

# DroMOOC

## Motion Planning Advanced level

### Sampling-based methods

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ONERA



# Sampling-based path planning

## Probabilistic search

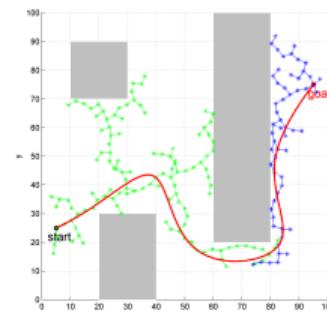
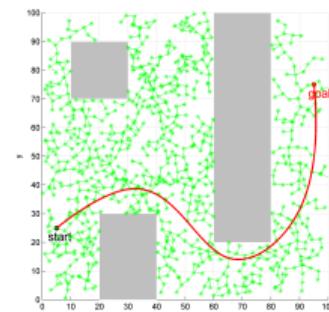
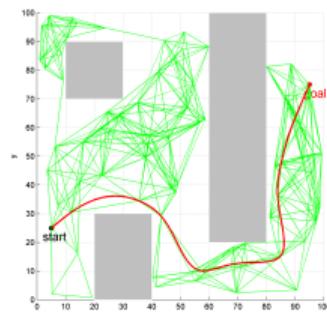
Graph created from randomized requests in configuration space

Collisions checked when adding new nodes

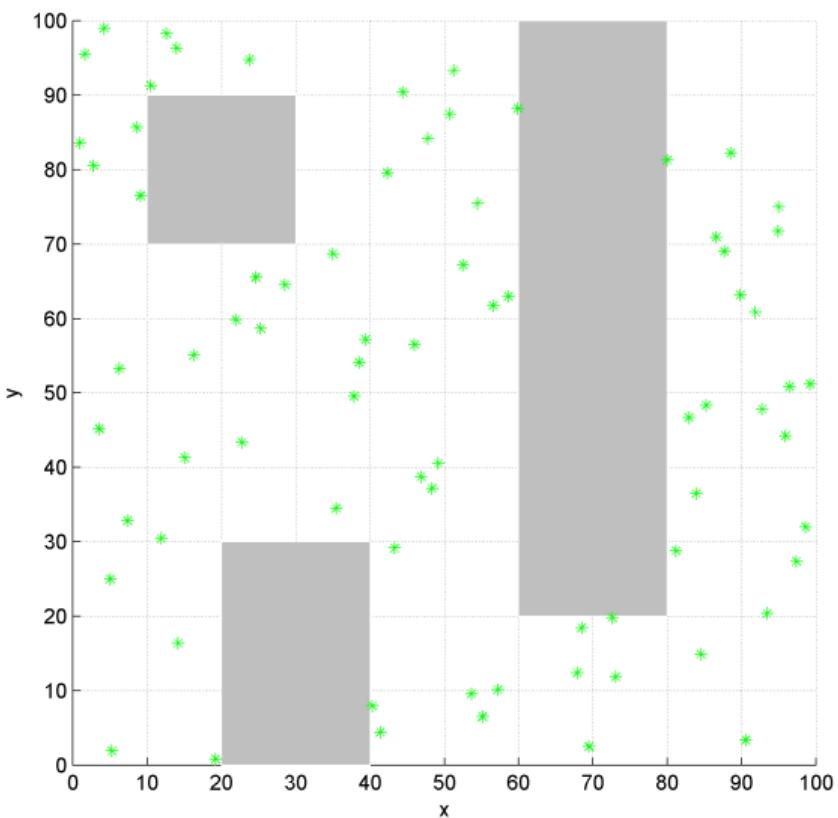
Path found by deterministic search in this graph

## Algorithms presented

- PRM (Probabilistic RoadMap)
- RRT (Rapidly-exploring Random Tree) and RRT-Connect



