Application of Interval Analysis : safe path planning

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DEMAR / LIRMM / INRIA

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Path planning problem

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Path planning problem

Safe path planning

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Path planning problem

Safe path planning

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Safety



- Safety
- few sensors



- Safety
- ${\scriptstyle \bullet}$ few sensors \Rightarrow No feedback , No control loop.

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- Safety
- ${\scriptstyle \bullet}$ few sensors \Rightarrow No feedback , No control loop.
- Validation on humanoid robots.

Modeling



Fig.: 2D model of paraplegian patient under FES

We modelize the patient as a serial chain with 6 degrees of freedom in the saittal plane.

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modeling

Forward recurrency (i =1 to N) Given $q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}, X_0, \dot{X}_0, \ddot{X}_0$

$$X_{i} = f_{1}(X_{i-1}, q_{i})$$

$$\dot{X}_{i} = f_{2}(\dot{X}_{i-1}, q_{i}, \dot{q}_{i})$$

$$\ddot{X}_{i} = f_{3}(\ddot{X}_{i-1}, q_{i}, \dot{q}_{i}, \ddot{q}_{i})$$
(1)

With

$$X_i = [x_i, y_i, \theta_i]^T$$
(2)



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modeling

Backward recuurency : (i = N to 0)

$$F_i = g(F_{i+1}, q_i, \dot{q}_i, \ddot{q}_i, X_i, \dot{X}_i, \ddot{X}_i)$$

$$\tag{1}$$

With

$$F_i = [Fx_i, Fy_i, \Gamma_i]^T$$
(2)

Image: A matrix



A motion is defined through the vector ${\bf P}$

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 $\forall i, \forall t \in [t_0, t_N] \quad g_i(\mathbf{P}, t) \leq 0$

A motion is defined through the vector **P** The path planning problem is to find the best **P** that :

> $\min \int_{0}^{T} F(\mathbf{P}, t) dt$ $\forall i, \forall t \in [t_{0}, t_{N}] \quad g_{i}(\mathbf{P}, t) \leq 0$ $\forall j \quad h_{i}(\mathbf{P}) = 0$ (3)

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$$\forall i, \forall t \in [t_{0}, t_{N}] \quad g_{i}(\mathbf{P}, t) \leq 0$$

$$\forall j \quad h_{i}(\mathbf{P}) = 0$$
(3)

Semi-Infinite Programming [Hettich and Kortanek(1993)]

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Set of equality constraints :

$$\forall j \quad h_j(\mathbf{P}) = 0 \tag{4}$$

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Used to define the motion.

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Usually this constraints must be satisfied for discrete instants

Set of inequality constraints :

$$\forall i, \forall t \in [t_0, t_N] \quad g_i(\mathbf{P}, t) \le 0 \tag{5}$$

Image: A math the second se

Set of inequality constraints :

$$\forall i, \forall t \in [t_0, t_N] \quad g_i(\mathbf{P}, t) \le 0 \tag{5}$$

• joint position, velocity and torque

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Set of inequality constraints :

$$\forall i, \forall t \in [t_0, t_N] \quad g_i(\mathbf{P}, t) \le 0 \tag{5}$$

- joint position, velocity and torque
- balance (ZMP [Vukobratović and Borovac(2004)])

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This constraints must be satisfied over whole motion duration

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- balance (ZMP [Vukobratović and Borovac(2004)])

This constraints must be satisfied over whole motion duration

We present a new method to deal with the inequality constraints.

The algorithms cannot deal with continuous functions.

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$$\forall i, \forall t \in [t_0, t_N] \quad g_i(\mathbf{P}, t) \le 0 \tag{6}$$

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(7)

Into

$$\forall i, \forall t_k \in \{t_0, t_1, ..., t_{N-1}, t_N\} \quad g_i(\mathsf{P}, t_k) \leq 0$$

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Continuous time interval \Rightarrow Set of discrete time-point (grid)

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Continuous time interval \Rightarrow Set of discrete time-point (grid)

[Reemtsen(1998)] presents how to compute and adapt $\{t_0, t_1, ..., t_{N-1}, t_N\}$

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Usual Discretization : Illustration of constraint violation



Fig.: Representation of ZMP(t)

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Usual Discretization : Illustration of constraint violation



We take 10 points to evaluate the constraint function

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Usual Discretization : Illustration of constraint violation



Fig.: Representation of ZMP(t)

The points satisfy the constraint whereas the continuous function violate it

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Usual Discretization : Illustration of constraint violation



(a) t = 0s (b) t = 0.2s (c) t = 0.4s (d) t = 0.6s

Fig.: Motion optimized with a time-point discretization

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Safe path planning : Definition

Safe path planning is a path planning algorithm that uses

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Safe path planning : Definition

Safe path planning is a path planning algorithm that uses • the same algorithms that usual path planning,

Safe path planning : Definition

Safe path planning is a path planning algorithm that uses

- the same algorithms that usual path planning,
- safe discretization.

