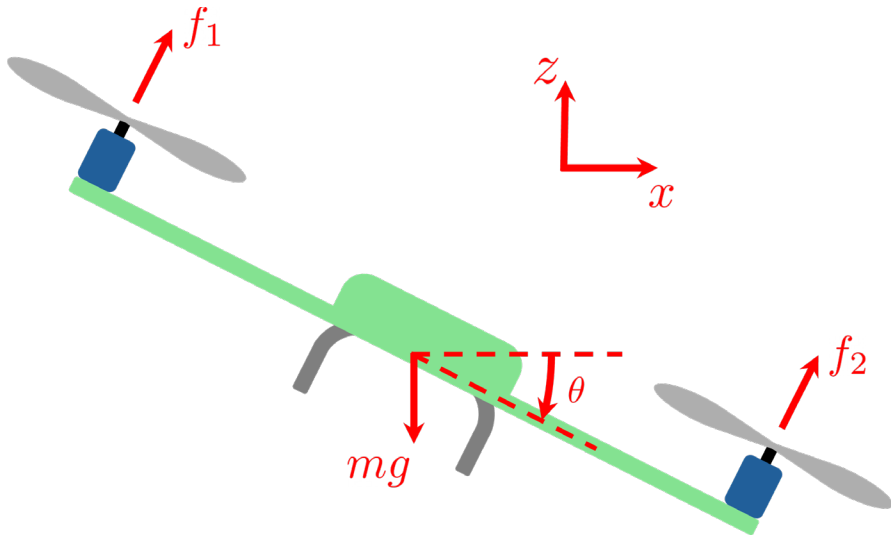


# Time-optimal trajectory planning for multicopter lateral flight

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Juan Augusto Paredes Salazar

# Multicopter lateral flight dynamics without rotational dynamics



## States

- $x$ : Horizontal position of multicopter.
- $z$ : Vertical position of multicopter.
- $\theta$ : Pitch angle of multicopter.

## Inputs

- $f_1, f_2$ : Thrust exerted by each of the multicopter rotors.
- $f_T = f_1 + f_2$ : Total thrust exerted by multicopter rotors.
- $\omega = \dot{\theta}$ : Pitch rate of multicopter, can be directly modulated (assumption)

## Parameters

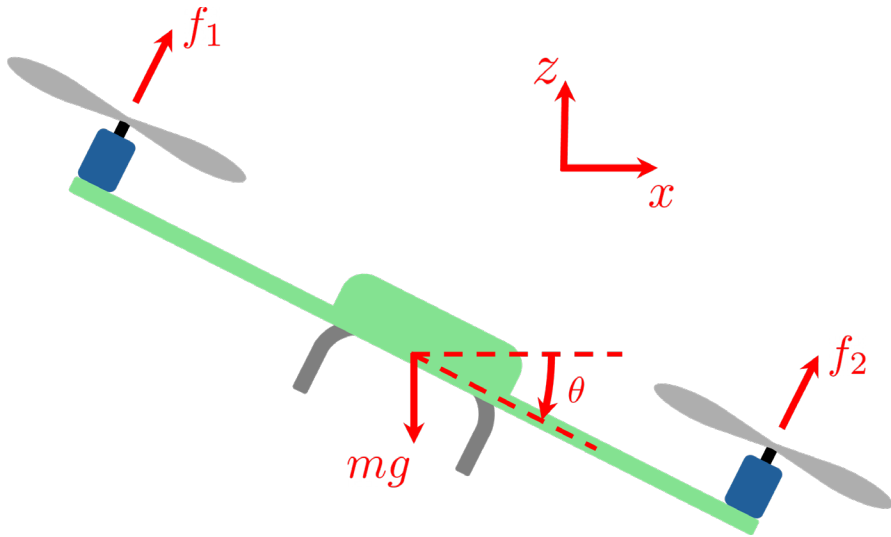
- $m$ : Multicopter mass.
- $g$ : Gravitational acceleration constant.

## Input Constraints

- $f_T \in [\underline{f}_T, \bar{f}_T]$ .
- $\omega \in [-\bar{\omega}, \bar{\omega}]$ .

# Multicopter lateral flight dynamics without rotational dynamics

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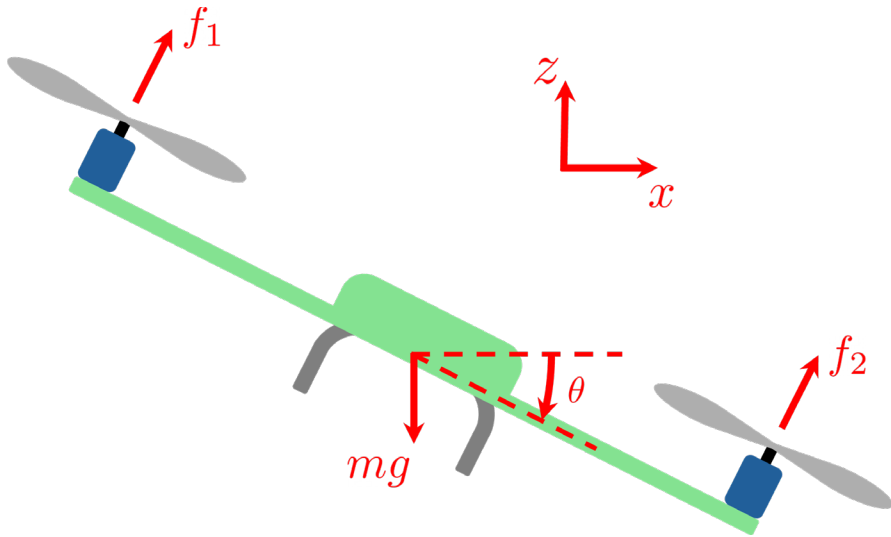
## System Dynamics

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{f_T}{m} \sin \theta$$

$$\ddot{z} = \frac{f_T}{m} \cos \theta - g$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega$$

# Multicopter lateral flight dynamics without rotational dynamics



## State vector

- $\mathbf{x} \triangleq [x \ \dot{x} \ z \ \dot{z} \ \theta]^T$

## Input Vector

- $\mathbf{u} \triangleq [f_T/m \ \omega]^T \triangleq [u_T \ u_R]^T$

## Input Constraints

- $u_T \in [f_T/m, \bar{f}_T/m]$ .
- $u_R \in [-\bar{\omega}, \bar{\omega}]$ .

## System Dynamics

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ u_T \sin \theta \\ \dot{z} \\ u_T \cos \theta - g \\ u_R \end{bmatrix}$$

# Nonlinear programming for time-optimal trajectory planning

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## Discrete-time system setup

- Discrete-time nonlinear dynamics resulting from discretizing continuous-time dynamics  $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})$  using the Euler method are given by

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

where  $k \in \{0, 1, \dots\}$  is the iteration step,  $\Delta t > 0$  is the time between iterations, and  $\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k$  are the discrete-time state and input vectors, respectively.

- Iteration step  $k$  corresponds to the time  $t = k \Delta t$ .
- Let  $\mathbf{x}_{k,(i)}$  be the  $i$ -th component of  $\mathbf{x}_k$ , and let  $\mathbf{u}_{k,(j)}$  be the  $j$ -th component of  $\mathbf{u}_k$ , and consider the state and input constraints

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}_{k,(i)} &\in [\mathbf{x}_{(i),\min}, \mathbf{x}_{k,(i),\max}], \\ \mathbf{u}_{k,(j)} &\in [\mathbf{u}_{(j),\min}, \mathbf{u}_{k,(j),\max}]\end{aligned}$$

# Nonlinear programming for time-optimal trajectory planning

## Nonlinear programming

- For a given trajectory, let  $T > 0$  be the final time,  $\mathbf{x}_i$  the initial state,  $\mathbf{x}_f$  the final state, and  $\mathbf{u}_f$  the final input.
- For a user-chosen maximum number of iteration steps  $N$ , the time-optimal trajectory optimization problem can be formulated using the discretized dynamics shown in the previous slide as

$$\min_{(\mathbf{x}_k)_{k=0}^N, (\mathbf{u}_k)_{k=0}^{N-1}, T} T + (\mathbf{x}_f - \mathbf{x}_N)^T Q_x (\mathbf{x}_f - \mathbf{x}_N) + (\mathbf{u}_f - \mathbf{u}_{N-1})^T Q_u (\mathbf{u}_f - \mathbf{u}_{N-1}),$$

where  $Q_x$ ,  $Q_u$  are weighting matrices, subject to

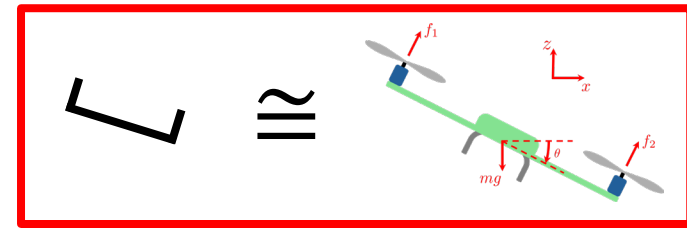
$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \frac{T}{N} f(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k) \quad \text{for all } k \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{x}_i, \quad \mathbf{x}_N = \mathbf{x}_f, \quad \mathbf{u}_{N-1} = \mathbf{u}_f, \quad T > 0$$

