
CS686: Classic Motion Planning Methods

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Course URL:
<http://sgvr.kaist.ac.kr/~sungeui/MPA>

KAIST

The KAIST logo consists of the letters 'KAIST' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. Below the text is a light blue, horizontal oval shape that serves as a shadow or base for the letters.

Class Objectives

- **Classic motion planning approaches**
 - Roadmap
 - Cell decomposition
 - Potential field
 - Ch. 2 of my draft:
<https://sgvr.kaist.ac.kr/~sungeui/mp/>

Classic Path Planning Approaches

- **Roadmap**
 - **Represent the connectivity of the free space by a network of 1-D curves**
- **Cell decomposition**
 - **Decompose the free space into simple cells and represent the connectivity of the free space by the adjacency graph of these cells**
- **Potential field**
 - **Define a function over the free space that has a global minimum at the goal configuration and follow its steepest descent**

Classic Path Planning Approaches

- **Roadmap**

- Represent the connectivity of the free space by a network of 1-D curves

- **Cell decomposition**

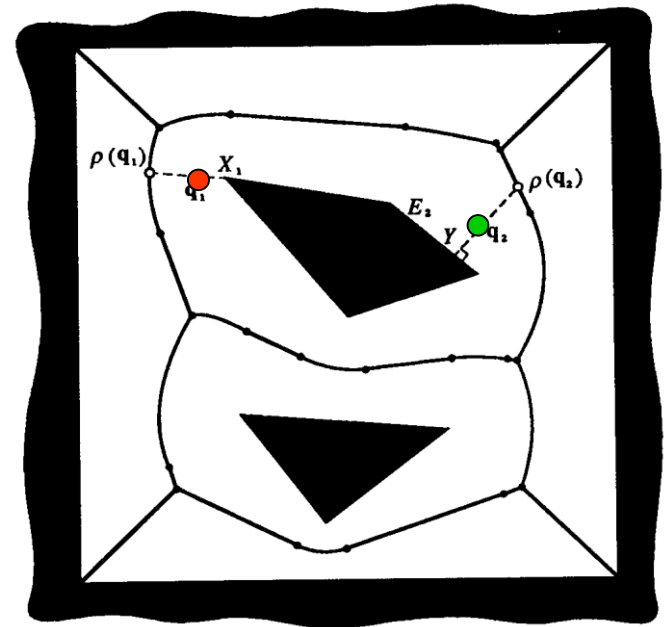
- Decompose the free space into simple cells and represent the connectivity of the free space by the adjacency graph of these cells

- **Potential field**

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Roadmap Methods

- **Visibility Graph**
 - Shakey project, SRI [Nilsson 69]
- **Voronoi diagram**
 - Introduced by computational geometry researchers
 - Generate paths that maximize clearance
 - $O(n \log n)$ time and $O(n)$ space for 2D points
 - GPU computation is possible

