

A short introduction to Codac

SWIM

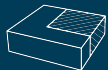
30th June 2025, Rennes, France

Tutorial proposed by Fabrice Le Bars, Maël Godard, Damien Massé, Simon Rohou
ENSTA, Lab-STICC, Brest, France

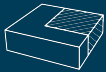
https://codac.io/v2/tuto/cp_robotics



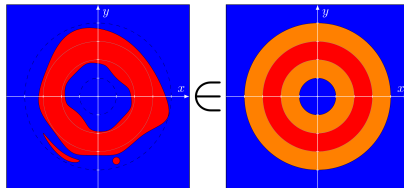
Codac in a nutshell



- for reals $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$: intervals $[x]$ and boxes $[\mathbf{x}]$
- for trajectories $x(\cdot) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: tubes $[x](\cdot)$



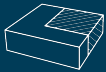
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- for subsets $\mathbb{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$: thicksets $\mathbb{X} \in [\mathbb{X}] = [\mathbb{X}^-, \mathbb{X}^+]$



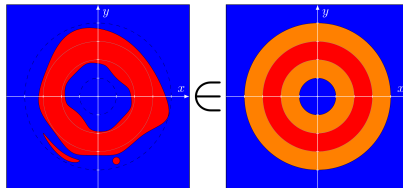
*Illustration of a thickset (right-hand side)
for enclosing and uncertain red set (left-hand side)*

■ Thick set inversion

Desrochers, Jaulin. *Artificial Intelligence. Volume 249, Issue C, Pages 1-18, 2017*



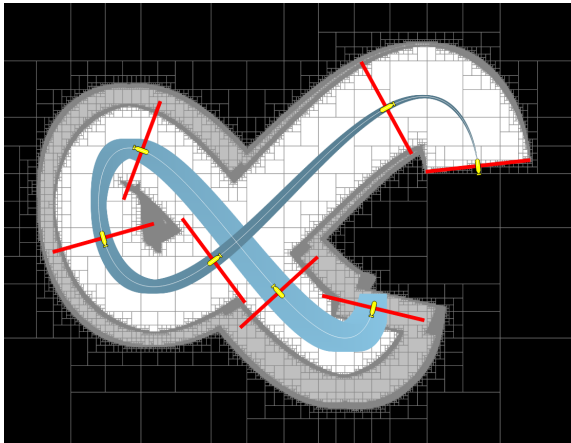
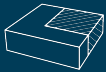
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- *etc.*



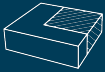
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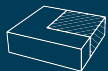


- Computing a Guaranteed Approximation of the Zone Explored by a Robot.
Desrochers, Jaulin. *IEEE Trans. on Automatic Control. Volume 62, Issue 1.*, 2017



Several types of **domains**:

- Interval (mainly from the GAOL library)
- IntervalVector, IntervalMatrix (using Eigen templates)
- SlicedTube<T>..., Slice<T>...
- Ellipsoid, Paving, Thickset, ...

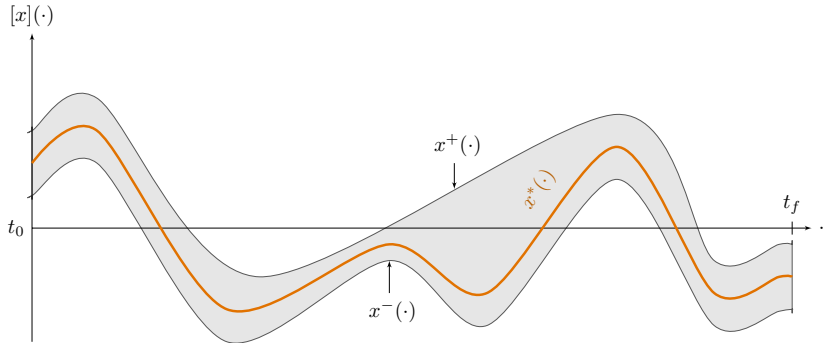
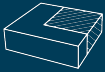


