### An Effort Bias for Sampling-based Motion Planning

Scott Kiesel and Tianyi Gu and Wheeler Ruml

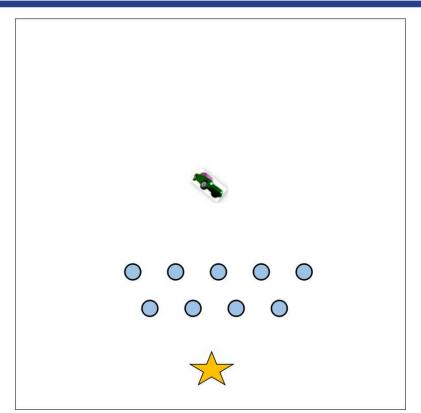


Department of Computer Science

Grateful thanks to NSF (grant 1150068) for support

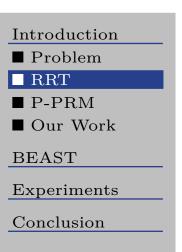
# The Problem: Fast Kinodynamic Motion Planning

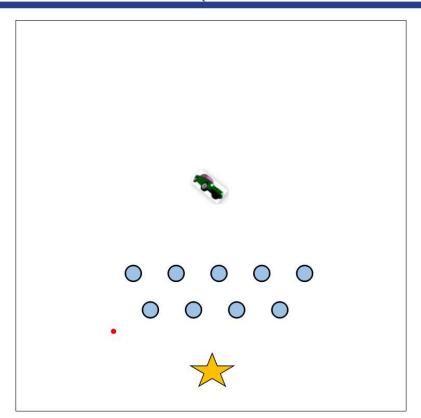




- Given: environment, start state, goal region, vehicle dynamics
- Find: dynamically-feasible continuous trajectory (sequence of piece-wise constant controls) as quickly as possible!

# Growing a Motion Tree: RRT (LaValle & Kuffner 2001)





■ Generate a (random) sample state

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■ Problem
■ RRT

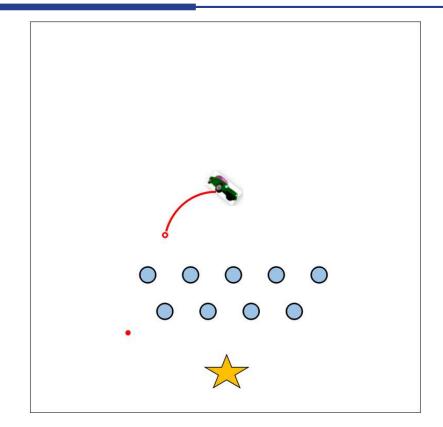
■ P-PRM

■ Our Work

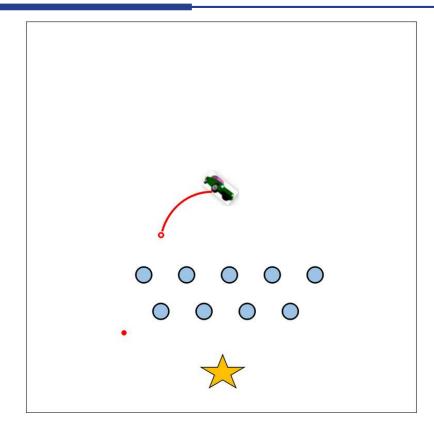
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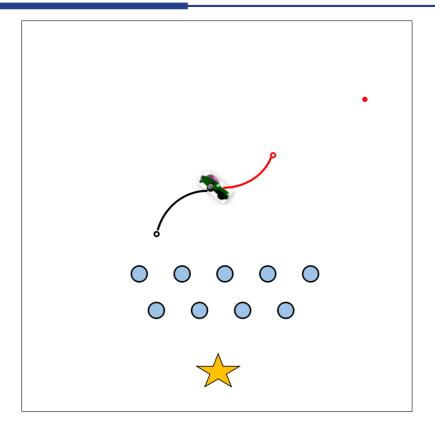
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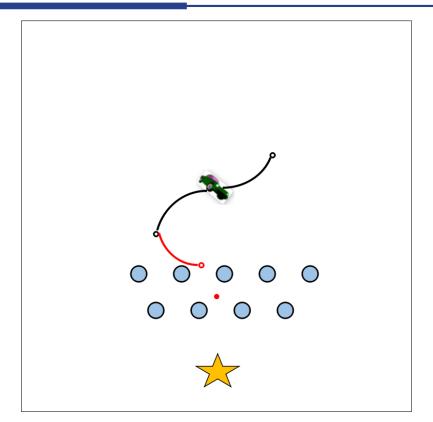
- Generate a (random) sample state
- Select nearest state in the existing motion tree



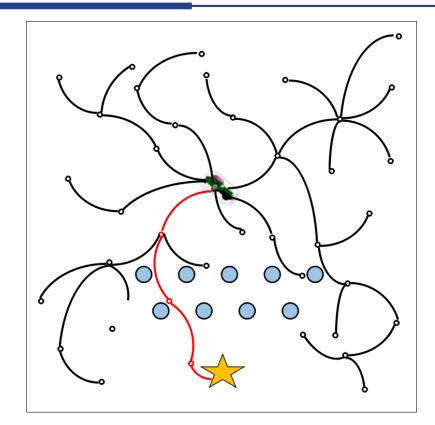
- Generate a (random) sample state
- Select nearest state in the existing motion tree
- Steer toward the sample, generating new state (or use several random controls if no steering)



- Generate a (random) sample state
- Select nearest state in the existing motion tree
- Steer toward the sample, generating new state (or use best of several random controls if no steering)
- Repeatedly grow the motion tree until it touchs the goal region



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■ Problem

BRT

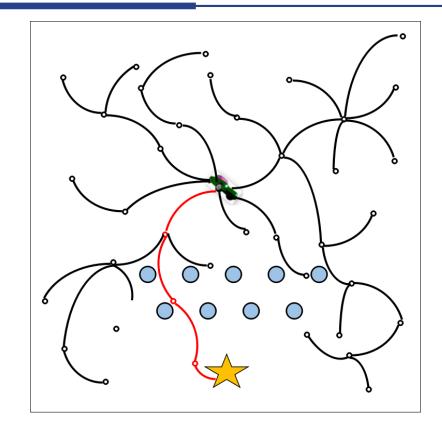
■ P-PRM

■ Our Work

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- General only forward simulator required
- Voronoi bias to encourage coverage
- More recent work (EST, KPIECE) also emphasizes coverage

 $coverage \neq fast planning$ 

# Cost-guided Planning: P-PRM (Le & Plaku 2014)

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- RRT
- P-PRM
- Our Work

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- To increase speed, be goal directed
- Cost-guided abstract path-based planner: P-PRM use discrete abstraction of state space to guide sampling

RRT

P-PRM

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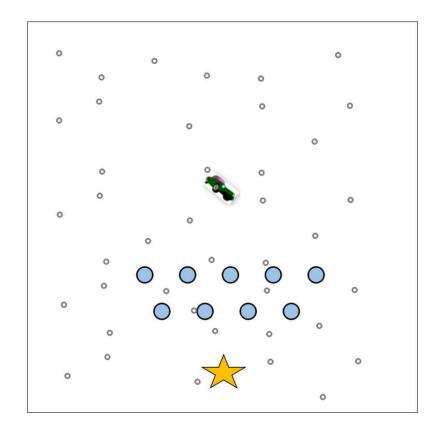
■ Problem
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Abstract the state space:



Randomly sample low dimensional abstract states
(Use as vertices, each vertex represent an abstract region)

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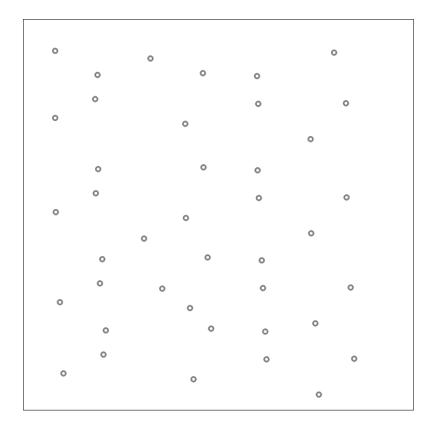
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Abstract the state space:



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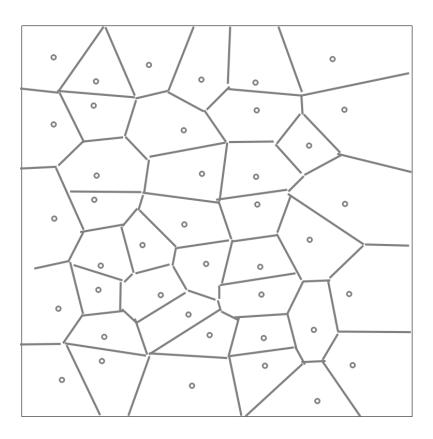
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Abstract the state space:



Randomly sample low dimensional abstract states
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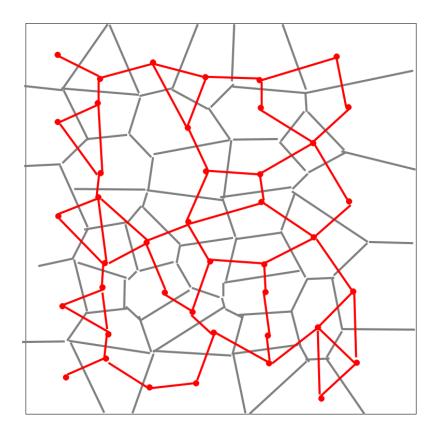
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Abstract the state space:



- Randomly sample low dimensional abstract vertices (Each Vertex represent an abstract region)
- Connect neighbor vertices

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■ P-PRM

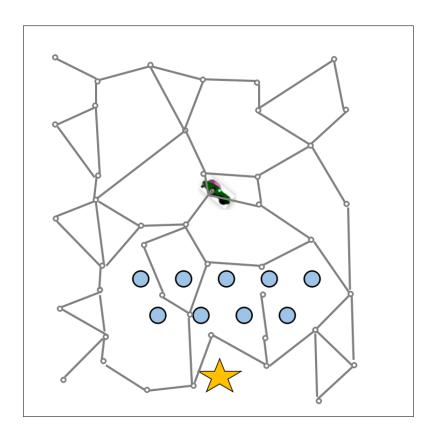
■ Our Work

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Abstract the state space:



- Randomly sample low dimensional abstract vertices (Each Vertex represent an abstract region)
- Connect neighbor vertices
- Resulting abstract graph structure

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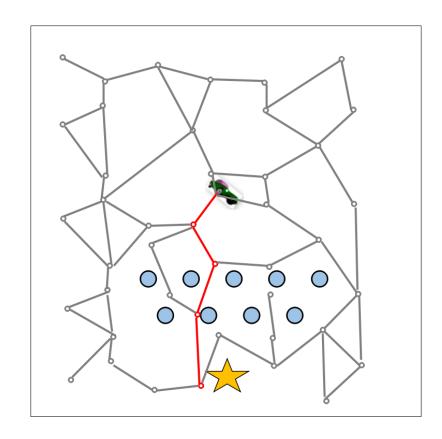
### ■ P-PRM

■ Our Work

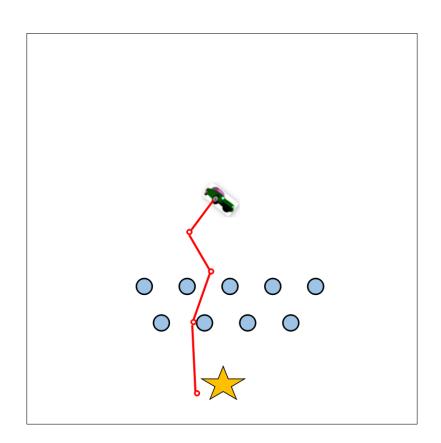
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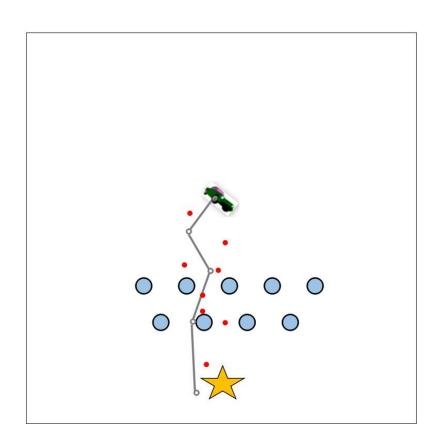
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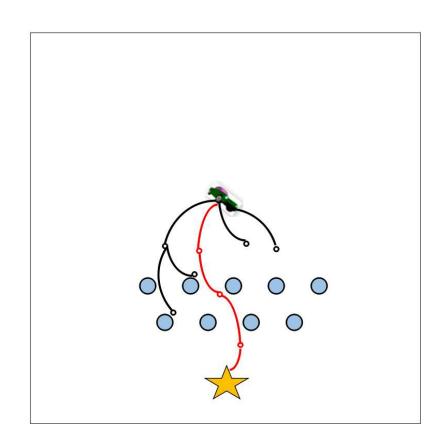
- 1. Find a shortest path from the start vertex to the goal vetex
- 2. Use heuristic cost-to-go information to guide growth of the motion tree.



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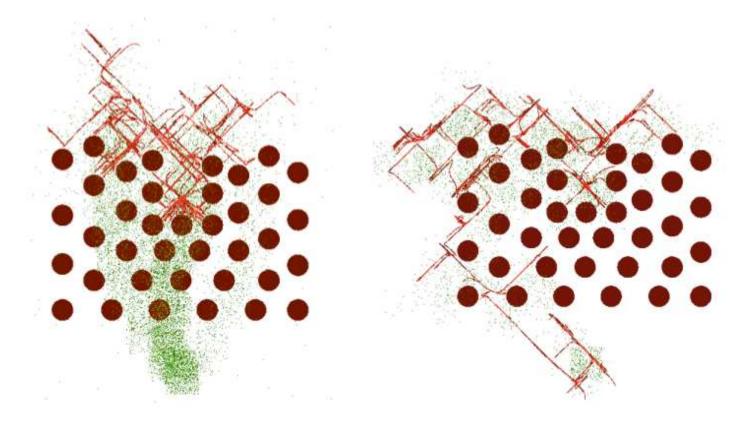
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P-PRM (cost-guided)

BEAST (our work)



optimizing solution  $cost \neq optimizing planning effort$ 

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# Bayesian Effort-Aided Search Trees (BEAST)

### Local Effort Estimates

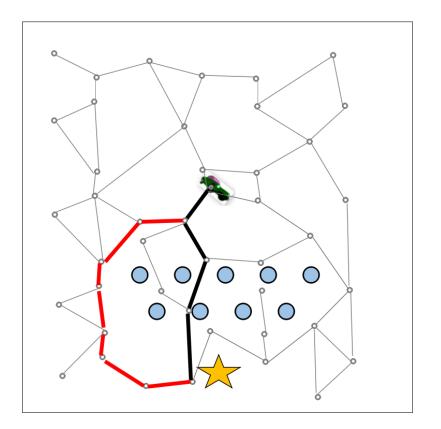
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Minimize planning effort

 $\approx$  Minimize # of total state propagation (steering) attempts



### Local Effort Estimates

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How to estimate # of propagation attempts?

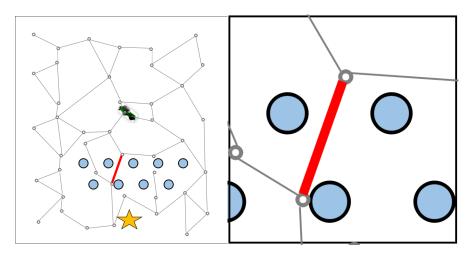
Beta Distribution:

current belief regarding

along an edge

(across abstract regions)

$$E[X] = \frac{success}{success + failure}$$



Edge weight in abstract graph

- = expected # of propagation for one success attempt
- $=E[X]^{-1}$

### Local Effort Estimates

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How to estimate # of propagation attempts?

Beta Distribution:

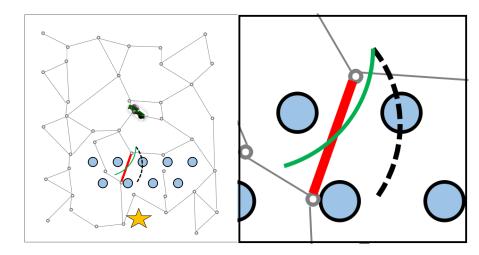
current belief regarding

$$E[X] = \frac{success}{success + failure}$$

success rate

along an edge

(across abstract regions)



Edge weight in abstract graph

- = expected # of propagation for one success attempt
- $=E[X]^{-1}$

### Global Effort Estimates

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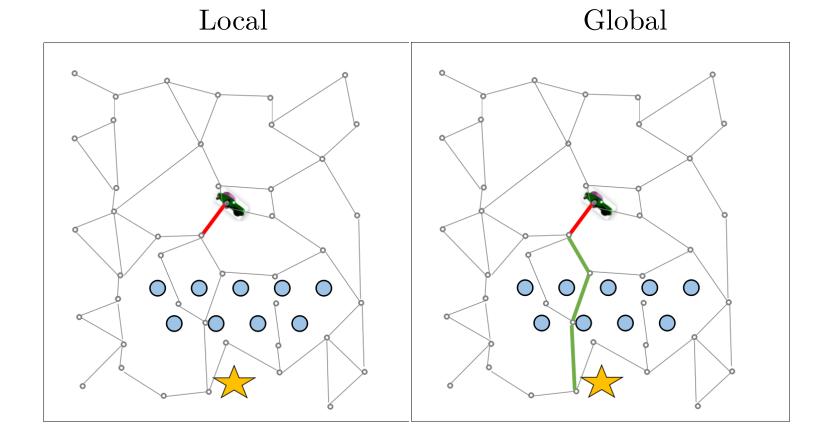
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- Local Effort Estimates
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- Given local effort estimates, we want estimate total effort to reach the goal.
- Accumulate local effort estimate along the shortest paths from each state to the goal.



