
Efficient path planning for UAV formation via comprehensively improved PSO

Radovan Tomala



Table of contents

01.

Problem

02.

Environment

03.

PSO

04.

Improved PSO

05.

Algorithm

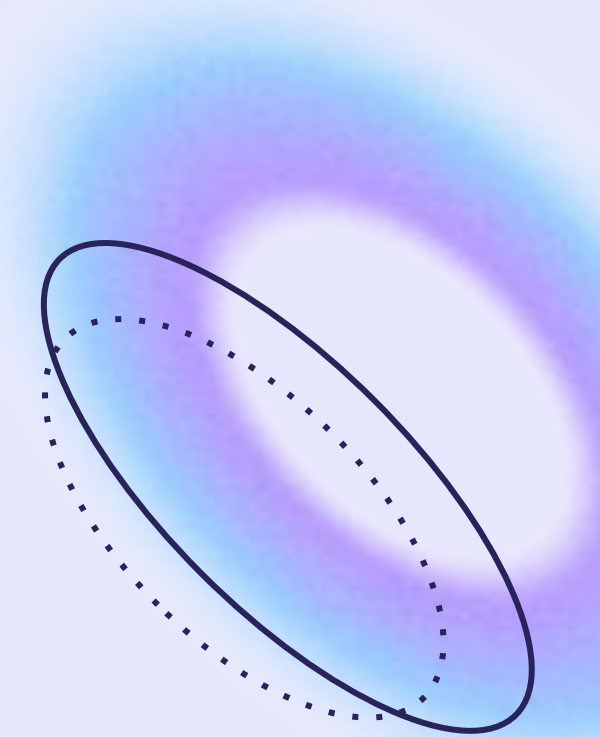
06.

Performance



01.

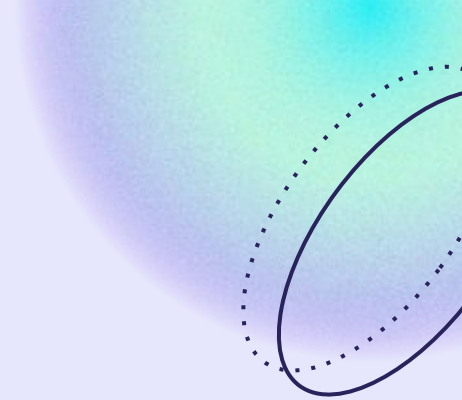
Problem



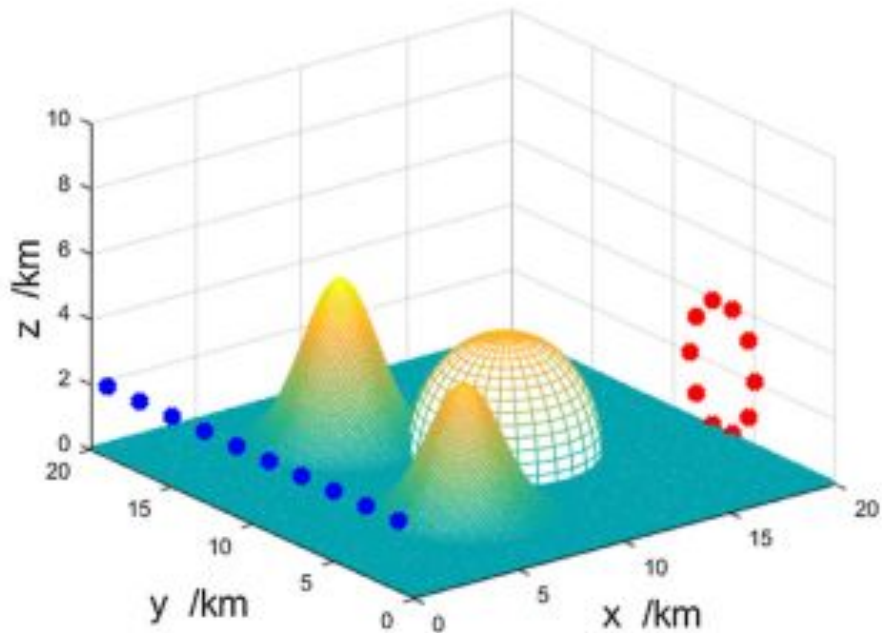


UAV Formation

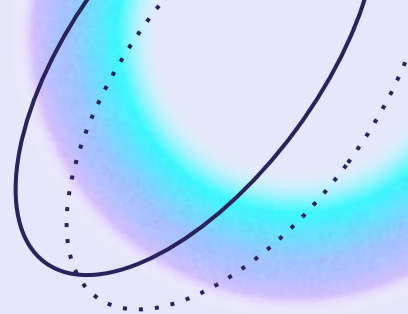
- Military purposes
- Entertainment purposes



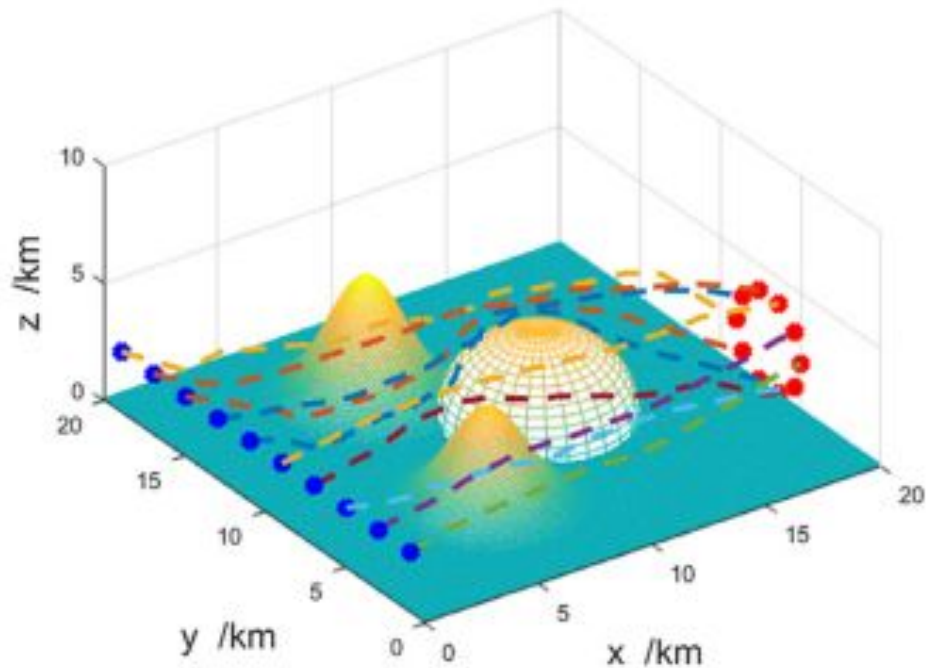
Goal



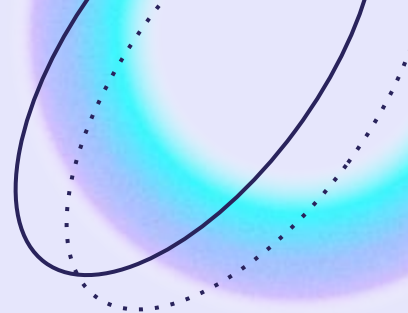
-
- Plan routes for a formation of UAVs
 - Blue dots - starting positions
 - Red dots - final positions



Goal

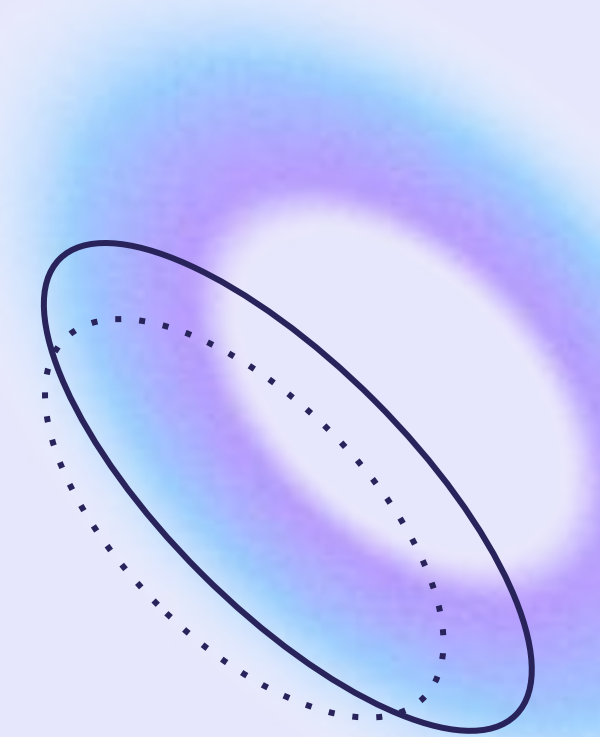


- Plan routes for a formation of UAVs
- Blue dots - starting positions
- Red dots - final positions

