

Presentation ‘Benchmarking Autonomous Robotics Controllers’ by Pablo Muñoz (University of Alcalá)

Introduction by TO (M. van Winnendael, TEC-MMA)

Title of the contract: Cooperative Systems for Autonomous Exploration Missions

Budget + Program: 90 k€, NPI (Networking/Partnering Initiative)

Duration: 3 years

Contractor: University of Alcalá, UAH (Spain)

Subject of the activity: On-board autonomy of space robotics systems, in the first place planetary rovers

Main Objectives:

- Metrics for measuring planning and execution performance
- Path planning algorithms to define navigation routes
- Algorithms for controlling the reactive behavior of ESA's Goal-Oriented Autonomous Controller (GOAC) in uncertain situations

07/12/2016

Benchmarking Autonomous Robotics Controllers

Pablo Muñoz Martínez
TEC-ED & TEC-SW Final Presentation Days
ESA/ESTEC December 7, 2016



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PhD funded by ESA NPI

Technical officer:

Mr. Michel van Winnendael



PhD program on space research

PhD advisor:

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PhD co-advisor:

Dr. Amedeo Cesta

Dr. Andrea Orlandini



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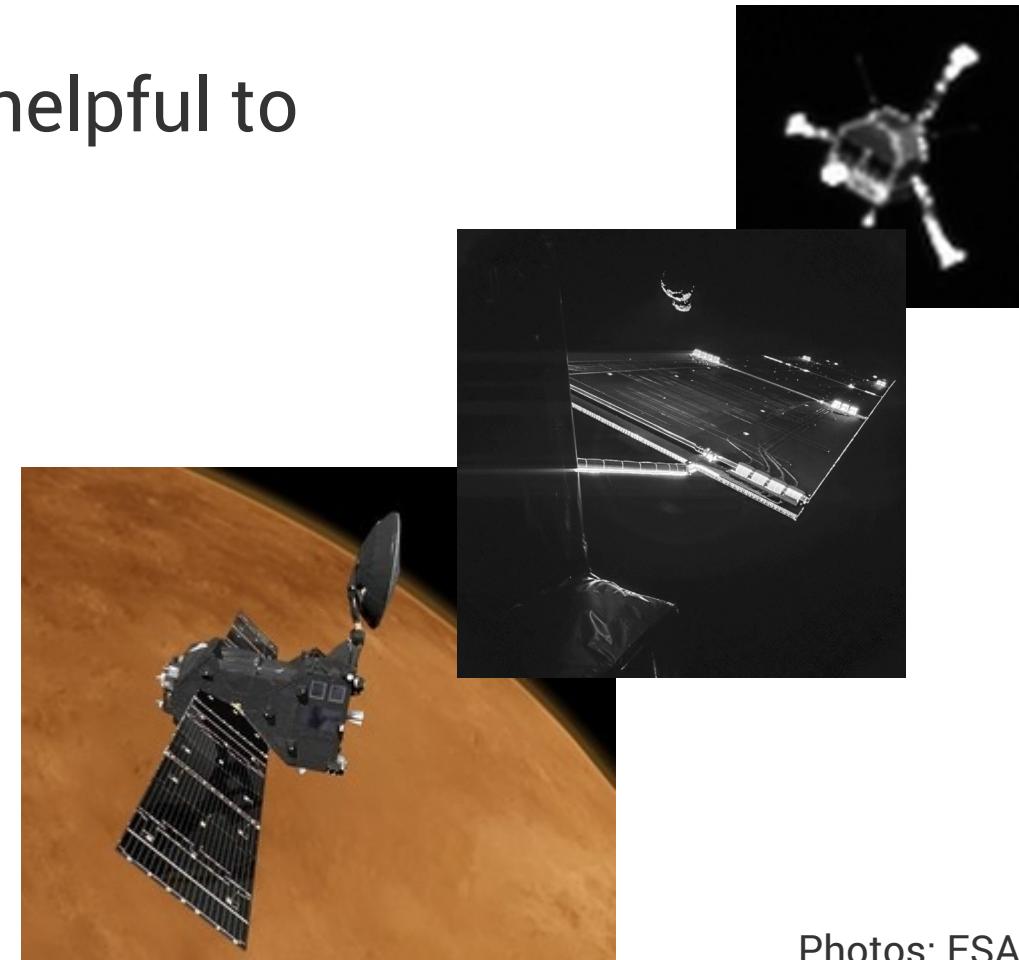
1. Introduction
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5. OGATE Demo



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Motivation

- Space exploration is a challenge
- New missions carry more science instruments
- Go deeper into the space
- On-board autonomy can be helpful to
 - Maximize science return
 - Minimize risks
 - Reduce operators workload



Photos: ESA



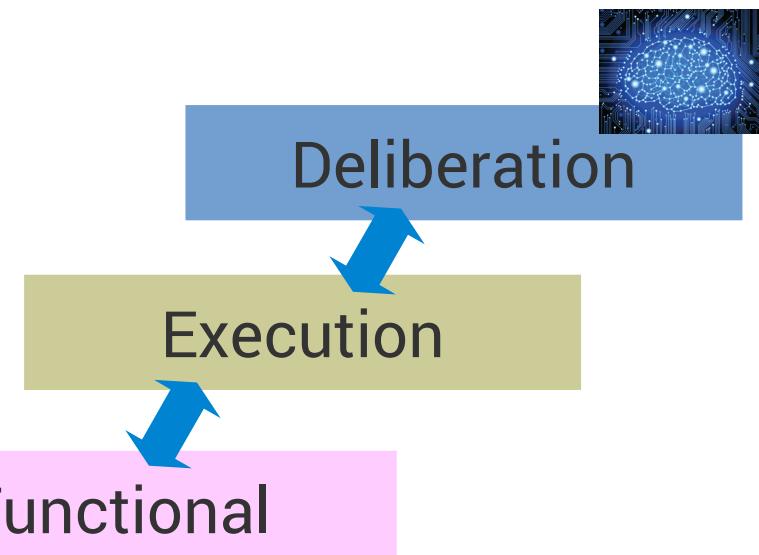
Autonomy levels

- Decision making capability (AI)
- According to ESA standards

- E1 On-ground control (teleoperation)
- E2 On-board scheduler for on-ground commands
- E3 Event based autonomous operation
- E4 Goal oriented and mission replanning

Autonomous controllers

- › Integration of P&S (Planning & Scheduling) in robotics
- › P&S is used for on-ground operations
- › Most common schema: 3T (3-Tired)
- › Wide research field
 - › ESA: GOAC
 - › NASA: IDEA, RA
 - › UAH: MoBAr





Open issues

- No appropriate software to facilitate operation
- Lack of experimentation
- Hard to extract meaningful data
- Approaches are validated with few scenarios
- Difficult to generate reproducible experiments
 - Tests can be seen as *proof of concept*
 - Difficult to compare approaches
 - Hard to trust in autonomy

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Objectives

- Create a framework for autonomous controllers characterization and evaluation
 - Testbench methodology
 - Performance metrics
 - Compare at least two controllers
 - Ease deployment and operation
 - Improve trust in autonomy for robotics

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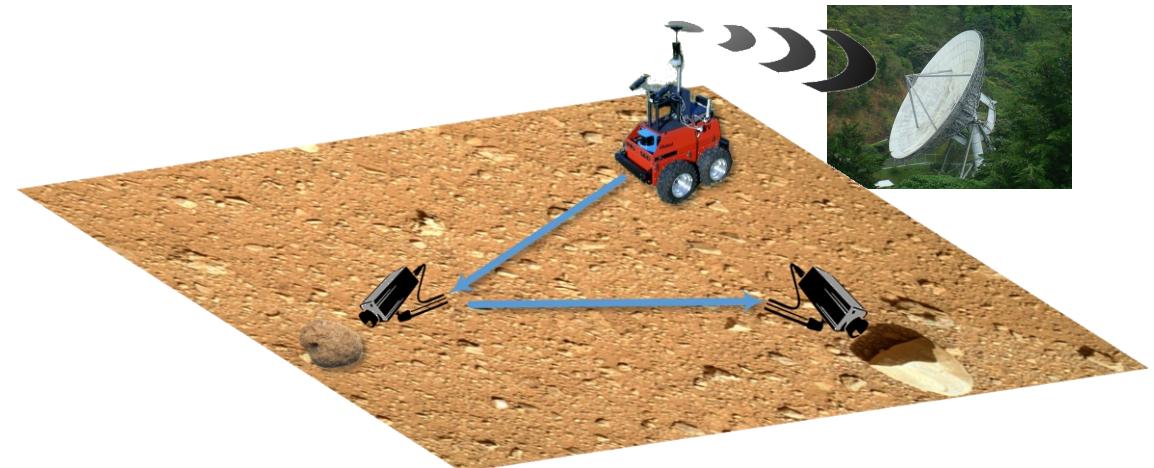
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Planetary exploration case study

