

# Reaching a Target inside a Denied Area: What is the Optimal Control Strategy?

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## Motivation



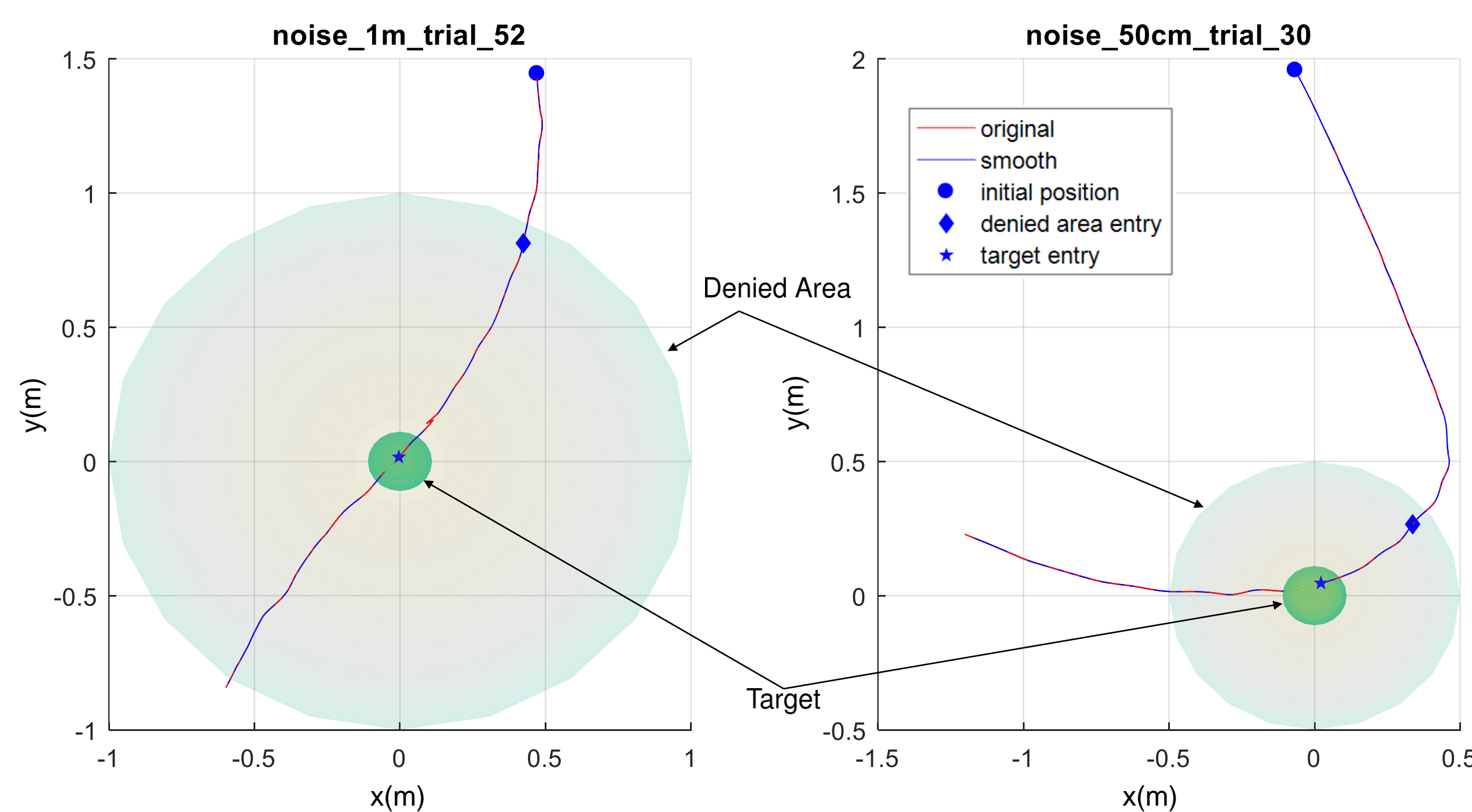
- Bat's buzz in the capture phase resembles open-loop control of a mobile agent in a denied area.
- Denied area is generalized to time-costly area.

## Research Goals

1. Understand how to control a mobile agent to reach a target enclosed within a denied area.
2. Develop a systematic method to find the optimal control strategy to perform such task.
3. Compare trajectories from theory to trajectories from bat experiments.

