



Implementation of D* Lite With Human Assistance

By Hrishikesh Tawade, Niket Shah, Siddhesh Rane
Group 16

Project Goal

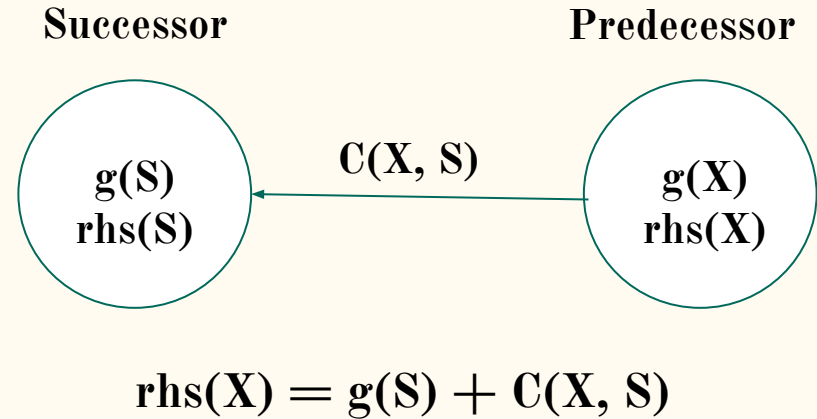
1. Use D* Lite Algorithm to navigate the robot from start to goal
2. Replan trajectory by identifying static obstacles in real-time
3. Inform human to remove the obstacle if replanned path is too large or goal is impossible to reach
4. Benchmark the results with reference research papers.

Why D* Lite?

1. Unlike traditional path finding algorithms, D* Lite holds on to its search data.
2. If connections between path nodes are modified or removed, only changed nodes are used to recalculate the path.
3. No need to start searching from scratch
4. Ideal for poorly traversable and partially unknown search spaces.
5. Extensively used in real robots. Eg. Household Robots, Warehouse Robots, Mars Rovers.

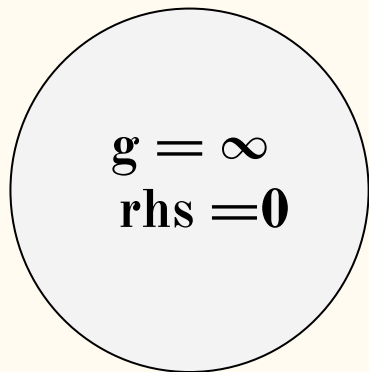
D* Lite Algorithm

1. Similar to D*, But based on Lifelong planning A*
2. Each node X has two cost parameters:
 - a. $g(X)$ - objective function value
 - b. $rhs(X)$ - cost to the parent node $g(S)$ plus the cost to travel to that node $c(X,S)$
3. The algorithm starts from the given goal node, and backtracks to the start node by minimizing the rhs value. [3]

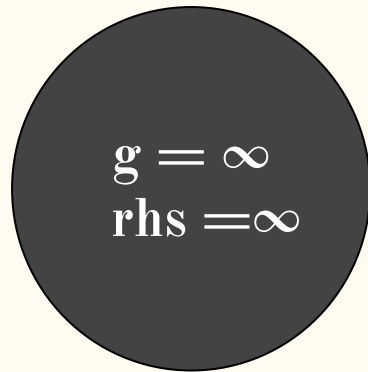


Node States

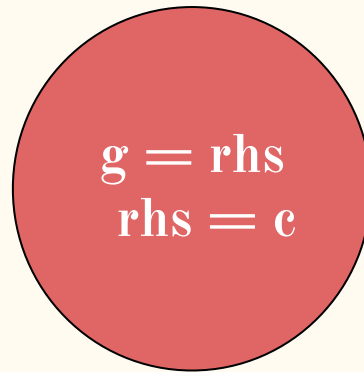
Goal Node



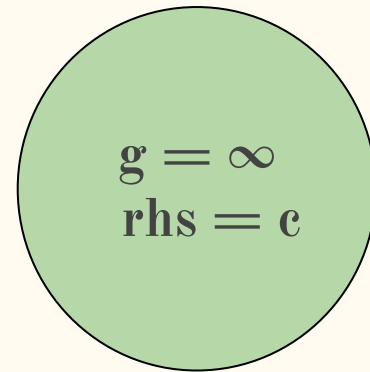
**Obstacle/
Unexplored**



Active Node



On Open List



A node is added to the open list if it has local inconsistency and active nodes (node under consideration) is made consistent.

