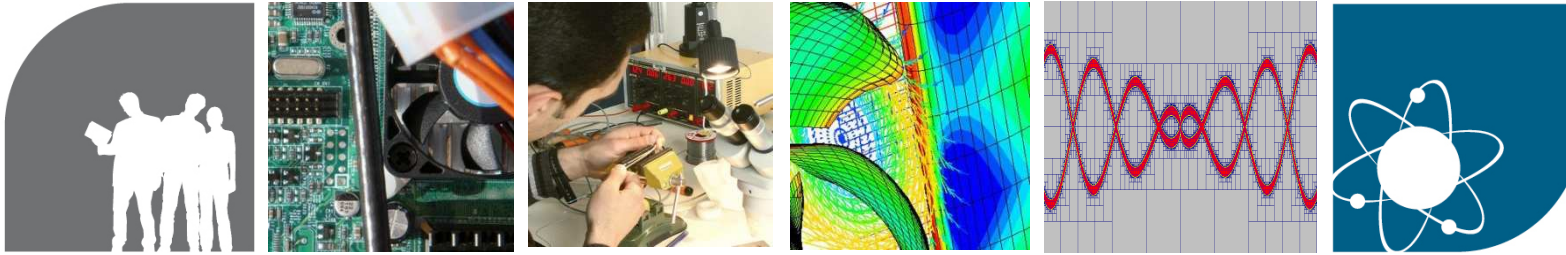




Calcul par intervalles et robotique à l'ENSIETA

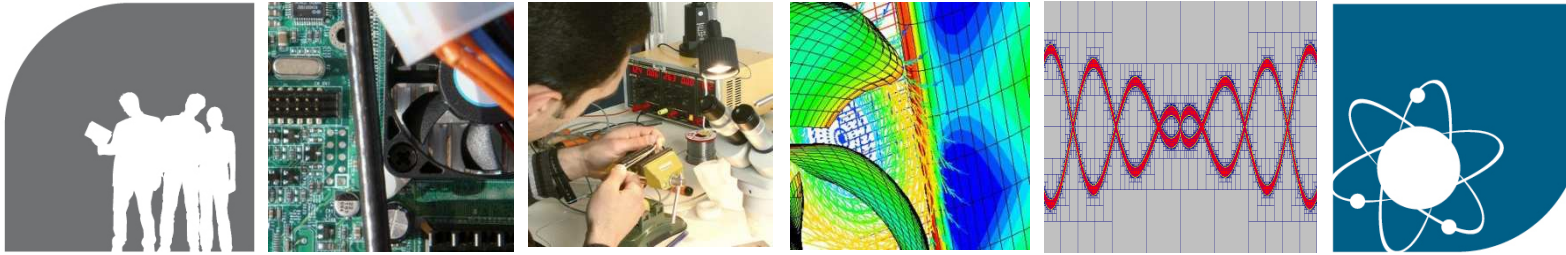
Jan Sliwka & Fabrice Le Bars



Calcul ensembliste et robotique

> Sommaire

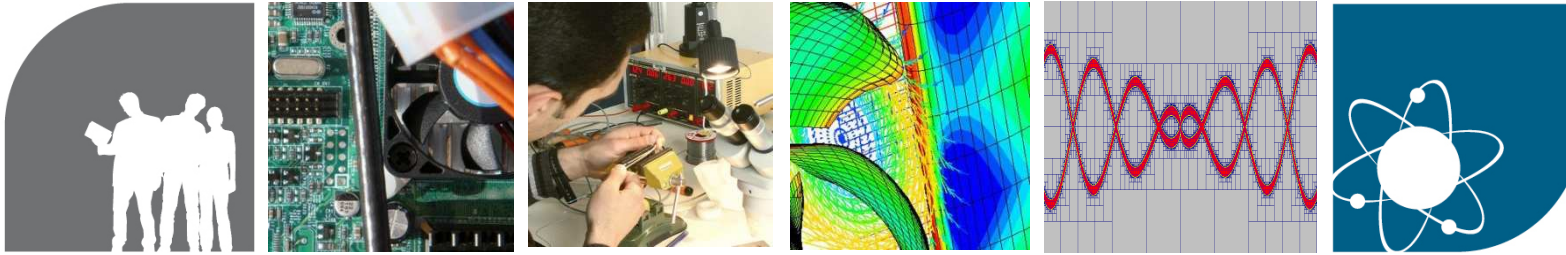
1. Méthodes ensemblistes
2. Applications
3. Les robots de l'ENSIETA



Histoire

- Moore et Warmus dans les années 50



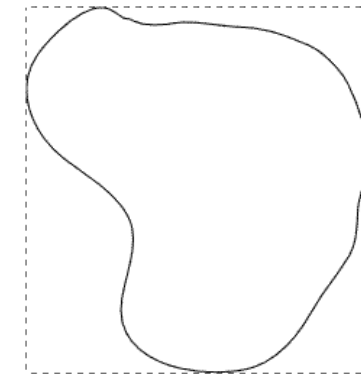
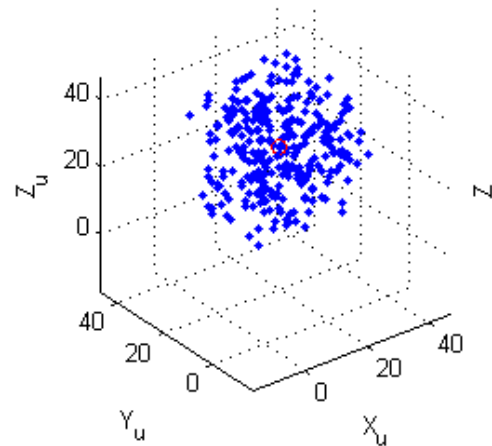


Méthodes ensemblistes

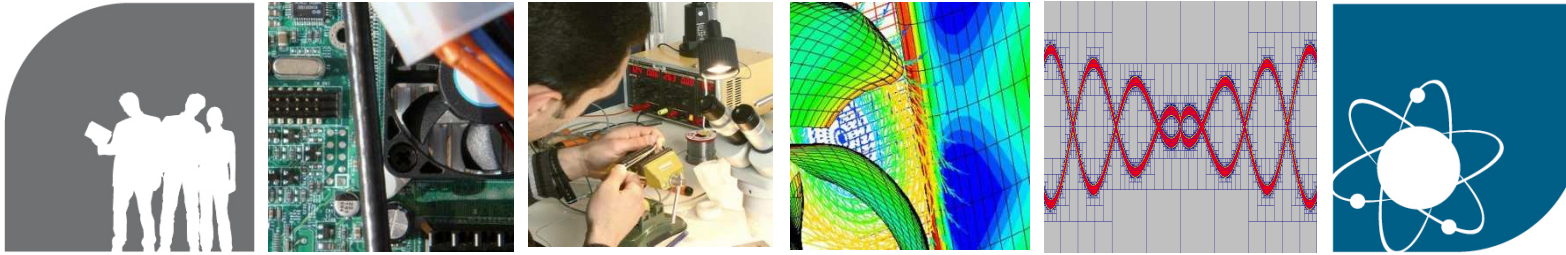
Les mesures de capteurs / les variables ne sont pas ponctuelles
Représentations : Probabiliste – Discrète - Ensembliste



Exemple mesure



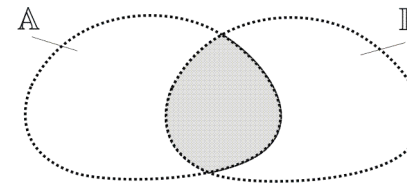
$$x_0 + / - \varepsilon \Rightarrow [x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon]$$



Méthodes ensemblistes

Intersection

$$\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{A} \cap \mathbb{B}$$



Union

$$\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{A} \cup \mathbb{B}$$

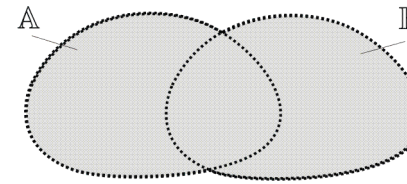
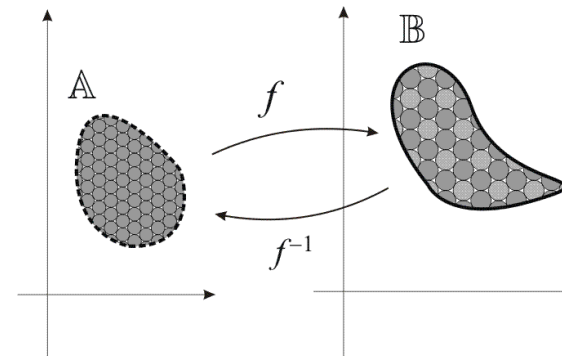


