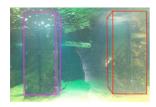


Persistent Autonomy for Marine Robotics Workshop at ICRA 2014

Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre 5 June 2014









The list of invited speakers includes:

Ralf Bachmayer, Canada Research Chair in Ocean Technology, Memorial University Canada

LIST OF SPEAKERS

Kanna Rajan, Principal Researcher for Autonomy, Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI)

Gaurav Sukhatme, Professor and Chairman Department of Computer Science, University of Southern California

LIST OF TOPICS

The topics of interest include, but are not limited to:

- Autonomous long-term navigation, localisation and SLAM
- Dynamic replanning, planning under uncertainty
- Semantic-based world modeling, probabilistic approaches in ontologies
- Architectures for long-term autonomy
- Smart control strategies
- Robust learning techniques
- Probabilistic graphical models
- Bio-inspired and bio-mimetic approaches

IMPORTANT DATES

2014/03/24: deadline for paper submission

2014/03/31: notification to authors

2014/04/06: final submission

JOURNAL SPECIAL ISSUE

Selected contributions will be asked to submit an extended version for consideration for a Special Issue for the Springer journal *Autonomous Robots*.

In recent years, persistent autonomy has become a key area of interest for marine robotics researchers. Ocean observatories require autonomous robot deployments over months or years, observing dynamic phenomenon both synoptically and over variational scales in space and time. Deep-water oilfield inspection and intervention with autonomous vehicles is now a commercial reality, but fielded robots rely heavily on accurate a priori models of the subsea assets. Robustness to errors in autonomous contact tasks, such as valve turning on a wellhead, requires detection of execution errors and correction at any or all of dynamic control, motion planning or task planning levels. Numerous coastline security applications require extended operations over the horizon, with the ability to detect, track and re-plan when objects of interest are located, or shared between robots. Today, our current generations of Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs) are generally limited to pre-planned missions, or to limited forms of autonomy involving script switching and reparameterisation in response to pre-programmed events. Realising the persistent autonomy that users in the ocean increasingly demand is involving a greater capability in understanding sensed events to detect failure and error, and more capable task planning approaches that can adapt behaviour and control in new ways. Research activities include richer semantic modelling of the environment using ontologies derived from sonar and video sensor data, skill learning applied to underwater autonomous manipulation using machine learning, plan adaptation to correct errors, and robust control to reduce effects of poor low level control exciting higher level decision making unnecessarily.

This workshop aims to promote exchange and sharing of experiences among researchers in the field of persistent long-term autonomy for autonomous underwater vehicles. The programme of the workshop will consist of invited talks and selected papers for oral presentation. The format will encourage active interaction among participants, with short presentations to give time for discussions and brainstorming on future directions.

The programme of the workshop will consist of invited talks and selected peer-reviewed papers for oral presentation.

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