

**TEAM FYRA** 

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# OBJECTIVE

Create a *robust* and *generalized* quadrotor control policy which will allow a simulated quadrotor to follow a trajectory in a near-optimal manner.

Utilize an *OpenAl Gym* environment as the simulation and train using *Reinforcement Learning*.

Our work is an extension of research being done in the *Robotic Embedded Systems Laboratory* (RESL) at the University of Southern California.

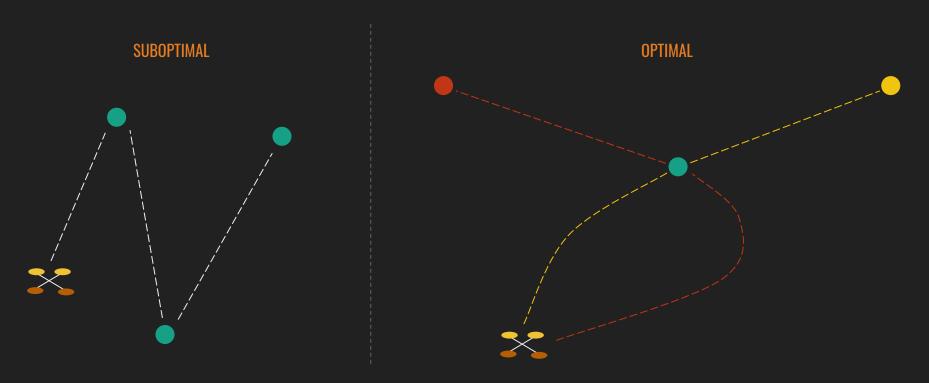
*Molchanov et al.* learned a unified quadrotor control network to stabilize a quadrotor that *hovers* at a specified point.

Our project extends this work by focusing on path following.



# THE PROBLEM AND SOME IDEAS

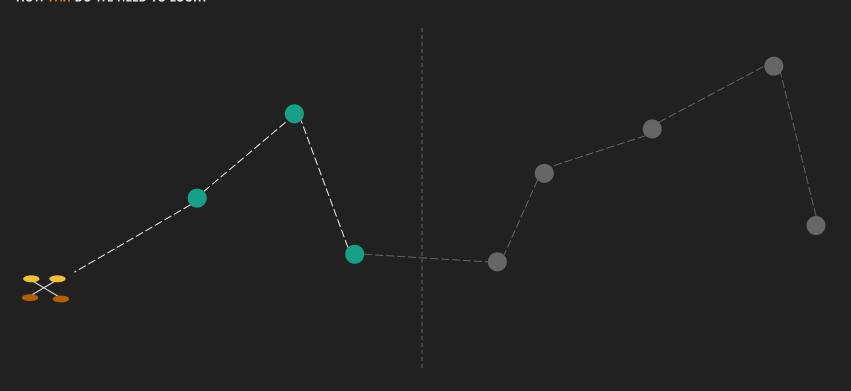
#### TRAJECTORY PLANNING?



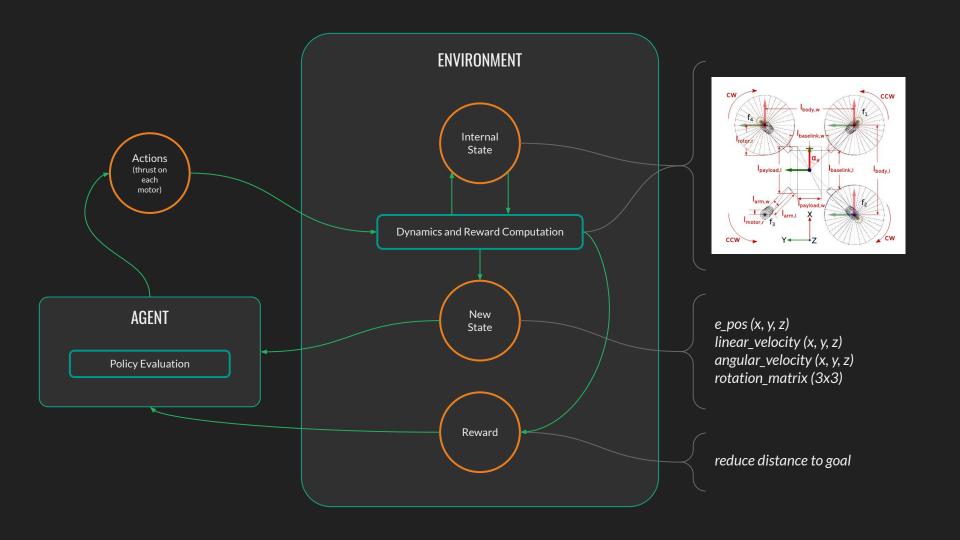
An optimal policy should strike a balance between tracking accuracy and the time-to-completion.