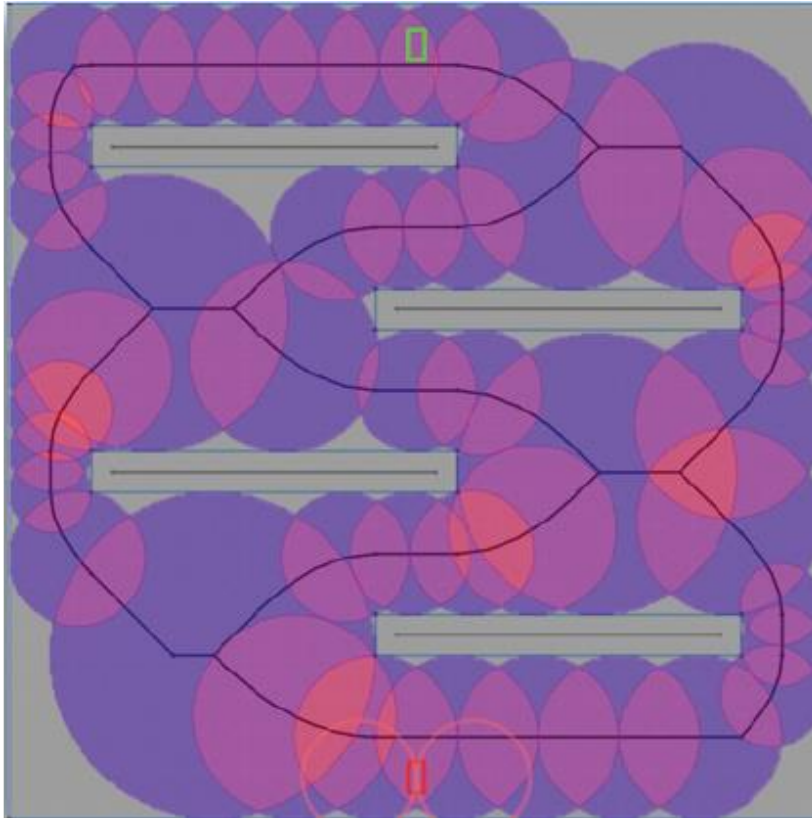


Other Roadmap Methods

- **Visibility graph**
- **Voronoi diagram**
- **Silhouette**
 - **First complete general method that applies to spaces of any dimension and is singly exponential in # of dimensions [Canny, 87]; e.g., $O(n^{2^{f(k)}}) \rightarrow O(n^k)$**
- **Probabilistic roadmaps**

Cloud RRT* [Kim et al., ICRA]

- Use Voronoi diagram to bias sampling for achieving better convergence to optimal path



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NSuDtd1amC4>

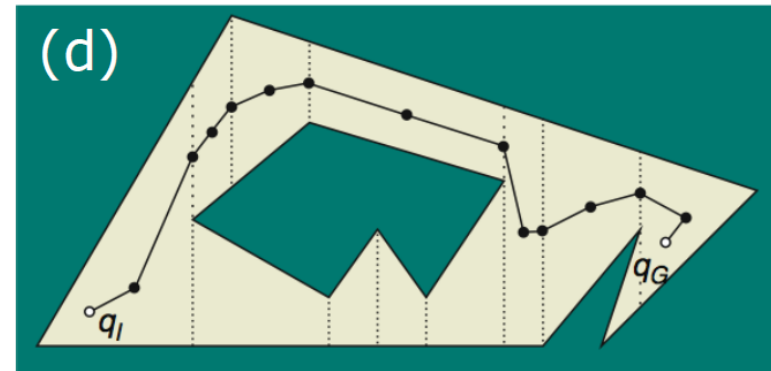
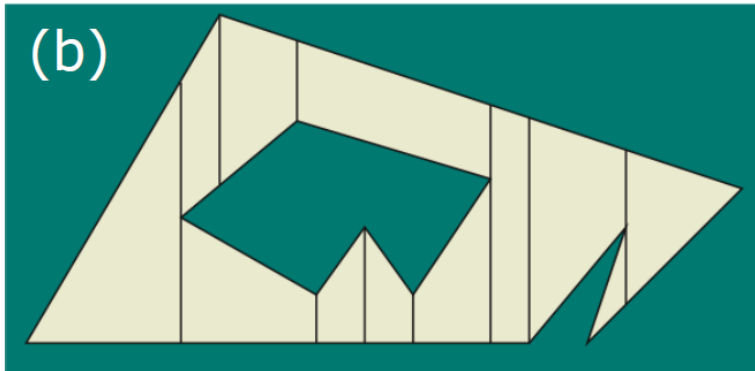
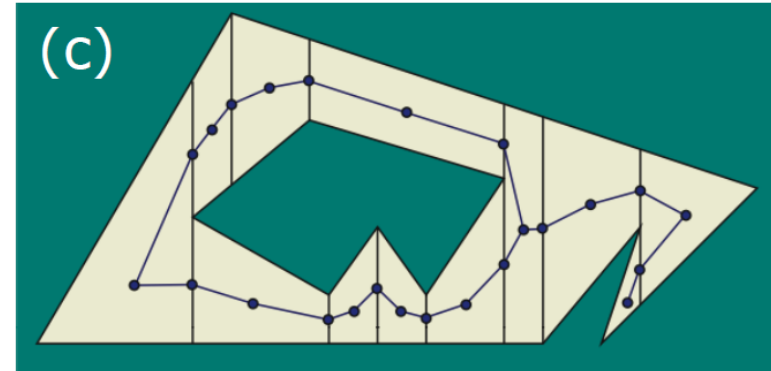
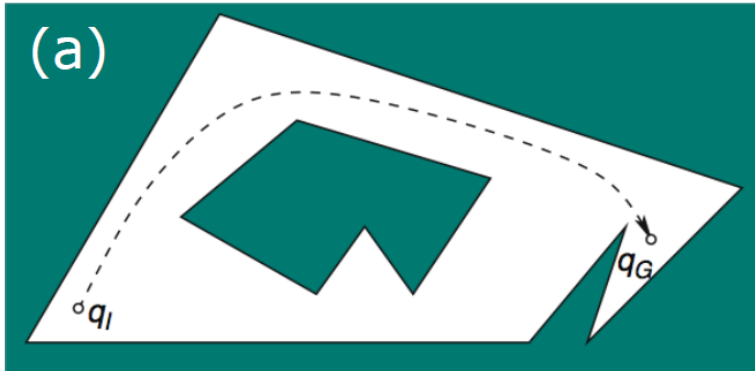
Classic Path Planning Approaches