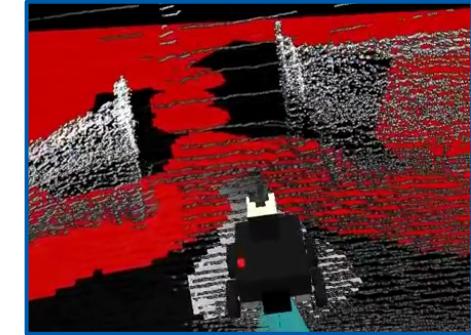
- Perform scientific tasks in different locations
 - Limited communication opportunities
 - E4 autonomy: user provides initial goals
 - Common scenario for autonomous controllers testing
 - Requires
 - Task planning
 - Path planning
- ↑
- Path planning



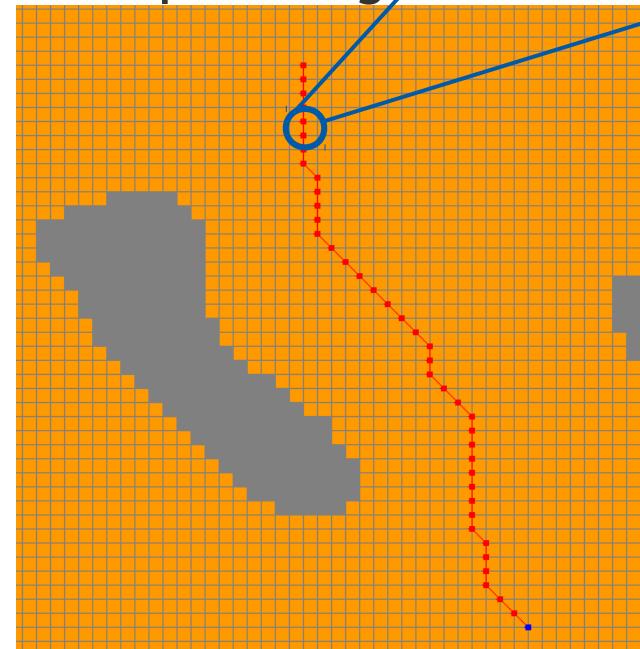
Path planning

- Obtain feasible and optimal paths
- 2D binary grid map
 - Used in real missions
 - Deterministic algorithms
 - A*
 - A*PS
 - Theta*

Navigation



Path planning

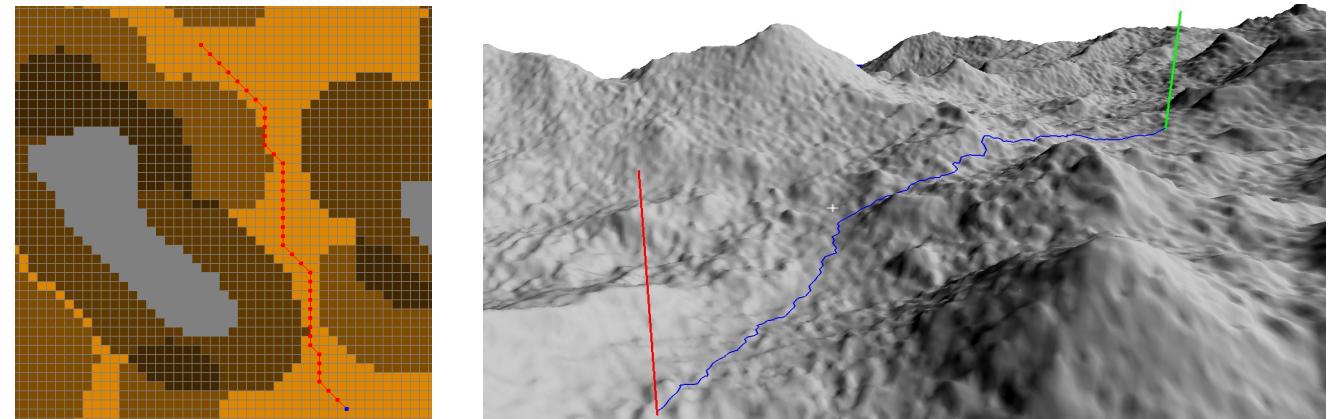


More about 2D path planning:

P. Muñoz and M.D. R-Moreno. On Heading Change Measurement: Improvements for Any Angle Path Planning. *Novel Applications of Intelligent Systems*, ch. 6 (2015)

Path planning

- › Planetary robotics require more realistic terrains with
 - › Terrain characteristics (cost maps)
 - › Altitude (DTM)

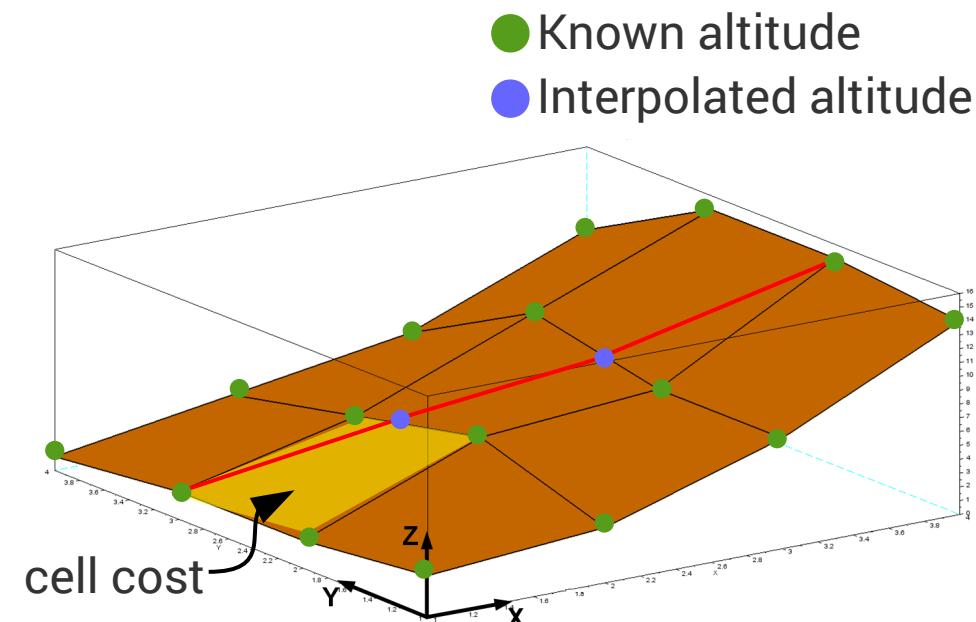


- › Field D* (MER/MSL operations) exploits cost maps
- › Modified A* can use different DTM representations

