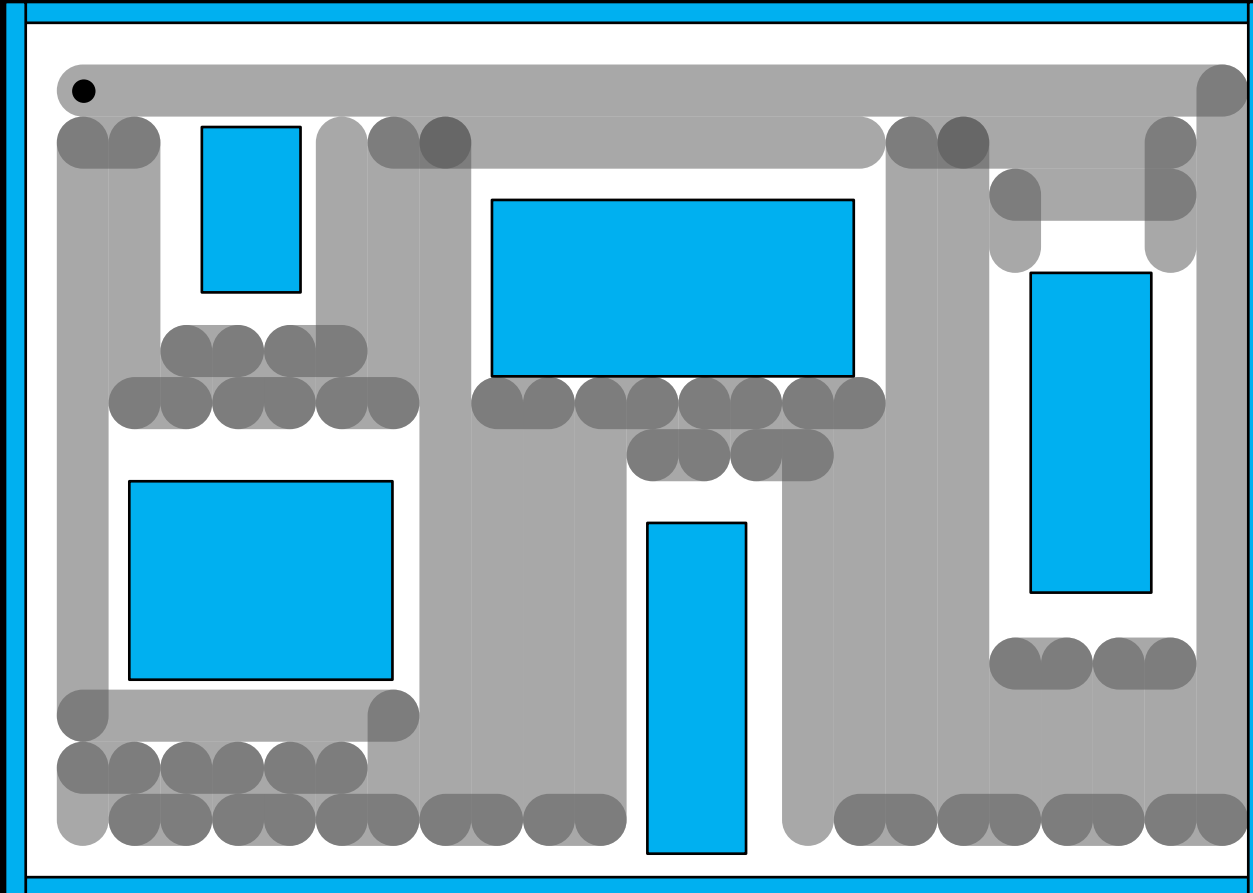


Improving Coverage

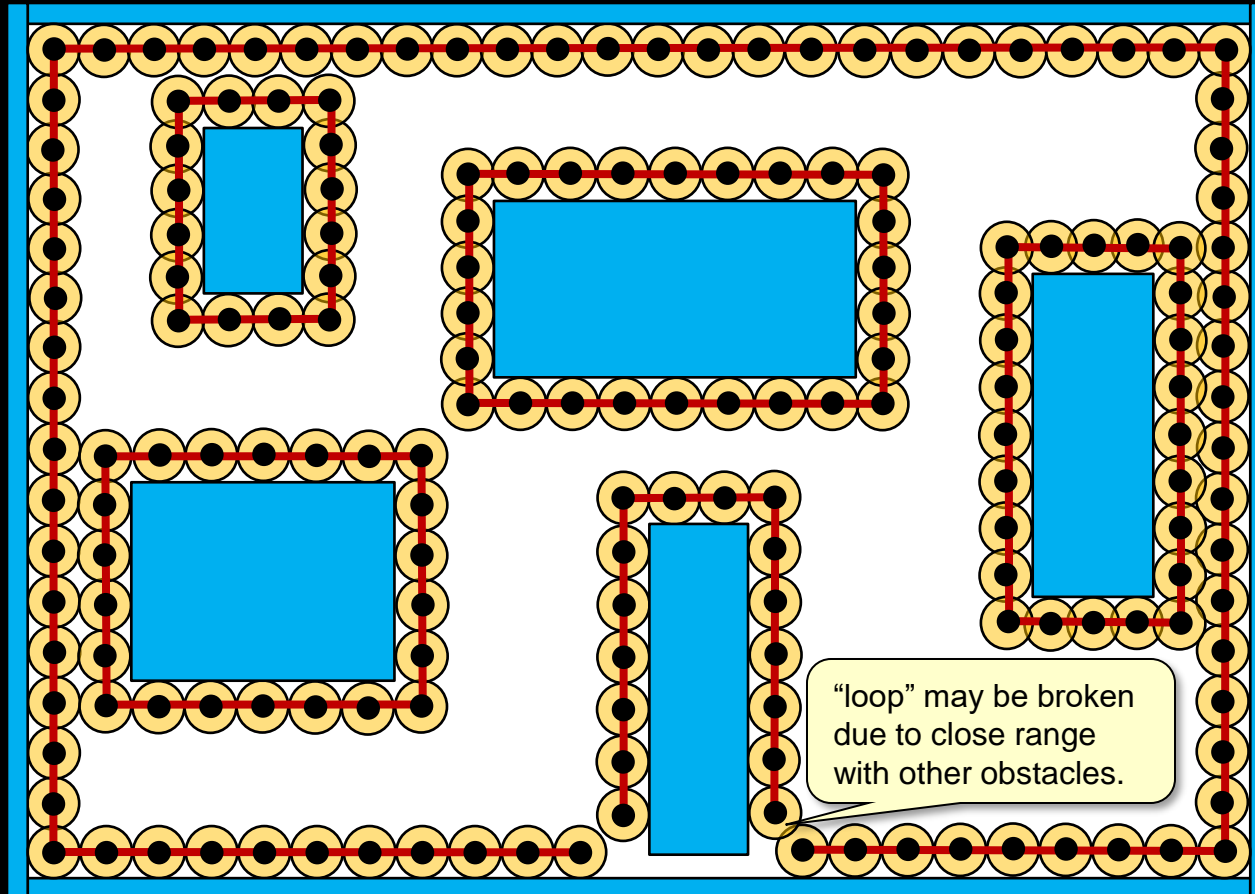
Spanning Tree Coverage

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



