



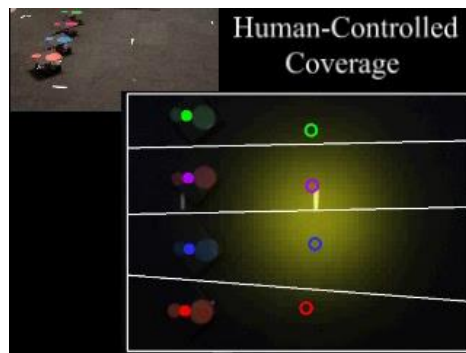
Persistent Coverage Control



10-12324
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Movie: TeamViewer



How to use TeamViewer

1. Start TeamViewer on PC and iPad
2. Input ID and tap "remote control" on iPad
3. Input password on iPad

- Connect to nearest Wi-Fi to secure satisfactory communication.
- Even if correct ID is automatically input, you should input it again. (or select from the history)

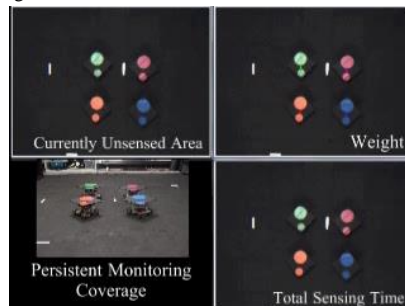


Persistent Coverage: Movie

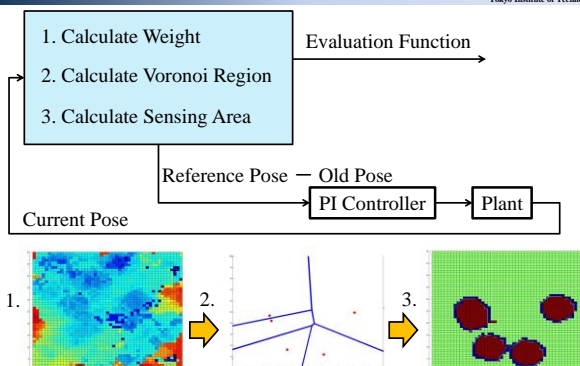
Persistent Coverage:
Sense relatively unsensed area as well as important area

- Agents go to large weight area

- Weight = Designated weight + Search weight



Persistent Coverage: Block Diagram

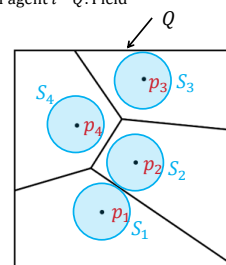


Persistent Coverage: Evaluation Function

$$H(p) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{S_i} (q - p_i)^2 \varphi(q) dq - \int_{Q - \sum_{i=1}^n S_i} b \varphi(q) dq$$

i : Agent p_i : Position of agent i S_i : Sensing area of agent i Q : Field
 $\varphi(q_i)$: Weight at q_i b : Normal vector gain

- Large $H(p) \Rightarrow$ Good performance
 To make $H(p)$ large... $((q - p_i)^2 < b)$
- Small $Q - \sum_{i=1}^n S_i$
 \Rightarrow Many agents, Large sensing area
 - Small $(q - p_i)^2 \Rightarrow$ Many agents



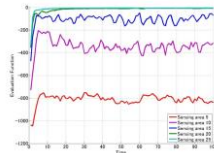


Persistent Coverage: Simulation

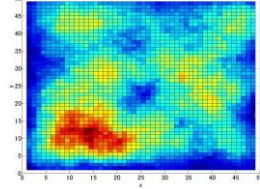
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Evaluation Function (Agents: 1~5)



Evaluation Function (Sensing area: 5~25)



Total Sensing Time (Agents: 5 Sensing area: 5)
Designated Weight: (10, 10)

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Future Works

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Achievement (interim presentation)

- Human Controlled Coverage
- Persistent Coverage
- (• Attitude Synchronization)

Future works

- T AFC simulator
- Humans and robots collaborate as peers.
- ⇒ Humans can compensate for weakness of a program.
- Applying to persistent coverage...
- Humans can change weight of each robot.

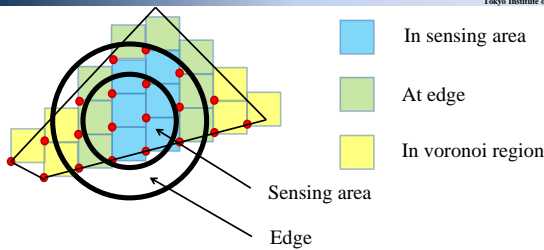
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■ If the red point is in sensing area or edge of sensing area, then the square is in it.

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Reference Pose

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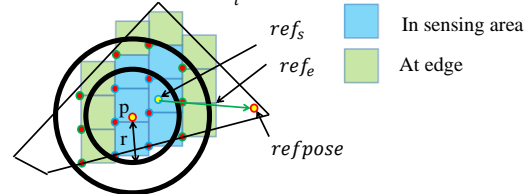
$$refpose = ref_s + ref_e$$

Centroid s_i : i th red point in sensing area

$$ref_s = \frac{\sum_i \varphi(s_i) s_i}{\sum_i \varphi(s_i)}$$

Normal Vector e_i : i th red point at edge of sensing area

$$ref_e = (b - r^2) \sum_i \varphi(e_i) (e_i - p) / \|e_i - p\|$$



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