COEN 5830, Fall 2024
Introduction to Robotics

Lecture 10
RRT and RRT*

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Sampling-Based Motion Planning

- Sampling-based planning is a popular graph-based approach used to generate robot motions by sampling discrete states and establishing connections between them via edges

- Their popularity is due to their simplicity and ability to rapidly explore high-dimensional spaces.

- Traditionally, these techniques employ a unidirectional tree that grows from the start state and expands towards the goal region

Rapidly Exploring Random Tree (RRT)

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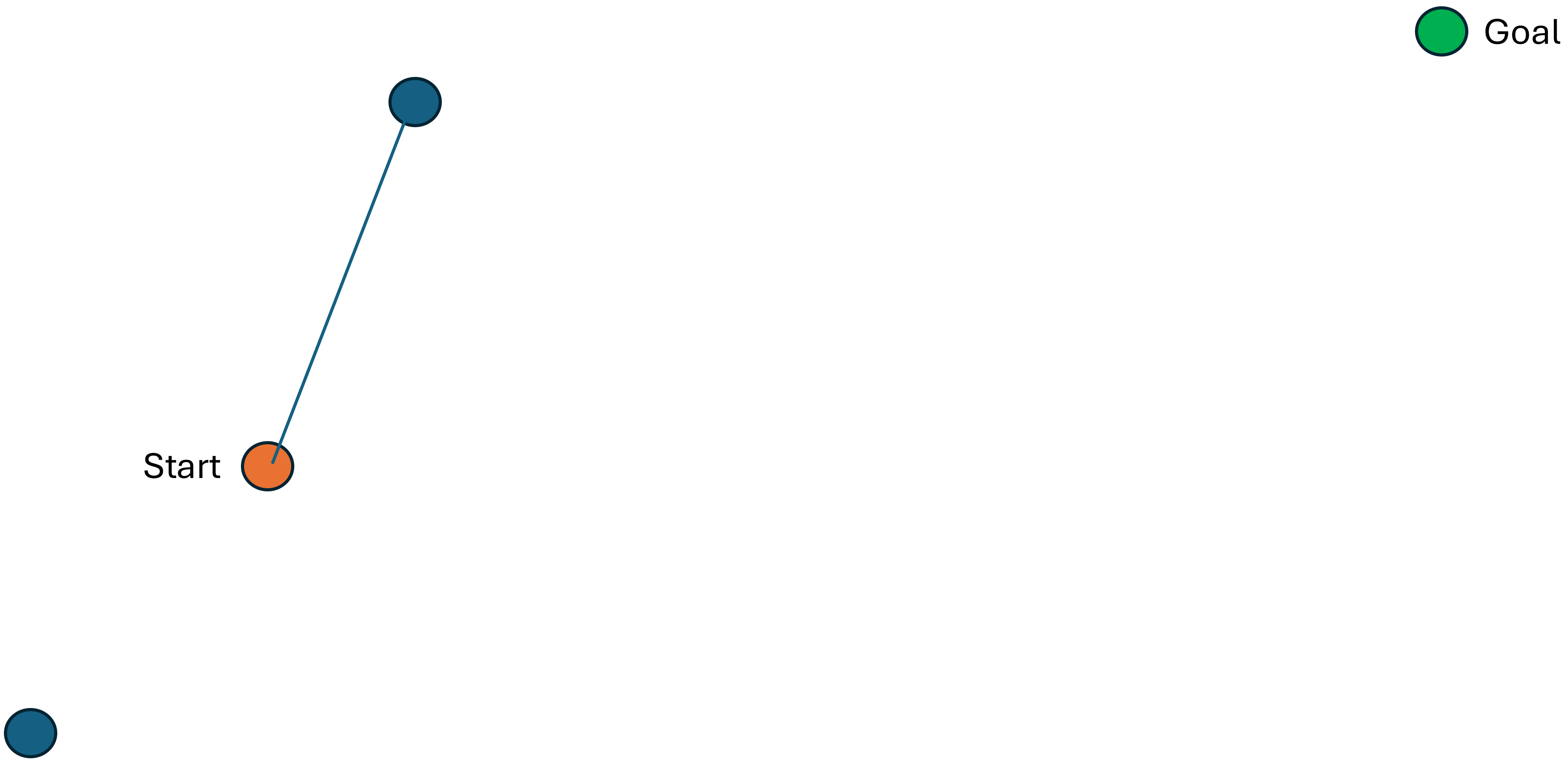

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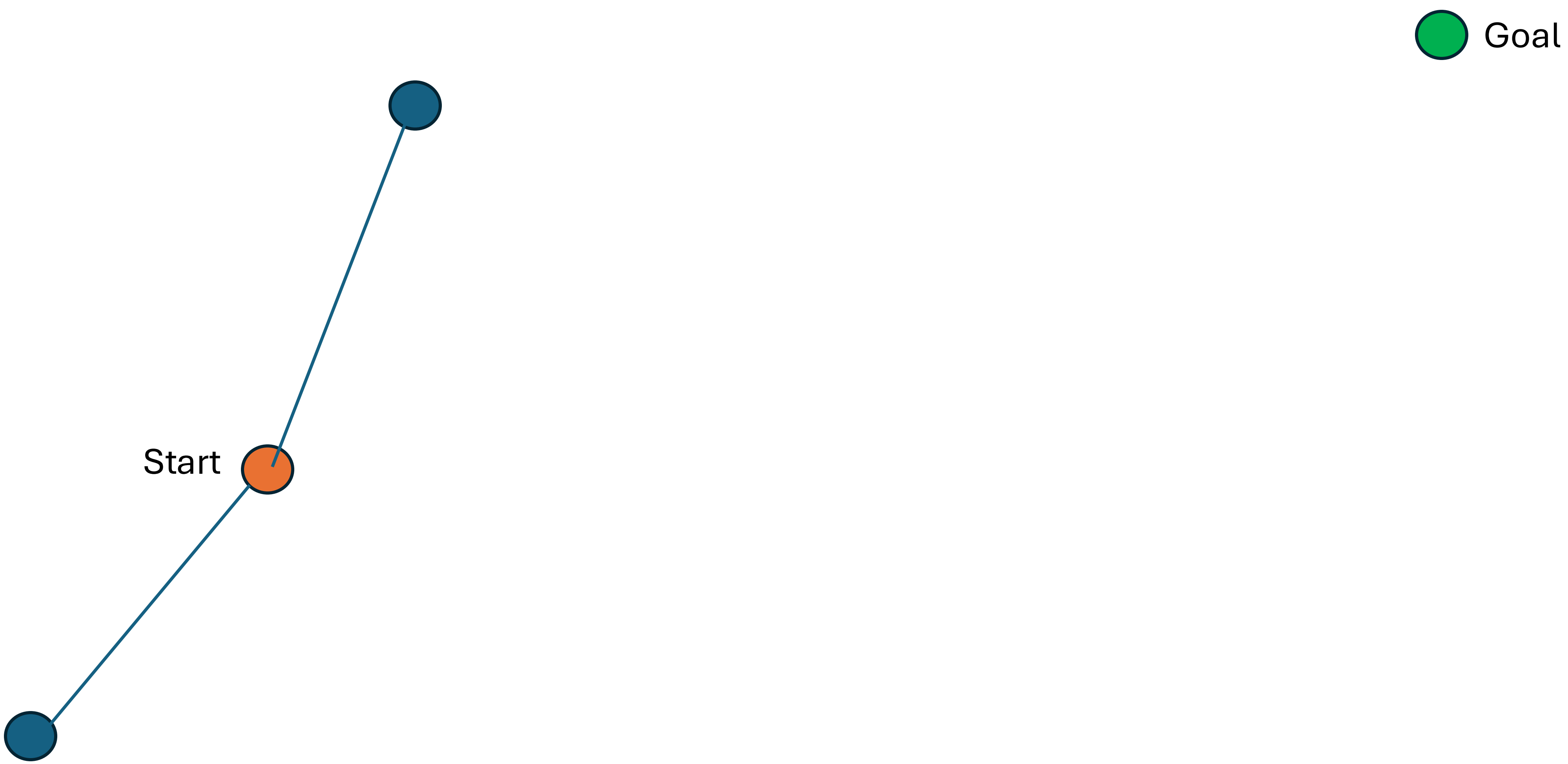

