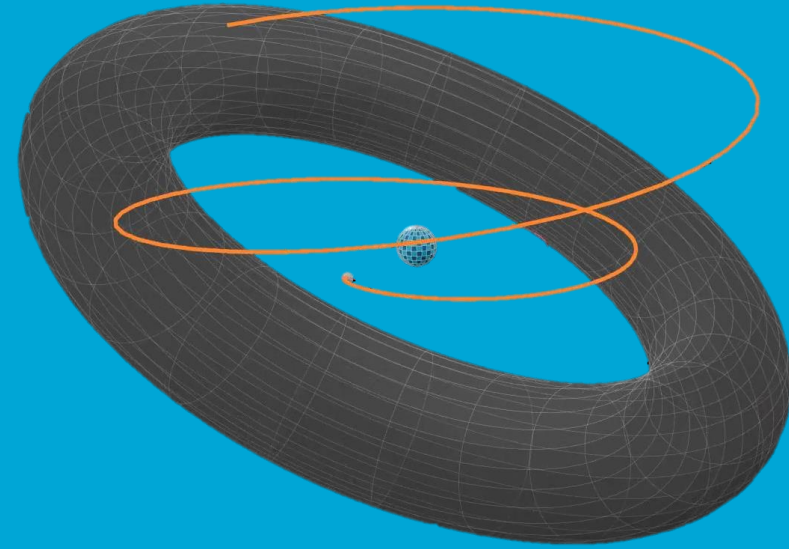


# Autonomous Guidance and Control for **Drones** and **Spacecrafts**



G&CNETs: Guidance and Control Networks



Robin Ferede & Sebastien Origer

14 September, 2022

## Robin



2020:  
Internship at the ACT

Feasibility study of G&CNETs on quadcopters (SIMULATION)

2021 - 2022:  
MSc TU Delft & ACT

Applying G&CNETs on quadcopters (REAL FLIGHTS)

## Sebastien



2021:  
Internship at the ACT

Feasibility study of G&CNETs for spacecraft rendezvous using the Backward Generation of Optimal Samples (SIMULATION)

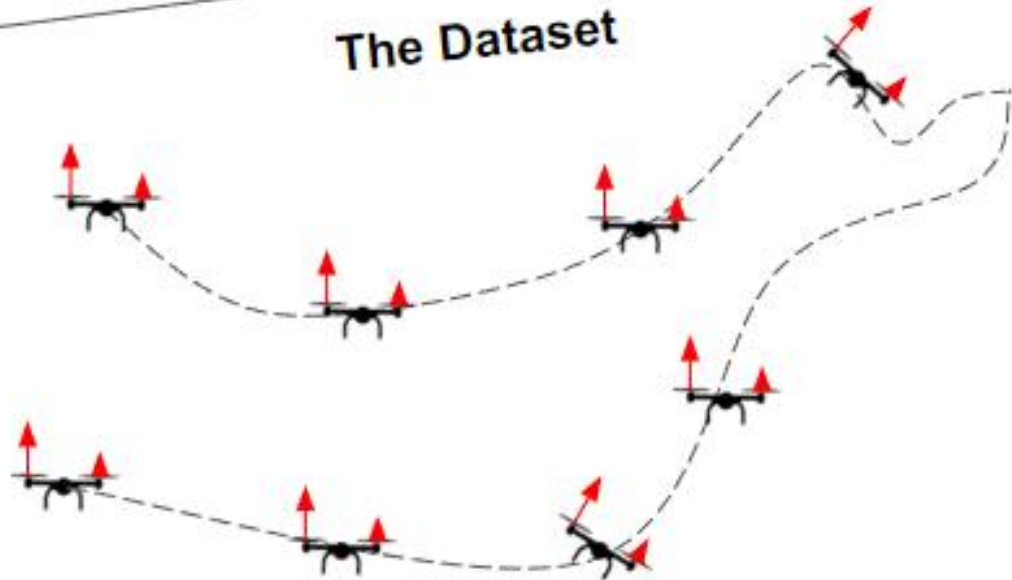
2022 - ongoing:  
MSc TU Delft & ACT

Working towards time-optimal flight using G&CNETs on quadcopters (REAL FLIGHTS)