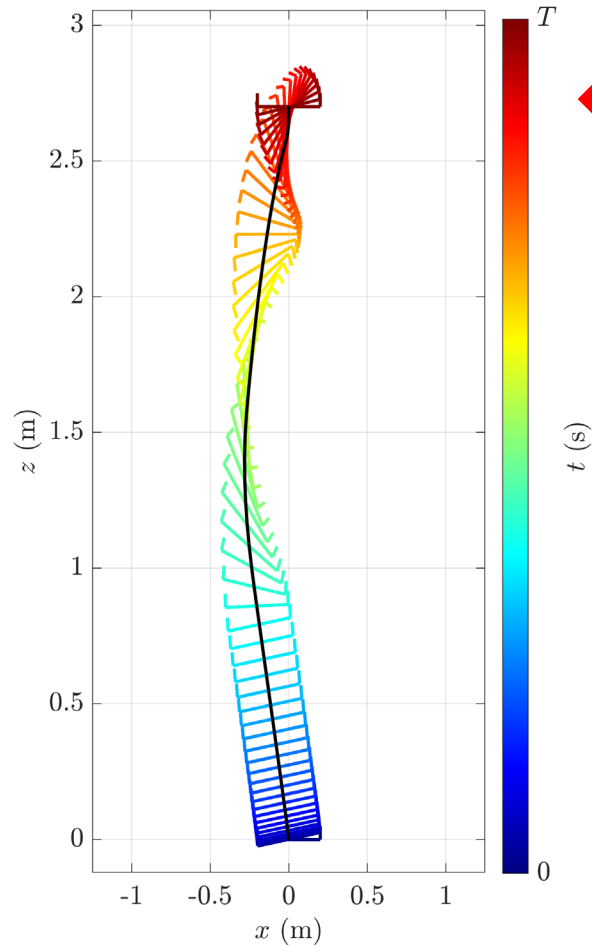
$$\mathbf{x}_{k,(i)} \in [\mathbf{x}_{(i),\min}, \mathbf{x}_{k,(i),\max}], \quad \text{for all } k \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}, \text{ for all } i \text{ components of } \mathbf{x}_k$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{k,(j)} \in [\mathbf{u}_{(j),\min}, \mathbf{u}_{k,(j),\max}], \quad \text{for all } k \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}, \text{ for all } j \text{ components of } \mathbf{u}_k$$

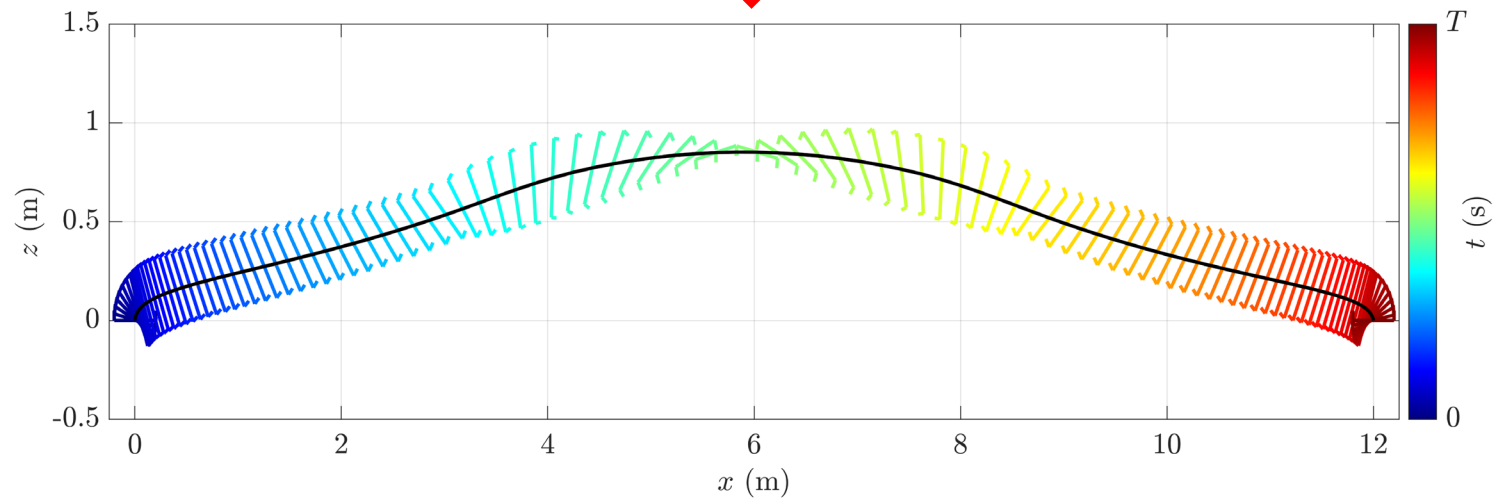
# Test scenarios



without rotational dynamics

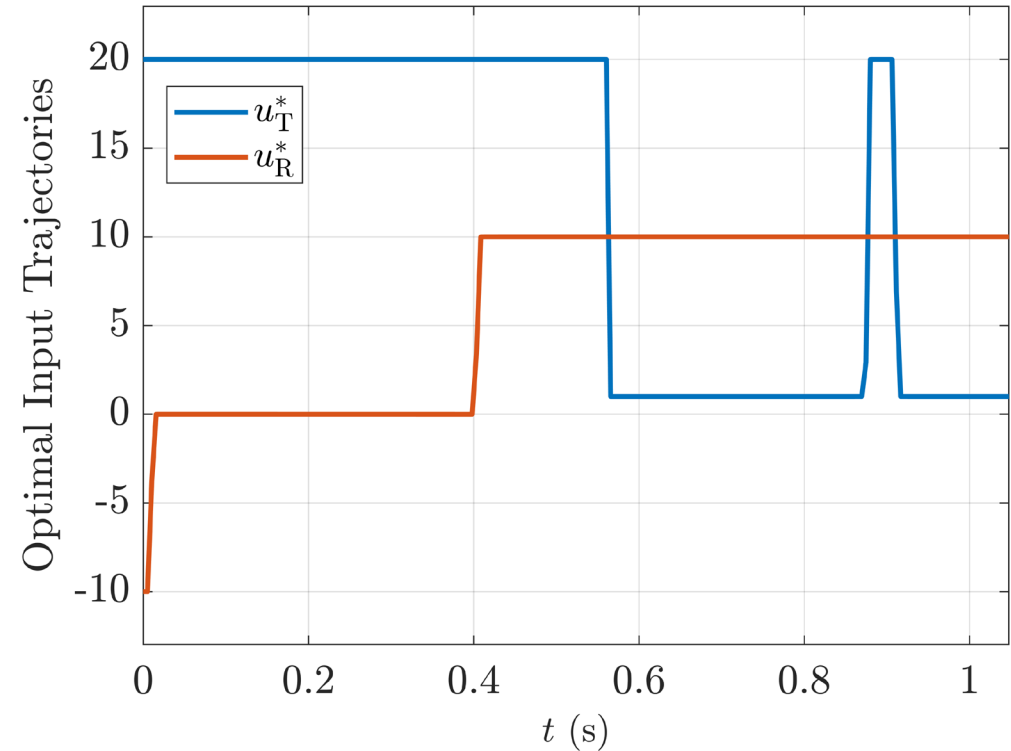
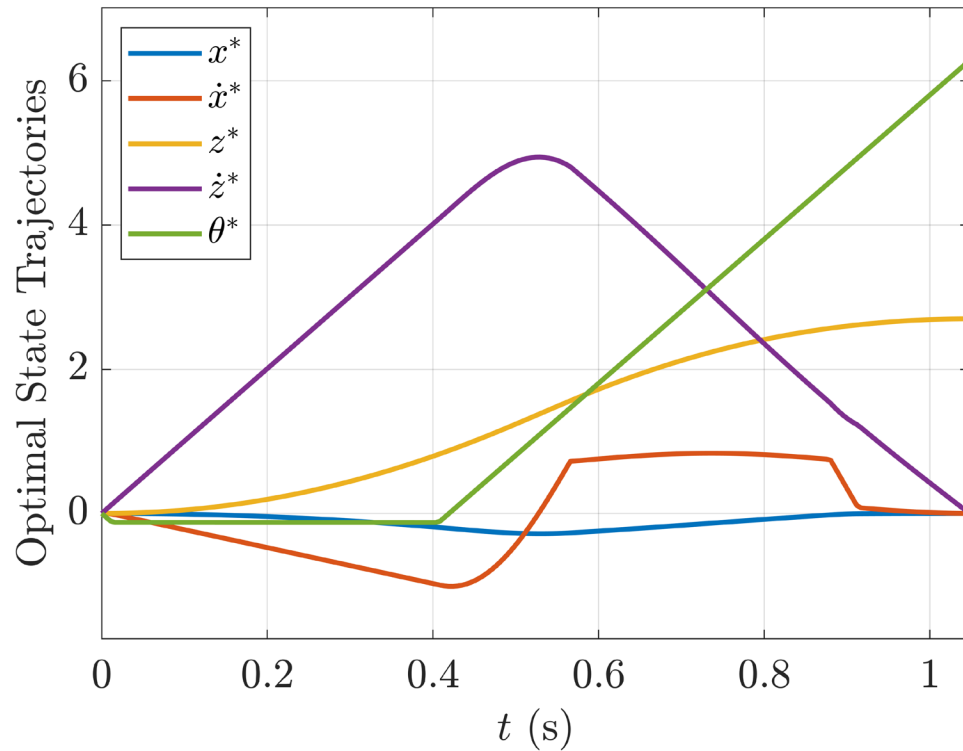


- Vertical displacement with flip maneuver  
( $x_T = 0$  m,  $z_T = 2.7$  m,  $\theta_T = 2\pi$  rad)
- Horizontal displacement with flip maneuver  
( $x_T = 12$  m,  $z_T = 0$  m,  $\theta_T = 2\pi$  rad)



