

5MadMovieMakers

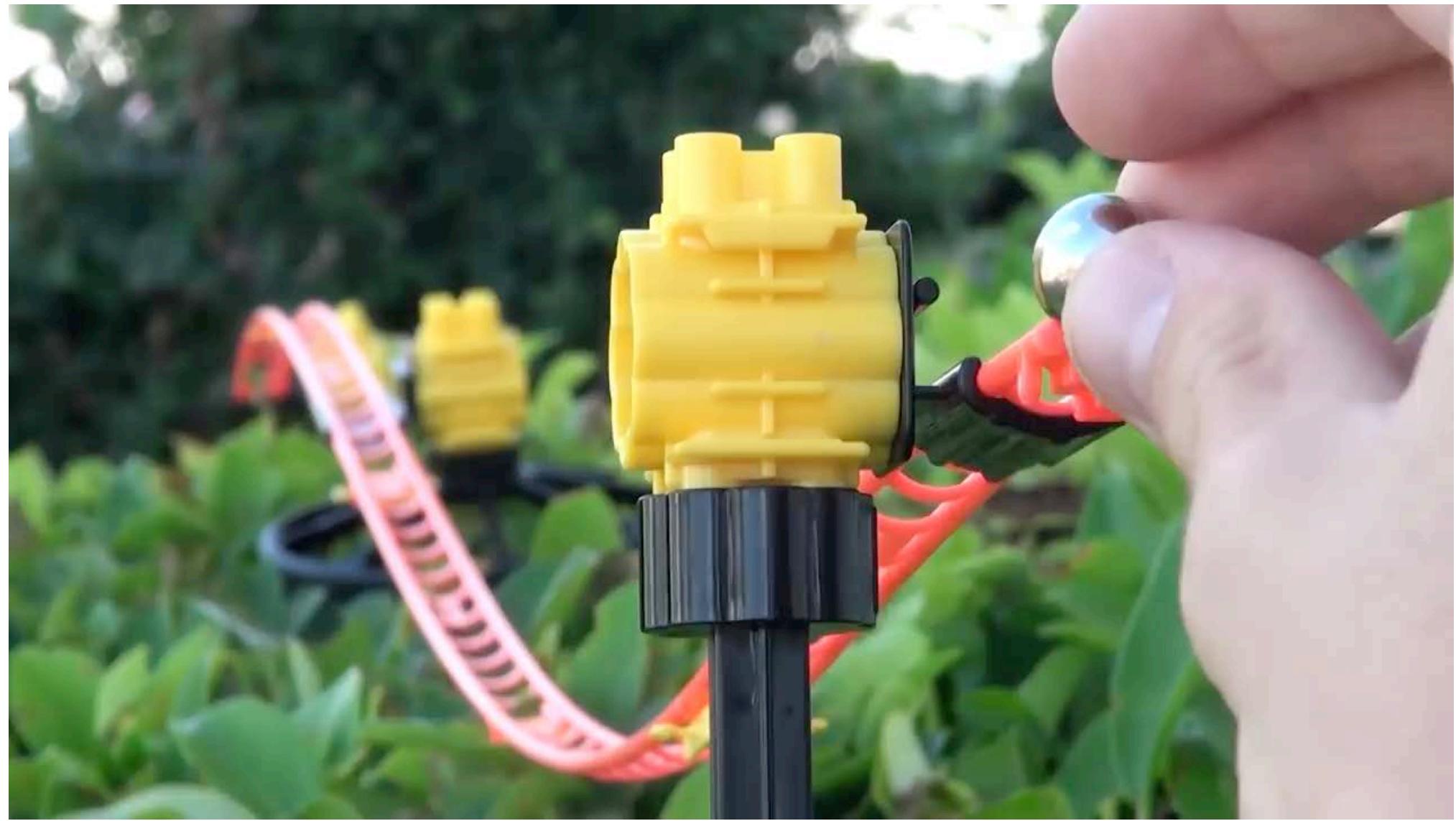
# Autonomous Navigation: Local Search

## Robotics 102

Introduction to AI and Programming  
University of Michigan and Berea College  
Fall 2021



Michigan Robotics 102 - [robotics102.org](http://robotics102.org)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MEjsmEU6EIM>

Michigan Robotics 102 - [robotics102.org](http://robotics102.org)



Welcome to  
**MARBLE SPORTS!**

The new hub for marble fans around the world - Welcome to the JMR Marble Sports homepage! With superior entertainment and production quality, Jelle's Marble Runs strives to create the very best marble racing competitions in the world.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehnyyT8Kyms>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7D-FHaaShvM>



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQGAib\\_hss8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQGAib_hss8)

# Our goal

# Our goal

**Give you the power of autonomous navigation**



# Our goal

**Give you the power of autonomous navigation**



# Our goal

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# Autonomous Navigation

*Goal location*



*Start location*

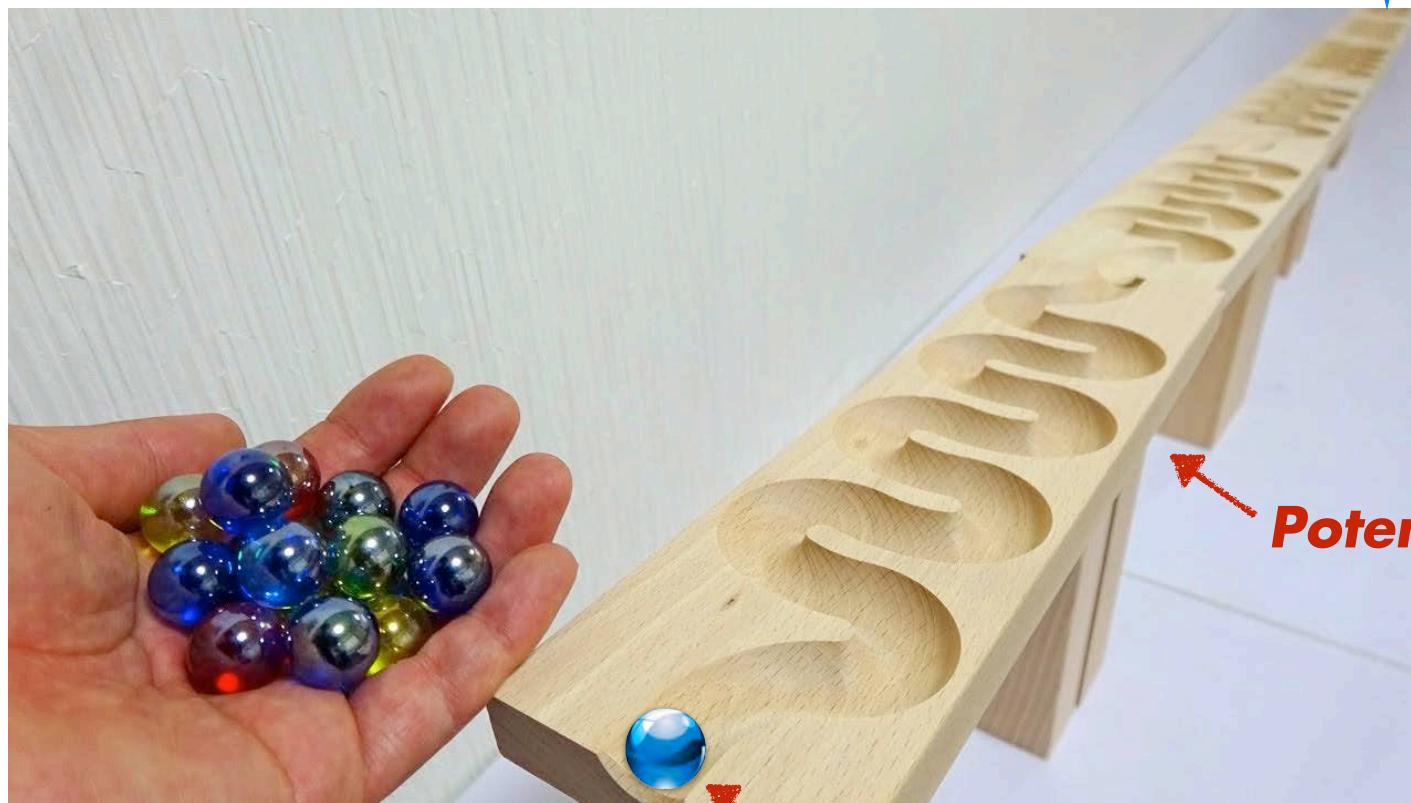
# Autonomous Navigation by local search



*Think of our robot's navigation  
as the motion of a marble*

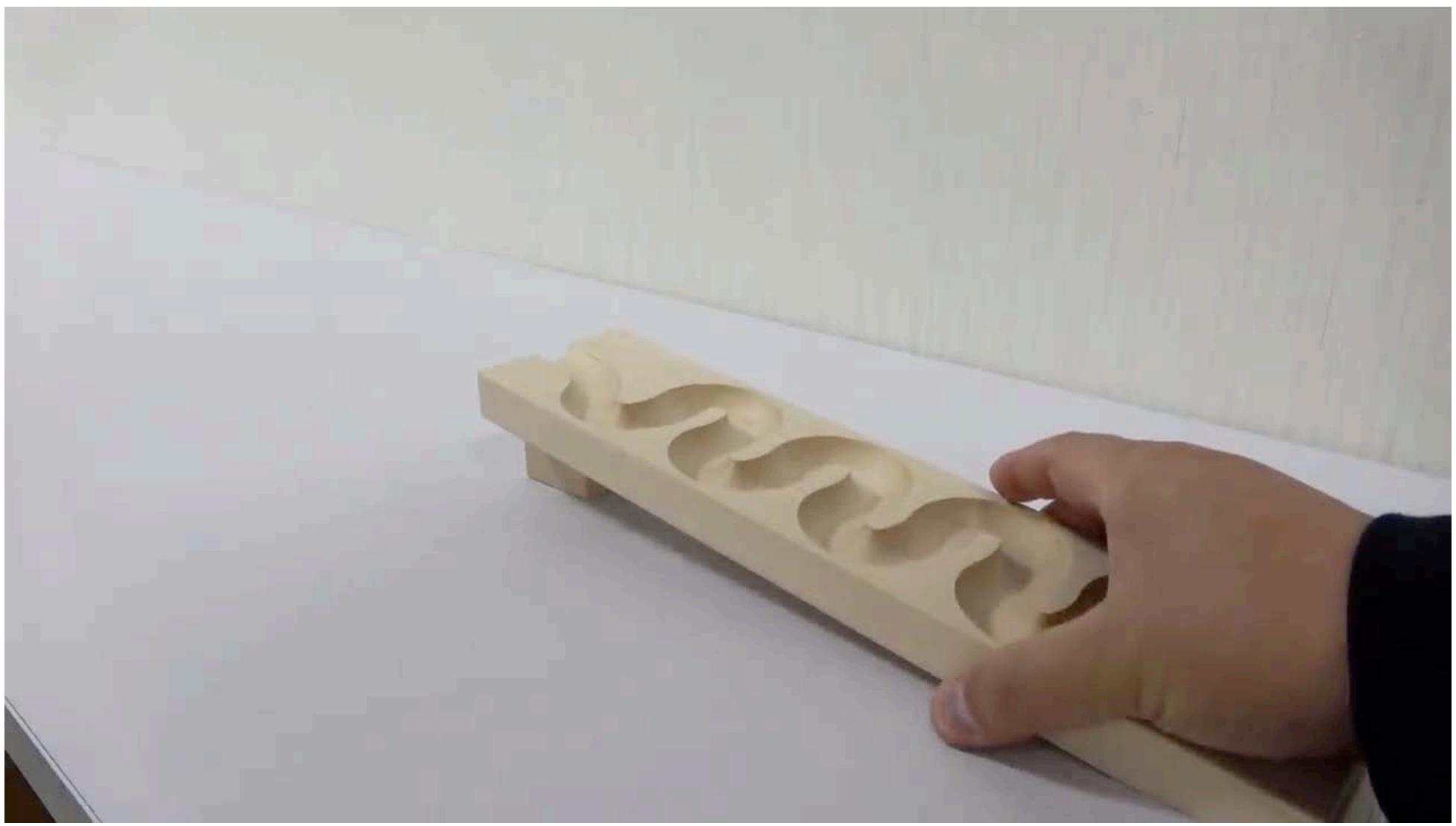


# Autonomous Navigation by local search



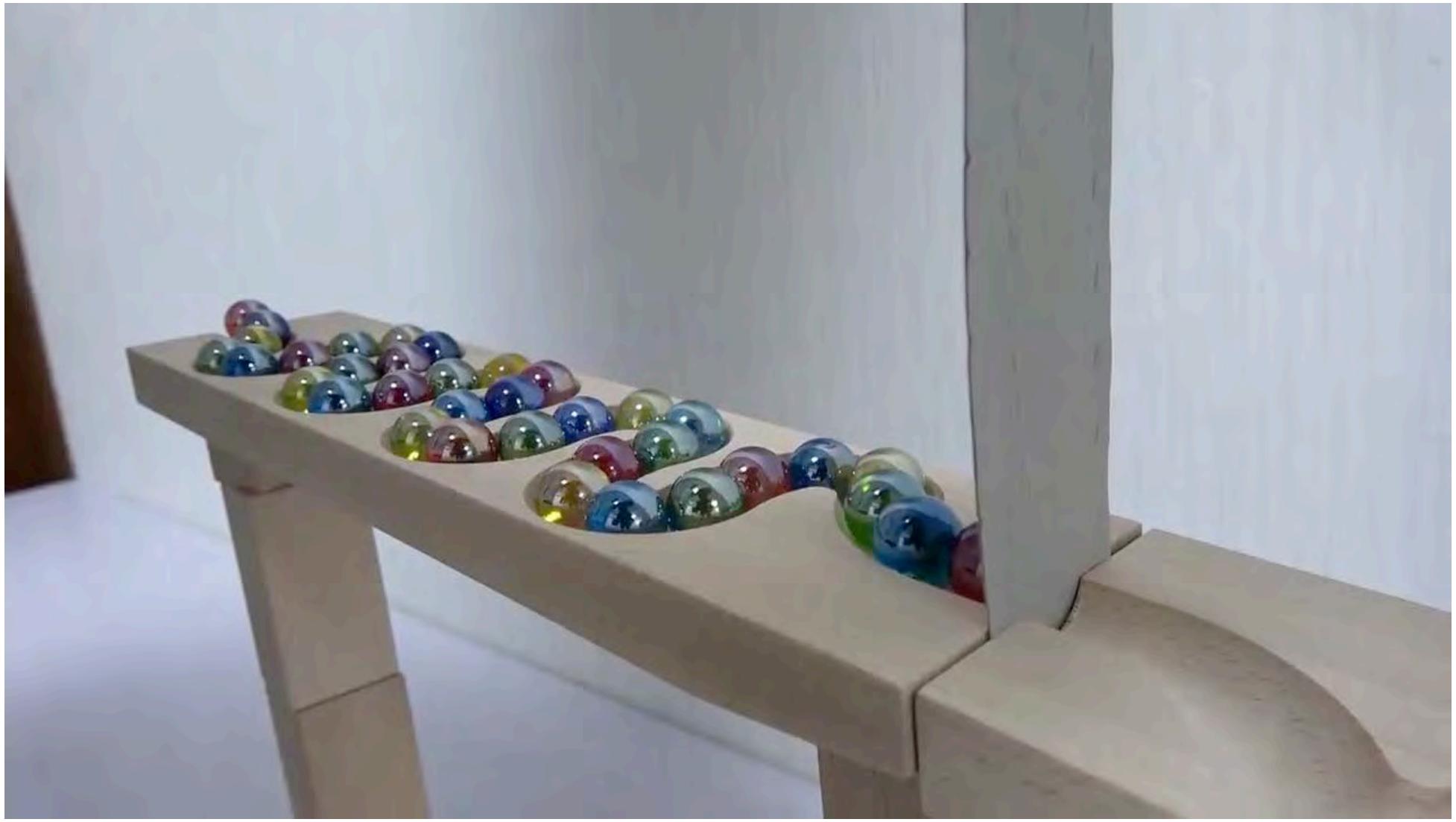
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N\\_m4E0X1Unk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N_m4E0X1Unk)

Michigan Robotics 102 - [robotics102.org](http://robotics102.org)



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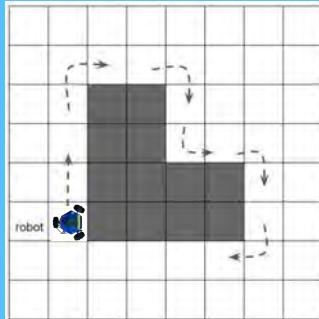
Michigan Robotics 102 - [robotics102.org](http://robotics102.org)

# **Course recap to now**

# Understand foundational AI algorithms and implement them in code

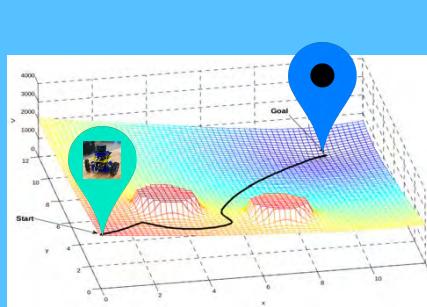


## C++ Programming



Project 0:  
Pocket  
Calculator

Project 1:  
Wall  
following



Project 2:  
Potential  
Fields

Project 3:  
A\*  
Pathfinding



Project 4:  
Neural  
Networks

## Project 0: Pocket Calculator



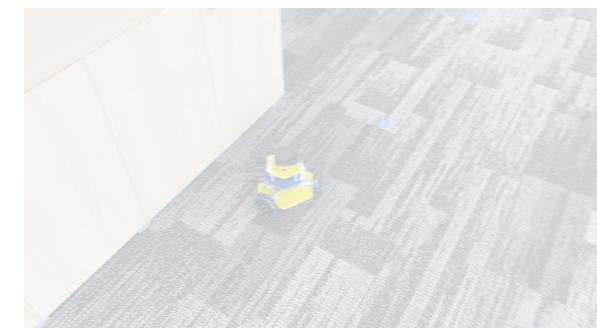
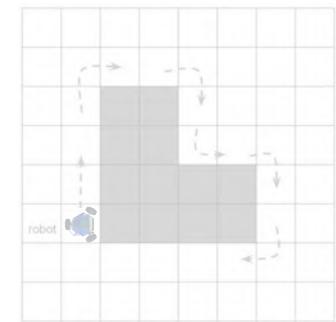
### calculator66

```
Please type a number and press enter: 3
Please type an operation (one of: + - * / u q): *
Please type a number and press enter: 4
(3*4) = 12
Please type an operation (one of: + - * / u q): +
Please type a number and press enter: 8
((3*4)+8) = 20
Please type an operation (one of: + - * / u q): -
Please type a number and press enter: 10
(((3*4)+8)-10) = 10
Please type an operation (one of: + - * / u q): /
Please type a number and press enter: 5
((((3*4)+8)-10)/5) = 2
Please type an operation (one of: + - * / u q): *
Please type a number and press enter: 51
((((3*4)+8)-10)/5)*51) = 102
Please type an operation (one of: + - * / u q): q
```

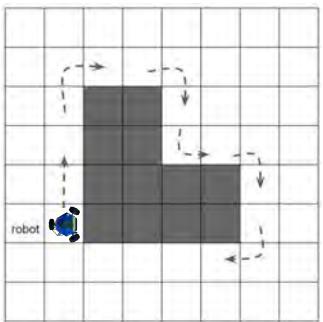
- Program Structure
- Compile/Execute
- Operators
- Data Types
- Variables
- User Input/Output
- Functions
- Branching
- Iterators
- Vectors
- Structs
- File Input/Output



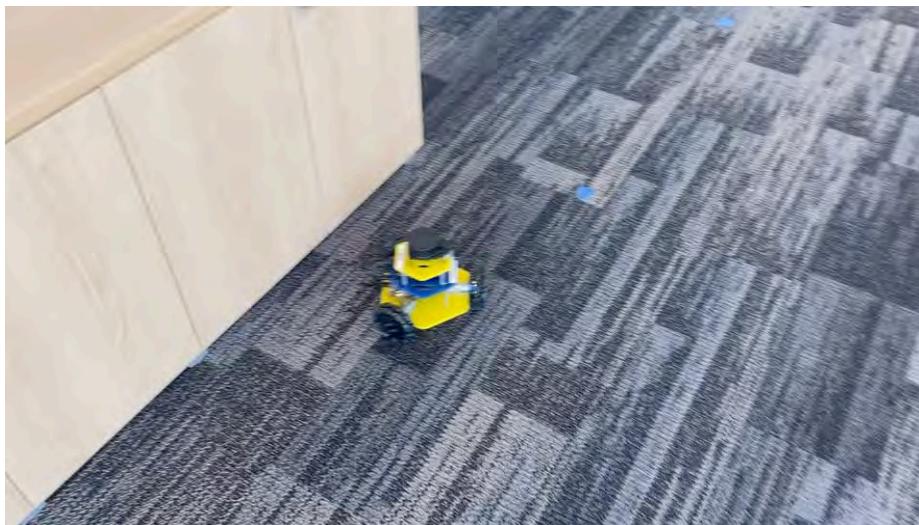
## Project 1: Wall following



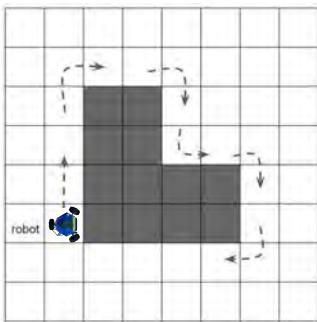
## Project 1: Wall following



- Bang-Bang Control
- Find Minimum Distance
- Convert Polar to Cartesian
- Cross Product
- Vector Sum
- Address noise



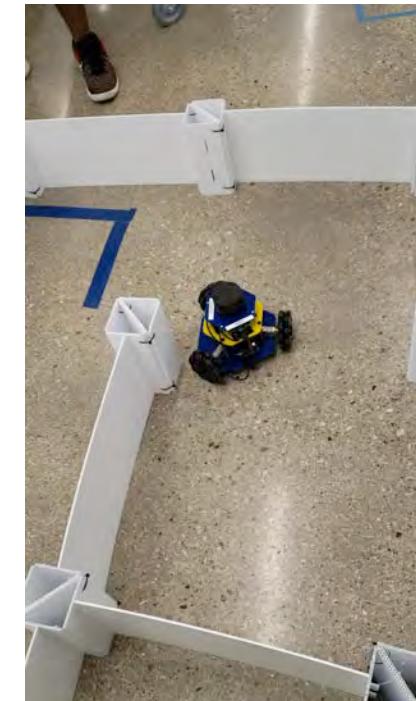
## Project 1: Wall following



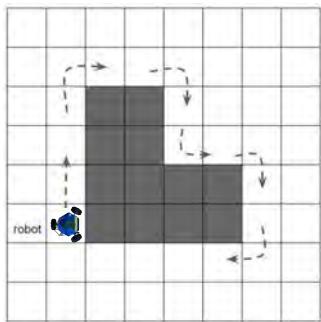
- Bang-Bang Control
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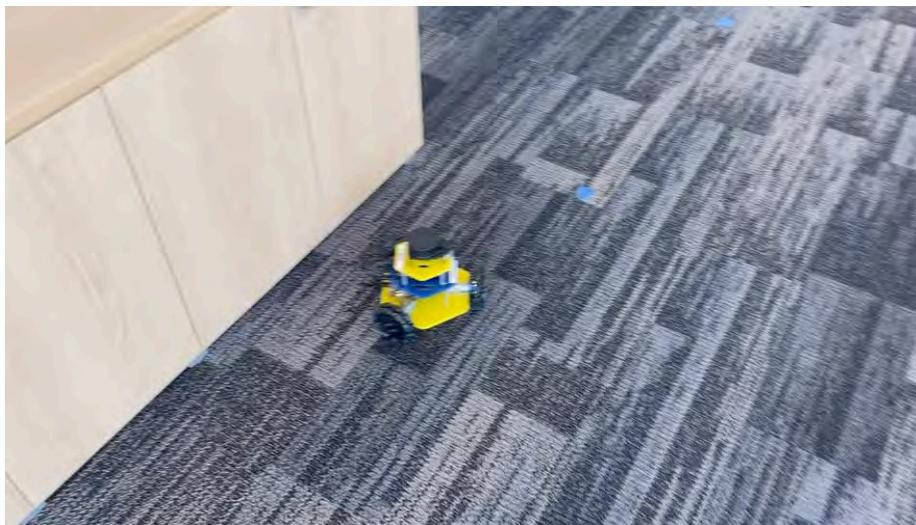
My team keeps encountering issues while rounding corners. The thought is that it's rounding the corners too wide and then no longer sensing the corner as the [ ] nearest point. We tried messing with the margins to no avail. Any thoughts?



