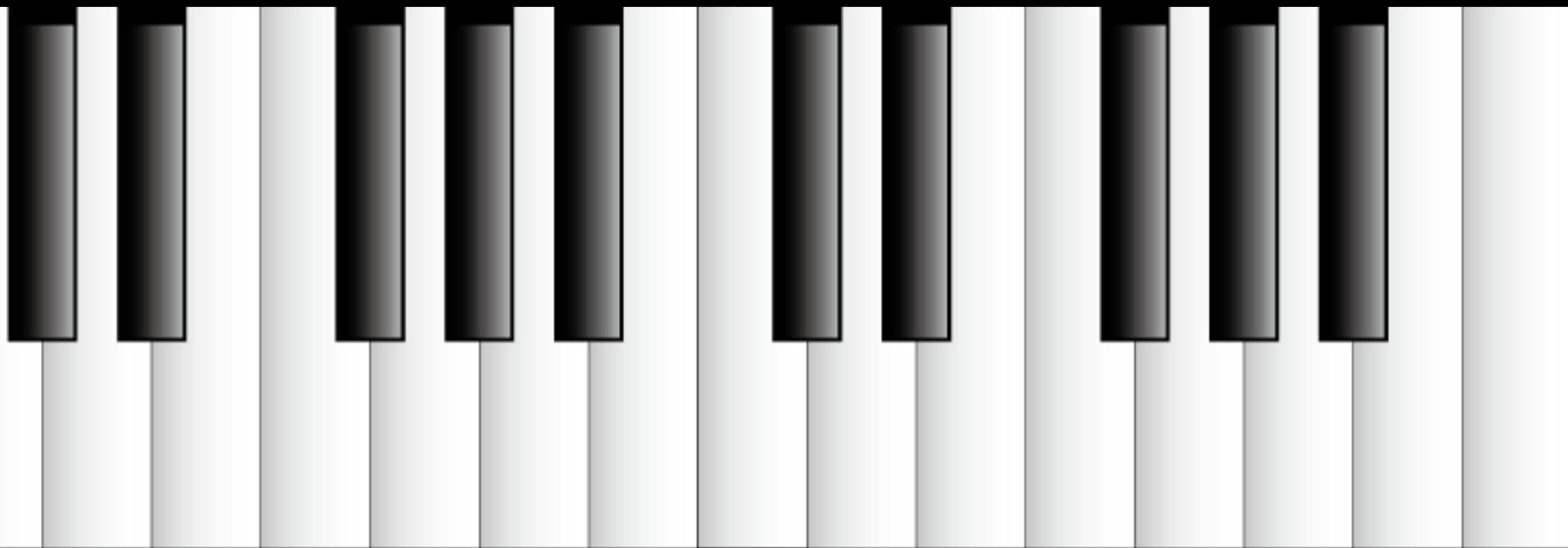


# PFE / Master Thesis

Semaine 10



# Calcul score (Cohen's Kappa)

**Data:**  $I_0: l \times w \times 3 \rightarrow [0..255]$ ,  $I: l \times w \times 3 \rightarrow [0..255]$ ,  $l \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $w \in \mathbb{N}$

with  $I_0$  the ground truth image and  $I$  the image to score.

**Result:**  $\kappa \in [0, 1]$

```
TP ← 0
TN ← 0
FP ← 0
FN ← 0
for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $l$  do
    for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $w$  do
        if  $is\_label\_1(I_0(i, j))$  then
            if  $is\_label\_1(I(i, j))$  then
                |  $\bar{TP} \leftarrow \bar{TP} + 1$ 
            end
            else
                |  $FN \leftarrow FN + 1$ 
            end
        end
        else
            if  $is\_label\_1(I(i, j))$  then
                |  $\bar{FP} \leftarrow \bar{FP} + 1$ 
            end
            else
                |  $TN \leftarrow TN + 1$ 
            end
        end
    end
end
```

$$f_c \leftarrow \frac{(TN+FN)(TN+FP)+(FP+TP)(FN+TP)}{TP+TN+FN+FP}$$

$$\kappa \leftarrow \frac{TP+TN-f_c}{TP+TN+FN+FP-f_c}$$

Algorithm 1: Calcul du score Cohen-Kappa



# Mise à jours de la grille d'occupation (Bresenham's line)

**Data:**  $P_1 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $P_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $pw \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $threshold \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $G$ :

$l \times w \rightarrow [\text{UNKNOWN}, \text{EMPTY}, \text{OCCUPIED}]$ ,  $l \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $w \in \mathbb{N}$

with  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  the two points to connect,  $pw$  the power of the UGW,  $threshold$  the threshold above which the power of the UGW is considered undistributed and  $G$  the grid to update.

