



# Experimental Setup of an Hierarchical Control Architecture



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3<sup>rd</sup> ISLab Workshop

# Current Work

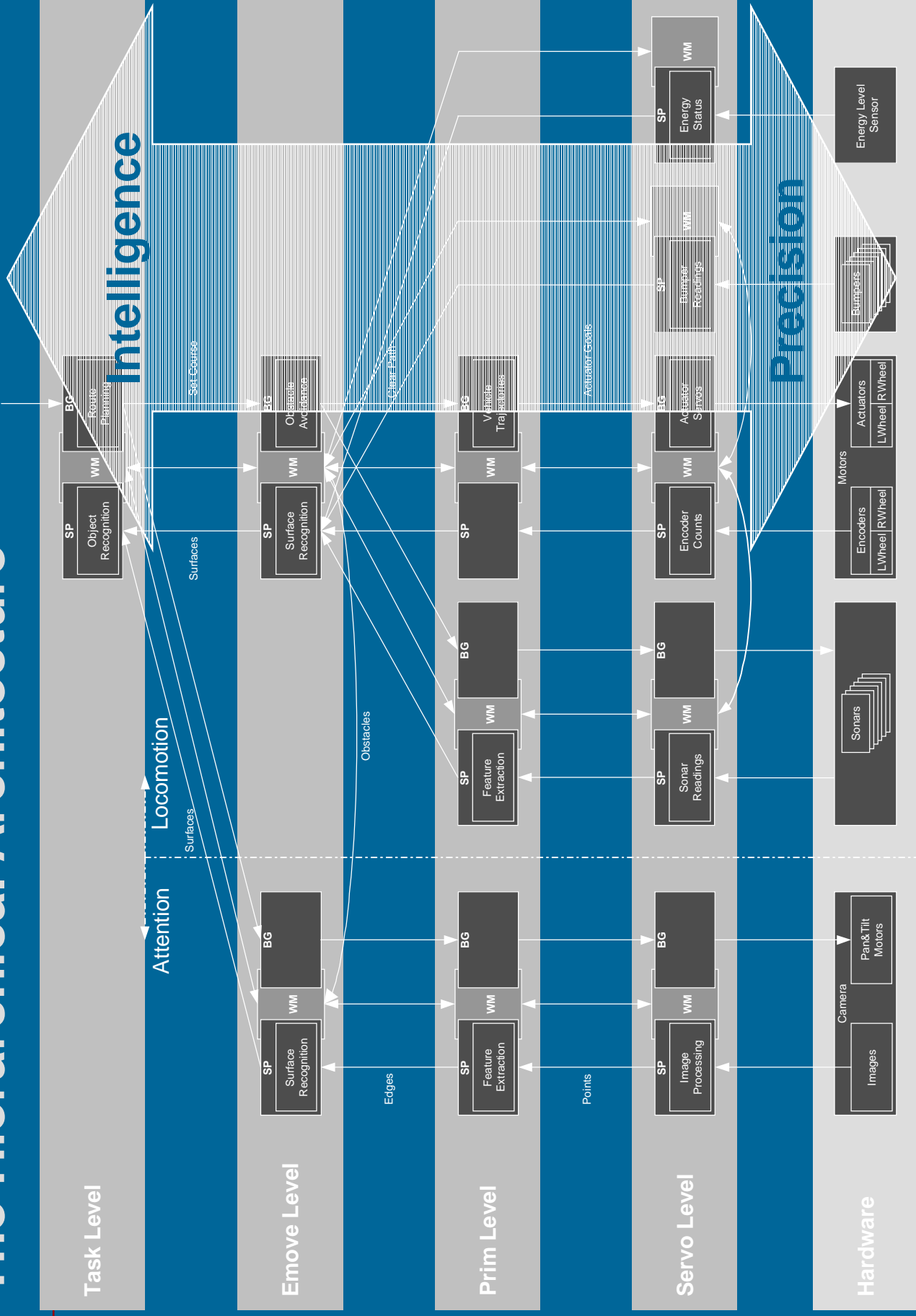
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- **Goal**
  - Apply a control architecture to real mobile robot so that it can perform a find-and-deliver task in an office-building-like environment.
- **Critical Issues**
  - Different subsystems will have to be combined: navigation, obstacle avoidance and object recognition.
  - Each of these subsystems can be composed of different sensors and actuators.
  - Converging all the information to a decision point can be a bottleneck concerning fast reaction to events...
  - ... but it can be positive concerning the combination of different sources of knowledge and to provide a common actuation.