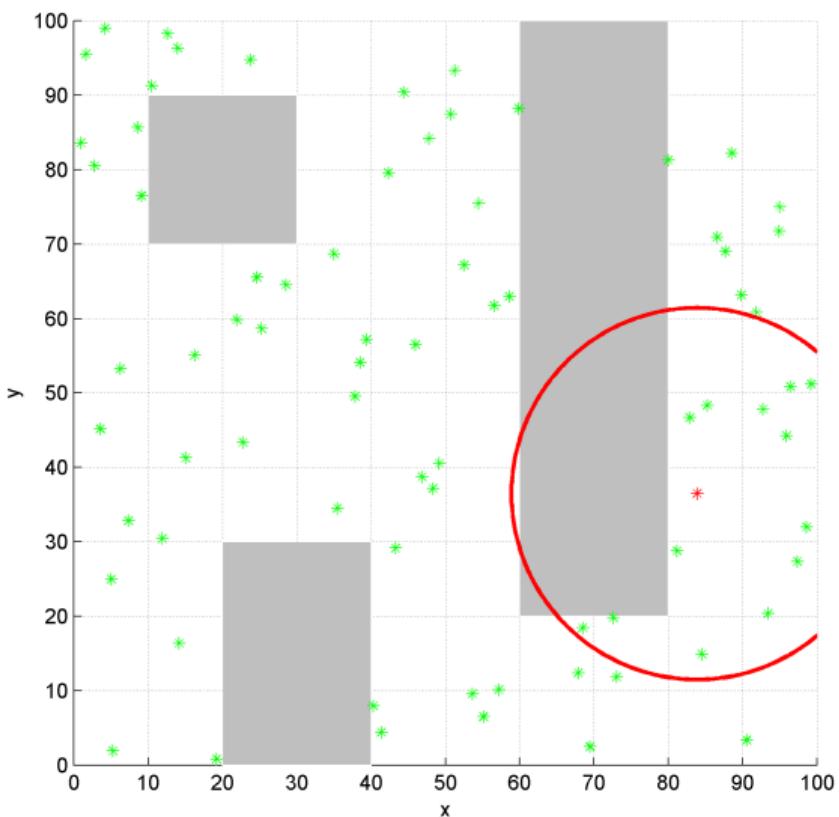
# Probabilistic Roadmap (PRM)



## Graph construction

- Pick random samples in free space (e.g. uniform, Latin Hypercube)
- For each node, in a specified range: list feasible neighbors of the node

# Probabilistic Roadmap (PRM)



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# Probabilistic Roadmap (PRM)

## Graph construction

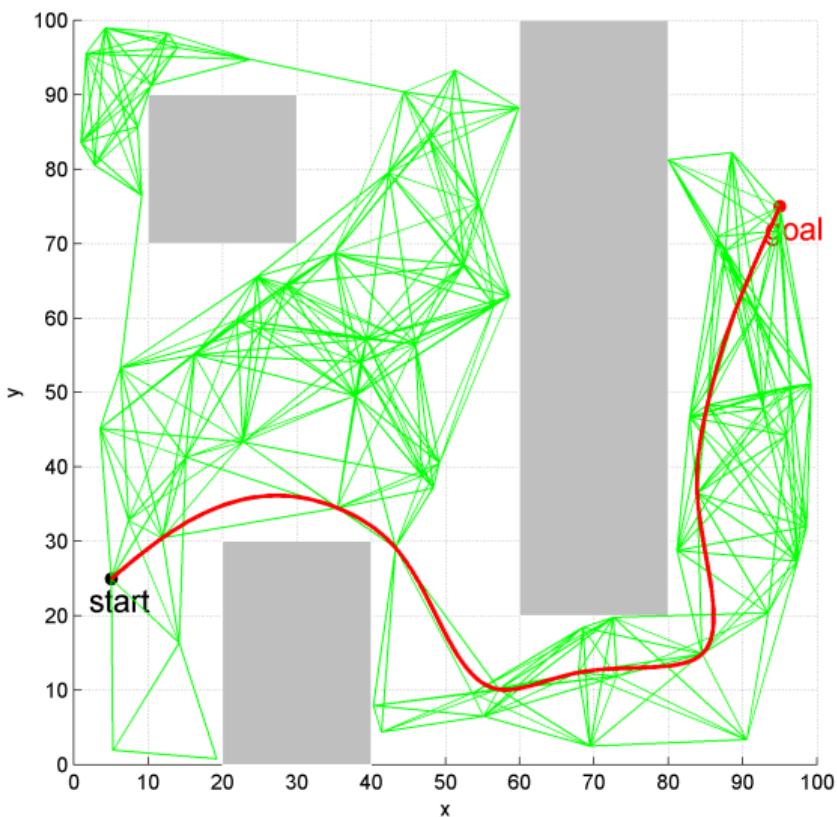
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# Probabilistic Roadmap (PRM)

## Path finding

Use Dijkstra or A\* to find shortest path from start to goal.

