



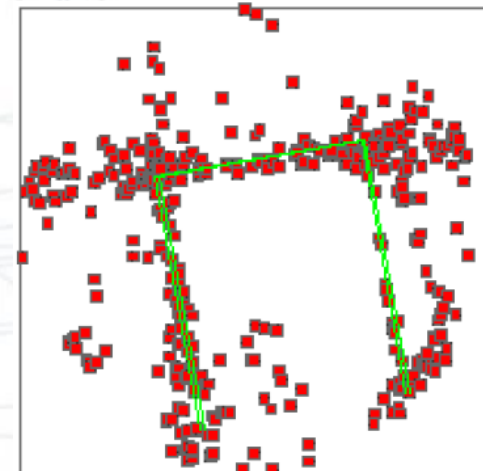
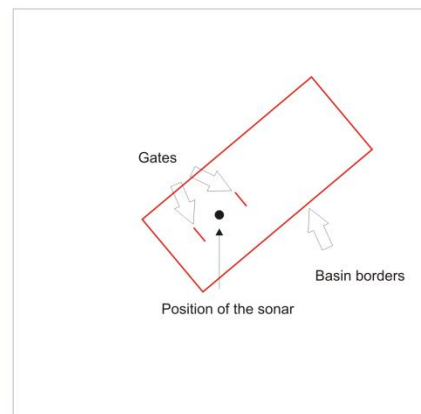
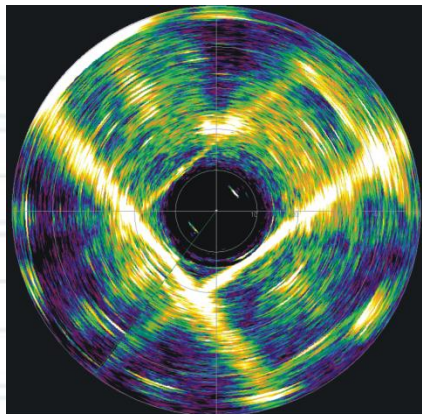
SARDINE : a low-cost AUV for
detection, localization, tracking and
mapping of underwater targets



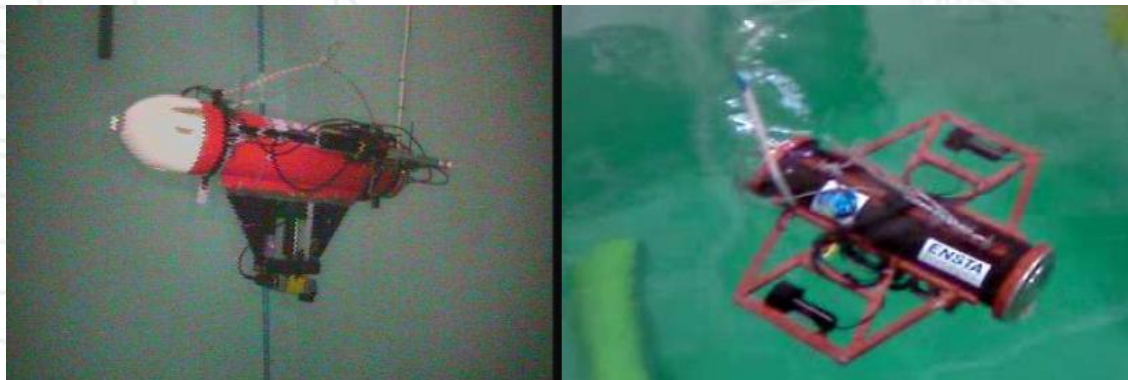
Introduction

■ Facts

- There are few demonstrations of cheap autonomous robots able to do survey, cartography, localization tasks, especially in marine and submarine environments
- Current methods : mainly probabilistic



- SARDINE, a low-cost AUV
 - Originally designed in 2010 as an autonomous companion submarine of our other AUV, SAUC'ISSE
 - Equipped to compete in the SAUC-E competition
 - Goal : develop and test new methods from the challenges proposed by SAUC-E or other applications





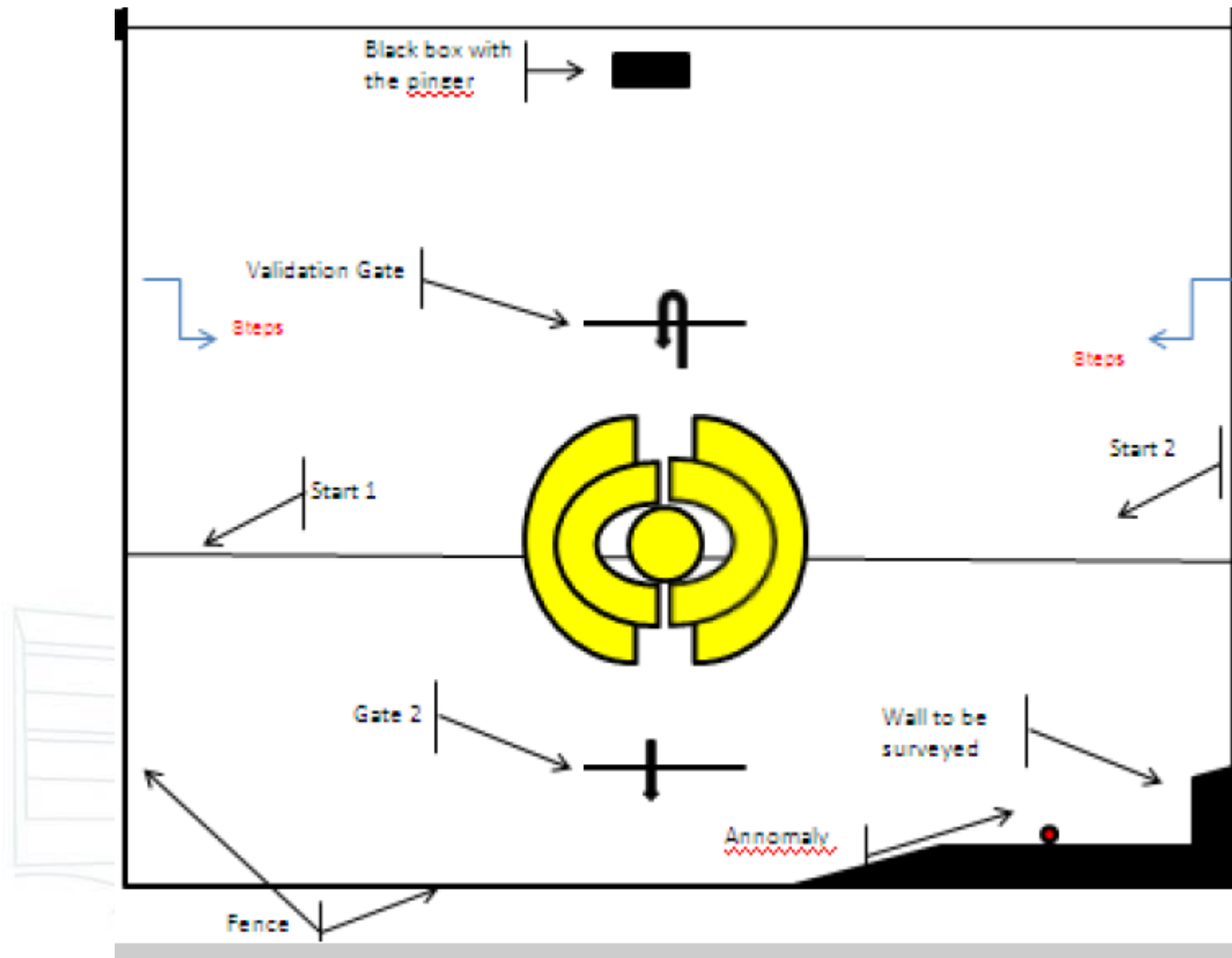
SAUC-E : detection, localization, tracking, mapping tasks

SAUC-E : detection, localization, tracking, mapping tasks

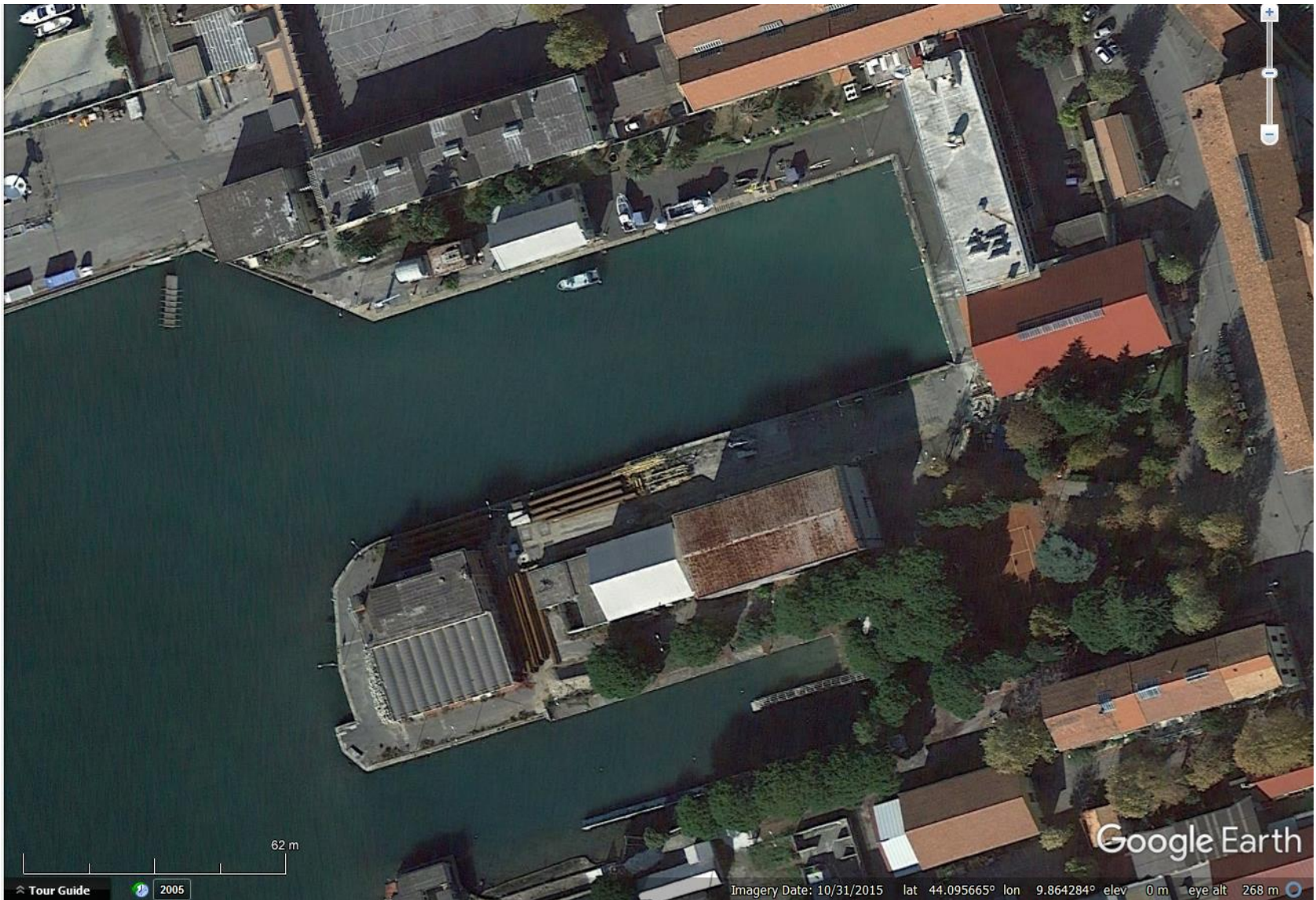
- SAUC-E (Student Autonomous Underwater Challenge - Europe)
 - Autonomous submarine competition
 - Around 10 competitors every year
 - Objects detection, localization, cartography + collaboration with another robot
 - See also euRathlon, RoboSub



