



# Union of adjacent contractors

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November 03, 2023

ENSTA Bretagne

# Context

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## Research laboratory

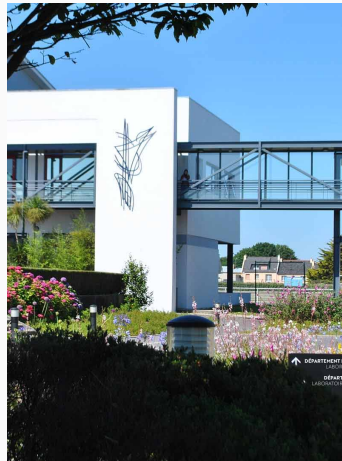
- ENSTA Bretagne, UMR 6285, Lab-STICC, IAO, ROBEX

## Supervisors

- Luc Jaulin
- Fabrice Le Bars

## Funding

- AID funding: Jean-Daniel Masson



## AUV

- Control of torpedo-like AUV
- Riptide's micro-uuv

## Environment

- Constrained environment
- Pool, harbor, ...

## Goals

- Reactivity
- Manoeuvrability



**Figure 1:** Harbor and Riptide in the ENSTA Bretagne pool

## Riptide's sensors

- Proprioceptive



**Figure 2:** Riptide's echosounder located below the head

## Riptide's sensors

- Proprioceptive
  - IMU



**Figure 2:** Riptide's echosounder located below the head

## Riptide's sensors

- Proprioceptive
  - IMU
- Exteroceptive



**Figure 2:** Riptide's echosounder located below the head

## Riptide's sensors

- Proprioceptive
  - IMU
- Exteroceptive
  - Pressure sensor



**Figure 2:** Riptide's echosounder located below the head

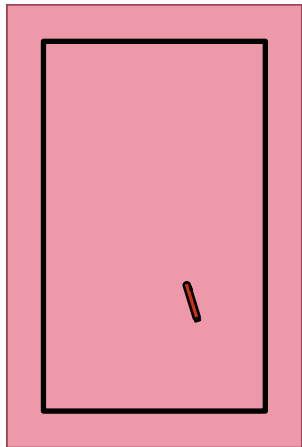


## Riptide's sensors

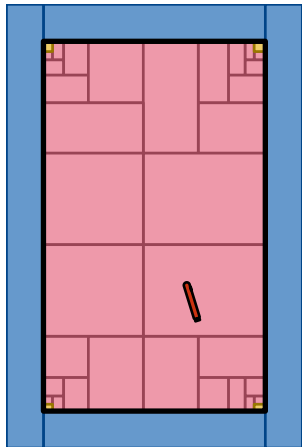
- Proprioceptive
  - IMU
- Exteroceptive
  - Pressure sensor
  - Echosounder



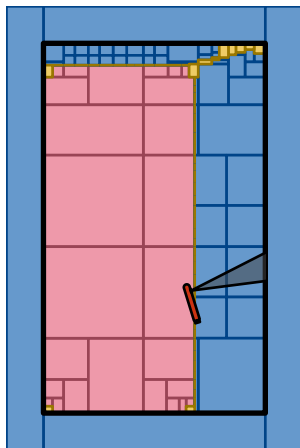
**Figure 2:** Riptide's echosounder located below the head