Path planning – 3Dana

‣ 3Dana: path planning on realistic surfaces

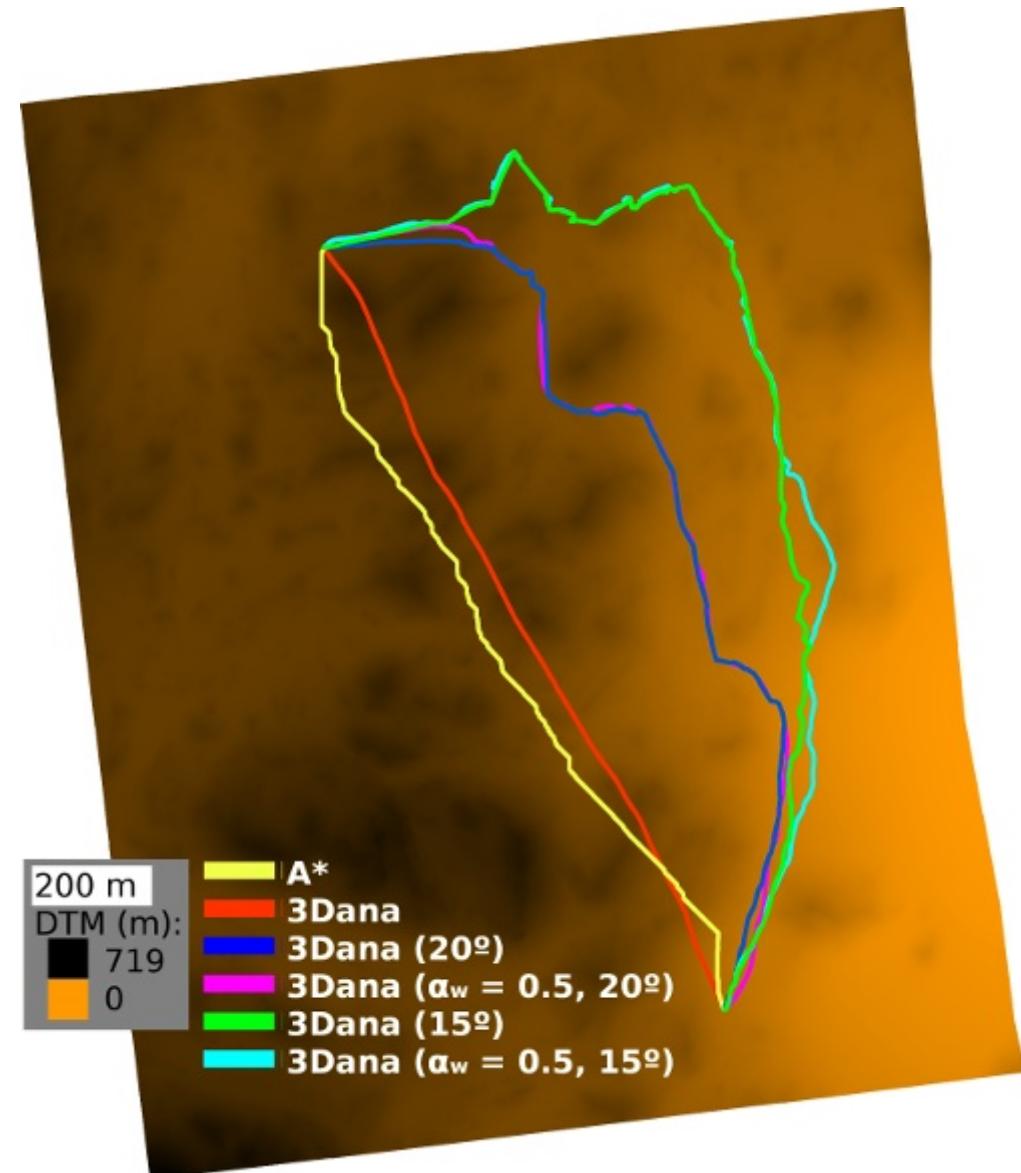
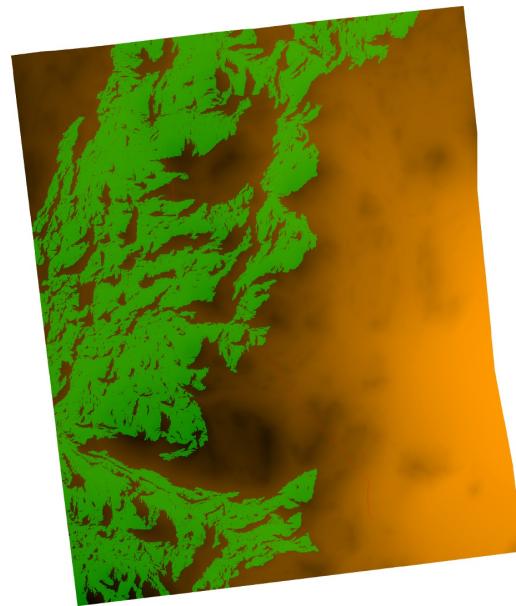
- Accurate lineal interpolation
- Allow DTM and/or cost map
- Path cost = path length \times cell cost
- Heading changes heuristic
- Terrain slope



Path planning – 3Dana

› Evaluation on Mars DTM

- › 3Dana provides safer paths
- › Slope limitation
- › Reachability map

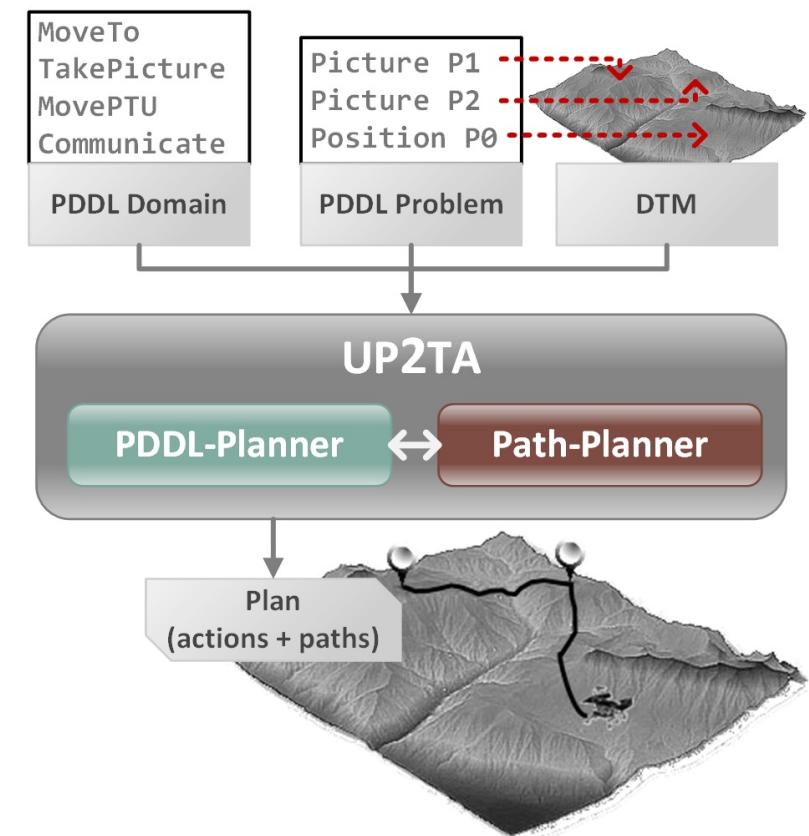


More results:

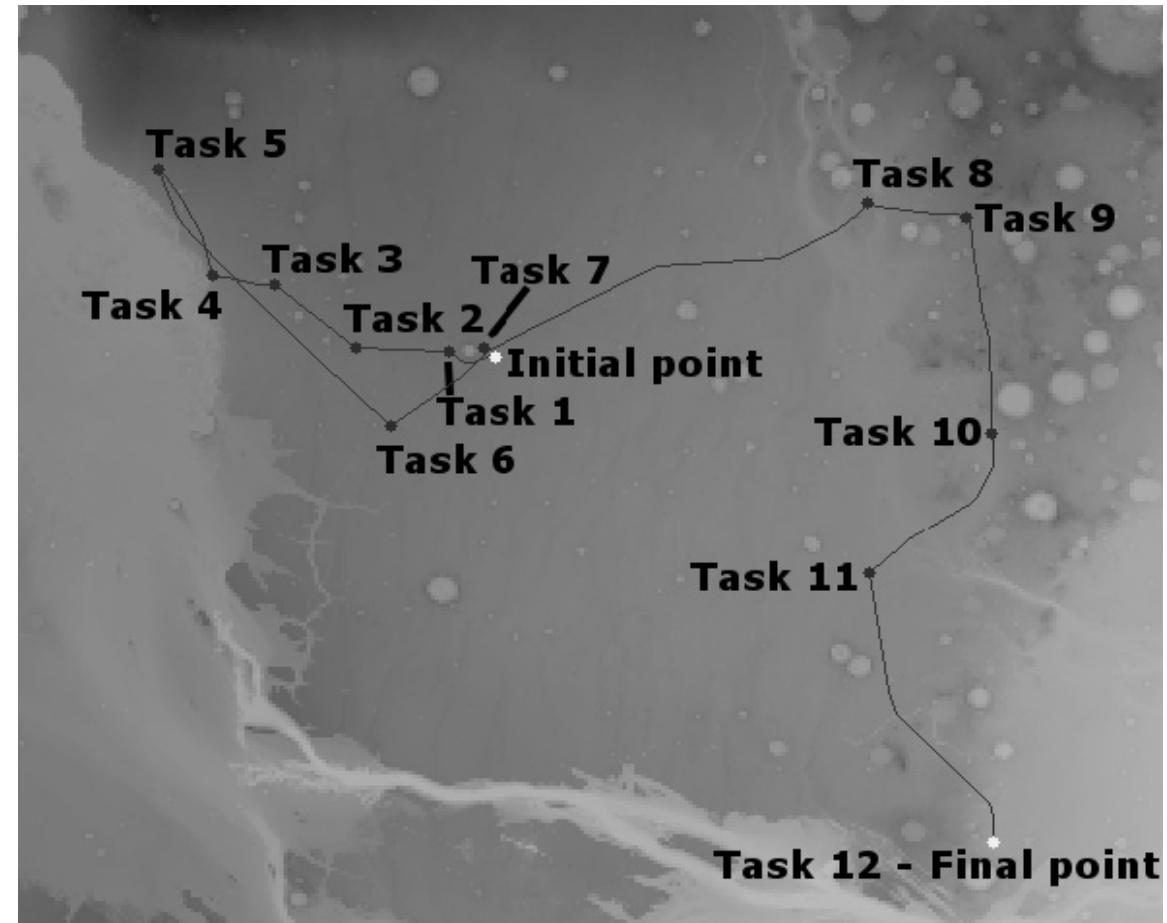
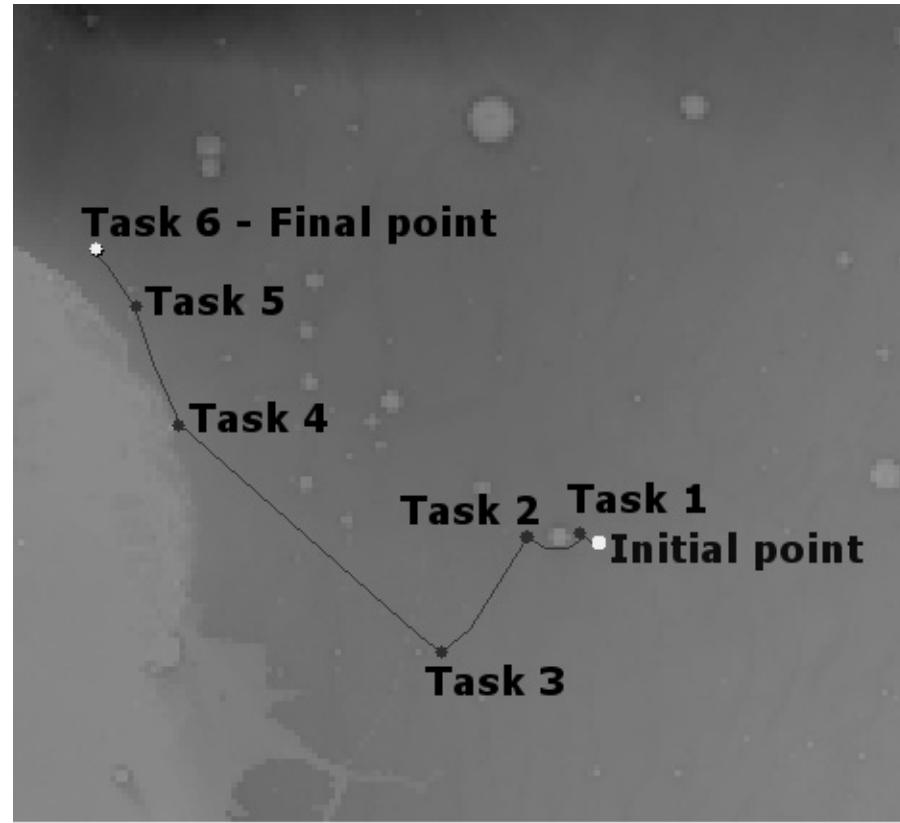
P. Muñoz, M.D. R-Moreno and Bonifacio Castaño. 3Dana: Path Planning on 3D Surfaces.
In procs. of the 36th SGAI International Conference on Artificial Intelligence (2016)

