

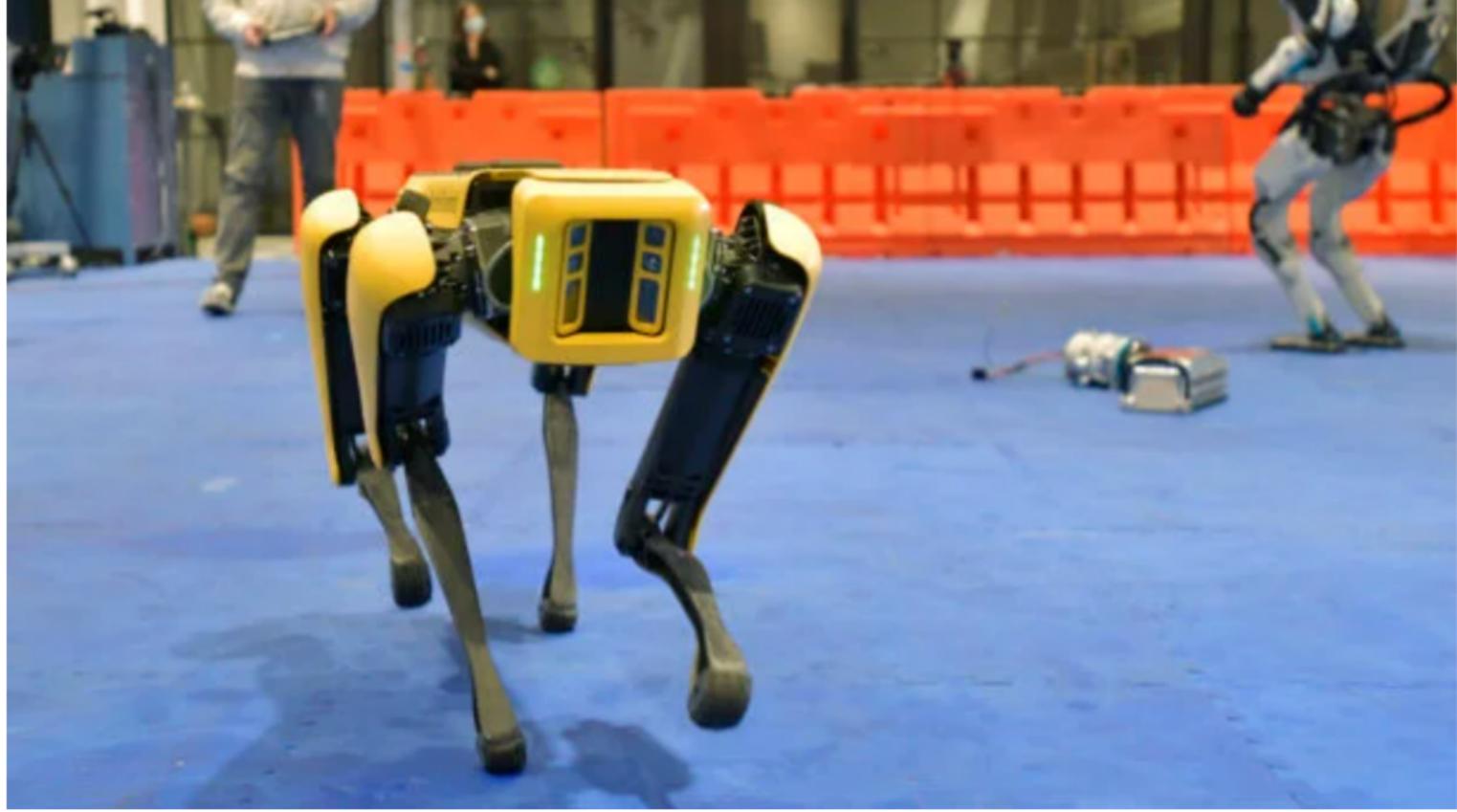
A Graph-Based Search Approach to Planning and Learning

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Prof. Dr. Ir. M. Wisse
Dr. Ir. C.S. Smith

Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands

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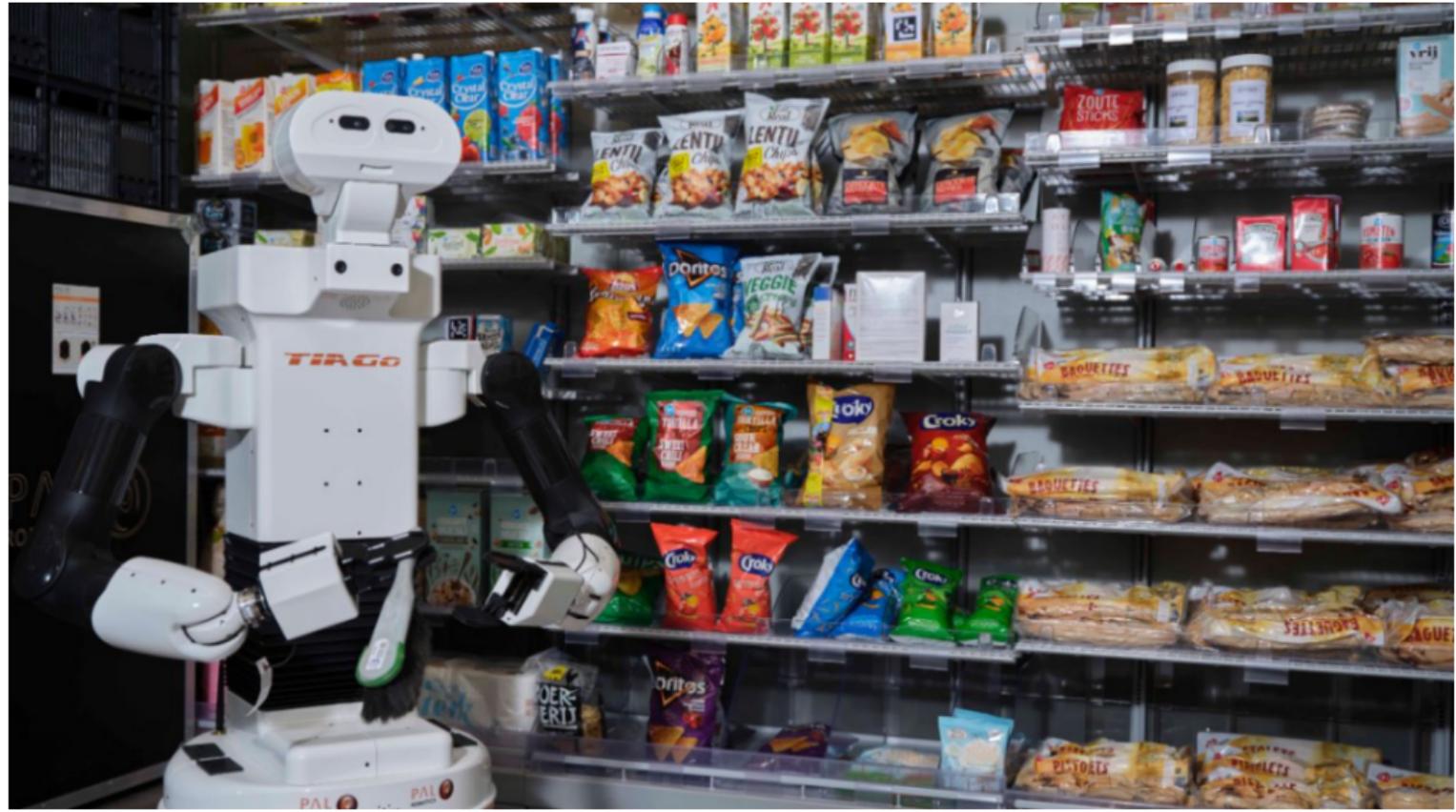


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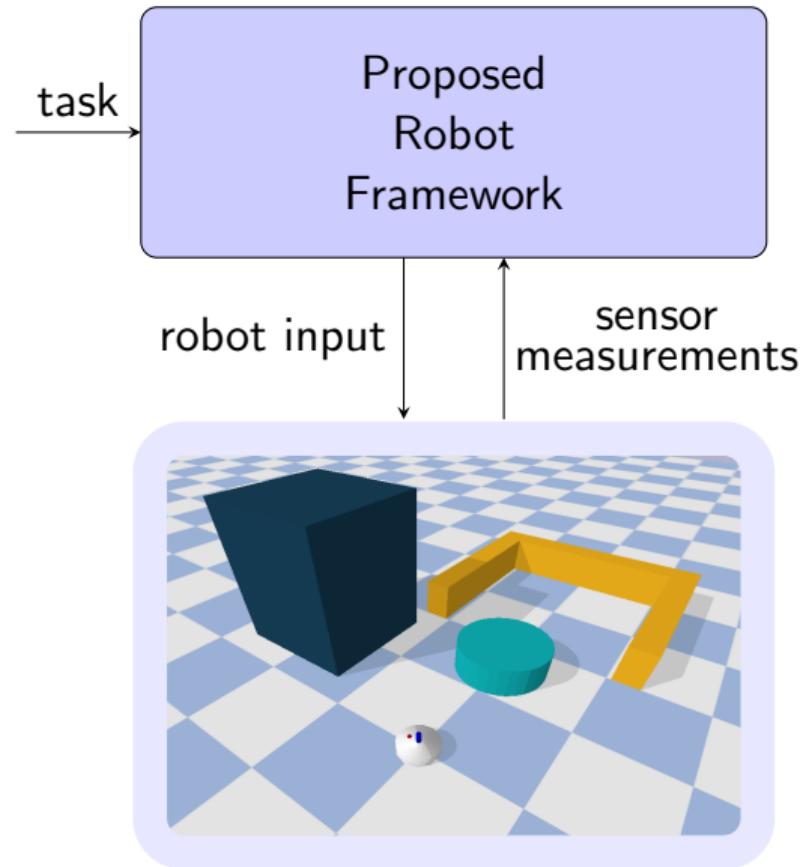
Intro

