

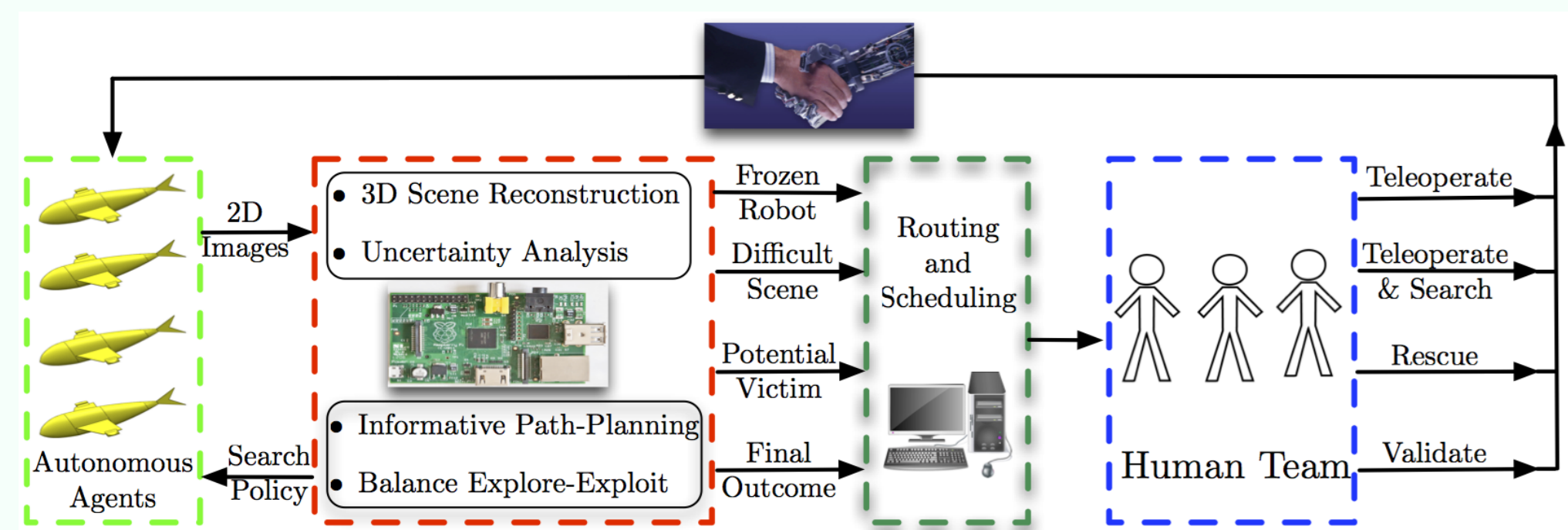


NRI-FND: Human-Team-Supervised Autonomy with Application to Underwater Search and Rescue



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Project Objectives



- ▶ Development of a principled framework for the design of human-team supervised autonomy
- ▶ Optimal task allocation and scheduling for human-team supervision
- ▶ Informative path planning for target search
- ▶ Development of a heterogeneous group of gliding robotic fish, remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) and a robotic boat
- ▶ Experimental evaluation in field trials emulating underwater search and rescue

Improvements to Gliding Robotic Fish

Design Concept

Underwater Gliders, Robotic Fish, Energy Efficient, Maneuverable

Working Pattern

Gliding, Spiraling

Improvements

Next Generation Design improvements:
 (a) Modular mechanical design
 (b) Modular actuator configuration
 (c) Individually actuated fins
 (d) Faster development and maintenance
 (e) Reduced thruster propulsion

Electronics improvements:
 • Infrared Satellite Communication
 • Wi-Fi Communication
 • Improved computational power
 • 32 GB on board Storage
 • Larger battery capacity

Waypoint Navigation

Gliding-based navigation to a GPS target ~500m away, Trajectory Tracking Control Simulations

Education and Outreach Activities

- ▶ Undergraduate research on underwater robotic development, HRI, and photogrammetry
- ▶ K-12 teacher training on using EEG data for HRI
- ▶ Demos of underwater robots at various outreach events

