

Decentralized Cooperative Trajectory Estimation for Autonomous Underwater Vehicles

Liam Paull^{1,2}, Mae Seto^{2,3} and John Leonard¹

¹MIT CSAIL, ²University of New Brunswick, ³Defense R&D
Canada



Challenges and Potential Benefits

Challenges:

- High latency
- Low bandwidth
- Unacknowledged (broadcast)
- Unreliable

Challenges and Potential Benefits

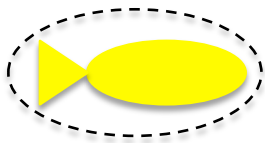
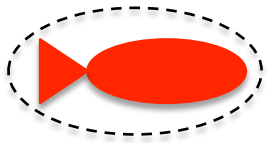
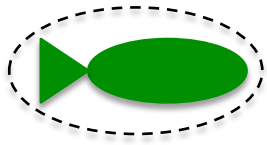
Challenges:

- High latency
- Low bandwidth
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- Unreliable

Potential Benefits:

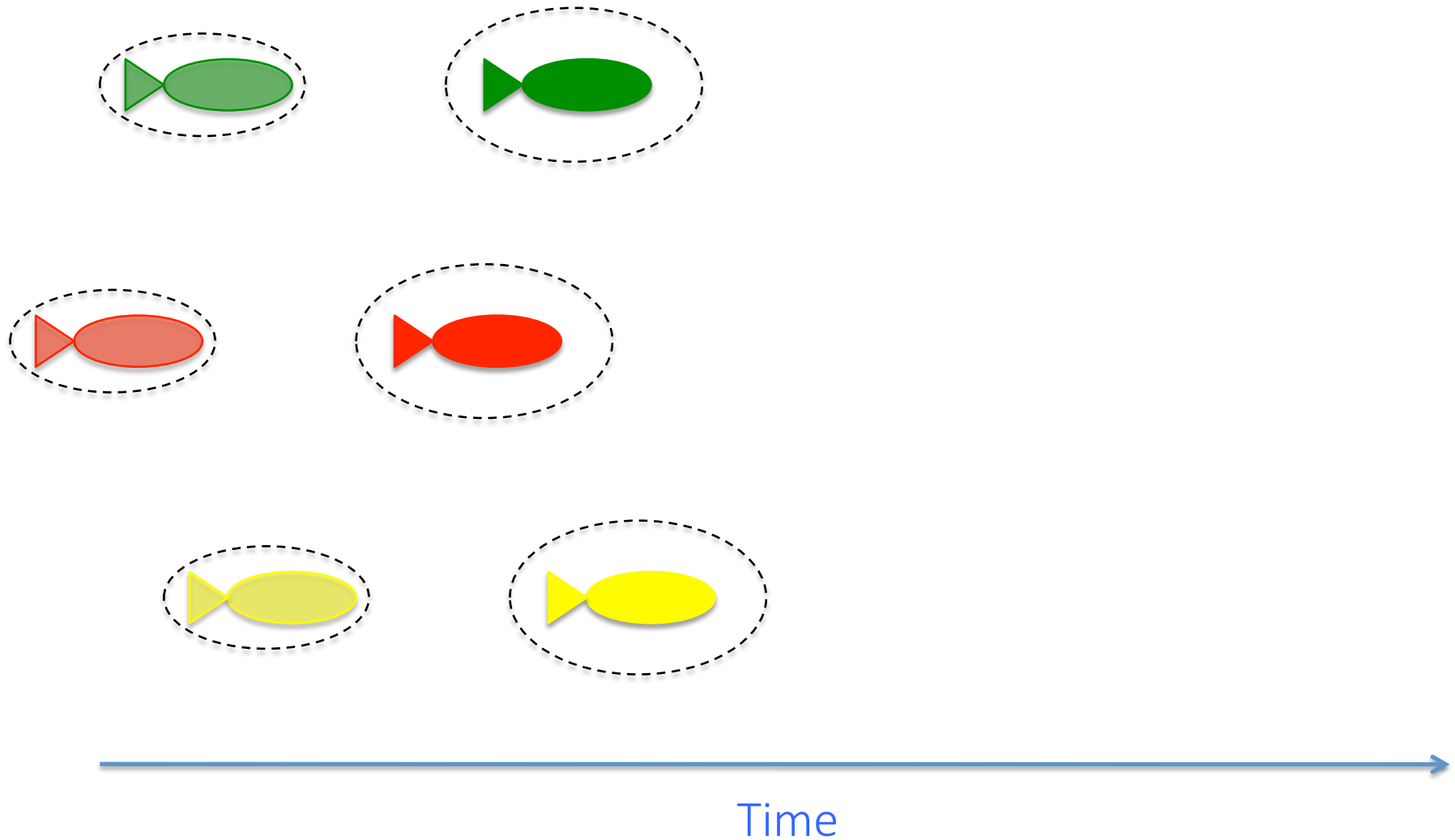
- Vehicles surface for GPS fix less frequently
- Collected data more accurately localized through trajectory smoothing

