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Évitement d'obstacle dans un environnement 3D dynamique

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Obstacle avoidance in 3D dynamic environment

Kendric RUIZ * – Serge CHAUMETTE – Pierre MELCHIOR – Stéphane VICTOR

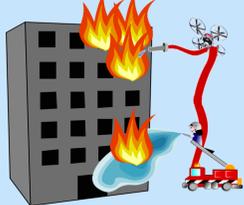
Context

Delivery



Sampling UAV Most Informative Diagnostic Signals

Rescue

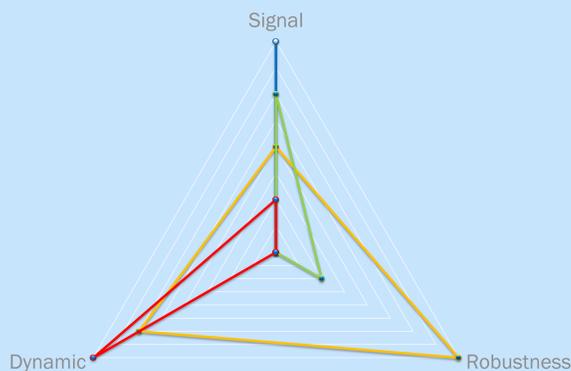


Monitoring



Our method

Efficient Optical Flow and Stereo Vision for Velocity Estimation and Obstacle Avoidance on an Autonomous Pocket Drone
UAV online path planning algorithm in a low altitude dangerous environment



Objectives

UAV path planning for surveillance in adverse and unknow dynamic environments

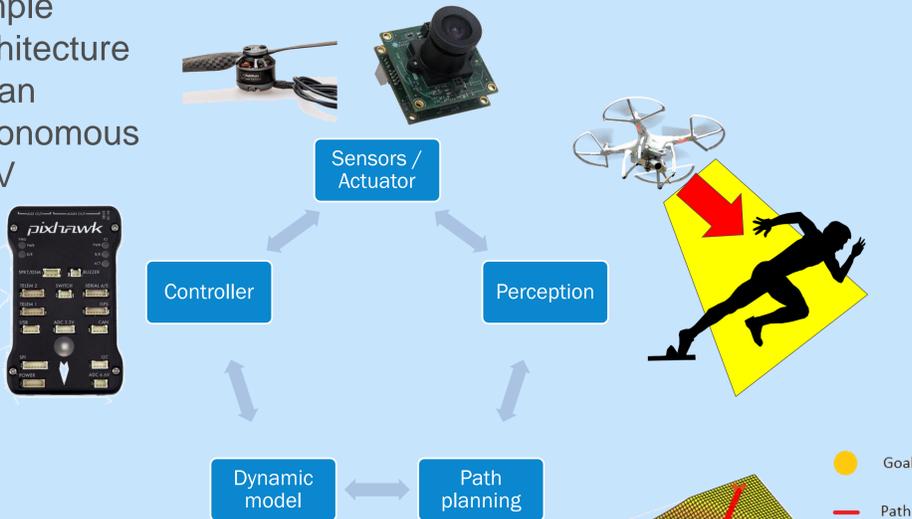
UAV make resilient to :

- parametric uncertainties (mass)
- disturbances (wind)
- signal loss (sensors, GPS)

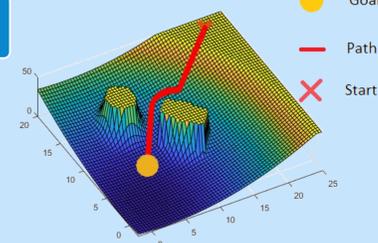


Architecture

Simple architecture for an autonomous UAV



$$\begin{cases} \dot{\phi} = \frac{bl}{I_x}(\Omega_4^2 - \Omega_2^2) + \frac{I_{rotor}}{I_x} \dot{\theta}(\Omega_3 + \Omega_1 - \Omega_2 - \Omega_4) + \frac{(I_x - I_y)}{I_x} \dot{\theta} \psi \\ \dot{\theta} = \frac{bl}{I_y}(\Omega_3^2 - \Omega_1^2) + \frac{I_{rotor}}{I_y} \dot{\phi}(-\Omega_3 - \Omega_1 + \Omega_2 + \Omega_4) + \frac{(I_z - I_x)}{I_y} \dot{\phi} \psi \\ \dot{\psi} = \frac{d}{I_z}(\Omega_2^2 + \Omega_4^2 - \Omega_1^2 - \Omega_3^2) + \frac{(I_x - I_y)}{I_z} \dot{\theta} \phi \end{cases}$$



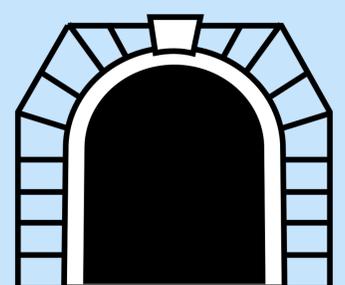
Analysis:

- Sensor data
- danger of the environment



Path choice:

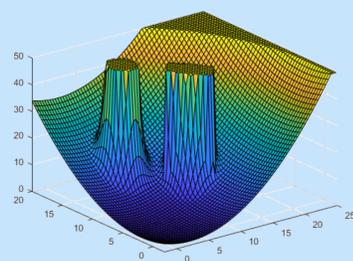
- efficient path
- safe path



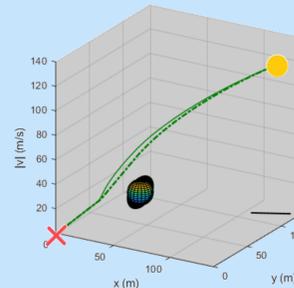
Research approach

Several scenarios like :

- path tracking
- road crossing with GPS failure
- road crossing without lighting



Addition of 2 potentials fields :
- attractive potential: target is the lower potential
- repulsive potential: obstacles are the greater potentials



The UAV goes towards the lowest potential.

Validation by simulation



on prototype



Study of several situations

Simulation on Matlab

Simulation on ROS

Implementing a UAV

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