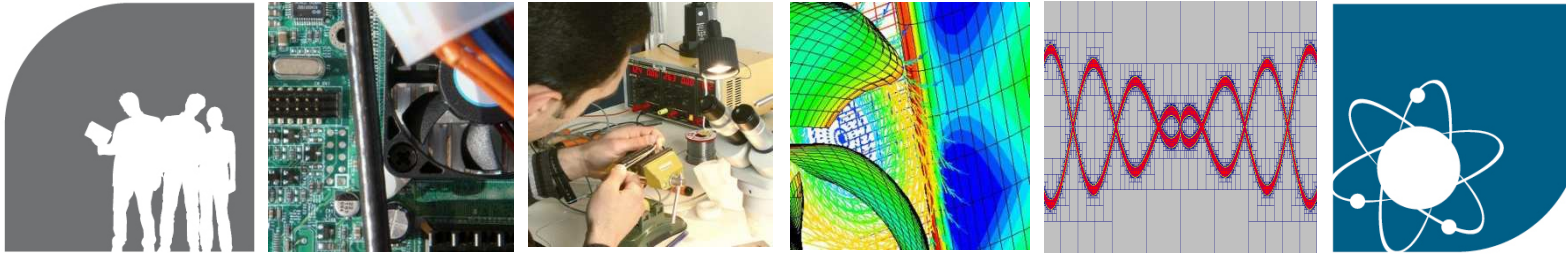
Image par f

$$\mathbb{B} = f(\mathbb{A})$$



Inversion ensembliste

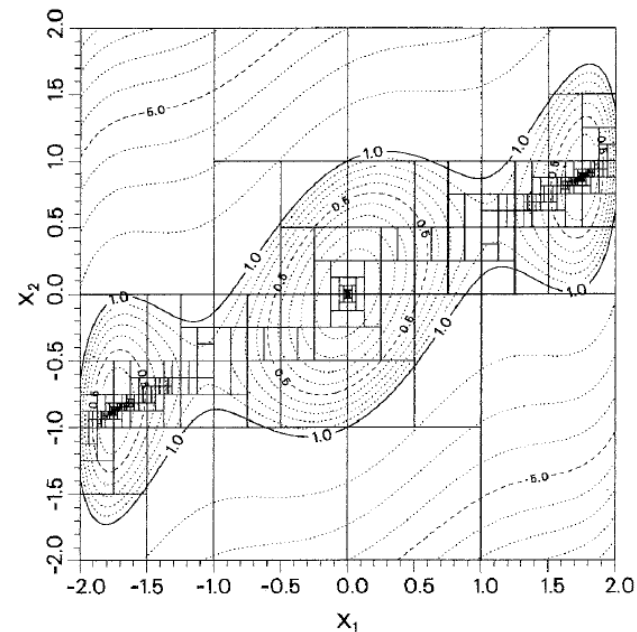
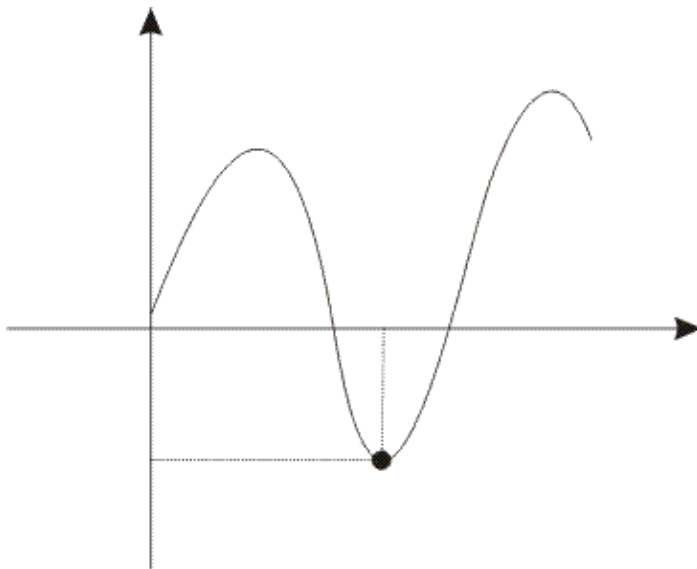
$$\mathbb{A} = f^{-1}(\mathbb{B})$$



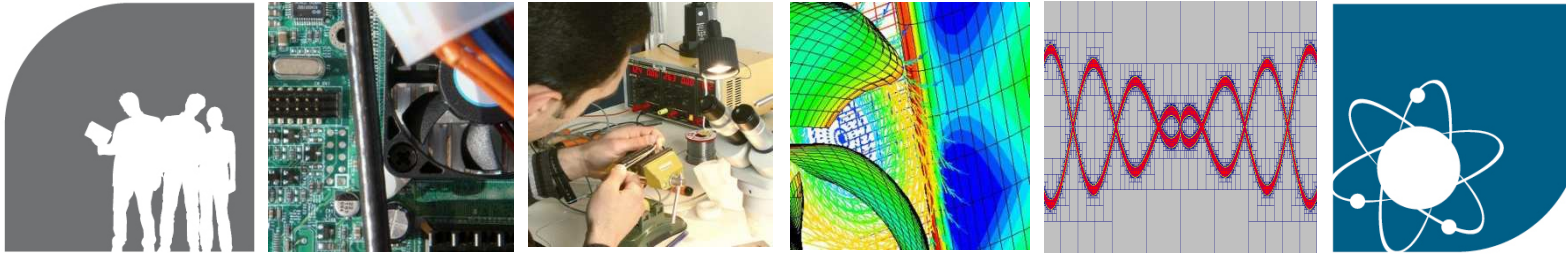
Types de problèmes résolus

I. Optimisation Globale

$$\hat{f} = \min_{x \in [x]} f(x)$$



Méthode de Hansen



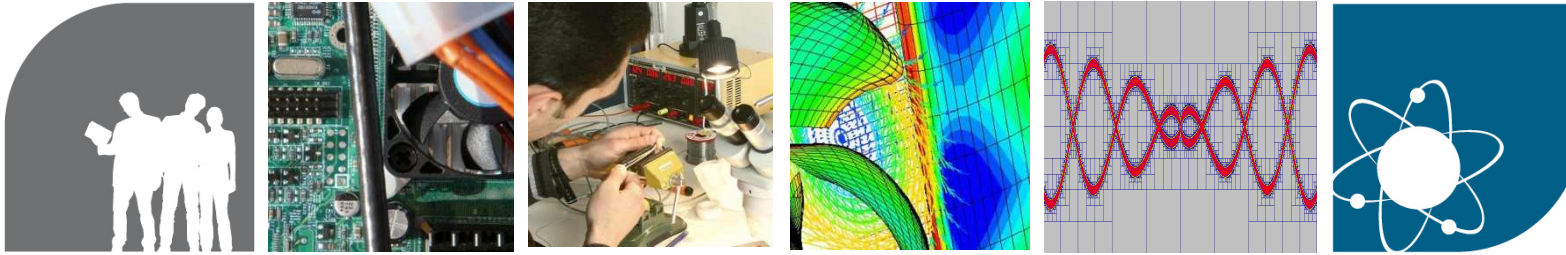
Types de problèmes résolus

II. Système d'équations (Constraint Satisfaction Problem)

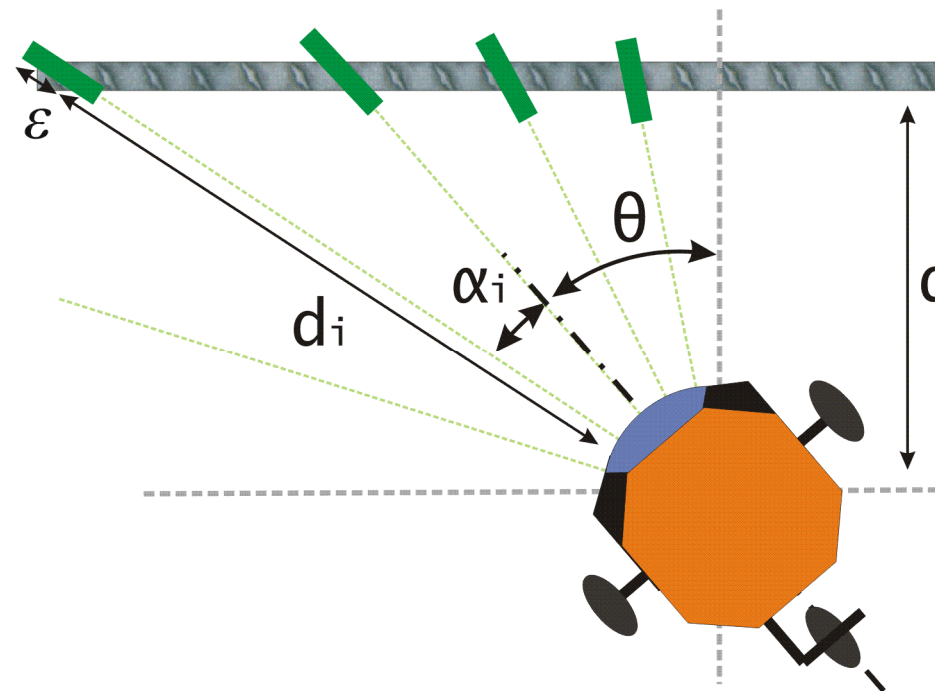
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \dots \\ f_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

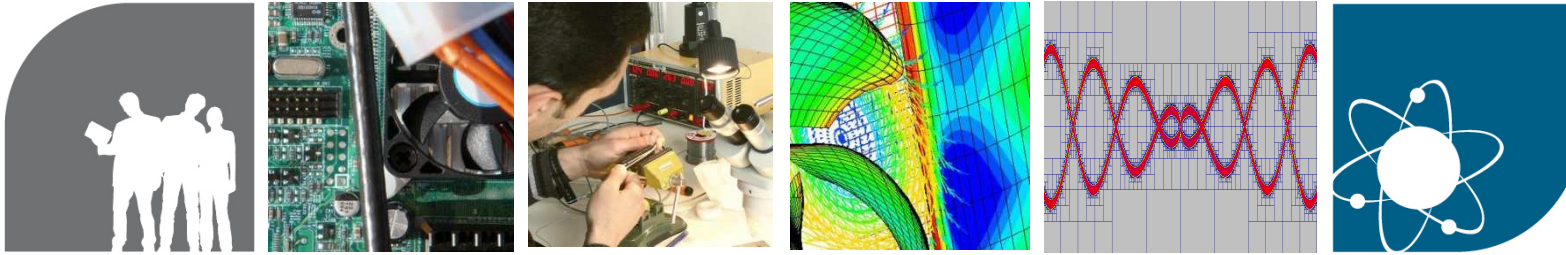
III. Système d'équations relaxé

Une partie seulement des équations sont satisfaites



Exemple : Localisation





Exemple : Localisation

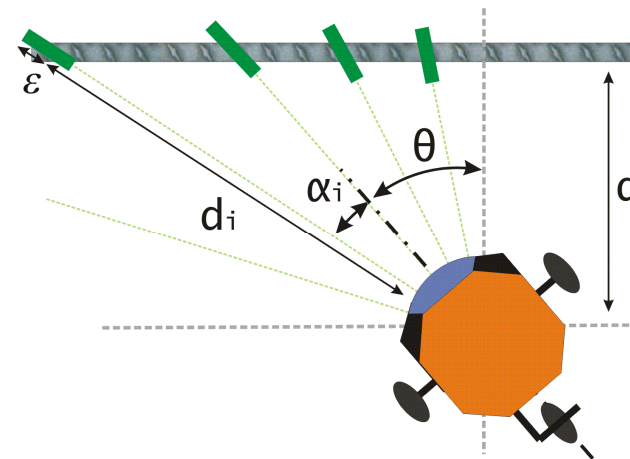
Mise en équation

Pour chaque mesure « **Contrainte** »

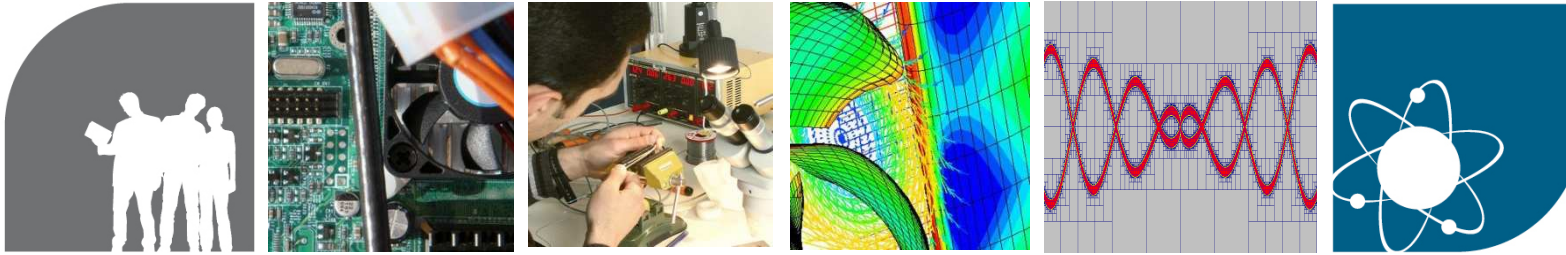
$$d = d_i \cos(\theta + \alpha_i)$$

Systeme d'équation (CSP)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d - d_1 \cos(\theta + \alpha_1) = 0 \\ d - d_2 \cos(\theta + \alpha_2) = 0 \\ \dots \\ d - d_m \cos(\theta + \alpha_m) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\begin{array}{l} d \in [0, \infty], \\ \theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]. \end{array}$$



