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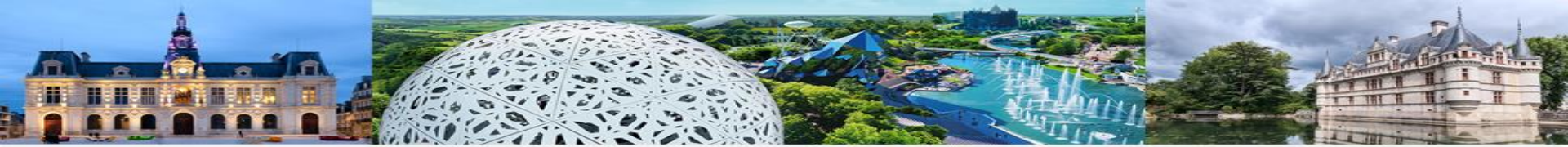
Path Planning Basado en Realimentación Visual para la Cooperación entre Robots Terrestres y Aéreos

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Cristhian Fernando Zapata Segovia*

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Saïd Zegloul
 Lotfi Romdhane
 Med Amine Laribi *Editors*

Computational Kinematics

Proceedings of the 7th International Workshop on Computational Kinematics that was held at Futuroscope-Poitiers, France, in May 2017



Path Planning Based on Visual Feedback Between Terrestrial and Aerial Robots Cooperation

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Abstract. This paper presents an algorithm for path planning in which the evasion of fixed and mobile obstacles is considered in order to be followed by an unmanned land vehicle; path planning is based on visual feedback through an unmanned aerial vehicle. In addition, a path planning algorithm is proposed for the ground vehicle in which a non-constant velocity is considered that is a function of the control error, of the curvature of the road to be followed. The stability of the control algorithm is tested through the Lyapunov method. Finally the experimental results are presented and discussed in which the proposal is validated.

Keywords: Path planning · Robots cooperation · UGV · UAV

1 Introduction

Path Planning determines the path that an autonomous mobile robot must follow for moving from one place to another. For Therefore it is necessary to create a map of the environment where the fixed and moving obstacles coordinates are defined to be evaded by the robot [1–5]. Path Planning has a wide range of application fields, e.g., network routing, videogames, gene sequencing, and others [2, 3].

There are several ideas to execute path planning, one is proposed by mapping the environment by means of sensory devices in order to avoid collision with fixed and movable obstacles [4]. Some of the most common algorithms are: (i) *artificial potential fields* that are implemented with proximity sensors; (ii) *probabilistic maps*, which distribute a set of points (nodes) randomly in the collision-free configuration space by joining each point and thus reaching the desired goal; (iii) *RRT algorithm* which operates by constructing a T spanning tree composed of nodes and links that increase gradually and randomly from a point of origin until reaching the finish point [6]; (iv) *Fuzzy logic methods*, these are a convenient tool for handling uncertain data in automatic decision-making systems in static and dynamic environments [16]; and (v) *FNN algorithm* is built with robustness, controllability, experience in fuzzy control and Neural Network, the traditional neural provides diffuse input signals and structure weights, whose learning algorithm is always the neural network learning algorithm [17].

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Heterogeneous Cooperation for Autonomous Navigation Between Terrestrial and Aerial Robots

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Abstract. This work presents a multilayer system that is comprised in four layers, the main layer defines the task, the next performs the image processing and the algorithm of Path Planning in which is considered the evasion of fixed and mobile obstacles in order to be followed by an unmanned land vehicle; The other applies different control algorithms, and finally the last layer is in charge of the interaction, through image processing the speed of mobile objects is estimated within the workspace with the objective that the terrestrial robot does not collide. The stability of the control algorithm is tested through the Lyapunov method. Finally, the experimental results are presented and discussed in which the proposal is validated.

Keywords: Heterogeneous cooperation · Autonomous · UGV · UAV

1 Introduction

Cooperative Control is focused on the use of several robots, this is a field that basically accomplishes tasks that a single vehicle is not able to perform, this generates great advantages, like reduction of costs, greater strength, performance and efficiency [1, 2]. Robots involved in the cooperative control scheme must travel autonomously avoiding obstacles to achieve a certain mission [3]. In recent years, cooperative control has been able to carry out various tasks focused on surveillance, search, environmental monitoring, traffic monitoring, among others, which are applied in various areas of work, such as: (i) industrial field, (ii) military field (iii) Agriculture, (iv) Transit, etc. [4, 5]. One of the most important aspects in cooperative control is software used for information processing and control between robots.

The Robots tasks require a large computational capacity in real time, usually involving subtasks to perform operations such as exploration, avoidance of obstacles, sensing, monitoring and manipulation of objects. The control schemes of multi-robot systems can be classified into: (i) Leader-follower, one robot is designated leader while the others are followers, the leader defines the mass movement group and the other robots are controlled to follow their respective leaders respecting distance and other factors; (ii) behavior-based methods, is defined as a behavioral combination of each member comprising actions and is constructed to achieve a global goal. And (iii) virtual

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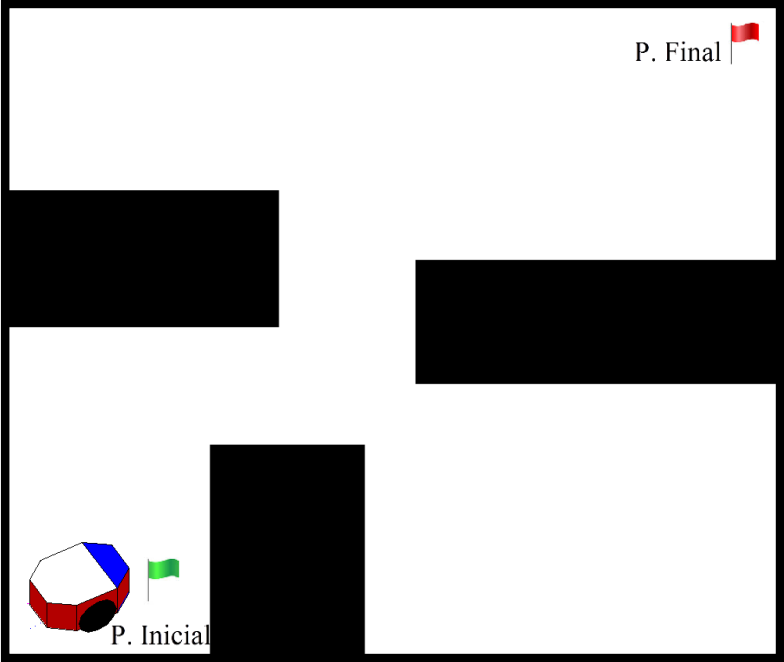
Contenido

- Formulación del Problema
- Objetivos
- Control Cooperativo entre robots
- Modelación y Control
- Procesamiento de Imagen
- Path Planning
- Resultados Experimentales
- Conclusiones

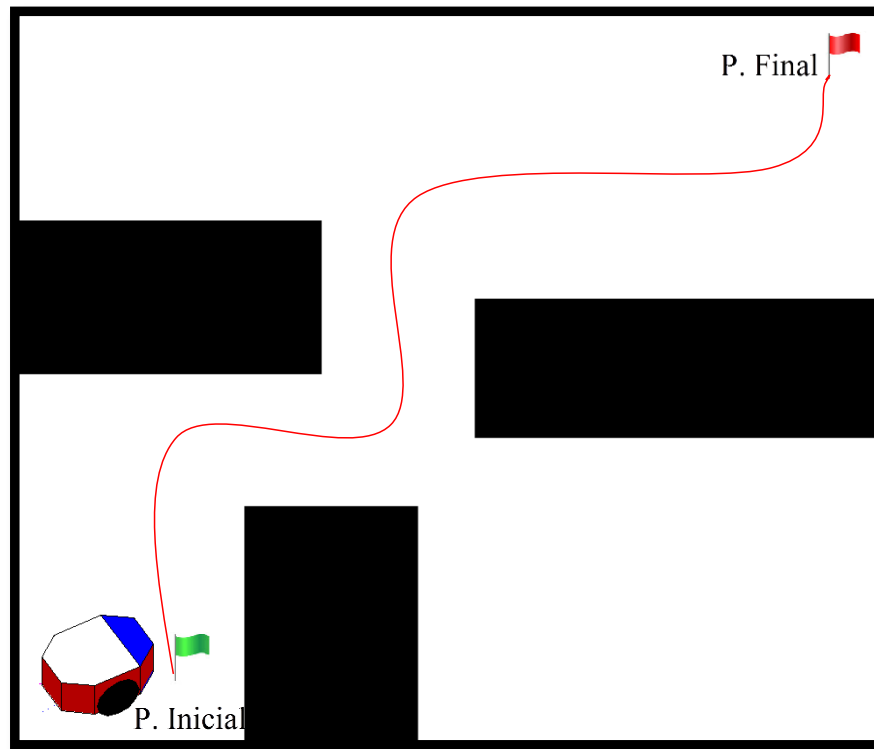
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Formulación del Problema

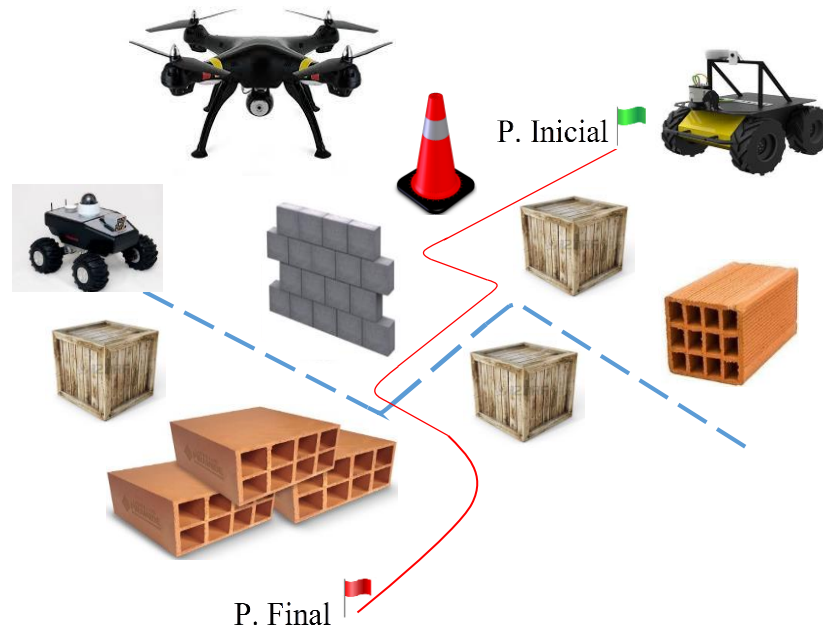


Ambientes Estructurados



Formulación del Problema

Ambientes No Estructurados



Contenido

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OBJETIVO GENERAL

- Diseñar e implementar la planificación de camino (Path Planning) basado en realimentación visual para la cooperación entre robots terrestres y aéreos.