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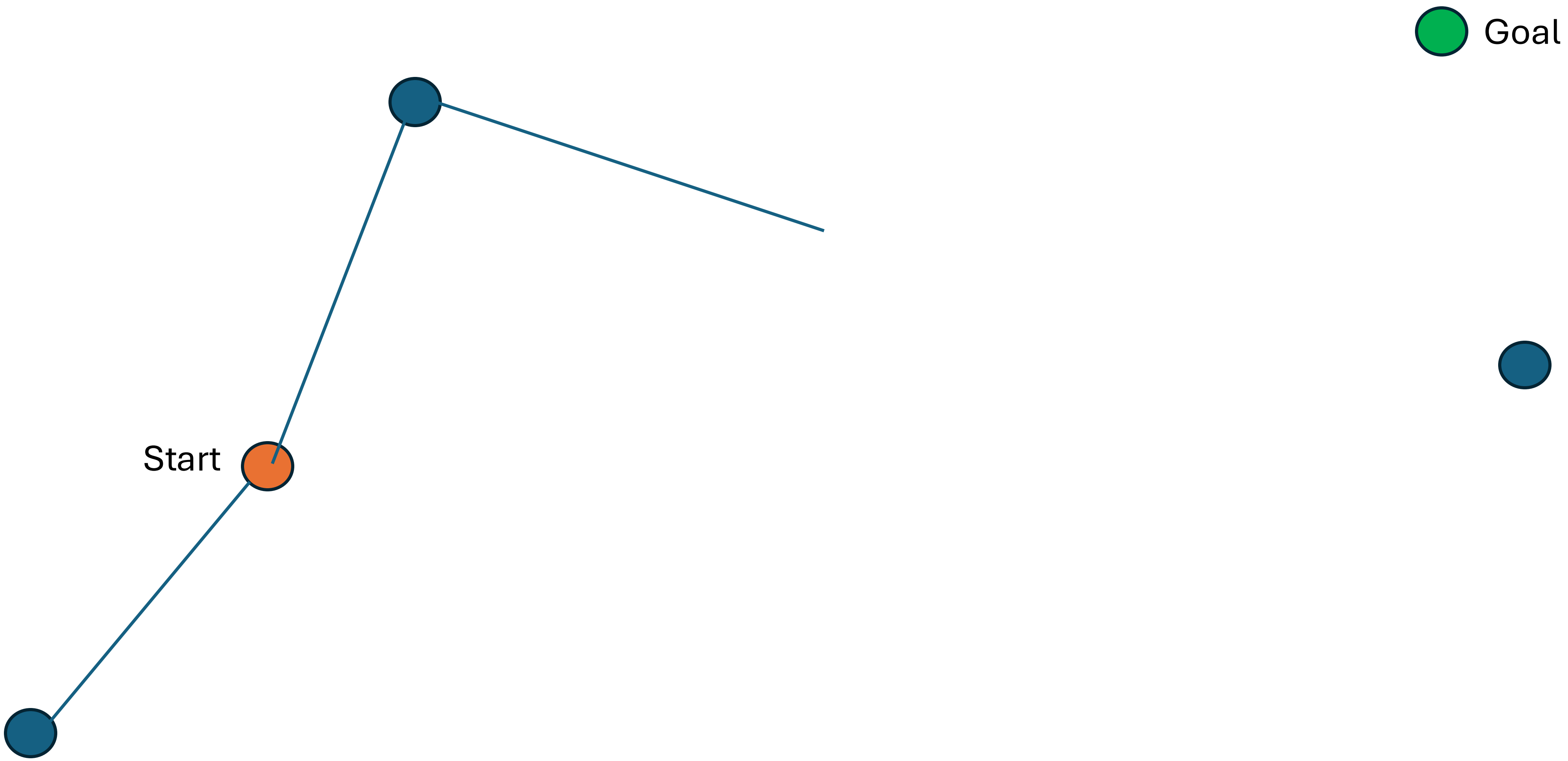

