



## The UFO (Usv For observation) project

Software architecture

Simulation

Data acquisition

Surface drone for observation

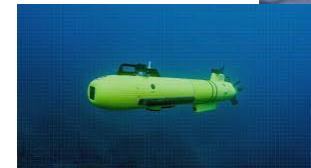
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Goulven Guillou, Mickael Kerboeuf,  
Pierre-Yves Pillain, Manel Ait-Habouche

# Adaptive control of marine applications

- Unpredictable environment
- Strong perturbations
- Safety constraints
- Limited connectivity



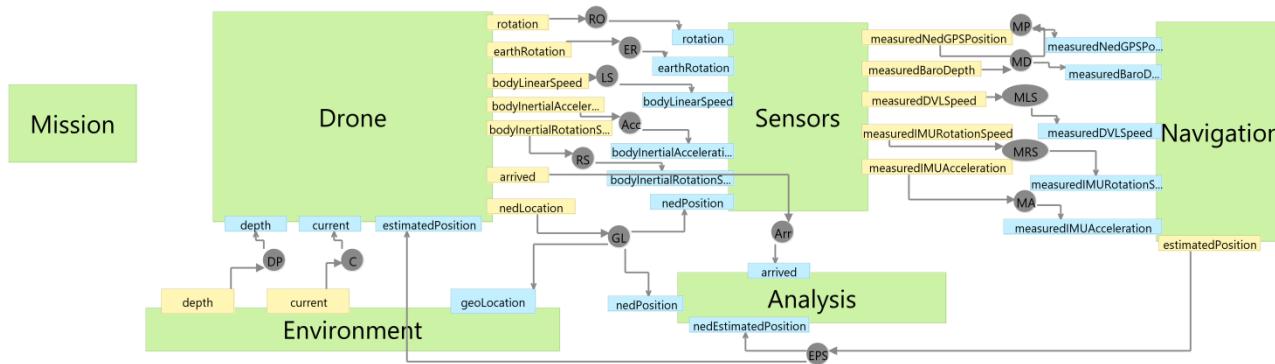
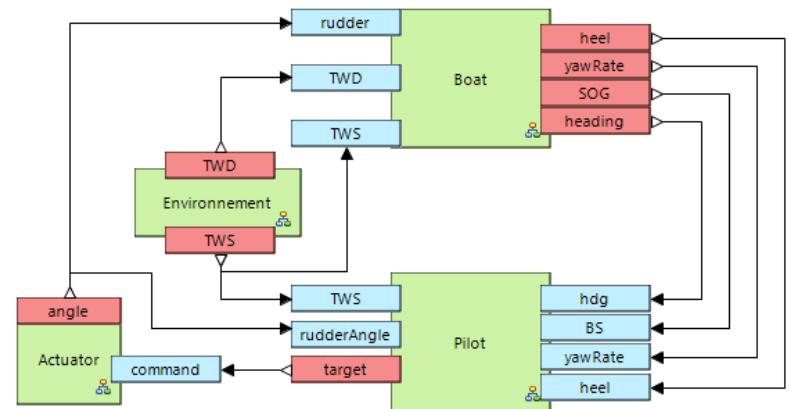
Adaptive software



- Embedded software challenges
  - Limited resources (computation, memory, power consumption)
  - Evolution considering heterogeneous platforms, sensors, communication protocols
  - Reuse of software components
  - Configuration depending of the context

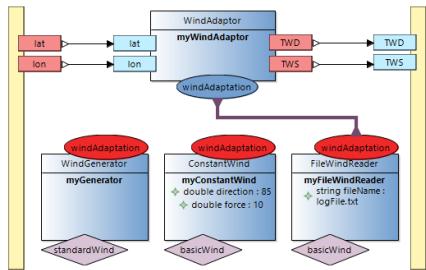
# Software architecture

- Model-Driven and component-based development
  - Architectural styles (SAIA, IMOCA, AMSA, CARES)
- Code generation
- Embedded system development
- Design of simulator



