

Initialize the vehicle far away from the seafloor. An example position could be

$[10.5 \ 35.5 \ -36 \ 0 \ 0 \ \pi/2]$ ($x, y, z, \text{roll}, \text{pitch}, \text{yaw}$)

Goal: Implement a vehicle altitude control task, adding the proper Jacobian variable, its activation function, and the desired reference rate. Maintain a minimum of 1 meter from the seafloor. A sensor measuring the distance (along the z-axis of the vehicle) to the seafloor is provided within the variable `uvms.sensorDistance`. Notice that this is, in general, different from the altitude of the vehicle (distance along the inertial z-axis of the vehicle frame to the seafloor). Assume a flat seafloor and compensate the sensor measurement for possible roll and pitch values of the vehicle.

Test the functioning of the position/attitude vehicle control tasks together with the minimum altitude in two situations:

1) one where the desired position is too close to seafloor, for example

$[12.2025 \quad 37.3748 \quad -39.8860]$

2) one where the desired position is instead far away from the seafloor, for example

$[10.5 \quad 37.5 \quad -38]$