

Frontier Expansion Rules for Parallel Approximate Shortest Paths

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Abstract

Given a consistent heuristic and a suboptimality bound, the weighted A* search algorithm expands states on the frontier in a specific order so that a solution meeting the bound is found without re-expanding any state. wPA*SE is a recent parallel variant of A* that offers the same guarantee and can achieve a nearly linear speedup in the number of processor cores, provided expansions are sufficiently time-consuming to dominate the search time. Much of the overhead of wPA*SE is due to its careful selection of states to expand, as required for the guarantees to hold. In this paper, we generalize the state selection criterion of wPA*SE so that it can be computed faster and more states are eligible for concurrent expansion. On the theoretical side, we prove that our extension shares the completeness and solution quality guarantees of wA* and wPA*SE, and analyze its parallel time complexity. On the experimental side, we match the runtime of wPA*SE when expansions are very slow and there are few CPU cores, and beat it as expansions become faster and the number of cores increases.

Introduction

Breadth-first and depth-first search are generalized by a class of frontier-based search algorithms, differing mainly in the order by which states are selected from the frontier for expansion. In the weighted A* (wA*) algorithm, the selection combines a greedy goal-directed bias to reduce search time, with a breadth-first bias which ensures suboptimality bounded by a specified factor. When provided with a consistent heuristic, wA* takes care to expand a state only after finding an approximately optimal path reaching it. Thus, wA* can guarantee approximate optimality without ever re-expanding a state.

With the advent of multi-core processors, making use of parallelism has become a priority for algorithm designers. Parallel A* for Slow Expansions (PA*SE) (Phillips, Likhachev, and Koenig 2014), and its weighted generalization wPA*SE, offer nearly linear speedup in the number of cores, provided the search time is dominated by time-consuming expansions. Among parallel algorithms for graph search, wPA*SE stands out for meeting the same theoretical

guarantee as wA*: approximate optimality without repeated expansions.

In this paper, we analyze in greater depth the conditions under which A* variants can meet this theoretical guarantee. This analysis naturally leads to the theory of expansion rules and a new heuristic search algorithm we call Enhanced PA*SE (ePA*SE). Its performance at least rivals wPA*SE in general, and surpasses it when expansions times are faster or a lot of processor cores are available. This enables several theoretical results, which we also present. Our final result concerns a special case of ePA*SE that resembles a parallel approximation algorithm for single-source shortest paths (Klein and Subramanian 1997), providing time complexity bounds in the massively parallel limit.

Related Work

Some early parallel versions of Dijkstras algorithm (Quinn 1986) and A* (Irani and Shih 1986) (Leifker and Kanal 1985) worked by simultaneously expanding some number of states in the frontier with the lowest g or f values. These methods do not bound suboptimality on the first expansion, so they must allow re-expansions. The approach of (Vidal, Bordeaux, and Hamadi 2010) performs well by increasing the number of threads if the goal is not found within some number of expansions, but they offer no guaranteed bounds on solution suboptimality.

There are several methods which split the frontier into multiple pieces for parallel processing. Parallel Retracting A* (PRA*) (Evetts et al. 1995) uses a hash function to map each state to a processor. Parallel Structured Duplicate Detection (PSDD) (Zhou and Hansen 2007) uses a state abstraction function to group states into “nblocks”. Each processor takes an entire nblock and can expand all its states without locking, provided that neighboring nblocks are not undergoing expansion. Parallel Best-NBlock-First (PBNF) (Burns et al. 2010) fuses the two latter approaches, running PRA* with a hashing function based on PSDD state abstraction. This avoids much of the thread locking in PRA*. This approach has also been extended to weighted (bounded sub-optimal) and anytime search. A more recent algorithm based on PRA* hashing is Hash Distributed A* (HDA*) (Kishimoto, Fukunaga, and Botea 2009), which uses asynchronous message passing to deliver hashed states between processors without blocking the sending thread.

Instead of parallelizing a single search algorithm, (Valenzano et al. 2010) run a variety of planning algorithms in parallel. By taking the quickest result, their solution quality is bounded by the worst quality bound among their set of search algorithms. Since the planners run independently of one another, the same state may be expanded multiple times. Likewise, the preceding approaches must allow states to be re-expanded, perhaps exponentially many times, in order to guarantee bounded suboptimality.

Weighted Parallel A* for Slow Expansions (wPA*SE) (Phillips, Likhachev, and Koenig 2014) is a recent approach which, like weighted A*, expands each state at most once while guaranteeing a specified solution suboptimality factor. At the price of taking more time to select states for expansion, this approach reduces the total number of expansions, often improving planning times. In this paper, we extend wPA*SE to speed up the identification of states eligible for simultaneous expansion, while also increasing the number of eligible states.

Problem Formulation

We wish to find approximate single-pair shortest-paths. That is, given a directed graph with non-negative edge costs $c(s, s') \geq 0$, we must identify a path from s_{start} to s_{goal} whose cost is at most a specified factor $\epsilon \geq 1$ of the true distance $c^*(s_{start}, s_{goal})$.

We assume the distances can be estimated by a **consistent heuristic** h , meaning $h(s, s') \leq c(s, s')$ and $h(s, s') \leq h(s, s'') + h(s'', s')$ for all s, s', s'' . Of course, consistency implies **admissibility**, meaning $h(s, s') \leq c^*(s, s')$.

