



Adaptive Methane Detection

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Outline



- Project Overview
- Simulate Methane Distribution
- Update Hypothesis Probability
- Expected Information Gain to start path planning
- Demo on real data

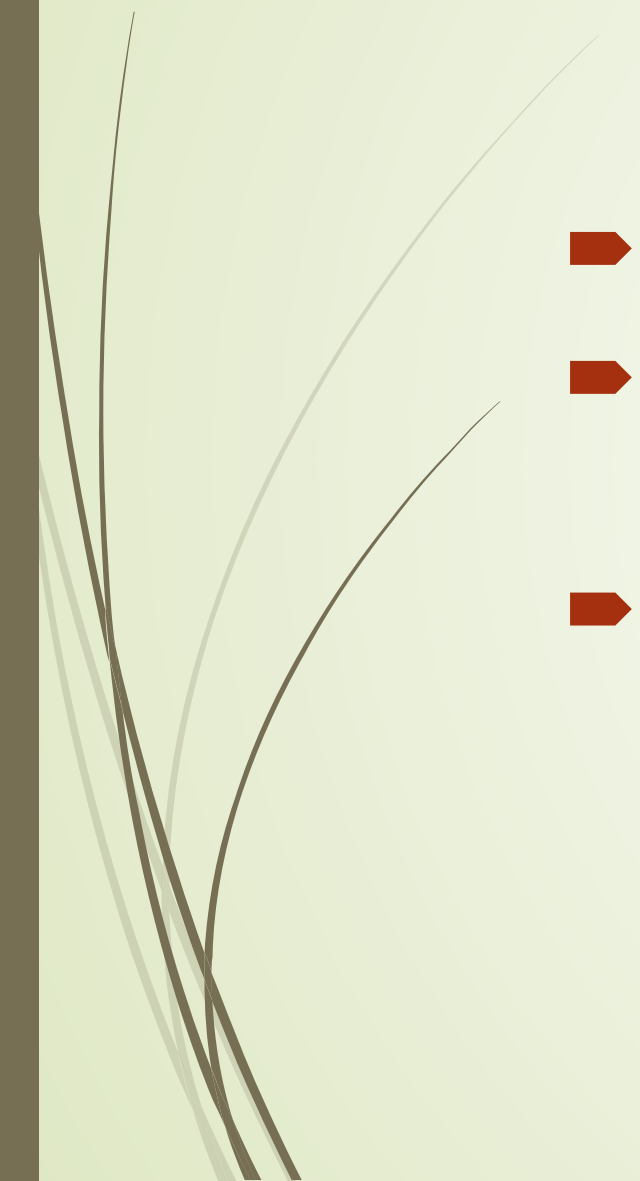


Project Object

- JPL has developed a hand-held methane sniffer that can be deployed on a flying robot.
- To develop an automated system that guides the robot or person carrying the sniffer from first detection to the leak source.
- Input: methane concentration and wind vector at detected location
- Output: direction to the leak source




