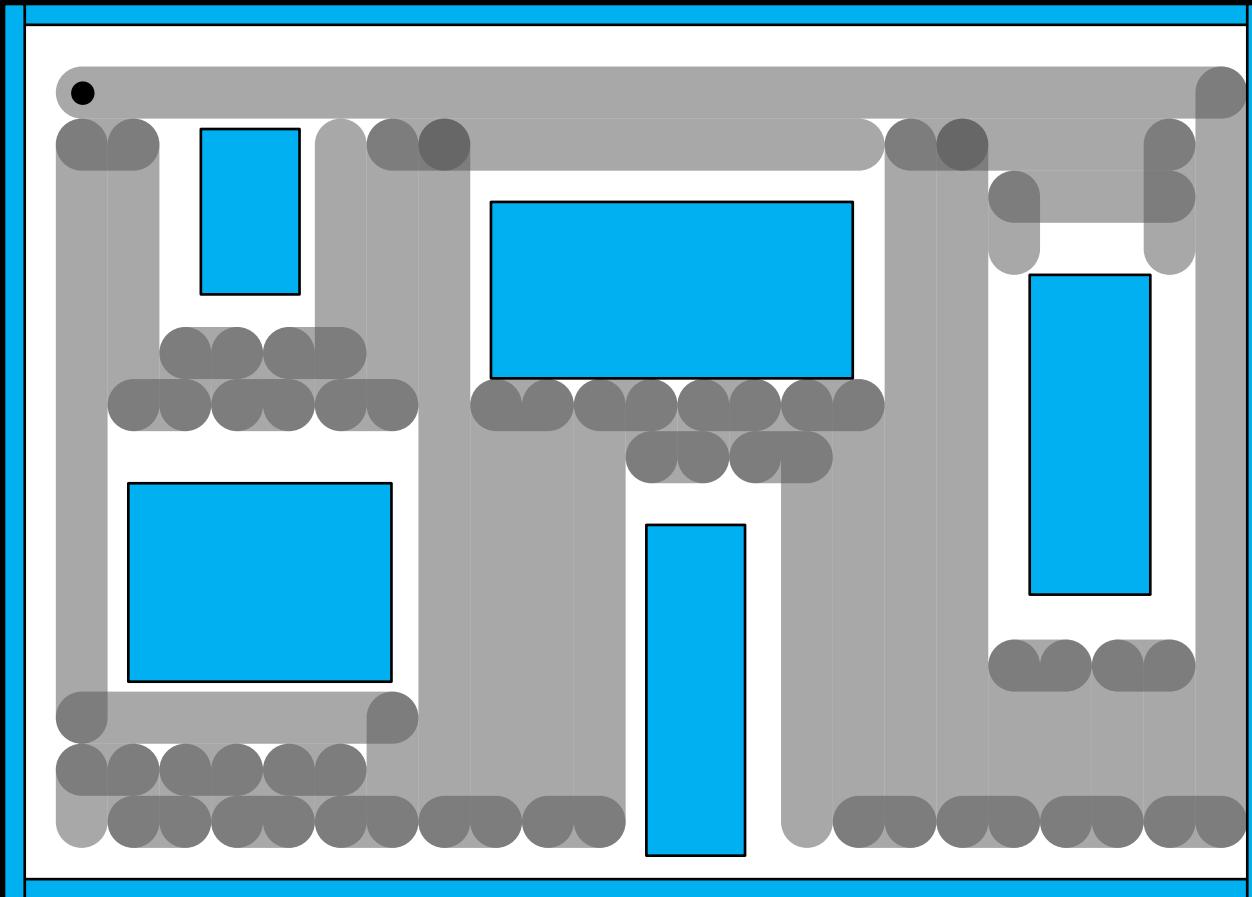


Improving Coverage

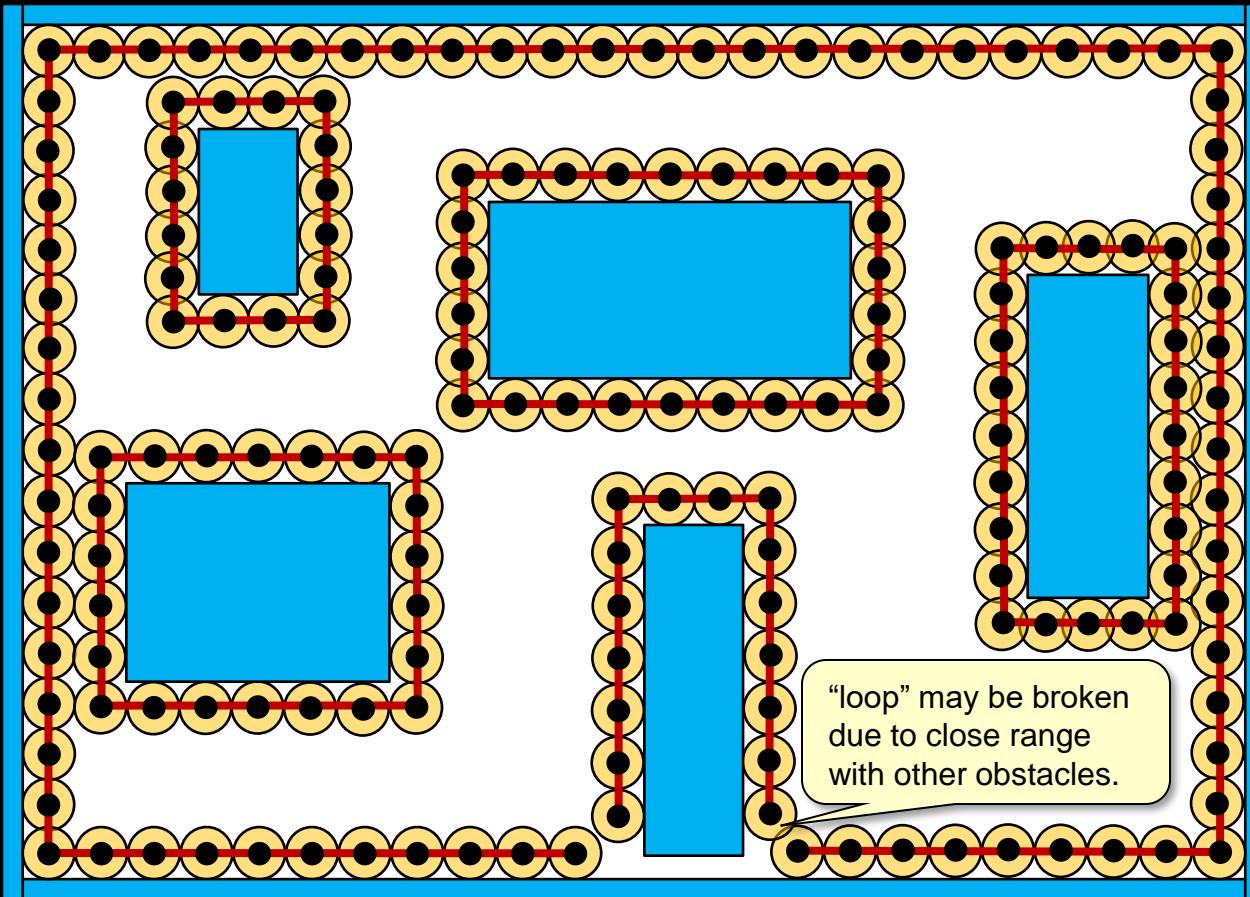
Spanning Tree Coverage

- Recall that spanning tree coverage left areas untouched around the obstacles and border:



