

Unsupervised Multiple Proactive Behavior Learning of Mobile Robots for Smooth and Safe Navigation

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Motivation & Objective

Most motion planners^[1] require:

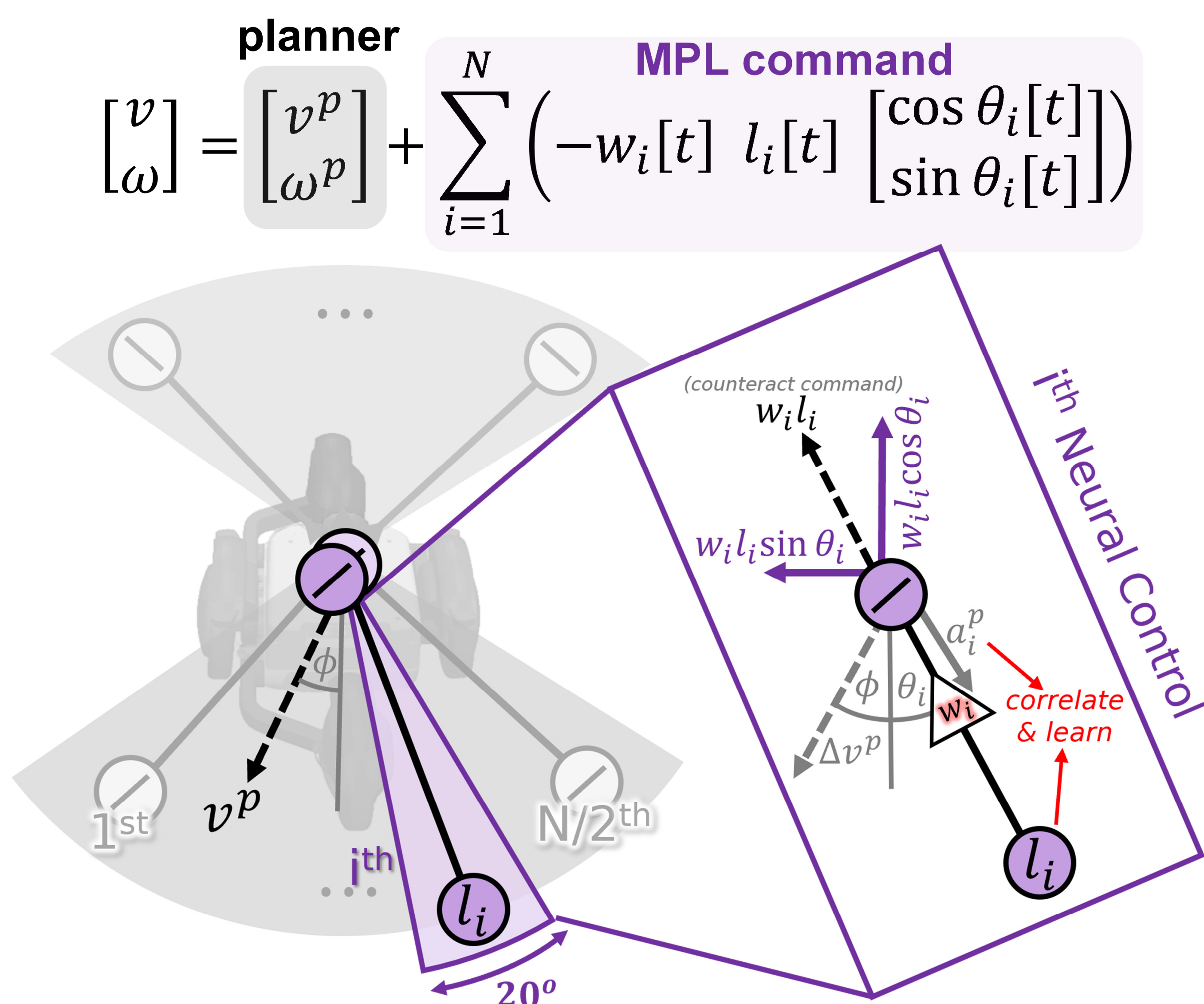
- **high update rates** but have computational constraints.
- **environment model** (model-based prediction).
- long **training times** and **reward** functions (reinforcement learning).
- **targets** or human demonstrations (supervised learning).

I've tried everything, I can't find an environment model, target, or reward function. Why can't it just work?!