Foundation Approach

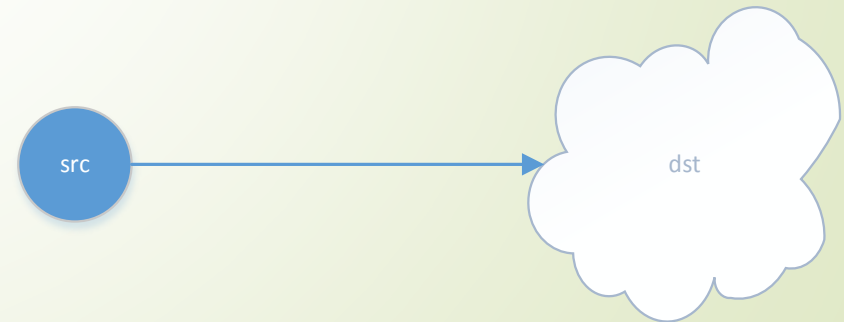
- The approach is a Bayesian Model
 - First, set several hypotheses(leak location, leak concentration)
 - Using the collocated data to update the probability of those hypotheses
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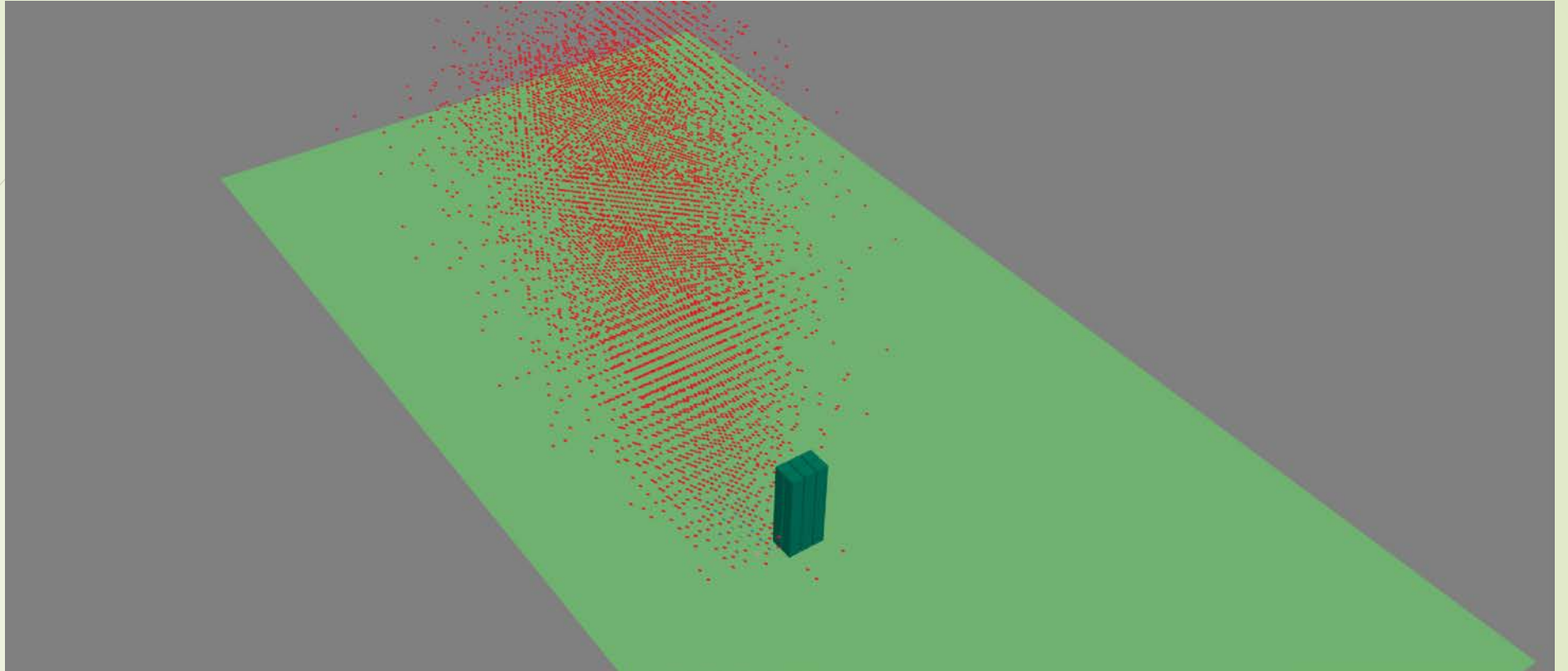


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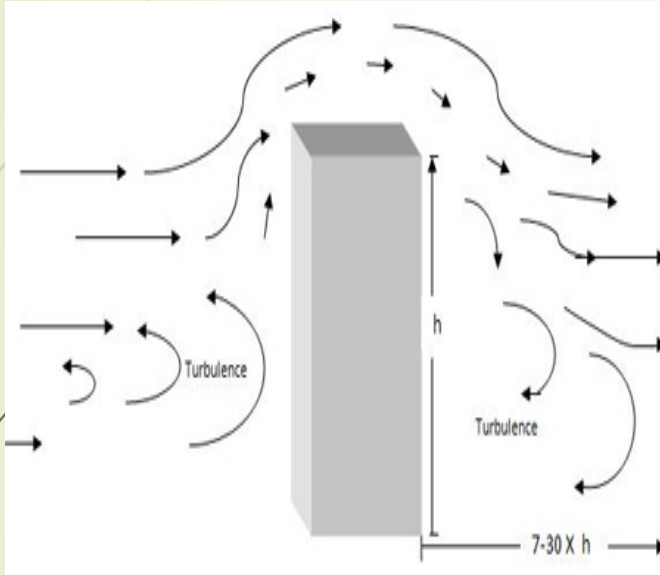
Simulate wind turbulence



