

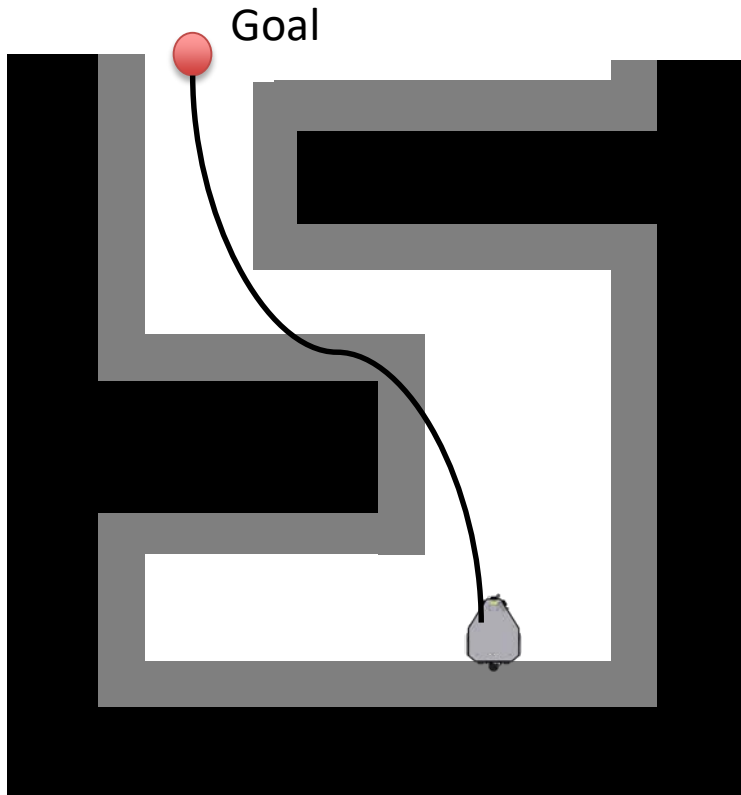
# 16-843 – Manipulation Algorithms

Configuration Spaces

Katharina Muelling

# Problem Definition

Consider the problem of robot motion planning:



How to avoid collisions of parts of the robot with the environment if modeled as point?

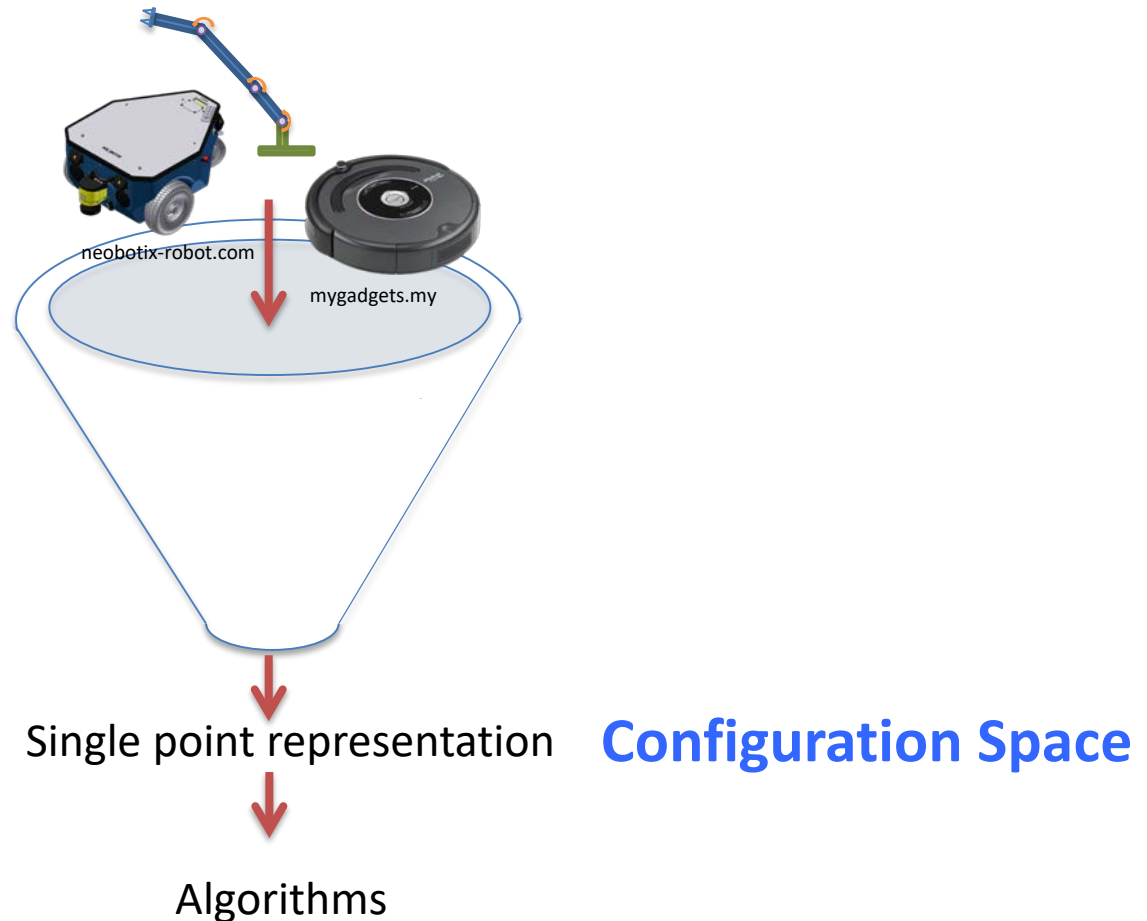
Robot:



[neobotix-robot.com](http://neobotix-robot.com)

# Outline

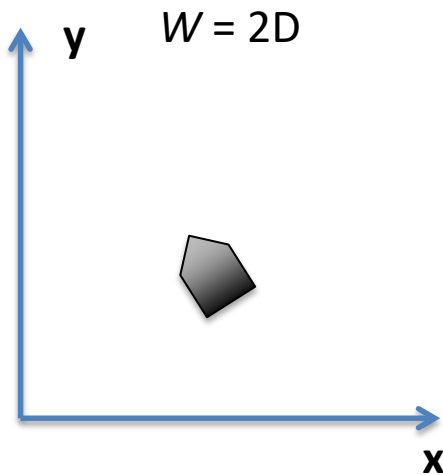
Can we create a space in which all robots can be treated as points?



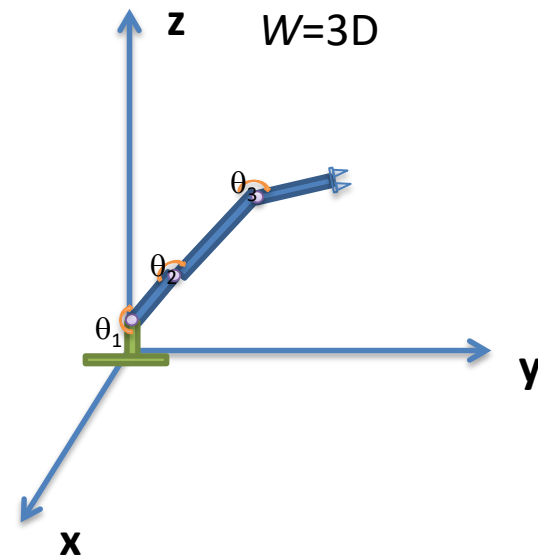
# Configuration Space

## Definitions

**Work space:** The world in which the robot lives and occupies space.  
The set of reachable points by an end-effector.



3-parameter specification  $(x, y, \theta)$



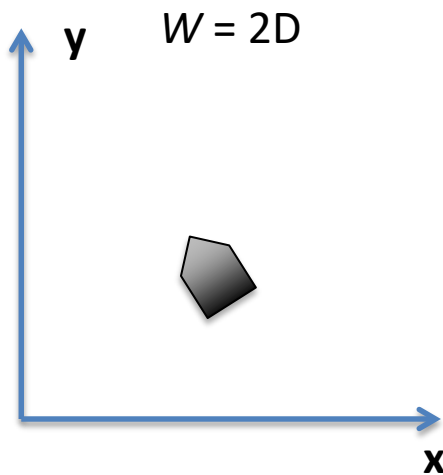
6-parameter specification  $(x, y, z, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$