Multiple Proactive Behavior Learning (MPL)

- **Plug-and-play** MPL module.
- Combines **any model-based planning with model-free MPL**.



- Proactive control with **unsupervised correlation-based learning**^[2].
- Uses the obstacle detection feedback ($l_i[t], \theta_i[t]$) and the planner acceleration ($a_i^p = f(v^p, \omega^p)$).
- Operates **without additional targets & reward** functions.

planner

$$w_i[t+1] = \text{ReLU}(\alpha w_i[t] - \eta l_i[t] \Delta a_i^p[t])$$

**Model-based
Motion Planning**
(low update rate)

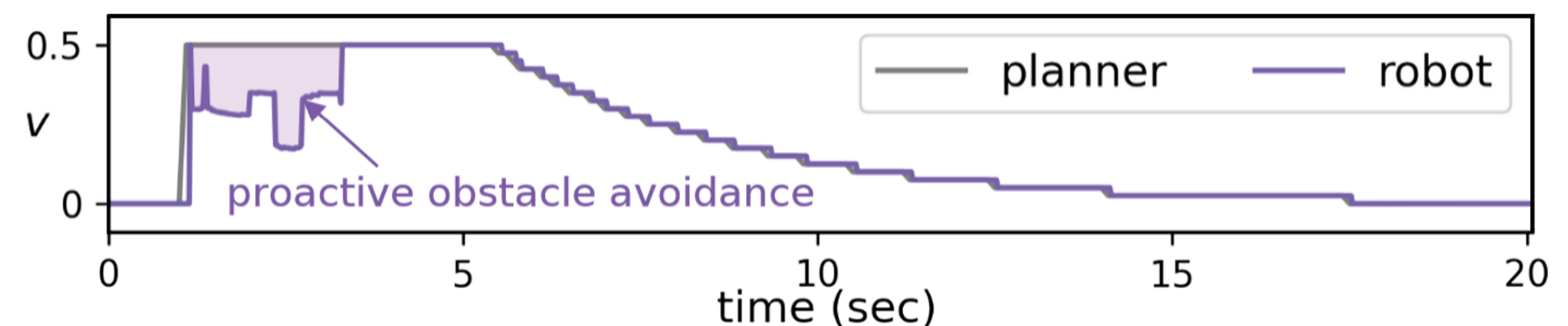


**Model-free
Proactive Control with
Unsupervised Learning**
(high update rate)



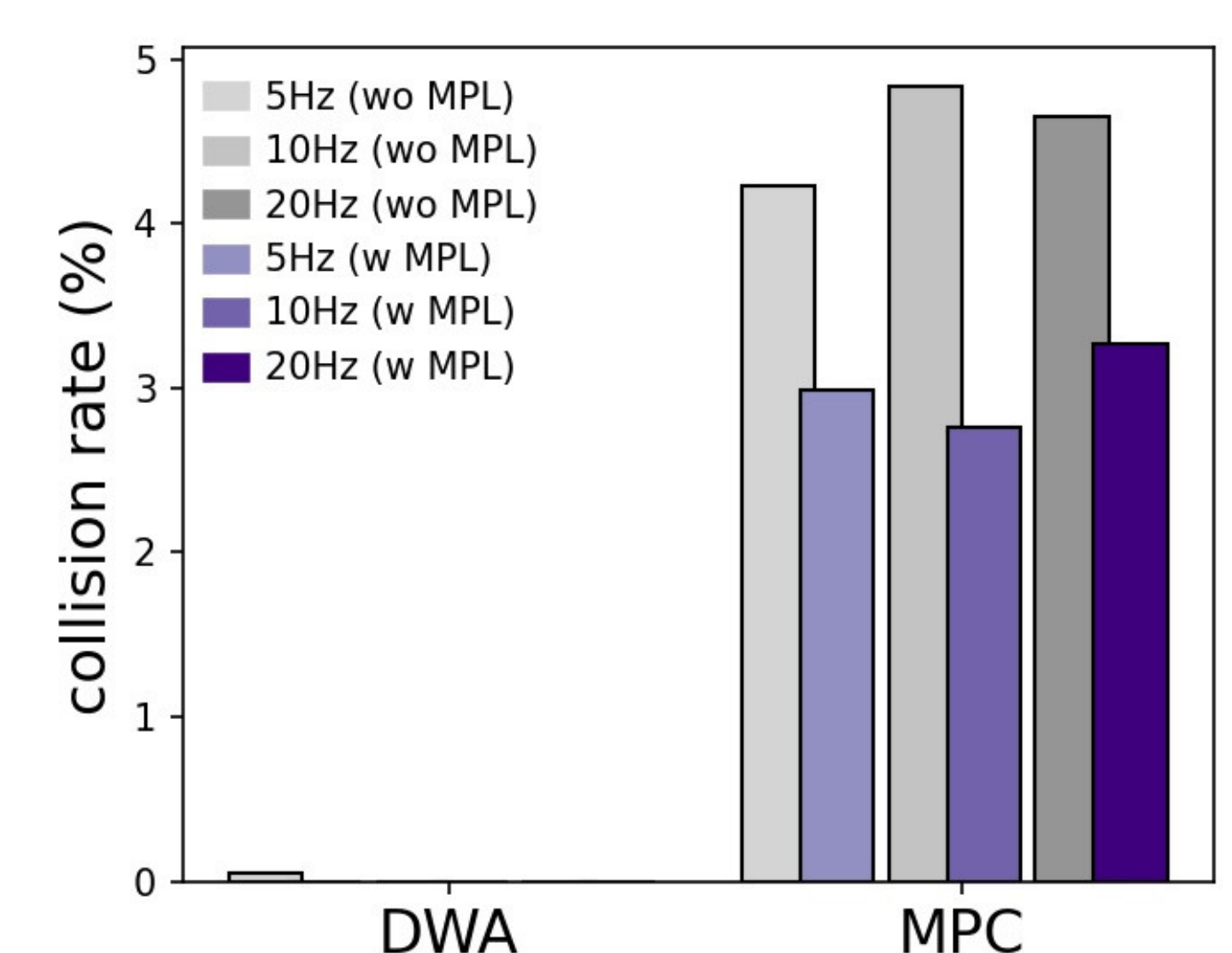
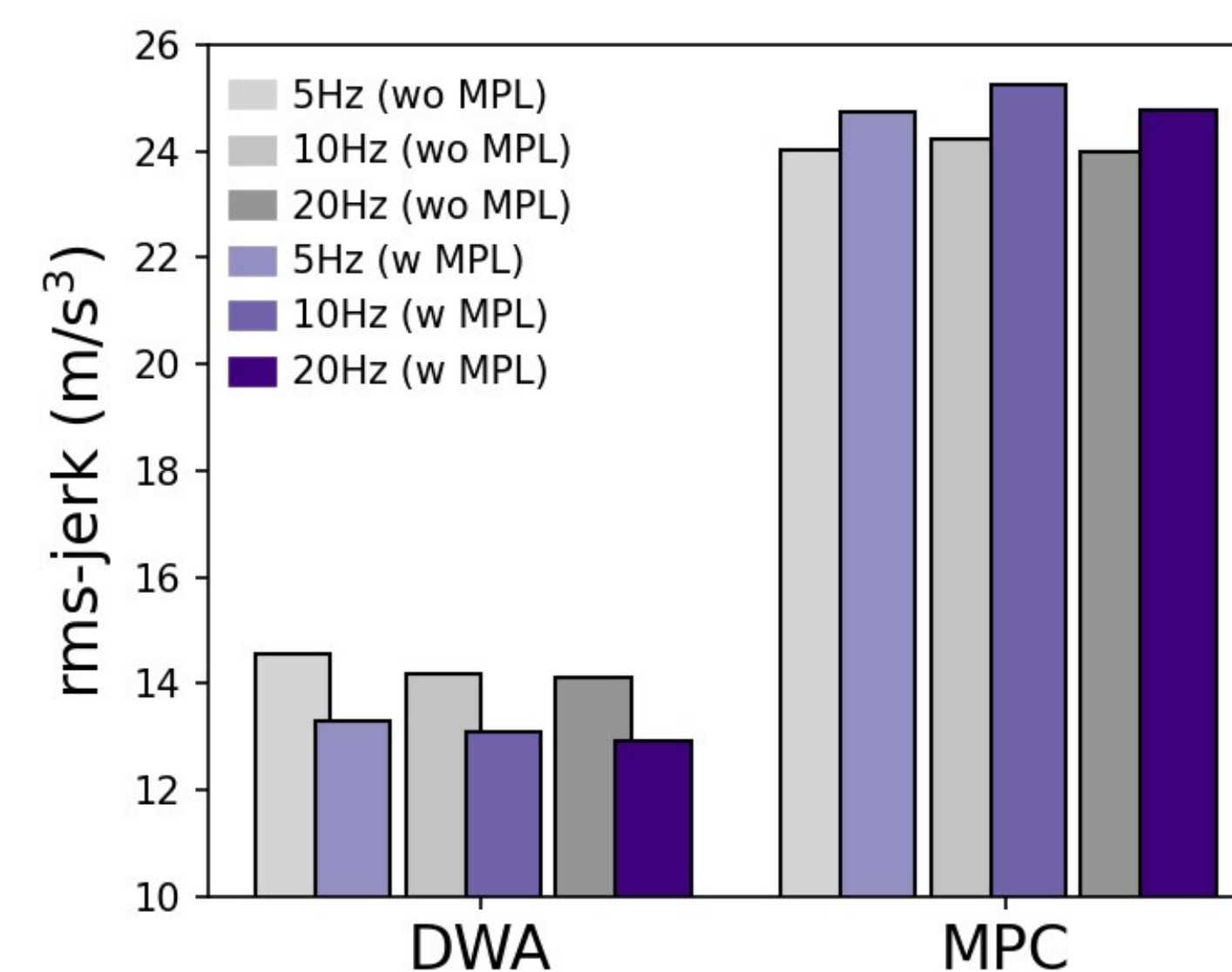
Experimental Results

