

# Anatomy of an Autonomous Vehicle

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# Logistics

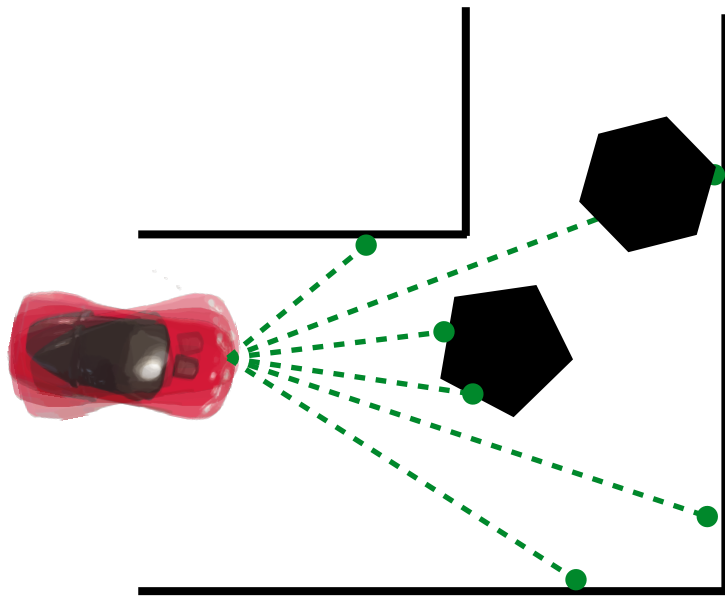
- Submit knowledge survey ASAP
- Form a 3 person team by **today**, Wednesday 1/8 (send a private note to instructors in Piazza).
- Each team will be assigned a car and a computer tomorrow during recitation.
- Come to recitation and start working on Assignment 0.
- Assignment 0 (intro to ROS, due 1/17)



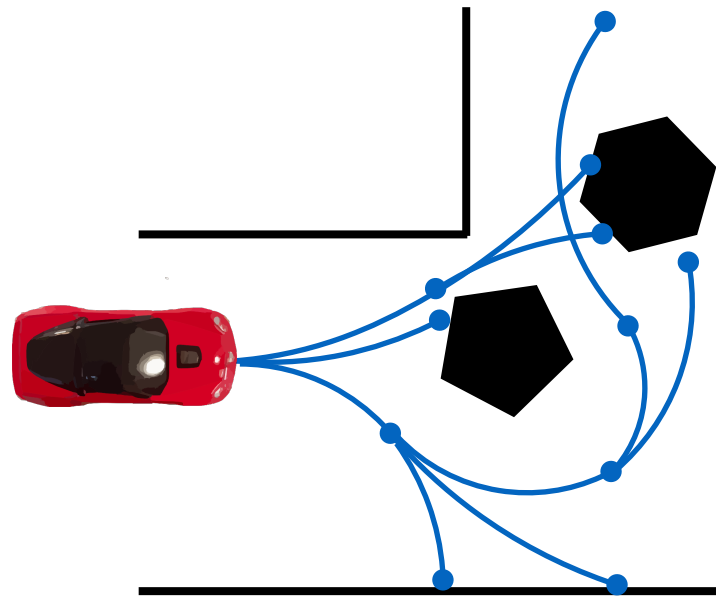
# Today's objective

1. Learn how to architect a mobile robotic system
2. Step through a set of fundamental lessons that shape robot system / algorithm design

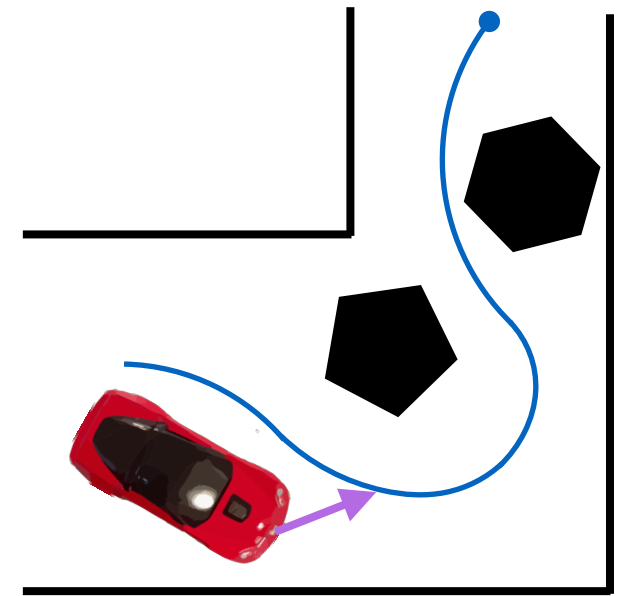
# Estimate state



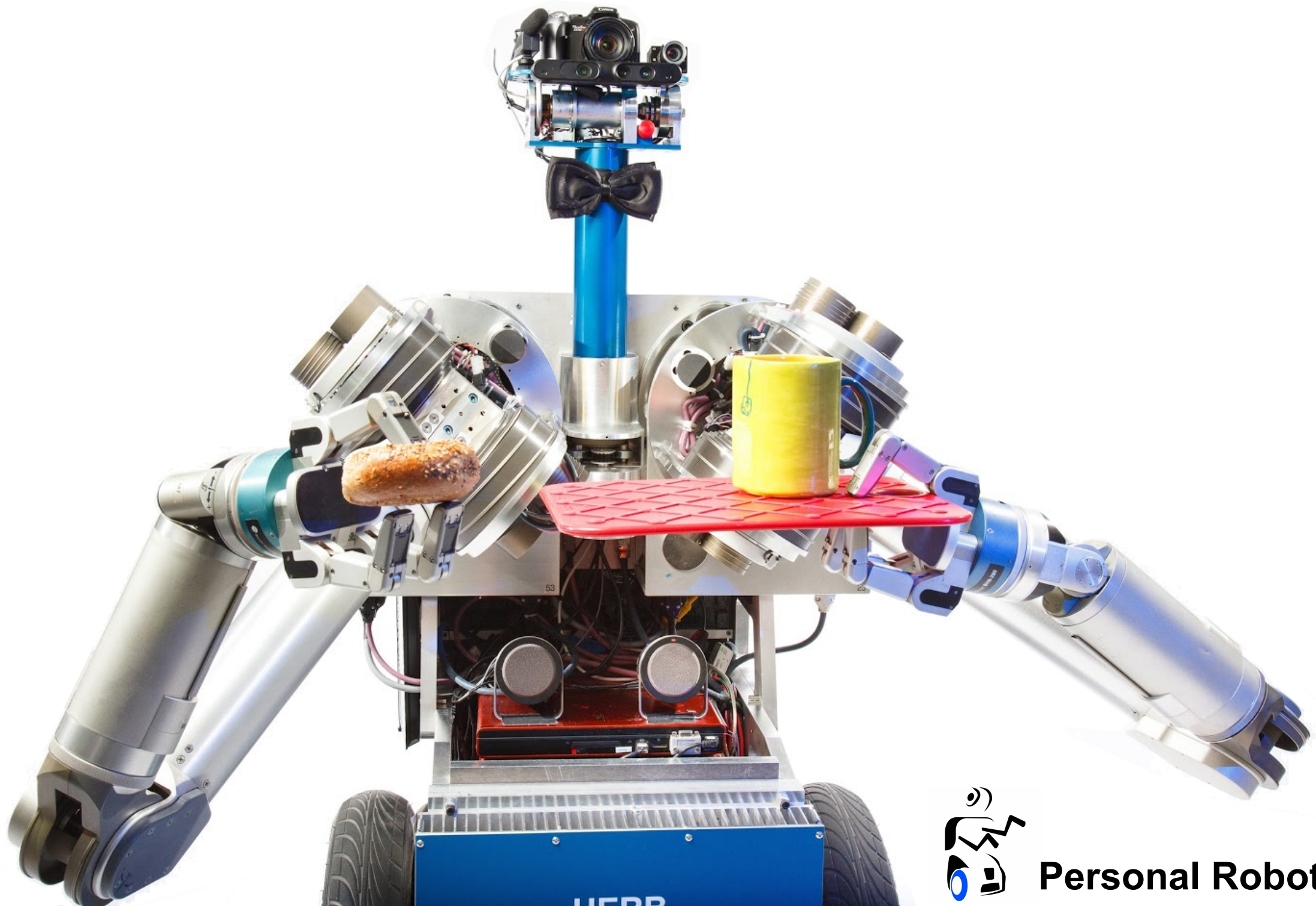
# Plan a sequence of motions



# Control robot to follow plan



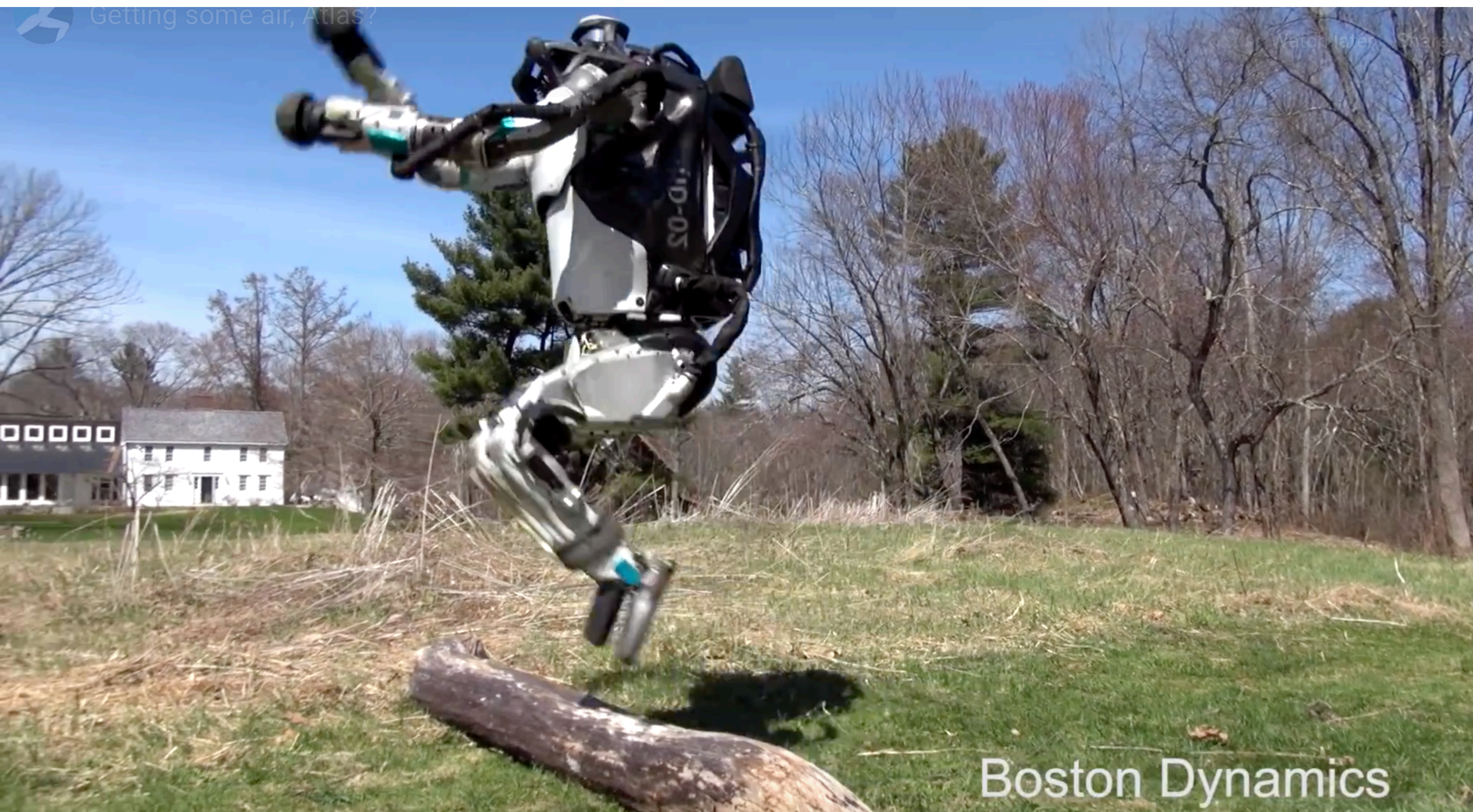
# Mobile Manipulators



**Personal Robotics Lab**



# Humanoids





# Self-driving Cars



# Flying vehicles



OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH  
INNOVATIONS FOR THE FUTURE FORCE

