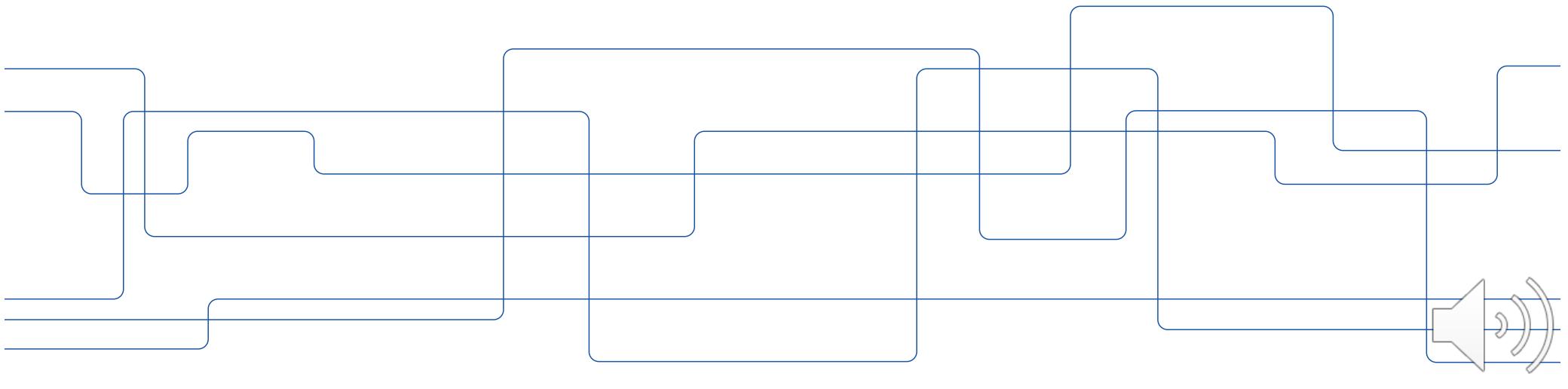




Artificial Intelligence and Multi Agent Systems DD2438

Lecture 4





Assignment 3

Note: a bit shorter than A1 and A2 (you have 28 days)

Module 3 (4 weeks, 100h of work)

w13 Mon 2023-03-27 13:00 - 15:00 in U21

w14 Mon 2023-04-03 13:00 - 15:00 in U21

w15 EASTER

w16 Mon 2023-04-17 13:00 - 15:00 in U21

w17 Mon 2023-04-24 13:00 - 15:00 in U21

If your partner is slacking, let me know!

Results of Pre-Final Tournament

Results of Final Tournament





The Problems of Assignment 3

- P1: Multi agent collision avoidance
- P2: Multi agent car/drone-soccer

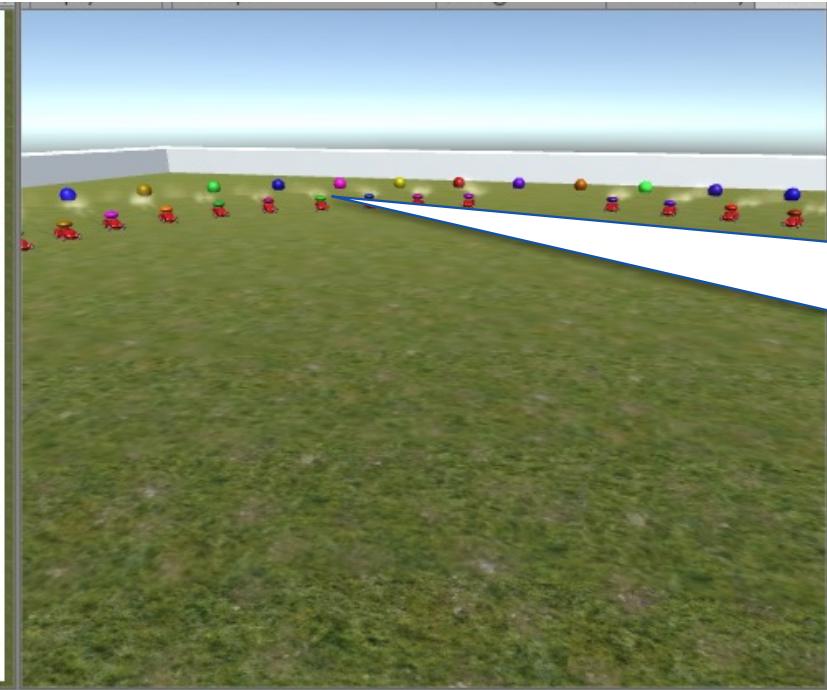
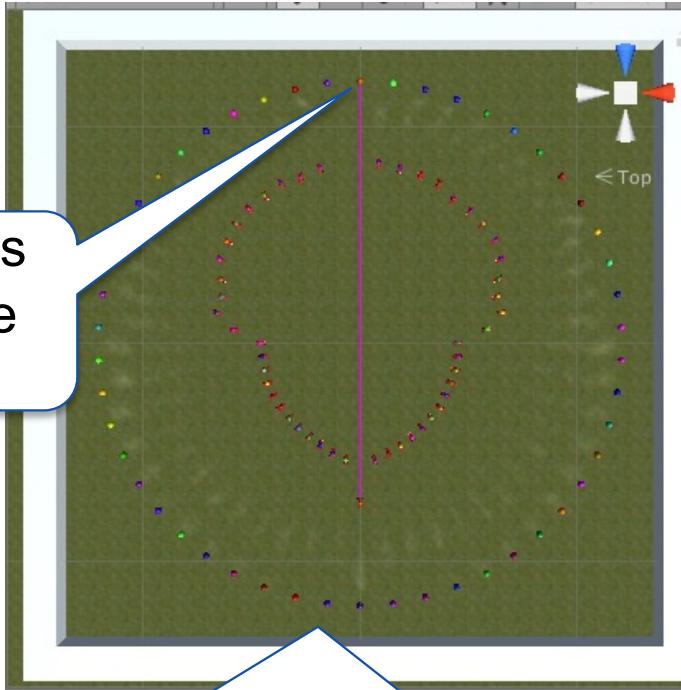
Details

- You solve both problems with both **cars and drones**
- The drones
 - move like dynamic points (as before)
 - look like blobs/pills (to make pushing balls more predictable)
- The cars
 - same as before, with team color blob above



Problem 1b: Multi agent collision avoidance (autonomous cars in a city)

Destinations
on opposite
sides



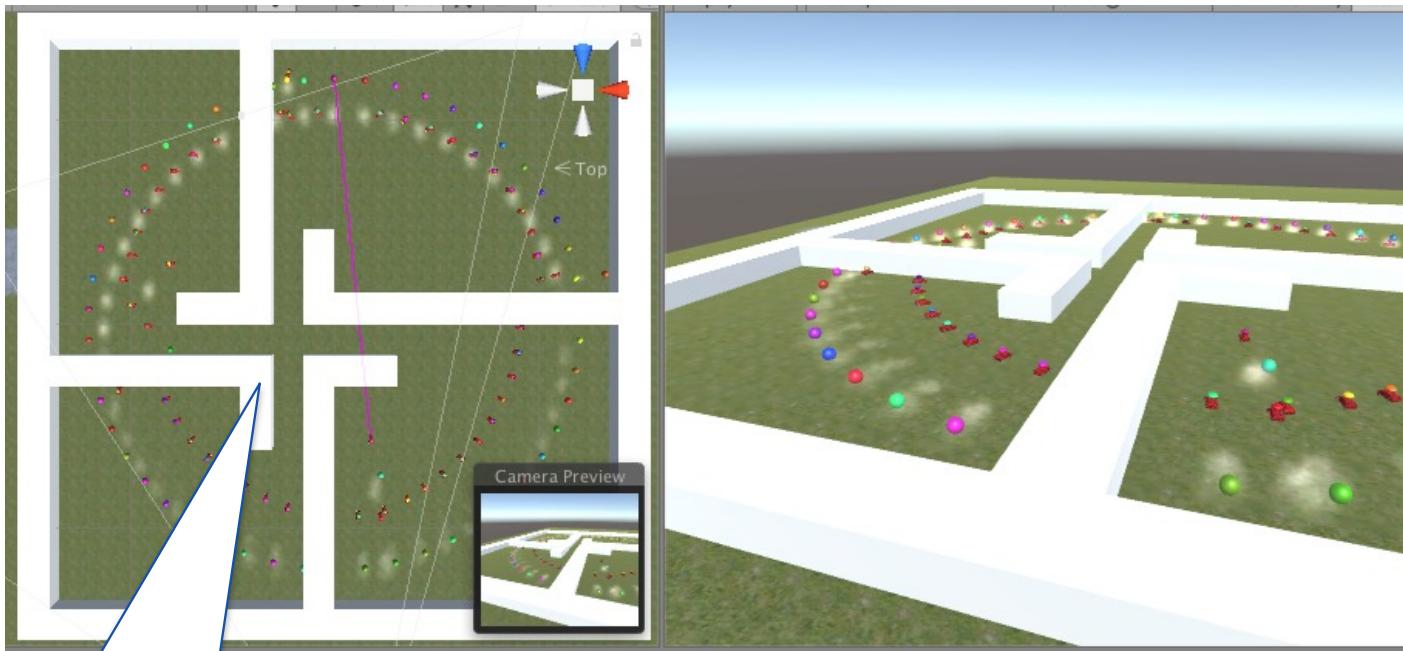
Do not identify circular pattern
(and apply carousel solution)
Same code for all settings



terrainBB.json



Problem 1a: Multi agent collision avoidance (autonomous cars in a city)



An intersection
everyone has to
pass

terrainAA.json



Problem 1c: Multi agent collision avoidance (autonomous cars in a city)