# Probabilistic Roadmap (PRM)

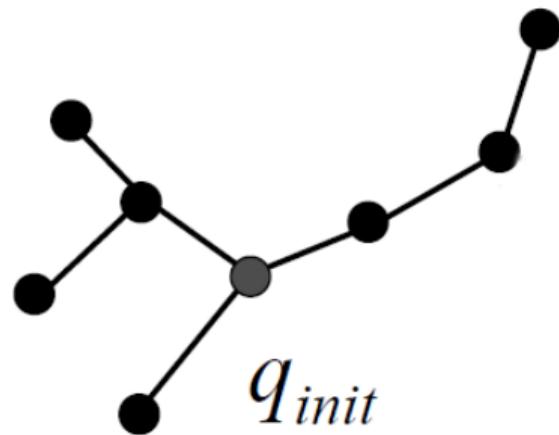


## Path finding

Use Dijkstra or A\* to find shortest path from start to goal.

Smoothing using a cubic spline

# Rapidly-exploring Random Tree (RRT)

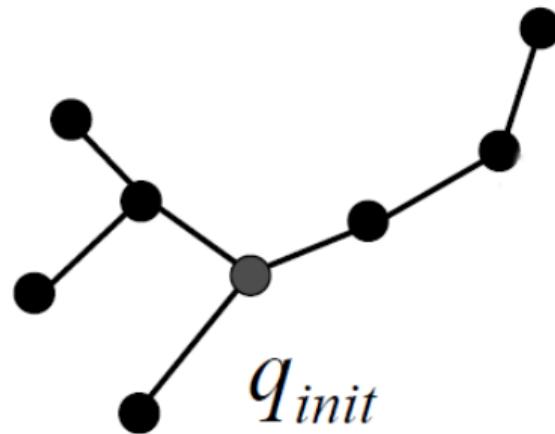


[ Kuffner & LaValle , ICRA'00]

## Algorithm

Maintain a tree of nodes, with equal distances

# Rapidly-exploring Random Tree (RRT)



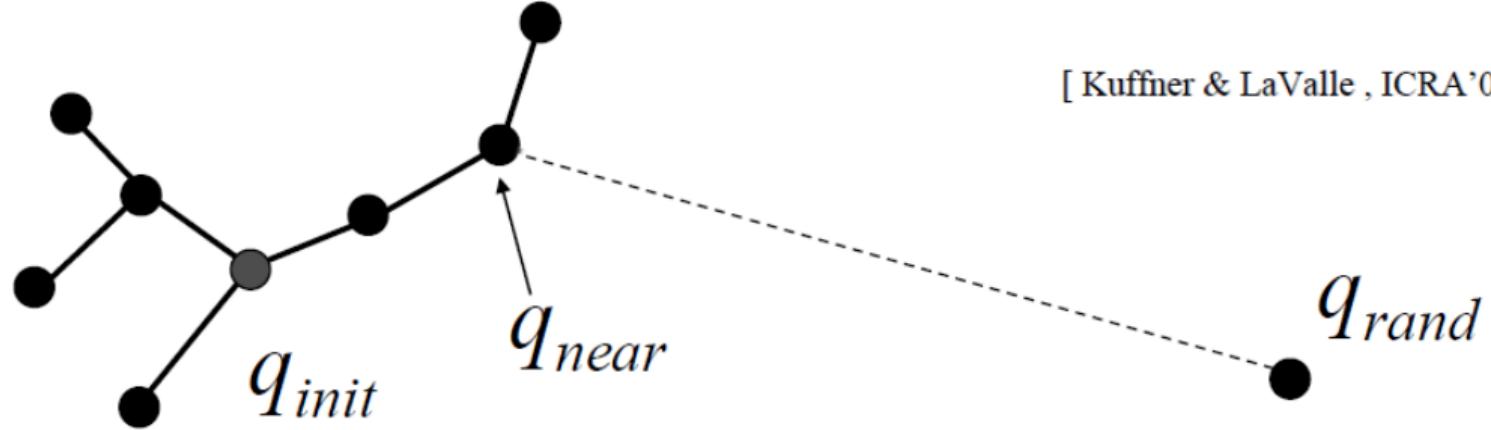
[ Kuffner & LaValle , ICRA'00]

