



Automated Behavior Generation for Unmanned Ground Vehicles Using Virtual Environments

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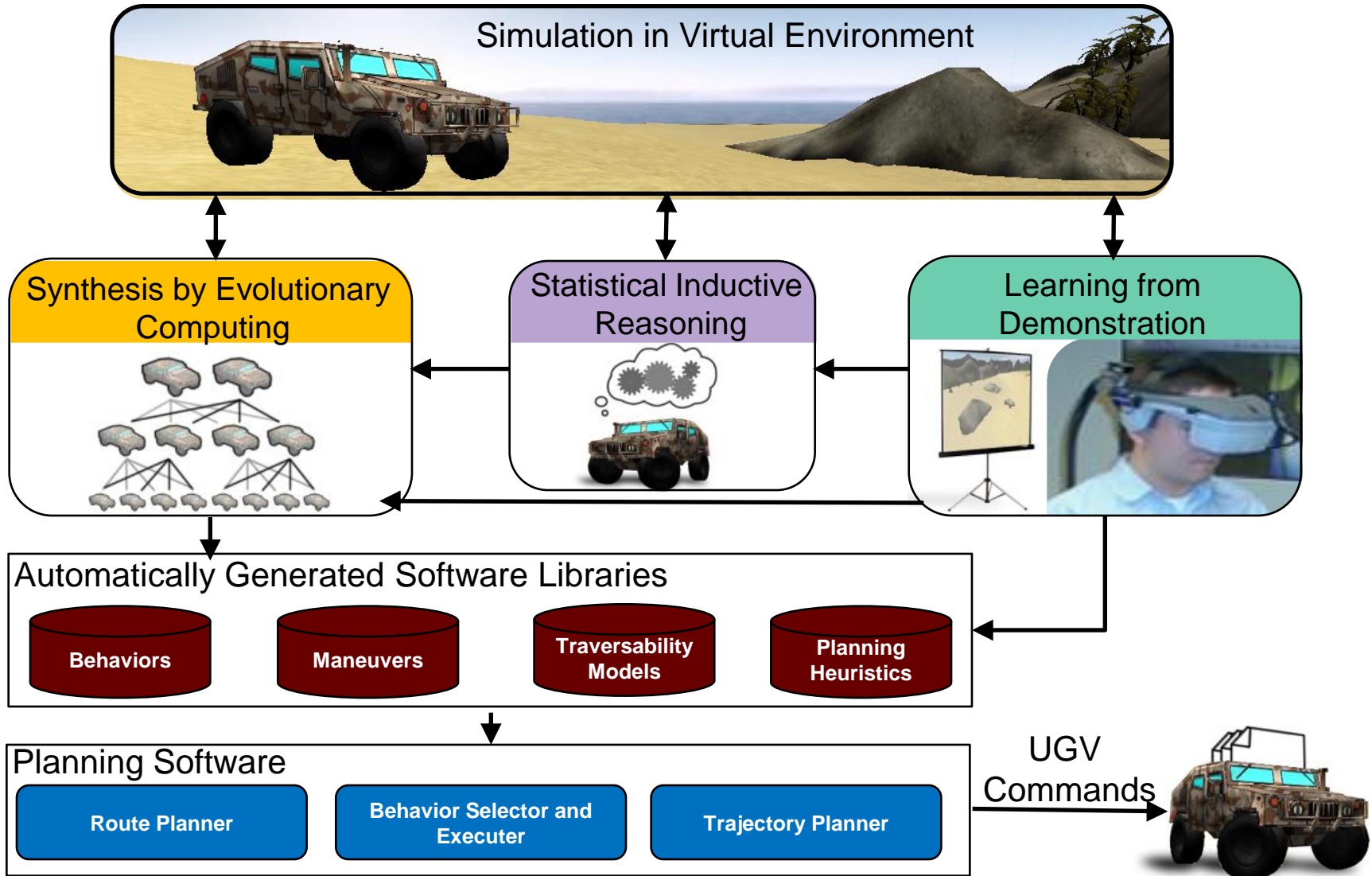
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Objectives

