

Generation of Dynamically Feasible and Collision Free Trajectory by Applying Six-order Bezier Curve and Local Optimal Reshaping

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IROS 2015

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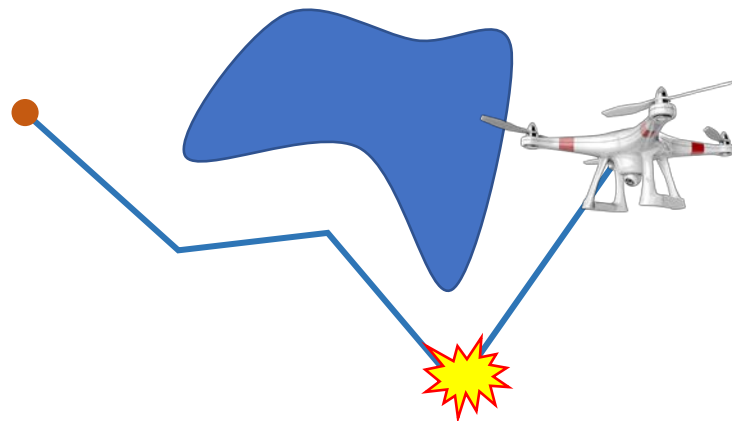
CS686

◆ Contents

- **Problem of the paper**
- **Backgrounds**
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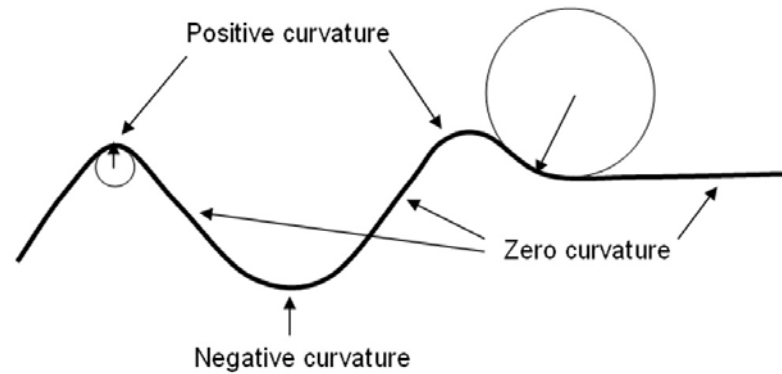
◆ Problems of the paper

- **UAVs(or other robots) can follow a path, which is designed by previous path planner, with relatively slow speed.**
- **Piecewise linear paths are generated by RRT, RRT*, etc.**



◆ Backgrounds

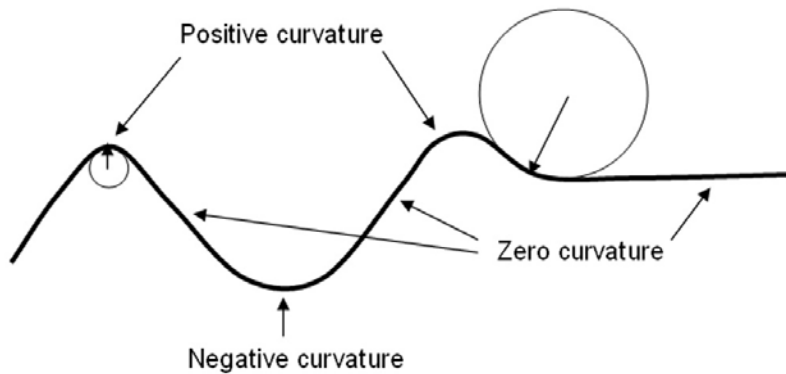
• Curvature



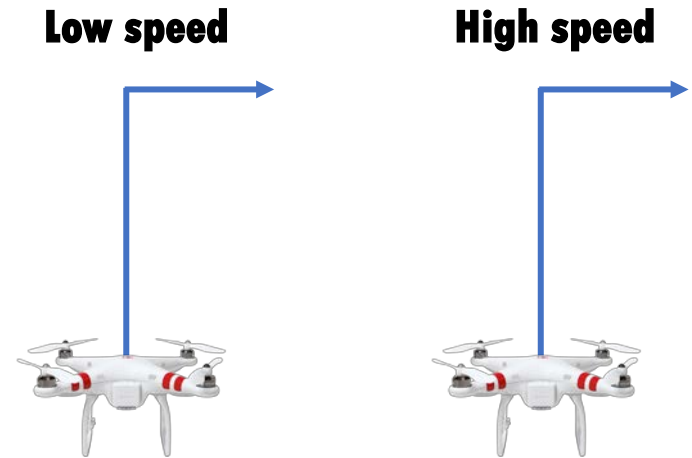
$$\kappa = \frac{|f''(x)|}{\left(1 + [f'(x)]^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