Underwater Cooperative Localization

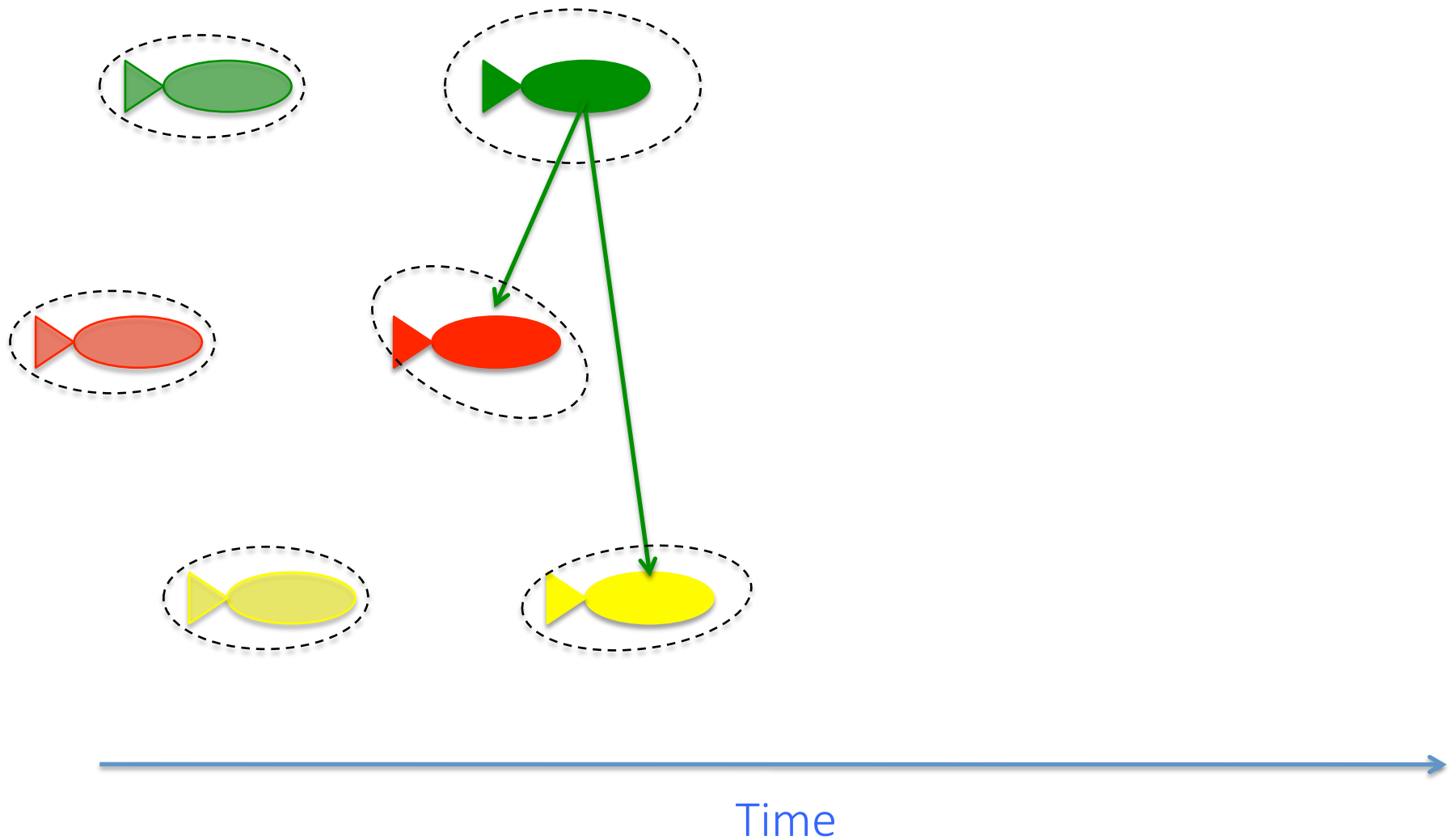


Time

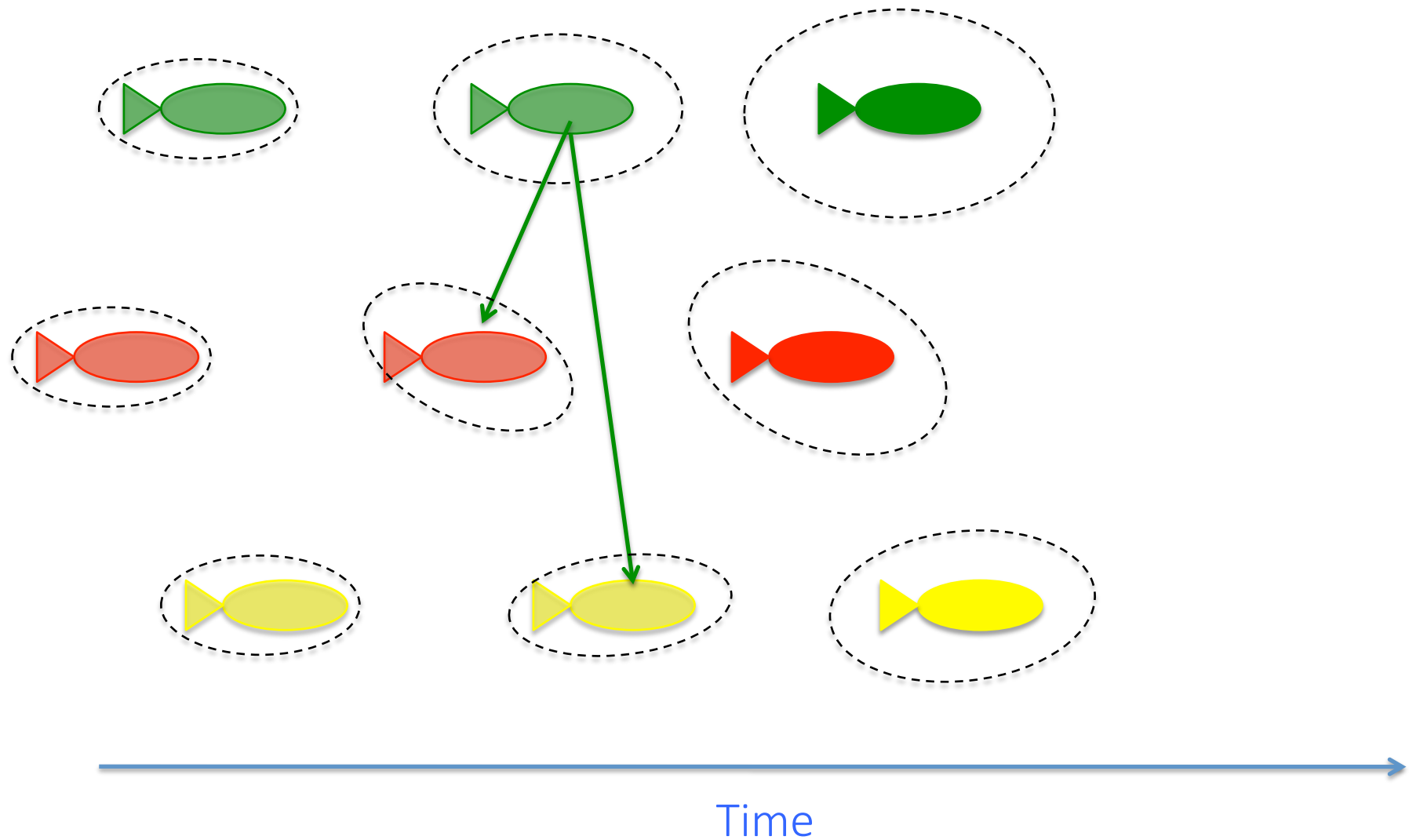
Underwater Cooperative Localization



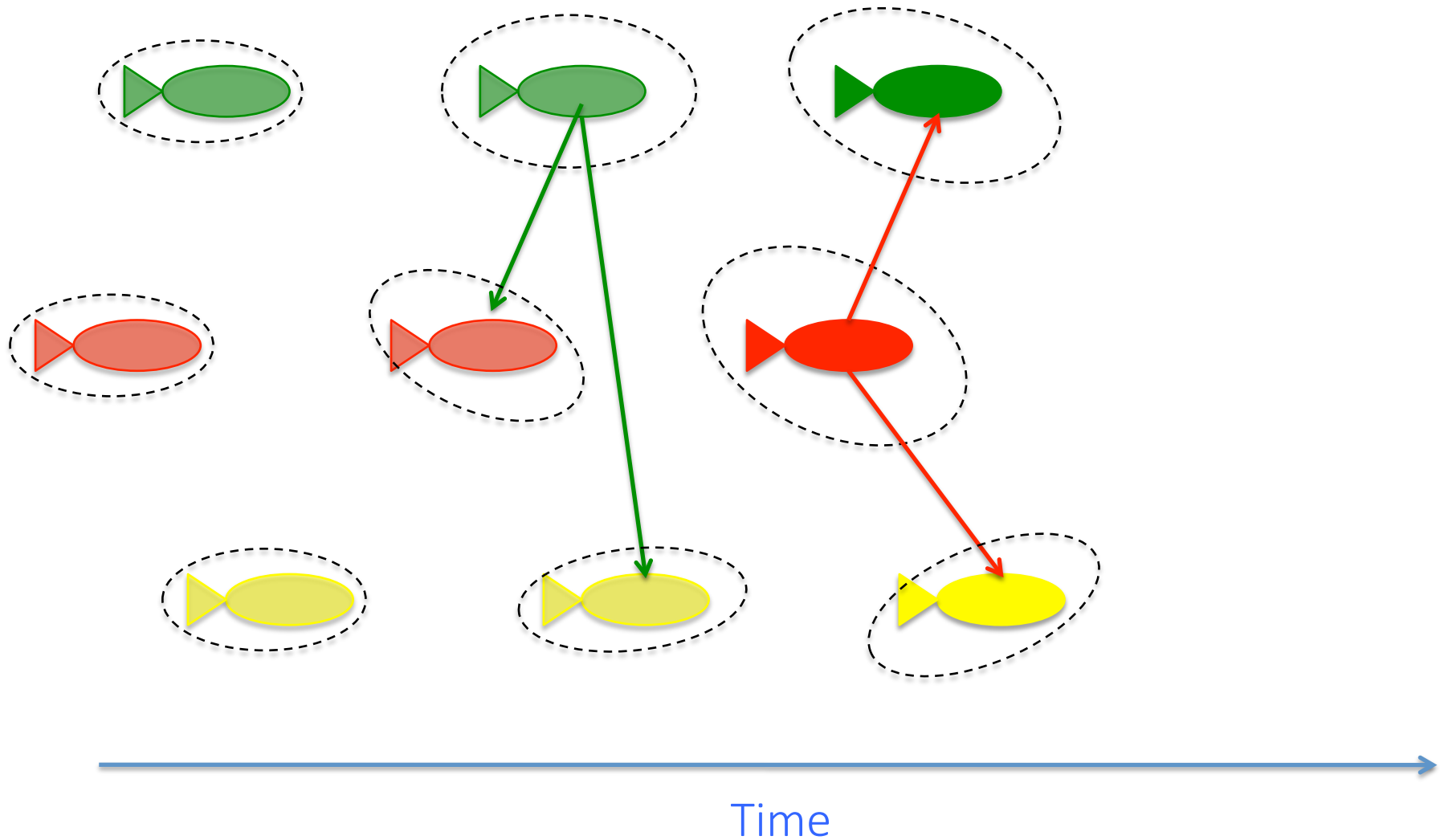