## Experiments: Bat vs. Denied Area

- Artificial denied area with adjustable sizes using white noise
- Success capture defined as bat's distance to the meal worm (at origin)  $\leq 10\text{cm}$
- Observation: bat's trajectories inside the denied area are not straight lines.



## Theoretical Study I: Deterministic Problem<sup>1</sup>

Formulation: a two-stage optimal control problem with a specific time cost in the inner stage

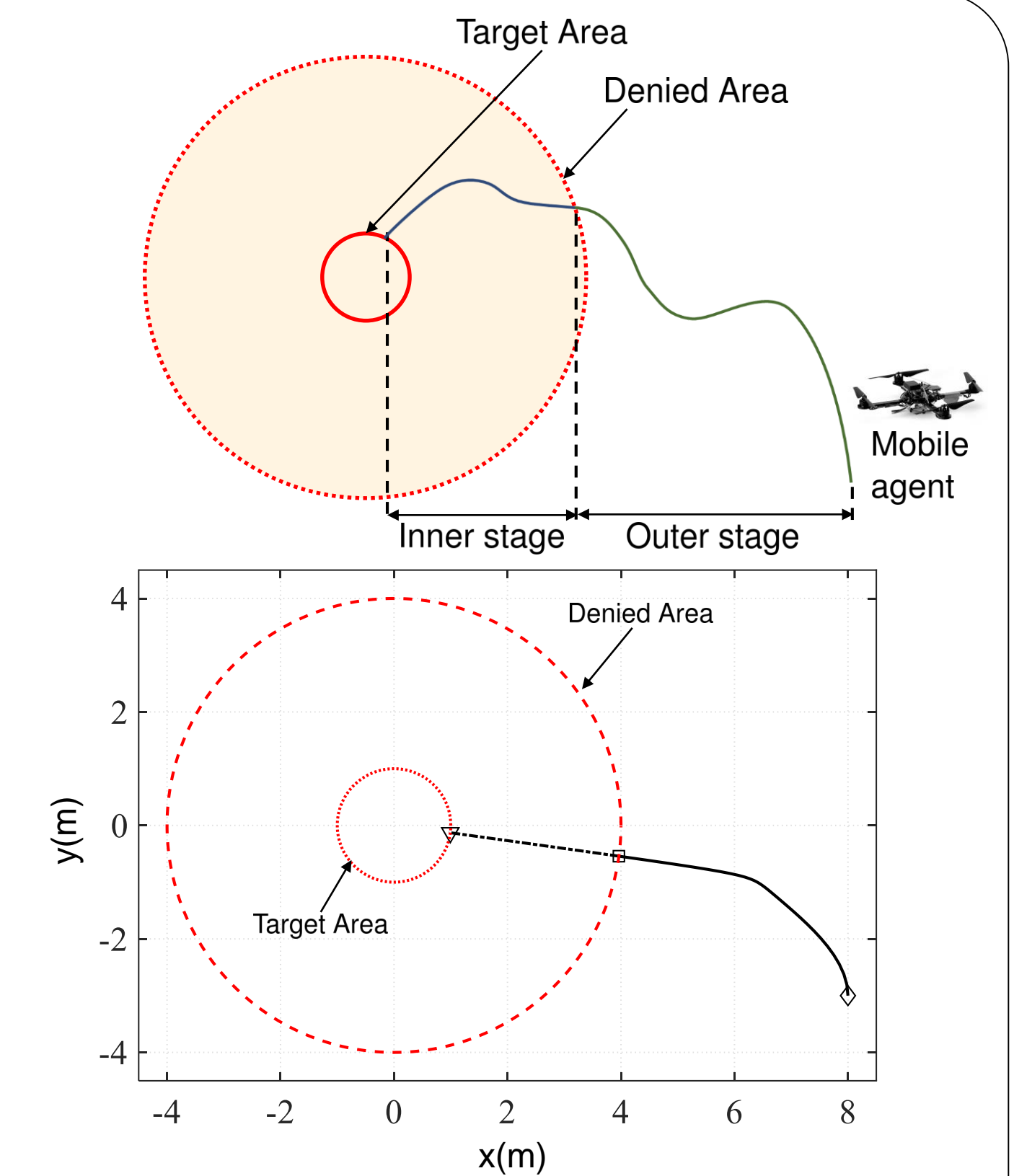
Method: augmenting the inner stage subproblem as the terminal performance index of the outer stage

Key: find the optimal switching position and the optimal terminal position

Difficulty: a nonconvex subproblem

We found the *solution* and proposed an *algorithm* generating the optimal control by sequentially solving subproblems

