



WPI

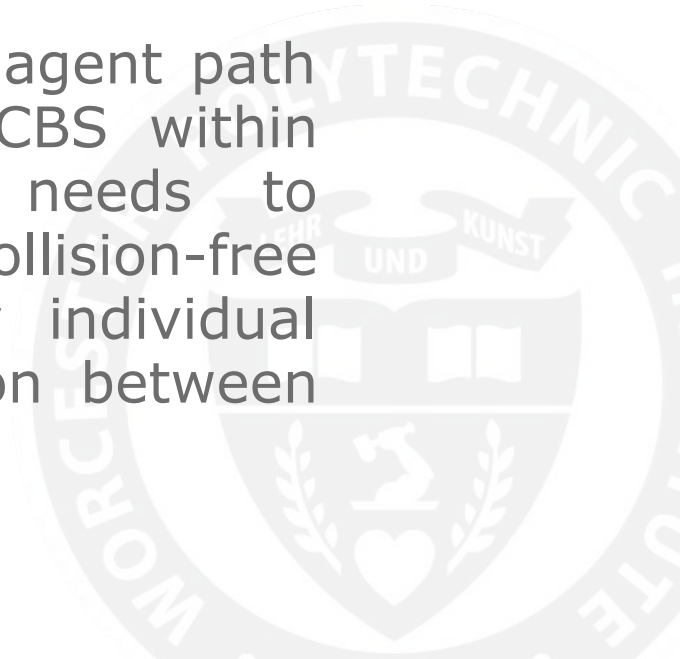
Decentralized Multi Agent Path Finding with I-CBS

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Problem Description:

The problem involves real-time multi-agent path planning system for a robot with ICBS within known environment, The robots needs to navigate ensuring safe and collision-free movement with efficiency for every individual agents without explicit communication between them.



Methodology

Implementations of

- A star algorithm
- Single agent planner.
- ICBS algorithm
 - Disjoint Splitting
 - Standard Splitting



ICBS Algorithm

Algorithm 1: High-level of ICBS

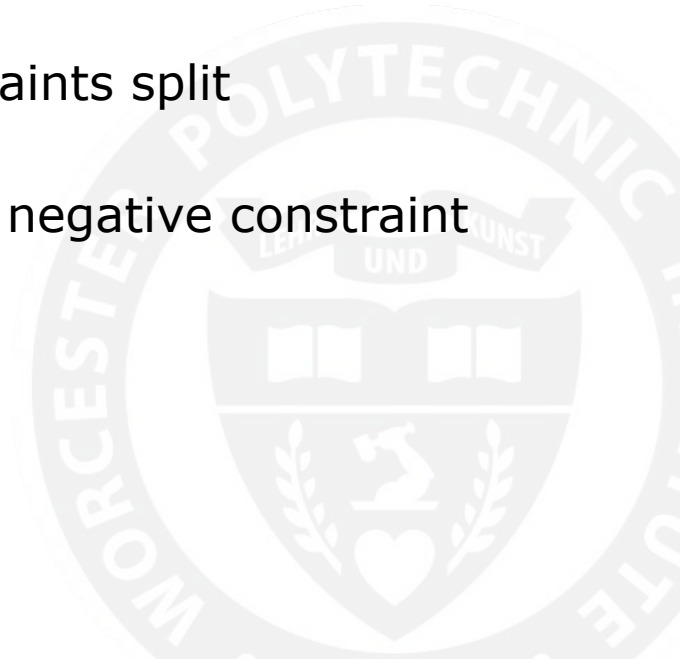
```
1 Main(MAPF problem instance)
2   Init  $R$  with low-level paths for the individual agents
3   insert  $R$  into OPEN
4   while OPEN not empty do
5      $N \leftarrow$  best node from OPEN // lowest solution cost
6     Simulate the paths in  $N$  and find all conflicts.
7     if  $N$  has no conflict then
8        $\mid$  return  $N$ .solution //  $N$  is goal
9      $C \leftarrow$  find-cardinal/semi-cardinal-conflict( $N$ ) // (PC)
10    if  $C$  is semi- or non-cardinal then
11       $\mid$  if Find-bypass( $N, C$ ) then // (BP)
12         $\mid$  Continue
13    if should-merge( $a_i, a_j$ ) then // Optional, MA-CBS:
14       $a_{ij} =$  merge( $a_i, a_j$ )
15      if MR active then // (MR)
16         $\mid$  Restart search
17      Update N.constraints()
18      Update N.solution by invoking low-level( $a_{ij}$ )
19      Insert N back into OPEN
20      continue // go back to the while statement
```

```
21   foreach agent  $a_i$  in  $C$  do
22      $\mid$   $A \leftarrow$  Generate Child( $N, (a_i, s, t)$ )
23      $\mid$  Insert  $A$  into OPEN
24 Generate Child(Node  $N$ , Constraint  $C = (a_i, s, t)$ )
25    $A$ .constraints  $\leftarrow$   $N$ .constraints + ( $a_i, s, t$ )
26    $A$ .solution  $\leftarrow$   $N$ .solution
27   Update  $A$ .solution by invoking low level( $a_i$ )
28    $A$ .cost  $\leftarrow$  SIC( $A$ .solution)
29   return  $A$ 
```