Underwater Cooperative Localization



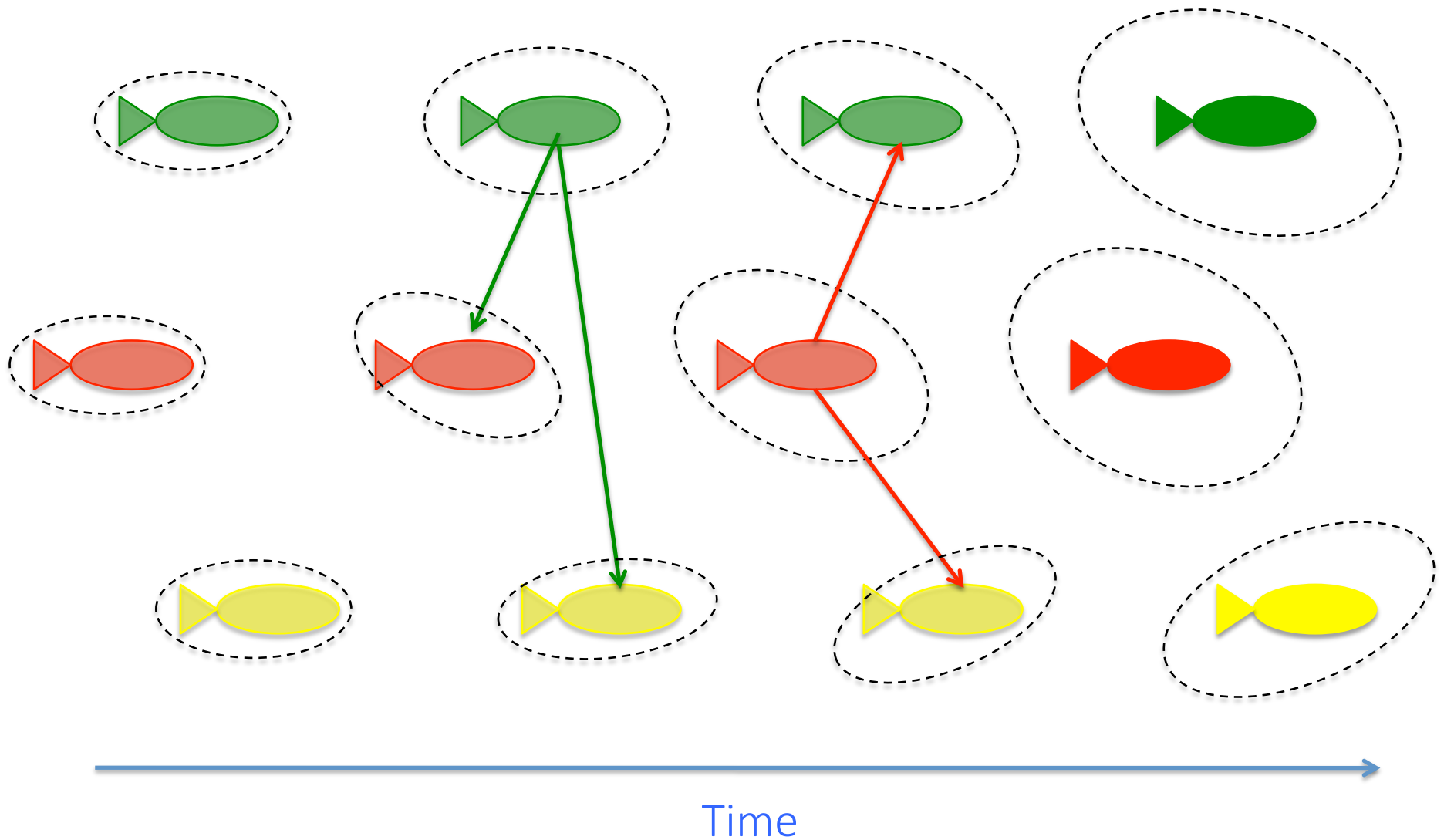
Underwater Cooperative Localization



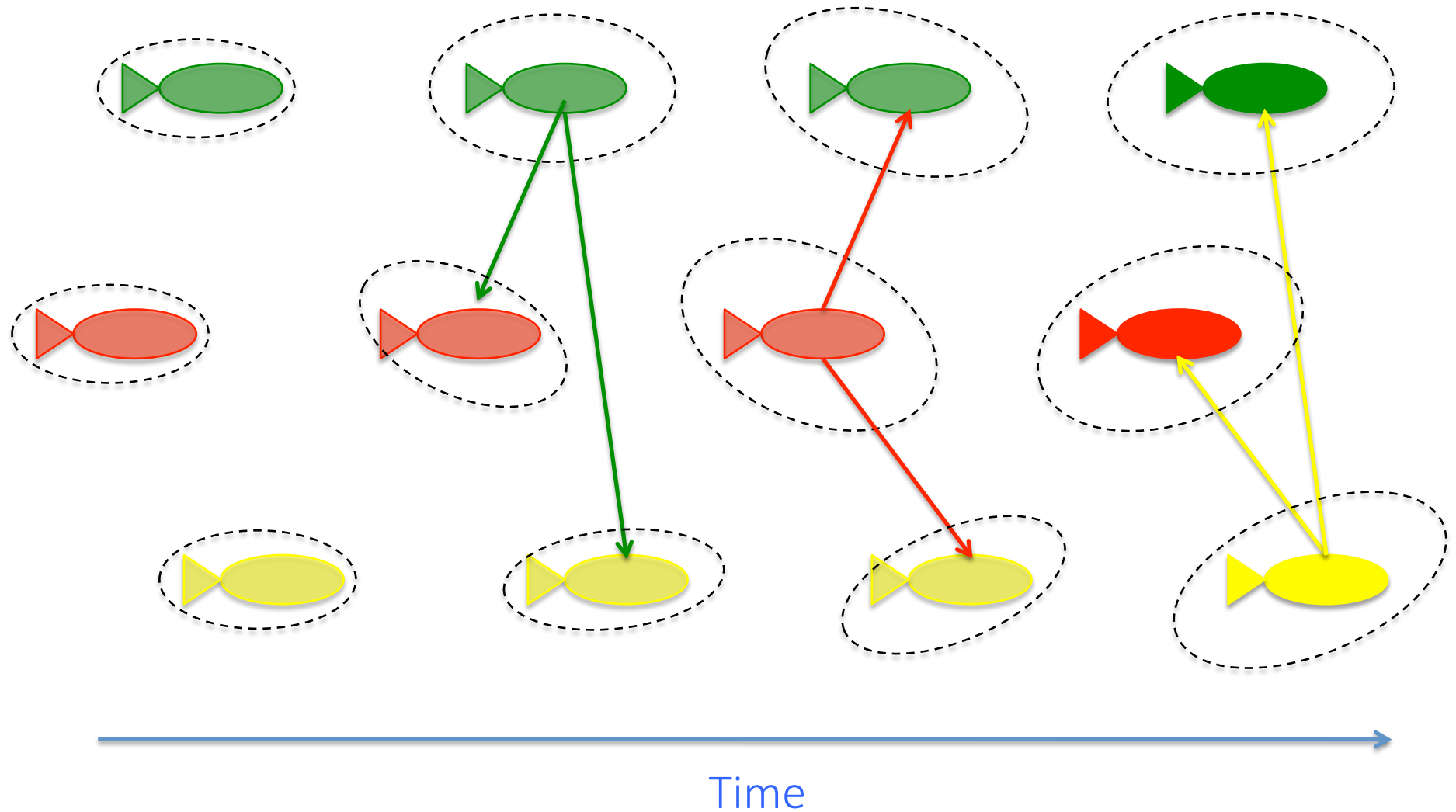
Underwater Cooperative Localization