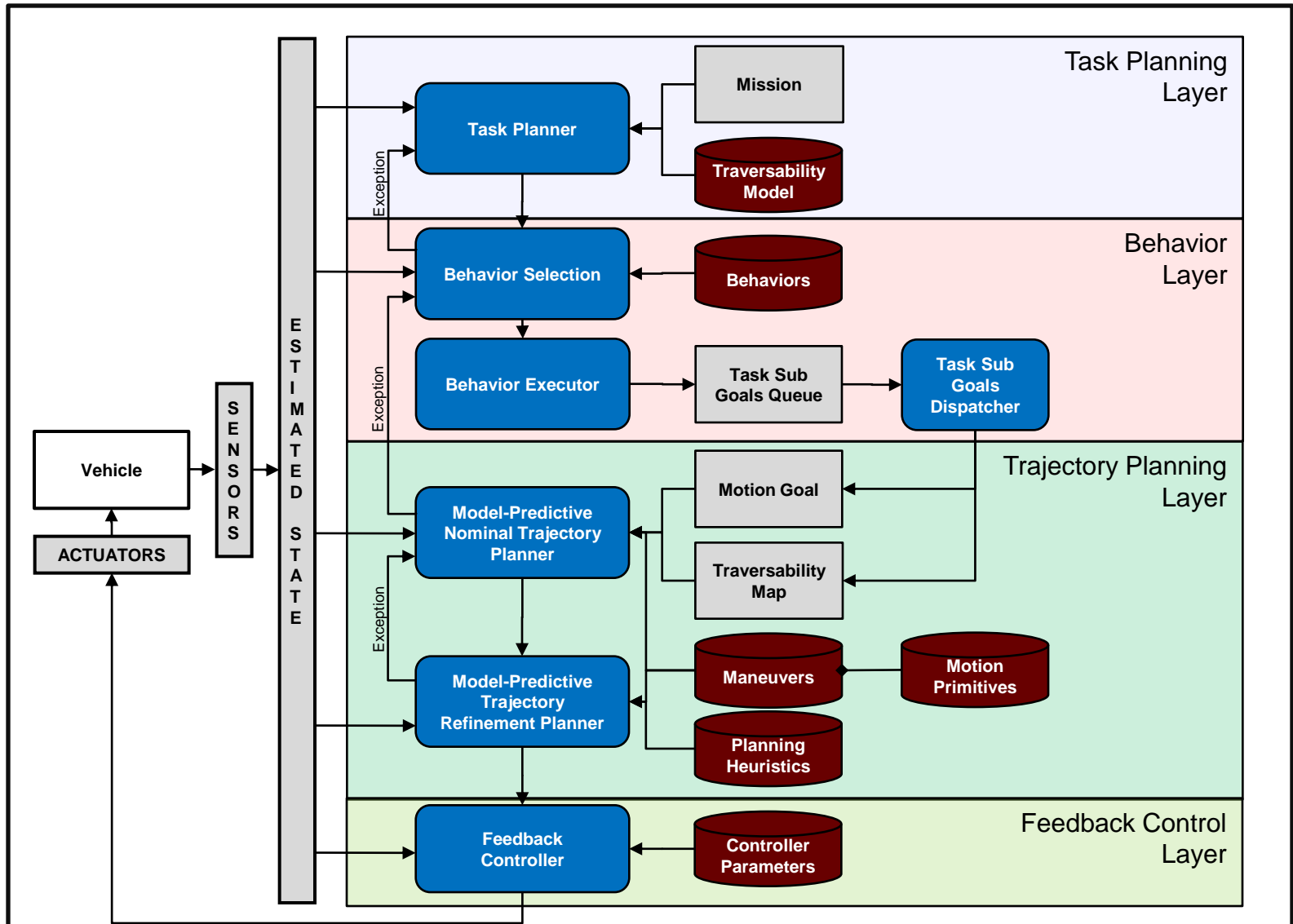
- Develop a computational framework for automated generation of behaviors and maneuvers using simulations for autonomous UGVs
 - Behaviors are automatically generated and verified through simulations
 - Symbolic representation facilitates human verification



Overview of Approach



UGV System Architecture



Anticipated Benefits of Our Approach

- Able to generate complex reactive behaviors
 - Handles fractured state space
 - Handles time-delayed action consequences
 - Offers flexibility in terms of function choices
- Works in conjunction with state of the art trajectory planners
 - Can cope up with dynamically moving objects in environment
 - Incorporates vehicle's dynamics constraints using simulations
- Cope with human-made rules
 - Introduces context dependent traversability constraints

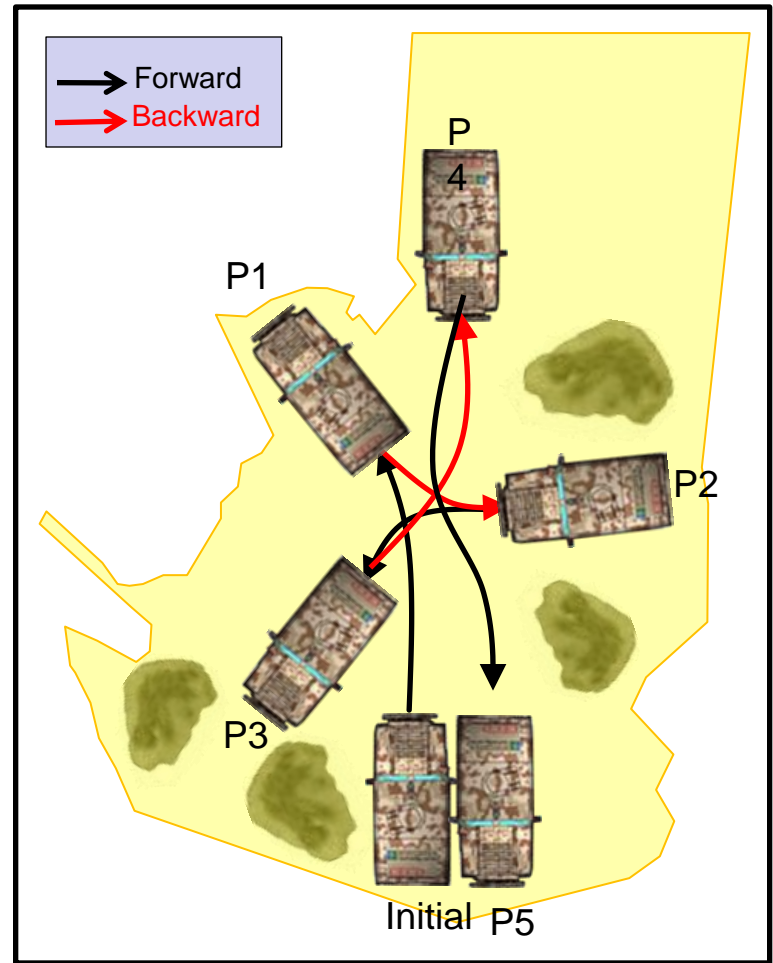


UGV Simulator

- Modular architecture allows physics engine, vehicle controller, and machine learning algorithms to be kept separate
 - Both Unreal engine and high-fidelity Vortex vehicle dynamics engine implemented
- Terrain modeled manually or imported from Digital Elevation Model files representing real-world locations
- Vehicles
 - Are modeled in CAD/3D programs and imported into simulator
 - Have dynamics models that can be tuned for realistic behavior
 - Can be controlled by a human, scripts, or machine-learning algorithms
 - Can have their movement recorded and played back
- Multiple types of sensors can be emulated
 - Vision, velocity, acceleration, wheel spin, rangefinders, etc. are all modeled
- Additional static and dynamic objects, each with their own physical properties, can be added to the environment and controlled for machine learning experiments