◆ Backgrounds

• Curvature



$$\kappa = \frac{|f''(x)|}{\left(1 + [f'(x)]^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

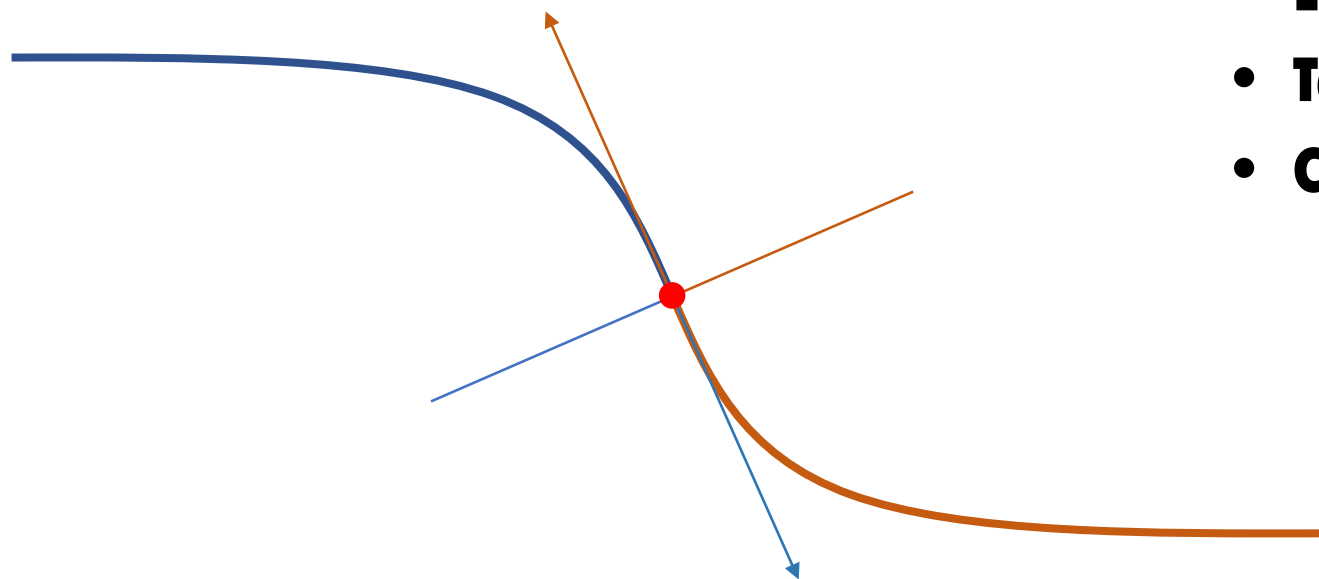


• Why is the curvature important?