DEMO : Localisation

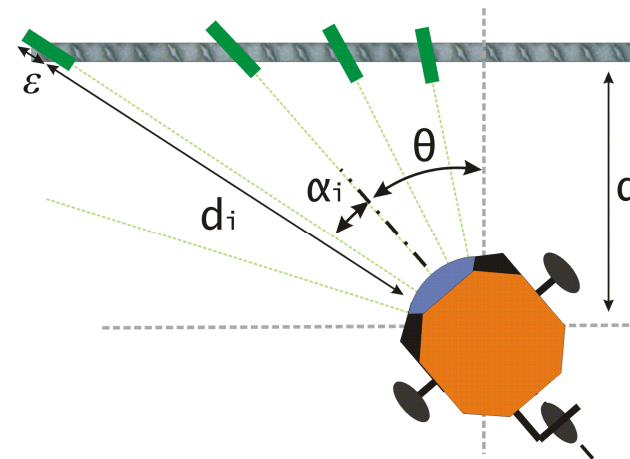
Mise en équation

Pour chaque mesure « **Contrainte** »

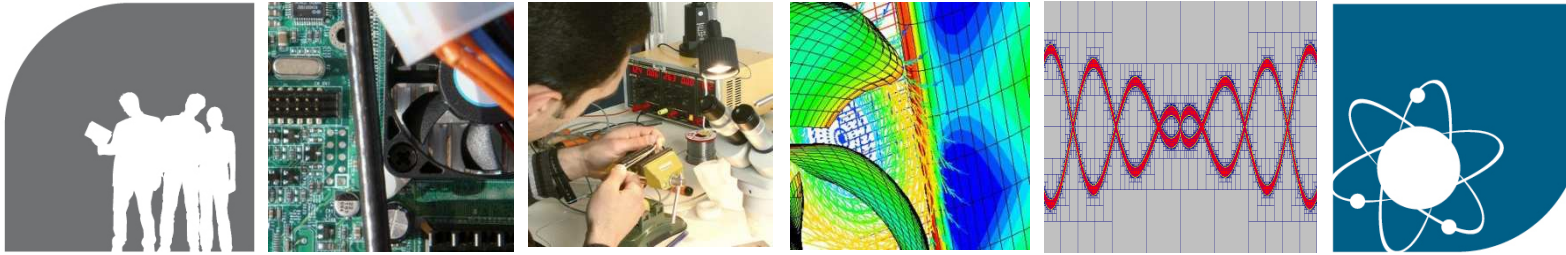
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$$\begin{array}{l} d \in [0, \infty], \\ \theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]. \end{array}$$



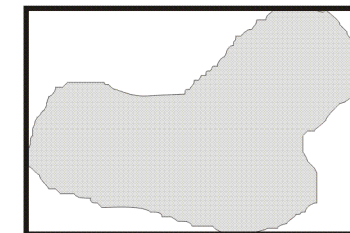
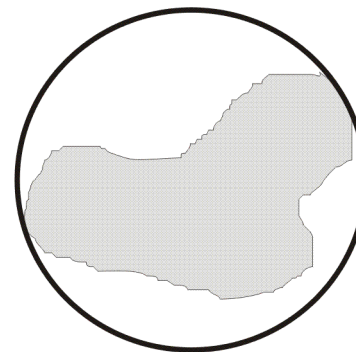
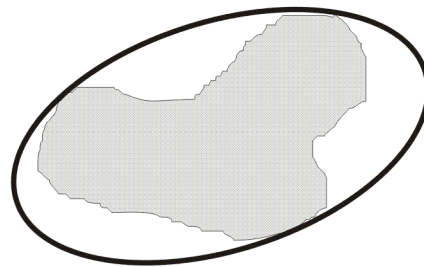
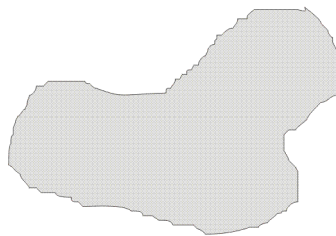
Méthodes ensemblistes

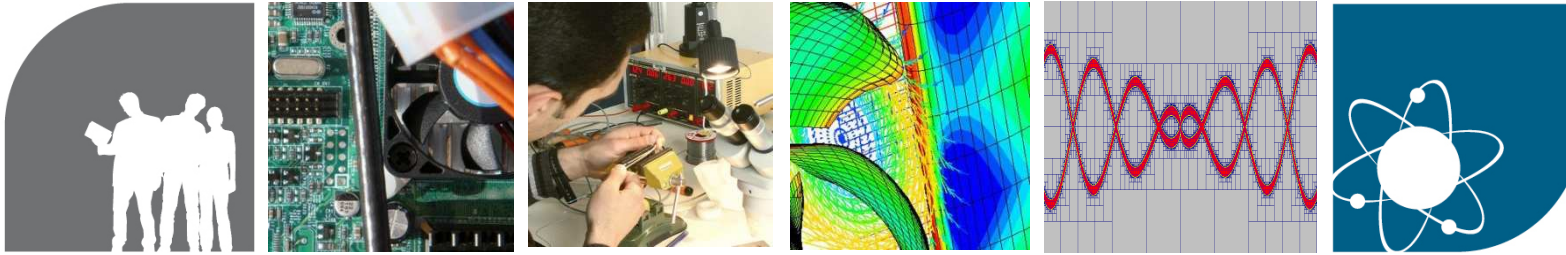
- Comment représenter un ensemble?

ellipsoïdes

sphères

pavés

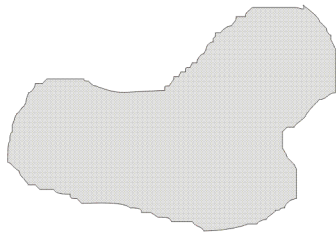




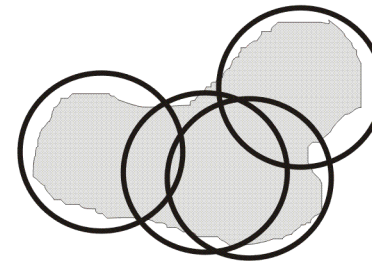
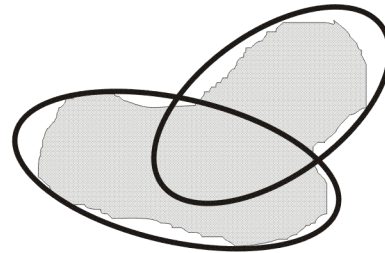
Méthodes ensemblistes

- Comment représenter un ensemble?

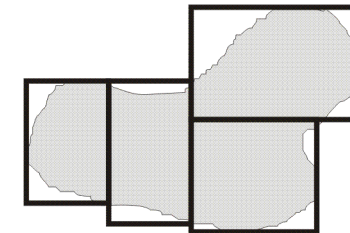
ellipsoïdes

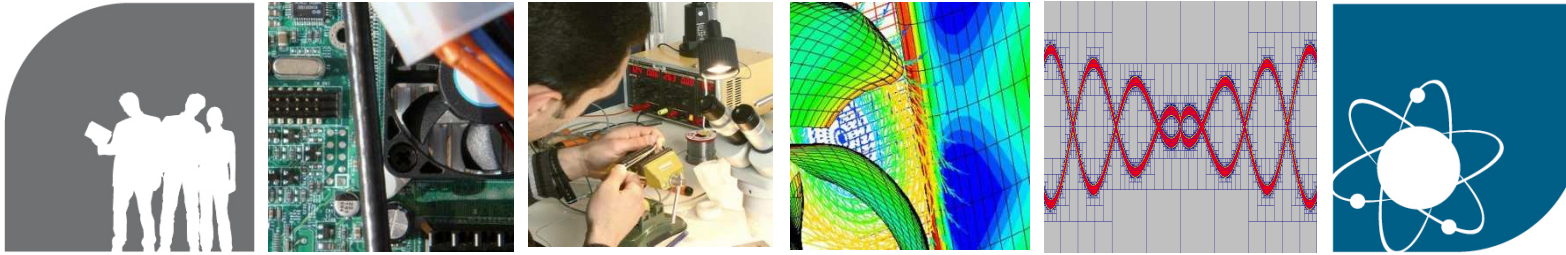


sphères



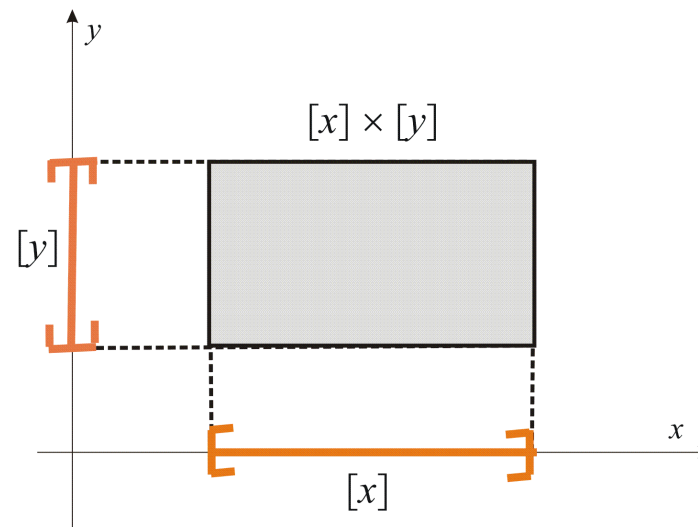
pavés

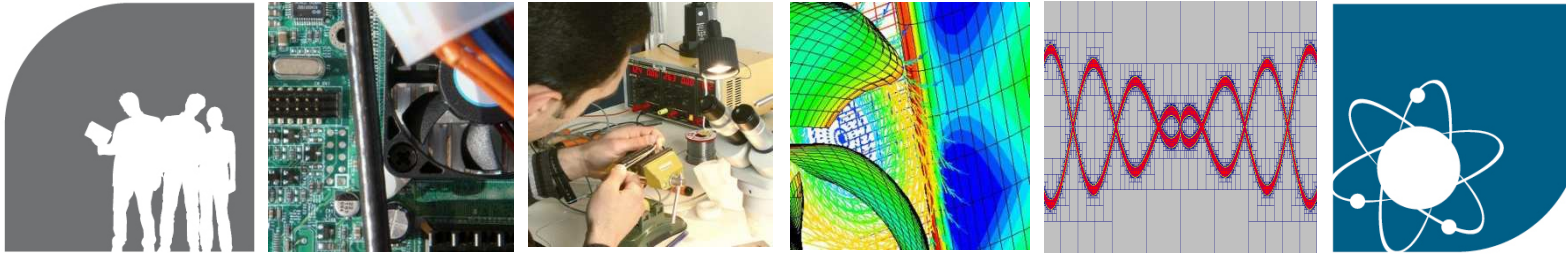




Méthodes intervalles

- Utilise les **intervalles**
- Note : un **pavé** est un produit cartésien d'intervalles