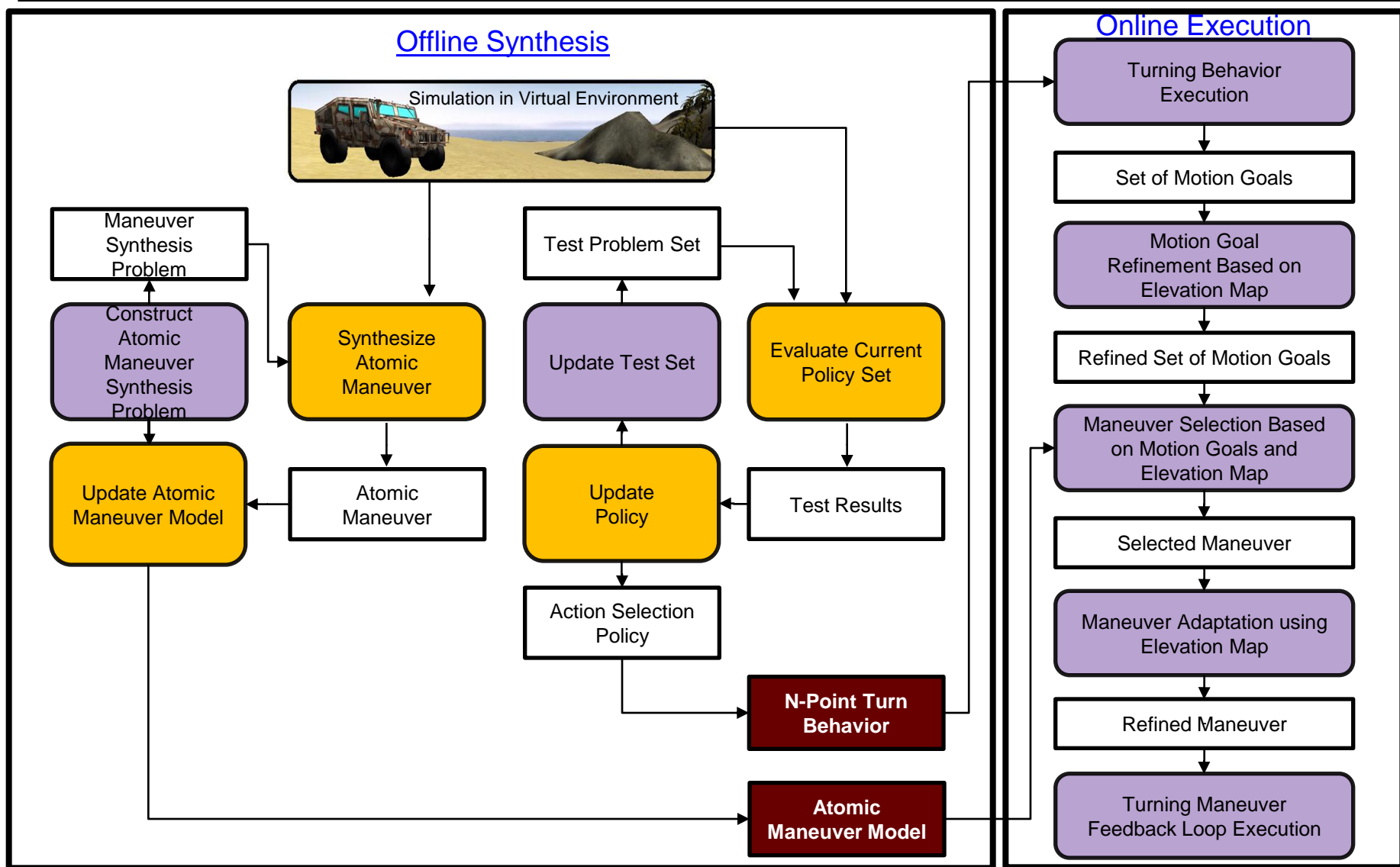
N-Point Turn in Constrained Space Behavior

- Generate N-point turn maneuver between two arbitrary states $x_I = [x \ y \ \theta \ v]^T$ and $x_G = [x \ y \ \theta \ v]^T$, that satisfies the dynamics of the vehicle $f_M(x, u, t)$ and minimizes the execution time
- Generated maneuver should reliably be executed on a rugged, highly constrained terrain



5-point turn in a cluttered environment

Approach for Generating N-point Turn Behavior



Results

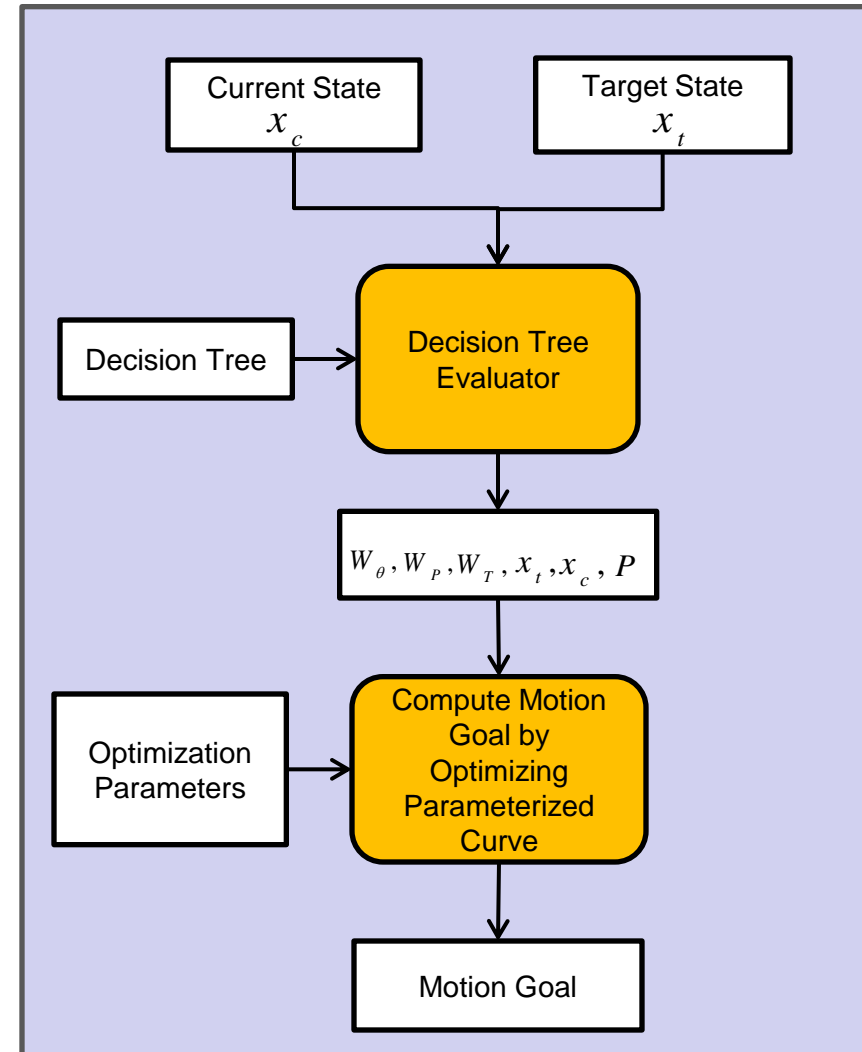
- Policy is represented as a decision tree
- Inputs:
 - Distance to target pose
 - Geometric configuration of obstacles
 - Maximum allowable clearances around the current and target poses
- Outputs:
 - Position error weight W_P
 - Orientation error weight W_θ
 - Terrain error weight W_T
 - Parameterized curve P
- It takes less than **16** seconds to compute motion goals for **13** point turns