## Project 1: Wall following



- Bang-Bang Control
- Find Minimum Distance
- Convert Polar to Cartesian
- Cross Product
- Vector Sum
- Address noise



My team keeps encountering issues while rounding corners. The thought is that it's rounding the corners too wide and then no longer sensing the corner as the [ ] nearest point. We tried messing with the margins to no avail. Any thoughts?

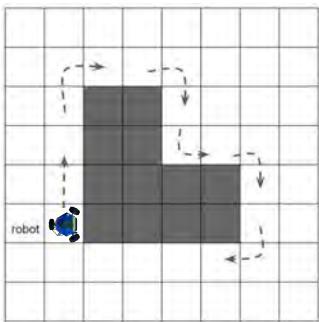
**Noise is just a part  
of the real world**

**Filtering offers one  
way to deal with noise**

**Noise in this case due  
to outlier reading**

**Keep running average  
of robot direction**

## Project 1: Wall following

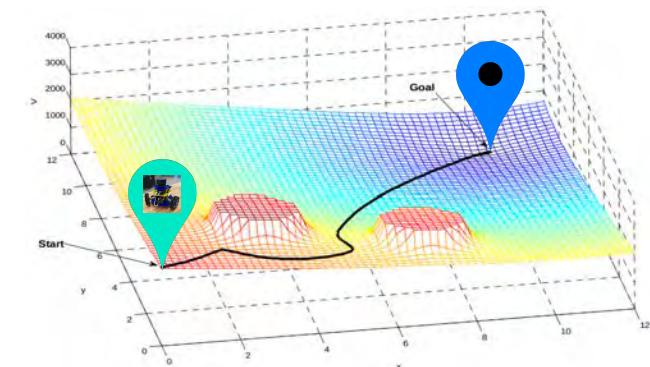


- Bang-Bang Control
- Find Minimum in Vector
- Convert Polar to Cartesian
- Cross Product
- Vector Sum
- Address noise

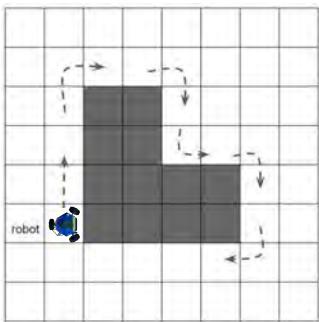


## Project 2: Potential Fields

Autonomous  
navigation to a  
goal location



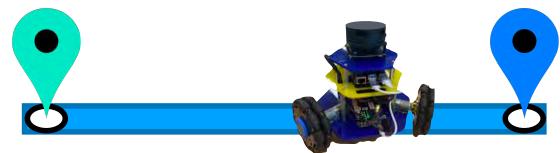
## Project 1: Wall following



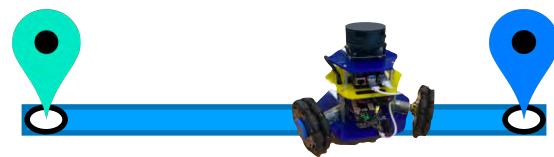
- Bang-Bang Control
- Find Minimum in Vector
- Convert Polar to Cartesian
- Cross Product
- Vector Sum
- Address noise



Could our  
wall follower  
navigate to a  
goal location?

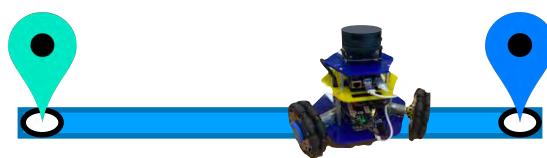


**Could our  
wall follower  
navigate to a  
goal location?**



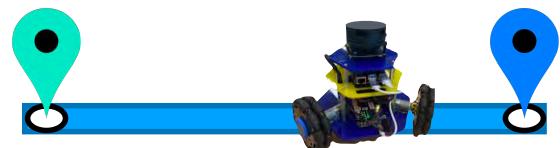
**Probably not.**

**Could our  
wall follower  
navigate to a  
goal location?**



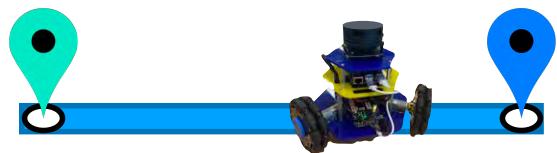
**Probably not.**

**What options do we have  
for navigating our robot?**



**What options do we have  
for navigating our robot?**

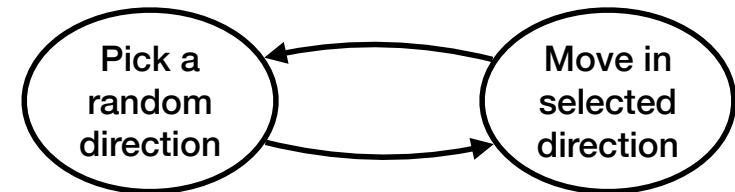
**Just move randomly**

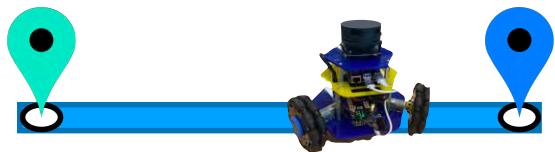


# What options do we have for navigating our robot?

Just move randomly

Random walk algorithm





# What options do we have for navigating our robot?

## Just move randomly

### Brownian motion

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

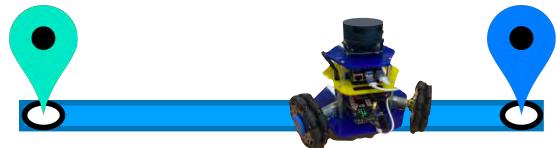
*This article is about Brownian motion as a natural phenomenon. For the stochastic process, see Wiener process. For temperature, internal energy, see Equipartition theorem. For the mobility model, see Random walk. For the molecular machine, see Brownian molecular motor.*

**Brownian motion**, or **pedesis** (from Ancient Greek: πήδησις /pē:dē:sis/ "leaping"), is the random motion of particles suspended in a medium (a **liquid** or a **gas**).<sup>[2]</sup>

This pattern of motion typically consists of **random fluctuations** in a particle's position inside a fluid sub-domain, followed by a relocation to another sub-domain. Each relocation is followed by more fluctuations within the new closed volume. This pattern describes a fluctuation around a **thermal equilibrium**, defined by a given **temperature**. Within such a fluid, there exists no preferential direction of flow (as in **transports** or **phenomena**). More specifically, the fluid's overall **linear** and **angular** momenta remain null over time. The **kinetic energies** of the molecules in Brownian motions, together with those of molecular rotations and vibrations, sum up to the caloric component of a fluid's **internal energy** (the **Equipartition theorem**).

This motion is named after the botanist **Robert Brown**, who first described the phenomenon in 1827, while looking through a microscope at **pollen** of the plant *Clarkia pulchella* immersed in water. In 1905, almost eighty years later, theoretical physicist **Albert Einstein** published a paper where he modeled the motion of the pollen particles as being moved by individual water **molecules**, making one of his first major scientific contributions.<sup>[3]</sup> The direction of the force of atomic bombardment is constantly changing, and at different times a particle is hit more on one side than another, leading to the seemingly random nature of the motion. This explanation of Brownian motion served as convincing evidence that **atoms** and **molecules** exist and was further verified experimentally by **Jean Perrin** in 1908. Perrin was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Physics** in 1926 "for his work on the discontinuous structure of matter".<sup>[4]</sup>

The **many-body interactions** that yield the Brownian pattern cannot be solved by a model accounting for every involved molecule. As a consequence, only probabilistic models applied to **molecular populations** can be employed to describe it. Two such models of the Brownian motion are the **smoluchowski** and **smoluchowski** models. There exist sequences of both simpler and more complicated stochastic processes which converge to the **limit** of Brownian motion (see **random walk** and **Donsker's theorem**).<sup>[5][6]</sup>



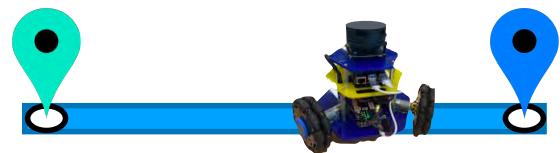
# What options do we have for navigating our robot?

## Just move randomly

### Brownian motion

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

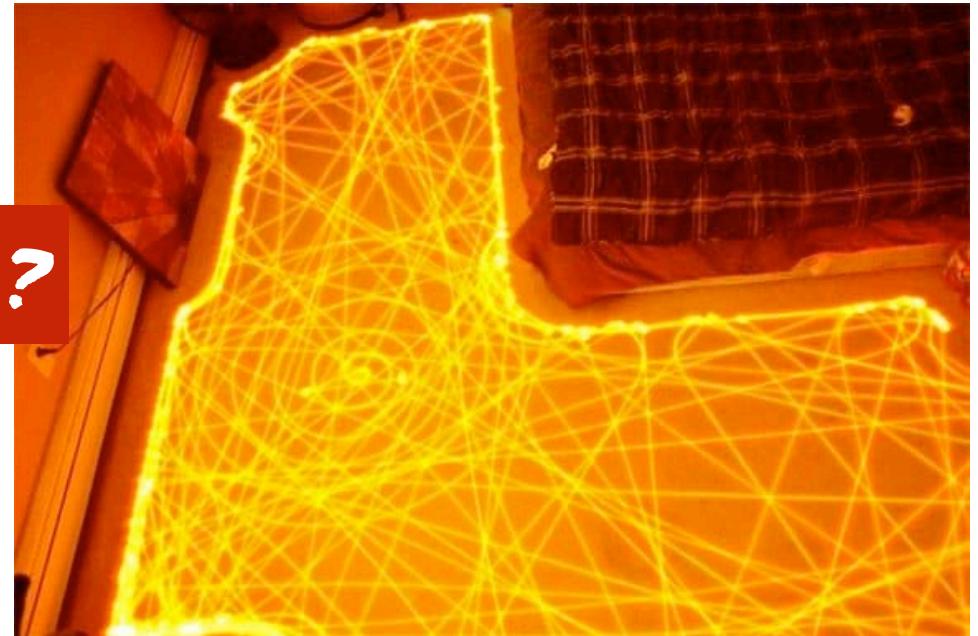
This pattern of motion is called Brownian motion, after the botanist Robert Brown who observed it first in pollen grains悬浮在水中的运动。This pattern describes a random walk or sub-domain, followed by a relocalization to another volume. This pattern describes a fluid's internal direction of flow (as in transparent water). The kinetic energies of the molecules component of a fluid's internal energy are randomly changing, and at different times. This explanation of Brownian motion was independently by Jean Perrin in 1908. Perrin's work was based on the theory of the Brownian motion for every involved molecule. He was able to describe it. Two such models of the Brownian motion are the Langevin model and the probabilistic class of models is the stochastic process which converges to a Brownian motion as the step size approaches zero.

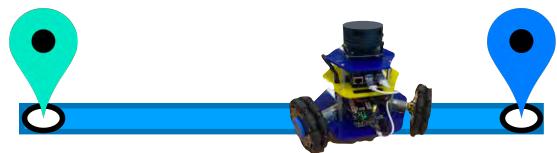


# What options do we have for navigating our robot?

Just move randomly

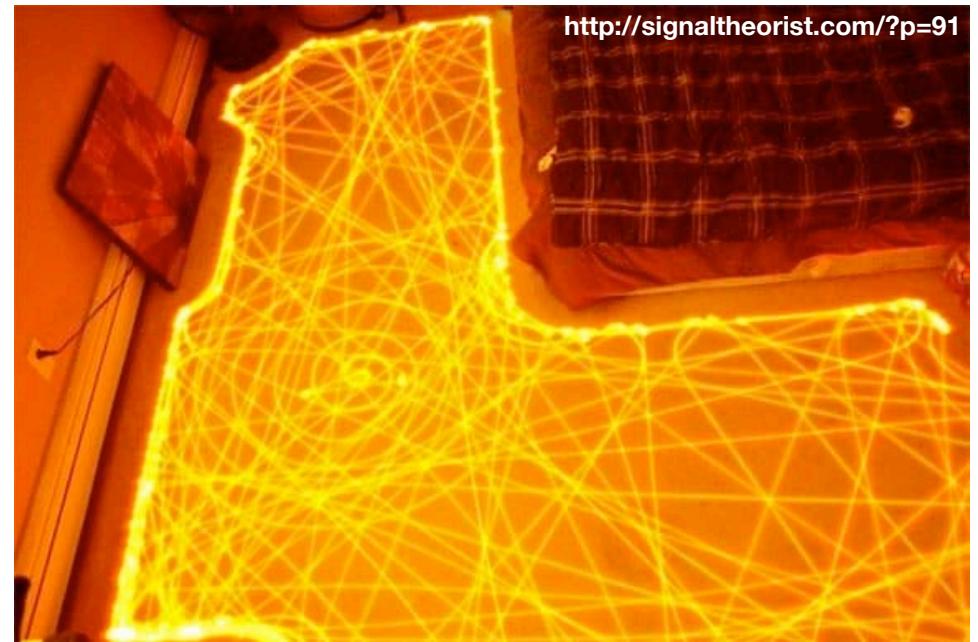
*Robot that moves randomly ?*





# What options do we have for navigating our robot?

## Just move randomly



**Any benefits to random motion?**

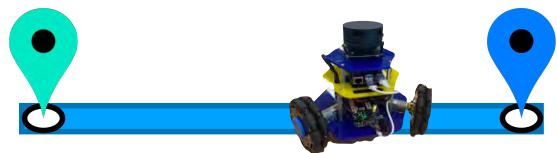


## What options do we have for navigating our robot?

**Just move randomly**



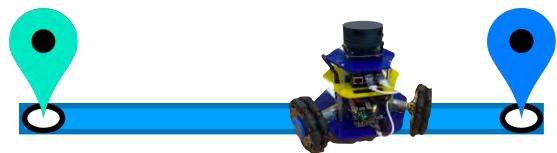
- + Cheap**
- + Simple**
- + Robust**  
(works in many houses)
  
- Slow**  
(will take a loooong time)



**What options do we have  
for navigating our robot?**

Just move randomly

**Follow wall to goal**

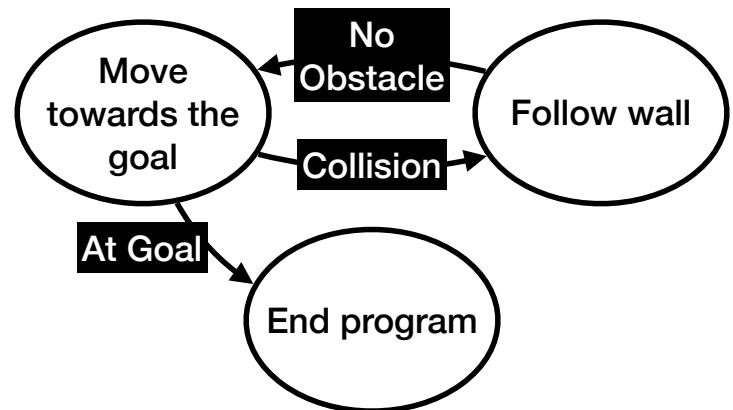


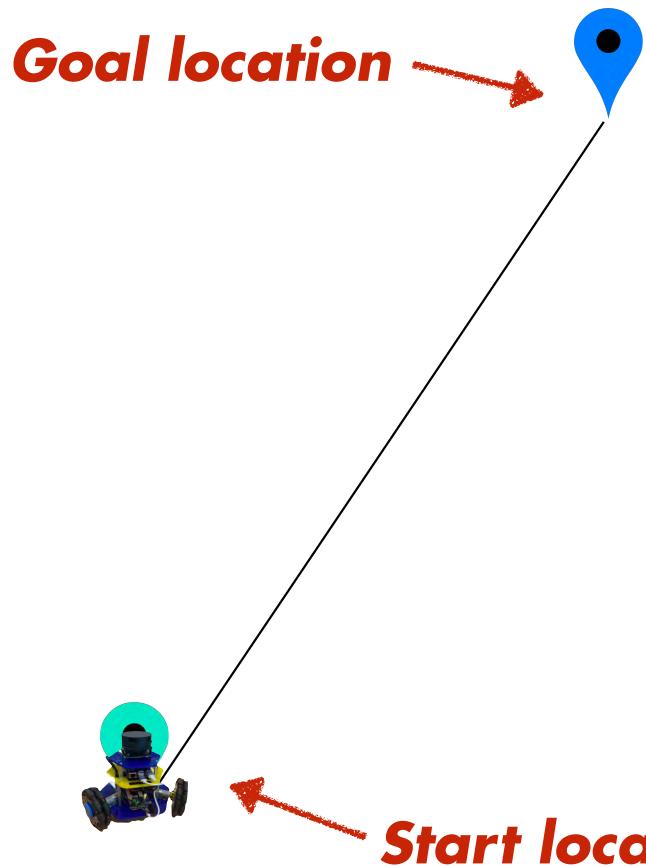
# What options do we have for navigating our robot?

