





Efficient Sampling-based Approaches to Optimal Path Planning in Complex Cost Spaces

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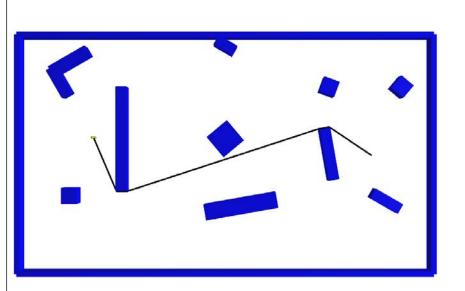


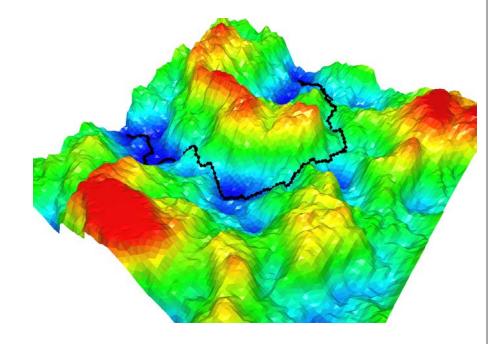


Feasible vs. cost-space path planning

- Feasible path planning vs.
 Cost-space path planning
 - configuration space
 - collision-free paths

- - C-space with cost function
 - high-quality paths

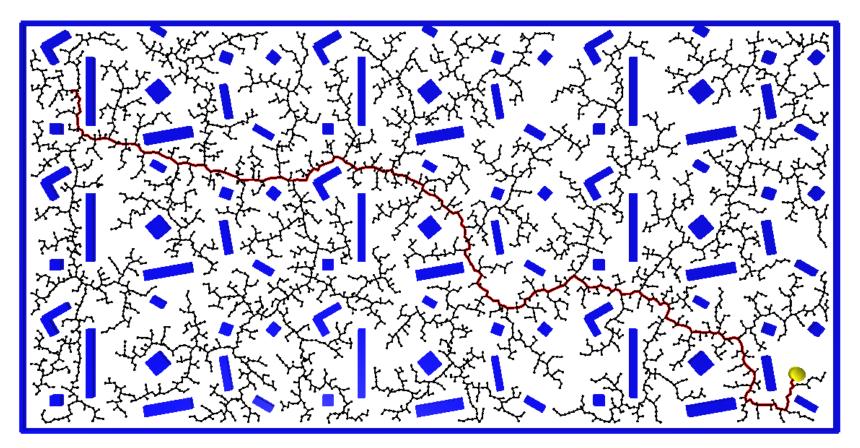






Feasible path planning

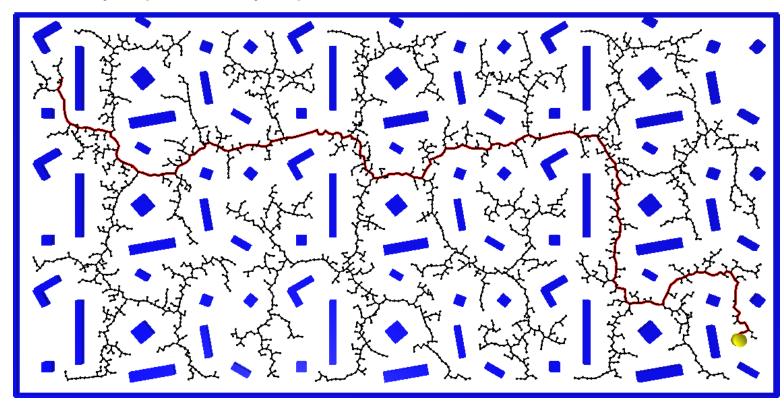
- RRT [LaValle and Kuffner, 2001]
 - + produces collision-free paths rapidly
 - not asymptotically optimal





