

# Distributed localization and control of a group of underwater robots using contractor programming

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M. Saad, F. Le Bars and B. Zerr.

# **SWIM'15**

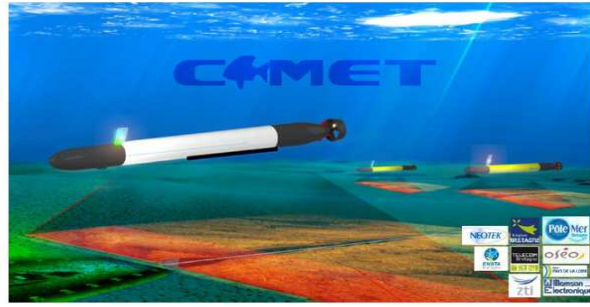
Prague, June 9-11, 2015

ENSTA Bretagne, OSM, LabSTICC.

Video of the presentation

*<https://youtu.be/q6F7WDCcf2A>*

# 1 Scout project

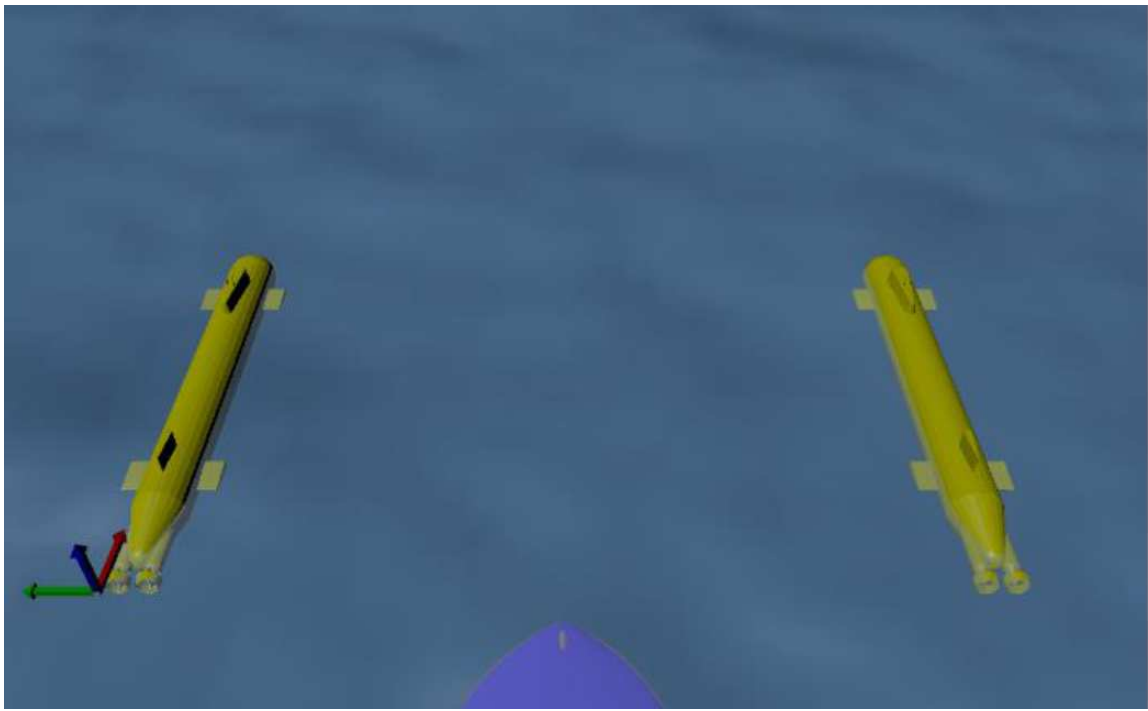


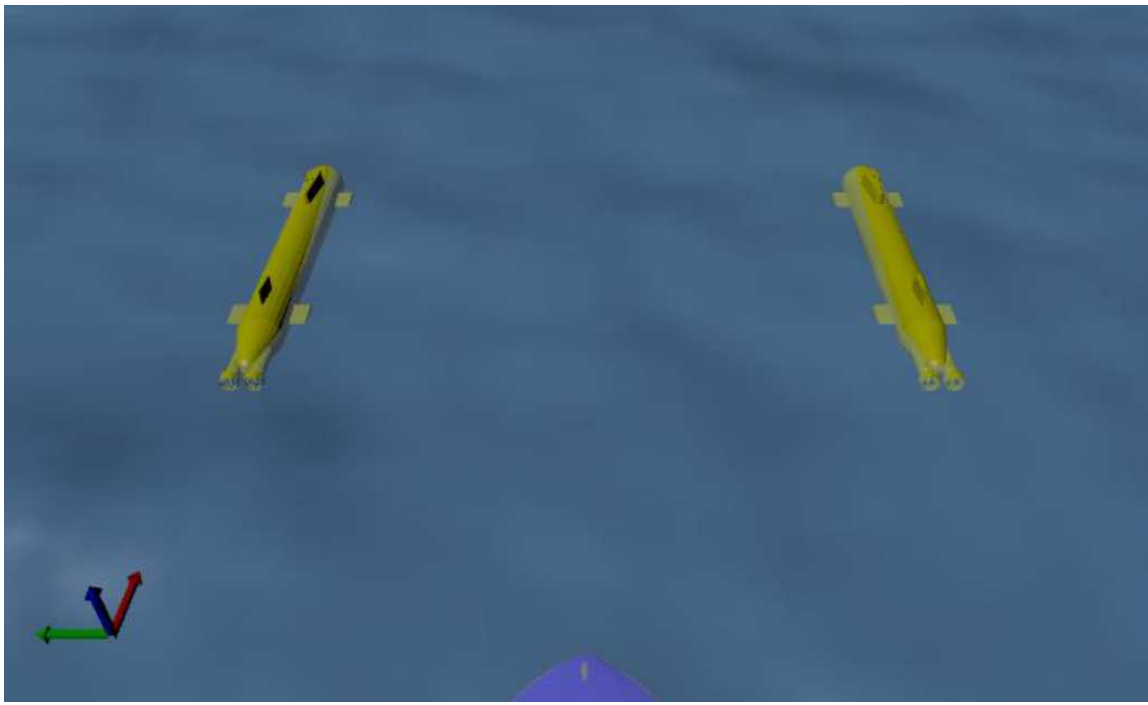
**Goal** : (i) coordination of underwater robots ; (ii) collaborative behavior.

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**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.