SAUC-E : detection, localization, tracking, mapping tasks



SAUC-E : detection, localization, tracking, mapping tasks





LEGACY CITIEN

LEONARDO
CONTLAB

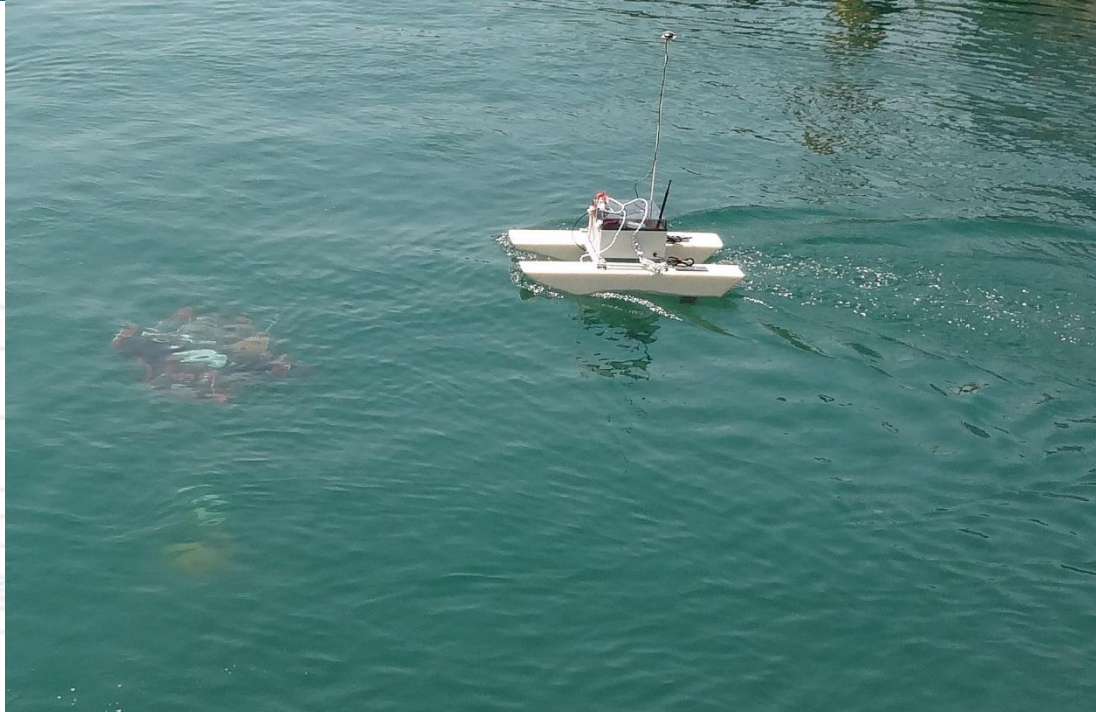
ZEPHYRUS

MCA 812

REB



ENSTA
Bretagne

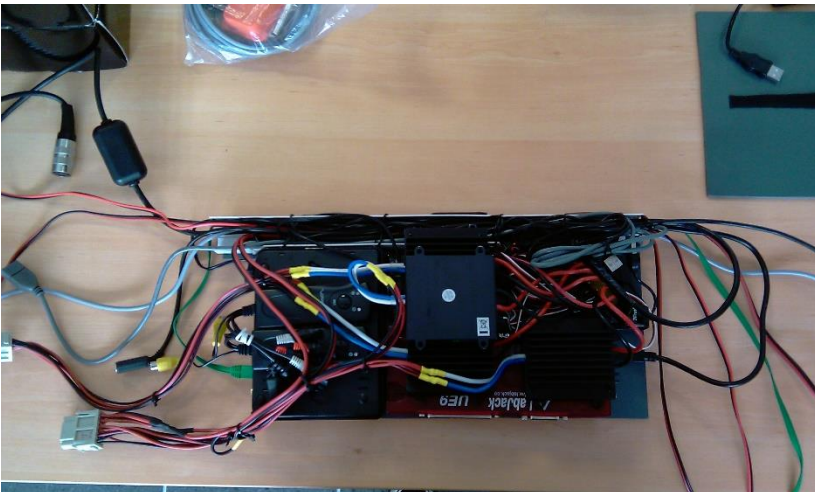
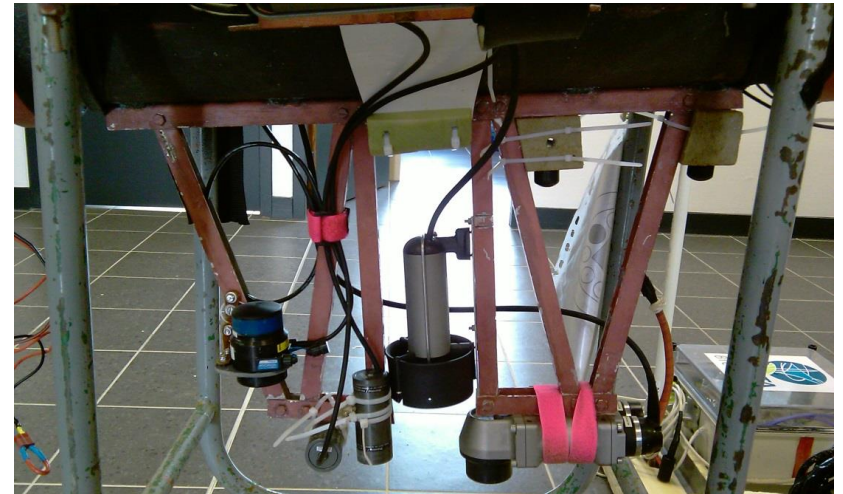
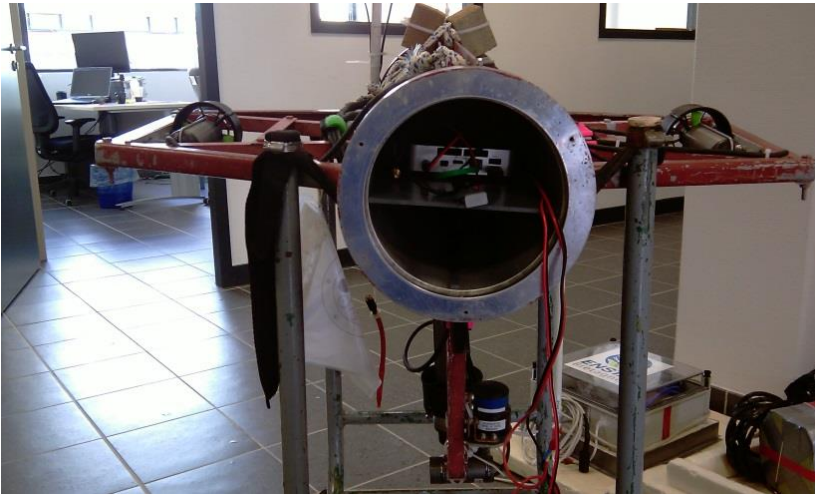


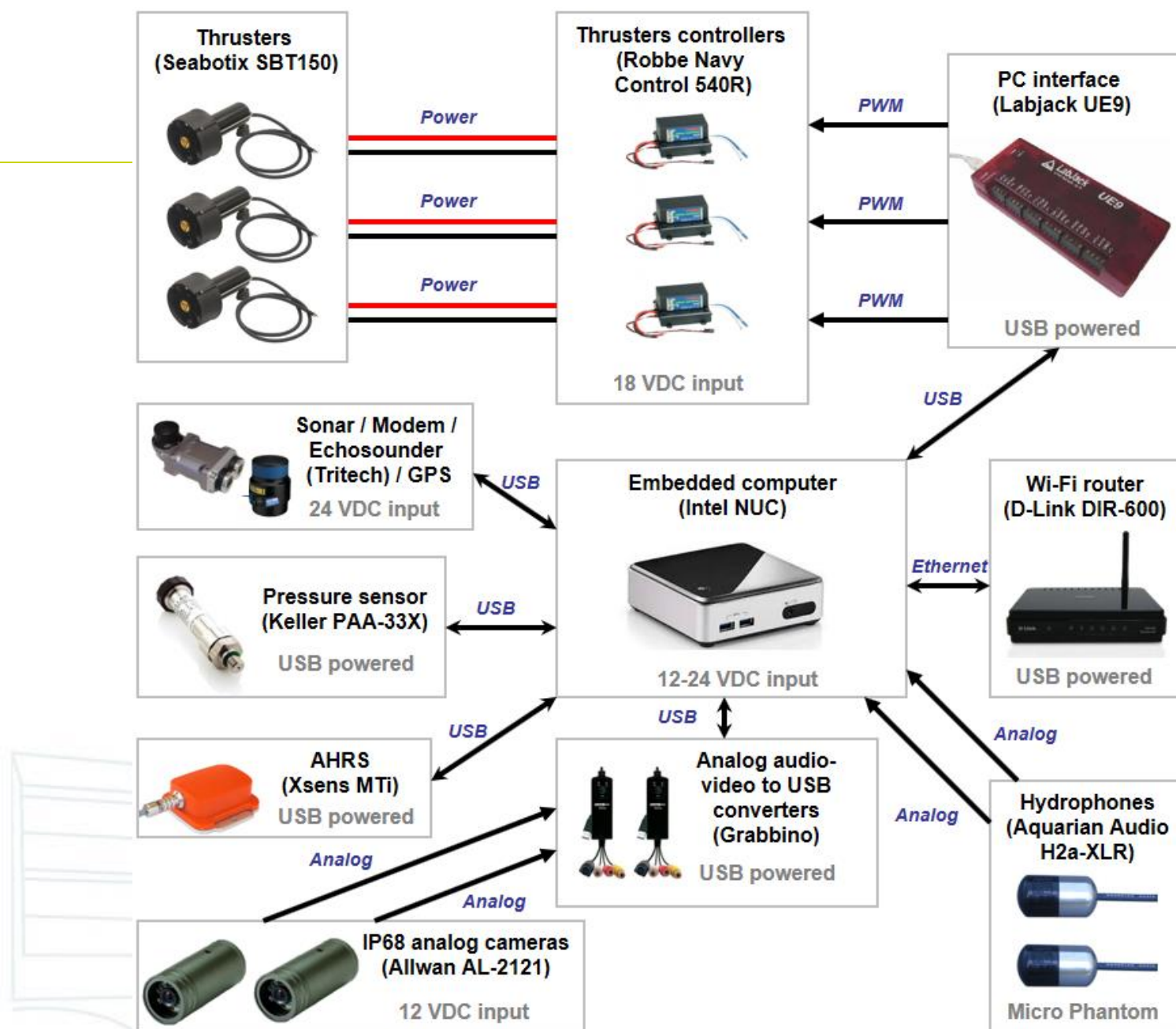
SARDINE : a low-cost AUV



Robot design

Robot design



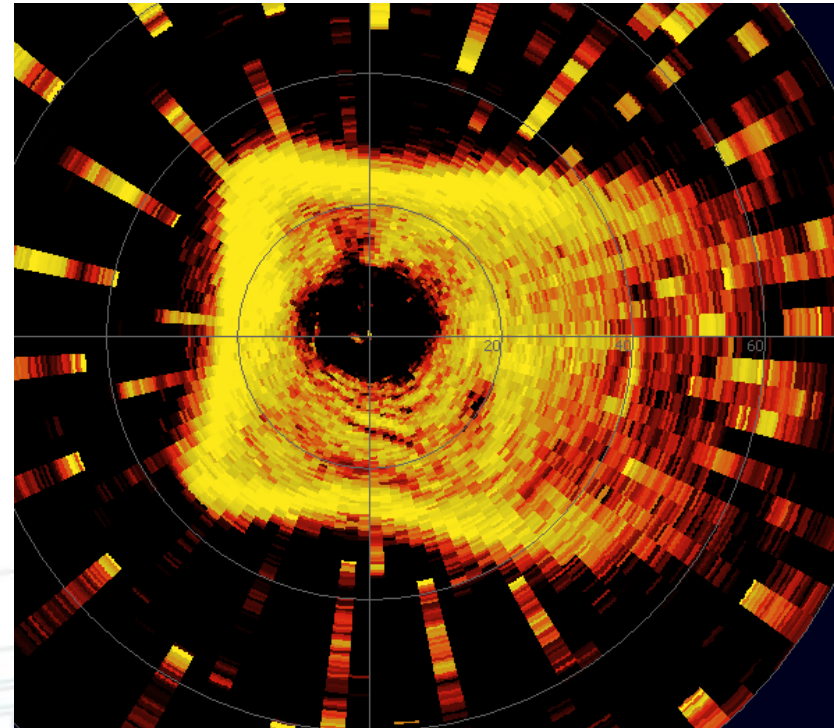




Detection, localization, mapping, tracking, control

Main problem : localization of the AUV

- Depending on context
 - GPS when on surface
 - State equations (using compass and thrusters inputs)
 - Position of the ASV and distance using acoustic modems
 - Static sonar localization (when inside the basin)
 - Relative distance to wall using sonar for wall following



Static sonar localization and mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= v \cos \theta \\ \dot{y} &= v \sin \theta \\ \dot{\theta} &= u_2 - u_1 \\ \dot{v} &= u_1 + u_2 - v \end{aligned}$$

