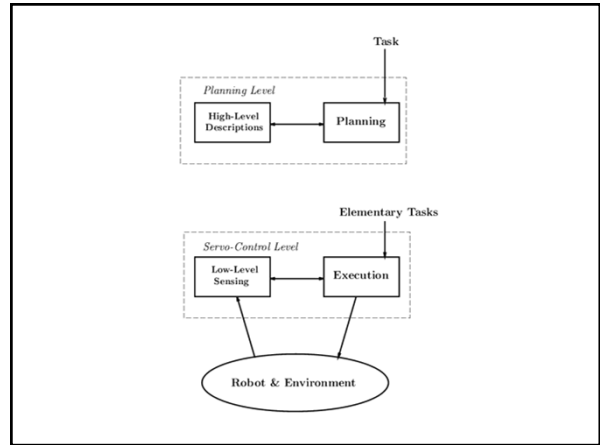
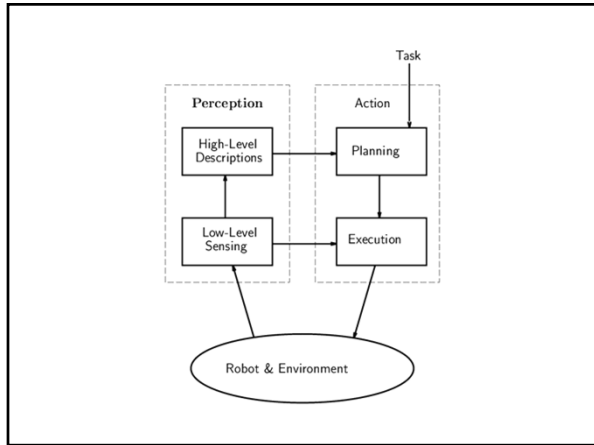
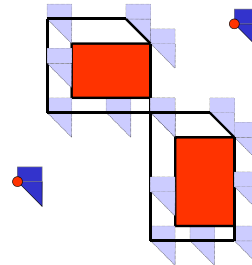
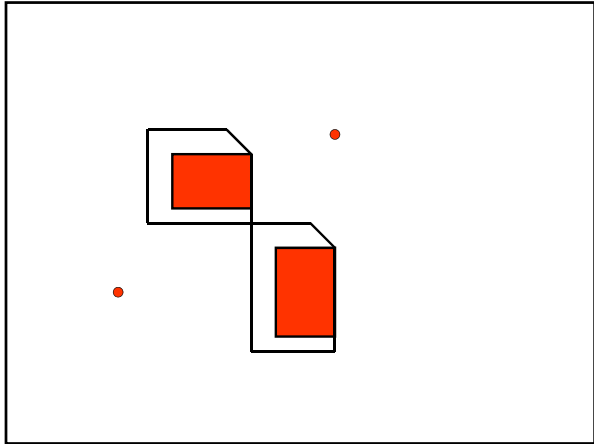


