

ENST2



IP PARIS



COLLEGES SCIENCES
BRETAGNE POUR L'INGENIEUR
LOIRE ET LE NUMERIQUE



**AGENCE
INNOVATION
DÉFENSE**

Computation of the Secure Zone

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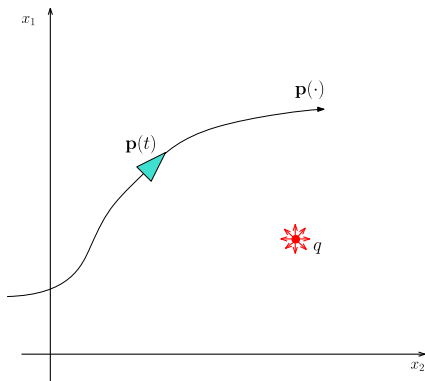
July 7, 2026

Introduction

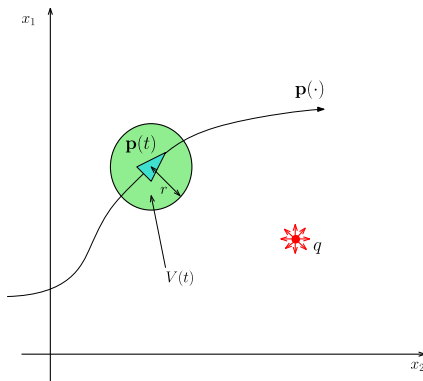
Conclusion and perspectives

Introduction

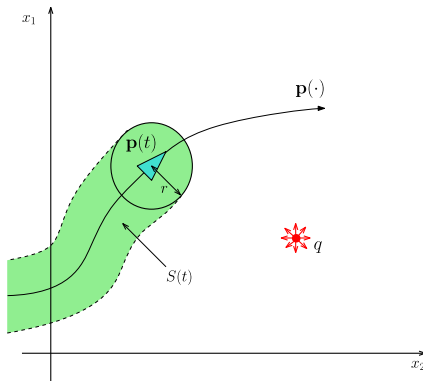




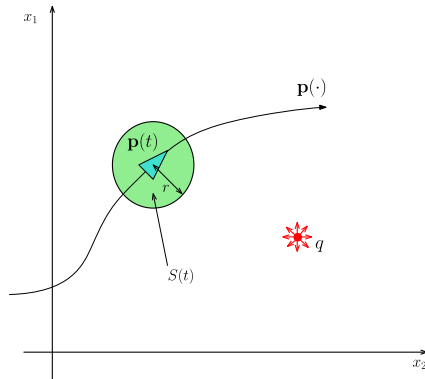
$$\|\dot{q}\| \leq v_{max}$$



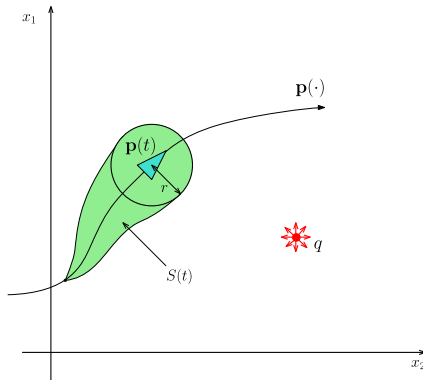
$$V(t) = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid v(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}(t)) \leq 0\}, \quad v(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p}\| - r$$



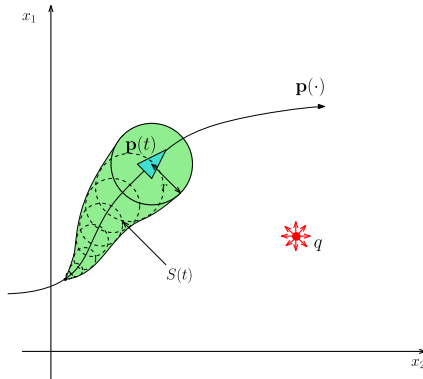
$$v_{max} = 0$$



$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, v_{max} > \|\dot{p}(t)\|$$

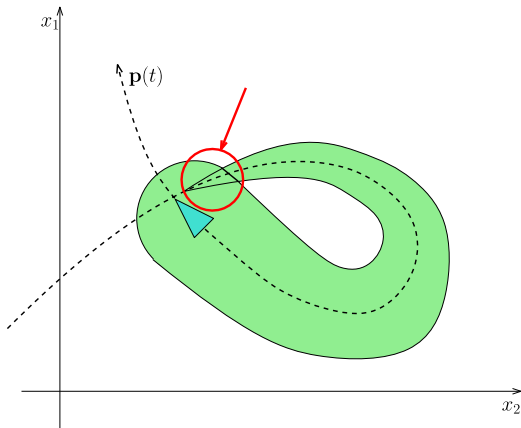


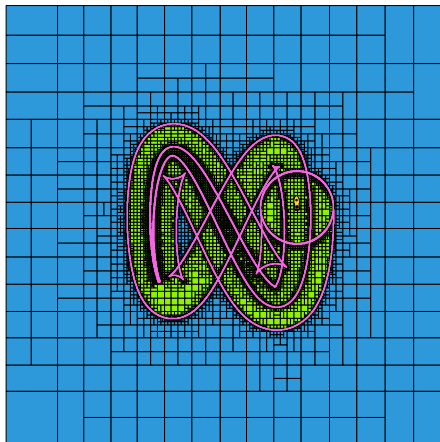
$$S(t) = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \exists \tau \in [-\infty, t], \phi_t(\mathbf{x}, \tau) \leq 0\}$$



