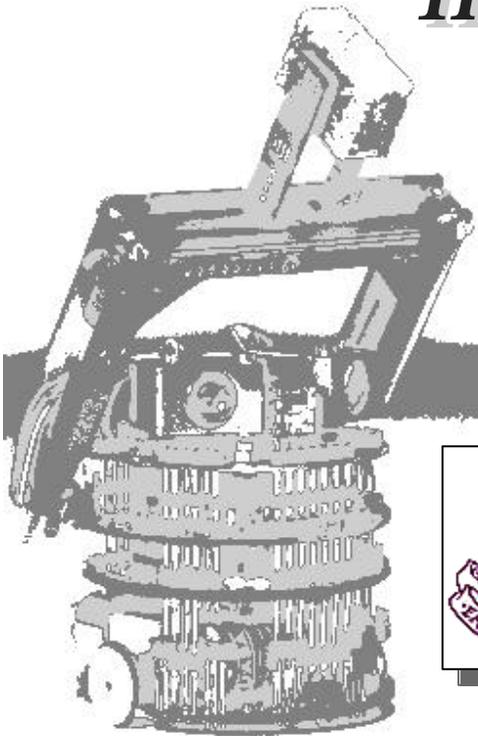
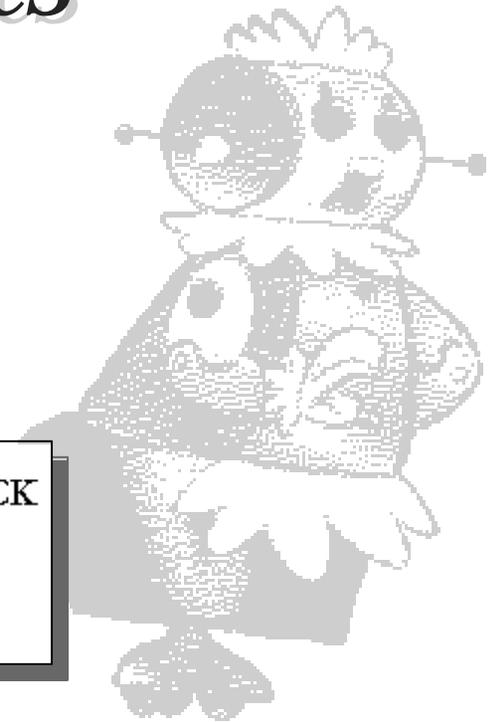


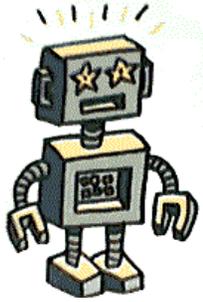
Behaviour-Based Control in Mobile Robotics

Paul Fitzpatrick

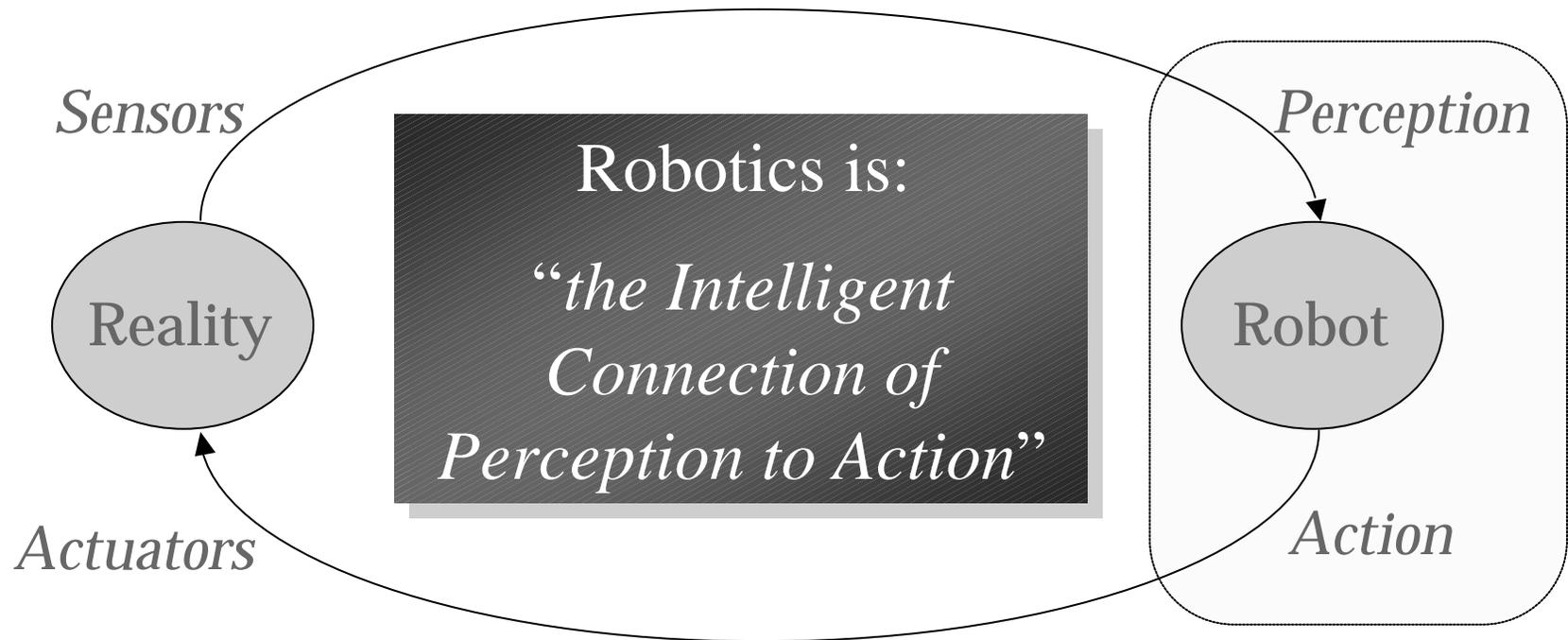


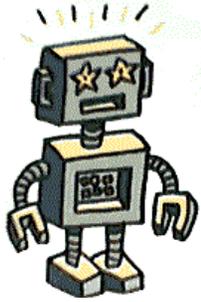
UNIVERSITY of LIMERICK
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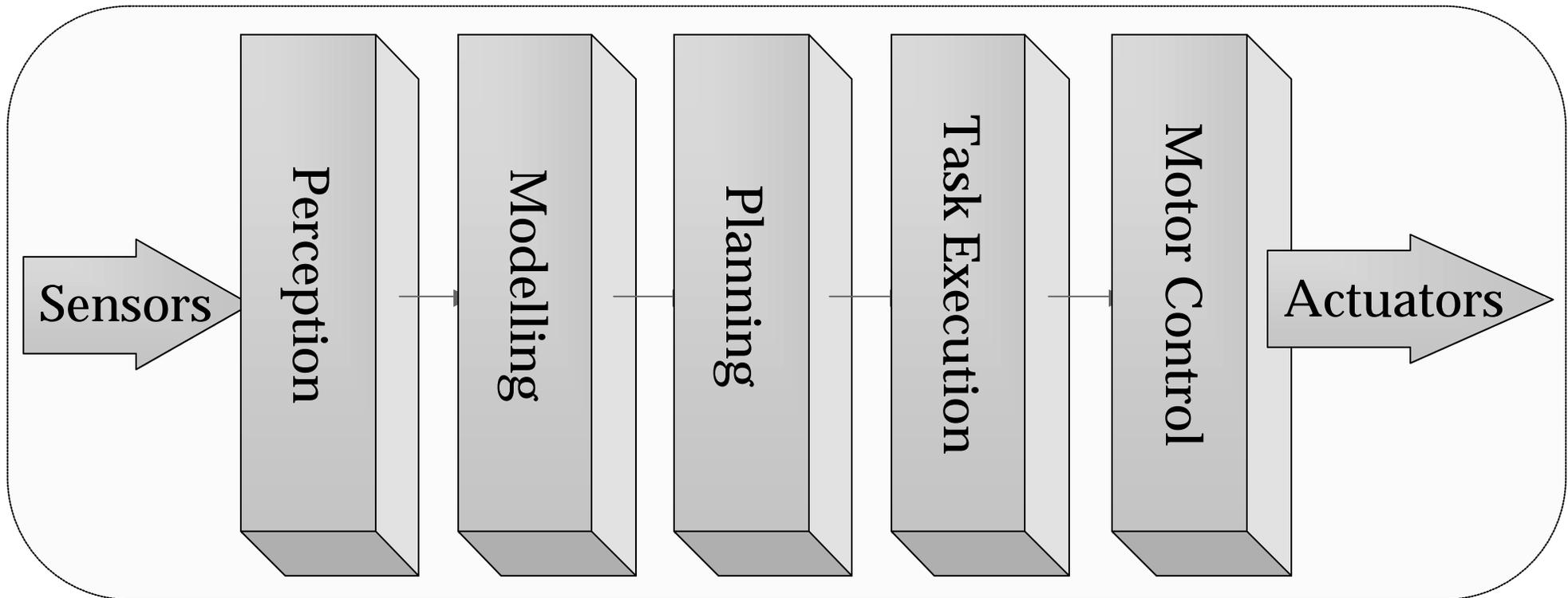
Definition of Robotics