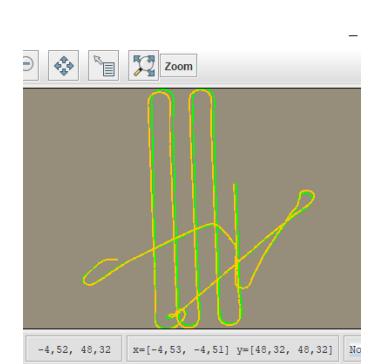
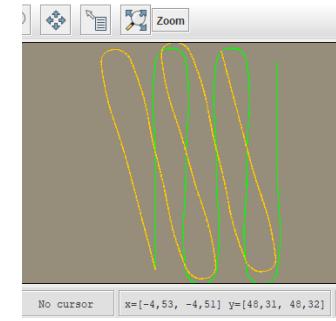
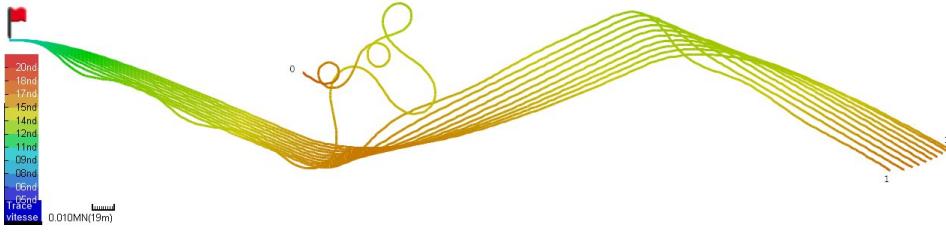
# Simulation (AMSA, CARES)

- Configuration
  - Structure
  - Scenarios
- Parameterization
  - Types
  - Parameters
  - Timed events



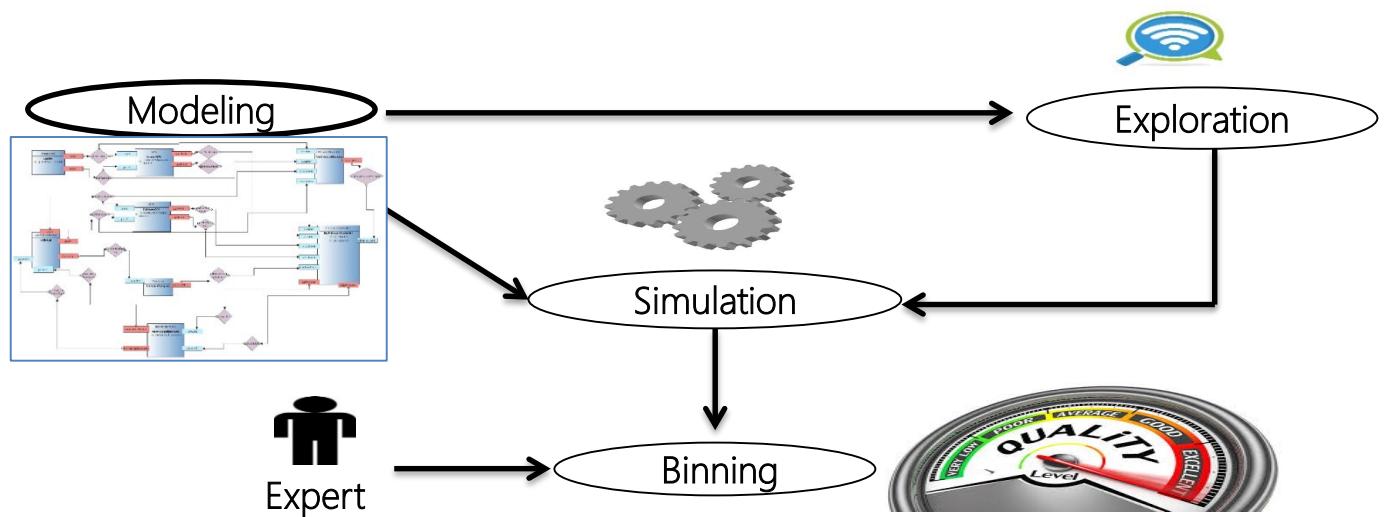
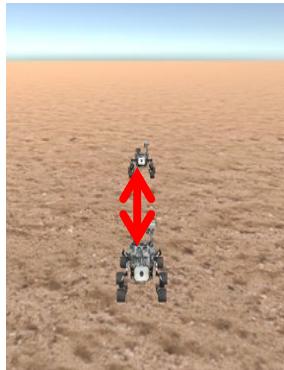
```

Simulation AuvSimulation (ms) // name of the scenario and time unit
system auv; //name of the system model under study
simulationTime [0,3600000]:1; // simulation from 0 to 360 s, step of 1ms
begin{ // simulation initialization
  // simulation with a model of noised DVL, with a DVL misalignment of 15.0 °
  bind "auv.comp.Sensors.DVL.myErrorDVL.pitfEDVL"
    to "auv.comp.Sensors.DVL.mySourceDVLAdapter.riftEDVL";
  "auv.comp.Sensors.DVL.myReaderDVL".Stop();
  "auv.comp.Sensors.DVL.myBodyToDVL.thetaDVL" = 15.0;
  // the position computation is based on no Dvl misalignment
  "auv.comp.Navigation.myDvl.thetaDVL" = 0.0;
}
scenarios {
  Scenario scenar [10]
  begin{
    "auv.comp.Drone.mySimpleMission.speed"=2.5; // initial speed(ms-1) of the auv
  } events {
    // after 10 seconds, the DVL stops
    instant 10000 {
      "auv.comp.Navigation.myDvl".Stop();
    }
    // after 10.5 seconds, the DVL restarts
    instant 10500 {
      "auv.comp.Navigation.myDvl".Start();
    }
    instant 2700000 {
      "auv.comp.Drone.mySimpleMission.speed"=2.0; // reduced speed(ms-1) of the auv
    }
  end {}
  logs { // each ms, time and the estimated position of the drone is stored
    DronePosition.csv timed(1.0)
    { "auv.comp.Navigation.myNavigationFunction.myEstimatedNedPosition";}};;
}
end []
  
