

RRT Motion Planning for Franka Emika 7 DoF Robot Arm

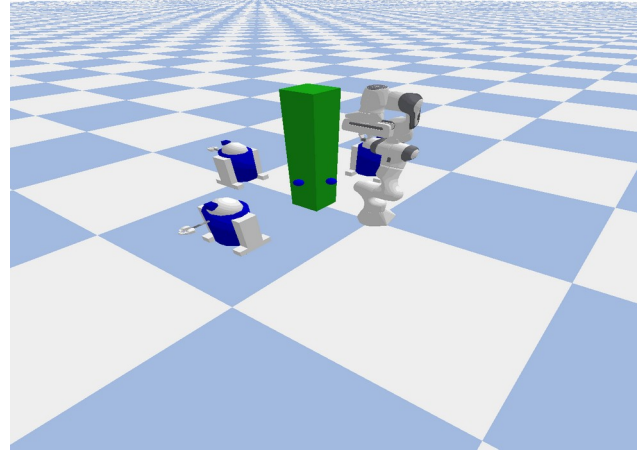
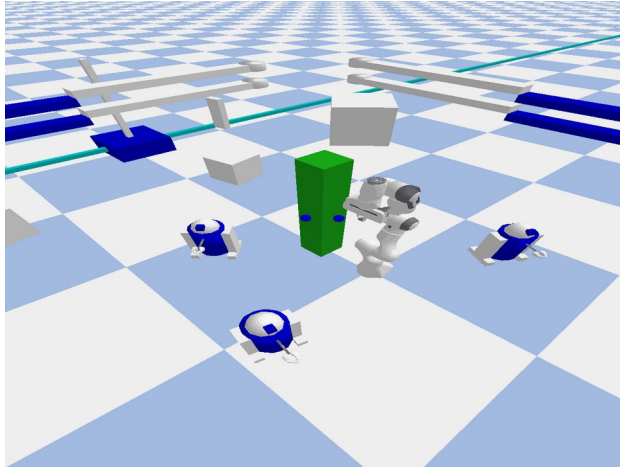
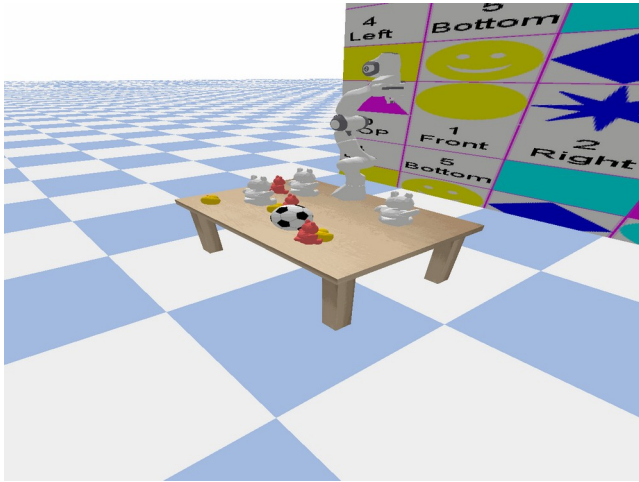
By Huaijing Hong, Subhadeep
Chatterjee, Nikola Raicevic,

A dark blue diagonal gradient bar that starts from the bottom left corner and extends towards the top right corner, covering the bottom half of the slide.