# Collision Avoidance



# Configuration Space



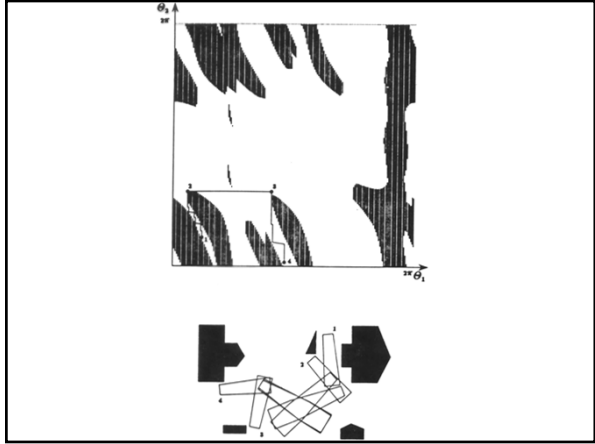
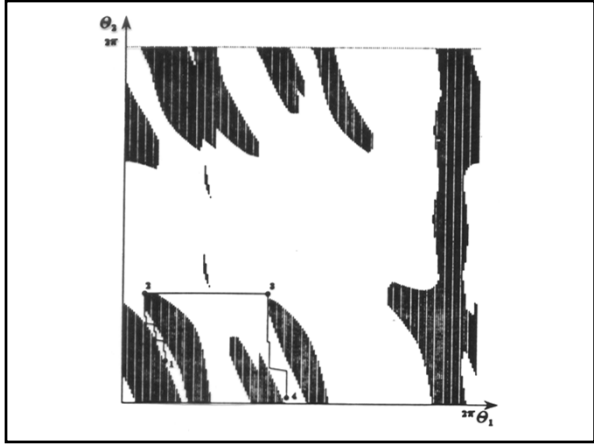
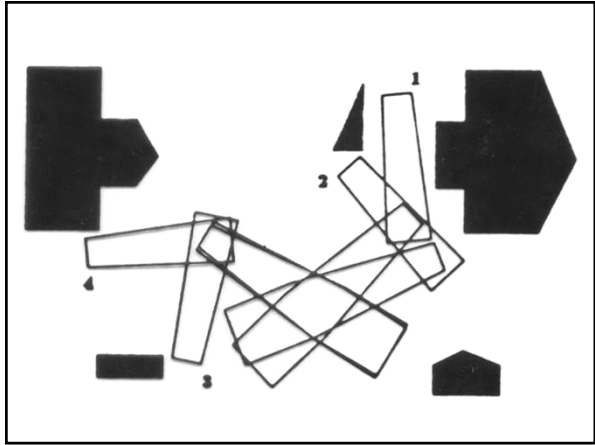
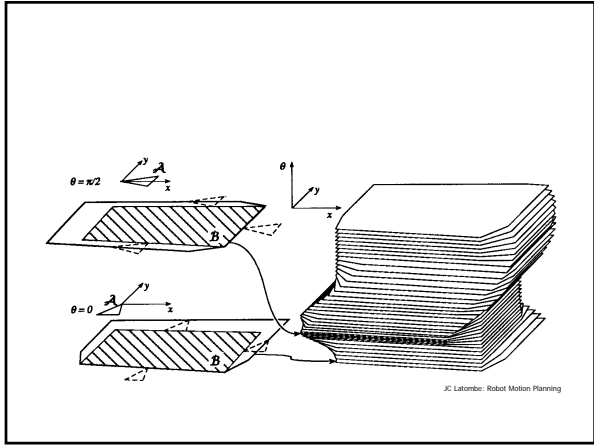


Convex Polygonal Mobile Robot (3 DOF)

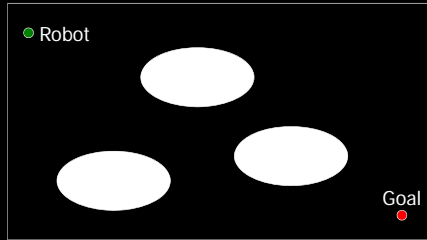
$\theta = \theta_1$

$\theta = \theta_2$

J.C. Latombe: Robot Motion Planning



## Motion Planning for a Point Robot



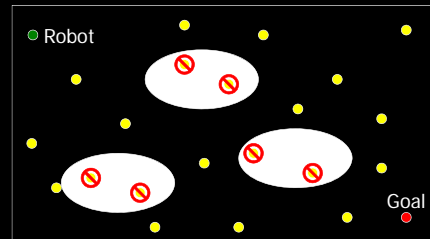
## Motion Planning for $n$ DOF

- Exact methods only of theoretical value
- More practical: discretize c-space to compute c-obstacles
- Problem: computational complexity grows exponentially in  $n$

## Randomized Roadmap

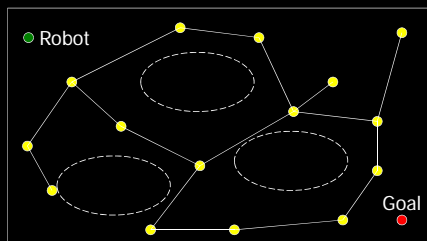
- Observation: most costly operation is computation of c-space obstacles
- Idea: don't compute them!
- (That doesn't quite work, of course. So we'll compute them implicitly, rather than explicitly.)

