Faculty of Mathematics and Physics Charles University October 15, 2024

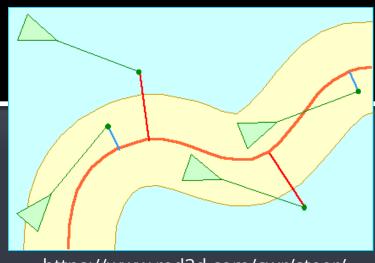


Artificial Intelligence for Computer Games

### **Local Navigation**

**Adam Dingle** 

Moving around smoothly



https://www.red3d.com/cwr/steer/

## **Steering Behaviors As part of navigation**



### 1. Action-Selection Strategy => Goals



### **2. Path-planning** List of path-points



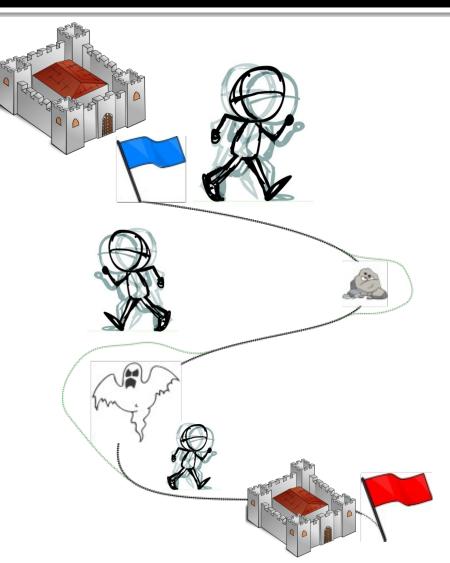
#### 3. Path-determination or Path-following

What path to take exactly



4. Animating

Animation sequencing



# **Steering Behaviors**What are they?



- A framework for controlling low-level movement of autonomous agents == means of locomotion
  - Works with forces that are adjusted every frame
    - Can be easily combined
    - Computationally cheap (sum of vectors) wrt. planning
    - Produces smooth paths
    - Sometimes hard to parametrize
  - Local technique; does not plan, does not foresee procedurally, just projecting current velocity
    - But can be combined with path planning
  - Works per agent but <u>exhibit emergent group</u> <u>behaviors</u>

## **Steering Behaviors**Where do they come from?

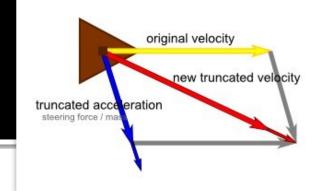


- Invented by Craig Reynolds around 1983
- Flocks, herds and schools: A distributed behavior model (SIGGRAPH, 1987)

>9000 citations!

- Steering behaviors for autonomous characters (GDC, 1999)
  - https://www.red3d.com/cwr/papers/1999/gdc99steer.pdf
  - A classic source now
- https://www.red3d.com/cwr/steer/
  - Java applets demonstrating steering behaviors

## **Steering Behaviors Movement algorithm**



- 1. accel = steering.calculate(args)
- accel = clampLen(accel, maxAccel)
- 3. velocity = velocity + accel \* timeDelta
- 4. velocity = clampLen(velocity, maxVelocity)
- 5. position += velocity \* timeDelta
- 6. look-direction = **velocity**.normalized

## Steering Behaviors List of Reynold steerings

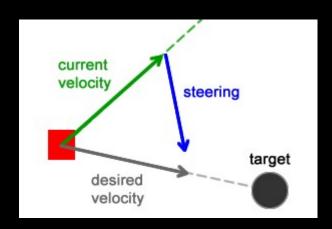


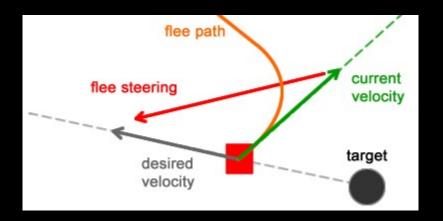
- 1. accel = steering.calculate(args)
  - A lot of steering behaviors may take place here
  - Simple behaviors for individuals and pairs:
    - Seek and Flee
    - Pursue and Evade
    - Wander
    - Arrival
    - Obstacle Avoidance
    - Containment
    - Wall Following
    - Path Following
    - Flow Field Following
  - Combined behaviors and groups:
    - Crowd Path Following
    - Leader Following
    - Unaligned Collision Avoidance
    - Queuing (at a doorway)
    - <u>Flocking</u> (combining: separation, alignment, cohesion)



#### Seek & Flee

- Seek
  - steers agent towards a <u>static</u> target
- Flee
  - steers agent away from a <u>static</u> target





#### **Seek** steering force computation

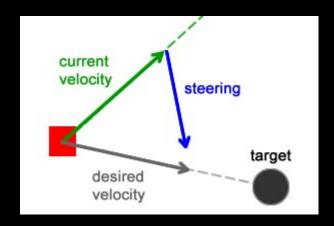
- 1. to\_target = target\_position my\_positin
- 2. desired\_velocity = normalize(to\_target) \* max\_speed
- 3. steering = desired\_velocity velocity