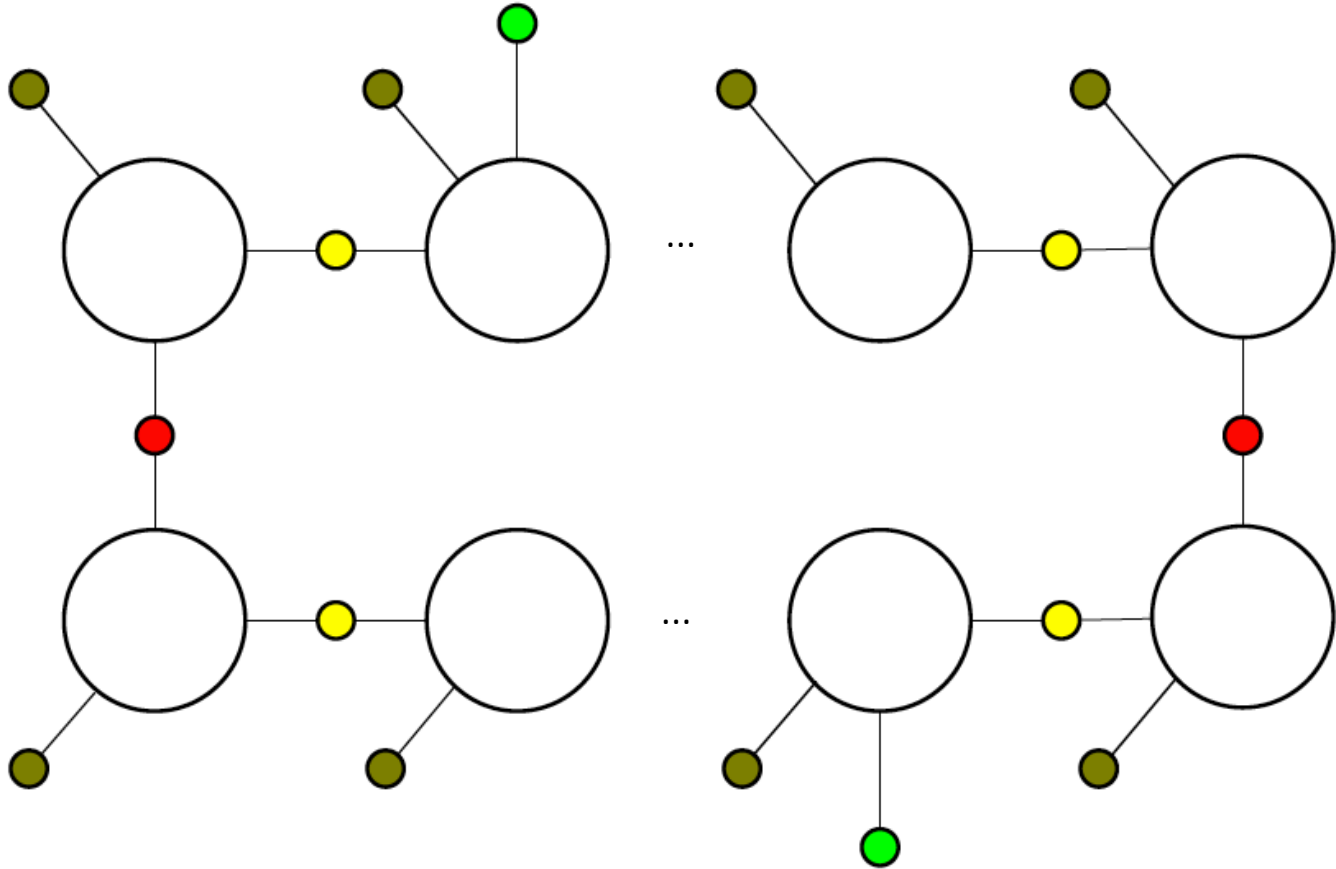
Underwater Cooperative Localization



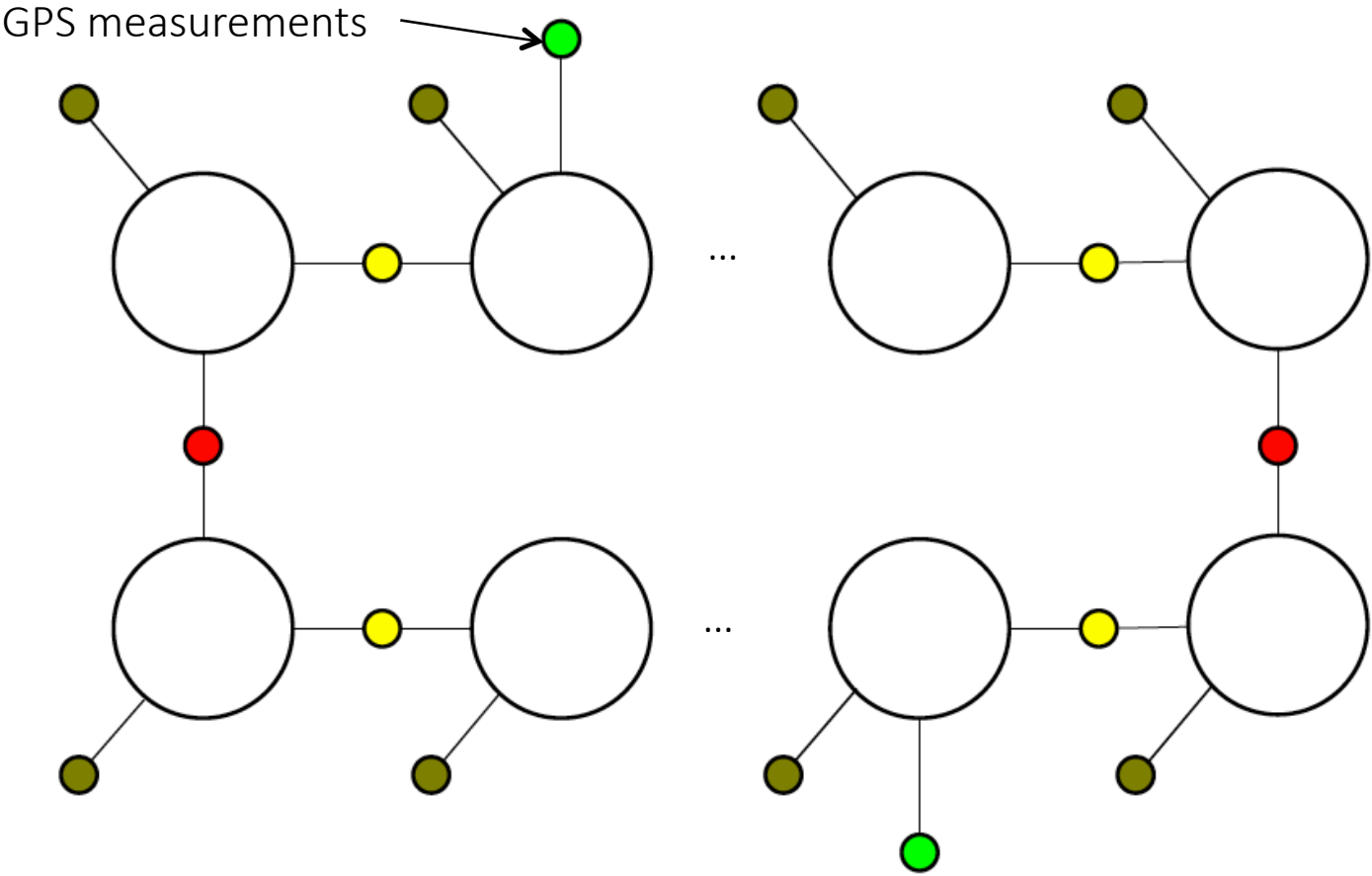
Underwater Cooperative Localization



Centralized Multi-AUV Pose Graph

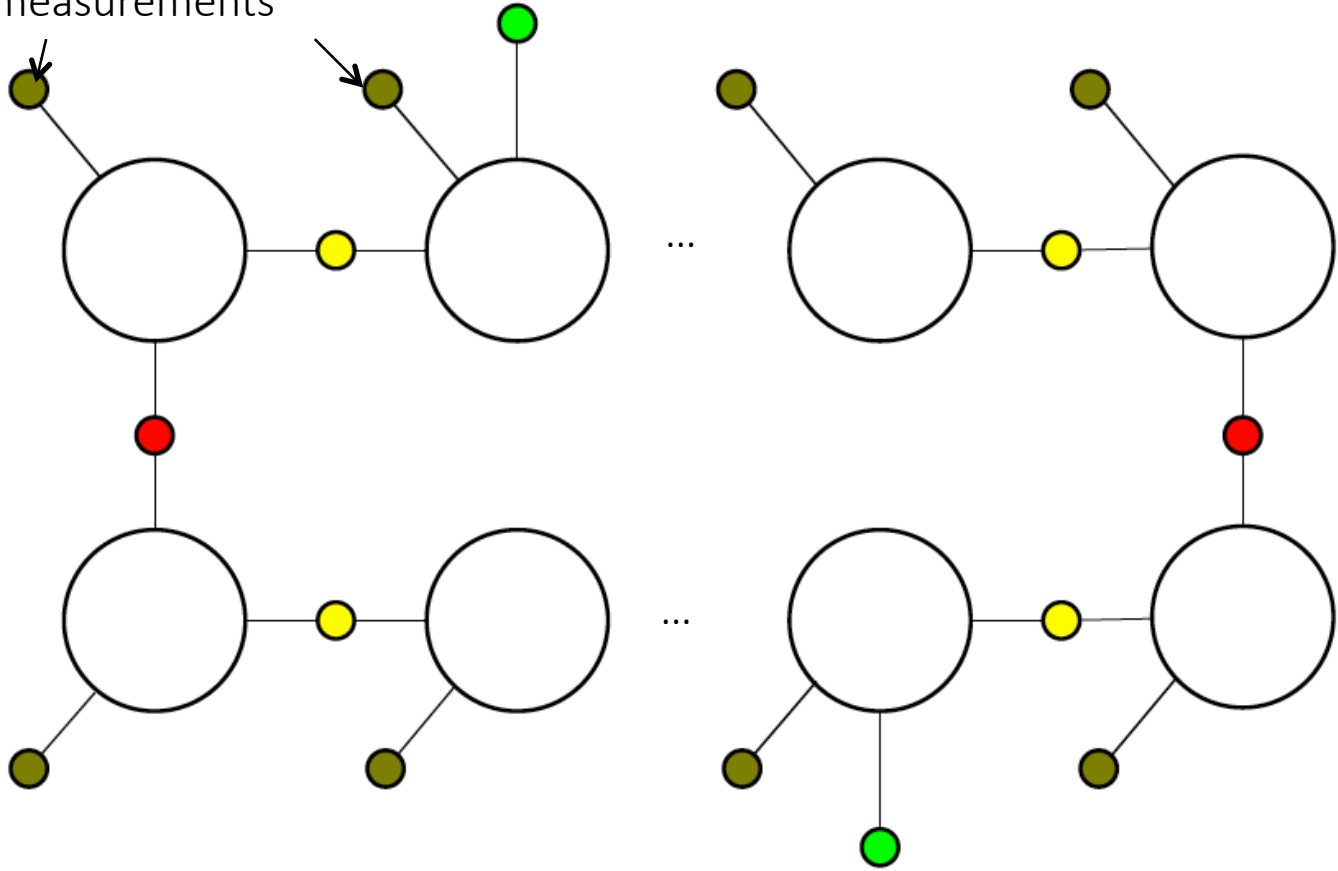