# Vertical Displacement with Flip

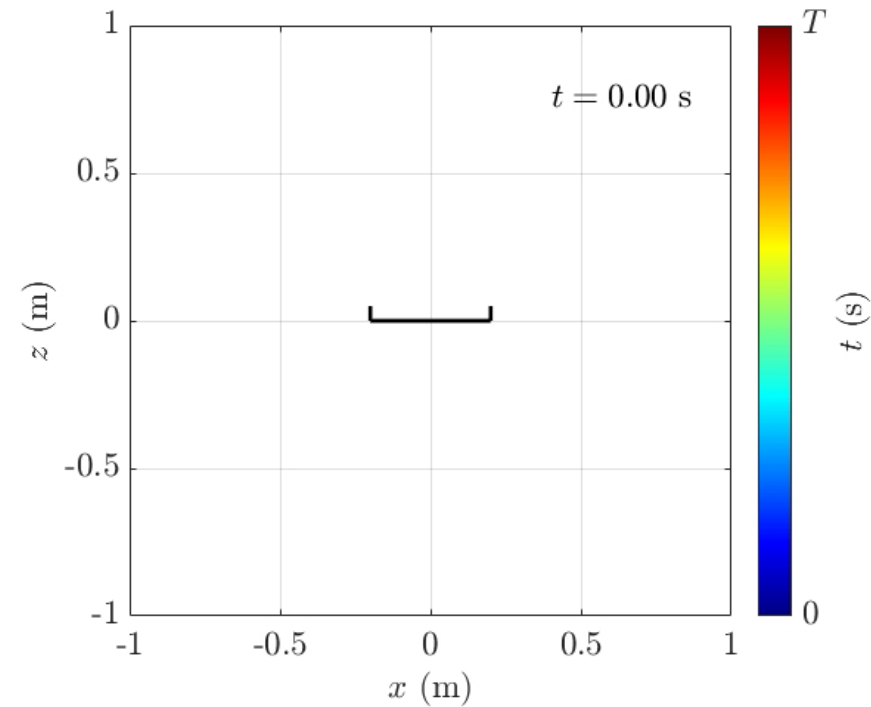
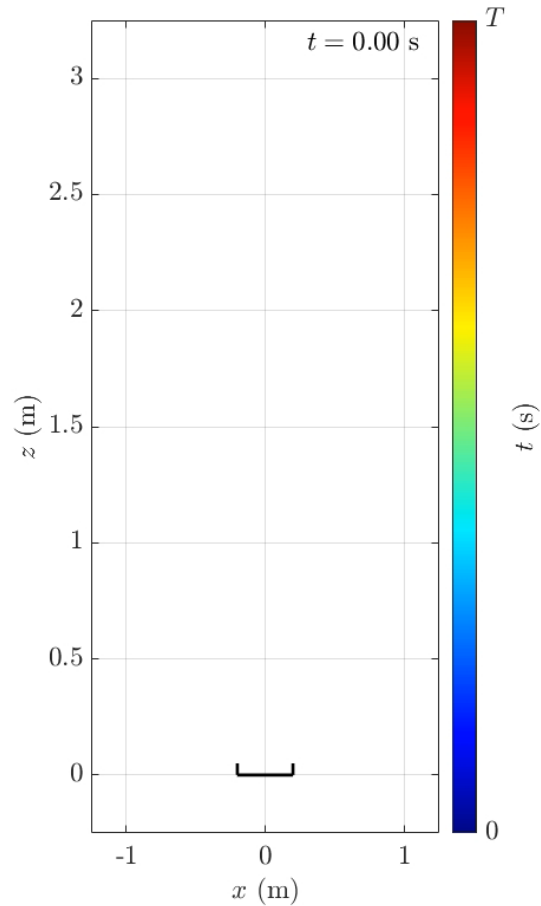
$$x_T = 0 \text{ m}, z_T = 2.7 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$





# Vertical Displacement with Flip

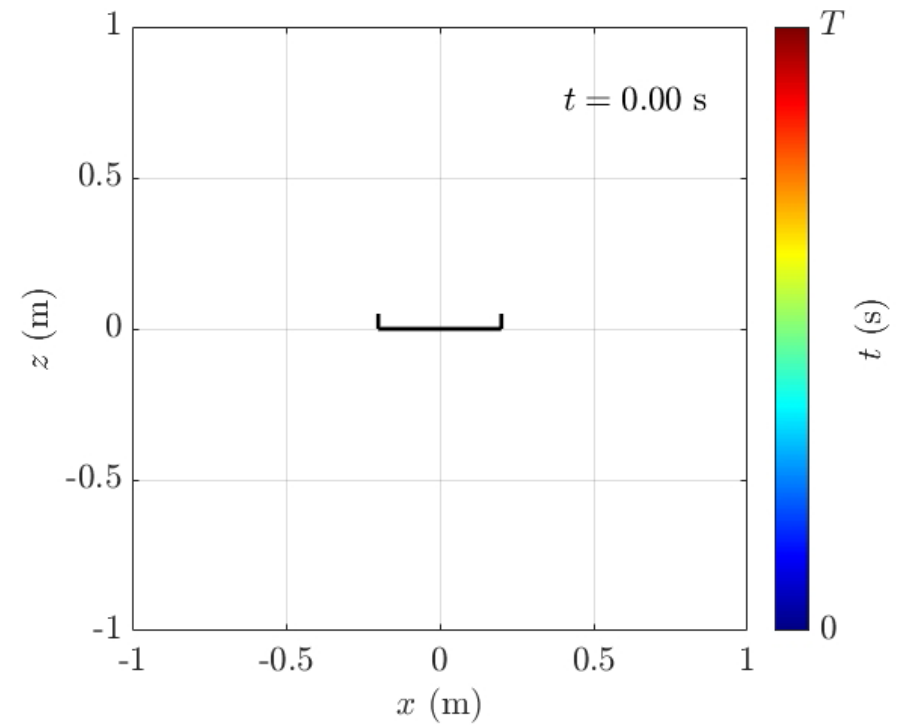
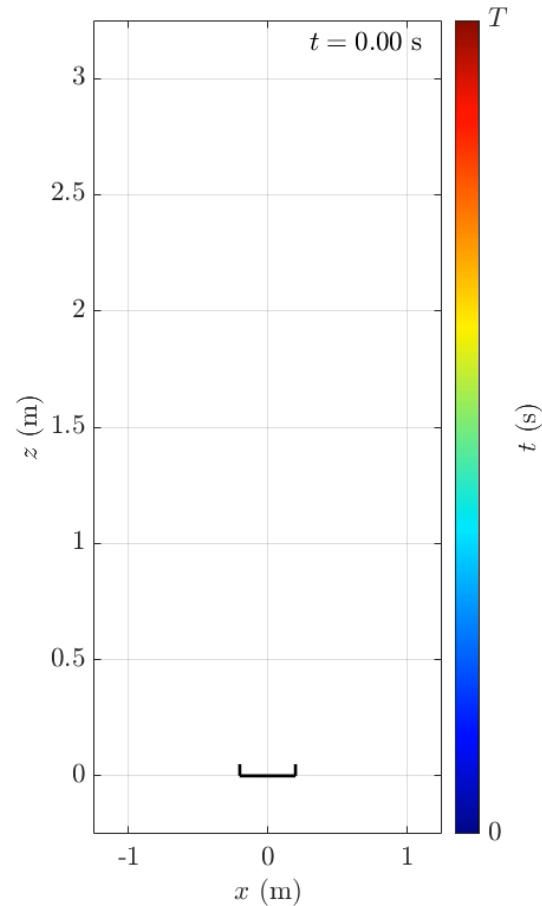
$$x_T = 0 \text{ m}, z_T = 2.7 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



Playback speed: 1x

# Vertical Displacement with Flip

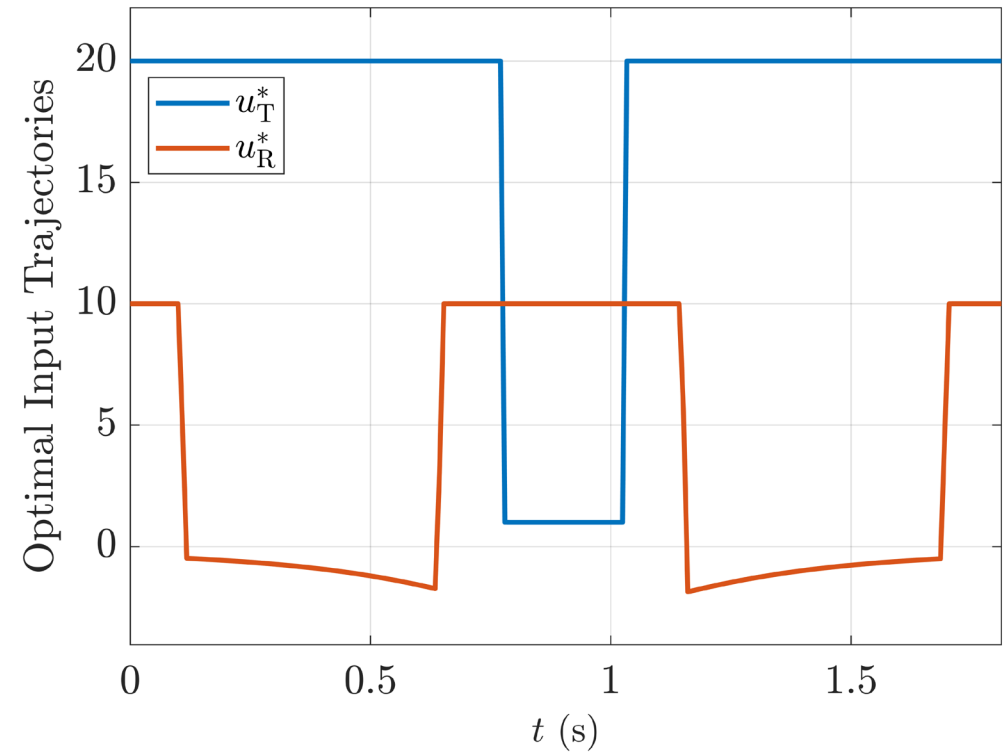
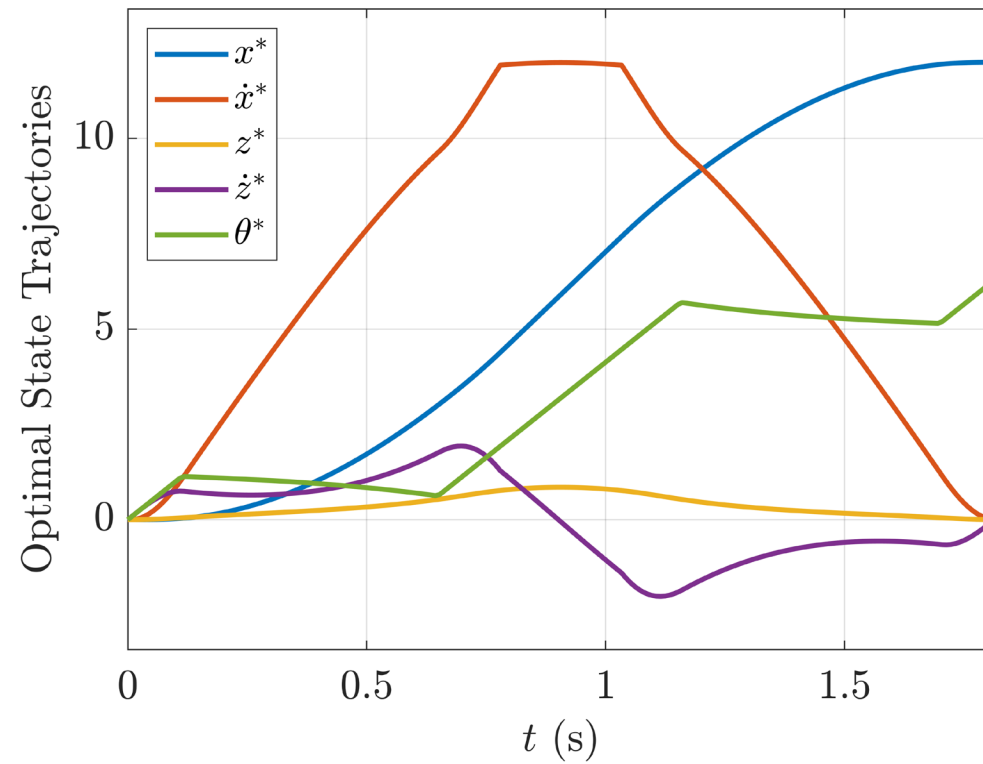
$$x_T = 0 \text{ m}, z_T = 2.7 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



