

# Task and Motion Planning

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11/06/2018

6.881 - Intelligent Robot Manipulation

<http://manipulation.csail.mit.edu/>

<https://github.com/caelan/pddlstream>

# (Probable) Roadmap

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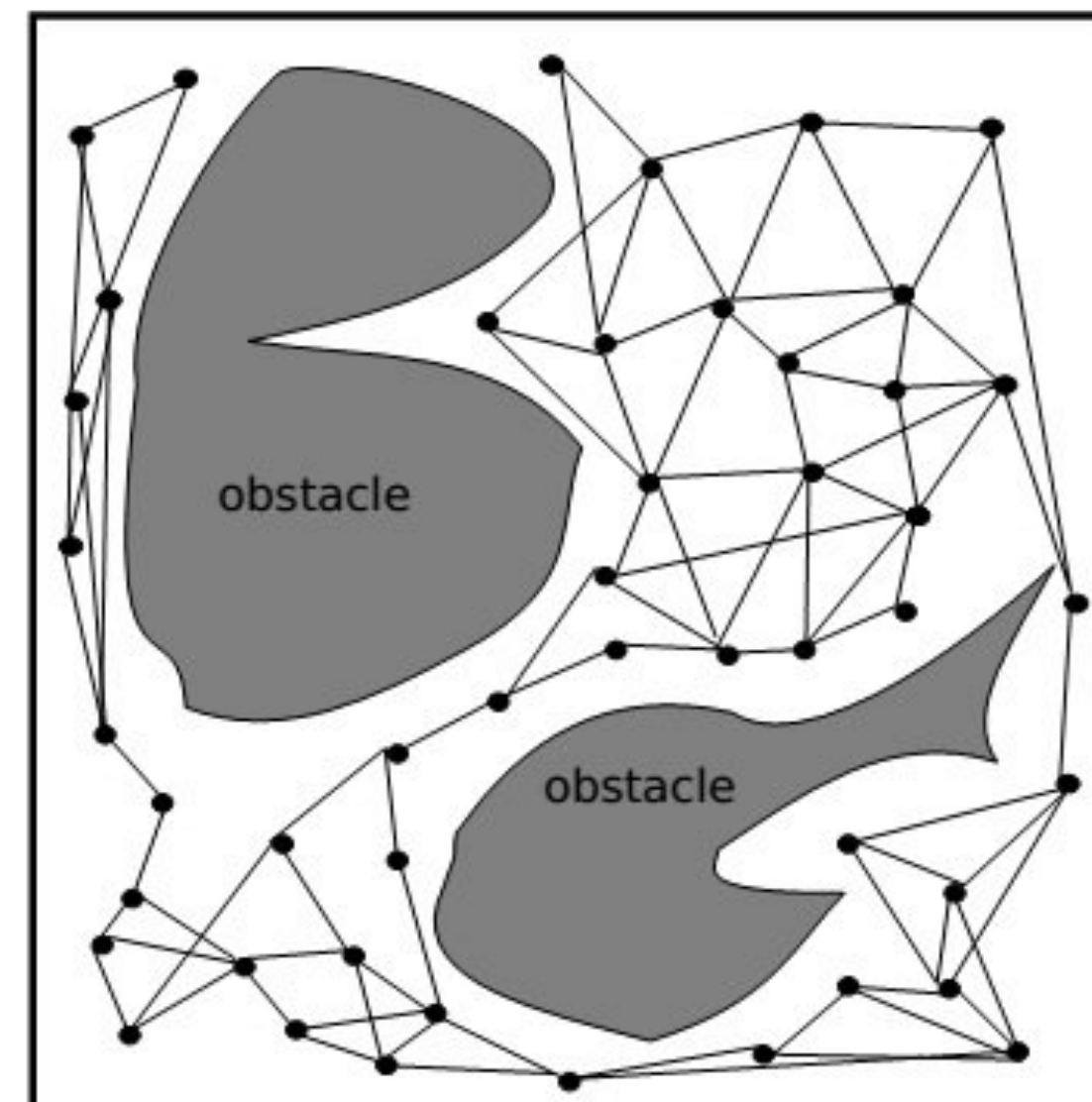
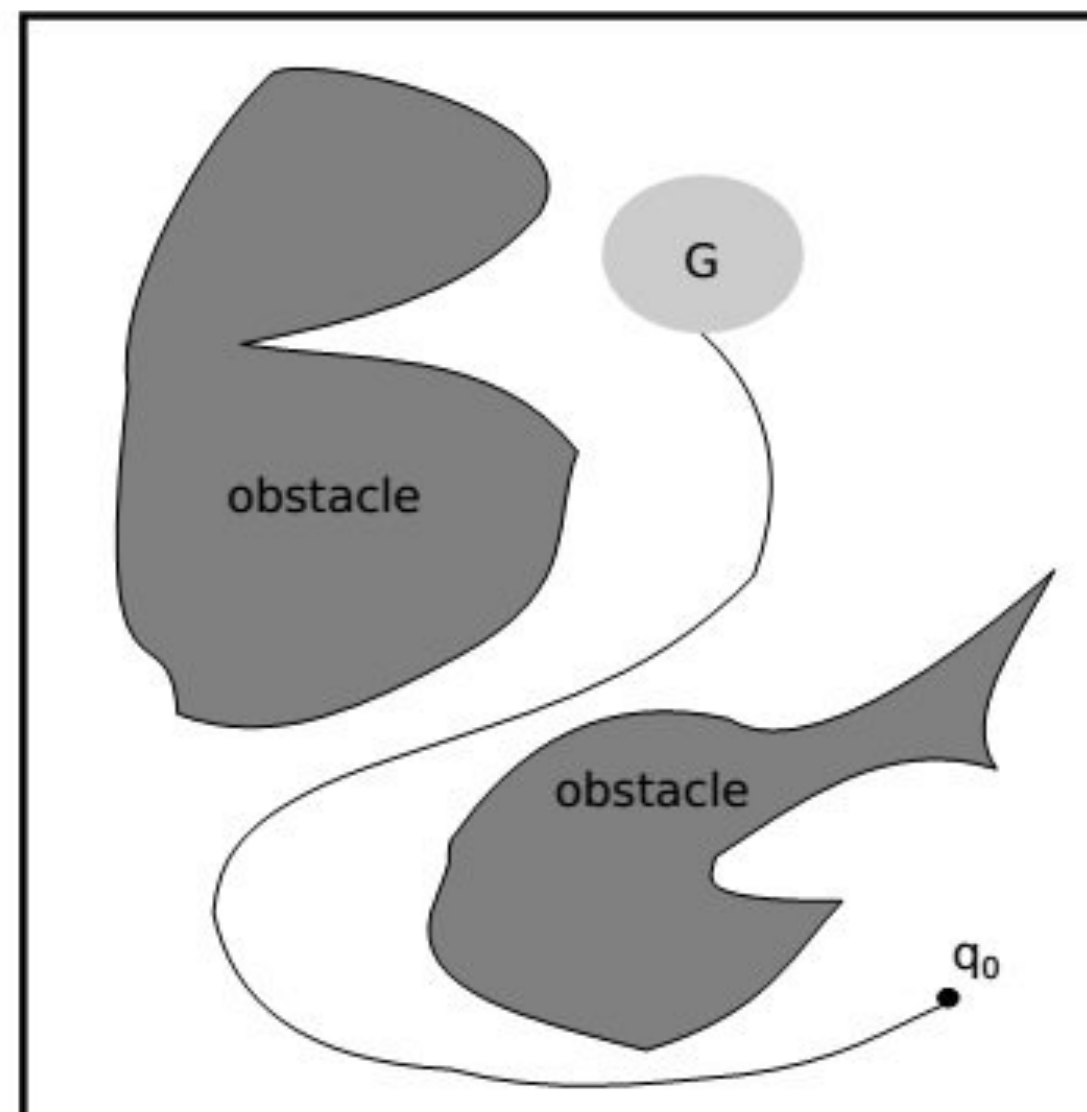
1. **Review** motion planning & AI planning
2. **Introduce** task and motion planning
3. **Survey** existing approaches
4. **Dive deep** into our formalism - **PDDLStream**
5. **Present** several PDDLStream algorithms
6. **Describe** extensions

# Motion Planning (10/30/2018)

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- Plan in a **continuous** configuration space
- **Sampling-based** motion planning
  1. **Sample** robot configurations (randomly)
  2. **Connect** nearby configurations if collision-free path
  3. **Search** for a path within resulting graph

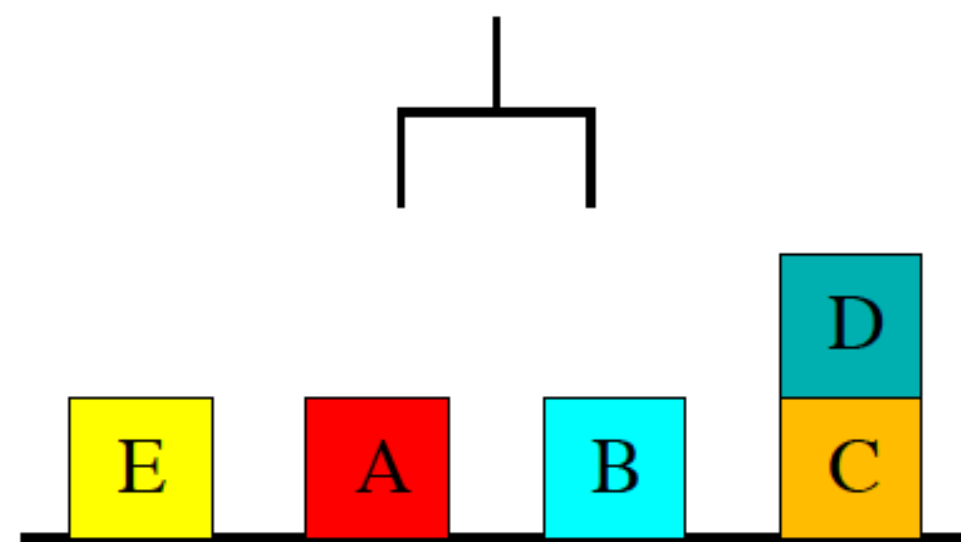
- PRM
- RRT
- RRT\*



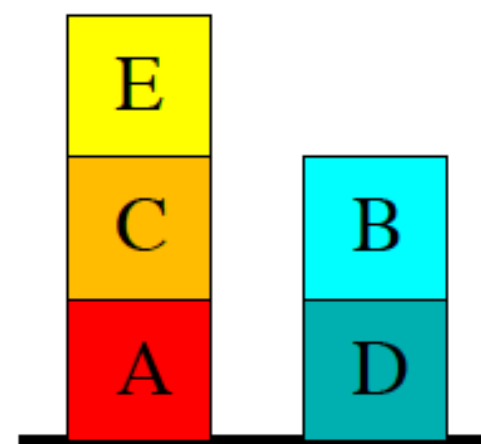
# AI (Task) Planning (11/01/2018)

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- Plan in a large **discrete** space with **many variables**
- **Logical** descriptions - STRIPS/PDDL
  - Logical propositions = boolean variables
  - Parameterized actions
    - Preconditions & effects
- **Heuristic search algorithms**
  - Delete-relaxation ( $h_{FF}$ )



Initial State



Goal State

```
(define (domain blocksworld)
  (:predicates (clear ?x) (holding ?x) (on ?x ?y)
               (on-table ?x) (arm-empty))

  (:action stack
    :parameters (?x ?y)
    :precondition (and (clear ?y) (holding ?x))
    :effect (and (arm-empty) (on ?x ?y)
                 (not (clear ?y)) (not (holding ?x))))
)
...
(define (problem bw-abcde)
  (:domain blocksworld)
  (:objects a b c d e)
  (:init (on-table a) (clear a)
         (on-table b) (clear b)
         (on-table e) (clear e)
         (on-table c) (on d c) (clear d)
         (arm-empty))
  (:goal (and (on e c) (on c a) (on b d))))
```



# Task and Motion Planning (TAMP)

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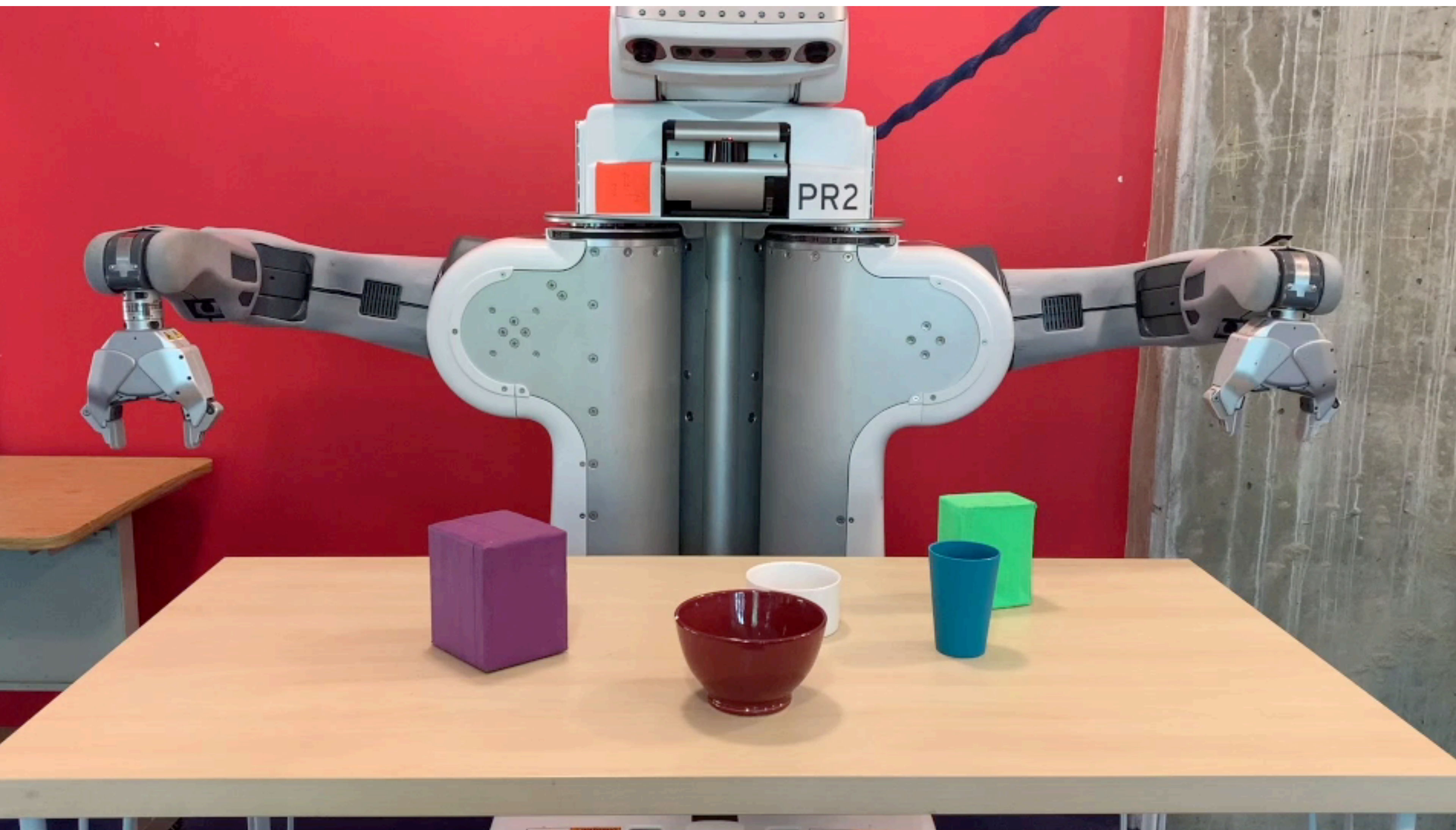
- Plan in a **hybrid** space with many variables
- **Discrete** and **continuous** variables & actions
- **Multi-step manipulation**
  - **Variables** - robot configuration, object poses, door joint positions, is-on, is-in-hand, is-holding-water, is-cooked, ...
  - **Actions** - move, pick, place, push, pull, pour, cook, ...





# PR2 Tabletop Manipulation

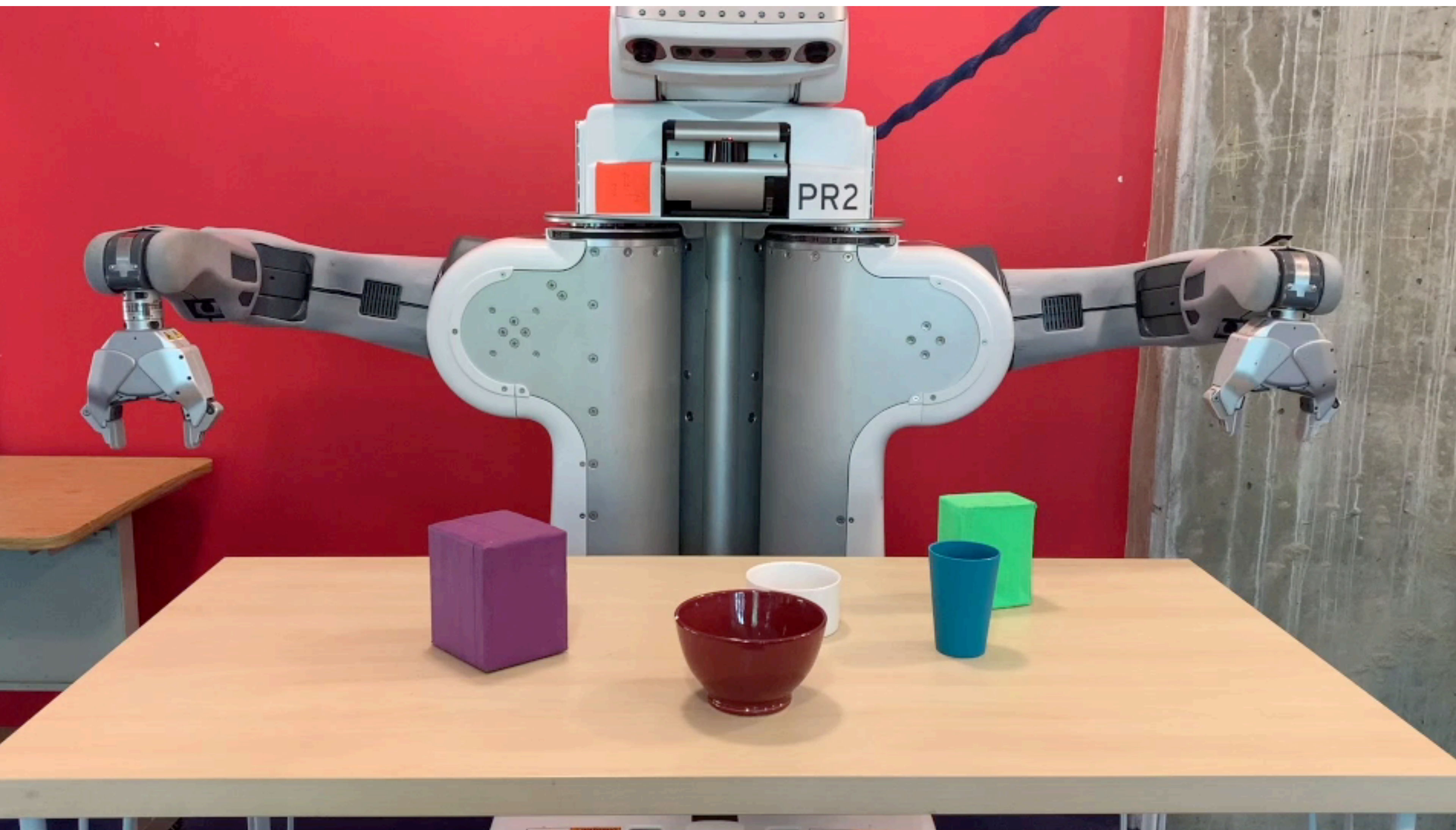
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# PR2 Tabletop Manipulation

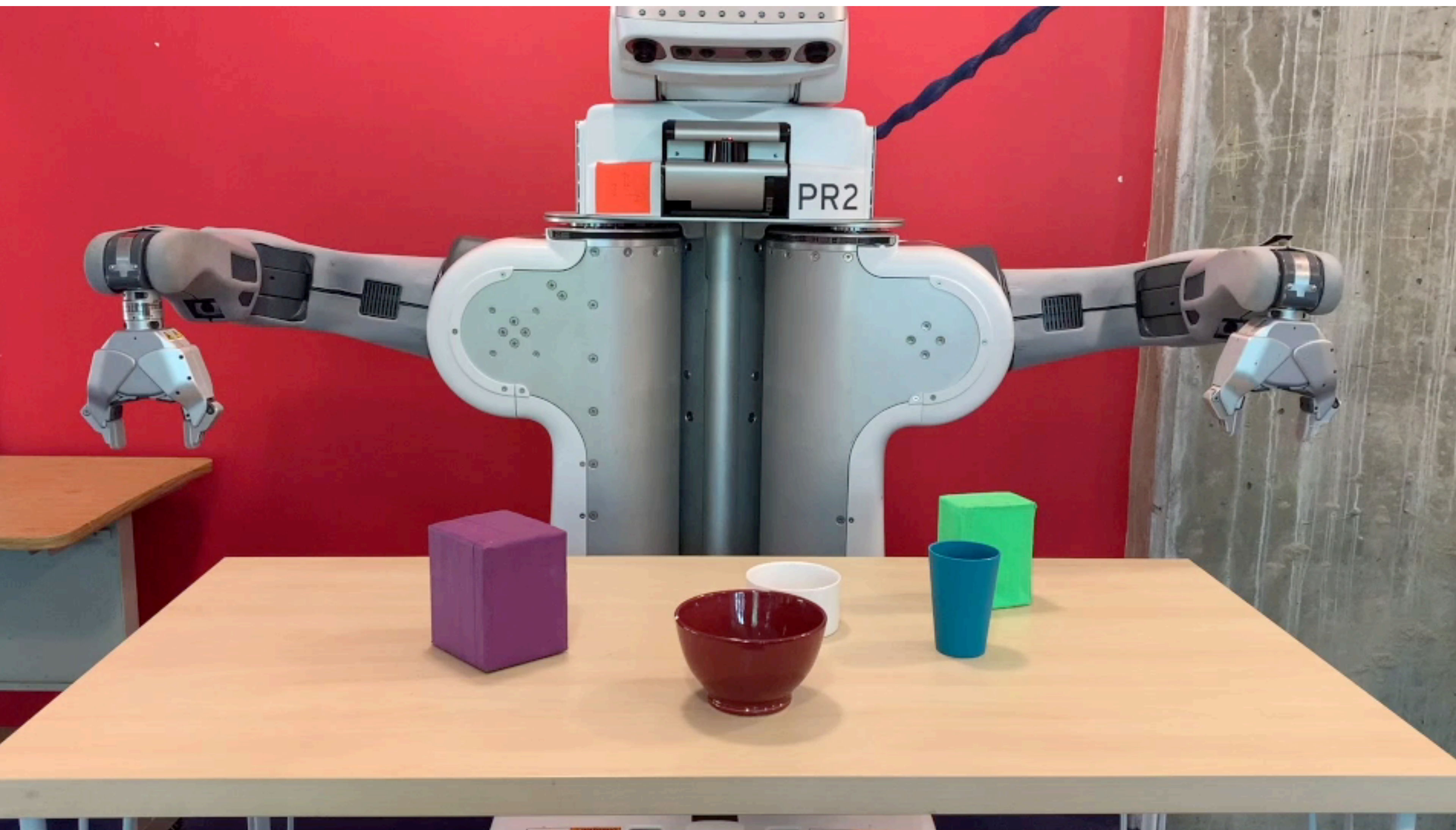
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# PR2 Tabletop Manipulation

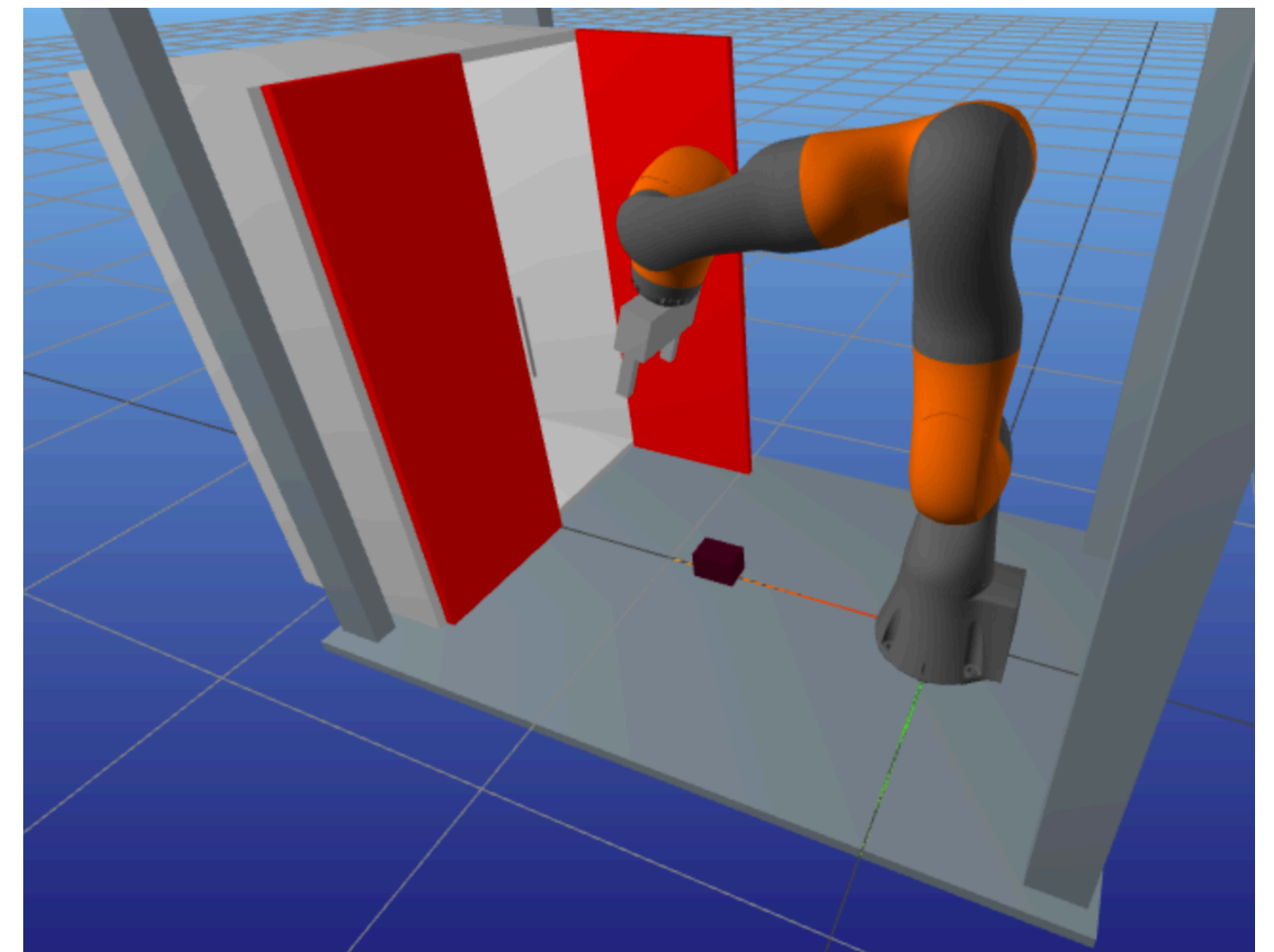
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# TAMP Challenges