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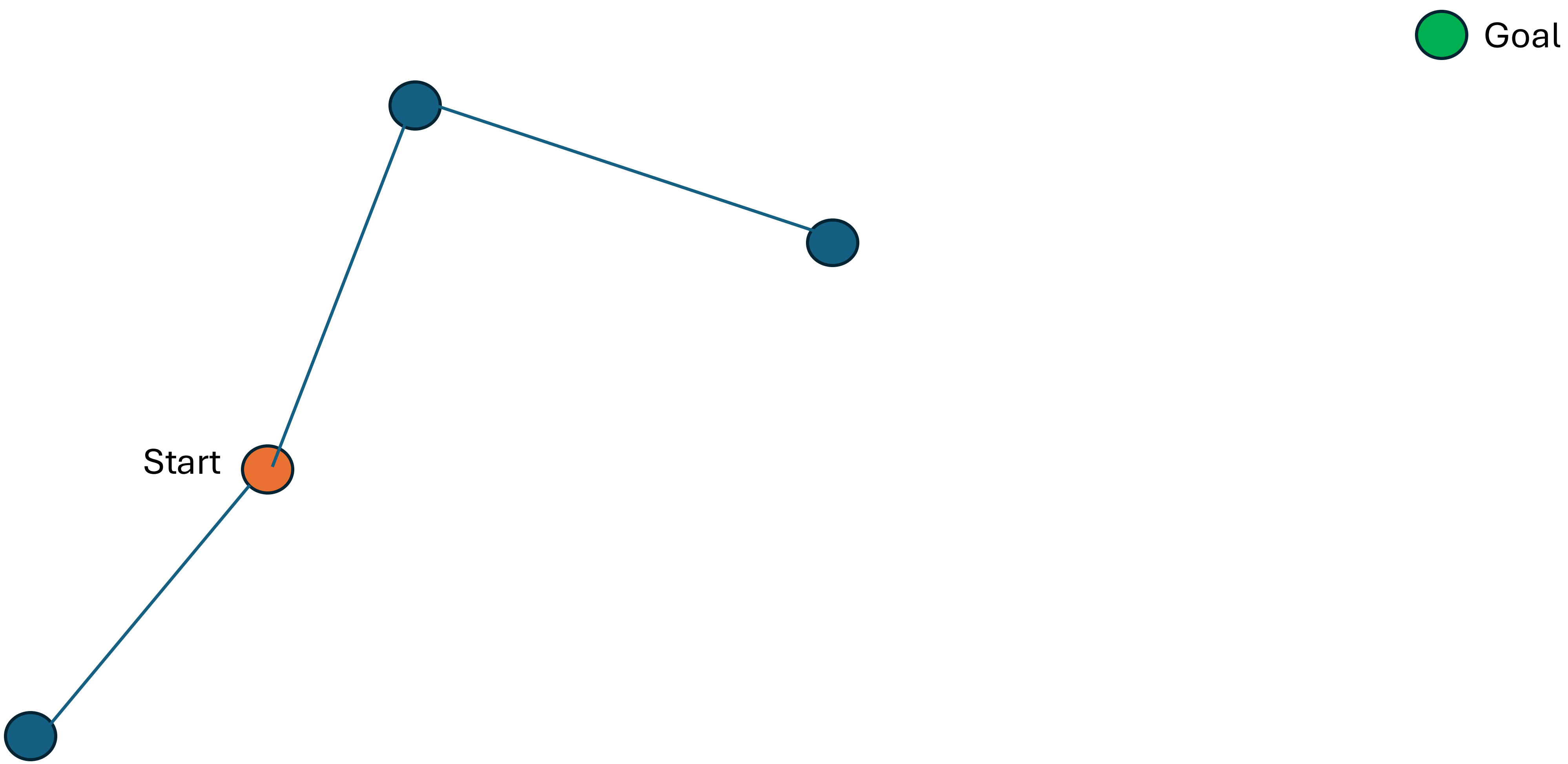

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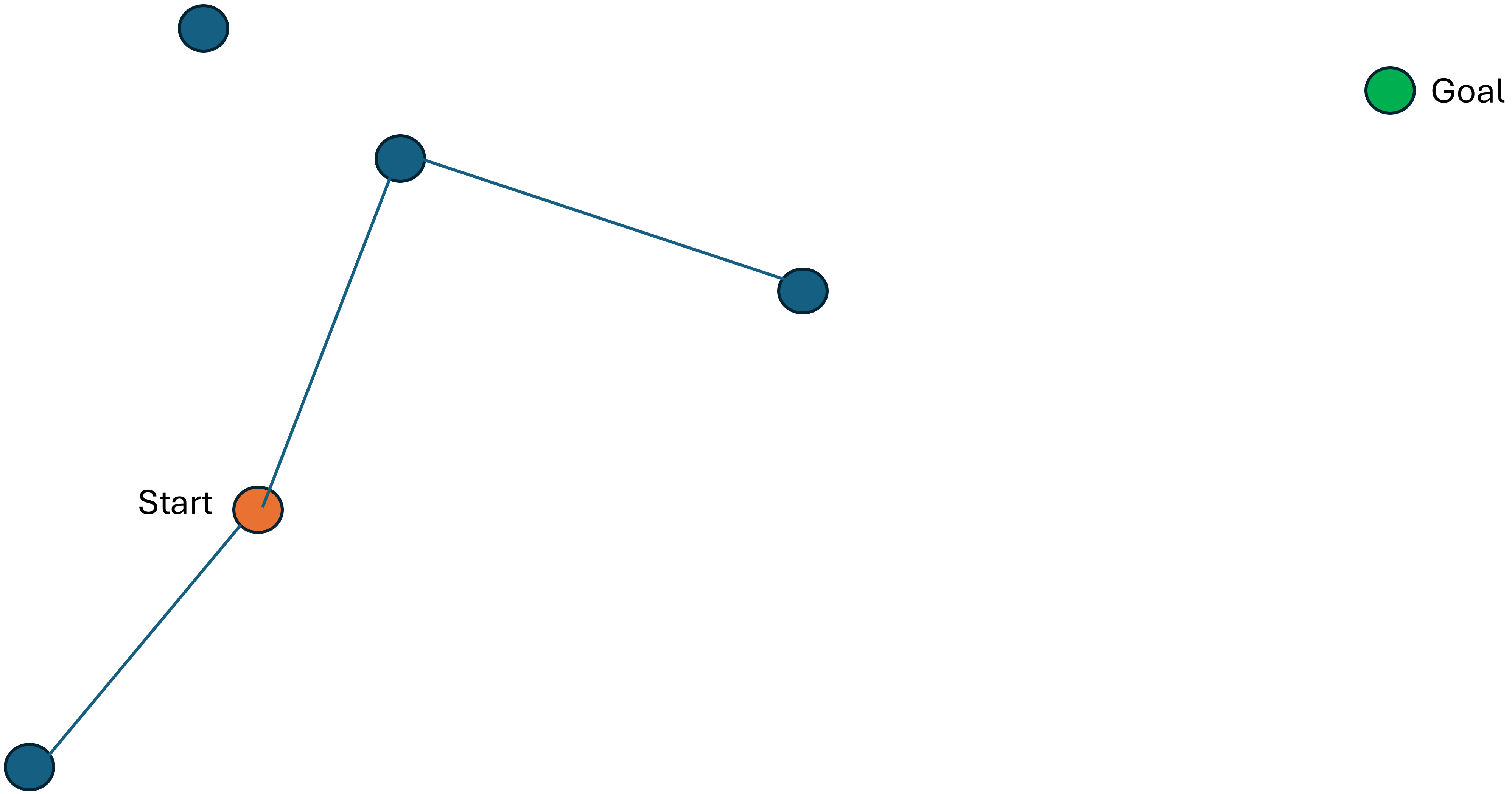

