

Conformal Lattice Planning

Course 4, Module 7, Lesson 4



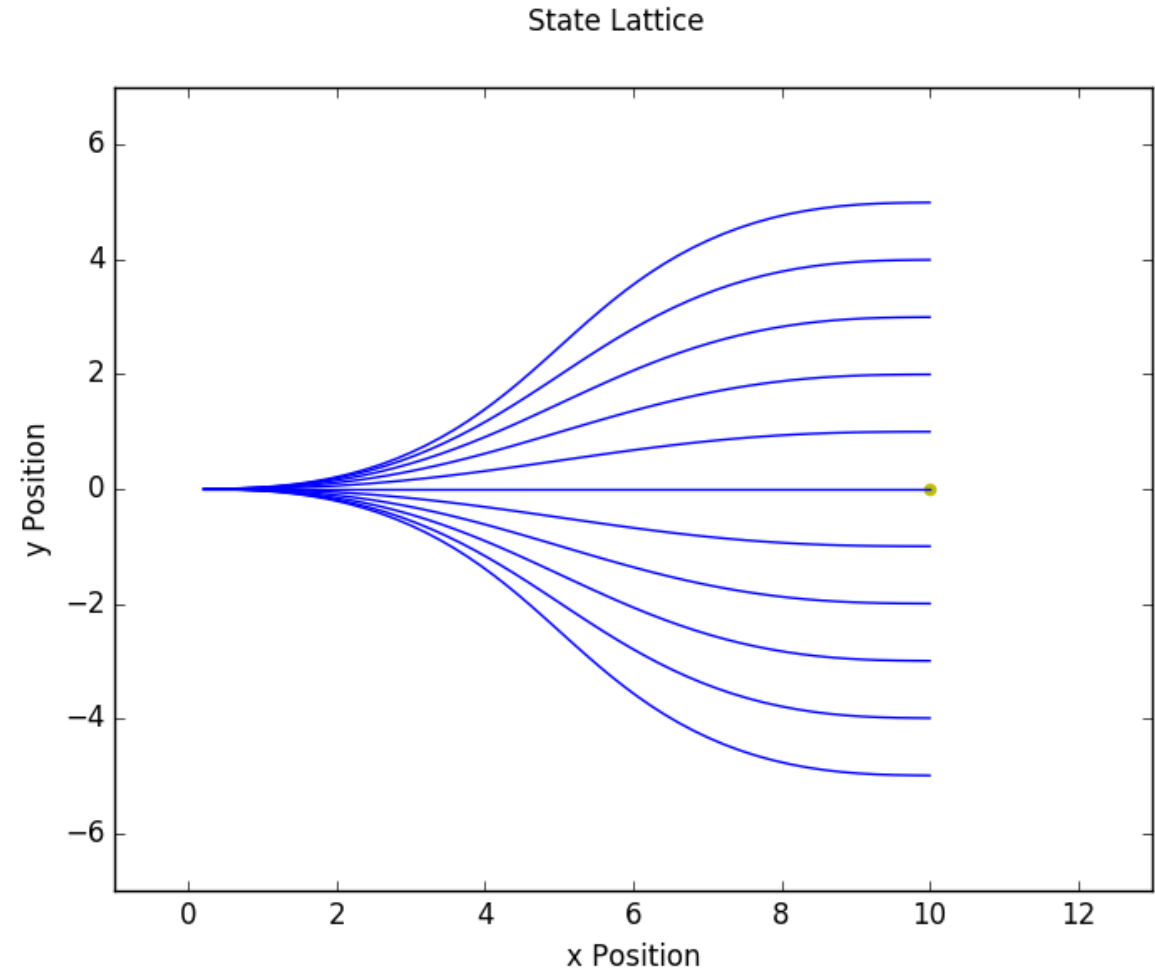
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Learning Objectives

- Be able to implement a conformal lattice planner
- Sample points along road and plan spiral paths to them
- Perform collision checking on paths, select best path according to objective (following road centerline)

