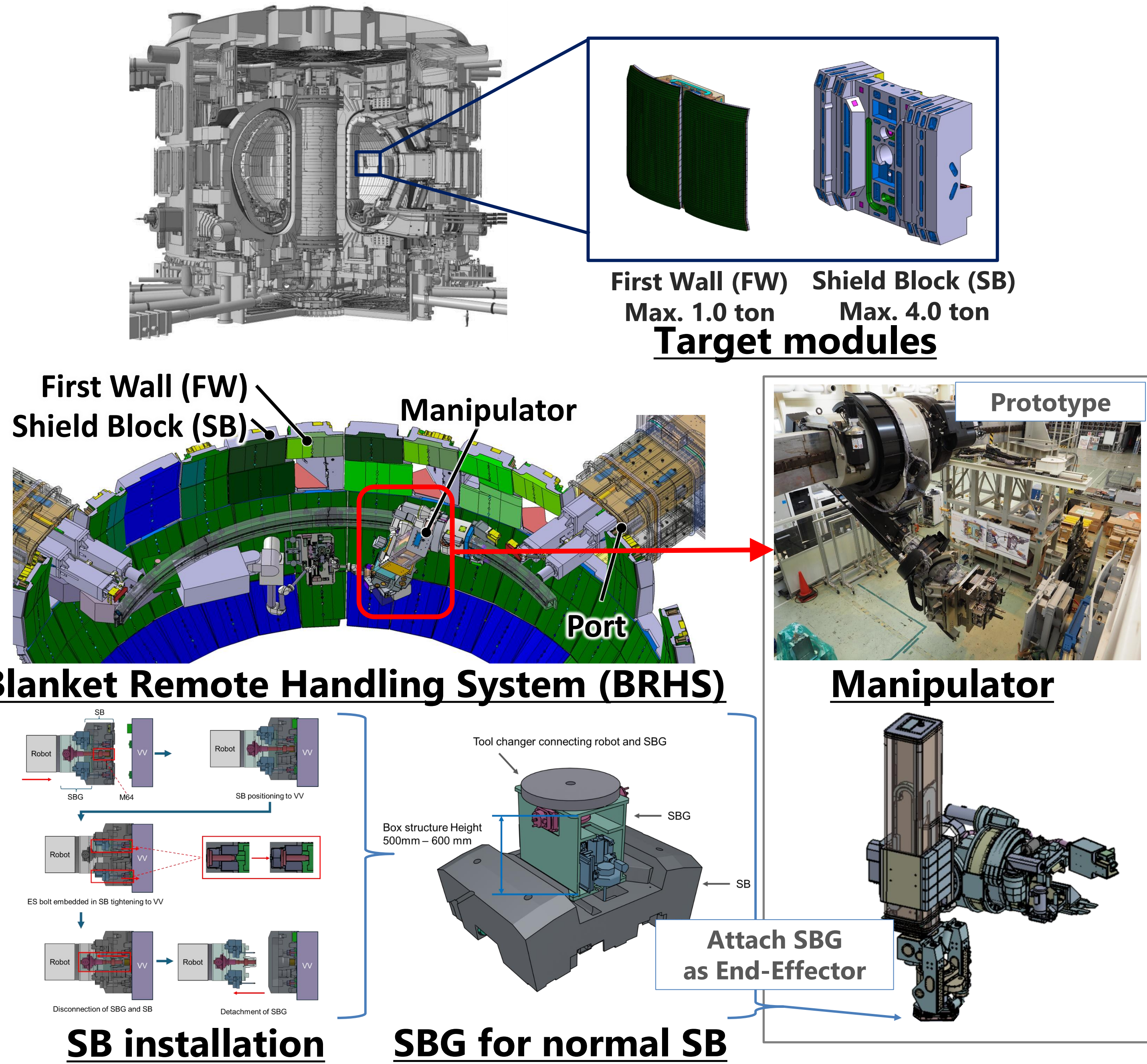


Conclusion

- Developed an automated design process to optimize robotic component for ITER Blanket Remote Handling System (BRHS).
- Integrated automated re-configuration of component geometry, load reduced path-planning, and Bayesian optimization for efficient design iteration.
- Optimized the design of the BRHS components with approximately one-tenth the number of iterations compared to the conventional process.

