

# 10 Años de Robótica Submarina a la UdG

Pere Ridao



Universitat de Girona

# Importancia de los océanos

- 361 millones km<sup>2</sup>
  - **71 %** de la superficie terrestre
  - 37 % de la población vive a menos de 100 Km de las costas
  - Fuente de recursos naturales y alimentos
  - Repercusión en el Clima y en la vida del planeta
- 
- 3904 Km de los 5849 Km (**66,7 %**) del perímetro peninsular están bañados por el mar



# Tecnología submarina

- La profundidad fija la tecnología necesaria para la observación



155 m



308 m



600 m



6000 m



10,911 m





# Róbotica Submarina en España: Investigación

**CENTRO DE ASTROBIOLOGÍA**

**UPC**

**præsentis**

**UTB**

**I.M.E.D.E.A**  
Institut Mediterrani d'Estudis Avançats  
CSIC

**ALBATROS**  
MARINE TECHNOLOGIES

# Róbotica Submarina en España: Empresas

The image features a central map of Spain with red dots indicating the locations of various companies and research centers. Red lines connect these dots to corresponding images and logos. The map labels include Galicia, Asturias, Cantabria, Euskadi, Navarra, Aragón, Cataluña, Andorra, Castilla y León, La Rioja, Madrid, Castilla La Mancha, Extremadura, C. Valenciana, I. Balears, Andalucía, R. Murcia, Ceuta, Melilla, and Islas Canarias.

- UdG**: Universidad de Girona, featuring images of a blue autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) and a red and white ROV.
- UPC**: Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, featuring an image of a yellow ROV.
- præsentis**: A company logo associated with an image of a yellow and blue ROV.
- UTB**: Universitat de Tarragona, featuring an image of a yellow ROV.
- I.M.E.D.E.A**: Institut Mediterrani d'Estudis Avançats, featuring an image of a red ROV.
- A.L.B.A.T.R.O.S. MARINE TECHNOLOGIES**: A company logo featuring an image of a black ROV.
- CENTRO DE ASTROBIOLOGÍA**: A research center featuring an image of a white ROV.
- UNIVERSITAT DE VALÈNCIA**: A university logo featuring an image of a white ROV.

# Evolución de los Robots de la UdG

1995



**GARBI: Robot Teleoperado  
con Cable para la Exploración**

**2 Brazos teleroperados**

# Evolución de los Robots de la UdG

1995



2001



**URIS: Robot Autónomo  
Alimentado por Cable**



# Evolución de los Robots de la UdG

1995



2001



2005



**GARBI<sup>AUV</sup>: Robot Autónomo Sin Cable**



# Evolución de los Robots de la UdG

1995



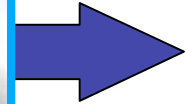
2001



2005

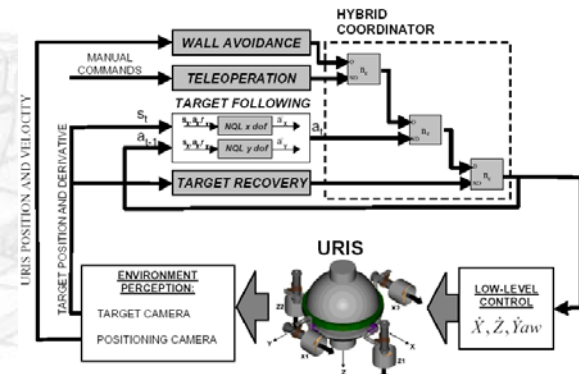
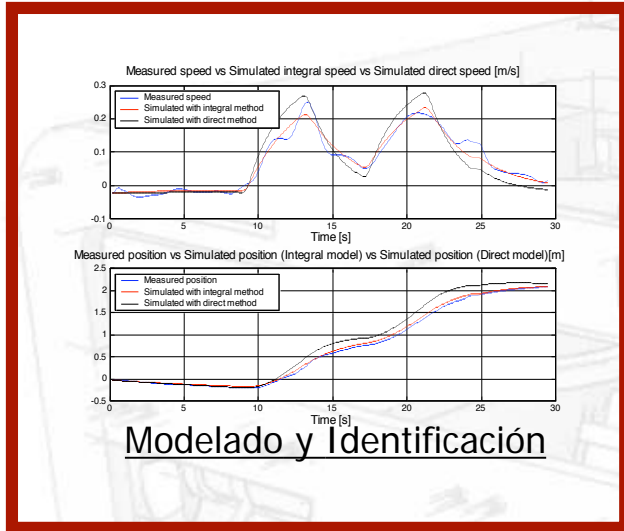


2006

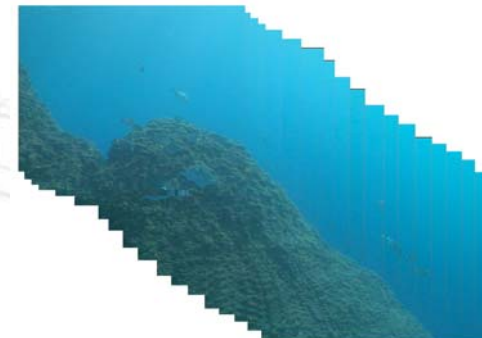
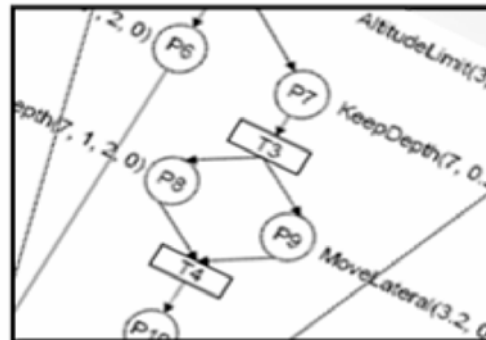


**ICTINEU<sup>AUV</sup>: Robot Autónomo Sin Cable Ganador del 1er premio del SAUC-E 2006**

# Líneas de Investigación

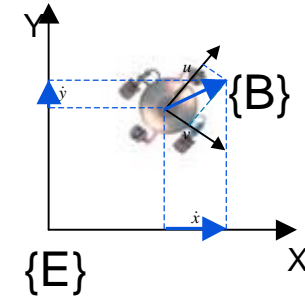
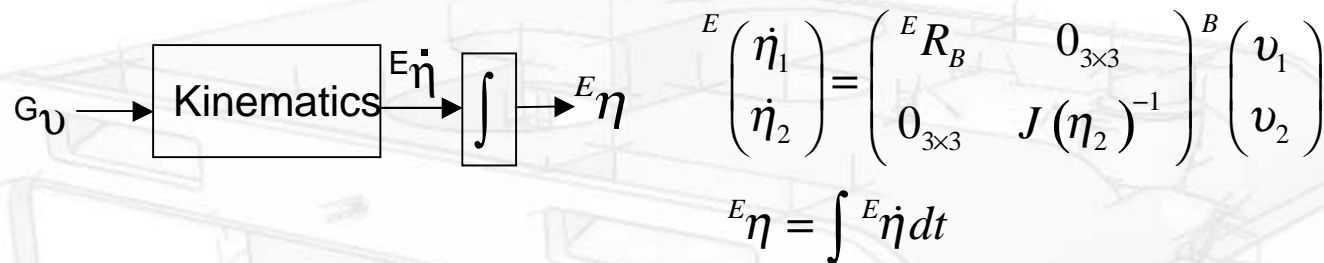


Arquitecturas basadas  
En comportamientos

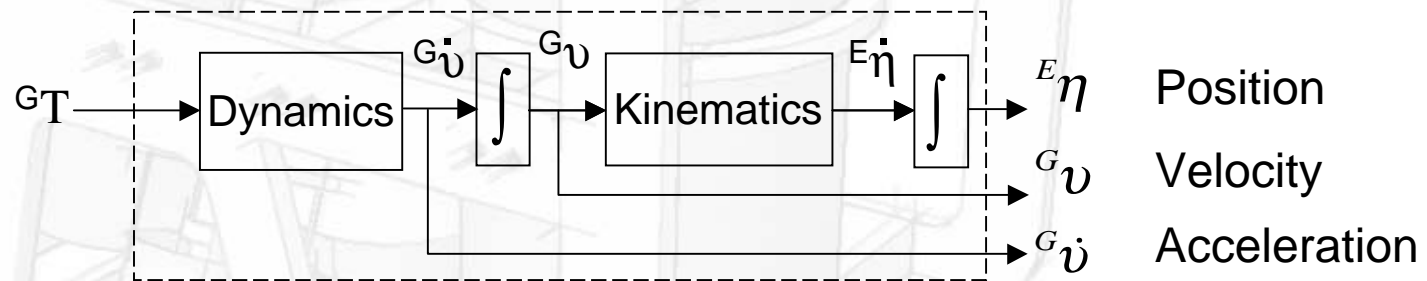


# Modelado e Identificación

## Kinematics Model of an UUV



## Hydrodynamics Model of an UUV



$${}^B T_B + {}^B G(\eta) + D({}^B v) {}^B v + P_E = (M_{RB} + M_A) \cdot {}^B \dot{v} + (C_{RB}({}^B v) + C_A({}^B v)) \cdot {}^B v$$



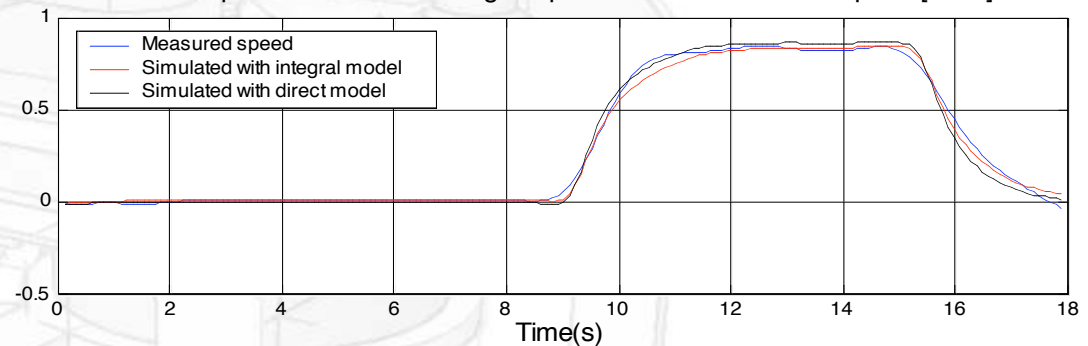


# Modelado e Identificación

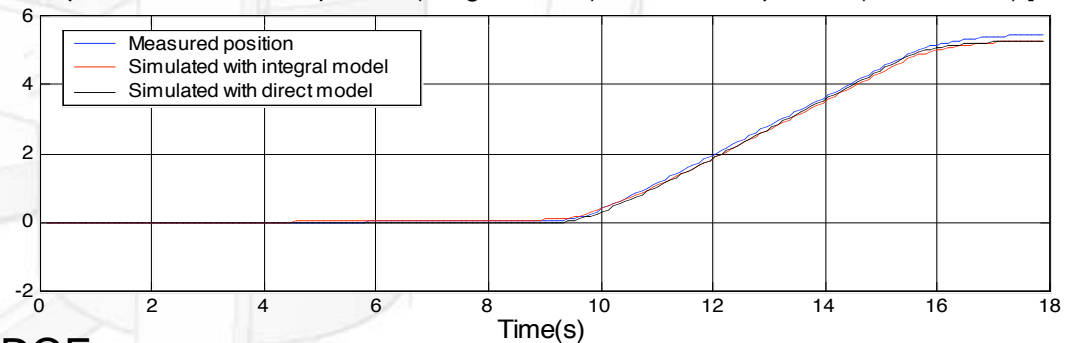
## Yaw



Measured speed vs Simulated integral speed vs Simulated direct speed [rad/s]



Measured position vs Simulated position (Integral model) vs Simulated position (Direct model) [rad]



### Identificación:

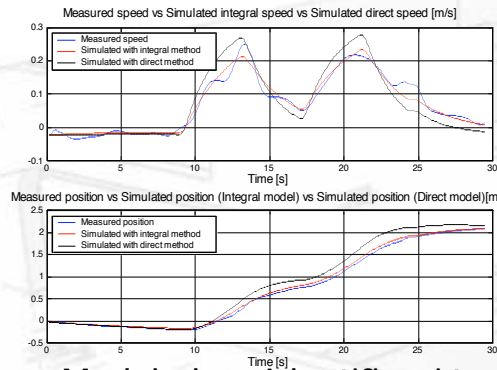
- Uncoupled experiments for each DOF
- — • LS applied to the Uncoupled equation of motion
- — • LS applied to the integral of the Uncoupled equation of motion

**[CEP'03 Ridaó]**

Colaboración con el Prof. Antonio Tiano.



