```
# The autoreload extension will automatically load in new code as you
In [6]:
        edit files,
        # so you don't need to restart the kernel every time
        %load ext autoreload
        %autoreload 2
        import numpy as np
        from P1 astar import DetOccupancyGrid2D, AStar
        from P2 rrt import *
        from P3_traj_planning import compute_smoothed_traj, modify_traj_with_
        limits, SwitchingController
        import scipy.interpolate
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from HW1.P1 differential flatness import *
        from HW1.P2_pose stabilization import *
        from HW1.P3 trajectory tracking import *
        from utils import generate planning problem
        plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [14, 14] # Change default figure siz
```

The autoreload extension is already loaded. To reload it, use: %reload_ext autoreload

Generate workspace, start and goal positions

```
In [15]: width = 100
height = 100
num_obs = 25
min_size = 5
max_size = 30

occupancy, x_init, x_goal = generate_planning_problem(width, height, num_obs, min_size, max_size)
```

Solve A* planning problem

```
In [16]: astar = AStar((0, 0), (width, height), x_init, x_goal, occupancy)
if not astar.solve():
    print "No path found"
```

Smooth Trajectory Generation

Trajectory parameters

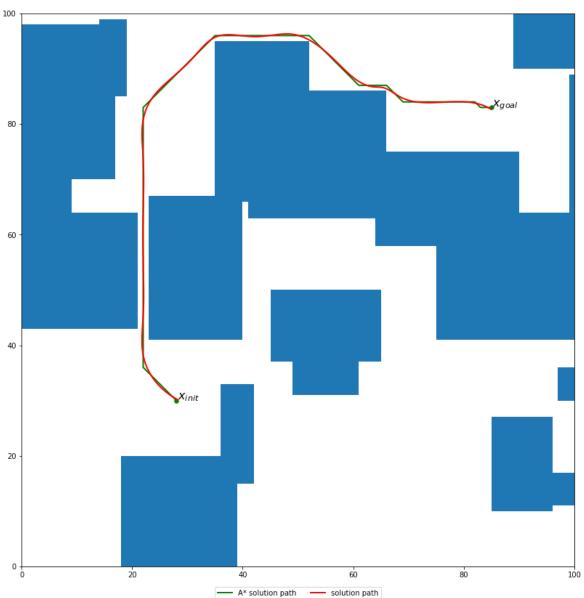
(Try changing these and see what happens)

```
In [17]: V_des = 0.3 # Nominal velocity
alpha = 3.0 # Smoothness parameter
dt = 0.05
```

Generate smoothed trajectory

```
In [18]: traj_smoothed, t_smoothed = compute_smoothed_traj(astar.path, V_des, alpha, dt)

fig = plt.figure()
    astar.plot_path(fig.number)
    def plot_traj_smoothed(traj_smoothed):
        plt.plot(traj_smoothed[:,0], traj_smoothed[:,1], color="red", lin ewidth=2, label="solution path", zorder=10)
    plot_traj_smoothed(traj_smoothed)
    plt.legend(loc='upper center', bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.03), fancybox=
    True, ncol=3)
    plt.show()
```



Control-Feasible Trajectory Generation and Tracking

Robot control limits

```
In [19]: V_max = 0.5 # max speed
om_max = 1 # max rotational speed
```

Tracking control gains

Tune these as needed to improve tracking performance.

```
In [20]: kpx = 2
kpy = 2
kdx = 2
kdy = 2
```