- Learn System Models

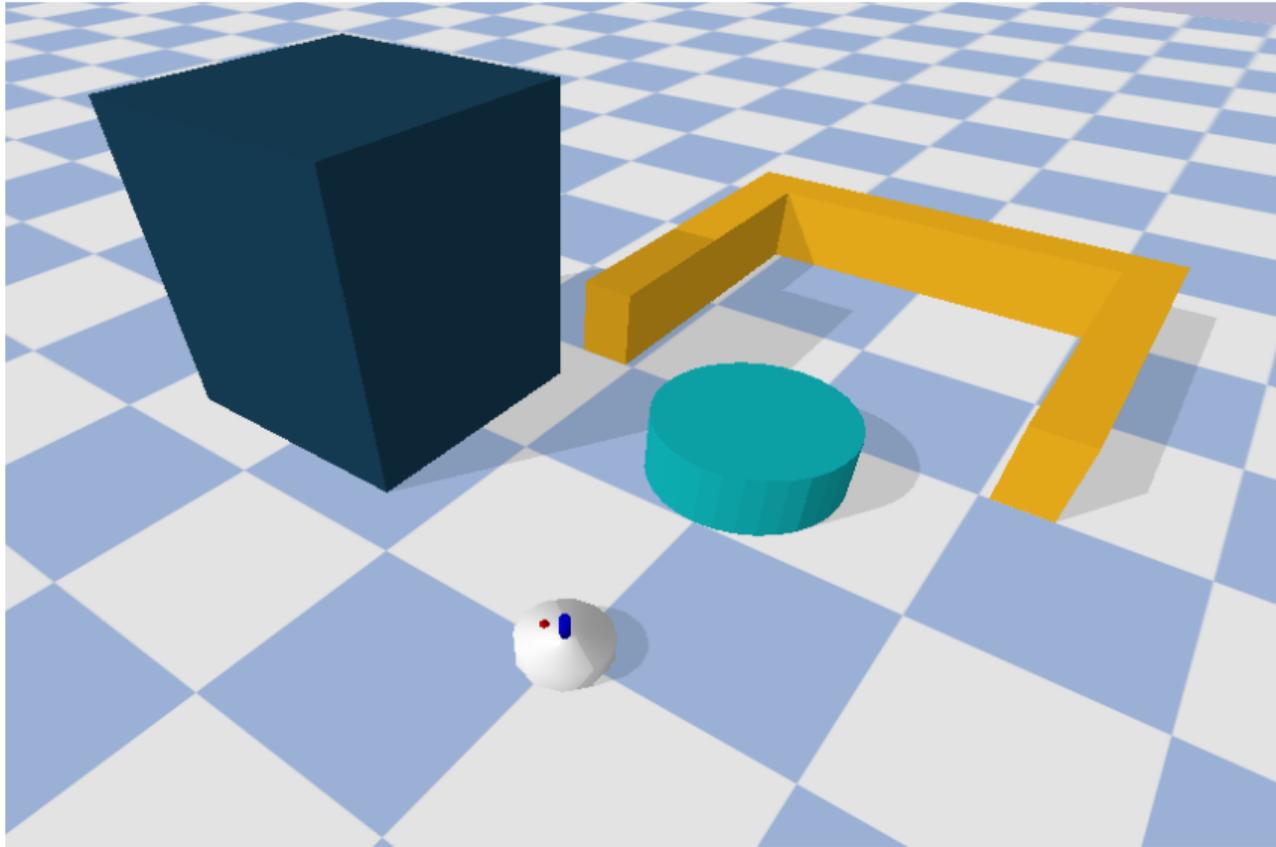
- Learn System Models
- Navigation Among Movable Objects (NAMO)

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- Navigation Among Movable Objects (NAMO)
- Nonprehensile Pushing

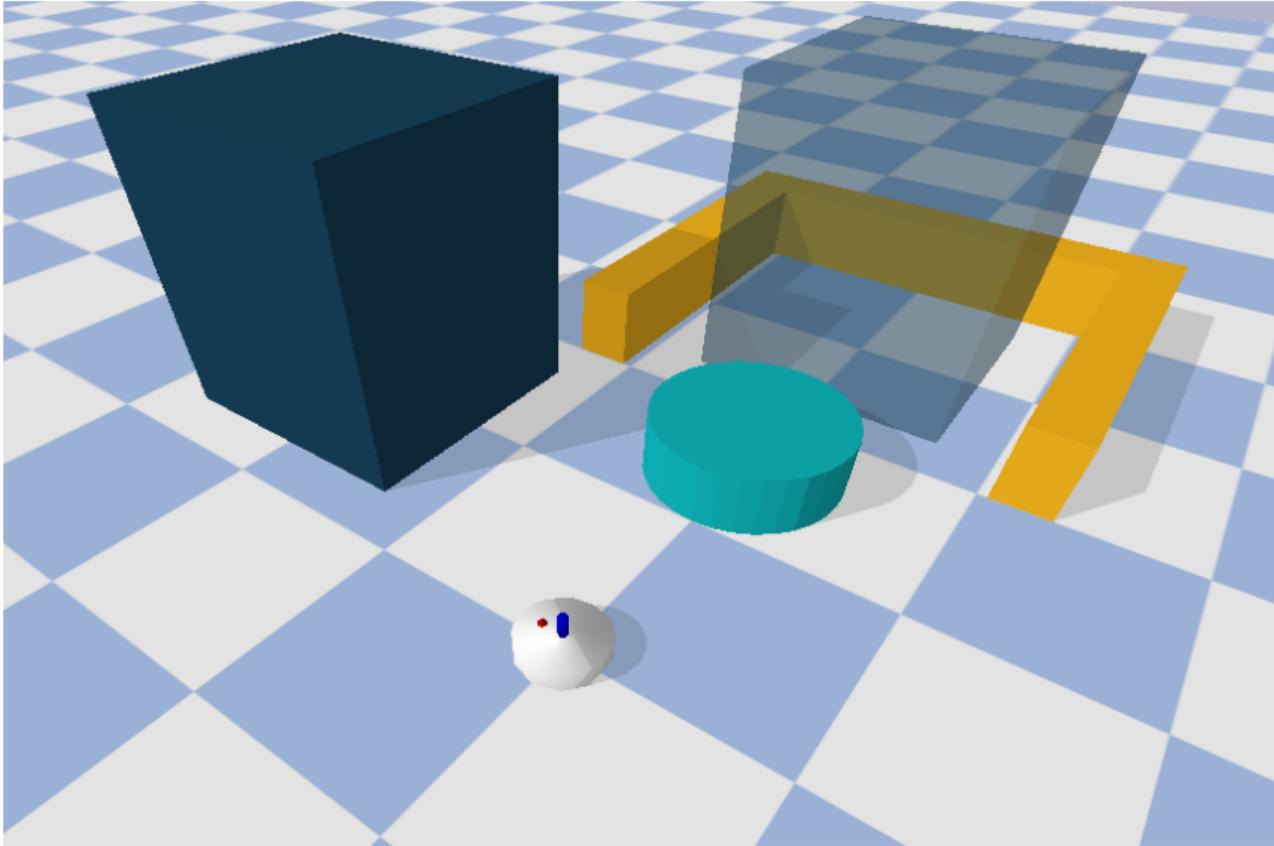
Intro



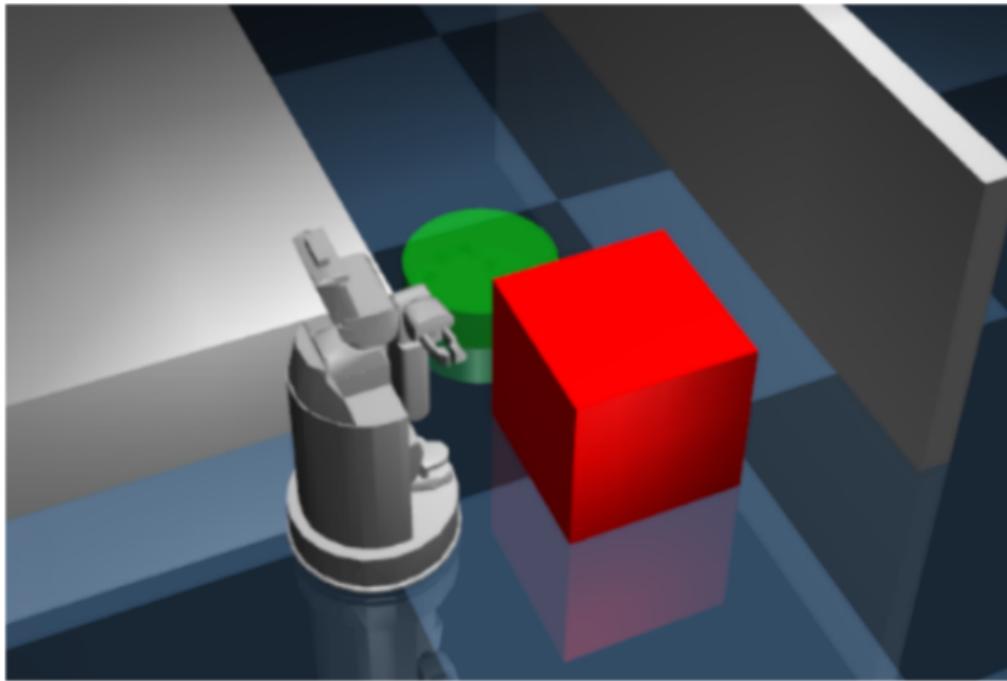
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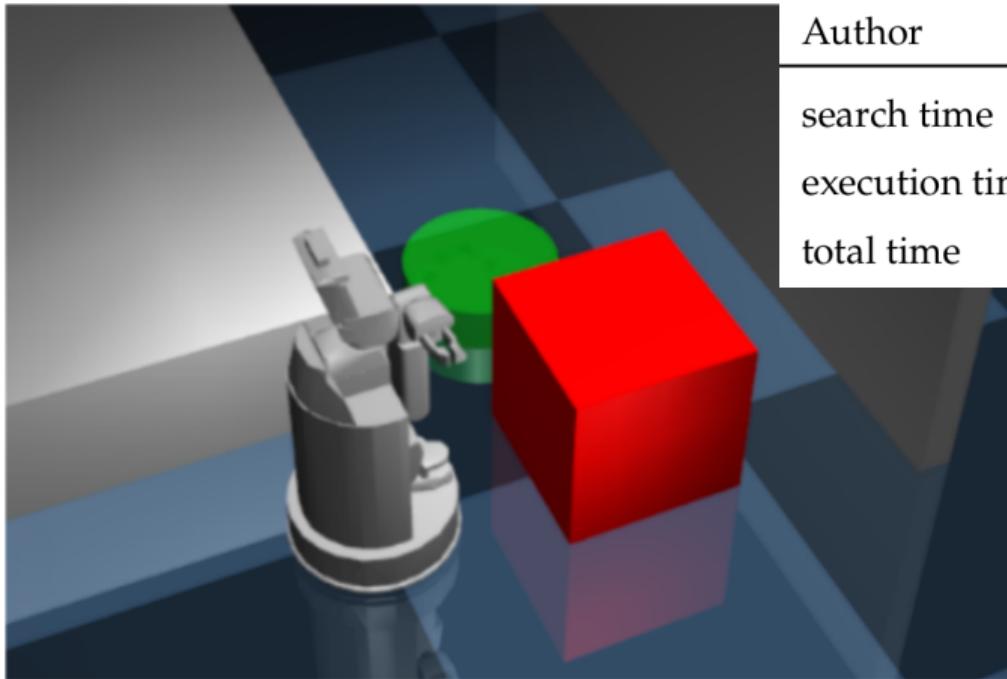
Intro



Intro

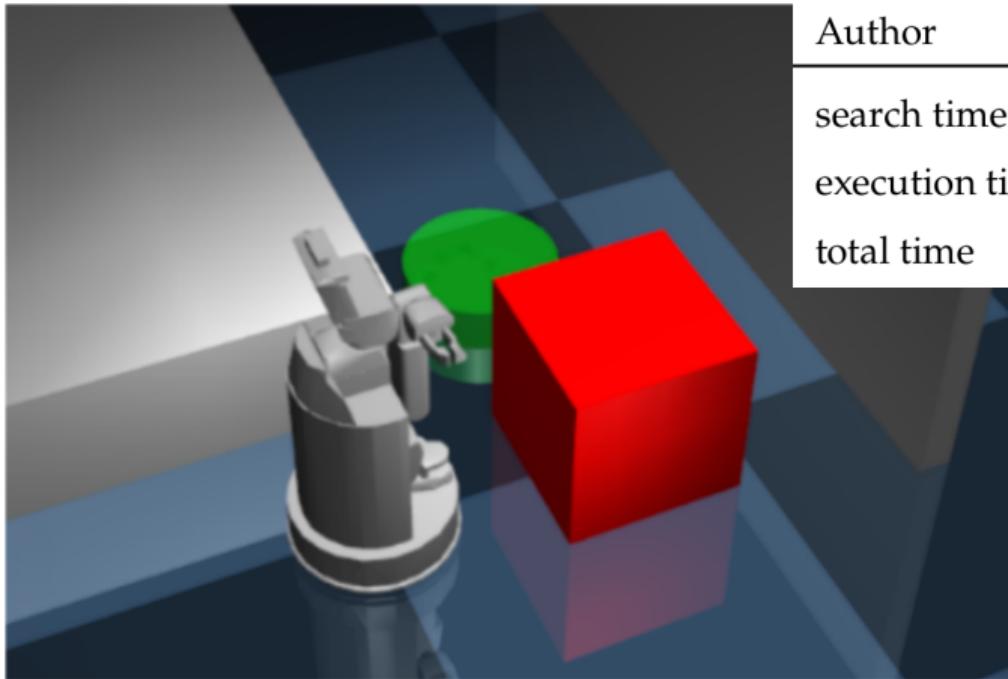


Intro



Author	Wang et al.
search time	109 sec
execution time	67 sec
total time	176 sec

Intro



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How do learned objects' system models improve global task planning for a robot with nonprehensile push manipulation abilities over time?