- Non-holonomic robots can't go through piecewise linear path with high speed

◆ Backgrounds

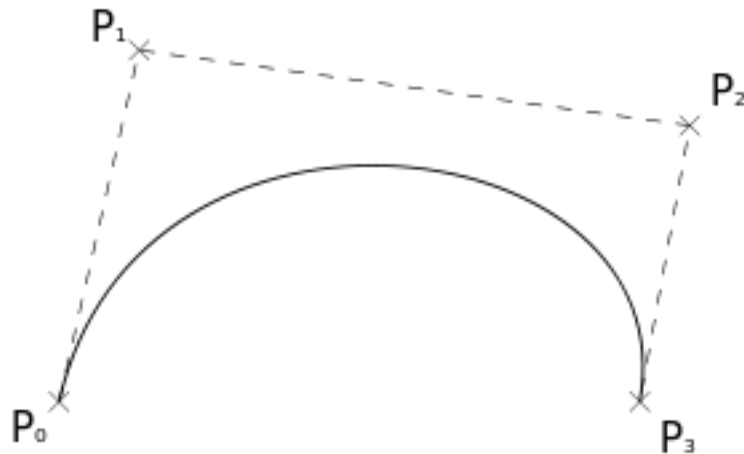
• G_2 -Continuity



- **End point**
- **Tangent**
- **Curvature radius**

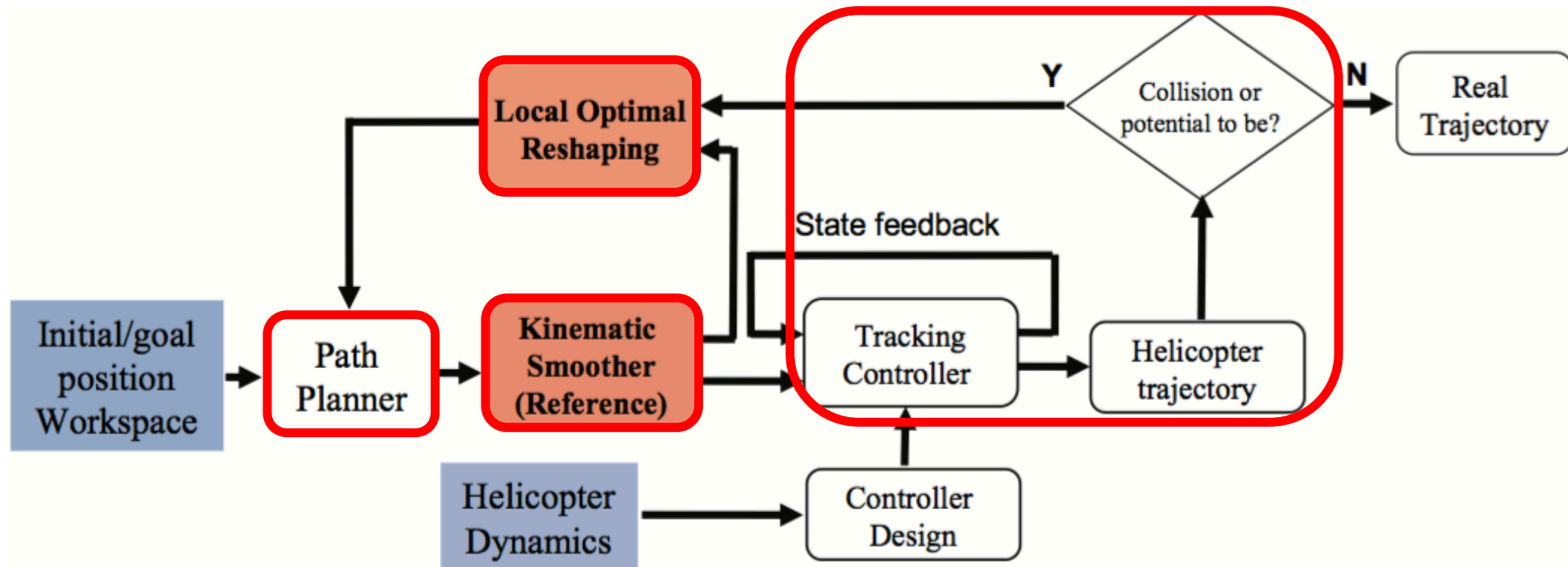
◆ Backgrounds

- **Bezier curve**
 - **Using Bernstein polynomial**
 - **N-1 order Bezier curve with N points**
 - **Continuous curvature at joint of two curves**