Searching with Expansion Rules

A parallel view of wA*

Many A* variants work by maintaining a set of upper bound estimates $g(s)$ of the optimal cost $g^*(s) = c^*(s_{start}, s)$ of reaching s from s_{start} . The estimates are constructive: every state s in the search tree has a back-pointer $bp(s)$, and these can be followed back from s to s_{start} to yield a path whose cost is at most $g(s)$.

In order to avoid duplicate effort, we consider our search algorithm to expand no state more than once. Thus, before expanding s , it is essential to verify that we already have a path from s_{start} to s satisfying the desired suboptimality bound. Formally, we say a state s is **safe for expansion** once we have deduced that $g(s) \leq \epsilon g^*(s)$. An **expansion rule** is a criterion that can be applied on any state s on the search frontier to check whether it is safe for expansion.

Since we do not know $g^*(s)$ in practice, our general framework takes some easily computable function $bound(s)$ to act as a lower bound on $\epsilon g^*(s)$. wA* sorts the frontier by the numeric keys $f(s) = g(s) + \epsilon h(s, s_{goal})$, which can be used to compute $g(s) + f(s') - f(s)$ where s' is a frontier state with minimum f -value. If we take $bound(s)$ to be the

latter expression, then

$$\begin{aligned} bound(s) &= g(s) + \min_{s'} \{f(s')\} - f(s) \\ &= \min_{s'} \{g(s) + f(s') - f(s)\} \\ &= \min_{s'} \{g(s') + \epsilon(h(s', s_{goal}) - h(s, s_{goal}))\} \\ &\leq \min_{s'} \{g(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)\} \end{aligned}$$

where each min ranges over the search frontier.

Let s' be the first state on the optimal path from s_{start} to s which lies on the search frontier. Assuming the predecessor of s' along that path was expanded with an ϵ -optimal g -value, then we also have $g(s') \leq \epsilon g^*(s')$. Thus,

$$bound(s) \leq \epsilon(g^*(s') + h(s', s)) \leq \epsilon g^*(s).$$

Therefore, s is considered safe for expansion if $g(s) \leq bound(s)$. Substituting in the definition of $bound(s)$, the latter inequality reduces to $0 \leq \min_{s'} \{f(s')\} - f(s)$. That is, s must have the smallest f -value on the frontier. This can be stated as a principle:

Expansion Rule 1 (wA* rule). *A state s is safe for expansion if its f -value is minimal among states in the search frontier.*

Already, this rule grants a trivial degree of parallelism: if multiple states share the minimum f -value, they can be expanded simultaneously. The main contribution of wPA*SE was to generalize this principle, deducing many more states as simultaneously safe for expansion. After reviewing wPA*SE, we will present an even more general rule and show how to compute it efficiently.

Review of wPA*SE

Before describing how wPA*SE generalizes the wA* rule for safe expansion, let's outline the entire search algorithm in more detail. Due to our focus on expansion rules, our presentation of wPA*SE differs slightly from the original version in (Phillips, Likhachev, and Koenig 2014), but the algorithm we describe is essentially equivalent. Algorithm 1 is a skeleton for wPA*SE. It begins by clearing the data structures and expanding the start state.

Intuitively, *OPEN* represents the frontier of states which are candidates for expansion, initially consisting of the direct successors of s_{start} . Once a safe state is identified and selected for expansion, it's removed from *OPEN* and inserted into the *CLOSED* and *BE* (Being Expanded) lists. *BE* represents the freshly *CLOSED* states: they are still in the process of being expanded, but are about to leave the frontier. Its cardinality $|BE|$ will never exceed the number of threads.

Each thread of wPA*SE runs an instance of Algorithm 2, which successively extracts a state from the frontier and then expands it. The search frontier is the union of *OPEN* and *BE*, which are represented by balanced binary search trees sorted by the key values $f(s) = g(s) + wh(s, s_{goal})$ for some weight parameter $w \geq 0$. Usually we recommend setting $w = \epsilon$, but possible motivations for alternatives are discussed later.

A state $s \in OPEN$ can only be extracted if it is safe for expansion, i.e. $g(s) \leq bound(s)$. Each time a thread finds a safe s , it performs an expansion as described in Algorithm 3. The search terminates once the goal is safe for expansion.

The assignable variables $v(s)$ and the *FROZEN* list are never used, and exist in the pseudocode only to aid the analysis. Intuitively, $v(s)$ is the distance label held by s during its most recent expansion. If $g(s) < v(s)$, s should be a candidate for future expansion. *FROZEN* consists of *CLOSED* states for which $g(s) < v(s)$, and hence would be candidates for expansion if not for the fact that s was already expanded. Thus, $OPEN \cup BE \cup FROZEN$ is precisely the set of states s for which $g(s) < v(s)$. All other states have $g(s) = v(s)$.

There are many valid functions that can take the place of $bound(s)$; correctness (i.e. soundness) only requires $bound(s) \leq \epsilon g^*(s)$, while termination (i.e. completeness) takes a little more care (see Theorem 2). As discussed in the previous section, we obtain a trivially parallelized version of wA^* by setting $bound(s) = g(s) + f(s') - f(s)$ with the minimizing $s' \in OPEN \cup BE$. wPA^*SE uses the substantially tighter $bound$ as computed by Algorithm 4.

