

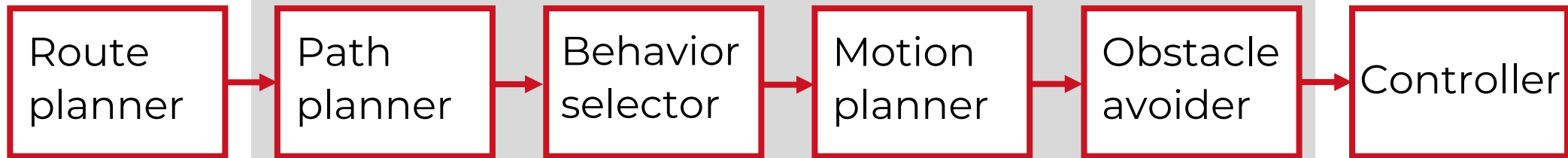
A silver car is shown from a front-three-quarter view. From the front of the car, several red arrows of varying lengths point outwards in different directions, representing the various possible paths or maneuvers a vehicle might take during motion planning. The background is a plain, light gray.

# MOTION PLANNING IN AUTONOMOUS DRIVING - ALGORITHMS

embotech\*

# ALGORITHM CLASSIFICATION

1. Space configuration
2. Pathfinding algorithms
3. Attractive and repulsive forces
4. Parametric and semi-parametric curves
5. Artificial intelligence
6. Numerical optimization



# CLASSIFICATION

More details in Claussmann et al., 2019, available here:

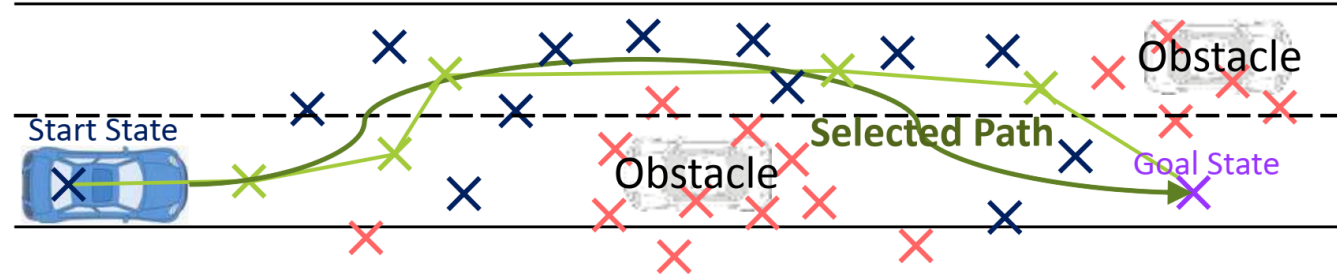
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333124691\\_A\\_Review\\_of\\_Motion\\_Planning\\_for\\_Highway\\_Autonomous\\_Driving](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333124691_A_Review_of_Motion_Planning_for_Highway_Autonomous_Driving)

# 1. SPACE CONFIGURATION

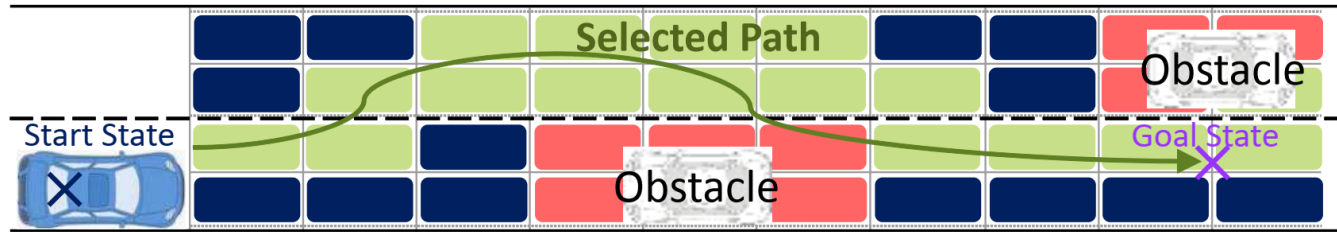
- Geometric methods
- Challenge is to find the right space configuration parameters