Arithmétique par intervalles

Opérations binaires

Pour une opération $\diamond \in \{+, -, *, /, \max, \min\}$ on définit

$$[x] \diamond [y] \triangleq [\{x \diamond y \mid x \in [x], y \in [y]\}]$$

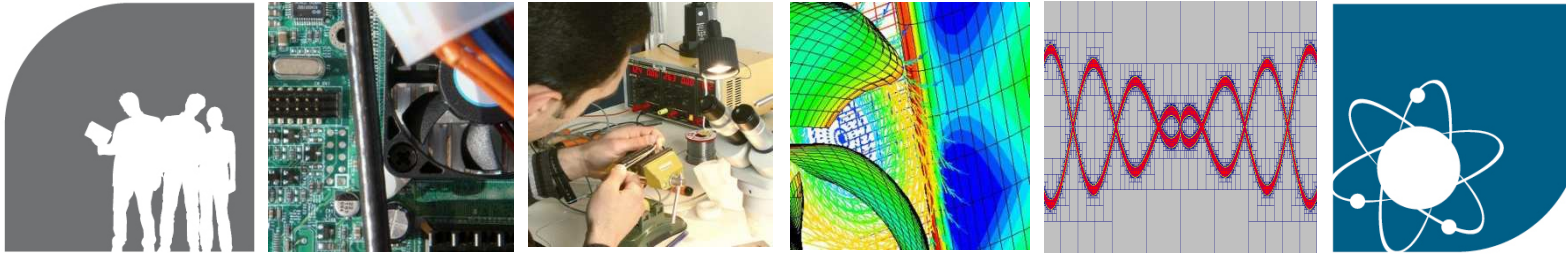
Exemple

$$[-2, 5] + [1, 3] = [-1, 8],$$

$$[-2, 5] * [1, 3] = [-3, 15],$$

$$[-2, 5]/[1, 3] = [-\frac{2}{3}, 5],$$

$$([1, 2] + [-3, 4]) * [5, 6] = [-2, 6] * [5, 6] = [-12, 36].$$



Arithmétique par intervalles

Fonctions élémentaires

Si $f \in \{\cos, \sin, \text{sqr}, \text{sqrt}, \log, \exp, \dots\}$ alors on définit