# Anatomy of a flying vehicle

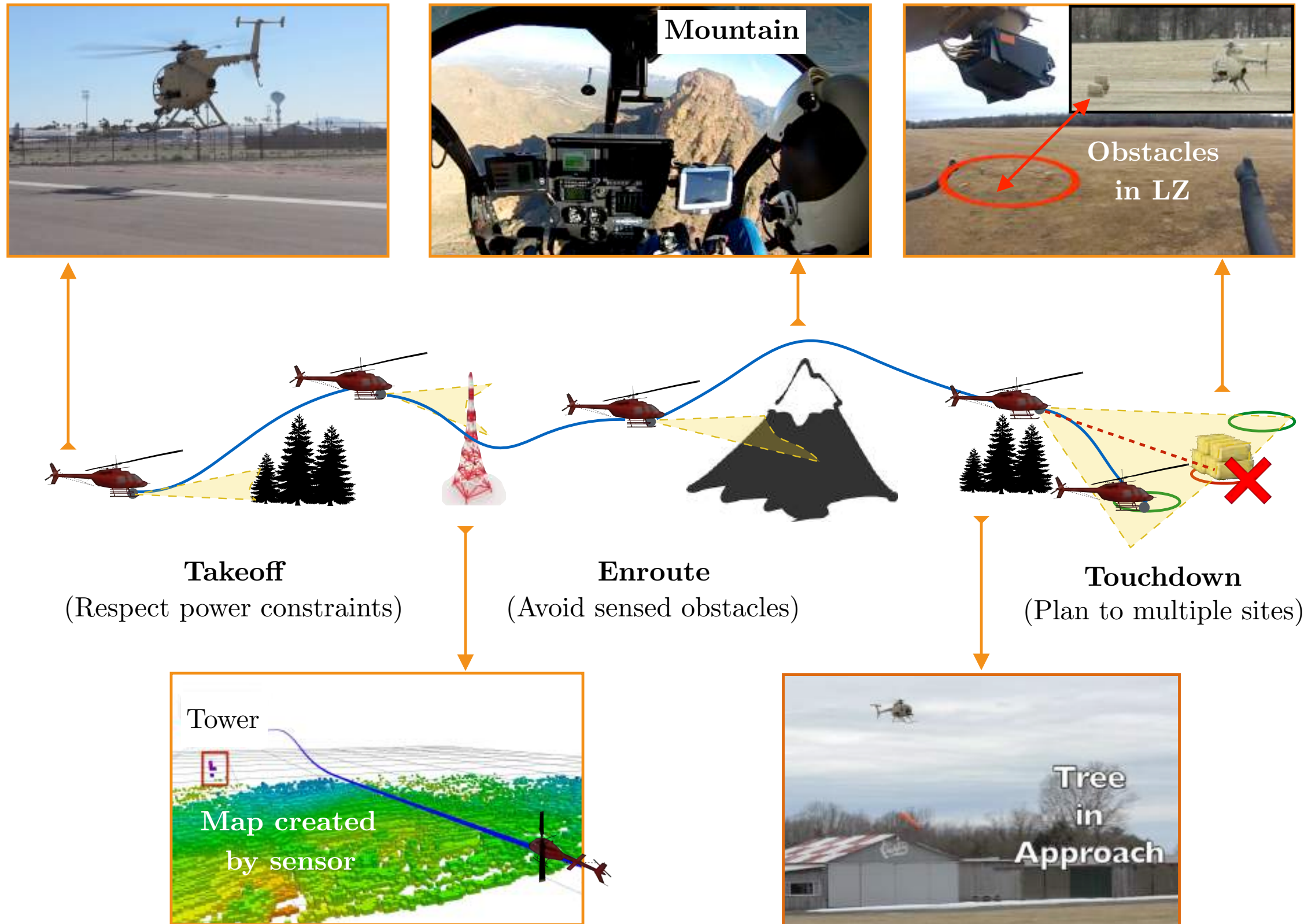


# Mission: Takeoff to Landing





# Mission



# Task: A contract the robot has to satisfy

## Given:

Start (latitude, longitude), Goal (latitude, longitude)

List of no-fly-zones (unsafe air space)

Coarse terrain map of continental USA

Sensors - GPS, Laser, etc

## Objective:

**Minimize time** it takes to complete mission

## Constraint:

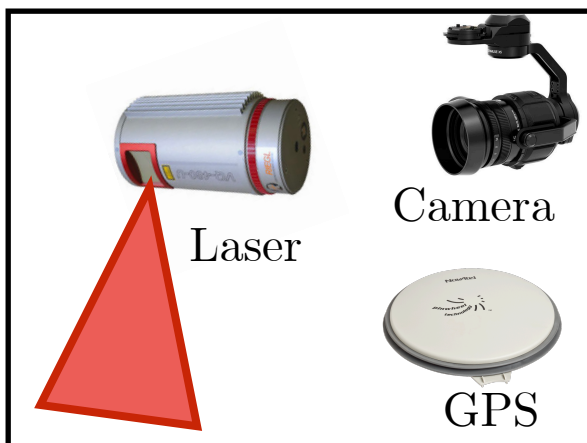
Don't come close to obstacles / don't enter no-fly-zones

Don't exceed limits of the vehicle (flying upside down)

How do we tractably solve the task?

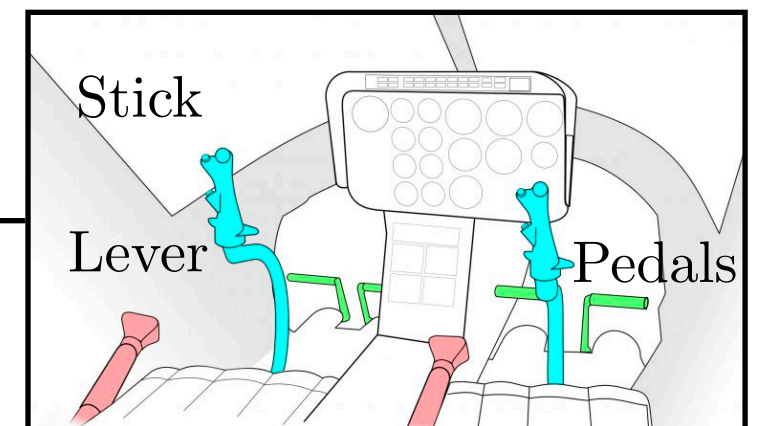
Begin with a blank slate

## Sensors



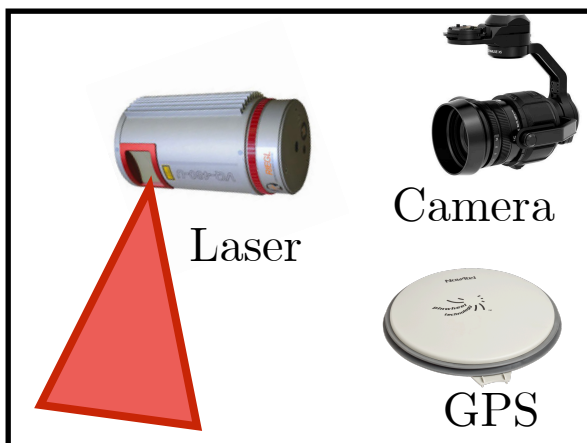
Robot interacts  
with  
environment

## Actuators



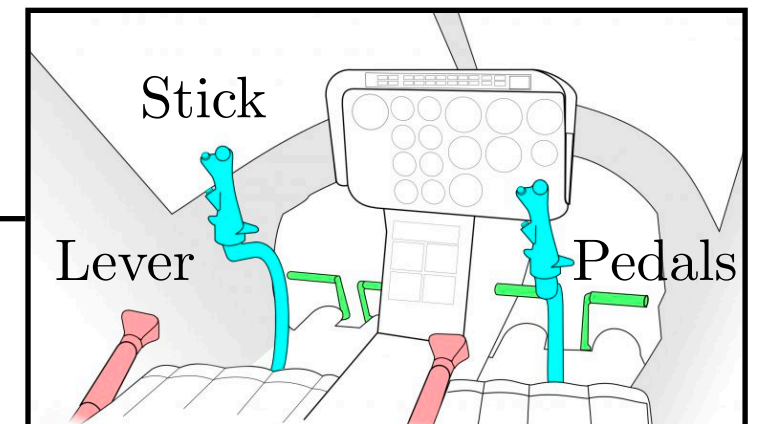
?

Sensors



Robot interacts  
with  
environment

Actuators



# Lesson 0: Look at one piece at a time

Q1: Assume we know everything about the world.

What commands should we send to the actuator?

Q2: How do we use raw sensor data to update what we know about the world?

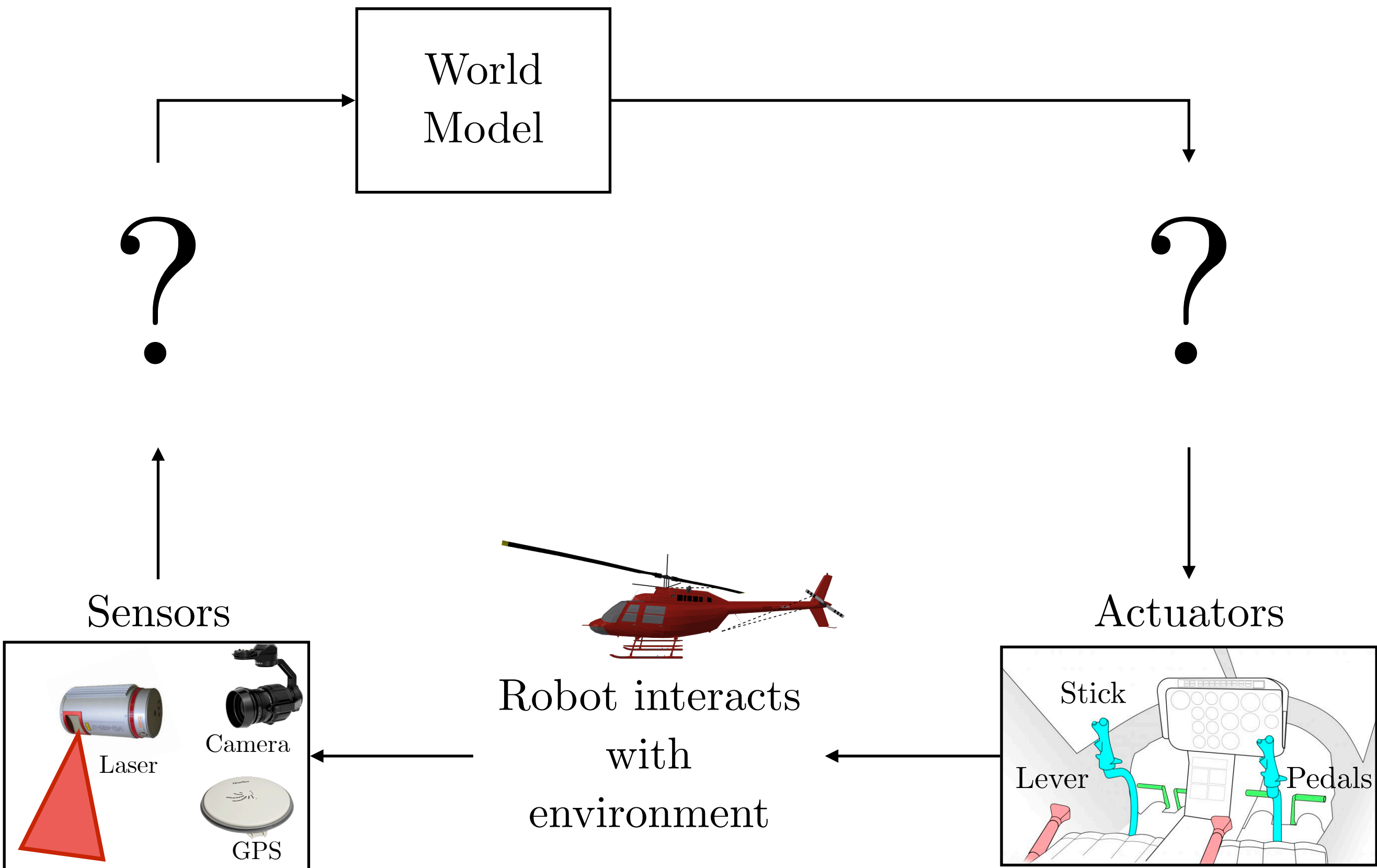
# Look at one piece at a time

Q1: Assume we know everything about the world.

What commands should we send to the actuator?