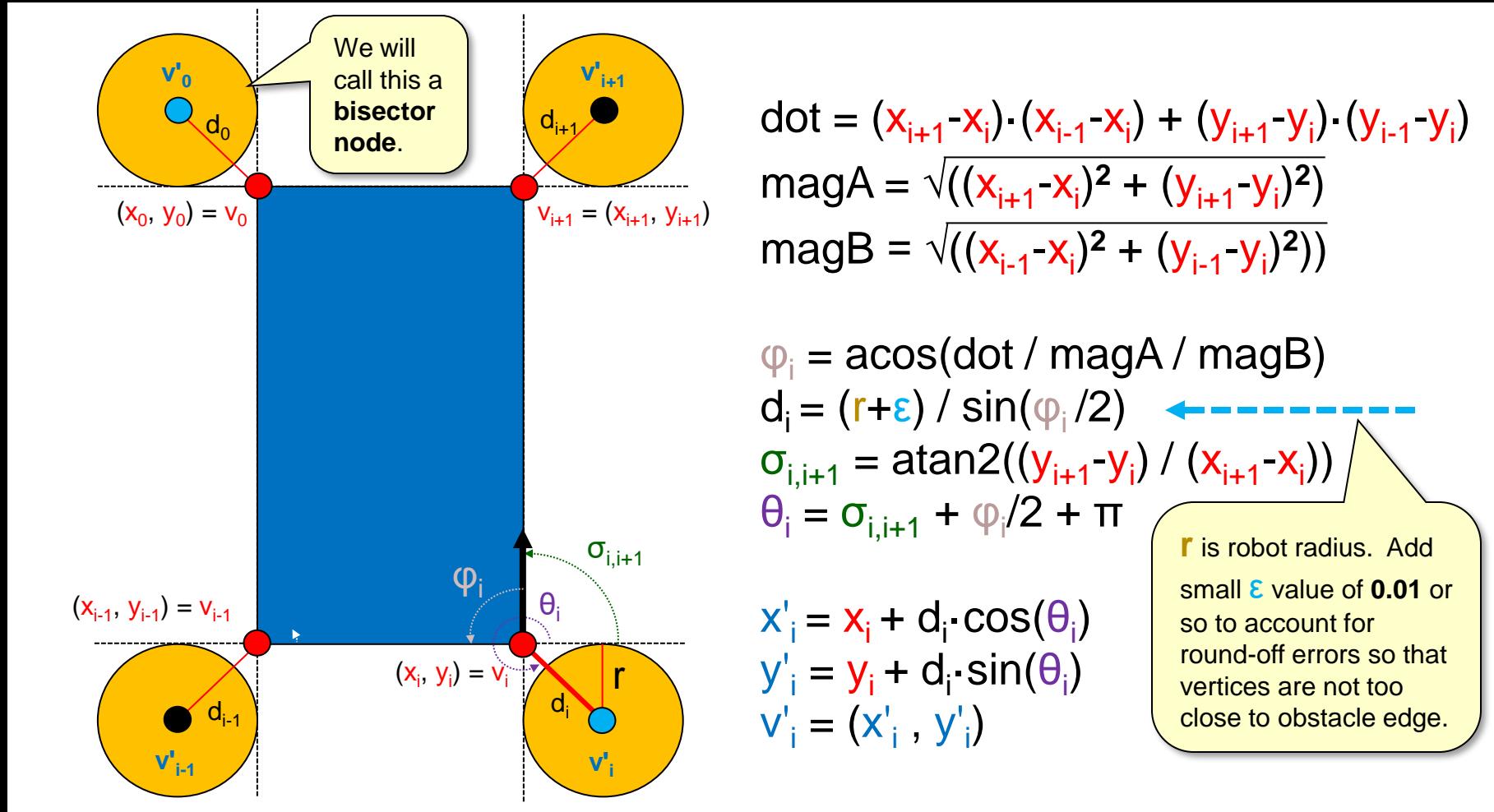
Border/Obstacle Coverage

- How do we get better coverage around the obstacles?
- Place additional graph “loops” around the obstacles:



