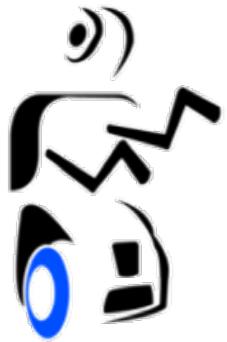
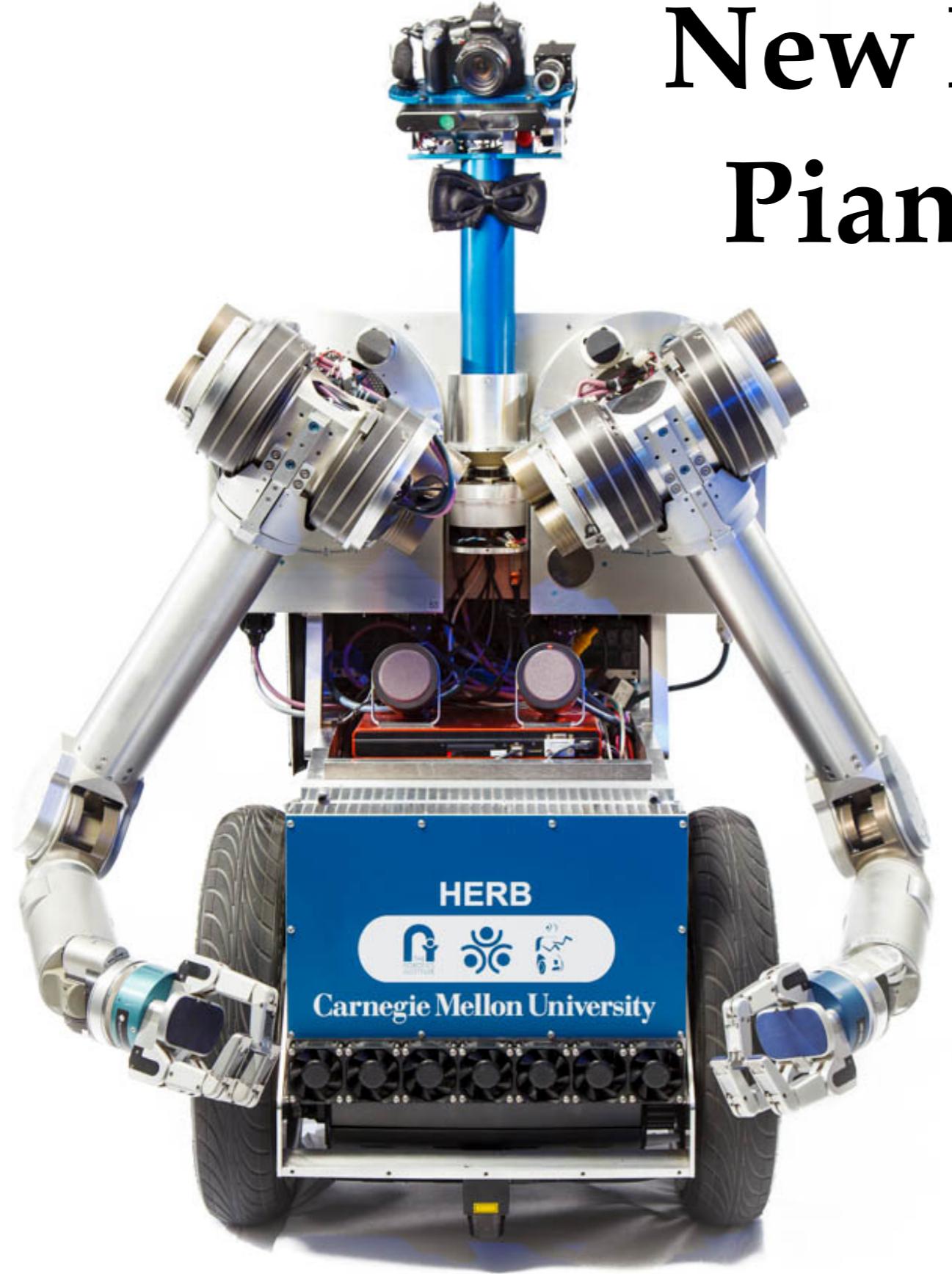


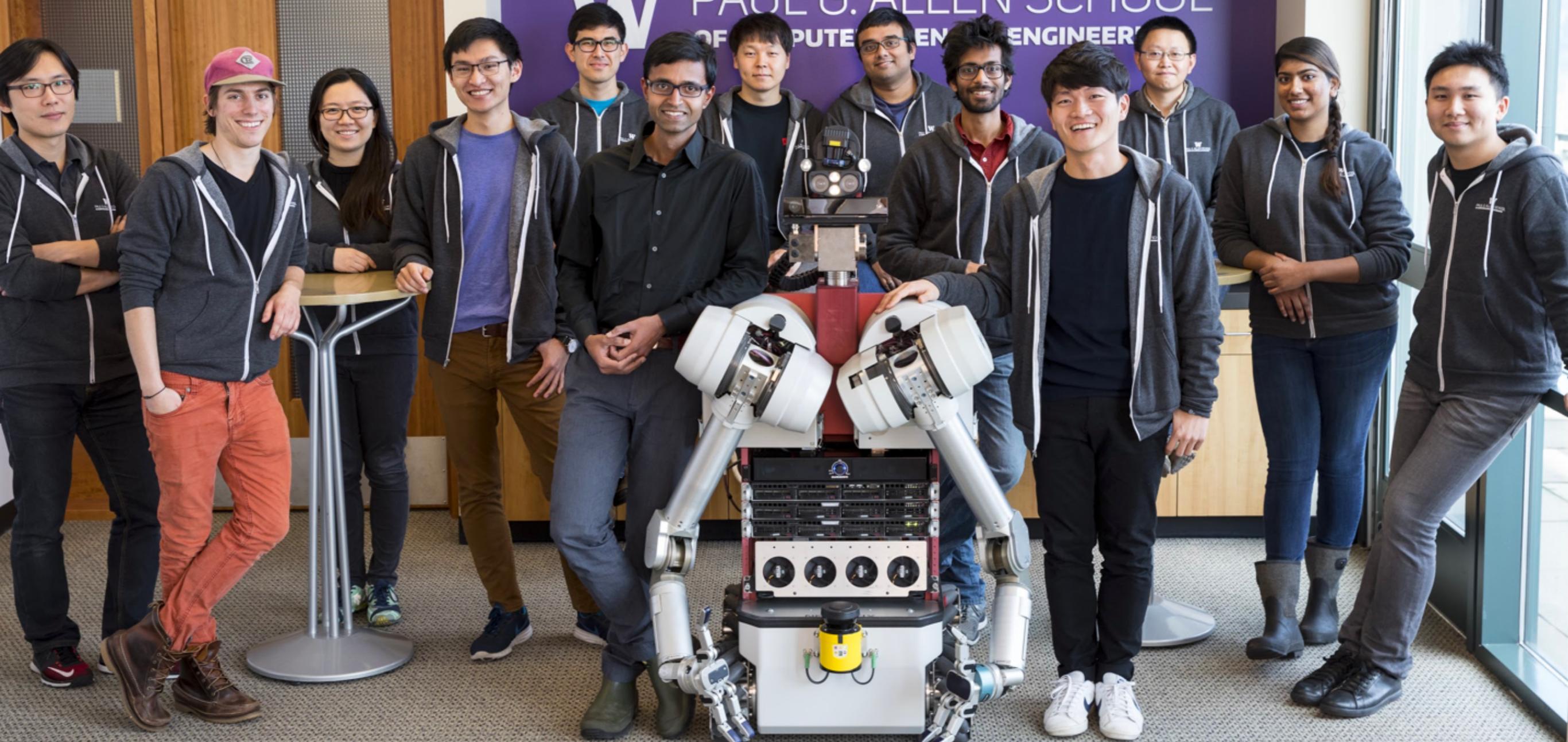
New Perspectives on the Piano Movers' Problem



Siddhartha Srinivasa
Boeing Endowed Professor
Personal Robotics Lab
University of Washington

CAII

PAUL G. ALLEN SCHOOL
OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



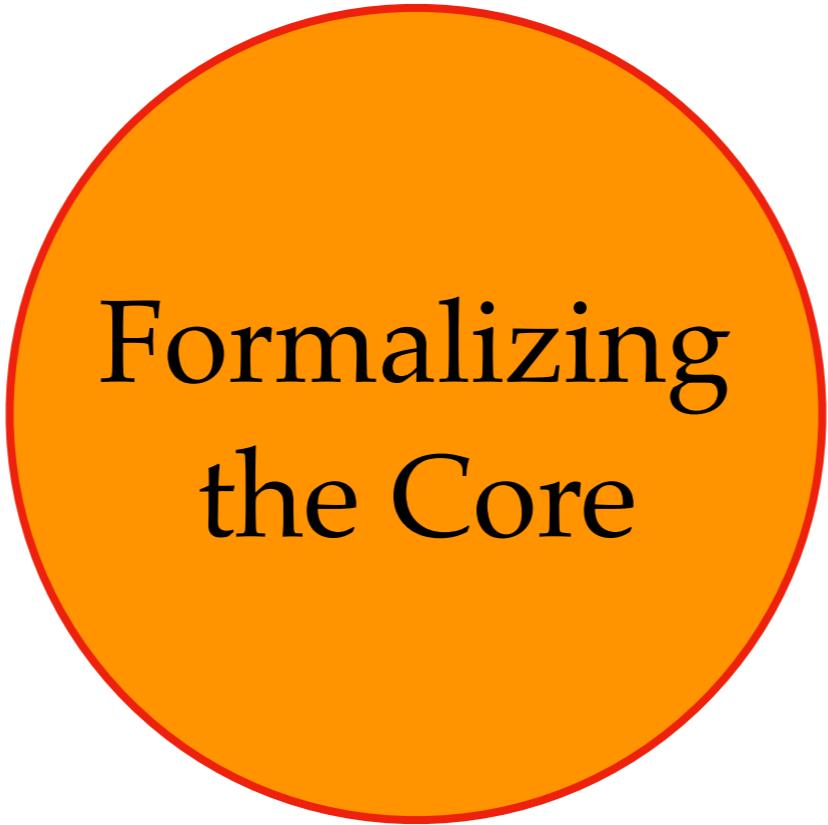
Manipulation



Personal Robotics Lab 
Carnegie Mellon University

Motion Planning is a technology

The screenshot shows the official website for OMPL (Open Motion Planning Library). The header includes navigation links for OMPL, Download, Documentation, Gallery, Code, Issues, Community, About, and Blog, along with a search bar. The main title "The Open Motion Planning Library" is prominently displayed in large blue text. Below the title is a detailed description of what OMPL is, mentioning it consists of state-of-the-art sampling-based motion planning algorithms and is designed to be integrated into other systems. Another section describes OMPL.app, which provides a graphical front-end for planning motions. At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Current version: 1.4.0" and "Click for citation, if you use OMPL in your work". To the right of the text is a 3D rendering of a car navigating through a rugged, rocky landscape with water features, illustrating the library's capabilities.



Formalizing
the Core

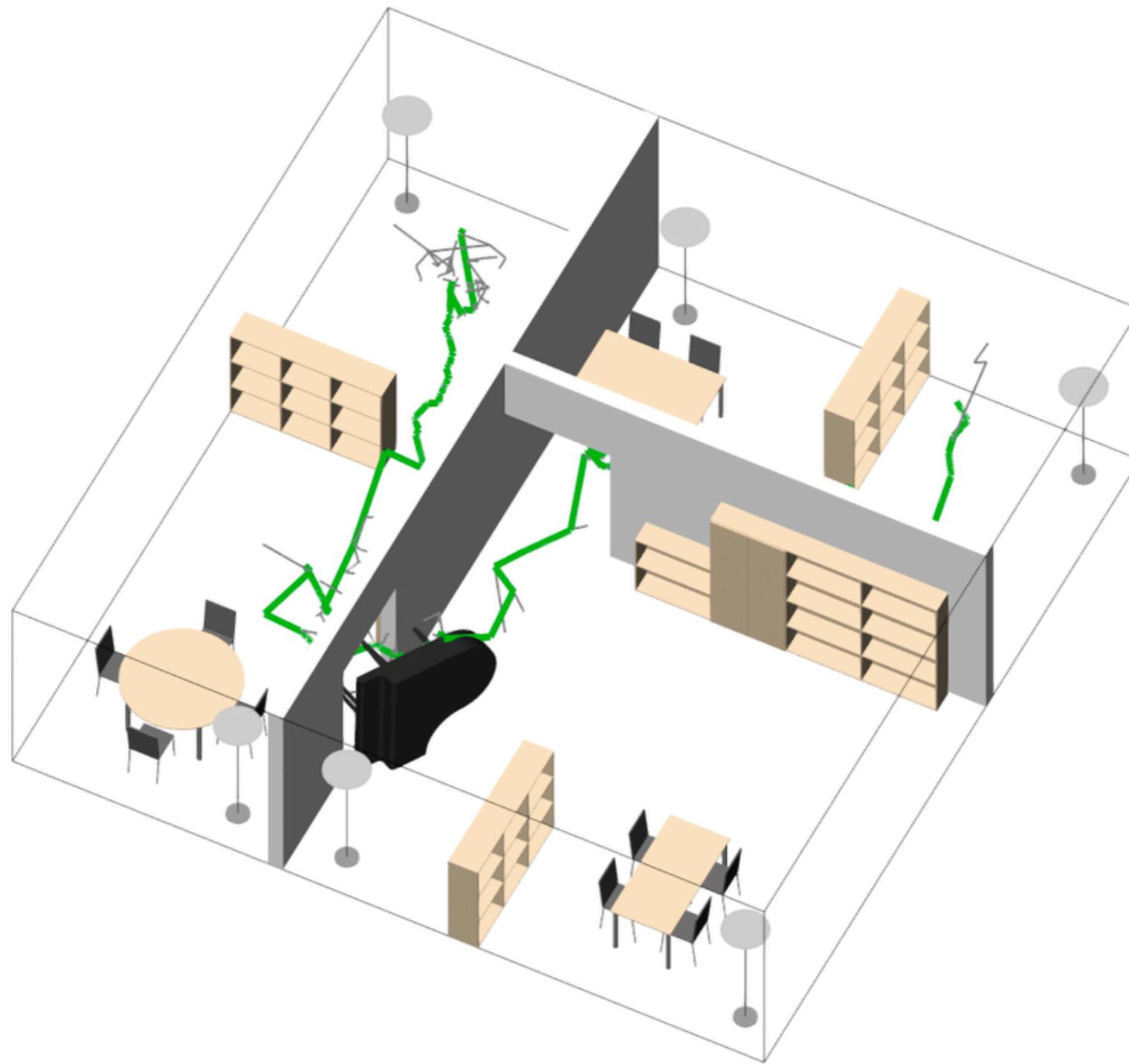
HRI

Machine
Learning

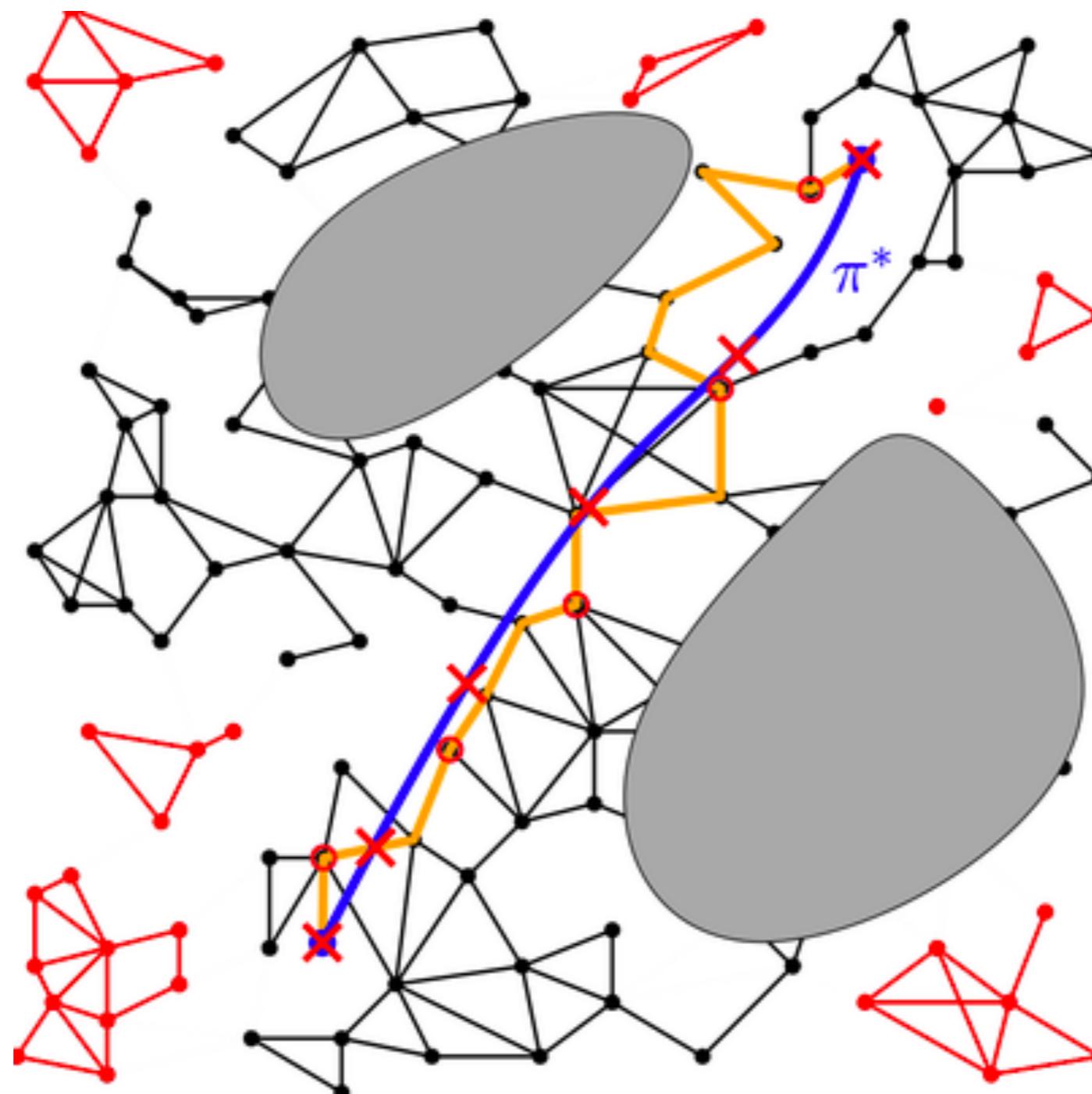
Formalizing
the Core

Control

The Piano Movers' Problem

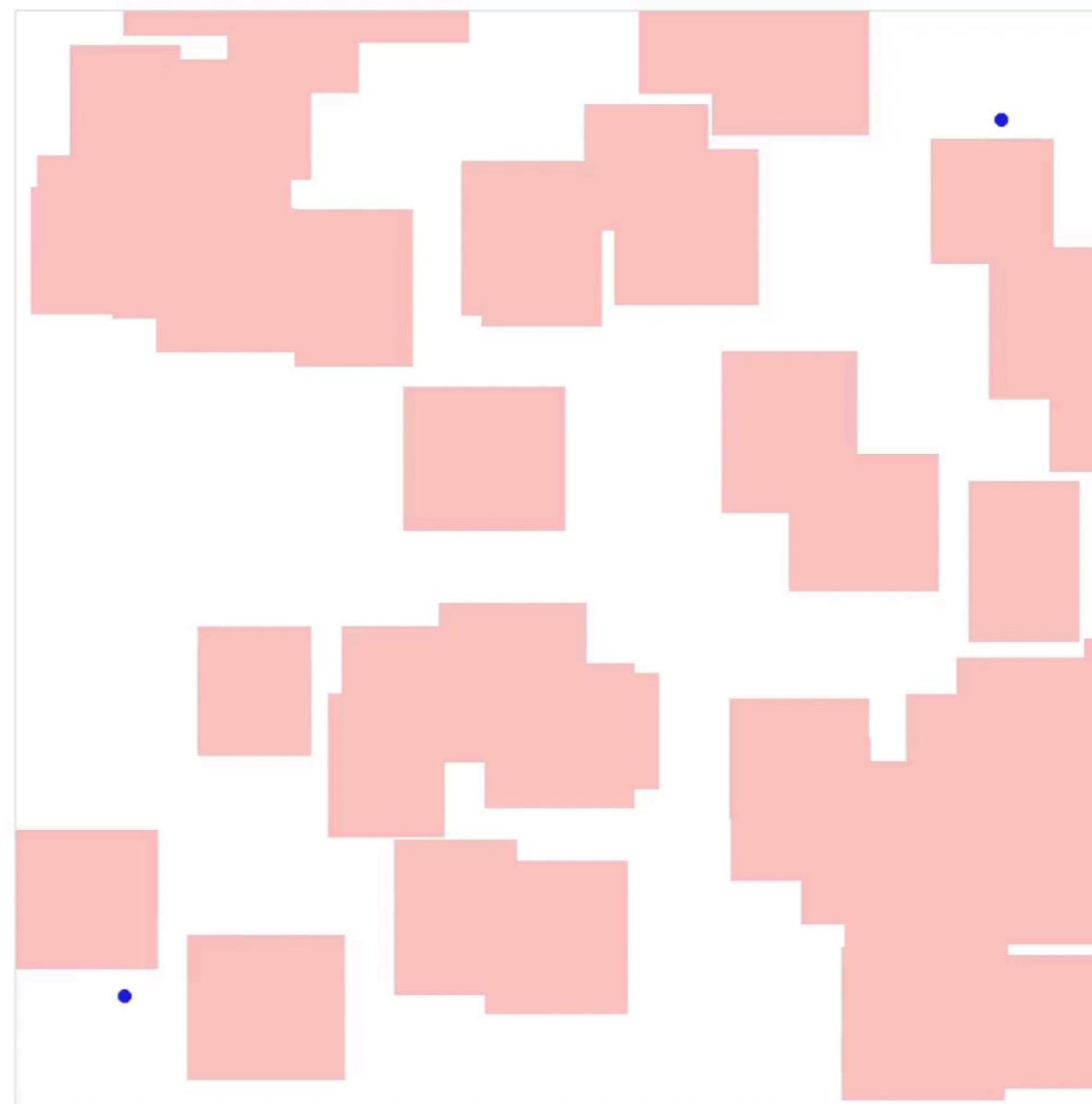


Roadmaps



A* Search is Optimal ...

Exploits Optimal Substructure
Best-first Search over Vertices

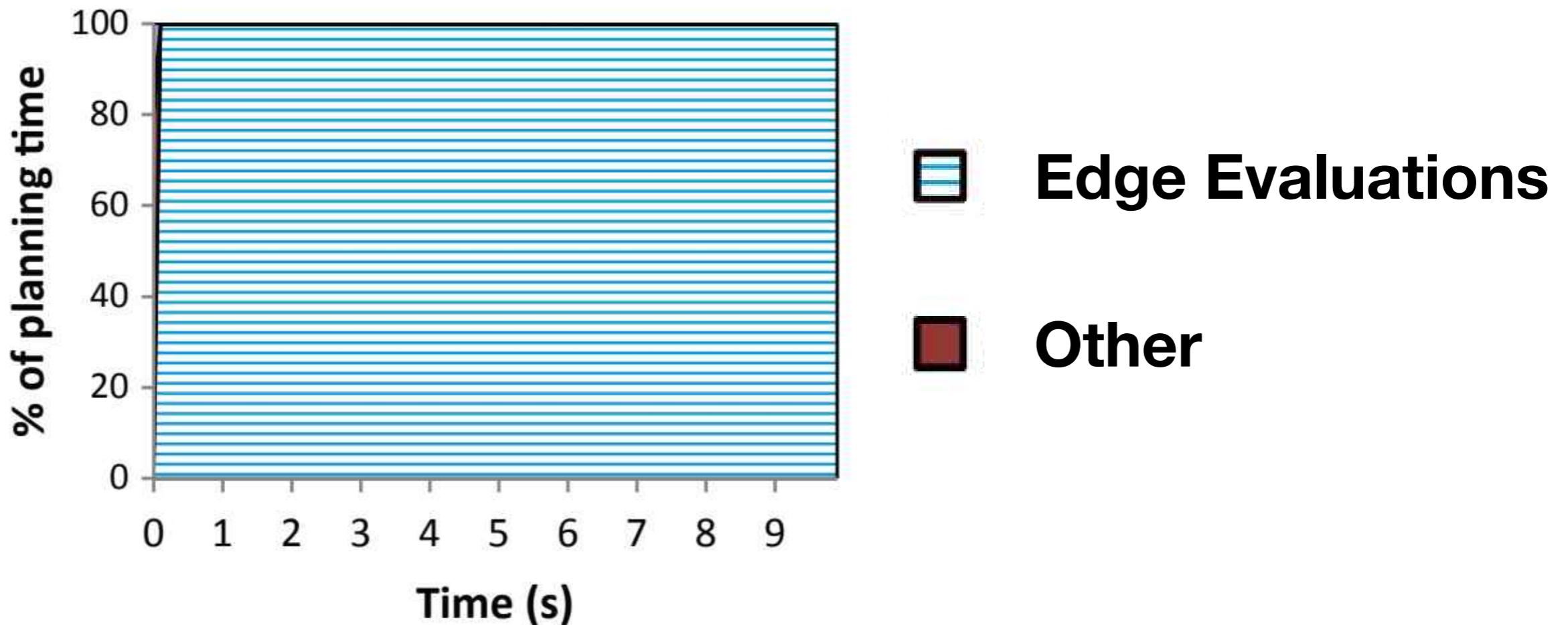


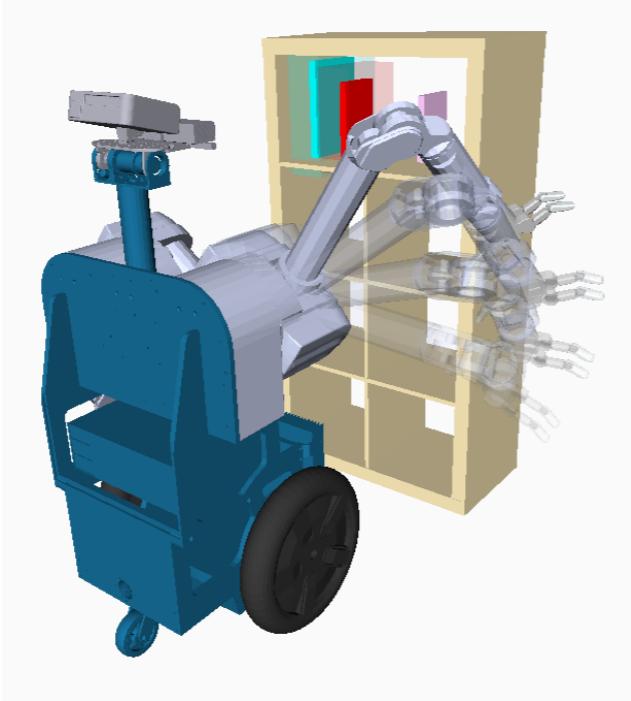
A* Search is Optimal ...