Playback speed: 0.2x

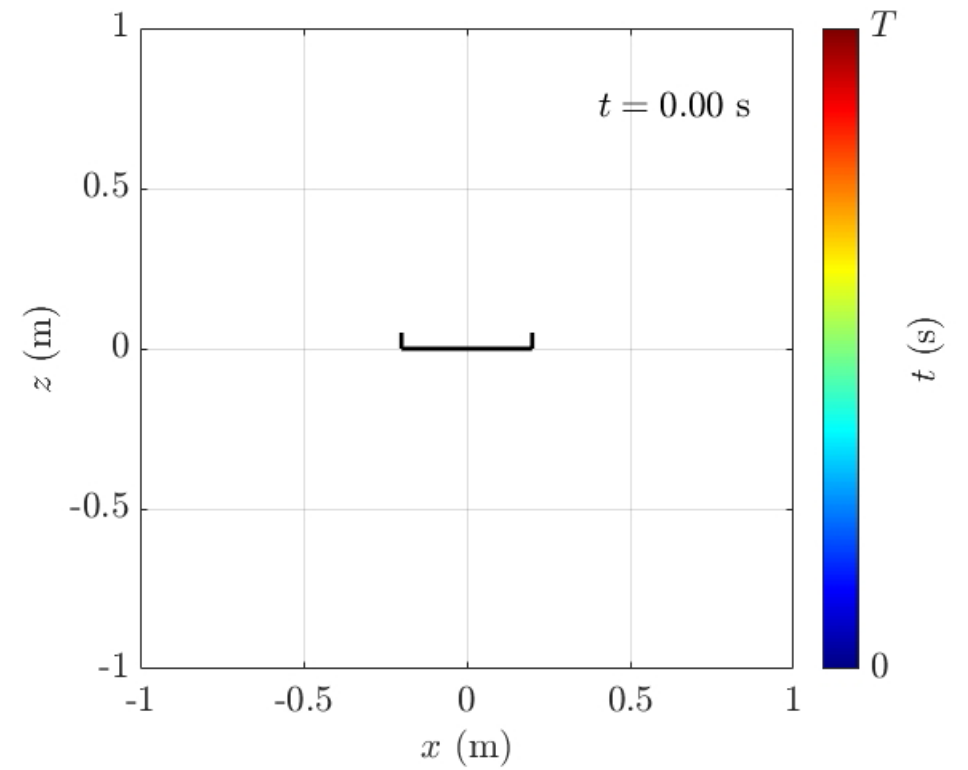
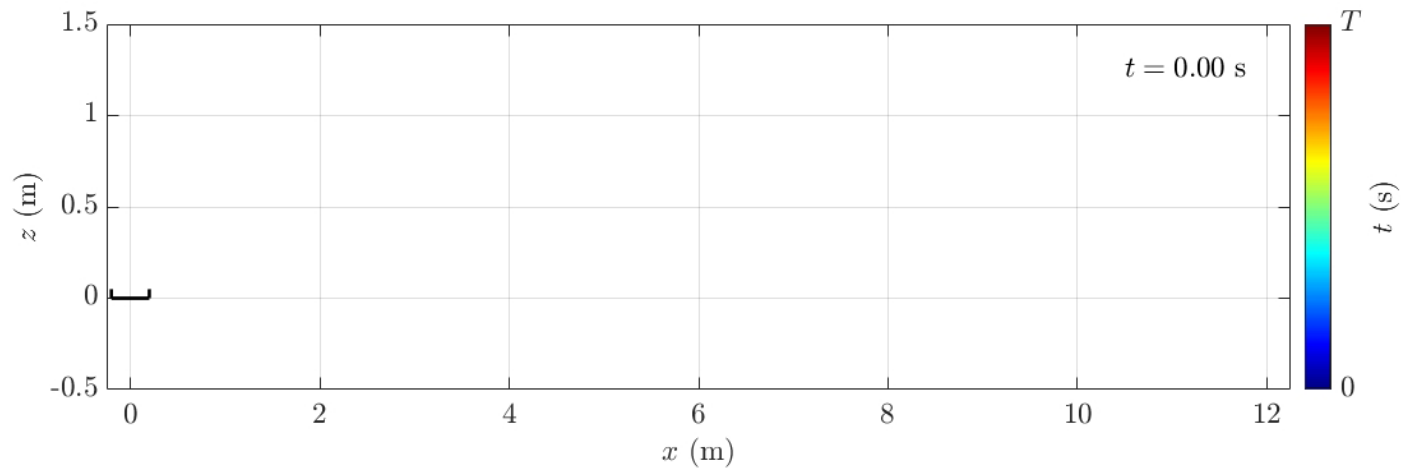
# Horizontal Displacement with Flip

$$x_T = 12 \text{ m}, z_T = 0 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



# Horizontal Displacement with Flip

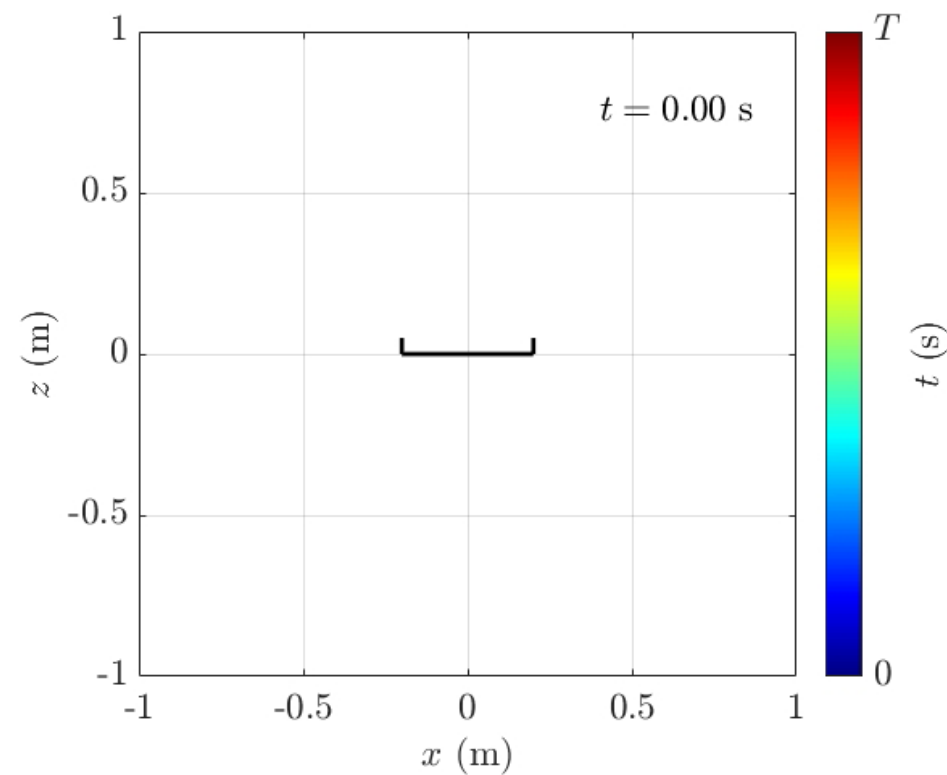
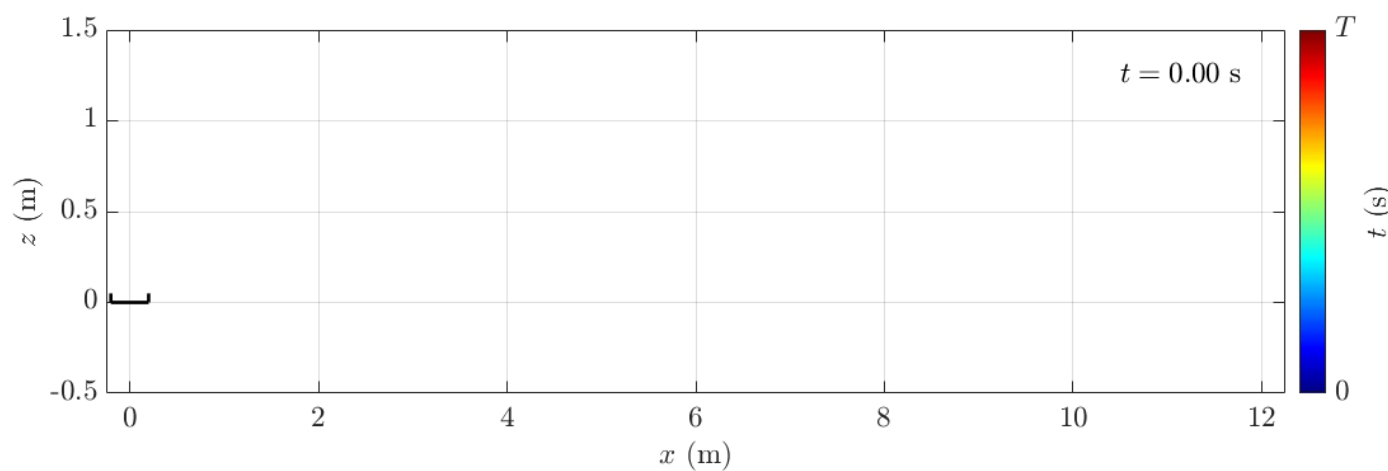
$$x_T = 12 \text{ m}, z_T = 0 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