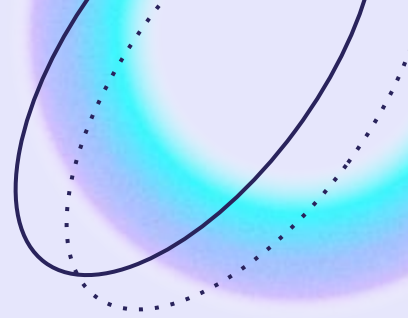
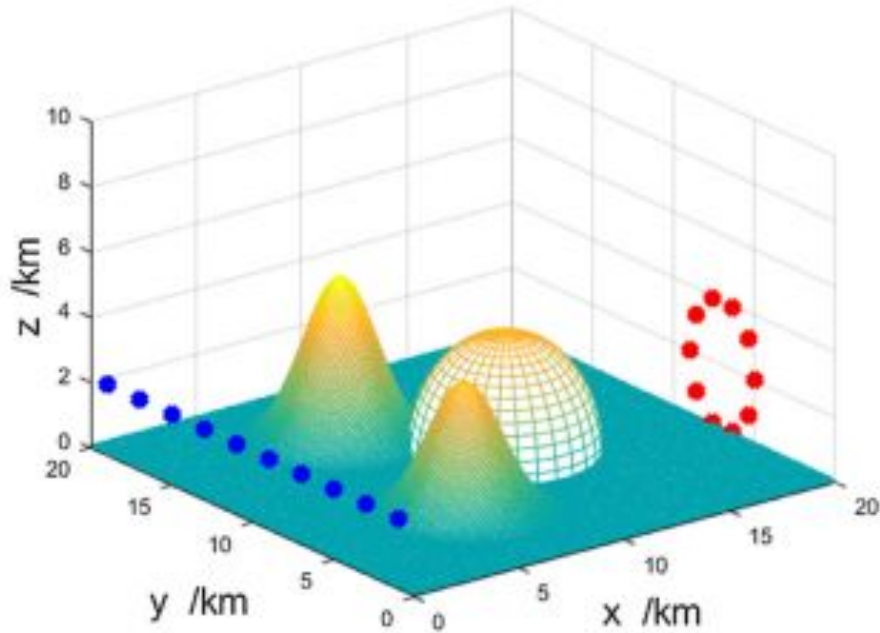


02.

Environment

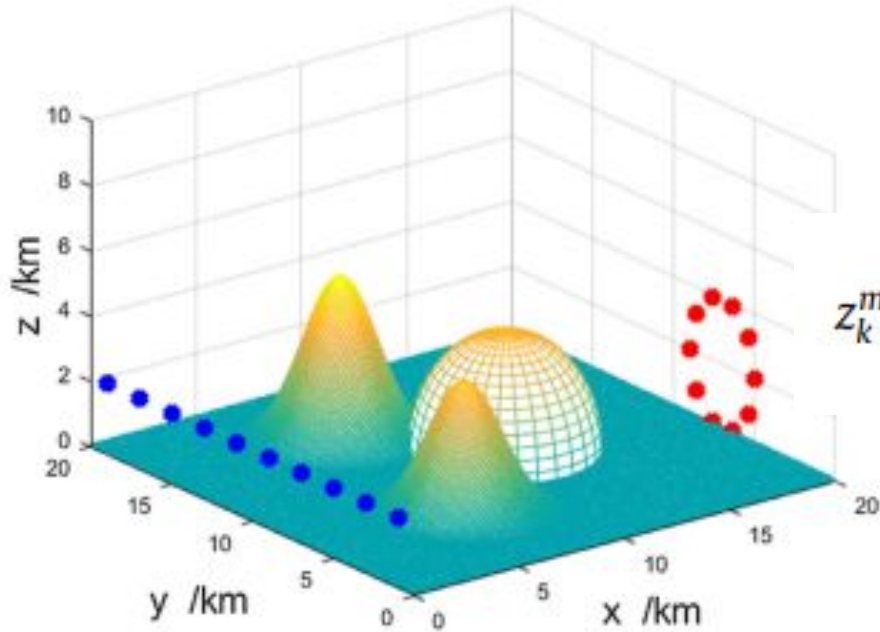


Environment



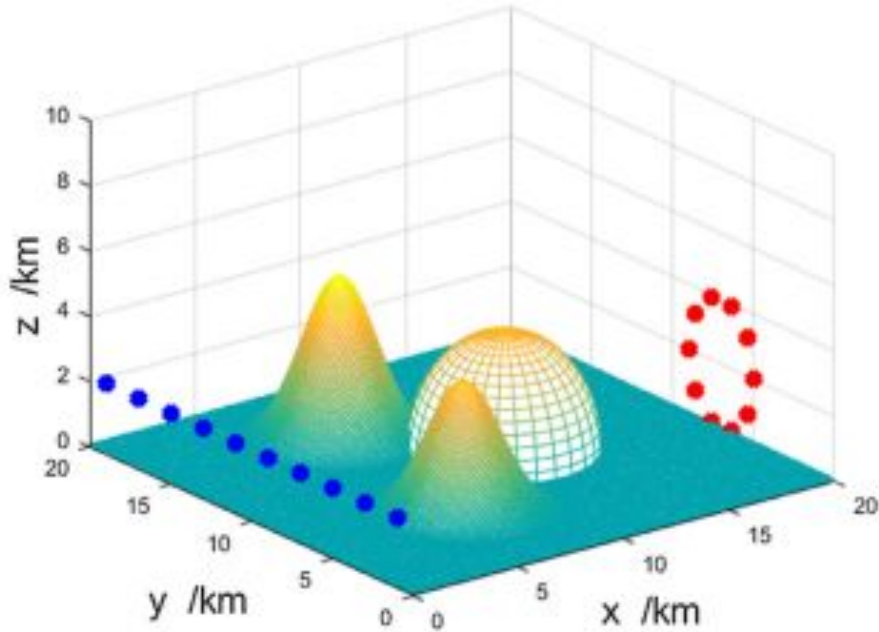
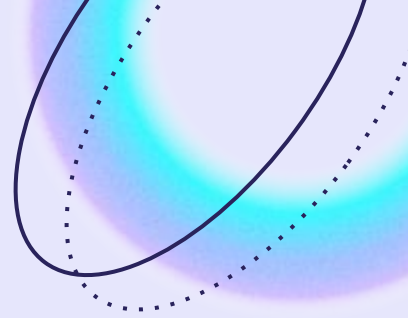
-
- 3D space divided to waypoints
 - Threats:
 - Mountains
 - Radars

Environment - Mountains



$$z_k^m = h_k * \exp \left(\frac{(x_k^m - x_k^{m0})^2}{x_k^t} + \frac{(y_k^m - y_k^{m0})^2}{y_k^t} \right)$$

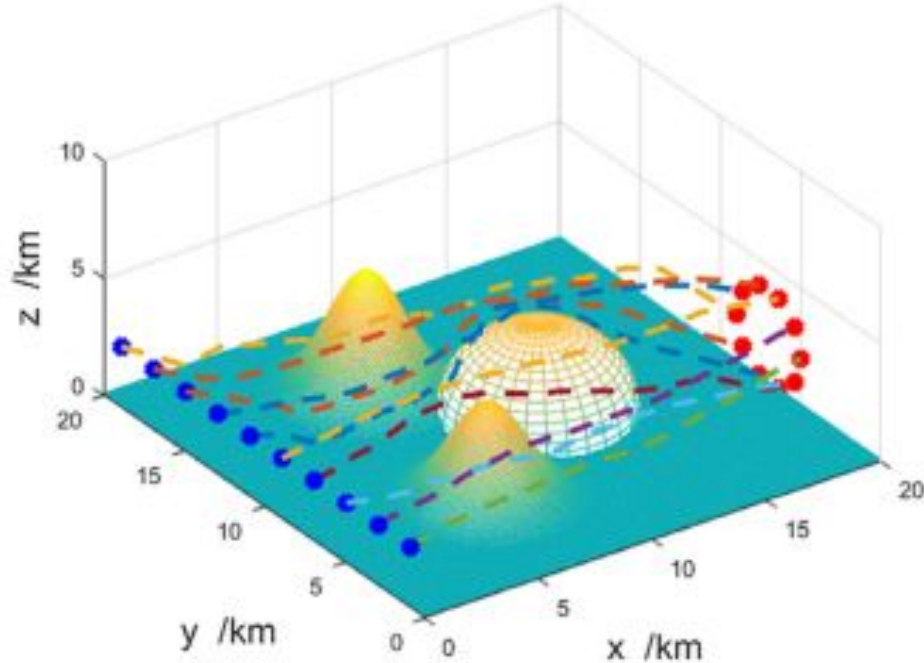
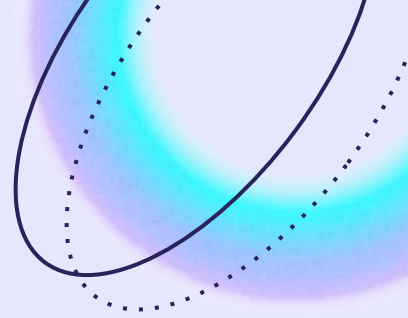
Environment - Radars



$$T_k = (x_k^r, y_k^r, z_k^r, R_k)$$

- intensity δ

Objective function



$$f = f_L + f_T + f_R + f_C$$

- path cost
- terrain cost
- radar cost
- collision cost

Objective function - Path cost

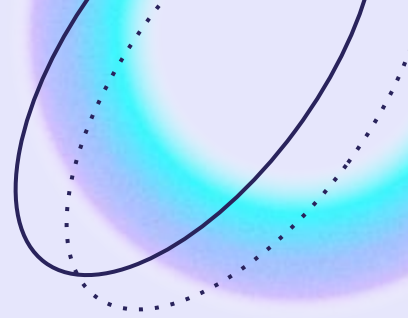
$$f_L = \frac{\sum_{i=2}^{N_w} \sqrt{(x_i - x_{i-1})^2 + (y_i - y_{i-1})^2 + (z_i - z_{i-1})^2}}{\sqrt{(x_{N_w} - x_1)^2 + (y_{N_w} - y_1)^2 + (z_{N_w} - z_1)^2}}$$

