**Bounded Suboptimal and Anytime Safe Interval Path Planning**

**for Dynamic Environment**

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CMPT417 Group Assignment

**Abstract**

With an interest in the autonomy of modern automobiles and intelligent robots within a dynamic environment, Safe Interval Path Planning (SIPP) is proposed to find the path in such condition. In this paper, we implemented SIPP, Weighted SIPP with Duplicate States (WSIPPd) and Anytime SIPP algorithm. We compare the different results of these and A\* algorithm which is known optimal solution.

**Introduction**

As we implemented in the individual project with A\*, Prioritized, CBS algorithms, Multi-agent path finding (MAPF) is important challenge for many applications under static environment. However, in a real-life, for autonomous car, robotic vacuum, or the automated warehousing robots to safely achieve their goals, they need to navigate from the starting to the goal state in the presence of other moving obstacles like human or other robots. For adopting the dynamic obstacles, we need to predict their paths and locations and adopt this to find the optimal path of target agent.

Safe Interval Path Planning (SIPP) algorithm was proposed to solve this [1] which is known as complete and returning optimal solutions. However, for this SIPP algorithm, to get the solution faster, we need to trade off the solution optimality. [2] To minimize this and get the better optimal solution, a bounded-suboptimal SIPP algorithm is introduced. [3]

**Mathematical Description and Algorithm**

To implement the algorithms, we modified the submitted personal project code in CMPT 417 course. “visualize.py”, “run\_experiments.py” files are modified, and modification is mentioned below.

**Manhattan Distance**

For this paper, Manhattan distance is used as heuristic function.

For the point A(x1, y1) and B(x2, y2), the Manhattan distance is computed as following:

**Manhattan\_distance\_between\_AB =**

**Common description**

Variable

g(s) = cost of the best optimal known path, cost of reaching a node from the initial state [4]

h(s) = cost estimation from state s to goal state with the given heuristic function, heuristic estimation from that node to the goal state [4]

\* For this paper, we used Manhattan distance for the heuristic function

f(s) = estimate of the cost of a cost-minimal path from there to any goal state [4]

= g(s) + h(s)