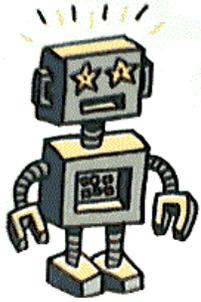




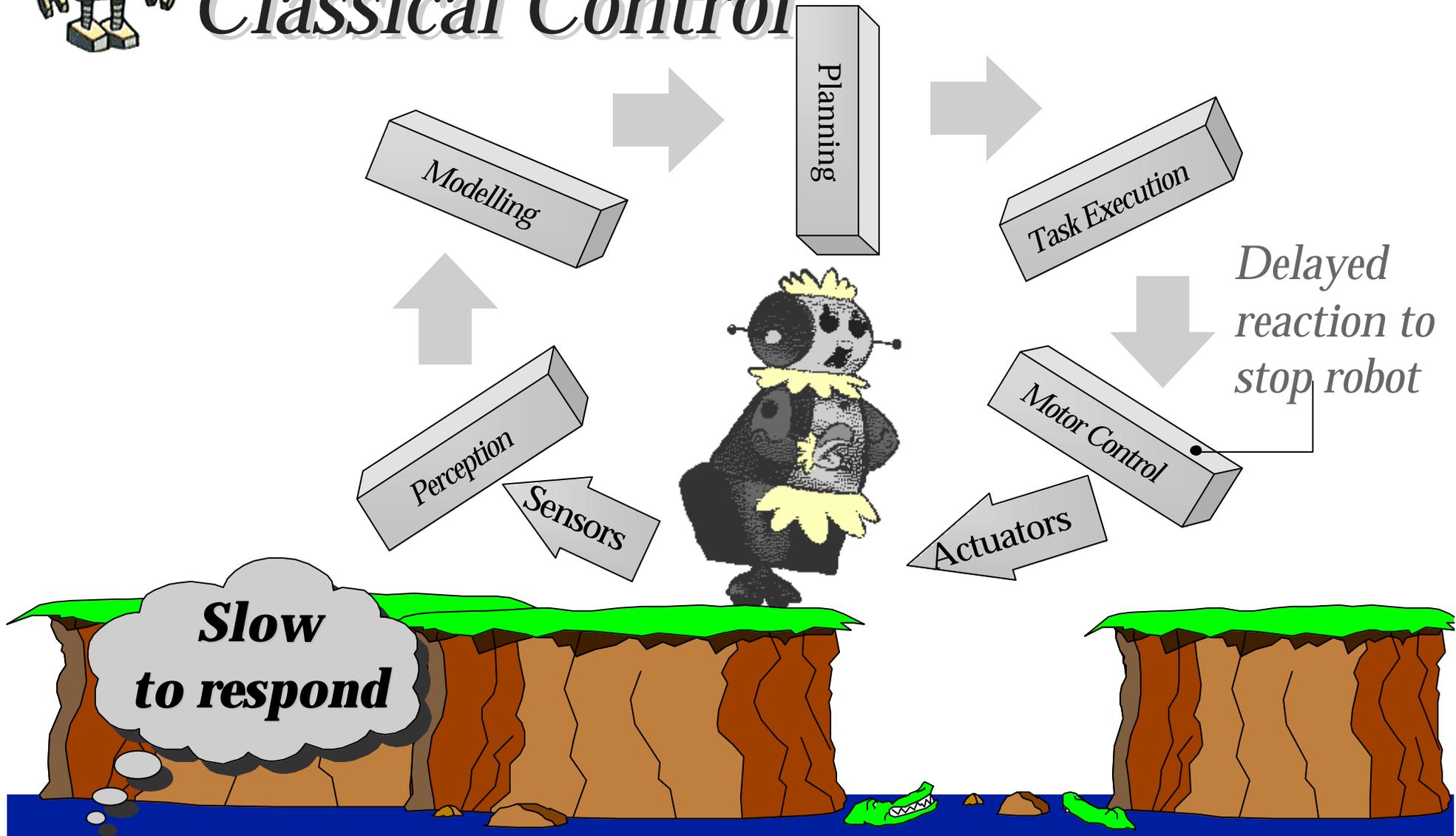
Classical Robotic Control

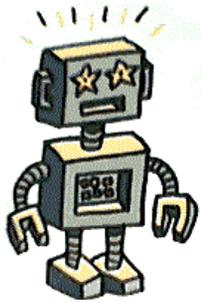
“Pipelined” approach





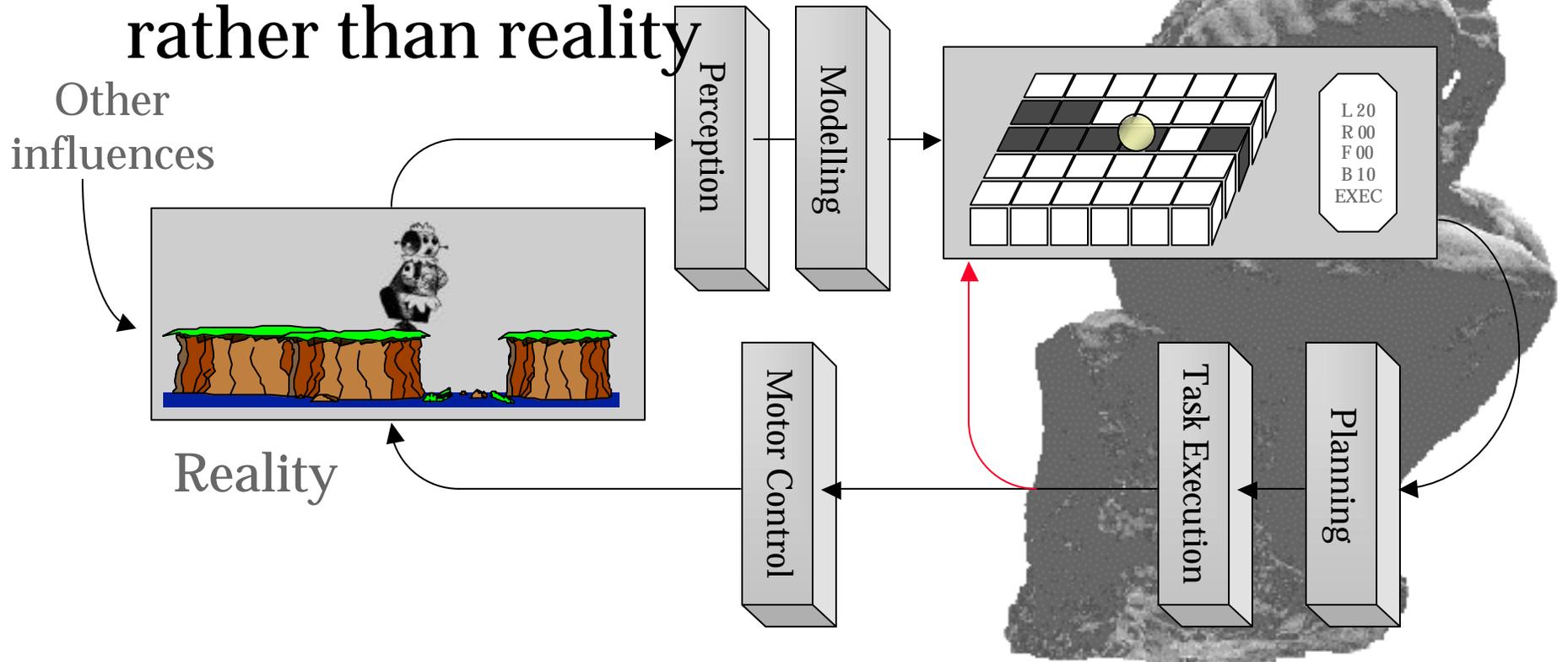
Practical Problems with Classical Control