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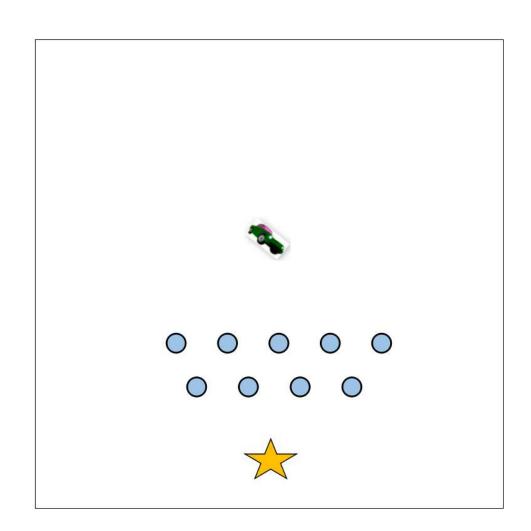
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Global Effort
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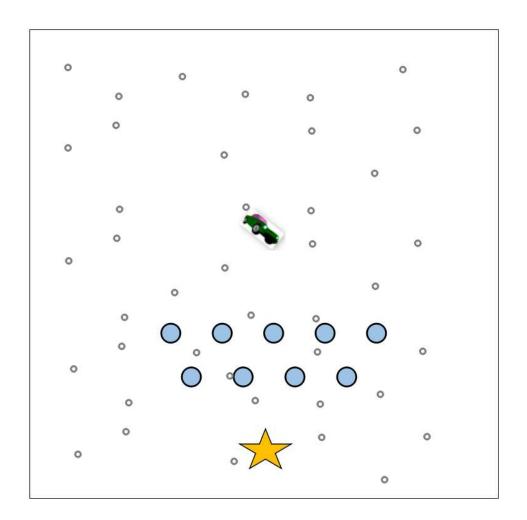
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Generate abstract graph





Generate abstract graph

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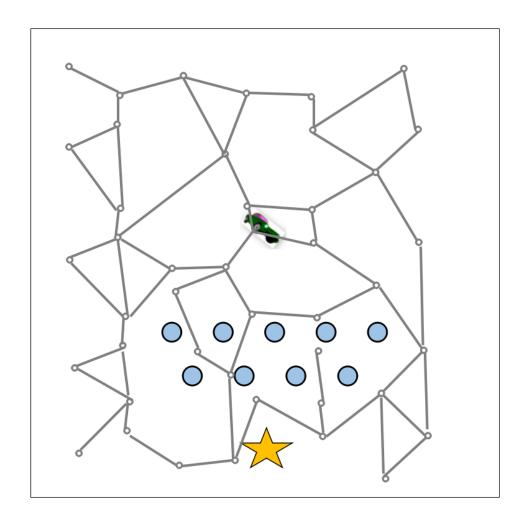
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Initialize effort estimate