**A\* algorithm**

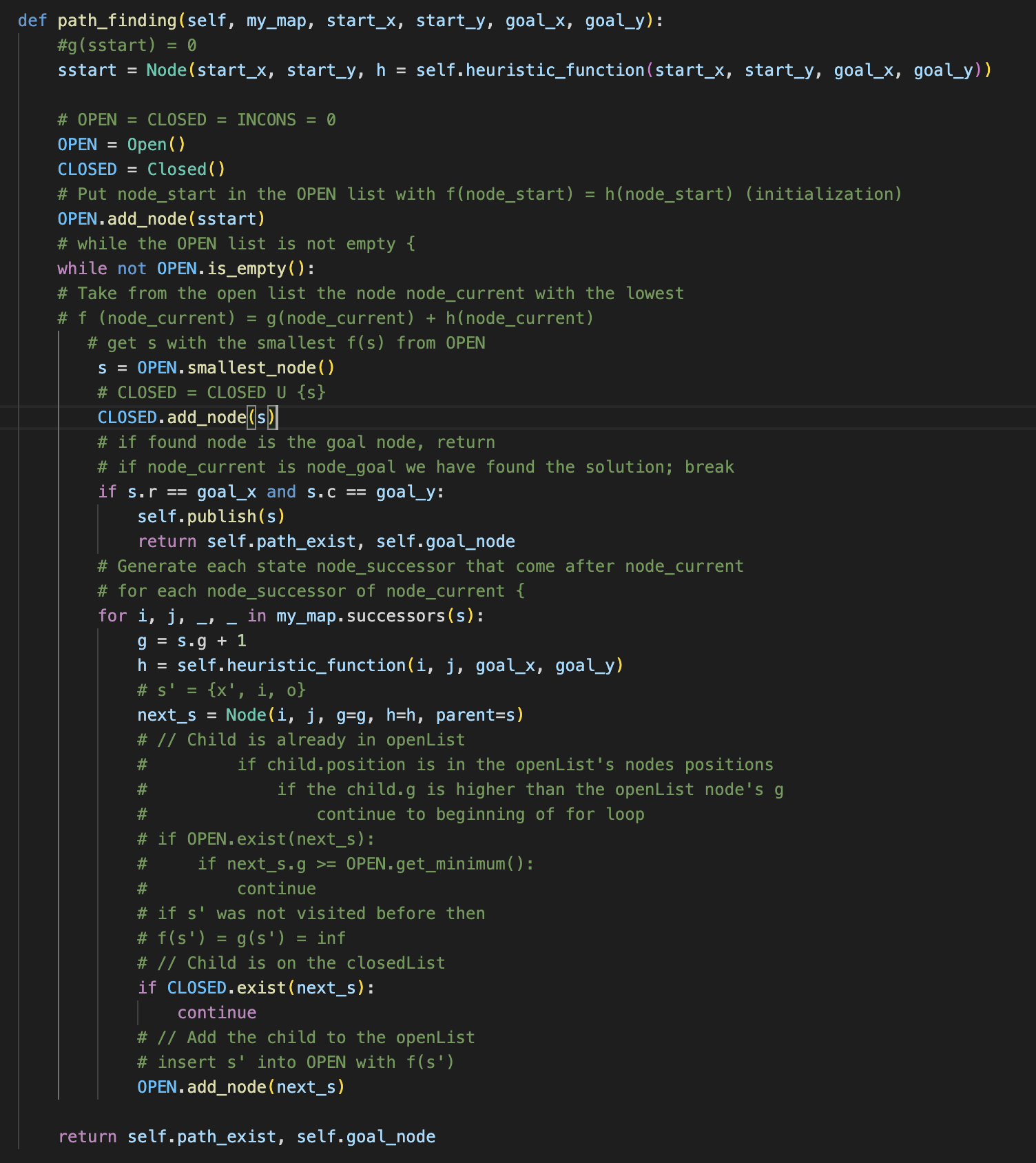
The code is implemented in astar.py file.

This algorithm is implemented to compare the efficiency with the other implemented SIPP algorithm as it is known optimal solution.

Below pseudocode is the modified code from the given lecture note in the c lass. [4]

A\*:

1. Push the start node to the OPEN list
2. While there are unexpanded fringe nodes in the OPEN list (If there are no unexpanded fringe nodes, stop unsuccessfully.)
3. Pick an unexpanded fringe node n with the smallest f(n) = g(n) + h(s(n))
4. Push the node n to the CLOSED list
5. If s is a goal state, stop successfully and return the path from the root node to n
6. Expand n (find the successor states of n) to create a child node of n
7. If this child node is not existed in CLOSED list, push the node to the OPEN list
8. Go to 2



Successors(s):

# The code to find the successors of the given node s, for the line 6 in A\* algorithm

# The idea of the pseudocode is from the research paper [1]

1. Initialize the successors list
2. For each m from possible movements of node s
3. Construct cfg which is configuration of m applied to s (Here, we made the safe\_intervals 2D list, and store the interval list into each position (r, c). Thus, interval(s) can be found by self.safe\_intervals[node.r][node.c][node.interval] and each value has the start\_time and end\_time.)
4. m\_time = time to execute m (For one moving step we assign value 1, so, m\_time = 1)
5. start\_t = time(s) + m\_time (Here, for the nodes of the tree, we made the class Node, store the information of g, h, f, interval values and current position, r, c. time(s) is represented with the node.g value)
6. end\_t = end\_time(interval(s)) + m\_time
7. for each safe interval in cfg
8. if startTime(safe intervals[i]) > end\_t or endTime(safe intervals[i]) < start\_t: continue
9. t = earliest arrival time at cfg during interval i with no collisions
10. if t doesn’t exist : continue
11. s’ = (I, j, interval, time) and insert s’ into successors
12. return successors

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**SIPP algorithm**

\* General idea for the following algorithm is referred to [1]

As it is mentioned in the paper [1], the collision distance is calculated by adding the agent’s radius and obstacles’ radius. Since every agent and obstacles are described as circle with the radius 0.3, as the Figure. 2. Shows, the collision distance is fixed with 0.6.