```



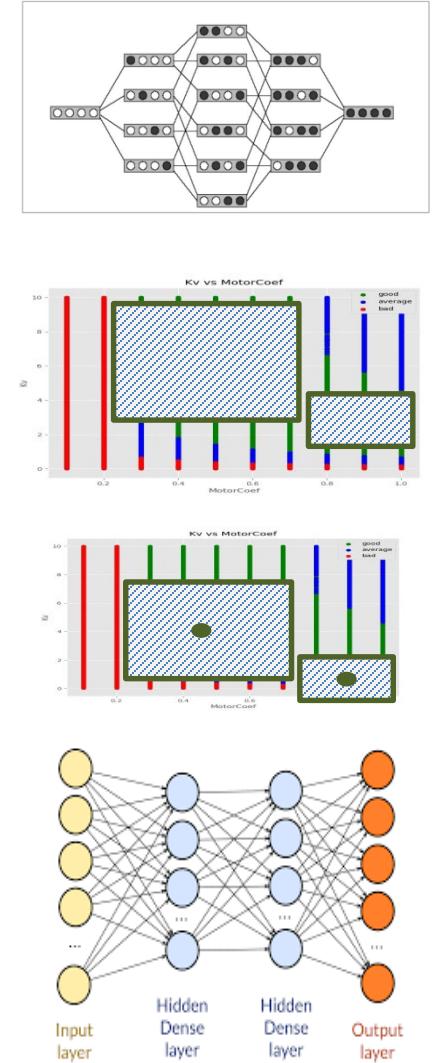
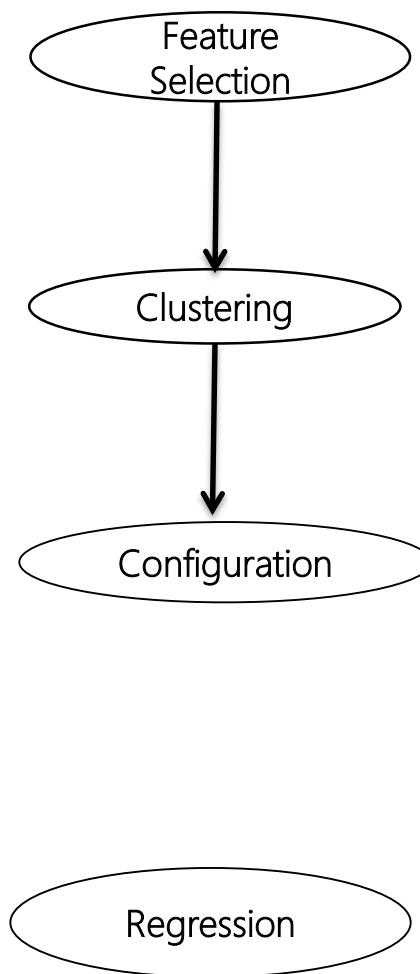
# Control parameter tuning

- Objective: automate the tuning of control parameters
- The proposed approach is composed of 8 steps
- Steps related to model simulation
  - Explore the controller behavior by simulating different configurations
  - Evaluate the simulation results regarding a control objective



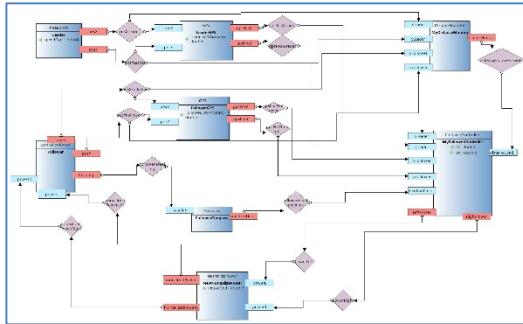
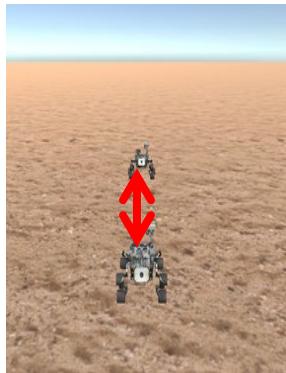
# Control parameter tuning