Bisector Vertices

- Add graph nodes around obstacles by considering the robot radius and the bisectors of pairs of adjacent obstacle edges:



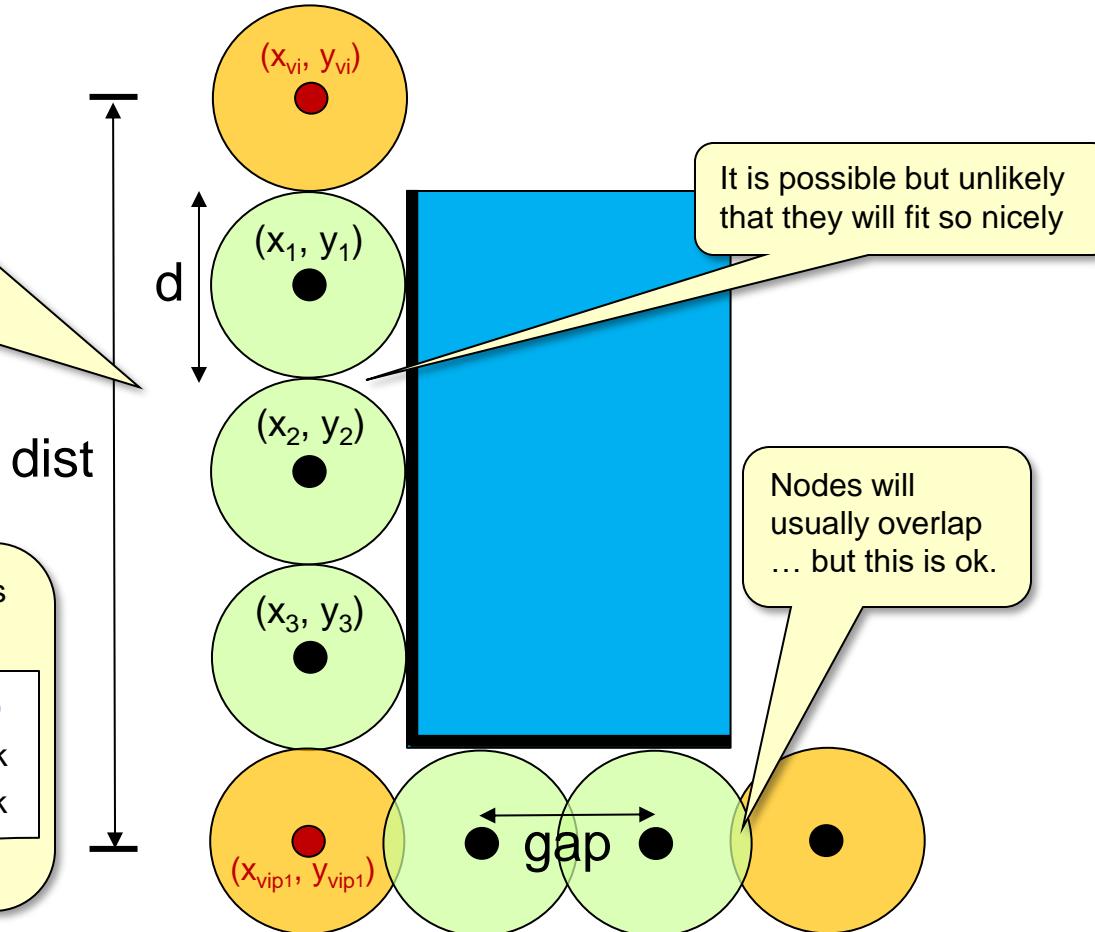
Creating the Graph Nodes

- For each edge of the obstacle, add nodes along each edge from its two endpoints.

Number of nodes to add in between the bisector nodes for an edge is
nCount = ceil[dist/d - 1]
with a gap of
gap = dist / (nCount + 1)
between each adjacent node.