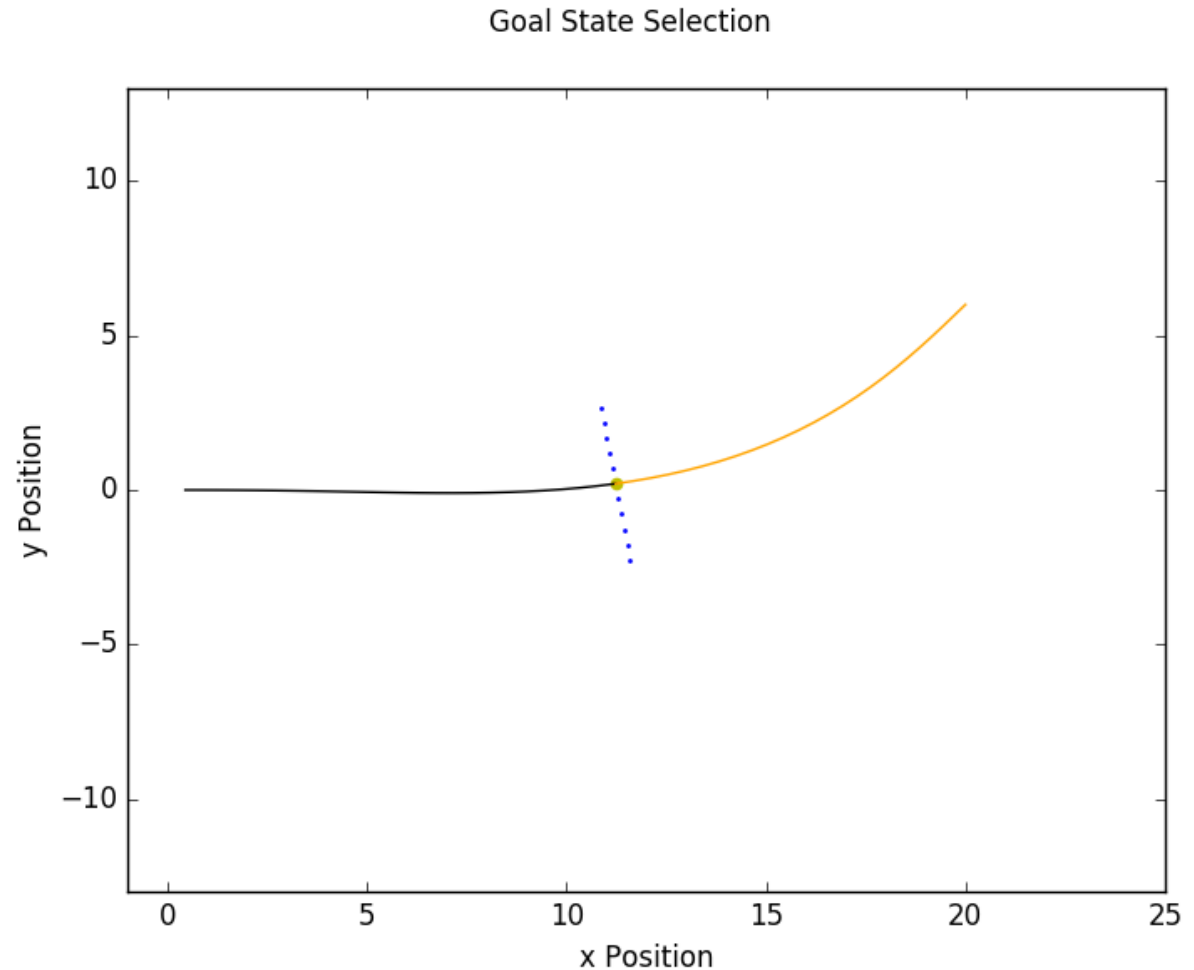
Conformal Lattice

- Goal is to plan a feasible collision-free path to goal
- Conformal lattice exploits road structure to speed up planning
- Lattice paths are laterally offset from a goal point along road