- Mode definition steps
  - Identify contextual parameters that have a significant impact on performances of the controller
- Regrouping contexts and parameterization
- One representative valuation of control parameters for each operational mode
- Online adaptation
  - Assign adequate control parameters for unknown contexts

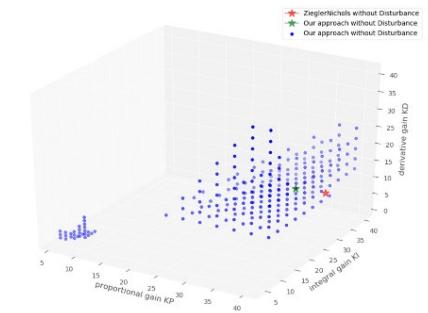
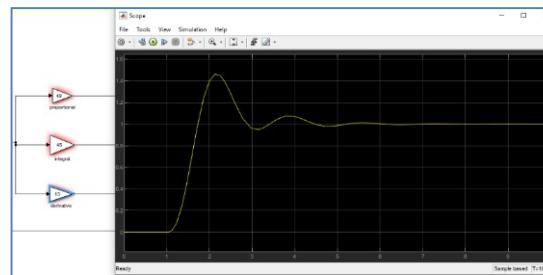
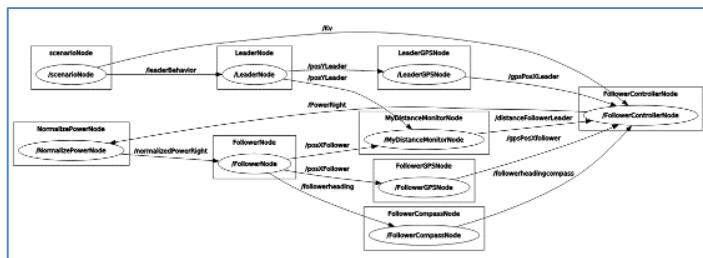


