

# Motion Planning and Proximity Computations for Industrial Robots

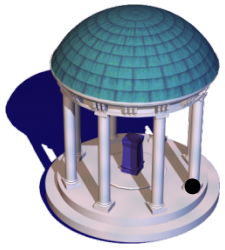
Dinesh Manocha

Department of Computer Science

UNC Chapel Hill

[dm@cs.unc.edu](mailto:dm@cs.unc.edu)

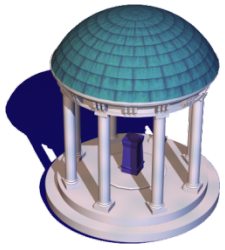
<http://gamma.cs.unc.edu>



# Collaborators

Jia Pan (UNC/Berkeley/Hong Kong Univ)

- Chonhyon Park (UNC)
- Ming Lin (UNC)
- Stephen Guy (UNC/Univ. of MN)
- Jamie Snape (UNC/Kitware)
- Jur Van Den Berg (UNC/Utah/Google)
- Sachin Chitta (Willow Garage/SRI)
- Ioan Sucan (Willow Garage/Google)



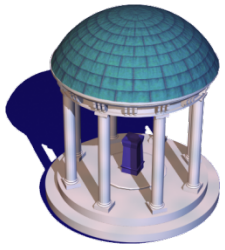
# Motion Planning

- Widely studied in academic for 40+ years
- Good algorithms and software tools
- Technology transfer (CAD/CAM, games, simulation)
- Limited use for industrial robots



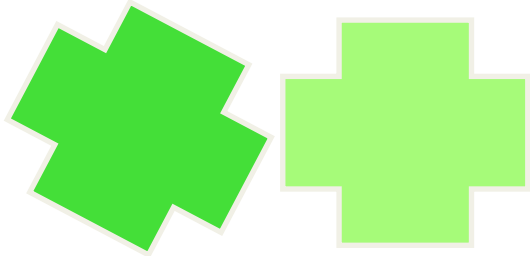
# Planning tools for Industrial Robotics: Challenges

- Limited capabilities
- Limited development tools
- Lack of portability and flexibility
- Slow technology adoption

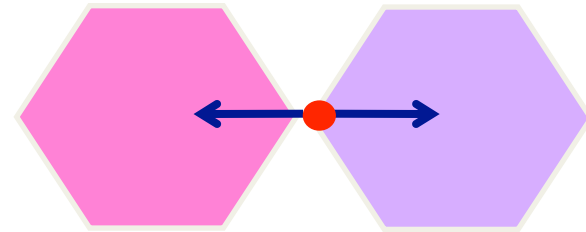


# Collision & Proximity Queries

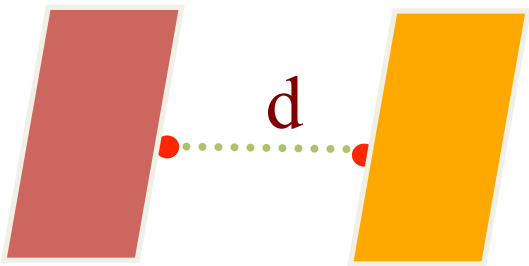
*Geometric reasoning of spatial relationships among objects (in a dynamic environment)*



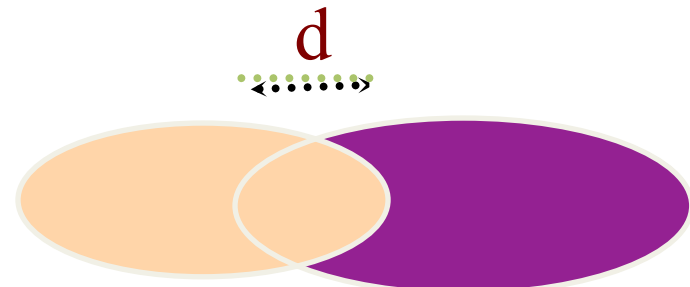
Collision Detection



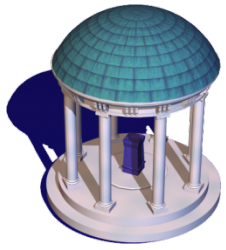
Contact Points & Normals



Closest Points & Separation Distance

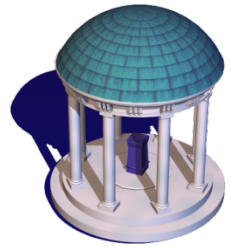


Penetration Depth



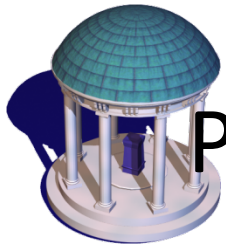
# Collision & Proximity Computations

- A key component of motion planning algorithms (90% of total time)
- Widely used in CAD/CAM, simulation and virtual prototyping
- Studied in academia for 30+ years
- Supported in robot simulation and CAD systems



# Our work on Proximity Computations

- Fast algorithms for convex polytopes (1991 onwards)
- Bounding volume hierarchies for general polygonal models (1995 onwards)
- Deformable models & self-collisions (2000 onwards)
- Use of GPUs and multi-core hardware (2005 onwards)
- Multi-robot planning and coordination (2008 onwards)



# Prior work on Proximity Computations

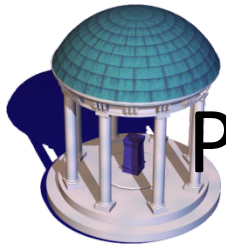
## Multiple software systems

- I-Collide, RAPID, PQP, DEEP, SWIFT, SWIFT++, DeformCD, PIVOT, Self-CCD, RVO, HRVO

<http://gamma.cs.unc.edu/software/#collision>

- More than 120,000 downloads from 1995 onwards
- Issued more than 55 commercial licenses (Kawasaki, MSC Software, Ford, Honda, Sensable, Siemens, BMW, Phillips, Intel, Boeing, etc.)





# Prior work on Proximity Computations

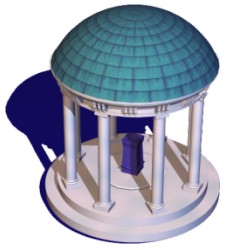
## Multiple software systems

- I-Collide, RAPID, PQP, DEEP, SWIFT, SWIFT++, DeformCD, PIVOT, Self-CCD, RVO, HRVO

<http://gamma.cs.unc.edu/software/#collision>

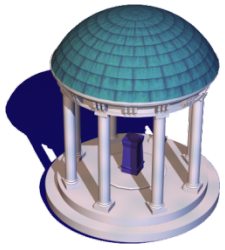
- More than 120,000 downloads from 1995 onwards
- Issued more than 55 commercial licenses (Kawasaki, MSC Software, Ford, Honda, Sensable, Siemens, BMW, Phillips, Intel, Boeing, etc.)

