

Chapter 5: Robust observers

Luc Jaulin,

ENSTA-Bretagne, Brest, France

<http://www.ensta-bretagne.fr/jaulin/>

1 State estimation

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) &= \mathbf{f}_k(\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{n}(k)) \\ \mathbf{y}(k) &= \mathbf{g}_k(\mathbf{x}(k)), \end{cases}$$

with $\mathbf{n}(k) \in \mathbb{N}(k)$ and $\mathbf{y}(k) \in \mathbb{Y}(k)$.

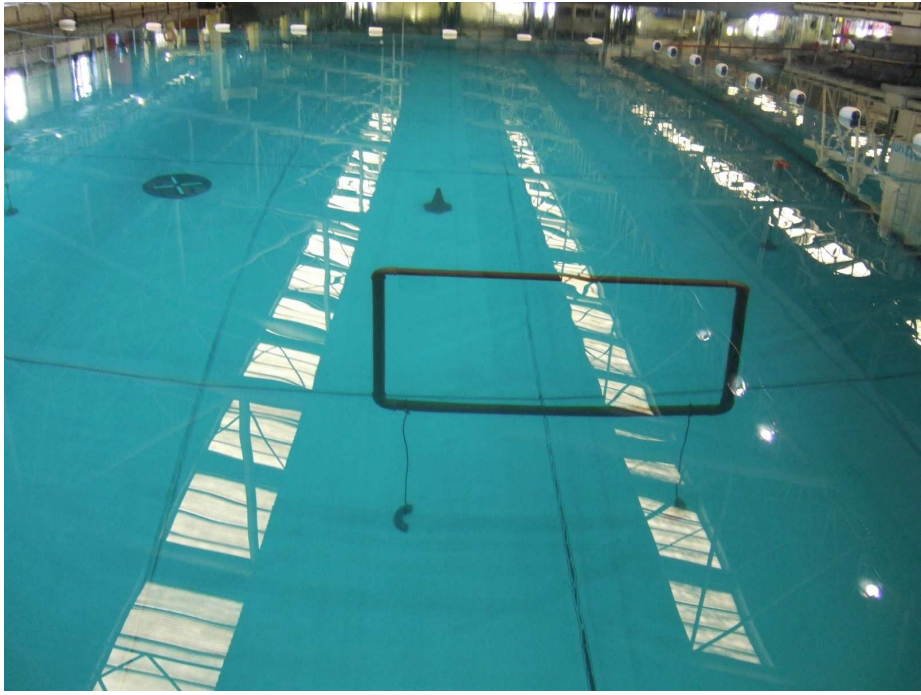
Without outliers

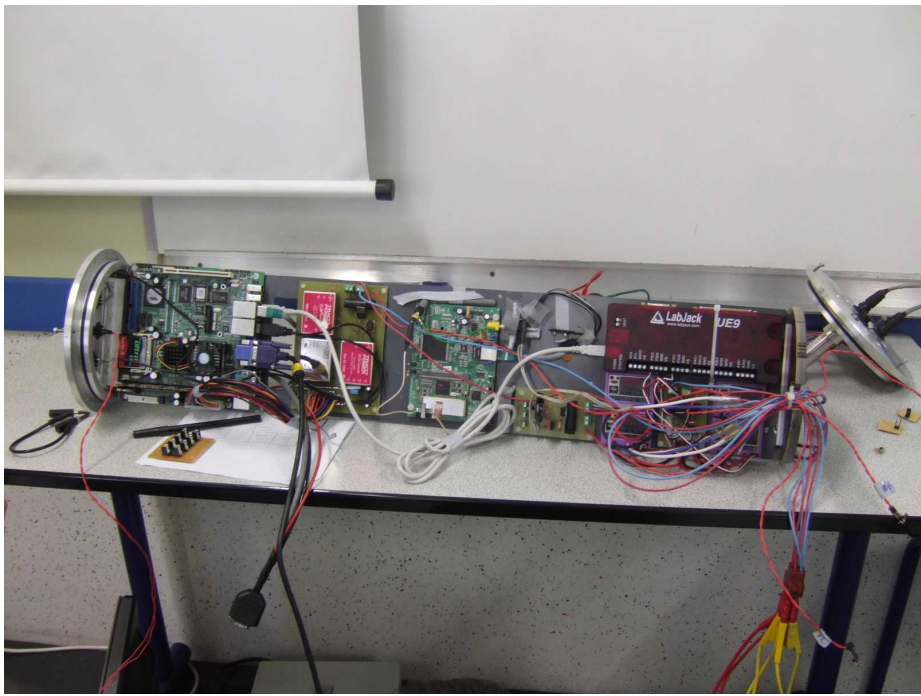
$$\mathbb{X}(k+1) = \mathbf{f}_k(\mathbb{X}(k), \mathbb{N}(k)) \cap \mathbf{g}_{k+1}^{-1}(\mathbb{Y}(k+1)).$$

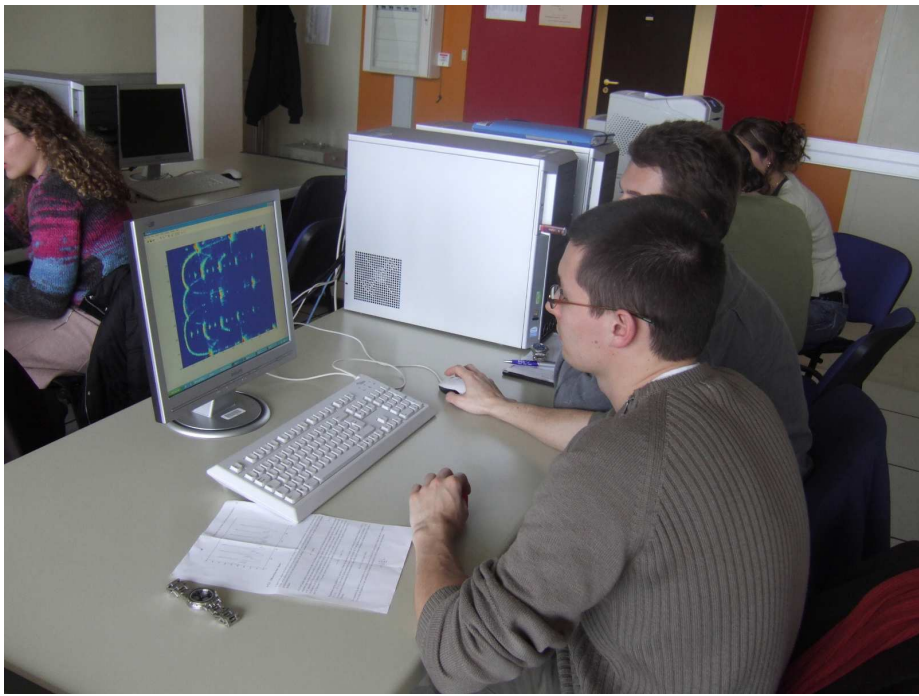
2 SAUC'E



Portsmouth, July 12-15, 2007.