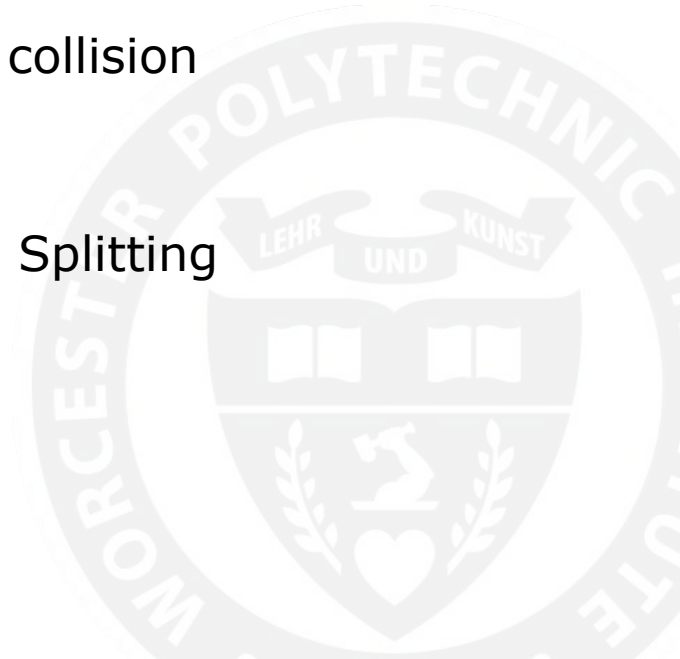
Disjoint vs Standard Splitting

- Standard Splitting: Two negative constraints split
 - Results in inefficiencies
- Disjoint Splitting: One positive and one negative constraint
 - Results in improved efficiency