Widely used, but not on industrial robots

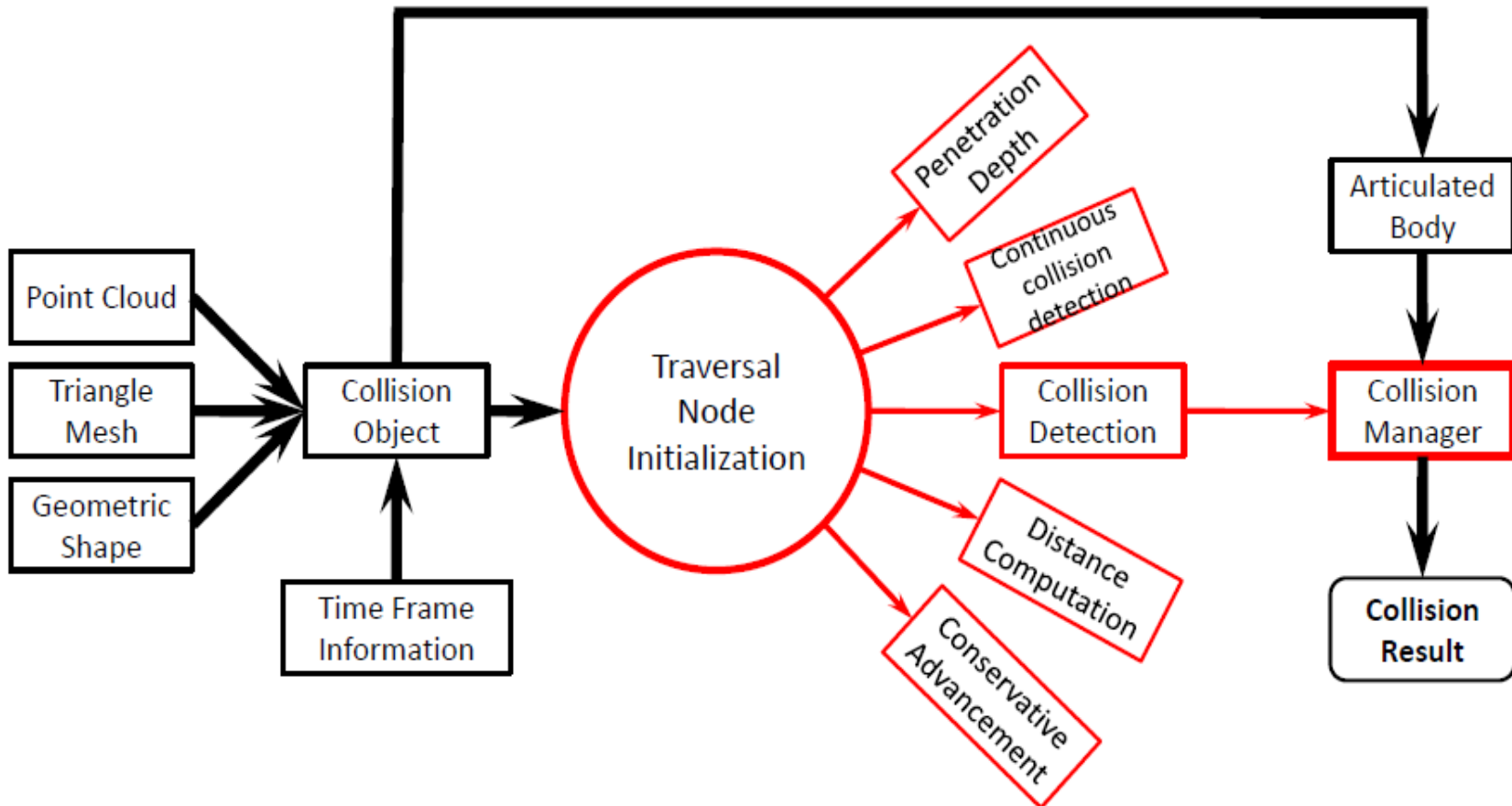


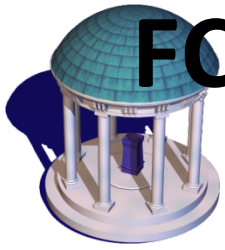
# Recent Work: FCL

- A new collision and proximity computation library
  - Flexible: different object types/ queries
  - Extensible: adding new algorithms is easy
  - Efficiency: similar performance with the best libraries
- Provide many functions from state-of-the-art research, more in future



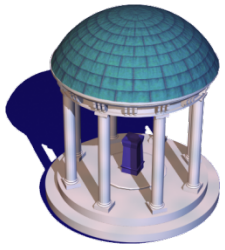
# FCL Overview





# FCL: Supported Functions (Spring 2014)

	Rigid Objects	Point Clouds	Deformable Objects	Articulated Objects
(Discrete) Collision Detection	Y	Y	Y	Y
Continuous Collision Detection	Y	Y	Y	Y
Self Collision Detection	Y	Y	Y	Y
Penetration Estimation	Y	N	N	N
Distance Computation	Y	N	Y	Y
Broad-phase Collision	Y	Y	Y	Y



# FCL: Usage

- Independent code, but ROS interface is provided
- Available at <http://gamma.cs.unc.edu/FCL>
- Part of MoveIt:  
<http://moveit.ros.org/wiki/MoveIt!>