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To descriptively named, rather than using the original run\_experiments.py file, we made the Map class and implement the self.safe\_intervals variable. The original My\_map variable is only used to print the result and as the passing variable to the visualize.py file.

Safe Interval = the time on the timeline where the agents can process without the collision

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Fig. 1. A timeline showing the safe and collision intervals [1]

To create and update the timelines of configuration by considering the moving obstacles, the algorithm iterates through the trajectory of each obstacle.

Dynamic\_environment:

1. iterate through the trajectory of each obstacle
2. generate the path of obstacle and append it to the list obstacles
3. initialize 2D array obstacle to store the existence of obstacle location. Each array element has an array to store the time when the obstacle agent visits along the path
4. initialize a set variable updated\_map to check the duplicate and store the path of obstacle as the coordinates.
5. iterate the location of the path of obstacle
6. for the interval, find the time t where time < length(obstacle(position)) and the store time indicating when the obstacle agent located in the given position < startTime(inverval)
7. if the time >= length(obstacle(position)) : update the safe intervals
8. from the start time of the interval, iterate to find the time t where time < length(obstacle(position)) and the store time indicating when the obstacle agent located in the given position <= endTime(inverval)
9. if the founded store time of the location in obstacle array is less than the start time of the interval, update the safe intervals

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SIPP algorithm is slightly modified version of A\* search. It runs same with A8 search, except for the information and the way of getting the successors. In A\* search, we only used position to get the child node, but for SIPP algorithm, to update the time line, it uses position and interval. The pseudo code is same with the A\* written above as the following:

1. Push the start node to the OPEN list
2. While there are unexpanded fringe nodes in the OPEN list (If there are no unexpanded fringe nodes, stop unsuccessfully.)
3. Pick an unexpanded fringe node n with the smallest f(n) = g(n) + h(s(n))
4. Push the node n to the CLOSED list
5. If s is a goal state, stop successfully and return the path from the root node to n
6. Expand n (find the successor states of n) to create a child node of n
7. If this child node is not existed in CLOSED list, push the node to the OPEN list
8. Go to 2

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**Weighted SIPP with Duplicate States (WSIPPd) algorithm**

This algorithm is based on the SIPP algorithm, but rather than creating one child as the SIPP algorithm shows : next\_s = Node(I, j, g=time, h=h, interval=idx, parent=s), we create two child nodes. An optimal copy with f = w \* (g + h) and suboptimal copy with f = g + w \* h where w 1. [2]

1. Push the start node to the OPEN list
2. While there are unexpanded fringe nodes in the OPEN list (If there are no unexpanded fringe nodes, stop unsuccessfully.)
3. Pick an unexpanded fringe node n with the smallest f(n) = g(n) + h(s(n))
4. Push the node n to the CLOSED list
5. If s is a goal state, stop successfully and return the path from the root node to n
6. Expand n (find the successor states of n) to create two child node of n, one is optimal copy and the other is suboptimal copy.
7. If this optimal copy node is not existed in CLOSED list, push the node to the OPEN list
8. If this suboptimal copy node is not existed in CLOSED list, push the node to the OPEN list
9. Go to 2

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**Anytime SIPP algorithm**

This algorithm is extended version of above SIPP with anytime planning with decreasing epsilon value. In our project, we decrease the epsilon value by dividing it into 2 while epsilon value is greater than 1.