## Randomized Roadmap



Remember: Now we are in  $n$ -dimensional space!

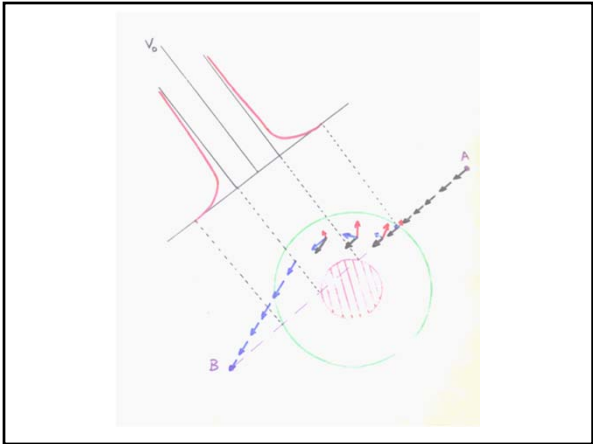
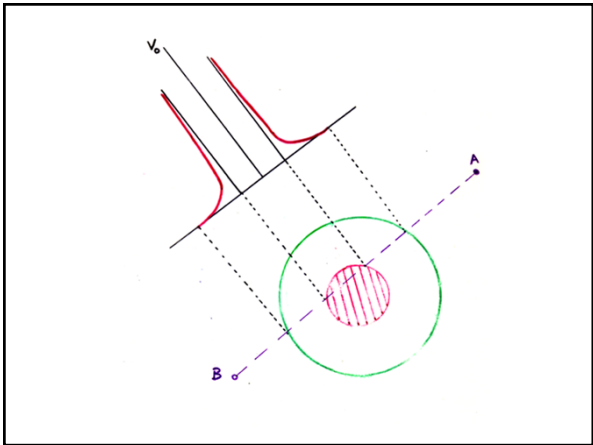
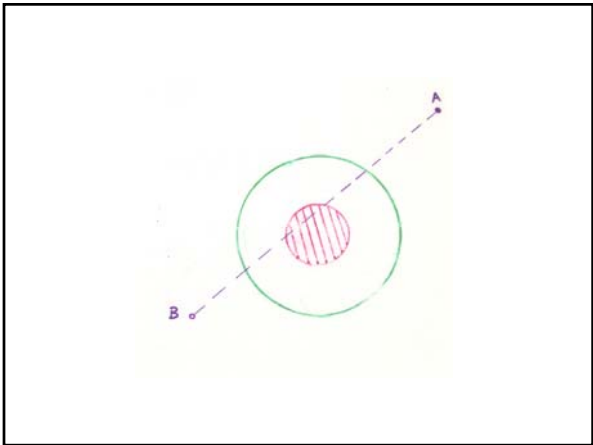
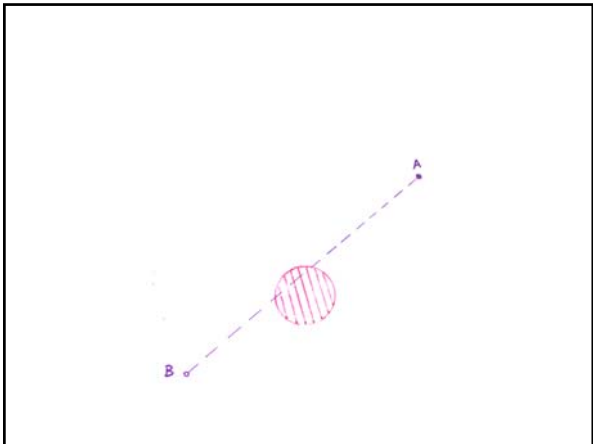
## Randomized Roadmap



We implicitly computed an approximation of c-obstacles by randomly sampling the configuration space. A simple planner connects randomly chosen, collision-free configurations.