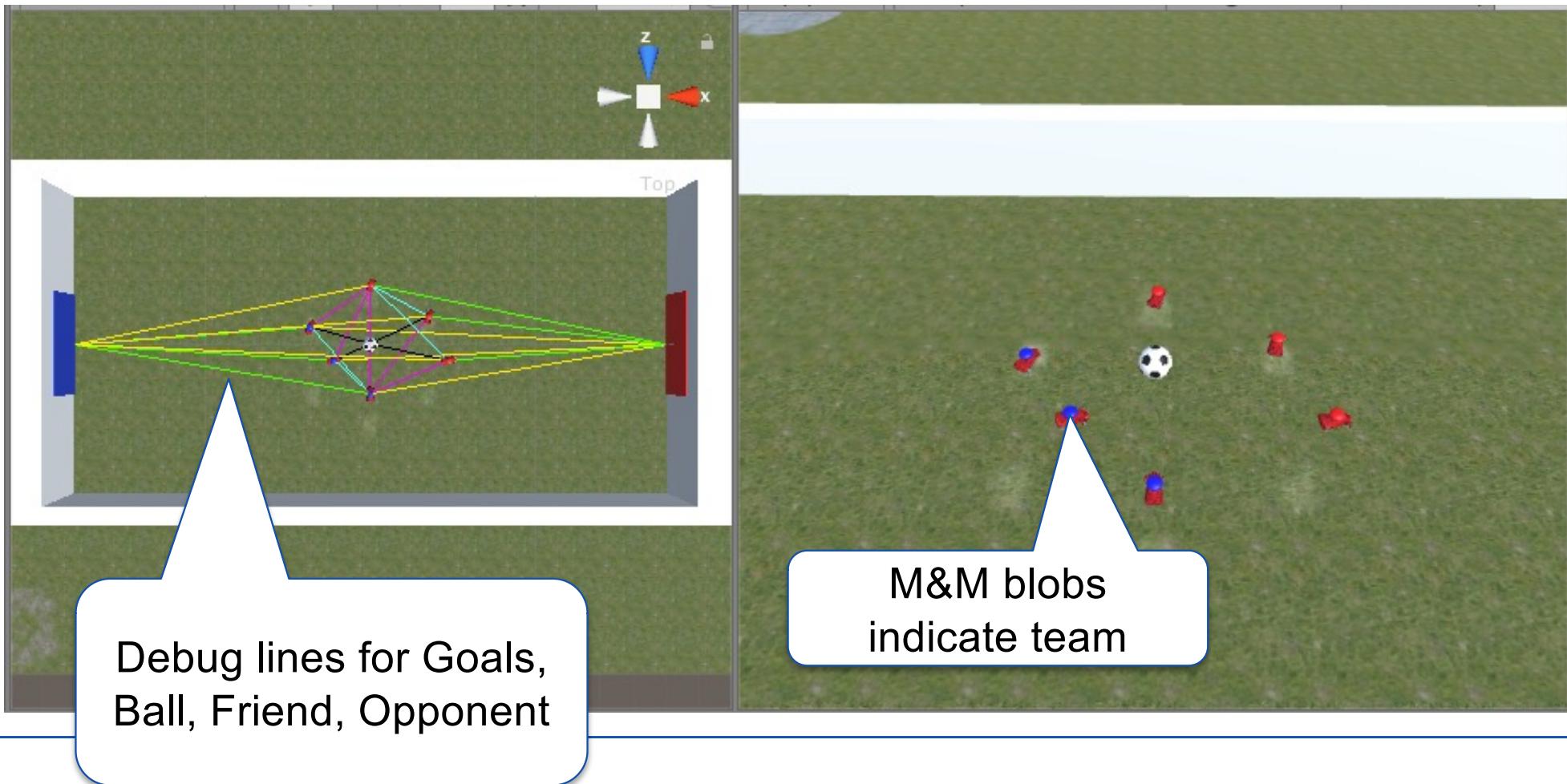


Random (but repeatable)
start and goal
configurations

terrainCC.json

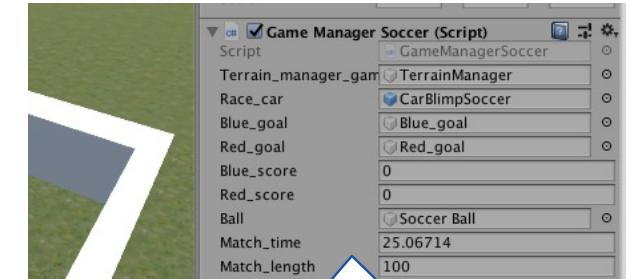
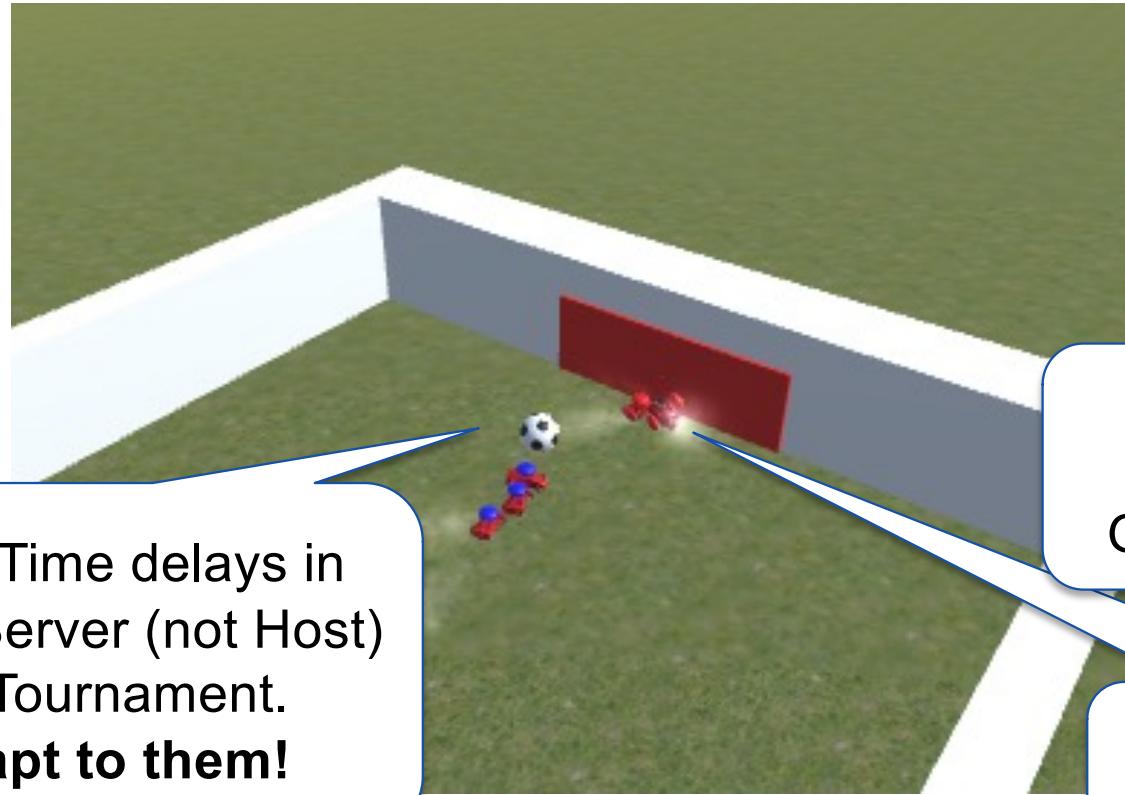


Problem 2: Multi-agent car soccer





Problem 2: Multi-agent car soccer



Note: Time delays in Client/Server (not Host) for Tournament.
Adapt to them!

Score keeping and
match clock in
GameManagerSoccer

Default strategies:
-Red: Defend goal
-Blue: Chase ball



What capabilities are needed?

Soccer AI needs to

- Dribble the ball
- Shoot the ball
- Pass the ball
- Intercept a ball
- Intercept an opponent
- Move to position
 - to defend
 - to get pass
 - to have goal opportunity
 - “to stay in formation”





What capabilities are needed?

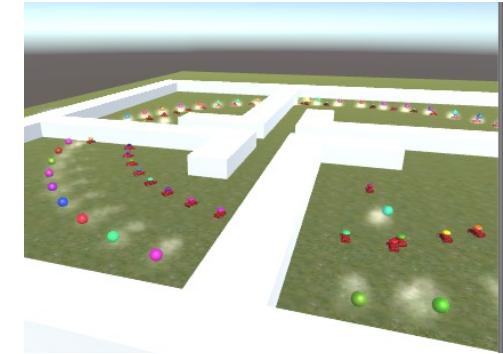
Soccer AI needs to

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- Shoot the ball
- Pass the ball
- Intercept a ball
- Intercept an opponent
- Move to position
 - to defend
 - to get pass
 - to have goal opportunity
 - “to stay in formation”



Autonomous Car needs to

- Get to goal
- Avoid collisions (handle collisions)
- Handle roads
 - Follow car in front
- Handle intersections
 - Avoid car from the side
 - Know when to wait or not



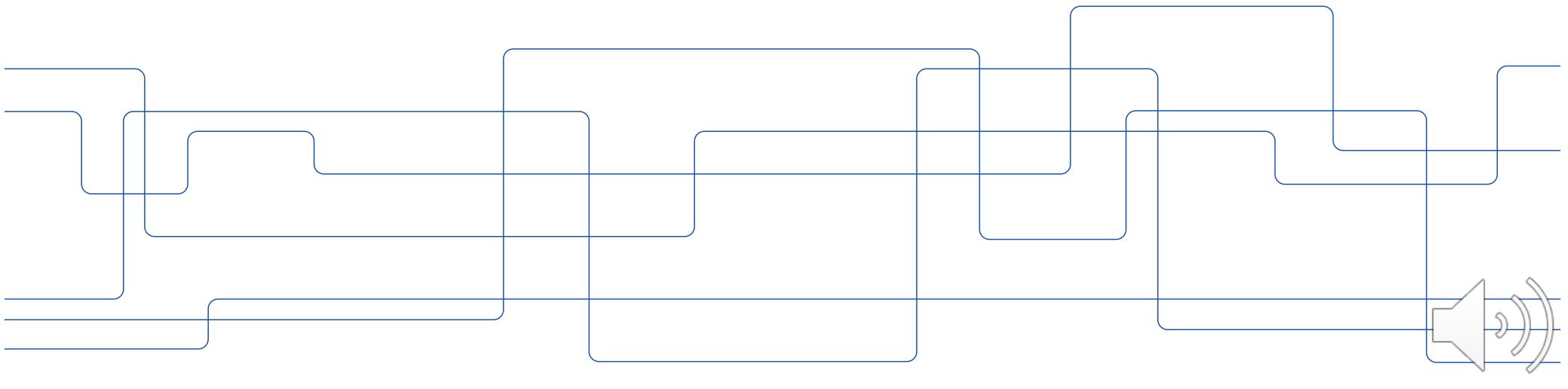
Both cases need to

- avoid and Intercept moving obstacles
- do structured switching between controllers/tasks



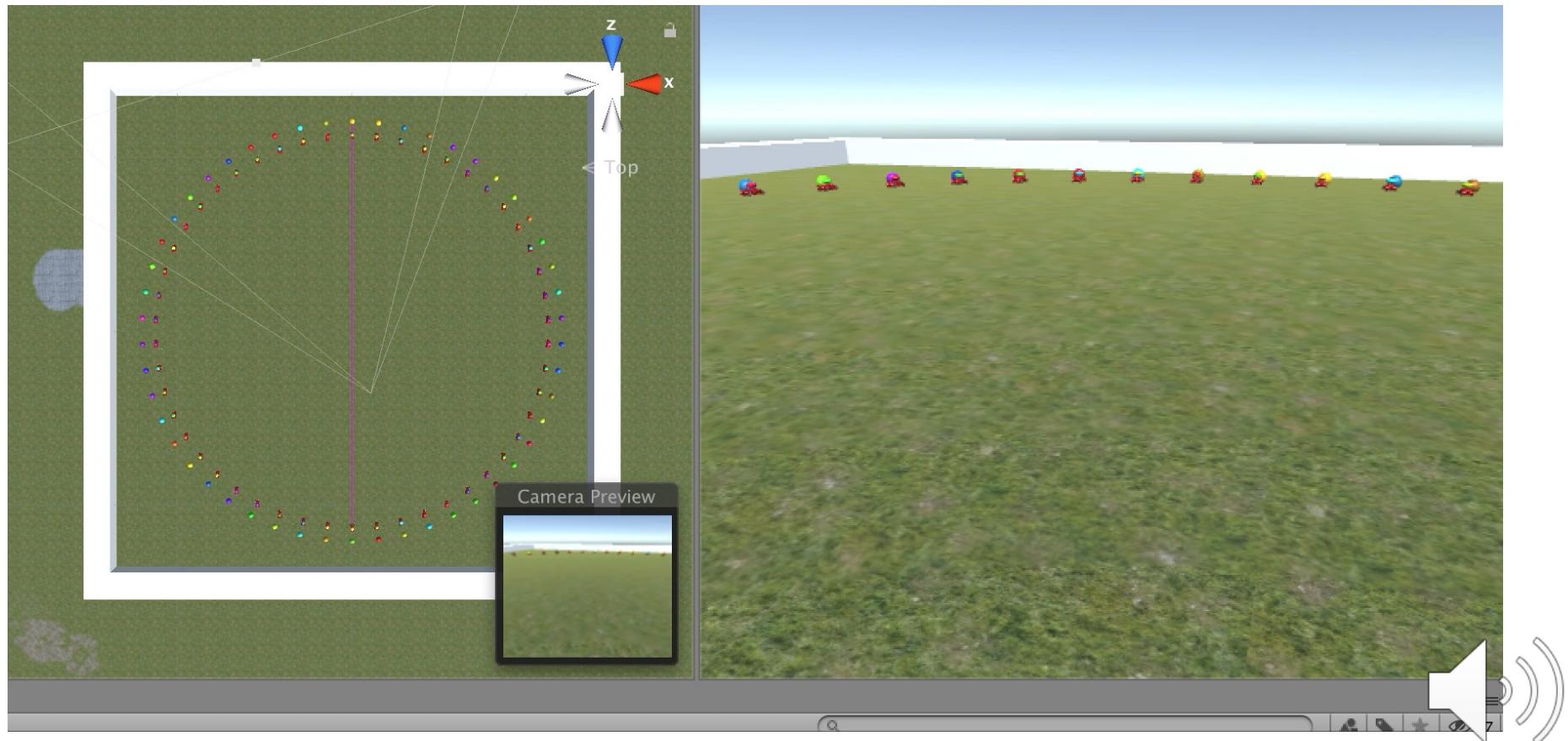
KTH ROYAL INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY

Avoiding and Intercepting Moving Obstacles



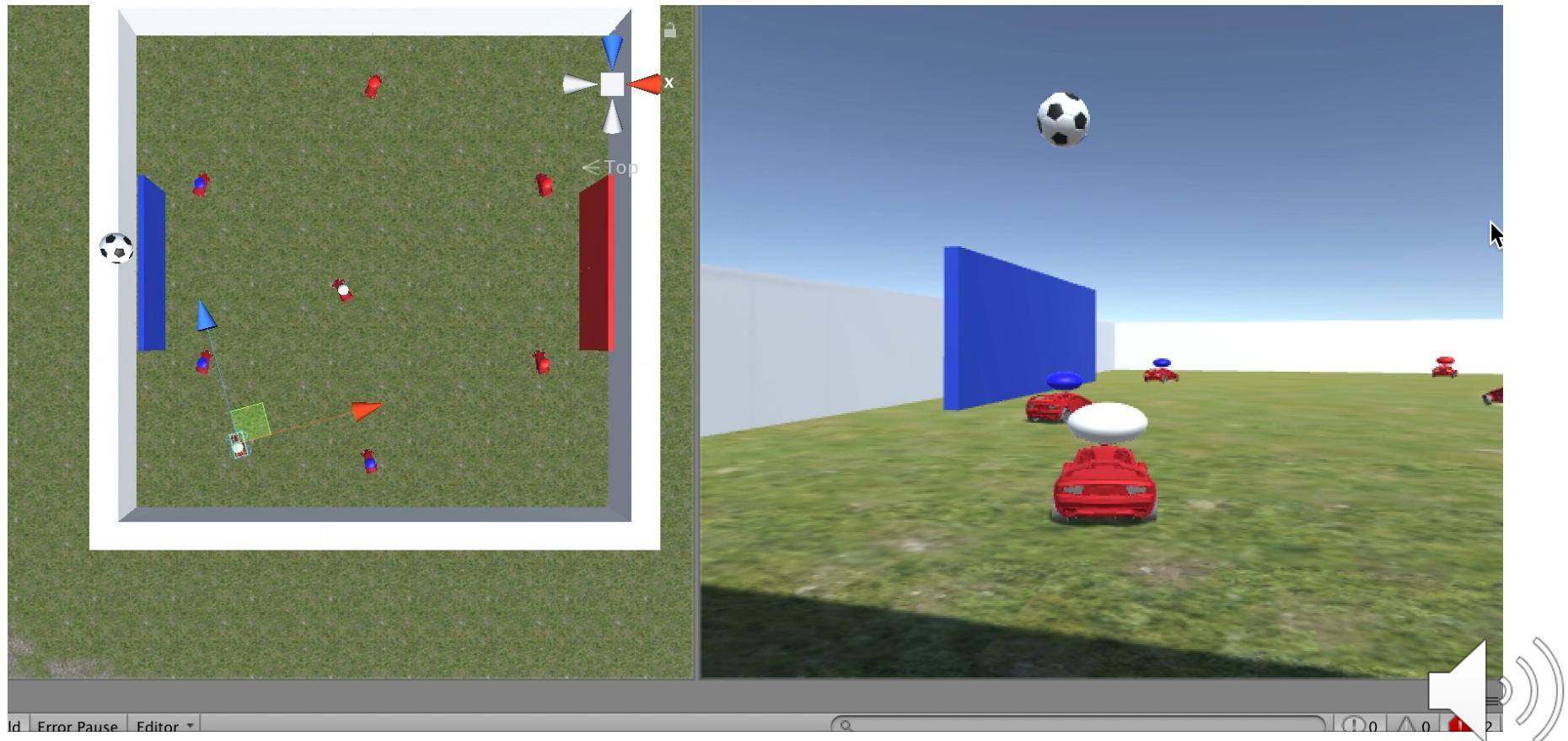


Why do we need to avoid and intercept objects?





Why do we need to avoid and intercept objects?



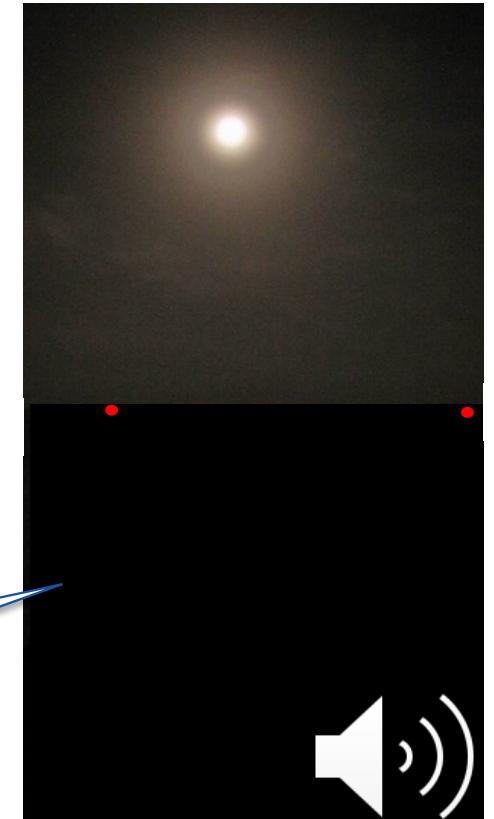


Inspiration





Early Ideas on collision avoidance



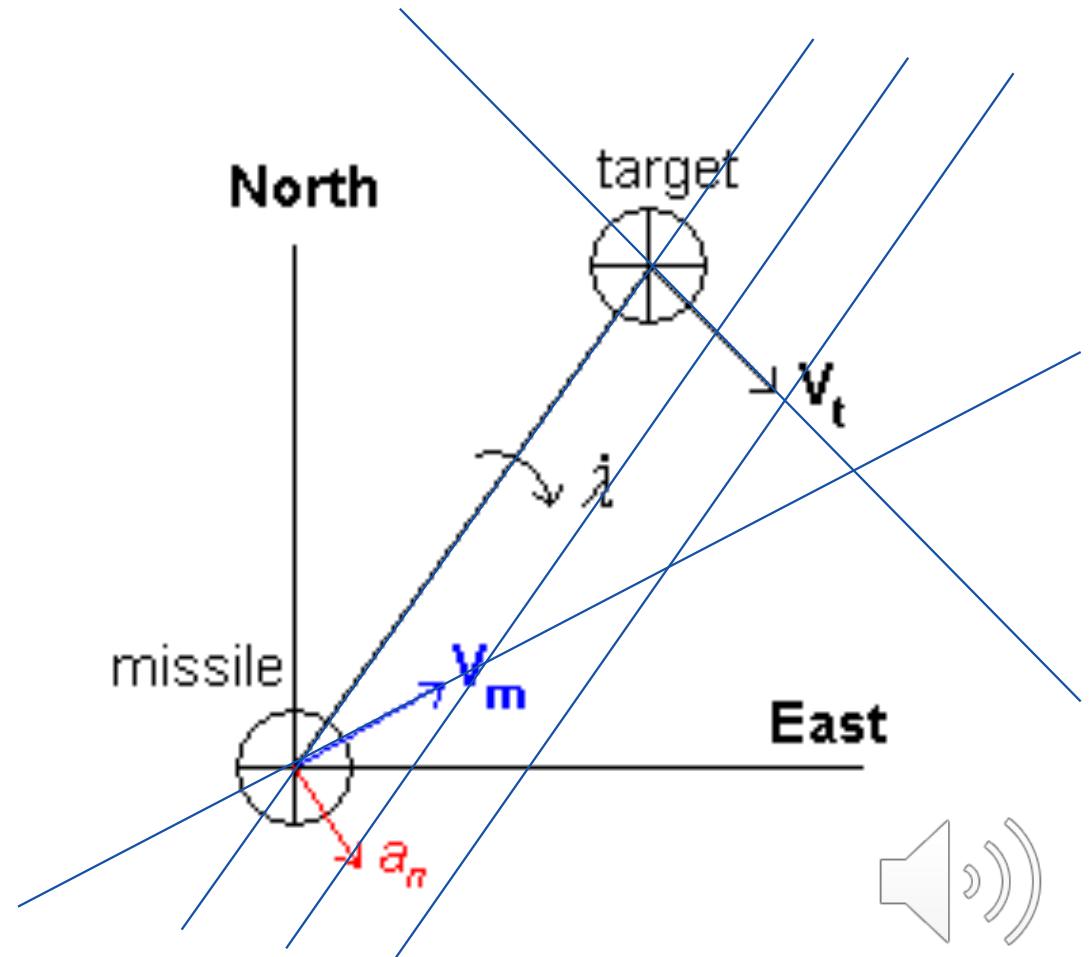
Constant bearing
leads to collisions!



Proportional Navigation (for missiles)

- Observation:
 - Constant bearing leads to collision
- Turn based on bearing change

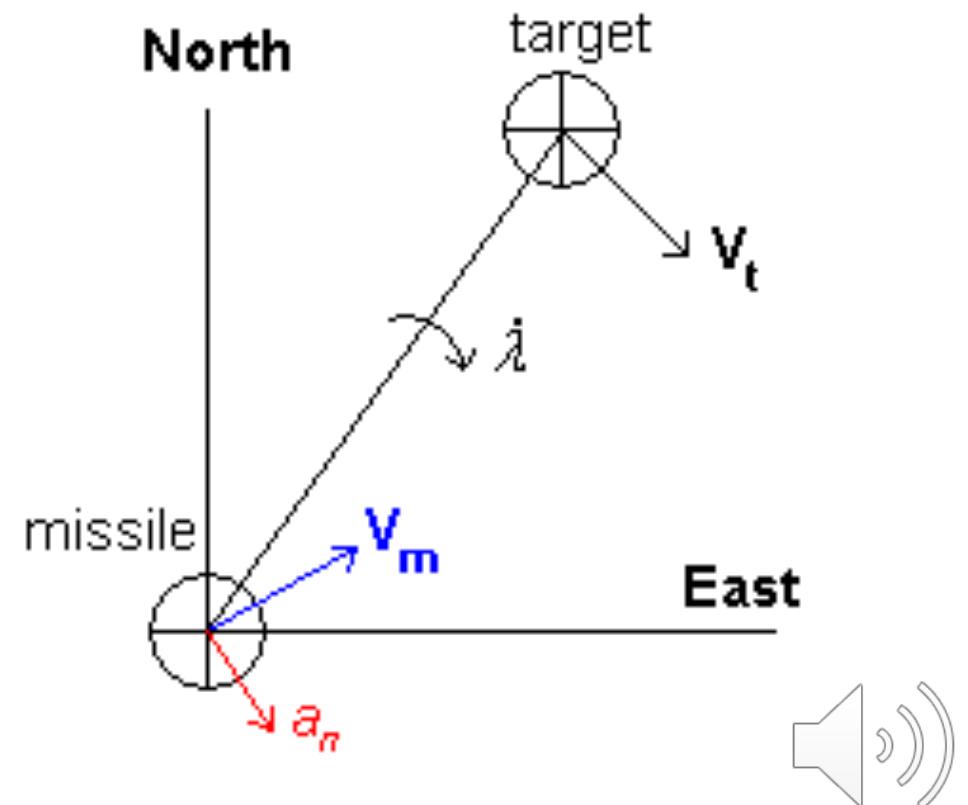
$$a_n = N\lambda V$$



Proportional Navigation (for missiles)

- Observation:
 - Constant bearing leads to collision
- Turn based on bearing change

$$a_n = N\dot{\lambda}V$$

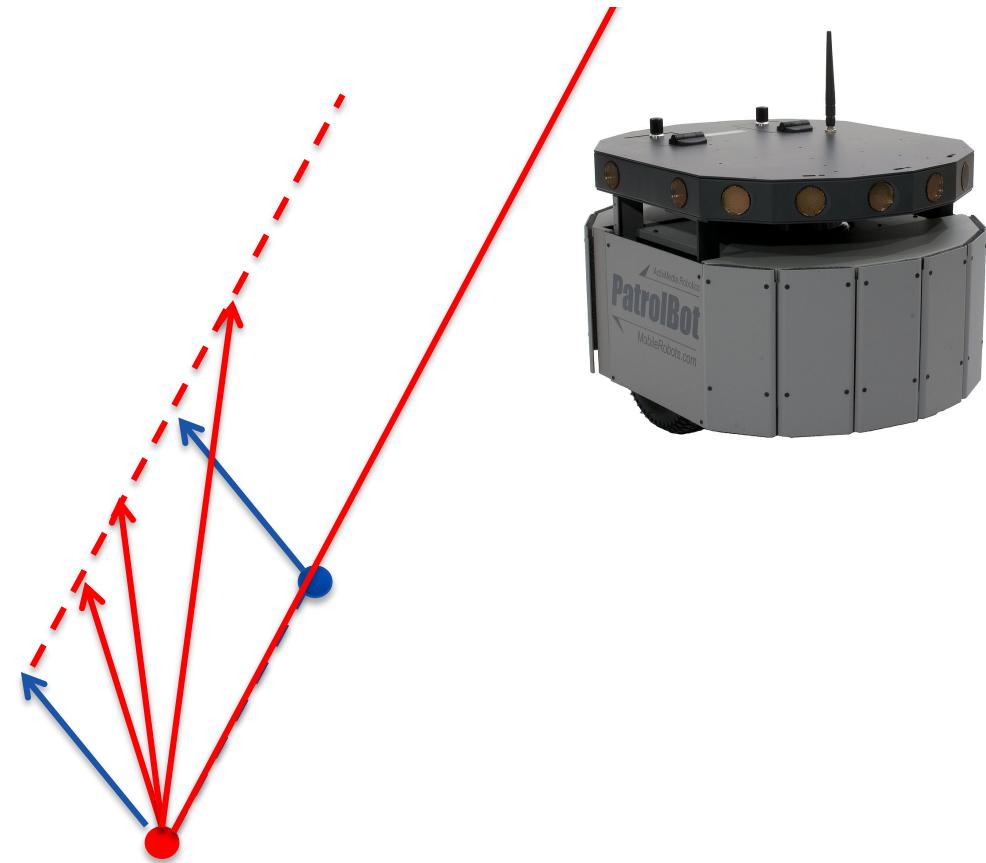


What if we have pos & vel of target?