Research Subquestions:

- ① How to combine learning and planning for push and drive applications?
- ② How does the proposed framework compare against the state-of-the-art?

Assumptions

① Closed-World

Assumptions

- ① Closed-World**
- ② Perfect Object Sensor**

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- ① Closed-World**
- ② Perfect Object Sensor**
- ③ Tasks are Commutative**

Required Background

System Models

- 1 LTI drive model

Required Background

System Models

- ① LTI drive model
- ② LTI push model

Required Background

System Models

- ① LTI drive model
- ② LTI push model
- ③ Nonlinear push model

Required Background

System Models

- ① LTI drive model
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Example

$$x(k+1) = f(x(k), u(k))$$

Required Background

Control Methods

- ① Model Predictive Control (MPC)
- ② Model Predictive Path Integral (MPPI) control

Required Background

Driving

- ① (MPC, *Iti-drive-model*)
- ② (MPPI, *Iti-drive-model*)

Required Background

Driving

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Pushing

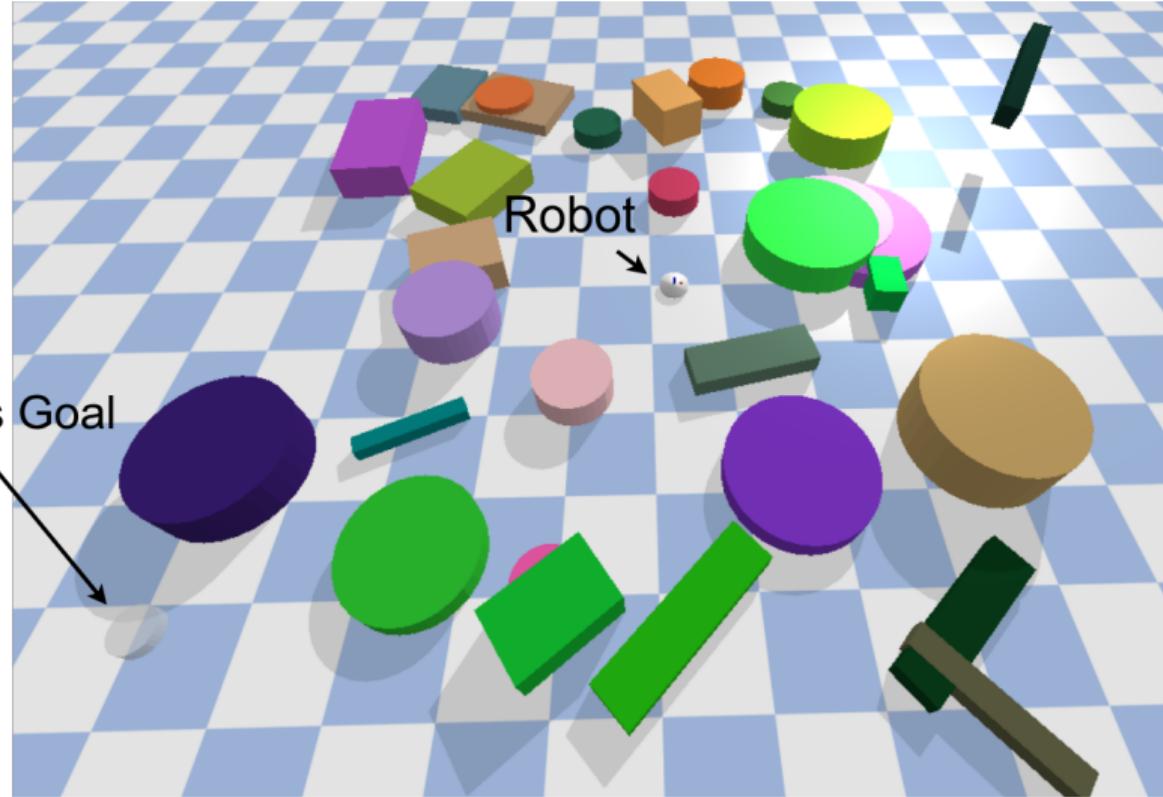
- ① (MPPI, *Iti-push-model*)
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Required Background