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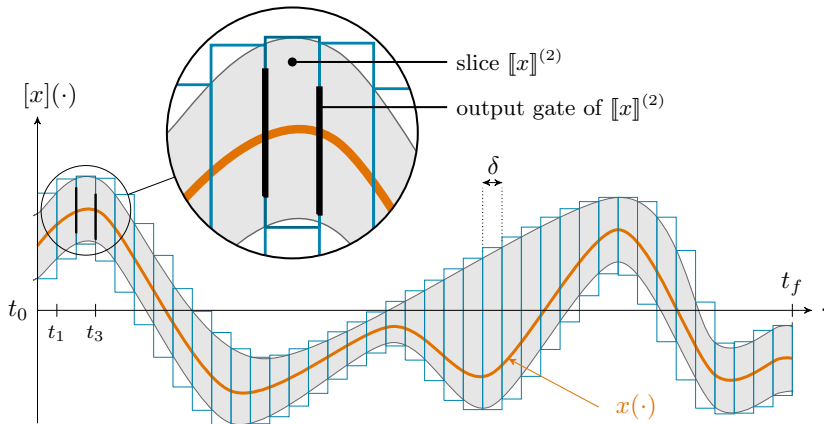
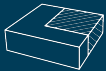
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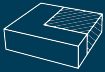
Contractors for various constraints:

- non-linear constraints $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$ (involving centered form)
- geometric constraints: distance, polar equation, no-cross, ...
- differential equations: $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$, $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{Ax} + \mathbf{Bu}$, $\int \int$
- time uncertainties: $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}(t)$, with $t \in [t]$
- delays: $x(t) = y(t - \tau)$
- ...



Example of scalar tube: interval of two trajectories





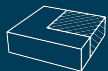
The library is open source and available:

- in Python, C++, Matlab
- on Linux, Windows, MacOS systems
- from official packages:

Python package: `pip install codac`

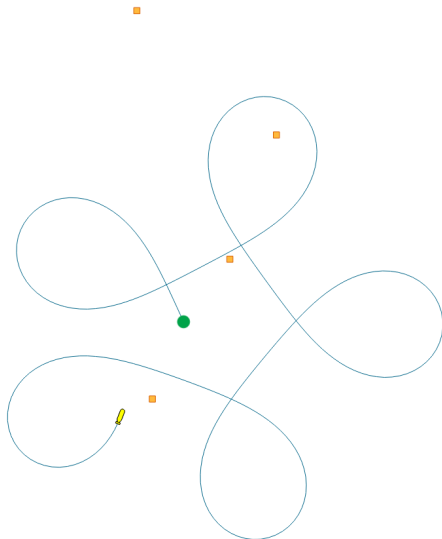
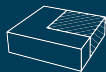
Debian in progress.: `sudo apt install libcodac`

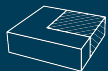
<http://www.codac.io>



- Auguste Bourgois
- Cyril Bouvier
- Quentin Brateau
- Gilles Chabert
- Julien Damers
- Benoît Desrochers
- Peter Franek
- Maël Godard
- Nuwan Herath M.
- Luc Jaulin
- Fabrice Le Bars
- Morgan Louédec
- Damien Massé
- Bertrand Neveu
- Verlein Radwan
- Andreas Rauh
- Simon Rohou
- Joris Tillet
- Gilles Trombettoni
- Christophe Viel
- Raphael Voges

Constraint programming





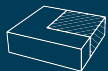
SLAM: Simultaneous Localization And Mapping.

