

Planejamento de Rotas - Parte III

SSC5955

Slides adaptados de Masahiro Ono - MIT



Sumário

- Aspectos de Modelagem
- Fixed Risk
 - Fixed Risk Relaxation
 - Fixed Risk Tightening
 - Customized Approach
- Métodos
- Alguns resultados computacionais



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MILP Formulation

- **Objective Function**

$$\min g(\cdot) \quad (1)$$

- **Dynamic Equation**

$$\mu_t = A^t \hat{x}_0 + \sum_{s=0}^{t-1} A^{t-s-1} B u_s \quad \forall(t) \quad (2)$$

- **Goal Position**

$$\mu_T = x_{goal} \quad (3)$$



MILP Formulation

- **Obstacle Avoidance Constraints $O(j,t)$**

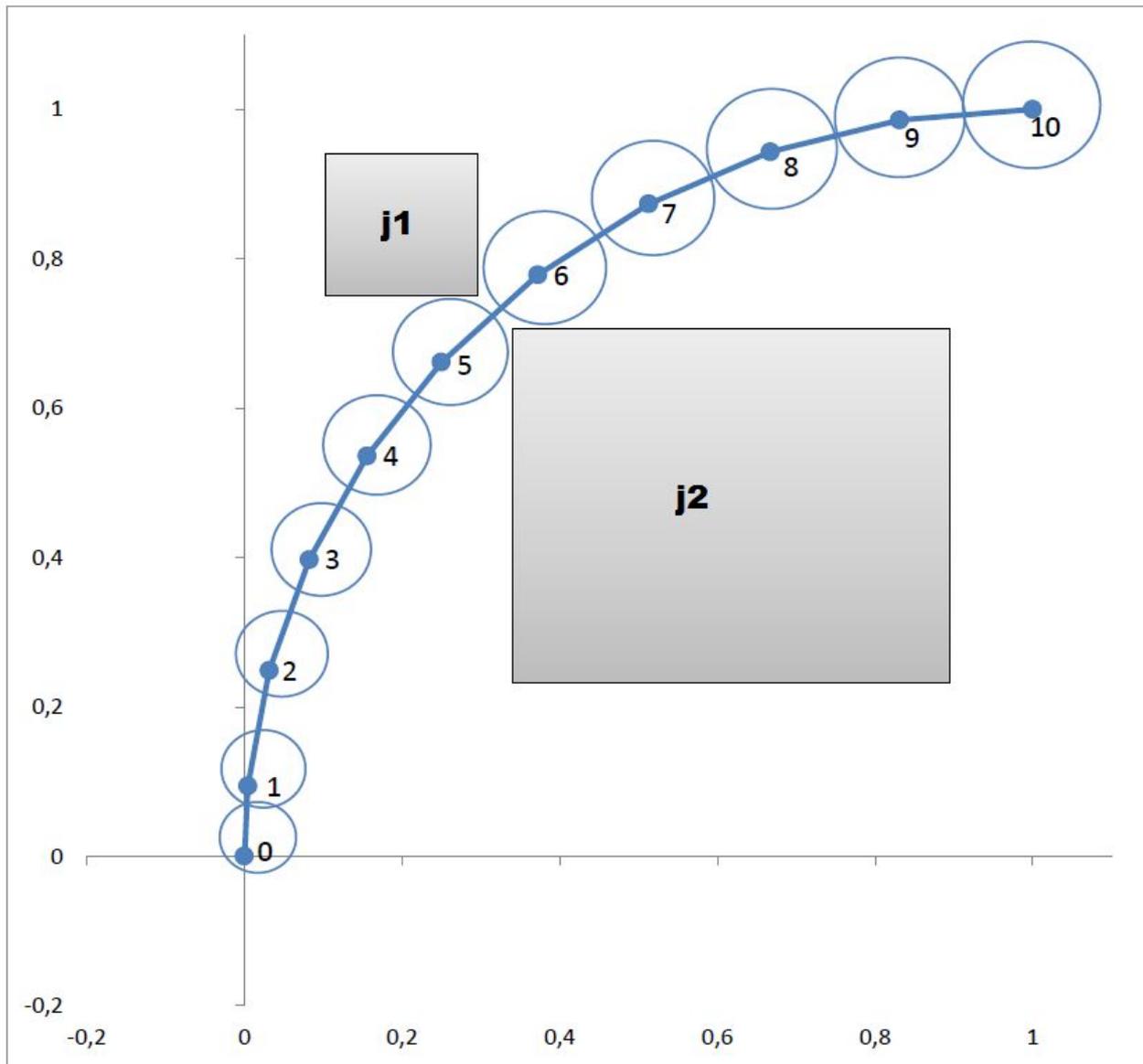
$$c_{t,i}(\delta_{jt}) + b_{ji} - a_{ji}^T \mu_t \leq M(1 - Z_{jti}) \quad \forall(j, t, i) \quad (4)$$

$$c_{t,i}(\delta_{jt}) = \mathit{err}^{-1}(1 - 2\delta_{jt}) \sqrt{a_{ji}^T \sum_t a_{ji}} \quad \forall(j, t, i) \quad (5)$$

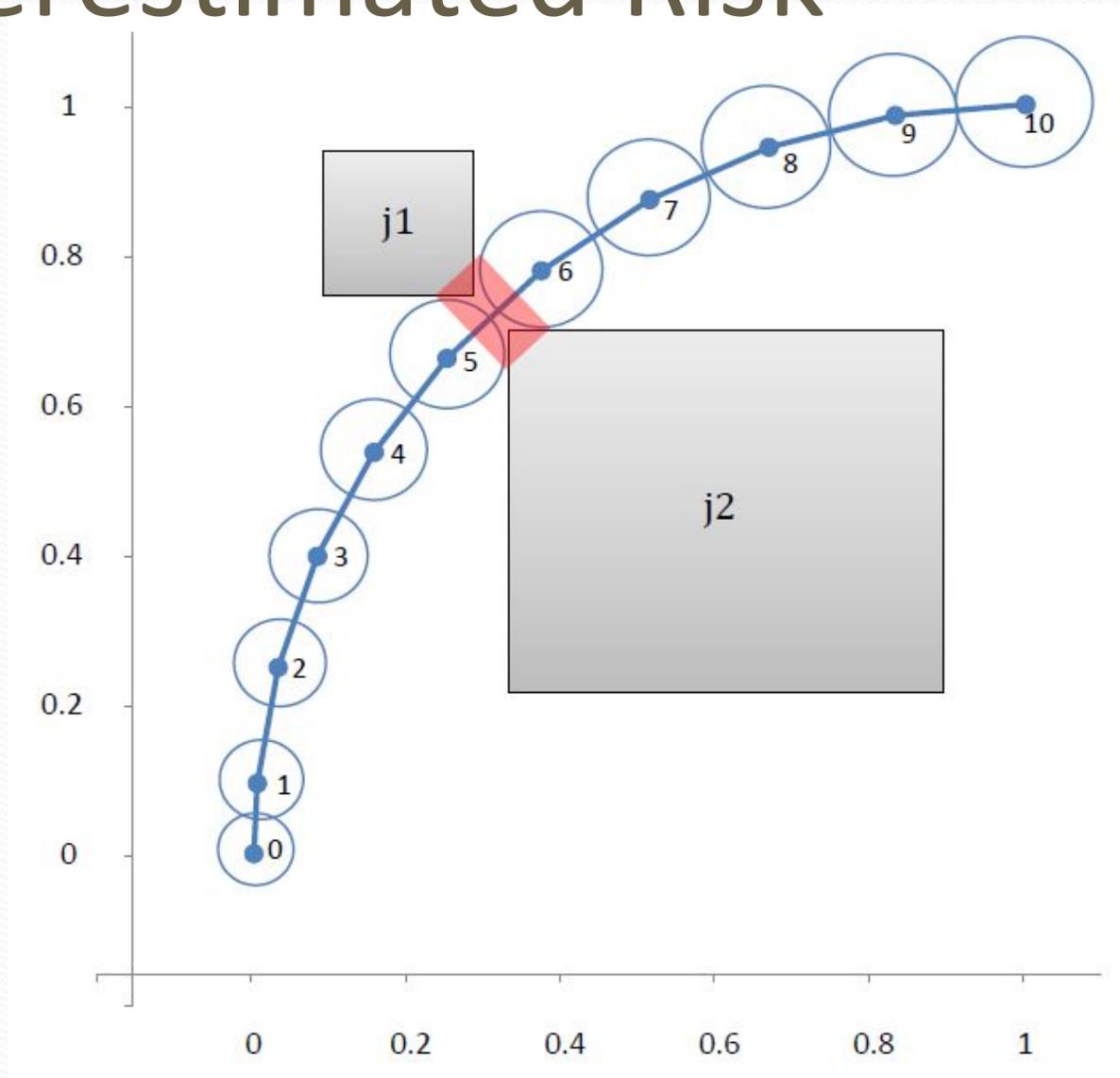
$$\sum_j \sum_t \delta_{jt} \leq \Delta \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{i \in G_j} Z_{jti} \geq 1 \quad \forall(j, t) \quad (7)$$