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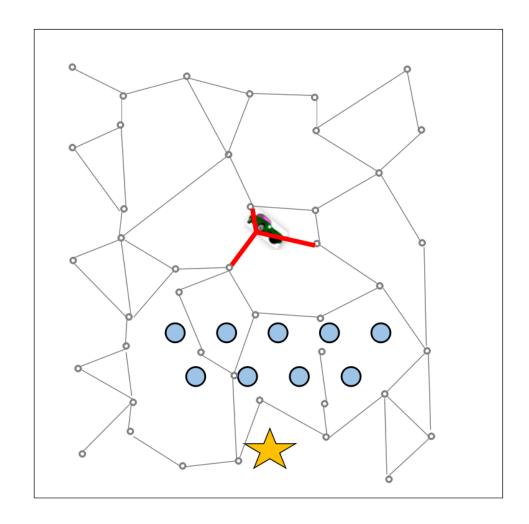
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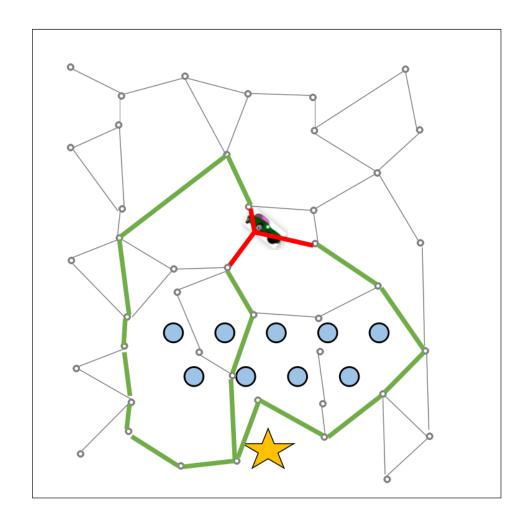
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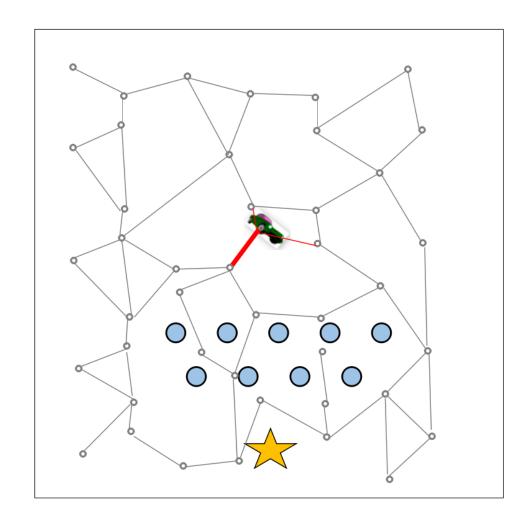
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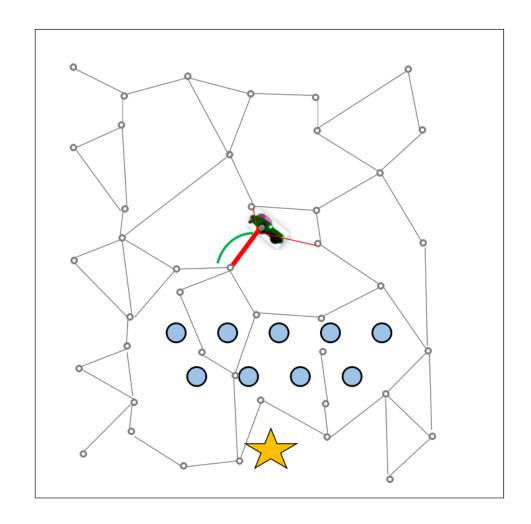
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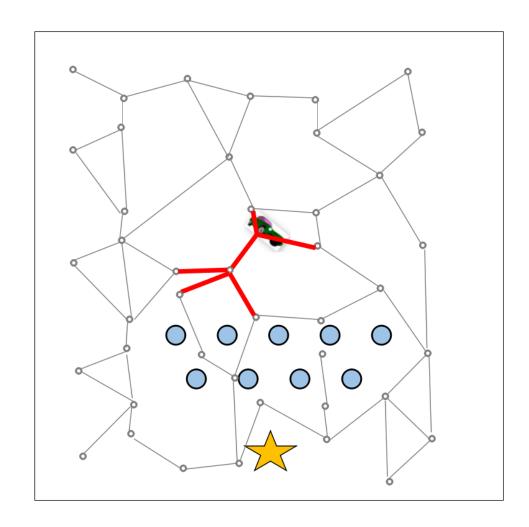
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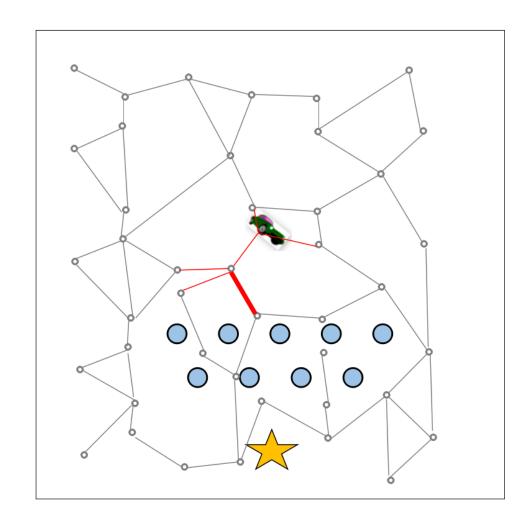
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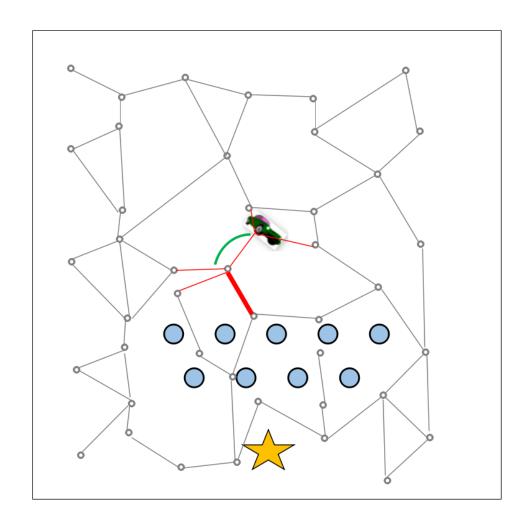
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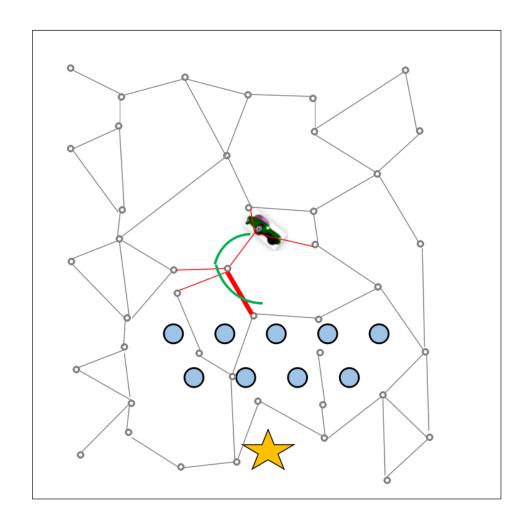
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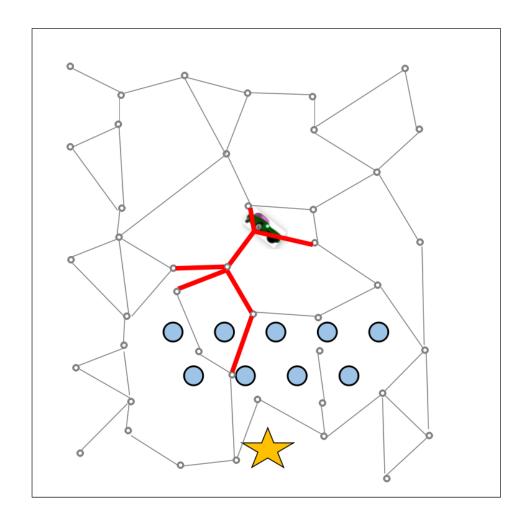
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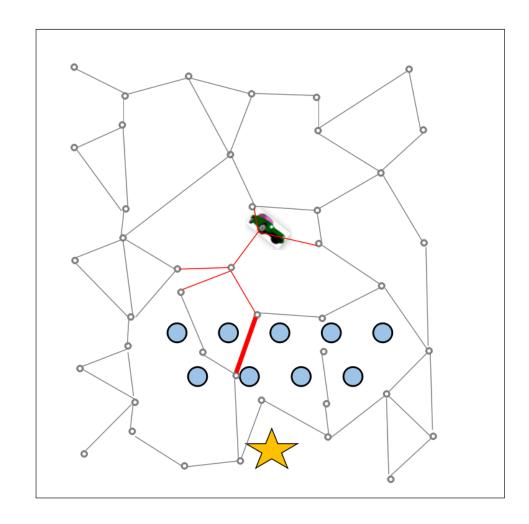
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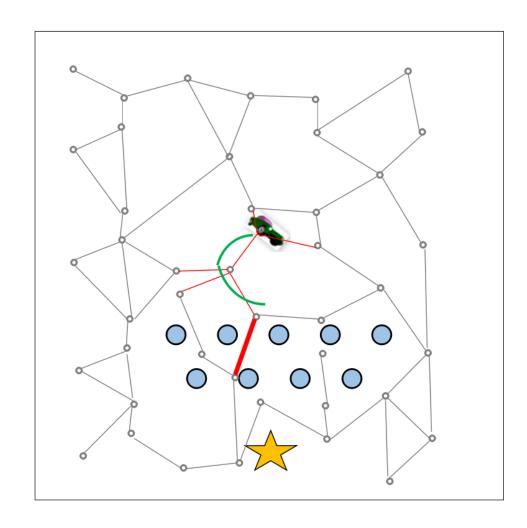
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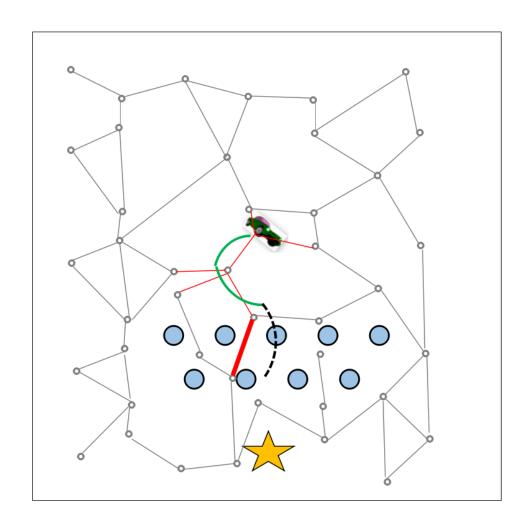
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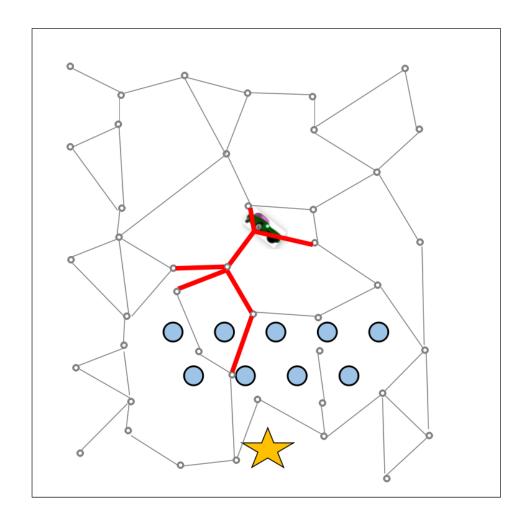
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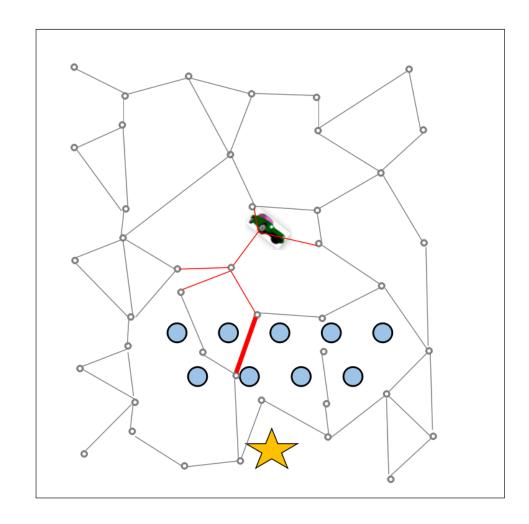