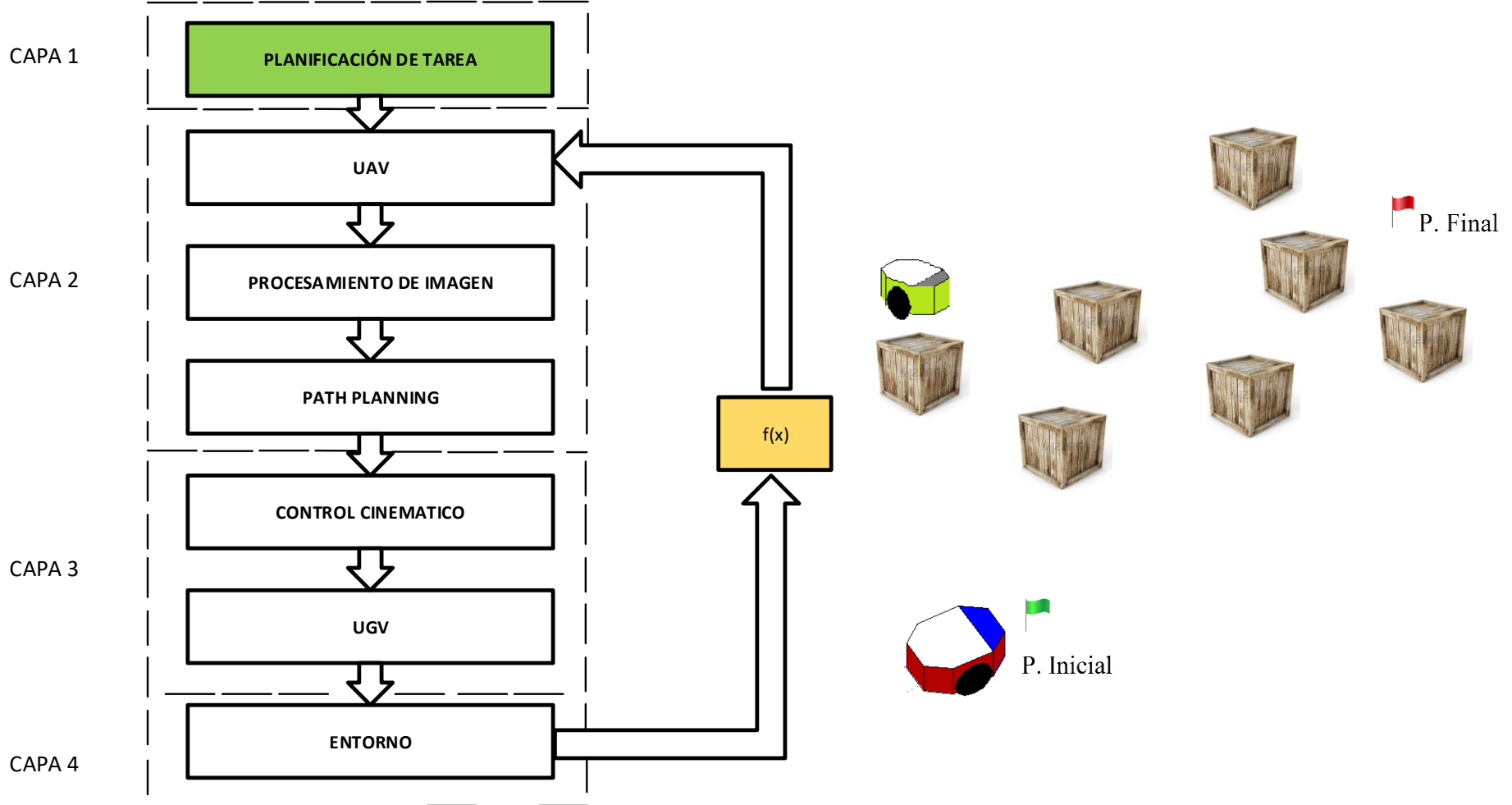
OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS

- Realizar el procesamiento de imagen a fin de identificar los obstáculos que se encuentren en el camino a ser seguido.
- Desarrollar una planificación de camino en función de ambientes no estructurados con obstáculos fijos y móviles.
- Implementar un esquema de control a fin de realizar la cooperación entre cada uno de los robots para seguir el camino planificado (Path planning).
- Evaluar a través de simulación en un entorno virtual el desempeño del esquema de control planificado.

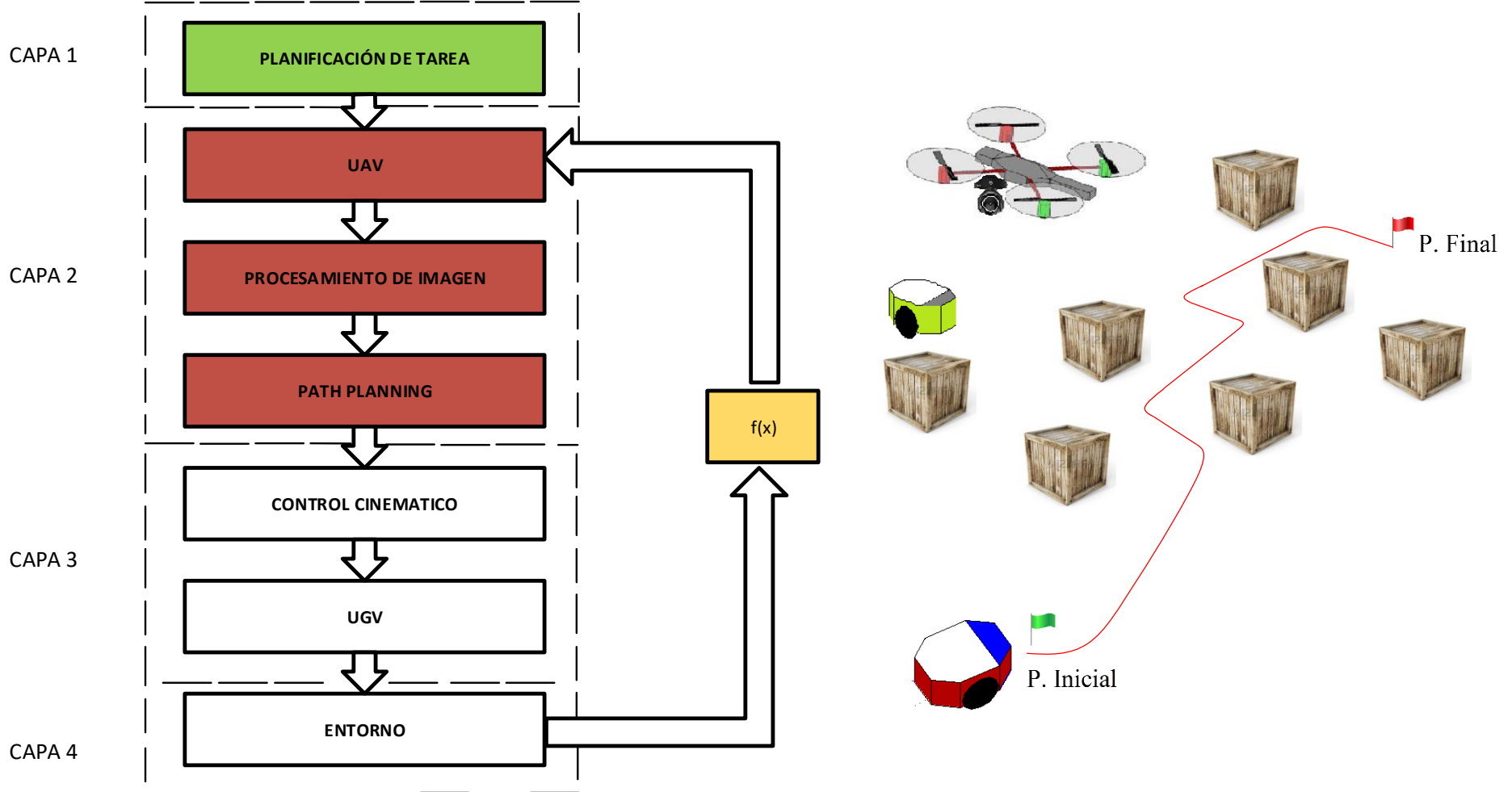
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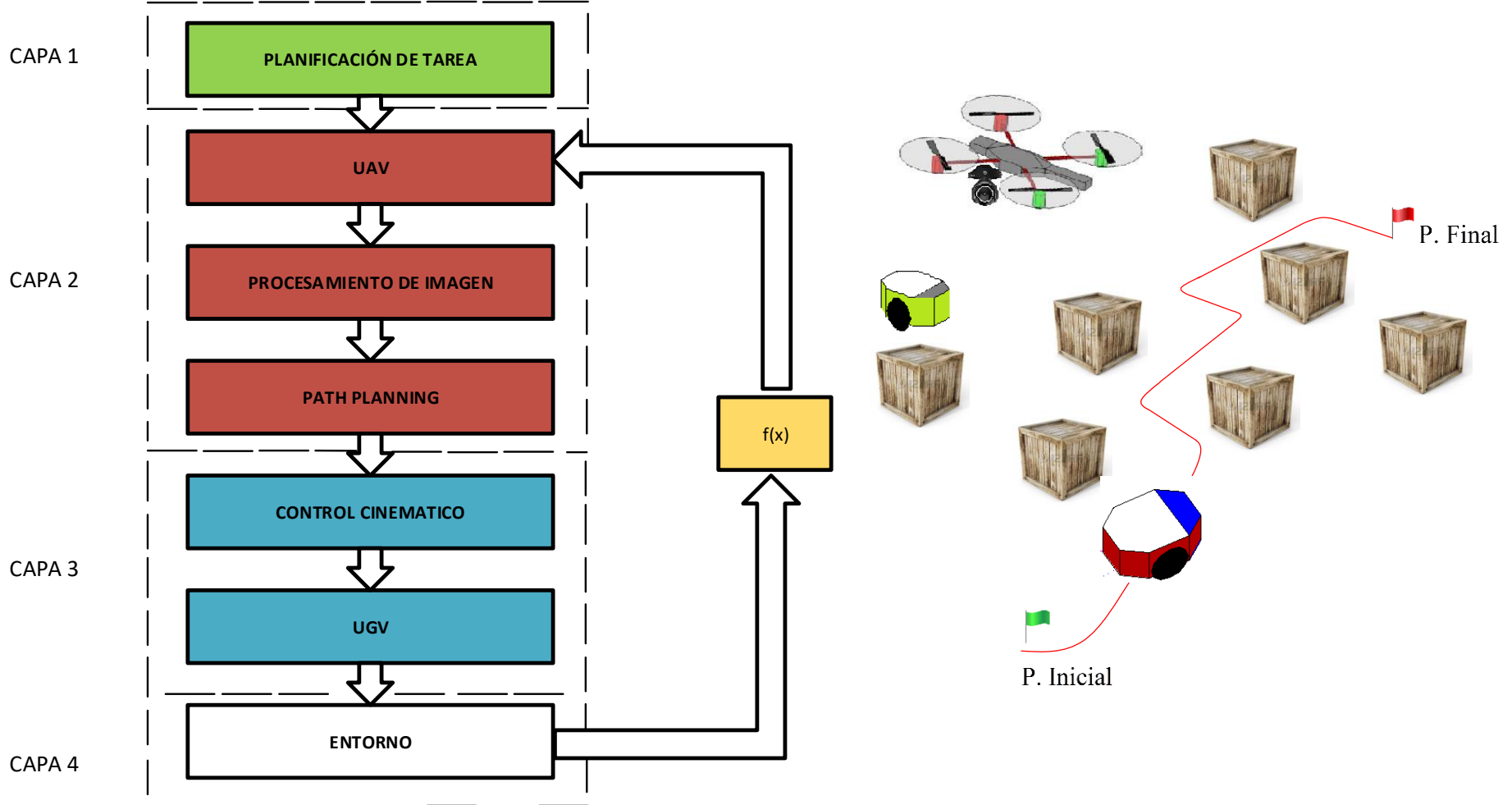
Control Cooperativo entre UAV y UGV