Goal Horizon

- Short lookahead improves computation time, but reduces ability to avoid obstacles
- Goal point is dynamically calculated based on speed and other factors
- Endpoints are sampled laterally offset from goal according to the heading along the road



Generating Spirals

- Can then compute cubic spirals to each goal point
- Focus on kinematic feasibility for now, collision-checking comes later
- If a goal point cannot be reached with a spiral under the kinematic constraints, discard that goal point

$$\min f_{be}(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, s_f) + \alpha(x_S(p_4) - x_f) + \beta(y_S(p_4) - y_f) + \gamma(\theta_S(p_4) - \theta_f)$$

$$\text{s. t. } \begin{cases} |p_1| \leq \kappa_{max} \\ |p_2| \leq \kappa_{max} \end{cases}$$

Getting Spiral Parameters

- Convert optimization variables back into spiral parameters
- Can then use spiral coefficients to sample points along the spiral

$$a_0 = p_0$$

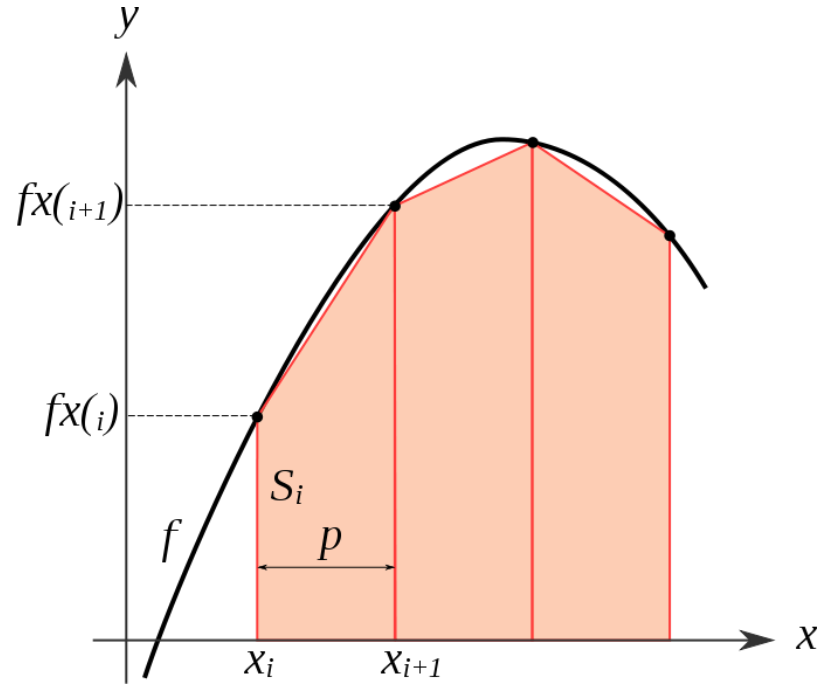
$$a_1 = -\frac{11p_0/2 - 9p_1 + 9p_2/2 - p_3}{p_4}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{9p_0 - 45p_1/2 + 18p_2 - 9p_3/2}{p_4^2}$$