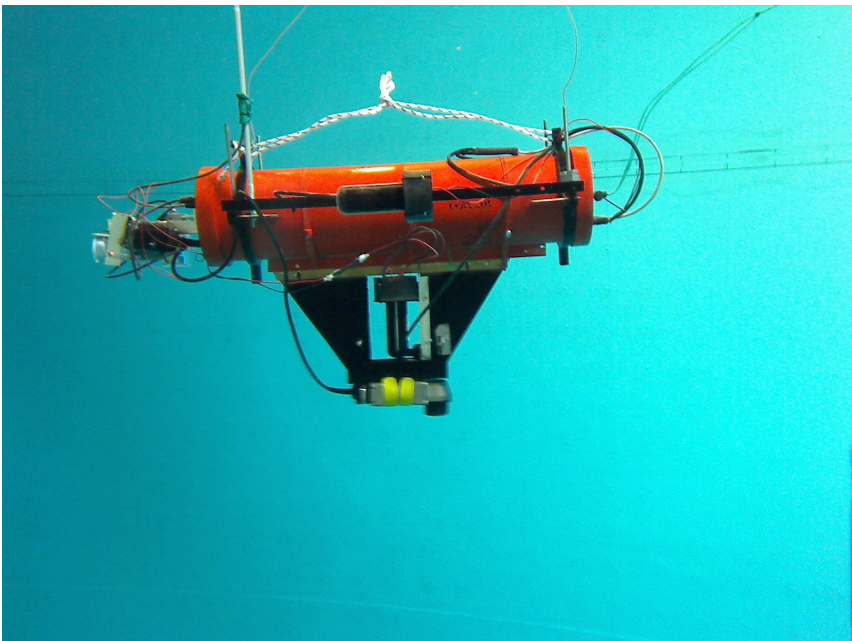




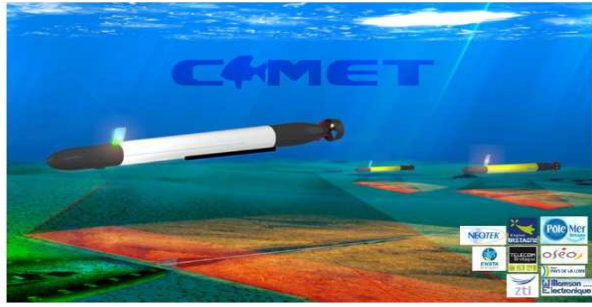








3 Scout project

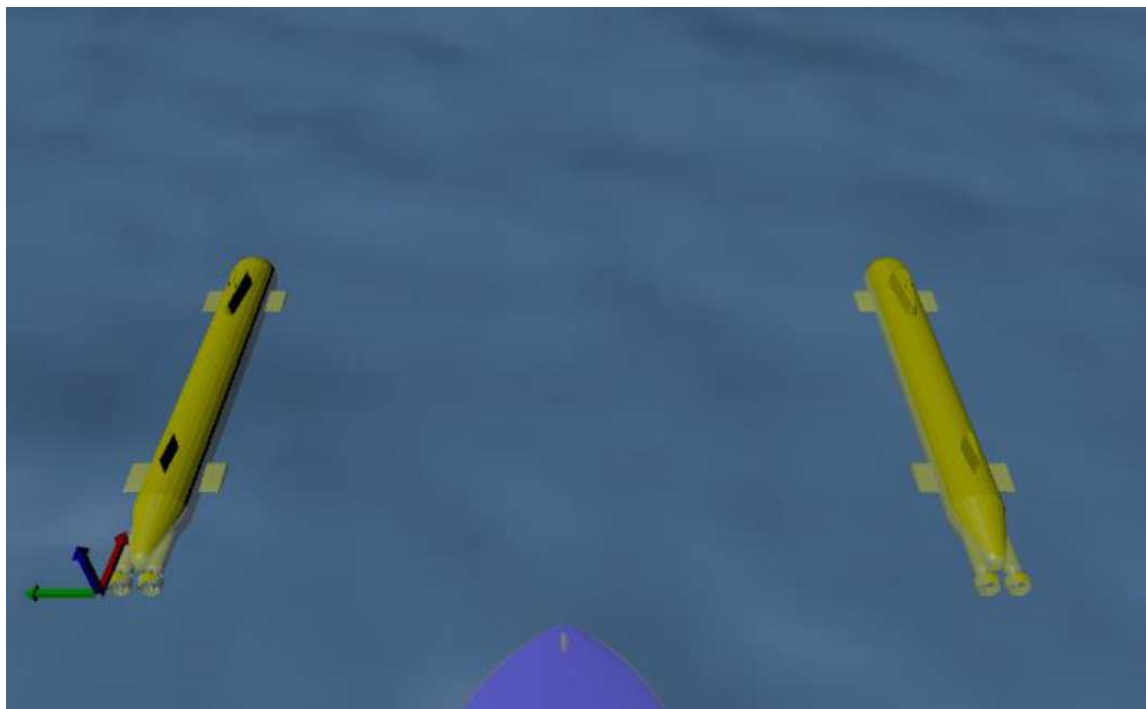


Goal : (i) coordination of underwater robots ; (ii) collaborative behavior.

Supervisors: L. Jaulin, C. Aubry, S. Rohou, B. Zerr, J. Nicola, F. Le bars

Compagny: RTsys (P. Raude)

Students: G. Ricciardelli, L. Devigne, C. Guillemot, S. Pommier, T. Viravau, T. Le Mezo, B. Sultan, B. Moura, M. Fadlane, A. Bellaiche, T. Blanchard, U. Da rocha, G. Pinto, K. Machado.