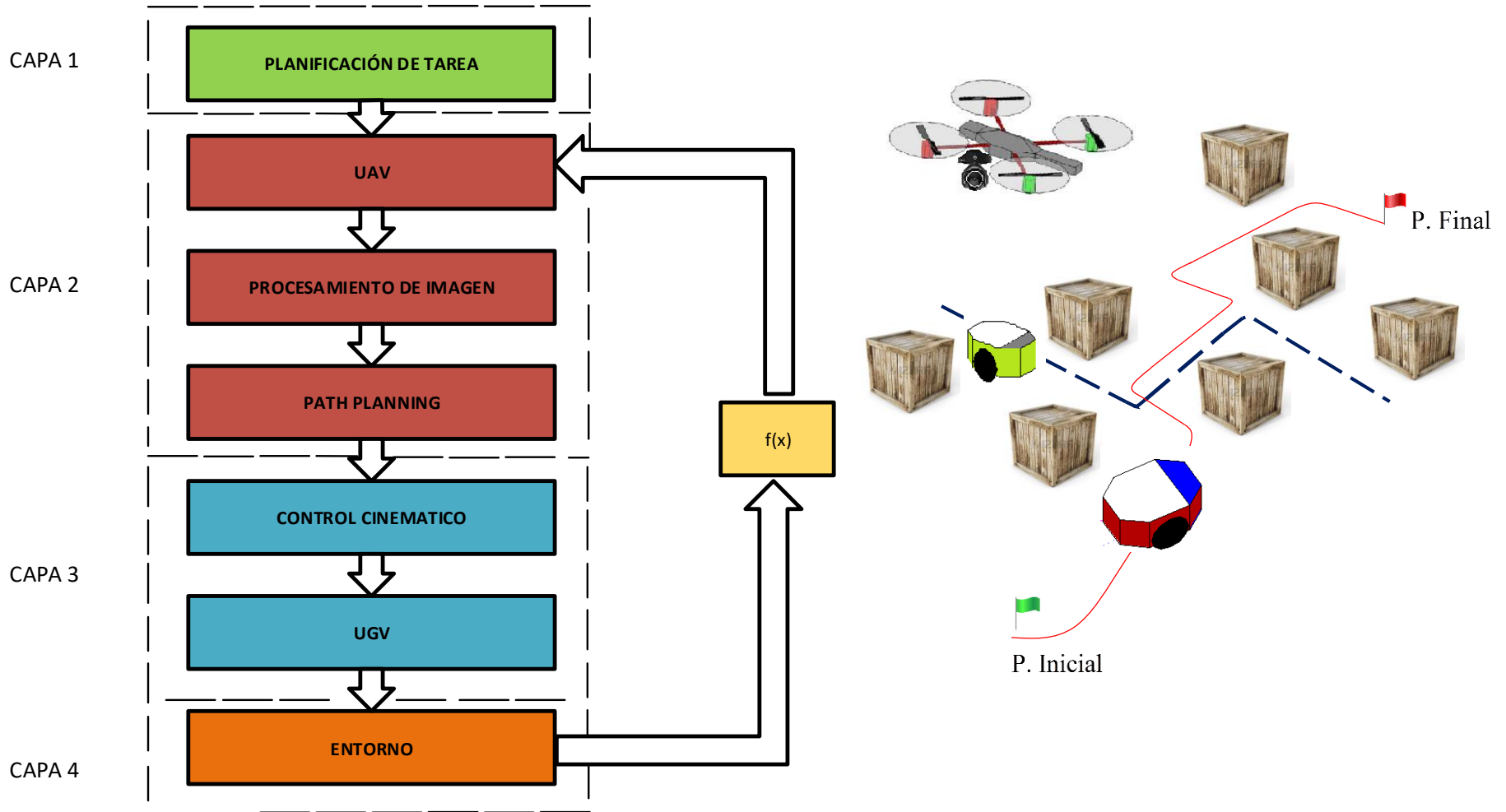
Control Cooperativo entre UAV y UGV



Control Cooperativo entre UAV y UGV

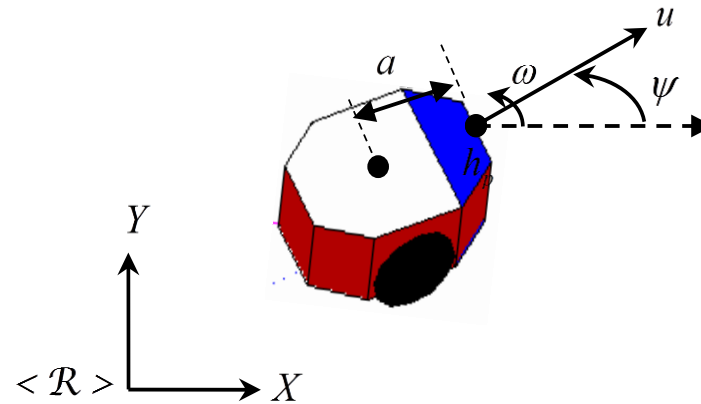


Control Cooperativo entre UAV y UGV



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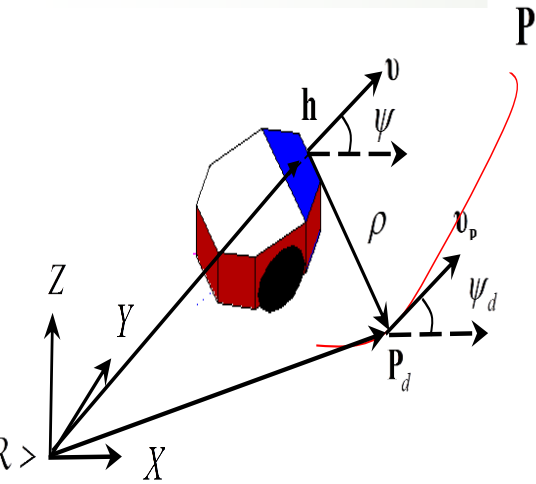
Configuración del modelo cinemático

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = u \cos \psi - a \omega \sin \psi \\ \dot{y} = u \sin \psi + a \omega \cos \psi \\ \dot{\psi} = \omega \end{cases}$$

Modelo UGV

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \psi & -a \sin \psi \\ \sin \psi & a \cos \psi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{h}} = \mathbf{J}(\psi) \mathbf{v}$$



— Camino a seguir

Ley de Control

$$\mathbf{v}_c = \mathbf{J}^{-1} \left(\mathbf{v}_P + \mathbf{L} \tanh(\mathbf{L}^{-1} \mathbf{K} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}) \right)$$

Modelo Cinemático

$$\dot{\mathbf{h}} = \mathbf{J}(\psi) \mathbf{v}$$

Análisis de Estabilidad

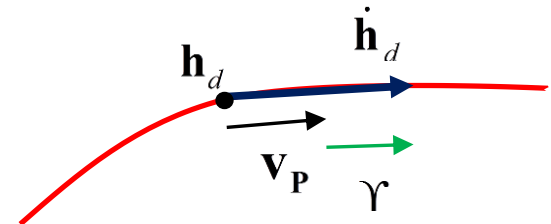
$$\mathbf{v} \equiv \mathbf{v}_c$$

Sustituyendo la ley de Control en el modelo

$$(\mathbf{v}_P - \dot{\mathbf{h}}) + \mathbf{L} \tanh(\mathbf{L}^{-1} \mathbf{K} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Upsilon = \dot{\mathbf{h}}_d - \mathbf{v}_P$$

$$\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} = \Upsilon - \mathbf{L} \tanh(\mathbf{L}^{-1} \mathbf{K} \tilde{\mathbf{h}})$$



Análisis de Estabilidad

Función candidata Lyapunov

$$V(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}) = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}^T \tilde{\mathbf{h}} > 0$$

Derivando y reemplazando

$$\dot{V}(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}) = \tilde{\mathbf{h}}^T \Upsilon - \tilde{\mathbf{h}}^T \mathbf{L} \tanh(\mathbf{L}^{-1} \mathbf{K} \tilde{\mathbf{h}})$$

Condición suficiente para que $\dot{V}(\tilde{\mathbf{h}})$ sea definida negativa

$$|\tilde{\mathbf{h}}^T \mathbf{L} \tanh(\mathbf{L}^{-1} \mathbf{K} \tilde{\mathbf{h}})| > |\tilde{\mathbf{h}}^T \Upsilon|$$

Para valores grandes de $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ se puede considerar

$$\mathbf{L} \tanh(\mathbf{L}^{-1} \mathbf{K} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}) \approx \mathbf{L}$$

\dot{V} será definido negativo solo si

$$\|\mathbf{L}\| > \|\Upsilon\|$$

Para valores pequeños de $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ se puede considerar

$$\mathbf{L} \tanh(\mathbf{L}^{-1} \mathbf{K} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}) \approx \mathbf{K} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}$$

Ecuación de Lazo cerrado se puede escribir como:

$$\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} + \mathbf{K} \tilde{\mathbf{h}} = \Upsilon$$

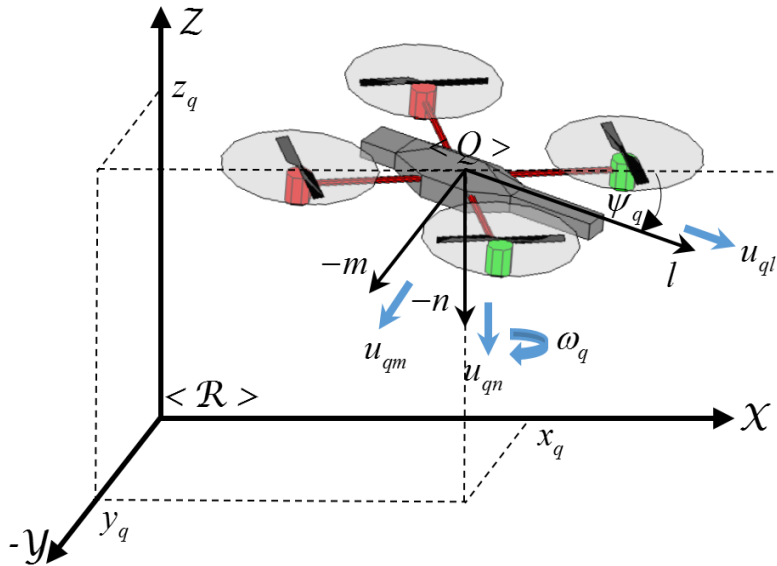
Representación en Laplace

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}(s) = \frac{1}{s\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{K}} \Upsilon(s)$$



Modelación UAV

Configuración del modelo cinemático



$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_q = u_{ql} \cos \psi_q - u_{qm} \sin \psi_q \\ \dot{y}_q = u_{ql} \sin \psi_q + u_{qm} \cos \psi_q \\ \dot{z}_q = u_{qn} \\ \dot{\psi}_q = \omega_q \end{cases}$$

Modelo UAV

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_q \\ \dot{y}_q \\ \dot{z}_q \\ \dot{\psi}_q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \psi_q & -\sin \psi_q & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \psi_q & \cos \psi_q & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{ql} \\ u_{qm} \\ u_{qn} \\ \omega_q \end{bmatrix}$$

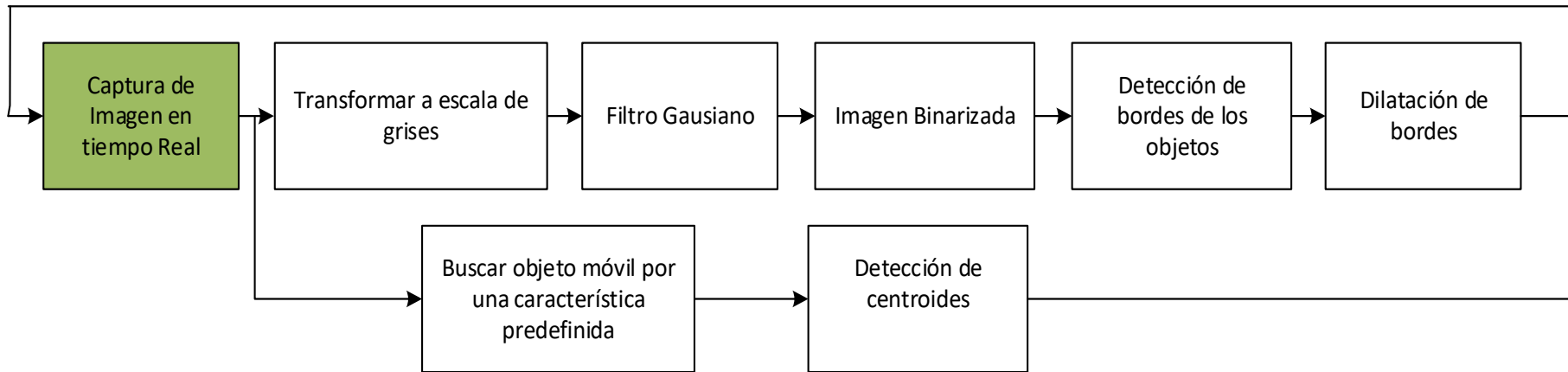
$$\dot{\mathbf{h}}_q = \mathbf{J}(\psi_q) \mathbf{u}_q$$