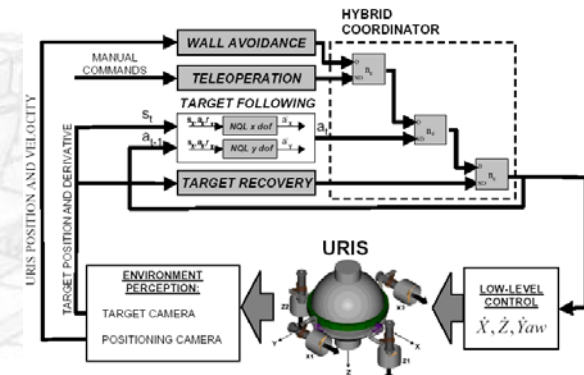
# Líneas de Investigación



Modelado y Identificación



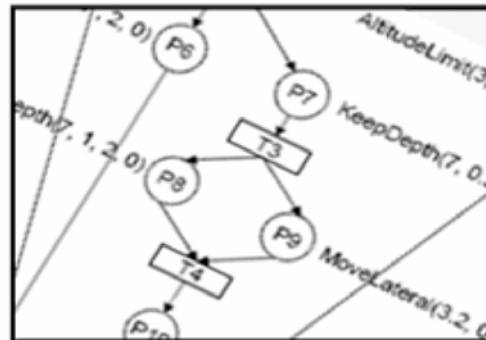
Simulación  
Hardware in the loop



Arquitecturas basadas  
En comportamientos



Navegación



Control de Misión

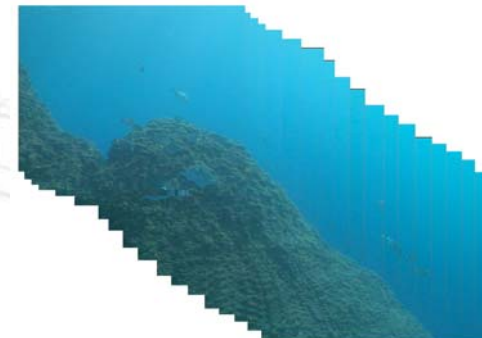
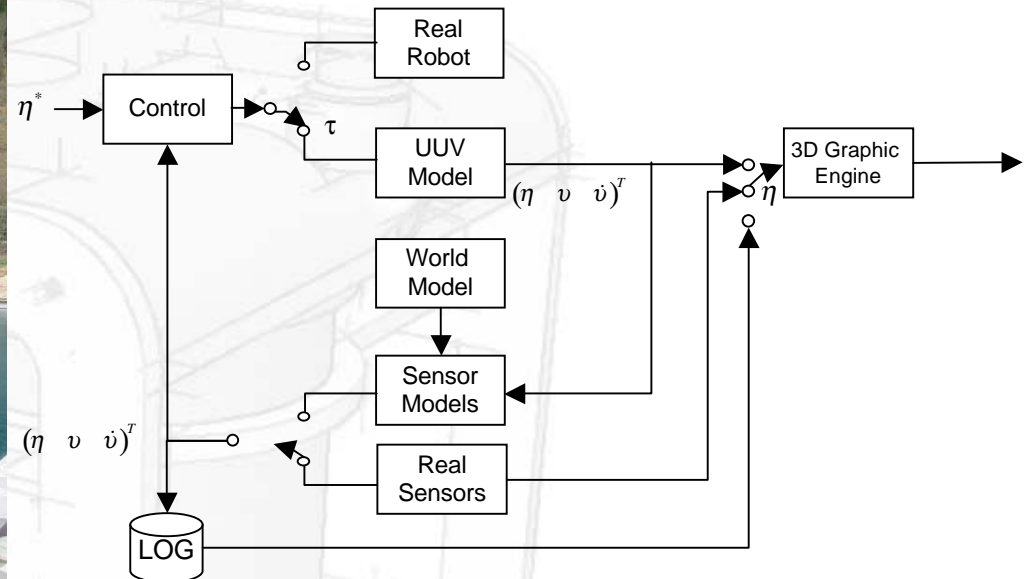


Image Mosaicking

# NEPTUNE: Simulación HIL



- Multivehículo
- Multivista
- Mundos Virtuales modelados: (1) VRML (2) Batimetria.
- Soporta Sonar y visión.

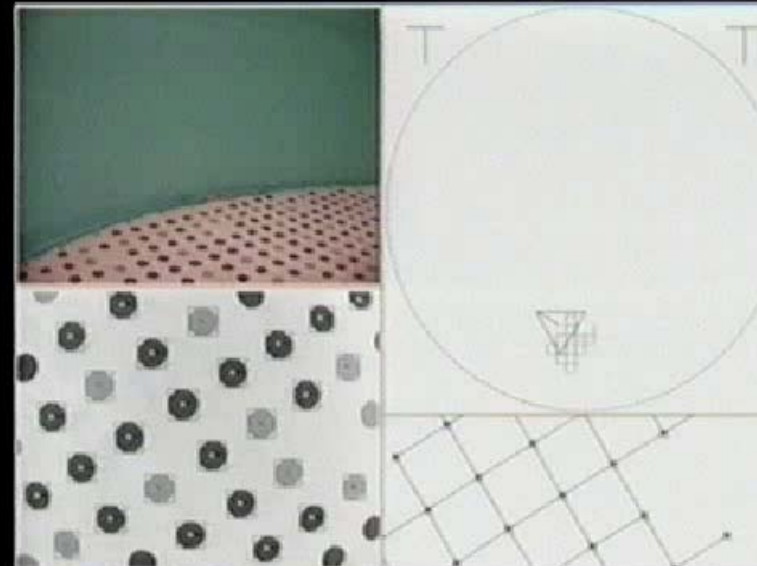
**[OCEANS'04 Ridao]**



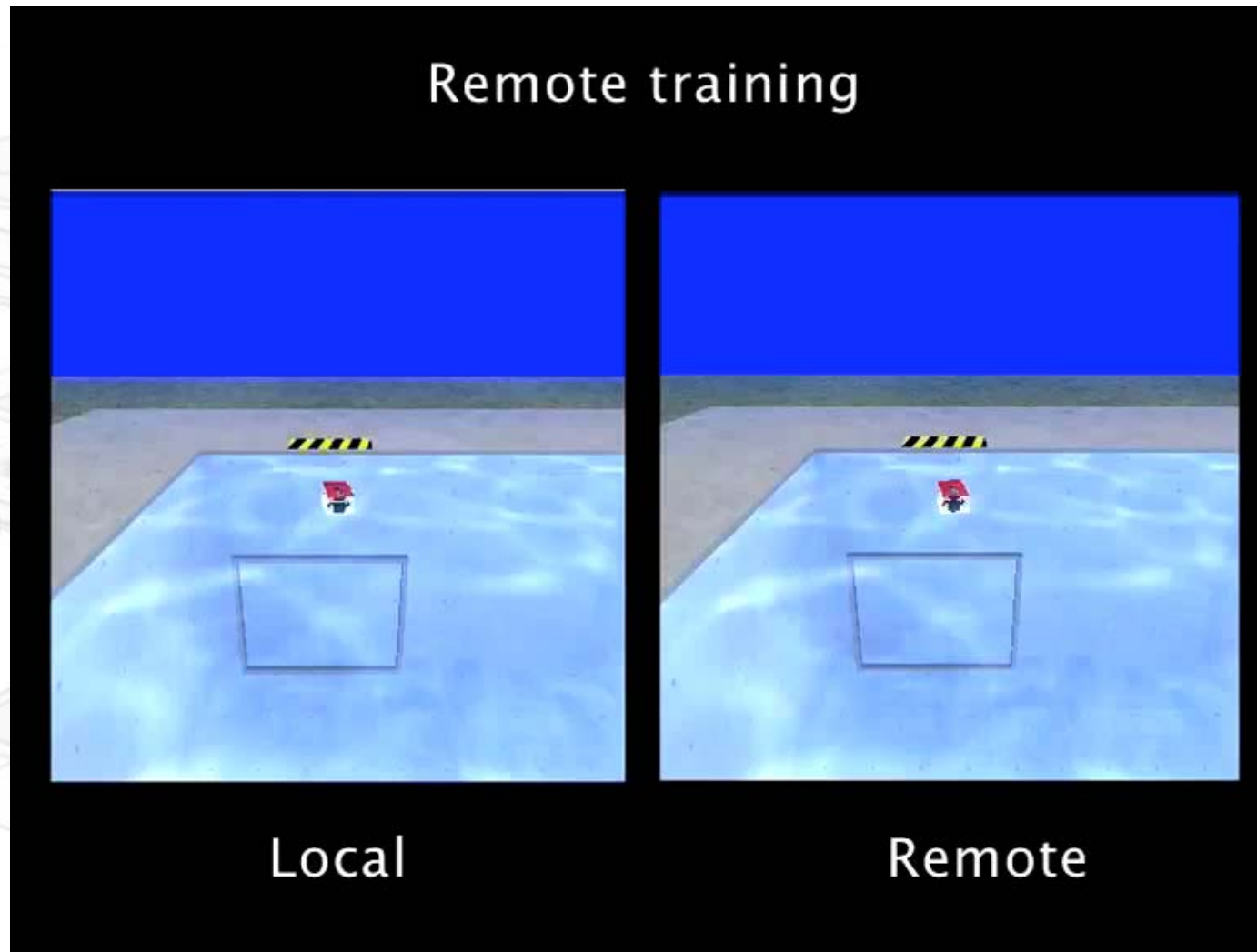
# NEPTUNE: Simulación HIL

Hardware in the loop

Real

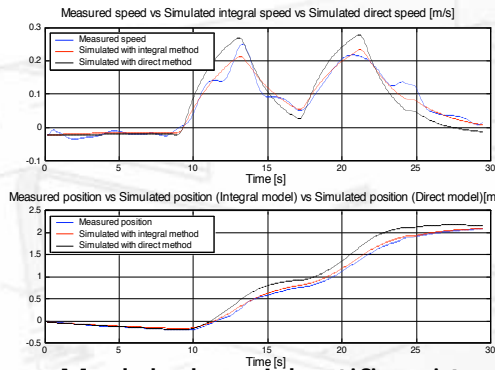


# NEPTUNE: Experimentación Remota



[MCMC'06 Ridao]

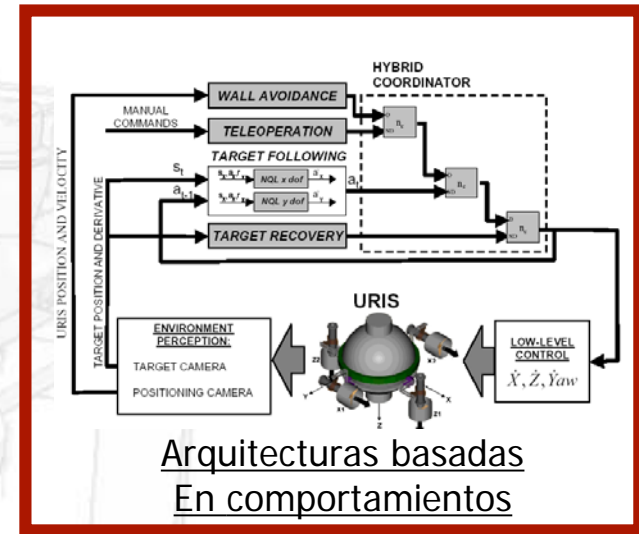
# Líneas de Investigación



Modelado y Identificación



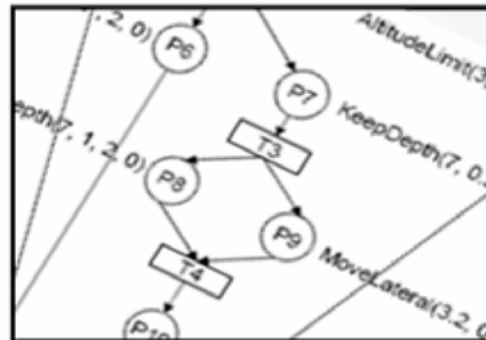
Simulación  
Hardware in the loop



Arquitecturas basadas  
En comportamientos



Navegación



Control de Misión

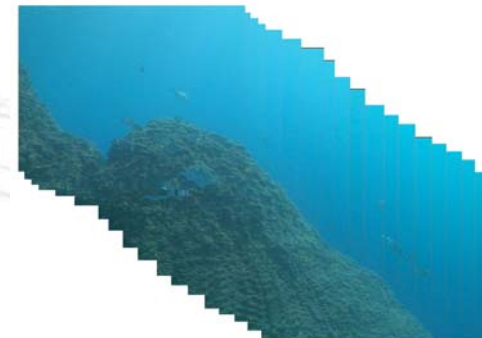
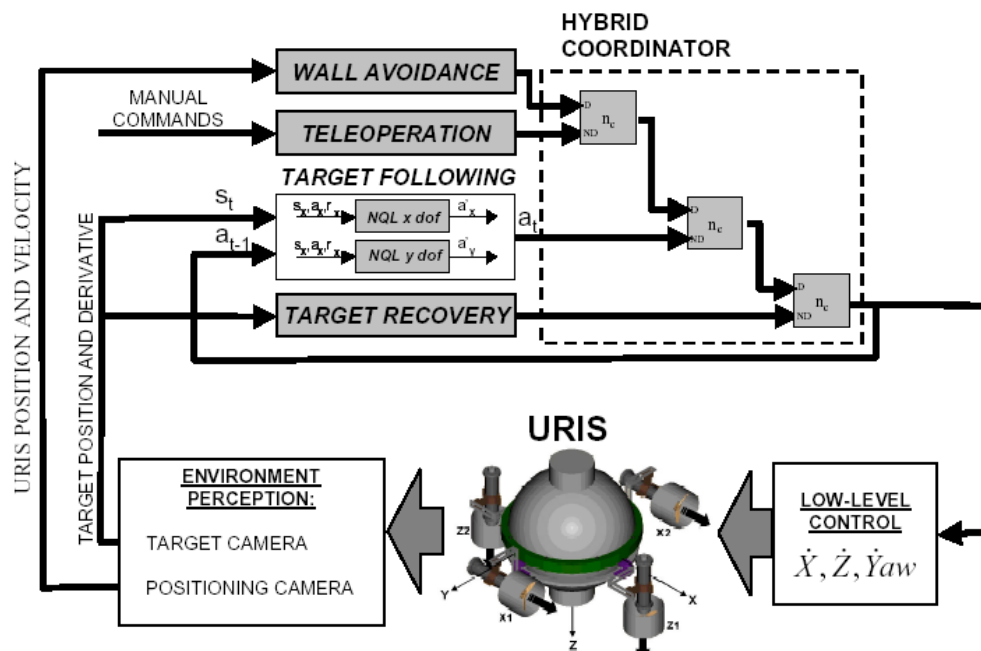


Image Mosaicking



# Comportamientos: Aprendizaje.



Efficient Learning of Reactive  
Robot Behaviors with a  
Neural-Q\_learning approach

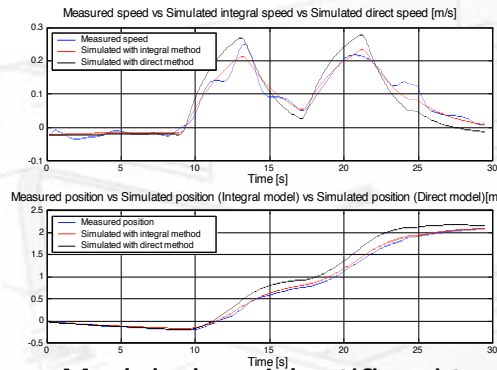
University of Girona  
Spain

IROS 2002, Switzerland

- Comportamientos paralelos cada uno con su propio objetivo
- Programados o aprendidos automáticamente
- Cada comportamiento:
  - tiene una prioridad.
  - puede habilitarse o deshabilitarse
  - tiene un timeout