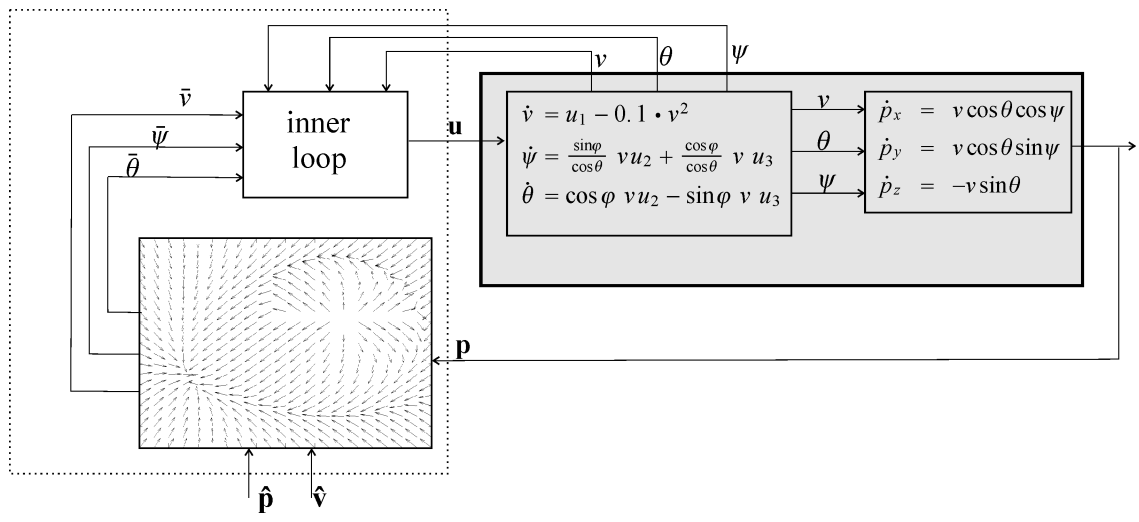








4 Controller



5 Localization problem

Range only

Based on interval analysis

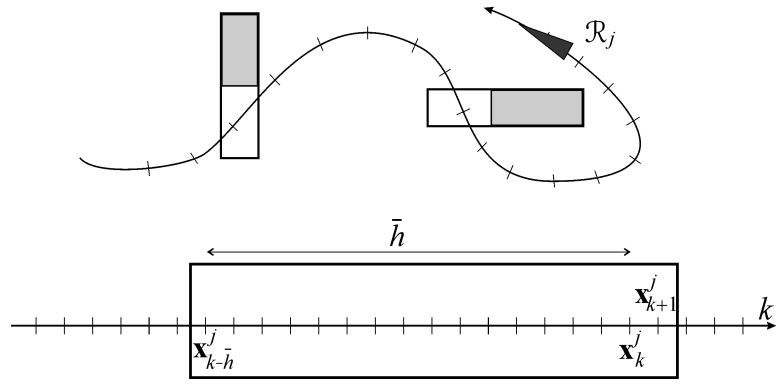
Robust with respect to outliers

Distributed computation

Low rate communication

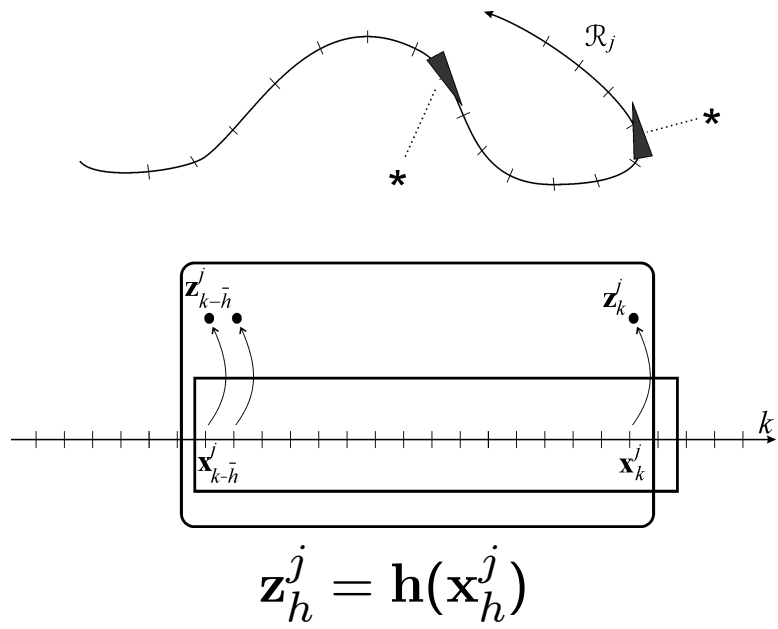
We propose here to use a contractor programming approach

6 Localization with contractors



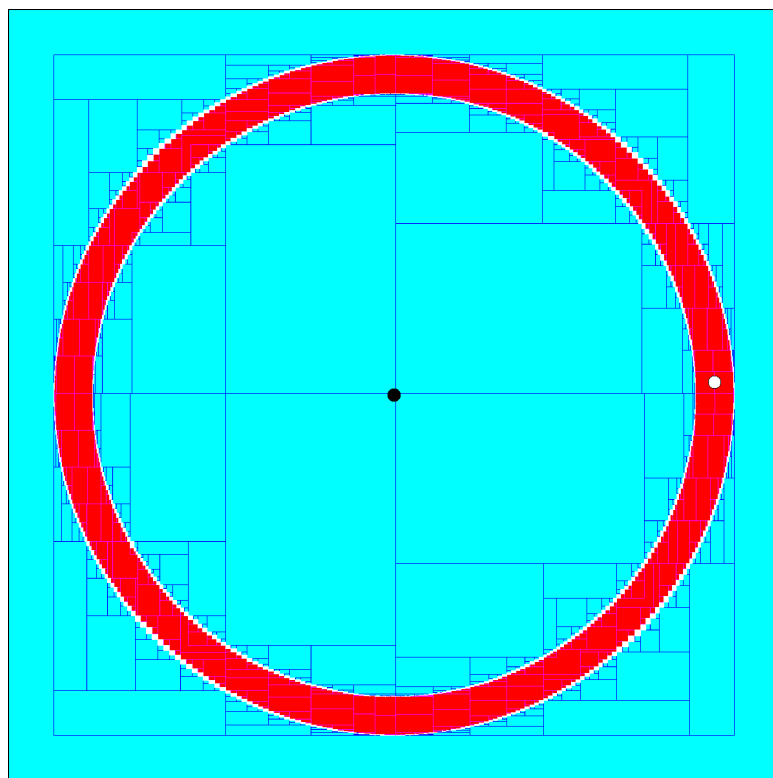
$$\mathbf{x}_{h+1}^j = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_h^j, \mathbf{u}_h^j), h \in \{k - \bar{h}, \dots, k\}$$

The observer: $C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} = \bigcap_{h \in \{k-\bar{h}, \dots, k\}} C_{\mathbf{x}(h)}^j$
 $\text{var}(C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j}) = \text{var}(C_{\mathbf{x}(h)}^{k,j}) = \{\mathbf{x}_{k-\bar{h}}^j, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k^j, \mathbf{x}_{k+1}^j\}.$