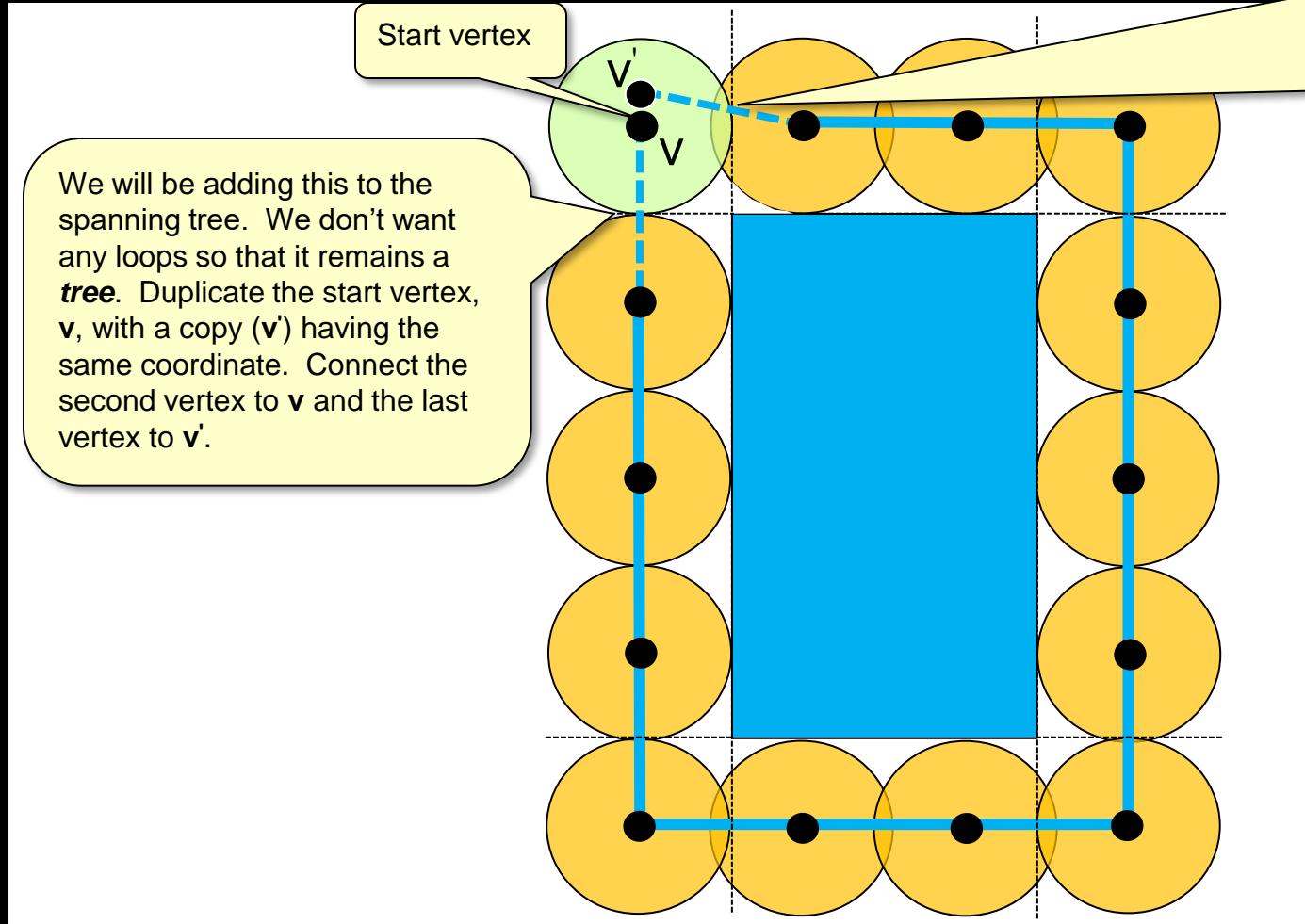
Location (X_k, Y_k) of each node is computed as follows:

```
FOR k FROM 1 to nCount DO
   $X_k = x_{vi} + (x_{vip1}-x_{vi}) * gap/dist * k$ 
   $Y_k = y_{vi} + (y_{vip1}-y_{vi}) * gap/dist * k$ 
```



Connecting the Nodes

- Connect adjacent nodes along each edge:



Assuming a counter-clockwise travel around the obstacle, this edge is needed so that we clean fully around the obstacle, otherwise the white area will not be covered.

Iterating Through Node Loop

- When looking for invalid nodes, we need to iterate through the Node “loop”:

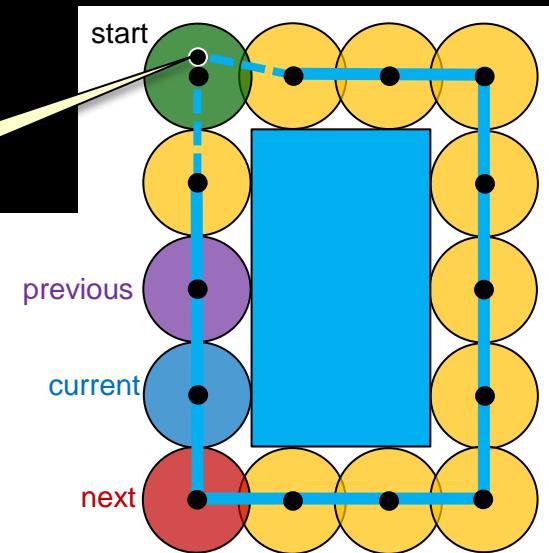
```
start = the starting node of the loop  
  
bad = an empty list  
previous = NULL  
current = start  
next = node at other end of start's first and only edge  
  
WHILE (previous is NULL) or (current does not have the same coordinates as start) THEN {
```

This happens only first time in loop.

```
    IF current is invalid THEN  
        add current to bad  
    previous = current  
    current = next  
    next = node at other end of next's first edge  
    IF (next == previous) AND (there is at least one more edge connected to current) THEN  
        next = node at other end of current's 2nd edge  
    }  
    IF current is invalid THEN  
        add current to bad
```

This handles the very last **current** node in case it is invalid.