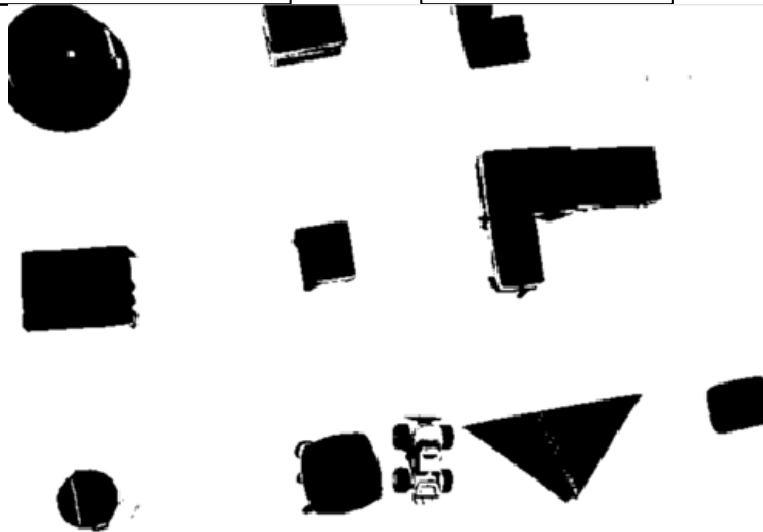
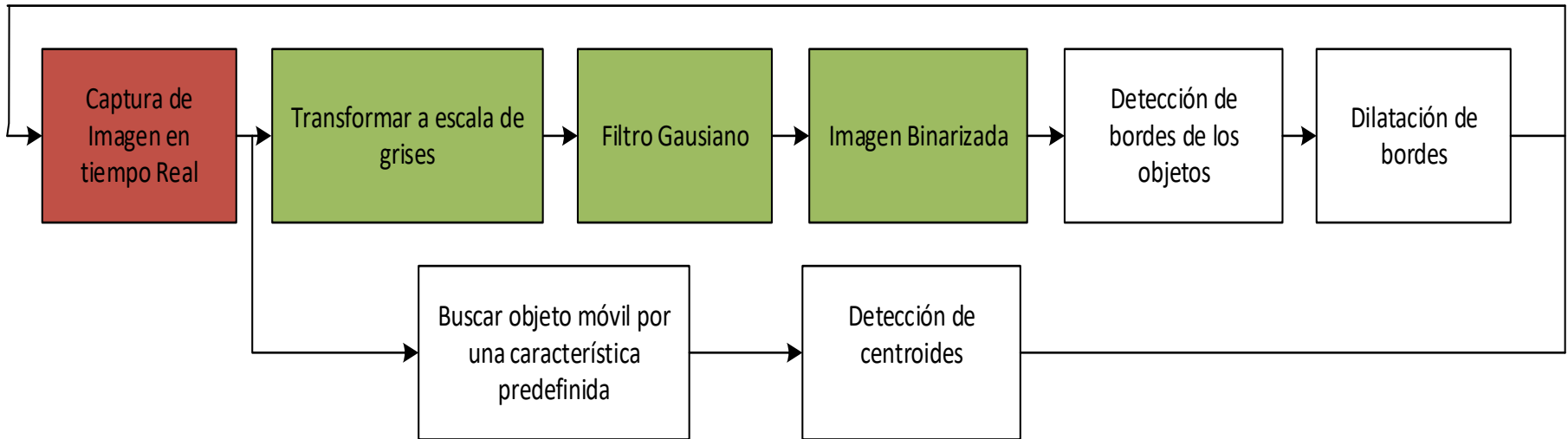
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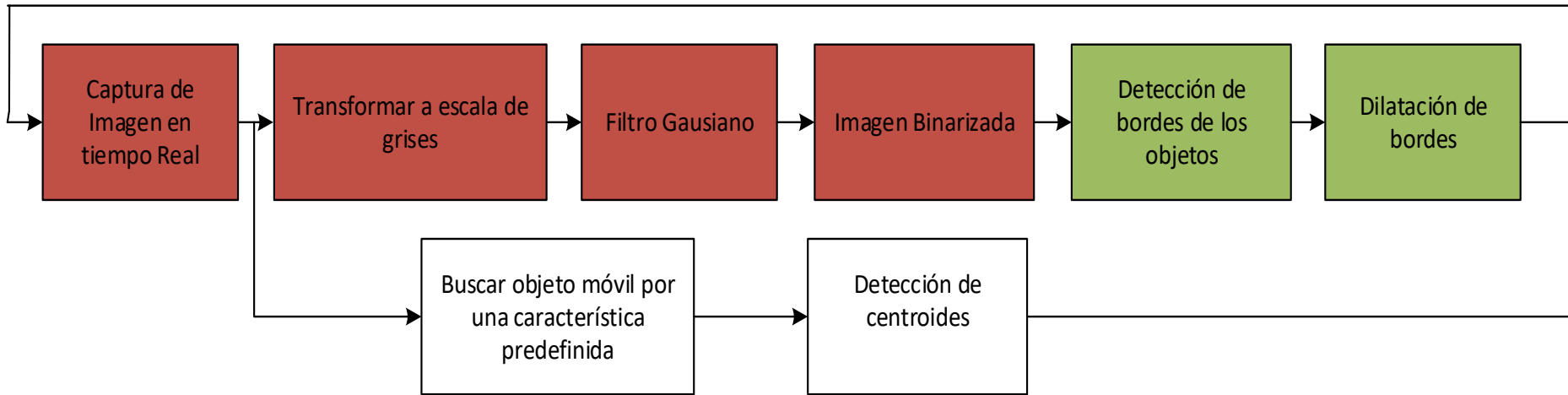
Objetos fijos