$$C = W_\theta C_\theta + W_P C_P + W_T C_T$$

$$C_\theta = \frac{-\text{dot}(\vec{v}, \vec{v}')}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow \textit{Orientation}$$

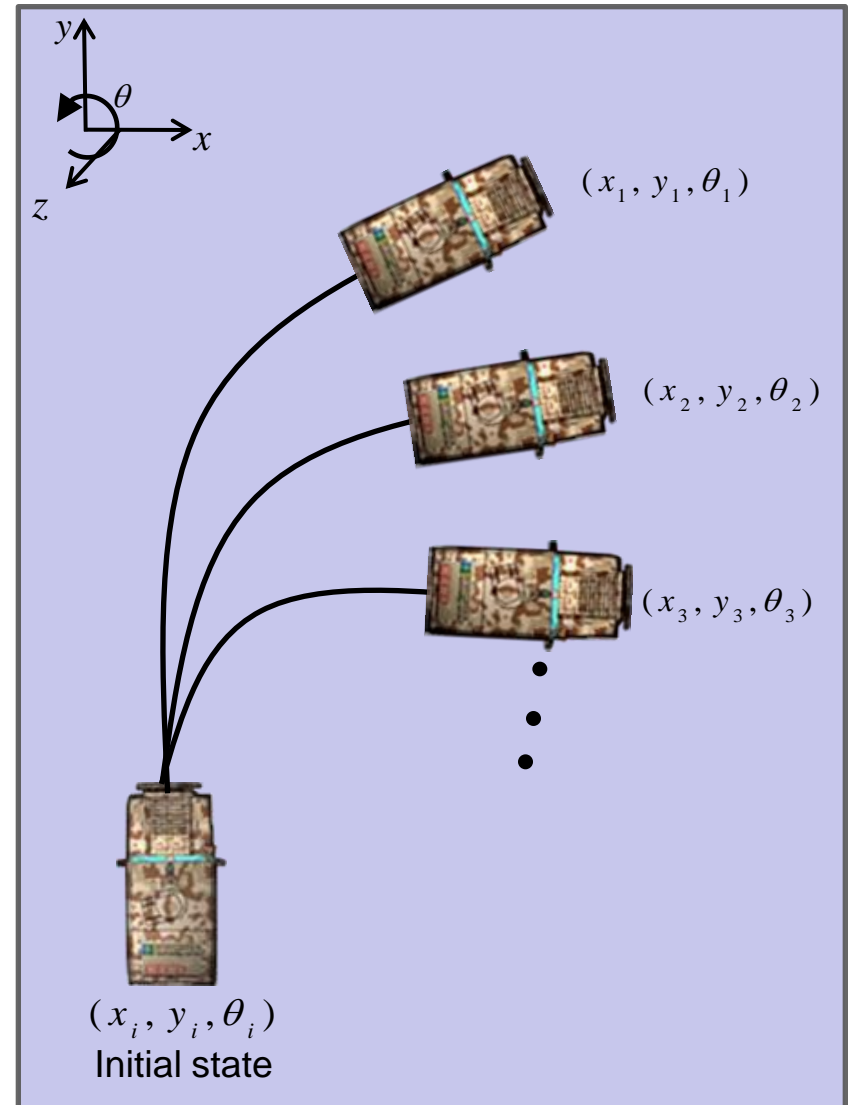
$$C_P = \|x_t - x_c\| \longrightarrow \textit{Position}$$

$$C_T = \begin{cases} 1 & \textit{if collision} \\ 0 & \textit{otherwise} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \textit{Collision}$$



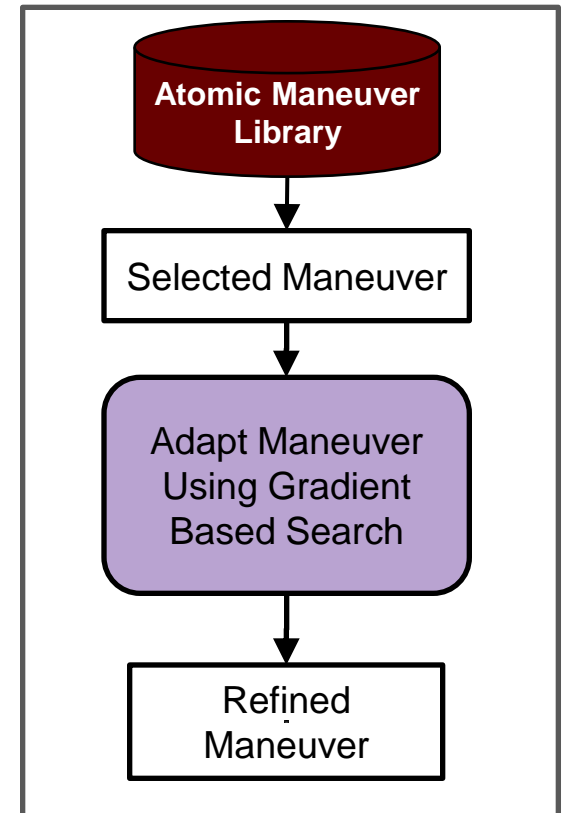
Results (Cont.)

