



# Implementing RRT-Connect and Goal biased RRT for motion planning and Comparing the performance with Standard RRT.

Video Presentation:

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mROburGyOG8sWYYiW1FhAI57FzRK3z8j/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mROburGyOG8sWYYiW1FhAI57FzRK3z8j/view?usp=share_link)



ENPM 661

Project -5

Team:

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# Goal

- To explore different variants of Rapidly Exploring Random Tree search algorithms.
- To implement and understand innovative strategies to make the standard Sample Based Method much more efficient.
- To compare the results of RRT Connect and Goal biased - RRT with Standard RRT.
- Simulating the path planning algorithms on ROS turtlebot in Gazebo environment.



# Standard RRT

- RRT path planning is a sampling based motion planning algorithm that uses Rapidly Exploring Random Trees (RRTs) to generate feasible paths for a robot or other agent in a high-dimensional configuration space.
- RRT path planning incrementally builds a tree of possible paths by randomly sampling the configuration space and connecting the samples to the existing tree.

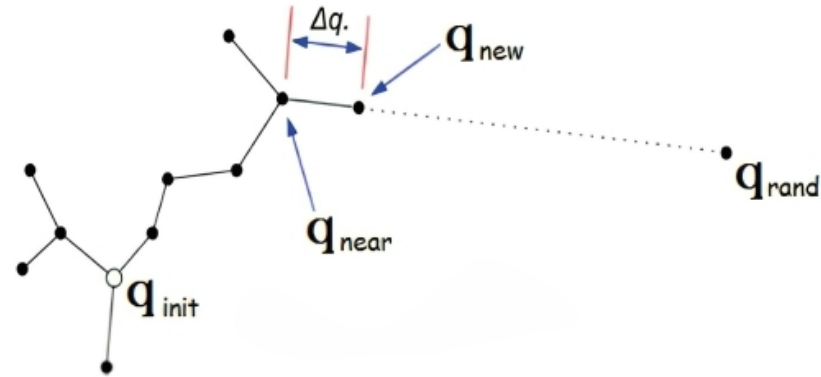
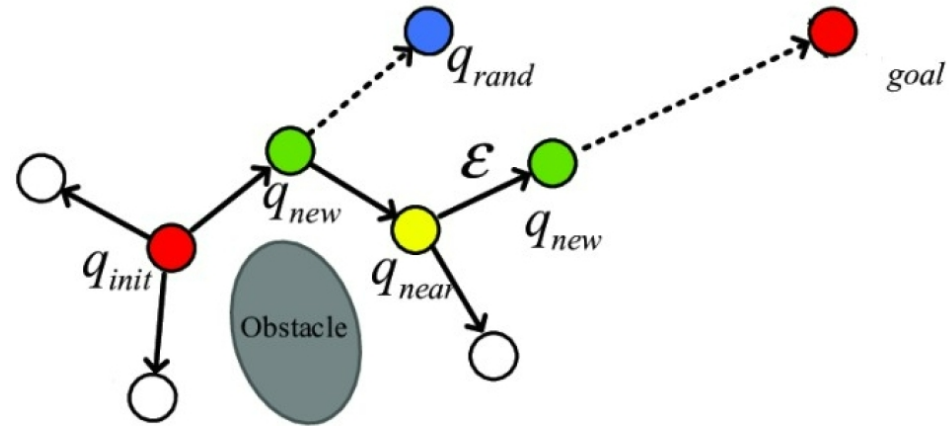


Fig. 1. Mechanism of tree expansion of an RRT



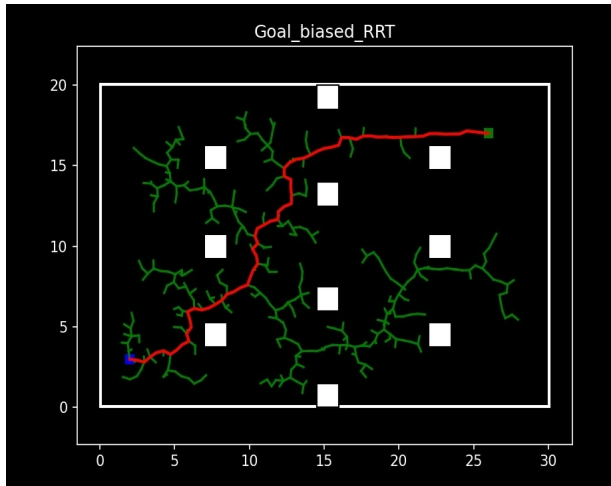
# Goal Biased RRT

- Goal Biased RRT is a variant of the RRT algorithm for that incorporates a bias towards the goal configuration when generating random samples.
- The algorithm generates a sample towards the goal configuration rather than at a random point in the configuration space, which can help the algorithm converge more quickly towards a solution.