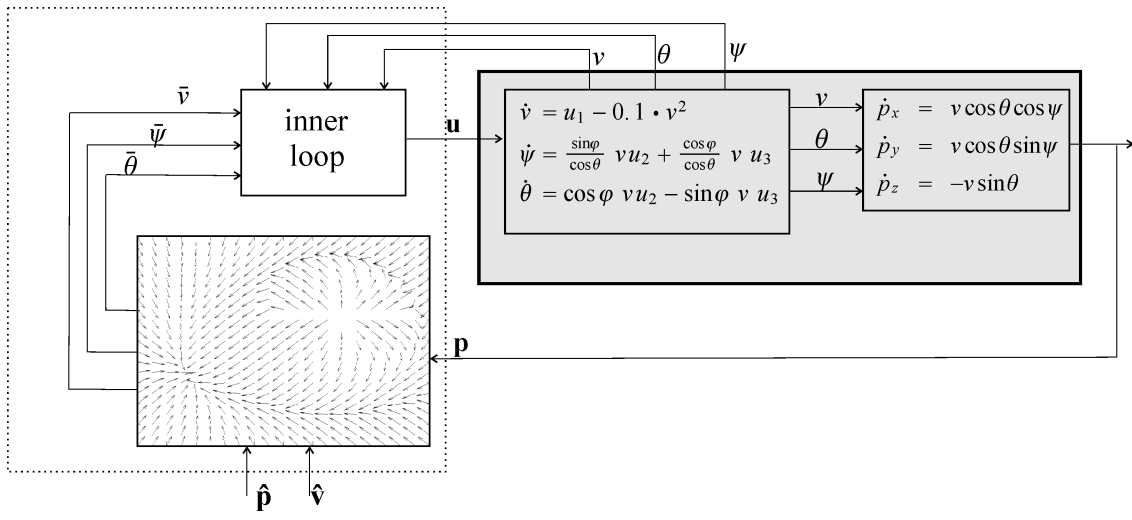








## 2 Controller



# 3 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

## 4 Matrices and contractors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{linear application} & \rightarrow & \text{matrices} \\ \mathcal{L} : \begin{cases} \alpha = 2a + 3h \\ \gamma = h - 5a \end{cases} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

We have a matrix algebra and Matlab.

We have:  $\text{var}(\mathcal{L}) = \{a, h\}$ ,  $\text{covar}(\mathcal{L}) = \{\alpha, \gamma\}$ .

But we cannot write:  $\text{var}(\mathbf{A}) = \{a, h\}$ ,  $\text{covar}(\mathbf{A}) = \{\alpha, \gamma\}$ .

constraint	→	contractor
$a \cdot b = z$	→	

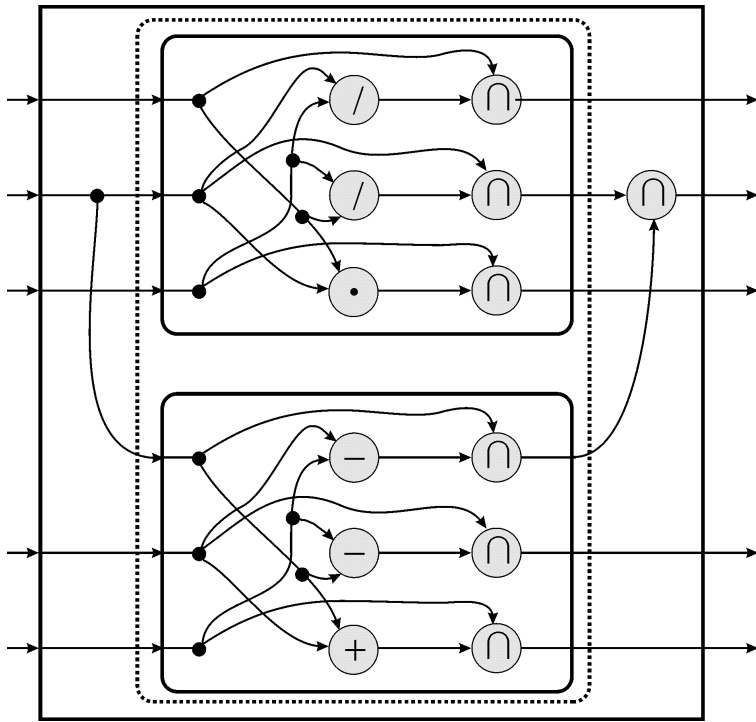


## Contractor fusion

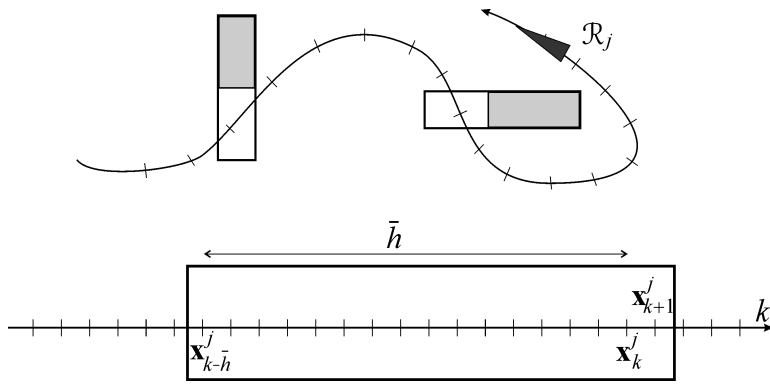
$$\begin{cases} a \cdot b = z & \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1 \\ b + c = d & \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_2 \end{cases}$$

Since  $b$  occurs in both constraints, we fuse the two contractors as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C} &= \mathcal{C}_1 \times \mathcal{C}_2 \rfloor_{(2,1)} \\ &= \mathcal{C}_1 | \mathcal{C}_2 \text{ (for short)} \end{aligned}$$



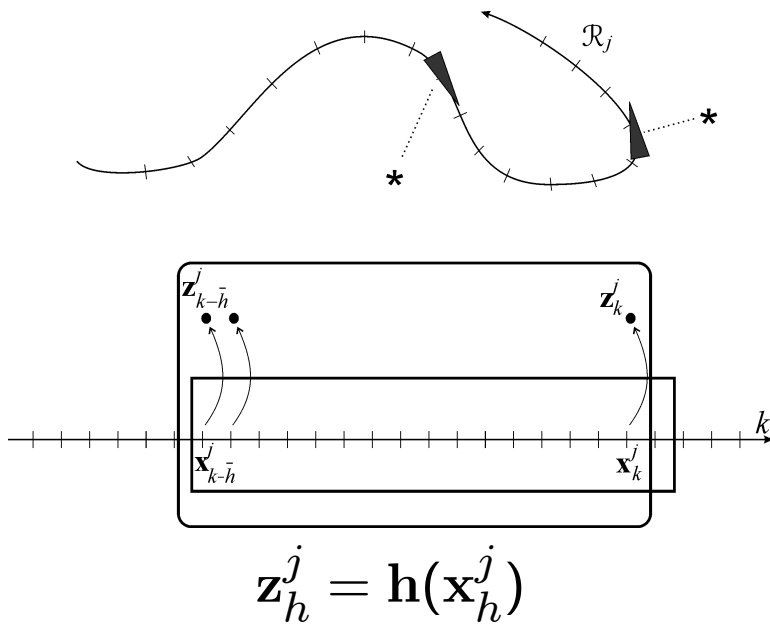
# **5 Localization with contractors**



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

The observer:  $C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} = \bigcap_{h \in \{k - \bar{h}, \dots, k\}} C_{\mathbf{x}(h)}^j$