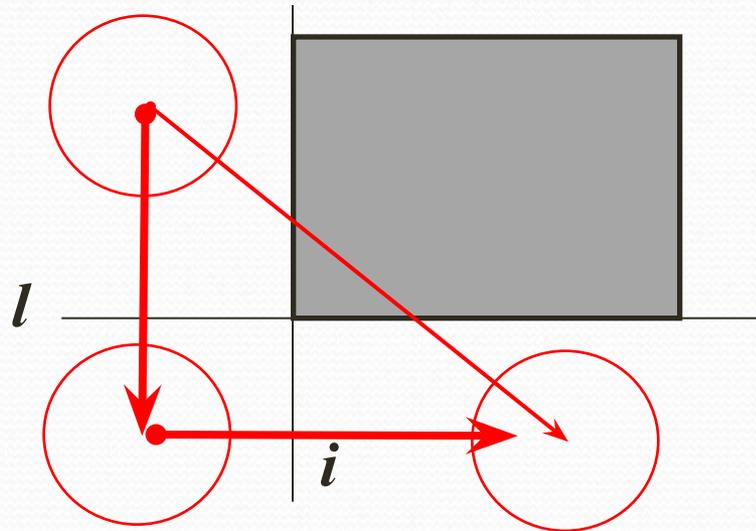




Underestimated Risk



Underestimated Risk



- **Proposed New Constraints $N(j,t)$:**

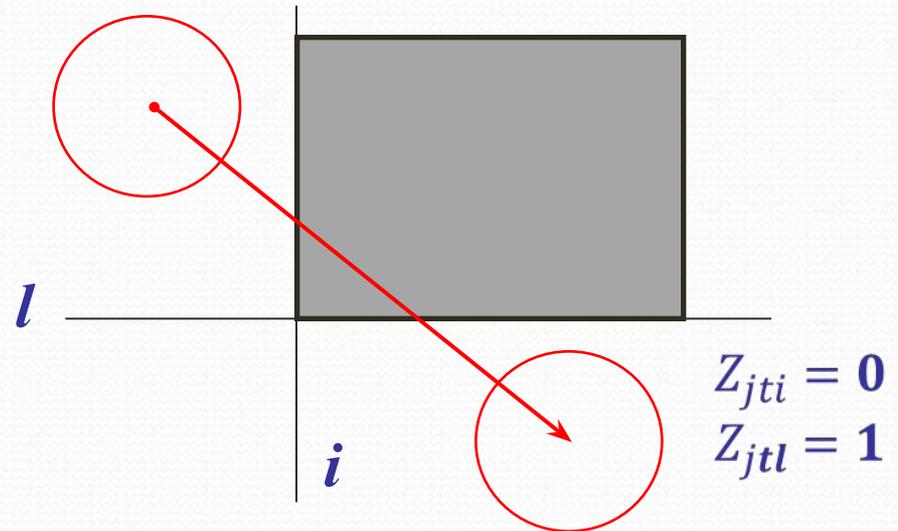
$$\sum_i Z_{tji} \geq 1 + \sum_{i \in G_j} \sum_{l \in G_j} \alpha_{jtil} \quad \forall(j, t) \quad (8)$$

$$\alpha_{jtil} \geq |Z_{jti} - Z_{j(t-1)i}| + |Z_{jtl} - Z_{j(t-1)l}| - 1 \quad \forall(j, t, i, l)$$

Underestimated Risk

$$Z_{j(t-1)i} = \mathbf{1}$$

$$Z_{j(t-1)l} = \mathbf{0}$$



$$\alpha_{jtil} \geq |Z_{jti} - Z_{j(t-1)i}| + |Z_{jtl} - Z_{j(t-1)l}| - 1 \quad \forall(j, t, i, l) \quad (9)$$

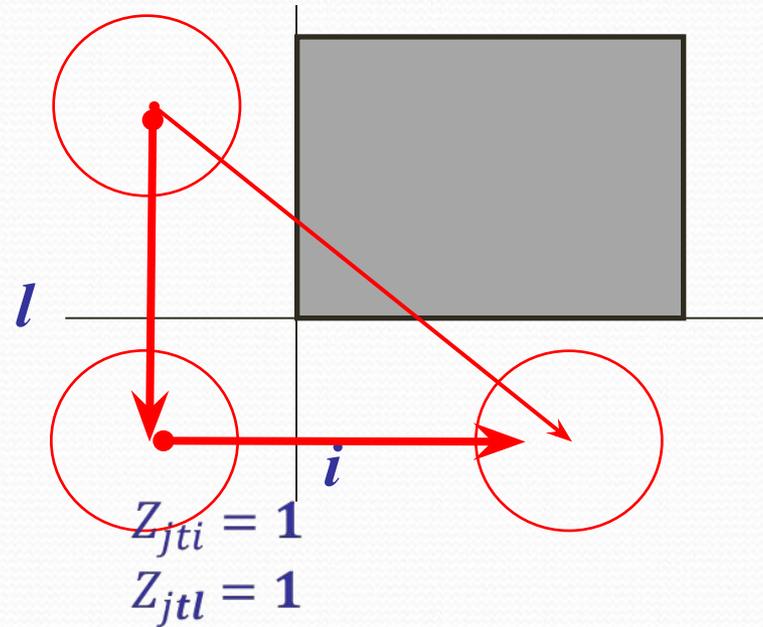
$$\alpha_{jtil} \geq |\mathbf{0} - \mathbf{1}| + |\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{0}| - 1 = \mathbf{1}$$

$$\mathbf{1} = \sum_i Z_{jti} \geq 1 + \sum_{i \in G_j} \sum_{l \in G_j} \alpha_{jtil} = \mathbf{2} \forall(j, t) \quad (8)$$



Underestimated Risk

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{j(t-1)i} &= \mathbf{1} \\ Z_{j(t-1)l} &= \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$



$$\alpha_{jt il} \geq |Z_{jti} - Z_{j(t-1)i}| + |Z_{jtl} - Z_{j(t-1)l}| - 1 \quad \forall(j, t, i, l) \quad (9)$$

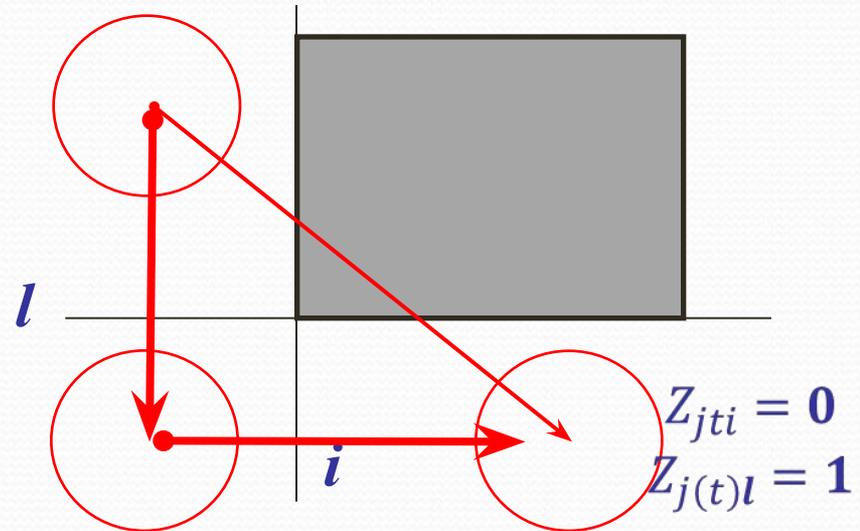
$$\alpha_{jt il} \geq |\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1}| + |\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{0}| - 1 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$2 = \sum_i Z_{jti} \geq 1 + \sum_{i \in G_j} \sum_{l \in G_j} \alpha_{jt il} = \mathbf{1} \quad \forall(j, t) \quad (8)$$



Underestimated Risk

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{j(t-1)i} &= \mathbf{1} \\ Z_{j(t-1)l} &= \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

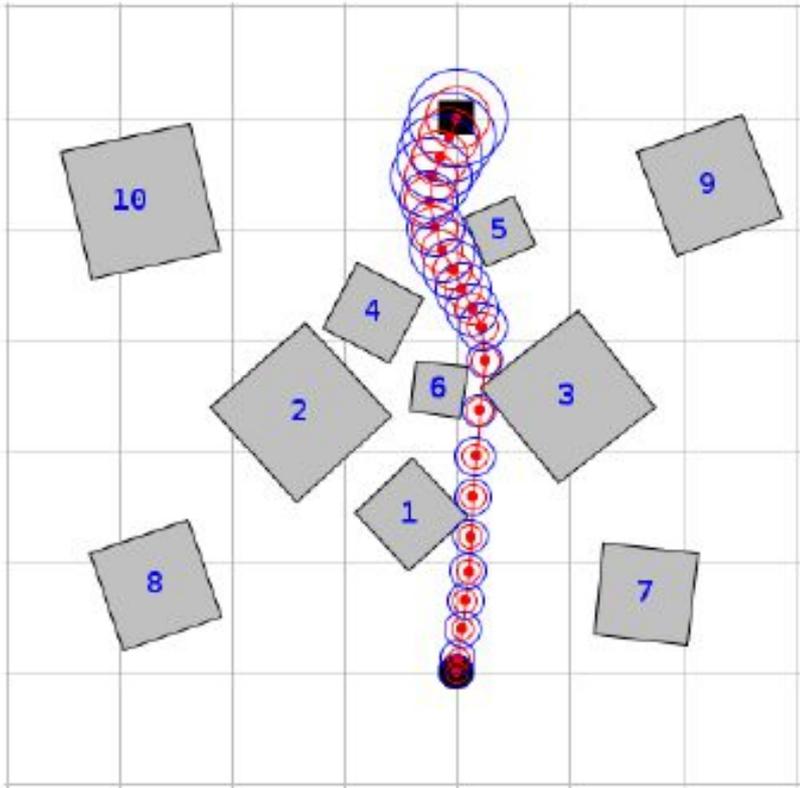


$$\alpha_{jtli} \geq |Z_{jti} - Z_{j(t-1)i}| + |Z_{jtl} - Z_{j(t-1)l}| - 1 \quad \forall(j, t, i, l) \quad (9)$$