**[IROS'02 Carreras]**

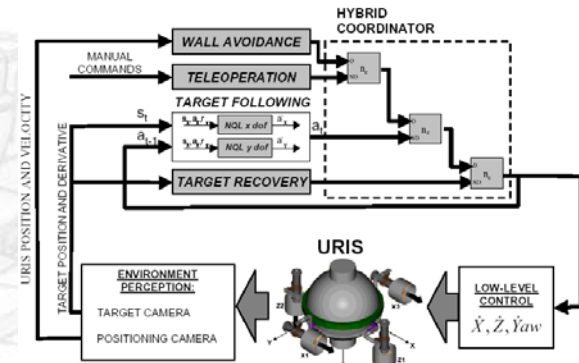
# Líneas de Investigación



Modelado y Identificación



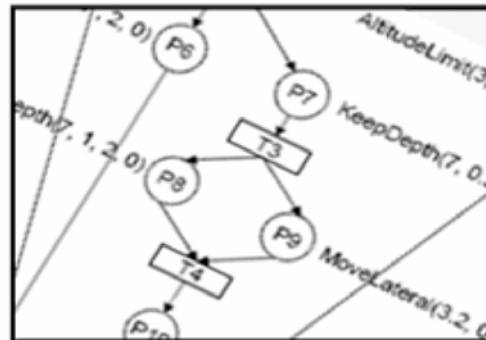
Simulación  
Hardware in the loop



Arquitecturas basadas  
En comportamientos



Navegación



Control de Misión

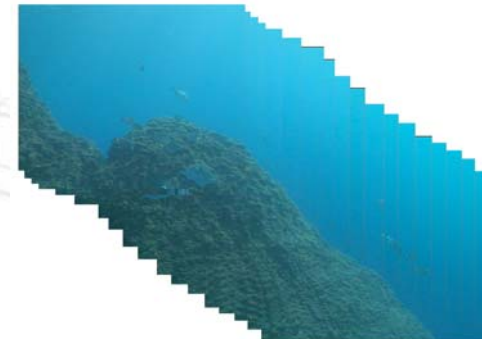
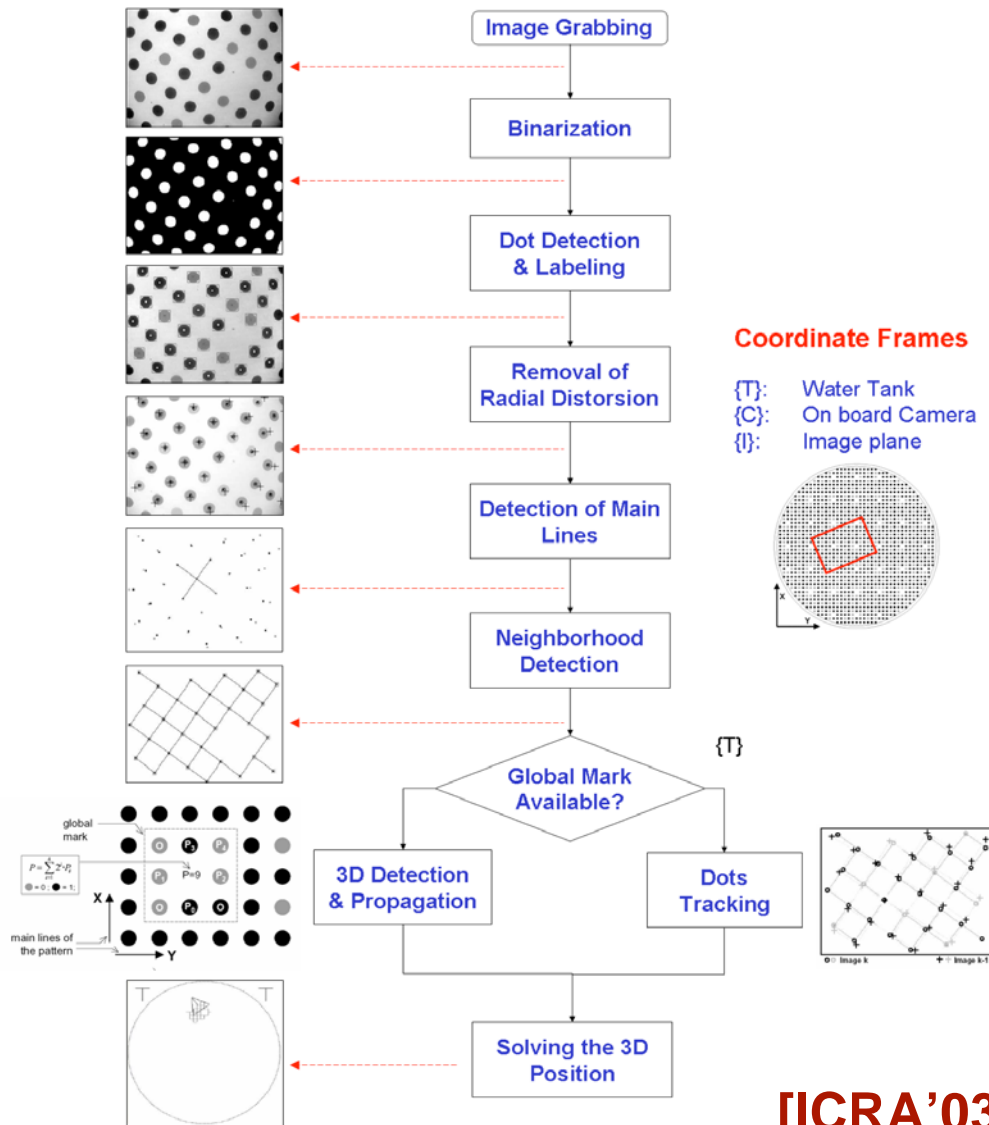


Image Mosaicking

# Localización en entornos estructurados y conocidos: **Visión**



**Vision-based Localization of an Underwater Robot in a Structured Environment**

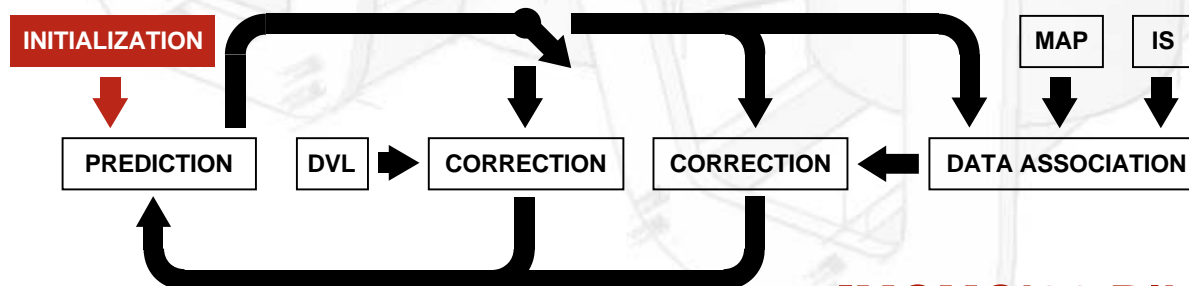
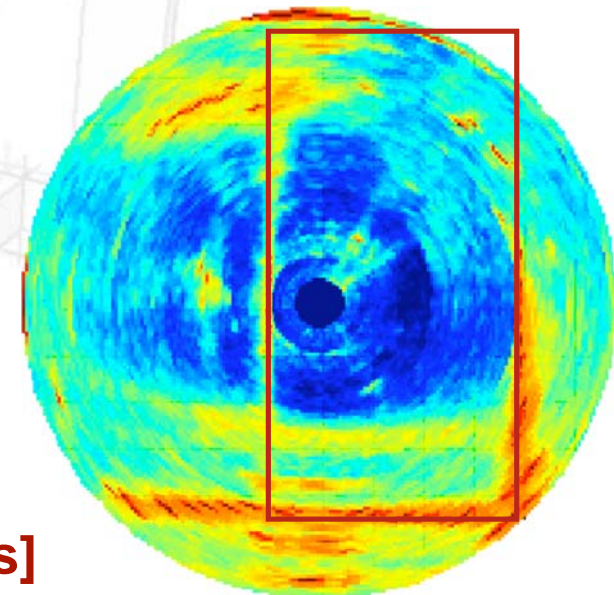
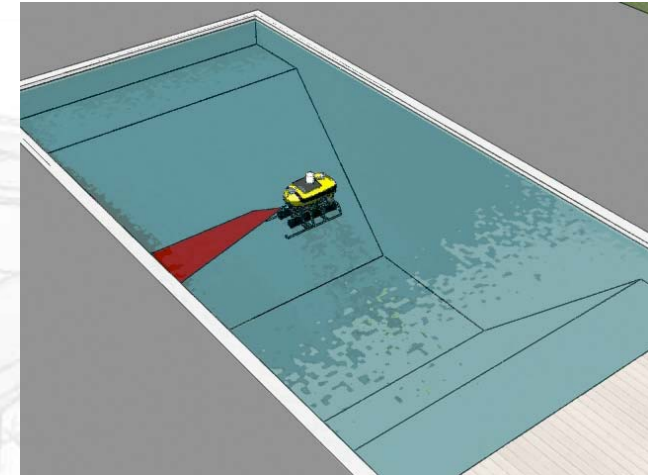
**University of Girona Spain**

**Aplicable también a estructuras submarinas**



**[ICRA'03 Carreras]**

- **Localización EKF basada en Mapa**
- **Sensores: DVL + IS**
- **Modelo de velocidad constante**
- **Medidas de:**
  1. DVL (Vel., prof. Y Yaw)
  2. Puntos  $\in$  a los bordes
- **Asociación con NN**

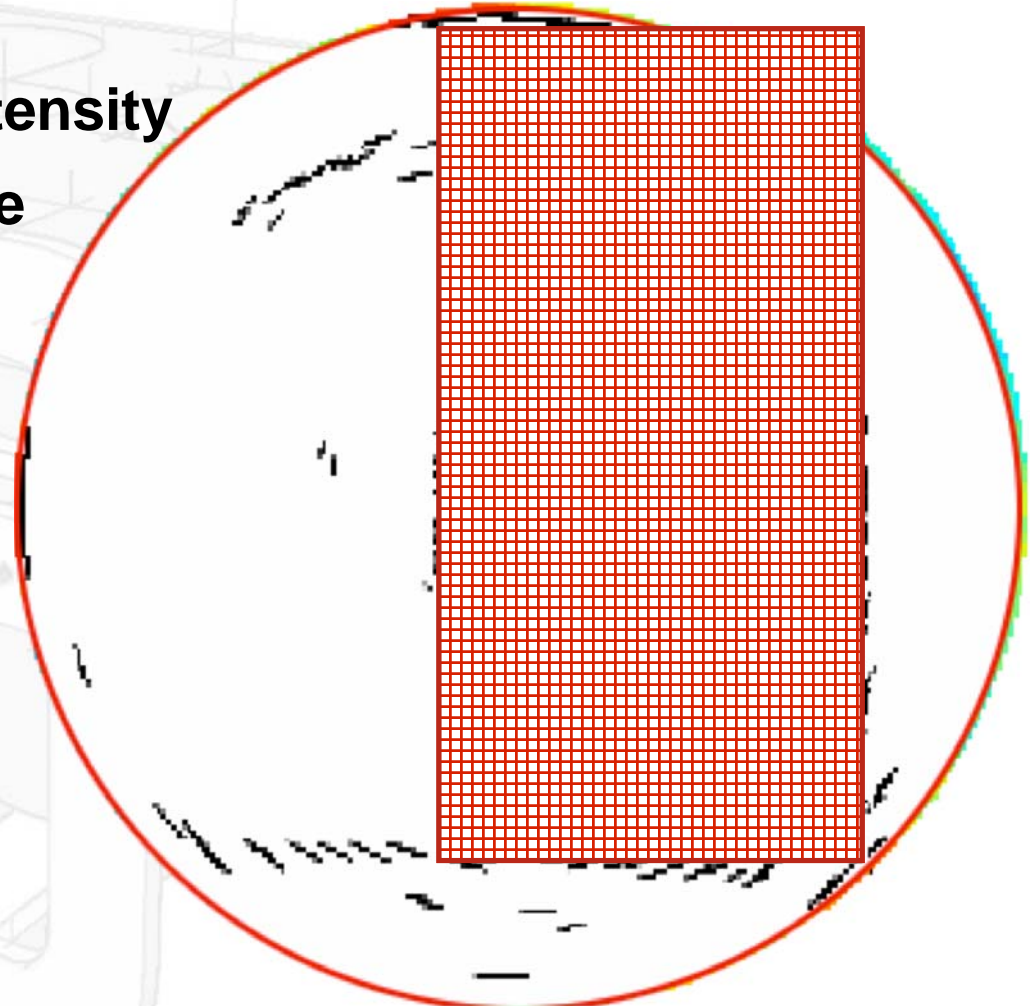


[MCMC'06 Ribas]



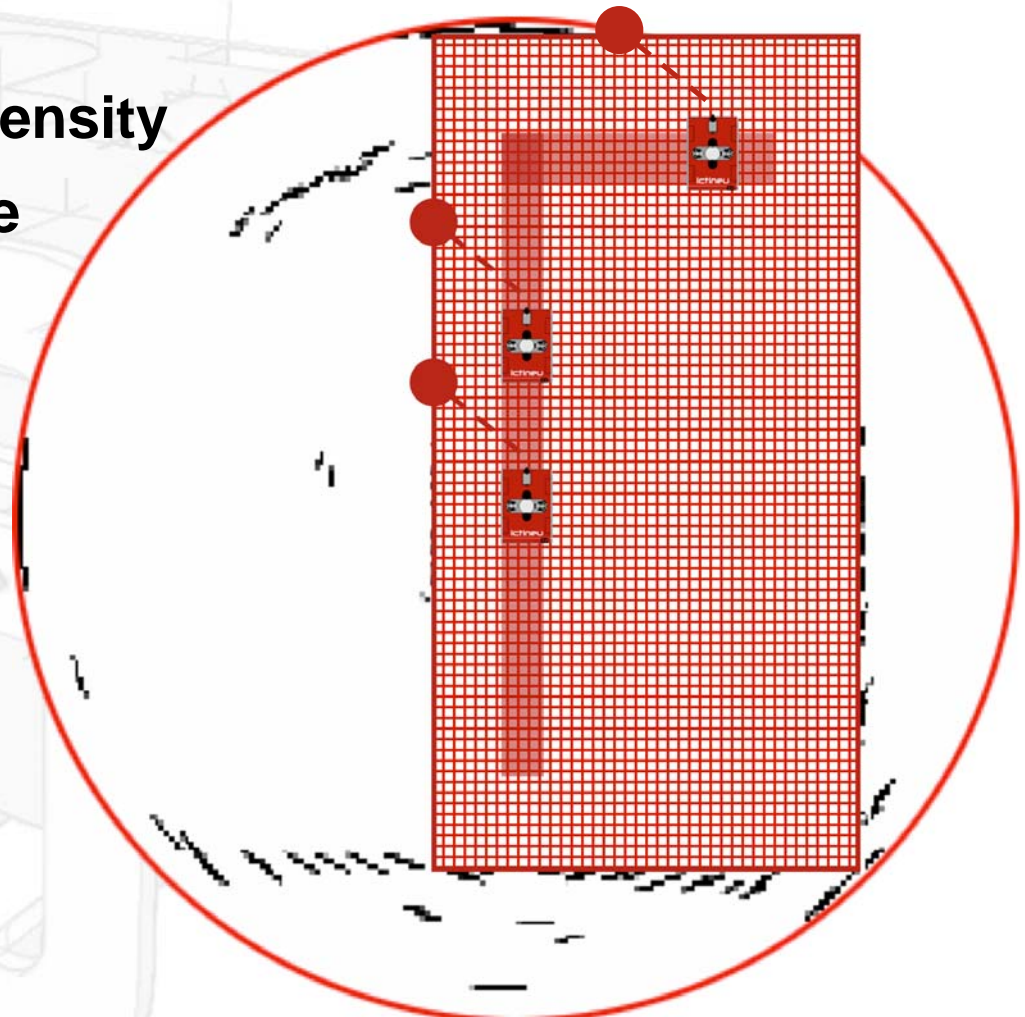
## Localización en entornos **estructurados** y **conocidos**: SAUC-E