## Artificial Potential Field

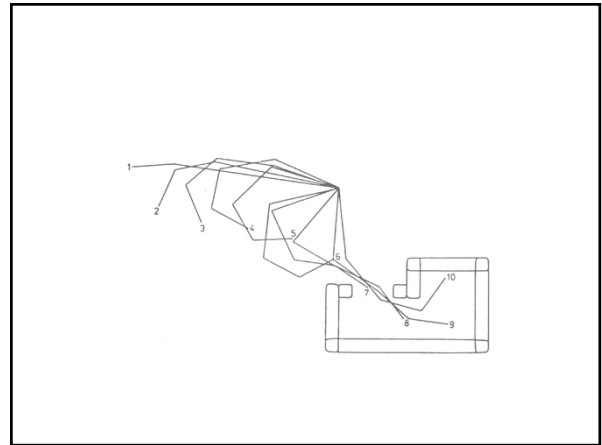
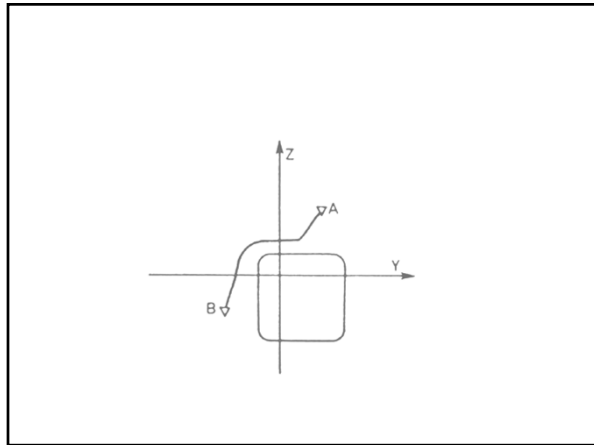
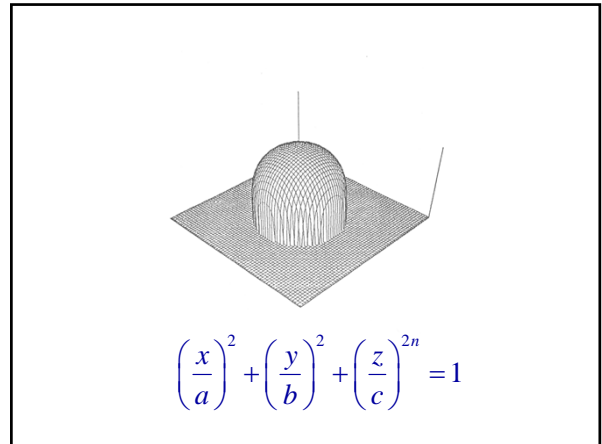
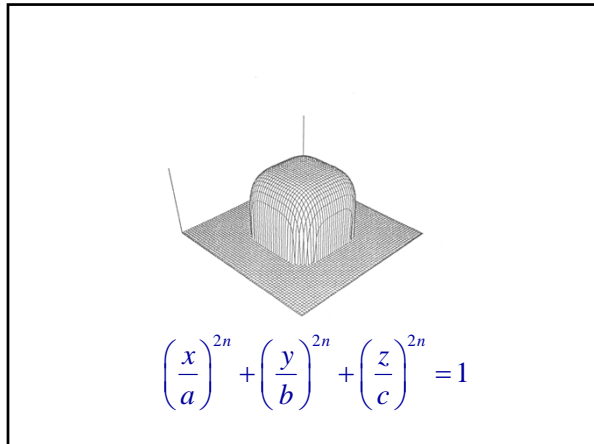
robotics  
in three acts