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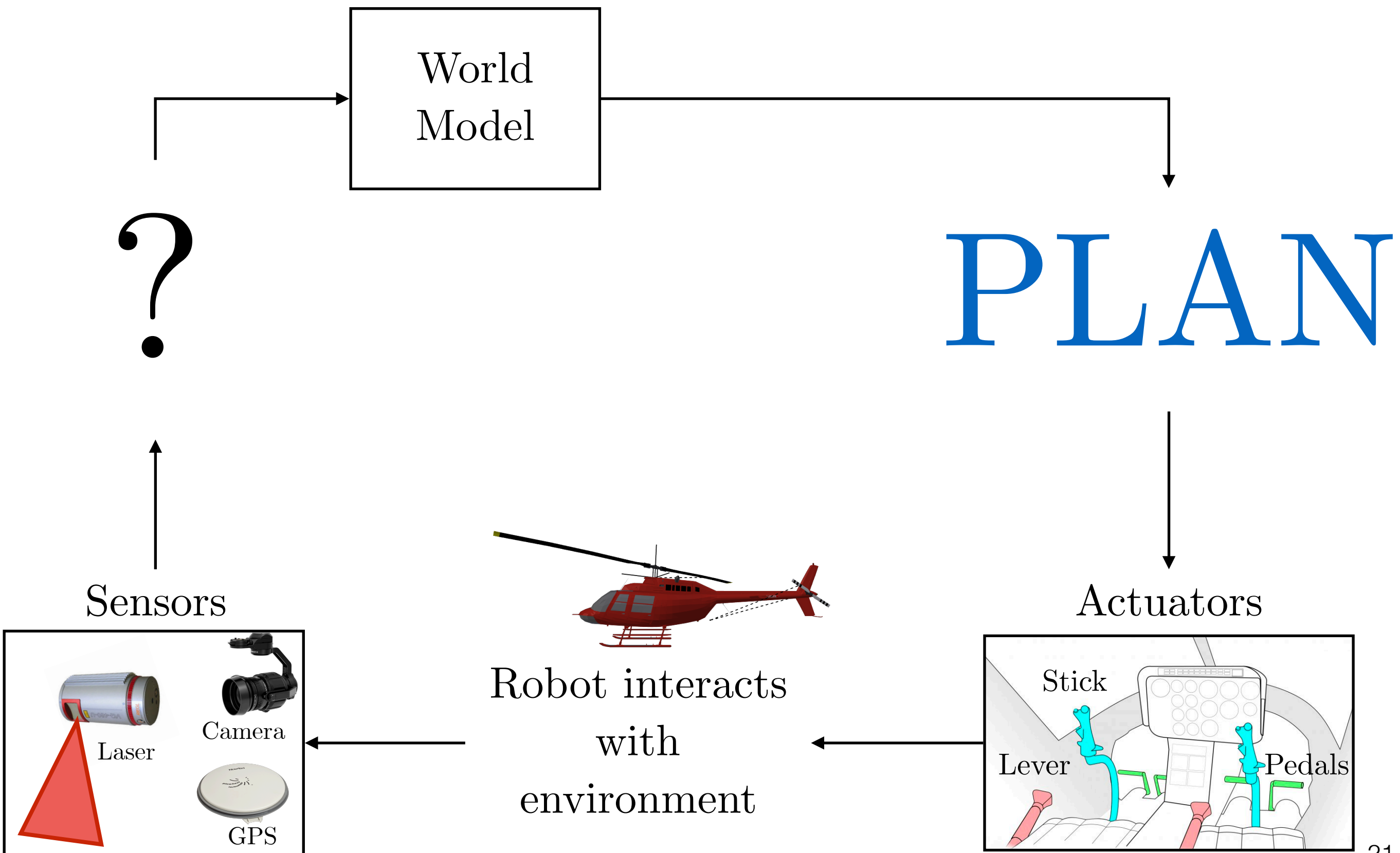




# What is the world model?

List of everything **we need to know** to accomplish the task

- Where is the robot in the world? What is its state?
- What are the obstacles in the world?
- What type are the obstacles (radio towers, trees)?
- What are the no-fly-zones?
- Are there other aircrafts?
- What is the wind, temperature, etc?



# What is planning?

Planning is an optimization problem in which ...

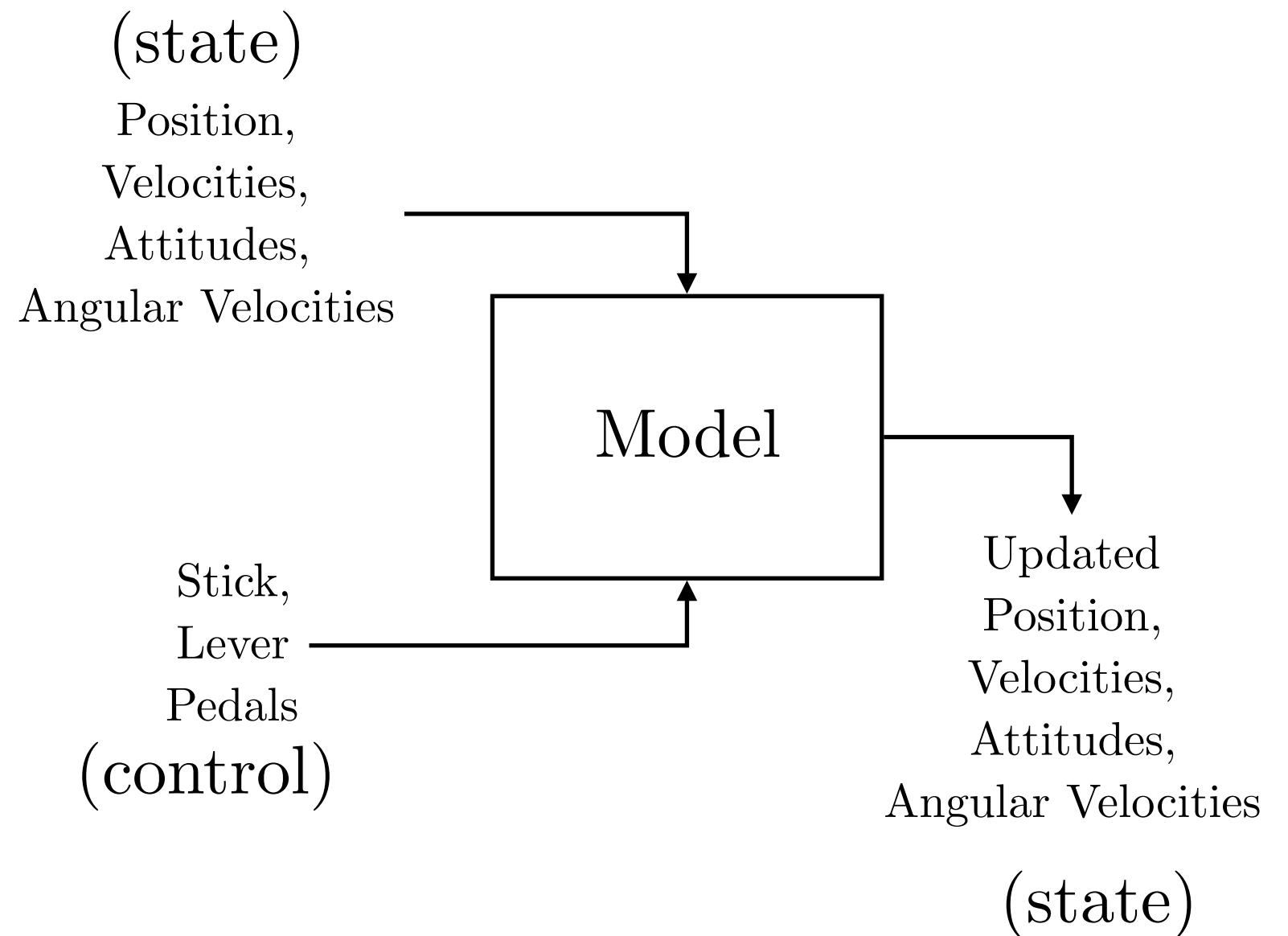
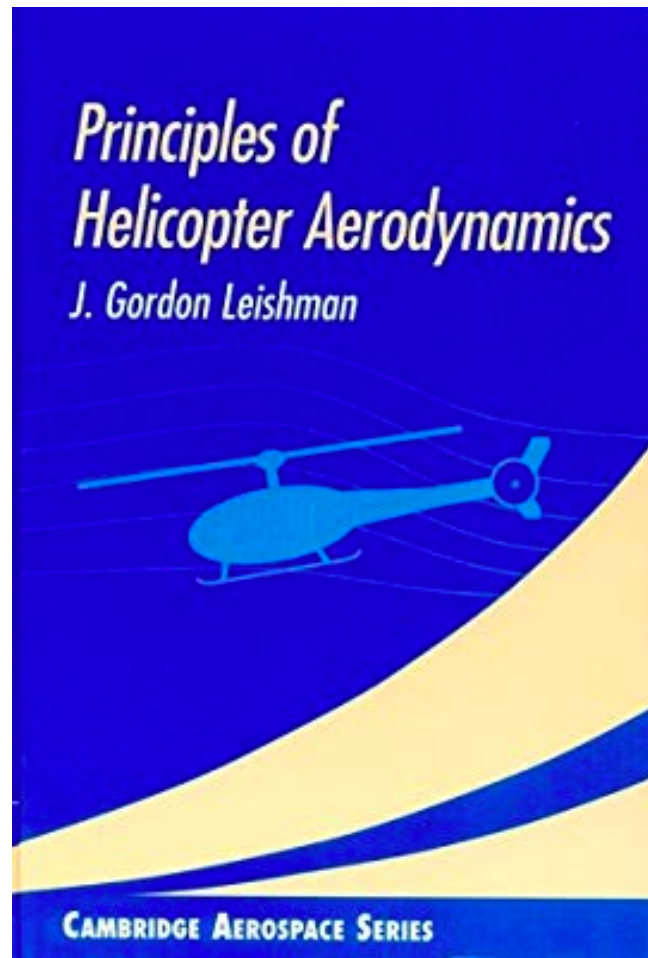
we search over a sequence of actions...

towards minimizing a cost function (e.g., time)...

using a model of the robot to predict where it will go...

while making sure we are not violating constraints (e.g. crash).

# How do we get a **model** of the helicopter?

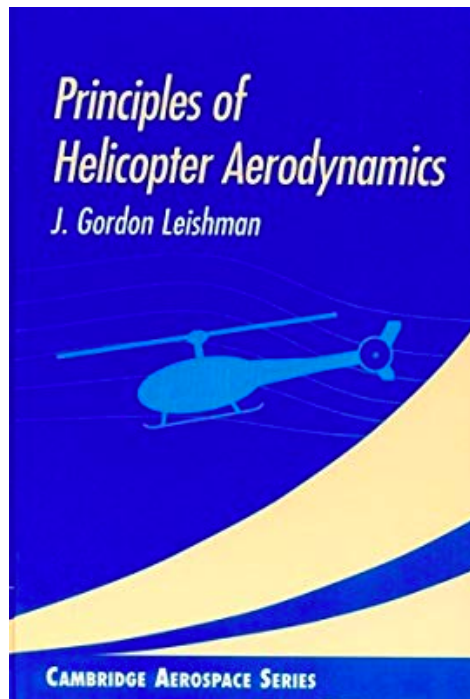


**Problem:** Model is very complicated! Intractable to plan with it.

# Insight

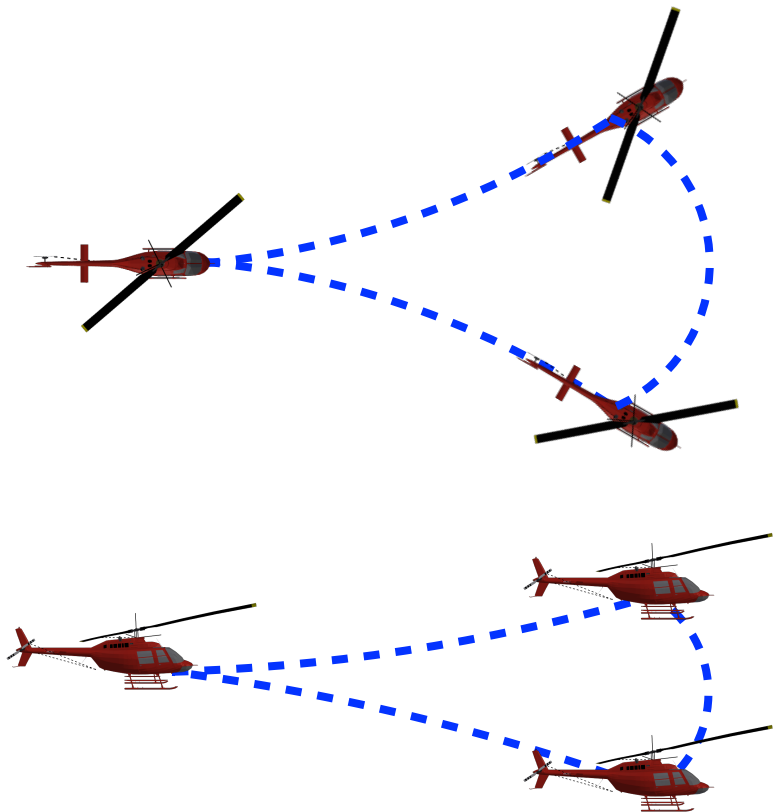
“All models are **wrong**, but some are **useful**”  
-George Box