Playback speed: 1x

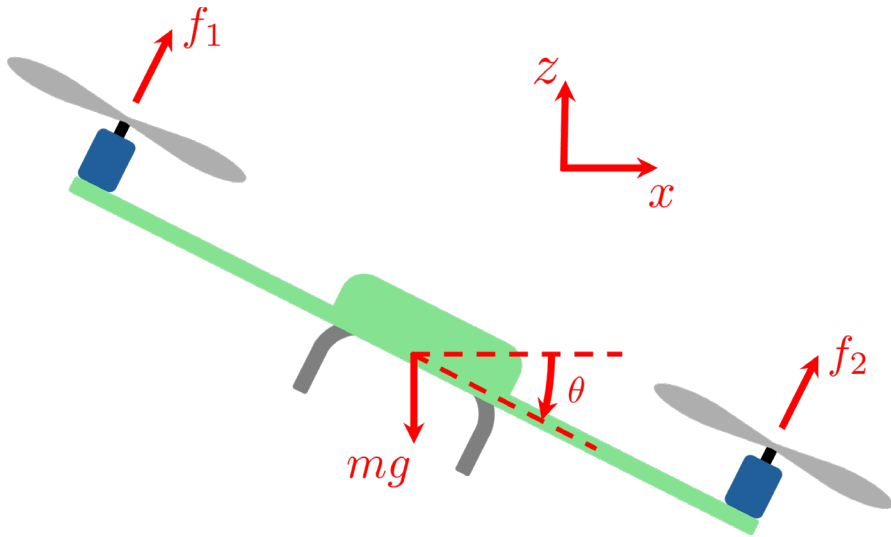
# Horizontal Displacement with Flip

$$x_T = 12 \text{ m}, z_T = 0 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



Playback speed: 0.2x

# Multicopter lateral flight dynamics with rotational dynamics



## States

- $x$ : Horizontal position of multicopter.
- $z$ : Vertical position of multicopter.
- $\theta$ : Pitch angle of multicopter.

## Inputs

- $f_1, f_2$ : Thrust exerted by each of the multicopter rotors.
- $f_T = f_1 + f_2$ : Total thrust exerted by multicopter rotors.
- $\tau = (f_1 - f_2)/d$ : Total moment exerted by the multicopter rotors separated by distance  $d$ .

## Parameters

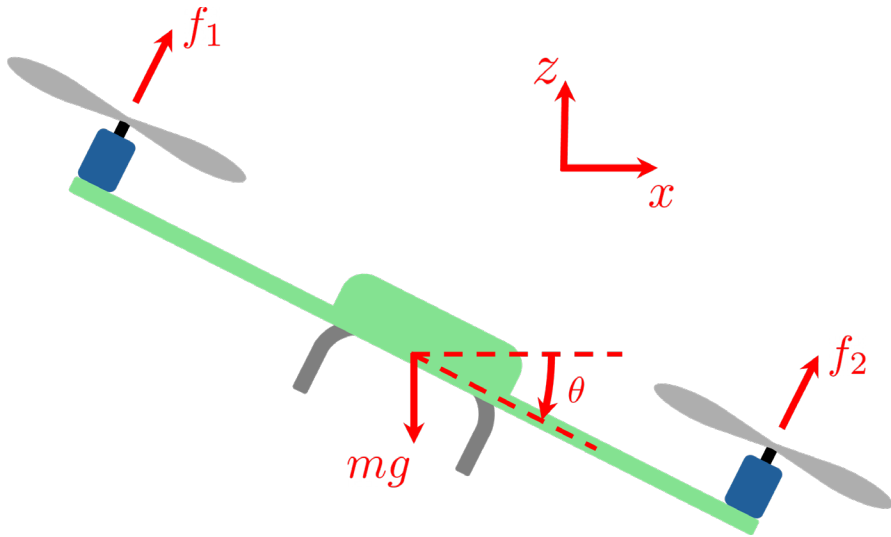
- $m$ : Multicopter mass.
- $J_I$ : Multicopter moment of lateral inertia.
- $g$ : Gravitational acceleration constant.

## Input Constraints

- $f_T \in [\underline{f}_T, \bar{f}_T]$ .
- $\tau \in [-\bar{\tau}, \bar{\tau}]$ .

# Multicopter lateral flight dynamics with rotational dynamics

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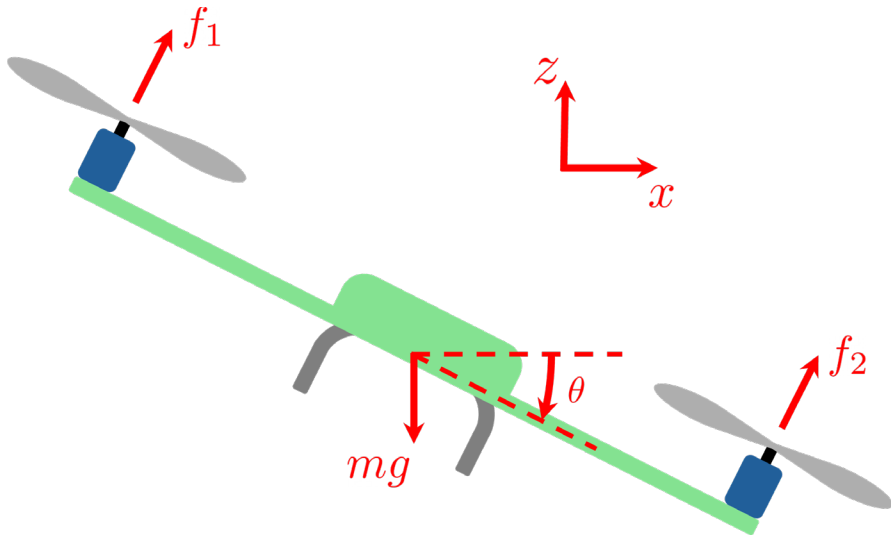
## System Dynamics

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{f_T}{m} \sin \theta$$

$$\ddot{z} = \frac{f_T}{m} \cos \theta - g$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{\tau}{J_I}$$

# Multicopter lateral flight dynamics with rotational dynamics



## State vector

- $\mathbf{x} \triangleq [x \ \dot{x} \ z \ \dot{z} \ \theta \ \dot{\theta}]^T$

## Input Vector

- $\mathbf{u} \triangleq [f_T/m \ \tau/J_I]^T \triangleq [u_T \ u_R]^T$

## Input Constraints

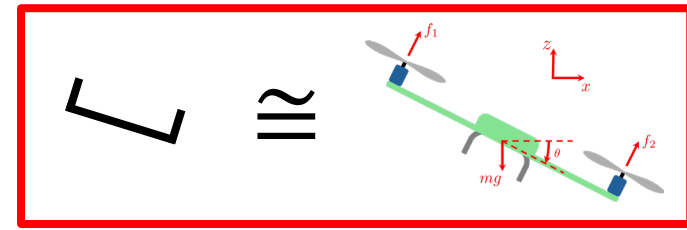
- $u_T \in [\underline{f}_T/m, \ \bar{f}_T/m]$ .
- $u_R \in [-\bar{\tau}/J_I, \ \bar{\tau}/J_I]$ .

## System Dynamics

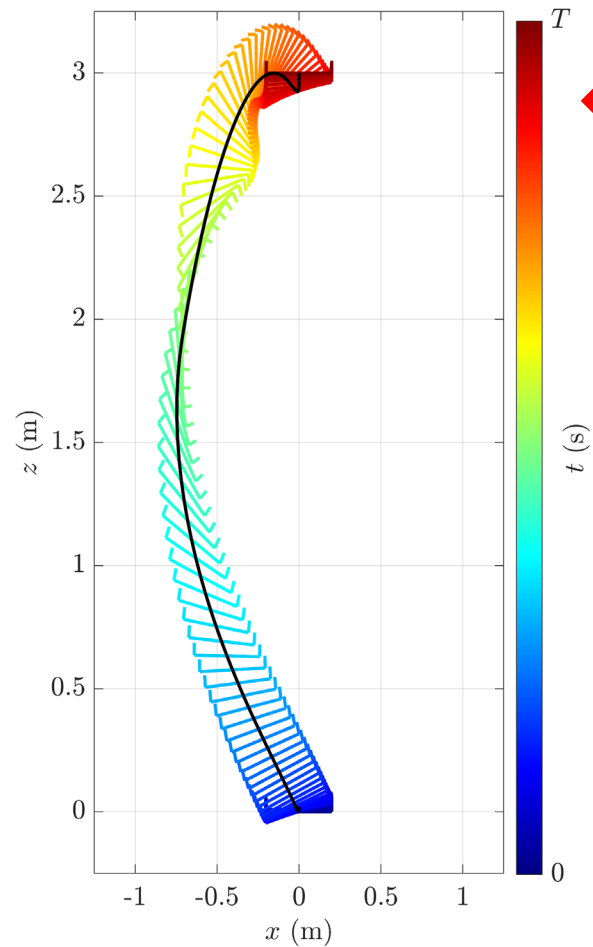
$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ u_T \sin \theta \\ \dot{z} \\ u_T \cos \theta - g \\ \dot{\theta} \\ u_R \end{bmatrix}$$