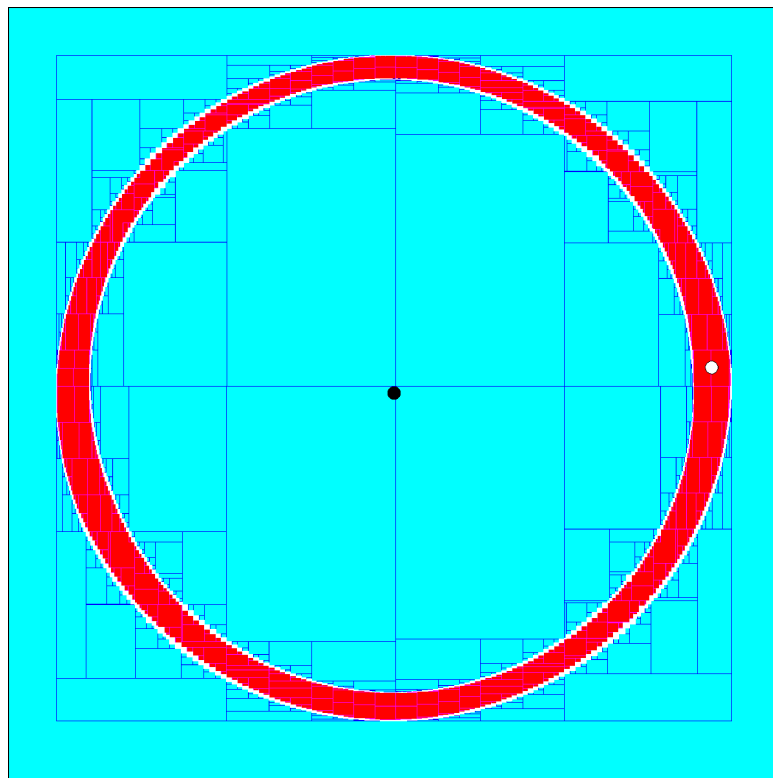


Observer RSO: $C_{\mathbf{x},z}^{k,j} = C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} \cap \bigcap_{h \in \{k-\bar{h}, \dots, k\}}^{\{q_1\}} \left(C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} | C_z^{h,j} \right).$

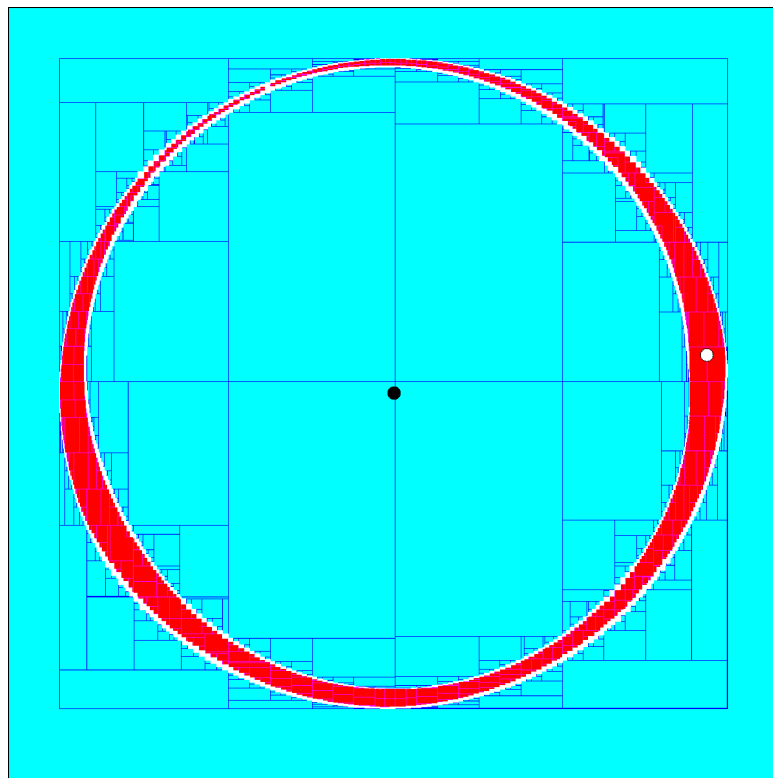
To get an outer approximation of $\text{set}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{x},z}^{k,j})$, we need a paver.