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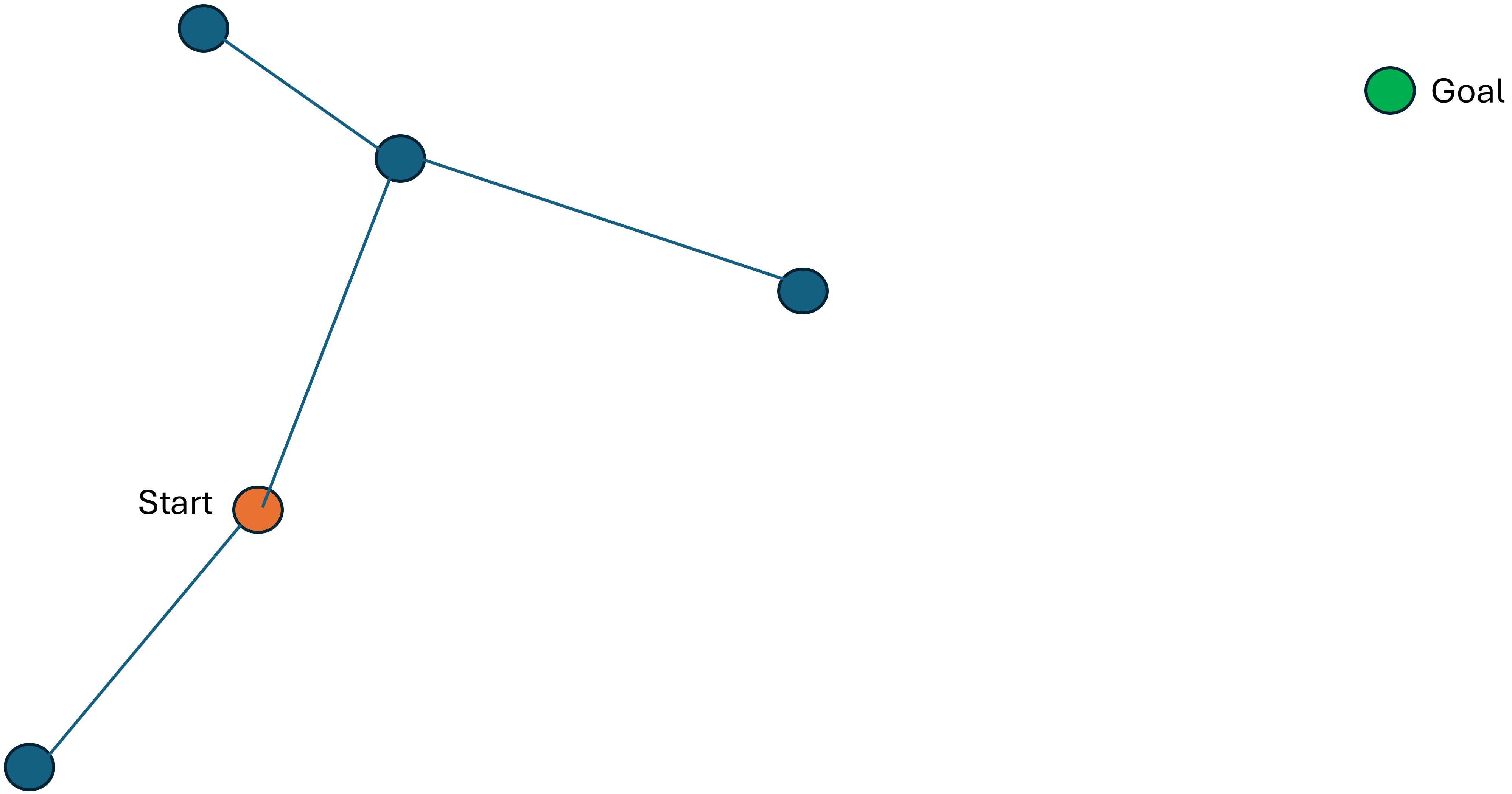

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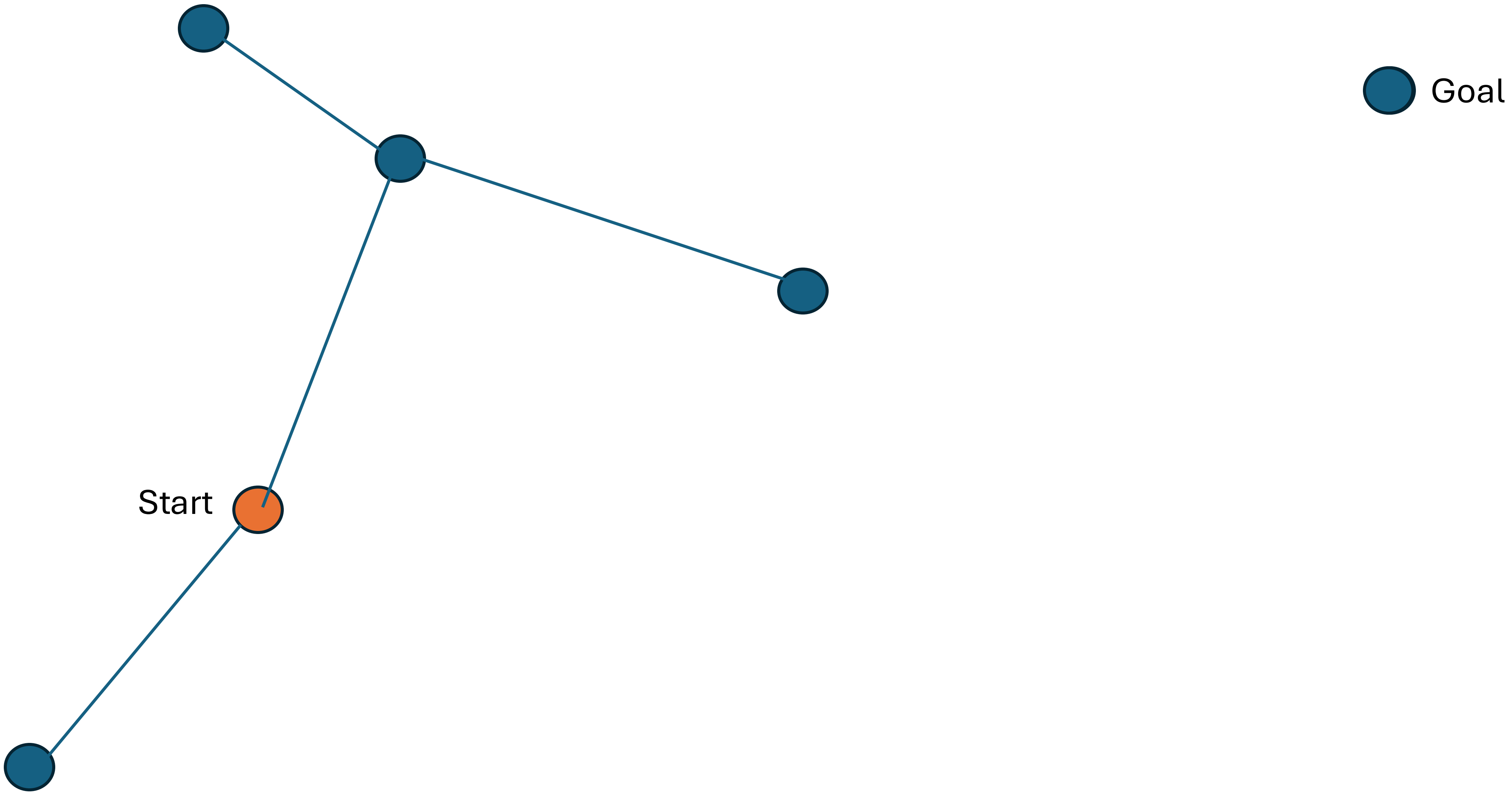

