Fast Obstacle k-Nearest Neighbour Query on Navigation Mesh Final Presentation

Shizhe Zhao (27505928) Supervisor: David Taniar, Daniel Harabor





Summary

1 Introduction



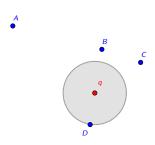
Outline

1 Introduction



k-Nearest Neighbor:

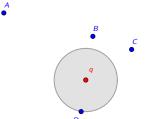
Given:







- Given:
 - *q*: query point

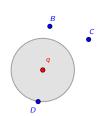






- Given:
 - *q*: query point
 - *T*: target set (e.g. {*A*, *B*, *C*, *D*})



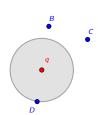






- Given:
 - q: query point
 - *T*: target set (e.g. {*A*, *B*, *C*, *D*})
 - *k*: number of retrieved targets (e.g. *k* = 1)

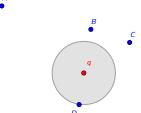








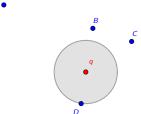
- Given:
 - q: query point
 - *T*: target set (e.g. {*A*, *B*, *C*, *D*})
 - *k*: number of retrieved targets (e.g. *k* = 1)
- Return: top k targets regarding Euclidean distance







- Given:
 - q: query point
 - *T*: target set (e.g. {*A*, *B*, *C*, *D*})
 - *k*: number of retrieved targets (e.g. *k* = 1)
- Return: top k targets regarding Euclidean distance
- the circle indicates that D is the nearest neighbor of q

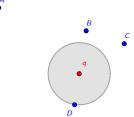






Obstacle k-Nearest Neighbor

- traditional kNN has been well studied.
- when take obstacles into consideration...

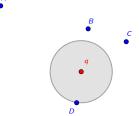






Obstacle k-Nearest Neighbor

- traditional kNN has been well studied.
- when take obstacles into consideration...

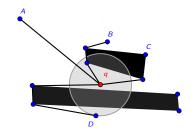






Obstacle k-Nearest Neighbor

- traditional kNN has been well studied.
- when take obstacles into consideration...







Application Scenario

In an industrial warehouse,

q is a robot.

It's interested in the closest storage locations,

but it can not cross obstacles

