



# Approaches to Gas Source Tracing and Declaration by Pure Chemo-Tropotaxis

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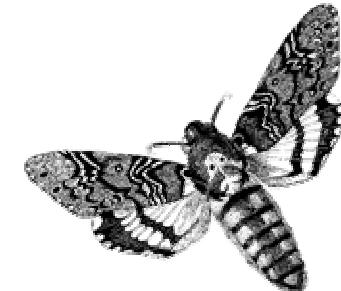
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  - 2) Subtasks of Gas Source Localisation
  - 3) Gas Source Localisation: Main Problems
  - 4) Experimental Setup
  - 5) Pure Chemo-Tropotaxis
  - 6) Results
  - 7) Conclusions
-

# 1

# Motivation – Gas Source Localisation

## ■ Mobile Nose - Research

- | physical properties of gas transport
- | understand how animals use odours to navigate



## ■ Mobile Nose - Applications

- | cover larger scale environments
- | inspection robot with smelling ability
- | use in rescue robots

## 2

# Subtasks of Gas Source Localisation

## ■ Gas Finding

- | detecting an increased concentration

## ■ Source Tracing

- | following the cues towards the gas source

## ■ Source Declaration

- | determining the certainty that a source was found

## 2

# Subtasks of Gas Source Localisation

## ■ Gas Finding

- | detecting an increased concentration

## ■ Source Tracing

- | following the cues towards the gas source

*Chemo-Tropotaxis ?*

## ■ Source Declaration

- | determining the certainty that a source was found

# 3

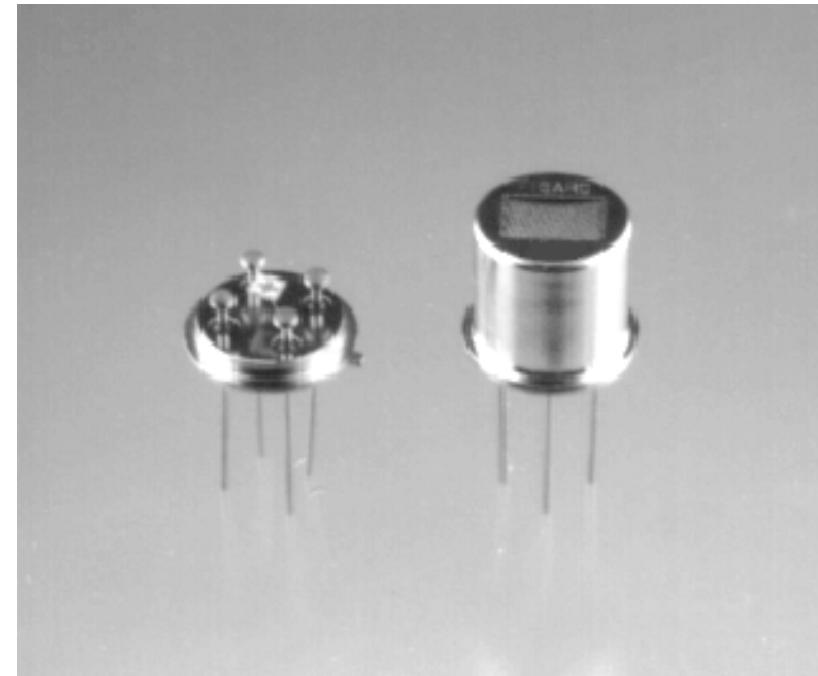
## Main Problems: Gas Sensors

### ■ Metal Oxide Gas Sensors (MOX)

- doped semiconducting surface layer
- heating element

### ■ Pros and Cons

- high sensitivity
- inexpensive
- low selectivity



# 3

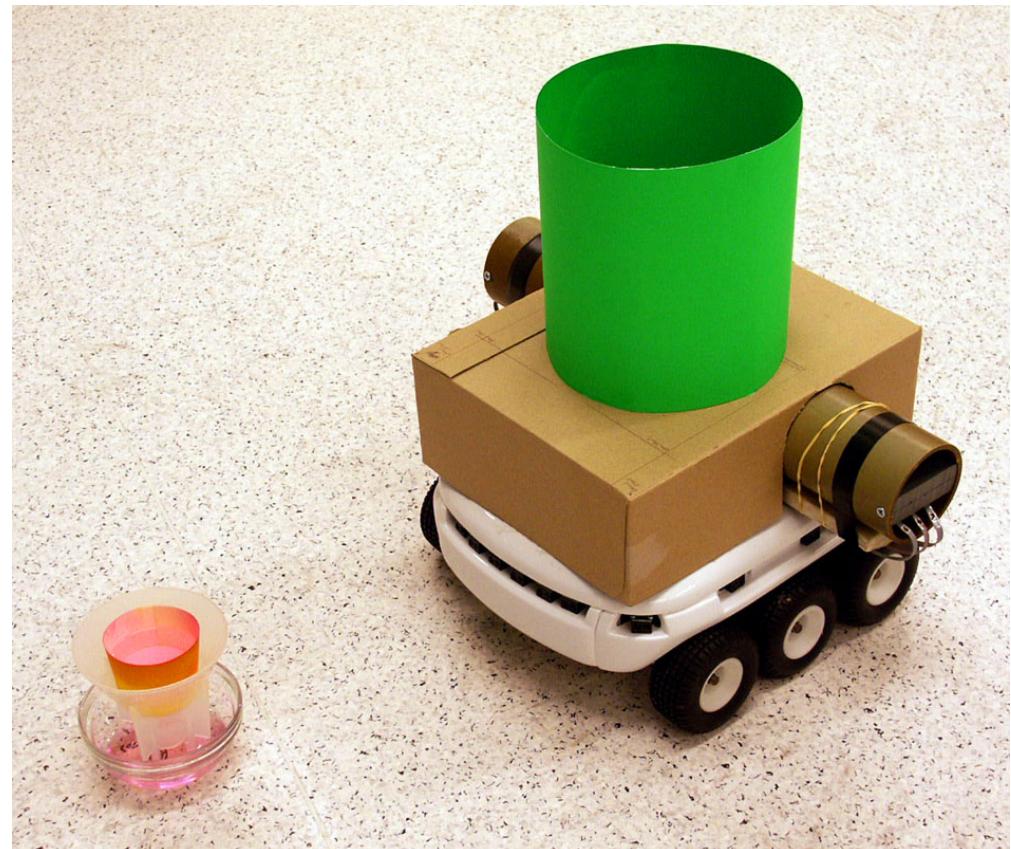
# Main Problems: MOX Gas Sensors

## Delayed Response

$$\tau_r \approx 1.8 \text{ s}$$

## Long Recovery

$$\tau_d^{(fans)} \approx 11.1 \text{ s}$$



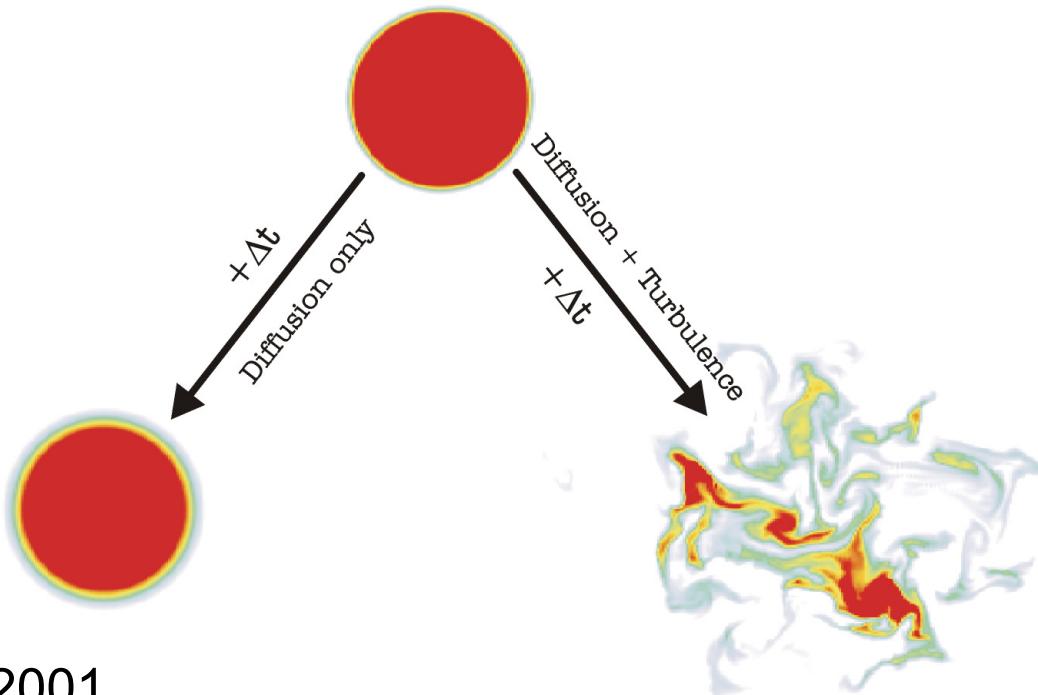
# 3 Environment

- Uncontrolled Indoor Environment ...
  - diffusion (neglectable)
  - convective airflow
  - turbulence
- ... Without a Strong Unidirectional Airflow
  - detection limit of current state-of-the-art anemometers too low

# 3

# Main Problems: Turbulent Distribution

- Instantaneous Distribution  $\neq$  Average Distribution

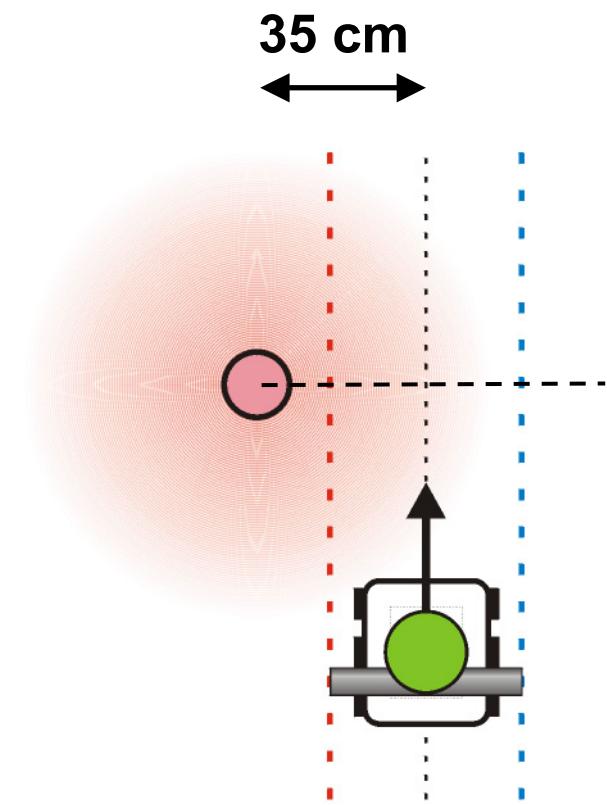
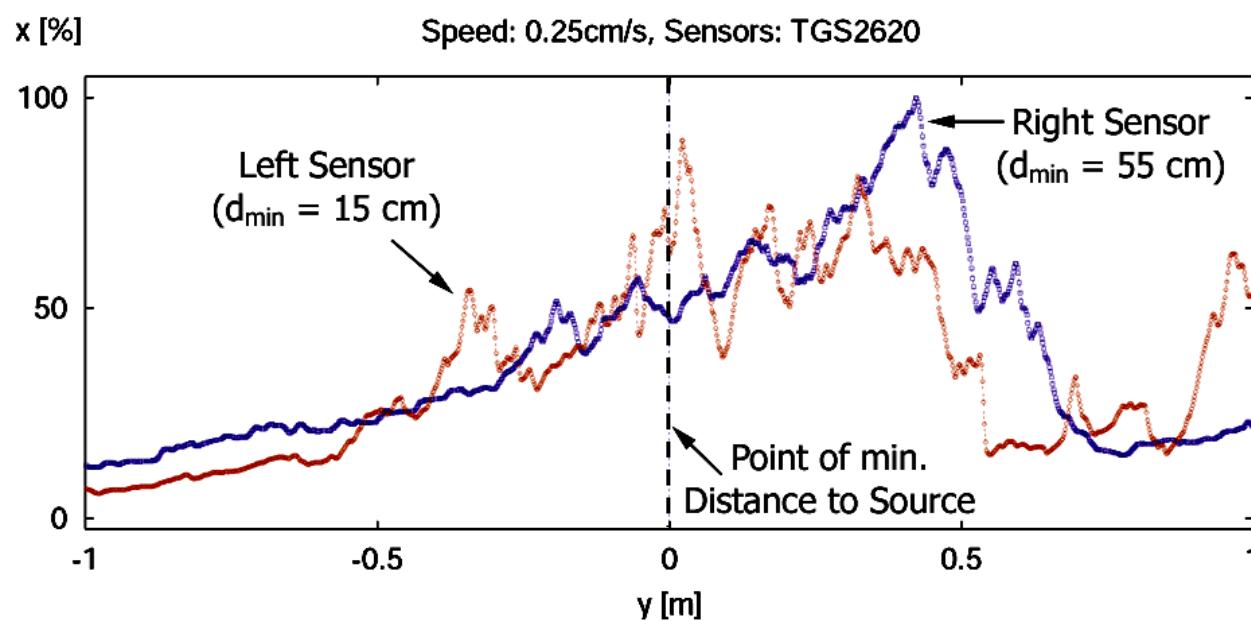