Expands the Fewest Number of Vertices

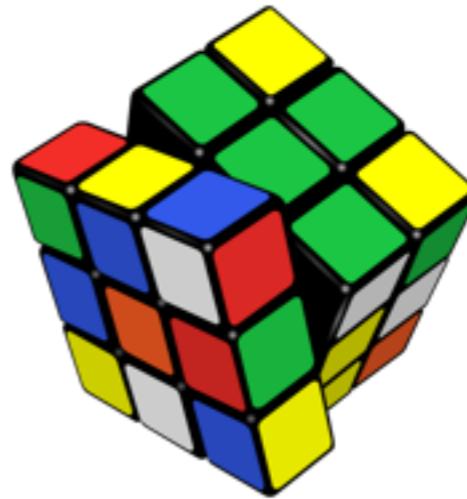
But is this what we
really want in Motion Planning?

Edge Evaluation **Dominates** Planning Time





VS



Edge Evaluation **vs.** Search
Explicit **vs.** Implicit Graphs

Is there a Search Algorithm
that **Minimizes**
the Number of Edge Evaluations?

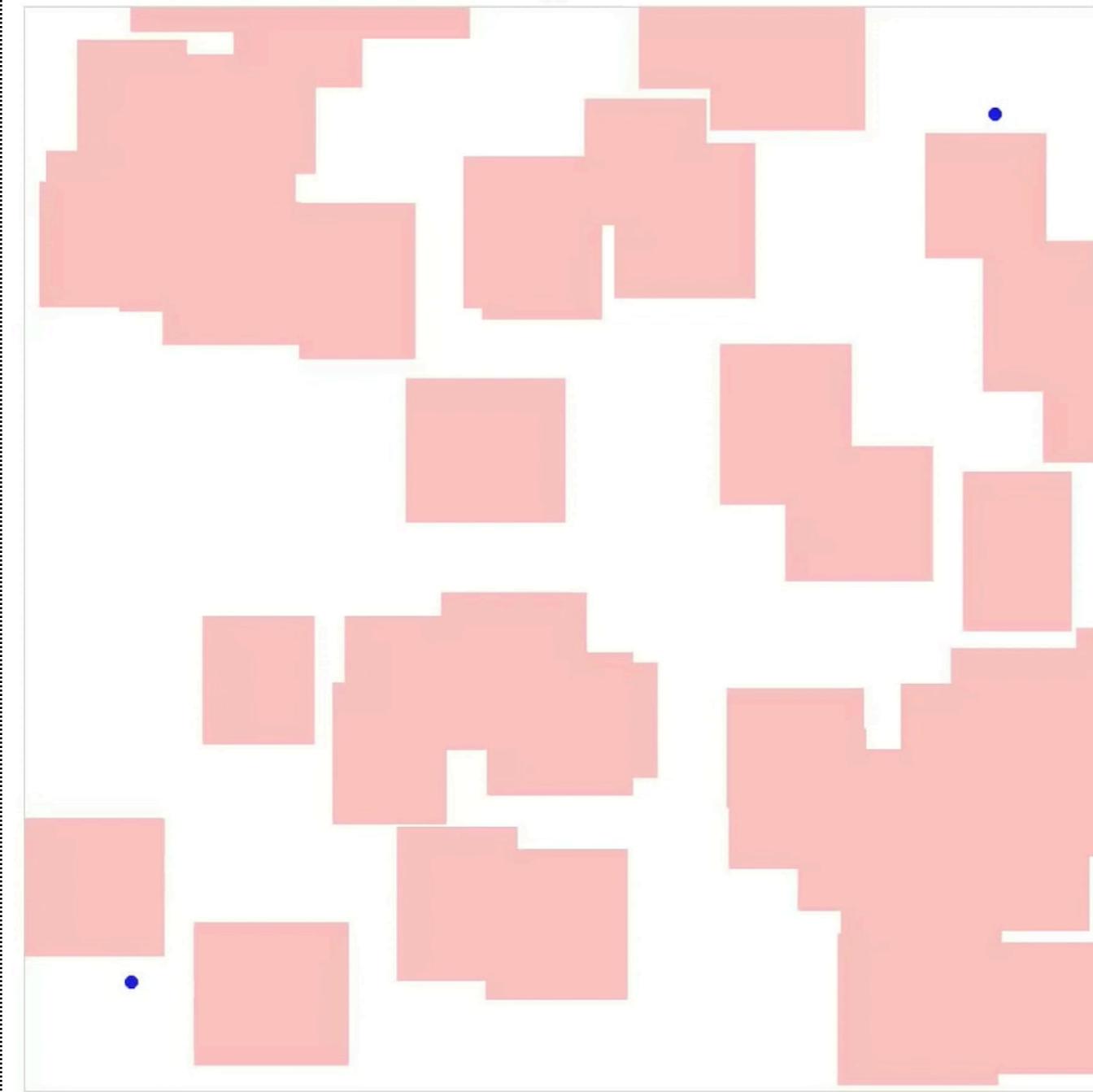
LazySP

ICAPS 2018 [Best Conference Paper Award Winner]

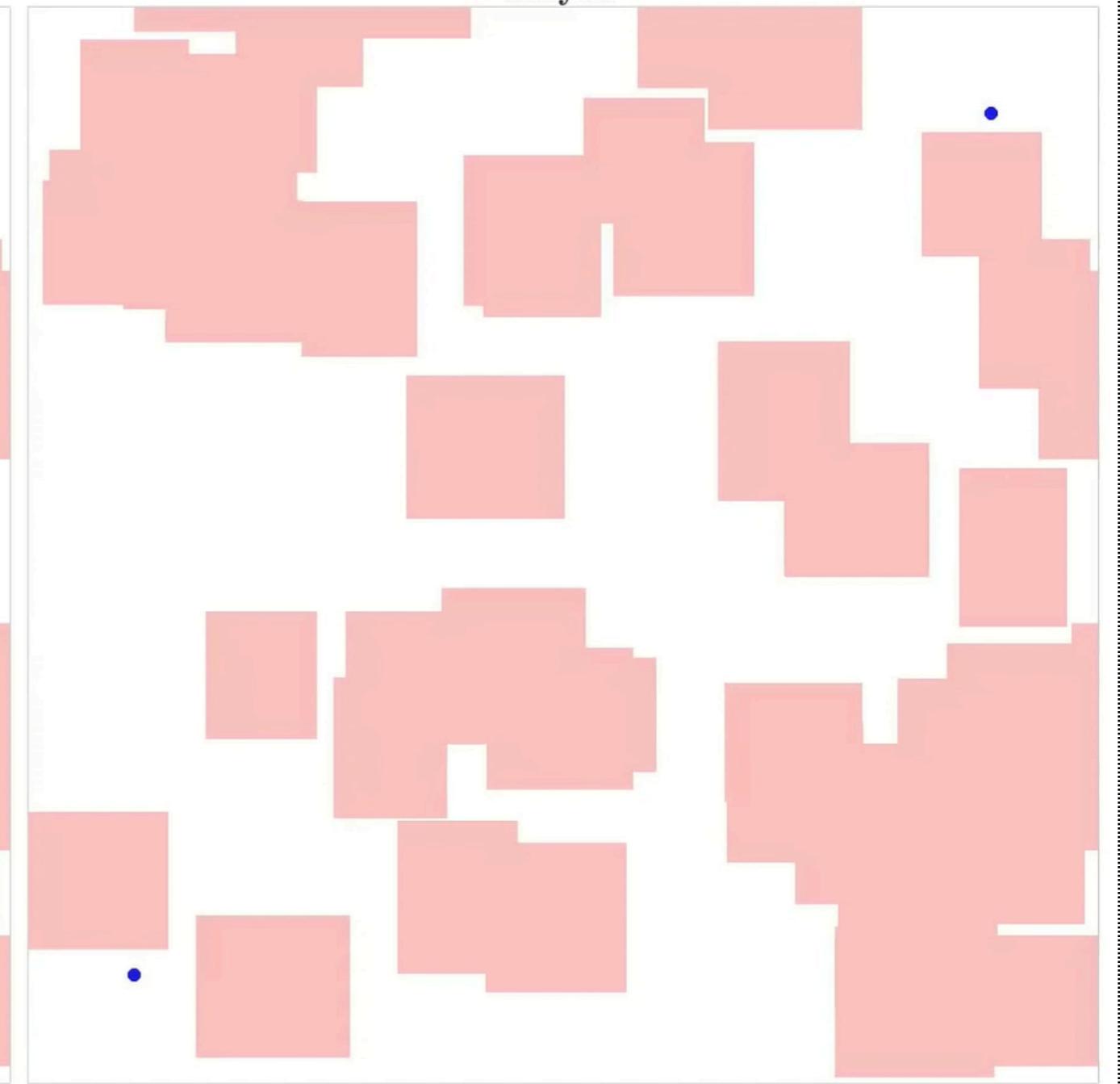
First Provably Edge-Optimal A*-like Search Algorithm

Number of Edges Evaluated

A*

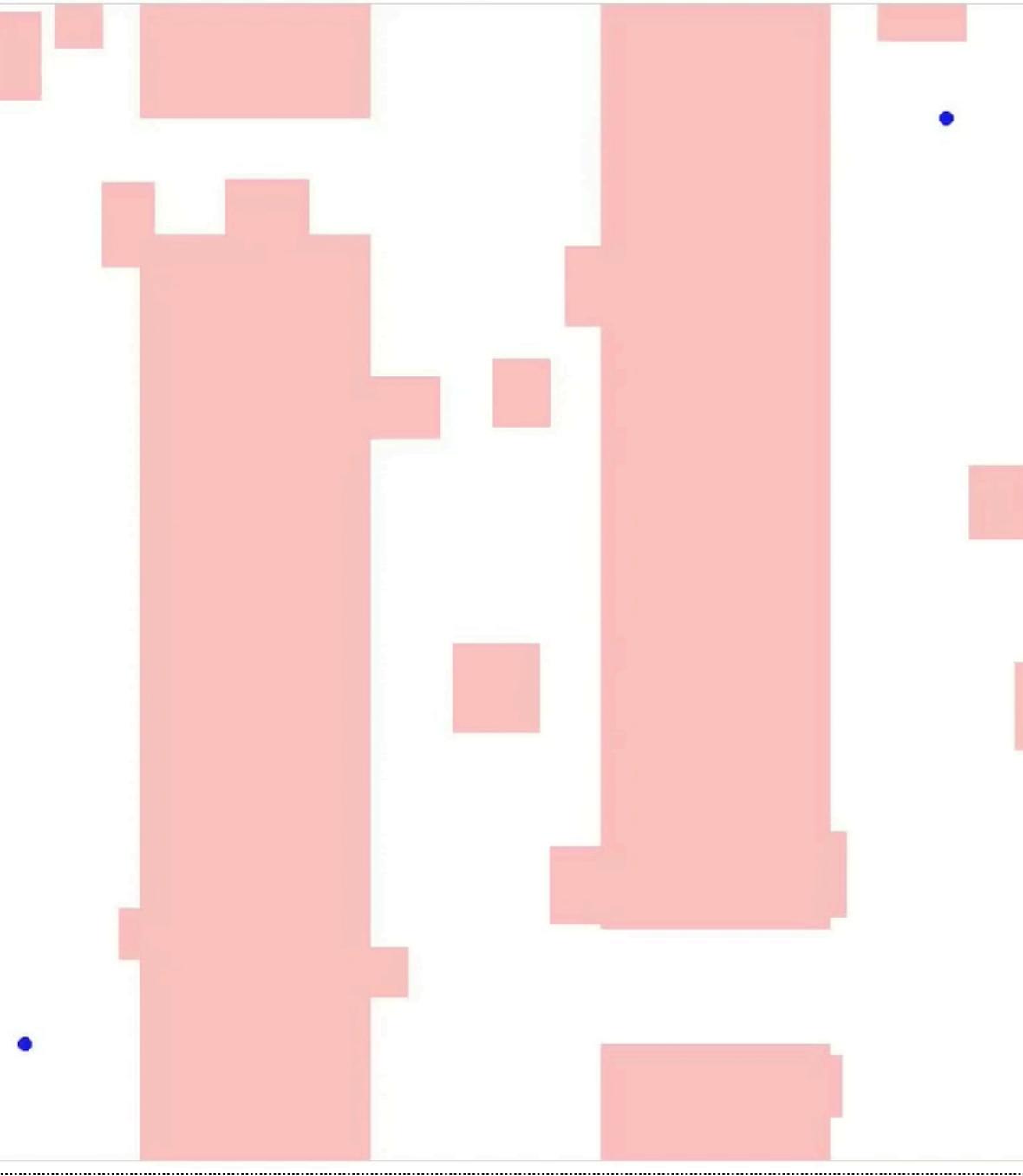


LazySP

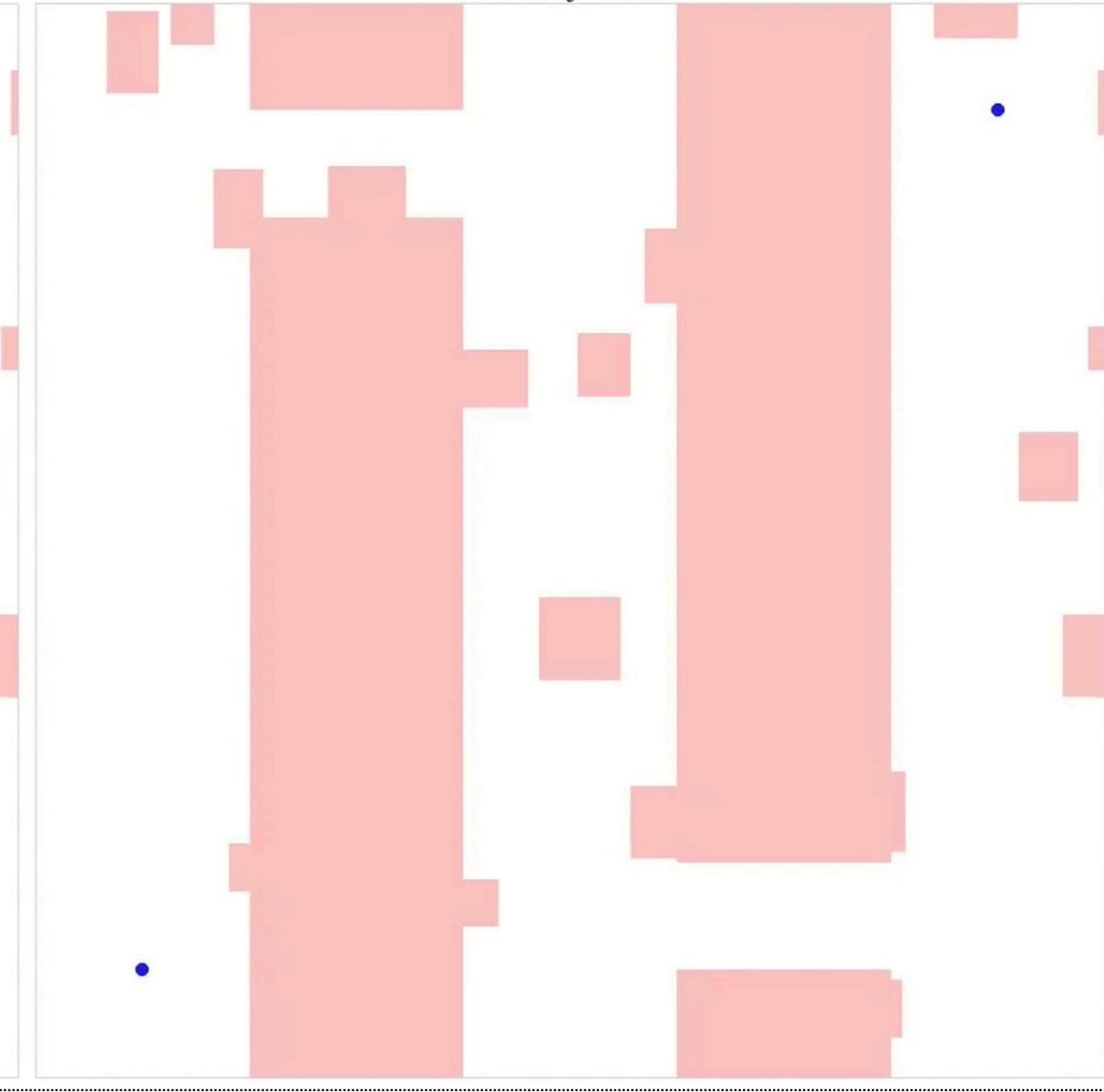


Number of Edges Evaluated

A*



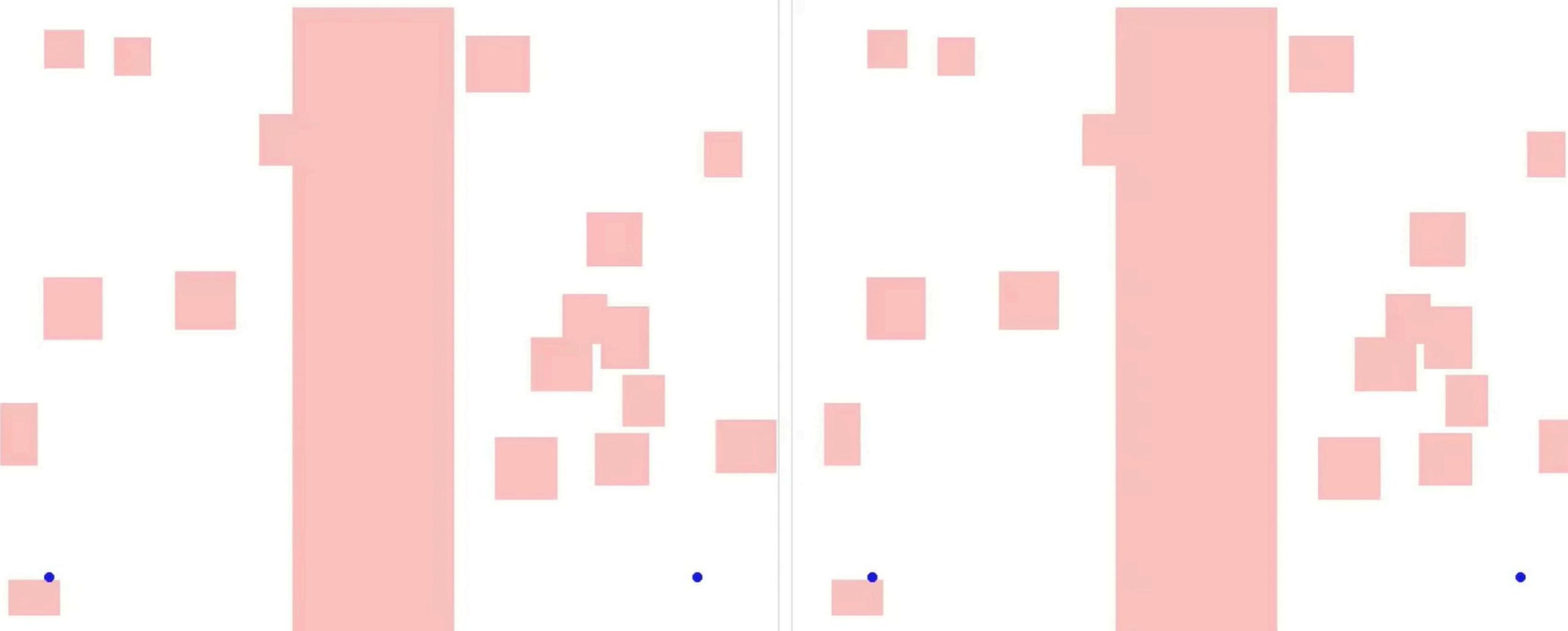
LazySP



Number of Edges Evaluated

A*

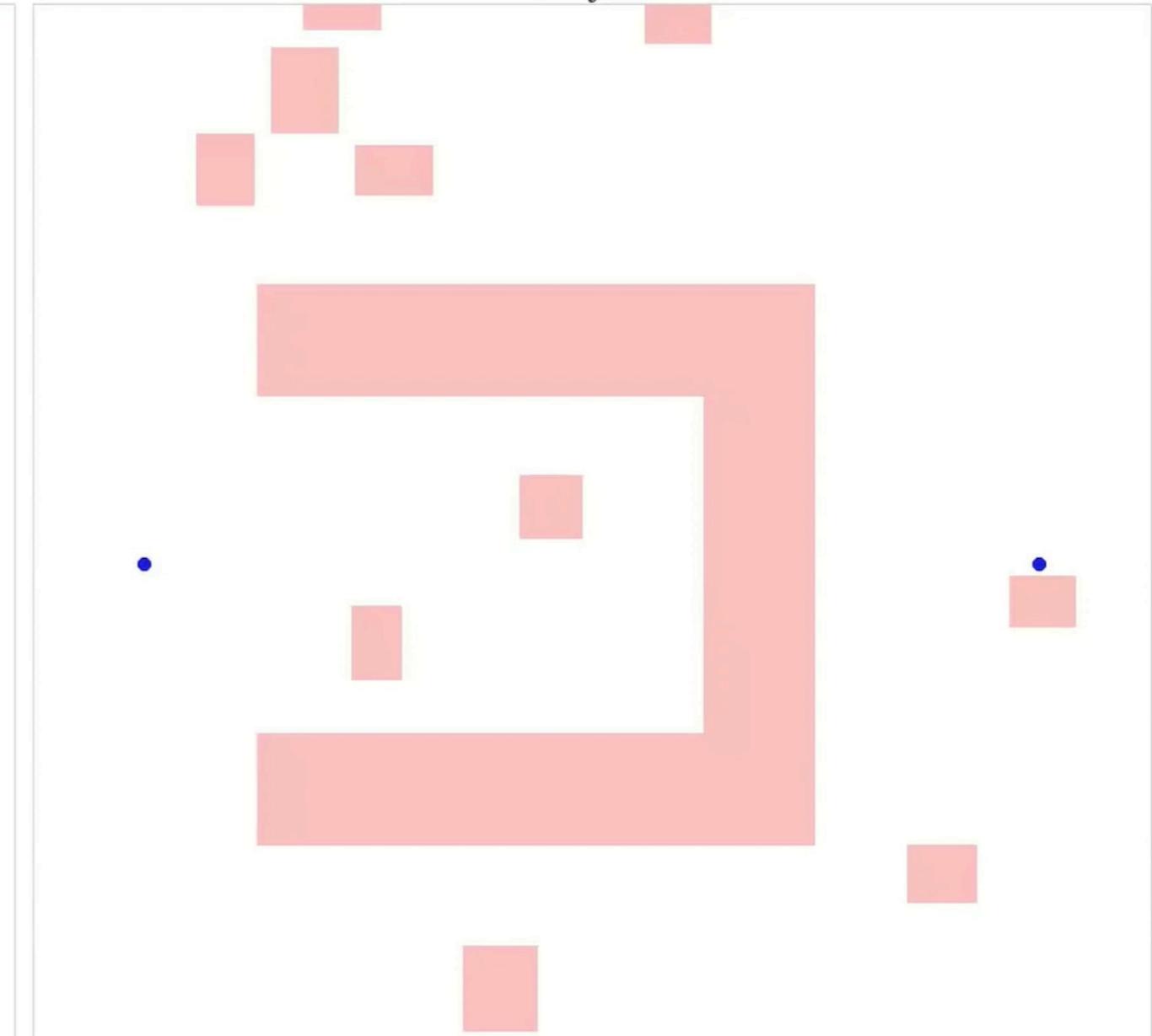
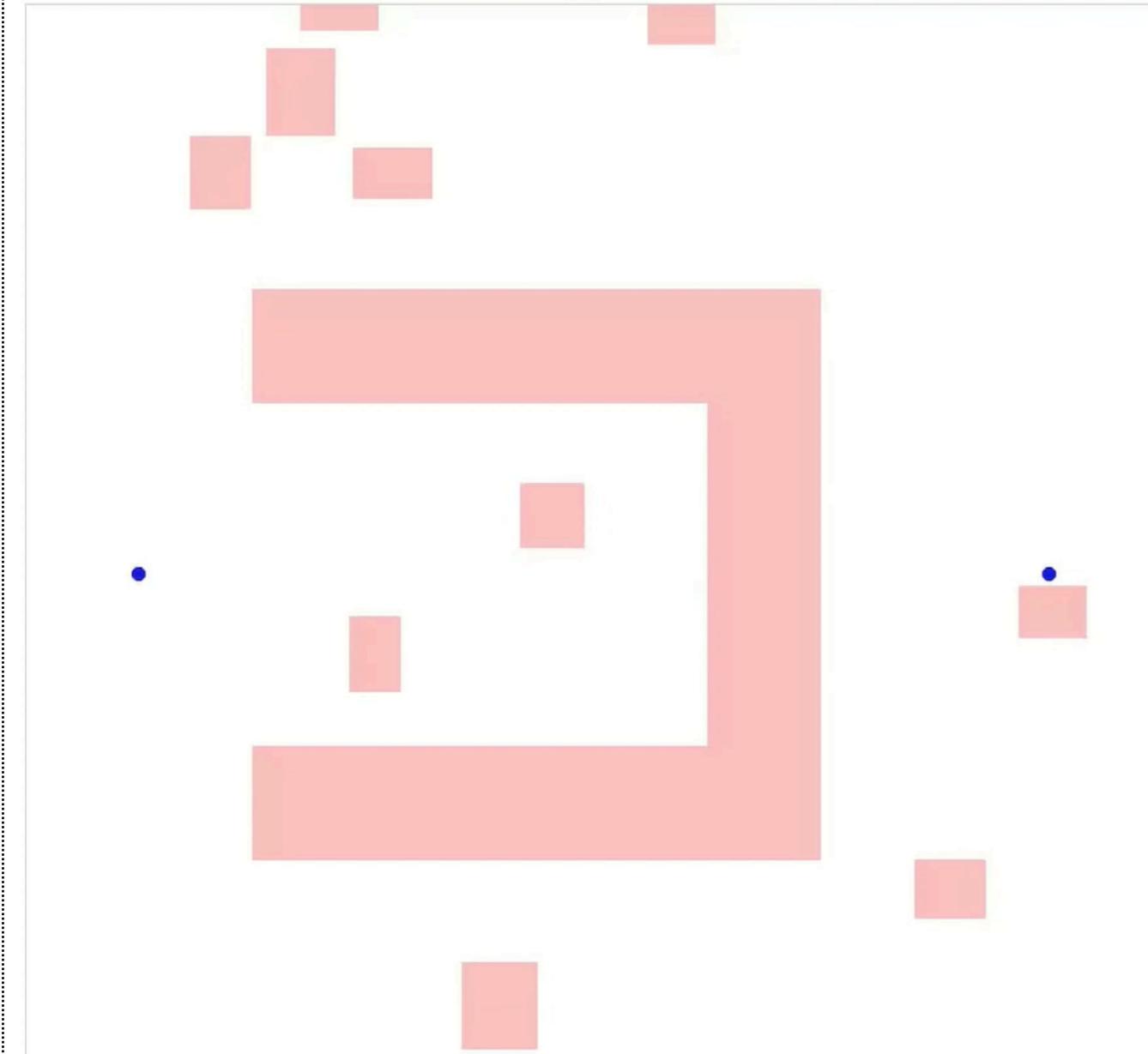
LazySP



