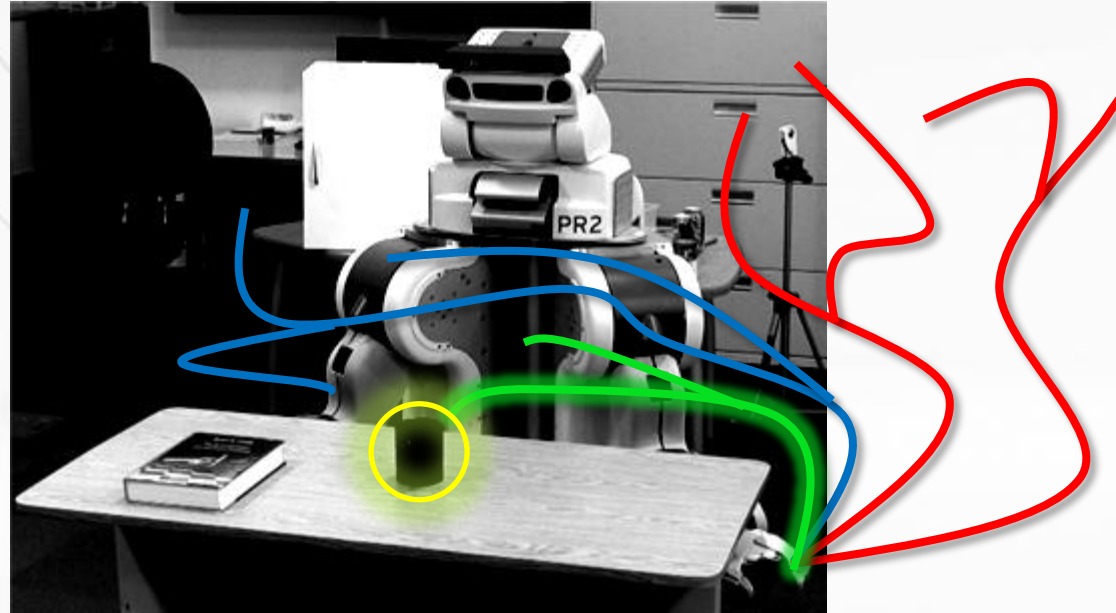


# Asymptotically-optimal Manipulation Planning using Incremental Sampling-based Algorithms



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Emilio Frazzoli<sup>2</sup>, Seth Teller<sup>1</sup> and Matt Walter<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MIT/CSAIL

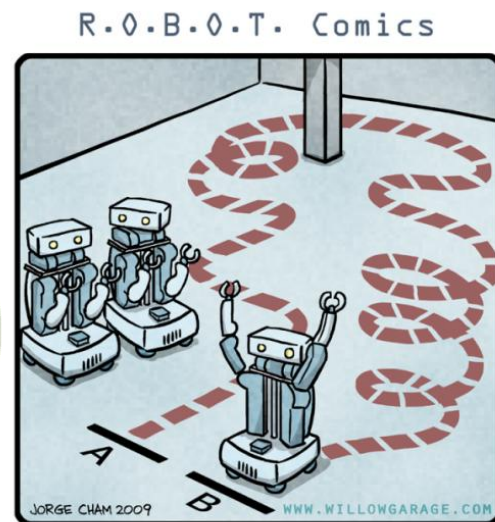
<sup>2</sup> MIT/LIDS



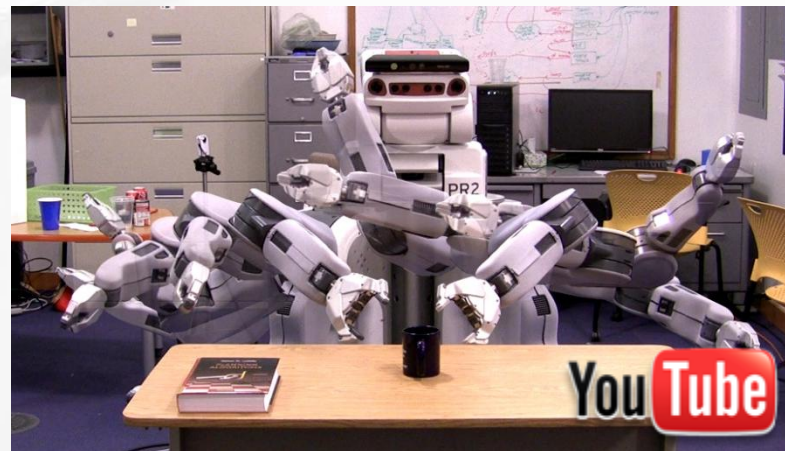
IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent  
Robots and Systems 2011



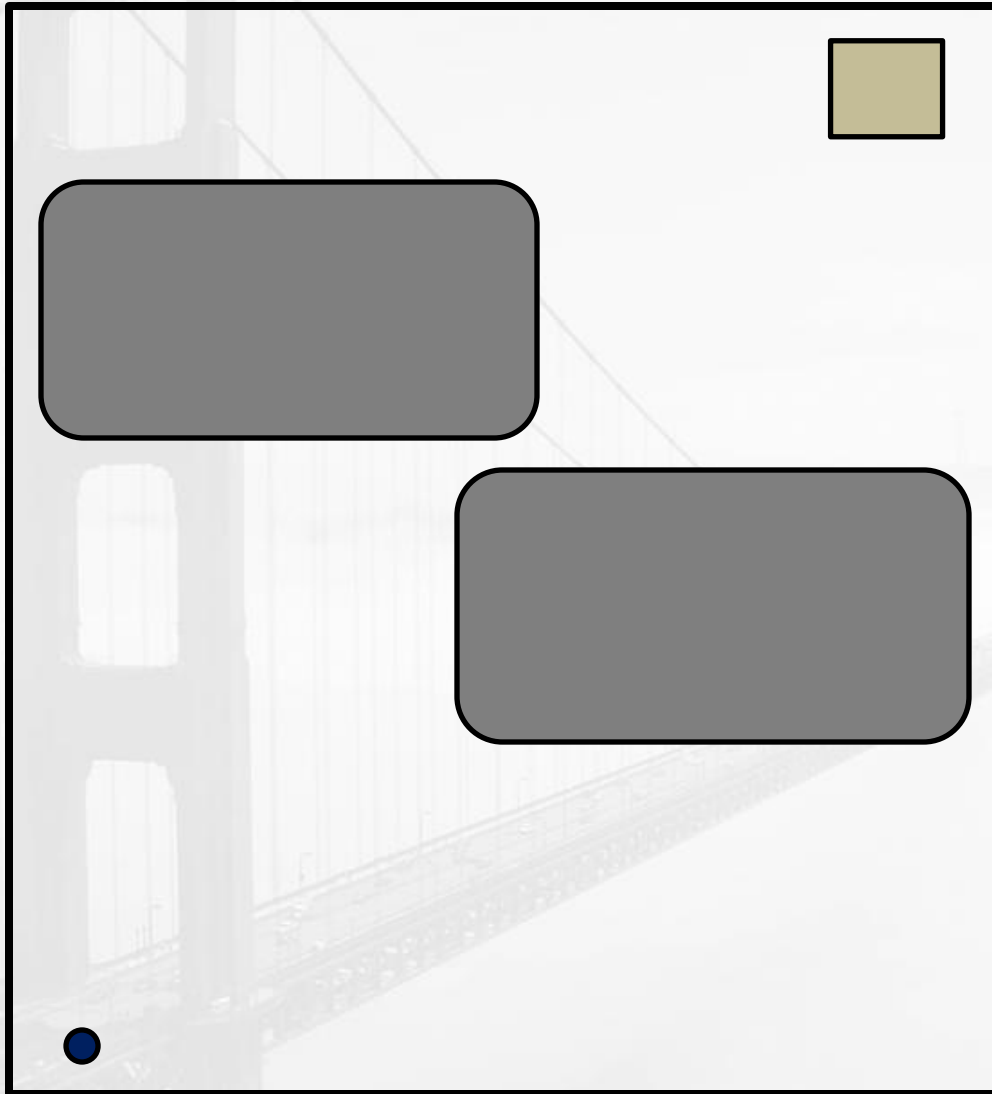
# Manipulation Planning



"HIS PATH-PLANNING MAY BE SUB-OPTIMAL, BUT IT'S GOT FLAIR."



# RRT\* with Ball Trees



## The RRT\* Algorithm

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1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3    $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
4    $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Near}(V, x_{new});$ 
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9   if  $x_{parent} \neq \text{NULL}$  then
10     $V.add(x_{new});$ 
11     $E.add((x_{parent}, x_{new}));$ 
12     $E \leftarrow \text{RewireVertices}(E, X_{near}, x_{new});$ 
13 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