**Repulsive Potential Field**

$$U_O(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\eta\left(\frac{1}{f(\mathbf{x})} - \frac{1}{f(\mathbf{x}_0)}\right)^2 & \text{if } f(\mathbf{x}) \leq f(\mathbf{x}_0); \\ 0 & \text{if } f(\mathbf{x}) > f(\mathbf{x}_0). \end{cases}$$

$$U_O(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\eta\left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\right)^2 & \text{if } \rho \leq \rho_0; \\ 0 & \text{if } \rho > \rho_0. \end{cases}$$

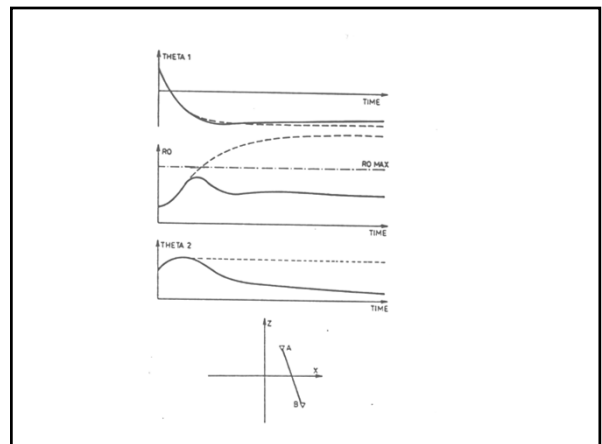


### Joint Limits Avoidance

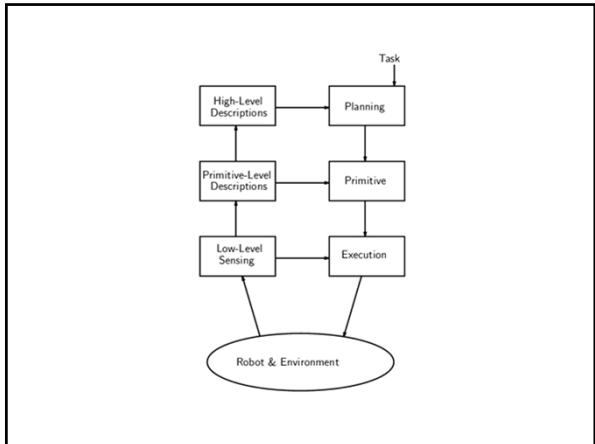
$$\gamma_{\underline{q}_i} = \begin{cases} \eta \left( \frac{1}{\rho_i} - \frac{1}{\rho_{i(0)}} \right) \frac{1}{\rho_i^2} & \text{if } \rho_i \leq \rho_{i(0)}; \\ 0 & \text{if } \rho_i > \rho_{i(0)}; \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma_{\bar{q}_i} = \begin{cases} -\eta \left( \frac{1}{\bar{\rho}_i} - \frac{1}{\bar{\rho}_{i(0)}} \right) \frac{1}{\bar{\rho}_i^2} & \text{if } \bar{\rho}_i \leq \bar{\rho}_{i(0)}; \\ 0 & \text{if } \bar{\rho}_i > \bar{\rho}_{i(0)}; \end{cases}$$

$$\rho_i = q_i - \underline{q}_i;$$

$$\bar{\rho}_i = \bar{q}_i - q_i.$$


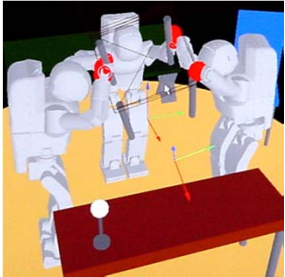
# robotics in three acts



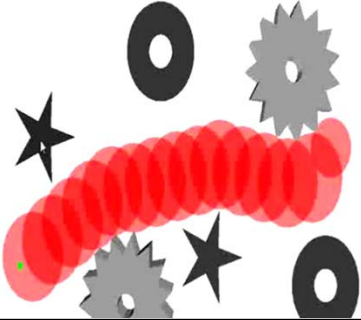
## Elastic Planning

*Real-time collision-free path modification*

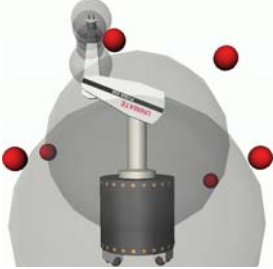
Connecting  
*Reactive Local Avoidance*  
with  
*Global Motion Planning*