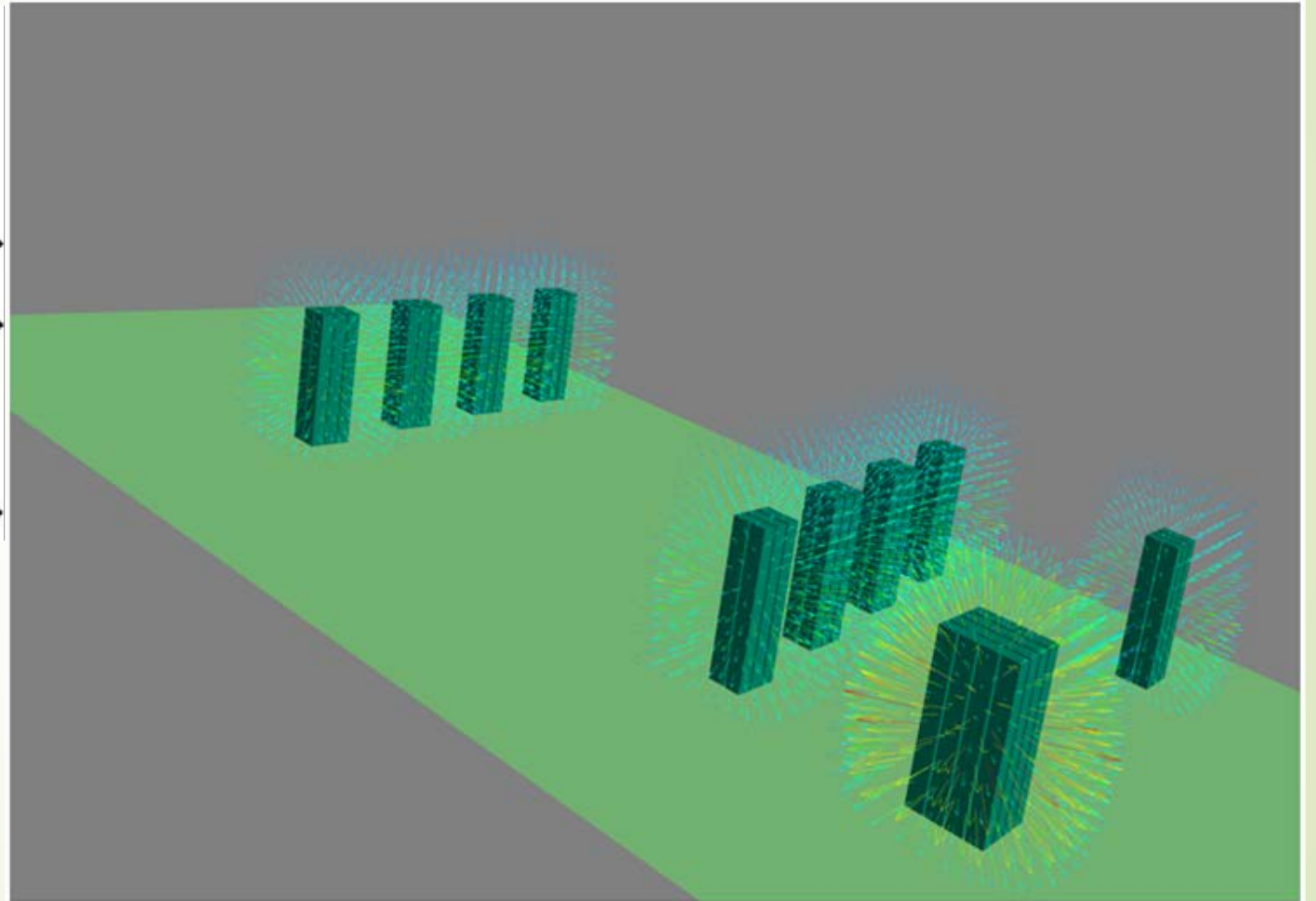


Wind turbulence using Gaussian Distribution