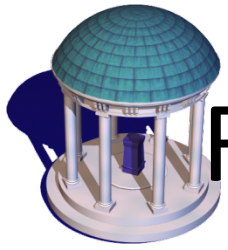


# FCL Application: Optimal Inverse Kinematics for Complex Path Planning

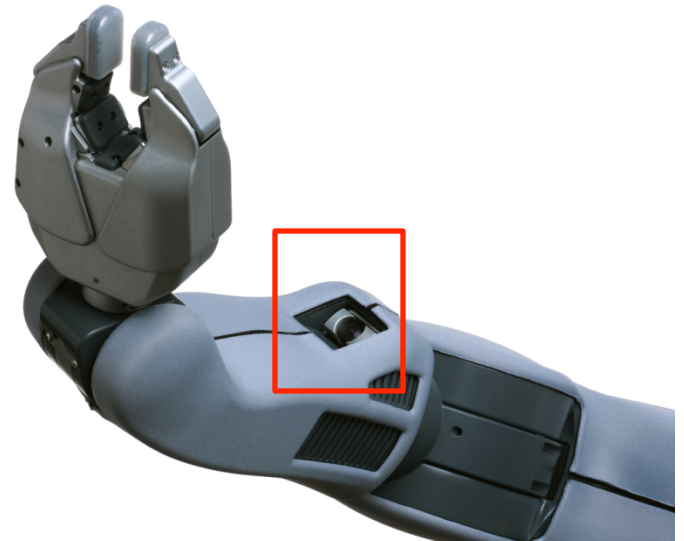
 ROS

---

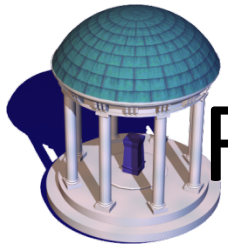
<http://rosindustrial.org/>



# Robot Sensors: Data Collection



Cameras

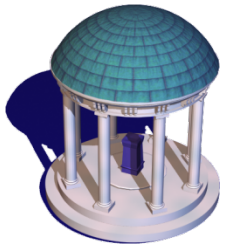


# Robot Sensors: Data Collection

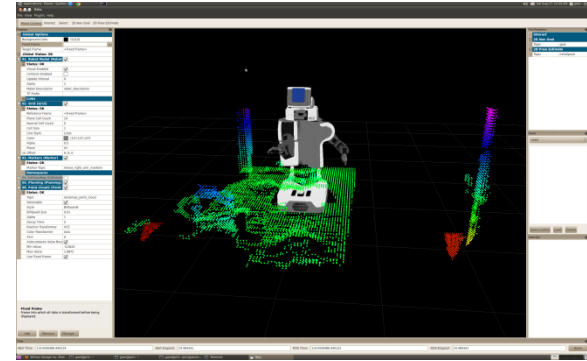


Laser Scanners



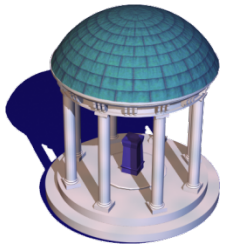


# Handling Sensor Data

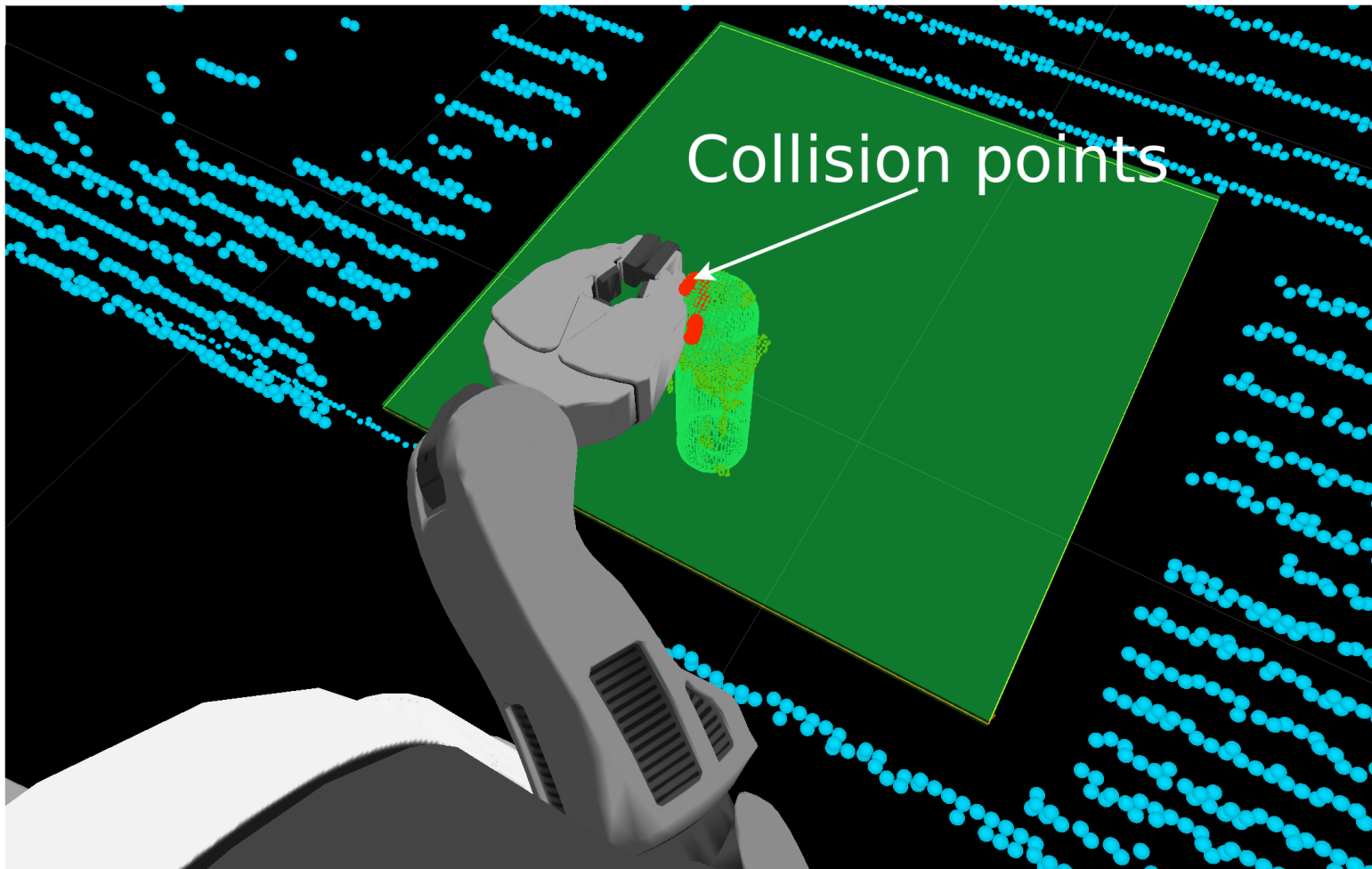


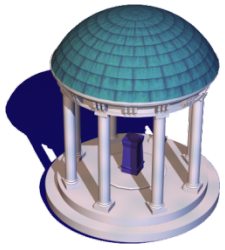
- Human environments
  - Clutter, dynamic obstacles
- Data from 3D sensors
  - Large number of points (~10k for laser scans, ~20k for stereo)
- Real-time computation important for fast online reactive grasping, motion planning
- Proximity computation important for many useful heuristics in robotics

*Efficient collision and proximity computation is essential for any online robot operations in human environments*



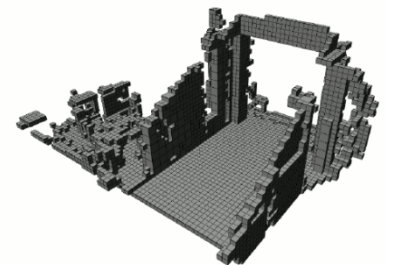
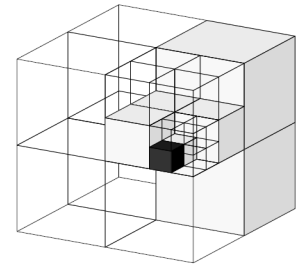
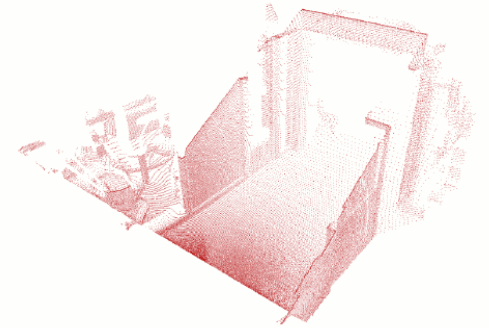
# Reconstructed Point Clouds





# Sensor Data

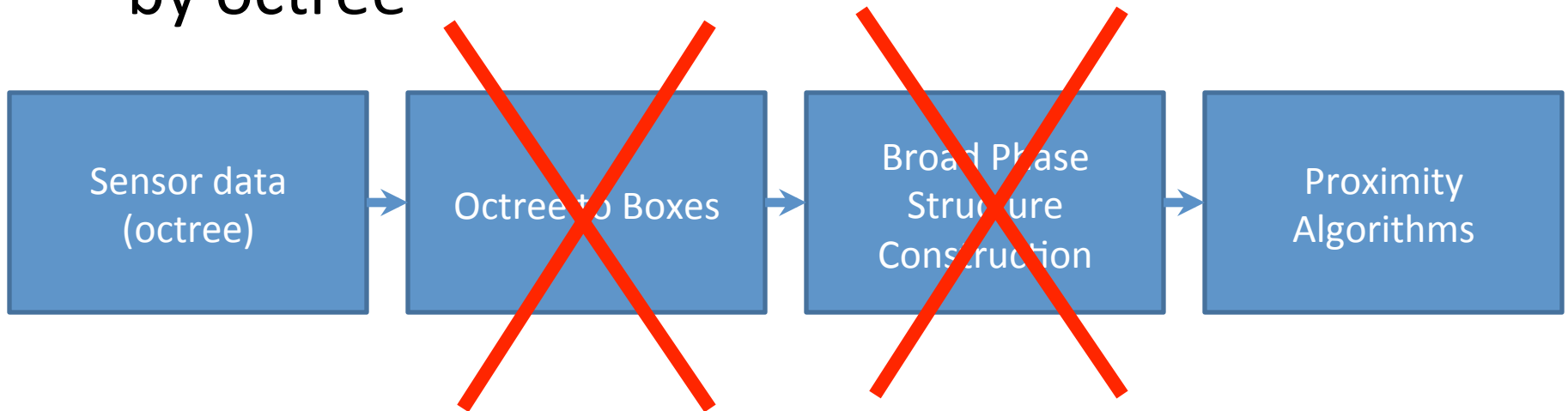
- Point cloud
  - Output from laser/Kinect, etc.
  - Cannot encode unknown regions
  - Very large
- Octree (octomap)
  - Store point cloud in a compact manner
  - Support multi-resolution
  - Encode occupied/free/unknown regions



