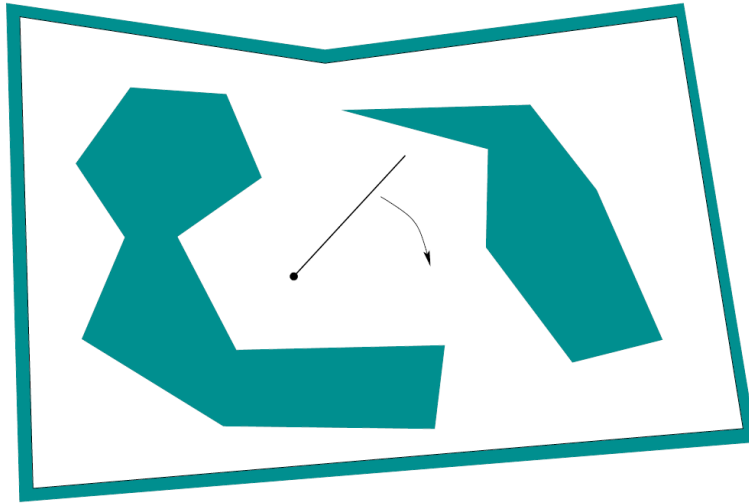


A Decomposition for a Line-Segment Robot

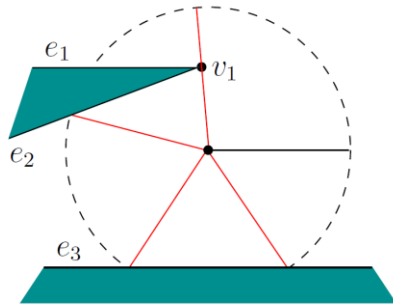
Planning Problem



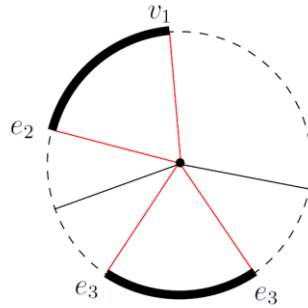
- 2D World, $\mathcal{W} = \mathbb{R}^2$
- Translation is possible
- Rotation is possible
- Point is represented as (x, y, Θ)

A Decomposition for a Line-Segment Robot

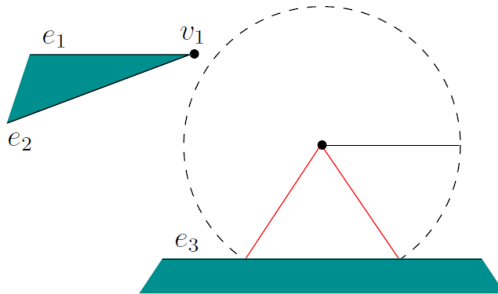
Radar Maps



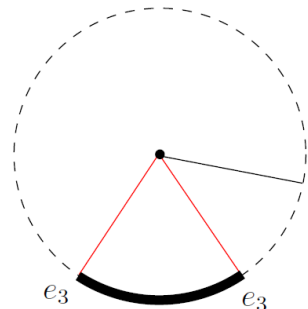
(a)



(b)



(a)



(b)

Translation case

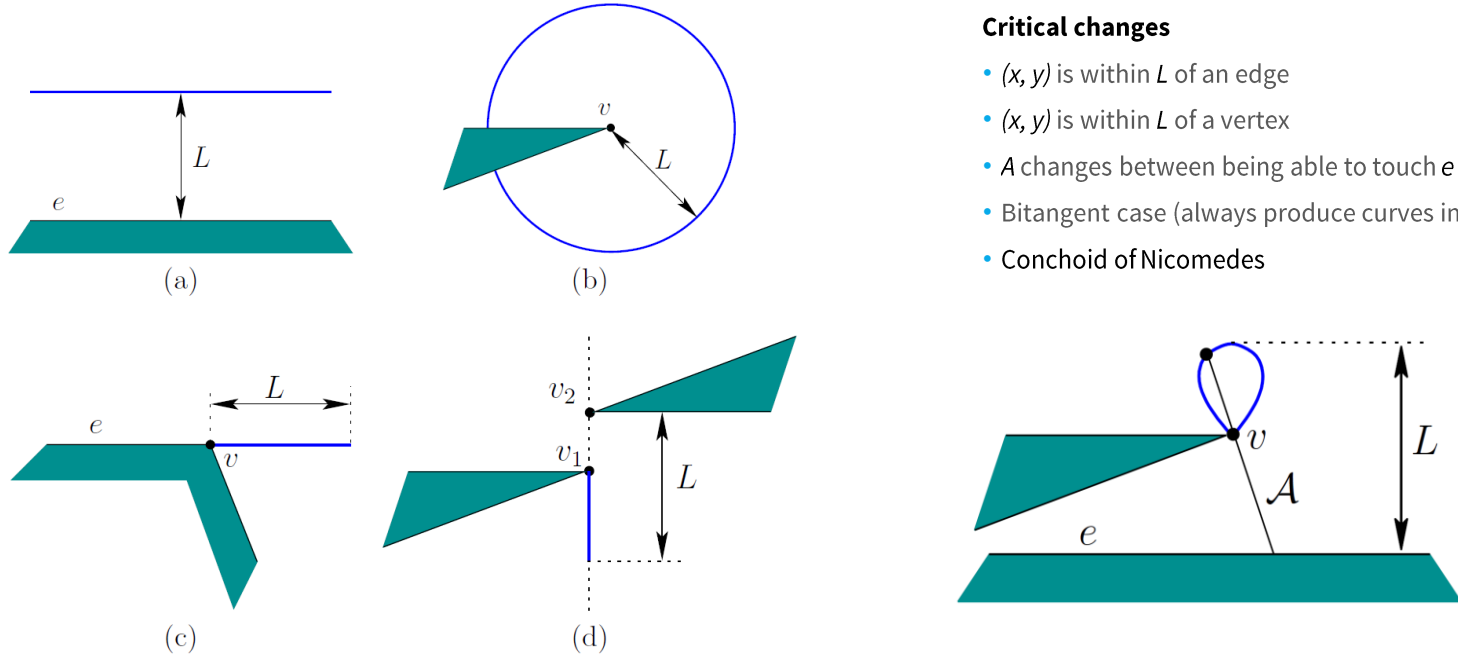
- Make a cell decomposition for the translation only
- Find \mathcal{C}_{obs} using one of reviewed methods with *EV* and *VE* contacts
- Polygonal \mathcal{C}_{obs} produces a stack of K regions

