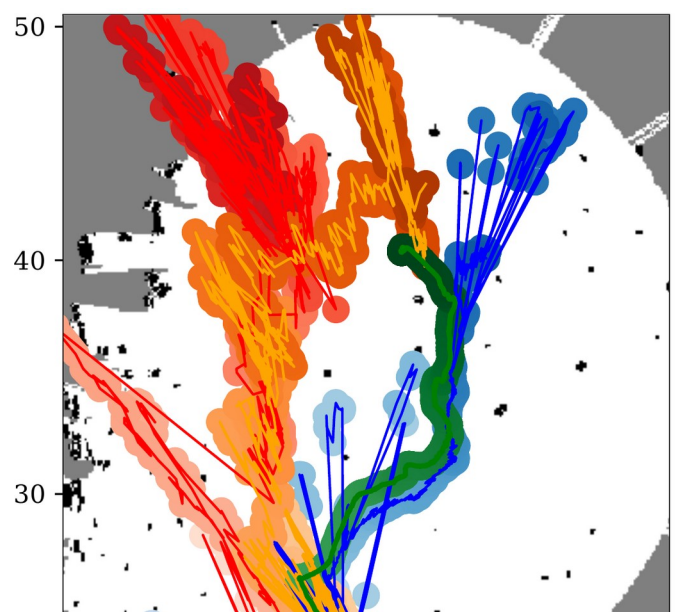
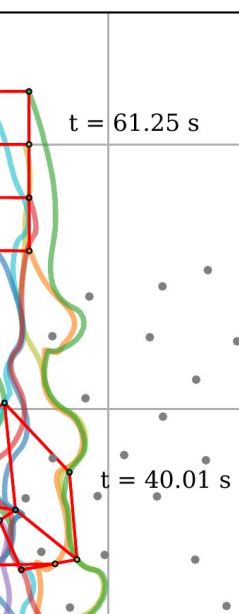
- Accounts for tracking errors and

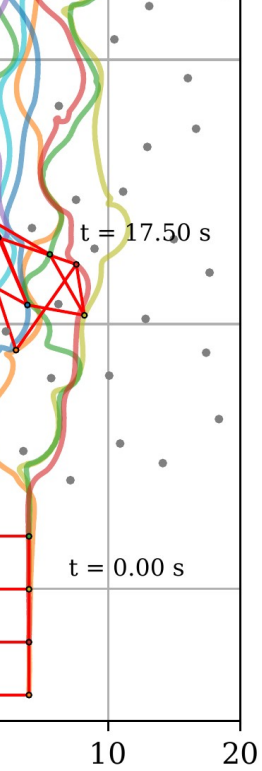
$$\varphi_i(q) = \exp(-)$$

perception and computation

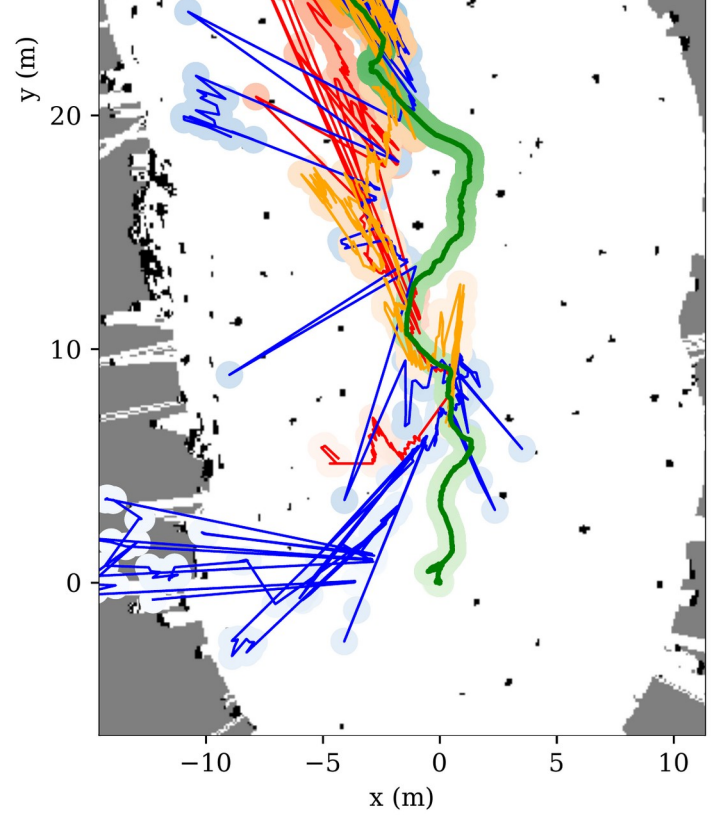
the cell and its centroid to an MPC. Obstacles come from SLAM; neighbours (p_j, Σ_j, id_j) from the UVDAR mutual system.

