Sharing the Control of Robot Swarms Among Multiple Human Operators: A User Study (Supplementary Material)

Genki Miyauchi¹, Yuri K. Lopes², Roderich Groß¹

This supplementary material contains the SCT models used by the robots or agents in the experiment as well as the questionnaires provided to the participants during the user study.

I. SCT MODELS

Here, we report the SCT models used by the leader agents and workers for the experiments. The models presented here are based on the models in our previous work:

G. Miyauchi, Y. K. Lopes, and R. Groß, "Multi-operator control of connectivity-preserving robot swarms using supervisory control theory," in 2022 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA), 2022, pp. 6889–6895.

Fig. 1 and 2 show the leader agent's free behavior models and specifications, respectively. Fig. 3 and 4 show the worker's free behavior models and specifications, respectively. Table I summarizes all events that appear in the free behavior models and control specifications. After synchronization using local modular synthesis, the local modular supervisors of leader agents have a total of 10 states and 39 transitions (sum of 5 supervisors), whereas the workers have 154 states and 762 transitions (sum of 10 supervisors).

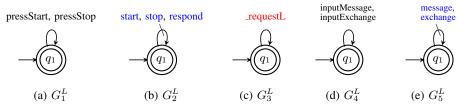


Fig. 1. Free behavior models for the leader agents representing their ability (a) to receive control inputs from the operator, (b) to send messages to the workers, (c) to receive messages from them, (d) to receive inputs from the operator in the form of messages intended for the other operator, or a signal to make a worker switch its team, (e) and to send a message that needs to be relayed to the other lead agent or inform a worker to join the other team. States are represented by circles. The initial state is indicated by an unlabeled arrow. Marked states are represented by double-line circles. Transitions and associated events are shown as labeled arrows. Arrows with a stroke relate to controllable events, and arrows without a stroke relate to uncontrollable events, and arrows without a stroke relate to uncontrollable events are those that the robots can trigger. Uncontrollable events are those that the robots can only respond to. Public controllable events and public uncontrollable events allows, respectively, for formally modeling the transmission and receiving of communication among robots. Initial states indicate the system, while marked states states that the system must always be able to achieve (avoiding blocking).

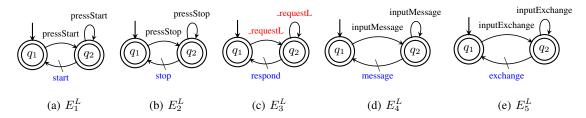


Fig. 2. Control specification for the leader agents allowing them (a-b) to transmit a signal upon receiving the corresponding operator input, (c) to send a response when a request from a follower to become a connector is received, and (d-e) to transmit a signal upon receiving the corresponding operator input.

¹ G. Miyauchi and R. Groß are with the Department of Automatic Control and Systems Engineering, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom {g.miyauchi, r.gross}@sheffield.ac.uk

² Y. K. Lopes is with Department of Computer Science, Santa Catarina State University, Joinville, Brazil yuri.lopes@udesc.br

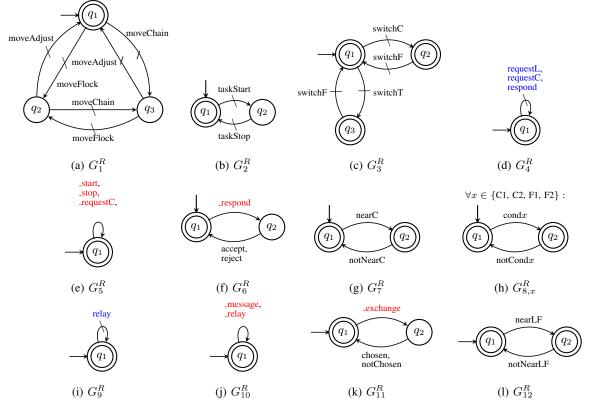


Fig. 3. Free behavior models for the workers representing their ability (a) to either flock, move along the chain, or adjust its position in the chain, (b) to work on a task at their current location, (c) to switch between the follower, connector, and traveler roles, (d–e) to transmit and receive messages related to the execution of tasks and maintaining the robot chain, (f) to process whether it has been chosen to join the chain, (g) to detect nearby connectors, (h) to determine whether the conditions C1, C2, F1, F2 are satisfied, (i) to transmit and (j) receive messages, (k) to process whether it has been chosen to move to the other team, and (l) to detect nearby team members.