- Produces **proactive commands**.
- Modifies the final commands (the purple highlighted area).



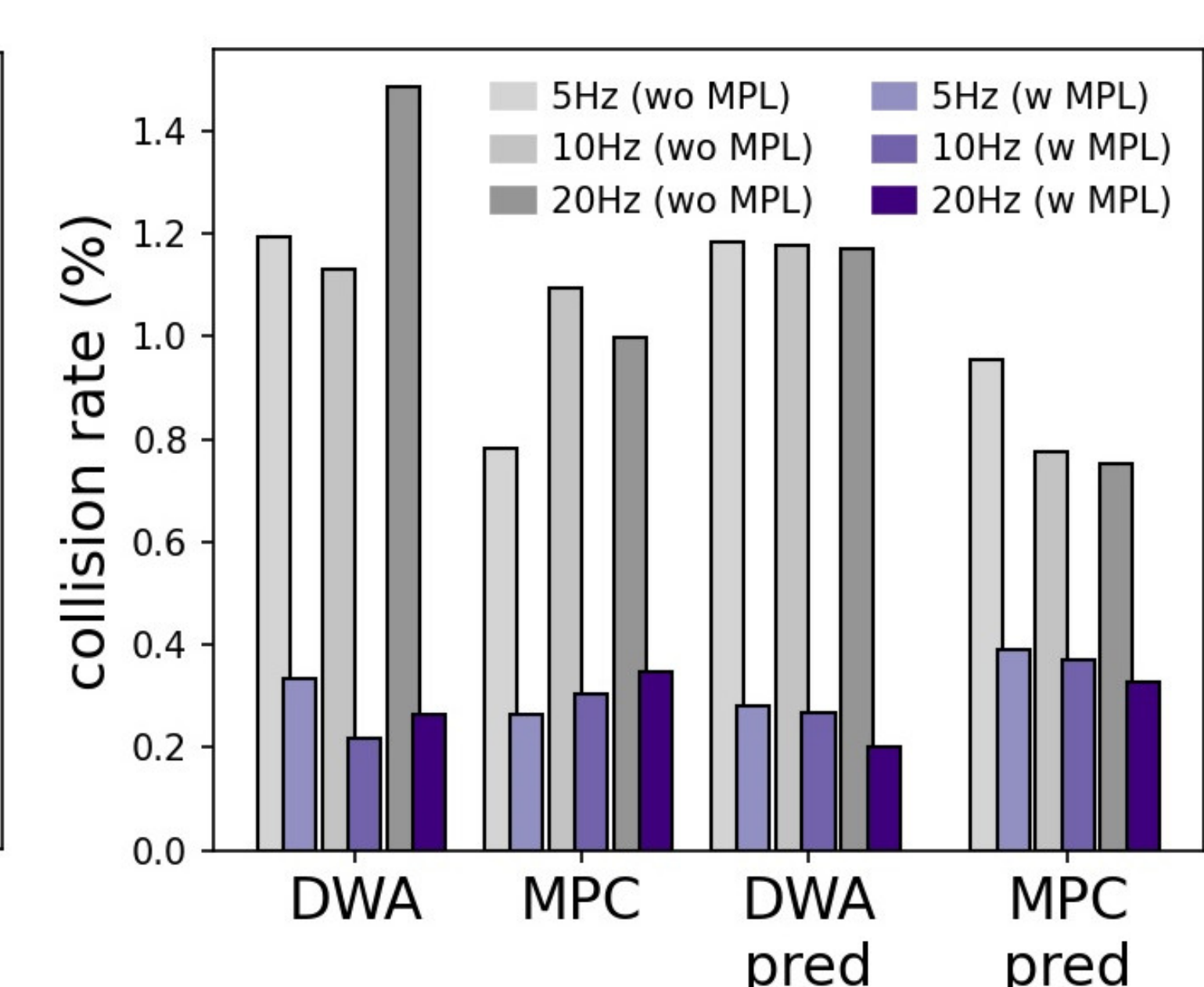
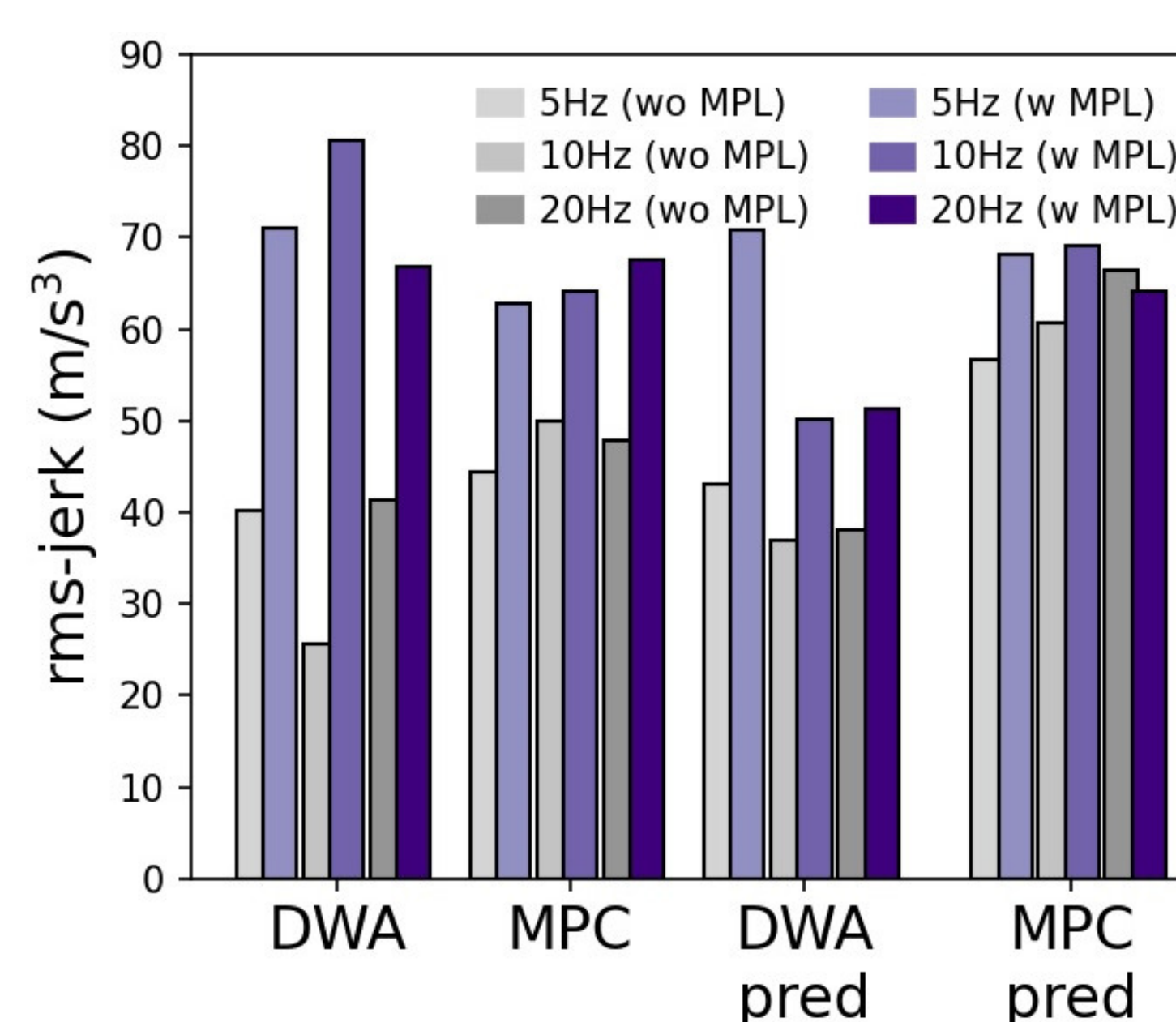
In a narrow corridor:

- The convergence time \approx **1 minute**.
- **Improves smoothness by 10%** (Dynamic Window Approach: DWA).
- **Reduces collisions by 30%** (Model Predictive Control: MPC).