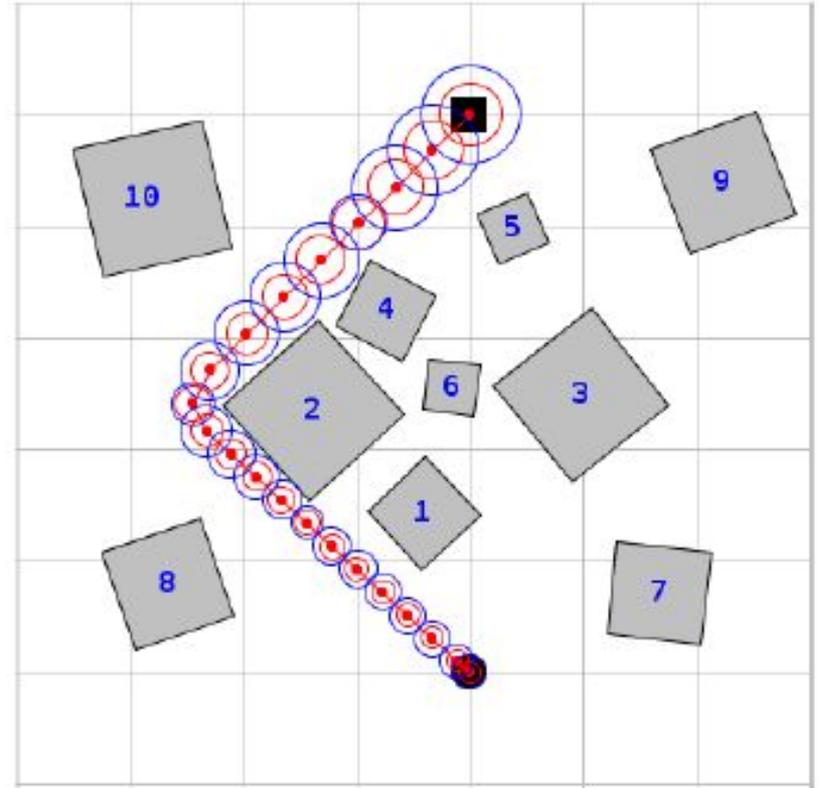
$$\alpha_{jtli} \geq |0 - 1| + |1 - 1| - 1 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{1} = \sum_i Z_{jti} \geq 1 + \sum_{i \in G_j} \sum_{l \in G_j} \alpha_{jtli} = \mathbf{1} \quad \forall(j, t) \quad (8)$$





(a) Model-1: 16.35sec | 10.32m



(b) Model-2: 3600.69sec | 14.09m

Underestimated Risk

- **Proposed New New Constraints – Not used yet!!**

$$\left[\bigvee_{i \in G_j} (Z_{jt,i} \wedge Z_{j,t-1,i}) \right] = 1 \quad \forall (j, t > 0)$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\left[\sum_{i \in G_j} (Z_{jt,i} \wedge Z_{j,t-1,i}) \right] \geq 1 \quad \forall (j, t > 0)$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\left[\sum_{i \in G_j} p_i \right] \geq 1 \quad \forall (j, t > 0)$$

$$p_i = Z_{jt,i} \wedge Z_{j,t-1,i} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad p_i \geq Z_{jt,i} + Z_{j,t-1,i} - 1$$

$$p_i \leq Z_{jt,i}$$

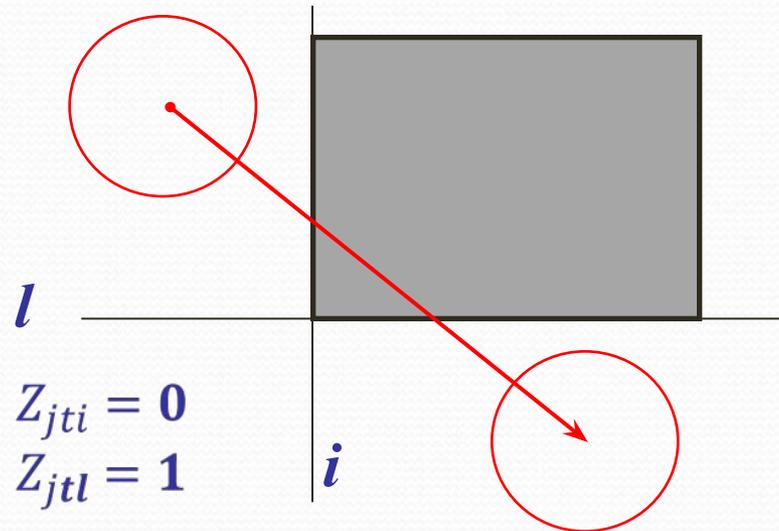
$$p_i \leq Z_{j,t-1,i}$$



Underestimated Risk

$$Z_{j(t-1)i} = 1$$

$$Z_{j(t-1)l} = 0$$



$$Z_{jti} = 0$$

$$Z_{jtl} = 1$$

$$p_i \geq Z_{jt,i} + Z_{j,t-1,i} - 1 = 0 + 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$p_l \geq Z_{jt,l} + Z_{j,t-1,l} - 1 = 1 - 0 - 1 = 0$$

$$0 = p_i \leq Z_{jt,i} = 0$$

$$0 = p_i \leq Z_{j,t-1,i} = 1$$

$$0 = p_l \leq Z_{jt,l} = 1$$

$$0 = p_l \leq Z_{j,t-1,l} = 0$$

$$0 = \left[\sum_{i \in G_j} p_i \right] \geq 1$$

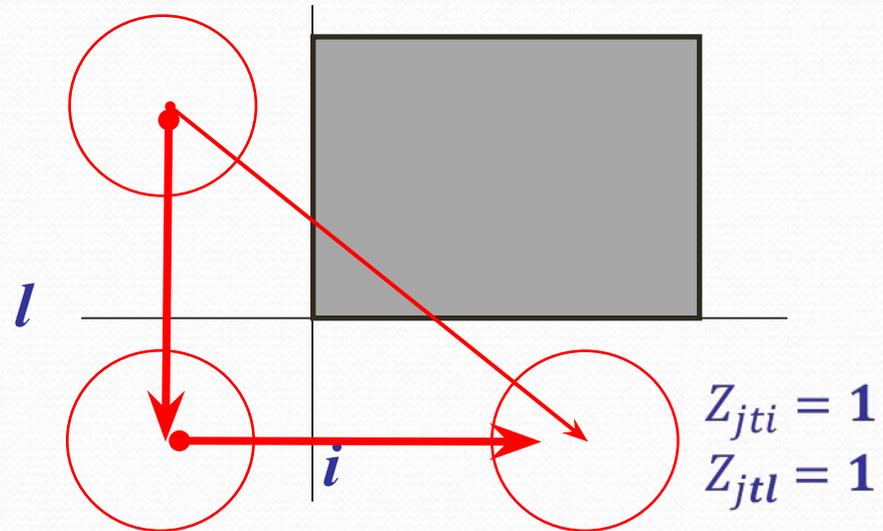
$$\forall (j, t > 0)$$



Underestimated Risk

$$Z_{j(t-1)i} = 1$$

$$Z_{j(t-1)l} = 0$$



$$p_i \geq Z_{jt,i} + Z_{j,t-1,i} - 1 = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$$

$$p_l \geq Z_{jt,l} + Z_{j,t-1,l} - 1 = 1 - 0 - 1 = 0$$

$$1 = p_i \leq Z_{jt,i} = 1$$

$$1 \leq Z_{j,t-1,i} = 1$$

$$0 = p_l \leq Z_{jt,l} = 1$$

$$0 = p_l \leq Z_{j,t-1,l} = 0$$

$$1 + 0 = \left[\sum_{i \in G_j} p_i \right] \geq 1$$

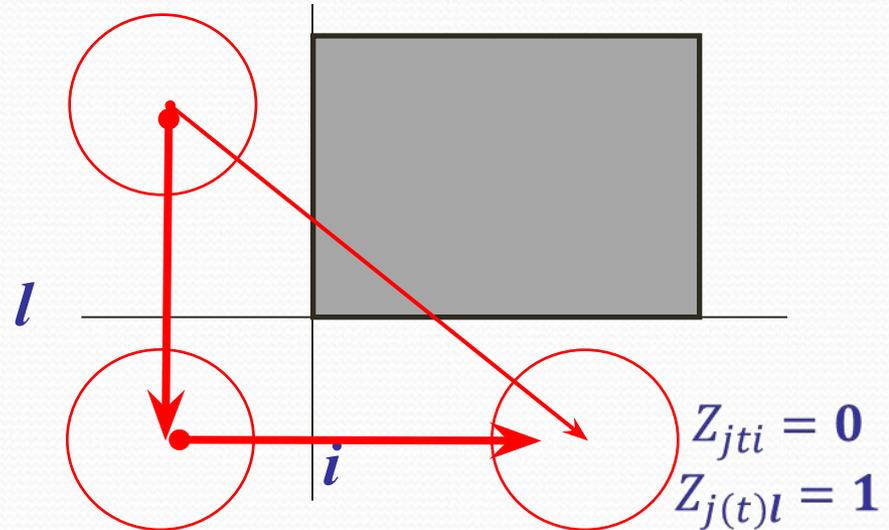
$$\forall (j, t > 0)$$



Underestimated Risk

$$Z_{j(t-1)i} = 1$$

$$Z_{j(t-1)l} = 1$$



$$p_i \geq Z_{jt,i} + Z_{j,t-1,i} - 1 = 0 + 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$p_l \geq Z_{jt,l} + Z_{j,t-1,l} - 1 = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$$