# The Hierarchical Architecture

Tasks



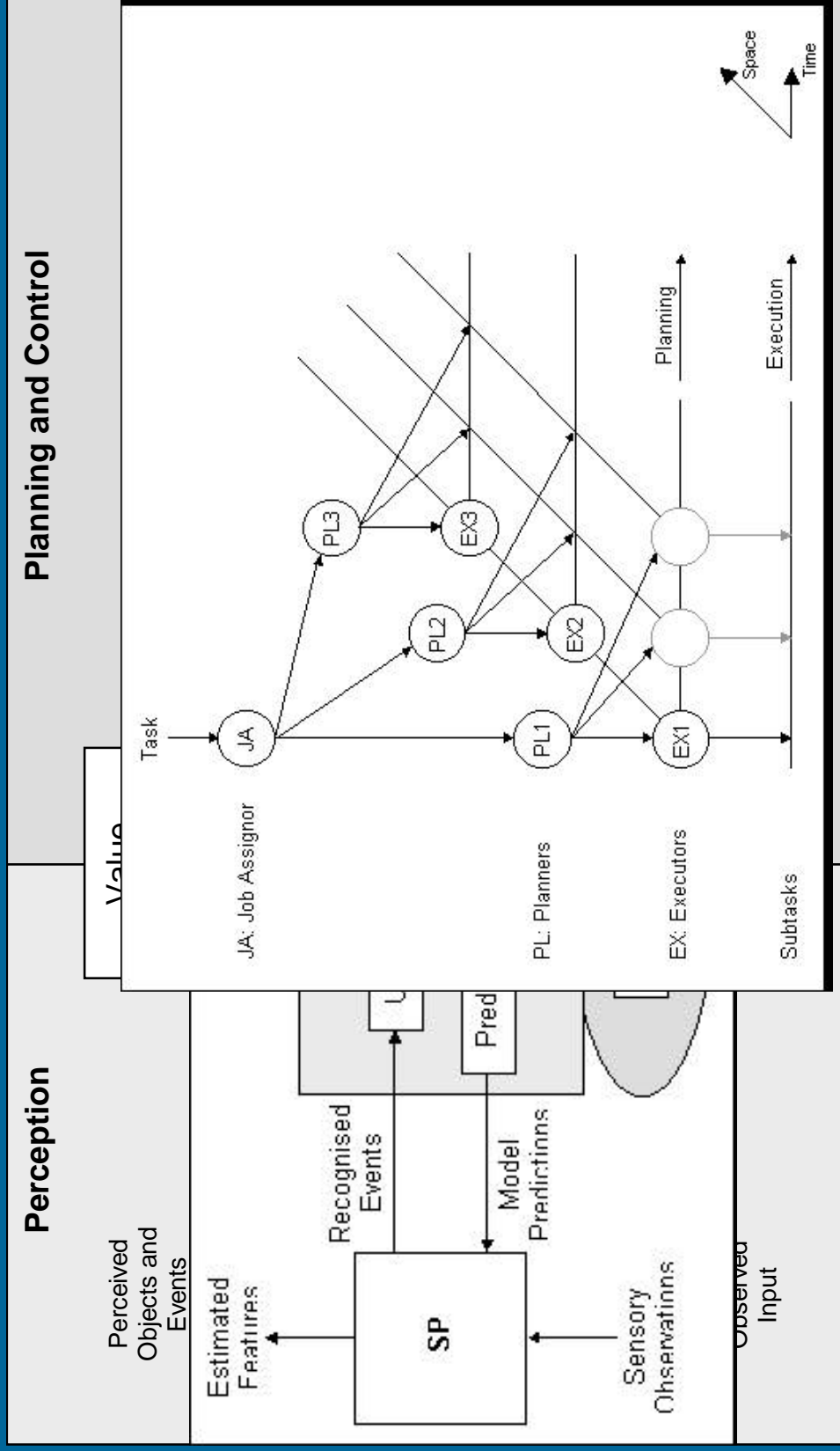
# Advantages

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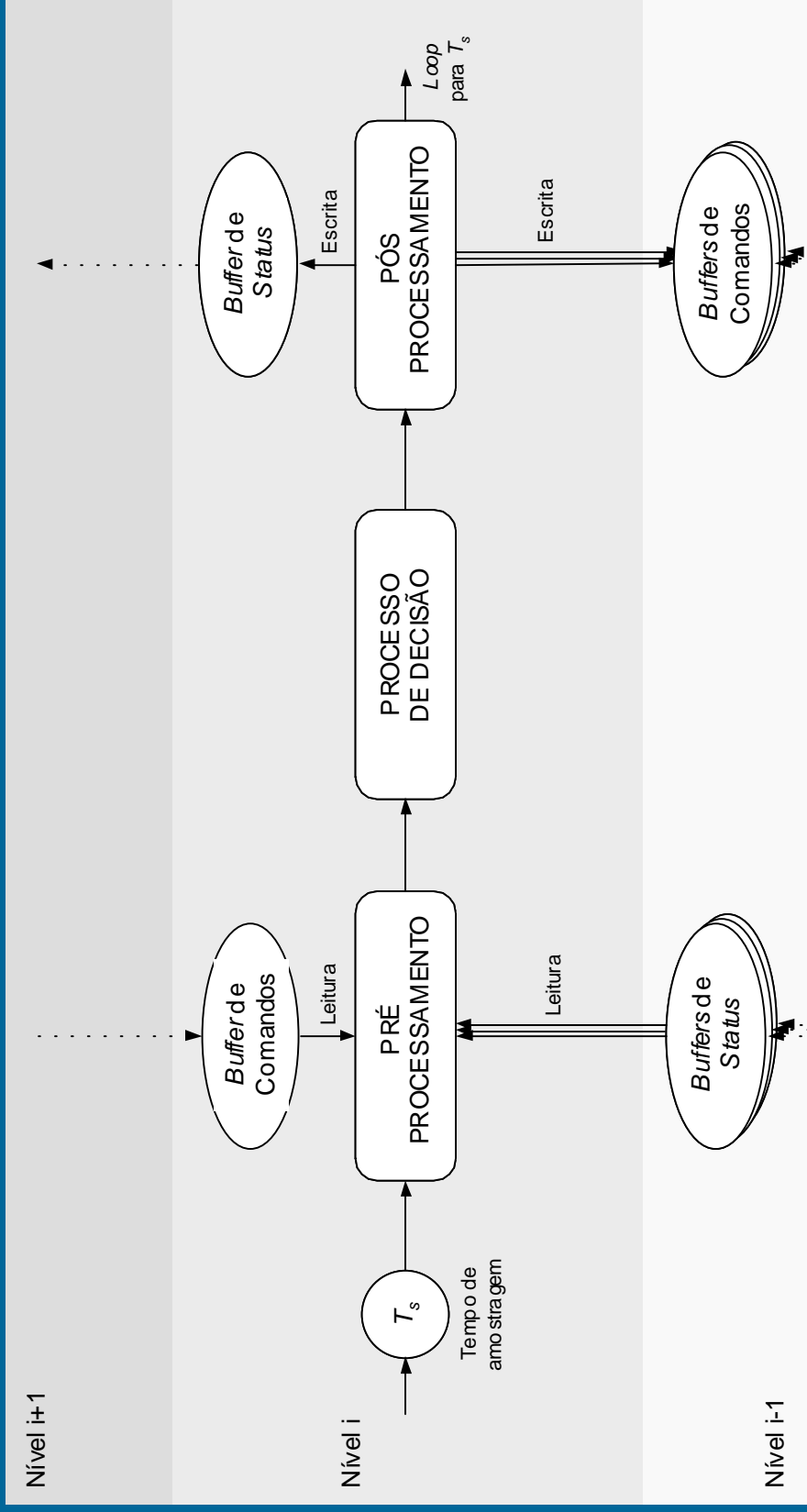
- Easy to divide the system into modules and to establish relations between them.
- The architecture is organized into different levels of abstraction.
- When we are going up in the hierarchy we are following the IPDI principle – Saridis (1983), we are *increasing intelligence while decreasing precision*.
- Higher levels plan based on symbolic descriptions and lower levels deal with signals.
- The hierarchy “drives” the system for the goal but, at the same time it leaves some compliance so that modules can react to unexpected events.