$$f([x]) \triangleq [\{f(x) \mid x \in [x]\}]$$

Exemple

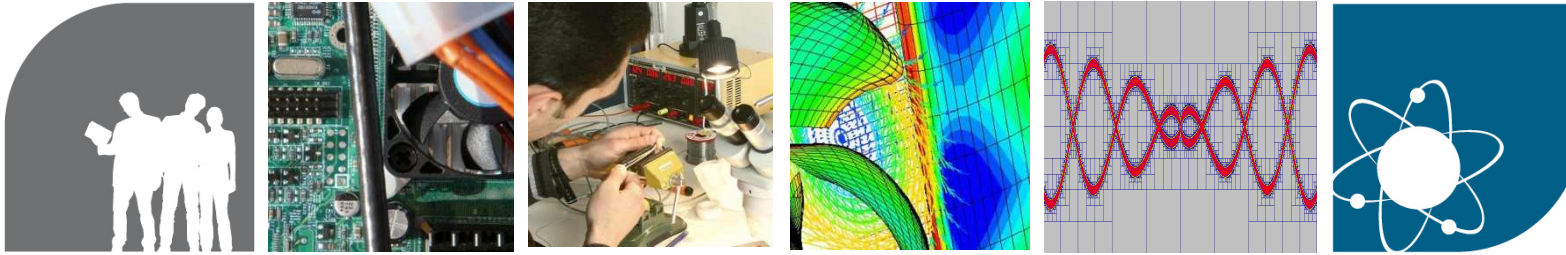
$$\sin([0, \pi]) = [0, 1],$$

$$\text{sqr}([-2, 3]) = [-2, 3]^2 = [0, 9],$$

$$\text{abs}([-5, 1]) = [0, 5],$$

$$\text{sqrt}([-13, 4]) = \sqrt{[-13, 4]} = [0, 2],$$

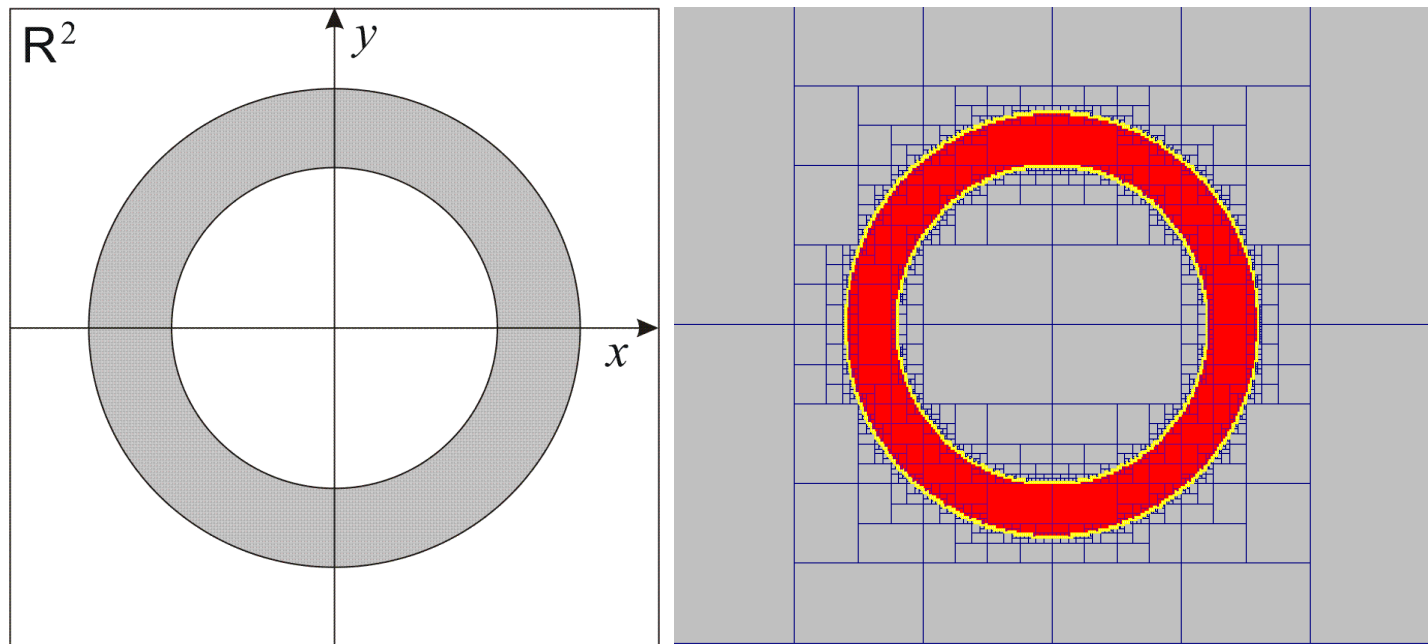
$$\exp([0, 1]) = [1, e].$$

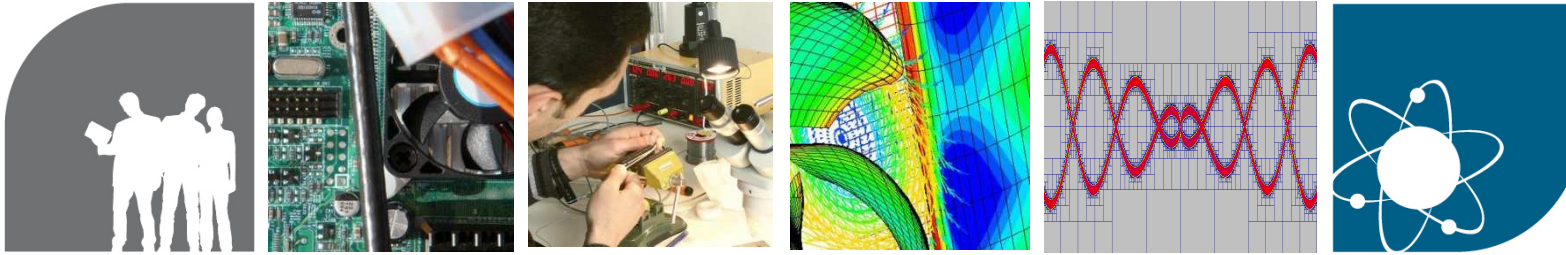


Exemple de solveur : SIVIA

$$\text{Résoudre } f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

où $r \in [r_{\min}, r_{\max}]$ exemple $r \in [5, 10]$



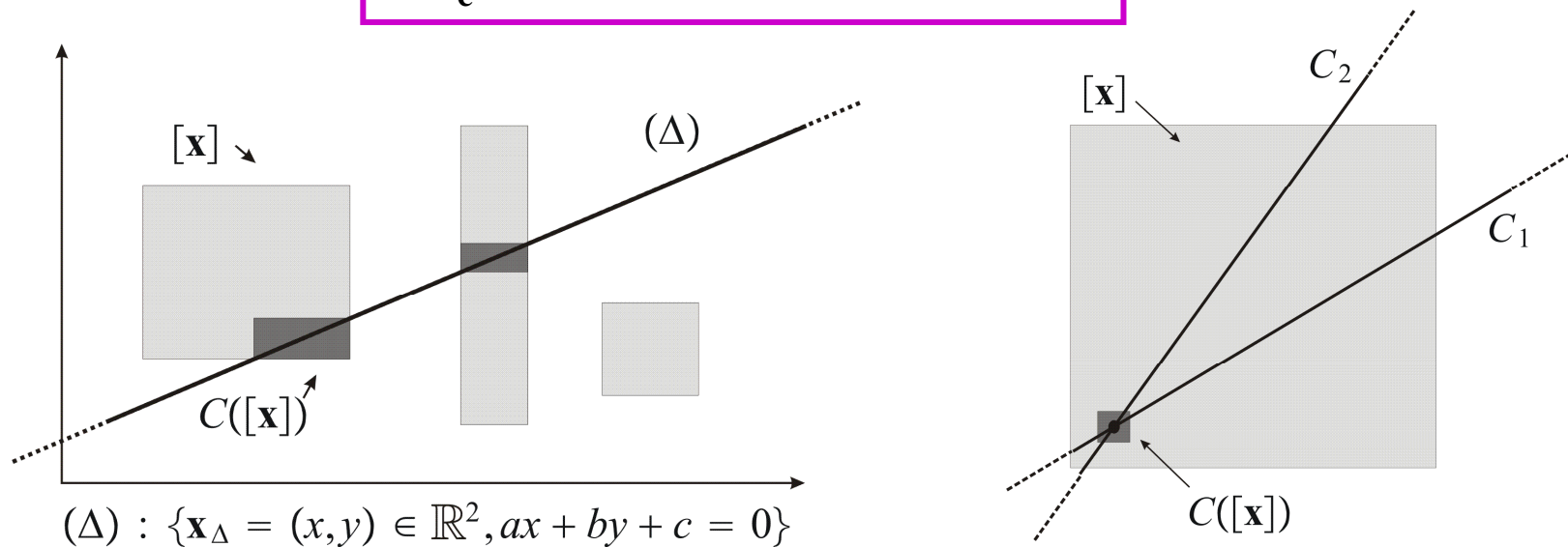


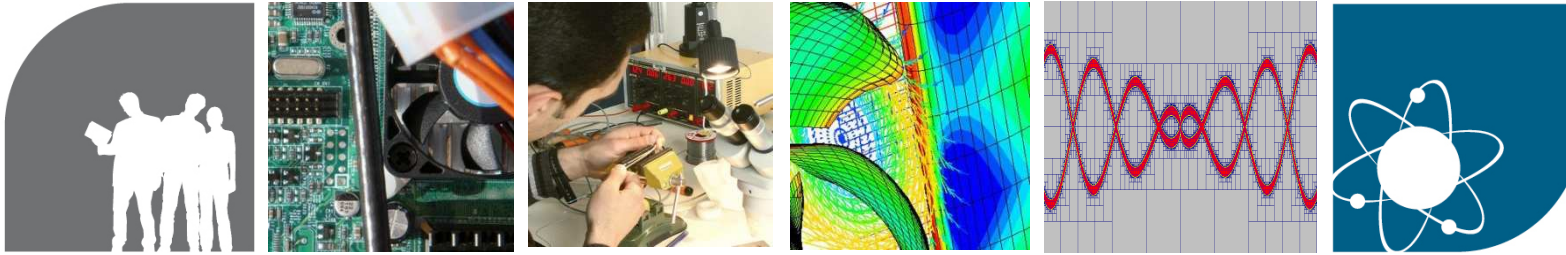
Contracteurs

Un **opérateur** C associé à une contrainte qui contracte un **pavé**

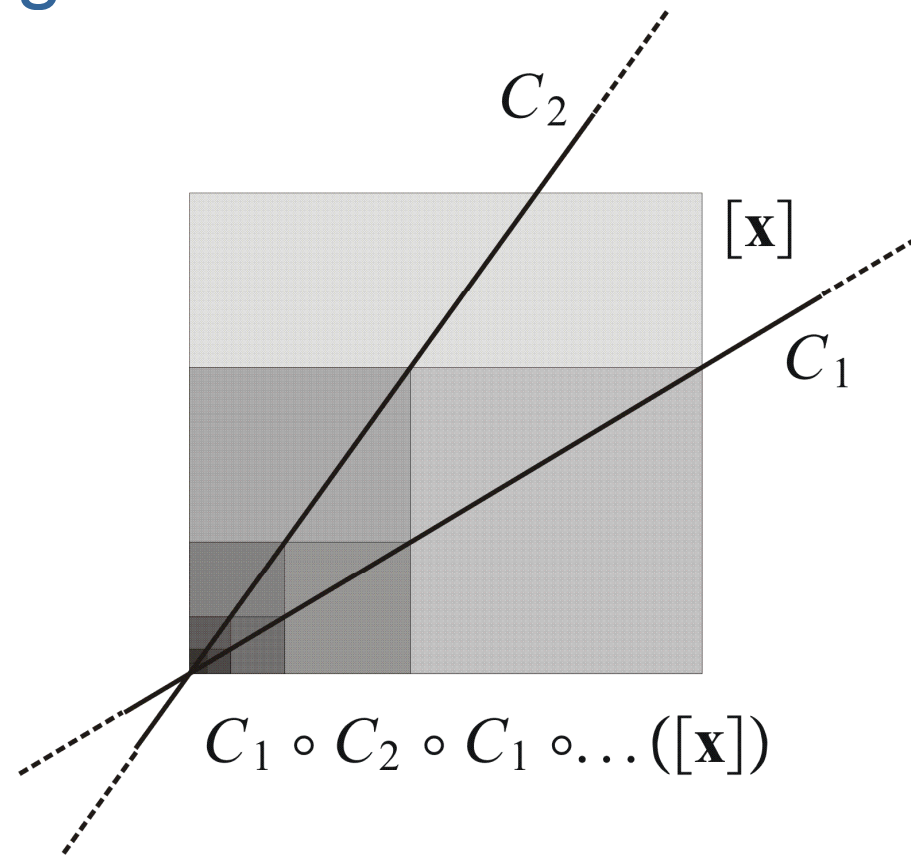
Pour une contrainte $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$ donnée on trouve

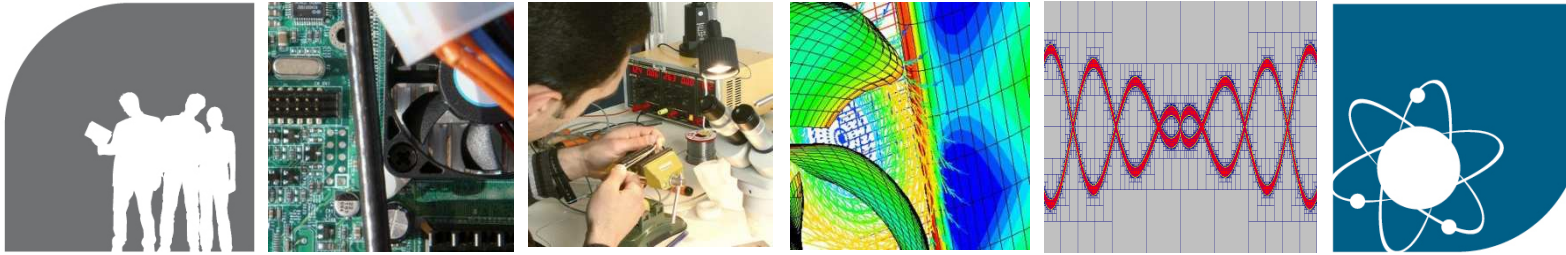
$$[\mathbf{x}_c] = [f^{-1}(\mathbf{0})] \cap [\mathbf{x}] = C([\mathbf{x}])$$





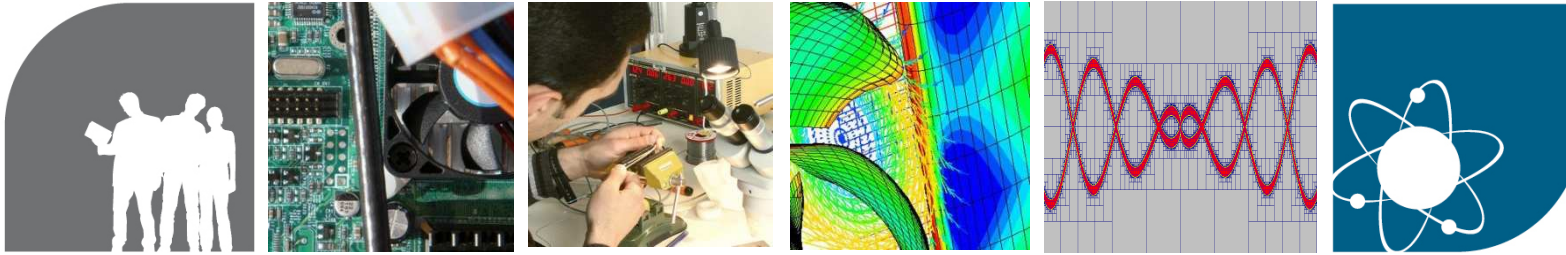
Propagation de contraintes





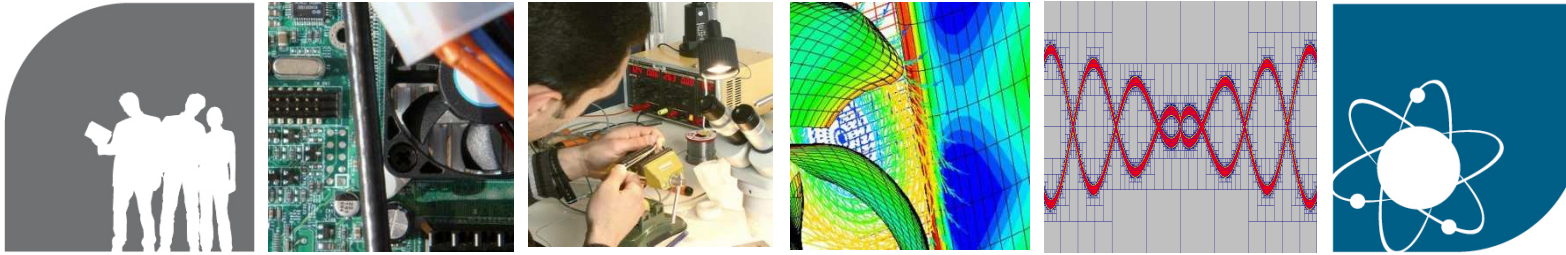
Applications

- SLAM [Drocourt], [Porta], [Jaulin]
- Localisation [Meizel]
- Traitement d'image [Jaulin]
- Estimation de paramètres [Walter], [Pronzato]
- Etude de stabilité
- Optimisation globale [Hansen]
- Lancé de rayon [Florez]
- Filtre particulaire intervalle [Bonnifait]
- Intégration des équations différentielles [Ramdani]
- Etude de la topologie d'ensembles [Delanoue]



Applications

- **SLAM** - Ex: [F. Le Bars]
- Localisation
- **Traitement d'image** - Ex: [L. Jaulin – J. Sliwka]
- **Estimation de paramètres** - Ex: [J.L. Paillat]
- Etude de stabilité
- Optimisation globale
- Lancé de rayon
- Filtre particulaire intervalle
- Intégration des équations différentielles
- Etude de la topologie d'ensembles

