

Reference Architectures for (Aerial) Robotics

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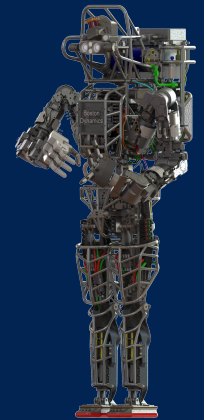
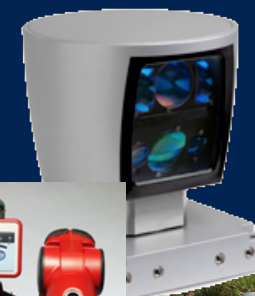
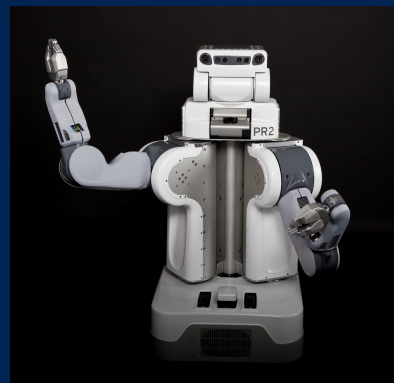
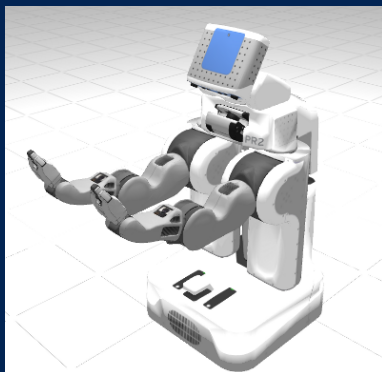
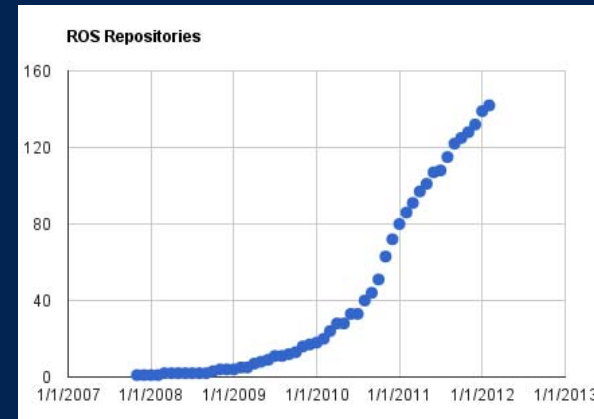
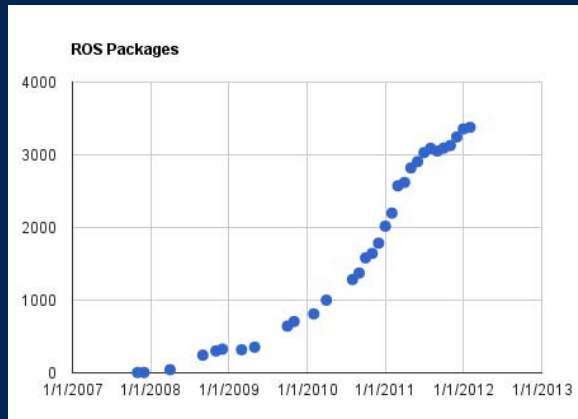
University of Pennsylvania

aerialrobots.org

Open Testbeds and Reference Architectures

- Level of R&D maturity reaches a tipping point
- Need for extensive testing and validation
- Decrease design/development time
- Share and build on each others' results

Player/Stage, Gazebo, ROS, Willow PR2



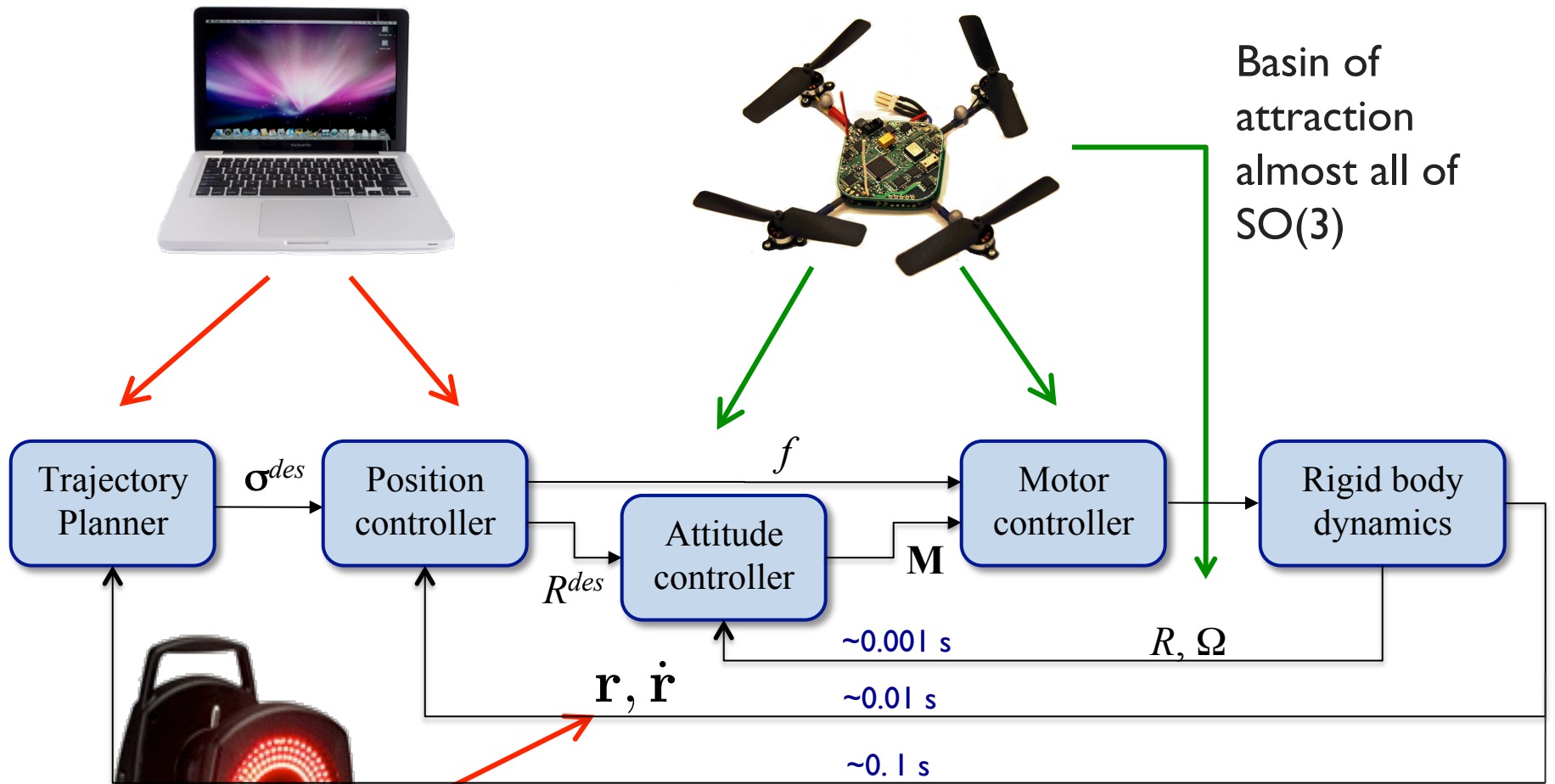
ROS

www.ros.org

- Middleware
- Standards for nodes and messages
- Formal descriptions of robots
- Abstractions for hardware
- Software libraries
 - rqt, rviz, pcl