Expansion Rule 2 (wPA^*SE rule). *A state $s \in OPEN$ is safe for expansion if $g(s) \leq bound(s)$ using the implementation of $bound$ listed in Algorithm 4.*

Algorithm 1 *main()*

```

OPEN := BE := CLOSED := FROZEN := ∅
g(sstart) := 0
expand(sstart)
search() on multiple threads in parallel

```

Algorithm 2 *search()*

```

while g(sgoal) > bound(sgoal) do
  among s ∈ OPEN such that g(s) ≤ bound(s), re-
  move one with the smallest f(s) and LOCK s
  if such an s does not exist then
    wait until OPEN or BE change
    continue
  end if
  insert s into CLOSED
  insert s into BE with key f(s)
  vexpand := g(s)
  UNLOCK s
  expand(s)
  v(s) := vexpand
  remove s from BE
end while

```

Our analysis of wA^* really showed that, for s to be safe, it suffices that $g(s) \leq g(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)$ for all $s' \in OPEN \cup BE$. Assuming $w \leq \epsilon$, this inequality is guaranteed to hold whenever $f(s') \geq f(s)$. Hence, it suffices to check it for all s' for which $f(s') < f(s)$, as Algorithm 4 does.

These checks are expensive, their cost per state being proportional to the number $|BE|$ of states undergoing simultae-

Algorithm 3 *expand(s)*

```

for all s' ∈ successors(s) do
  LOCK s'
  if s' has not been generated yet then
    g(s') := v(s') := gp(s') = ∞
  end if
  gp(s') := min(gp(s'), bound(s) + εc(s, s'))
  if g(s') > g(s) + c(s, s') then
    g(s') = g(s) + c(s, s')
    bp(s') = s
    if s' ∈ CLOSED then
      insert s' in FROZEN
    else
      insert/update s' in OPEN with key f(s')
    end if
  end if
  UNLOCK s'
end for

```

nous expansion. The principal aim of our extensions is to substantially reduce the number of checks needed while increasing parallelism.

Before continuing, we briefly remark that atomic locks are used for concurrency. For conceptual clarity, the mechanism presented here is considerably simpler than our C++ implementation. We will not discuss details here, but it bears mentioning that every use of the main data structures is guarded by the same global lock. Where locks are used to group consecutive operations into a single atomic operation, we may treat the corresponding lines of code as simultaneous in the analysis. For example, a state is removed from *OPEN* at effectively the same time as it gets inserted into *CLOSED* and *BE*.

Algorithm 4 Auxiliary Functions

```

FUNCTION successors(s)
  return {s' | c(s, s') < ∞}
FUNCTION f(s)
  return g(s) + wh(s, sgoal)
FUNCTION bound(s)
  gfront := g(s)
  s' := first state in OPEN ∪ BE
  while f(s') < f(s) and g(s) ≤ gfront do
    gfront := min(gfront, g(s') + εh(s', s))
    s' := state following s' in OPEN ∪ BE
  end while
  return gfront

```

ePA^*SE

Having formulated wPA^*SE in a convenient new framework, we are now prepared to present our extensions.

Recall that our analysis of wA^* used a frontier state s' on the optimal path from s_{start} to s . The predecessor of s' was expanded with an ϵ -optimal g -value, so $g(s')$ (and hence $g(s)$) are *better* than ϵ -optimal by a margin at least $\epsilon - 1$ times the cost of the edge from the predecessor to s' .

To estimate and make use of this margin, we introduce the variables $g_p(s)$. Their semantics are related to $g(s)$ and $bound(s)$ with subtle alterations. While $bound(s)/\epsilon$ is a lower bound on unrestricted distance $g^*(s)$ from s_{start} to s , $g_p(s)/\epsilon$ is a lower bound on the cost of s_{start} -to- s paths in which s is immediately preceded by a previously expanded (i.e. *CLOSED*) state. That is,

$$g_p(s) \leq \epsilon(g^*(s') + c(s', s)) \text{ for all } s' \in \text{CLOSED}.$$

$expand(s)$ maintains this invariant; we note that instead of computing $bound(s)$ once again, it suffices to use the value computed when s was selected for expansion, or 0 if $s = s_{start}$. Note that at all times, $g(s) \leq g_p(s)$.

The performance gains of ePA*SE come from changing the implementation of $bound(s)$ to the version shown in Algorithm 5. It now makes use of g_p as well as a constant $c_l \geq 0$, denoting the best known lower bound on the graph's edge costs. c_l can be 0 if we are agnostic about the possible costs, but ePA*SE can make use of larger bounds if available.

The introduction of g_p and c_l increases $bound(s)$, potentially increasing the number of states which are safe for expansion at any given time. As an additional benefit, safe states are detected more quickly than in wPA*SE because the loop terminates sooner: for instance, if $w \leq \epsilon$ and $f(s) - f(s') \leq (2\epsilon - w - 1)c_l$, the loop will terminate at s' . Provided s is safe for expansion, the loop in Algorithm 5 never takes more iterations than its wPA*SE equivalent. In a later section, our complexity theoretic analysis of this early termination property leads to Theorem 3.