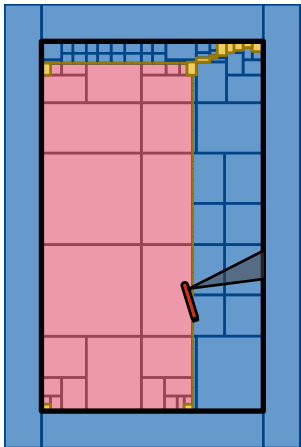
**Figure 3:** Unknown localization



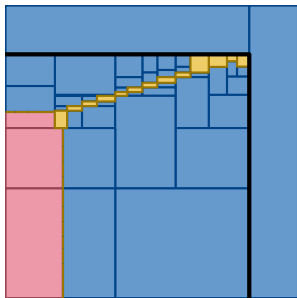
**Figure 3:** Robot is in the pool



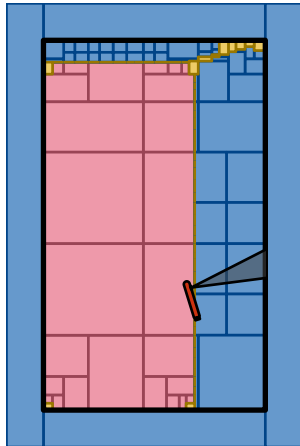
**Figure 3:** Distance measurement



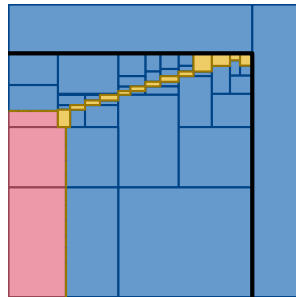
**Figure 3:** Distance measurement



**Figure 4:** Uncertain area



**Figure 3:** Distance measurement



**Figure 4:** Uncertain area

## Problem statement

Why is there this uncertain area?

# Geometric contractors

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## Geometric contractors





## Geometric contractors

- Contractors based on geometrical constraints



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- Usefull in localization



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## Example

## Geometric contractors

- Contractors based on geometrical constraints
- Usefull in localization

## Example

- CtcCross

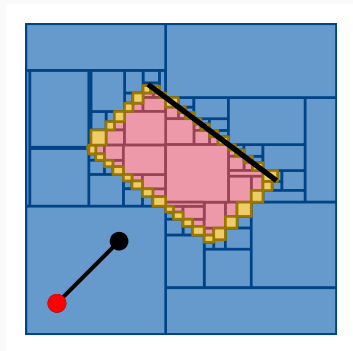


Figure 5: SepCross

## Geometric contractors

- Contractors based on geometrical constraints
- Usefull in localization

## Example

- CtcCross
- CtcVisible

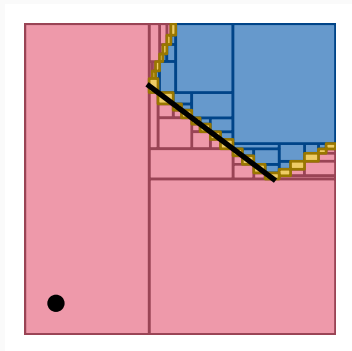


Figure 6: SepVisible

## Geometric contractors

- Contractors based on geometrical constraints
- Usefull in localization

## Example

- CtcCross
- CtcVisible

## Polygon extension

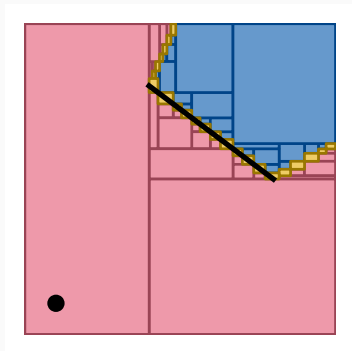


Figure 6: SepVisible

## Geometric contractors

- Contractors based on geometrical constraints
- Usefull in localization

## Example

- CtcCross
- CtcVisible

## Polygon extension

- Contractors on segments

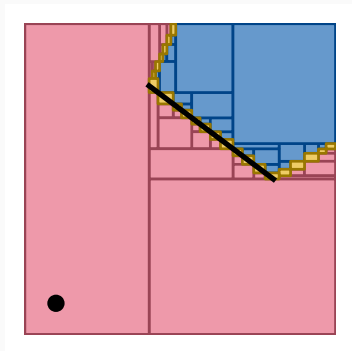


Figure 6: SepVisible

## Geometric contractors

- Contractors based on geometrical constraints
- Usefull in localization

## Example

- CtcCross
- CtcVisible

## Polygon extension

- Contractors on segments
- Extension on polygons

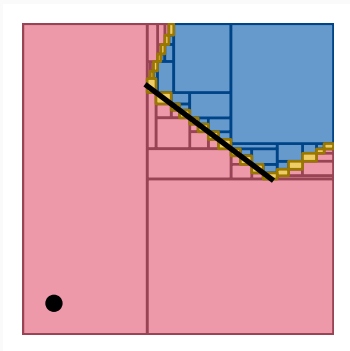
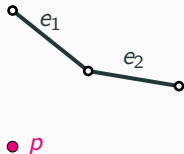