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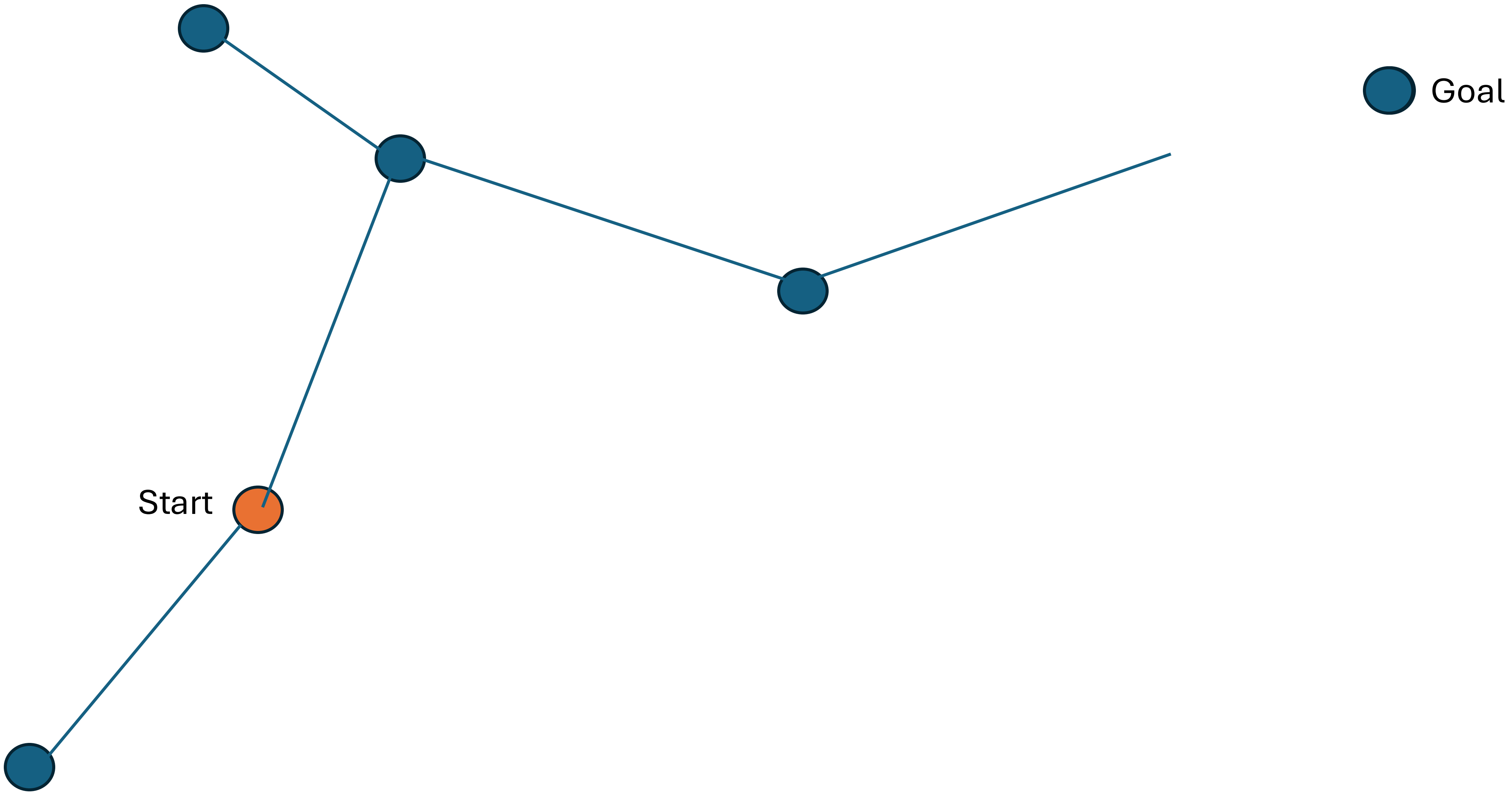

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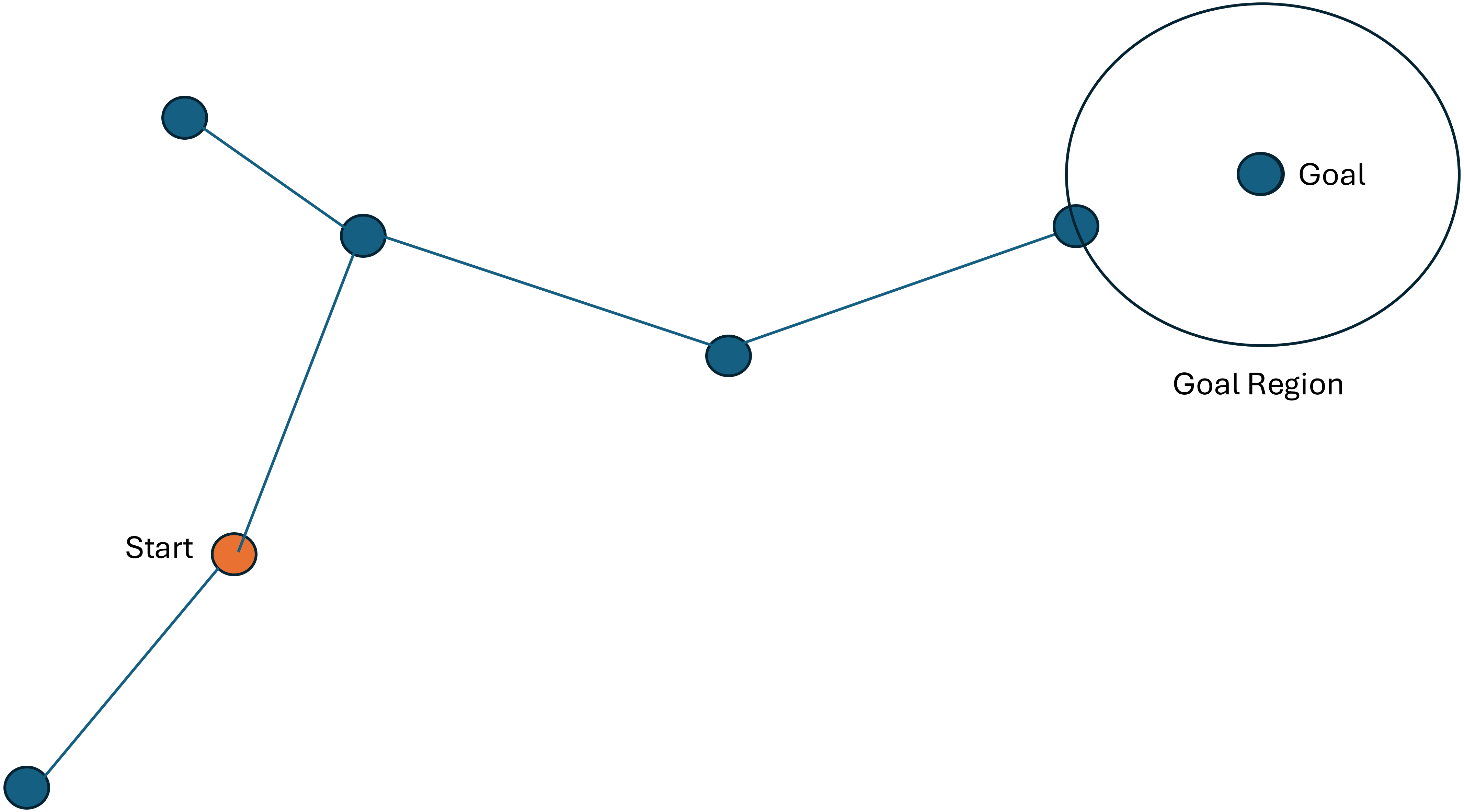