Smyth & Moum 2001

# 3

# Main Problems: Turbulent Distribution

- Instantaneous Distribution  $\neq$  Average Distribution

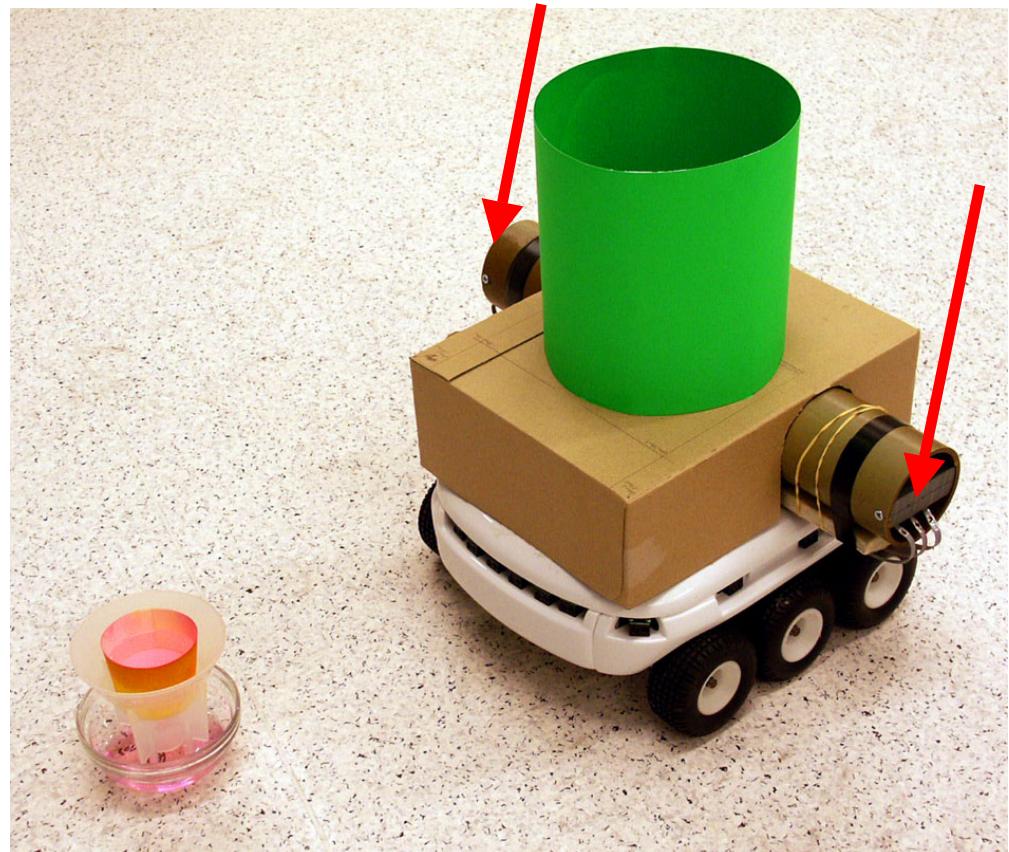


# 4

# Exp. Setup: Mark III Mobile Nose

## Stereo Architecture

- | 2 equivalent sets
  - | Figaro TGS 2600
  - | Figaro TGS 2610
  - | Figaro TGS 2620
- | 40 cm separation
- | suction fans

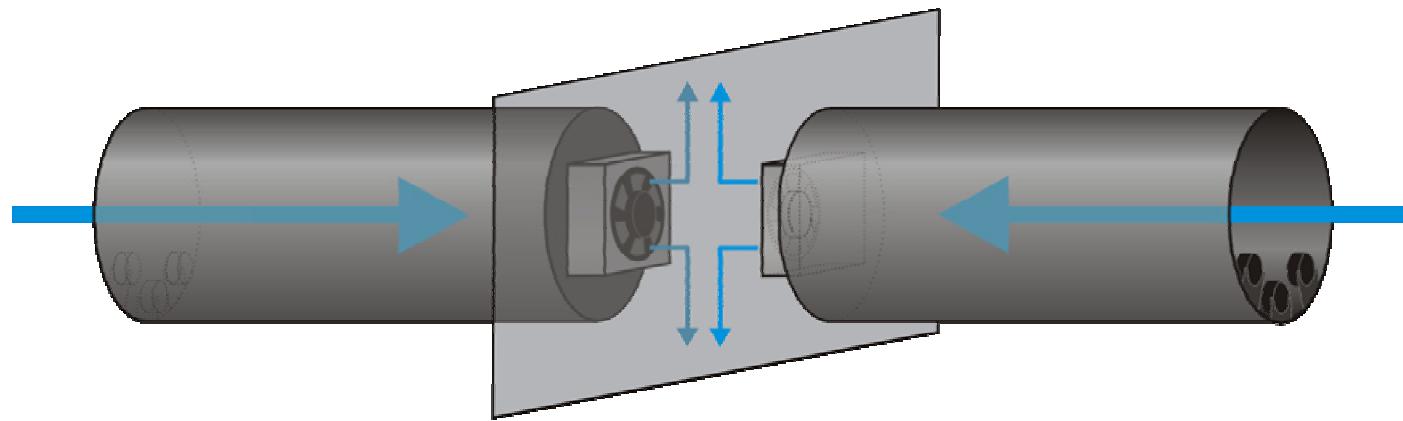


# 4

## Exp. Setup: Mark III Mobile Nose

### ■ Use of Suction Fans

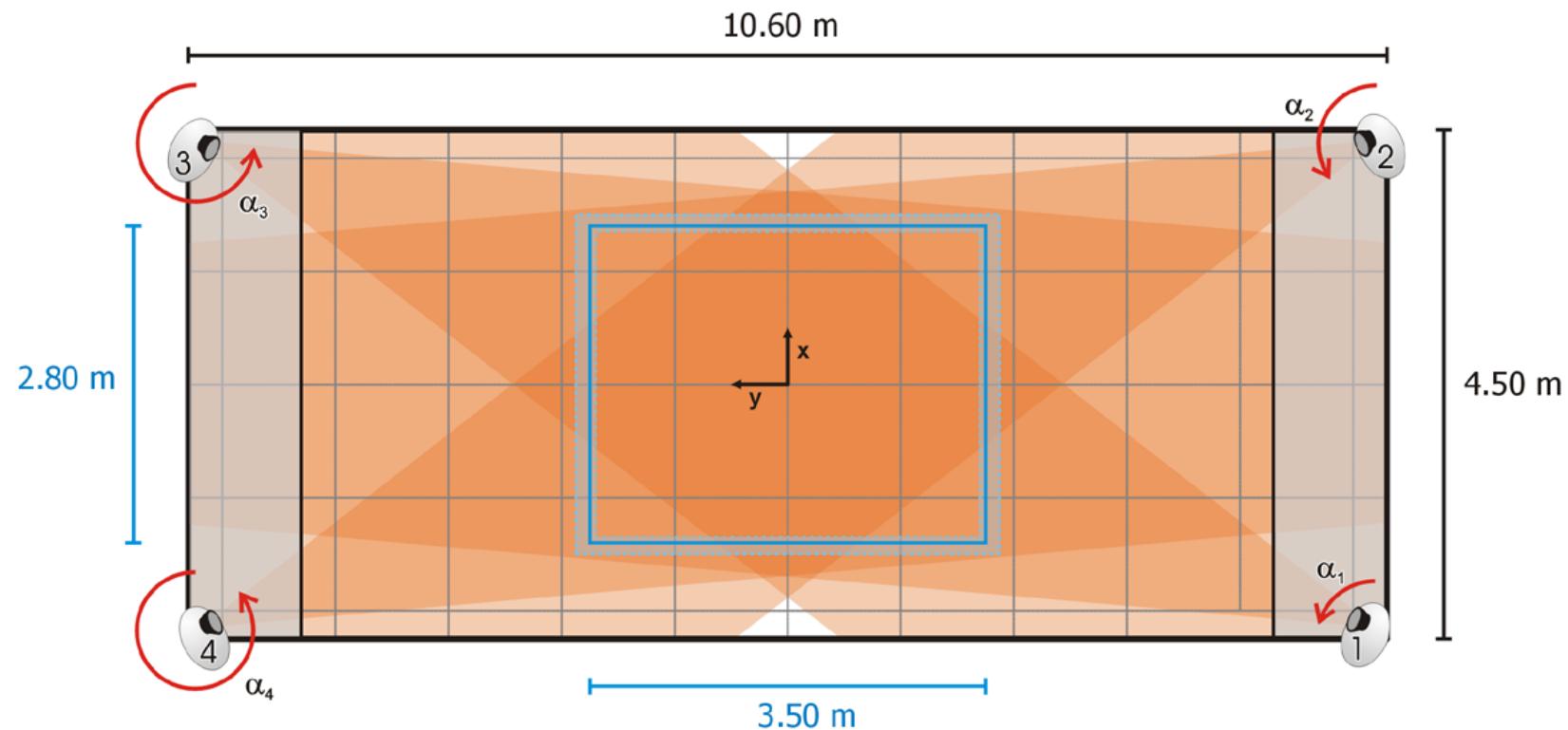
- Papst 405F ( $8 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ )
- fans directed against each other
- use of a "septum" necessary



# 4

# Experimental Setup: Testbed

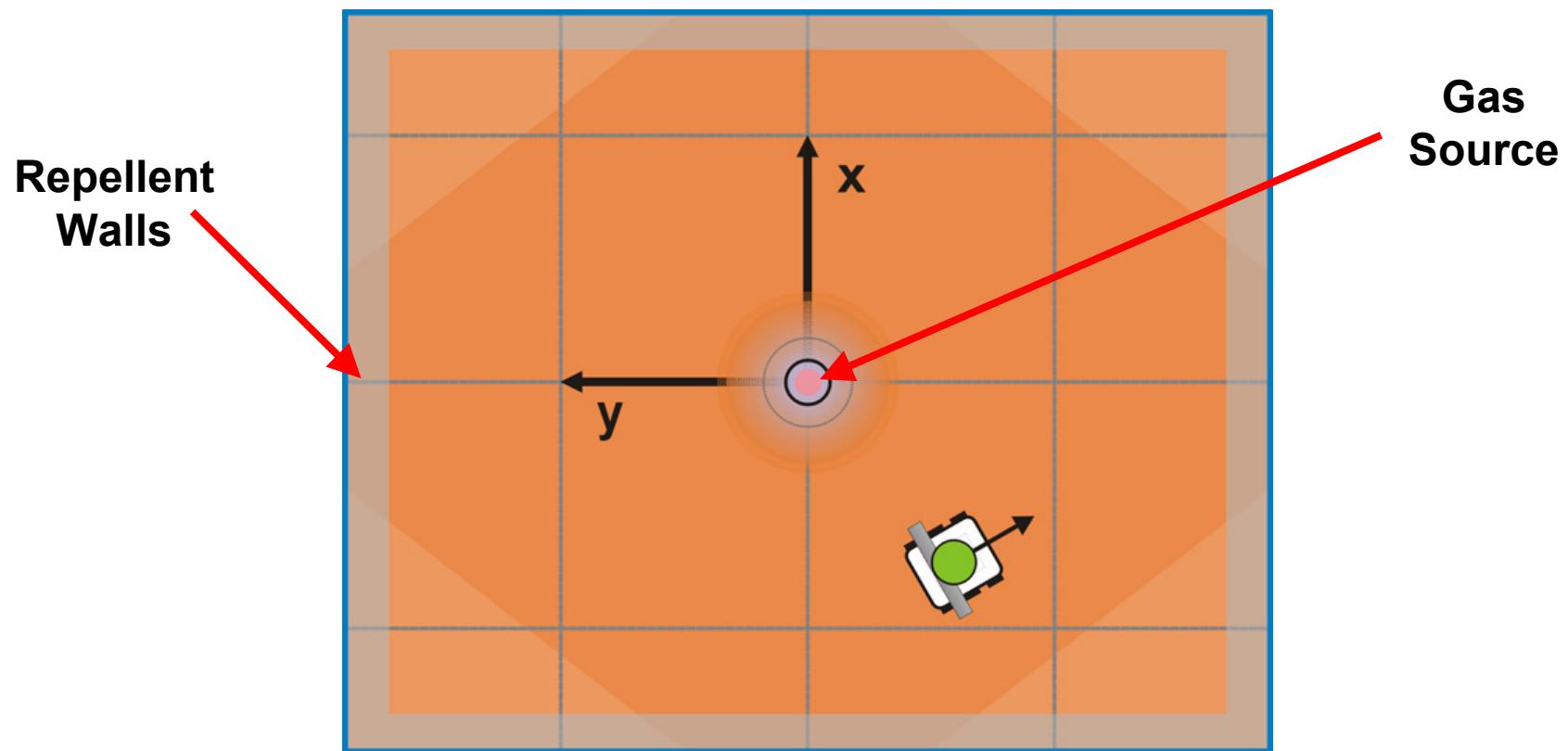
## A Testbed for Localisation Strategies



# 4

# Experimental Setup: Testbed

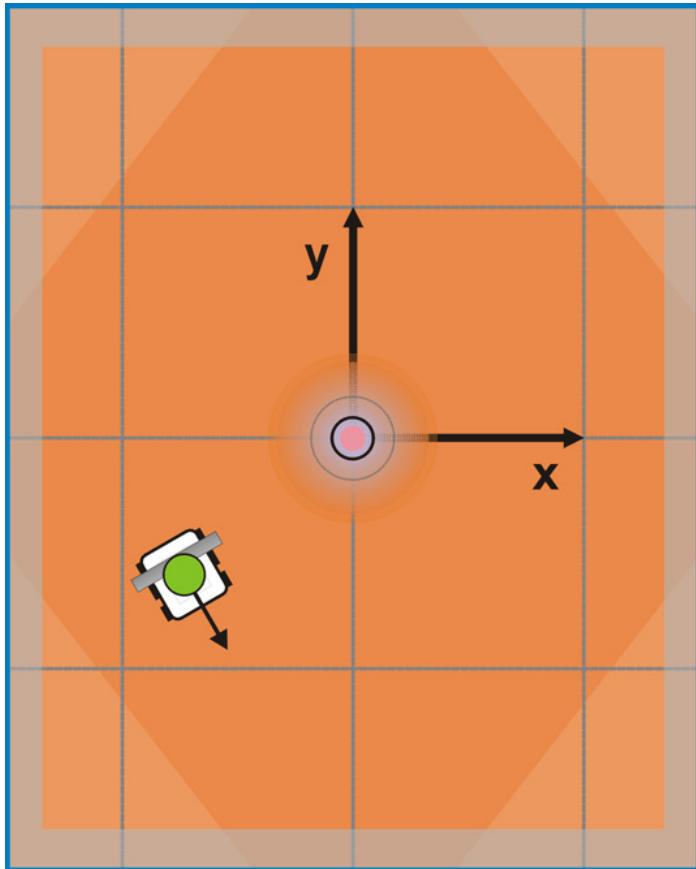
## A Testbed for Localisation Strategies



# 4

# Experimental Setup: Testbed

## Gas Source Localisation Benchmark

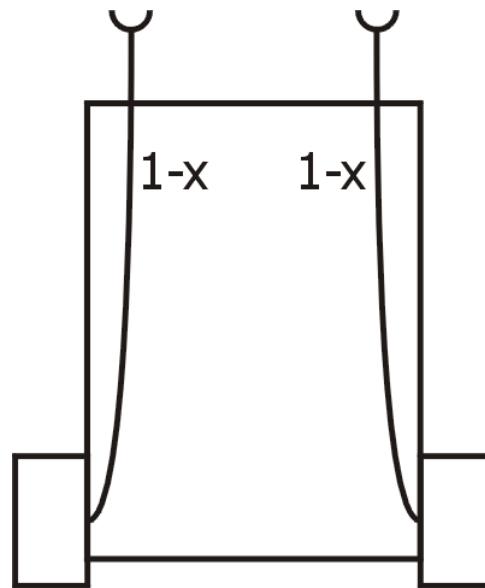


- Start
  - random starting position...
  - with min. distance of 100 cm
  - random heading
- Source is Found ...
  - ... if robot would hit it
- Statistics
  - path length, wall bumps, ...