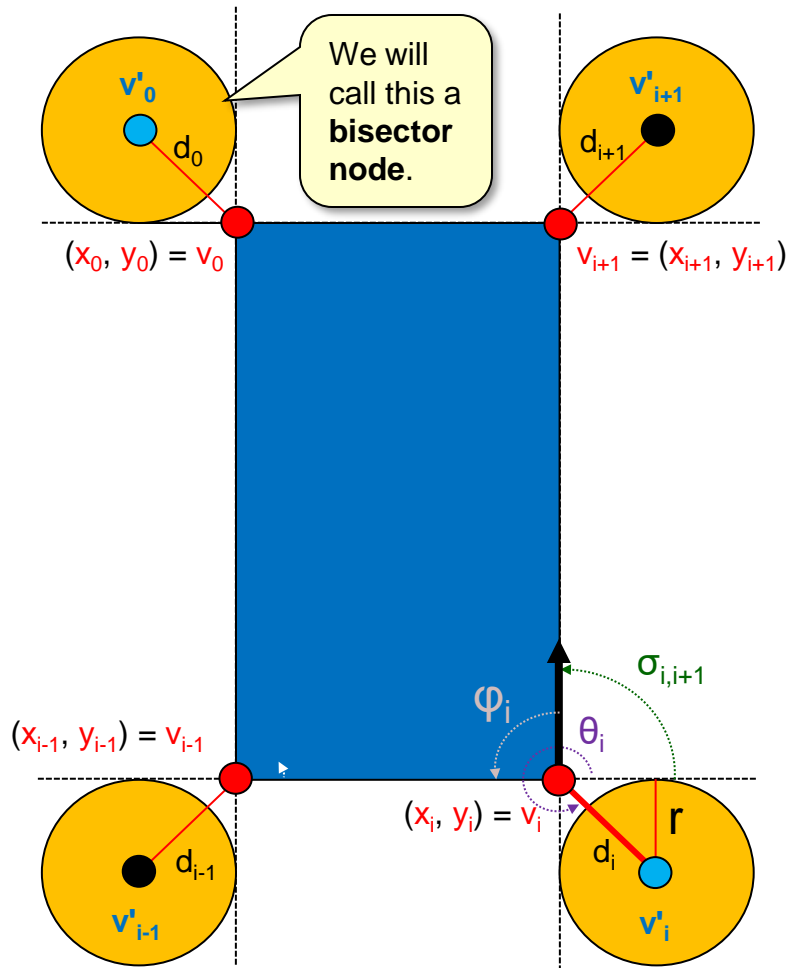
Border/Obstacle Coverage

- 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:



$$\text{dot} = (x_{i+1} - x_i) \cdot (x_{i-1} - x_i) + (y_{i+1} - y_i) \cdot (y_{i-1} - y_i)$$

$$\text{magA} = \sqrt{((x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 + (y_{i+1} - y_i)^2)}$$

$$\text{magB} = \sqrt{((x_{i-1} - x_i)^2 + (y_{i-1} - y_i)^2)}$$

$$\varphi_i = \arccos(\text{dot} / \text{magA} / \text{magB})$$

$$d_i = (r + \epsilon) / \sin(\varphi_i / 2) \quad \leftarrow \text{---}$$

$$\sigma_{i,i+1} = \text{atan2}((y_{i+1} - y_i) / (x_{i+1} - x_i))$$

$$\theta_i = \sigma_{i,i+1} + \varphi_i / 2 + \pi$$

$$x'_i = x_i + d_i \cdot \cos(\theta_i)$$

$$y'_i = y_i + d_i \cdot \sin(\theta_i)$$

$$v'_i = (x'_i, y'_i)$$

r is robot radius. Add small ϵ value of **0.01** or so to account for round-off errors so that vertices are not too close to obstacle edge.

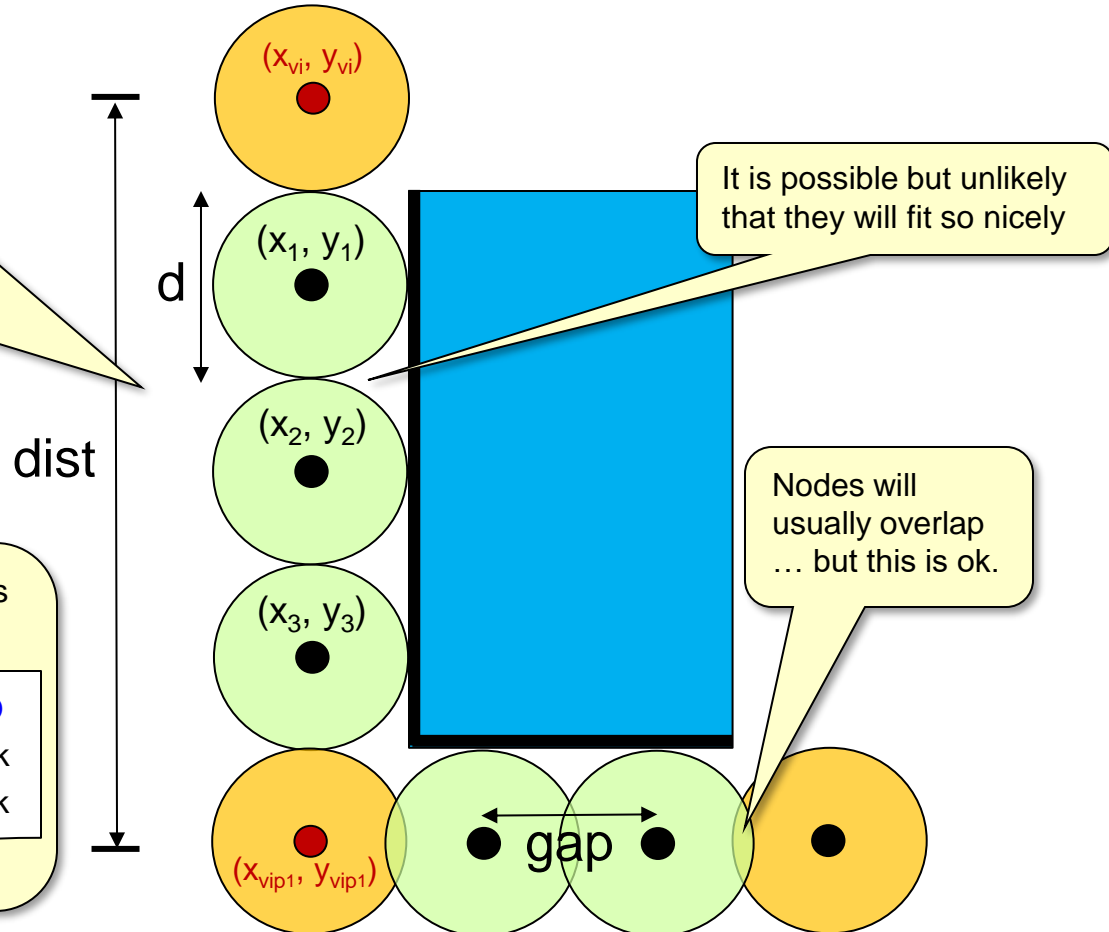
Creating the Graph Nodes

- 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.

