

A Collision-Free Trajectory Planning of a hyper redundant Manipulator Using a Dual Genetic Algorithm

M. Ghayour; M. Karimi

ABSTRACT

This paper presents an optimal path planning for planar hyper redundant robot manipulators in presence of circular obstacles with a new analytical collision avoidance approach. To generate the robot's trajectory, a dual genetic algorithm for rapid achievement to the optimal solutions in complex space is offered. A polynomial based on cubic spline interpolation is applied to approximate trajectories in joint space. The GA determines the parameters, which are the interior points to be interpolated to formulate the polynomial representing the trajectory, it is to minimize the fitness of the desired objective function. The effectiveness and capability of the proposed approach is demonstrated through simulation studies.

KEYWORDS

Path Planning, Hyper-Redundant Manipulator, Dual Genetic Algorithm, Collision-Free Condition

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[] Pratihar Roy

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[] Vanputte Saab

Galicki .

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Li Ding .

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$\theta_n \dots \theta \theta$

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$L_n \dots L L$

XY

Yano .

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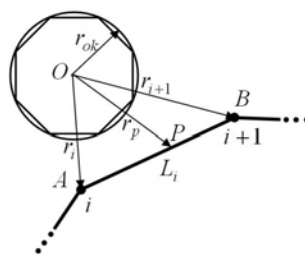
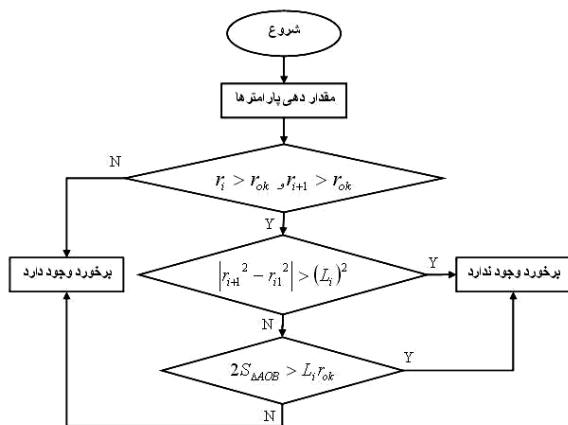
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$$r_{i+1}^2 - r_i^2 = L_i^2 - 2r_i L_i \cos(\hat{OAB}) \quad ()$$

$$L_i \quad P \quad ()$$

$$r_p^2 = r_i^2 + L_{AP}^2 - 2r_i L_{AP} \cos(\hat{OAB}) \quad ()$$

$$\cos(\hat{OAB}) < 0$$

$$|r_{i+1}^2 - r_i^2| > L_i^2 \quad ()$$

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$$r_i > r_{ok}$$

$$r_p \quad r_{i+1} \quad P$$

$$\cos(\hat{OAB}) < 0$$

$$r_{ok}$$

i

k

$$\cos(\hat{OBA}) > 0 \quad \cos(\hat{OAB}) > 0$$

$$\hat{OBA} \quad \hat{OAB}$$

k

i

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$$2S_{\Delta AOB} > r_{ok} L_i \quad ()$$

$$i \quad k \quad i$$

$$S_{\Delta AOB} \quad k$$

$$i \quad k$$

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$s_q(x)$

$$s_q(x) = a_q(x-x_q)^3 + b_q(x-x_q)^2 + c_q(x-x_q) + d_q \quad ()$$

$$S_{\Delta AOB} = \sqrt{H(H-L_i)(H-r_i)(H-r_{i+1})} \quad ()$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & d_q \quad c_q \quad b_q \quad a_q \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad 4(n-1) \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad S(x) \\
 & S''(x) \quad S'(x) \quad S(x) \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad [x_1, x_n]
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$S''(x_1) = S''(x_n) = 0$$

N

N

n_p

N-

N-

N-

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$$T = \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i T_i - \mu_w T_w \quad ()$$

$$0 \leq \mu_i \leq 1$$

$$\forall i, j \in \begin{cases} i = N-1, N-2 \\ j = n_p \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\theta_{ij} - \bar{\theta}_{ij}) = 0 \quad ()$$

$T_N \quad T \quad T$

T_w

N

μ_w

N

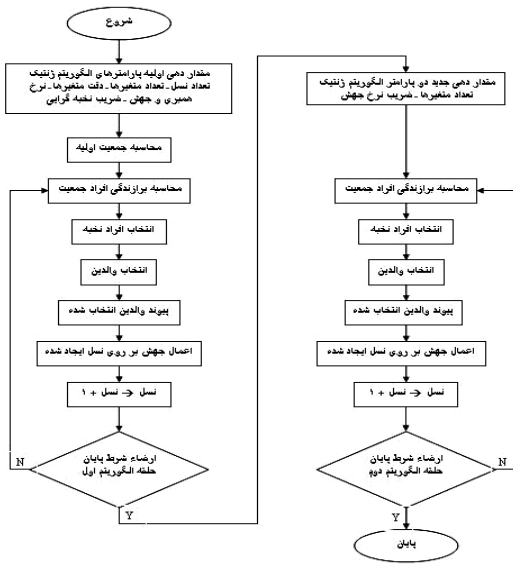
$\mu_N \quad \mu$

T_i

$$T_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} (\theta_{1j} - \theta_{1(j-1)})^2, T_2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} (\theta_{2j} - \theta_{2(j-1)})^2, \dots, \quad ()$$

