Efficient Sampling-based Approaches to **Optimal Path Planning in Complex Cost Spaces Didier Devaurs** Thierry Siméon Juan Cortés LAAS-CNRS, Toulouse University, France

Sampling-based Path Planning

Feasible Path Planning **RRT** [1]

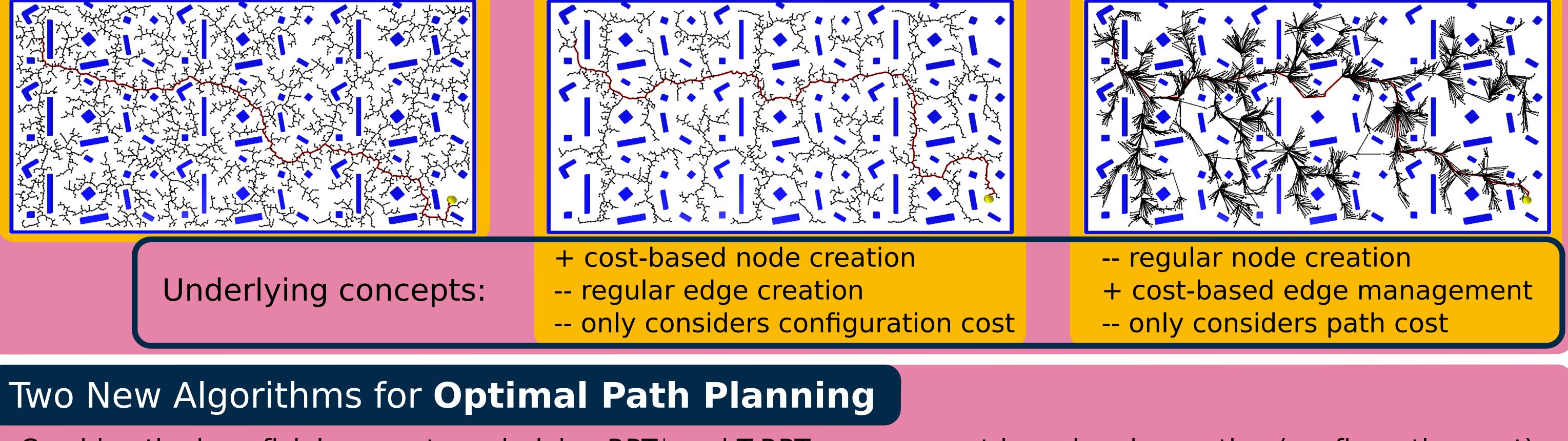
- + produces collision-free paths rapidly
- -- not asymptotically optimal

Cost-Space Path Planning T-RRT [2]

- + produces high-quality paths (thanks to its transition test)
- -- not asymptotically optimal

Optimal Path Planning RRT* [3]

