

Real-Time Path Planning in Heterogeneous Environments

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- Path planning method:
MIRAN - Modified Indicative Routes and Navigation
- Motivation: start movie

- Inflexible solutions for handling individual terrain preferences
 - Traversable areas treated as equal, independent of individual terrain preferences
 - Unattractive traversable terrain is made impassable for particular characters



Grand Theft Auto IV by Rockstar North 2008

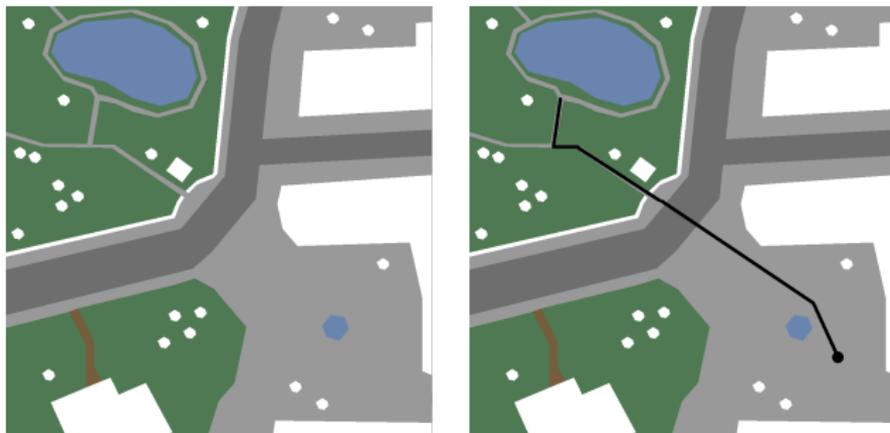
- Paths are often illogical and not visually convincing
 - Unnecessary detours
 - No smooth trajectories
 - Unnatural clearance from obstacles
 - Characters do not look ahead enough
 - Obstacles or rough terrain is ignored



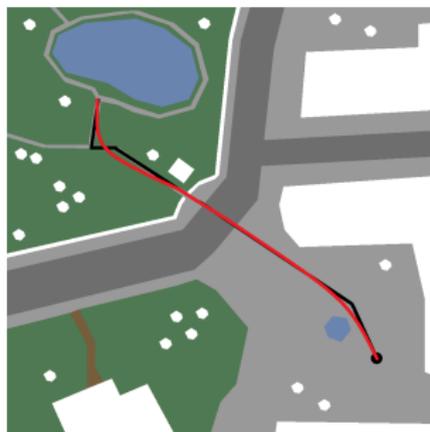
World of Warcraft by Blizzard Entertainment 2004

- Input:

- A 2D polygonal environment
- Virtual characters with sets of individual region preferences
- An *indicative route* that roughly guides a character
 - automatically computed or manually designed

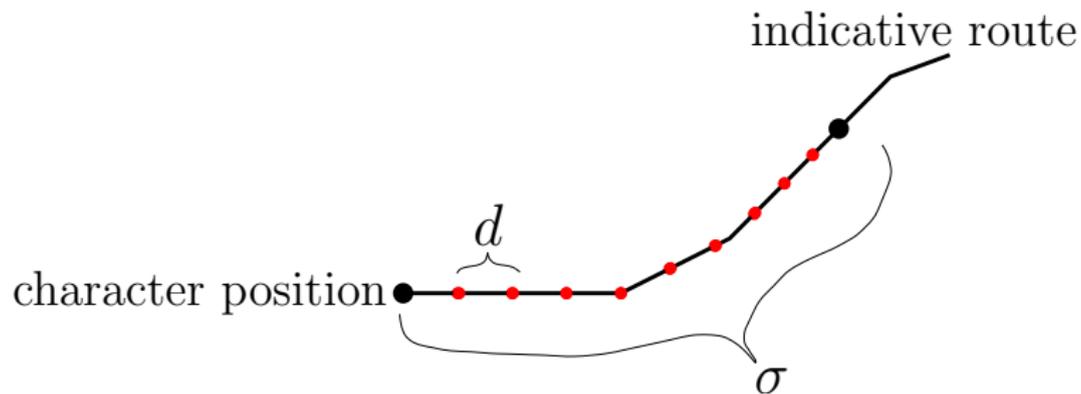


- Output: A natural-looking path that
 - gives the user control over the amount of smoothing
 - is based on a character's region preferences
 - keeps clearance from obstacles
 - avoids unnecessary detours
 - can be computed in real-time