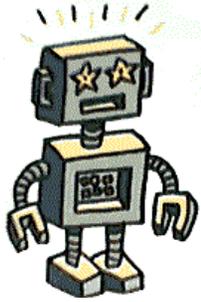




Research Problems with Classical Control

Temptation to focus on model rather than reality

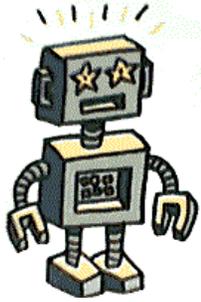




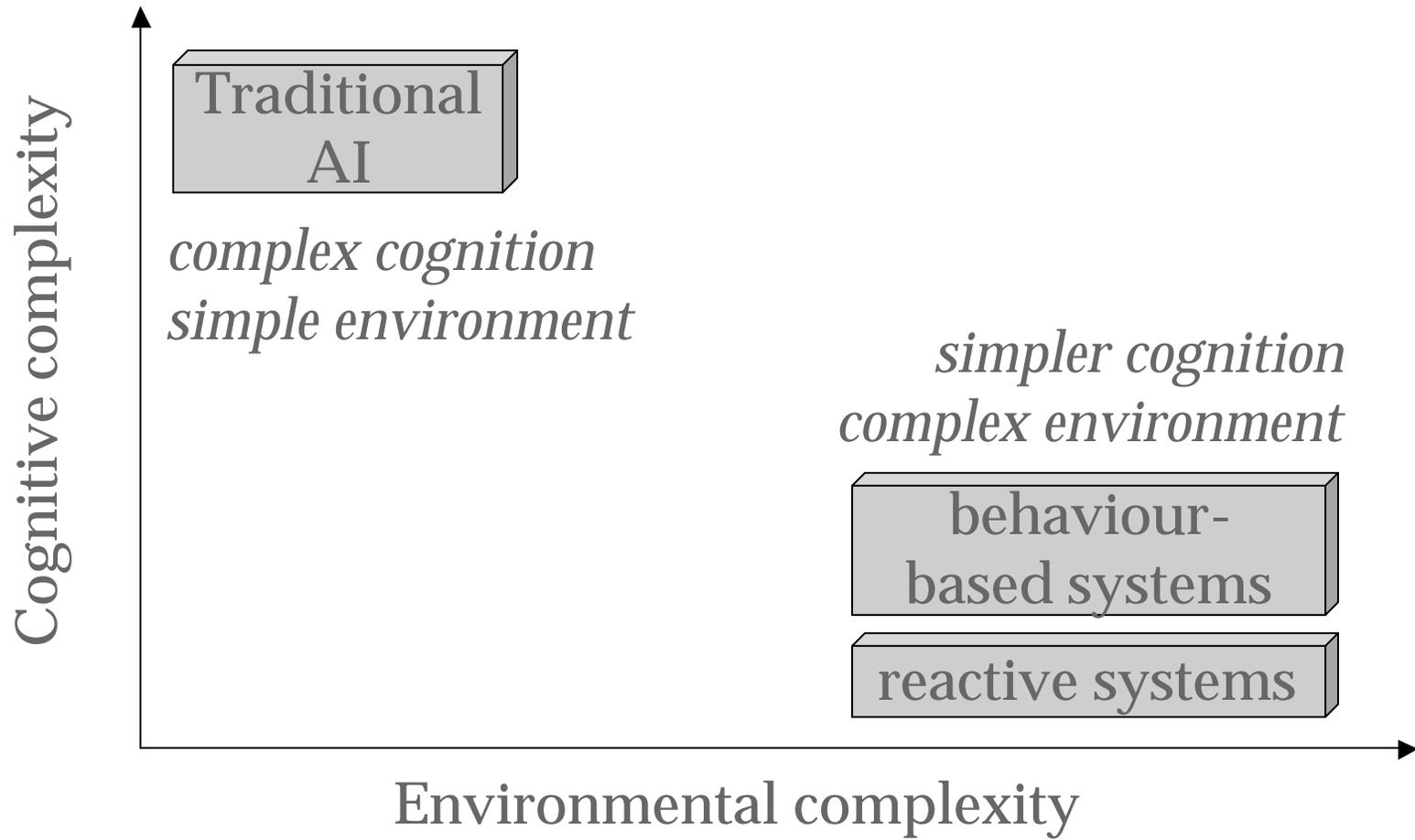
Classical Control: Summary

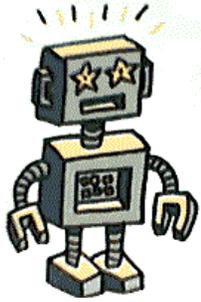
Assumes a complete internal world model can be built, then manipulated

- ◆ Slow. Modelling must occur before robot can react to changes in environment
- ◆ Emphasis on using model is misleading-
 - ◆ Makes complex tasks seem solvable by directing attention away from perception
 - ◆ Makes potentially simple tasks complicated
- ◆ Requires crippling simplifications



Alternatives to Classical Control

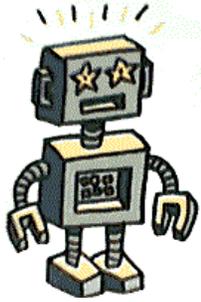




Behaviour-Based Control

Rather than functional decomposition,
use “Behaviours”

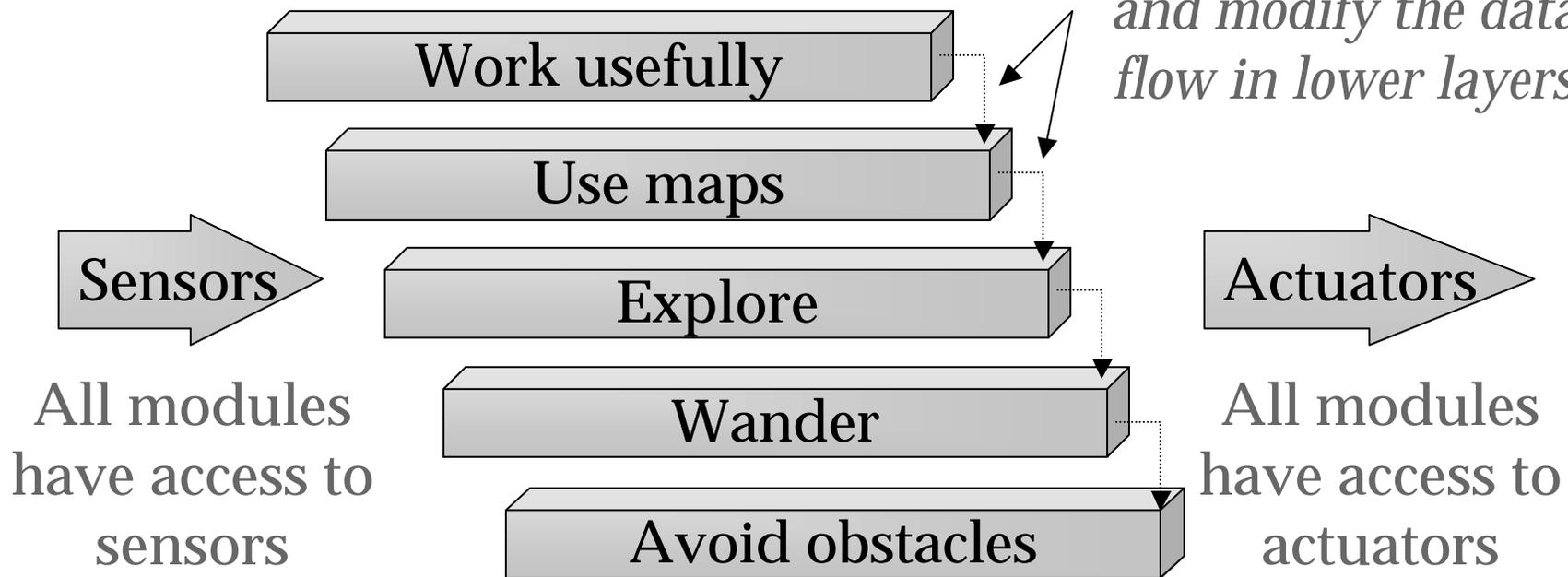
- ◆ As much as possible, *behaviours interact with each other through the environment, not the system*
- ◆ The world is its own best model, so consult it directly whenever practical
- ◆ Use distributed representations tailored to the particular behaviours using them