Just move randomly

Follow wall to goal

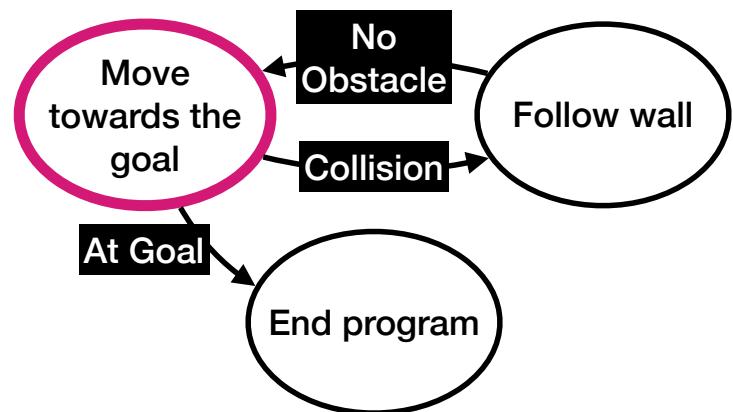
## Bug algorithm





**If straight line path to goal,  
Just move in that direction**

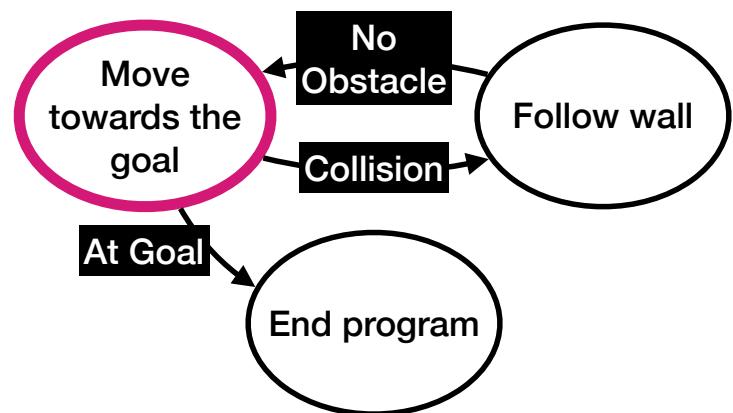
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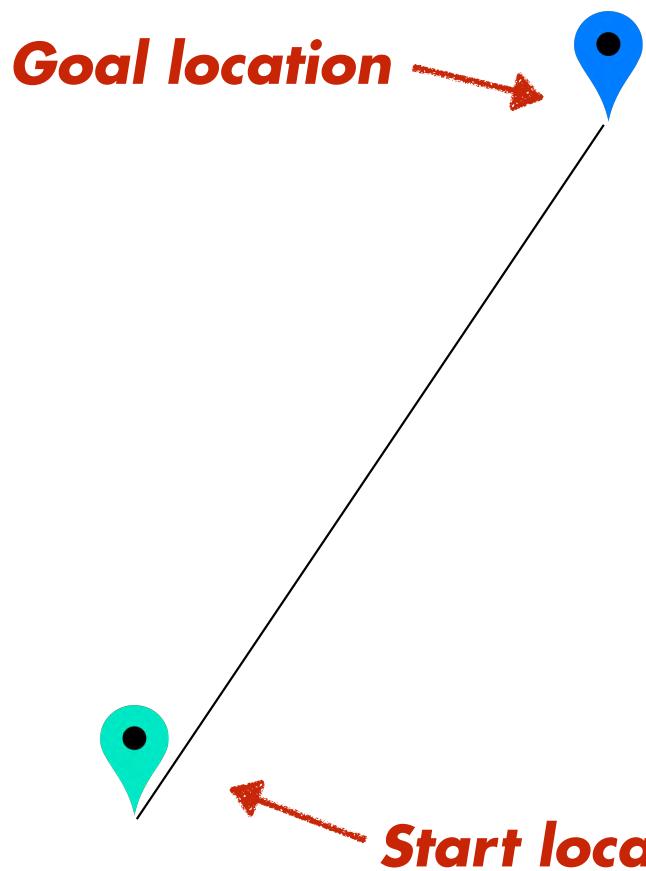




***If straight line path to goal,  
Just move in that direction***

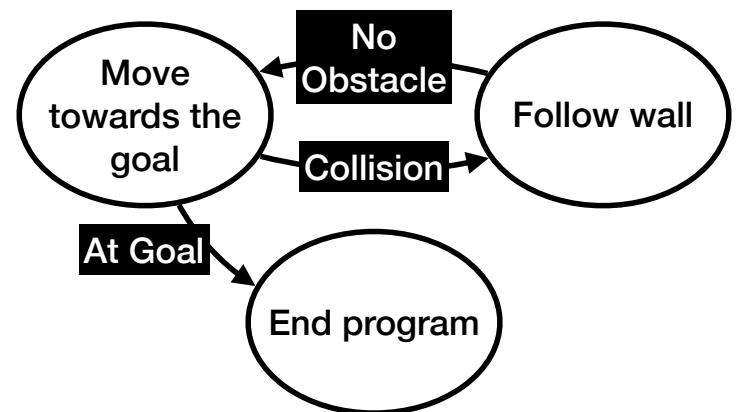
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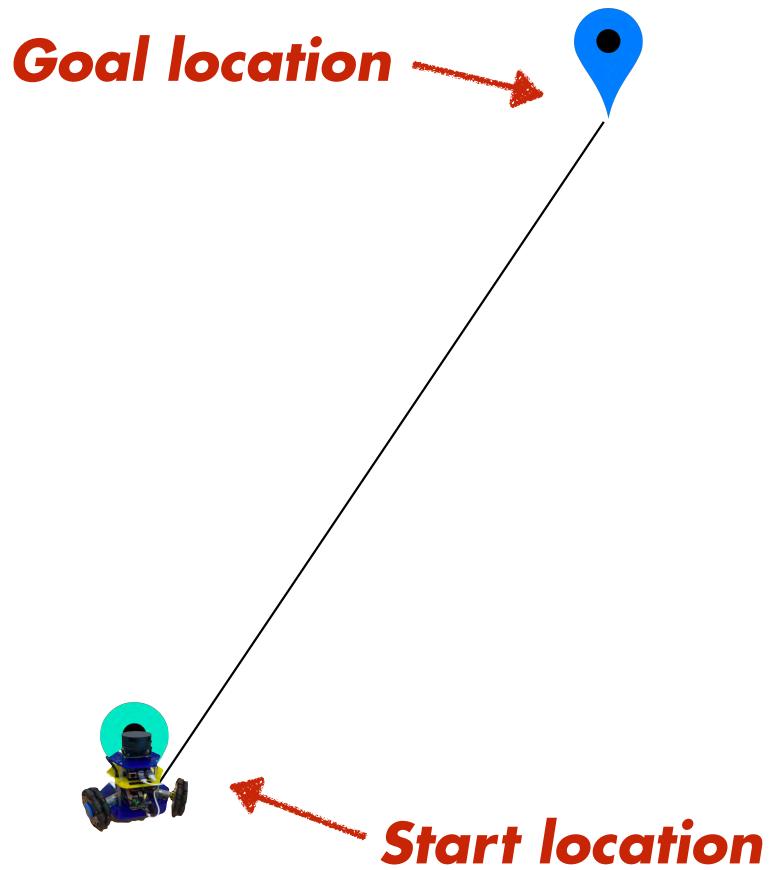




***What happens if we encounter  
an obstacle ?***

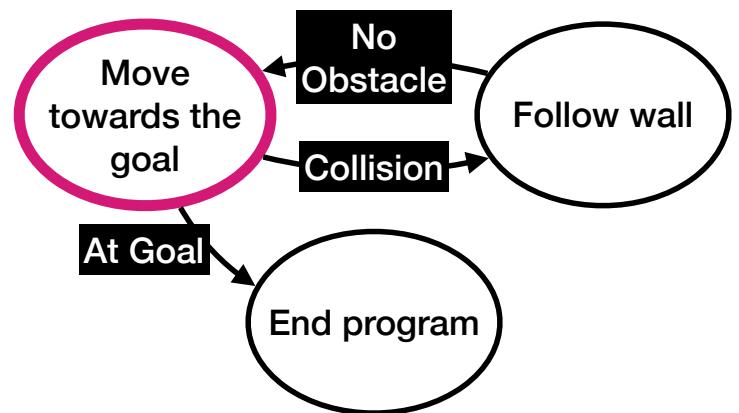
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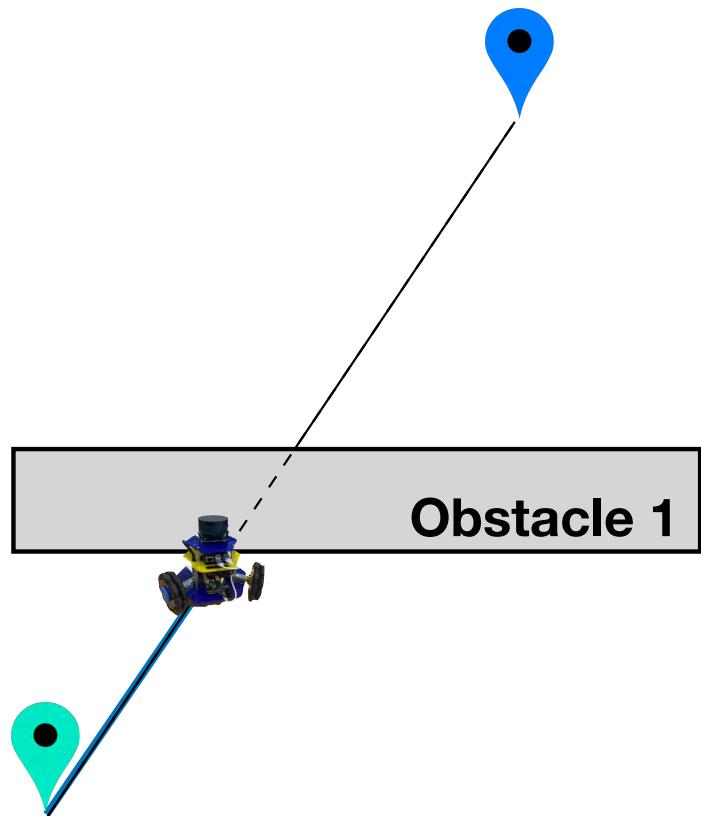




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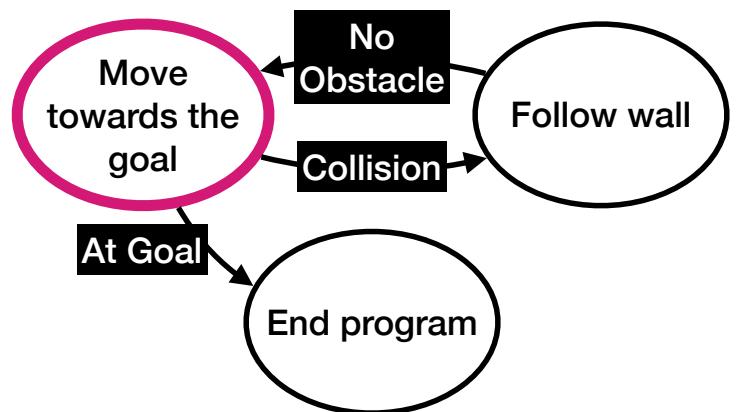
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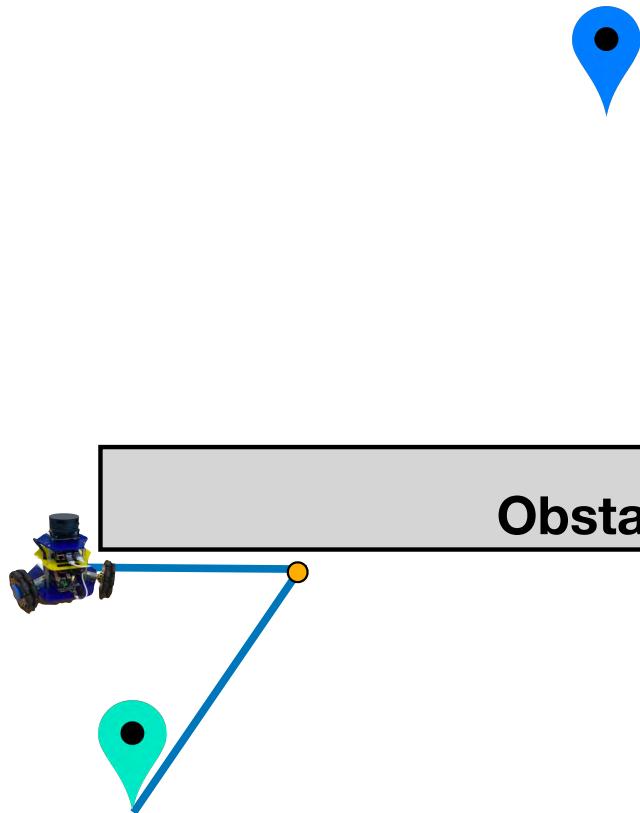




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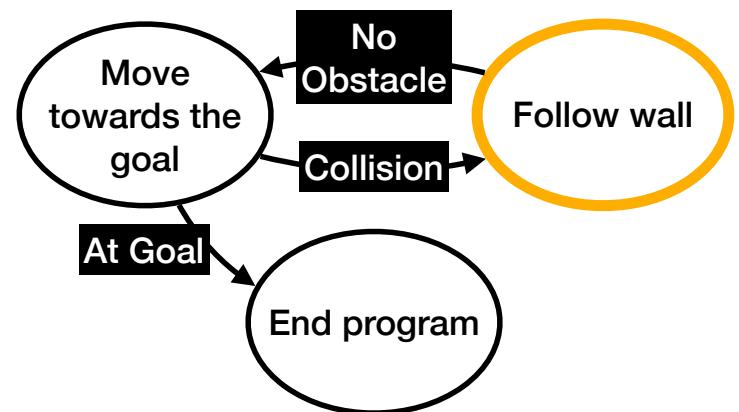
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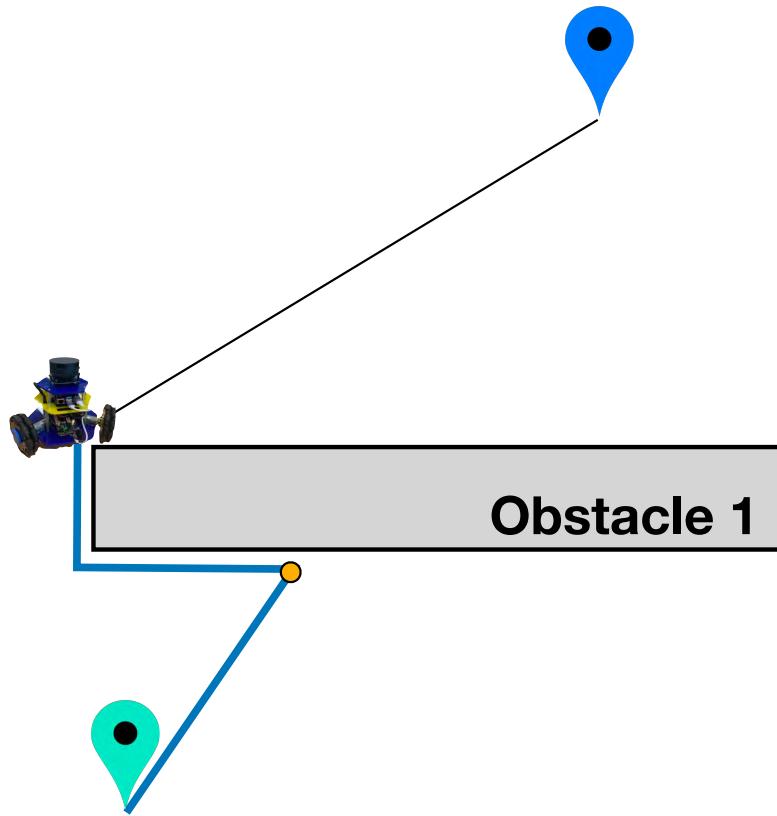




***Follow wall until there is  
a line to the goal***

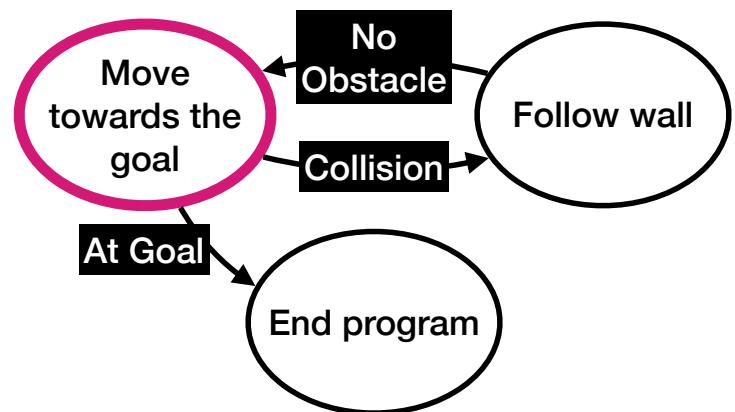
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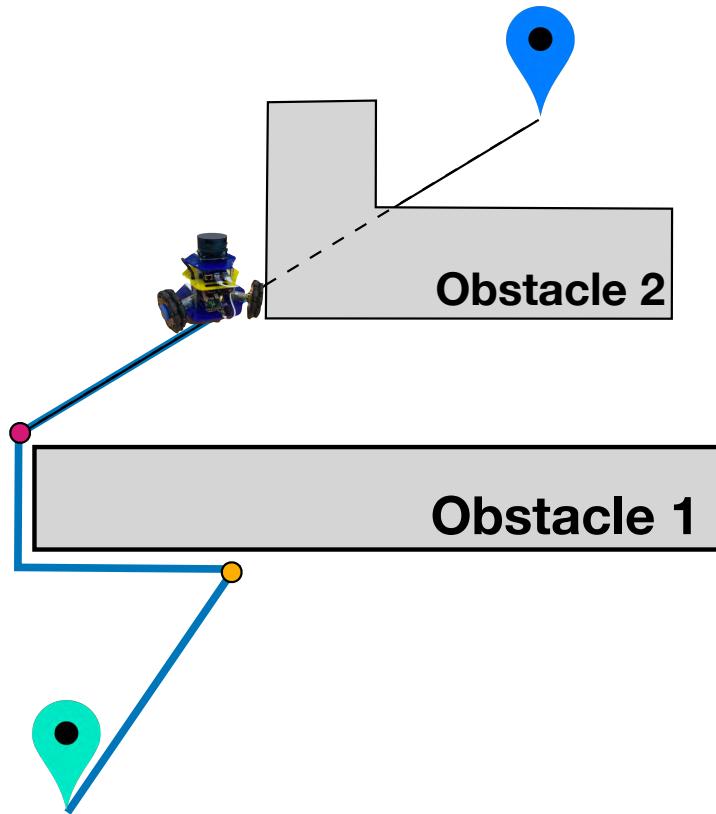




**Once a line to goal is available,  
Move towards goal again**

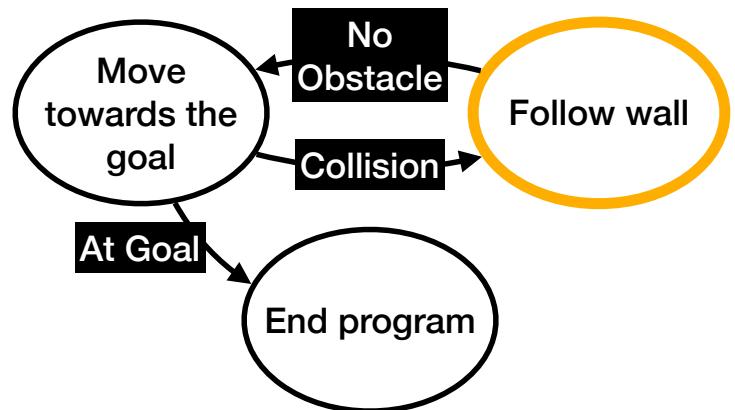
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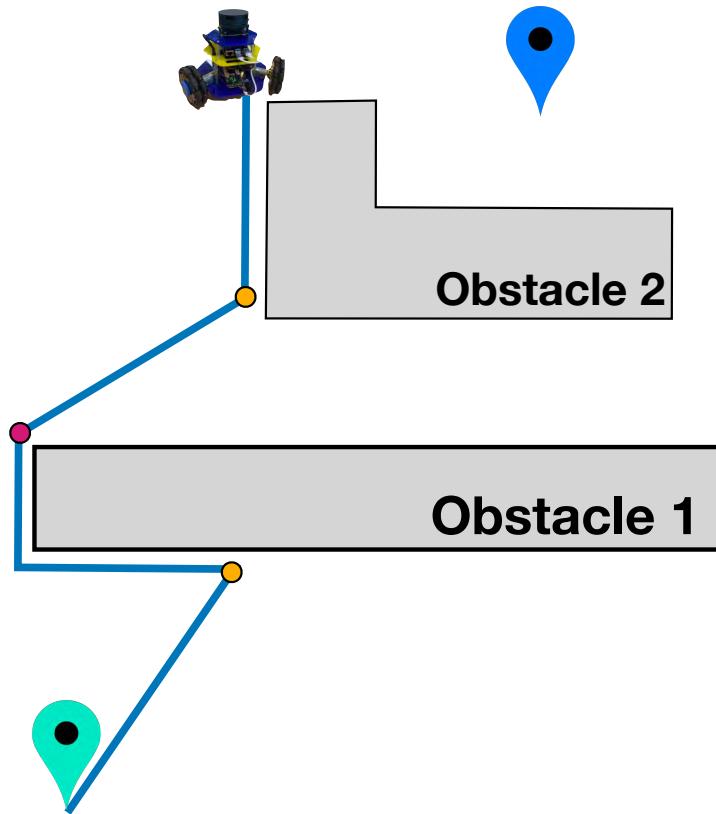




***Follow wall until there is  
a line to the goal***

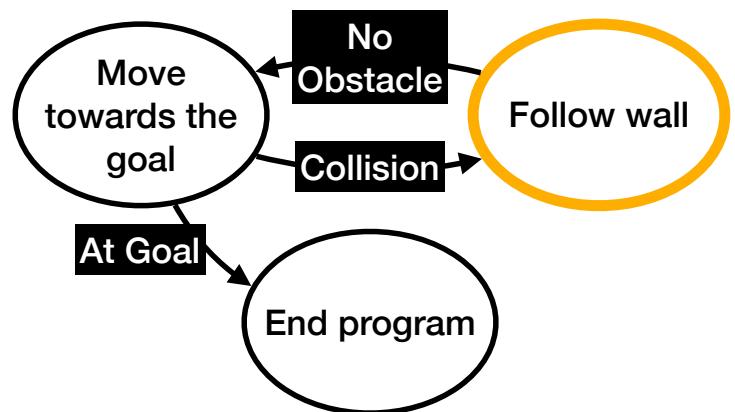
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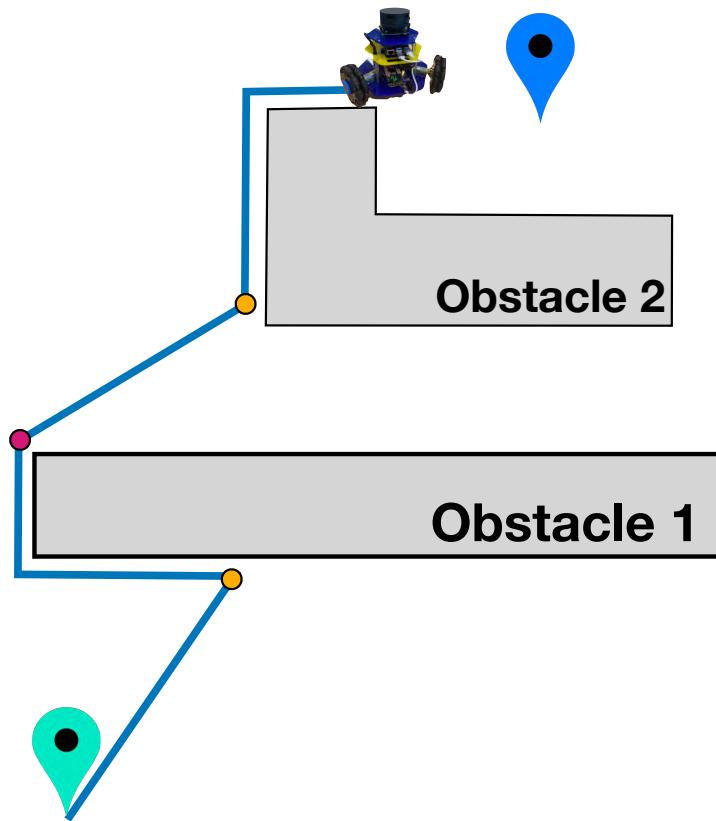