- 1. Gather a complete scan**
- 2. Select echoes with max. intensity**
- 3. Define a grid position space**



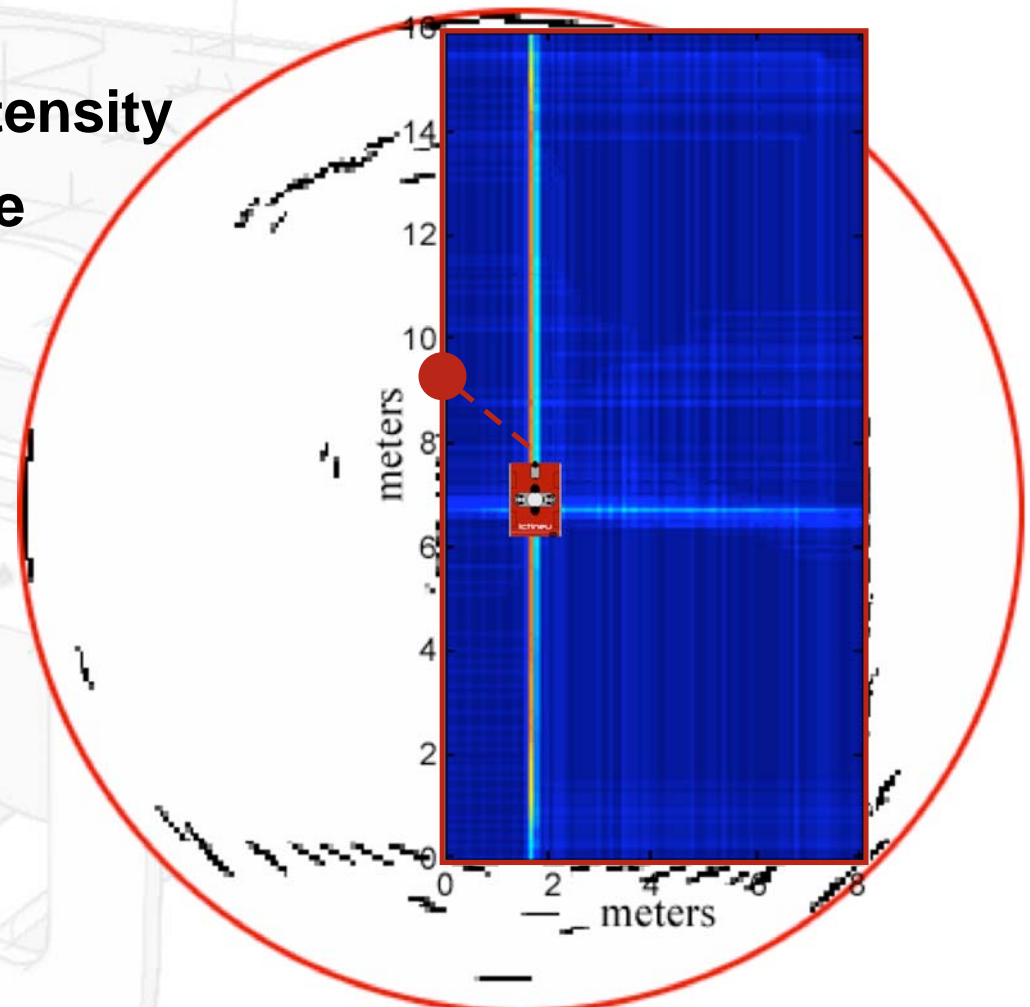
## Localización en entornos **estructurados** y **conocidos**: SAUC-E

- 1. Gather a complete scan**
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- 4. For each beam vote for the candidate positions**



## Localización en entornos **estructurados** y **conocidos**: SAUC-E

- 1. Gather a complete scan**
- 2. Select echoes with max. intensity**
- 3. Define a grid position space**
- 4. For each beam vote for the candidate positions**
- 5. Select the most voted cell**

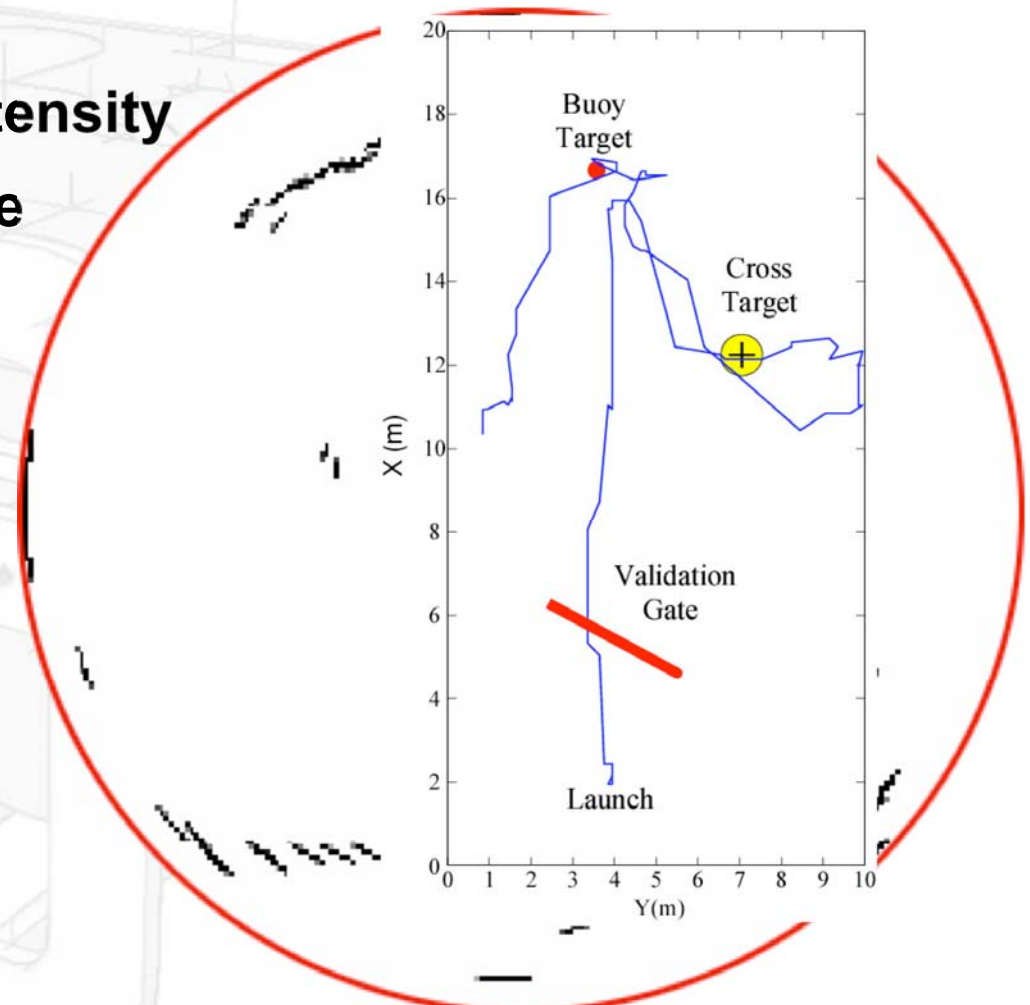


## Localización en entornos **estructurados** y **conocidos**: SAUC-E

1. Gather a complete scan
2. Select echoes with max. intensity
3. Define a grid position space
4. For each beam vote for the candidate positions
5. Select the most voted cell



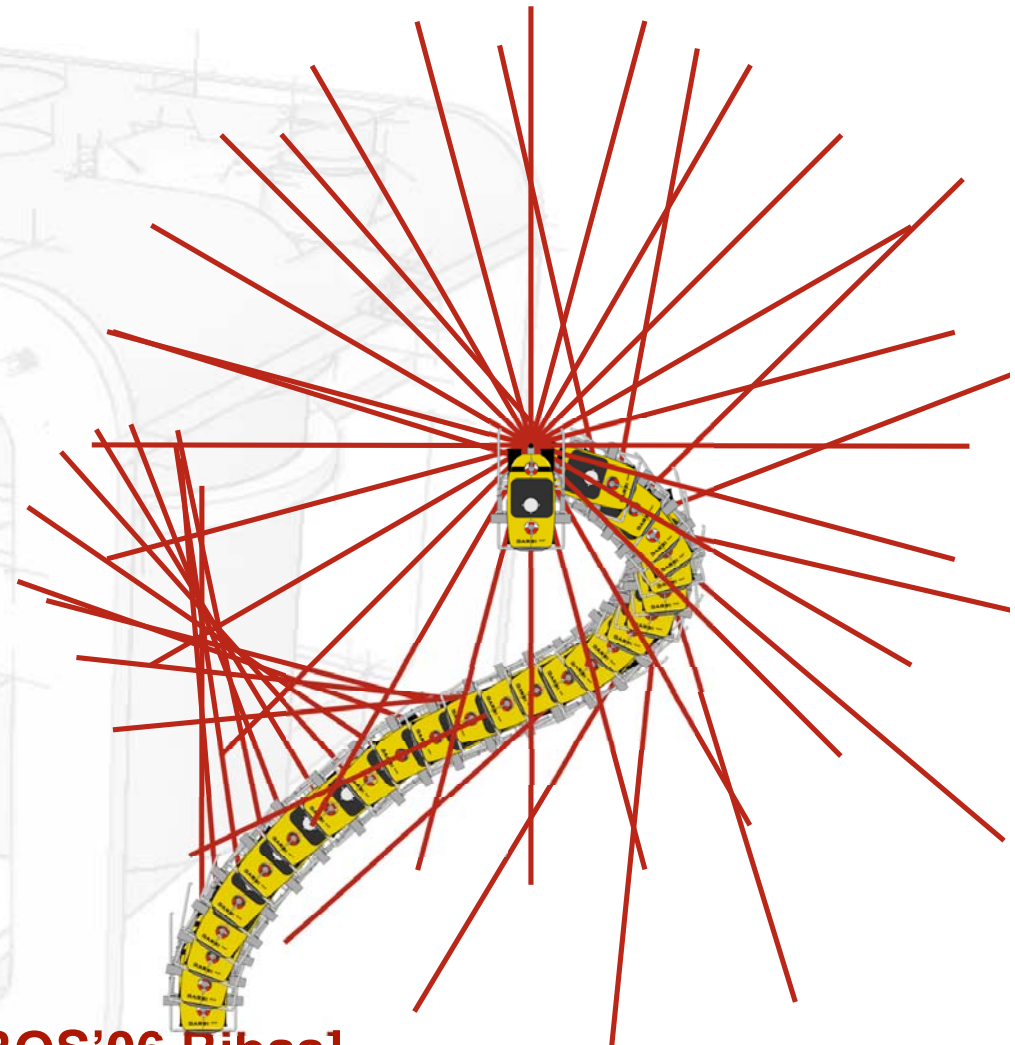
The highest intensity in the voting space describes the trajectory.



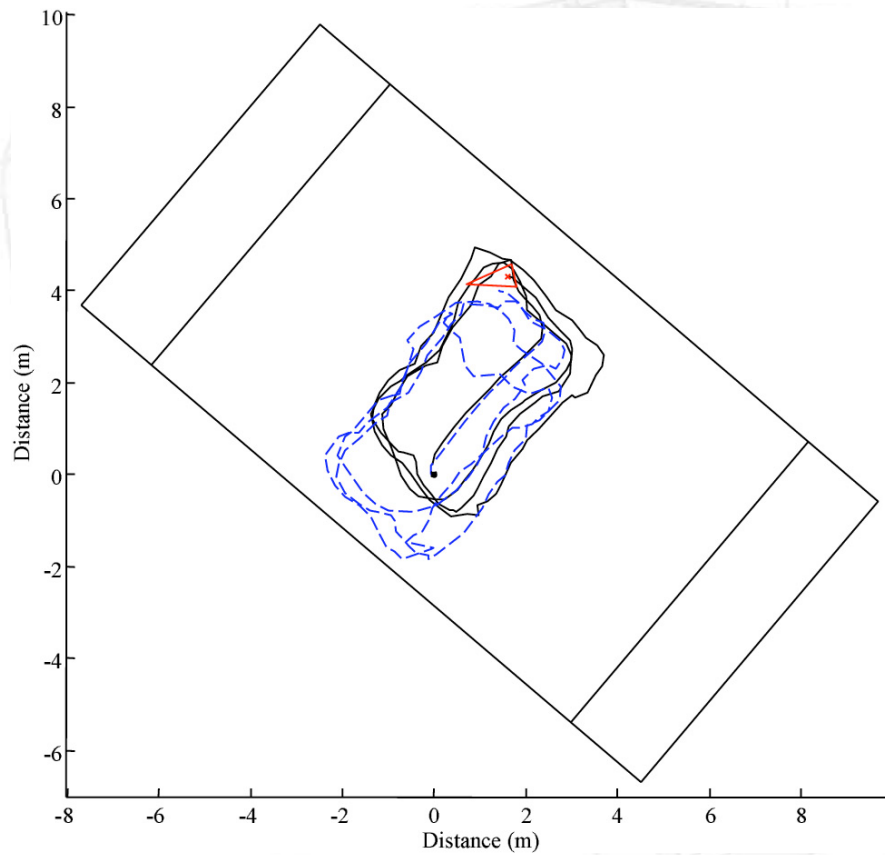


- **SLAM con líneas**
- **Sensores: DVL + IS**
- **Modelo de velocidad constante**
- **Smoothing de la trayectoria del scan -> corrección de la distorsión**
- **Detección de líneas con Hough**
- **SLAM con retraso**