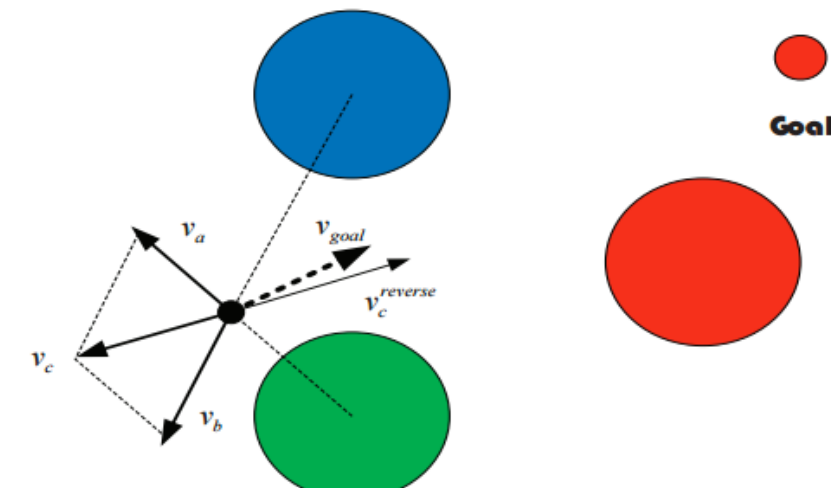
$$\mathbf{B}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} (1-t)^{n-i} t^i \mathbf{P}_i \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

◆ Framework

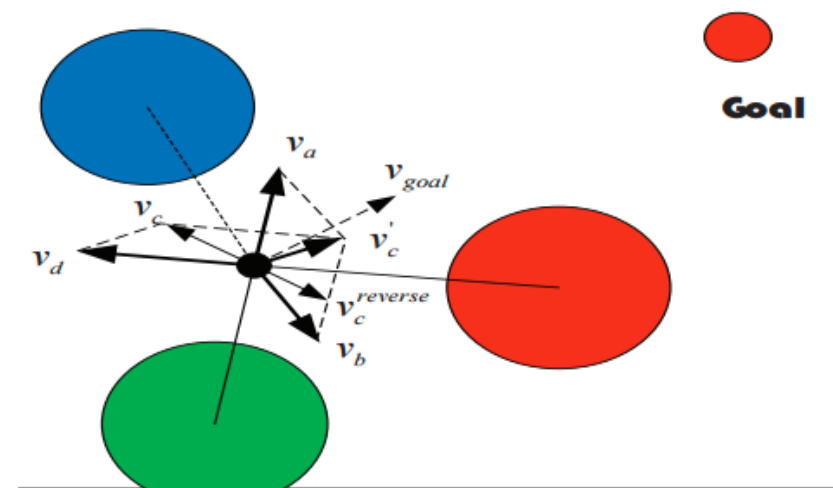


◆ Framework

- Path planner : Guiding Attraction based Random Tree(GART)
 - Attraction to the goal & Repulsion by the obstacles



(a) Two obstacles situation



(b) Three obstacles situation

◆ **Methods**

- **Bezier curve based path smoothing**
- **Dangerous region finding**
- **Local optimal reshaping**

◆ Methods – Bezier curve based path smoothing

$$P_{[t_0, t_1]}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^6 B_i^6(t) P_i$$

$$B_i^6(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{t_1-t}{t_1-t_0}\right)^{6-i} \left(\frac{t-t_0}{t_1-t_0}\right)^i, i \in \{0, 1, \dots, 6\}$$

$$K(t) = \frac{1}{R(t)} = \frac{x''(t)y'(t) - y''(t)x'(t)}{(x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2)^{3/2}}$$