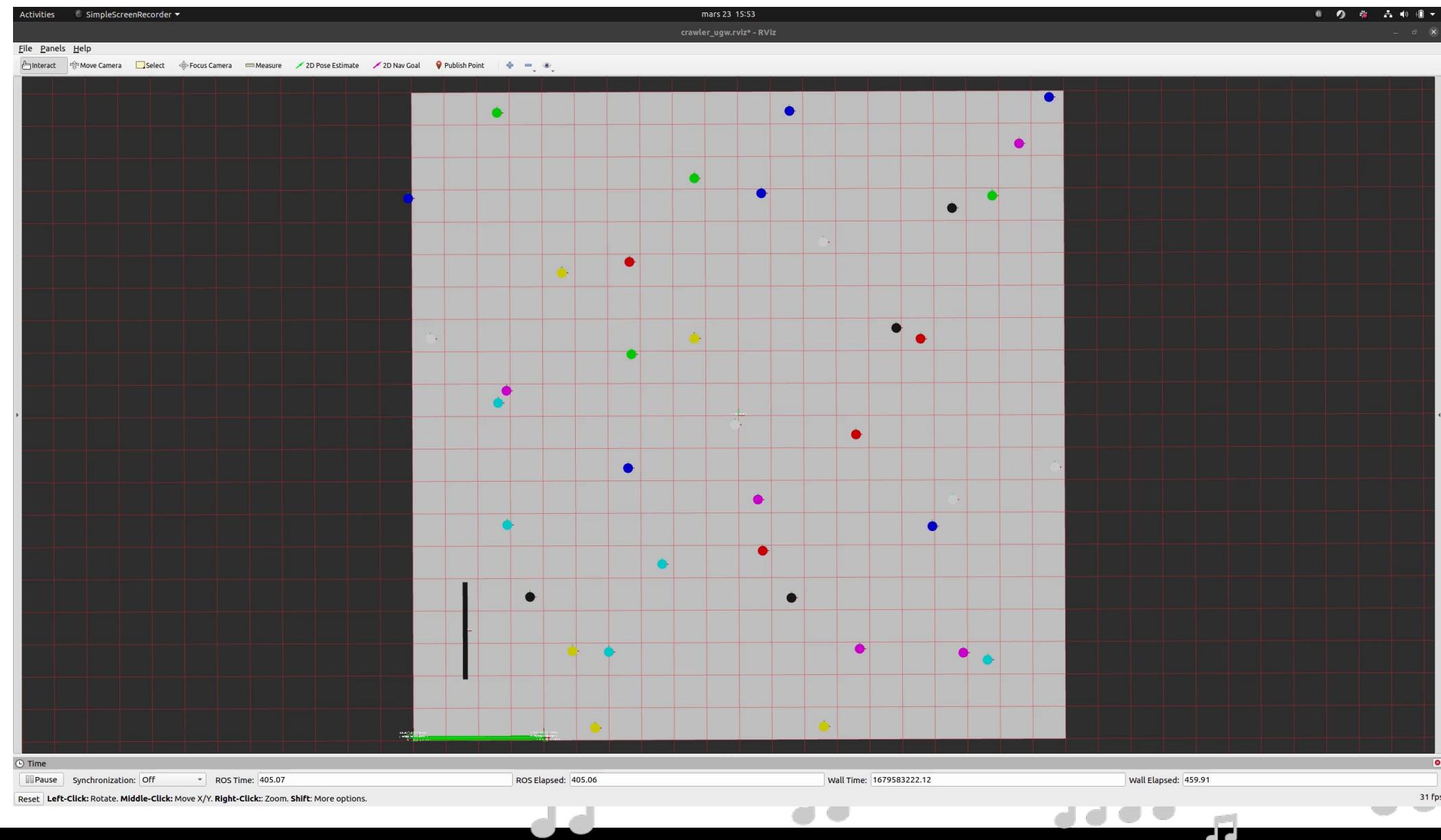
**Result:** The updated grid.

```
p0 ← from_position_to_grid_coordinate(P1)
p1 ← from_position_to_grid_coordinate(P2)
if is_out_of_grid(p0) or is_out_of_grid(p1) then
| return
end
dx ← p1.x – p0.x
dy ← p1.y – p0.y
sx ← sign(dx)
sy ← sign(dy)
err = dx – dy
while p0 ≠ p1 do
| if pwd ≤ threshold and G(p0) = UNKNOWN then
| | G(p0) ← OCCUPIED
| end
| else if pwd > threshold then
| | G(p0) ← EMPTY
| end
| e2 ← 2 × err
| if e2 > –dy then
| | err ← err – dy
| | p0.x ← p0.x + sx
| end
| if e2 < dx then
| | err ← err + dx
| | p0.y ← p0.y + sy
| end
| end
end
```