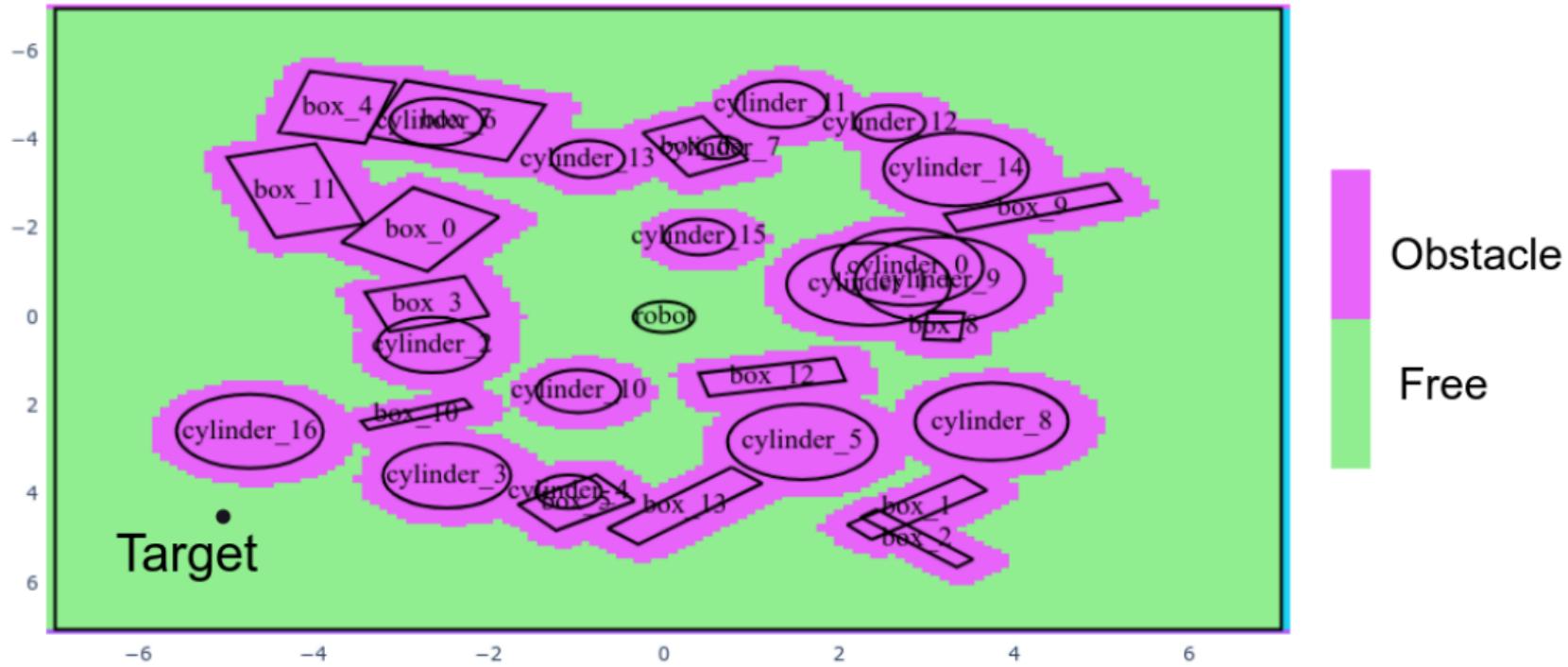
Find a Path

- ① Path Estimation
- ② Path Planning

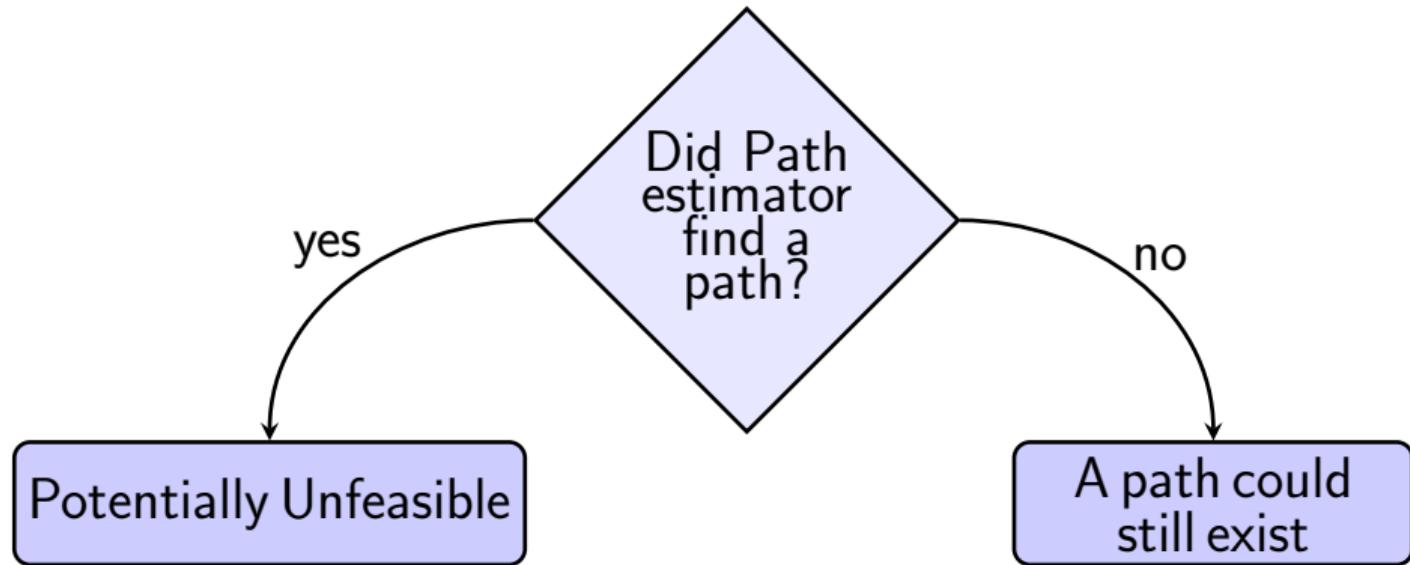
Required Background



Required Background

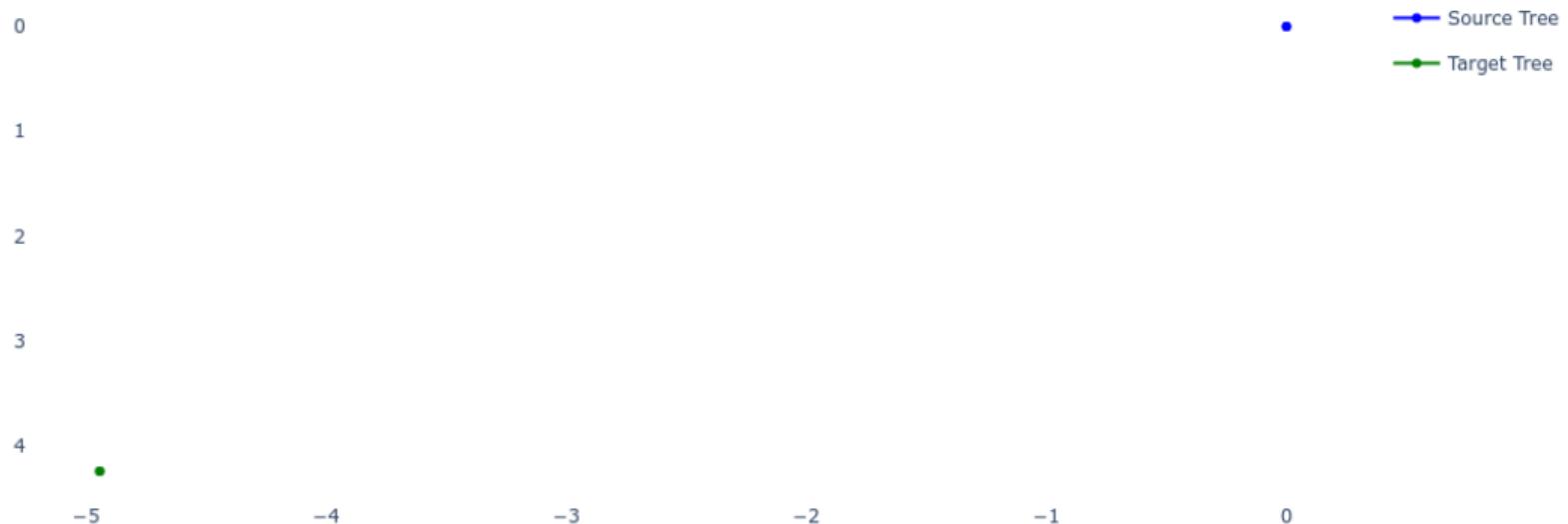


Required Background



Required Background

Connectivity Trees



Required Background

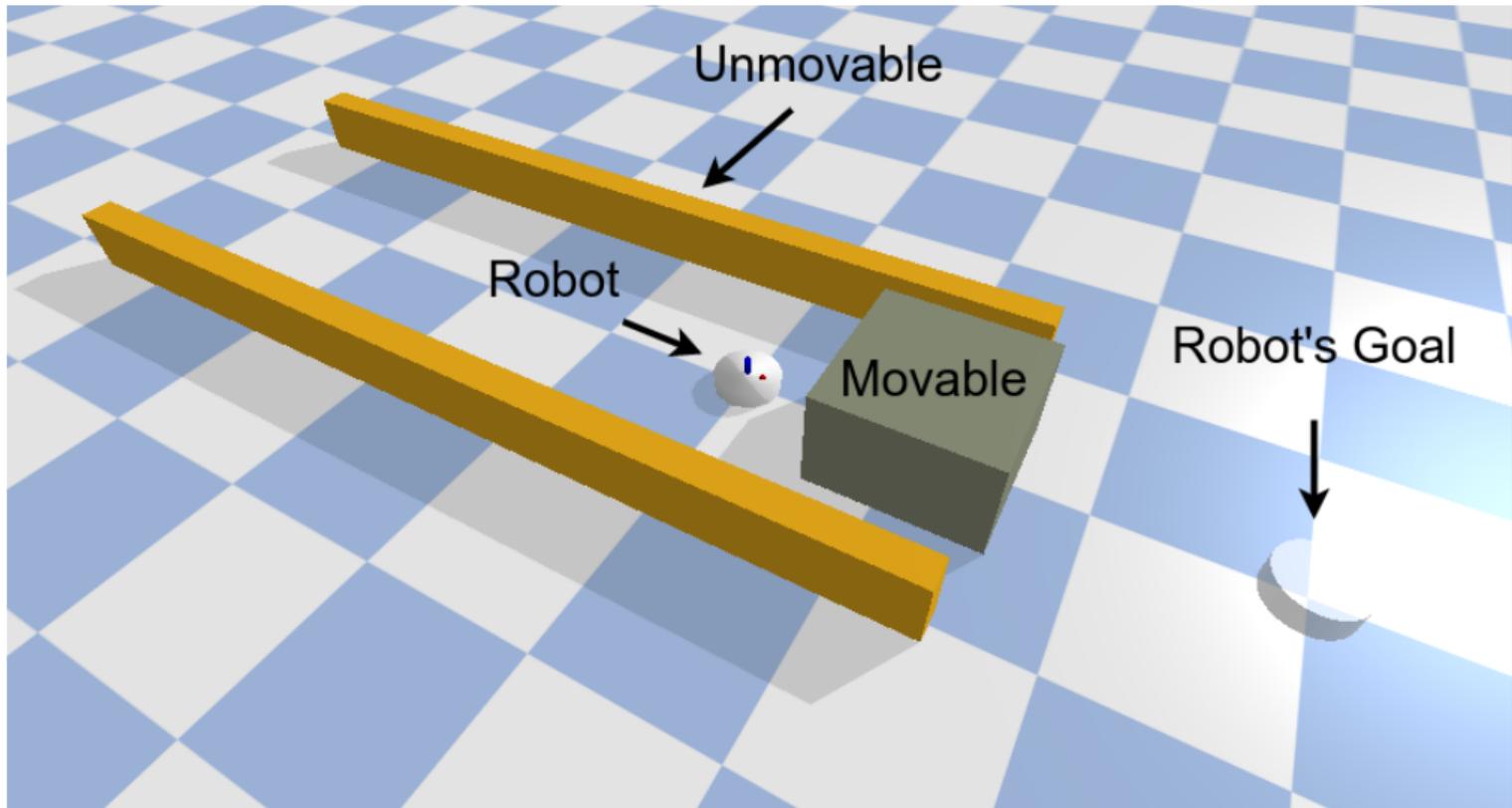
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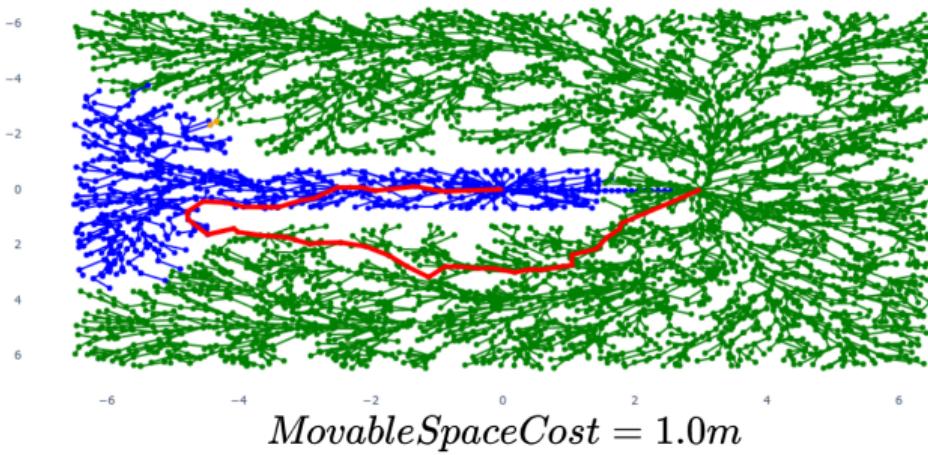
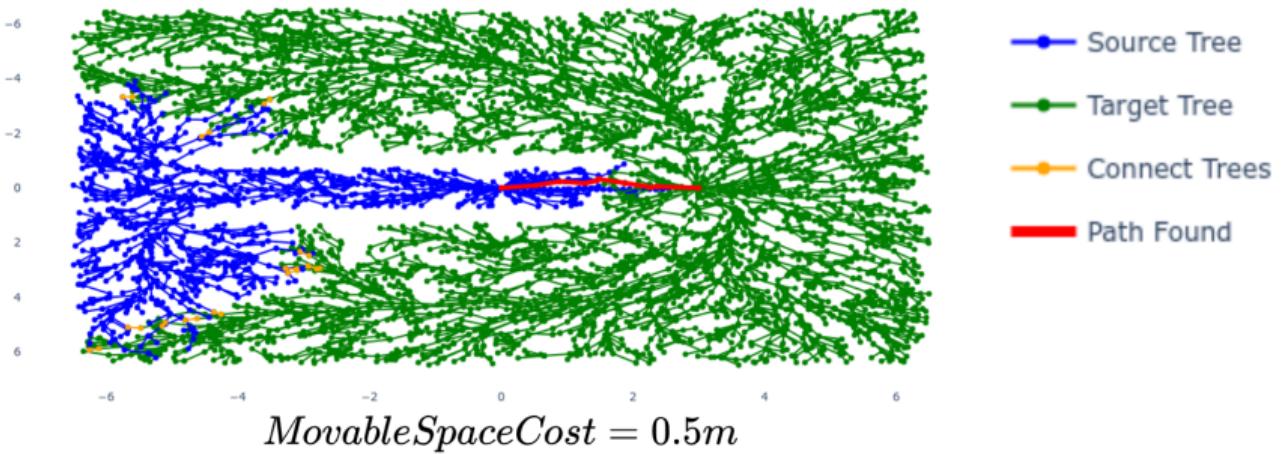
$$Cost_{path} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} Distance(c_i, c_{i+1})$$

Proposed method

$$\begin{aligned} Cost_{path} = & \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} Distance(c_i, c_{i+1}) \\ & + MovableSpaceCost + UnknownSpaceCost \end{aligned}$$

Proposed Method





Proposed Method

Hypothesis Graph (H-Graph)

- Consists of nodes and edges
- Represent probabilistic search in action space

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Hypothesis Algorithm (H-Algorithm)