Number of Edges Evaluated

A*

LazySP



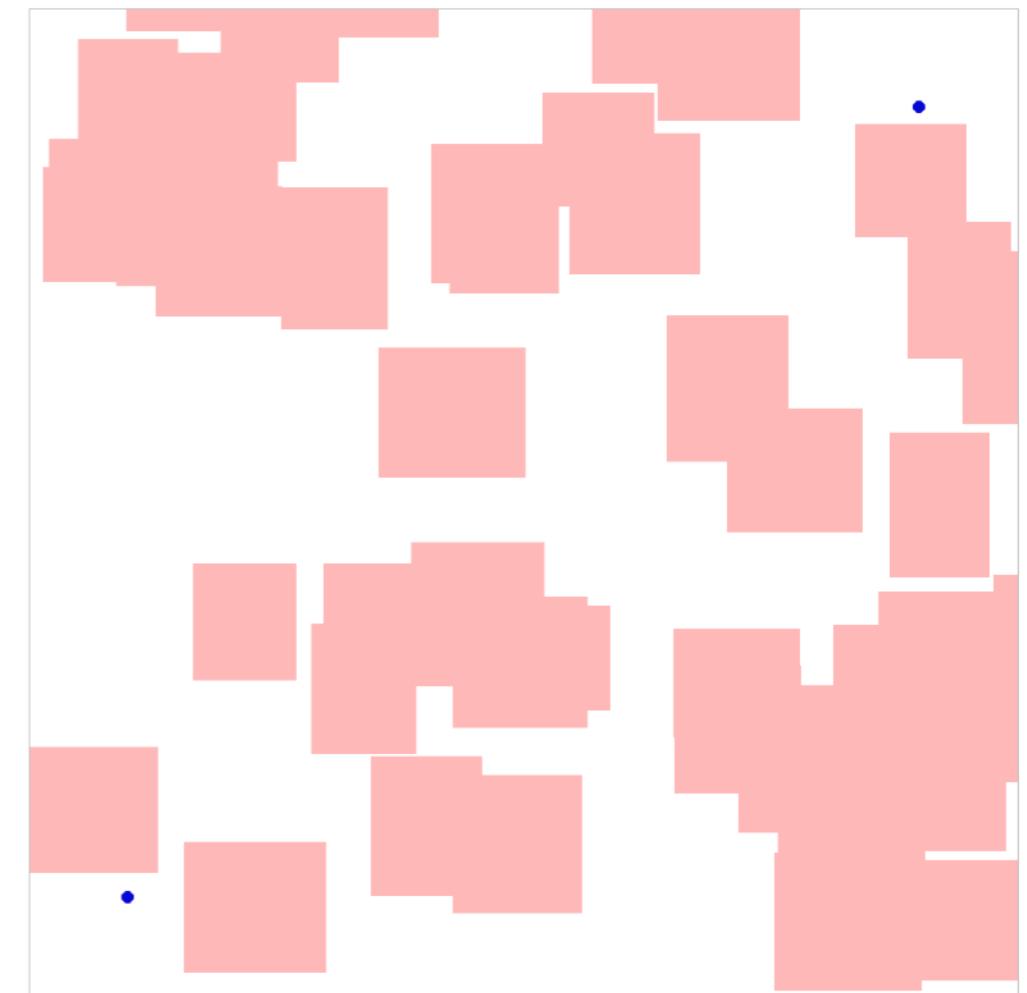
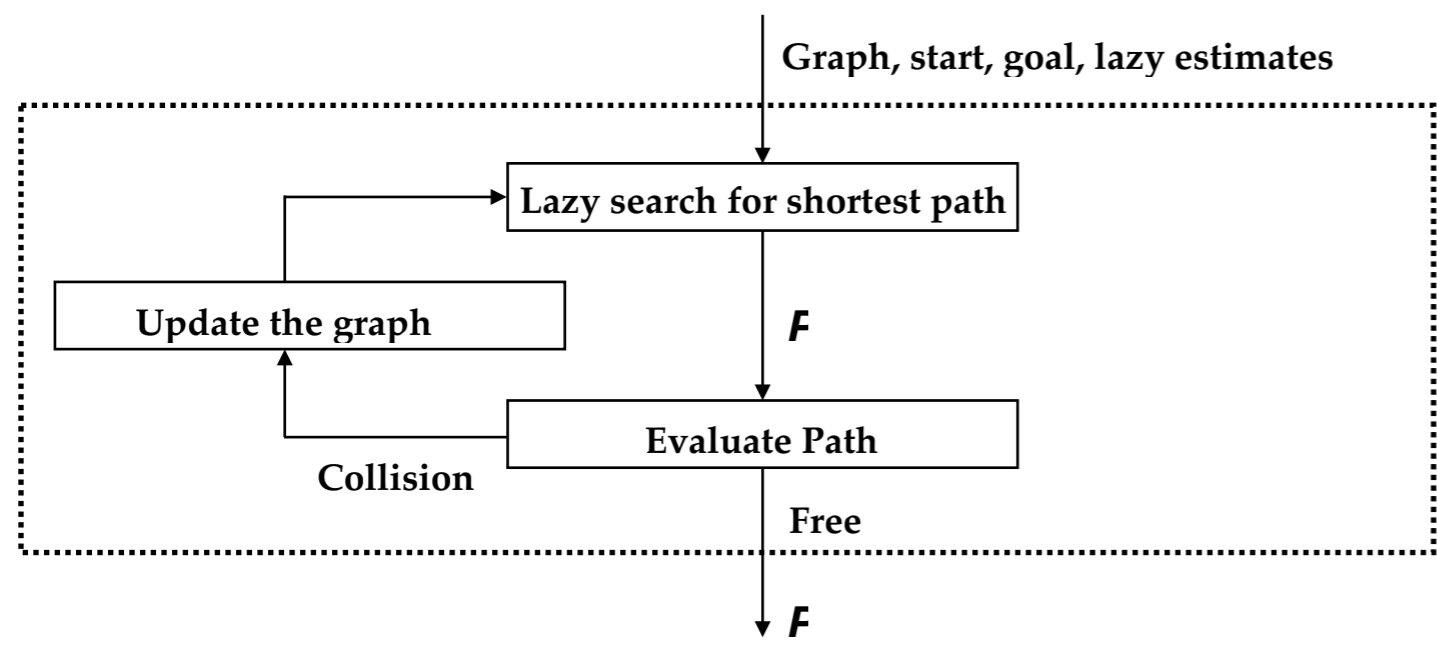
LazySP

Greedy Best-first Search over Paths

To find the shortest path,
eliminate all shorter paths!

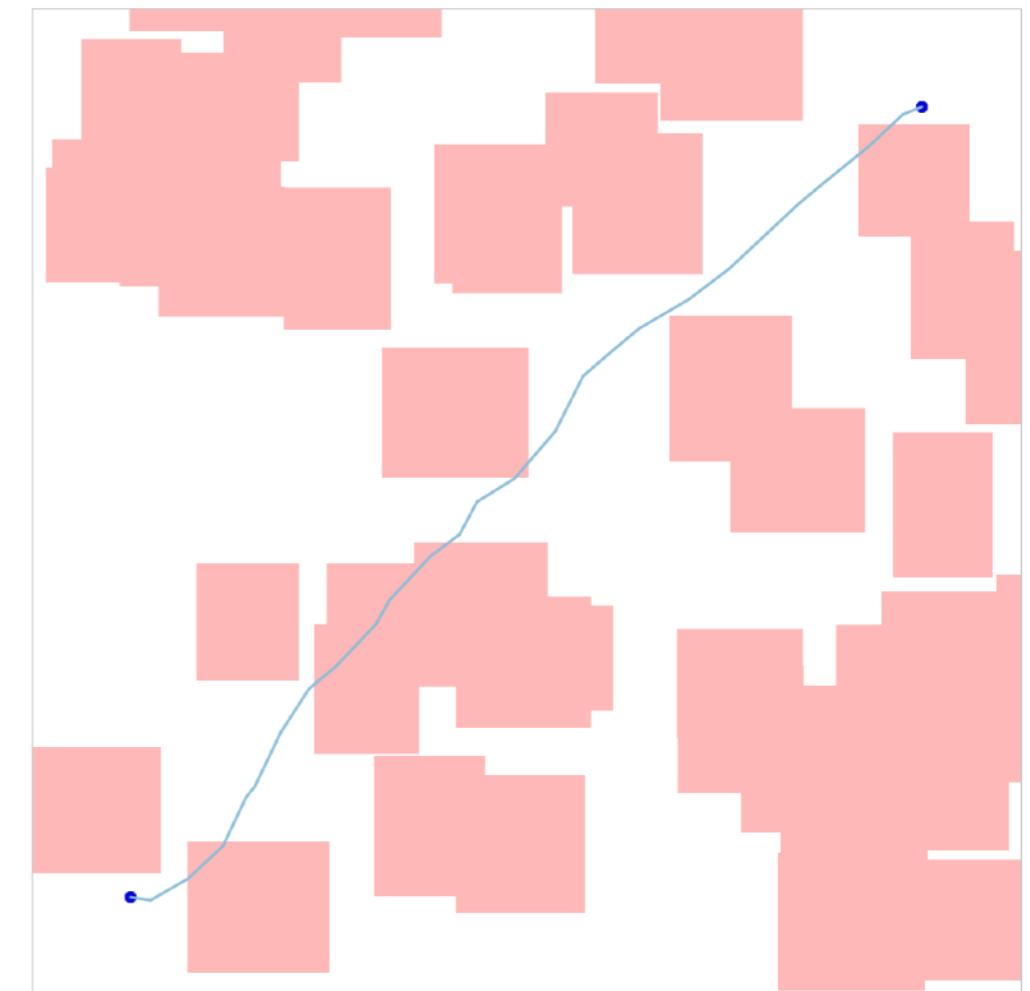
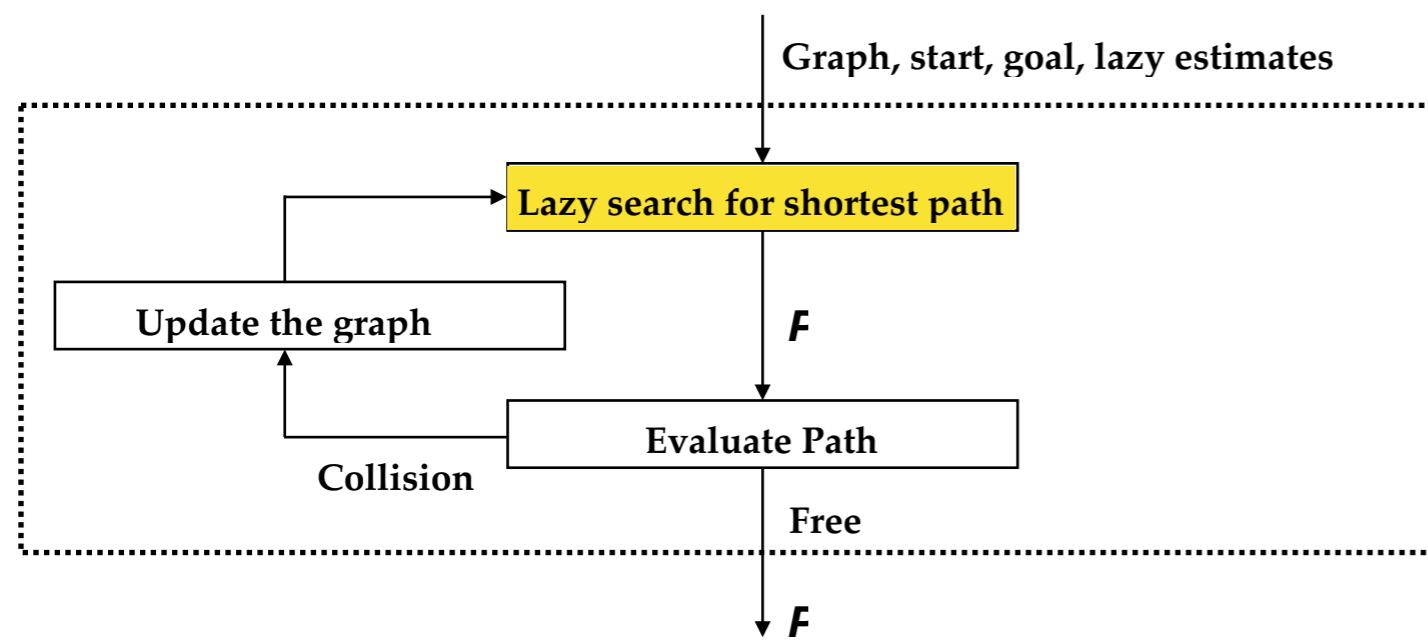
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty



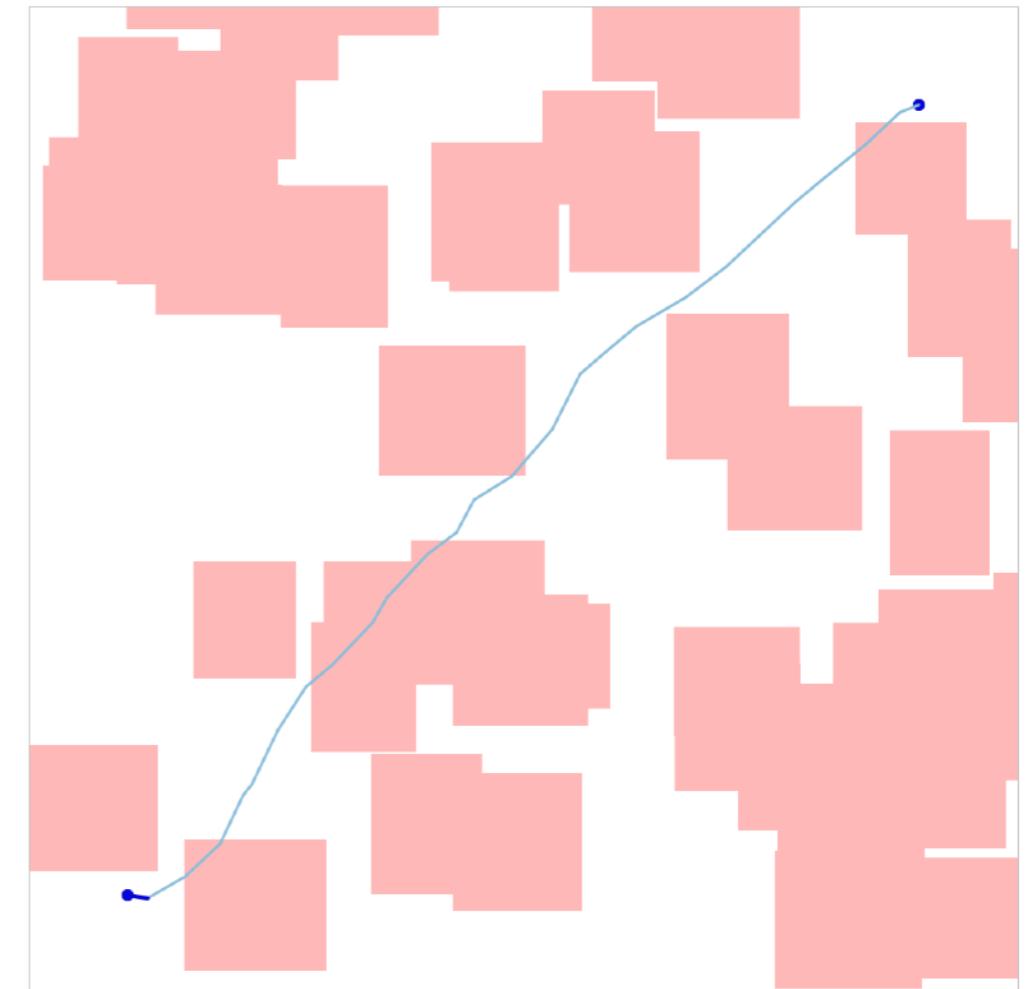
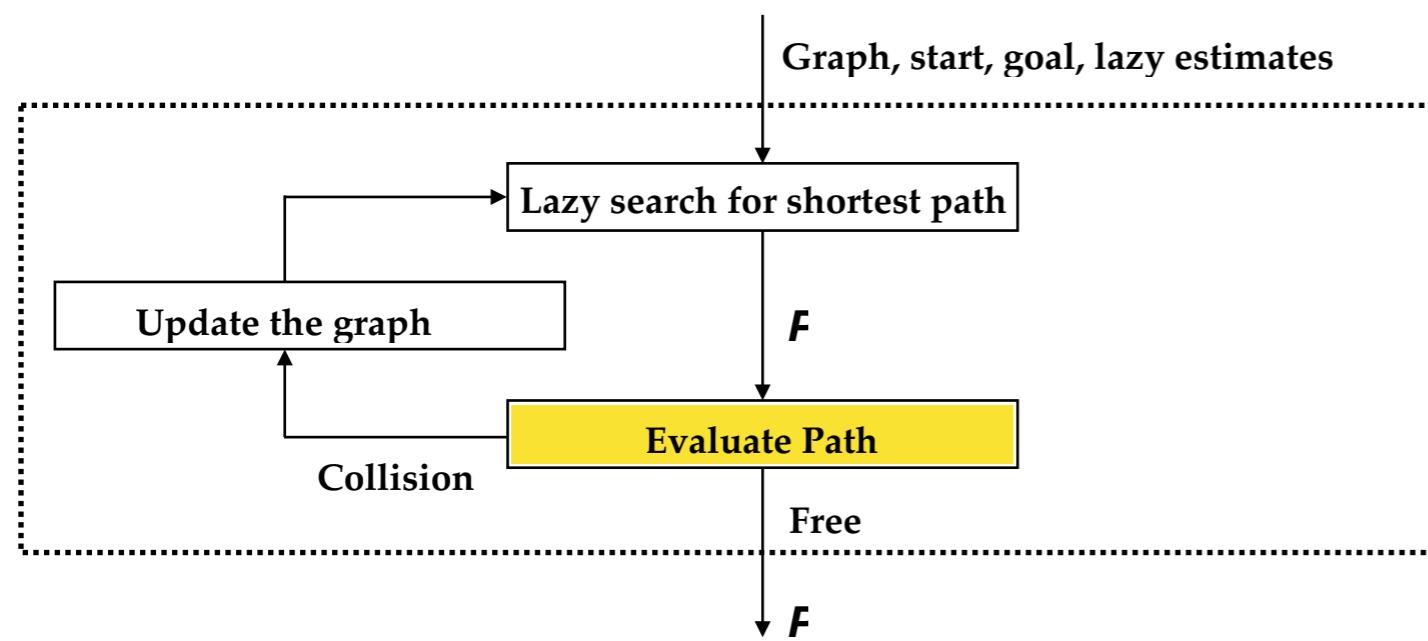
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Optimism Under Uncertainty