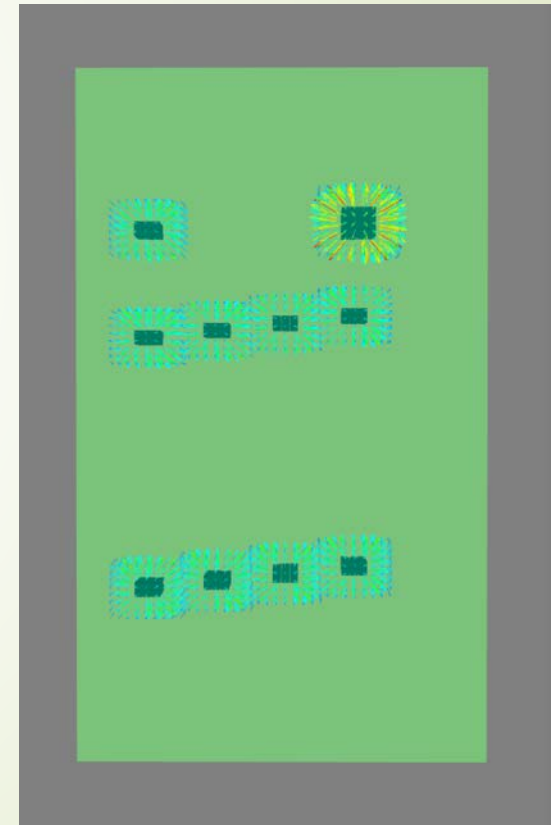
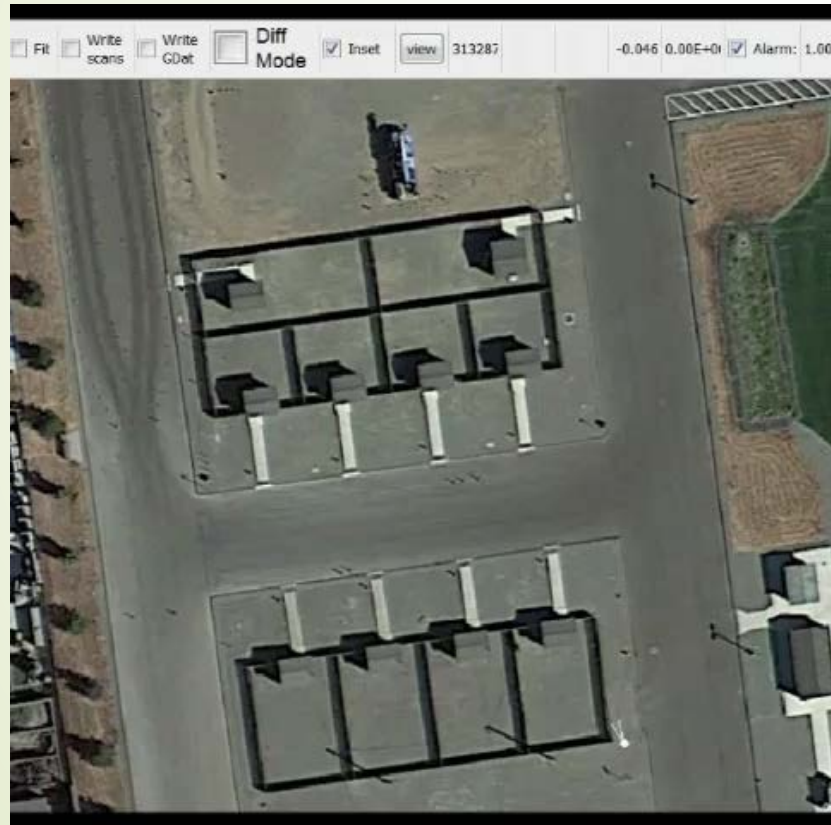
Local potential field by obstacle