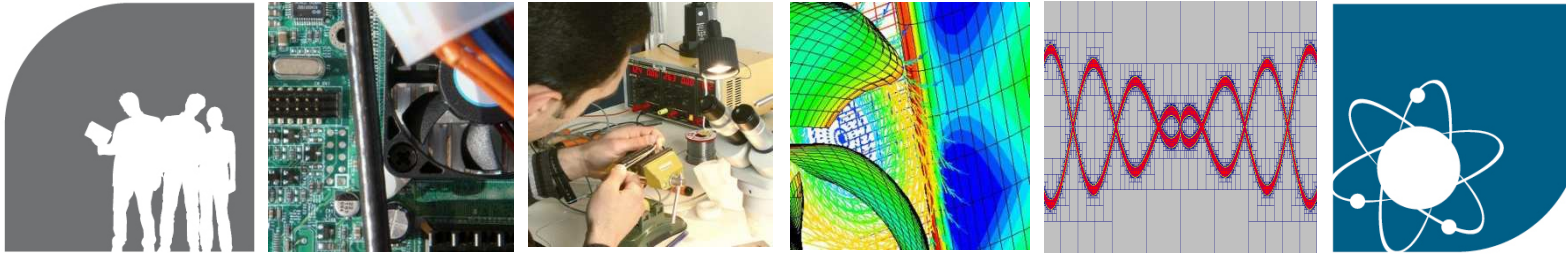


SLAM sous-marin offline

SLAM : Simultaneous Localization And Mapping

Expériences avec les sous-marins Redermor et Daurade du
GESMA





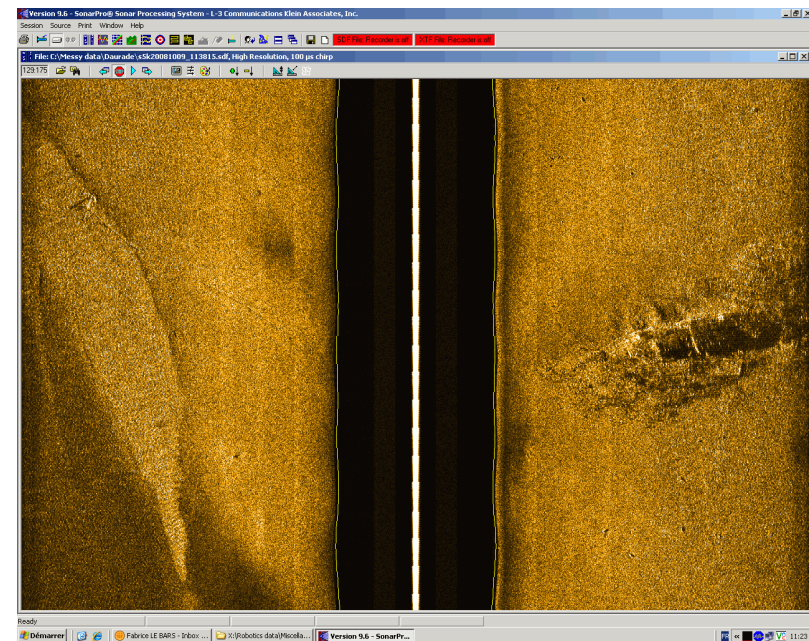
SLAM sous-marin offline

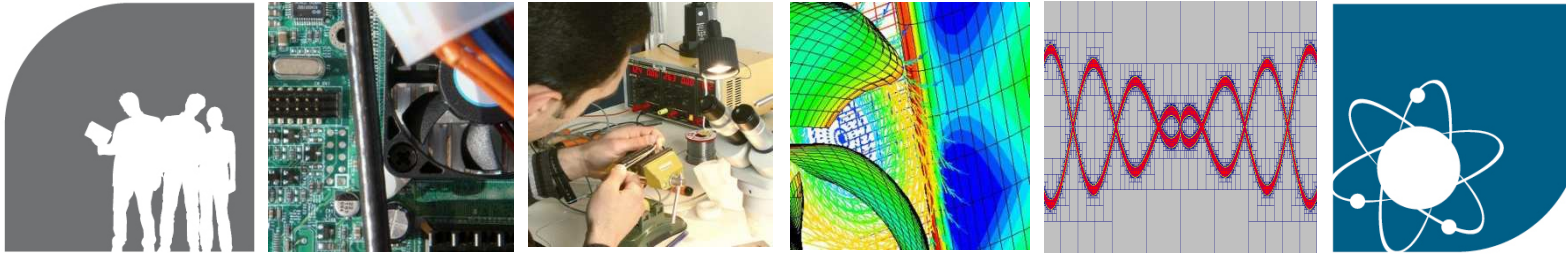
Données à notre disposition :

- Angles d'Euler, profondeur, altitude, vitesses, quelques positions GPS
- Détections d'amers sur les images sonar (distance et temps)

Résultats voulus :

- Trajectoire du robot
- Position des amers dans la mer





SLAM sous-marin offline

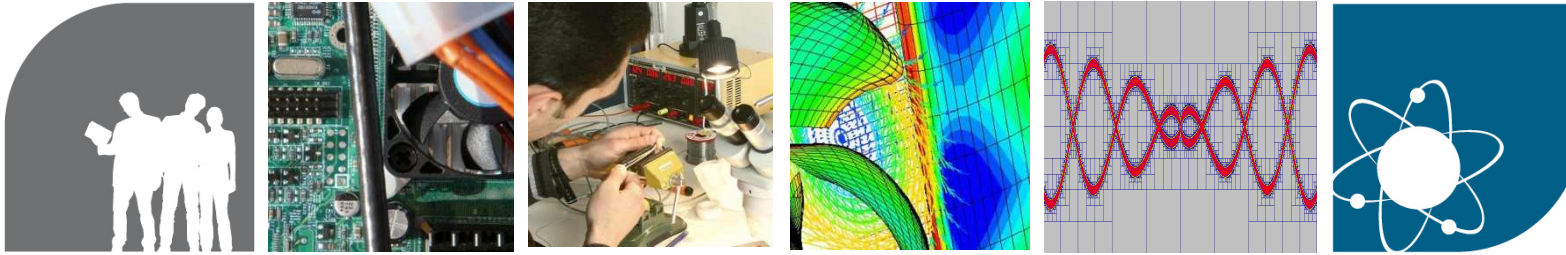
Equations :

« Contraintes »

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) & \text{(evolution equation)} \\ \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}) & \text{(observation equation)} \\ \mathbf{z}_i = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{m}_i) & \text{(mark equation)} \end{array} \right.$$

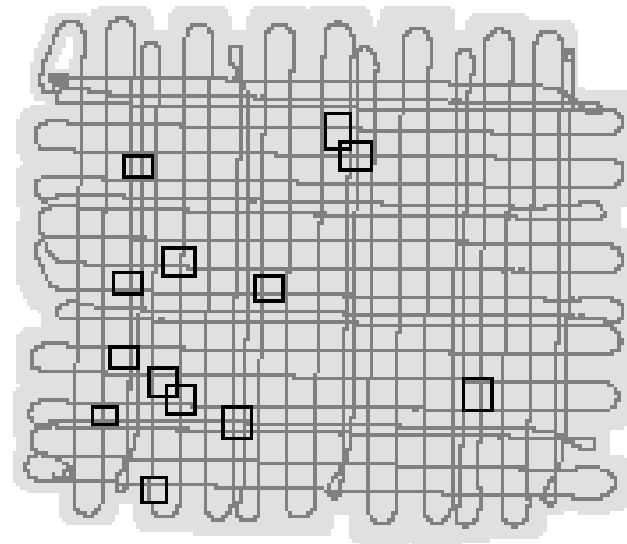
Propagation de contraintes :

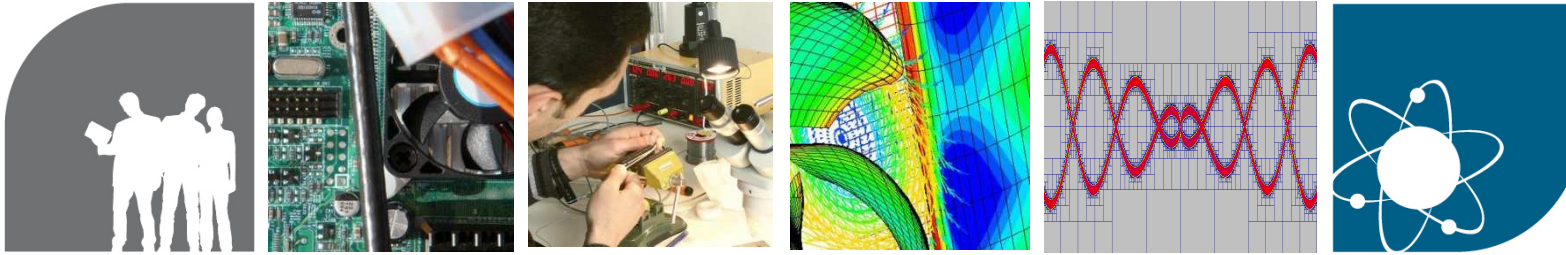
- Evolution : forward et backward par rapport au temps (après discrétisation)
- Observation : prise en compte des données GPS
- Mark : prise en compte des détections sonar



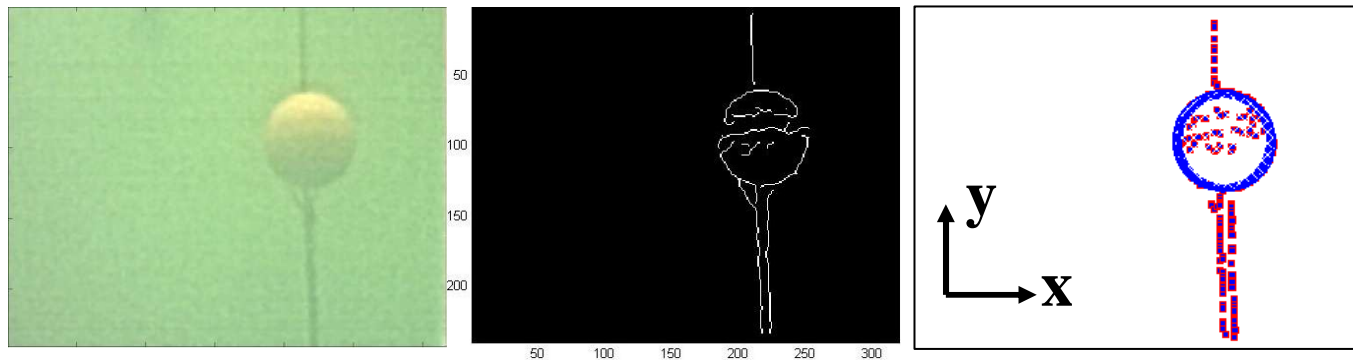
SLAM sous-marin offline

Résultats : enveloppe et centre de la trajectoire et pavés englobant la position des amers