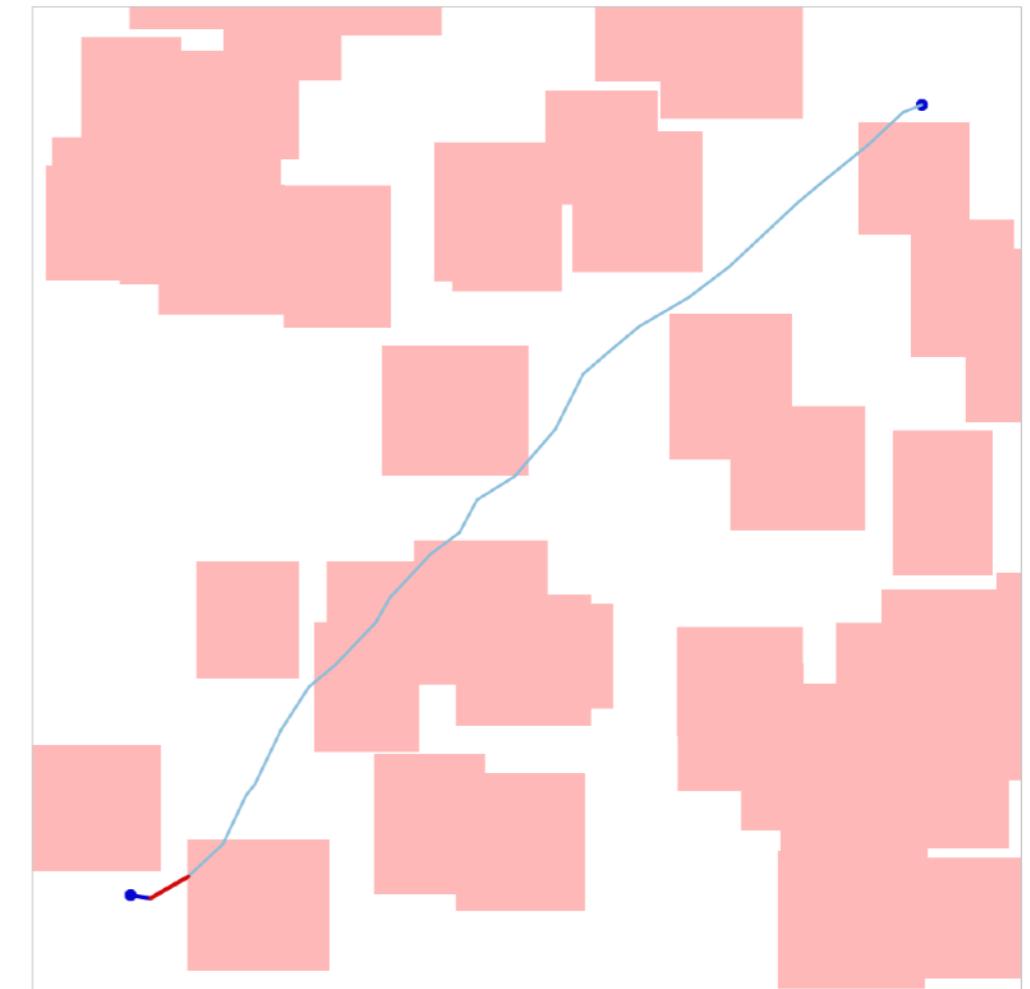
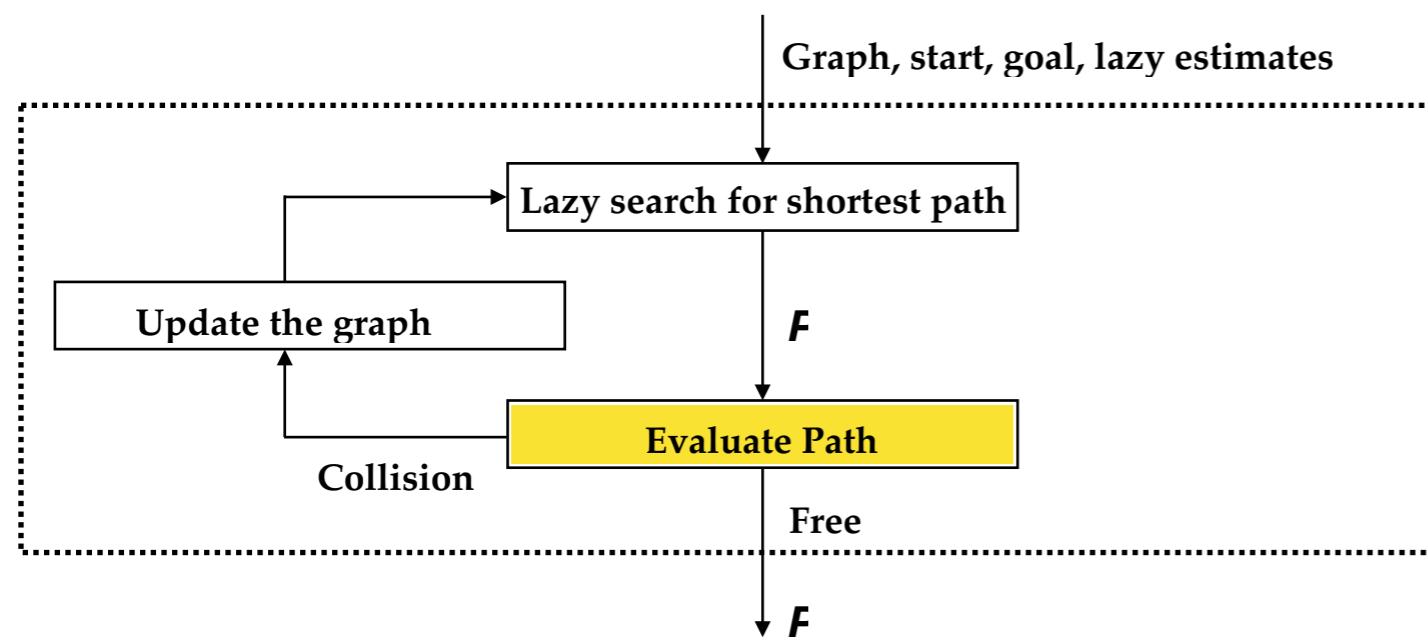
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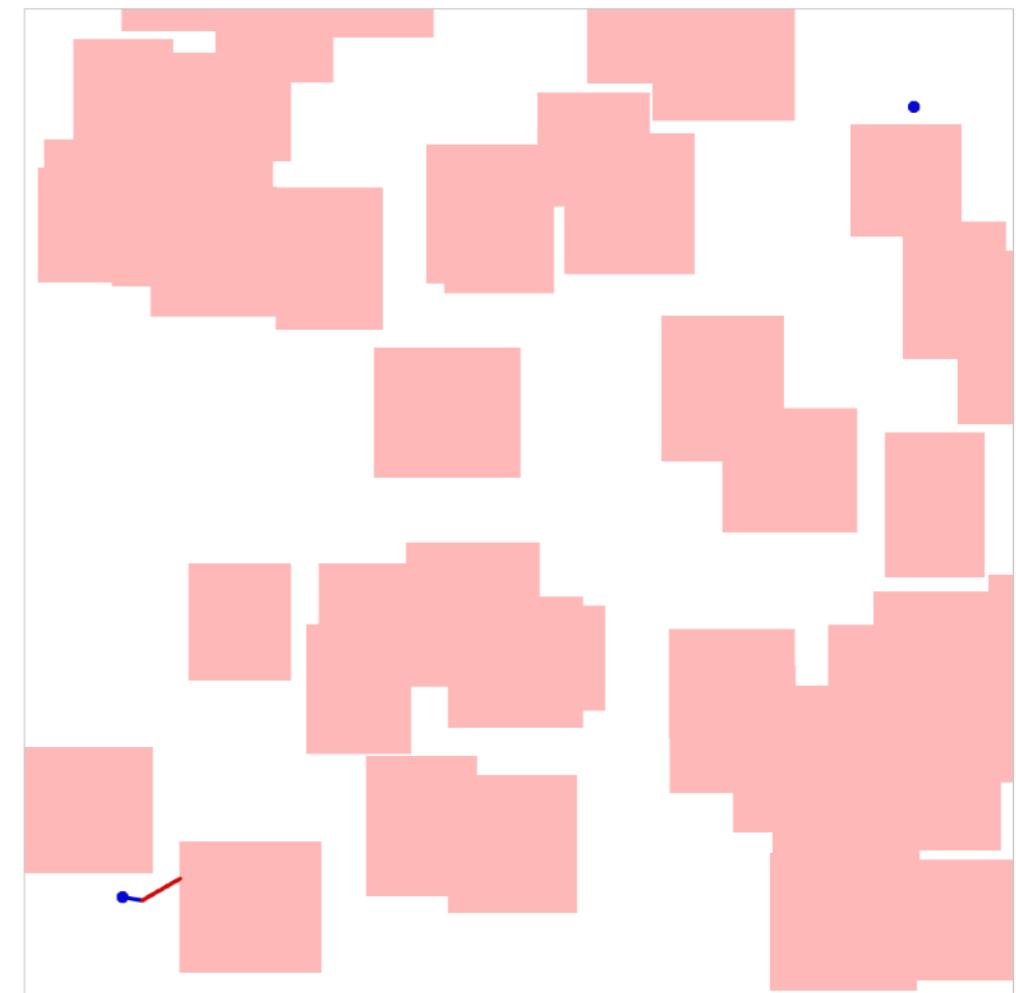
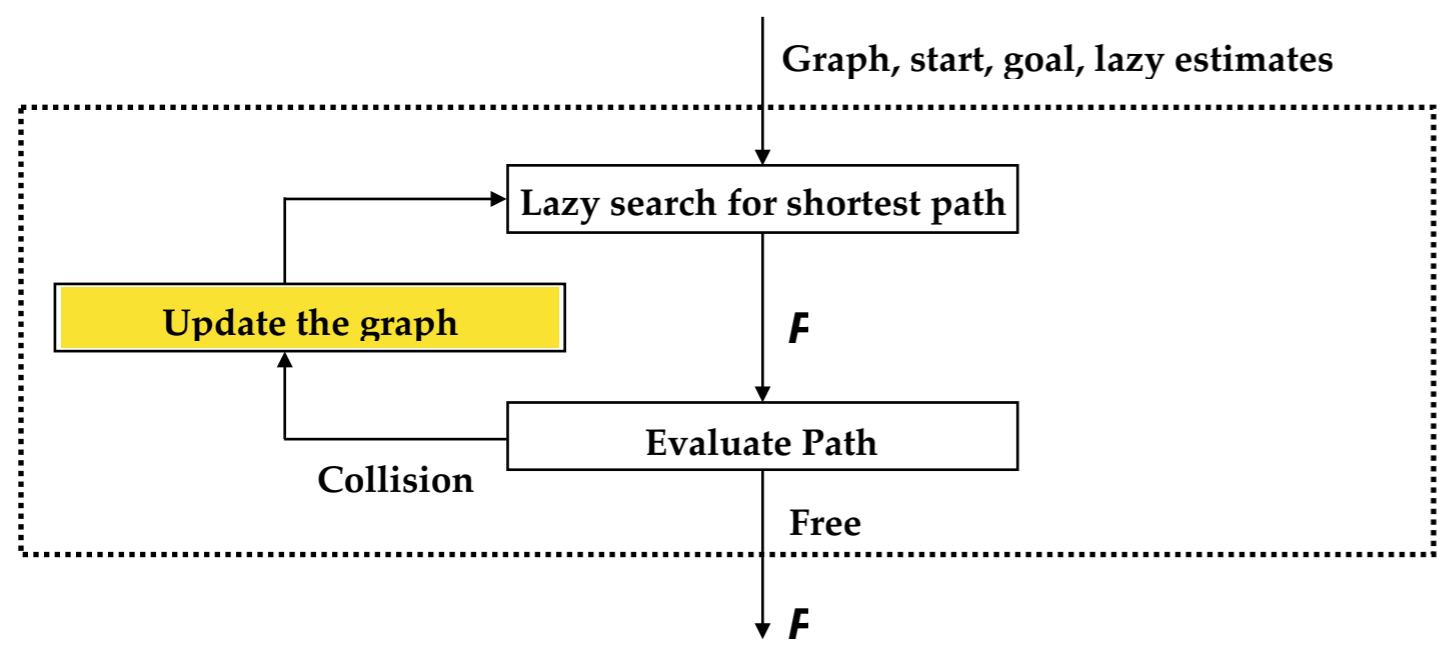
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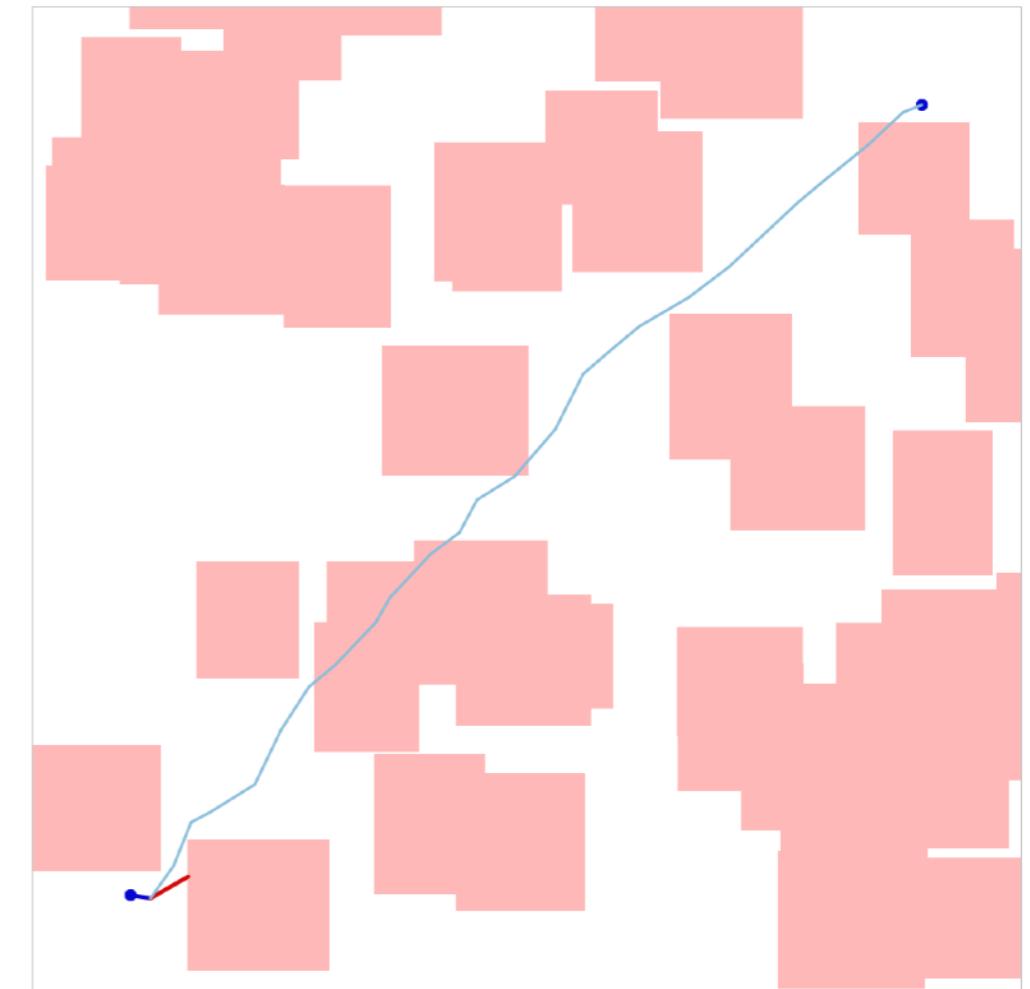
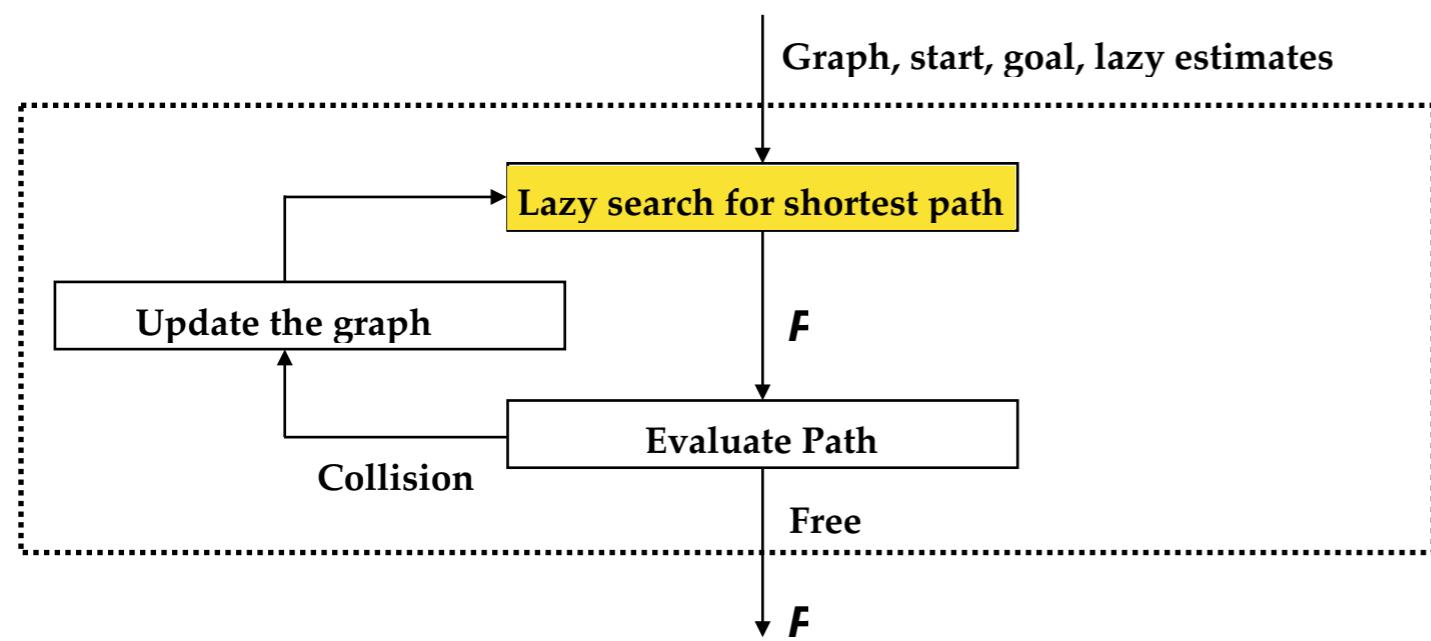
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty



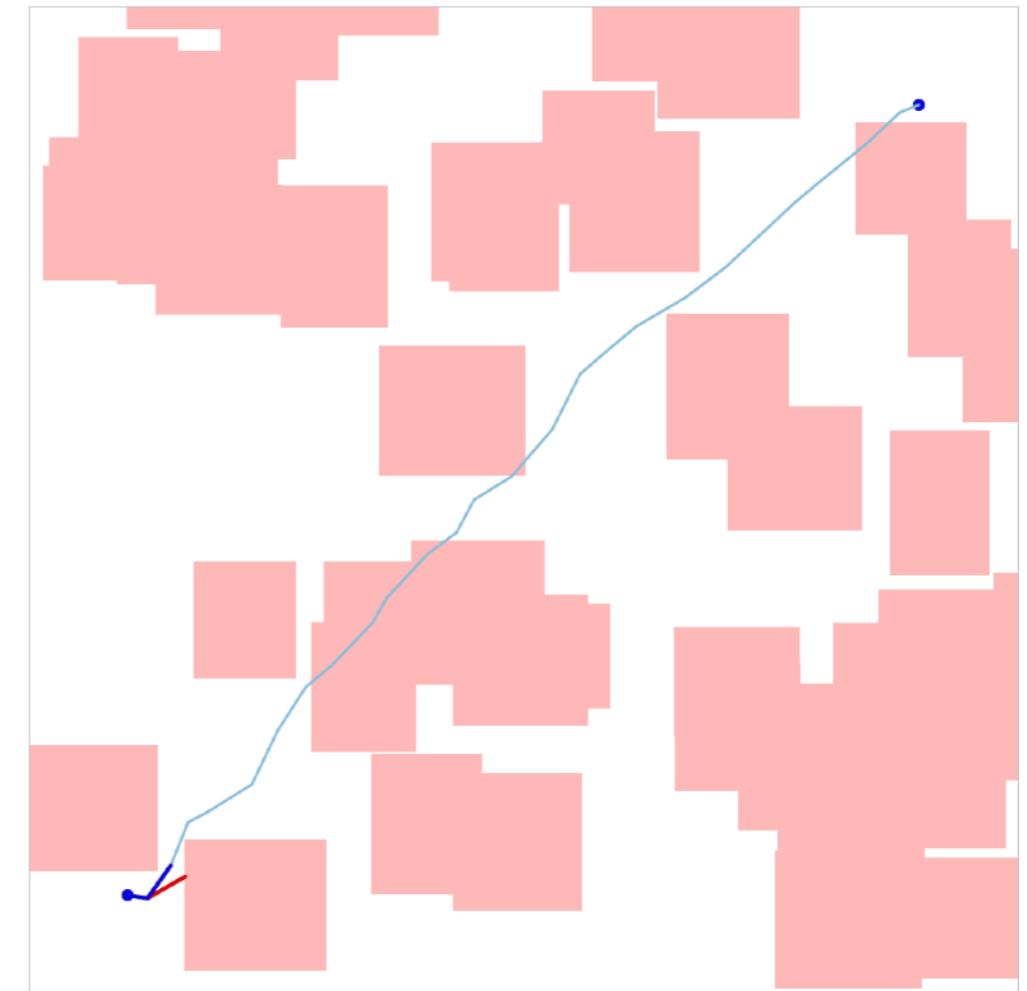
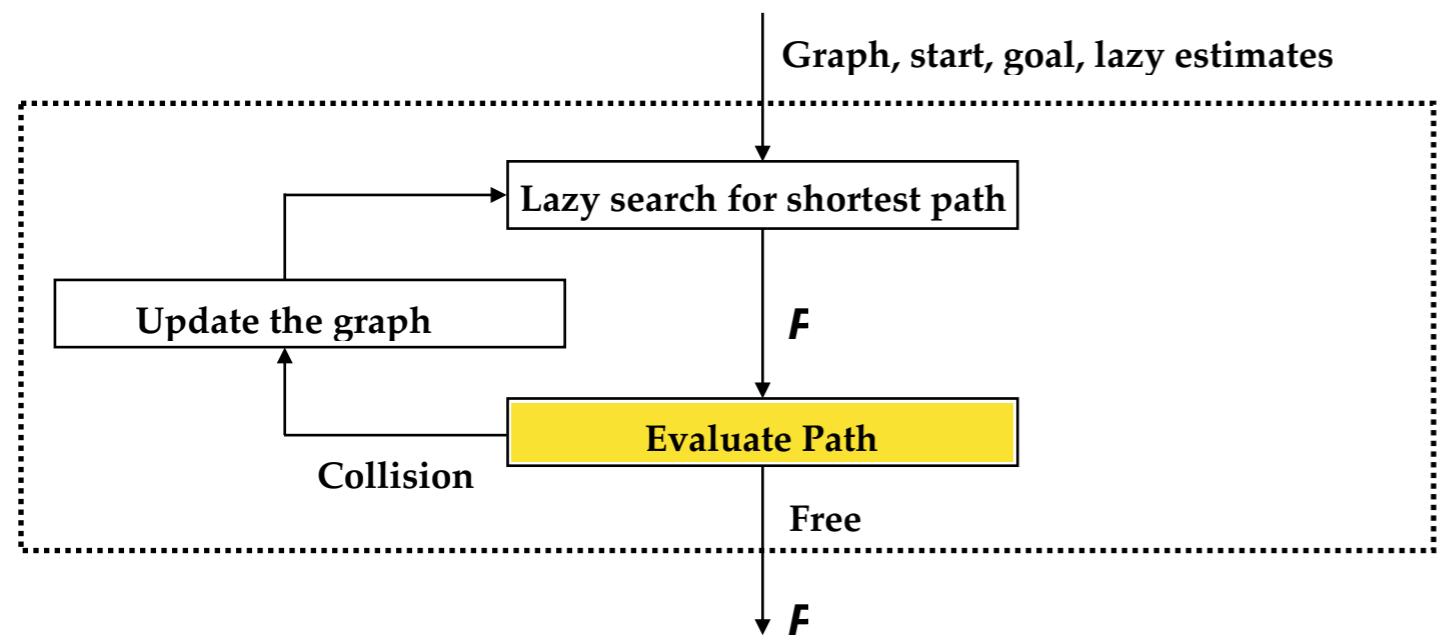
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty



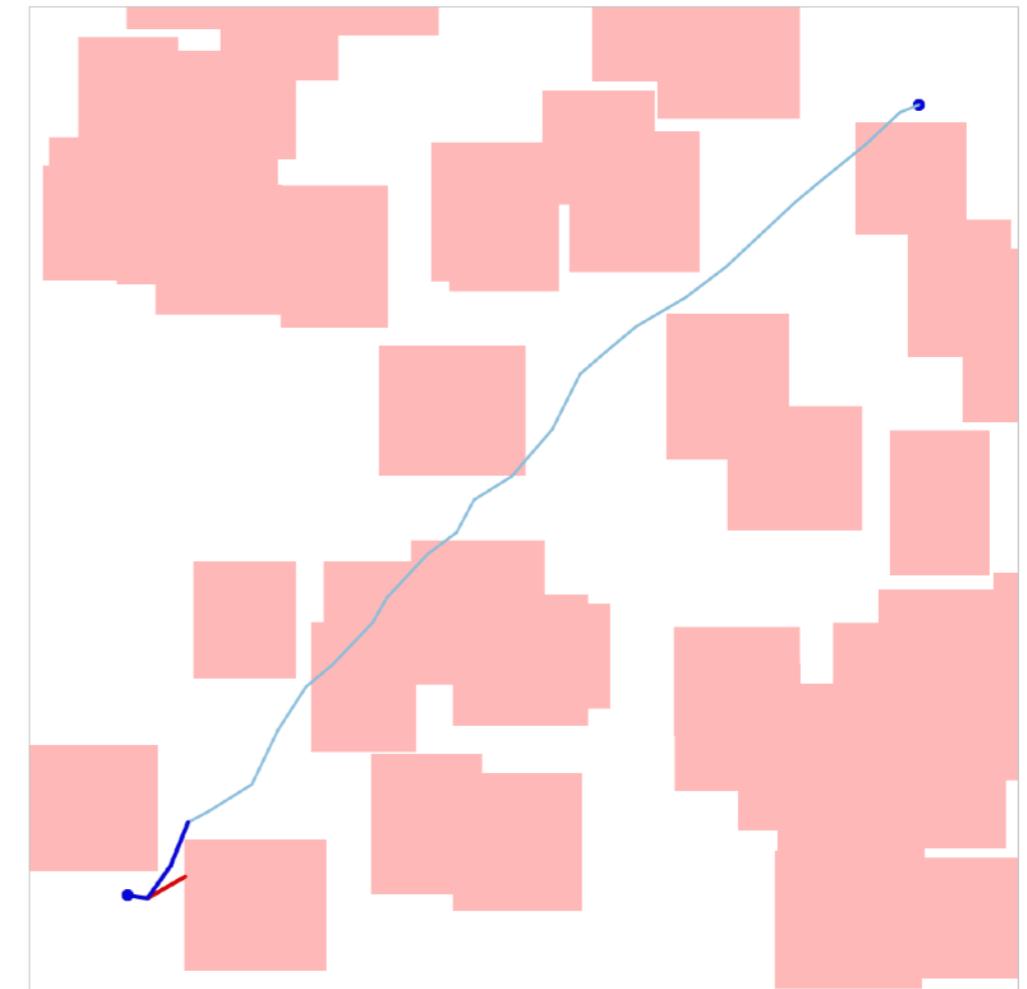
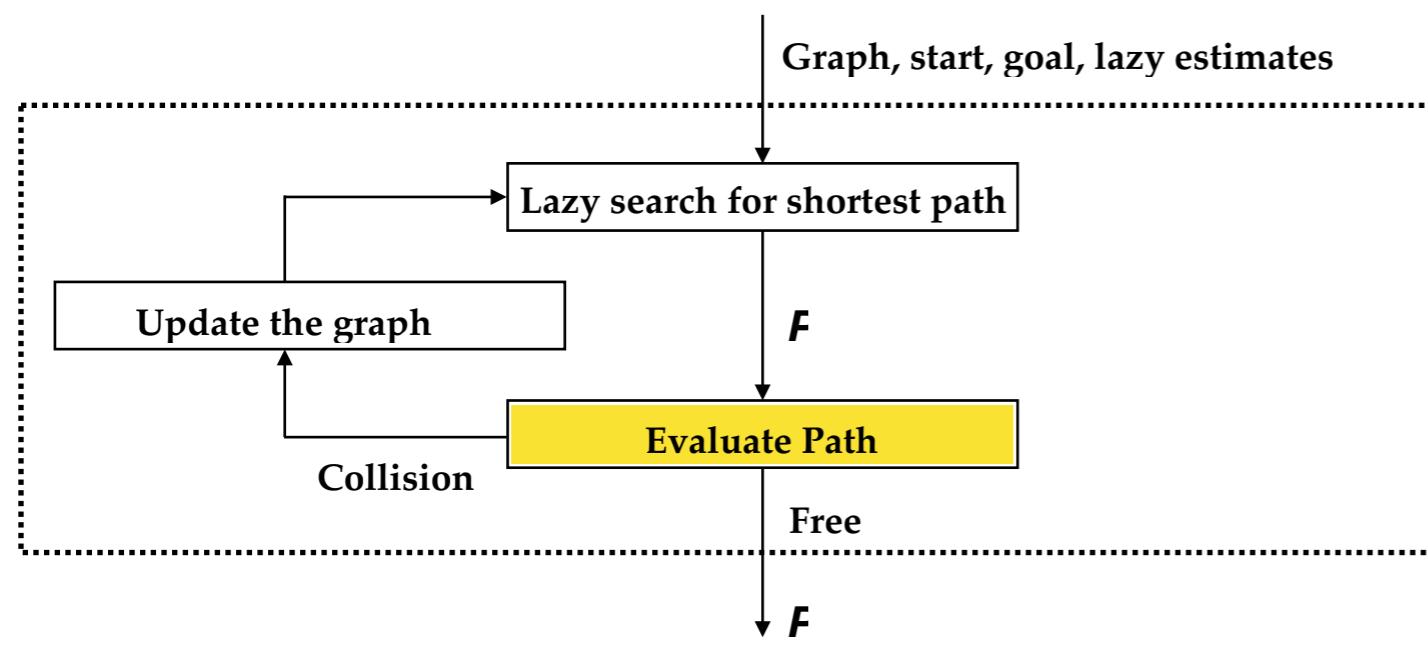
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty



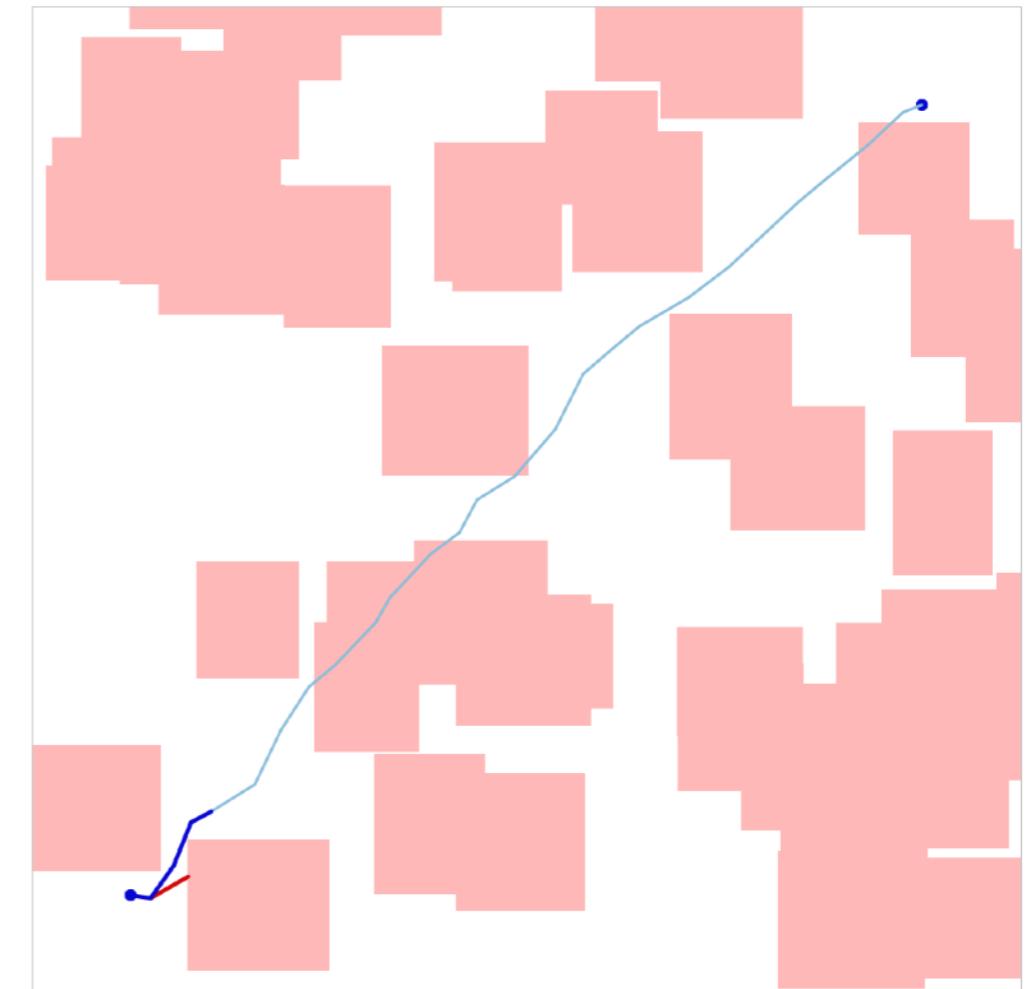
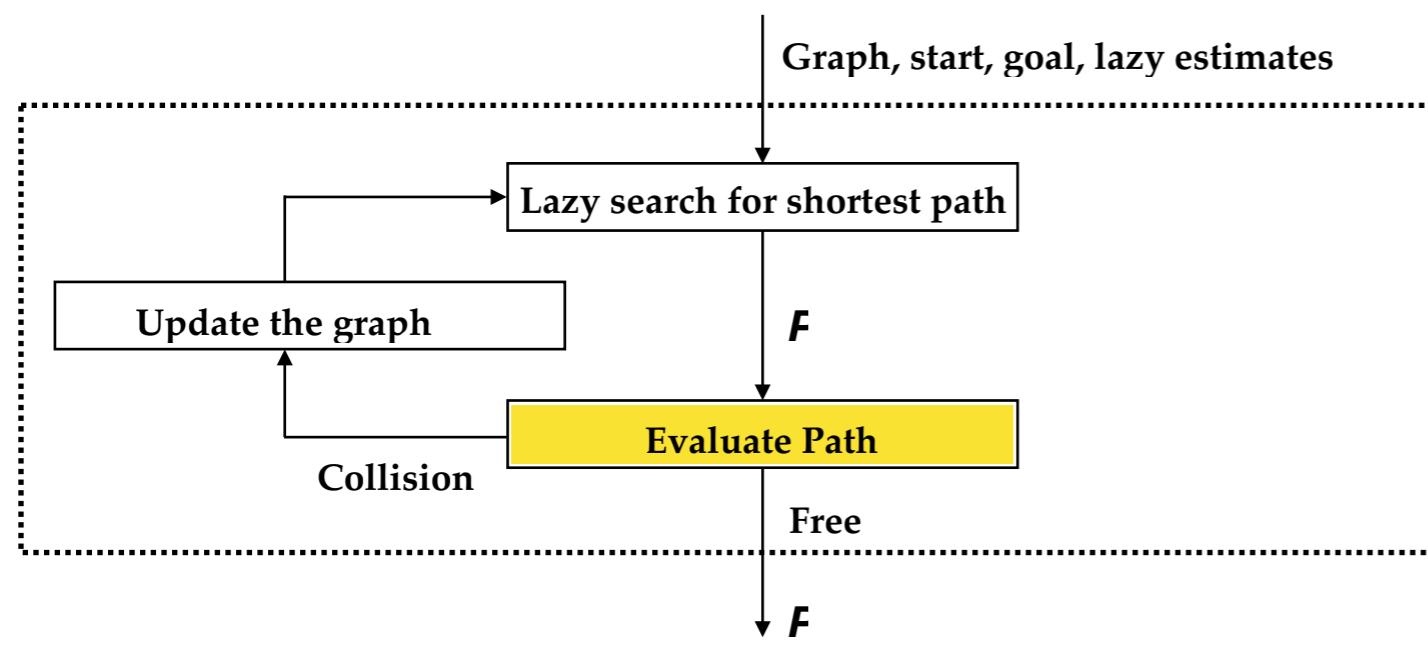
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty



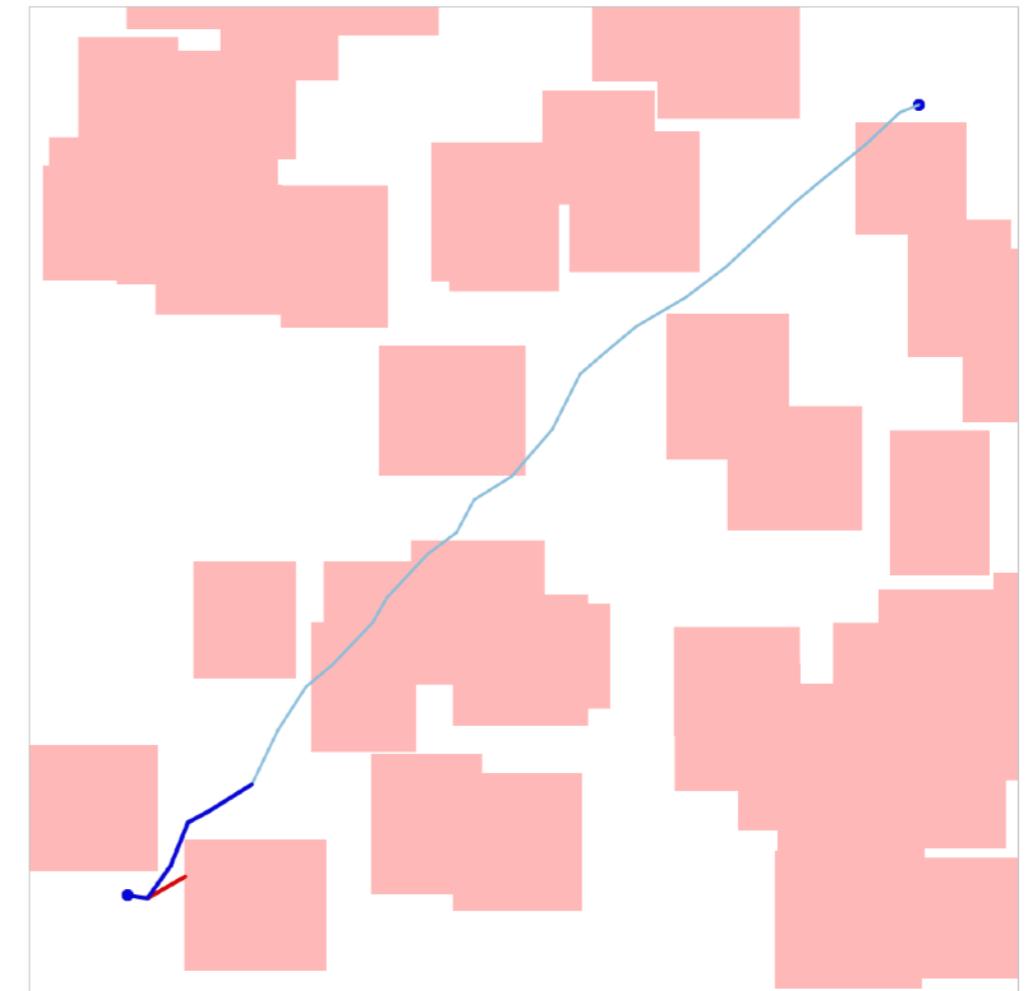
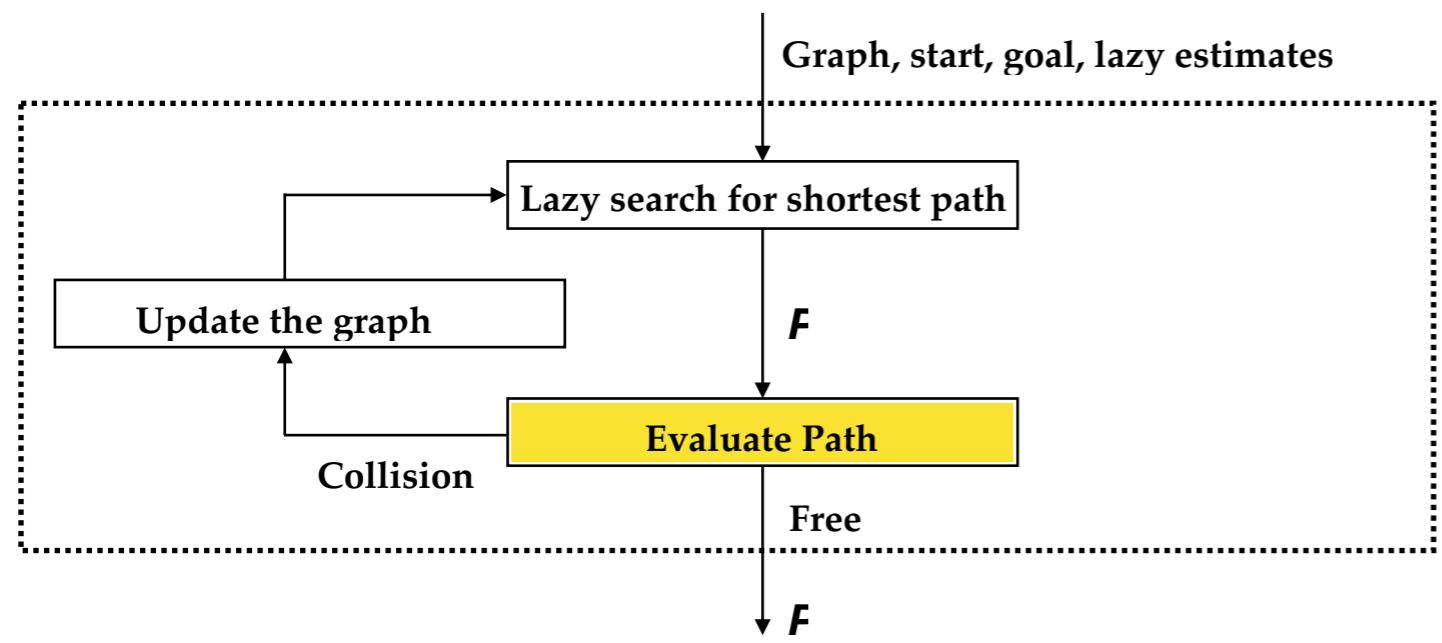
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty



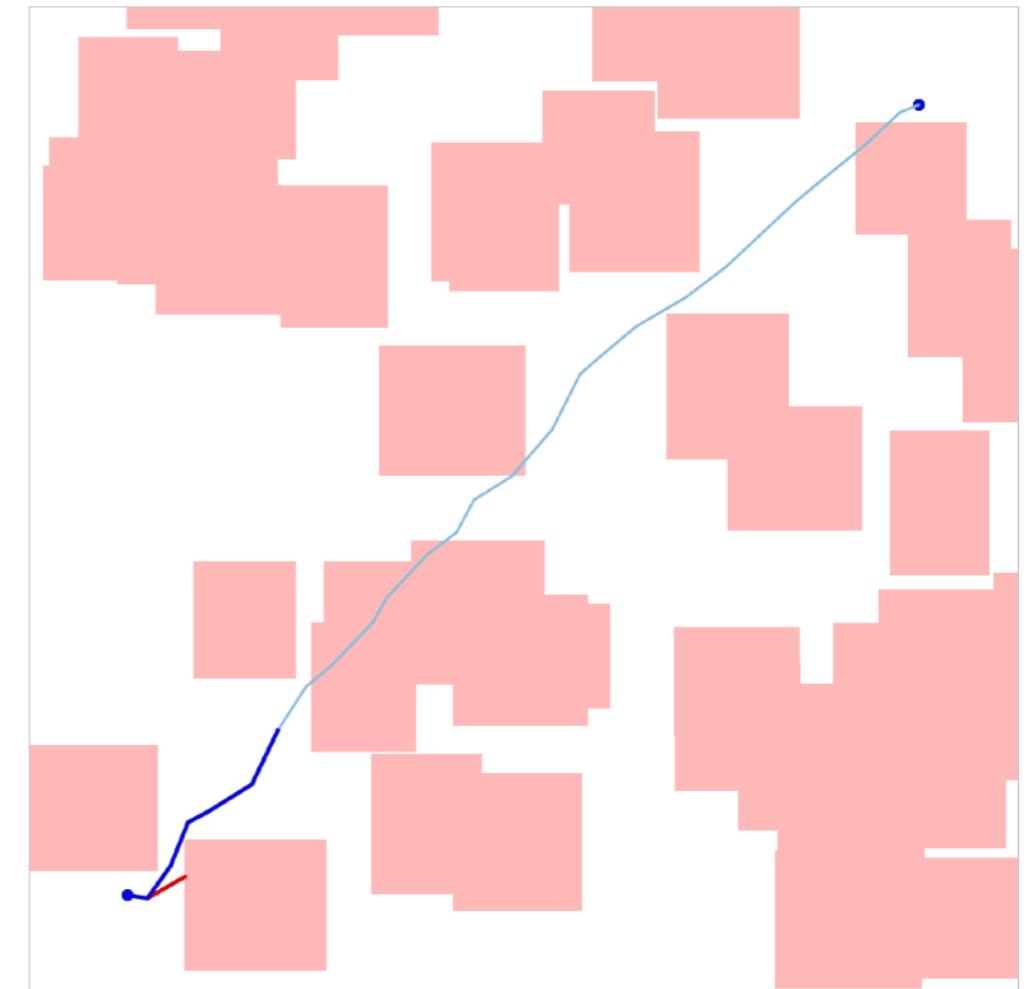
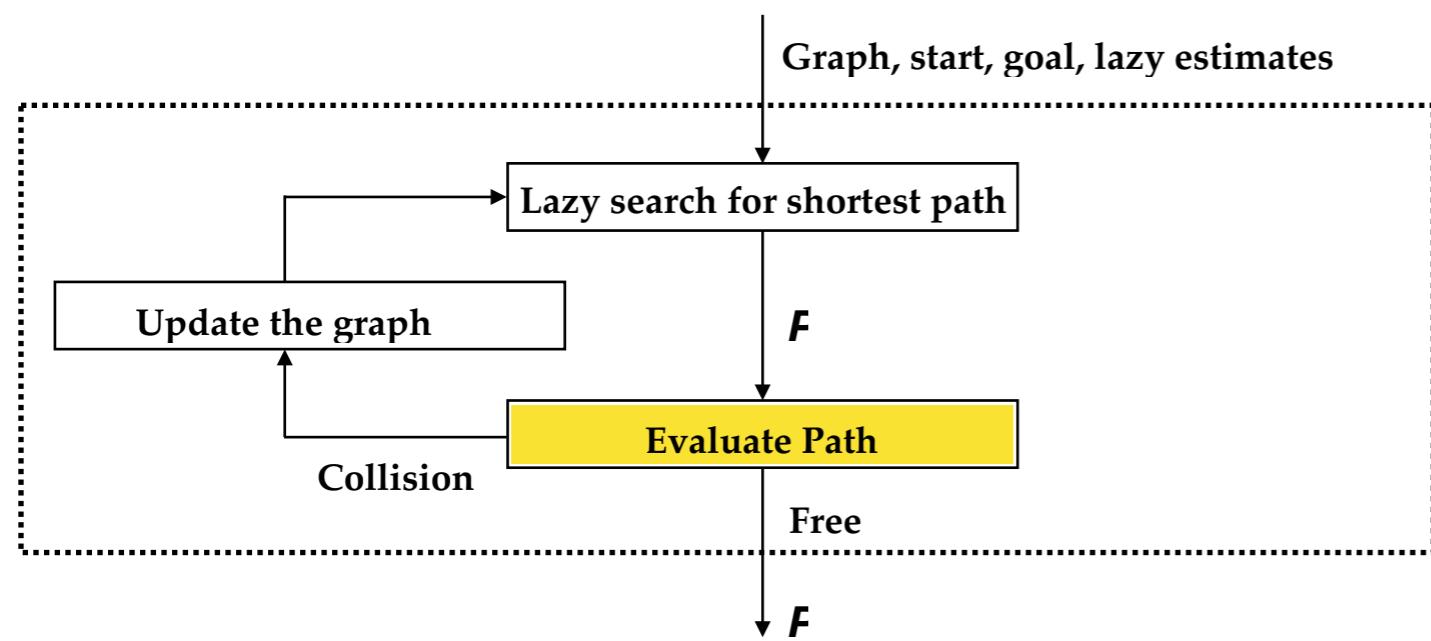
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty



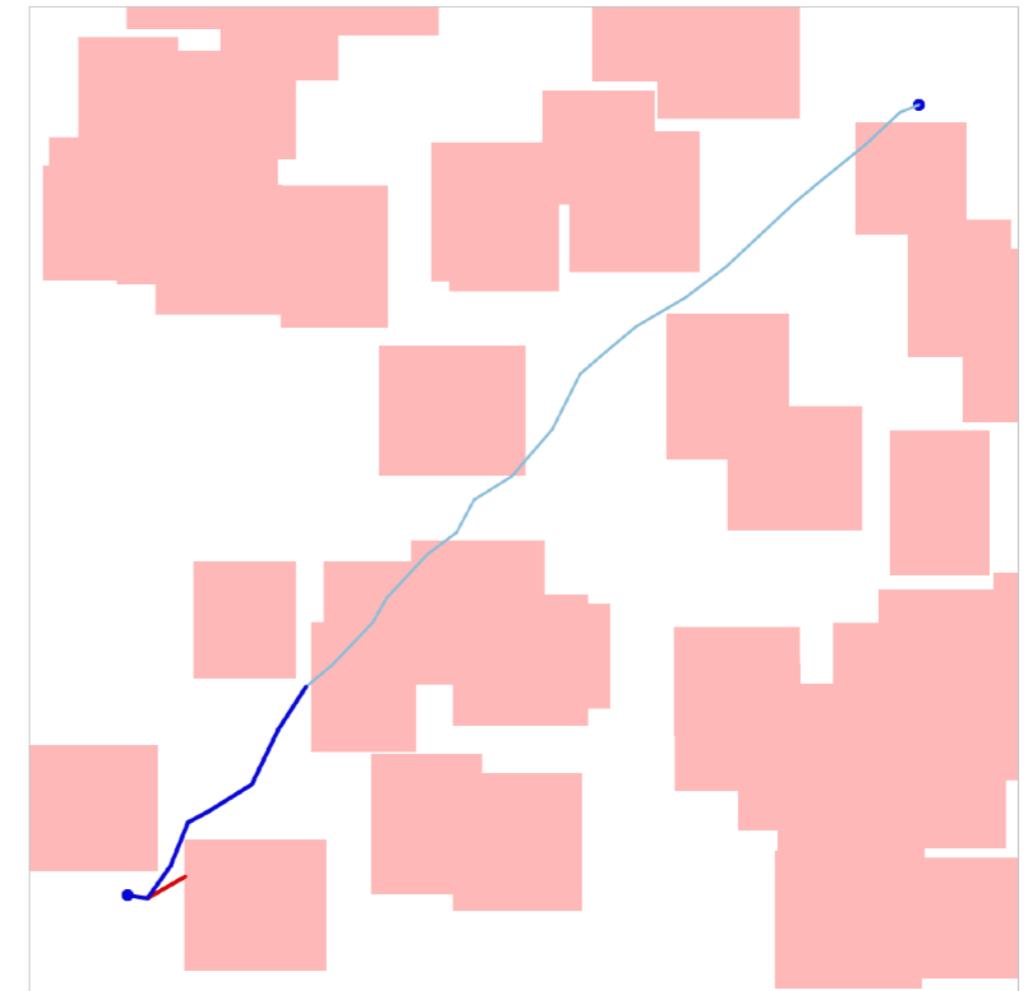
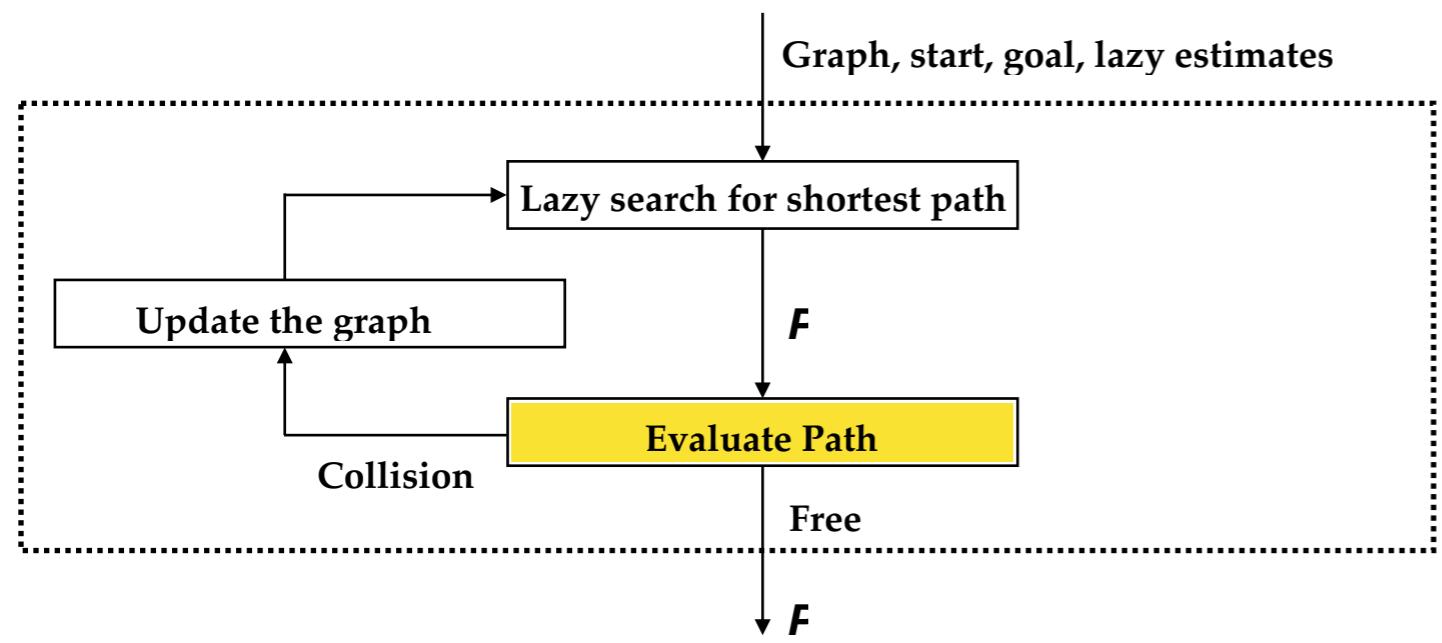
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty



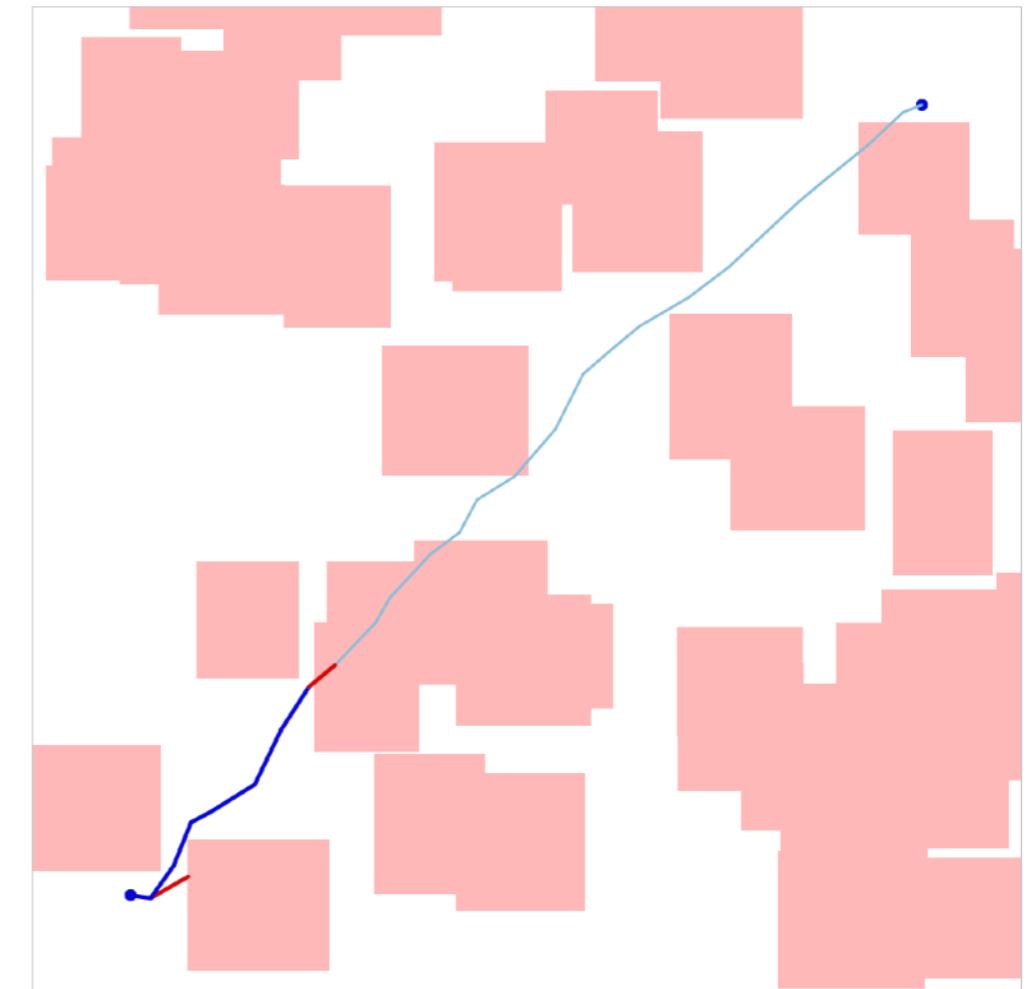
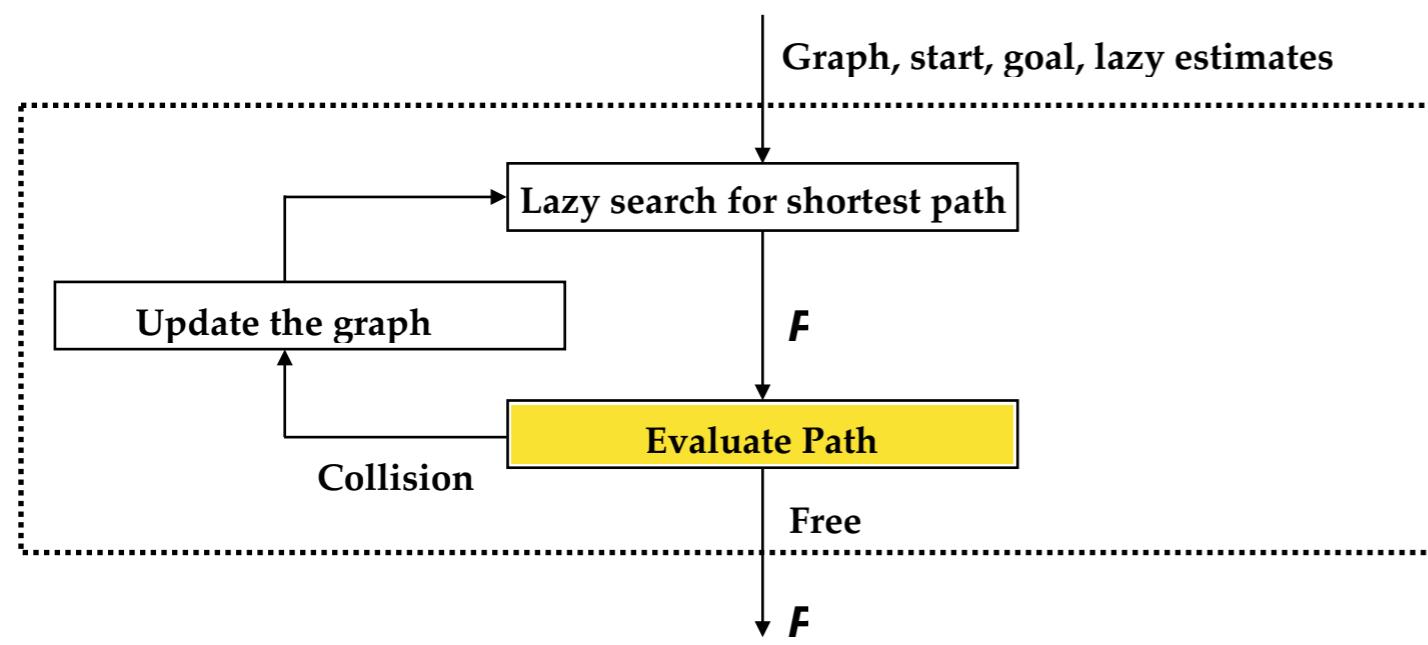
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Optimism Under Uncertainty