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Cell-Decomposition Methods

- **Two classes of methods:**
 - **Exact and approximate cell decompositions**
- **Exact cell decomposition**
 - **The free space F is represented by a collection of non-overlapping cells whose union is exactly F**
 - **Example: trapezoidal decomposition**

Trapezoidal Decomposition



Credit: Arras

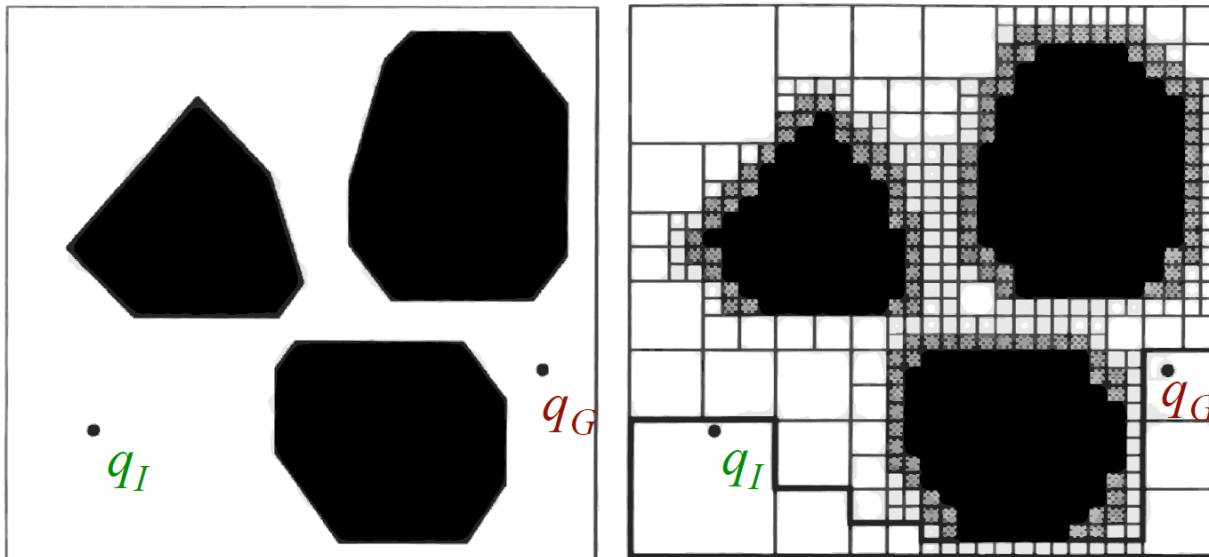
Criticality-based (e.g., vertices) decomposition
→ Planar sweep → $O(n \log n)$ time, $O(n)$ space