$$T_N = \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} (\theta_{Nj} - \theta_{N(j-1)})^2, T_w = \sqrt{\det({}^0 J(\Theta) {}^0 J^T(\Theta))} \quad ()$$





$$Fit(pos) = 2 \times \frac{pos - 1}{N_{ind} - 1} \quad ()$$

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pos

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(())

$$mut = A(rand)^2 + B(rand) + C \quad ()$$

rand mut
C B A []

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$${}^0\bar{P}_e = \left(\prod_{q=1}^6 {}^{q-1}R(\theta_q) \right) {}^6\bar{P}_e + {}^0\bar{P}_b \quad ()$$

$${}^k\bar{P}_e \quad {}^k\bar{P}_b \quad R(\theta_q)$$

k

$$\theta_1 \quad ()$$

$$\theta_1 = [\theta_1^{(initial)} \quad \theta_1^{(final)}]$$

$$\theta_{2-4} = [\theta_{2-4}^{(initial)} \quad \theta_{2-4}^{(1)} \cdots \theta_{2-4}^{(i)} \quad \theta_{2-4}^{(final)}]$$

$$\theta_{5,6} = [\theta_{5,6}^{(initial)} \quad \theta_{5,6}^{(1)} \cdots \theta_{5,6}^{(i)} \quad \theta_{5,6}^{(final)}] \quad ()$$

$$pp_1 = [1 \quad n_p]$$

$$pp_{2-6} = [1 \quad pp_{2-6}^{(1)} \cdots pp_{2-6}^{(i)} \quad n_p]$$

$$pp_i \quad \theta_i \quad ()$$

$$n_p =$$

[]

$$L = / m$$

$$m \quad L = / m \quad L = / m \quad L = m \quad L = / m$$

$$L = /$$



, : (Crossover rate)

, : (Mutation rate)

, : (Generation gap)

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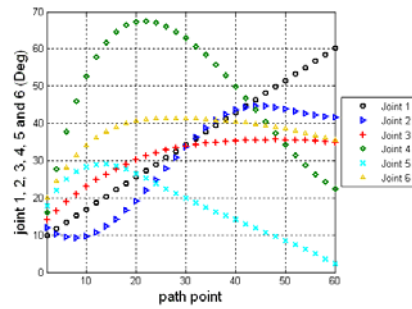
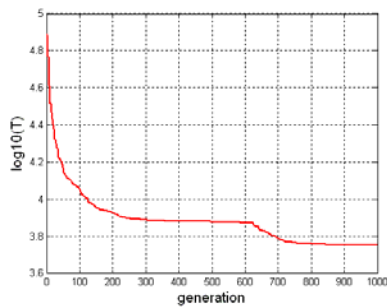
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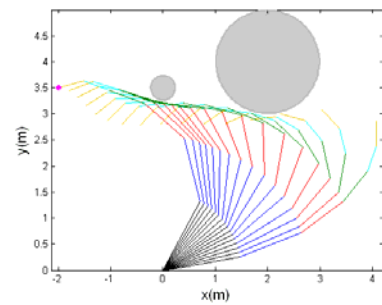
$$\theta_1 = [\theta_1^{(initial)} \quad \theta_1^{(middle)} \quad \theta_1^{(final)}]$$

$$pp_1 = [1 \quad n_p]$$

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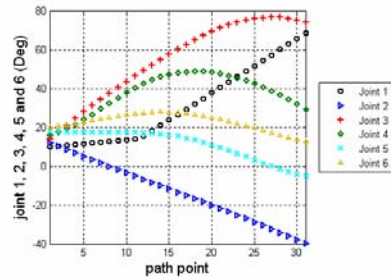


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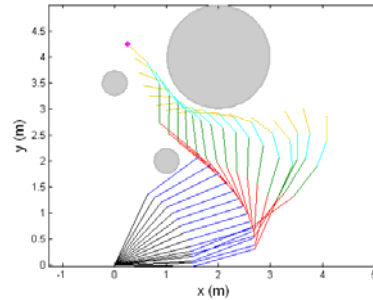
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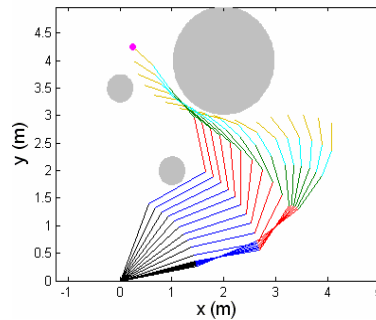
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