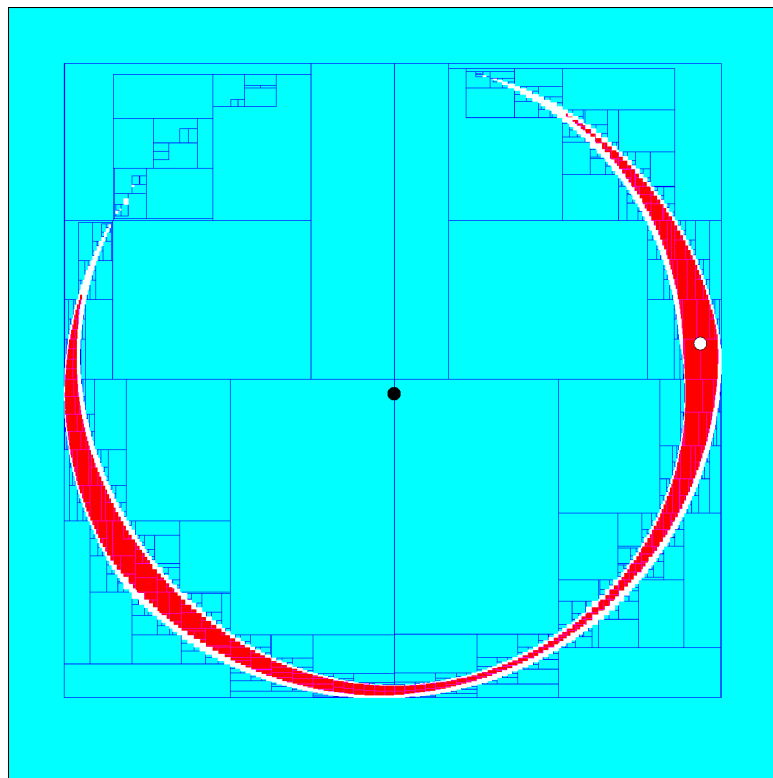
$t = 0$



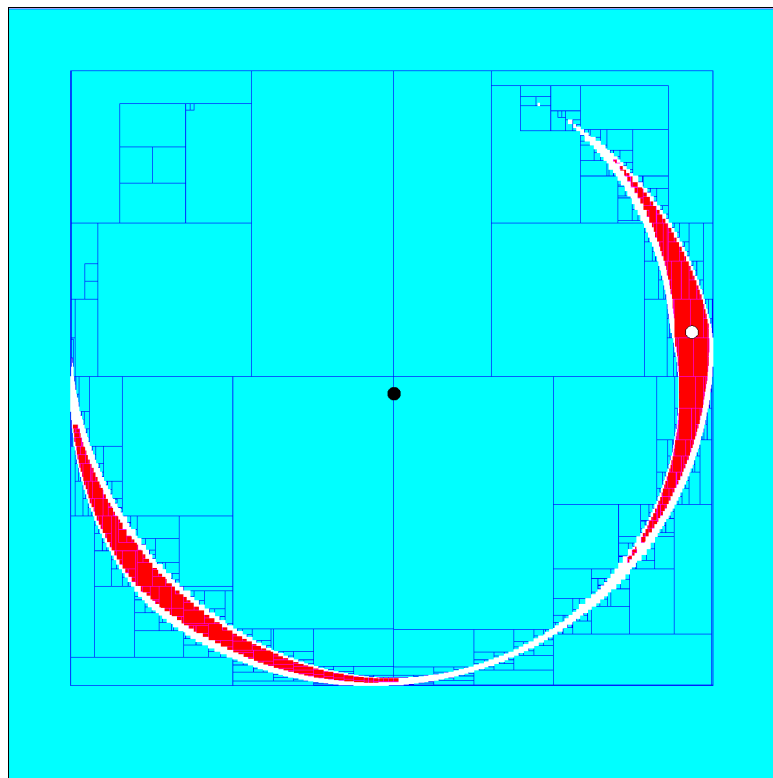
$t = 0.1$



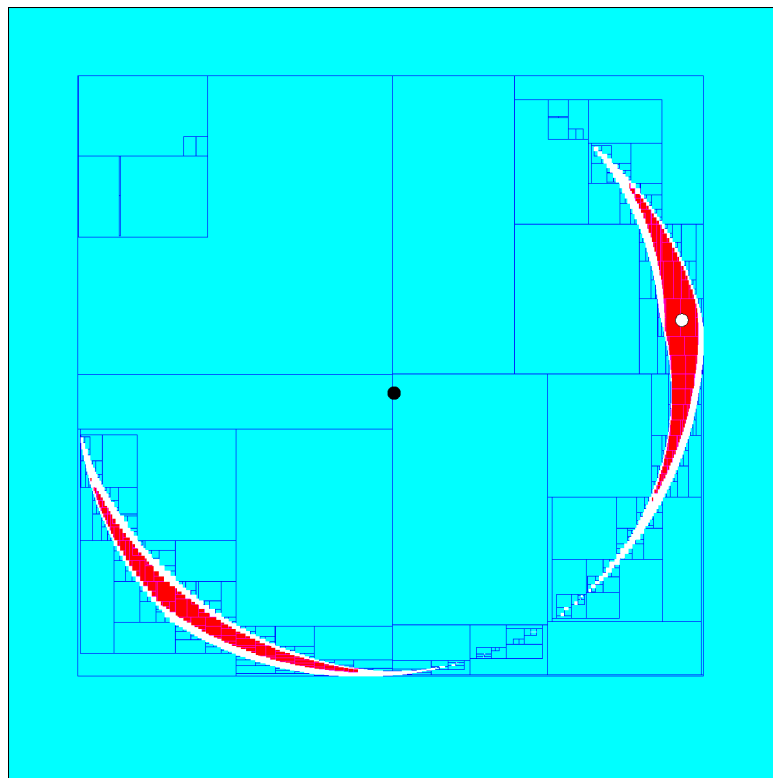
$t = 0.2$



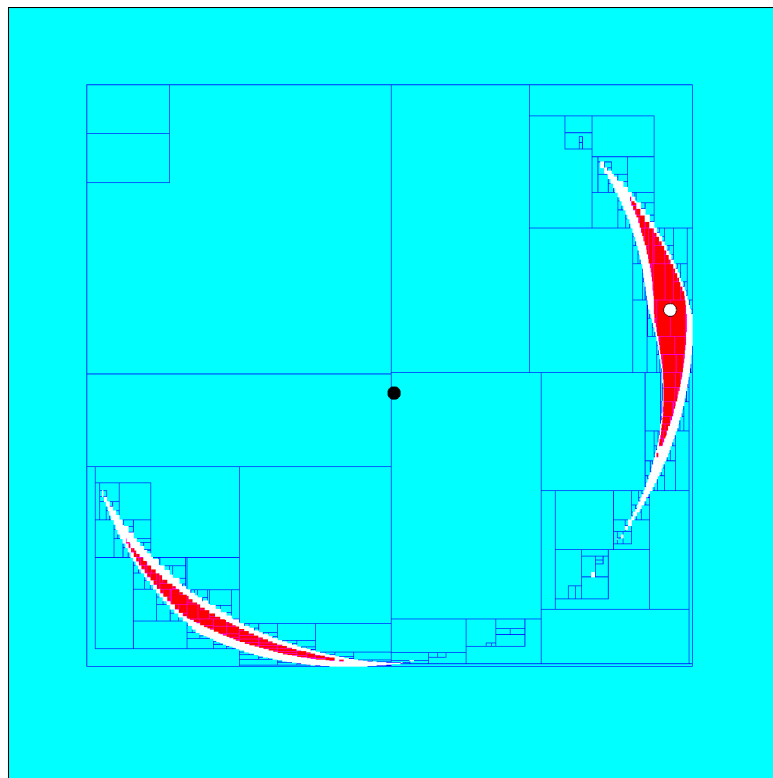
$t = 0.3$



$t = 0.4$



