

# SWARM ROBOTICS

Lalitha.K (Asst. Professor), Aishia Roshan, Ravi Shankar (Dept of ECE)  
SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Ramapuram, Chennai-600089

**Abstract-** The main objective of this project work is based on implementing swarm intelligence in robots. Swarm intelligence is the adaptation of animal behaviour and to use it in a physical environment to complete a specific task. In this project we are going to study the animal behaviour and its interaction in the environment and implementing in a physical way to accomplish a certain task. Collective work or approach for a complex task makes it easier, much efficient and less time complexity. So this project is aiming at the collective approach of the many system in resolving the tedious work.

**Keyword:-** Swarm Intelligence, Swarm Robotics.

## I. INTRODUCTION

From the ancient times, we humans always relied on nature. Nature shows the path whenever the mankind needed it. From the discovery of Gravitational force by Newton or any other invention nature guided the scientist and the researchers. By observing the small thing in nature we can notice the pattern followed by it. This project deals with studying the flocking behavior of insects and birds and implementing them to build a robot. We often must have noticed that ant moves in a queue to the place of food where the leader follow the shortest path to reach its destination and the other ants follow the leader ant to reach their destination. Another of swarm behaviour is of birds, birds often moves in a V shaped. They move in a V shape because moving in a V shape allows them to give less resistance to the air flowing in opposite direction and hence they can travel large distance and get less tired. One more example of grouping of animals is, in ocean many small fish swims together in order to avoid being prey to the bigger fish in the ocean. This is done so as to protect themselves from external disturbances. Swarm of bees is the other example in this context, bees follow the path as they are instructed by the queen bee. These all are example of swarm intelligence. Swarm robotics extract inspiration from the swarm intelligence. Swarm robotics is an unorthodox approach in building robots because of its problem solving ability, flexibility, robustness and many other aspects. Swarm intelligence is defined as the collective behavior of self organised system.

## II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this project we are going to build two robots, one will be the master robot and other will be the slave robot. Master robot is programmed in such a way that it will follow a certain path and it transmits information to the slave robot. The Master robot is designed by using sensors , IR sensor detects the path And sends the information to microcontroller . Microcontroller acts like a brain ,it receives information from IR sensors and processes it and then sends the signal to motor driver which are connected to the DC motor which is then connected directly to wheels of the robot . The master robot can be easily compared with human likely the sensors in the robot act as senses of human body , it senses the object or path while moving of the robot and just like our sense organs it sends information to our brain . Here brain can be considered as the microcontroller which is present in the arduino board , it receives the information from the sensor and after that it send the signal to the motor driver which then function accordingly and rotates the motor clockwise or anticlockwise . DC motor changes its direction if we change the polarity of the motors. By changing the the polarity of left and right wheels robot can be moved towards right and left. By changing polarity of both wheels at same time robot can be moved forward and backward. After the movement of robot in any direction and successfully following the path then transmitter is interfaced with arduino which gather information from microcontroller and sends it to the receiver-decoder circuit. The slave robot receives the data from the master robot and performs the same task as done by the master robot. This is the working and implementation of proposed system.

## III. METHODOLOGY

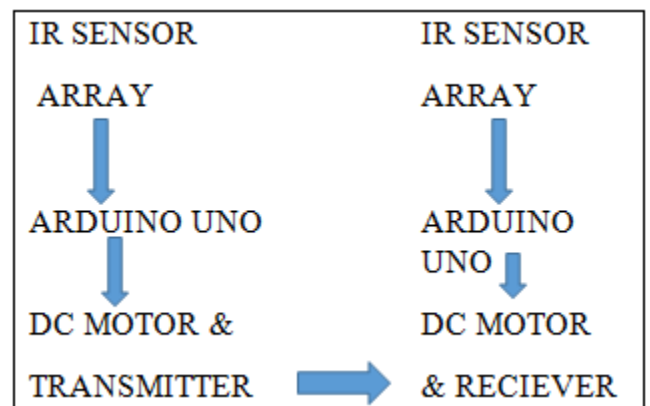


Fig 1

The above flowchart represents the schematic of swarm robotics. The model robots functions according to the flowchart. IR sensors collect data while the robot moves, function of sensor is to detect the black line along the path and it sends the data to the arduino uno. Arduino acts as brain of the system, receives the information from sensors, arduino is programmed for following a line and to transmit the outputs of the master robot to the slave robot. In slave robot receiver is installed, it detects the data transmitted from the master robot decodes it and transmits it to the arduino and again all the process is followed same as master robot.