This happens when **current** is here

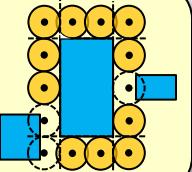


previous

current

next

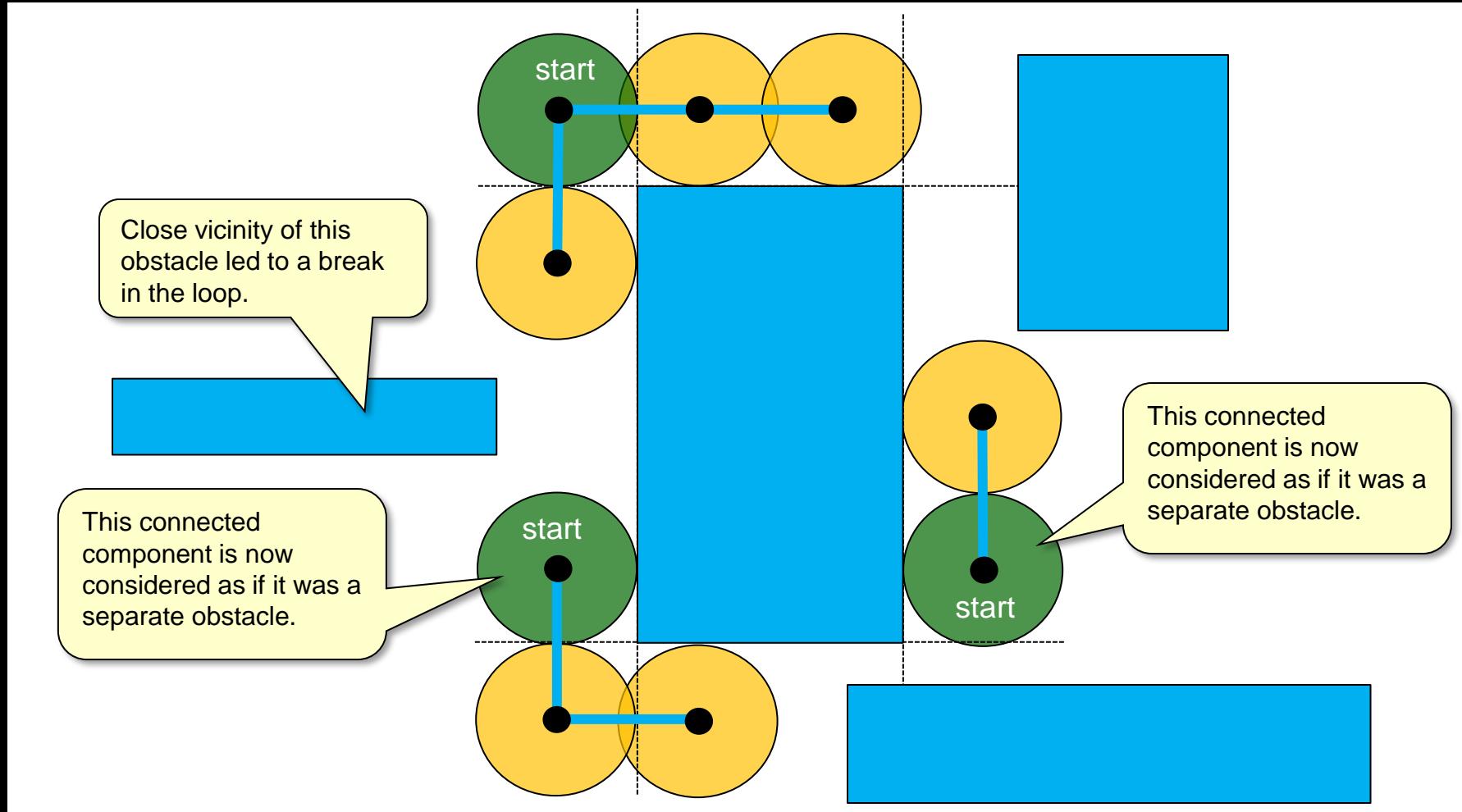
Invalid notes are ones that intersect another obstacle:



This is needed in case the next edge is not the first one in **next** node's list. This will happen later when we are disconnecting the duplicate start vertex (slide 9).