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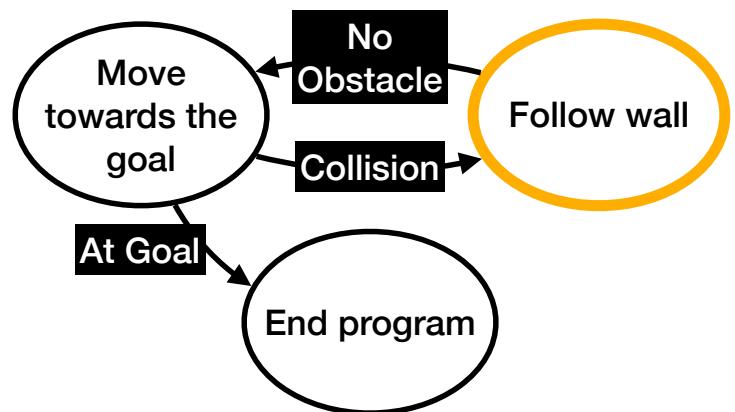
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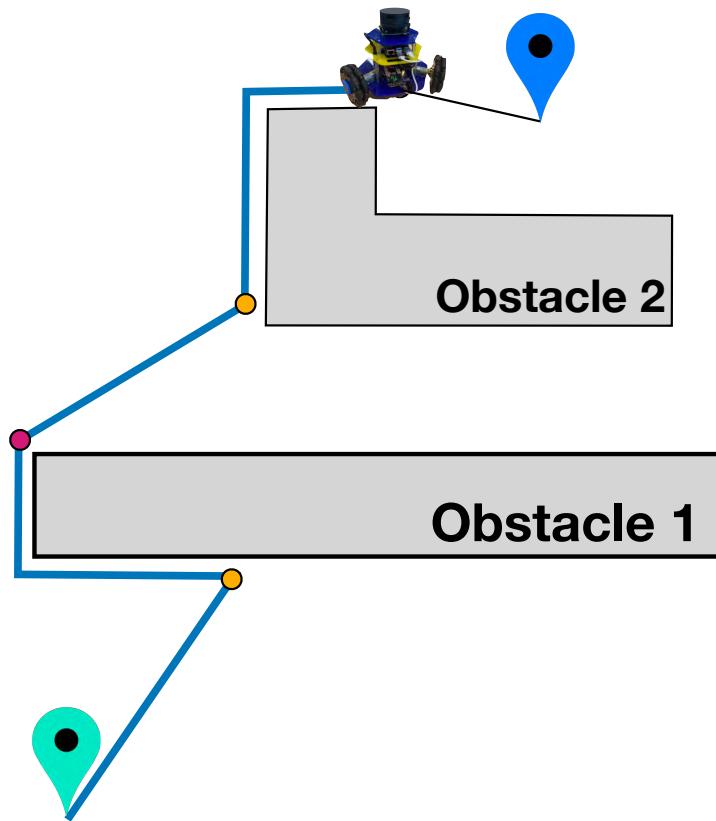




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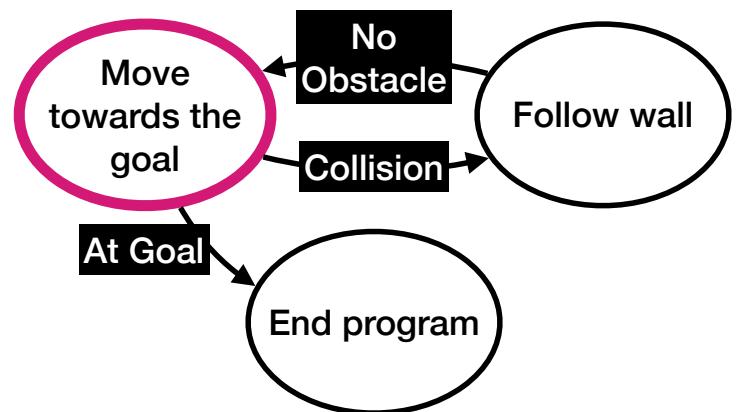
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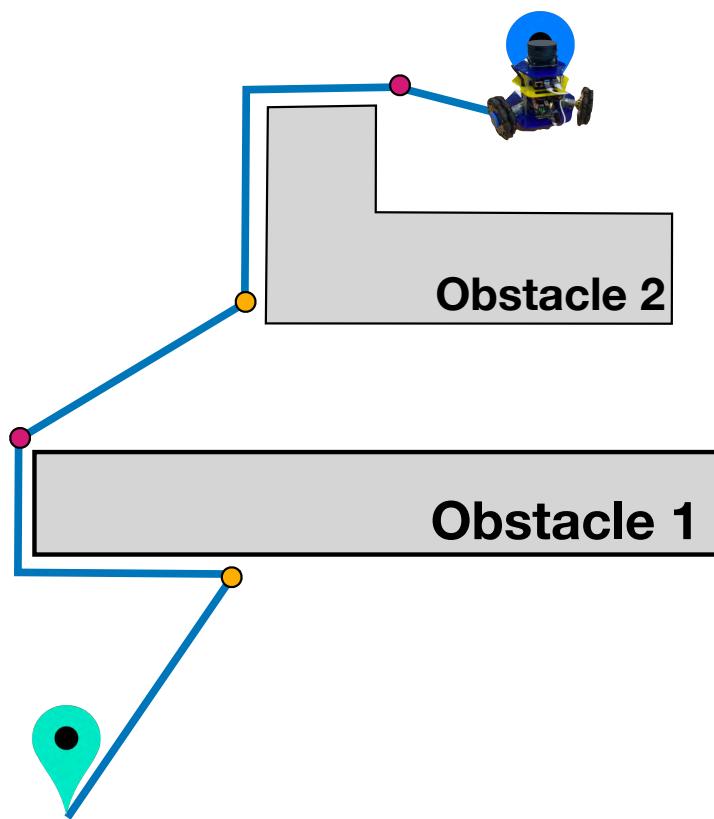




**Once a line to goal is available,  
Move towards goal again**

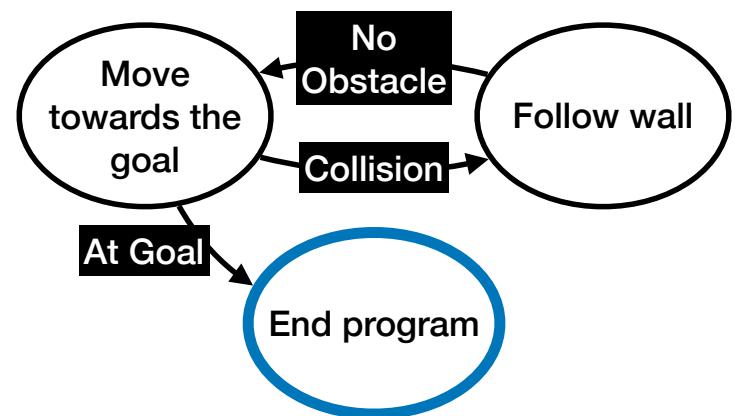
## Bug algorithm

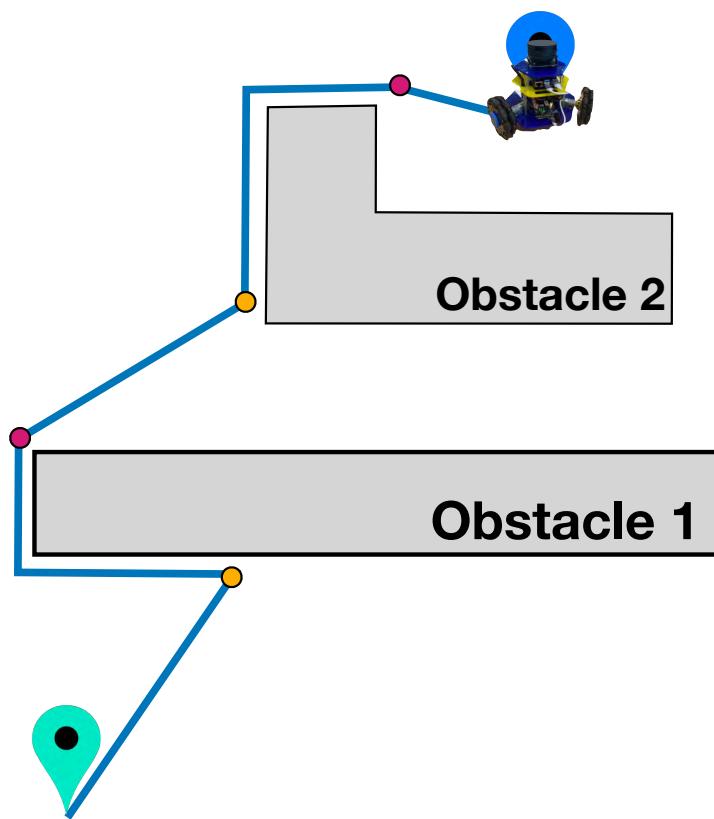




***End when goal is reached***

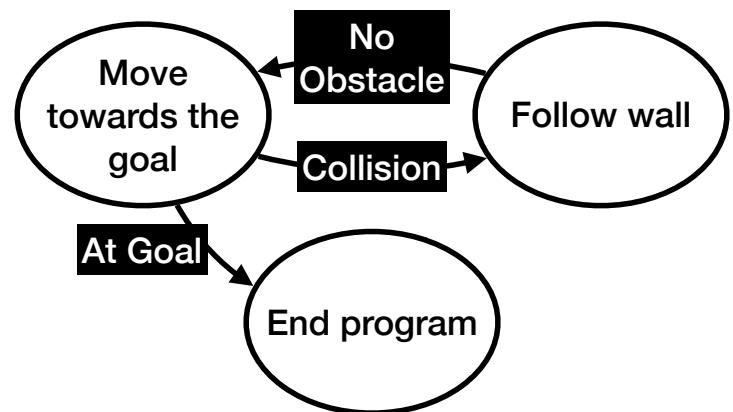
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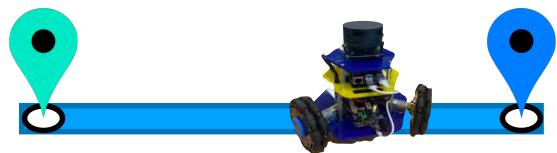




***End when goal is reached***

## Bug algorithm



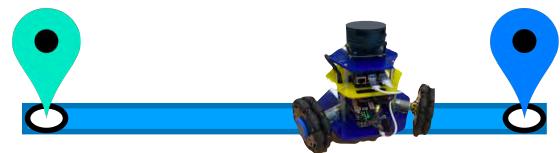


## What options do we have for navigating our robot?

Just move randomly

Follow wall to goal

*Robot that moves like a bug ?*



Just move randomly

Follow wall to goal



# What options do we have for navigating our robot?



University Rover Challenge

**Any benefits to bug motion?**

Michigan Robotics 102 - [robotics102.org](http://robotics102.org)



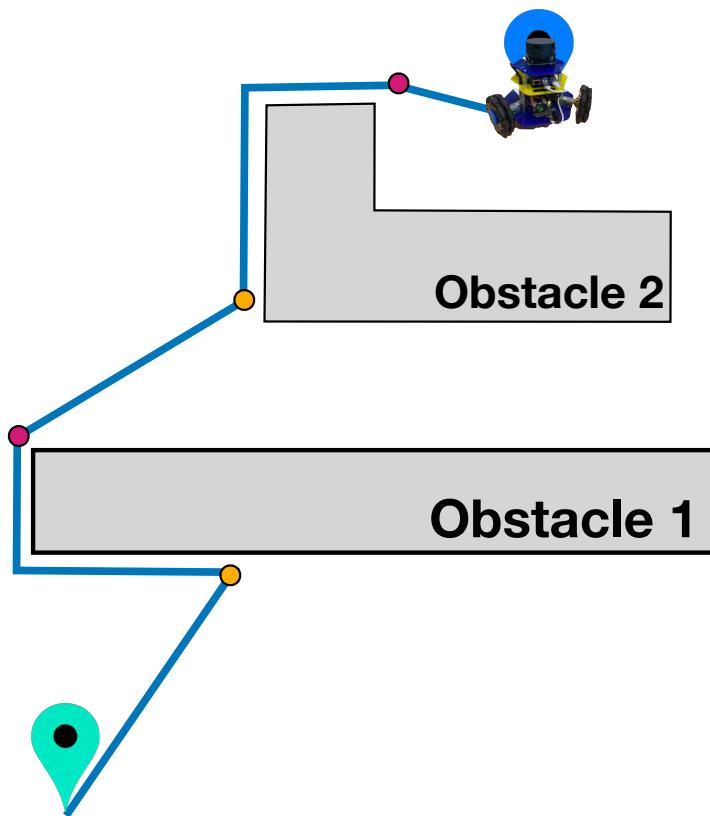
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Follow wall to goal

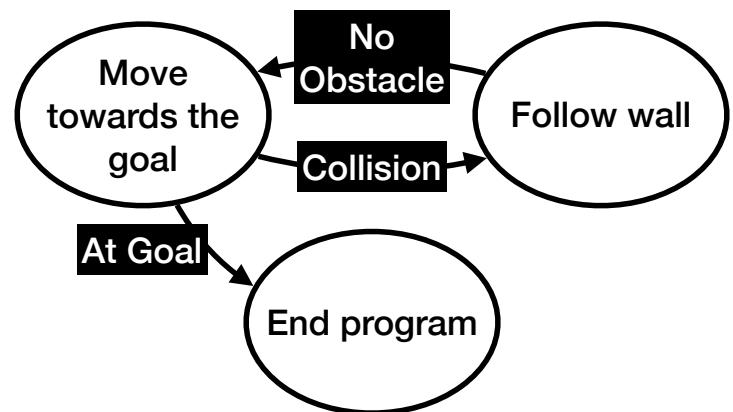


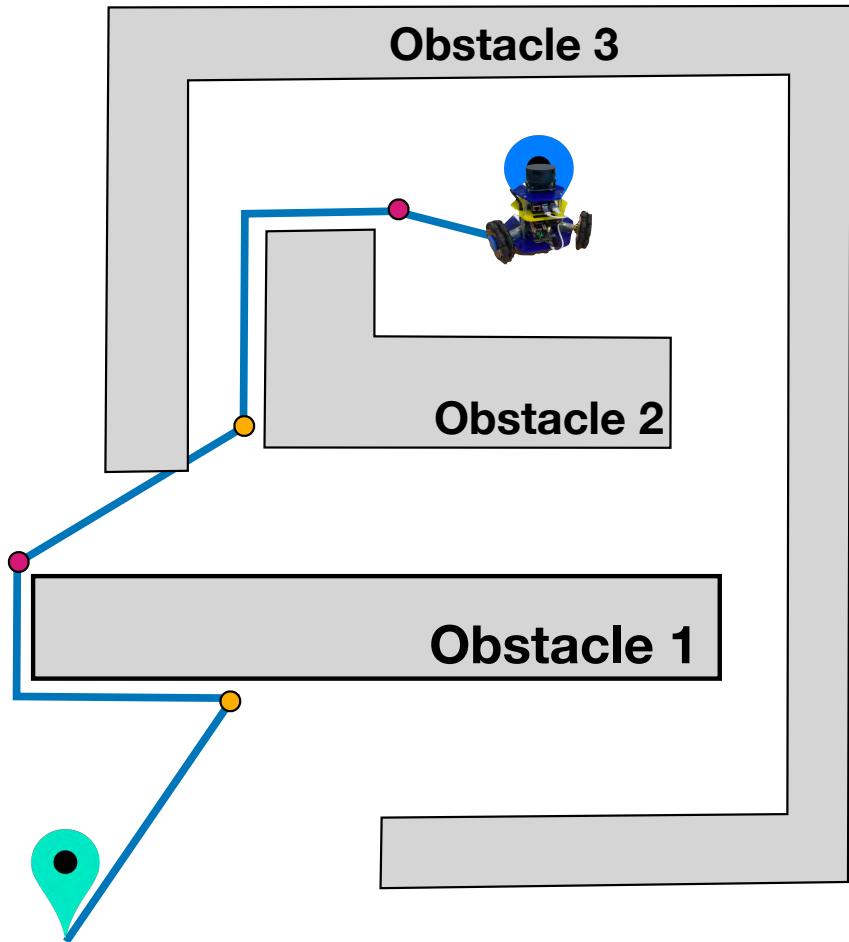
- + Simple
- + Reliable
  - (reacts to its current situation)
  
- Known goal location
  - (assume we have GPS)
- Forgetful
  - (reacts to its current situation)



*Suppose we add an obstacle*

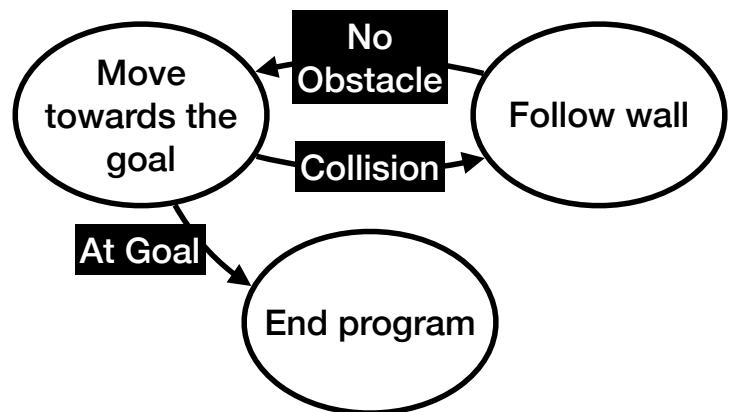
## Bug algorithm

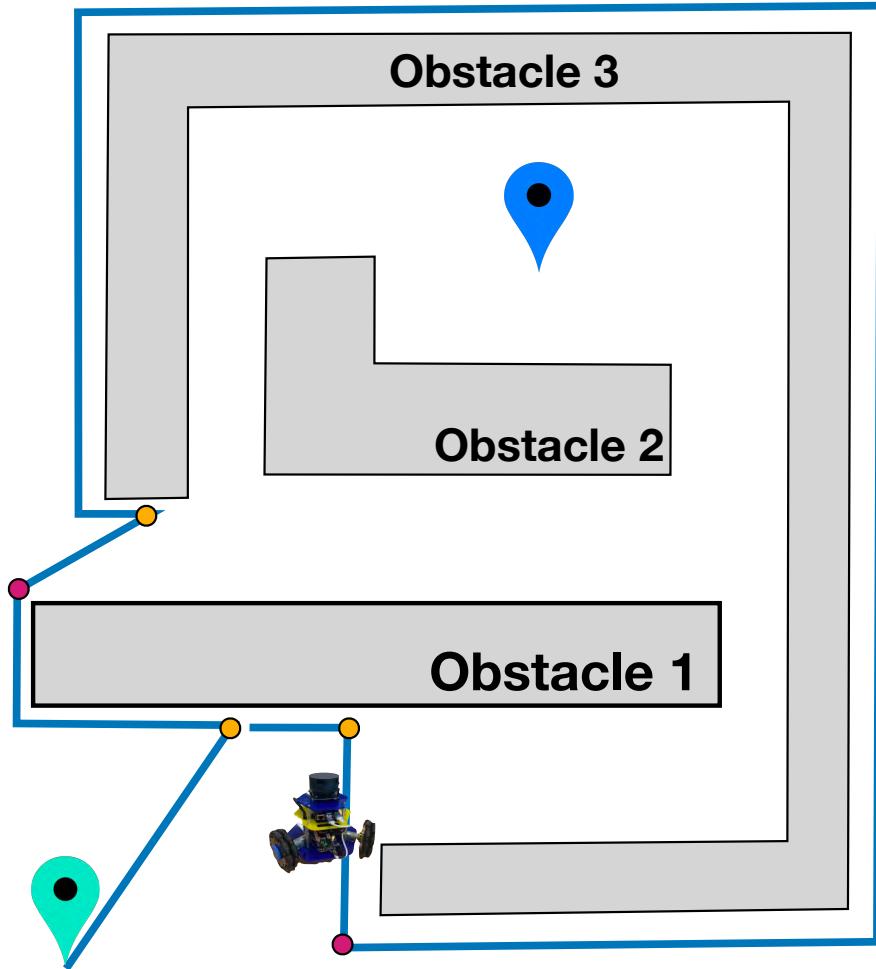




*How would the result change ?*

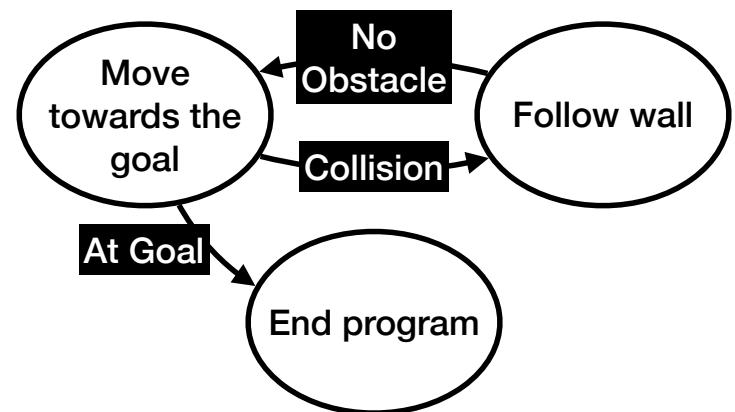
## Bug algorithm

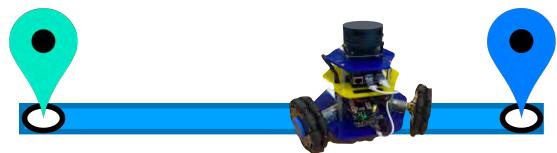




***This program in this environment  
will never end***

## Bug algorithm



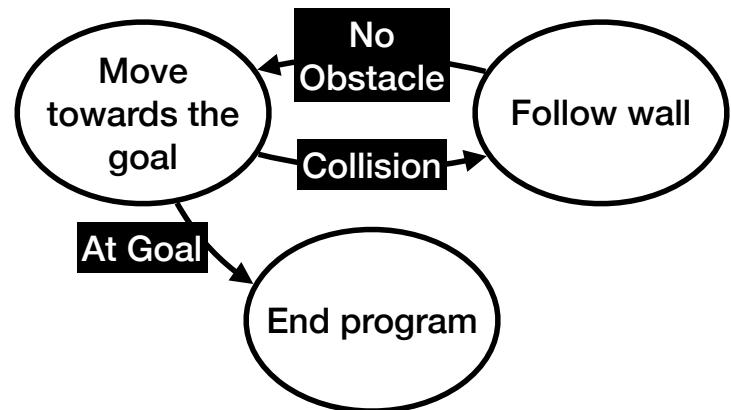


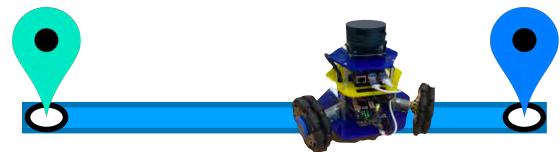
# What options do we have for navigating our robot?