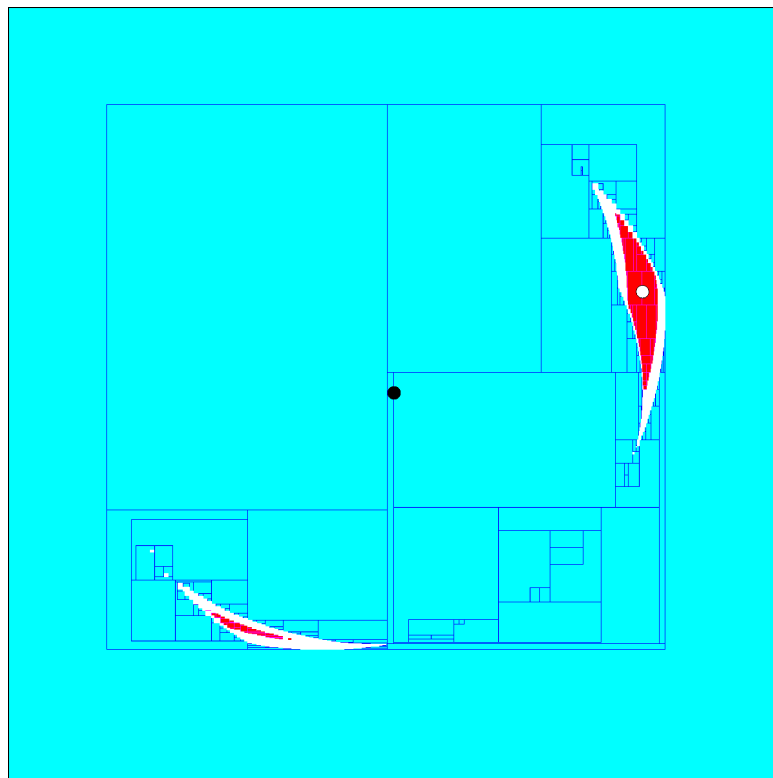
$t = 0.5$



$t = 0.6$



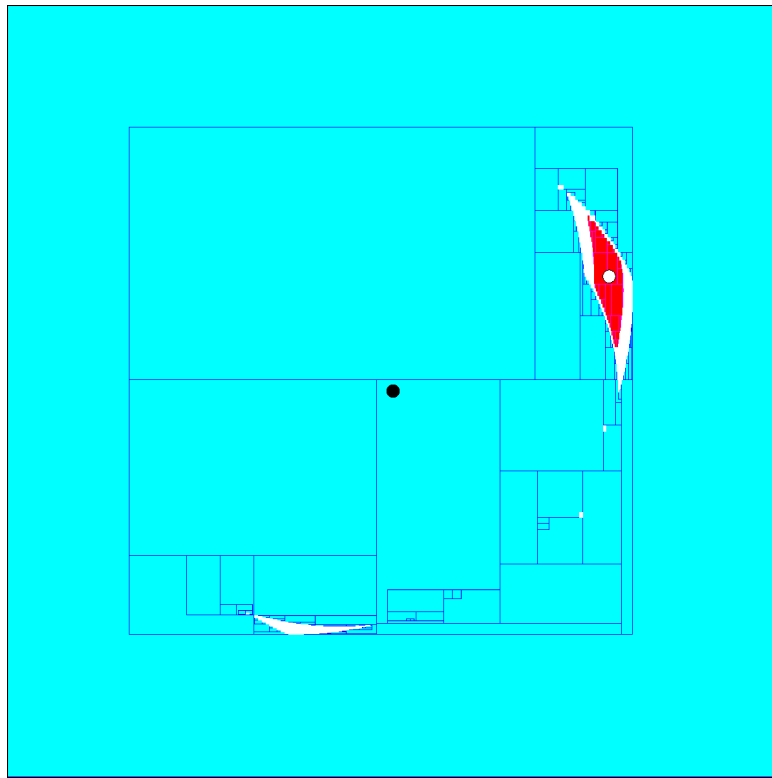
$$t = 0.7$$



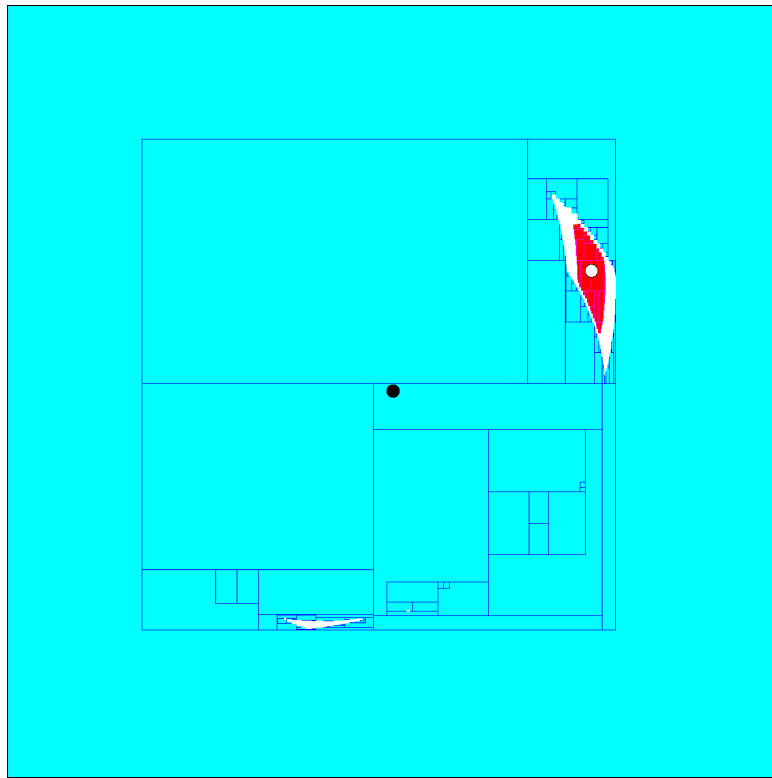
$$t = 0.8$$



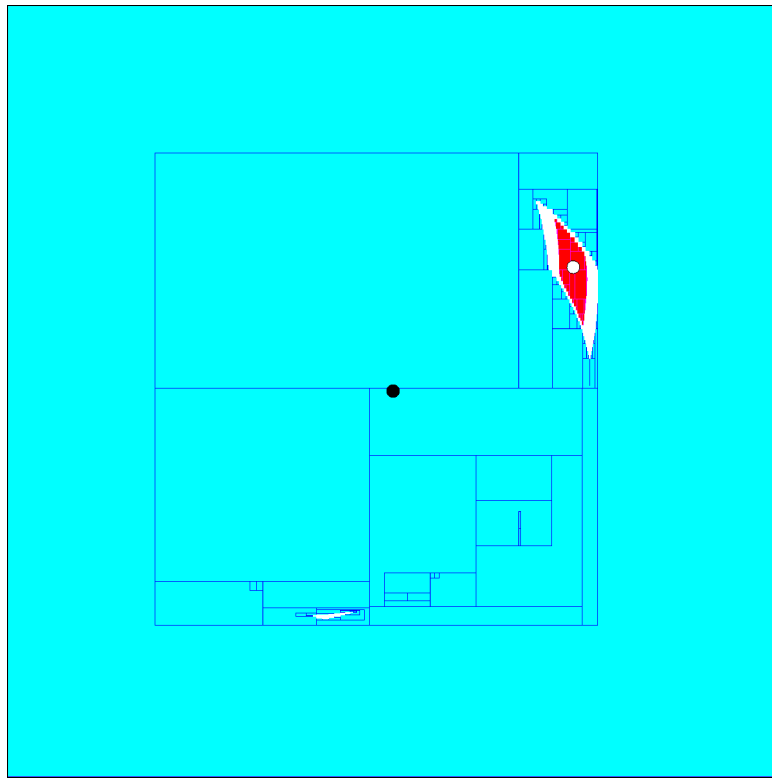