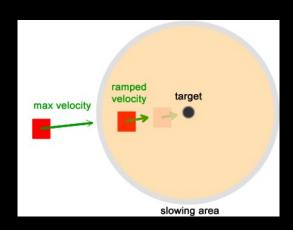


#### Arrival

Arrival steering force computation

As Seek, except the agent slows down as it approaches a <u>static</u> target





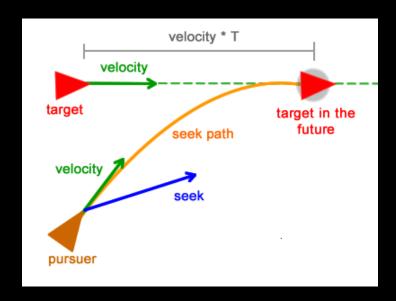
### 1. to\_target = target\_position - my\_position 2. distance = length( to\_target ) 3. ramped\_speed = max\_speed \* ( distance / slowing\_distance )

- 4. clipped\_speed = min( ramped\_speed, max\_speed )
  5. desired\_velocity = to\_target \* ( clipped\_speed /
  distance )
- 6. steering\_force = desired\_velocity velocity



#### Pursue & Evade

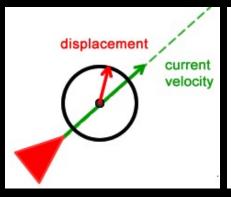
- As seek & flee, except the target moves target is <u>dynamic</u> this time
- Agent predicts the location of the target in the next tick of the simulation
- Prediction based on distance & target velocity
  - Nearer the target is, less the prediction (T) is used

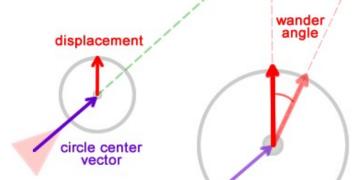


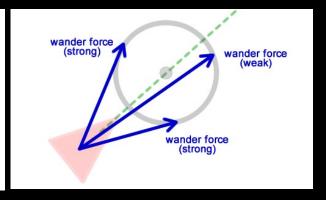


#### Wander

- Type of random steering: the steering direction on one frame is related to the steering direction on the next frame
- More believable than totally random steering forces
- Steering force:
  - At each time step a random offset is added to the wander direction
  - The modified wander direction is constrained to lie on the big circle
- Constriction of the offset: small circle
- Constriction of the steering: big circle







### Steering Behavio Inspiration



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V4f\_1\_r80R





#### Flocking Model of Boids

Bird like object (Boid); 3 steering rules

#### **Separation**

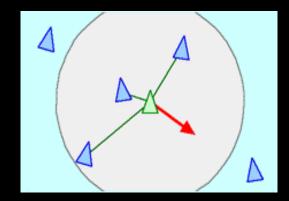
- Do not get too close to nearby flockmates
- Steers boid from too close flockmates

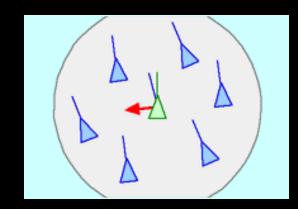
#### <u>Alignment</u>

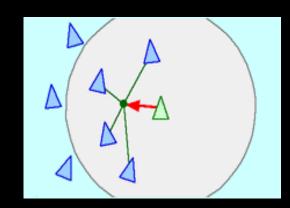
- Try to move at the same speed and direction (velocity) as nearby flockmates
- Steers boid to have the same velocity as the average of velocities of nearby flockmates

#### **Cohesion**

- Prefer to be at the center of the local flockmates
- Steers agent to the center of nearby flockmates



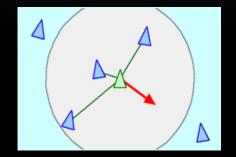


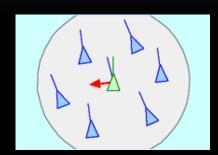


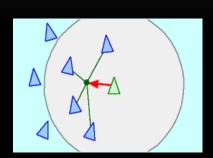


#### Flocking Model of Boids

#### <u>Separation</u> <u>Alignment</u> <u>Cohesion</u>





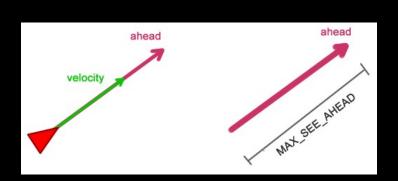


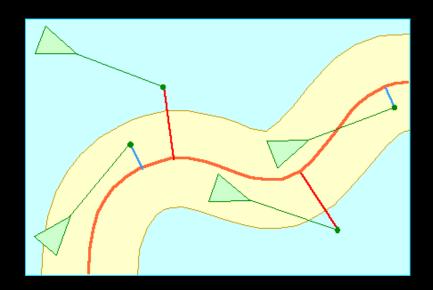
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#### **Path Following**

- Agent is steered to follow the path; we have relaxing corridor an agent is allowed to steer away from the concrete path
- Agent projects its future position given its velocity and then finds the nearest point of the path
- If distances between predicted point and the point on path is
  - A] smaller than the allowed distance from path => do nothing
  - B] greater => perform SEEK steering towards projected point

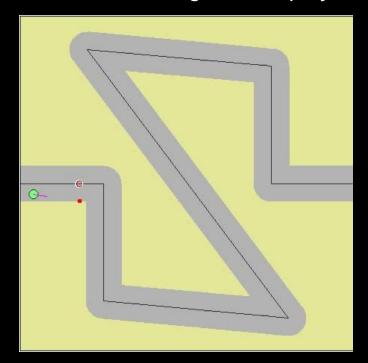






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#### EVROPSKÁ UNIE Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání



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