Simplified state equations of the AUV

Uncertainties

■ Representations of uncertainties

• Probabilistic methods

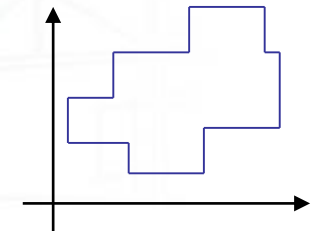
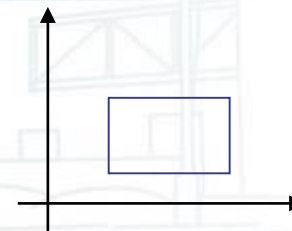
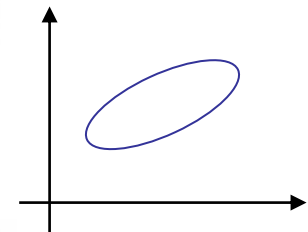
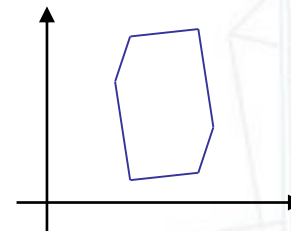
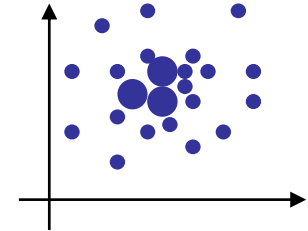
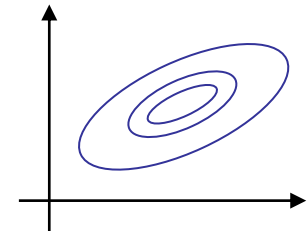
- Gaussian
- Particles

=> Try to get most probable solutions

• Set-membership methods

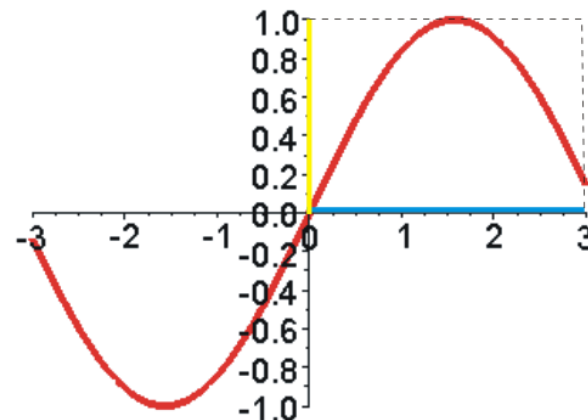
- Zonotopes
- Ellipsoids
- Intervals

=> Try to enclose all possible solutions



Interval arithmetic to combine different localization methods

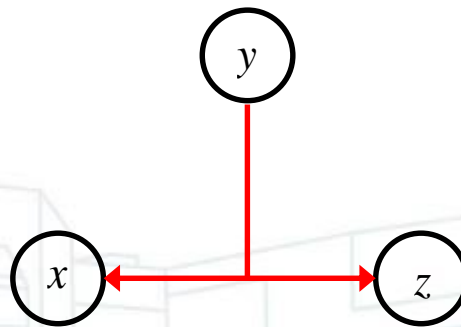
- $[-\infty, 2]$, $[-1, 4]$, $[-\infty, \infty]$ are examples of intervals
- Operations $\diamond \in \{+, -, *, /\}$
 - $[x^-, x^+] \diamond [y^-, y^+] =$ smallest interval containing the set of all possible values for $x \diamond y$
 - $[-1, 4] + [2, 3] = [1, 7]$
 - $[-1, 4] * [2, 3] = [-3, 12]$
 - $[-1, 4]/[2, 3] = [-1/2, 2]$
- Multiplication by a number, intersection, union
 - $2[-1, 4] = [-2, 8]$
 - $[-1, 3] \cap [2, 4] = [2, 3]$
 - $[-1, 2] \sqcup [3, 4] = [-1, 4]$
- Image by a function
 - $\sin([0, \pi]) = [0, 1]$



Interval arithmetic to combine different localization methods

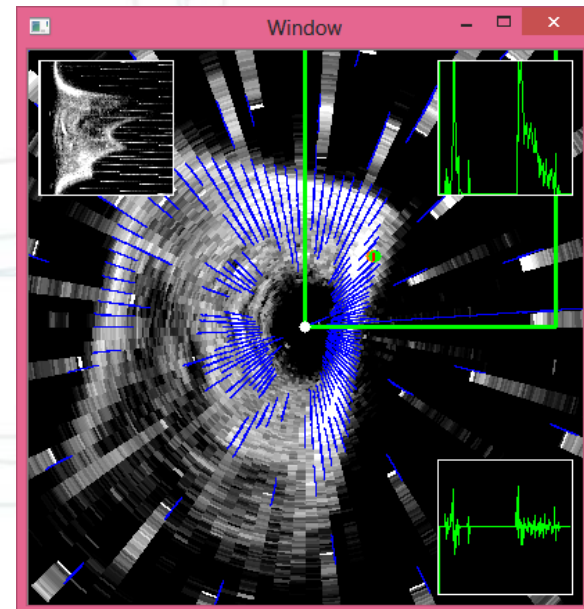
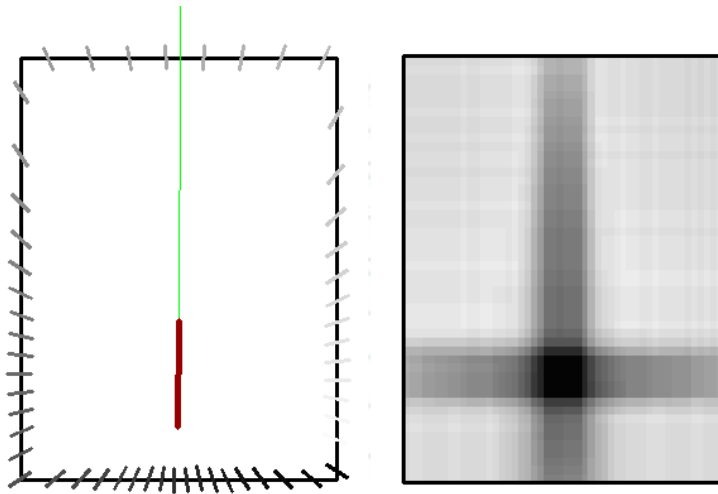
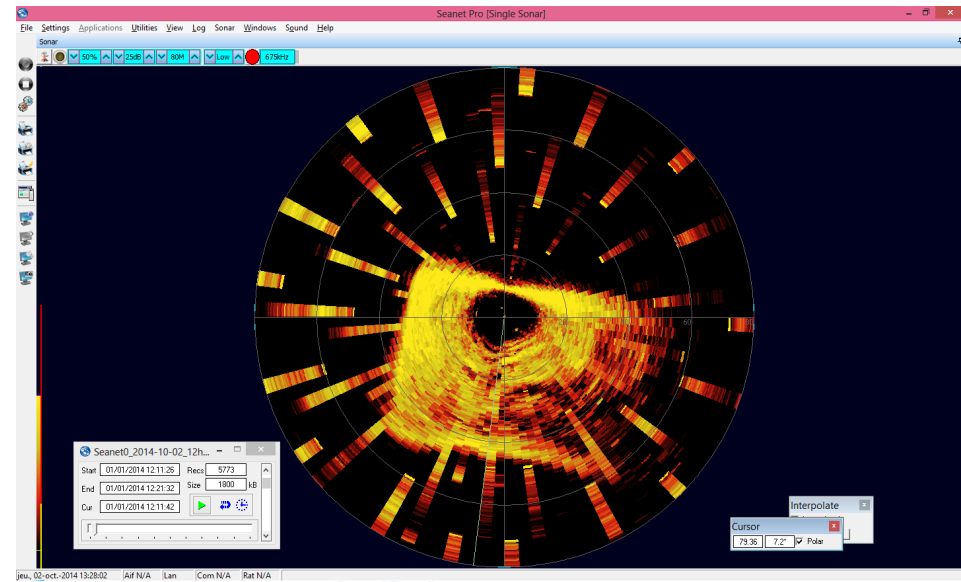
■ Contraction

- If $z^2 = \exp(x) + y$ and $x \in [1, 4]$, $y \in [3.1, 3.2]$, $z \in [4, 7]$, then
 - $x = \ln(z^2 - y) \Rightarrow x \in [x] \cap \ln([z]^2 - [y]) = [2.5, 3.9]$

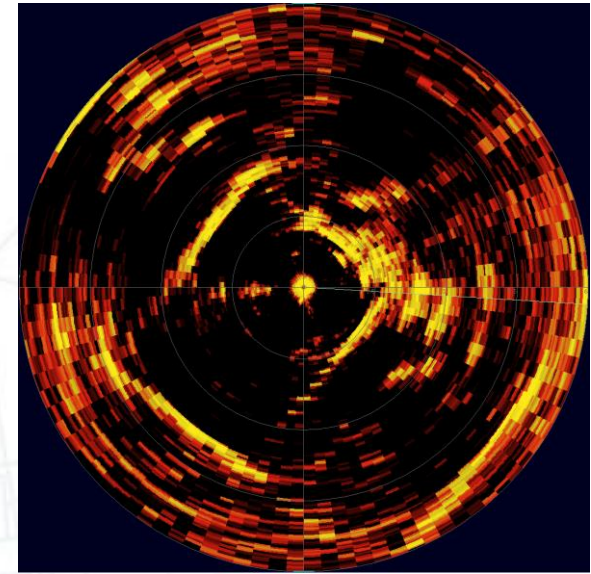
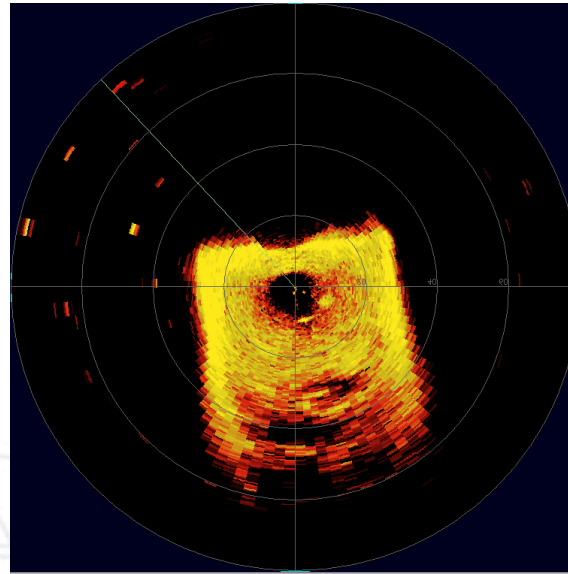
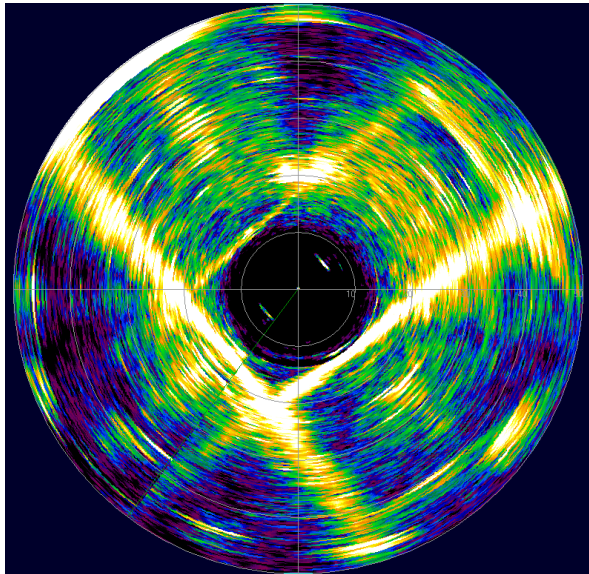