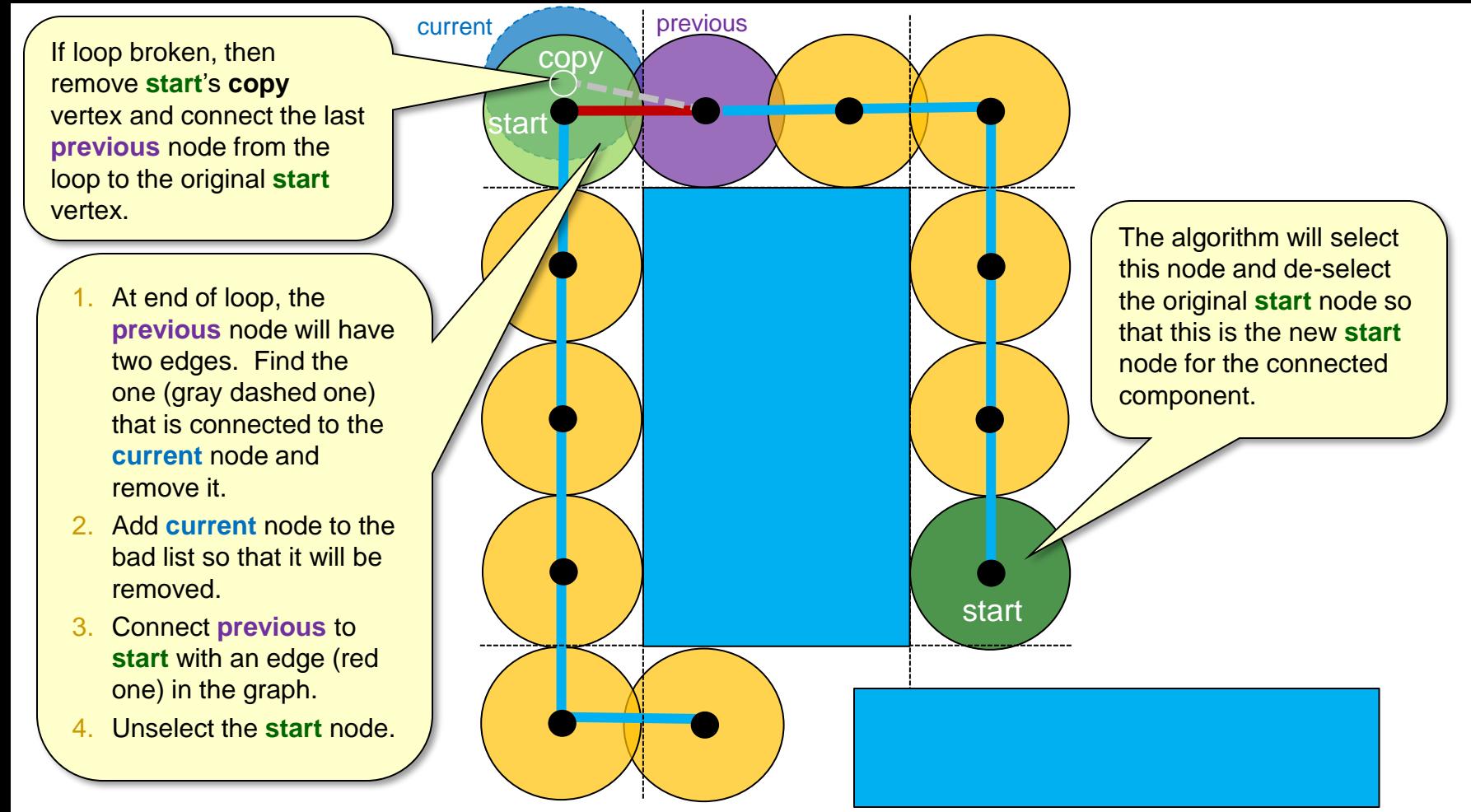
Handling “Really” Broken Loops

- If loop gets broken into multiple components, we must determine the **start** of each connected component:



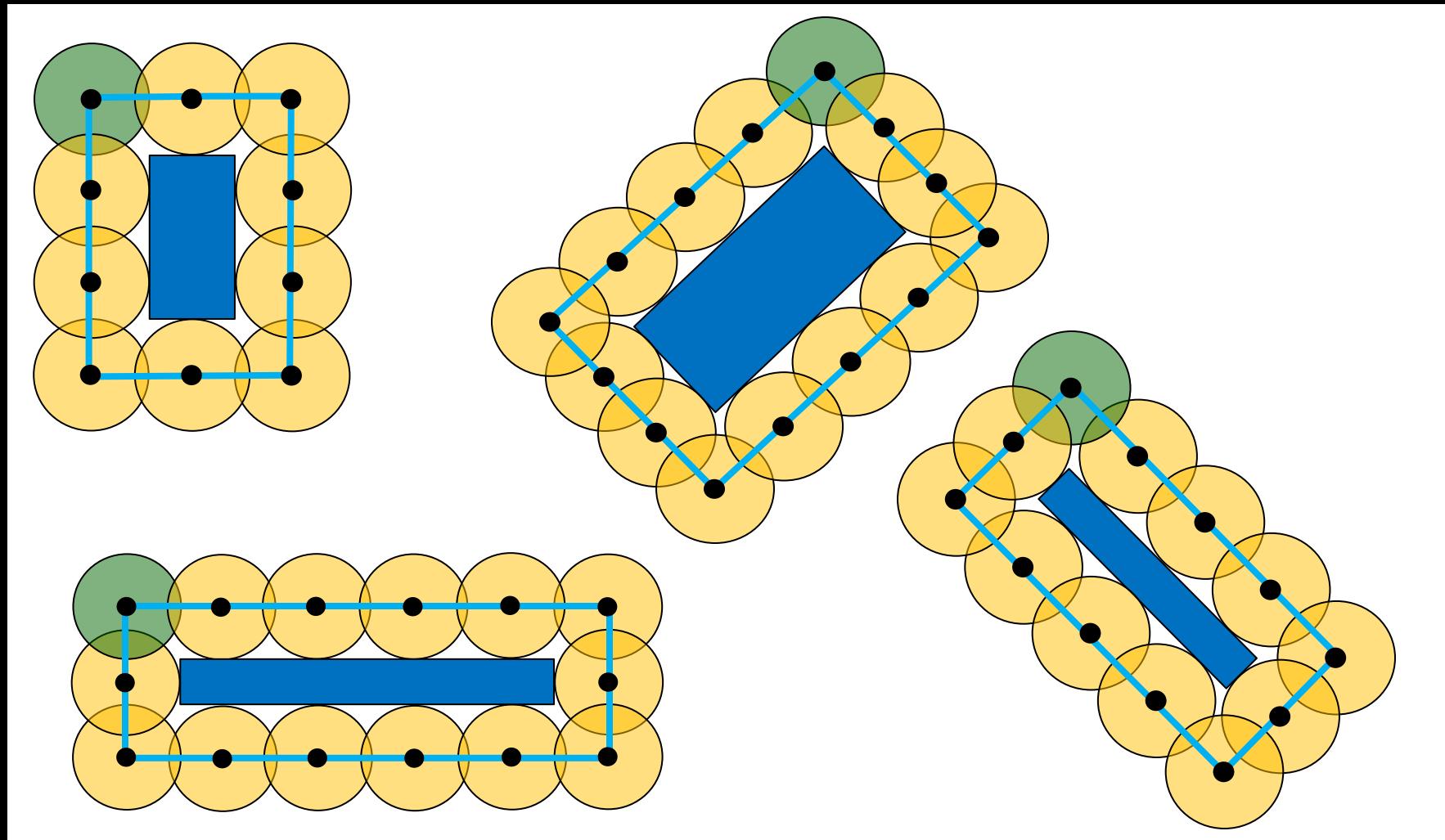
Handling Broken Loops

- If loop gets broken at all, it is still a singly-connected component and there is no special case on the first vertex:



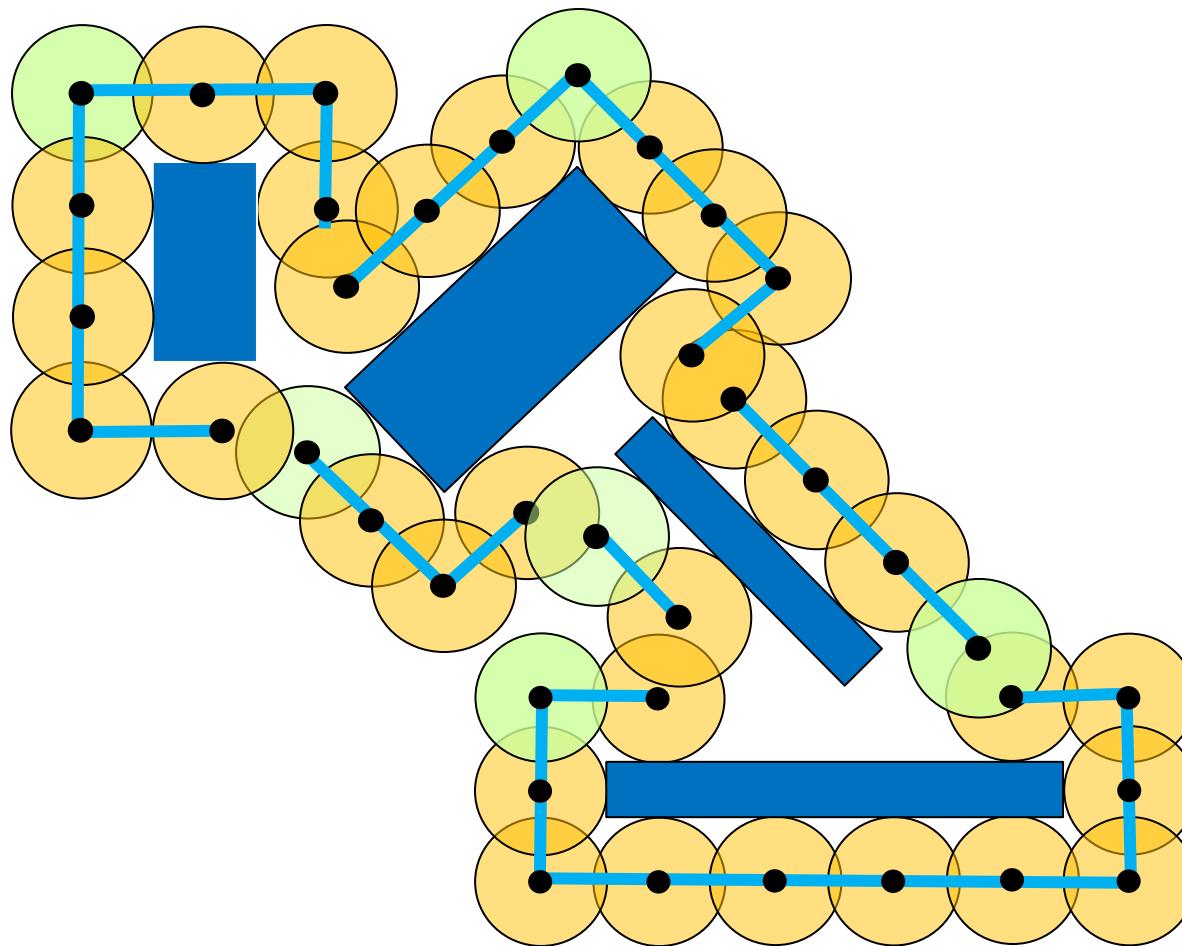
Obstacle-Coverage Vertices

- Do each connected-component separately



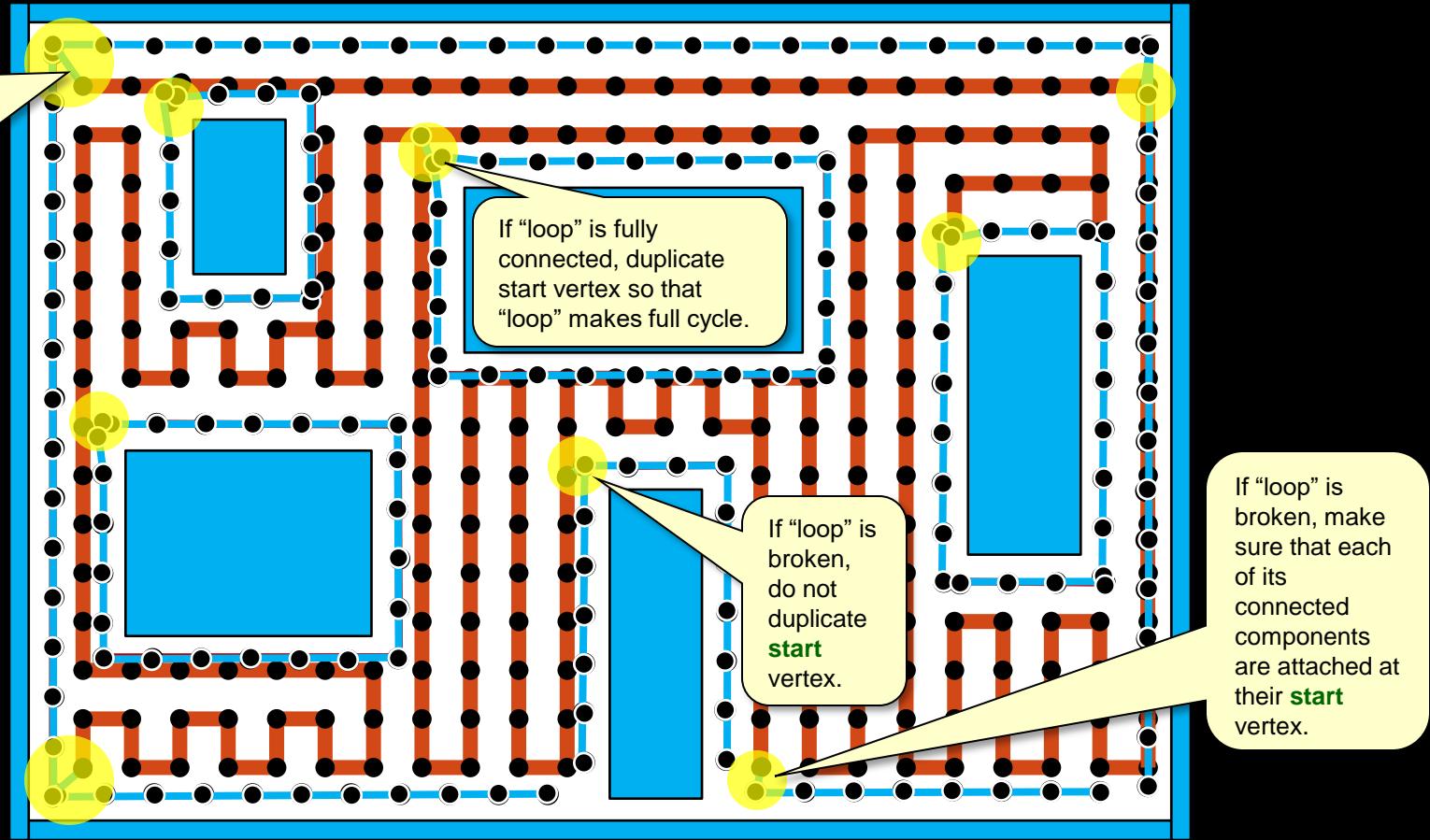
Connected Components

- Eliminate invalid vertices that intersect other obstacles ... resulting in connected components:



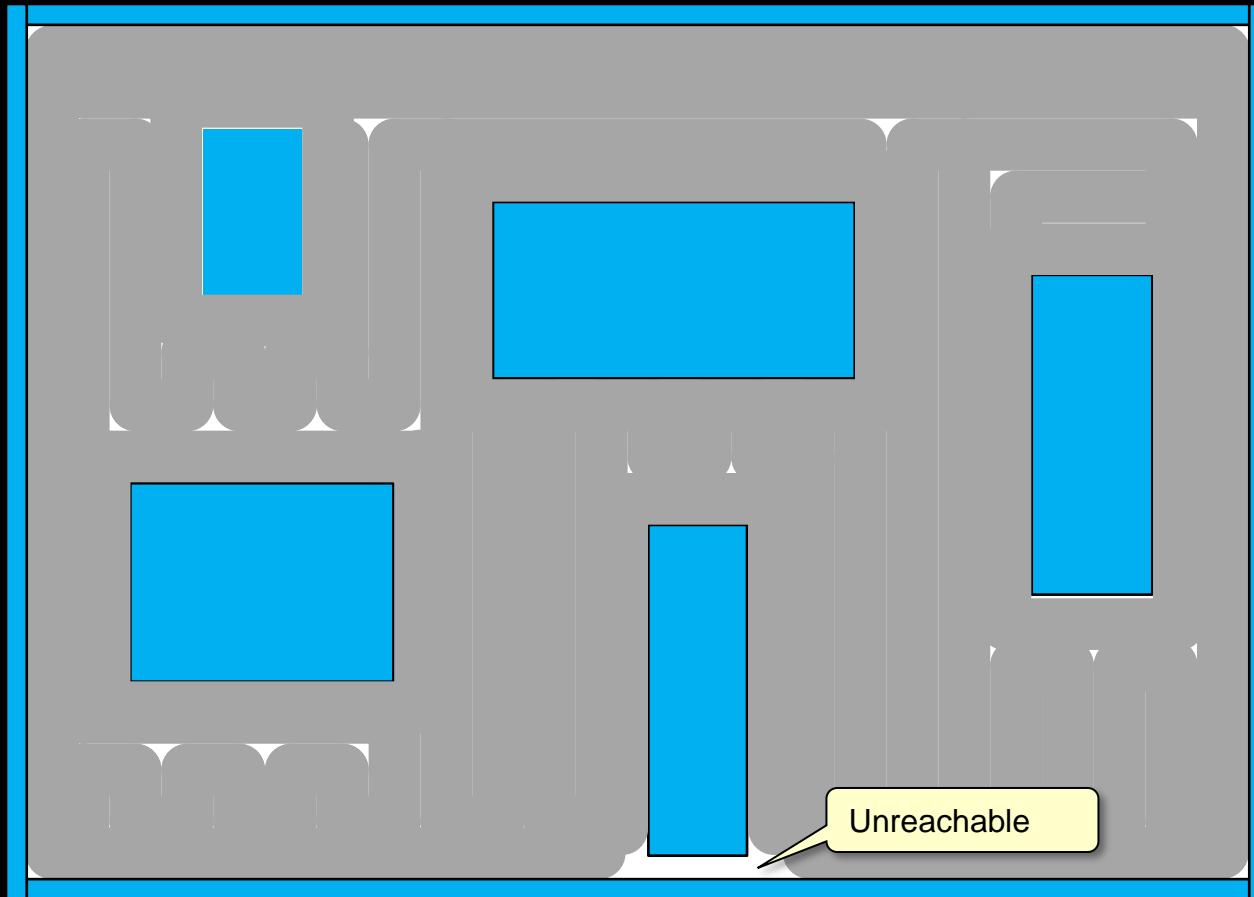
Merged Spanning Tree

- Attach obstacle and border “loops” to spanning tree
 - Result is still a tree since each obstacle added only branches:



Final Area Coverage

- Environment is reasonably well-covered in the end:



Start the
Lab ...