



**Temasek Defence Systems Institute** 

# **Multiple Robots Localization via Data Sharing**

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#### **Objective**

Develop a technique for multiple robots to work together in improving the robot localization accuracy.

#### **Research Results**

Various configurations like number of robots, rate of error of odometry were simulated.

Develop a simulation model to analyze lacksquareperformance of technique under various configurations

### **Research Idea**

In this thesis, the robots are assumed to be operating in an environment without external sensors. In this concept, each robot has an erroneous perceived pose of itself. Each robot than makes a measurement of the relative position of all robots within line of sight and share this data out.



Figure 1: Concept of operations

## Below shows some of the results.

|                        | Error reduction of data-sharing robot localization over individual robot odometry |           |                       |           |                     |           |
|------------------------|---|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
|                        | Low odomety error   |           | Medium odometry error |           | High odometry error |           |
|                        | 6 robots  | 12 robots | 6 robots              | 12 robots | 6 robots            | 12 robots |
| Robot 1,<br>v = 0.6m/s | 4.000   | 1.723     | 0.619                 | 0.378     | 0.485               | 0.341     |
| Robot 2,<br>v = 0.6m/s | 4.041   | 1.692     | 0.613                 | 0.379     | 0.484               | 0.339     |
| Robot 3,<br>v = 0.6m/s | 3.999   | 1.738     | 0.617                 | 0.379     | 0.477               | 0.332     |
| Robot 4,<br>v = 0.6m/s | 4.041   | 1.743     | 0.623                 | 0.379     | 0.487               | 0.345     |
| Robot 5,<br>v = 1.2m/s | 2.867   | 1.217     | 0.435                 | 0.270     | 0.345               | 0.247     |
| Robot 6,<br>v = 1.2m/s | 2.727   | 1.200     | 0.439                 | 0.274     | 0.349               | 0.241     |

Table 1: Ratio of RMS Error of localization data comparing datasharing technique to individual robot odometry

### **Potential Applications**

- Mobile robotics applications in GPSdenied zones
- Mobile robotics applications in indoor environments
- Navy fleet operations under GPS-denied

#### Each robot then computes the most likely position using Kalman filtering based on a kinematic model and measurement data from other robots.



#### zones

#### **Future Work**

- Develop technique for robot to identify and measure another robot
- Develop technique which includes a lacksquarestationary beacon to provide "ground truth" to the robot team

#### **Reference:**

[1] Thrun, Sebastian, Wolfram Burgard, and Dieter Fox. 2005. Probabilistic Robotics. Cambridge: MIT Press. [2] Negenborn, Rudy. 2003. "Robot Localization and Kalman Filters." PhD diss., Utrecht University. [3] Parker, Lynne E. 2008. "Distributed Intelligence: Overview of the Field and its Application in Multi-Robot Systems." Journal of Physical Agents 2(1): 5-14.

[4] Grewal, Mohinder S., and Angus P. Andrews. 2014. Kalman Filtering: Theory and Practice with MATLAB. 4th ed. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons.

