

International Federation of Hydrographic Societies



E-positioning

Presentation December 12th, 2019 Jean-Michel HUBERT



High-Technology Independent Company







Global Footprint





iXblue in France



iXblue

Applications



Energy and Renewables



Navigation





Autonomous vehicles

Space



Science

Fishing and fishery research

Our products are used from the depths of the oceans to outer space in very diverse applications. We encourage strong cross-fertilization, technical and methodological synergies between those applications.



Defense



Why use e-positioning?

Simple and cheap architecture but some drawbacks...





Why use e-positioning?

Still non resilient architecture





How to compensate the INS drift today?





What is e-positioning ?

« E-Positioning is the computation of a resilient navigation solution by correlating every sensors available »



What is e-positioning ?



- 1 Every piece of information about the ships surroundings can be used for position determination
- 2 Each sensor has advantages and drawbacks and they are all complementary
- **3** Every piece of data must be used to compute a resilient position



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e-positioning architecture

-Resilient

-Accurate

-Fully automatic, no human work

-Deliver a continuous service

-Use advantages of every sensors

Resilient position

e-Pos



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How can we use vision to enhance INS position?





What does iXblue do ?



E-positioning using vision :

- 1 position = 1 unique horizon line
- During coastal navigation, the horizon is mainly determined by natural topography
- Worldwide digital elevation models are now available



Principle



- 1 Acquire a video panorama and detect the horizon Deep Learning vision algorithms
- 2 Define a research area
- **3** Build a resarch grid
- **4** Generate the horizon corresponding to each point





Comparing with the true horizon line

Principle

5









How the algorithm works in video?







How the information is displayed to the user?







Principle



E-positioning using radar :

- 1 position = 1 unique radar image
- During coastal navigation, the radar image is mainly determined by natural topography
- Worldwide digital elevation models are now available



Principle

1 Acquire a radar image

2 Define a research area

3 Build a resarch grid

4 Generate a simulated radar image at each point



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Principle



5 Comparing simulated radar image with the real radar image



Principle







E-positioning : gravimetric

Principle



E-positioning using gravimetric sensors :

- 1 Acquire several gravity measurements
- **2** Compare with gravimetric map of the surroudings
- **3** Inertial coupling for position improvement





E-positioning : bathymetric

Principle



E-positioning using depth sensors :

1 Acquire several depth measurements

2 Compare with bathymetric map of the surroudings

3 Compute areas with a high probability of presence



E-positioning : bathymetric

How the information is displayed?







How to go further?

- Every sensor is used for positioning, not only the INS
- Other sensors can be used such as lighthouses detection, astral measurement, ...
- Every positioning system performance changes with context: a smart correlation is needed
- The more positionnig systems on-boad, the more robust and resilient the position

