Sample Collection with Limited Fuel

Aryan Gupta

UNCC COAR Lab

Problem Statement

A robot must visit two locations on a while refueling in between

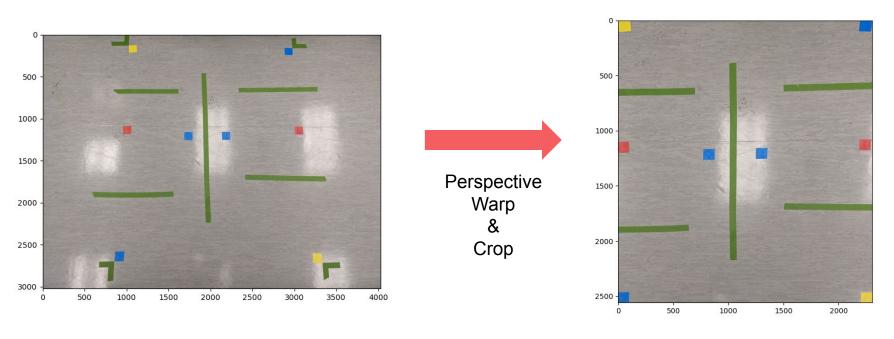
Why?

 Jeff Bezos is creating a mars rover that must pick up element X for his new hair restoration cream from two mining sites but the mining sites are too far away to reach with a single battery charge

 Pizza delivery company's self driving car must deliver pizza to two local customers and it is running low on gas

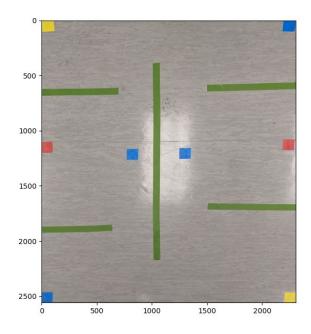
Procedure

- Detect obstacles on world
- Construct map of viable travel areas
- Create automata (FSM) of valid physical paths
- Construct LTL formula
- Convert LTL formula to automata
- Calculate product automata to construct valid paths
- Apply Dijkstra's algorithm to find shortest path
- Strip states to physical paths
- Draw path on world