$$\phi_t(\mathbf{x}, \tau) = \|p(t - \tau) - \mathbf{x}\| - r + v_{max}\tau$$

$$\partial S \subseteq S^\partial(t) = \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \exists \tau \in [0, t], \begin{cases} \phi_t(\mathbf{x}, \tau) = 0 \\ \nabla \phi_t(\mathbf{x}, \tau)^T|_3 = 0 \end{cases} \right\}$$

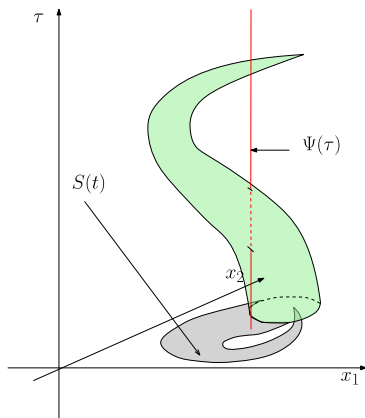




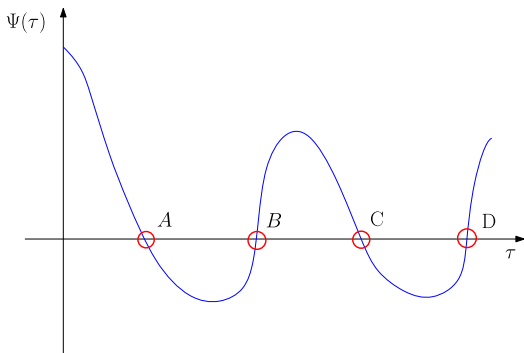
$$\mathbf{p}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(2t) \end{pmatrix}$$

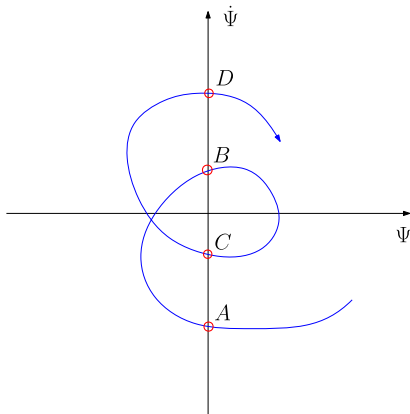
$$v_{max} = 0.05$$



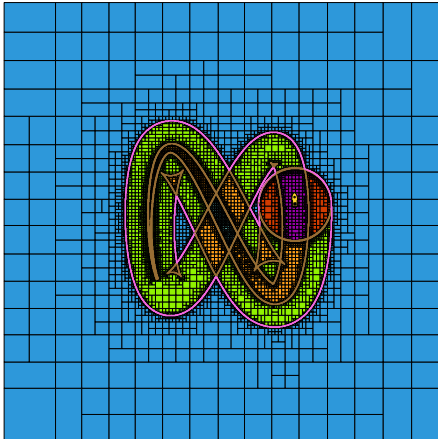


$$\Psi(\tau) = \phi_t(\mathbf{x}, \tau)$$



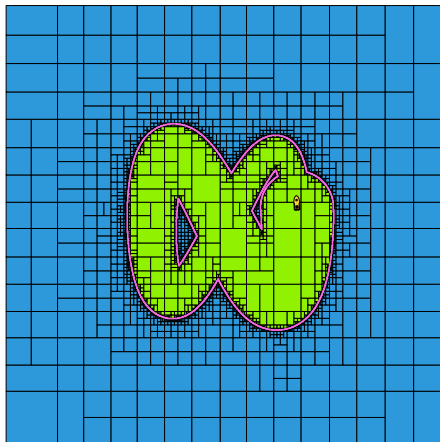


$$\Psi(\tau) = \phi_t(\mathbf{x}, \tau)$$



$$\mathbf{p}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(2t) \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$v_{max} = 0.05$$

Conclusion and perspectives

In conclusion:

- Faster more accurate computation ($\sim 6s$ vs $\sim 15min$)
- Guaranteed computation

In perspectives:

- Capture zones (duality), cone of Mach, cone of light
- Optimization for real-time use ($< 1s$)
- Adding pursuers
- Different shapes of V

- Does not take account for proximity effects with other pursuers
- Fake erosion (too pessimistic)

Thank you for your attention