Rotational case, numerical approach

- Fix (x, y) and swing the segment for all values of Θ
- Form the roadmap by connecting sampling points
- K should be large enough
- Works well, but the method is *resolution-incomplete*
- Line segment can **not** get from left to right region – *critical change*, different cells for all decompositions

A Decomposition for a Line-Segment Robot

Critical Changes

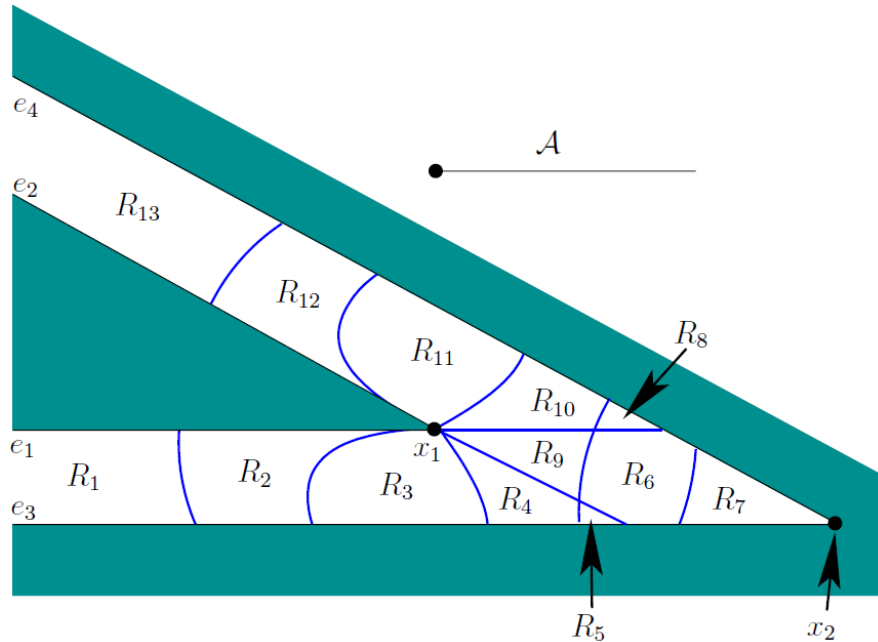


Critical changes

- (x, y) is within L of an edge
- (x, y) is within L of a vertex
- A changes between being able to touch e and v
- Bitangent case (always produce curves in pairs)
- Conchoid of Nicomedes

A Decomposition for a Line-Segment Robot

Putting All of the Curves Together



Changes occurrence:

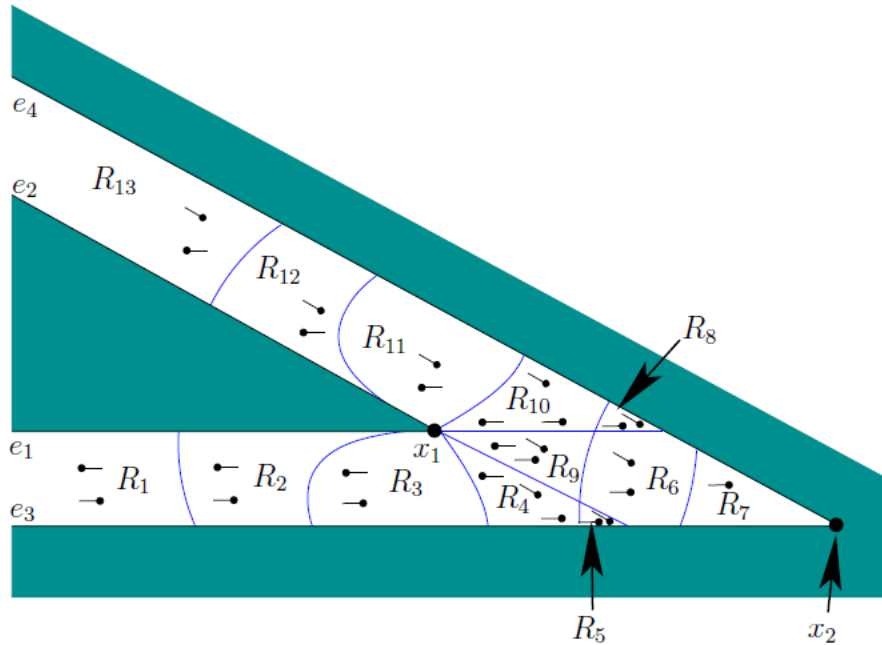
- Intervals appear
- Intervals disappear
- Intervals split apart
- Intervals merge into one
- Feature of an interval changes

- **Noncritical regions** - no change in circular representation

$$([f_1, f_2], [f_3, f_4], [f_5, f_6], \dots, [f_{2k-1}, f_{2k}])$$

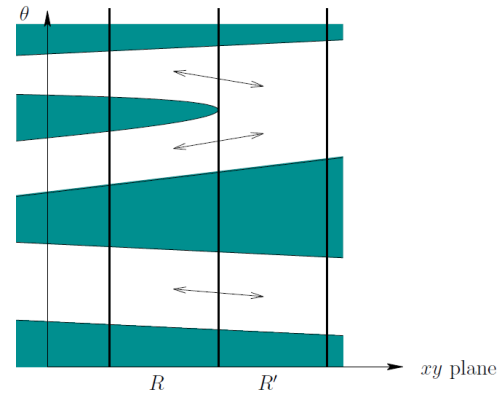
A Decomposition for a Line-Segment Robot

Constructing the Roadmap



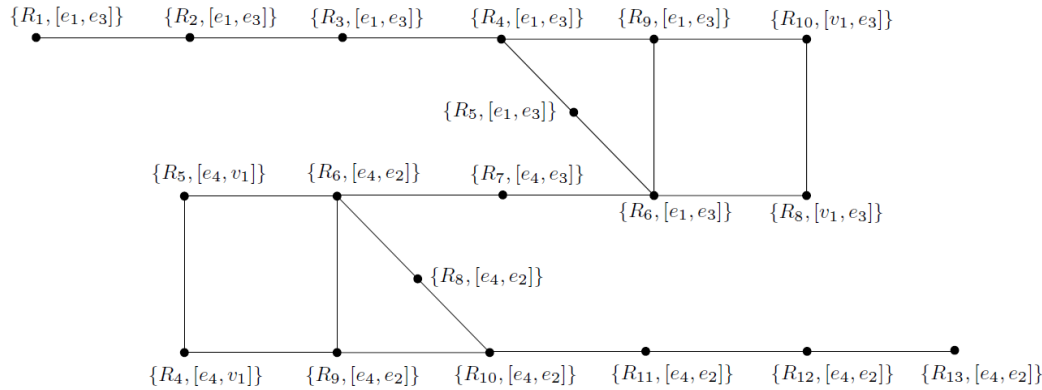
Which cells are actually adjacent?

- If neighboring cells share the same feature pair
- Feature changes, while the interval remains unchanged
- Check 2-cells and 3-cells



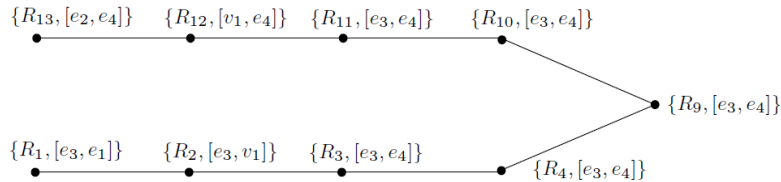
A Decomposition for a Line-Segment Robot

Constructing the Roadmap & Complexity



Translation case

- $O(n)$ different ways to generate critical curves of the first three types
- $O(n^2)$ different ways to generate bitangents and the Conchoid of Nicomedes (based on pairs of features)
- Curves will intersect and generate at most $O(n^4)$ regions
- Above each noncritical region could be $O(n)$ 3-cells
- Therefore, the size of the cell decomposition is $O(n^5)$



A Decomposition for a Line-Segment Robot

Constructing the Roadmap & Complexity