# Lesson 1: Plan with simple models



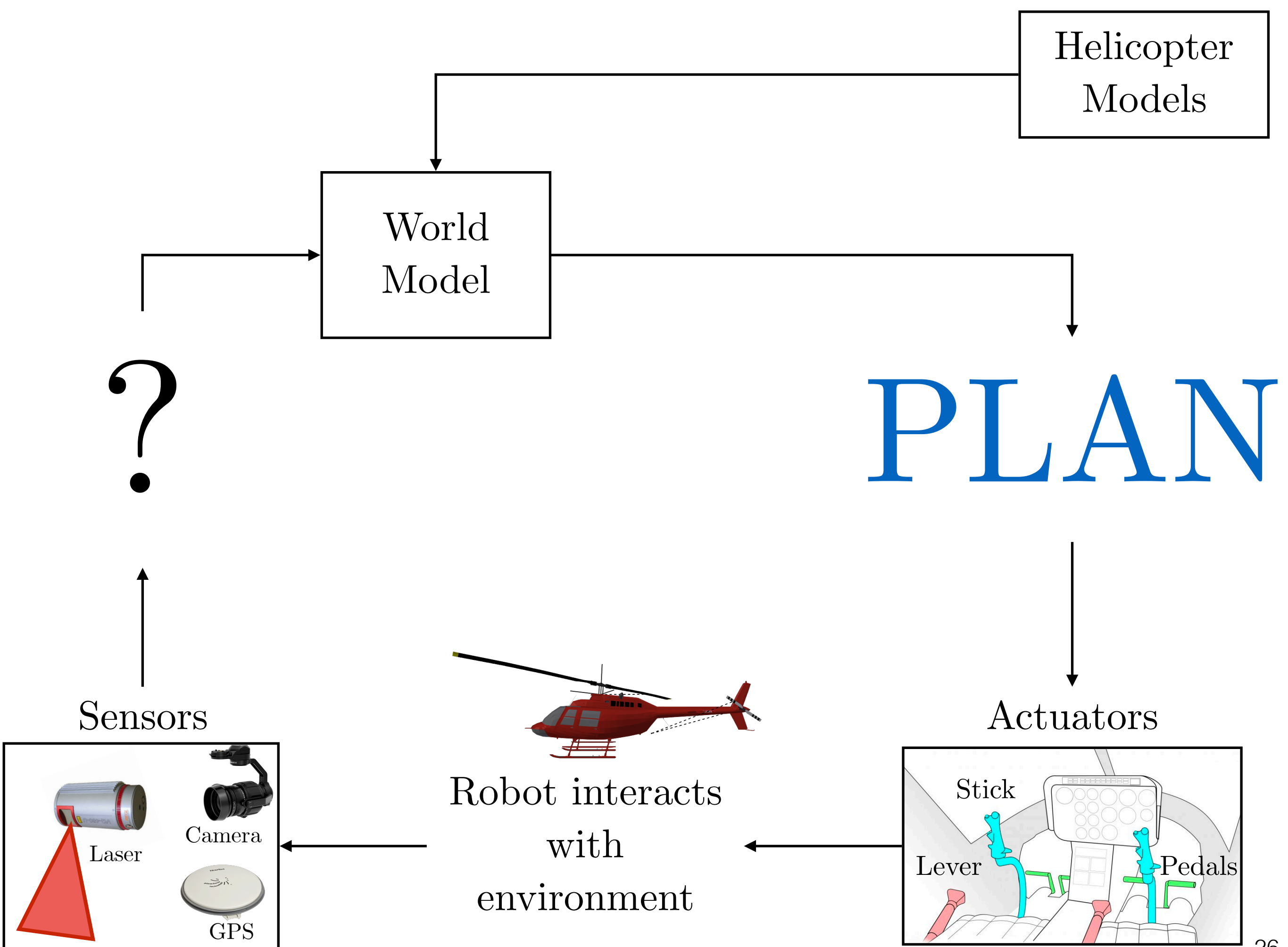
Complex  
aerodynamical  
model

Use domain  
knowledge  
to simplify  
model



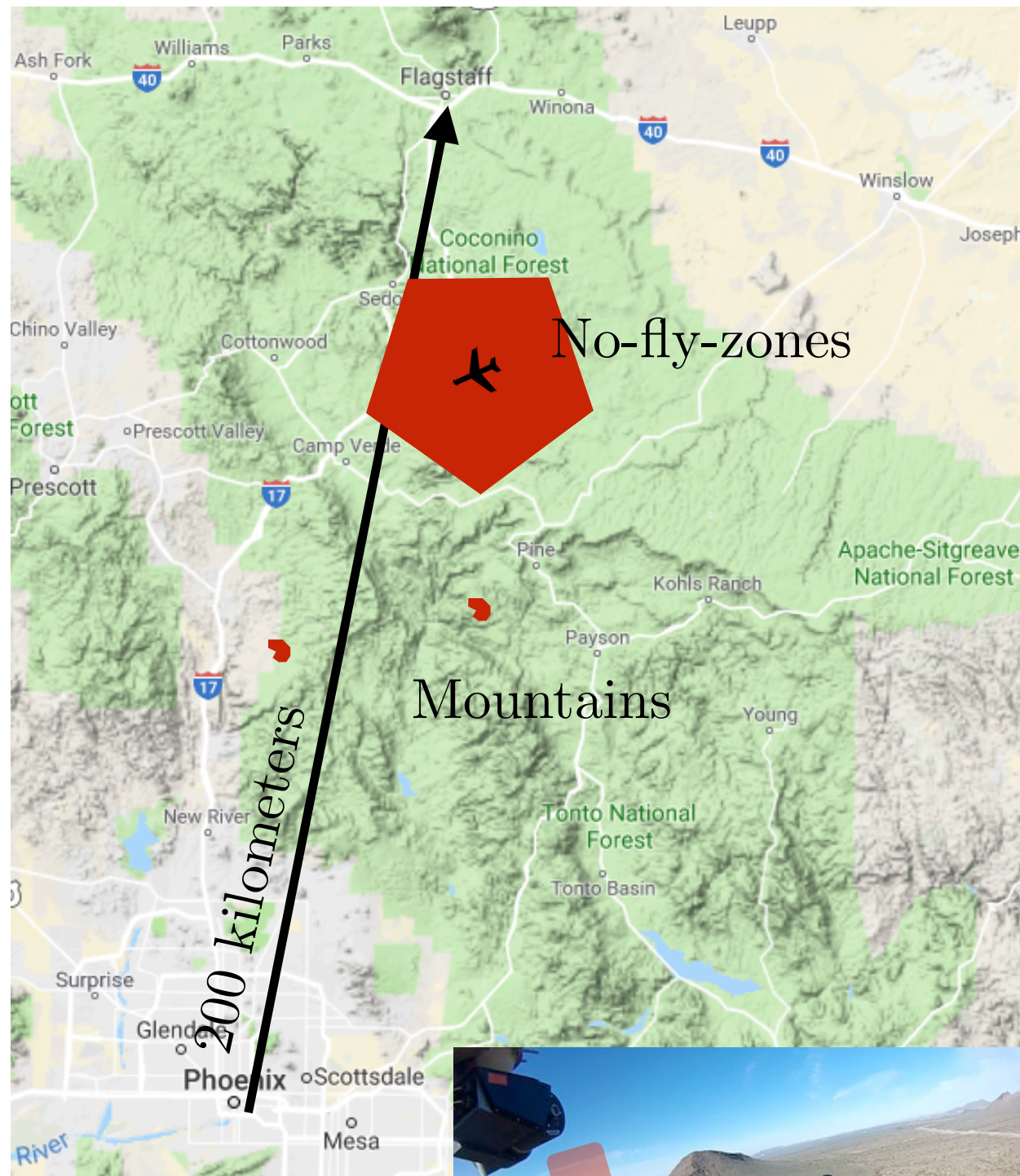
Flying unicycle at high speeds!

Different models at  
different flight regimes





# What resolution should we plan at?



## Example mission:

Fly from Phoenix to Flagstaff  
as fast as possible (200 km)

Avoid mountains, no-fly-zones,  
radio towers, wires, bad weather

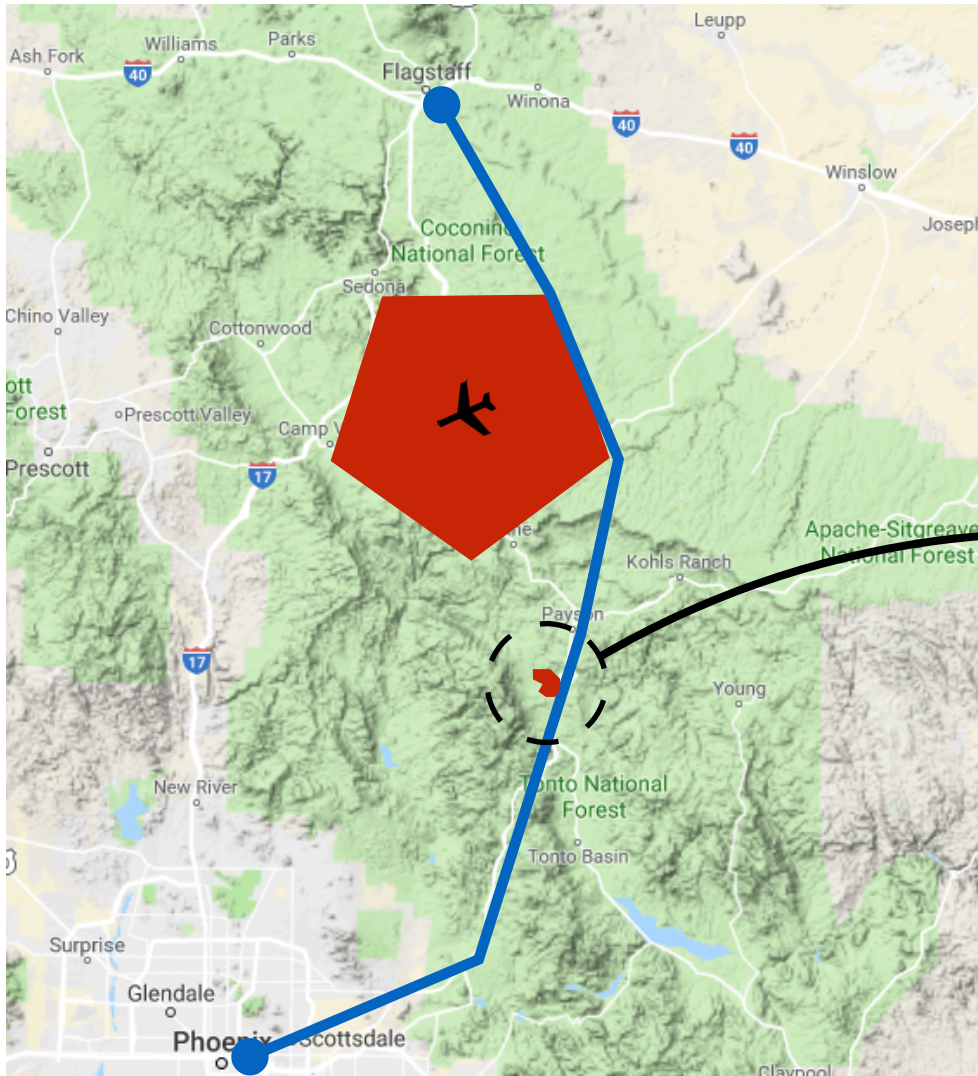
Pass through narrow gaps

## Problem:

Take forever to plan at high  
resolution ALL the way to goal

# Lesson 2: Plan at multiple resolutions

## Global planner



Plan at coarse (1km) resolution,  
compute entire route from start to goal  
avoid large obstacles, no-fly-zones etc

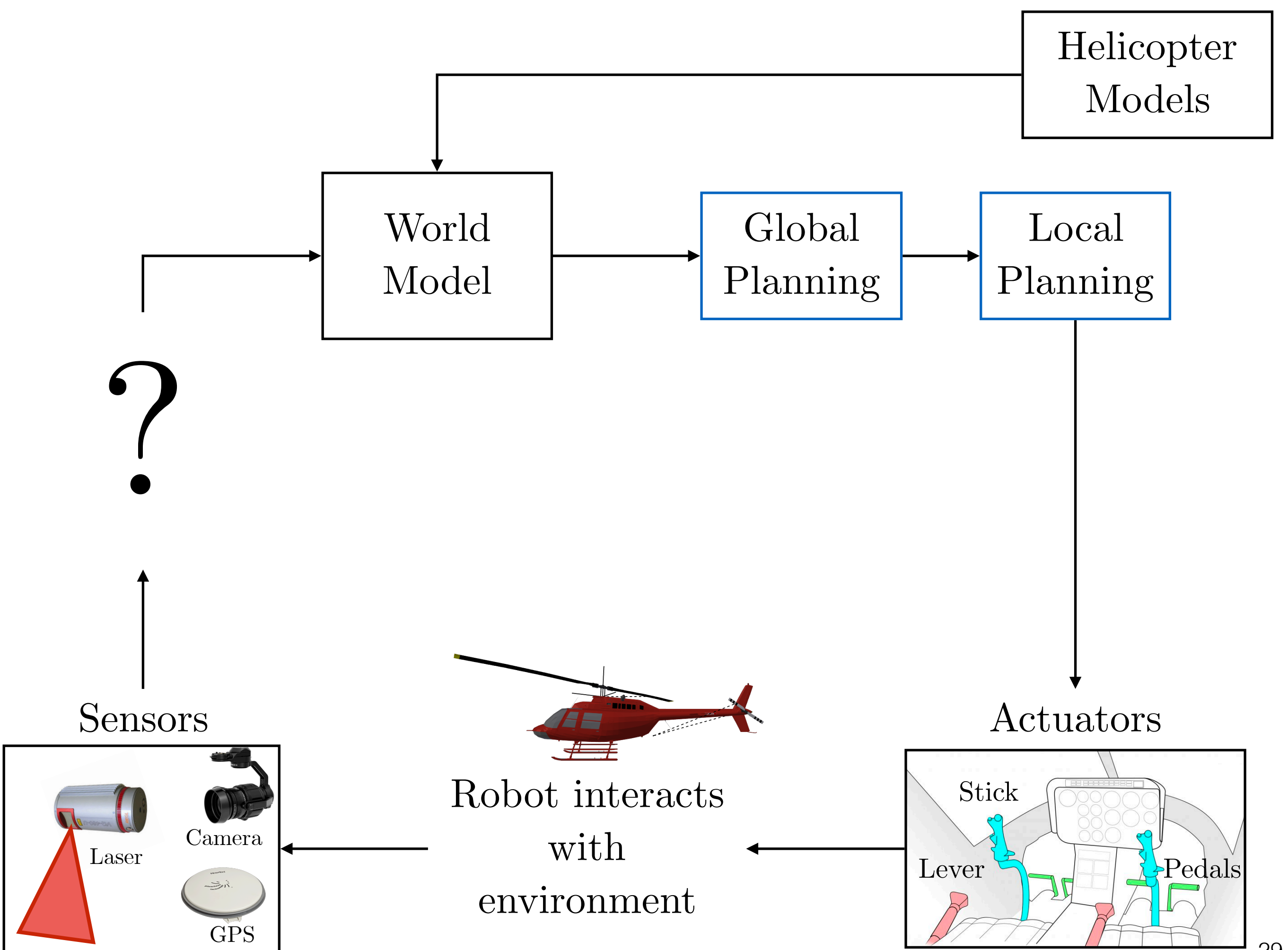
(only consider factors that  
significantly affect mission time)