ROV Platform and Robotic Boat

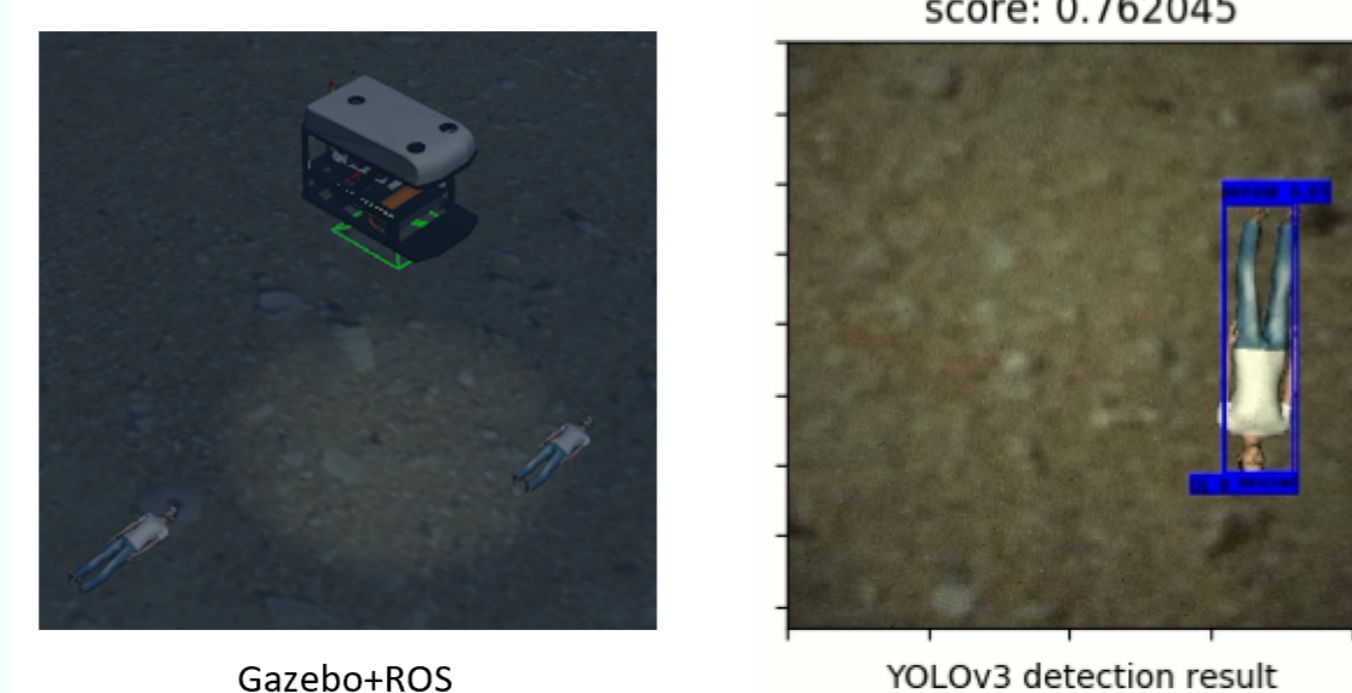


- ▶ ROV communicates through a buoy that floats on the surface of the water
- ▶ Boat carries assistive devices and can perform autonomous waypoint tracking
- ▶ Sidescan sonar unit is designed to operate remotely while being towed by the boat