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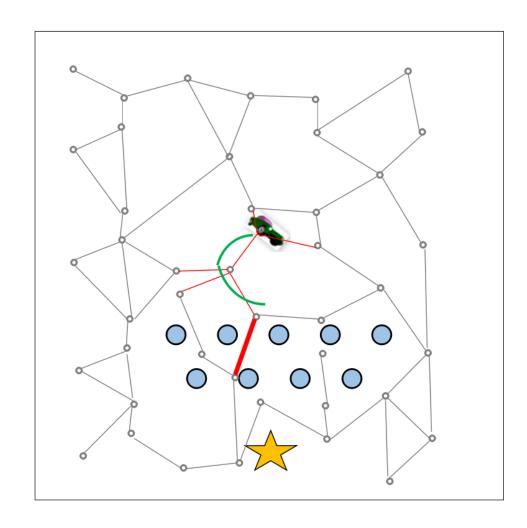
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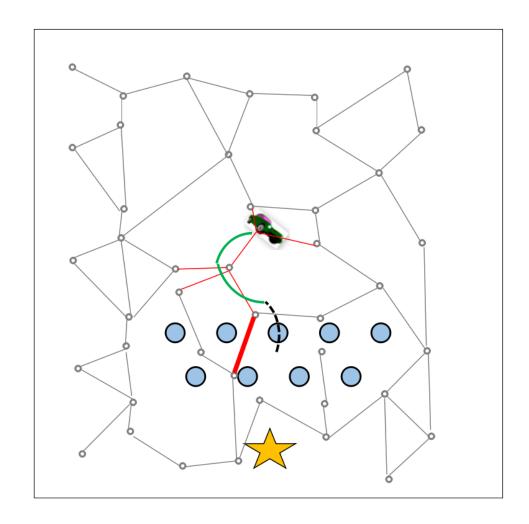
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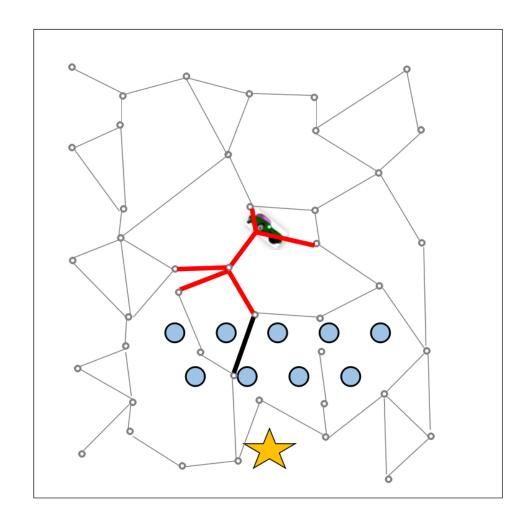
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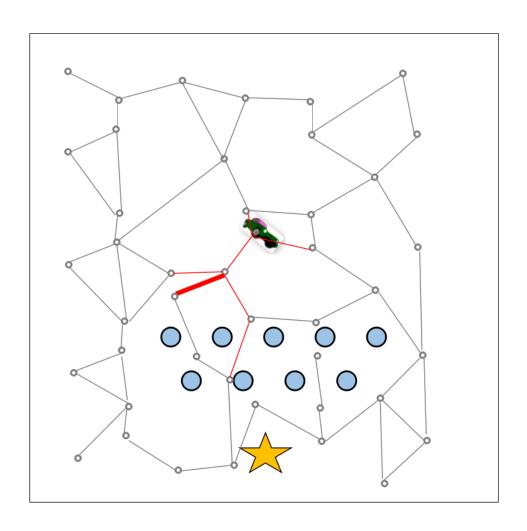
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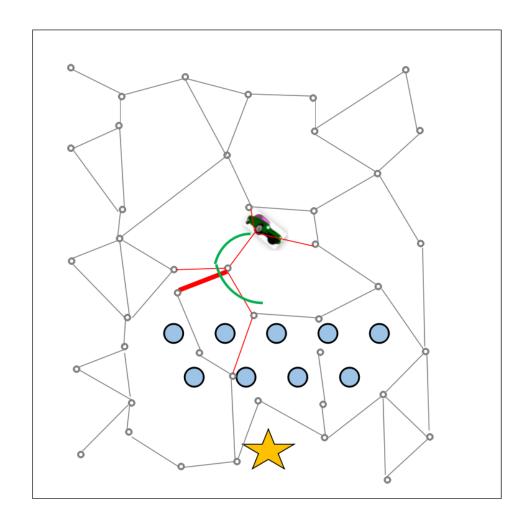
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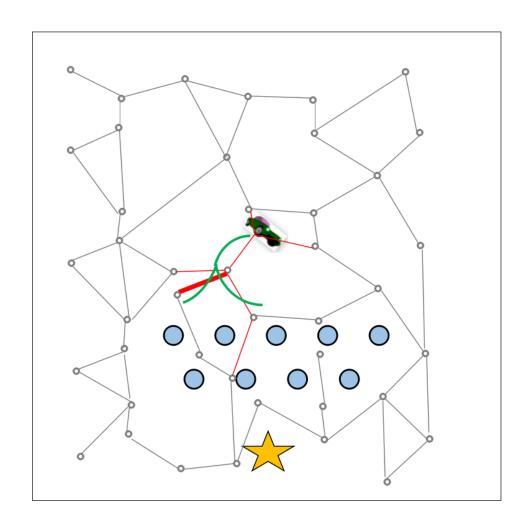
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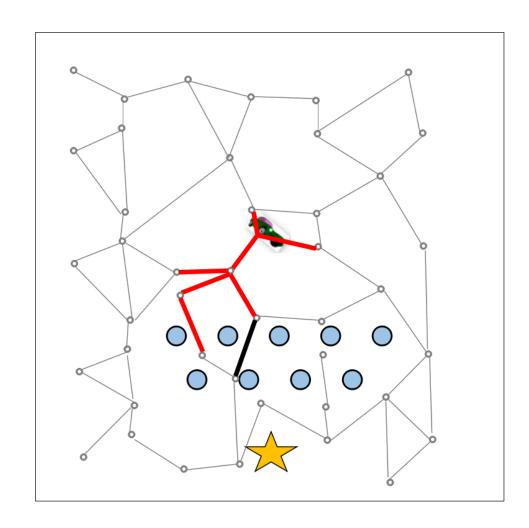
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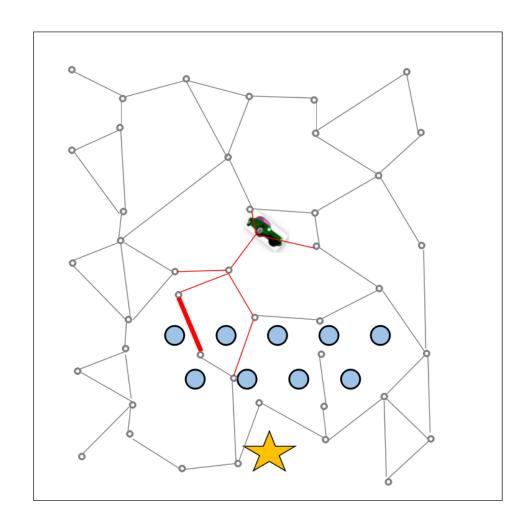
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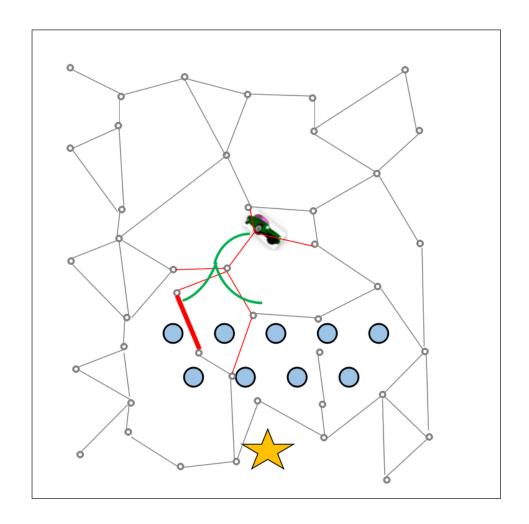
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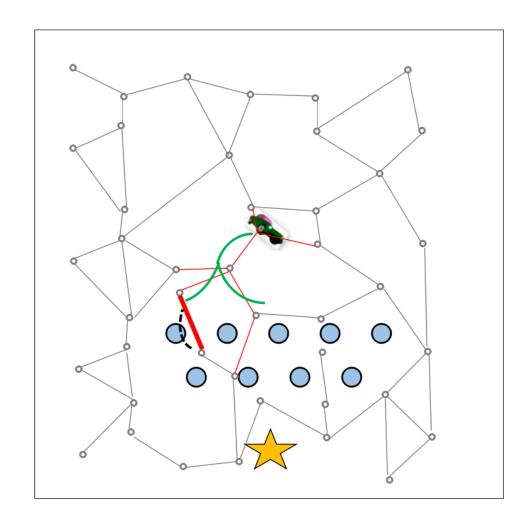
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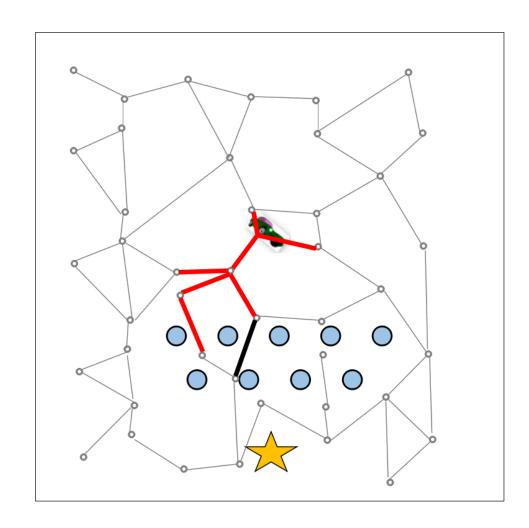
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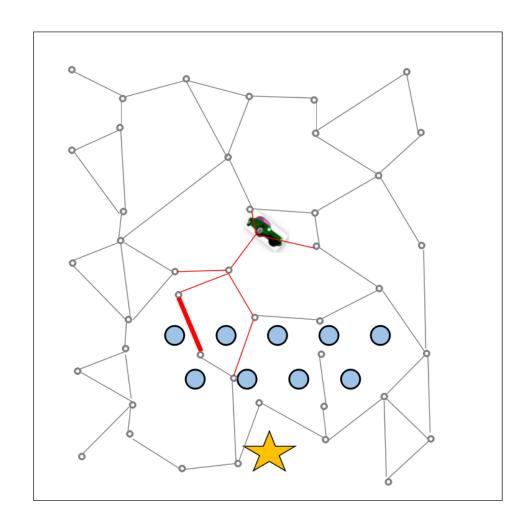
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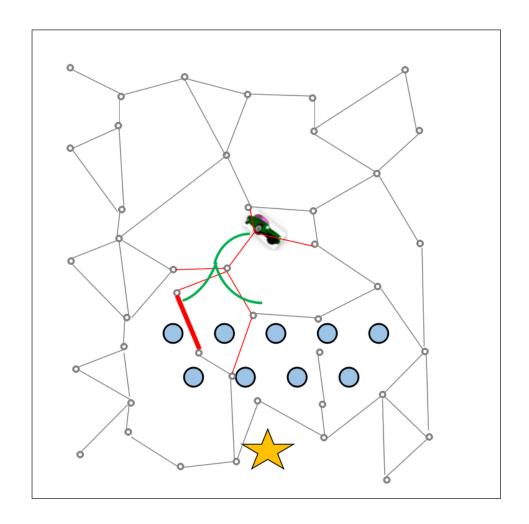
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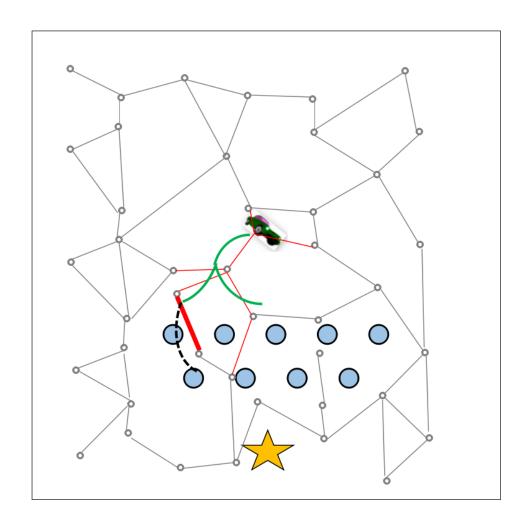
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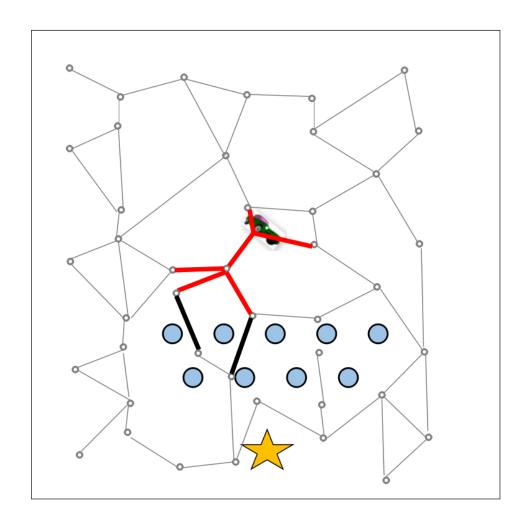