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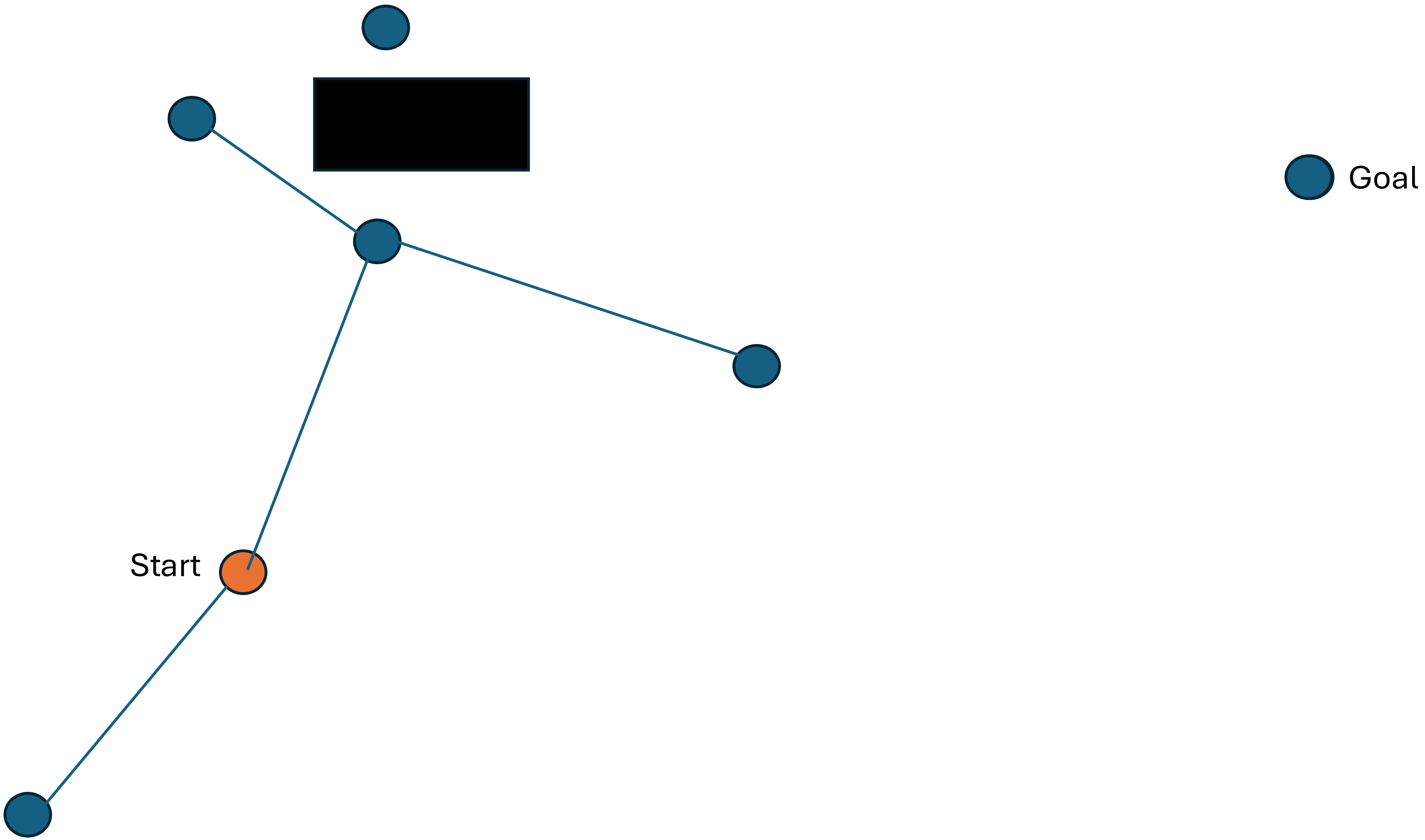

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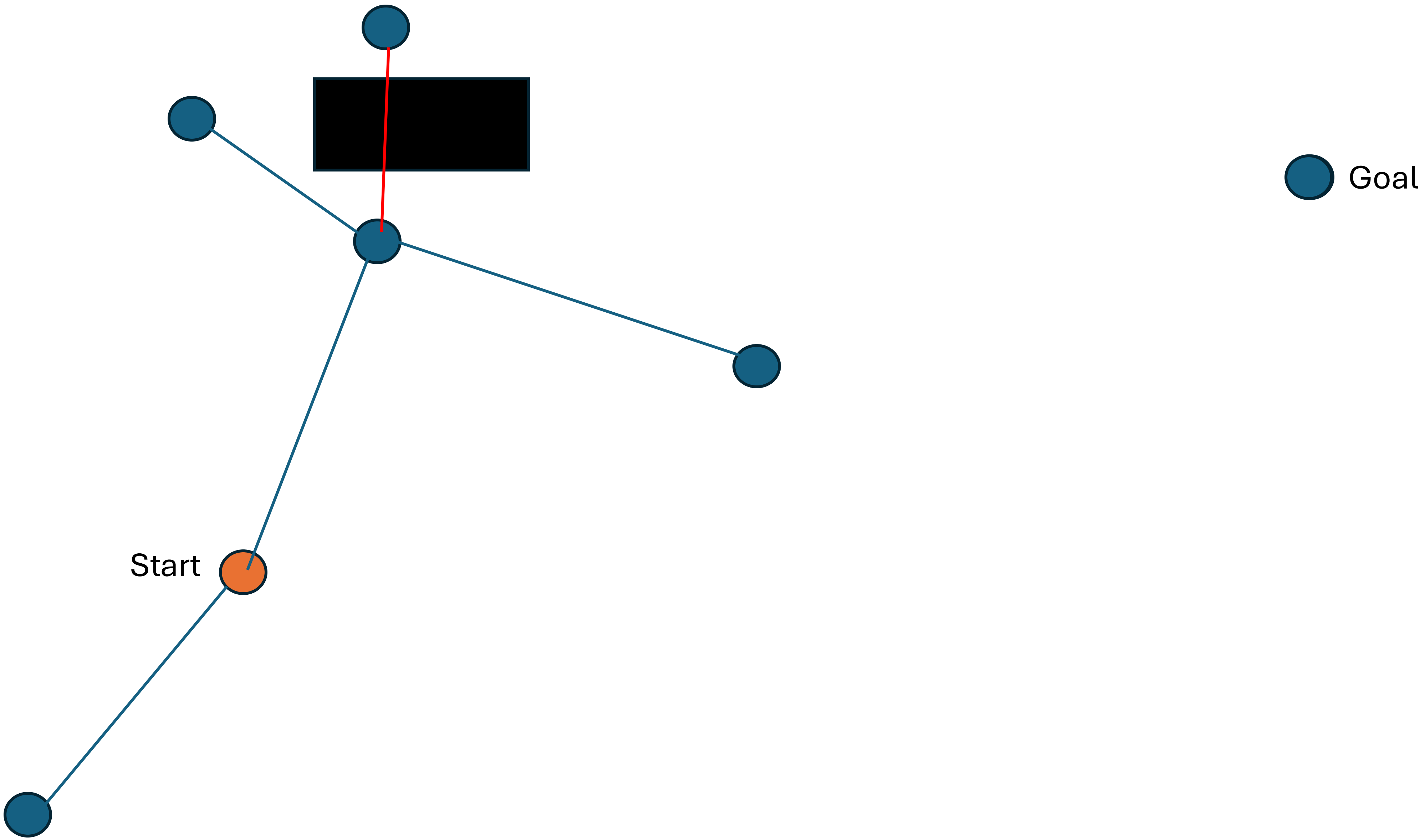