Detail on static sonar localization

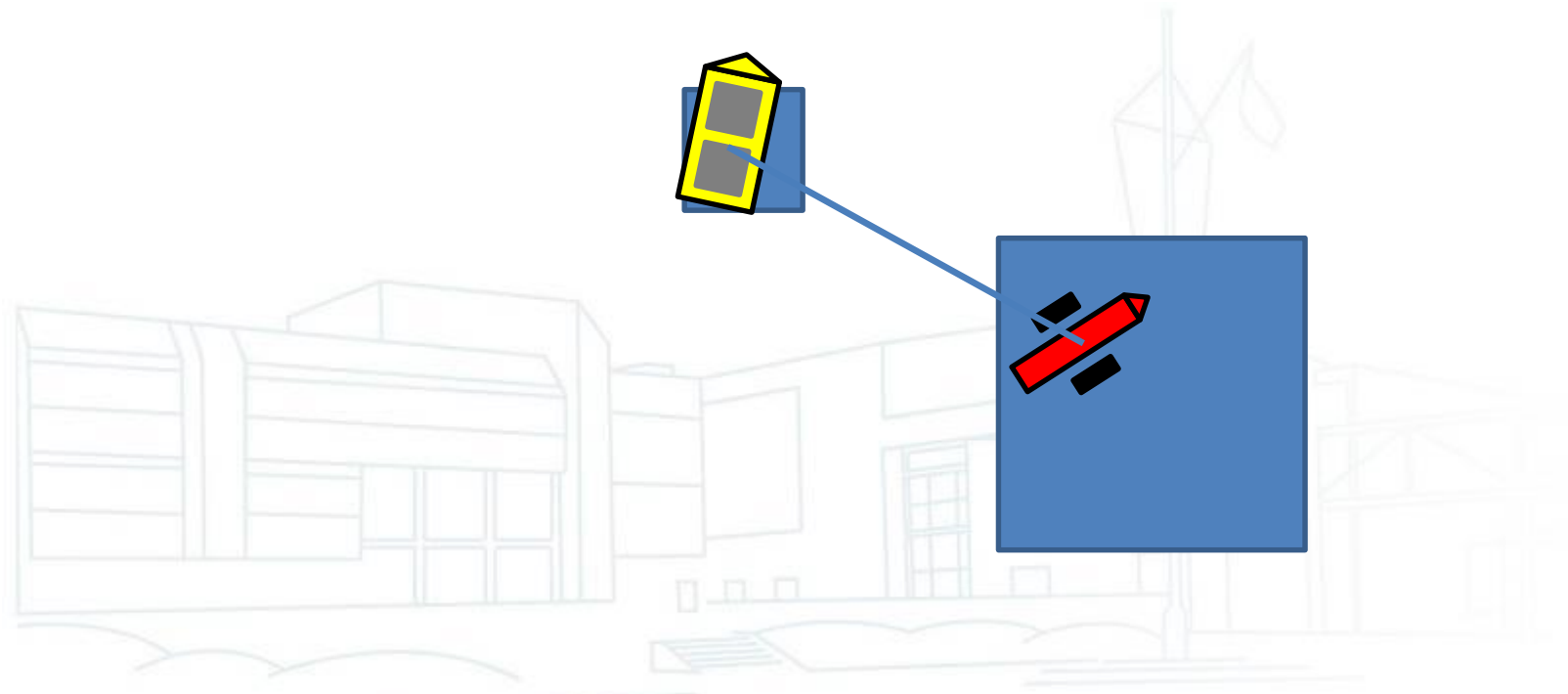
- Context : map of the environment known but outliers expected, good compass and a sonar available
- First problem : where are the walls on the sonar image?
- Second problem : where is the robot w.r.t the walls?



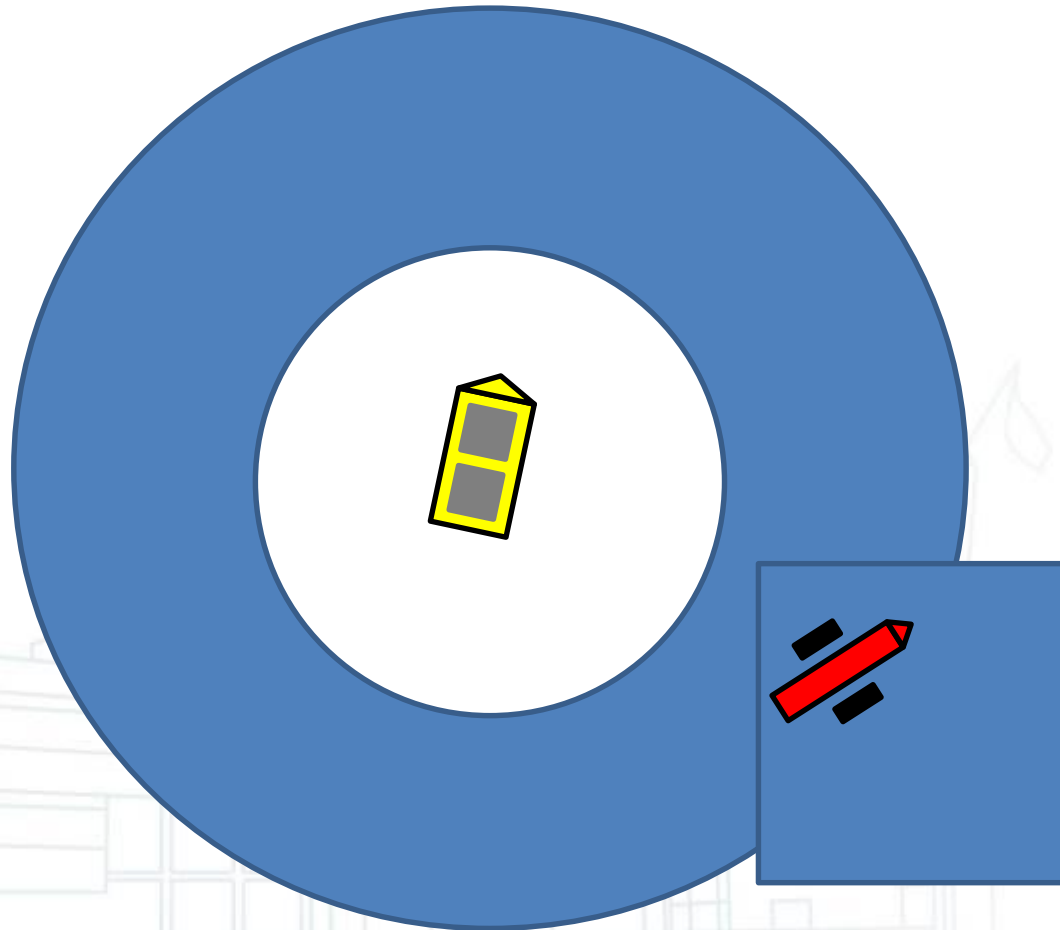
Detail on static sonar localization



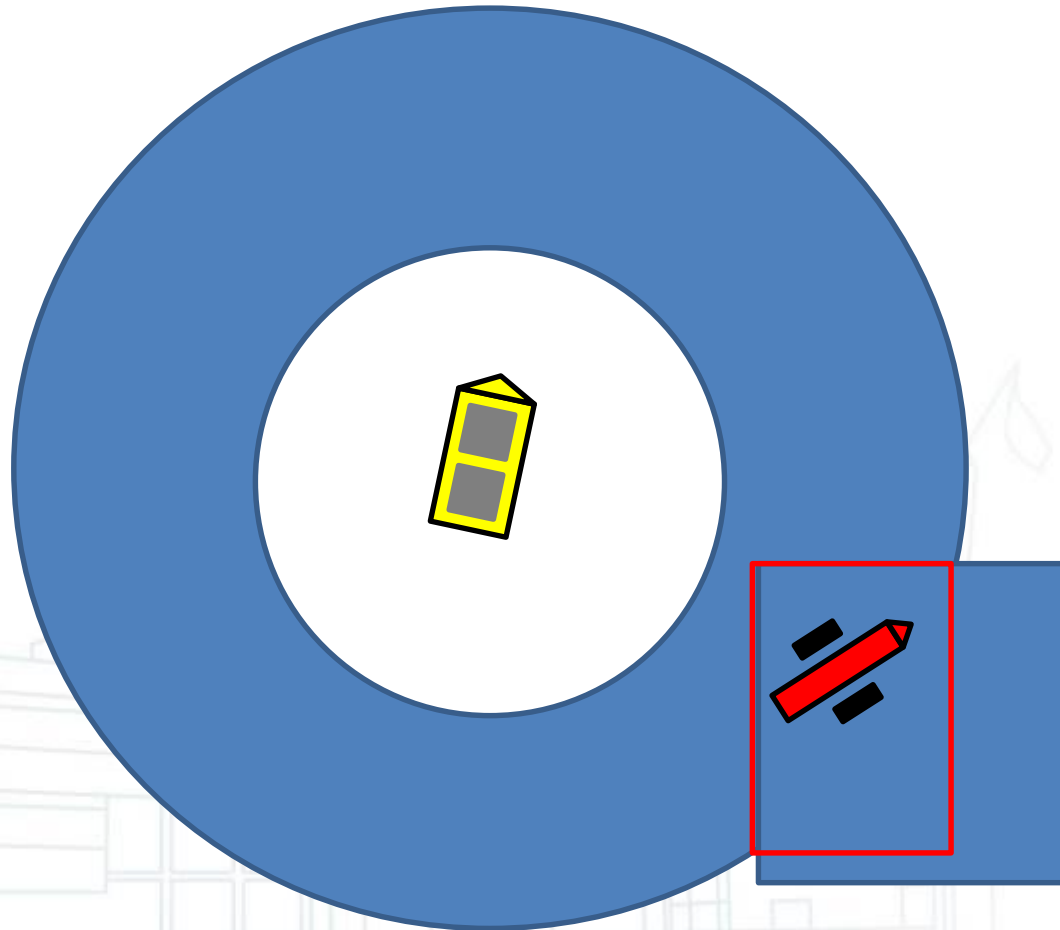
Detail on collaboration with ASV



Detail on collaboration with ASV

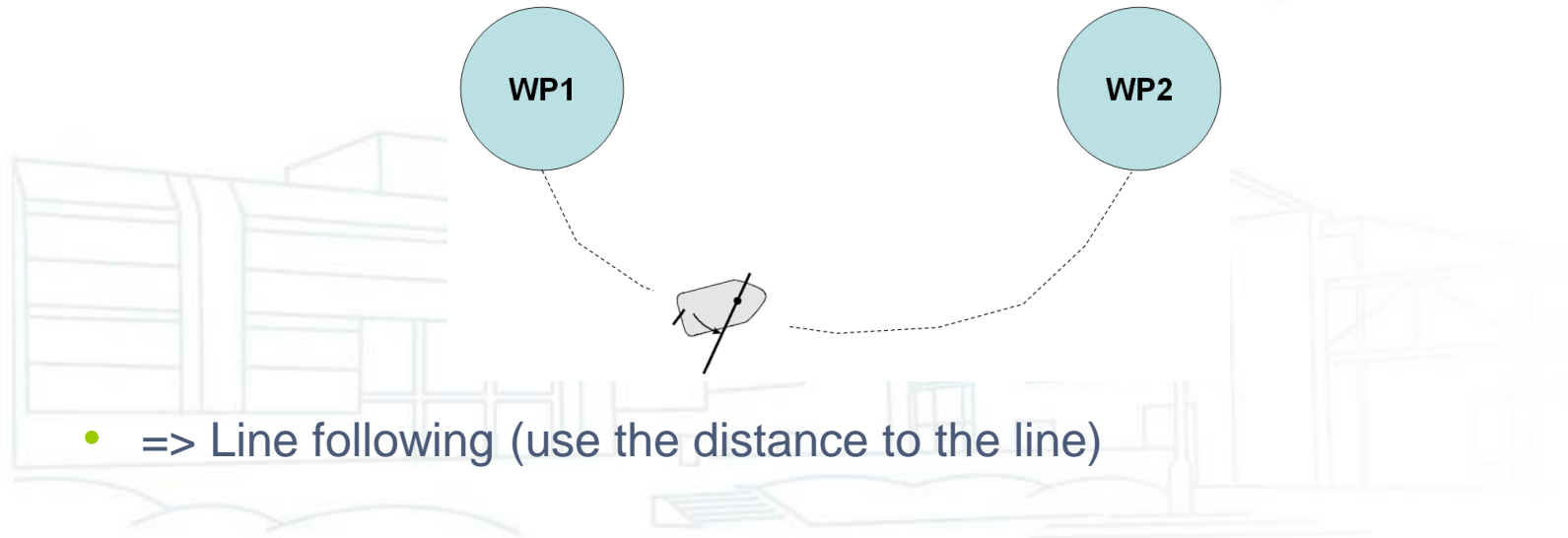


Detail on collaboration with ASV



Detail on control

- From waypoints following to line following
 - Primitive heading control loop
 - Existing approaches : basic waypoint following
 - The robot follows a heading in direction of its waypoint
 - Waypoint reached when in a predefined radius
 - Problem : nothing prevent the drift between waypoints (because of currents...)



