7MR10070: Software and Robotic Integration

Semester 2

Assignment 1

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# Path Planning Part 1

# Task 1

### Algorithm (a)

Point p = (x, y, z)

List of points

List of output points

For each p in :

Retrieve pixel intensity c, where

If c = 1 then

### Algorithm (b)

Point

Point ep is a point p representing an entry point

Point tp is a point p representing a target point

List of entry points

List of target points

List of ventricle points

List of output points

Line l is a line between two points

For each ep in :

For each tp in :

For each p in

If does not then

### Algorithm (c)

Point

Point ep is a point p representing an entry point

Point tp is a point p representing a target point

List of entry points

List of target points

List of blood vessel points

List of output points

Line l is a line between two points

For each ep in :

For each tp in :

For each p in

If does not then

### Algorithm (d)

Point

Point ep is a point p representing an entry point

Point tp is a point p representing a target point

List of entry points

List of target points

List of blood vessel points

List of output points

Line l is a line between two points

For each ep in :

For each tp in :

If angle < 55 then

# Task 2

The constants included in the following algorithms represent the time taken by ***if-statements***. Perhaps they could have been omitted

### Algorithm (a)

For each point in target points:

Get the coordinates (x, y, z) of the point

Retrieve the pixel value of (x, y, z) in the image

If pixel value == 1:

Add the point to the list

### Algorithm (b)

For each entry point in entry points:

For each target point in target points:

Get the line between the two points

Get the points of the line

validLine = true

For each point on the line:

If point passes through ventricle:

validLine = false

break

if validLine:

add (entry, target) point to valid points list

### Algorithm (c)

For each entry point in entry points:

For each target point in target points:

Get the line between the two points

Get the points of the line

validLine = true

For each point on the line:

If point passes through blood vessel:

validLine = false

break

if validLine:

add (entry, target) point to valid points list

### Algorithm (d)

For each entry point in entry points:

For each target point in target points:

Get the line, lineET, between the two points

For each point on line:

If point connects with the cortex:

Get perpendicular line where lineET passes through the cortex

Calculate the angle between the two lines

If angle < 55:

Add (entry, target) point to valid points list

# Task 3

Tests were run using the full data because the test files were crashing for some reason. As in the previous tasks, constants represent the time taken by ***if-statements***.

## Algorithm (a)

**Time taken:** 0.001s (average of 10 runs)

**Rejected trajectories:** 78336

### Algorithm (b)

**Changes made to the algorithm:** Instead of traversing through all the points in the line between the entry and target point, we instead search using a tree with time complexity instead of .

**Time taken:** 2.60 (average of 10 runs)

**Rejected trajectories:** 10205

### Algorithm (c)

**Changes made to the algorithm:** Instead of traversing all the points in the line between the entry and target point, we instead search using a tree with time complexity instead of .

**Time taken:** 60s (average of 10 runs)

**Rejected trajectories:** 47855

### Algorithm (d)

**Changes made to the algorithm:** Instead of traversing all the points in the line between the entry and target point, we instead search using a tree with time complexity instead of .

**Time taken:** 94s (average of 10 runs)

**Rejected trajectories:** 17426

# Task 4

Here we combine all three constrains under the same nested for loop (between entry and target points). We start with the least complex (in terms of time and space) algorithm and work our way down to the most complex. Therefore:

1. We first filter for targets that are within the hippocampus
2. We then filter for entry/target trajectories that do not pass through the ventricles
3. After that, we filter for trajectories that do not pass through blood vessels
4. Finally, we filter so that only trajectories of a certain angle (degrees) are accepted

By doing this, we rule out most of the trajectories before we reach the more expensive checks in our overall algorithm. This is clearly demonstrated by our total time taken of 22 seconds, whereas before filtering just for angles would take around 94 seconds.

**Time taken:** 22s (average of 10 runs)

**Rejected trajectories:** 88603

# Path Planning Part 2

# Task 1

(a) A naïve/brute-force solution to the problem. It iterates over all possible points and finds the minimum distance between a vessel and a point in the path

minDistance = +infinity

closestVessel = null

allPoints = getAllPointsInPath(entry, target)

for each point in allPoints:

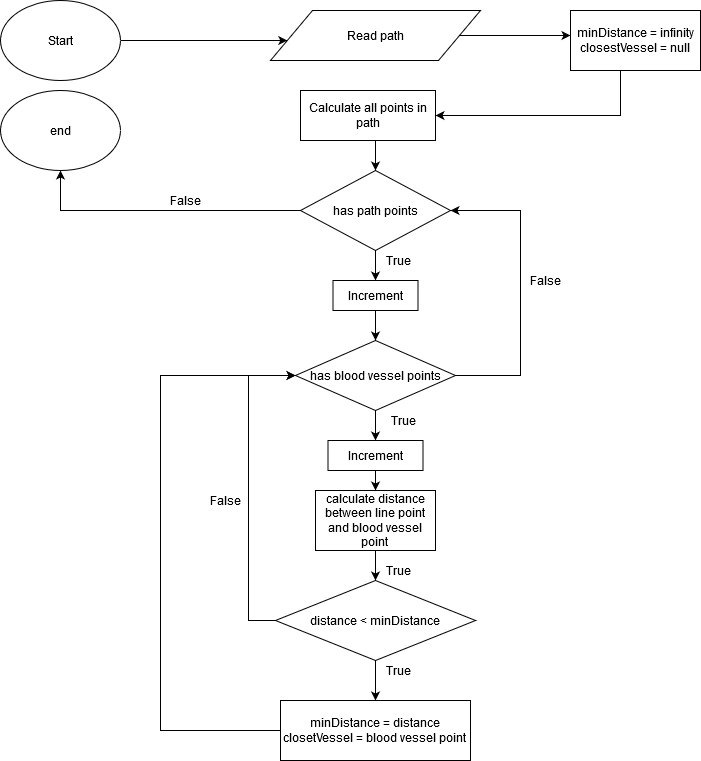
for each bloodVesselPoint:

Calculate distance (e.g. Euclidean) between the line point and blood vessel point

If distance < minDistance:

minDistance = distance

closestVessel = bloodVesselPoint



1:simplified flowchart of the algorithm

(b) TODO – write test