# Configuration Space

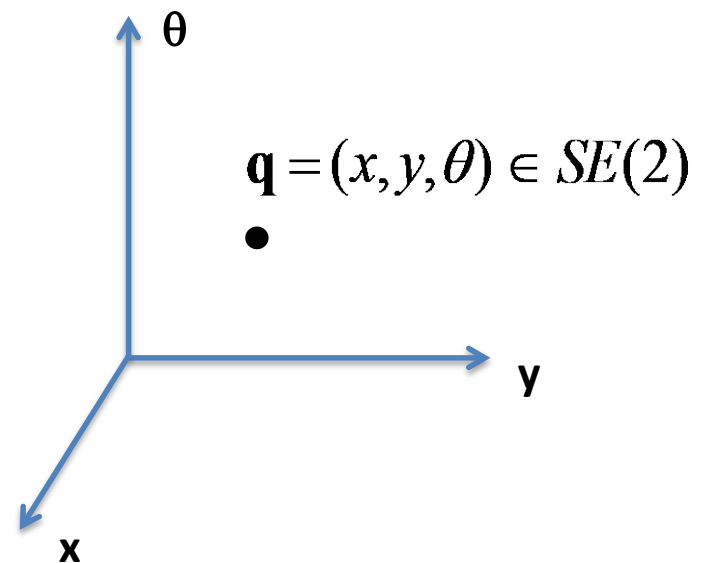
## Definitions

### Configuration:

The **configuration** of a robot is the sufficient and complete specification of the position of every point of the physical system



World space



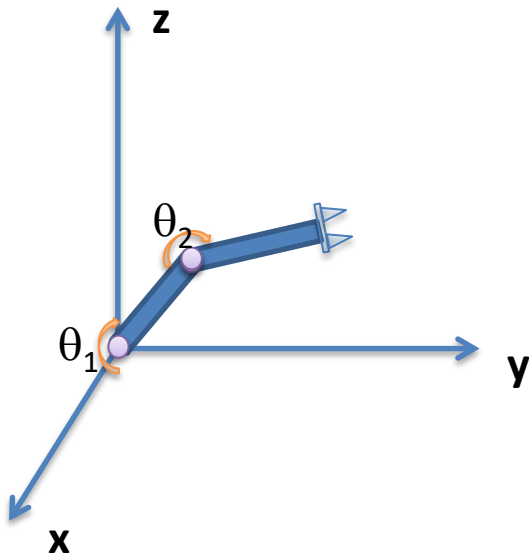
Configuration Space

# Configuration Space

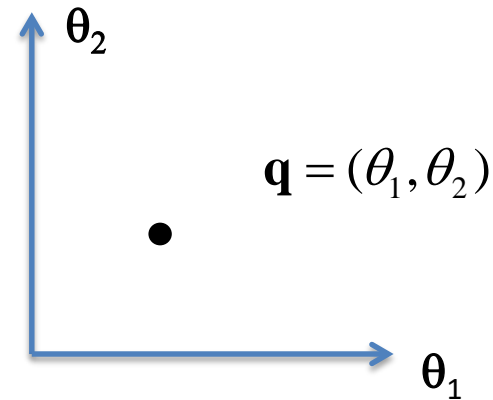
## Definitions

### Configuration:

The **configuration** of a robot is the sufficient and complete specification of the position of every point of the physical system



World space



Configuration Space

# Configuration Space

## Definitions

### Configuration:

The **configuration** of a robot is the sufficient and complete specification of the position of every point of the physical system

The configuration  $\mathbf{q}$  is usually expressed as a vector of length  $n$ , where  $n$  defines the degree of freedom of the robot

$$\mathbf{q} = [q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n]$$

### Configuration Space:

The set  $C$  of all possible configurations.

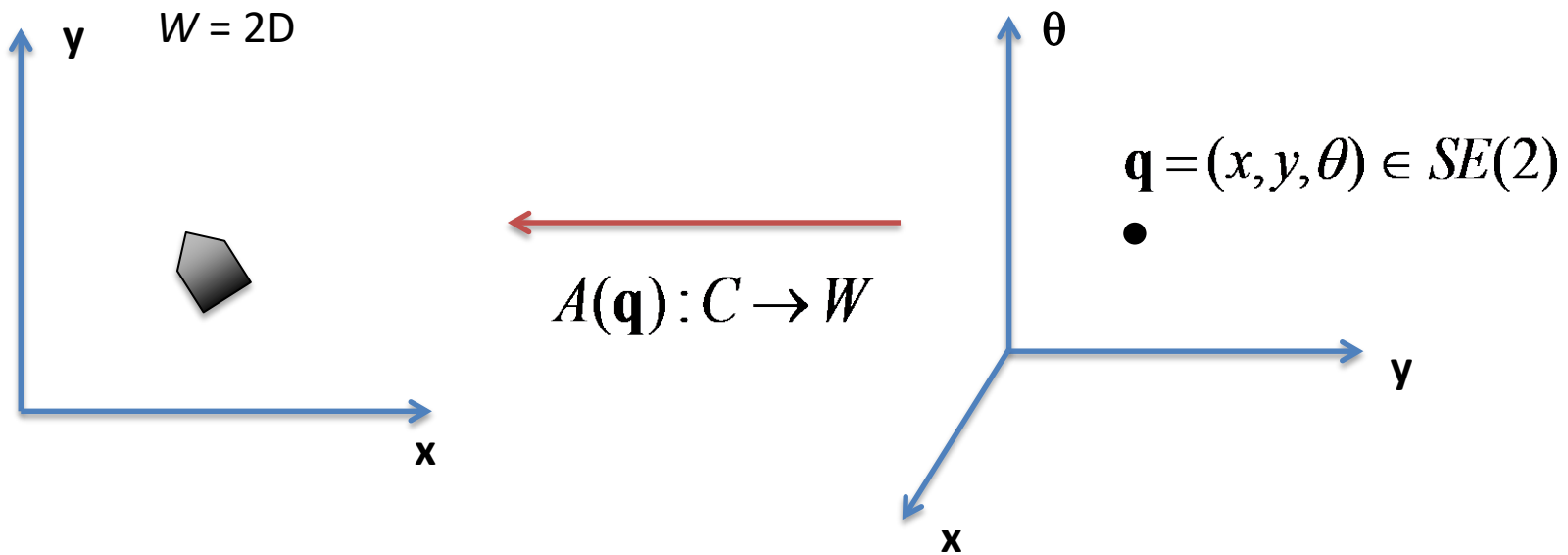
$$\mathbf{q} \in C$$

Read:

Spatial Planning: a Configuration Space  
T. Lozano-Perez, 1980

# Configuration Space

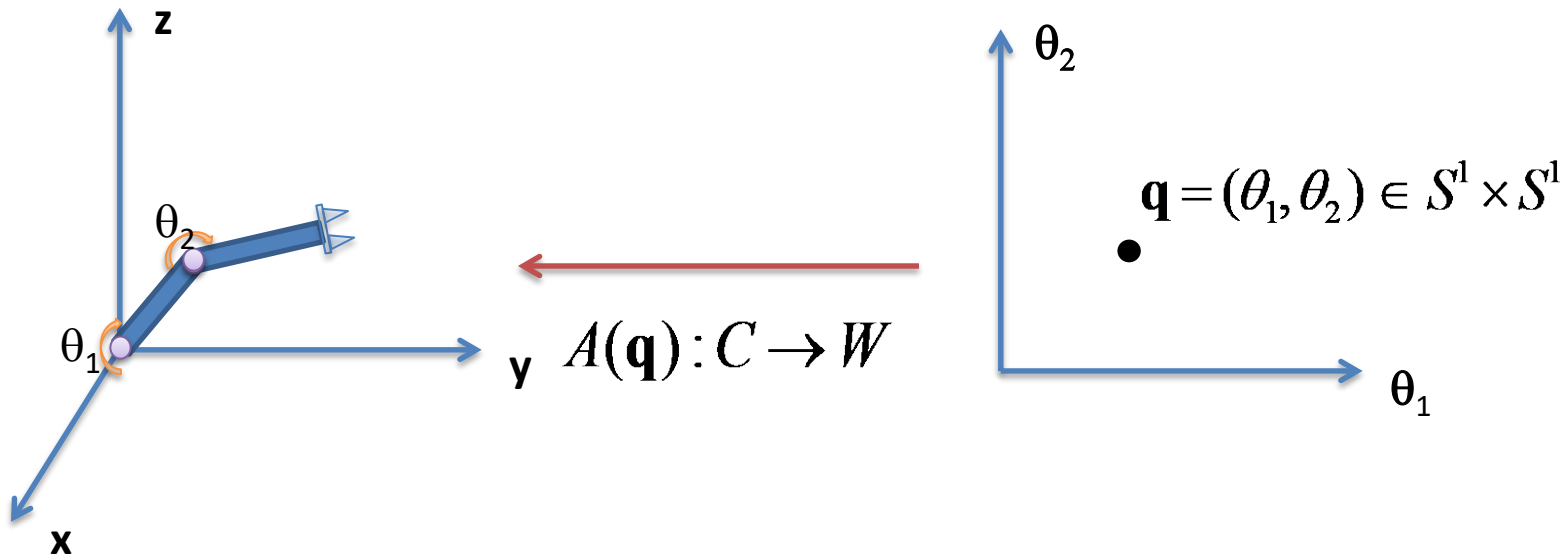
## Examples



$A(\mathbf{q})$  maps from point to the physical robot's location in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