Cell-Decomposition Methods

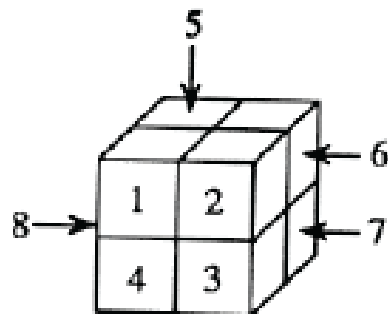
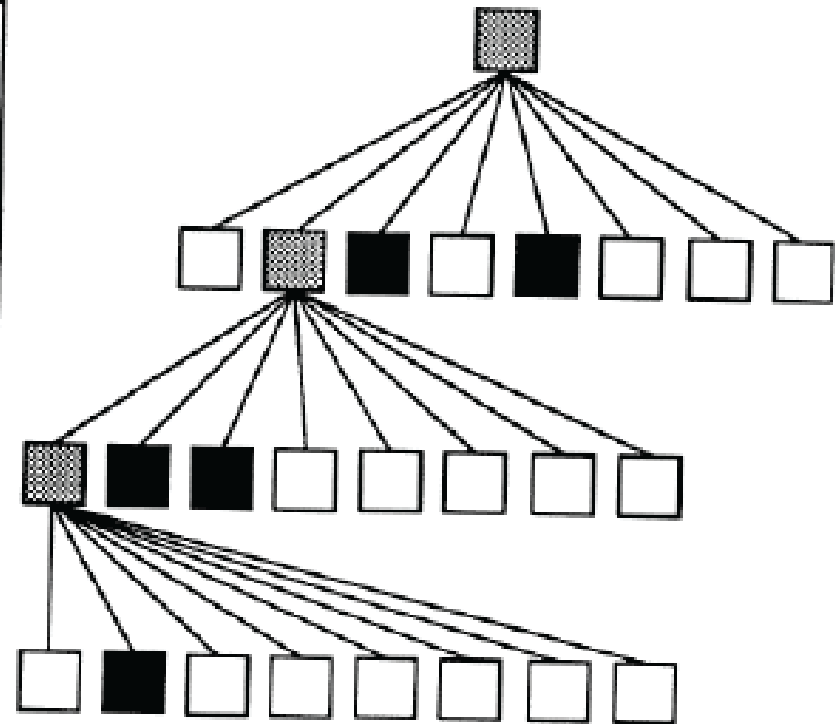
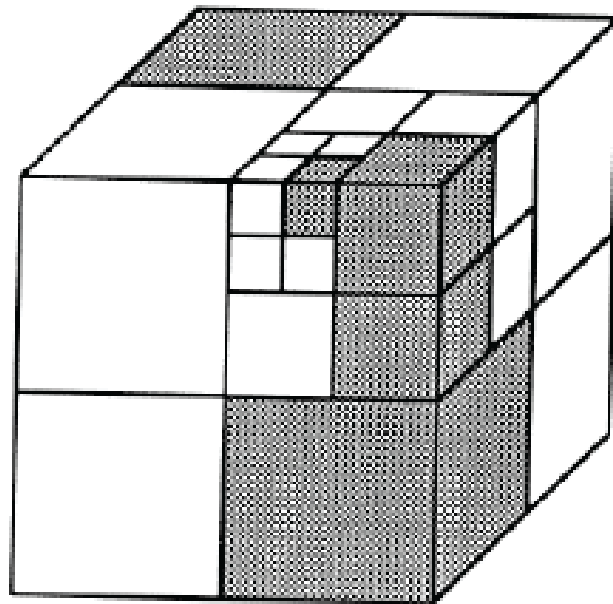
- **Two classes of methods:**
 - **Exact and approximate cell decompositions**
- **Exact cell decomposition**
- **Approximate cell decomposition**
 - **The free space F is represented by a collection of non-overlapping cells whose union is contained in F**
 - **Cells usually have simple, regular shapes (e.g., rectangles and squares)**
 - **Facilitates hierarchical space decomposition**