**Algorithm 2:** Mise à jours de la grille d'occupation en utilisant l'algorithme de tracé de ligne de Bresenham.



# Peinture au rouleau

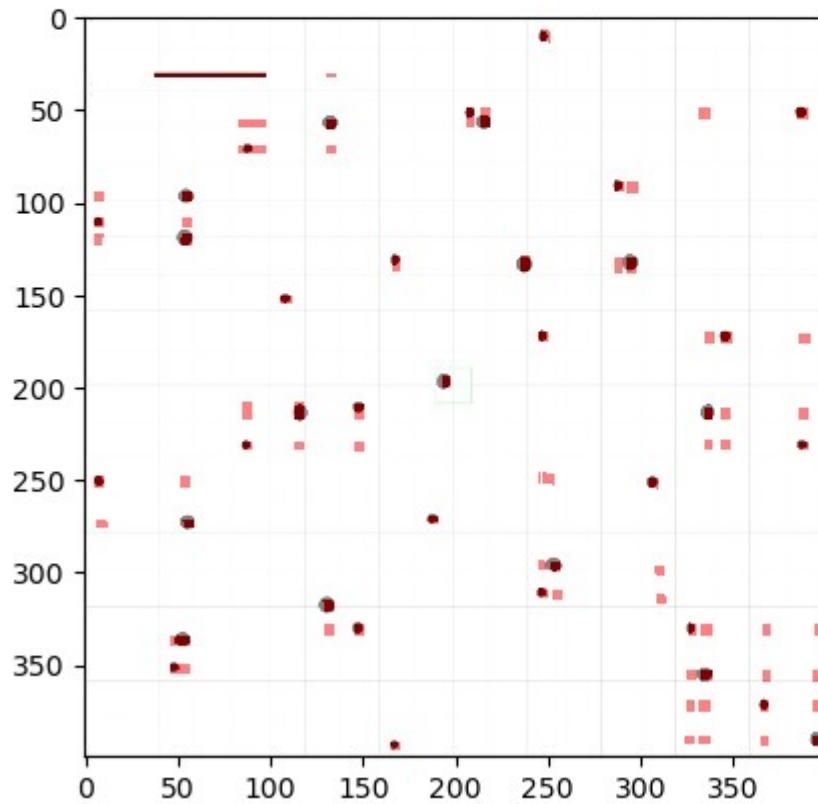


# Peinture au rouleau

velocity=0.3, distance=4.0, overlap=0.1, 1 receiver

```
peinture = cv.imread('graphics/velocity=0.3_distance=4.0_overlap=0.1.png') ...
```

```
TP: 156959 TN: 966 FP: 1813 FN: 262 Unmatched: 0  
Kappa score: 0.4765840543514098
```