3 Forest exp

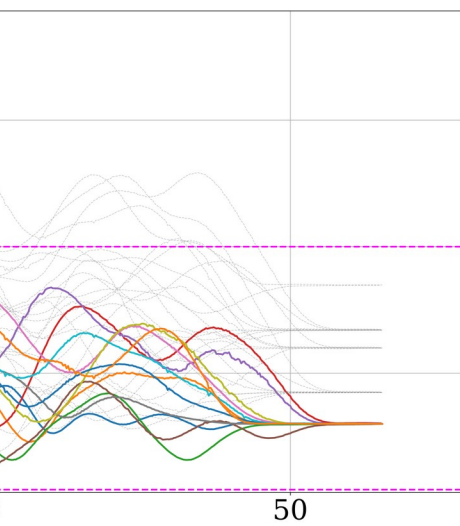




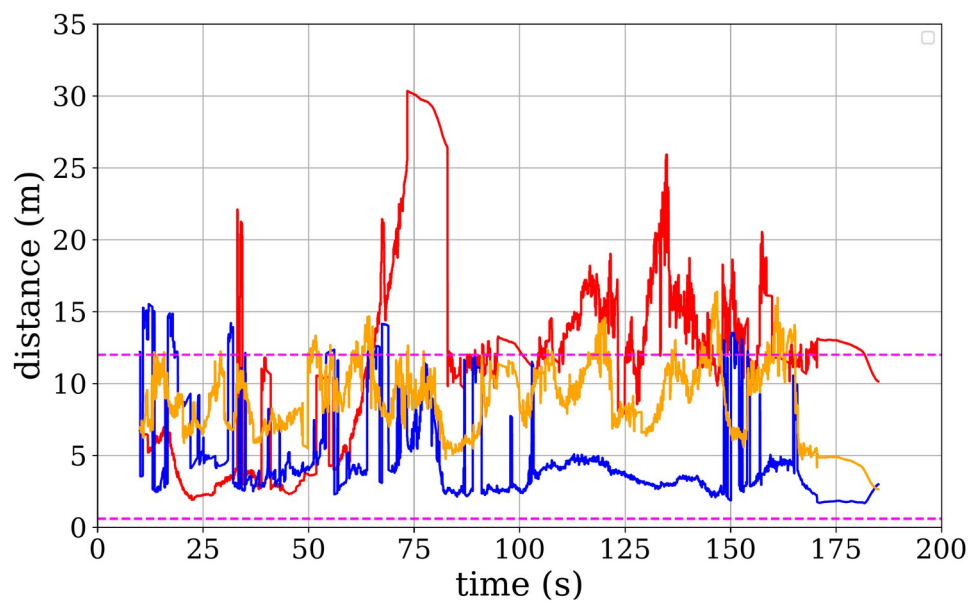
a)



UVDAR view



locking limits



Distances measured by UVDAR (UAV 2).

higher-level decisions. Human decision at the mission

and the EU project Robotics and advanced industrial production (CZ.02.01.01/00/22_



a^1

Problem

Steer N robots towards their goal location
fish: no leader, each robot decides for itself



Safety (collision & obstacle avoidance)