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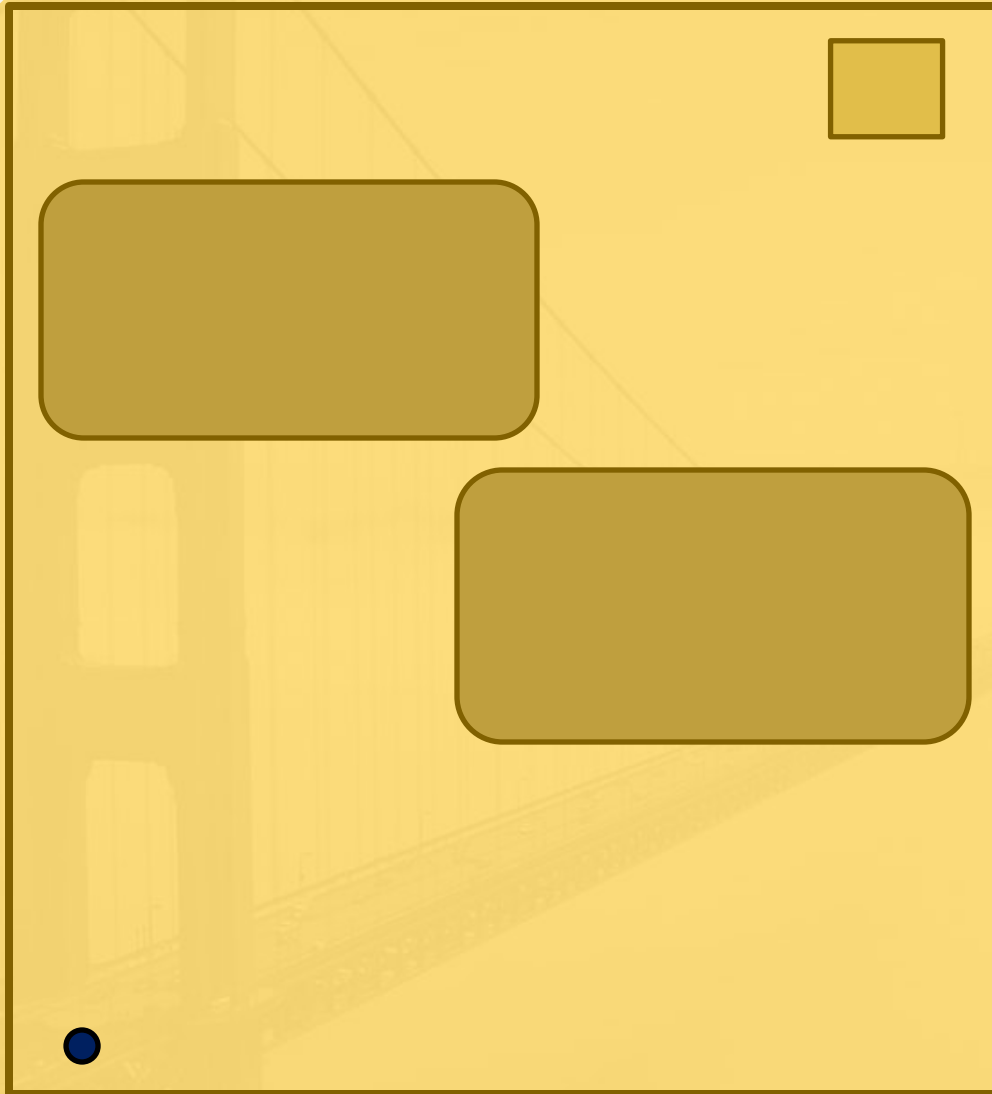
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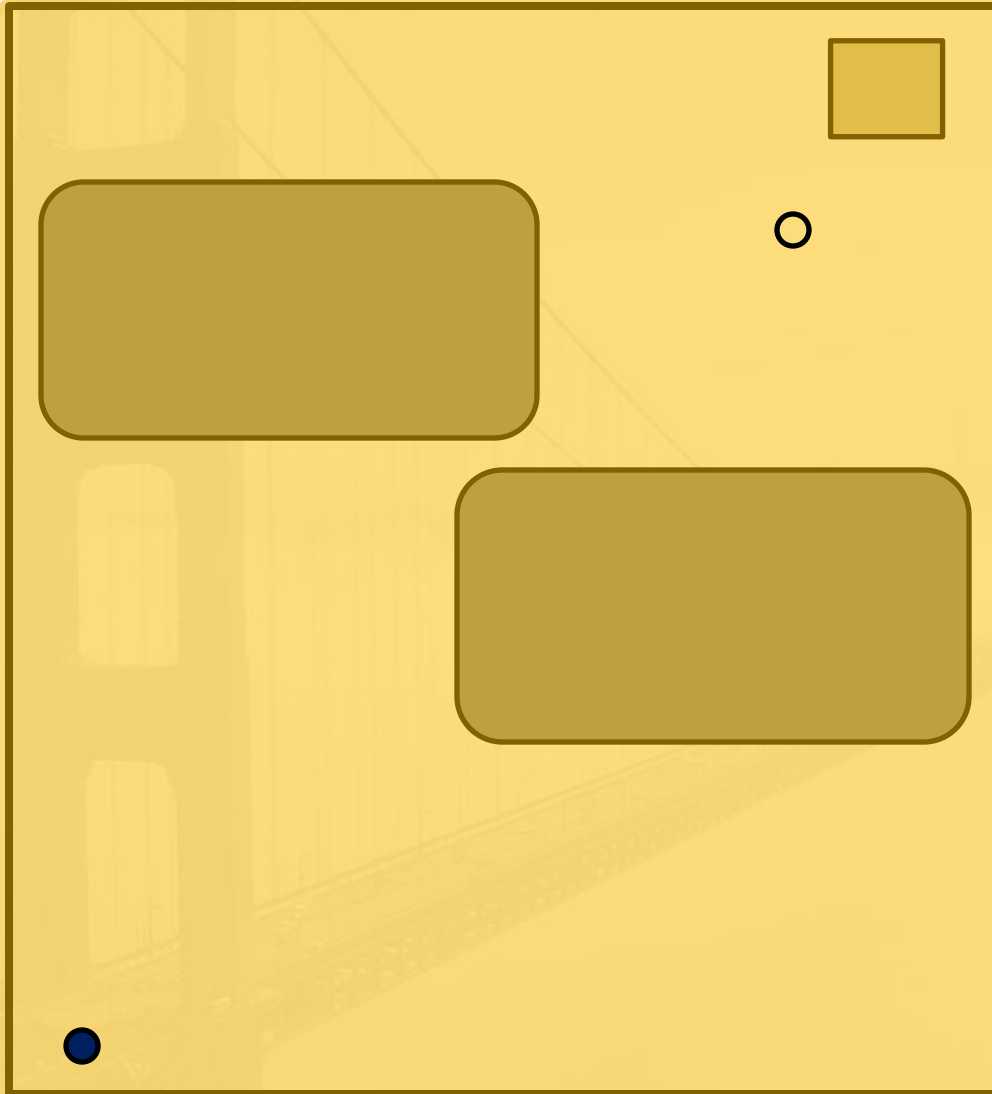
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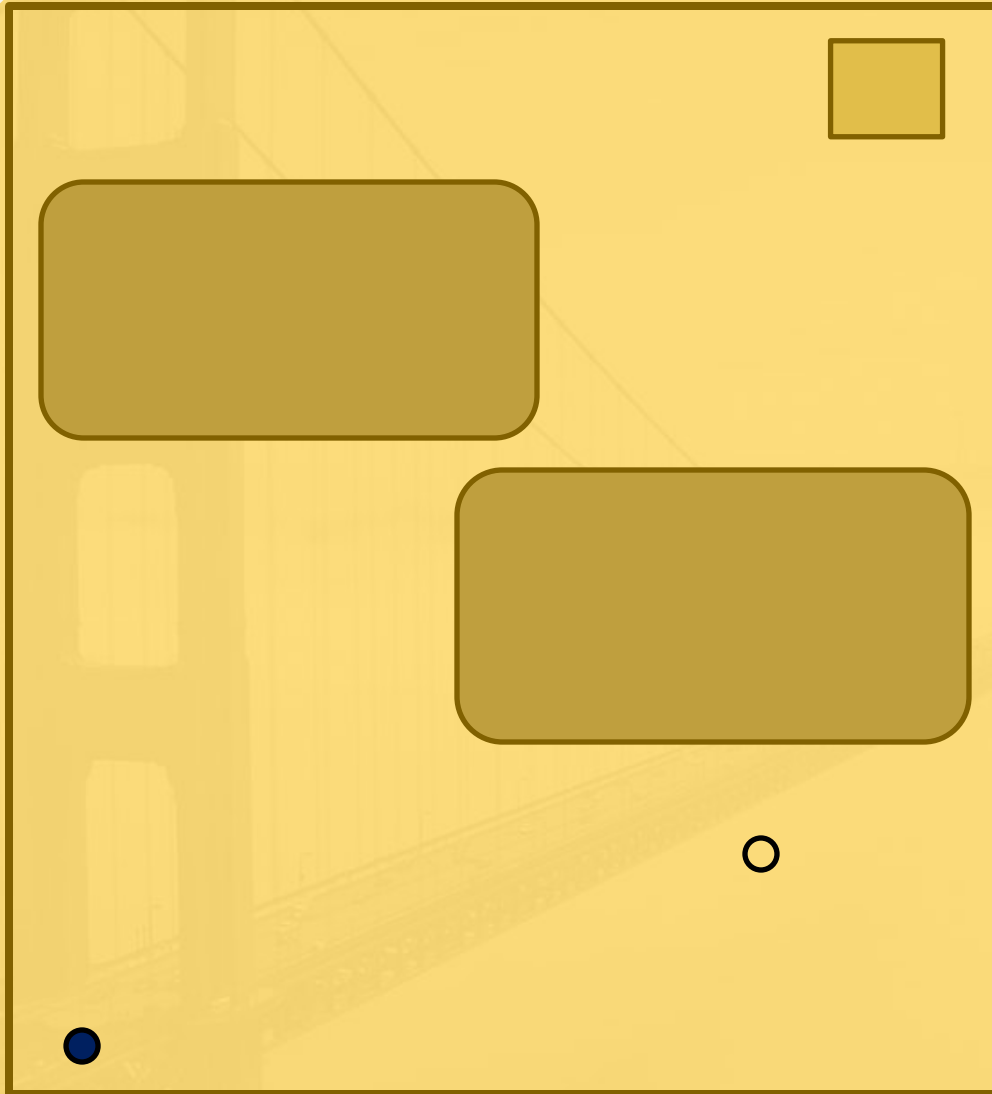
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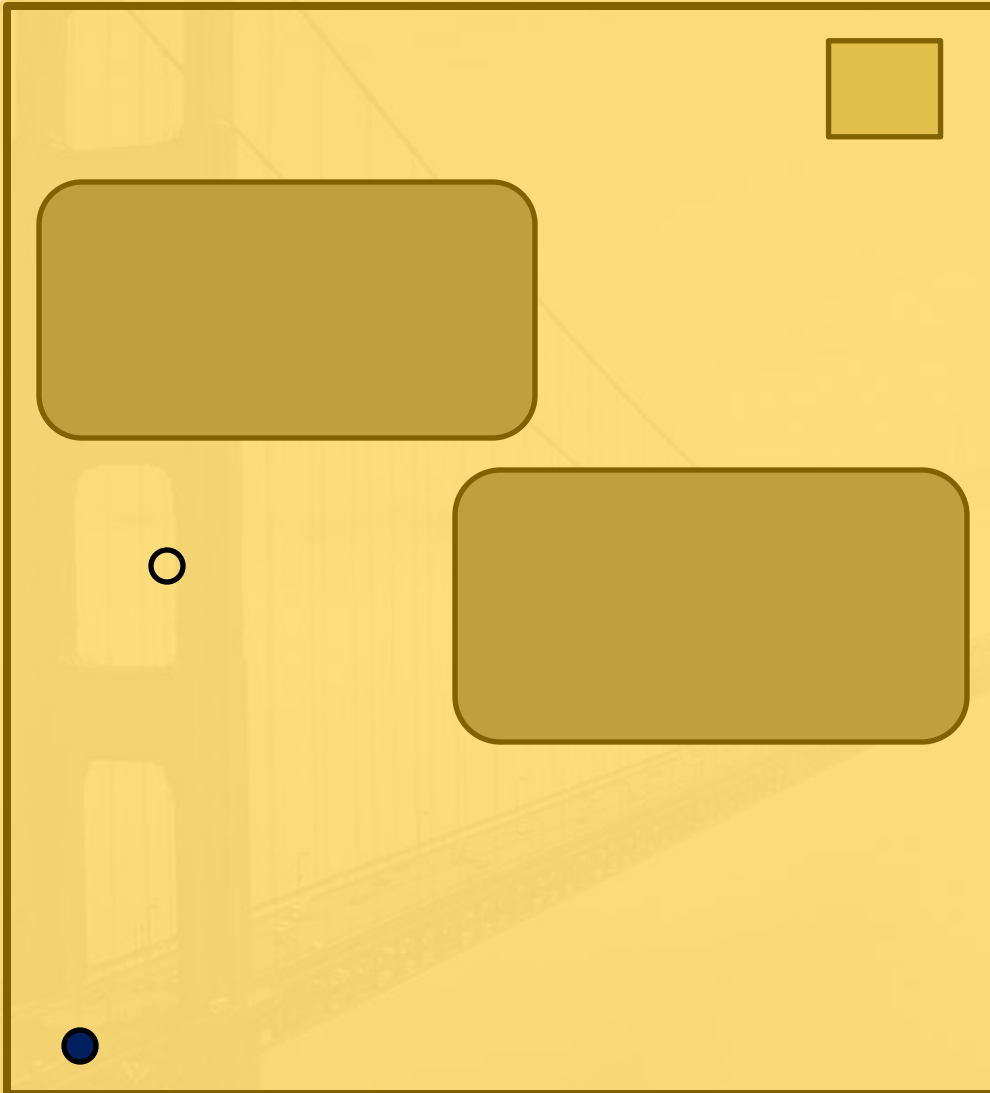