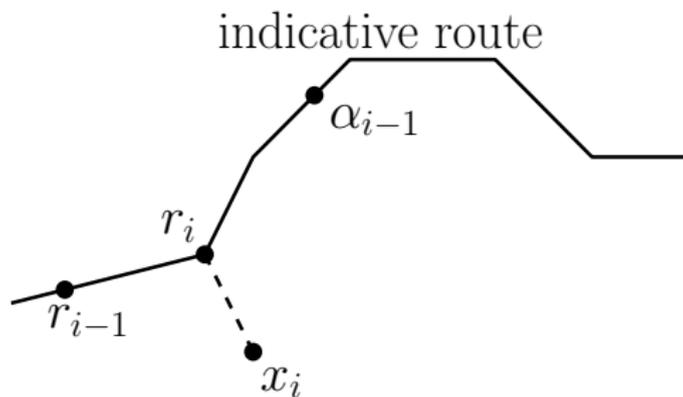


- Step 1: Compute *reference point* on the indicative route
- Step 2: Compute set of candidate attraction points
- Step 3: Pick best attraction point
- Step 4: Move character towards attraction point

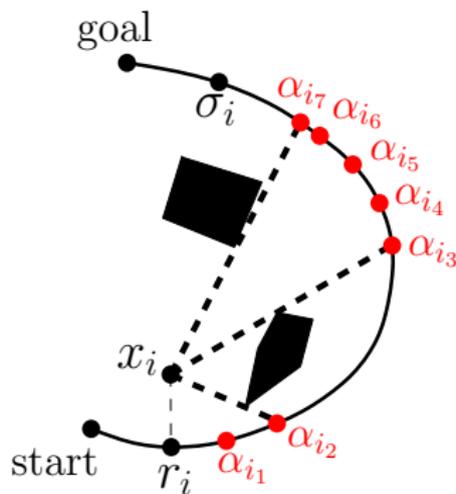
- The *shortcut parameter* σ
- The *sampling distance* d



- $r_i :=$ *first closest point* on the indicative route between former reference point r_{i-1} and former attraction point α_{i-1}

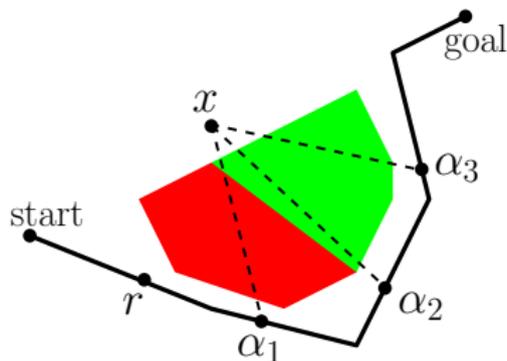


- Visible points along the indicative route between r_i and σ_i discretized with sampling distance d

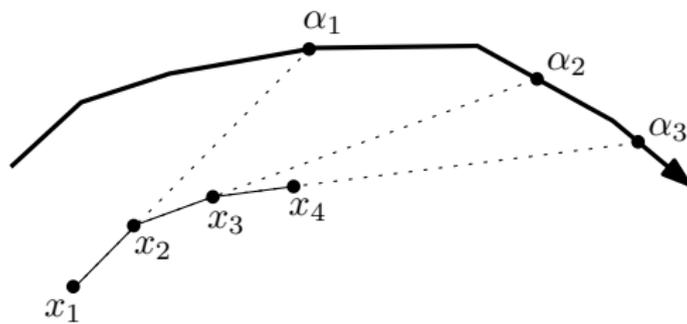


Step 3: Pick best *attraction point* α from \mathcal{A}

- Each line segment between x and α_i is weighted with the underlying type of terrain and the curve length distance from r to α_i .
- Lower terrain costs \Rightarrow lower weight
- α_i further ahead on the indicative route \Rightarrow lower weight