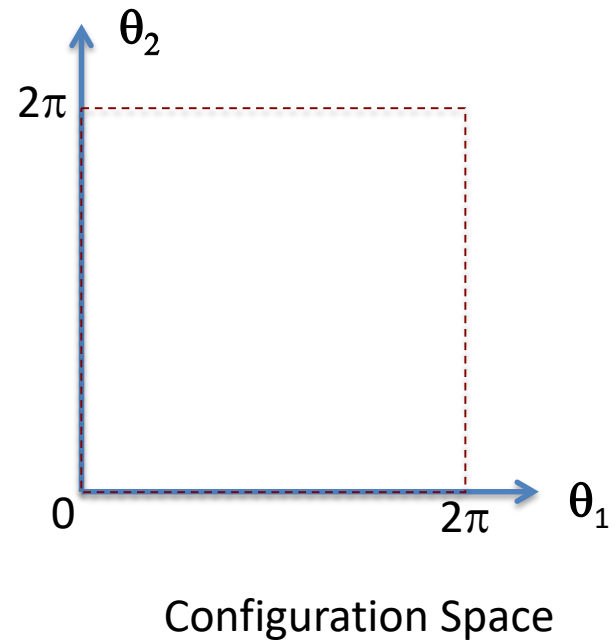
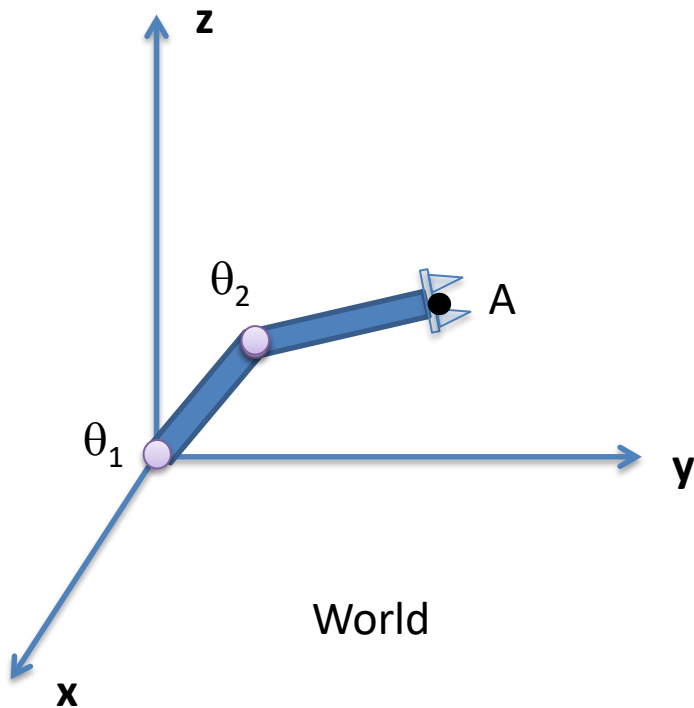
# Configuration Space

## Examples



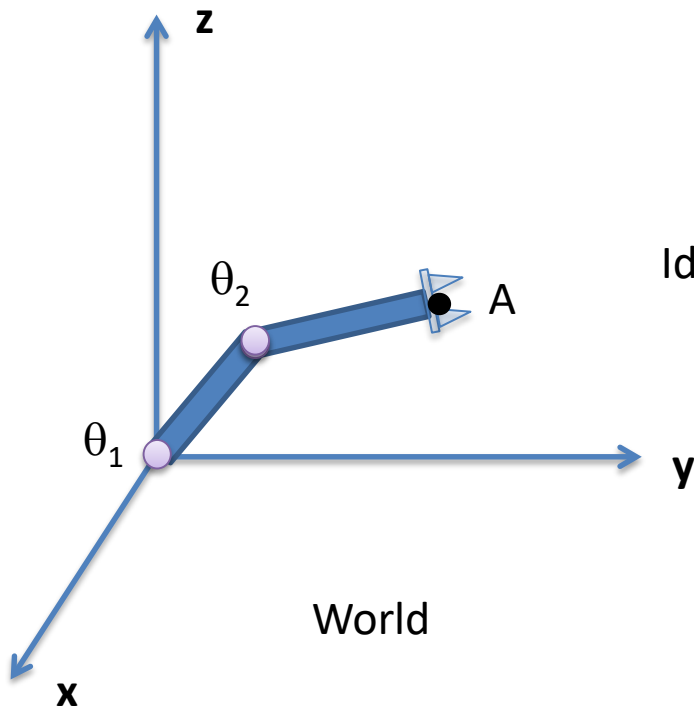
$A(\mathbf{q})$  maps from point to the physical robot's location in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

# Configuration Space



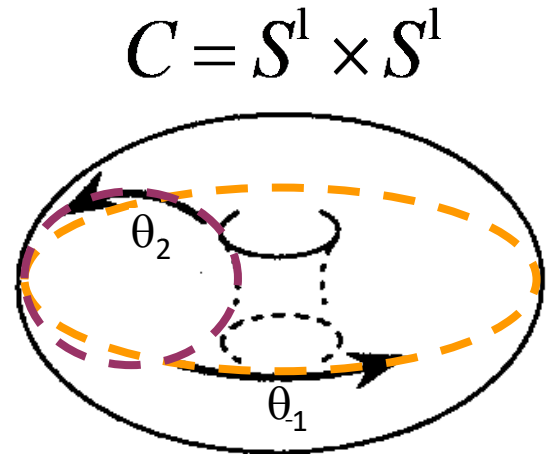
Topology of this space is in not necessarily the one of a Cartesian space.

# Configuration Space



World

Identifying 0 and  $2\pi$



Configuration Space

Topology of this space is in not necessarily the one of a Cartesian space.

# Motion Planning

## Motion planning:

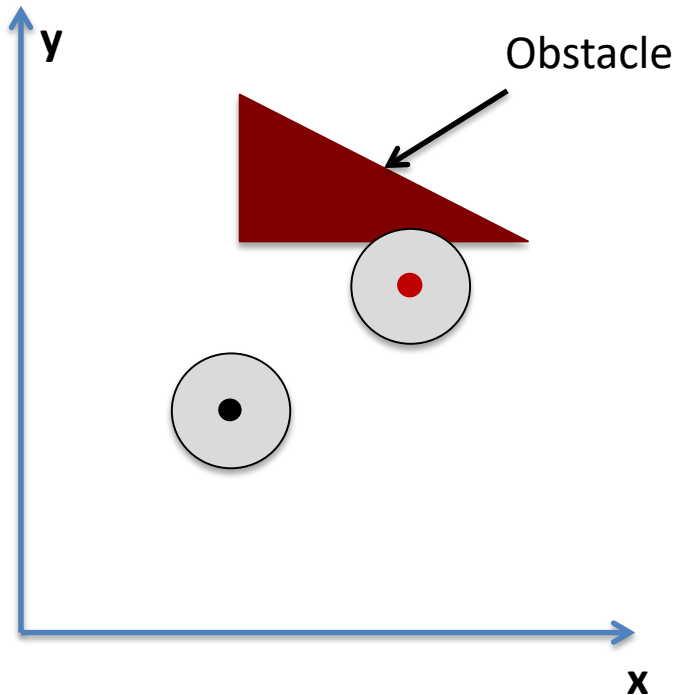
Instead of framing the motion planning problem as finding a path in the work space, we can define it as finding a path in the configuration space.