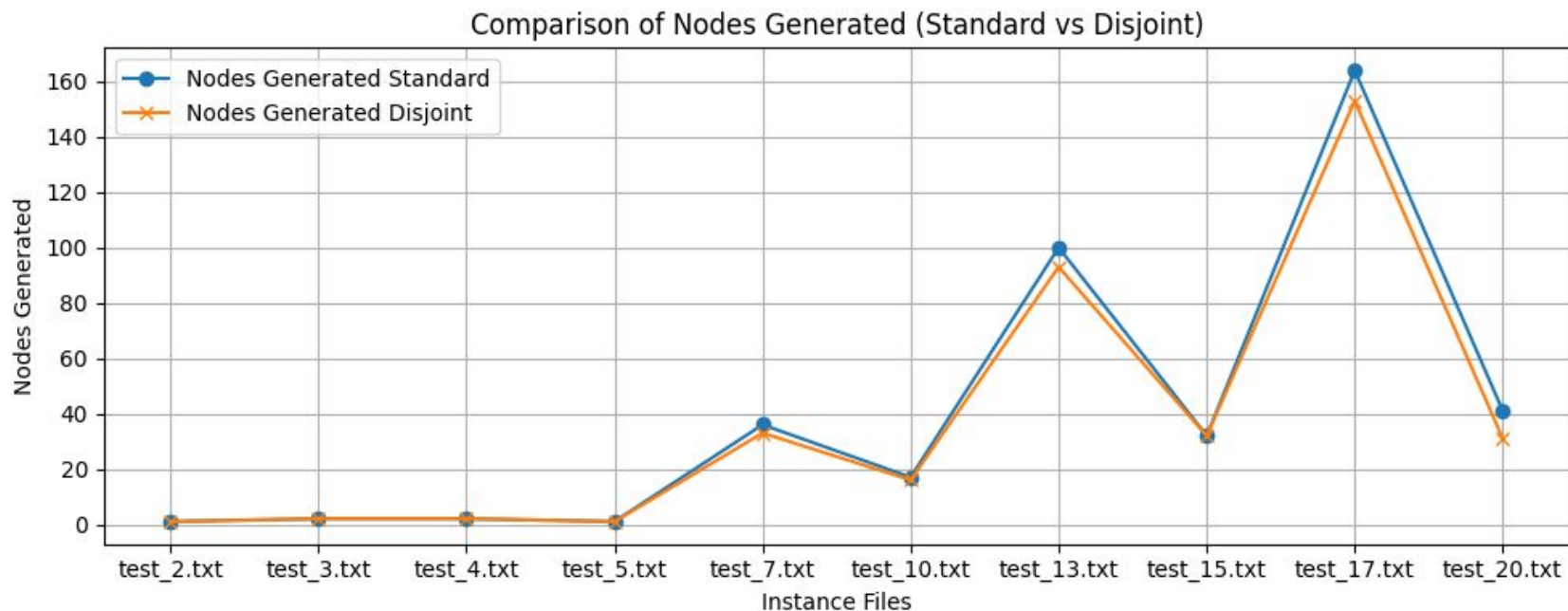


Results and Outcome

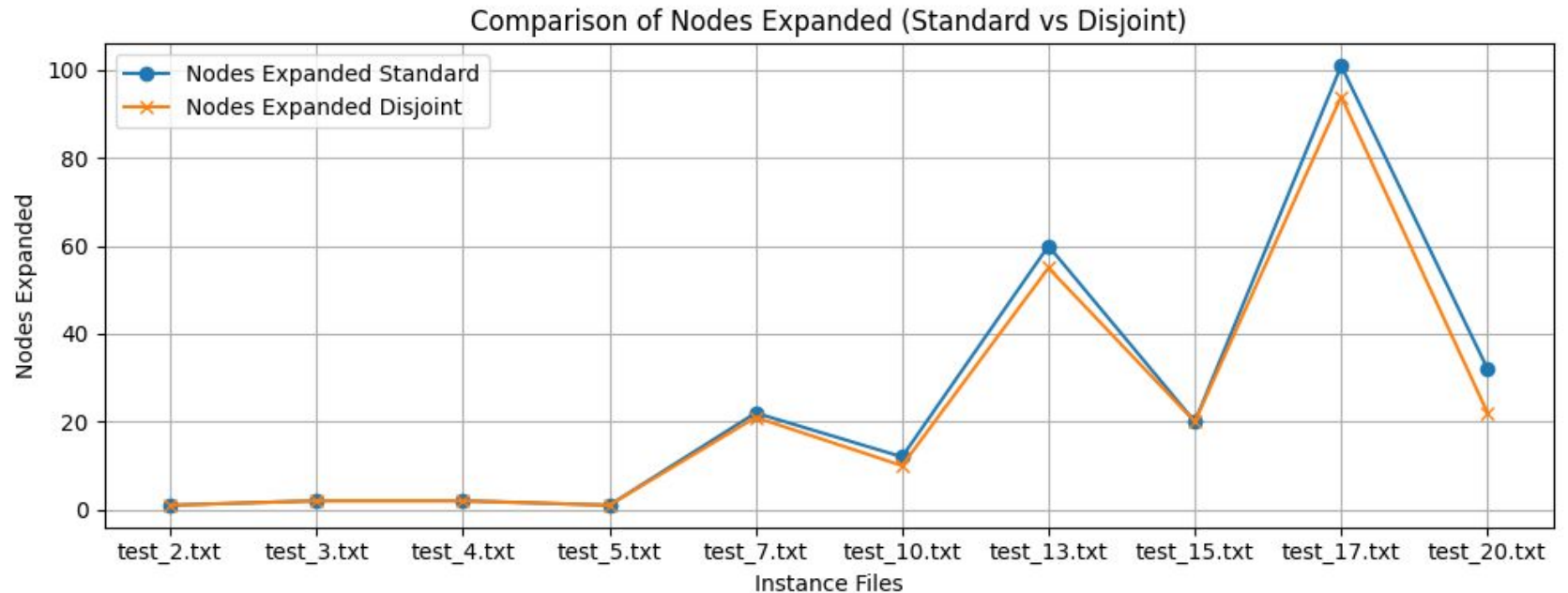
- It is able to find the solution without collision
- Impact of incrementing the agents.
- Evaluation of Efficiency
- Comparison of Disjoint and Standard Splitting