Objective function - Terrain cost

$$f_T = \sum_{i=2}^{N_w} \sum_{j=1}^n A_{i,j} \quad \text{with} \quad A_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } z_{i,j} \leq z_{k,i,j}^m \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- segments between waypoints divided into n parts

Objective function - Radar cost



$$f_R = \sum_{i=2}^{N_w} \sum_{j=1}^n B_{i,j} \quad \text{with} \quad B_{i,j} = \begin{cases} (\delta/D_{i,j})^4, & \text{if } D_{i,j} \leq R_k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$D_{i,j} = \sqrt{(x_{i,j} - x_k^r)^2 + (y_{i,j} - y_k^r)^2 + (z_{i,j} - z_k^r)^2}$$

- segments between waypoints divided into n parts

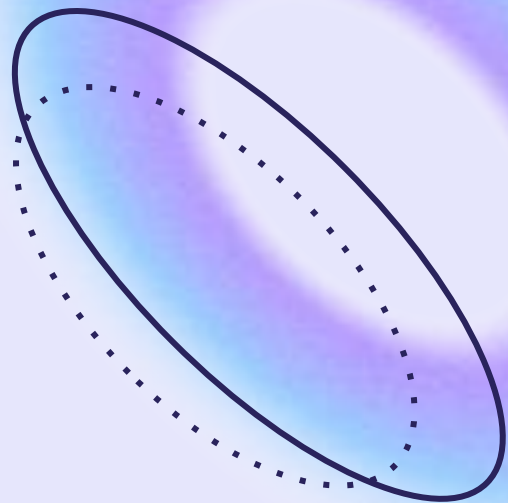
Objective function - Collision cost

$$f_C = \sum_{i=2}^{N_w} \sum_{j=1}^n C_{i,j} \quad \text{with} \quad C_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } d_{i,j} \leq \bar{d} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

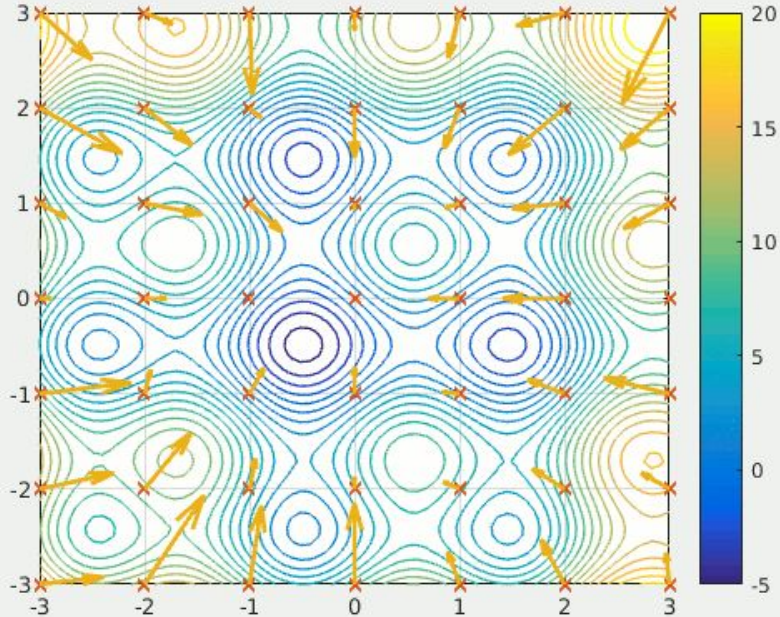
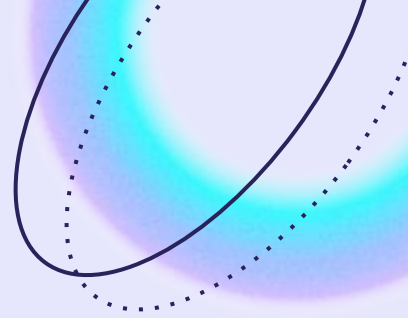
- segments between waypoints divided into n parts
- $d_{i,j}$ = shortest distance to other path points of different UAV
- \bar{d} - safe distance between UAV

03.

PSO

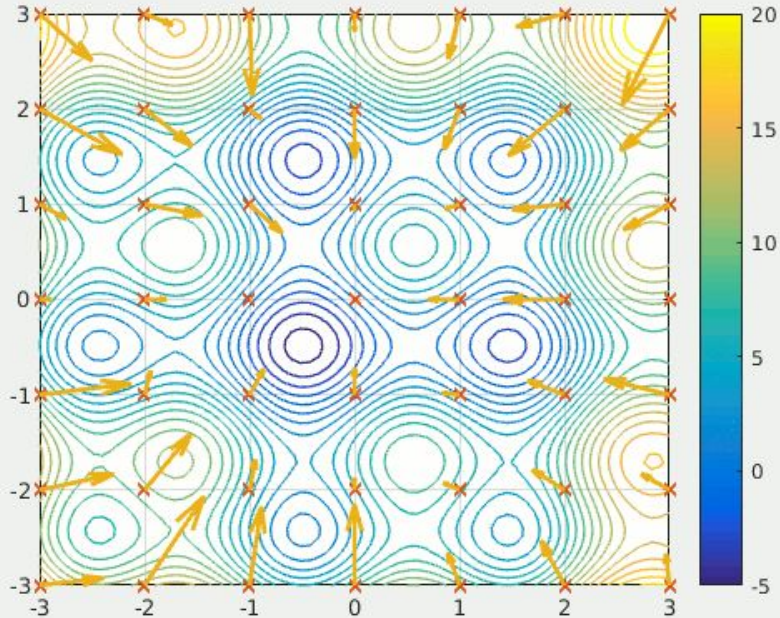
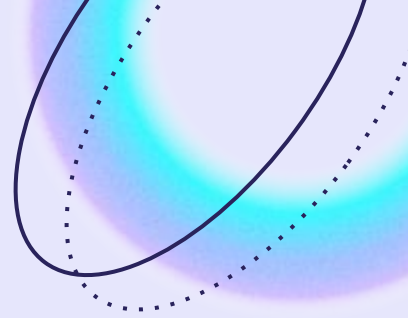


Particle Swarm Optimization



-
- population based
 - swarm of candidate solutions
 - each candidate has its velocity
 - velocity = search direction

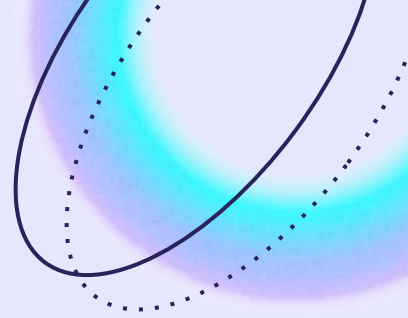
Particle Swarm Optimization



-
- personal best positions
 - global best position

Particle Swarm Optimization

Position and Velocity Updates

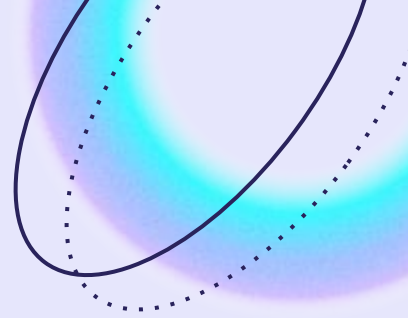


$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_{i,j}(t+1) = w \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i,j}(t) + c_1 \cdot r_1 \cdot (\mathbf{p}_{i,j,best}(t) - \mathbf{p}_{i,j}(t)) \\ \quad + c_2 \cdot r_2 \cdot (\mathbf{g}_{j,best}(t) - \mathbf{p}_{i,j}(t)) \\ \mathbf{p}_{i,j}(t+1) = \mathbf{p}_{i,j}(t) + \mathbf{v}_{i,j}(t+1) \end{cases}$$

$$w = w_{\max} - \frac{(w_{\max} - w_{\min})t}{T}$$

- w - inertia weight
- c_1, c_2 - acceleration coefficients
- r_1, r_2 - random numbers