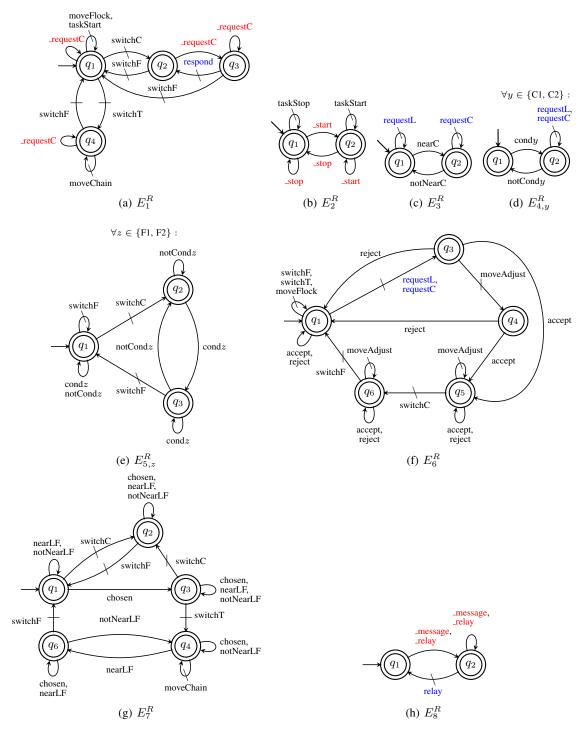


Fig. 4. Control specifications for worker robots allowing them (a) to perform certain actions depending on their role, as a follower, to work on tasks and flock with the leader, as a connector, to send a response when a request from a follower to become a connector is received, as a traveler, to move along the chain to the other team, (b) to start or stop performing tasks when the corresponding signals are received by the leader agent, (c) to determine whom request messages should be sent to, (d) to send request messages for becoming connectors when the conditions are satisfied, (e) to switch from a connector to a follower when the conditions are satisfied, (f) to become a connector when the received response was accepting it to switch roles, (g) to become a traveler when it was chosen by the leader agent, and (h) to relay operator messages it received.

TABLE I

Summary of events' description used in the models (free behavior models and control specifications). Controllable, uncontrollable, public controllable and public uncontrollable events are labeled C, U, PubC and PubU respectively.

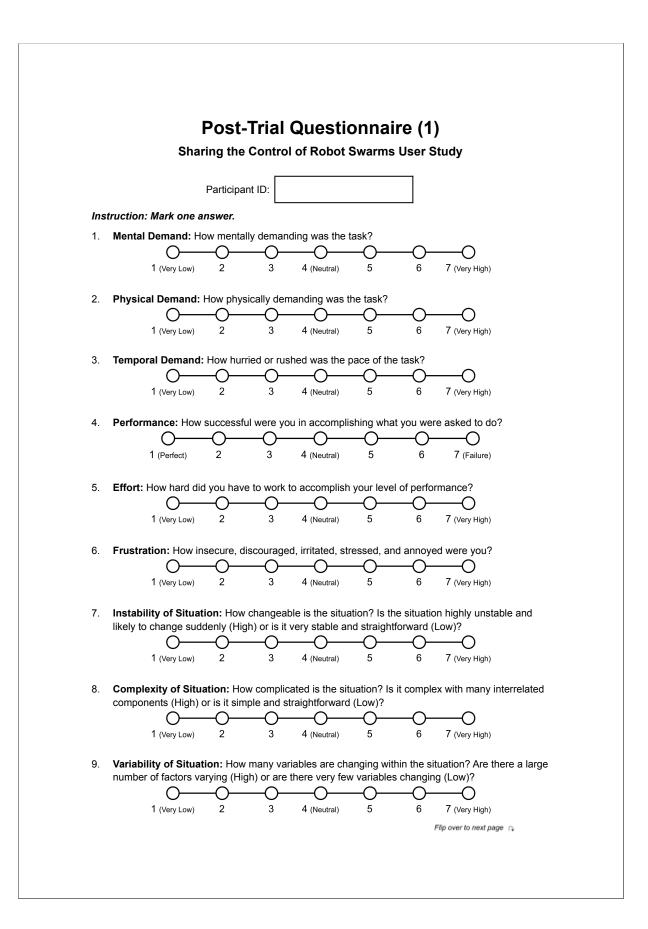
Event	Туре	Description			
moveFlock	С	Robot flocks with the leader.			
moveChain	\mathcal{C}	Robot moves along the chain to the other team.			
moveAdjust	\mathcal{C}	Robot adjusts its position in the chain.			
taskStart, taskStop	\mathcal{C}	Robot starts or stops working on a task.			
switchC, switchF, switchT	\mathcal{C}	Robot switches to the connector, follower, or traveler role.			
pressStart, pressStop, inputMessage, inputExchange	U	Robot detects an operator input.			
start, stop	$Pub\mathcal{C}$	Robot sends a signal to start or stop working on a task.			
_start, _stop	$Pub\mathcal{U}$	Robot received a signal from the lead agent to start or stop working on a task.			
requestL, requestC	$Pub\mathcal{C}$	Robot send a request message to the lead agent or the connector.			
_requestL, _requestC	$Pub\mathcal{U}$	Robot received a request from a worker.			
respond	$Pub\mathcal{C}$	Robot sends a reply to the request received.			
_respond	$Pub\mathcal{U}$	Robot received a response to the request it made to switch to a connector.			
accept, reject	U	Process the response to determine whether its request to switch to a connector was accepted or rejected.			
nearC, notNearC	U	Robot determines whether a connector was detected or not.			
condx, notCondx	U	Robot determines whether condition $x \in \{C1, C2, F1, F2\}$ was satisfied or not.			
message	$Pub\mathcal{C}$	Robot sends a message to the other lead agent.			
relay	$Pub\mathcal{C}$	Robot relays a message to the target lead agent.			
_message, _relay	$Pub\mathcal{U}$	Robot received a message that needs to be relayed.			
exchange	$Pub\mathcal{C}$	Robot sends a message that specifies a worker that must join the other team.			
_exchange	$Pub\mathcal{U}$	Robot received a message from the lead agent related to team switching.			
chosen, notChosen	U	Process the message to determine whether it has been chosen to switch to the other team.			
nearLF, notNearLF	U	Robot determines whether a team member was detected or not.			