# General overview

## G&CNETs: Guidance and Control Networks

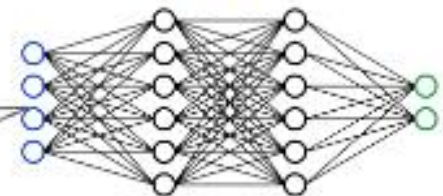
## The Dataset



Stochastic  
gradient descent  
algorithm



## G&CNet



# Table of content

1. Power-optimal quadrotor flight
2. Time-optimal quadrotor flight
3. Spacecraft guidance and control





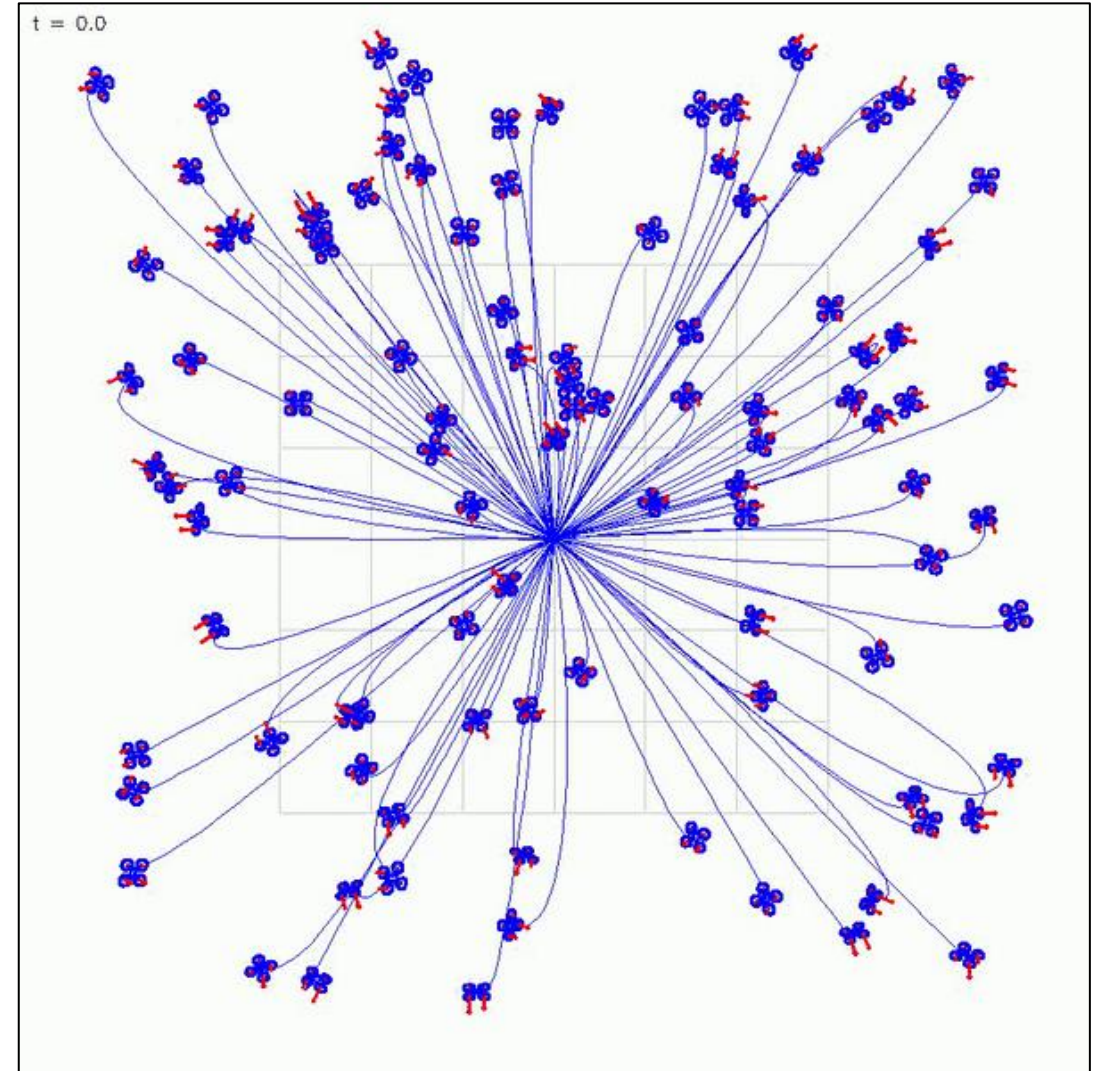
1

# Power-optimal quadrotor flight

Robin Ferede

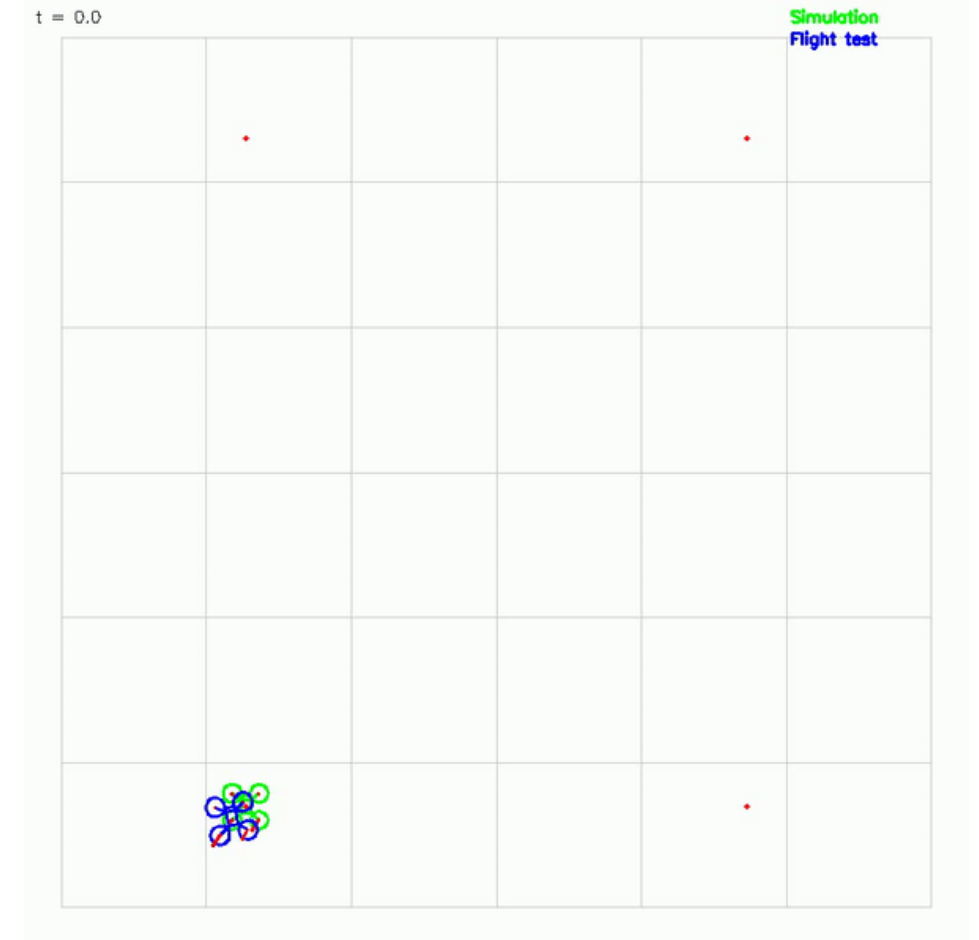
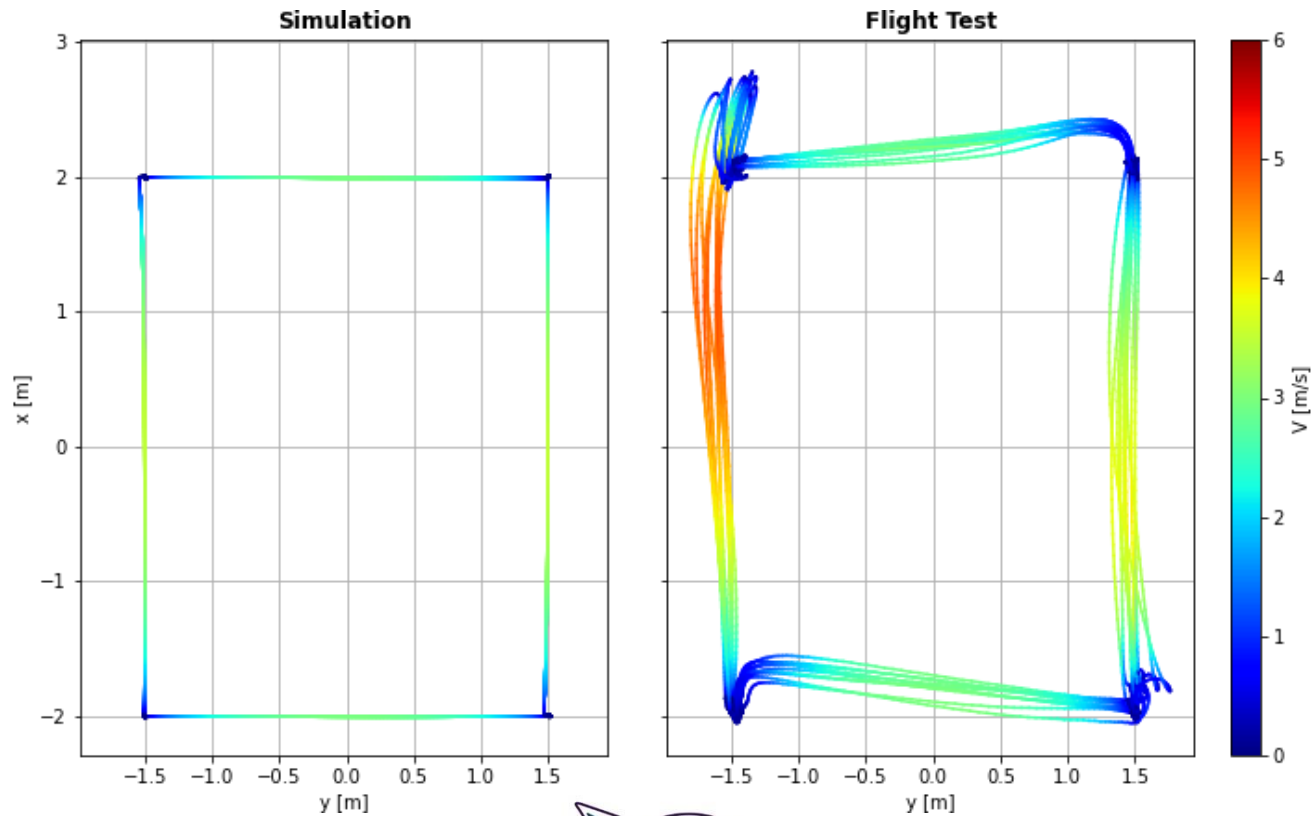
# Power optimal control

