Parking for SVEA

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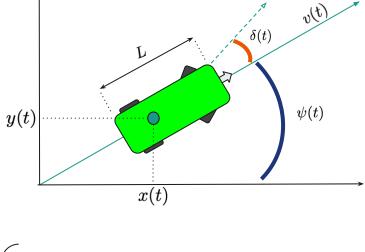
Vehicle Modeling

Kinematic Bicycle Model

$$egin{aligned} \dot{x} &= v\cos\psi & \dot{\psi} &= rac{v}{L} an\delta \ \dot{y} &= v\sin\psi & \dot{v} &= a \end{aligned}$$

Why?

- Simplified car model
- Describes vehicle motion well
- Contains all states/inputs relevant for the task:

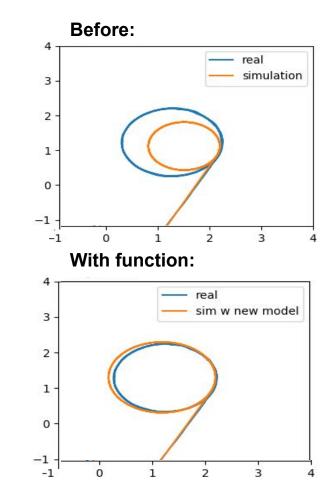


States: x, y, yaw, velocity Control inputs: steering, acceleration(velocity)

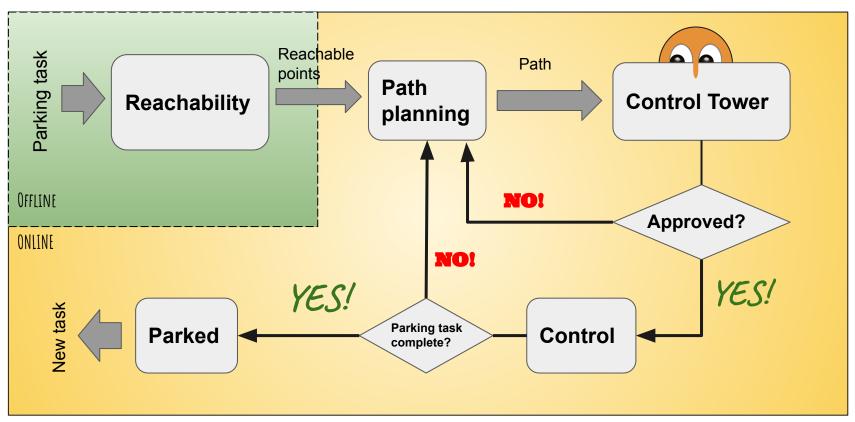
Vehicle Modeling

Tested accuracy of model by comparing simulation to real tests on SVEA

- Circle test
 - \rightarrow true steering < steering input
 - \rightarrow steering depends on speed
- Created function that takes difference in steering into account
- Function did more harm than good in the end, overcompensates steering when we should drive straight → didn't use it



Information flow!



Module: Reachability

Parking task

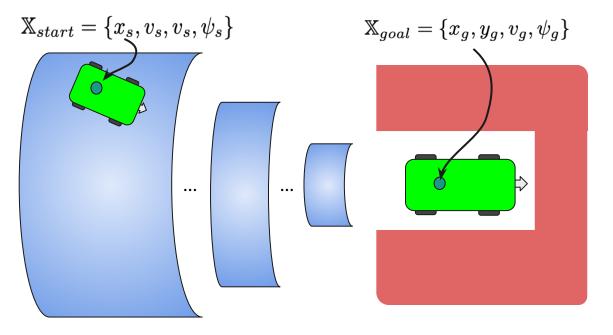
Reachability Goal point

Question:

Given a goal parking configuration, is there a way to obtain information about the starting configurations?

Answer:

Yes, with reachability analysis.