Component Overview

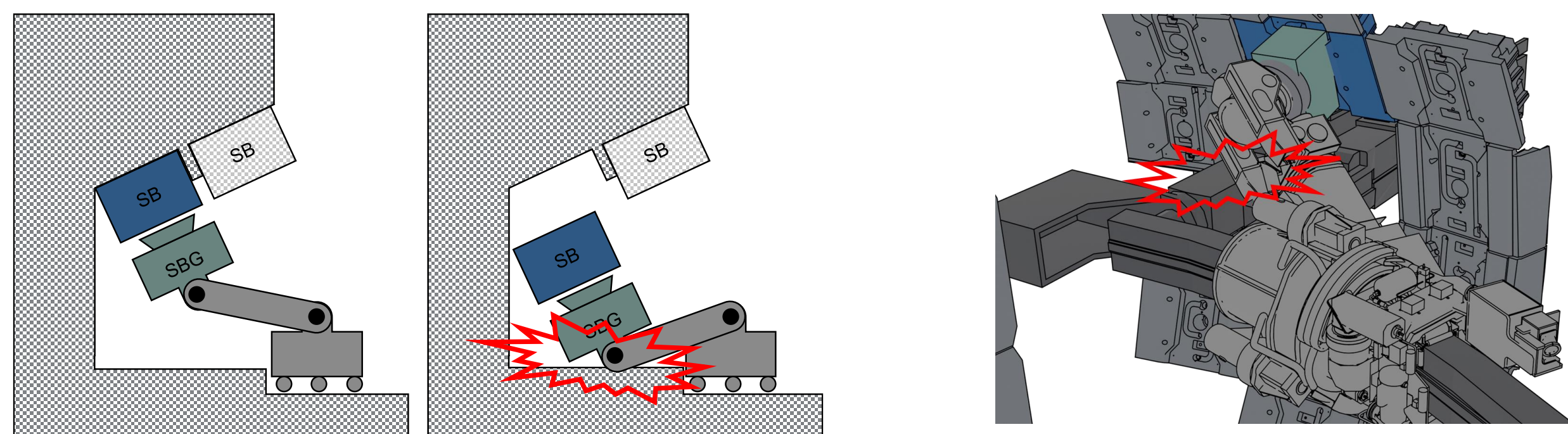
BRHS and Shield Block Gripper (SBG)



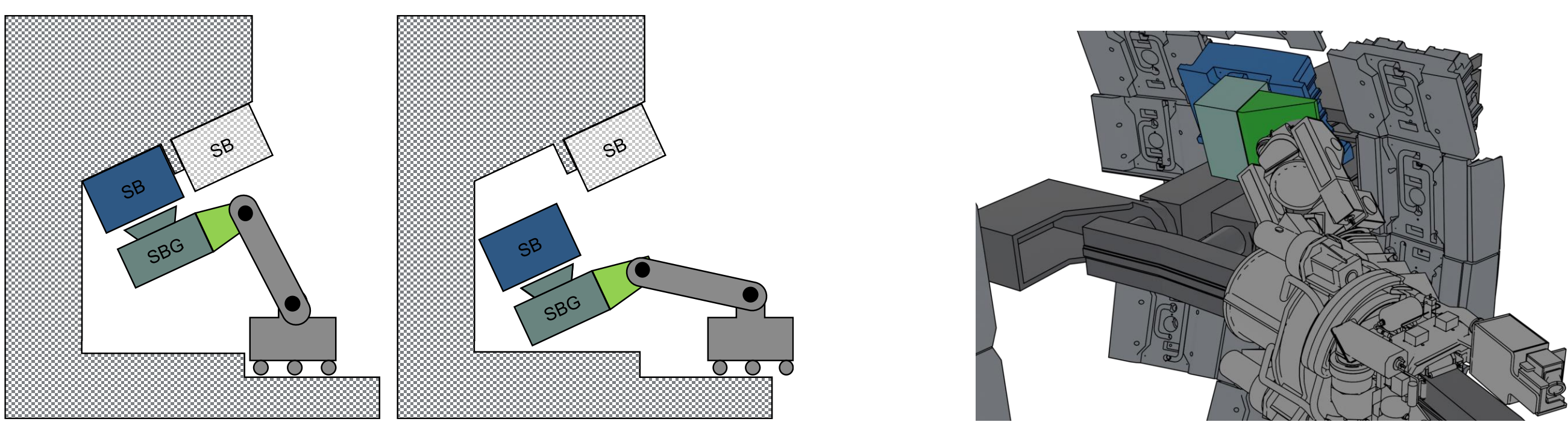
Several Types of SBG are required for the BRHS task