Centralized Multi-AUV Pose Graph



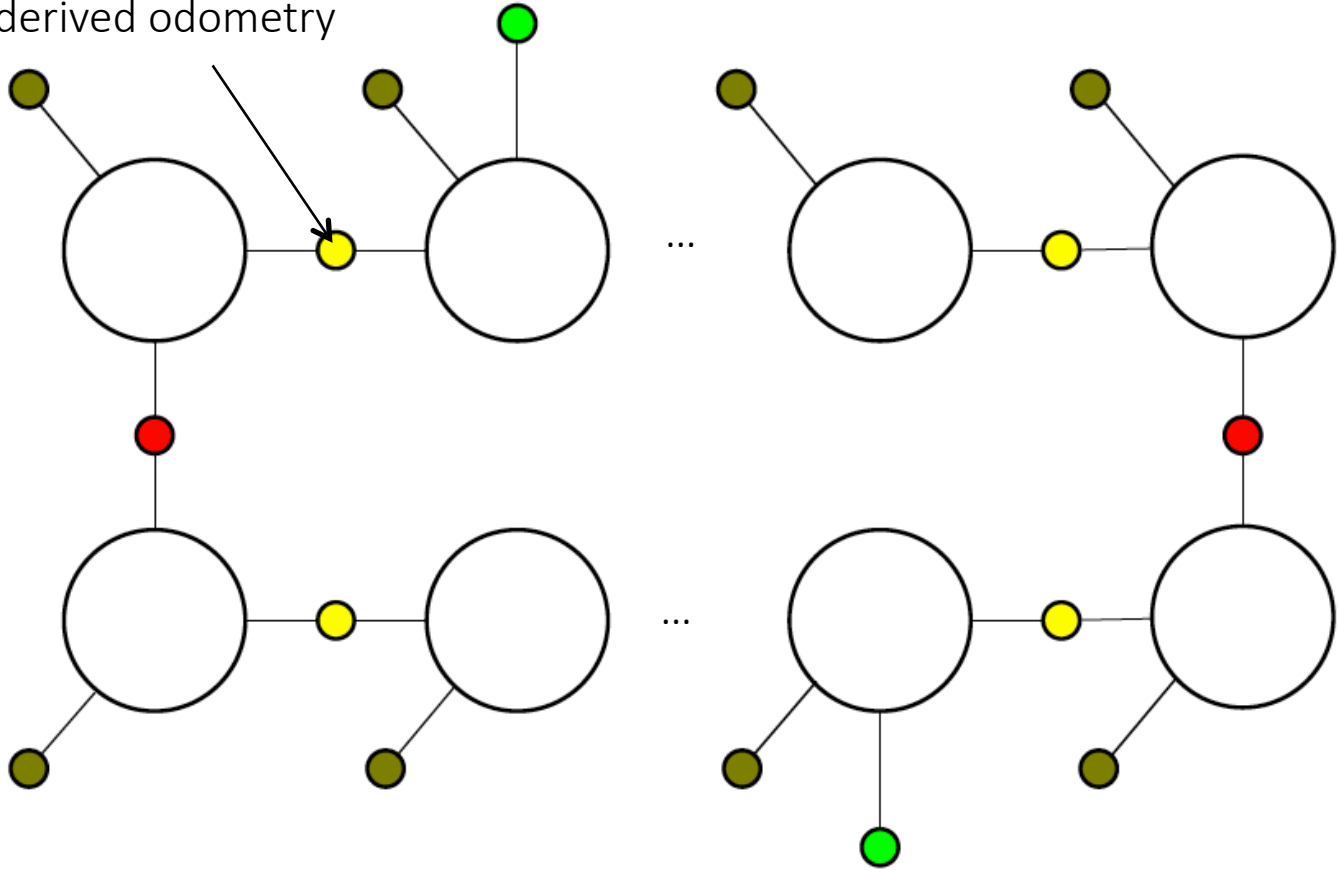
Centralized Multi-AUV Pose Graph

Compass measurements

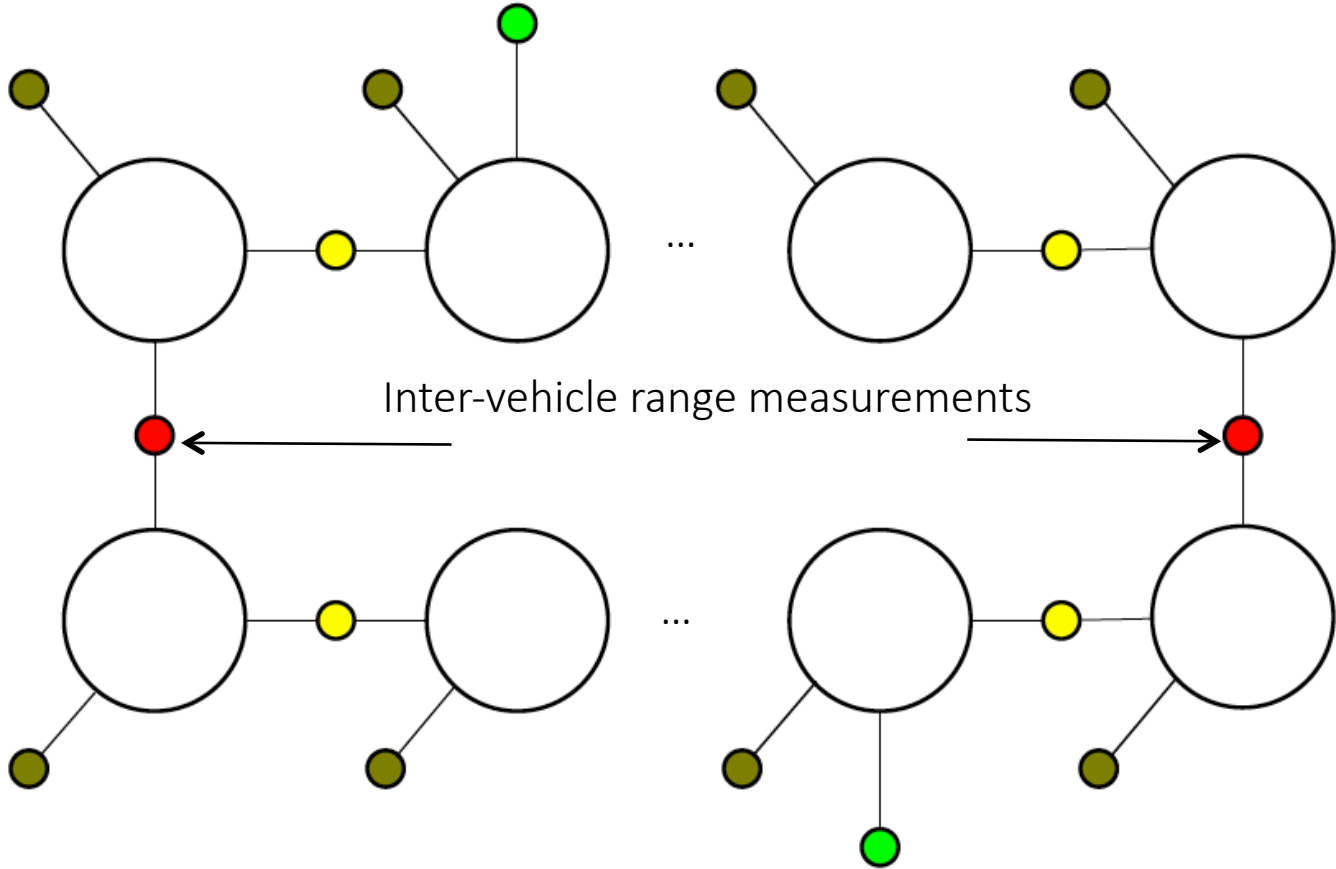


Centralized Multi-AUV Pose Graph