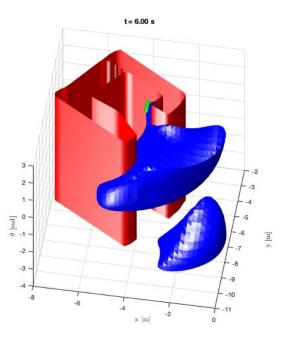


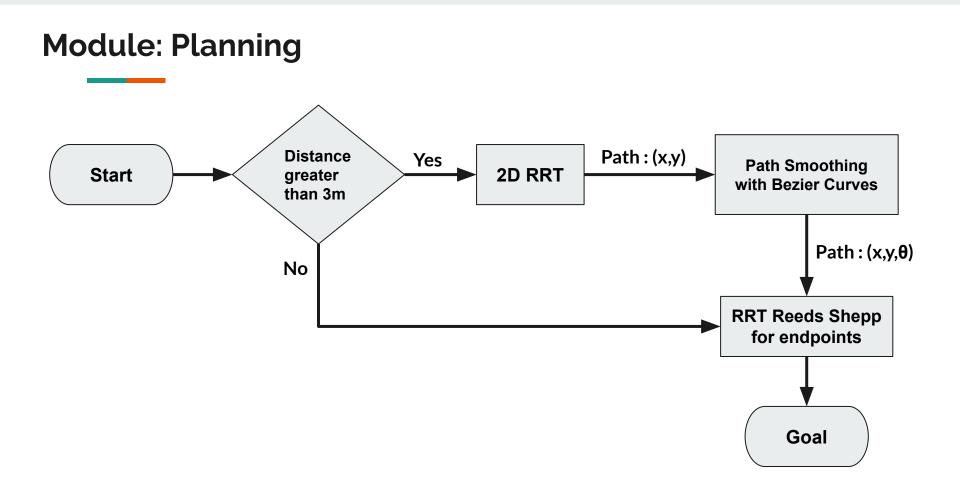
Module: Reachability

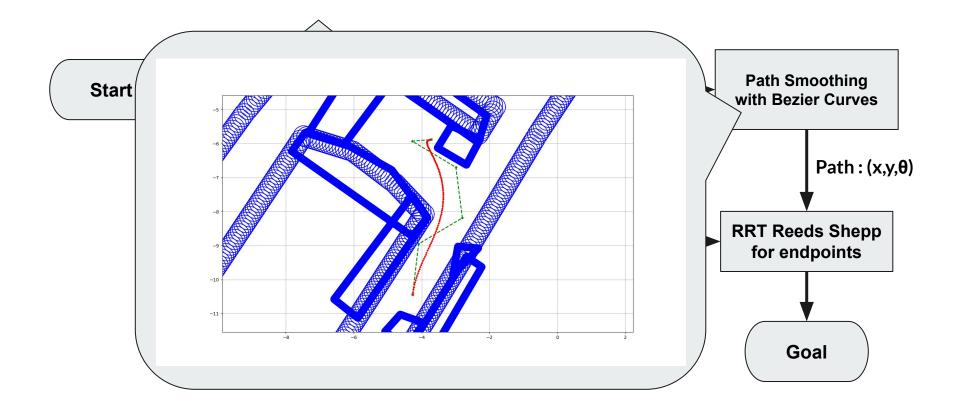
Blue blob: From what position and angle can I start?

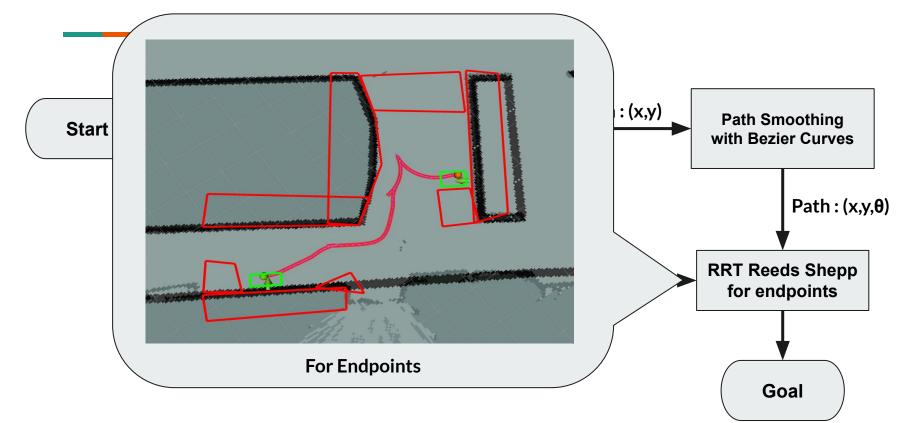
Green blob: The parking spot configuration.