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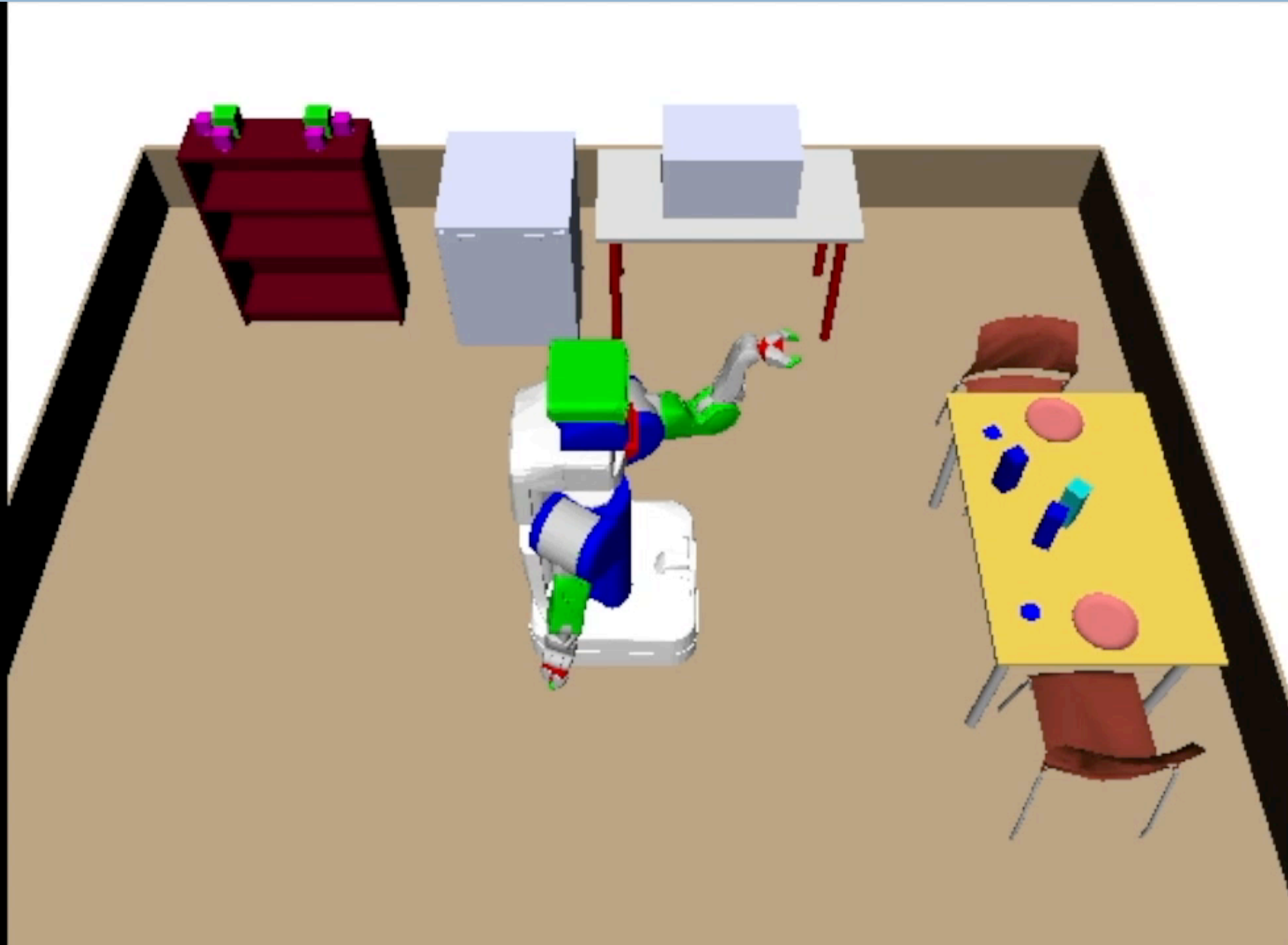
- **Automated robotic planning**
  - Robot only endowed with a **model** of the world
  - In contrast to **preprogramming** or **prediscretizing**
- **Inherits challenges** of both motion & AI planning
  - **Continuous** and **combinatorially** large spaces
- Continuous constraints **limit high-level strategies**
  - Kinematic reachability
  - Joint limits & collisions
- **Long horizons**





# PR2 Mobile Manipulation

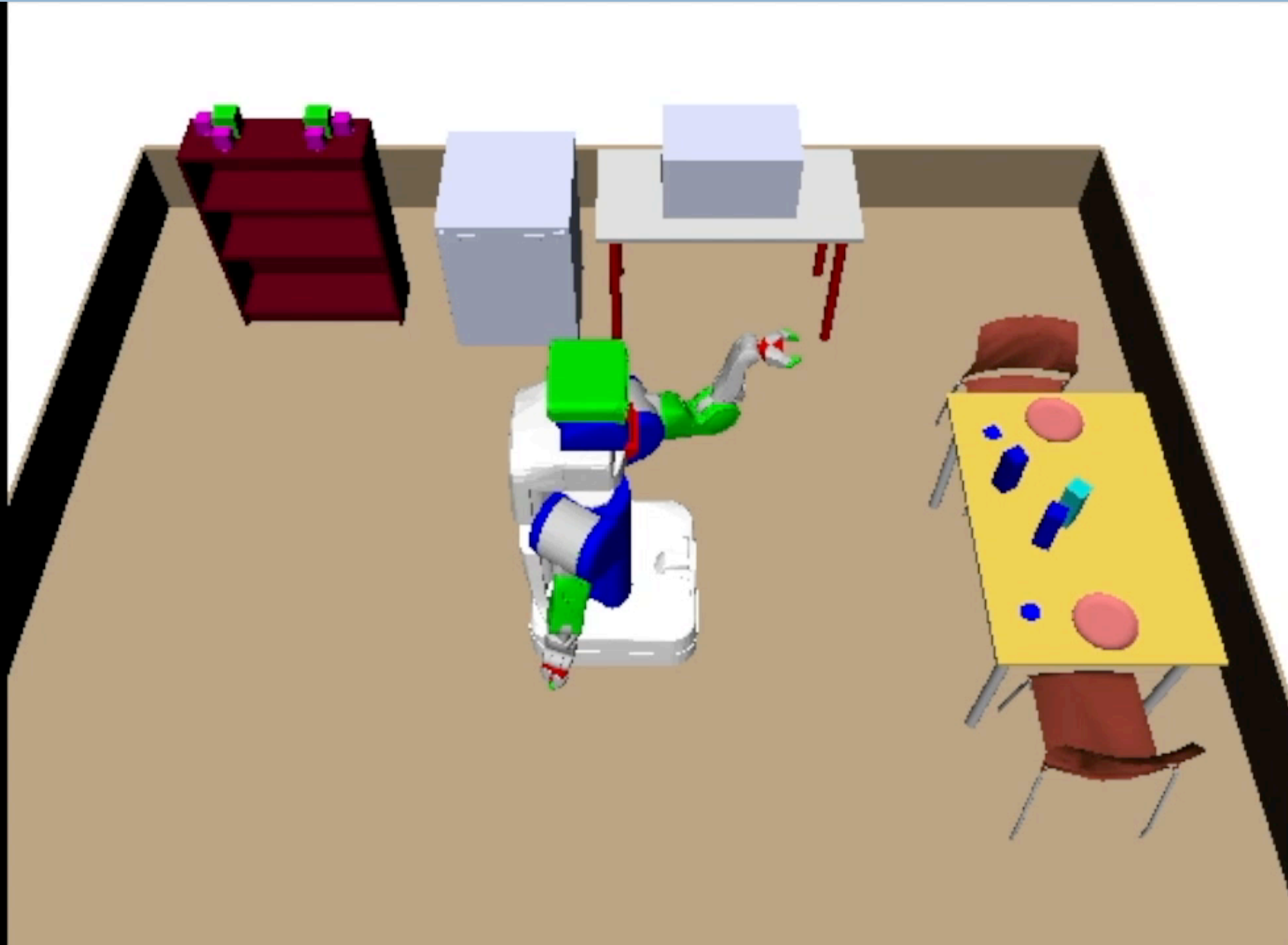
8





# PR2 Mobile Manipulation

8



# Survey of Approaches

# Major Research Questions

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- **What is a TAMP problem?**
- How do **describe** TAMP problems both in terms of:
  - Theoretical representation?
  - Operable forms consumable by an algorithm?
- How do we design algorithms that:
  - are **general-purpose**?
  - are empirically **efficient**?
  - have theoretical **guarantees**?
    - completeness & optimality
  - produce **low-cost** solutions?

# Taxonomy of Existing Approaches

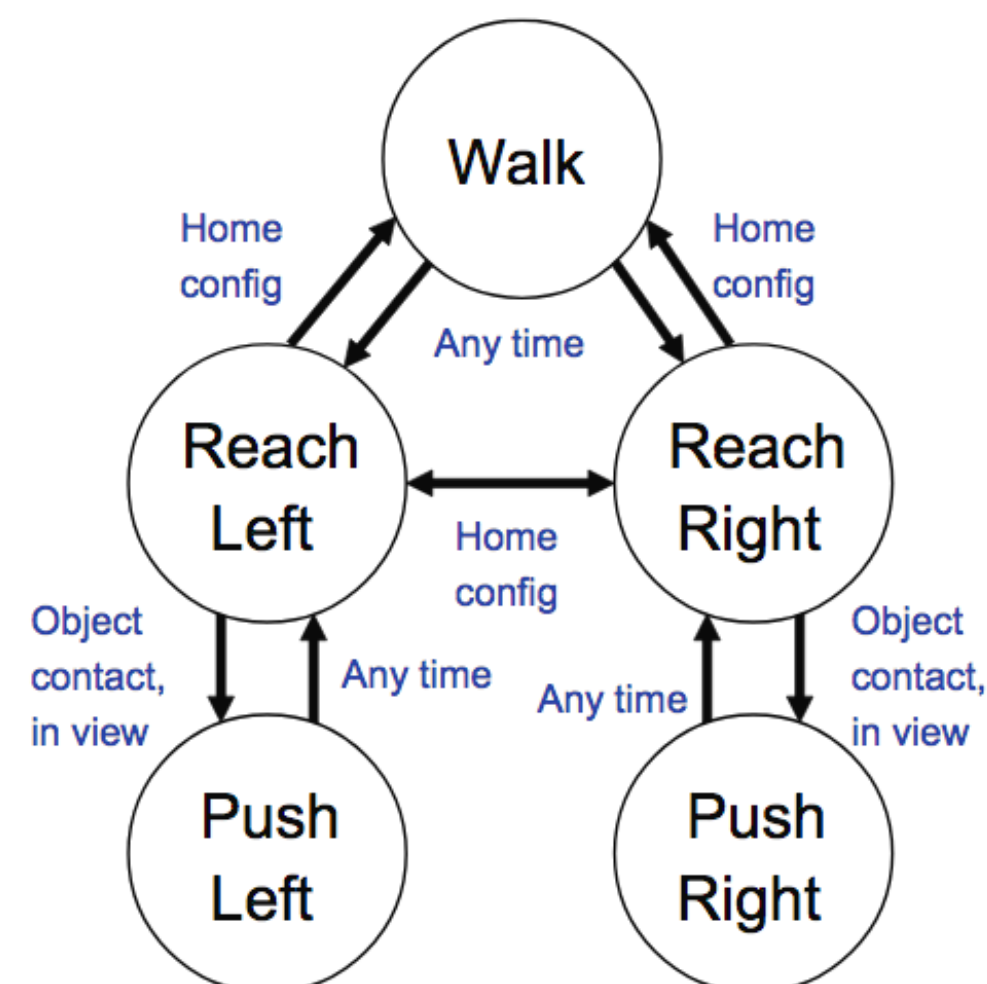
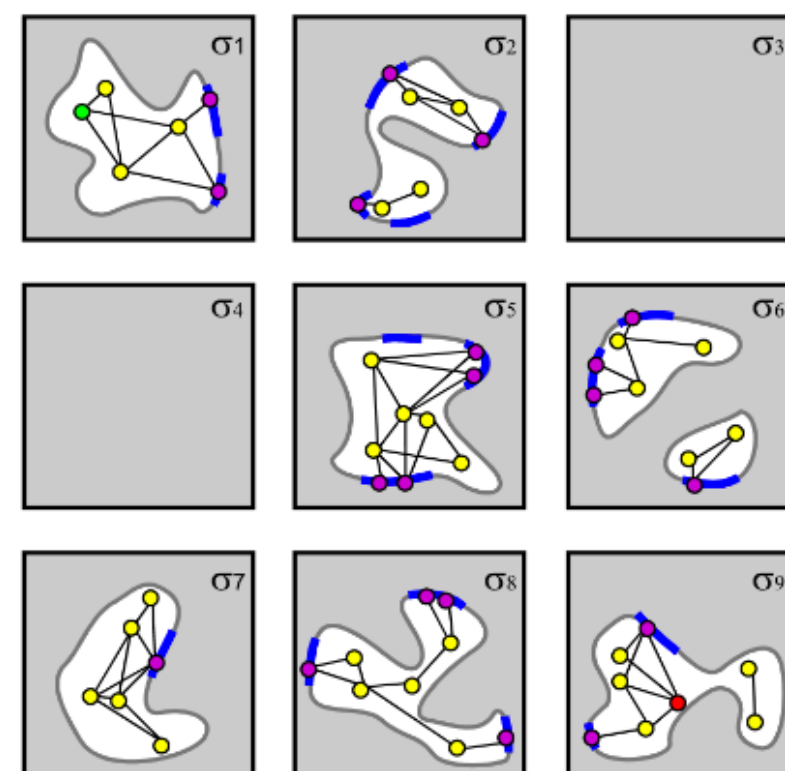
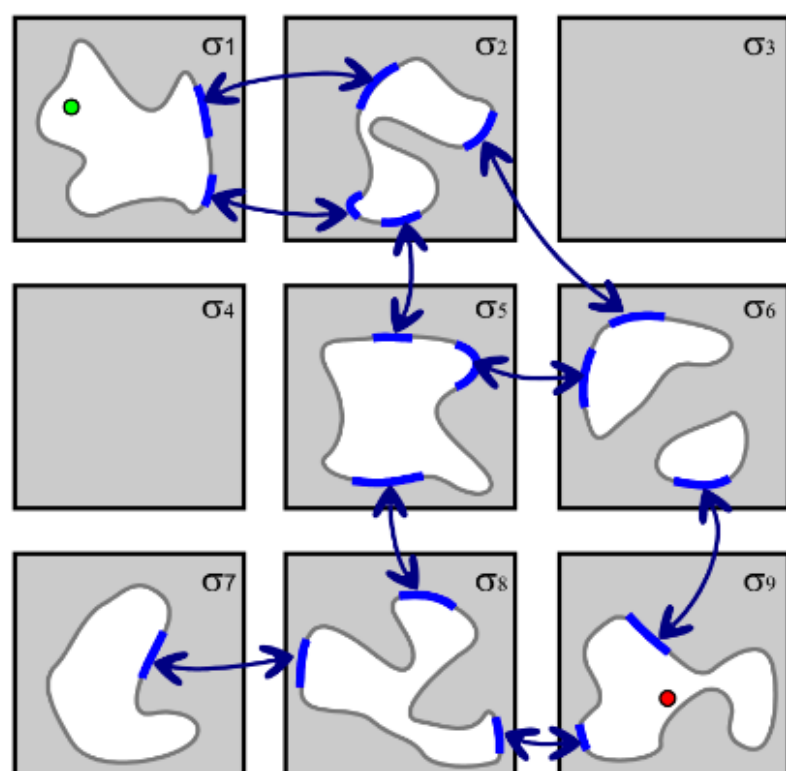
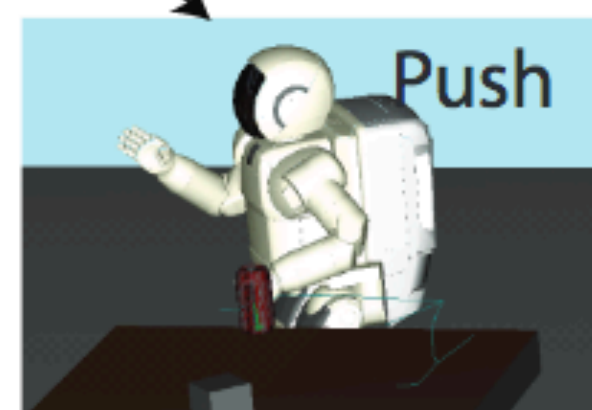
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- TAMP is **interdisciplinary** - intersection of AI and robotic planning
  - Most approaches stem from one community
- **Extending motion planning**
  - Multi-modal motion planning
  - Optimization and constraint satisfaction
- **Extending AI planning**
  - Semantic attachments
  - Task and motion interface

# Multi-Modal Motion Planning

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- Sequence of motion planning problems through adjacent **modes** (motion constraints)
  - [Alami & Siméon, Hauser & Latombe, Barry, Vega-Brown & Roy]
- Example modes** - hand empty, holding, pushing, ...

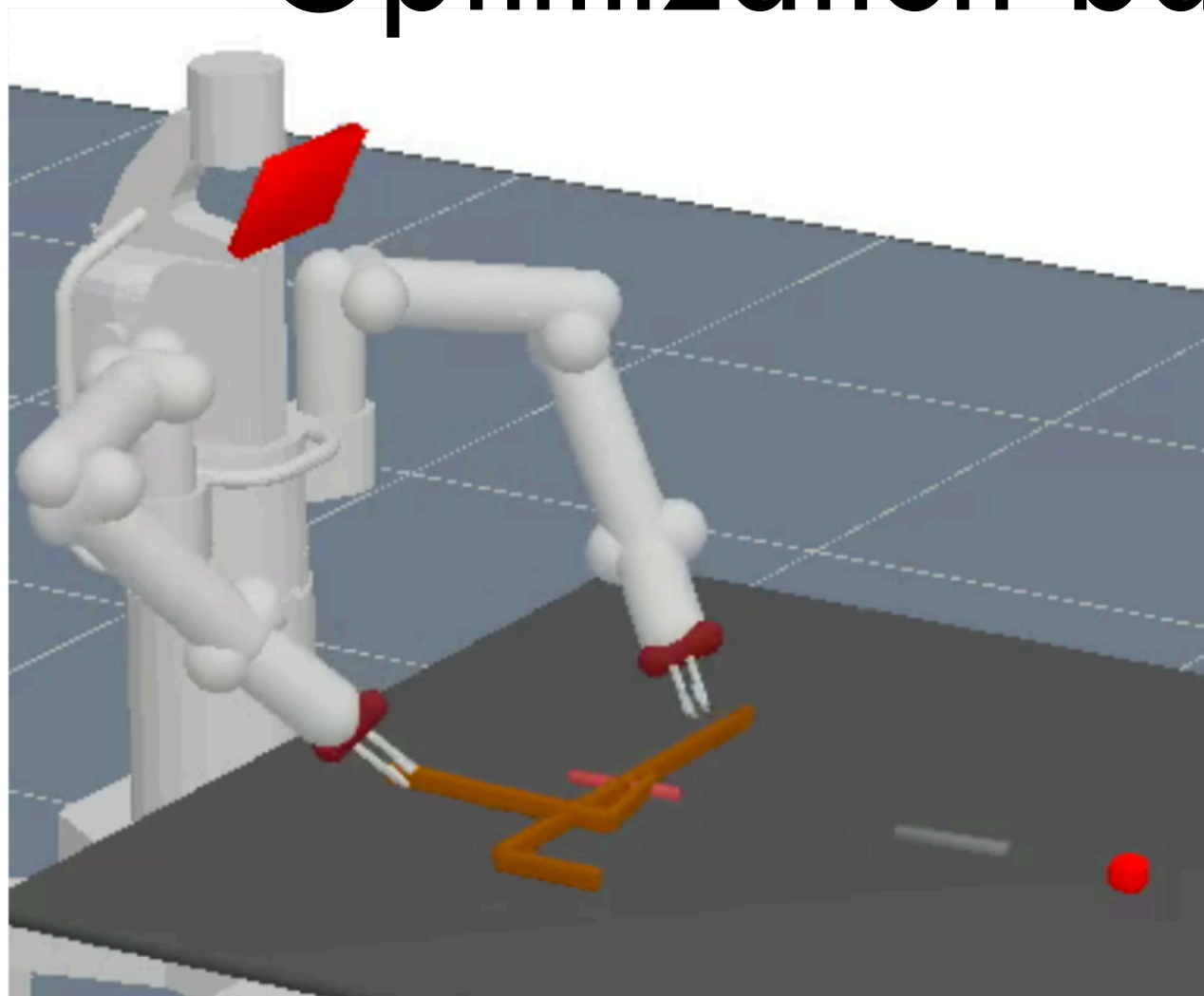




# Mathematical Programming

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- Discrete search over sequences of **mode switches**
- Solve for values of continuous variables
- Discretized **constraint satisfaction problem (CSP)**  
[Lozano-Perez, Kaelbling]
- **Nonlinear constrained optimization** [Toussaint]
- Optimization-based motion planning (11/08/18)



$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x, a_{1:K}, s_{1:K}} \quad & \int_0^T f_{\text{path}}(\bar{x}(t)) dt + f_{\text{goal}}(x(T)) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x(0) = x_0, \quad h_{\text{goal}}(x(T)) = 0, \quad g_{\text{goal}}(x(T)) \leq 0, \\ & \forall t \in [0, T] : \quad h_{\text{path}}(\bar{x}(t), s_{k(t)}) = 0, \\ & \quad \quad \quad g_{\text{path}}(\bar{x}(t), s_{k(t)}) \leq 0 \\ & \forall k \in \{1, \dots, K\} : \quad h_{\text{switch}}(\hat{x}(t_k), a_k) = 0, \\ & \quad \quad \quad g_{\text{switch}}(\hat{x}(t_k), a_k) \leq 0, \\ & \quad \quad \quad s_k \in \text{succ}(s_{k-1}, a_k) . \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$



# Semantic Attachments

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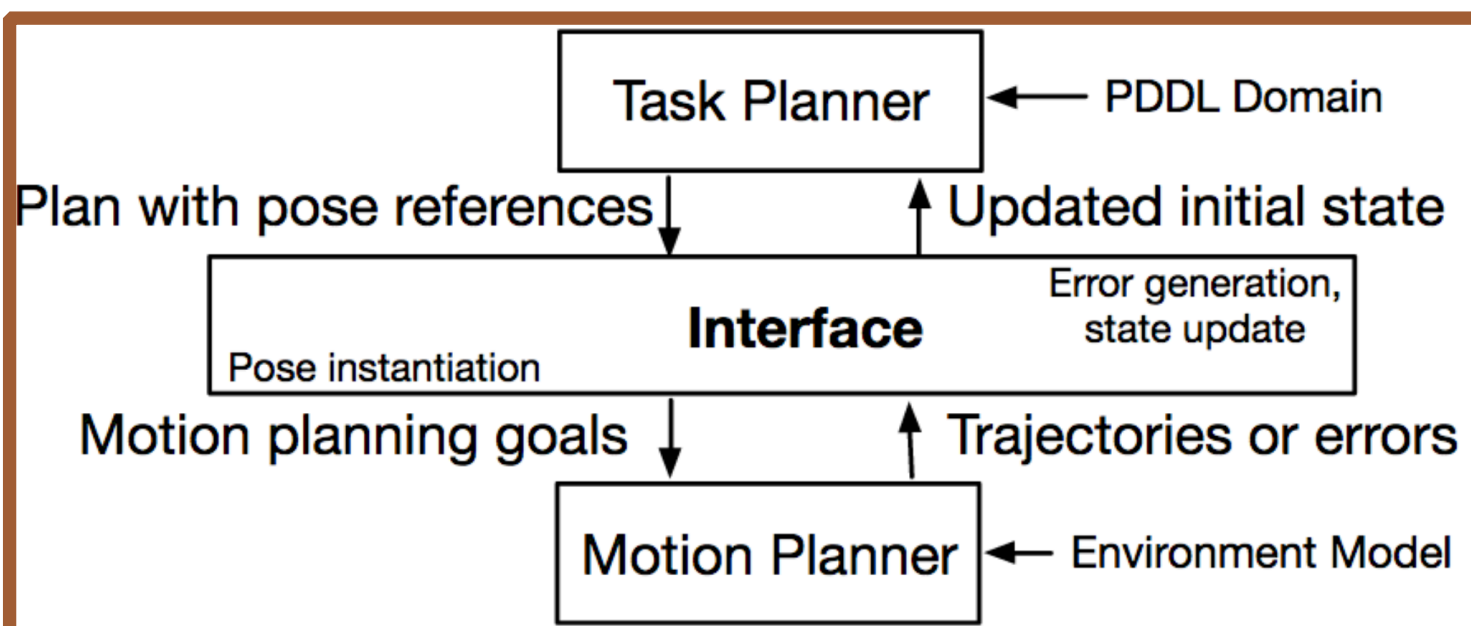
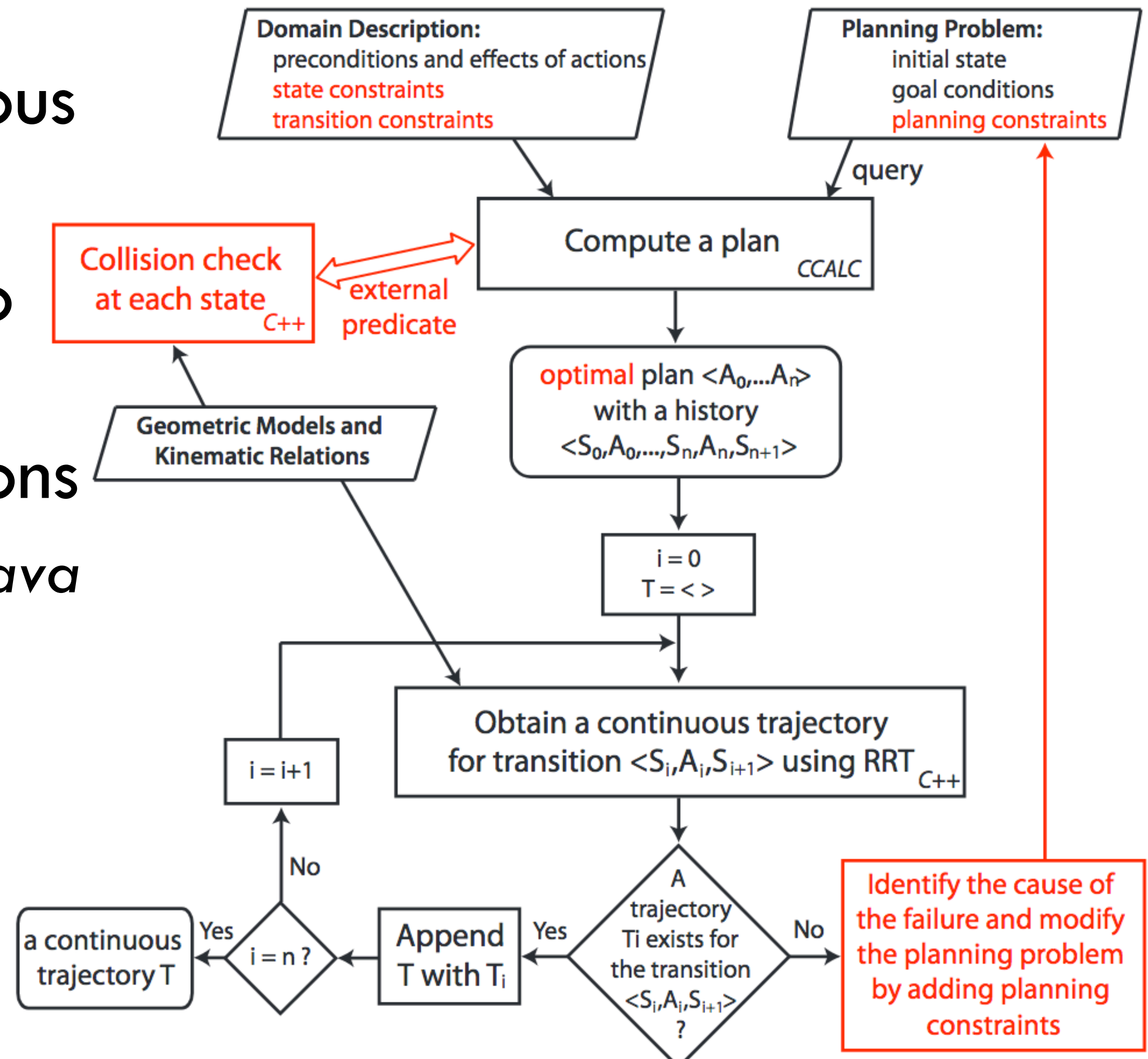
- Some preconditions & effects are defined using a **programming language** (e.g. C++, \*.so library)
  - *[Dornhege et al., Gregory et al.]*
- **Example** - can the robot reach a placement?
- Evaluate attachments value during **forward search**

```
(:modules
  (putDown ?o - movable ?p - base ?g - grasp
    (q0) (q1) (q2) (q3) (q4) (q5) (q6)
    (x ?o) (y ?o) (z ?o)
    (yaw ?o) (pitch ?o) (roll ?o)
    effect putDown@libTrajectory.so )
  (:action put-down
    :params (?o - movable ?p - base ?g - grasp)
    :condition (... (checkPutDown ?o ?p ?g))
    :effect (and (on ?o ?p) (handempty)
      (not (holding ?o ?g)) (putDown ?o ?p ?g))
```

# Task & Motion Interface

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- Maintain **separate** discrete & continuous descriptions
- Design interface to **communicate** between descriptions
  - [Erdem et al., Srivastava et al., Dantam et al.]