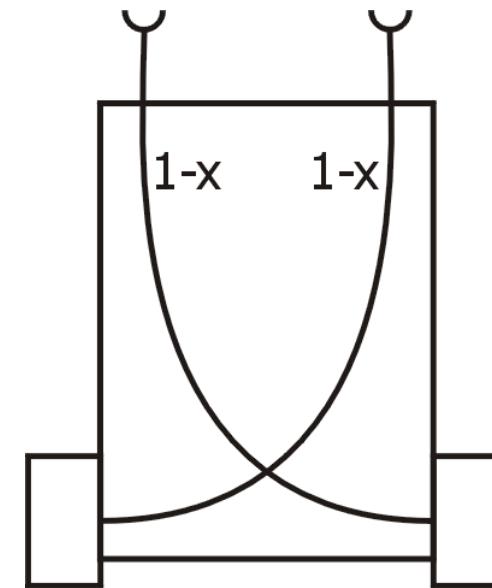
## 5

# Chemo-Tropotaxis: Braitenberg Vehicle

## Connections: Monotonic, Inhibitory



*“Permanent Love”*



*“Exploring Love”*

## 5

# Data Preprocessing

## How to Calculate $x$ ?

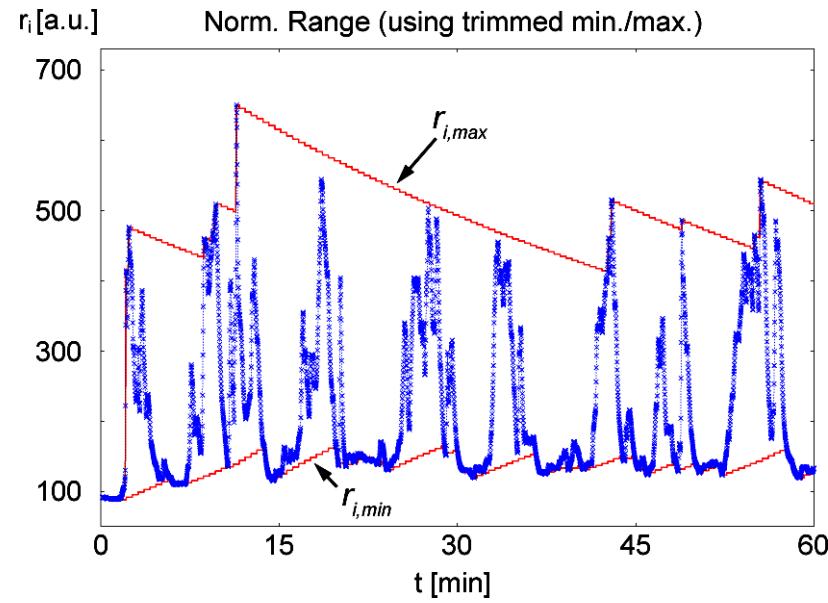
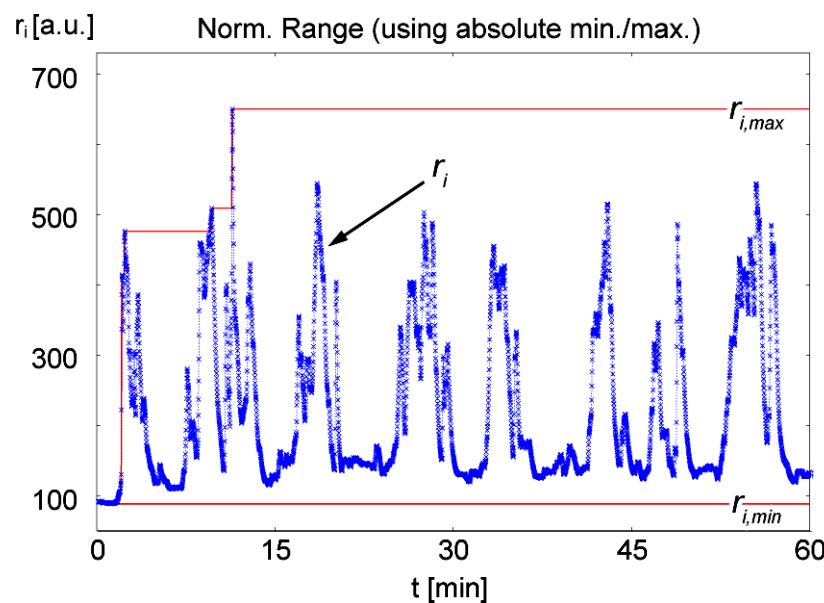
- | differences between individual sensors
- | different environmental conditions
- | increasing base level of concentration

$$x_t = \frac{R_t - R_{\min, t}}{R_{\max, t} - R_{\min, t}}$$

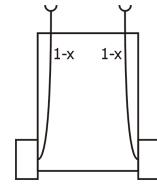
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# Data Preprocessing

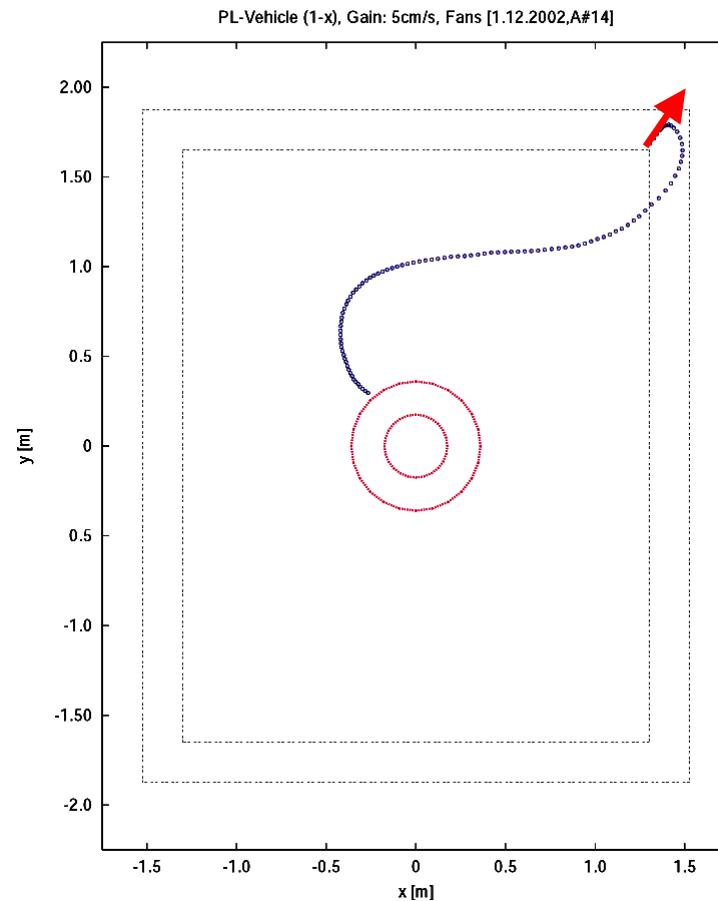
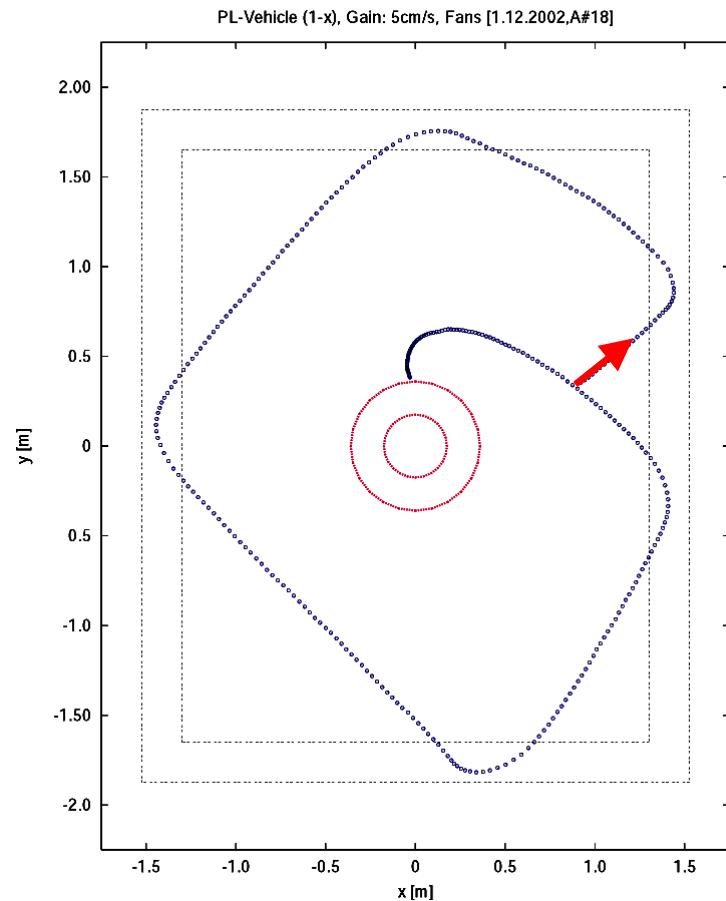
- Update Minimum and Maximum Dynamically
  - trimming by 1% every 30 s



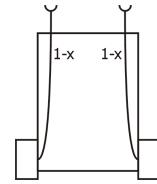
# 6 Results



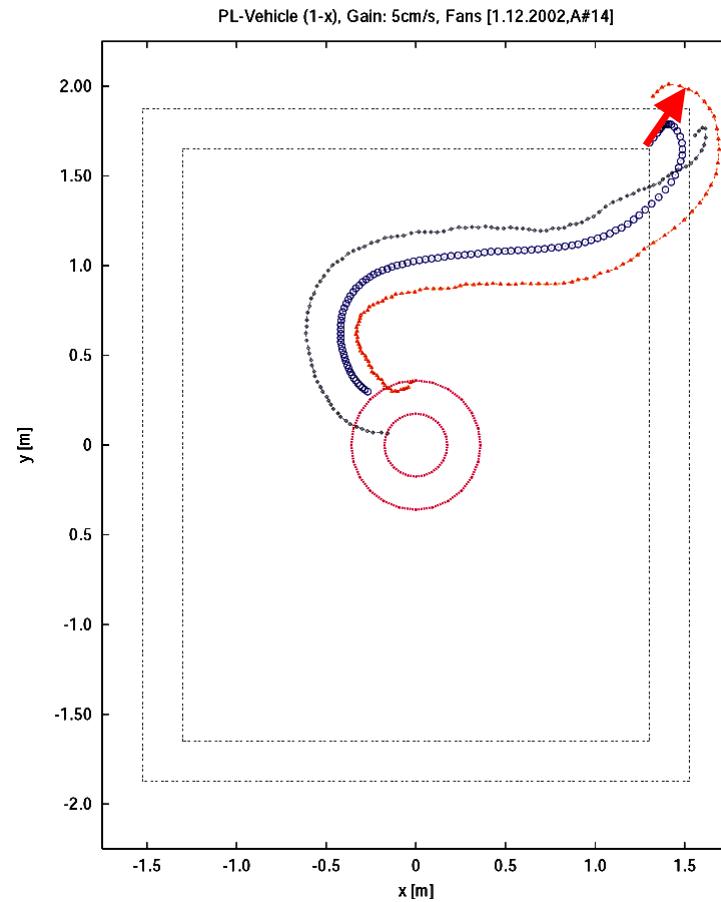
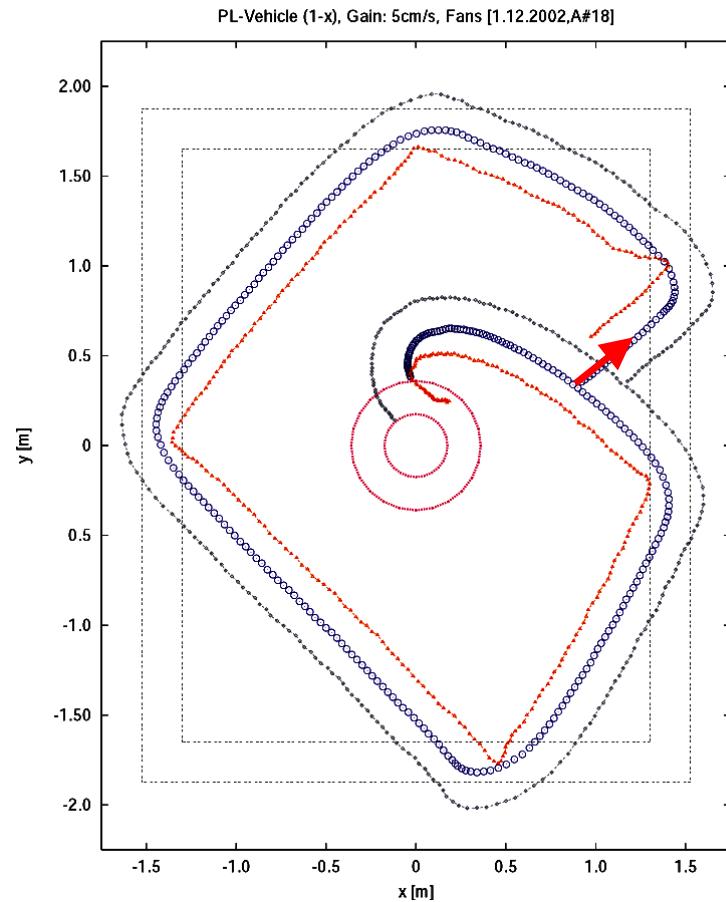
“Permanent Love” - looks quite nice sometimes ...