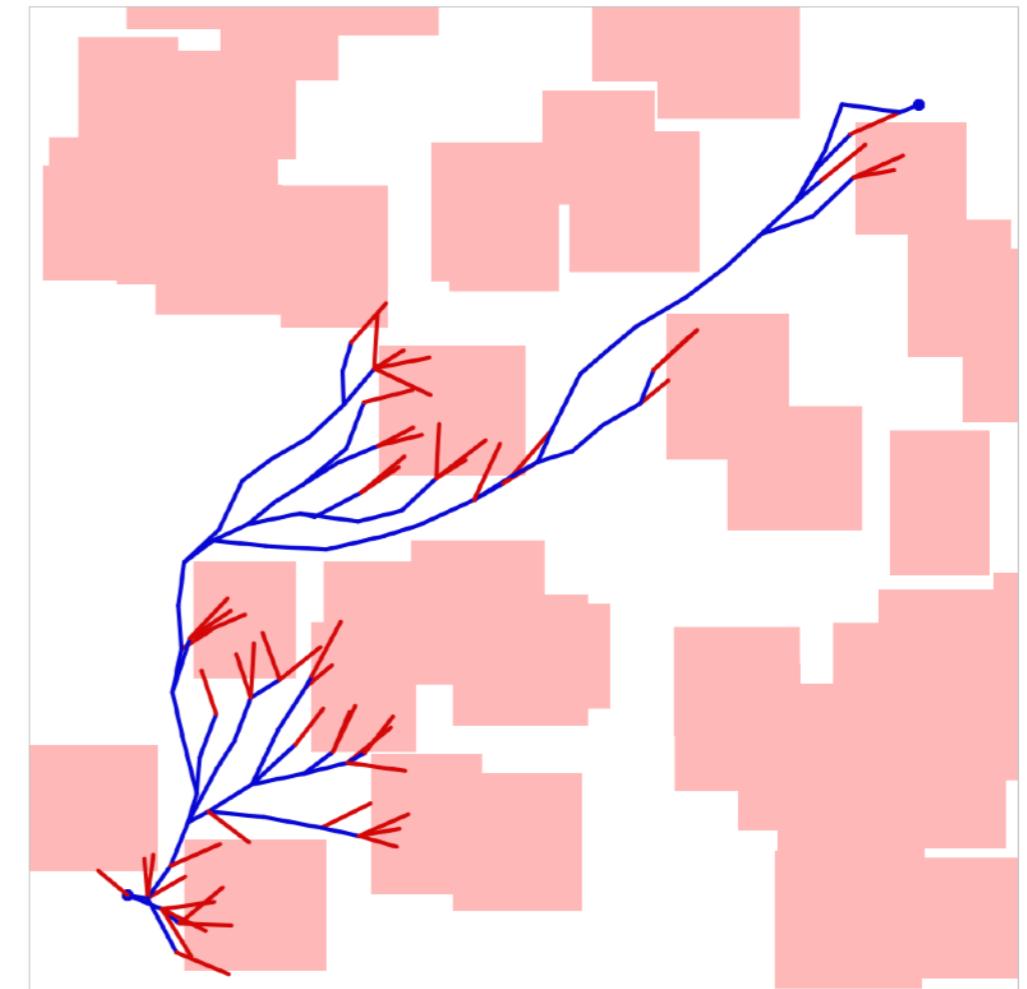
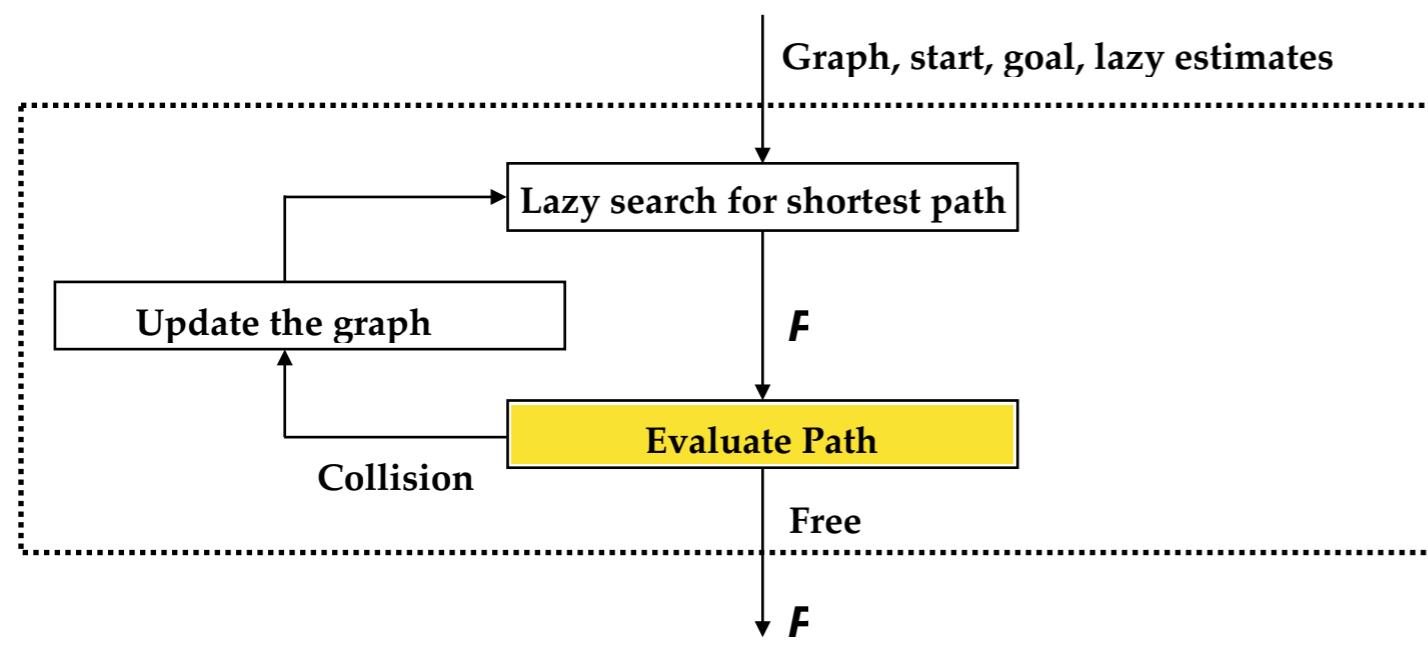
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty



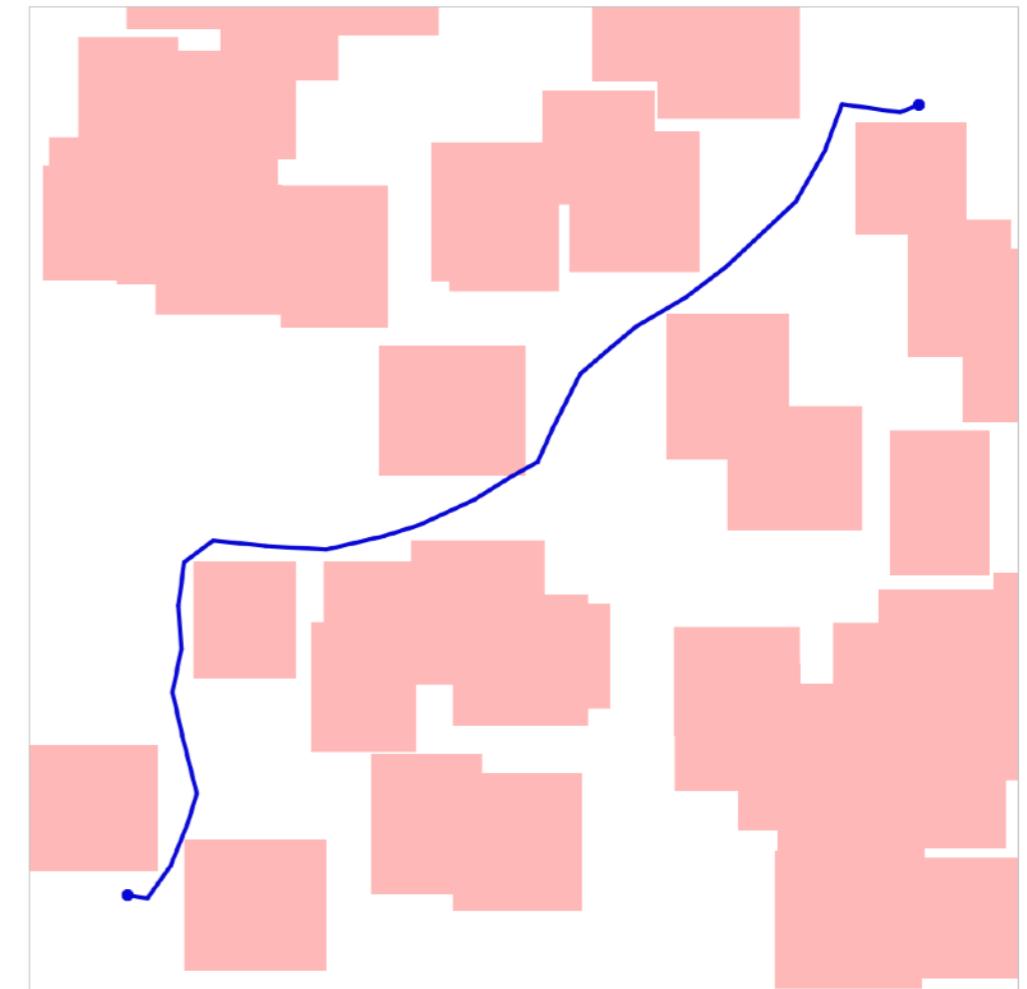
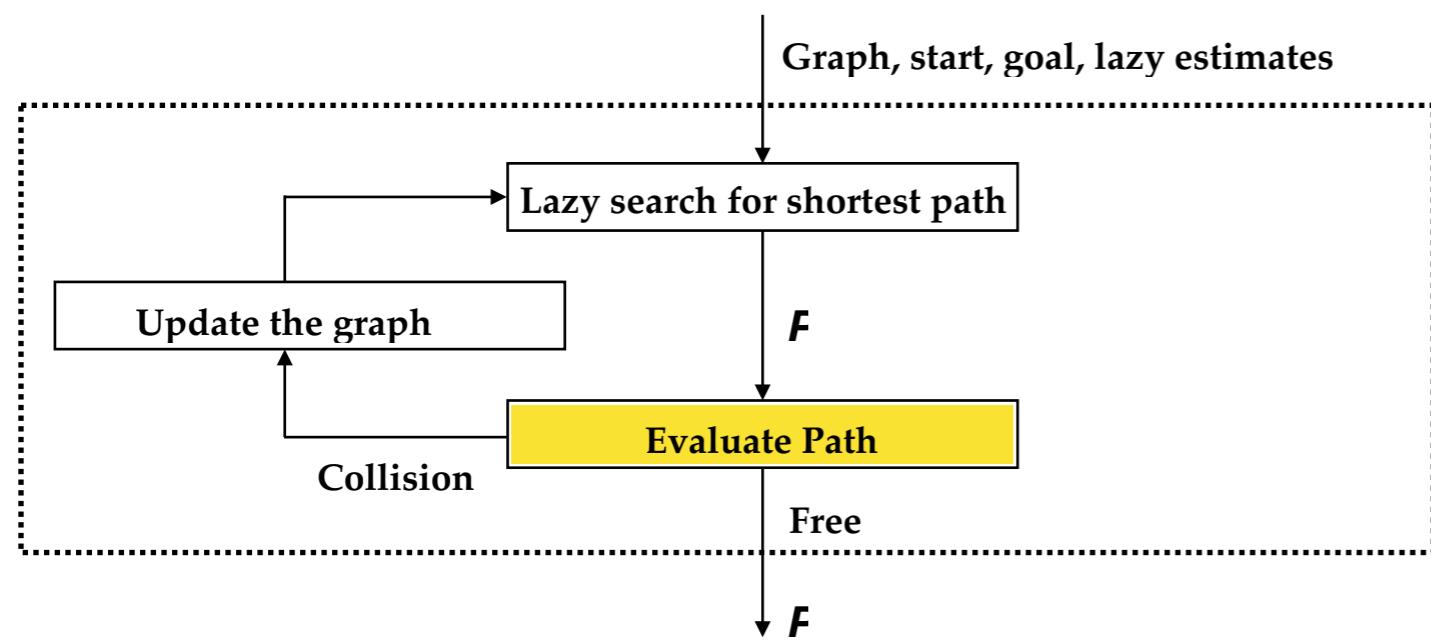
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty



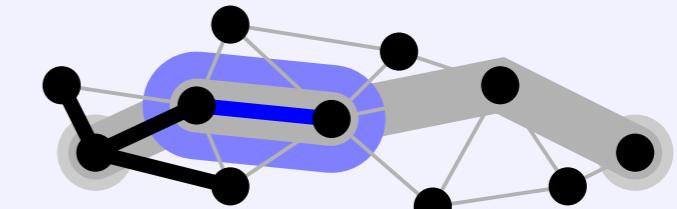
LazySP

Optimism Under Uncertainty

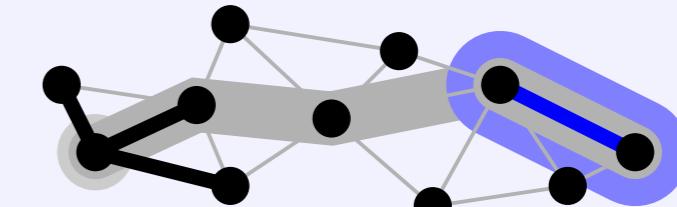


Edge Selectors

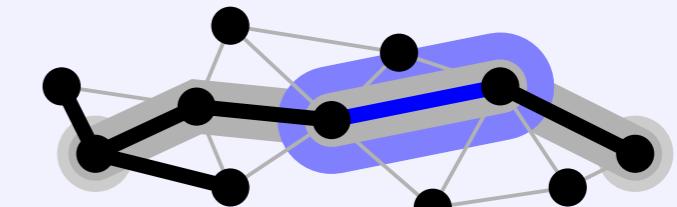
Forward
(first unevaluated edge)



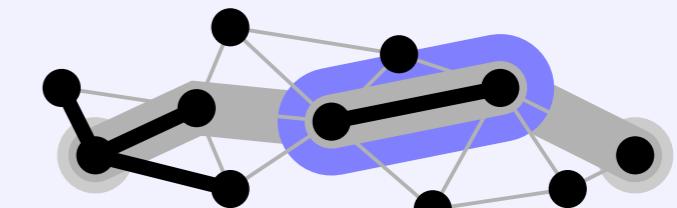
Reverse
(last unevaluated edge)



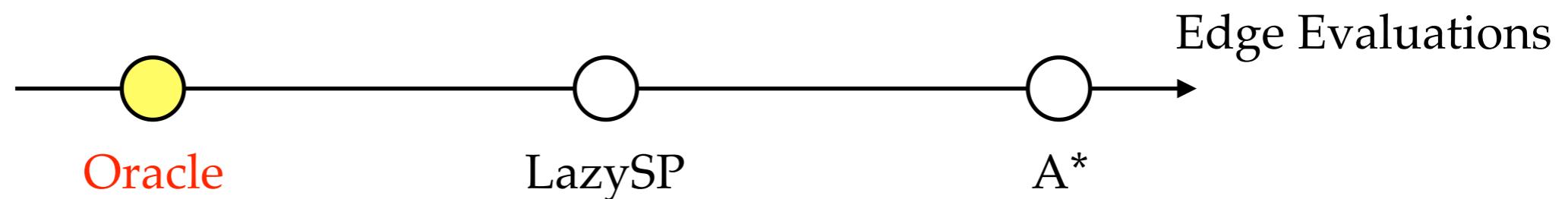
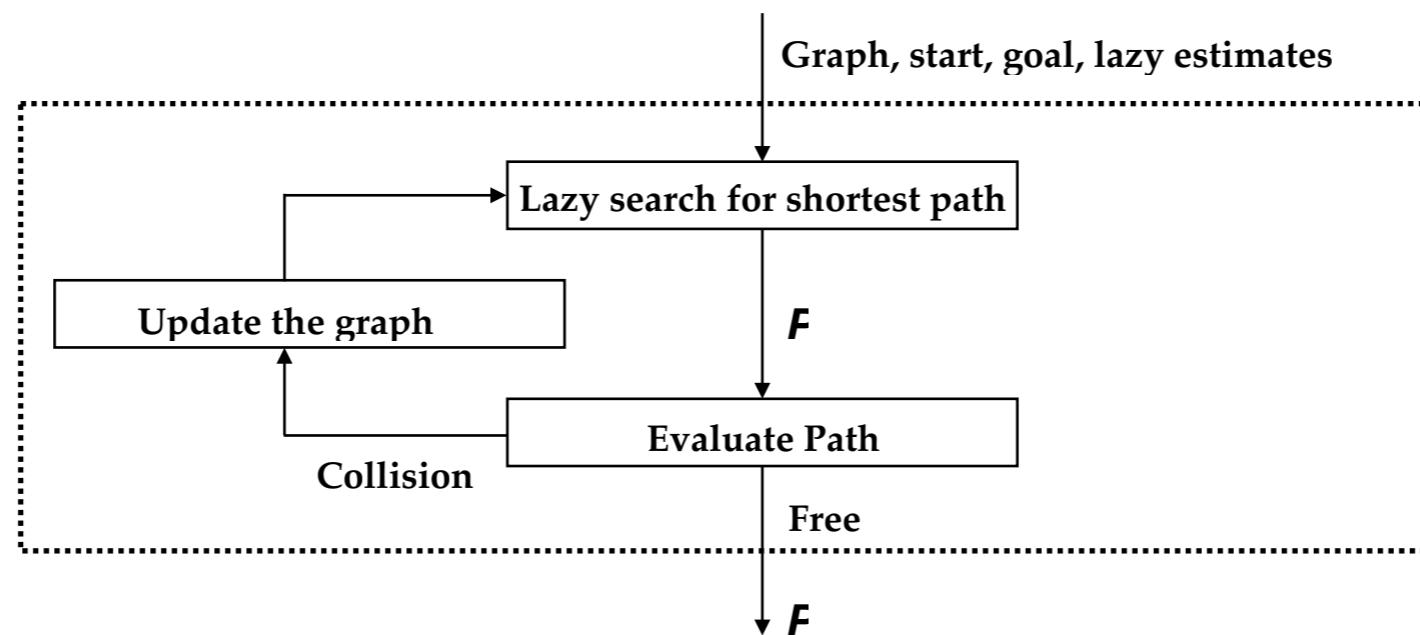
Alternate
(alternate Forward and Reverse)



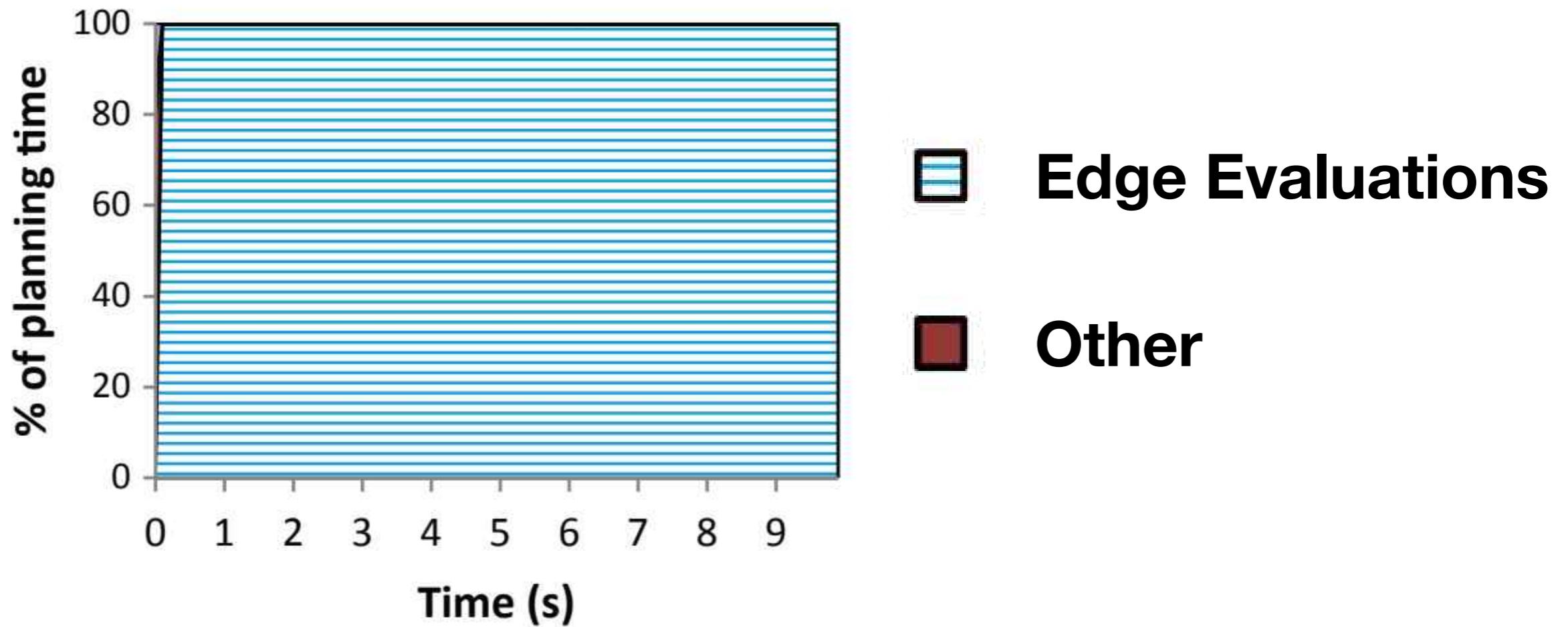
Bisect
(furthest from an unevaluated edge)



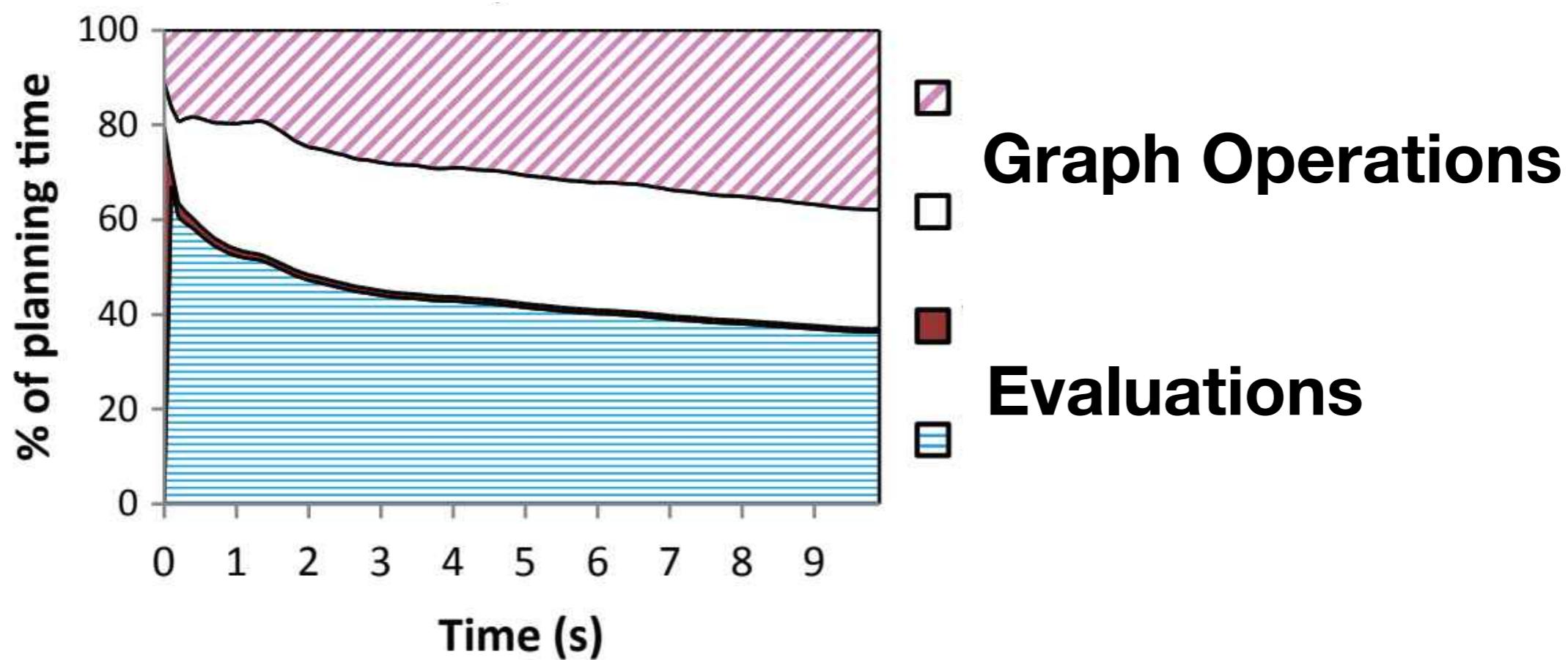
The Oracle is a LazySP Selector!



The Story Continues . . .



The Story Continues . . .