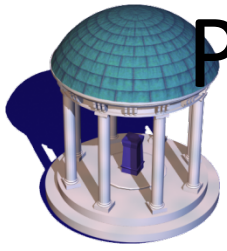


# Accelerated Pipeline: Point-Cloud Data

- Directly collide with sensor data represented by octree



- We eliminate construction time in this pipeline



# Proximity & Planning with Industrial Robots



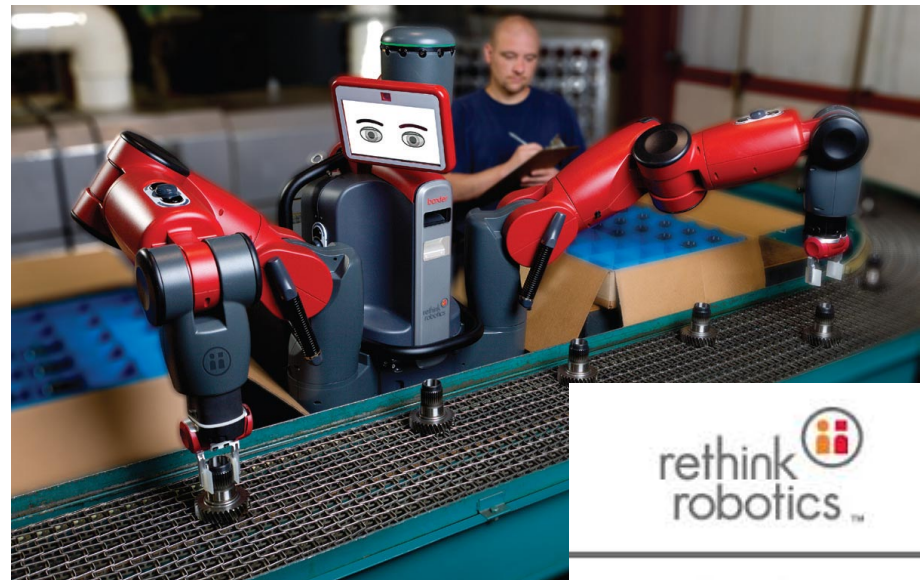
<http://rosindustrial.org/>

# Task Executions of Robots

- Advances in technology allow robots to perform complex tasks



<PR2: fetching a beer from the fridge>



<Baxter: \$22k robot needs no programming>

# Task Execution with Multiple Components

- A task is decomposed into many primitive subtasks



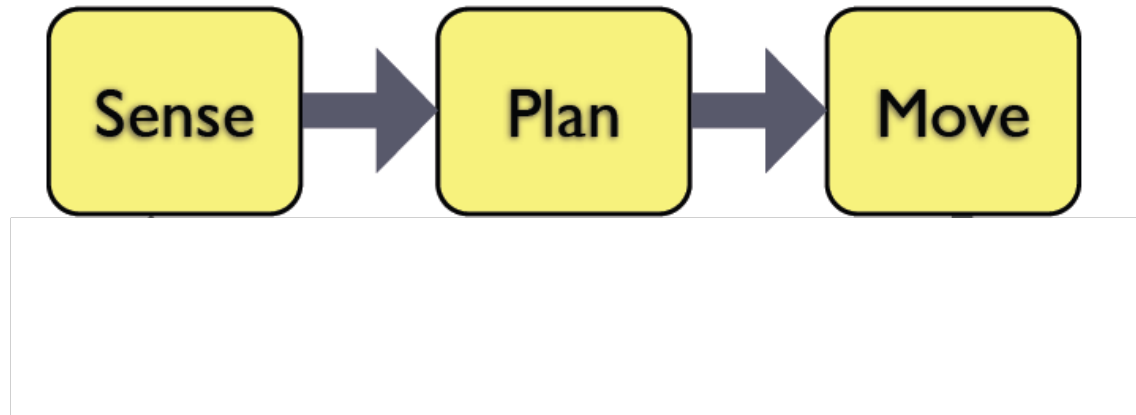
<PR2: taking out a beer from the fridge>  
(From Willow Garage)

1. Move the body to the fridge.
2. Move the left arm to the handle.
3. Move the body to open the fridge door.
4. Move the body to in front of the fridge.
5. Move the left arm to hold the door.
6. Move the right arm to the beer.
7. Grasp the bottle.
8. Move the right arm to the basket.
9. Release the bottle.

**Most of the subtasks are moving the robot to the next desired pose**

# Subtask Execution

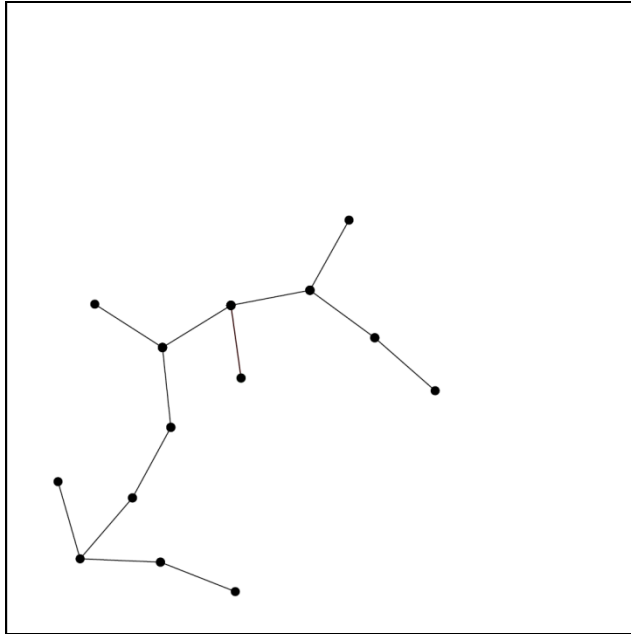
- ‘Move the body to the fridge’ subtask
  - Use sensors to recognize the objects and obstacles in the environment
  - Compute a collision-free path to the pose close to the fridge
  - Control motors to execute the computed motion





# Motion Planning: RRT Algorithm

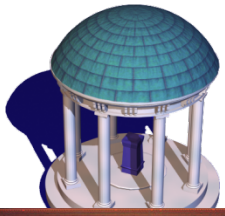
- Serial RRT tree expansion



# Motion Planning: Challenges

- How to perform motion planning computation in realtime?
- How to handle high DOF robots

# NVIDIA & AMD GPU Compute Accelerators



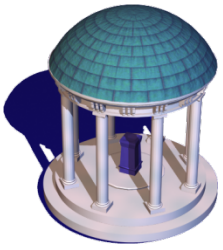
## **AMD Radeon 7970**

**3.79 Single Tflops  
947 Double Gflops  
2048 Stream Cores**

## **NVIDIA GTX 680**

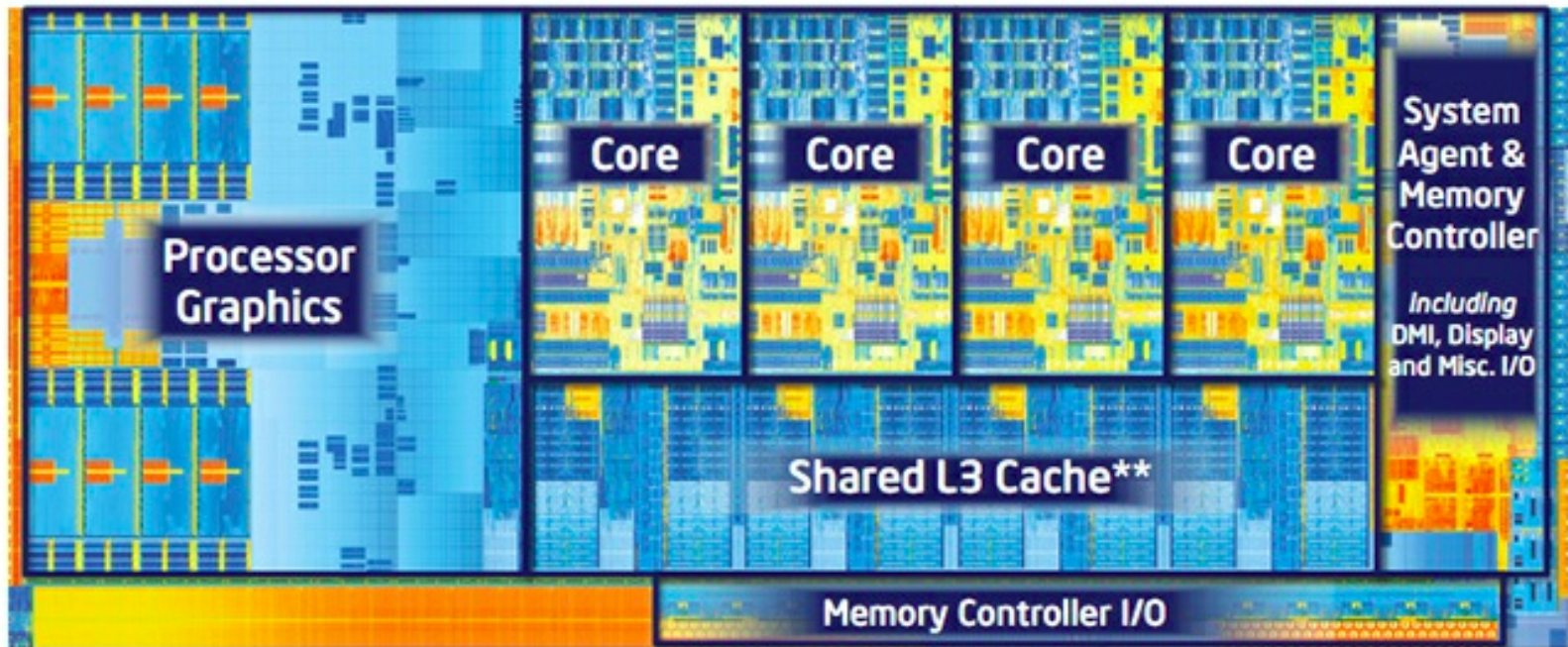
**3.09 Single Tflops  
1.1 Double Tflops  
1536 CUDA Cores**