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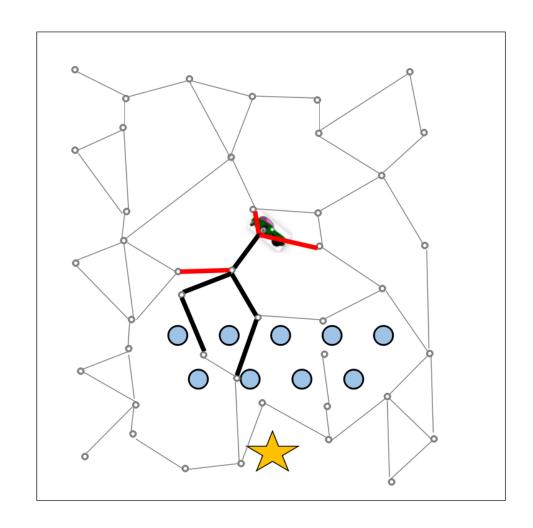
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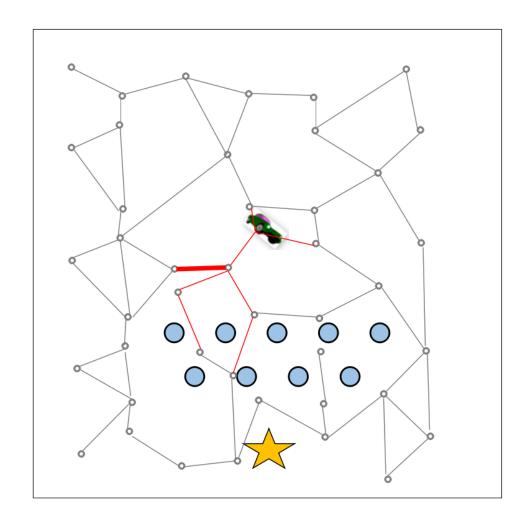
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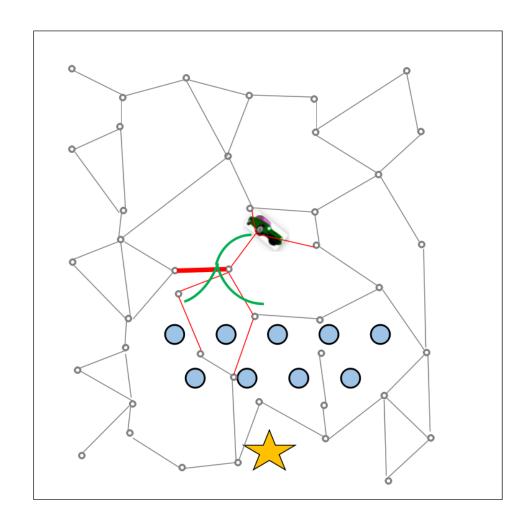
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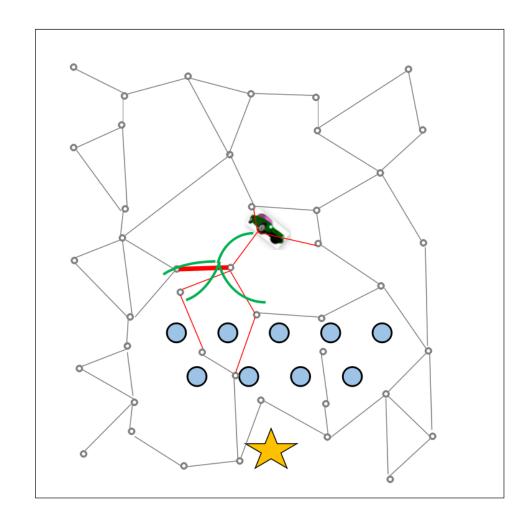
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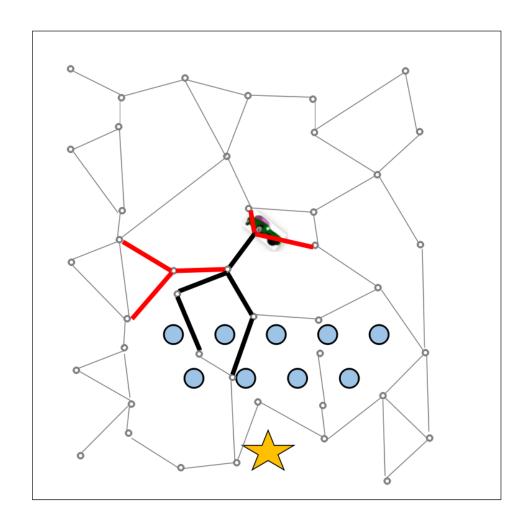
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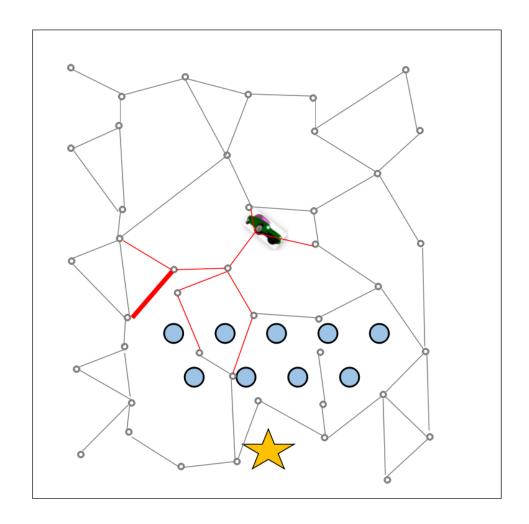
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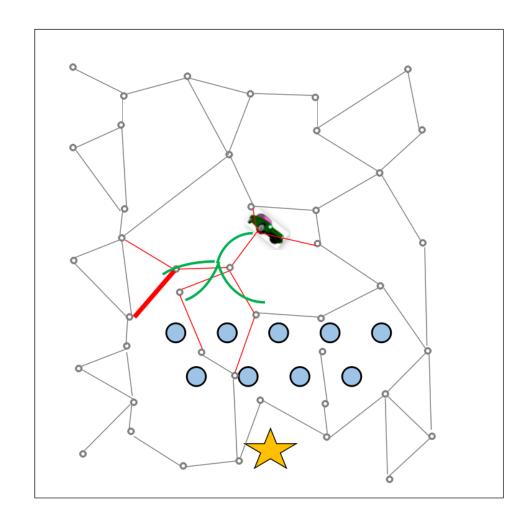
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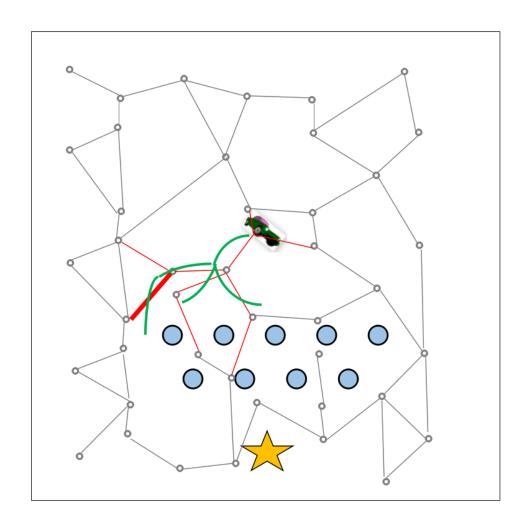
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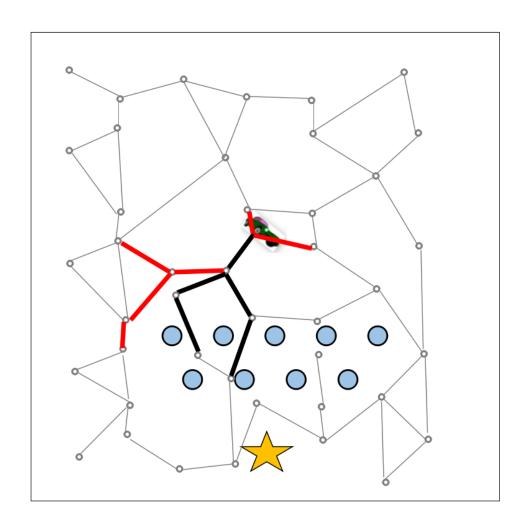
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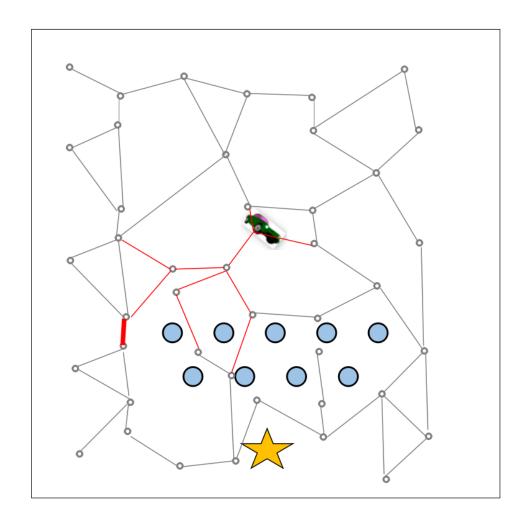
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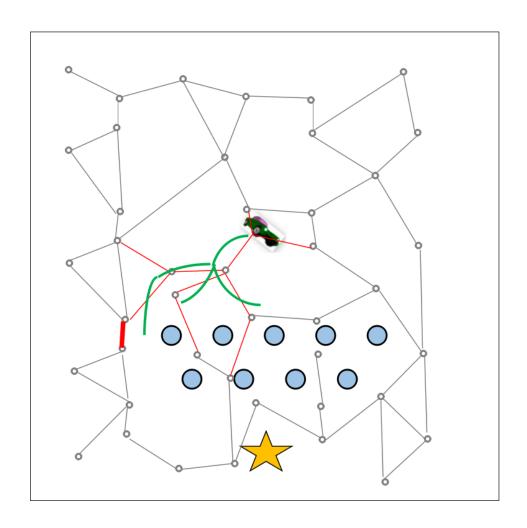
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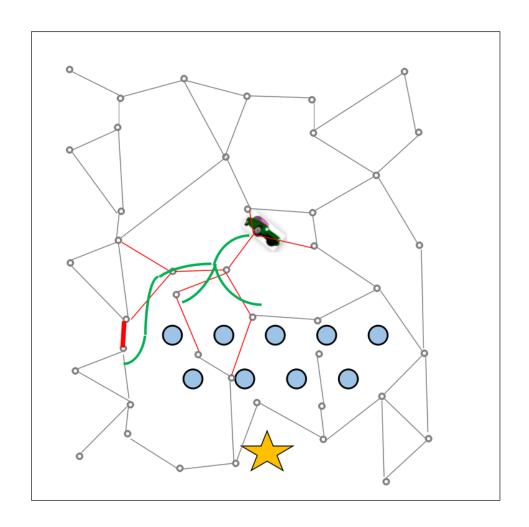
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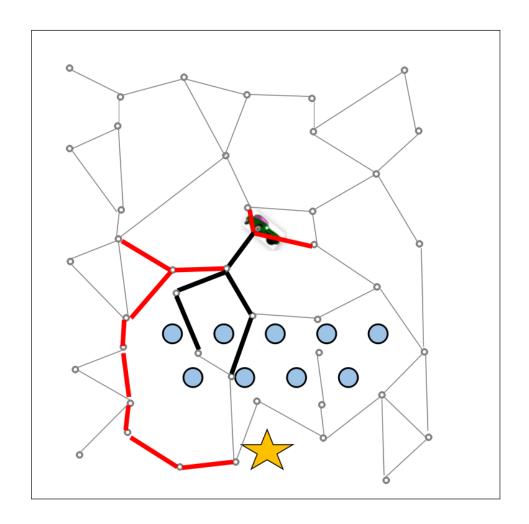
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Global Effort
Estimates

