

Inevitable Collision States: a Probabilistic Perspective

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Overview

Context

ICS

Model of the future

Probabilistic ICS

Probabilistic ICS

Backward

ICS-CHECK

Algorithm

Forward ICS-CHECK

Algorithm

Results

Conclusion

Context

Safe autonomous navigation of a robotic system in open dynamic environments



DARPA Urban challenge 2007: the technology is here but accidents took place

⇒ **Motion safety remains an issue**

Probabilistic
Inevitable Collision
States

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Motion safety requires to [Fraichard, 2007]

1. reason about the future
2. with an appropriate look ahead

A concept that addresses these issues:

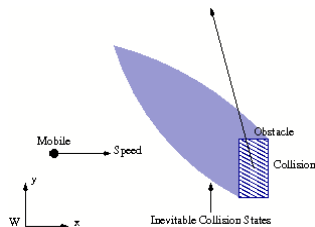
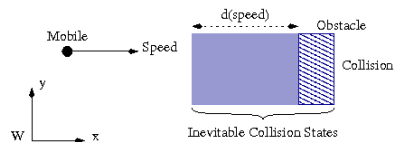
Inevitable Collision States [Fraichard & Asama, 2004]

Related concepts:

- ▶ Obstacle Shadow [Reif & sharir, 1985]
- ▶ Region of Inevitable Collision [LaValle & Kuffner, 2001]
- ▶ Viability Kernel: Viability Theory [Aubin, 1991]
- ▶ Backward Reachable Set [Mitchell & Tomlin, 2003]

Inevitable Collision States

State in which whatever the control trajectory sequence applied by the robotic system, a collision will eventually occur



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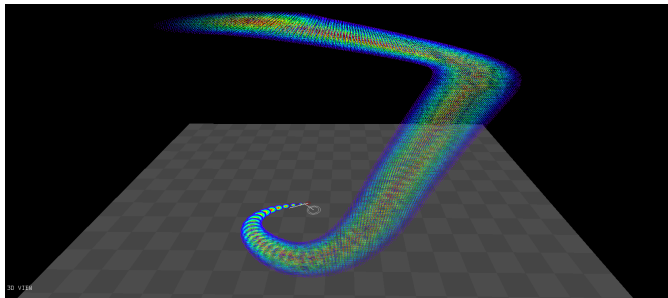
Conclusion

Probabilistic model of the future

Model for the future motion of Obstacles:

$P_{occ} [B_i, t](x_w, y_w)$ is available $\forall x_w, y_w, t, i$

→ Assumed available (can be built from various methods)



Lookahead is set to the time when the distributions of the obstacles are uniform

Contribution of this work :

Characterize ICS using a probabilistic model of the future
Probabilistic ICS-checking algorithms

Probabilistic ICS Definition (New notion)

$$P_{ICS}(s) = P(s \in ICS(\mathcal{B})) = \min_{\forall \tilde{u} \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}} (P_{ICS[\tilde{u}, \mathcal{B}]}(s))$$

Probabilistic ICS Checking Algorithm (New algorithm)
can be plugged into planning algorithm like Partial Motion
Planning or RRT (future works)

Backward Probabilistic ICS-CHECK Algorithm

Direct adaptation of the Deterministic ICS Checker

[Martinez Gomez & Fraichard, 2008]