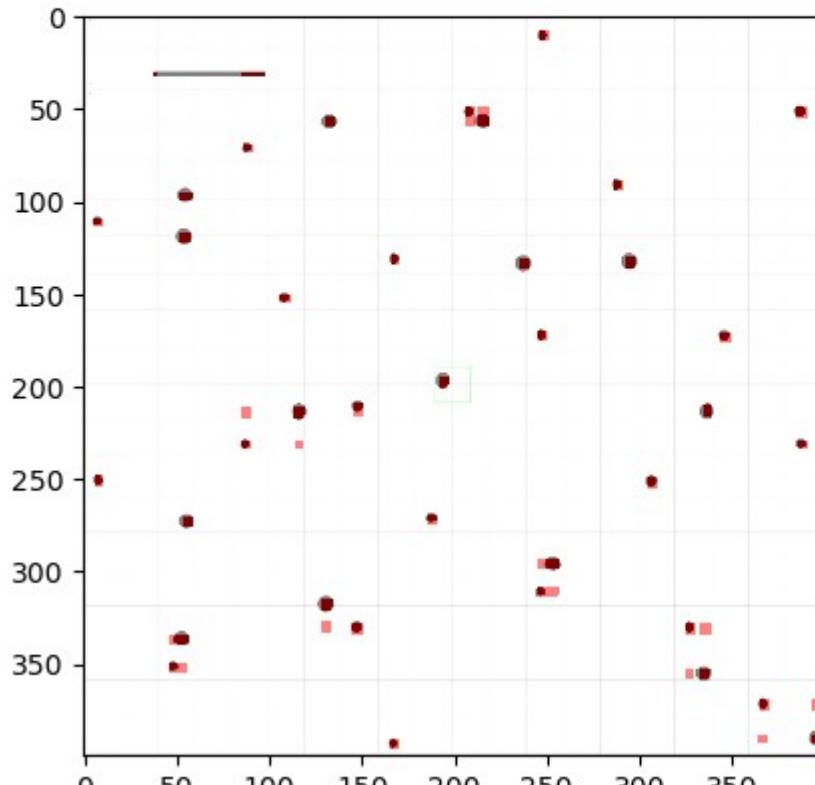


# Peinture au rouleau

velocity=0.3, distance=2.0, overlap=0.1, 1 receiver

```
' peinture = cv.imread('graphics/velocity=0.3_distance=2.0_overlap=0.1.png') ...'
```

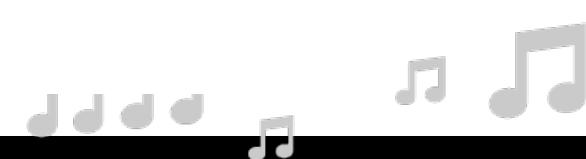
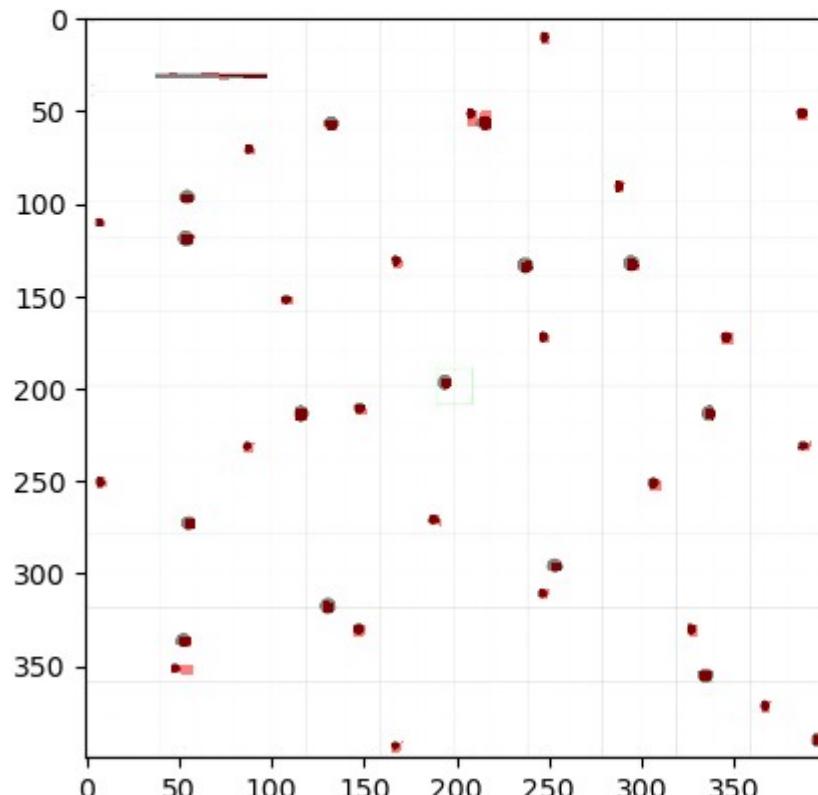
```
TP: 158049 TN: 898 FP: 723 FN: 330 Unmatched: 0  
Kappa score: 0.6271401795176628
```