$$t = 0.9$$



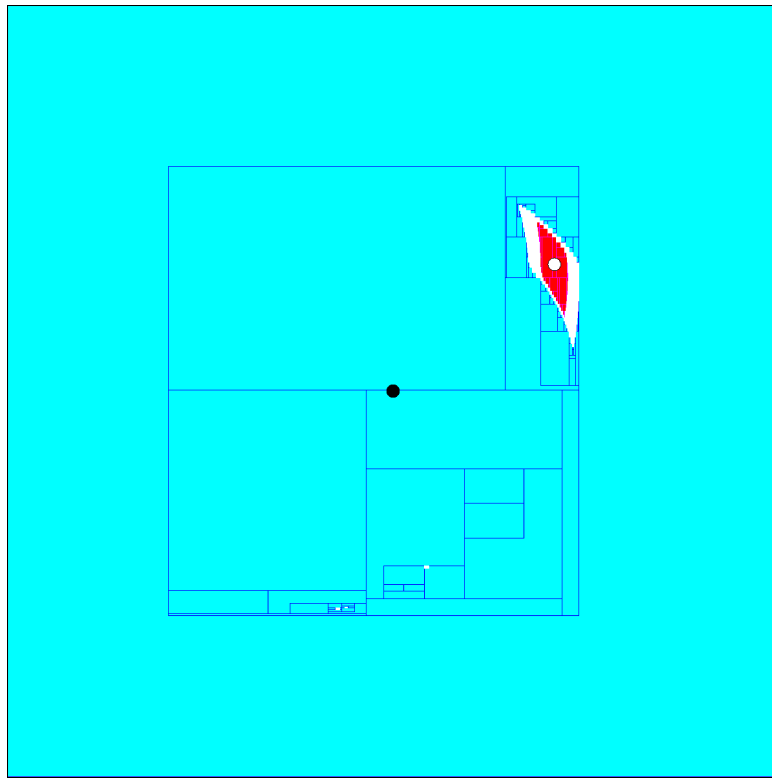
$t = 1.0$



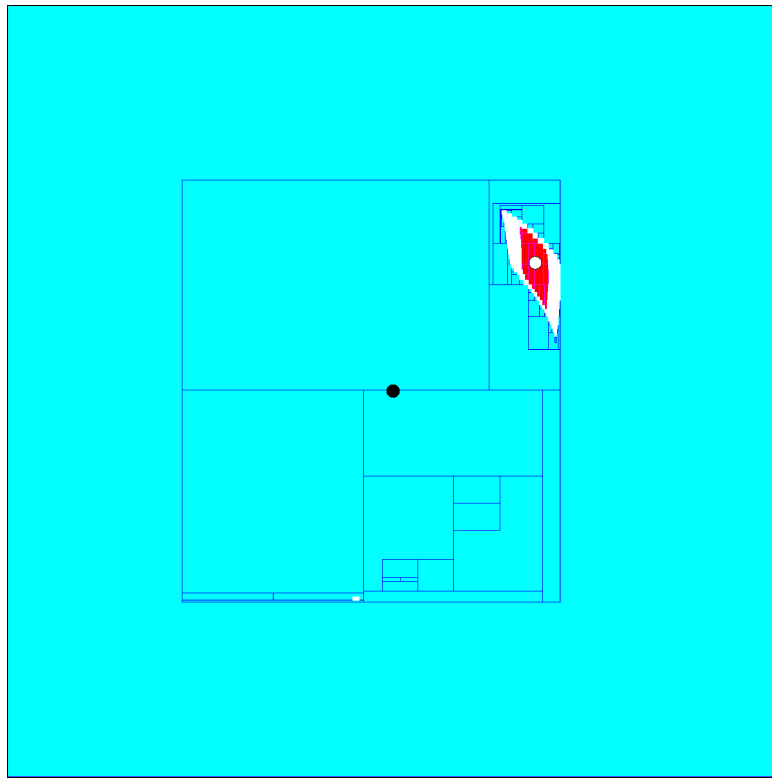
$$t = 1.1$$



$$t = 1.2$$

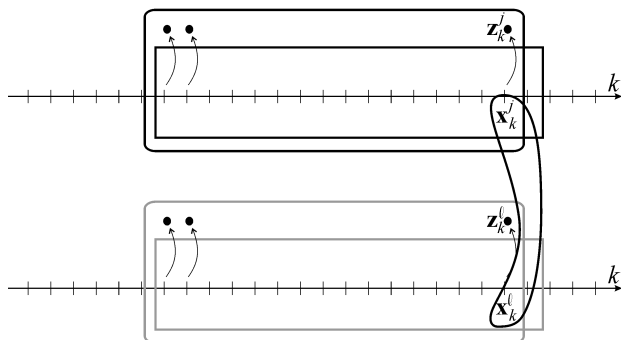
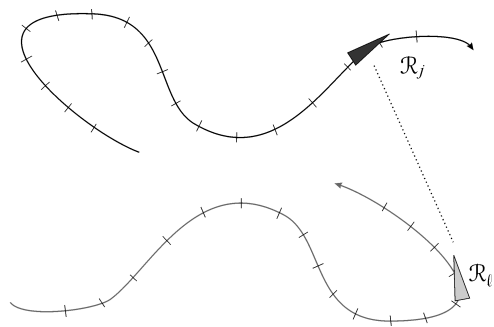