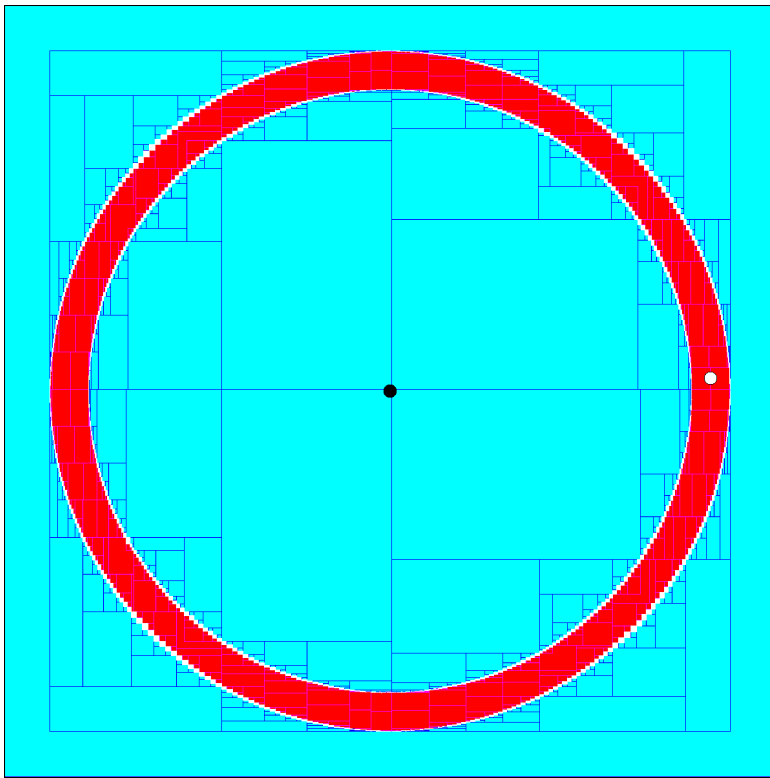
$$\text{var}(C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j}) = \text{var}(C_{\mathbf{x}(h)}^{k,j}) = \{\mathbf{x}_{k-\bar{h}}^j, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k^j, \mathbf{x}_{k+1}^j\}.$$



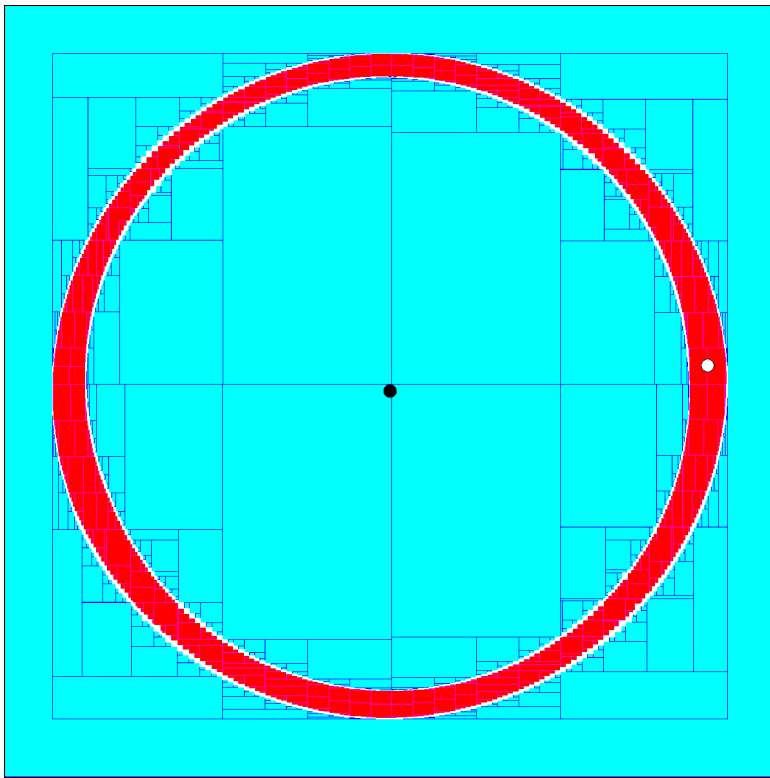
Observer RSO:  $C_{\mathbf{x},z}^{k,j} = C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} \cap \bigcap_{h \in \{k-\bar{h}, \dots, k\}}^{\{q_1\}} (C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} | C_z^{h,j})$ .

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

We can also obtain an inner approximation using separators [SMART 2015].