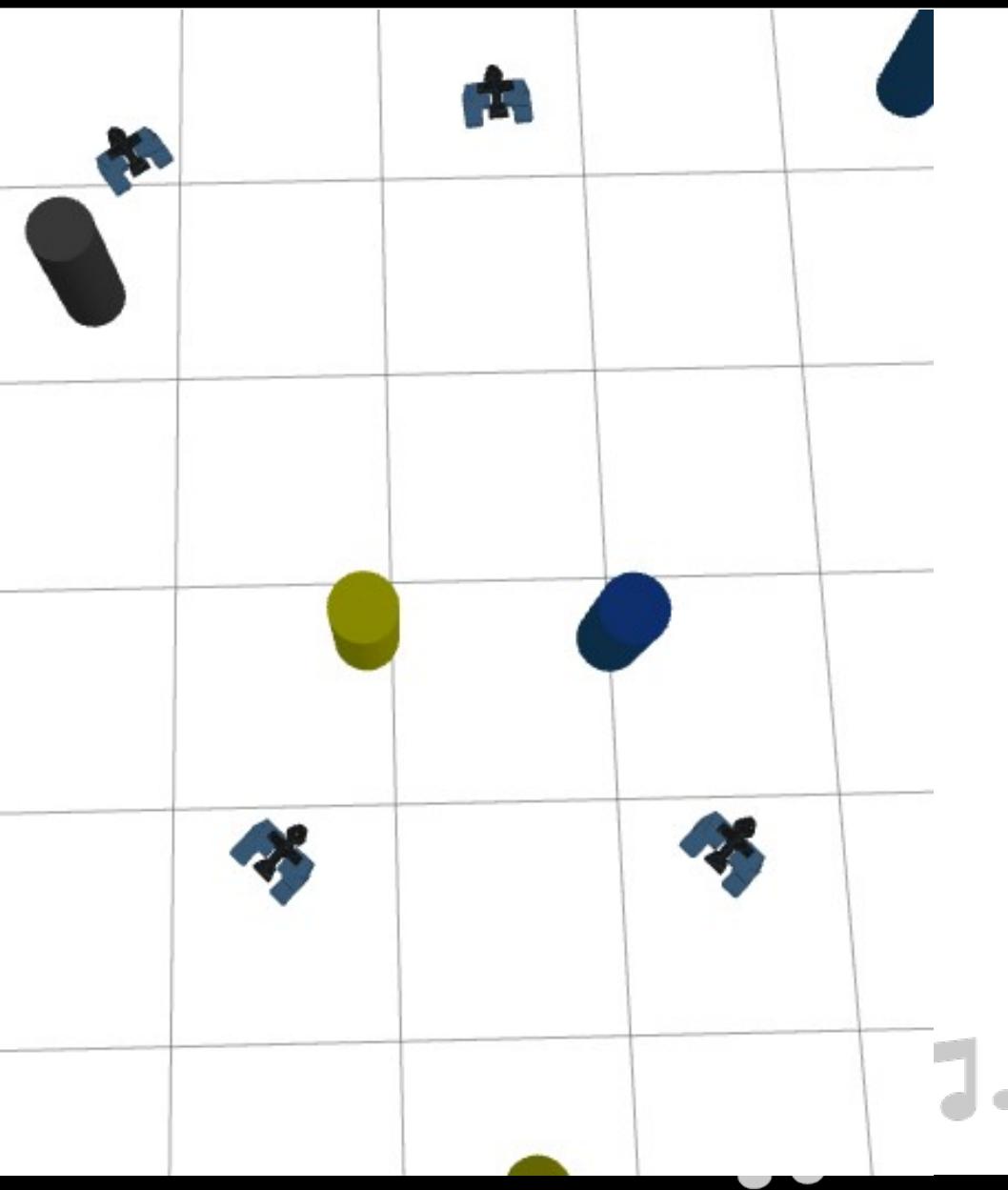
# Peinture au rouleau

velocity=0.3, distance=1.0, overlap=0.1, 1 receiver

```
peinture = cv.imread('graphics/velocity=0.3_distance=1.0_overlap=0.1.png') ...  
TP: 158303 TN: 891 FP: 469 FN: 337 Unmatched: 0  
Kappa score: 0.6860299697248763
```