## Local planner

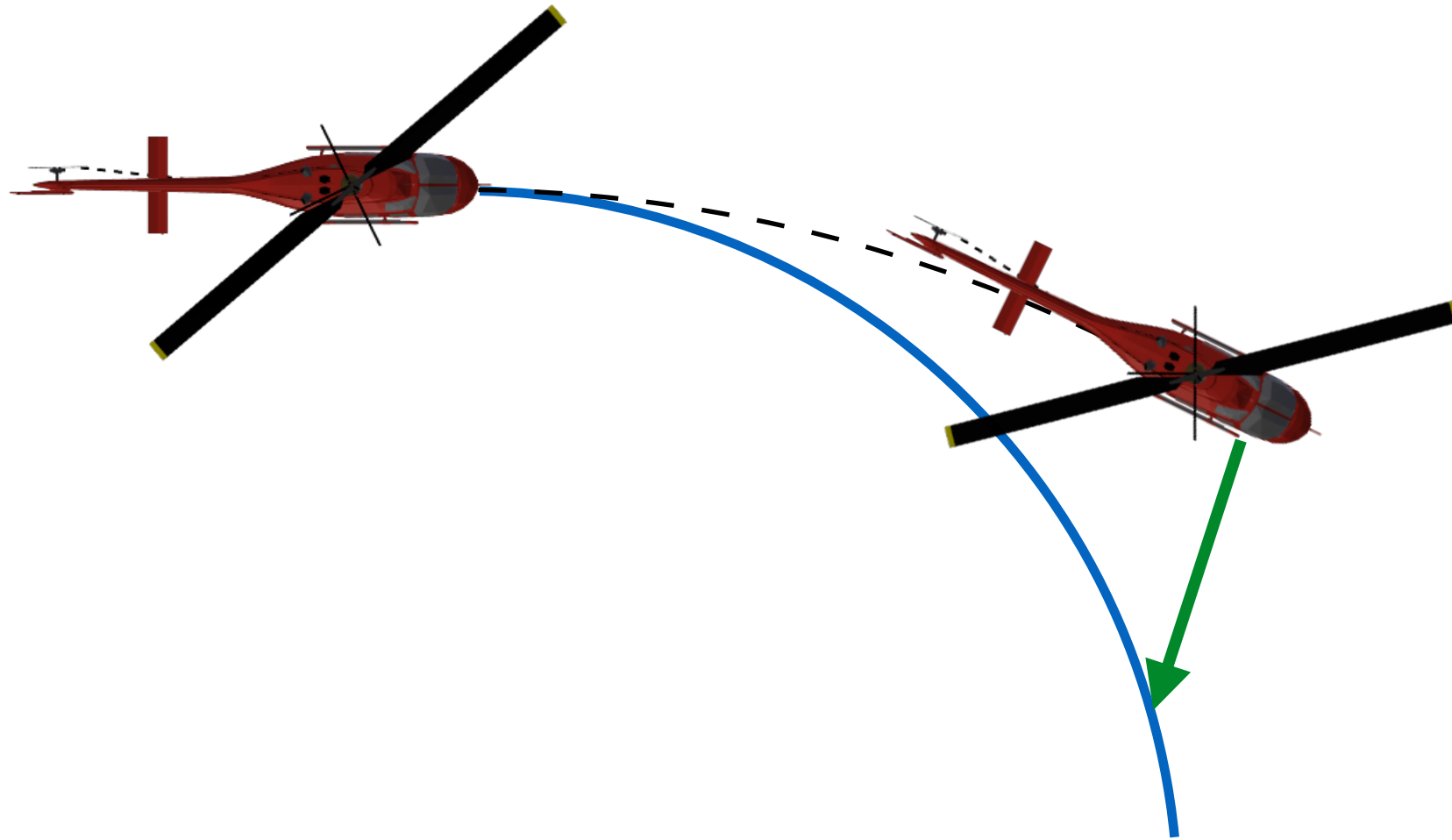


Plan at high (10 m) resolution,  
follow the global route,  
avoid all obstacles, produce smooth  
dynamically feasible paths



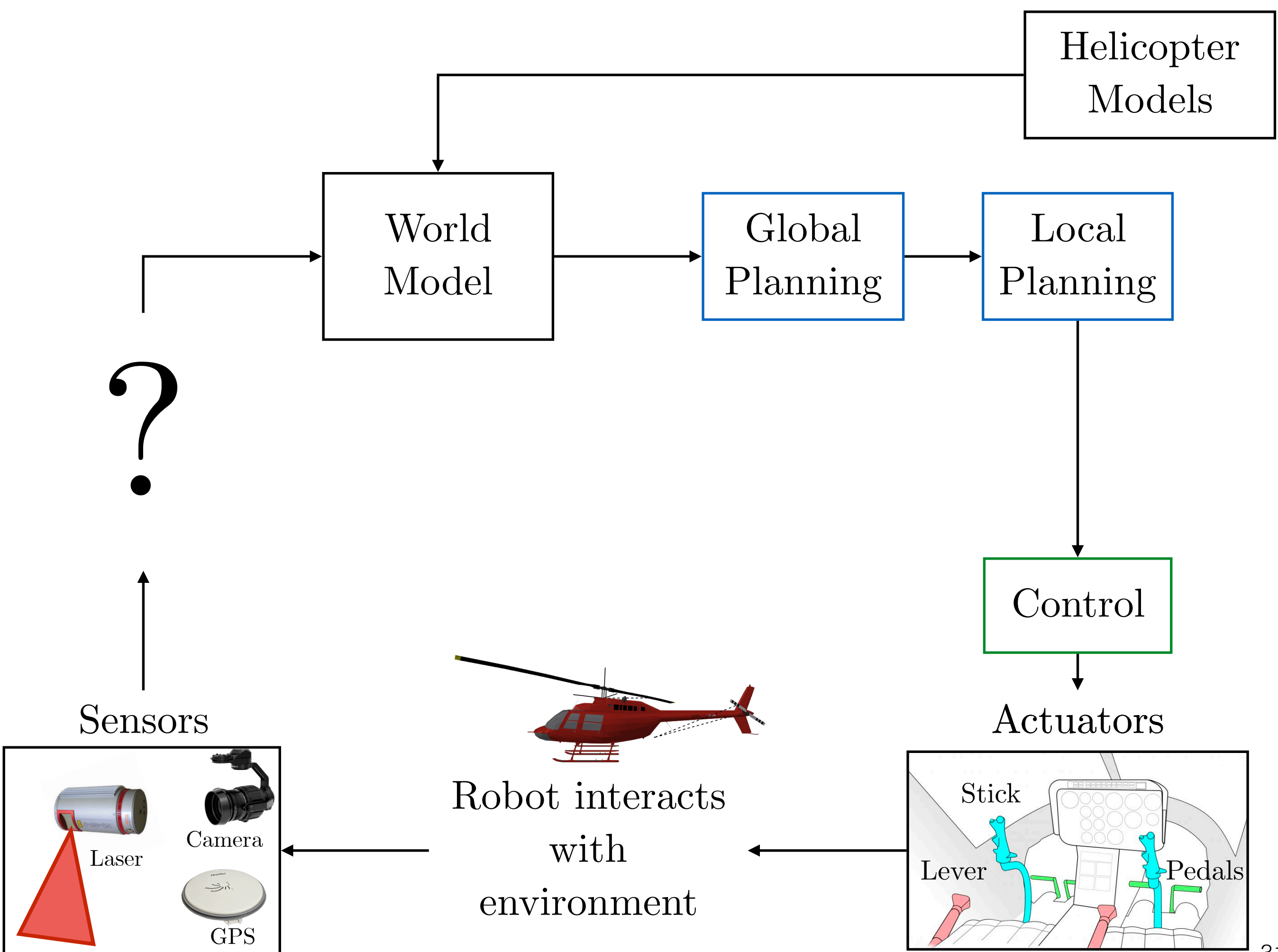


# Lesson 3: Open loop planning is not enough



Robot will go “off” the plan for many reasons  
(disturbance, model errors, actuation errors, ...)

A **controller** immediately corrects for any tracking error  
and gets the robot back on the path



# Look at one piece at a time

Q1: Assume we know everything about the world.

What commands should we send to the actuator?

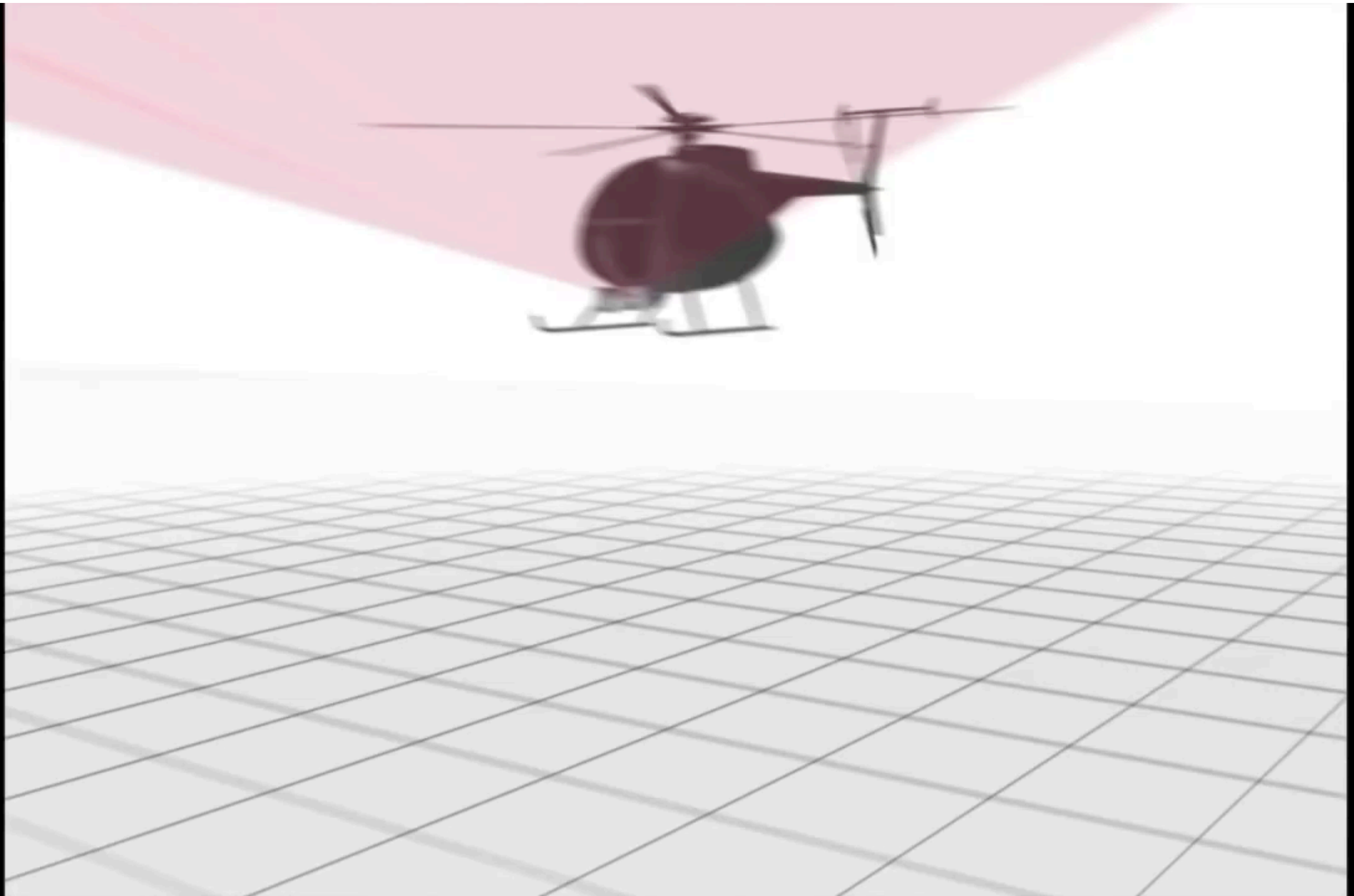
Q2: How do we use raw sensor data to update what we know about the world?