$$a_3 = -\frac{9p_0/2 - 27p_1/2 + 27p_2/2 - 9p_3/2}{p_4^3}$$

Trapezoidal Rule Integration

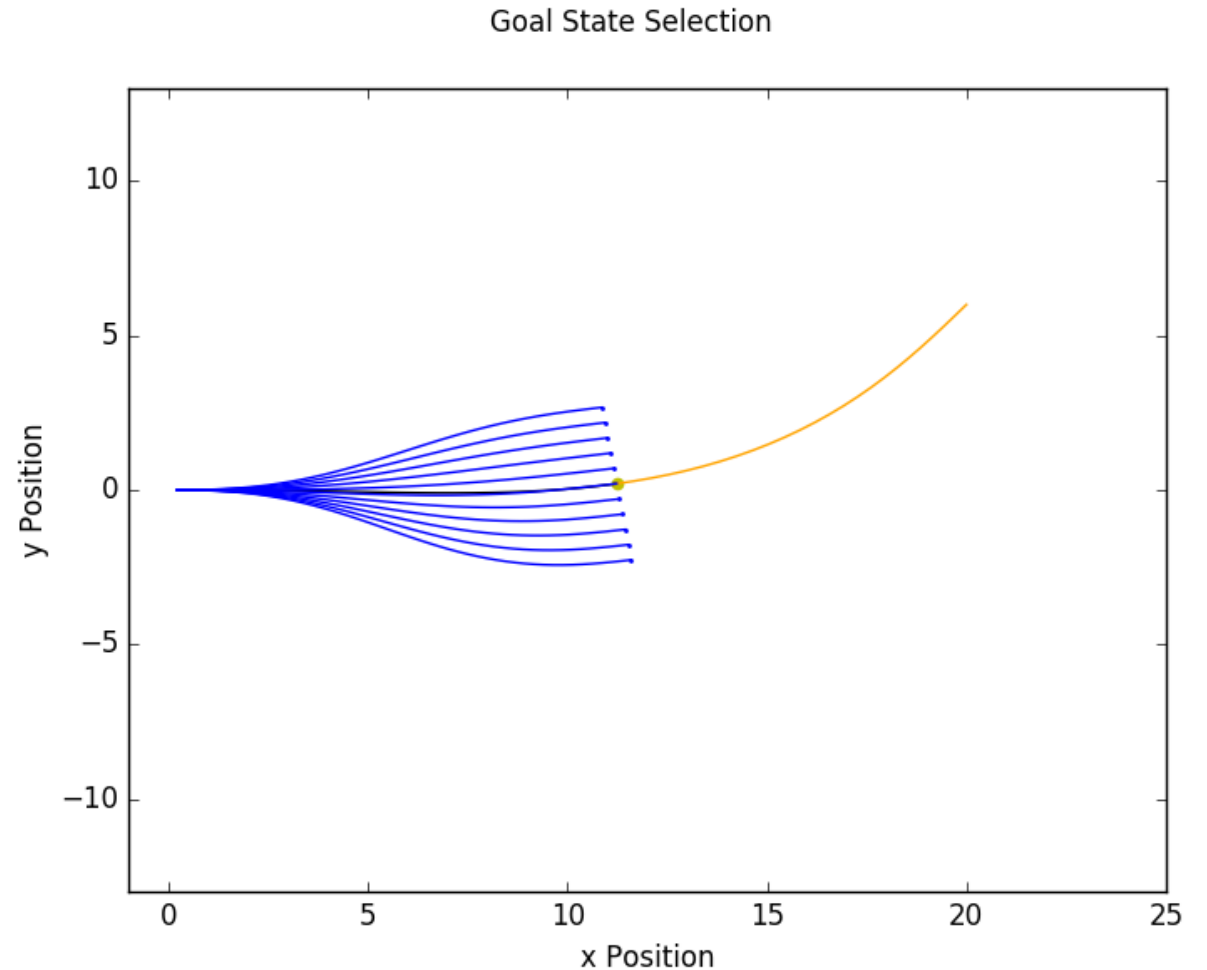
- Use numerical integration to generate positions along path
- Trapezoidal rule is faster for generating entire path than Simpson's rule
- Discrete representation generated using `cumulative_trapezoid()` function in Python



$$\begin{aligned} x(s) &= x_0 + \int_0^s \cos(\theta(s')) ds' \\ y(s) &= y_0 + \int_0^s \sin(\theta(s')) ds' \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_0^s f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{f(x_{i+1}) + f(x_i)}{2} (x_{i+1} - x_i)$$