# Drawbacks

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- **Multi-modal motion planning** - brute-force search through a high-dimensional space
- **Optimization and constraint satisfaction** - substantial backtracking when infeasible subproblems
- **Semantic attachments** - restricted to problems with finitely many actions
- **Task & motion interface** - lack of modularity
- Overall, **no general-purpose, flexible framework** for planning in a variety of TAMP problems

# PDDLStream

*[Garrett, Lozano-Perez, Kaelbling]*

# State and Action Representation

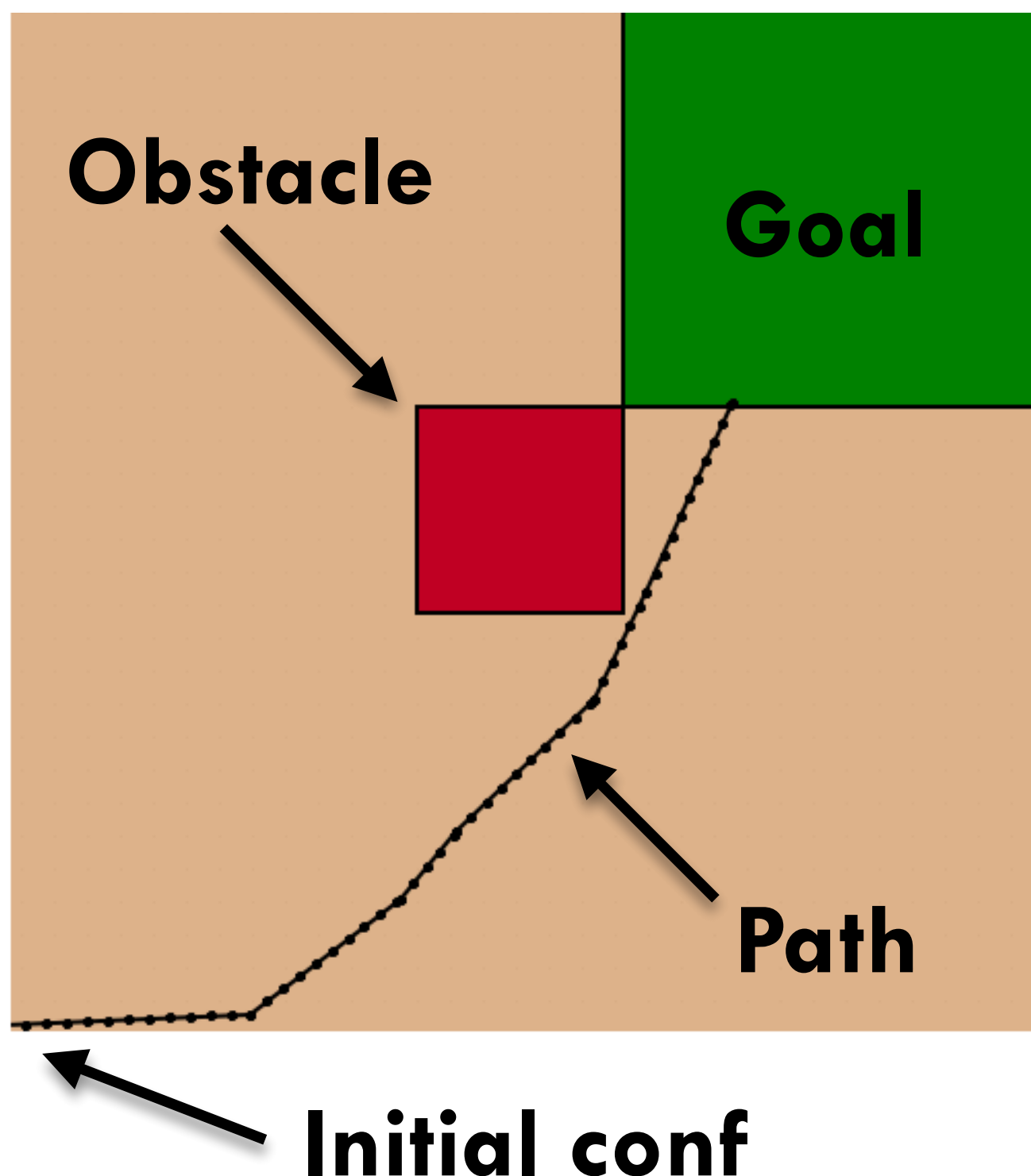
18

- **Requirements**
  - **Lifted** - actions are parameterized
    - **Objects** instantiate predicates & actions
    - Can encode an **infinite set** of action instances
  - **Factored** - state is a collection of variables that can change independently
- Extend Planning Domain Description Language (**PDDL**)
  - Primarily just for **standardization** purposes
  - Other possible representations:
    - STRIPS, factored transition system, Prolog, ...

# PDDLStream Motion Planning

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- Model motion planning for a point robot using **PDDL**
- **Goal:** point robot within the **green goal region**



```
(define (domain motion-planning)
  (:predicates
    (Conf ?q) (Region ?r)
    (Connected ?q1 ?q2) (Contained ?q ?r)
    (AtConf ?q) (In ?r))

  (:action move
    :parameters (?q1 ?q2)
    :precondition (and (Connected ?q1 ?q2)
                       (AtConf ?q1))
    :effect (and (AtConf ?q2)
                 (not (AtConf ?q1))))

  (:derived (In ?r)
    (exists (?q) (and (Contained ?q ?r)
                      (AtConf ?q)))))
```

**Continuous!**



# Motion Planning Initial & Goal

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- **Static predicates** - value is constant over time

`(Conf ?q) (Region ?r) (Connected ?q1 ?q2) (Contained ?q ?r)`

- **Fluent predicates** - value may change over time due to **action effects**. Intuitively, comprise **state variables**

`(AtConf ?q)`

- **Derived predicates** - value is a logical formula

`(:derived (In ?r)  
 (exists (?q) (and (Contained ?q ?r) (AtConf ?q))))`

- **Initial state:** `[(Conf, [0 0]), (AtConf, [0 0]), (Region, green), (Region, env)]`
- **Goal formula:** `(In green)`

# Representing Infinitely Many Objects

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- How do encode & use an **infinite set** of configurations?
  - How do we do this in a **domain-independent** fashion?
- Motion planning does this by **abstracting** out the following procedures as **meta-parameters**

- **Configuration sampler**



- **Extension function**



- **Collision checker**



# Stream: a function to a generator

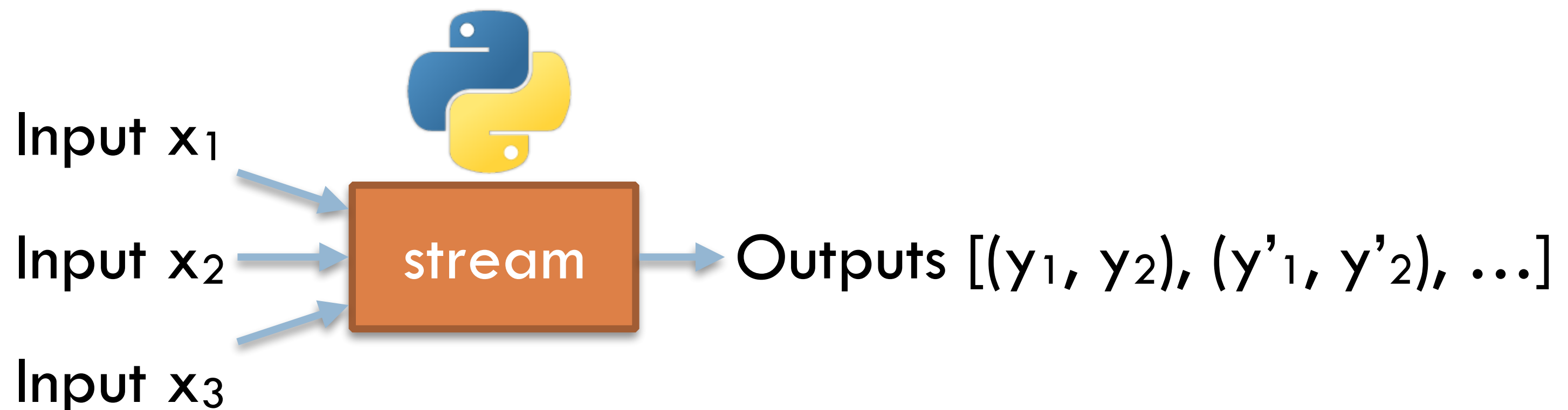
22

- **Requirements**

- Programmatic implementation
- Supports infinite sequences
- Compositional

```
def stream(x1, x2, x3):  
    i = 0  
    while True:  
        y1 = i*(x1 + x2)  
        y2 = i*(x2 + x3)  
        yield (y1, y2)  
        i += 1
```

- **Stream** - function from an **input object tuple**  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  to a (potentially infinite) sequence of **output object tuples**  $[(y_1, y_2), (y'_1, y'_2), \dots]$



# Stream Certified Facts

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- Objects alone aren't helpful: **what do they represent?**
  - Communicate semantics using **predicates!**
- Augment stream specification with:
  - **Certified facts** - static facts that all **outputs** satisfy with their corresponding **inputs**
    - e.g. poses sampled from a region are within it
  - **Domain facts** - static facts declaring legal inputs
    - e.g. only configurations can be connected

# Motion Planning Streams

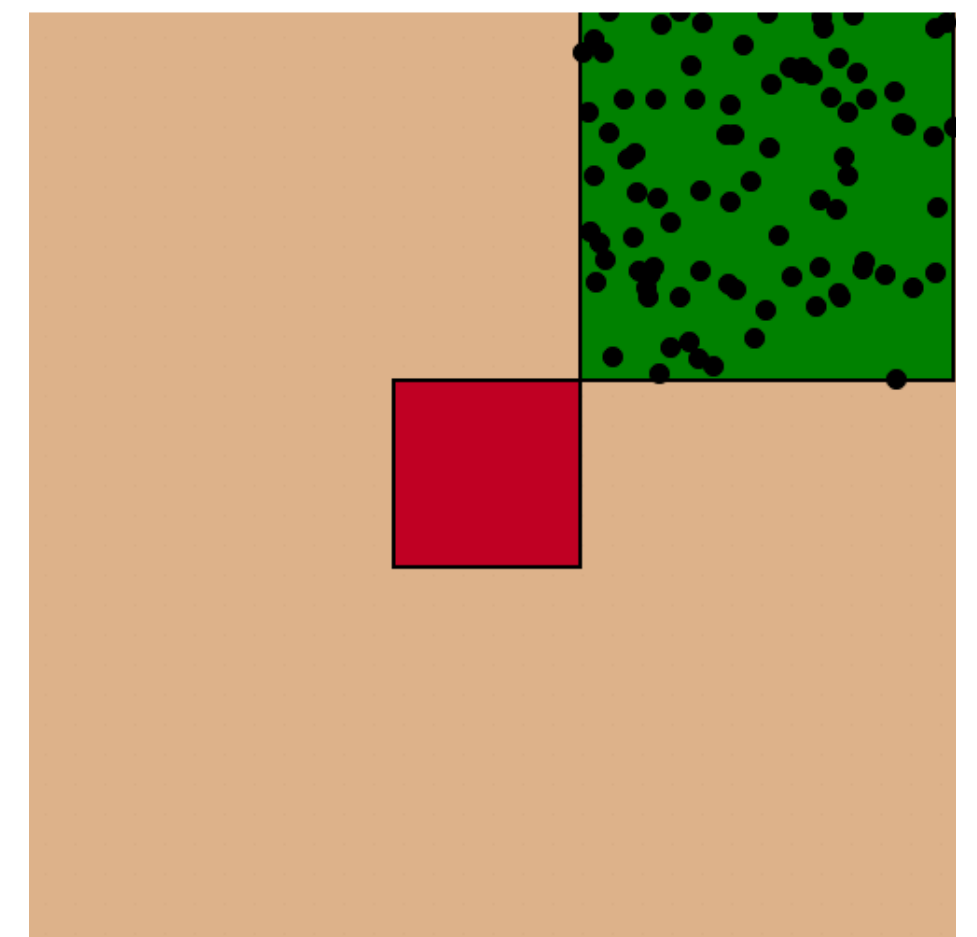
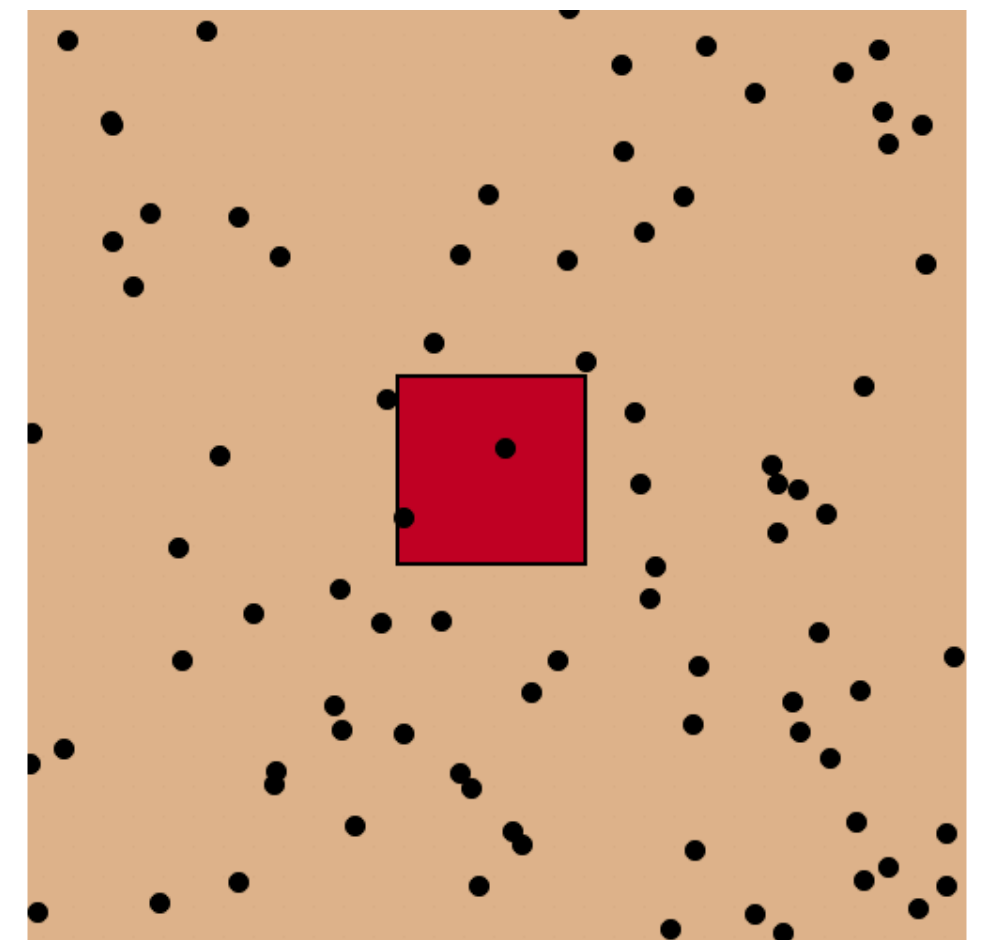
24

- Samples an axis-aligned region **uniformly at random**
- Generates arbitrarily many confs

```
(:stream sample-region
:inputs  (?r)
:domain  (Region ?r)
:outputs (?q)
:certified (and (Conf ?q)
                 (Contained ?q ?r)))
```

```
def sample_region(r):
    (lower, upper) = REGIONS[r]
    while True:
        q = np.random.uniform(lower, upper)
        yield (q,)
```

Region  $r$   $\rightarrow$  **sample-region**  $\rightarrow$  Conf  $[(q), (q'), \dots]$





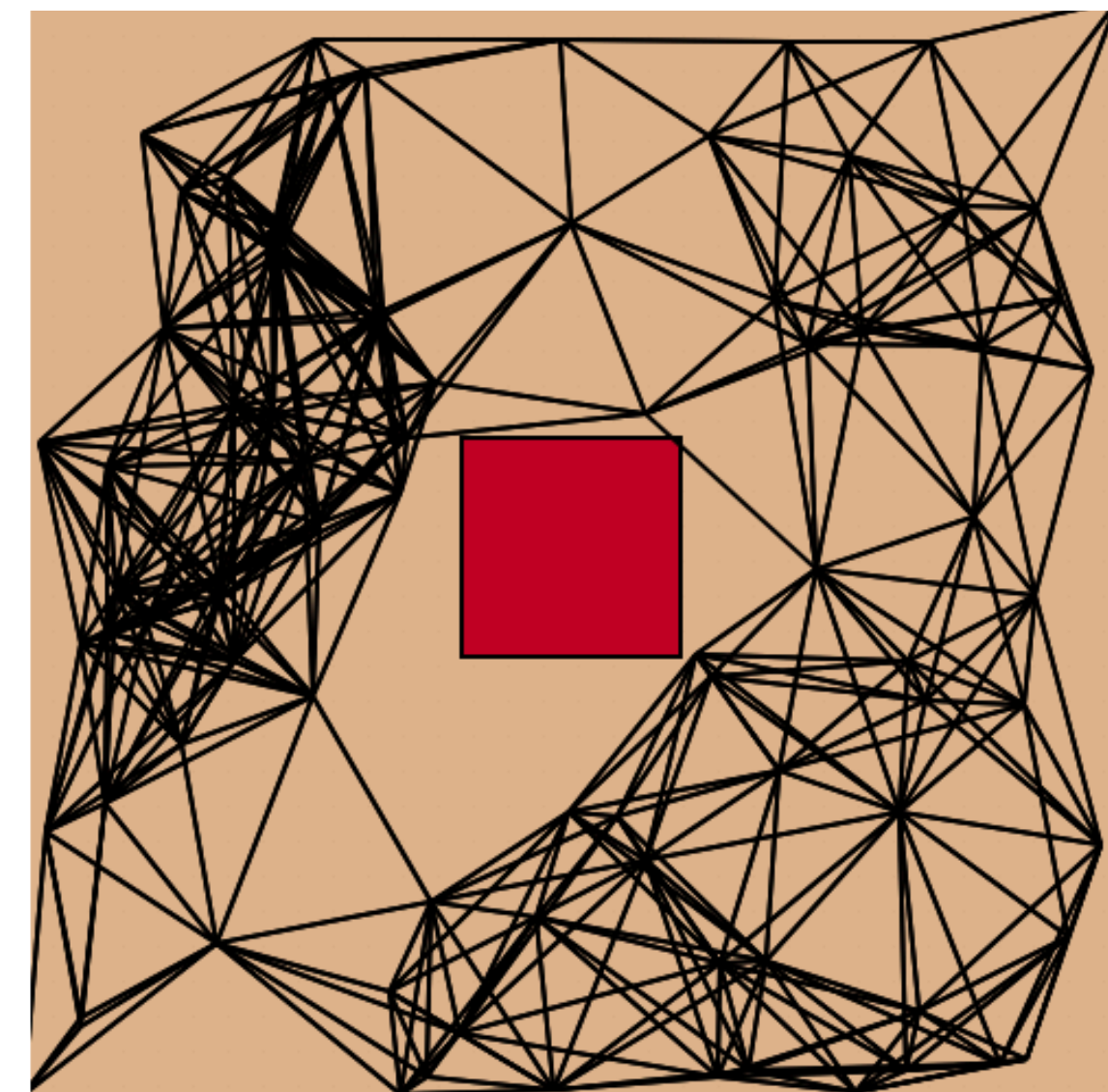
# Motion Planning Streams

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- **Test stream:** a stream without outputs
- If returns the **empty tuple**, its certified facts are true

```
(:stream connect
:inputs (?q1 ?q2)
:domain (and (Conf ?q1) (Conf ?q2))
:outputs ()
:certified (Connected ?q1 ?q2))
```

```
def connect(q1, q2):
    if (np.linalg.norm(q2 - q1) < MAX_DIST) \
        and not segment_collision(q1, q2):
        yield tuple()
```





# PDDLStream = PDDL + Streams

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- **Extension of PDDL** to support the specification of **blackbox procedures as streams**
  - *[Garrett, Lozano-Perez, Kaelbling]*
- The **true initial state** is the set of **all static facts** that can be certified by streams (may be **infinitely large**)
- Static facts restrict **domain of action parameters**

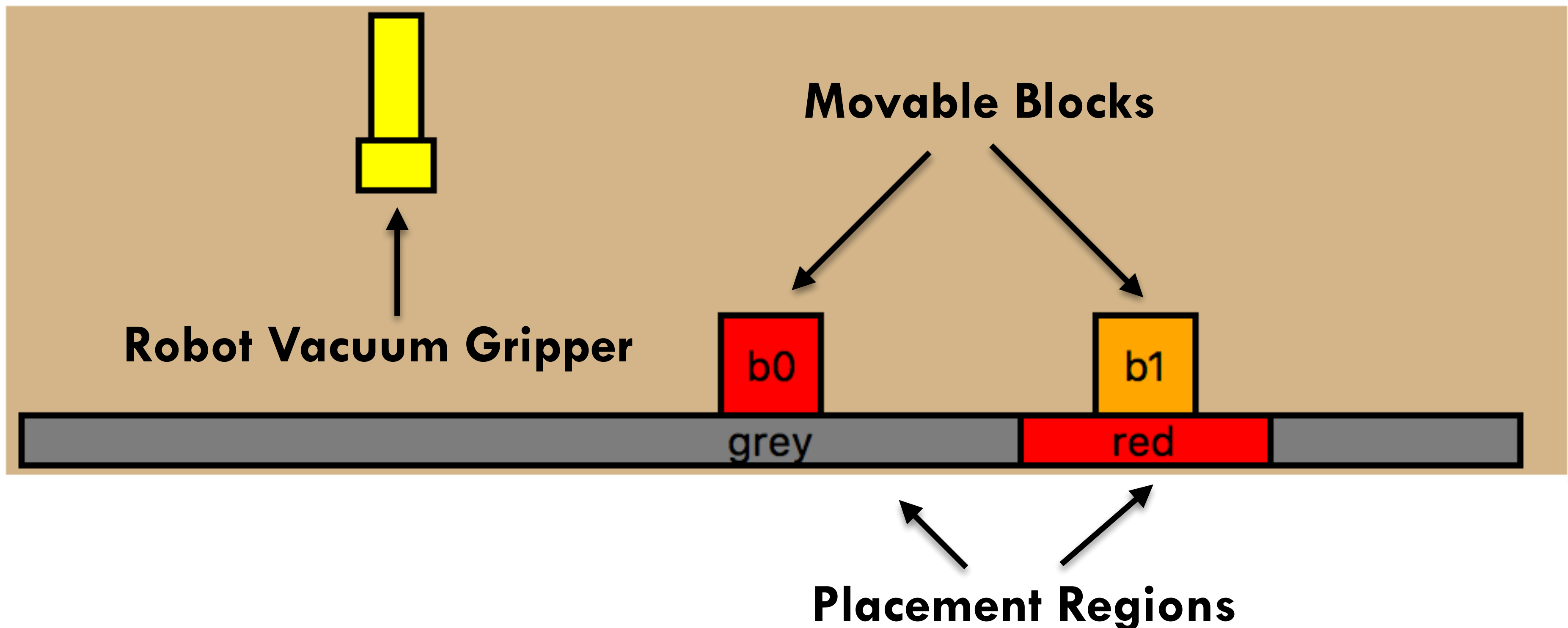
```
(:action move
  :parameters (?q1 ?q2)
  :precondition (and Connected ?q1 ?q2 Certified by connect
                    (AtConf ?q1))
  :effect (and (AtConf ?q2)
               (not (AtConf ?q1))))

(:derived (In ?r)
  (exists (?q) (and Contained ?q ?r Certified by sample-region
                   (AtConf ?q)))))
```

# 2D Pick-and-Place Example

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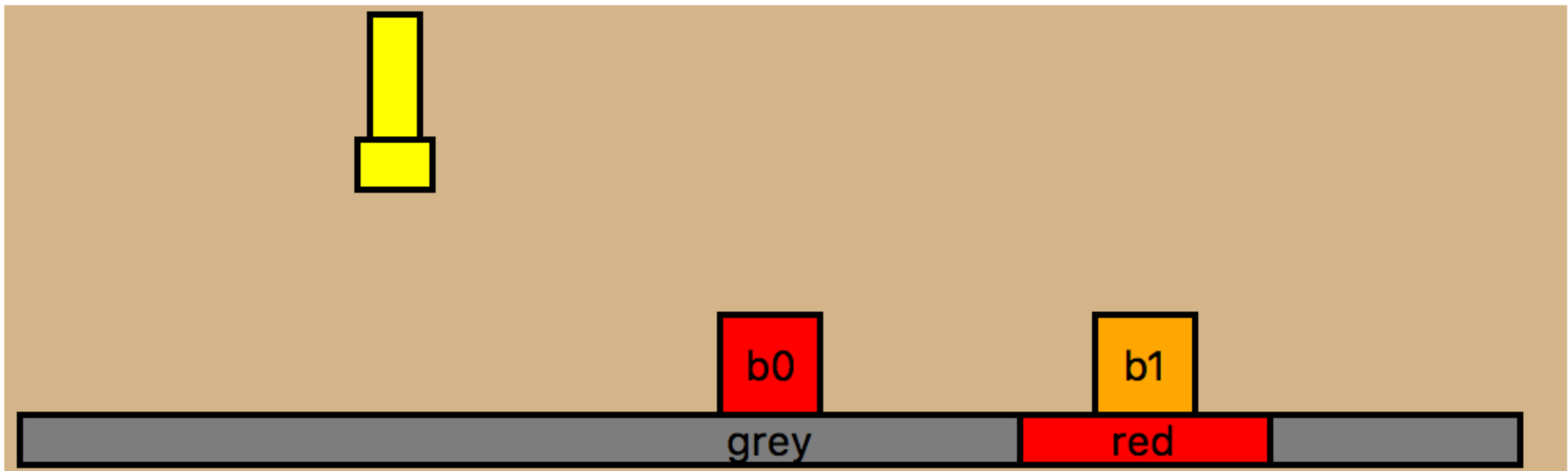
- **Goal:** block **b0** within the **red** region
- Robot and block poses are continuous  $(x, y)$  pairs
- Block **b1** obstructs the placement of **b0**



# 2D Pick-and-Place Solution

28

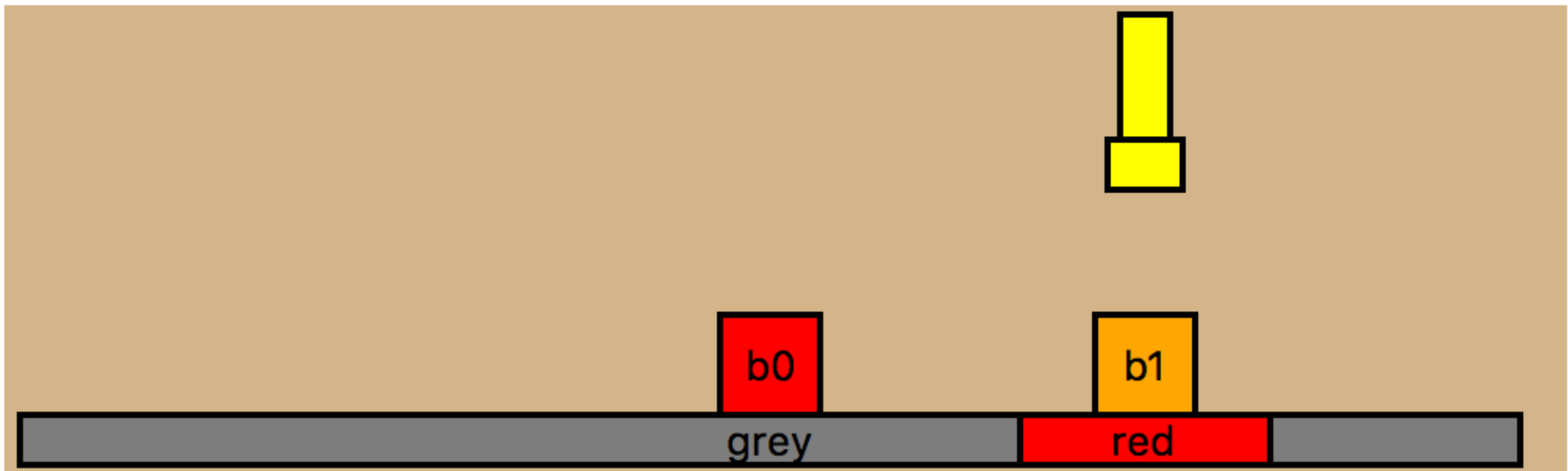
- One (of many) possible solutions
  - move, pick b1, move, place b1, move, pick b0, move, place b0