# 4 robots

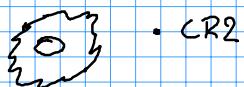


# Affinement polygone

n-Graeder = 2

Polygone = triangle

CR1



CR1



CR2

CR1



CR2



CR2

CR2

CR1



n-Graeder = 2

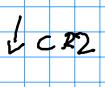
Polygone = Carré

CR1

CR2



CR1



CR2

CR1



CR2

CR1



CR2

CR1



CR2

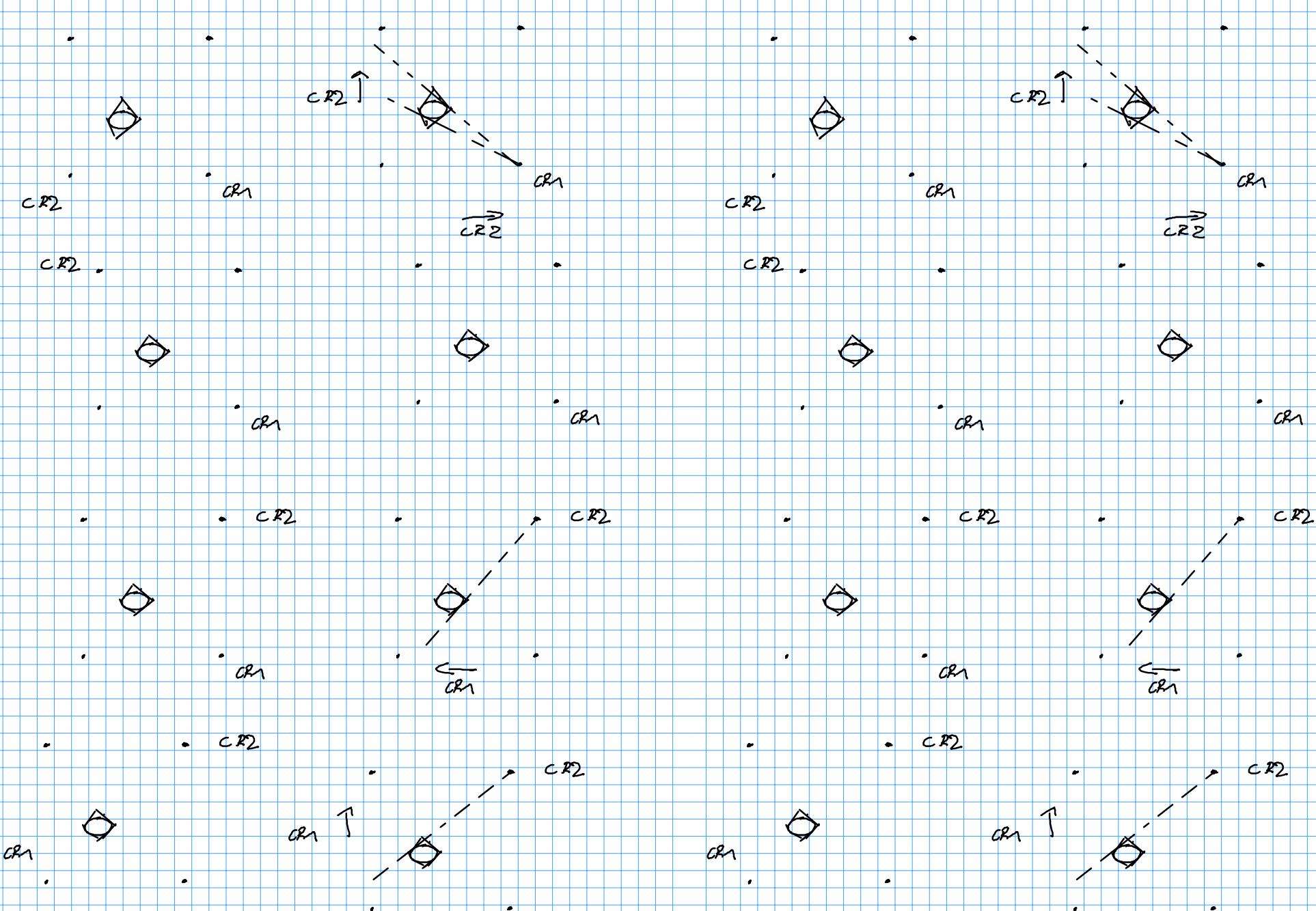
CR2

CR1



CR2

# Affinement polygone



# Affinement polygone

n-chaînes = 3

polygone = carré

CR1.

• CR2



• CR3

CR1. , CR2



CR3

• CR1



CR3↑

, CR1

CR2

CR1.

• CR2

CR1



•

CR3

CR3

• CR1



CR2

CR1.