Expansion Rule 3 (ePA*SE rule). *A state $s \in OPEN$ is safe for expansion if $g(s) \leq bound(s)$ using the implementation of $bound$ listed in Algorithm 5.*

Algorithm 5 $bound(s)$ enhanced for ePA*SE

```

FUNCTION  $g_{back}(s', s)$ 
if  $s' = \text{NULL}$  then
  return  $\infty$ 
else if  $w \leq \epsilon$  then
  return  $g(s) + f(s') - f(s) + (2\epsilon - w - 1)c_l$ 
else
  return  $\frac{\epsilon}{w} (g(s) + f(s') - f(s)) + (\epsilon - 1)c_l$ 
end if
FUNCTION  $bound(s)$ 
 $g_{front} := g_p(s)$ 
 $s' := \text{first state in } OPEN \cup BE$ 
while  $g_{back}(s', s) < g(s) \leq g_{front}$  do
   $g_{front} := \min(g_{front}, g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s))$ 
   $s' := \text{state following } s' \text{ in } OPEN \cup BE$ 
end while
return  $\min(g_{front}, g_{back}(s', s))$ 

```

Recall that wPA*SE lower-bounds $\epsilon g^*(s)$ by the minimum of $g(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)$ among $s' \in OPEN \cup BE$. However, not every element of $OPEN \cup BE$ requires individual consideration. Indeed, suppose we choose an arbitrary subset $V \subseteq OPEN \cup BE$ over which we explicitly minimize $g(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)$. For the purposes of this

sketch, assume $w \leq \epsilon$. As we saw when discussing wA*, $g(s) + f(s') - f(s) \leq g(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)$ for all s' . Thus, if we let $\bar{V} = (OPEN \cup BE) \setminus V$, one valid implementation of $bound(s)$ produces

$$\min \left(\min_{s' \in \bar{V}} \{g(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)\}, g(s) + \min_{s' \in V} \{f(s')\} - f(s) \right).$$

wA* can be seen as one instance of this general definition with $V = \emptyset$. Since $OPEN$ and BE are sorted, a minimizing element of \bar{V} is easily found, bypassing the need for individual consideration. In wPA*SE, V consists of the states s' such that $f(s') < f(s)$. The term corresponding to \bar{V} is trivially minimized by s , yielding the value $g(s)$. Nonetheless, the term corresponding to V can take substantial effort for wPA*SE to compute. Since this overhead is directly proportional to the size of V , we prefer to make V smaller without reducing the number of states which are declared safe.

Before doing so, we note a few optimizations which will be justified in the formal analysis. Firstly, we can replace g by g_p in the term $g(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)$. Since $g_p(s) \geq g(s)$, this can only make the condition $g(s) \leq bound(s)$ more likely to hold, thus increasing parallelism. Likewise, if $c_l > 0$, the \bar{V} term can be improved in accordance with Lemma 2.

It remains only to choose V . Larger V tightens (i.e. increases) the value of $bound(s)$, but increases the computational expense. In ePA*SE, we begin with $V = \{s\}$ and iteratively add elements from $OPEN \cup BE$ in order of increasing f -value, starting from the minimum. We continue this until we have determined with certainty whether or not $g(s) \leq \min_{s' \in OPEN \cup BE} (g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s))$. That is, we do the minimum possible work while ensuring the result of the check $g(s) \leq bound(s)$ matches what would be obtained if V were the whole frontier.

g_{front} is the bound computed from V , while g_{back} is computed from \bar{V} . The former decreases and the latter increases monotonically as states s' are added to V . The first termination condition $g_{back} \geq g(s)$ corresponds to a point after which the result of the comparison $g(s) \leq bound(s)$ cannot change by growing V , because $g_{back} \geq g(s)$ would continue to hold thereafter and Lemma 2 forbids the result from being changed by future additions to V . This condition always holds when $s' = s$, ensuring that V never takes elements which would not have been considered by wPA*SE, aside from s itself. On the other hand, if the second termination condition $g(s) > g_{front}$ is triggered, then $g(s) \leq bound(s)$ can never hold no matter how V is defined.

Note that the nested **if** statements in the pseudocode of g_{back} can be optimized away since we usually know in advance of the search whether $w \leq \epsilon$, and the $s' = \text{NULL}$ case can be handled by placing a null element with $f = \infty$ at the end of $OPEN$ and BE . Such an element will always trigger the $g_{back} \geq g(s)$ termination condition, ensuring that we never iterate past the end of $OPEN \cup BE$.

In summary, the ePA*SE expansion rule yields a sharper comparison than wPA*SE while doing explicit checks against no more, and often many fewer, states of the frontier. For instance, all states whose f -values are within $(2\epsilon - w - 1)c_l$ of the minimum can be expanded in parallel, as can any set of states which wPA*SE considers safe for expansion.

The following lemma lists some easily checked invariants of ePA*SE.

Lemma 1. *At all times, the following invariants hold:*

- $OPEN \cap CLOSED = \emptyset$
- $BE \cup FROZEN \subseteq CLOSED$
- If $g(s) < \infty$, $bp(\cdot)$ can be followed from s back to s_{start} to yield a path from s_{start} to s costing at most $g(s)$
- If $s \neq s_{start}$, then $g(s) + (\epsilon - 1)c_l \leq g_p(s)$, $g_p(s) \leq \min_{s' \in CLOSED} \{\epsilon(g^*(s') + c(s', s))\}$, and $g(bp(s)) + c(bp(s), s) \leq g(s) \leq \min_{s'} \{v(s') + c(s', s)\}$
- $s \in OPEN \cup BE \cup FROZEN \Leftrightarrow g(s) < v(s)$
- $s \notin OPEN \cup BE \cup FROZEN \Leftrightarrow g(s) = v(s)$
- $s \in OPEN \cup CLOSED$ iff we had $g(s) < v(s)$ at some point in the past

Proof. Induction on time. \square

The last line of the fourth point is a relaxation of $g(s) = \min_{s'} \{v(s') + c(s', s)\}$, an invariant often seen in sequential A* variants such as ARA*. s' can be thought of as ranging over the predecessors of s , as $c(s', s) = \infty$ otherwise. Our relaxation allows more parallel variable assignments, such as modifying the g -value of a state which is presently undergoing expansion.