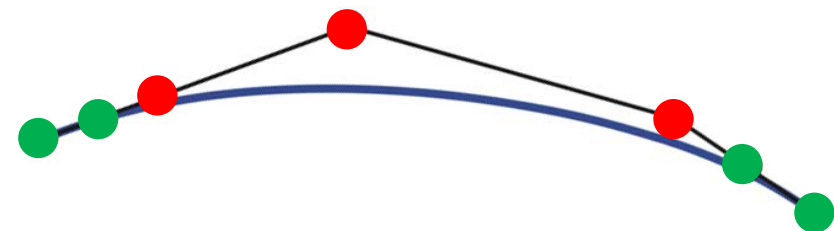
Six-order → 7 points



From path planner

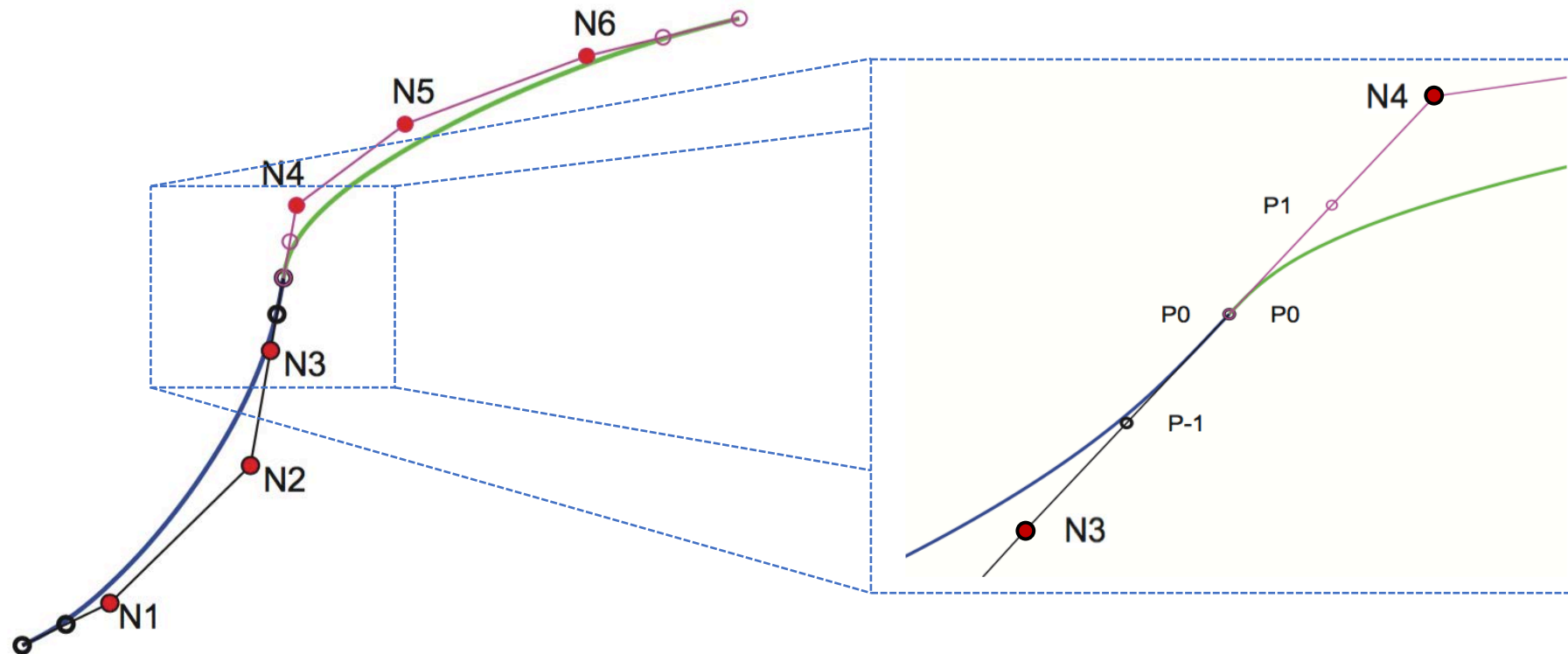


From interpolation

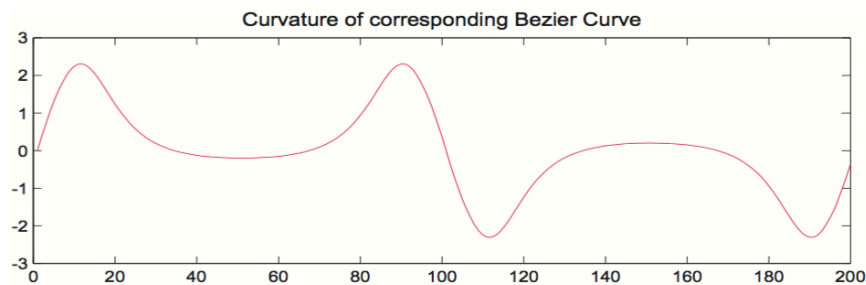
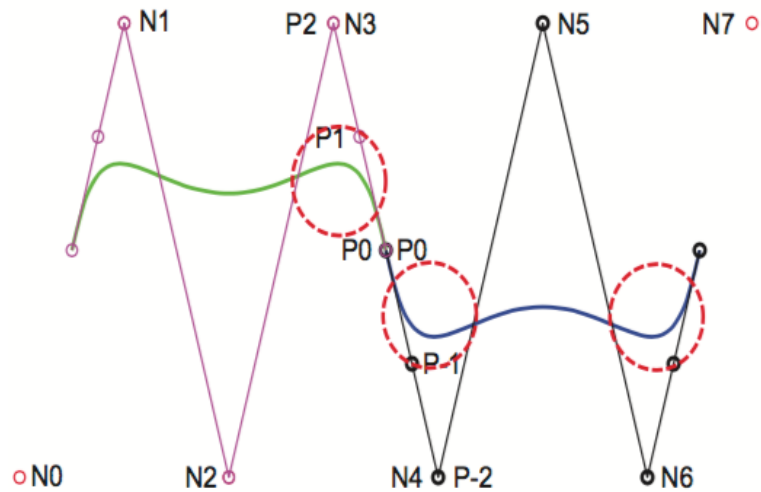