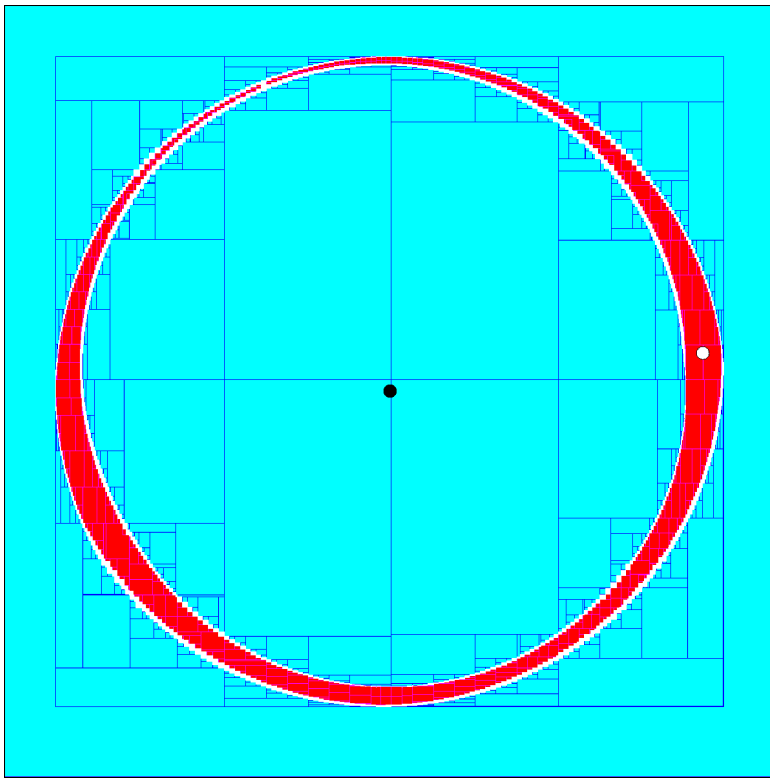


$t = 0$

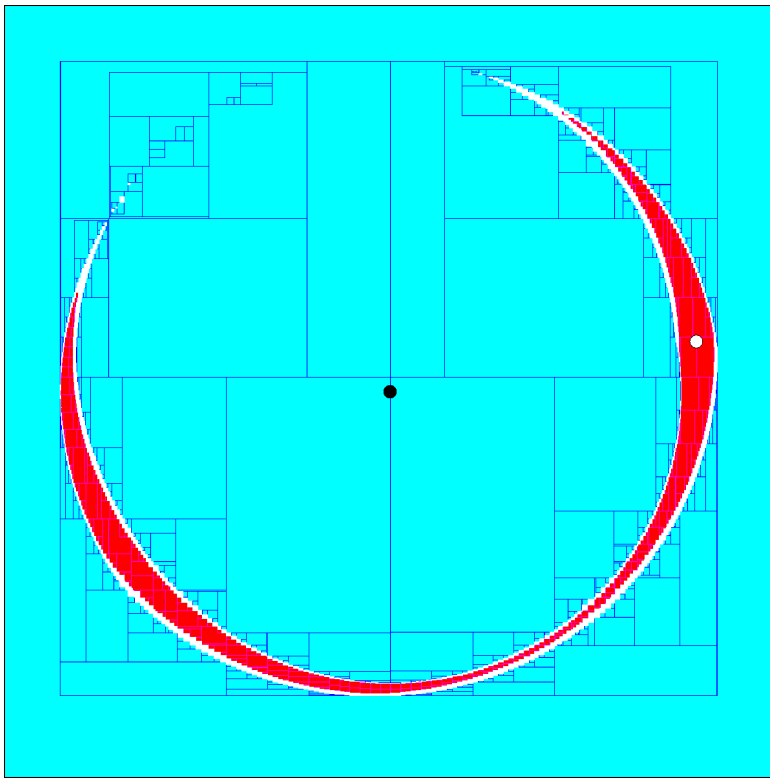


$t = 0.1$

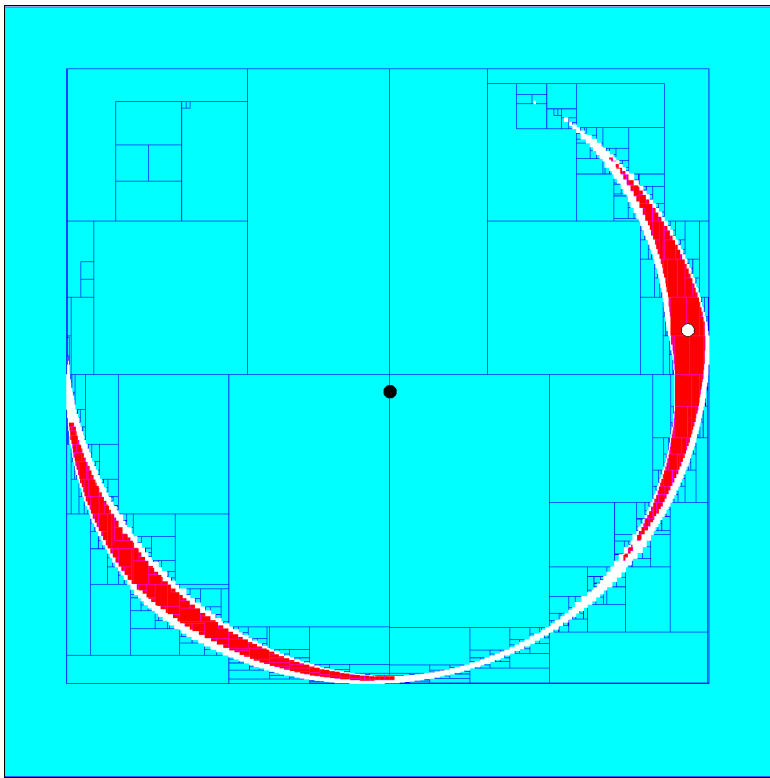




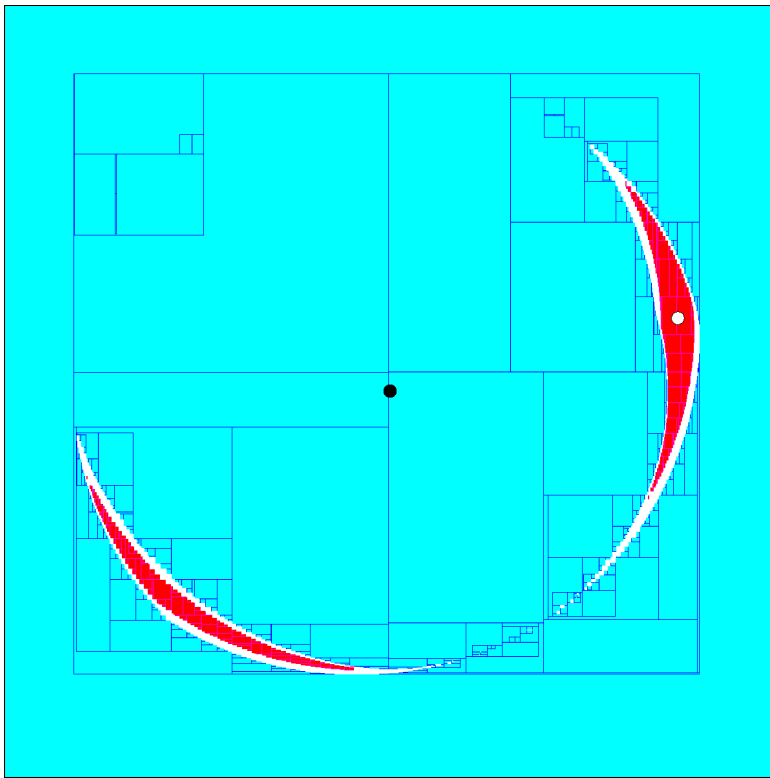