- + produces near-optimal paths
- -- converges slowly in high-dimensional spaces

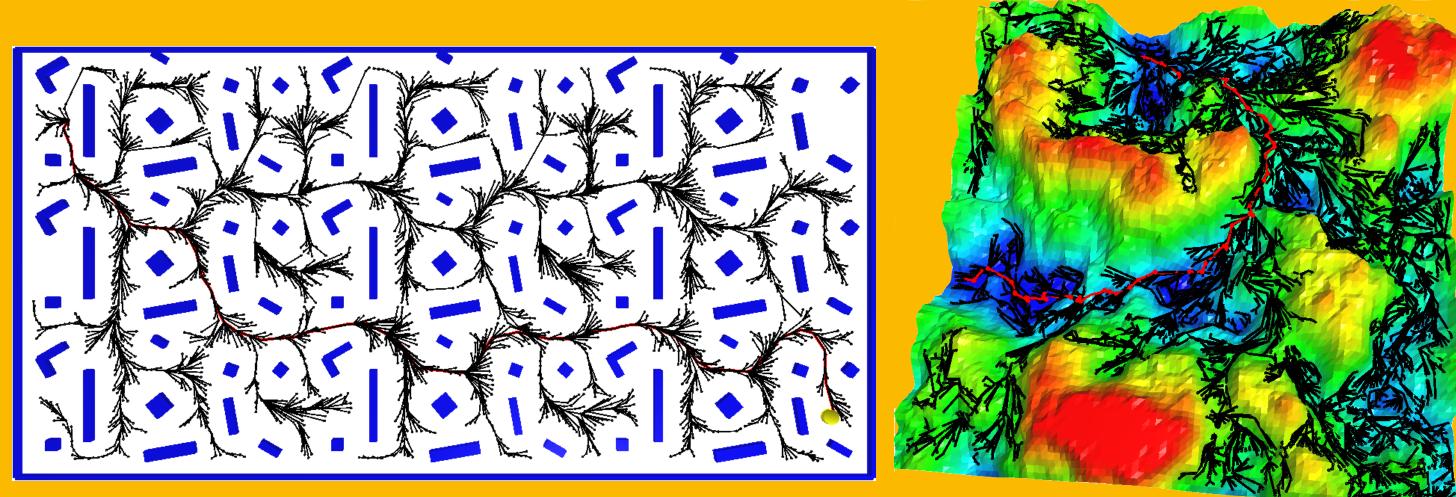


Combine the beneficial concepts underlying RRT* and T-RRT in two different ways:

Transition-based RRT* (T-RRT*)

idea: apply the transition test of T-RRT





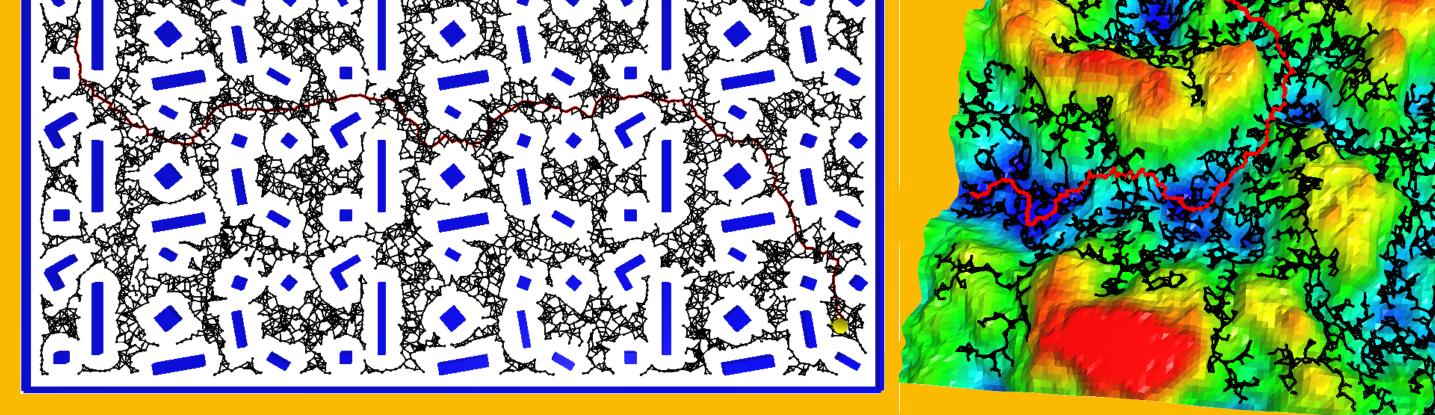
+ cost-based node creation (configuration cost) + cost-based edge management (path cost)

Anytime T-RRT (AT-RRT)