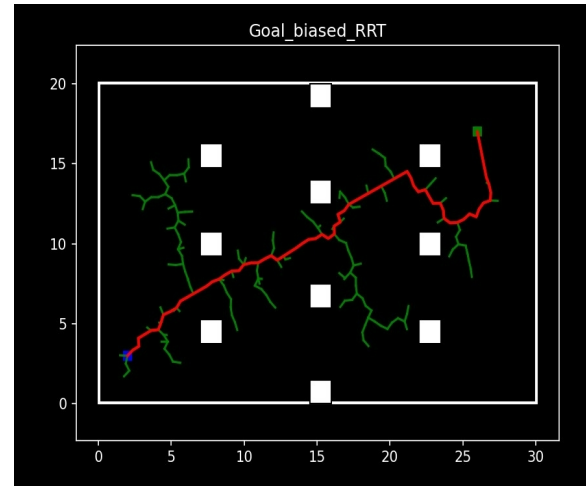


# Results

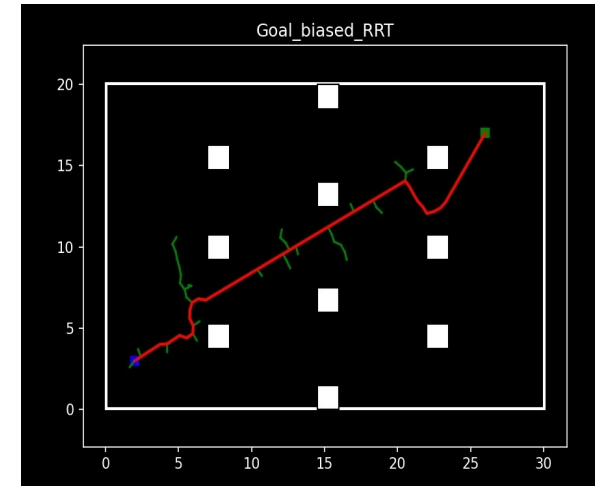
Bias=0



Bias=0.5

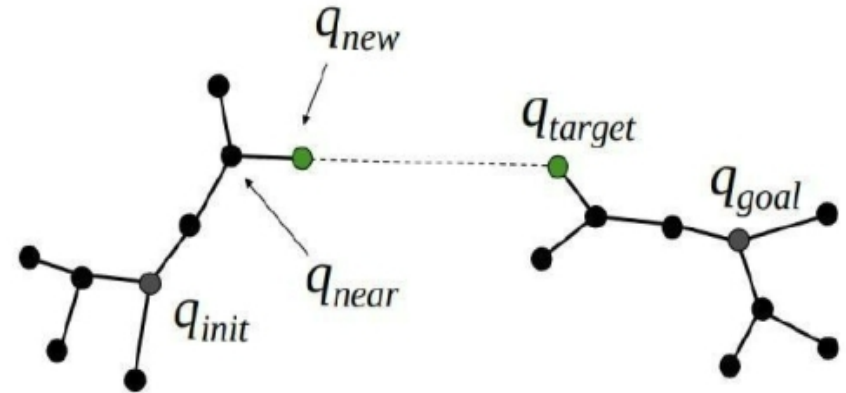


Bias =0.9

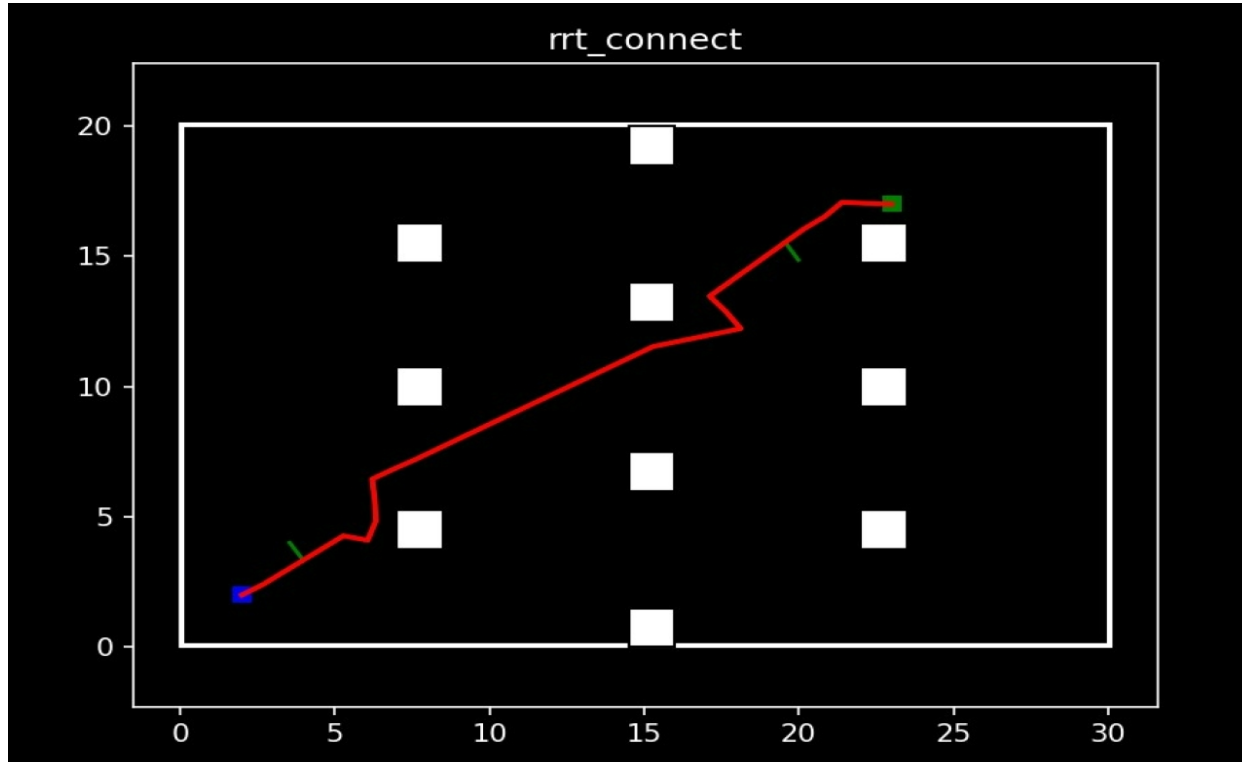


# RRT-Connect

RRT-Connect builds two RRTs, one from the start configuration and one from the goal configuration, and attempts to connect them in alternating fashion until a path is found between the start and goal configurations.