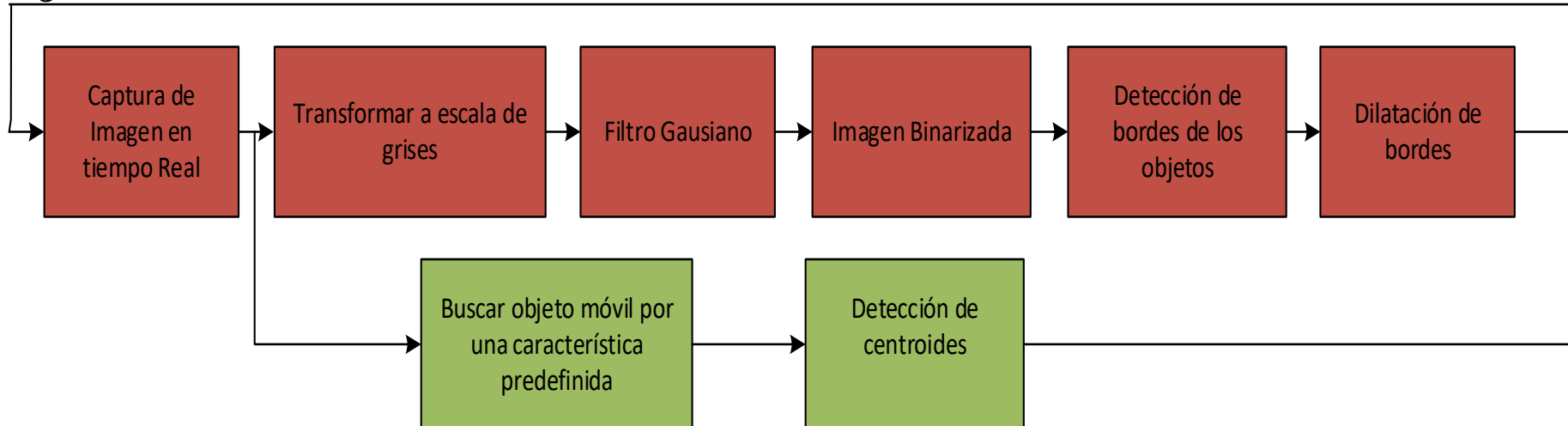
Objetos fijos



Objetos fijos



Objetos Moviles



Objeto Móvil

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Path Planning

● Punto Inicial

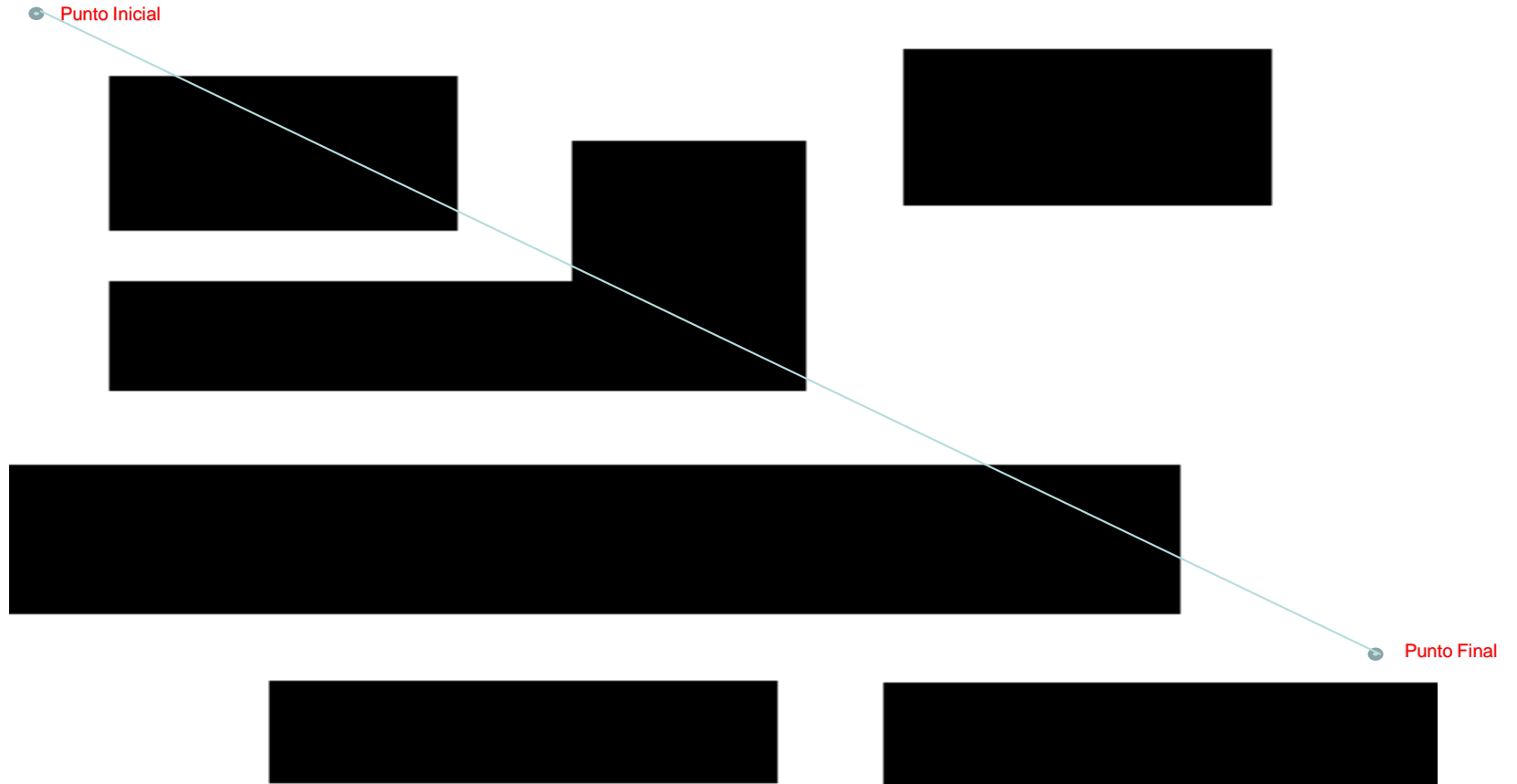


● Punto Final

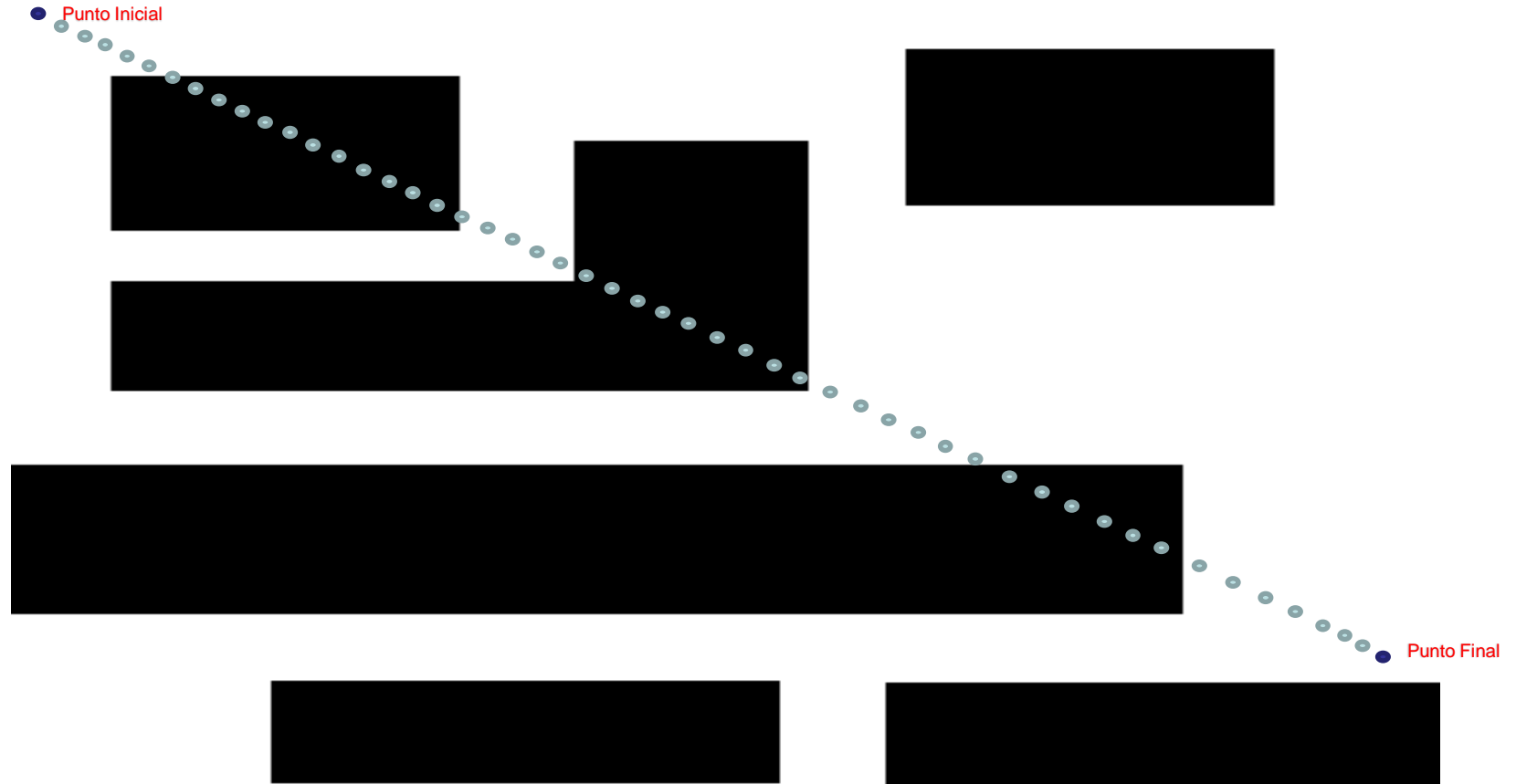


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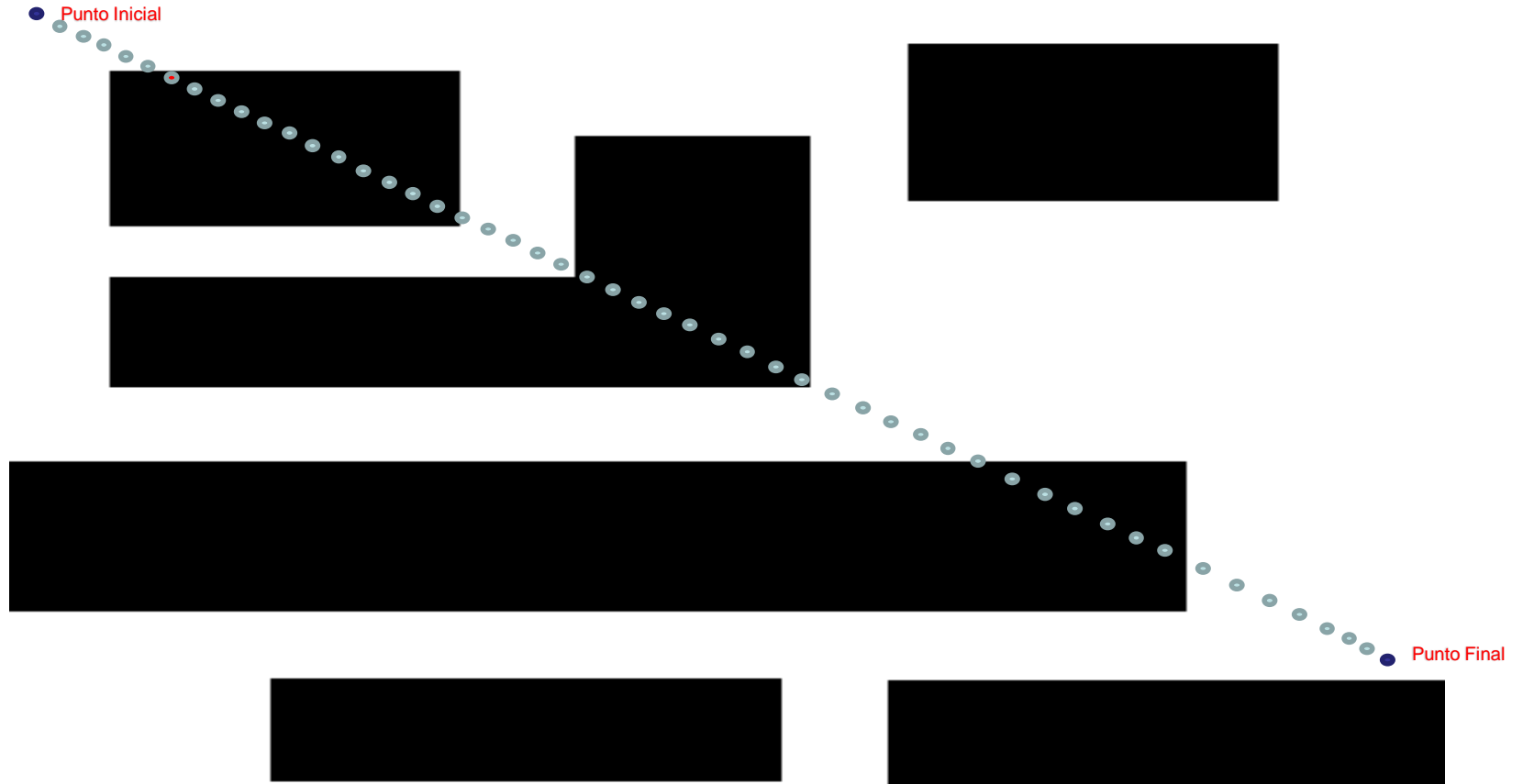
Path Planning