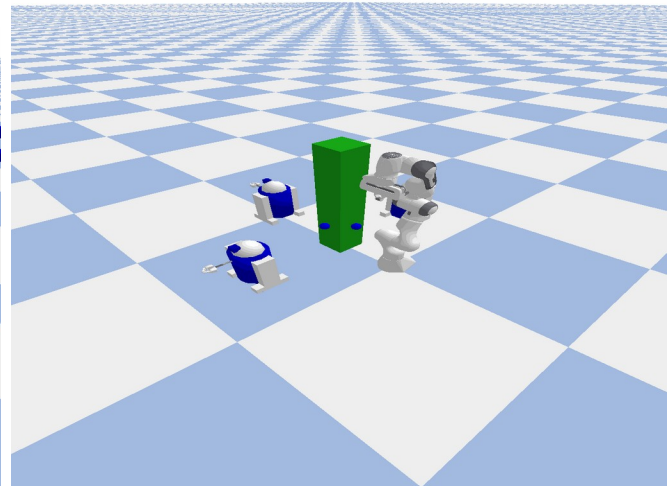
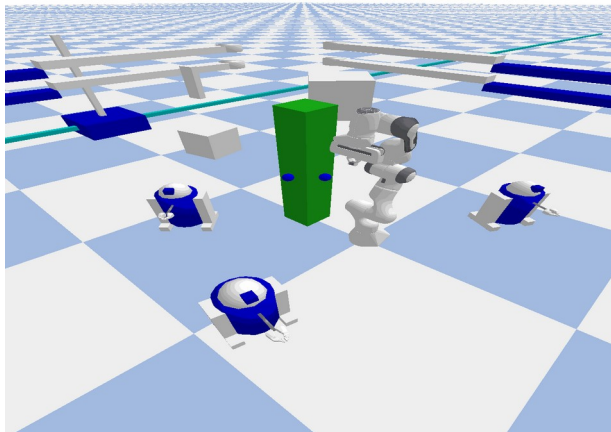
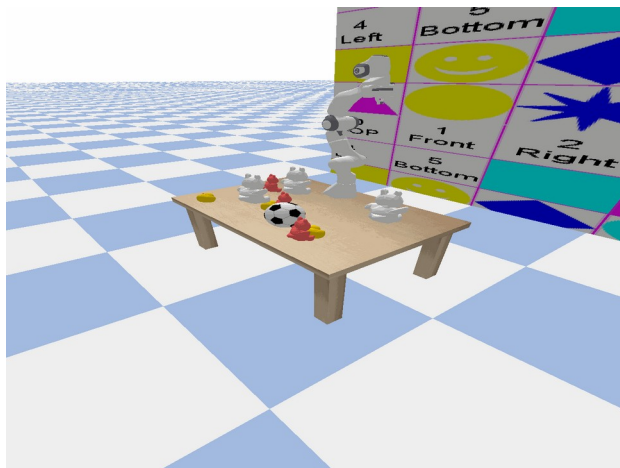
RRT Planning

	Running Time(s)	Hit Obstacle	Reach Goal
Env1	4.5	0/3	3/3
Env2	32	1/3	2/3
Env3	50	2/2	0/2

- Efficiently explores high-dimensional spaces for path planning.
- Grows tree incrementally from the start position towards random samples in the space.
- Prioritizes exploration over optimization, producing feasible but suboptimal paths.
- Works well in environments with complex obstacles.
- Paths may appear jagged and inefficient.
- Often requires post-processing to smooth the path.
- Fast but may struggle to find paths in narrow passages.



Unsuccessful

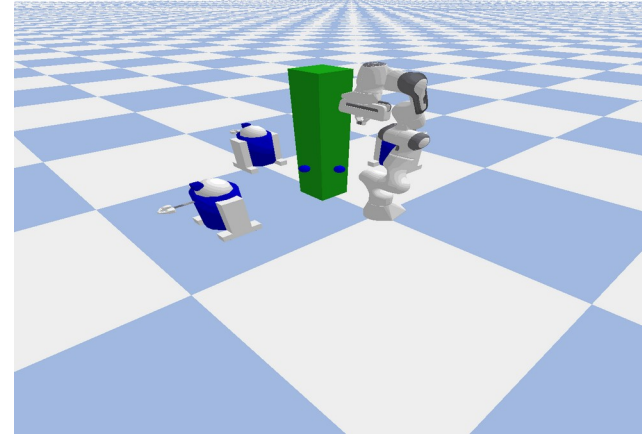
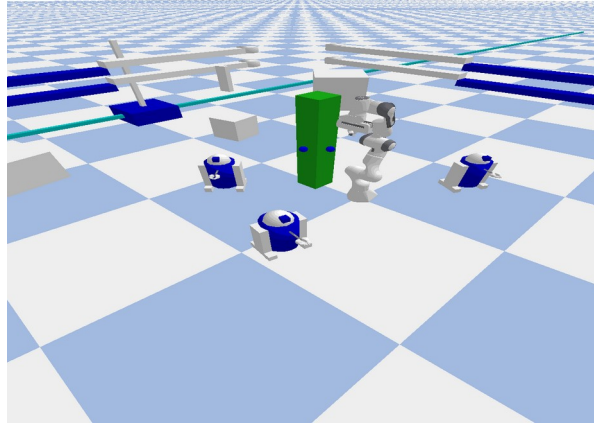
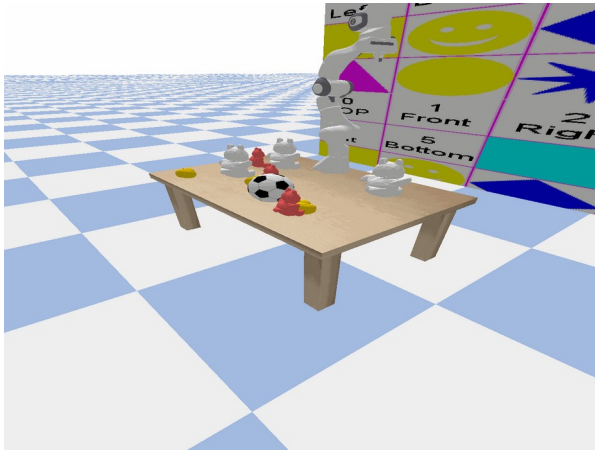