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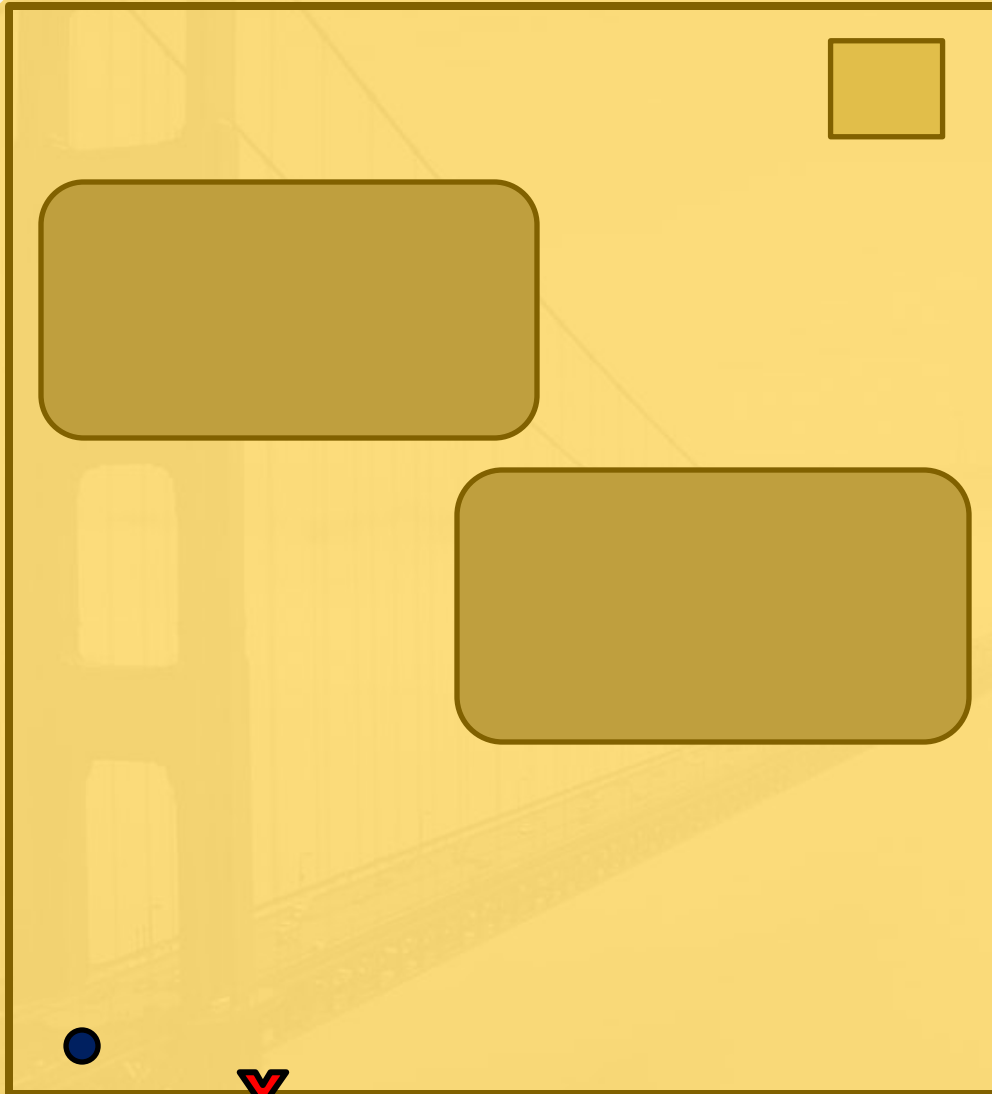
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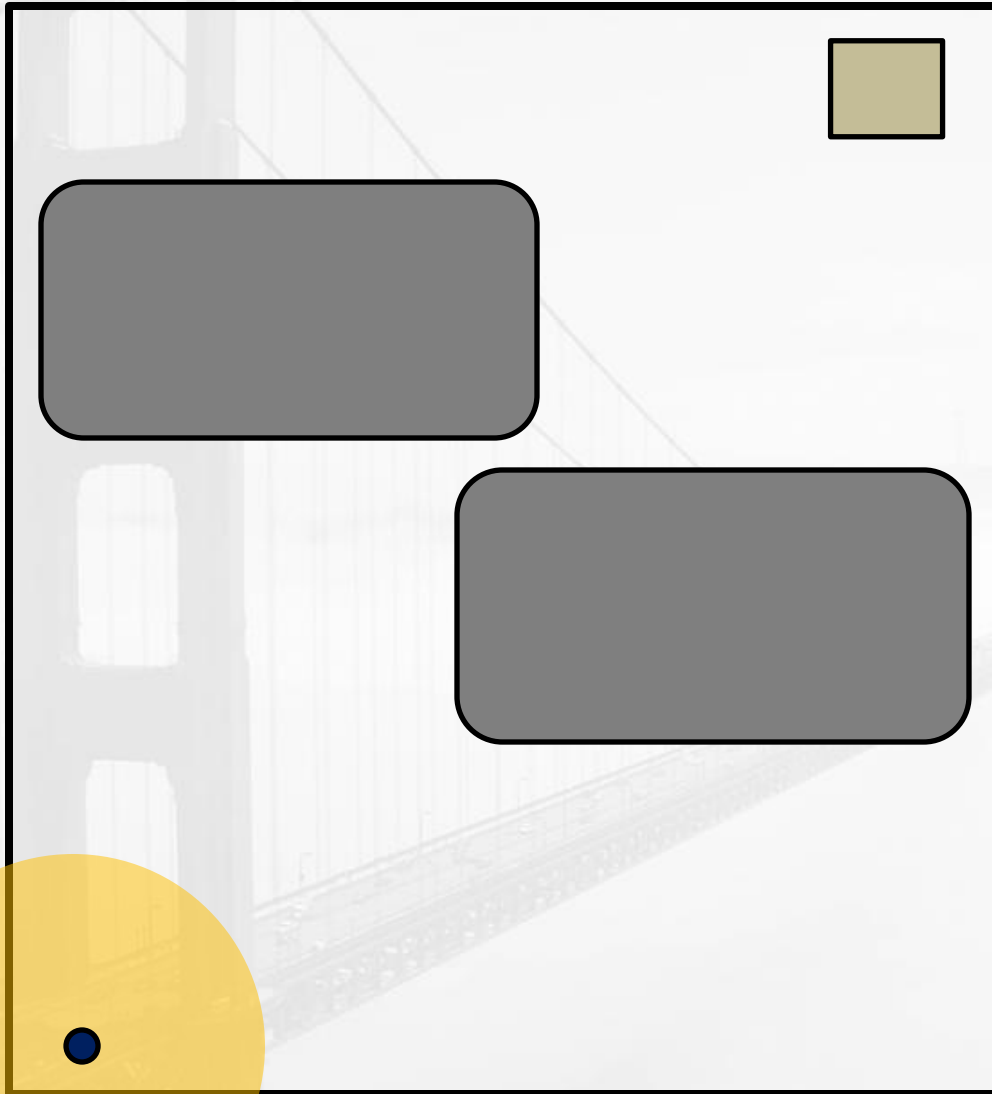
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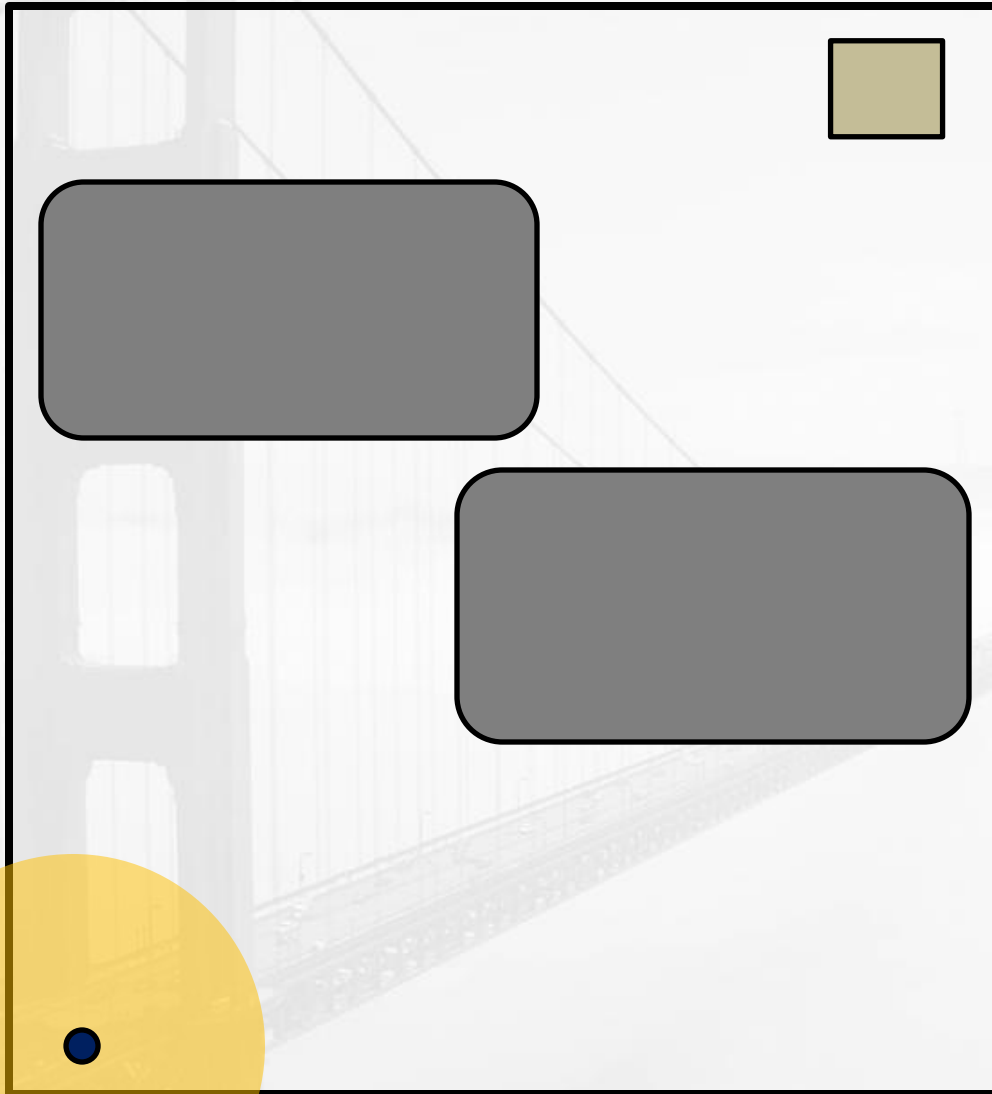