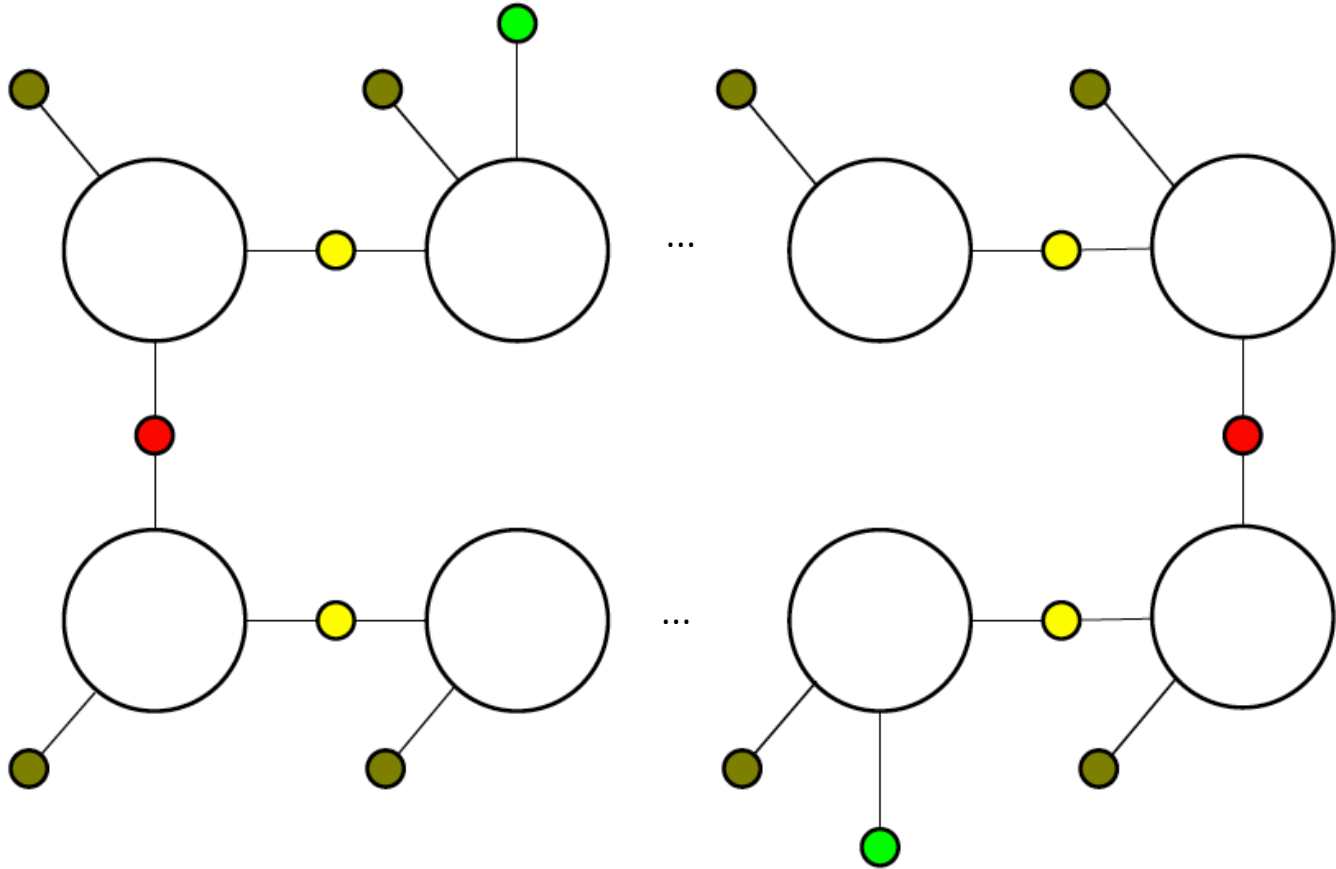
DVL derived odometry



Centralized Multi-AUV Pose Graph

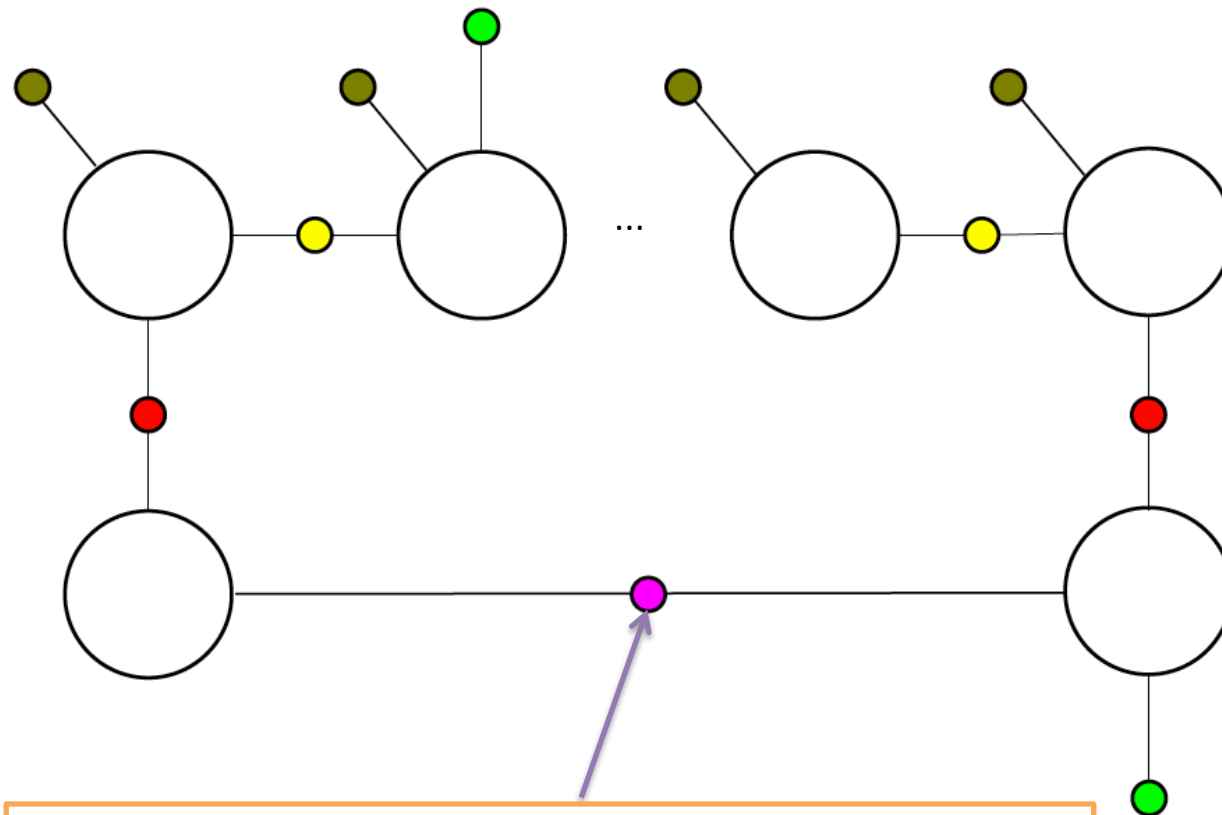


Centralized Multi-AUV Pose Graph



Problem: Too much data to send through Acomms