Task planning – The UP2TA planner

- Exploration requires to achieve multiple goals
- UP2TA (Unified Path planning & Task planning Architecture)
 - PDDL planner: FF
 - Path planner: 3Dana
- Objective: optimize the plan
 - Minimize travelled distance
 - Best task ordering



Task planning – The UP2TA planner



More results:

P. Muñoz, M.D. R-Moreno and D. F. Barrero. Unified Framework for Path Planning and Task Planning for Autonomous Robots. *In Robotics and Autonomous Systems*, vol. 82, pp. 1–14 (2016)

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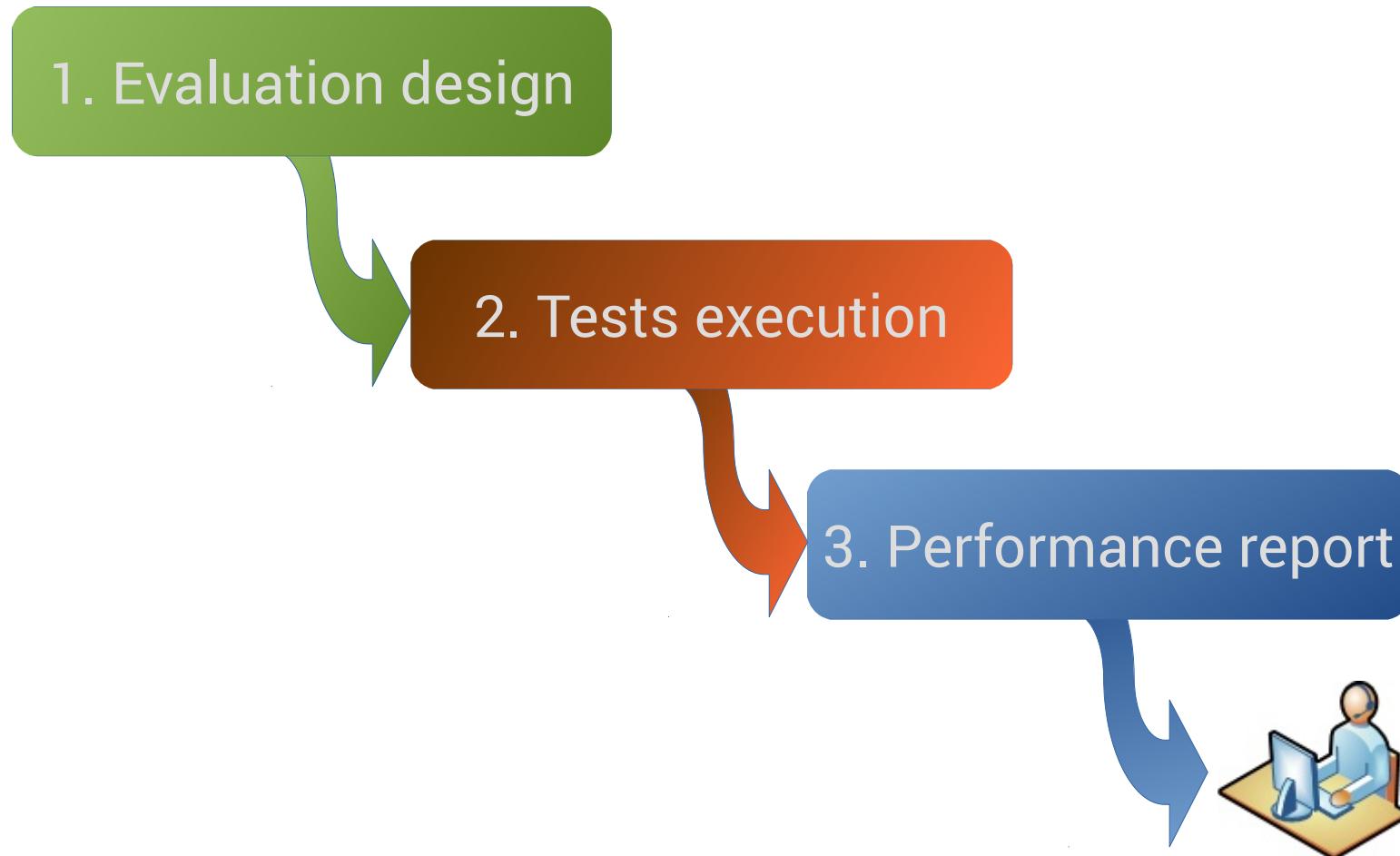
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An evaluation framework

- Hard to compare autonomous controllers
- Objective
 - Generation of meaningful execution data
 - Analysis integration of P&S in robotics
 - Generation of reproducible/comparable testbenches
- Based on
 - A **methodology** to guide the testing phase
 - A set of **metrics** to assess P&S integration
 - A **software** tool to
 - Automate testbenches
 - Improve autonomy support for users

Methodology

- Evaluation consists on 3 sequential phases





Methodology

1. Evaluation design

- Objective of the test
- Application scenario and robotic platform
- Controllers configurations
- Operative conditions
 - Nominal
 - Contingency
 - Goal injection
- Normalized performance metrics

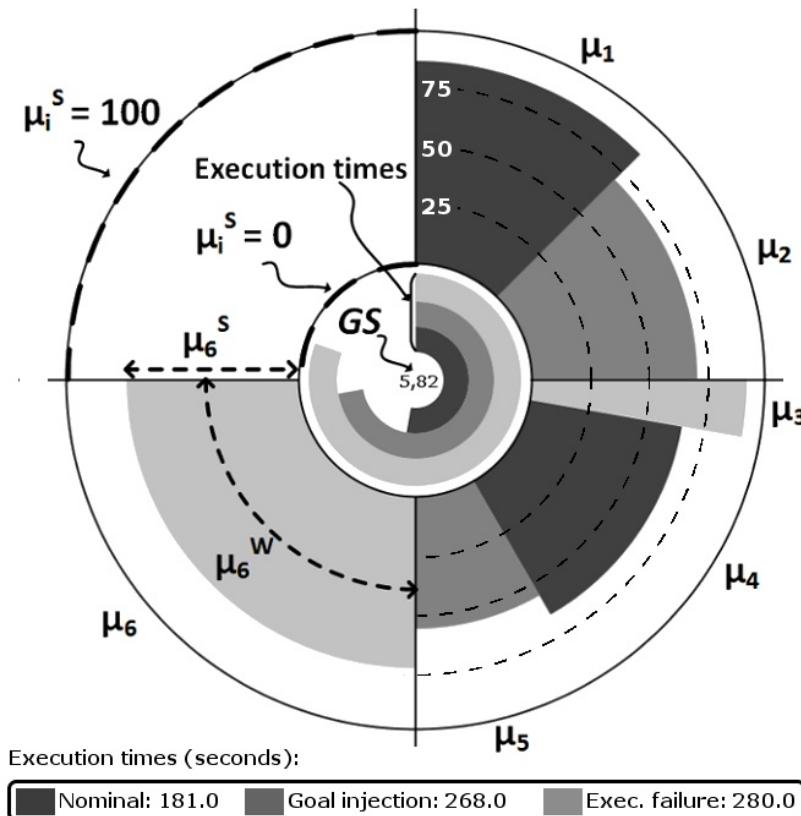


Methodology

2. Tests execution

- Scenario and controller instantiation
- Controllers execution
- Monitoring of metrics data
- Collection of average behaviours