Calculation Wind Vector =
Real wind + Local potential

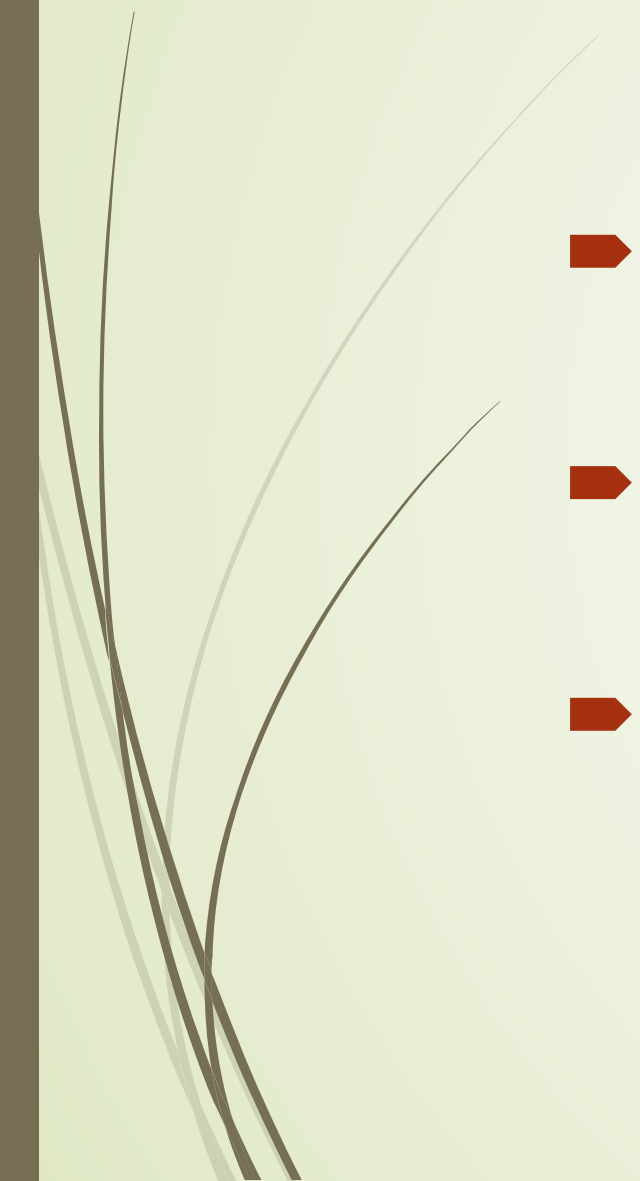


Build the map model






Build a virtual world for hypothesis

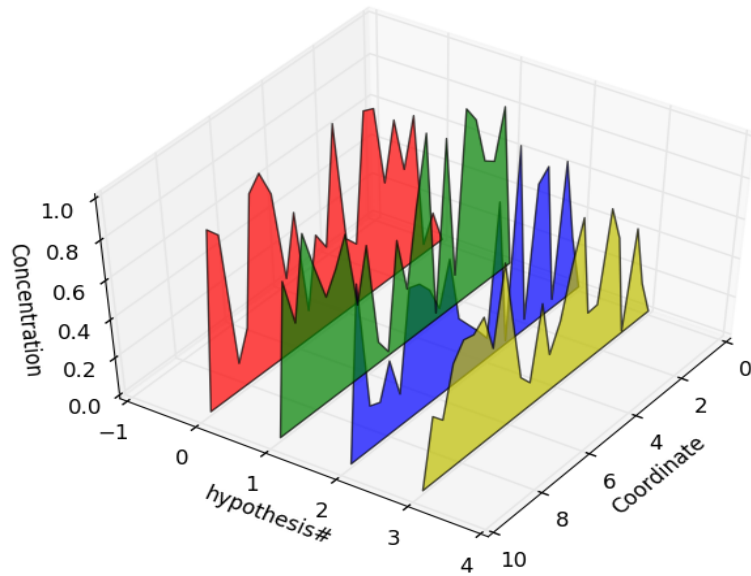
- Decompose the map into cells tagged as building, air and ground.
 - Make a methane leak location cell and its leak concentration as a hypothesis.
 - Distribute methane from cells to cells using Gaussian distribution by calculated wind.
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Calculated methane concentration under each hypothesis