## Elastic Band

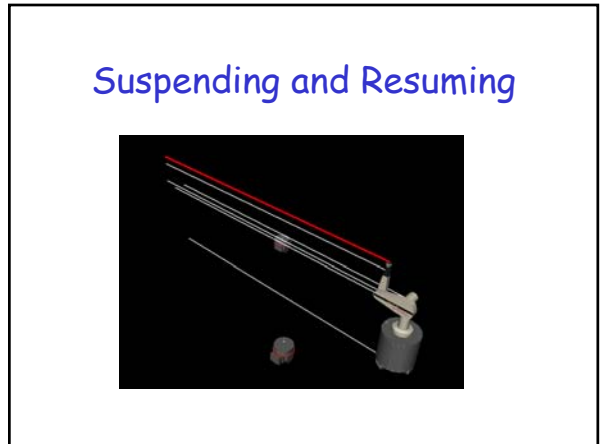
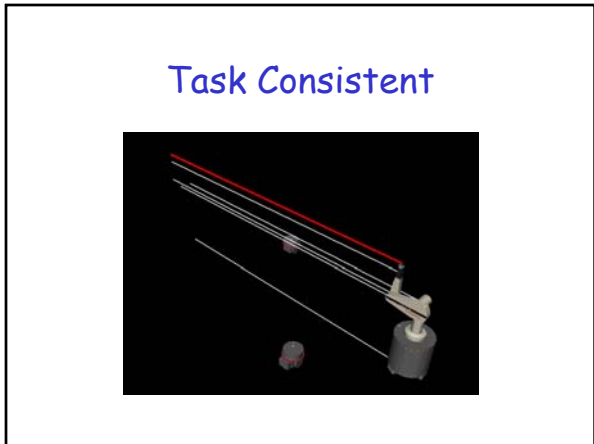
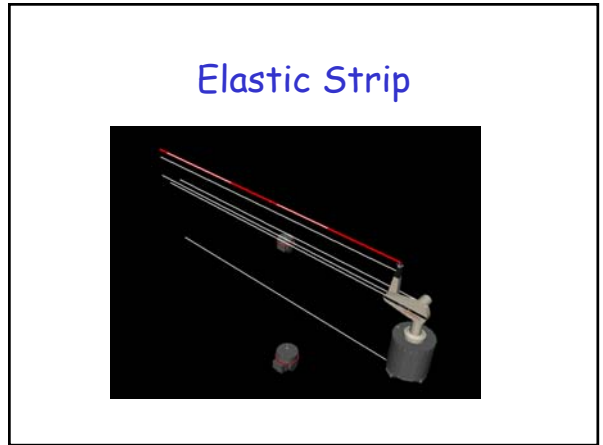
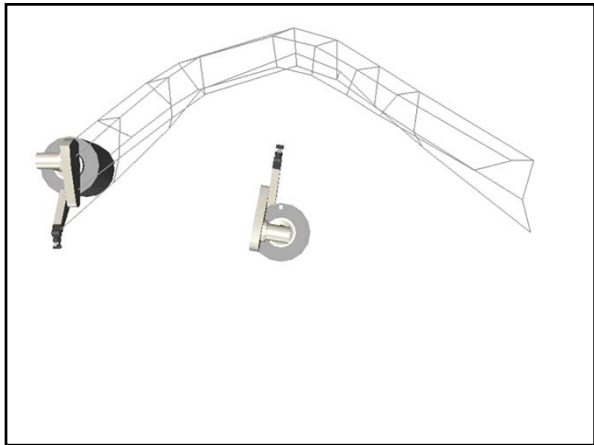
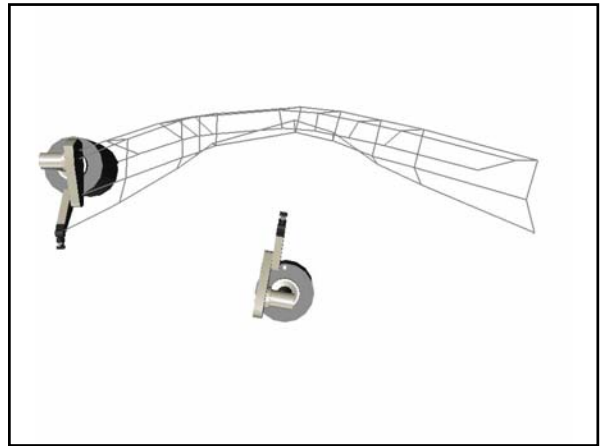
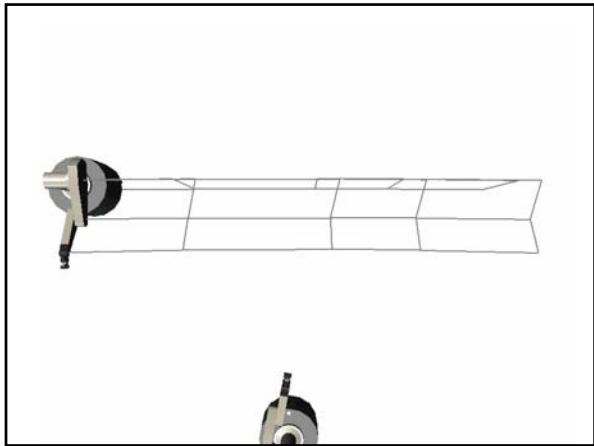