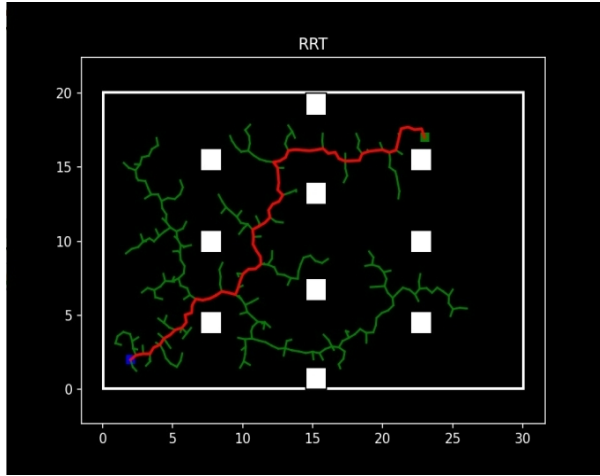
# Results



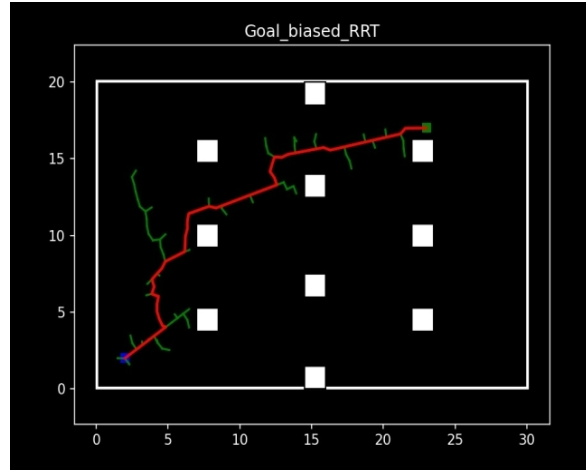


# Comparing Results

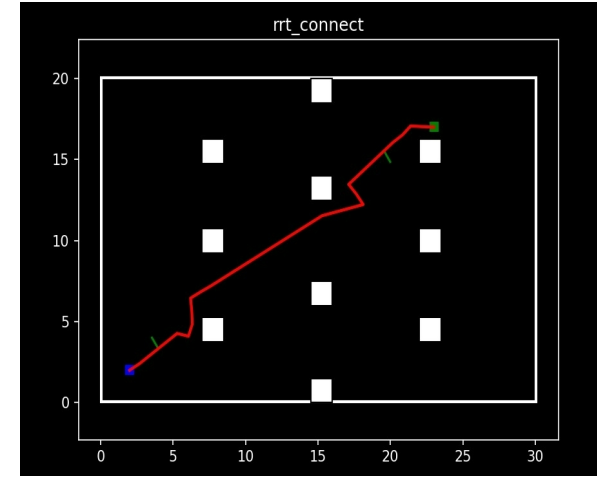
Time taken=0.85s



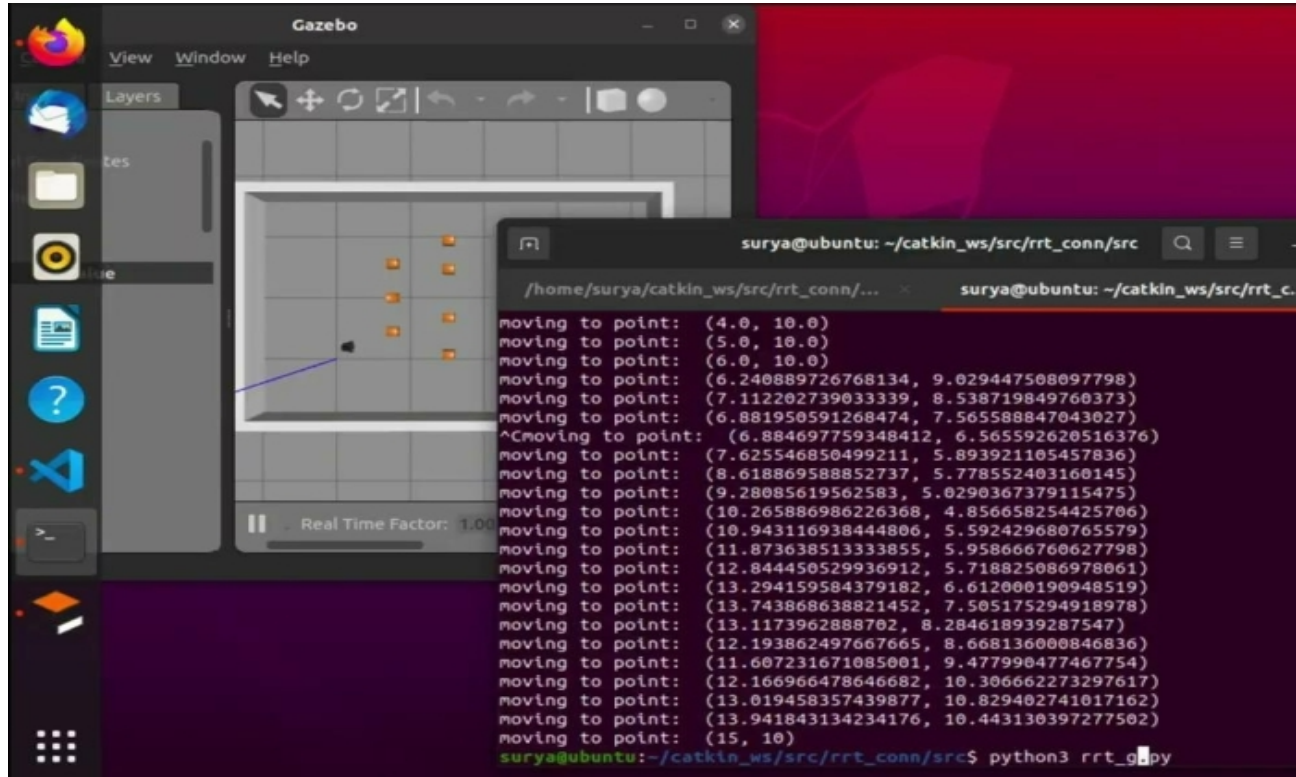
Time taken=0.23s



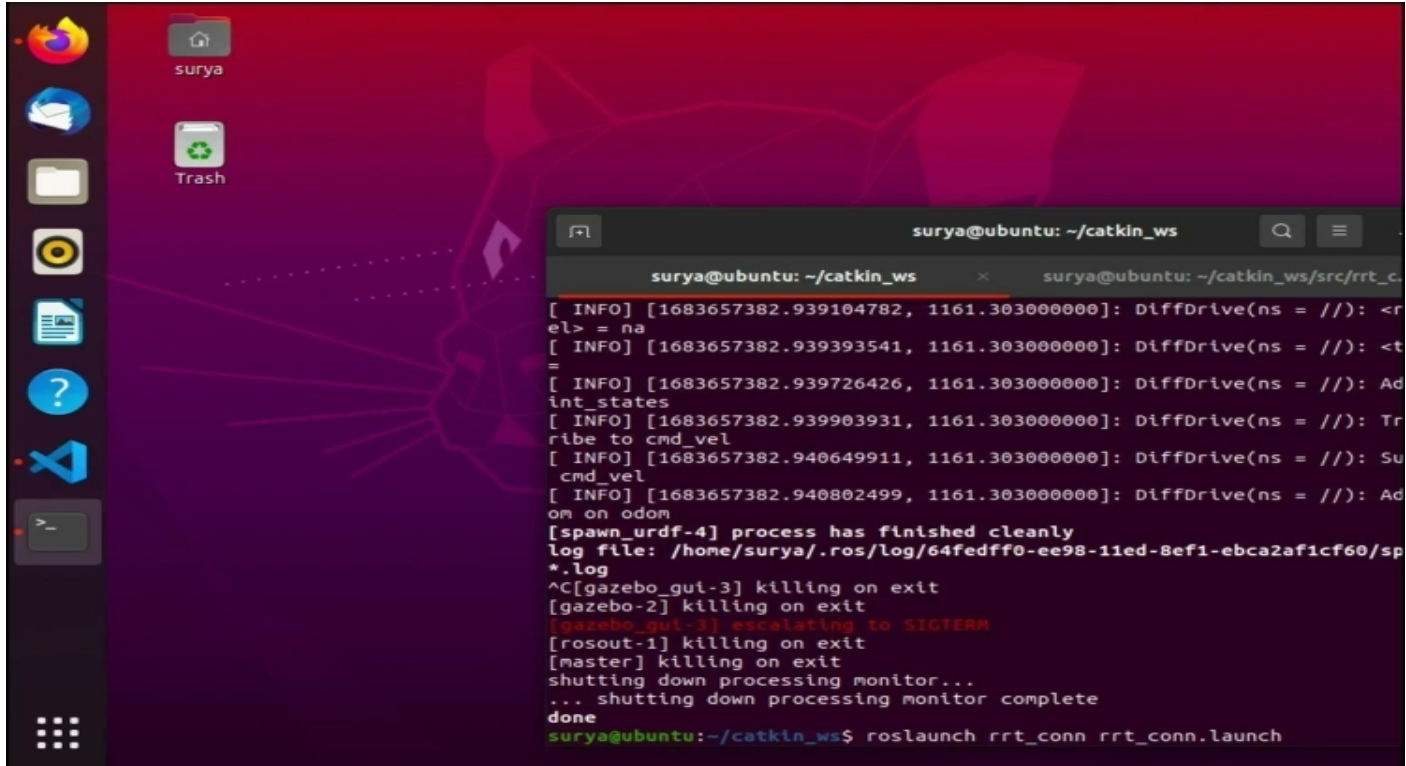
Time taken=0.07s



# RRT visualization in Gazebo



# Goal-Biased-RRT visualization in Gazebo

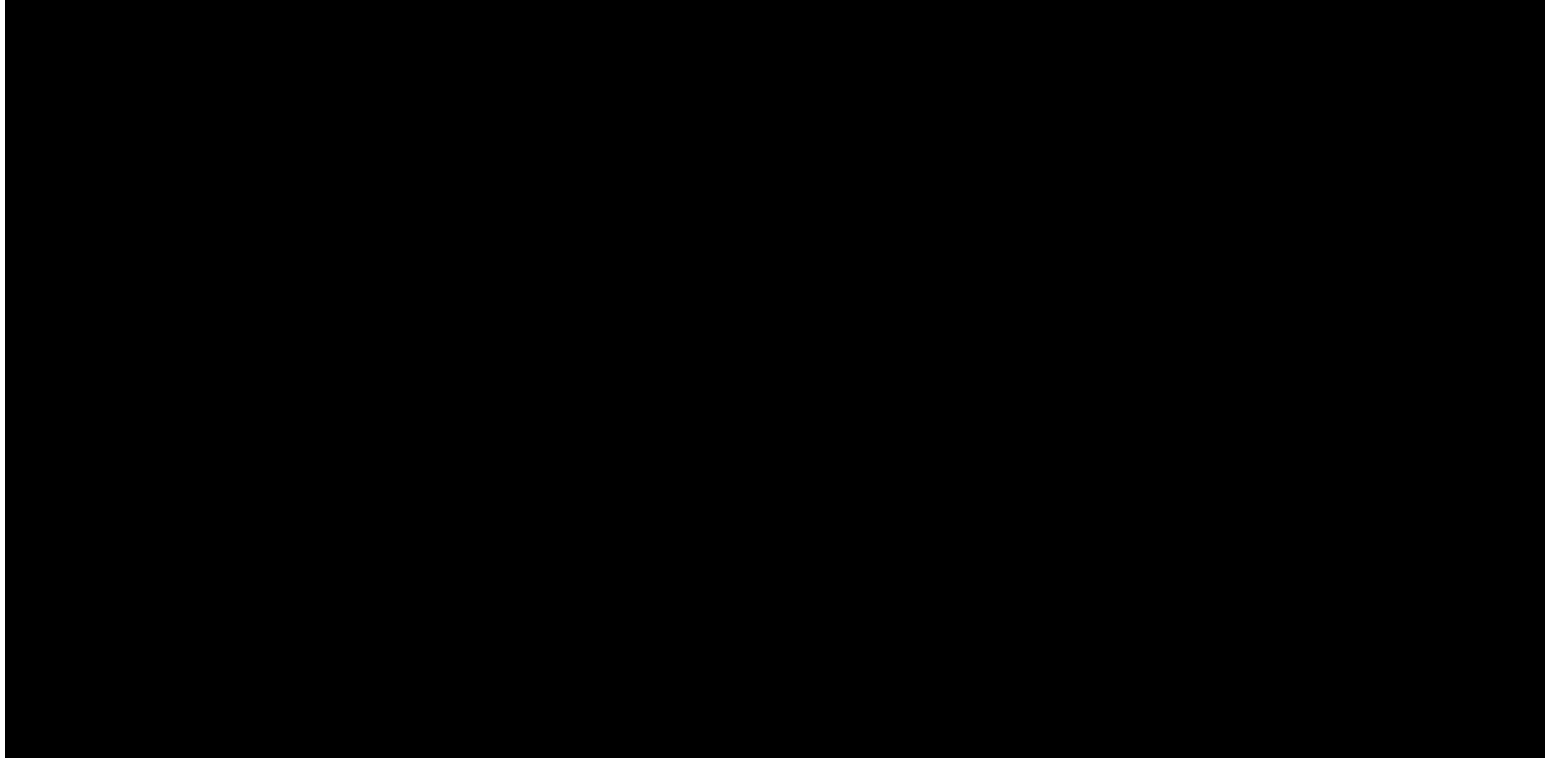