Just move randomly

Follow wall to goal

***This program in this environment  
will never end***





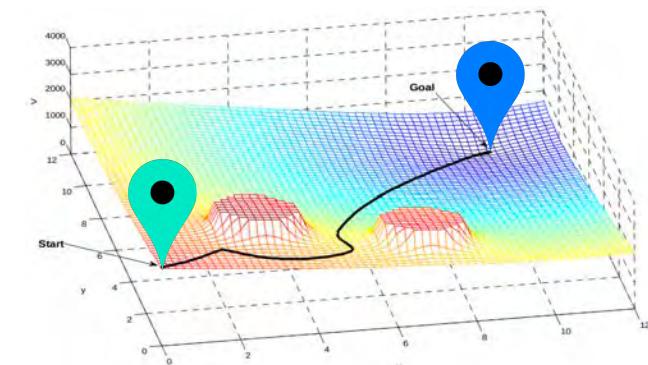
Just move randomly

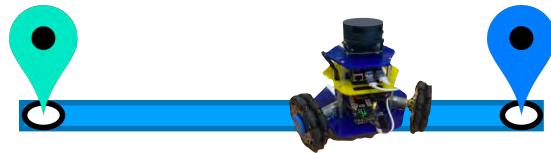
Follow wall to goal

Build a map to guide us

## Project 2: Potential Fields

Autonomous  
navigation to a  
goal location





Just move randomly

Follow wall to goal

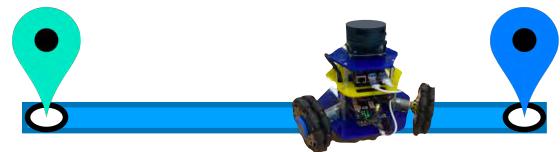
Build a map to guide us

***The map could express a hill:  
potential energy to the goal***

***Robot navigates like a marble:  
follows map potential to the goal***



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQGAlb\\_hss8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQGAlb_hss8)



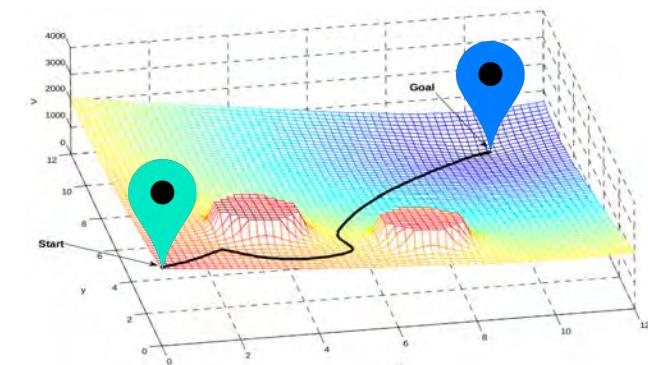
Just move randomly

Follow wall to goal

Build a map to guide us

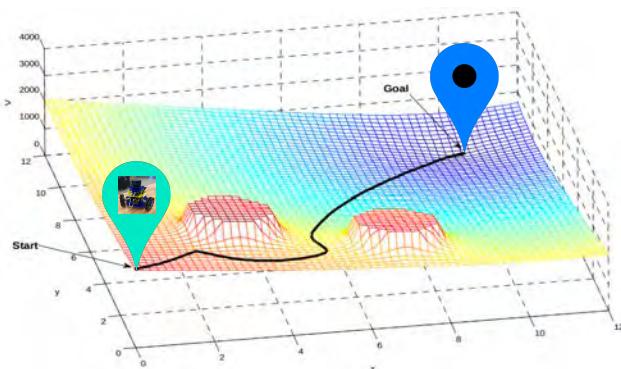
## Project 2: Potential Fields

Autonomous  
navigation to a  
goal location



## Project 2: Potential Fields

Autonomous  
navigation to a  
goal location

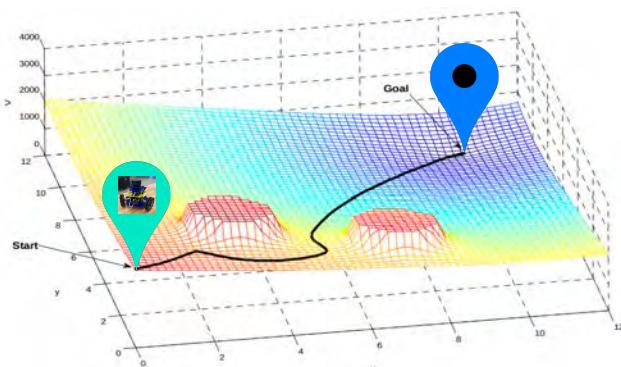


- Build map of environment
- Form attraction potential to goal
- Form repulsion potentials away from obstacles
- Add potentials together into potential field
- Local search over potential field to navigate

*Assume robot is like a marble.  
It will follow your course*

## Project 2: Potential Fields

Autonomous  
navigation to a  
goal location



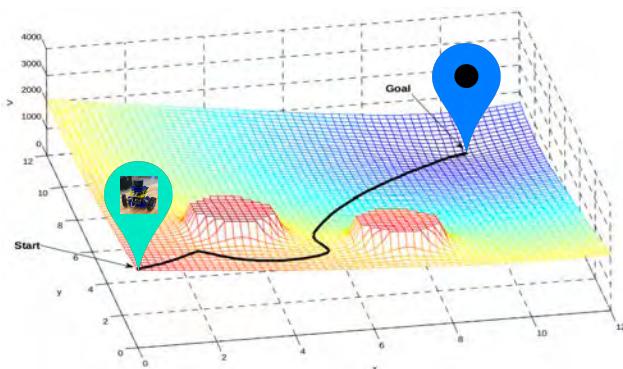
**You have to build the course**

- Build map of environment
- Form attraction potential to goal
- Form repulsion potentials away from obstacles
- Add potentials together into potential field
- Local search over potential field to navigate

**Assume robot is like a marble.  
It will follow your course**

## Project 2: Potential Fields

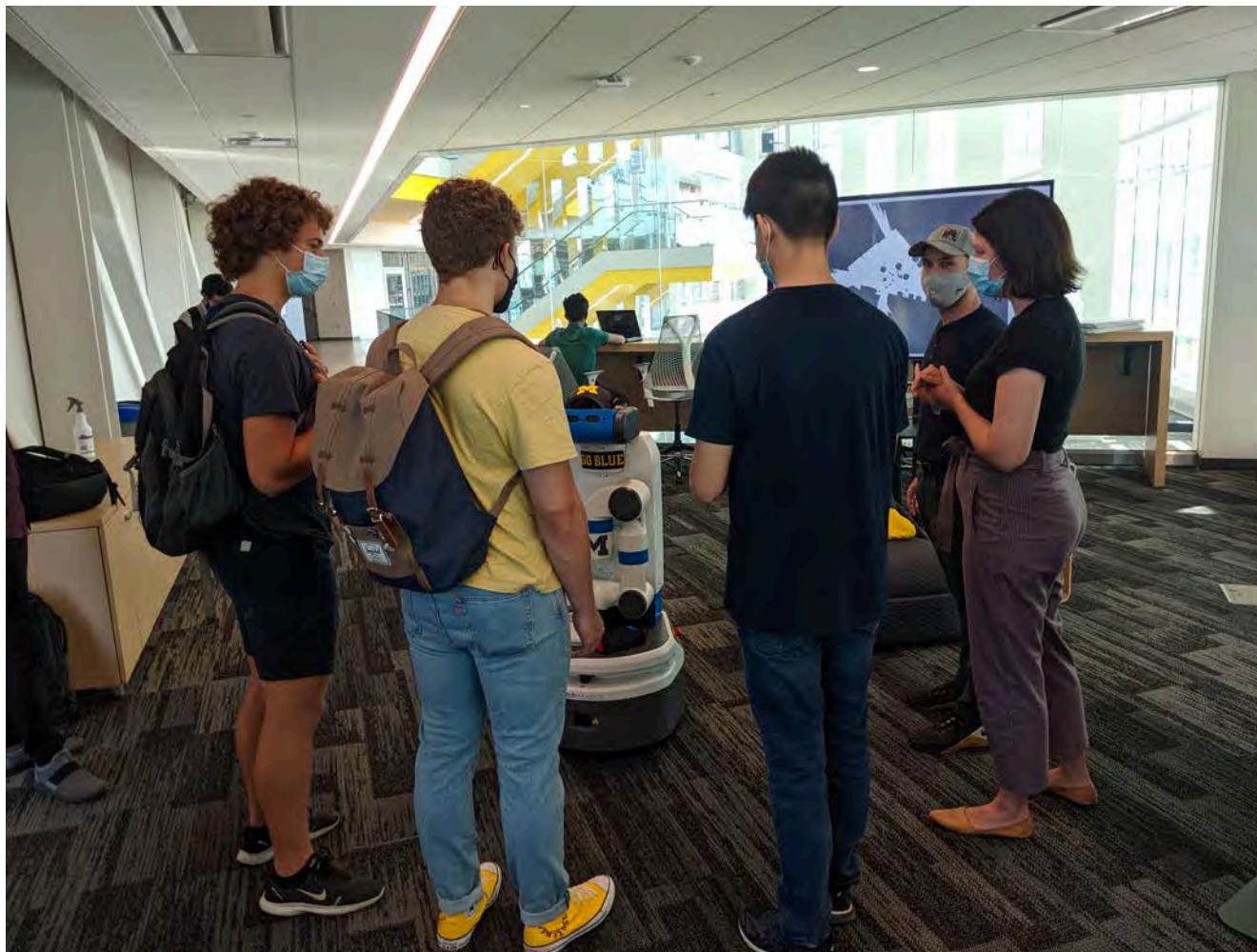
Autonomous  
navigation to a  
goal location



*Use SLAM to build map*

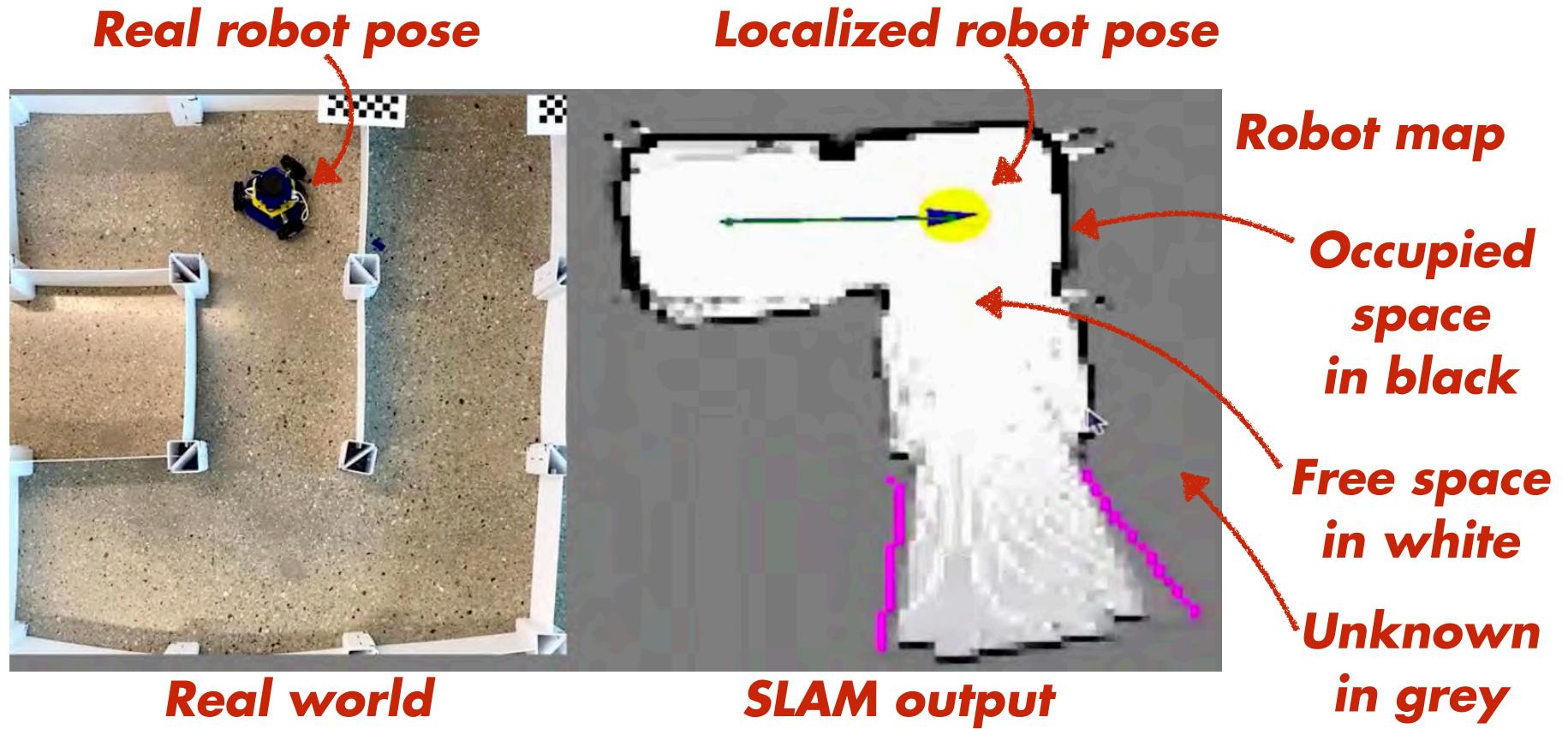
- Build map of environment
- Form attraction potential to goal
- Form repulsion potentials away from obstacles
- Add potentials together into potential field
- Local search over potential field to navigate