**Commodity Tera-Flop Processor (peak performance)**



# Heterogeneous Processing

## 3rd Generation Intel® Core™ Processor: 22nm Process

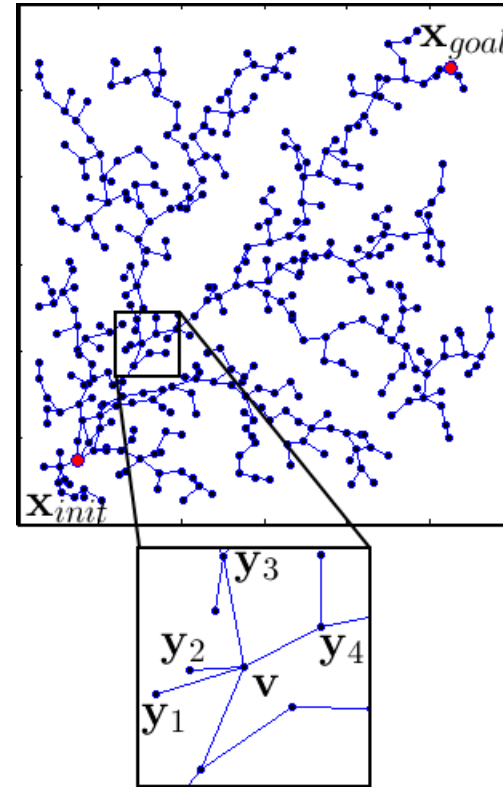
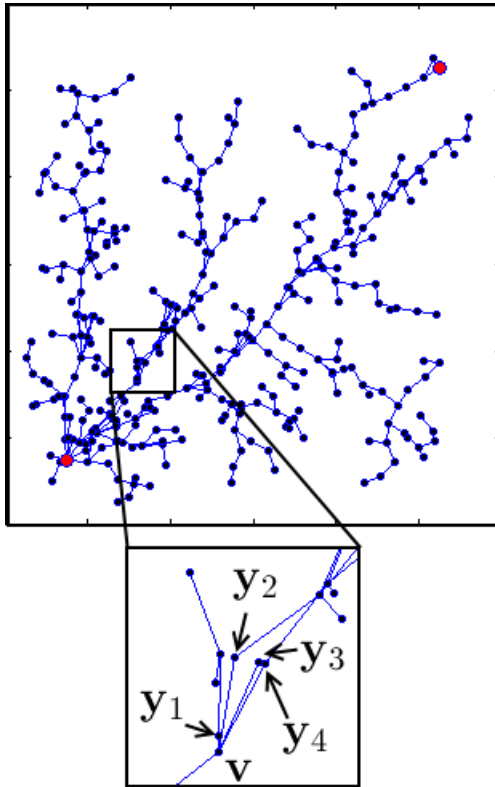


New architecture with shared cache delivering more performance and energy efficiency

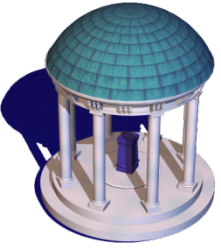
CPU + GPU on the same chip

# Parallel Poisson-RRT Algorithm

- AND Parallel RRT Tree
- Poisson-RRT Tree

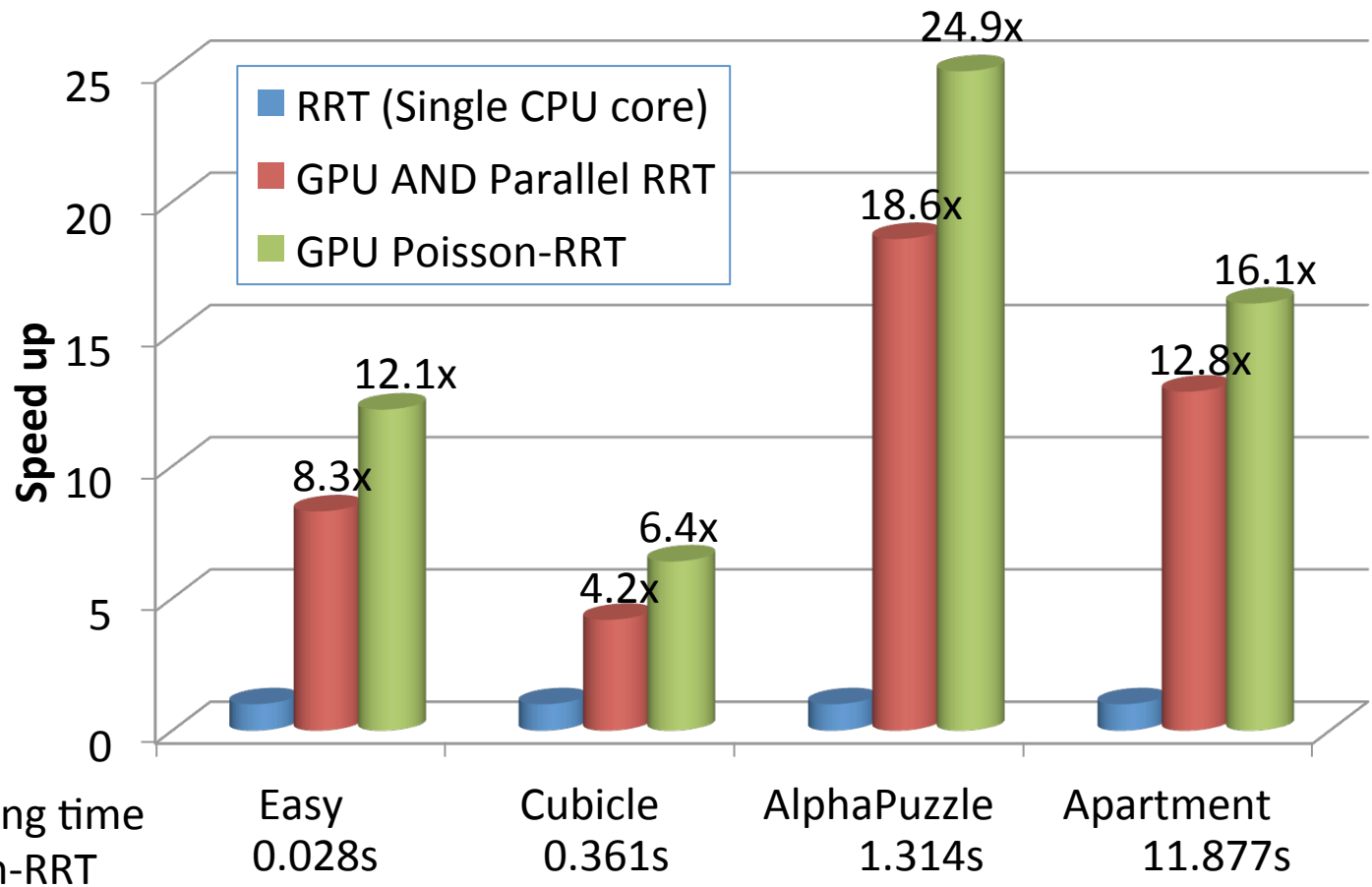


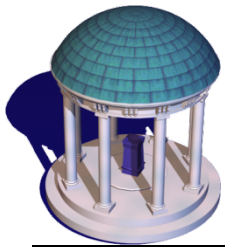
No nodes which are too close to each other