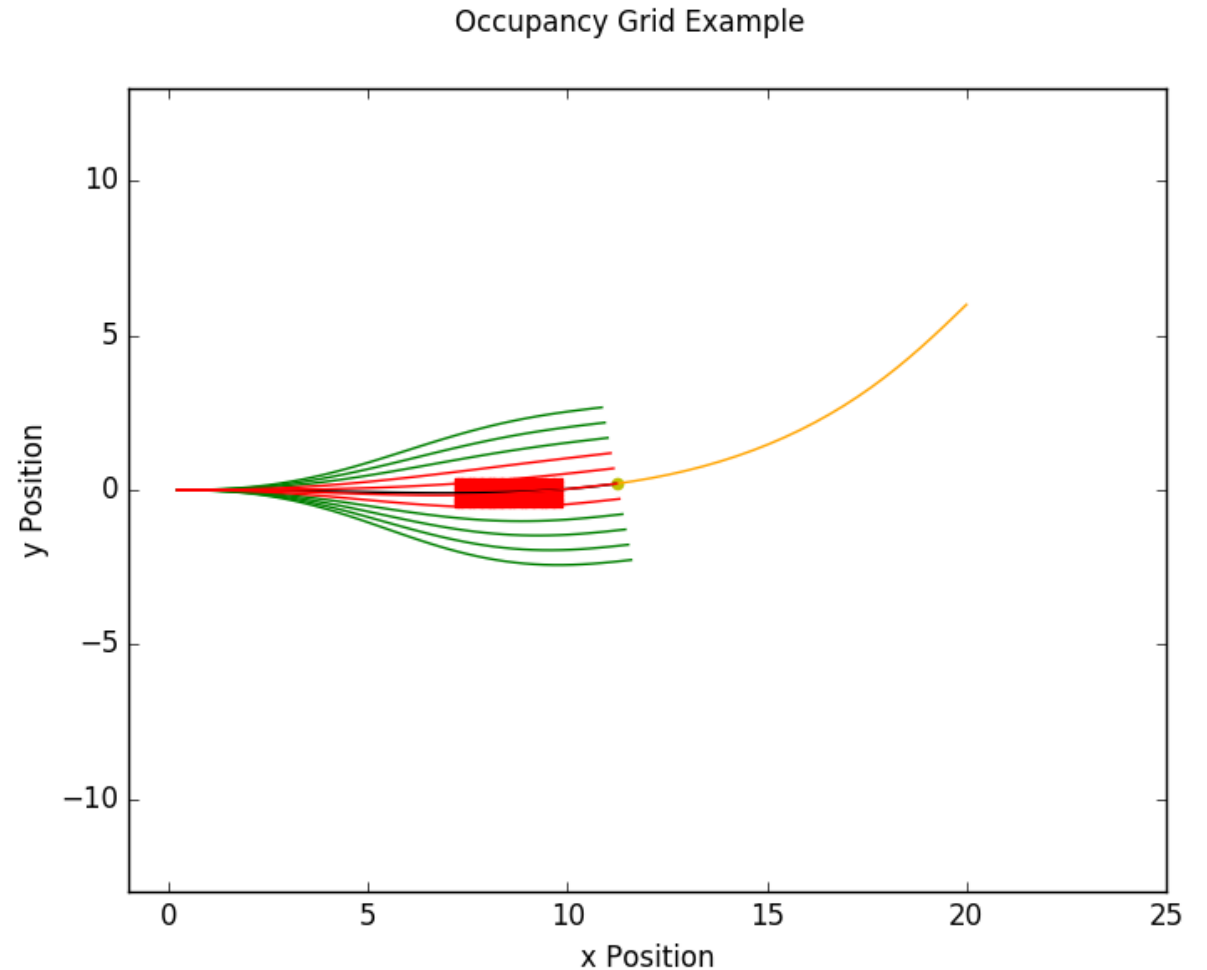
Generated Path Set

- For each of our goal states, we can optimize a spiral to the goal point
- Using trapezoidal numerical integration we get a discrete path representation
- Now need to see which are collision-free