Theoretical Analysis

Correctness

We investigate ePA*SE beginning at the core: the *bound* function of Algorithm 5.

Lemma 2. *At all times, for all states s , and $s' \notin \{s_{start}, s\}$:*

$$g_{back}(s', s) \leq g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s).$$

Proof. If $w \leq \epsilon$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & g(s) + f(s') - f(s) + (2\epsilon - w - 1)c_l \\ &= g(s') + w(h(s', s_{goal}) - h(s, s_{goal})) + (2\epsilon - w - 1)c_l \\ &\leq g(s') + wh(s', s) + (2\epsilon - w - 1)c_l \\ &\leq g(s') + \epsilon h(s', s) + (w - \epsilon)c_l + (2\epsilon - w - 1)c_l \\ &= g(s') + (\epsilon - 1)c_l + \epsilon h(s', s) \\ &\leq g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s) \end{aligned}$$

where the last two inequalities follow by WLOG having $h(s, s') \geq c_l$ and Lemma 1.

On the other hand, if $w > \epsilon$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\epsilon}{w} (g(s) + f(s') - f(s)) + (\epsilon - 1)c_l \\ &= \frac{\epsilon}{w} (g(s') + w(h(s', s_{goal}) - h(s, s_{goal}))) + (\epsilon - 1)c_l \\ &\leq g(s') + \epsilon(h(s', s_{goal}) - h(s, s_{goal})) + (\epsilon - 1)c_l \\ &\leq g(s') + (\epsilon - 1)c_l + \epsilon h(s', s) \\ &\leq g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s) \end{aligned}$$

\square

Lemma 3. *For every state s ,*

$$bound(s) \leq \min_{s' \in OPEN \cup BE} \{g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)\}.$$

Furthermore, $g(s) \leq bound(s)$ iff

$$g(s) \leq \min_{s' \in OPEN \cup BE} \{g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)\}.$$

Proof. By construction, g_{front} is bounded above by $g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)$ for all $s' \in V$, where V consists of s along with the low f -valued states considered by the loop in *bound*(s). Meanwhile, Lemma 2 ensures that g_{back} is bounded above by $g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)$ for all $s' \in \bar{V}$, where $\bar{V} = (OPEN \cup BE) \setminus V$. Therefore,

$$bound(s) \leq \min_{s' \in OPEN \cup BE} \{g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)\}.$$

To prove the second claim, note that the loop in *bound*(s) terminates under one of two conditions before returning the value $\min(g_{front}, g_{back})$.

If the loop terminates because $g(s) \leq g_{back}$, then by Lemma 2, $g(s) \leq g_{back} \leq \min_{s' \in \bar{V}} \{g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)\}$. Since $g_{front} = \min_{s' \in V} \{g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)\}$, it follows that $g(s) \leq bound(s)$ iff $g(s) \leq g_{front}$ iff $g(s) \leq \min_{s' \in OPEN \cup BE} \{g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)\}$.

On the other hand, if the loop terminates because $g(s) > g_{front}$, then the final assignment to g_{front} must correspond to a state s' for which

$$g(s) > g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s) = g_{front} \geq bound(s).$$

\square

Theorem 1. *For all $s \in OPEN \cup BE$, $bound(s) \leq \epsilon g^*(s)$. Hence, for all $s \in CLOSED$, $g(s) \leq v(s) \leq \epsilon g^*(s)$.*

Proof. The second statement follows from the first because expanding s assigns $v(s) := g(s)$, and $g(s) \leq bound(s)$ is the criterion for expansion.

We prove the first statement by induction on time, measured by the number of expansions. $bound(s_{start}) = g^*(s_{start}) = 0$ for the purposes of the algorithm, so the theorem holds at initialization. Suppose the theorem held at all times before the most recent expansion. Then $v(s) \leq \epsilon g^*(s)$ for all $s \in CLOSED$.

To show that $bound(s) \leq \epsilon g^*(s)$ now holds for all $s \in OPEN \cup BE$, let $\pi = \langle s_0, s_1, \dots, s_N \rangle$ be a minimum-cost path from $s_0 = s_{start}$ to $s_N = s$. Choose the minimum i such that $s_i \in OPEN \cup BE$. Then $s_{i-1} \in CLOSED$, so by Lemma 1,

$$g_p(s_i) \leq \epsilon(g^*(s_{i-1}) + c(s_{i-1}, s_i)) = \epsilon g^*(s_i),$$

Thus,

$$g_p(s_i) + \epsilon h(s_i, s) \leq \epsilon g^*(s_i) + \epsilon c^*(s_i, s) = \epsilon g^*(s).$$

Therefore, by Lemma 3,

$$bound(s) \leq \min_{s' \in OPEN \cup BE} \{g_p(s') + \epsilon h(s', s)\} \leq \epsilon g^*(s).$$

\square

Corollary 1. *At the end of ePA*SE, the path obtained by following the back-pointers $bp(\cdot)$ from s_{goal} back to s_{start} is an ϵ -optimal solution.*

Proof. The termination condition of the search is $g(s_{goal}) \leq bound(s_{goal})$. By construction, the path given by following back-pointers costs at most $g(s_{goal})$. The claim now follows from Theorem 1. \square

Completeness

Having shown correctness of the algorithm at termination, it only remains to show that ePA*SE indeed terminates. This is a trivial fact on finite graphs, but we can also say something about a class of infinite graphs.