Velocity Obstacles

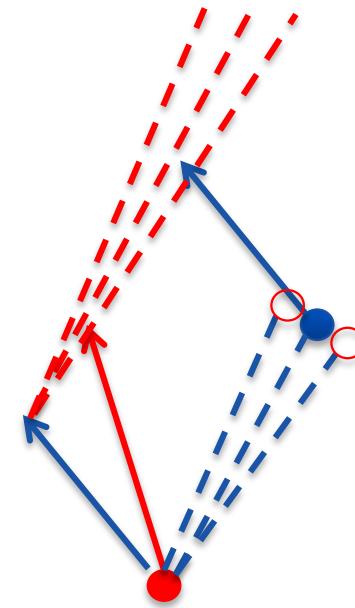
- What velocities will result in a collision?
- All velocities on the red line!





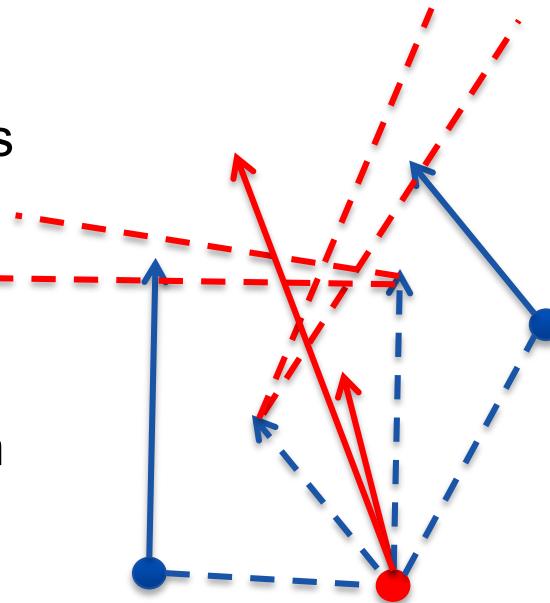
Velocity Obstacles (nonzero size)

- What velocities will result in a collision?
- All velocities in the red cone!



Velocity Obstacles (multiple obstacles)

- What velocities will result in a collision?
- All velocities in the red cones!
- Find best velocity vector outside red cones!



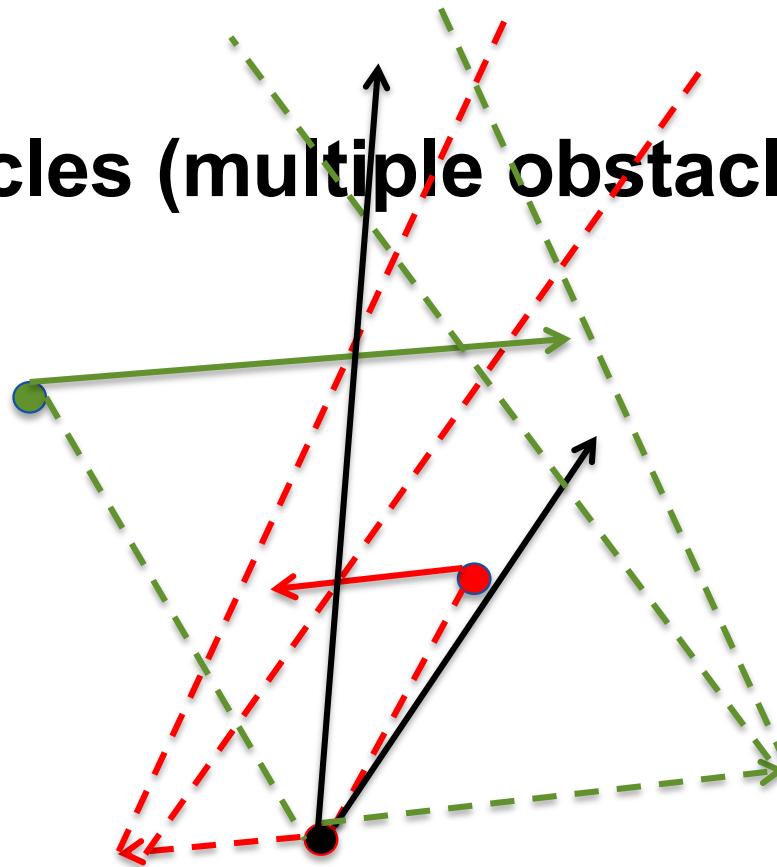
Note: this does not take time to collision into account...





Velocity Obstacles (multiple obstacles v2)

- If you want to pass green?
- Note: analysis assumes constant velocity...



Make passing kick to achieve
desired average velocity...



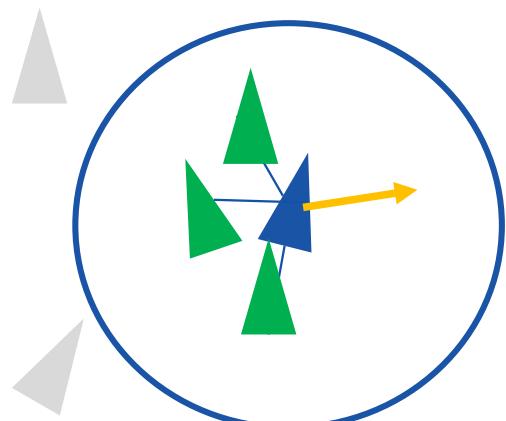


Reynolds Boids

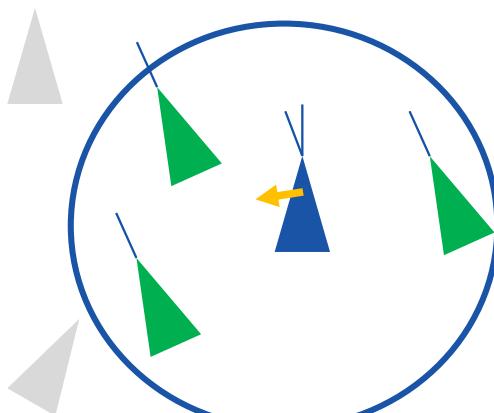


3 simple rules to create flocking behavior

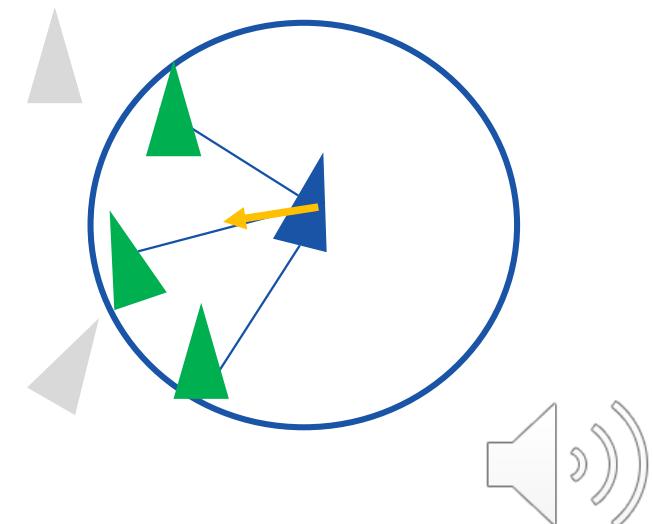
Separation



Alignment



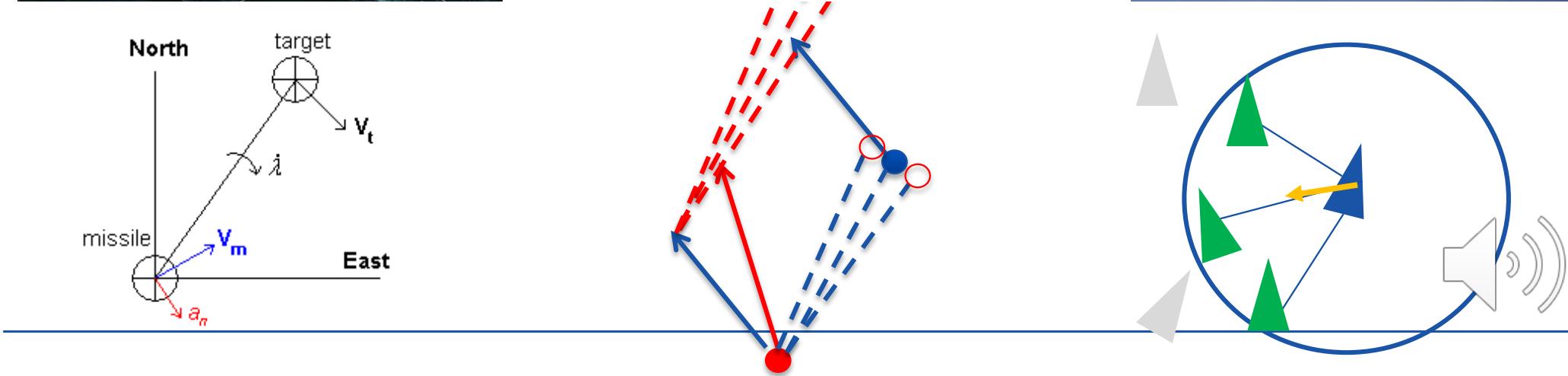
Cohesion



(nice videos on youtube)



Inspiration





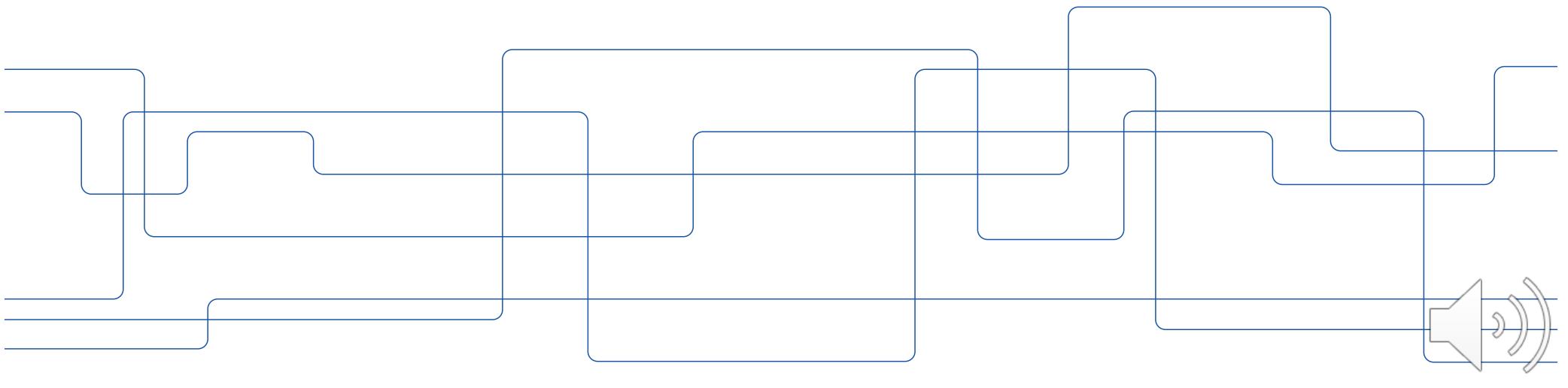
References

- Tan, R., & Kumar, M. (2013). Proportional navigation (PN) based tracking of ground targets by quadrotor UAVs. In *ASME 2013 Dynamic Systems and Control Conference*. American Society of Mechanical Engineers Digital Collection.
- Reynolds, C. W. (1987, August). Flocks, herds and schools: A distributed behavioral model. In *Proceedings of the 14th annual conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques*(pp. 25-34).
- Van den Berg, J., Lin, M., & Manocha, D. (2008, May). Reciprocal velocity obstacles for real-time multi-agent navigation. In *2008 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation* (pp. 1928-1935). IEEE.
- Snape, J., Van Den Berg, J., Guy, S. J., & Manocha, D. (2011). The hybrid reciprocal velocity obstacle. *IEEE Transactions on Robotics*, 27(4), 696-706.