ε**’** = ε / 2, (ε > 1)

Newly introduced INCONS variable is used to store the cheaper path’s states which is already in CLOSED and not re-expanded. [5]

\* Below pseudocode is referred to the paper [5].

AnytimeSIPP:

1. Initialize g(sstart) = 0, OPEN = CLOSED = INCONS = 0
2. Insert sstart into OPEN with epsilon \* h(sstart)
3. ImprovePath()
4. epsilon’ = min ( epsilon, g(sgoal) /
5. publish current epsilon’ suboptimal solution, if there is no solution, terminate and return failure
6. while epsilon’ > 1, decrease epsilon (in our code, epsilon = epsilon / 2)
7. Move node from INCONS into OPEN
8. Update the OPEN and initialize CLOSED = 0
9. ImprovePath()
10. epsilon’ = min ( epsilon, g(sgoal) /
11. publish current epsilon’ suboptimal solution

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To gain the completeness and sub-optimality bound of algorithm, the improvePath() algorithm used optimal and sub-optimal node. Optimal state has f(n) = g(n) + epsilon \* h(s(n)) and suboptimal state has f(n) = epsilon \* (g(n) + h(s(n)).

\* Below pseudocode is referred to the paper [5].

Improve\_path:

1. for the smallest f(s) node s from OPEN, push it to CLOSED
2. for each in successors
3. if O(s) = true, Opt = {true, false}, else, Opt = {false}
4. for all o in Opt,
5. s’ = {x’, i, o}, if s’ is not visited before,
6. if opt : create node with f = epsilon \* (g + h), else : create f = g + epsilon \* h
7. insert s’ into OPEN
8. if s’ is visited before, insert s’ into INCONS

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**Experimental Setup**

The code is implemented in Python. Detail of the version for the environmental setting and the main computer that we used is described as below.

Conda : 4.14.0 (for the virtual environment setting)

Python version : Python 3.9.13

ffmpeg version : 5.1 (for creating gif file)

matplotlib version : 3.5.1

used computer : Apple M1 Pro 2021

* M1 macOS Monterey Version 12.4
* 10-core CPU with 8 performance cores and 2 efficiency cores
* 16-core GPU
* 16-core Neural Engine
* Memory 16 GB
* Flash Storage 1TB

With this setting, the code can be run by the below structure of command line.

**python run\_experiments.py “map\_file” “obstacle” “solving algorithm”**

For the arguments:

**--instance** map\_file\_name : The name of the map instance file

**--obstacle** [input] : ***random*** – for generating the obstacle randomly

**: *obstacle\_file\_name*** – for running the submitted obstacle file

**--solver** algorithm\_name : AStar – for running A\* algorithm

: SIPP – for running SIPP algorithm

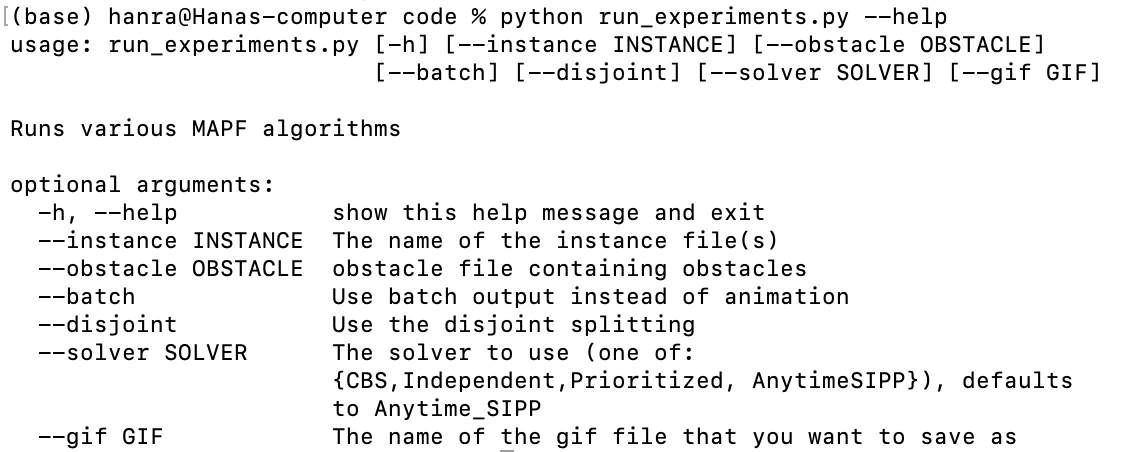
: weightedSIPP – for running WSIPPd algorithm