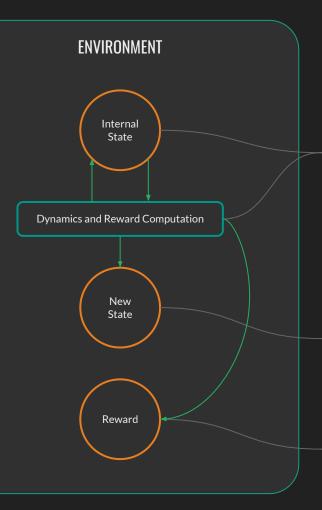
### TRAJECTORY PLANNING?

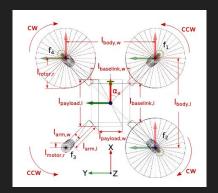
HOW FAR DO WE NEED TO LOOK?



# THE ENVIRONMENT







e\_pos (x, y, z) linear\_velocity (x, y, z) angular\_velocity (x, y, z) rotation\_matrix (3x3)

reduce distance to goal

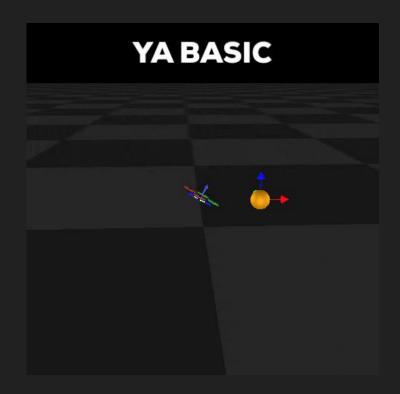
#### New state representation

```
e_pos_goal1 (x, y, z)
e_pos_goal2 (x, y, z)
...
e_pos_goaln (x, y, z)
linear_velocity (x, y, z)
angular_velocity (x, y, z)
rotation_matrix (3x3)
reached_goal1 (bool)
reached_goal2 (bool)
...
reached_goaln (bool)
```

#### New reward functions

reduce dist to all goals in turn only care about dist to current goal reduce min\_dist to goal negative reward for not reaching goal

### **BETTER VISUALIZATION**



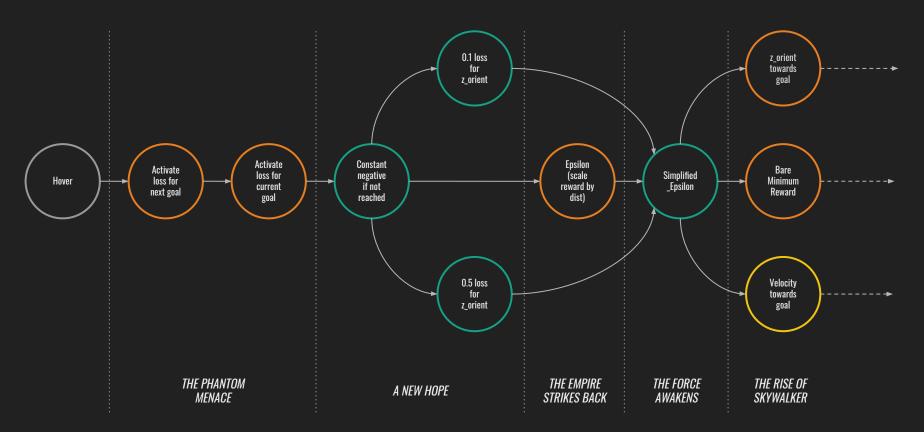


## METHODOLOGY

Explore PPO through *reward shaping*.

Try other RL algorithms like *A2C*, *DDPG* etc.