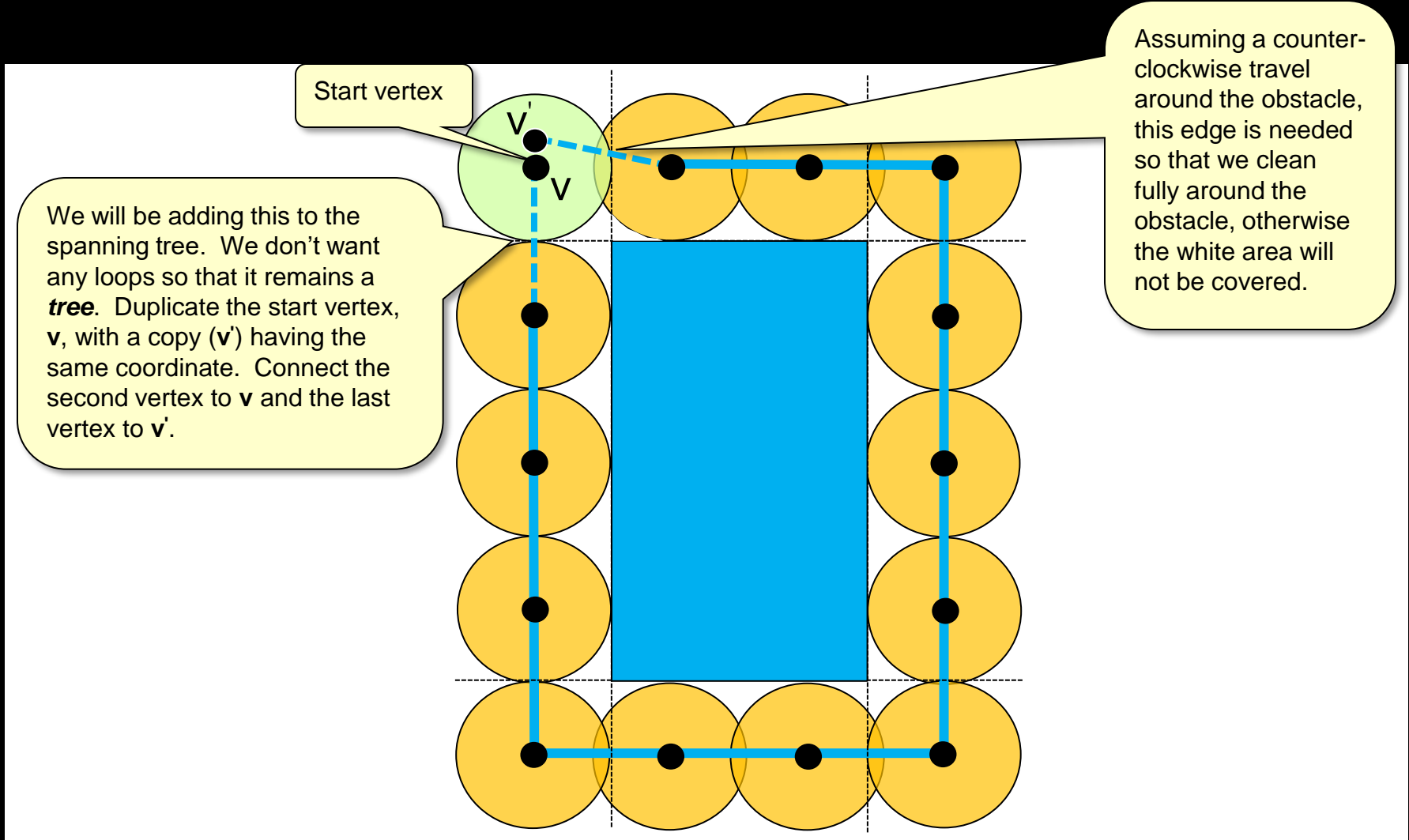
Location (X_k, Y_k) of each node is computed as follows:

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



Connecting the Nodes

- Connect adjacent nodes along each edge:



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 {
```

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**

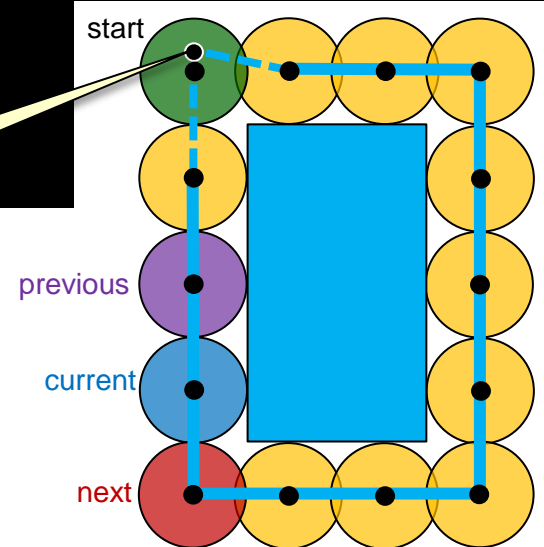
next = node at other end of **current**'s 2nd edge

}

IF **current** is invalid **THEN**

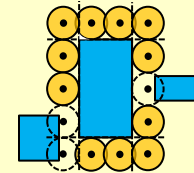
add **current** to **bad**

This happens
when **current** is
here