Figure 6: SepVisible





**Figure 7:** Sepvisible on a polygon

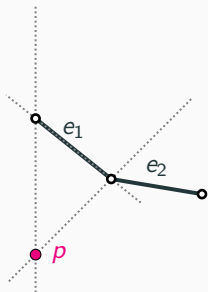


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

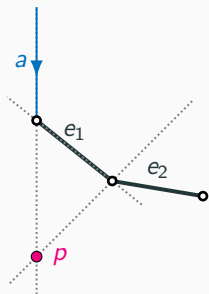


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

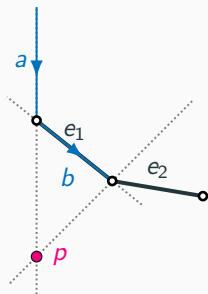


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

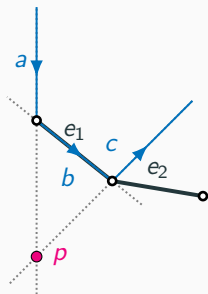


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

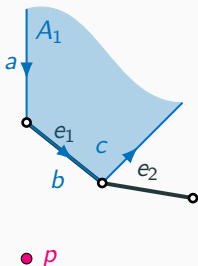


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

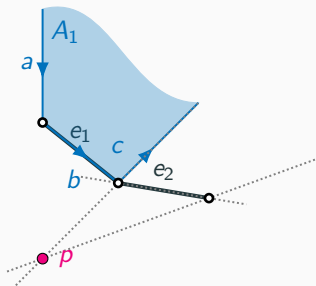


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

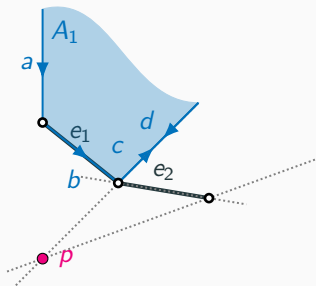


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon



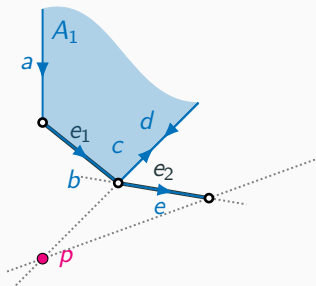


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

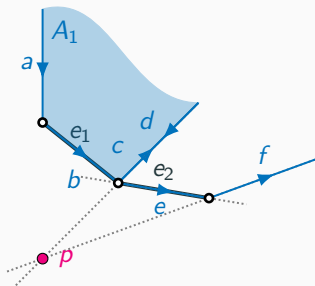


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

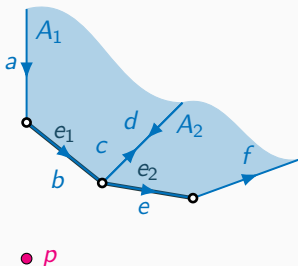
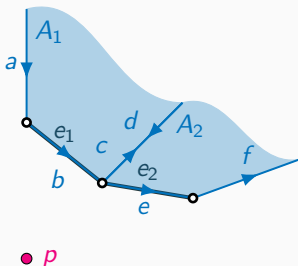


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon



Masked area

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

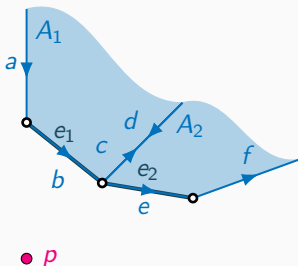
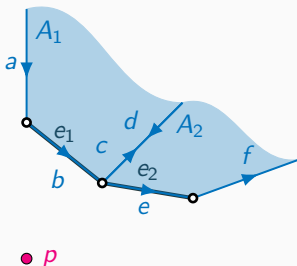


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

Masked area

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

Boundary approach



## Masked area

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

## Boundary approach

- $\partial A_1 = a + b + c$

Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

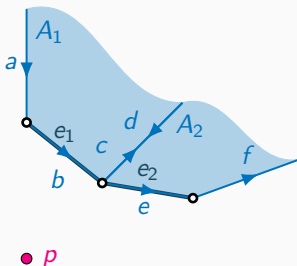


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

## Masked area

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

## Boundary approach

- $\partial A_1 = a + b + c$
- $\partial A_2 = d + e + f$

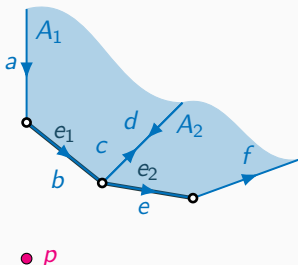


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

## Masked area

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

## Boundary approach

- $\partial A_1 = a + b + c$
- $\partial A_2 = d + e + f$
- $\partial A \neq \partial A_1 + \partial A_2$