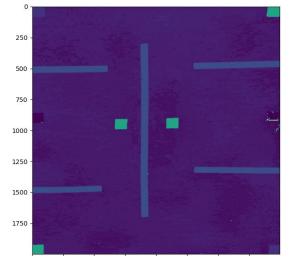
Original Image

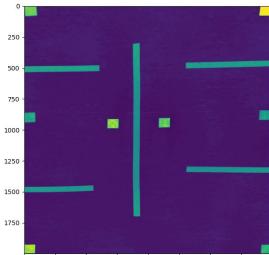
Final Image

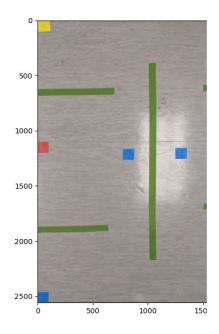


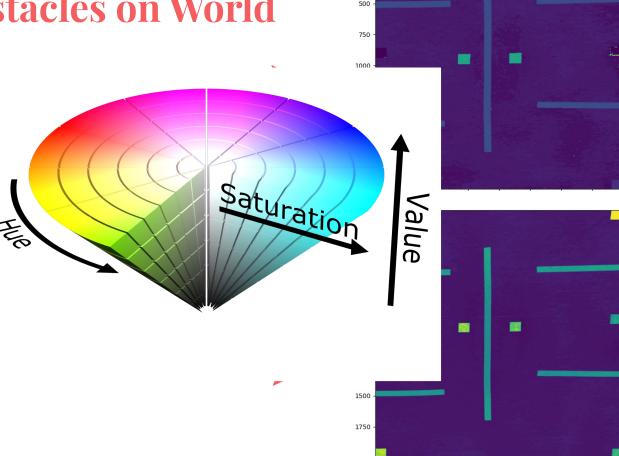




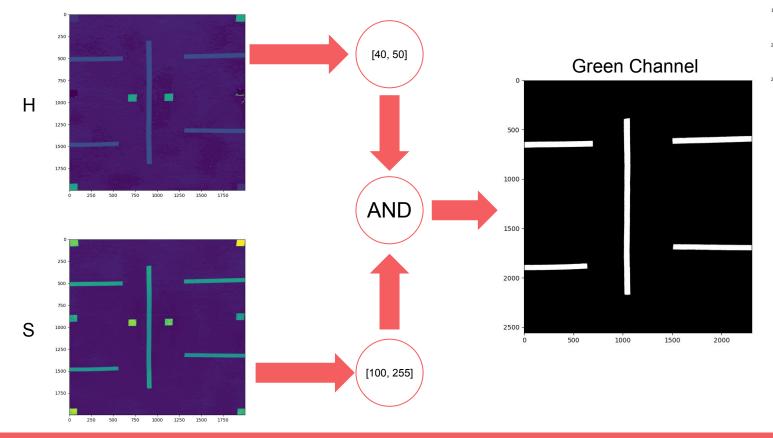


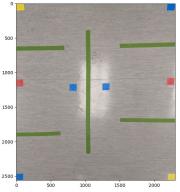


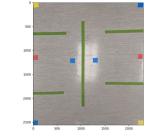




250







Green Channel

Blue Channel

Yellow Channel

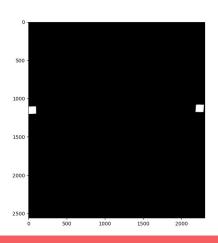
Hue
$$\in [0, 5]$$

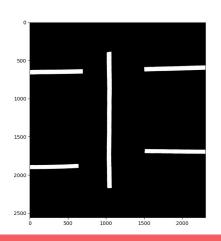
or
Hue $\in [175, 180]$

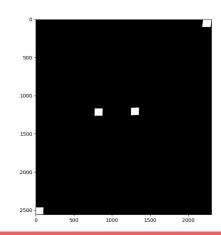
Hue \in [40, 50]

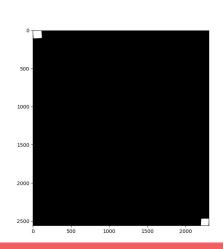
Hue \in [100, 110]

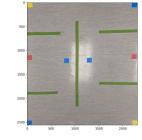
Hue ∈ [20, 30]





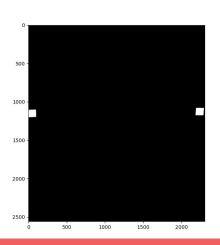


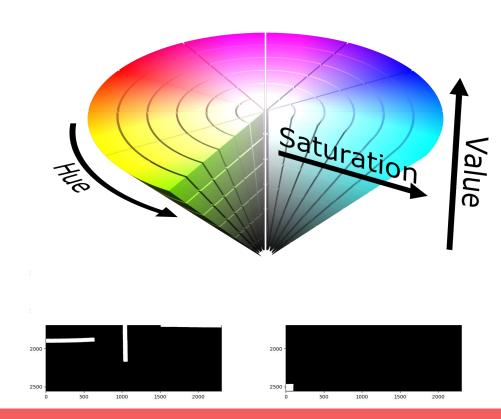




Red Channel

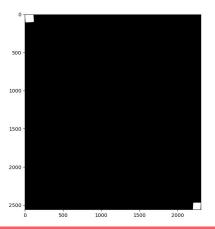
Hue $\in [0, 5]$ or Hue $\in [175, 180]$

