

Visual Modeling System for Optimization-Based, Real-Time Trajectory Planning for Autonomous Aerial Drones

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Motivation

- Physics-based problem formulations posed as optimal control problems ensure dynamically-feasible trajectory solutions
- Convex optimization-based algorithms allow motion planning solutions to be achieved in real-time
- Formulating and solving analytical problems can take subject-matter experts hours to days
- Our Visual Modeling System will allow non-expert users to formulate problems intuitively in a matter of seconds via a graphical user interface
- Motion planning for aerial drones can now be performed for vehicles flying in dynamic environments where evolving constraints and objectives are considered
- · These trajectories can be transmitted to the aerial drones on-the-fly

Background: SCP Algorithm

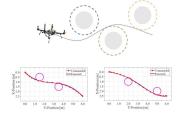
 A sequential convex programming framework has been developed by the ACL to algorithmically solve nonconvex optimal control problems via convex optimization to a locally optimal solution of the original problem

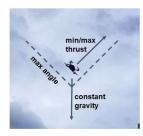


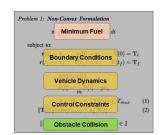
Analytical Problem Formulation

 Obstacle avoidance optimal control problems produce minimum-fuel trajectories that avoid designated keep-out zones while adhering to vehicle dynamics, control limits, and state constraints.

Problem 2:	
$\underset{u^k(t), \Gamma^k(t)}{\text{minimize}} = \nu \int_0^{t_f} (\Gamma^k(t))^2 dt + \sum_{\alpha \in I} \nu_j$	Objective: Min. fuel
subject to:	
$\mathbf{r}^{k}(0) = \mathbf{r}_{i}$ $\mathbf{v}^{k}(0) = \mathbf{v}_{0}$ $\mathbf{u}^{k}(0) = g\mathbf{e}_{3}$ $\mathbf{r}^{k}(t_{f}) = \mathbf{r}_{f}$ $\mathbf{v}^{k}(t_{f}) = \mathbf{v}_{f}$ $\mathbf{u}^{k}(t_{f}) = g\mathbf{e}_{3}$	Boundary
$\dot{\mathbf{r}}^k(t) = \mathbf{v}^k(t)$ $\dot{\mathbf{v}}^k(t) = \mathbf{u}^k(t) - g\mathbf{e}_3$	Dynamics
$\ \mathbf{u}^{k}(t)\ _{2} \leq \Gamma^{k}(t)$ $0 < \nu_{min} \leq \Gamma^{k}(t) \leq \nu_{max}$ $\Gamma^{k}(t) \cos(\theta_{max}) \leq \mathbf{e}_{\delta}^{T}\mathbf{u}^{k}(t)$	Control constraints
$x_{min} \le a_1^T x^k(t) \le x_{max}$ $y_{min} \le a_2^T x^k(t) \le y_{max}$ $x_{min} \le a_2^T x^k(t) \le x_{max}$	State constraints
for all $j \in J$ and for $t \in [0, t_j]$:	
$\begin{aligned} \nu_j \geq 0 \\ H_j \succeq 0 \\ \Delta x^{b,j}(t) \triangleq (x^{b-1}(t) - \mathbf{p}_j) \\ \delta x^b(t) \triangleq x^b(t) - x^{b-1}(t) \\ \dot{\varepsilon}^{b,j}(t) \triangleq \ H_j^* \mathbf{J}_k \mathbf{J}_k^{b,j}(t)\ _2 \\ \dot{\varepsilon}^{b,j}(t) \triangleq \ H_j^* \mathbf{J}_k \mathbf{J}_k^{b,j}(t)\ _2 \end{aligned}$	Safety constraints
$\xi^{k,j} + \left[\xi^{k,j}(t) \right]^T \delta \mathbf{r}^k(t) \ge R_j - \nu_j$	



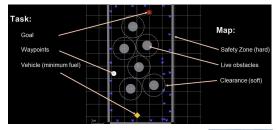






Graphical Problem Formulation

• These problems can instead be formulated graphically via the Visual Modeling System:



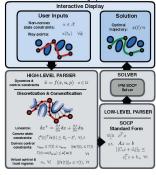




Visual Modeling System: User Interface

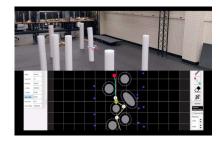
- The Visual Modeling System forms the highest layer of parsing in the stack
- Constraints and goals are inputs to the algorithm
- Solution outputs are displayed before transmission to aerial drones for flight

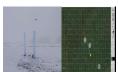




Flight Experiments

 Flight experiments can be viewed at the following <u>link</u>: https://depts.washington.edu/uwacl/media/visual-modeling-system-demo/







Future Work, References, and Acknowledgments

- · Integration of the novel first-order solver PIPG into the tablet interface
- · Integration of state-triggered constraints into the tablet interface
- · Displaying sensitivity to constraints via dual variables of optimization problem

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