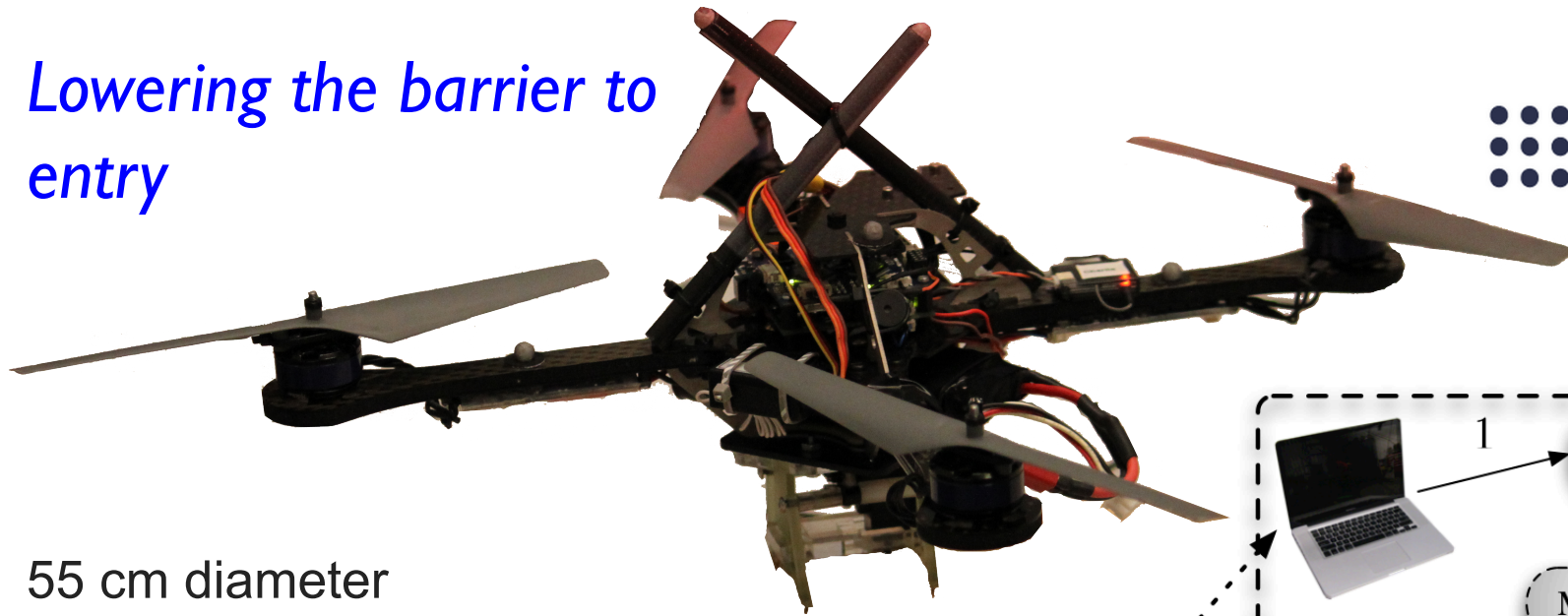
Software Architecture



[Kraft 2003; Mellinger, Michael, and Kumar 2010; Mellinger and Kumar 2011]

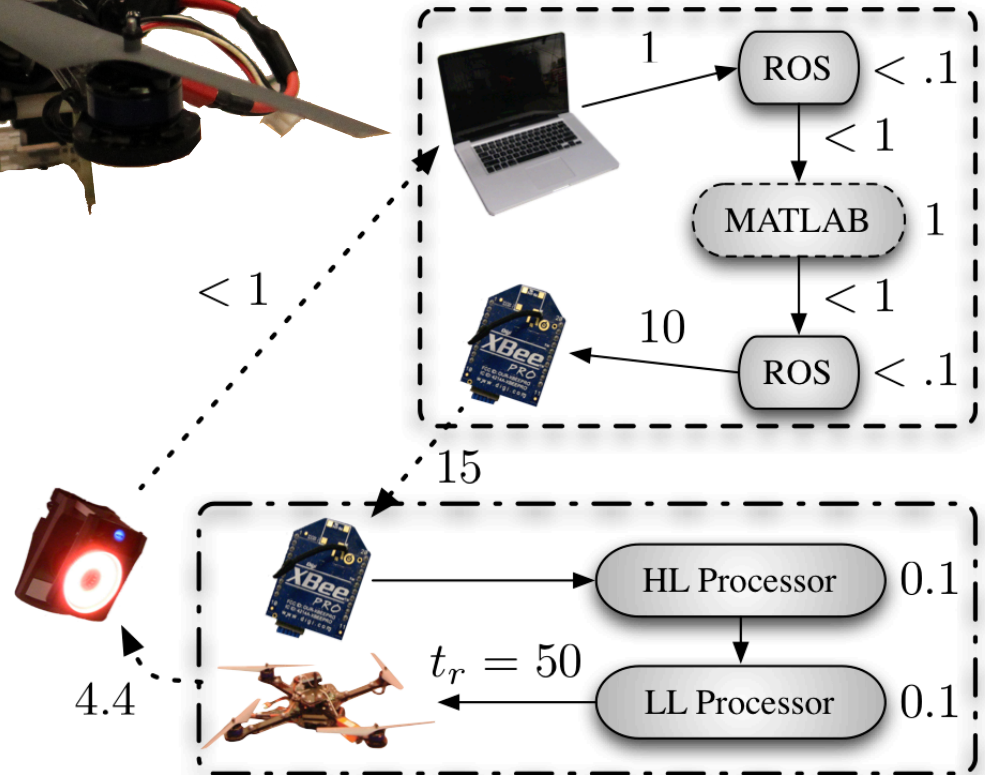
Open Testbed (2010)

Lowering the barrier to entry



55 cm diameter
8 cm height
Carbon fiber, Mg frame
500 gm (3 LiPo cells)
140 gm claws + camera

Planning/estimation run on
MATLAB on a Macbook Pro



Indoor/Outdoor Environment

- 1.8 GHz Core i3 processor, 8 GB RAM
- u-blox LEA-6T GPS module
- Hokuyo UTM-30LX LiDAR
- 2 mvBlueFOX-MLC200w grayscale HDR cameras
 - (fisheye lenses, 752×480 , 25 Hz)
- IMU 100 Hz

