

Appendix C

Movement Automaton Theory

This appendix covers theory related to *Movement Automaton*.

1. *Specialization of Hybrid Automaton* (sec. C.1) - the specialization of the hybrid automaton to fulfill control/approximation roles in our approach.
2. *Formal Movement Automaton Definition* (sec. C.2) - the formal definition of *movement automaton* used in our approach.
3. *Segmented Movement Automaton* (sec. C.3) - for more complex systems the *State Space* can be *separated into Segments* and *segment movement automaton* is used to generate *thick reference trajectory*.
4. *Reference Trajectory Generator* (sec. C.4) - other use of *Movement Automaton* as predictor for *reference trajectory calculation*.

C.1 Specialization of Hybrid Automaton

Idea: There is a need for *fast trajectory approximation* method. The basic idea is taken from pilot steering an plane. The pilot is issued a commands from an navigator in very short and precise manner. The movement has its primitive phase when steering is static and its transition phase when steering is moving from one static position to another.

Imagine having vertical and horizontal flaps on airplane (fig. C.1). The *navigator* is issuing a command every second to a pilot. Each command is translated by hands of the pilot to an input signal (blue line). The command validity period (black frame) is split into *transition period* (red frame) when input signal is changing and primitive period (magenta frame) when the position of input signal is static.

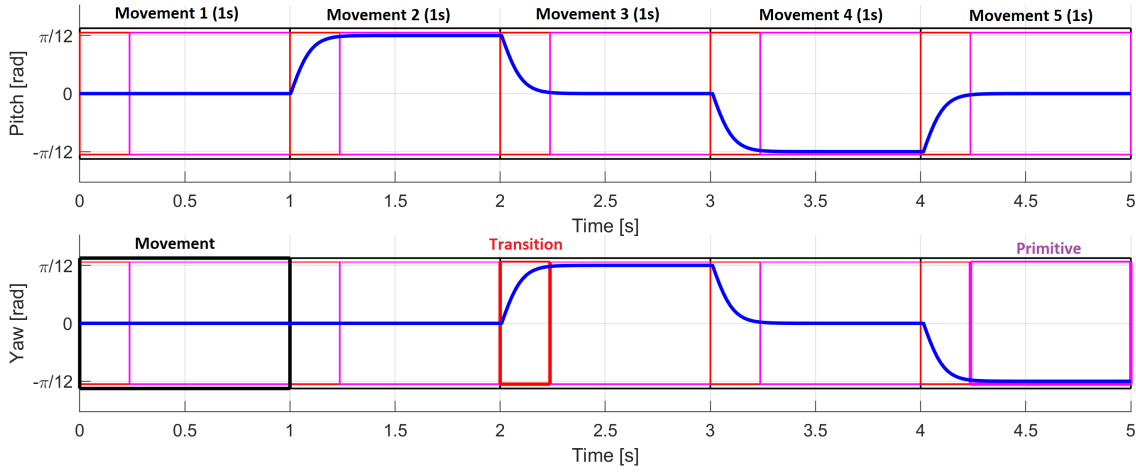


Figure C.1: Example of input signal segmentation to movements.

Note. The hybrid automaton (sec. ??) can be used as the base for simple control mechanism imitating navigators command execution by pilot. The automaton states can be mapped to primitives and transitions. The reset map needs to be replaced with external order issuer to ensure smooth execution of commands.

The future commands will be stacked in the buffer from which they will be picked for an execution.

Definition 1. *Movement Primitive:*

States from Hybrid automaton can be taken as Movements in Movement Automaton. MovementPrimitive (eq. C.1) is describing the Movement behaviour as transfer function VectorField enriched with parameters.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{MovementPrimitive}(\text{vectorField}, \text{minimalDuration}, \text{parameters}) \\ & \text{VectorField} : \text{SystemState} \times \text{parameters} \rightarrow \text{SystemState} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.1})$$

Example: Let say that UAS system is given as $\text{position} = \text{velocity}$, then let us have two MovementPrimitives:

1. Stay - $\text{minimalTime} = 1s$, $\text{parameters} = \{\}$, $\text{VectorField} : \text{position} = 0$.
2. Move - $\text{minimalTime} = 1s$, $\text{parameters} = \{\text{velocity}\}$, $\text{VectorField} : \text{position} = \text{velocity}$.