: AnytimeSIPP – for running AnytimeSIPP algorithm

With the command line:

Python run\_experiments.py –help

You can find the more detail information as the below:

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**Experimental Instances**

Map instance:

We implemented the following map instance. It is hand-crafted by looking at the map from one of the team member’s place to SFU. It includes roundabout and the real road. The main agent is assigned with the start location (17, 11) and the goal (1, 48). This main agent is implemented with the black color circle for the agent, and the black color square for the goal location.

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**Fig. 2. The implemented map instance in map1.map file in custominstances folder (LEFT) and displayed animation map (RIGHT)**

To implement the randomly generate dynamic obstacles:

The command line :

1. Astar

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle random --solver AStar

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle random --solver SIPP

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle random --solver weightedSIPP

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle random --solver AnytimeSIPP

By commanding with the –obstacle random, it runs the function random\_generator from random\_agents\_generator.py file. This generates random number of agents with the random start locations and random goal locations.

Random\_generator:

1. get the random number for the number of agents
2. make the name of the text file to store the agents and open it to write
3. randomly assign the values for the starting and goal locations
4. check whether these locations are same with our main target agent, if so, continue
5. check whether these locations are duplicated with the made obstacles’ locations, if so, continue
6. otherwise, write the locations into the file

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**Experimental Results**

With the written instruction above in “Experimental Setup” to run the code, we used random\_generator function to generate random number of obstacles with random positions. On the other hand, even though in the code, the maximum range for the number of obstacles is restricted to 50, we intentionally generate 60 obstacles by assigning 60 to agent\_num variable in the code to show the performance tendency. However, by considering the implemented map instance size, we restrict the range to the maximum 50 because if there are too many obstacles, it is highly possible that the program cannot find the optimal path without the collision due to the narrow road and space.

With these generated obstacle files, we ran the code for the 4 implemented algorithms : A\*, SIPP, WSIPPd and AnytimeSIPP. ***All the results are submitted in the zip file as the .gif files. However, since pdf doesn’t allow us to attach .gif files, we only attached the captured image of generated results in command line in this report.*** For the detail movement of the agents, please run the code with the below given command lines or refer to the submitted .gif files.

With the randomly generated file, map1.map\_random\_14.txt in custominstances folder, we ran the algorithms, and the results are like the Figure.3.

GIF files are stored in the submitted zip file.

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_14.txt --solver AStar

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_14.txt --solver SIPP

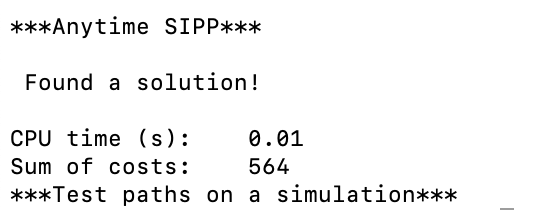
python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_14.txt --solver weightedSIPP

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_14.txt –solver AnytimeSIPP

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**Fig. 3. Computed Results for the implemented algorithsm for 14 agents :**

**A\*, SIPP, WSIPPd, Anytime SIPP**

With the randomly generated file, map1.map\_random\_21.txt in custominstances folder, we ran the algorithms, and the results are like the Figure 4.

GIF files are stored in the submitted zip file.