# 1. SPACE CONFIGURATION

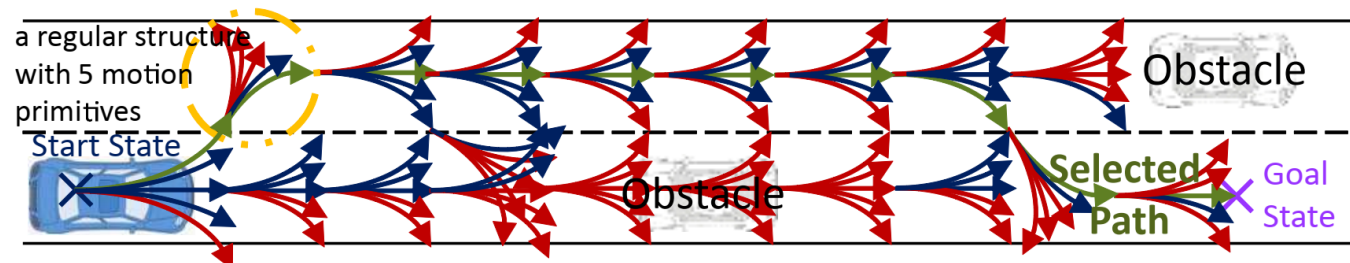
Sampling-based



Connected cells



Lattice

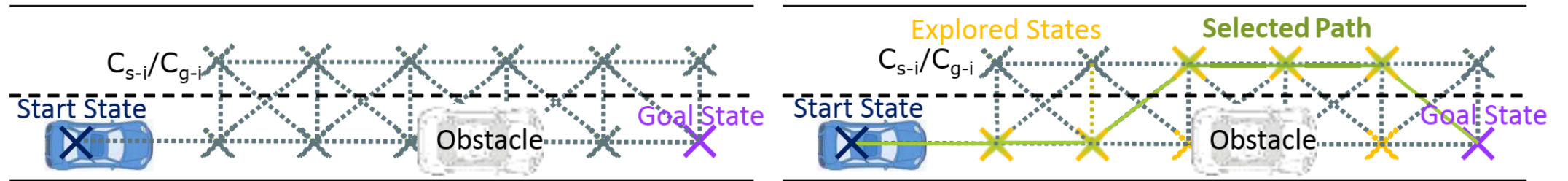


## 2. PATHFINDING ALGORITHMS

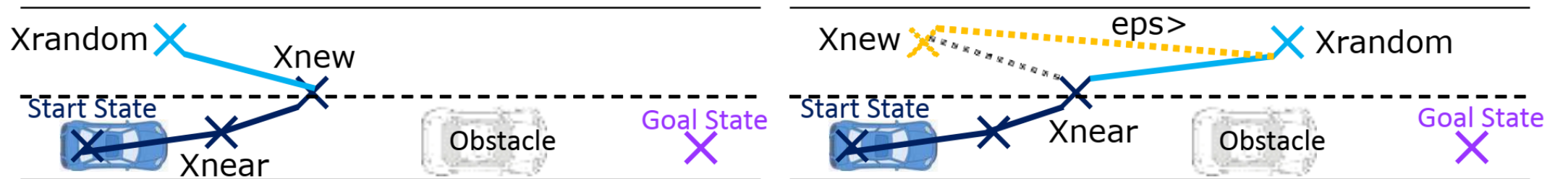
- Find a path in a graph to optimize a cost function
- Mainly used for route and local planning

## 2. PATHFINDING ALGORITHMS

Dijkstra or A\*



Rapidly-exploring Random Trees (RRT)



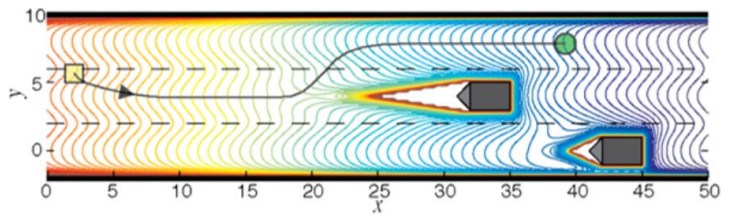
### 3. ATTRACTIVE AND REPULSIVE FORCES

- Evolution space as attractive forces (for desired motion) and repulsive forces (for undesirable motion)
- Motion of vehicle guided by the resultant force vectors – no space decomposition
- Works with continuous space



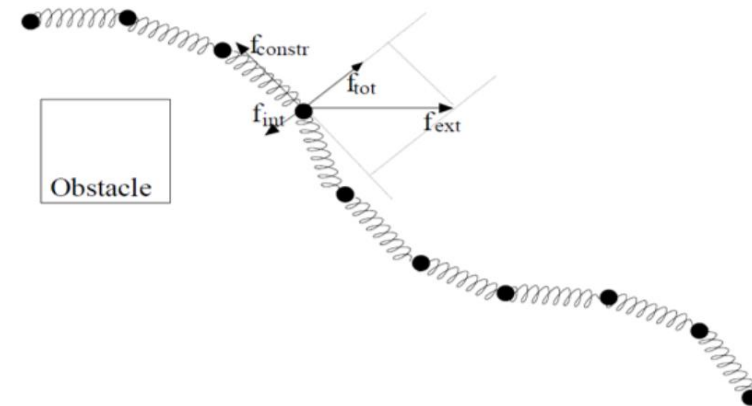
### 3. ATTRACTIVE AND REPULSIVE FORCES

Artificial potential field



[ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4543783](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4543783)