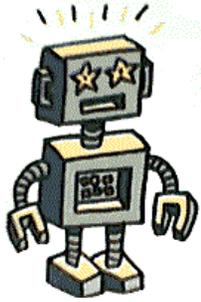


Behaviour-Based Control: Subsumption Architecture

Modules act in parallel, in layers of increasing priority

Higher layers can view and modify the data flow in lower layers





Advantages of Subsumption

Explore

Wander

Use maps

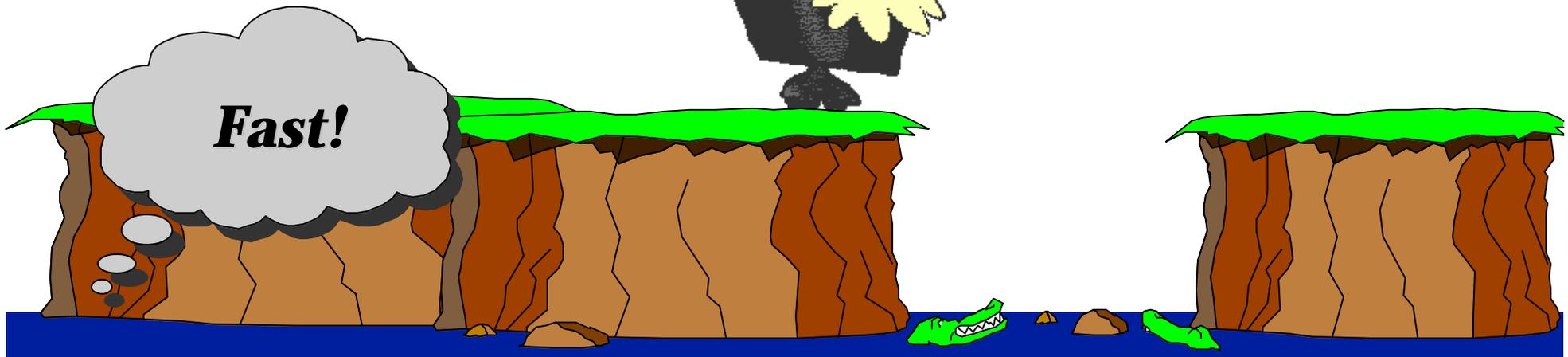
Reacts immediately to stop robot

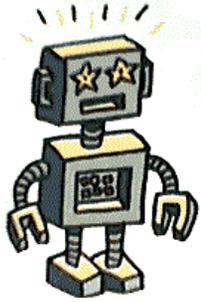
Avoidance

Work usefully



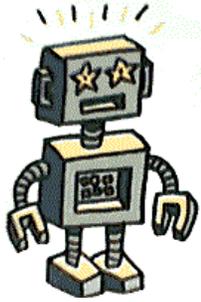
Fast!



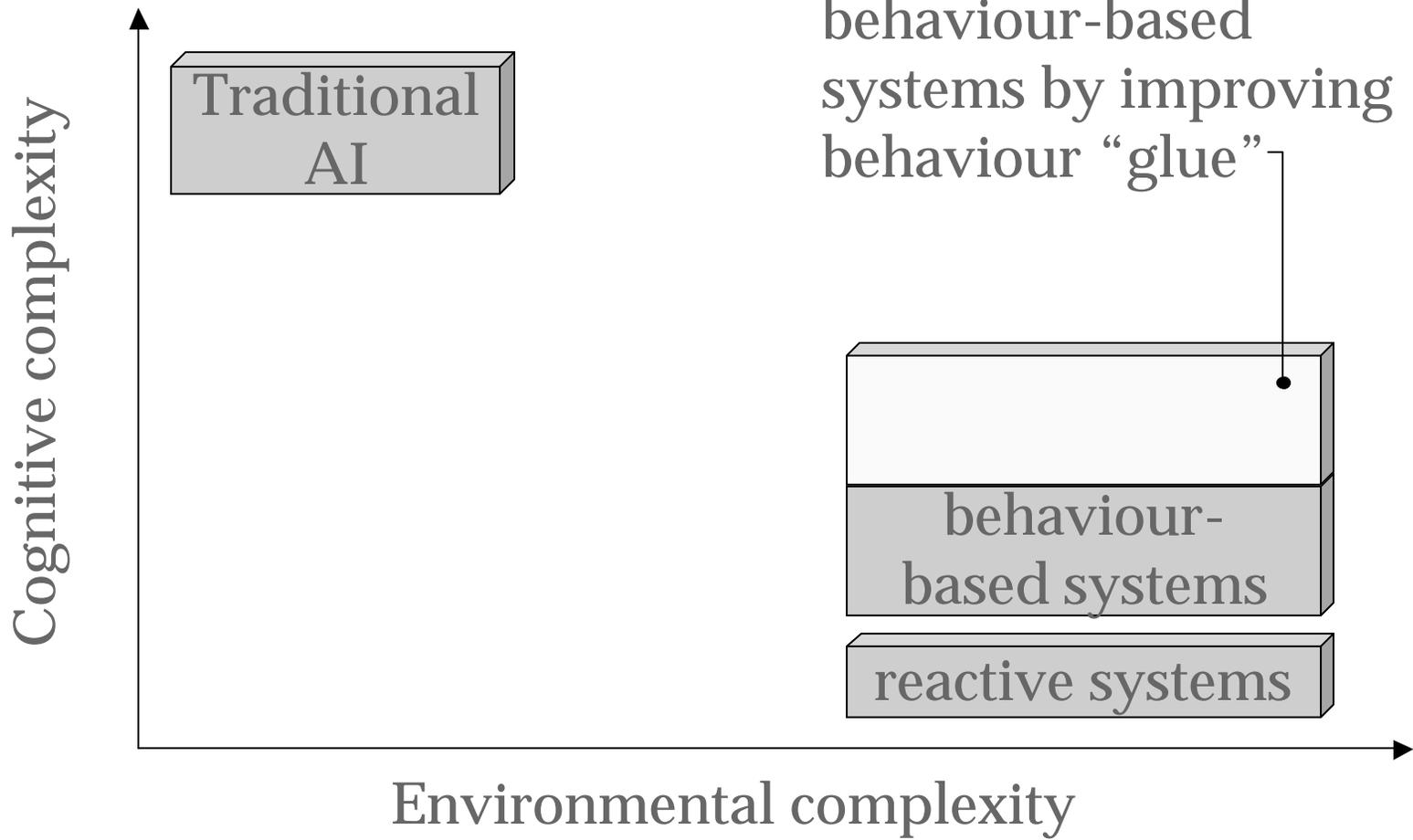


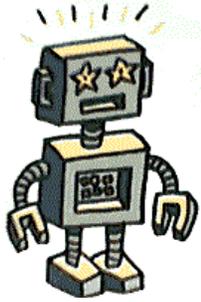
Disadvantages of Subsumption

- ◆ Rigid priority scheme and strict layering are limiting -
 - ◆ Priorities must be evaluated and hardwired at design time
 - ◆ Requires behaviours to fit into a simple single-inheritance hierarchy
 - ◆ Behaviours cannot be combined, only enhanced linearly



Alternatives?