$$0 = p_i \leq Z_{jt,i} = 0$$

$$0 \leq Z_{j,t-1,i} = 1$$

$$1 = p_l \leq Z_{jt,l} = 1$$

$$1 = p_l \leq Z_{j,t-1,l} = 1$$

$$1 + 0 = \left[\sum_{i \in G_j} p_i \right] \geq 1$$

$$\forall (j, t > 0)$$



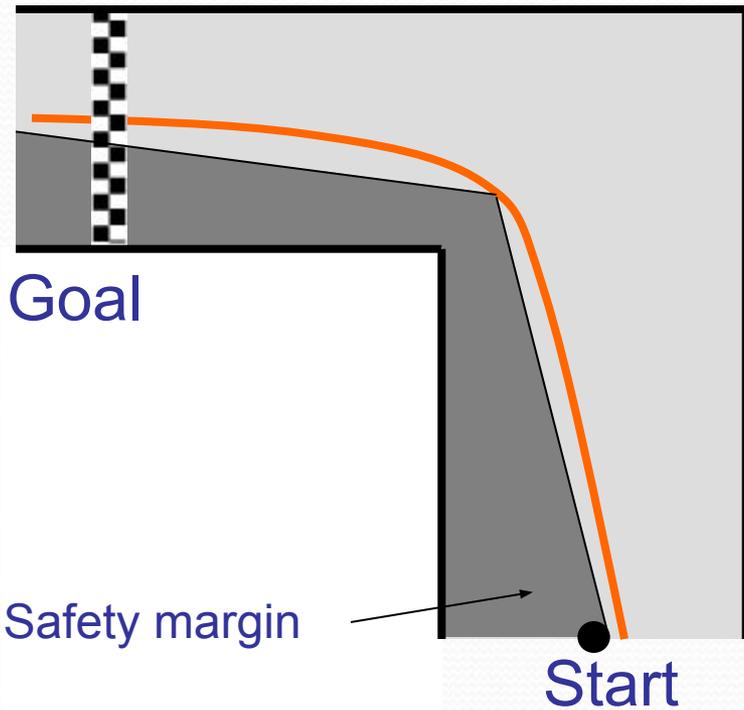
Sumário

- Aspectos de Modelagem
- **Fixed Risk**
 - **Fixed Risk Relaxation**
 - **Fixed Risk Tightening**
 - **Customized Approach**
- Métodos
- Alguns resultados computacionais



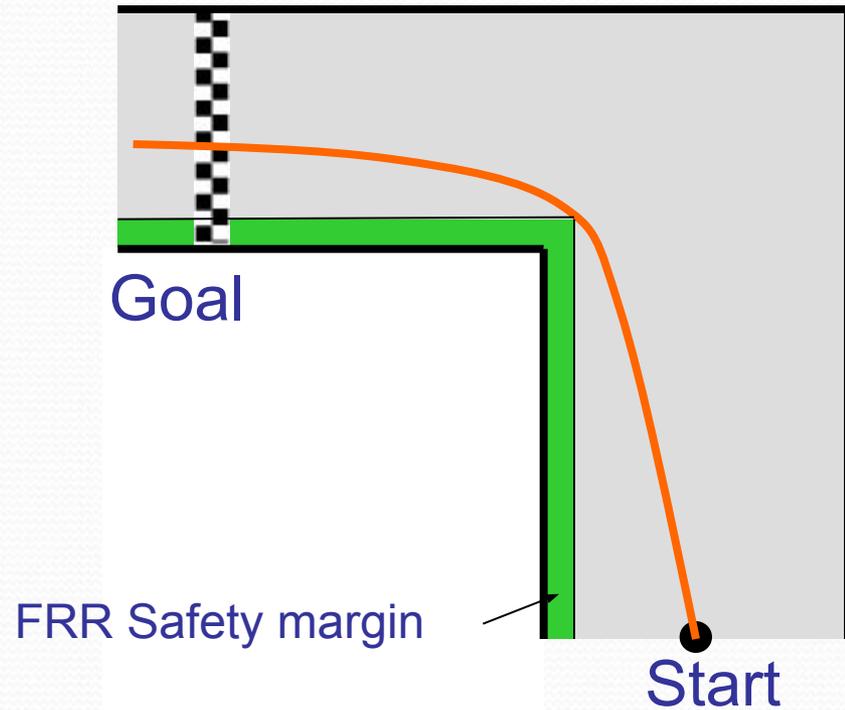
Fixed Risk Relaxation: Intuição

Original problem



FRR

Sets safety margin for all constraints to max risk Δ .



- Results in an **infeasible** solution to the original problem.
- Gives **lower bound** for the cost of the original problem.

Fixed Risk Relaxation (FRR)

$$\delta_{jt} = \Delta$$

- **Obstacle Avoidance Constraints O(j,t)**

$$c_{t,i}(\delta_{jt}) + b_{ji} - a_{ji}^T \mu_t \leq M(1 - Z_{jti}) \quad \forall(j, t, i) \quad (4)$$

$$c_{t,i}(\delta_{jt}) = \mathit{err}^{-1}(1 - 2\delta_{jt}) \sqrt{a_{ji}^T \sum_t a_{ji}} \quad \forall(j, t, i) \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_j \sum_t \delta_{jt} \leq \Delta$$

Fixed Risk Relaxation (FRR)

$$\delta_{jt} = \Delta$$

- **Obstacle Avoidance Constraints $O(j,t)$**

$$c_{t,i}(\Delta) + b_{ji} - a_{ji}^T \mu_t \leq M(1 - Z_{jti}) \quad \forall(j, t, i) \quad (4)$$

$$c_{t,i}(\Delta) = \mathbf{err}^{-1}(1 - 2\Delta) \sqrt{a_{ji}^T \sum_t a_{ji}} \quad \forall(j, t, i) \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_j \sum_t \delta_{jt} \leq \Delta \quad (6)$$



Risk Allocation Approach (RAA)

- Define risk allocation from solution returned by FRR or FRT.
 - Variables Z_{ijt} are fixed.
- Constraints (5) are non-linear
 - Non-linear solver
 - MILP solver using Piece-wise linear approximation.

Fixed Risk Tightening (FRT)

$$\delta_{jt} = \frac{\Delta}{T \cdot J}$$

- **Obstacle Avoidance Constraints O(j,t)**

$$c_{t,i}(\delta_{jt}) + b_{ji} - a_{ji}^T \mu_t \leq M(1 - Z_{jti}) \quad \forall (j, t, i) \quad (4)$$

$$c_{t,i}(\delta_{jt}) = \mathbf{err}^{-1}(1 - 2\delta_{jt}) \sqrt{a_{ji}^T \sum_t a_{ji}} \quad \forall (j, t, i) \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_j \sum_t \delta_{jt} \leq \Delta \quad (6)$$



Fixed Risk Tightening (FRT)

$$\delta_{jt} = \frac{\Delta}{T \cdot J}$$

- **Obstacle Avoidance Constraints O(j,t)**

$$c_{t,i} \left(\frac{\Delta}{T \cdot J} \right) + b_{ji} - a_{ji}^T \mu_t \leq M(1 - Z_{jti}) \quad \forall (j, t, i) \quad (4)$$

$$c_{t,i} \left(\frac{\Delta}{T \cdot J} \right) = \text{err}^{-1} \left(1 - 2 \frac{\Delta}{T \cdot J} \right) \sqrt{a_{ji}^T \sum_t a_{ji}} \quad \forall (j, t, i) \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_j \sum_t \delta_{jt} \leq \Delta \quad (6)$$

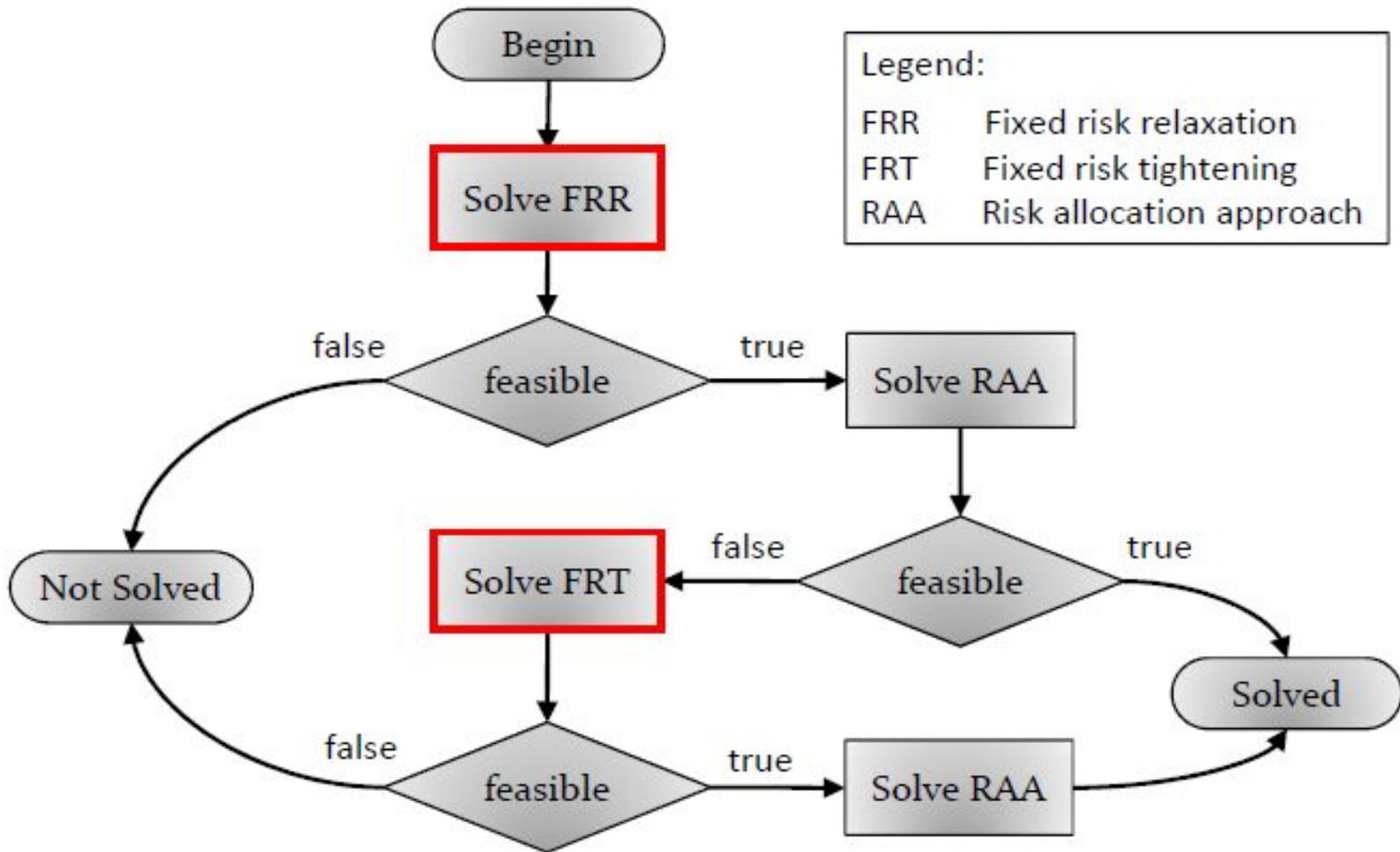
Sumário

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- Fixed Risk
- Métodos
 - Customized Solution Approach - CSA
 - CSA₁, CSA₂ and CSA₃.
- Alguns resultados computacionais