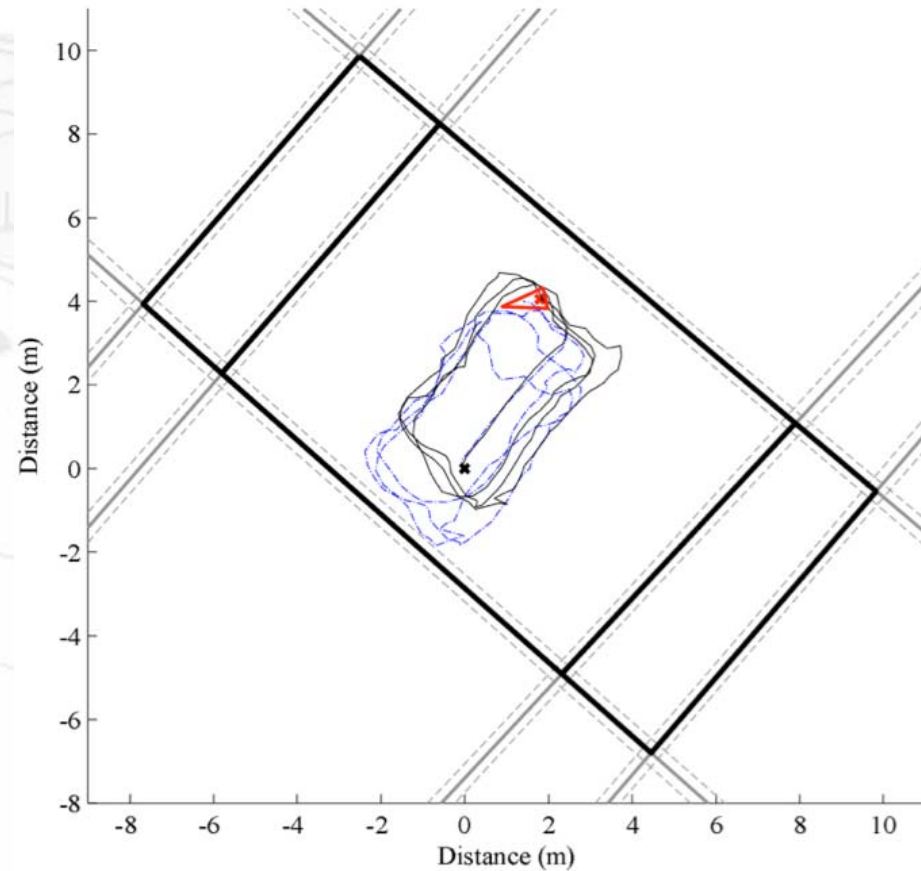
[IROS'06 Ribas]



# Localización en entornos estructurados y desconocidos: Sonar



EKF



SLAM

# SLAM in structured underwater environments



## Objectives

Perform SLAM in structured underwater environments (marinas, harbours, dams)

Applications:

- AUV docking operations
- Inspection
- Harbour surveillance
- Bathymetric surveys ...

Those environments are populated with vertical planes



**Extraction of line features**

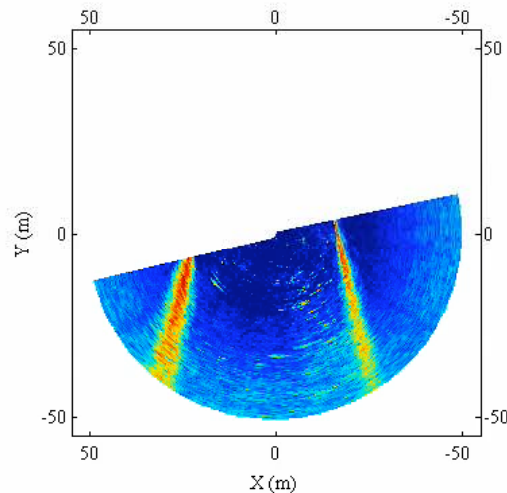




# SLAM in structured underwater environments

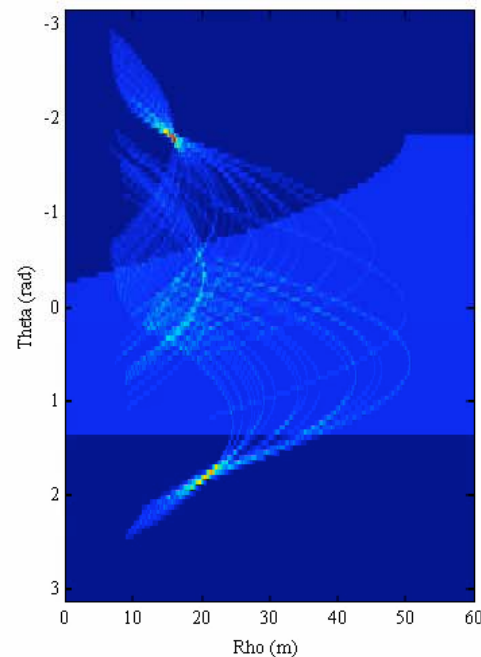


## Cartesian plot



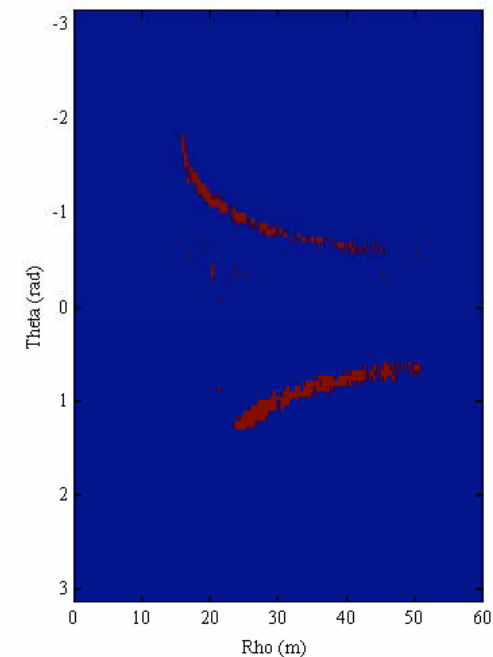
A data buffer containing  $180^\circ$  scan sector is set to deal with the continuous stream of data

## Voting space



The voting space evolves with the arrival of new beams.

## Segmented data



When a line is detected, the feature uncertainty is obtained by analyzing the thresholded image

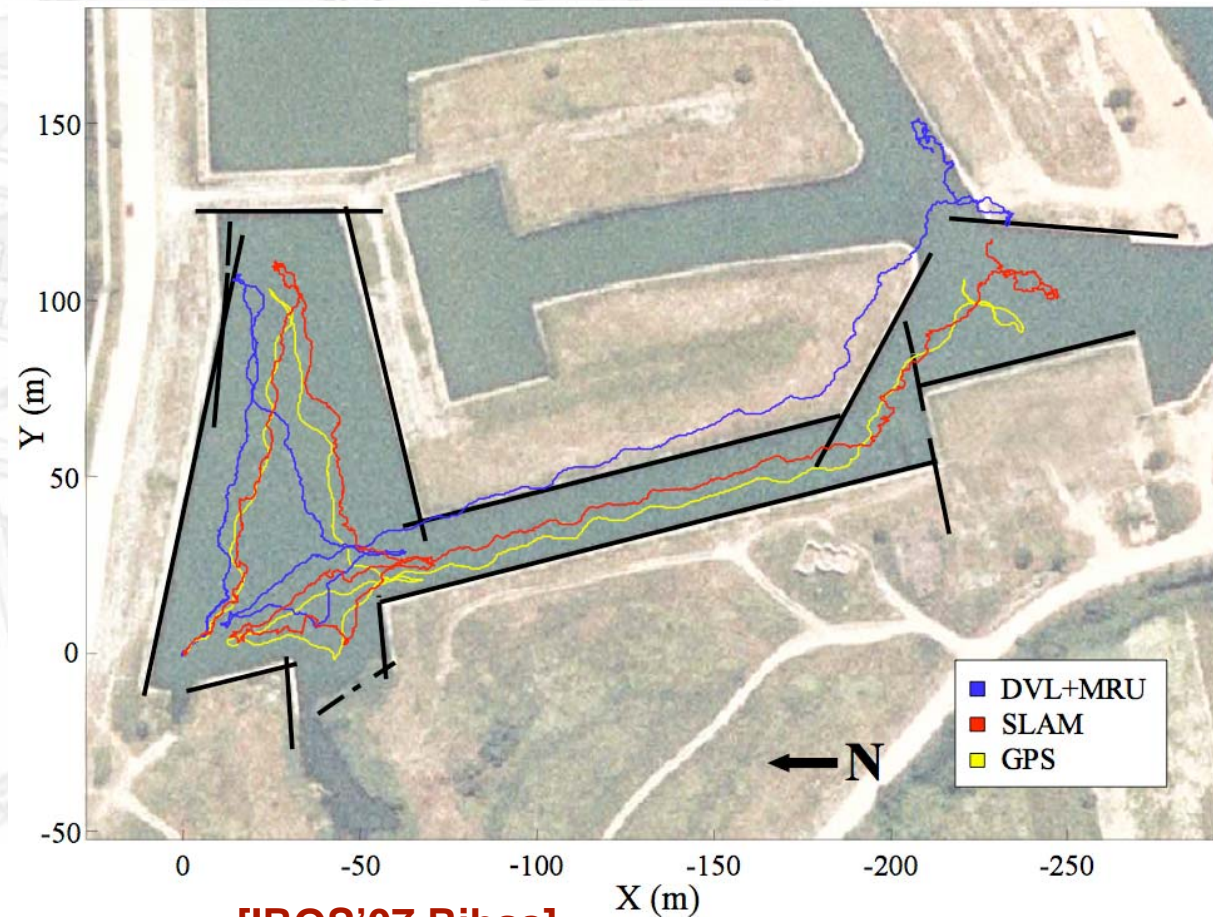




# SLAM in structured underwater environments



## SLAM in an abandoned marina with the Ictineu AUV



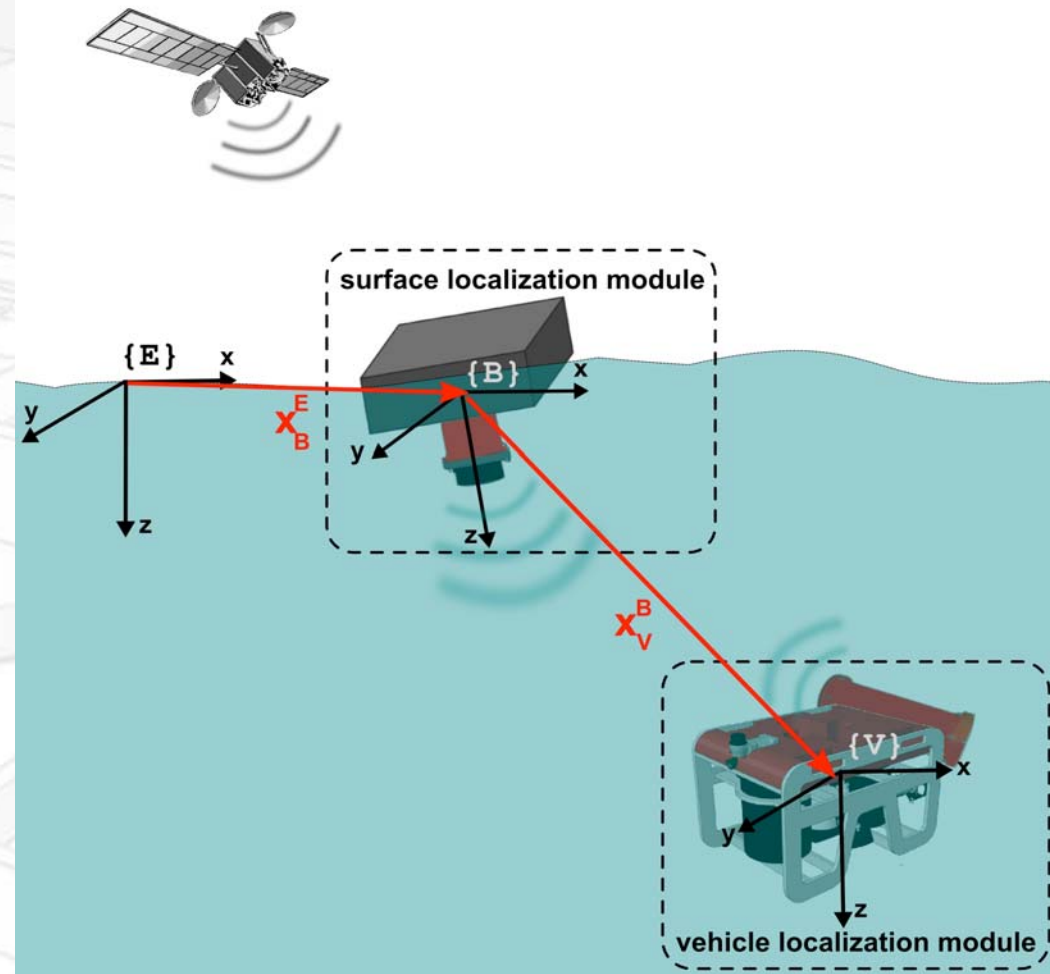
[IROS'07 Ribas]

# Localization system for non-structured environments

**Objective:** Develop a localization system to operate in non-structured environments and perform missions such as dam inspections.