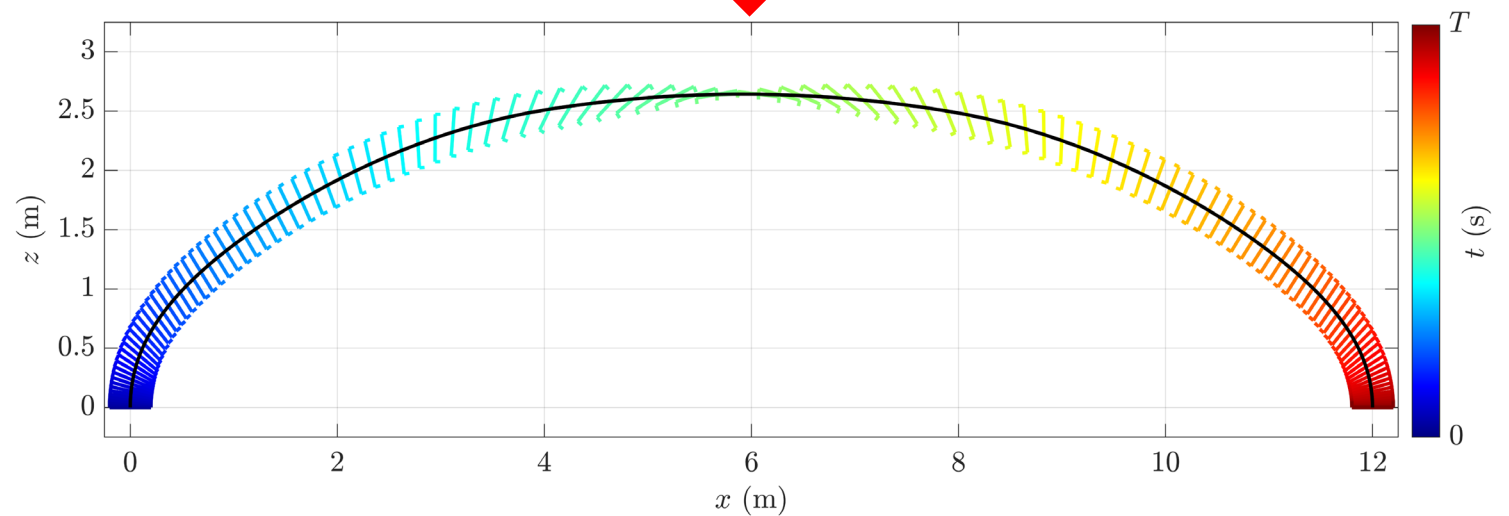
# Test scenarios



with rotational dynamics

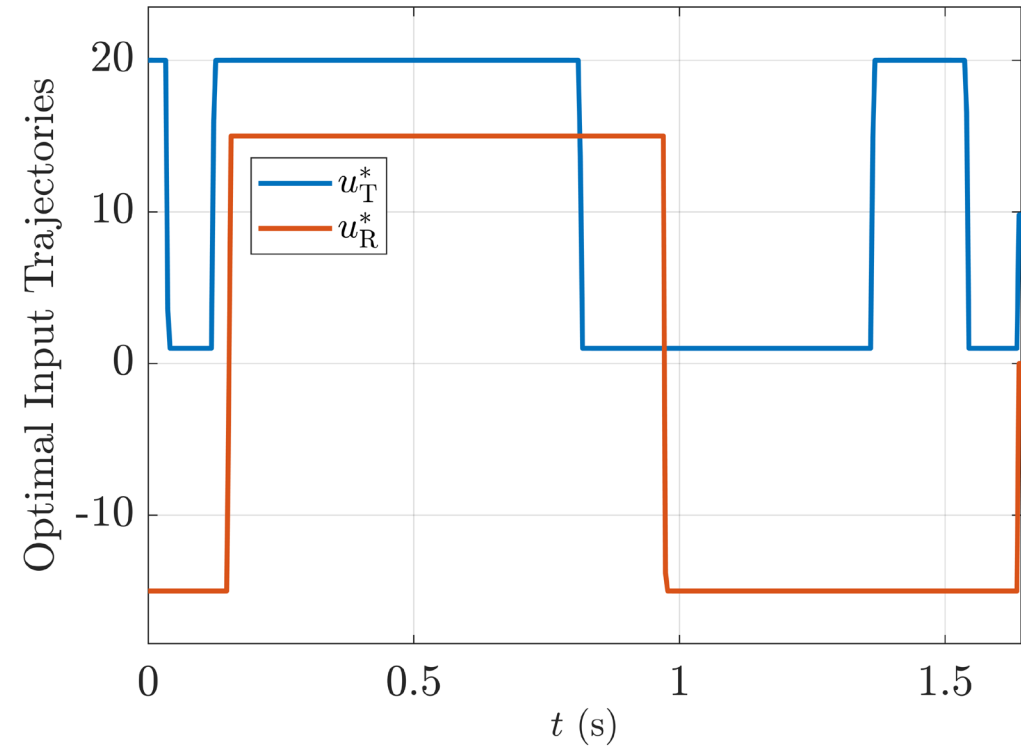
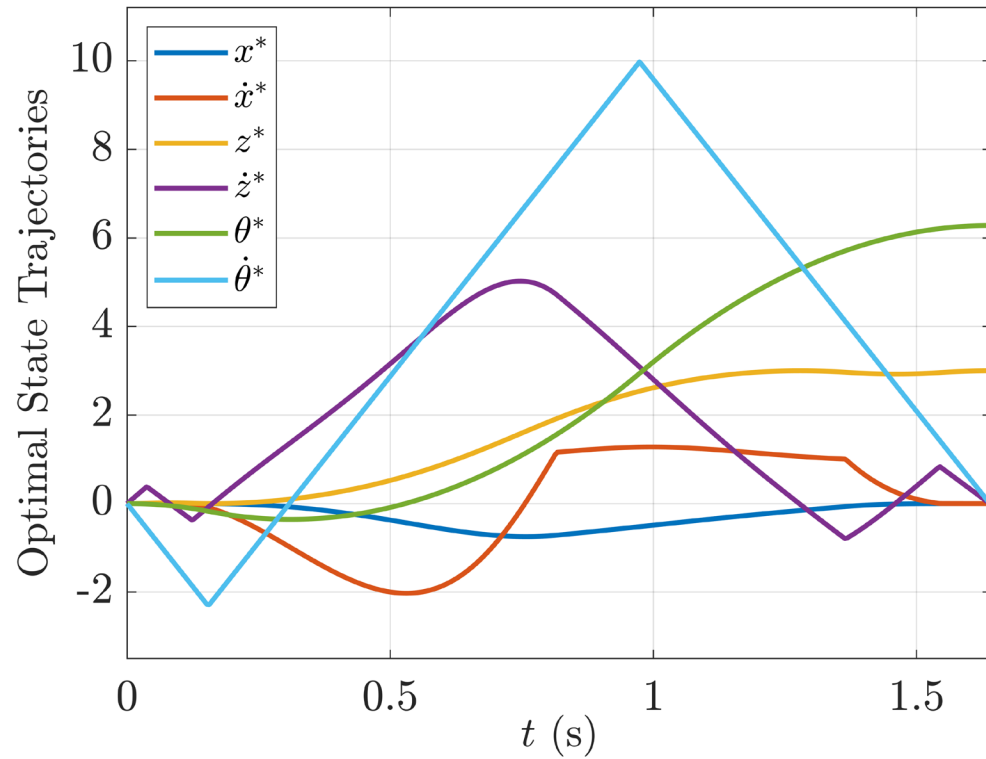


- Vertical displacement with flip maneuver  
( $x_T = 0$  m,  $z_T = 3$  m,  $\theta_T = 2\pi$  rad)
- Horizontal displacement with flip maneuver  
( $x_T = 12$  m,  $z_T = 0$  m,  $\theta_T = 2\pi$  rad)



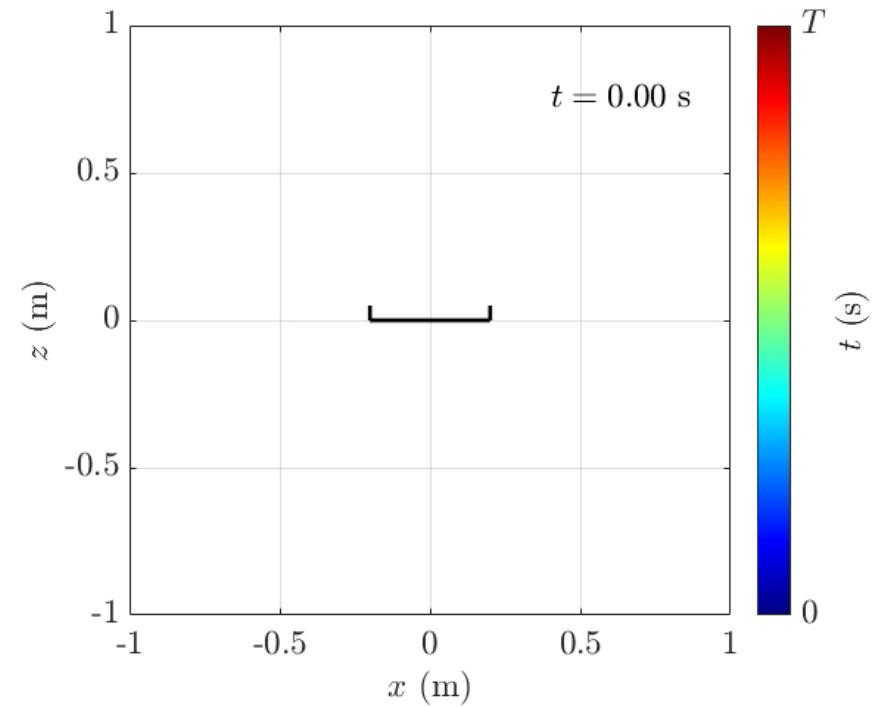
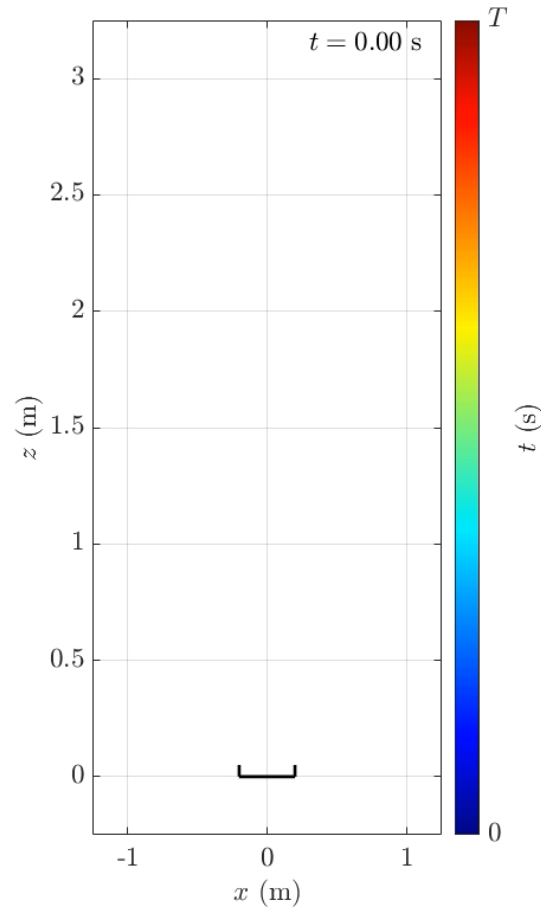
# Vertical Displacement with Flip

$$x_T = 0 \text{ m}, z_T = 3 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