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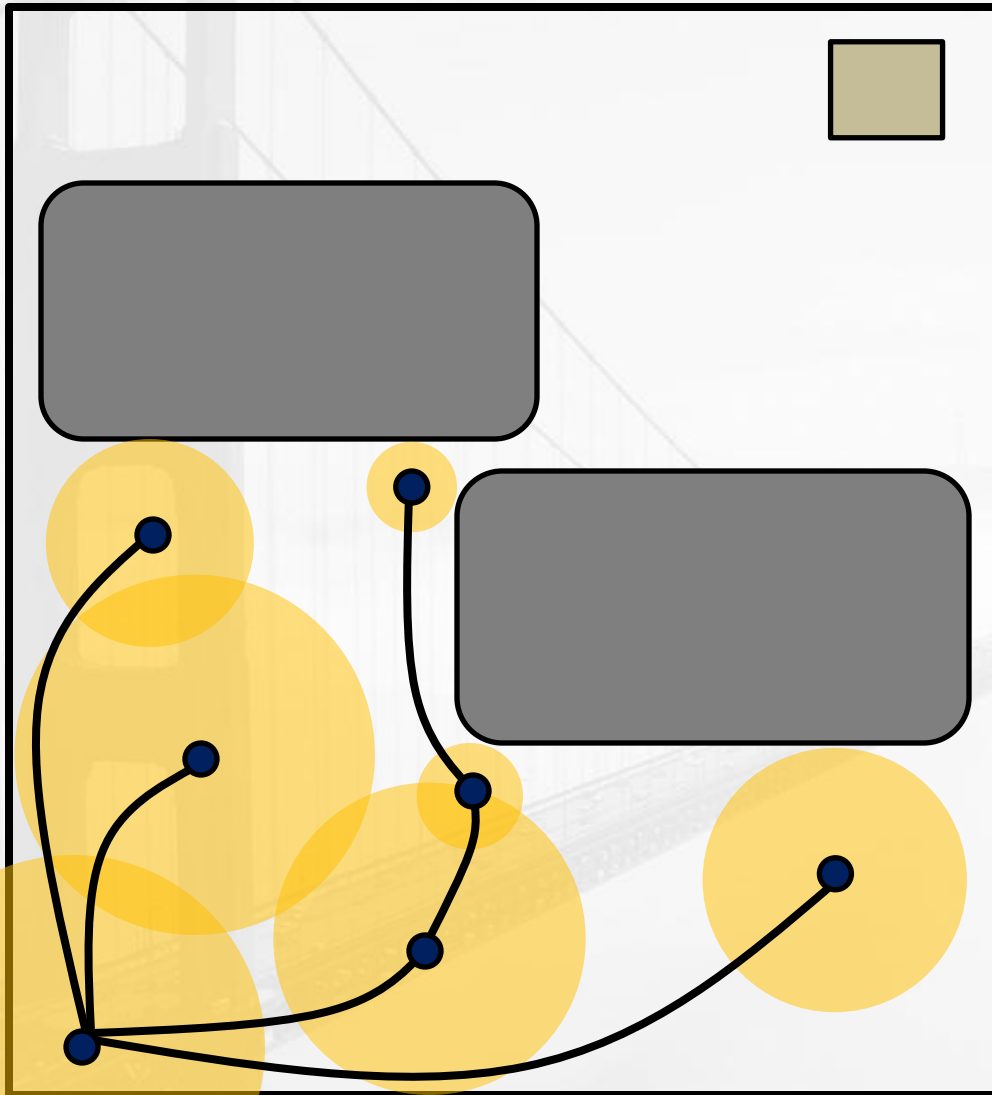
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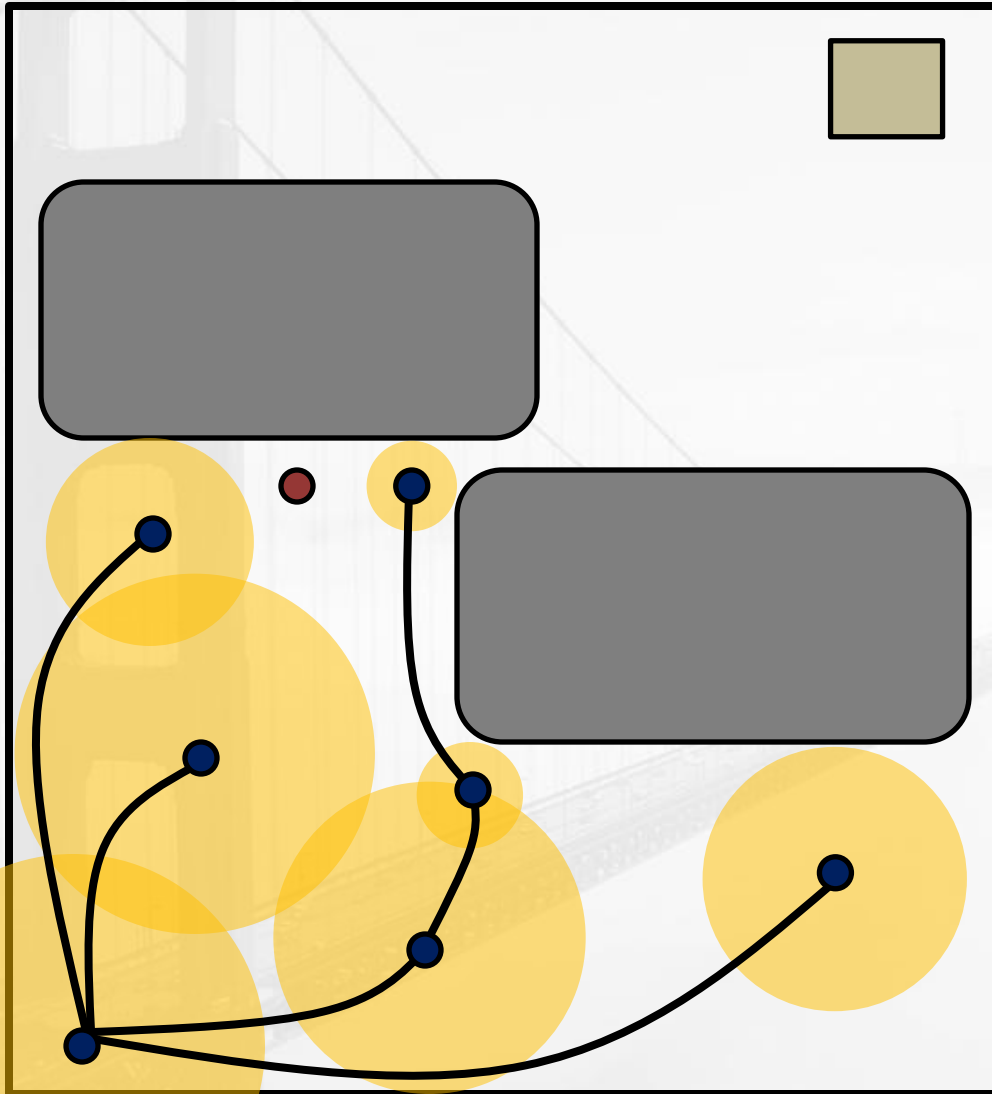
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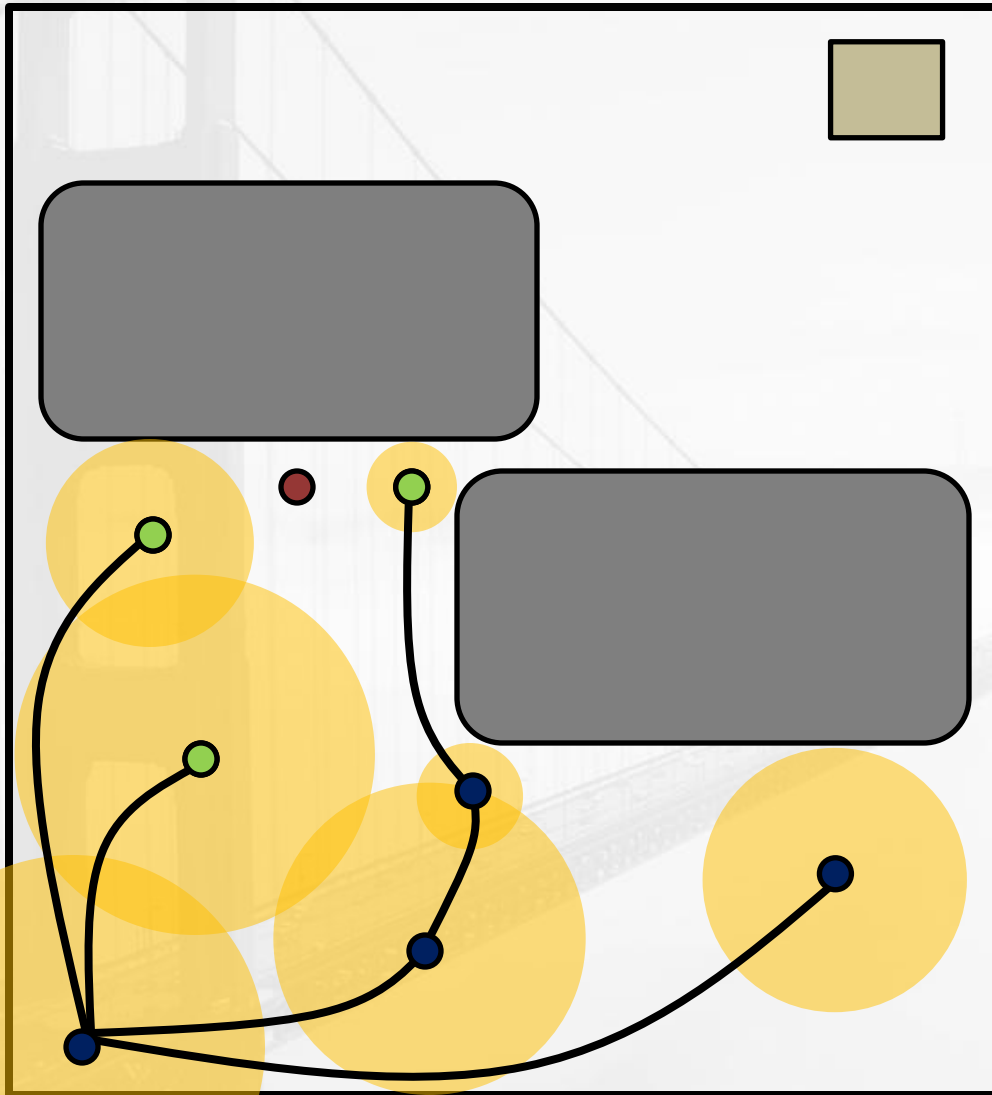
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```