- Automatically synthesized atomic maneuvers using a combination of evolutionary and local search and adaption of nearest neighbor
 - Represented using two 5-point B-splines
 - Force profile (throttle and brake)
 - Steering angle profile
 - Computed over 5 dimensional space
 - Δx Δy and $\Delta \theta$ are the position and orientation differences of the vehicle in the initial and final states
 - α and β are slopes of the terrain
 - Initial and final velocities are considered zero for each atomic maneuver
- Maneuvers are robust with respect to small perturbations in the terrains
 - Tested by introducing waviness in terrain

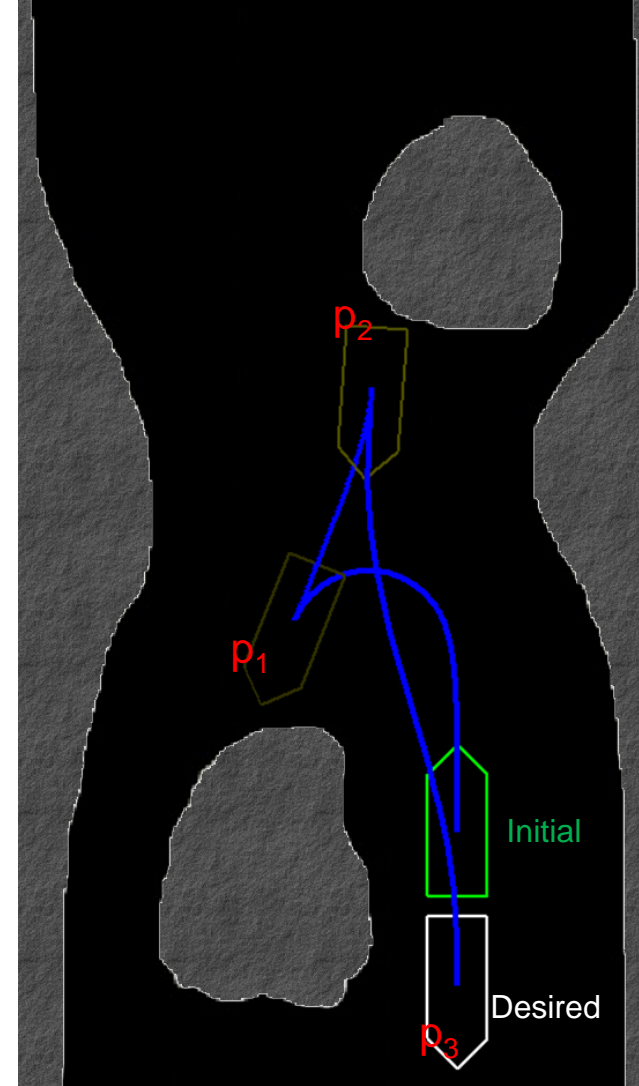
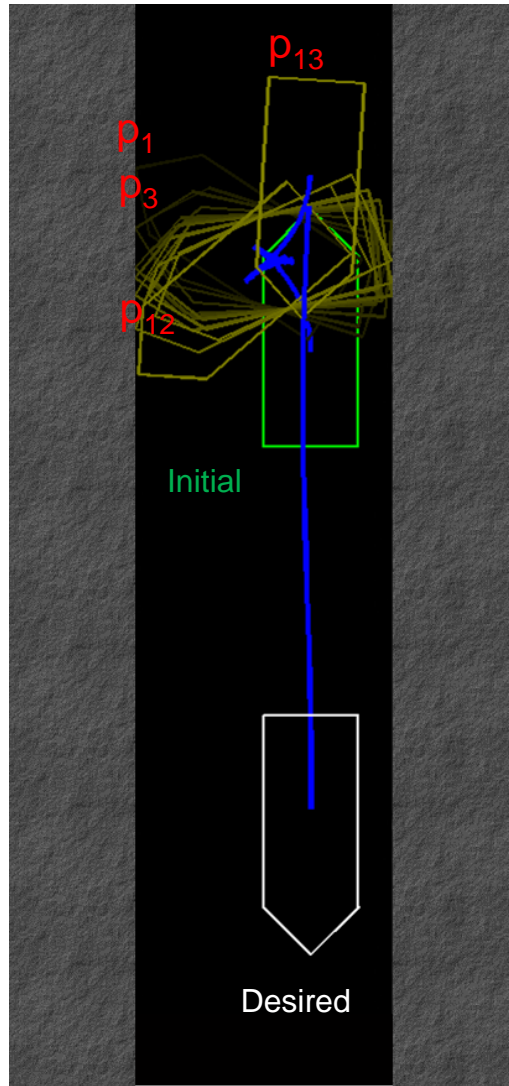
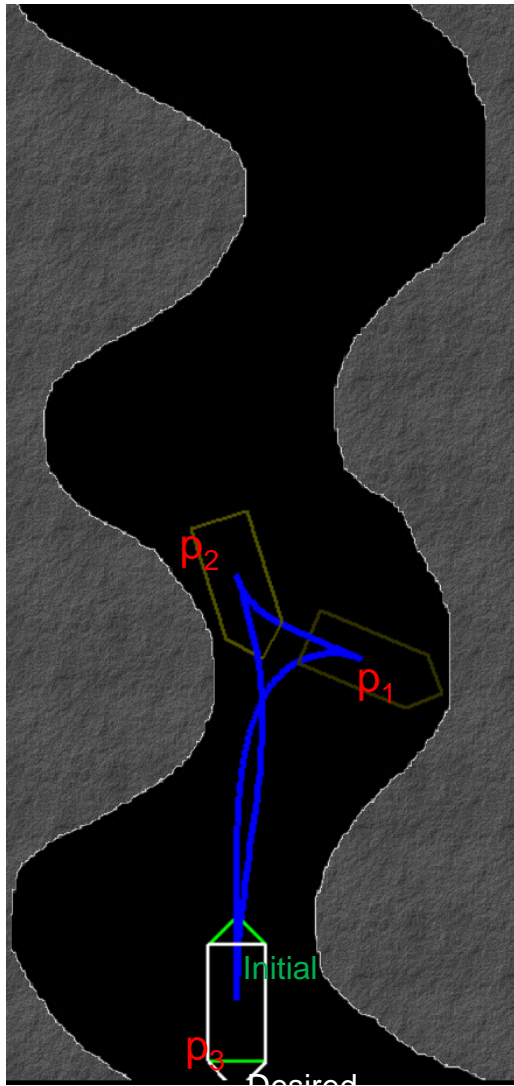