- Search for hypotheses that complete tasks
- Execute hypotheses

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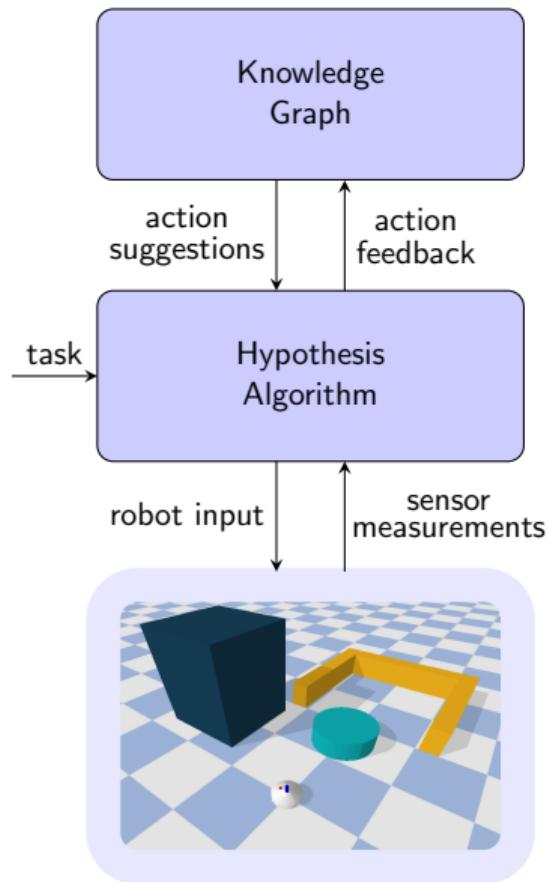
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- Search for hypotheses that complete tasks
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Knowledge Graph (K-Graph)

- Store object's class
- Store action feedback
- Suggest actions

Proposed Method



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$$G^{hypothesis} = \langle V_H, E_H \rangle$$

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Edges:

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$$m, n \geq 0$$

Proposed Method

$$G^{hypothesis} = \langle V_H, E_H \rangle$$

Nodes:

$$V_H = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$$

$$v_{id} = \langle obj, c(k) \rangle$$

Edges:

$$E_H = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\}$$

$$m, n \geq 0$$

Proposed Method

A **identification edge**:

$$e_{id}^{iden} = \langle id_{from}, id_{to}, \text{Identification method, IO data set, controller, system model, status} \rangle$$

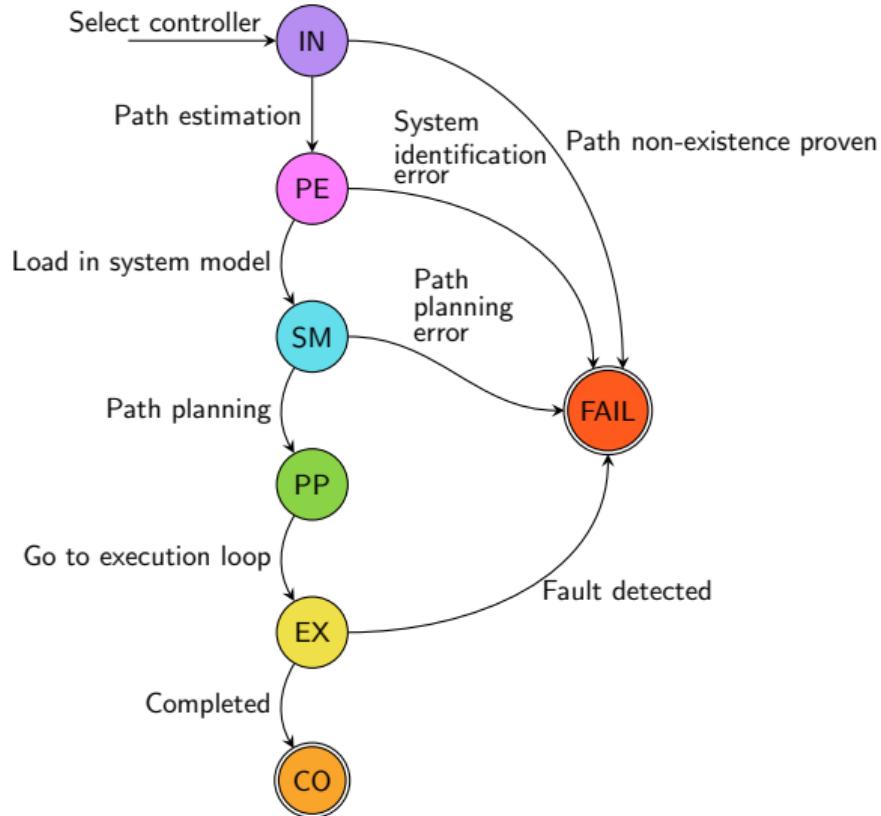
A **action edge**:

$$e_{id}^{action} = \langle id_{from}, id_{to}, \text{verb, controller, system model, path, status} \rangle$$

A **empty edge**:

$$e_{id}^{empty} = \langle id_{from}, id_{to}, \text{status} \rangle$$

Proposed Method



Proposed Method

Drive edge parameterizations

- (MPC, *Iti-drive-model*)
- (MPPI, *Iti-drive-model*)

Proposed Method

Drive edge parameterizations

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Push edge parameterizations

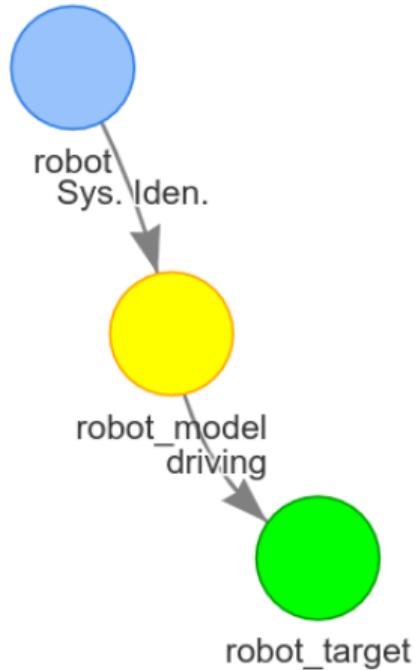
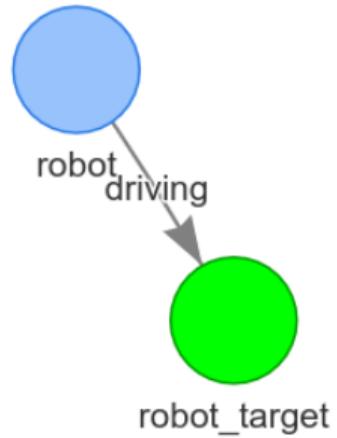
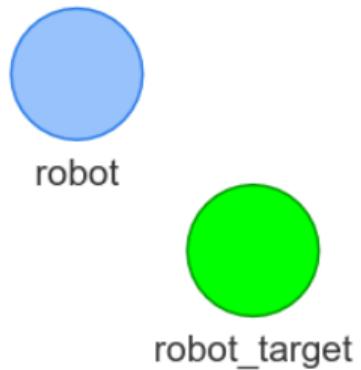
- (MPPI, *Iti-push-model*)
- (MPPI, *nonlinear-push-model*)

Proposed Method

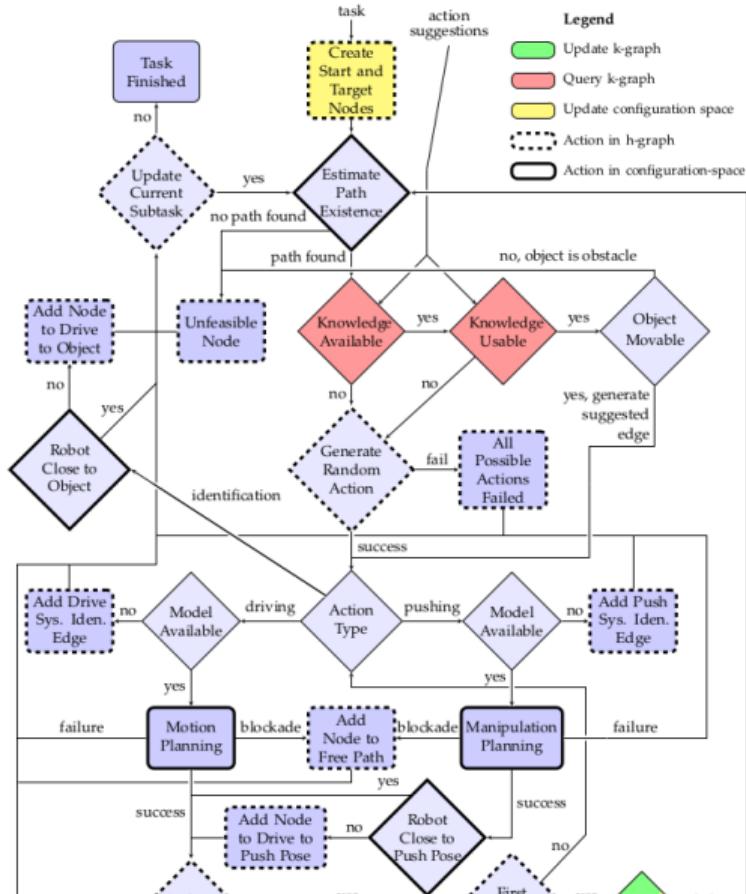
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- Search for hypotheses that complete tasks
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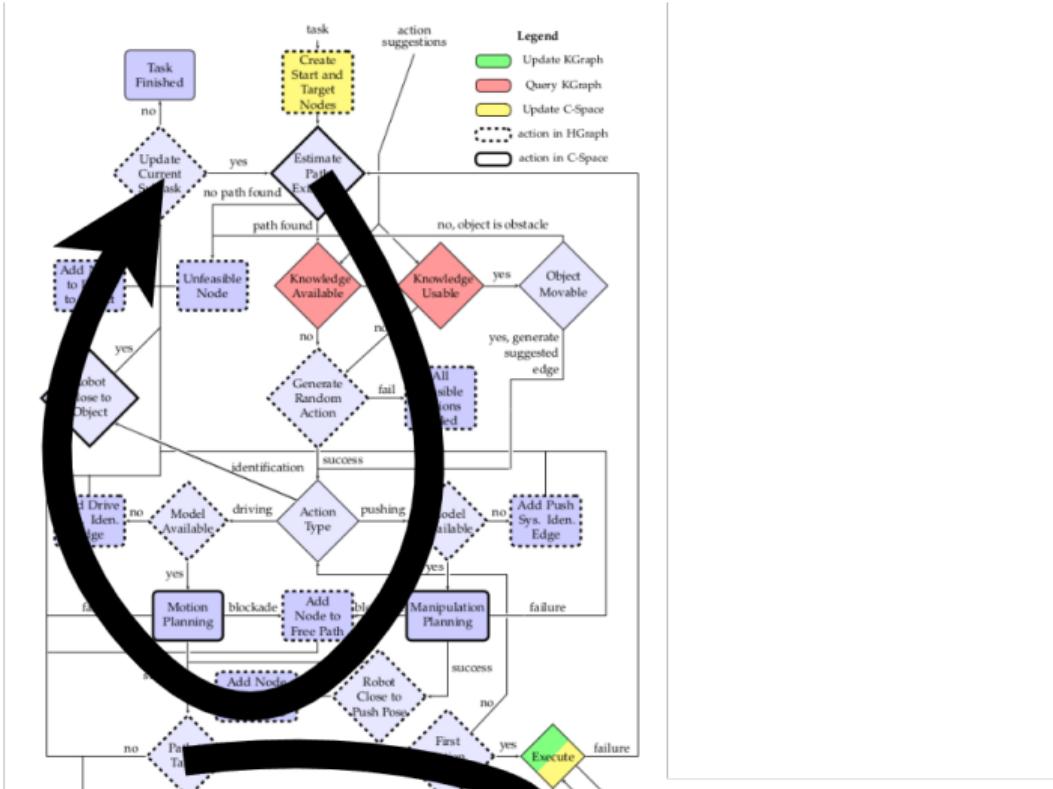