# Relations Inside a Single Node

- Fundamental Elements Inside a Single Node



# Methodology Application



- Each node is a *thread* and is working asynchronously
- Cyclic looping structure
- There exist a *mutex* (mutual exclusion) variable for each shared buffer.

## Benefits of Threads vs. Processes

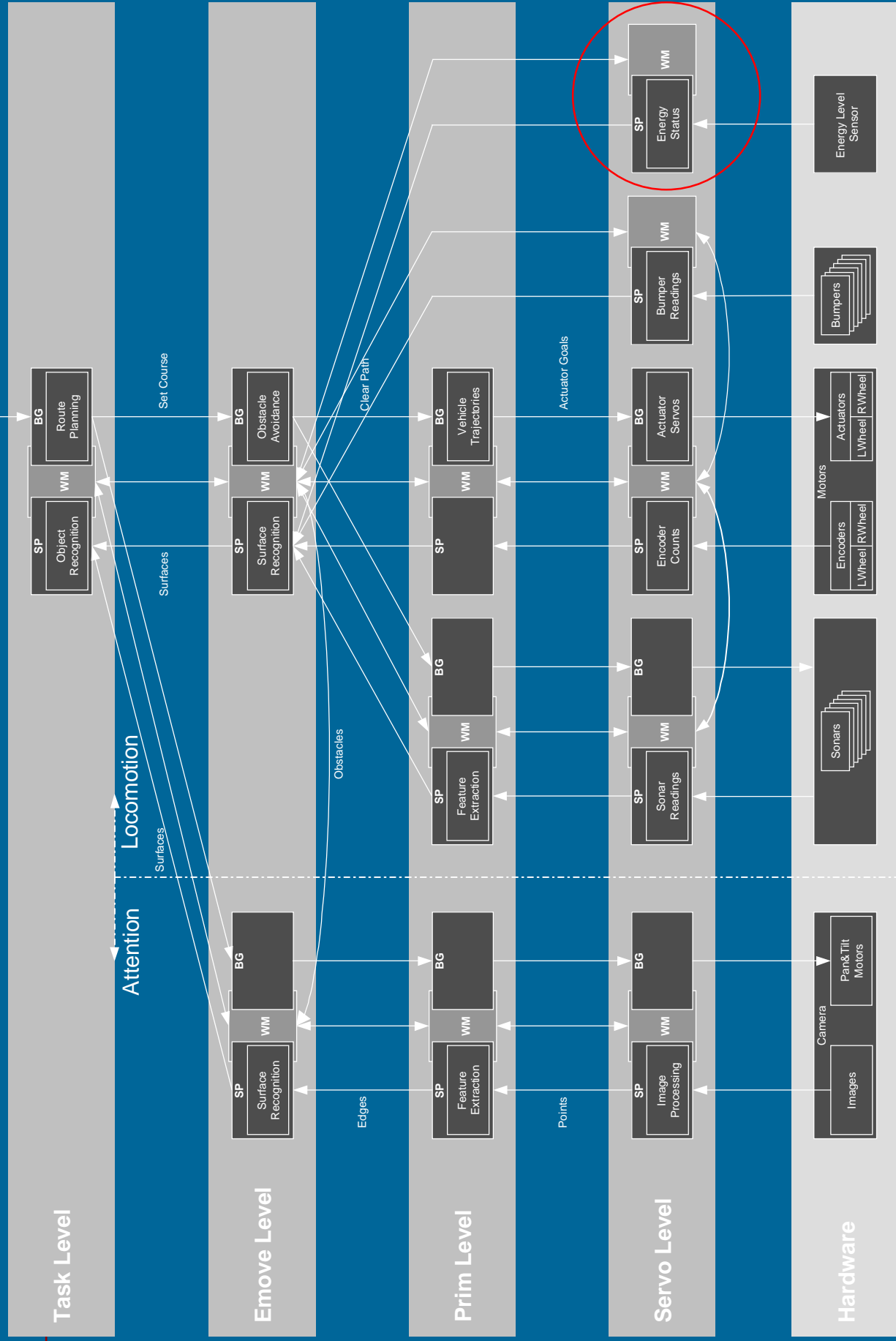
- Less time to create a new thread than a process, because the newly created thread uses the current process address space.
- Less time to terminate a thread than a process.
- Less time to switch between two threads within the same process, partly because the newly created thread uses the current process address space.
- Less communication overheads -- communicating between the threads of one process is simple because the threads share everything: address space, in particular. So, data produced by one thread is immediately available to all the other threads.