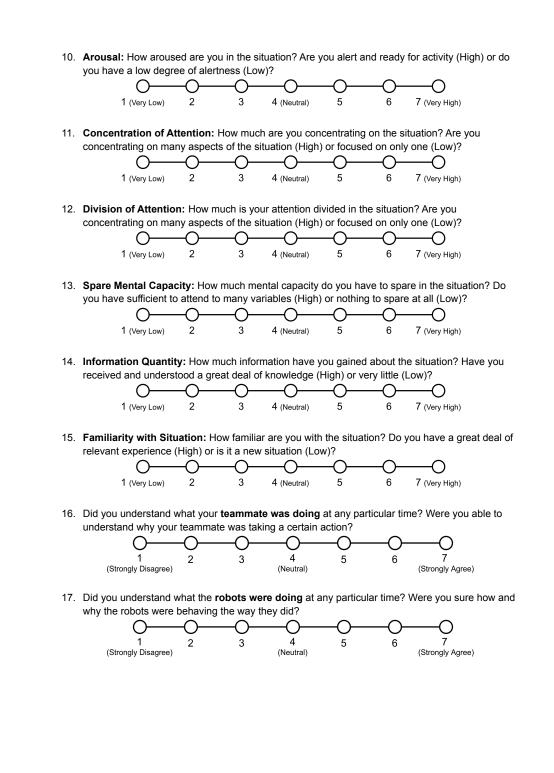
II. QUESTIONNAIRES

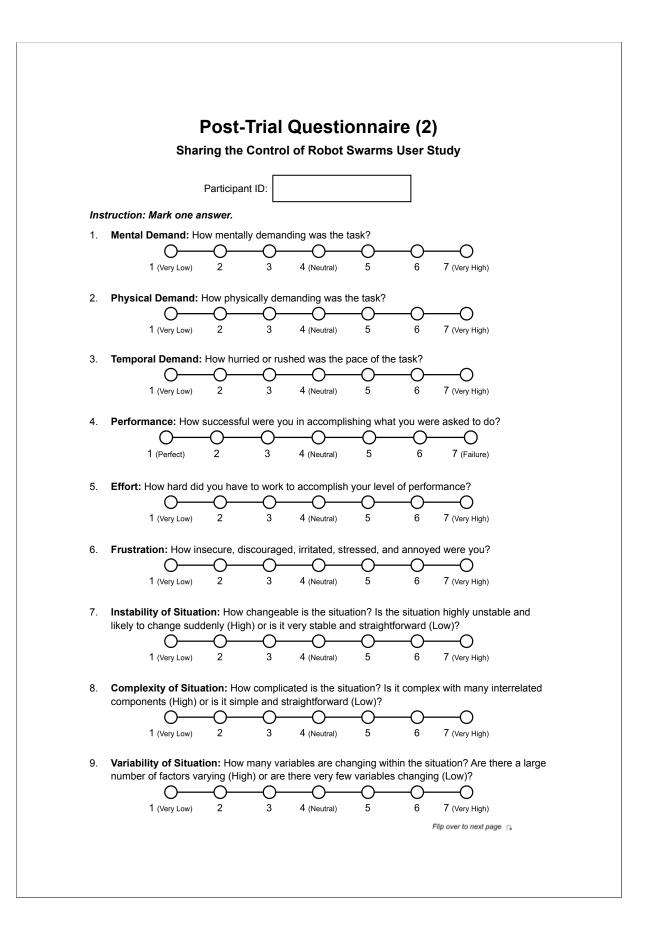
The participants each completed three questionnaires during the experiment.

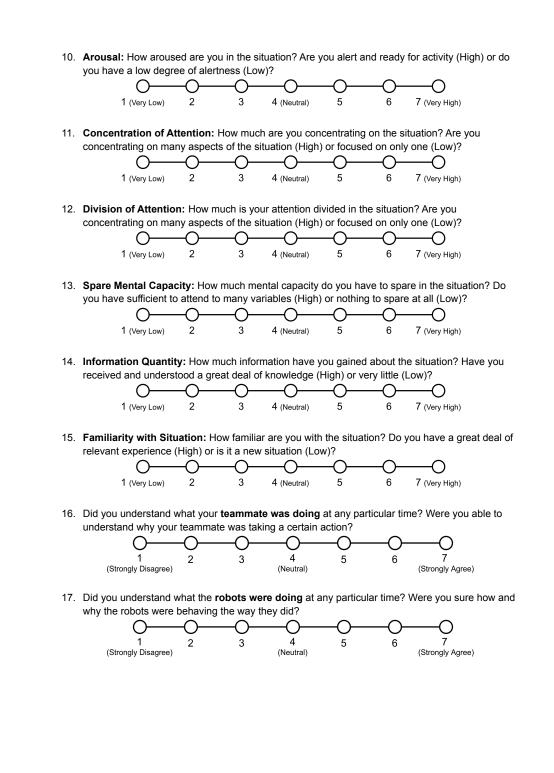
The *Preliminary Questionnaire* (1 page) asked about the participant's background and any previous gaming experiences. The *Post-Trial Questionnaire* (1) (2 pages), and *Post-trial Questionnaire* (2) (3 pages) asked the participants to rate their experience upon completing each trial. After the second trial, the participants were also asked to answer additional questions related to the overall experience (found on the last page of Post-trial Questionnaire (2)).

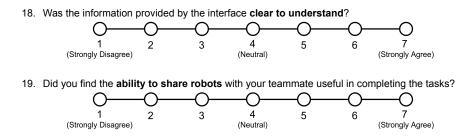
	Shar		ary Quest	ionnaire varms User Study			
	Silai	ing the contr		varms user study			
	F	Participant ID:					
ns	truction: Mark you	r answer.					
1.	What is your age?						
	□ Under 20	□ 40-49	□ Pre	fer not to say			
	□ 20-29	□ 50-59					
	□ 30-39	□ 60 & over					
2.	To which gender identity do you most identify?						
	□ Male	Self-descri	be:				
	□ Female	□ Prefer not	to say				
3.	How often do you	olay video game	es (including con	sole, PC, mobile)?			
	□ I play on a daily	/ basis					
	□ I play a few tim	es a week					
	□ I play a few tim	es a month					
	□ I don't play vide	eo games regula	arly but I used to	play regularly in the past			
	□ I don't play vide	eo games regula	arly and I have n	ot played regularly in the past			
4.	If you play or used to play video games, what is your favourite genre? Please select all that apply.						
	□ Action	□ Role	-playing game				
	□ Shooter	□ Sim	ulation	□ Rhythm			
	□ Fighting	□ Stra	tegy	□ Other:			
	Sports / Racing		BA				











20. What was your **strategy** for completing the tasks? Was there anything in particular that you paid attention to during the trial?

21. If you have any additional comments, please write them here.

Thank you for taking part in the study!