Generate control-feasible trajectory

Create trajectory controller and load trajectory

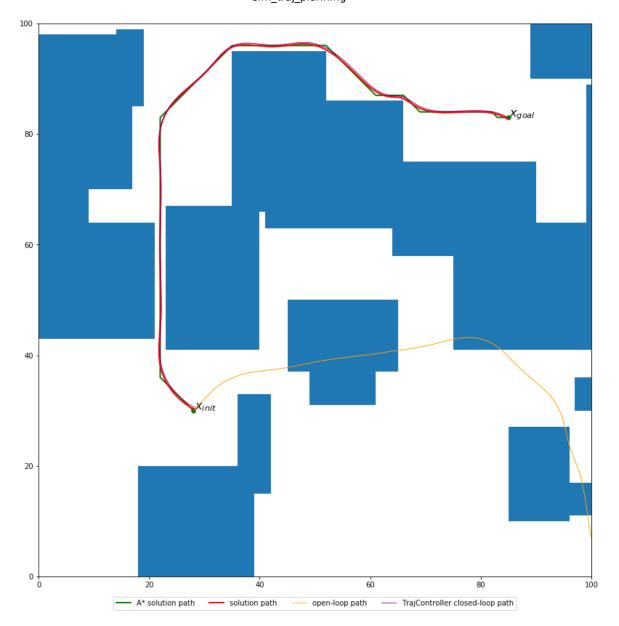
Set simulation input noise

(Try changing this and see what happens)

```
In [27]: noise_scale = 0.05
```

Simulate closed-loop tracking of smoothed trajectory, compare to open-loop

```
In [28]:
         tf actual = t new[-1]
         times cl = np.arange(0, tf actual, dt)
         s 0 = State(x=x init[0], y=x init[1], V=V max, th=traj smooth scaled[
         [0,2]
         s f = State(x=x goal[0], y=x goal[1], V=V max, th=traj smooth scaled[
         -1,2])
         actions ol = np.stack([V smooth scaled, om smooth scaled], axis=-1)
         states ol, ctrl ol = simulate car dyn(s 0.x, s 0.y, s 0.th, times cl,
         actions=actions_ol, noise_scale=noise scale)
         states cl, ctrl cl = simulate car dyn(s 0.x, s 0.y, s 0.th, times cl,
         controller=traj controller, noise scale=noise scale)
         fig = plt.figure()
         astar.plot path(fig.number)
         plot_traj_smoothed(traj_smoothed)
         def plot traj ol(states ol):
             plt.plot(states ol[:,0],states ol[:,1], color="orange", linewidth
         =1, label="open-loop path", zorder=10)
         def plot traj cl(states cl):
             plt.plot(states cl[:,0], states cl[:,1], color="purple", linewidt
         h=1, label="TrajController closed-loop path", zorder=10)
         plot traj ol(states ol)
         plot_traj cl(states cl)
         plt.legend(loc='upper center', bbox to anchor=(0.5, -0.03), fancybox=
         True, ncol=4)
         plt.show()
```

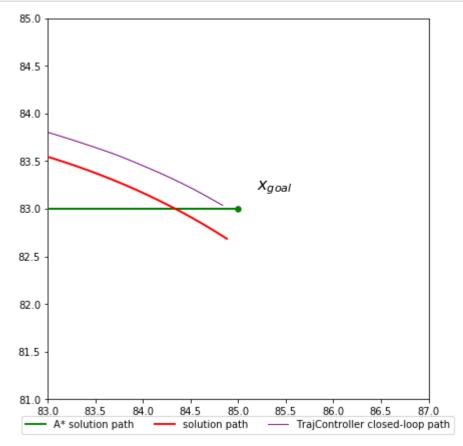


Switching from Trajectory Tracking to Pose Stabilization Control

Zoom in on final pose error

```
In [29]: l_window = 4.

fig = plt.figure(figsize=[7,7])
astar.plot_path(fig.number)
plot_traj_smoothed(traj_smoothed)
plot_traj_cl(states_cl)
plt.legend(loc='upper center', bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.03), fancybox=
    True, ncol=3)
plt.axis([x_goal[0]-l_window/2, x_goal[0]+l_window/2, x_goal[1]-l_window/2, x_goal[1]+l_window/2])
plt.show()
```



Pose stabilization control gains

Tune these as needed to improve final pose stabilization.

```
In [69]: k1 = 1.0

k2 = 1.5

k3 = 1.5
```

Create pose controller and load goal pose

Note we use the last value of the smoothed trajectory as the goal heading heta

```
In [70]: pose_controller = PoseController(k1, k2, k3, V_max, om_max)
pose_controller.load_goal(x_goal[0], x_goal[1], traj_smooth_scaled[-1,2])
```

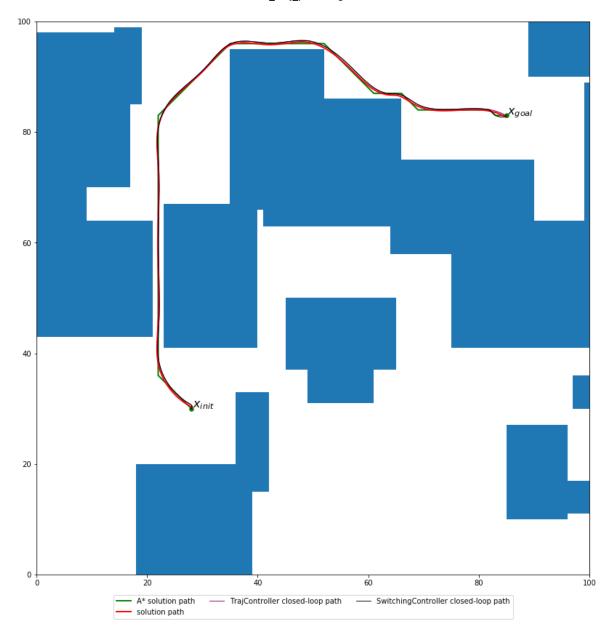
Time before trajectory-tracking completion to switch to pose stabilization