◆ Methods – Bezier curve based path smoothing

- How can we get interpolation points?

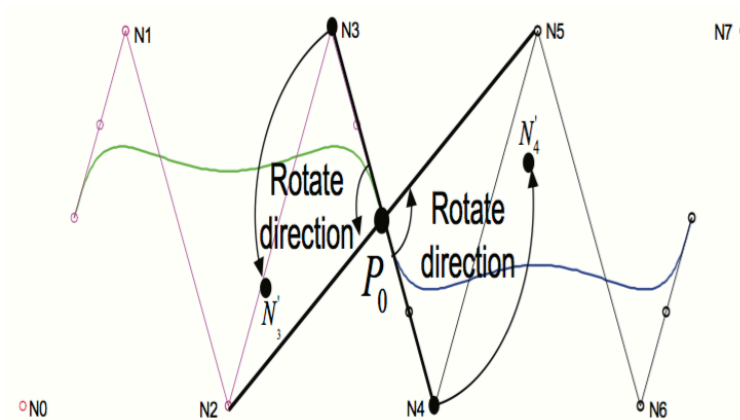


◆ Methods – Bezier curve based path smoothing



• Tuning Rotation(TR)

- Turning adjacent node until smooth enough
- Making the curve be consistent

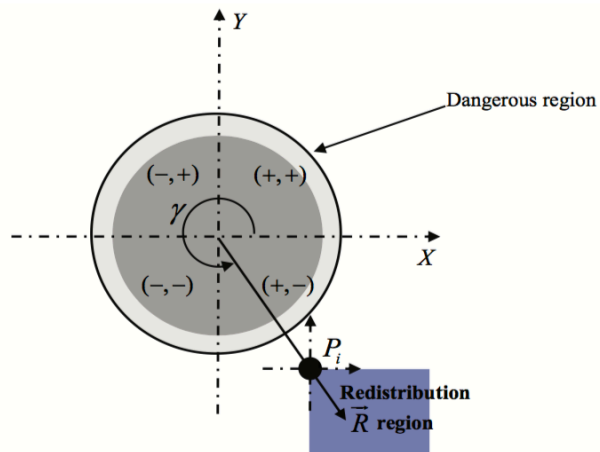


◆ **Methods – Dangerous region finding**

- **“UAV simulations with dynamics show that the dangerous region”**
- **Performing fast simulation**
- **Obtaining dangerous regions (collision-expected)**

◆ Methods – Local optimal reshaping

- Nodes near dangerous region should be reshaped



$$J_{cost} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} dt + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} + \dot{y}\ddot{x}}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{-3 \cdot (\dot{x}\ddot{y} + \dot{y}\ddot{x})(\dot{x}\ddot{x} + \dot{y}\ddot{y})}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}} \right)$$