Cost-space path planning

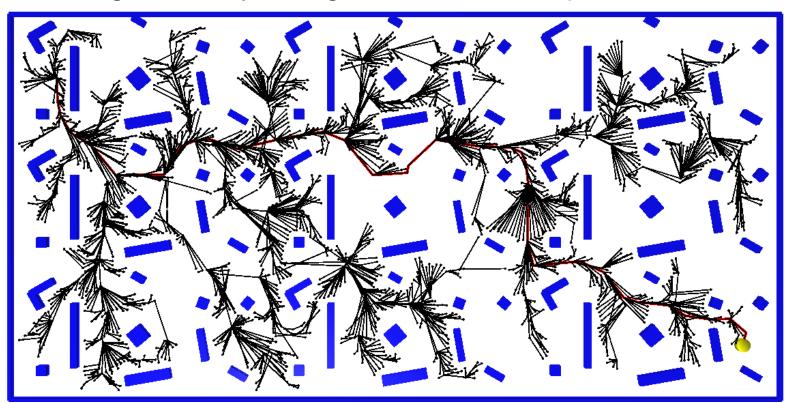
- Transition-based RRT (T-RRT) [Jaillet et al., 2010]
 - + produces high-quality paths (thanks to its transition test)
 - + cost-based node creation (configuration cost)
 - regular edge creation
 - not asymptotically optimal





Optimal path planning

- RRT* [Karaman and Frazzoli, 2011]
 - + produces near-optimal paths
 - + cost-based edge management (path cost)
 - regular node creation
 - converges slowly in high-dimensional spaces





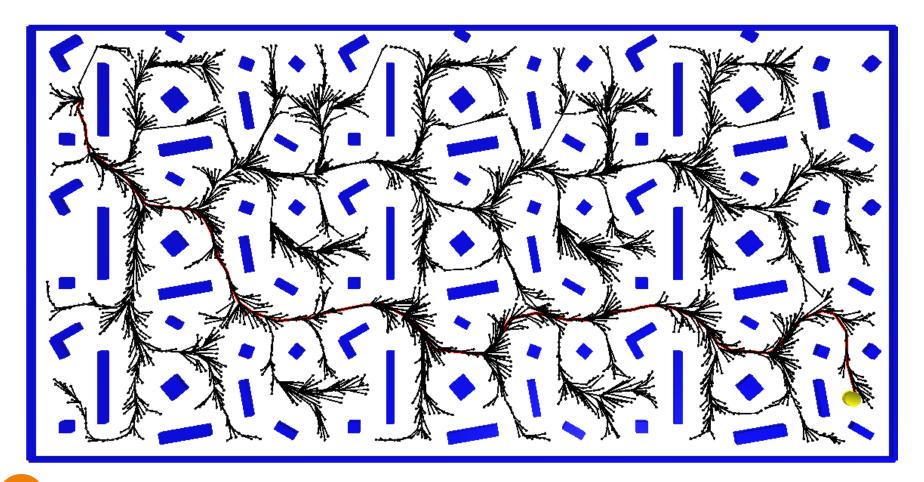
Two new algorithms for efficient optimal path planning

- Idea: combine the beneficial concepts underlying RRT* and T-RRT in two different ways
 - cost-based node creation (configuration cost)
 - cost-based edge management (path cost)
- Two new algorithms
 - Transition-based RRT* (T-RRT*)
 - Anytime T-RRT (AT-RRT)
- Theoretical guarantees
 - probabilistic completeness
 - asymptotic optimality



Transition-based RRT* (T-RRT*)