Path Planning



Path Planning



Path Planning

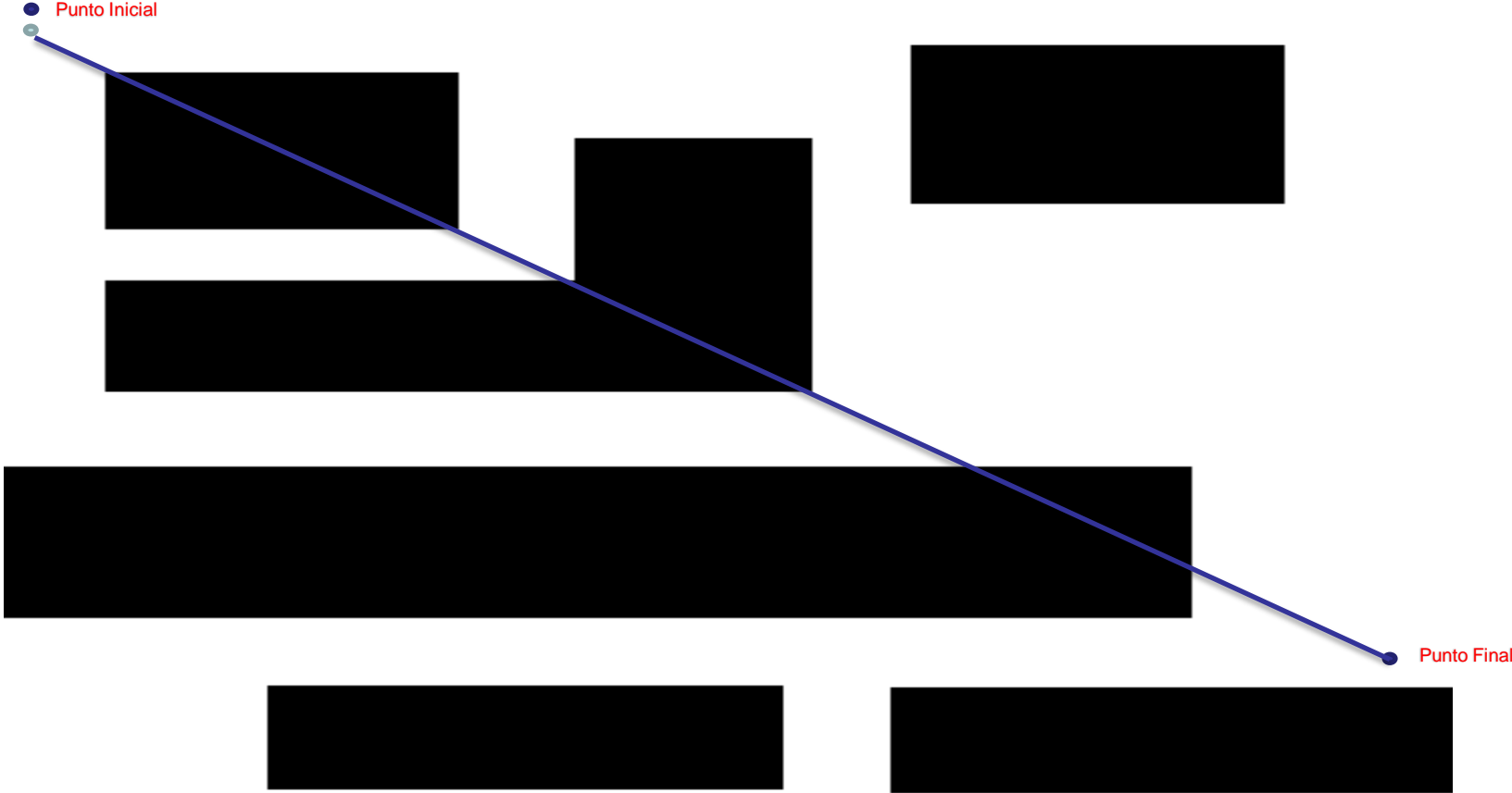
● Punto Inicial



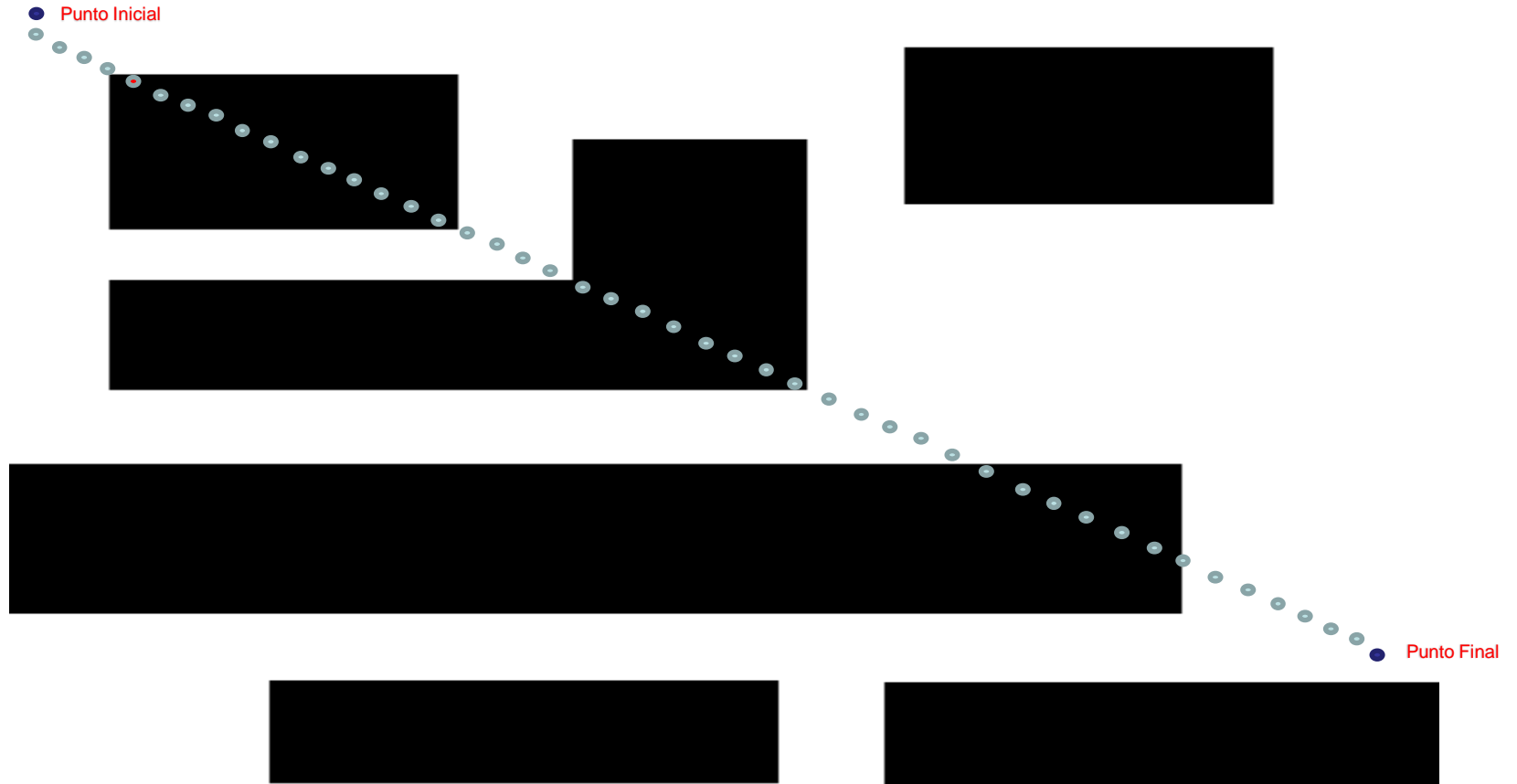
● Punto Final



Path Planning



Path Planning



Path Planning

● Punto Inicial
● ● ●



● Punto Final



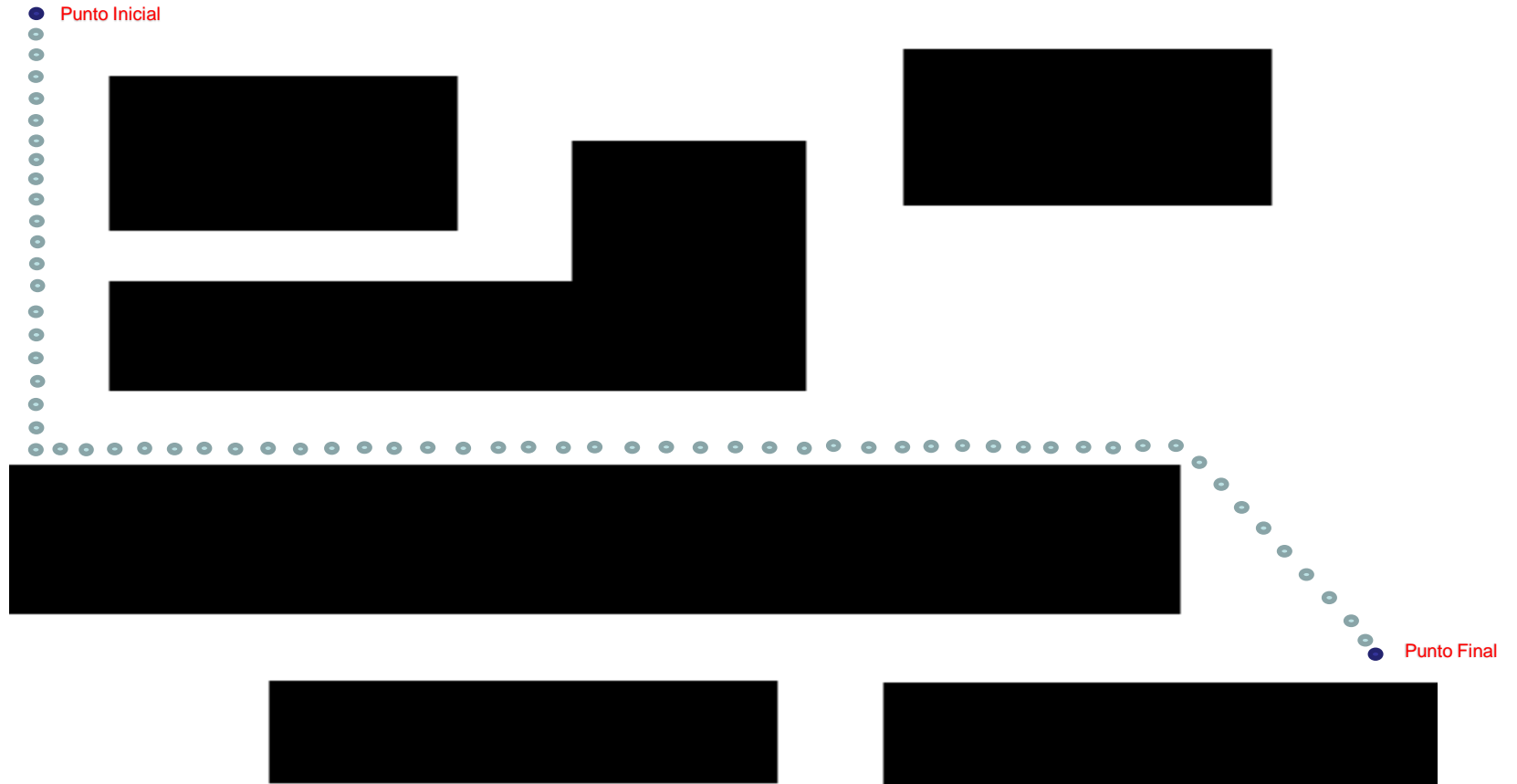
Path Planning



Path Planning



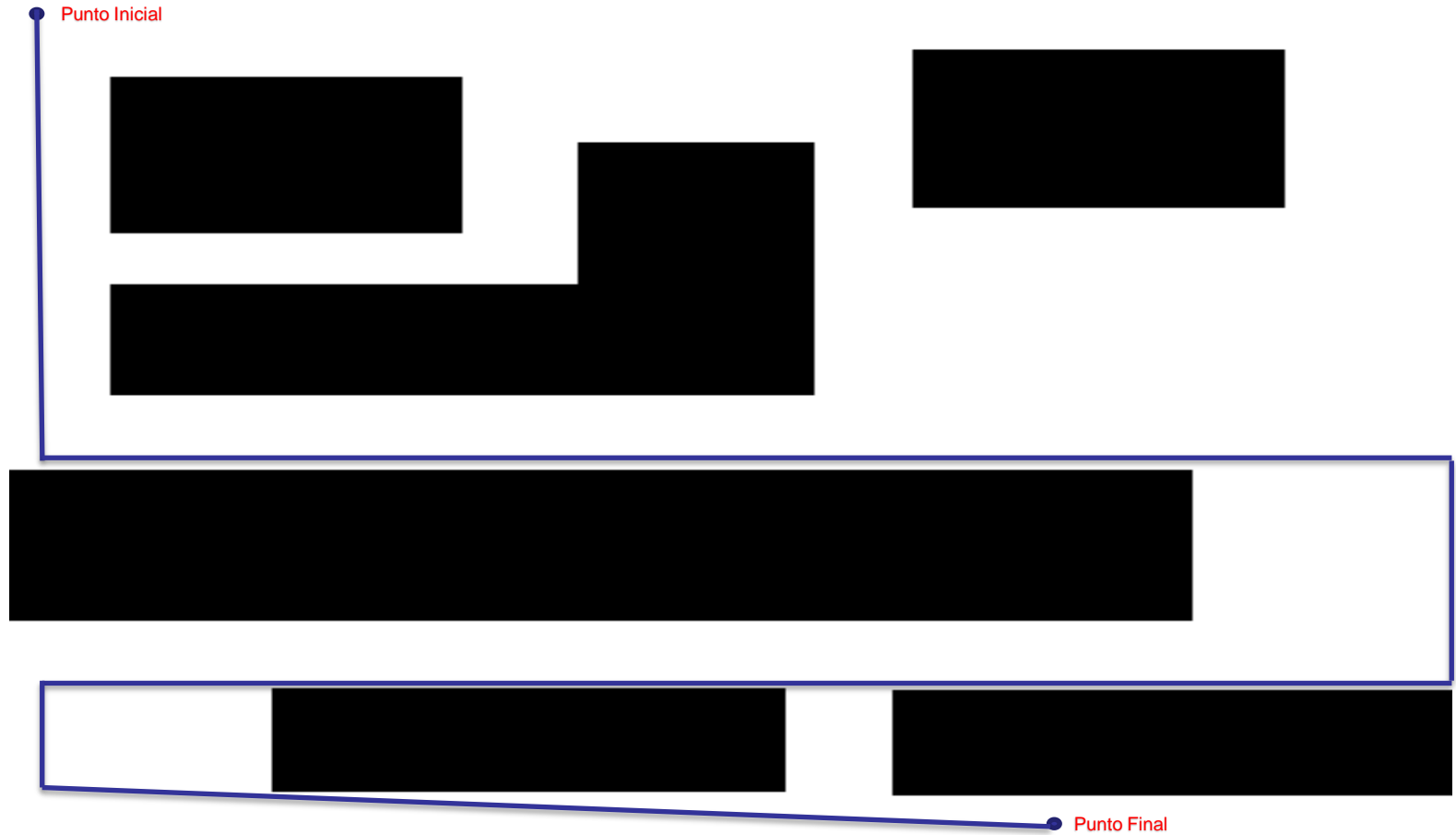
Path Planning



Path Planning

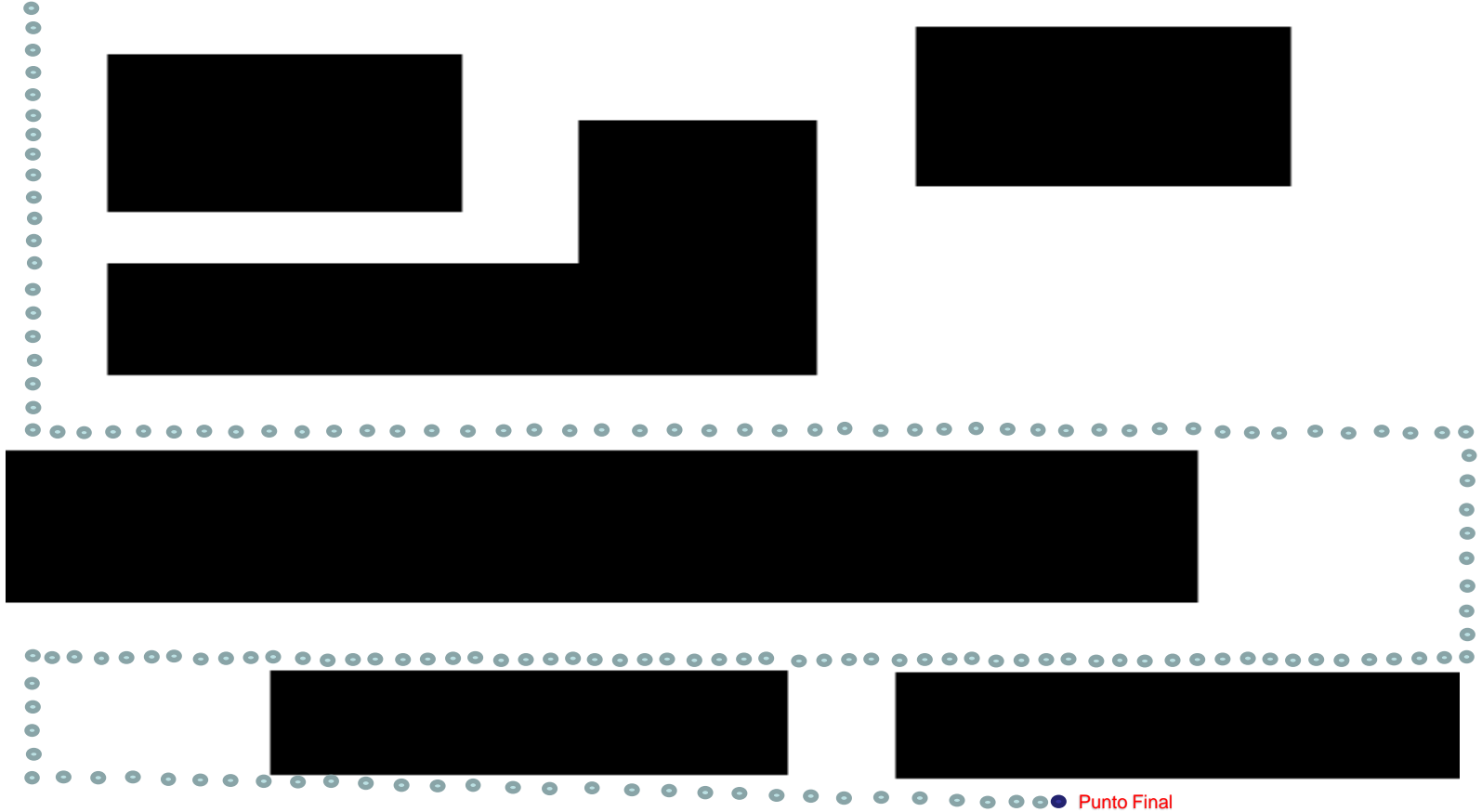


Path Planning