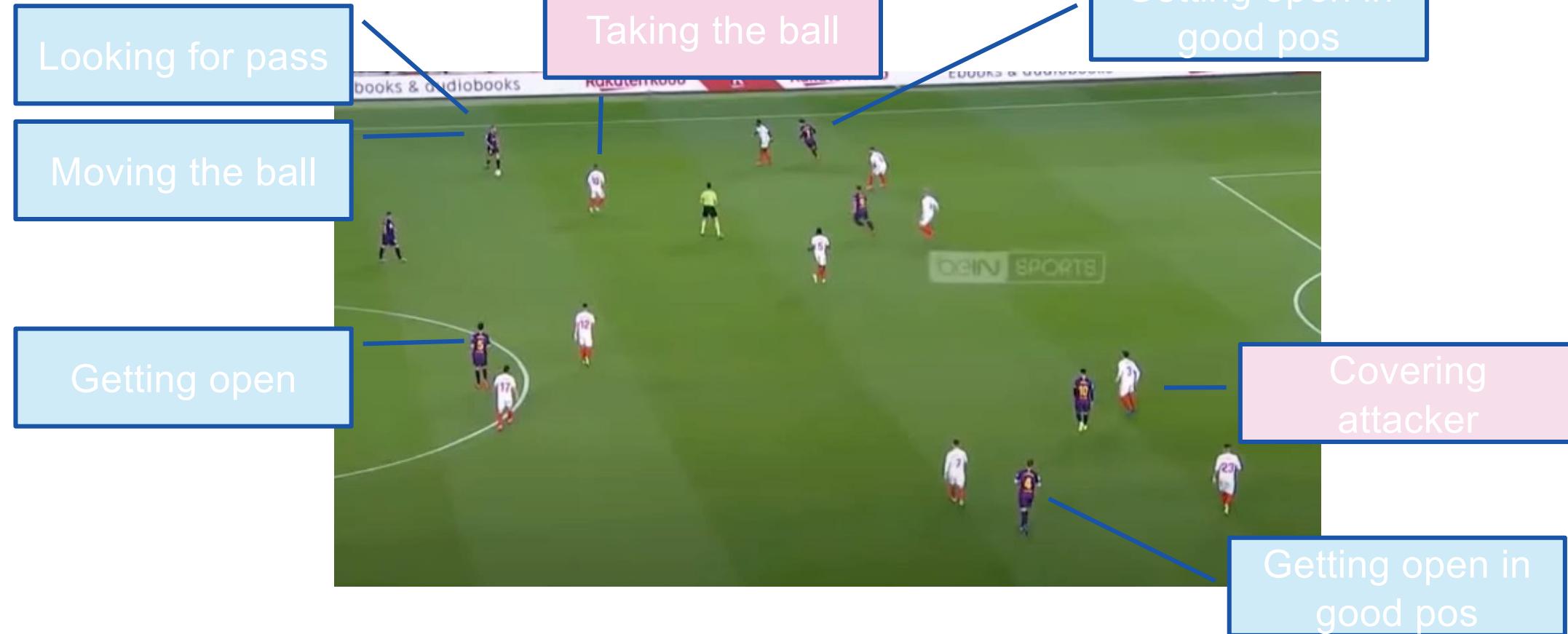


Structured switching between controllers/tasks

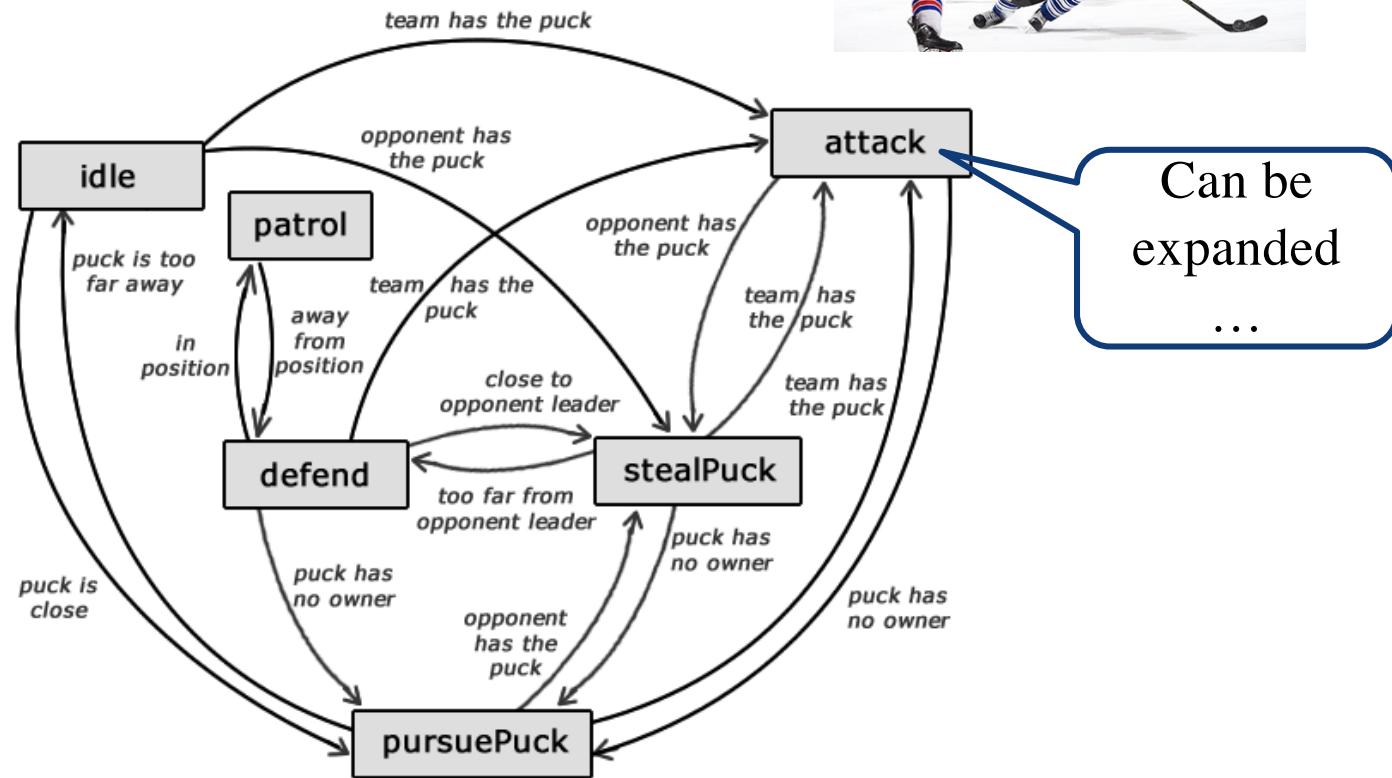




Many roles/tasks on a soccer field



Can you spot the Bug?





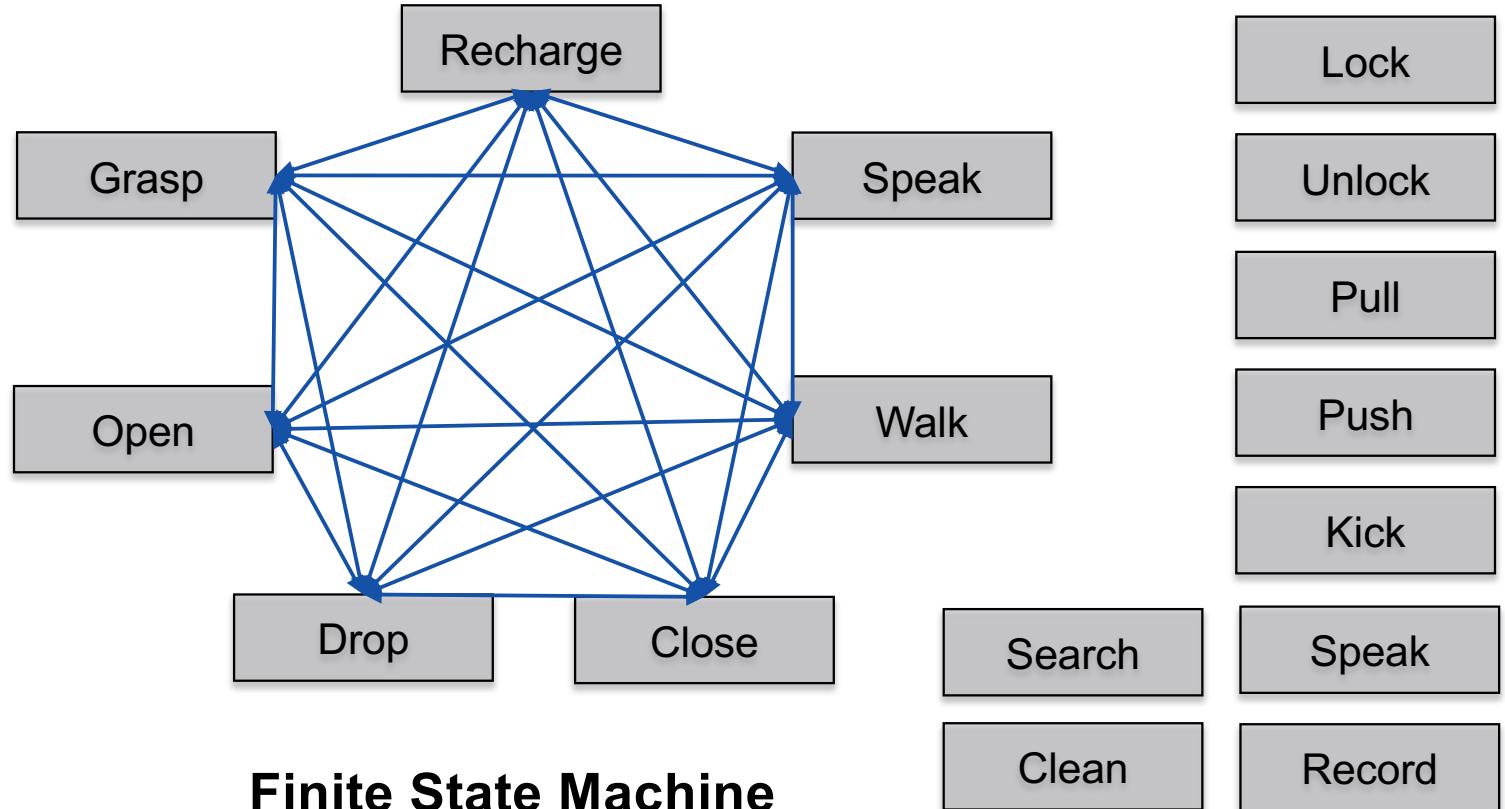
What to do next?



Wait	Drive
Pass	Shoot
Prep. pass	Prep. shot
Dribble	Chase ball
Cover opponent	Attack opponent
Cover goal	Get passable
...	Speak
Grasp	Drop
Run	Throw



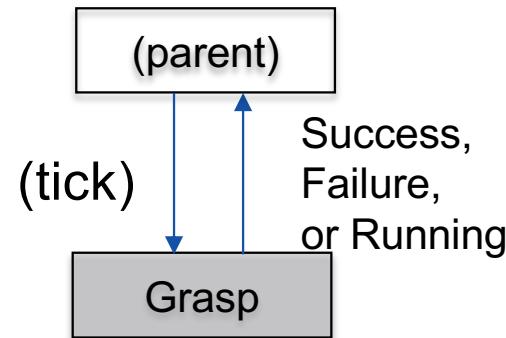
What to do next?



Each action needs to know “What to do next”...



What to do next?



Behavior Tree

Each action needs to know
“Did I Succeed or Fail?”

Ancestors decide “What do to next?”

Grasp	Recharge
Drop	Lock
Walk	Unlock
Open	Pull
Close	Push
Search	Kick
Clean	Speak
Speak	Record
Run	Theater

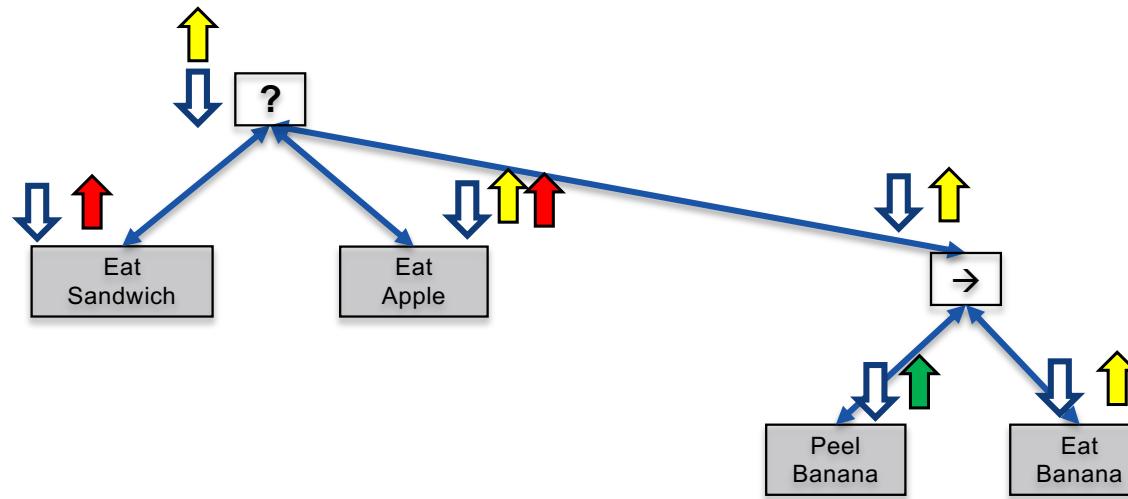
Two Fundamental Compositions of Actions

- **Fallback (?) (or)**
 - (Eat Sandwich ? Eat Apple)