Classically, we have:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{0} & \text{(initial state)} \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t)) & \text{(evolution)} \end{cases}$$

With:

- $\mathbf{x}$: state vector (position, heading, ...)
- $\mathbf{u}$: input vector (command)
- $\mathbf{f}$: *evolution* function



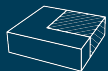
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With:

- $\mathbf{x}$: state vector (position, heading, ...)
- $\mathbf{u}$: input vector (command)
- $\mathbf{f}$: *evolution* function
- g : *observation* function (scalar, distance equation)
- y_i : scalar measurements (at t_i) (distance values)
- $\mathbf{b}_j$: unknown position of a landmark



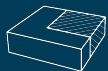
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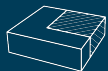
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Variables:

- reals: $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$
 - vectors: $\mathbf{b}_j \in \mathbb{R}^2$
 - trajectories: $\mathbf{x}(\cdot) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
-

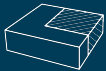


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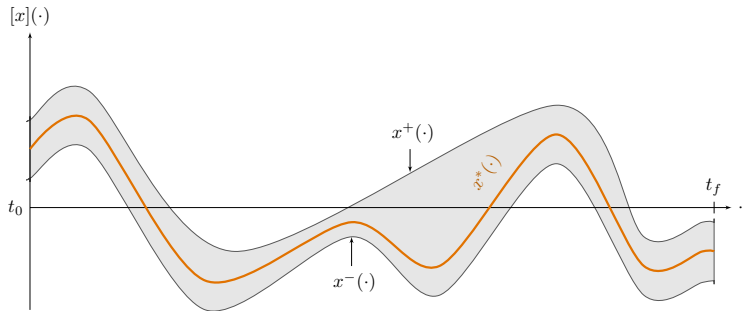
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Domains (envelopes) of the variables:

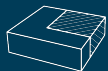
- intervals: $[y_i] \in \mathbb{IR}$
- boxes: $[\mathbf{b}_j] \in \mathbb{IR}^2$
- tubes: $[\mathbf{x}](\cdot) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{IR}^n$



Tube $[x](\cdot)$: interval of trajectories $[x^-(\cdot), x^+(\cdot)]$
such that $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, x^-(t) \leq x^+(t)$

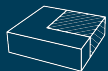


Tube $[x](\cdot)$ enclosing an uncertain trajectory $x(\cdot)$



System:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\cdot) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(\cdot)) \\ y_i = g(\mathbf{x}_{1,2}(t_i), \mathbf{b}_j) \end{cases}$$

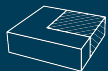


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Elementary constraints:

– $\mathbf{v}(\cdot) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(\cdot)) \rightarrow \text{algebraic constraint} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_f([\mathbf{x}](\cdot), [\mathbf{v}](\cdot))$

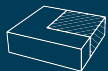


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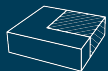


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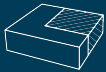


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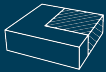


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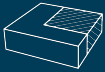
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$\mathbf{v}(\cdot)$ and $\mathbf{p}_i$ are intermediate variables

Note: some symbolic solver could break down such problem automatically.

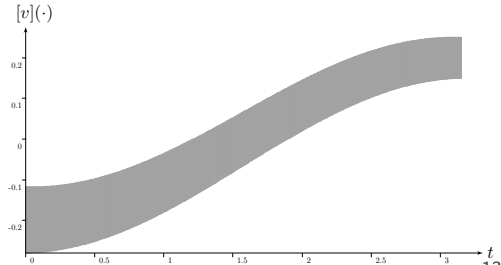
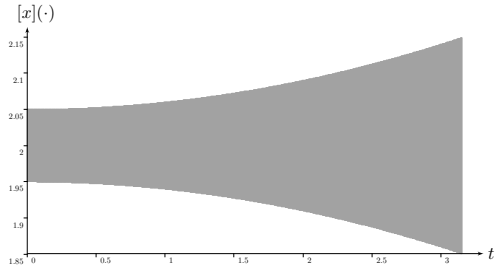
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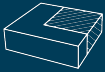
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Differential constraint:

- $\dot{x}(\cdot) = v(\cdot)$
- one trajectory and its derivative





Differential constraint:

- $\dot{\mathbf{x}}(\cdot) = \mathbf{v}(\cdot)$
- one trajectory and its derivative

Contractor programming:

- $\mathcal{C}_{\text{deriv}}([\mathbf{x}](\cdot), [\mathbf{v}](\cdot))$