“Lateral” Architecture

Priority flows between behaviours
as they make use of each other

Work usefully

Use maps

Sensors

Explore

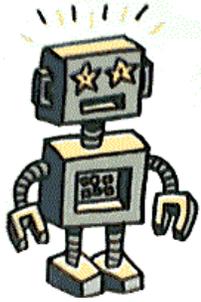
Actuators

Wander

All modules
have access to
sensors

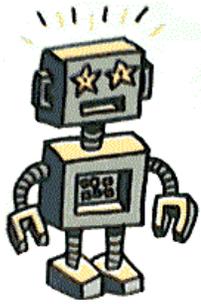
Avoid obstacles

All modules
have access to
actuators

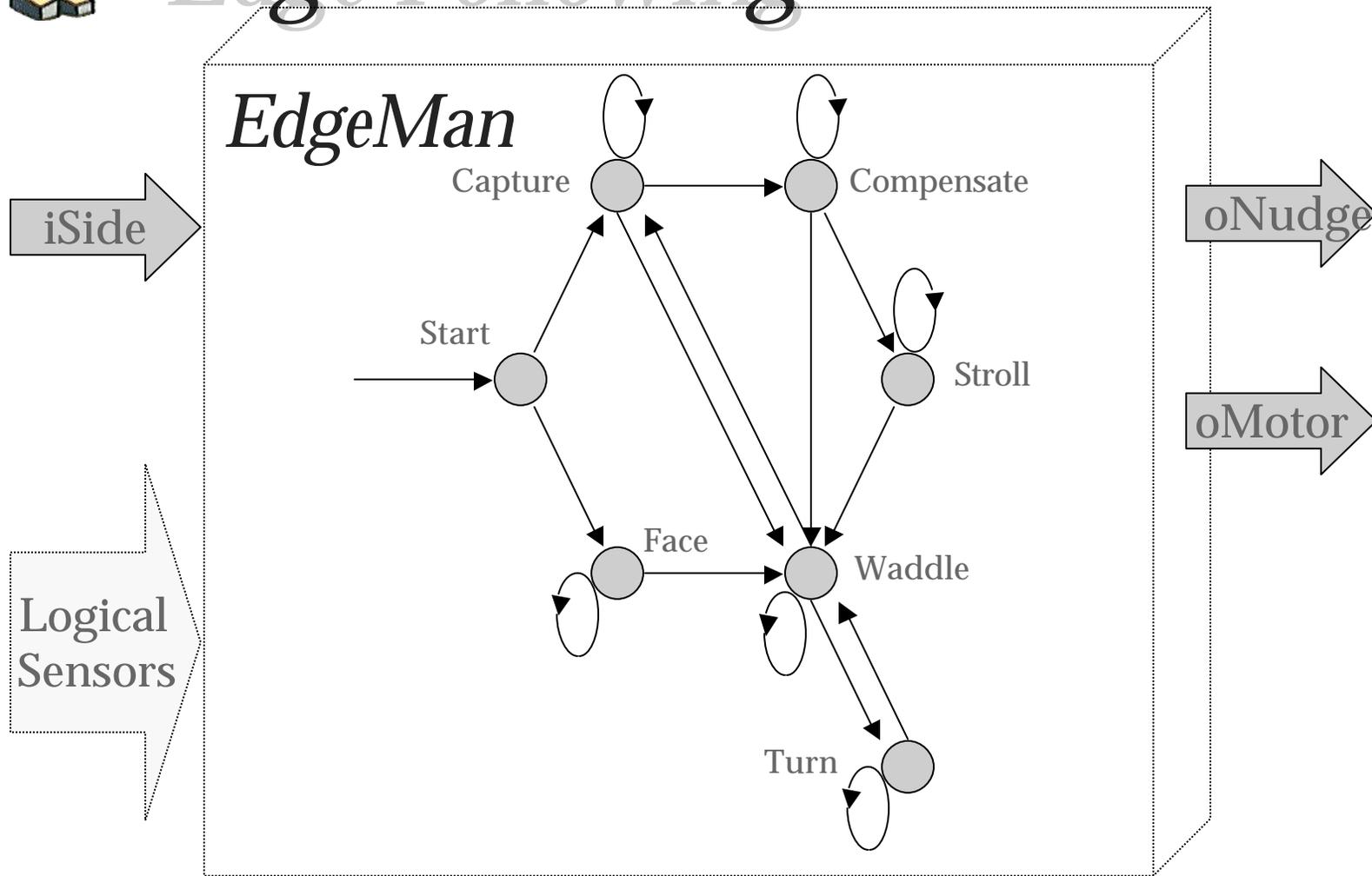


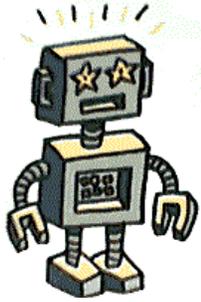
Features of Lateral

- ◆ Lateral has a dynamic priority system designed to make it easy to build behaviours using other behaviours
- ◆ A behaviour is given the priority its highest priority user at a given time thinks it should have (“sponsorship”)
- ◆ Behaviours expose a limited public interface to users, rather than allowing access to their internal data flows.



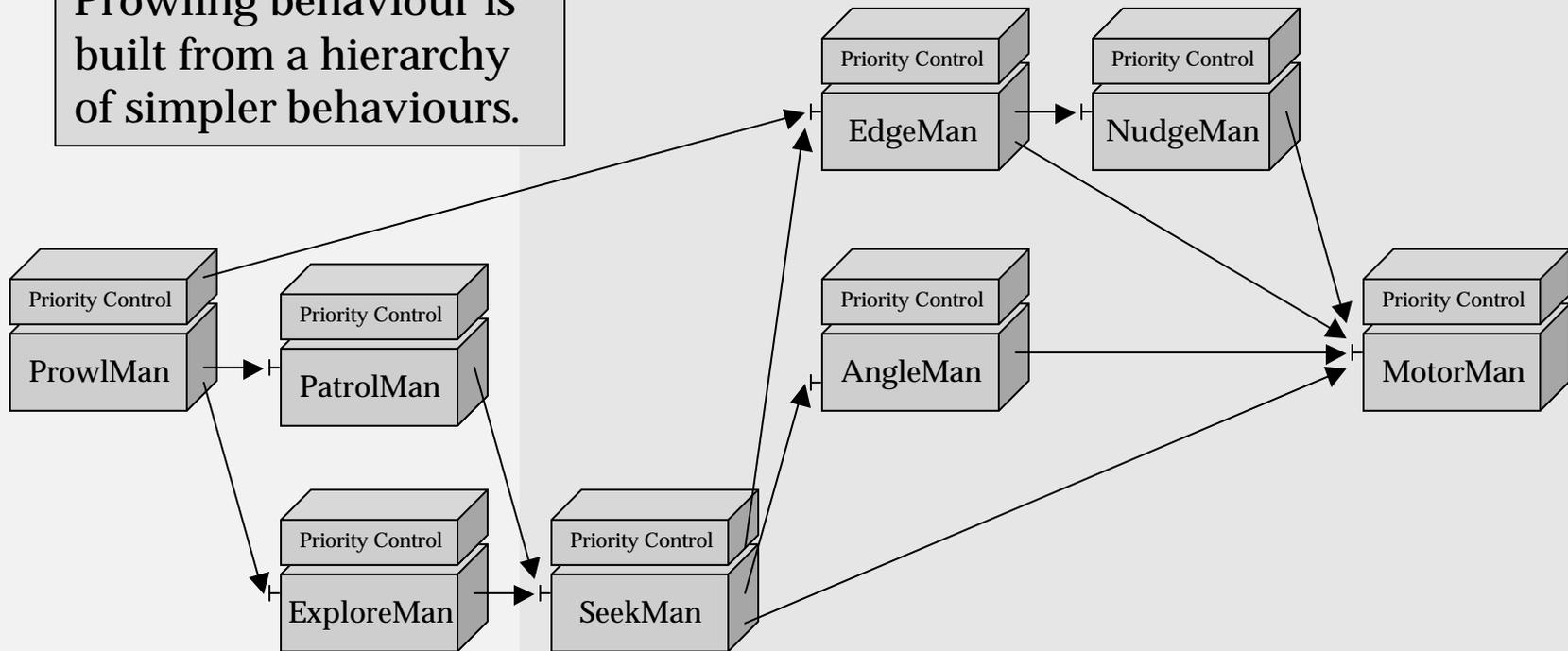
Example Behaviour: Edge Following

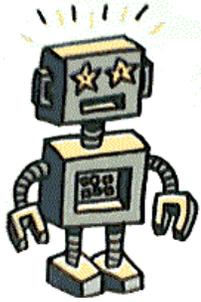




Prowling - Behaviours used

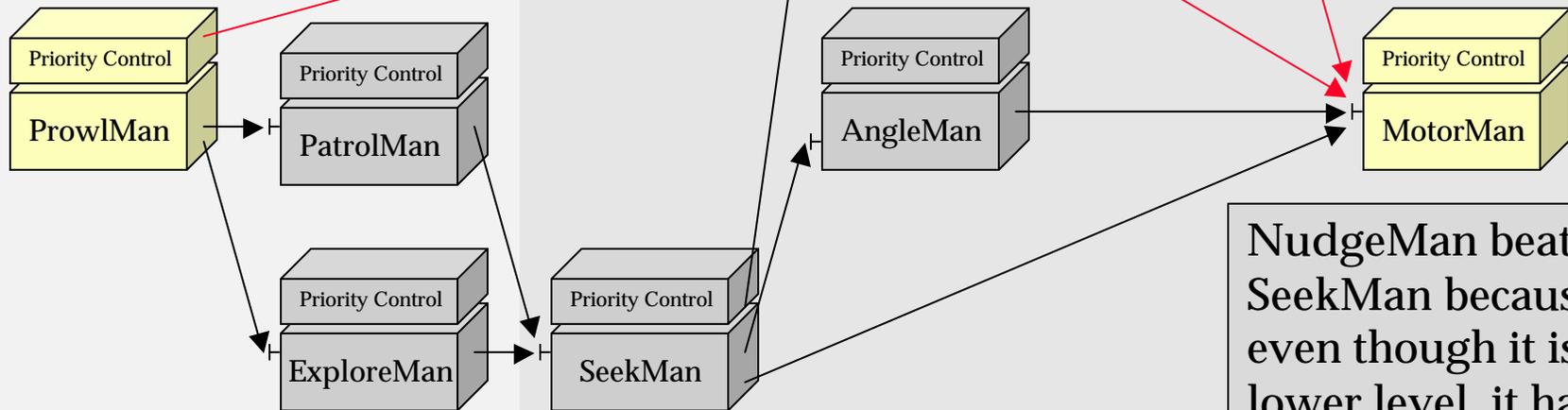
Prowling behaviour is built from a hierarchy of simpler behaviours.