Theorem 2. *ePA*SE terminates in finite time, provided that w , $g^*(s_{goal})$ and the out-degrees of states are all finite, and $c_l > 0$.*

Proof. Let $\pi = \langle s_0, s_1, \dots, s_N \rangle$ be a minimum-cost path from $s_0 = s_{start}$ to $s_N = s_{goal}$. At any fixed time in the algorithm's operation, let i be maximal such that $g(s_i) < \infty$ and $g(s_i) \leq \epsilon g^*(s_i)$. We will prove that s_i is eventually expanded. Since expanding s_i ensures that $g(s_{i+1}) \leq \epsilon g^*(s_i) + c(s_i, s_{i+1}) \leq \epsilon g^*(s_{i+1})$, it then follows by mathematical induction that $g(s_{goal})$ eventually attains a finite value not exceeding $\epsilon g^*(s_{goal})$.

First, suppose for contradiction that $v(s_i) \leq \epsilon g^*(s_i)$. Then by Lemma 1, $g(s_{i+1}) \leq v(s_i) + c(s_i, s_{i+1}) \leq \epsilon g^*(s_i) + c(s_i, s_{i+1}) \leq \epsilon g^*(s_{i+1})$, in contradiction to our choice of i . Thus, we must have $g(s_i) \leq \epsilon g^*(s_i) < v(s_i)$, which by Lemma 1 implies $s_i \in OPEN \cup BE \cup FROZEN$. By Theorem 1, $s_i \notin CLOSED$, so $s_i \in OPEN$. Let $\alpha = \min(w, \epsilon)$. If $w = 0$, the indeterminate fraction $\frac{w}{\alpha}$ is treated as 1.

If we define $f_\alpha(s) = g(s) + \alpha h(s, s_{goal})$ and fix an $s \in OPEN \cup BE$ with minimum f_α -value, then s is safe for expansion. Now, $f(s) \leq \frac{w}{\alpha} f_\alpha(s) \leq \frac{w}{\alpha} f_\alpha(s_i) \leq \frac{w}{\alpha} f(s_i)$. Note that $\frac{w}{\alpha} f(s_i)$ is finite and non-increasing; let \bar{C} be its present value.

Consider the set of states with f -value at most \bar{C} . Since s is safe for expansion, and states in $OPEN \cup BE$ are considered in order of increasing f , it must be the case that either some state in this set is currently being expanded, or the next state to be selected for expansion will be in this set. To show that s_i is eventually expanded, it now suffices to show that this set is finite.

Each edge costs at least c_l , so any state s which is separated from s_{start} by more than \bar{C}/c_l edges must have $f(s) \geq g(s) > \bar{C}$. Having bounded the depth at which the set of states s satisfying $f(s) \leq \bar{C}$ may appear, finite out-degrees imply this set must have finite size.

To summarize, in finite time we obtain $f(s_{goal}) = g(s_{goal}) \leq \epsilon g^*(s_{goal})$. By a similar argument to the above, it follows that only finite time can take place before s_{goal} becomes safe for expansion, and the latter criterion is precisely the search termination condition. \square

Asymptotic Time Complexity

To get a sense for the increased parallelism of ePA*SE, we analyze its worst-case time complexity in the limit where an unbounded supply of processors are available, the goal state is far from the start, and $w \leq \epsilon$. To simplify matters, we consider a myopic version of ePA*SE which considers only the frontmost state $s \in OPEN$ and in which, if the while loop condition of Algorithm 5 succeeds once, s is immediately deemed unsafe for expansion. This effectively erases the while loop.

If $|OPEN|$ is the frontier size, $|BE|$ is the number of states deemed simultaneously safe for expansion, and D is the maximum out-degree of a state, then having each of $|BE|$ threads concurrently expand one state from the frontier now takes $O((|BE| + D) \log |OPEN|)$ time. Let one **parallel expansion time (PET) unit** be the time needed for every thread to concurrently extract and expand a state, unless the myopic safety check fails in which case they expand nothing. Since any state deemed safe by myopic ePA*SE can be extracted just as quickly by regular ePA*SE (with the while loop terminating at iteration zero), any performance guarantees we prove here will also apply to ePA*SE.

Algorithm 5 (and its myopic variant) declares all states with f -value deviating by no more than $(2\epsilon - w - 1)c_l$ from the minimum safe for expansion, so they are all expanded in a single PET. In such a setting, the following bound applies:

Theorem 3. *If $w \leq 1$, ePA*SE completes in at most*

$$\min \left(\frac{\epsilon g^*(s_{goal})}{(1-w)c_l}, \frac{(\epsilon g^*(s_{goal}))^2 + O(g^*(s_{goal}))}{(4\epsilon - 2w - 2)c_l^2} \right) \text{ PETs.}$$

Proof. We prove the two bounds separately. For the first, note that if the minimum f -value is f_{min} , every state with f -value up to $f_{min} + (2\epsilon - w - 1)c_l$ can be expanded concurrently. Since h is consistent, the successors' f -values are at least $f_{min} + (1-w)c_l$. Hence, one PET increases f_{min} by at least $(1-w)c_l$. When s_{goal} is expanded, $f(s_{goal}) = g(s_{goal}) \leq \epsilon g^*(s_{goal})$. Since f_{min} is initially $f(s_{start}) = h(s_{start}) \geq 0$, it suffices to take

$$\frac{\epsilon g^*(s_{goal})}{(1-w)c_l} \text{ PETs.}$$

For the other bound, let $t = 2\epsilon - w - 1$. Since f -values never decrease along paths, once the minimum f -value in $OPEN$ surpasses f_{min} , from then on all states with f -value up to $f_{min} + tc_l$ are always safe for expansion.