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\mathbf{u}, T}{\text{minimize}} && J(\mathbf{u}, T) = \int_0^T \|\mathbf{u}(t)\|^2 dt \\ & \text{subject to} && \dot{\mathbf{x}} = f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \\ & && \mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{x}_0 \\ & && \mathbf{x}(T) \in S \end{aligned}$$



# Results Master Thesis

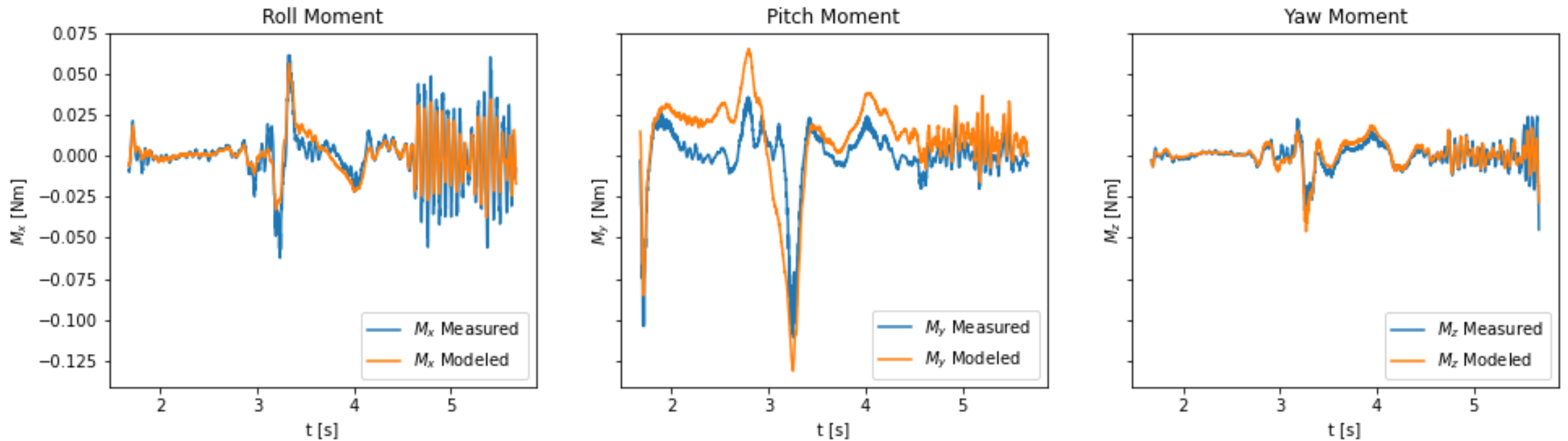
## 1: Identification of unmodeled effects