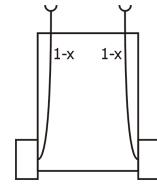
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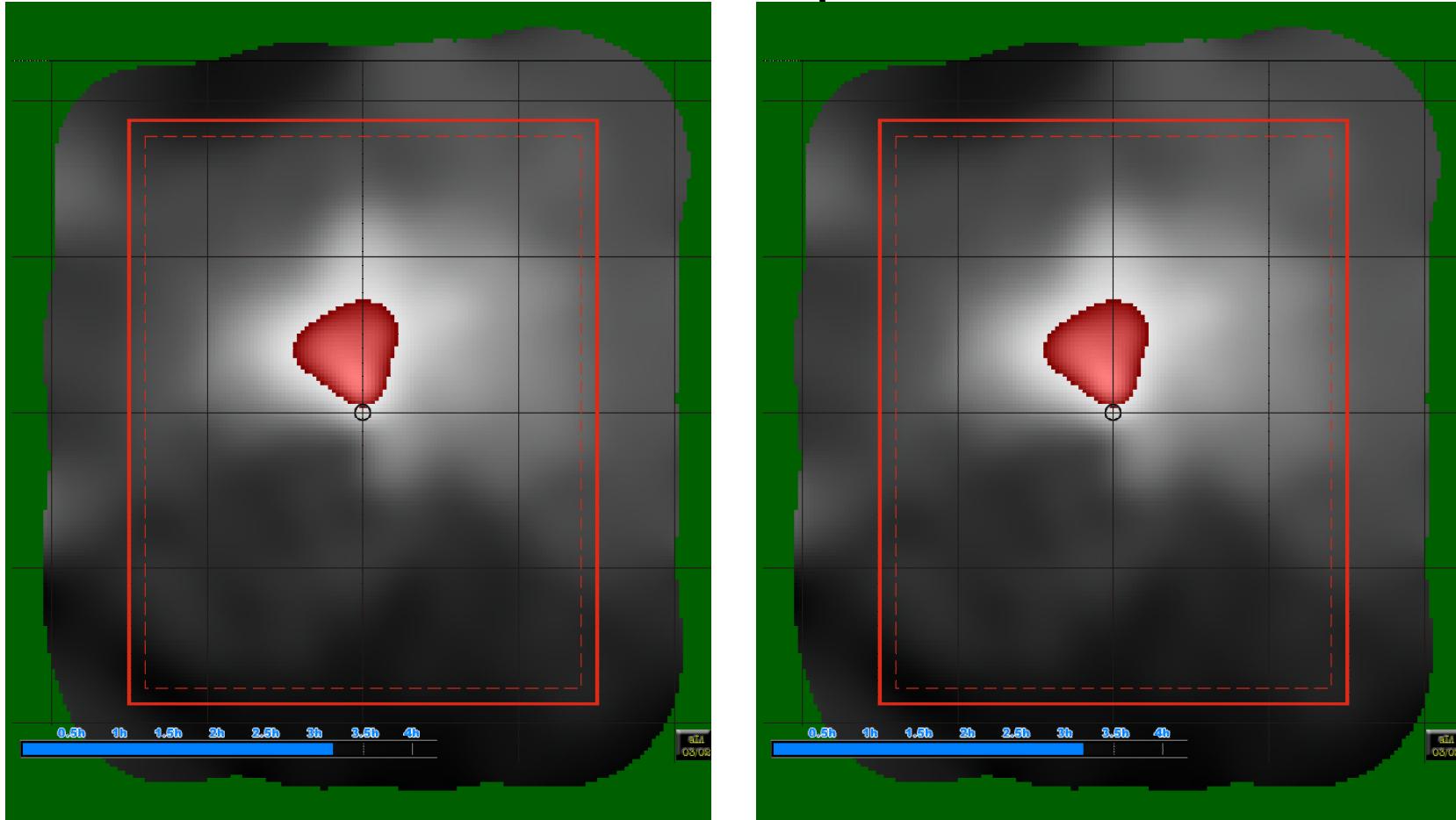
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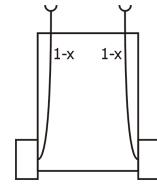
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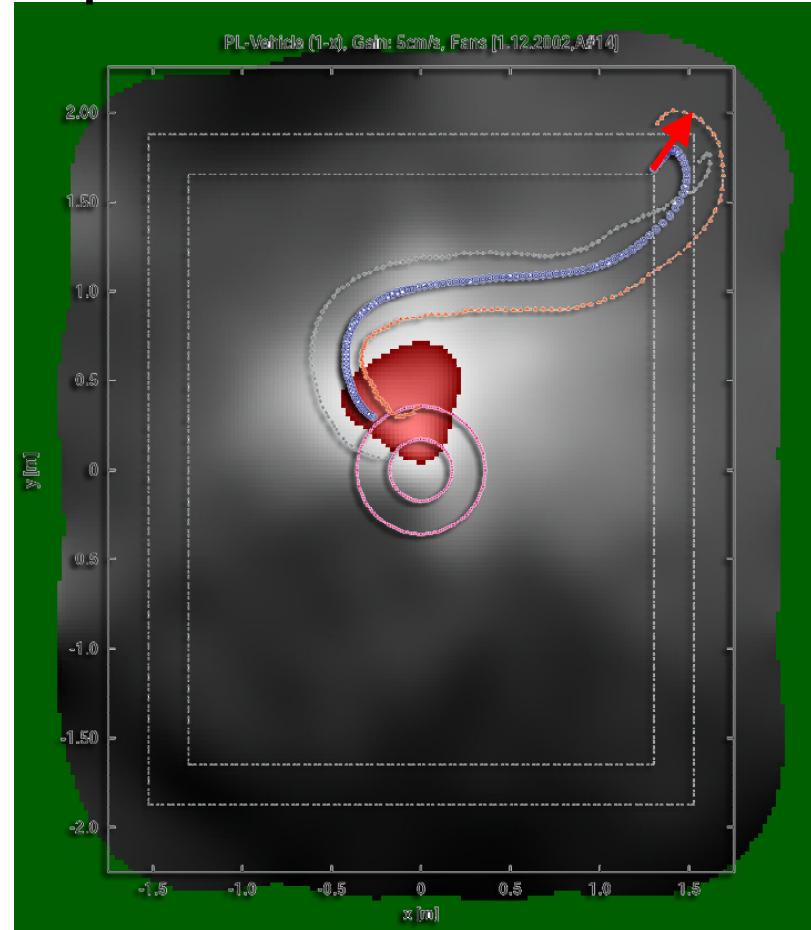
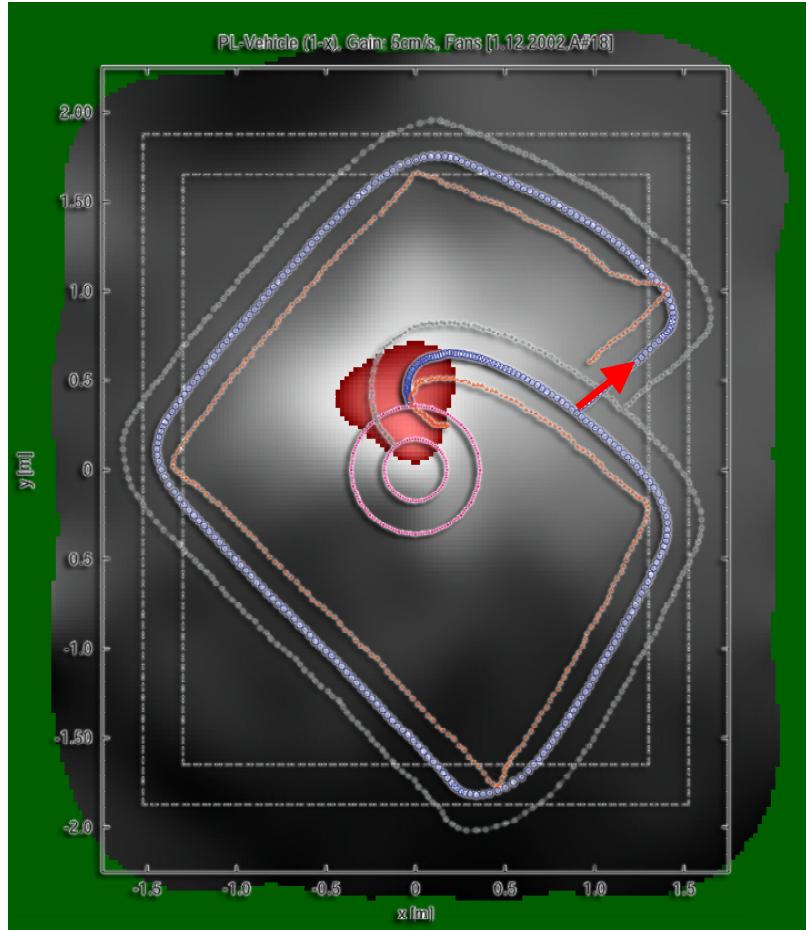
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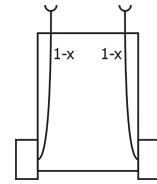
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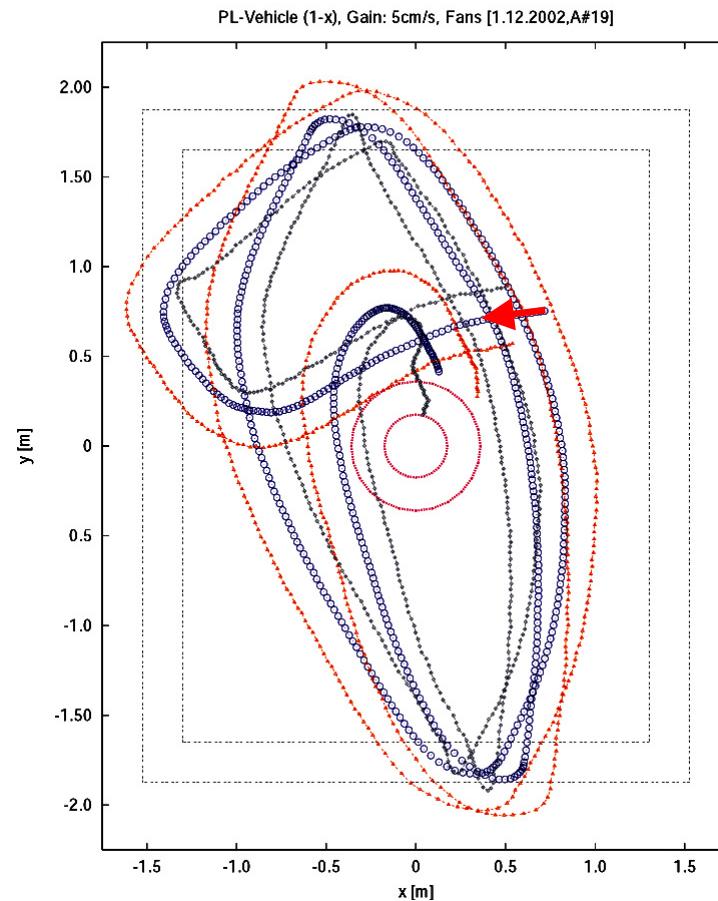
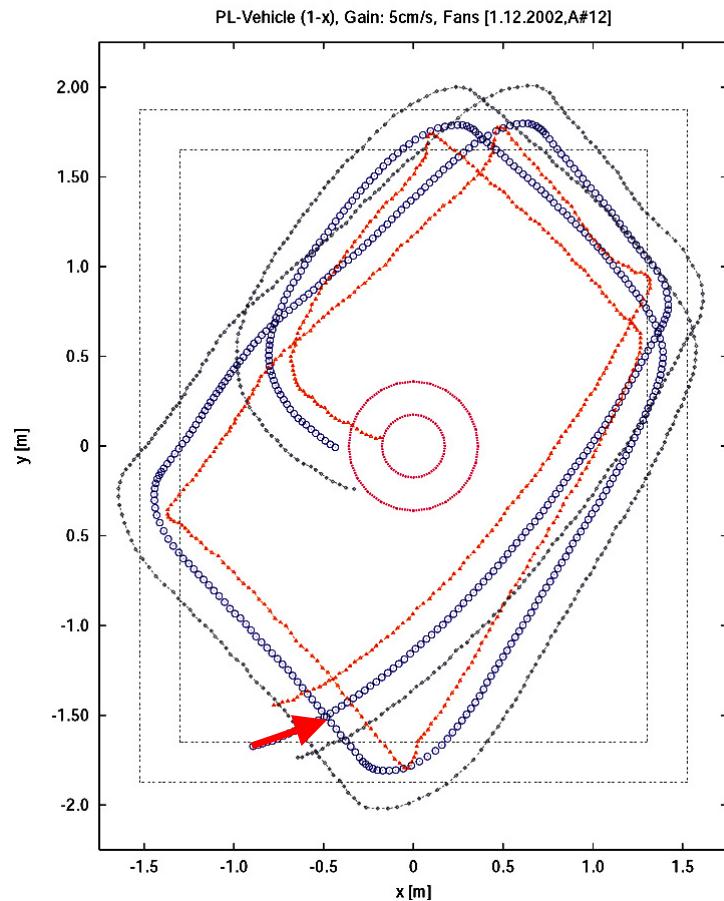
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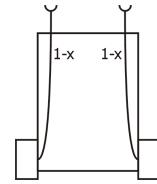
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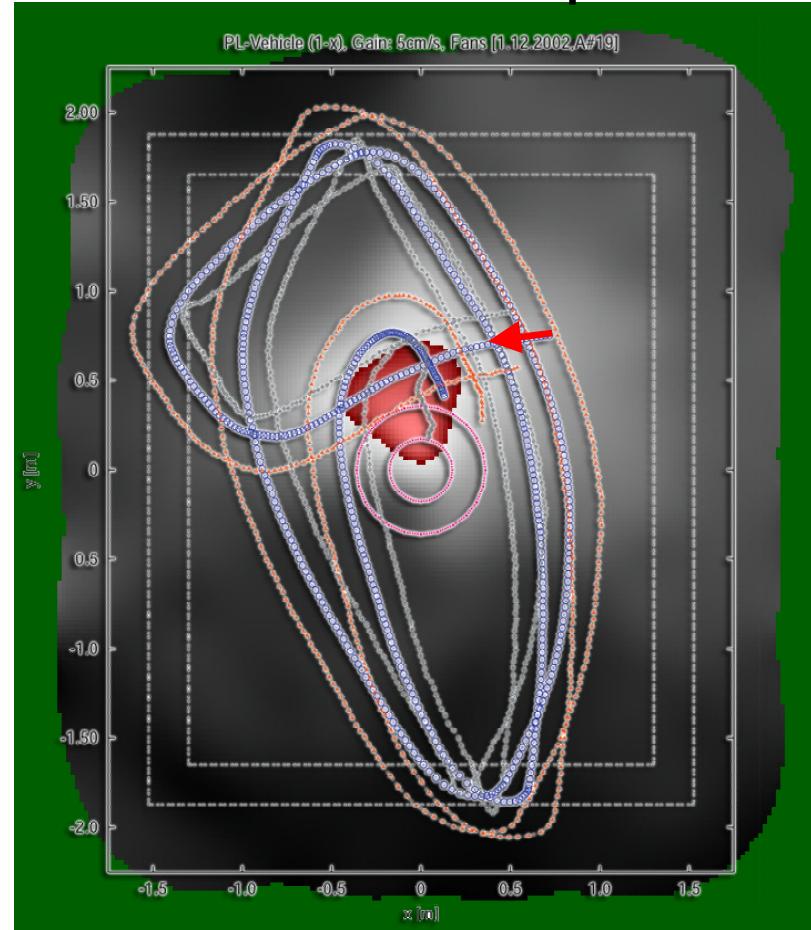
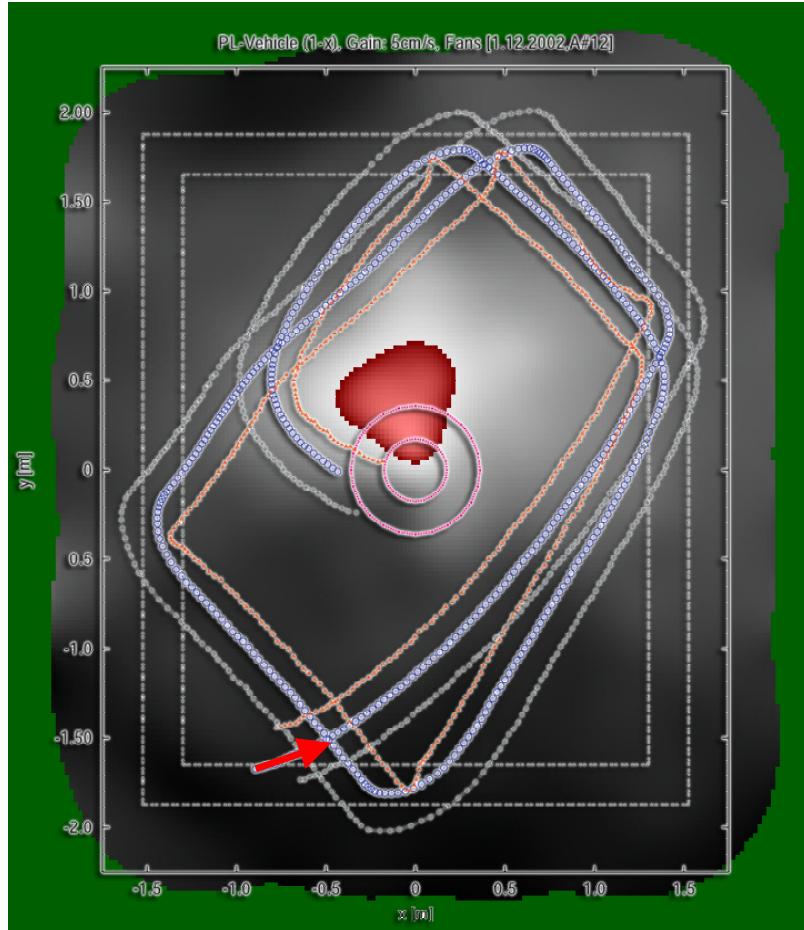
... but sometimes changes are hard to explain