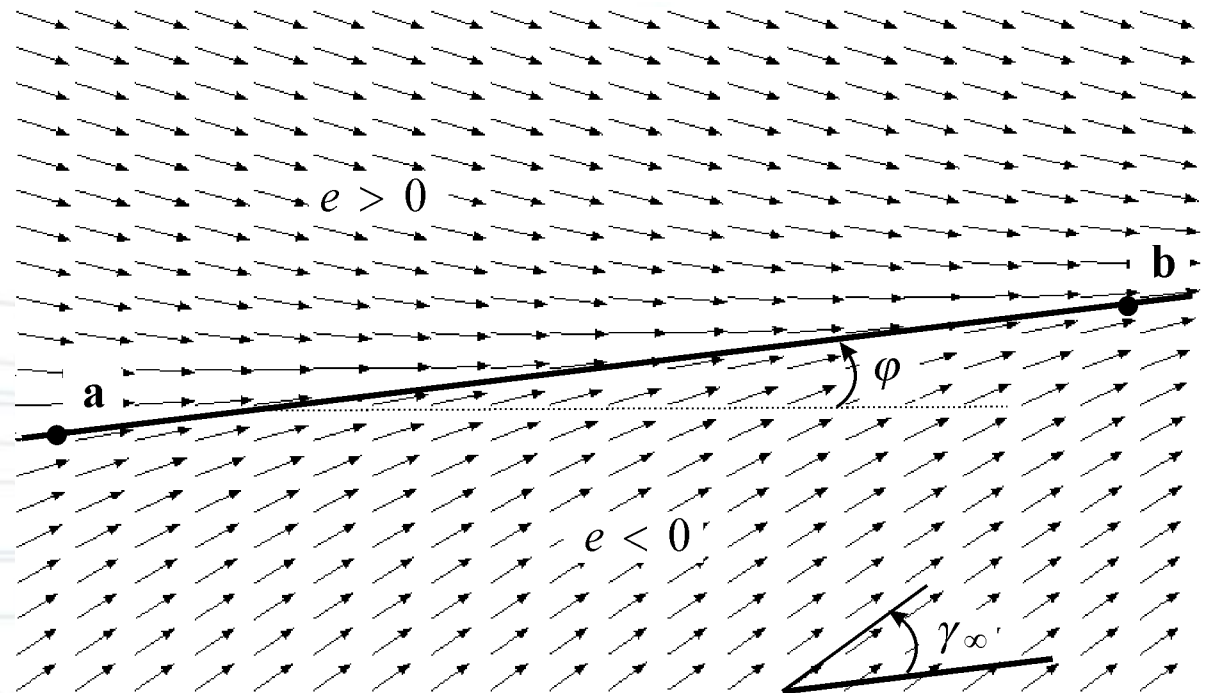
Detail on control : line following

- Line following :
 - Target heading will be the line between the 2 current waypoints, with an attractive angle depending on our distance to the line

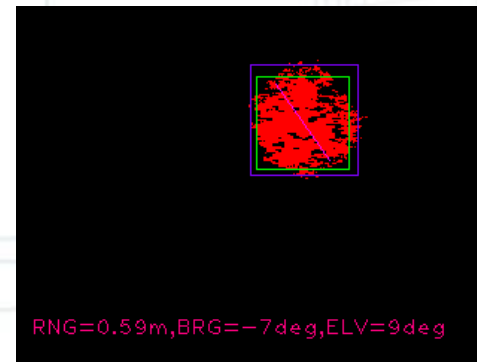
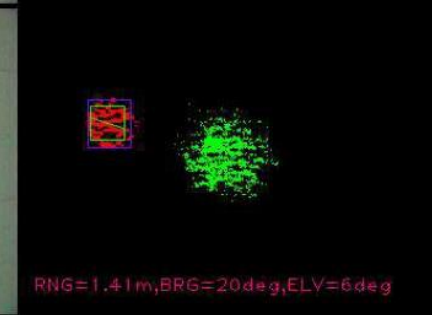
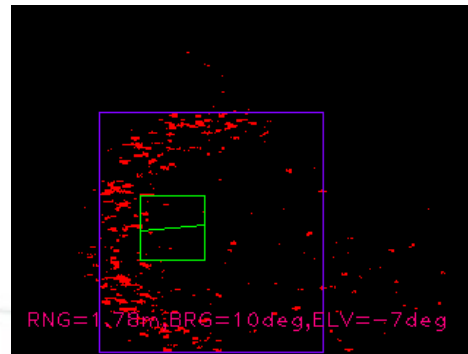
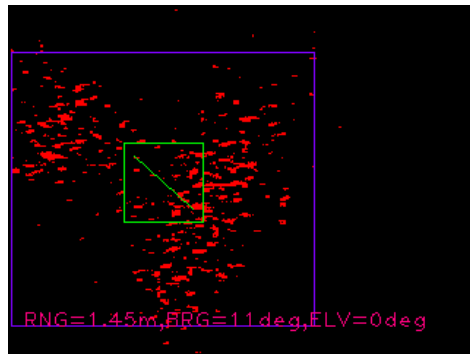
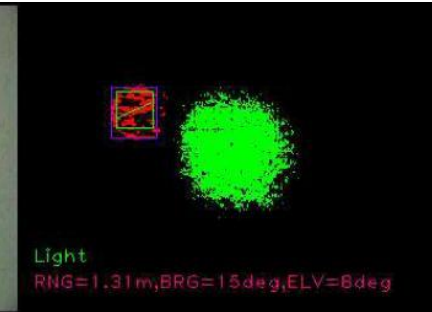
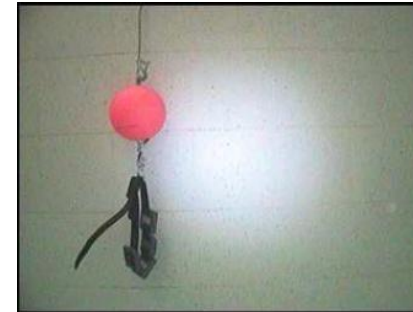
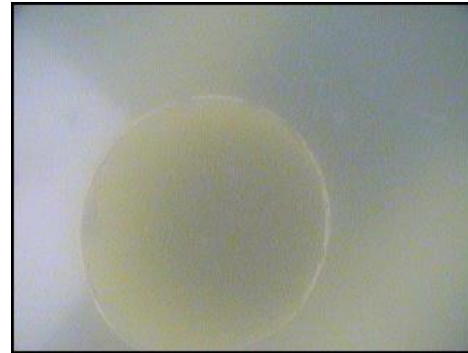
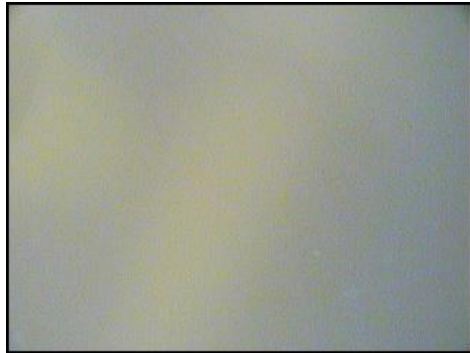
$$e = \det \left(\frac{\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a}}{\|\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a}\|}, \mathbf{m}-\mathbf{a} \right)$$

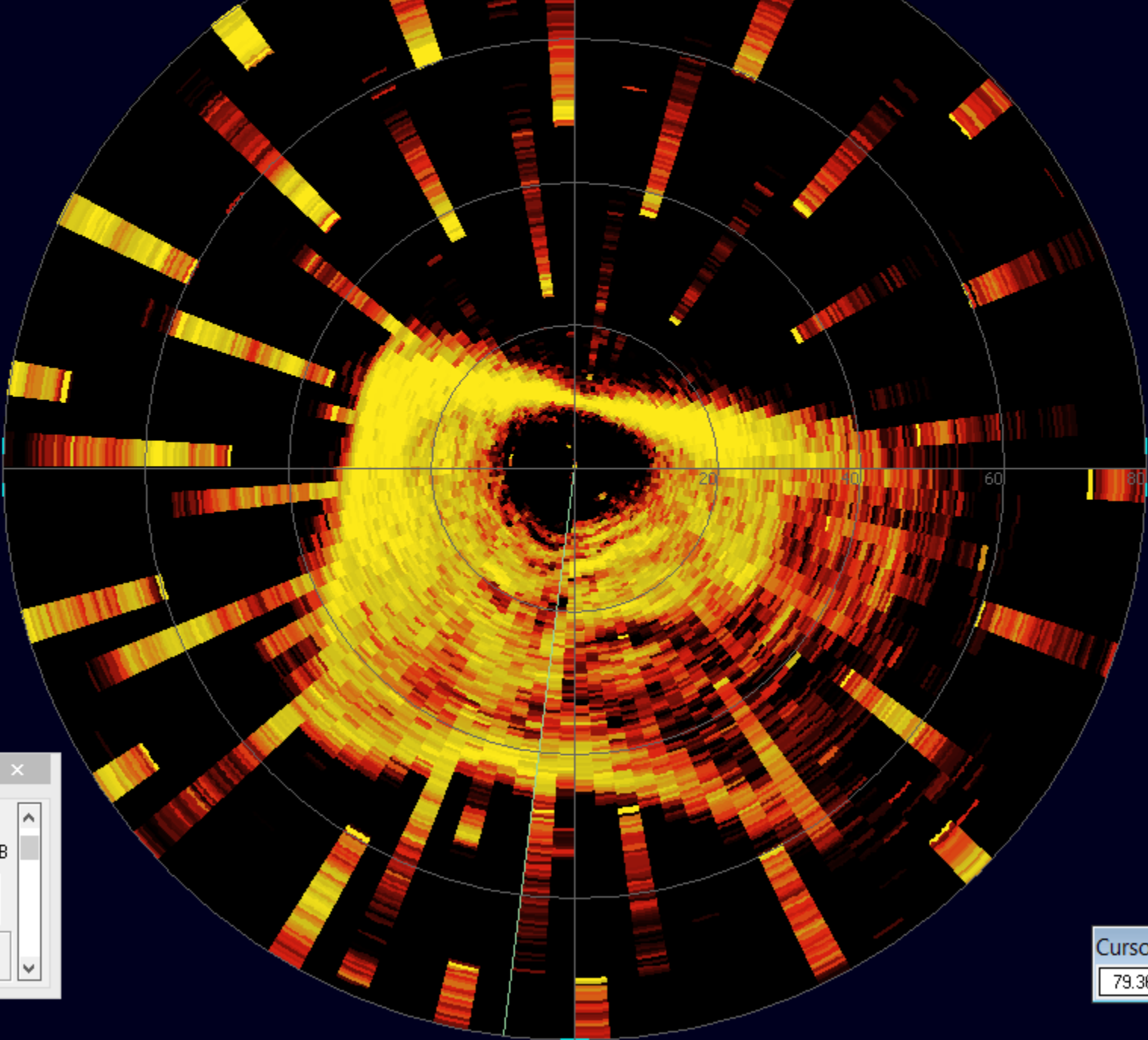
$$\varphi = \text{atan2}(\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a})$$

$$\bar{\theta} = \varphi - \frac{2 \cdot \gamma_{\infty}}{\pi} \cdot \text{atan} \left(\frac{e}{r} \right)$$



Detection/tracking of objects : HSL





02_12h... - □ ×

Recs 5773

Size 1800 kB

▶ ↺ ↻

Inter

Cursor

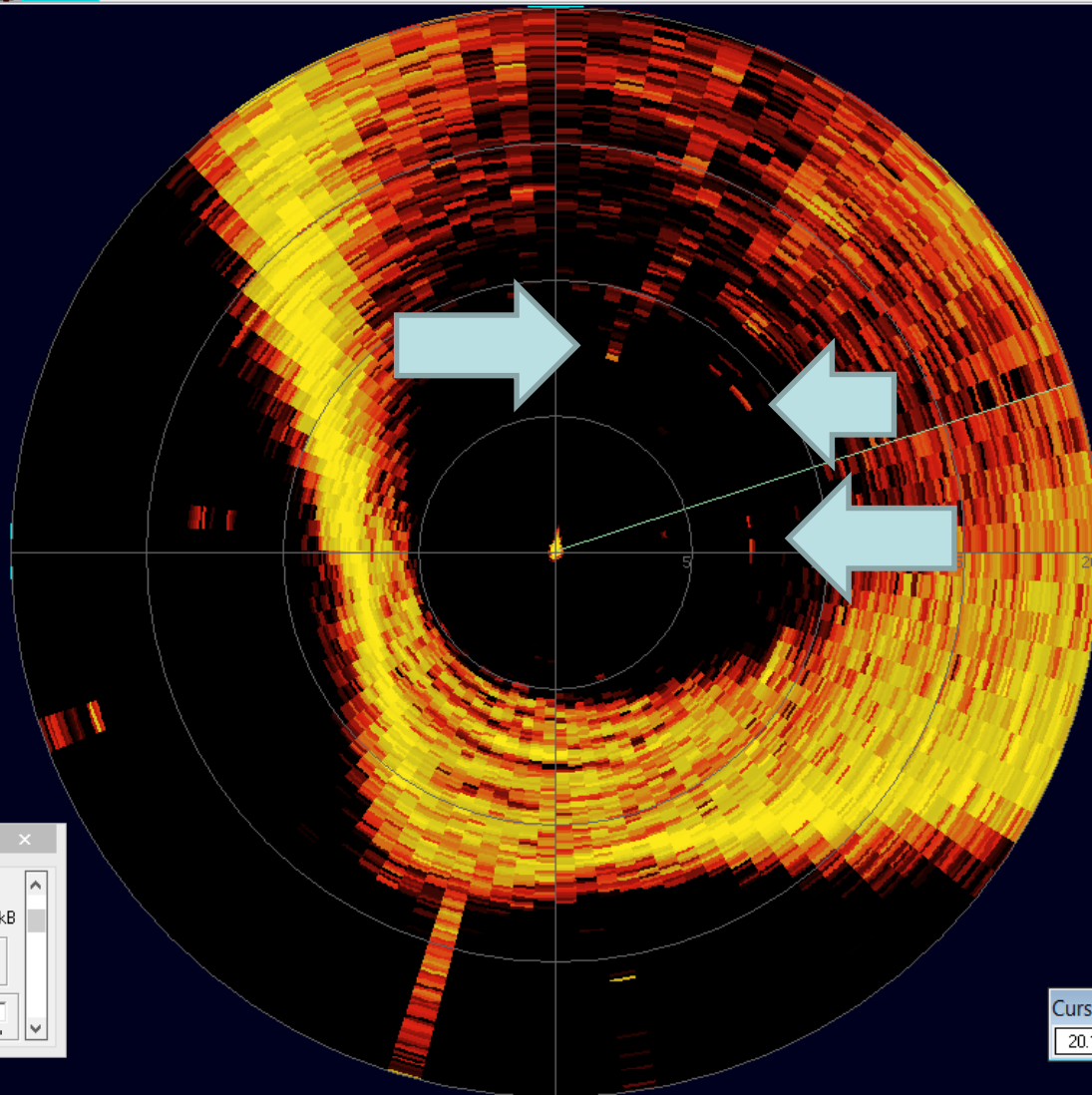
79.36 7.2° ✓

Detection/tracking of objects : sonar

Seanet Pro [Single Sonar]

Settings Applications Utilities View Log Windows Sound Help

Sonar
50% 25dB 20M Low 675kHz



Seanet0_2014-10-03_14h...