## Problem:

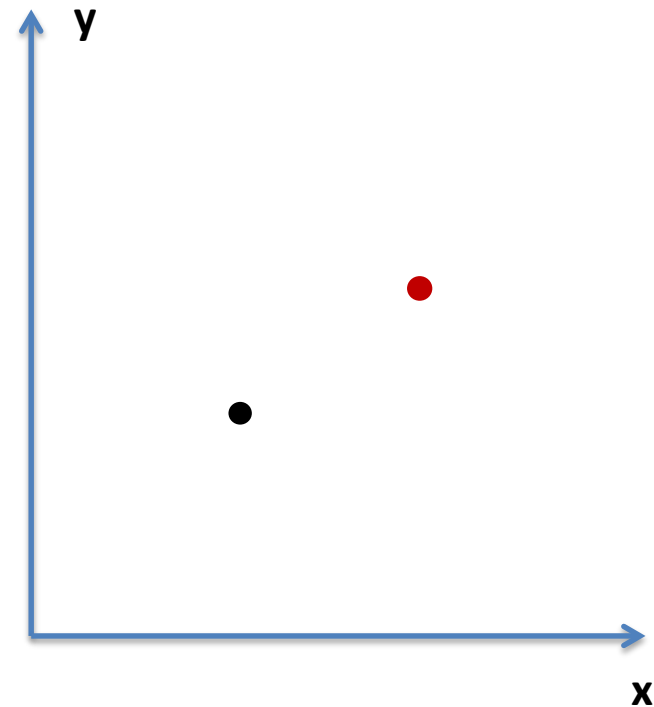
- 1) A World
- 2) An obstacle region  $O \subset W$
- 3) A robot A defined in  $W$ :  $A \subset W$
- 4) Find a collision free path from  $\mathbf{q}_I \in C$  to  $\mathbf{q}_G \in C$

# Configuration Space Obstacles

Where do we put the obstacle in configuration space?



World



Configuration Space

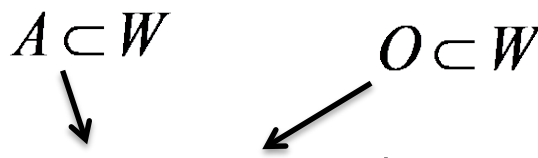
$$\mathbf{q} = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

# Configuration Space Obstacles

## Obstacle representation in configuration space

- Obstacles make certain configurations in configuration space impossible
- Remove the configurations in configuration space that cause the robot to collide with obstacles or cause some specific links of the robot to collide

## Obstacle Region:

$$C_{obs} = \{q \in C \mid A(q) \cap O \neq \emptyset\}$$


The world contains obstacle region  $O$  and rigid robot  $A$

## Free Space:

$$C_{free} = C \setminus C_{obs}$$

Note:  $C_{free}$  is open set. Sometimes need to consider closure of  $C_{free}$ .

# Configuration Space Obstacles

## Motion planning:

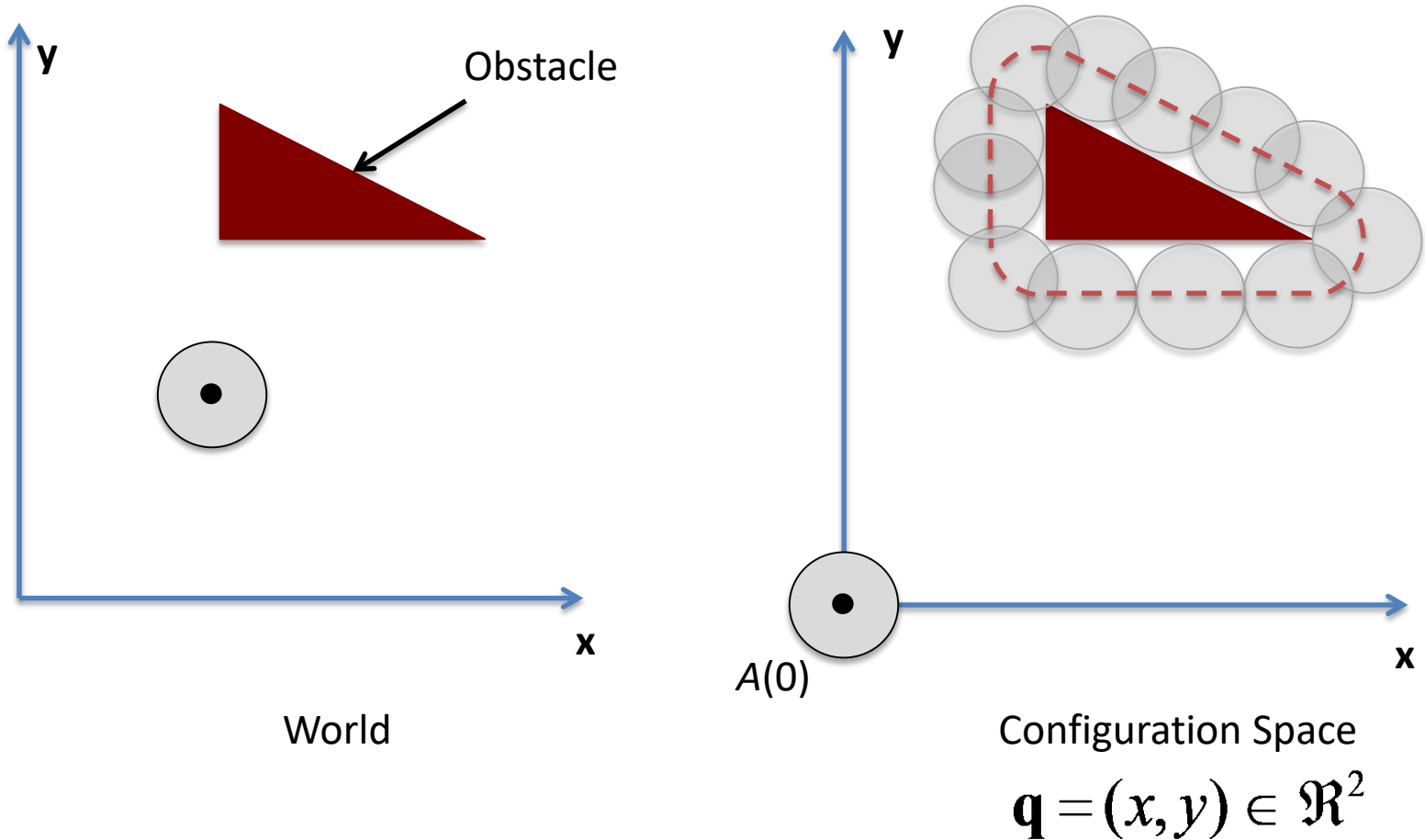
Find a path in  $C$  such that no configuration along the path intersects with an obstacle

## The Piano Mover's Problem:

- 1) A World  $W = \mathbb{R}^2$  or  $W = \mathbb{R}^3$
- 2) An obstacle region  $O \subset W$
- 3) A robot  $A$  defined in  $W$ :  $A \subset W$
- 4)  $C_{free} = C \setminus C_{obs}$
- 5) A configuration  $\mathbf{q}_I \in C_{free}$  as initial configuration and  $\mathbf{q}_G \in C_{free}$  as goal configuration (query pair)
- 6) Compute continuous path  $\tau : [0, 1] \rightarrow C_{free}$  such that  $\tau(0) = \mathbf{q}_I$  and  $\tau(1) = \mathbf{q}_G$

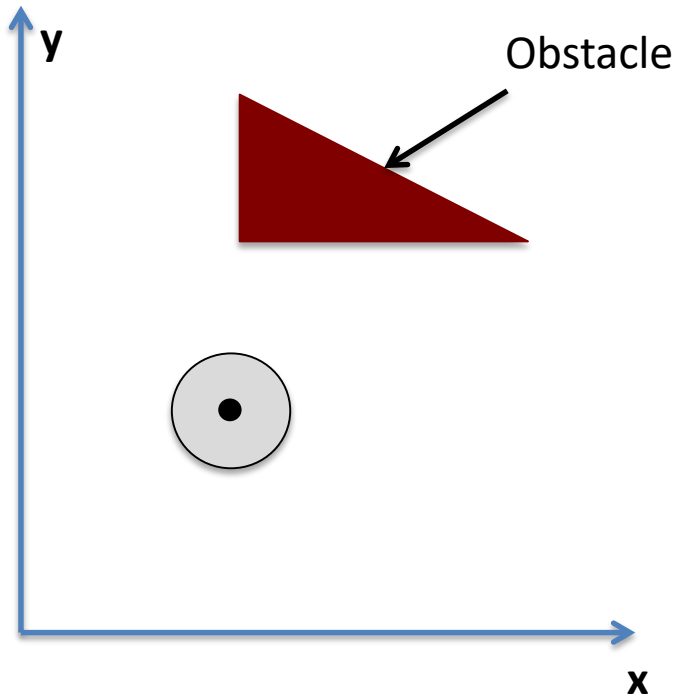
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Where do we put the obstacle in configuration space?

