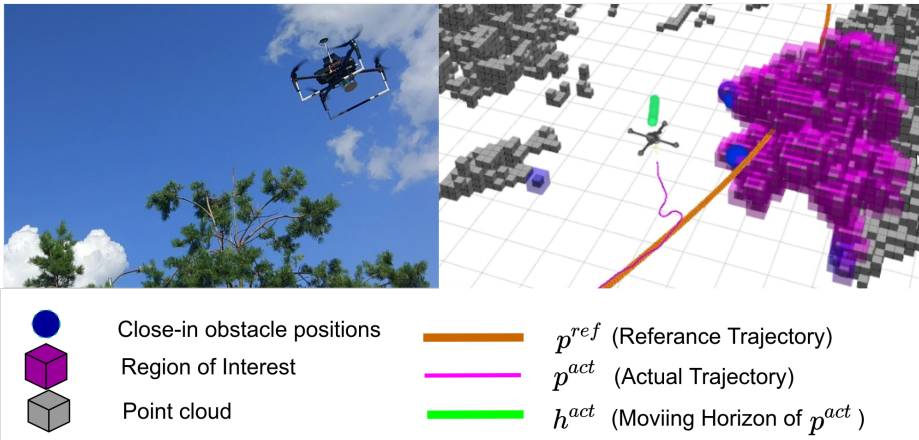


Trajectory tracking based on NMPC for MAVs

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What we need for autonomous navigation?



$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_k = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{f}_d(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{p}_k^x \\ \dot{p}_k^y \\ \dot{p}_k^z \\ \dot{\alpha}_k^z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_k^x \cos(\alpha_k^z) - v_k^y \sin(\alpha_k^z) \\ v_k^x \sin(\alpha_k^z) + v_k^y \cos(\alpha_k^z) \\ v_k^z \\ \omega_k^z \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{Euler Discretization}]{\delta=0.05s} \begin{bmatrix} p_k^x \\ p_k^y \\ p_k^z \\ \alpha_k^z \end{bmatrix} + \delta \begin{bmatrix} v_k^x \cos(\alpha_k^z) - v_k^y \sin(\alpha_k^z) \\ v_k^x \sin(\alpha_k^z) + v_k^y \cos(\alpha_k^z) \\ v_k^z \\ \omega_k^z \end{bmatrix}$$

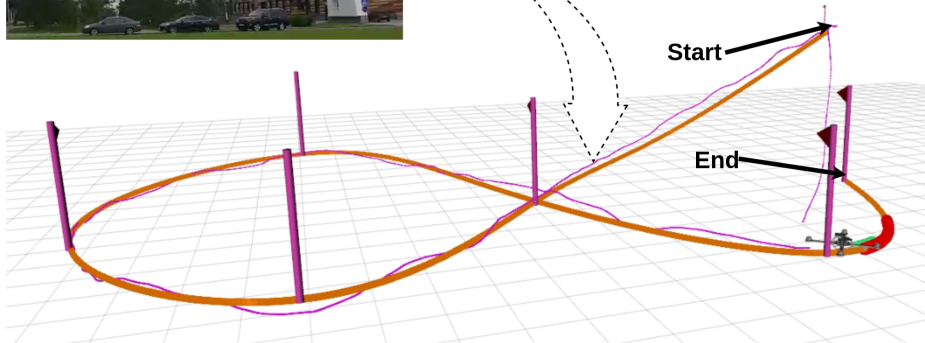
- 1 $\mathbf{x}_k = [p_k^x, p_k^y, p_k^z, \alpha_k^z]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}$ and $\mathbf{u}_k = [v_k^x, v_k^y, v_k^z, \omega_k^z]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u}$
- 2 p_k^i and $v_k^i, i \in \{x, y, z\}$ center position(m) and velocity (m/s) at time $t = k$ in the world coordinate frame
- 3 yaw angle (rad) α_k^z and yaw rate (rad/s) ω_k^z

Reference Trajectory Generation



1 Waypoints

T_{ref}
 T_{act}
 H_{ref}
 H_{act}



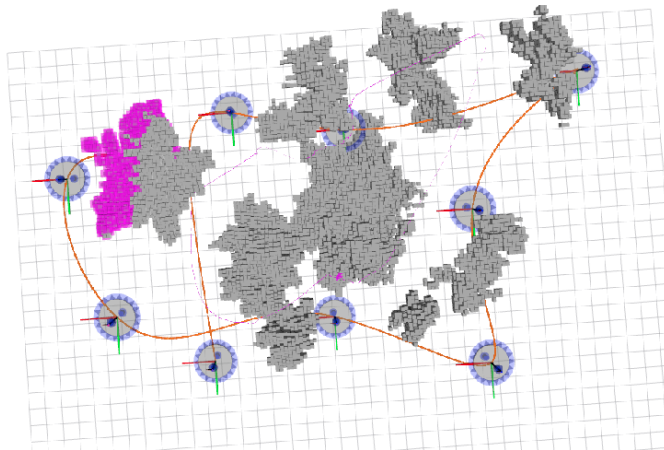
Reference Trajectory Generation

- 1 The d^{th} , i.e., $d=3$ order uniform B-Spline
- 2 knot sequence, i.e., $p^{knot} = \{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{n_k}\}$ and control points, i.e., $p^{ref} = \{p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{n_p}\}$ where $t_* \in \mathbb{R}$, $p_* \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $n_k = n_p + d + 1$; $*$ denotes the indexing of p^{ref} and p^{knot}
- 3 p_i^{ref} represents position i.e., $p_i^{ref} = \langle x_i, y_i, z_i \rangle$ in \mathbb{R}^3 where $i = 0, \dots, n_p$
- 4 For a given time index, t corresponding position, $c^{ref}(t)$

