



Aalto University
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Engineering

Informative Path Planning

Information to the rescue!!

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Overview

Recap

Informative Path Planning (IPP)

- Information
- Path Planning
- Challenges

Summary

Readings

ROS Tutorial

Recap



*Ever seen a dog perform
graph-search?*

Recap (cont.)

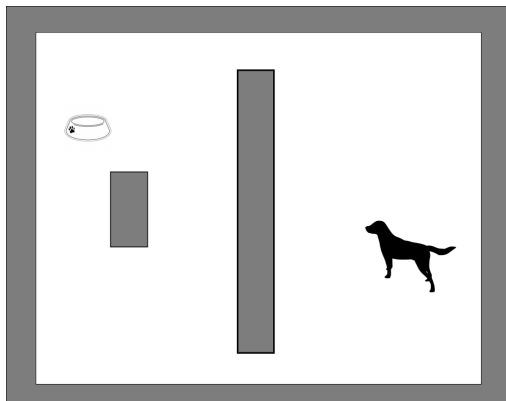


Figure: Dog and the food scenario.

Recap (cont.)

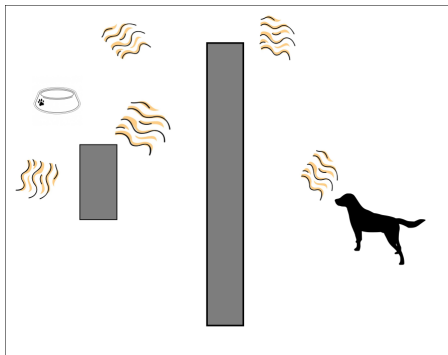


Figure: Food odor attracts the dog.

How to *encode* this behavior?

Informative Path Planning (IPP)-Information

Information can be of 2 types:

1. **High Value:** high measurements/readings.
 - ▶ *E.g.*, Doggo senses very strong odor of food.
2. **High Variance:** high variance/uncertainty.
 - ▶ *E.g.*, Doggo senses odor but unsure what object it is.



Figure: High Value: My precious
(Imagine Gollum's voice).



Figure: High Variance: What the heck??

Informative Path Planning (IPP)-Information (cont.)

Pop-Quiz (PQ1)!!

When to rely on which kind of information?

Informative Path Planning (IPP)-Path Planning

Planning paths using “information” encompasses:

1. Defining *information*.
2. Defining information *optimization* strategy.
3. Defining *termination* strategy.

Informative Path Planning (IPP)-Path Planning (cont.)

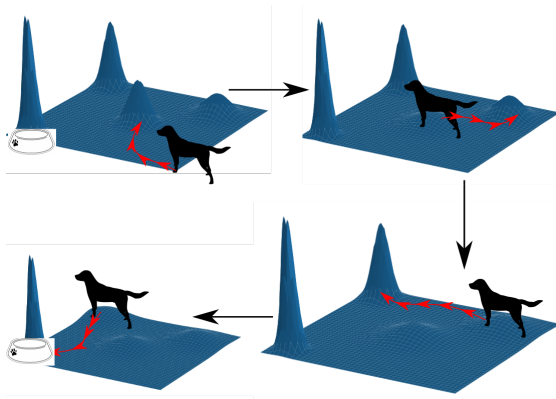


Figure: Doggo following “information”.

Informative Path Planning (IPP)-Path Planning (cont.)

Pop-Quiz (PQ2)!!

What kind of information was the doggo using in this example?

Informative Path Planning (IPP)-Path Planning (cont.)

IPP(StartNode, AreaLim, TermCond, InfoFunc)

1: **Input:**

- ▶ *StartNode* : node representing start position (root)
- ▶ *AreaLim* : limits of the area for acquiring information
- ▶ *InfoFunc* : formulation of information
- ▶ *TermCond* : termination condition

2: **Output:**

- ▶ *Path* : Path to acquire information

Informative Path Planning (IPP)-Path Planning (cont.)

3: **while not** *TermCond* **do**

4: $x \leftarrow \text{CurrLoc}()$ ▷ Get current loc

5: $x^+ \leftarrow \text{GetCandidates}(x, \text{AreaLim})$ ▷ Find all possible next-loc

6: $x^* \leftarrow \arg \max_{i \in x^+} \text{Info}(i)$ ▷ Most informative loc

7: $\text{MoveTo}(x^*)$ ▷ Execute

8: **end while**

Informative Path Planning (IPP)-Path Planning (cont.)

Pop-Quiz (PQ3)!!

- ▶ 1– step lookahead is sufficient?
- ▶ How about planning full trajectory at once?
- ▶ How can we get information about the places that we have not visited yet?
- ▶ Is it worth revisiting places that have already been observed?
- ▶ How to handle multi-doggo teams?

Informative Path Planning (IPP)-Challenges

IPP is beset with following challenges:

- ▶ How to decide **termination** condition?
 - ▶ Stop when doggo is *tired*?
 - ▶ Stop when doggo reaches *food*?
 - ▶ Stop when time is up?
 - ▶ ...
- ▶ Scaling to multiple doggos?
- ▶ How to prevent interference with other information?
 - ▶ Doggo distracted by other odors.
- ▶ What does one call sufficient amount of “information”?
 - ▶ When do we say doggo knows enough about location of food?

Summary

- ▶ Introduction to Informative-path planning
- ▶ Exposure to categories of information
- ▶ Worked examples and pseudo-codes.
- ▶ Animations as visual props to ease understanding.
- ▶ Several pop quizzes for open discussion via *MyCourses*

Summary (cont.)

Figure: Finally, *doggo* gets to eat the food!!!

Can you try doing this with robots?

"Book" — 2019/2/26 — 18:59 — page i — #1

Multi-Robot Exploration For Environmental Monitoring

The Resource Constrained
Perspective

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1st Edition

ROS Tutorial



- ▶ ROS stands for *Robot Operating System*
- ▶ Used to program and interface with robots
 - ▶ Can use Python/C++
- ▶ ROS Crash course for absolute beginners using Python

Thank You!!