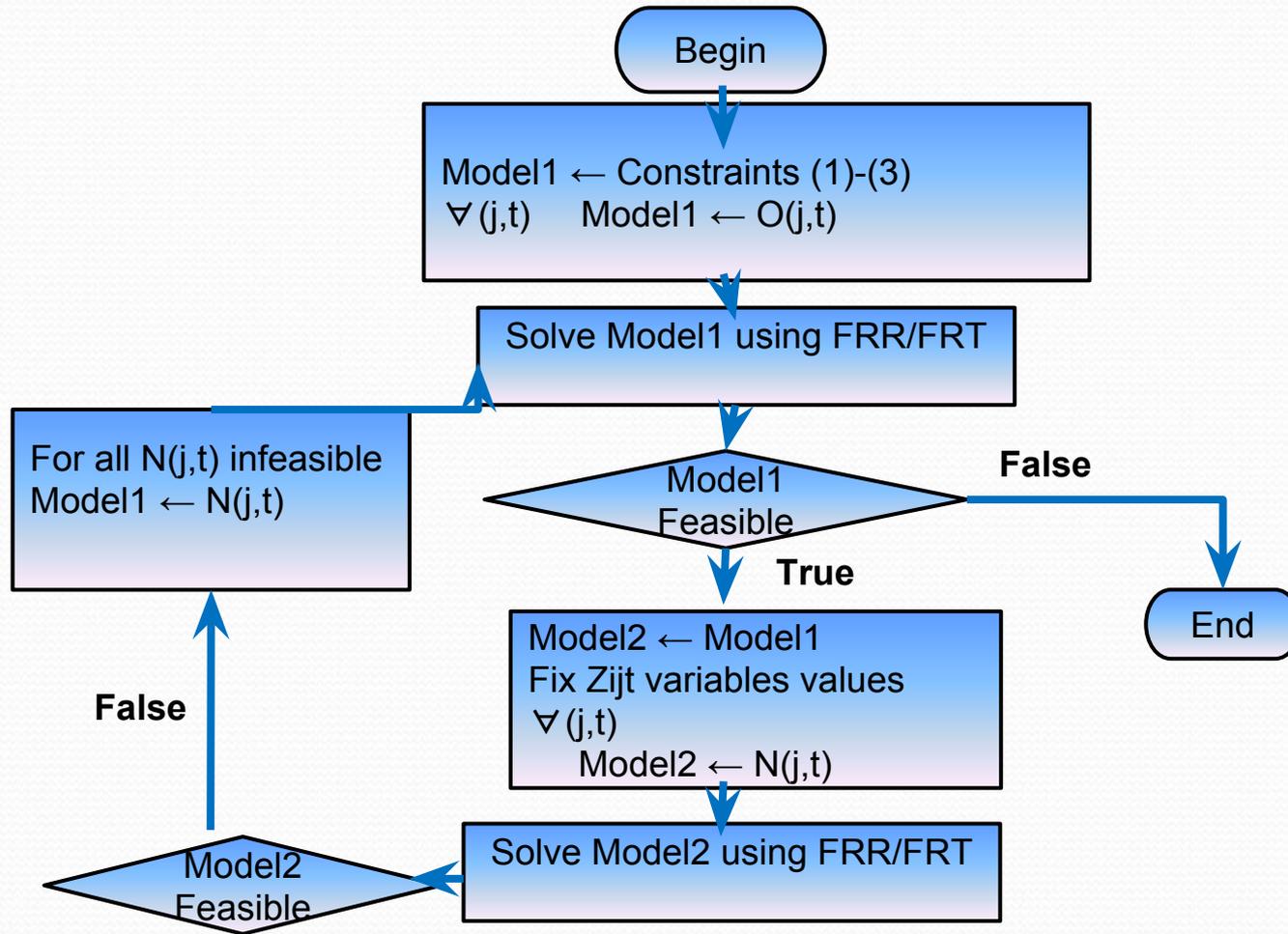
Solution Approaches

Customized Solution Approach (CSA)



Solution Approaches

CSA1

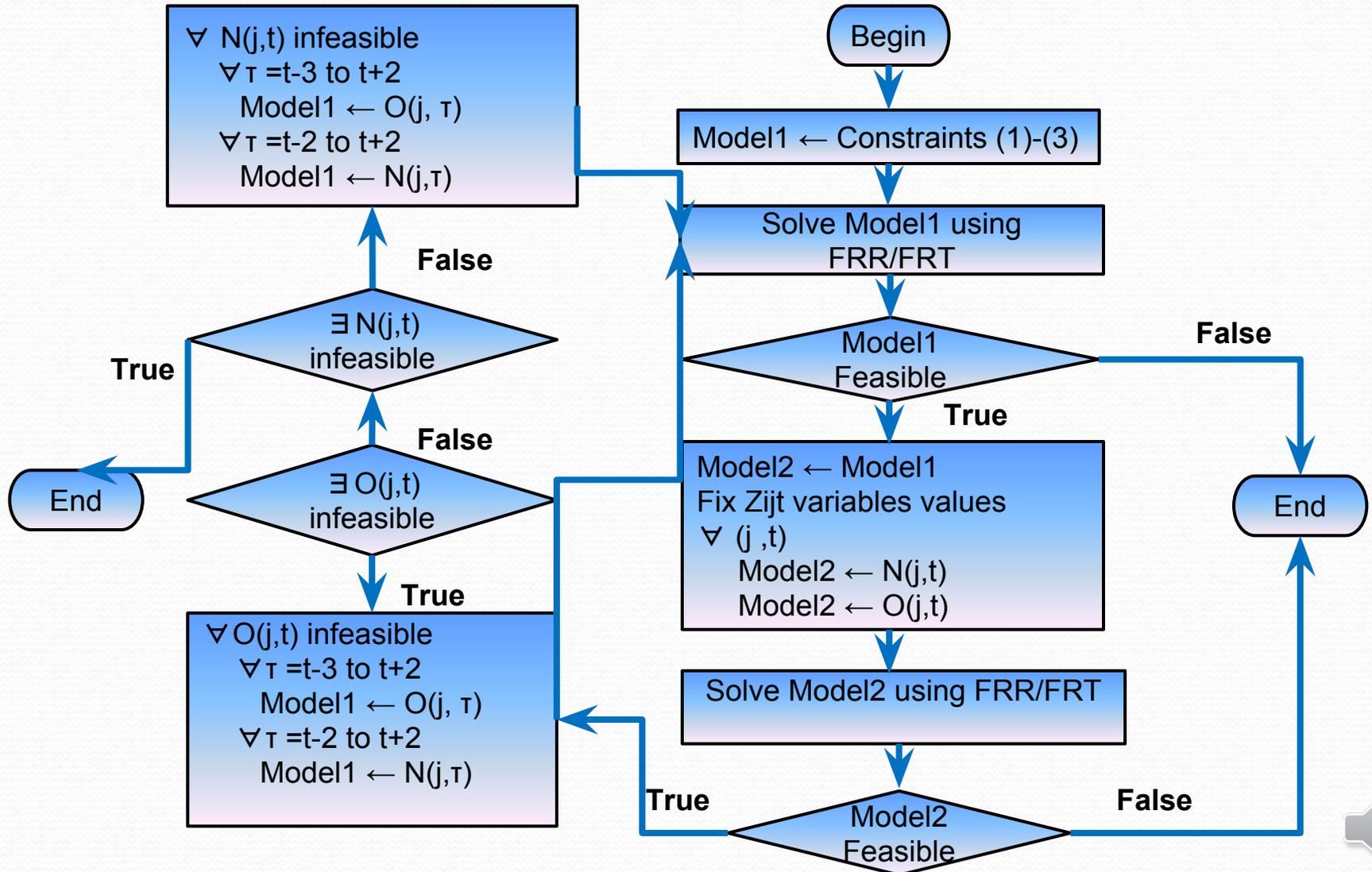


True



Solution Approaches

CSA2



Outline

- Aspectos de Modelagem
- Fixed Risk
- Métodos
- **Alguns resultados computacionais**
 - Increasing number of obstacles
 - Increasing number of time steps