Trajectory from Movement Primitives: The UAS should Move for 5s with velocity 10m/s, then Stay for 10s, then move for 7s with velocity 4m/s, with initial position $\text{position}_0 = 0$ and initial time $t_0 = 1$ The standard approach is to derive transfer function $\text{position} = \Theta(\dots)$

$$\text{position}(t) = \Theta(\dots) \begin{cases} t \in [0, 5] & : 10 \times t + \text{position}(0) \\ t \in (5, 15] & : 0 \times (t - 5) + \text{position}(5) \\ t \in (15, 22] & : 4 \times (t - 15) + \text{position}(15) \end{cases} \quad (\text{C.2})$$

The *example* given by (eq. C.2) is fairly primitive, but imagine UAS system given by nonlinear dynamics [1]. Then defining transfer function for given command chain can be impossible.

Definition 2. *Movement Transition:*

System state can be different than intended movement application, the notion of Transition is therefore introduced as stabilizing element in movement chaining (eq. C.3).

$$\text{Transition} : \text{MovementPrimitive} \times \text{SystemState} \rightarrow \text{MovementPrimitive} \quad (\text{C.3})$$

Trajectory with Transitions: Introducing two transitions $\text{Transition}(\text{Move}, \text{Stay})$ and $\text{Transition}(\text{Stay}, \text{Move})$ reflecting periods when vehicle stop moving or speed-up to desired velocity. The transfer function (eq. C.2) can be rewritten as combination of *MovementPrimitives* (eq. C.1) and *Transitions* (eq. C.3):

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Transition}(\text{Stay}, \text{Move}), \text{Move}(5s, 10m/s), \\ &\quad \text{Transition}(\text{Move}, \text{Stay}), \text{Stay}(10s), \\ &\quad \text{Transition}(\text{Stay}, \text{Move}), \text{Move}(7s, 4m/s) \quad (\text{C.4}) \end{aligned}$$

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Note. There are two types of *MovementPrimitives*:

1. *Stationary* - when system state is considered neutral and they are considered as entry point for automaton.
2. *Dynamic* - when the system state is considered evolving and they needs to be terminated with *stationary* transition.

Movement Mapping Example: Transition/MovementPrimitive pairs (eq. C.3) can be mapped into movements (eq. C.5).

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Move}(5s, 10m/s) : \text{Transition}(\text{Stay}, \text{Move}), \text{Move}(5s, 10m/s), \\ &\quad \text{Stay}(10s) : \text{Transition}(\text{Move}, \text{Stay}), \text{Stay}(10s), \\ &\quad \text{Move}(7s, 4m/s) : \text{Transition}(\text{Stay}, \text{Move}), \text{Move}(7s, 4m/s) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.5})$$

Definition 3. *Movement:*

Movement can consist from multiple Transitions (eq. C.3) and one MovementPrimitive (eq. C.1), the duration of MovementPrimitive can be shortened by Transitions duration. Movement is defined as follows:

$$\text{Movement} \begin{pmatrix} \text{initialState}, \\ \text{initialTime}[0..1], \\ \text{duration}, \\ \text{parameters}[0..1] \end{pmatrix} = \text{Chain} \begin{pmatrix} \text{InitialTransition}(\dots)[0..*], \\ \text{MovementPrimitive} \begin{pmatrix} \text{transitionState}, \\ \text{remainingDuration}, \\ \text{parameters} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{LeaveTransition}(\dots)[0..*], \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{C.6})$$

Chain function *connects multiple* initial Transitions *which are applied at initial-State at initialTime*. Then own MovementPrimitive (eq. C.1) is invoked with transitionnsState. Transitions state *is state changed by Initial Transitions*. After Movement Primitive *there can be Leave Transitions Movement*