Quadtree Decomposition

1. Decompose the free space F into cells
2. Search for a sequence of mixed or free cells that connect that initial and goal
3. Further decompose the mixed
4. Repeat 2 and 3 until a sequence of free cells is found



Octree decomposition

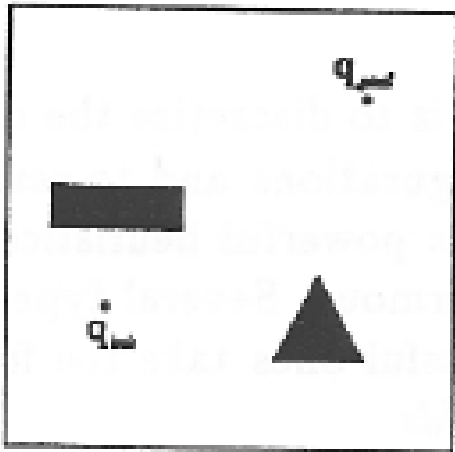


Classic Path Planning Approaches

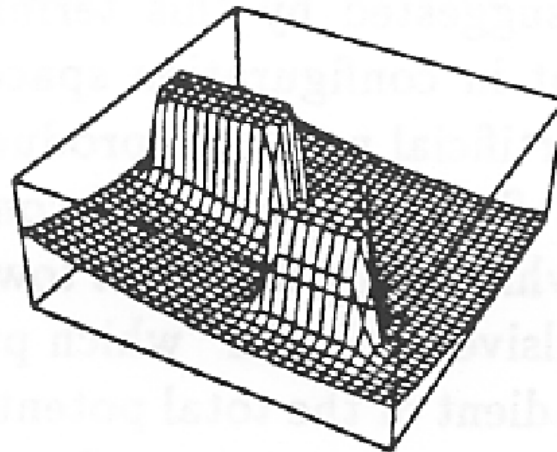
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Potential Field Methods

- **Initially proposed for real-time collision avoidance [Khatib, 86]**
 - **Use a scalar function, potential field, over the free space**
 - **Compute a force proportional to the negated gradient of the potential field**