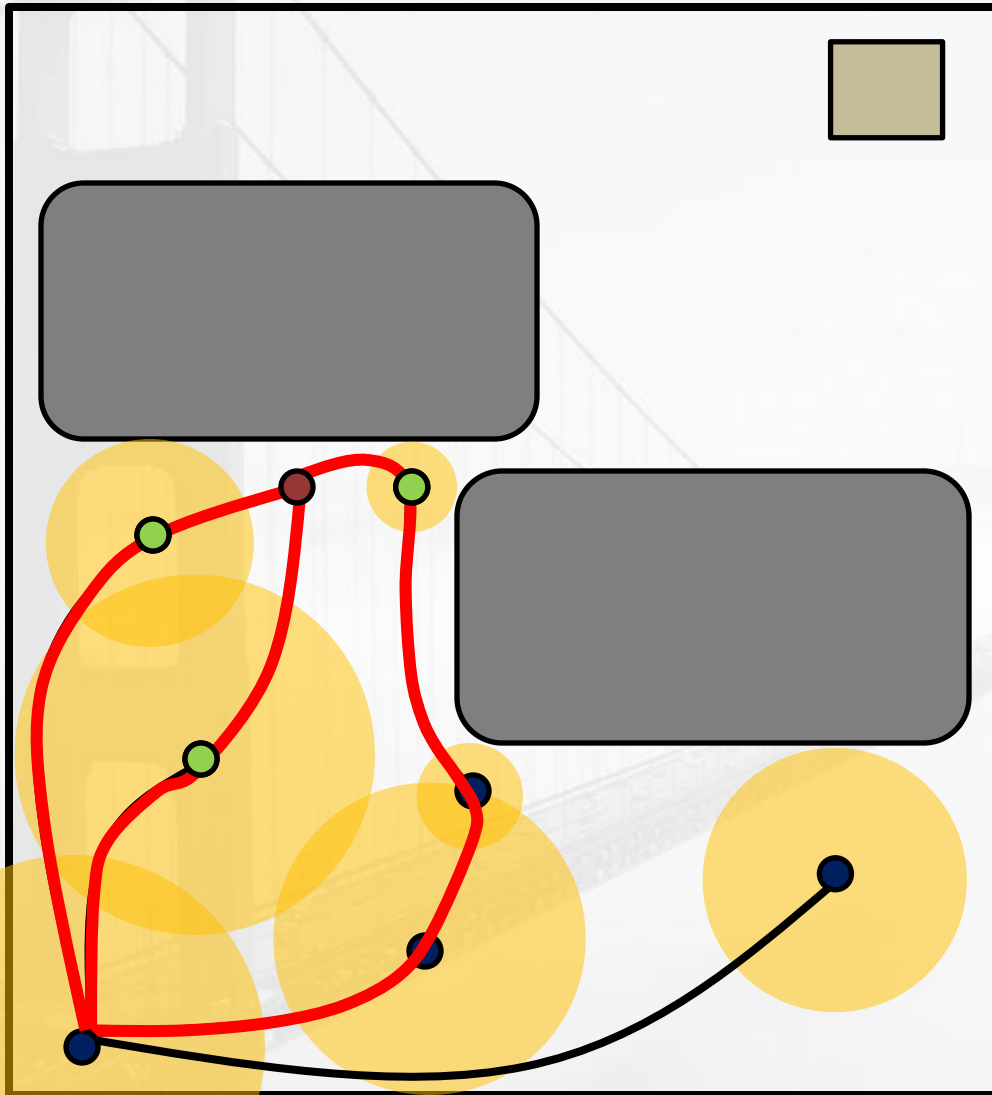
## The Ball Tree Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}, r = 0\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3   while true do
4      $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
5     if  $\text{InsideBall}(x_{new}, T)$  then
6       if  $\neg \text{CollisionFree}(x_{new})$  then
7          $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
8          $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
9       else
10        break;
11     $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
12     $\sigma \leftarrow \text{Steer}(x_{new}, x_{nearest});$ 
13    if  $\text{CollisionFree}(\sigma)$  then
14       $V.add(x_{new}, r_0);$ 
15       $E.add((x_{nearest}, x_{new}));$ 
16    else
17       $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
18 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