# Results Master Thesis

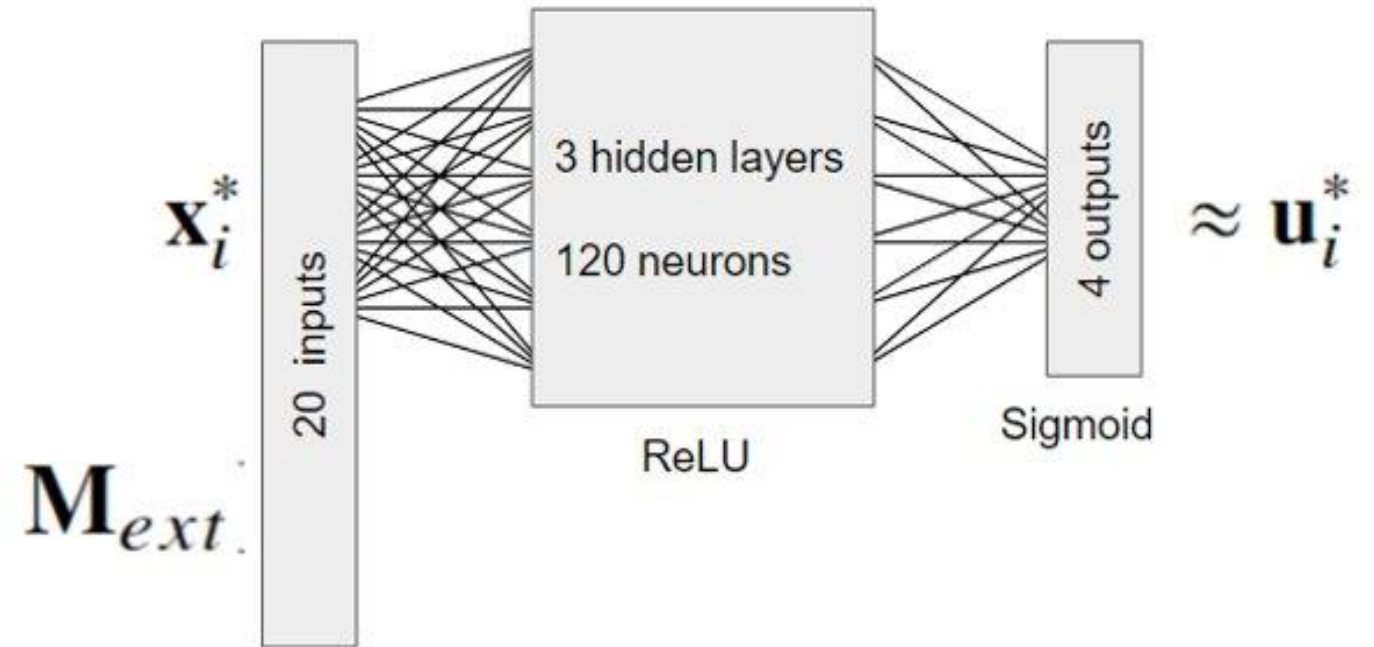
## 1: Identification of unmodeled effects



# Results Master Thesis

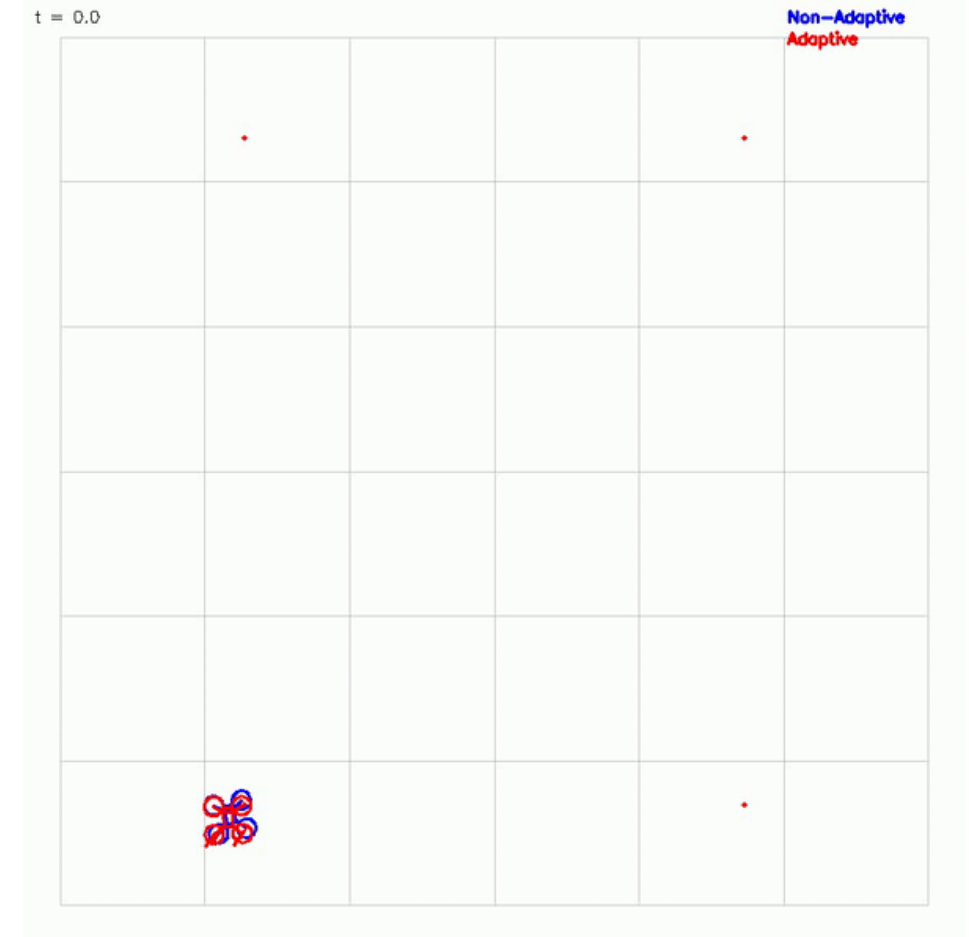
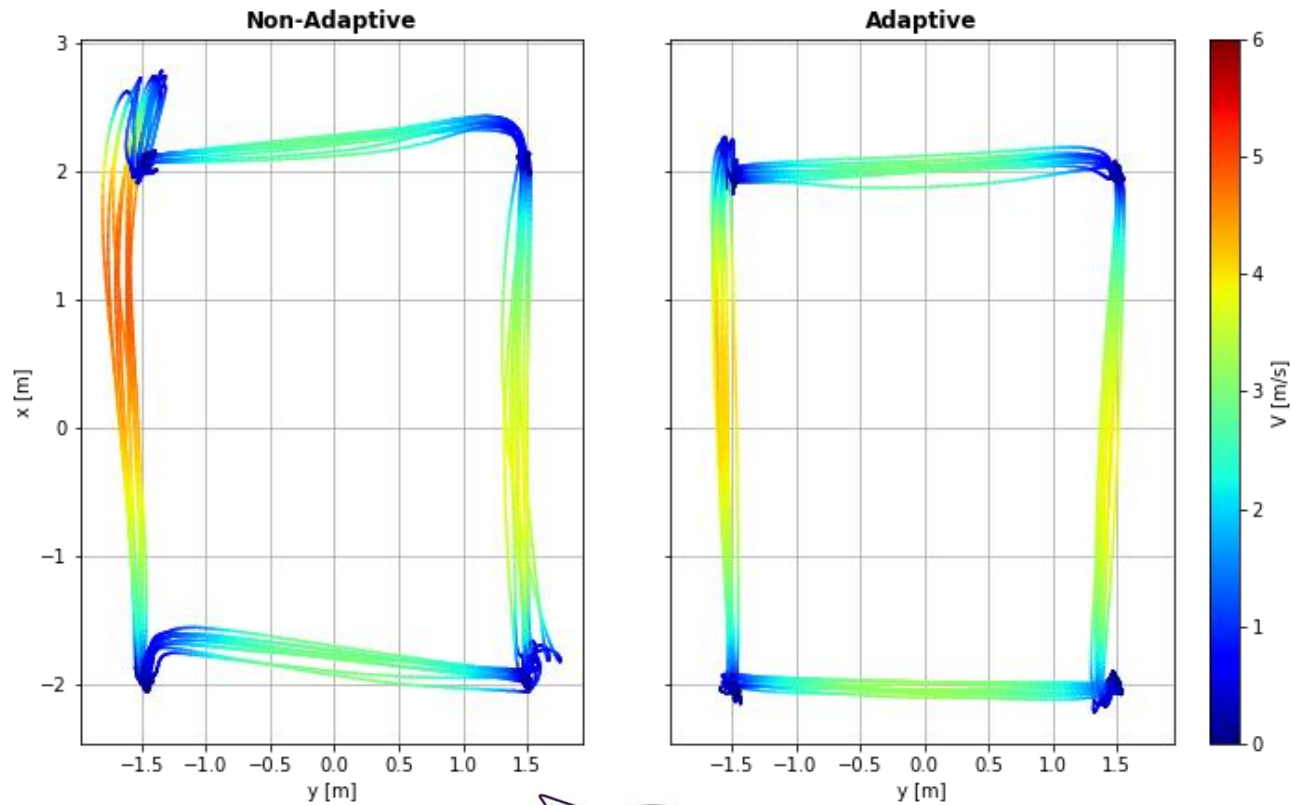
## 2: Adaptive control strategy