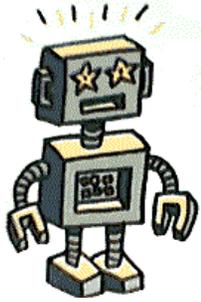


Prowling - Edge Following

ProwlMan active, and sponsoring edge following (EdgeMan)

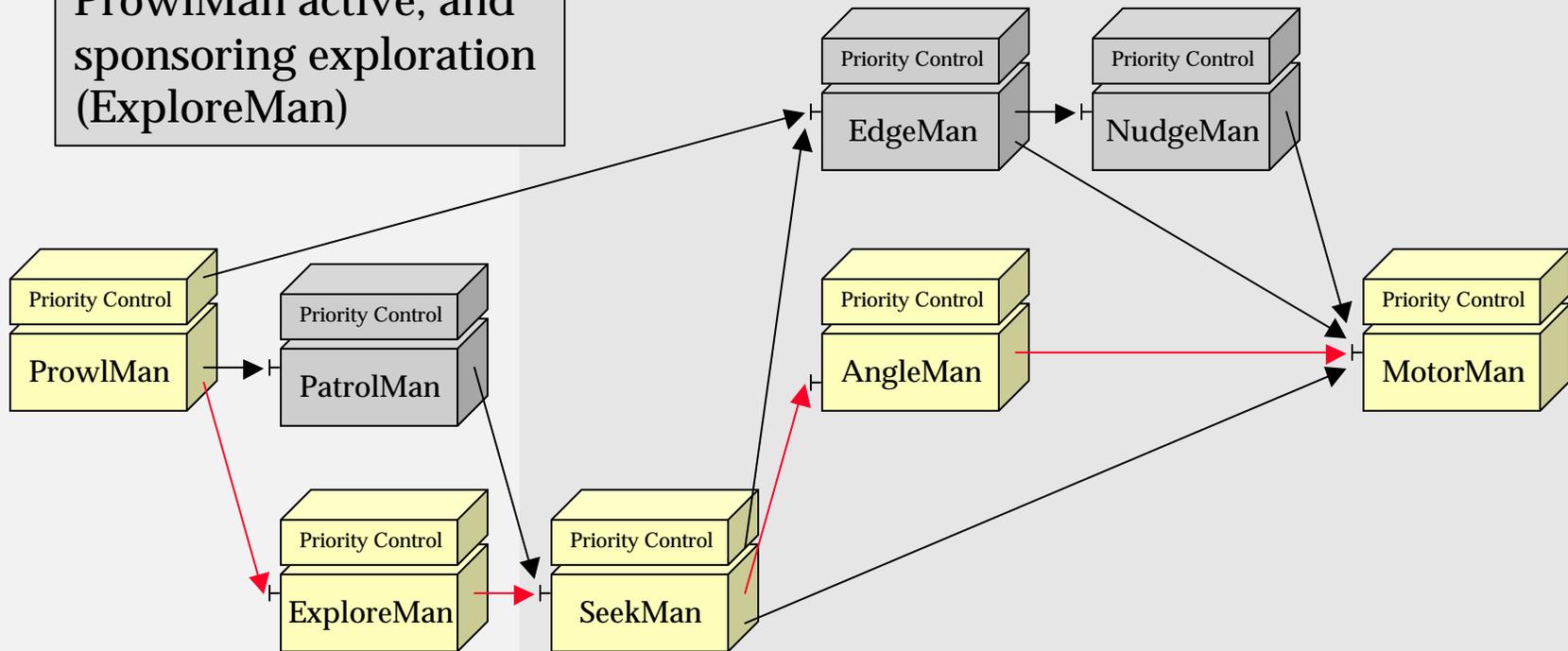


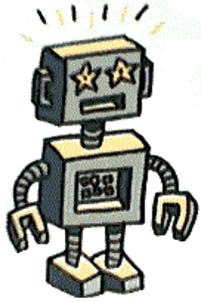
NudgeMan beats SeekMan because, even though it is lower level, it has more sponsorship



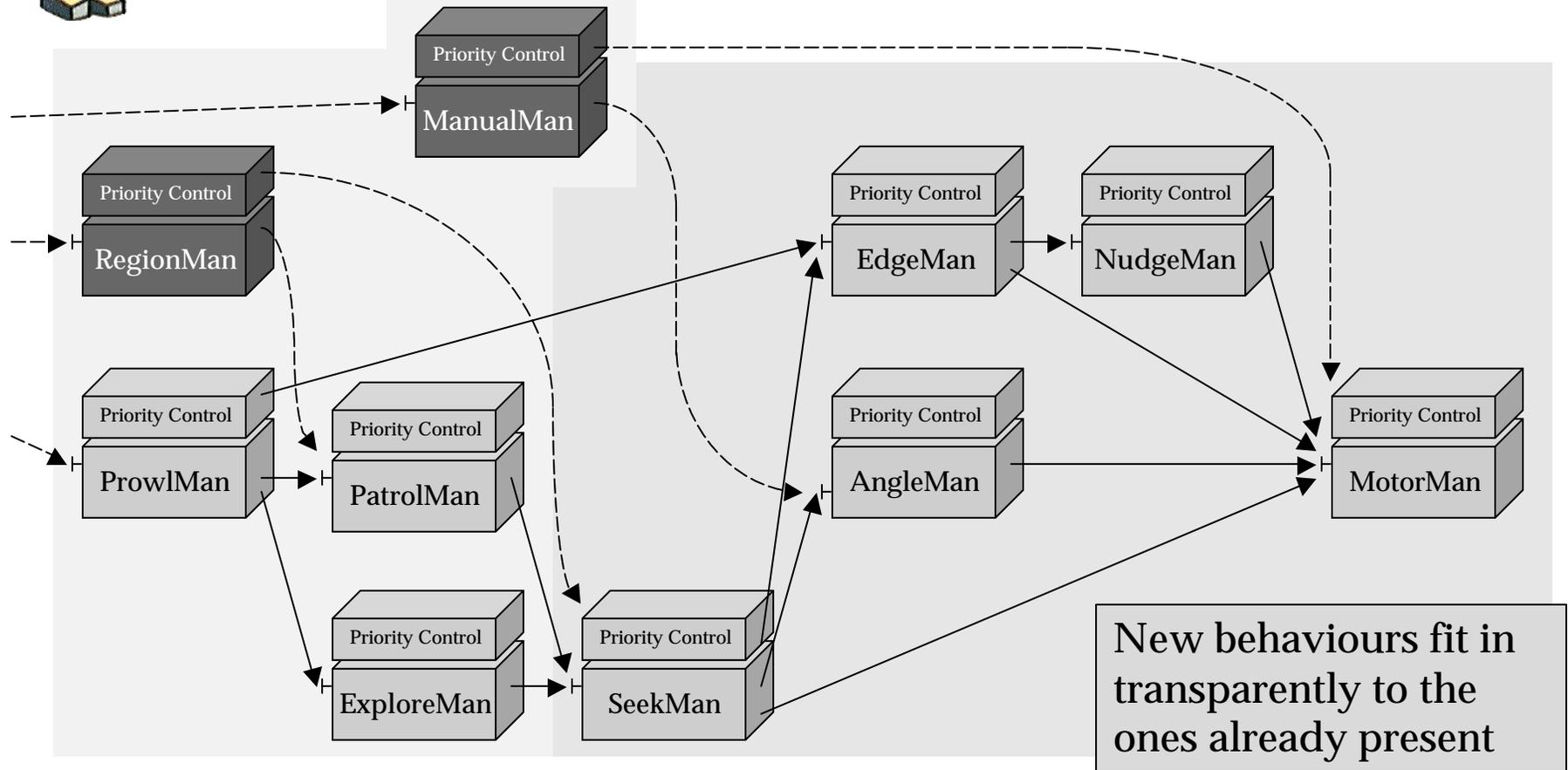
Prowling - Exploring

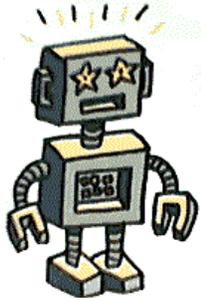
ProwlMan active, and sponsoring exploration (ExploreMan)