# RRT\* with Ball Trees



## The RRT\* Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3    $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
4    $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Near}(V, x_{new});$ 
5   if  $X_{near} = \emptyset$  then
6      $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Nearest}(V, x_{new});$ 
7    $L_{near} \leftarrow \text{PopulateSortedList}(X_{near}, x_{new});$ 
8    $x_{parent} \leftarrow \text{FindBestParent}(L_{near}, x_{new});$ 
9   if  $x_{parent} \neq \text{NULL}$  then
10     $V.add(x_{new});$ 
11     $E.add((x_{parent}, x_{new}));$ 
12     $E \leftarrow \text{RewireVertices}(E, X_{near}, x_{new});$ 
13 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

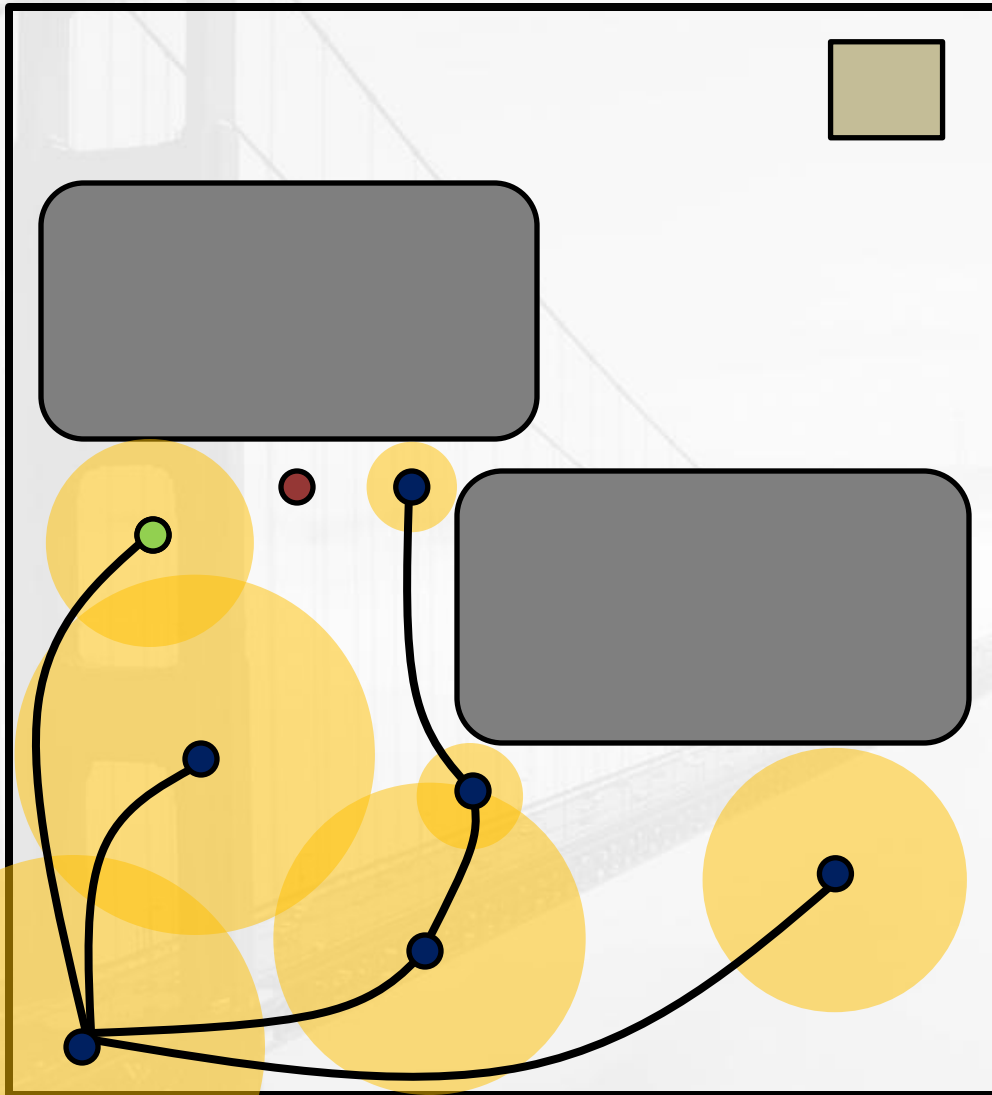
## The Ball Tree Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}, r = 0\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3   while true do
4      $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
5     if  $\text{InsideBall}(x_{new}, T)$  then
6       if  $\neg \text{CollisionFree}(x_{new})$  then
7          $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
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9       else
10        break;
11     $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
12     $\sigma \leftarrow \text{Steer}(x_{new}, x_{nearest});$ 
13    if  $\text{CollisionFree}(\sigma)$  then
14       $V.add(x_{new}, r_0);$ 
15       $E.add((x_{nearest}, x_{new}));$ 
16    else
17       $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
18 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

# RRT\* with Ball Trees



## The RRT\* Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3    $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
4    $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Near}(V, x_{new});$ 
5   if  $X_{near} = \emptyset$  then
6      $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Nearest}(V, x_{new});$ 
7    $L_{near} \leftarrow \text{PopulateSortedList}(X_{near}, x_{near});$ 
8    $x_{parent} \leftarrow \text{FindBestParent}(L_{near}, x_{new});$ 
9   if  $x_{parent} \neq \text{NULL}$  then
10     $V.add(x_{new});$ 
11     $E.add((x_{parent}, x_{new}));$ 
12     $E \leftarrow \text{RewireVertices}(E, X_{near}, x_{new});$ 
13 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

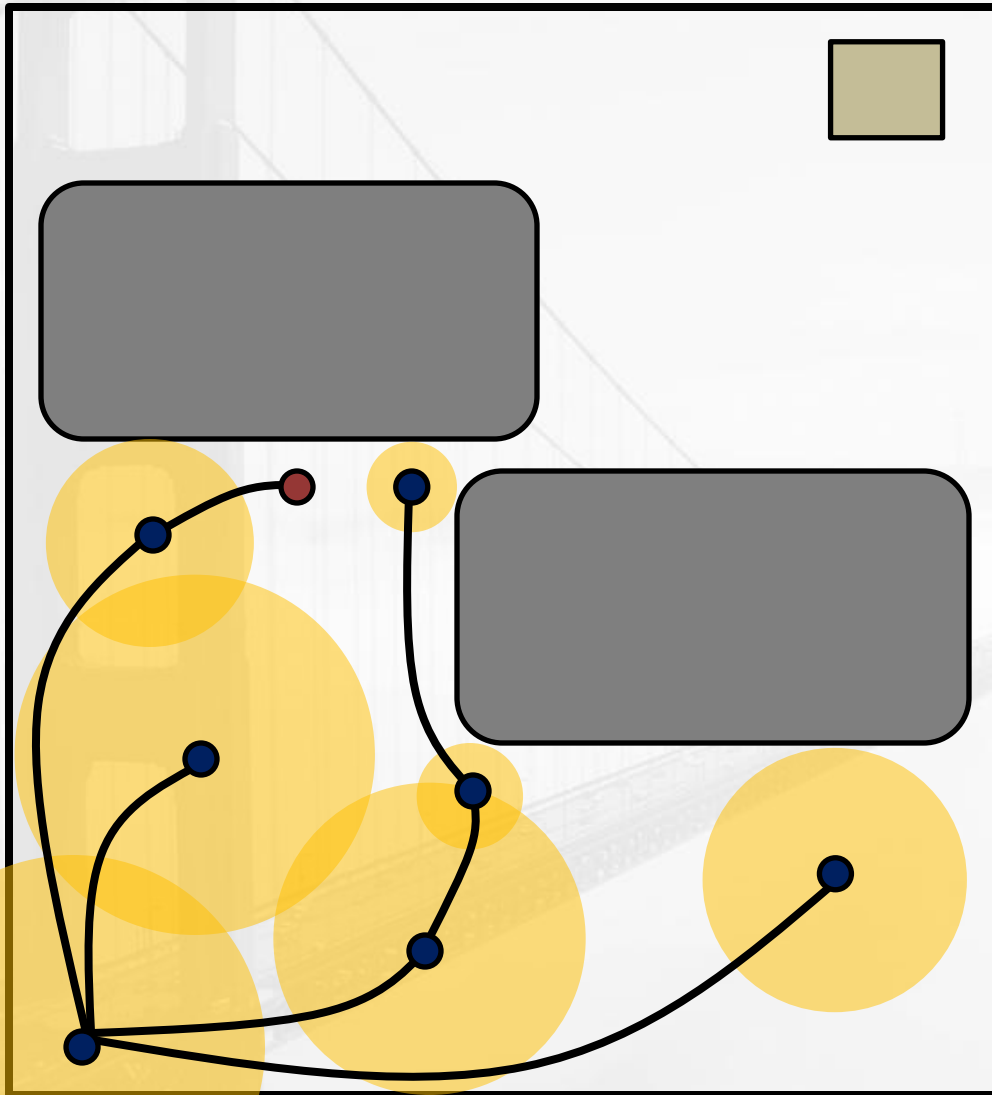
## The Ball Tree Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}, r = 0\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3   while true do
4      $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
5     if  $\text{InsideBall}(x_{new}, T)$  then
6       if  $\neg \text{CollisionFree}(x_{new})$  then
7          $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
8          $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
9       else
10        break;
11     $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
12     $\sigma \leftarrow \text{Steer}(x_{new}, x_{nearest});$ 
13    if  $\text{CollisionFree}(\sigma)$  then
14       $V.add(x_{new}, r_0);$ 
15       $E.add((x_{nearest}, x_{new}));$ 
16    else
17       $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
18 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