Particle Swarm Optimization in 3D pathfinding



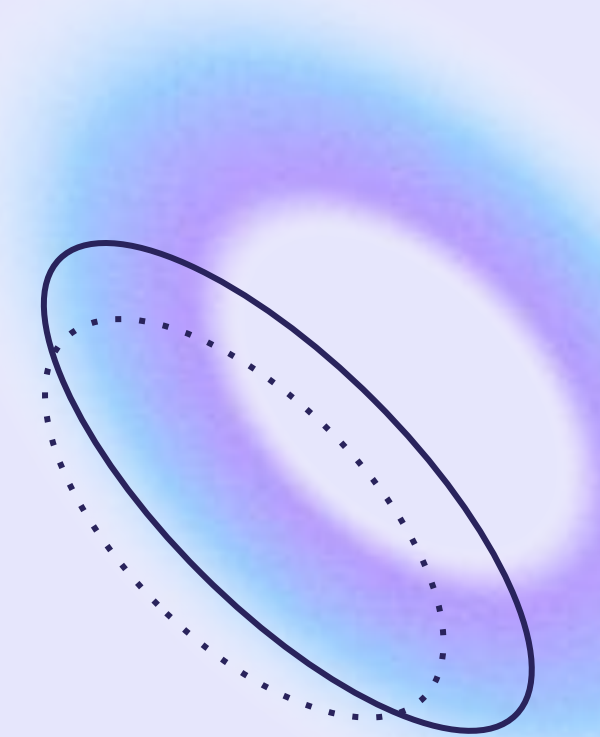
- particle = one whole path from start to finish
- D - number of waypoints within particle

$$\mathbf{p}_i = (\mathbf{p}_{i,1}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_{i,D})^T = \left((p_{i,1}^x, p_{i,1}^y, p_{i,1}^z), \dots, (p_{i,D}^x, p_{i,D}^y, p_{i,D}^z) \right)^T$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i = (\mathbf{v}_{i,1}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{i,D})^T = \left((v_{i,1}^x, v_{i,1}^y, v_{i,1}^z), \dots, (v_{i,D}^x, v_{i,D}^y, v_{i,D}^z) \right)^T$$

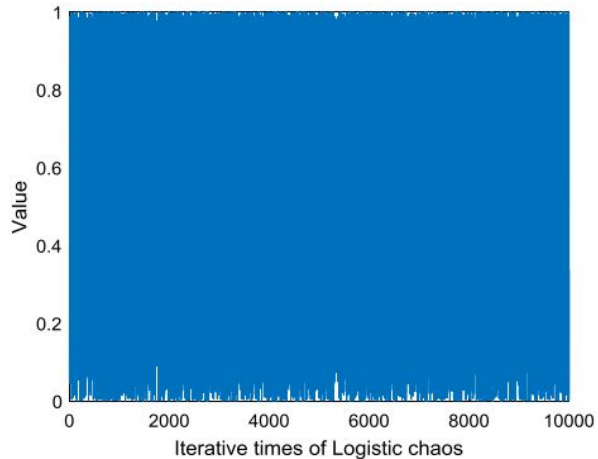
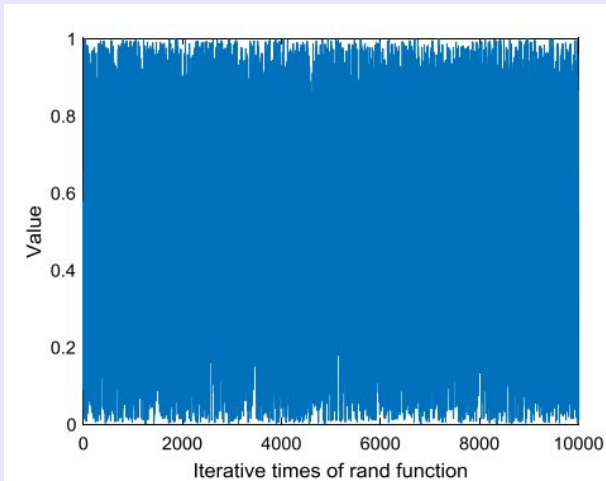
04.

Improved PSO



Chaos-based particle initialization

- more uniform initial distribution is better
- Logistic map $x_{n+1} = \mu x_n (1 - x_n)$
- $\mu = 4 \Rightarrow$ system produces chaotic signal



Adaptive parameter adjustment

- c_1, c_2 - determine exploration/exploitation
- explore at start, exploit in the end

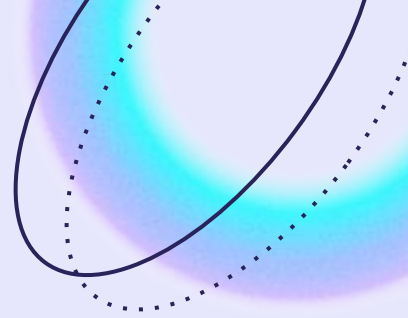
$$c_1 = c_{\max} - \frac{(c_{\max} - c_{\min}) t}{T}$$
$$c_2 = c_{\min} + \frac{(c_{\max} - c_{\min}) t}{T}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_{i,j}(t+1) = w \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i,j}(t) + c_1 \cdot r_1 \cdot (\mathbf{p}_{i,j,best}(t) - \mathbf{p}_{i,j}(t)) \\ \quad + c_2 \cdot r_2 \cdot (\mathbf{g}_{j,best}(t) - \mathbf{p}_{i,j}(t)) \\ \mathbf{p}_{i,j}(t+1) = \mathbf{p}_{i,j}(t) + \mathbf{v}_{i,j}(t+1) \end{cases}$$

Maximum velocity design

- V_1, V_2 - start/end maximum velocities
- bigger in the beginning to allow for wider exploration
- smaller in the end to refine existing solution

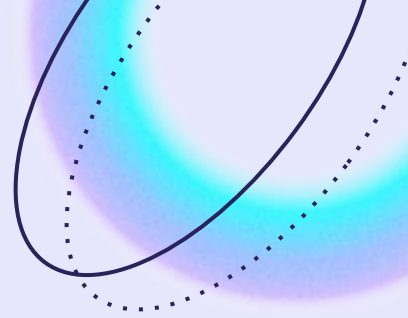
$$V_{\max} = V_1 - \frac{(V_1 - V_2) t}{T}$$



Position updating strategy

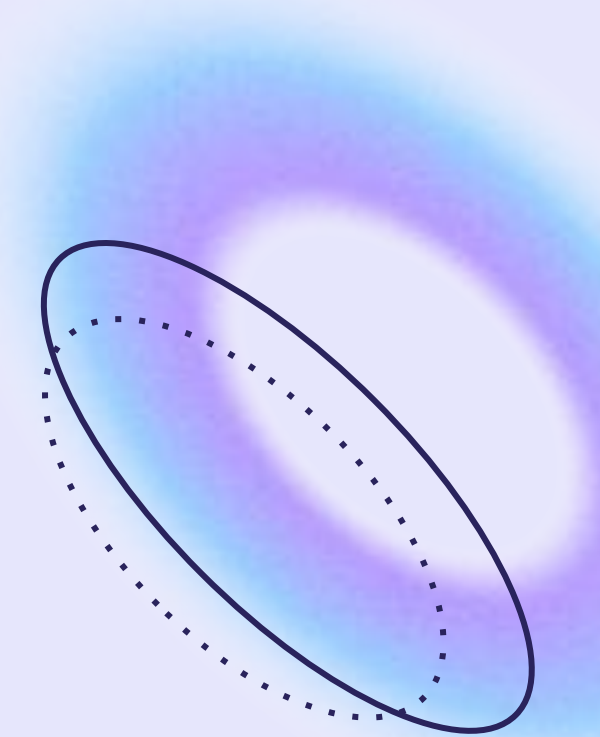
- sort particles by fitness
- divide sorted particles into groups p_{large} and p_{small}
- replace particles with large fitness by mutating particles with small fitness
- r_3 - random number
- a - position offset constant

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{p}_{large} = \mathbf{p}_{small} + a \cdot r_3 \\ \mathbf{v}_{large} = \mathbf{v}_{small} \end{cases}$$