BEAST

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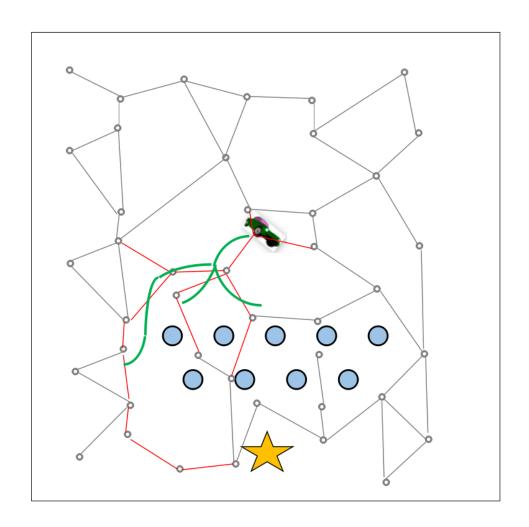
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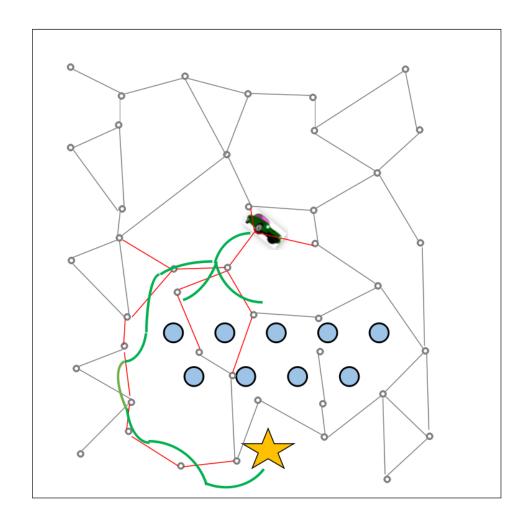
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## Effort-guided Planning: BEAST

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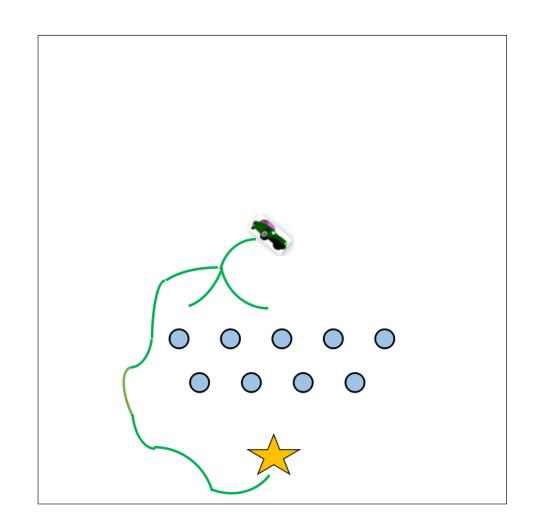
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Estimate effort  $\rightarrow$  Guide motion tree growth toward easy way

## Effort-guided Planning: BEAST

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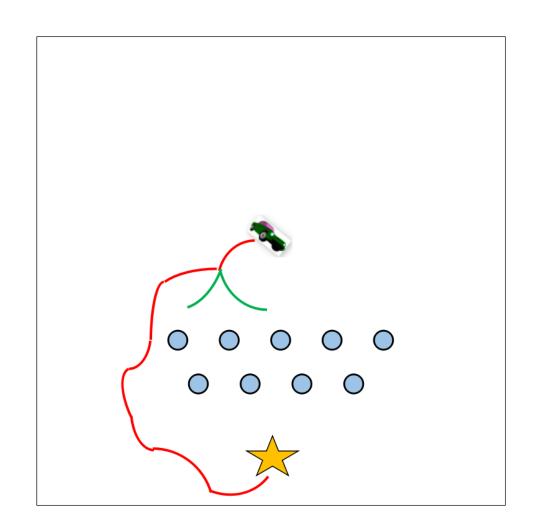
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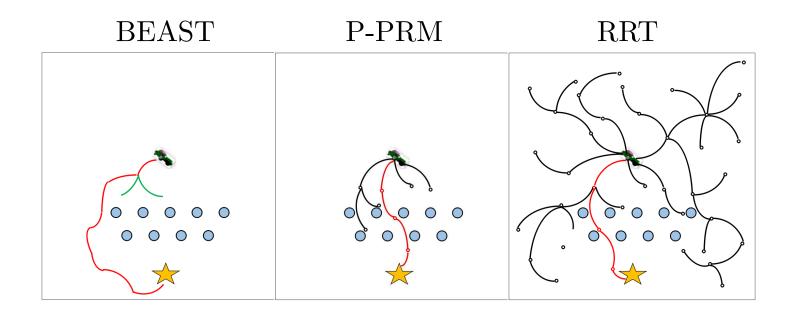
Conclusion



Estimate effort  $\rightarrow$  Guide motion tree growth toward easy way

### Effort-guided Planning: BEAST





Beast find solution faster than P-PRM and RRT

#### Introduction

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#### Experiments

- **■** Environments
- Results

Conclusion

# **Experiments**

#### Environments and Set up

#### Introduction

#### BEAST

#### Experiments

- **■** Environments
- Results
- Conclusion

- Open Motion Planning Library (OMPL)
   ompl.kavrakilab.org
   RRT, KPIECE
   Dynamic Car, Blimp, Quadrotor
- We implementedP-PRMHovercraft
- 5 start-goal pairs
- 50 random seeds