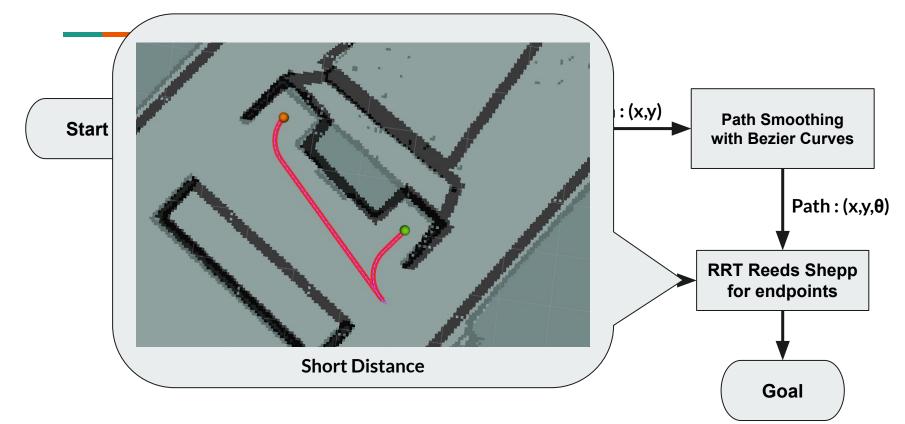
Red wall: Obstacles – The configurations we should not reach.



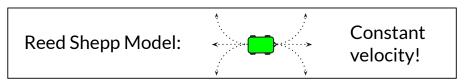


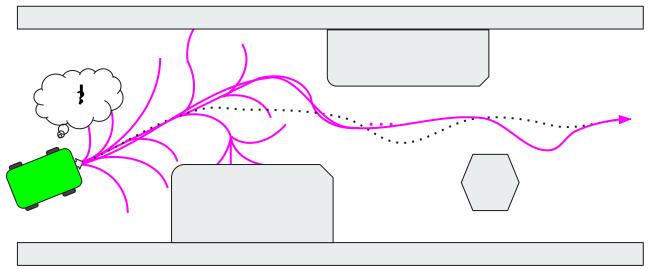






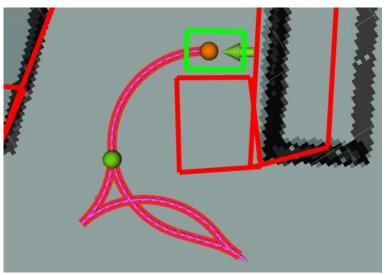




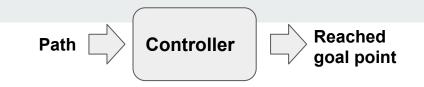


Challenges with RRT:

- Fast, but at what cost?
 - \rightarrow Randomness makes the paths somewhat unpredictable
 - \rightarrow Paths can be unreasonable
- Possible Solutions:
 - \rightarrow Post processing of Paths
 - \rightarrow Optimation such as RRT Star, etc.
 - Problem: Too slow
 - → Many RRT variants are available and all do it somewhat differently
 - Problem: Hard to choose within available time
- Our Solution:
 - \rightarrow Having redundant paths



Module: Controller



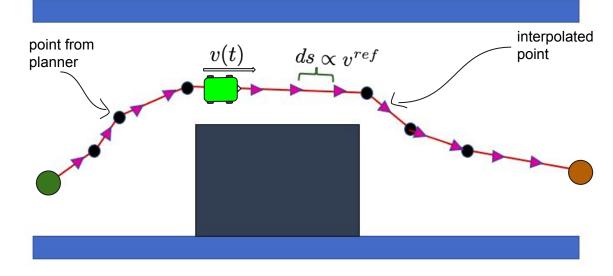
General idea: Use MPC for long distance path following and parking