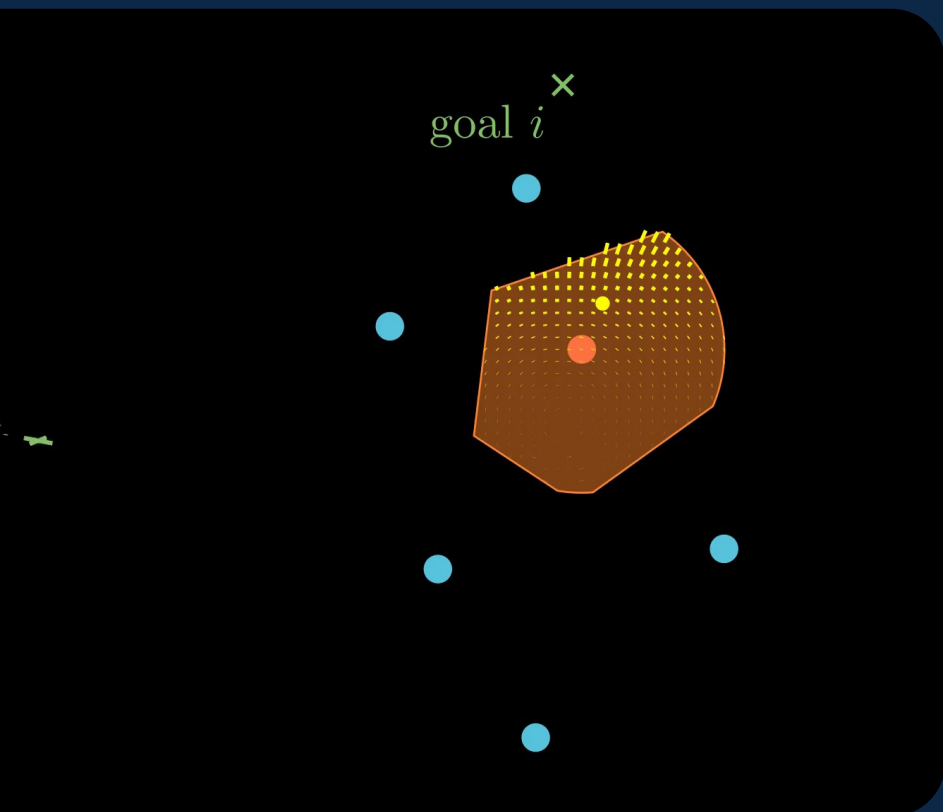


Distributed & asynchronous control



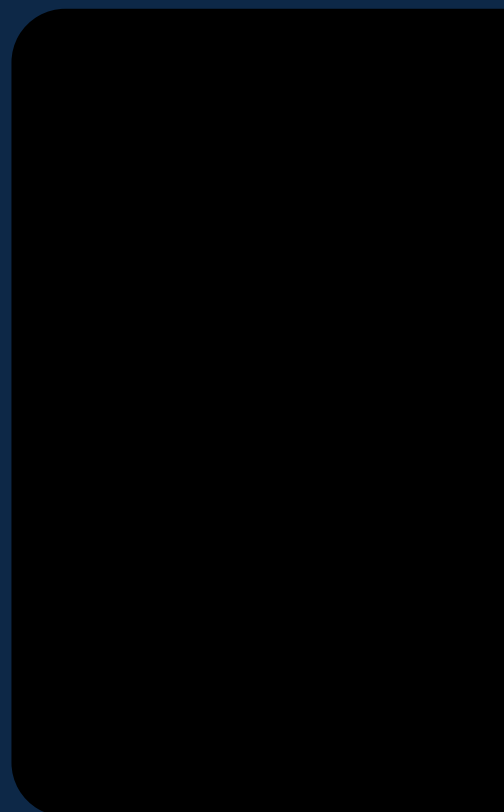
Dealing with uncertainties

Each robot only needs relative p



Cost function

Distance to the goal



Reshaping

$$A_i = \tilde{\mathcal{V}}^p \cap \tilde{\mathcal{V}}^o \cap \mathcal{S}$$

uncertainties

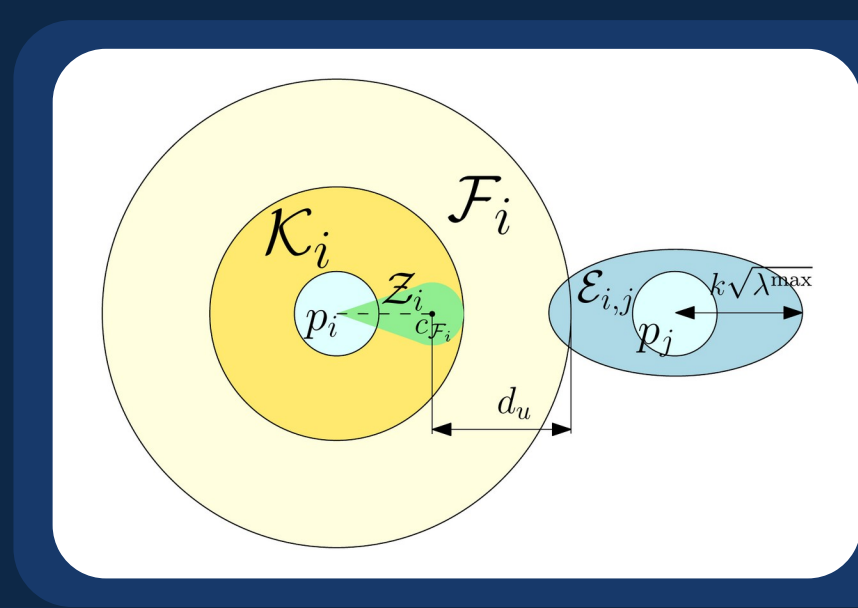
$$\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_i^p, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_i^o$$