$$t = 0.2$$



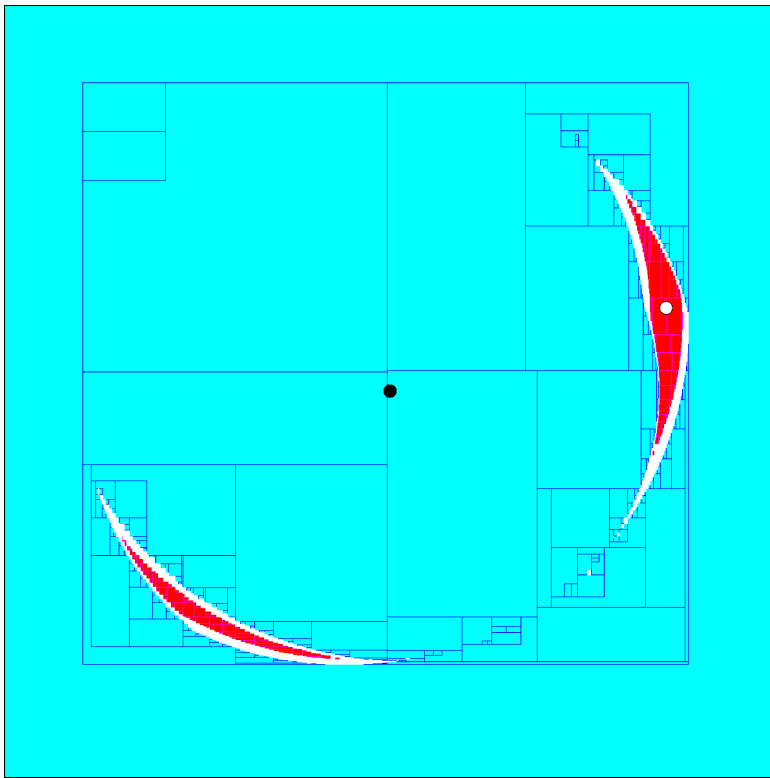
$t = 0.3$



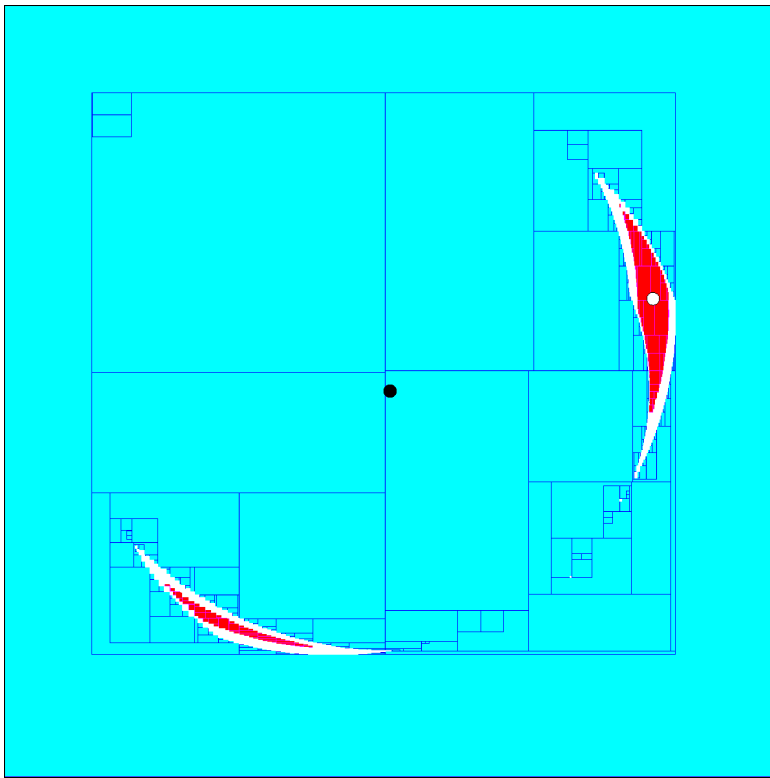
$t = 0.4$



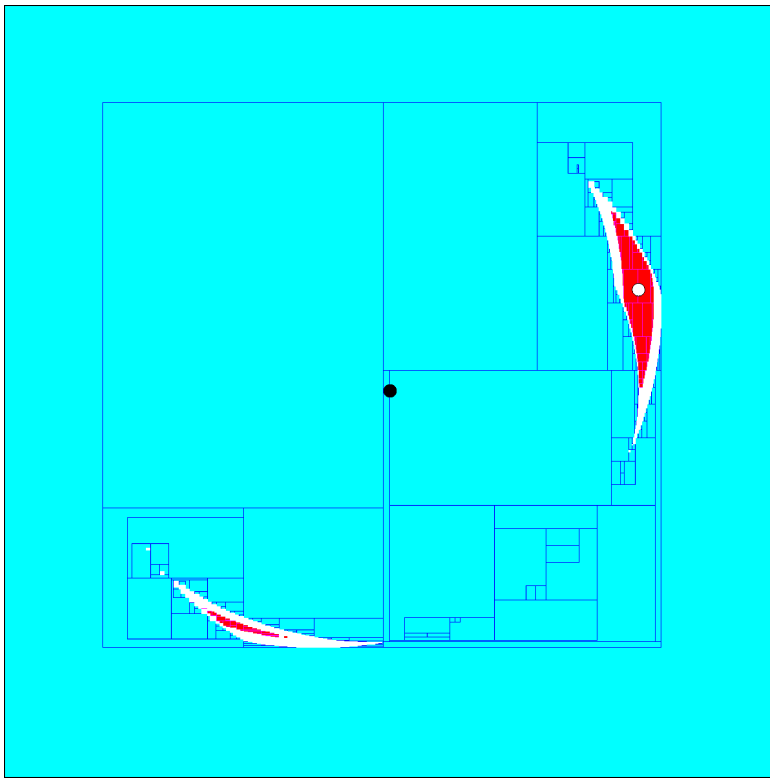
$$t = 0.5$$



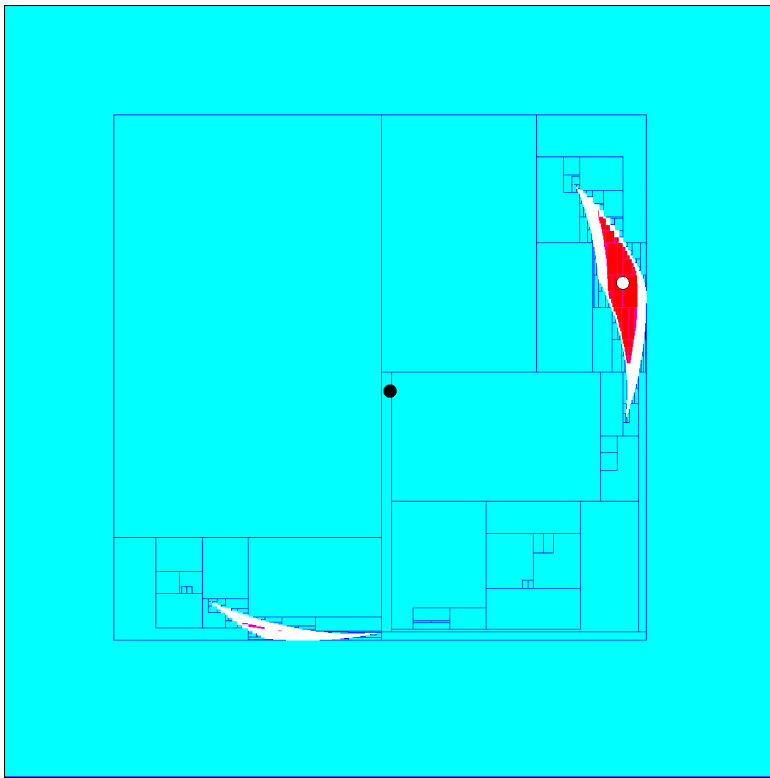