Methodology



- Data synthesis
- Generation of objective evaluations
- Meaningful data representation

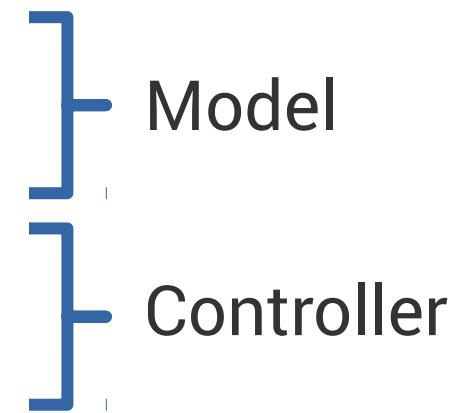
3. Performance report





General metrics

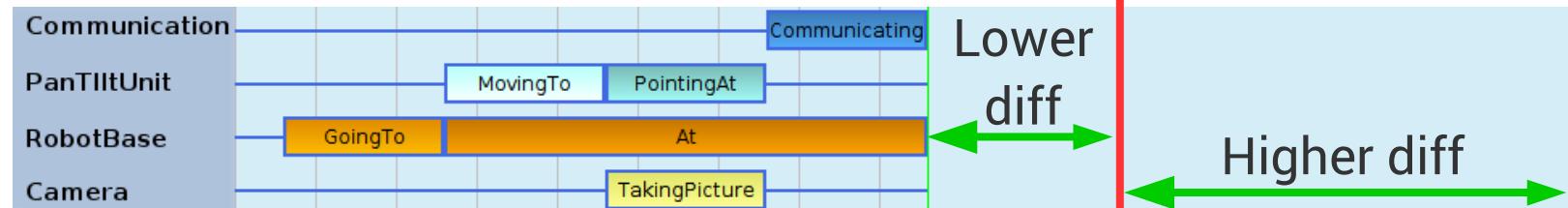
- Characterize autonomous behaviours
- Enable different controllers comparison
- Four groups
 - Plan accuracy
 - Planner model adequacy
 - Planner performance
 - Planning & Execution (P&E) integration
- These groups fit in the graphical report
- Easy to focus on particular characteristics



General metrics

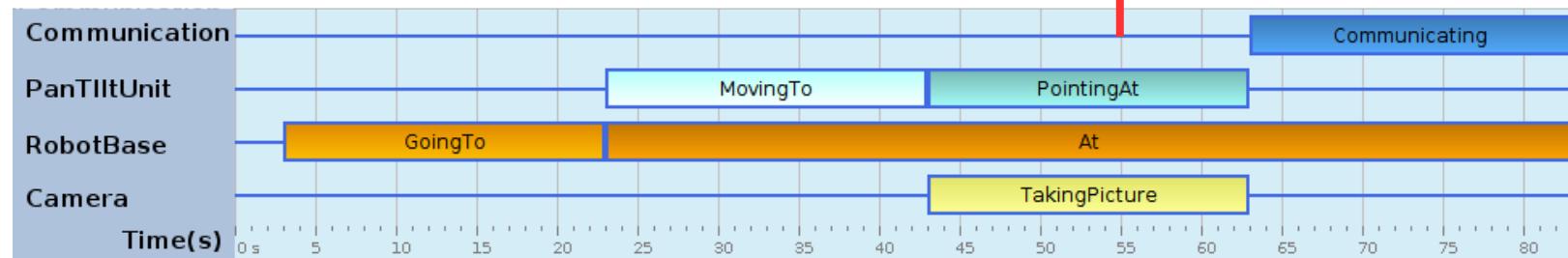
Characterization of plan accuracy

Minimum duration



Execution ends

Maximum duration

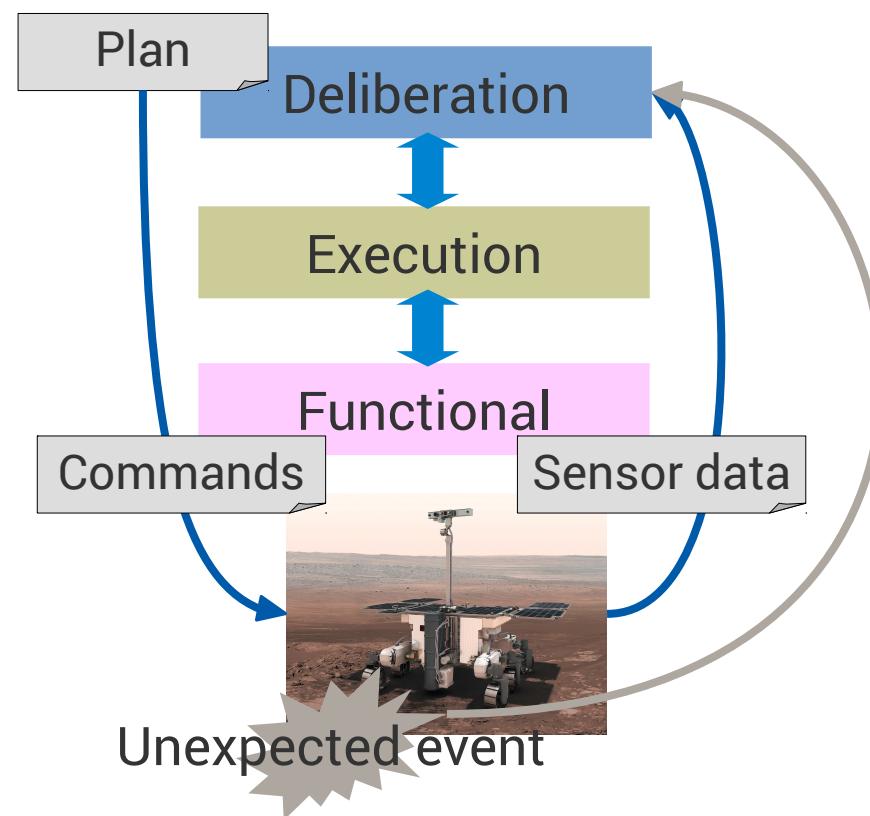


Planning performance

- Time
- Memory

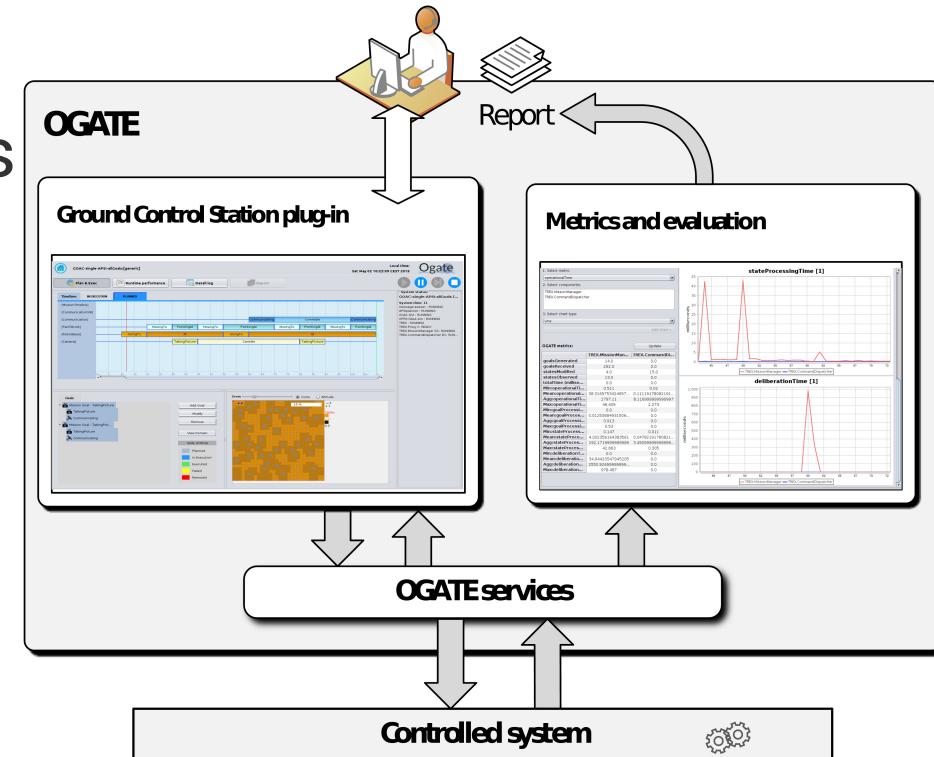
General metrics

- › Integration of P&S with underlying layers of the controller
- › Analysis of information flow
- › Characterization of reaction time to unexpected events