# Experimental Setup

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# Tasks



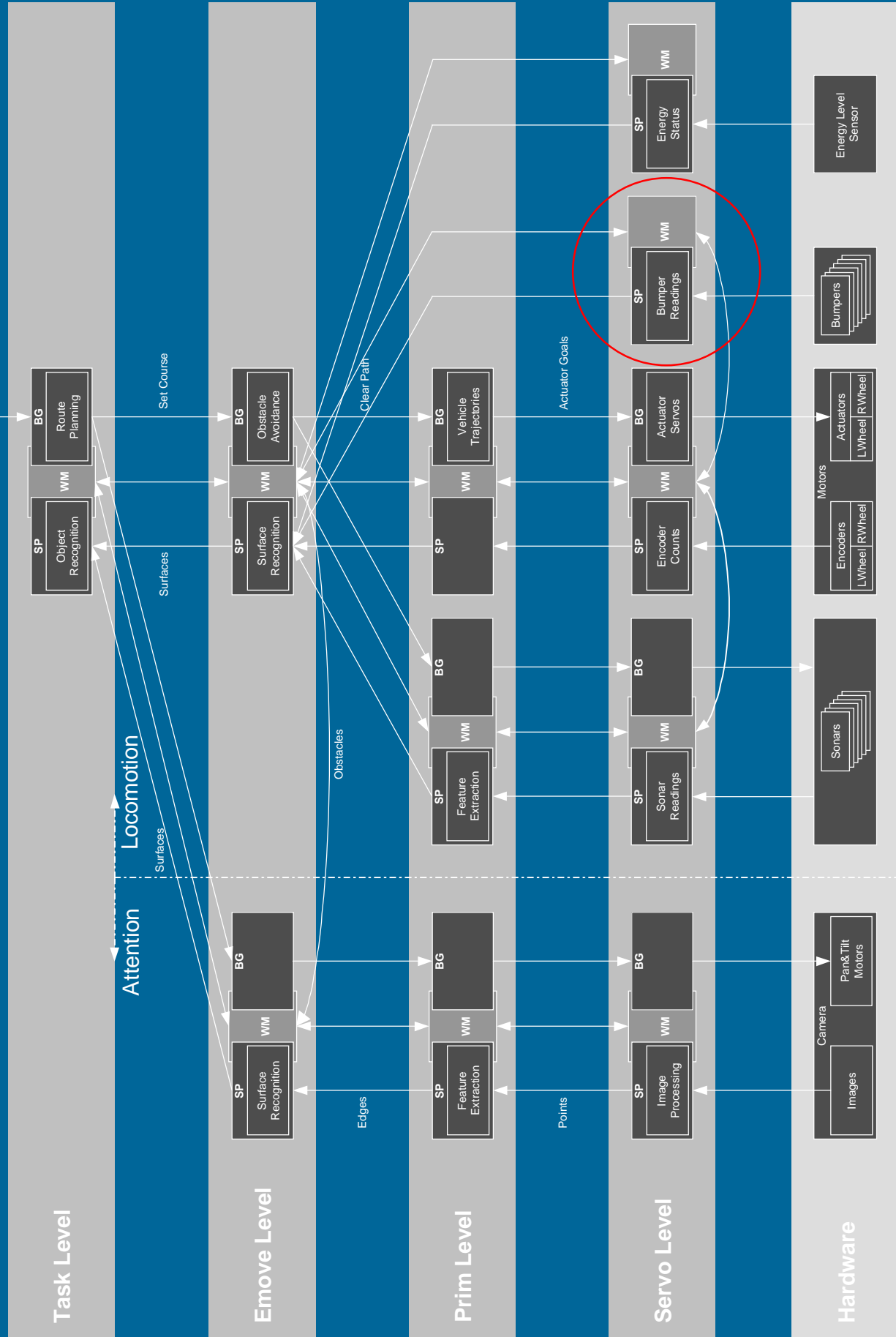
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Incoming commands: None

Outgoing status: Battery State

WM: Battery States

# Tasks



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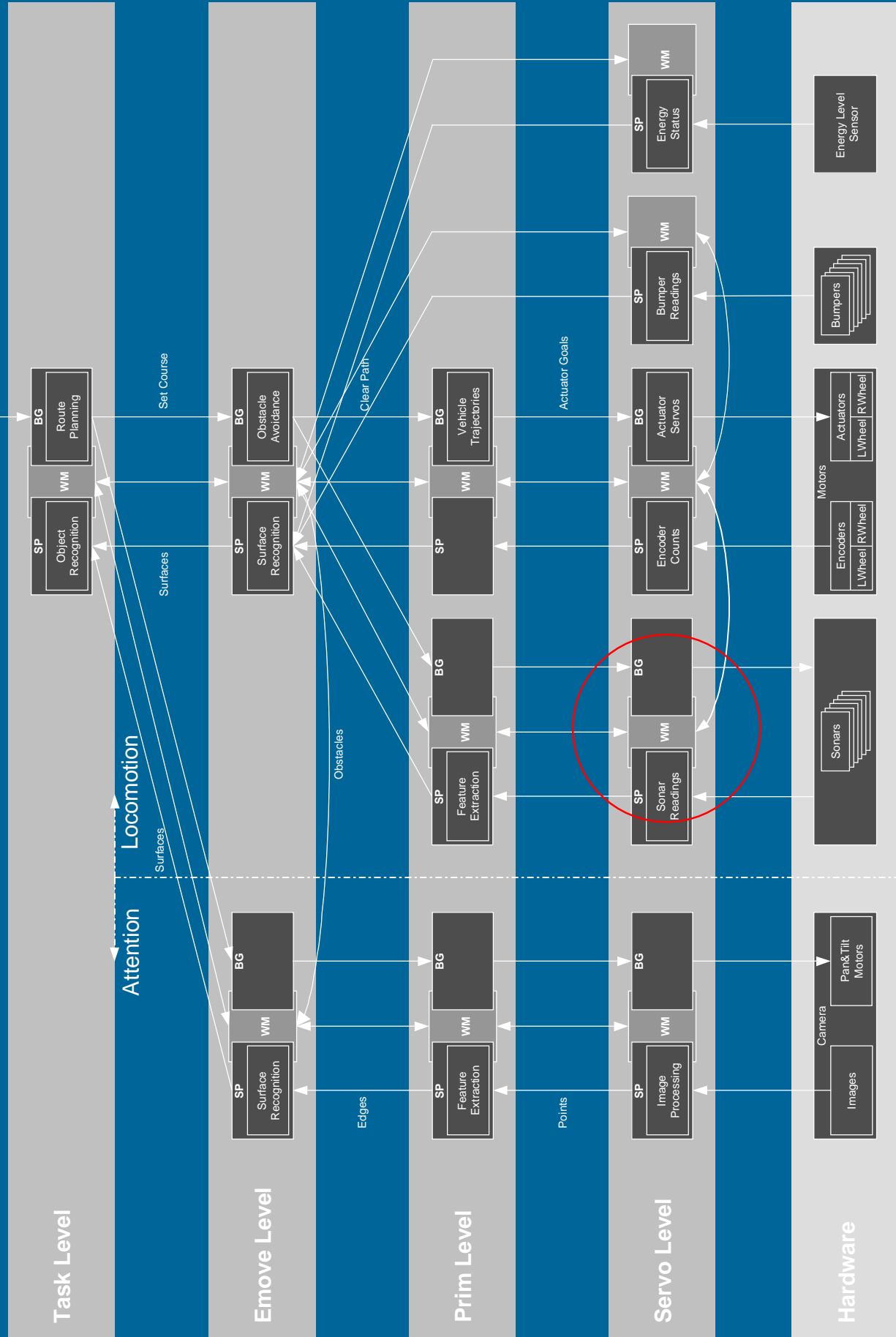
Incoming commands: None

Outgoing status: One Bumper is On?