Try changing this!

```
In [71]: t_before_switch = 12.0
```

Create switching controller and compare performance

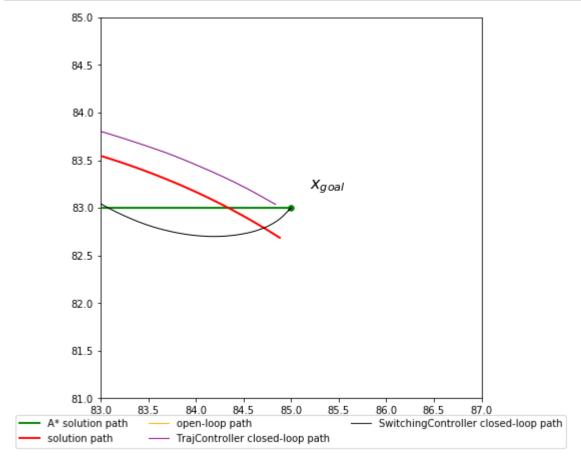
switching controller = SwitchingController(traj controller, pose cont In [72]: roller, t before switch) t extend = 60.0 # Extra time to simulate after the end of the nominal trajectory times cl extended = np.arange(0, tf_actual+t_extend, dt) states cl sw, ctrl cl sw = simulate car dyn(s 0.x, s 0.y, s 0.th, tim es cl extended, controller=switching controller, noise scale=noise sc ale) fig = plt.figure() astar.plot_path(fig.number) plot_traj_smoothed(traj_smoothed) plot traj cl(states cl) def plot traj cl sw(states cl sw): plt.plot(states_cl_sw[:,0], states_cl_sw[:,1], color="black", lin ewidth=1, label="SwitchingController closed-loop path", zorder=10) plot traj cl sw(states cl sw) plt.legend(loc='upper center', bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.03), fancybox= True, ncol=3) plt.show()



Zoom in on final pose

```
In [73]: l_window = 4.

fig = plt.figure(figsize=[7,7])
    astar.plot_path(fig.number)
    plot_traj_smoothed(traj_smoothed)
    plot_traj_cl(states_ol)
    plot_traj_cl(states_cl)
    plot_traj_cl_sw(states_cl_sw)
    plt.legend(loc='upper center', bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.03), fancybox=
    True, ncol=3)
    plt.axis([x_goal[0]-l_window/2, x_goal[0]+l_window/2, x_goal[1]-l_window/2, x_goal[1]+l_window/2])
    plt.show()
```

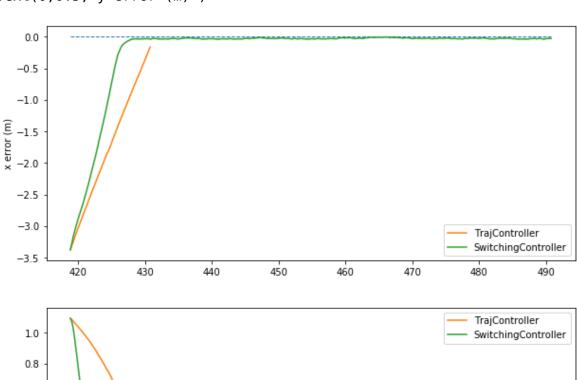


Plot final sequence of states

To see just how well we're able to arrive at the target point (and to assist in choosing values for the pose stabilization controller gains k_1, k_2, k_3), we plot the error in x and y for both the tracking controller and the switching controller at the end of the trajectory.

```
T = len(times_cl) - int(t_before_switch/dt)
In [74]:
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=[10,10])
         plt.subplot(2,1,1)
         plt.plot([times cl extended[T], times cl extended[-1]], [0,0], linest
         yle='--', linewidth=1)
         plt.plot(times_cl[T:], states_cl[T:,0] - x_goal[0], label='TrajContro
         ller')
         plt.plot(times cl extended[T:], states cl sw[T:,0] - x goal[0], label
         ='SwitchingController')
         plt.legend()
         plt.ylabel("x error (m)")
         plt.subplot(2,1,2)
         plt.plot([times_cl_extended[T], times_cl_extended[-1]], [0,0], linest
         vle='--', linewidth=1)
         plt.plot(times cl[T:], states cl[T:,1] - x goal[1], label='TrajContro
         ller')
         plt.plot(times cl extended[T:], states cl sw[T:,1] - x goal[1], label
         ='SwitchingController')
         plt.legend()
         plt.ylabel("y error (m)")
```

Out[74]: Text(0,0.5,'y error (m)')



0.6

0.2

0.0

-0.2

420

430

440

450

460

470

480

y error (m)

490

In	[1:	
In	Ī	1:	