Inconsistency

1. When node is found to be underconsistent ($g(x) < rhs(x)$), it signifies that the path to that node was made more costly.
2. This can happen if a node which was previously in free space and now obstructed by an obstacle making it unreachable.
3. When node is found to be overconsistent ($g(x) > rhs(x)$), it signifies that the path to that node was made less costly.
4. This can happen if a node which was previously occupied by the obstacle is now cleared making it reachable now.

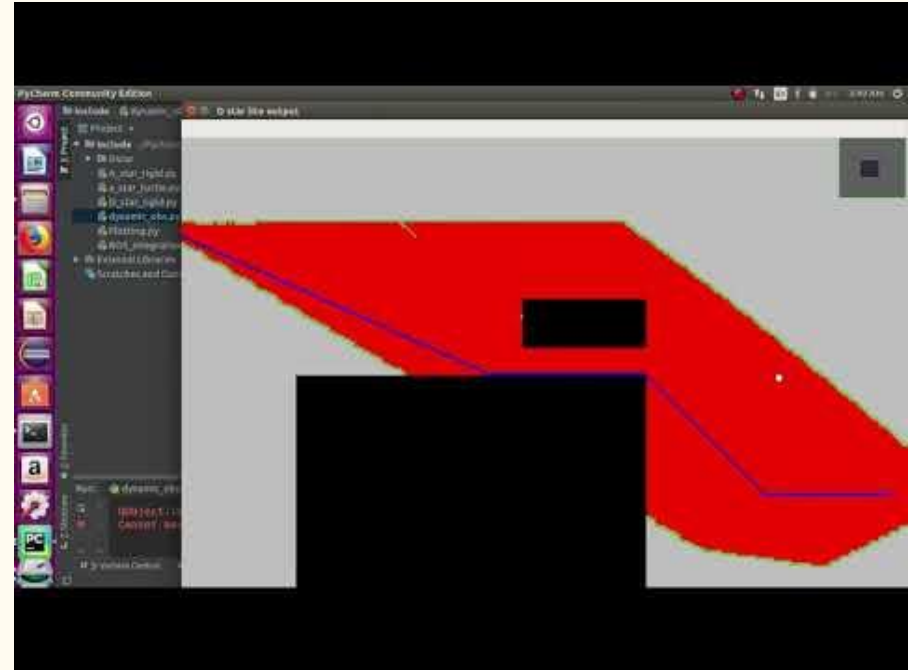
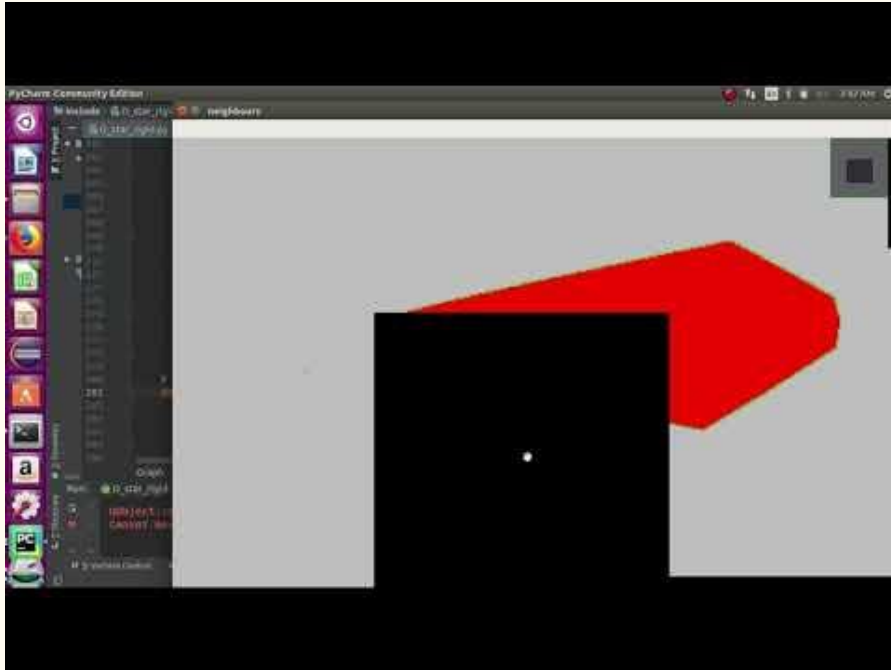
Key