Minimal Movement Time: Given by (eq. C.7) for *movement* is given as sum of MovementPrimitive (eq. C.1) minimal time, and Transition (eq. C.3) in/out combined minimal time.

$$\text{minimalTime}(\text{Movement}) = \frac{\text{minimalTime}(\text{MovementPrimitive}) + \max_{\text{in/out}} \{ \text{time}(\text{Transition}) \}}{\quad} \quad (\text{C.7})$$

Movement Chaining: *Movements can be chained and applied to initial system state to generate system trajectory*. Example of trajectory is given by (eq. C.2). Movements are reversibly obtained by participation such *trajectory into Movement primitives and Transitions*. Then sample Trajectory for $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ movements looks like (eq. C.8).

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Trajectory}(t_0) &= \text{State}(t_0) \\
\text{Trajectory}(t_0, t_1] &= \text{Movement}_1(\text{Trajectory}(t_0), t_0, \text{duration}_1, \text{parameters}_1) \\
\text{Trajectory}(t_1, t_2] &= \text{Movement}_2(\text{Trajectory}(t_1), t_1, \text{duration}_2, \text{parameters}_2) \\
\text{Trajectory}(t_2, t_3] &= \text{Movement}_3(\text{Trajectory}(t_2), t_2, \text{duration}_3, \text{parameters}_3) \\
&\vdots \\
\text{Trajectory}(t_{n-1}, t_n] &= \text{Movement}_n(\text{Trajectory}(t_{n-1}), t_{n-1}, \text{duration}_n, \text{parameters}_n)
\end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.8})$$

Given Trajectory at time t_0 is given as initial State of System. For time interval (t_0, t_1) , which length is equal to duration_1 , the State is given by Movement_1 with parameters_1 and base time t_0 . This behaviour continues for movements $2, \dots, n$.

Definition 4. *Movement Buffer:*

Movements *can be chained into Buffer with assumption of continuous movement execution*. Continuous movement executions *each movement in chain (eq. C.8) is executed in time interval* $\tau_i = (t_{i-1}, t_i]$ *where i is movement order and \forall Movement $_i$ starting time is t_0 or t_{i-1} from previous movement*. With given assumption Buffer is given as (eq. C.9) *with parameters t_{i-1}, t_i omitted, due t_0 and duration_i dependency*.

$$Buffer = \{Movement_i(duration_i, parameters_i)\} i \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (C.9)$$

Definition 5. *Movement Automaton Trajectory:*

Let say system $State \in \mathbb{R}^n$ which Trajectory is defined by movement chaining (eq. C.8), applied on some initial time $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and final time $t_f = t_0 + \sum_{i=1}^I duration_i$, with movements contained in Buffer (eq. C.9) is given as Trajectory (eq. C.10).

$$Trajectory(t_0, State(t_0), Buffer) \text{ or } Trajectory(State_0, Buffer) \text{ if } t_0 = 0 \quad (C.10)$$

Note. The space dimension of Trajectories is \mathbb{R}^{n+1} if the space dimension of state Space is R^n , because Trajectory space contains evolution of Space in time interval $T[t_0, t_f]$.

The transformation from transfer function (eq. C.2) to trajectory (eq. C.10) is natural, only set of Movement primitives (eq. C.1) and set of Transitions (eq. C.3) is required.