$q_{rand}$

## Algorithm

Sample a random configuration

## Rapidly-exploring Random Tree (RRT)

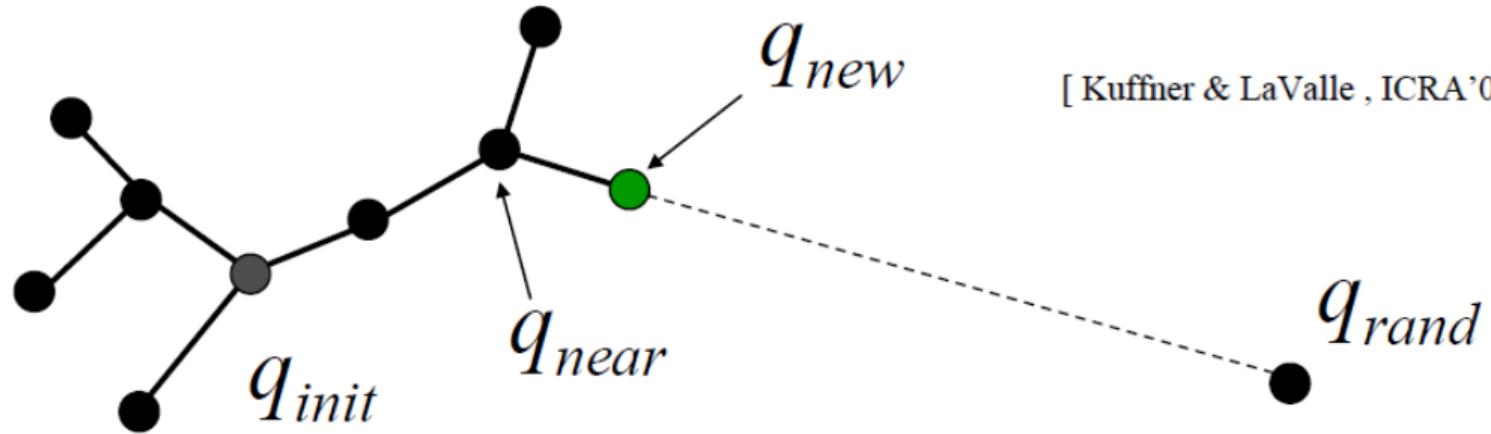


[ Kuffner & LaValle , ICRA '00]

### Algorithm

Find the nearest node in the tree

## Rapidly-exploring Random Tree (RRT)



[ Kuffner & LaValle , ICRA'00]

### Algorithm

Extend the tree towards the target (if no collision)  
and repeat the operation

# Rapidly-exploring Random Tree (RRT)

## Algorithm

Expand tree until either:

- Predefined number of samples
- Goal reached

# Rapidly-exploring Random Tree (RRT)

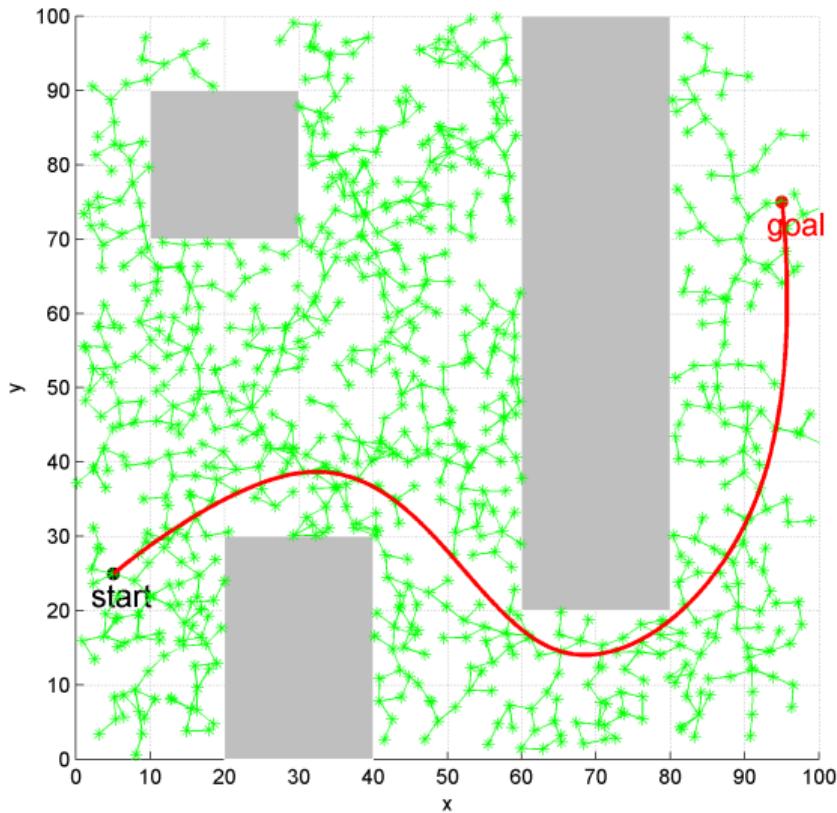
## Algorithm

Expand tree until either:

- Predefined number of samples
- Goal reached

Path: tree query from goal to start

# Rapidly-exploring Random Tree (RRT)



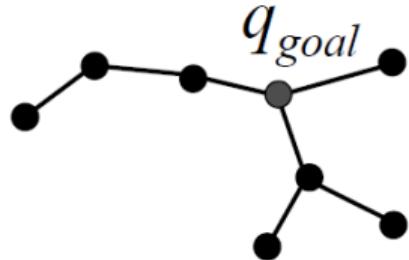
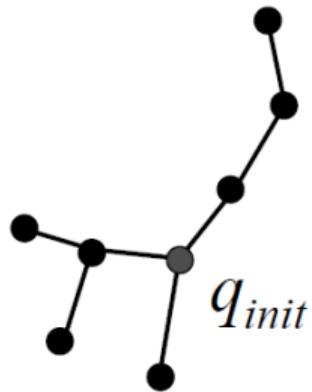
## Algorithm

Expand tree until either:

- Predefined number of samples
- Goal reached

Path: tree query from goal to start  
Downsampling and spline smoothing  
(collision risks)

## RRT-connect

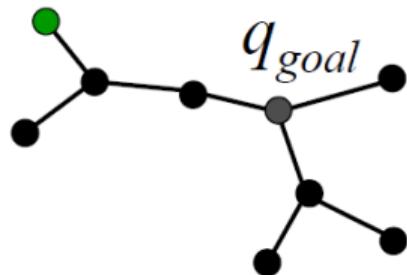
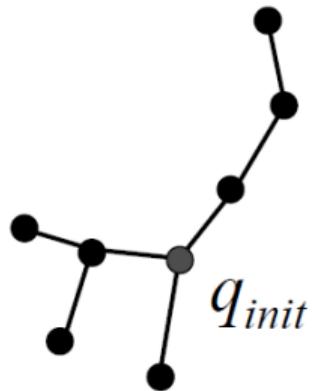


[H. Choset & J. Kuffner, CMU]

### Algorithm

Maintain two trees, from start and goal

## RRT-connect

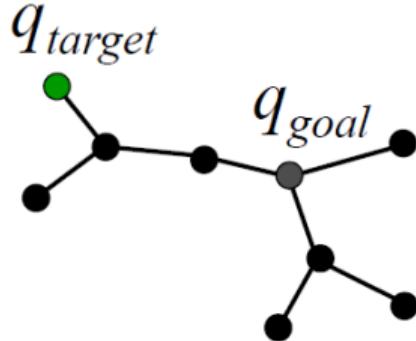
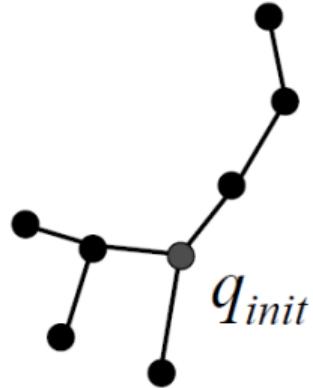


[H. Choset & J. Kuffner, CMU]