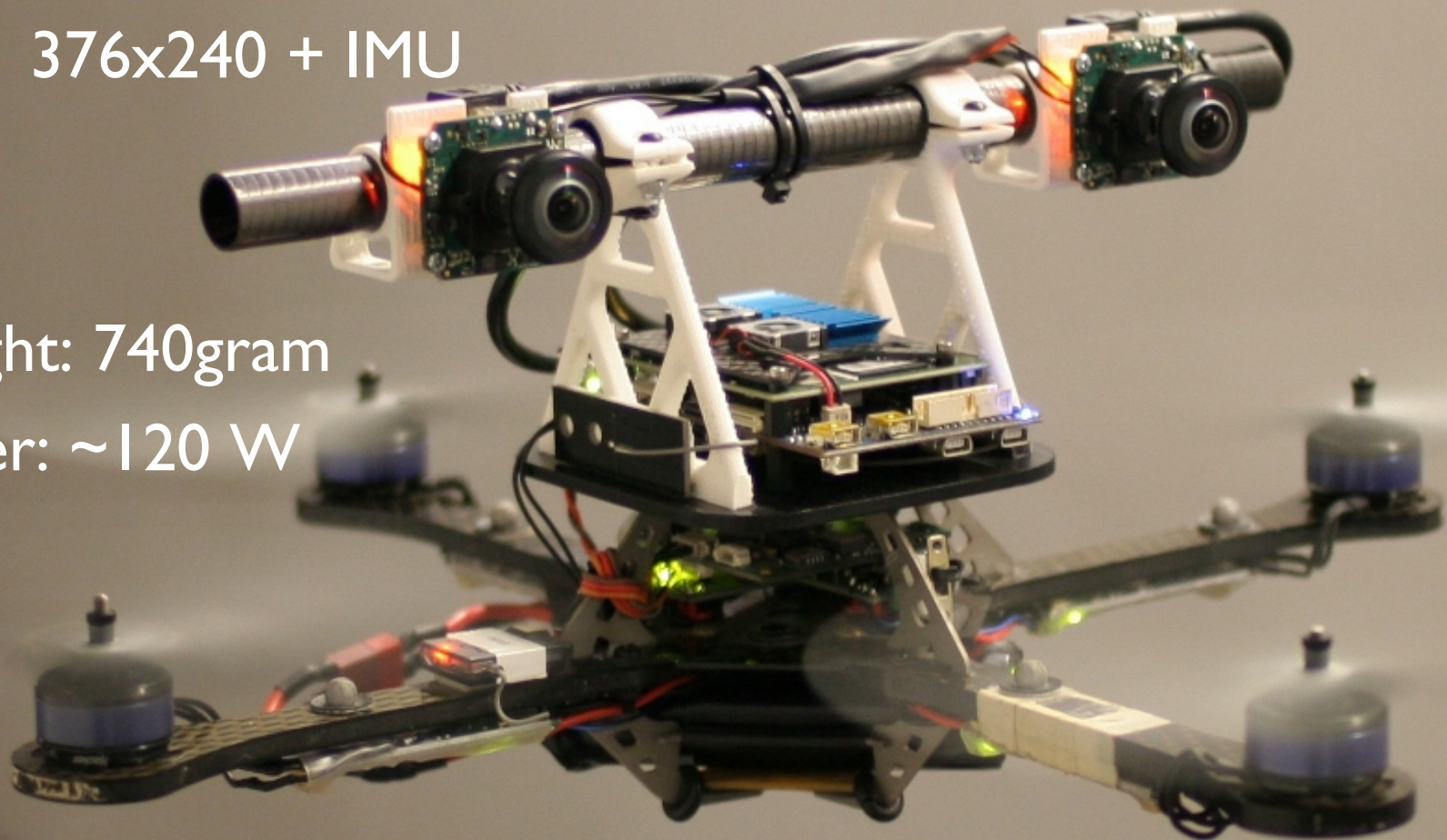
[Shen, Mulgaonkar, Michael, and Kumar 2013]

CPU: Intel Atom Processor, 1.6 GHz, 1 GB Ram

Sensing: 2 grayscale Matrix Vision cameras,
376x240 + IMU

Weight: 740gram

Power: ~120 W



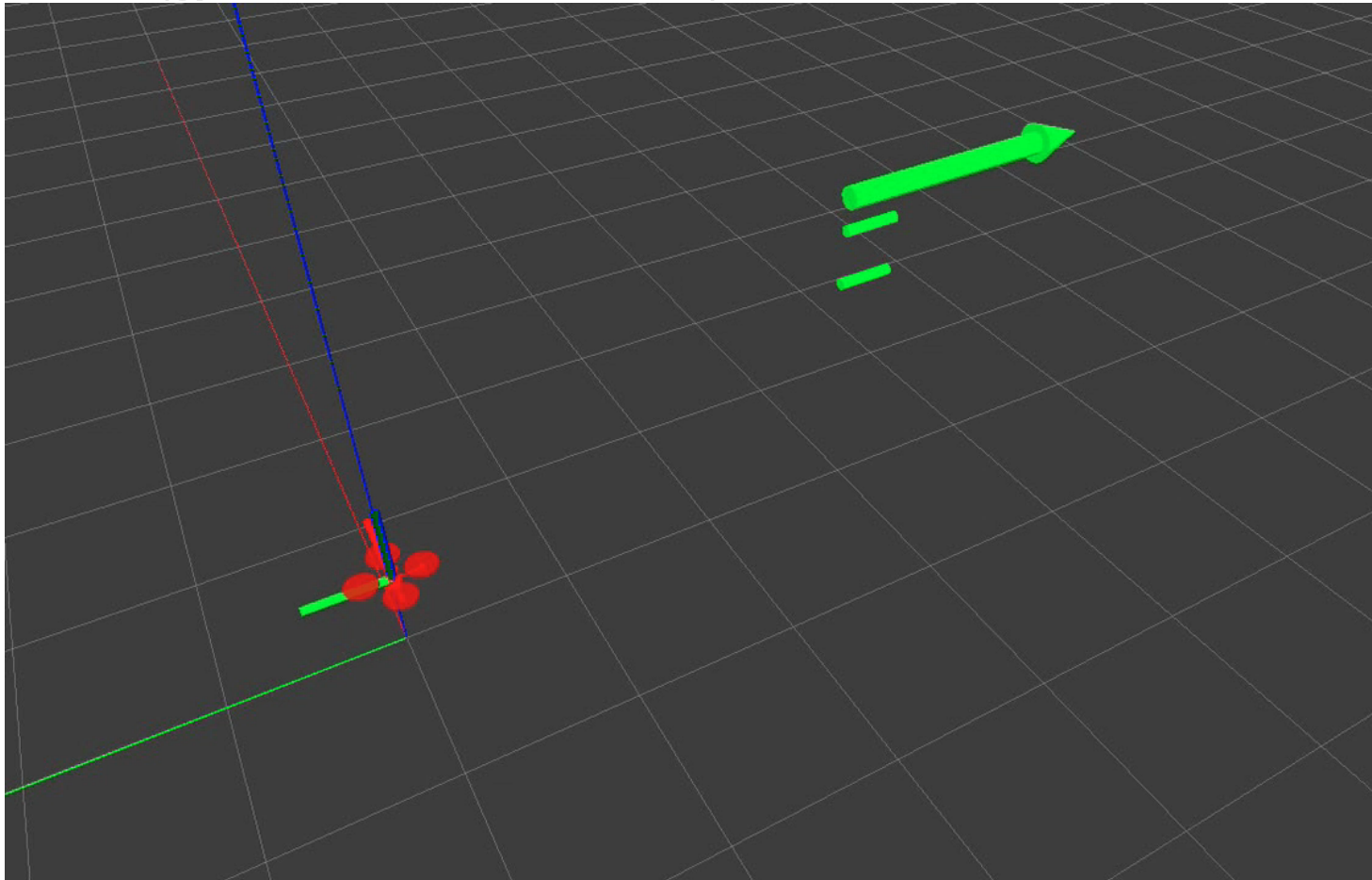
2012

[Shen, Mulgaonkar, Michael, and Kumar 2013]