$$\mathcal{S}_i$$

$$\mathcal{M}_i$$

$$-\|q - \bar{p}_i\| / \beta_i)$$

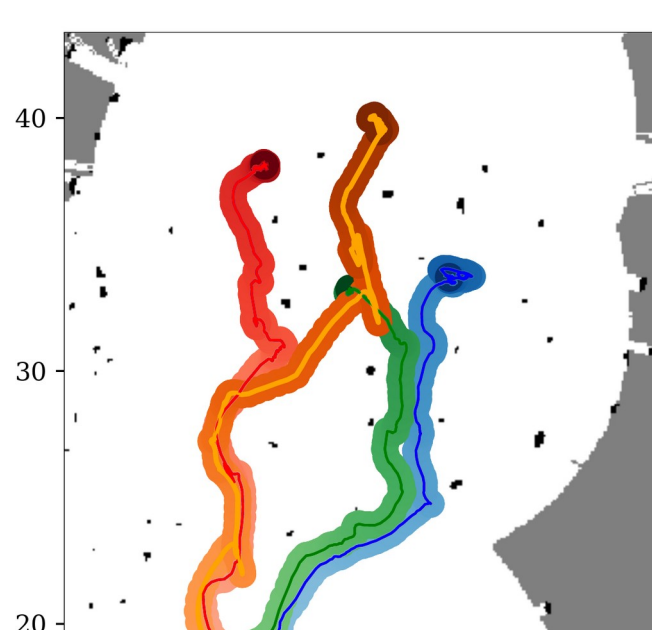
$$\mathcal{F}$$



Dealing with un

Centroid kept $\geq d_u$ from t
and the neighbours' mea

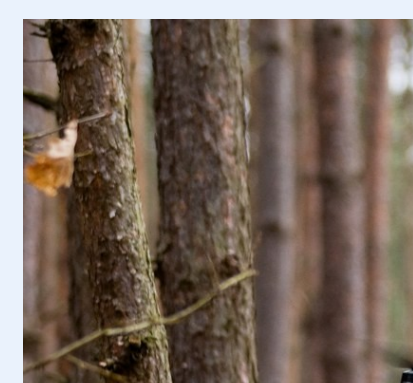
periments

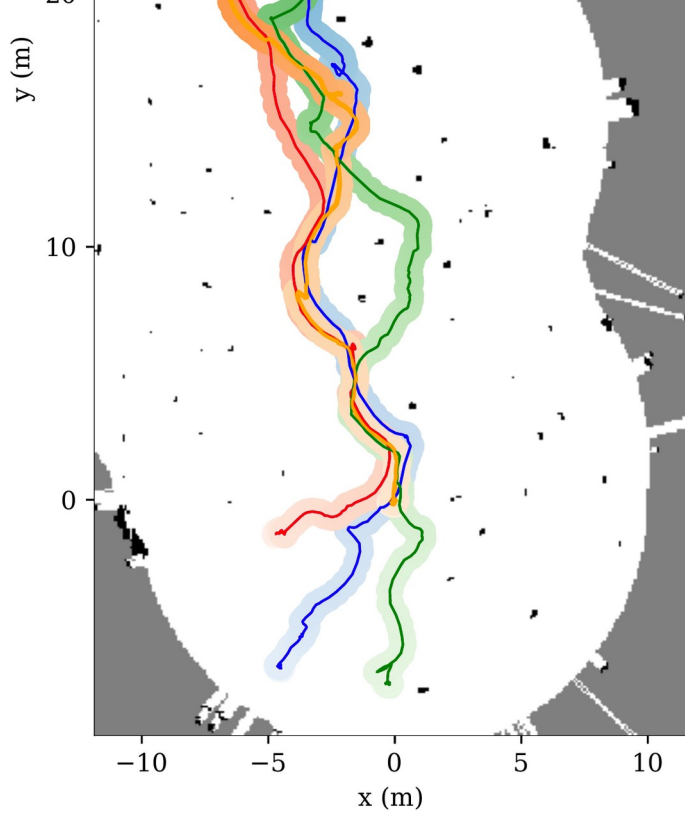


NEW ON ARXIV

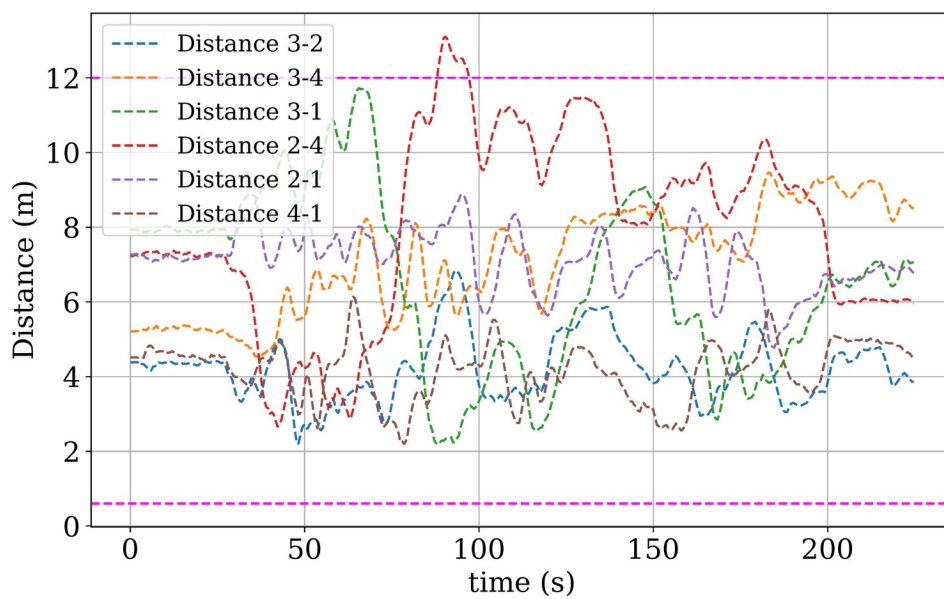
Perception Coordinat

M. Boldrer, M.





All tracks



True distances (aligned odometry).



Full 3-D coordinate
UAV for SLAM, or
planner for its line



Paper • arXiv

n level

_008/0004590).



Video
mrs.fel.cvu

**FACULTY
OF ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
CTU IN PRAGUE**



**MULTI-ROBOT
SYSTEMS
GROUP**



cations — like a flock of birds or a school of
from what it senses.



Without explicit communication

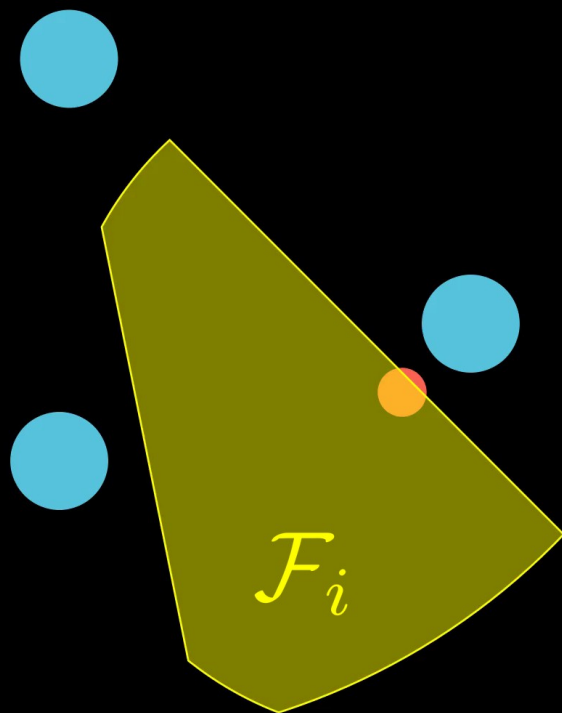


Proximity maintenance



On-board localization only

positions of what it perceives.



the cell

safe cell, collision-free by convexity

safe cell, collision free by convexity,
convex weighted Voronoi cells w.r.t.
neighbours / obstacles (inflated by size)
disc of radius half the sensing range
proximity: $\|q - p_j\| \leq \Gamma_{ij}$ (flocking)

$$\mathcal{F}_i = \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_i^p \cap \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_i^o \cap \mathcal{S}_i \cap \mathcal{M}_i$$

Uncertainties

the cell boundary, accounting for both the tracking error
measurement uncertainty.

• FOLLOW-UP WORK

Environment-Aware Multi-UAV Implicit Navigation in the Wild

Kamler, A. Ahmad, M. Saska





ation, no communication: one anisotropic LiDAR per
obstacles and neighbours, with a perception-aware
limited field of view.



[Video](#)



[Code](#)

ut.cz/rbl



[Code](#)

github.com/ctu-mrs/rbl