- New Network
- 3 extra Inputs



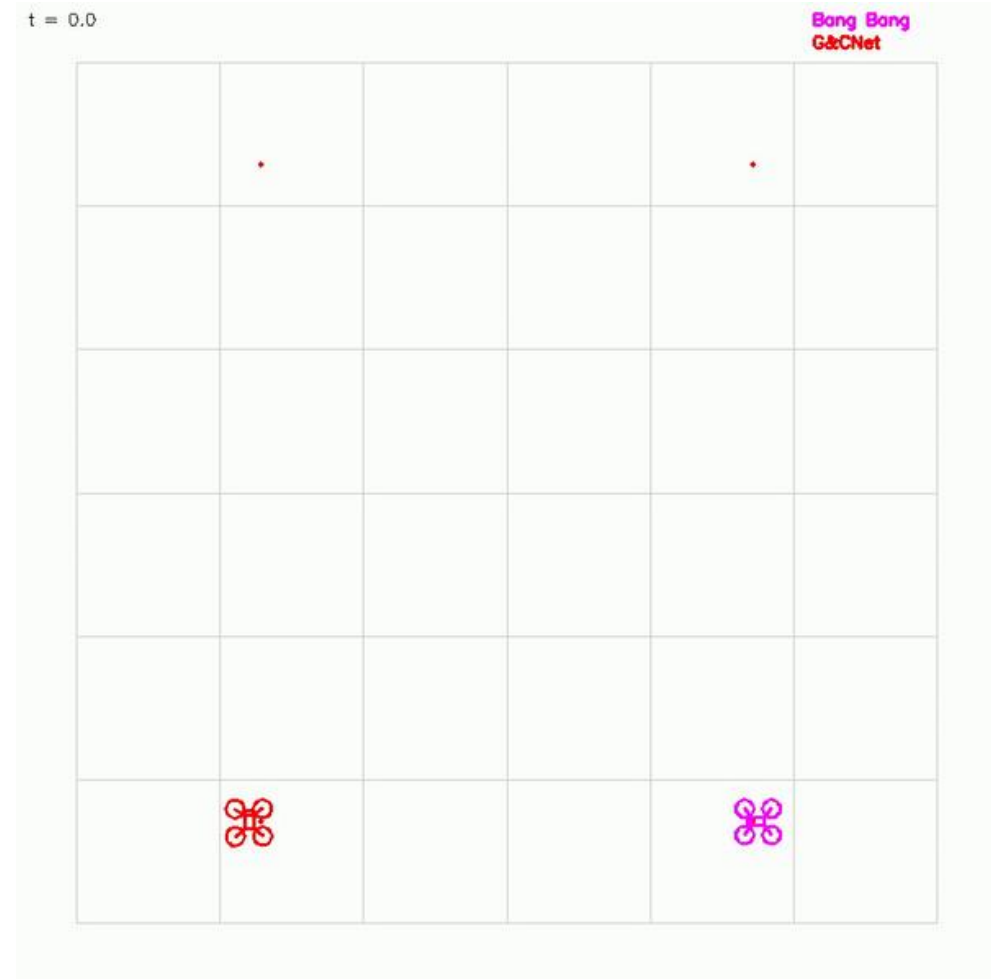
# Results Master Thesis

## 2: Adaptive control strategy



# Results Master Thesis

## 3: Benchmark Flight performance



# Results Master Thesis

We have shown..