• Plan the car's movement over horizon 20, find control inputs minimizing a cost function

$$\begin{split} J_t(\mathbb{X}, u) &= \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \underbrace{(e_k^T Q e_k + u_k^T R u_k + (u_k^{vel} - v_k)^T G(u_k^{vel} - v_k))}_{\text{Follow the given path! Conservatively!}} & \text{Hold a smooth speed!} & \text{Try to end at the horizon end state!} \\ \end{split}$$

Module: Controller

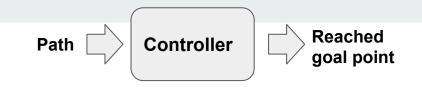
 Points from planner not uniformly spaced
→ irregular/too fast speed



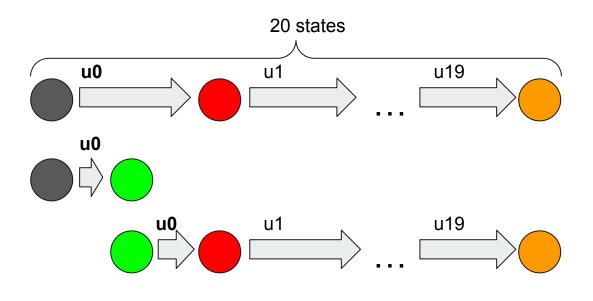
Control velocity:

- Interpolate points for path s.t. the distance between following points are the same
- Given a reference velocity, determine the interpolation distance

Module: Controller



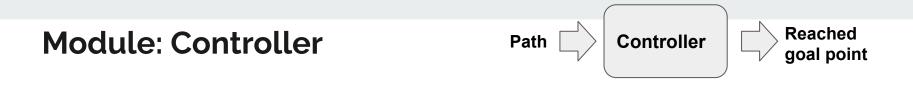
Don't always move horizon at each step \rightarrow move horizon when next true state is close to next reference state \rightarrow might have to plan over the same reference states multiple times



1. Plan over horizon 20 from the grey state

2. Execute first control input, reach green state

3. If the green state is far away from red state \rightarrow plan over same reference states one more time, else move to next

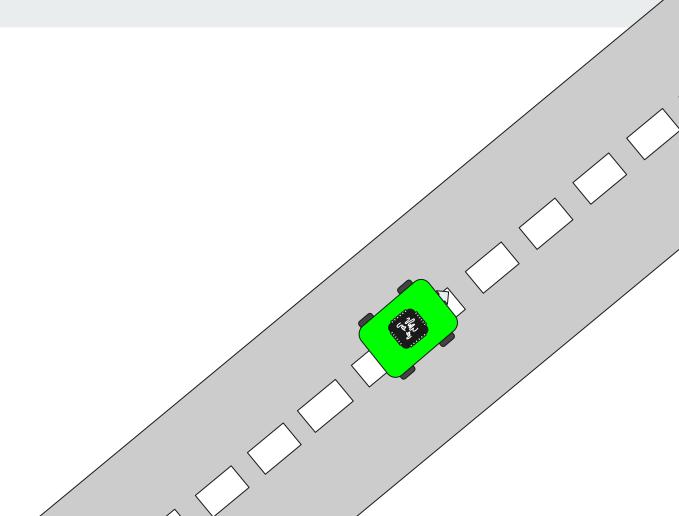


Why MPC?

First idea: use Stanley controller for long path following and MPC for parking

 \rightarrow MPC was faster than expected and worked very well \rightarrow used MPC for all path following tasks

Implementation



Implementation: Planner services

- Why? Approx. 10 times faster planning.
- Implemented as server with option to abort planning from the client.
- Use infrastructure to account for planner issues: multiple planners simultaneously

Path-planner Server

Implementation: Controller service

Control Server

- Why? Approx. 6 times faster MPC.
 - Makes the control feasible in real time
- Messages to the controller
 - Setup: trajectory and controller type
 - $\circ \quad \text{Get control: State} \rightarrow \text{Control}$
- Planned for backup controller on SVEA

Thank you! Questions?

Implementation: State Machine