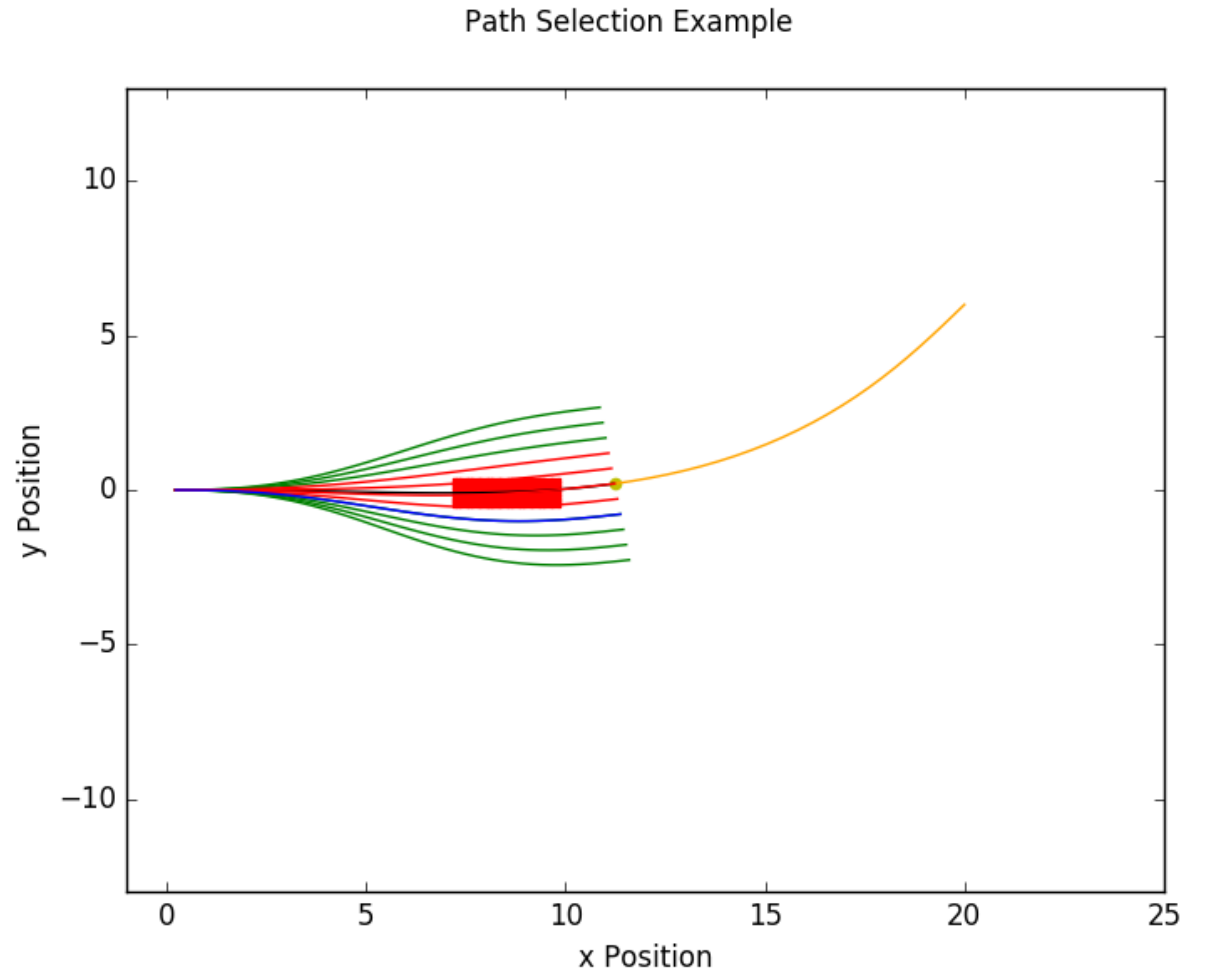
Collision Checking

- Can do this through circle-based or swath-based collision checking for each point along each path (as in Module 4)
- Parked vehicle (in red) represents obstacle, paths that would result in a collision with it are marked red