- **G&CNet** is feasible
- Significance of **unmodeled moments**
- Improved performance for **adaptive method**
- Capabilities of **high speed flight**







2

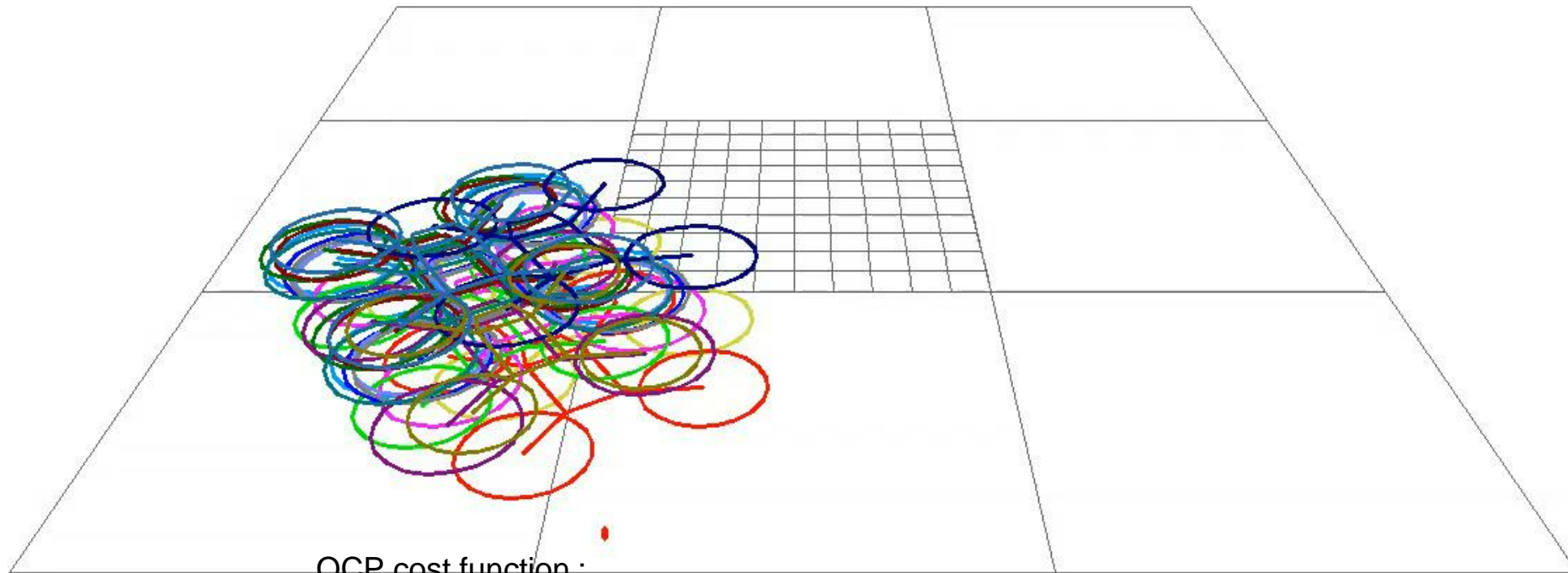
# Time-optimal quadrotor flight

Sebastien Origer

t = 0.0

# Real flight data:

Power-optimal control



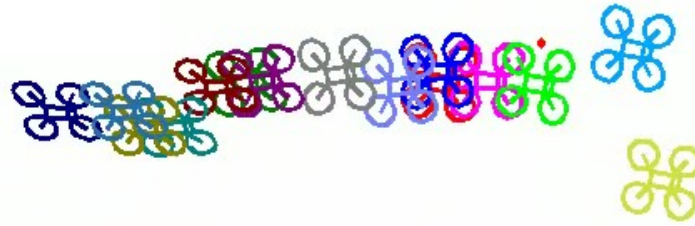
OCP cost function :

$$J(\epsilon, t_f, \mathbf{u}(t)) = (1 - \epsilon) \boxed{t_f} + \epsilon \boxed{\int_0^{t_f} \sum_{i=1}^4 u_i(t)^2 dt}$$