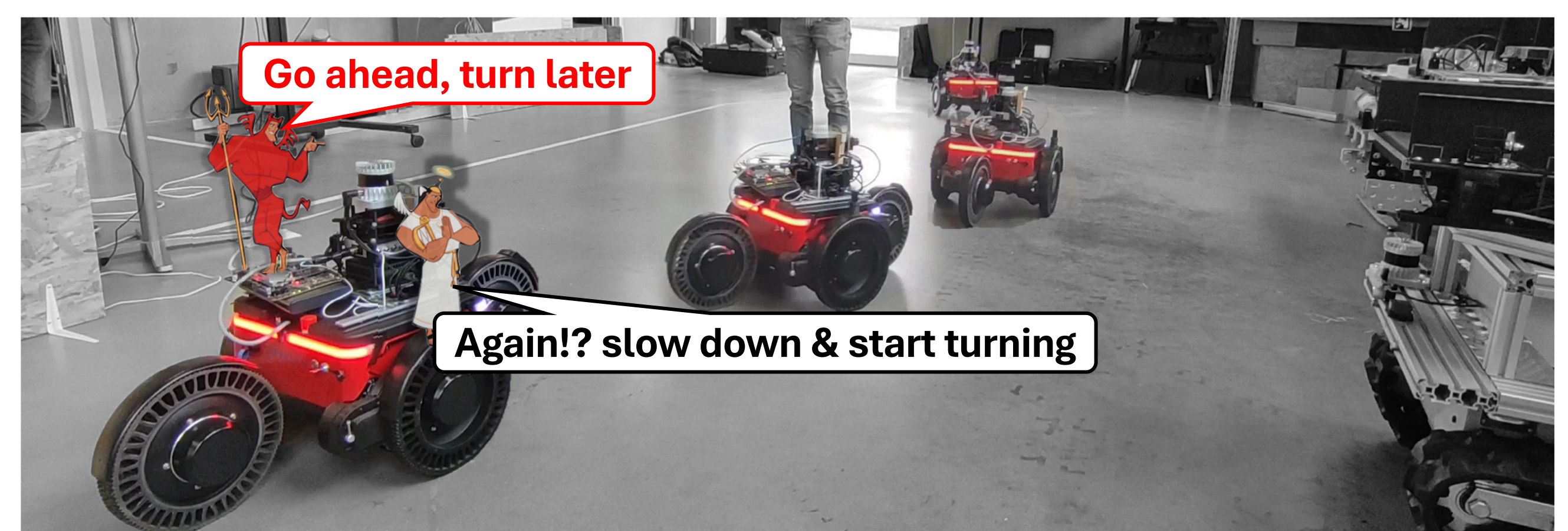
In a highly dynamic environment:

- The convergence time \approx **2 minutes**.
- **Trades smoothness** for a **70% reduction in collisions**.