$$c^{ref}(t) = DeBoorCox(t, p^{ref}), \quad c^{ref}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \quad (1)$$

- 5 To estimate reference velocity and acceleration can be estimated by taking first and second derivative of p^{ref} and $c^{ref(*)}(t) = DeBoorCox(t, p^{ref(*)})$

Reference Trajectory Generation



Tracking Problem Synthesis

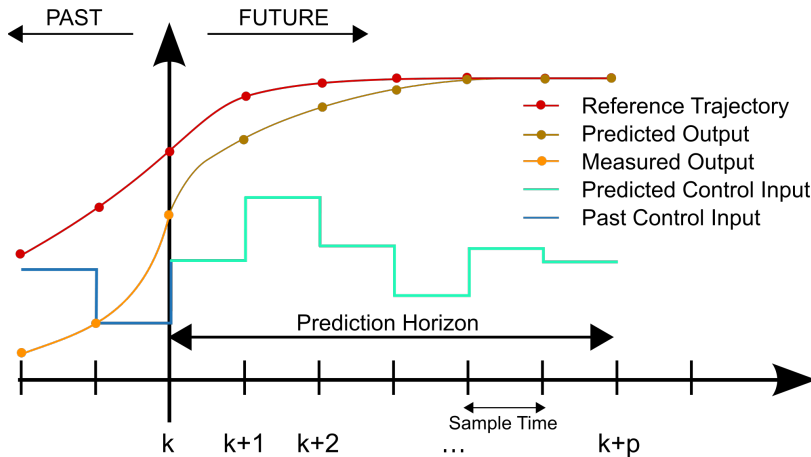


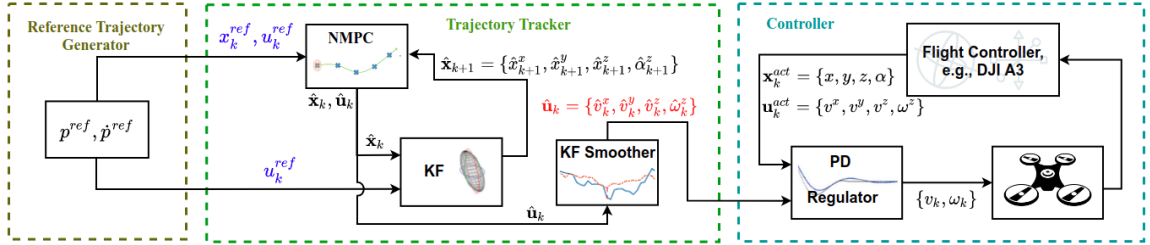
Figure: Model Predictive Control @ [1]

How to define the trajectory tracking problem?



$$\begin{aligned} J_{N_e}(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k) &= \sum_{h=0}^{N_e} \left\| \mathbf{x}_{k+h} - \mathbf{x}_{k+h}^{ref} \right\|_Q^2 + \left\| \mathbf{u}_{k+h} - \mathbf{u}_{k+h}^{ref} \right\|_R^2 \\ \min_w \quad & J_{N_e}(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & g_1(w) = 0, \quad g_2(w) \leq 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$
$$g_1(w) = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{x}}_k - \mathbf{x}_k \\ \vdots \\ f_d(\mathbf{x}_{k+h}, \mathbf{u}_{k+h}) - \mathbf{x}_{k+h+1} \\ \vdots \\ f_d(\mathbf{x}_{k+N_e-1}, \mathbf{u}_{k+N_e-1}) - \mathbf{x}_{k+N_e} \end{bmatrix}$$

Local Planner



PD Regulator:

$$v_k = k_p(\mathbf{p}_k - \mathbf{p}_k^{act}) - k_d \mathbf{v}_k^{act}, \quad \omega_k = k_a(\hat{\alpha}_k^z - \alpha_k^{act}) - k_v \omega_k^{act}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k = \underbrace{\langle \hat{x}_k^x, \hat{x}_k^y, \hat{x}_k^z, \hat{\alpha}_k^z \rangle}_{\mathbf{p}_k} \quad \hat{\mathbf{u}}_k = \underbrace{\langle \hat{v}_k^x, \hat{v}_k^y, \hat{v}_k^z, \hat{\omega}_k^z \rangle}_{\mathbf{x}_k} \quad (3)$$



D. Simon, “Model predictive control in flight control design: Stability and reference tracking,” Ph.D. dissertation, Linköping University Electronic Press, 2014.