$$t = 0.6$$



$t = 0.7$

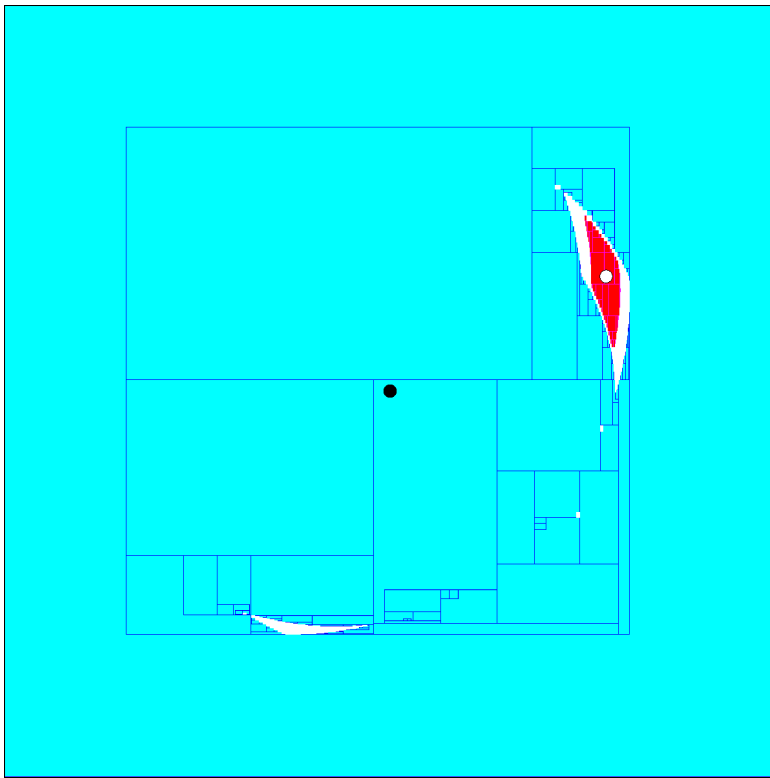


$$t = 0.8$$

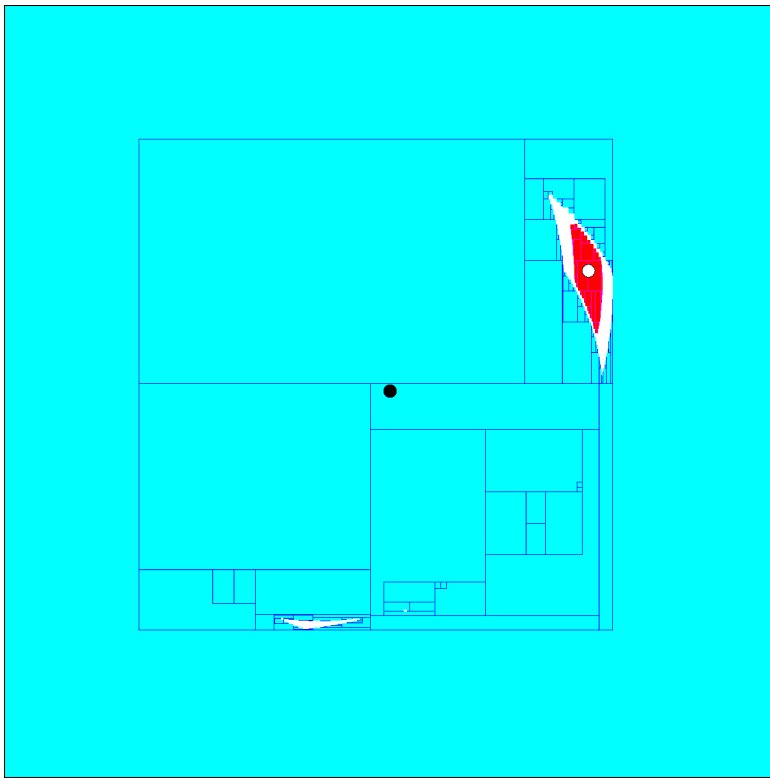


$t = 0.9$

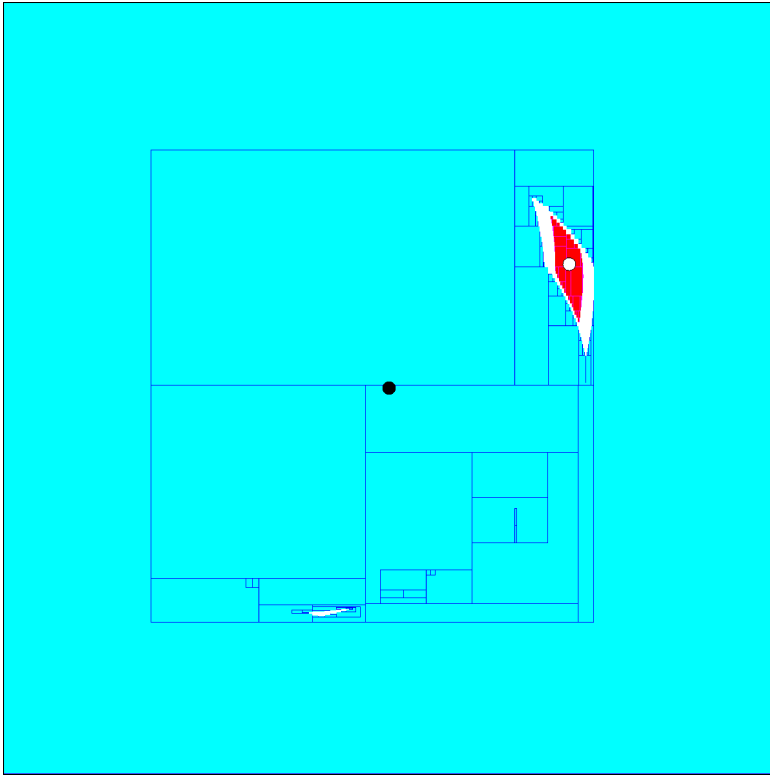