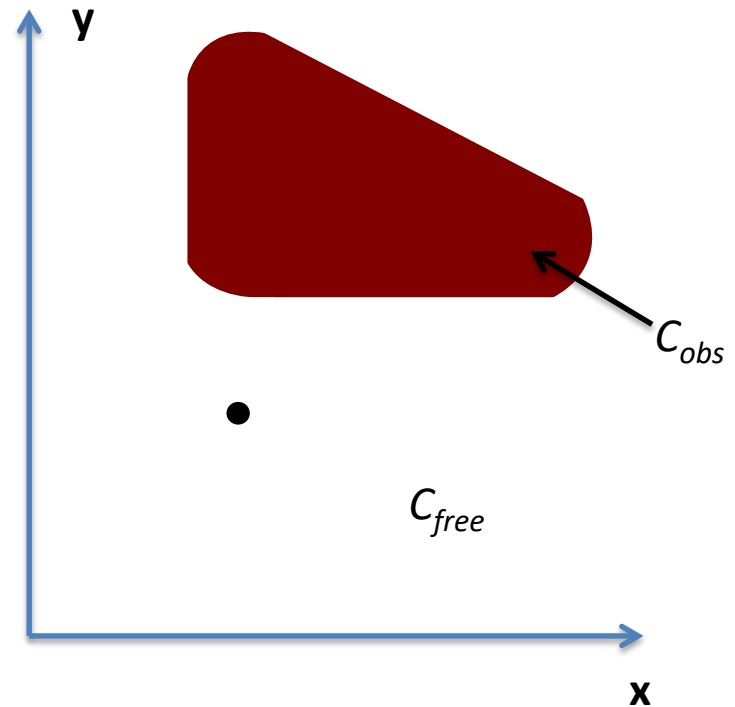


# Configuration Space Obstacles

Where do we put the obstacle in configuration space?



World



Configuration Space

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# Configuration Space Obstacles

## Star algorithm

2D Workspace, translation

$C_{obs}$ : convex polygon

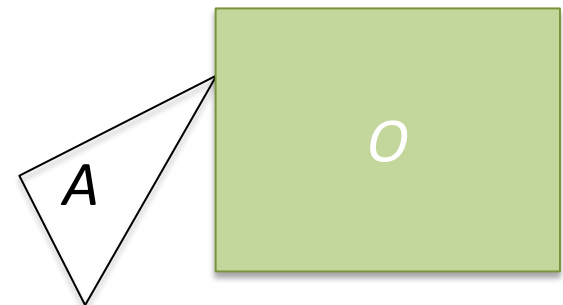
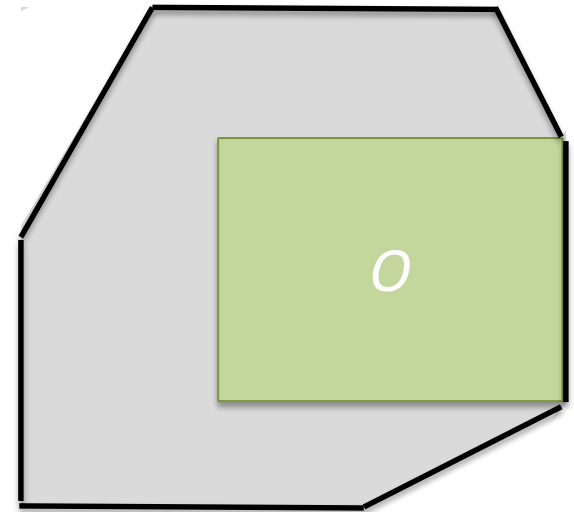
**So far:** identified edges

**Left:** solid representation of  $C_{obs}$

**Idea:** Create convex obstacles by intersecting half-planes

Two types of contacts:

- Vertex of  $A$  and Edge of  $O$



# Configuration Space Obstacles

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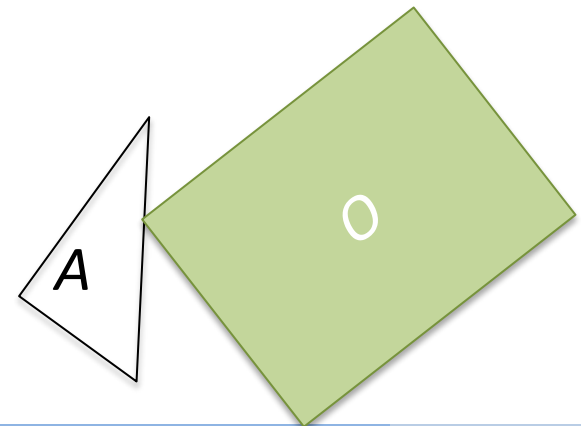
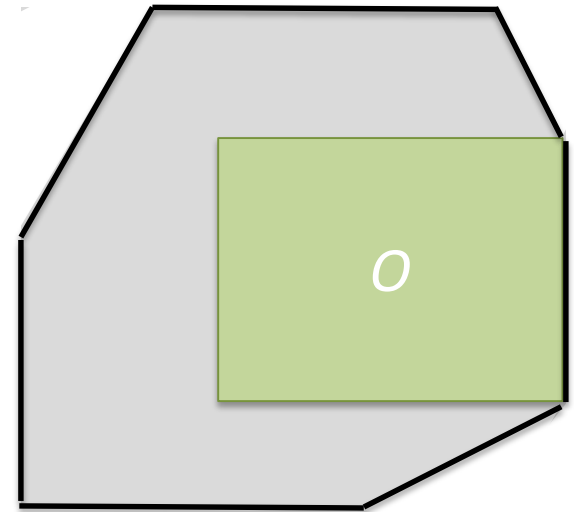
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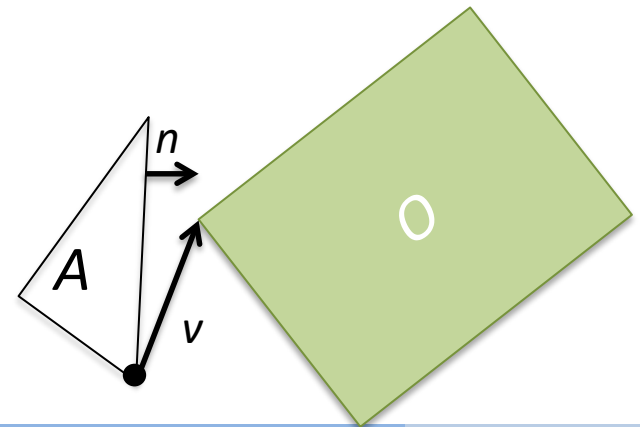
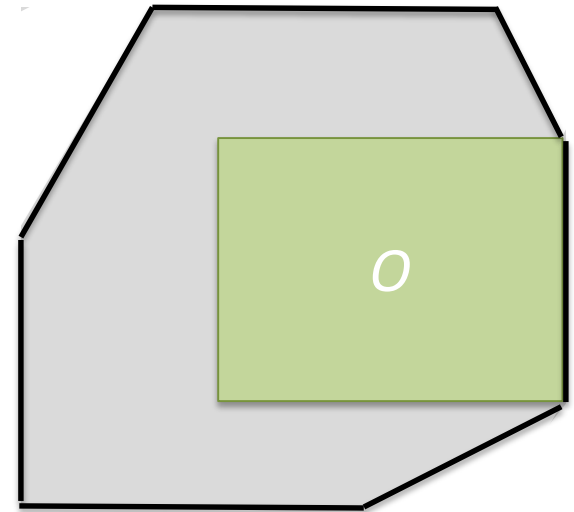
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Contact occurs when  $n$  and  $v$  are perpendicular