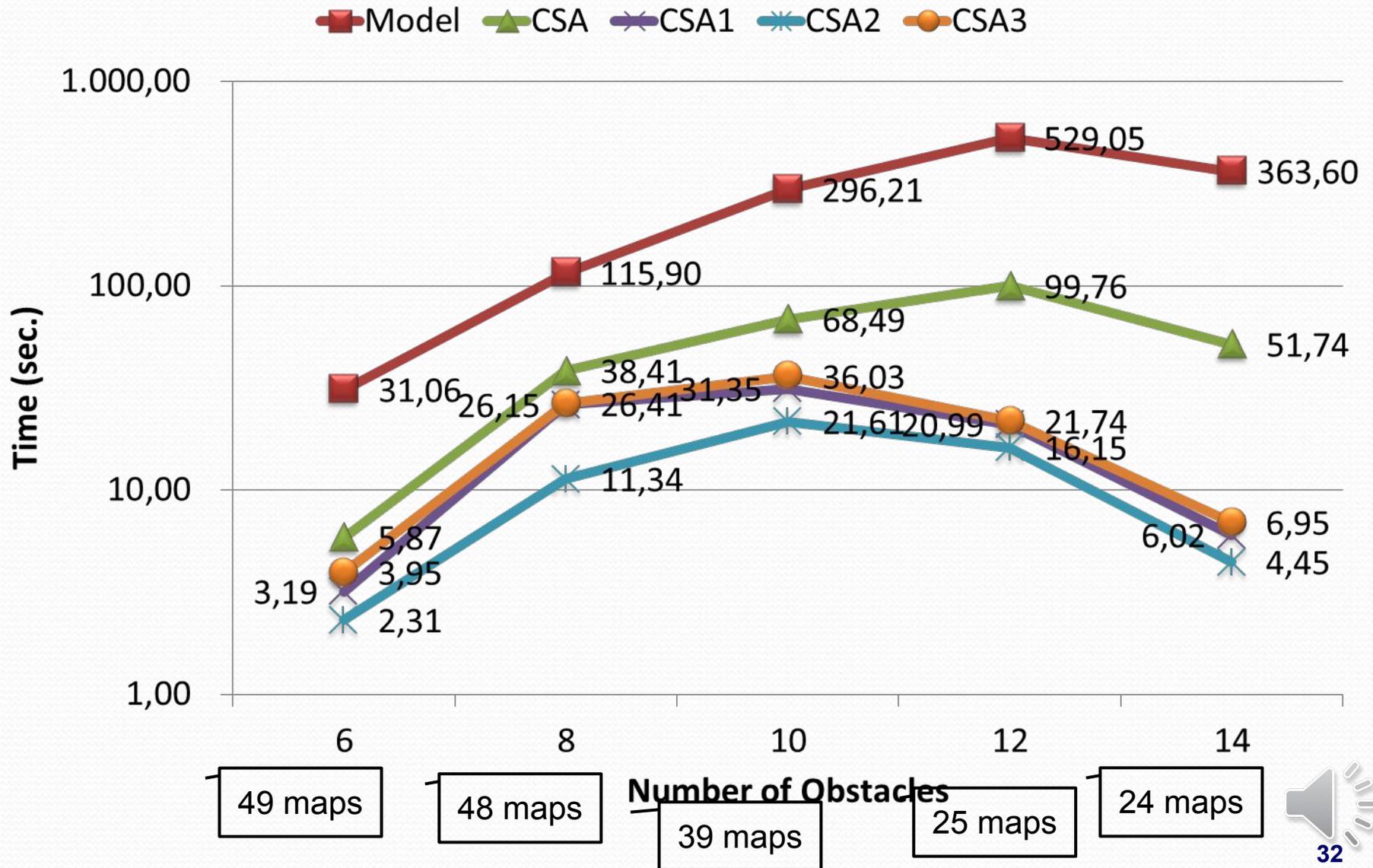


Computational Results

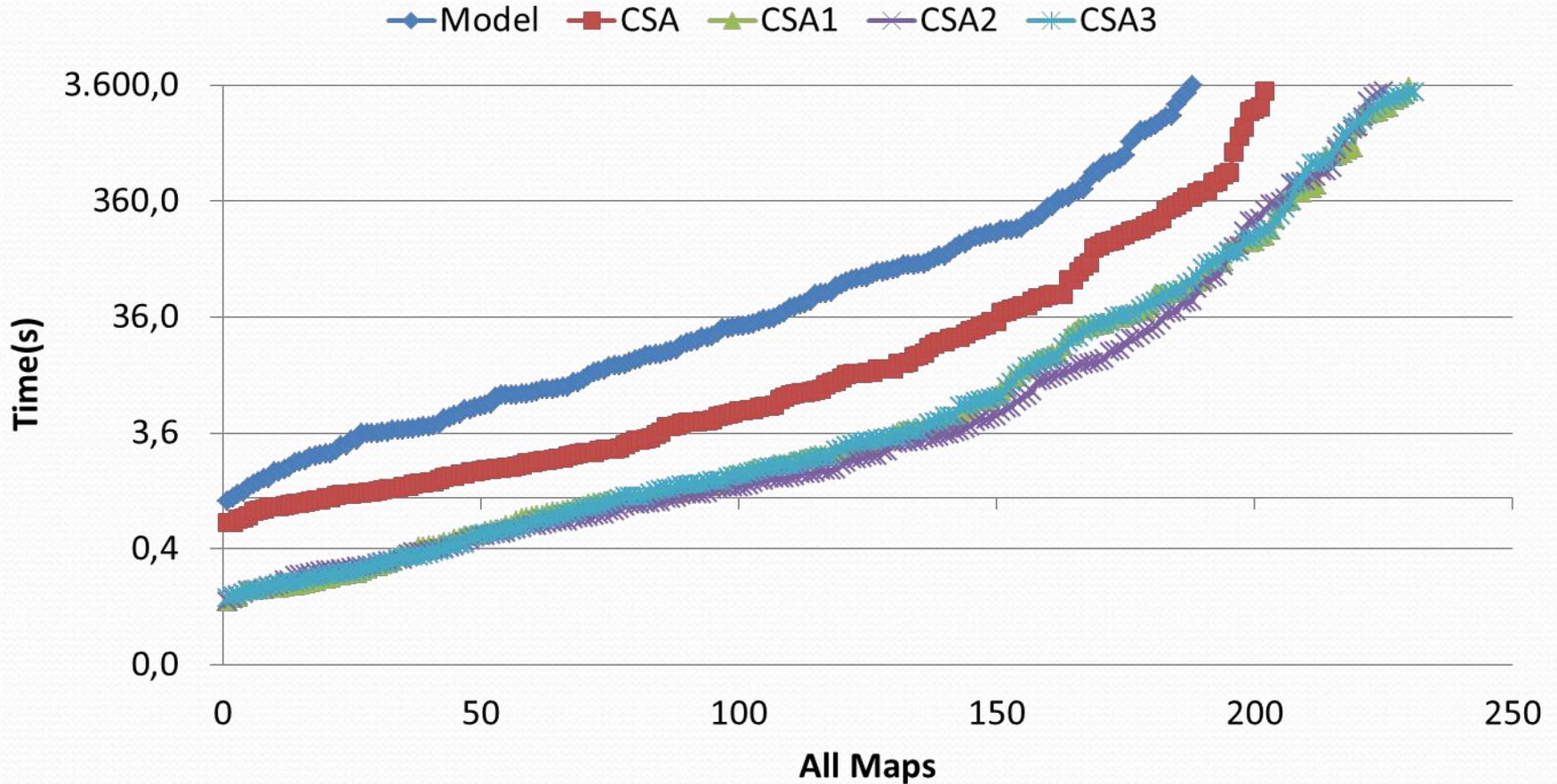
- Random map generator based on one described in Blackmore et al 2011.
 - Time limit 1 hour, 500 maps evaluated;
 - 50 maps for $J = 6; 8; 10; 12; 14$ with $T = 20$ and $\Delta = 0:001$.
 - 50 maps for $T = 10; 15; 20; 25; 30$ with $J = 10$ and $\Delta = 0:001$.

Method	Number of Obstacles				
	6	8	10	12	14
Model	49	48	40	27	24
CSA	50	50	44	29	29
CSA ₁	50	50	46	43	41
CSA ₂	50	50	45	42	38
CSA ₃	50	50	46	43	42