Results: controller successfully steers the mobile agent to the target in simulations



## Theoretical Study II: Perturbed Problem

Formulation: perturbations bounded in convex polytopes

Challenges with perturbation:

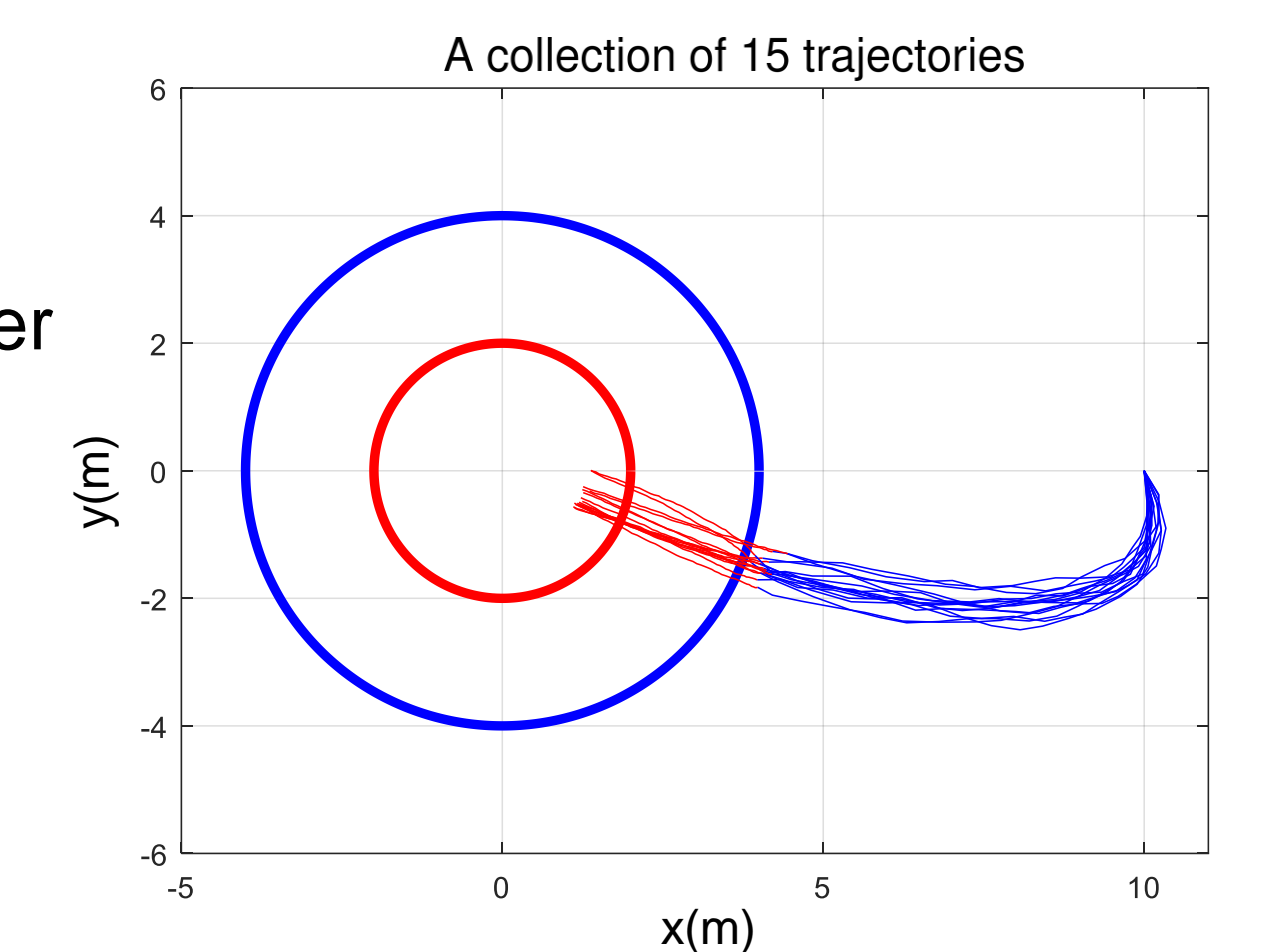
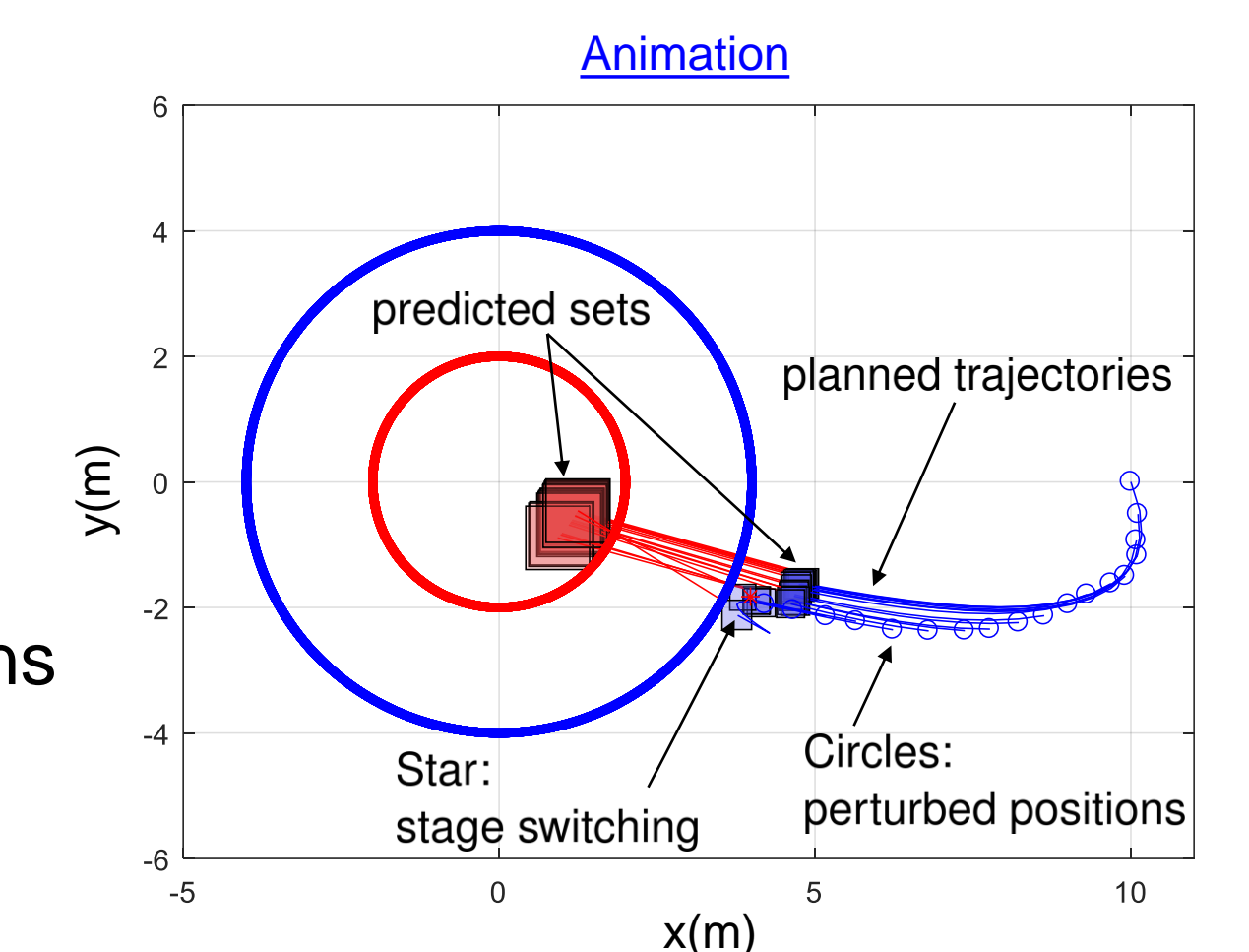