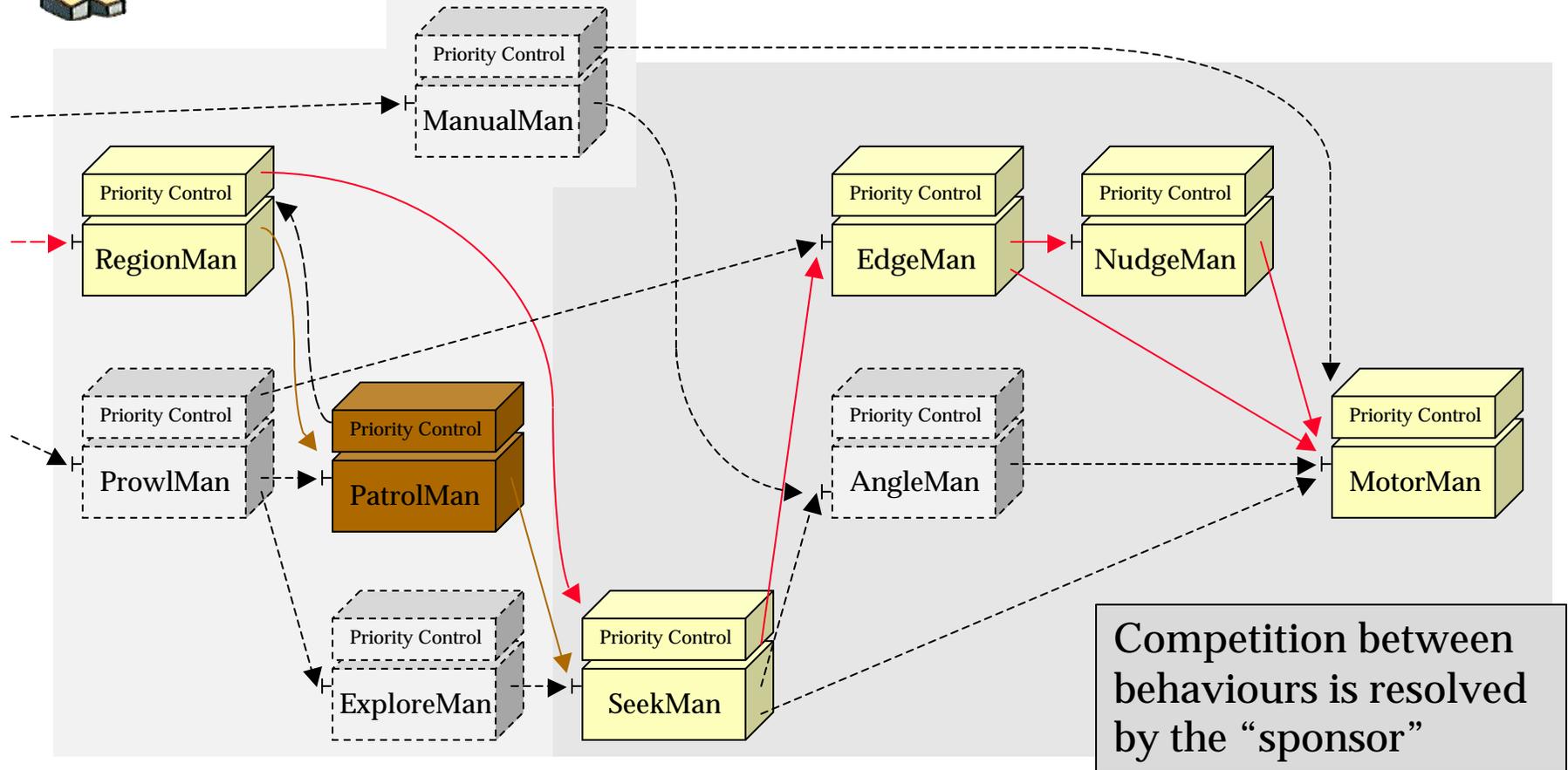


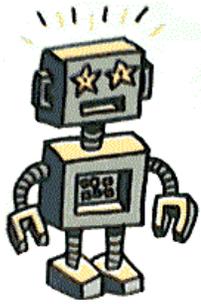
More Behaviours



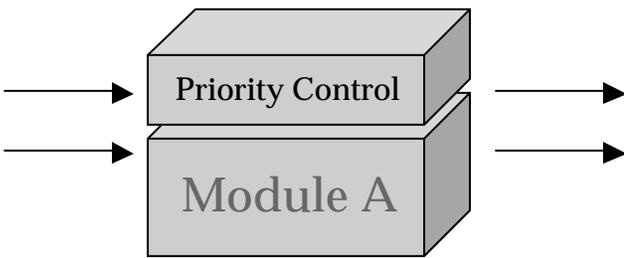


Competition





Lateral - Implementation



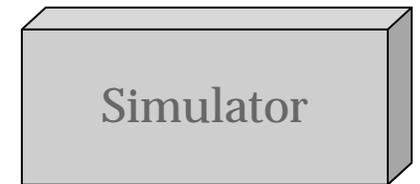
Extended syntax for expressing parallel processes (as state machines) and data flow between them

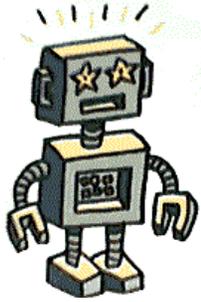
```
PROCESS ModuleA
PROCESS ModuleA
{
  int localVariable;
  INPUT(int, boredom);
  INPUT(Point, distance);
  OUTPUT(MotorCtrl, motor);
  OUTPUT(Message, msg);
  @CONTROL
  // Do something();
  NEXT state2;
  @state2
  DoSomethingElse();
  NEXT @;
};
```

```
class ModuleA : public ZACProcess
{
  class ModuleA : public ZACProcess
  {
  private:
    int localVariable;
  public:
    ZACInput<int> boredom;
    ZACInput<Point> distance;
    ZACOutput<MotorCtrl> motor;
    ZACOutput<Message> msg;
    int ZAC_Run ( int ZAC_state );
    int ZAC_Run ( int ZAC_state );
  };
};
```