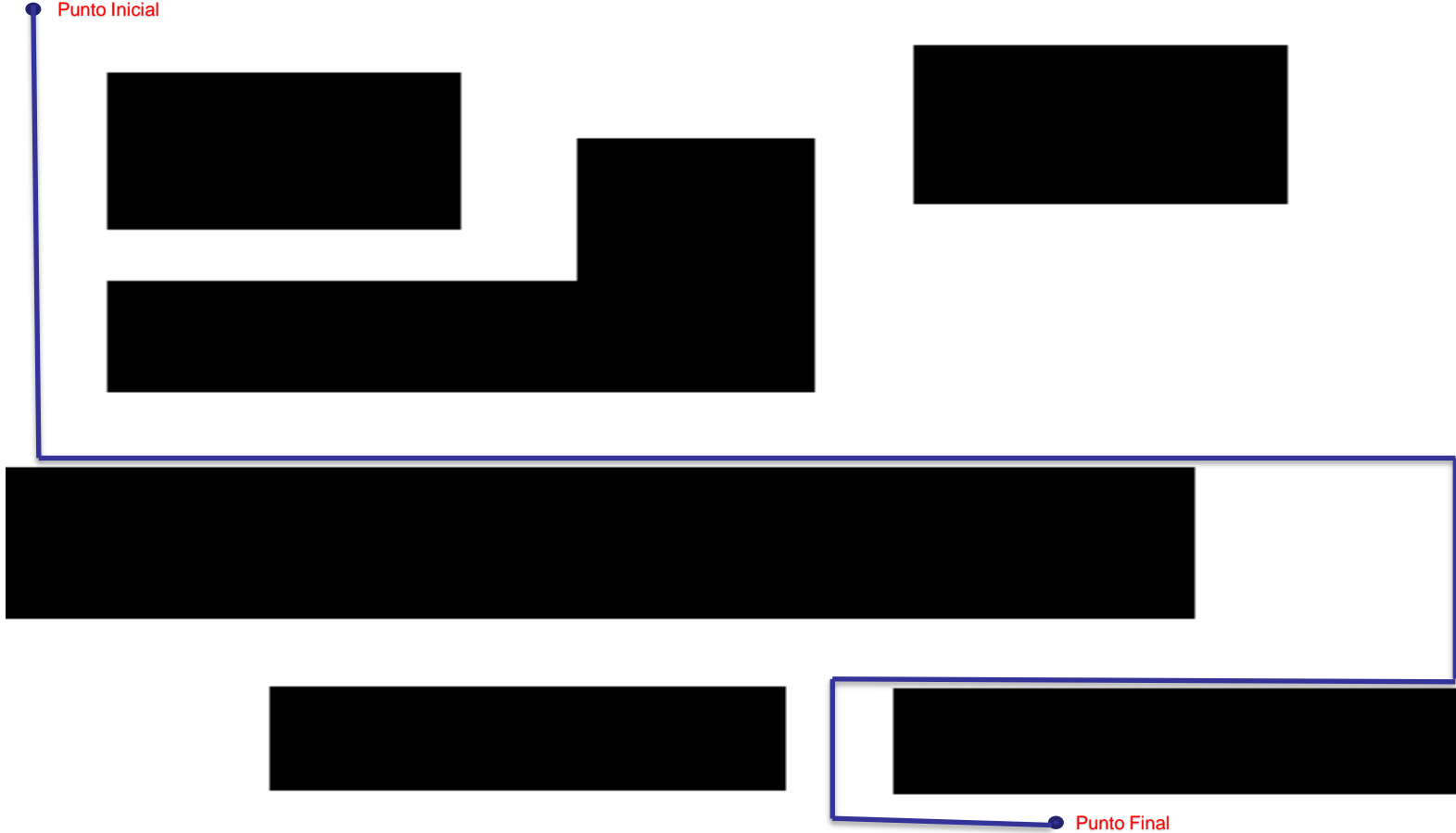
Path Planning

● Punto Inicial



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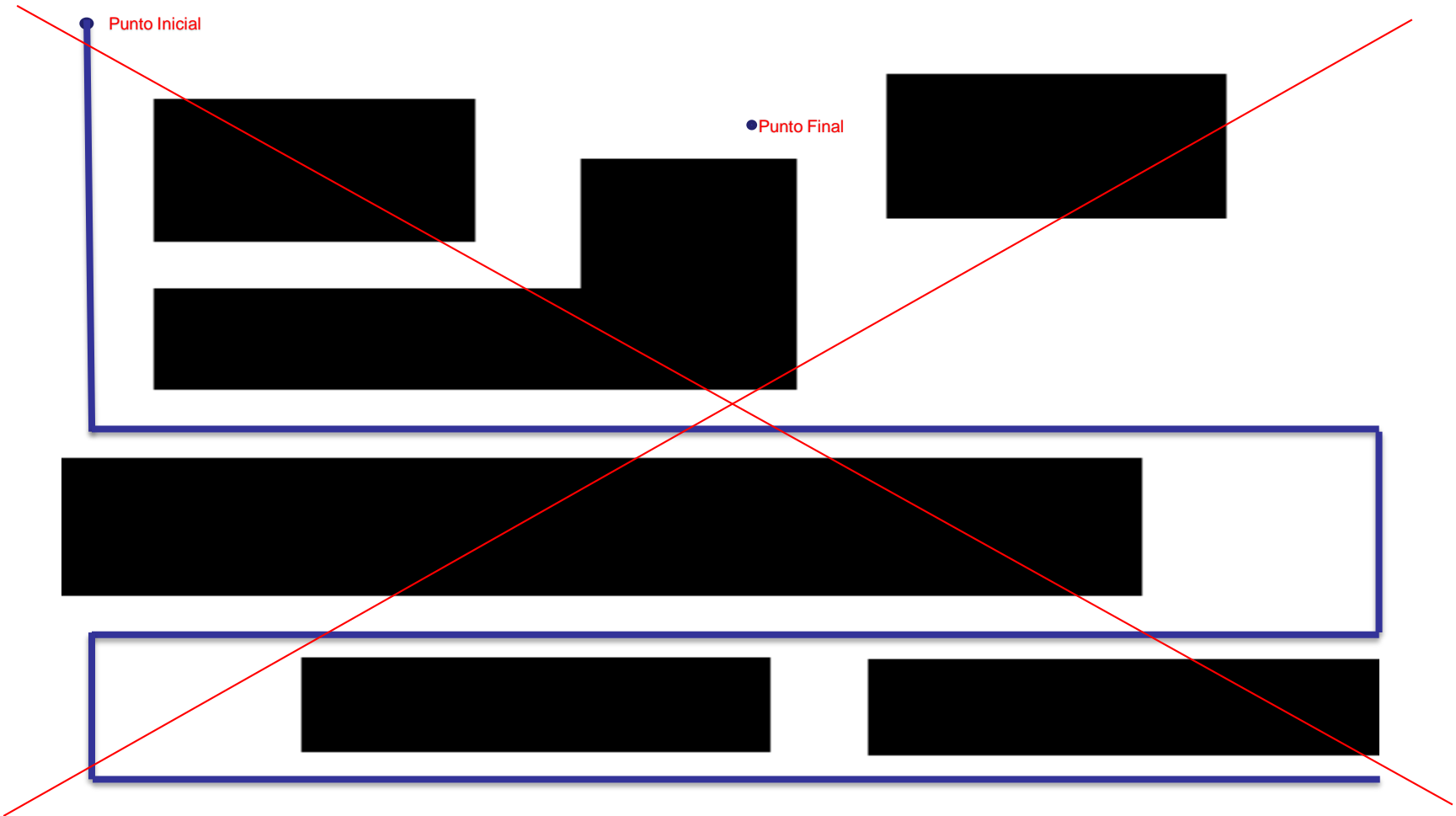
Path Planning



Path Planning



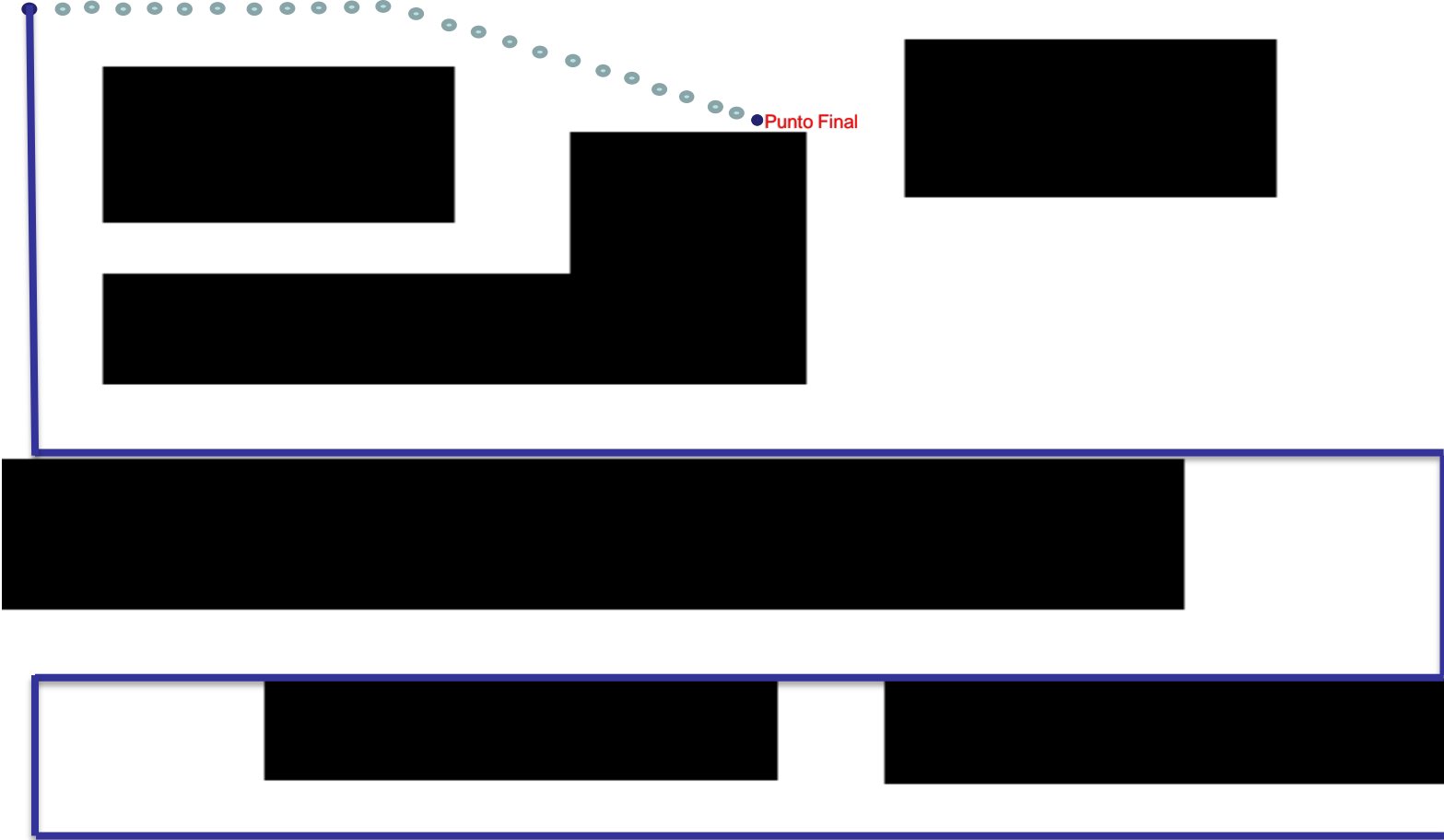
Path Planning



Path Planning

Punto Inicial

Punto Final

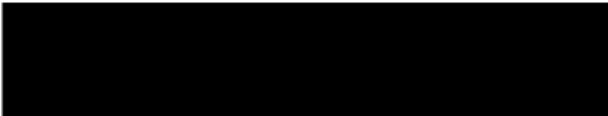
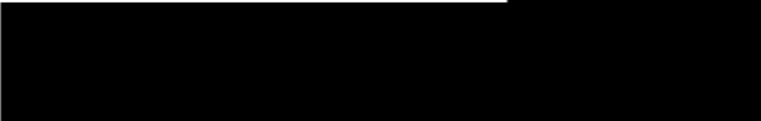
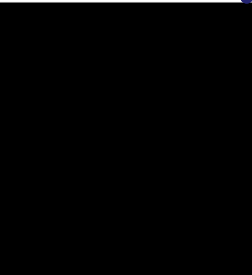
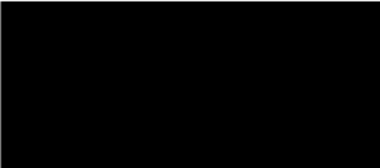