# Vertical Displacement with Flip

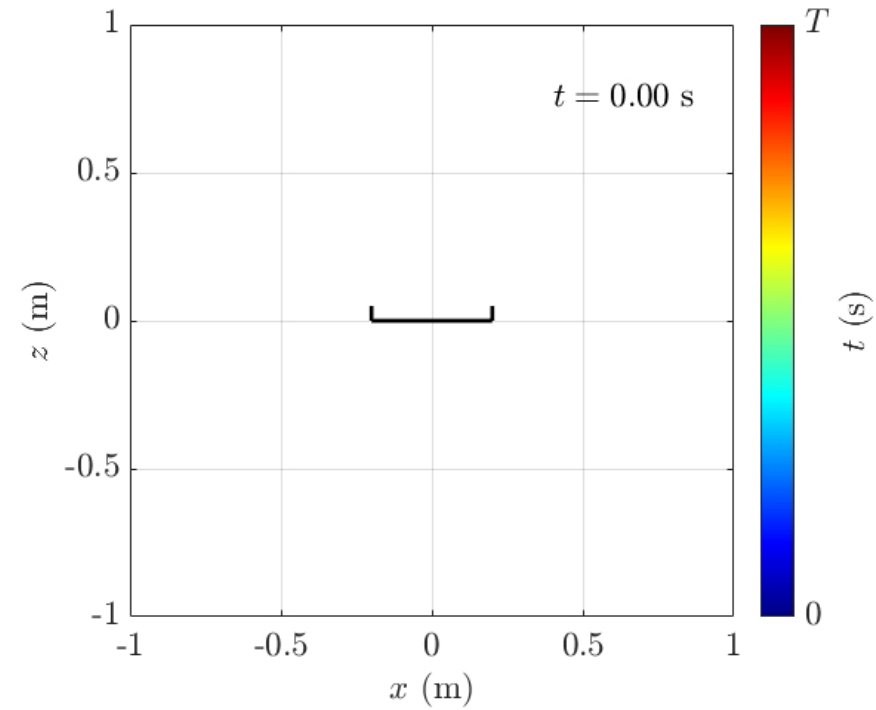
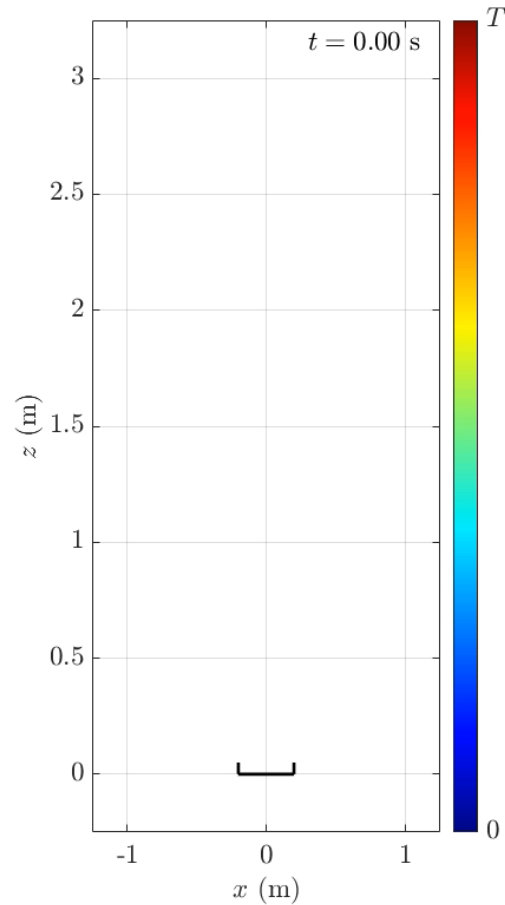
$$x_T = 0 \text{ m}, z_T = 3 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



Playback speed: 1x

# Vertical Displacement with Flip

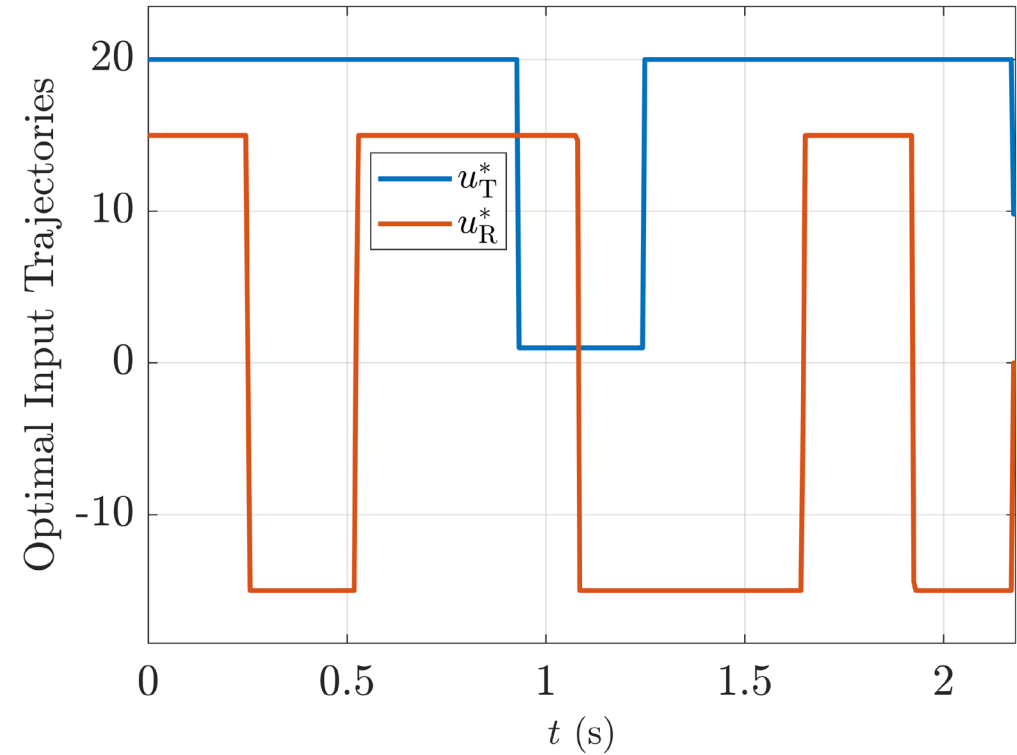
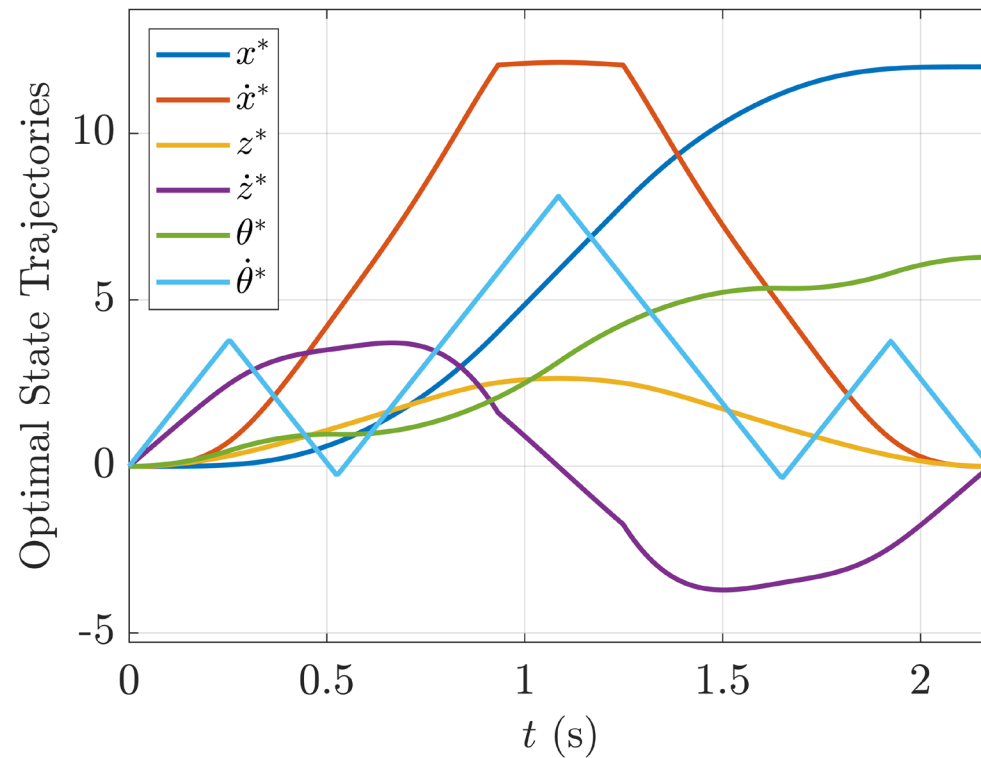
$$x_T = 0 \text{ m}, z_T = 3 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