# RRT\* with Ball Trees



## The RRT\* Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3    $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
4    $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Near}(V, x_{new});$ 
5   if  $X_{near} = \emptyset$  then
6      $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Nearest}(V, x_{new});$ 
7    $L_{near} \leftarrow \text{PopulateSortedList}(X_{near}, x_{near});$ 
8    $x_{parent} \leftarrow \text{FindBestParent}(L_{near}, x_{new});$ 
9   if  $x_{parent} \neq \text{NULL}$  then
10     $V.add(x_{new});$ 
11     $E.add((x_{parent}, x_{new}));$ 
12     $E \leftarrow \text{RewireVertices}(E, X_{near}, x_{new});$ 
13 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

## The Ball Tree Algorithm

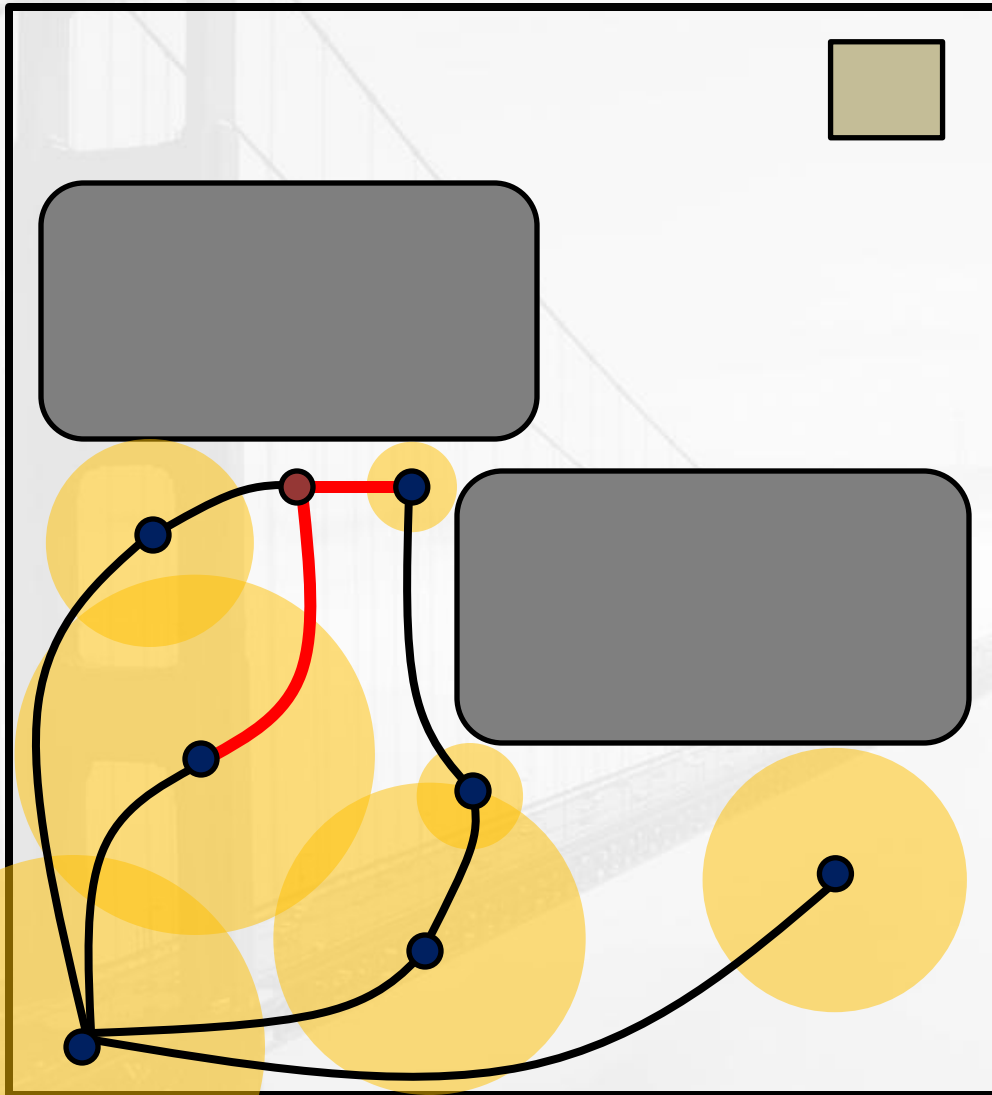
```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}, r = 0\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3   while true do
4      $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
5     if  $\text{InsideBall}(x_{new}, T)$  then
6       if  $\neg \text{CollisionFree}(x_{new})$  then
7          $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
8          $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
9       else
10        break;
11     $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
12     $\sigma \leftarrow \text{Steer}(x_{new}, x_{nearest});$ 
13    if  $\text{CollisionFree}(\sigma)$  then
14       $V.add(x_{new}, r_0);$ 
15       $E.add((x_{nearest}, x_{new}));$ 
16    else
17       $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
18 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```



# RRT\* with Ball Trees



## The RRT\* Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3    $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
4    $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Near}(V, x_{new});$ 
5   if  $X_{near} = \emptyset$  then
6      $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Nearest}(V, x_{new});$ 
7    $L_{near} \leftarrow \text{PopulateSortedList}(X_{near}, x_{near});$ 
8    $x_{parent} \leftarrow \text{FindBestParent}(L_{near}, x_{new});$ 
9   if  $x_{parent} \neq \text{NULL}$  then
10     $V.\text{add}(x_{new});$ 
11     $E.\text{add}((x_{parent}, x_{new}));$ 
12     $E \leftarrow \text{RewireVertices}(E, X_{near}, x_{new});$ 
13 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

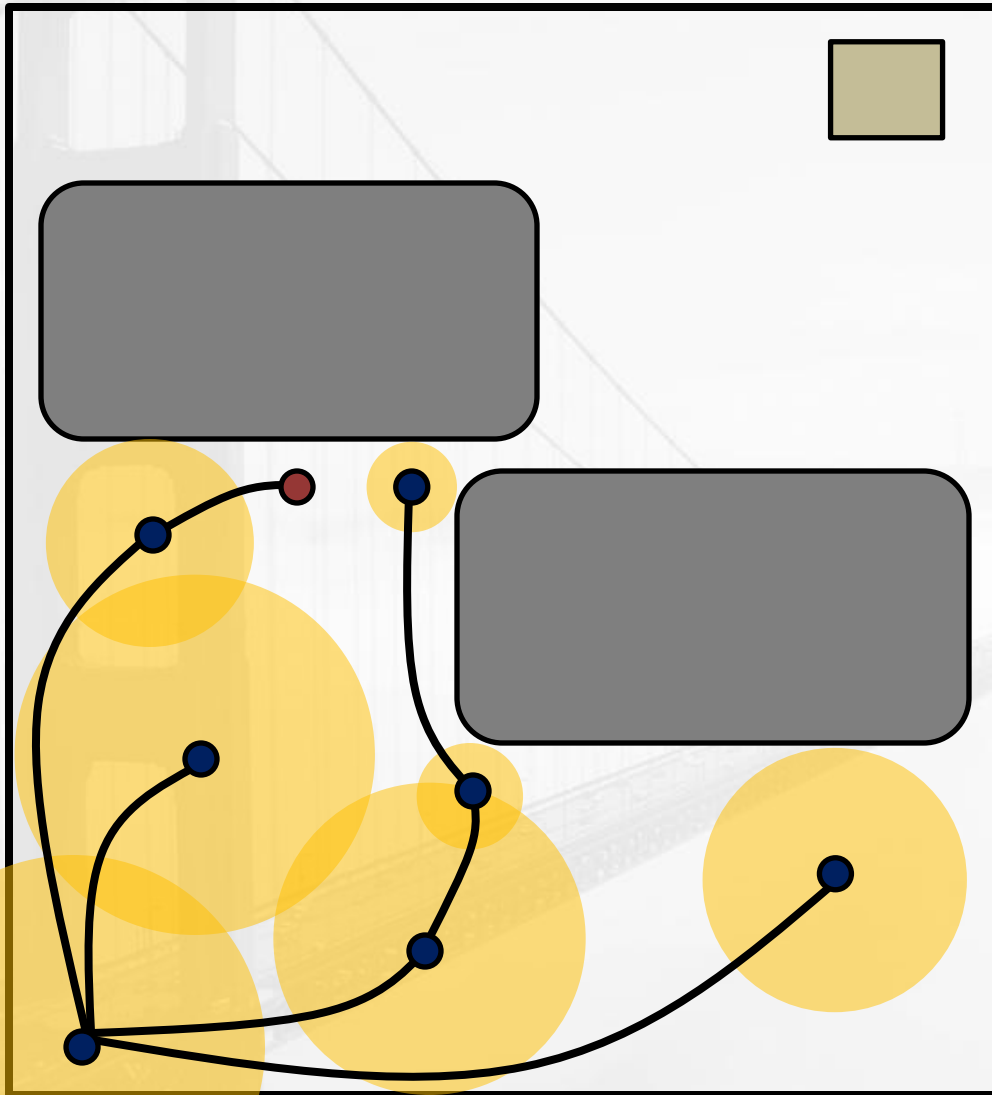
## The Ball Tree Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}, r = 0\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3   while true do
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8          $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
9       else
10        break;
11     $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
12     $\sigma \leftarrow \text{Steer}(x_{new}, x_{nearest});$ 
13    if  $\text{CollisionFree}(\sigma)$  then
14       $V.\text{add}(x_{new}, r_0);$ 
15       $E.\text{add}((x_{nearest}, x_{new}));$ 
16    else
17       $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
18 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

# RRT\* with Ball Trees



## The RRT\* Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3    $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
4    $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Near}(V, x_{new});$ 
5   if  $X_{near} = \emptyset$  then
6      $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Nearest}(V, x_{new});$ 
7    $L_{near} \leftarrow \text{PopulateSortedList}(X_{near}, x_{near});$ 
8    $x_{parent} \leftarrow \text{FindBestParent}(L_{near}, x_{new});$ 
9   if  $x_{parent} \neq \text{NULL}$  then
10     $V.add(x_{new});$ 
11     $E.add((x_{parent}, x_{new}));$ 
12     $E \leftarrow \text{RewireVertices}(E, X_{near}, x_{new});$ 
13 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

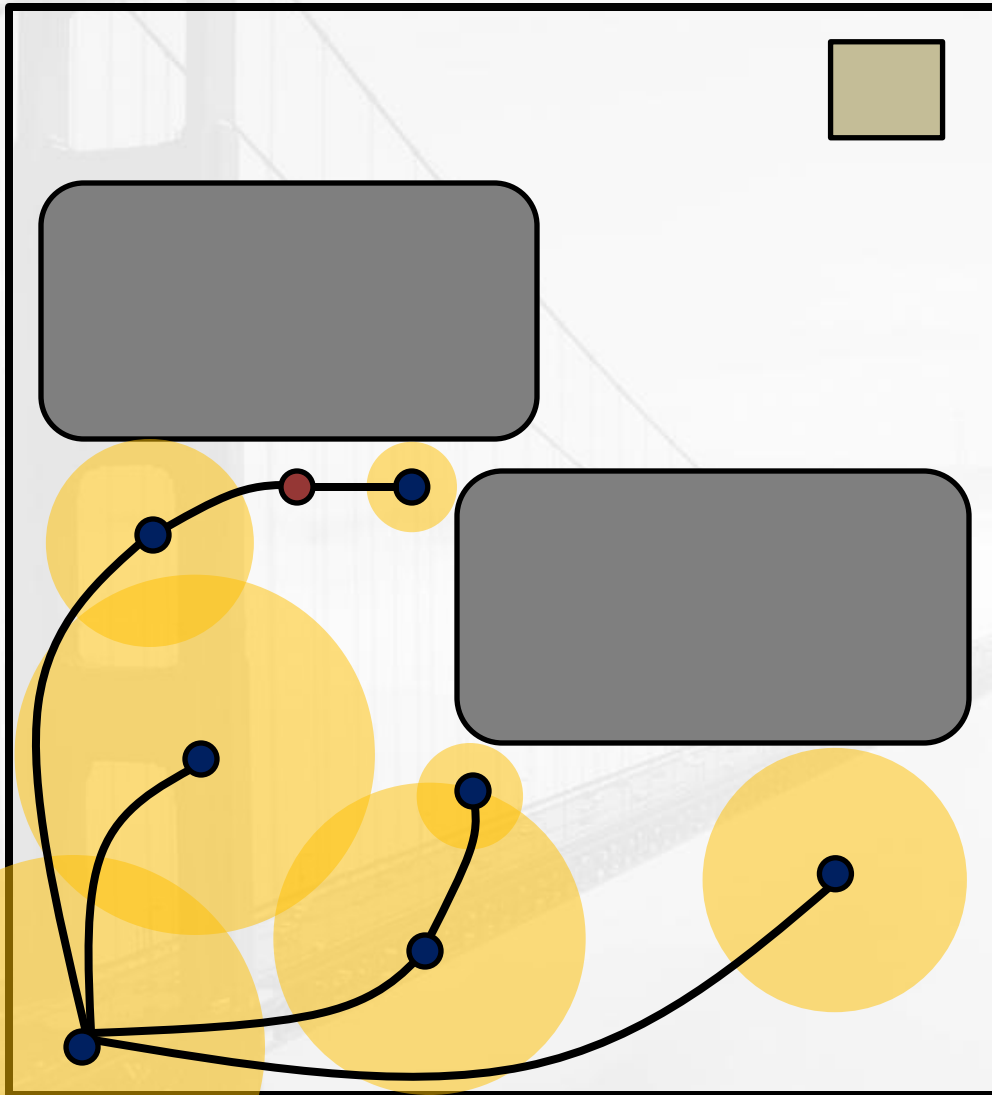
## The Ball Tree Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}, r = 0\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
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11     $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
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14       $V.add(x_{new}, r_0);$ 
15       $E.add((x_{nearest}, x_{new}));$ 
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17       $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
18 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

# RRT\* with Ball Trees



## The RRT\* Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3    $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
4    $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Near}(V, x_{new});$ 
5   if  $X_{near} = \emptyset$  then
6      $X_{near} \leftarrow \text{Nearest}(V, x_{new});$ 
7    $L_{near} \leftarrow \text{PopulateSortedList}(X_{near}, x_{near});$ 
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9   if  $x_{parent} \neq \text{NULL}$  then
10     $V.add(x_{new});$ 
11     $E.add((x_{parent}, x_{new}));$ 
12     $E \leftarrow \text{RewireVertices}(E, X_{near}, x_{new});$ 
13 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

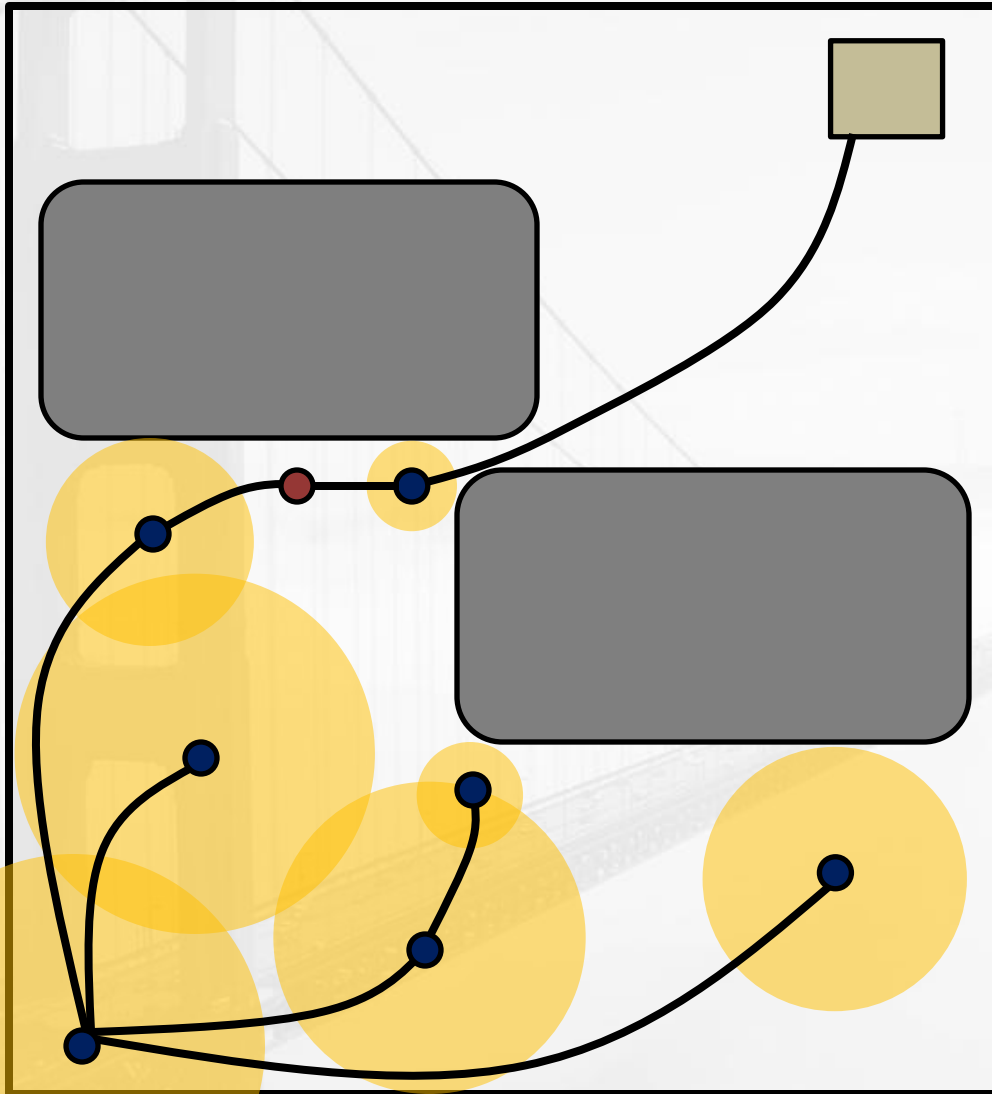
## The Ball Tree Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}, r = 0\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
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9       else
10        break;
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12     $\sigma \leftarrow \text{Steer}(x_{new}, x_{nearest});$ 
13    if  $\text{CollisionFree}(\sigma)$  then
14       $V.add(x_{new}, r_0);$ 
15       $E.add((x_{nearest}, x_{new}));$ 
16    else
17       $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
18 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

# RRT\* with Ball Trees



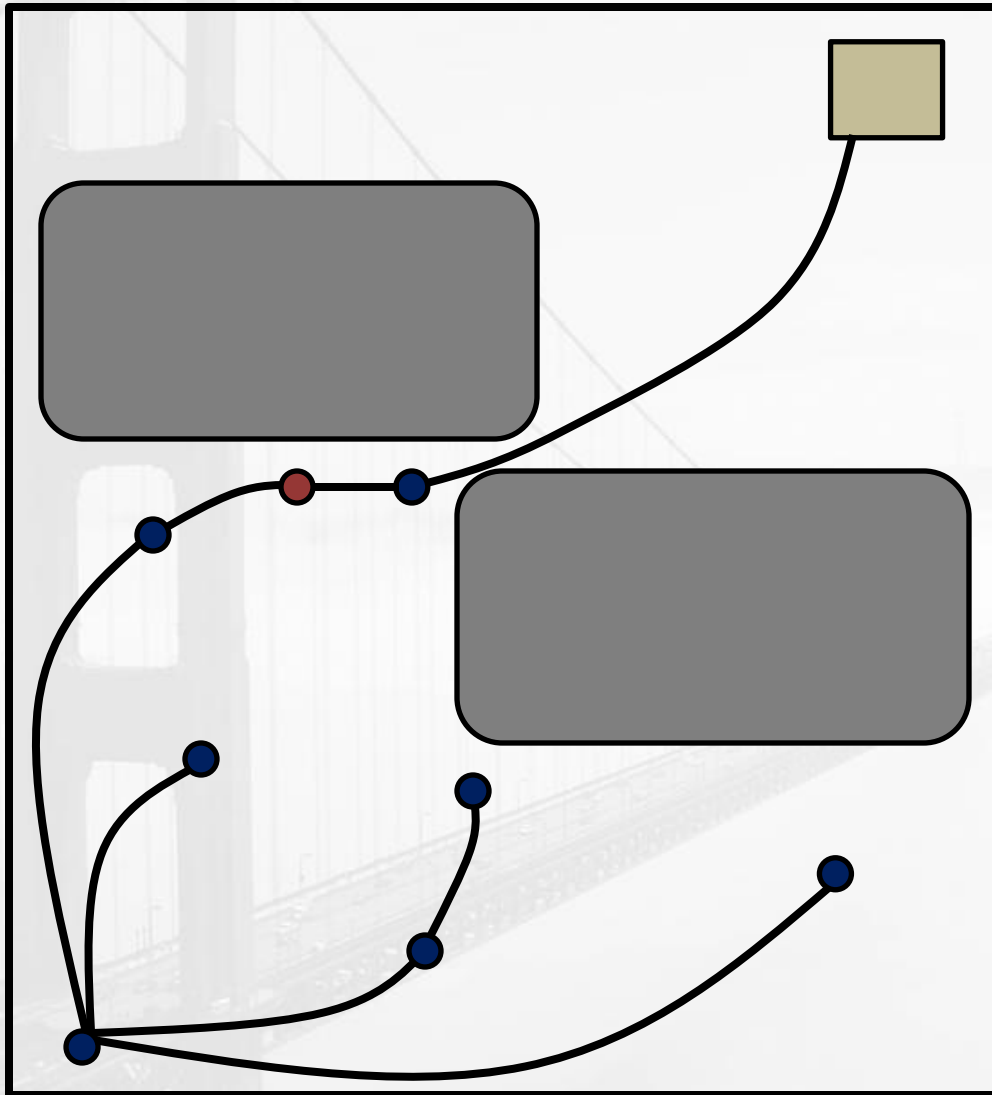
## The RRT\* Algorithm