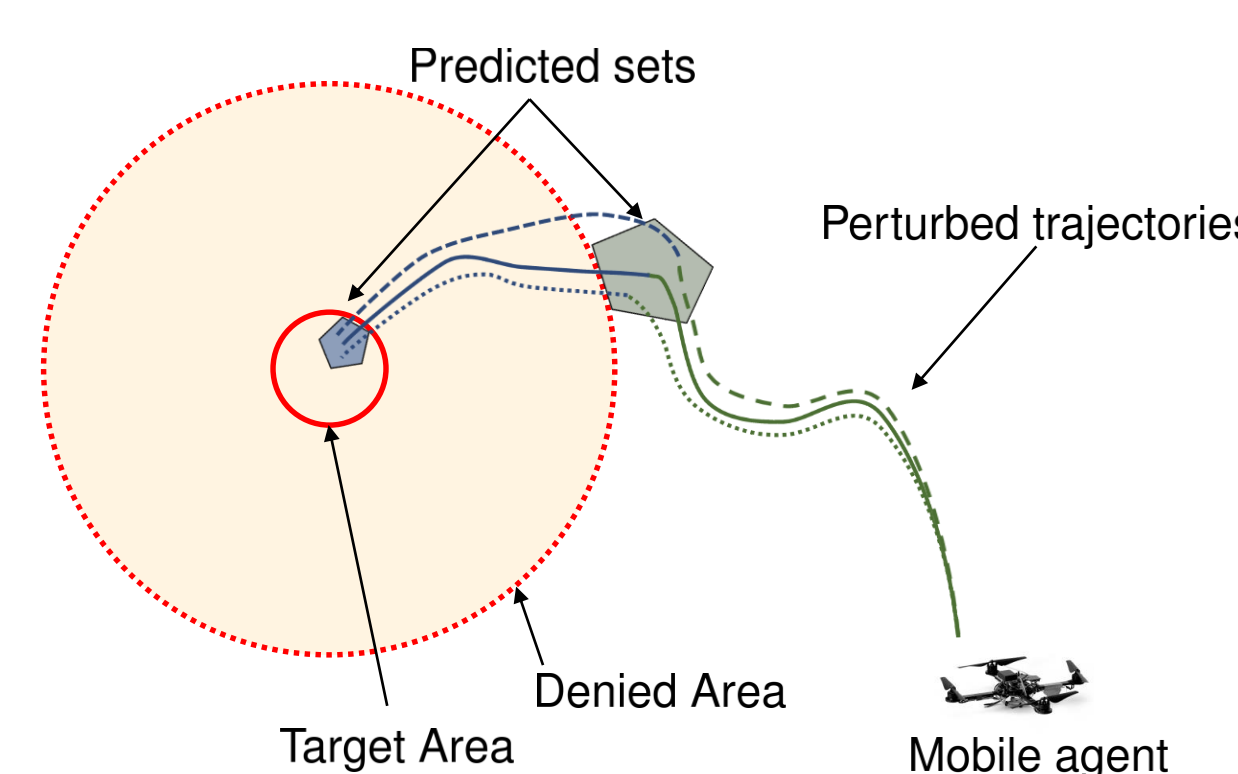
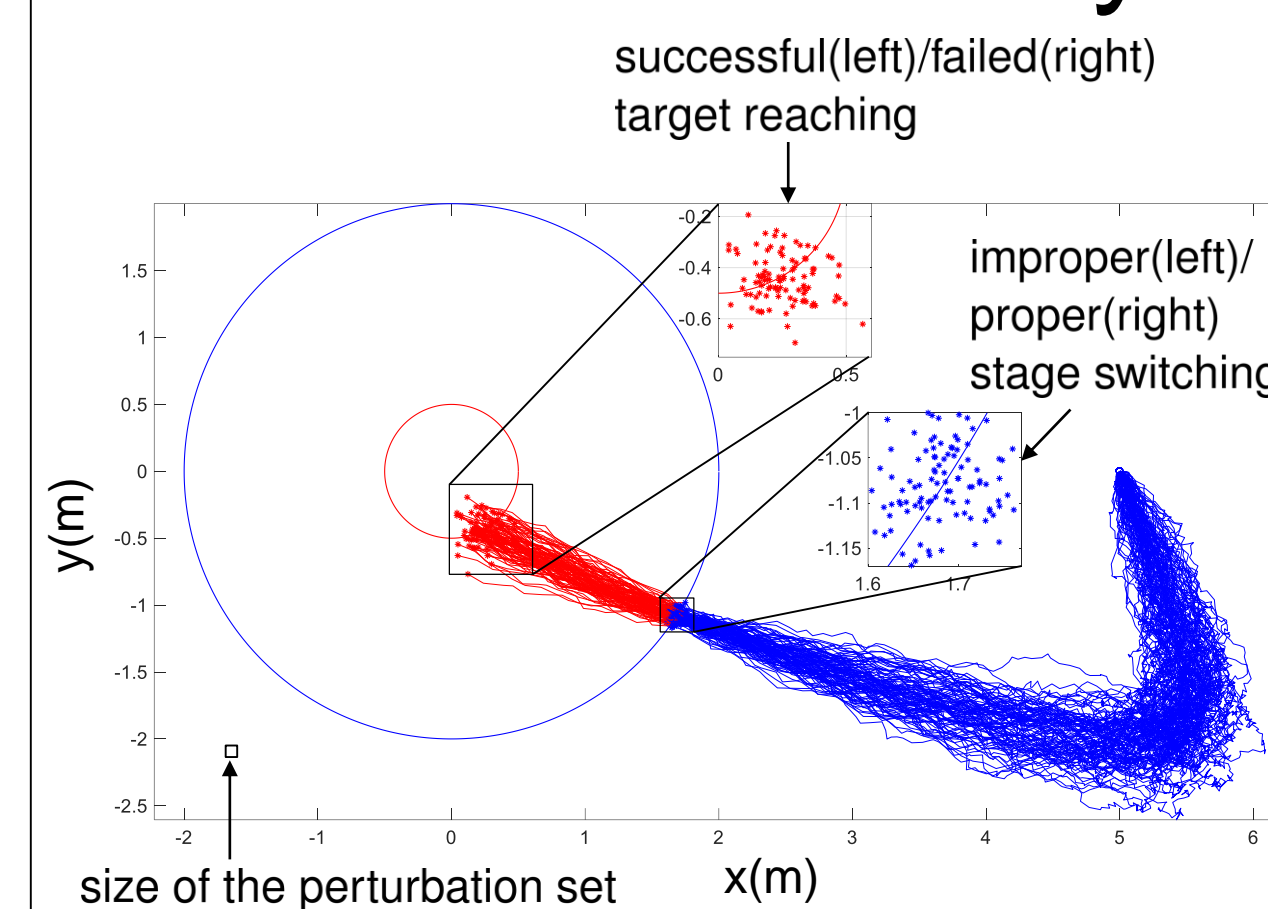
1. Stage switching at improper positions
2. Target reaching failures