Results (Cont.)

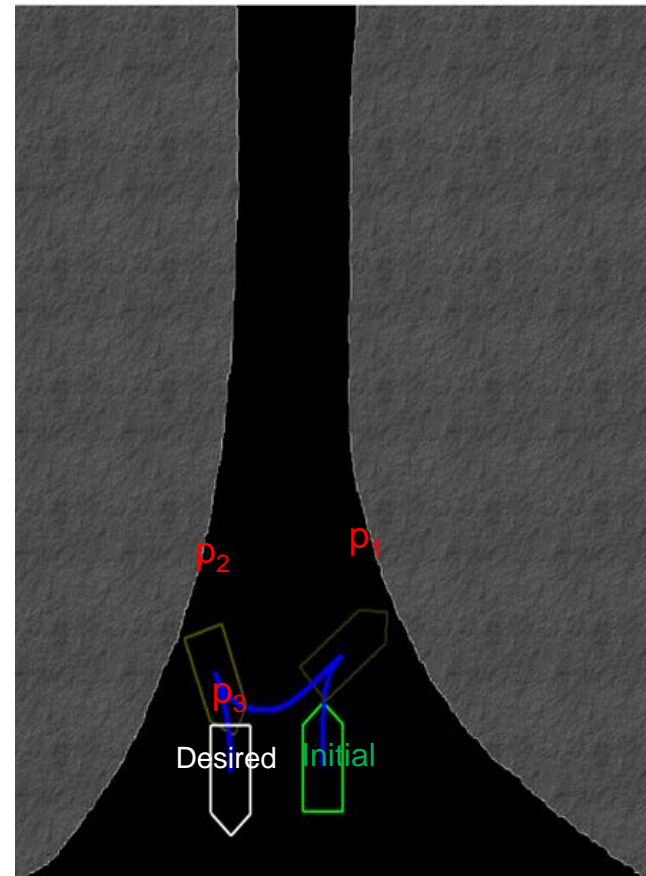
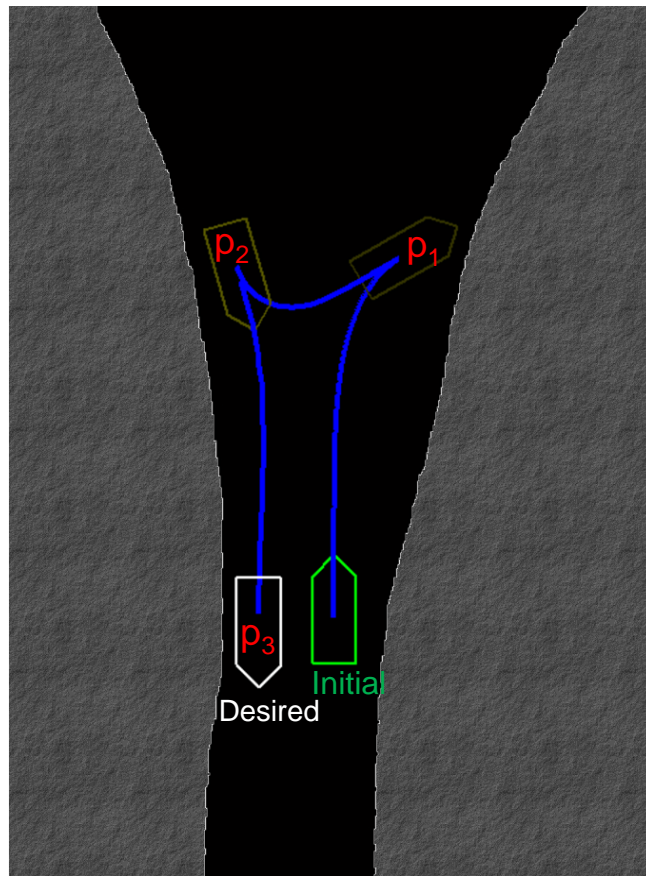
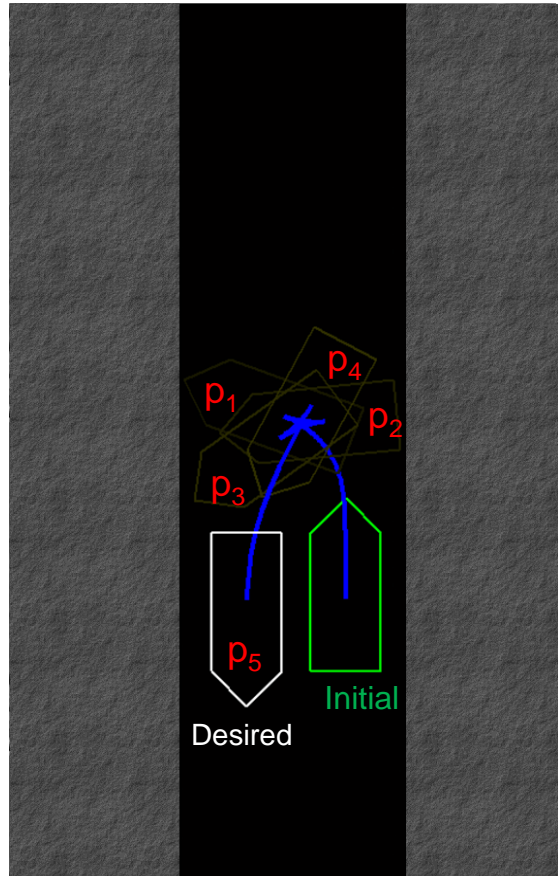
- Identified rules for selecting a reference maneuver from the atomic maneuver library
 - Evaluated several different interpolation strategies
 - Nearest neighbor produced the best results
 - Decided on appropriate grid resolution to allow fast adaptation
- Developed adaptation algorithm for adapting the reference maneuver
 - Reference maneuver adapted using gradient based search methods
 - To improve the faster convergence we used adaptive step-size searching techniques where the step-size is decided based on the information acquired from previous iterations
 - Average time for adaptation: 2 sec