State Projection: Trajectory (eq. C.10) is naturally evolution of space over time, then there exists StateProjection function (eq. C.11) which returns State for specific Time.

$$StateProjection : Trajectory \times Time \rightarrow State(Time) \quad (C.11)$$

C.2 Formal Movement Automaton Definition

Definition 6. *Movement Automaton is given as follow:*

$$InitialState : \in \mathbb{R}^h, h \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (C.12)$$

$$System : State = f(Time, State, Input) \text{ or } vectorField \quad (C.13)$$

$$Primitives = \left\{ MovementPrimitive_i \begin{pmatrix} vectorField, \\ minimalDuration, \\ parameters \end{pmatrix} \right\} i \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (C.14)$$

$$Transitions = \left\{ Transition_j \begin{pmatrix} MovementPrimitive_{l_1}, \\ MovementPrimitive_{l_k} \end{pmatrix}_{k \neq l} \right\} j \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (C.15)$$

$$Movements = \left\{ Movement_m \begin{bmatrix} Transition_o[0..*], \\ MovementPrimitive_p \\ Transition_r[0..*], \end{bmatrix}_{o \neq r} \right\} m \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (C.16)$$

$$Buffer = \{ Movement_s(duration_s, parameters_s) \} s \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (C.17)$$

$$Executed = \{ Movement_s(duration_s, parameters_s) \} t \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (C.18)$$

$$Builder : Movement \times MovementPrimitive \rightarrow Movement \quad (C.19)$$

$$Trajectory : InitialState \times Movement^u \rightarrow State \times Time, u \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (C.20)$$

$$StateProjection : Trajectory \times Time \rightarrow State(Time) \quad (C.21)$$

System (eq. C.13) is given in form of differential equations $\dot{x} = f(t, x, u)$ or other transformable equivalent, with initial state (eq. C.12).

Movements (eq. C.8) are defined as sequence of necessary initial transitions (eq. C.15), movement primitive (eq. C.14), and, leave transitions (C.15).

Buffer contains a set of movement primitives (eq. C.14) to be executed in order to achieve desired goal. Builder (eq. C.19) assures that first movement primitive (eq. C.1) from Buffer (eq. C.17) is transformed into next movement (eq. C.16) based on current movement (eq. C.16).

The system trajectory (eq. C.20) is defined in (eq. C.10). State projection (eqs. C.11, C.21) is giving State variable for time $t \in [t_0, t_{max}]$ where t_{max} is given by:

$$t_{max} = t_0 + \sum_{i=1, u} Buffer.Movement(i).movementDuration \quad (C.22)$$

Note. From Continuous Reach set to Movement Automaton Control Reach Set:

The reach set R (C.23) for system $d/dt \text{ state} = model(state, input)$ with initial state $state_0 = state(t_i)$ in time interval $[t_i, t_{i+1}[$ is with existing control strategy $input(t) \in$

$ControlStrategy(t)$. The reach set $R(state_0, t_0, t_1)$ where $t_1 > t_0$.

$$R(state_0, t_0, t_1) = \bigcup \{state(s) : input(s) \in ControlStrategy(s), s \in (t_0, t_1]\} \quad (C.23)$$

The reach set \mathcal{R} (C.24) of the system under the control of the *movement automation* consist from the set of trajectories $Trajectory(initialState, buffer)$, which are executed in constrained time period $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$.

$$ReachSet(state_0, t_i, t_{i+1}) = \{Trajectory(state_0, buffer) : duration(buffer) \leq (t_{i+1} - t_i)\} \quad (C.24)$$

Note. Weak Invariance:

When the UAS is under the control of the movement automaton for the obstacle avoidance problem, by design of the avoidance algorithm, the trajectories of the UAS will not intersect any threat. This means that the controlled system $d/dt \text{ state} = model(state, input)$ is *weakly invariant* with respect to the complement of the threats, and with respect to the free space. A pair $(state, SafeSpace)$, where $d/dt \text{ state} = model(state, input)$ and $SafeSpace$ is a closed set, is weakly invariant if there exist controls such that a trajectory starting inside $State_0 \in SafeSpace$ remains inside $State(t) \in SafeSpace$ [2].

C.3 Segmented Movement Automaton

Motivation: Constructing *Movement Automaton* for more complex system can be tedious. Used *Movement Automaton* for *UAS system* (??) has decoupled control which is not true for most of the copters/planes [1].

