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#### ▶ To cite this version:

Julien Dupeyroux, Julien Diperi, Marc Boyron, Stéphane Viollet, Julien Serres. A bio-inspired celestial compass for a hexapod walking robot in outdoor environment. IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS 2017), Sep 2017, Vancouver, Canada. hal-01643182

#### HAL Id: hal-01643182 https://amu.hal.science/hal-01643182

Submitted on 21 Nov 2017

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# A bio-inspired celestial compass for a hexapod walking robot in outdoor environment

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### The polarized light detection in insects **The celestial compass** The solar meridian Most insects like desert ants e-Vector and bees use the polarization UV linear sheet polarizer (HNP'B pattern of skylight to get their replacement, $\lambda \in [275; 750]$ *nm*) orientation [1]. 3D-printed gears (PLA) **Stepper motor** The skylight is linearly polarized Ball bearing and the direction of polarization





# The signal processing unit

The POL-sensor raw responses depending on the gear rotation angle x in  $[0, 2\pi]$ :

 $UV_0(x) = A_0 + B_0 \cdot cos(2(x + \psi))$  $UV_1(x) = A_1 + B_1 \cdot cos(2(x + \psi + \frac{\pi}{2}))$ 

where  $\Psi$  is the solar meridian direction angle in  $[0,\pi]$ . We then define p(x) as the log ratio of both normalized and corrected UV<sub>0</sub> and UV<sub>1</sub> POL-signals:





Finally,  $\Psi$  is computed as follows:

 $\arg\min_{x\in[0;\pi]} p(x) + \arg\min_{x\in[\pi;2\pi]} p(x) - \pi \bigg)$ 

## Results



Conditions	$UV_{P-P}$	Cv	п
Clear Sky, UV-index = $1$	365	6%	42
Overcast Sky, UV-index = 1	102	22%	30
Clear Sky, UV-index = 7	1048	5%	72
Overcast Sky, UV-index = 7	144	19.5%	72

# Conclusion

Heading direction error from 0.3° to 2.9° under

Sensory modalities very similar to those of

Even under poor weather conditions, these results highlights good precision to make the

[1] T. Labhart. Polarization-opponent interneurons in the insect