This happens only first time in loop.

Invalid notes are ones that intersect another obstacle:

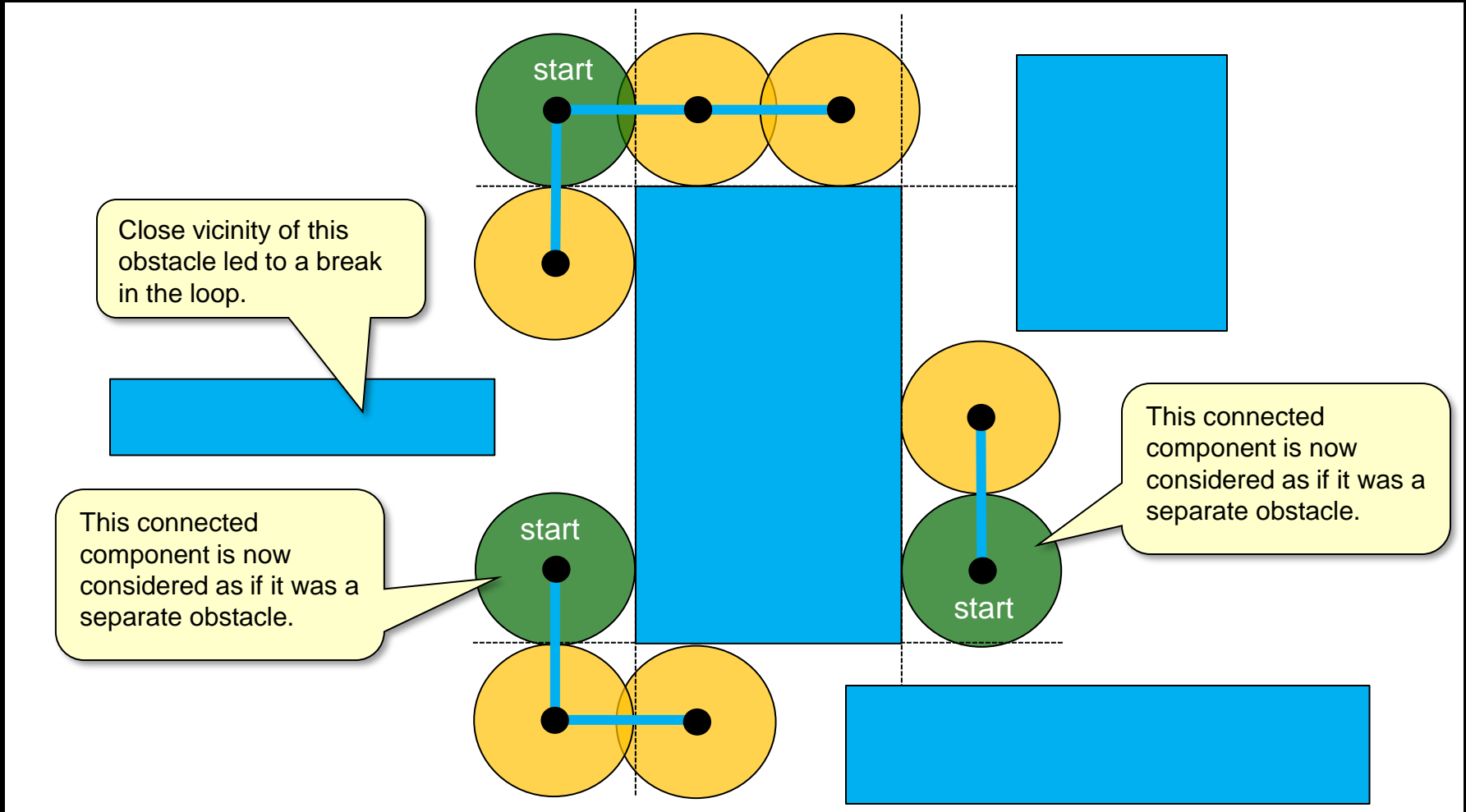


This handles the very last **current** node in case it is invalid.

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).

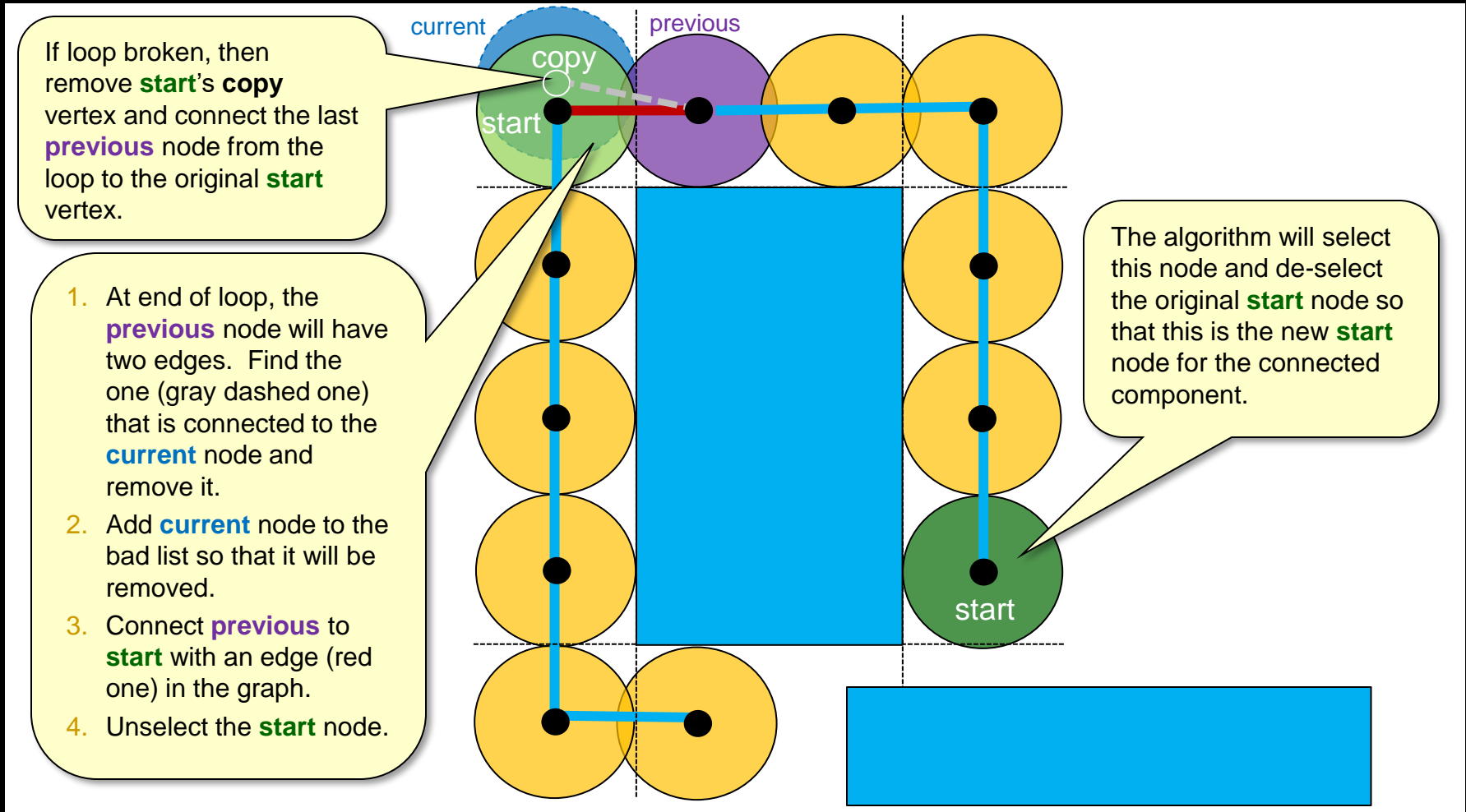
Handling “Really” Broken Loops

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