IF Failure then Tick Next
else Return “same as child”

- **Sequence (→) (and)**
 - (Peel Banana → Eat Banana)

IF Success then Tick Next
else Return “same as child”



- Tick (going down)
- Success (up)
- Running (up)
- Failure (up)



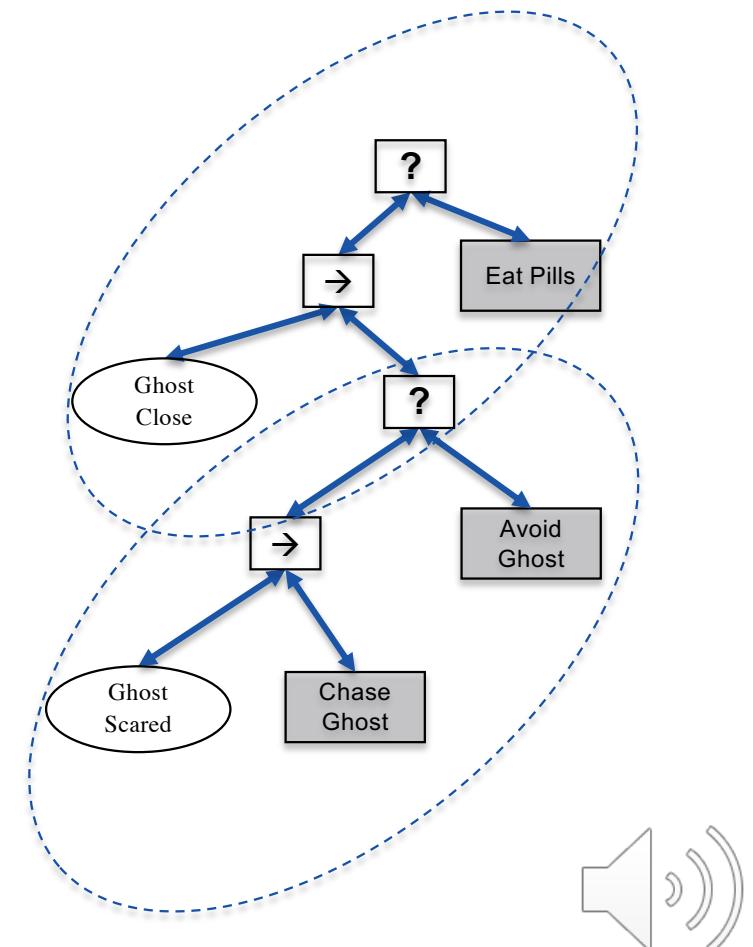
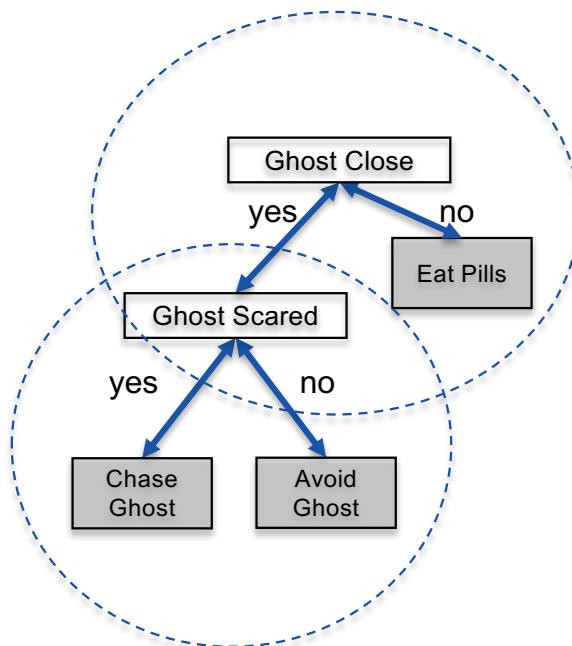
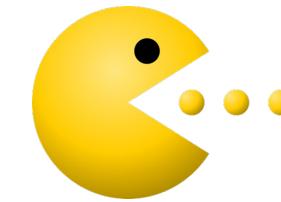
Using Decision Tree design

- Behavior Trees (BTs) **Generalize** Decision Trees (DT)
 - every DT can be written in the form of a BT
- If a DT design is appropriate - We can easily transfer it into a BT
- But, since DTs do not allow return status from Actions/Subtrees we assume that **all “leaves” of the DT always return “Running”**
- Why not just use a DT?
 - Lack of return status reduces modularity
 - A DT design might be used as a sub-tree of a larger BT, using other design principles (such as backward chaining)
- Let's see some examples...



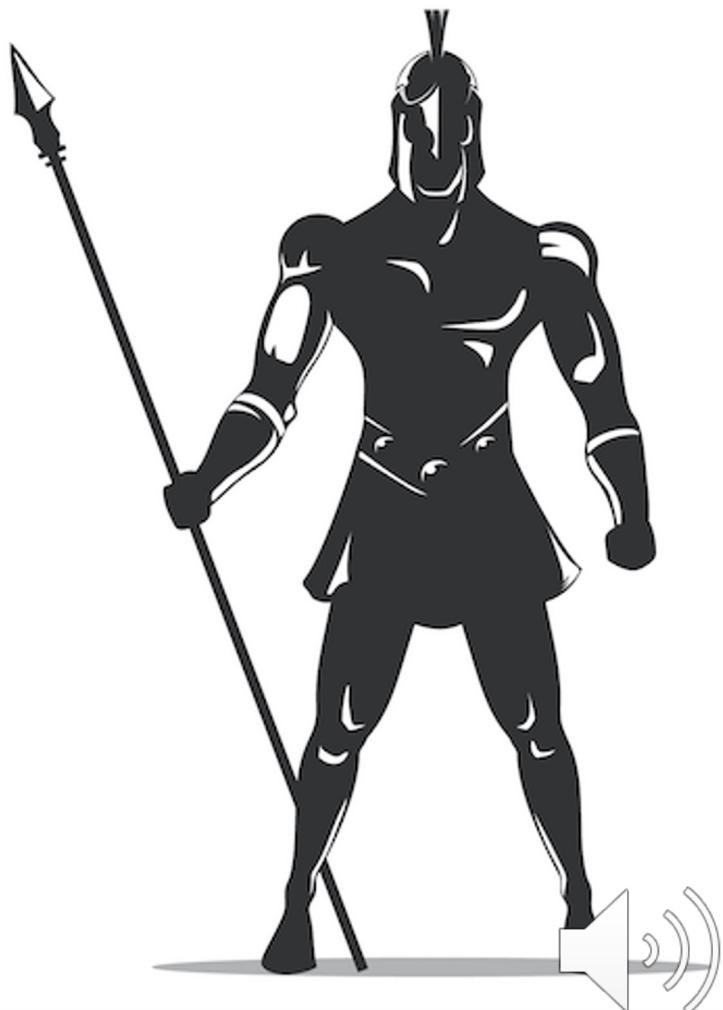
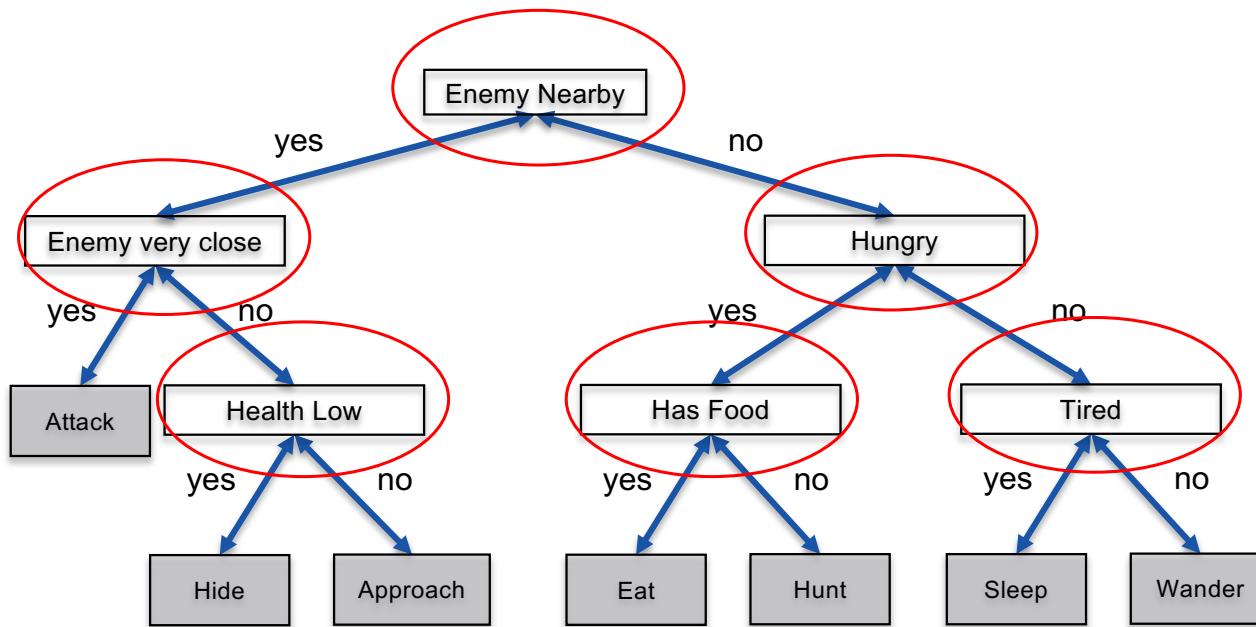