```
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2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3    $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
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5   if  $X_{near} = \emptyset$  then
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7    $L_{near} \leftarrow \text{PopulateSortedList}(X_{near}, x_{near});$ 
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## The Ball Tree Algorithm

```
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2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3   while true do
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14       $V.add(x_{new}, r_0);$ 
15       $E.add((x_{nearest}, x_{new}));$ 
16    else
17       $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
18 return  $T = (V, E).$ 
```

# RRT\* with Ball Trees



## The RRT\* Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
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11     $E.add((x_{parent}, x_{new}));$ 
12     $E \leftarrow \text{RewireVertices}(E, X_{near}, x_{new});$ 
13 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

## The Ball Tree Algorithm

```

1  $V \leftarrow \{x_{init}, r = 0\}; E \leftarrow \emptyset; T \leftarrow (V, E);$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
3   while true do
4      $x_{new} \leftarrow \text{Sample}(i);$ 
5     if  $\text{InsideBall}(x_{new}, T)$  then
6       if  $\text{!CollisionFree}(x_{new})$  then
7          $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
8          $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
9       else
10        break;
11     $x_{nearest} \leftarrow \text{NearestBall}(V, x_{new});$ 
12     $\sigma \leftarrow \text{Steer}(x_{new}, x_{nearest});$ 
13    if  $\text{CollisionFree}(\sigma)$  then
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16    else
17       $\text{TrimRadius}(x_{nearest}, \|x_{new} - x_{nearest}\|);$ 
18 return  $T = (V, E).$ 

```

# Results (7DOF)

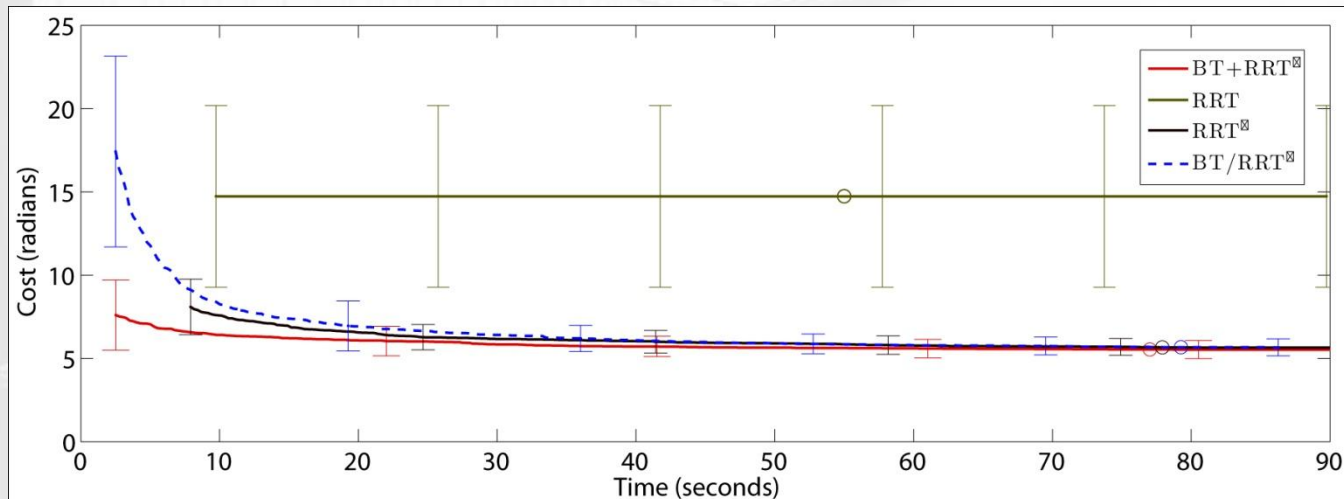


## RRT

First solution time: 9.75 s  
First solution cost: 14.73  
Final solution time: 54.96 s  
Final solution cost: 14.73

## BT+RRT\*

First solution time: 2.52 s  
First solution cost: 7.61  
Final solution time: 77.14 s  
Final solution cost: 5.52



# Results (7DOF)

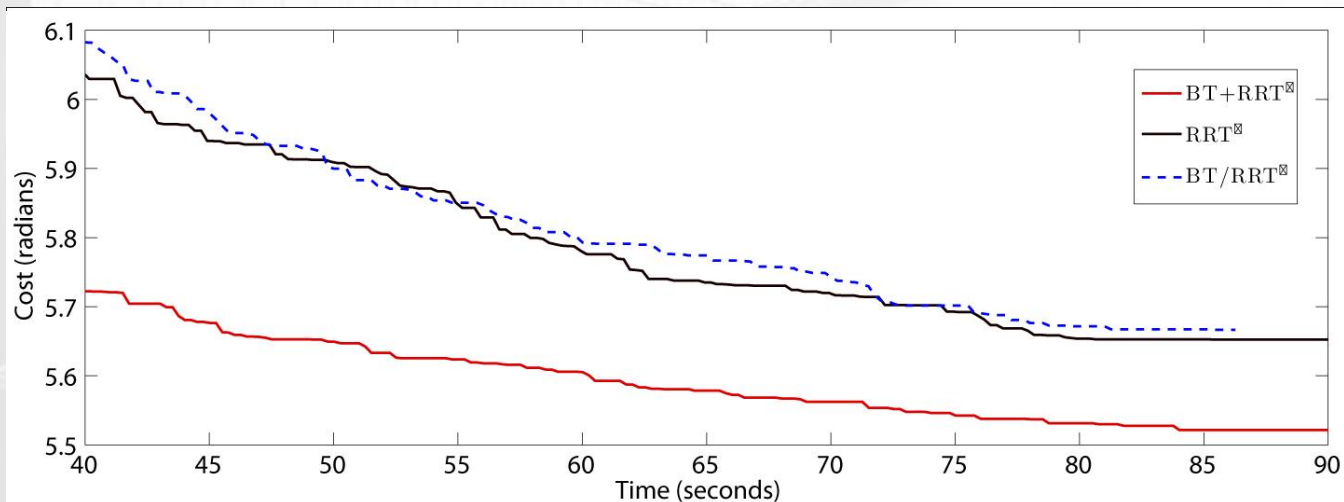


## RRT

First solution time: 9.75 s  
First solution cost: 14.73  
Final solution time: 54.96 s  
Final solution cost: 14.73

## BT+RRT\*

First solution time: 2.52 s  
First solution cost: 7.61  
Final solution time: 77.14 s  
Final solution cost: 5.52



# Results (7DOF)



## RRT

First solution time: 9.75 s  
 First solution cost: 14.73  
 Final solution time: 54.96 s  
 Final solution cost: 14.73

## BT+RRT\*

First solution time: 2.52 s  
 First solution cost: 7.61  
 Final solution time: 77.14 s  
 Final solution cost: 5.52

TABLE I

SEVEN DEGREE OF FREEDOM MONTE CARLO RESULTS

		BT+RRT*	RRT	RRT*	BT/RRT*
Success Rate (100 runs)		100.00%	87.00%	99.00%	100.00%
First Solution	Time (s)	2.52 (3.07)	9.75 (12.52)	7.92 (10.97)	2.51 (2.48)
	Cost	7.61 (2.11)	14.73 (5.49)	8.11 (1.67)	17.99 (5.63)
Final Solution	Time (s)	77.14 (4.49)	54.96 (4.75)	77.85 (3.95)	79.21 (4.47)
	Cost	5.52 (0.53)	14.73 (5.49)	5.65 (0.50)	5.67 (0.51)
Time per Iteration (ms)		19.33 (1.13)	13.78 (1.19)	19.51 (0.99)	19.85 (1.12)



# Results (12DOF)

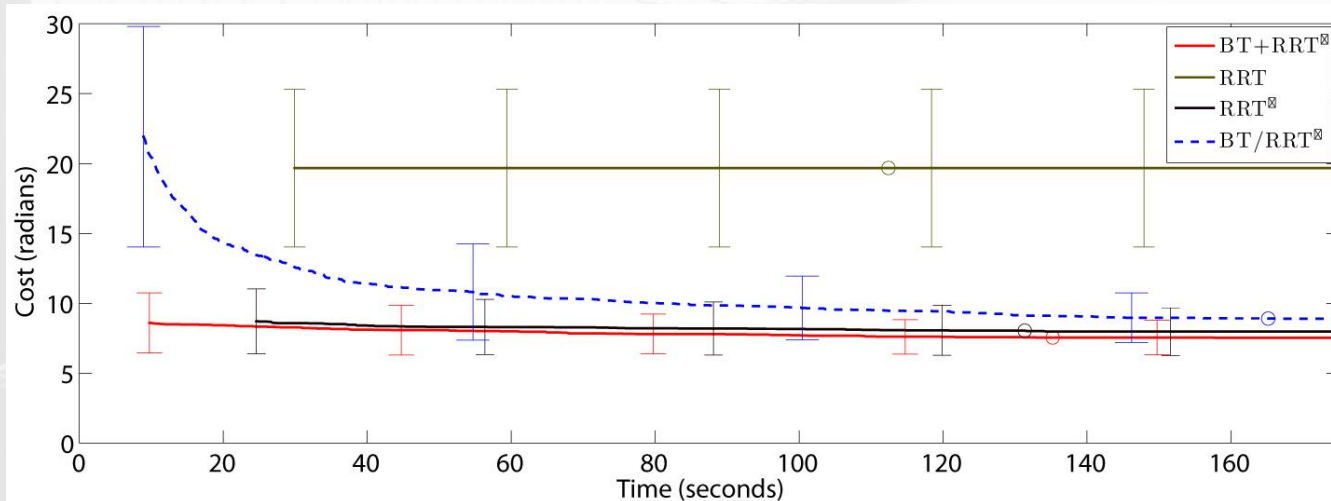


## RRT

First solution time: 29.92 s  
First solution cost: 19.76  
Final solution time: 112.41 s  
Final solution cost: 19.76

## BT+RRT\*

First solution time: 9.74 s  
First solution cost: 8.59  
Final solution time: 135.28 s  
Final solution cost: 7.53



# Results (12DOF)



## RRT

First solution time: 29.92 s  
 First solution cost: 19.76  
 Final solution time: 112.41 s  
 Final solution cost: 19.76

## BT+RRT\*

First solution time: 9.74 s  
 First solution cost: 8.59  
 Final solution time: 135.28 s  
 Final solution cost: 7.53

TABLE II

TWELVE DEGREE OF FREEDOM MONTE CARLO RESULTS

		BT+RRT*	RRT	RRT*	BT/RRT*
Success Rate (100 runs)		100.00%	58.00%	85.00%	100.00%
First Solution	Time (s)	9.74 (12.84)	29.92 (34.05)	24.61 (32.09)	8.94 (11.06)
	Cost (rad)	8.59 (2.16)	19.76 (5.69)	8.71 (2.34)	22.13 (7.72)
Final Solution	Time (s)	135.28 (15.08)	112.41 (19.46)	131.38 (14.49)	165.28 (28.16)
	Cost (rad)	7.53 (1.21)	19.76 (5.69)	7.97 (1.71)	8.83 (1.73)
Time per Iteration (ms)		22.58 (2.52)	18.77 (3.25)	21.93 (2.42)	27.59 (4.70)

IROS 2011 Video



For more information:

Perez, A., Karaman, S., Shkolnik, A., Frazzoli E., Teller, S. and Walter, M.,  
[“Asymptotically-optimal Manipulation Planning using Incremental Sampling-based Algorithms,”](#) in IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), 2011.

[http://ares.lids.mit.edu/manipulation\\_planning](http://ares.lids.mit.edu/manipulation_planning)

Interactive Session (Golden Gate Room)

[The PR2 Workshop](#)

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