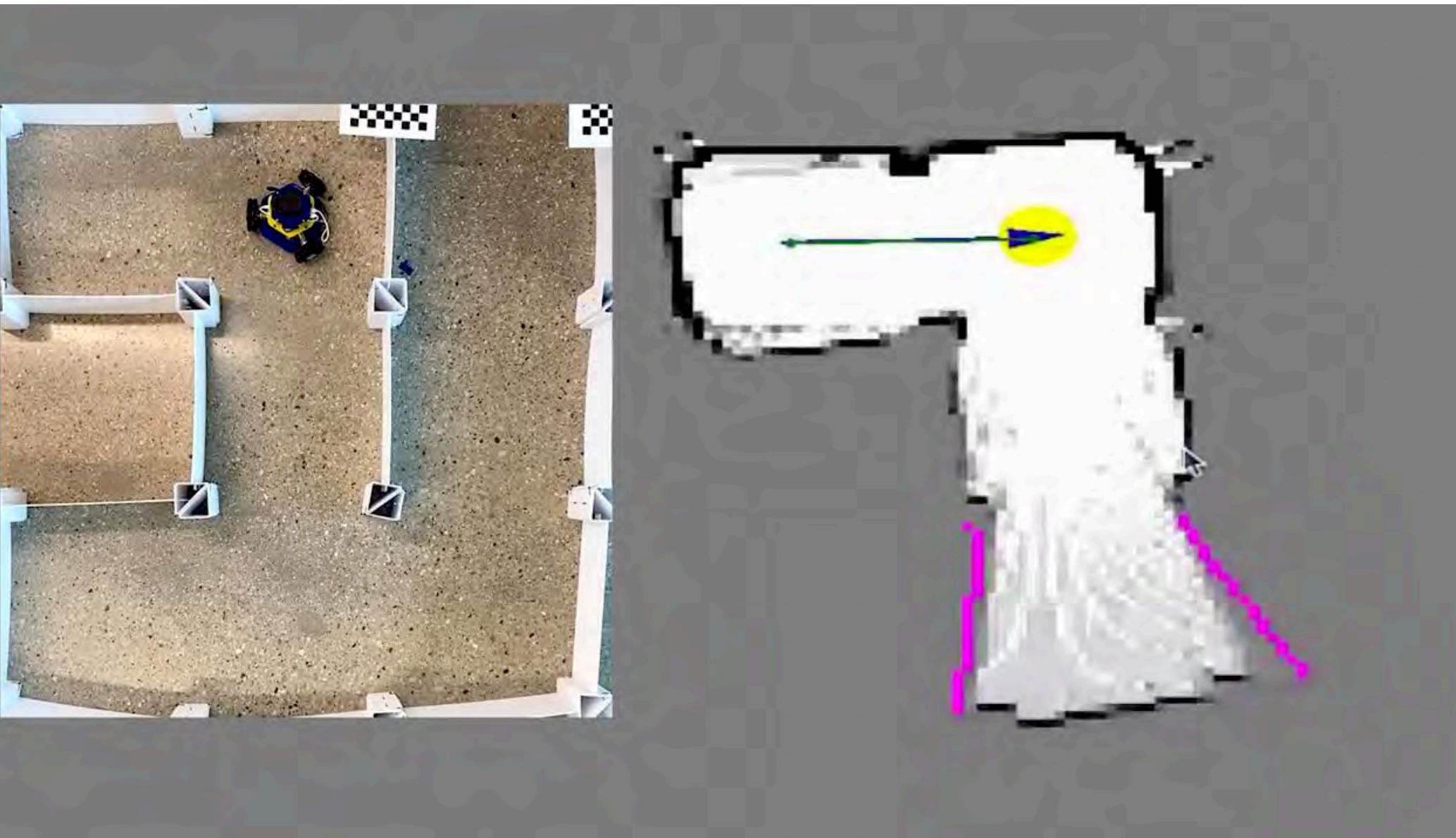
# Remember our first week of class

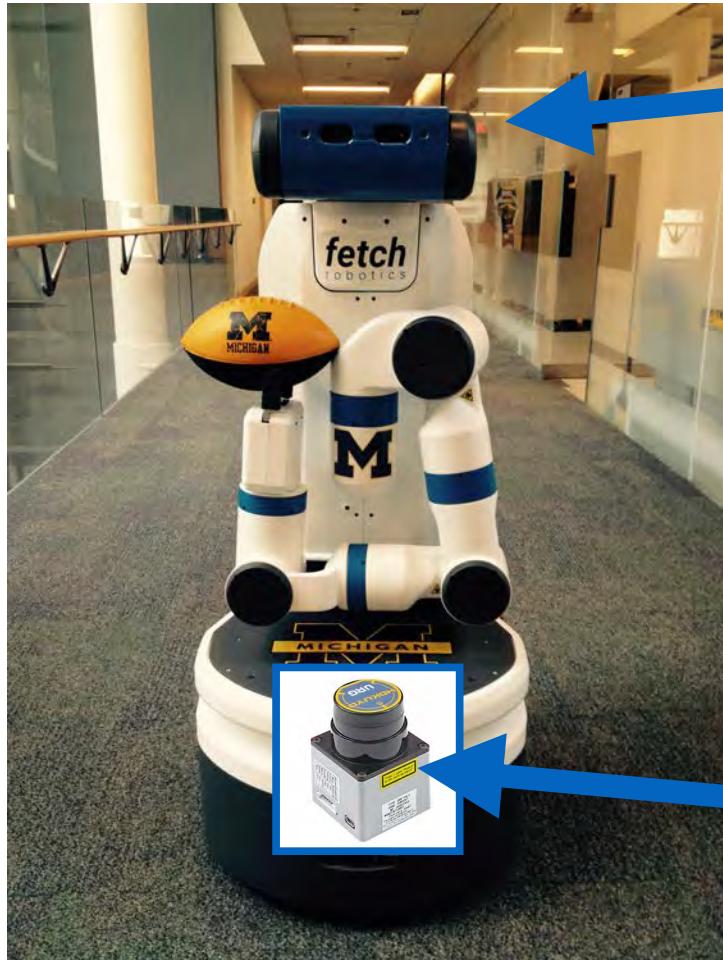


# SLAM

## Simultaneous Localization and Mapping





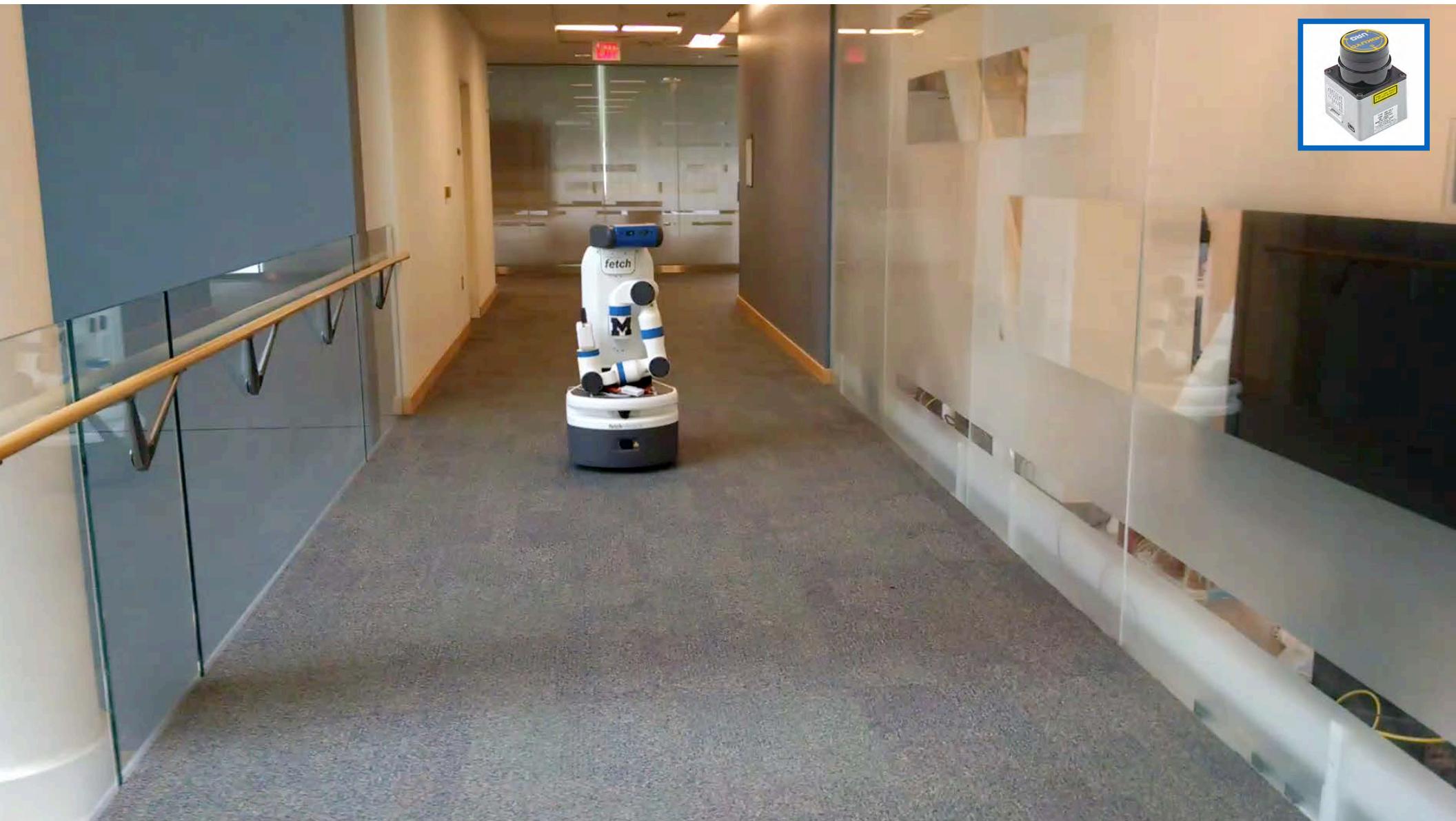


Color+Depth Camera



Laser Rangefinder  
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - [autorob.org](http://autorob.org)







# ESCAPE CHALLENGE



EECS 467 - Winter 2021 - Enclosure Escape Assignment - Ko et al.

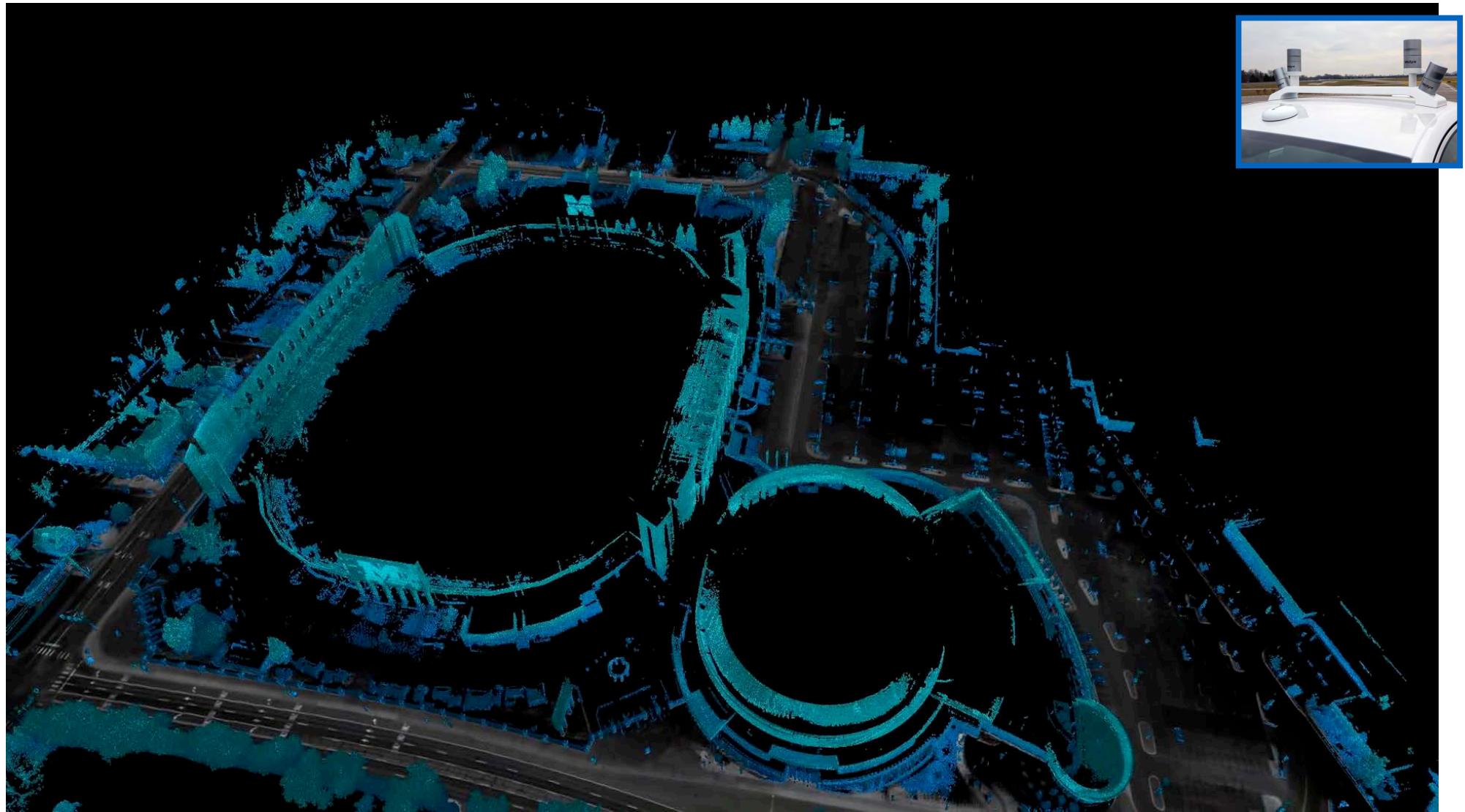
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mZtdOlbTbvU&list=PLDutmfAv2lfZc2DQVNHfNODWsokz85OJA&index=14>

Michigan Robotics 102 - [robotics102.org](http://robotics102.org)



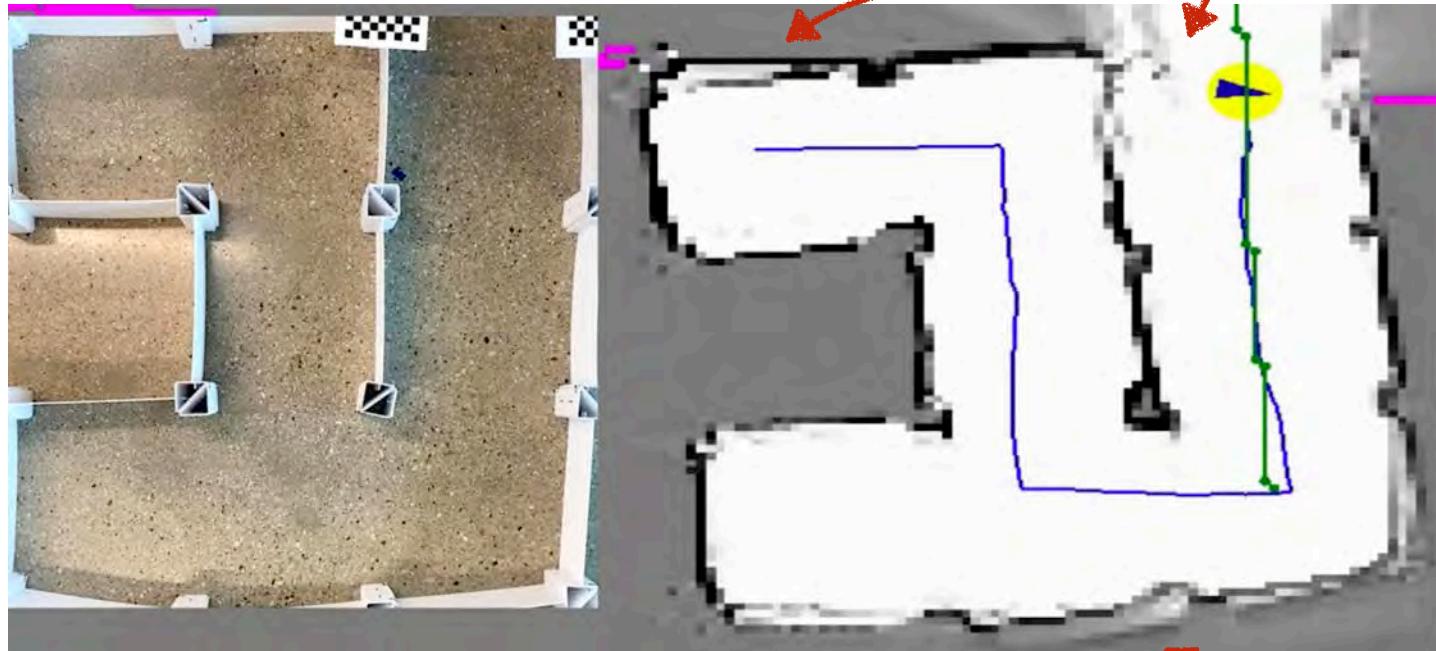
Michigan Next Generation Vehicle (Olson, Eustice, et al.)

Michigan Robotics 507/511 autobot.org



Michigan Next Generation Vehicle (Olson et al.)

**Be careful !!!**  
**KiMBot SLAM is susceptible to noise**



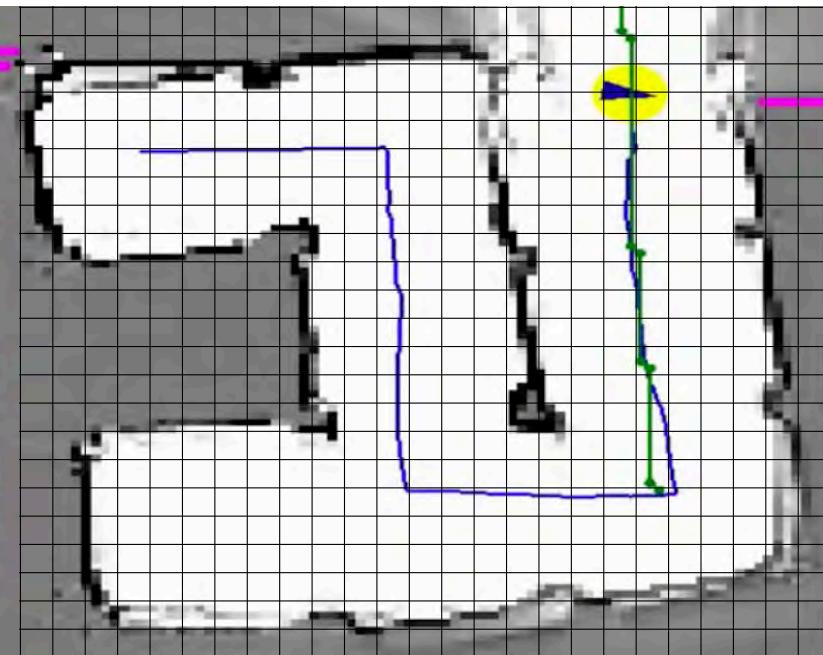
**Real world**

**SLAM output**

***Robot map is stored as an image  
and represented as a graph***



***Real world***

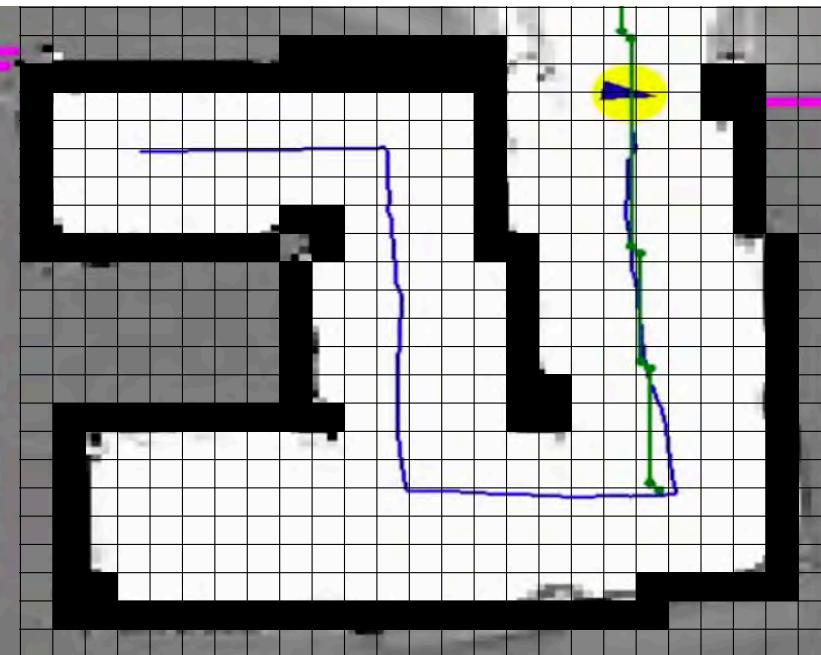


***SLAM output***

***Robot map is stored as an image  
and represented as a graph***

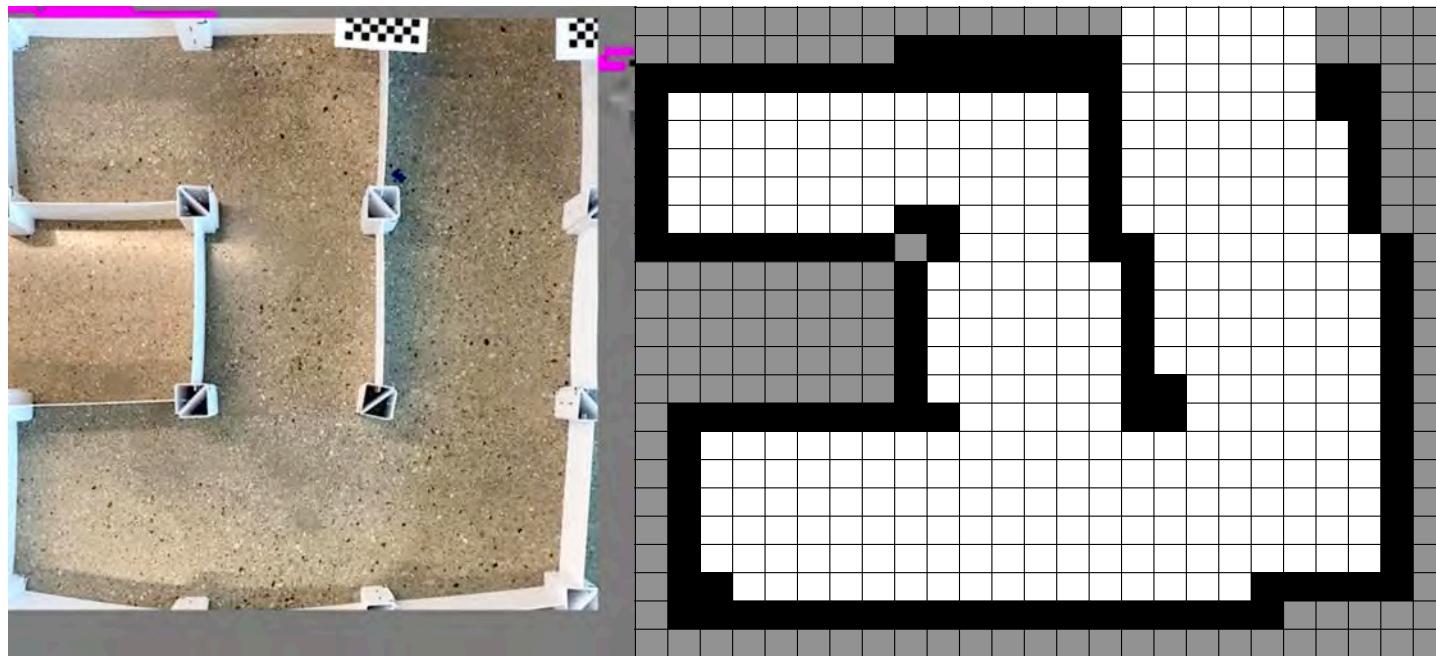


***Real world***



***SLAM output***

***Robot map is stored as an image  
and represented as a graph***

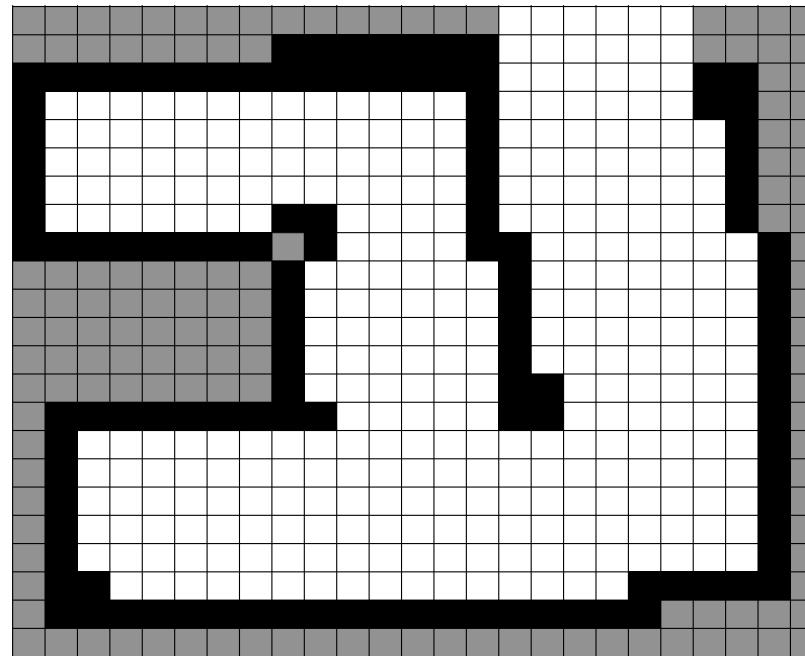


***Real world***

***SLAM output***

***Robot map is stored as an image  
and represented as a graph***

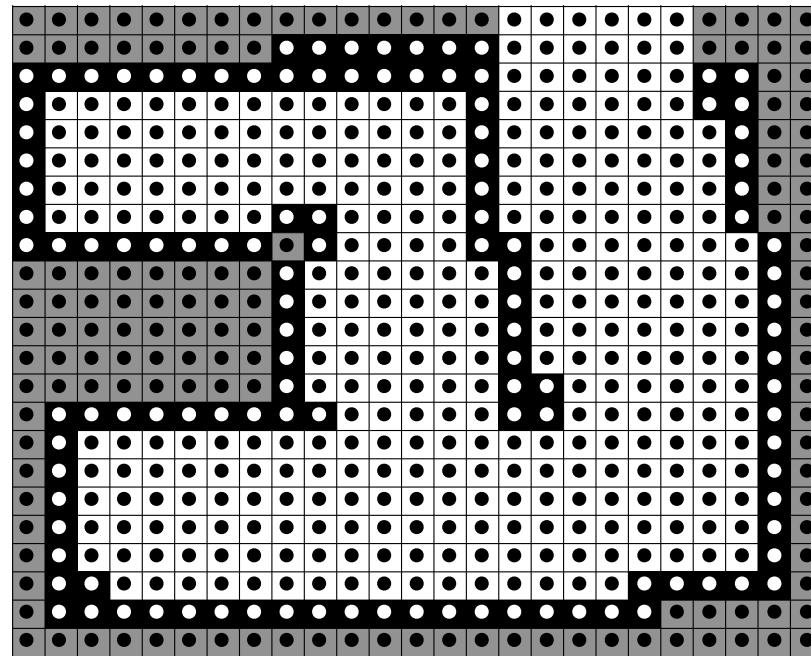
***A vector of cells over  
robot locations***