Partitioning UAS State Space: Proposed movement automaton is defined by its Movement set (tab. ??,??). Those can be scaled depending on maneuverability in the Initial state $state(0)$:

1. *Climb/Descent Rate* $\delta pitch_{max}(k)$ - the maximal climb or descent rate for Up/Down movements.
2. *Turn Rate* $\delta yaw_{max}(k)$ - the maximal turn rate for Left/Right movement.
3. *Acceleration* $\delta v_{max}(k)$ - the maximal acceleration in cruising speed range.

Definition 7. *State Space partition* Maneuverability is depending on Initial State. There can not be the infinite count of Movement Automaton.

The state space $StateSpace \in \mathbb{R}^n$ can be separated into two exclusive subsets:

$$StateSpace = [ImpactStates, NonImpactingStates] \quad (C.25)$$

The Impacting states are states which bounds the Maneuverability: $\delta pitch_{max}(k)$, $\delta yaw_{max}(k)$, $\delta v_{max}(k)$. For each impact state is possible to define upper and lower boundary:

$$\forall impactState \in ImpactStates, \exists : \\ lower(impactState) \leq value(impactState) \leq upper(impactState) \quad (C.26)$$

The bounded interval of impact state can be separated into distinctive impact state segments like follow:

$$impactState \in [lower, upper] : \\ \{[lower, separator_1] \cup \dots \cup [separator_i, separator_{i+1}] \cup \dots \\ \dots \cup [separator_n, upper]\} = \\ = impactStateIntervals(impactState) \quad (C.27)$$

Note. The interval length depends on model dynamics. The rule of thumb is to keep maximal climb/descend/turn/acceleration rates near constant value.

When partitioning of all impact States finishes, the count of partitions is given as product of count of partitions for each member of Impact States:

$$partitionCount = \prod_{impactState \in ImpactStates} |impactStateIntervals(impactState)| \quad (C.28)$$

Note. Try to keep the count of partitions to minimum, each new interval increases the count of partitions geometrically.

There is finite number n of Impacting States, these are separated into $impactStateIntervals_i$ with respective index $i \in 1 \dots n$. The segment with index defining position used impacting state intervals is given as constrained space:

$$Segment(index) = \begin{bmatrix} impactState_1 \in impactStateIntervals_1[index_1], \\ \vdots \\ impactState_n \in impactStateIntervals_n[index_n], \\ \vdots \\ NonImpactingStates \end{bmatrix} \quad (C.29)$$

Each Segment covers one of impacting state intervals combination, because the original intervals are exclusive, also Segments are exclusive. The union of all segments covers State Space:

$$StateSpace = \bigcup_{\forall \text{ index} \in |impactStateIntervals|^n} Segment(index) \quad (C.30)$$

Segmented Movement Automaton: The segmentation of *state space* is done in (def. 7) any *state* belongs exactly to *Segment* of *State Space*. For each *Segment* in *State Space* it is possible to assess: *Climb/Descent Rate* $\delta pitch_{max}(k)$, *Turn Rate* $\delta yaw_{max}(k)$, and, *Acceleration* $\delta v_{max}(k)$.

Definition 8. *Movement Automaton for Segment(index)*

For for Model(eq. ??) with State (eq. ??) the input vector (eq. ??) is for position $[x, y, z]$ and velocity defined like:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta x(k) &= (v(k) + \delta v(k)) \cos(\delta pitch(k)) \cos(\delta yaw(k)) \\ \delta y(k) &= (v(k) + \delta v(k)) \cos(\delta pitch(k)) \sin(\delta yaw(k)) \\ \delta z(k) &= -(v(k) + \delta v(k)) \cos(\delta pitch(k)) \\ \delta v(k) &\in [-\delta v(k)_{max}, \delta v(k)_{max}] \end{aligned} \quad (C.31)$$

The acceleration $\delta v(k)$ is in interval $[-\delta v(k)_{max}, \delta v(k)_{max}]$, usually set to 0 ms^{-1} . The change of the orientation angles for *Movement Set* (eq. ??) is given in (tab. C.1,C.2).