Concentration plot in 4 Different hypotheses virtual worlds

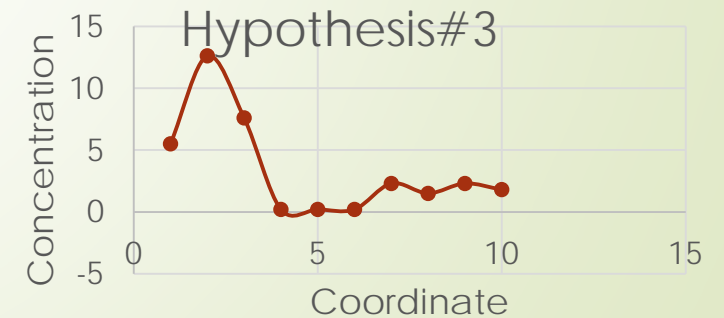
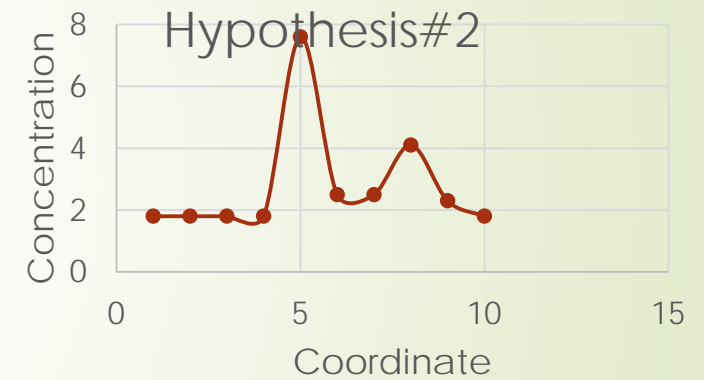
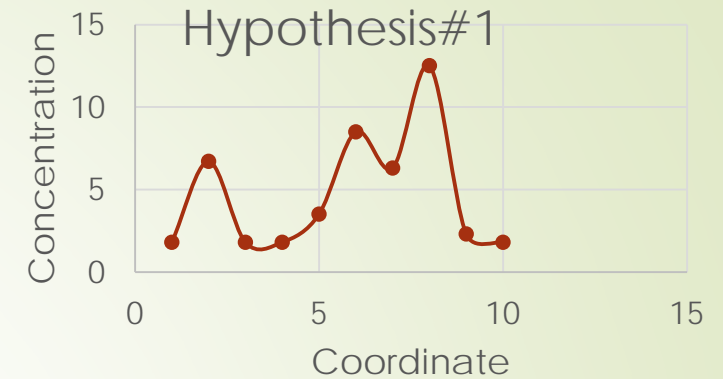
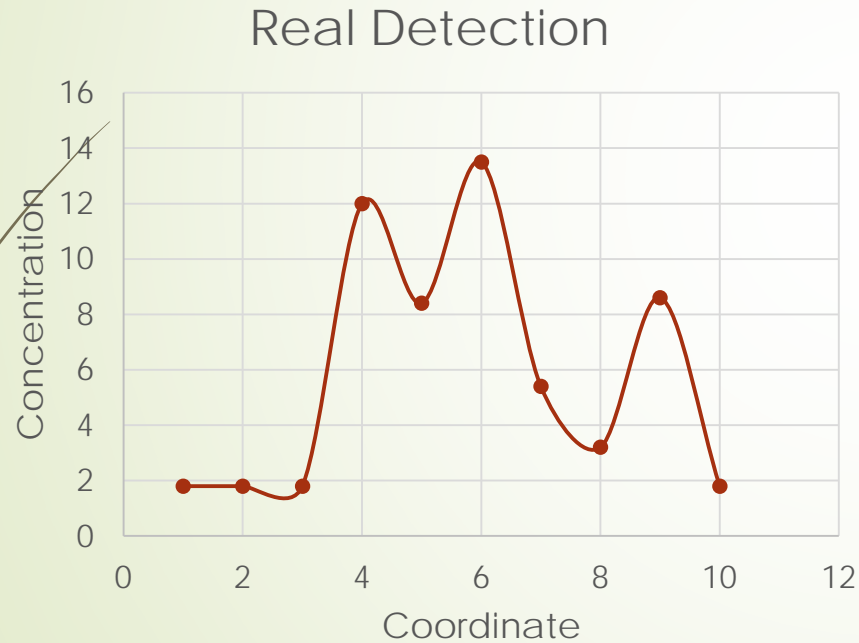
We normalized the probability for all the hypotheses in the initialized stage:


$$probability^i = 1/N$$

For the virtual world according to each hypothesis, calculate the methane concentration in every cell in the map.

We can draw the concentration/coordinate plot as left showing

Model the likelihood using gamma distribution





Model the likelihood using gamma distribution

$Mean^i$ = Concentration under i^{th} hypothesis

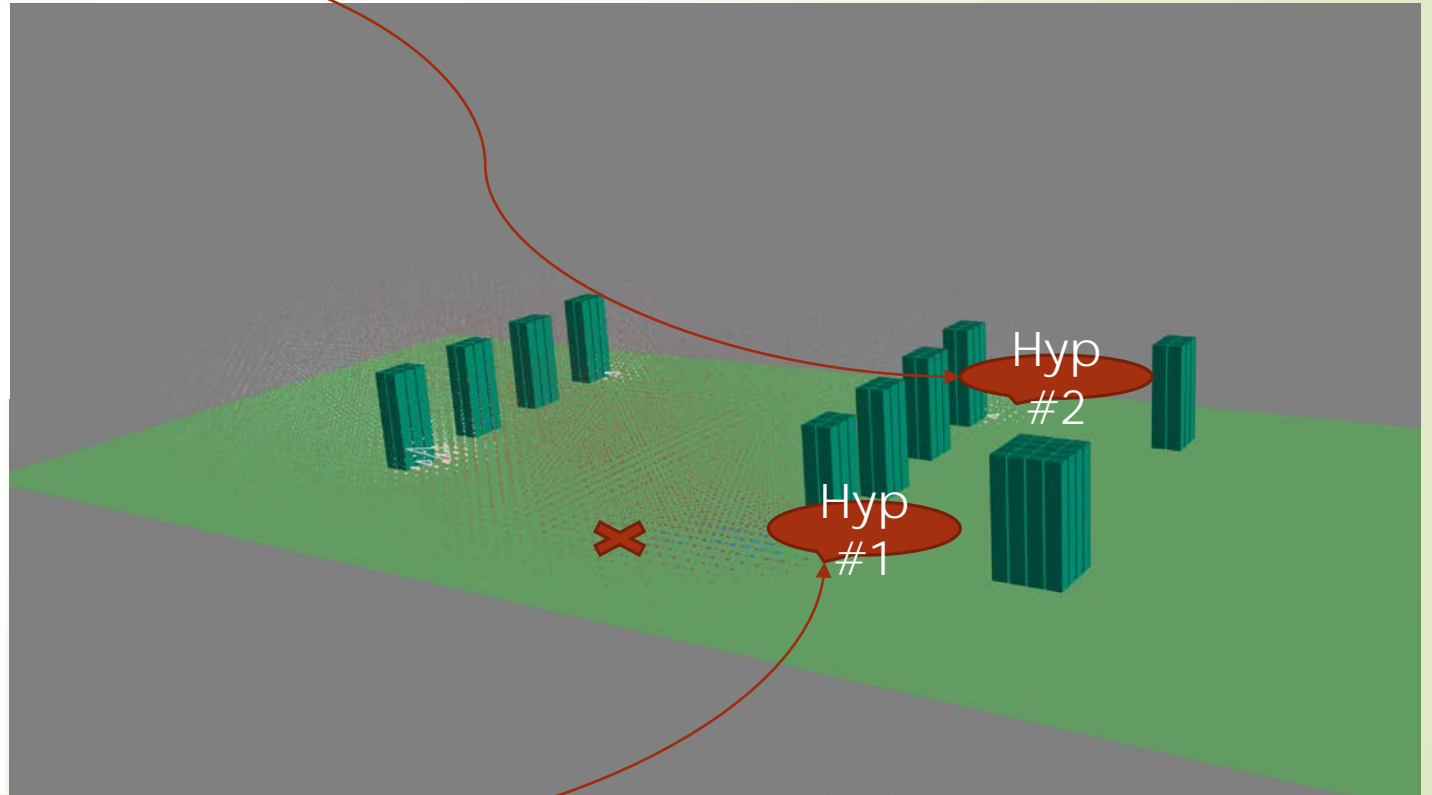
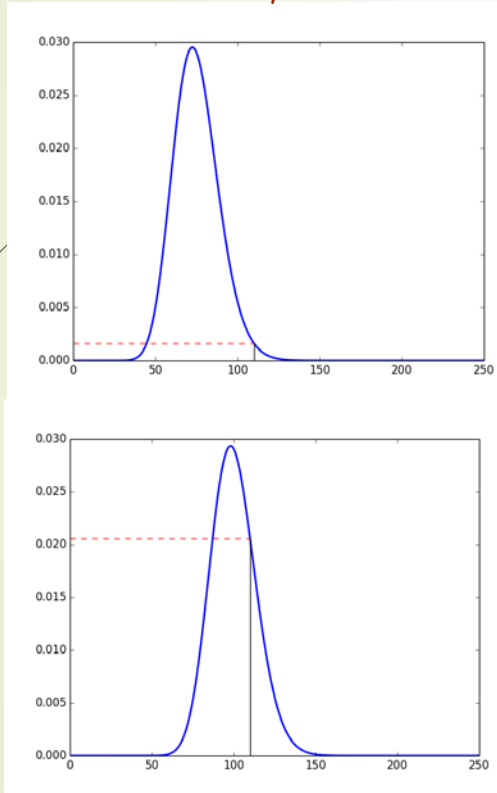
x = Concentration detected in real word