(a) car and hovercraft



(b) open area



(c) 3 ladder



(d) single wall



(e) 2D forest



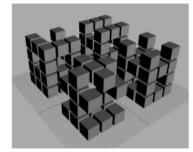
(f) blimp



(g) quadrotor



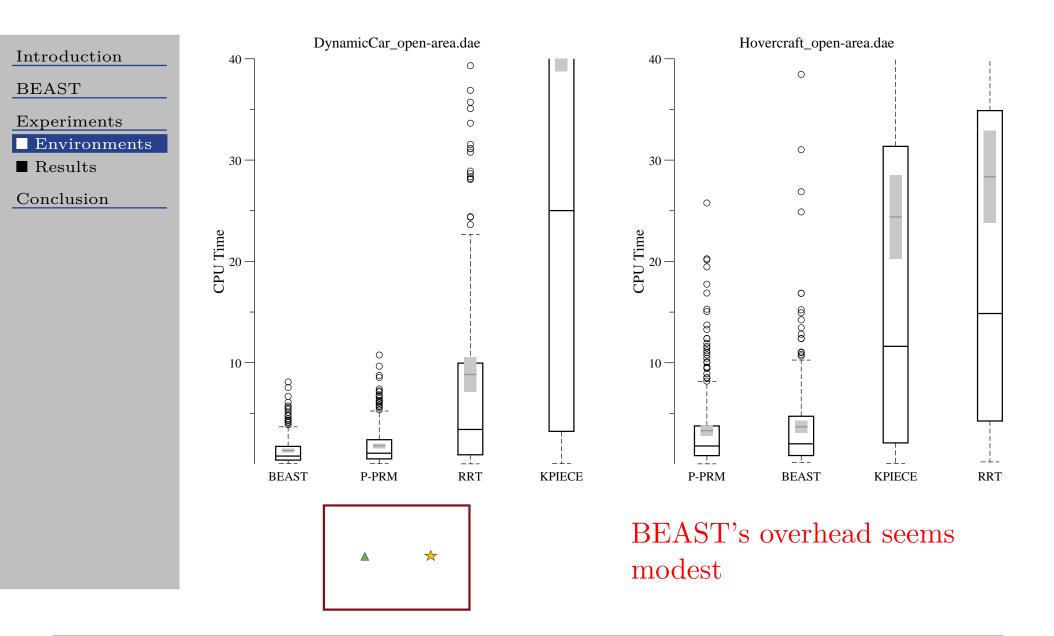
(h) 3D forest



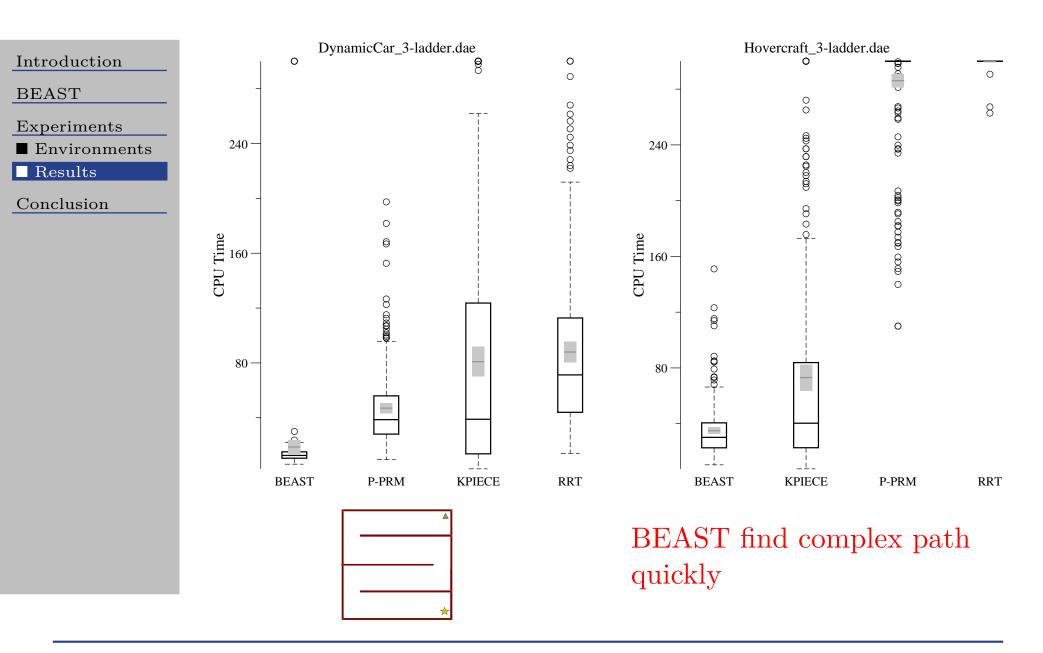
(i) fifthelement

Tianyi Gu (UNI

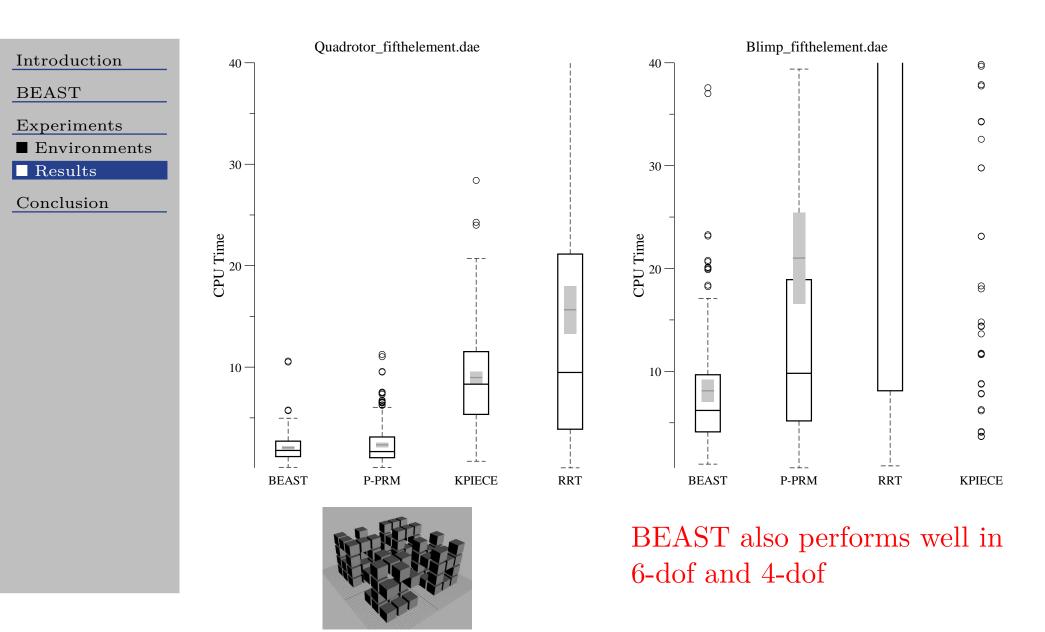
### Results: Open Area with Dynamic car & Hovercraft



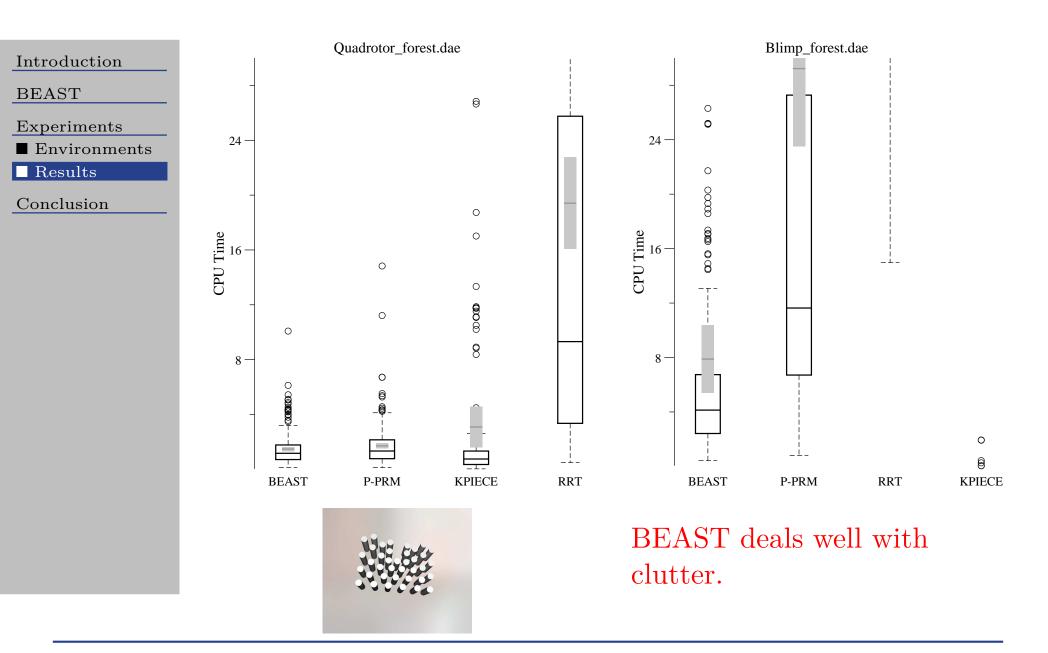
### Results: 3-ladder with Dynamic car & Hovercraft



### Results: Fifth-element with Quadrotor & Blimp



### Results: 3D Forest with Quadrotor & Blimp



#### Results

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Does fast planning yield high-cost plans?

Goal achievement time = planning time + trajectory time

(As factor of BEAST, 95% confidence intervals for the median)

map	vehicle	P-PRM	<b>KPIECE</b>	RRT
open area	car	1.0-1.1	1.8-2.3	1.0-1.2
	hover.	1.0–1.1	1.6–1.9	1.4 - 1.8
single wall	car	1.0-1.1	1.2-1.4	1.0-1.1
	hover.	$\infty$ – $\infty$	1.1 - 1.3	$\infty$ – $\infty$
3 ladder	car	1.0-1.1	1.2-1.3	1.1–1.2
	hover.	$\infty$ – $\infty$	1.0 - 1.1	$\infty$ – $\infty$
2D forest	car	0.9–1.1	$\infty$ – $\infty$	1.4–1.8
	hover.	0.8–0.9	$2.8-\infty$	$\infty$ – $\infty$
3D forest	quad.	0.9–1.0	1.0-1.2	1.1–1.4
	blimp	1.0–1.1	$\infty$ – $\infty$	1.9 - 2.4
fifthelement	quad.	0.8-1.0	0.9-1.0	1.3-1.6
	blimp	0.9–0.9	$\infty$ – $\infty$	1.0-1.3

GAT of BEAST is similar to P-PRM and better than KPIECE and RRT

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■ Summary

## Conclusion

### Summary

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■ Summary

- 1. Explicit reasoning about planning effort
- 2. Find solutions faster than cost-guided planning
- 3. Continue the transfer of ideas from heuristic graph search to sampling-based motion planning:
  - Abstraction-based heuristics
  - Explicit estimates of effort
  - Online learning for metareasoning

# Questions?

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Questions

■ Questions?



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Back-up Slides

■ Limitation

■ Internal

Sampling

# Back-up Slides

#### Limitation

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#### Back-up Slides

- Limitation
- Internal Sampling

- If abstract misses important aspects of the problem, BEAST may not provide much speed-up
- If the problem is very simple, the overhead of forming and maintaining the abstraction may not be worth the possible decrease in state propagation and collision checking
- Ignore solution cost

### **Internal Sampling**

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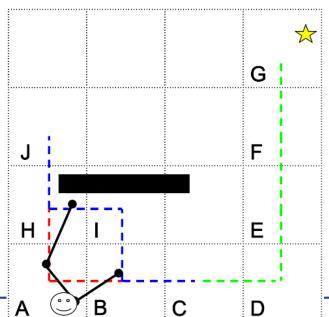
Back-up Slides

■ Limitation

■ Internal Sampling

Benefit of internal sampling? Add more samples to the destination region so that increase the chance it can further propagate outward.

$$te(e) = ee(e) + \min_{e_2 \in e.out} \frac{e_2 \cdot \alpha + e_2 \cdot \beta + 1/n}{e_2 \cdot \alpha + 1/n} + te(e_2 \cdot dest)$$



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