The screenshot shows an Ubuntu desktop with a purple and red background. A terminal window is open in the foreground, displaying ROS logs. The logs show a sequence of messages from a DiffDrive controller, including position updates and state changes. The terminal window title is "surya@ubuntu: ~/catkin\_ws". The desktop has a sidebar with application icons and a top bar with system icons. In the background, a Gazebo simulation is visible, showing a robot and its environment.

```
surya@ubuntu: ~/catkin_ws
[ INFO] [1683657382.939104782, 1161.303000000]: DiffDrive(ns = //): <r
el> = na
[ INFO] [1683657382.939393541, 1161.303000000]: DiffDrive(ns = //): <t
=
[ INFO] [1683657382.939726426, 1161.303000000]: DiffDrive(ns = //): Ad
int_states
[ INFO] [1683657382.939903931, 1161.303000000]: DiffDrive(ns = //): Tr
ribe to cmd_vel
[ INFO] [1683657382.940649911, 1161.303000000]: DiffDrive(ns = //): Su
cmd_vel
[ INFO] [1683657382.940802499, 1161.303000000]: DiffDrive(ns = //): Ad
om on odom
[spawn_urdf-4] process has finished cleanly
log file: /home/surya/.ros/log/64fedff0-ee98-11ed-8ef1-ebca2af1cf60/sp
*.log
^C[gazebo_gui-3] killing on exit
[gazebo-2] killing on exit
[gazebo_gui-3] escalating to SIGTERM
[rosout-1] killing on exit
[master] killing on exit
shutting down processing monitor...
... shutting down processing monitor complete
done
surya@ubuntu:~/catkin_ws$ roslaunch rrt_conn rrt_conn.launch
```



# RRT-Connect visualization in Gazebo





# Thank You

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