Proposed Method

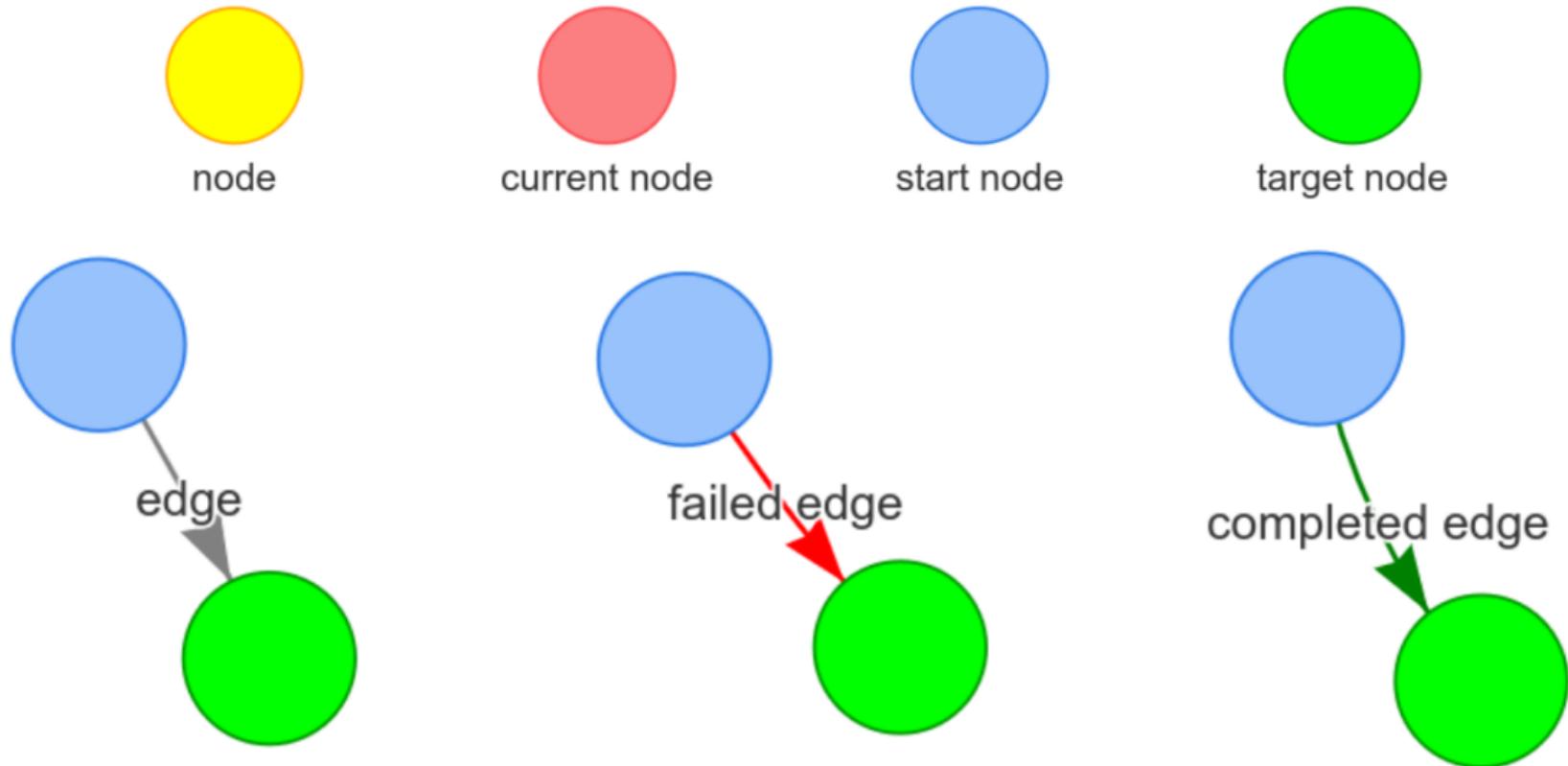


Proposed Method

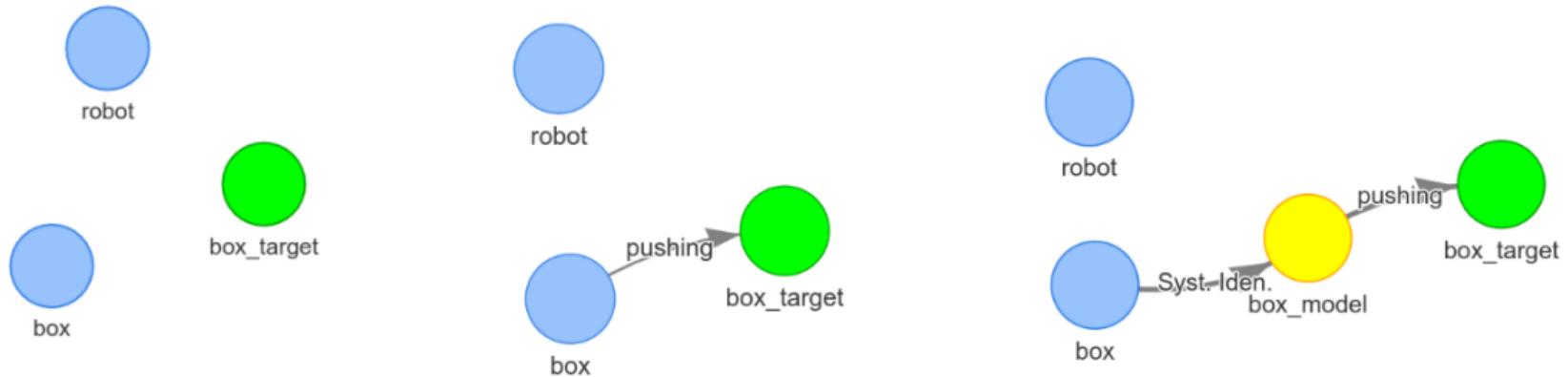
Search Loop



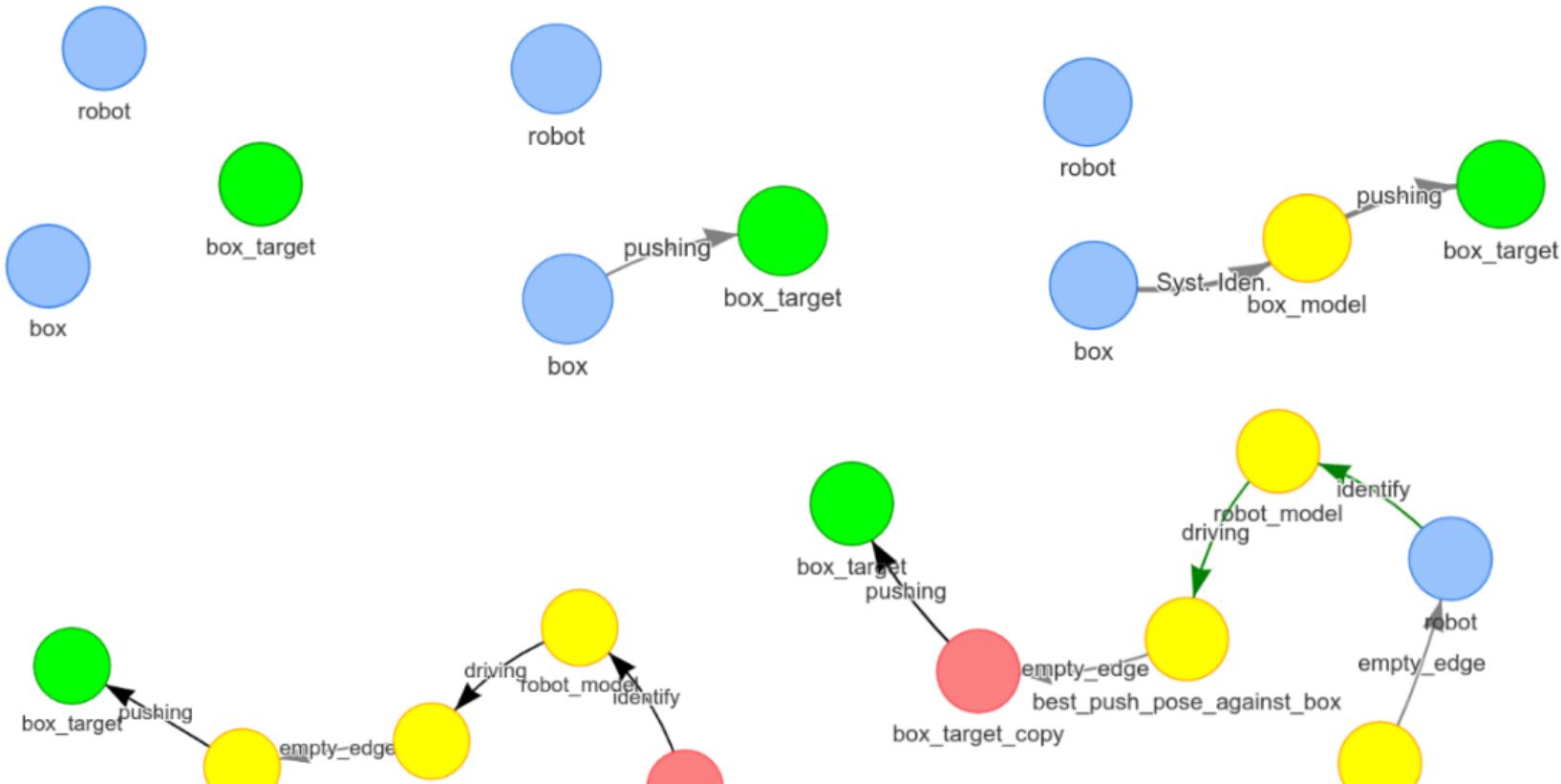
Proposed Method



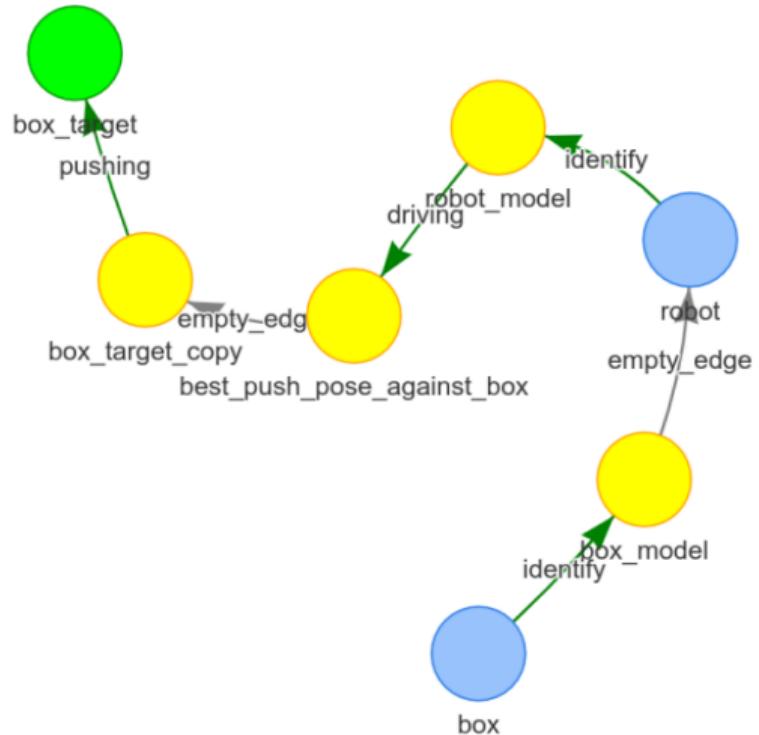
Proposed Method



Proposed Method



Proposed Method



Proposed Method

Halgorithm behaviour

- Fault detection → fail edge
- Blocking obstacle → free path
- Stop regeneration of failed edges → blocklist