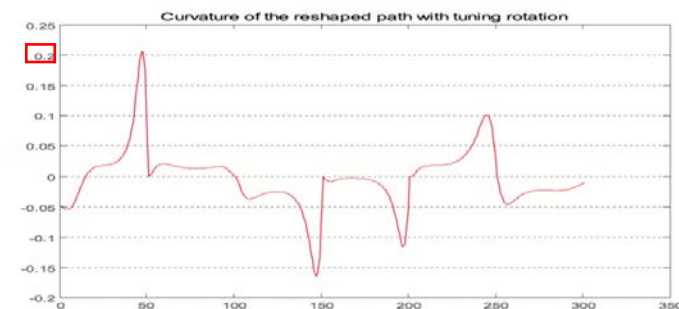
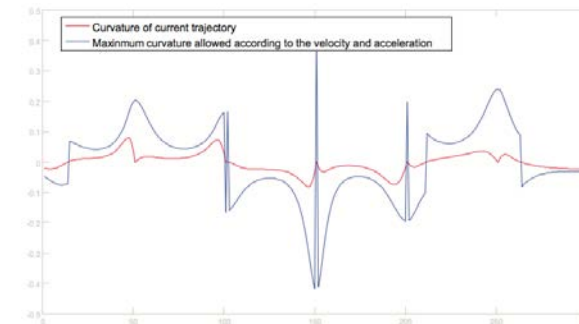
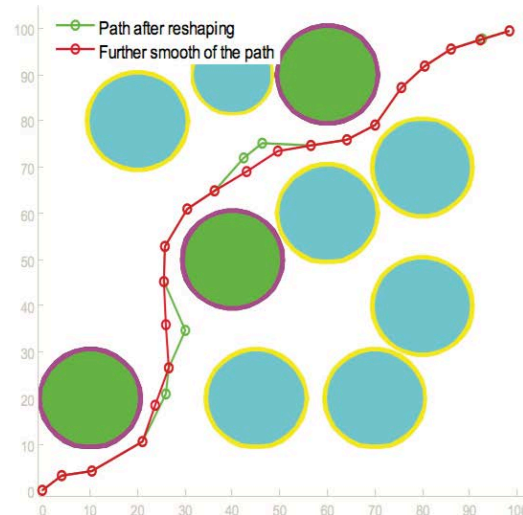
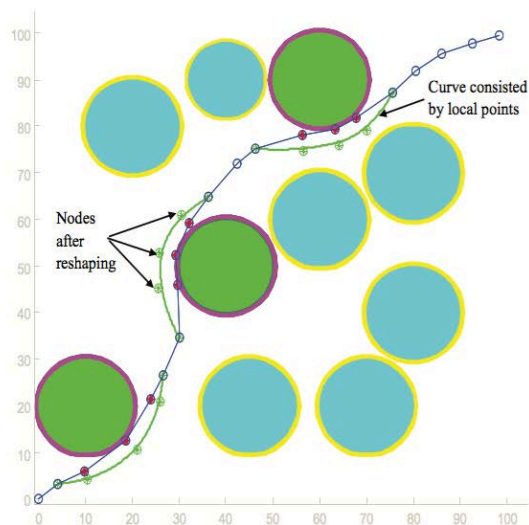
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{(x - x_j)^2 + (y - y_j)^2} > r_j + d_{safe} \quad (1) \\ P_i(1, t) \cdot \text{sgn}[\cos(\text{atan}(\frac{P_i(2) - y_j}{P_i(1) - x_j}))] > P_i(1) \quad (2) \\ P_i(2, t) \cdot \text{sgn}[\sin(\text{atan}(\frac{P_i(2) - y_j}{P_i(1) - x_j}))] > P_i(2) \quad (3) \\ P_t = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \cdot t^i \cdot (1 - t)^{n-1} P(i) \quad (4) \end{array} \right.$$