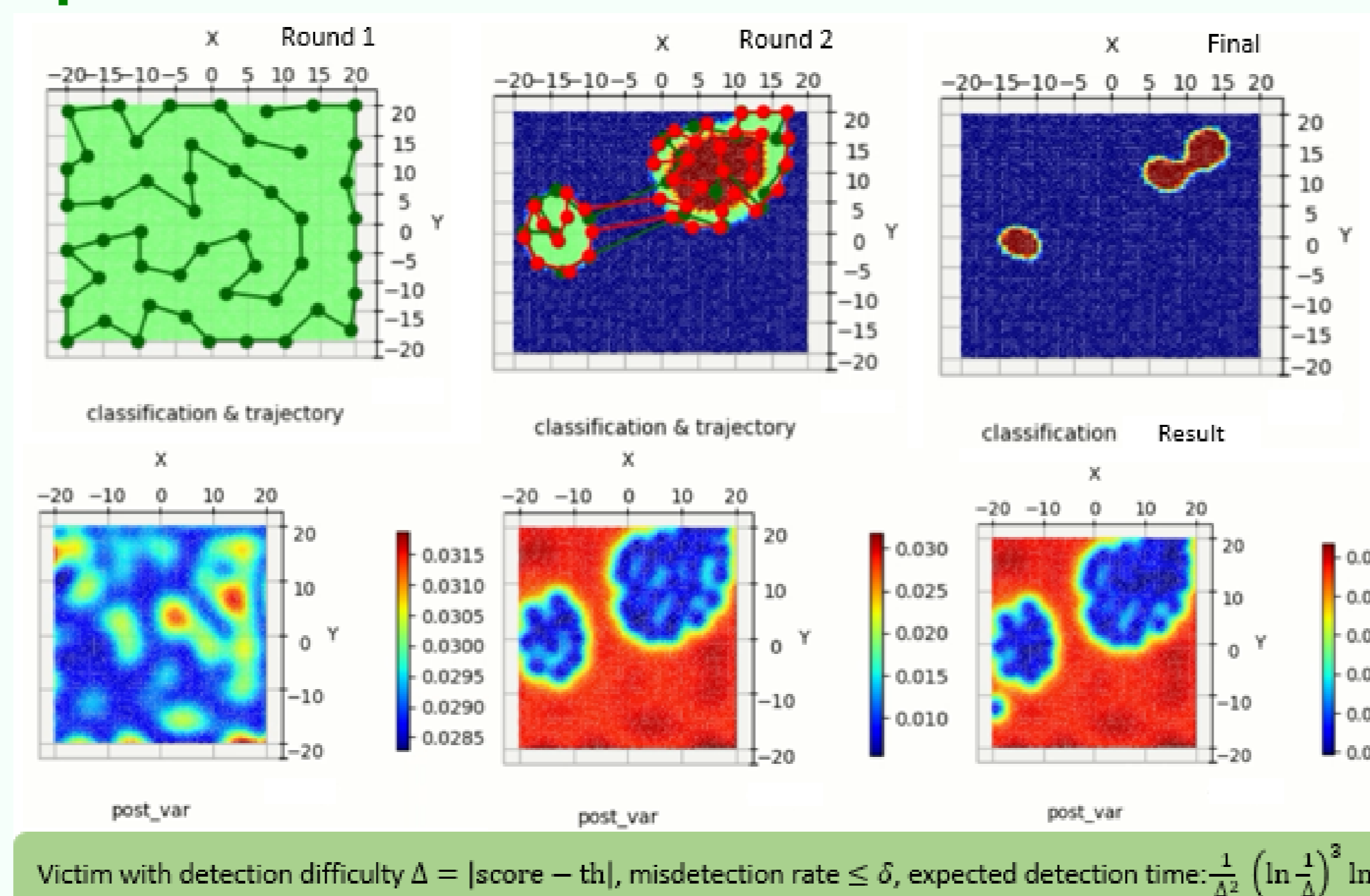
Advances in Underwater Search Algorithms

- ▶ An underwater vehicle operated in water
- ▶ An unknown number of victims on water-floor
- ▶ Sensing at different depth is modeled as multi-fidelity Gaussian processes
- ▶ Minimize searching time while meeting the detection accuracy requirement