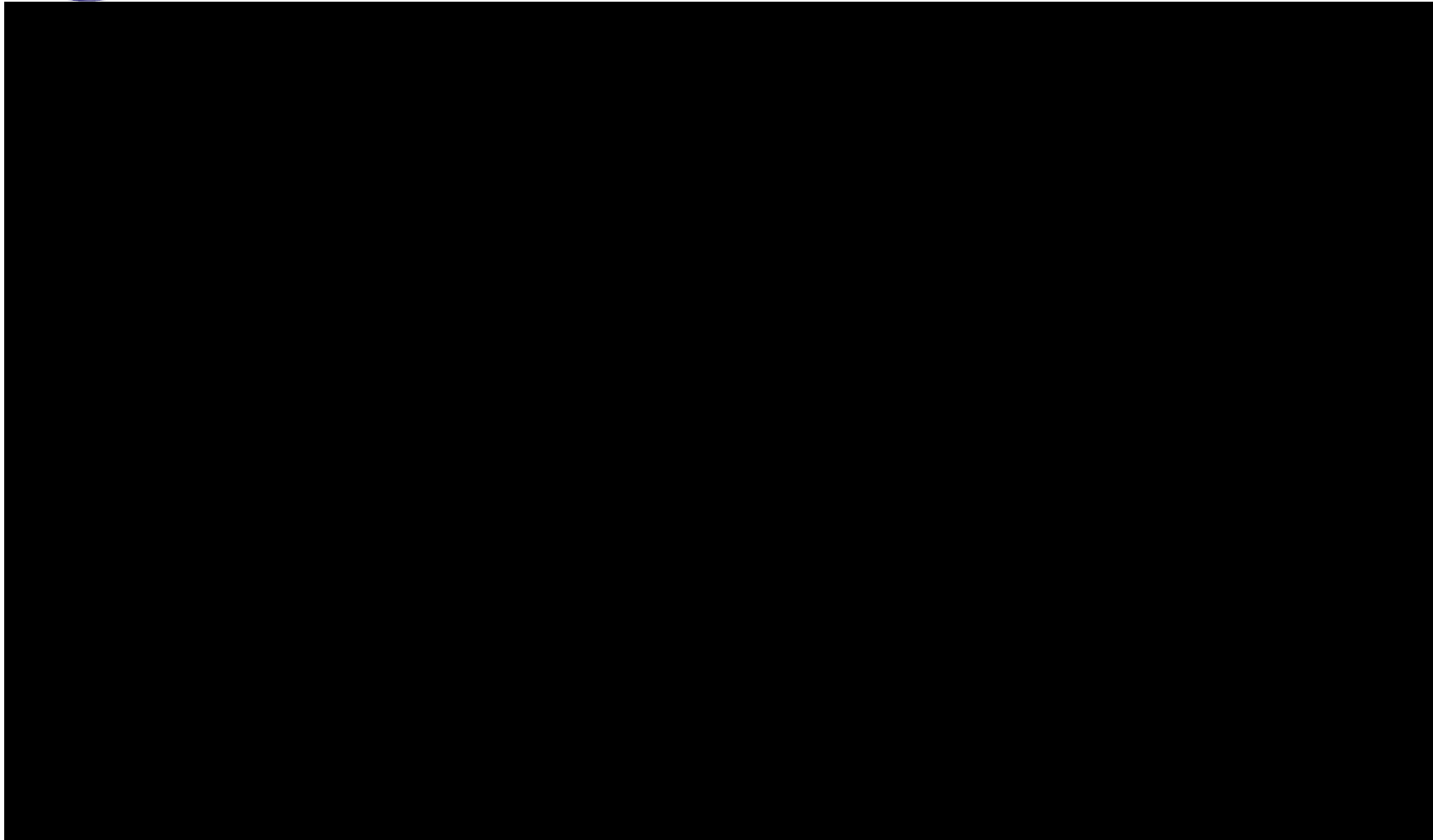
# GPU-based RRT Planner

## ● OMPL Benchmarks

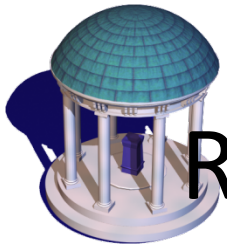




# High-DOF Realtime RRT Planning



<http://gamma.cs.unc.edu/PoissonRRT/>



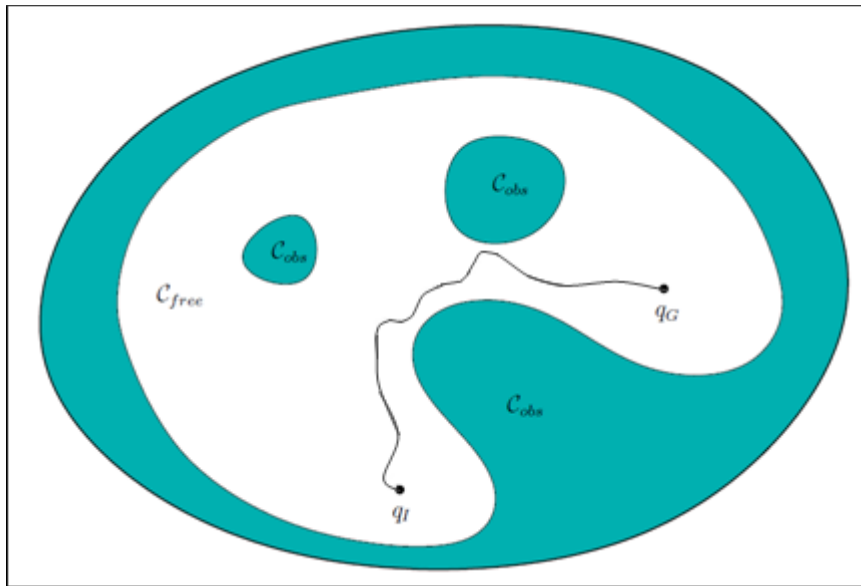
# Real-Time Planning: High DOF Robots

- High-DOF robots (40 DOF for humanoids)
- Generate collision-free and smooth paths
- Dynamics constraints (e.g. dynamic stability)
- Moving obstacles (e.g. humans)

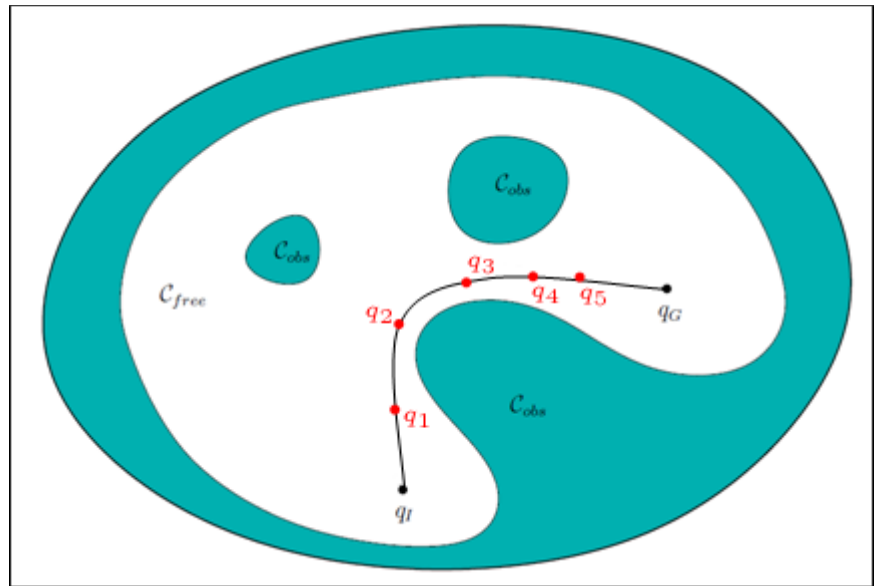


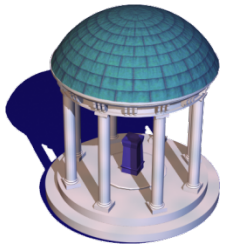
# Motion Planning Algorithms

- Random sampling-based algorithms



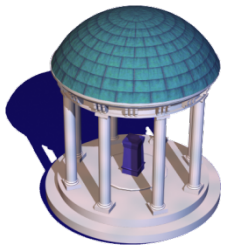
- Optimization-based algorithms





# Real-Time Planning

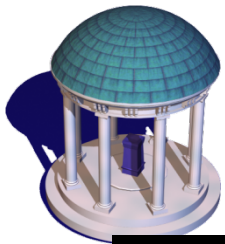
- Use optimization-based techniques
- Formulate constraints
- Parallel computation on multi-core CPUs and many-core GPUs



# Parallel Trajectory Optimization

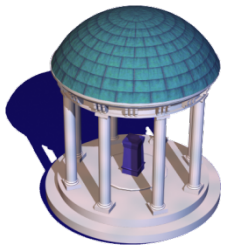
- Parallel optimization of multiple trajectories
  - Use Multiple threads
    - Start from different initial trajectories
    - Trajectories are generated by quasi-random sampling
  - Exploits the multiple CPU cores (multi-cores) or GPU-based cores (many-cores)