# 2D Pick-and-Place Solution

28

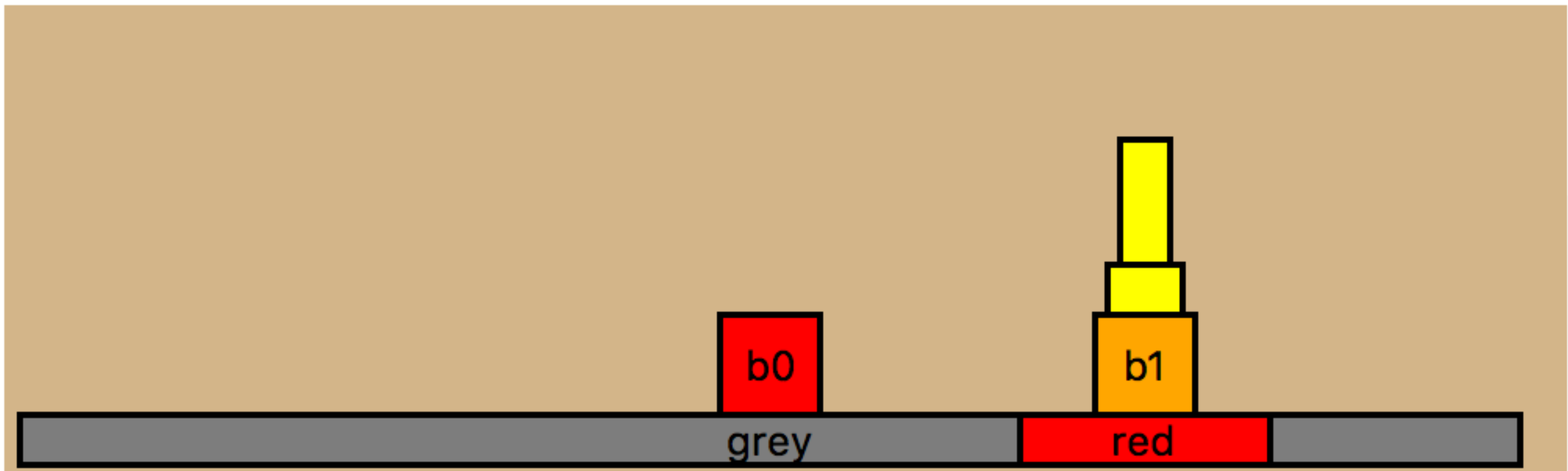
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# 2D Pick-and-Place Solution

28

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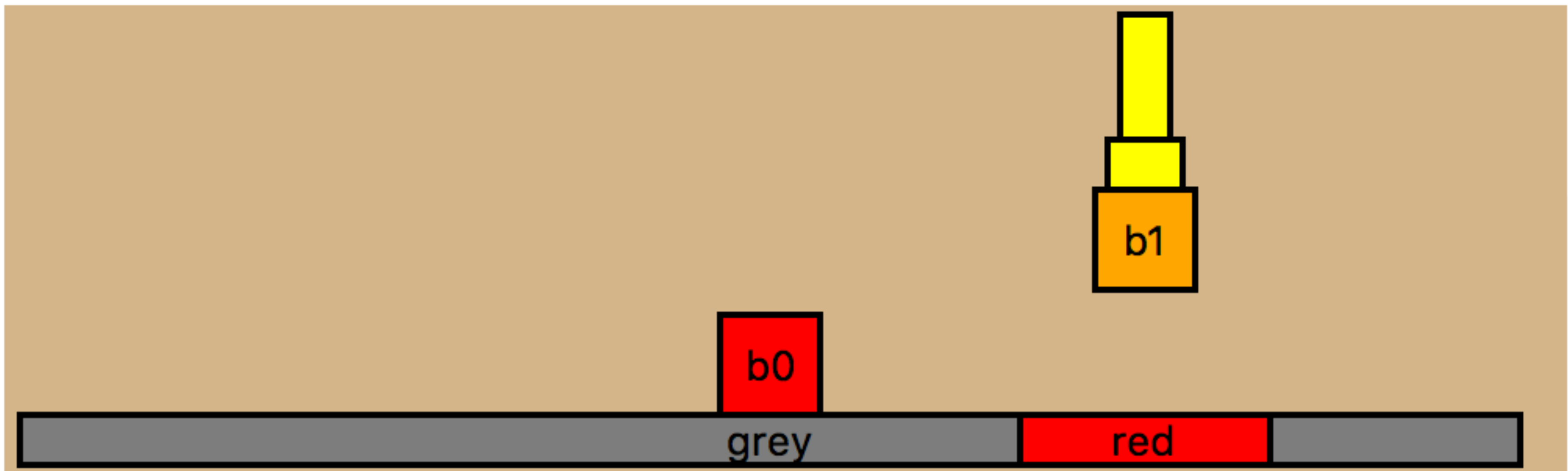




# 2D Pick-and-Place Solution

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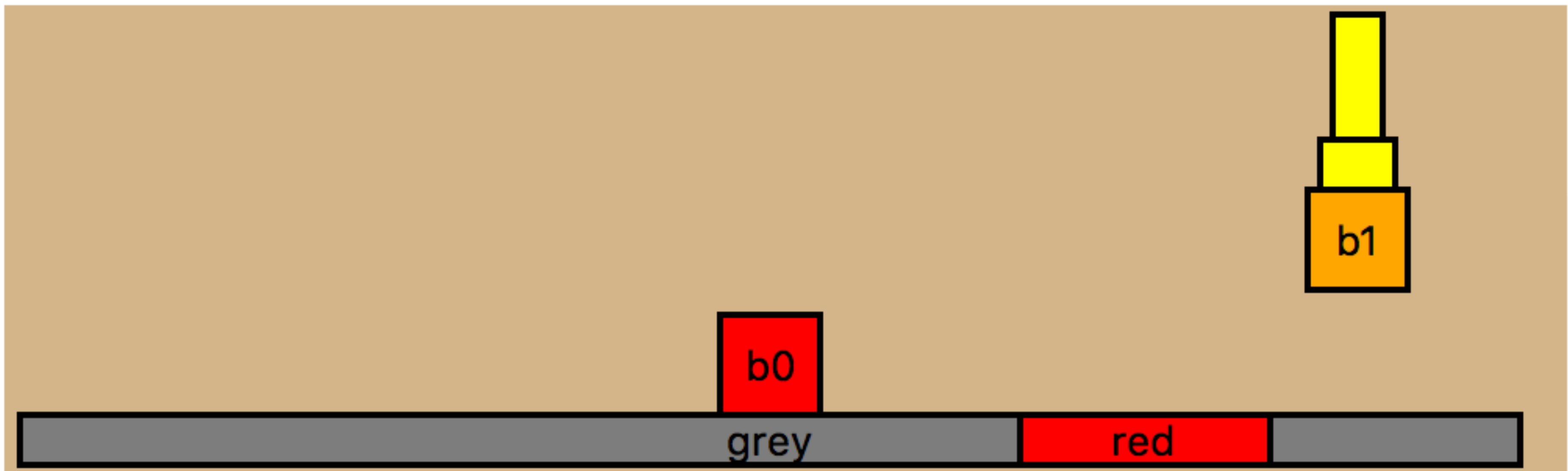
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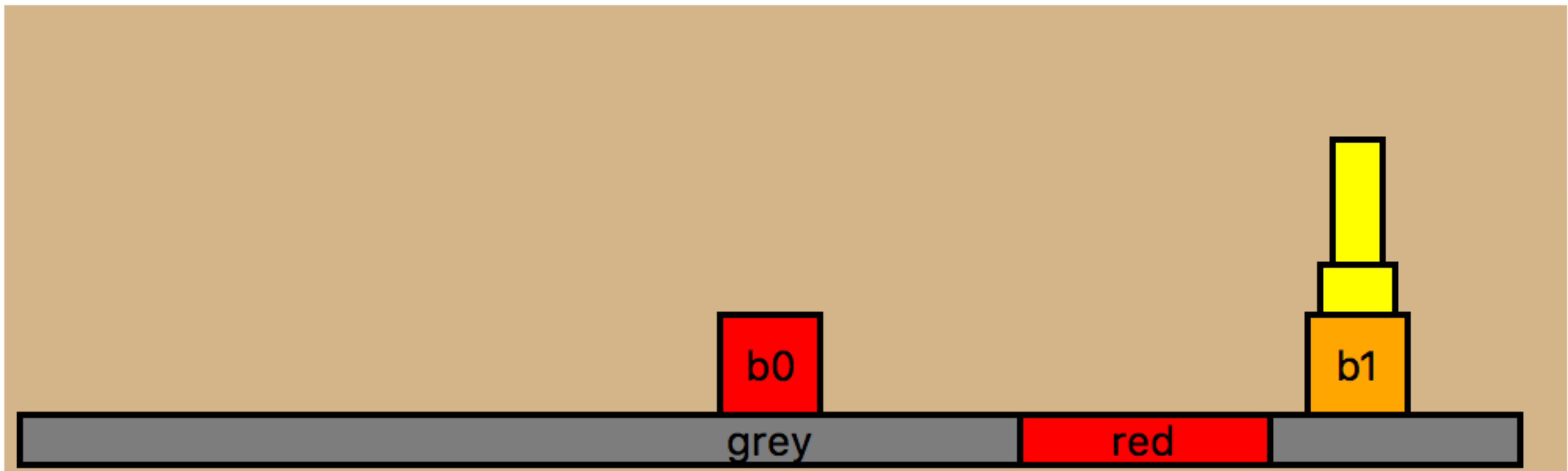
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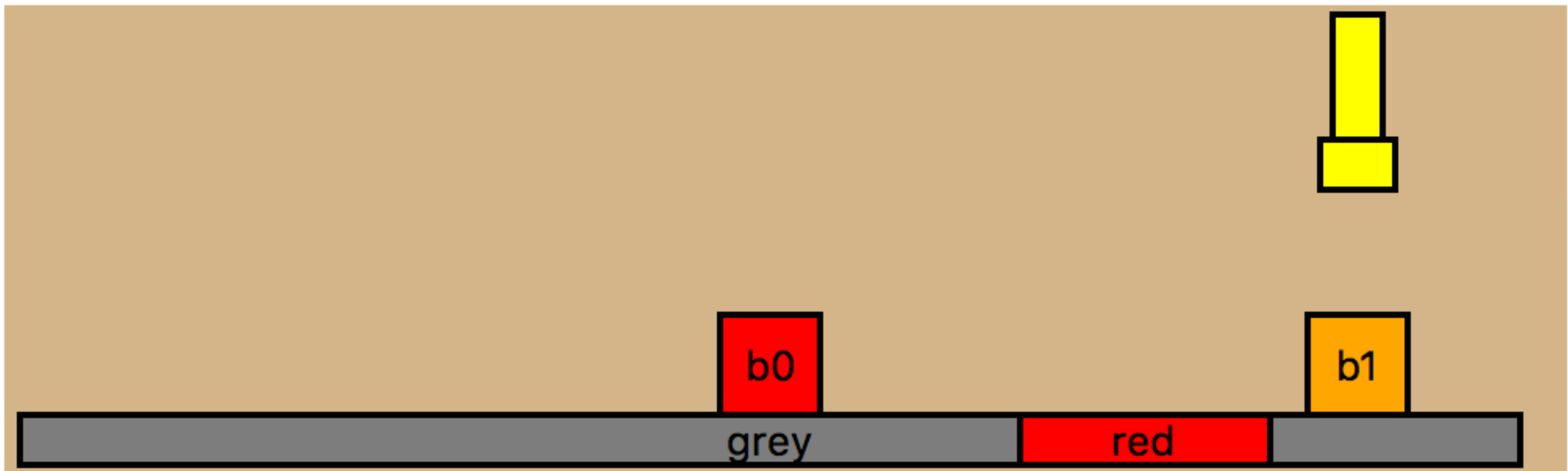
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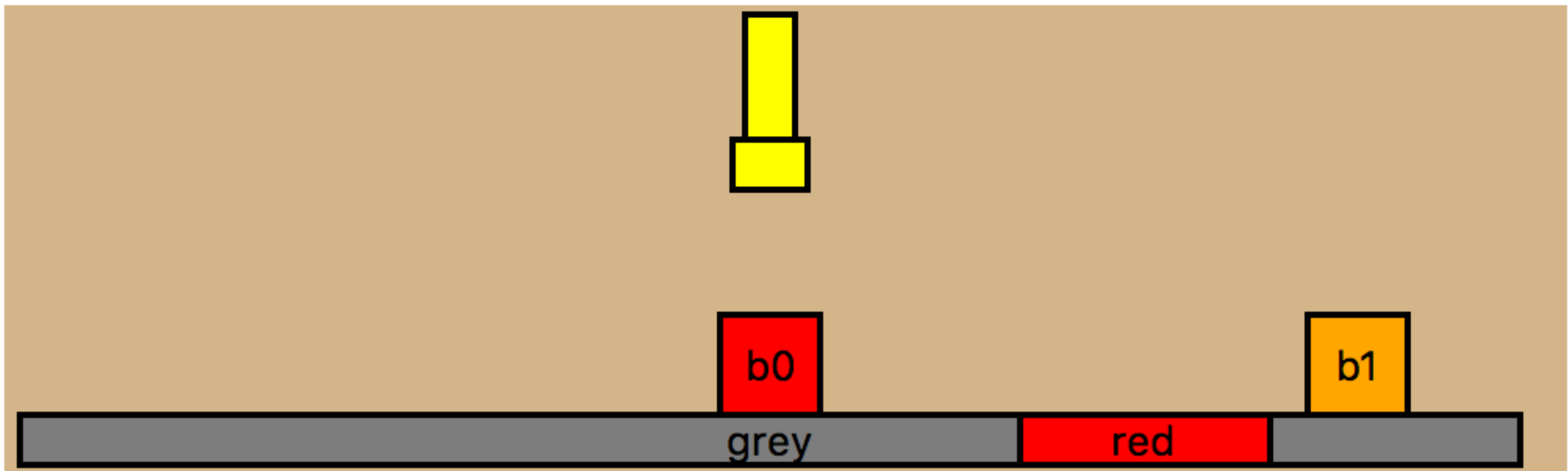
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# 2D Pick-and-Place Solution

28

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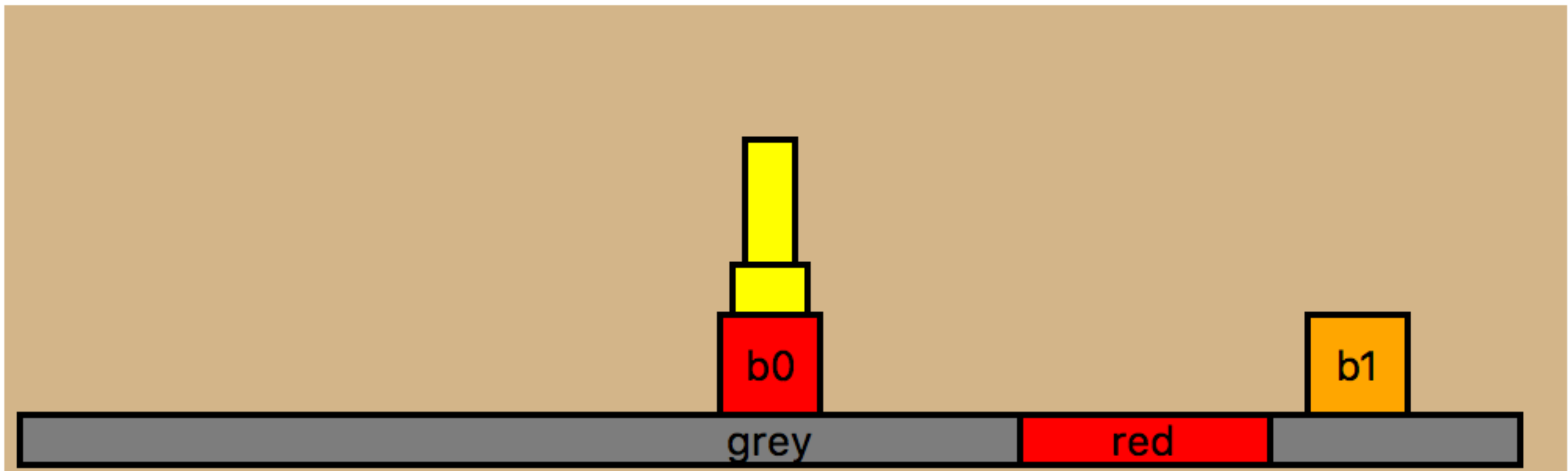




# 2D Pick-and-Place Solution

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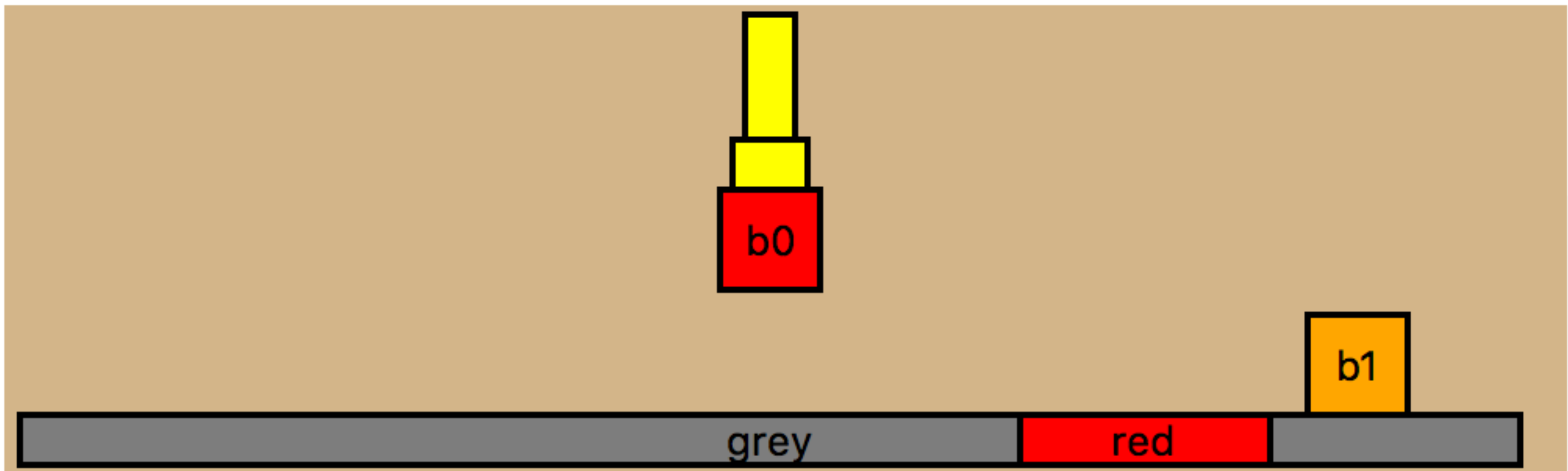
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# 2D Pick-and-Place Solution

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- One (of many) possible solutions
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# 2D Pick-and-Place Solution

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- One (of many) possible solutions
  - move, pick b1, move, place b1, move, pick b0, move, place b0



# 2D Pick-and-Place Solution

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- One (of many) possible solutions
  - move, pick b1, move, place b1, move, pick b0, move, place b0



# 2D Pick-and-Place Actions

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- Typical STRIPS action description except that arguments are mostly **continuous**!

```
(:action move
  :parameters (?q1 ?t ?q2)
  :precondition (and (Motion ?q1 ?t ?q2) (AtConf ?q1))
  :effect (and (AtConf ?q2) (not (AtConf ?q1))))
```

```
(:action pick
  :parameters (?b ?p ?q)
  :precondition (and (Kin ?b ?q ?p)
                    (AtConf ?q) (AtPose ?b ?p) (HandEmpty))
  :effect (and (Holding ?b)
               (not (AtPose ?b ?p)) (not (HandEmpty))))
```

```
(:action place
  :parameters (?b ?p ?q)
  :precondition (and (Kin ?b ?q ?p) (AtConf ?q) (Holding ?b))
  :effect (and (AtPose ?b ?p) (HandEmpty) (not (Holding ?b))))
```



# 2D Pick-and-Place Initial & Goal

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- **Static predicates**

```
(Block ?b) (Region ?r) (Pose ?b ?p) (Conf ?q) (Traj ?t)
(Contained ?b ?p ?r) (Kin ?b ?q ?p) (Motion ?q1 ?t ?q2)
(CFree ?b1 ?p1 ?b2 ?p2)
```

- **Fluent predicates**

```
(AtPose ?b ?p) (AtConf ?q) (Holding ?b) (HandEmpty)
```

- **Derived predicates**

```
(:derived (In ?b ?r)
  (exists (?p) (and (Contained ?b ?p ?r) (AtPose ?b ?p))))
```

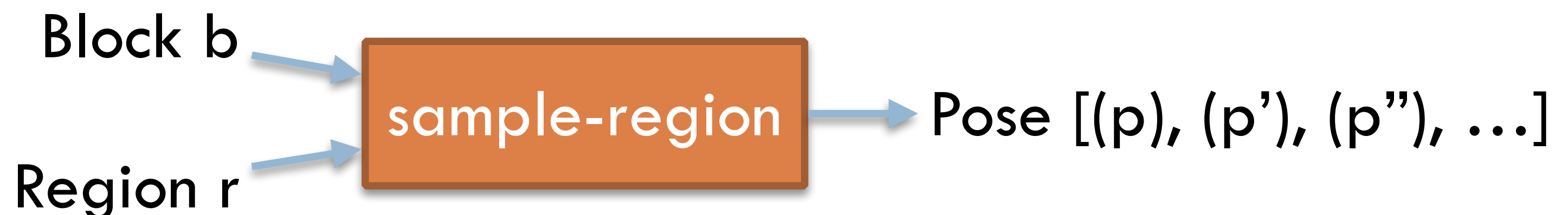
- **Initial state:** [(Conf, [-7.5 5.]), (AtConf, [-7.5 5.]),  
(HandEmpty), (Block, b0), (Block, b1), (Pose, b0, [0. 0.]), (Pose, b1,  
[7.5 0.]), (AtPose, b0, [0. 0.]), (AtPose, b1, [7.5 0.]), (Region,  
red), (Region, grey)]
- **Goal formula:** (In, b0, red)

# 2D Pick-and-Place Streams

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```
(:stream sample-region
:inputs (?b ?r)
:domain (and (Block ?b) (Region ?r))
:outputs (?p)
:certified (and (Pose ?b ?p) (Contained ?b ?p ?r)))
```

```
def sample_region(b, r):
    x_min, x_max = REGIONS[r]
    w = BLOCKS[b].width
    while True:
        x = random.uniform(x_min + w/2, x_max - w/2)
        p = np.array([x, 0])
        yield (p,)
```



# 2D Pick-and-Place Streams

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- **Multiple streams can certify the same predicates**

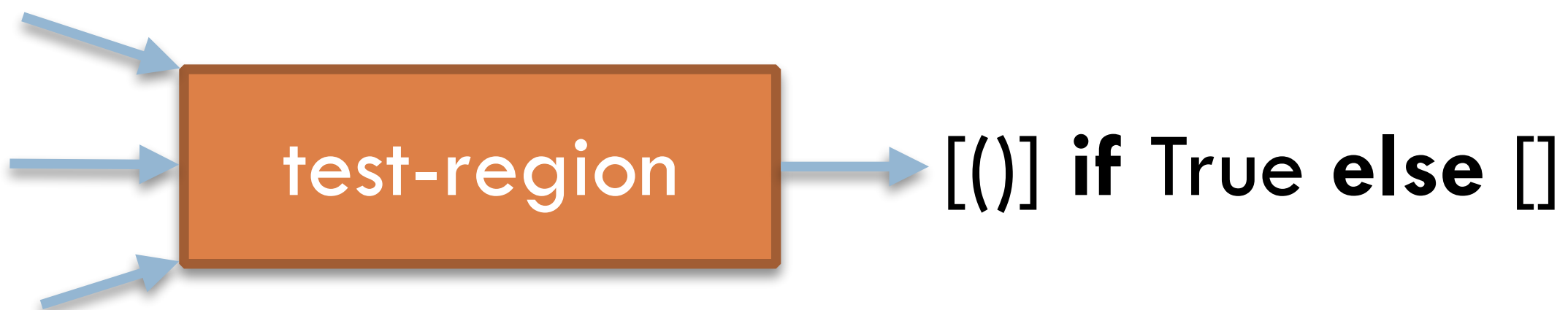
```
(:stream test-region
:inputs  (?b ?p ?r)
:domain  (and (Pose ?b ?p) (Region ?r))
:outputs ()
:certified (Contained ?b ?p ?r))

def test_region(b, p, r):
    x, y = p
    w = BLOCKS[b].width
    x_min, x_max = REGIONS[r]
    if x_min <= (x - w/2) <= (x + w/2) <= x_max:
        yield tuple()
```

Block b

Pose p

Region r



# 2D Pick-and-Place Streams

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- **Inverse kinematics** to produce grasping configuration
  - Trivial in 2D, more interesting in general (7 DOF arm)

```
(:stream sample-ik
  :inputs  (?b ?p)
  :domain  (Pose ?b ?p)
  :outputs (?q)
  :certified (and (Conf ?q) (Kin ?b ?q ?p)))
```

```
def sample_ik(b, p):
    q = p + GRASP
    yield (q,)
```





# 2D Pick-and-Place Streams

34

- “Sample” (via an RRT) **multi-waypoint trajectories**
- Include **joint limits & fixed obstacle collisions**, but not movable object collisions

```
(:stream sample-motion
  :inputs (?q1 ?q2)
  :domain (and (Conf ?q1) (Conf ?q2))
  :outputs (?t)
  :certified (and (Traj ?t) (Motion ?q1 ?t ?q2)))
```

```
def sample_motion(q1, q2):
    t = rrt(q1, q2)
    if t is not None:
        yield (t,)
```





# 2D Pick-and-Place Collisions

36

```
(:stream test_cfree
:inputs (?b1 ?p1 ?b2 ?p2)
:domain (and (Pose ?b1 ?p1) (Pose ?b2 ?p2))
:outputs ()
:certified (CFree ?b1 ?p1 ?b2 ?p2))
```