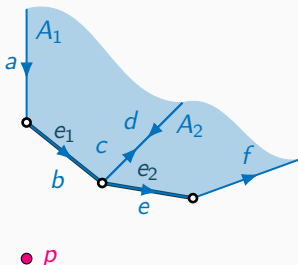


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

## Masked area

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

## Boundary approach

- $\partial A_1 = a + b + c$
- $\partial A_2 = d + e + f$
- $\partial A = a + b + c + d + e + f$

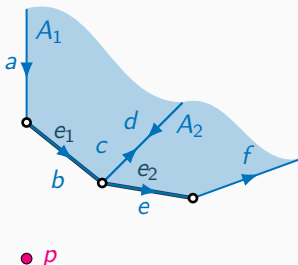


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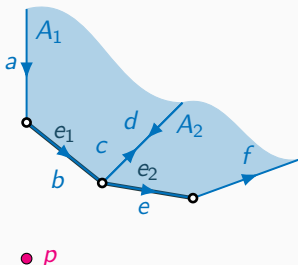


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

## Masked area

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

## Boundary approach

- $\partial A_1 = a + b + c$
- $\partial A_2 = d + e + f$
- $\partial A = a + b + c + (-c) + e + f$

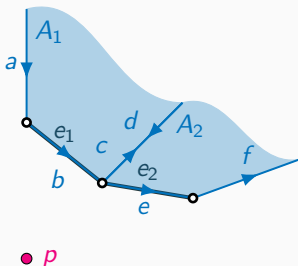


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## Masked area

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

## Boundary approach

- $\partial A_1 = a + b + c$
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- $\partial A = a + b + e + f$