$\forall i, \forall t \in [t_0, t_N] \quad g_i(\mathsf{P}, t) \leq 0$

(8)

$$\forall i, \forall t \in [t_0, t_N] \quad g_i(\mathbf{P}, t) \le 0$$

$$[t_0, t_N] = [t_0, t_1] \cup [t_1, t_2] \cup \ldots \cup [t_{N-1}, t_N]$$
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$$\forall i, \forall t \in [t_0, t_N] \quad g_i(\mathbf{P}, t) \le 0$$

$$[t_0, t_N] = [t_0, t_1] \cup [t_1, t_2] \cup \ldots \cup [t_{N-1}, t_N]$$
(9)

$$\forall i, \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots N\} \quad \max_{\forall \tau \in [t_{j-1}, t_j]} g_i(\mathbf{P}, \tau) \le 0 \tag{10}$$

$$\forall i, \forall t \in [t_0, t_N] \quad g_i(\mathbf{P}, t) \le 0 \tag{8}$$

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Continuous time interval \Rightarrow Set of time-interval

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Continuous time interval \Rightarrow Set of time-interval

The safe discretization is done through Interval Analysis.

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Safe discretization : illustration



Fig.: Representation of ZMP(t)

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Safe discretization : illustration



Fig.: Representation of ZMP(t)

Split into 10 time-intervals

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Safe discretization : illustration



Fig.: Representation of ZMP(t)

Compute the extrema through interval analysis

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Safe discretization : illustration



Fig.: Representation of ZMP(t)

Return the values to the algorithm

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Safe discretization : illustration



Fig.: Representation of ZMP(t)

The ZMP constraint is never violates \Rightarrow the robot keeps its balance

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Safe discretization : illustration



Fig.: Representation of ZMP(t)

Some Methods from Interval Analysis allow to get better computation [Hansen and Walster(2004)]

Safe discretization : Illustration



(a) t = 0s (b) t = 0.2s (c) t = 0.4s (d) t = 0.6s

Fig.: Motion optimized with a time-interval discretization

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Results : model for path planning

We did path planning :

We did path planning :

• with a 2D model in the sagittal plane of the lower limbs of HOAP-3

- ${\scriptstyle \bullet}$ with a 2D model in the sagittal plane of the lower limbs of HOAP-3
- considering 6 dof

- ${\scriptstyle \bullet}$ with a 2D model in the sagittal plane of the lower limbs of HOAP-3
- considering 6 dof
- to achieve a step of 7 cm

- with a 2D model in the sagittal plane of the lower limbs of HOAP-3
- considering 6 dof
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- minimizing the motion duration.

- with a 2D model in the sagittal plane of the lower limbs of HOAP-3
- considering 6 dof
- to achieve a step of 7 cm
- minimizing the motion duration.
- using C-FSQP

Results

	usual path planning	safe path planning
number of time-point/interval discretization	20	18

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Results

	usual path planning	safe path planning
number of time-point/interval discretization	20	18
computation time	18 min 45s	55 min

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Results

	usual path planning	safe path planning
number of		
time-point/interval	20	18
discretization		
computation time	18 min 45s	55 min
Motion Duration	0.35 s	0.44s

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Results

usual path planning	safe path planning
20	18
18 min 45s	55 min
0.35 s	0.44s
1510	232
	usual path planning 20 18 min 45s 0.35 s 1510

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Results

	usual path planning	safe path planning
number of		
time-point/interval	20	18
discretization		
computation time	18 min 45s	55 min
Motion Duration	0.35 s	0.44s
Number of iteration of the algorithm	1510	232

Tab.: Comparison of usual and safe path planning.

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Ongoing works :

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Ongoing works :

• improving interval computation

Ongoing works :

- improving interval computation
- ${\scriptstyle \bullet}$ computation of the gradient of the constraint with respect to ${\bf P}$

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- improving interval computation
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- creation of the Guaranteed Discretization Library http://www.lirmm.fr/~lengagne/GDL/

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Conclusion

Safe path planning is a new method wich :

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Conclusion

Safe path planning is a new method wich :

• uses the same algorithm than usual path planning,

Ongoing works :

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Conclusion

Safe path planning is a new method wich :

- uses the same algorithm than usual path planning,
- ensures the validity of the constraints for whole the motion duration,
Ongoing works & Conclusion

Ongoing works :

- improving interval computation
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Conclusion

Safe path planning is a new method wich :

- uses the same algorithm than usual path planning,
- ensures the validity of the constraints for whole the motion duration,
- can be generalized

Ongoing works & Conclusion

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Safe path planning is a new method wich :

- uses the same algorithm than usual path planning,
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- can be generalized
 - from one dimension (time) to N dimensions

Ongoing works & Conclusion

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Conclusion

Safe path planning is a new method wich :

- uses the same algorithm than usual path planning,
- ensures the validity of the constraints for whole the motion duration,
- can be generalized
 - from one dimension (time) to N dimensions
 - to more complex systems : 3D.

Thank you for your attention !

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