#### IV. FUTURE WORK

Lack of global knowledge can lead to a dead lock, and the group of robots cannot progress. New solutions are needed for prevention and evasion of the stage of stagnation. Programming the robots represents an issue when the pathways to solutions are not predefined but emergent. Interesting direction in future research may include ways of enhancing indirect communication among robots.

#### V. CONCLUSION

Hence the connection of the robots were given according to the tables given above and the programs were compiled and executed successfully. Both the robots are functioning properly. Slave robot functions as the master robot. Master Robot is programmed to follow the path. This work has given a detailed overview of swarm intelligence and its application in swarm robotics. Swarm Robots are different approach in robotics, it is different from the classical approaches of designing and taking out task from a robot. Swarm robotics can be used for numerous purposes. It can be used for accomplishing complex task in an easier approach. In this project we learnt the idea of swarm intelligence and its highly scalable in present scenario.

#### REFERENCES

- [1]. G. Beni, "From swarm intelligence to swarm robotics," in *Swarm Robotics Workshop: State-of-the-Art Survey*, E. Şahin and W. Spears, Eds., no. 3342, pp. 1–9, Springer, Berlin, Germany, 2005.
- [2]. S. Garnier, J. Gautrais, and G. Deraulaz, "The biological principles of swarm intelligence," *Swarm Intelligence*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 3–31, 2007.
- [3]. O. Holland and C. Melhuish, "Stigmergy, self-organization, and sorting in collective robotics," *Artificial Life*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 173–202, 1999.
- [4]. S. Franklin, "Coordination without communication," 2010, <http://www.msci.memphis.edu/~franklin/coord.html>.
- [5]. E. Bonabeau, M. Dorigo, and G. Deraulaz, *Swarm Intelligence: From Natural to Artificial Systems*, Oxford University Press, New York, NY, USA, 1999.
- [6]. L. Iocchi, D. Nardi, and M. Salerno, "Reactivity and deliberation: a survey on multi-robot systems," in *Balancing Reactivity and Social Deliberation in Multi-Agent Systems. From RoboCup to Real-World Applications*, pp. 9–32, Springer, Berlin, Germany, 2001.
- [7]. E. Şahin, "Swarm robotics: from sources of inspiration to domains of application," in *Swarm Robotics Workshop: State-of-the-Art Survey*, E. Şahin and W. Spears, Eds., *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, no. 3342, pp. 10–20, Berlin, Germany, 2005.
- [8]. G. Dudek, M. R. M. Jenkin, E. Milios, and D. Wilkes, "A taxonomy for multi-agent robotics," *Autonomous Robots*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 375–397, 1996.
- [9]. Y. U. Cao, A. S. Fukunaga, and A. B. Kahng, "Cooperative mobile robotics: antecedents and directions," *Autonomous Robots*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 226–234, 1997.
- [10]. C. Ronald Arkin, *Behavior-Based Robotics*, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass, USA, 1998.
- [11]. F. Mondada, E. Franzi, and A. Guignard, "The development of Khepera," in *Proceedings of the 1st International Khepera Workshop*, vol. 64 of *HNI-Verlagsschriftenreihe*, Heinz Nixdorf Institut, pp. 7–14, 1999.
- [12]. J. Pugh, X. Raemy, C. Favre, R. Falconi, and A. Martinoli, "A fast onboard relative positioning module for multi-robot systems," *IEEE/ASME Transactions on Mechatronics*, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 151–162, 2009.
- [13]. F. Mondada, M. Bonani, and X. Raemy, "The e-puck, a robot designed for education in engineering," in *Proceedings of the 9th Conference on Autonomous Robot Systems and Competitions*, vol. 1, pp. 59–65, 2009.
- [14]. G. Caprari and R. Siegwart, "Mobile micro-robots ready to use: alice," in *Proceedings of the IEEE IRS/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS '05)*, pp. 3845–3850, Edmonton, Canada, August 2005.
- [15]. S. Kornienko, O. Kornienko, and P. Levi, "Minimalistic approach towards communication and perception in micro-robotic swarms," in *Proceedings of the IEEE IRS/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS '05)*, pp. 2228–2234, August 2005.