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We developed robotic all lobsters to track odor plu- in food odor plumes und lobsters can track many flume, robots using only under simple conditions (detection threshold) and sensors would more clos significantly when we ad Finally, algorithms using robotic performance imp	gorithms for chemical plur imes to their source such er different source conditi different plumes but that p fluorecence detectors (as of coherent plumes; their d plume meander creating sely resemble lobsters and ded a gyroscope-based d immediately recent mem- rovements with the addition Such sensors of the proper ratory flume the robot wa	me tracking based on the as traps. In a 7-meter flu ons of flow, turbulence a plume gaps interfere with proxies for chemical det performance deteriorate gaps. We suggested that d match their performance irection sensor as a prox ory outperformed those t on of fine scale flow dete er scale and bandwidth w	e well-know ime we test ind intermitt performar tection) trad d quickly w at robots wi ce. Perform kat robots wi ce. Perform hat did not. octors similar vere not av	ted lobster behavior ency. We found that ince. In the same it distance it distance it additional flow ance improved flow detection. We expect further ar to the lobsters' allable for this	
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Final Report

Grant #: N00014-98-1-0822

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Jelle Atema

INSTITUTION: Boston University Marine Program

GRANT TITLE: "Odor Plume Tracing: Lobster Inspired Algorithms"

AWARD PERIOD: 1 September 1998 - 30 September 2001

OBJECTIVE: To discover and understand strategies for tracking chemical plumes to their source in environments characterized by turbulent flow.

APPROACH: Two parallel approaches were used. We studied the behavior of plume-tracking lobsters in the laboratory. We also studied plume tracking by autonomous underwater robots under identical conditions to those under which the lobsters were studied. Lobster performance was used as a benchmark to set performance goals for the robots. Hypothesis testing with the robots was used to exclude unworkable strategies as explanations for lobster behavior.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Designed, built and validated two autonomous, underwater lobster robots capable of tracking chemical plumes under benthic lab conditions.

Designed and built novel chemical sensors capable of sensing plumes at the temporal, spatial and concentration scales of the American lobster.

Made parametric studies nine variants of the effectiveness of the odor gated rheotaxis strategy under the same fluid mechanical regime in which the lobster was tested.

Extended the study of the best performing of the nine algorithms (above) in other ONR funded laboratories. Specifically to conditions used to test the blue crab (Georgia Tech) and with quantified low frequency meander (Cornell).

Investigated the effects of variation in the fine-scale structure of odour plumes that result from differences in 1) distance from the odour source (4m versus 7m starting position for animal) and 2) characteristics of the odor source itself (a "leaky" source versus a "jet" source) on the tracking behaviour of lobsters. No differences were found in the percentage of lobsters that tracked "leaky" versus "jet" sources; however, the paths they took indicate that odor-patch intermittency may provide information to the orienting animal (headings were more accurate in the "jet" condition versus the "leaky" condition). Animals did not appear to be using odor gated rheotaxis, based on the distribution of headings as a function of distance from the source. Animals navigating from 4m and 7m away from the source did not exhibit any significant differences in overall speed, headings, or accuracy in locating the odor source.

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CONCLUSIONS:

Odor gated rheotaxis leads to more efficient tracking in turbulent conditions than pure chemical sensing. Algorithms that employ memory of recent experience in the plume perform significantly better than those that do not. The best parametrically tuned algorithms that employ mean flow sense (rheotaxis) and memory cannot perform as well as the American lobster and probably the blue crab.

SIGNIFICANCE: We made significant progress in understanding the plume tracking problem but animal performance provides an existence proof that there is still significant performance improvement to be obtained. Odor gated rheotaxis augmented with memory is an effective plume tracking strategy that can be implemented in existing underwater vehicles. It will work in well-defined (laboratory) plumes with low intermittancy but even under these conditions far more (time) efficient algorithms remain to be discovered.

AWARD INFORMATION:

PUBLICATIONS AND ABSTRACTS:

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