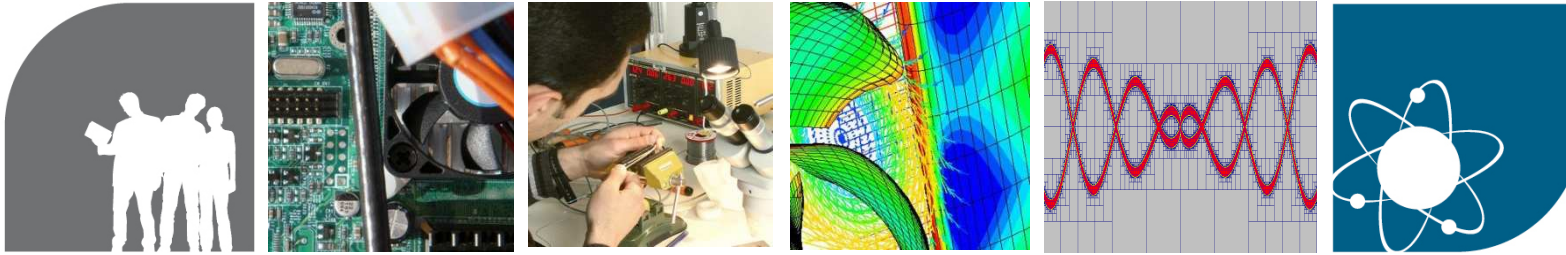
Traitement d'image : Hough intervalle



Bouée
sous-marine

Détection de
contours

Détection du
cercle



Traitement d'image : Hough intervalle

On cherche le cercle de paramètres $\mathbf{x}=(x_1,x_2,x_3)$

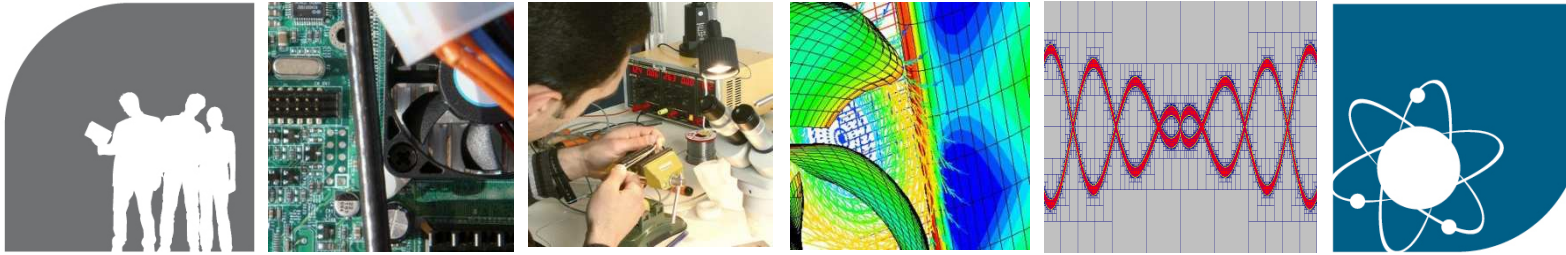
Contrainte pour chaque pixel \mathbf{p} du contour

« Contrainte »

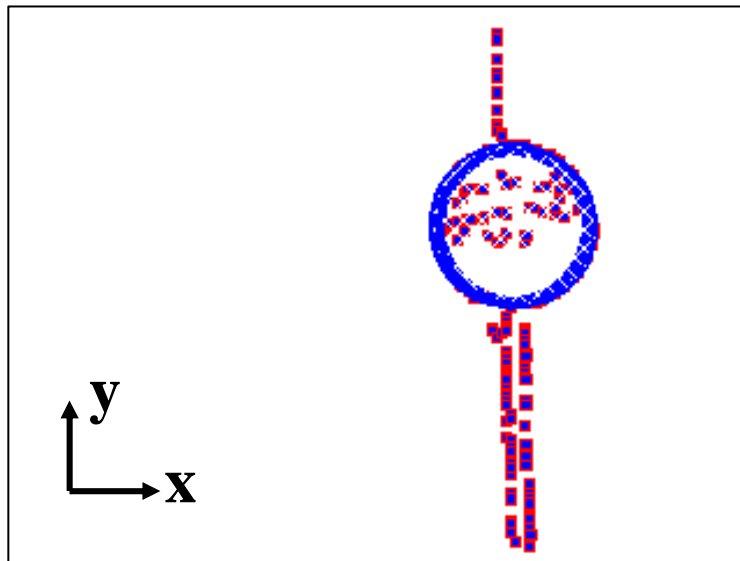
$$f(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{y}) = (p_1 - x_1)^2 + (p_2 - x_2)^2 - x_3^2 = 0, \mathbf{x} \in [\mathbf{x}], \mathbf{p} \in [\mathbf{p}].$$

Système d'équations relaxé (CSP relaxé)

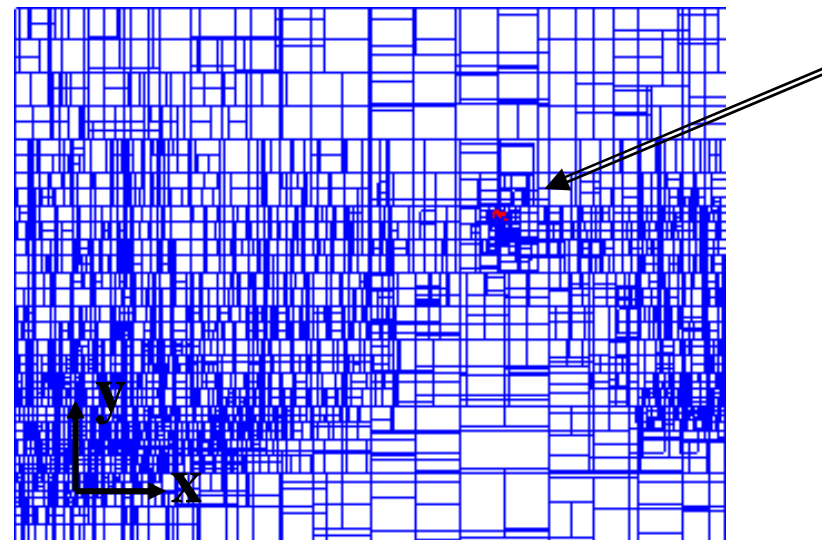
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}_1) = 0 \\ f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}_2) = 0 \\ \dots \\ f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}_n) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x} \in [\mathbf{x}], \\ \forall i, \mathbf{p}_i \in [\mathbf{p}_i]. \end{array}$$



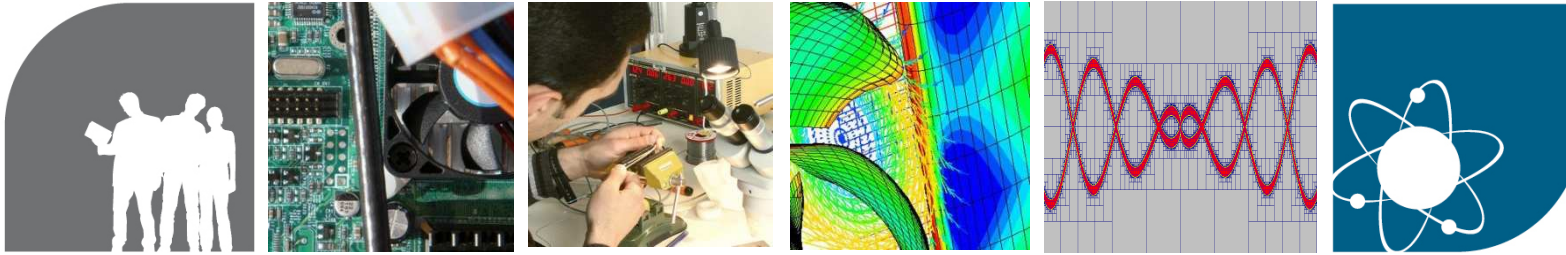
Traitement d'image : Hough intervalle



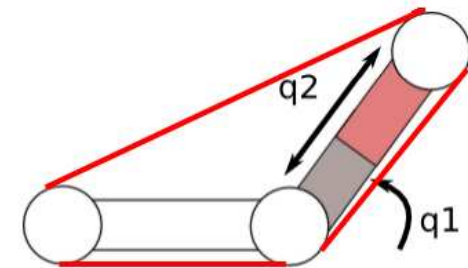
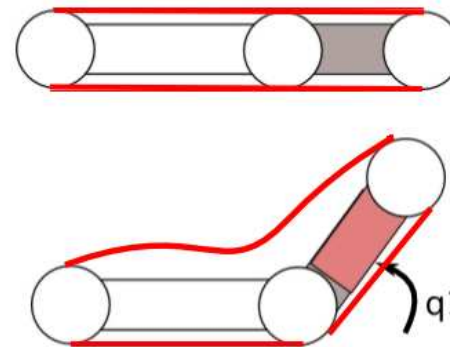
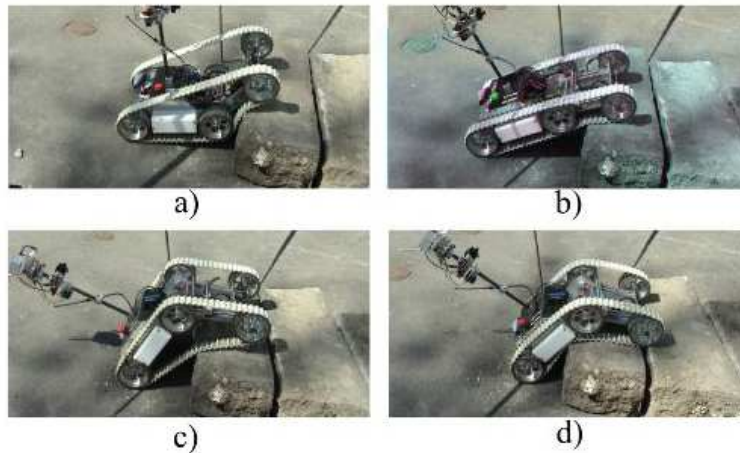
Détection du
cercle



Espace de
Paramètres
(X,Y)

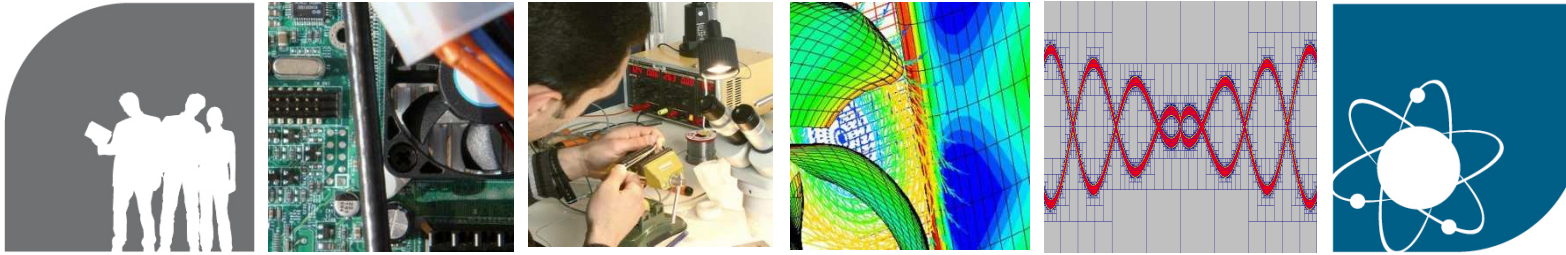


Estimation de paramètres



Robot de l'ISTIA à Angers [J.L.Paillat]