WM: Bumpers[]

**!** The node over the motors is aware of this WM, providing low-level reactivity.

# Tasks



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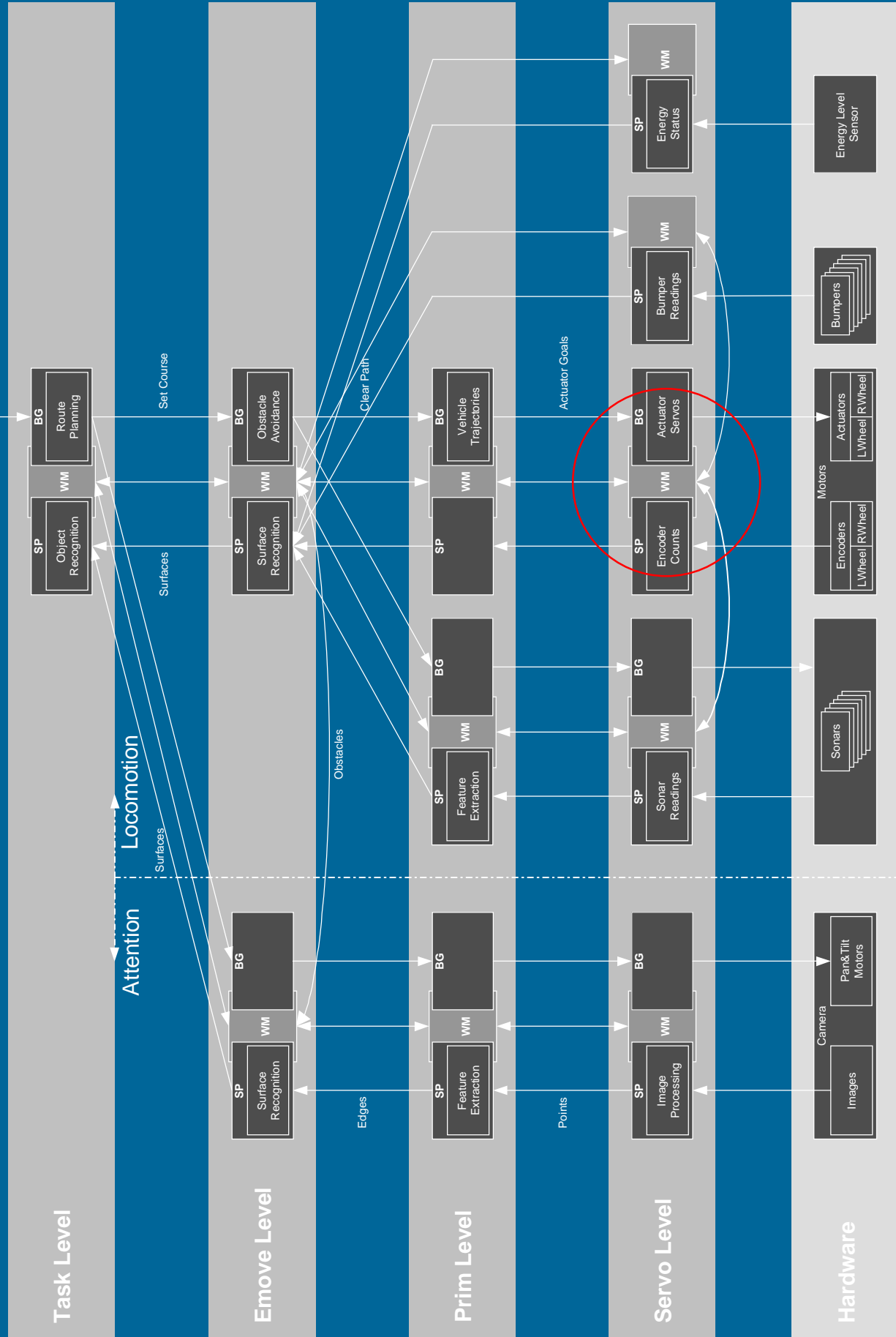
Incoming commands: Sonar Config (All, Front, Rear, Stop, etc)

Outgoing status: Sonar Config Ok?  
New Read Ok?

WM: SonarRead[], SonarMinRead, SonarFireRate

**!** The node over the motors is aware of this WM, providing low-level reactivity.

# Tasks



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Incoming commands: OdometrySetPosition;  
motorsDiffDist (incr\_dist, incr\_steer); SetVelocity

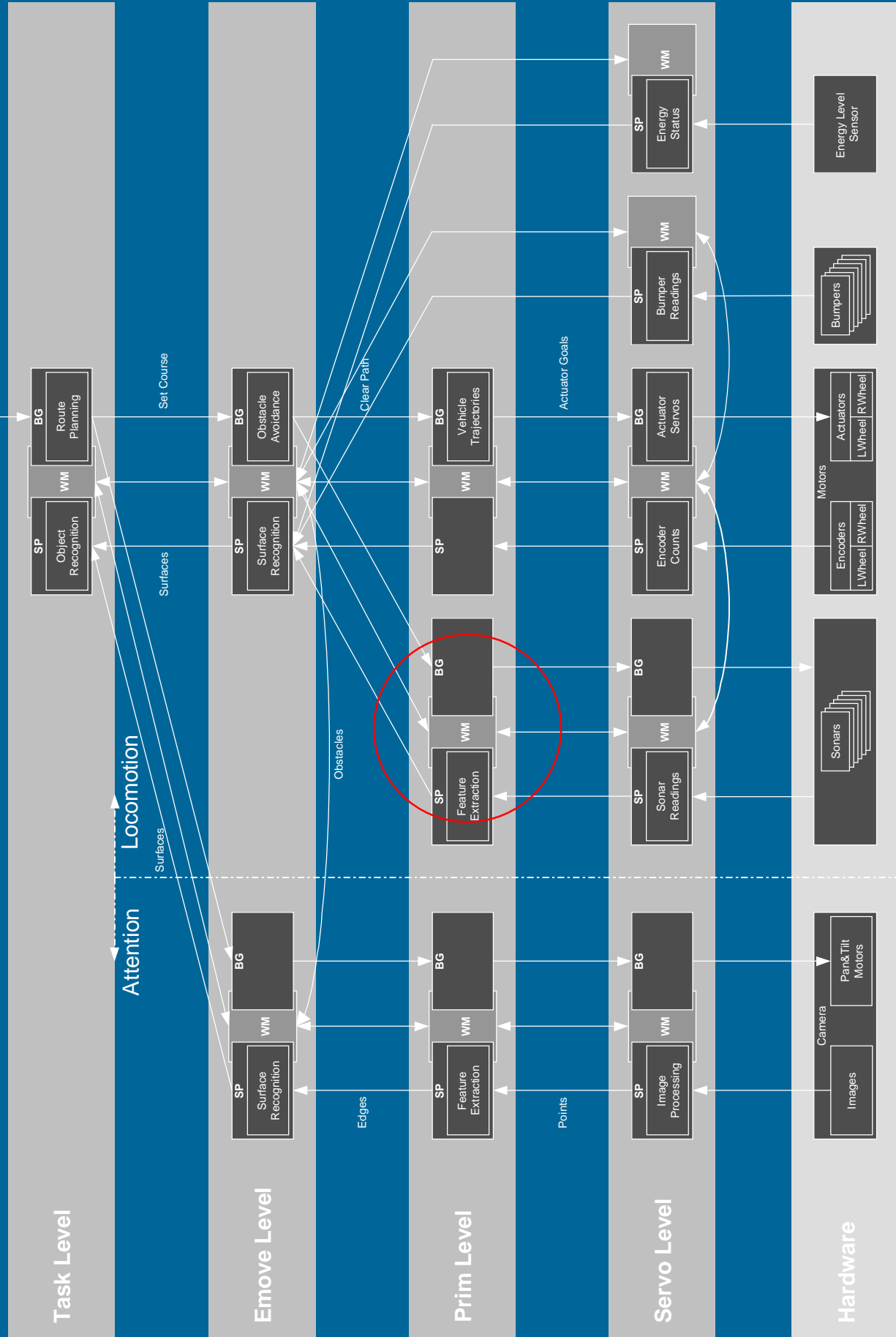
Outgoing status: Command Ok?