Playback speed: 0.2x

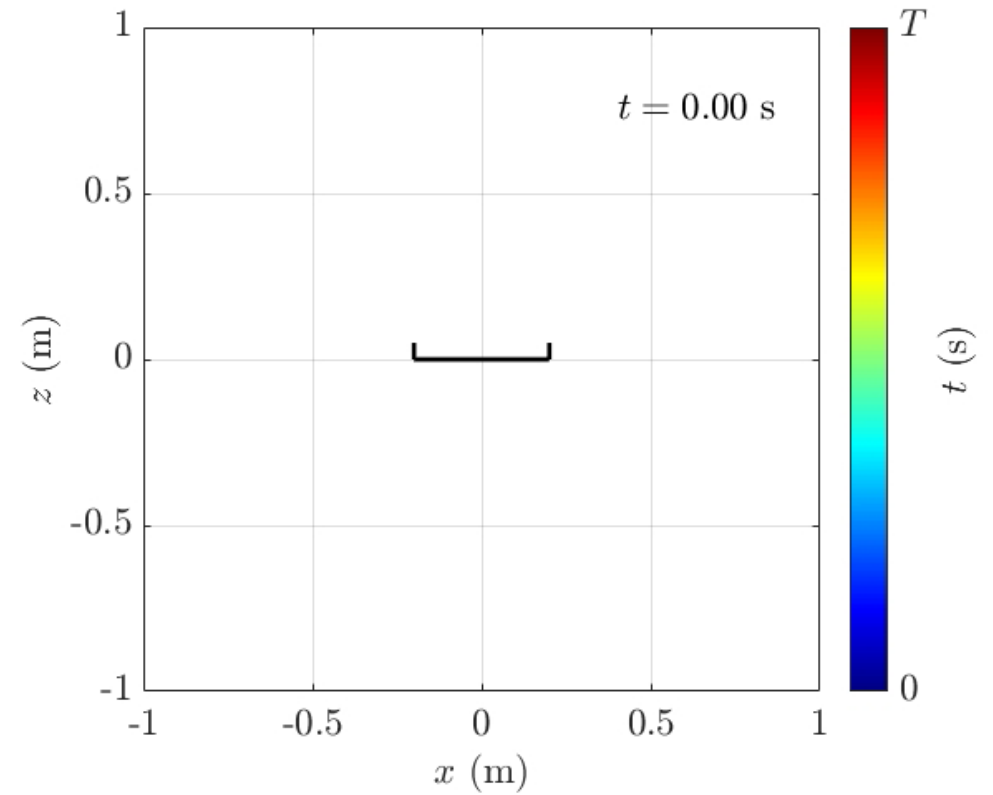
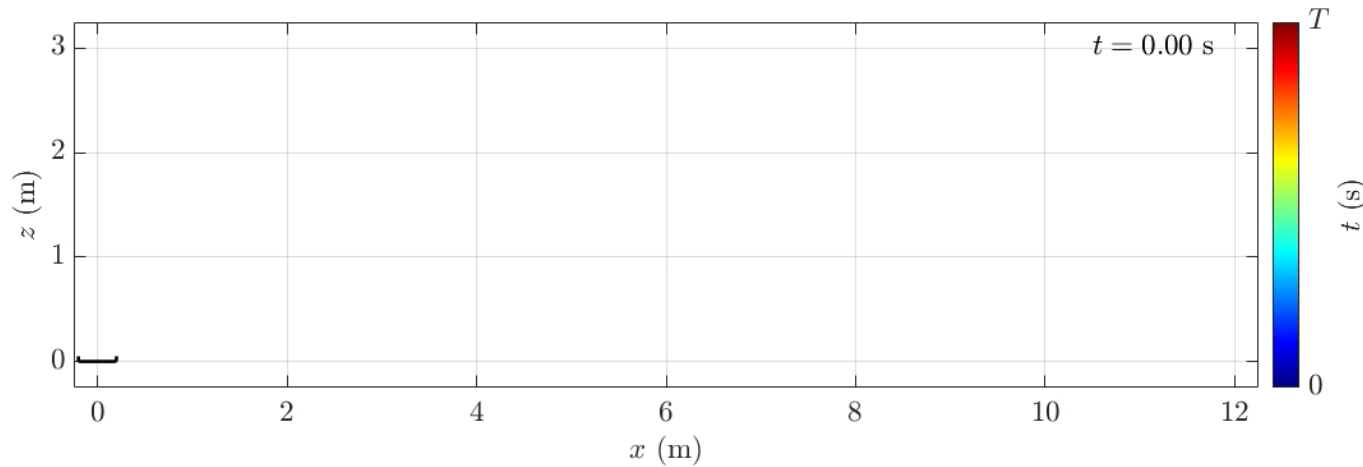
# Horizontal Displacement with Flip

$$x_T = 12 \text{ m}, z_T = 0 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



# Horizontal Displacement with Flip

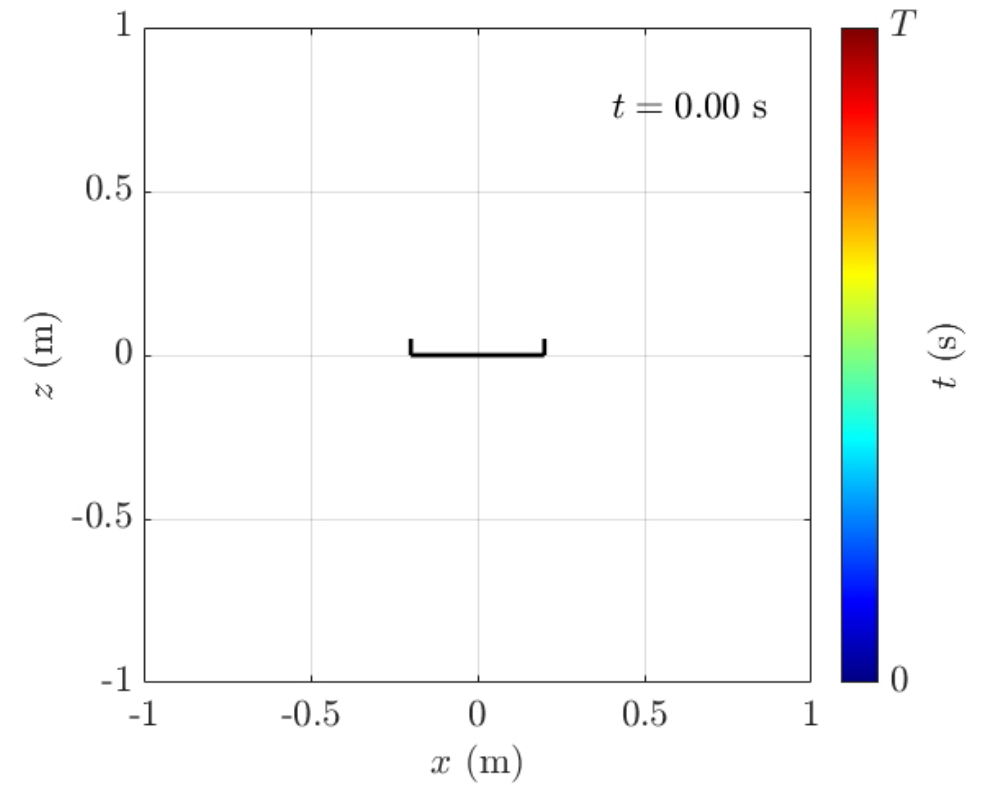
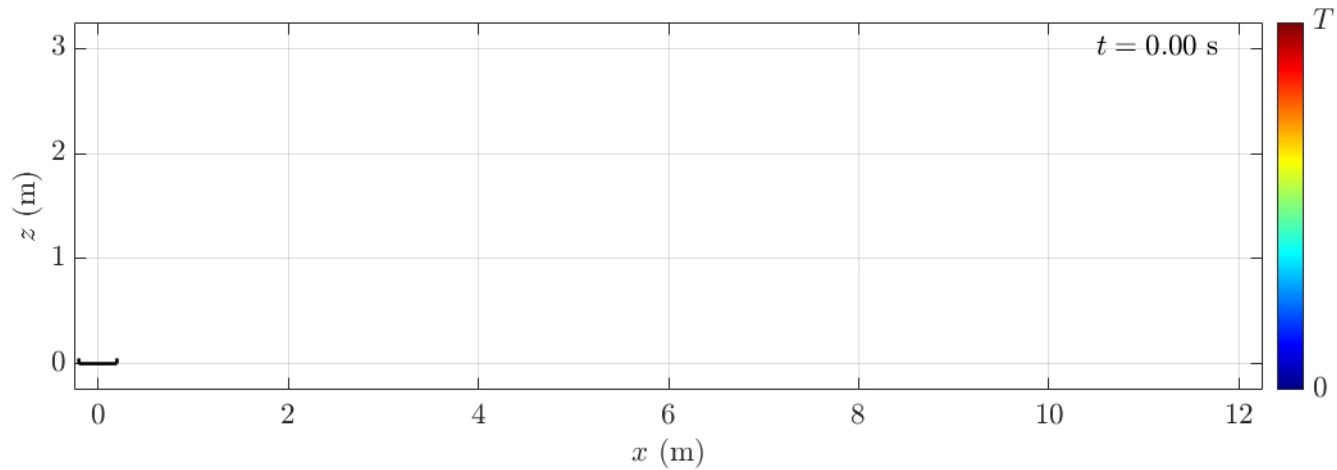
$$x_T = 12 \text{ m}, z_T = 0 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



Playback speed: 1x

# Horizontal Displacement with Flip

$$x_T = 12 \text{ m}, z_T = 0 \text{ m}, \theta_T = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



Playback speed: 0.2x

For more information, go to

[https://github.com/JAParedes/Trajectory Optimization for Multicopter UAV Lateral Flight](https://github.com/JAParedes/Trajectory_Optimization_for_Multicopter_UAV_Lateral_Flight)

Link in the description