Time-optimal objective

Power-optimal objective

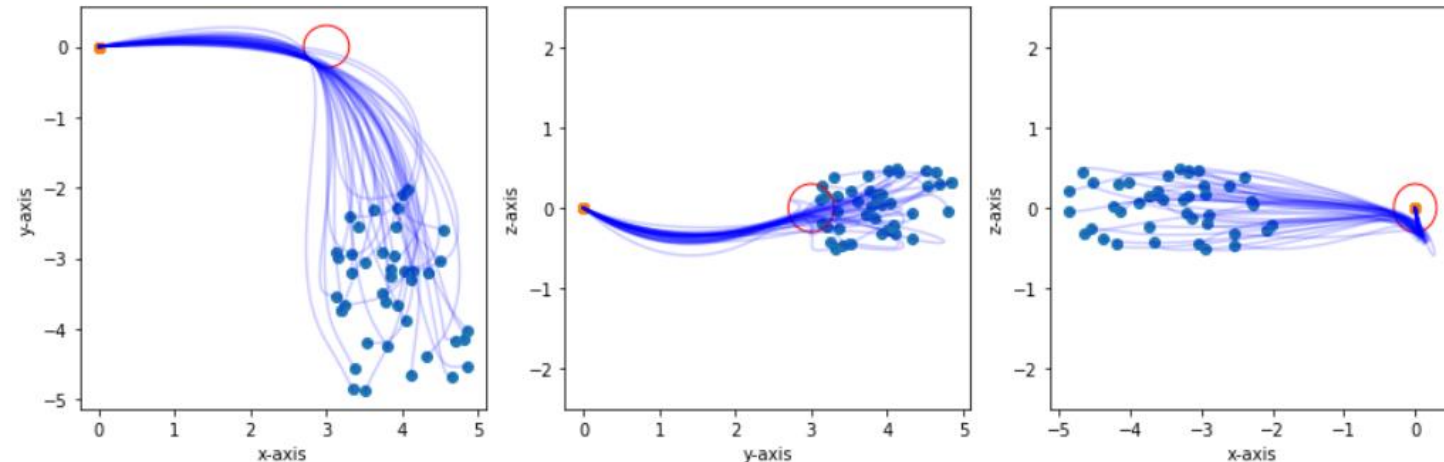
# Current work



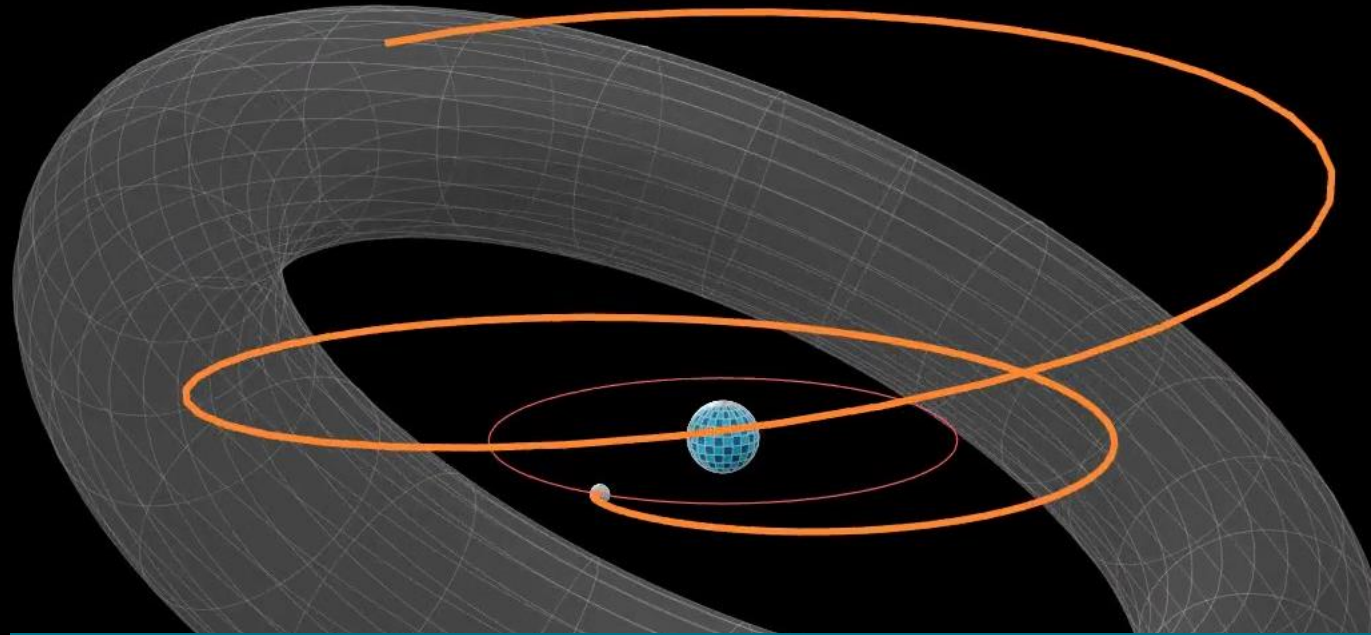
Does the reality gap reside in an **inaccurate dynamics model** or **inappropriate OCP cost function**?

Use of G&CNETs in combination with online system identification: adaptive solution

Experiments with different cost functions: 2 consecutive gates, add term for robustness



Asteroid belt



Nominal trajectory

3

# Spacecraft guidance and control

Sebastien Origer



# G&CNETs for spacecraft

- ✓ **Onboard use of GCNETs** is proven to work on quadrotors
  - More difficult OCP (less deterministic than space dynamics)
- ✓ In case of space dynamics: **time to generate training dataset** can be severely reduced:

Simple ODEs



Solve optimal control problem with Pontryagin's Maximum Principle



Benefit from the '[Backward Generation of Optimal Samples](#)' method



# Animation illustrating the 'Backward Generation of Optimal Samples'

Based on:

*Neural representation of a time optimal, constant acceleration rendezvous*

Dario Izzo, Sebastien Origer

# Results G&CNETS (Simulation)

9 different nominal trajectories (Axis unit is AU)