Method:

1. Trajectory planning with predicted sets
2. Variable horizon Model Predictive Controller

Solution: solving for a local minimum using YALMIP

Result: provable guarantees on proper stage switching and target reaching



<sup>1</sup> This work is in the paper: S. Cheng and N. Martins, "Reaching a Target in a Time-costly Area Using Two-stage Optimal Control Method", *in progress*.

## Related Work: Optimal Sensor Scheduling for Station Keeping in Denied Environments

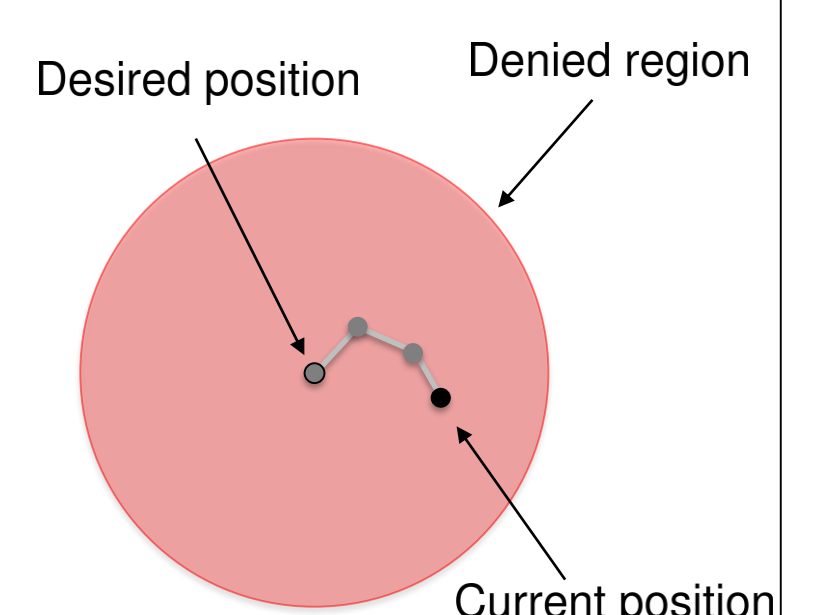


Motivation: monitoring of large structures

- GPS positioning unavailable in denied region
- Extra costs for agents to request position outside the denied region

Formulation:

- Modelling agent's position as a random walk
- Choosing cost as the infinite-time average of the expectation values of stage costs at each time
- The agent returns to the desired position once an observation is made.



This work is in the paper: E. Arvelo, N. Martins, "Optimal Sensor Scheduling for Station Keeping in Denied Environments", *submitted*