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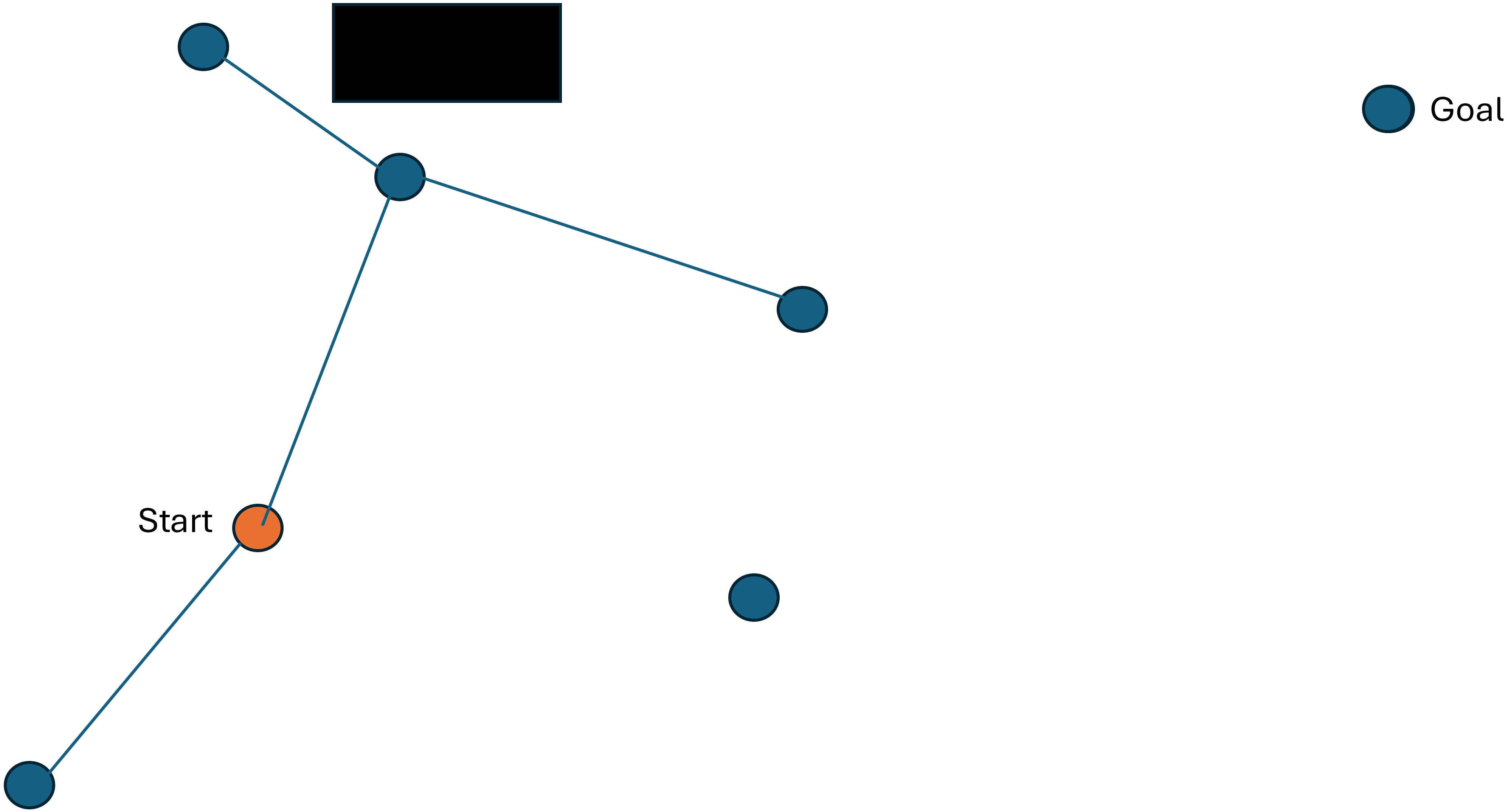