Elastic band model



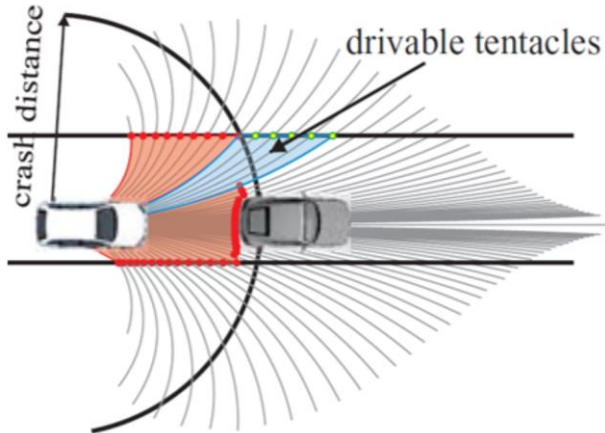
[ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4220653](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4220653)

## 4. PARAMETRIC AND SEMI-PARAMETRIC CURVES

- Geometric methods
- Particularly suited for highway driving
- Curve-based algorithms can implicitly take into account kinematic constraints

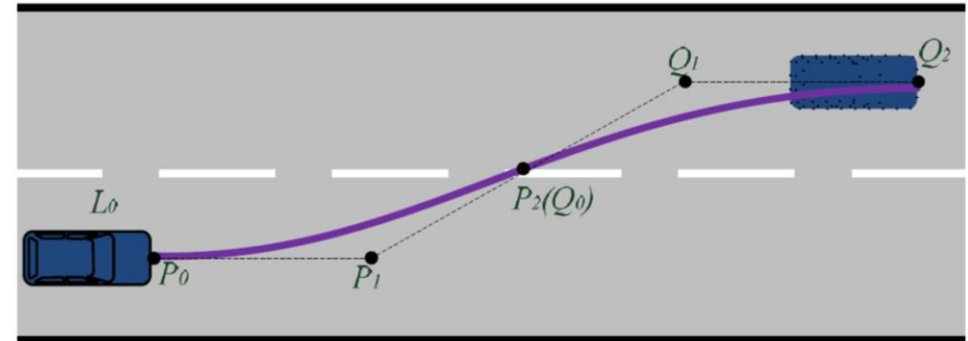
## 4. PARAMETRIC AND SEMI-PARAMETRIC CURVES

Point free  
(e.g. Tentacle scheme)



[onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/rob.20256](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/rob.20256)

Point based  
(e.g. Bézier curves)



[ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/6619595](https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/6619595)

## 5. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- Try to simulate human reasoning and learning
- Generic and flexible
- Mostly used for predictive planning

# 5. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

## Human-like

- Risk estimators
- Taxonomic models
- Game theoretical

## Heuristic

- Support vector machines
- Evolutionary methods

## Approximate reasoning

- Fuzzy logic
- Artificial neural networks
- Reinforcement learning

## Logic-based

- Rule-based
- Decision trees
- Finite state machines

## 6. NUMERICAL OPTIMIZATION

- Minimization of a cost function
- Well-defined mathematical models
- Easily handle constraints

## 6. NUMERICAL OPTIMIZATION

- Model predictive control is highly popular
- Requires the solution of a nonlinear programming problem
- Dynamic programming better for finding global solutions

## 6. NUMERICAL OPTIMIZATION

minimize  $\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} f_k(z_k, p_k)$  ← Objective function

subject to  $z_1(\mathcal{I}) = z_{\text{init}}$  ← Measurement or estimate of the system states

$E_k z_{k+1} = c_k(z_k, p_k)$  ← Equality constraints (system dynamics)

$z_N(\mathcal{N}) = z_{\text{final}}$  ← Final equality constraints

$\underline{z}_k \leq z_k \leq \bar{z}_k$  ← Upper and lower bounds on inputs and states