Proposed Method

Knowledge Graph (K-Graph)

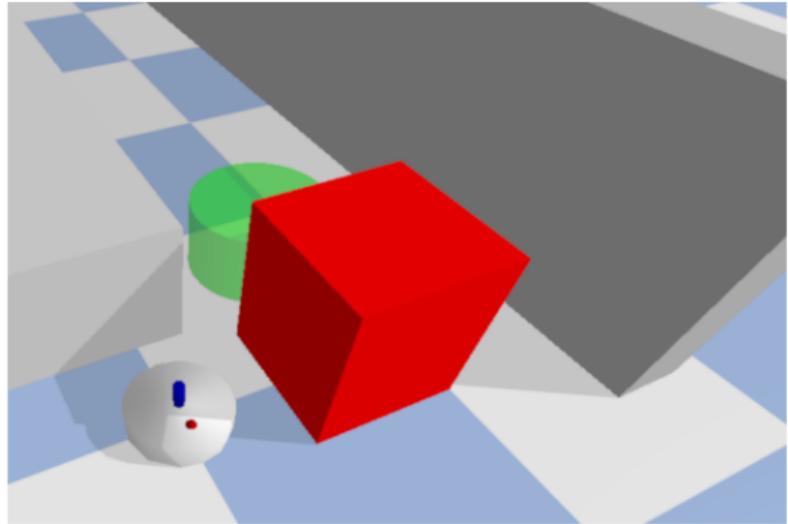
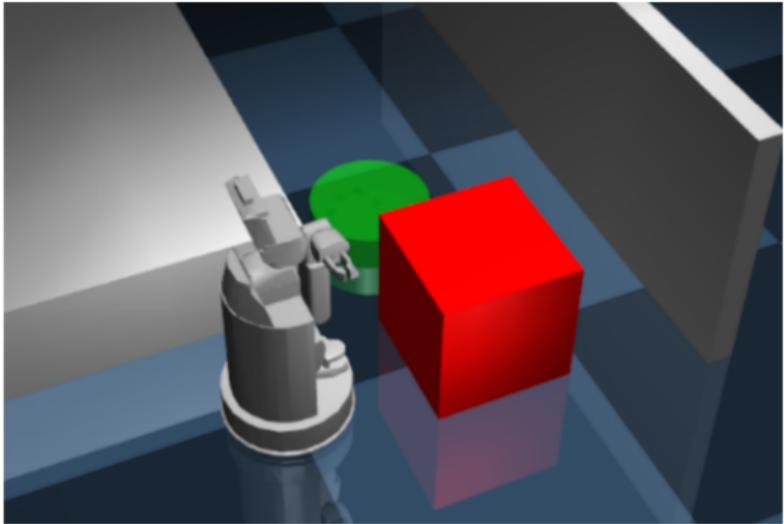
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Proposed Method

Success Factor

$$\alpha(a+1) = \begin{cases} 0.1 \epsilon^{pred}_{avg} \\ 0.1 + 0.9\alpha(a) \\ 0.9\alpha(a) \end{cases}$$

Results



Results

Author	Wang et al.	Groote
search time	109 sec	?
execution time	67 sec	?
total time	176 sec	?

Results

Author	Wang et al.	Groote
search time	109 sec	26 sec
execution time	67 sec	?
total time	176 sec	?

Results

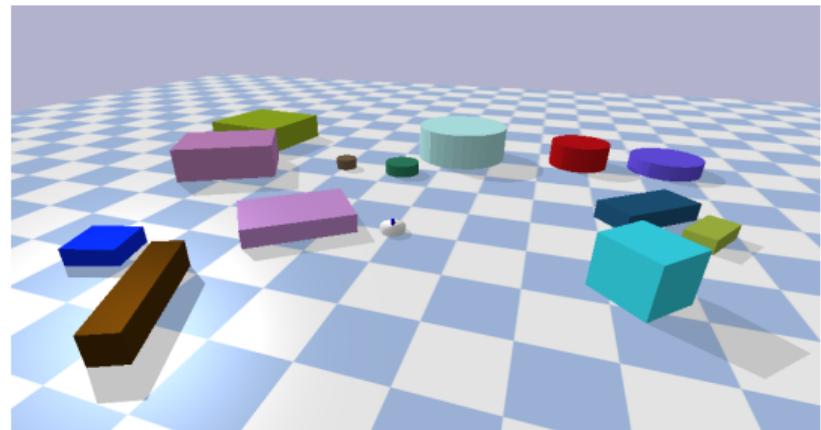
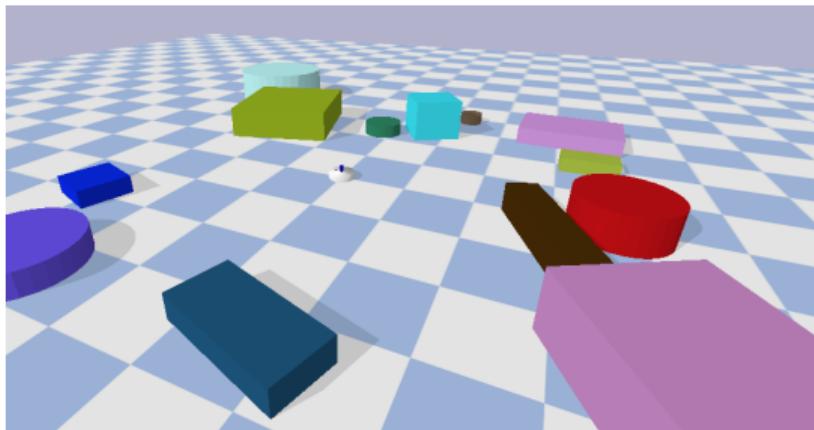
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search time	109 sec	26 sec
execution time	67 sec	4 sec
total time	176 sec	?

Results

Author	Wang et al.	Groote
search time	109 sec	26 sec
execution time	67 sec	4 sec
total time	176 sec	30 sec