With each subsequent time step, states with f -value up to $f_{min} + tc_l$ have their g -values increased by at least c_l . Since g cannot exceed f , this continues for at most $(f_{min} + tc_l)/c_l = f_{min}/c_l + t$ iterations, after which every state in $OPEN$ has f -value $\geq f_{min} + tc_l$. Continuing this process until f_{min} exceeds $\epsilon g^*(s_{goal})$, the total number of PETs required is at

most

$$\begin{aligned}
& t + 2t + 3t + \dots + \lfloor u + 1 \rfloor t \\
& \leq \frac{t}{2}(u + 1)(u + 2) \\
& = \frac{t}{2}(u^2 + O(u)) \\
\text{where } u & = \frac{\epsilon g^*(s_{goal})}{c_l t}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

Thus, if we ignore factors hidden in the PET unit, the worst-case time complexity of ePA*SE is roughly linear in the goal distance when w is considerably smaller than 1, and becomes quadratic as $w \rightarrow 1$. Compare this against the exponential complexity of sequential search. This result suggests that using $w < \epsilon$ might become favorable as upcoming technological developments raise the supply of processor cores. The case $w = 0$ completely ignores the heuristic-to-goal, yielding a parallel algorithm for the classic single-source shortest paths problem.

Finally, the case $w > \epsilon$ merits future investigation as it allows a greedier bias in the frontier ordering, without loosening the suboptimality guarantee. We do not recommend this in practice, as it demands extensive checking during state extraction; indeed, the first element is no longer guaranteed safe for expansion. However, it might be worthwhile if expansion times are especially long. Furthermore, we gain usable information from the additional checks, as the tightened result of $bound(s)$ propagates via g_p . The $w = \infty$ extreme corresponds to sorting by h -value. Indeed, if we are willing to check against all of $OPEN \cup BE$, then arbitrary orderings on $OPEN$ and BE become permissible, but at the price of the completeness promised by Theorem 2.

Finally, suppose that in place of the minimum cost c_l , we are given an estimate c_m of the mean edge cost along an optimal solution. Taking inspiration from (Klein and Subramanian 1997), we “grow” the small edges by a length not exceeding $\delta = (\alpha - 1)c_m$ where α is the desired suboptimality bound. We then run ePA*SE with the bound $c'_l = c_l + \delta$, costs $c'(s, s') = \max(c(s, s'), c'_l)$, and heuristic $h'(s, s') = \max(h(s, s'), c'_l)$. The resulting search satisfies a bound analogous to Theorem 3, even if $c_l = 0$.

Theorem 4. *If the mean cost of the edges along a minimum-cost path to s is at least c_m , then upon expansion, $g'(s) \leq \epsilon(1 + \delta/c_m)g^*(s)$. Therefore, to achieve a suboptimality factor α , we can set $\epsilon = 1$ and $\delta = (\alpha - 1)c_m$.*

Proof. Let $k(s)$ be the number of edges along a minimum-cost path to s . We assumed $g^*(s)/k(s) \geq c_m$, so $k(s) \leq g^*(s)/c_m$. Since edge costs were increased by at most δ , Theorem 1 implies $g'(s) \leq \epsilon g^*(s) \leq \epsilon(g^*(s) + \delta k(s)) \leq \epsilon(1 + \delta/c_m)g^*(s)$. Furthermore, since no edge cost was decreased, any path found on the modified graph costs no more on the original graph. □

Corollary 2. *If $w \leq 1$ and $c_m \leq g^*(s_{goal})/k(s_{goal})$, ePA*SE can be used to find an α -optimal solution in at most*

$$\frac{\alpha g^*(s_{goal})}{(1 - w)(c_l + (\alpha - 1)c_m)} \text{ PETs.}$$

If, in addition, $c_m \geq g^(s_{goal})/(mk(s_{goal}))$, this method takes at most*

$$\frac{\alpha mk(s_{goal})}{(1 - w)(\alpha - 1)} \text{ PETs.}$$

In other words, if α is far from 1 and we know the mean edge cost up to a small constant factor, we can find approximately optimal paths within a small time factor of (albeit using way more cores than) the “omniscient” algorithm that expands only along the optimal path.

While every result in this section requires $w \leq 1$, in practice we expect to do better with larger values up to ϵ . An intuitive justification for this is that a conservative consistent heuristic h may underestimate most distances by a factor of about ϵ . Thus, ϵh is “almost consistent” in a sense. If a larger weight succeeds in focusing the search toward the goal, the search may complete quickly without needing unreasonably many cores. Local minima remain a problem in places where the heuristic is less informed, though the generalized expansion rule might occasionally offer opportunities to escape by expanding at non-minimal f -values.

Experiments

In order to sample the performance of ePA*SE and compare it against wA* and wPA*SE, we used a basic 2D grid domain with 8-connected cells. The natural value for c_l here is the distance between orthogonally adjacent cells; diagonally adjacent cells cost $\sqrt{2}$ times as much to reach. We used the same 20 maps as (Phillips, Likhachev, and Koenig 2014) from a commonly used pathfinding benchmark (Sturtevant 2012). The searches were run on a single Amazon EC2 machine with a 32-core Intel Xeon E5-2680v2 CPU.

In the first set of experiments, wPA*SE and ePA*SE were run with parameters $w = \epsilon = 1.5$. Each expansion took a fixed length of time per outgoing edge. This time was set to 10^{-6} , 10^{-5} and 10^{-4} seconds, and the number of threads varied between 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 24 and 32. For each of these settings, Figure 1 plots the mean speedup factor: the total time taken by sequential wA* (using the same expansion time setting) divided by the time taken by wPA*SE or ePA*SE.