Successful

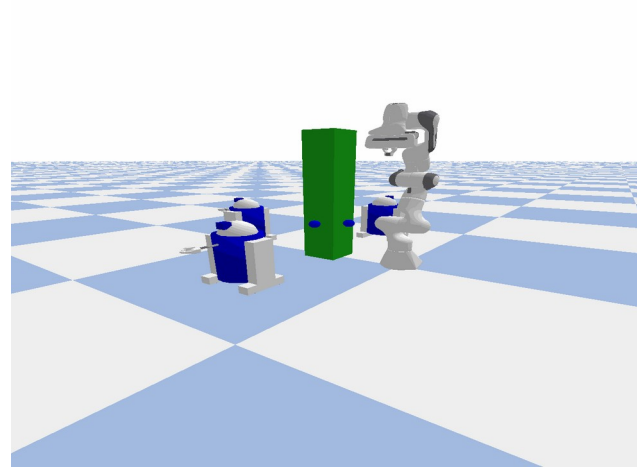
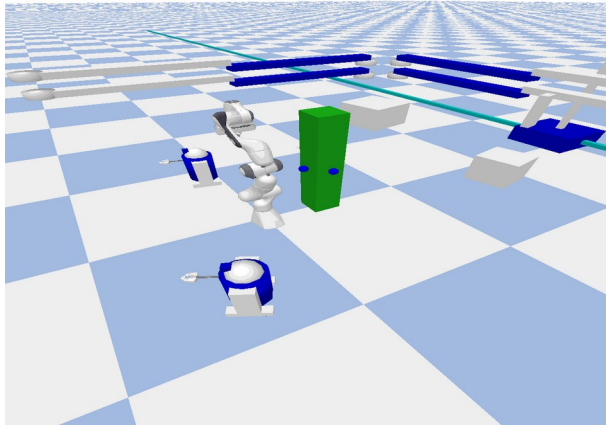
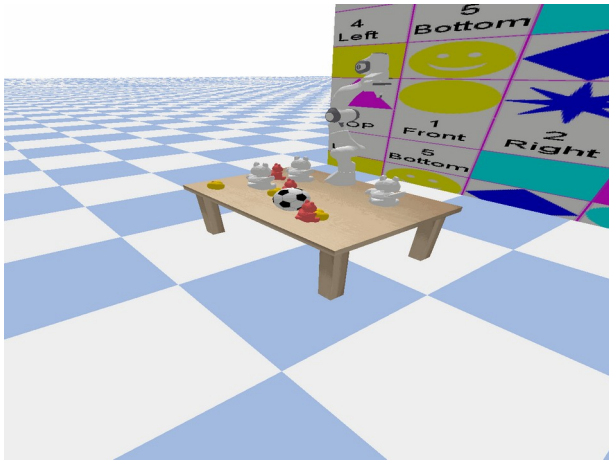
RRT* Planning

	Running Time	Hit Obstacle	Reach Goal
Env1	7.8	0/3	3/3
Env2	16	3/3	2/3
Env3	20	1/2	2/2

- Builds on RRT by refining the tree to find near-optimal paths.
- Introduces a "rewiring" step to minimize path cost during growth.
- Guarantees asymptotic optimality as the number of iterations increases.
- Slower than RRT but generates smoother, shorter paths.
- Paths are significantly shorter and smoother compared to RRT.
- Computationally intensive, especially in complex environments.
- Requires more iterations for high-quality solutions.