### Algorithm

Extend one tree using random sample

## RRT-connect

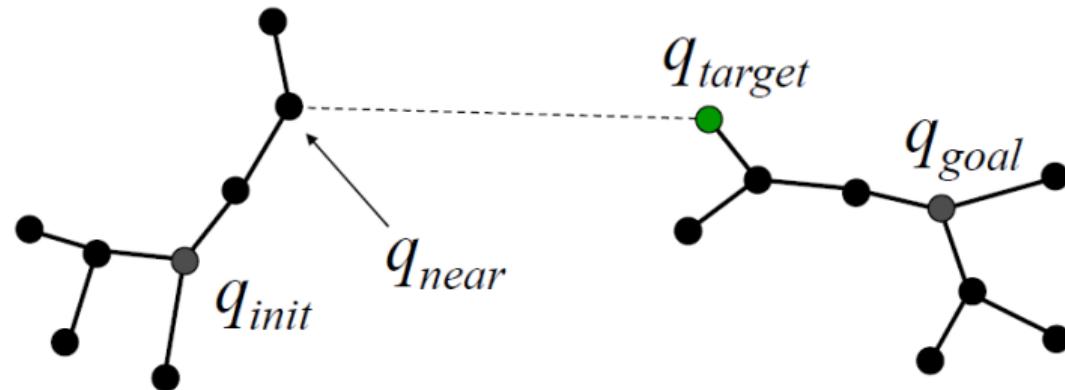


[H. Choset & J. Kuffner, CMU]

### Algorithm

The new node is now a target for the other tree

## RRT-connect

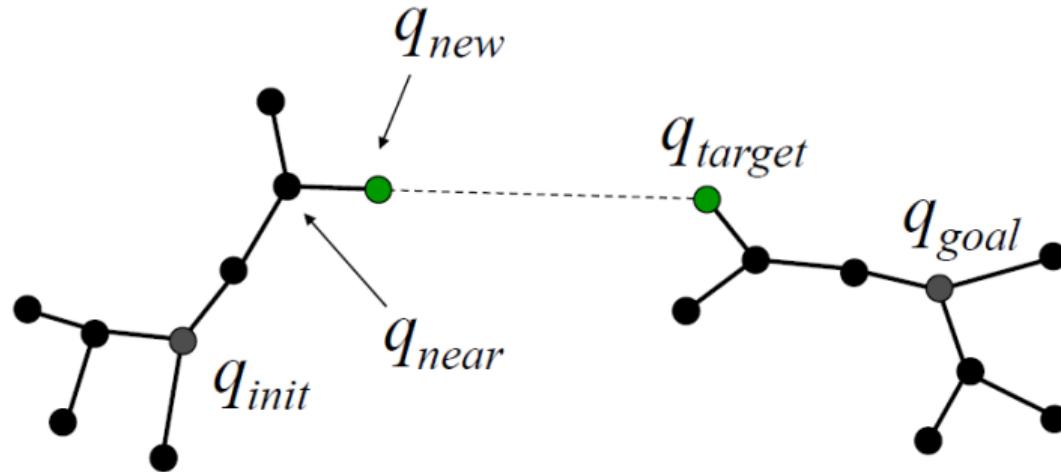


[H. Choset & J. Kuffner, CMU]

### Algorithm

Find the nearest node in the other tree

## RRT-connect

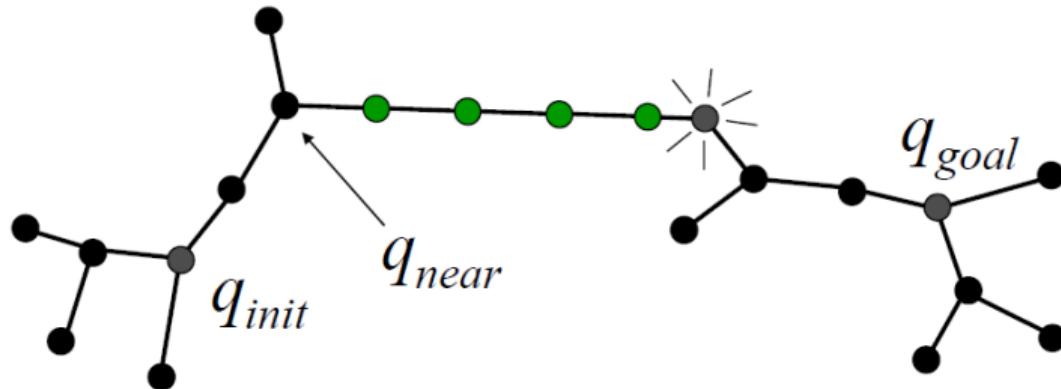


[H. Choset & J. Kuffner, CMU]