ROS Simulator

Test controllers, estimators, planners

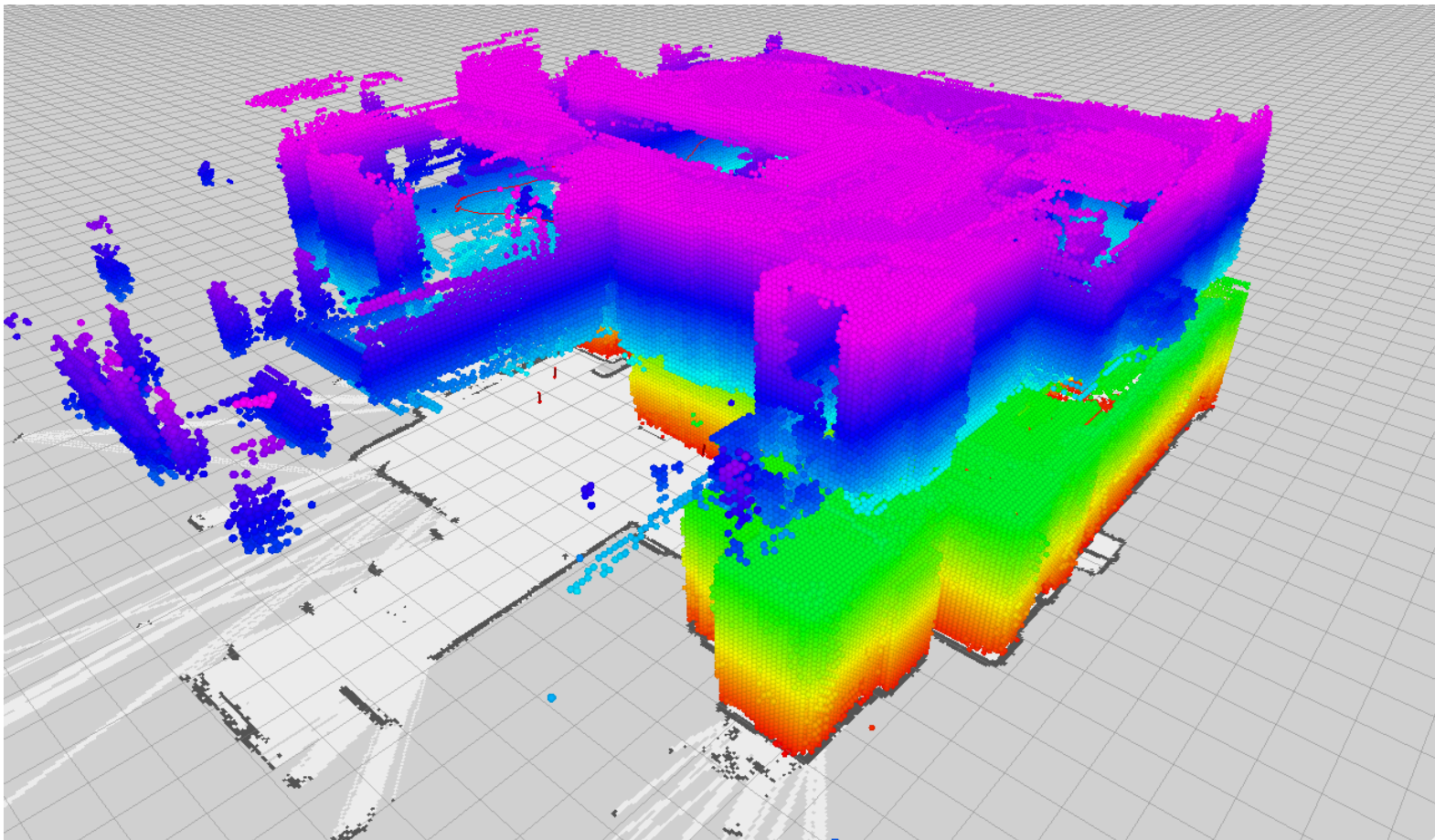
- Dynamics (rigid body, aerodynamics, motor dynamics)
- Sensors (gyros, accelerometers), laser scanner, cameras