Unsuccessful

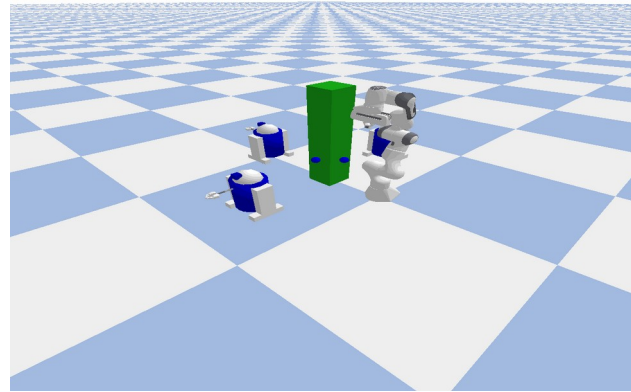
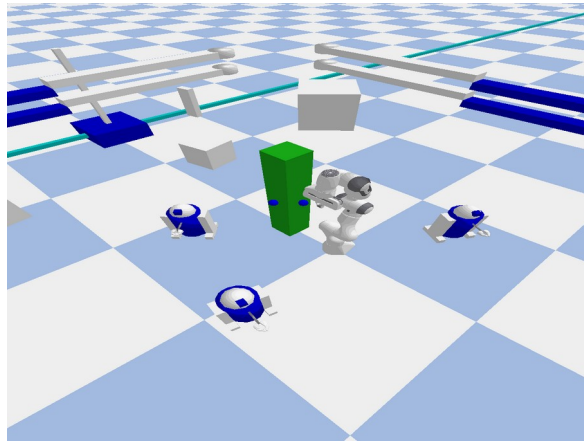
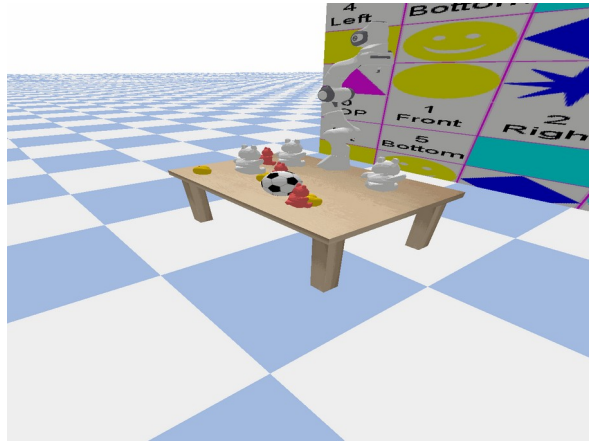


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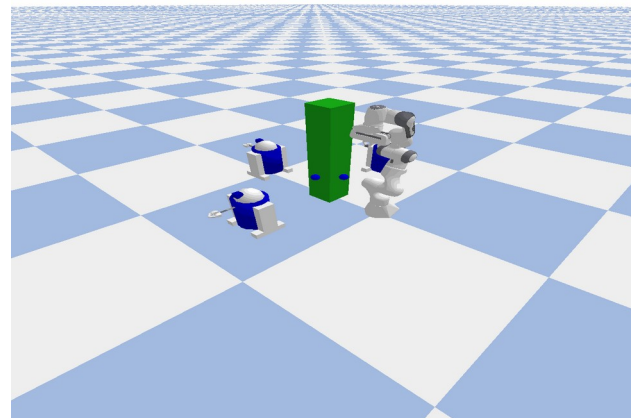
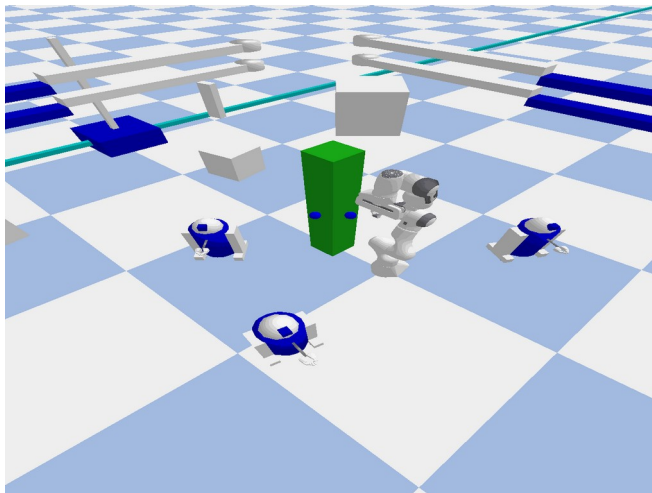
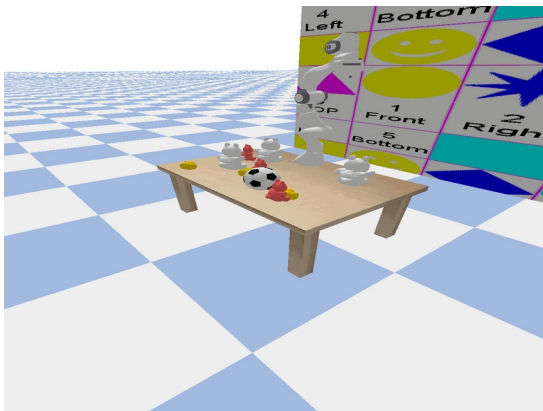
RRT* based Obstacle Proximity scan and avoid

	Running Time	Hit Obstacle	Reach Goal
Env1	5.5	0/3	3/3
Env2	27	1/3	2/3
Env3	18	1/2	2/2

- Enhances RRT* by factoring obstacle proximity into path optimization.
- Penalizes paths that pass too close to obstacles, improving safety.
- Balances path length and safety during rewiring and expansion.
- Useful in environments with dynamic obstacles or high-risk zones.
- Paths maintain safety margins from obstacles.
- Slightly longer paths compared to standard RRT*, trading off optimality for safety.
- Effective in ensuring robust paths in cluttered or dynamic settings.



Unsuccessful



Successful

THANKS