The OGATE software

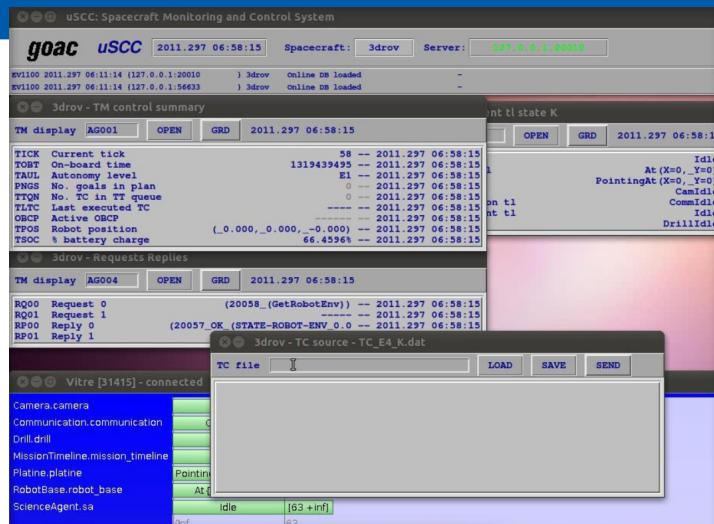
- OGATE (On-Ground Autonomy Test Environment)
- Designed to support autonomy
 - Simplify controllers deployment/operation
 - Monitor P&S features
 - Perform automatic testbenches
 - Plug-ins
- Implements the methodology and metrics collection
- Allows user-defined metrics



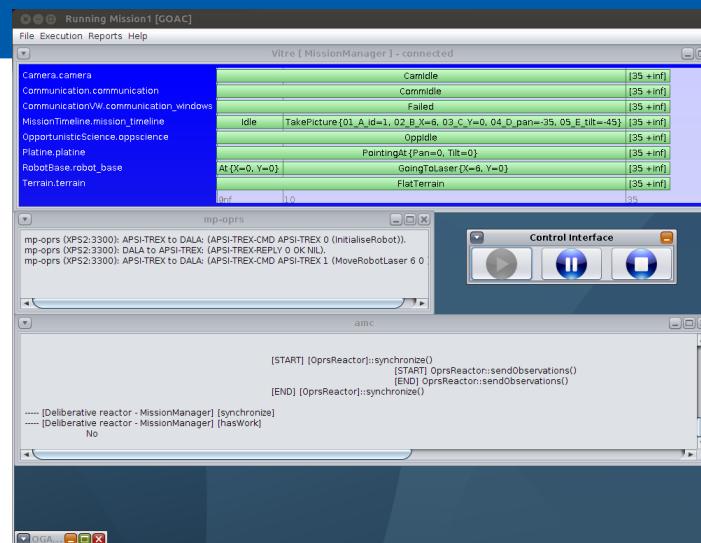
More info:

P. Muñoz, A. Cesta, A. Orlandini and M.D. R-Moreno. First Steps on an On-Ground Autonomy Test Environment. *In procs. of the 5th IEEE Conference on Space Mission Challenges for Information Technology* (2014)

The OGATE software



GOAC (GMV)



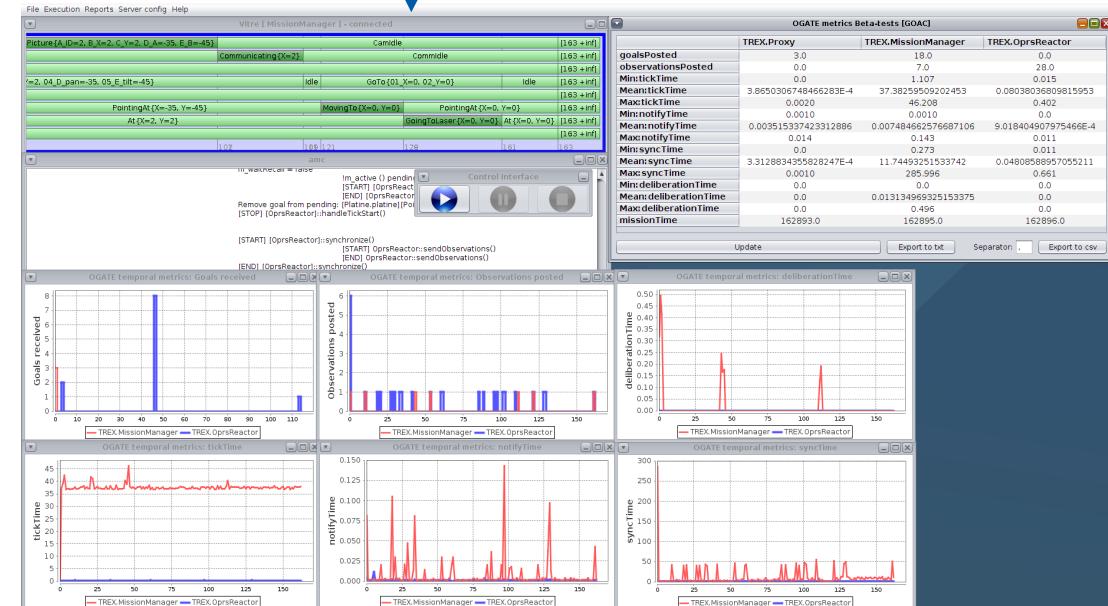
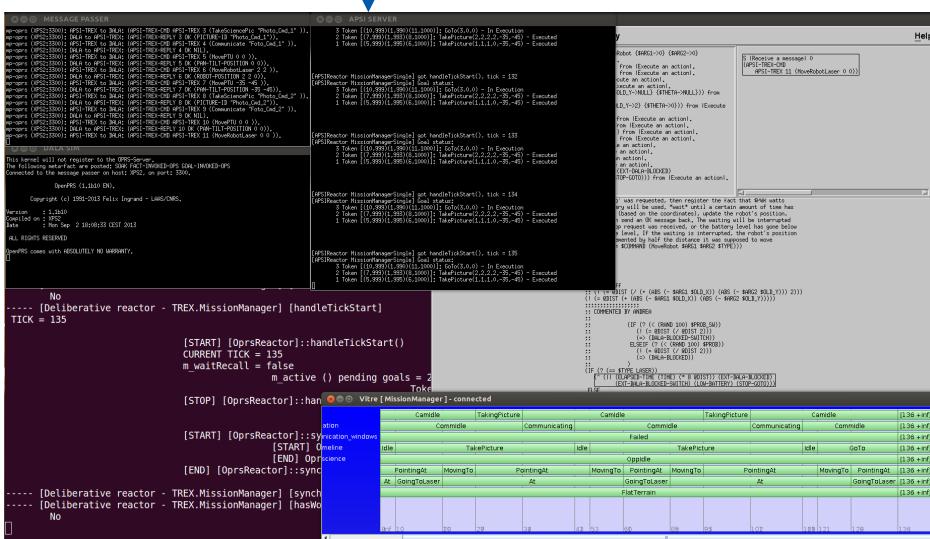
OGATE Alpha

Automated tests, data gathering

GOAC (PST)