***Robot map is stored as an image  
and represented as a graph***

***A vector of cells over  
robot locations***

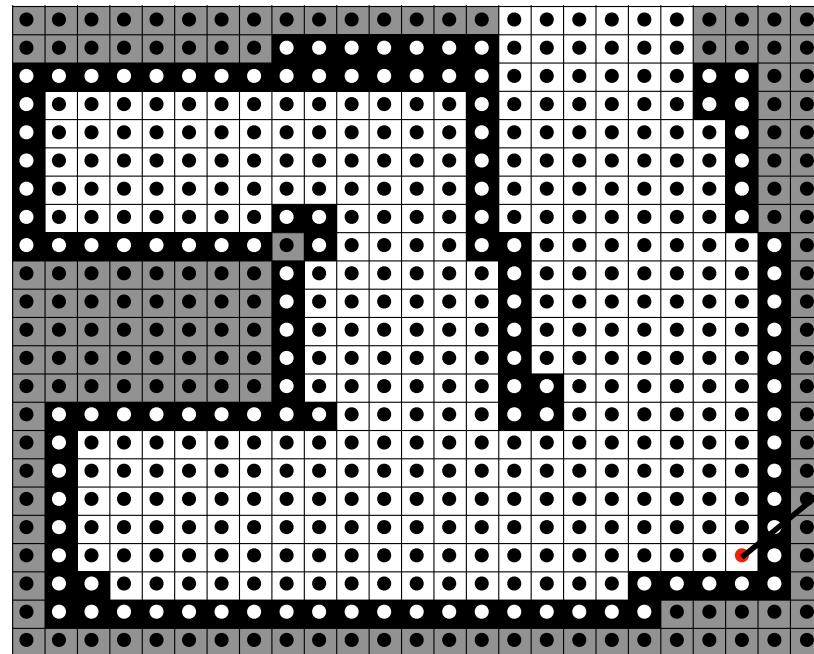
***Every cell has a  
node in the graph***



***Robot map is stored as an image  
and represented as a graph***

***A vector of cells over  
robot locations***

***Every cell has a  
node in the graph***



origin\_x: 2.2  
origin\_y: 0.3  
occupied: true

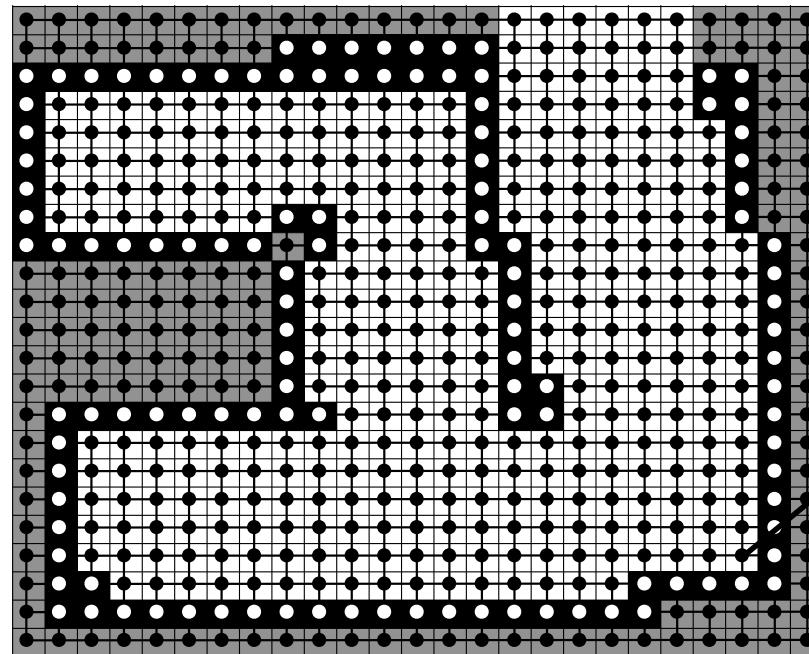
***A graph node  
stores a struct of  
information about  
the cell***

***Robot map is stored as an image  
and represented as a graph***

***A vector of cells over  
robot locations***

***Every cell has a  
node in the graph***

***Every pair of  
neighboring cells  
shares an edge in  
the graph***



origin\_x: 2.2  
origin\_y: 0.3  
occupied: true

***A graph node  
stores a struct of  
information about  
the cell***

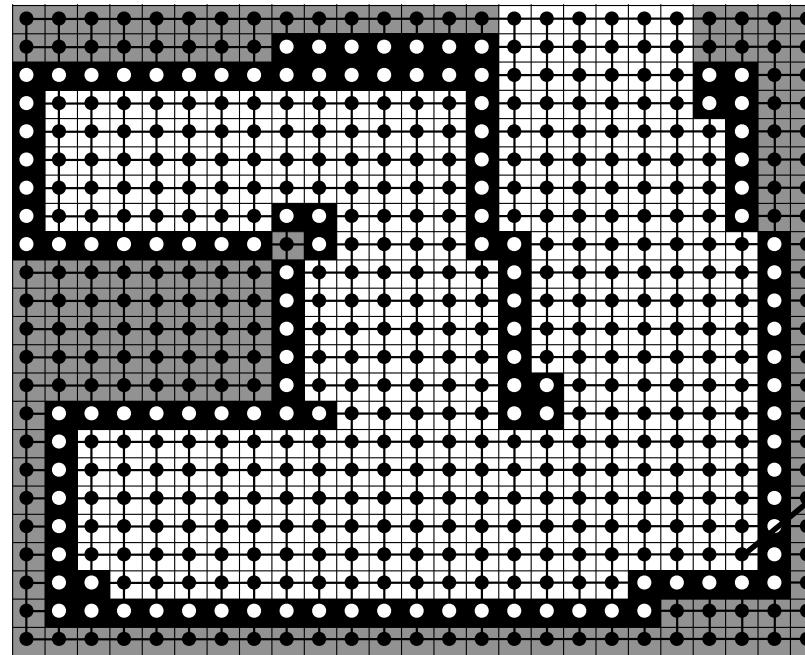
- Form attraction potential to goal
- Form repulsion potentials away from obstacles
- Add potentials together

**Potentials can express the navigation cost of a node**

**A vector of cells over robot locations**

**Every cell has a node in the graph**

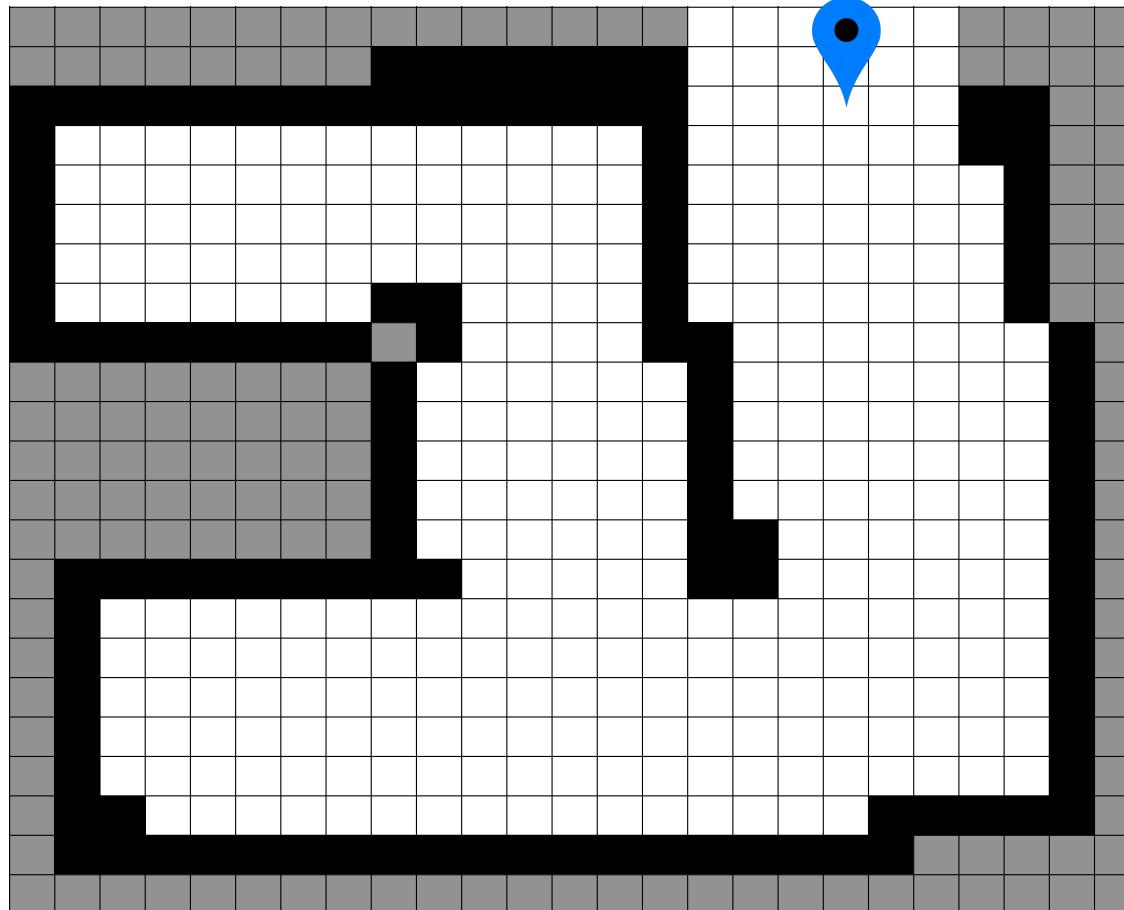
**Every pair of neighboring cells shares an edge in the graph**



origin\_x: 2.2  
origin\_y: 0.3  
occupied: true  
cost: ??

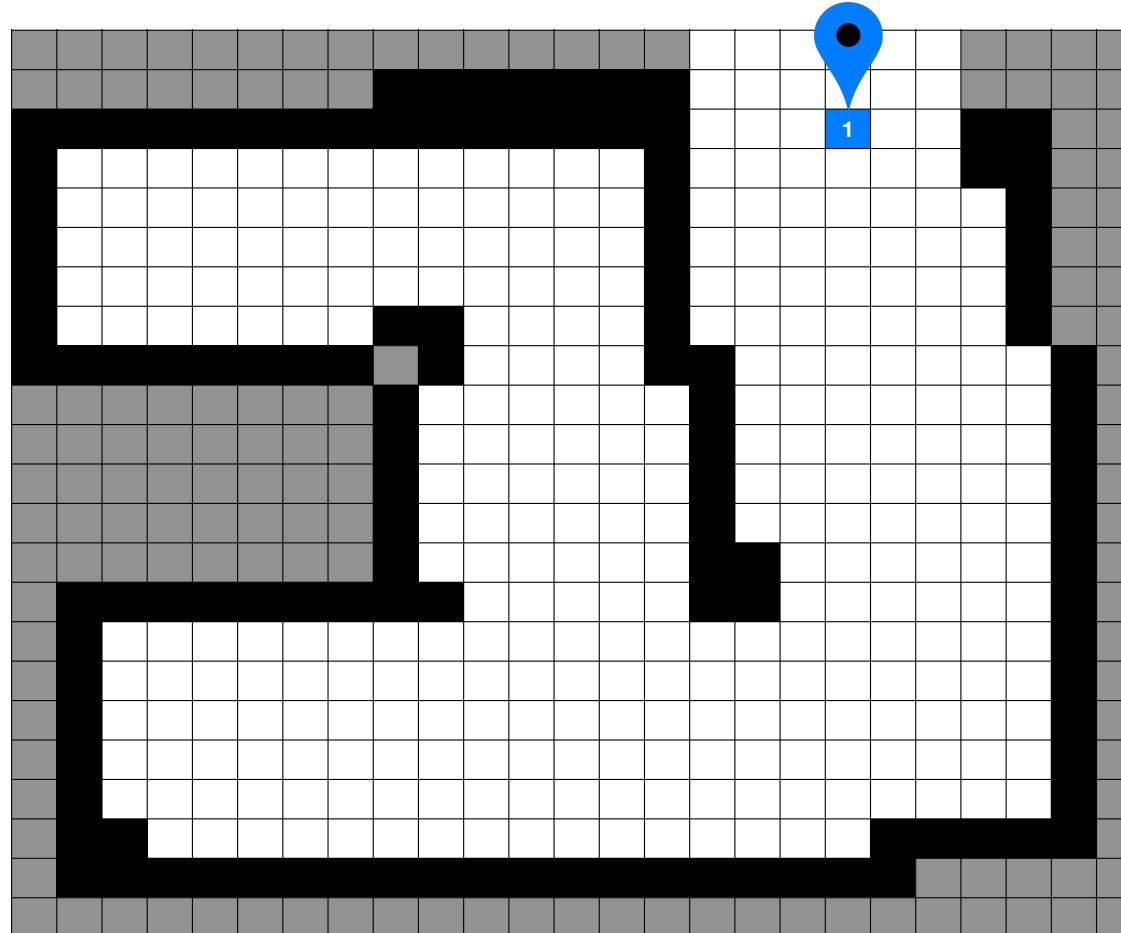
**A graph node stores a struct of information about the cell**

***Assume robot is navigating to a  
given goal location***



***What  
could .cost  
look like at  
each node ?***

***Low cost at goal***



***What  
could .cost  
look like at  
each node ?***

























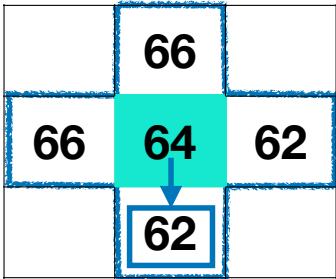




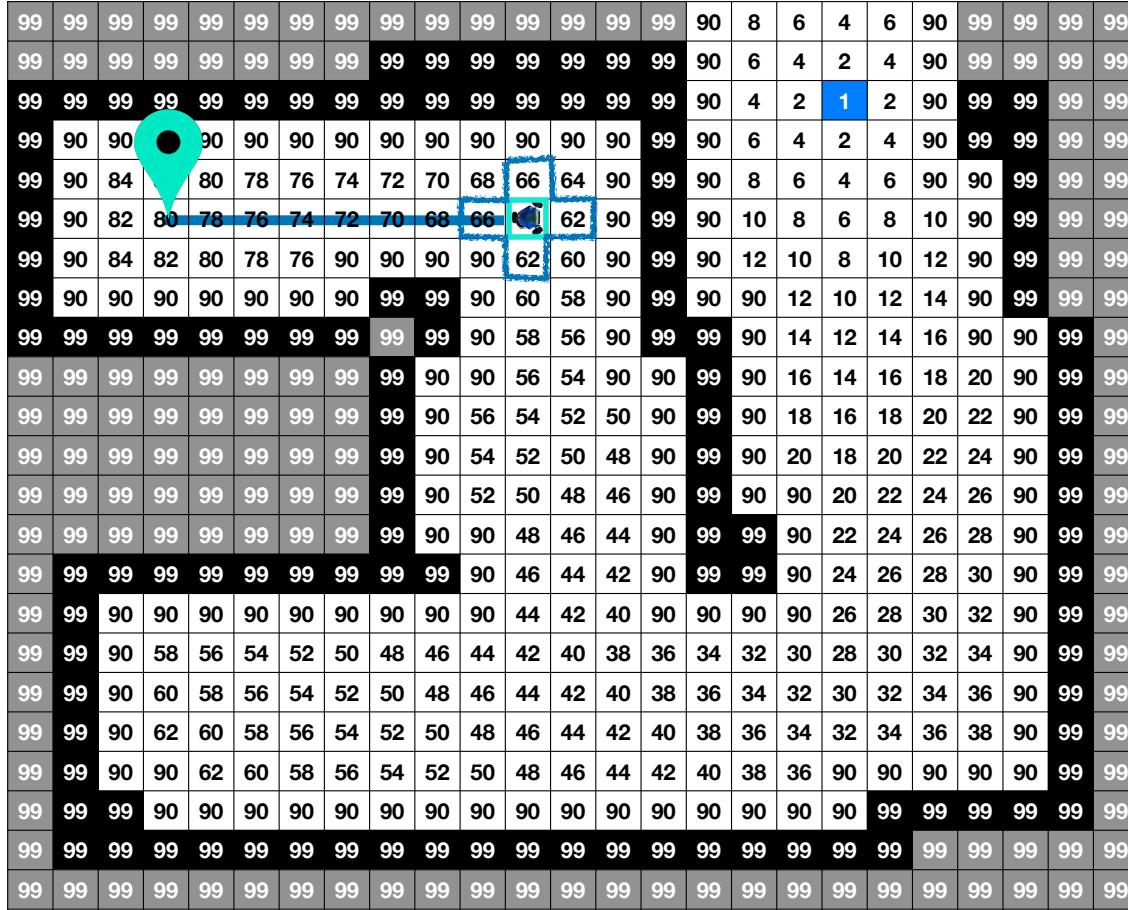




**Search locally for next best move**



**A neighbor  
node with  
lowest cost**



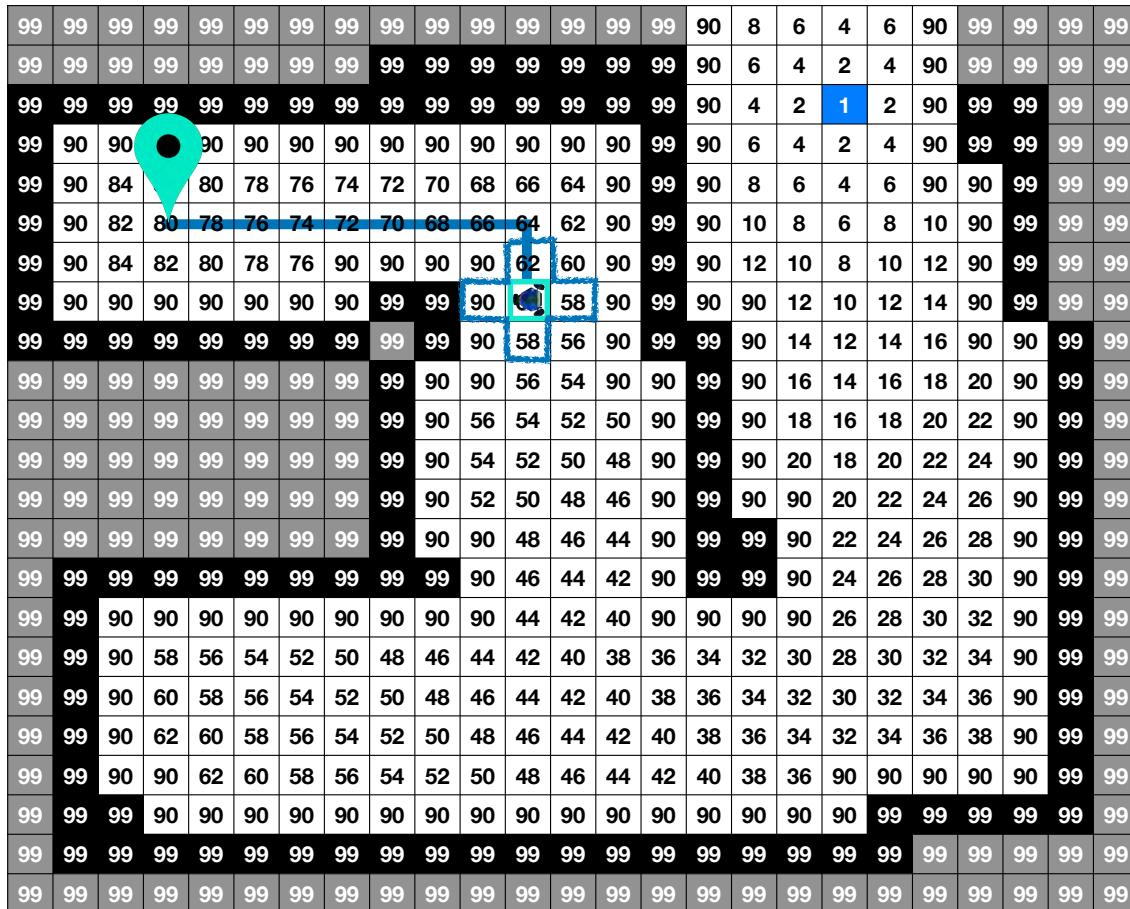




**Search locally for next best move**

66	64	62
90	62	60
90	60	58

**A neighbor  
node with  
lowest cost**

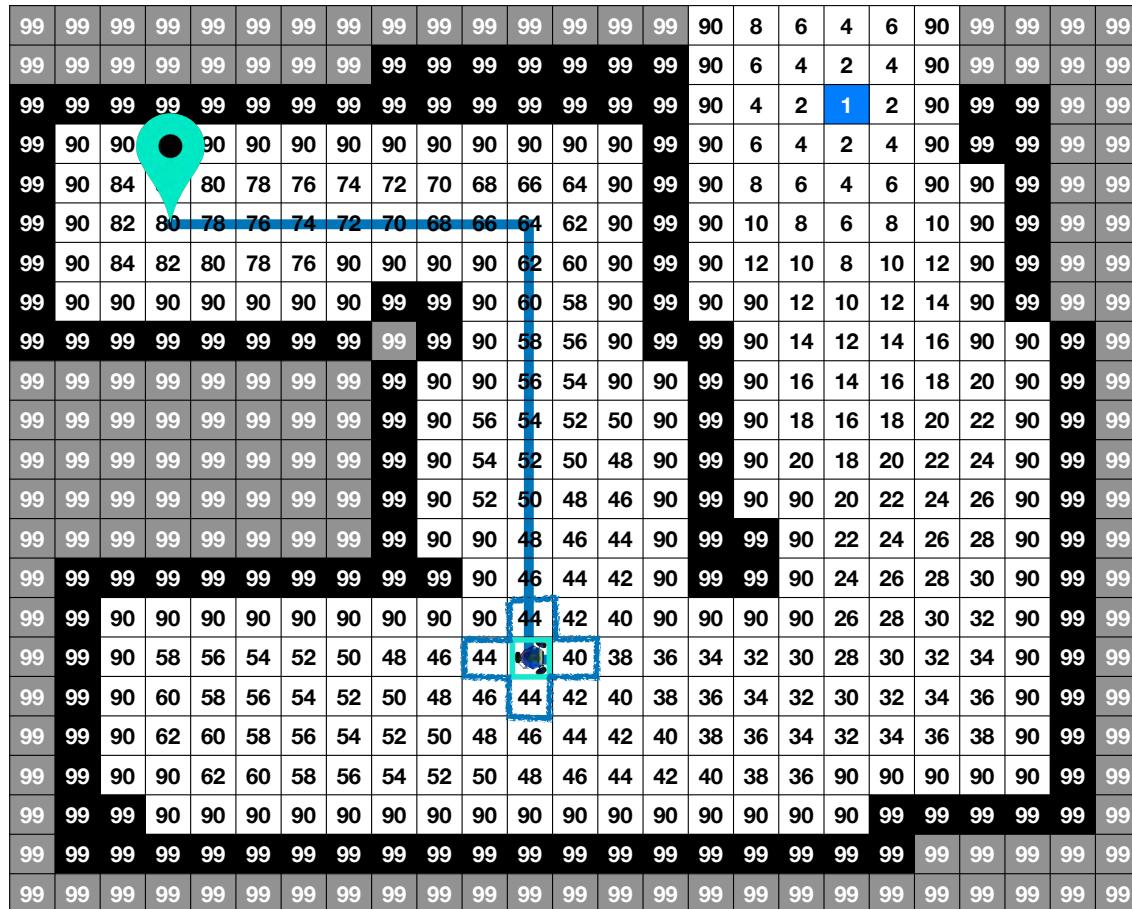




**Search locally for next best move**

90	44	42
44	42	40
46	44	42

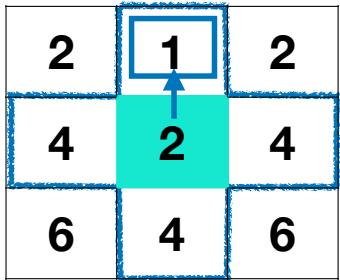
**A neighbor  
node with  
lowest cost**