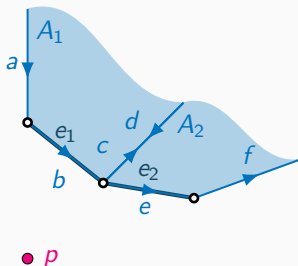


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

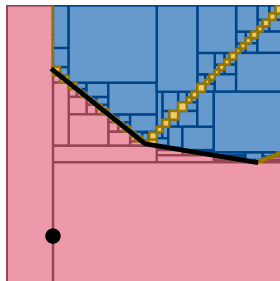


Figure 8: SepVisible on a polygon

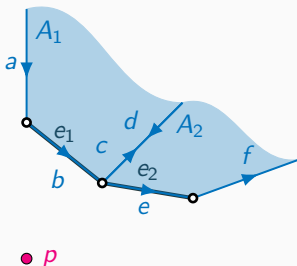


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

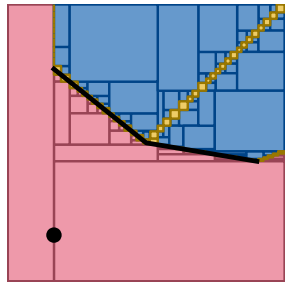


Figure 8: SepVisible on a polygon

**Solution**

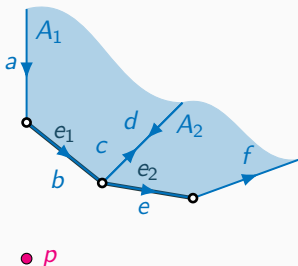


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

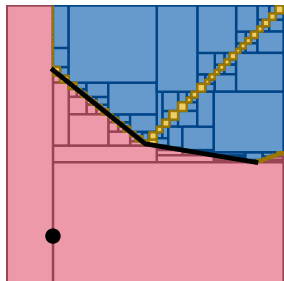


Figure 8: SepVisible on a polygon

## Solution

- $C_{A \cup B} \neq C_A \cup C_B$

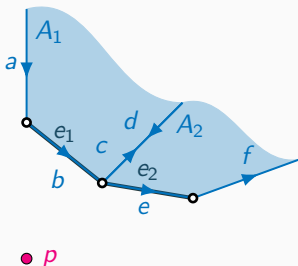


Figure 7: Sepvisible on a polygon

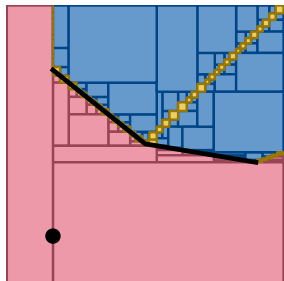


Figure 8: SepVisible on a polygon

## Solution

- $C_{A \cup B} \neq C_A \cup C_B$
- $c + d = \mathbb{R}^2$



## **Union of contractors**

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## Set definition

- $A : \{x_1 + 3 \cdot x_2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$

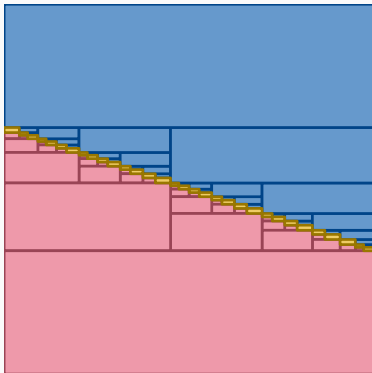


Figure 9: A

## Set definition

- $A : \{x_1 + 3 \cdot x_2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$
- $B : \{(x_1 + 0.5)^2 + x_2^2 - 2^2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$

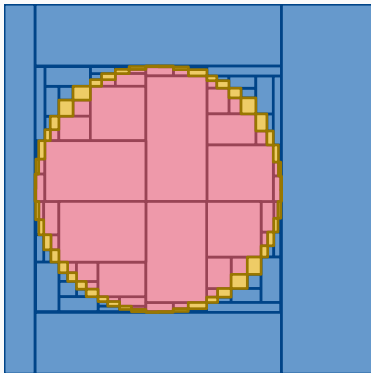


Figure 9:  $B$

## Set definition

- $A : \{x_1 + 3 \cdot x_2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$
- $B : \{(x_1 + 0.5)^2 + x_2^2 - 2^2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$
- $C : \{(x_1 - 0.5)^2 + x_2^2 - 2^2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$

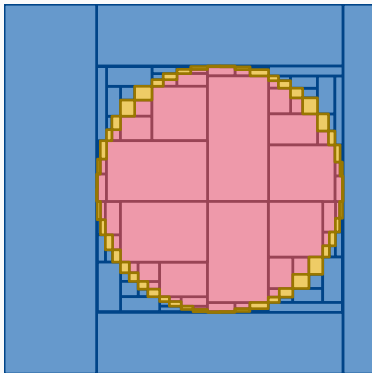


Figure 9: C

## Set definition

- $A : \{x_1 + 3 \cdot x_2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$
- $B : \{(x_1 + 0.5)^2 + x_2^2 - 2^2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$
- $C : \{(x_1 - 0.5)^2 + x_2^2 - 2^2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$

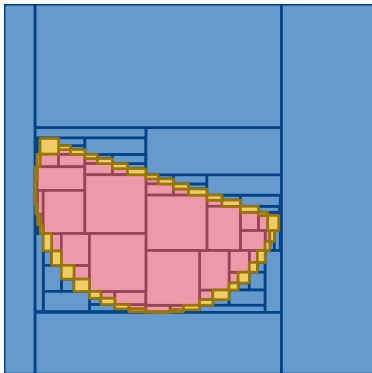


Figure 9:  $A \cap B$

## Set definition

- $A : \{x_1 + 3 \cdot x_2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$
- $B : \{(x_1 + 0.5)^2 + x_2^2 - 2^2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$
- $C : \{(x_1 - 0.5)^2 + x_2^2 - 2^2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$

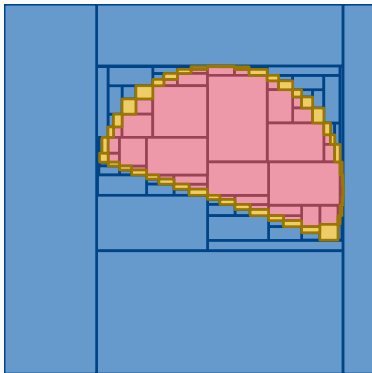


Figure 9:  $\bar{A} \cap C$

## Set definition

- $A : \{x_1 + 3 \cdot x_2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$
- $B : \{(x_1 + 0.5)^2 + x_2^2 - 2^2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$
- $C : \{(x_1 - 0.5)^2 + x_2^2 - 2^2 \in [-\infty; 0]\}$