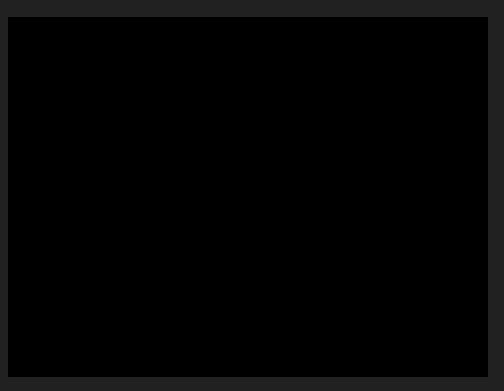
#### **REWARD SHAPING**

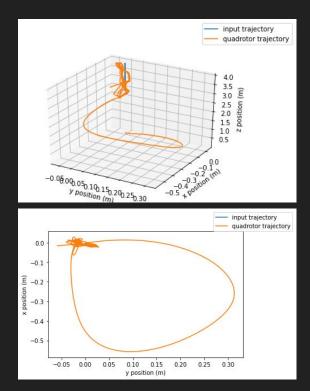


## **TRAINING**

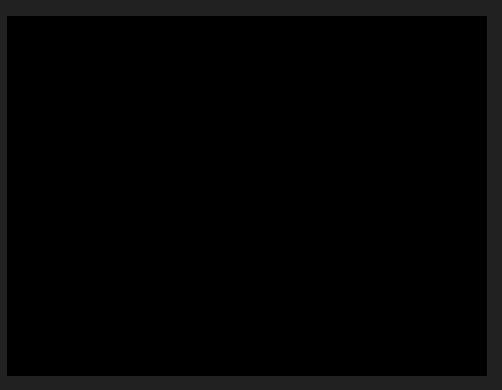


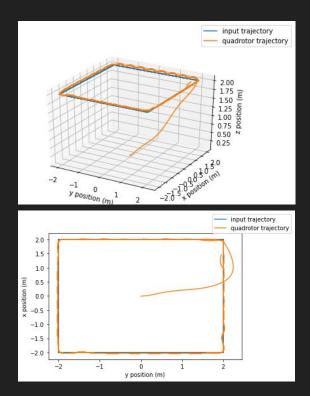
#### TESTING WITH TRAJECTORIES



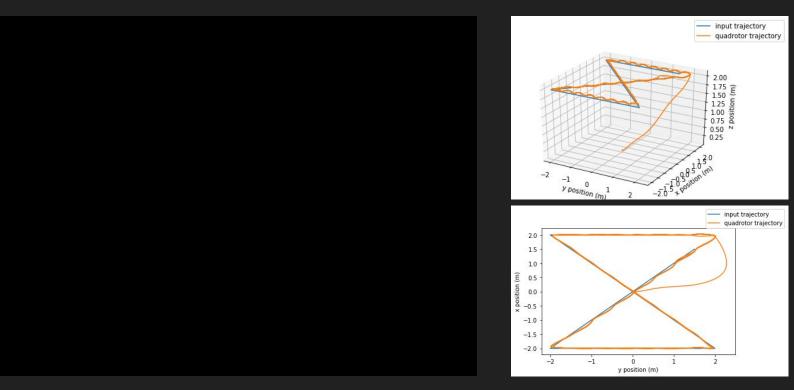


#### **TESTING WITH TRAJECTORIES**





#### TESTING WITH TRAJECTORIES



# **FUTURE WORK**

Curriculum learning to learn easier trajectories and move on to harder ones.

There is still scope for further *hyperparameter tuning* to yield better performance.

The quad currently tries to stop at each point, with a *longer horizon* it might perform better.

#### WHAT WORKED

Quadcopter can go from one goal to another.

Generalises well to different initial positions and goal positions (with constant distance between goals)

Training is now streamlined with docker containers.

It is still fun!

#### WHAT DIDN'T WORK

Lack of generality (models did not generalise to goals with varying distances).

Going straight to each point might still be better than what our controller can currently achieve.

**DDPG** model could not successfully hover - likely needs more hyperparameter tuning.

Supervised learning using a PS4 controller - flying the quad manually required a low-level controller.