Simulation Test Environment



Experimental Results

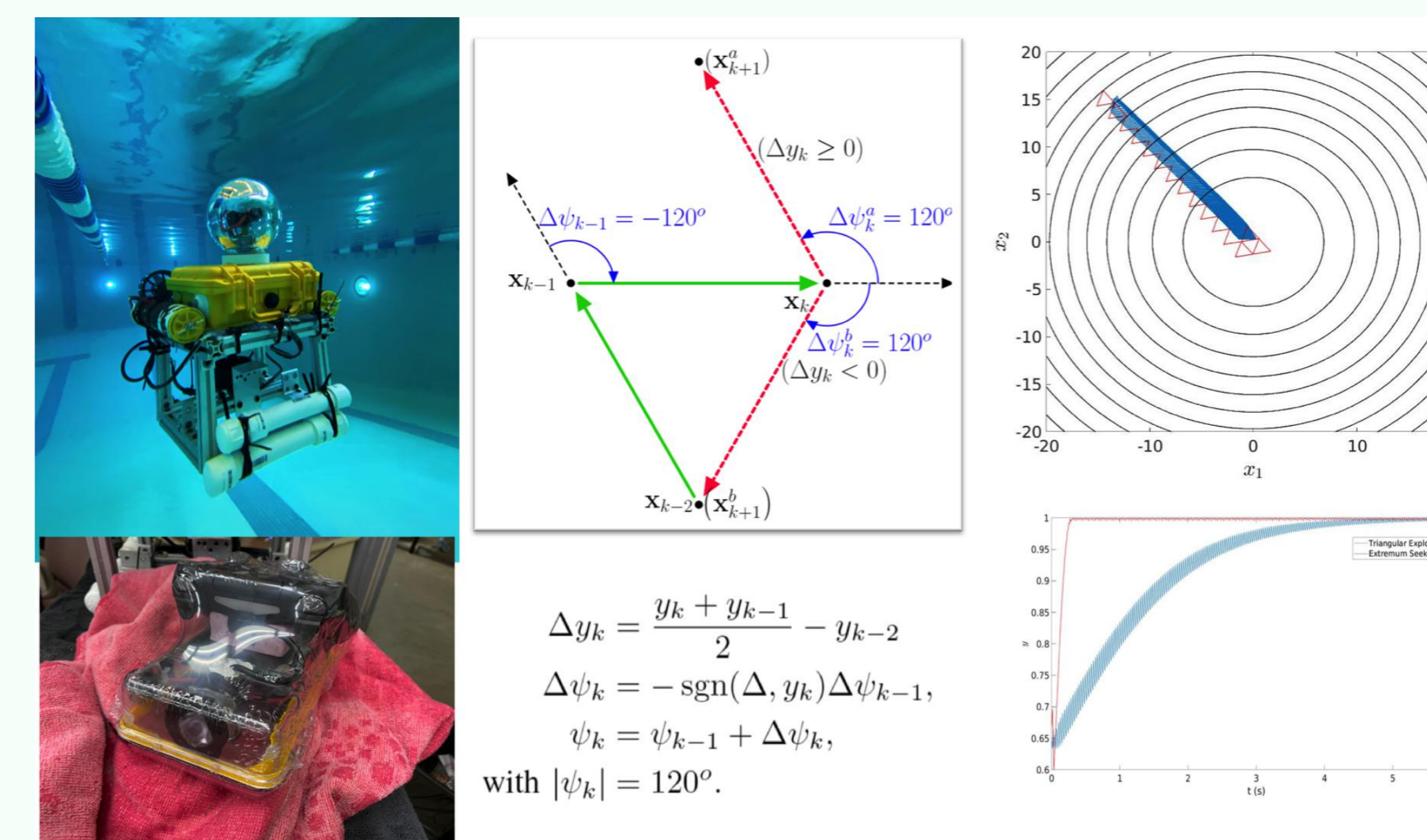


Victim with detection difficulty $\Delta = |score - th|$, misdetection rate $\leq \delta$, expected detection time: $\frac{1}{\delta} \left(\ln \frac{1}{\delta} \right) \ln \frac{1}{\delta}$