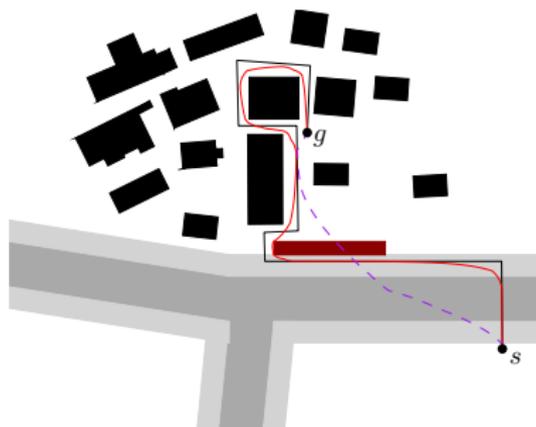


Step 4: Move character towards α



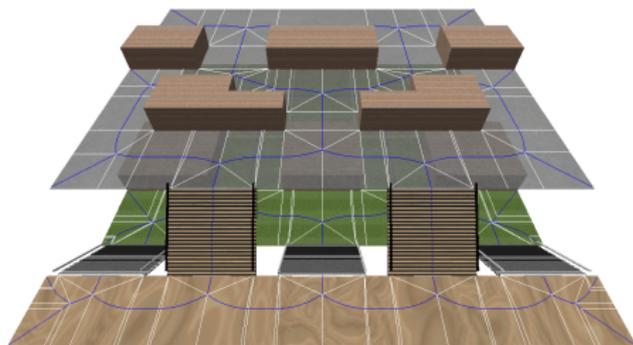
Start Demo

- Comparison with the *Indicative Route Method* (IRM) by Karamouzas et al. [2]

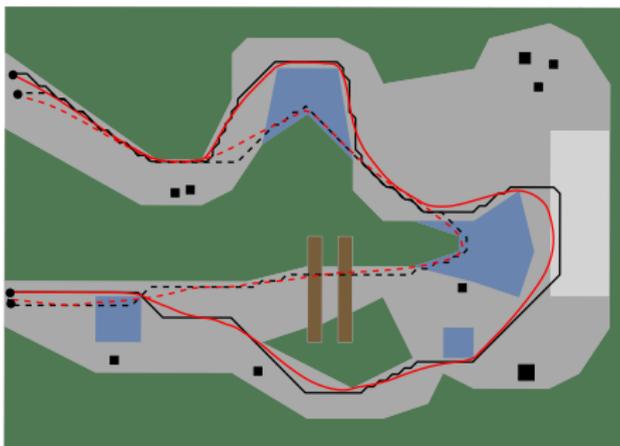


- Overall scene size: 200×200 units
- shortcut parameter $\sigma = 40$
- sampling distance $d = 10$
- Running times: 4.66ms (MIRAN), 4.48ms (IRM)

- Handle disc-shaped characters with variable radius in a better way
- Improve computation of indicative routes as input for MIRAN
- Extend terrain-based movement to local collision-avoidance routines
- Generalize MIRAN to (multi-layered) 3D environments with height information



Thank You!



R. Geraerts.

Planning short paths with clearance using Explicit Corridors.

In Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, pages 1997–2004, 2010.



I. Karamouzas, R. Geraerts, and M. Overmars.

Indicative routes for path planning and crowd simulation.

4th International Conference on Foundations of Digital Games, pages 113–120, 2009.