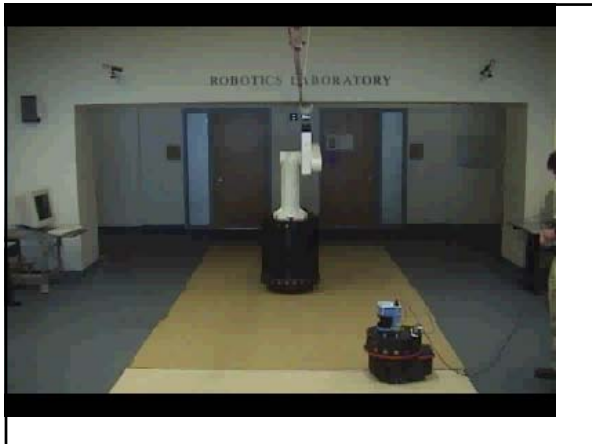
## Free-Space Representation



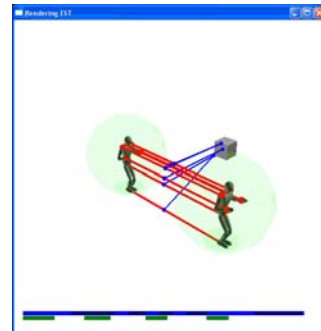
## Free-Space Tunnel







### Computationally Efficient



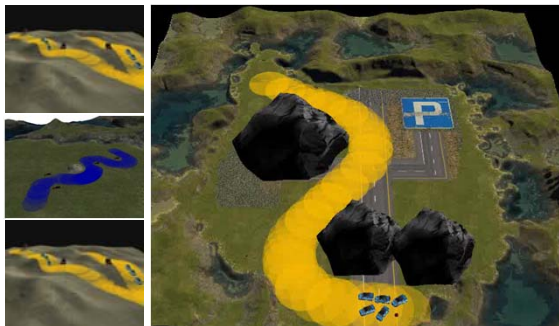
### Elastic Strip for a Mobile-Manipulator Robot



### Elastic Planning



### Global Path Modification



# Real-Time Motion Modification