We observe appreciable gains over wPA*SE as the number of cores increases, especially when expansion times are fairly fast, approaching a further two-fold improvement with 24 threads. Although ePA*SE demonstrates greater parallelism than wPA*SE, both algorithms falter when the number of threads is very high. This seems to be due to the data structure locks ensuring only one thread can work on state extraction at a time. If the number of threads is high and expansion time is low, some expansions finish before a new state is extracted, so the threads never become saturated, resulting in needless overhead. To achieve greater parallelism, it would be useful to parallelize the extraction process so that multiple threads can access the frontier simultaneously.

In the second set of experiments, we set the expansion time to 10^{-5} and 10^{-4} seconds, and the weight parameters $w = \epsilon$ to 1.1, 1.5, 2, 3 and 4. Figure 2 displays the speedup factor for each setting in a similar format. We observe that ePA*SE achieves very high gains when the weight is low,

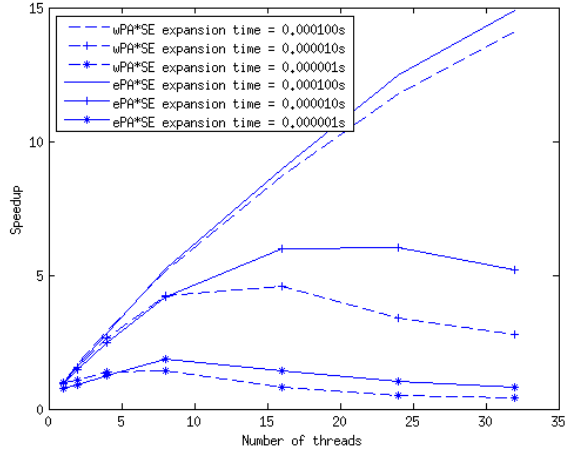


Figure 1: 2D grid speedup as the number of threads and expansion time are varied.

gradually dissipating as the weight increases. In particular, when the weight is close to 1, the speedup over sequential search is approximately linear in the number of processors, and occasionally even better. Superlinear speedup is possible because ePA*SE expands a different set of states; in particular, the additional parallelism granted by its expansion rule may lead to alternative paths out of a local minimum.

The decreased parallelism for high weights can be attributed to corresponding changes in frontier shape: when w is small, the frontier is wide, almost like in a breadth-first search. Many states on the frontier have largely independent paths from the start state, and can be expanded concurrently. In stark contrast, a search with high weight will focus the frontier narrowly toward the goal, resembling a depth-first search. This will typically reach the goal sooner, but allows little room for division of labor between threads.

Conclusions and Extensions

We have presented a framework which unifies wA* and wPA*SE, differentiating them primarily by expansion rule. Within this framework, we created ePA*SE and proved it maintains the completeness and guaranteed bounded suboptimality of wPA*SE, with additional complexity theoretic bounds in the limit of massive parallelism, and demonstrated empirical gains in performance.

This work’s main contribution is the development and analysis of frontier expansion rules for A*-like searches. ePA*SE uses our most general rule to gain parallelism. However, we believe this rule will prove itself useful in other ways, even in the sequential setting. By providing a larger set of states that are safe for expansion, it becomes possible to specify a different algorithm to choose among them while maintaining the guarantee of ϵ -optimality. In particular, a randomized selection process could be used to nudge the search out of local optima which would otherwise waste a lot of time.

For ePA*SE in particular, many possible extensions re-

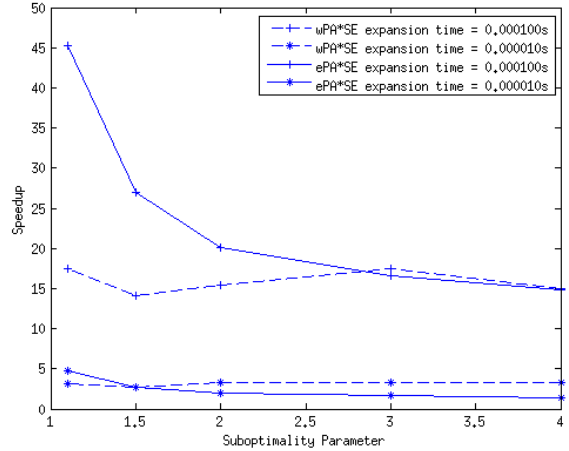


Figure 2: 2D grid speedup as the weight parameter and expansion time are varied.

main. An anytime algorithm can be developed by “thawing” out the *FROZEN* list upon finding a solution, resuming the search with a smaller ϵ . We would also like to be able to handle dynamic graphs, where edge costs may change, without replanning from scratch. There are other algorithms which do this, such as the sequential AD* (Likhachev et al. 2005), but we are aware of no parallel algorithms that match our theoretical guarantees. While we briefly discussed the role of decoupling the weight parameter w from the suboptimality factor ϵ , the application of $w \neq \epsilon$ to various settings also merits a detailed empirical investigation.

Finally, based on our experiments, we believe the main performance bottleneck remaining in ePA*SE is in restricting access to the main data structures to one thread at a time: although expansions can take place concurrently, idle threads must wait their turn to acquire a safe state to expand. While prior work includes techniques for splitting the frontier for parallel access, none so far have all the theoretical benefits we showed for ePA*SE. It would be an interesting challenge to develop a means for parallel state extraction that respects the ePA*SE expansion rule.

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