## Set expression

$$Z = (A \cap B) \cup (\bar{A} \cap C)$$

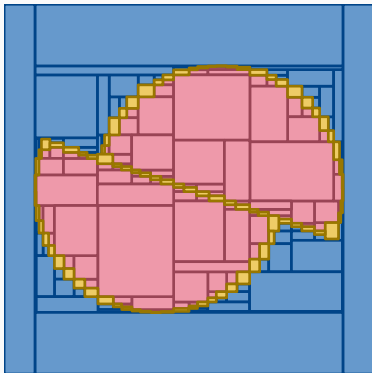


Figure 9:  $Z = (A \cap B) \cup (\bar{A} \cap C)$

$f(a, b, c)$

$a$ \ $b, c$	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	1

Figure 10: Karnaugh map - Z

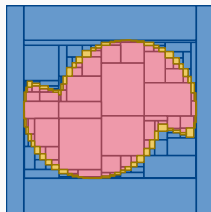


Figure 11: Z



$f(a, b, c)$

$a$ \ $b, c$	00	01	11	10
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Figure 10: Karnaugh map - Z

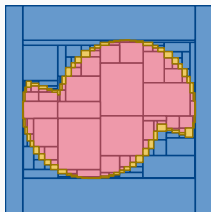


Figure 11: Z

$f(a, b, c)$

		$b, c$			
		00	01	11	10
$a$	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

Figure 10: Karnaugh map -  $Z$

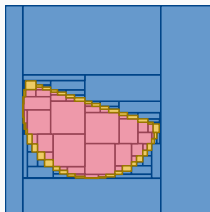


Figure 11:  $A \cap B$

## Disjunctive Normal Form

$$f(a, b, c) = (a \wedge b)$$

$f(a, b, c)$

		$b, c$			
		00	01	11	10
$a$	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

Figure 10: Karnaugh map - Z

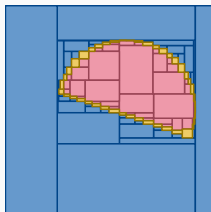


Figure 11:  $\bar{a} \cap c$

## Disjunctive Normal Form

$$f(a, b, c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge c)$$

$f(a, b, c)$

$a \backslash b, c$	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	1

Figure 10: Karnaugh map - Z

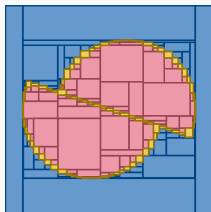


Figure 11:  $(A \cap B) \cup (\bar{A} \cap C)$

## Disjunctive Normal Form

$$f(a, b, c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge c)$$

$f(a, b, c)$

		$b, c$			
		00	01	11	10
$a$	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

Figure 10: Karnaugh map - Z

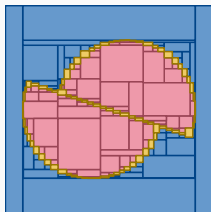


Figure 11:  $(A \cap B) \cup (\bar{A} \cap C)$

## Disjunctive Normal Form

$$f(a, b, c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge c)$$

## Boundary Preserving Form

$$f(a, b, c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge c)$$

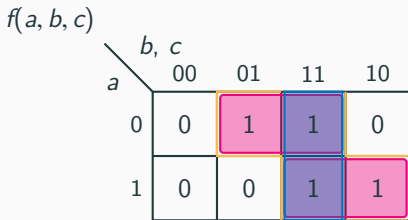


Figure 10: Karnaugh map -  $Z$

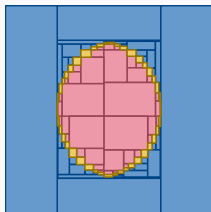


Figure 11:  $B \cap C$

## Disjunctive Normal Form

$$f(a, b, c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge c)$$

## Boundary Preserving Form

$$f(a, b, c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge c) \vee (b \wedge c)$$