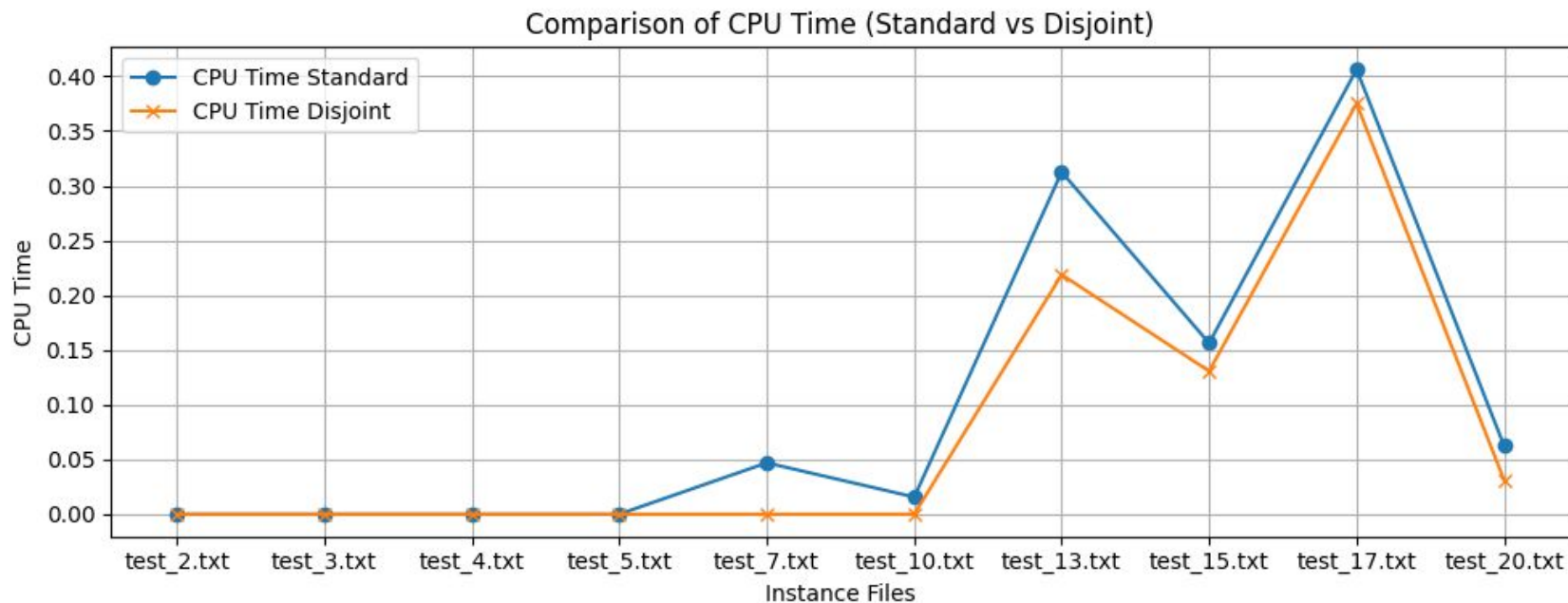
Result 1: Nodes Generated

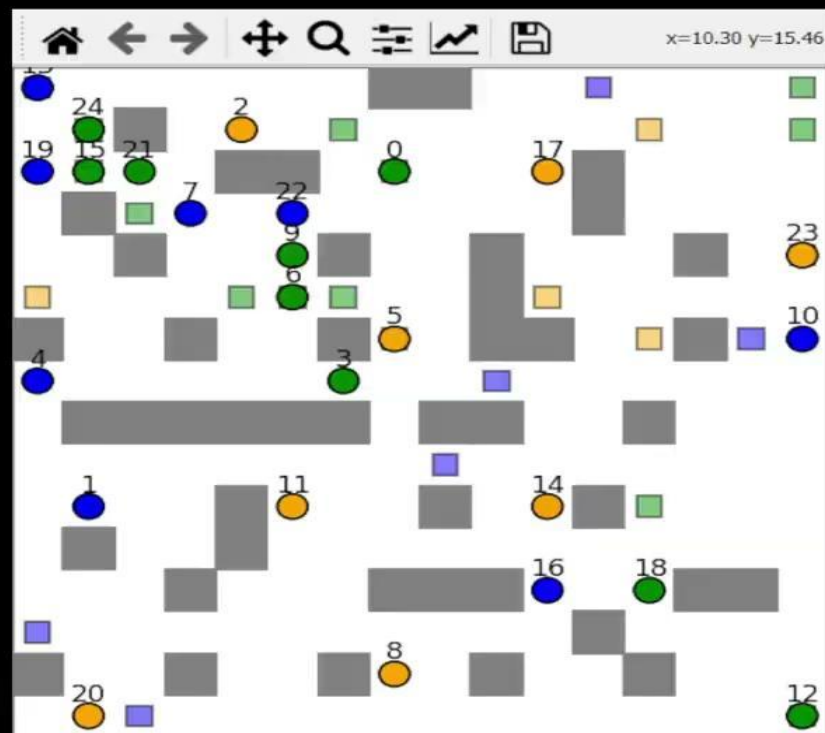


Result 2: Nodes Expanded



Result 3: CPU Time







Thank You