# What is the world model?

List of everything we need to know to accomplish the task

- Where is the robot in the world? What is it's state? GPS
- What are the obstacles in the world? Laser
- What type are the obstacles (radio towers, trees)? Camera
- What are the no-fly-zones? Radio
- Are there other aircrafts? Radio
- What is the wind, temperature, etc? Pitot tube,  
barometer,  
etc

Can we simply “fuse” laser readings to map the world?



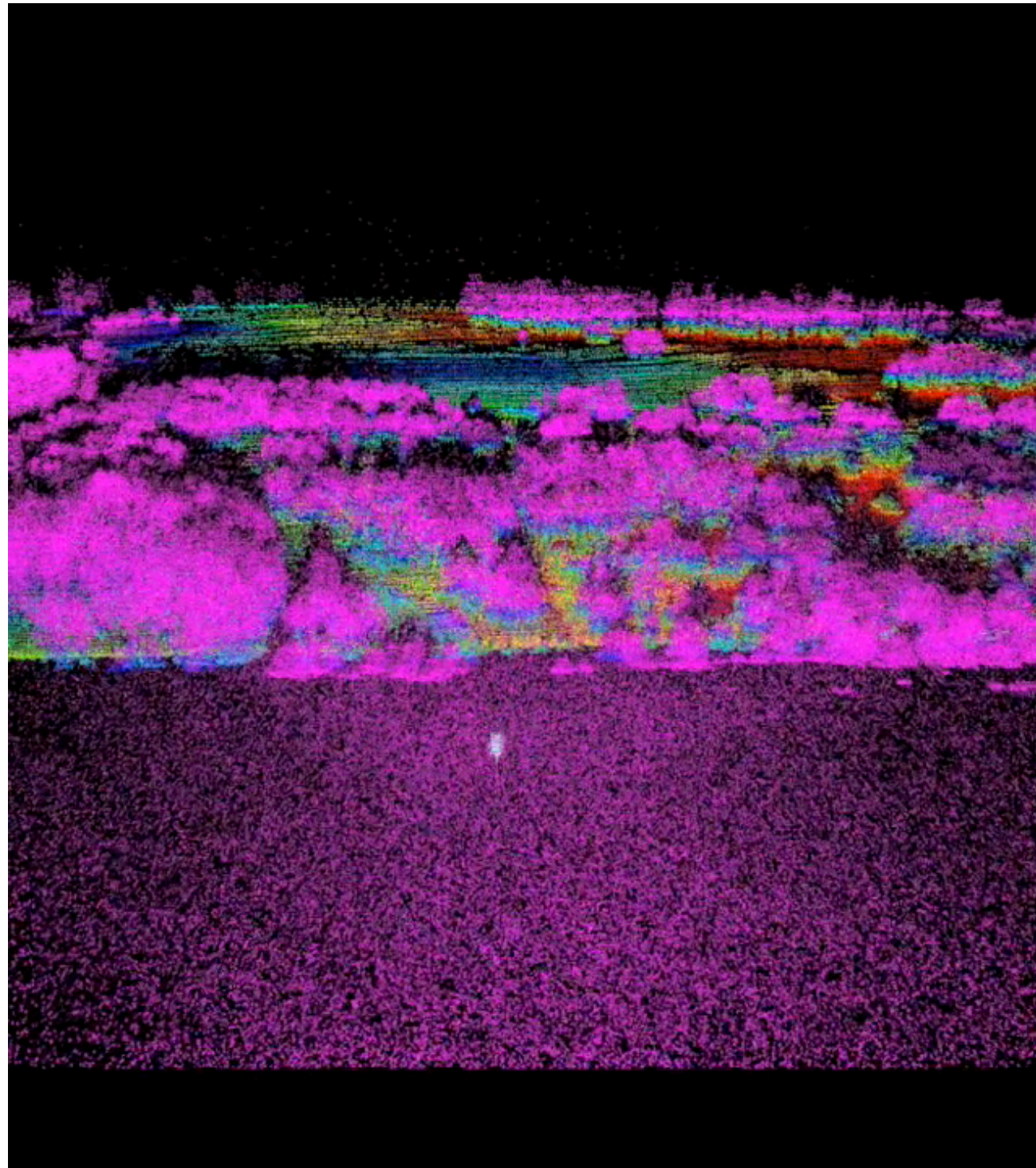
(courtesy Chamberlain et al.)



