ch12 straight line rrt

April 27, 2022

0.1 Problem 0: RRT Planner Implementation

```
Implement the following and ensure the unit tests pass (be sure to read the headers for each function). * chap12/planner_utilities.py: * plan_path(...) * find_closest_configuration(...) * generate_random_configuration(...) * find_shortest_path(...) * smooth_path(...) * chap12/rrt_straight_line.py: * create_rrt_plan(...)
```

0.1.1 Hints on implementation

- np.random.rand() can be used to calculate a random number between 0 and 1
- Take a good look at MsgWaypoints
 - See the documentation for Waypoint in msg_waypoints.py
 - tree.connect_to_goal.item(i) make sure to set and use the connect_to_goal property of MsgWaypoints. This is used to indicate that this waypoint could be connected to the goal, not that it is the goal waypoint.
 - * Note that you do not ever need to add the goal waypoint to the tree structure, you just set
 - Waypoints can be added by either adding a Waypoint through add_waypoint(...) or through specifying the values of the waypoint through add(...). Waypoint data can be accessed individually or by calling the get_waypoint(...) function to extract all of the data for the waypoint
 - tree.parent.item(i) will return the parent of the waypoint at index i. Make sure to set the parent value appropriately.

0.1.2 Note on the unit tests

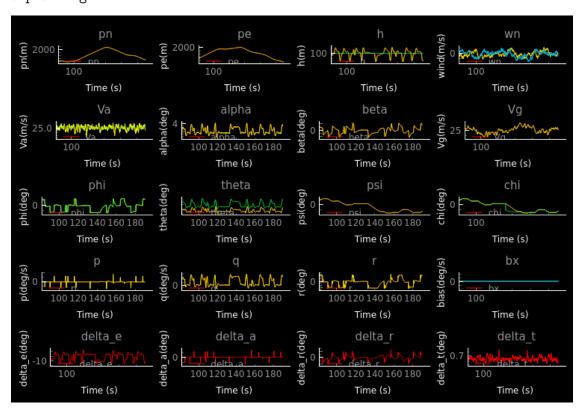
There will only be unit tests for plan_path(...), find_closest_configuration(...), find_shortest_path(...), and smooth_path(...).

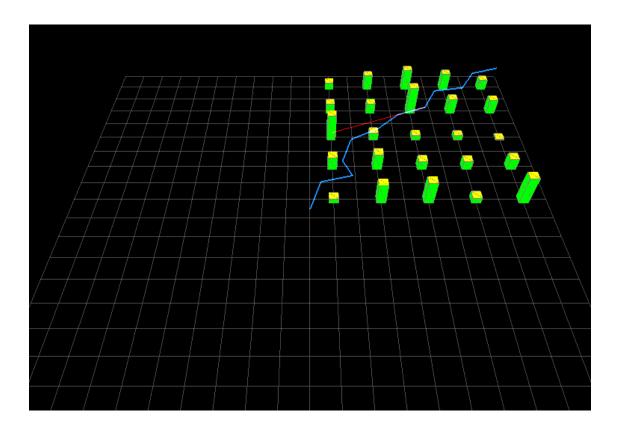
There will be no unit tests for generate_random_configuration(...) and create_rrt_plan(...)

```
[5]: import numpy as np from mav_sim.chap3.mav_dynamics import DynamicState from mav_sim.chap12.run_sim import run_sim from mav_sim.message_types.msg_sim_params import MsgSimParams from mav_sim.message_types.msg_world_map import MsgWorldMap from mav_sim.tools.types import NP_MAT
```

```
from mav_sim.chap12.world_viewer import WorldViewer
     from mav_sim.chap3.data_viewer import DataViewer
     from mav_sim.tools.display_figures import display_data_view, display_mav_view
     # The viewers need to be initialized once due to restart issues with qtqraph
     if 'world_view' not in globals():
         print("Initializing waypoint viewer")
         global world_view
         world view = WorldViewer()
     if 'data view' not in globals():
         print("Initializing data view")
         global data_view
         data_view = DataViewer()
     # Initialize the simulation parameters
     sim_params default = MsgSimParams(end_time=100., video_name="cha12.avi") # Sim_l
     ⇔ending in 10 seconds
     state = DynamicState()
     # Function for running simulation and displaying results
     def run_sim_and_display(end_pose: NP_MAT, sim_params: MsgSimParams = __
      ⇒sim_params_default):
         global world_view
         global data_view
         data_view.reset(sim_params.start_time)
         (world_view, data_view) = run_sim(sim=sim_params, end_pose=end_pose,__
      →init state=state, world view=world view, data view=data view)
         display_data_view(data_view)
         display mav view(world view)
[2]: # Final point definition
     world map = MsgWorldMap()
     end pose = np.array([[world map.city width], [world map.city width], [-100]])
     # Run the simulation
     run_sim_and_display(end_pose=end_pose)
    planning...
    msg waypoints::add() new point, [[2000.]
     [2000.]
     [-100.]], is nearly equal to prev point, [[2000.]
     [2000.]
     [-100.]] , so not adding the waypoint
    msg_waypoints::add() new point, [[2000.]
     [2000.]
     [-100.]], is nearly equal to prev point,
                                                 [[2000.]
     [2000.]
```

```
[-100.]] , so not adding the waypoint
msg_waypoints::add() new point, [[2000.]
 [2000.]
 [-100.]] , is nearly equal to prev point,
                                            [[2000.]
 ſ2000.]
 [-100.]] , so not adding the waypoint
...done planning.
planning...
msg_waypoints::add() new point, [[
                                      0.]
 [ 0.]
 [-100.]], is nearly equal to prev point,
                                                 0.]
                                            0.]
 [-100.]] , so not adding the waypoint
msg_waypoints::add() new point, [[
 [-100.]], is nearly equal to prev point,
                                                 0.]
     0.]
 [-100.]] , so not adding the waypoint
msg_waypoints::add() new point, [[ 0.]
    0.]
 [-100.]], is nearly equal to prev point,
                                                 0.]
     0.]
 [-100.]] , so not adding the waypoint
...done planning.
```