$$n \cdot v = 0$$



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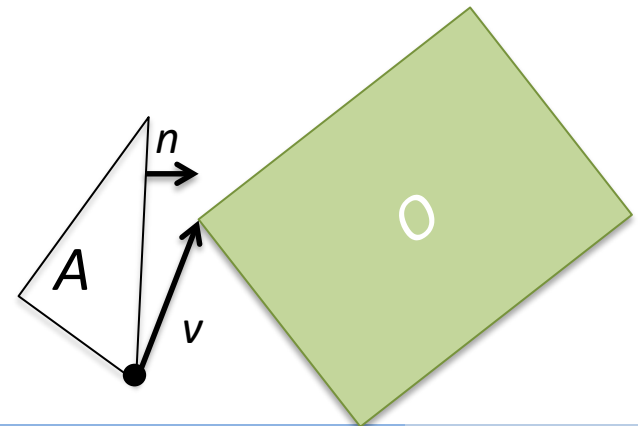
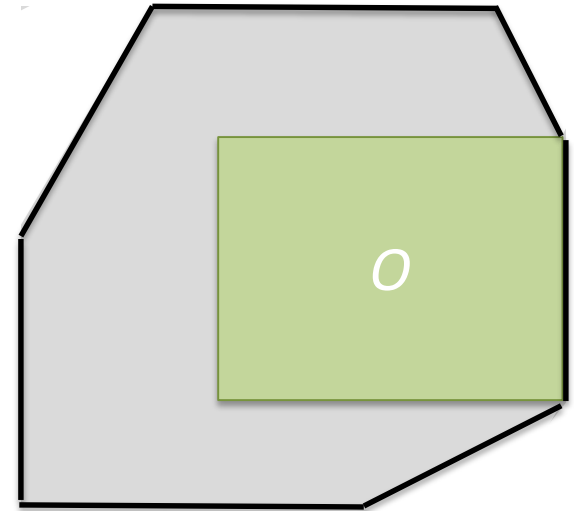
Contact occurs when  $n$  and  $v$  are perpendicular

$$n \cdot v(x_t, y_t) = 0 \quad \text{Function of kinematics}$$

$f(q) \leq 0$

$$H = \{(x_t, y_t) \in C \mid \underbrace{n \cdot v(x_t, y_t)}_{\leq 0} \leq 0\}$$

See example: Planning Algorithms, Chapter 4.3 (page 155) by Lavelle (link provided on website)



# Configuration Space Obstacles

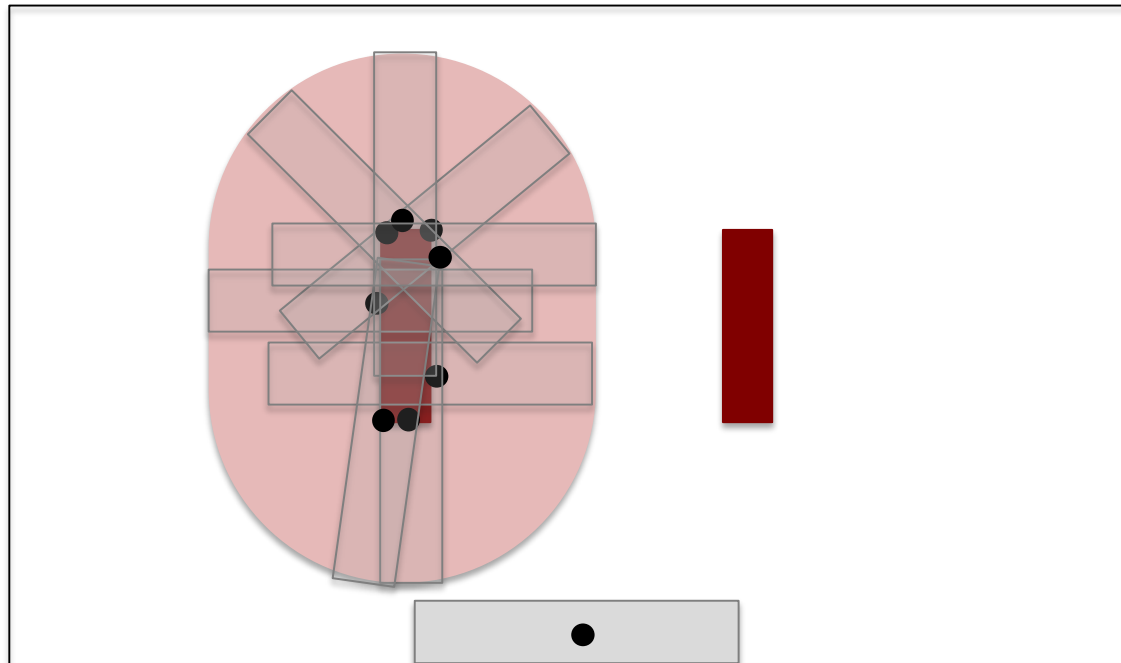
## Star algorithm

3D Workspace, translation

$C_{obs}$ : polyhedral

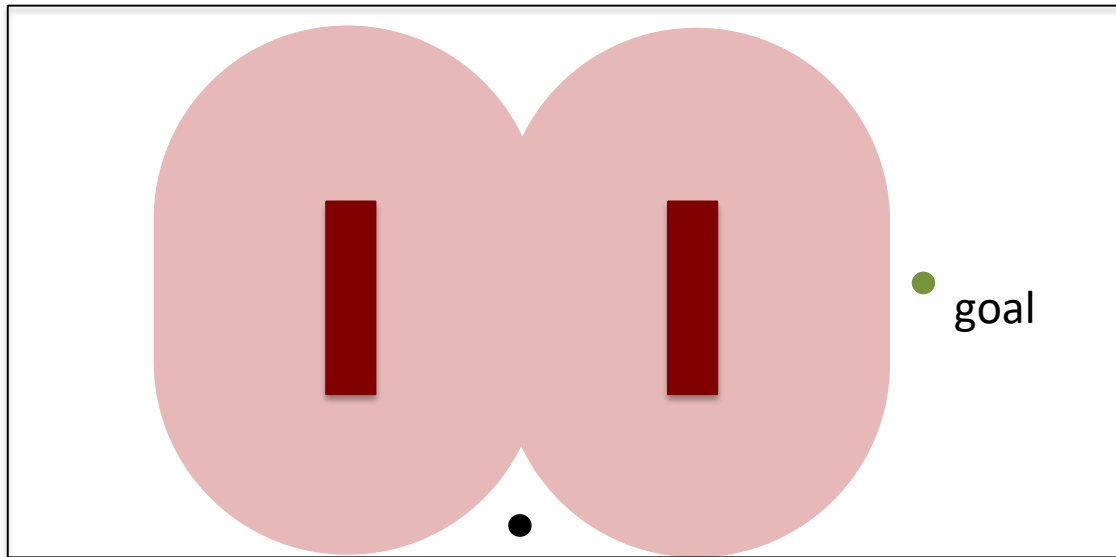
generalizes

What happens when the robot translates *and* rotates in the plane?