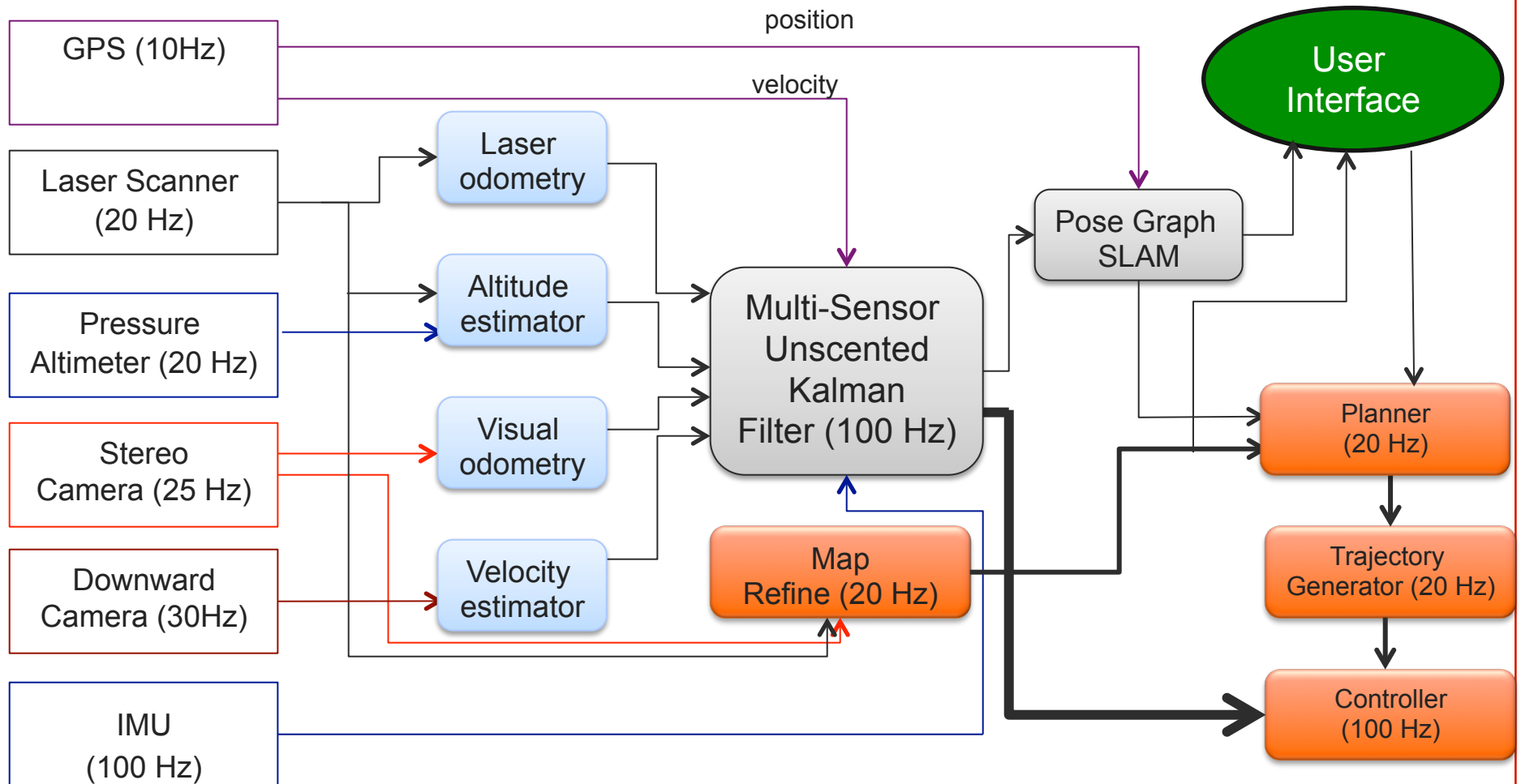
ROS Simulator

Test controllers, estimators, planners

- Dynamics (rigid body, aerodynamics, motor dynamics)
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Estimation and Control Architecture



Sensors: IMU, Laser, Cameras, GPS
Autonomous Flight
All Processing Onboard
Length: 450 m, Speed: 1.5m/s

CPS for Autonomous Systems

ROS

State of the Art

Limitations

Software abstractions

Formal semantics

Perception-action loops

Real-time guarantees

Tools

Ease of use

Graph representation
of architecture

Nested, hierarchical
representations

Support for co-design

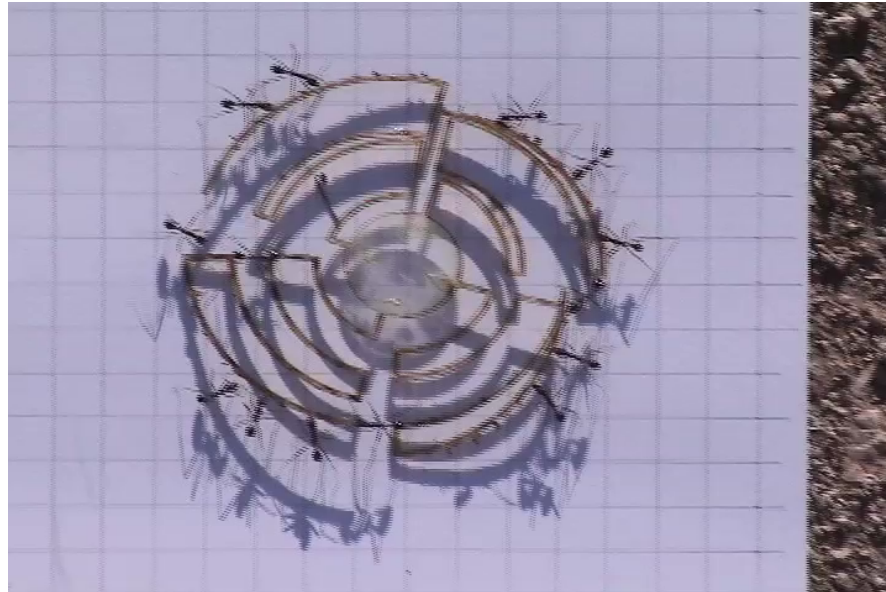
Reference Architectures for Swarms of Robots

aerialrobots.org

1 Act independently

2 Require only local information

3 Anonymous behavior



Leader-Follower Networks



Anonymity (unlabeled robots)