Safety Error?

WM:  $x, y, \theta$



# Tasks



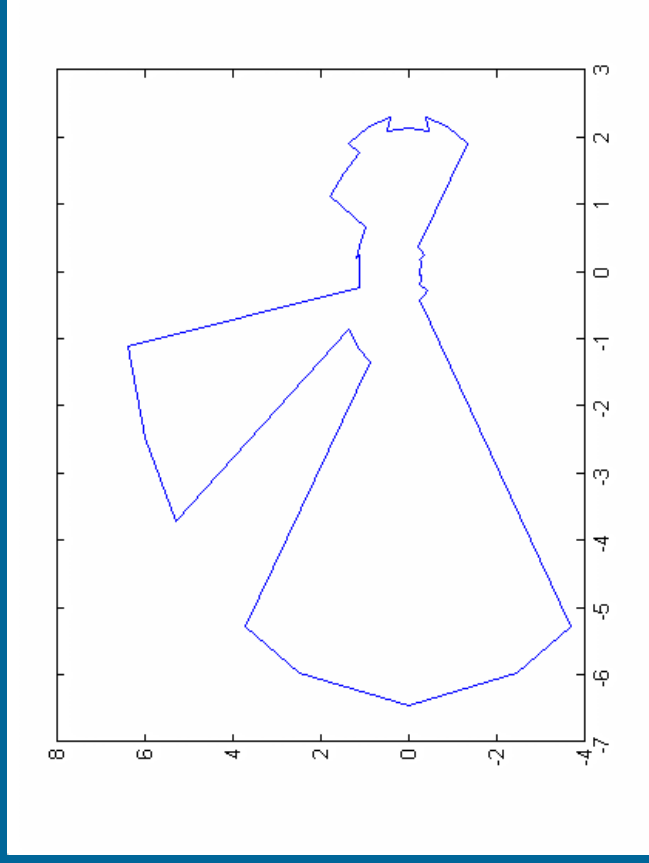
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Incoming commands: Sonar Config

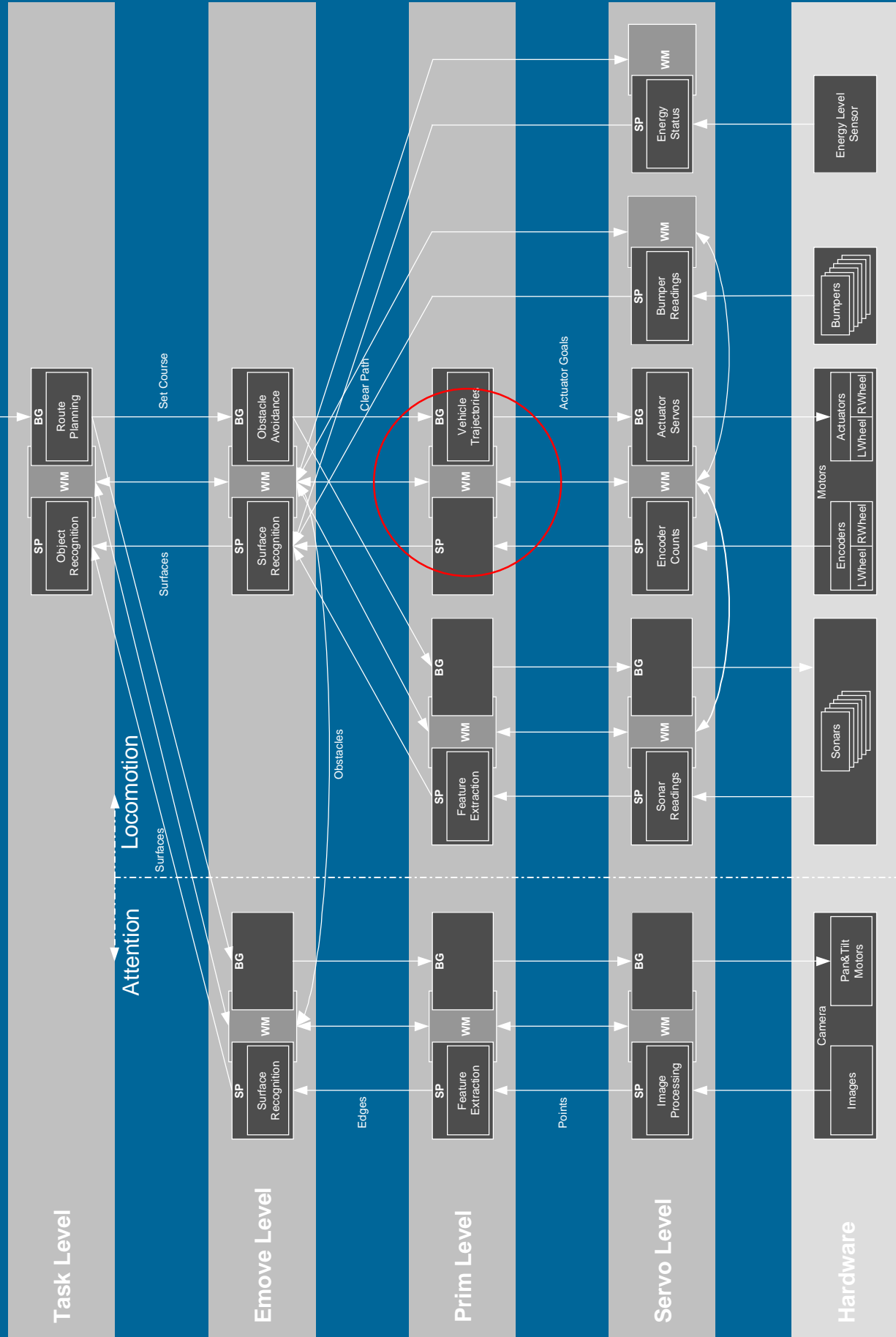
Outgoing status: New Read Ok?