[http://gamma.cs.unc.edu/ITOMP/ITOMP\\_ROS/](http://gamma.cs.unc.edu/ITOMP/ITOMP_ROS/)



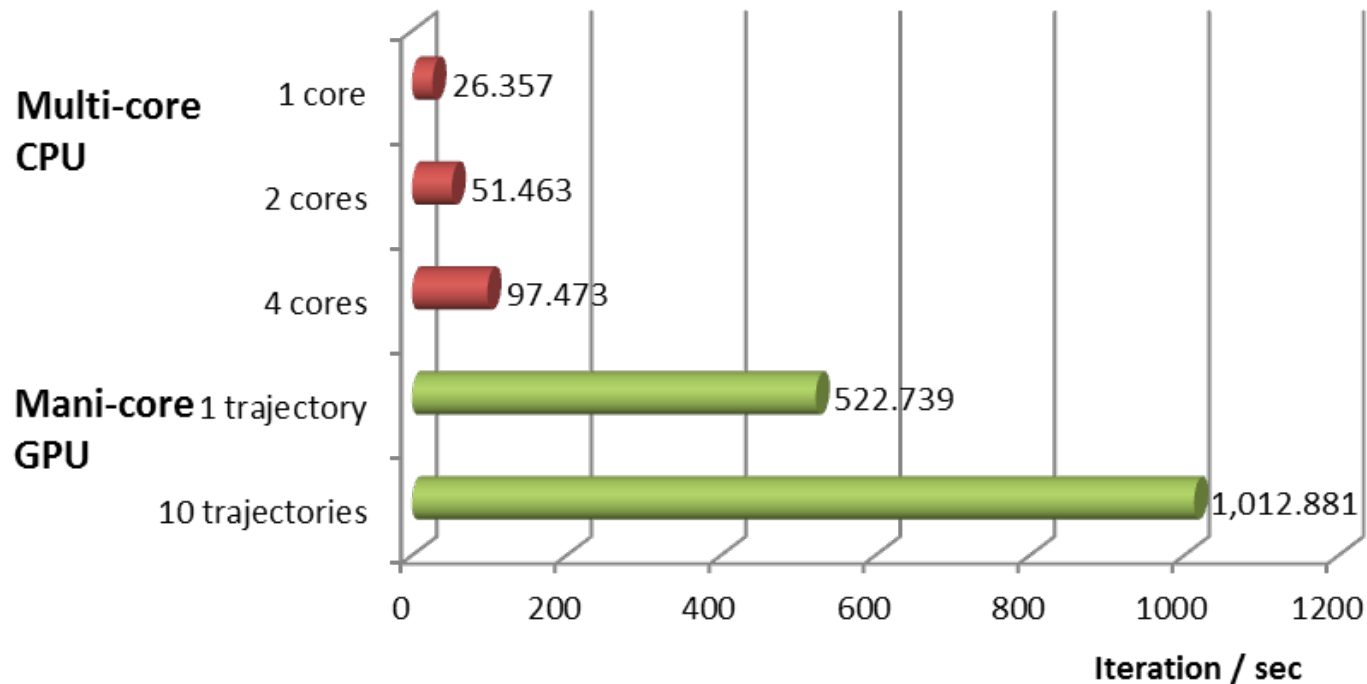
# Real-Time High DOF Planning

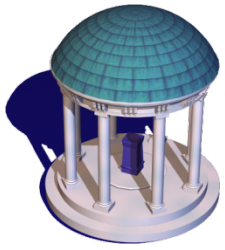




# Parallel Trajectory Optimization

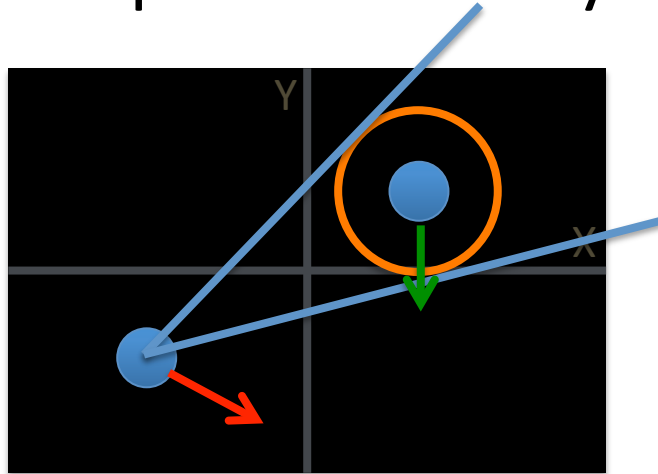
Performance improvement with number of cores



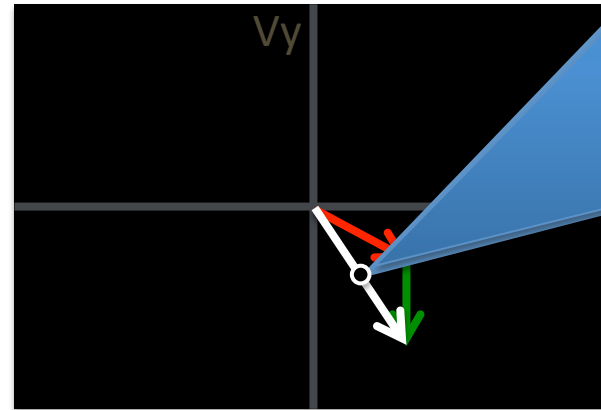


# Multi-Robot Planning

- Reciprocal Velocity Obstacles (RVOs)