$$t = 1.3$$



$$t = 1.4$$

7 Distributed localization

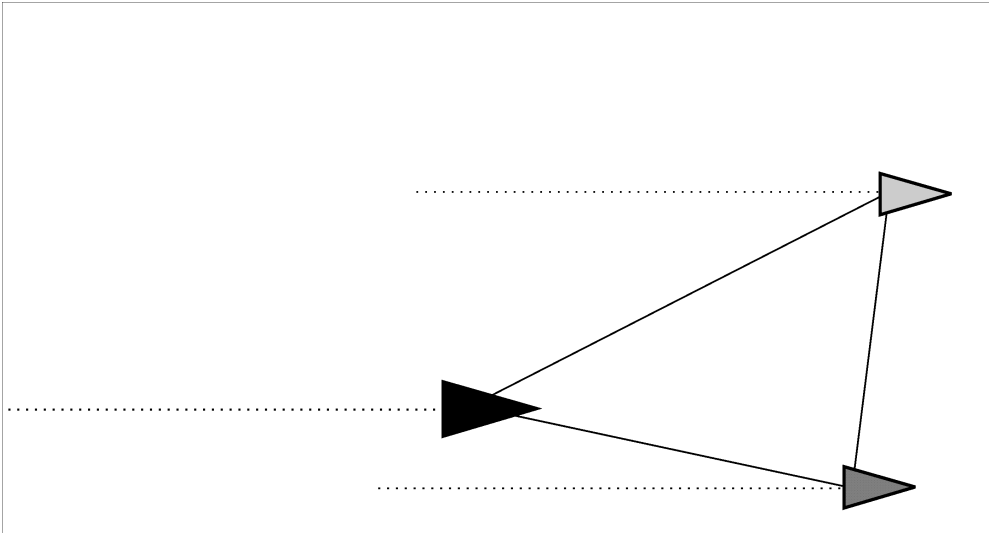


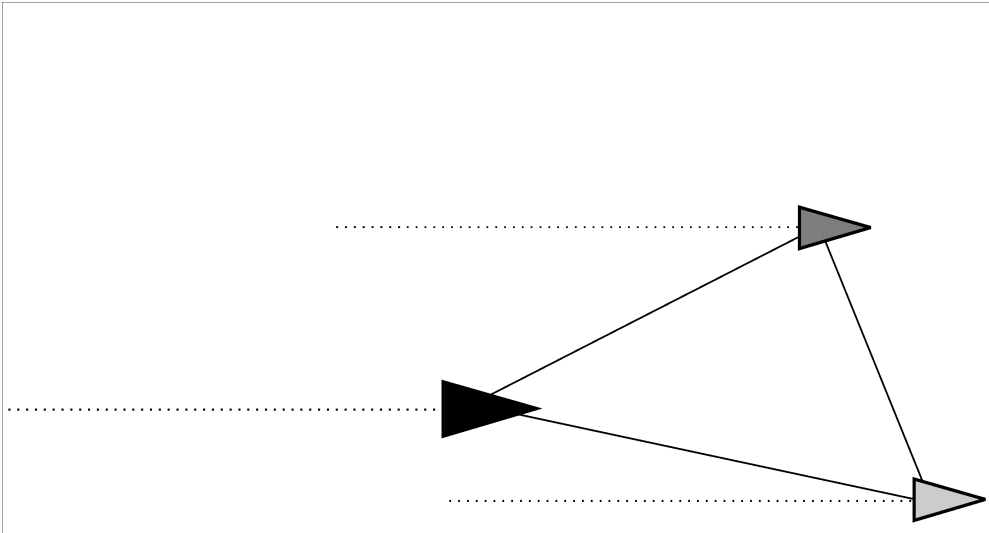
$$\mathbf{y}_h^{j,\ell} = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_h^j, \mathbf{x}_h^\ell)$$

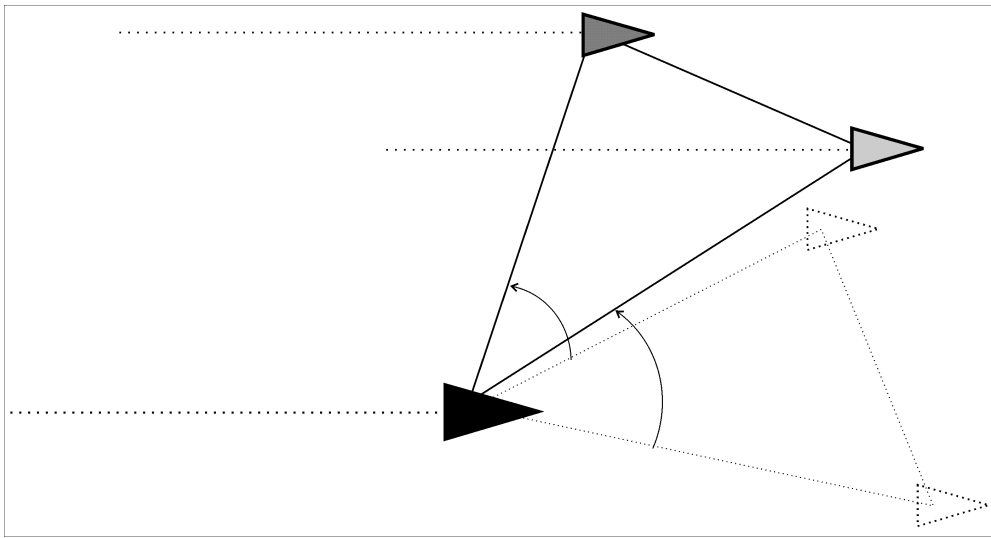
Observer:

$$C_{\mathbf{x},z}^{k,j} = C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} \cap \bigcap_{h \in \{k-\bar{h}, \dots, k\}}^{\{q1\}} (C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} | C_z^{h,j}) \\ \cap \bigcap_{h \in \{k-\bar{h}, \dots, k\}}^{\{q2\}} (C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} | C_y^{h,j,\ell})$$

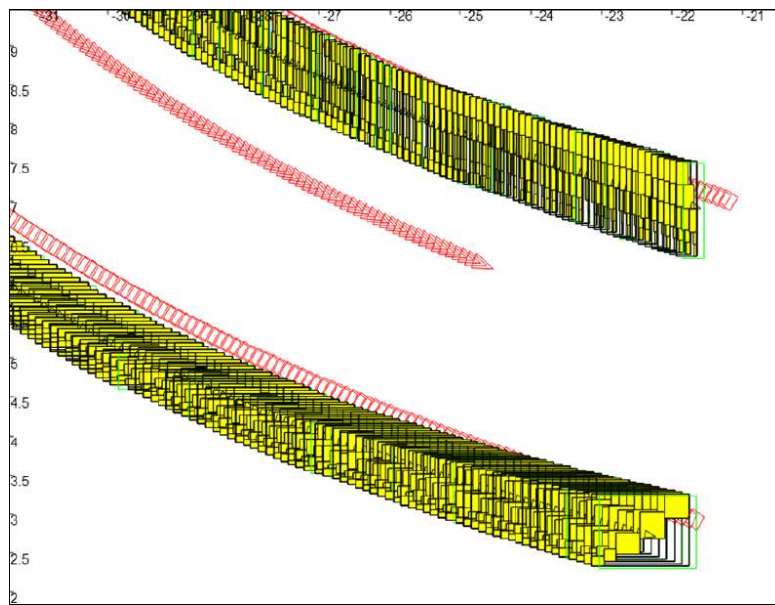
8 Singularity







9 Test case



QT/C++ code available at
<http://www.ensta-bretagne.fr/jaulin/easibex.html>

10 Tests