Start	01/01/2014 14:46:12	Recs	18228
End	01/01/2014 14:54:24	Size	4914 kB
Cur	01/01/2014 14:50:14		

▶ ⏮ ⏪ ⏩ ⏭

Interpolate

Cursor

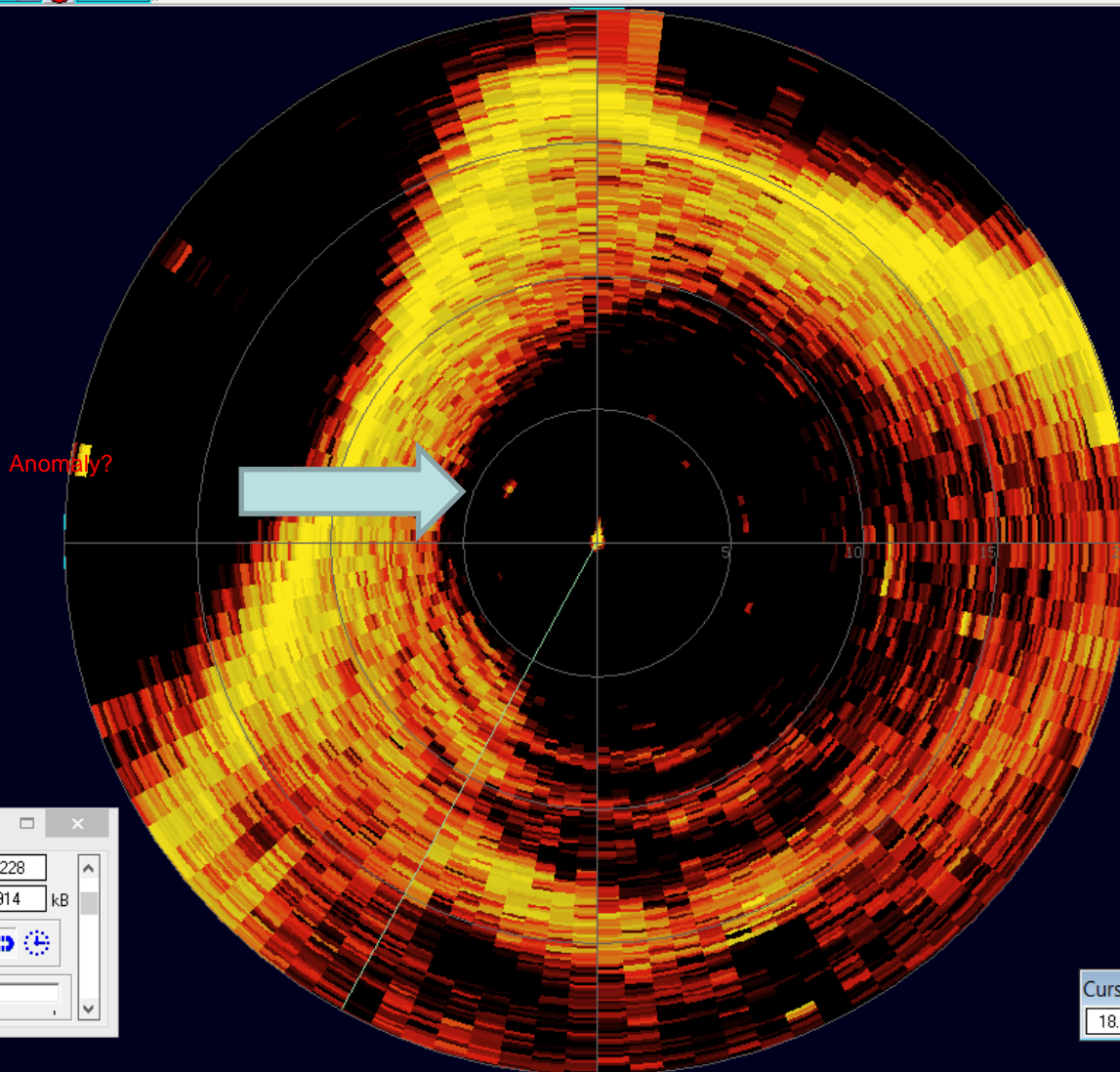
20.13	5.0°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polar
-------	------	---



Seanet Pro [Single Sonar]

File Settings Applications Utilities View Log Windows Sound Help

Sonar
50% 25dB 20M Low 675kHz



Seanet0_2014-10-03_14h...

Start	01/01/2014 14:46:12	Recs	18228
End	01/01/2014 14:54:24	Size	4914 kB
Cur	01/01/2014 14:48:55		

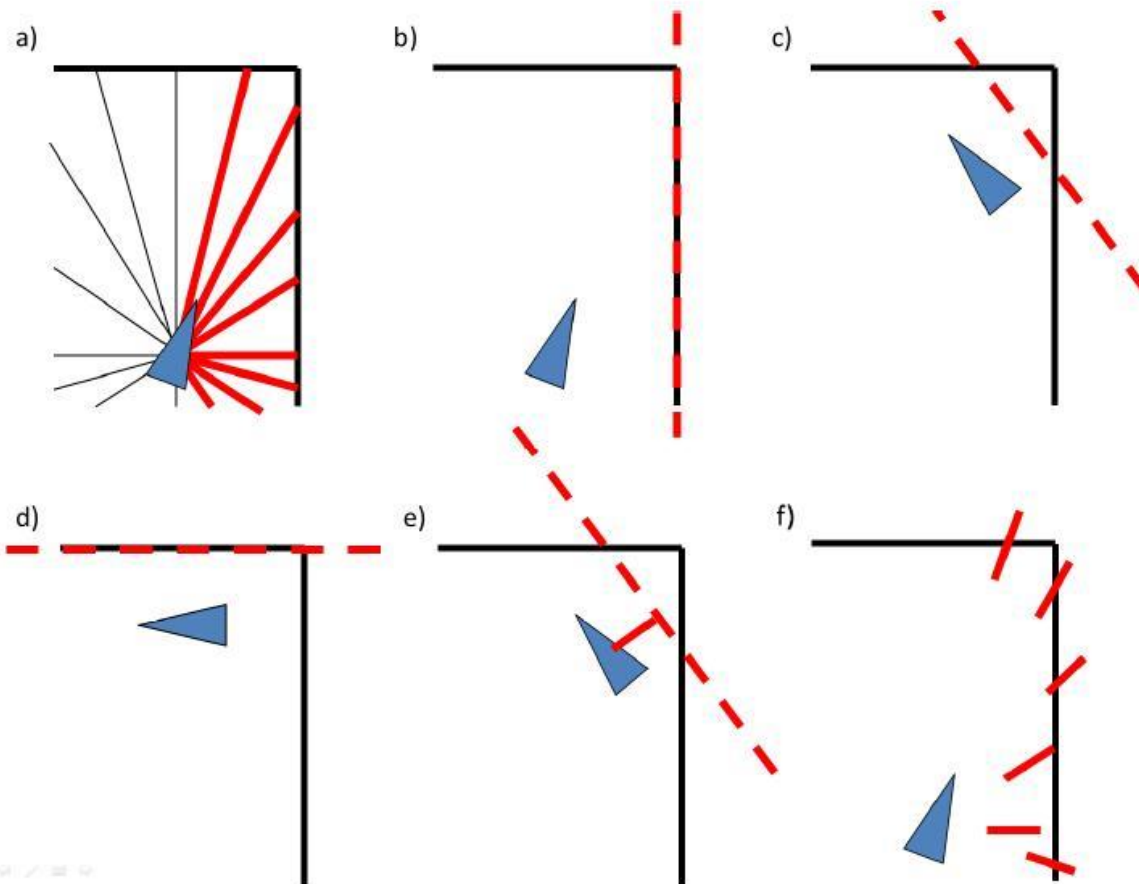
▶ ⏮ ⏪ ⏩ ⏭

Interpolate

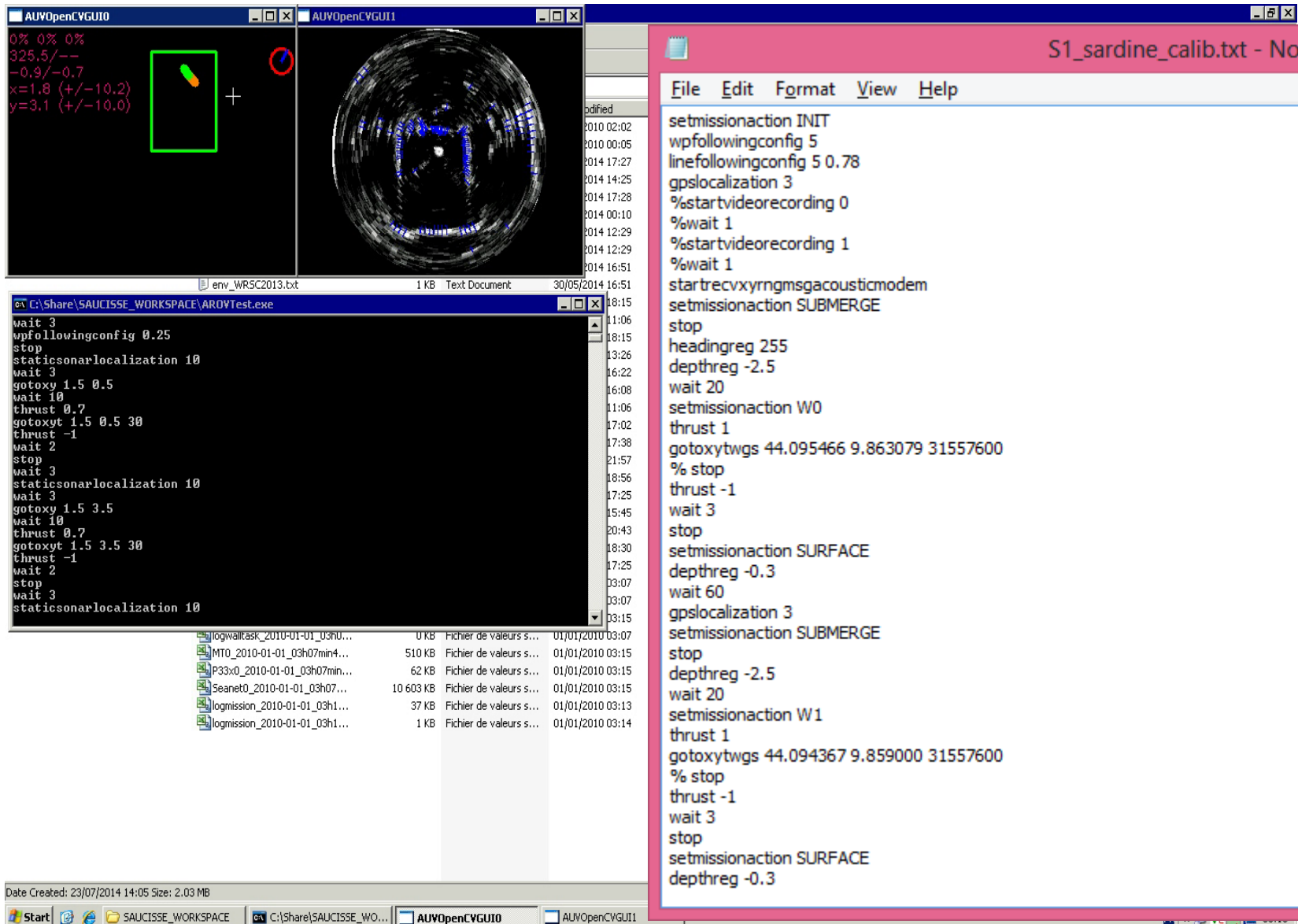
Cursor

18.90	346.2°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polar
-------	--------	---