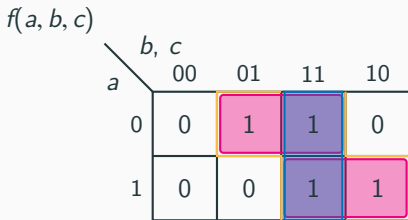


Figure 10: Karnaugh map - Z

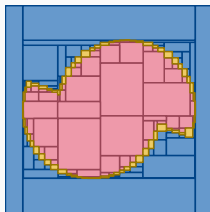


Figure 11: Z

## Disjunctive Normal Form

$$f(a, b, c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge c)$$

## Boundary Preserving Form

$$f(a, b, c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge c) \vee (b \wedge c)$$

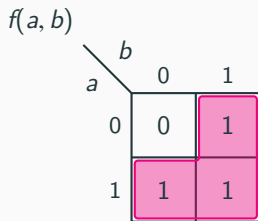


Figure 12: Karnaugh map -  $A \cup B$

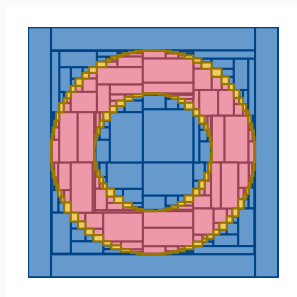


Figure 13: Expected  $A \cup B$



$f(a, b)$

$b$	0	1
$a$	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	1

Figure 12: Karnaugh map -  $A \cup B$

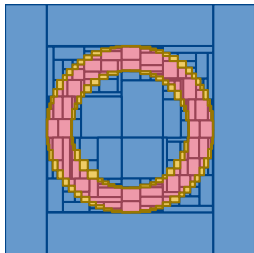


Figure 13:  $A$

$f(a, b)$

		$b$	0	1
$a$	0	0	0	1
	1	1	1	1

Figure 12: Karnaugh map -  $A \cup B$

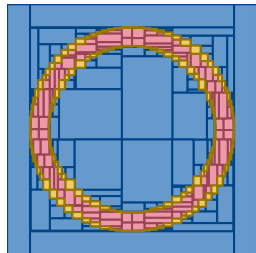


Figure 13:  $B$

$f(a, b)$

		$b$	
		0	1
$a$	0	0	1
	1	1	1

Figure 12: Karnaugh map -  $A \cup B$

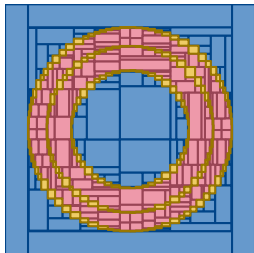
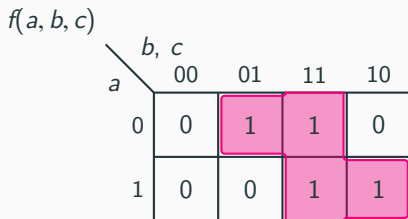


Figure 13:  $A \cup B$

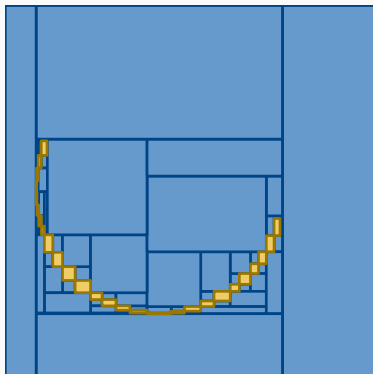


**Figure 14:** Karnaugh map of the expression

$f(a, b, c)$

		$b, c$			
		00	01	11	10
$a$	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

**Figure 14:** Karnaugh map of the expression

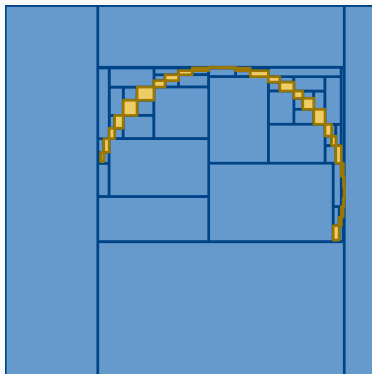


**Figure 15:**  $\partial B \cap A$

$f(a, b, c)$

		$b, c$			
		00	01	11	10
$a$	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