Control of Formation Shape and Group Motion

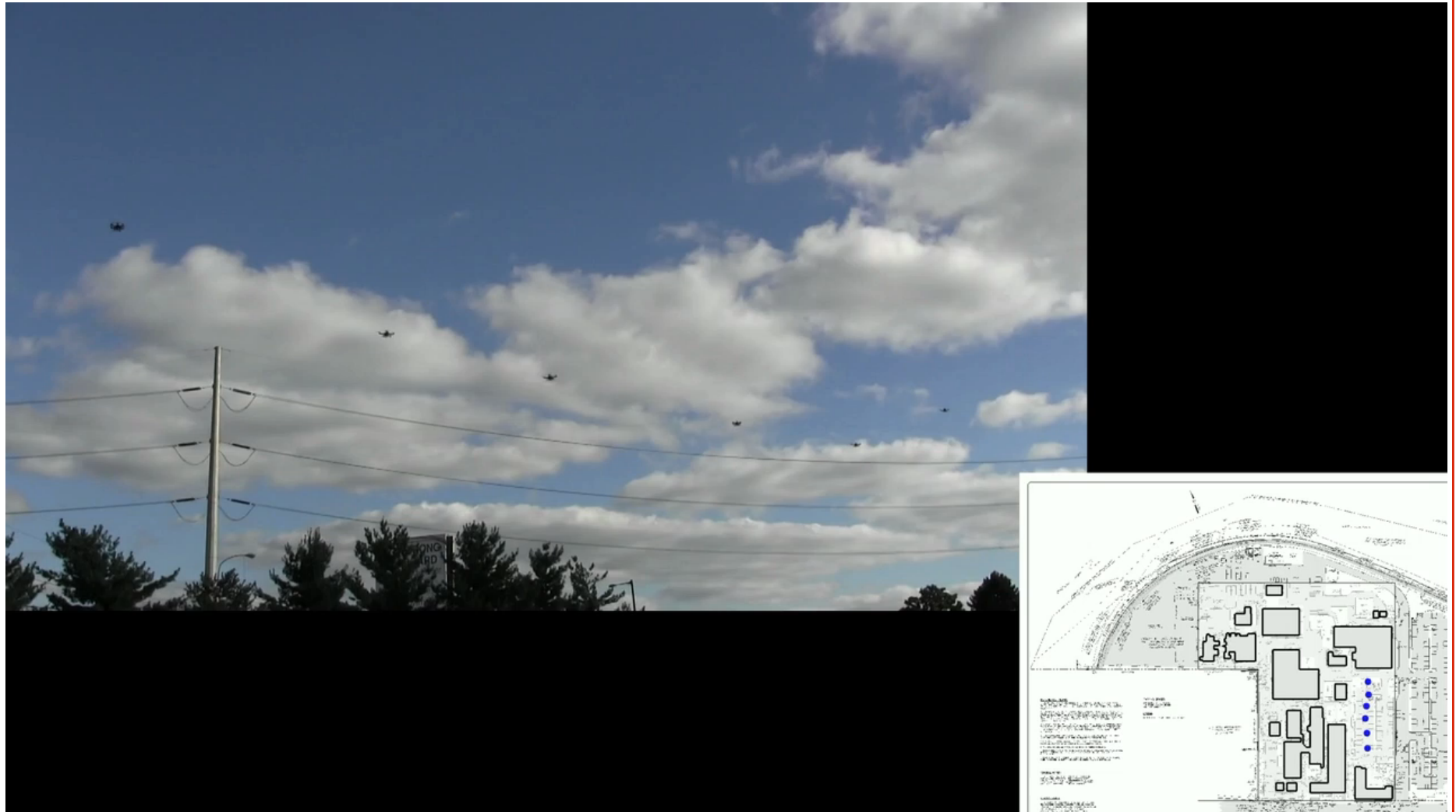


Applications

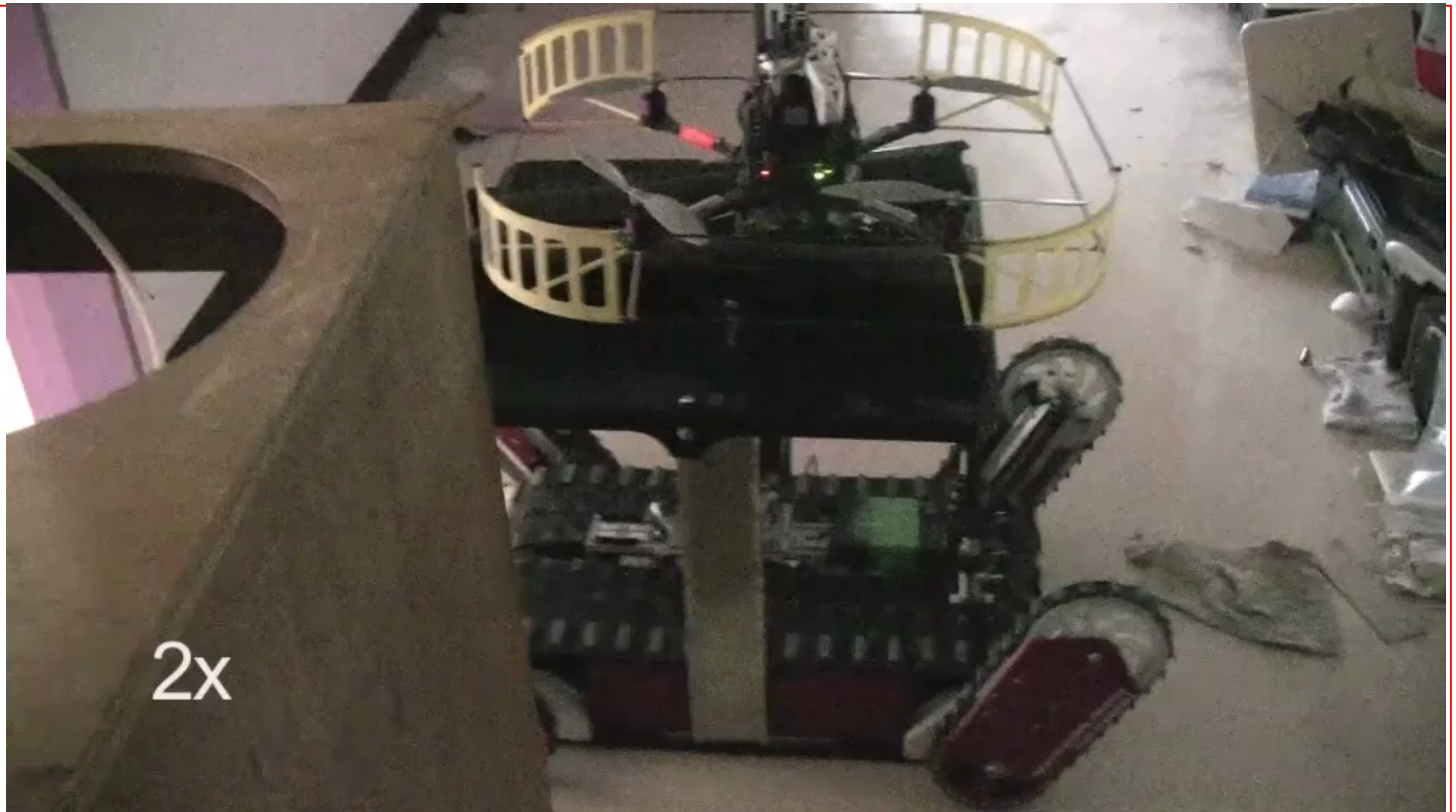
Outdoor Swarms



Outdoor Swarms

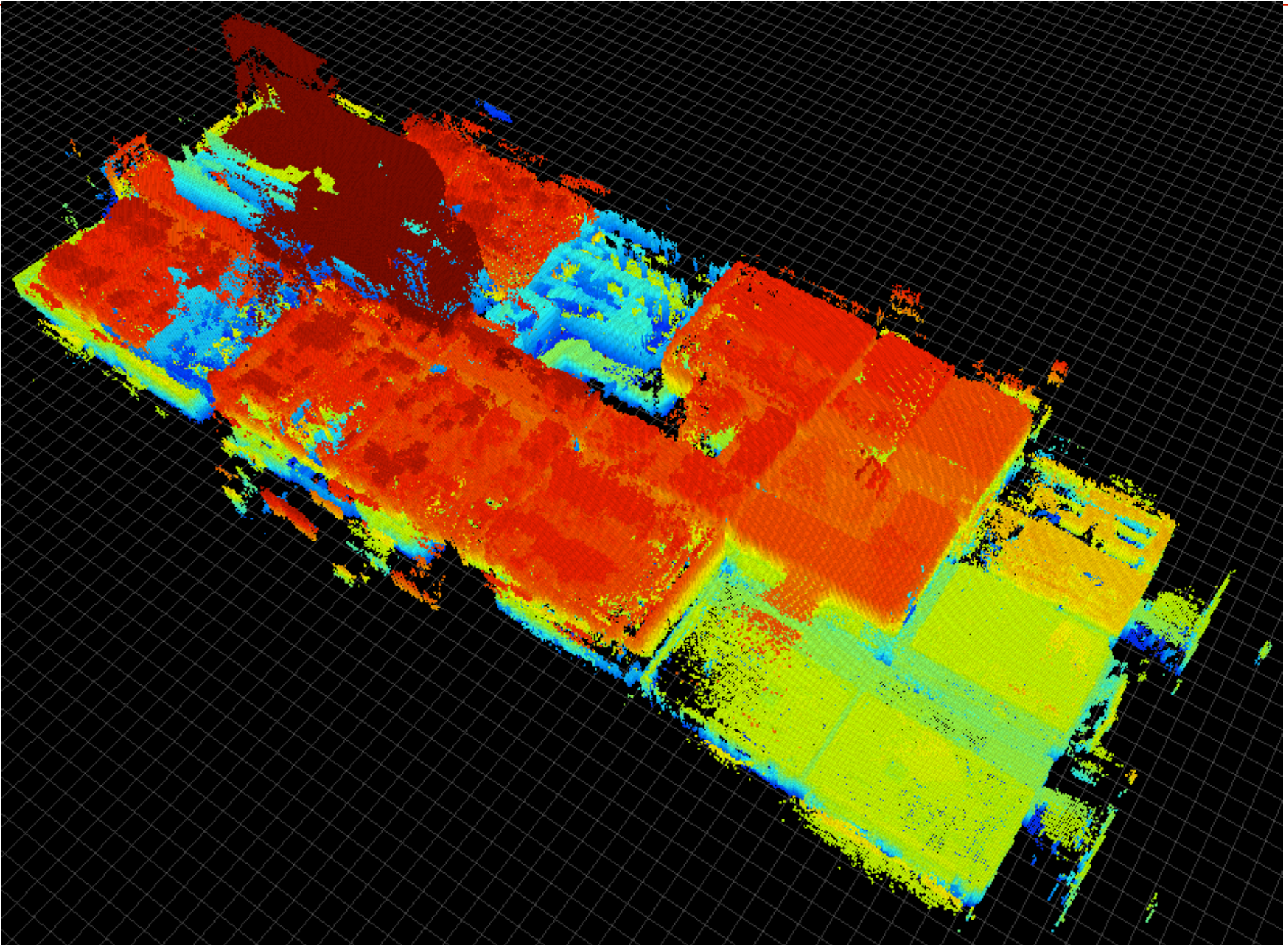






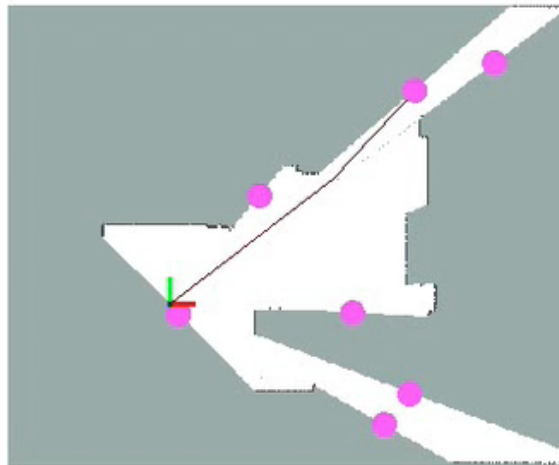
Sendai, Japan, July 21, 2011

N. Michael, S. Shen, K. Mohta, Y. Mulgaonkar, V. Kumar, K. Nagatani, Y. Okada, S. Kiribayashi, K. Otake, K. Yoshida, K. Ohno, E. Takeuchi, and S. Tadokoro, "Collaborative mapping of an earthquake-damaged building via ground and aerial robots," *J. Field Robotics*, vol. 29, no. 5, pp. 832–841, 2012.