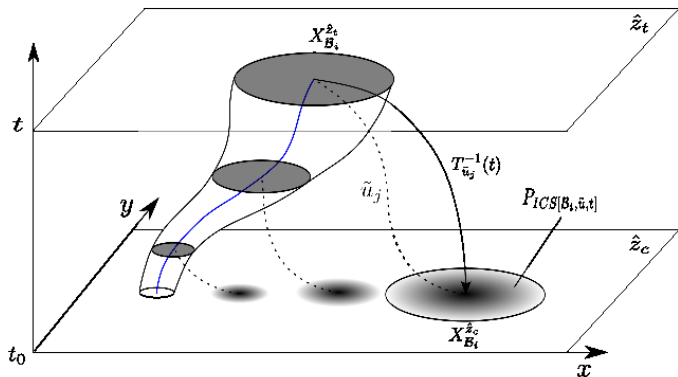
Key step 2 explained on next slide

1. Select \mathcal{E} with $\mathcal{E} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{U}}$, a subset of the whole set of possible future trajectories (conservative approximation)
2. Compute $P_{ICS}[\mathcal{B}_i, \tilde{u}_j, t](s)$ for all t , every \mathcal{B}_i and every $\tilde{u}_j \in \mathcal{E}$, $s \in \hat{\mathbf{z}}_c$
3. Compute $P_{ICS}[\mathcal{B}_i, \tilde{u}_j](s) = \bigcup_{t_0 \dots t_{l_a}} P_{ICS}[\mathcal{B}_i, \tilde{u}_j, t](s)$ for every \mathcal{B}_i and every $\tilde{u}_j \in \mathcal{E}$
4. Compute $P_{ICS}[\tilde{u}_j](s) = \bigcup_{i=1 \dots n_b} P_{ICS}[\mathcal{B}_i, \tilde{u}_j](s)$ for every $\tilde{u}_j \in \mathcal{E}$
5. Compute $P_{ICS}(s_c) = \min(P_{ICS}[\tilde{u}_j](s_c))$

Backward Probabilistic ICS-CHECK Algorithm

Step 2: Compute $P_{ICS[\mathcal{B}_i, \tilde{u}_j, t]}(s)$

\hat{z} slice reasoning [Martinez Gomez & Fraichard, 2008]:
Planary System State: $s = (x, y, \hat{z})$



Results for a \hat{z}_c slice

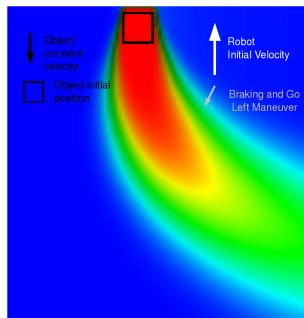
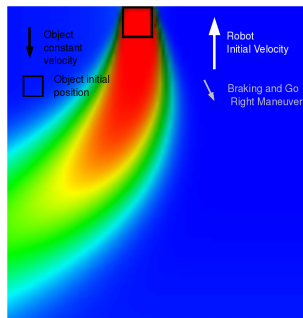
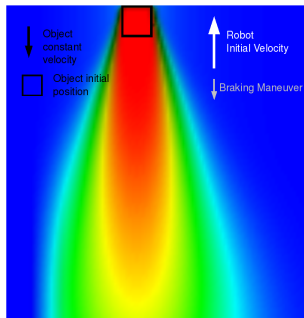
Computing probabilistic ICS for :

Point mass system with an initial state : $\dot{x} = 0$ $\dot{y} = 10$

3 different control trajectories

1 obstacle moving down (probabilistically)

Obstacle constant velocity : $\dot{x} = 0$ $\dot{y} = -10$



Control trajectory :