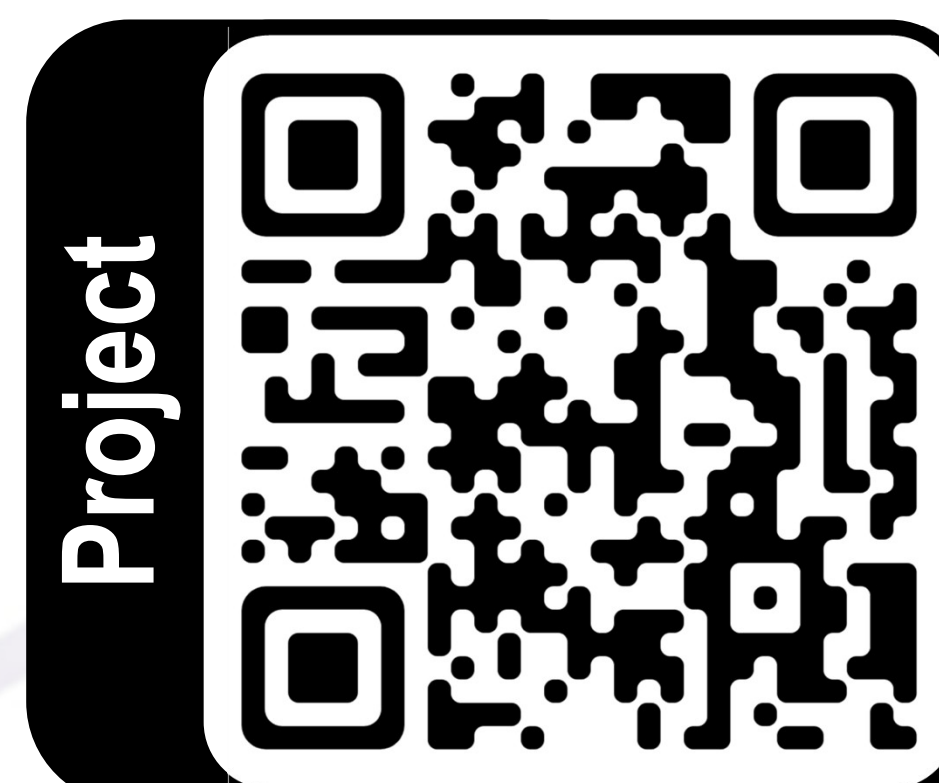
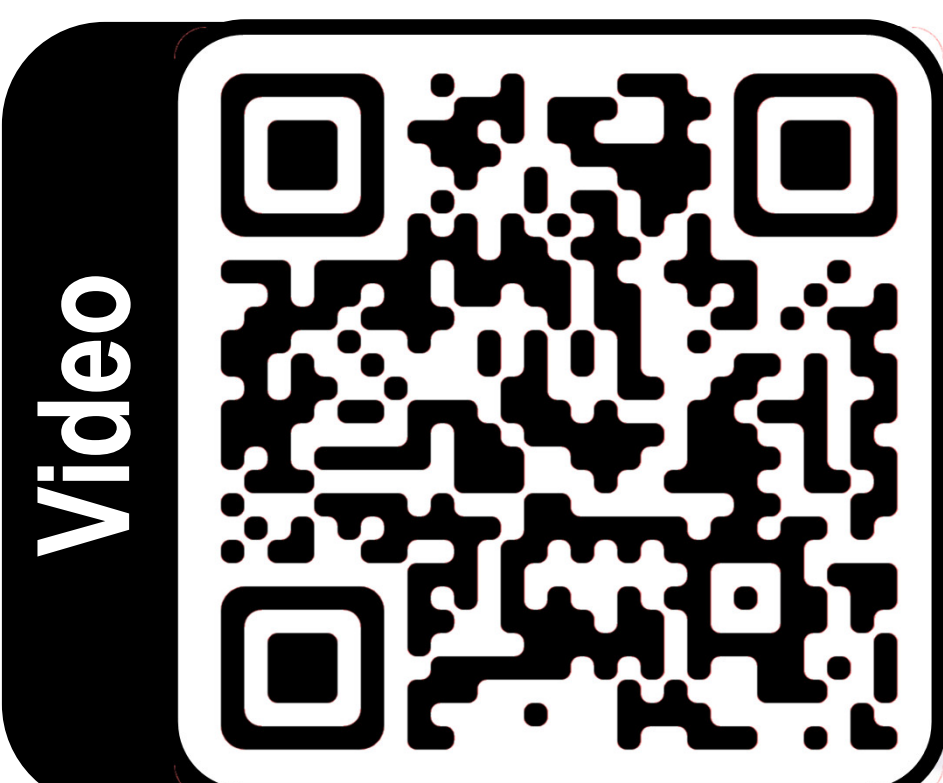
In a physical system:

- **Enhances robustness** and success rate



Conclusion

- Autonomously **enhances & balances multiple proactive strategies**.
- **No world model, long training times, reward functions, and targets**.
- **Applies unsupervised learning** to train a model-free neural control such that it cooperates with existing model-based control.



[1] Lu et al. "A review of mobile robot motion planning methods: from classical motion planning workflows to reinforcement learning-based architectures." (2023).

[2] Porr et al. "Strongly improved stability and faster convergence of temporal sequence learning by using input correlations only." (2006).

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