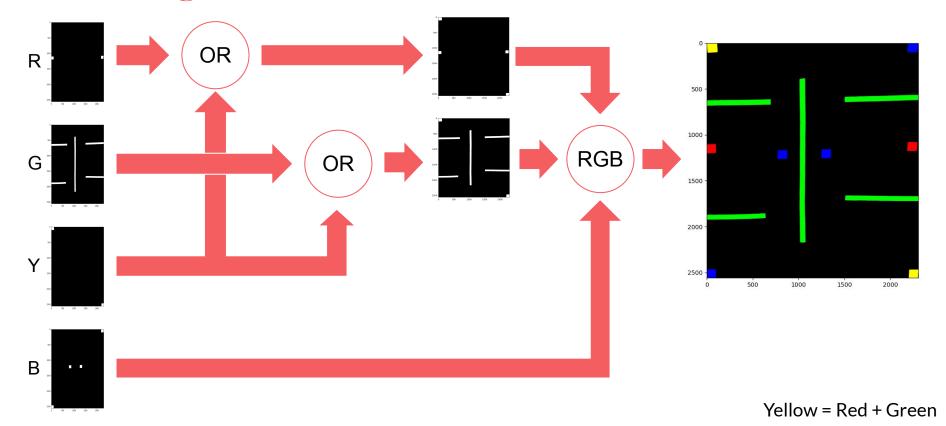


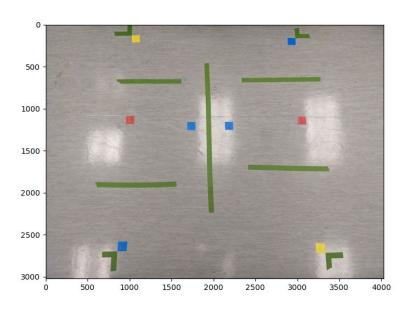


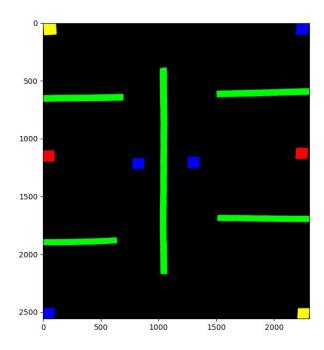


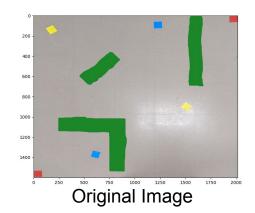
Hue
$$\in$$
 [20, 30]



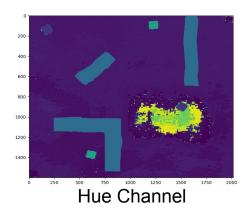


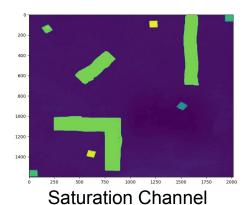


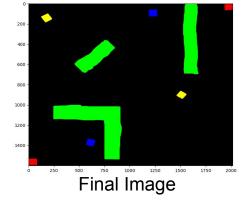




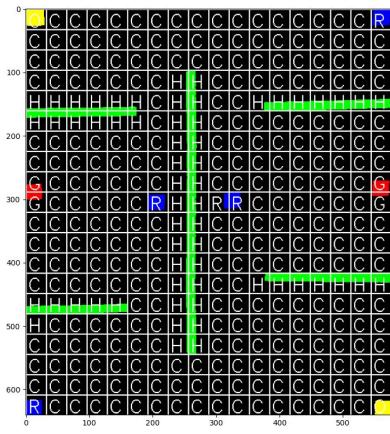
$$m_{(x,y)} = \text{True if } h_{(x,y)} \subseteq (250, 255] \& s_{(x,y)} \subseteq (100, 255]$$



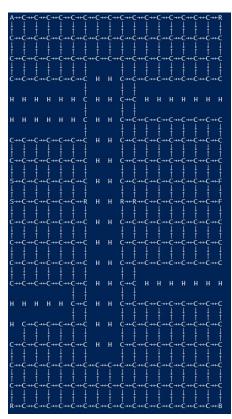




Construct map of viable travel areas



Create automata (FSM) of valid physical paths





Premature Dijkstra's Algorithm Example

LTL Formula: (!r U a) && F(b)

- U: Until

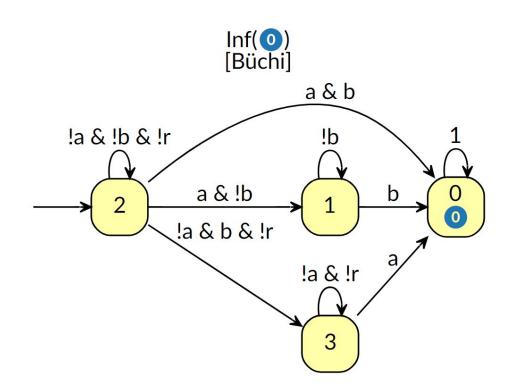
- F(): Eventually

Translation: Do not r (refuel) until we reach a (objective a) and eventually reach b (objective b)

Convert LTL Formula to Automata

LTL Formula: (!r U a) && F(b)

Python Library: Spot



LTL Formula: G(X(X(X(r)))) && F(a) && F(b)

- G(): Always
- X(): Next

Literal Translation: Always visit refuel area in the state after the next state of the next state of the current state