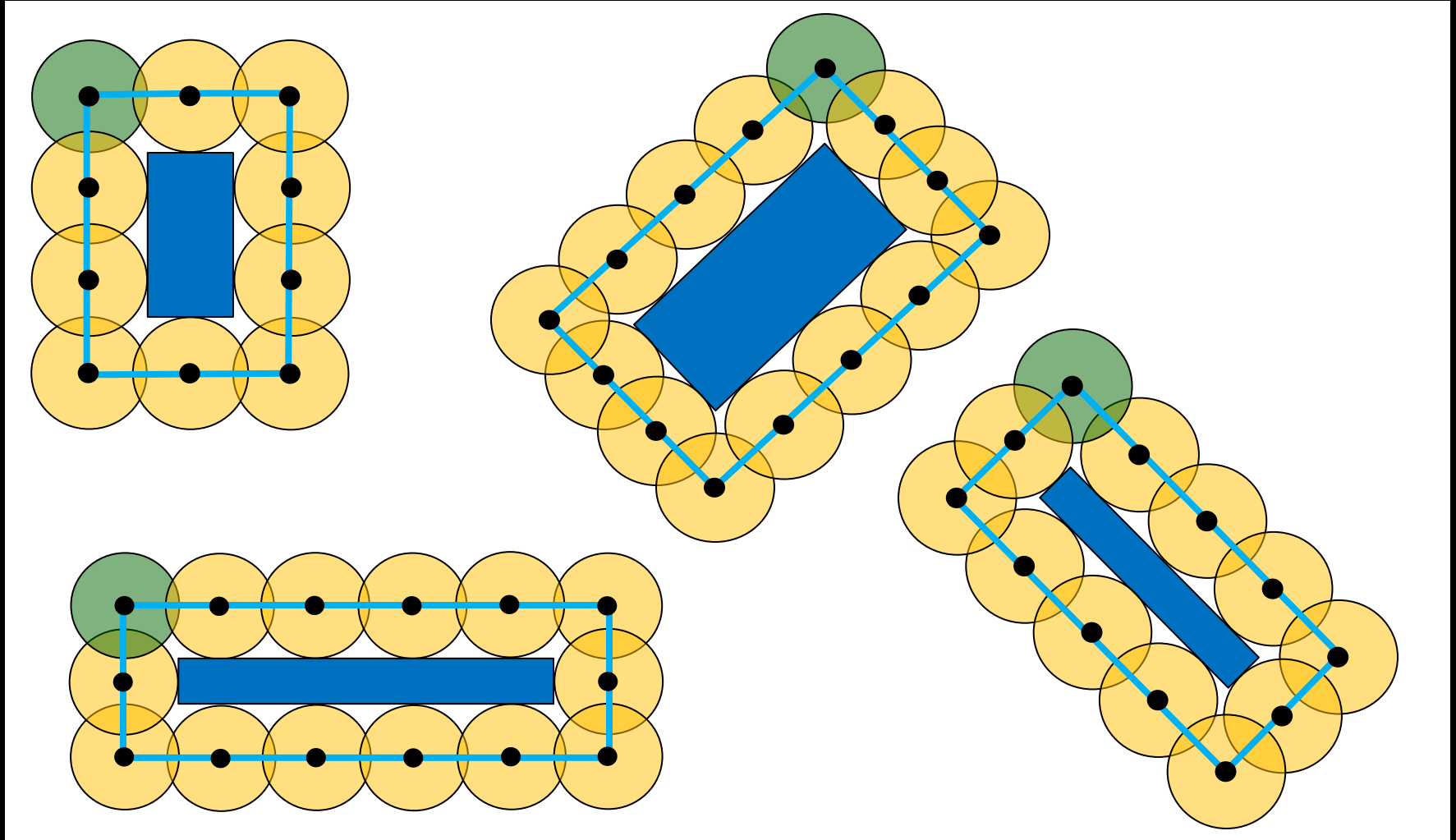
Handling Broken Loops

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



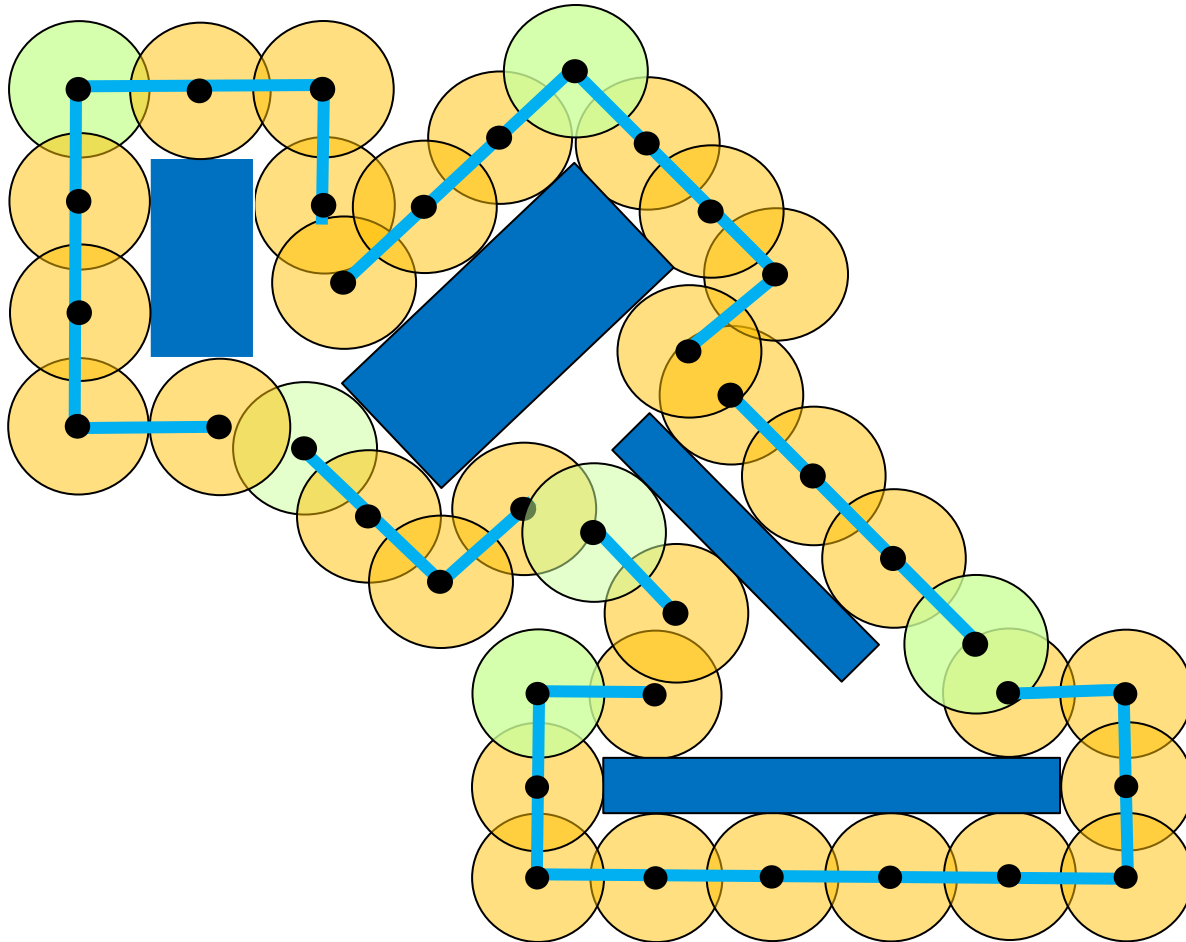
Obstacle-Coverage Vertices

- 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:

Start vertex of each obstacle connected component connects to its **closest vertex** in spanning tree.