•



CR1

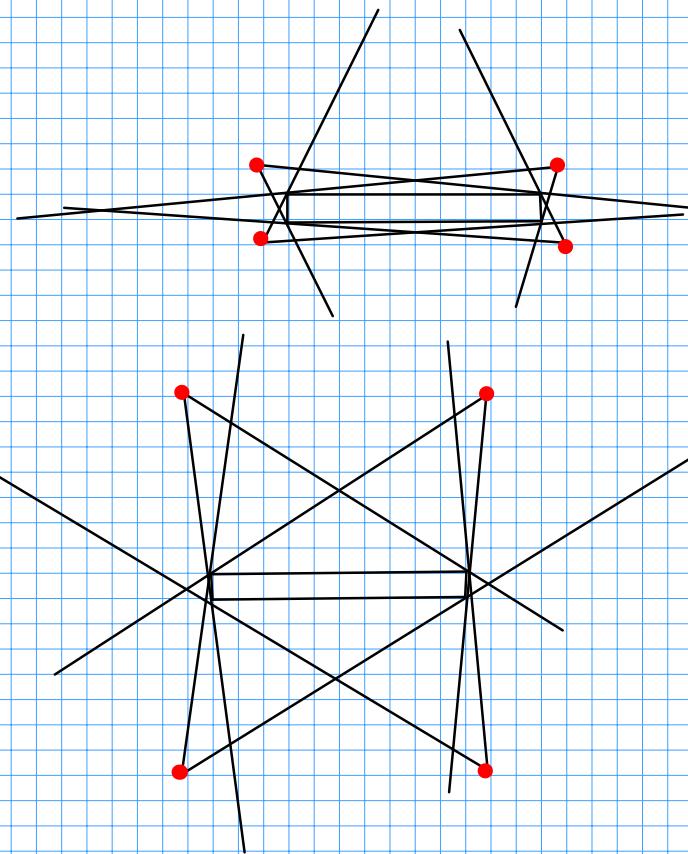
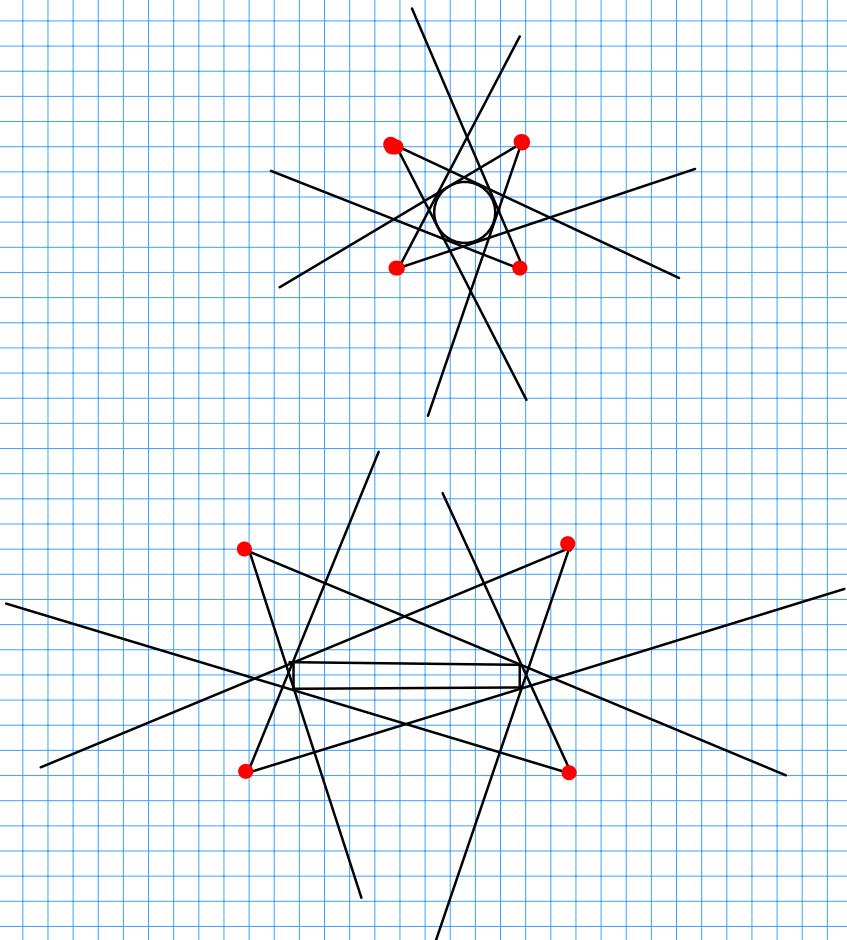
CR3