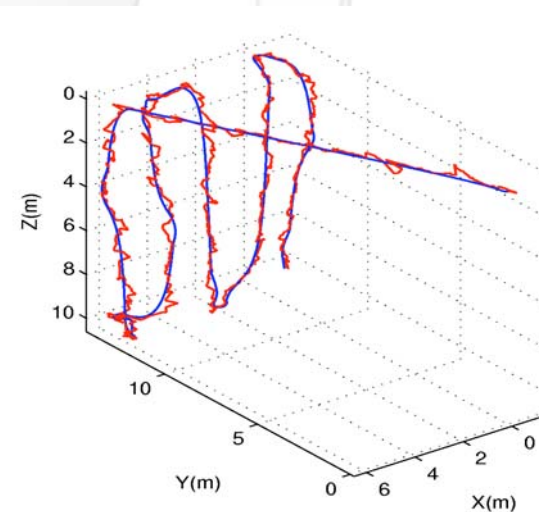
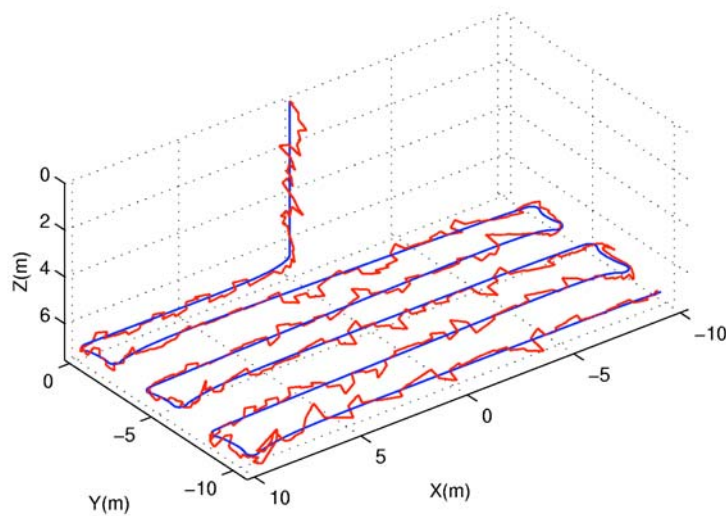
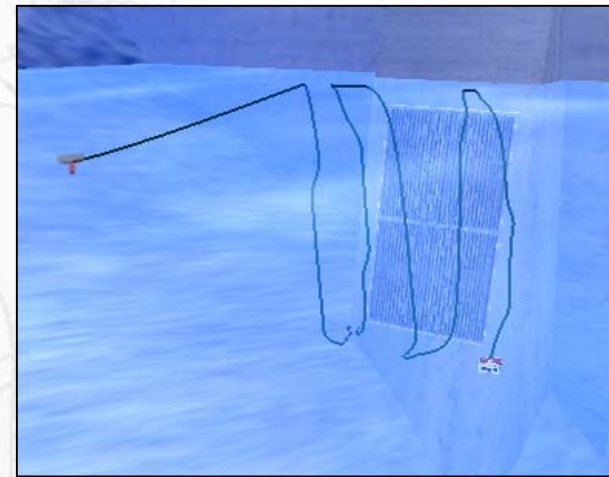
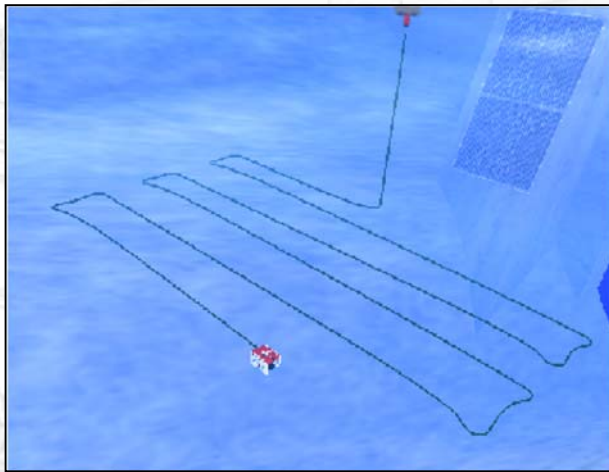
The robot trajectory is estimated with an Extended Kalman Filter (EKF) that uses the measurements from a DVL and a MRU to update a constant velocity kinematic model.

In order to reduce the drift inherent to this process, a USBL-equipped buoy is used to provide absolute position fixes.



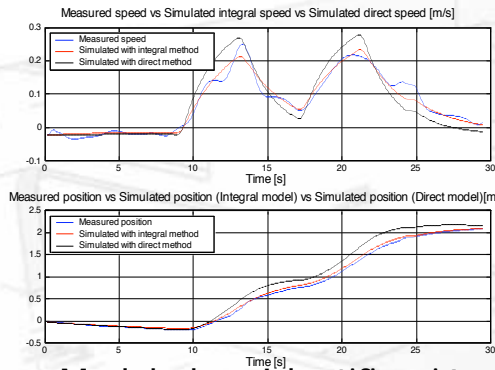
# Localization system for non-structured environments

## Simulated experiments





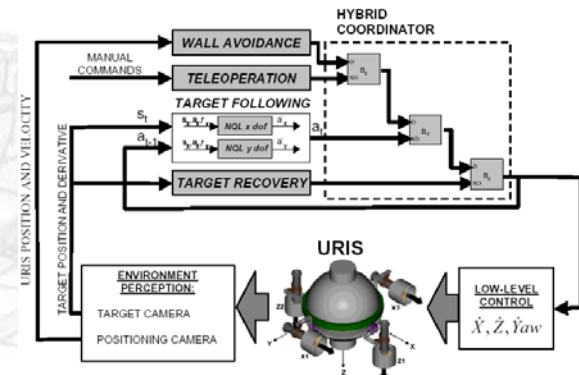
# Líneas de Investigación



Modelado y Identificación



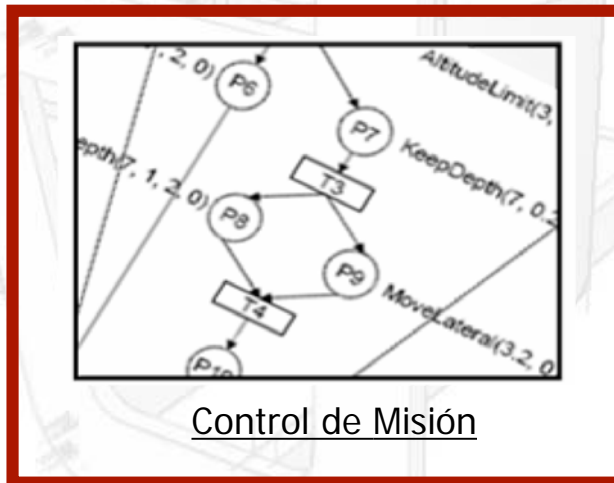
Simulación  
Hardware in the loop



Arquitecturas basadas  
En comportamientos



Navegación



Control de Misión

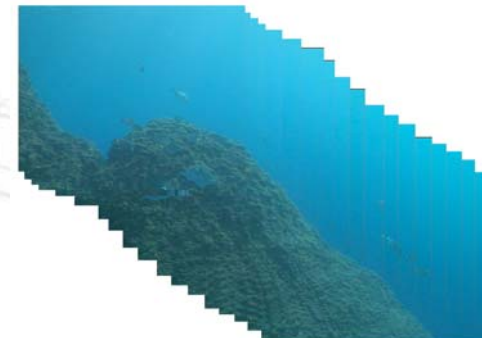
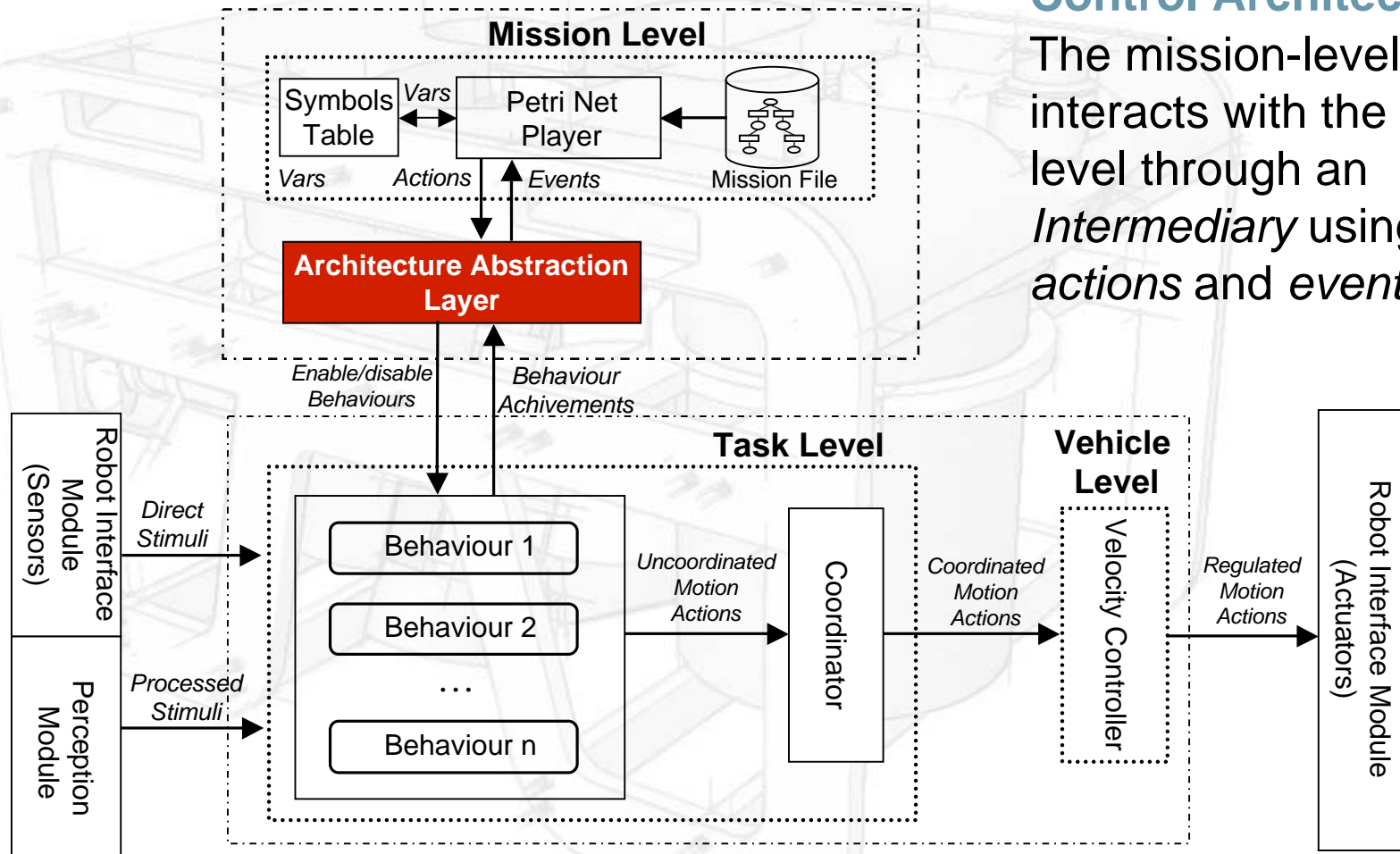


Image Mosaicking



# Mission Control System

## General Mission Control System



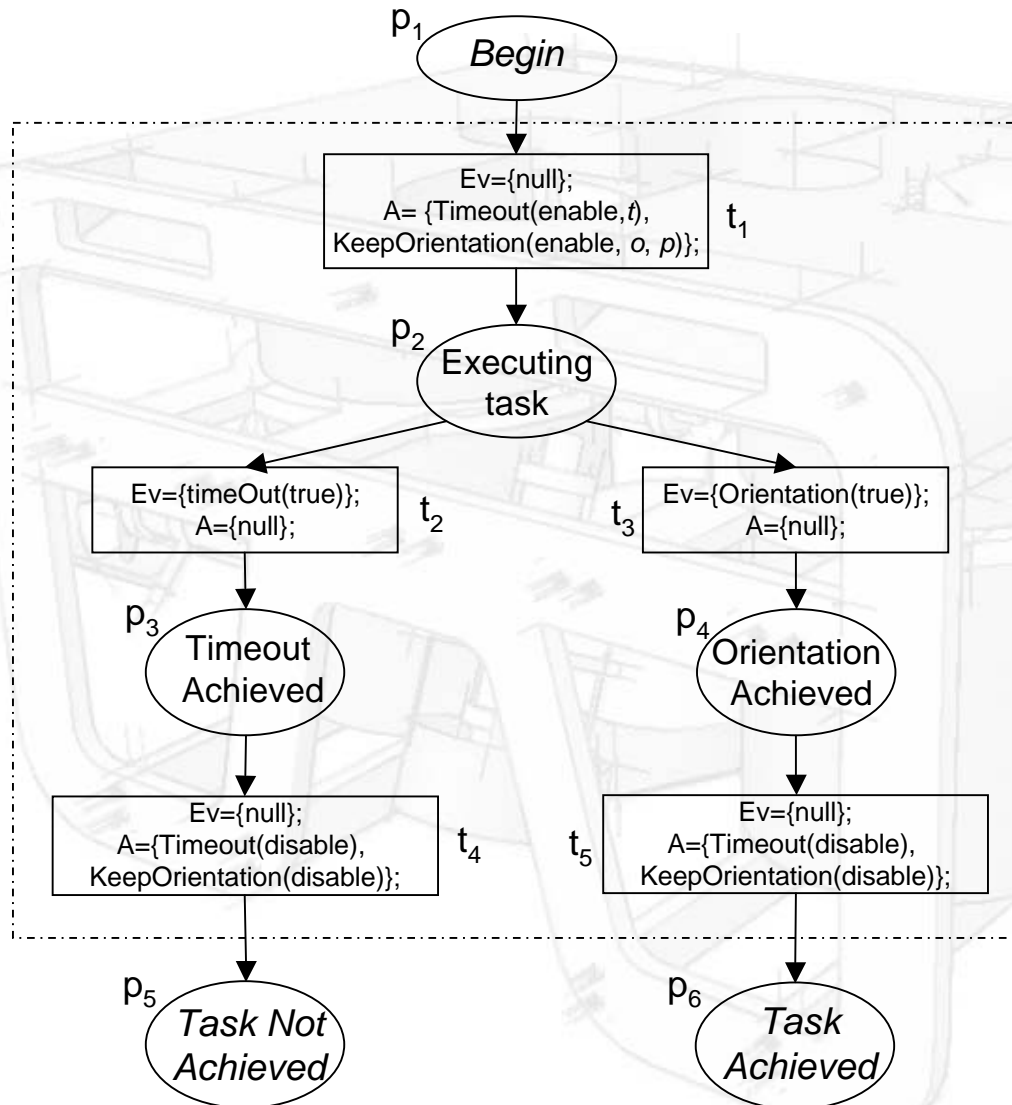
## Control Architecture

The mission-level interacts with the task-level through an *Intermediary* using *actions* and *events*.