**Figure 14:** Karnaugh map of the expression

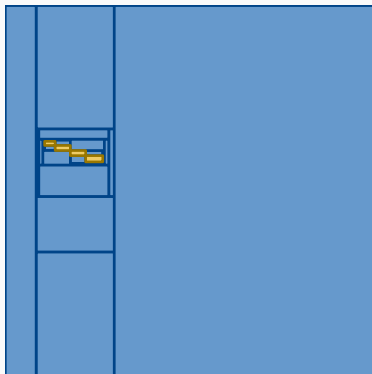


**Figure 15:**  $\partial C \cap \bar{A}$

$f(a, b, c)$

		$b, c$			
		00	01	11	10
$a$	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

**Figure 14:** Karnaugh map of the expression

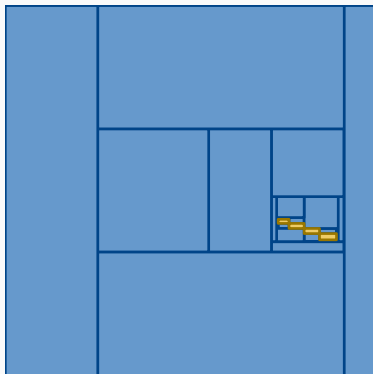


**Figure 15:**  $\partial A \cap B \cap \bar{C}$

$f(a, b, c)$

		$b, c$			
		00	01	11	10
$a$	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

**Figure 14:** Karnaugh map of the expression



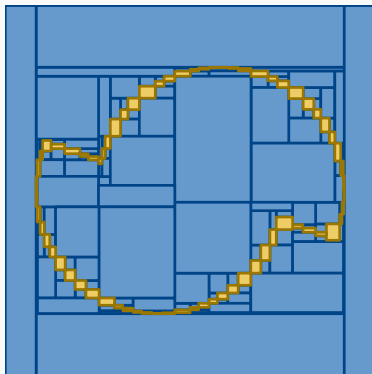
**Figure 15:**  $\partial A \cap \bar{B} \cap C$



$f(a, b, c)$

		$b, c$			
		00	01	11	10
$a$	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

**Figure 14:** Karnaugh map of the expression

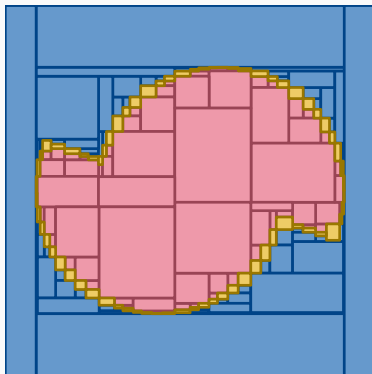


**Figure 15:**  $\partial Z$

$f(a, b, c)$

		$b, c$			
		00	01	11	10
$a$	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

**Figure 14:** Karnaugh map of the expression



**Figure 15:** Z



## Problem statement

## Problem statement

- Union contractors problem



## Problem statement

- Union contractors problem
- Adjacent contractors



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- Union contractors problem
- Adjacent contractors
- Fake boundary

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## Geometric contractors

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## Geometric contractors

- Define  $C_{A \cup B}$



## Problem statement

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## Geometric contractors

- Define  $C_{A \cup B}$
- Add constraint  $A \cup \bar{A} = \mathbb{R}^2$

## Problem statement

- Union contractors problem
- Adjacent contractors
- Fake boundary

## Geometric contractors

- Define  $C_{A \cup B}$
- Add constraint  $A \cup \bar{A} = \mathbb{R}^2$

## General union

## Problem statement

- Union contractors problem
- Adjacent contractors
- Fake boundary

## Geometric contractors

- Define  $C_{A \cup B}$
- Add constraint  $A \cup \bar{A} = \mathbb{R}^2$

## General union

- Boundary Preserving Form

## Problem statement

- Union contractors problem
- Adjacent contractors
- Fake boundary

## Geometric contractors

- Define  $C_{A \cup B}$
- Add constraint  $A \cup \bar{A} = \mathbb{R}^2$

## General union

- Boundary Preserving Form
- Boundary approach + Predicate

**Questions?**



# Union of adjacent contractors

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Quentin Bateau

November 03, 2023

ENSTA Bretagne