<i>input(movement)</i>	Straight	Down	Up	Left	Right
$\delta roll(k)[^\circ]$	0	0	0	0	0
$\delta pitch(k)[^\circ]$	0	$\delta pitch_{max}$	$-\delta pitch_{max}$	0	0
$\delta yaw(k)[^\circ]$	0	0	0	δyaw_{max}	$-\delta yaw_{max}$

Table C.1: Orientation input values for main axes movements.

<i>input(movement)</i>	Down-Left	Down-Right	Up-Left	Up-Right
$\delta roll(k)[^\circ]$	0	0	0	0
$\delta pitch(k)[^\circ]$	$-\delta pitch_{max}$	$-\delta pitch_{max}$	$\delta pitch_{max}$	$\delta pitch_{max}$
$\delta yaw(k)[^\circ]$	δyaw_{max}	$-\delta yaw_{max}$	δyaw_{max}	$-\delta yaw_{max}$

Table C.2: Orientation input values for diagonal axes movements.

Note. The *Trajectory* is calculated same as in (eq. C.33). The *State Projection* is given as in (eq. C.36).

Then the *Movement Automaton* for $Segment \in StateSpace$ is defined.

Definition 9. *Segmented Movement Automaton For system with segmented state space (eq. C.30) there is for each state(k) in StateSpace injection function:*

$$ActiveMovementAutomaton : StateSpace \rightarrow MovementAutomaton \quad (C.32)$$

Trajectory of non-segmented movement automaton (eq. C.33) is then given as the time-series of discrete states:

$$Trajectory(state(0), Buffer) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} state(0) + \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} input(movement(j)) : \\ i \in \{1 \dots |Buffer| + 1\}, \\ movement(\cdot) \in Buffer \end{array} \right\} \quad (C.33)$$

Selecting appropriate movement automaton implementation (def. 8) for $state(k) \in Segment \subset State\ Space$. The mapping function (eq. C.32) is injection mapping every $state(k)$ to Segment then Movement Automaton Implementation. The trajectory generated is then given:

$$Trajectory \left(\begin{array}{l} state(0), \\ Buffer \end{array} \right) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} state(0) + \dots \\ \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} ActiveMovementAutomaton(state(j-1)). \\ input(movement(j)) \\ i \in \{1 \dots |Buffer| + 1\}, \\ movement(\cdot) \in Buffer \end{array} \right\} \quad (C.34)$$

C.4 Reference Trajectory Generator

Reference Trajectory Generator: Segmented Movement Automaton (def. 9) with trajectory function (eq. C.34) is used as *reference trajectory generator* for *complex systems*.

There is assumption that precise *path tracking* implementation exist for such system which with *thick reference trajectory* gives similar results to *plain movement automaton control*.

The *Reference trajectory* (eq. C.35) for *Planned* movement set is given as projection of *Trajectory* time series to position time series $[x, y, z, t]$:

$$ReferenceTrajectory : Trajectory \left(\begin{array}{l} state(now), \\ Planned \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} x_{ref} \in \mathbb{R}^{|Planned|} \\ y_{ref} \in \mathbb{R}^{|Planned|} \\ z_{ref} \in \mathbb{R}^{|Planned|} \\ t_{ref} \in \mathbb{R}^{|Planned|} \end{array} \right] \quad (C.35)$$

Predictor: The *Reference Trajectory Generator* (eq. C.35) can be also used as predictor.

Note. The *Segmented Movement Automaton* (def. 9) is used in this work with one

Segment equal to State space with input function given by (??, ??). The predictor used in *Reach set computation* is given by (eq. C.35).

State Projection (eq. C.36) for the *Trajectory* (eq. C.33) is given as follow:

$$StateProjection(Trajectory, time) = Trajectory.getMemberByIndex(time + 1) \quad (C.36)$$

Note. Movement Automaton for system (eq. ??) with given (as. ??) is established with all related properties (sec. 6).

Bibliography

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