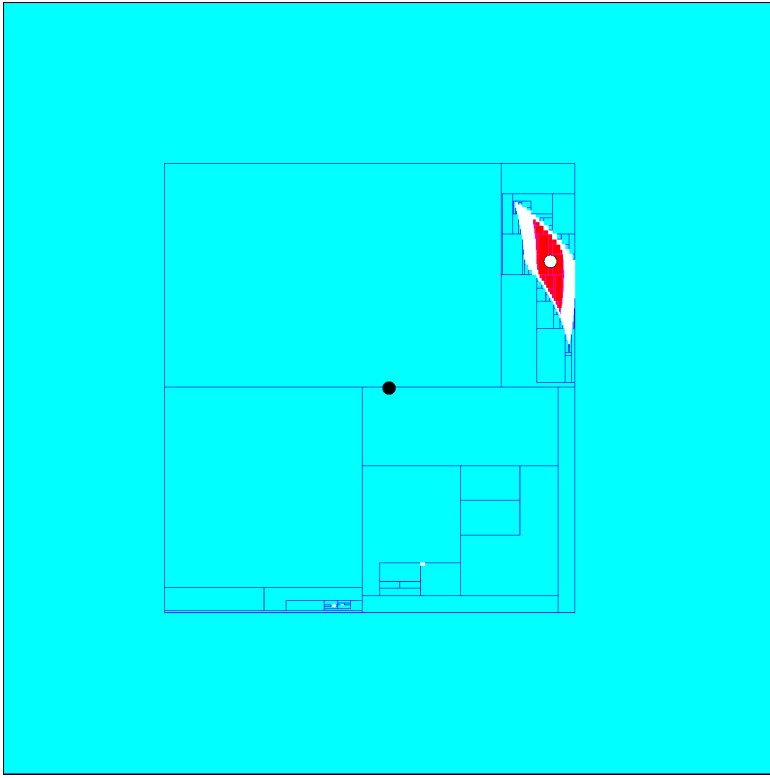
$t = 1.0$



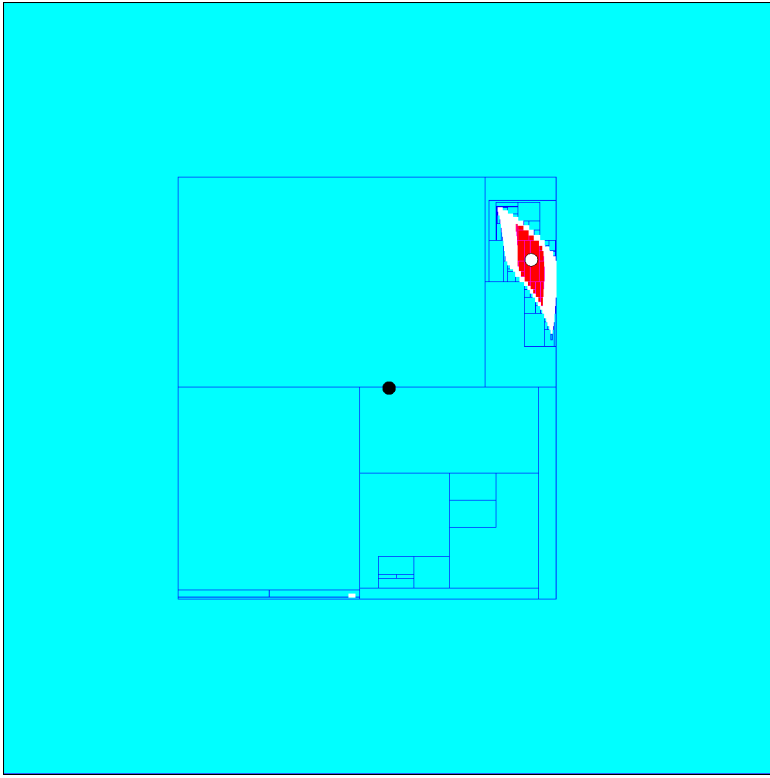
$t = 1.1$



$$t = 1.2$$

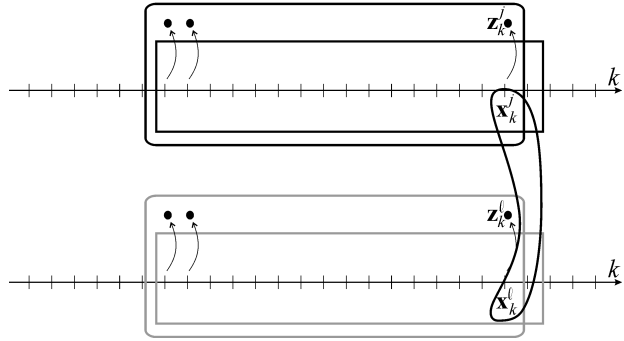
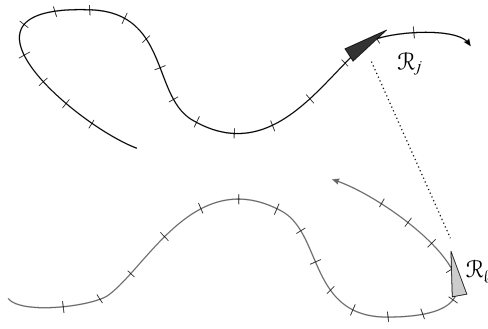