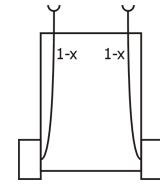
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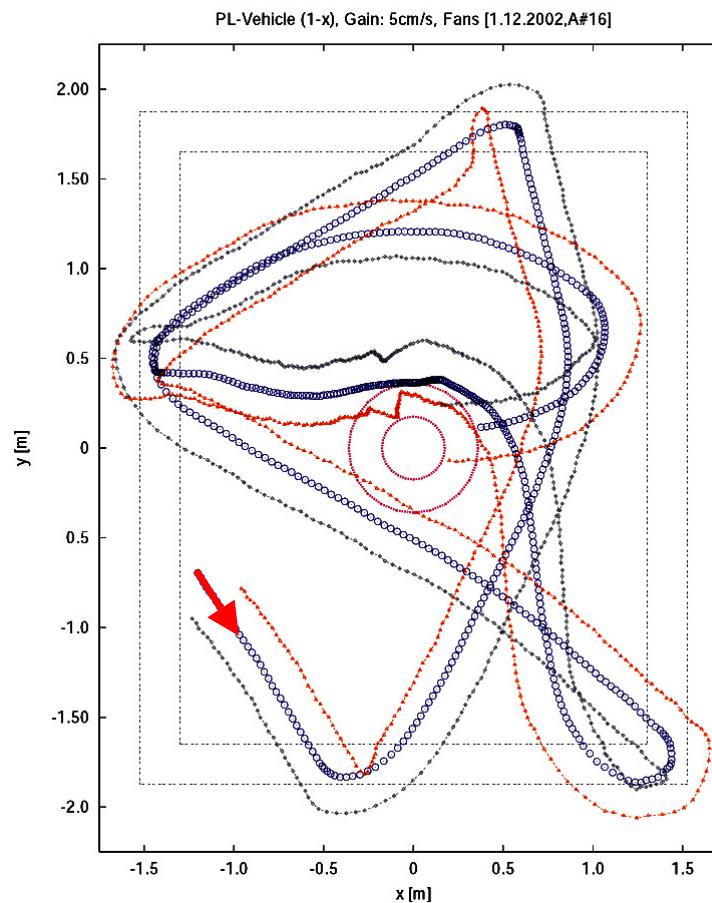
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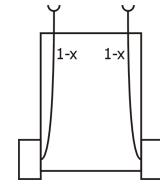
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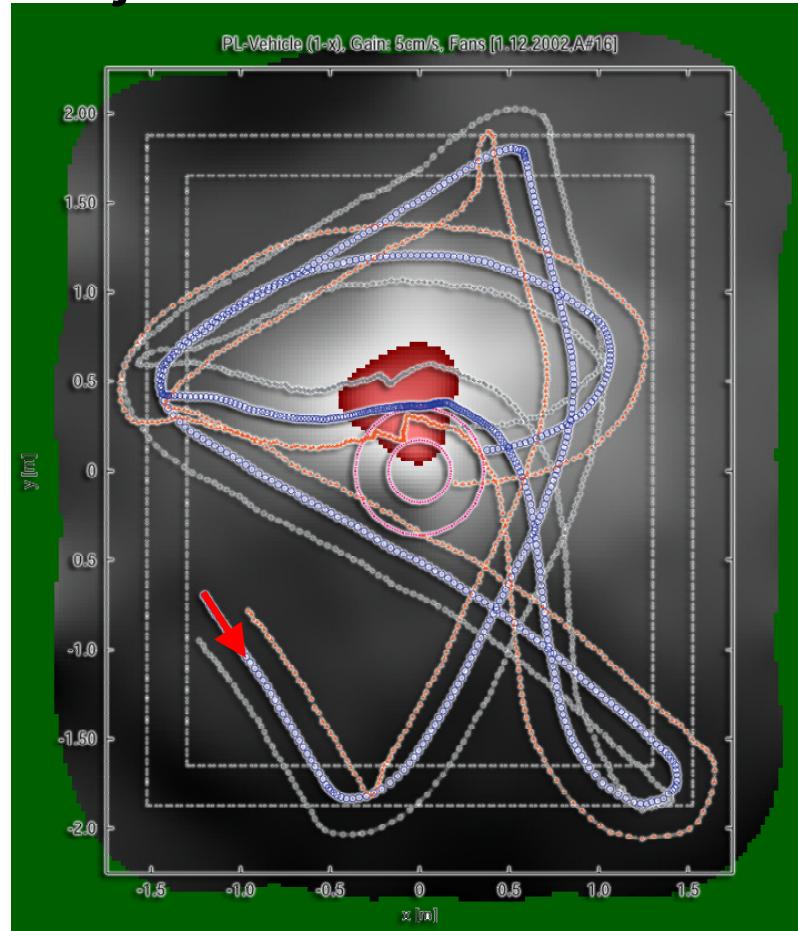
sometimes it's just weird!



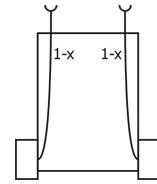
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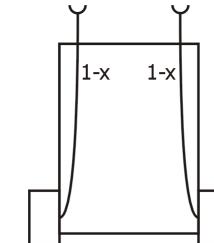
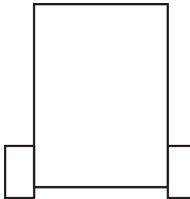
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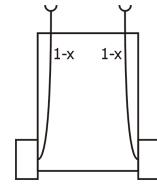


**Statistics:**  
Source in the Middle

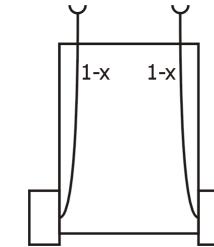
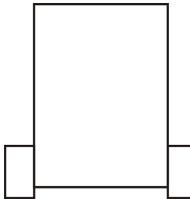


	No Odour	PL-Vehicle
<b>average path length:</b>	<b><math>9.67 \pm 7.66</math> m</b>	<b><math>8.49 \pm 7.93</math> m</b>
<b>average distance:</b>	<b><math>136.7 \pm 44.9</math> cm</b>	<b><math>121.9 \pm 19.8</math> cm</b>
<b>number of wall hits:</b>	<b><math>3.49 \pm 2.75</math></b>	<b><math>2.69 \pm 2.59</math></b>
<b>correlation <math>\rho_{DT}</math>:</b>	<b><math>-24.4 \pm 40.7</math> %</b>	<b><math>-37.9 \pm 45.9</math> %</b>