```
def test_cfree(b1, p1, b2, p2):
    x1, y1 = p1
    x2, y2 = p2
    w1 = BLOCKS[b1].width
    w2 = BLOCKS[b2].width
    if (w1 + w2)/2 <= abs(x2 - x1):
        yield tuple()
```



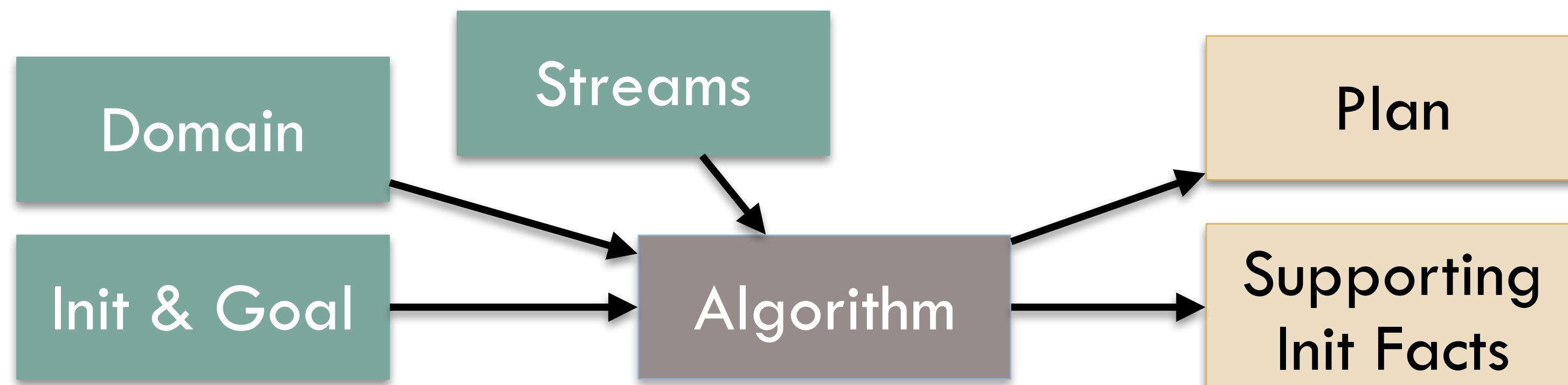
# PDDLStream Algorithms



# PDDLStream Specification

38

- **Domain dynamics** - *domain.pddl*
  - Specifies actions and derived predicates
- **Stream properties** - *stream.pddl*
  - Declares input/output arity as well as certified facts
- **Problem and stream implementation** - *problem.py*
  - Initial state a set of facts & goal formula
  - Stream implementation in Python



# Two PDDLStream Algorithms

- Each algorithm repeats:
  1. **Search** a finite PDDL problem for plan
  2. **Modify** the PDDL problem depending on the plan
- Search implemented using **blackbox algorithms**
  - Breadth-First Search (BFS)
  - **Off-the-shelf AI planner** - FastDownard
    - Exploits factoring in its search heuristics (e.g.  $h_{FF}$ )
    - <http://www.fast-downward.org/>

# Incremental Algorithm

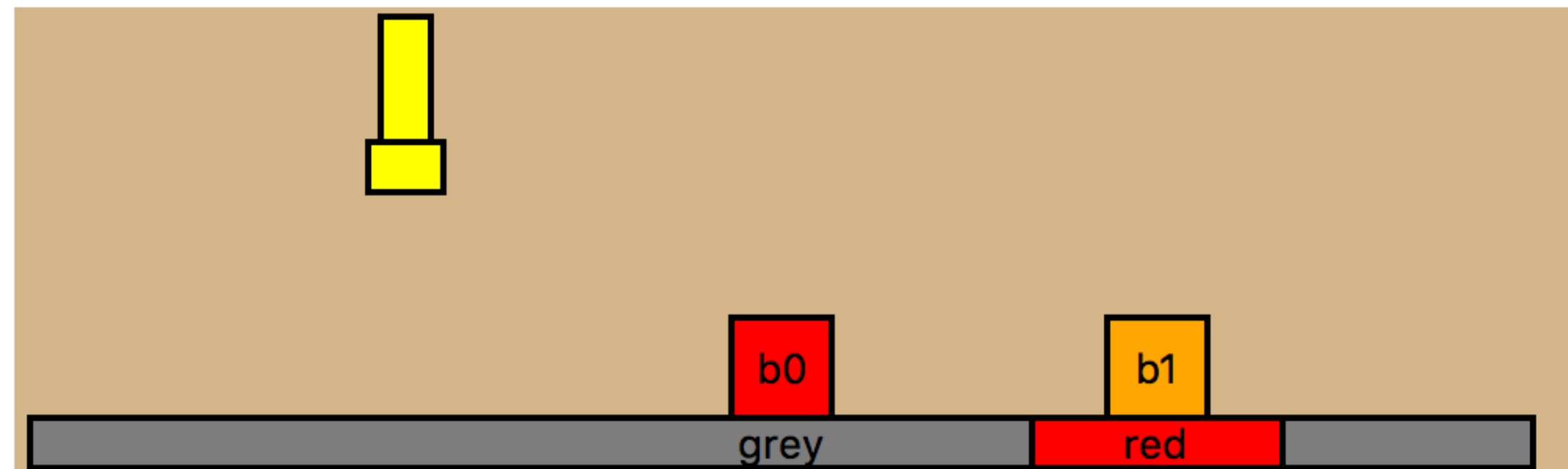
- Incrementally construct all possible initial facts
- Periodically check if admits a solution
- Alternation between **sampling and searching** is similar in spirit to a **Probabilistic Roadmap (PRM)**
- Repeat:
  1. **Compose** and **evaluate** a finite number of streams to unveil more facts in the initial state
  2. **Search** the current PDDL problem for plan
  3. **Terminate** when a plan is found

# Incremental Example: Iteration 1

41

## Stream evaluations:

1. **s-motion**:([-7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ])->[[[-7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ]]]
2. **s-ik**:(b0, [0. 0.])->[[[0. 2.5]]]
3. **t-cfree**:(b0, [0. 0.], b0, [0. 0.])->[] (**failed to produce an output**)
4. **s-ik**:(b1, [7.5 0. ])->[[[7.5 2.5]]]
5. **t-cfree**:(b1, [7.5 0. ], b0, [0. 0.])->[()]
6. **t-cfree**:(b0, [0. 0.], b1, [7.5 0. ])->[()]
7. **t-cfree**:(b1, [7.5 0. ], b1, [7.5 0. ])->[] (**failed to produce an output**)
8. **t-region**:(b0, [0. 0.], grey)->[()]
9. **t-region**:(b1, [7.5 0. ], grey)->[()]
10. **t-region**:(b0, [0. 0.], red)->[] (**failed to produce an output**)
11. **s-region**:(b0, red)->[[[7.65 0. ]]]
12. **s-region**:(b1, red)->[[[8.15 0. ]]]
13. **s-region**:(b0, grey)->[[[2.88 0. ]]]
14. **s-region**:(b1, grey)->[[[1.26 0. ]]]





# Incremental Example: Iteration 2

42

## Stream evaluations

1. **s-motion**:([0. 2.5], [-7.5 5. ])->[[[0. 2.5], [0. 5.], [-7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ]]]
2. **s-motion**:([-7.5 5. ], [0. 2.5])->[[[-7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ], [0. 5.], [0. 2.5]]]
3. **s-motion**:([0. 2.5], [0. 2.5])->[[[0. 2.5], [0. 5.], [0. 5.], [0. 2.5]]]
4. **s-motion**:([7.5 2.5], [-7.5 5. ])->[[[7.5 2.5], [7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ]]]
5. **s-motion**:([7.5 2.5], [0. 2.5])->[[[7.5 2.5], [7.5 5. ], [0. 5.], [0. 2.5]]]
6. **s-motion**:([-7.5 5. ], [7.5 2.5])->[[[-7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ], [7.5 5. ], [7.5 2.5]]]
7. **s-motion**:([0. 2.5], [7.5 2.5])->[[[0. 2.5], [0. 5.], [7.5 5. ], [7.5 2.5]]]
8. **s-motion**:([7.5 2.5], [7.5 2.5])->[[[7.5 2.5], [7.5 5. ], [7.5 5. ], [7.5 2.5]]]
9. **s-ik**:(b0, [7.65 0. ])->[[[7.65 2.5 ]]]
10. **t-cfree**:(b0, [7.65 0. ], b0, [0. 0.])->[()]
11. **t-cfree**:(b0, [7.65 0. ], b1, [7.5 0. ])->[] (**failed to produce an output**)
12. **t-cfree**:(b0, [0. 0.], b0, [7.65 0. ])->[()]
13. **t-cfree**:(b1, [7.5 0. ], b0, [7.65 0. ])->[] (**failed to produce an output**)
14. **t-cfree**:(b0, [7.65 0. ], b0, [7.65 0. ])->[] (**failed to produce an output**)
15. **t-region**:(b0, [7.65 0. ], grey)->[()]
16. **t-region**:(b0, [7.65 0. ], red)->[()]
17. **s-region**:(b0, red)->[[[7.27 0. ]]] (second generator output)
18. **s-ik**:(b1, [8.15 0. ])->[[[8.15 2.5 ]]]
- ...
54. **s-region**:(b1, grey)->[[[10.97 0. ]]] (second generator output)

# Incremental Example: Iterations 3-4

43

**Iteration 3** - 118 stream evaluations

**Iteration 4** - 182 stream evaluations

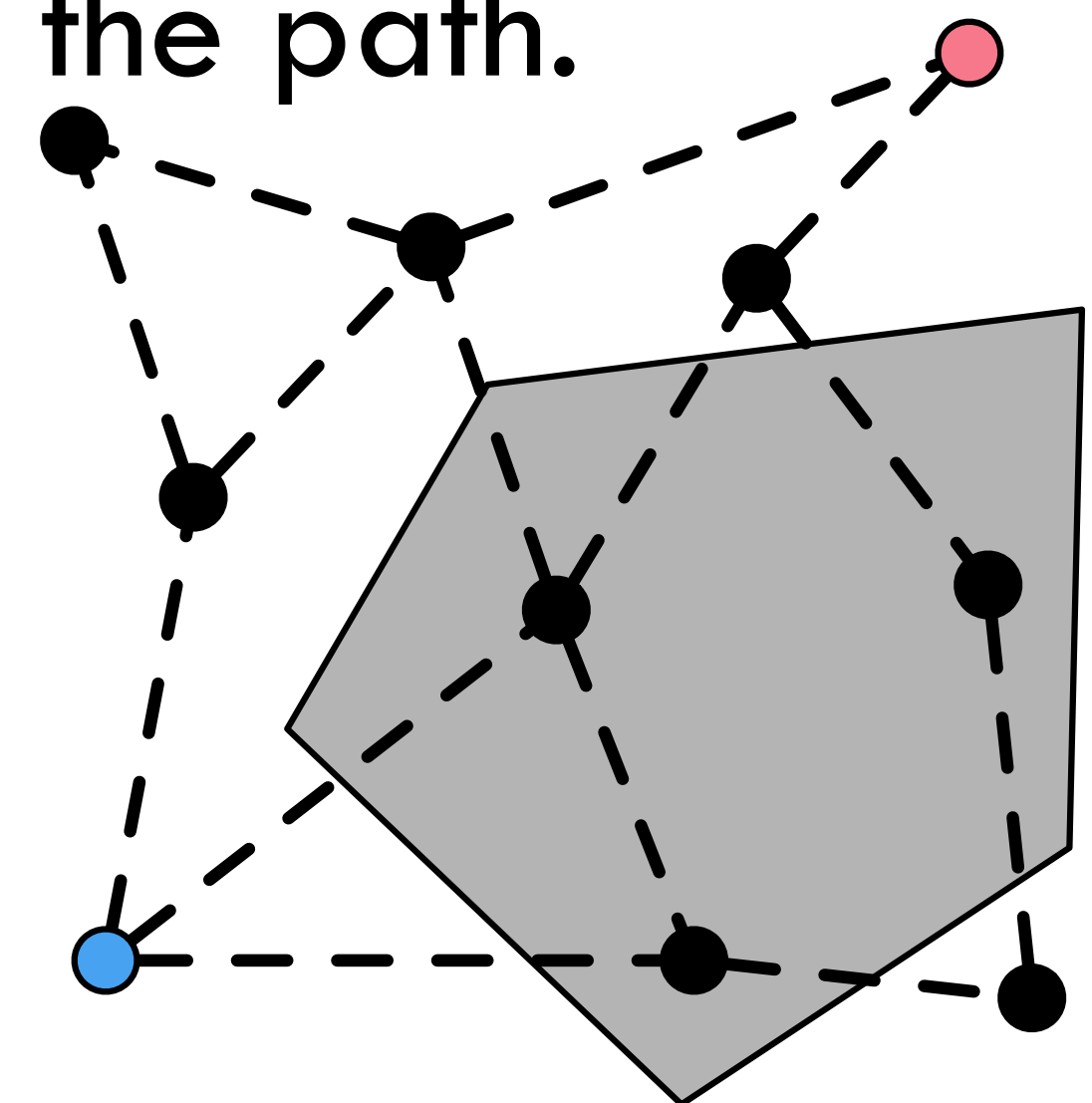
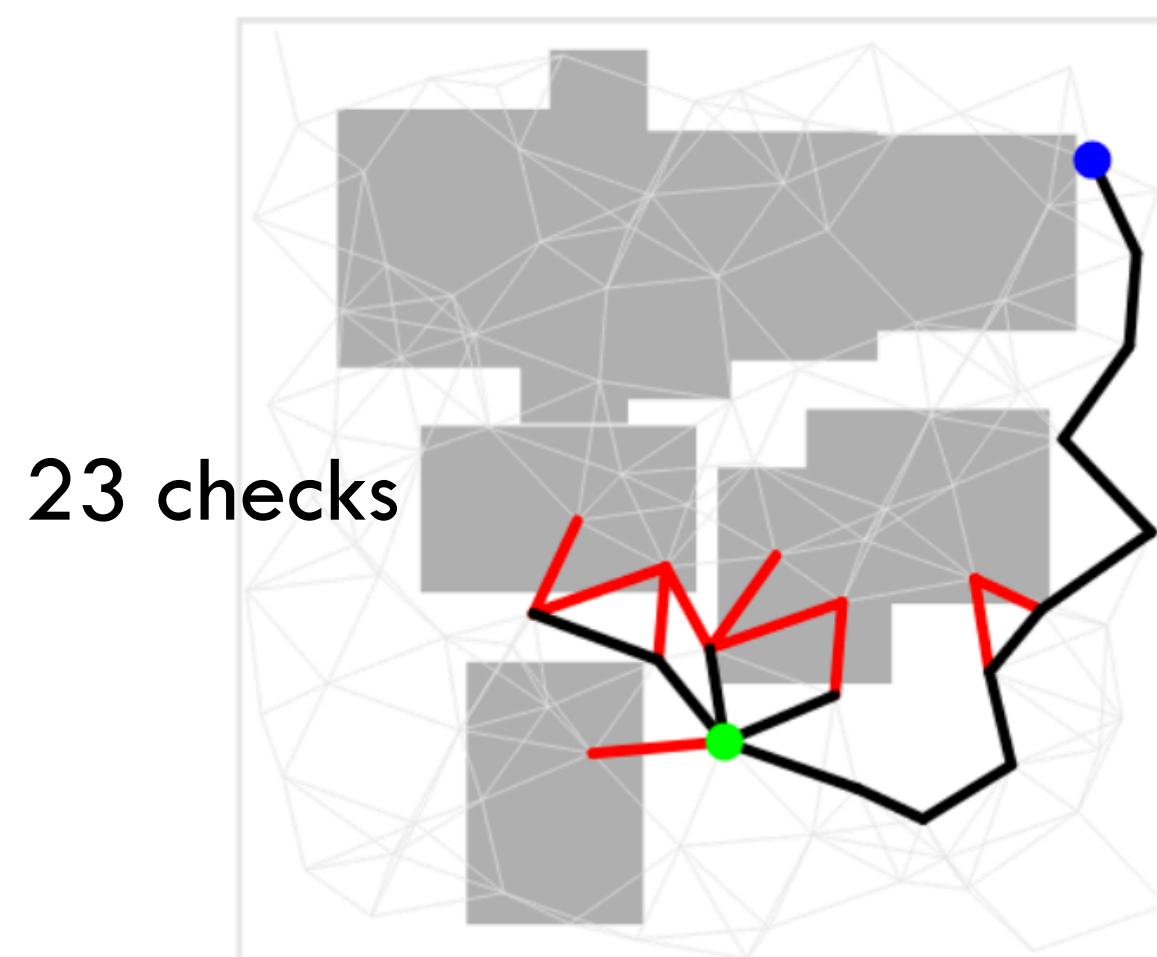
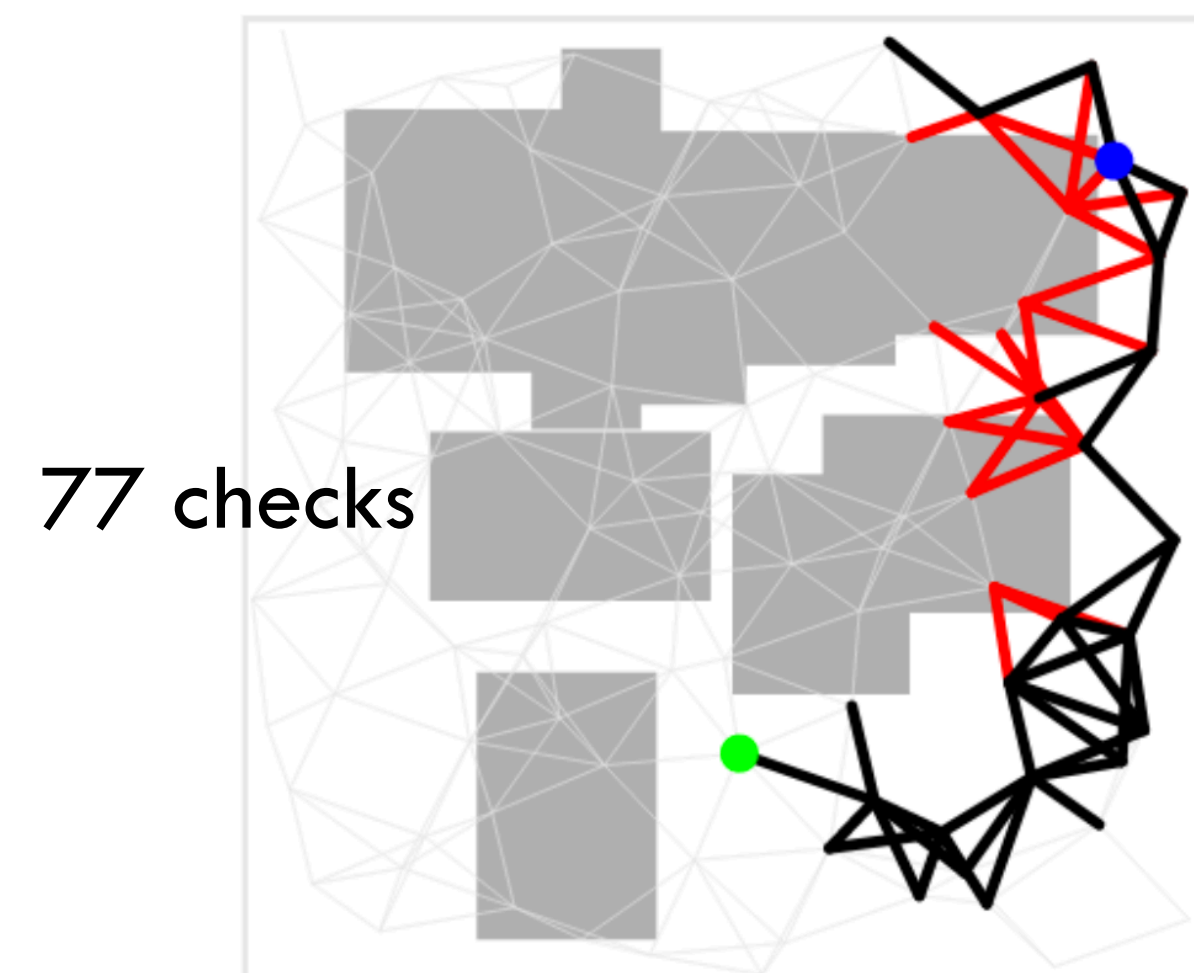
**Plan:**

- 1) **move** [-7.5 5. ] [[-7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ], [7.5 5. ], [7.5 2.5]] [7.5 2.5]
- 2) **pick** b1 [7.5 0. ] [7.5 2.5]
- 3) **move** [7.5 2.5] [[7.5 2.5], [7.5 5. ], [10.97 5. ], [10.97 2.5 ]] [10.97 2.5 ]
- 4) **place** b1 [10.97 0. ] [10.97 2.5 ]
- 5) **move** [10.97 2.5 ] [[10.97 2.5 ], [10.97 5. ], [0. 5.], [0. 2.5]] [0. 2.5]
- 6) **pick** b0 [0. 0.] [0. 2.5]
- 7) **move** [0. 2.5] [[0. 2.5], [0. 5.], [7.65 5. ], [7.65 2.5 ]] [7.65 2.5 ]
- 8) **place** b0 [7.65 0. ] [7.65 2.5 ]

- **Drawback** - many unnecessary samples produced
- **Computationally expensive** to generate
- **Induce large discrete planning problems**
- **Motivates** designing more intelligent algorithms

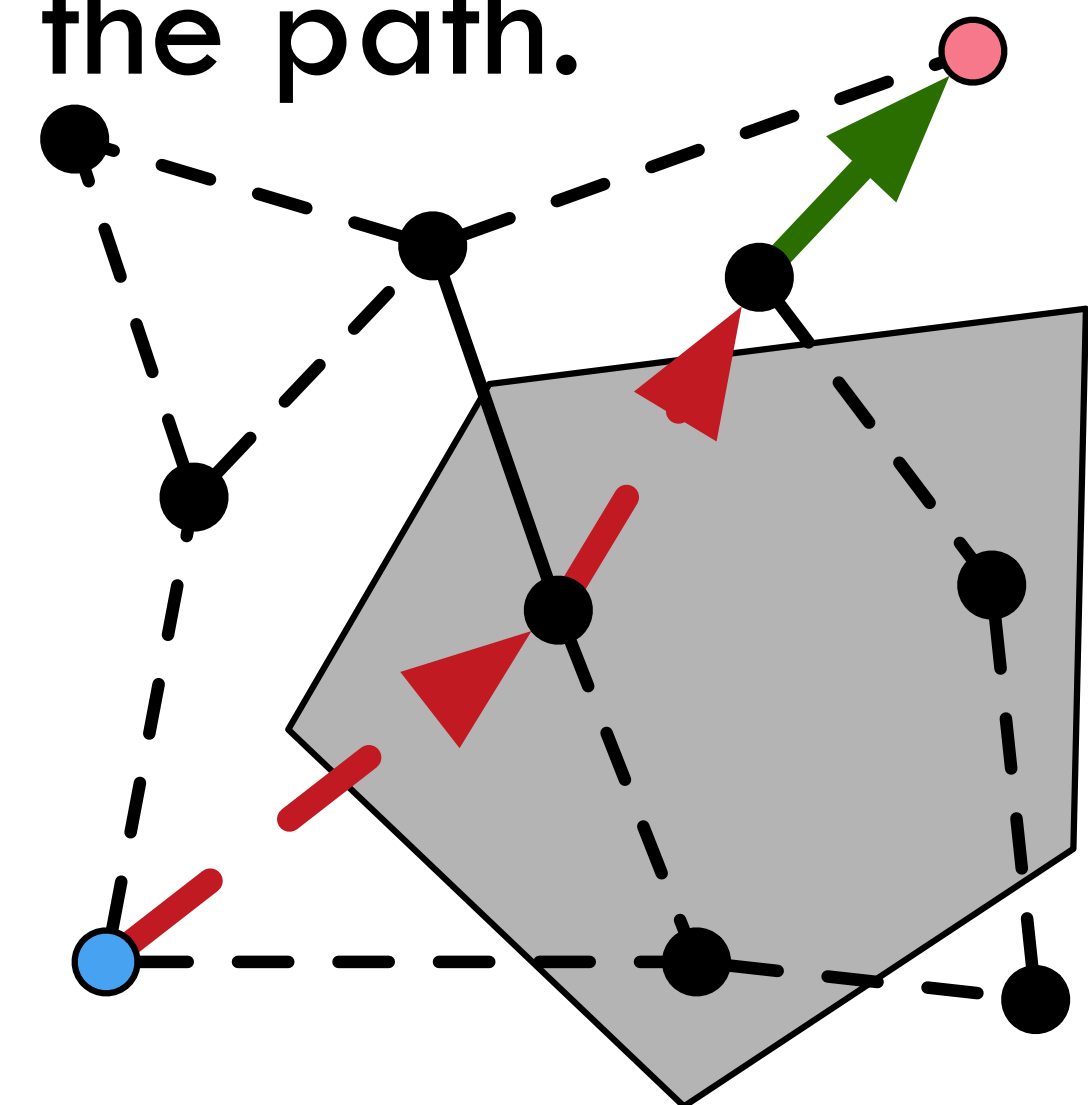
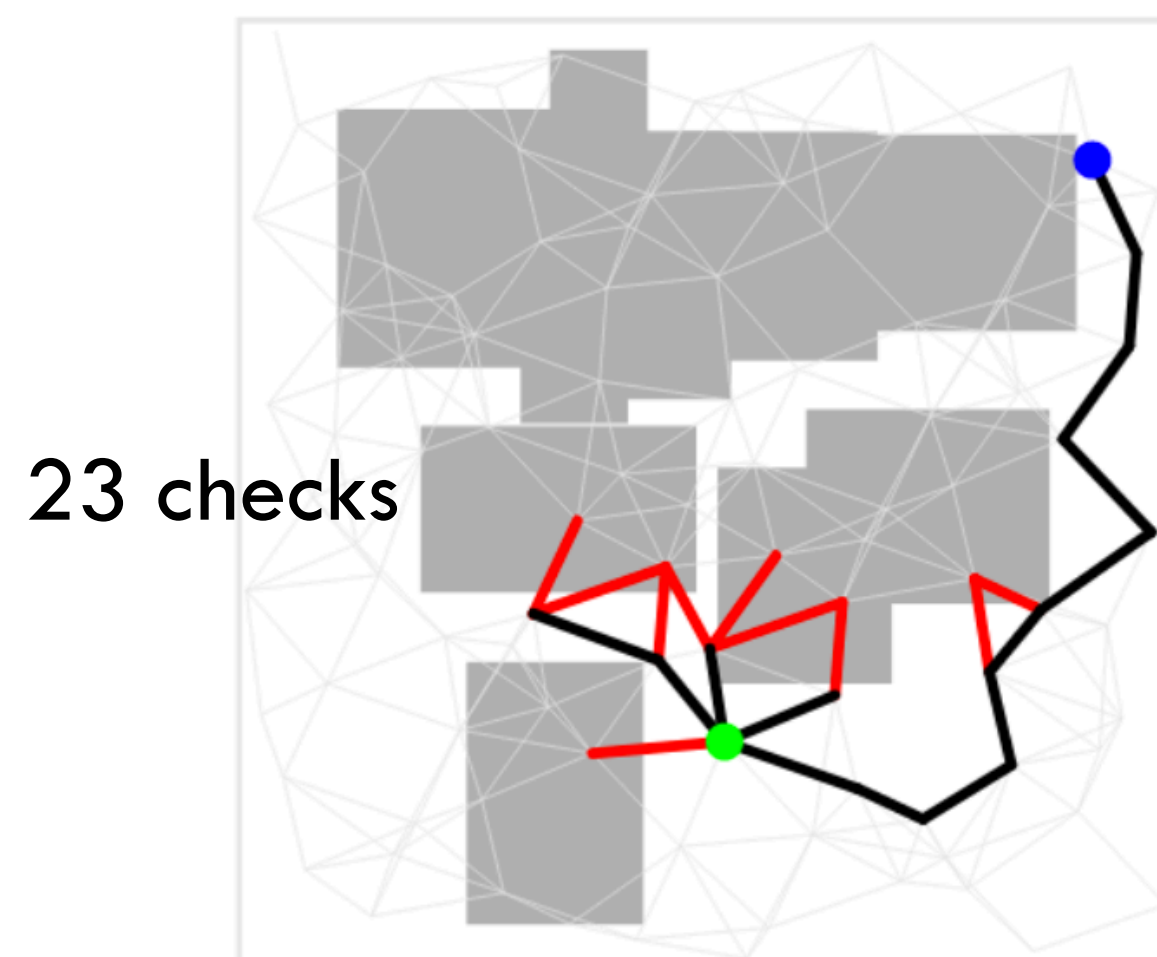
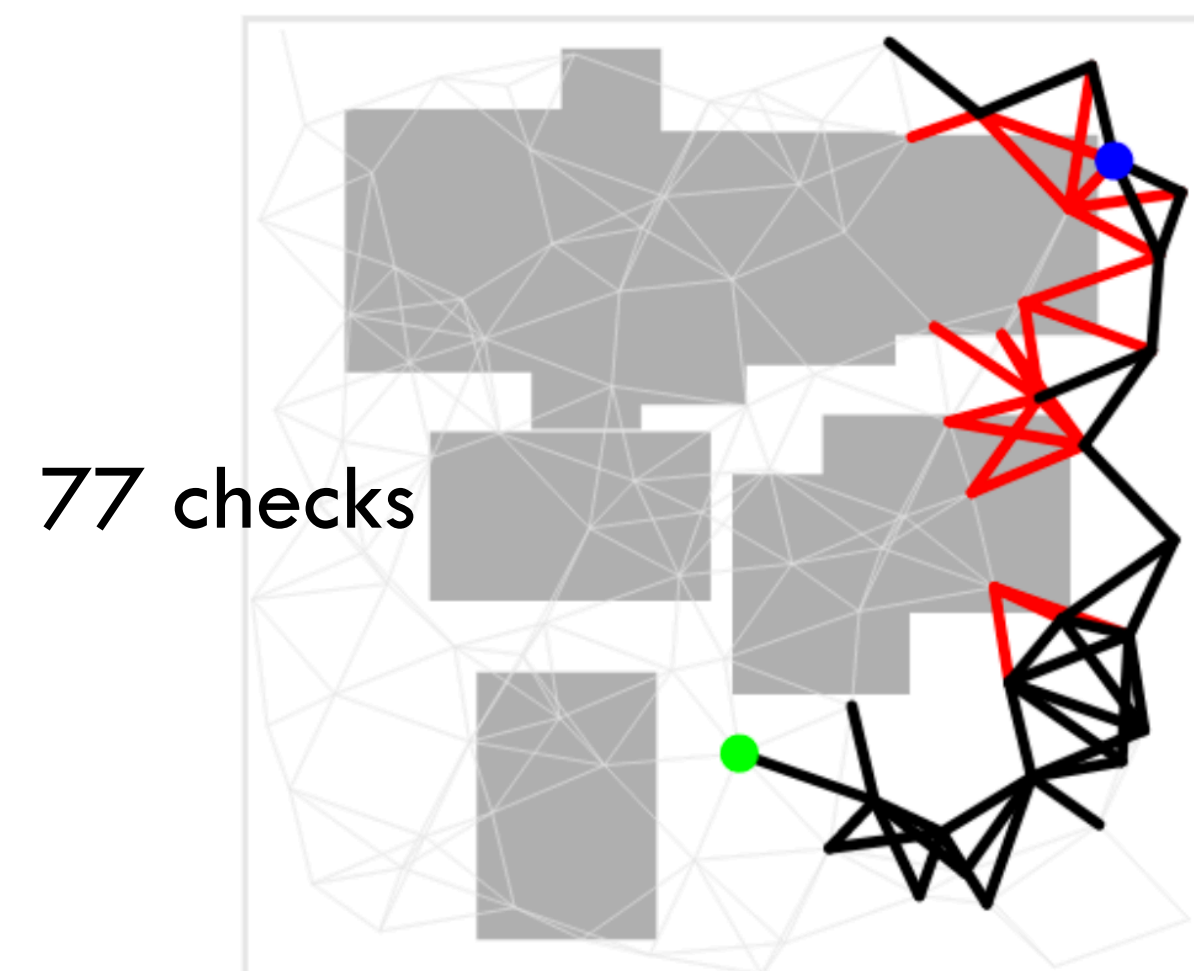
# Lazy Probabilistic Roadmap (PRM)

- Motivated by **expensive collision checks**
  - *[Bohlin & Kavraki, Dellin & Srinivasa]*
- **Defers collision checking** until a path is found
  1. Find a path using the **unchecked and safe edges**
  2. Check collisions for edges **only along the path**