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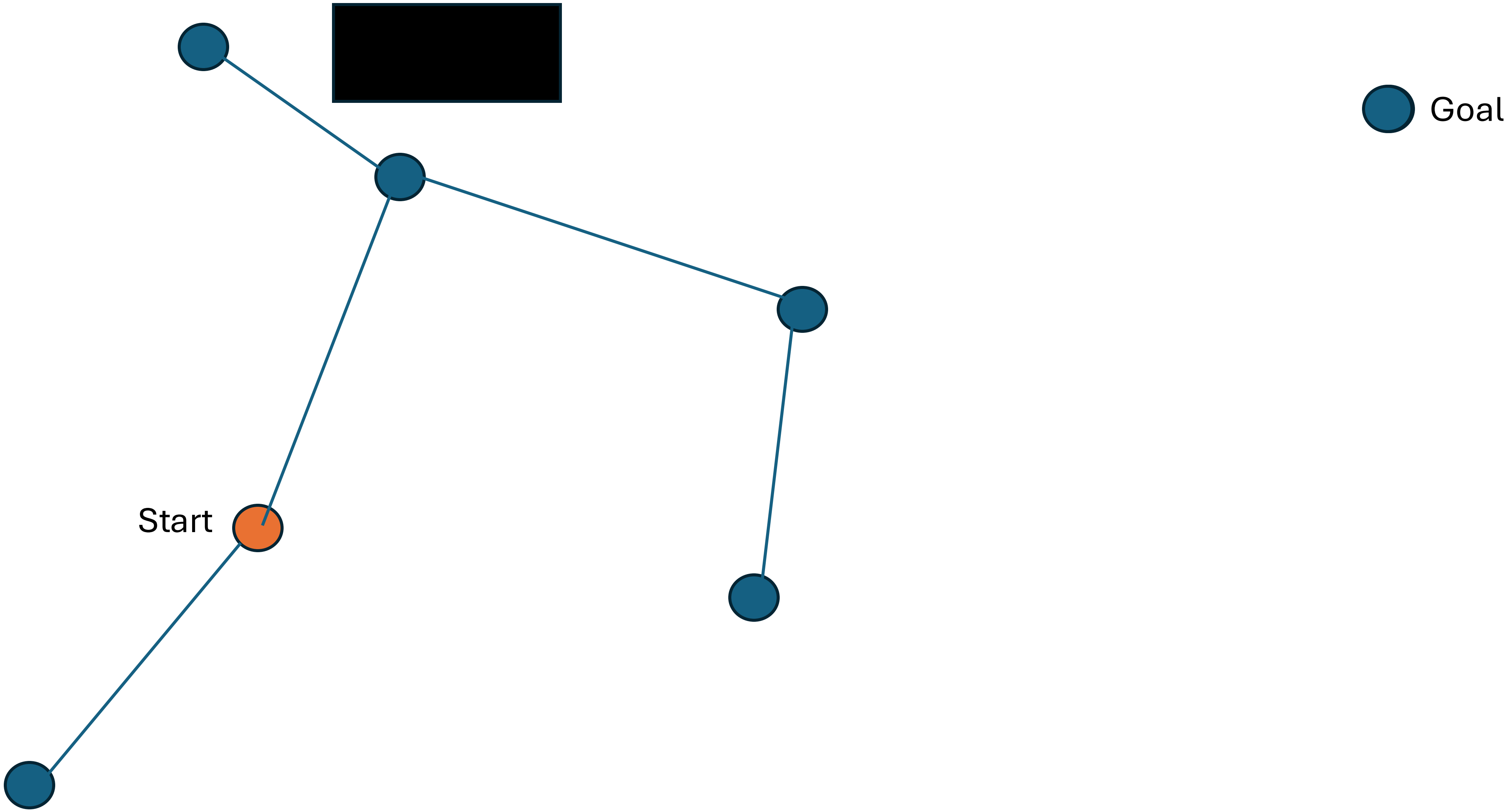


RRT

Algorithm : RRT

$V \leftarrow \{x_{\text{init}}\}$; $E \leftarrow \emptyset$;

for $i = 1, \ldots, n$ **do**

  $x_{\text{rand}} \leftarrow \texttt{SampleFree}_i$;

  $x_{\text{nearest}} \leftarrow \texttt{Nearest}(G = (V, E), x_{\text{rand}})$;

  $x_{\text{new}} \leftarrow \texttt{Steer}(x_{\text{nearest}}, x_{\text{rand}})$;

  if $\texttt{ObtacleFree}(x_{\text{nearest}}, x_{\text{new}})$ **then**

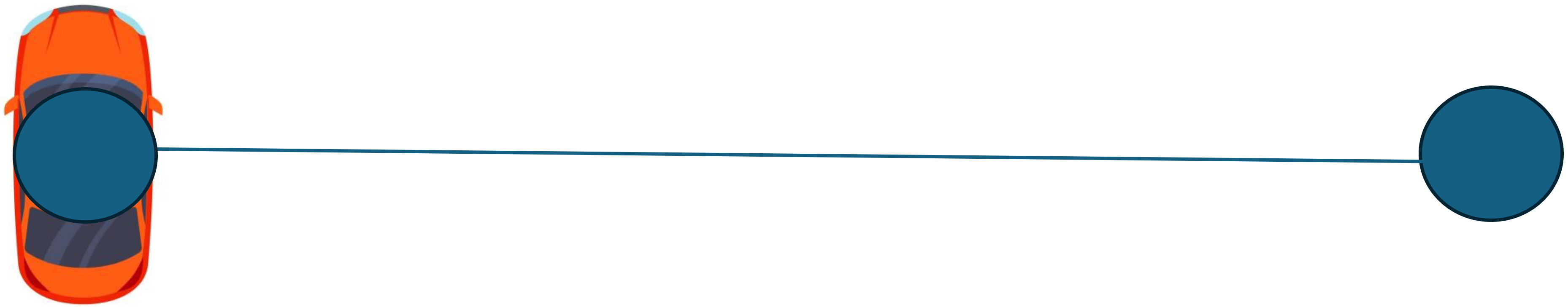
    $V \leftarrow V \cup \{x_{\text{new}}\}$; $E \leftarrow E \cup \{(x_{\text{nearest}}, x_{\text{new}})\}$;

return $G = (V, E)$;

Steering Function

Steering Function

Steering Function



RRT*

Algorithm 6: RRT*

$V \leftarrow \{x_{\text{init}}\}$; $E \leftarrow \emptyset$;
for $i = 1, \dots, n$ **do**
  $x_{\text{rand}} \leftarrow \texttt{SampleFree}_i$;
  $x_{\text{nearest}} \leftarrow \texttt{Nearest}(G = (V, E), x_{\text{rand}})$;
  $x_{\text{new}} \leftarrow \texttt{Steer}(x_{\text{nearest}}, x_{\text{rand}})$;
  if $\texttt{ObtacleFree}(x_{\text{nearest}}, x_{\text{new}})$ **then**
    $X_{\text{near}} \leftarrow \texttt{Near}(G = (V, E), x_{\text{new}}, \min\{\gamma_{\text{RRT}^*}(\log(\text{card}\,(V))/\,\text{card}\,(V))^{1/d}, \eta\})$;
    $V \leftarrow V \cup \{x_{\text{new}}\}$;
    $x_{\text{min}} \leftarrow x_{\text{nearest}}$; $c_{\text{min}} \leftarrow \texttt{Cost}(x_{\text{nearest}}) + c(\texttt{Line}(x_{\text{nearest}}, x_{\text{new}}))$;
    foreach $x_{\text{near}} \in X_{\text{near}}$ **do** // Connect along a minimum-cost path
      if $\texttt{CollisionFree}(x_{\text{near}}, x_{\text{new}}) \wedge \texttt{Cost}(x_{\text{near}}) + c(\texttt{Line}(x_{\text{near}}, x_{\text{new}})) < c_{\text{min}}$ **then**
        $x_{\text{min}} \leftarrow x_{\text{near}}$; $c_{\text{min}} \leftarrow \texttt{Cost}(x_{\text{near}}) + c(\texttt{Line}(x_{\text{near}}, x_{\text{new}}))$
    $E \leftarrow E \cup \{(x_{\text{min}}, x_{\text{new}})\}$;
    foreach $x_{\text{near}} \in X_{\text{near}}$ **do** // Rewire the tree
      if $\texttt{CollisionFree}(x_{\text{new}}, x_{\text{near}}) \wedge \texttt{Cost}(x_{\text{new}}) + c(\texttt{Line}(x_{\text{new}}, x_{\text{near}})) < \texttt{Cost}(x_{\text{near}})$
      then $x_{\text{parent}} \leftarrow \texttt{Parent}(x_{\text{near}})$;
      $E \leftarrow (E \setminus \{(x_{\text{parent}}, x_{\text{near}})\}) \cup \{(x_{\text{new}}, x_{\text{near}})\}$
return $G = (V, E)$;