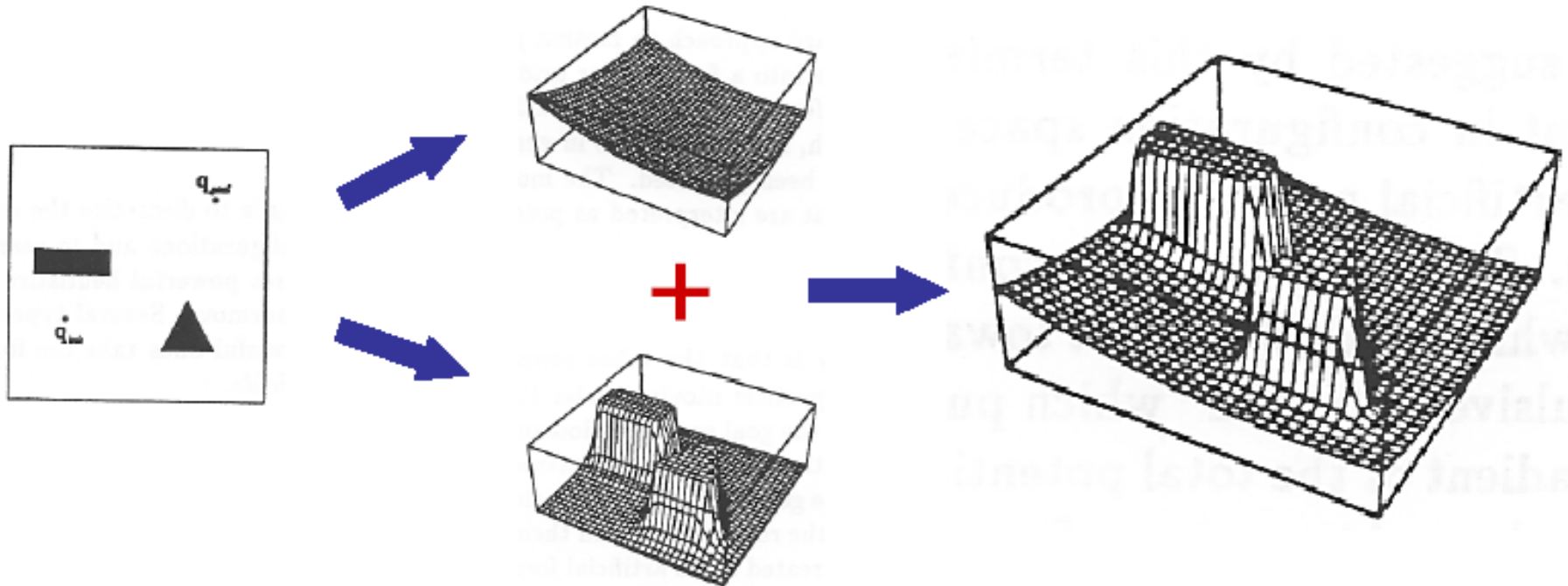
Workspace



A potential field

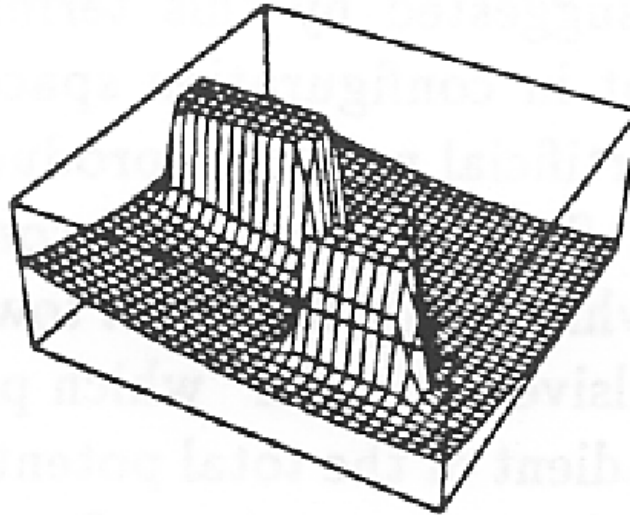
Attractive and Repulsive fields

Attractive field towards the goal



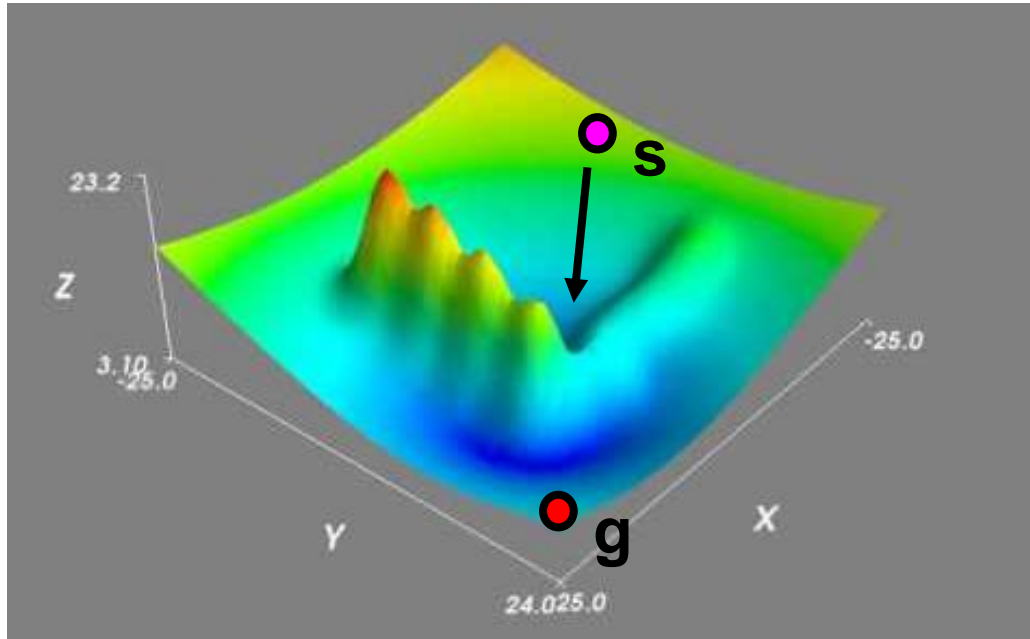
Repulsive field away from obstacles

Ideal Potential Field



- **The ideal one**
 - **Has the global minimum at the goal**
 - **Has no local minima**
 - **Grows to infinity near obstacles**
 - **Is smooth**
- **Can we compute the one?**

Local Minima



Svenstrup

- **What can we do?**
 - **Escape from local minima by taking random walks**

Sketch of Algorithm

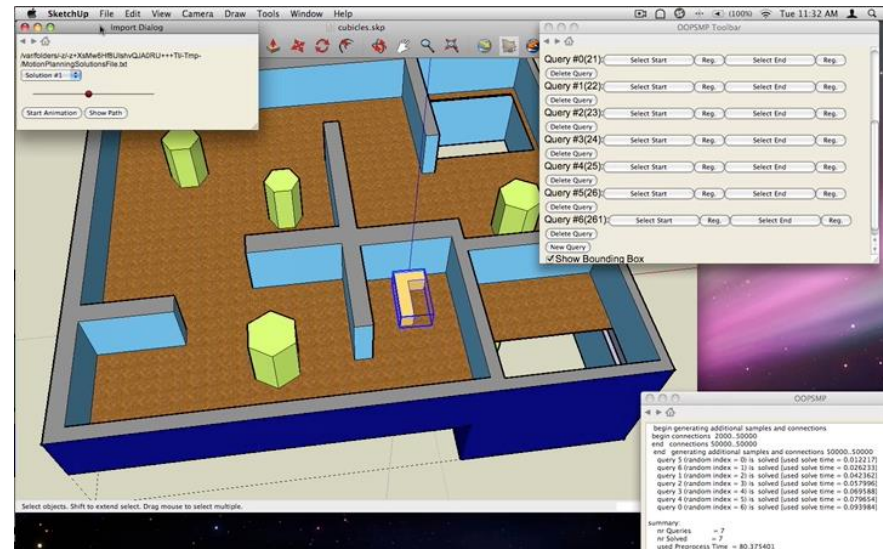
- **Place a regular grid G over the configuration space**
- **Compute the potential field over G**
- **Search G using a best-first algorithm with potential field as the heuristic function**

Completeness

- A **complete** motion planner always returns a solution when one exists and indicates that no such solution exists otherwise
 - Is the visibility algorithm complete? Yes
 - How about the exact cell decomposition algorithm and the potential field algorithm?

Homework: PA1

- Install Open Motion Planning Library (OMPL)
 - Create a scene and a robot
 - Find a collision-free path and visualize the path
- See KLMS announcement
 - Submit an image showing a scene with a robot with a computed path



Conf. Deadline

- **ICRA: Sep.-15 2023**
- **IROS: Jan, RSS, etc..**



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Homework

- **Browse 2 ICRA/IROS/RSS/CoRL/TRO/IJRR papers**
 - **Submit it online before the Tue. Class**
 - **<https://forms.gle/2jdXkgYu5snyAb3s8>**

- **Example of a summary (just a paragraph)**

Title: XXX XXXX XXXX
Conf./Journal Name: ICRA, 2020
Summary: this paper is about accelerating the performance of collision detection. To achieve its goal, they design a new technique for reordering nodes, since by doing so, they can improve the coherence and thus improve the overall performance.

Homework for Every Class

- **Go over the next lecture slides**
- **Come up with one question on what we have discussed today and submit at the end of the class**
- **Write a question two times before the mid-term exam**
 - <https://sgvr.kaist.ac.kr/~sungeui/MPA/>

Next Time....

- **Configuration spaces**