1. A key is the value used by the algorithm to sort the priority queue.
2. The key/priority of a node X on the open list is the minimum of $g(X)$ and $rhs(X)$ plus a focusing heuristic h

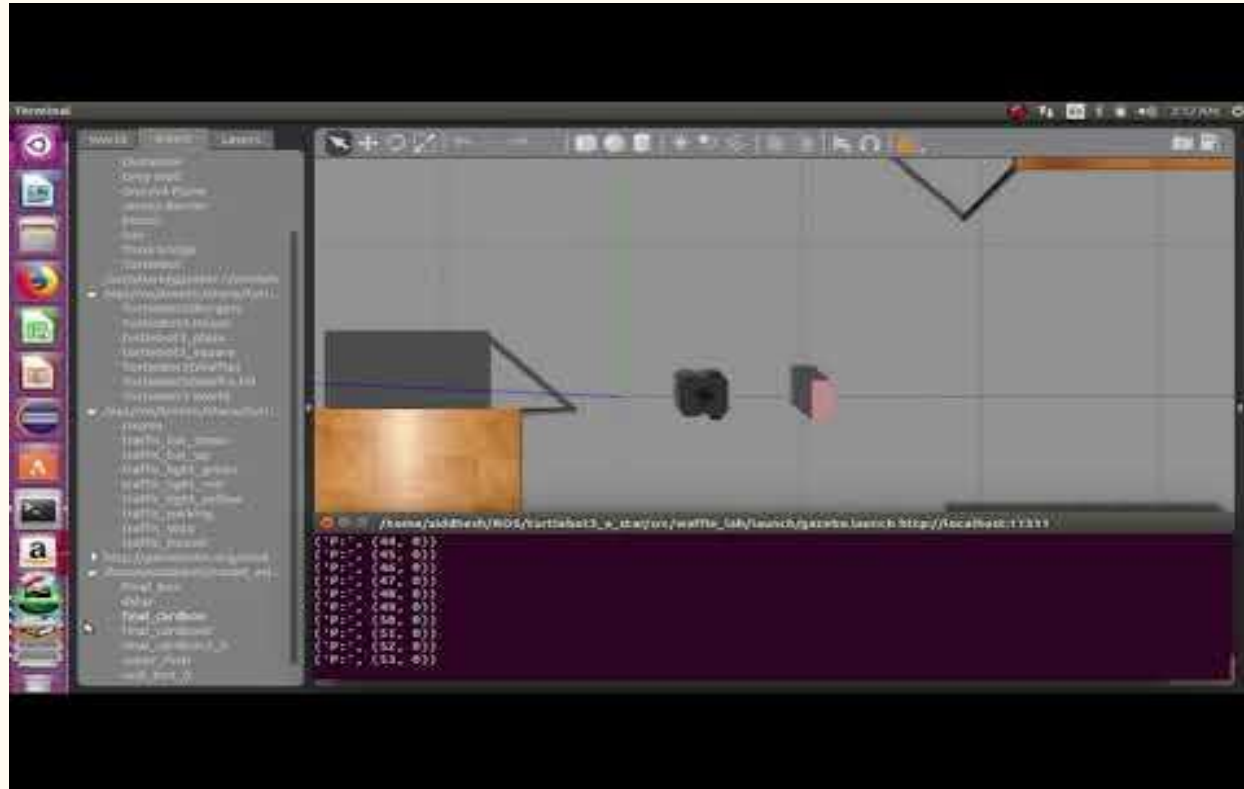
$$\text{Key} = [\min(g(X); rhs(X)) + h(X); \min(g(X), rhs(X))]$$

3. $h(X)$ is the distance of the current node X from the start node. [4]