LED-based Communication and Localization

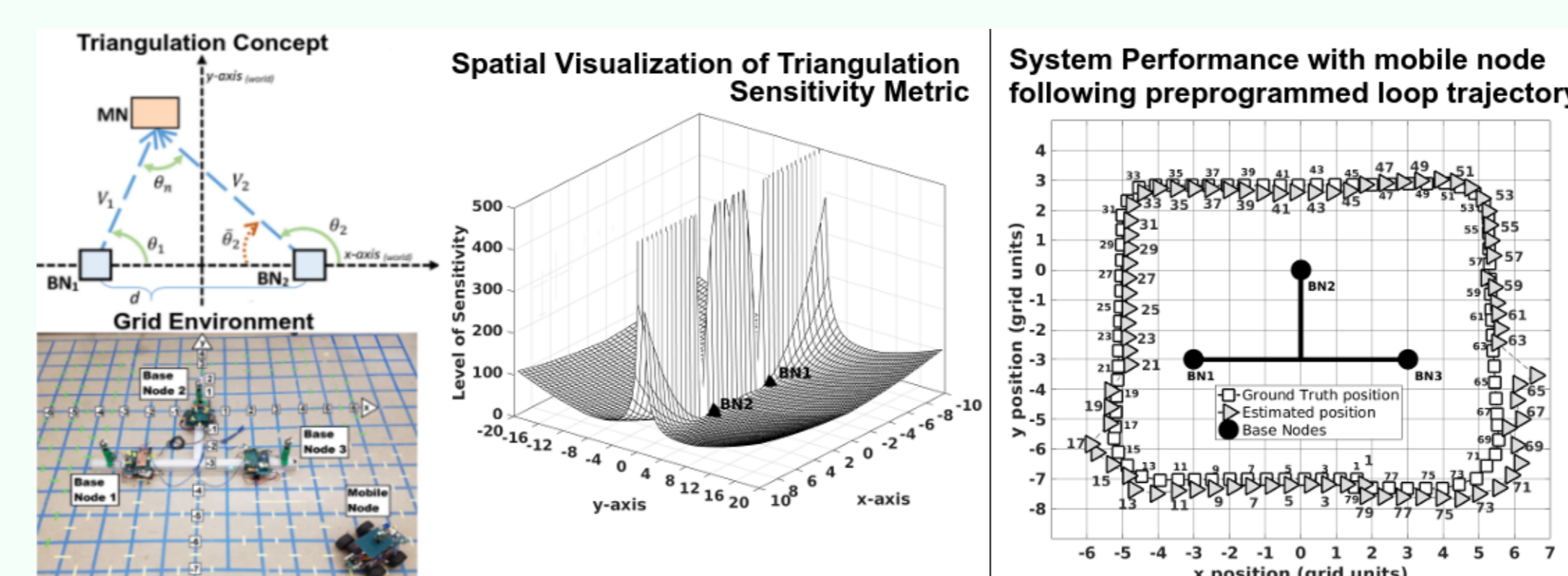
Alignment Control for Optical Communication

- ▶ Objective is to achieve Line of Sight (LOS) between two underwater optical transceivers
- ▶ Our current work demonstrates establishment and maintenance in a one-sided case.
- ▶ A joystick sends command via LED communication to the underwater robot.
- ▶ A triangular-exploration based technique is developed for alignment control