# 6 Results

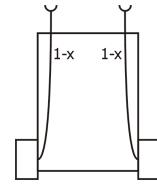


**Statistics:**  
Source in a Corner

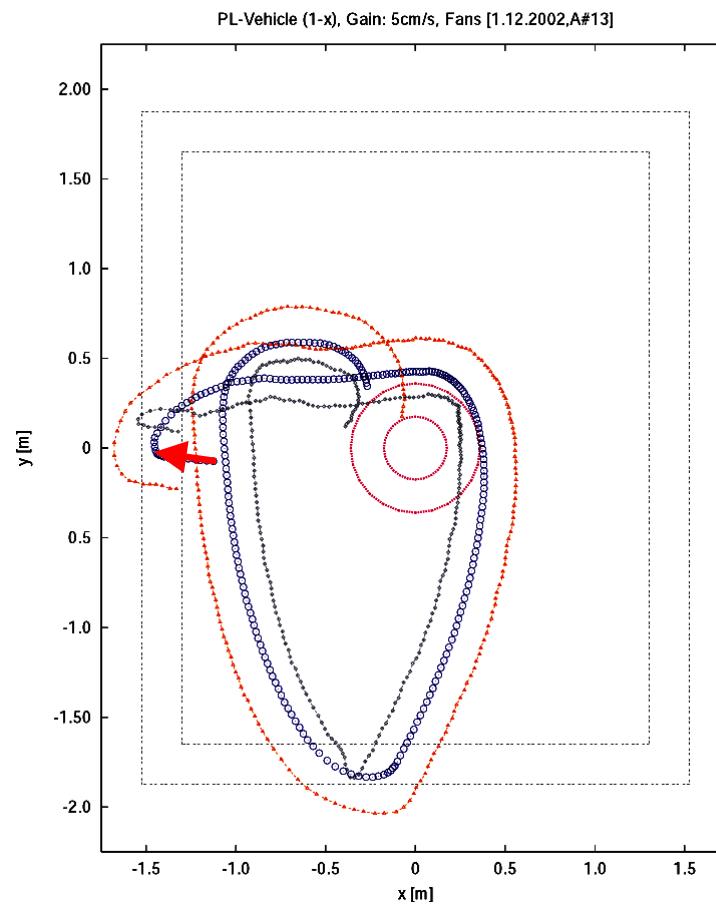


	No Odour	PL-Vehicle
<b>average path length:</b>	<b><math>20.46 \pm 19.38</math> m</b>	<b><math>11.69 \pm 11.22</math> m</b>
<b>average distance:</b>	<b><math>218.7 \pm 33.7</math> cm</b>	<b><math>187.6 \pm 47.5</math> cm</b>
<b>number of wall hits:</b>	<b><math>7.24 \pm 6.16</math></b>	<b><math>5.11 \pm 4.49</math></b>
<b>correlation <math>\rho_{DT}</math>:</b>	<b><math>-22.7 \pm 42.9</math> %</b>	<b><math>-59.7 \pm 40.9</math> %</b>

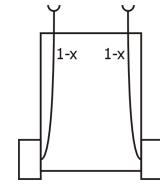
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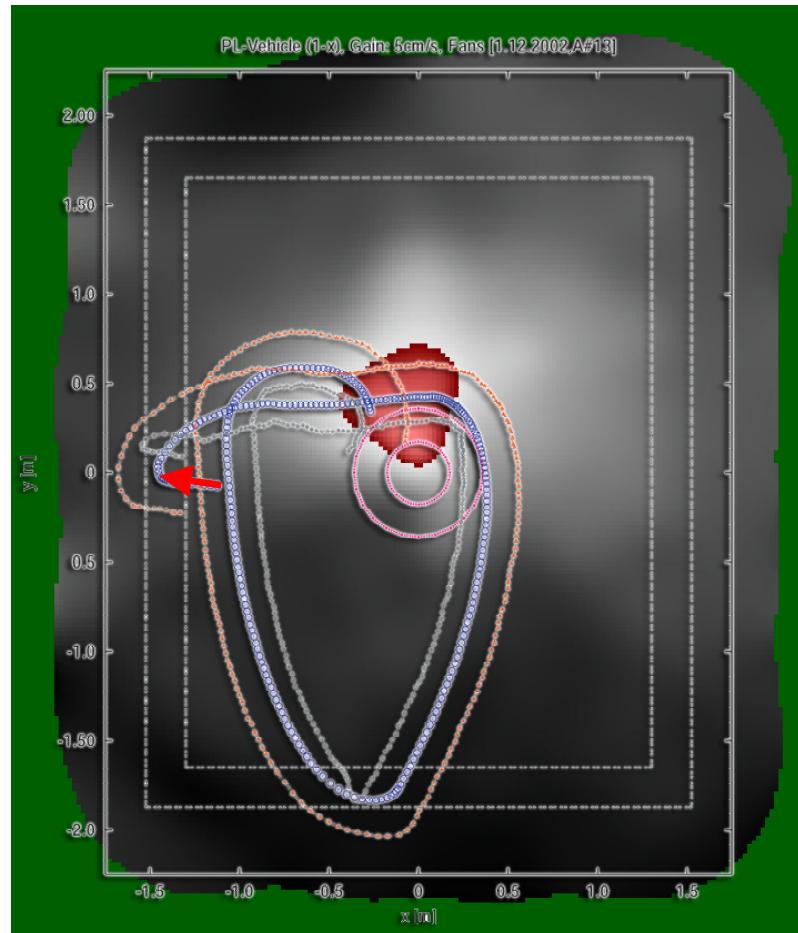
sometimes the robot is too fast



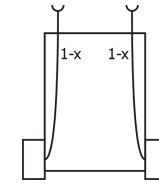
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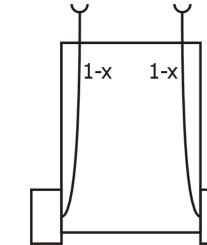
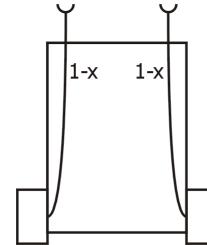
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# 6 Results



**Statistics:**  
Source in a Corner

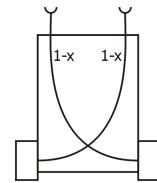


$\text{PL, } K_v = 5\text{cm/s}$

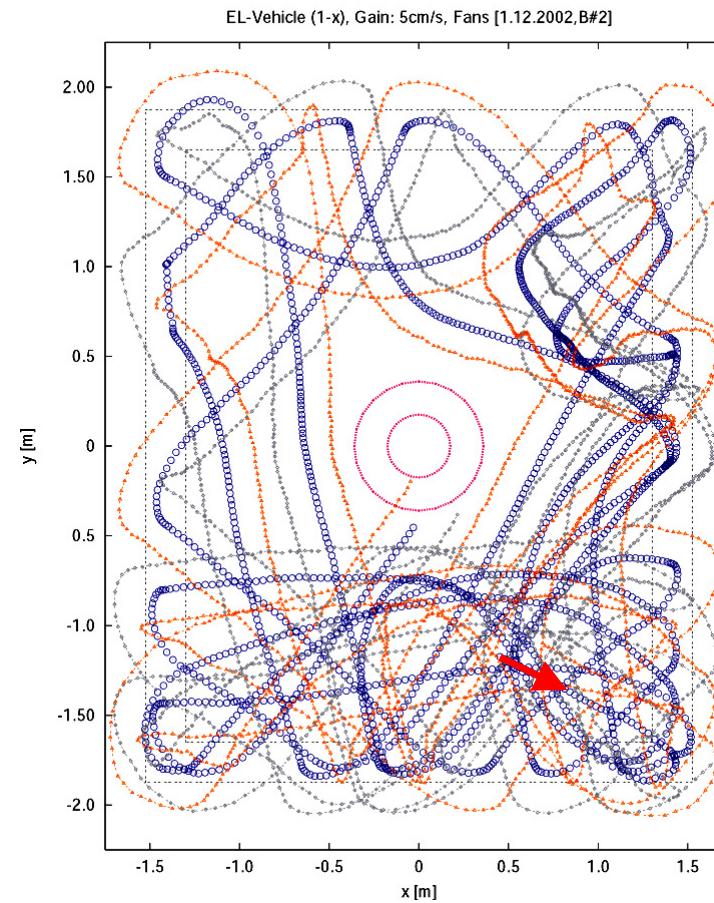
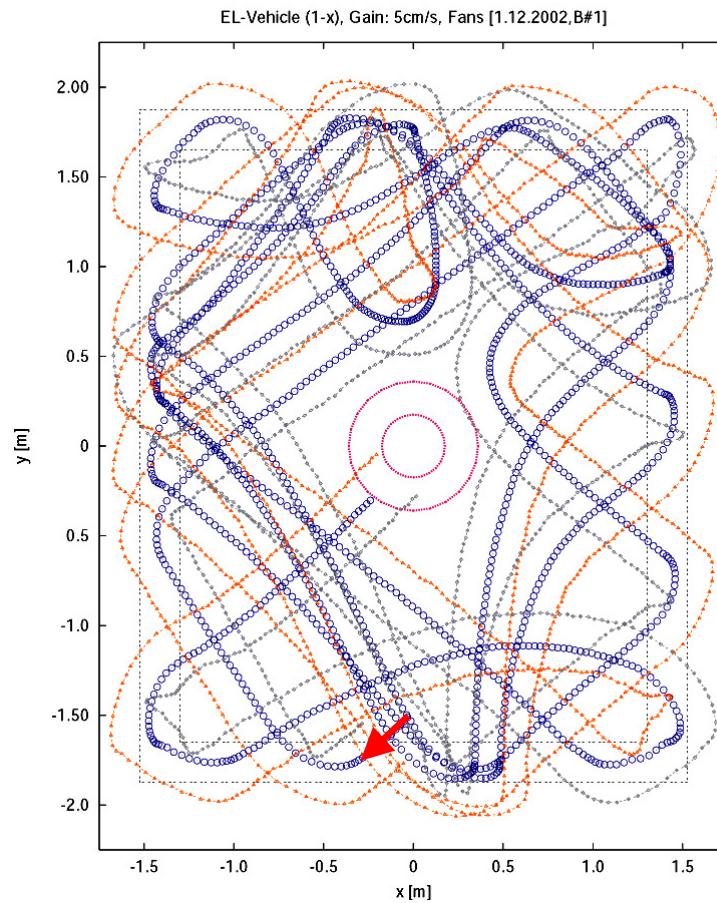
$\text{PL, } K_v = 3\text{cm/s}$

<b>average path length:</b>	$14.10 \pm 14.56 \text{ m}$	$9.42 \pm 6.91 \text{ m}$
<b>average distance:</b>	$193.4 \pm 50.0 \text{ cm}$	$180.1 \pm 44.7 \text{ cm}$
<b>number of wall hits:</b>	$5.69 \pm 5.60$	$4.56 \pm 3.08$
<b>correlation <math>\rho_{DT}</math>:</b>	$-53.3 \pm 43.5 \%$	$-65.8 \pm 38.1 \%$

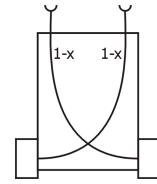
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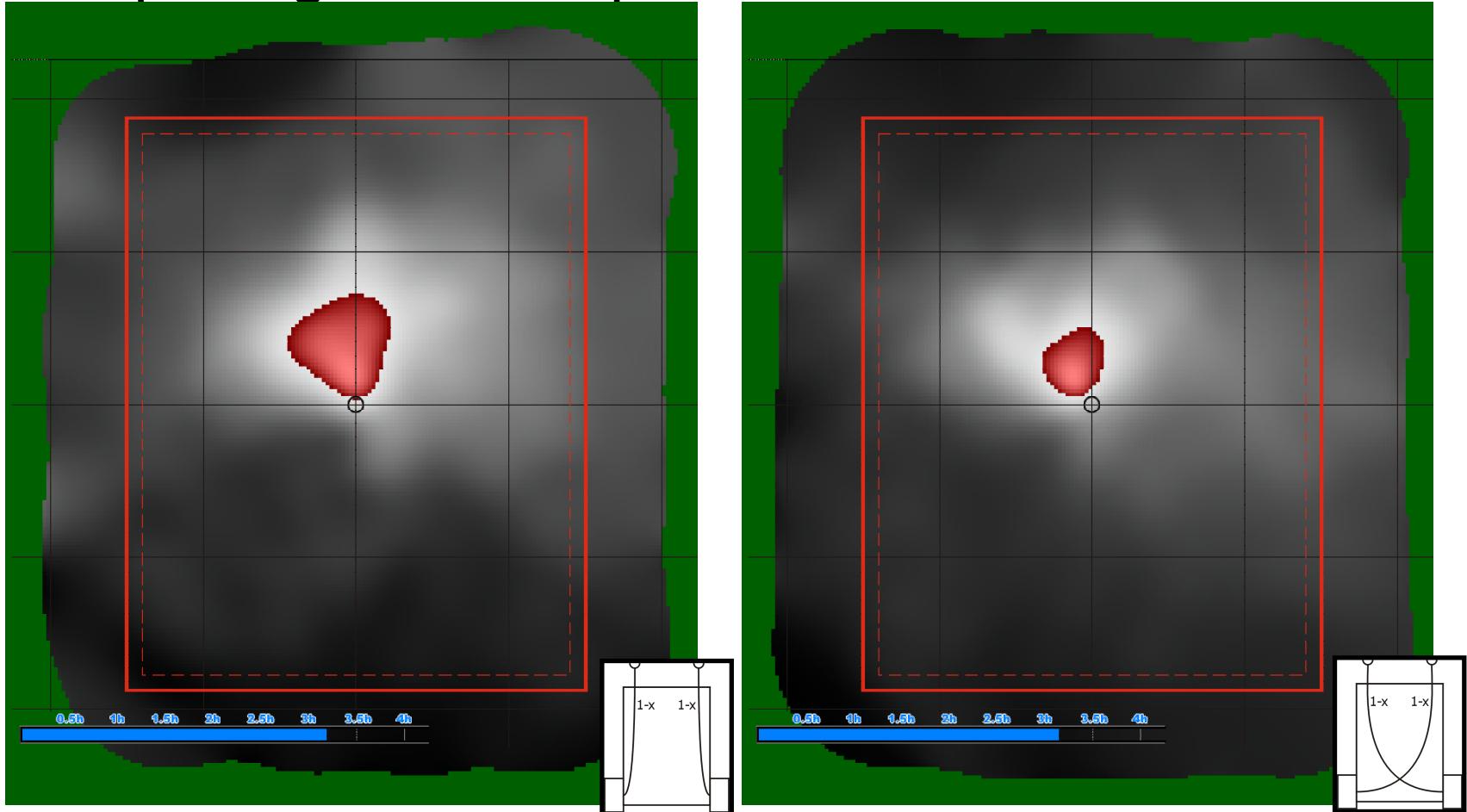
“Exploring Love” is quite different ...