• CR2

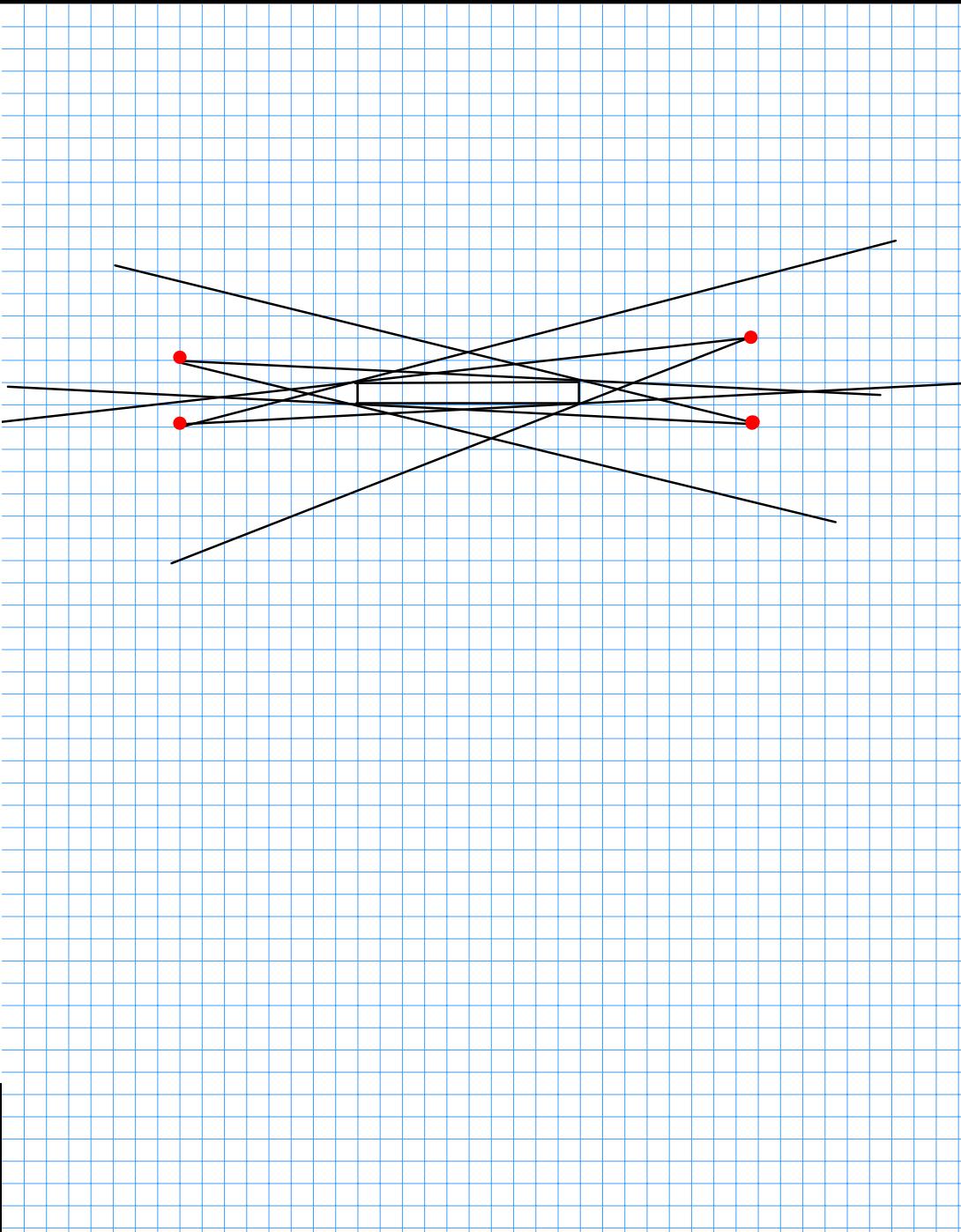
CR3

CR2

# Affinement polygone



# Affinement polygone



- Contours convexes uniquement
- $n\_crawlers \uparrow \rightarrow \text{time} \downarrow$
- $\text{polygone} \uparrow \rightarrow \text{precision} \uparrow, \text{time} \uparrow$
- $\text{epsilon} = \text{distance entre forme et arrêtes du polygone}$
- Il semble que
- $\text{epsilon} \downarrow \rightarrow \text{precision} \uparrow$

# Politique multi-robots réactive

- 2 robots effectuent peinture au rouleau
- $k$  équipes de  $n$  robots effectuent affinement polygones autour des zones détectées, avec  $k > 0$  et  $n > 1$ .
- Les 2 missions sont effectuées en parallèle



# Politique multi-robots réactive - méthode

- Récupérer les composantes fortement connexes de la grille d'occupation en cours de construction pour trouver les zones suspectes
- Récupérer le centre ( $c$ ) et les 2 rayons ( $rx$ ,  $ry$ ) des zones suspectes
- Récupérer les points du polygone de centre ( $c$ ) et distant de  $(rx + \text{epsilon})$  et  $(ry + \text{epsilon})$
- Positionner les robots d'affinement sur des sommets consecutifs et lancer affinement polygone



# Zones suspectes et polygones

