

!!! The ranking system is subject to change and refinement!!!

Follow the rules for every scenario conscientiously. So, please, read the concept & rules paper carefully.

From the control station, you will not be able to see the entire operational area.

The operator must not leave the control station during the trial.

If a participant has to abort the trial because of technical difficulties, the chief judge team may allow repeating the trial, if an empty start slot is available.

Trial runs will be terminated when a competitor is unable to complete it within the time allowed.

The ranking system is generally organised in three hierarchical factors:

1. First ranking factor

For all scenarios, the first and foremost ranking factor will be autonomy. Though this may lead to a discussion about our philosophy, we have decided to judge “autonomy” in the following way:

As in C-ELROB 2007, we will measure the time you need for manual interventions (TMI)¹. This year, however, you will achieve a higher degree of autonomy by minimising the quotient formed from the TMI divided by the time you need to complete the scenario (RT)².

The minimum achieved manual intervention quotient of all contestants (MR) will be divided by your result, so that you can achieve a result between 0 and 1:

Ranking factor #1 = MR / (TMI/RT)

2. Second ranking factor

For every scenario the result is determined as follows: your result (YR) is divided by the highest result (HR) of all contestants, so that you can achieve a result between 0 and 1:

Ranking factor #2 = YR / HR.

Moreover, the second factor is especially designed for the different scenarios:

a) Reconnaissance scenario day/ night:

Your result will be the number of “objects” (to be determined) detected correctly, including their positions in UTM coordinates (minimum accuracy of 5m per position) with a minimum of false reports. Best quotes for the highest number of detectable objects incl. UTM positions)

¹ A manual intervention starts at the moment when someone interacts with the vehicle and/ or the operator console (or any other device that interoperates with the control station and/ or the vehicle) and ends in the moment when this interaction is finished.

Example: You touch the operator console to enter another GPS waypoint or to steer the vehicle manually. If you tele-operate the vehicle over the complete time of the trial you will have a TMI, that is identical to your running time (RT).

² RT: Running Time - The time from leaving the start chute to arriving at the finish line (the maximum time is the time allowed for this scenario).

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- b) Surveillance scenario:
Here, we count the number of intruders that you hunt down and identify correctly, including their real-time updated positions in UTM coordinates (minimum accuracy of 5m per position) with a minimum of false reports.
 - c) Transport scenario/ “Convoy”:
The average speed you reach on the track is your result for ranking factor #2. Of course, quicker is better!
 - d) Transport scenario/ “Mule”:
Shuttle as often as possible between the two changing ends. We will count the number of changes you make.
3. Third ranking factor

We will calculate the result in this way: the lowest result (MR) of all contestants will be divided by your result, so that you can achieve (surprise, surprise!) a result between 0 and 1:

Ranking factor #3 = MR / YR.

Again, the third factor is especially designed for the different scenarios:

- a) Reconnaissance scenario day/ night:
Your result is the time from leaving the start chute to arriving at the finish line (RT). (500m-scenario: after passing the finish line, you have to return to your starting point! – The clock keeps running until you are back!)
- b) Surveillance scenario:
We will calculate the average time you need for the first detection of each intruder.
- c) Transport scenario/ “Convoy”:
We will take the time you need to pass by a specific (!) obstacle.
- d) Transport scenario/ “Mule”:
You have to minimize the distance, travelled on each round trip. Therefore, we will measure the quotient of all driven kilometres, divided by your number of round trips, you make.
(Beside the fact, that you have to alternate between the changing ends as often as possible, you should find the shortest route.)

Your position in the ranking list will be calculated by the following score formula:
(A, B and C are factors: $A \geq B \geq C$!)

$$\text{Score formula} = \text{ranking factor } \#1 \times A + \\ \text{ranking factor } \#2 \times B + \\ \text{ranking factor } \#3 \times C$$

1. Obviously, a higher score is better!
2. As you may have recognised: autonomy is essential!

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3. Reconnaissance scenario: Every contestant, participating on the 3 km distance, will find himself on the ranking list in front of those, who make the 1 km distance. If you are only able to participate on the 0,5 km distance, you have to get into the line after them. So, try to recon the longest distance!

Please be sportsmanlike and play fair!

If there are weaknesses in this ranking system, feel free to tell us.

If the jury gets the impression that someone is trying to cheat, trick or outsmart everybody, it will take appropriate action.