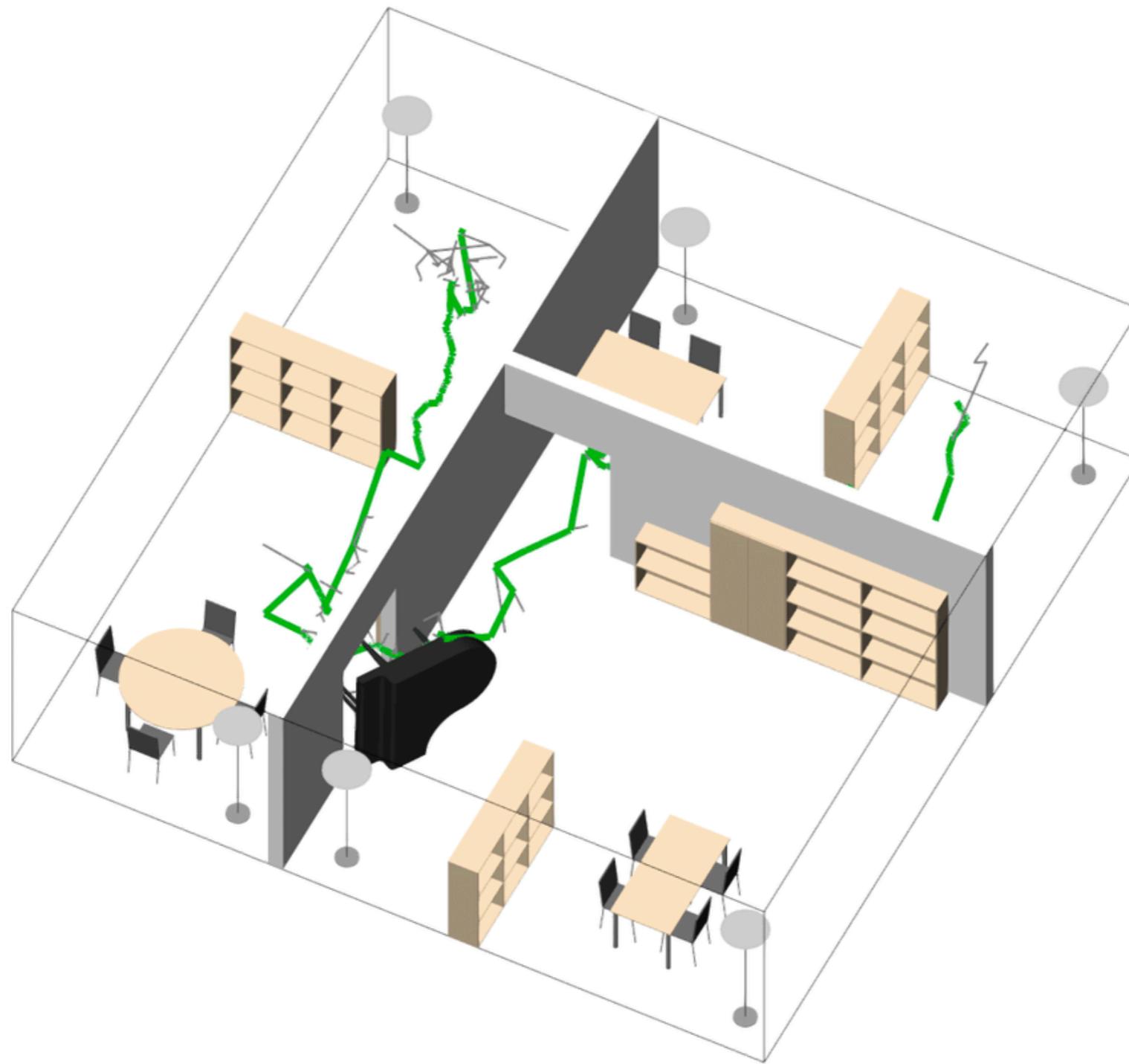
Is there a Search Algorithm
that **Minimizes**
the Number of Edge Evaluations?

LazySP

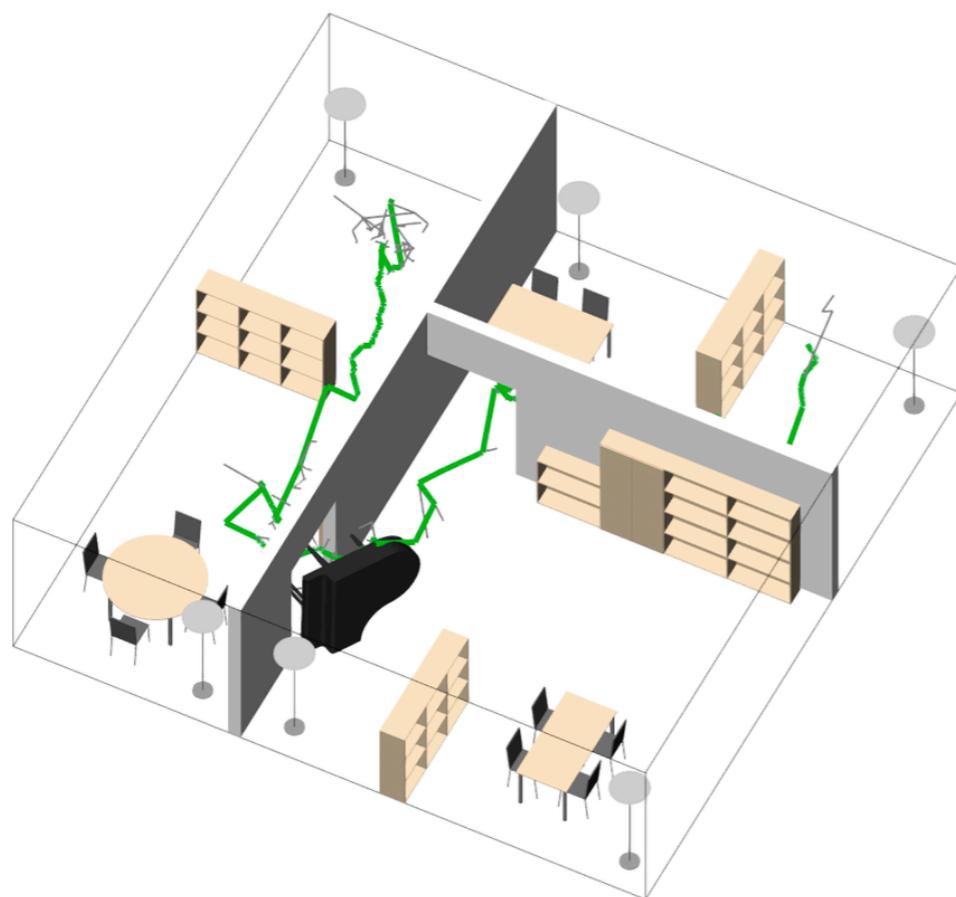
ICAPS 2018 [Best Conference Paper Award Winner]

First Provably Edge-Optimal A*-like Search Algorithm

The Piano Movers' Problem



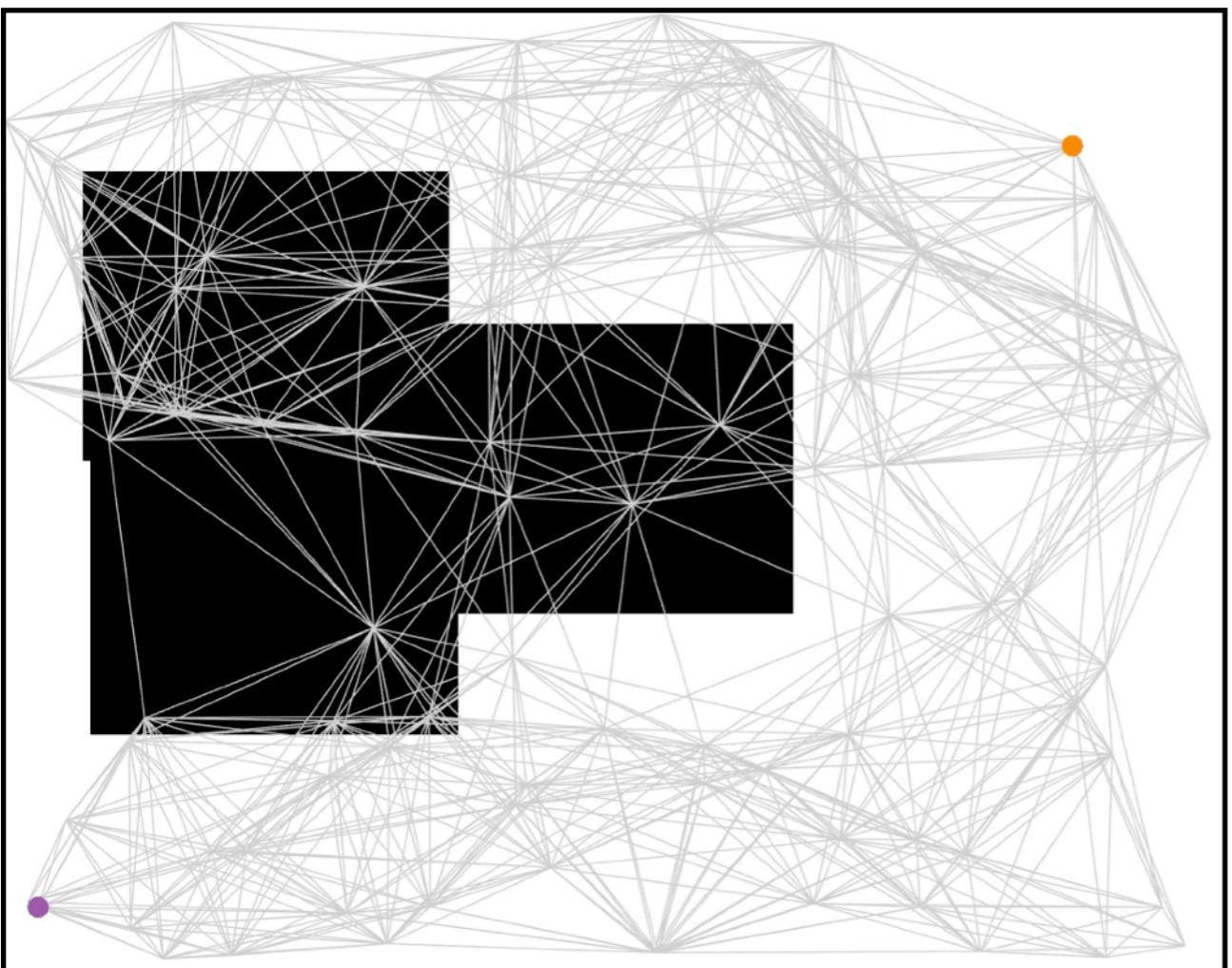
The Experienced Piano Movers' Problem



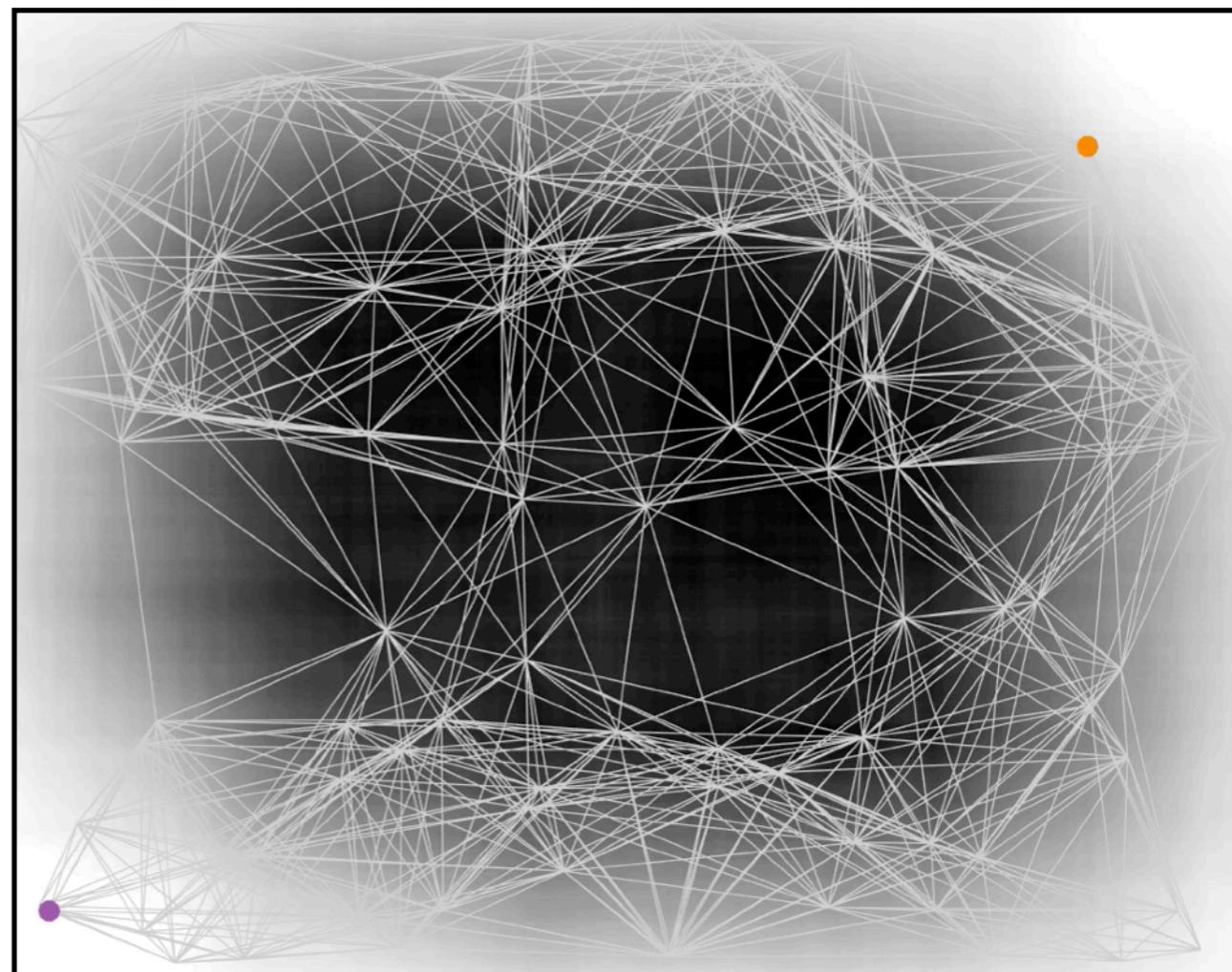
New Piano.
New House.
Same Mover.

A Bayesian Approach to Edge Evaluation

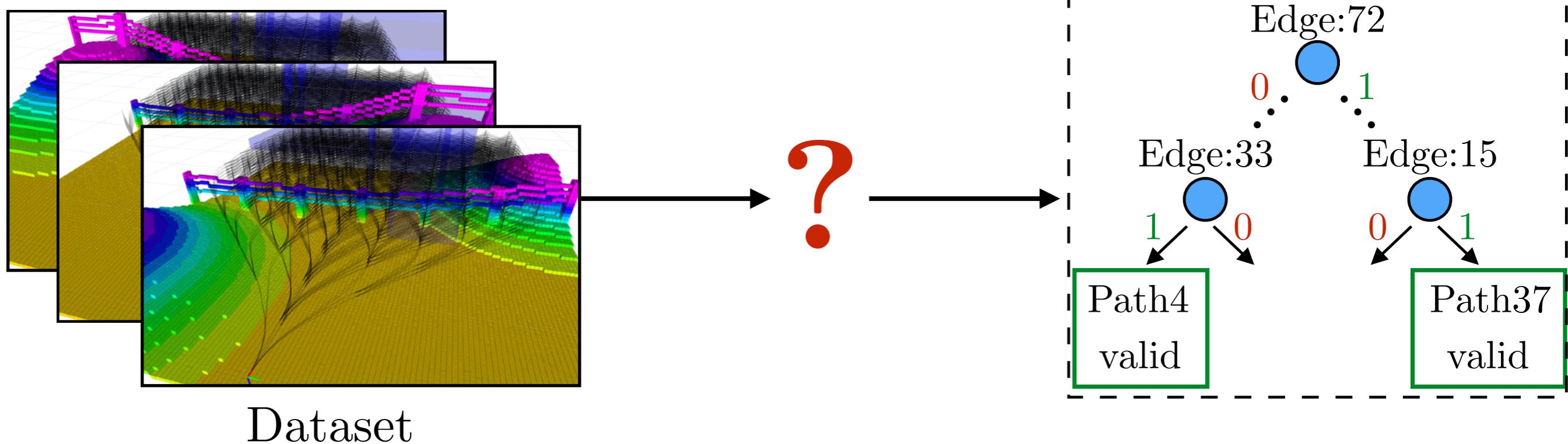
Ground truth



Agent's belief



Approach: Offline decision tree via DiRECT

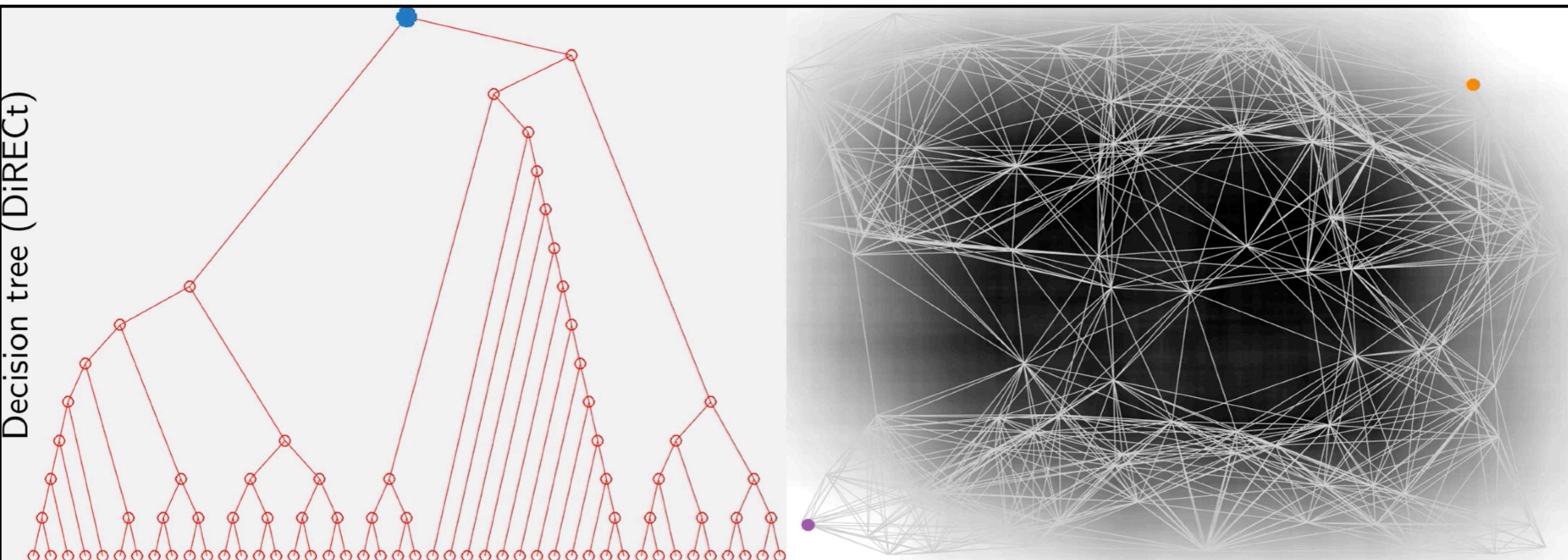


Problem is NP-Hard (Javdani et al. '14)

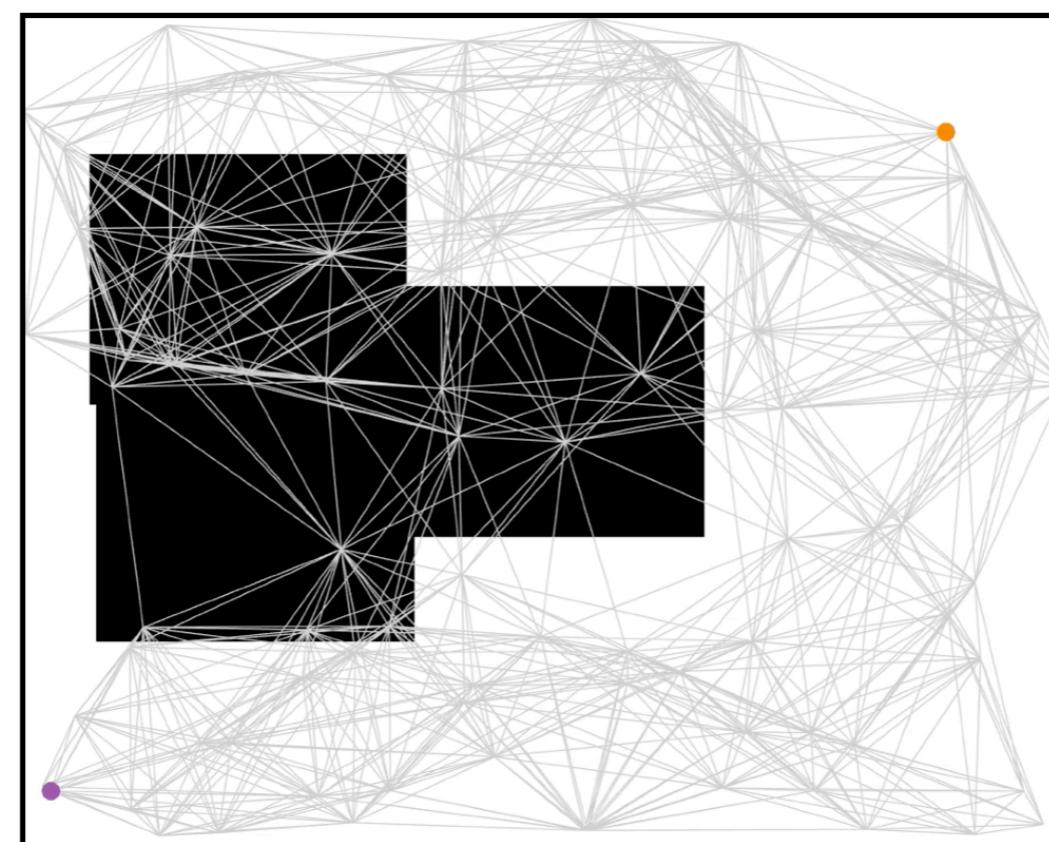
DiRECT (Chen et al '15) frames it as a graph cut problem
Greedy policy ($\mathcal{O}(|E| |\Xi| |\Phi|)$) is **near-optimal**

Executing DiRECT online is expensive, cached as a decision tree

Decision tree



Robot's belief

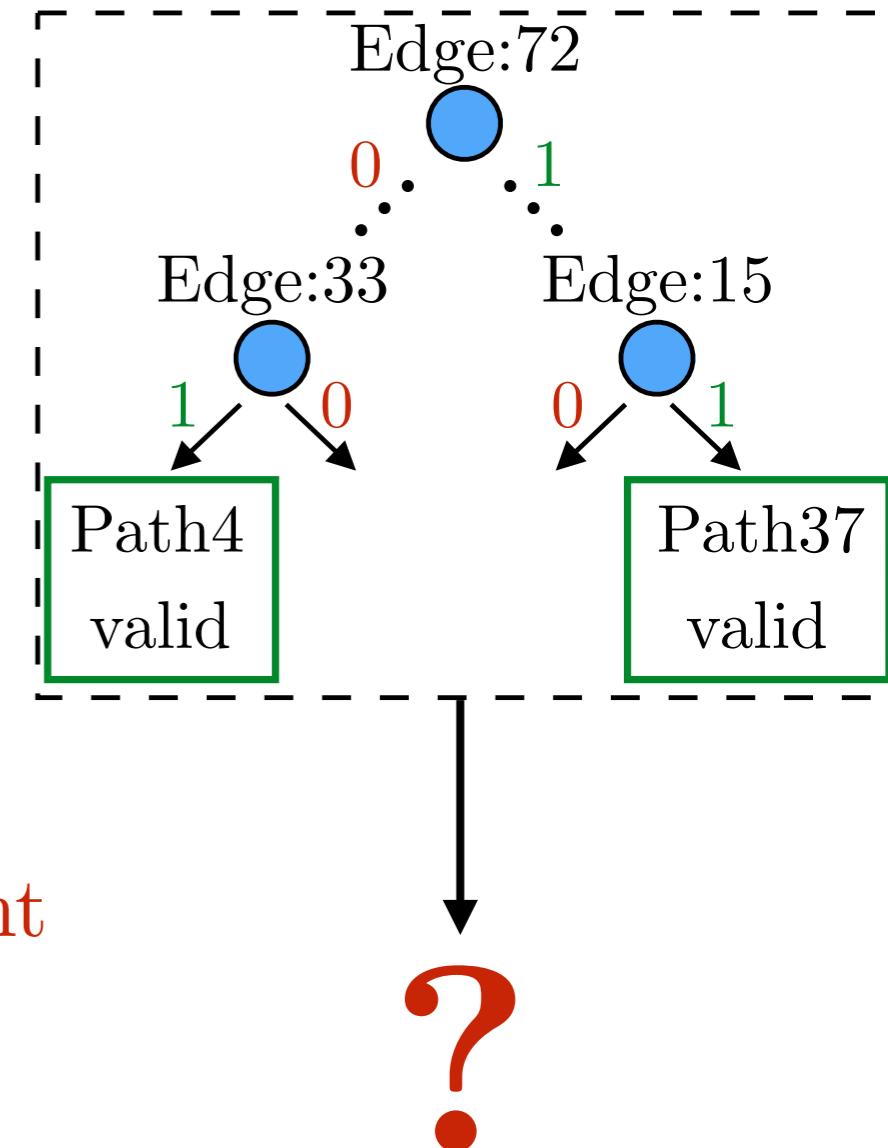


Ground truth

Problem: What if test world not in dataset?