Wall following



Software and mission specification



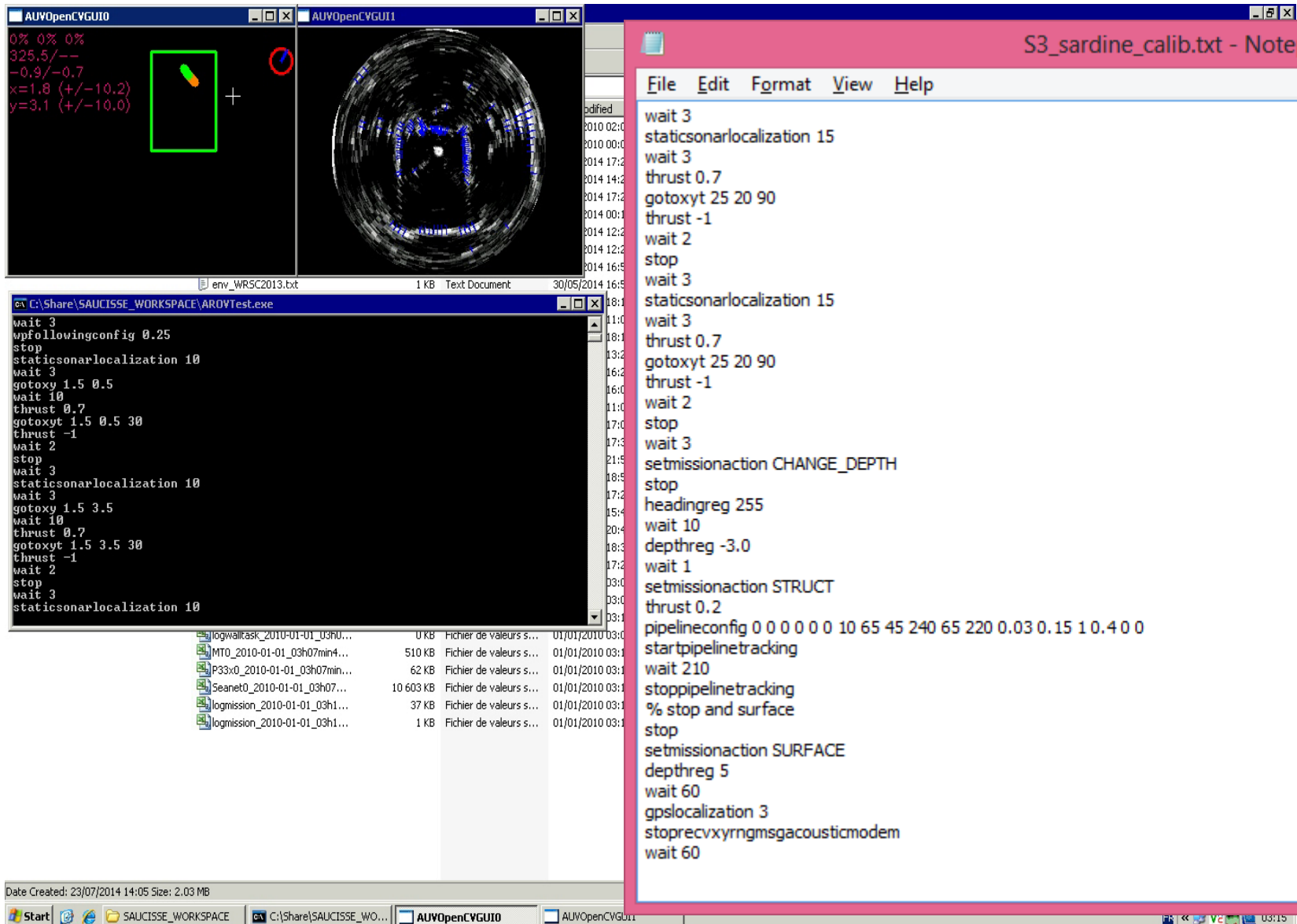
The screenshot displays a Windows desktop environment. On the left, the 'AUVOpenCVGUI' application is open, showing a 3D visualization of an AUV's field of view with a green bounding box and a red circle. Below it, a command prompt window shows a sequence of control commands for the AUV, including localization, thrust, and mission actions. On the right, a Notepad window titled 'S1_sardine_calib.txt' contains a mission configuration script with parameters for localization, depth, and mission actions. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several open folders, and the AUVOpenCVGUI application.

```
0% 0% 0%
325.5/--
-0.9/-0.7
x=1.8 (+/-10.2)
y=3.1 (+/-10.0)
```

```
wait 3
wpfollowingconfig 0.25
stop
staticsonarlocalization 10
wait 3
gotoxy 1.5 0.5
wait 10
thrust 0.7
gotoxyt 1.5 0.5 30
thrust -1
wait 2
stop
wait 3
staticsonarlocalization 10
wait 3
gotoxy 1.5 3.5
wait 10
thrust 0.7
gotoxyt 1.5 3.5 30
thrust -1
wait 2
stop
wait 3
staticsonarlocalization 10
```

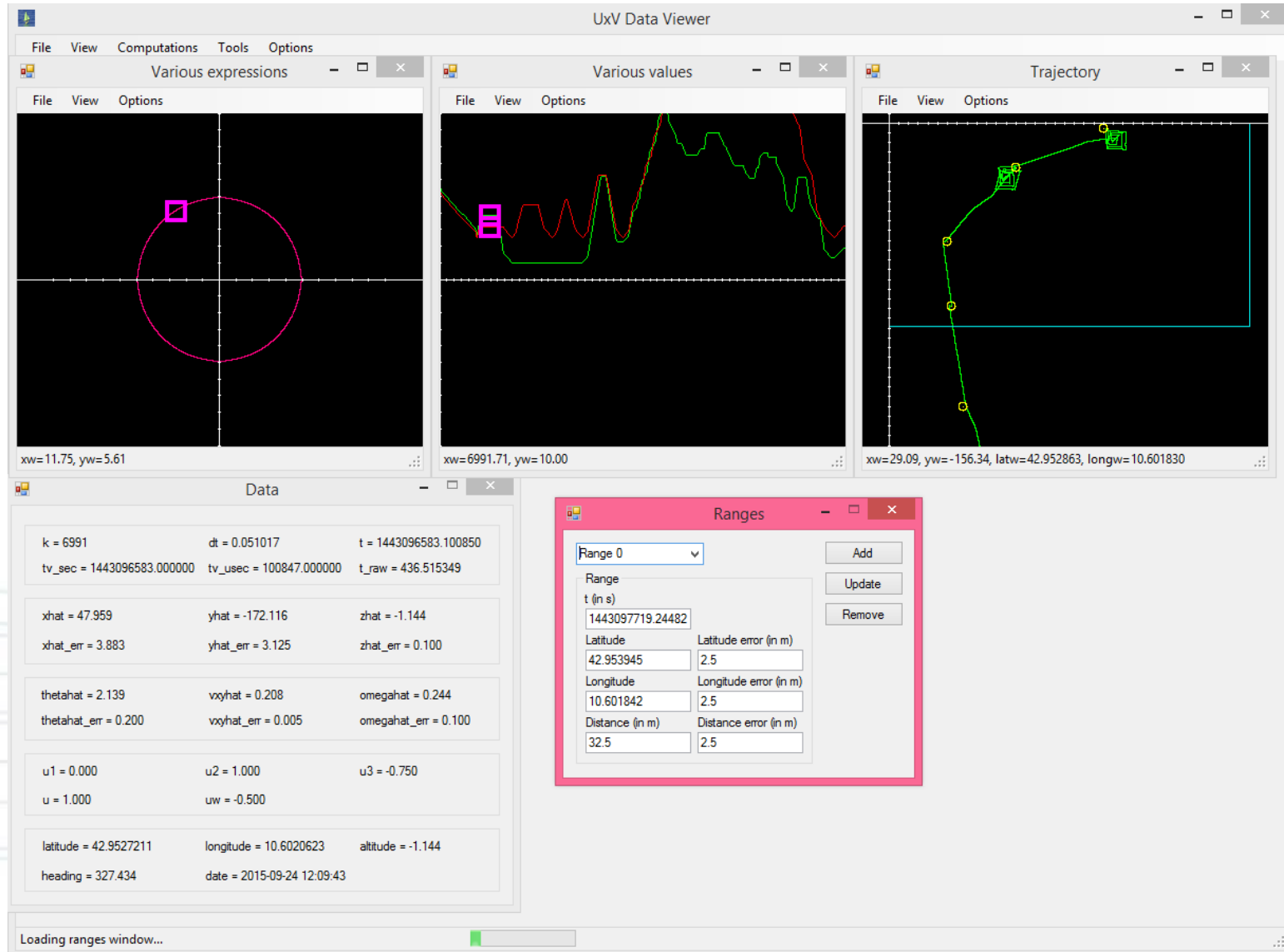
```
setmissionaction INIT
wpfollowingconfig 5
linefollowingconfig 5 0.78
gpslocalization 3
%startvideorecording 0
%wait 1
%startvideorecording 1
%wait 1
startrecvxryrngmsgacousticmodem
setmissionaction SUBMERGE
stop
headingreg 255
depthreg -2.5
wait 20
setmissionaction W0
thrust 1
gotoxytwgs 44.095466 9.863079 31557600
% stop
thrust -1
wait 3
stop
setmissionaction SURFACE
depthreg -0.3
wait 60
gpslocalization 3
setmissionaction SUBMERGE
stop
depthreg -2.5
wait 20
setmissionaction W1
thrust 1
gotoxytwgs 44.094367 9.859000 31557600
% stop
thrust -1
wait 3
stop
setmissionaction SURFACE
depthreg -0.3
```