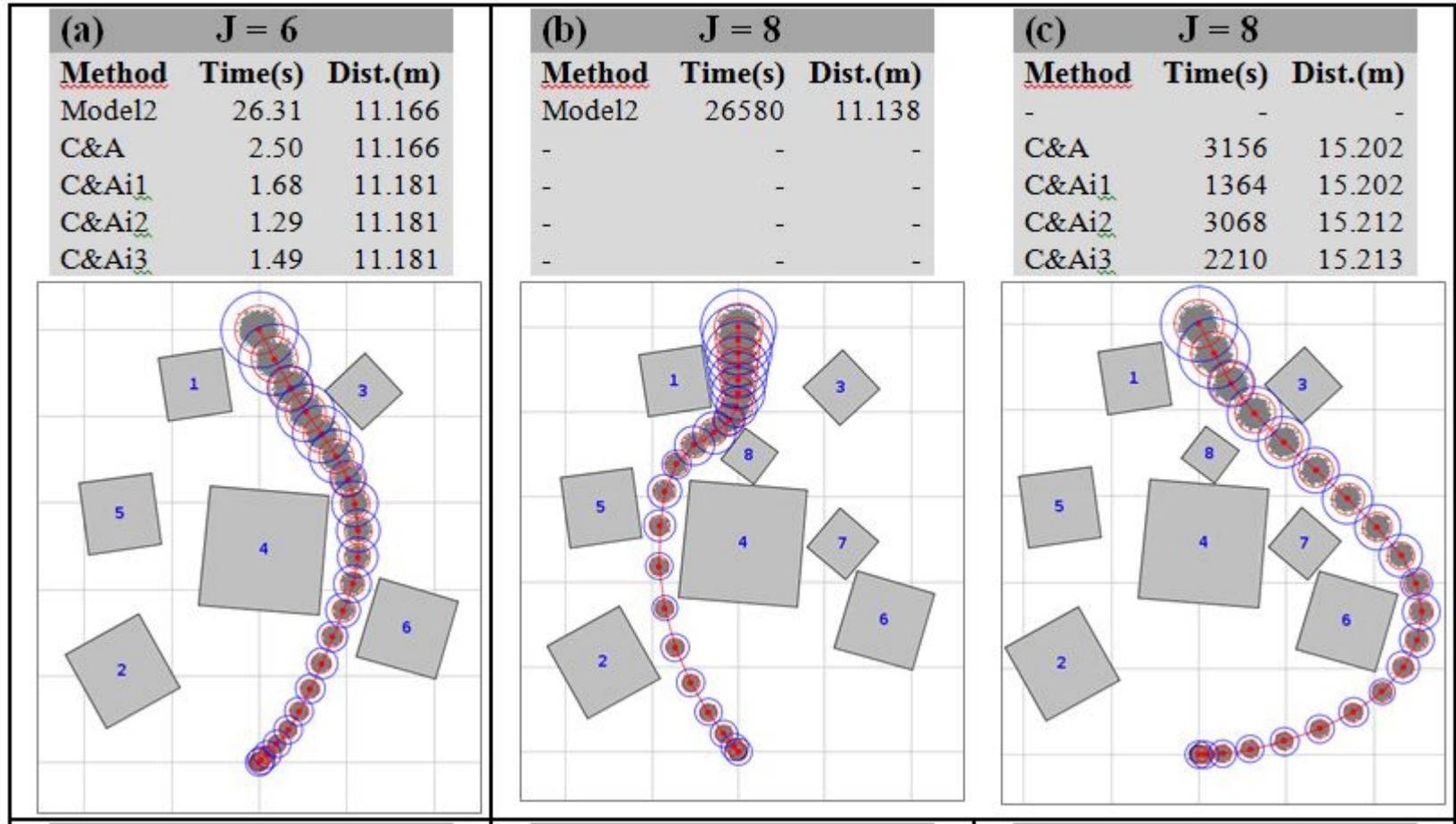
Computational Results



Computational Results

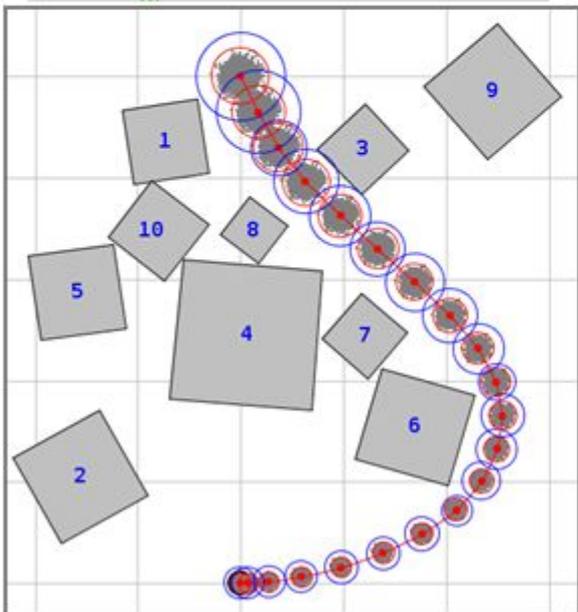


Computational Results

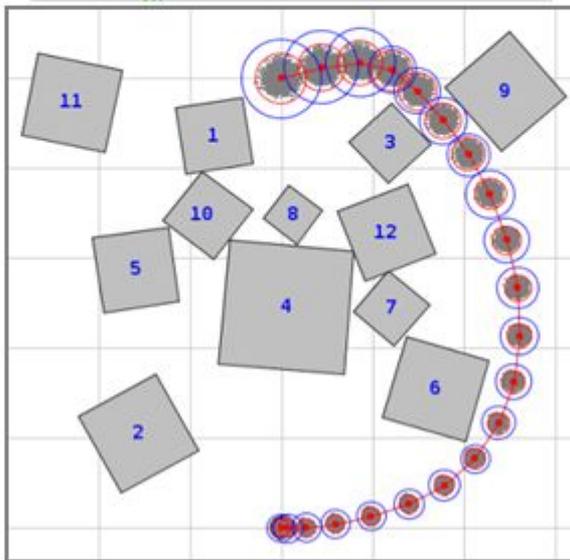


(d) J = 10

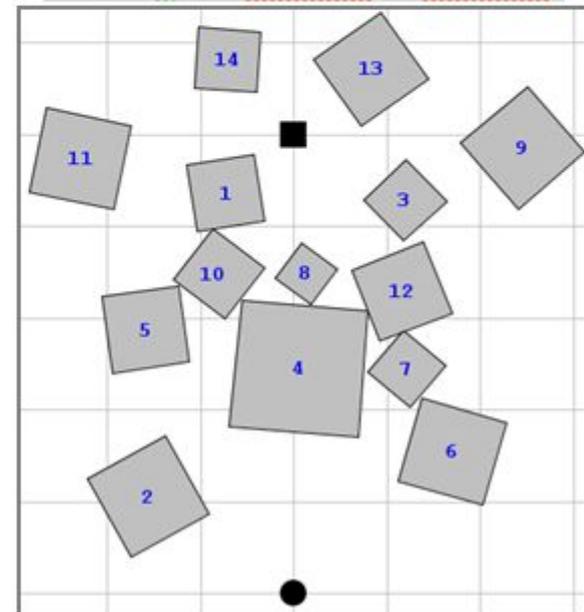
<u>Method</u>	<u>Time(s)</u>	<u>Dist.(m)</u>
Model2	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&A	4964	15.190
C&Ai1	8264	15.210
C&Ai2	5387	15.216
C&Ai3	3011	15.215

**(e) J = 12**

<u>Method</u>	<u>Time(s)</u>	<u>Dist.(m)</u>
Model2	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&A	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&Ai1	14207	16.689
C&Ai2	16521	16.855
C&Ai3	18190	16.673

**(f) J = 14**

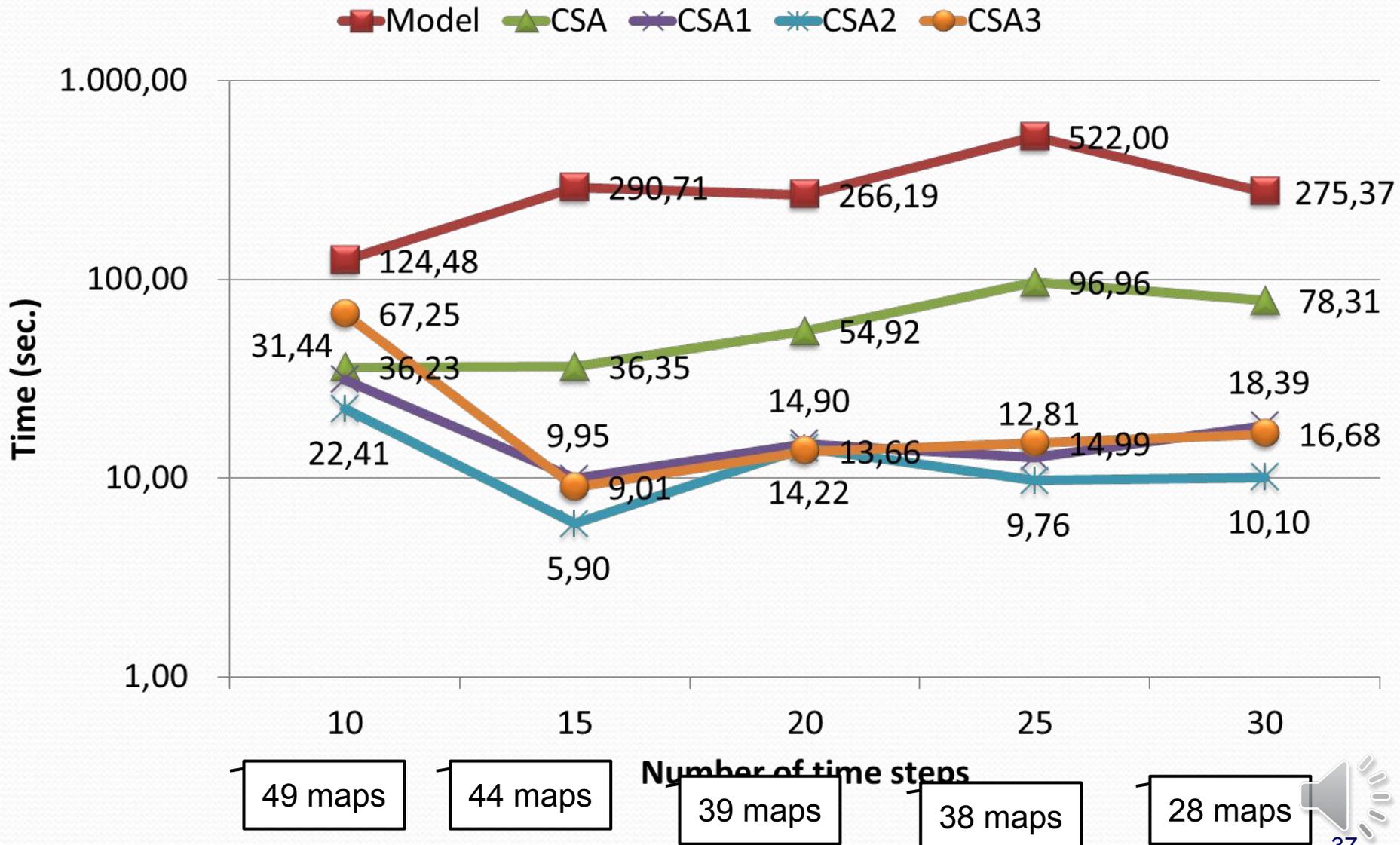
<u>Method</u>	<u>Time(s)</u>	<u>Dist.(m)</u>
Model2	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&A	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&Ai1	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&Ai2	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&Ai3	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>



Method	Time Steps				
	10	15	20	25	30
Model	49	45	40	38	29
CSA	50	46	44	44	38
CSA ₁	50	50	48	46	43
CSA ₂	50	49	47	47	44
CSA ₃	50	50	48	46	44