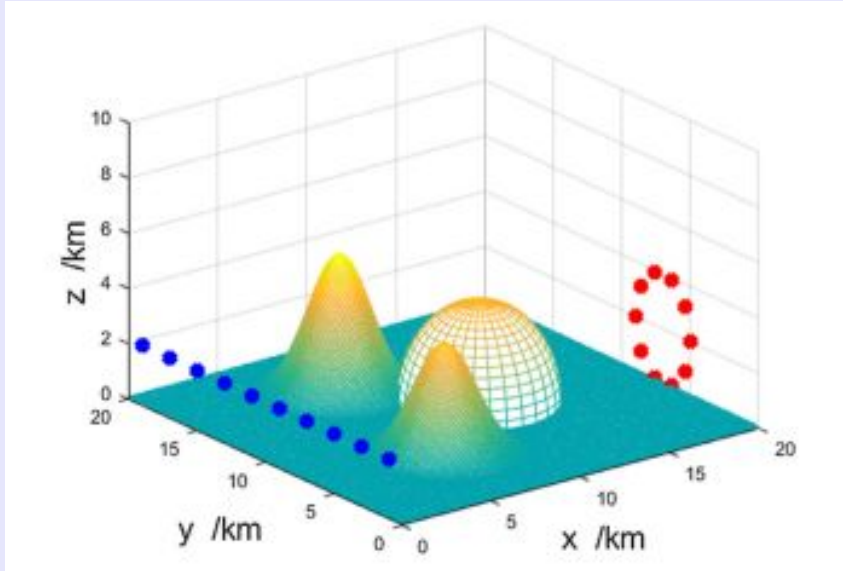
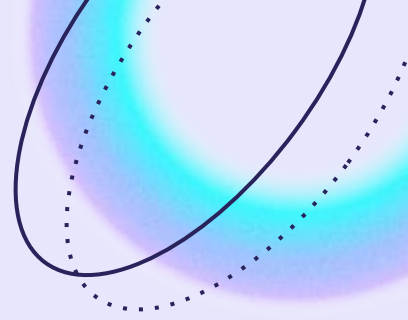


05.

Algorithm



Algorithm - Environment Construction



-
1. Set flying space
 2. Set mountains
 3. Set radars
 4. Set starting and destination positions

Algorithm - Main Loop

for $i = 1$ to UAVnumber

Initialize PSO for given UAV

for $j = 1$ to T

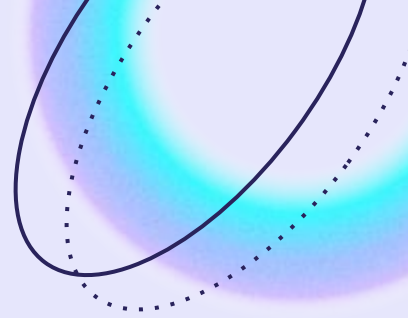
Update PSO parameters (inertia weight...)

Generate new position and velocity

Calculate **fitness**

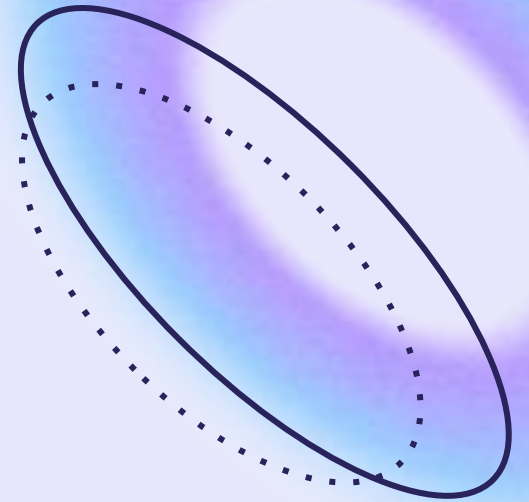
Select and remember **gbest** and **pbest**

Adopt **mutation strategy** and generate new position

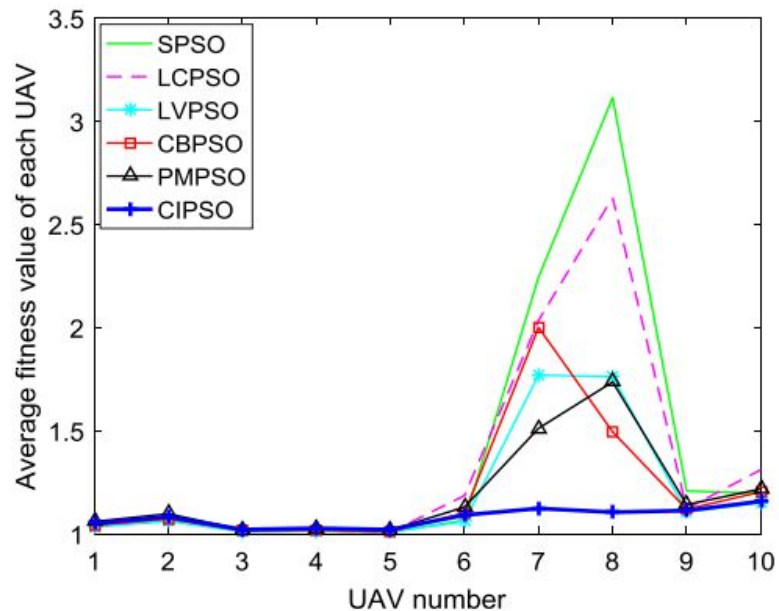


06.

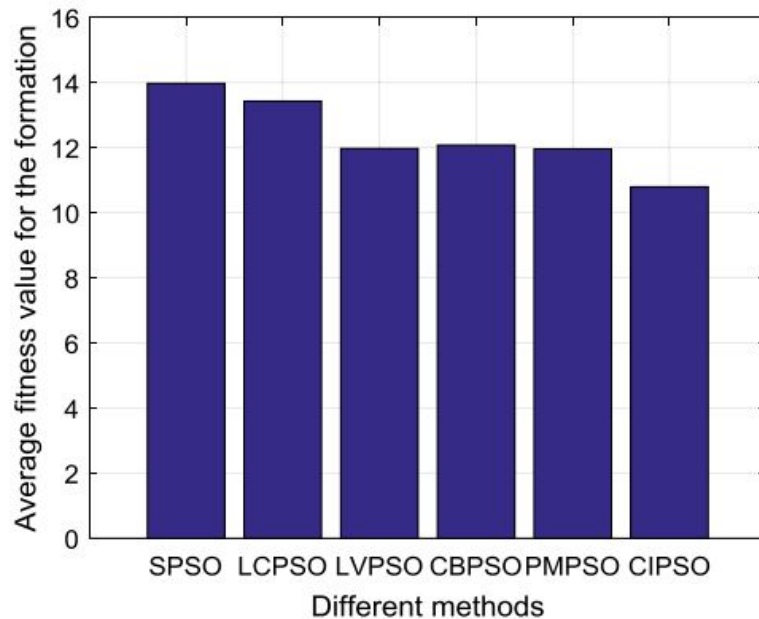
Performance



Solution optimality

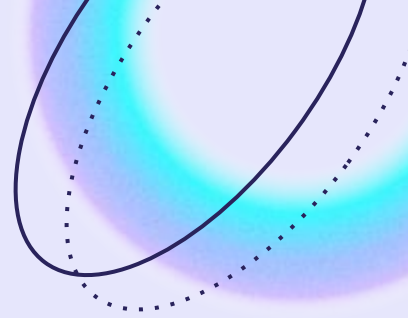
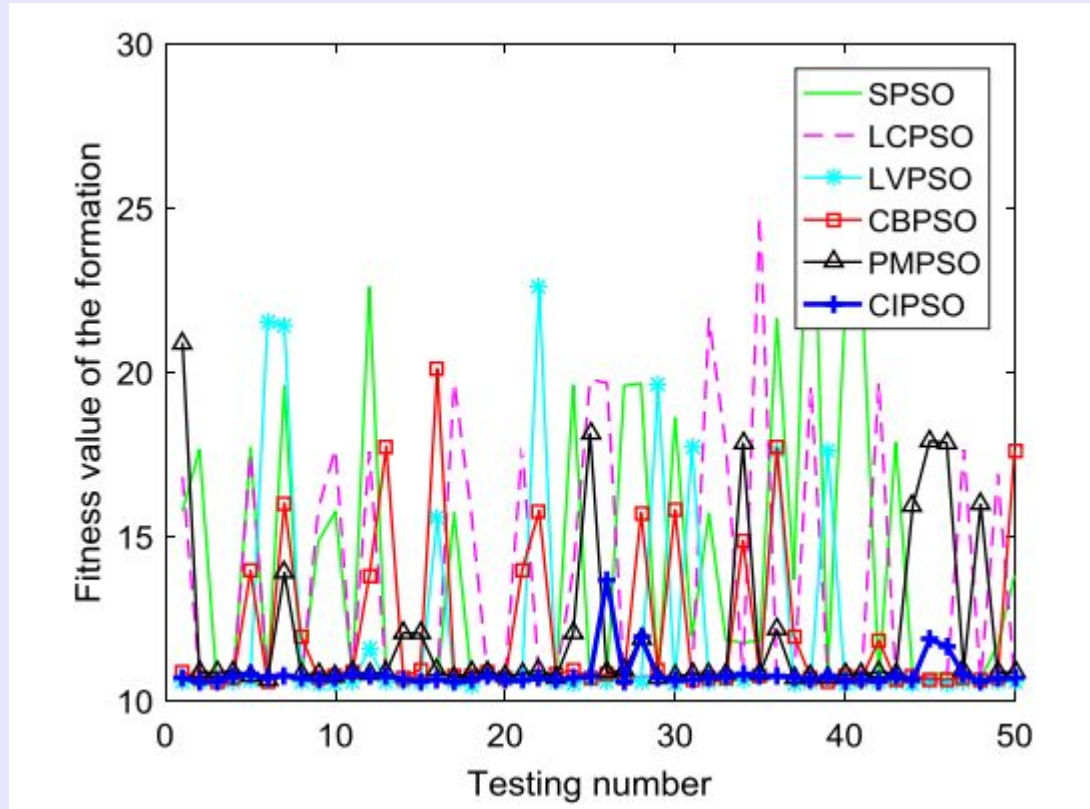