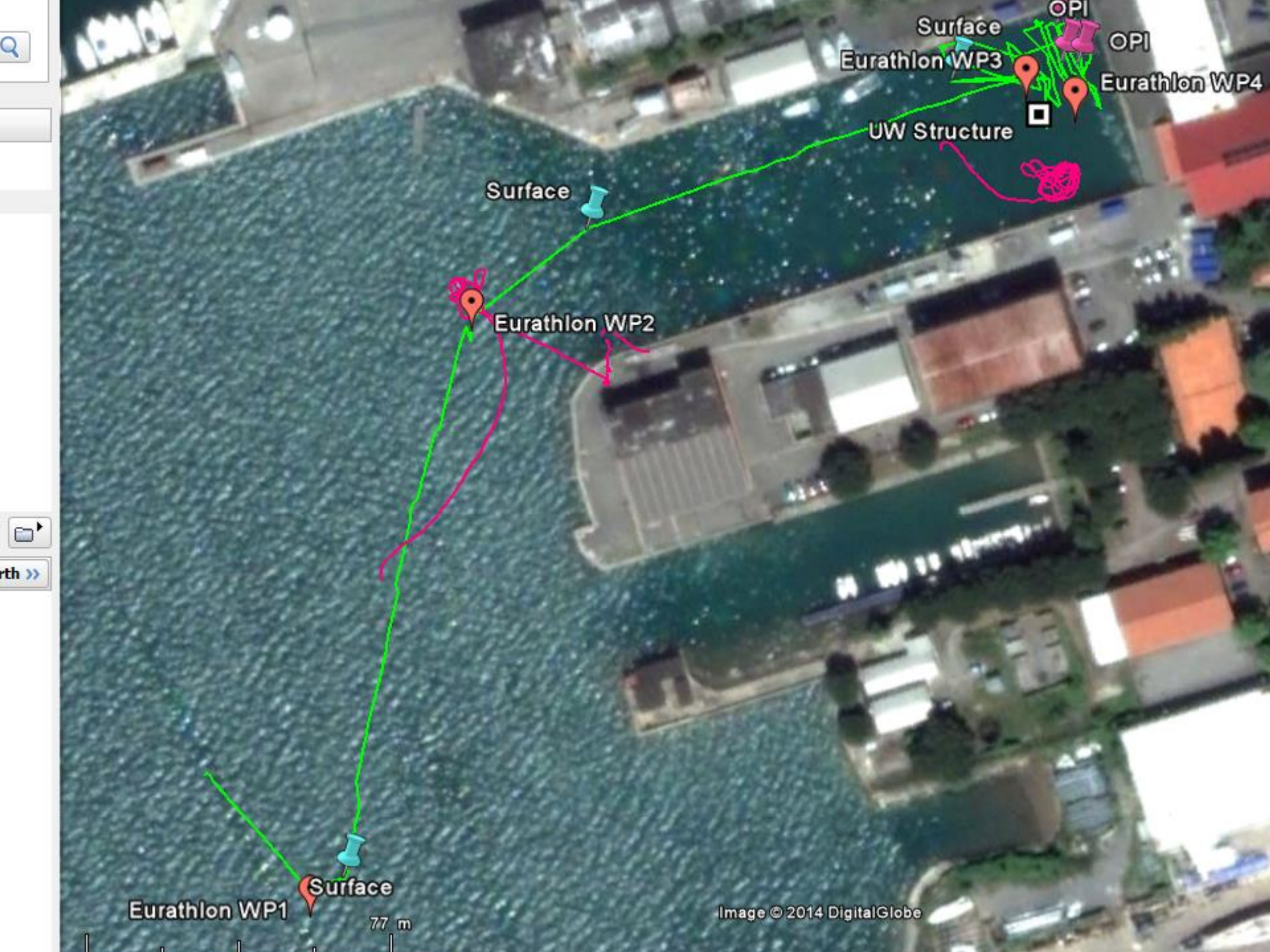
Software and mission specification



The screenshot displays a Windows desktop environment. On the left, there are two windows titled 'AUVOpenCVGUI0' and 'AUVOpenCVGUI1'. The first window shows a green rectangular box with a red dot and a blue circle, along with numerical data: '0% 0% 0%', '325.5/--', '-0.9/-0.7', 'x=1.8 (+/-10.2)', and 'y=3.1 (+/-10.0)'. The second window shows a circular sonar scan with blue and white data points. Below these windows is a file explorer showing a directory structure with files like 'logwaitask_2010-01-01_U3R0...', 'MT0_2010-01-01_03h07min4...', 'P33x0_2010-01-01_03h07min...', 'Seanet0_2010-01-01_03h07...', 'logmission_2010-01-01_03h1...', and 'logmission_2010-01-01_03h1...'. In the center, a command prompt window displays a mission script with commands such as 'wait 3', 'wpfollowingconfig 0.25', 'stop', 'staticsonarlocalization 10', 'gotoxy 1.5 0.5', 'thrust 0.7', 'gotoxyt 1.5 0.5 30', 'thrust -1', 'wait 2', 'stop', 'wait 3', 'staticsonarlocalization 10', 'wait 3', 'gotoxy 1.5 3.5', 'wait 10', 'thrust 0.7', 'gotoxyt 1.5 3.5 30', 'thrust -1', 'wait 2', 'stop', 'wait 3', and 'staticsonarlocalization 10'. On the right, a Notepad window titled 'S3_sardine_calib.txt' contains a mission specification script with commands like 'wait 3', 'staticsonarlocalization 15', 'wait 3', 'thrust 0.7', 'gotoxyt 25 20 90', 'thrust -1', 'wait 2', 'stop', 'wait 3', 'staticsonarlocalization 15', 'wait 3', 'thrust 0.7', 'gotoxyt 25 20 90', 'thrust -1', 'wait 2', 'stop', 'wait 3', 'setmissionaction CHANGE_DEPTH', 'stop', 'headingreg 255', 'wait 10', 'depthreg -3.0', 'wait 1', 'setmissionaction STRUCT', 'thrust 0.2', 'pipelineconfig 0 0 0 0 0 10 65 45 240 65 220 0.03 0.15 1 0.4 0 0', 'startpipelinetracking', 'wait 210', 'stoppipelinetracking', '% stop and surface', 'stop', 'setmissionaction SURFACE', 'depthreg 5', 'wait 60', 'gpslocalization 3', 'stopprecvxyrngmsgacousticmodem', and 'wait 60'. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several open windows, and the system tray with the time '03:15'.

Data analysis





Surface
Eurathlon WP3
OPI
OPI
Eurathlon WP4

UW Structure

Surface

Eurathlon WP2

Surface
Eurathlon WP1

77 m

Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe

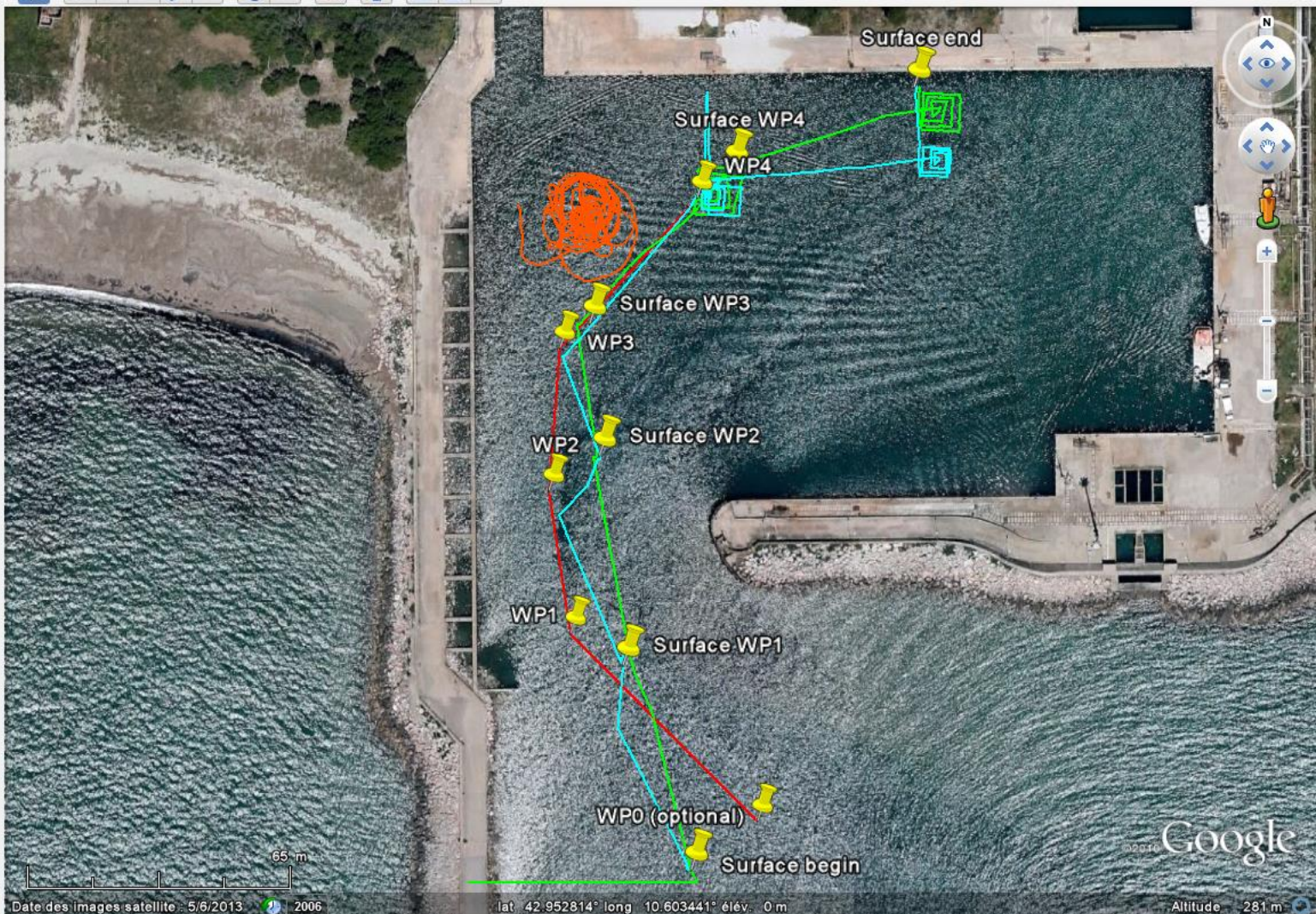
Recherche

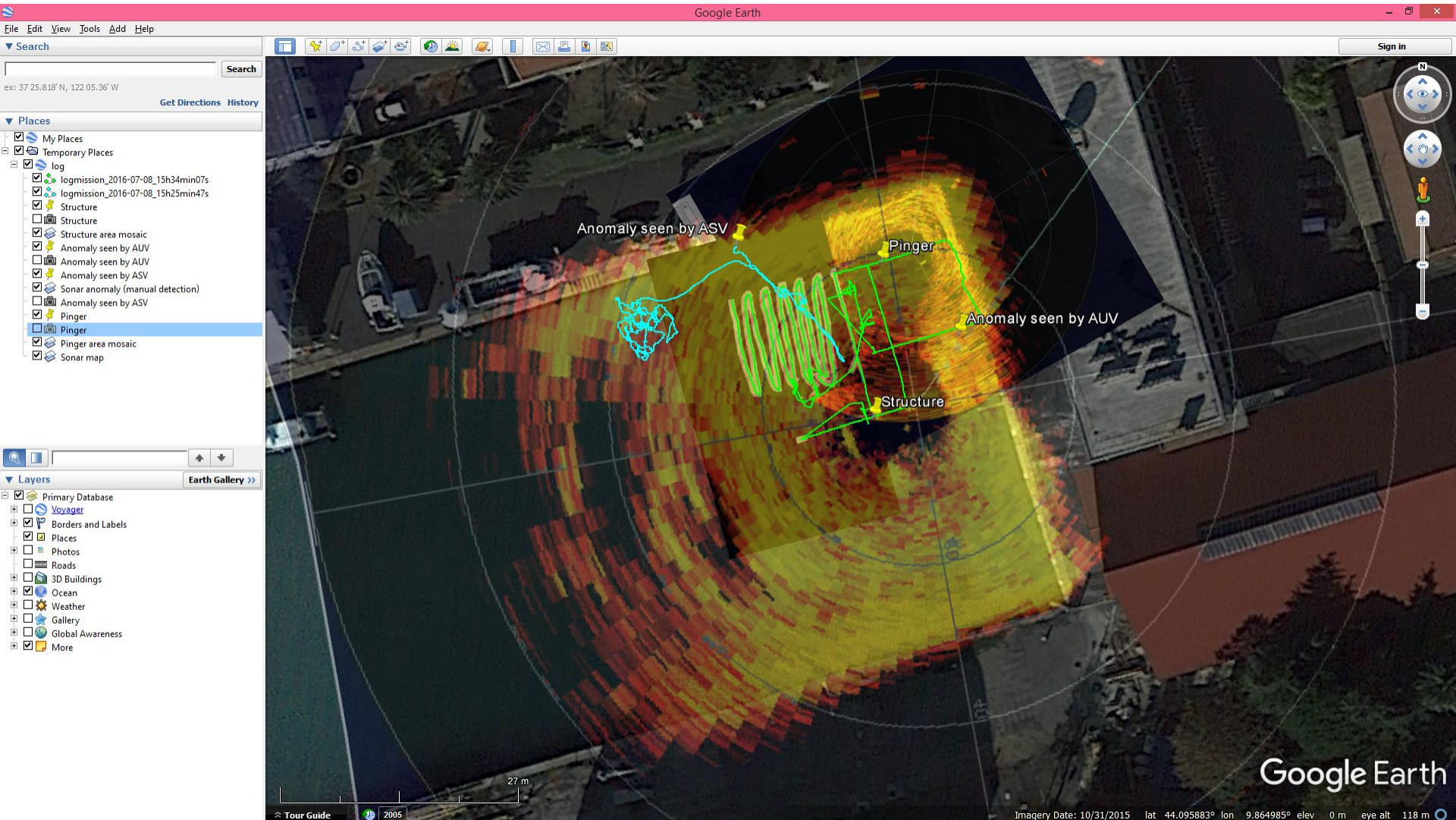
Allez à : Commerces | Itinéraires

Allez à Ex. : Rue du 8 mai, Villeurbanne

Lieux

- Mes lieux préférés
- Lieux temporaires
- ENSTA1_GC.kml
 - ENSTA1_GC
 - AUV
 - GPS
 - Position estimation (post-proce...
 - Position estimation (post-proce...
 - Position estimation (realtime de...
 - AUV_waypoints.kml
 - LongRangeNavigation.kml
 - ASV (acoustic help)
 - Acoustic ranges
 - logmission_2015-09-24_14h14m...
 - ASV_waypoints.kml
 - UGV (6 wheel)
 - UGV (Buggy Wi-Fi)





Conclusion

Conclusion

- - Using low-cost AUVs such as SARDINE, we can demonstrate the efficiency of new methods such as those based on interval analysis
 - Our results to the previous SAUC-E (1st in 2016) and euRathlon (2nd in most of 2015 submarine tasks) competitions show that our approach is competitive with others



Questions?