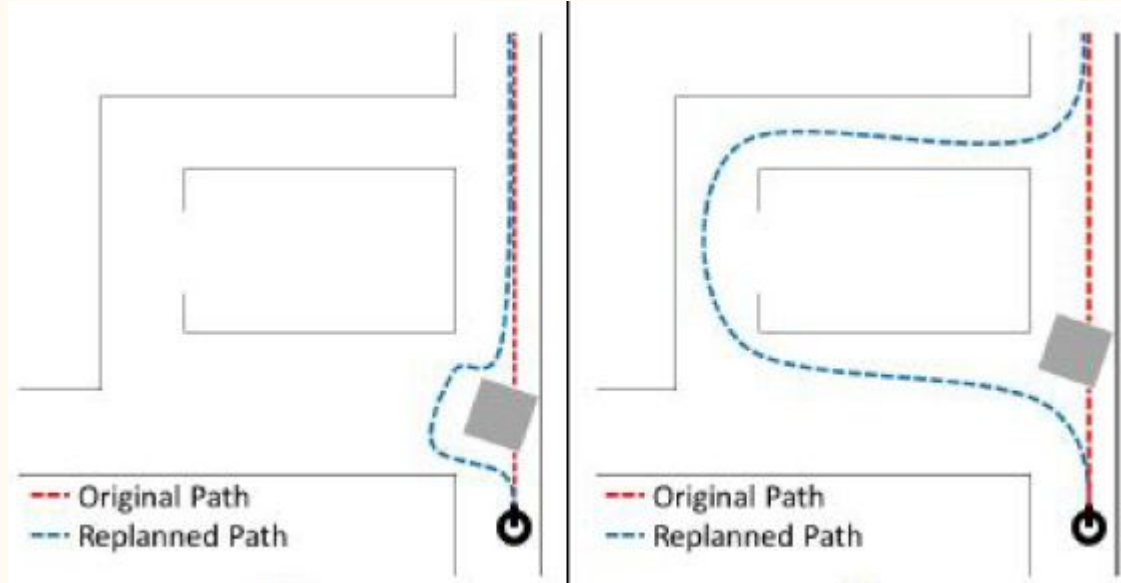
Exploration using D*Lite



Static Obstacle avoidance in Simulation



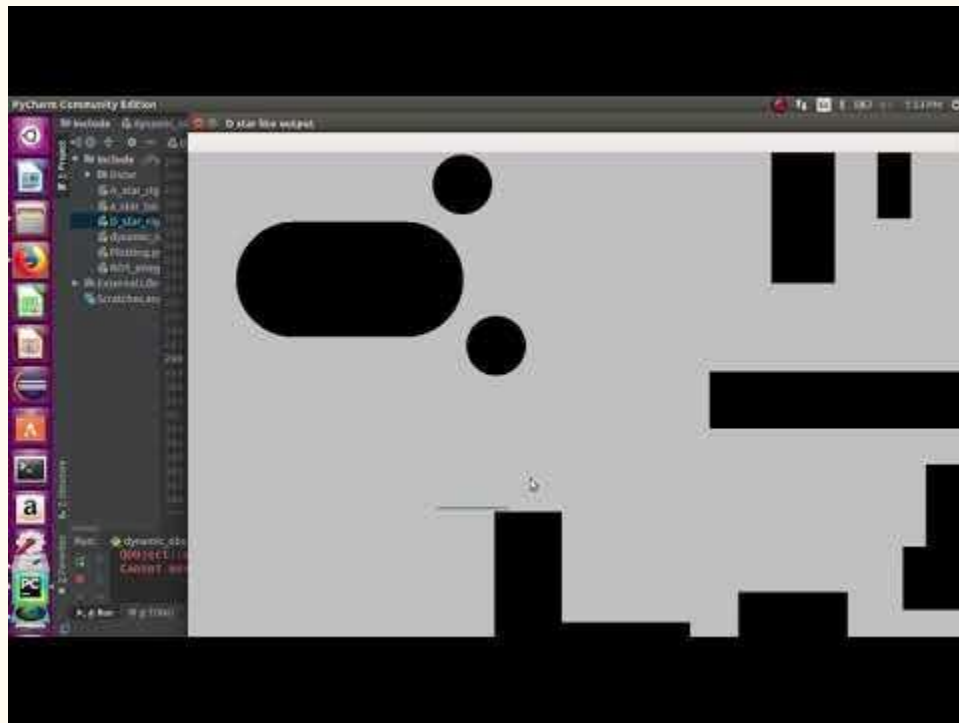
Call for Human Assistance



Human assistance
not required

Human assistance
required