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_21.txt --solver AStar

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_21.txt --solver SIPP

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_21.txt --solver weightedSIPP

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_21.txt –solver AnytimeSIPP

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**Fig. 4. Computed Results for the implemented algorithsm for 21 agents :**

**A\*, SIPP, WSIPPd, Anytime SIPP**

With the randomly generated file, map1.map\_random\_40.txt in custominstances folder, we ran the algorithms, and the results are like the Figure 4.

GIF files are stored in the submitted zip file.

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_40.txt --solver AStar

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_40.txt --solver SIPP

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_40.txt --solver weightedSIPP

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_40.txt –solver AnytimeSIPP

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**Fig. 5. Computed Results for the implemented algorithsm for 40 agents :**

**A\*, SIPP, WSIPPd, Anytime SIPP**

With the randomly generated file, map1.map\_random\_60.txt in custominstances folder, we ran the algorithms, and the results are like the Figure 4.

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_60.txt --solver AStar

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_60.txt --solver SIPP

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_60.txt --solver weightedSIPP

python run\_experiments.py --instance custominstances/map1.map --obstacle cusominstances/ map1.map\_random\_60.txt –solver AnytimeSIPP

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**Fig. 5. Computed Results for the implemented algorithsm for 60 agents :**

**A\*, SIPP, WSIPPd, Anytime SIPP**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agent number \ Algorithm | A\* | SIPP | WSIPPd | Anytime SIPP |
| 14 | 431 | 482 | 490 | 564 |
| 21 | 515 | 656 | 660 | 772 |
| 40 | 1003 | 1146 | 1148 | 1400 |
| 60 | 1427 | 1601 | 1617 | 1947 |

**Fig. 6. Computed total cost for the implemented algorithsm for 14, 21, 40, 60 agents :**

**A\*, SIPP, WSIPPd, Anytime SIPP**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agent number \ Algorithm | A\* | SIPP | WSIPPd | Anytime SIPP |
| 14 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| 21 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| 40 | 0.1 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| 60 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.07 |

**Fig. 7. CPU time to find the solution for the implemented algorithsm for 14, 21, 40, 60 agents : A\*, SIPP, WSIPPd, Anytime SIPP**

The computed results for the implemented algorithms : A\*, SIPP, WSIPPd, and Anytime SIPP are clearly shown in Figure. 6. For each number of obstacles : 14, 21, 40, 60, I used the random generator function to generate these obstacles randomly.

As the graph in Figure. 8. shows, there is increase relationship between the algorithms and the total cost of movement for the given number of obstacles. As we already read in the paper, A\* algorithm shows the minimum cost as it is guaranteed optimal algorithm. After that, SIPP and WSIPPd show the similar performance, but SIPP is slightly better than WSIPPd for every given number of obstacles. Anytime SIPP algorithm shows the worst performance among these 4 algorithms. When the number of obstacles are lower, for this experiment, closer to 14, the performance between 4 different implemented algorithms doesn’t vary much and show reliable result. However, as the number of obstacles grows, the performance difference gets bigger, especially for the Anytime SIPP algorithm.

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**Fig. 8. The graph to show the relationship between the algorithms and the total cost of movement for the given number of obstacles**

As the graph in Figure. 9. shows, the total cost increase as the number of obstacles increase for each algorithms : A\*, SIPP, WSIPPd, and Anytime SIPP without exception. Especially, as the number of obstacles getting bigger, the increase of the total cost increase rapidly.