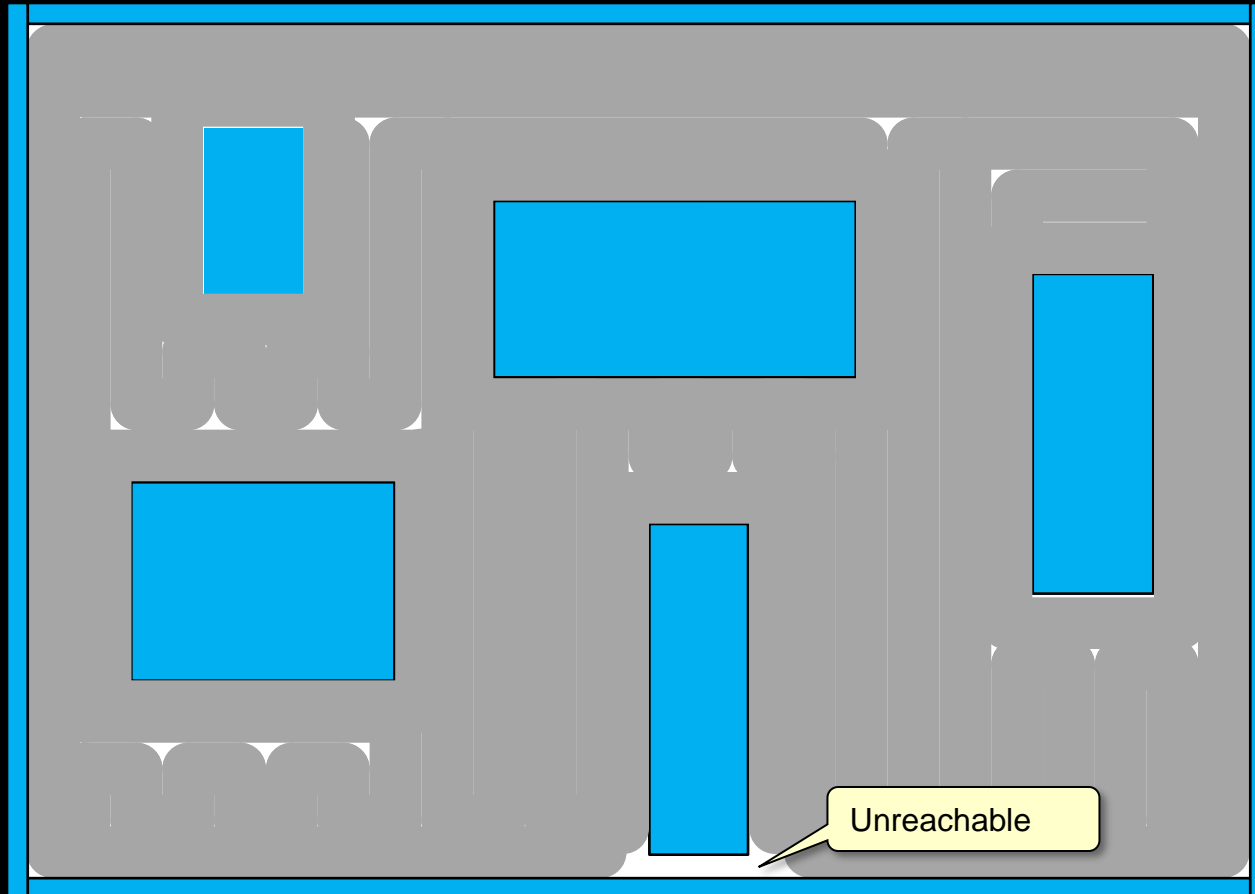
If “loop” is fully connected, duplicate start vertex so that “loop” makes full cycle.

If “loop” is broken, do not duplicate **start** vertex.

If “loop” is broken, make sure that each of its connected components are attached at their **start** vertex.

Final Area Coverage

- Environment is reasonably well-covered in the end:





**Start the
Lab ...**