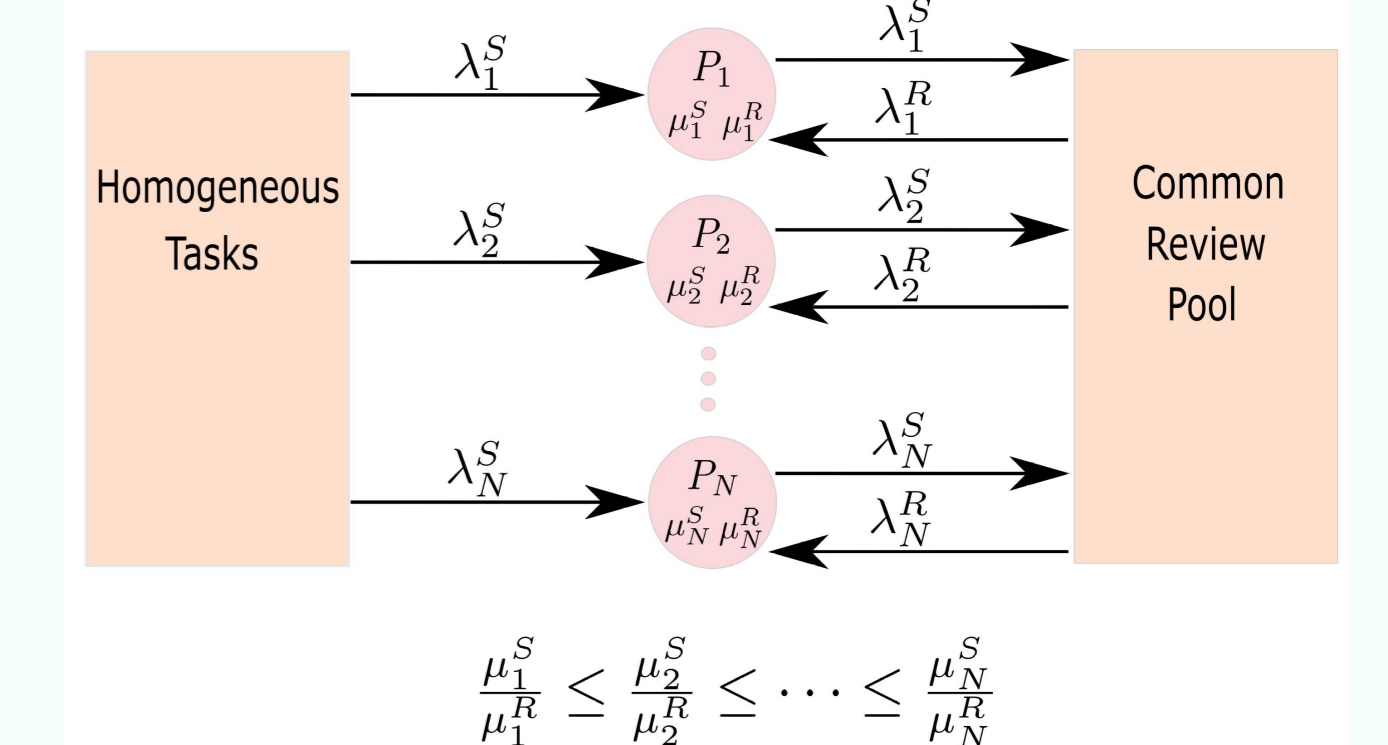
LED based Localization

- ▶ 2-D Localization of a mobile robot using bearing angles to triangulate mobile robot's position
- ▶ Bearing angles for establishing LOS between robot and base nodes
- ▶ Each node has LED transmitter and photodiode receiver that rotate 360°
- ▶ Sensitivity metric of the triangulation used to determine the most robust base node pairing
- ▶ Sensitivity inversely related to triangulation accuracy