Results

make targets and arrows to targets please

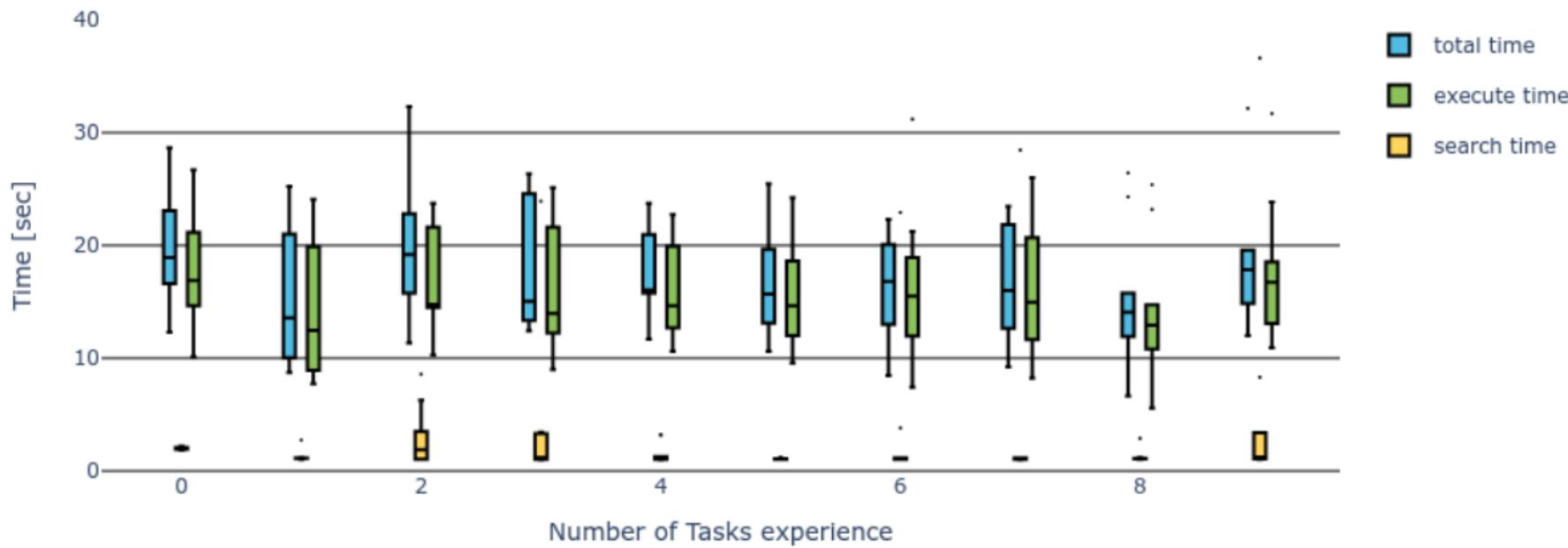


Results

make this visual that there are 300 subtasks to solve

$$\text{number of subtasks} = 10 * 10 * 3 = 300$$

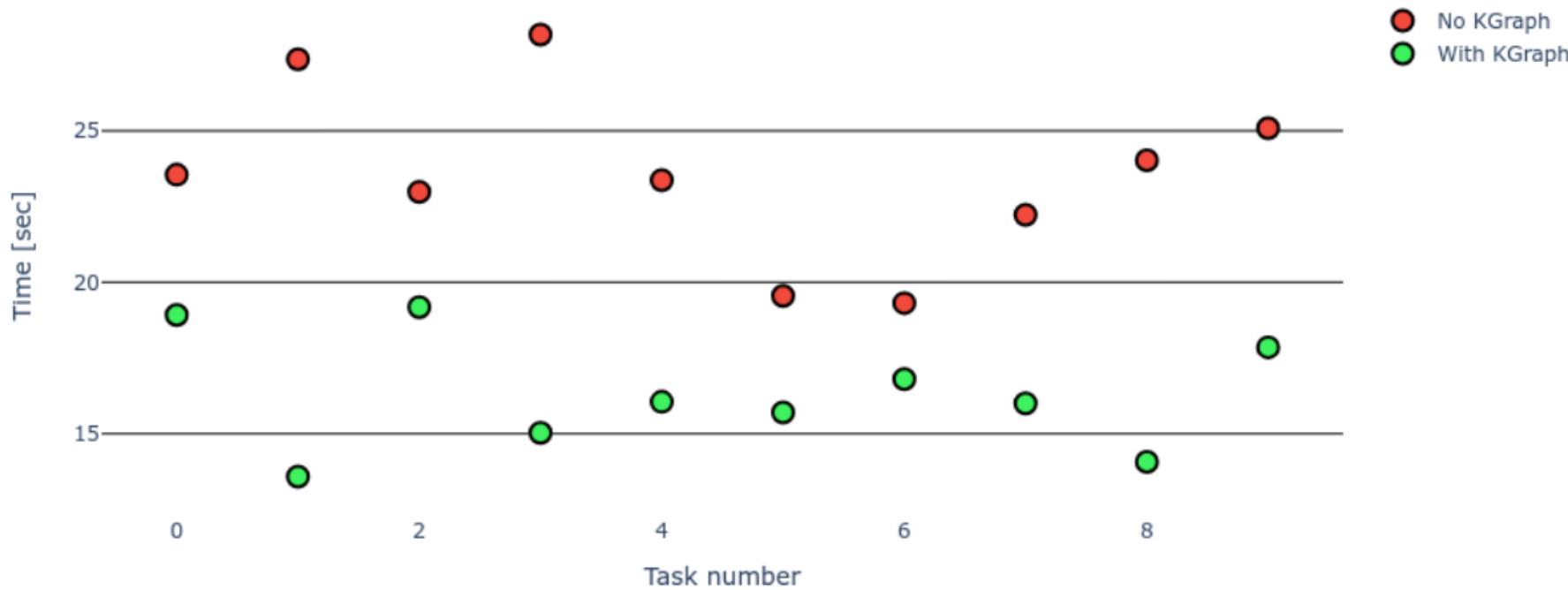
Results



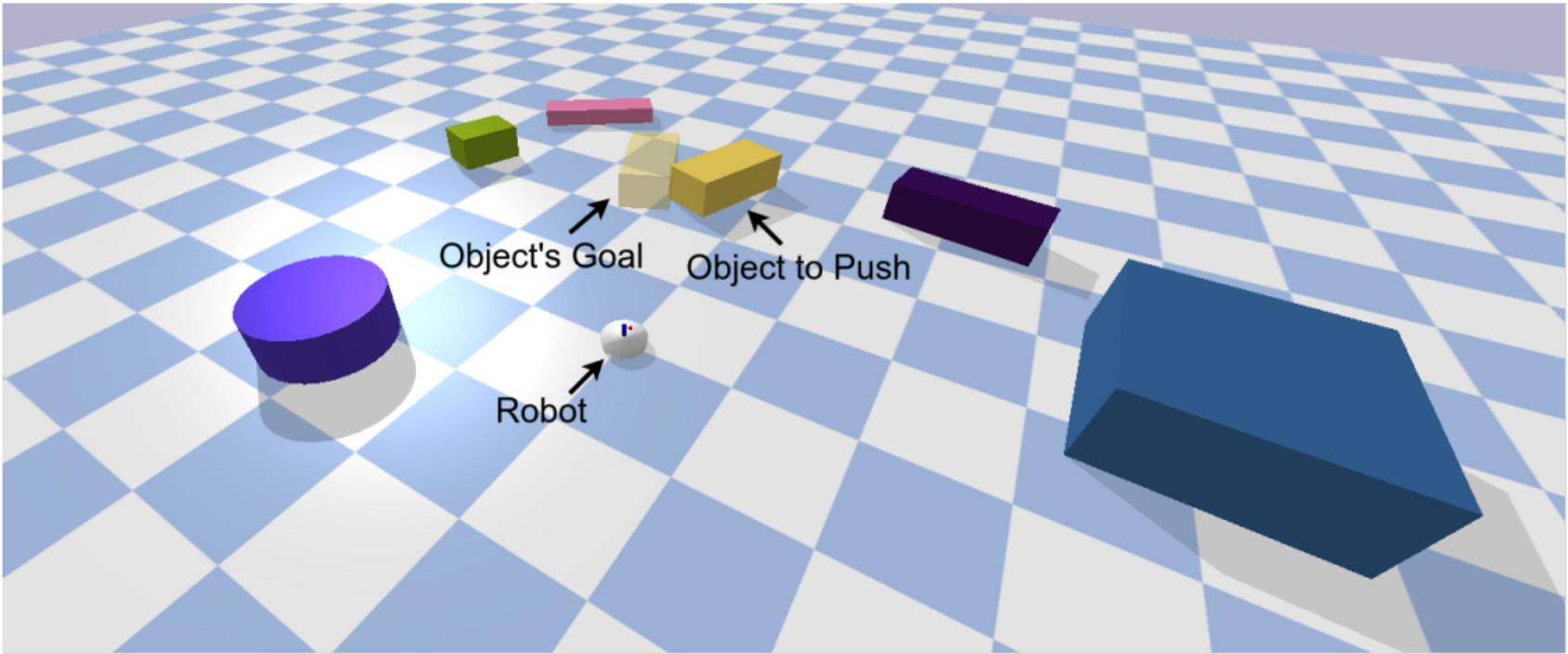
Results

Number of Tasks in experience		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
With k-graph suggestions	Number of MPC parameterizations	20	30	31	31	30	30	31	30	30	33
	Number of MPPI parameterizations	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Without k-graph suggestions	Number of MPC parameterizations	12	14	13	10	15	16	13	17	16	9
	Number of MPPI parameterizations	18	17	18	20	17	15	17	13	15	22

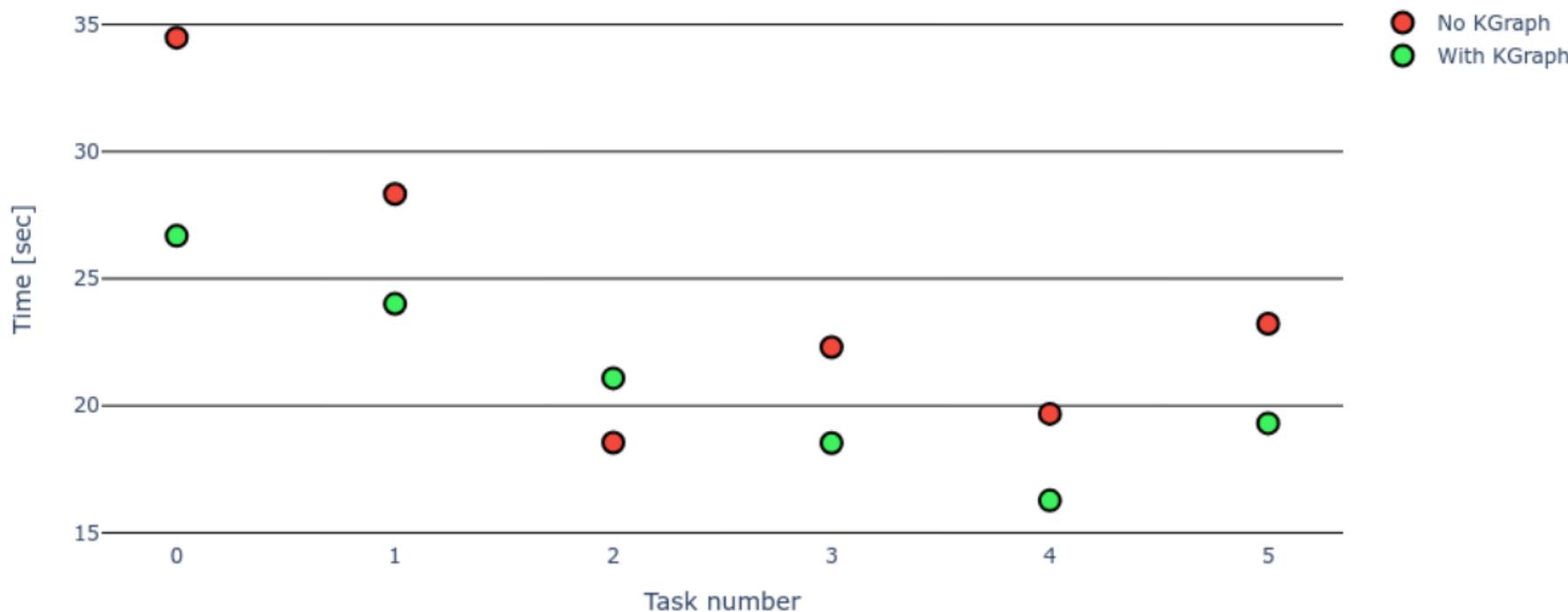
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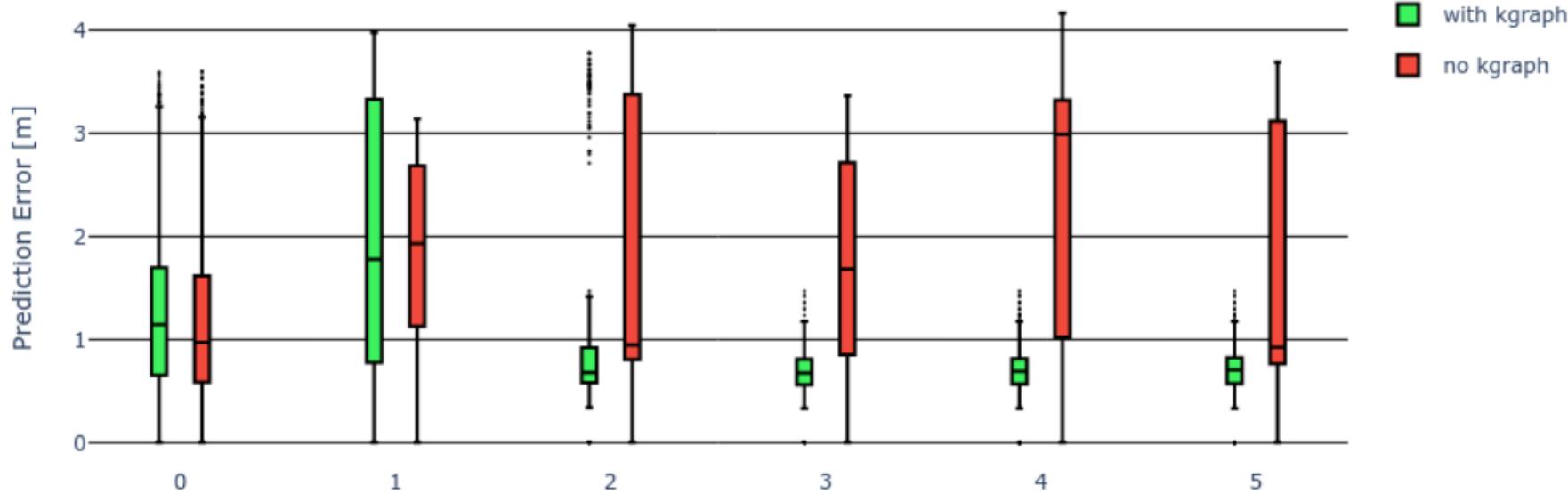
Results



Results



Results



Conclusion

System Models

- ① Party combine three topics

Conclusion

System Models

- ① Party combine three topics
- ② Edge parameterizations

Conclusion

System Models

- ① Party combine three topics
- ② Edge parameterizations
- ③ Nonlinear push model

Conclusion

How do learned objects' system models improve global task planning for a robot with nonprehensile push manipulation abilities over time? **Research Subquestions:**

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Conclusion

Questions?