Packman DT design



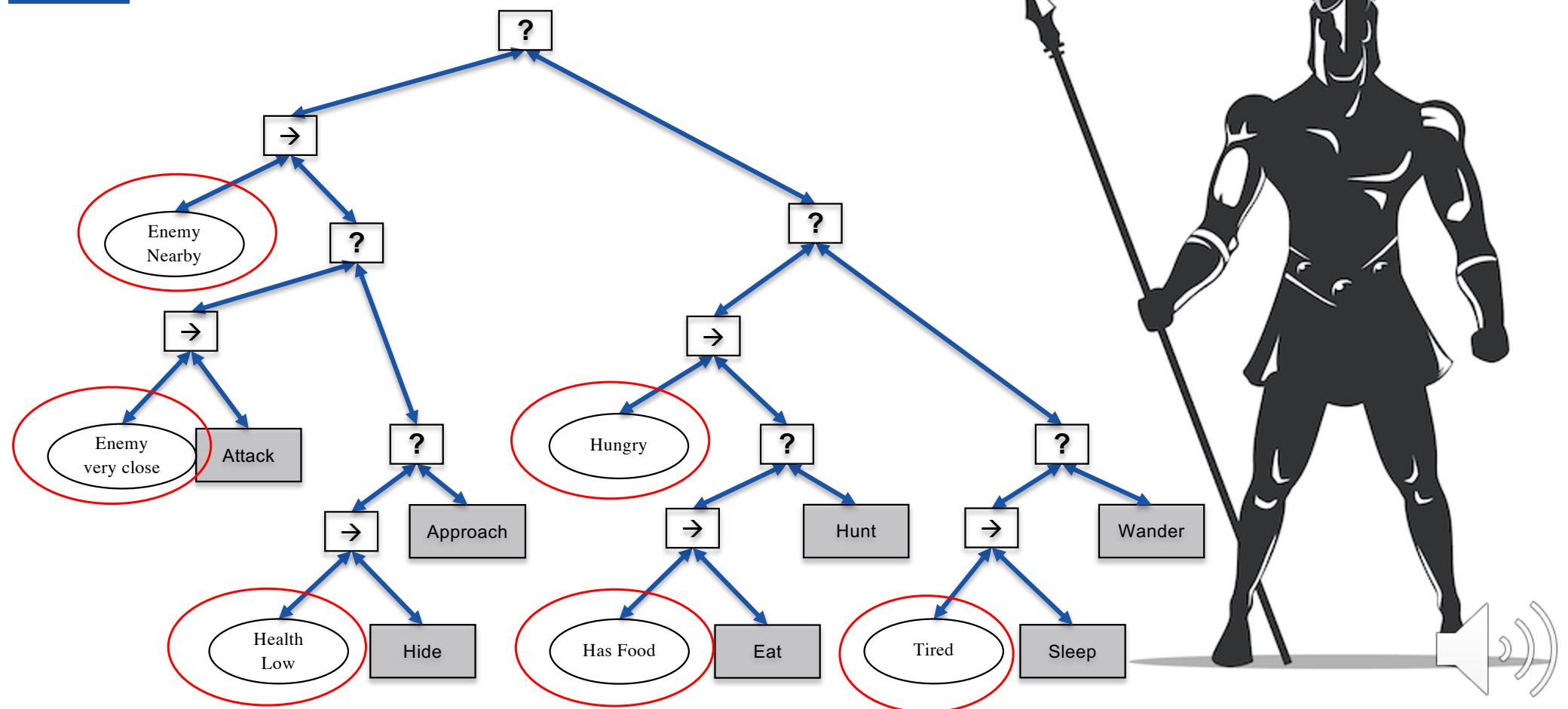


Warrior DT design



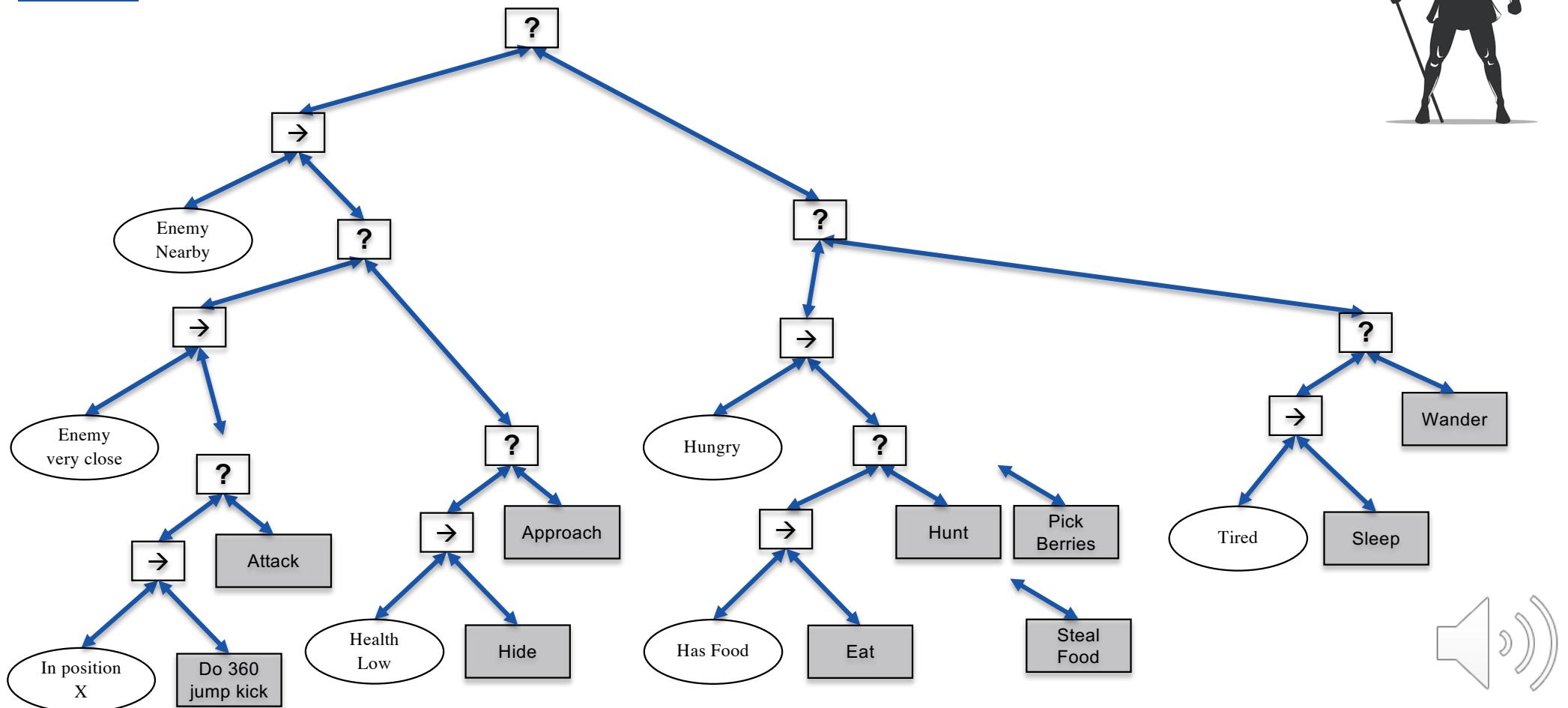


Warrior DT design of BT





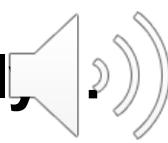
Warrior DT design of BT





What is Backward Chaining?

- Solving an AI Planning Problem by working **backwards from the goal**
- Example:
 - Goal: *Leave the room*
 - To leave I need to **pass through the door**
 - To pass the door I need to **open the door**
 - To open the door I need to **grasp the handle**
 - To grasp the handle I need to **extend my arm**
 - **Plan:**
 - > *Extend arm*
 - > *Grasp handle*
 - > *Open door*
 - > *Pass through the door*

BTs can do this reactively 



More details on YouTube if you want...

A screenshot of a YouTube video player. The video title is "Backward Chained Behavior Trees" by Petter Ögren. The video thumbnail shows a complex, branching behavior tree structure. The video progress bar indicates it is at 0:03 / 19:22. Below the video player, the caption reads "How to create Behavior Trees using Backward Chaining (BT intro part 2)". The video has 4,403 views and was uploaded on Oct 28, 2019. It includes standard YouTube interaction buttons for likes, dislikes, share, and save.



Assignment 3 summary

- P1: Multi agent collision avoidance
- P2: Multi agent car/drone-soccer

Module 3 (4 weeks, 100h of work)

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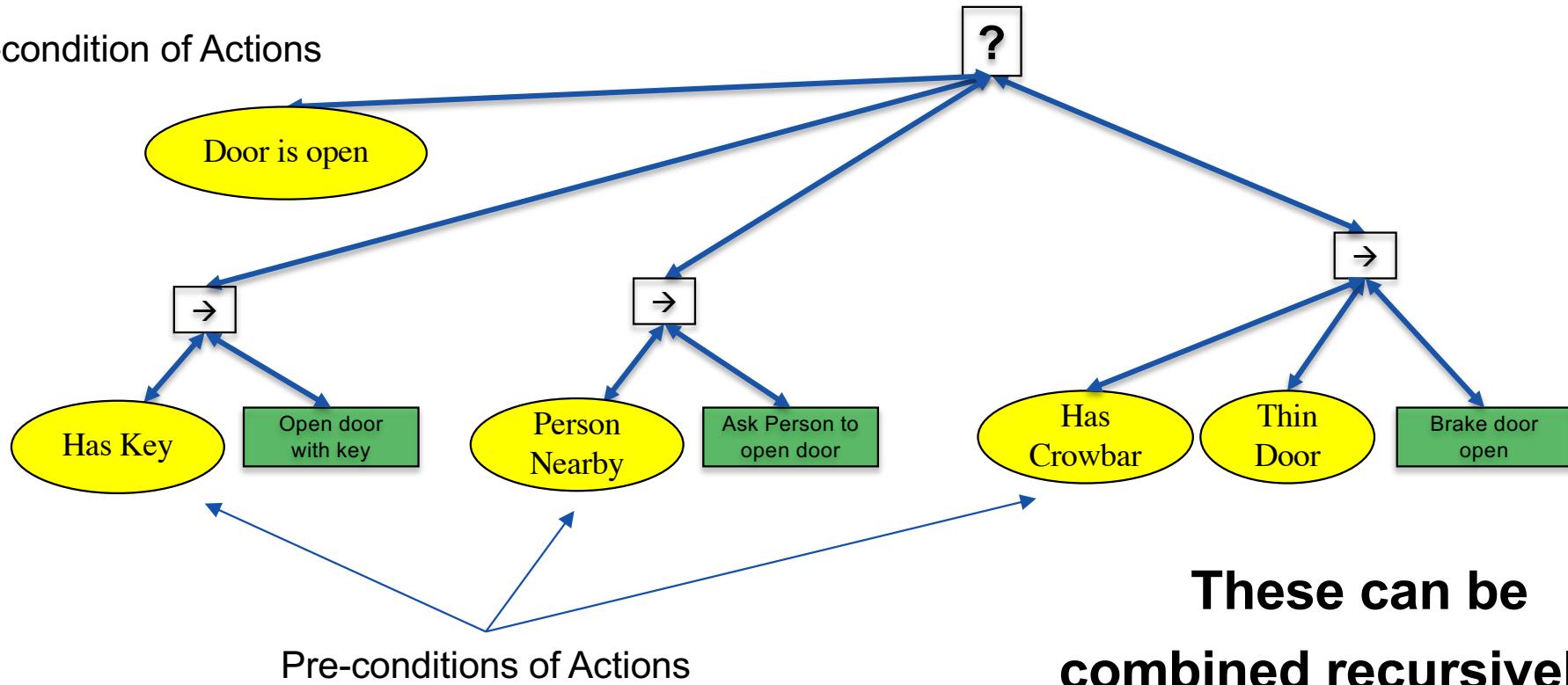
w17 Mon 2023-04-24 13:00 - 15:00 in U21

Results of
Pre-Final
Tournament

Results of
Final
Tournament

A BT that achieves a single goal (using feedback)

Post-condition of Actions

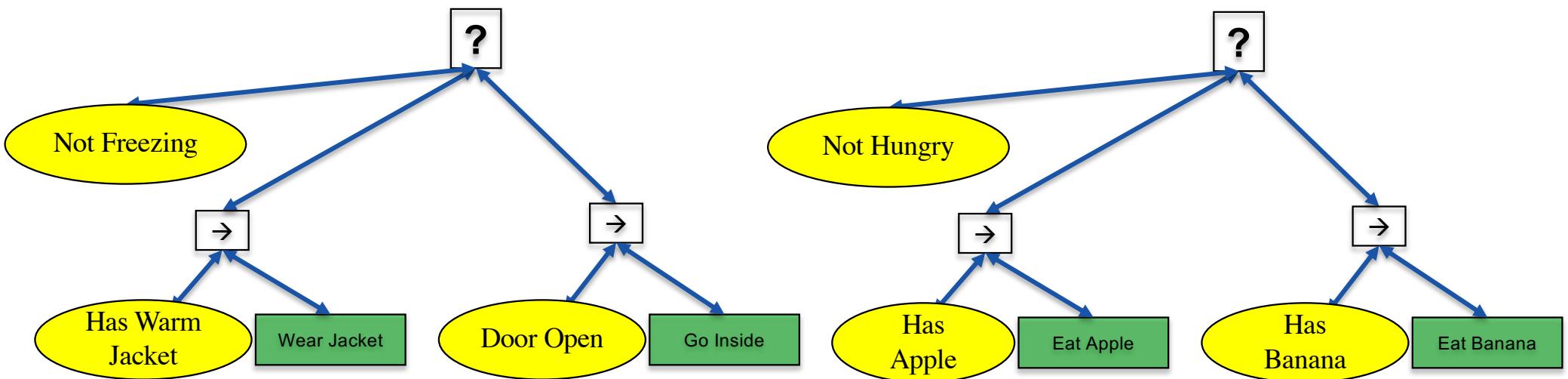


These can be
combined recursively...





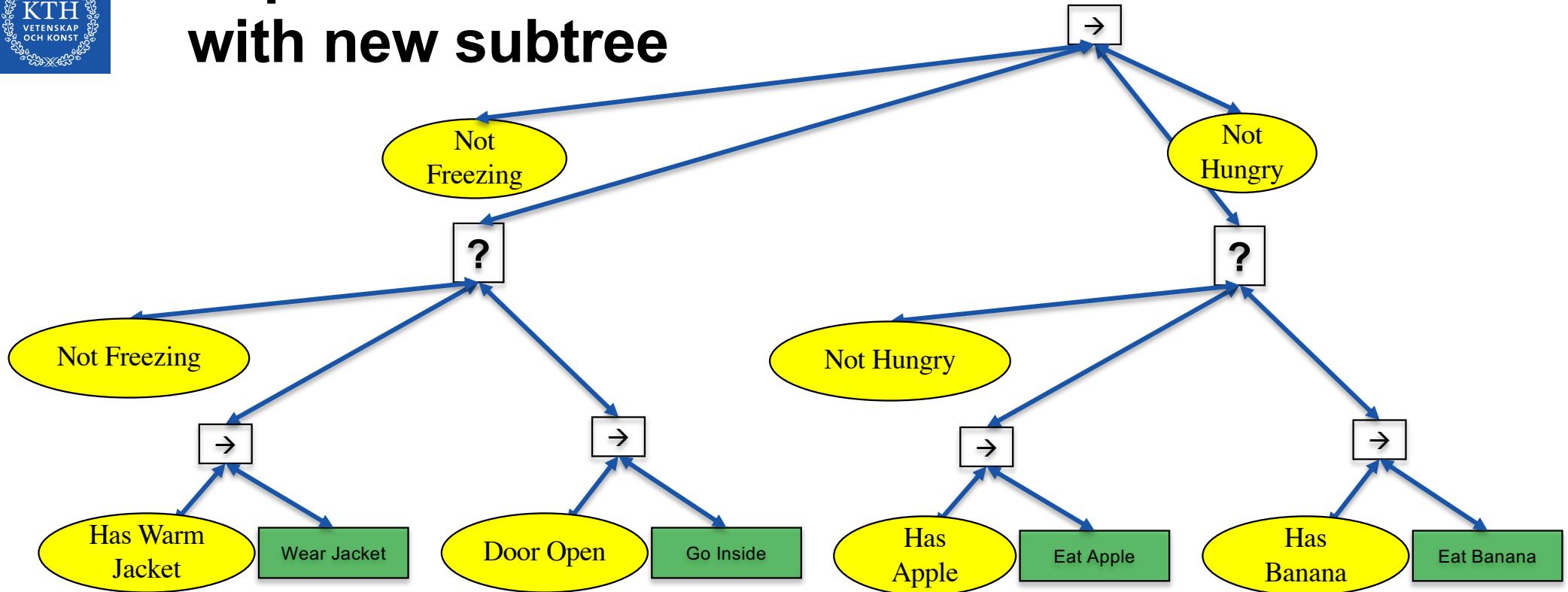
Backward chaining: starting with 2 goal conditions



