Safe Optimistic Path Planning for Autonomous Drones under Dynamic Energy Costs



Giorgos Polychronis and Spyros Lalis Computer Systems Laboratory Electrical and Computer Engineering Dept. University of Thessaly Volos, Greece







Co-financed by Greece and the European Union



- Motivation
- Problem formulation
- Approach
- Experiments and results
- Conclusion

Application scenarios





Giorgos Polychronis



The problem





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∘ G = (N,E)

Terrain

- *N* is the set of nodes
 - n_i is a target
 - n_d is a depot node
- *E* is the set of edges
 - e_{ij} is the edge between n_i and n_j









Edge cost

- Let c_{ij} > 0 be the cost of edge e_{ij}, corresponding to the energy/fuel that is required to cross e_{ii}
- The exact edge costs are unknown a priori (before crossing an edge)
- During planning, c_{ij} is estimated based on its random distribution









Energy: capacity - consumption - gain

- Each vehicle has maximum energy capacity B_{MAX}
- The energy decreases according to the edge cost
- Vehicles can refuel/change batteries in the depot nodes





Path feasibility

• A path is a sequence of nodes

 A path is feasible if the energy of the vehicle is not exhausted in any point of the path





Vehicle makespan

- Let *travel*(*c*_{*ij*}) = t_{*ij*} be the time needed to cross the edge *e*_{*ij*}
- Let the makespan of one vehicle be the sum of the travel times of the edges in its paths

•
$$makespan_{v1} = t_{d,1} + t_{1,2} + t_{2,d} + t_{d,3} + t_{3,4} + t_{4,d}$$





Mission makespan

 Let the mission's makespan be the maximum makespan of all vehicles

• $makespan = max(makespan_{v1}, makespan_{v2}) = max(t_{d,1}+t_{1,2}+t_{2,d}, t_{d,3}+t_{3,4}+t_{4,d})$







Given M vehicles and a set of nodes of interest, find a feasible schedule (paths) so that:

1. All nodes are visited

- 2. No vehicle exhausts its energy (all vehicles return safely to the starting depot node)
- 3. The mission's makespan is minimized



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Edge cost estimation

Configurable

• Assume function $est(c_{ij}) < c_{ij}^{max}$





High level concept



Main control loop







Path re-planning

- For path re-planning we use Large Neighborhood Search (LNS)
- Two-step procedure





Path re-planning

- For path re-planning we use Large Neighborhood Search (LNS)
- Two-step procedure
- 1. Remove nodes





Path re-planning

- For path re-planning we use Large Neighborhood Search (LNS)
- Two-step procedure
- 1. Remove nodes
- 2. Re-insert nodes





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Parameters: topology







Parameters: cost, optimism, fleet size

• Travel costs

- c_{ij} follows uniform distribution $[c_{ij}^{min}..., c_{ij}^{max}]$
- $\circ c_{ij}^{avg} = \text{EuclideanDist}(n_i, n_j)$
- Low uncertainty: $c_{ij}^{min} = 3/4 c_{ij}^{avg}$ and $c_{ij}^{max} = 5/4 c_{ij}^{avg}$
- **High uncertainty:** $c_{ij}^{min} = 2/3 * c_{ij}^{avg}$ and $c_{ij}^{max} = 4/3 * c_{ij}^{avg}$



- Degree of optimism
 - Aggressive: $est(c_{ij}) = c_{ij}^{avg}$ • Moderate: $est(c_{ij}) = (c_{ij}^{avg} + c_{ij}^{max})/2$

o Fleet

- 3 vehicles
- o 2 vehicles
- o 1 vehicle

aggressive pessimistic ↓ moderate↓ ↓



Maximum energy capacity

Vehicle's energy capacity = worst-case round-trip cost



Results: relative makespan





aggressive - high im moderate - high im pessimistic - high im oracle - high



Results: detours





Results: detours







Results: Intermediate depot visits





Results: replans





Results: replans





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Conclusion

Online algorithm

- Optimistic cost estimations
- No risk for energy exhaustion
- Significant makespan reduction vs pessimistic online algorithm
- Results close to the oracle

Future work

- Explore adaptive cost estimation policies
- Experiment with different uncertainty distributions
 - between different regions and/or over time



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Thanks for watching!



gpolychronis@uth.gr



https://csl.e-ce.uth.gr/projects/pv-auto-scout