Config Ok?

WM: SonarRead[]; SonarLines[]



# Tasks



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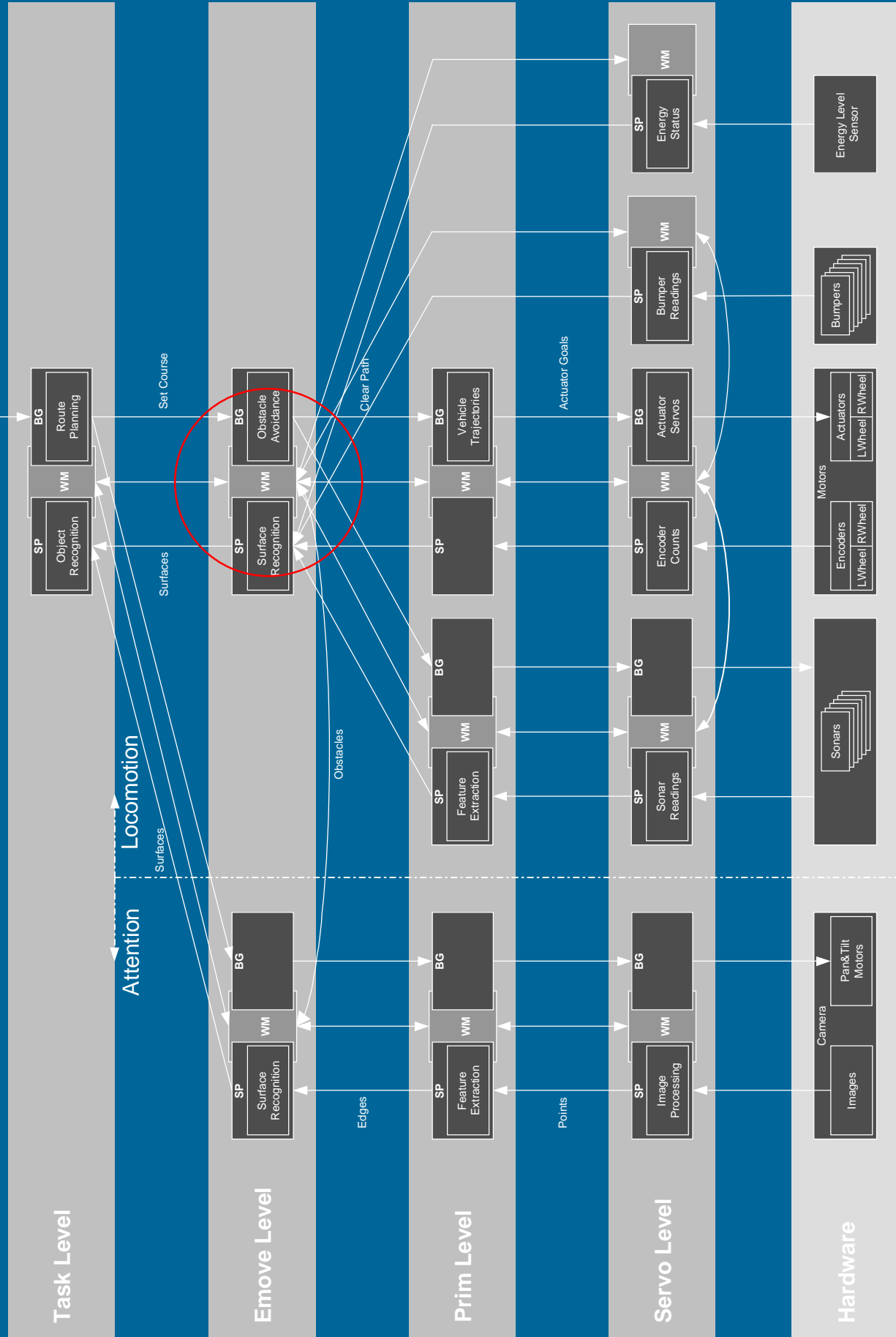
Incoming commands: GotoXY; FollowCorridor;  
CrossDoor; Avoid Obstacle;

Outgoing status: Command Ok?  
Safety Error?