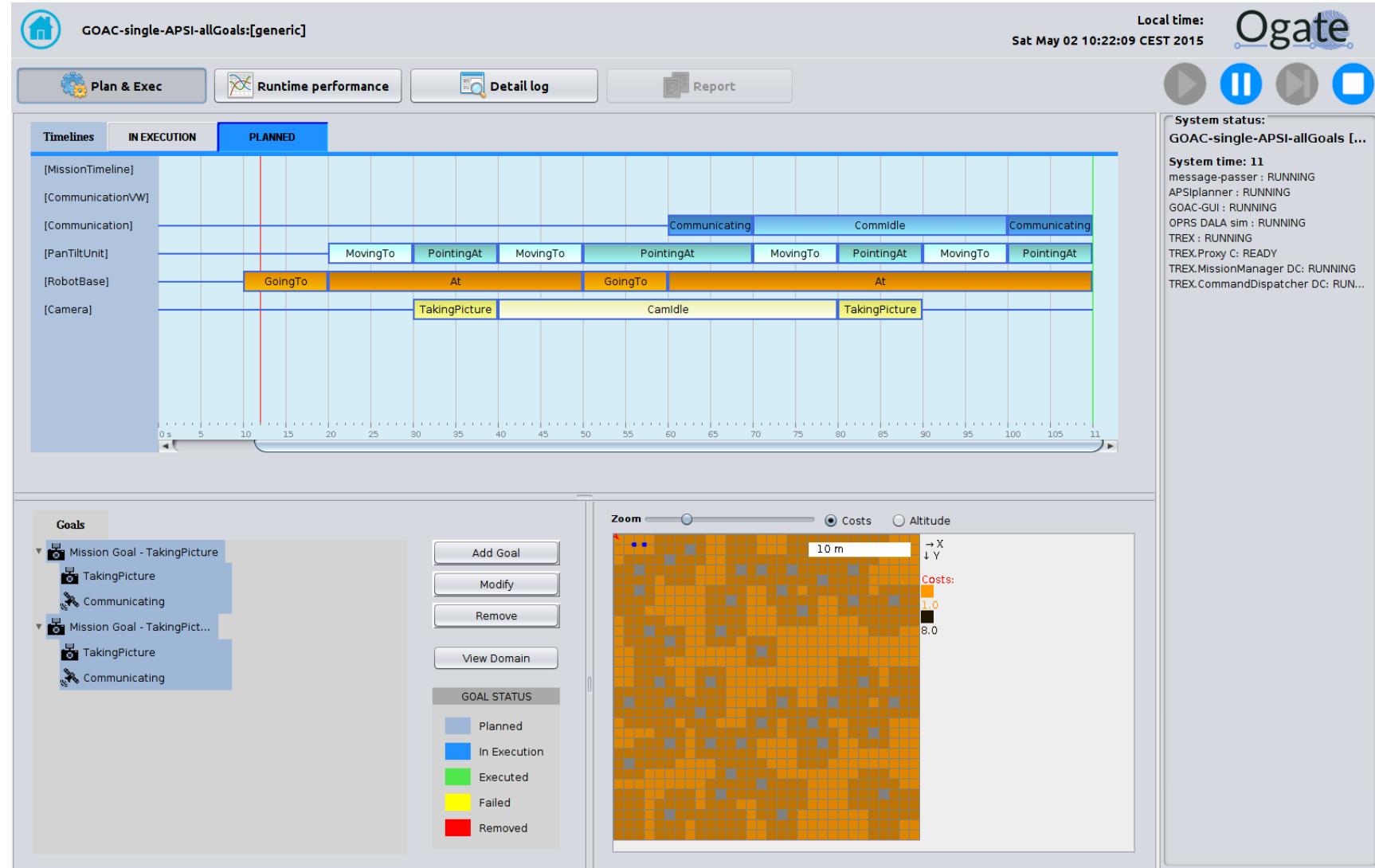
No data available

OGATE Beta



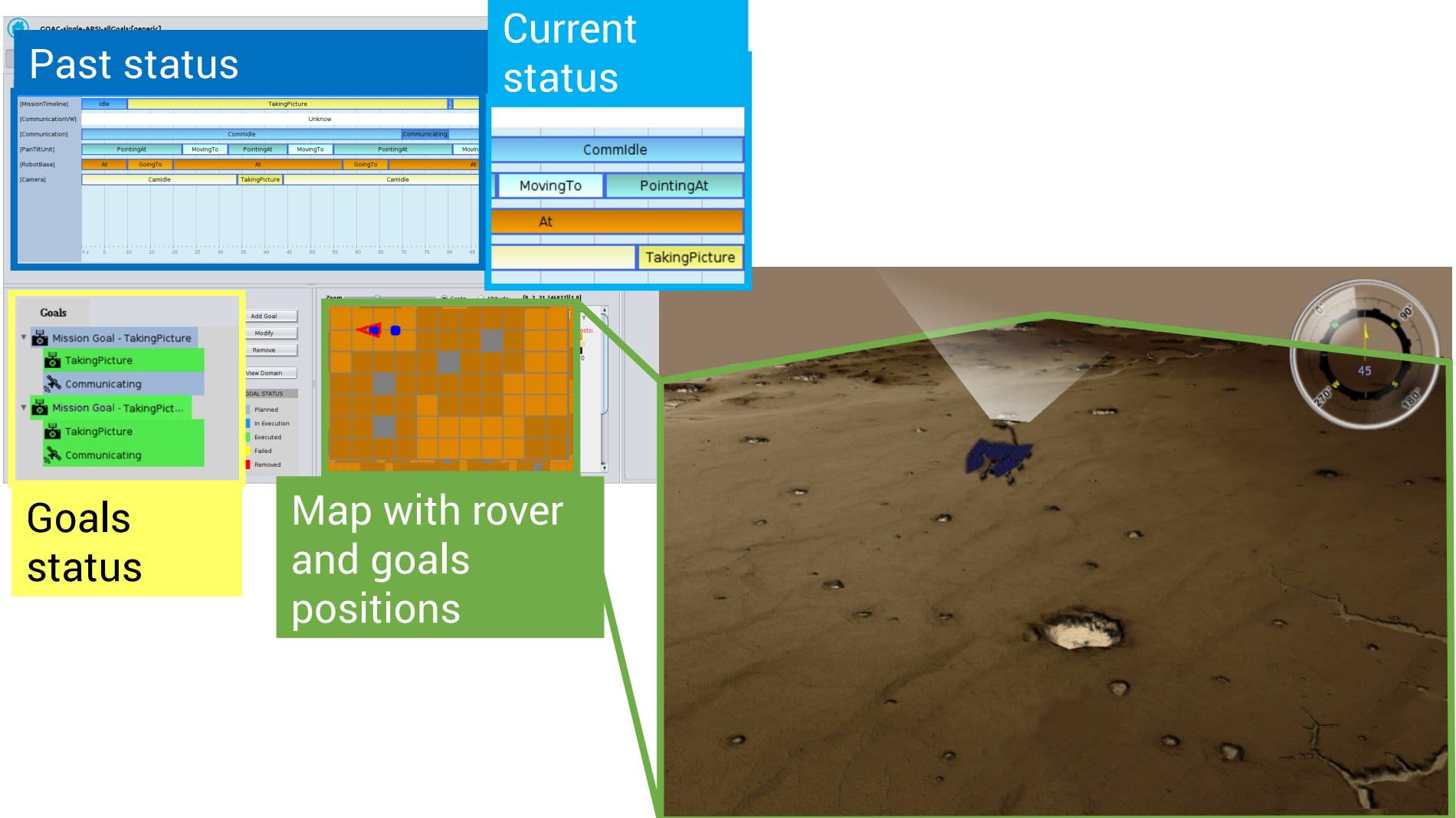
The OGATE software

‣ Current deployment: mission planning



The OGATE software

‣ Current deployment: mission monitoring

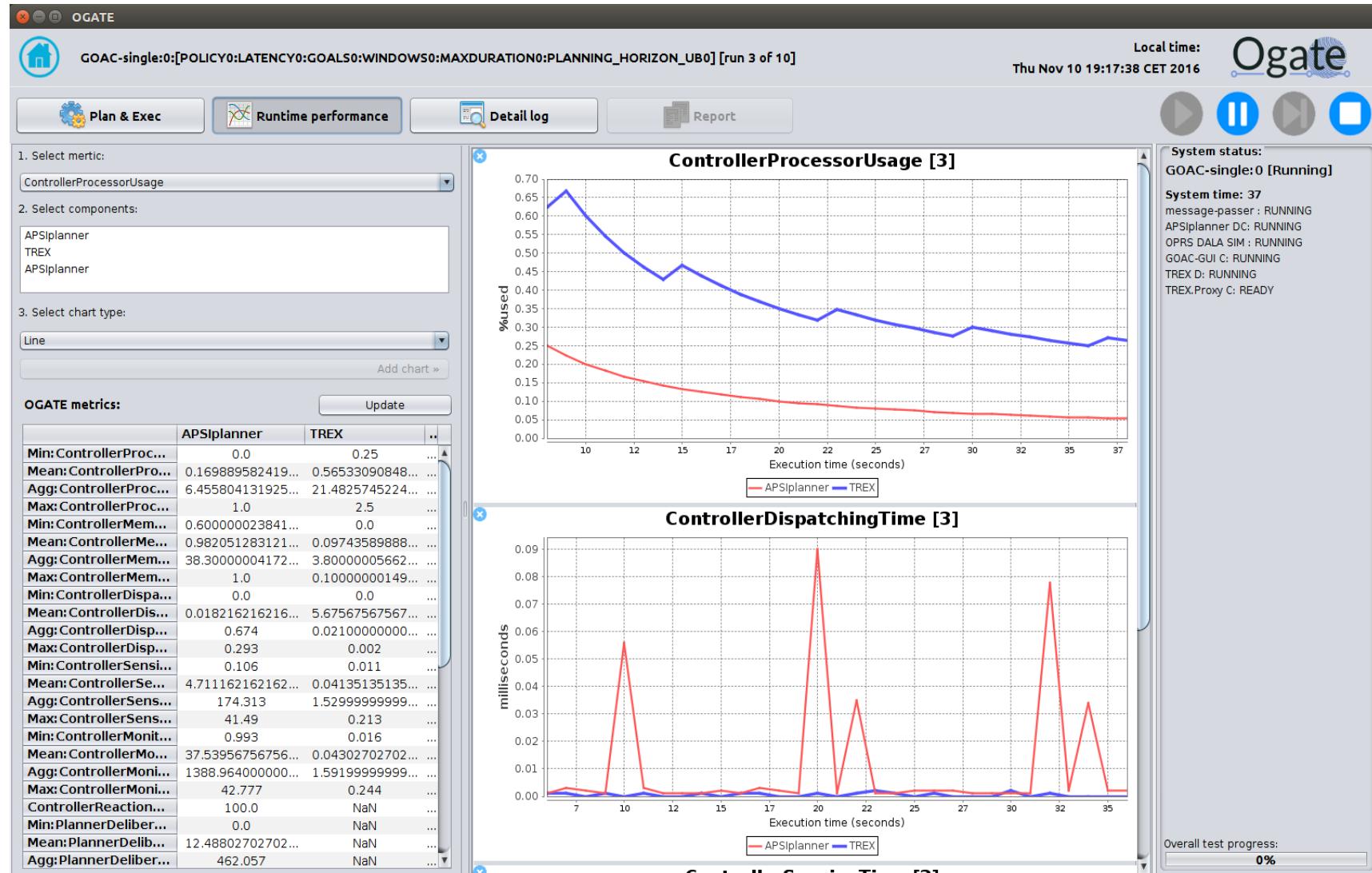


The screenshot displays the OGATE software interface, which includes several panels:

- Past status:** A timeline showing the history of various system states over time (0 to 85 seconds). States include Idle, TakingPicture, Unknown, Communicate, MovingTo, PointingAt, At, and Camidle.
- Current status:** A summary of the current system states. It shows the robot is Commidle, currently MovingTo and PointingAt, located At, and performing a TakingPicture task.
- Goals status:** A list of mission goals. One goal is active: "Mission Goal - TakingPicture" (TakingPicture, Communicating), with its status set to "In Execution". Other goals listed are "Mission Goal - TakingPict..." (TakingPicture, Communicating) and "Mission Goal - TakingPict..." (TakingPicture, Communicating), both of which are "Planned".
- Map with rover and goals positions:** A grid-based map showing the rover's position (blue dot) and the locations of mission goals (red dots). The map includes a coordinate system and a legend for goal status.
- 3D Rover View:** A 3D rendering of a rover on a rocky, reddish-brown surface, likely Mars. The view includes a compass rose indicating orientation.

The OGATE software

‣ Current deployment: performance assessment

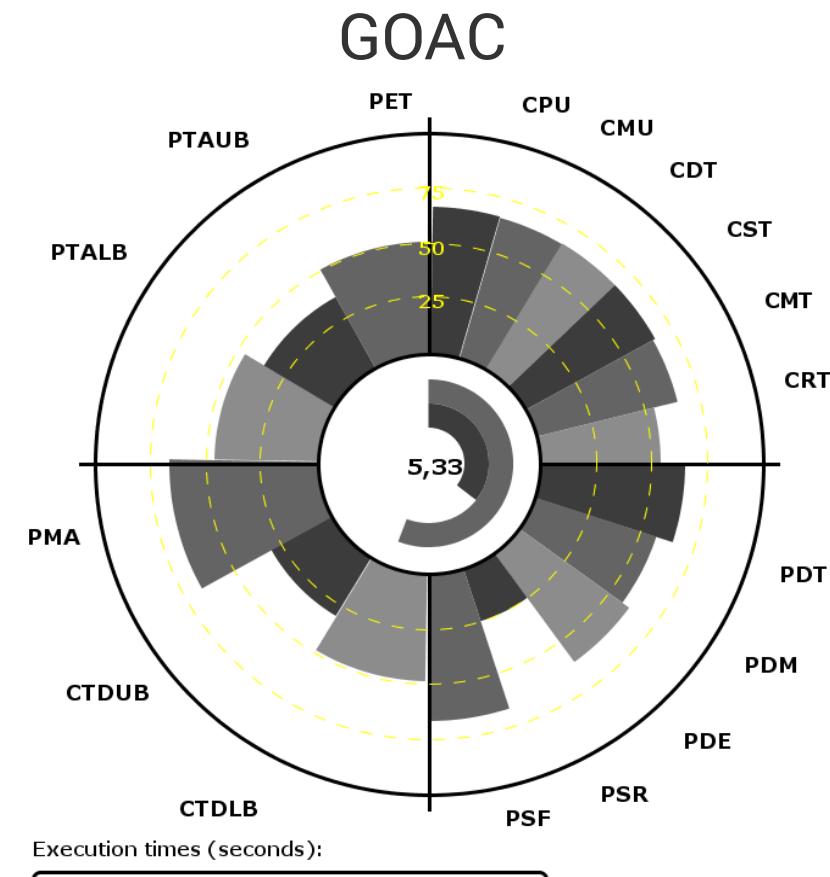
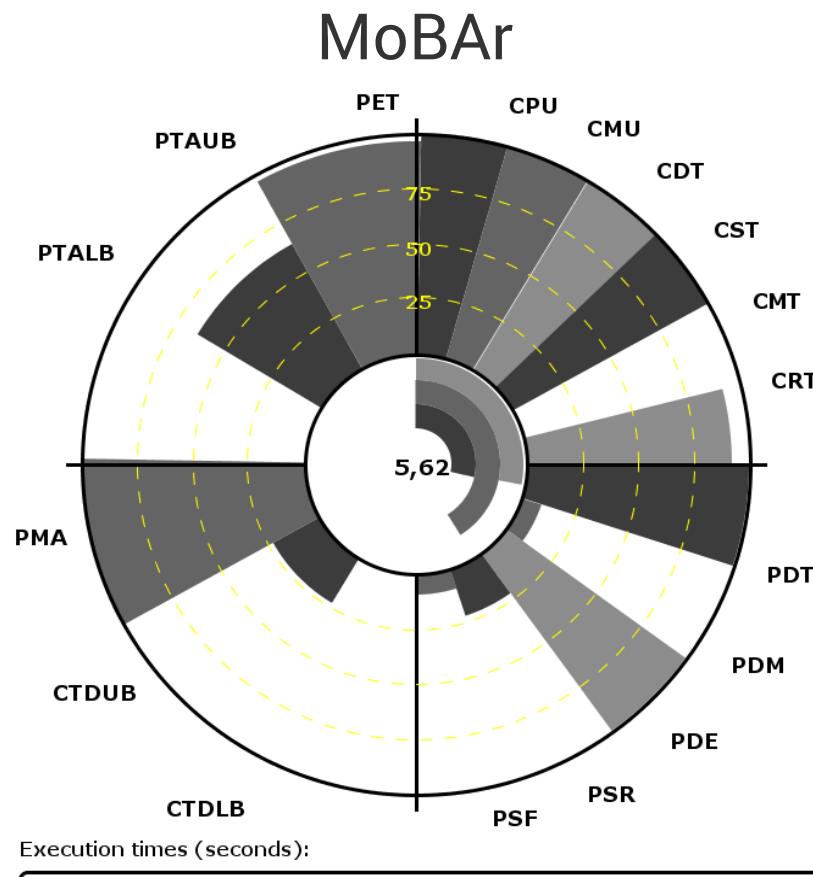


A comparison testbench

- Two controllers
 - GOAC (Goal Oriented Autonomous Controller)
 - ESA effort for autonomy in space (E1-E4)
 - Timelines based planning (APSI-TRF)
 - MoBAr (Model Based Architecture)
 - UAH E4 controller
 - Predicate based planning (UP2TA)
- Exploration domain, simulated TurtleBot 2
- OGATE carries out automated tests
 - Nominal / Goal injection / Execution failure
 - Reports summarize average behaviours

A comparison testbench

‣ Report after 30 executions



More results:

P. Muñoz, A. Cesta, A. Orlandini and M.D. R-Moreno. A Framework for Performance Assessment of Autonomous Robotic Controllers. In procs. of the 2nd Workshop on Planning and Robotics – ICAPS (2015)

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Demo

OGATE

Please select controllers to execute and press Play button

Local time: Sun Dec 04 19:06:00 CET 2016

OGATE

Plan & Exec Runtime performance Detail log Report

Load config (un)select all Advanced: Modify configuration Configuration File: cfg/TEST.xml

Available controllers:

Name: GOAC-single-APSI-allGoals-TurtleBot	Description: The GOAC controller with a single deliberative reactor (using APSI-TRF). Objective is communicate 2 pictures using the All Goals planning policy. Using the GSI TurtleBot robot.	Executions: 1	Templates
		Timeout (sec): 300	Metrics
		Components	
Name: MoBAr-DALA-OPTIC-TurtleBot	Description: The Model-Based Architecture from UAH. This version is specific for comparison with the GOAC controller. It uses GenOM modules connected to the OPRS-DALA simulator and the PDDL files model a very similar problem to the DDL used in the planetary exploration case study, using the OPTIC planner. Test with the GSI TurtleBot robot.	Executions: 1	Templates
		Timeout (sec): 300	Metrics
		Components	
Name: GOAC-single	Description: The GOAC controller using a single deliberative reactor controller with the APSI-TRF as the deliberative component. You can configure different parameters by adding/removing template instances for: deliberative reactor planning policy and latency, goals, communication windows, and maximum activities duration (greater than 10; minimum is set to 10 seconds).	Executions: 10	Templates
		Timeout (sec): 425	Metrics
		Components	

Play | Pause | Stop | Refresh

Thanks for your attention

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