# Configuration Space Obstacles

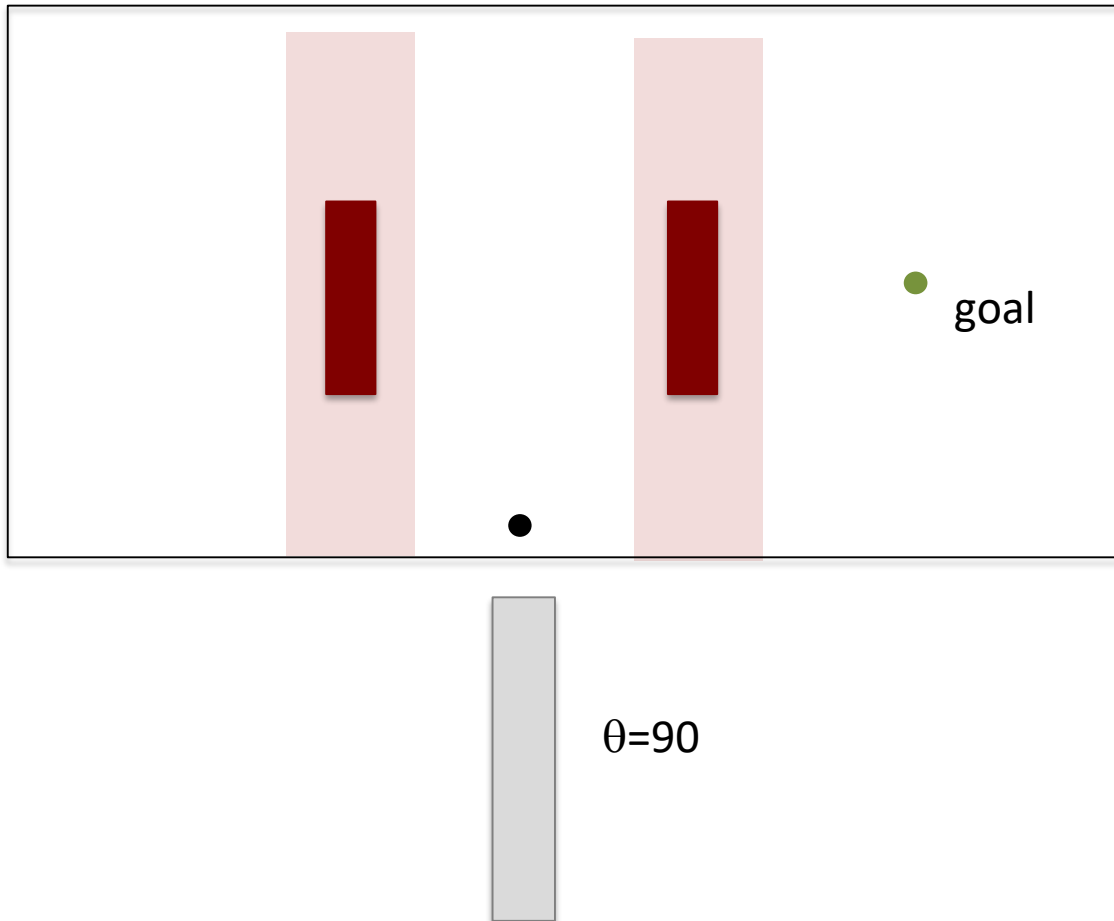
What happens when the robot translates *and* rotates in the plane?



Need to compute  $C_{obs}$  based on the third dimension  $\theta$

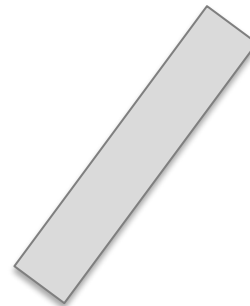
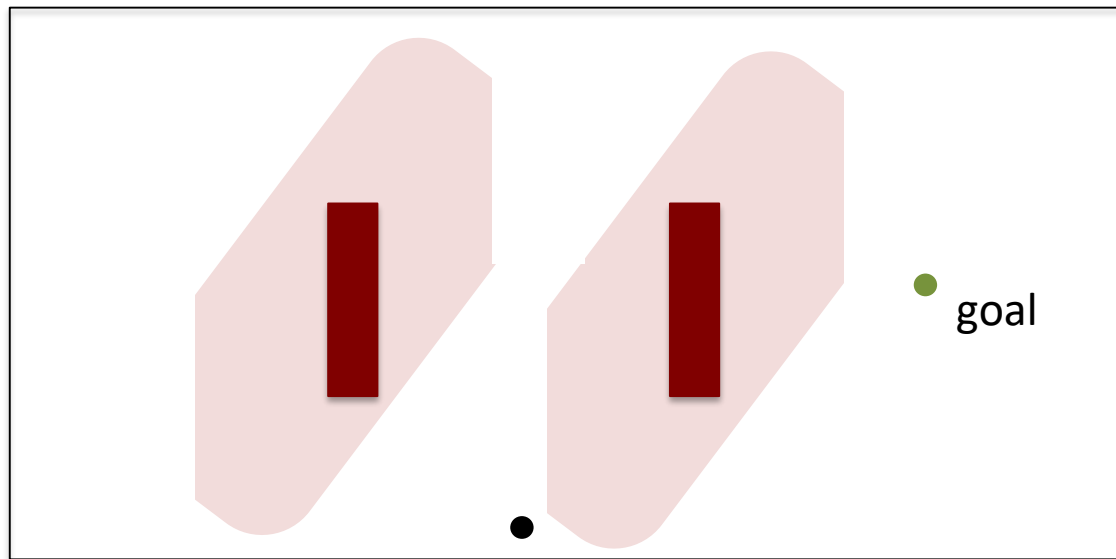
# Configuration Space Obstacles

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# Configuration Space Obstacles

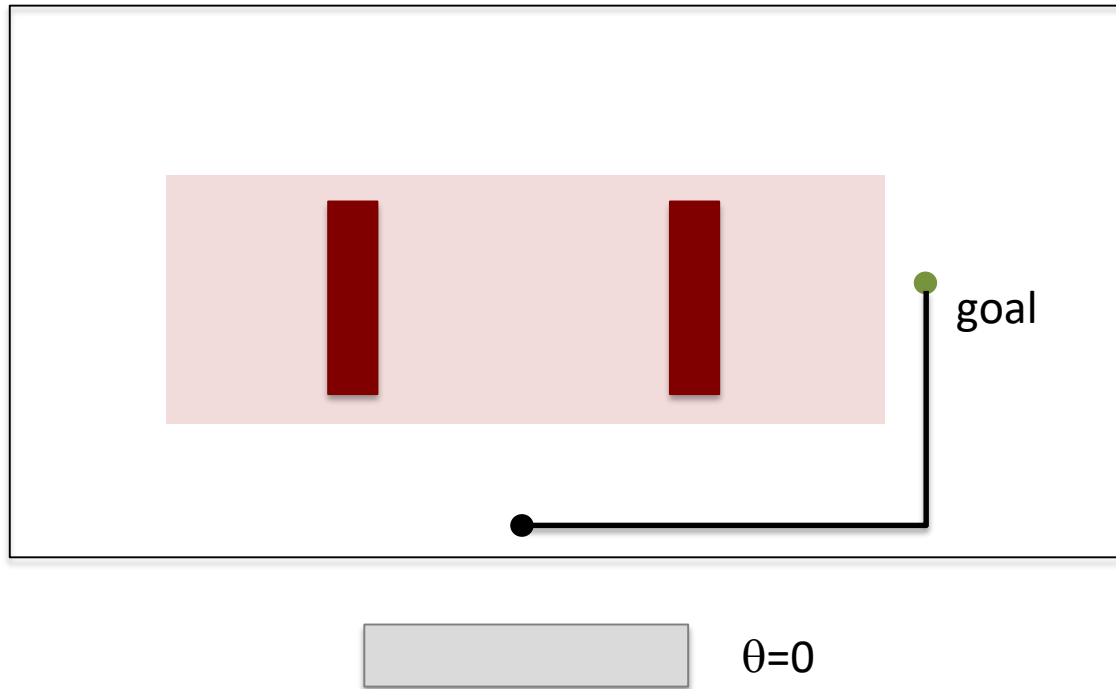
What happens when the robot translates *and* rotates in the plane?