WM:  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $\theta$ , velocities

**!** This node is aware of sonars prim WM, so that it can identify walls and obstacles.

# Tasks



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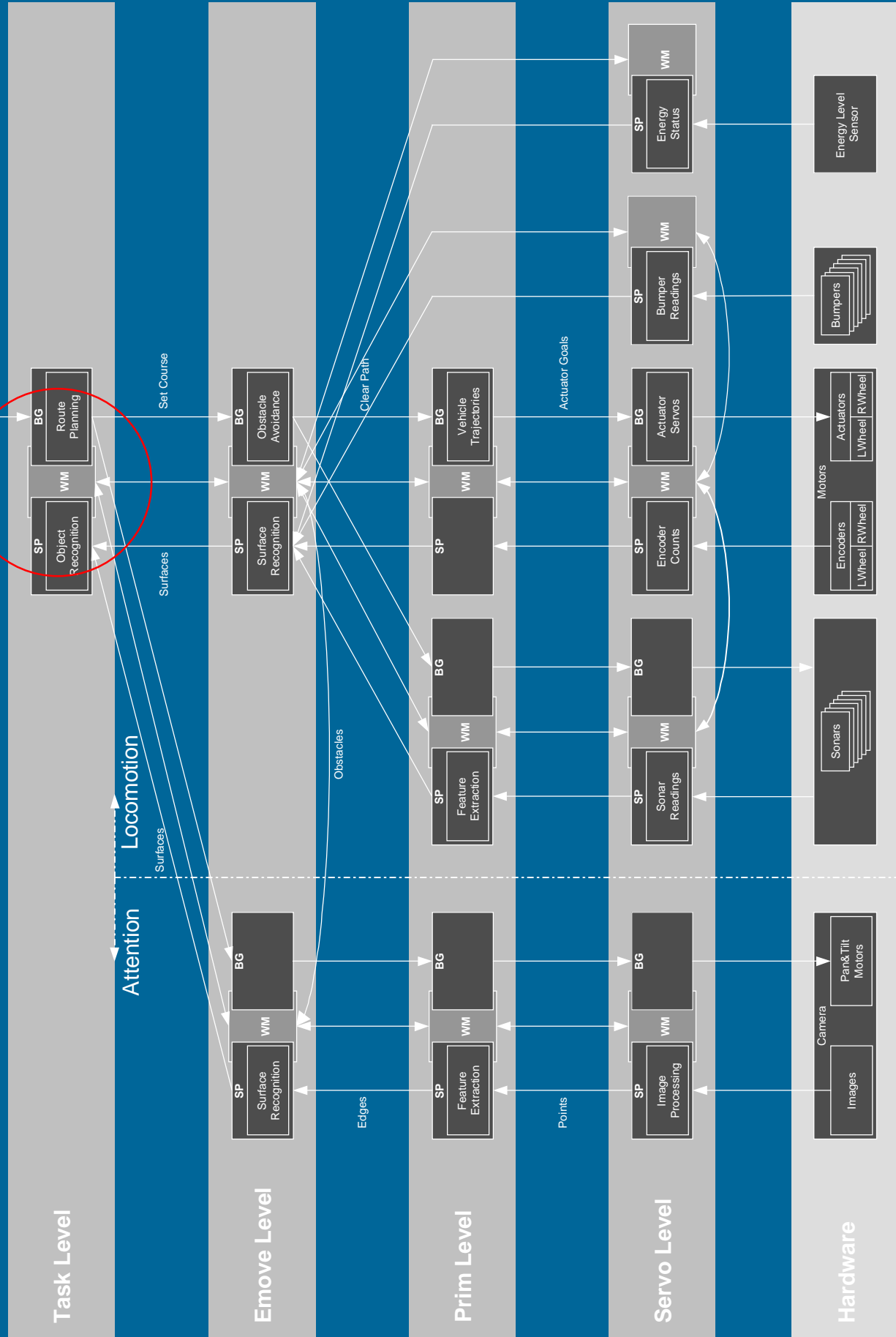
Incoming commands: Goto Office Number... ; Goto  
charger;

Outgoing status: Command Ok?  
Safety Error?

WM: Geometrical Map

```
typedef struct GeometricalMap
{
    int MapPointID;
    float x_abs;
    float y_abs;
} GeoMap;
```

# Tasks

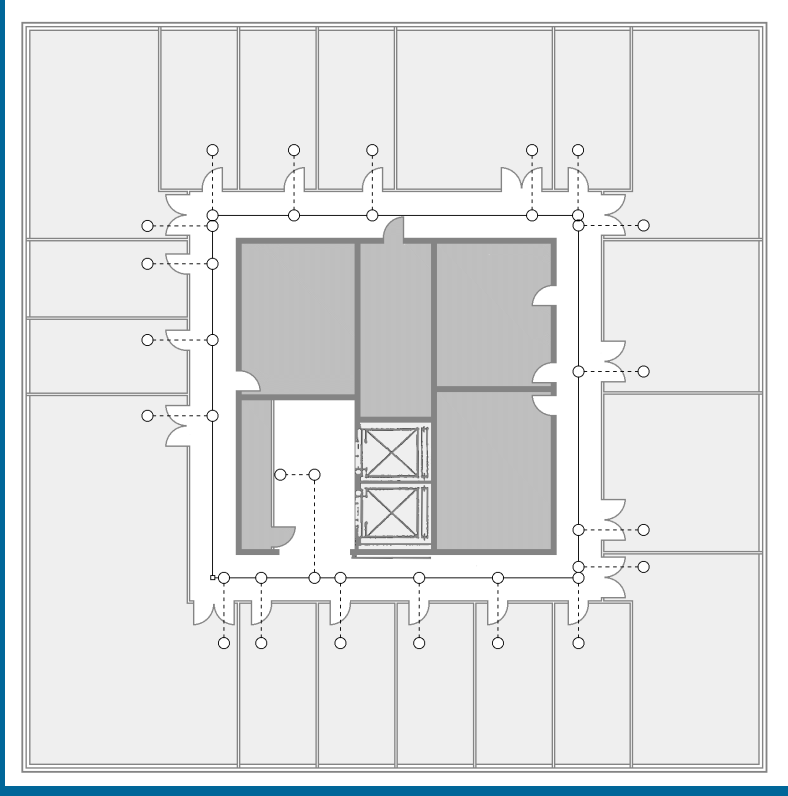


Incoming commands: Come to my office; Go to office....

Outgoing status: Mission Completed?

## WM: Topological Map

```
typedef struct TopologicalMap
{
    string_point MapPoint;
    int MapPointID;
    string_point North;
    string_point East;
    string_point South;
    string_point West;
    float distanceN;
    float distanceE;
    float distanceS;
    float distanceO;
} TopMap;
```





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Example: The robot receives an order to go to office C

Task Level: Based on the Topological Map, computes the shortest path. In order to reach C, GOTO A, then GOTO B and finally GOTO C. Meanwhile if the robot recognizes a corner it can reset its encoders.

Emove Level: When GOING to each of these waypoints, try to FOLLOW WALLS. AVOID OBSTACLES if necessary. Finally in the goal CROSS DOOR.

Prim Level: Sets robot velocities (linear and rotational). Steers Robot and Moves it by a distance. Computes robot trajectory.

Servo Level: Processes low-level commands.

# Future Work

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- Increase intelligence in higher nodes
- Work on the Value Judgement:
  - Learn from previous experiences;
  - Chose, from a set of algorithms, the most adequate to accomplish a particular task;
  - .....