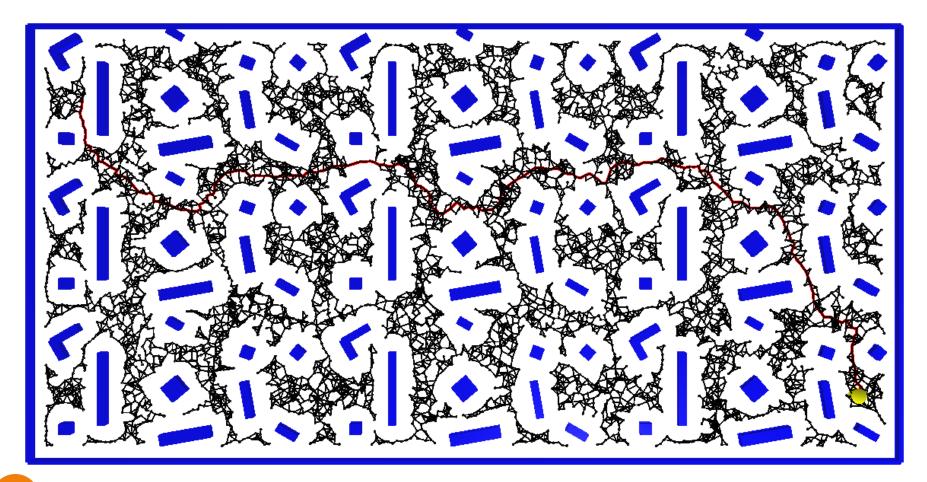
Idea: apply the transition test of T-RRT





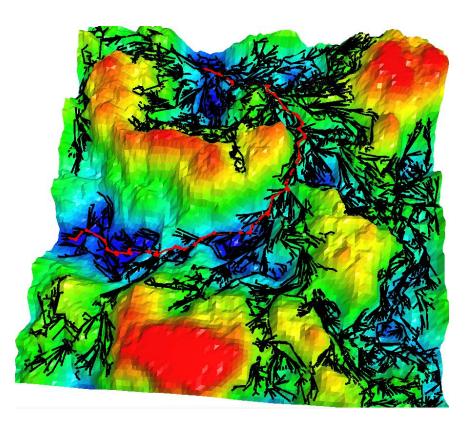
Anytime T-RRT (AT-RRT)

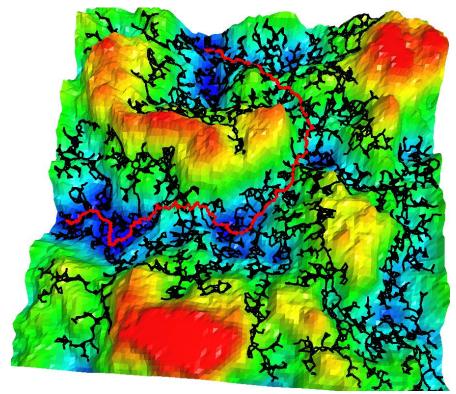
Idea: add useful cycles to the graph





T-RRT* vs. AT-RRT



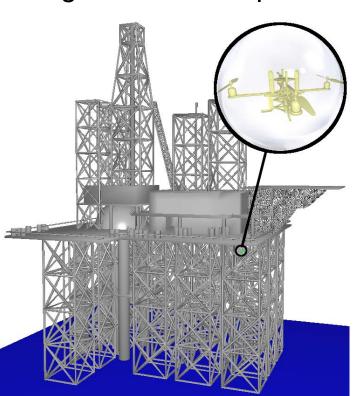




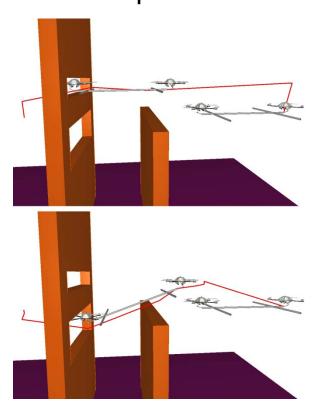
Experimental results

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

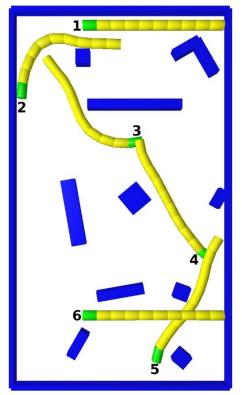
large-scale workspace



space with several homotopic classes



high-dimensional space



Transport

Snake



Convergence analysis