$$t = 1.3$$



$$t = 1.4$$

# 6 Distributed localization



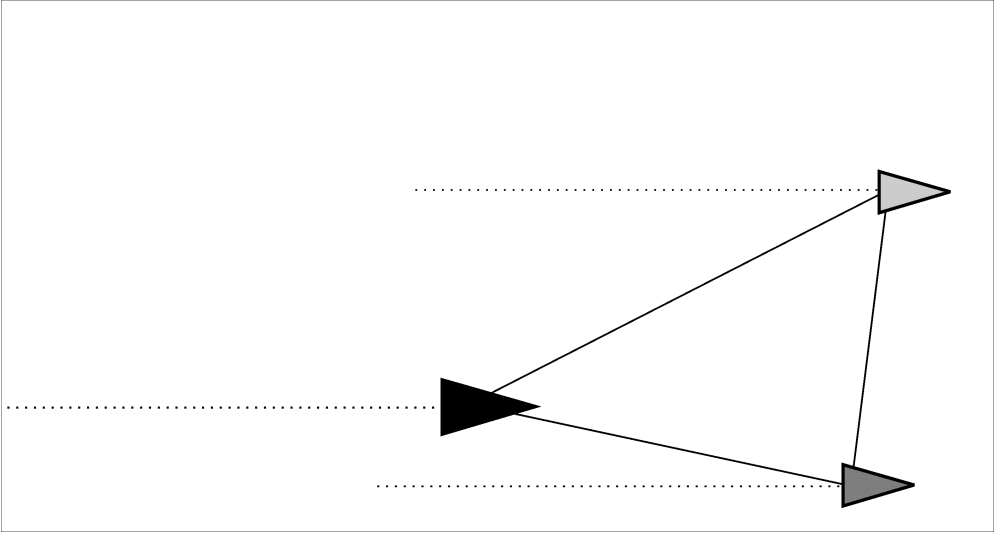
$$y_h^{j,l} = g(\mathbf{x}_h^j, \mathbf{x}_h^l)$$

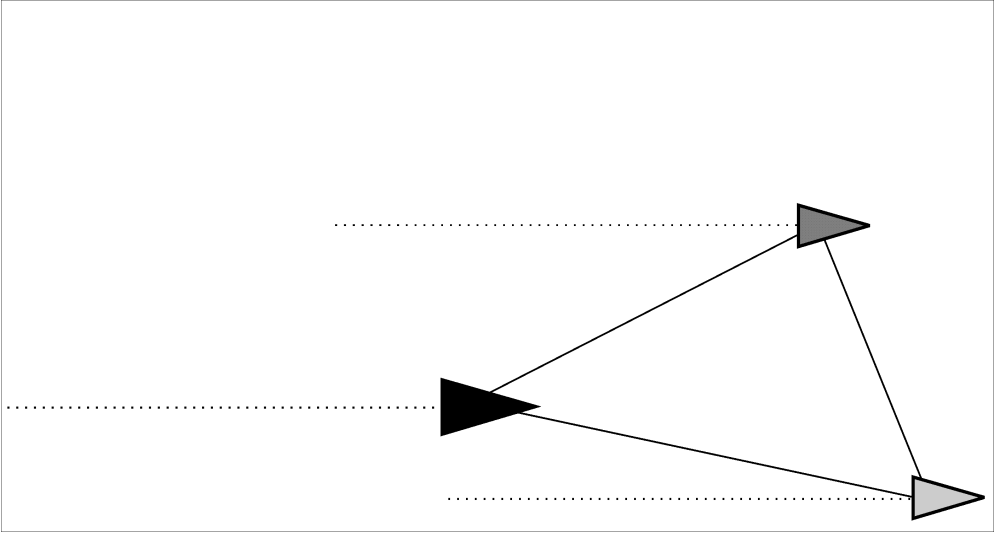
Observer:

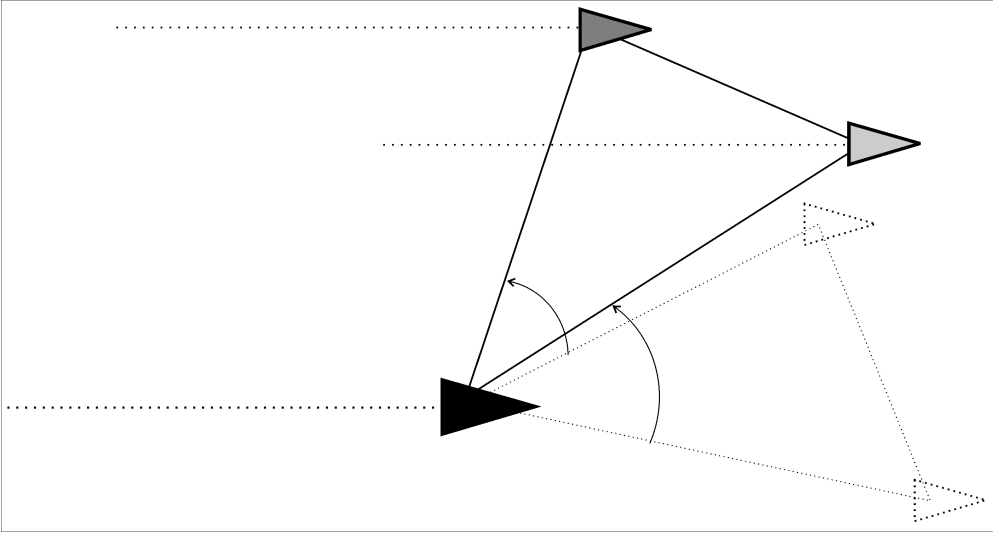
$$C_{\mathbf{x},z}^{k,j} = C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} \cap \bigcap_{h \in \{k-\bar{h}, \dots, k\}}^{\{q_1\}} (C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} | C_z^{h,j}) \\ \cap \bigcap_{h \in \{k-\bar{h}, \dots, k\}}^{\{q_2\}} (C_{\mathbf{x}}^{k,j} | C_y^{h,j,\ell})$$



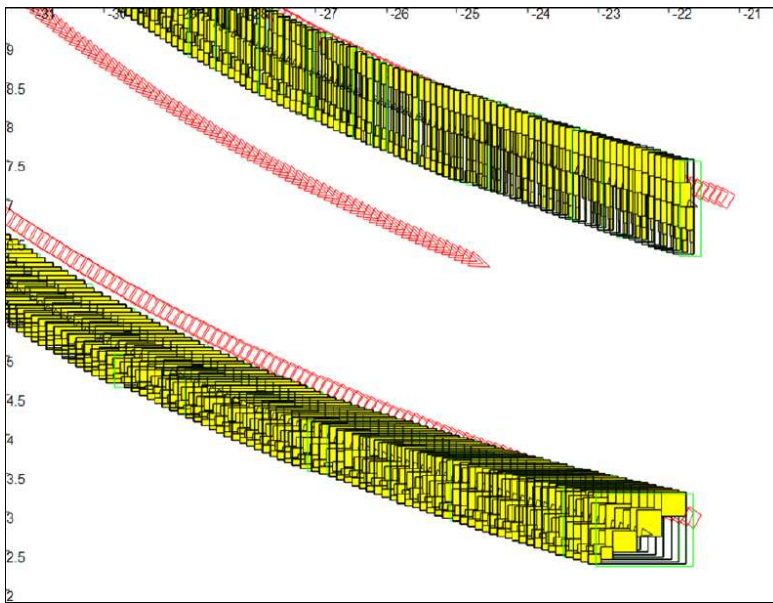
# 7 Singularity







# 8 Test case



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

# 9 Tests