Lateral

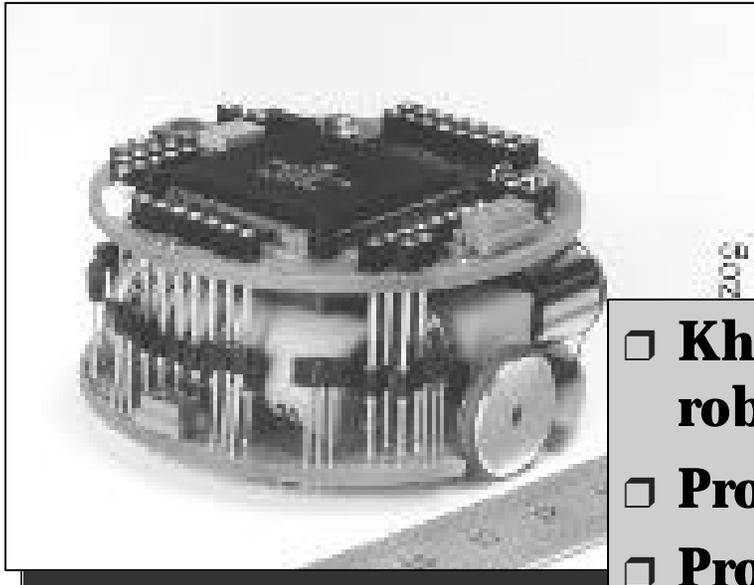
C++



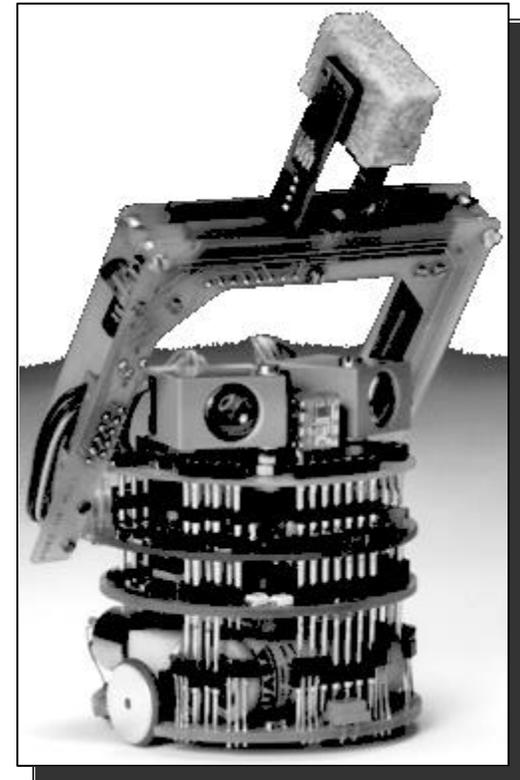


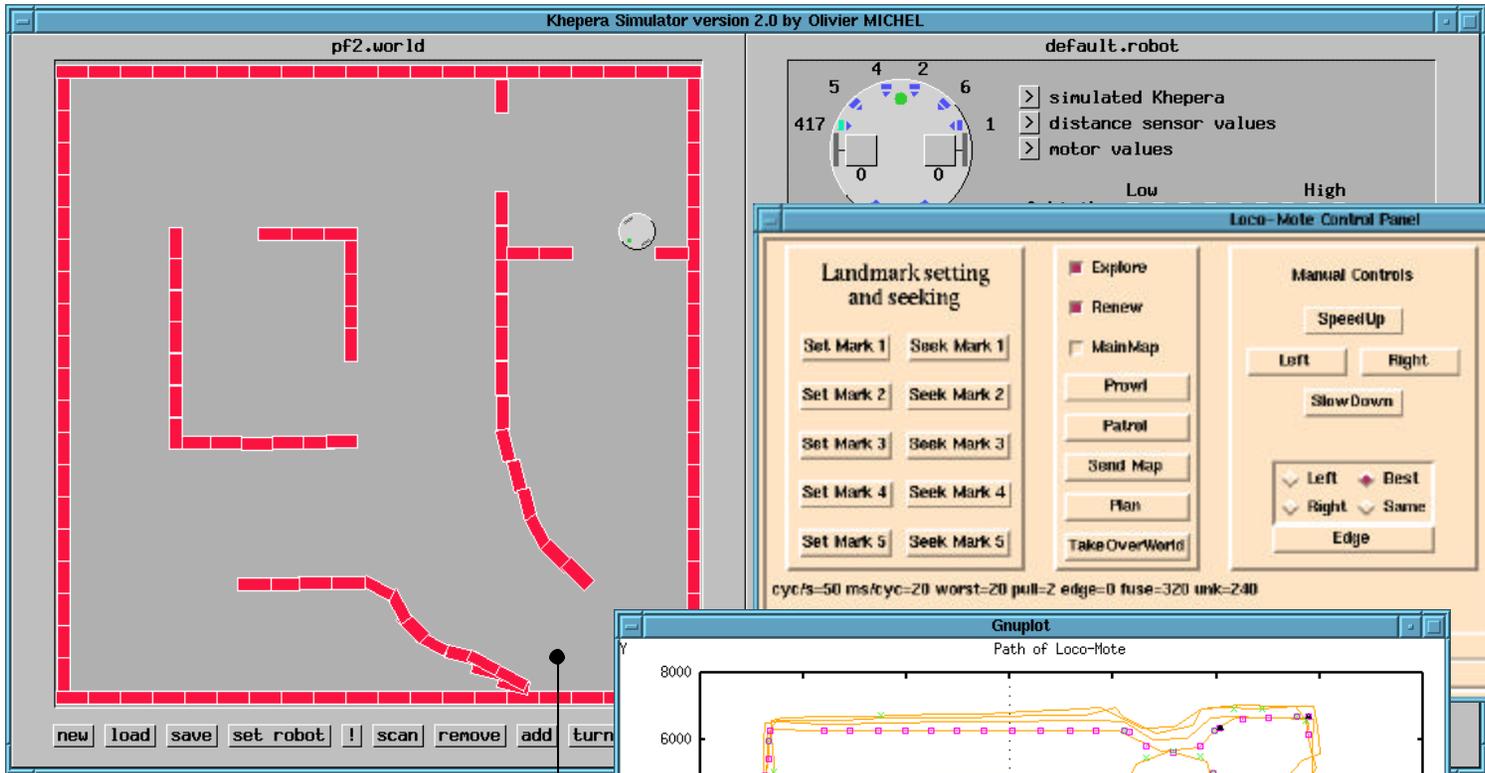
Hardware: “

Khepera[®] ”



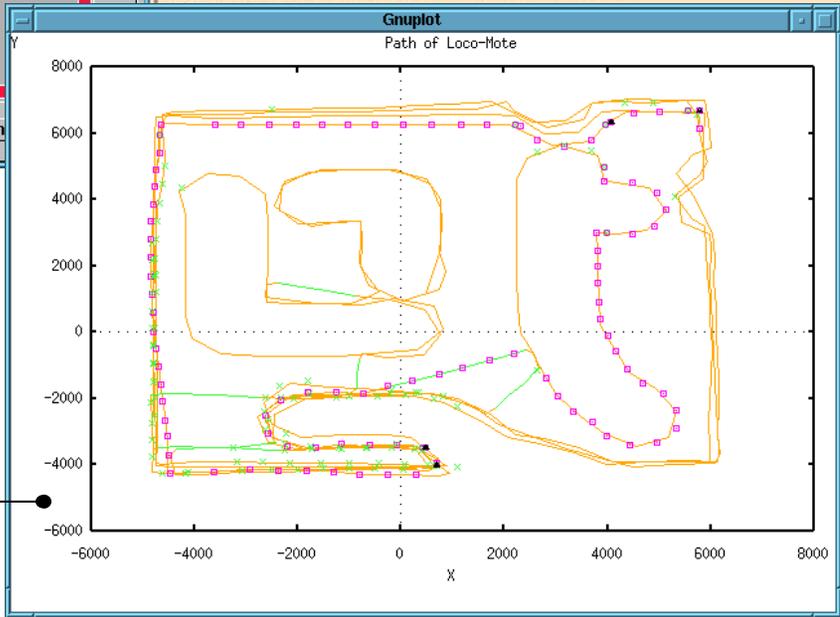
- ❑ **Khepera miniature robot**
- ❑ **Processor: 68332**
- ❑ **Proximity sensors**
- ❑ **Light sensors**
- ❑ **Stepper motors**



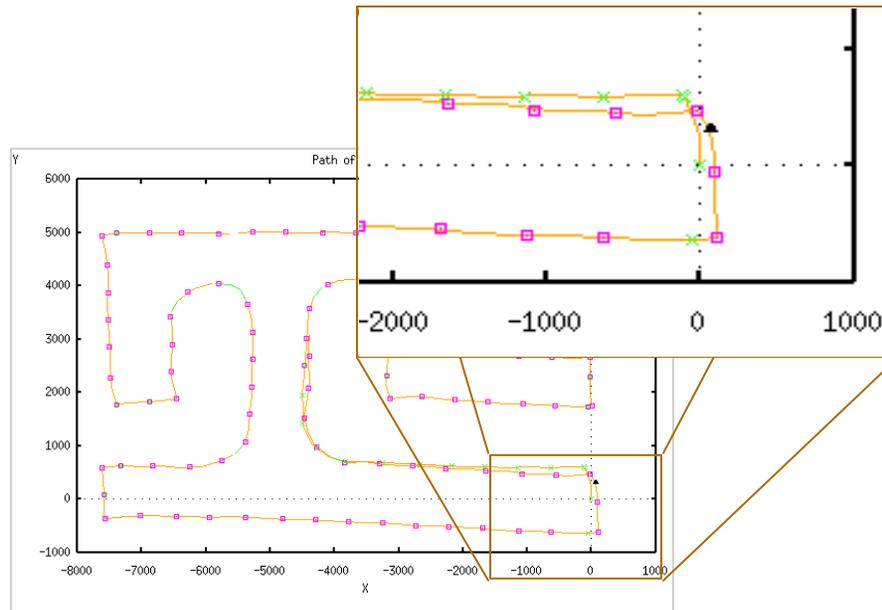
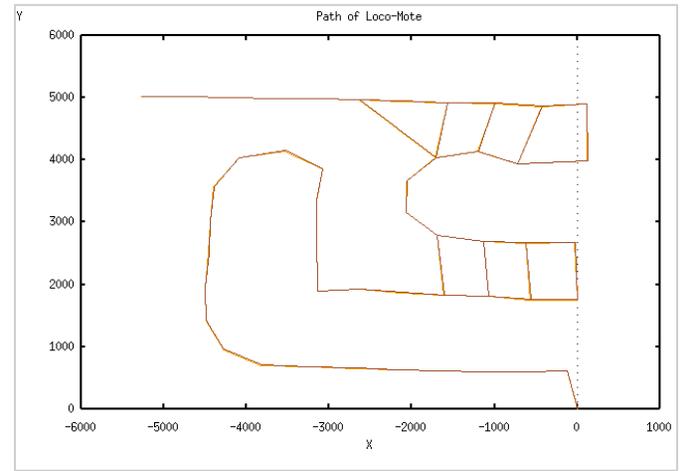
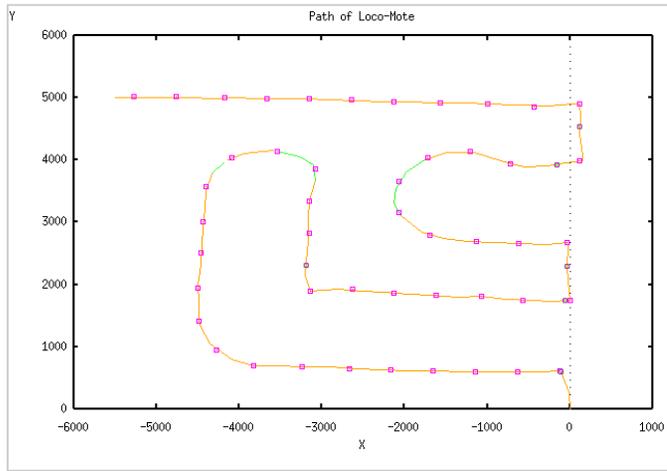


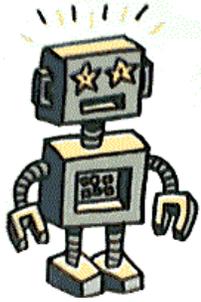
Khepera Simulator

Robot path tracer



Robot Control Panel





Priority Implementation: Connections