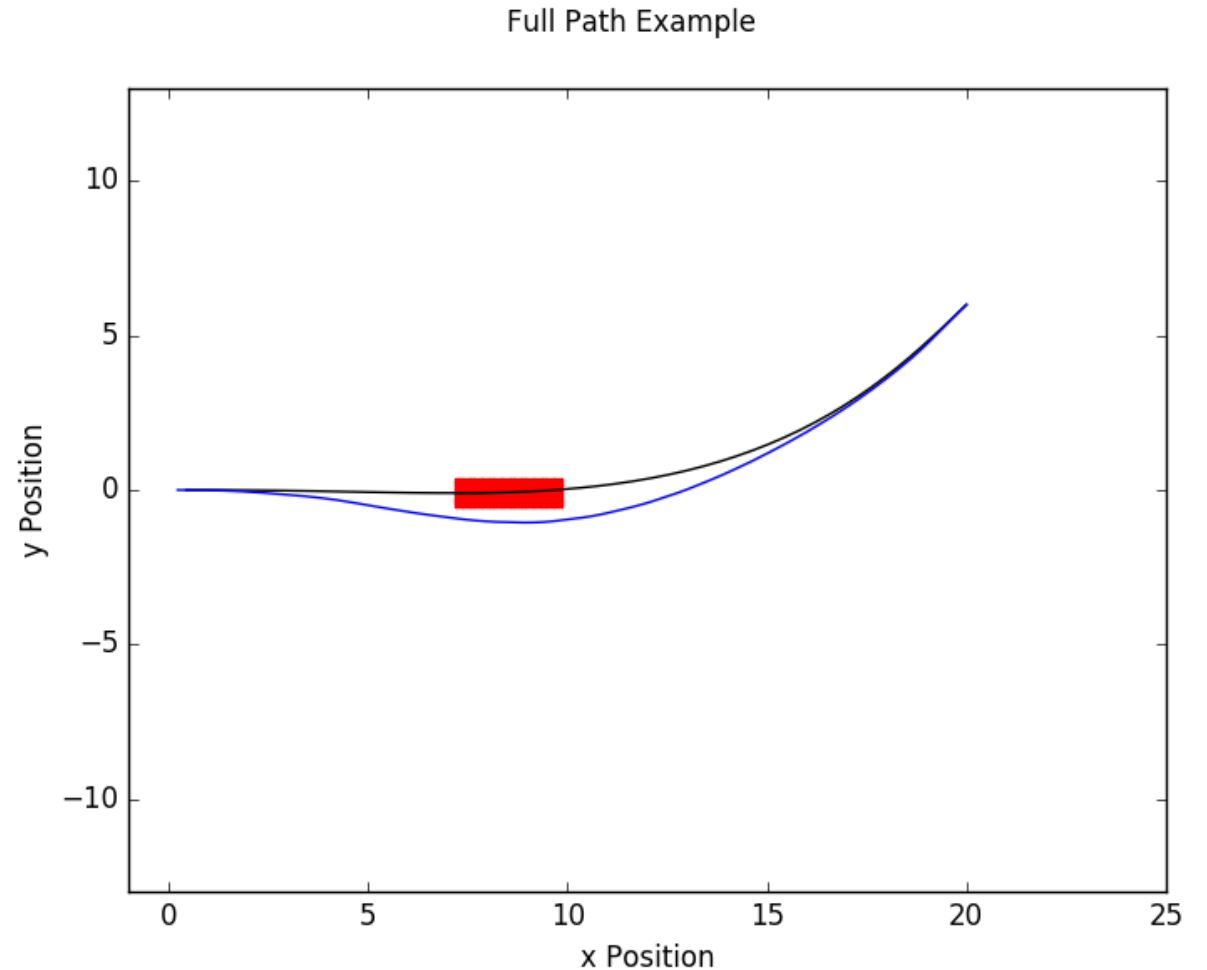
Path Selection

- Need to select best path among collision-free paths
- Objective function for selection is a design choice
- Can reward paths that track the center of the road, and penalize paths that come too close to obstacles
- Best path highlighted in blue



Full Path

- Can repeat this process for each planning step as car moves along road
- Path will converge to the centerline of the road, even when obstacles are present



Summary

- Discussed how to select goal points along road
- Discussed how to use spiral optimization to generate path set
- Showed collision checking and path selection example



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