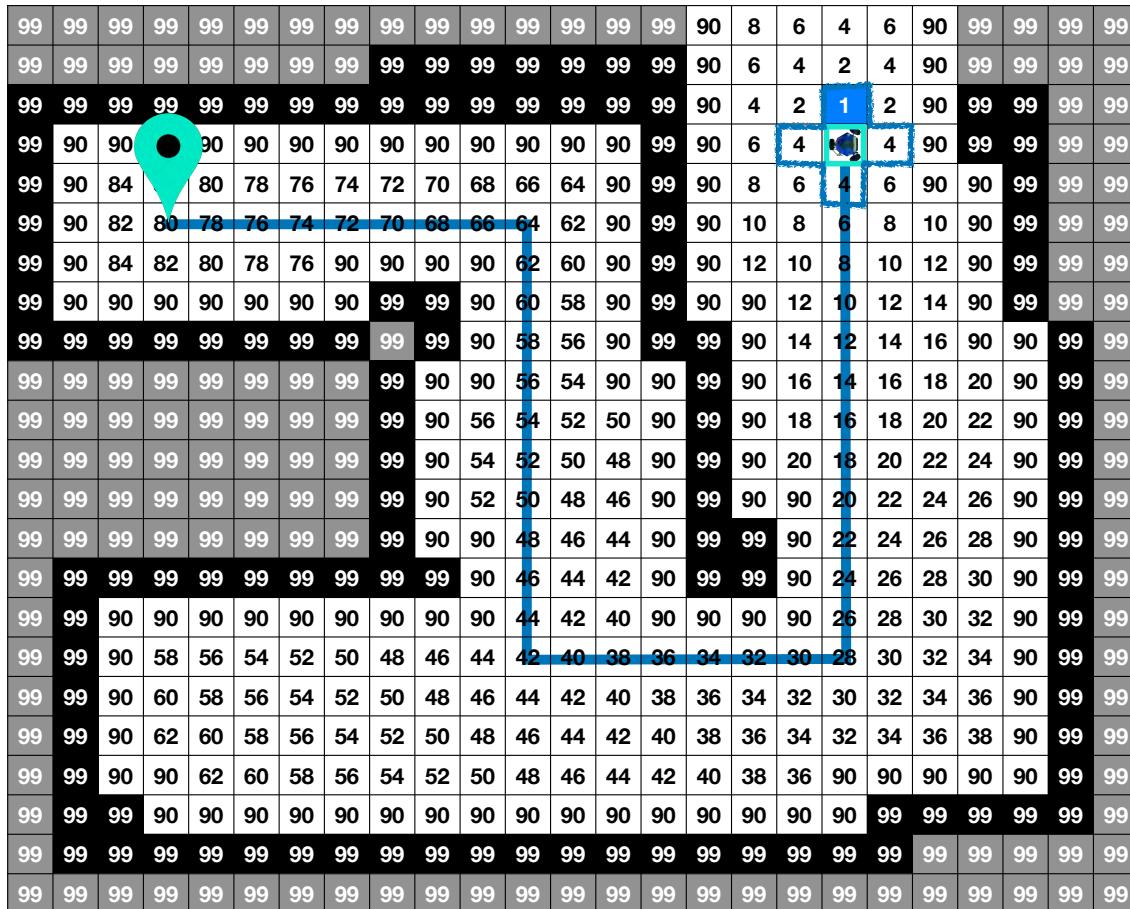




**Search locally for next best move**



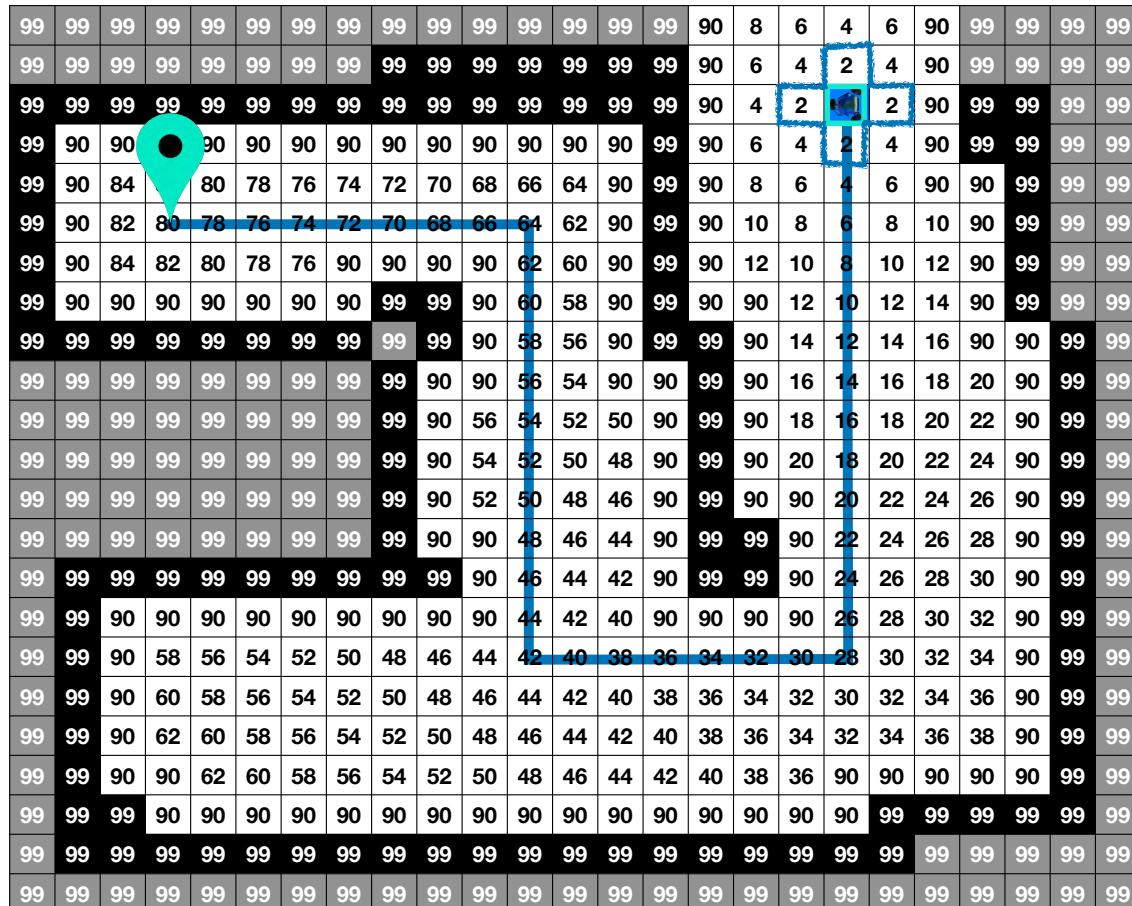
**A neighbor node with lowest cost**



## **Search locally for next best move**

4	2	4
2	1	2
4	2	4

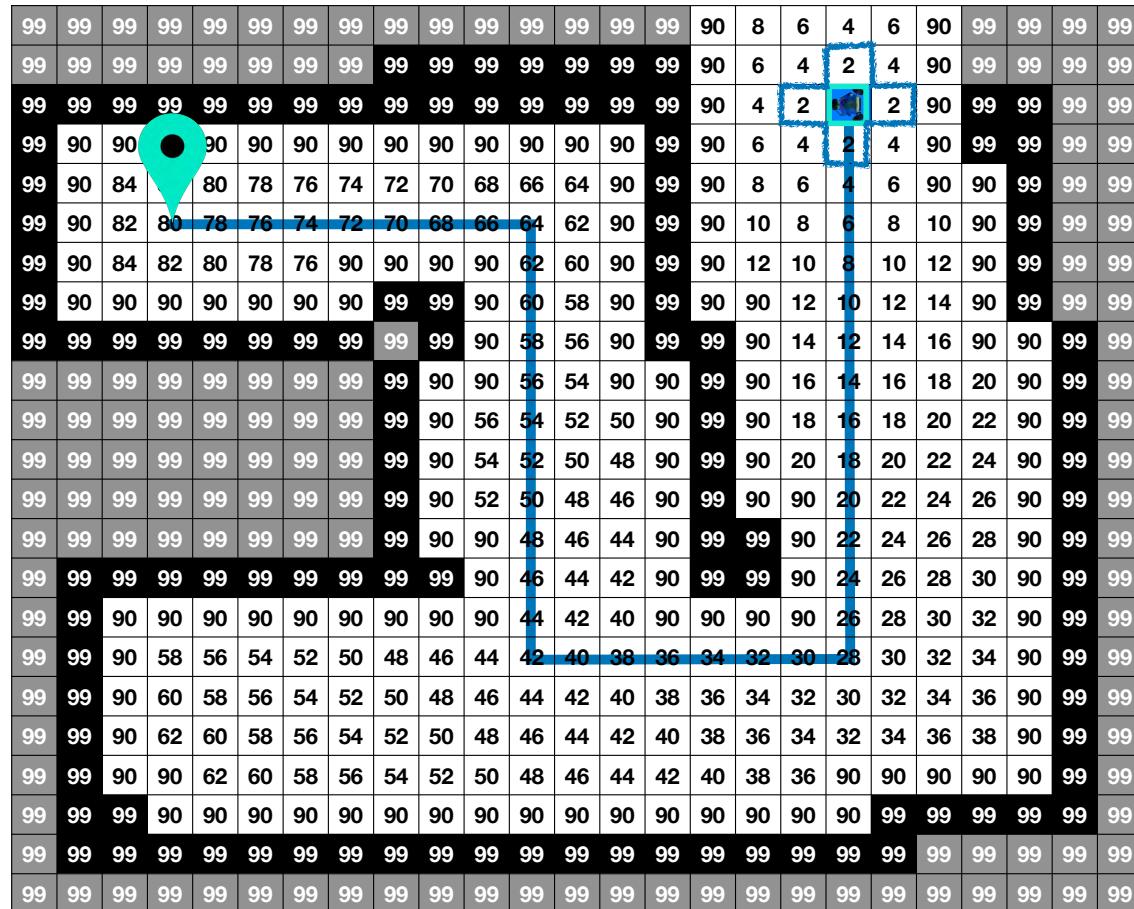
**What should  
happen now ?**

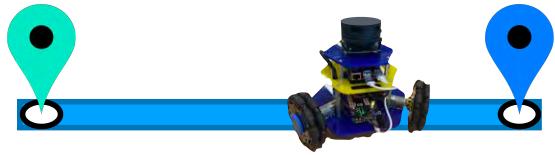


## **Search locally for next best move**

4	2	4
2	1	2
4	2	4

**Stop search  
when no  
neighbor has a  
lower cost**



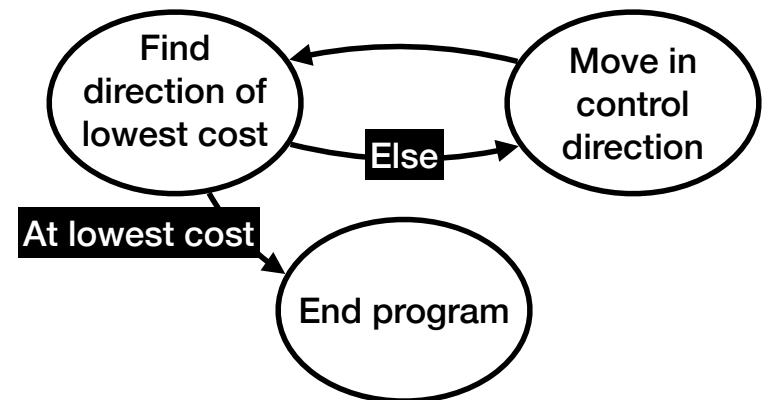


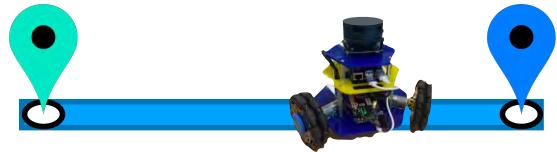
Just move randomly

Follow wall to goal

Build a map to guide us

## A local search algorithm



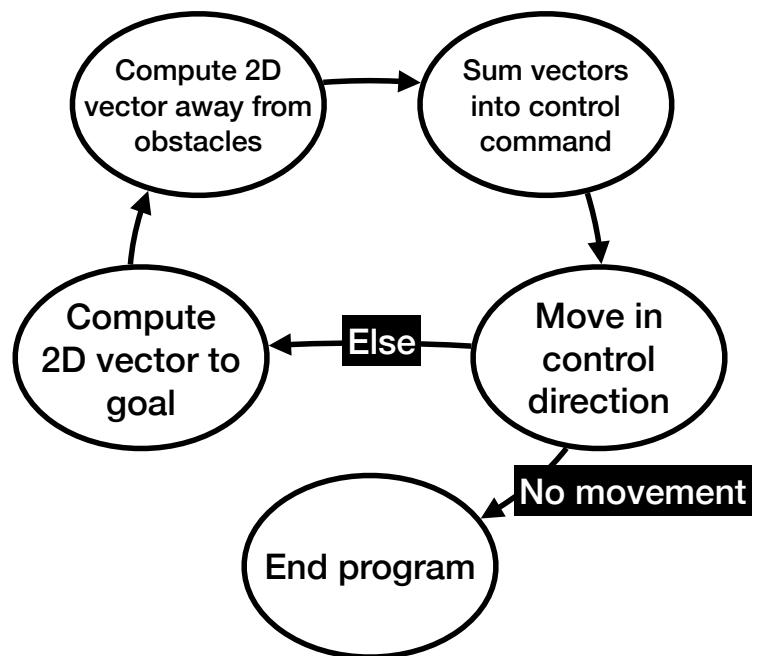


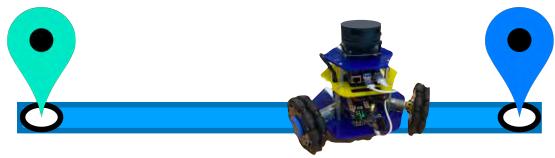
Just move randomly

Follow wall to goal

Build a map to guide us

## Potential Field Navigation





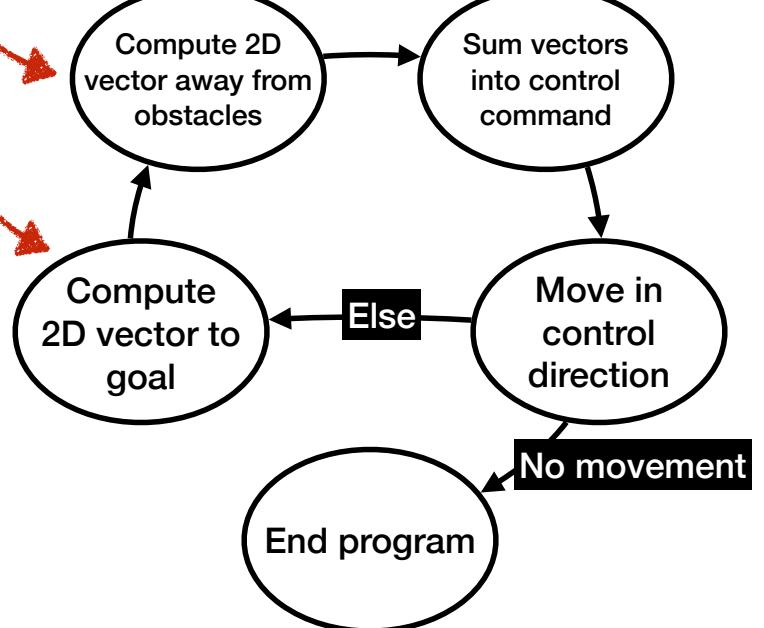
Just move randomly

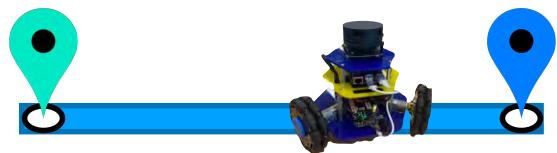
Follow wall to goal

Build a map to guide us

**How do we do this ?**

## Potential Field Navigation





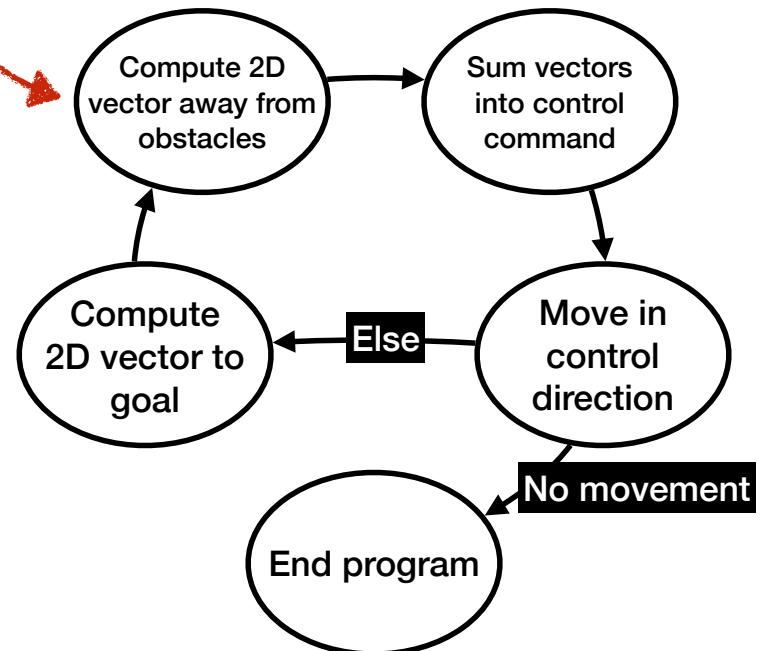
Just move randomly

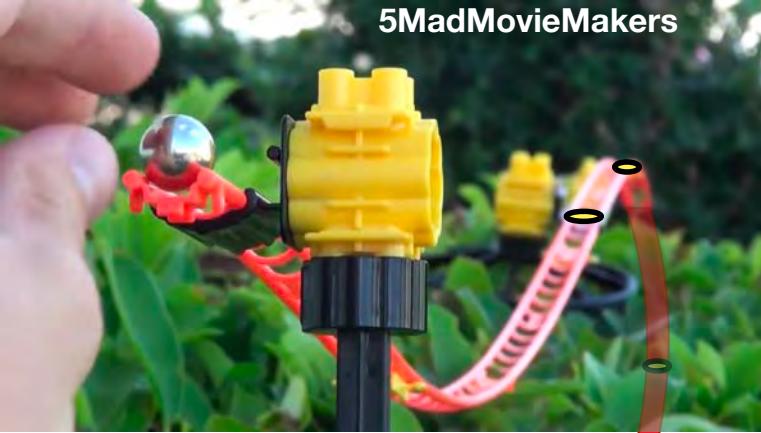
Follow wall to goal

Build a map to guide us

## Upcoming: Distance Transform

### Potential Field Navigation





5MadMovieMakers

# Autonomous Navigation: Local Search

## Robotics 102

Introduction to AI and Programming  
University of Michigan and Berea College  
Fall 2021



Michigan Robotics 102 - [robotics102.org](http://robotics102.org)