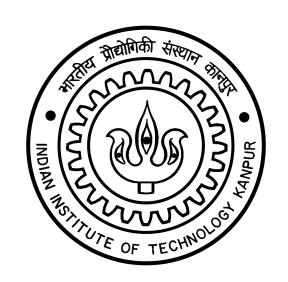
MPC BASED AUTONOMOUS LANDING OF MAY ON A MOVING PLATFORM



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Course :- CS637 (Fall 2022-23)

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Related Links:

LINK OF REFERRED LITERATURE

LINK OF IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

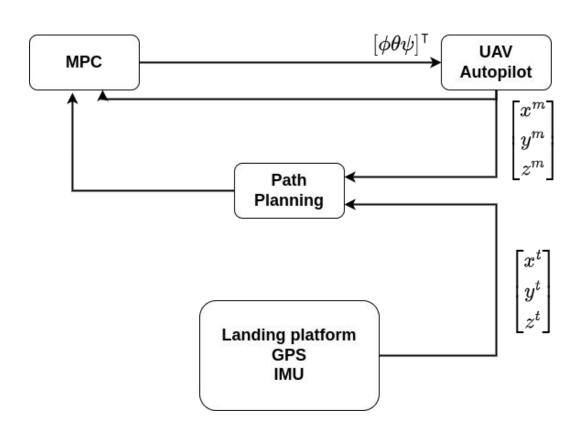
- Autonomous landing of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) on moving targets has the potential to resolve many limitations.
- Here we present an MPC-based guidance and control system for a MAV to land autonomously on a moving landing platform under dynamic uncertainties

RELATED WORK

- An extended back-stepping <u>nonlinear control for landing rotary wing UAVs</u> that are attached to their mobile platforms via tethers has been implemented
- Learning based and intelligent control methods such as <u>fuzzy logic based</u>

 <u>controllers</u> and adaptive neural networks have also been employed to achieve
 optimal control policies under uncertainties and disturbances
- However, a control loop for model predictive controller (MPC) would be a better choice for this application

APPROACH



MODEL DYNAMICS

• The UAV dynamics are governed by Newton-Euler equations.

$$ma = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ mg \end{bmatrix} + R_B^W \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -T \end{bmatrix} + F_D$$

• Using the roll pitch and altitude parametrization.

$$m \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{p}^n \\ \ddot{p}^e \\ \ddot{p}^d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ mg \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} C_{\phi}S_{\theta}C_{\psi} + S_{\phi}S_{\psi} \\ C_{\phi}S_{\theta}S_{\psi} + S_{\phi}C_{\psi} \\ C_{\phi}C\theta \end{bmatrix} T - k_d \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p}^n || \dot{p}^n || \\ \dot{p}^e || \dot{p}^e || \\ \dot{p}^d || \dot{p}^d || \end{bmatrix}$$

• For constant flight altitude we have $\ddot{p}^d \equiv 0$ and $\dot{p}^d \equiv 0$. Further assuming $\psi \equiv 0$ and $T = mg/C_\phi C_\theta$.

$$m \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{p}^n \\ \ddot{p}^e \end{bmatrix} = mg \begin{bmatrix} -tan\theta \\ tan\phi/cos\theta \end{bmatrix} - k_d \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p}^n || \dot{p}^n || \\ \dot{p}^e || \dot{p}^e || \end{bmatrix}$$

• Under the assumption of non aggressive maneuvers, the state of the UAV remain near equilibrium point($\theta=0,\ \phi=0$).Linearizing the dynamics about this point.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{p}^n \\ \ddot{p}^e \end{bmatrix} = -k_d/m \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p}^n || \dot{p}^n || \\ \dot{p}^e || \dot{p}^e || \end{bmatrix} + g \begin{bmatrix} -\theta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

• Finally the state representation of the linearized dynamics of the UAV can be written as:

$$\dot{x}^m = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -k_d/m0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -k_d/m \end{bmatrix} x^m + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -g & 0 \\ 0 & q \end{bmatrix} u$$

• Where $u = \begin{bmatrix} \theta & \phi \end{bmatrix}^T$ is the input to the system and $x_k = \begin{bmatrix} p_k^{m,n} & p_k^{m,e} & \ddot{p}_k^{m,n} & \ddot{p}_k^{m,e} \end{bmatrix}^T$ represents the state vector of the UAV dynamics.

MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL

- We have used a linear MPC control for controlling the motion of the drone
- The predicted state with m calculated future control inputs are given by

$$x_{k+p} = A^p x_k + A^{P-1} B u_k + \ldots + B u_{k+m-1} = A^p x_k + A^{p-m} \sum_{i=1}^m A^{i-1} B u_{k+m-i}$$
 Where
$$x_k = \begin{bmatrix} p_k^{m,n} & p_k^{m,e} & \dot{p}_k^{m,n} & \dot{p}_k^{m,e} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

Where \mathcal{X}_{k+p} is the P-step prediction of the state at time k with p > m. Hence, the augmented state predictions are

$$X = S^x x_k + S^u u_m$$

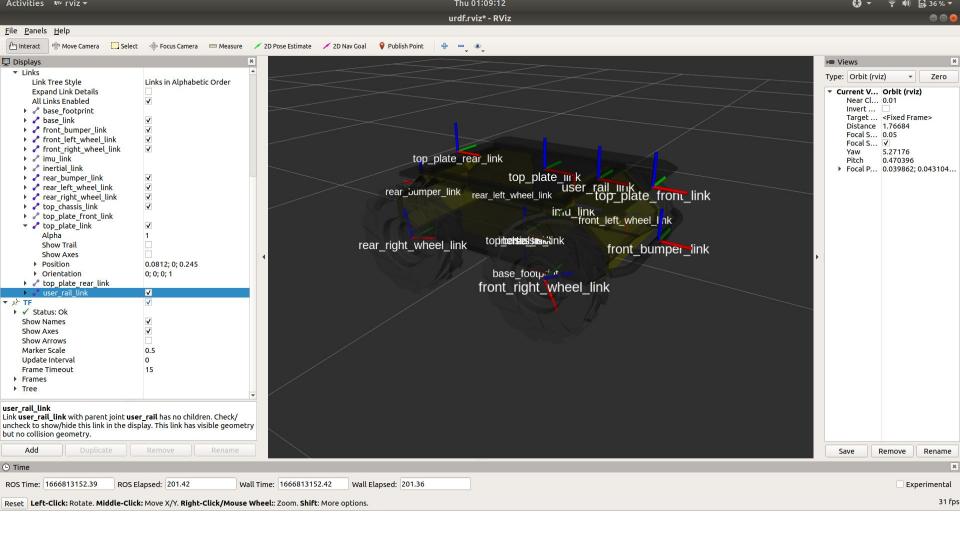
• The quadratic cost function used in this work is formulated as:

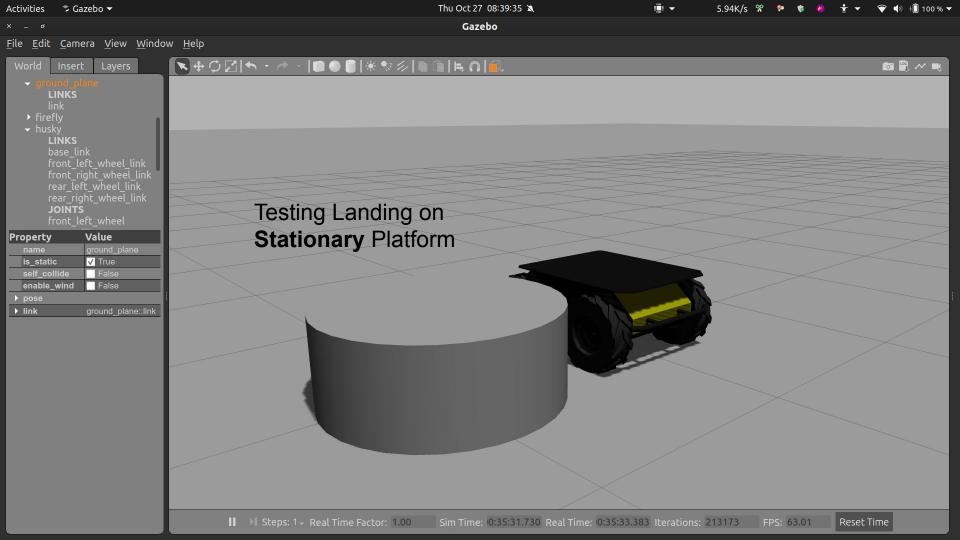
 $\tilde{x} = r_p - X$

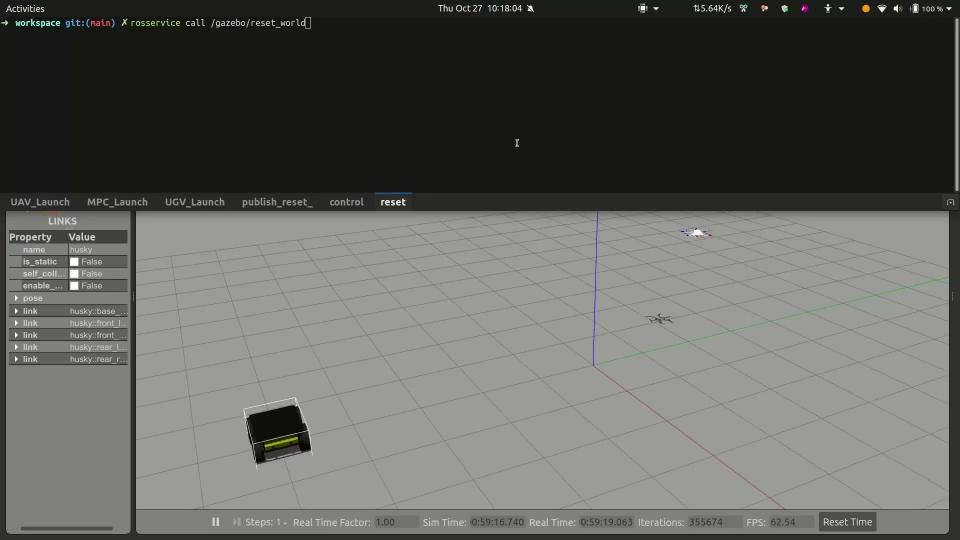
$$j_k = q\tilde{x}^T Q\tilde{x} + (1 - q)u_m^T R u_m$$

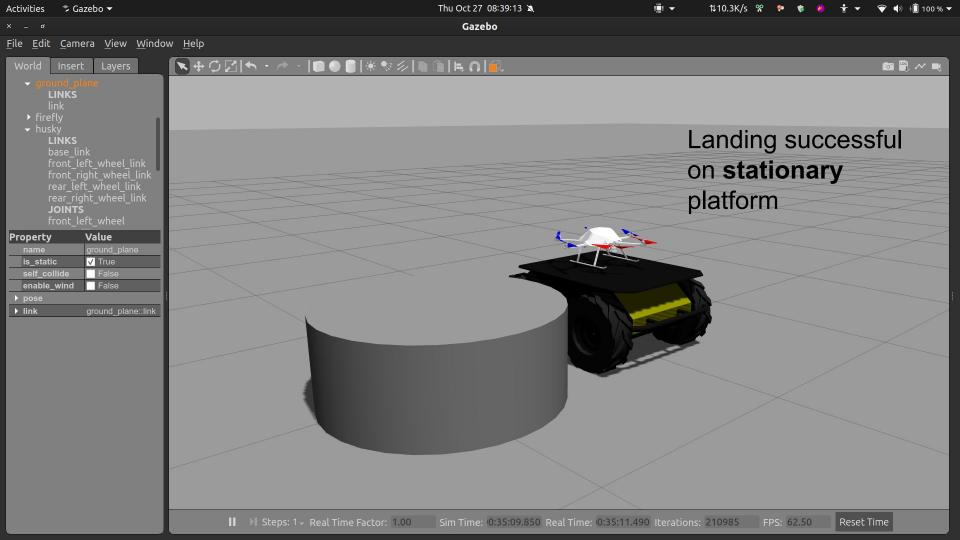
Here Q and R are state and input weights matrices.