## Specific Control Architecture

[IROS'06 Palomeras]

# Mission Control System



## Using Petri Nets to control a Discrete Event System

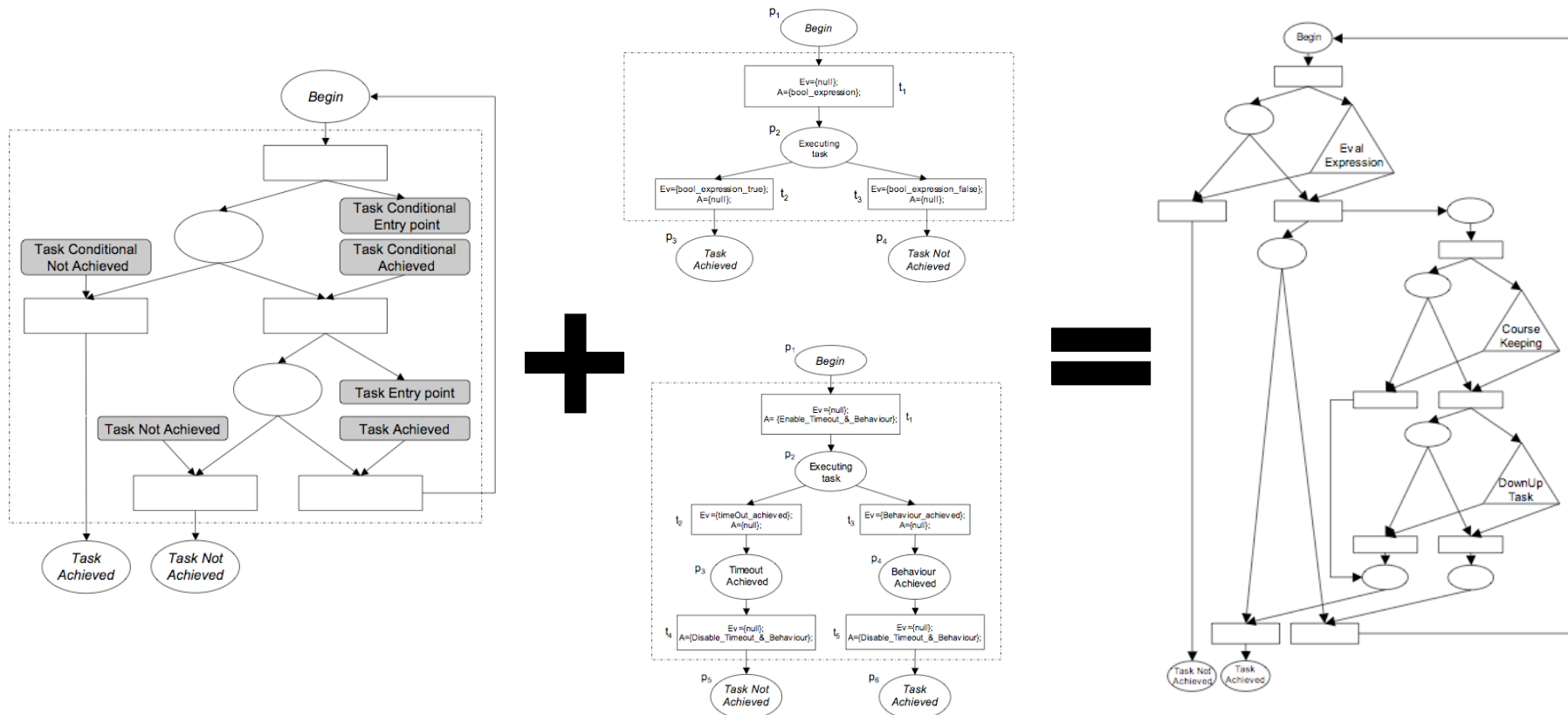
Example of a task used to control the vehicle orientation.

A transition fires when it is enabled and a set of events is received. When it fires a set of actions is executed in the task-level through the Architecture Abstraction Layer

# Mission Control System

## Set up missions joining primitive tasks

Using structures like *While*, *If-Then-Ese*, *conditional* and *unconditionall* sequencing, ... is possible join primitive tasks To set-up full missions.



# Mission Control System

## MCL, a Mission Control Language

It is possible automatically generate Petri net missions using a pseudo-code like language. *Actions* and *events* have to be defined as well as the Petri nets for the *primitive tasks*. A MCL compiler is under development.

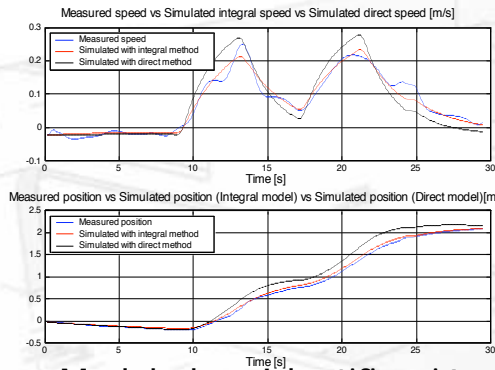
```
Actions {
  Enable_KeepDepth(z, priority); Disable_KeepDepth();
  Enable_KeepOrientation(ψ, priority); Disable_KeepOrientation();
  Enable_KeepVelocity(u, v, w, r, priority); Disable_KeepVelocity();
  Enable_DownUp(depth1, depth2, minAltitude, νz, priority); Disable_DownUp(
  Enable_Timeout.Orientation(t); Disable_Timeout.Orientation();
  Enable_Timeout.Depth(t); Disable_Timeout.Depth();
  Enable_Timeout.Velocity(t); Disable_Timeout.Velocity();
}
Events {
  ev_KeepDepth_Achieved; ev_KeepDepth_Not_Achieved;
  ev_KeepOrientation_Achieved; ev_KeepOrientation_Not_Achieved;
  ev_KeepVelocity_Achieved; ev_KeepVelocity_Not_Achieved;
  ev_DownUp_Achieved; ev_DownUp_Not_Achieved;
  ev_Timeout.Orientation_Achieved;
  ev_Timeout.Depth_Achieved;
  ev_Timeout.Velocity_Achieved;
  exception.General_Failure;
}
System_variables {
  float altitude;
}
Resources {
  resource.depth.DOF;
  resource.yaw.DOF;
  resource.X.velocity.DOF;
}
```

```
Tasks Pattern {
  AchieveOneGoal (enable.behaviour & timeout, disable.behaviour & timeout,
  timeout.achieved, behaviour.achieved) {
    places {
      p1: Abort; p2: Begin; p3; p4; p5; p6; Task_Achieved; p7: Task_Not
    }
    transitions {
      t1: Ev={null}; A={null};
      t2: Ev={null}; A={enable.behaviour & timeout};
      t3: Ev={timeout.achieved}; A={null};
      t4: Ev={behaviour.achieved}; A={null};
      t5: Ev={null}; A={disable.behaviour & timeout};
      t6: Ev={null}; A={disable.behaviour & timeout};
    }
    arcs {
      p1 → t1; p2 → t2; p3 → t1; p3 → t3; p4 → t4; p5 → t5; p6 → t6;
      t1 → p4; t2 → p3; t3 → p4; t4 → p6; t5 → p6; t6 → p7;
    }
  }
  KeepTwoGoals (enable.behaviours & timeout, disable.behaviours & timeout,
  timeout.achieved, ...) { ... }
}
Tasks {
  AutoHeading(ψ, t, p = 4): AchieveOneGoal {
    enable.behaviour & timeout: Enable_Timeout.Orientation(t),
    Enable_KeepOrientation(ψ, p);
    disable.behaviour & timeout: Disable_Timeout(),
    Disable_KeepOrientation();
    timeout.achieved: ev_Timeout.Orientation_Achieved;
    behaviour.achieved: ev_KeepOrientation_Achieved;
    Resources: resource.yaw.DOF;
  }
  CourseKeeping(νz, ψ, t, p): KeepTwoGoals { ... }
  DownUpTask(depth1, depth2, minAltitude, νz, t, p): AchieveOneGoal { ... }
  Surface(t, p): AchieveOneGoal { ... }
}
```

```
Mission {
  float MIN_ALTITUDE = 6.0;
  float ORIENTATION = 1.57;
  int ORIENTATION.T = 90;
  int COURSE.T = 30;
  int DOWN_UP.T = 90;
  int SURFACE.T = 120;
  float VELOCITY.X = 1.0;
  float DEPTH = 2.0;
  float ALTITUDE = 1.0;
  float VELOCITY.Z = 0.3;
  try {
    AutoHeading(ORIENTATION, ORIENTATION.T);
    while (altitude < MIN_ALTITUDE) {
      CourseKeeping(VELOCITY, ORIENTATION, COURSE.T);
      DownUpTask(DEPTH, 0, ALTITUDE, VELOCITY.Z, DOWN_UP.T);
    },
    Surface(SURFACE.T);
  }
  catch(exception.General_Failure) {
    Surface(SURFACE.T);
  };
}
```



# Líneas de Investigación



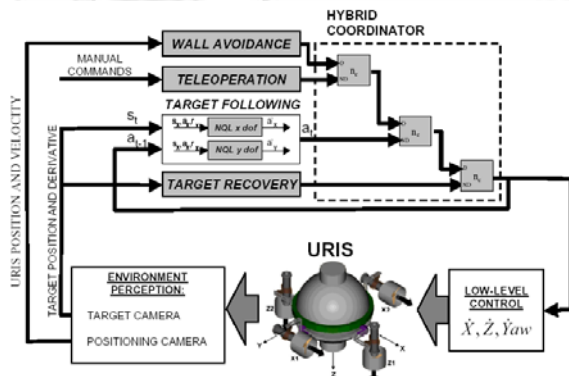
Modelado y Identificación



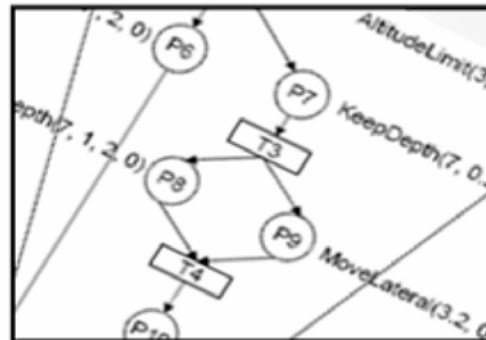
Simulación  
Hardware in the loop



Navegación



Arquitecturas basadas  
En comportamientos



Control de Misión

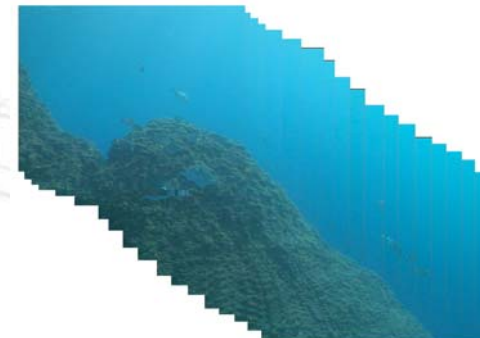
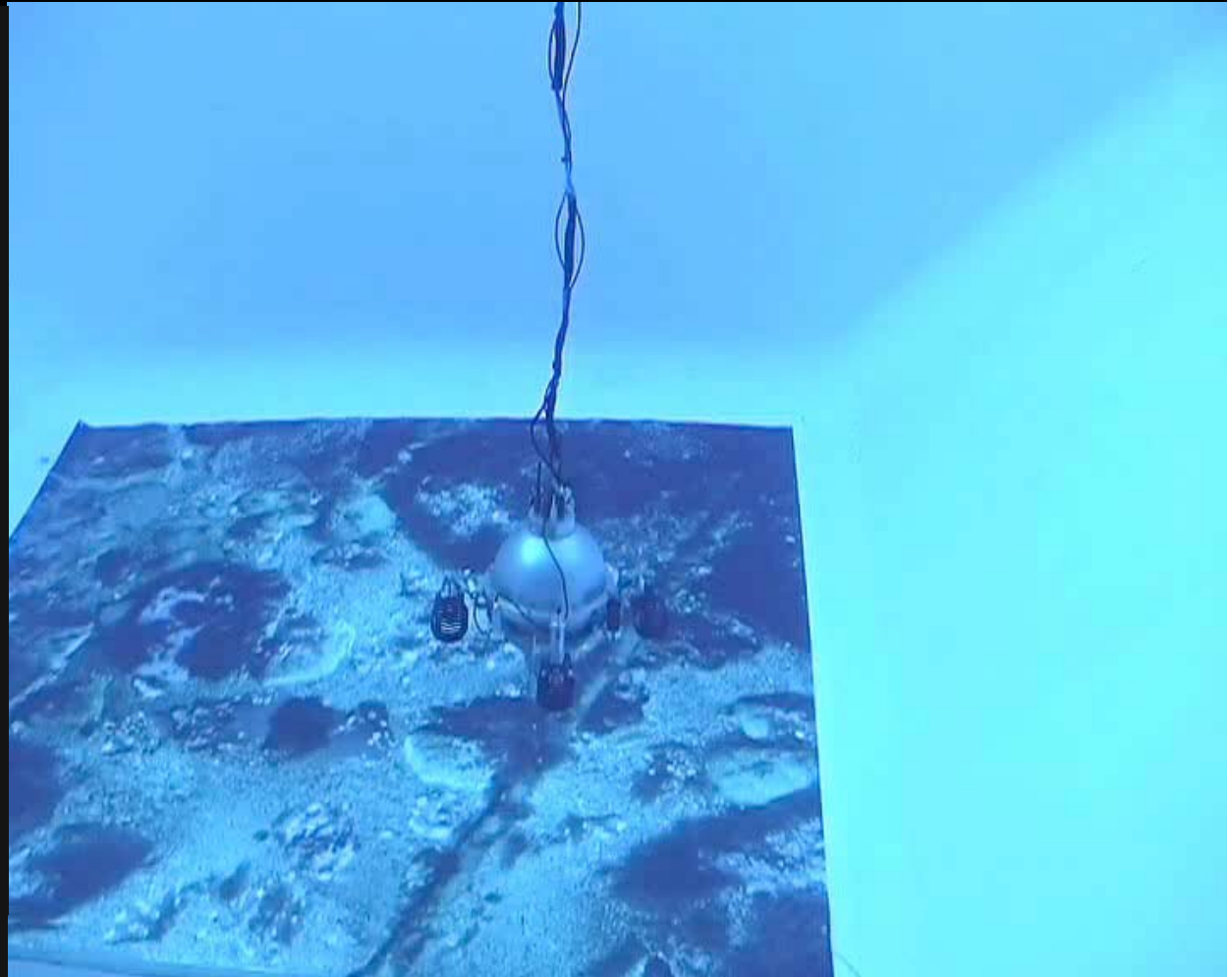


Image Mosaicking

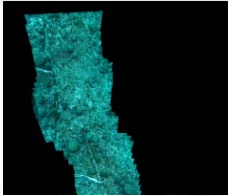
# Mosaicos de imágenes



- Construcción de Mapas 2D del fondo del mar
- Problema de la correspondencia: Temporal y espacial
- Aplicaciones: Inspección, mapeo, localización

**[Garcia 02]**

# Inspección de presas hidroeléctricas



Para ver esta película, debe disponer de QuickTime™ y de un descompresor .