# Control parameter tuning

- Leader / Follower application

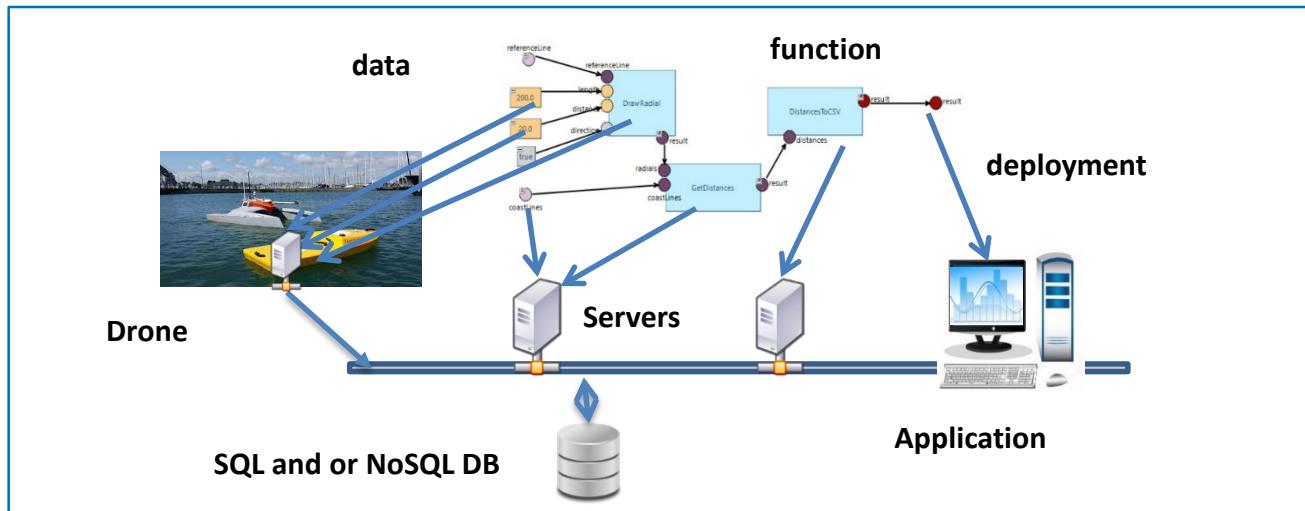


ROS code generation

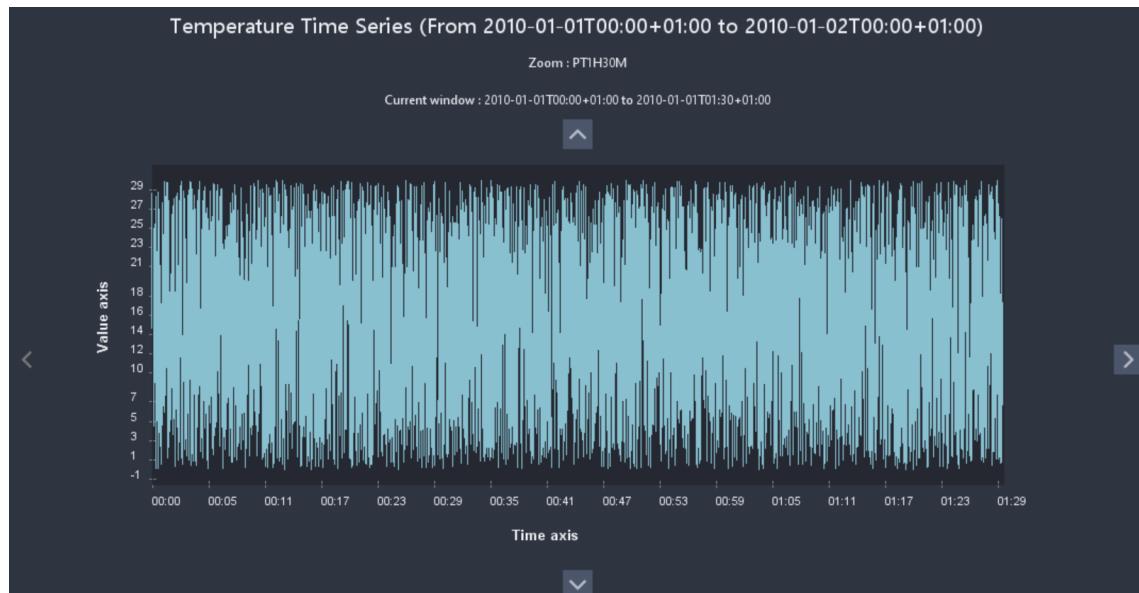
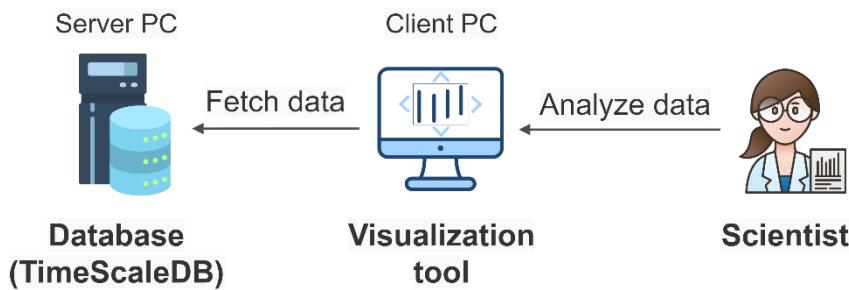


# Data acquisition (in progress)

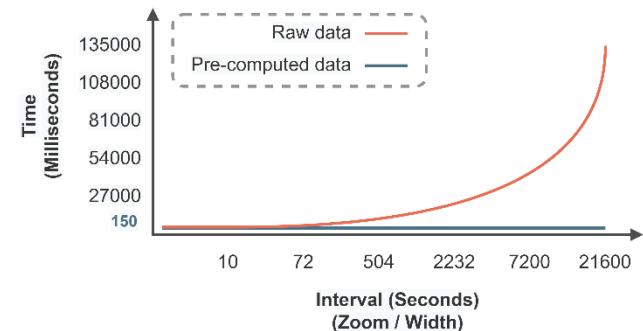
- A *framework* for data acquisition provided by marine drones
- Efficient storage and data navigation
  - BigData DB for time series
  - Optimized framework
  - Metadata
- Acquisition
  - Reuse of generic algorithms
  - Platform independent
  - Embedded (or not) deployment



# Data storage and visualization



- Min-Max visualization
  - Mean
  - Boxplot
- Navigation
  - Zoom in / out
  - Previous / next
- Pre-computed tables
  - Depending on zoom scale and number of pixels
- Prefetch
  - Zoom in/out, previous, next



# Surface drone application

- Transect and swath
  - Current
  - Waves
  - Wind
- Trajectory control tuning
- Environment estimation
- Safe control