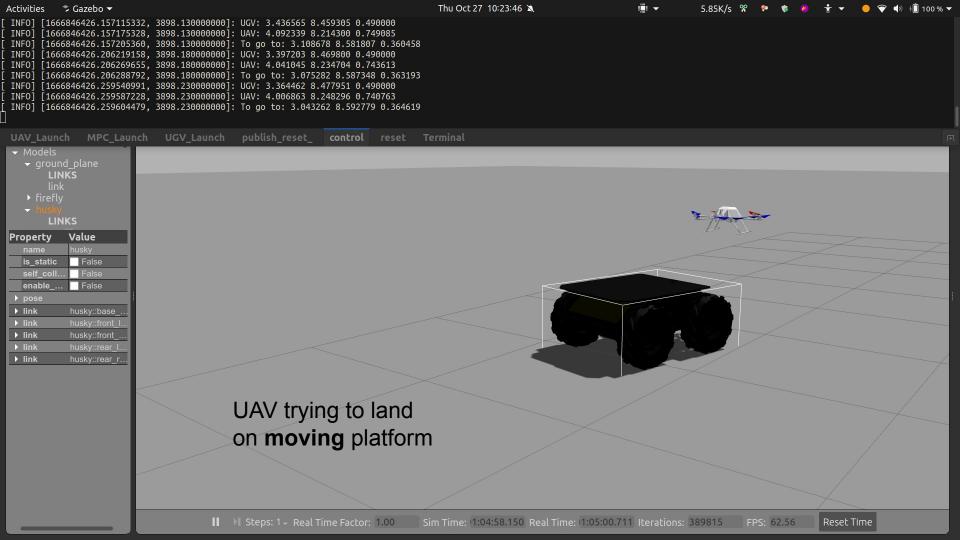
IMPLEMENTATION

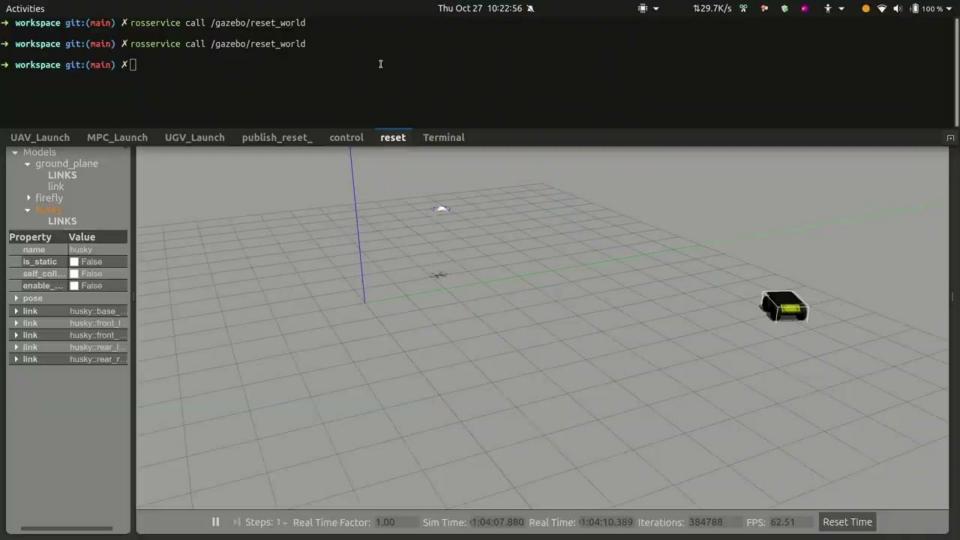


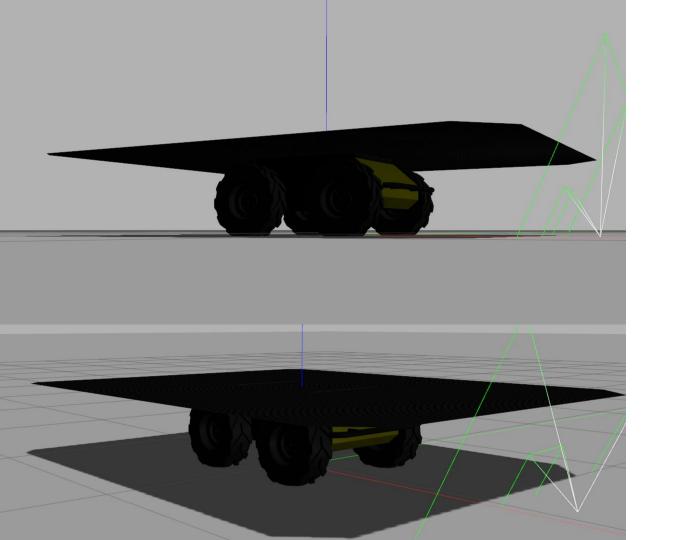












Integrated a large plate on top of moving platform

ToDo:

Implementing a robust path planning problem to achieve landing on the **moving** platform

Summary

- Literature review of Model Predictive Control
- Used MPC for position control of UAV
- Integrated path planning with MPC for autonomous landing
- Implemented stationary and moving platform with coded trajectory
- Integrated and Simulated the modules in gazebo

Further Work

- Used an extended platform for giving more margin for the UAV to land on.
- Included platform path predictive aspect for avoiding steady state chasing of platform.
- Tried using Velocity control through MPC for the above problem.
- Implemented 3 trajectory planning algorithms:
 - XY-approach then changing altitude once XY-radius is within a threshold.
 - Half waypoint approach that directs the next position be the midpoint of UAV and platform pose.
 - 1/k waypoint approach that extends the above idea.

Contribution

- Shubham Kumar Read Literature on MPC, prepared presentation and integrated modules
- Rahul Rustagi Implemented stationary/moving platform and coded platform trajectory
- B.Anshuman Created pipeline for using MPC, and implemented UAV trajectory