







Coordinated Motion (Flocking) The "boids" approach

- <u>C.W. Reynolds (1987), Flocks, herds and schools: A distributed behavioral</u> model. SIGGRAPH'87, 25–34 (<u>http://www.red3d.com/cwr/boids/</u>)
- <u>R. Olfati-Saber (2006), Flocking for Multi-Agent Dynamic Systems:</u> <u>Algorithms and Theory. IEEE Tr. Automatic control 51(3): 401-420</u>
- <u>E. Ferrante et al (2012), Self-organized flocking with a mobile robot swarm: a</u> <u>novel motion control method. Adaptive Behavior 20(6):460-477</u>



What is flocking?

- A form of collective behavior: "Aggregation in motion", sometimes with a common group objective
- Emerging in groups of many members interacting locally
- Fascinating in nature (by land, sea and air): even (real) penguins, which are birds, do it, both by land and sea (not air)



Applications

- Massive distributed sensing using mobile sensor networks in an environment: exploration and monitoring of wide areas (to know them better, either to protect or destroy them)
- Parallel delivery of payloads
- Reference models for biology



Reynold's heuristics C.W. Reynolds (1987)

 Flock-members can perceive the range and bearing of their mates nearby (and their orientation)



- Cohesion: stay close to nearby mates (head centroid)
- Separation: well, not TOO close $\sum (d_i e^{j\phi_i})^{-1}$
- Alignment "consensus": match heading with mates









Criticism

- Adjustment of attraction/repulsion?
- Ad-hoc obstacle avoidance?
- A definite common goal?
- Perceiving heading?
- Fragmentation? Collapse?
 Convergence? Stability? <u>R. Olfati-Saber (2006)</u> III and IV
- Are they flocking or not? Formally: *What is flocking?*



Steering vector

• Gradient of attraction/repulsion potential

<u>R. Olfati-Saber (2006)</u> II.C and II.D <u>E. Ferrante et al (2012)</u> 2.1





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- Obstacles? "Shadow-mate"
- Use alignment, or not?
- Perception range?
 Neighbors also in <u>Voronoi</u>'s sense ⇒ perception ≤ twice good distance
- Goal? (A few) "Informed agents"





Motion control (nonholonomic)

(v, ω)? From the steering vector **s**=(s_x , s_y):

- Magnitude independent (MIMC):
 - Make **||s||**=1
 - $v = \max(0, s_x) \cdot v_{\max}$
 - $-\omega = K \cdot \operatorname{atan}(s_v / s_x)$
- Magnitude dependent (MDMC):

$$- v = K_v \cdot s_x + v_{\min}$$
$$- \omega = K_\omega \cdot s_v$$

<u>E. Ferrante et al (2012)</u> 2.3



Measuring success?

Think about it... Which performance indices would you use?

A curiosity: Animal behavior scientists have been investigating flocking since 1927... without an adequate definition of flocking!

B. L. Partridge (1982), "Rigid definitions of schooling behavior are inadequate," Animal Behavior, 30: 298–299.



Flocking or not? R. Olfati-Saber (2006) IX

Ideal geometry of a flock: Equal (good) distances to neighbors (a lattice)





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Ideal geometry of a flock: Equal (good) distances to neighbors (a lattice)

Flocking?

- Proximity net remains (almost) connected
- Cohesion radius (maximum distance to centroid) remains finite
- Deviation (wrt. lattice) energy remains small
- Velocity mismatch remains small



Flocking

Not Flocking





Other metrics E. Ferrante et al (2012) 4.1

Steady-state values and settling time of:

- Order (ψ , 0 to 1)
 - Degree of agreement of the orientations
 - Size of the sum all heading vectors divided by N
- Accuracy (δ , 0 to 1)
 - Angle difference between heading sum and goal
 - 1-0.5·(1- ψ ·cos(difference))



Results <u>E. Ferrante et al (2012)</u> 4 and 5

Order and accuracy w/wo heading perception





Basic Boids





Extended Boids





Wowids