idea: add useful cycles to the graph





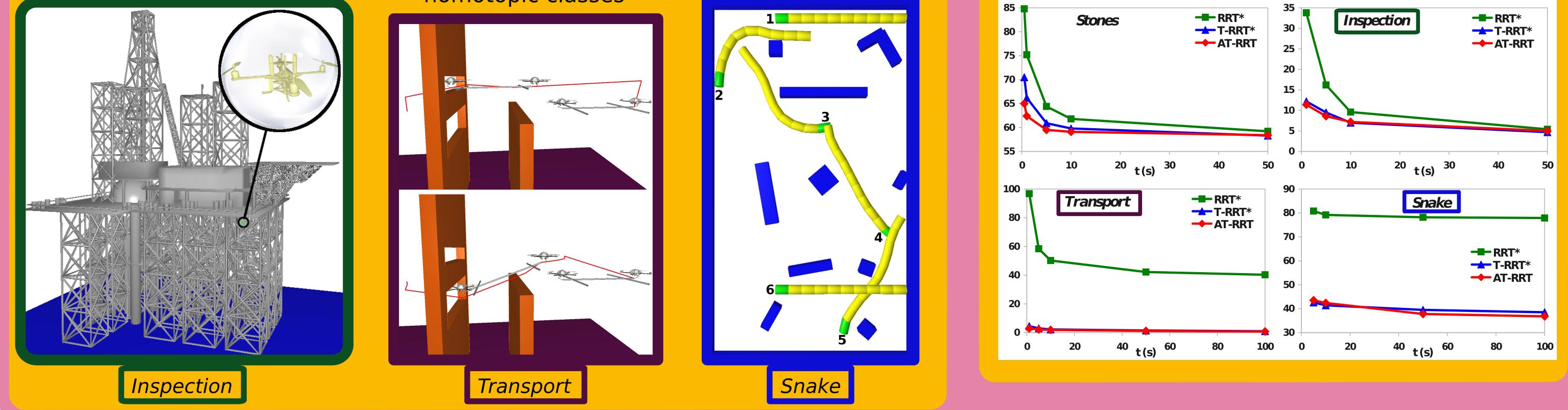


Theoretical guarantees: probabilistic completeness and asymptotic optimality

Results

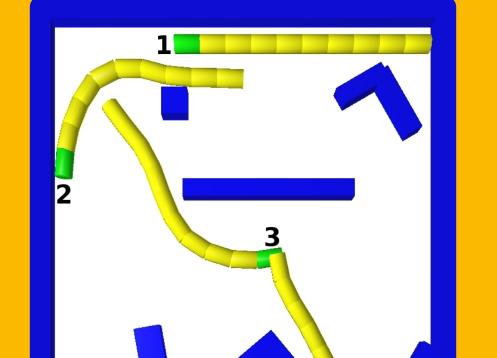
T-RRT* and AT-RRT converge faster than RRT* on difficult problems

large-scale workspace

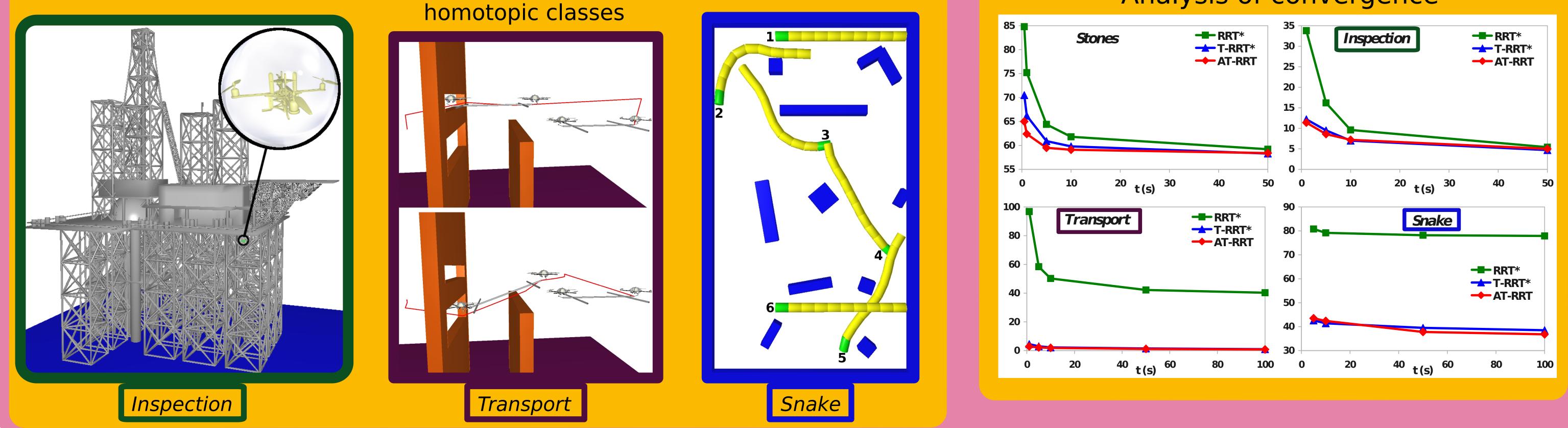


space with several

high-dimensional space



Analysis of convergence



References

[1] S. LaValle and J. Kuffner. Rapidly-exploring random trees: progress and prospects. Algorithmic and Computational Robotics: New Directions. 2001 [2] L. Jaillet, J. Cortés, and T. Siméon. Sampling-based path planning on configuration-space costmaps. IEEE Transactions on Robotics, 26 (4). 2010 [3] S. Karaman and E. Frazzoli. Sampling-based algorithms for optimal motion planning. The International Journal of Robotics Research, 30 (7). 2011