(a) AFV of each UAV

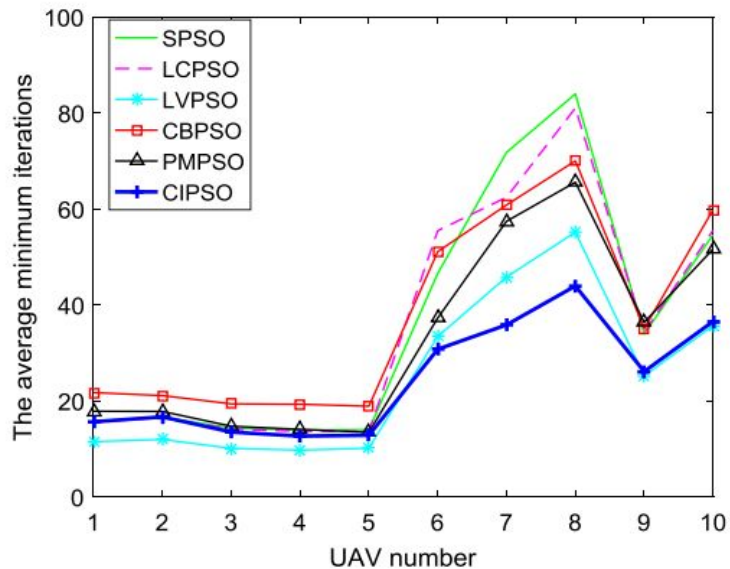


(b) AFV of the formation

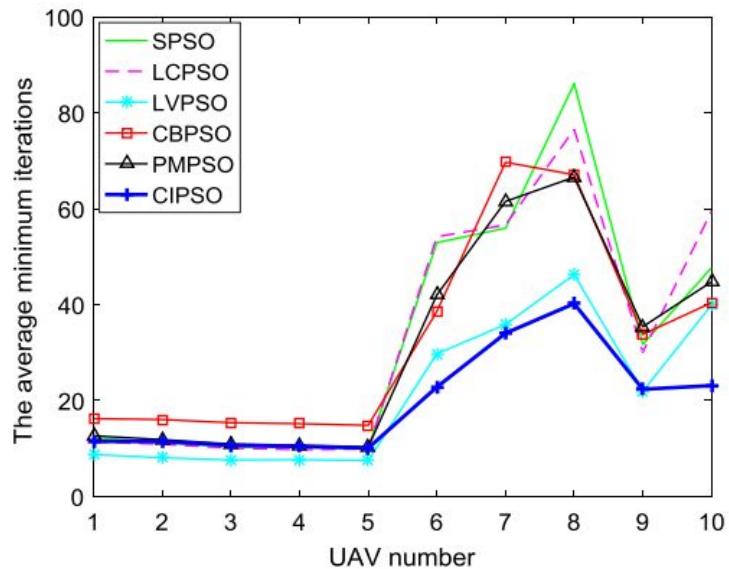
Solution optimality



Convergence Speed

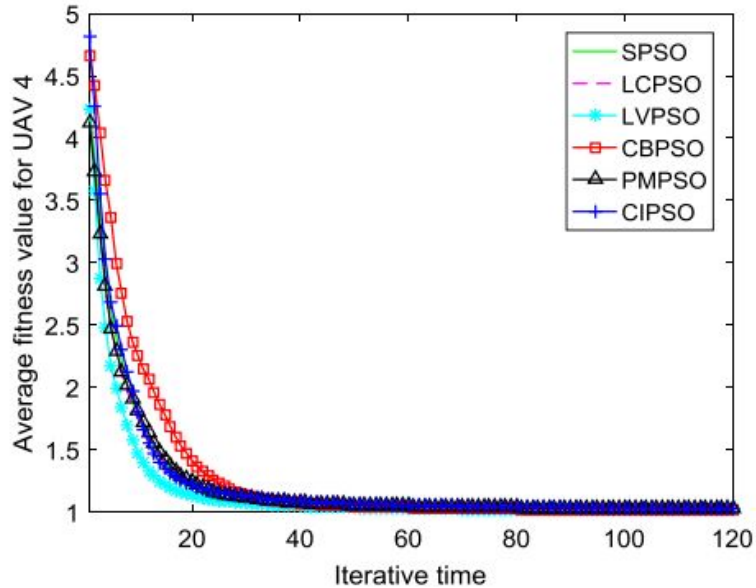


(a) AMI under $F = 1.5$

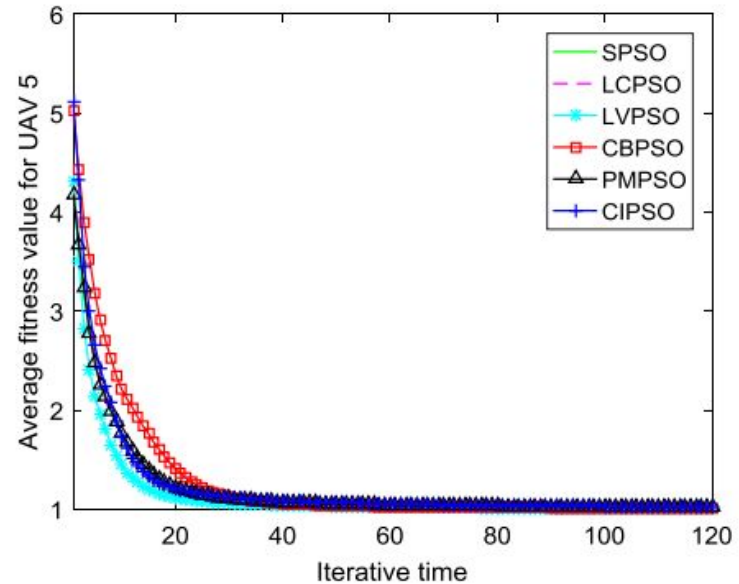


(b) AMI under $F = 1.8$

Convergence Speed

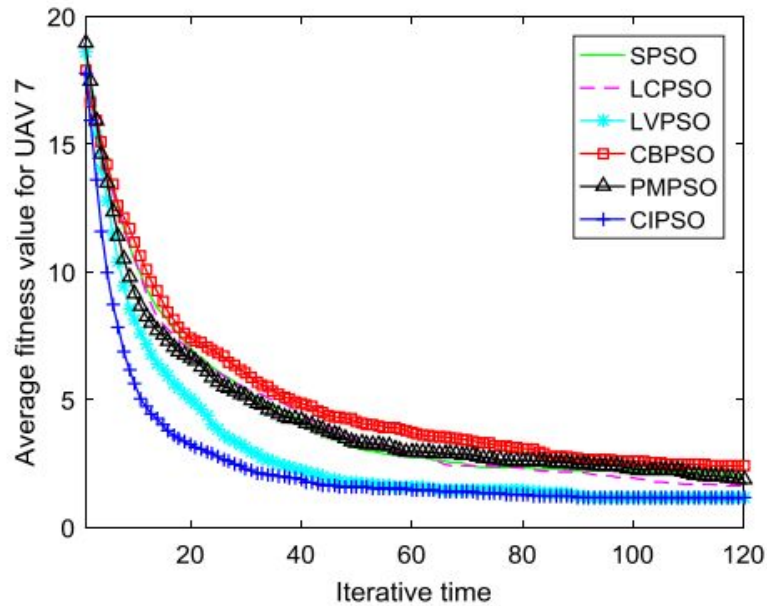
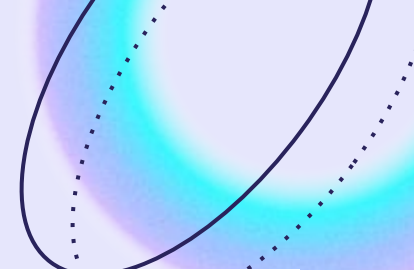