Applied Backward Generation of Optimal Samples

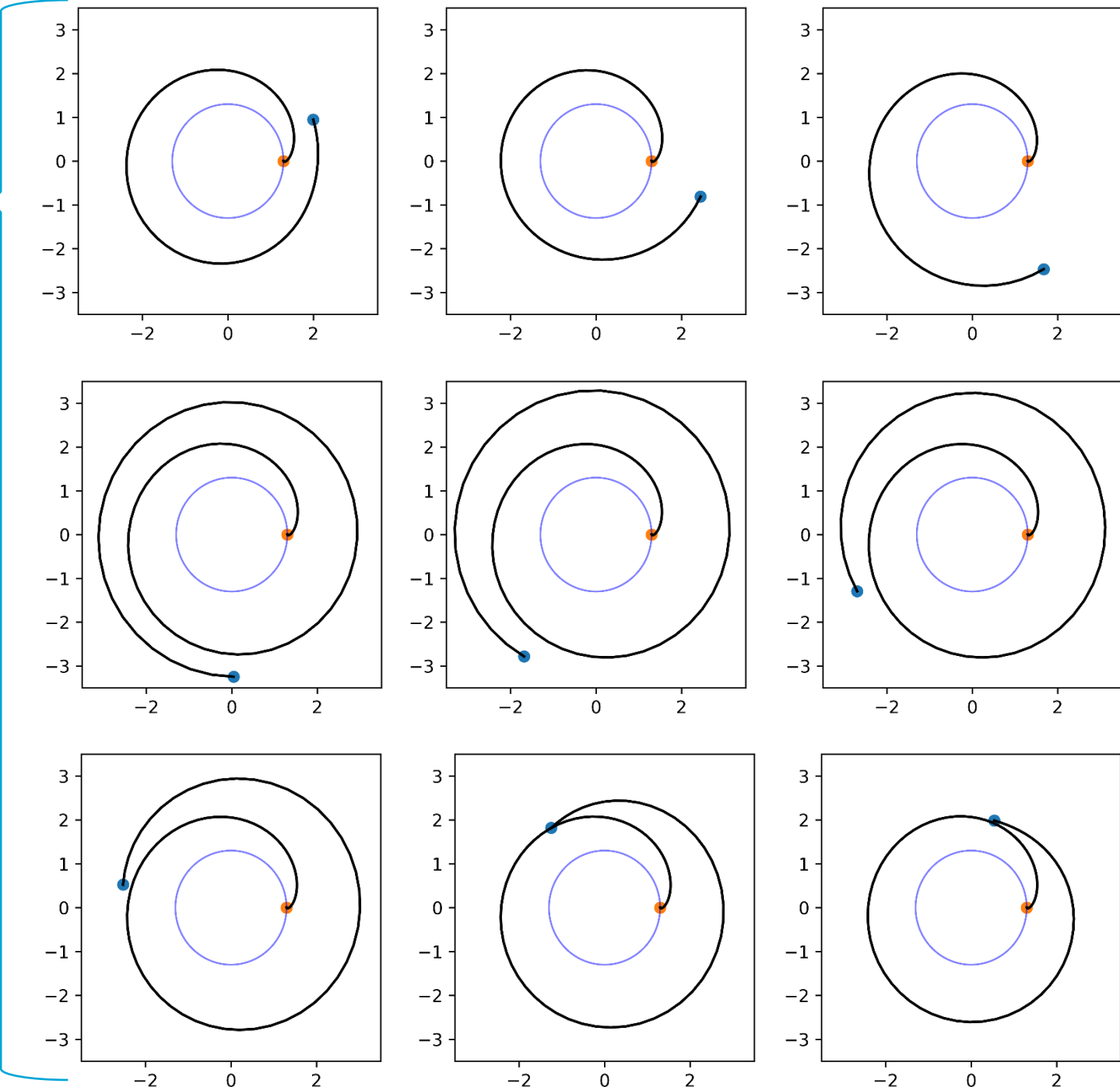


Trained G&CNETs



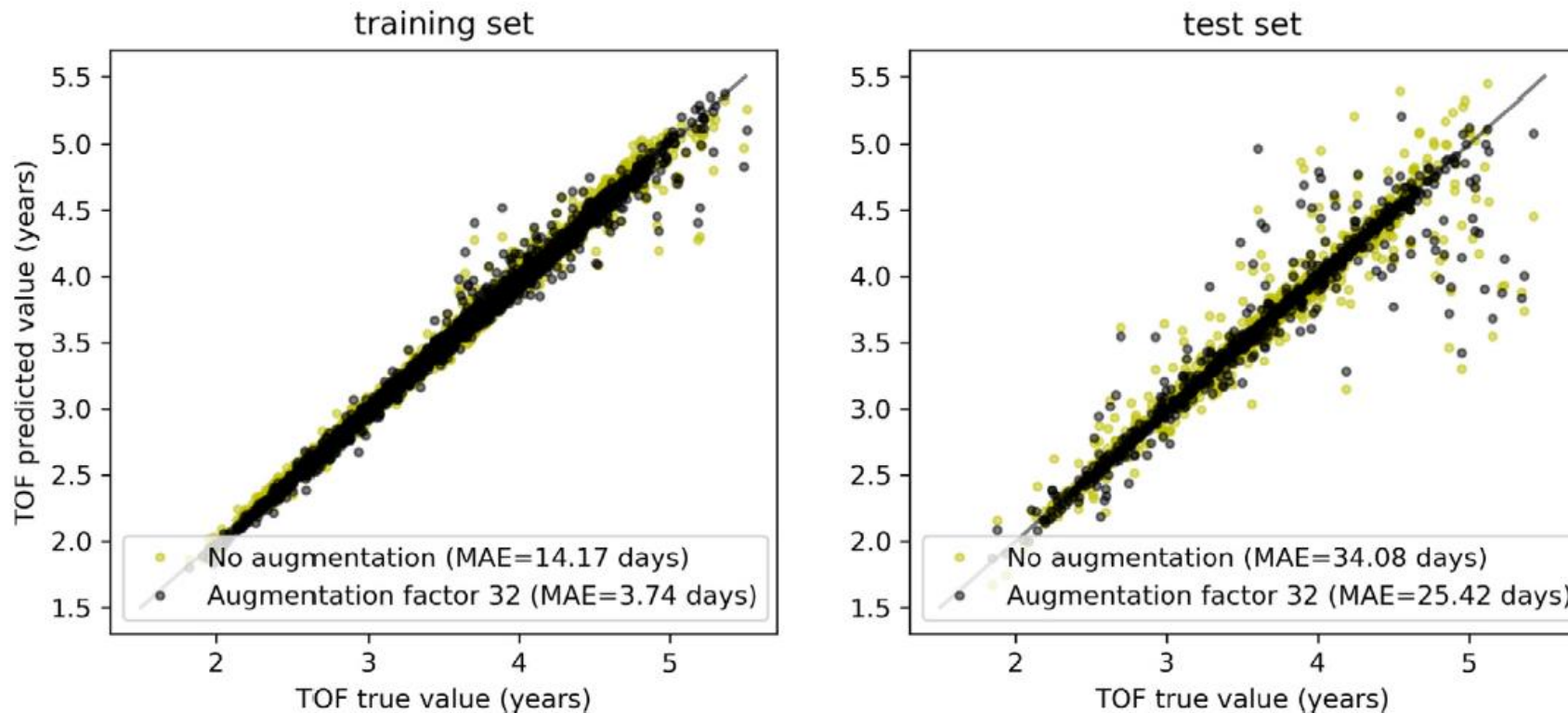
Validated networks in simulation:

Final position error	< 500,000 km
Final velocity error	< 100 m/s



# Networks can also learn the value function

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}) = \text{Tof (Time of Flight)}$$



→ Useful for preliminary mission design

Fig. 6. Error on the training/test set.

# Where did we start? Where are we now?

## ➤ Started:

- GCNETs only in simulation

## ➤ Now:

- G&CNETs **proven to work onboard** quadcopters and can be made **adaptive**
- G&CNETs are a solution to autonomous onboard guidance and control which requires **low computational cost during inference**
- Efficient data augmentation technique for **complex low-thrust interplanetary missions** (training datasets were **generated in under a minute**)
- G&CNETs meet operational requirements for interplanetary missions in terms of **accuracy**
- Methodology can also be used to train networks to predict the value function, which is of interest for **preliminary mission designs**

## ➤ Future:

- Time-optimal quadcopter flight using G&CNETs
- Study asymptotic behaviour of G&CNETs

# Thank you for your attention

Robin Ferede & Sebastien Origer