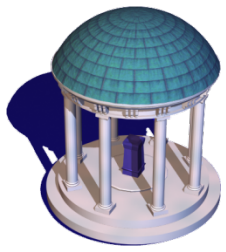


Workspace

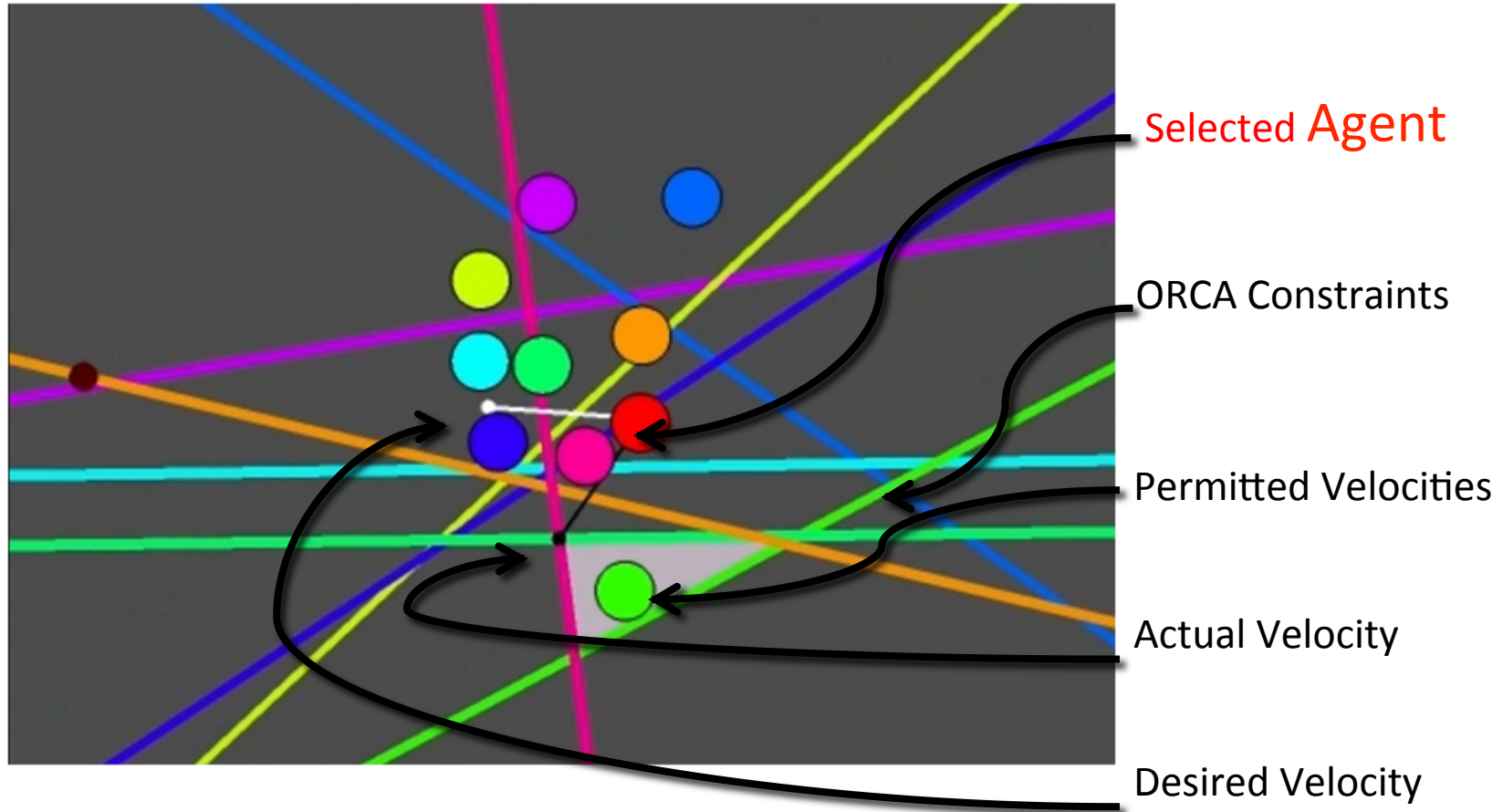


Velocity Space

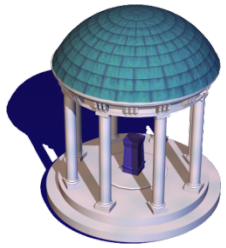
- $RVO_B^A(v_B, v_A) = \{v'_A \mid 2v'_A - v_A \notin VO_B^A(v_B)\}$  [Berg et al. 2008]



# MULTI-AGENT COLLISION AVOIDANCE (ORCA)



[Berg. Guy et al. 2010]



# Multi-Robot Navigation

[[Snape et al. 2009, 2011]

- Reciprocal velocity-space planning on robots
- Challenges for robots
  - Sensor Uncertainty
  - Motion Uncertainty
  - Kineodynamic Constraints
- Implementation on iRobot Create
- ROS Library implementation available

## Independent Navigation of Multiple Mobile Robots with Hybrid Reciprocal Velocity Obstacles

Jamie Snape  
Jur van den Berg  
Stephen J. Guy  
Dinesh Manocha

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

<http://gamma.cs.unc.edu/HRVO>

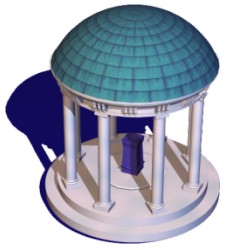




# Multi-Robot Navigation: ROS Integration

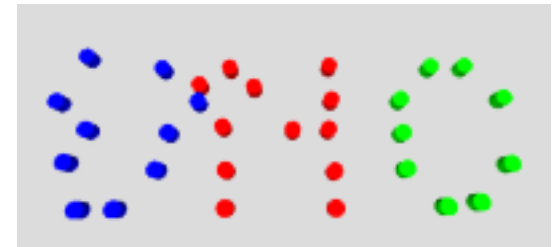


[Claes et al., 2011, Willow Garage]

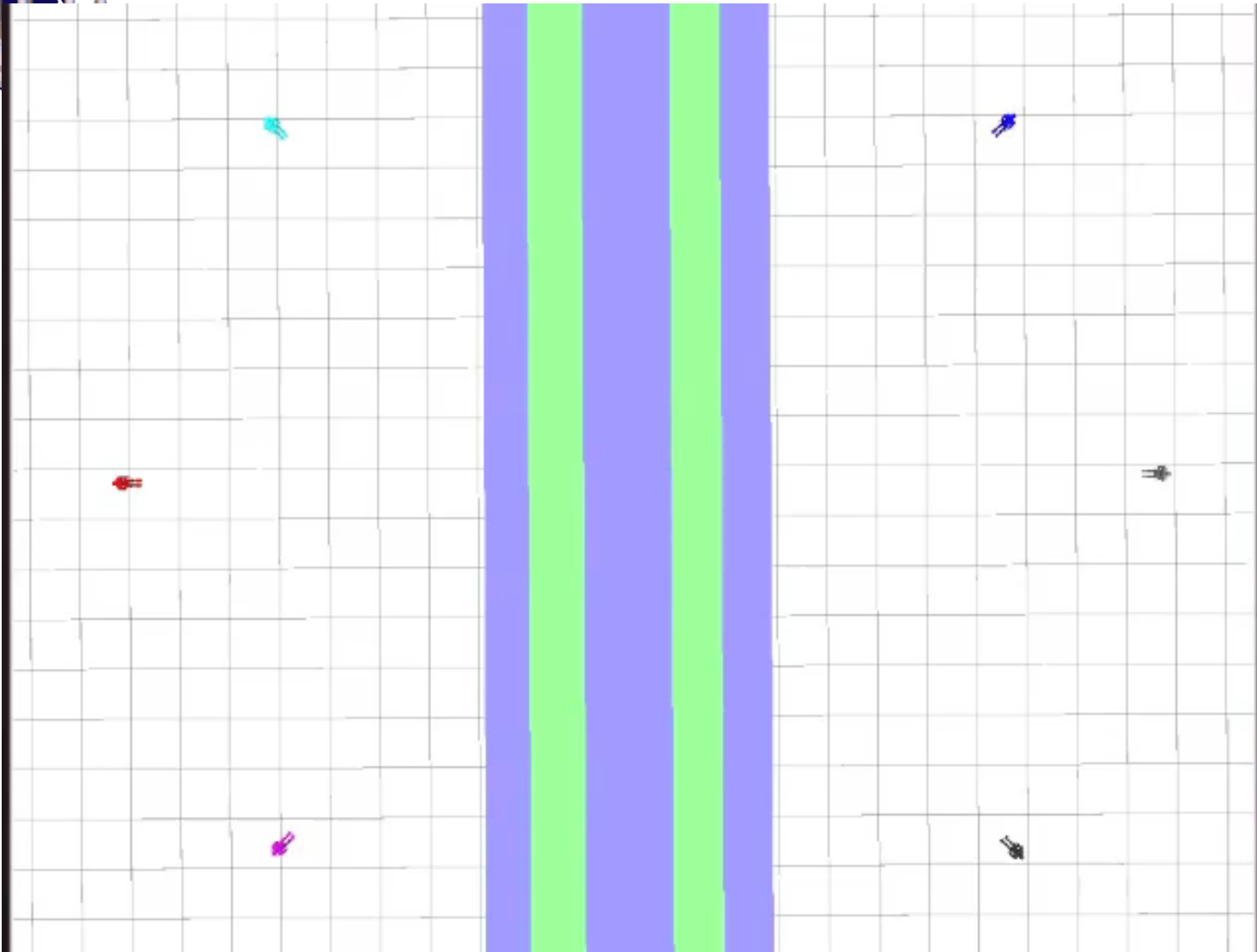


# RVO2 Library

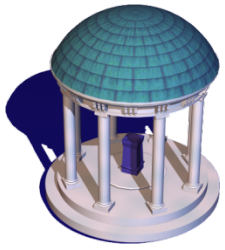
- Publically available Library: <http://gamma.cs.unc.edu/RVO2>
- 6,500+ Downloads
- Licensed to Relic Entertainment, EA, GameLoft ...
- Widely used in game engines (Unity, UDK)
- Integrated into ROS
- Ports
  - ORCA – C++
  - ORCA – C#
  - ORCA3D – C++



# Multi Human-Like Robots

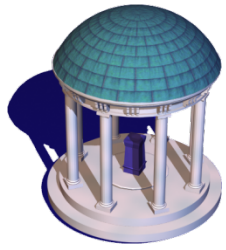


<http://gamma.cs.unc.edu/ITOMP>



# Going Forward

- Significant recent progress in algorithmic technology for motion planning and proximity computations
- Good software tools: FCL, ROS, MoveIT, OpenRAVE, etc.
- Applications
  - Advanced manipulation
  - Advanced perception
  - Flexible automation
- Major Challenge: Interface with robot devices and industrial use



# Acknowledgements

- Army Research Office
- National Science Foundation
- Intel
- Sandia Labs
- Willow Garage