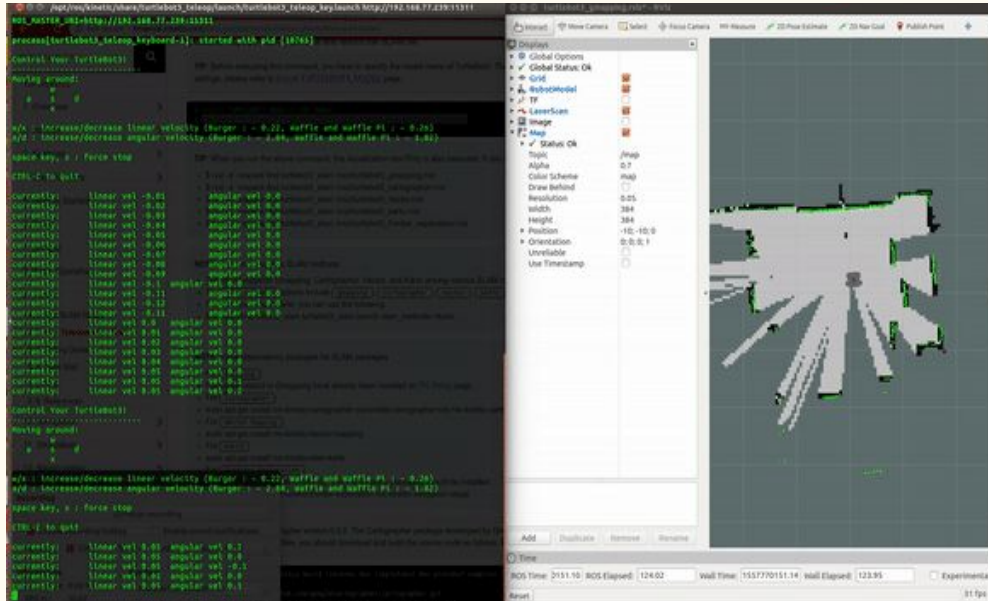
Human Assistance Demonstration



Setup



Mapping the setup using SLAM



[illegible]

Static Obstacle Avoidance in Setup



Comparison with Reference Paper

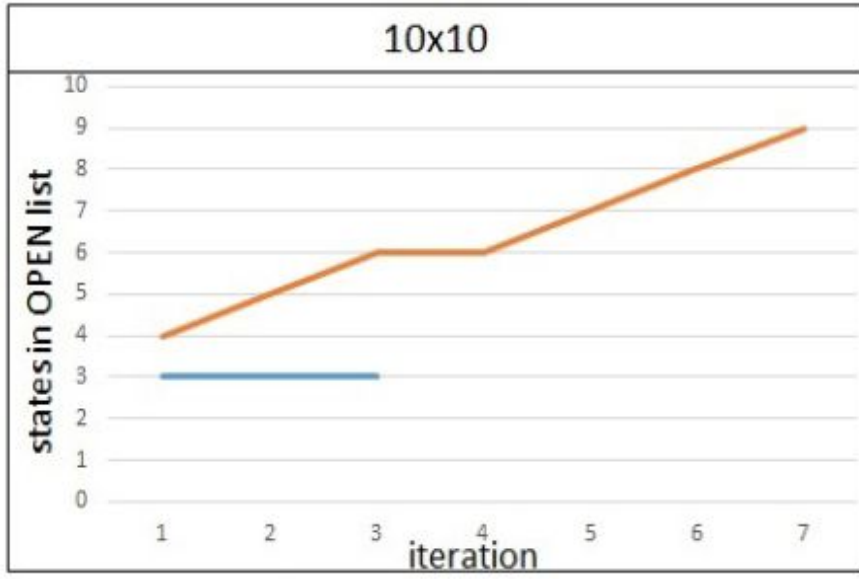


Image courtesy[4]