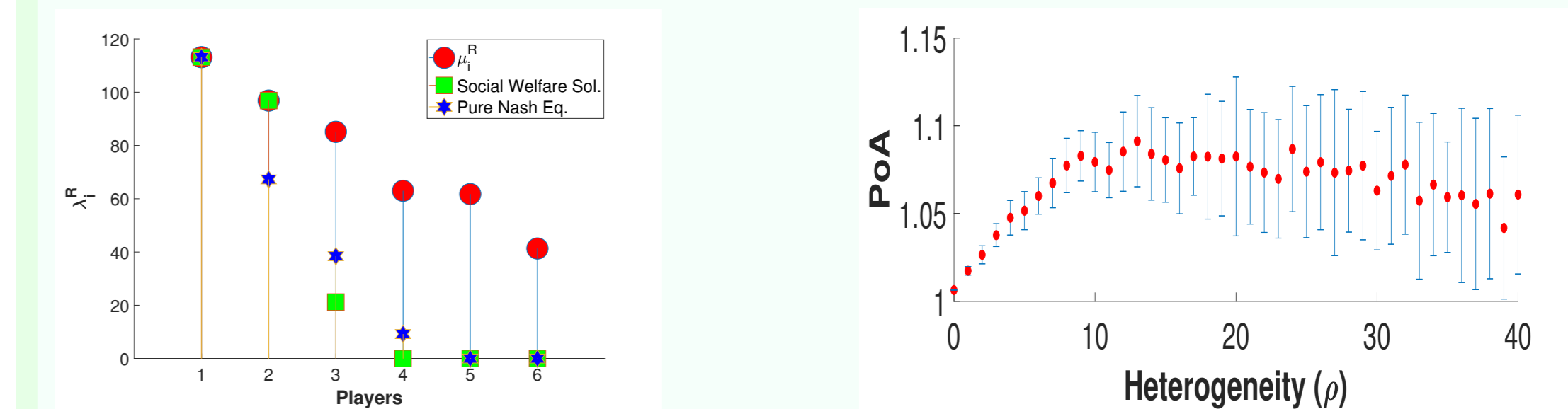


Human-Robot Team Collaboration

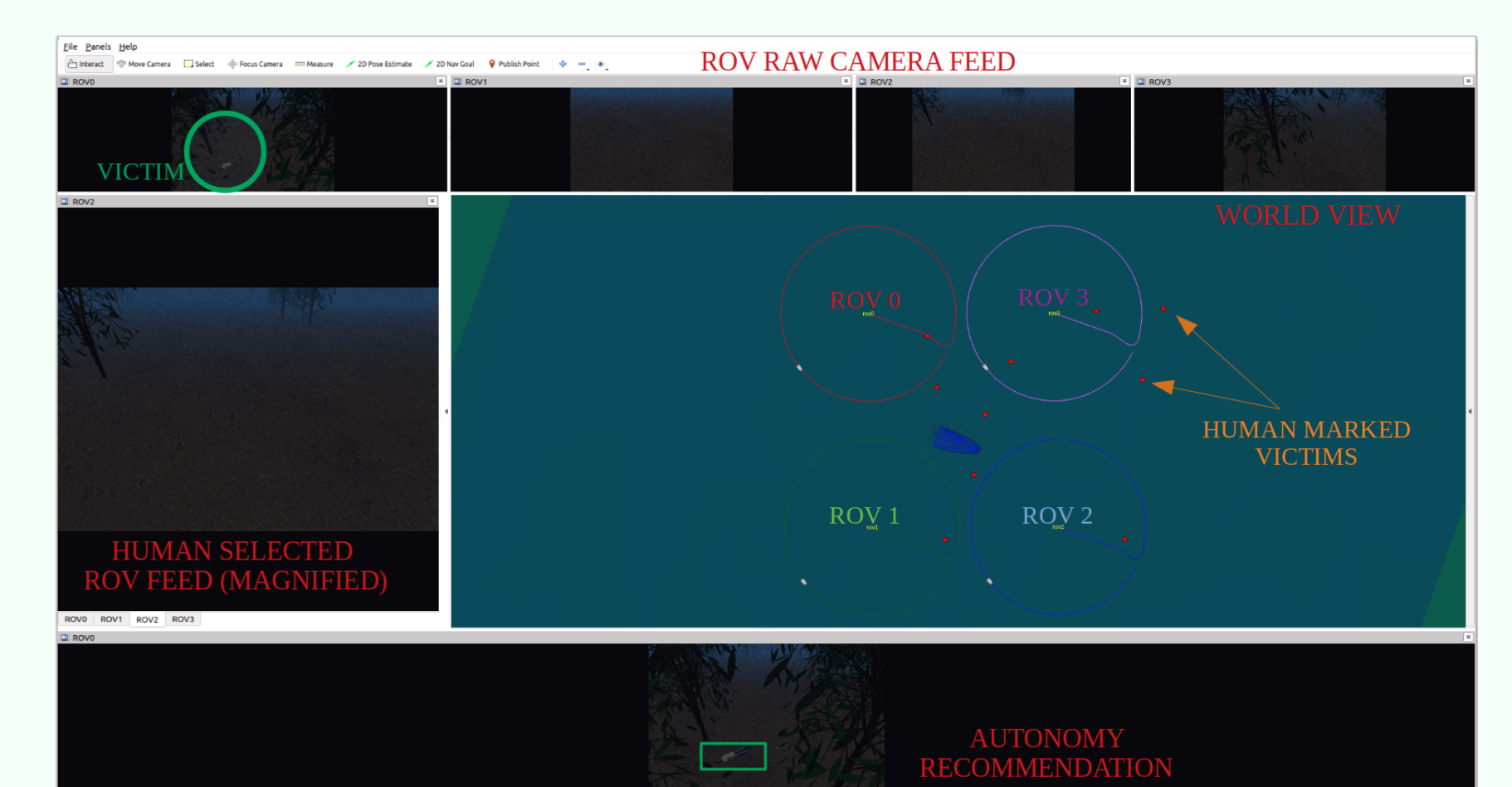
Common Pool Resource Games Framework



- ▶ Team servicing and reviewing (from CPR) tasks
- ▶ **Heterogeneity**: Max. serv. (μ_i^S) & rev. (μ_i^R) rate
- ▶ **Objective**: Incentivize team collaboration
- ▶ Establish existence of unique PNE; $PoA \approx 1$
- ▶ Best response dynamics converge to PNE



Human-Supervised Underwater Search



- ▶ Human supervised victim search & localization
- ▶ ROVs operation: Autonomous or Teleoperated
- ▶ Autonomy aided human search