Problème: estimer q_1 et q_2



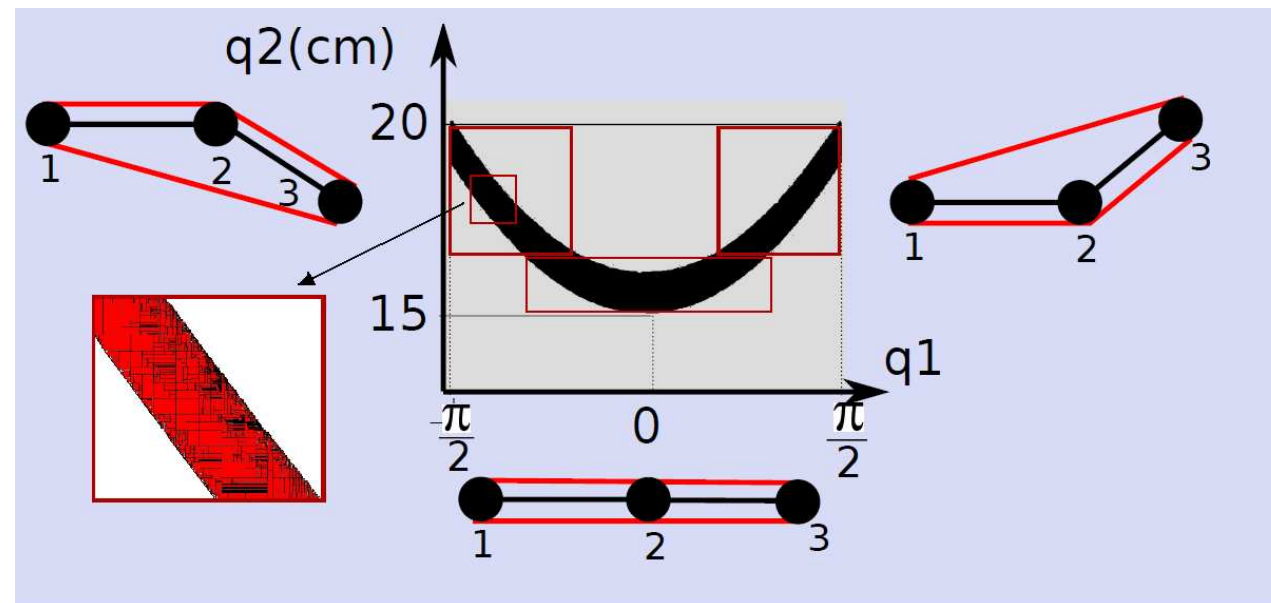
Estimation de paramètres

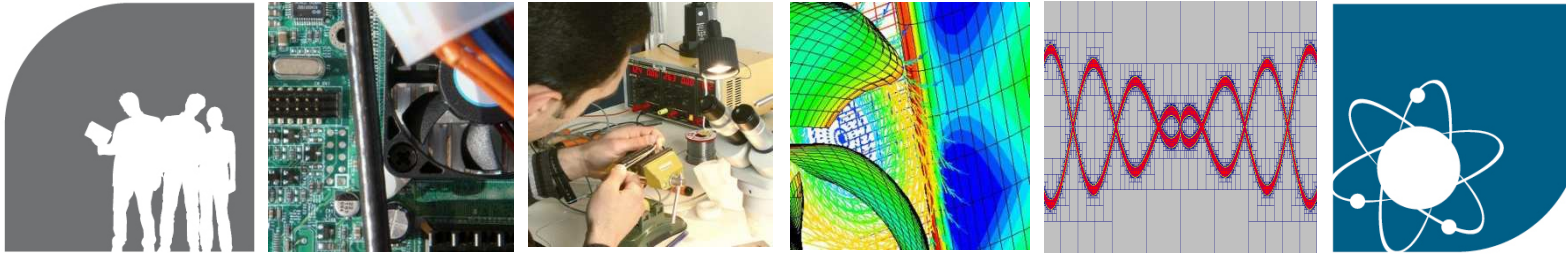
« Contrainte »

Contrainte entre q_1 et q_2 :

$$q_2 = f(q_1) = \frac{L_1^2 - K^2}{2(L_1 \cos(\pi - |q_1|) - K)}$$

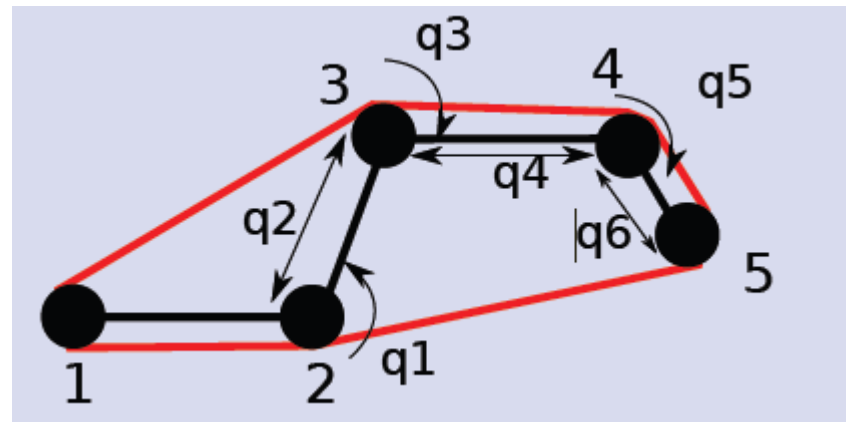
résolution

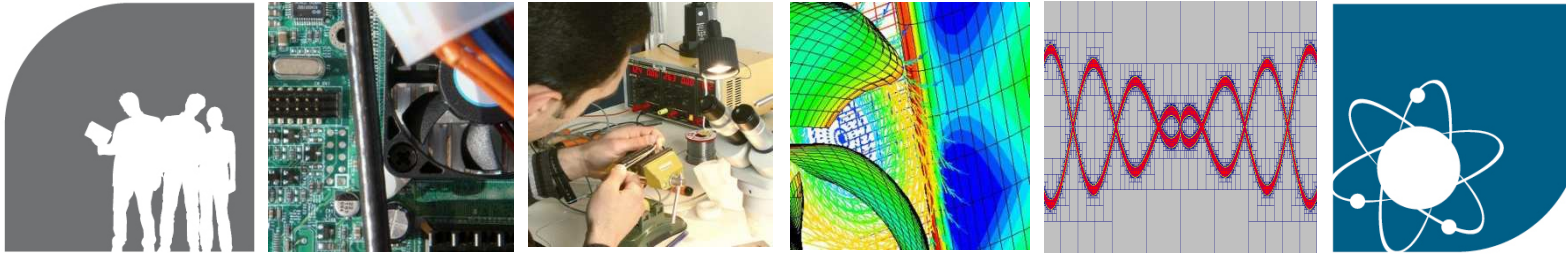




Estimation de paramètres

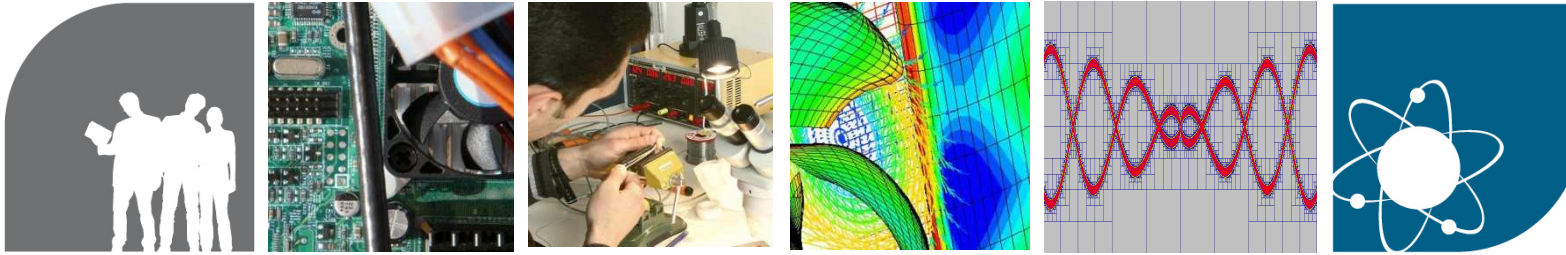
Plus de variables





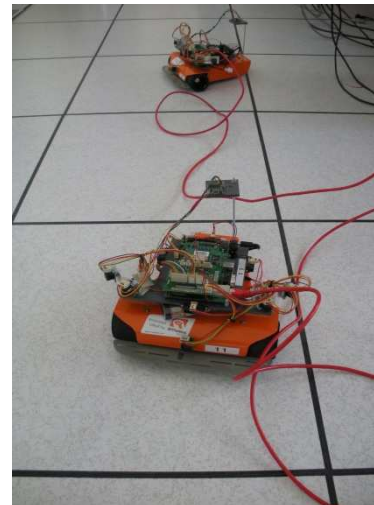
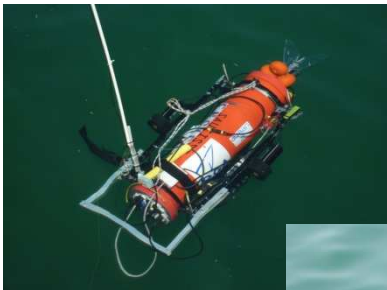
Avantages et inconvénients

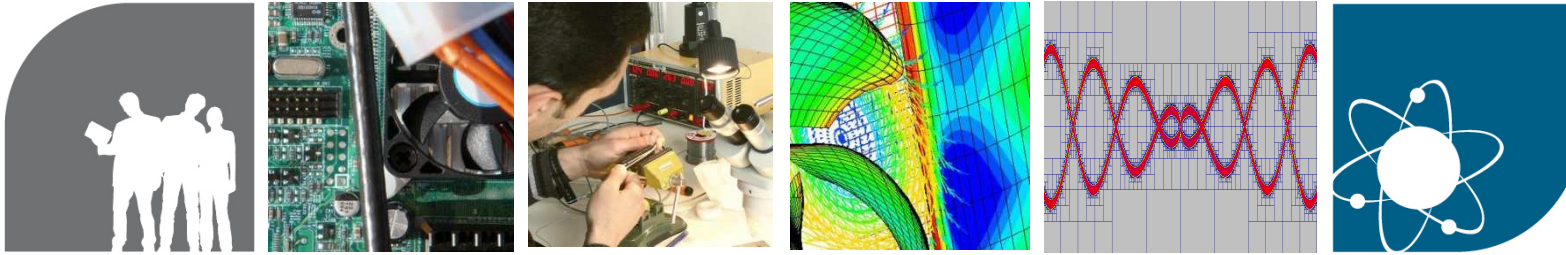
- (+) Méthodes globales garanties
- (+) Calcul Parallèle :
 - Ex : Implémentation sur GPU dans le cas du lancé de rayon (images)
 - Implémentation sur FPGA
- (+) Equations non-linéaires
- ...
- (-) Ensembles solution parfois larges



Les robots de l'ENSIETA

- AUVs SAUC'ISSE et SARDINE : concours SAUC-E
- Meute de robots terrestres : robots JOG (enseignement), CAROTTE
- Quadrirotor : associé à la meute de robots terrestres
- Voiliers : challenge Microtransat





Conclusion

- Méthodes très prometteuses dans le domaine de la robotique