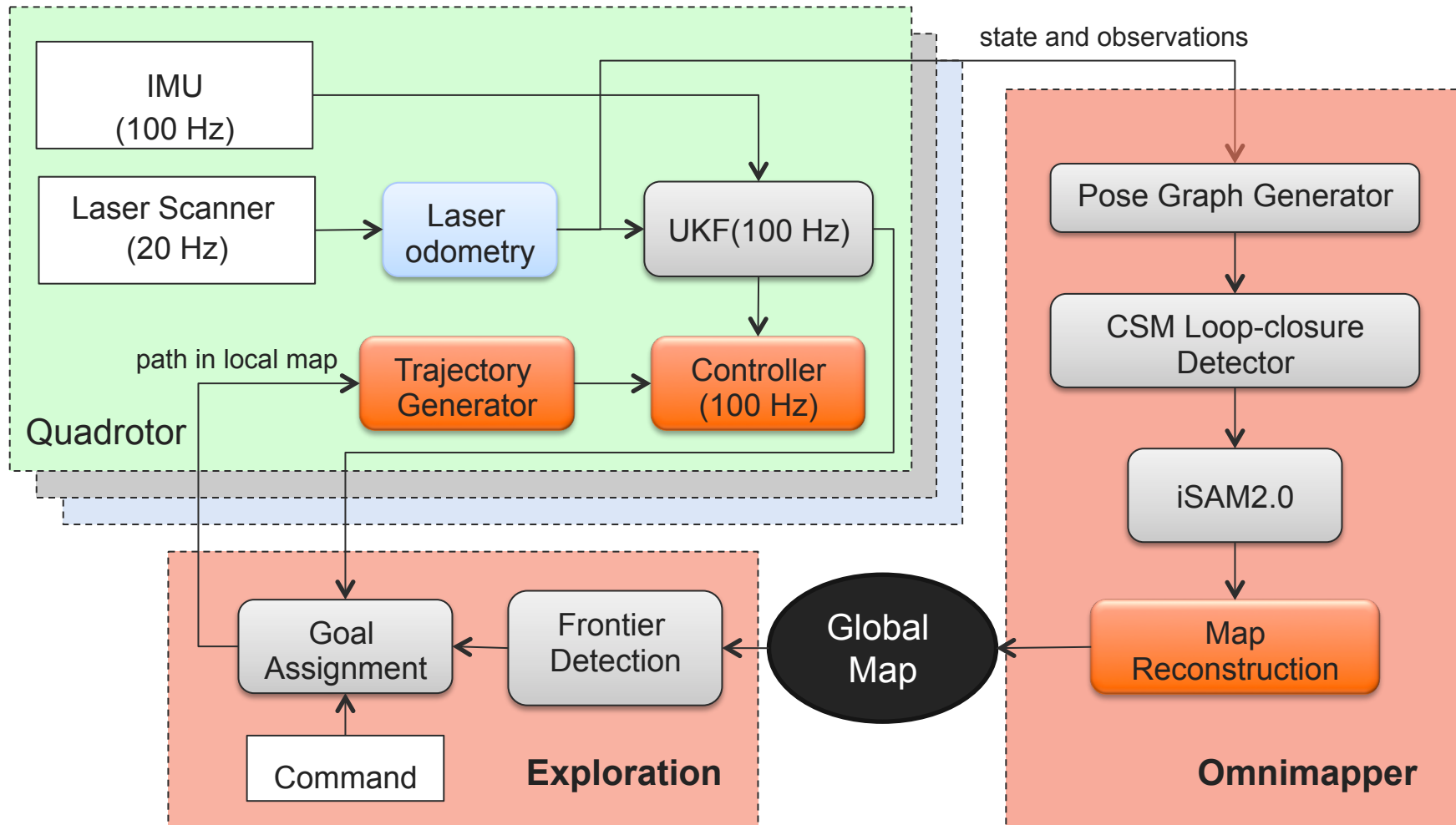


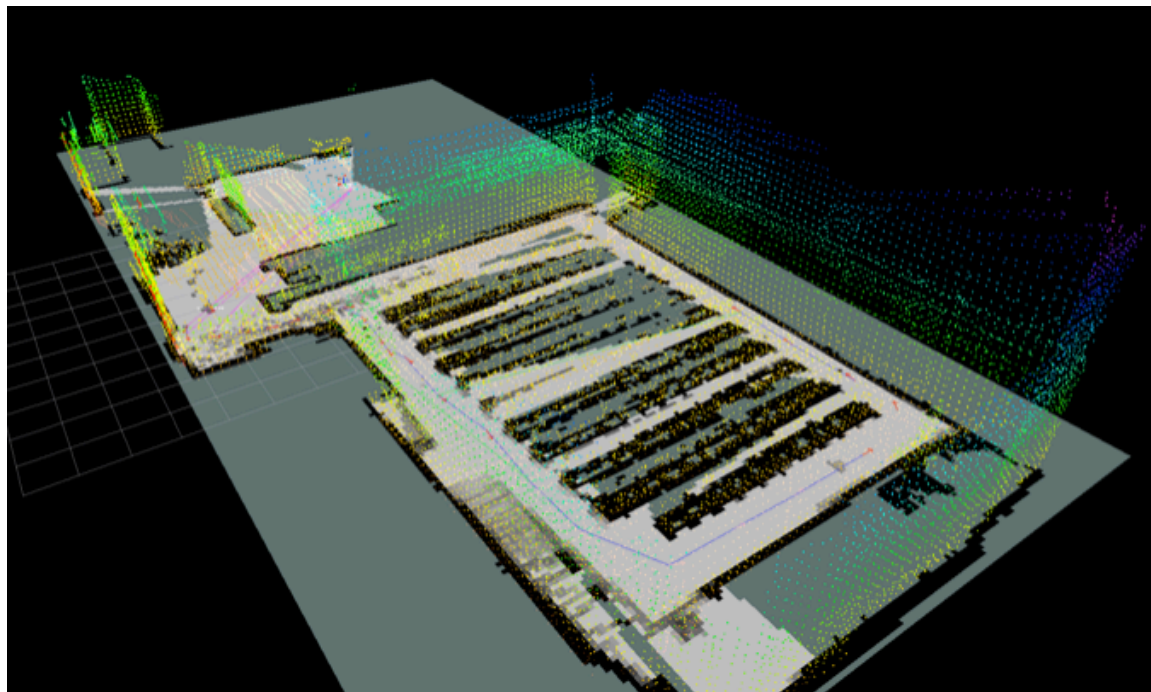
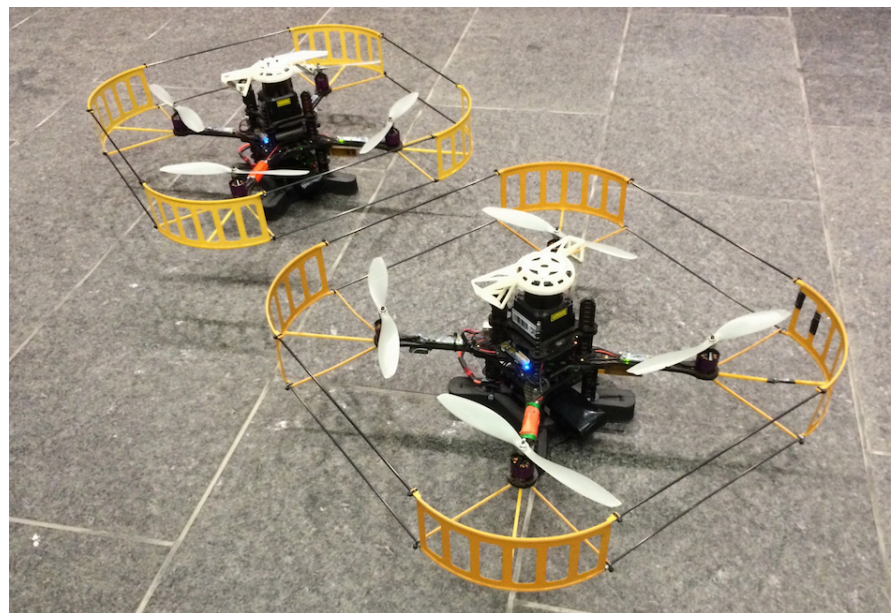
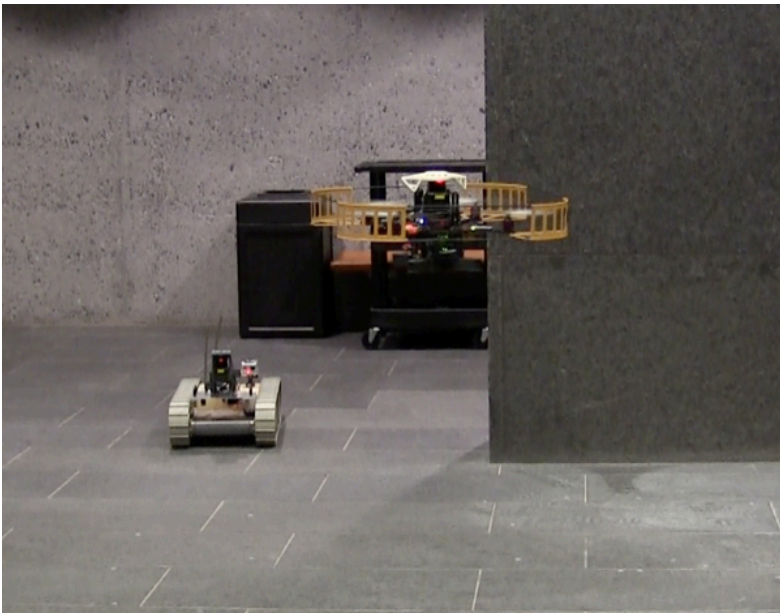
7th, 8th, and 9th floors

Collaborative Mapping and Exploration



Collaborative Mapping and Exploration

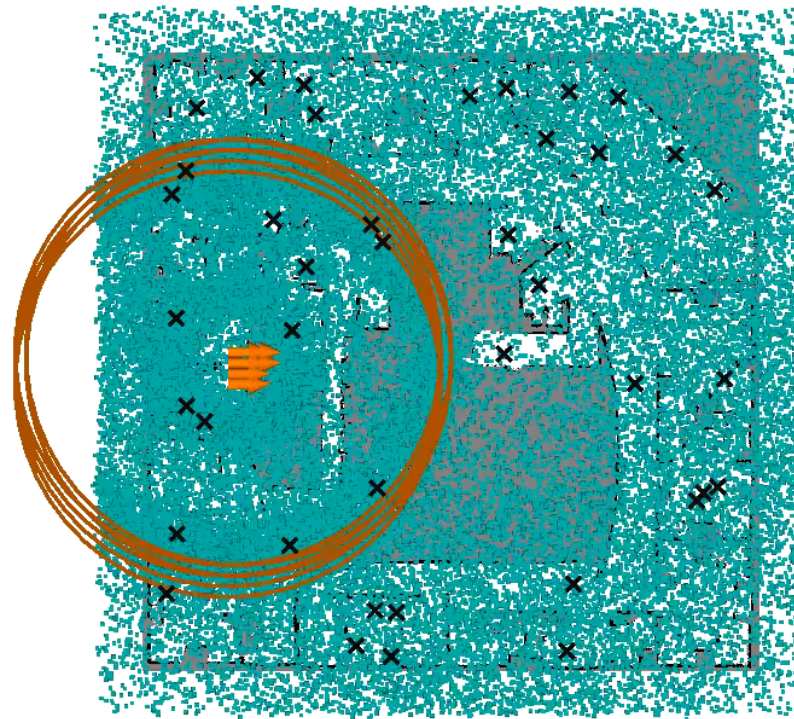




Collaboration with
H. Christensen
(GT), J. Rogers
(ARL)

Information Based Control

Localizing Wireless Sensors in Buildings



CPS for Swarms

ROS

Advantages

Software abstractions

Perception-action loops

Tools

Graph representation
of architecture

Distributed

Limitations

Formal semantics

Real-time guarantees

Ease of use

Nested, hierarchical
representations

**Communication, no
global clock**