$F_k z_k \in [\underline{z}_k, \bar{z}_k] \cap \mathbb{Z}$  ← Integer variables

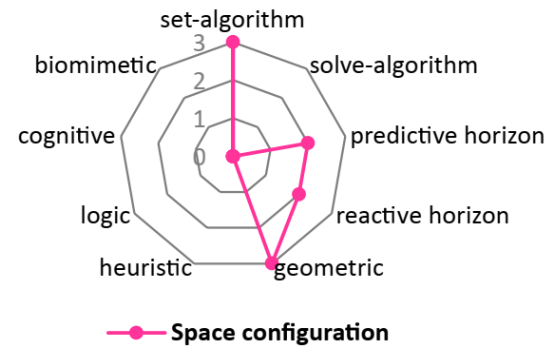
$\underline{h}_k \leq h_k(z_k, p_k) \leq \bar{h}_k$  ← Nonlinear constraints



# TAKE AWAY POINTS

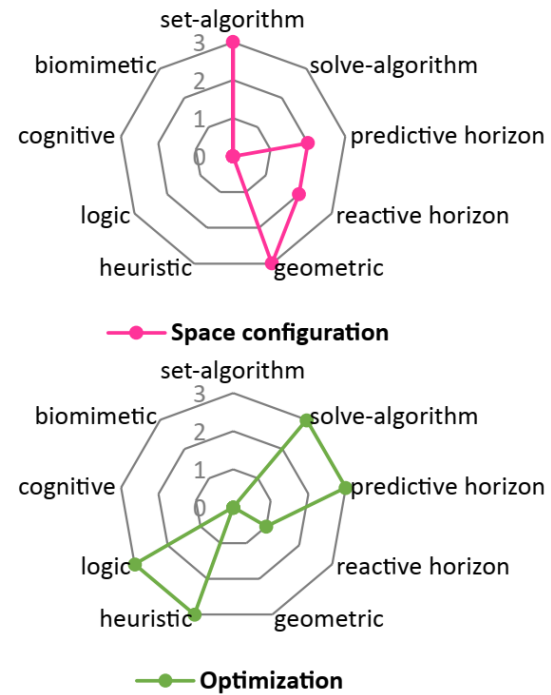
- A classification of algorithms for motion planning
- Focus on structured environment (highways)
- Help to make sense of the huge literature in the area

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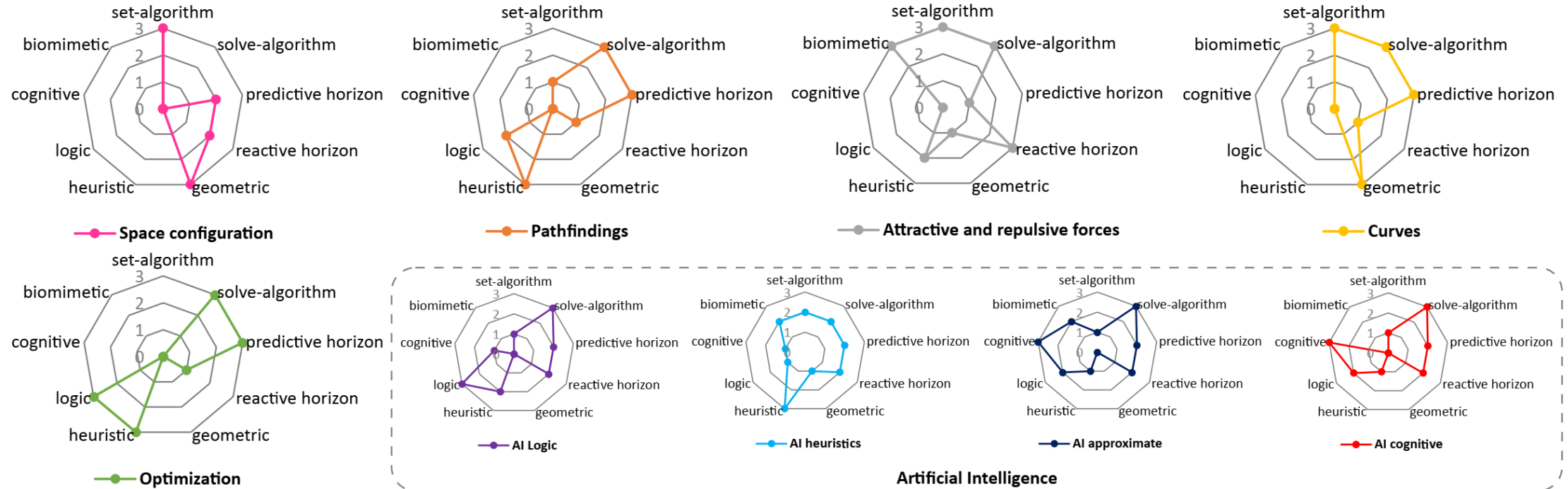
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