# Flying in a snow storm

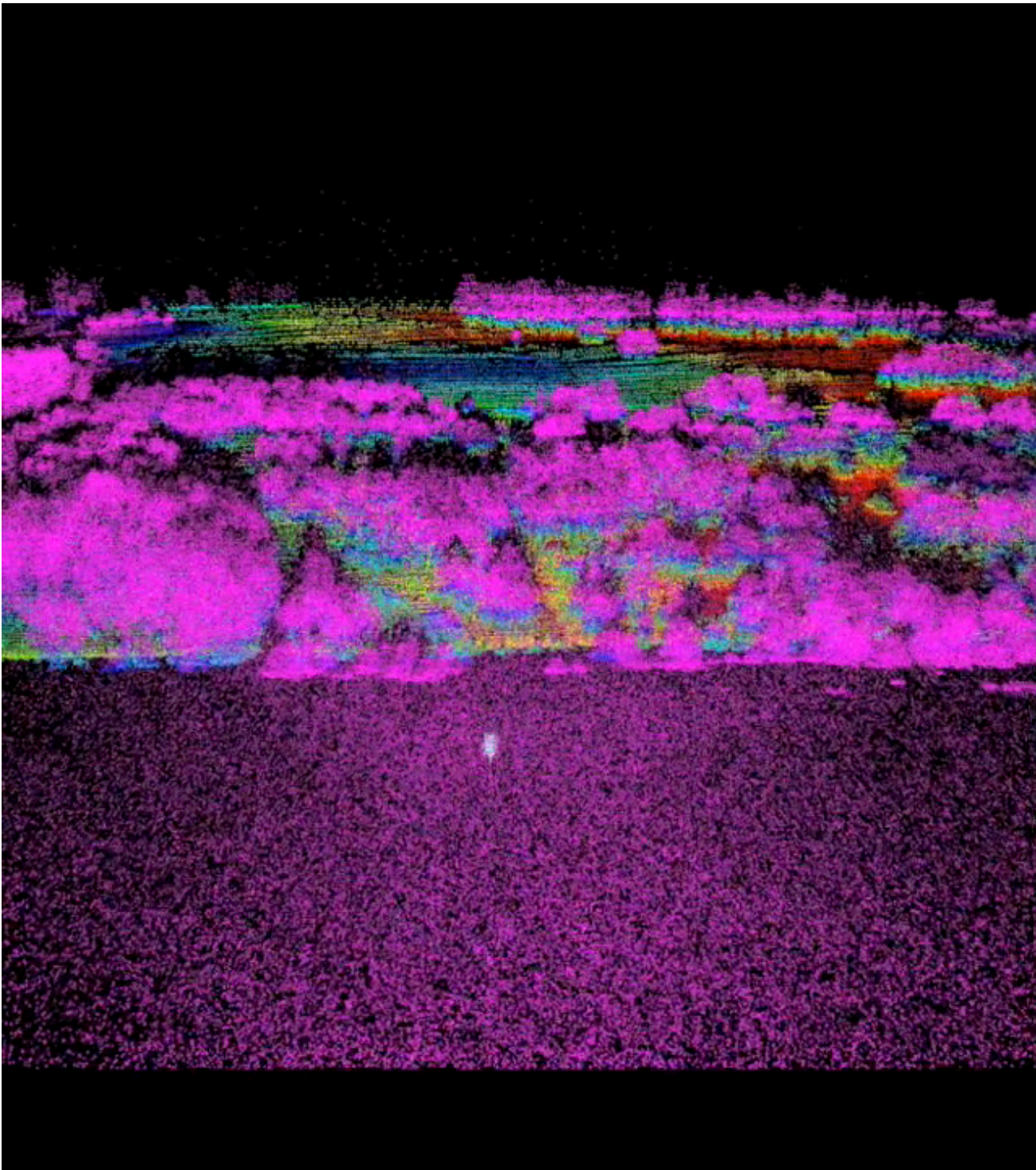


# Flying in a snow storm

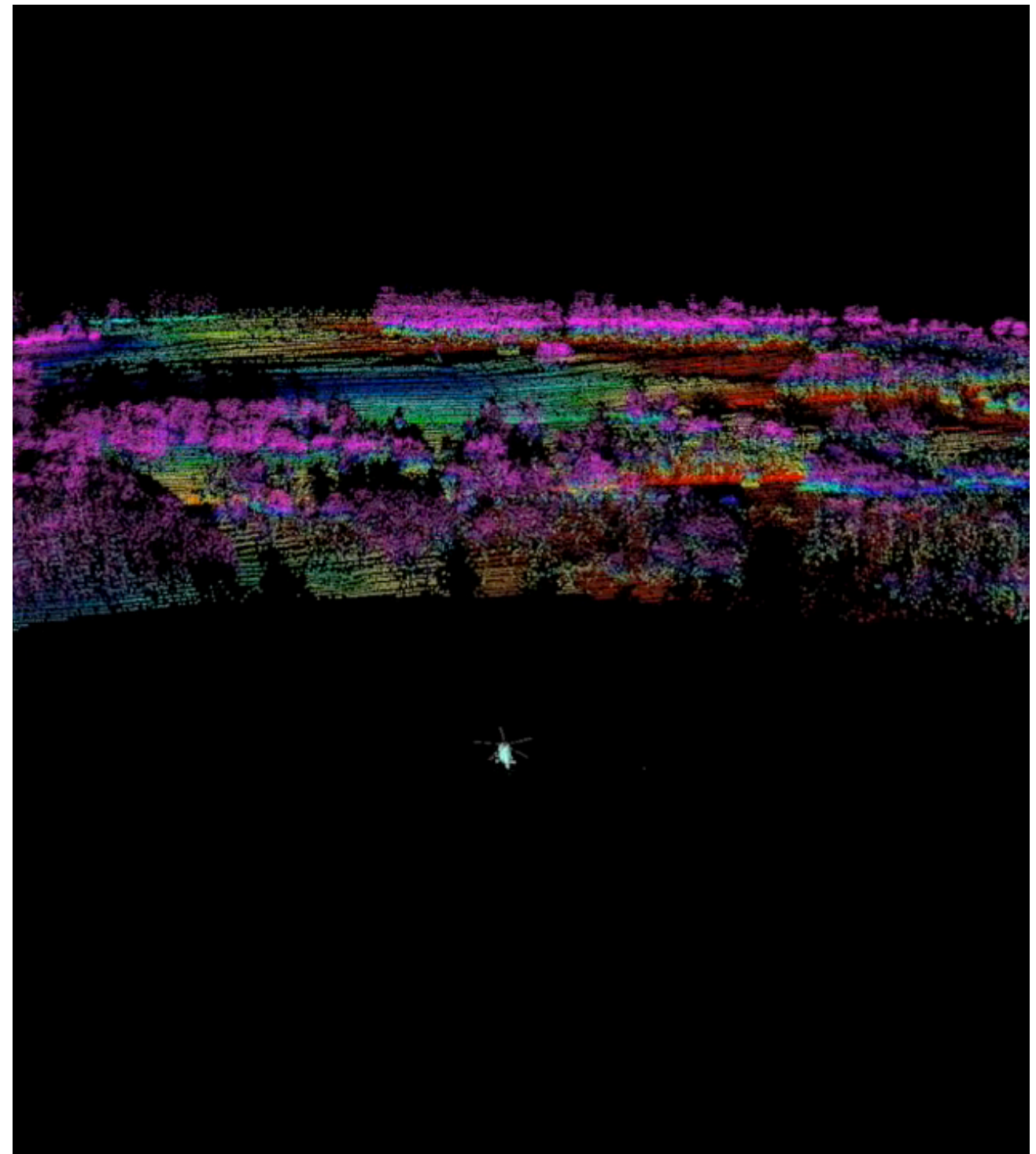




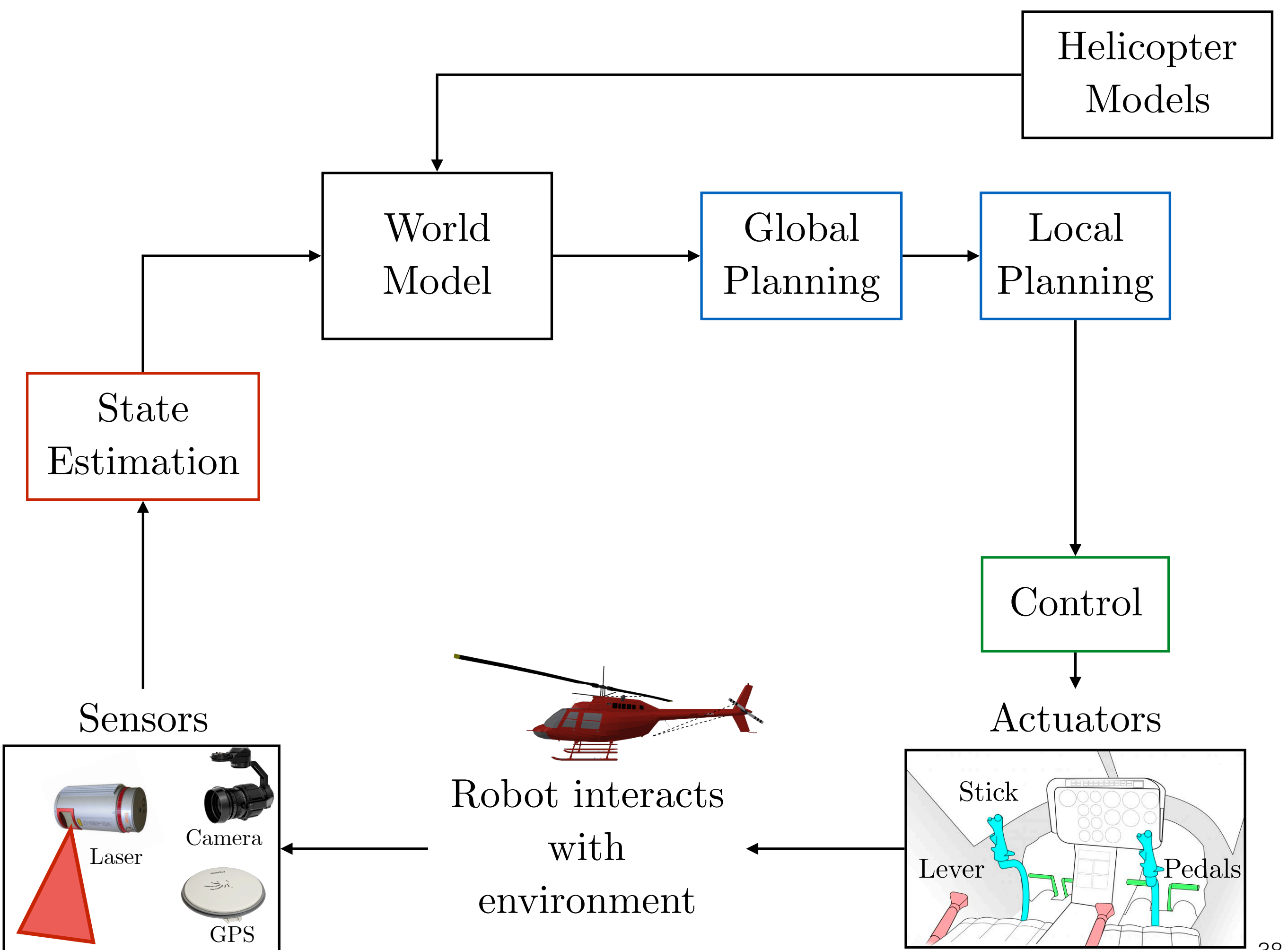
# Lesson 4: Use probabilistic models of the sensor



Laser reflected by snow!



Correctly fused laser data  
using probabilistic models

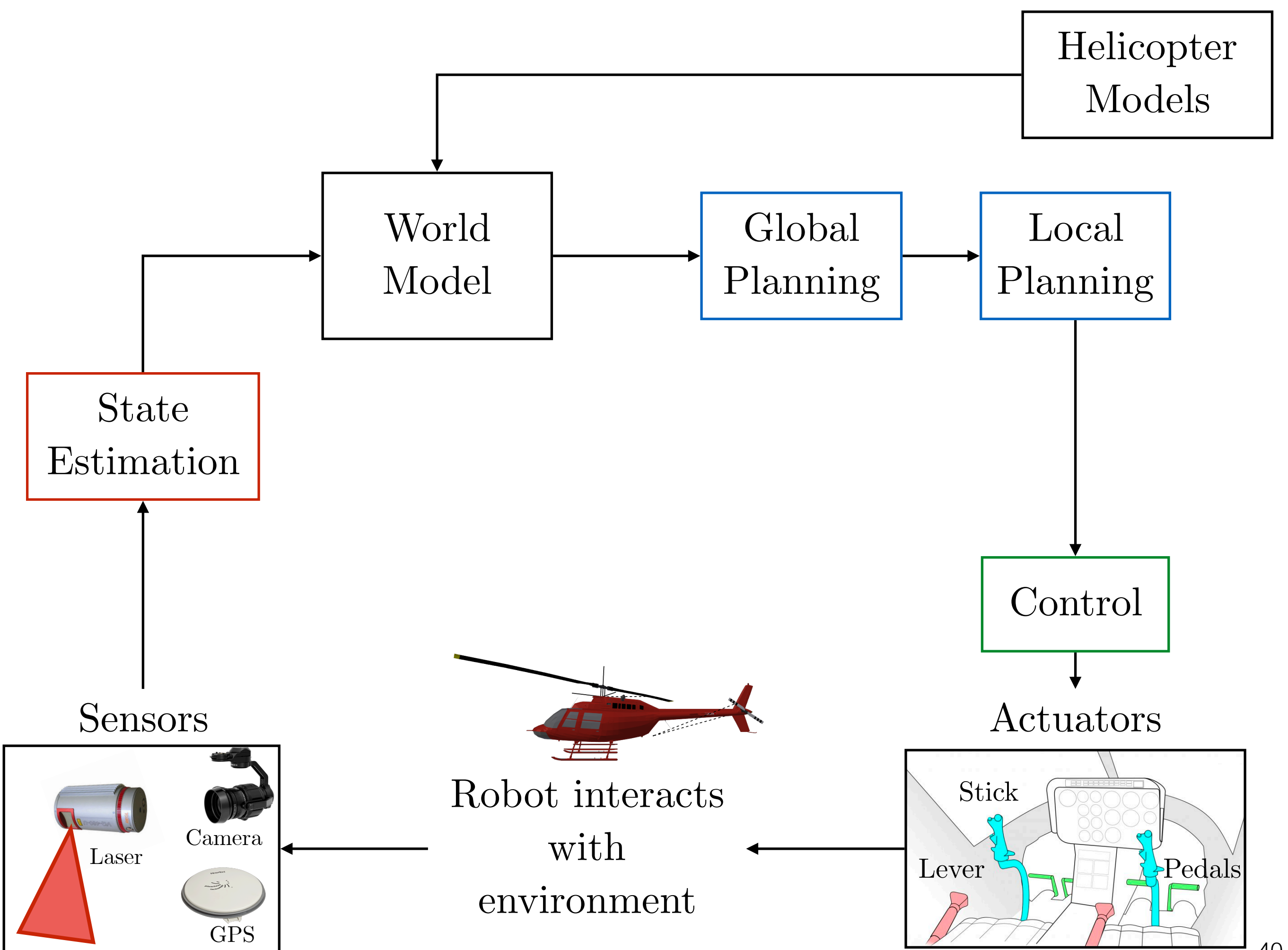


# What is state estimation?

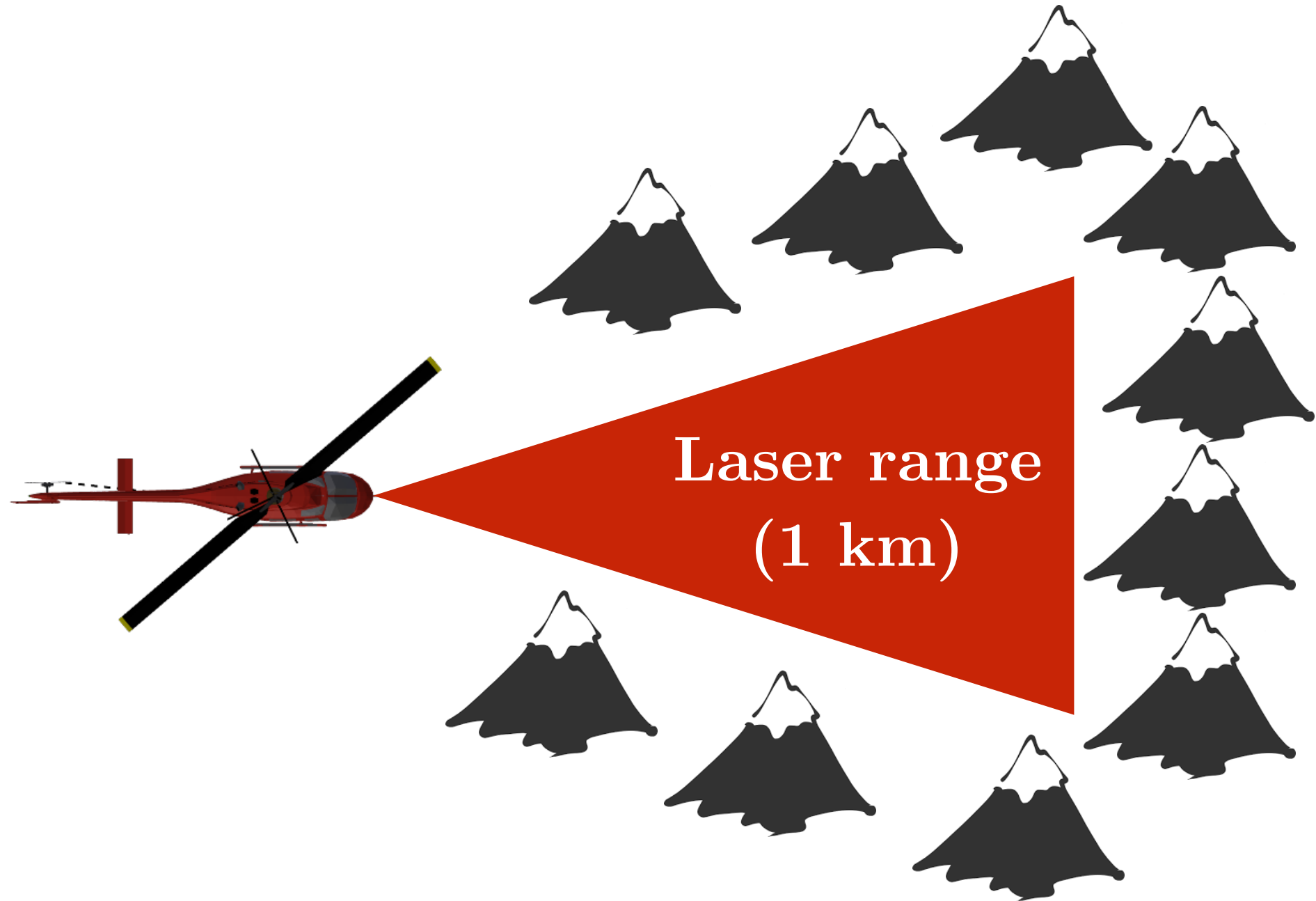
Given raw sensor data, use probabilistic models to  
estimate world model

$$P(\text{world model}|\text{data})$$



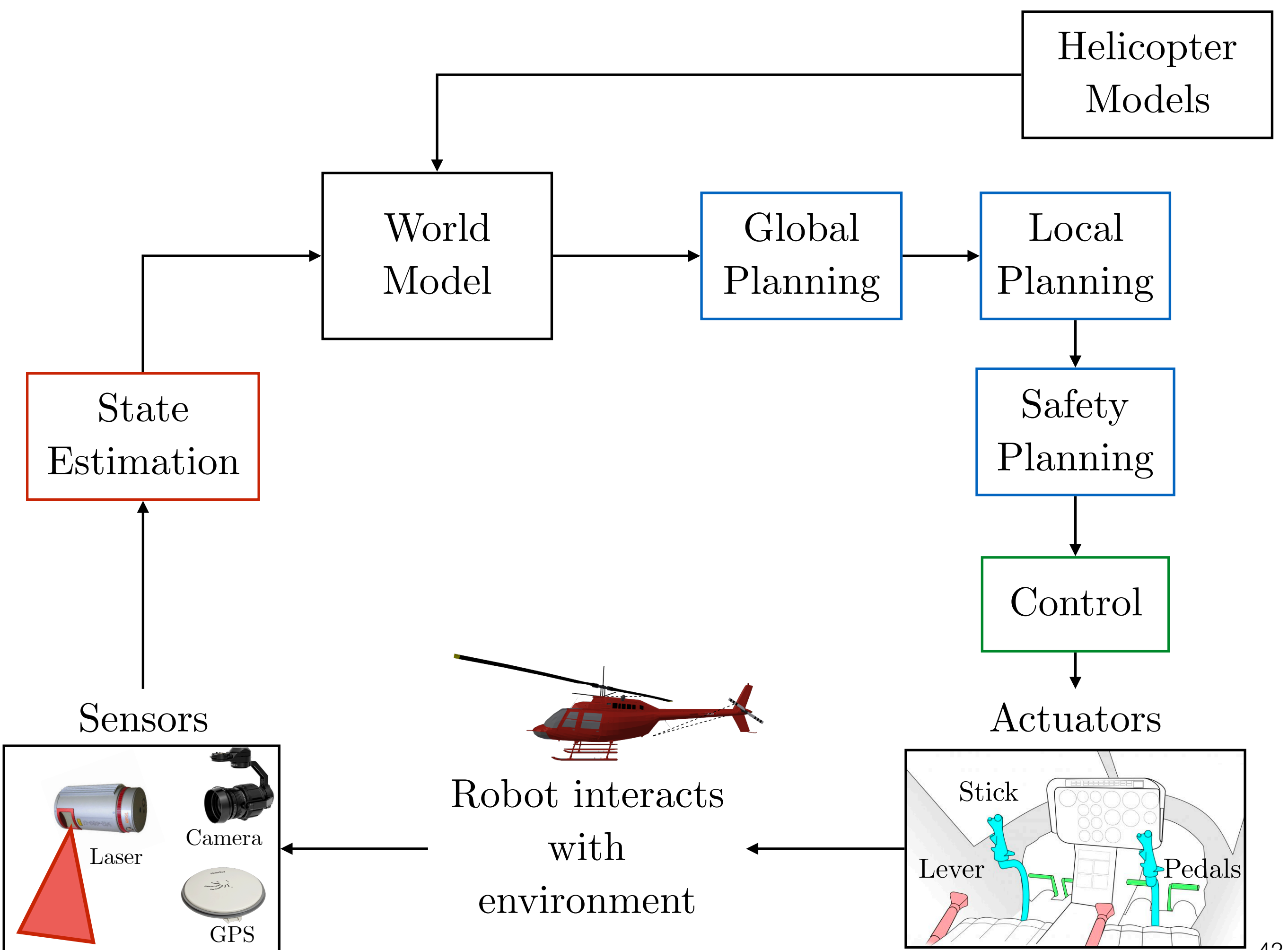


# Lesson 5: Guarantee safety



What if the robot encounters unexpected obstacles?