  3. If collision, **goto 1**. Otherwise, **return the path**.



# Lazy Probabilistic Roadmap (PRM)

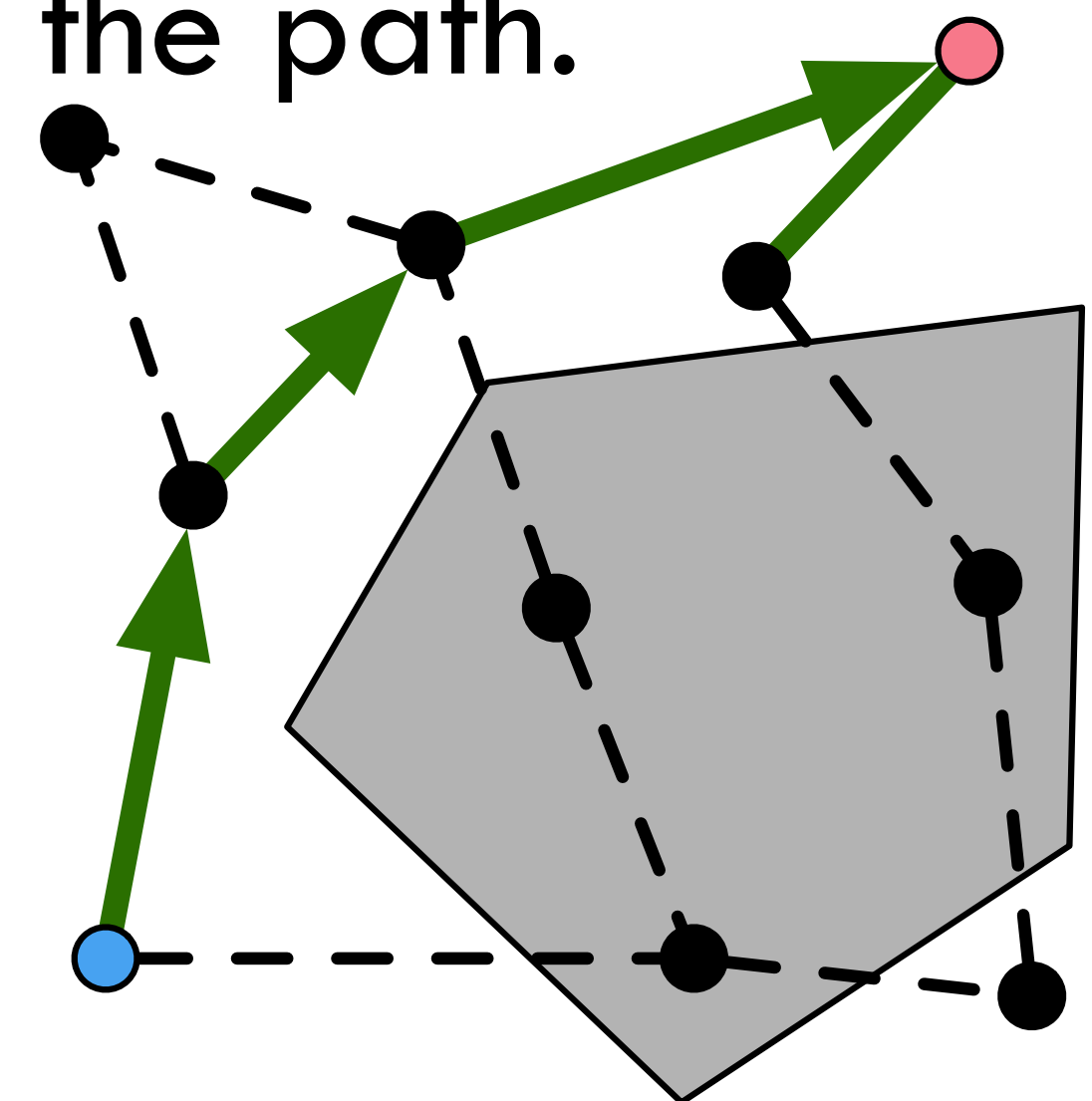
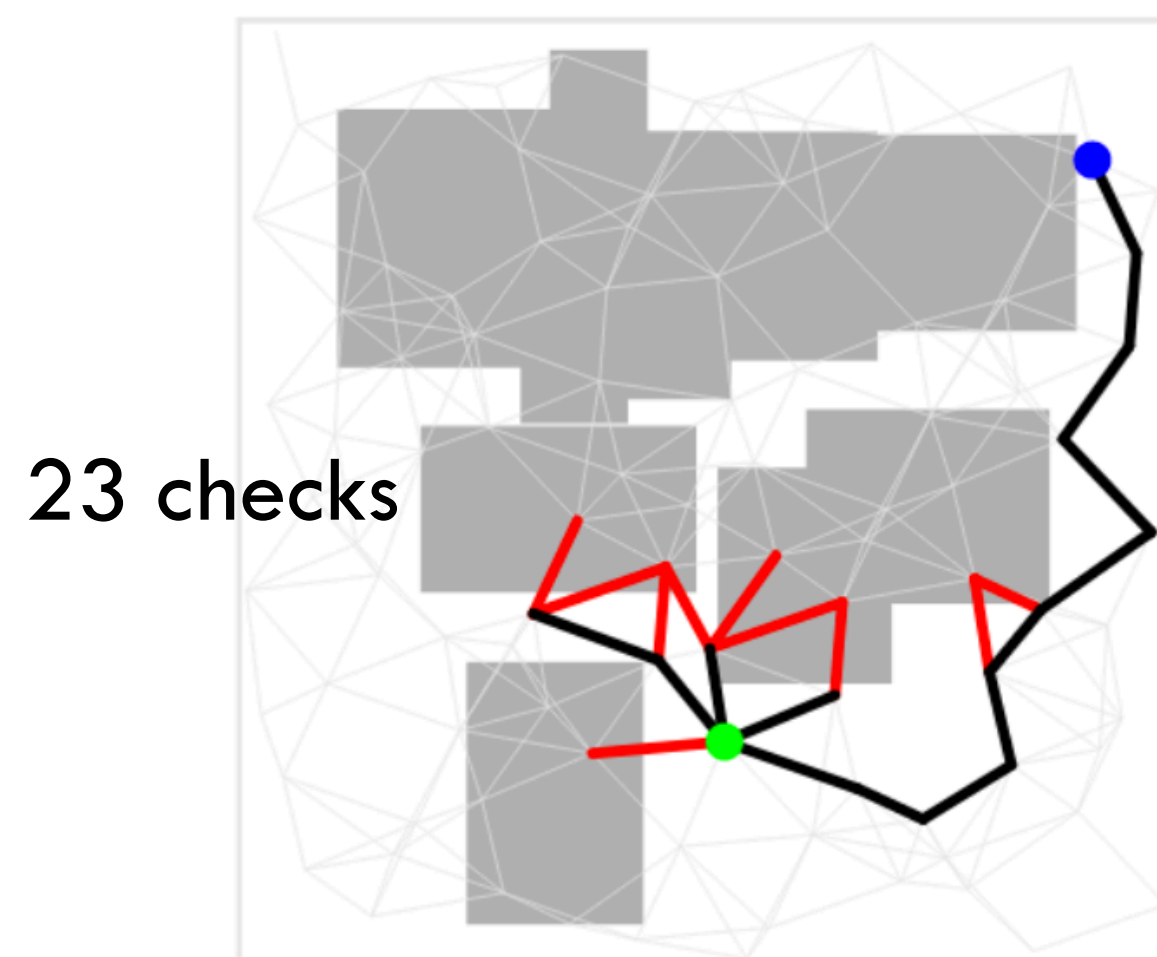
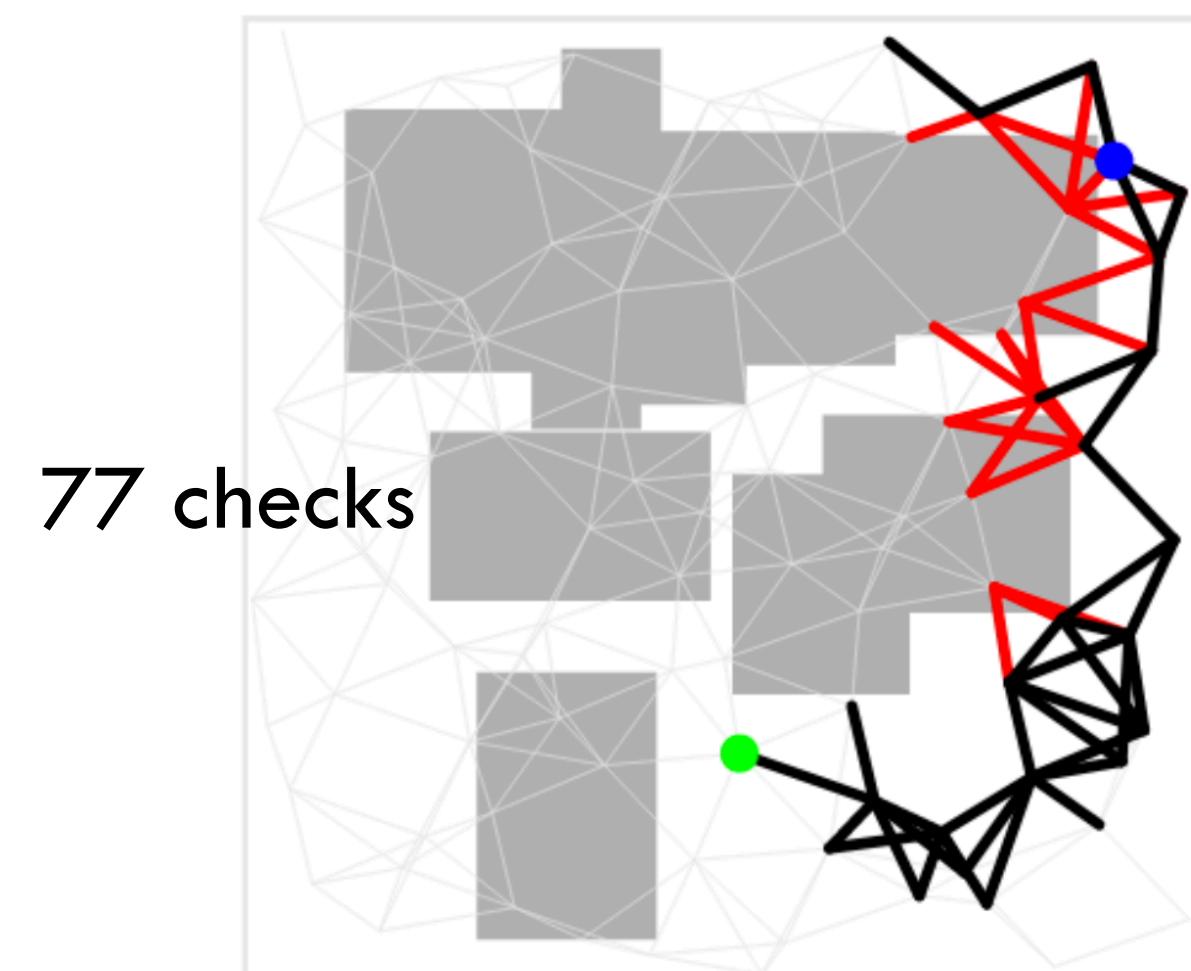
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  2. Check collisions for edges **only along the path**
  3. If collision, **goto 1**. Otherwise, **return the path**.





# Optimistic Stream Outputs

45

- Many TAMP streams are exceptionally **expensive**
  - Inverse kinematics, motion planning, ...
- **Generalize lazy collision checking** idea to streams
- Inductively create **unique placeholder** output objects for each stream instance (has **#** as its prefix)
- **Optimistic evaluations:**
  1. [s-region:(b0, red)->(#p0), ...
  2. [s-ik:(b0, [0. 0.])->(#q0), s-ik:(b0, #p0)->(#q2), t-cfree:  
(b0, #p0, b1, [7.5 0. ])->() ...
  3. [s-motion:([-7.5 5. ], #q0)->(#t2), s-motion:(#q0,  
#q2)->(#t13), ...]

# Focused Algorithm

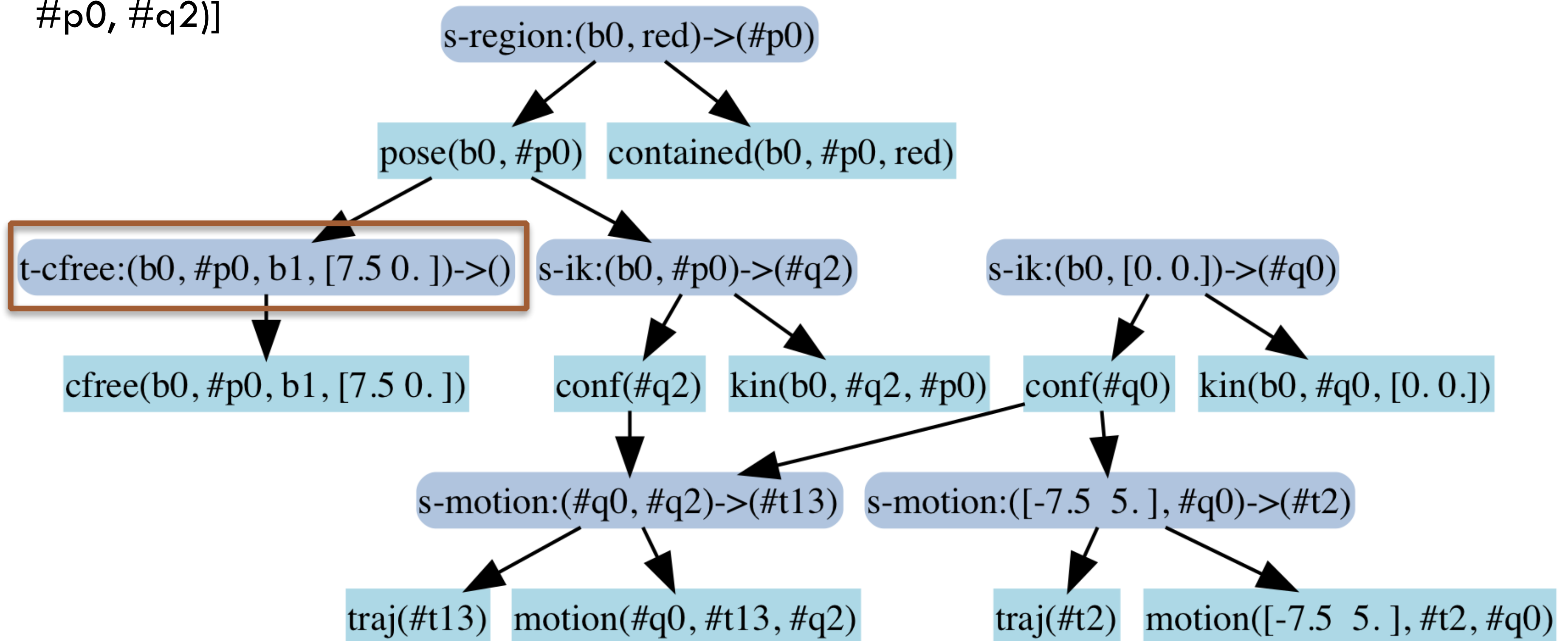
46

- Plan using optimistic stream outputs **before** evaluating stream instances
- **Recover** set of possibly helpful stream instances from identified plans
- Repeat:
  1. Construct current **optimistic** objects & facts
  2. **Search** with **real & optimistic** objects
  3. If **only real objects** used, **return plan**
  4. **Evaluate** stream instances supporting plan
  5. **Disable** evaluated stream instances

# Focused Example: Iteration 1

47

**Plan:** [move([-7.5 5. ], #t2, #q0), pick(b0, [0. 0.], #q0), move(#q0, #t13, #q2), place(b0, #p0, #q2)]



## Stream evaluations:

1. **s-region:(b0, red)->[[7.65 0. ]]**

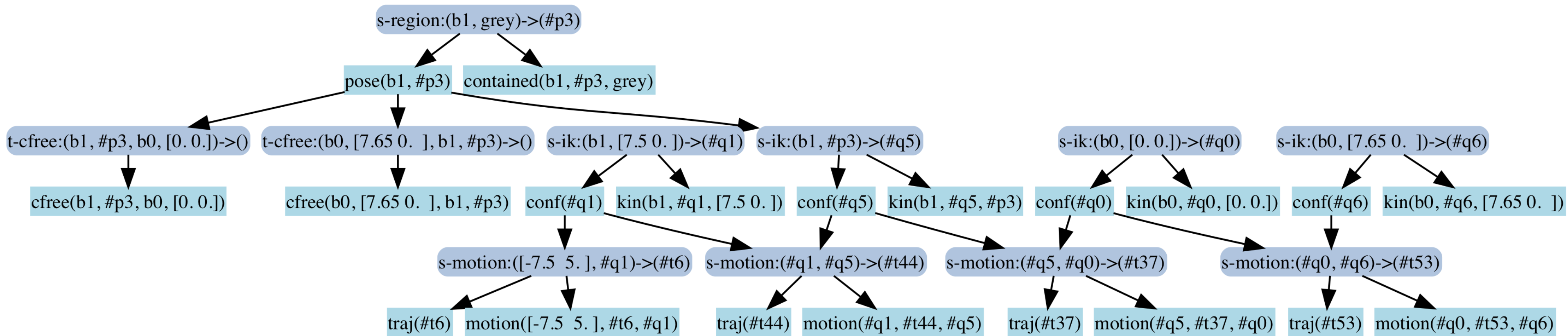
2. **t-cfree:(b0, [7.65 0. ], b1, [7.5 0. ])->[] (failed to produce an output)**

These stream instances are **removed** from subsequent searches

# Focused Example: Iteration 2

48

**Plan:** [move([-7.5 5. ], #t6, #q1), pick(b1, [7.5 0. ], #q1), move(#q1, #t44, #q5), place(b1, #p3, #q5), move(#q5, #t37, #q0), pick(b0, [0. 0.], #q0), move(#q0, #t53, #q6), place(b0, [7.65 0. ], #q6)]



## Stream evaluations:

1. **s-region:**(b1, grey)->[[2.88 0. ]]
2. **t-cfree:**(b1, [2.88 0. ], b0, [0. 0.])->[], **t-cfree:**(b0, [7.65 0. ], b1, [2.88 0. ]) ->[]
3. **s-ik:**(b0, [7.65 0. ]) ->[[7.65 2.5 ]], **s-ik:**(b1, [7.5 0. ]) ->[[7.5 2.5 ]]
4. **s-ik:**(b1, [2.88 0. ]) ->[[2.88 2.5 ]], **s-ik:**(b0, [0. 0.]) ->[[0. 2.5 ]]
5. **s-motion:**([7.5 2.5], [2.88 2.5 ]) ->[[[7.5 2.5], [7.5 5. ], [2.88 5. ], [2.88 2.5 ]]]
6. **s-motion:**([-7.5 5. ], [7.5 2.5]) ->[[[-7.5 5. ], [-7.5 5. ], [7.5 5. ], [7.5 2.5]]]
7. **s-motion:**([0. 2.5], [7.65 2.5 ]) ->[[[0. 2.5], [0. 5.], [7.65 5. ], [7.65 2.5 ]]]
8. **s-motion:**([2.88 2.5 ], [0. 2.5]) ->[[[2.88 2.5 ], [2.88 5. ], [0. 5.], [0. 2.5]]]

# Shared Optimistic Objects

49

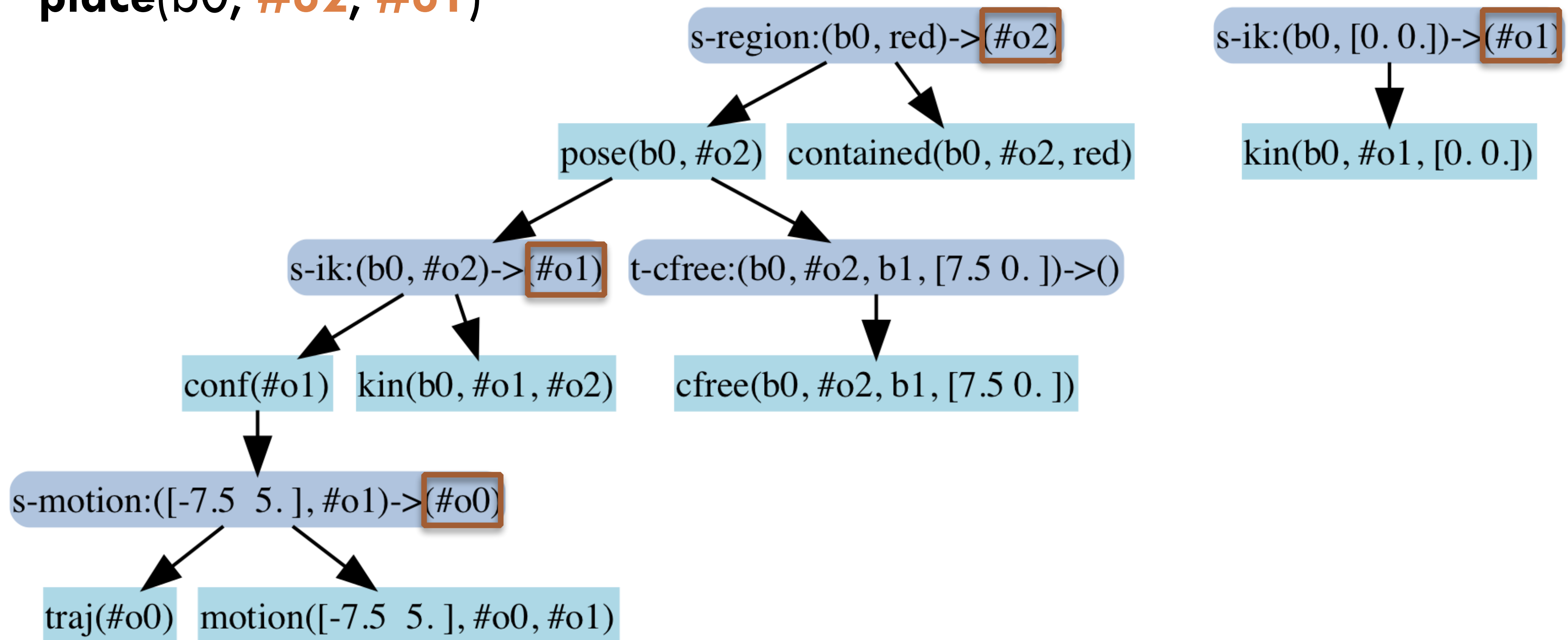
- Focused still makes a **large number** of optimistic objects
  - Induce **large discrete planning problems**
- While many objects could be created, **only a few will be used** on a solution
- Let optimistic objects be the output of **several streams**
  - Typically **overly optimistic**, resolve through differentiation and additional search
- For example: single object **#o1** for each **s-ik** input
  - **s-ik:(b0, #o2)->(#o1)**
  - **s-ik:(b0, [0. 0.])->(#o1)**



# Focused Refinement: Step 1

50

**Plan:** `move([-7.5 5. ], #o0, #o1)`, `pick(b0, [0. 0.], #o1)`,  
`place(b0, #o2, #o1)`



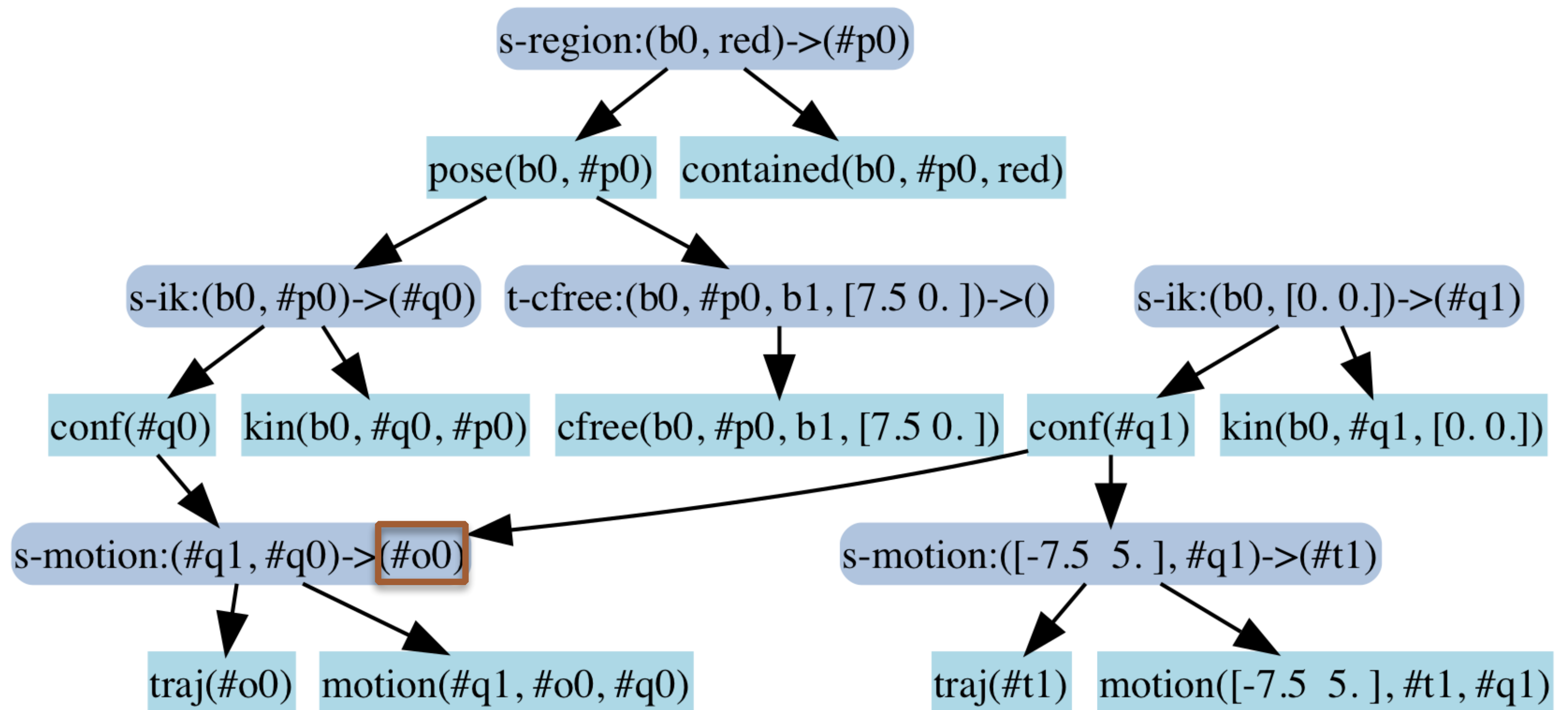
**Unique optimistic objects** are created for:

**s-region:(b0, red)->(#o2), s-ik:(b0, [0. 0.])->(#o1)**

# Focused Refinement: Step 2

51

**Plan:** [move([-7.5 5. ], #t1, #q1), **pick**(b0, [0. 0.], #q1), move(#q1, **#o0**, #q0), **place**(b0, #p0, #q0)]



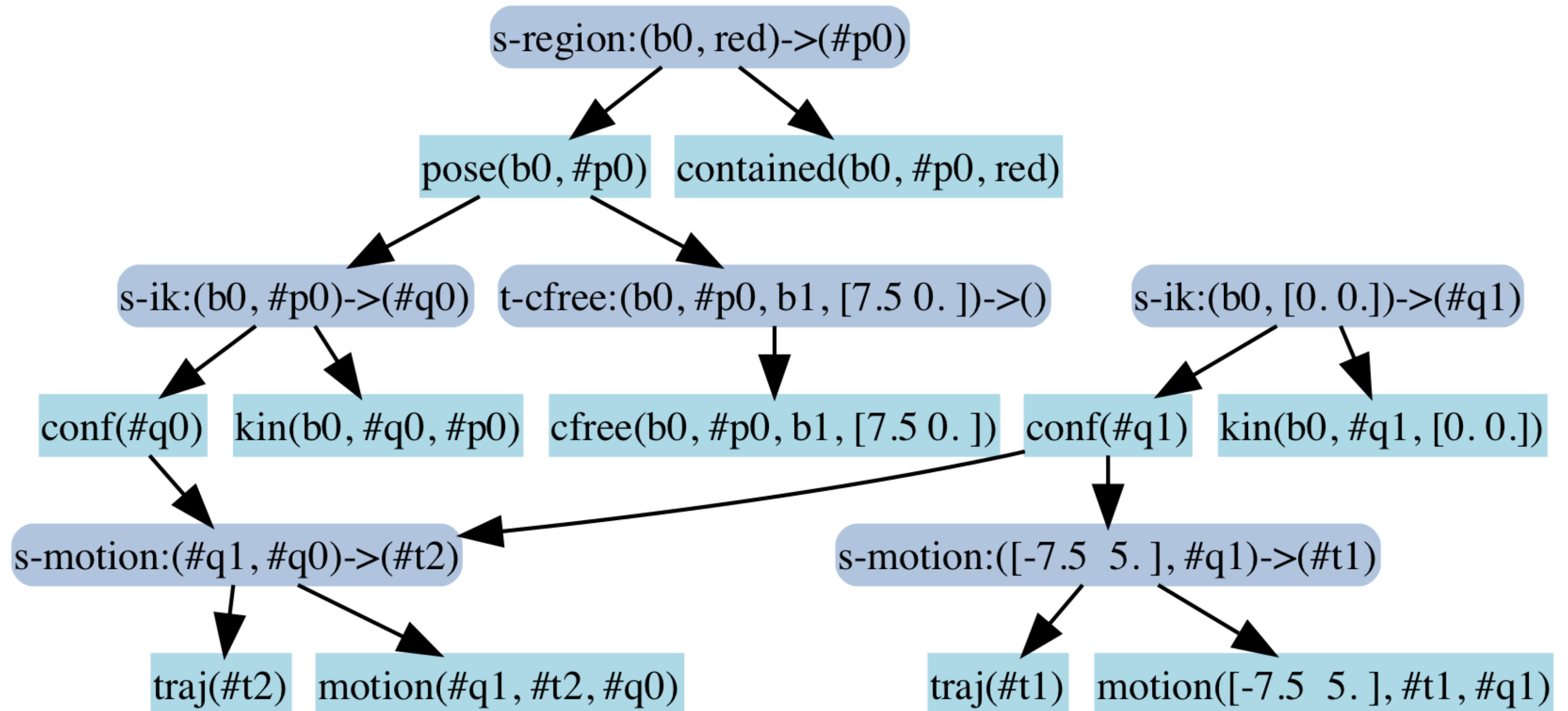
**Unique optimistic objects** are created for:

**s-motion:(#q1, #q0)->(#o0)**

# Focused Refinement: Step 3

52

**Plan:** `[move([-7.5 5. ], #t1, #q1), pick(b0, [0. 0.], #q1), move(#q1, #t2, #q0), place(b0, #p0, #q0)]`



**No more shared optimistic objects!**

Focus proceeds as previously described

# Theoretical Analysis

53

- PDDLStream plan existence is **undecidable** but **semi-decidable**
  - Can encode **halting problem** within a stream
- Incremental and focused algorithms are **semi-complete**
  - Find a plan if streams will eventually produce one
- For TAMP, can lead to **resolution complete** and **probabilistically complete** algorithms
  - If robustly feasible, will find a plan with **probability 1**
  - Streams are part of the **algorithm instead of input**



# Extensions

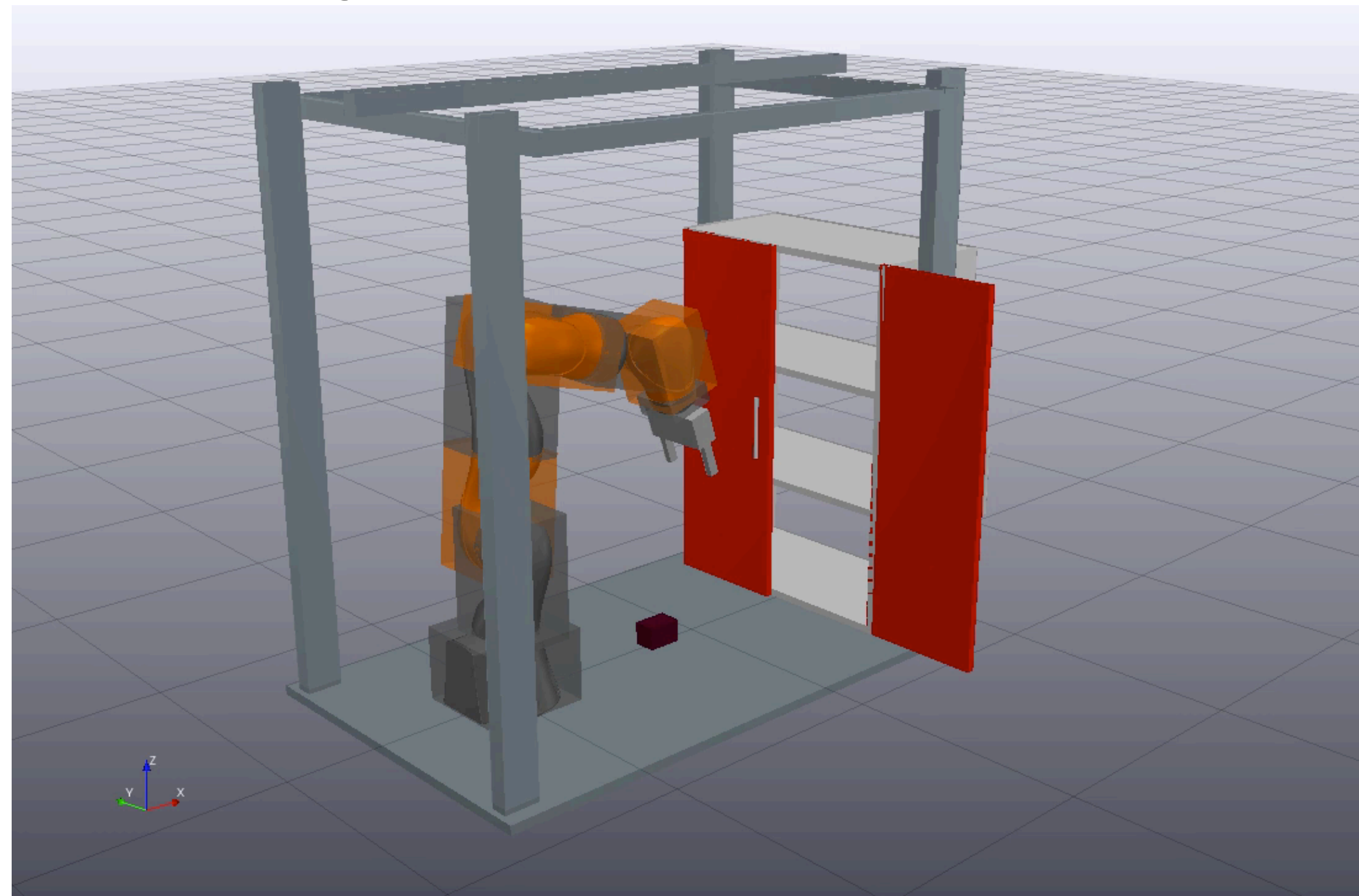


# PDDLStream + Drake

55

- **Goal:** brick on the **second cupboard shelf** and robot + doors at **initial joint positions**
- Must **open** the left door to safely place and then **close**
- No need to manipulate the right door

1. Visual object **detections**
2. Point cloud **pose estimation**
3. **Solve** a TAMP problem to obtain joint trajectories
4. Convert to iiwa splines & gripper set points
5. **Execute** using controllers

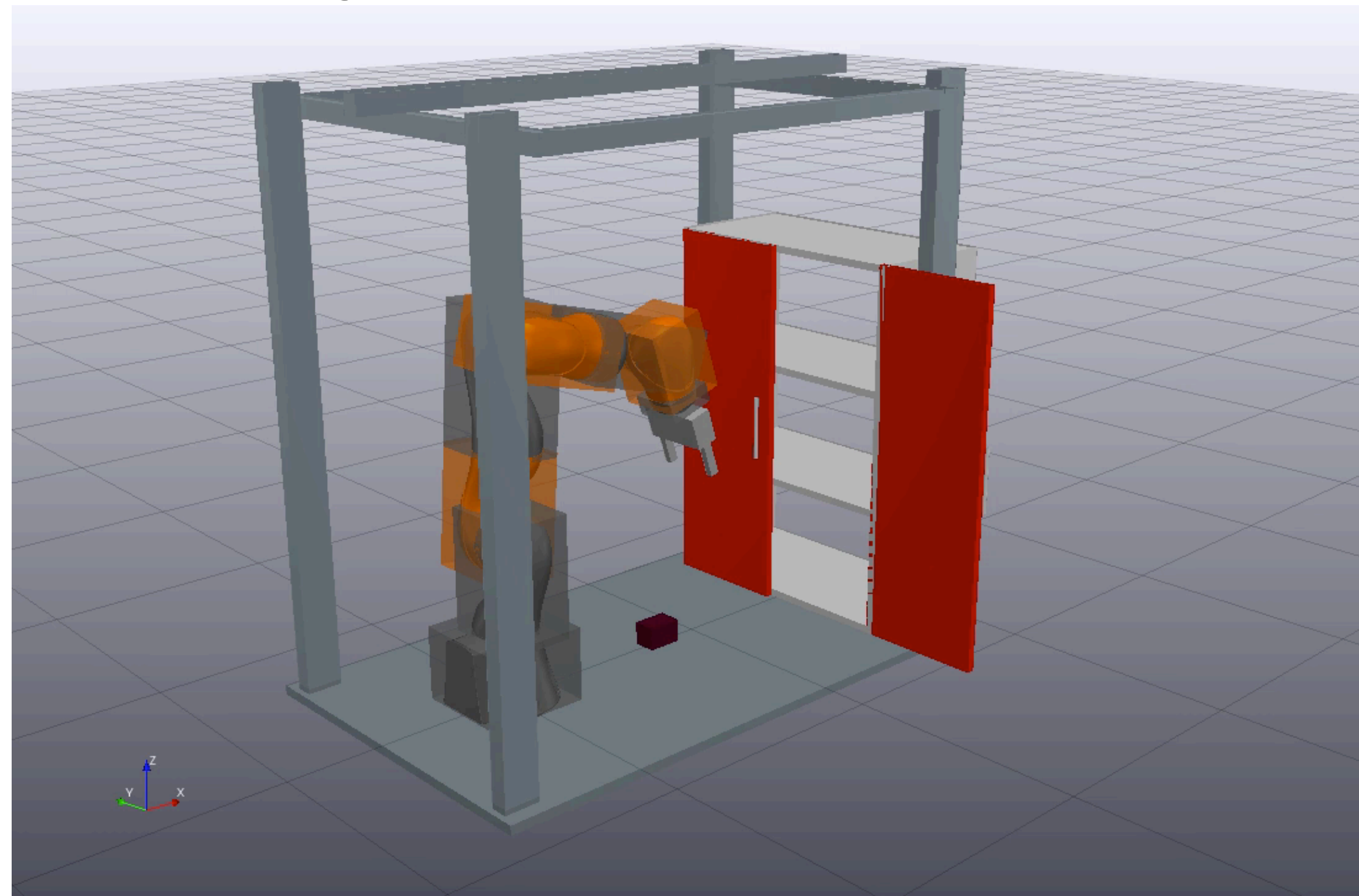


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# PDDLStream + Drake Actions

56

- Problem formulation is **very similar** to the 2D pick-and-place example
- Configurations & poses simply have **more DOFs**