Decentralized Multi-AUV Pose Graph

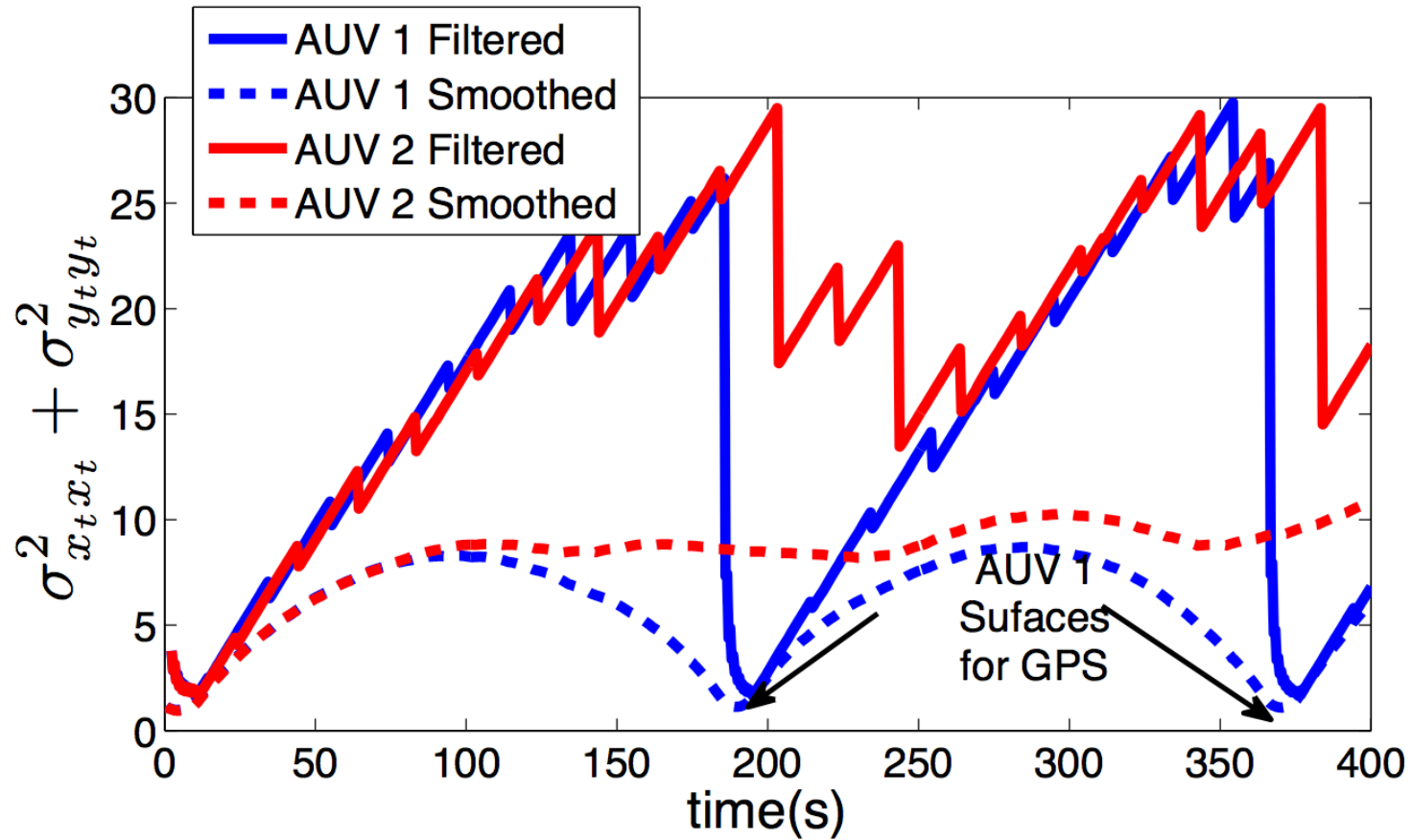


New factor connects other vehicle nodes at times of contact

Advantages of Proposed Approach

- Guaranteed connectedness of pose graph
- Data throughput scales linearly with team size
- Data throughput constant with time
- No requirements on team hierarchy

2 AUVs, One Surfacing for GPS



Different Packet Loss Rates