Find BTs that achieve each



Replace condition with new subtree

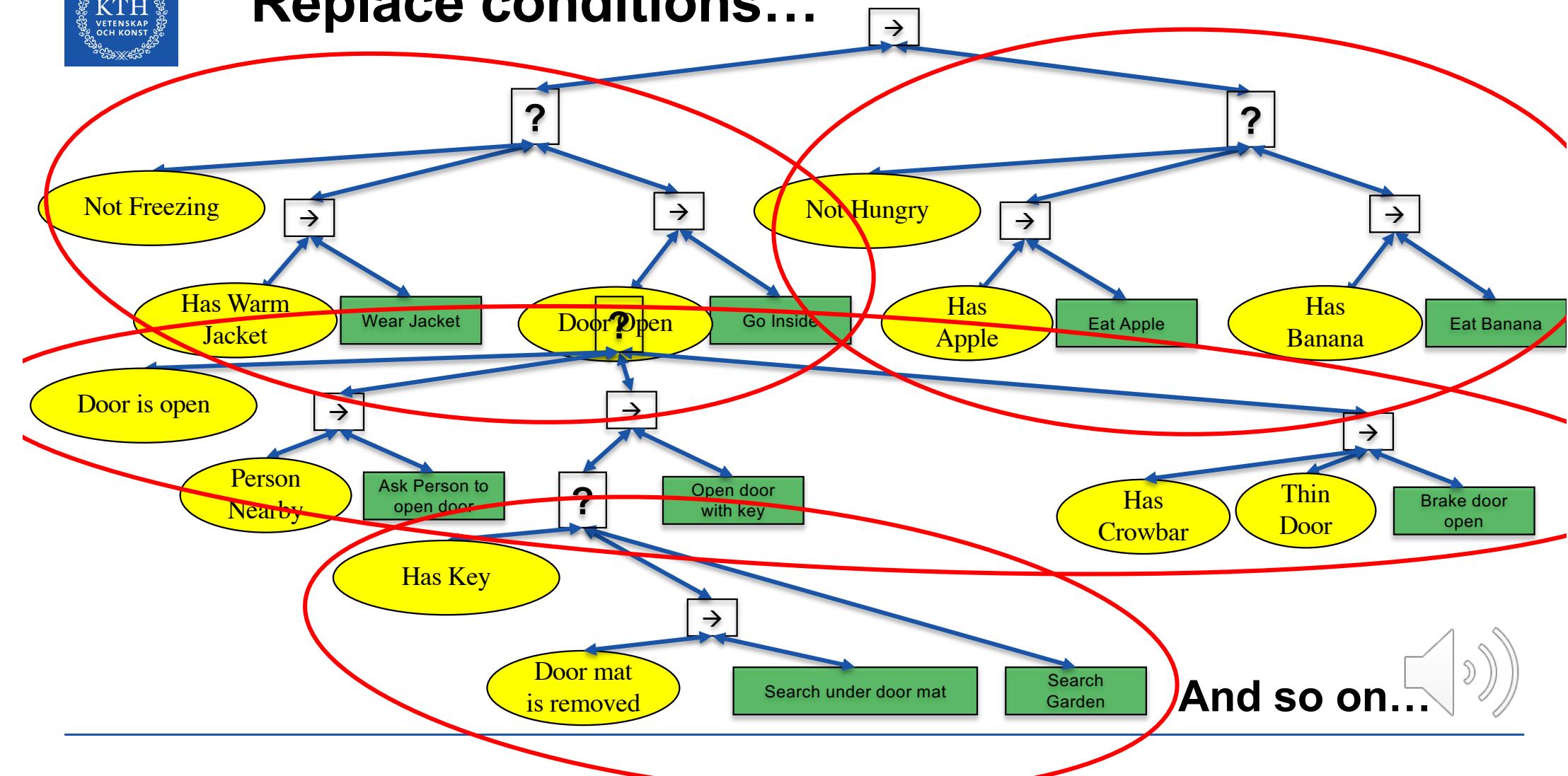


Iterate this...



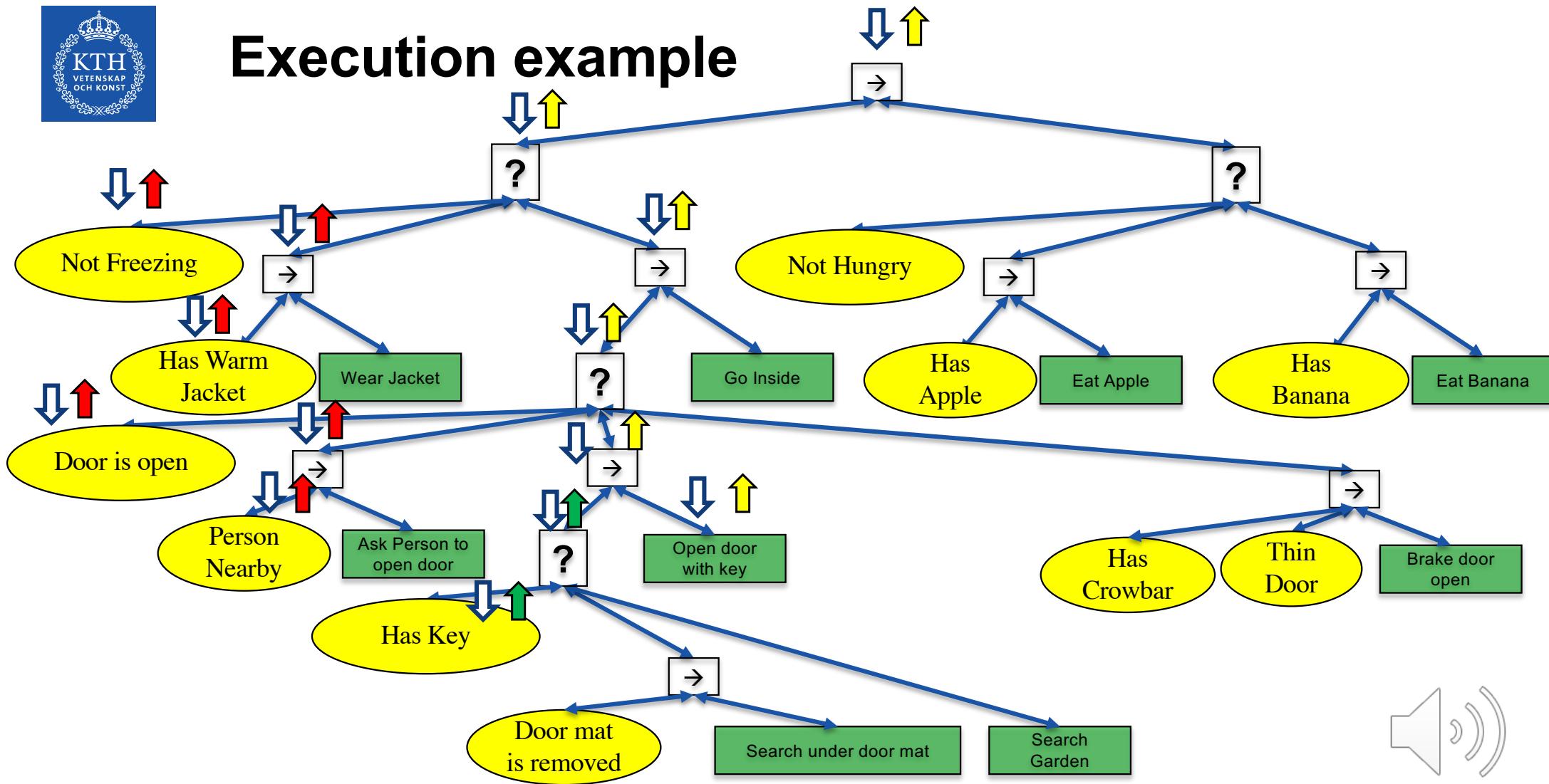


Replace conditions...



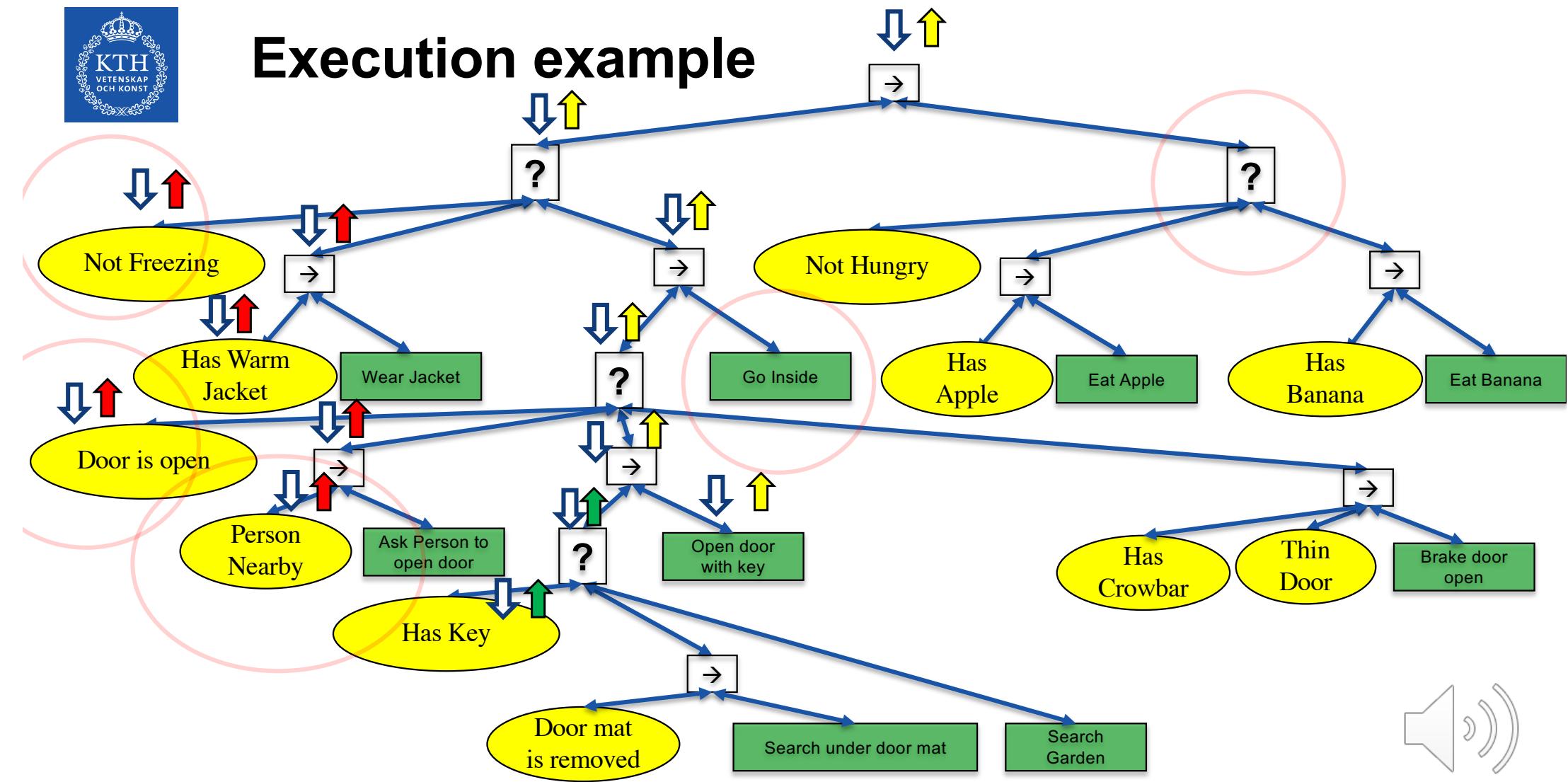


Execution example





Execution example





Key idea: Replace conditions with BT that achieve them!