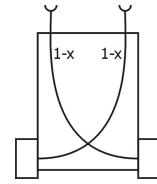
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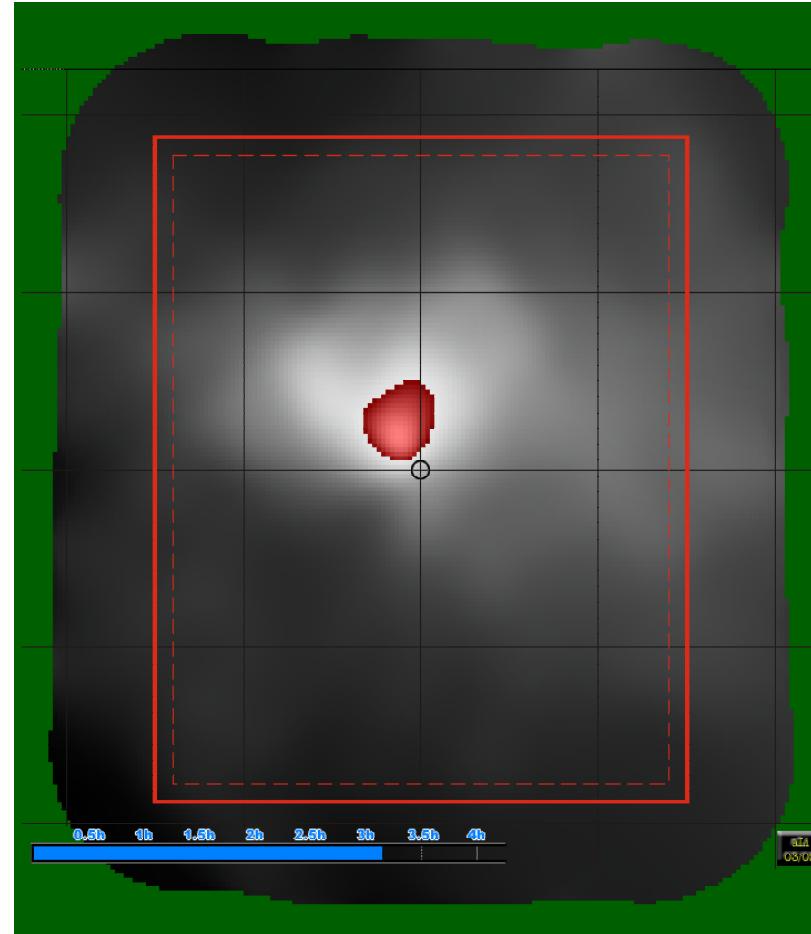
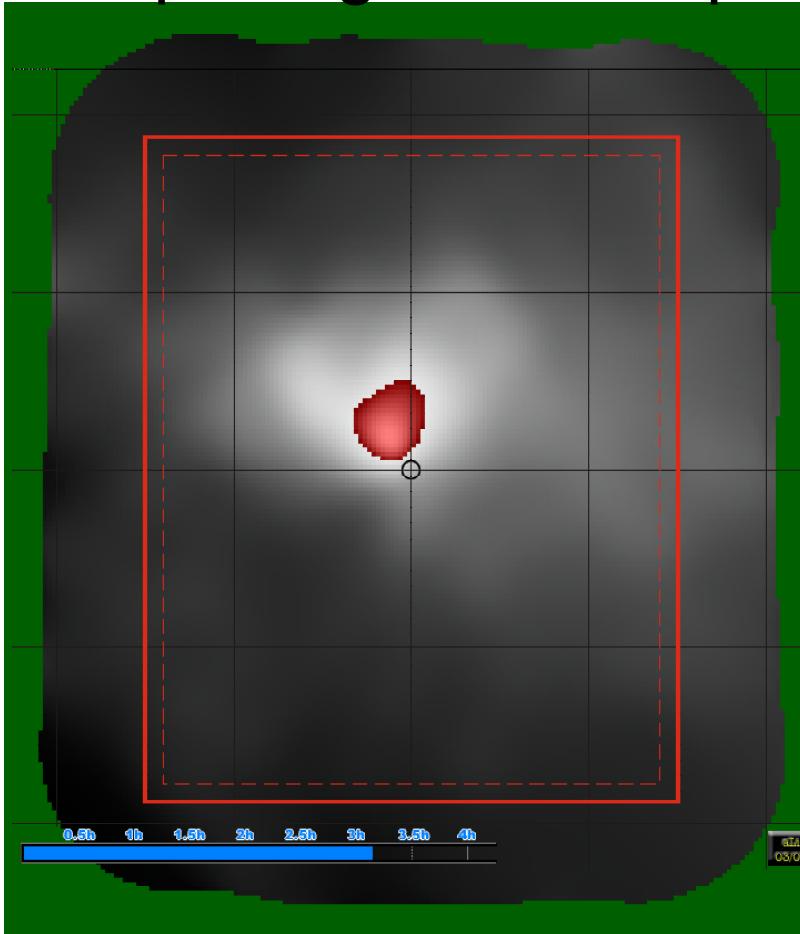
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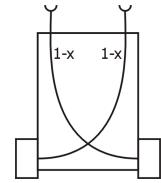
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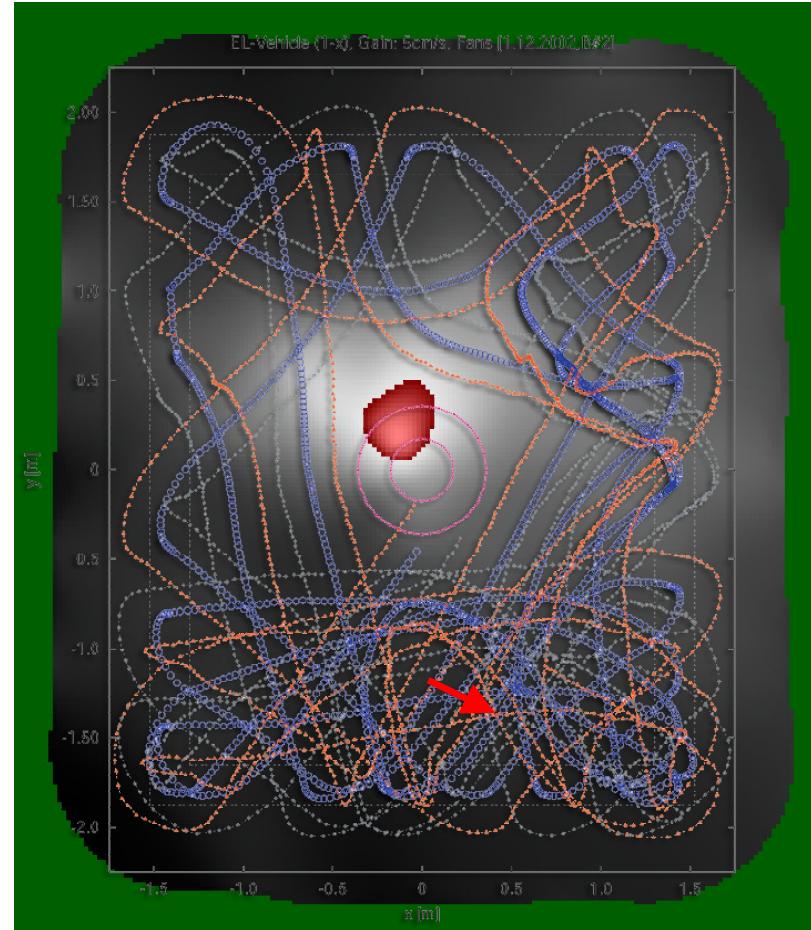
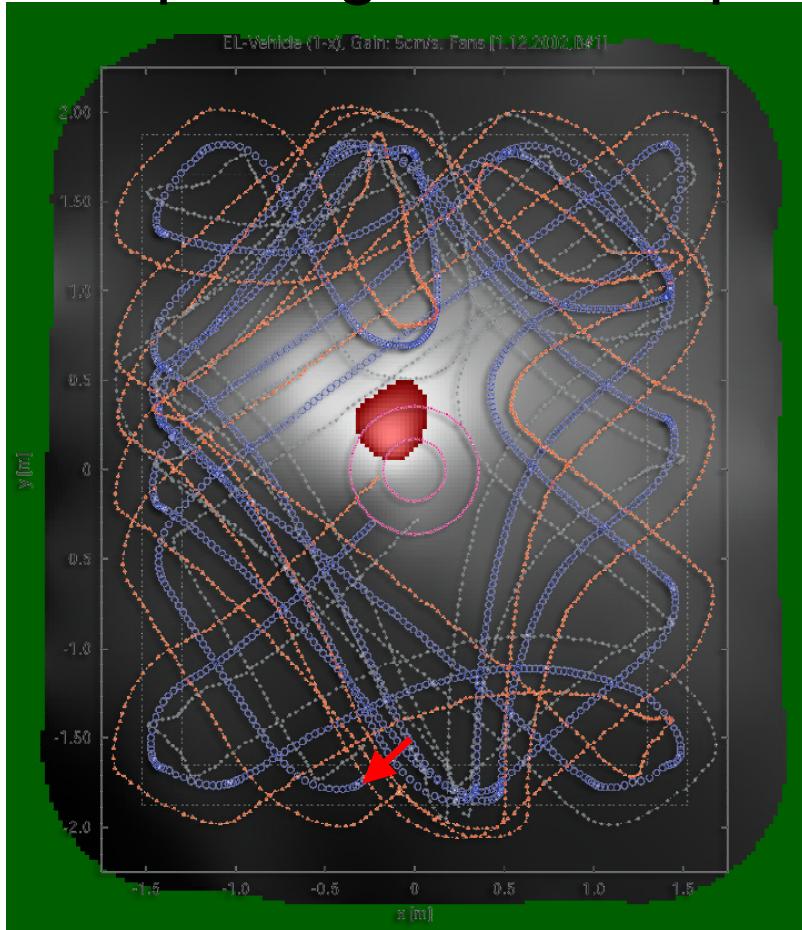
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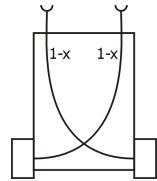
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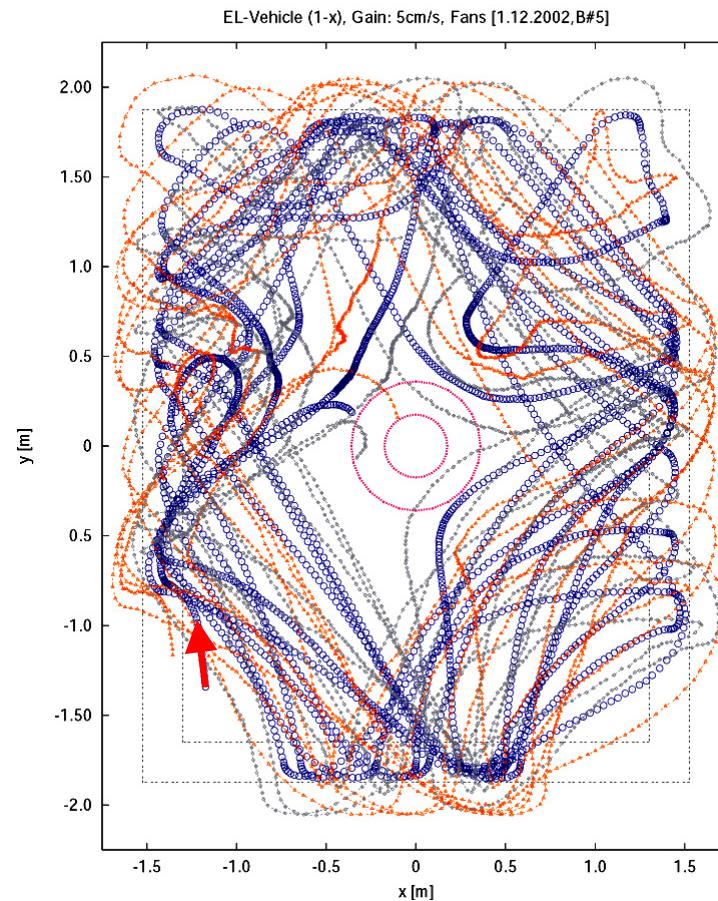
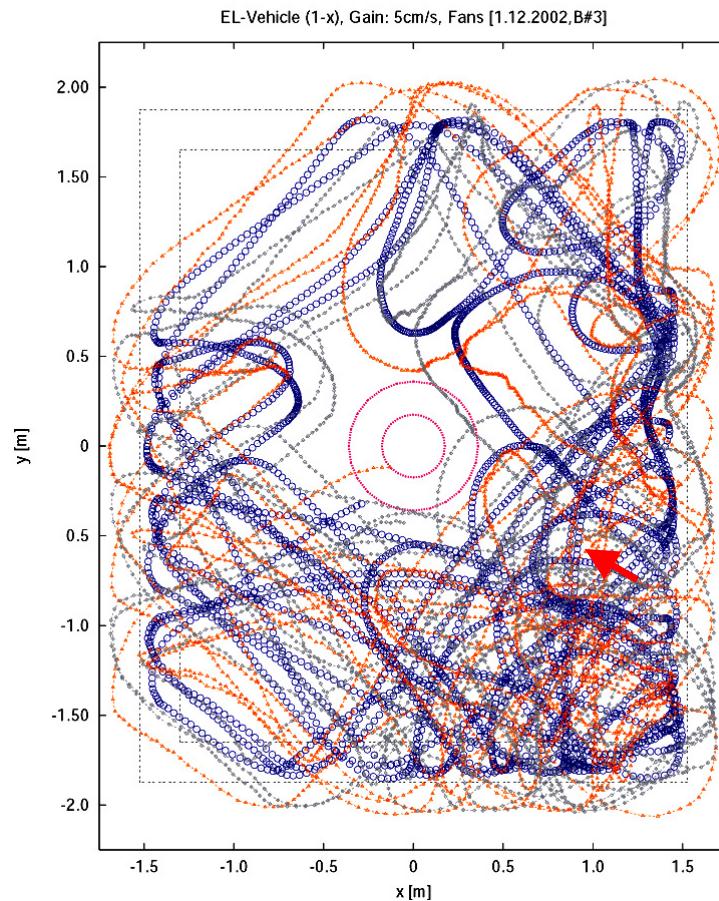
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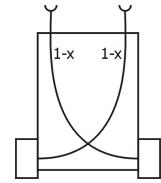
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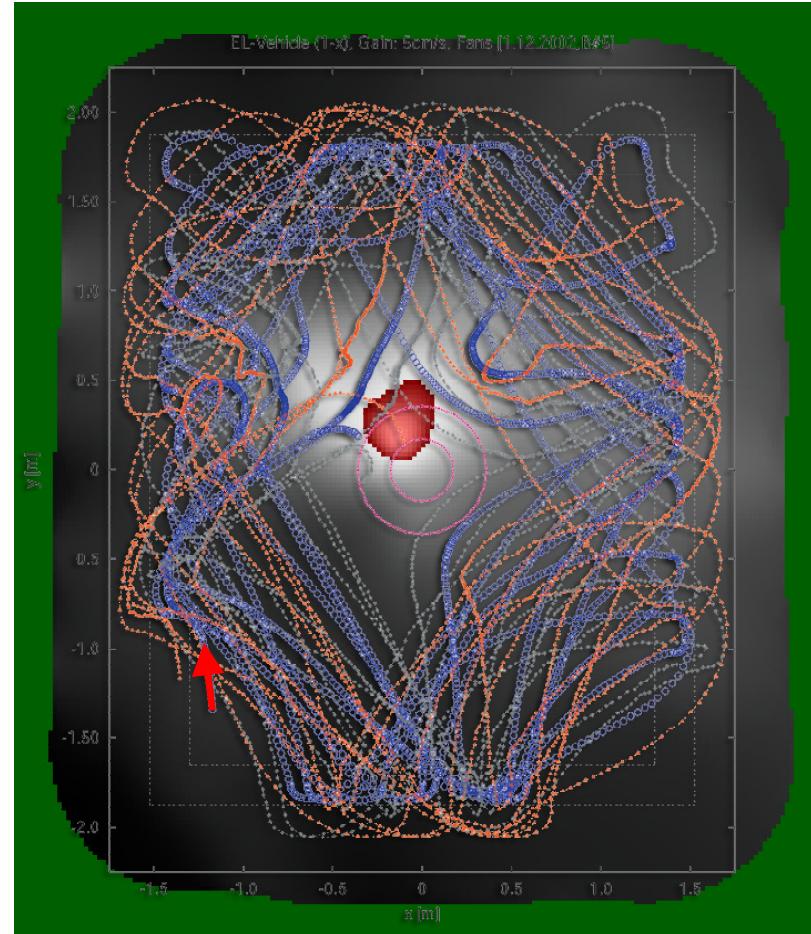
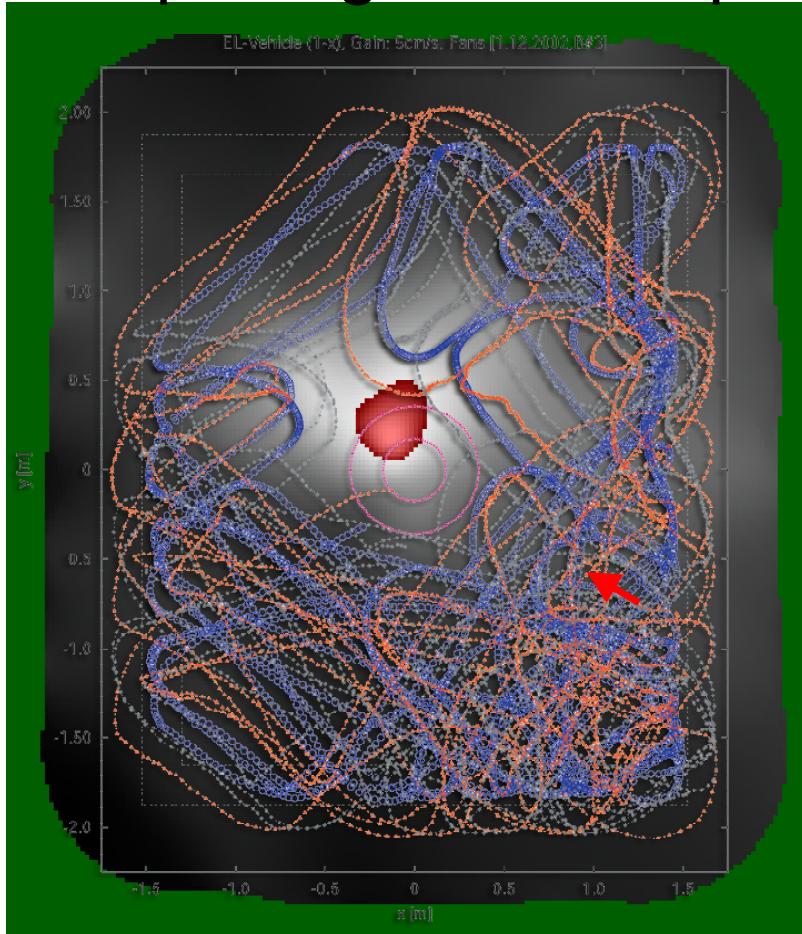
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“Exploring Love” is quite different ...