```
(:action place
  :parameters (?r ?o ?p ?g ?q ?t)
  :precondition (and (Kin ?r ?o ?p ?g ?q ?t)
    (AtGrasp ?r ?o ?g)
    (AtConf ?r ?q)
    (not (UnsafeTraj ?t)))
  :effect (and (AtPose ?o ?p)
    (HandEmpty ?r)
    (not (AtGrasp ?r ?o ?g))))
```

```
(:action pull
  ... ; TODO: implementation
```

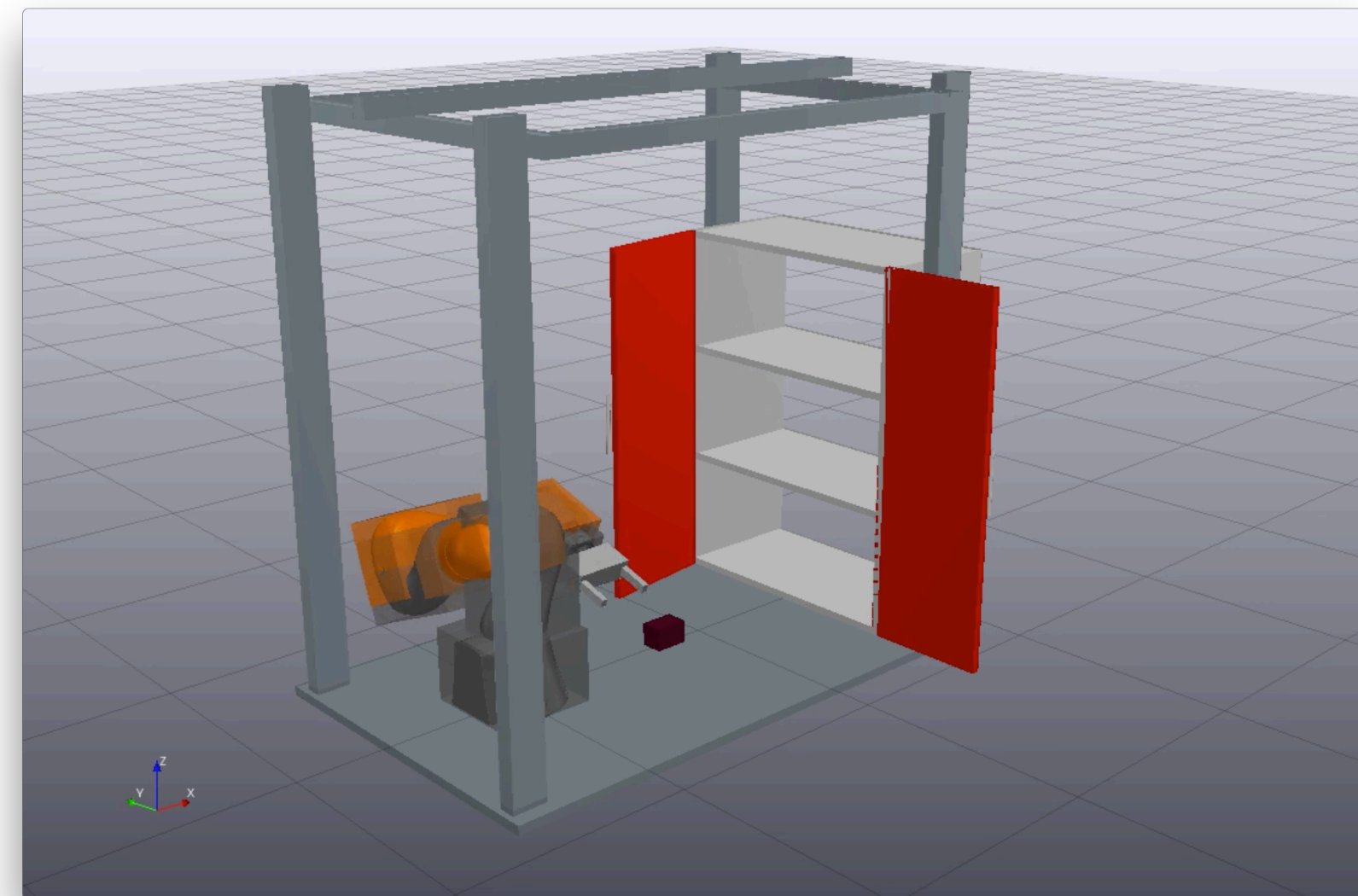
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(:action place
  :parameters (?r ?o ?p ?g ?q ?t)
  :precondition (and (Kin ?r ?o ?p ?g ?q ?t)
    (AtGrasp ?r ?o ?g)
    (AtConf ?r ?q)
    (not (UnsafeTraj ?t)))
  :effect (and (AtPose ?o ?p)
    (HandEmpty ?r)
    (not (AtGrasp ?r ?o ?g))))

(:action pull
  ... ; TODO: implementation
```





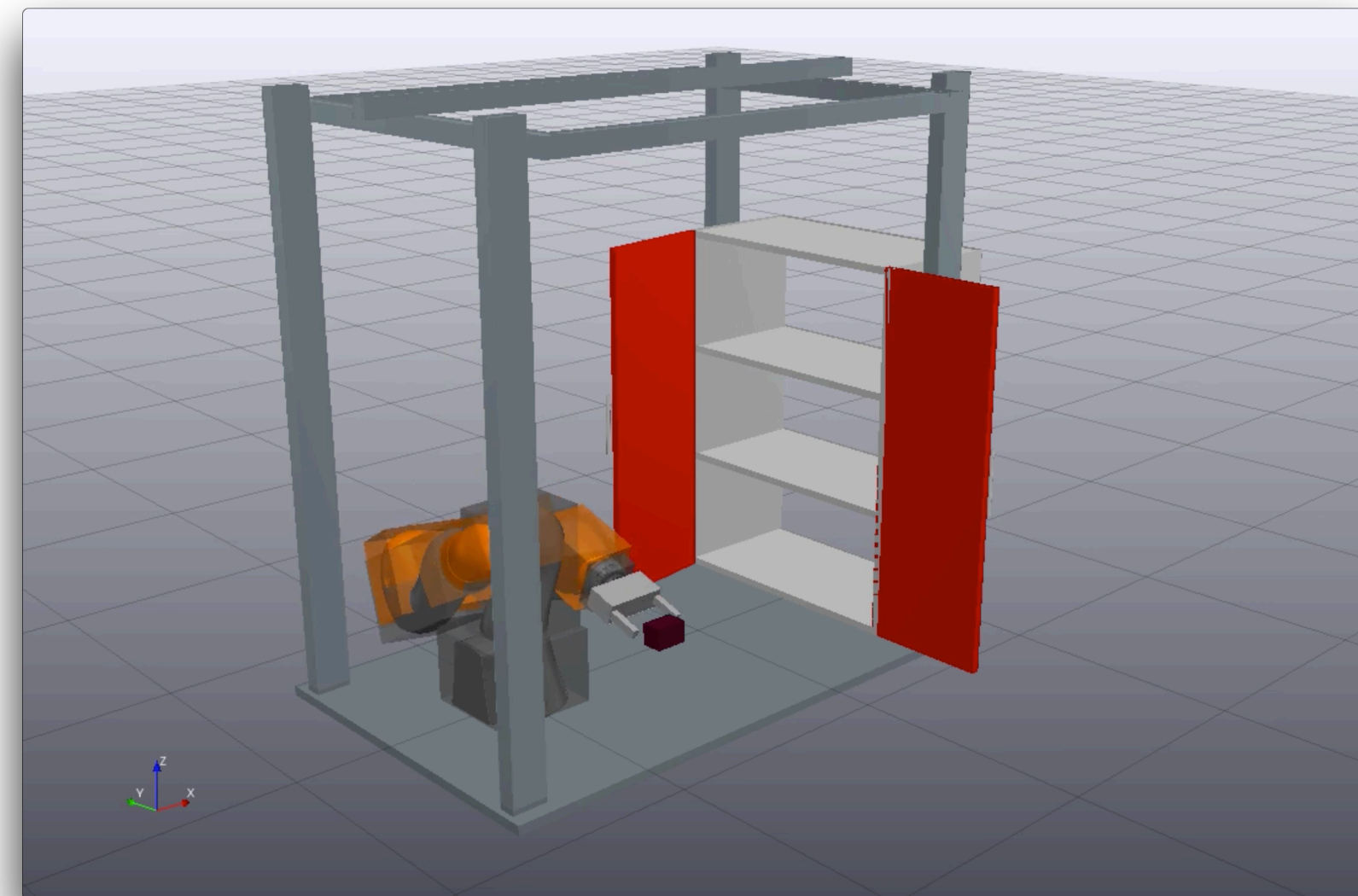
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:parameters (?r ?o ?p ?g ?q ?t)
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  (AtGrasp ?r ?o ?g)
  (AtConf ?r ?q)
  (not (UnsafeTraj ?t)))
:effect (and (AtPose ?o ?p)
  (HandEmpty ?r)
  (not (AtGrasp ?r ?o ?g))))

(:action pull
... ; TODO: implementation
```





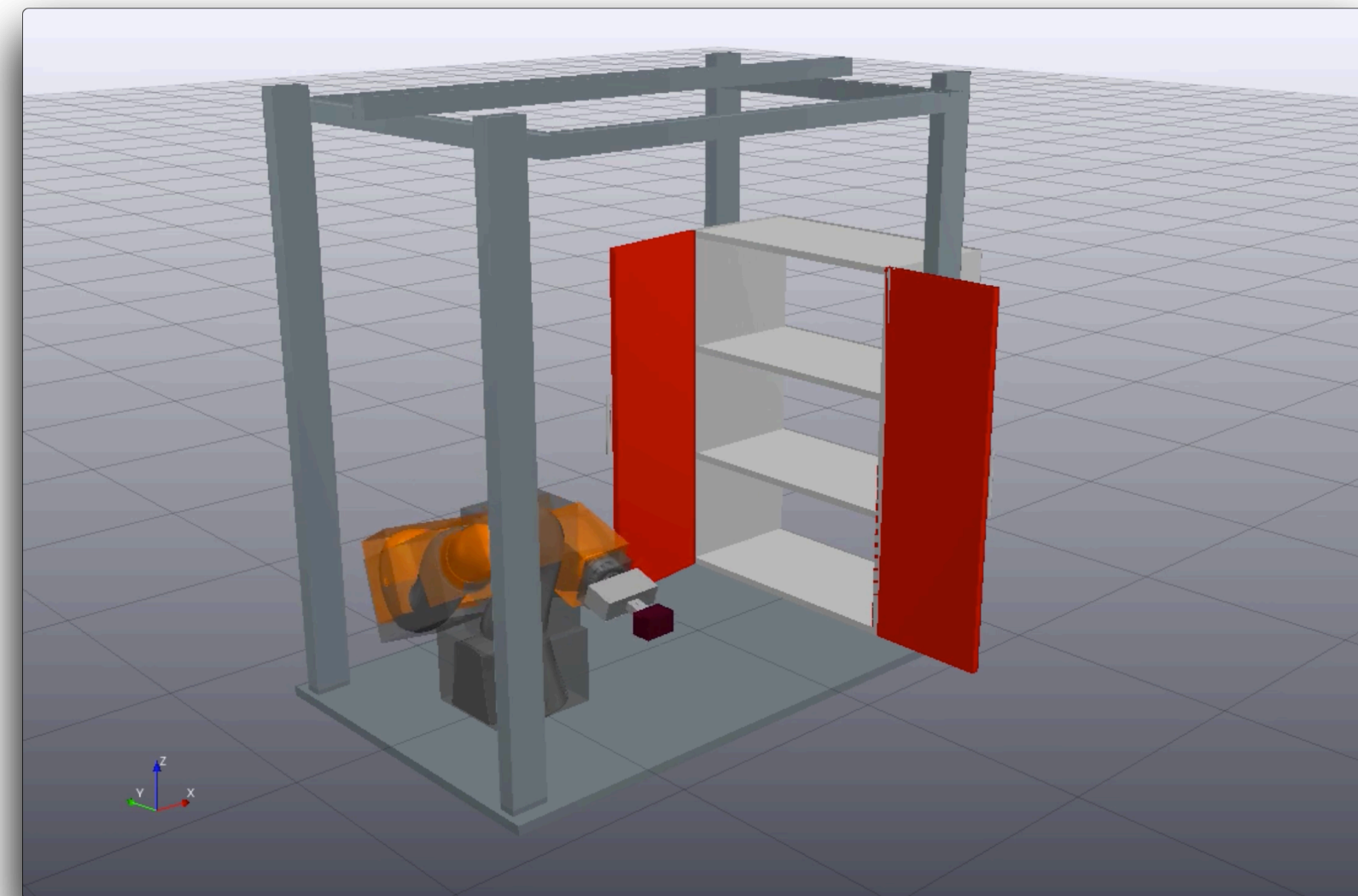
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```
(:action place
:parameters (?r ?o ?p ?g ?q ?t)
:precondition (and (Kin ?r ?o ?p ?g ?q ?t)
  (AtGrasp ?r ?o ?g)
  (AtConf ?r ?q)
  (not (UnsafeTraj ?t)))
:effect (and (AtPose ?o ?p)
  (HandEmpty ?r)
  (not (AtGrasp ?r ?o ?g))))

(:action pull
... ; TODO: implementation
```



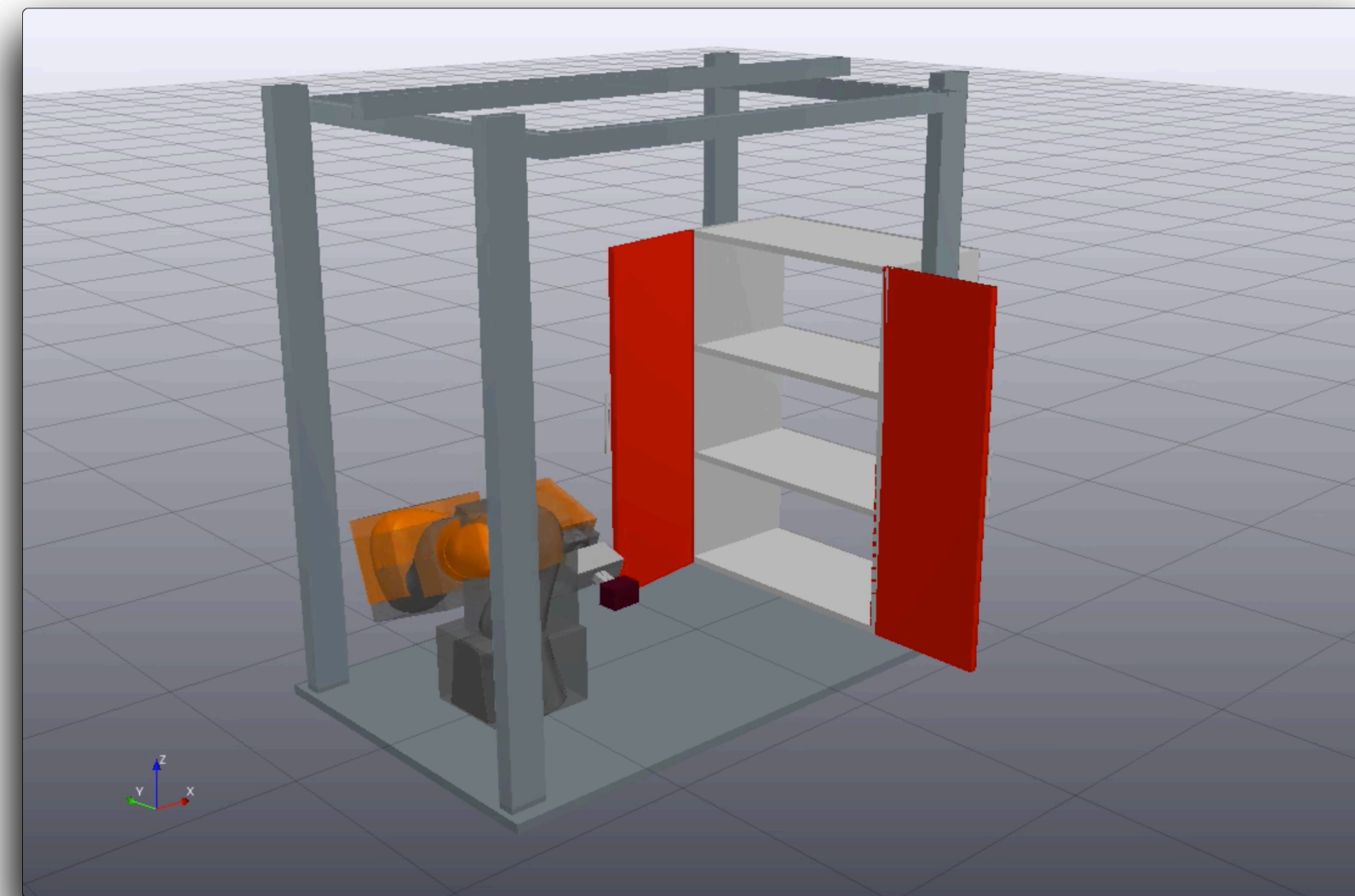
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```
(:action place
:parameters (?r ?o ?p ?g ?q ?t)
:precondition (and (Kin ?r ?o ?p ?g ?q ?t)
(AtGrasp ?r ?o ?g)
(AtConf ?r ?q)
(not (UnsafeTraj ?t)))
:effect (and (AtPose ?o ?p)
(HandEmpty ?r)
(not (AtGrasp ?r ?o ?g))))