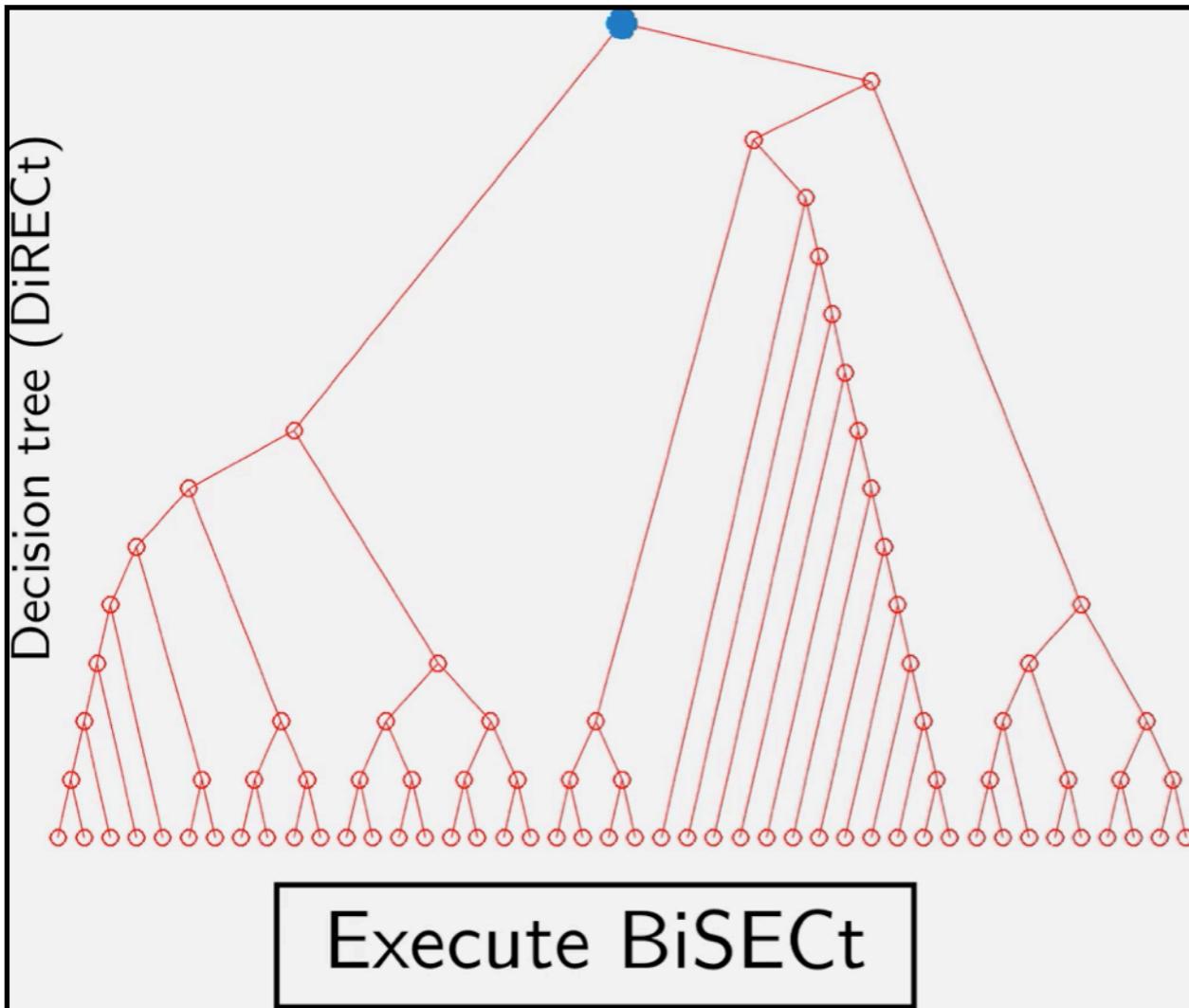
This can happen because we cannot enumerate all $\mathcal{O}(2^{|E|})$ worlds.

Solution: We developed BISELECT [NIPS'17] that can reason about all worlds implicitly.

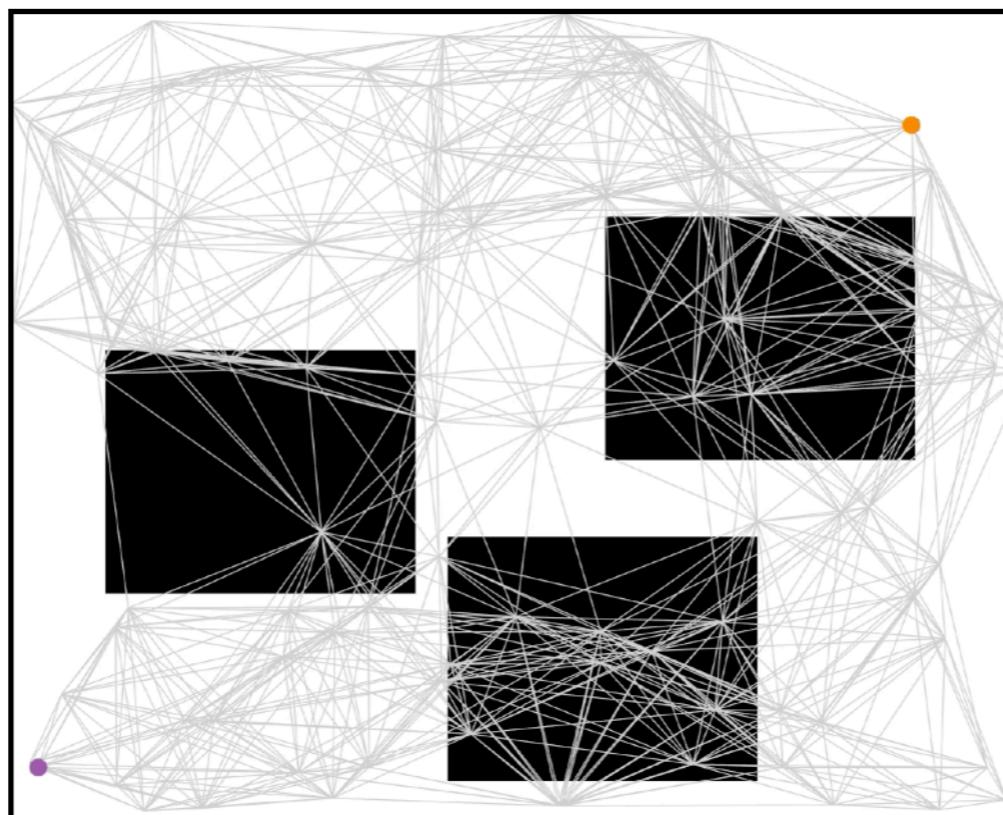
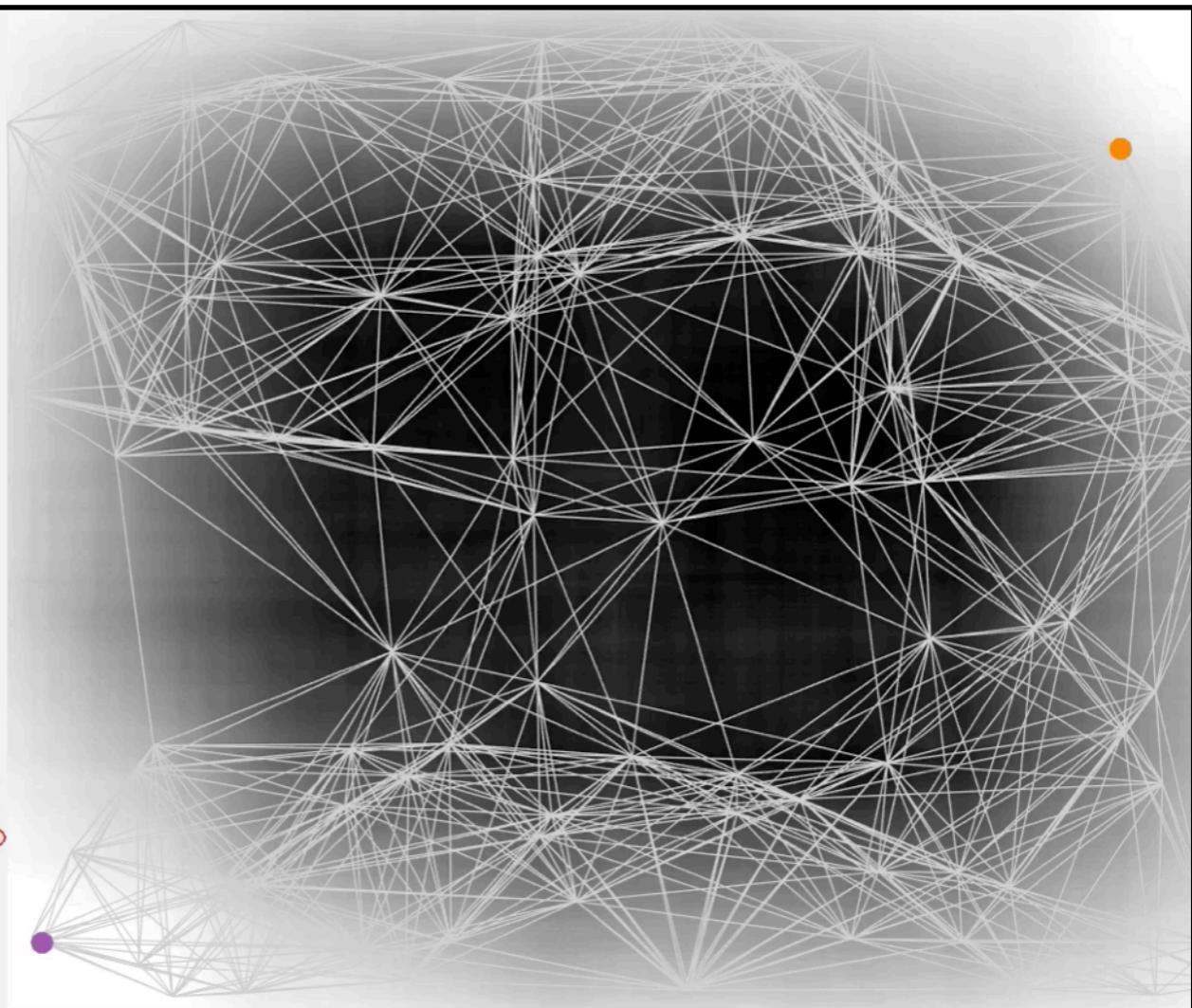


1. BISELECT assumes edges are independent Bernoulli r.v.
2. BISELECT has linear complexity: $\mathcal{O}(|E||\Xi|)$
3. We execute BISELECT from the leaf of the tree

Decision tree

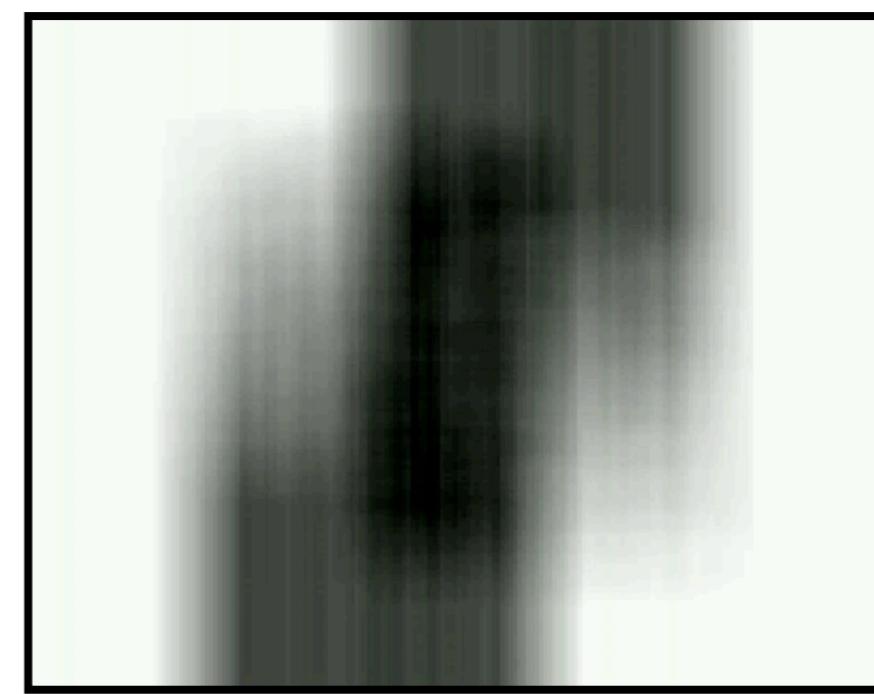
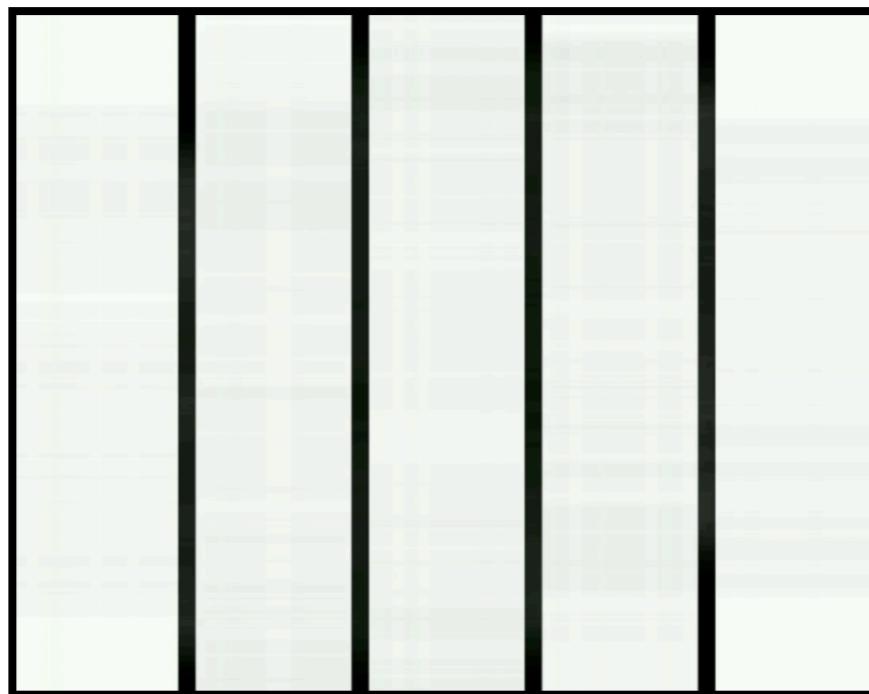
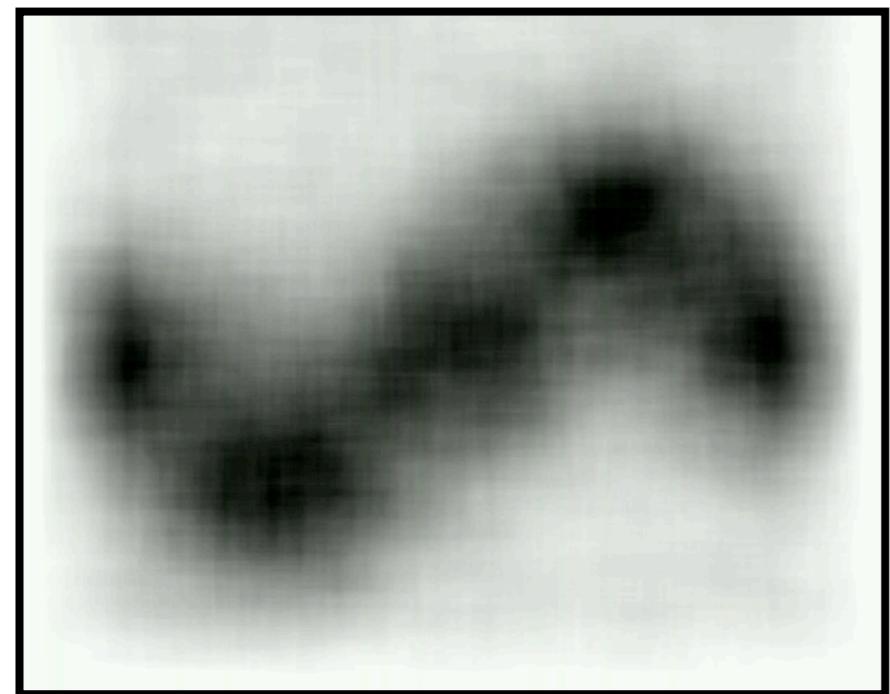


Robot's belief



Ground truth

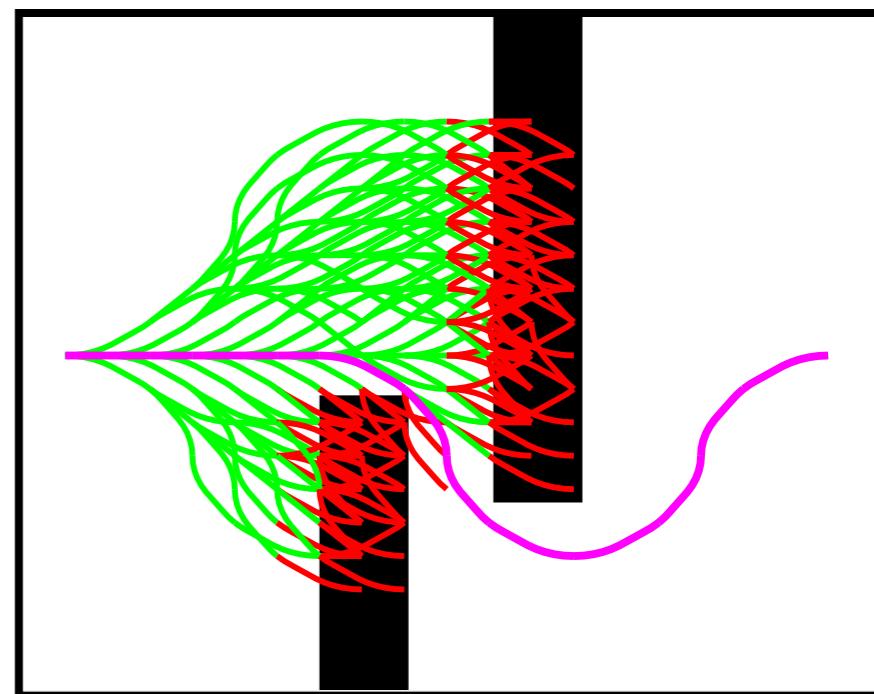
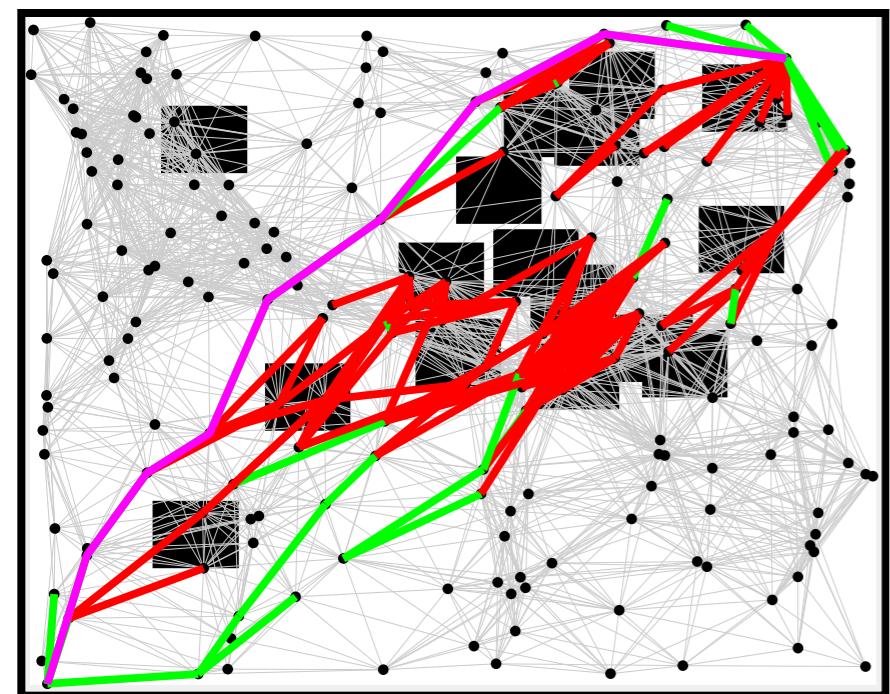
DIRECT + BISECT exploits structure



DIRECT + BISECT (14)

DIRECT + BISECT (24)

DIRECT + BISECT (23)

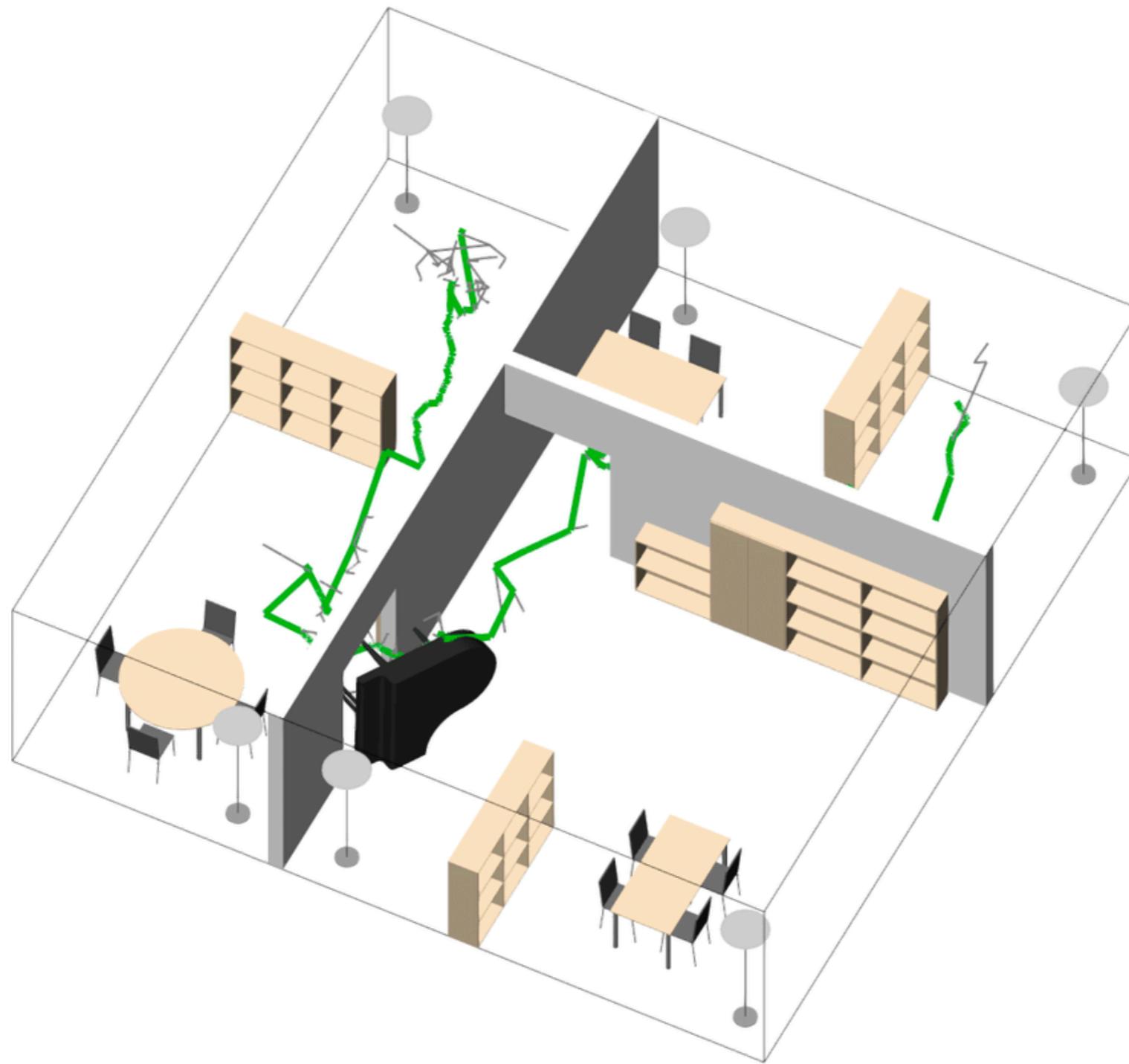


LAZYSP (155)

LAZYSP (838)

LAZYSP (251)

The Piano Movers' Problem



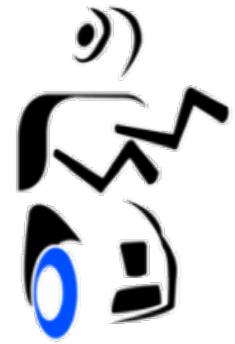
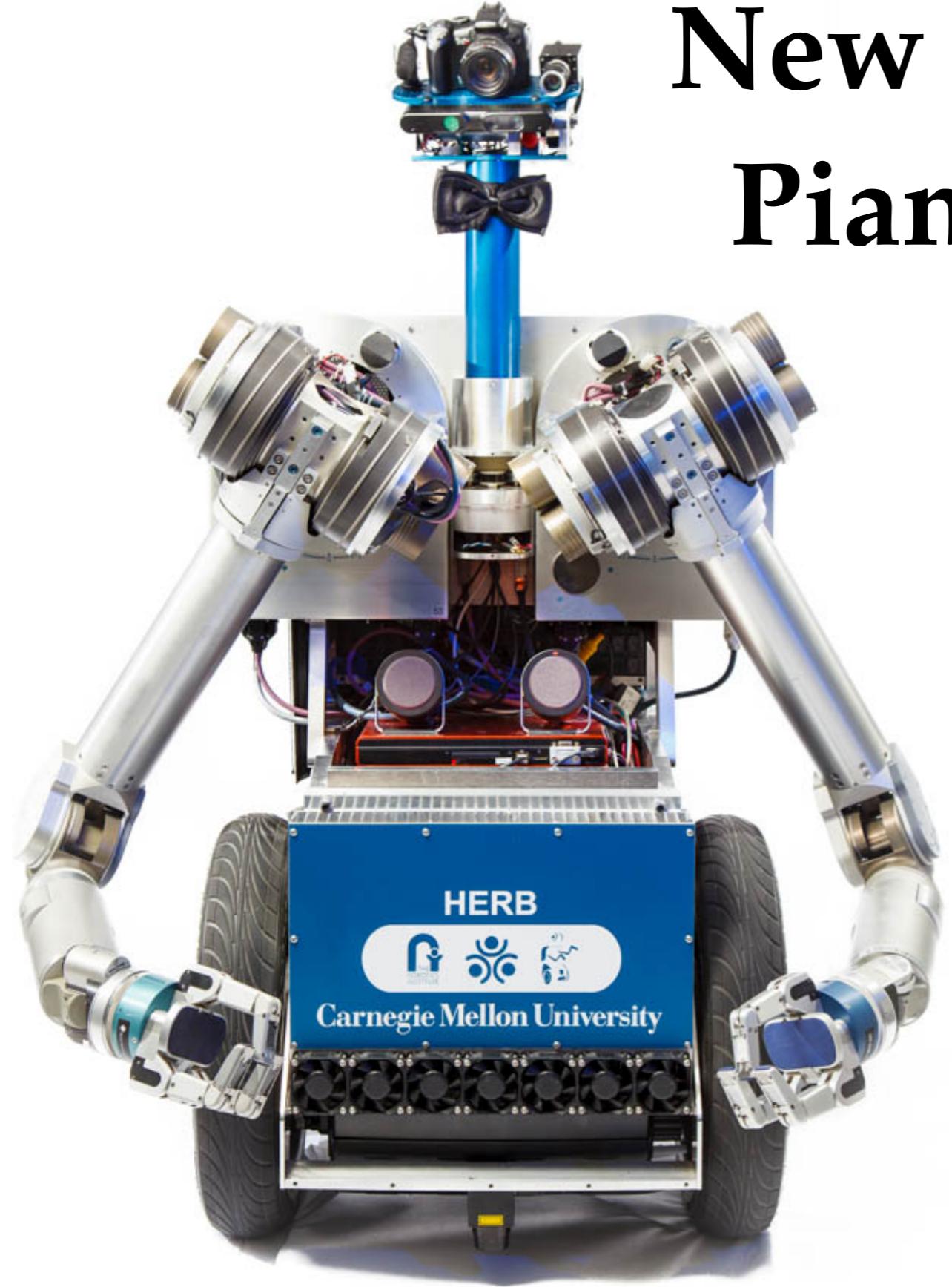
HRI

Machine
Learning

Formalizing
the Core

Control

New Perspectives on the Piano Movers' Problem



Siddhartha Srinivasa
Boeing Endowed Professor
Personal Robotics Lab
University of Washington