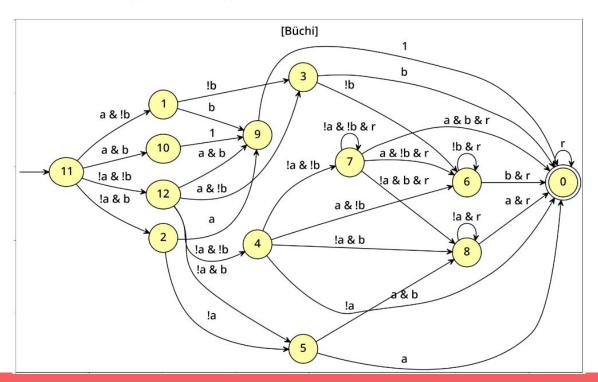
Translation: Always visit refuel area within next 3 states.

LTL Formula: G(X(X(X(r))) || X(X(r)) || X(r)) && F(a) && F(b)

- F(): Eventually

Translation: Eventually visit a and Eventually visit b

LTL Formula: G(X(X(X(r))) || X(X(r)) || X(r)) && F(a) && F(b)



LTL Formula: G(X(X(X(r))) || X(X(r)) || X(r)) && F(a) && F(b)

LTL Formula: G(X₁₅(r)) && F(a) && F(b)

Translation:

Calculate product automata to construct valid paths

States in physical map FSM: 18x20 = 360

States in LTL Buchi automata: 4

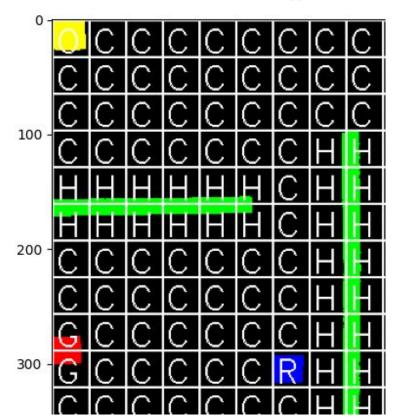
Total states: $360 \times 4 = 1440$

x-y,j:

$$x,y \text{ if } \exists \text{ cell}_{x,y}$$

, j $\in Q_{ltl}$

Path from u-v, i to x-y, j exists if path from u-v to x-y exists AND path from i to j exists given state at x-y

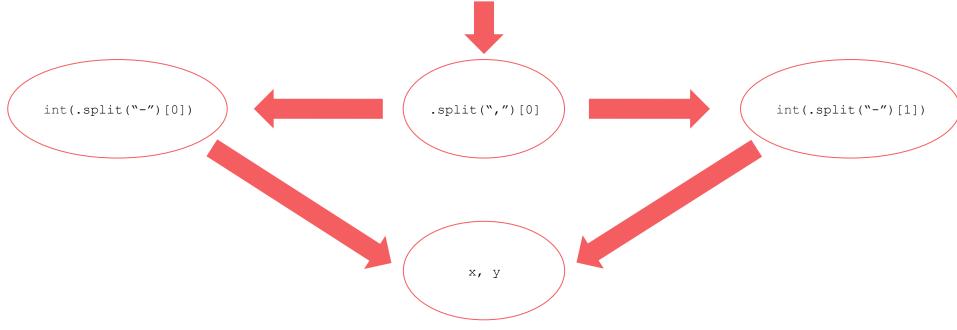


Apply Dijkstra's algorithm to find shortest path

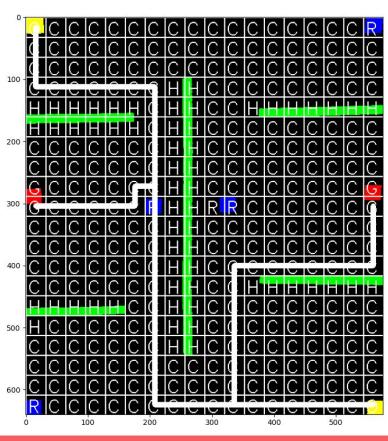


Strip states to physical paths

Current State Format: f"{phys_x}-{phys_y}, {ltl_state}"



Draw path on world



Sources

Spot: https://spot.lrde.epita.fr/

OpenCV: https://opencv.org/

Code:

https://github.com/aryan-gupta/grad-thesis/tree/main/coar-lab-presentation

Questions?