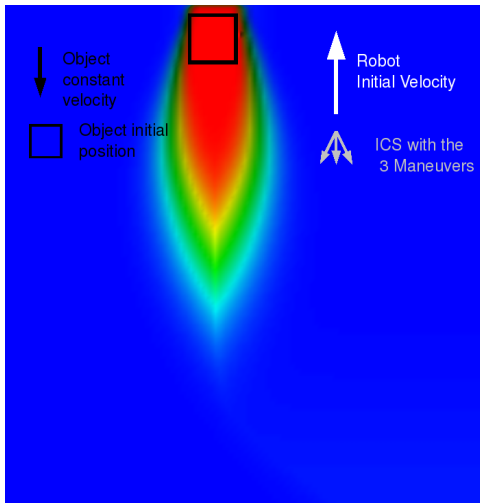
$$\ddot{x} = 0 \quad \ddot{y} = -1$$

$$\ddot{x} = +1 \quad \ddot{y} = -1$$

$$\ddot{x} = -1 \quad \ddot{y} = -1$$

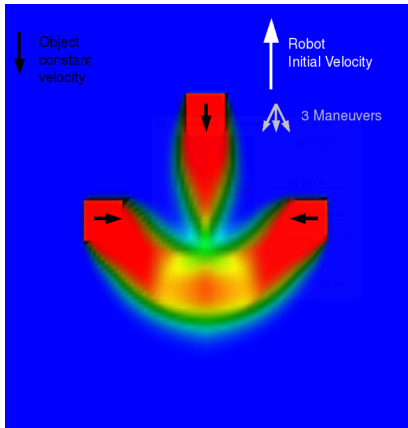
Results

The resulting probabilistic ICS set



Results

ICS set using 3 control trajectories and 3 obstacles



Complexity issue

Starting from the obstacle trajectory, it is not known beforehand which obstacle will influence the P_{ICS} of the state we want to check.

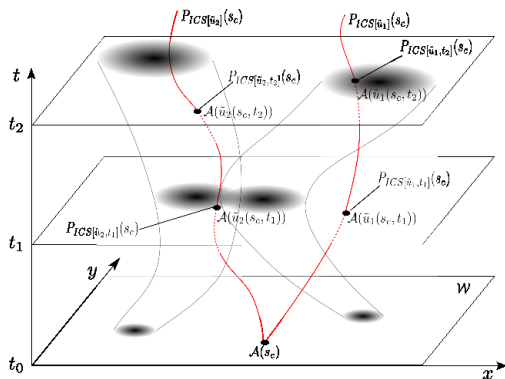
→ compute P_{ICS} for all the states that lead to a possible collision.

→ Find a more efficient algorithm

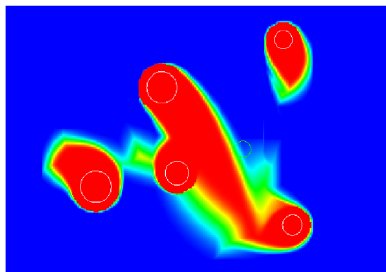
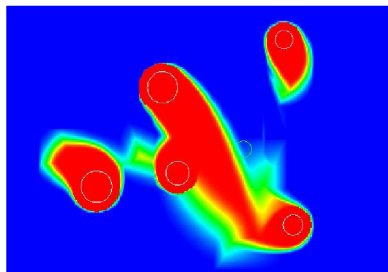
Start from the state to be checked : Evaluate a subset of forward reachable state

Forward Probabilistic ICS-CHECK Algorithm

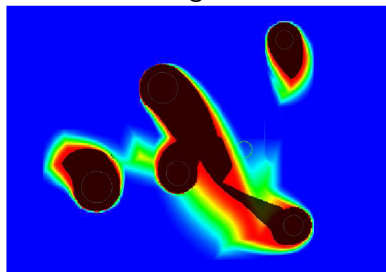
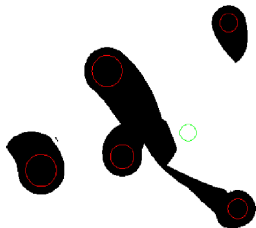
1. Select \mathcal{E}
2. Compute $P_{ICS}[\tilde{u}_j, t](s)$ for all t and every $\tilde{u}_j \in \mathcal{E}$
3. Compute $P_{ICS}[\tilde{u}_j](s) = \bigcup_{t_0 \dots t_{l_a}} P_{ICS}[\tilde{u}_j, t](s)$ for every $\tilde{u}_j \in \mathcal{E}$
4. Compute $P_{ICS}(s_c) = \min(P_{ICS}[\tilde{u}_j](s_c))$



Results



Backward and Forward PICS-CHECK algorithms



ICS-CHECK and ICS-CHECK overlay on PICS-CHECK

Conclusion

Contribution:

- ▶ Probabilistic ICS formulation of the ICS concept
- ▶ Presentation of 2 Probabilistic ICS-Checkers algorithms

Backward Probabilistic ICS-Check Algorithm :

- ▶ Costly

Forward Probabilistic ICS-Check Algorithm :

- ▶ Effective

Future Works: Embedding of PICS-CHECK Algorithms in navigation schemes

1. Reactive collision avoidance like ICS-Avoid [Martinez Gomez & Fraichard, 2009]
2. Global navigation scheme

Questions?

Thank you for your attention

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