$likelihood^i = \text{Gamma.pdf}(Mean^i, x)$

$Probability_{new}^i = Probability_{old}^i * likelihood^i$

Repeated the steps for each detection

Model the likelihood using gamma distribution





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Entropy for the set of hypotheses

- Make probability of hypothesis as variable marked as x^i
- Mark the all hypotheses set as X
- Entropy of the set of hypotheses is:
 - $H(X) = -\sum_i P(x^i) \log_b P(x^i)$

Update probability in the future under specific assumption

- Prepared a location l as detected candidate in the future
- Assume the k^{th} hypothesis is true for next detection
- Calculate new probability for each hypothesis under that assumption:
 - $likelihood_{k,l}^i = \text{Gamma.pdf}(\text{Mean}_l^i, \text{Mean}_l^k)$
 - $Probability_{k,l}^i = Probability^i * likelihood_{k,l}^i$



Expected Information Gain under specific assumption

➡ The new Entropy for the probability updated hypotheses:

➡ $H(X_{k,l}) = - \sum_i P(x_{k,l}^i) * \log_b P(x_{k,l}^i)$

➡ Expected Information Gain:

➡ $IG_{k,l} = H(X) - H(X_{k,l})$




Sum the Expected Information Gain for each assumption

- Assume all the hypotheses are true one hypothesis a time
- Sum all the Expected Information Gain under one true hypothesis assumption weighted by its original probability:

- $IG_l = \sum_k IG_{k,l} * P(x^k)$




Choose candidates by Expected Information Gain

- By compared IG_l for different locations, we can decide which candidate location to move next step in order to get more information.
 - It's a start point for path planning
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A virtualization Demo

- Thank **David** for all his the intelligent ideas and algorithm framework
 - Thank **Lance** for his real world knowledge and practical experience to build our model
 - Here is a Demo running on real data collected by **Lance**.
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