(:action pull
... ; TODO: implementation
```



# PDDLStream + Drake Streams

57

- Stream implementations have similar declarations but more complex Python implementations
- **Randomize initial guess** to sample many solutions

```
(:stream inverse-kinematics
:inputs (?r ?o ?p ?g)
:domain (and (Robot ?r) (Pose ?o ?p) (Grasp ?o ?g))
:outputs (?q ?t)
:certified (and (Conf ?r ?q) (Traj ?t) (Kin ?r ?o ?p ?g ?q ?t)))

from pydrake.multibody.inverse_kinematics import InverseKinematics
def get_ik_gen_fn(diagram, context, plant, scene_graph):
    def get_fn(robot_name, obj_name, obj_pose, obj_grasp):
        robot_model = plant.GetModelInstanceByName(robot_name)
        obj_model = plant.GetModelInstanceByName(obj_name)
        while True:
            ik_scene = InverseKinematics(plant)
            ... # TODO: implementation
            yield (robot_conf, robot_traj)
    return get_fn
```

# Cost-Sensitive Planning

58

- Actions may have costs specified as **nonnegative functions**

```
(:action move
  :parameters (?q1 ?t ?q2)
  :precondition (and (Motion ?q1 ?t ?q2)
                     (AtConf ?q1))
  :effect (and (AtConf ?q2)
               (not (AtConf ?q1)))
           (increase (total-cost) (Length ?t)))
```

- Function specification similar to derived predicates

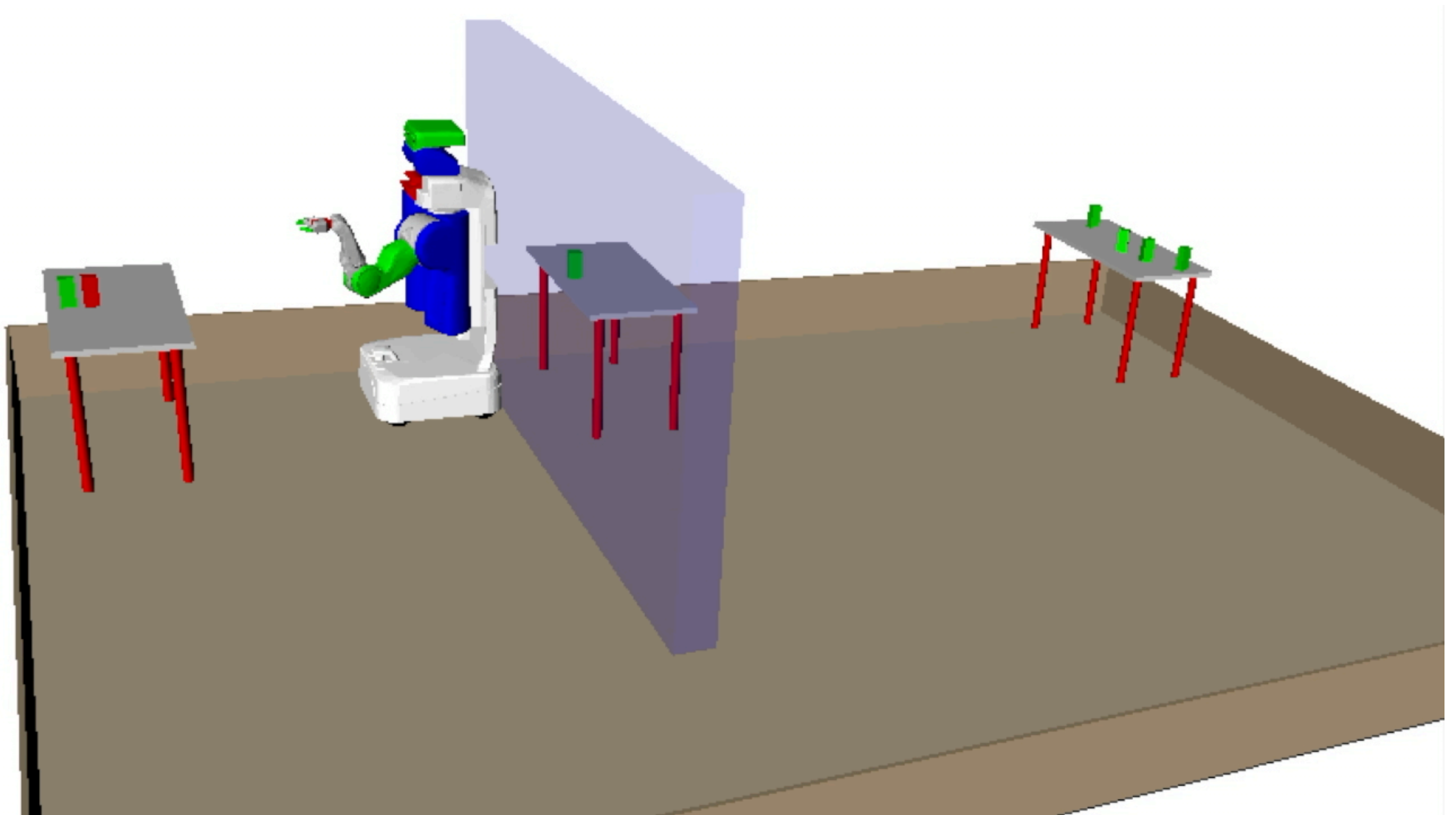
```
(:function (Length ?t)          (:function (Distance ?q1 ?q2)
  (Traj ?t))                    (and (Conf ?q1) (Conf ?q2)))
```

```
def Length(t):
    return sum(np.linalg.norm(q2 - q1)
               for q1, q2 in zip(t[:-1], t[1:]))
```

# Goal: Hold Any Green Block

59

- **Lower bounds on costs improve focused performance**

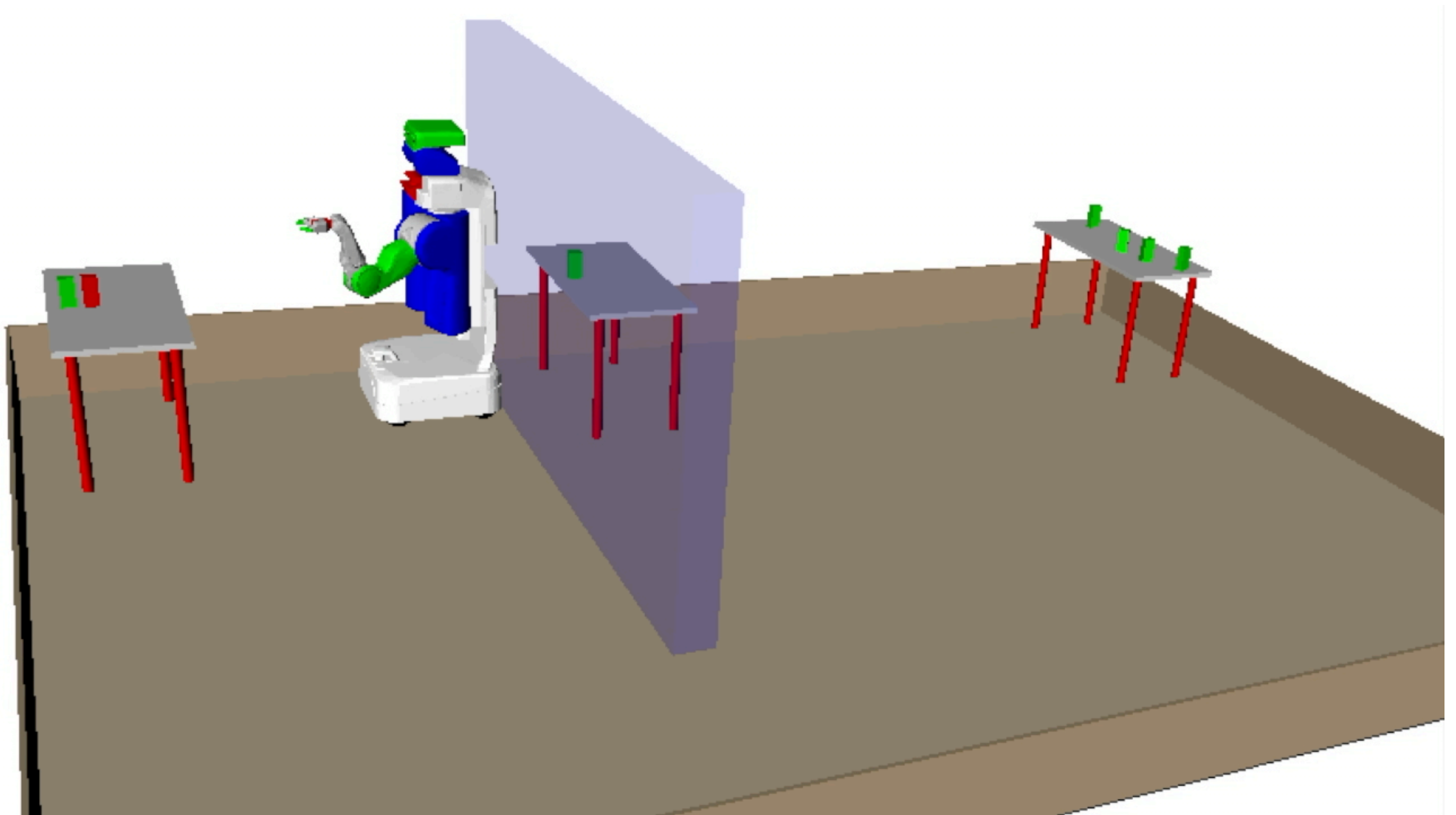




# Goal: Hold Any Green Block

59

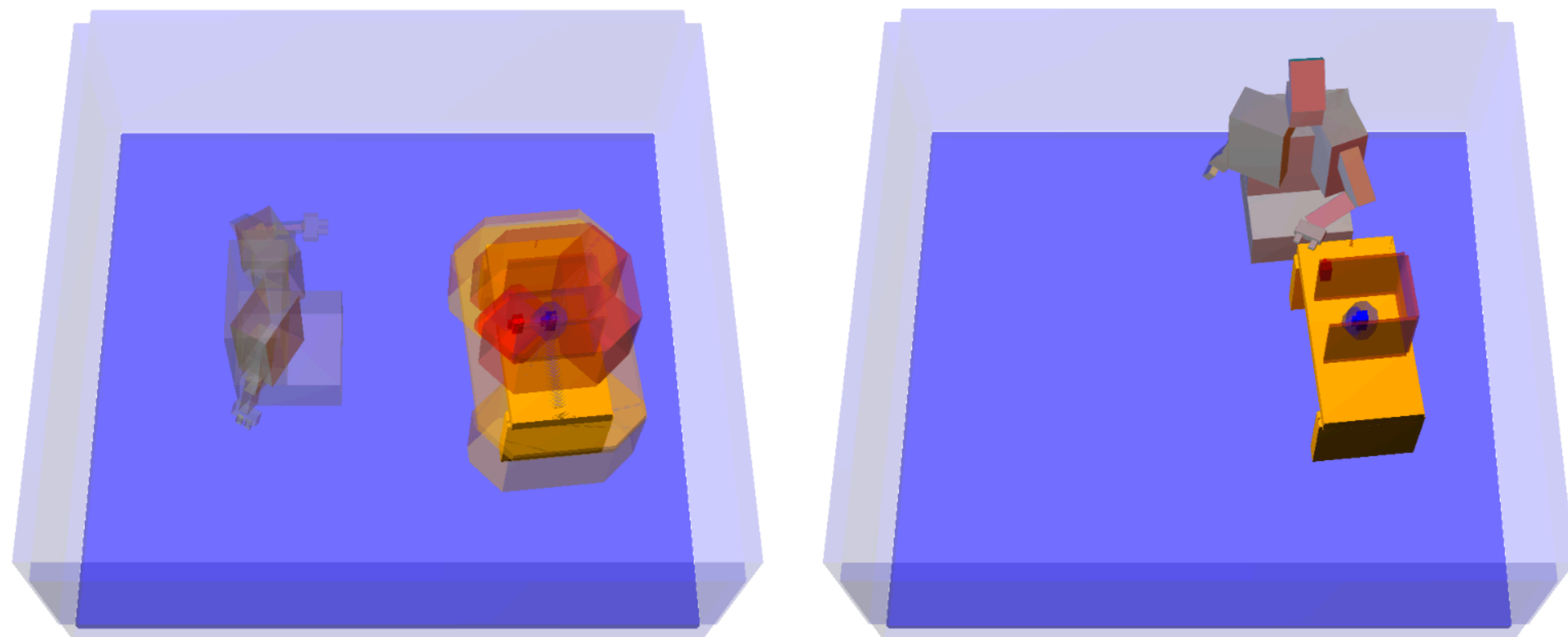
- **Lower bounds on costs improve focused performance**



# Planning in the Real World

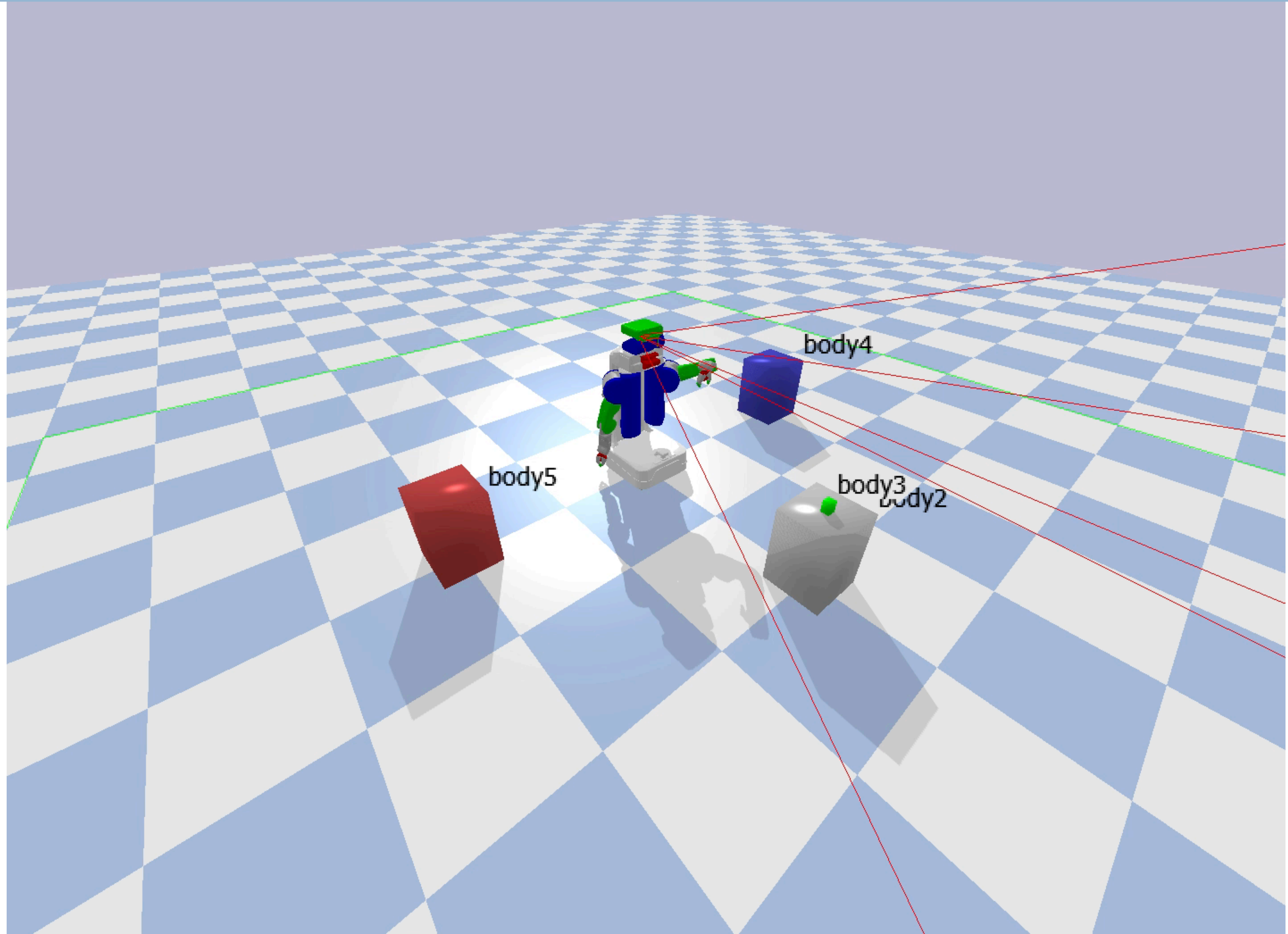
60

- **Nondeterministic outcomes** - stochastic effects
- **Partial observability**
  - The true state is unknown. Must perform inference.
- **Belief space planning (11/29/18)**
  - Update and control a probability distribution over states [*Platt, Kaelbling, Lozano-Perez, Tedrake*]



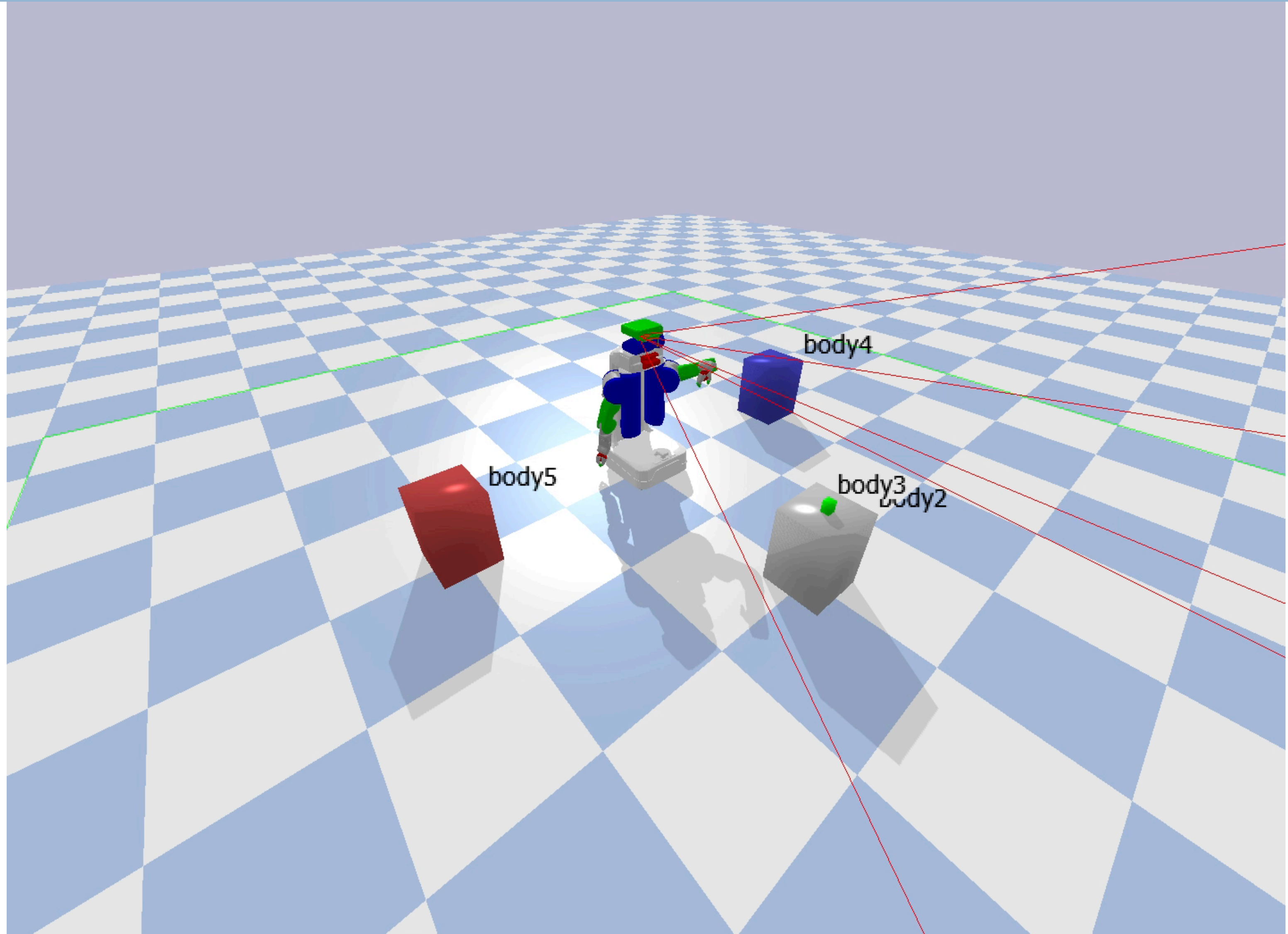
# Observing, Planning, & Executing

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# Observing, Planning, & Executing

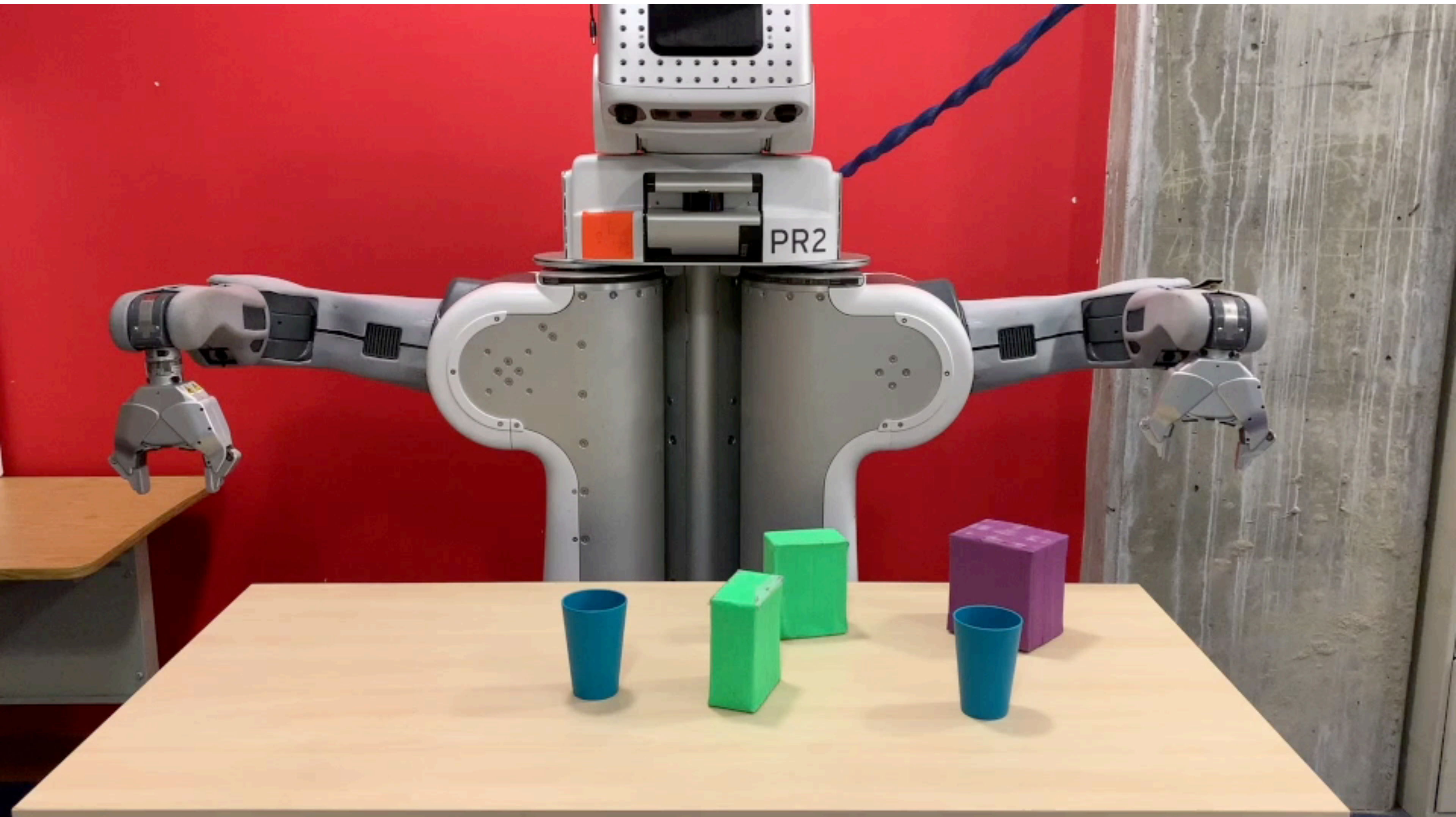
61





# PR2 Manipulation Outtakes

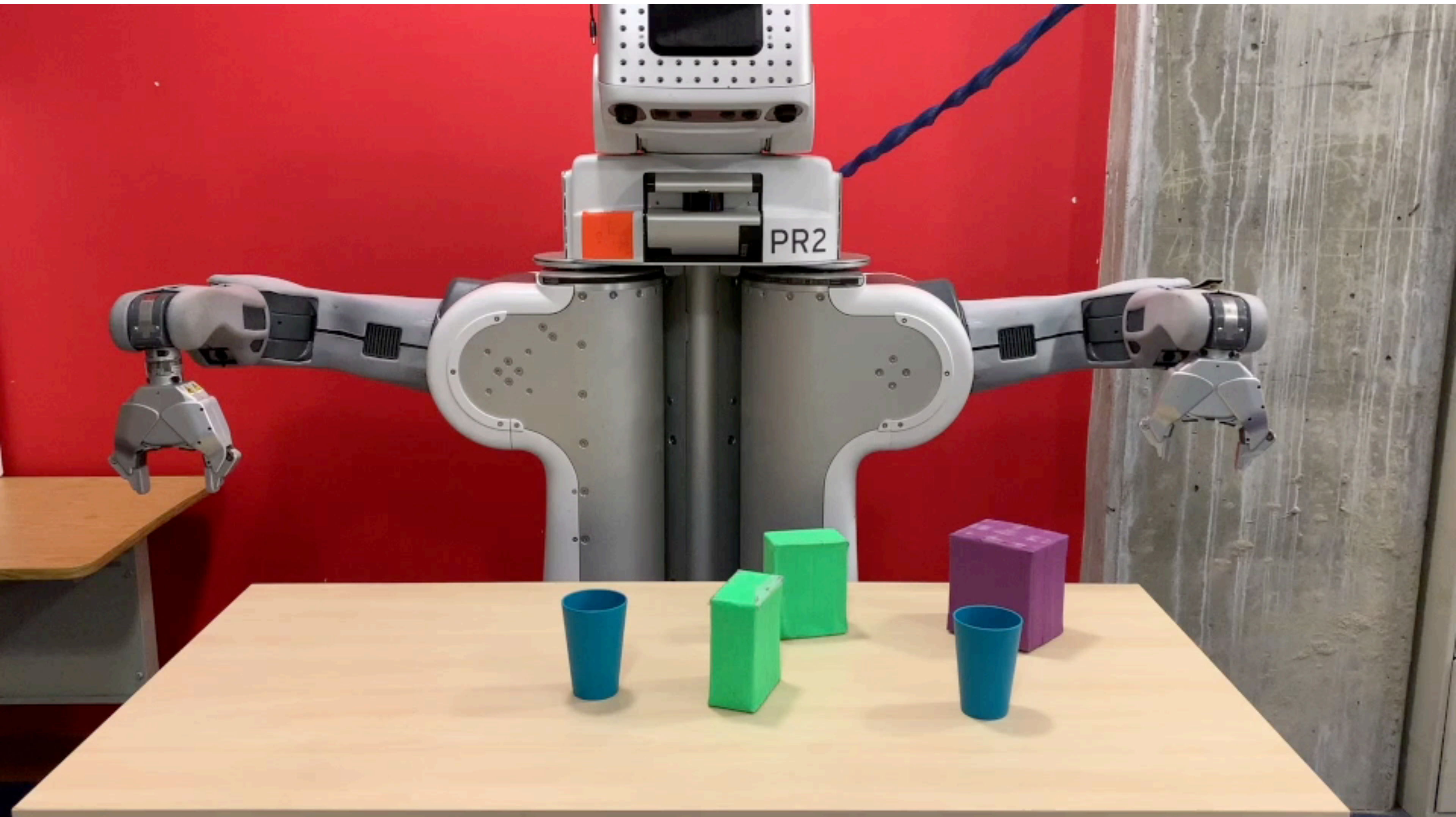
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# PR2 Manipulation Outtakes

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# PR2 Manipulation Outtakes

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