

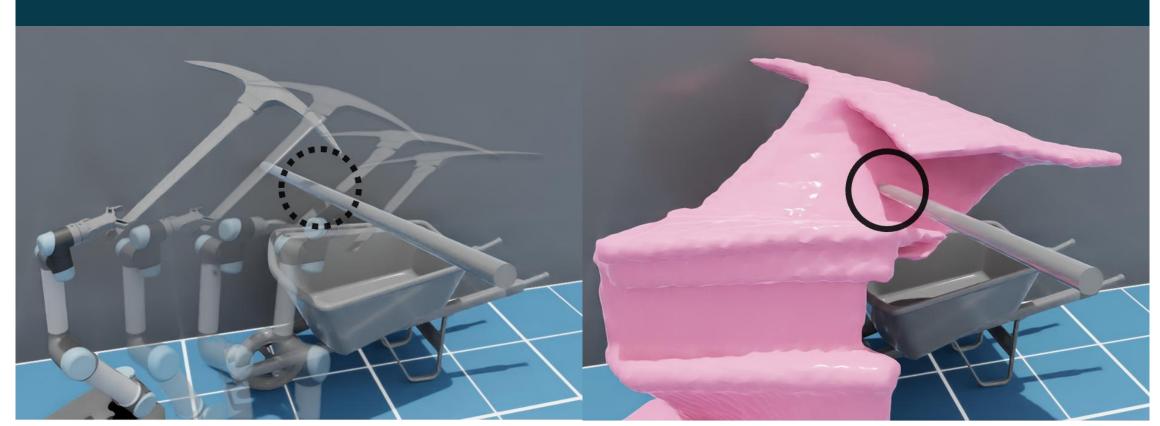
# NeuralSVCD for Efficient Swept Volume Collision Detection





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## Problem (Why another collision detection method?)

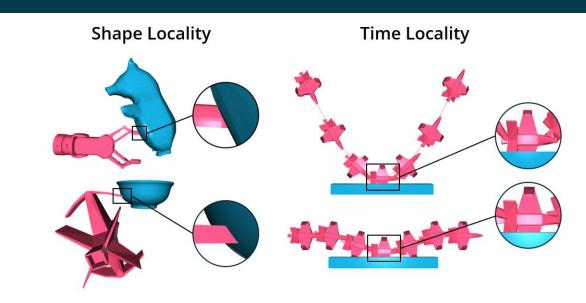


- · Conventional collision detection assumes fixed object pairs.
- When applied to a moving object, **tunneling** occurs due to discretization.
- Instead, SVCD (Swept Volume Collision Detection) computes the swept volume of a moving object and run collision checking → avoids tunneling.

### Related Work <Our approach> <Convex hull-based approach> <SVCD Problem> <Sphere-based approach> Convex Hulls •••• Approximated trajectory of spheres Moving object with ····· Original trajectory Moving object Sphere approximated moving object maximum collision probability Static object Swept volume Sampled penetrating spheres Moving (Init pose)

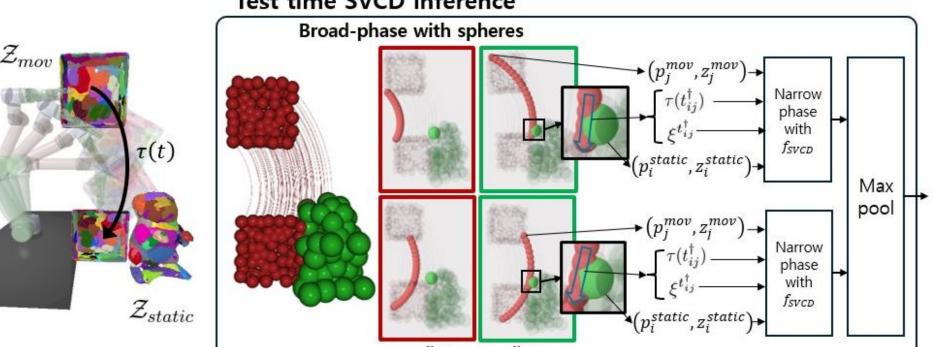
- Convex hull-based methods: branching computation of GJK makes it hard to fully utilize GPU -> inefficient.
- Sphere-based methods: Can fully utilize GPU, but sacrifices accuracy since approximates mesh into spheres → inaccurate.

## Method



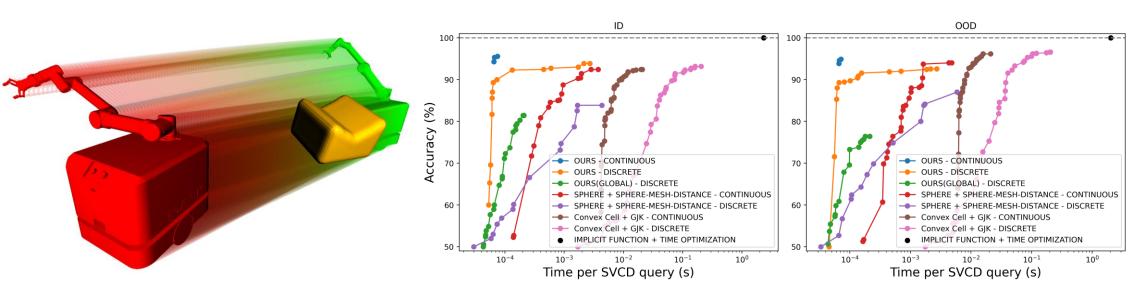
- NeuralSVCD is an encoder-decoder based neural network.
- Because 3d assets are limited, we exploit **shape & temporal locality** to improve the network's generalization.
- NeuralSVCD consists of three stages: 1) Encoding 2) Broad-phase 3) Narrow-phase.

# Encoding process $mesh_{mov}$ $mesh_{static}$ $mesh_{$



## Experiments

## 1. SVCD Benchmark



- At the same 90% accuracy, NeuralSVCD is **120x faster** than convex-cell/GJK and **24x faster** than sphere-mesh methods.
- Shows strong out-of-distribution (OOD) generalization.

## 2. Motion planning experiment