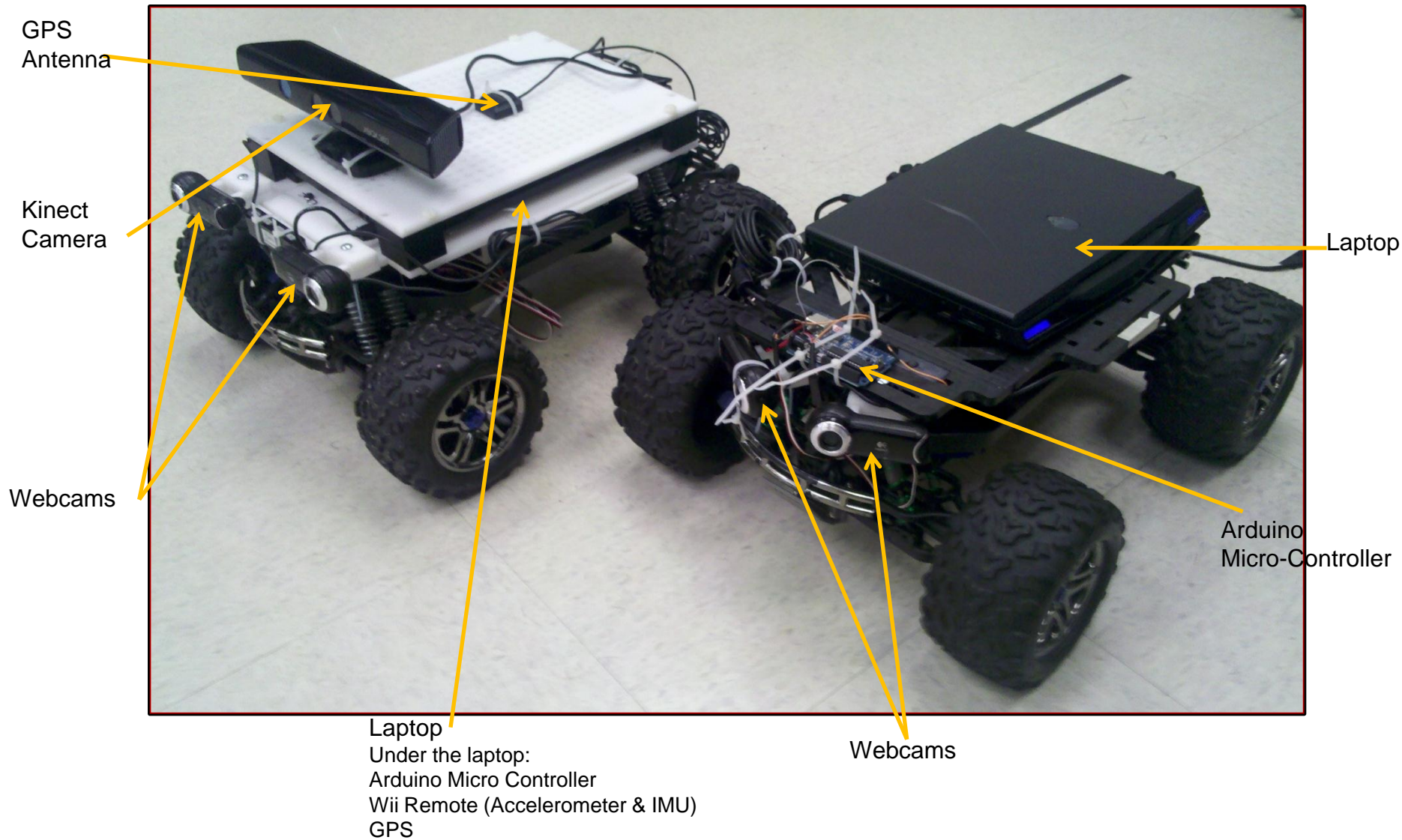
Examples



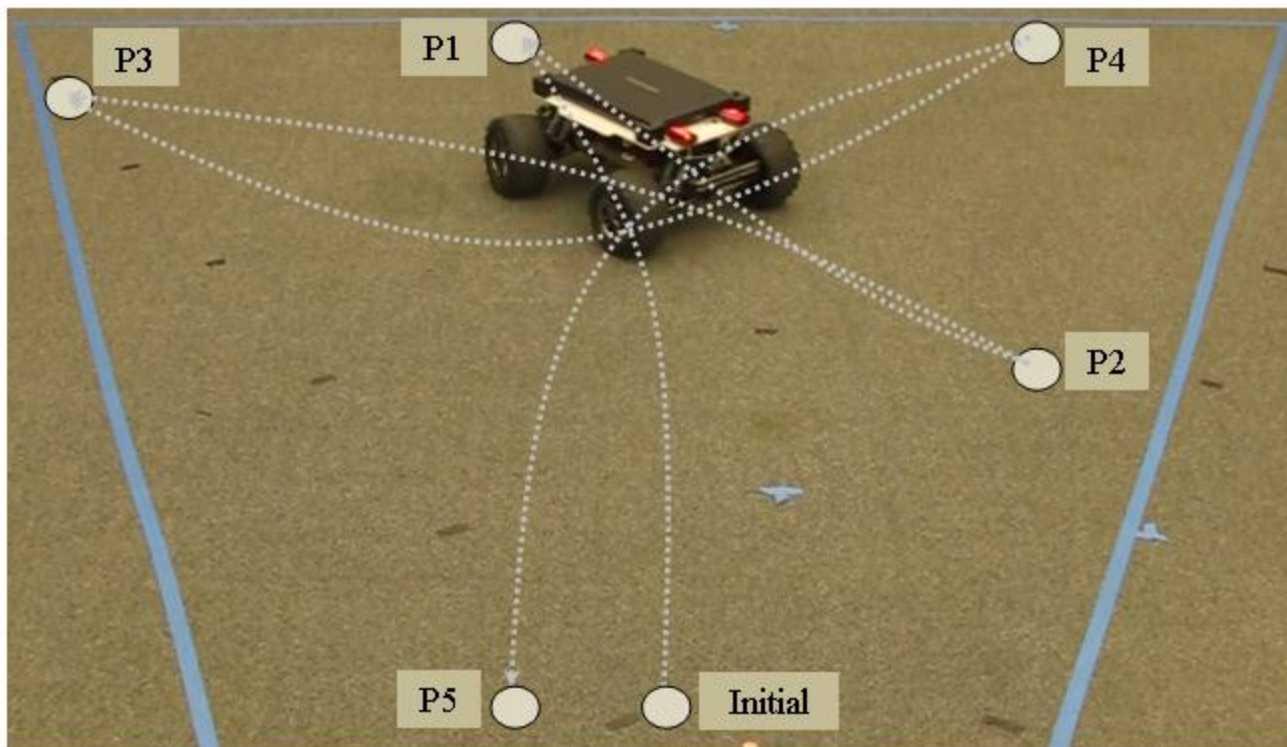
Examples (Cont.)



Physical Test Platform



Executing 5-point Turn Behavior at Maryland Robotics Realization Laboratory

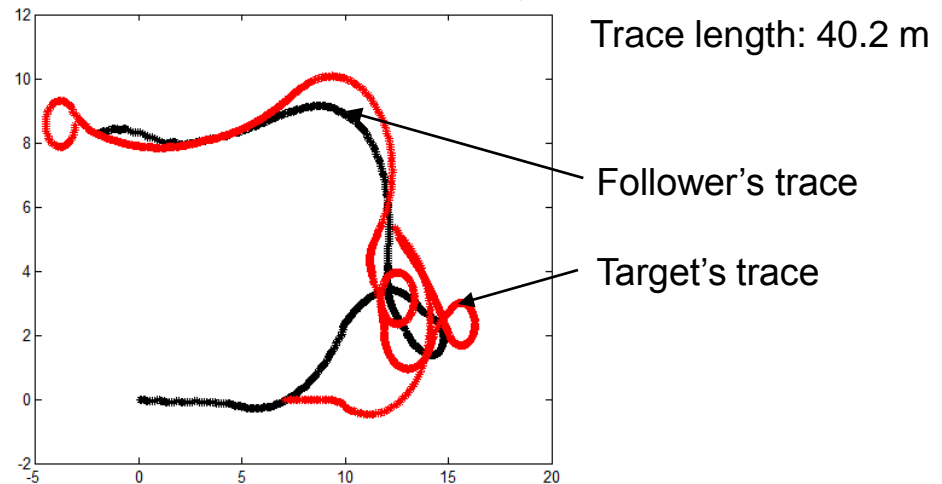


Executing 5-point turn behavior without crossing the blue border lines

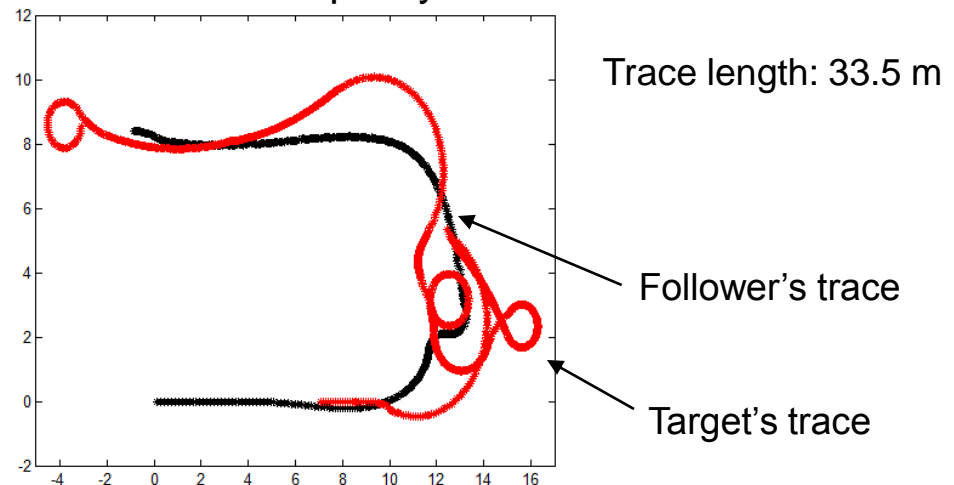
Initial Results

- Evolved a policy for placing motion goal and controlling velocity with respect to the moving target
- Performance of evolved policy exceeds the performance of manually coded rules for following a moving target
 - Target exhibits a scouting behavior

Simple hand-coded policy



Evolved policy





Summary

- We are developing a new approach for automated behavior synthesis for UGVs
- We have shown that useful behaviors can be synthesized using simulations
 - N-Point Turn behavior
 - Follow Target behavior
- The next steps would be
 - Demonstrate that the behavior generation system can be easily reconfigured to generate new behaviors
 - Demonstrate that the synthesized behaviors can be executed on a physical platform without deterioration in performance
 - Demonstrate that the useful complex behaviors can be synthesized automatically



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