Safety planner that **guarantees** the robot can stay safe





# Today's objective

1. Learn how to architect a mobile robotic system
2. Step through a set of fundamental lessons that shape robot system / algorithm design

# Anatomy of a self-driving car



# BOSS: CMU's winning entry to DARPA challenge



(2007)





# **Tartan Racing: A Multi-Modal Approach to the DARPA Urban Challenge**

*April 13, 2007*

Chris Urmson, Joshua Anhalt, Drew Bagnell, Christopher Baker, Robert Bittner, John Dolan, Dave Duggins, Dave Ferguson, Tugrul Galatali, Chris Geyer, Michele Gittleman, Sam Harbaugh, Martial Hebert, Tom Howard, Alonzo Kelly, David Kohanbash, Maxim Likhachev, Nick Miller, Kevin Peterson, Raj Rajkumar, Paul Rybski, Bryan Salesky, Sebastian Scherer, Young Woo-Seo, Reid Simmons, Sanjiv Singh, Jarrod Snider, Anthony Stentz, William “Red” Whittaker, and Jason Ziglar

## **Carnegie Mellon University**

Hong Bae, Bakhtiar Litkouhi, Jim Nickolaou, Varsha Sadekar, and Shuqing Zeng

## **General Motors**

Joshua Struble and Michael Taylor

## **Caterpillar**

Michael Darms

## **Continental AG**

<http://repository.cmu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1967&context=robotics>

# BOSS in action!



1. World Model



2. Car Model



3. State Estimation



4. Global Planner



5. Local Planner



6. Safety Planner



7. Control



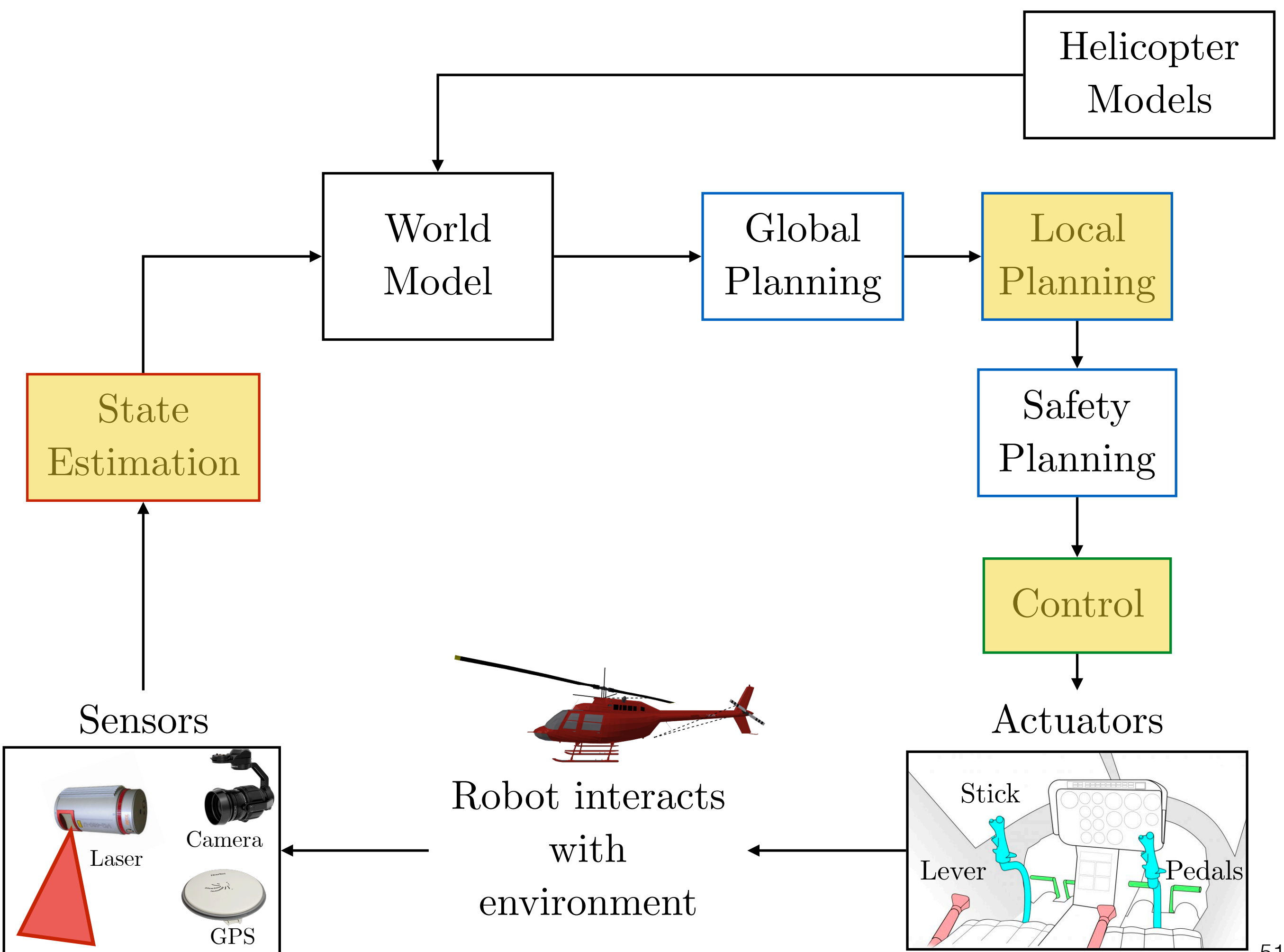


# Additional challenges: Predict human drivers



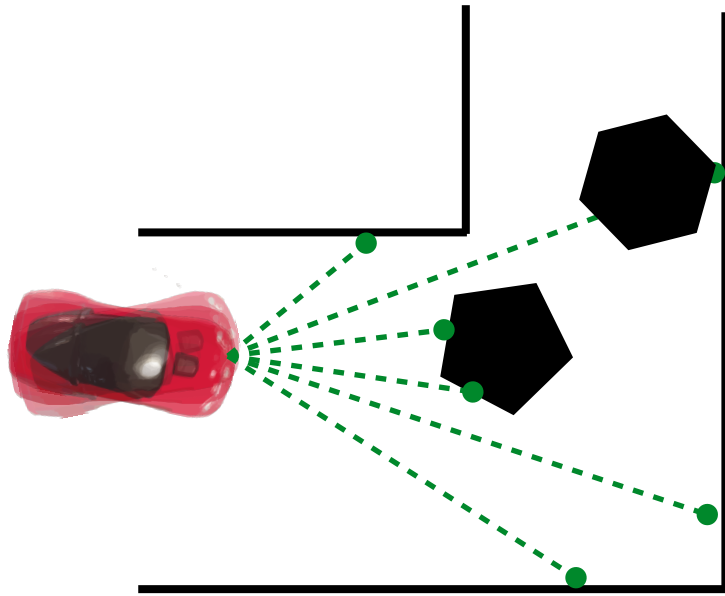
Looking ahead...





# Next lecture: Introduction to State Estimation

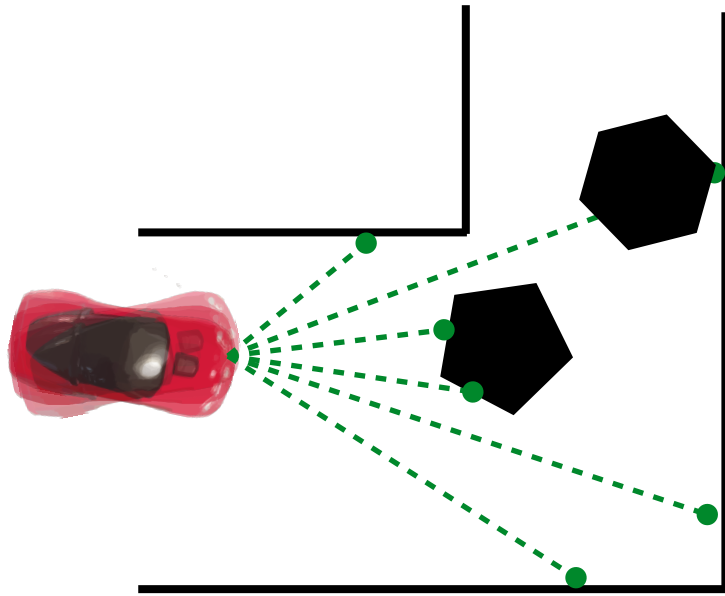
## Estimate state



Weeks 2-4

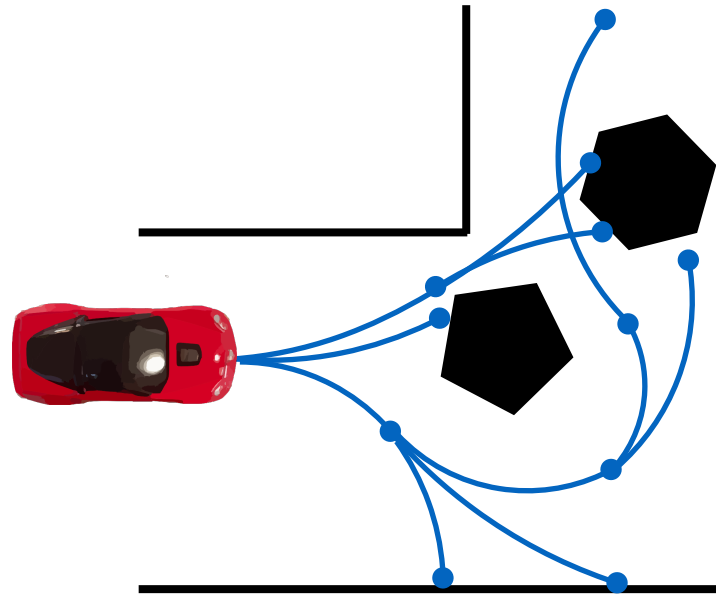
# Class Overview

**Estimate  
state**



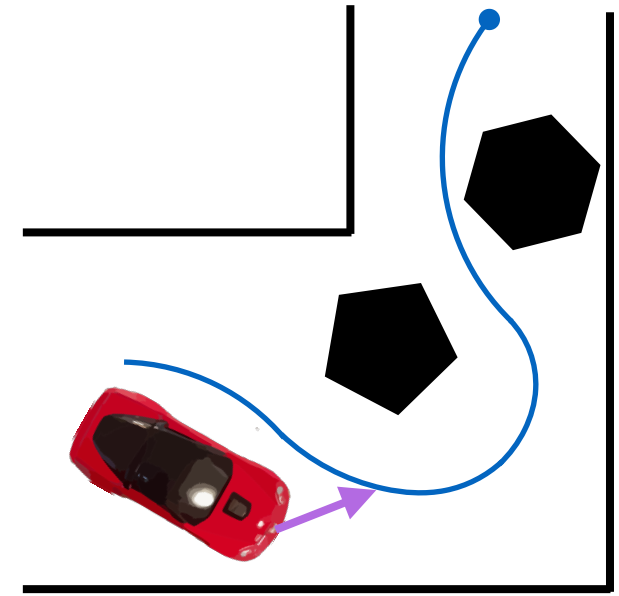
Weeks 2-4

**Plan a  
sequence of  
motions**



Weeks 7-8

**Control  
robot to  
follow plan**



Weeks 5-6