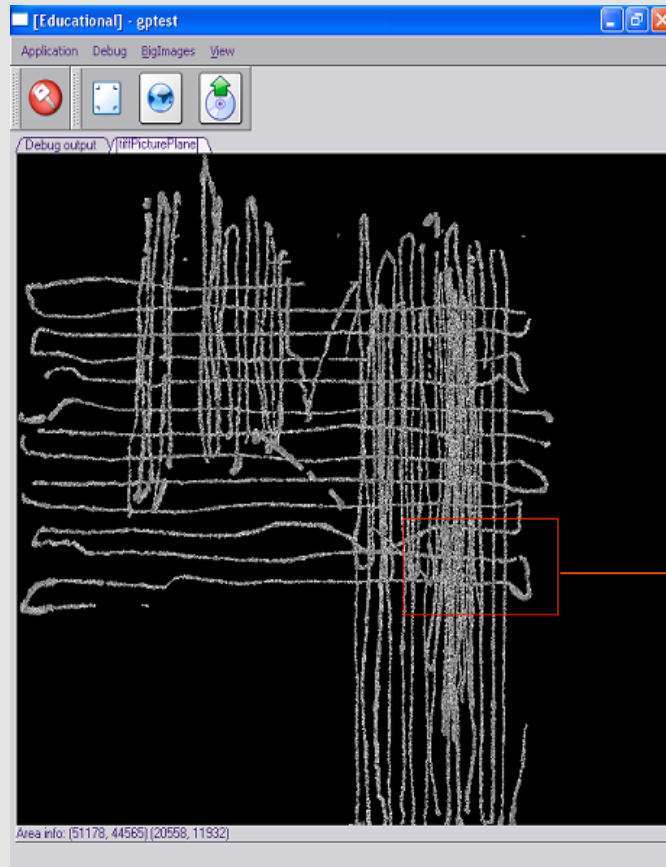
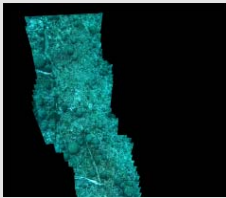
- Colaboración UdG – IPA CIFAT
- Noviembre 2002
- Inspección de la presa Tartina Situada en Cluj (Rumania)
- Estudio de viabilidad

**[MCMC'03 Batlle]**

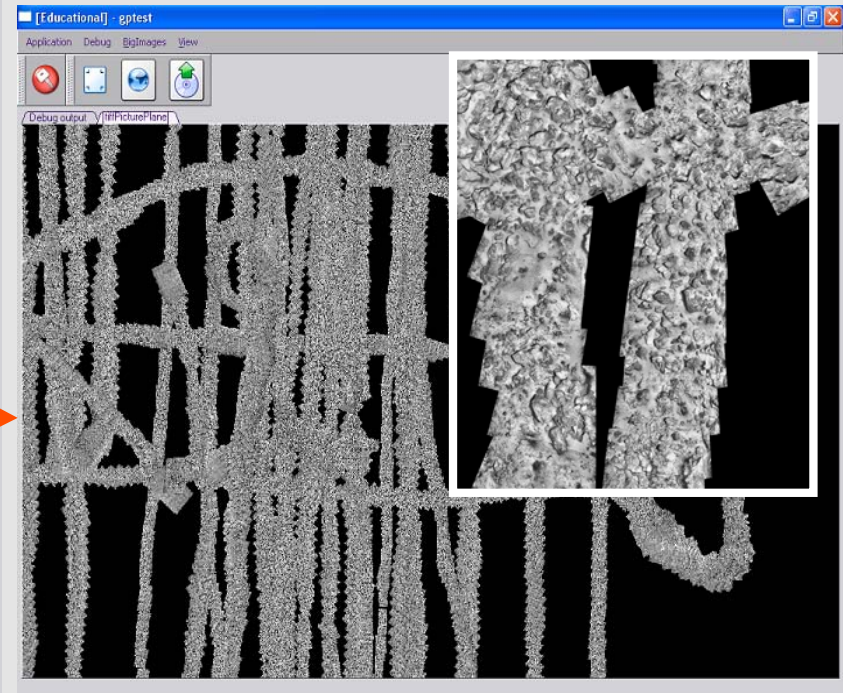




# Biología y Geología: Mapeo de zonas hidrotermales



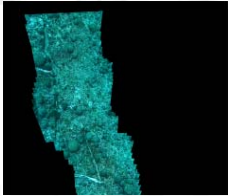
Tamaño mosaico = 71.037px. x  
84.099px.



Dades de Woods Hole (Cedides per Dani Fornari)  
20.000 Imatges  
Campaña LUSTRE'95



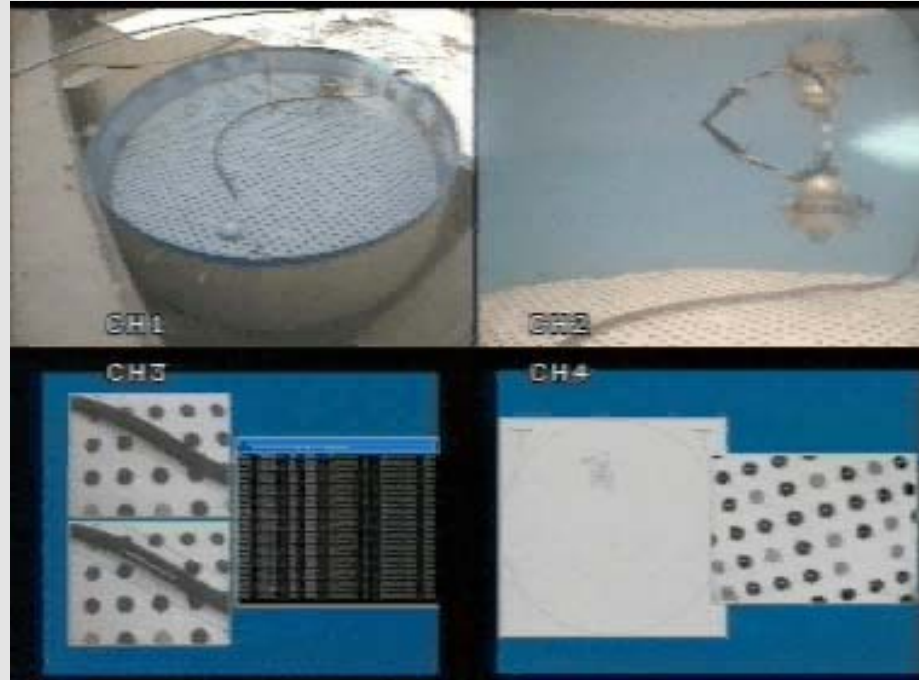
# Energía: Inspección de cables y tuberías



University of the Balearic Islands

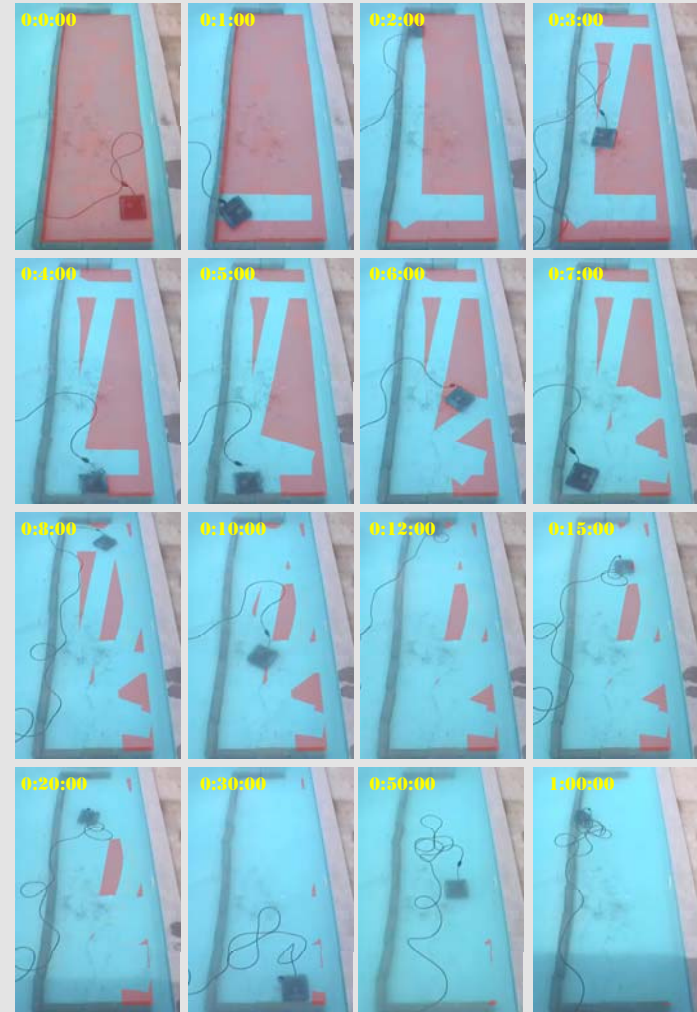
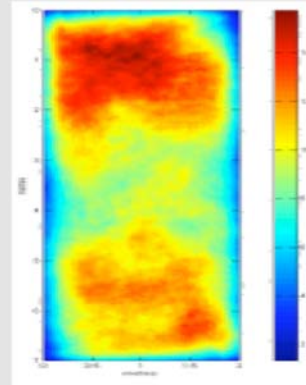
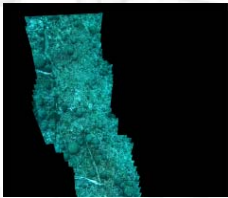


University of Girona



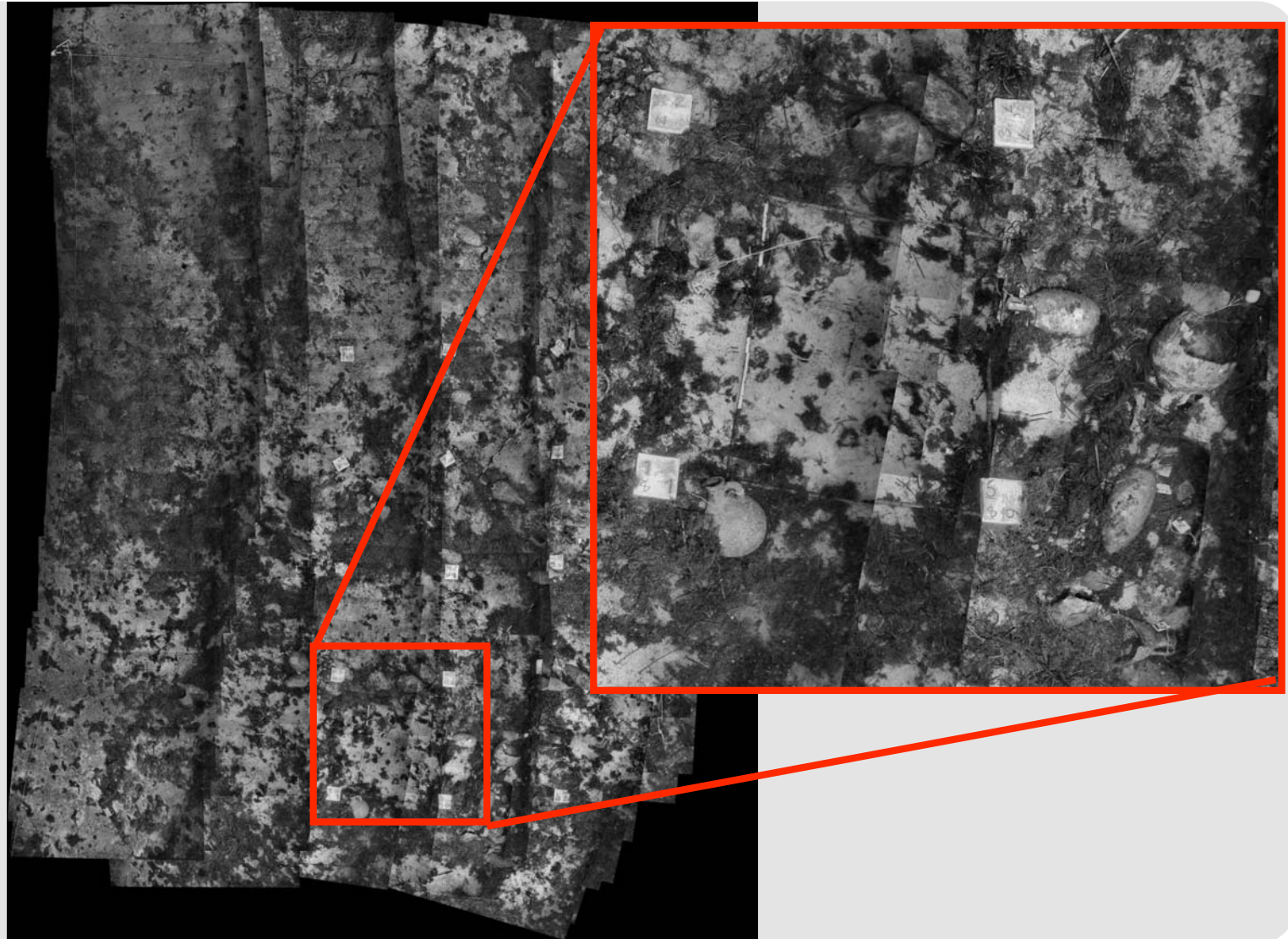
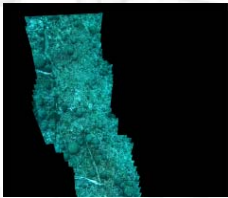
[IAV'04 Antich]

# Robots de limpieza



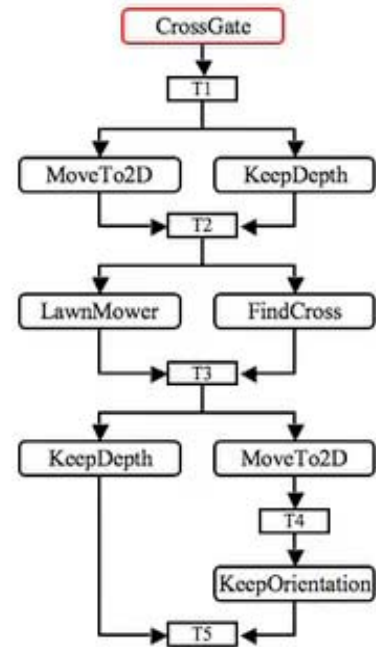
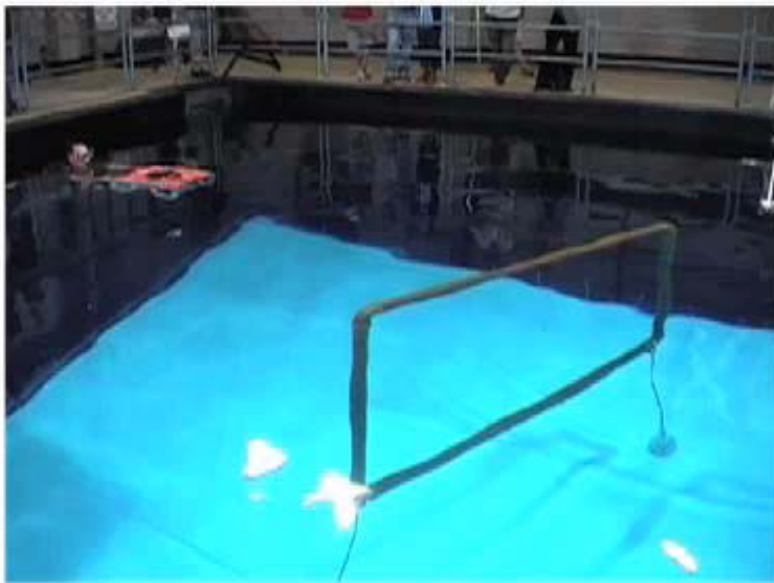


# Arqueología



# ICTINEU<sup>AUV</sup> 1er clasificado en el SAUC-E 2006

## Additional Results





# Agradecimiento





# 10 años de Robótica Submarina en la UdG. Pere Ridao

Gracias