### Algorithm

Extend the tree towards the target

## RRT-connect



[H. Choset & J. Kuffner, CMU]

### Algorithm

Swap trees and repeat, until connection

# RRT-connect

## Algorithm

Expand trees from start and goal  
until they connect

# RRT-connect

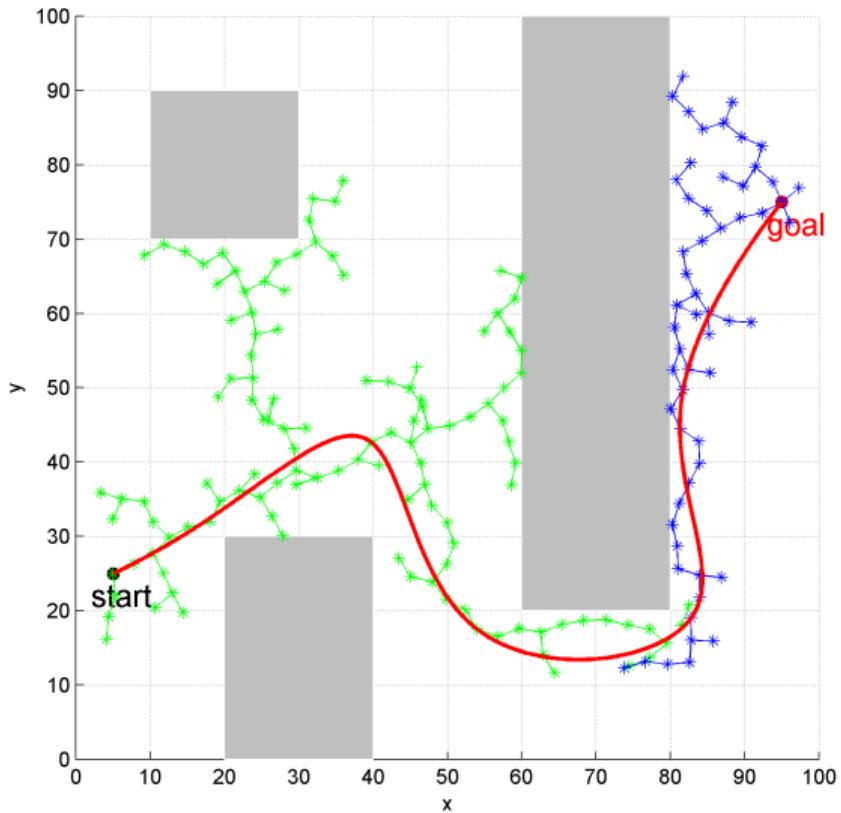
## Algorithm

Expand trees from start and goal  
until they connect

Find path:

- Query from goal to connection
- Query from connection to start

# RRT-connect



## Algorithm

Expand trees from start and goal until they connect

Find path:

- Query from goal to connection
- Query from connection to start

Downsampling and spline smoothing

# Concluding remarks

## Probabilistic graph search

- Generation of the graph using random samples and collision check
- Different expansion techniques: PRM, RRT, RRT-Connect
- Path finding relies on deterministic methods
- Many variants and extensions

## In any case

- A path is obtained, then generate a trajectory
- Smoothing might be necessary (e.g. splines)
- Handling dynamical constraints can be hard or costly

# Selected resources

## Books

- S. LaValle, Planning Algorithms, Cambridge University Press, 2006
- S. Thrun, W. Burgard, D. Fox, Probabilistic Robotics, MIT Press, 2006
- R. Siegwart et al., Introduction to autonomous mobile robots, MIT press, 2011

## Open-source libraries

- Open Motion Planning Library (OMPL, in C++)
- Robotics Toolbox by Peter Corke (for Matlab, yet free)
- PythonRobotics
- ROS interfaces: global\_planner, MoveIt!