$\theta=45$

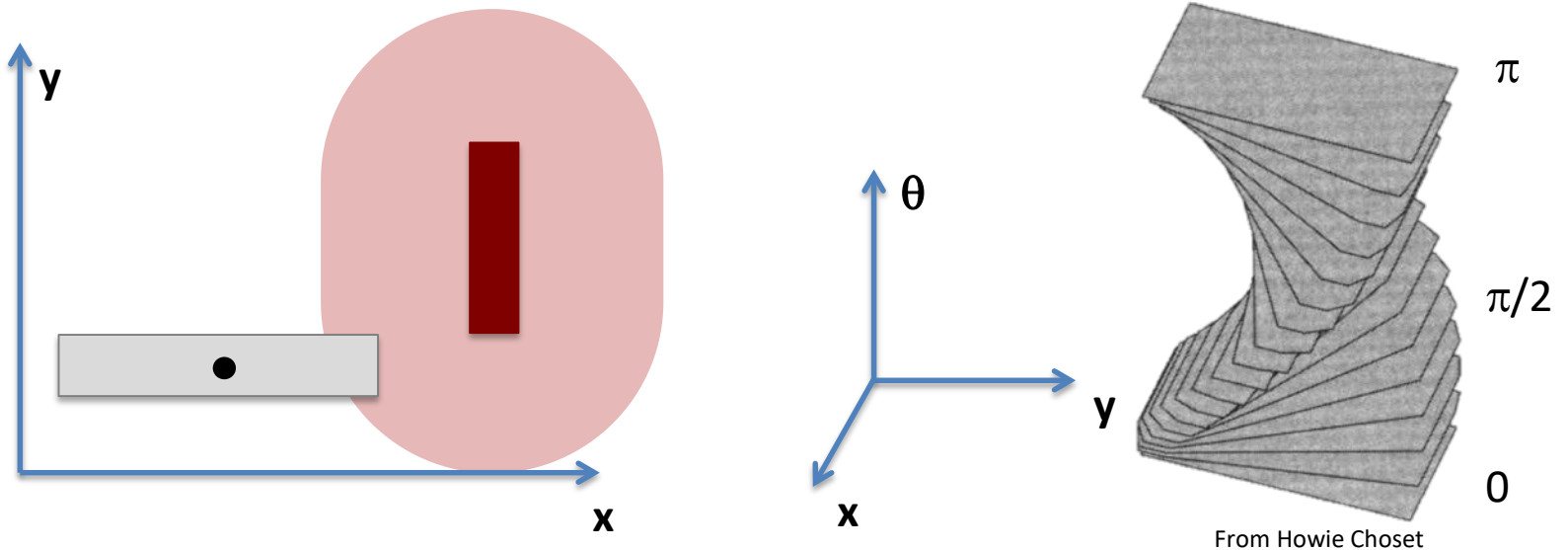
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What happens when the robot translates *and* rotates in the plane?



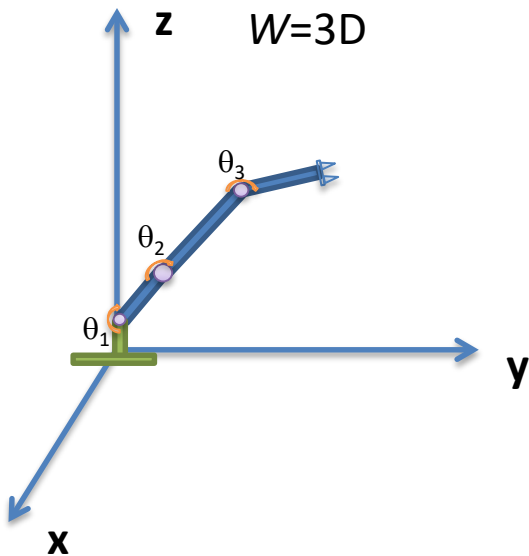
Need to consider orientation, i.e., need to consider all possible contact interactions between all pairs of object and robot features!

**Problem: Exponential run times!**

# Articulated Robots

## Types of collisions:

- **Objects:** collision with objects make certain configuration in configuration space unattainable due to possible collision
- **Robot:** links of the robot collide with each other



- World  $W = \mathbb{R}^2$  or  $W = \mathbb{R}^3$
- Obstacles  $O \subset W$
- Robot  $A = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$

Consider each link independently:  $A_i(\mathbf{q})$

Collision pairs:  $(i, j) \in P \quad \forall i \neq j$

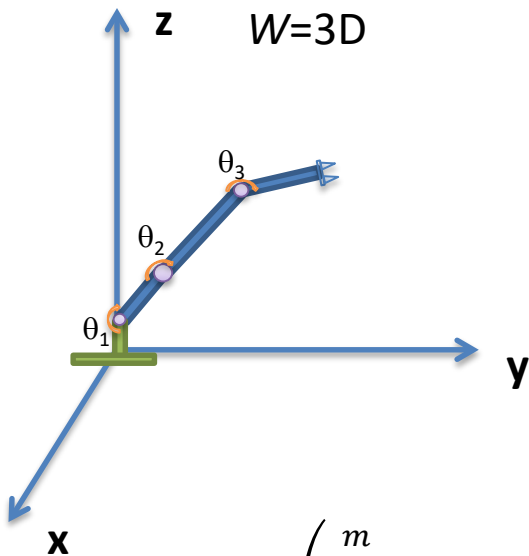
Self collision:

$$\bigcup_{[i,j] \in P} \{q \in C \mid A_i(q) \cap A_j(q) \neq \emptyset\}$$

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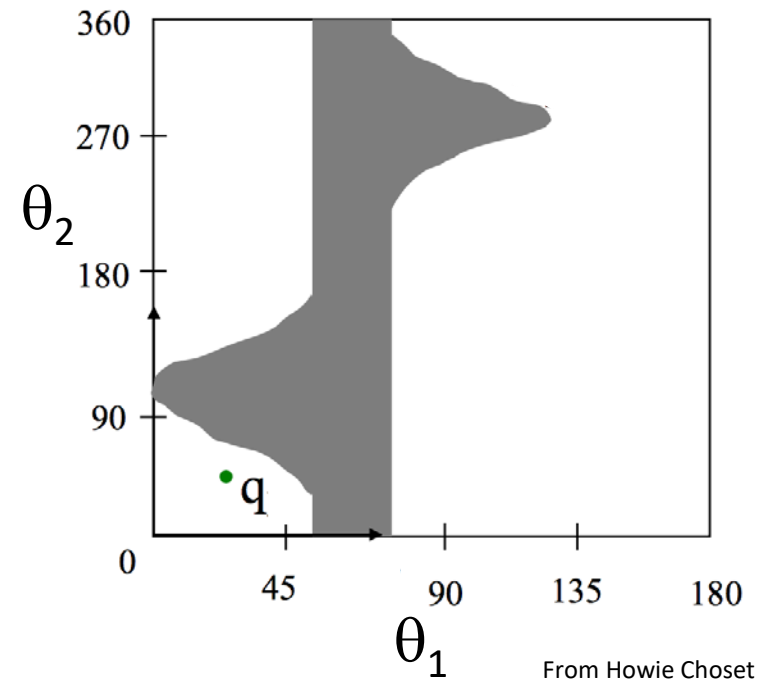
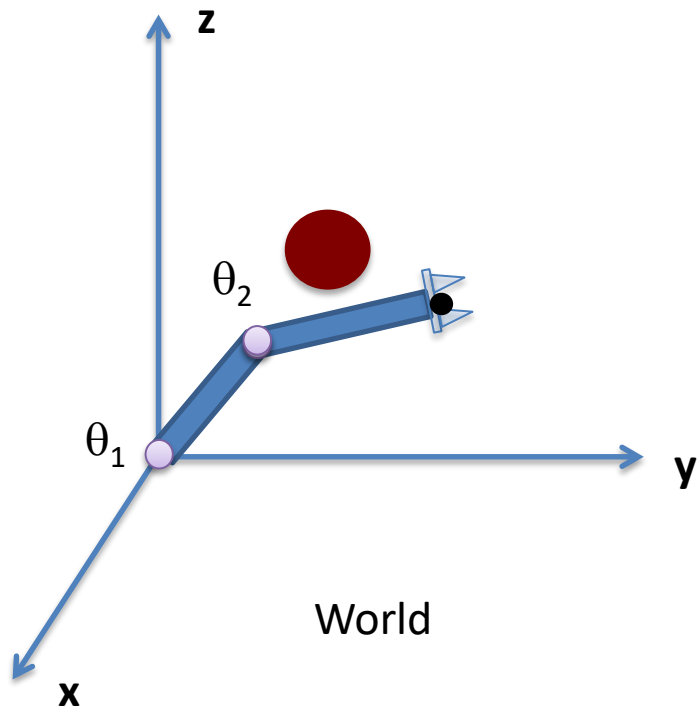
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Consider each link independently:  $A_i(\mathbf{q})$

Link – Object collision:

$$C_{obs} = \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^m \{q \in C \mid A_i(q) \cap O \neq \emptyset\} \right) \cup \left( \bigcup_{[i,j] \in P} \{q \in C \mid A_i(q) \cap A_j(q) \neq \emptyset\} \right)$$

# Articulated Robots



Configuration space