(a) AFV of UAV 4

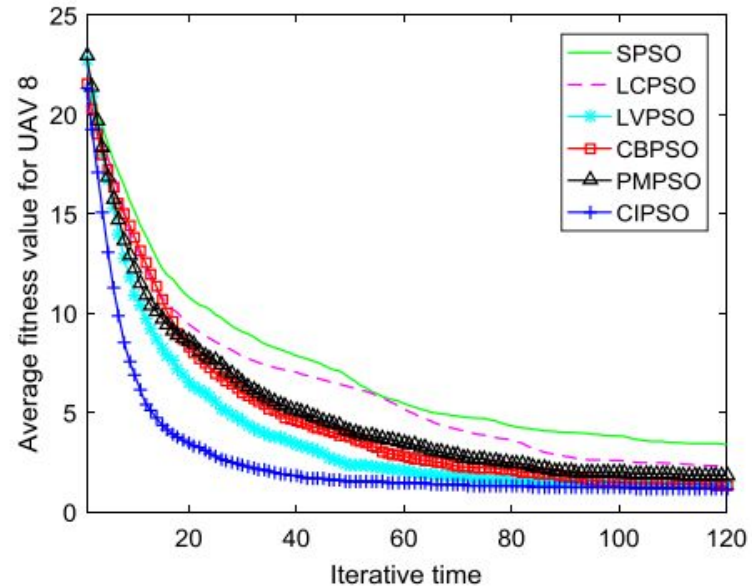


(b) AFV of UAV 5

Convergence Speed



(c) AFV of UAV 7



(d) AFV of UAV 8

Success Rate

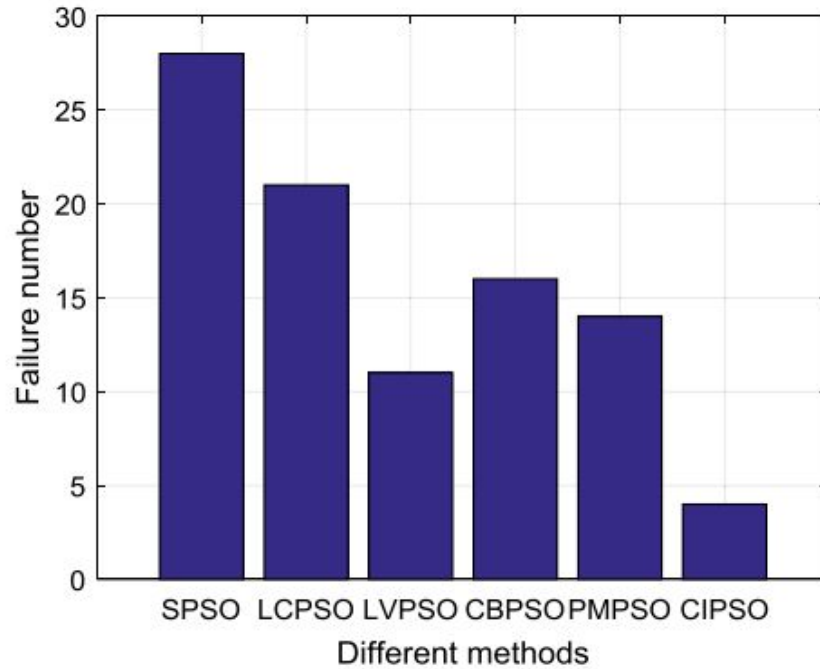
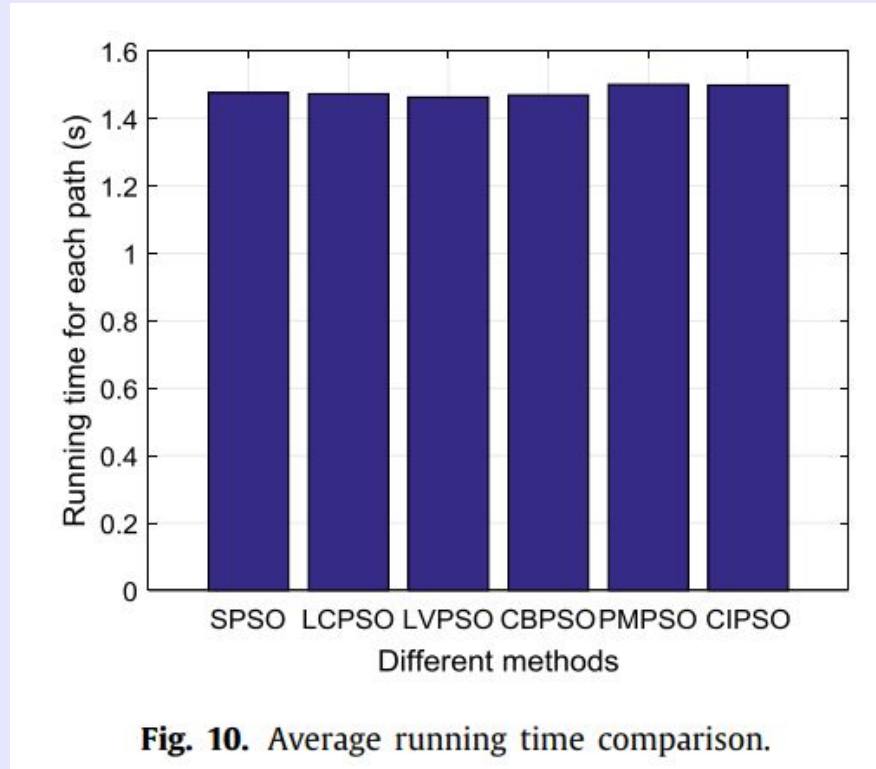
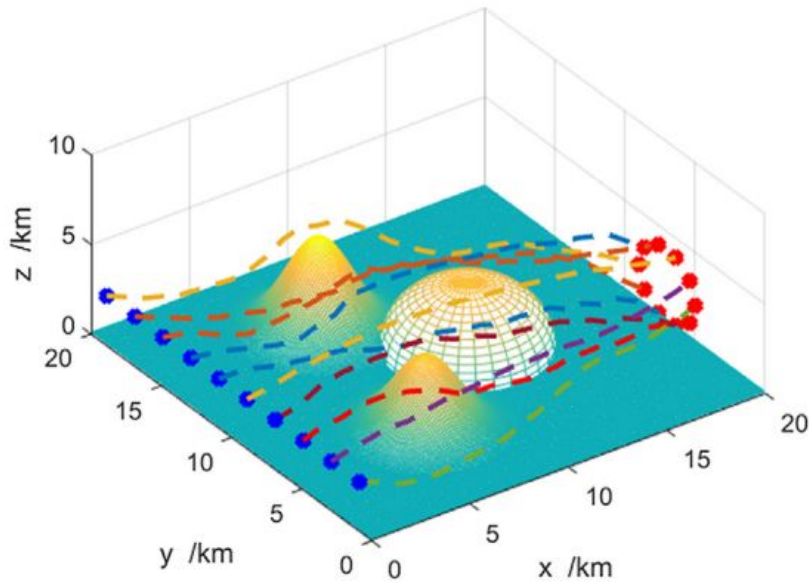


Fig. 9. Failure path number comparison.