(2), (3) Redistribution region from center of object

$$d_{safe} = 4m$$

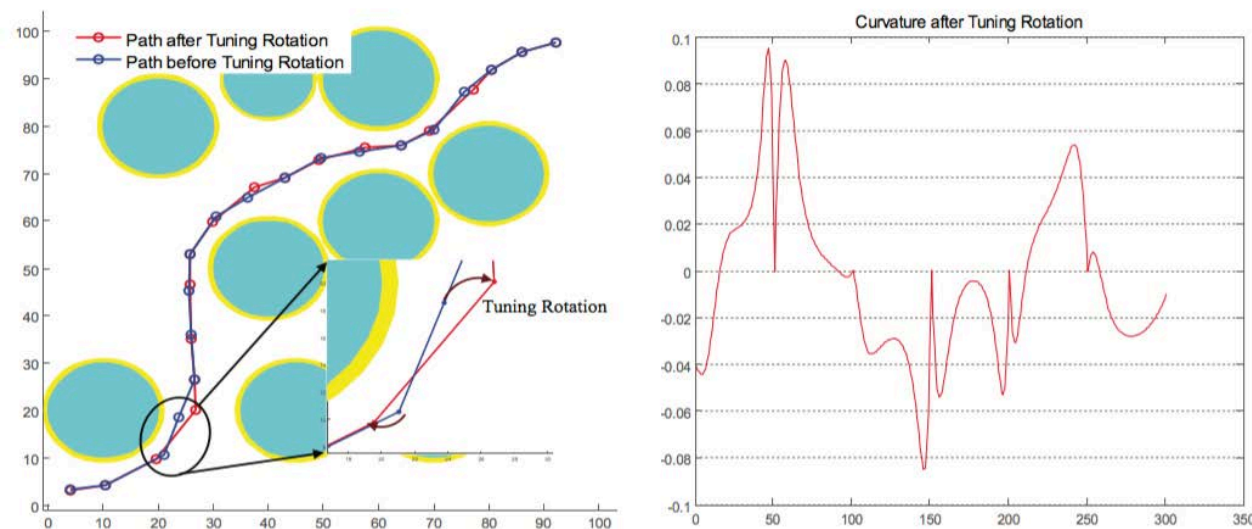
◆ Result

- Curvature within maximum curvature after smoothing and reshaping
- Not enough to their target curvature 0.1



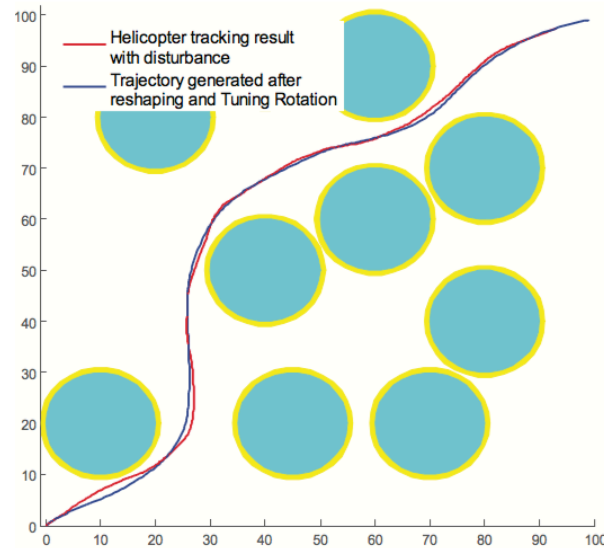
◆ Result

- After Tuning Rotation, curvature becomes lower than 0.1

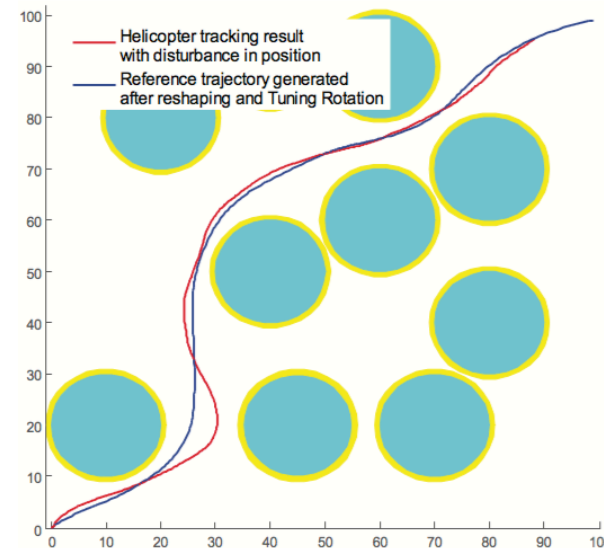


◆ Result

- With speed disturbance 0.2m/s magnitude of WGN



(a) Position tracking result.



(b) Speed tracking result.

◆ Limitation

- **No mention about computational time**
- **No dynamics**
- **No difficult obstacles**



THANK YOU

References

- *Generation of Dynamically Feasible and Collision Free Trajectory by Applying Six-order Bezier Curve and Local Optimal Reshaping (IROIS 2015)*
- *Guiding attraction based random tree path planning under uncertainty: Dedicate for UAV (IROIS 2014)*