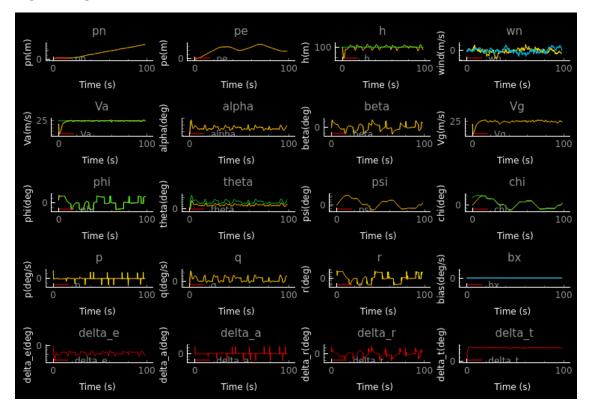


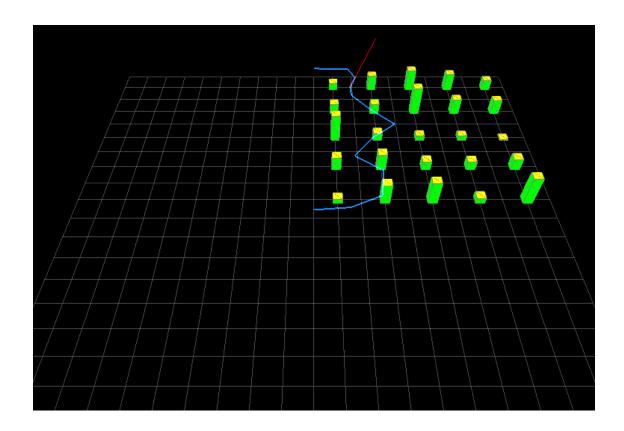
0.2 Problem 1: Top Left Corner

Rerun the simulation with the following changes: * Have the end pose be the top left corner (instead of top-right as defined above). * Adjust the sim time so that the UAV makes it only part of the way to the end pose, but does have sufficient time to be on the path.

```
[6]: # Final point definition
     world_map = MsgWorldMap()
     end_pose = np.array([[world_map.city_width], [0], [-100]])
     # Run the simulation
     run_sim_and_display(end_pose=end_pose)
    planning...
    msg_waypoints::add() new point,
                                      [[2000.]
     [-100.]] , is nearly equal to prev point,
                                                 [[2000.]
         0.]
     [-100.]] , so not adding the waypoint
    msg_waypoints::add() new point, [[2000.]
     [ 0.]
     [-100.]] , is nearly equal to prev point,
                                                 [[2000.]
```

```
[ 0.]
[-100.]], so not adding the waypoint
msg_waypoints::add() new point, [[2000.]
[ 0.]
[-100.]], is nearly equal to prev point, [[2000.]
[ 0.]
[-100.]], so not adding the waypoint
...done planning.
```





0.3 Simple code checking

The following code does not need to change. It should just be used as a sanity check so that you know the code is implemented properly. The output should not have any lines reading Failed test! If it does, then write an explanation of why those failed tests are okay. For example, you may describe that the function is testing a fringe case where the value changes at $\pi/2$. Your function behaves well up to the boundary, but perhaps struggles with some points that are numerically on / close to the boundary.

0.3.1 Reasoning for results not being perfect on the unit tests

(For each unit test that failed, write a brief explanation of why it is okay that it failed)

```
[7]: from mav_sim.unit_tests.ch12_straight_line_rrt_test import run_tests
run_tests()
# If you want to run a specific test
# run_tests(<the_test_number>)
```

Starting plan_path test
Starting find_closest_configuration test
Starting find_shortest_path test
Starting smooth_path test
End of test

[]:[