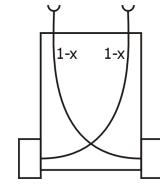
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## Statistics: Source in the Middle

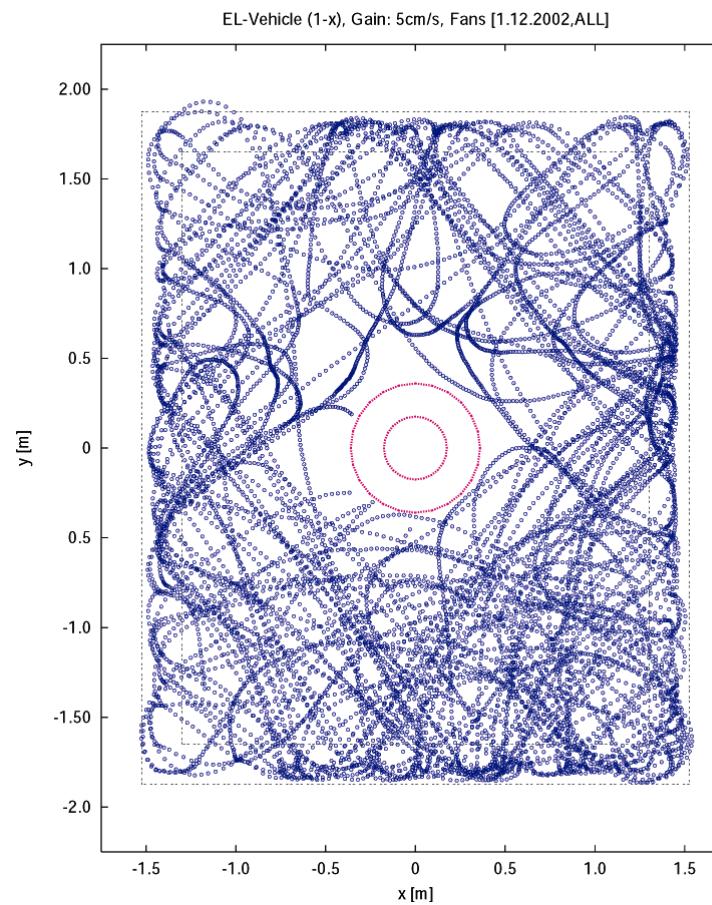


	PL-Vehicle	EL-Vehicle
<b>average path length:</b>	$8.49 \pm 7.93$ m	$77.27 \pm 42.17$ m
<b>average distance:</b>	$121.9 \pm 19.8$ cm	$139.8 \pm 6.1$ cm
<b>number of wall hits:</b>	$2.69 \pm 2.59$	$32.40 \pm 19.55$
<b>correlation <math>\rho_{DT}</math>:</b>	$-37.9 \pm 45.9$ %	$5.4 \pm 3.2$ %

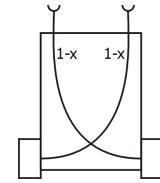
# 6 Results



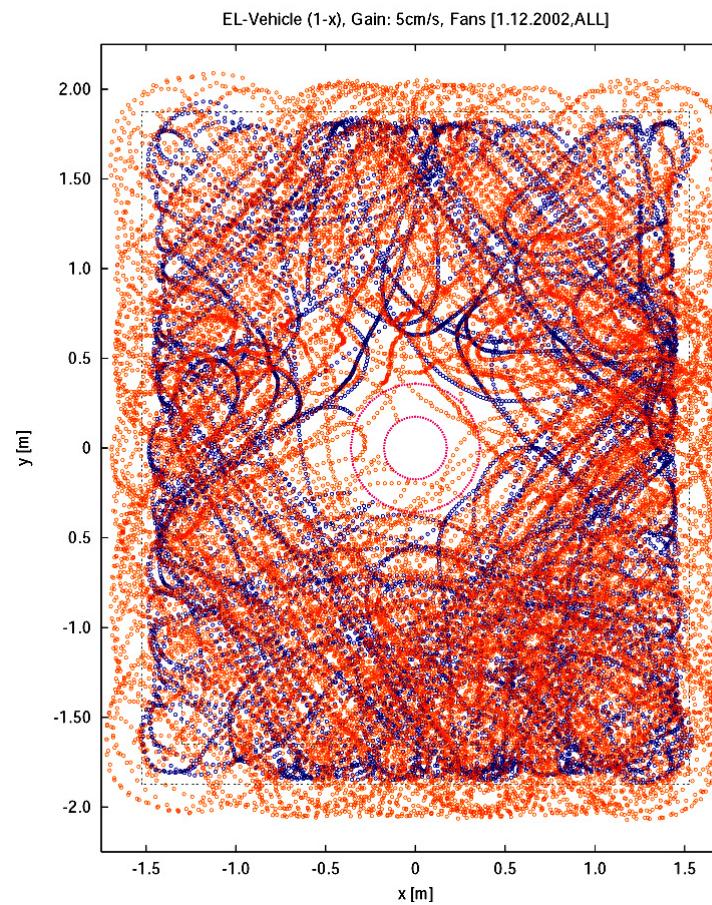
## Localisation by Concentration Peak Avoidance!



# 6 Results



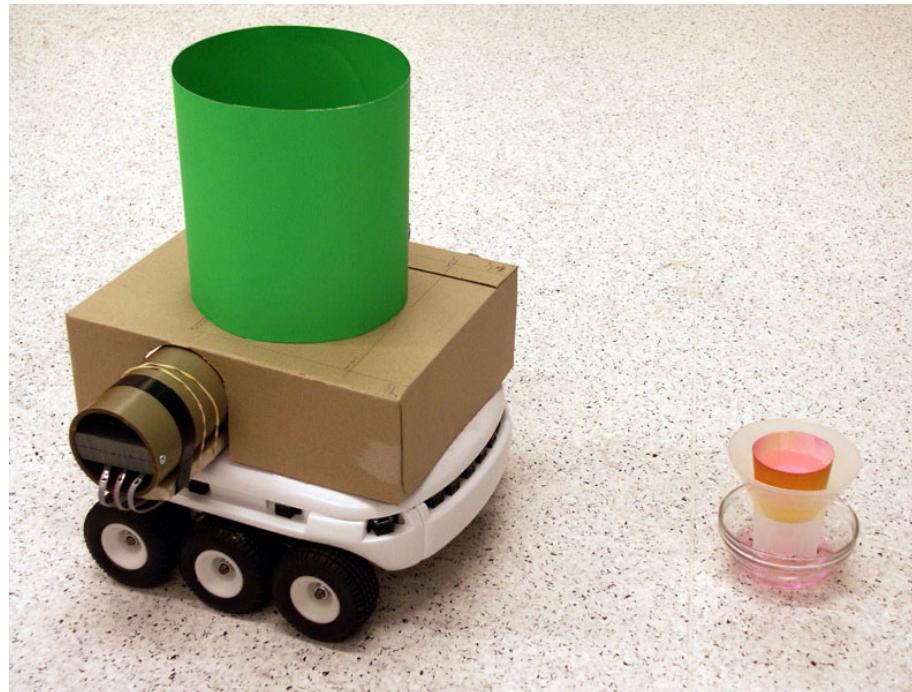
## Possible Method for Gas Source Declaration!!



# 6 Results

**Total Run Time:** > 36 h

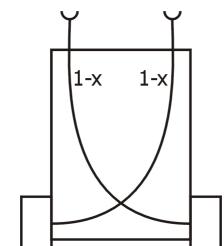
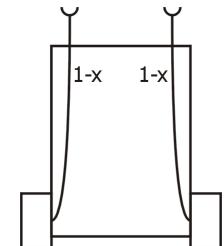
**Total Path Length:** ~ 5 km



# 7

# Summary

- Mark III Mobile Nose Architecture
- Testbed for Gas Source Localisation
- “Smelling” Braitenberg Vehicle: “Permanent Love”
  - path length to hit gas source decreased
  - $\approx \times 0.5$  compared to random search
- “Smelling” Braitenberg Vehicle: “Exploring Love”
  - path length to hit gas source increased ( $\approx \times 8$ )
  - might be a method to declare a gas source



# 7

# Outlook

- Speed Up "Localisation by Conc. Peak Avoidance"
  - incorporate advanced exploration strategies
- Increase Ability to Avoid to Run Into the Source
  - investigate extended architectures
  - optimize the set of parameters used
  - investigate non-linear transfer functions
- Investigate Other Tracing Strategies ...



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# Approaches to Gas Source Tracing and Declaration by Pure Chemo-Tropotaxis

Achim Lilienthal, Tom Duckett



# Thank you!