Chart, line chart

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**Fig. 9. The graph to show the relationship between the number of obstacles and the total cost of movement for each algorithm**

This also demonstrates that when the number of obstacles is small enough, in our experiments, as it gets closer to 14, the total cost of SIPP and WSIPPd algorithms are getting closer to the total cost of A\* algorithm. This is because implemented SIPP algorithm is same with the bounded-suboptimal algorithm with w = 1, and WSIPPd algorithm is known Bounded Suboptimal algorithm as the paper [2] shows. As the Figure. 10. shows how close the performance of each algorithms to the optimal solution : A\* algorithm. As the number of agents getting smaller, closer to the 14 in this case, the performance varies within about 14% with A\*.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agent number \ Algorithm | A\* | SIPP | WSIPPd | Anytime SIPP |
| 14 | 100% | 111.83% | 113.69% | 130.86% |
| 21 | 100% | 127.38% | 128.16% | 149.90% |
| 40 | 100% | 114.26% | 114.46% | 139.58% |
| 60 | 100% | 112.19% | 113.31% | 136.44% |

**Fig. 10. The comparisons between each algorithm with A\* for the total cost in percentage**

For the implemented map instance, and the designed target agent with the start location (17, 11) and the goal (1, 48), Anytime SIPP algorithm shows the lowest performance in the aspect of the total cost among 4 implemented algorithms.

On the other hand, in the aspect of the CPU time requested to compute the solution, the result for 4 algorithms is shown in the Figure. 7. With this data, the graph in Figure. 12. is drawn to show the relationship between the algorithms and the CPU cost for different number of obstacles. As the graph shows, Anytime SIPP shows the smallest CPU time requested to find the solution. SIPP and WSIPPd show almost similar CPU cost. Even though for the low obstacle numbers 14 and 21, they show the same CPU cost up to 2nd decimal point, SIPP shows better performance for 0.01 with 40 obstacles. However, when the number of obstacles get up to 60, WSIPPd show the better performance for 0.01. It seems their performance depend on the implemented number of obstacles, obstacles’ locations, etc, but their difference is small enough to say they have almost same CPU time. A\* algorithm shows the worst CPU cost among the 4 algorithms.

Especially the difference of CPU cost between each algorithm increases as the number of obstacles increase.

When the number of obstacles are lower, in this experiment, closer to 14, the CPU cost of Anytime SIPP is half of the A\*. The gap between these two gets smaller as the number of obstacles increase, still there is about 22% of CPU cost difference even with the 60 obstacles. These trends are clearly shown in the Figure. 13. as it shows, the CPU cost increase as the number of obstacles increase.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agent number \ Algorithm | A\* | SIPP | WSIPPd | Anytime SIPP |
| 14 | 100 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 50.0 |
| 21 | 100 | 60.0 | 100.0 | 66.7 |
| 40 | 100 | 60.0 | 116.7 | 57.1 |
| 60 | 100 | 83.3 | 90.0 | 77.8 |

**Fig. 11. The comparisons between each algorithm with A\* for the CPU cost in percentage**

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**Fig. 12. The graph to show the relationship between the algorithms and the CPU cost for different number of obstacles**

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**Fig. 13. The graph to show the relationship between the number of obstacles and the CPU cost for each algorithm**

**Conclusions**

In this paper, we have implemented 4 different algorithms: A\*, SIPP, WSIPPd and Anytime SIPP with the implementation of dynamic obstacles. By doing this, we could observe the performance difference between these algorithms in the aspect of total cost and CPU cost which represents the time requested to find the solution.

As the above “Experimental Results” shows, the computed results are like the following.

**A\* < SIPP WSIPPd < Anytime SIPP (for the total cost)**

**A\* > SIPP WSIPPd > Anytime SIPP (for the CPU cost)**

These results demonstrate that as we expected, A\* algorithm returns the optimal minimum cost solution. However, the computing time for A\* algorithm is almost double of Anytime SIPP with the smaller number of obstacles, and there is still about 20% difference even with the bigger number of dynamic obstacles (in this experiment, 60).

The implementation of the multi-agent path finding with the dynamic environment in the real life where it requires fast computing time more than the minimum cost path, it is better to implement Anytime SIPP algorithm rather than A\* algorithm. This is especially true for the autonomous car implementation, because when the system drives the car, it is required to get the fast result to avoid the collision and make the decision, rather than having the best cost path.

**Reference**

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