Path Planning

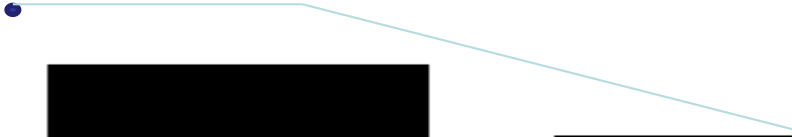


Path Planning

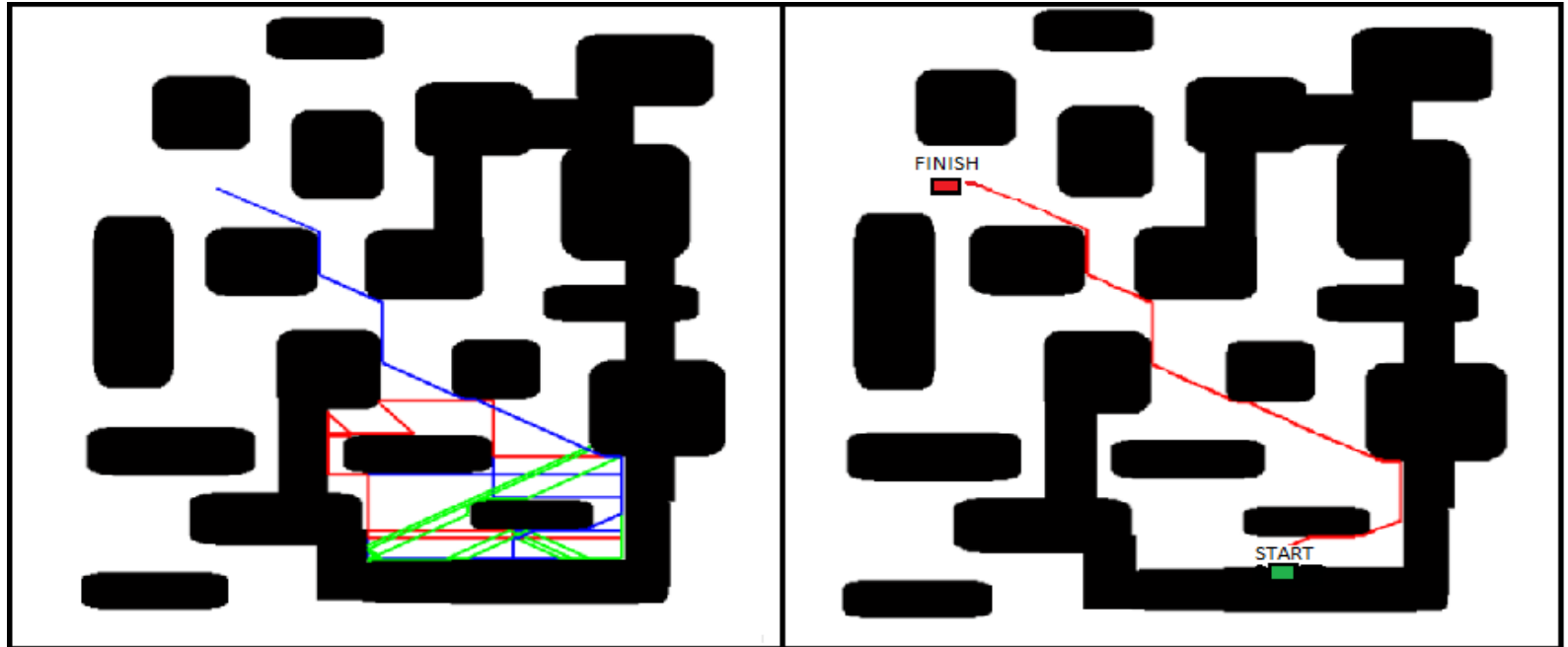
Punto Inicial



Punto Final



Validación de Path Planning



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- Formulación del Problema
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Resultados Experimentales

Resultados de Procesamiento de Imagen en tiempo Real



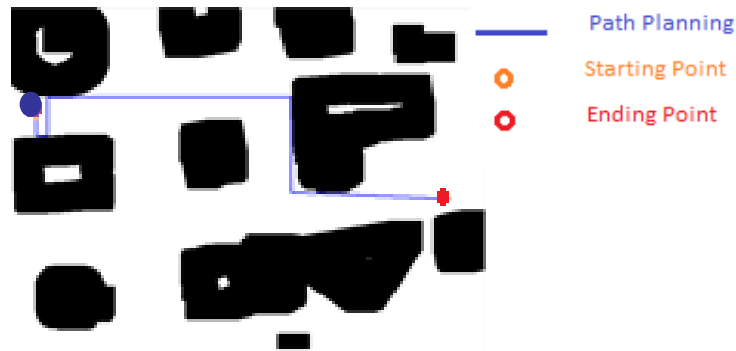
(a) Imagen Real

(b) Binarización

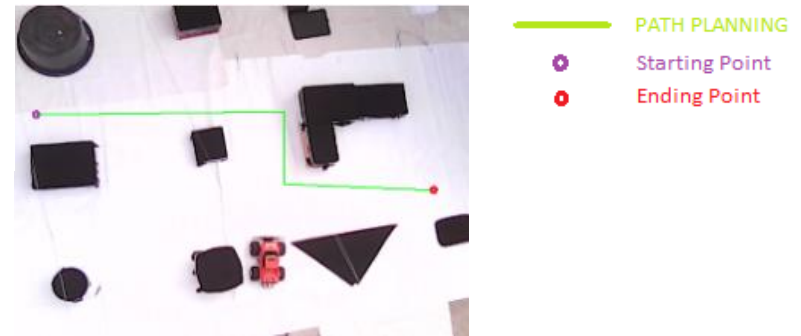
(c) Dilatación



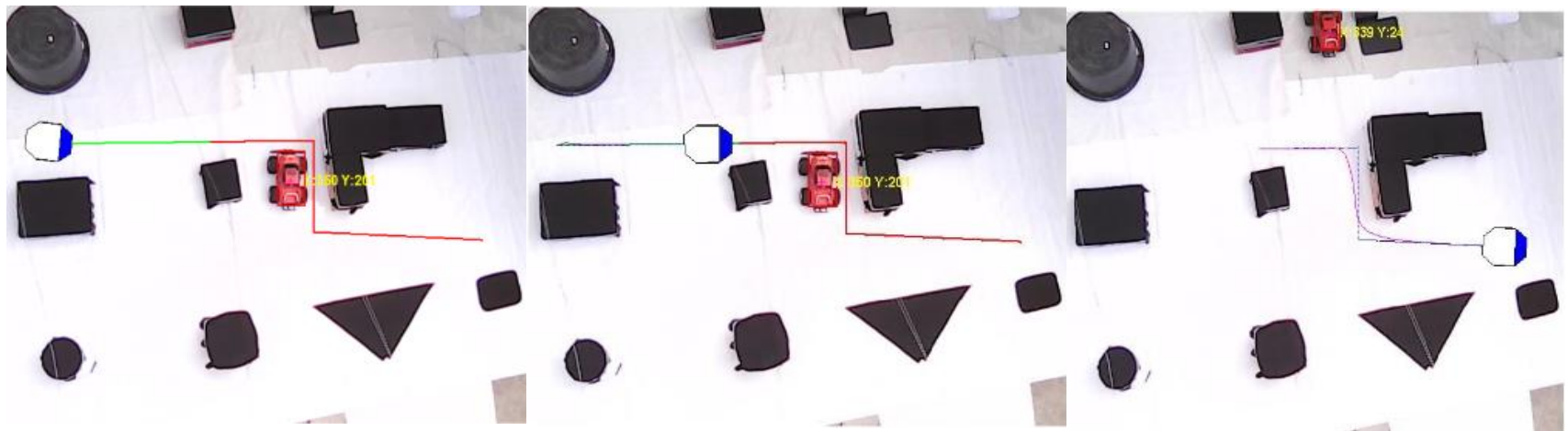
Resultados Experimentales



Path Planning



Path Planning filtrado



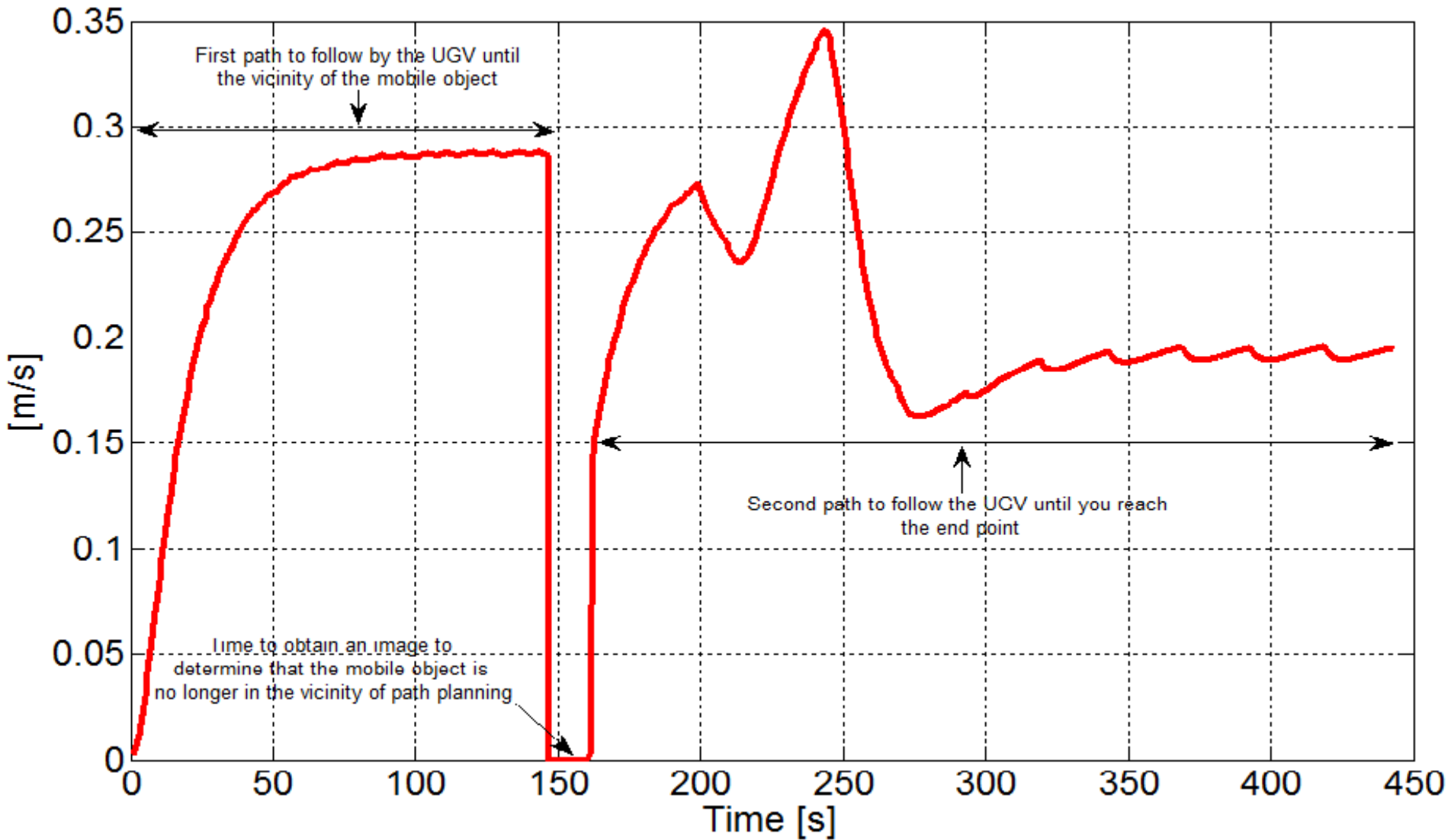
a) Identificación del objeto móvil

b) Movimiento del UGV hasta las cercanías del objeto móvil

c) UGV termina su ruta



Velocidad UGV



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Conclusiones

- La cooperación heterogénea entre UAV y UGV permiten realizar tareas de traslación en grandes entornos de trabajo con ayuda de la planificación de camino.
- La dilatación de la imagen del objeto se utilizó a fin de evitar colisiones de los objetos fijos y móviles con robot UGV, puesto que si los objetos están en una posición muy cercana se convierte en un solo objeto por lo que no se realizara el path planning a través de este lugar.
- El algoritmo heurístico basado en planificación de caminos aleatorias nos permitió optimizar en tiempo de llegada del robot del punto inicial al punto deseado, por medio de la elección del camino mas adecuado.
- La localización de objetos móviles dentro del entorno de trabajo permite que el UGV no colisione con los mismos ya que cuando el robot este en cercanías del objeto móvil disminuirá la velocidad o frenará si fuese el caso.



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