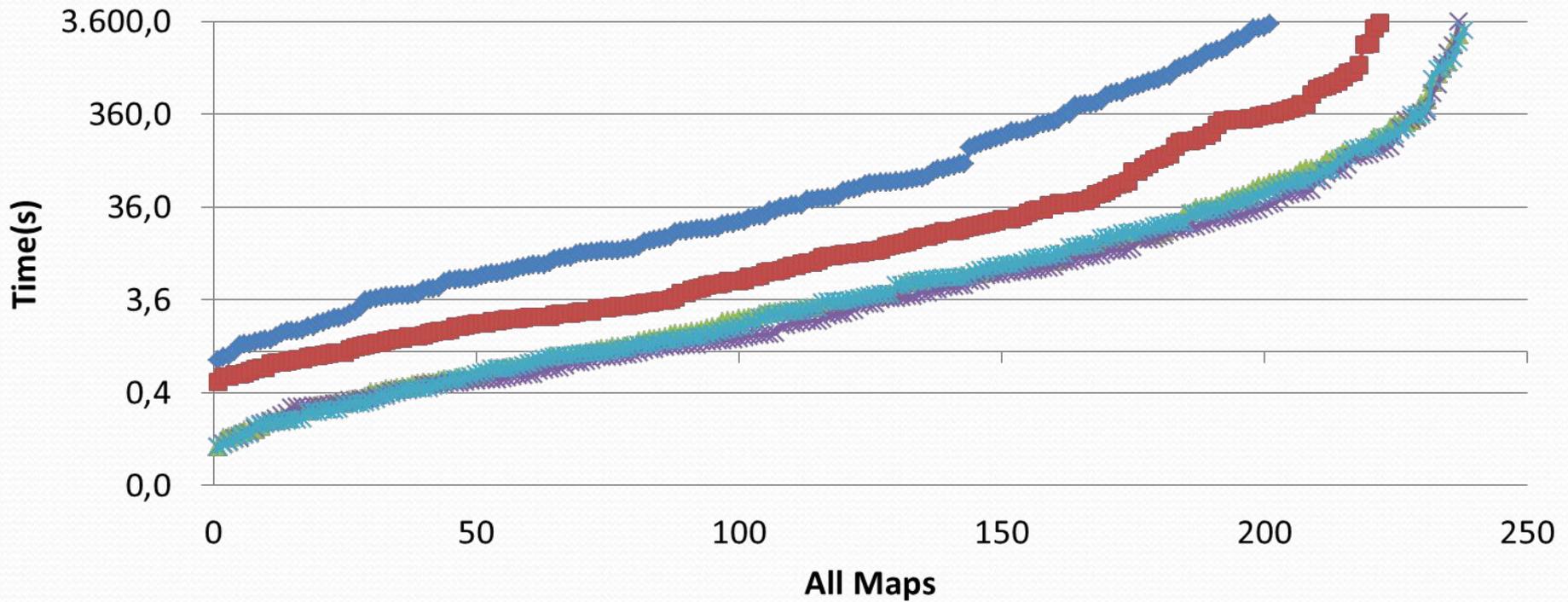


Computational Results



Computational Results

Model CSA CSA1 CSA2 CSA3



(a) T = 10

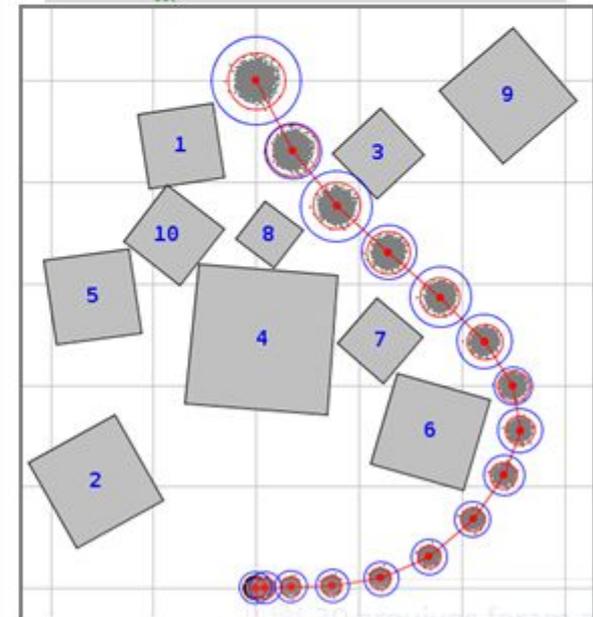
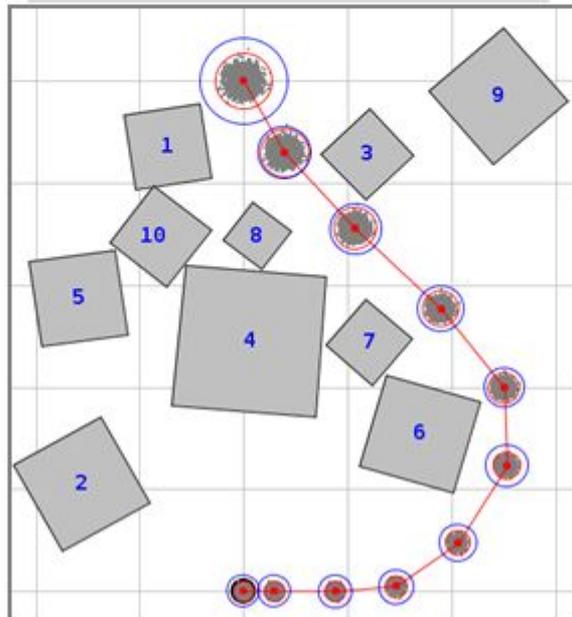
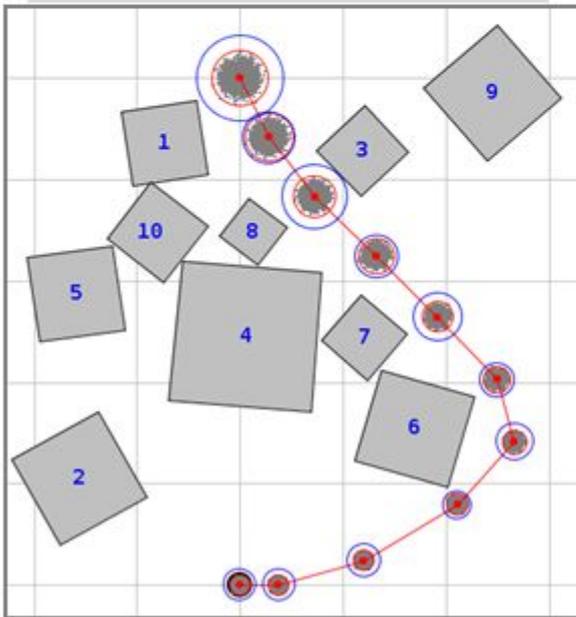
Method	Time(s)	Dist.(m)
Model2	625	15.352
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

(b) T = 10

Method	Time(s)	Dist.(m)
-	-	-
C&A	52.6	15.587
C&Ai1	30.3	15.561
C&Ai2	66.9	15.561
C&Ai3	44.0	15.678

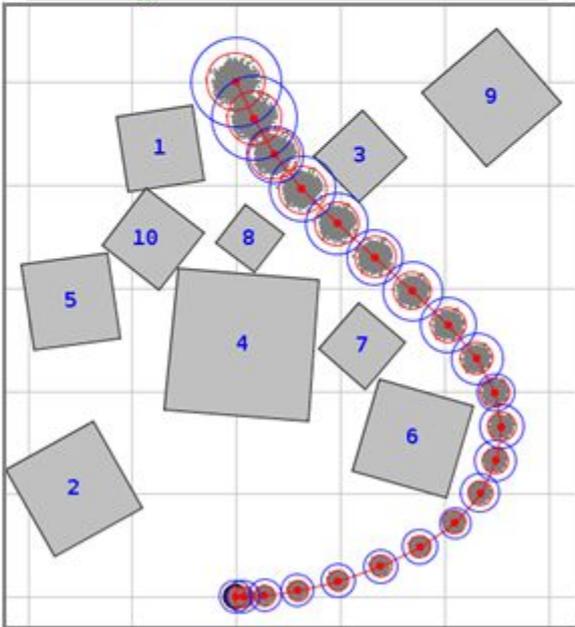
(c) T = 15

Method	Time(s)	Dist.(m)
Model2	7100	15.380
C&A	589	15.257
C&Ai1	288	15.258
C&Ai2	1188	15.414
C&Ai3	290	15.386



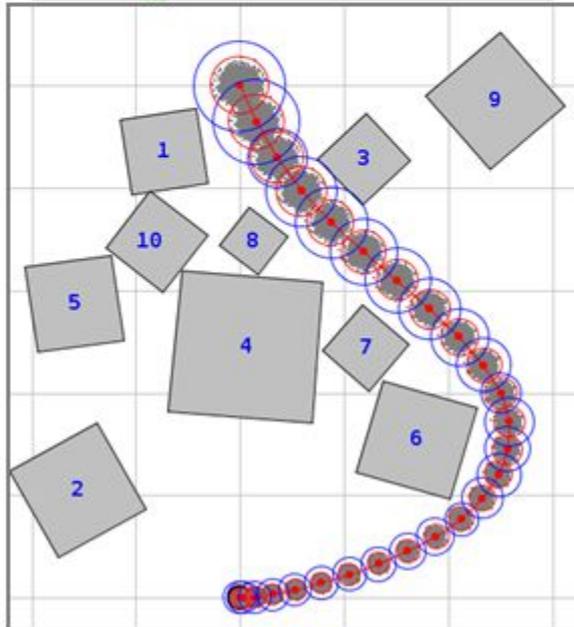
(d) T = 20

<u>Method</u>	<u>Time(s)</u>	<u>Dist.(m)</u>
Model2	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&A	4964	15.190
C&Ai1	8264	15.210
C&Ai2	5387	15.216
C&Ai3	3011	15.215



(e) T = 25

<u>Method</u>	<u>Time(s)</u>	<u>Dist.(m)</u>
Model2	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&A	57409	15.296
C&Ai1	1156	15.257
C&Ai2	1230	15.254
C&Ai3	1098	15.250



(f) T = 30

<u>Method</u>	<u>Time(s)</u>	<u>Dist.(m)</u>
Model2	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&A	<u>unknow</u>	<u>unknow</u>
C&Ai1	4161	15.287
C&Ai2	2122	15.312
C&Ai3	9307	15.313