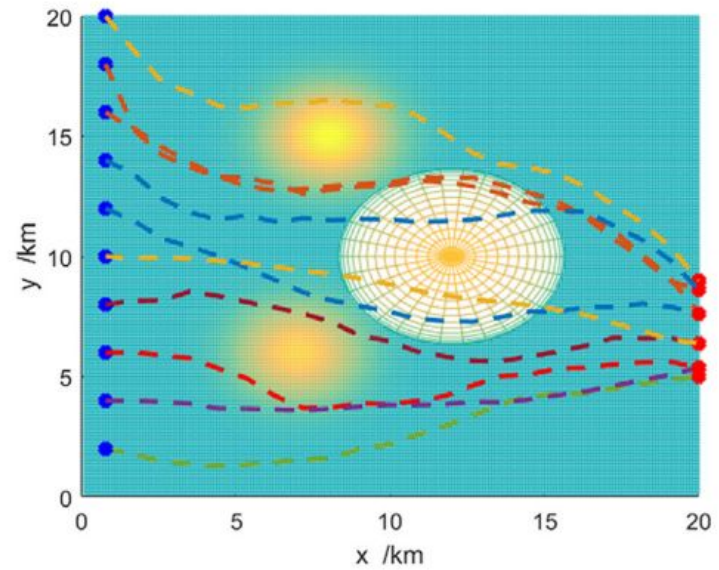
Running Time



Comparison with MGA - CIPSO Paths

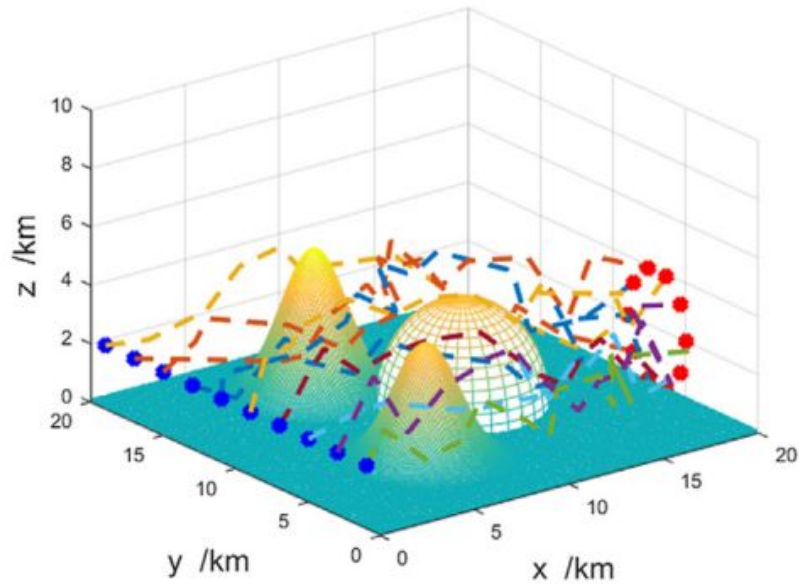


(a) Three dimensional view

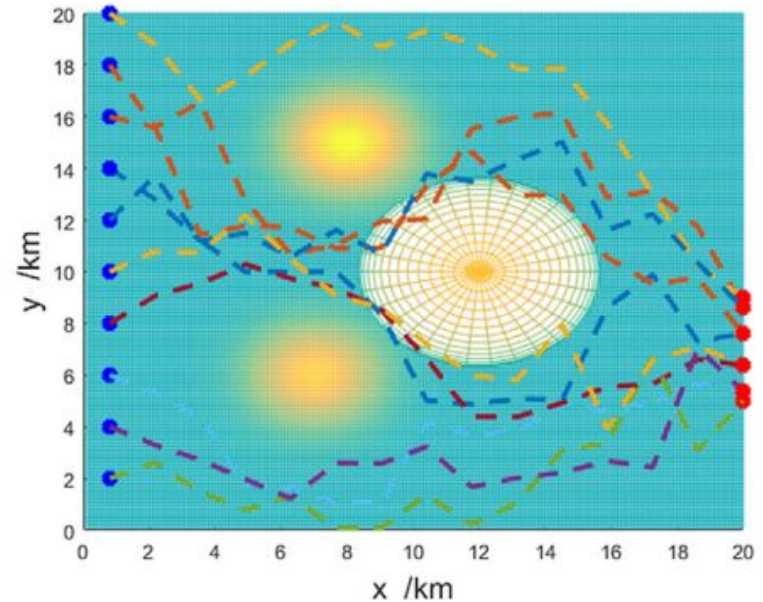


(b) Two dimensional view

Comparison with MGA - MGA Paths

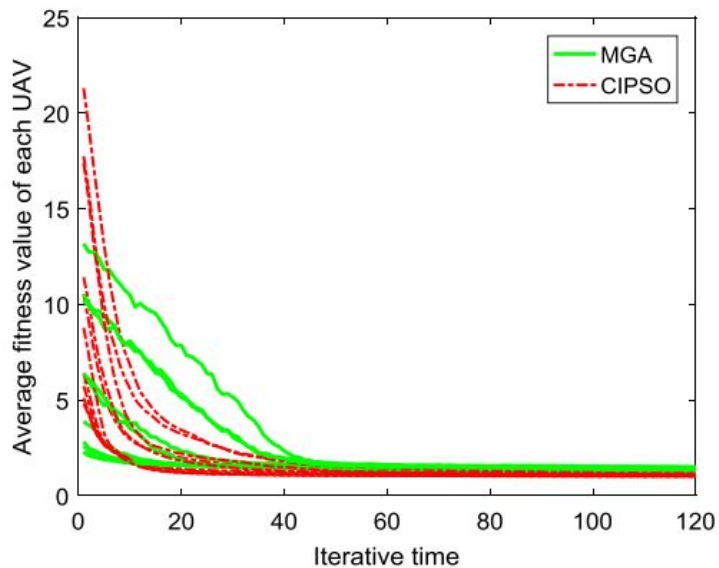


(a) Three dimensional view

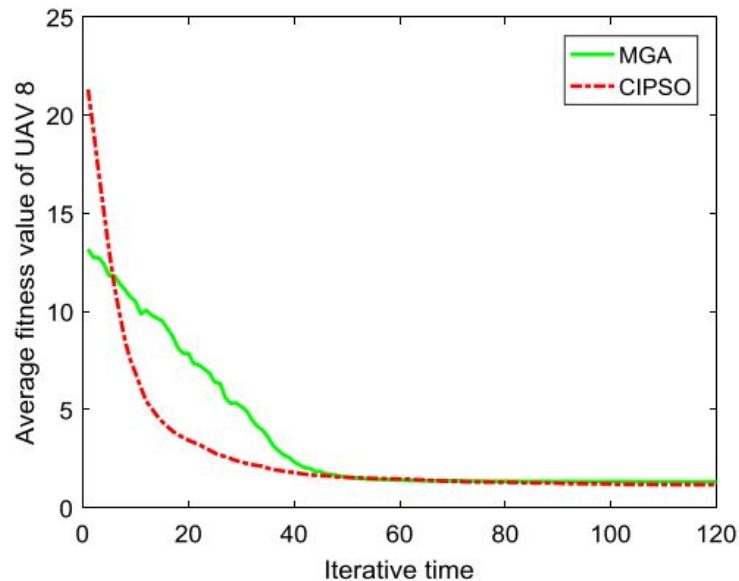


(b) Two dimensional view

Comparison with MGA

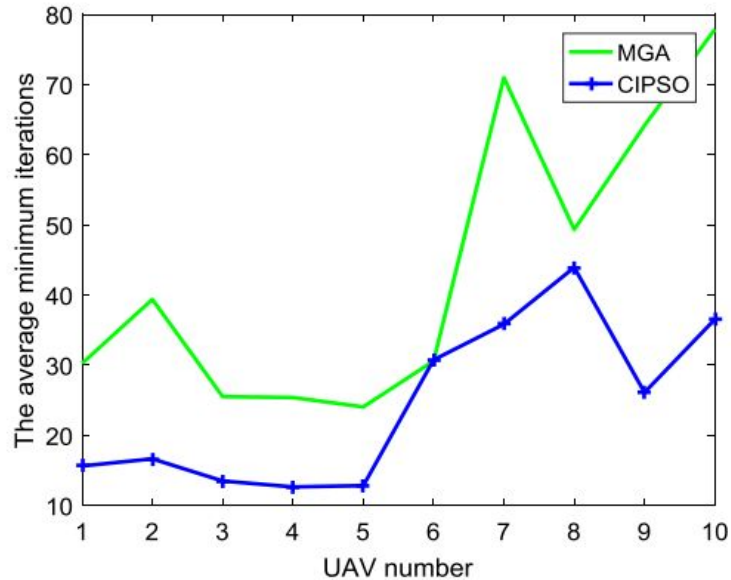
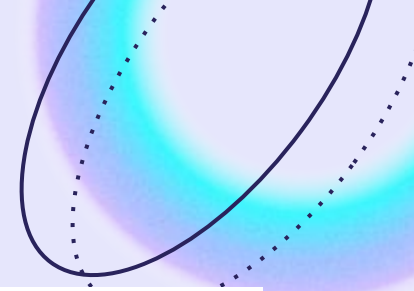


(b) AFV comparison between MGA and CIPSO

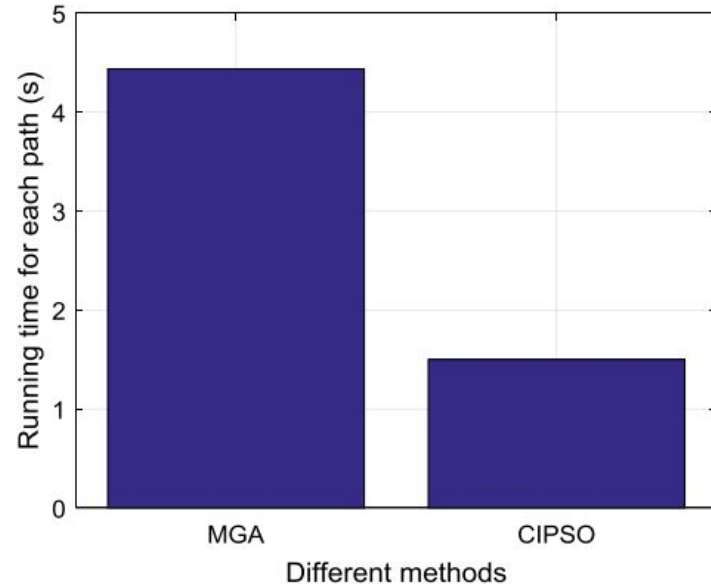


(b) AFV comparison of UAV 8

Comparison with MGA



(a) AMI comparison



(b) Running time comparison

Thank you

Do you have any questions?

CREDITS: This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, including icons by **Flaticon**, and infographics & images by **Freepik**