Relaxed A* vs D*Lite

Comparison with Reference Paper

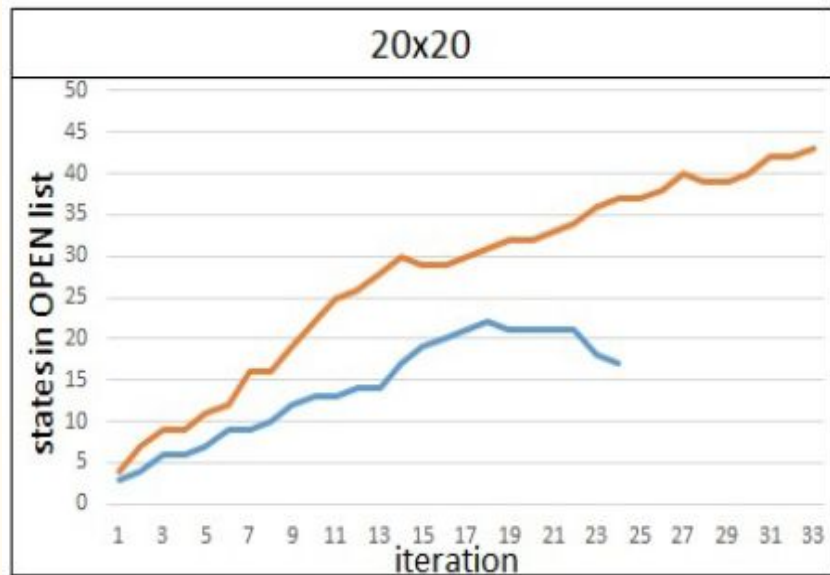


Image courtesy[4]



Relaxed A* vs D*Lite

Comparison with Reference Paper

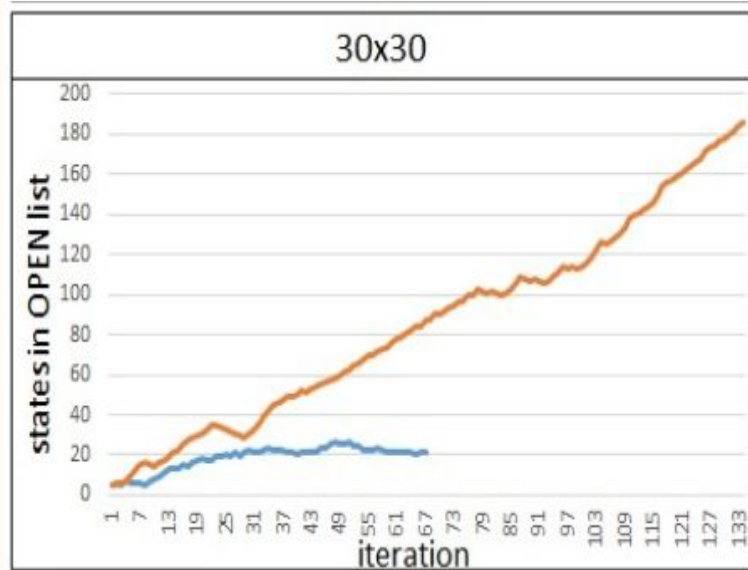


Image courtesy[4]

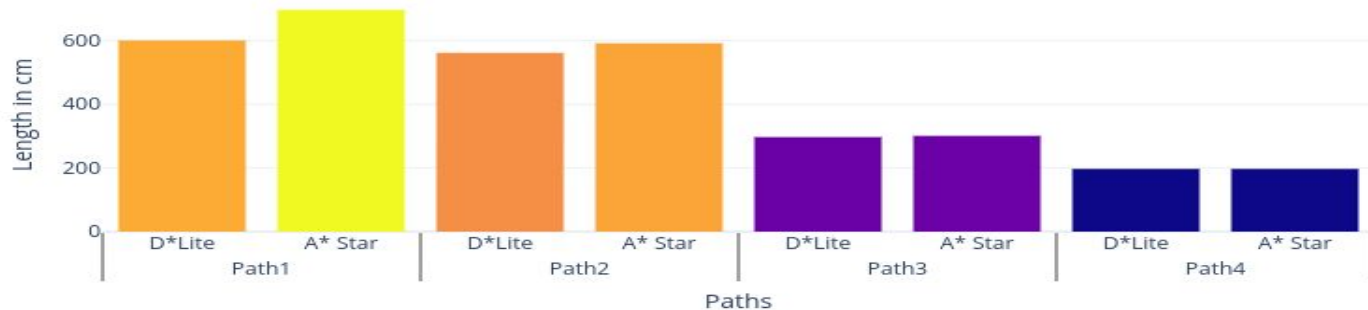


Relaxed A* vs D* Lite

Comparison with Reference Paper



Path Length Comparison - Relaxed A* and D* Lite



References:

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Thank You