Kinematic difficulty in SB handling

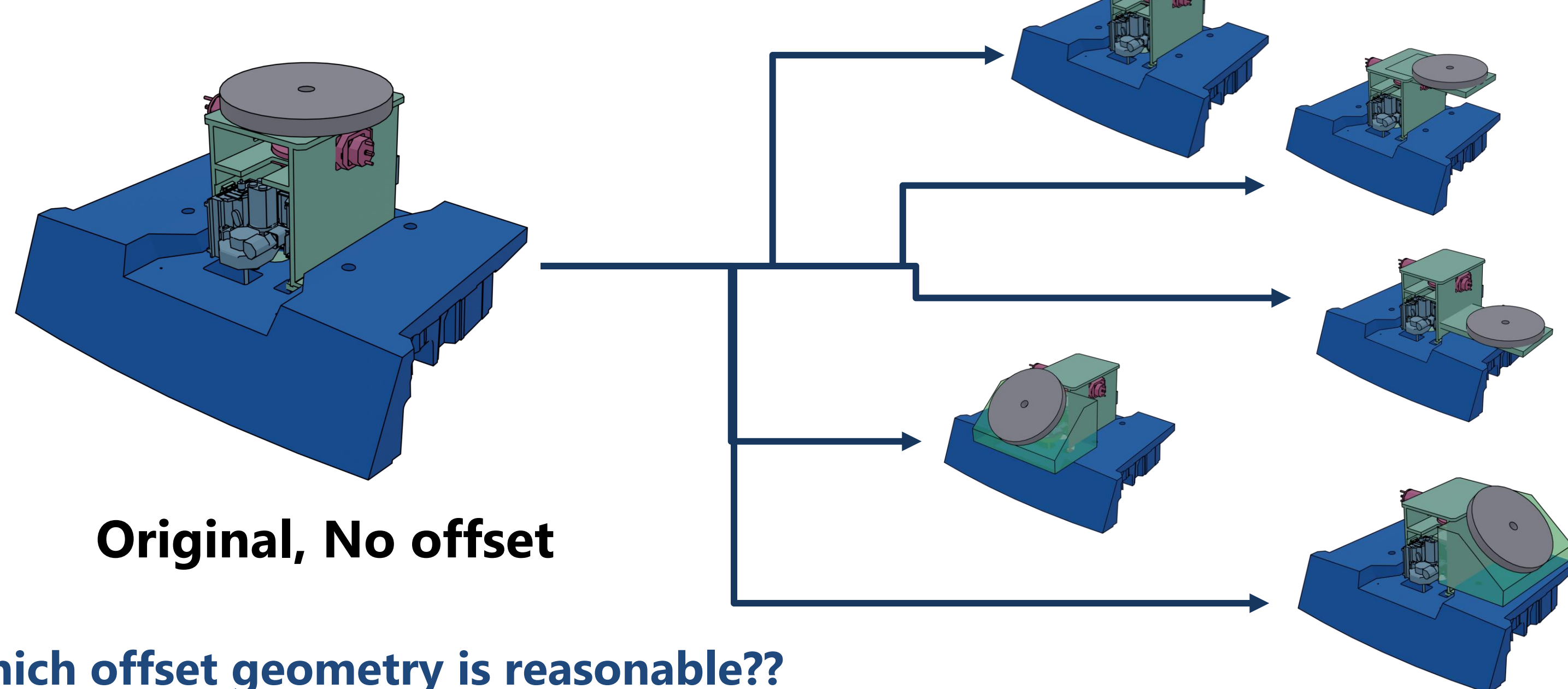
Several design changes caused kinematic challenging areas in SB handling.



Adding "Offset" structure to SBG



Adding Offset structure on SBG to ensure/improve kinematics feasibility

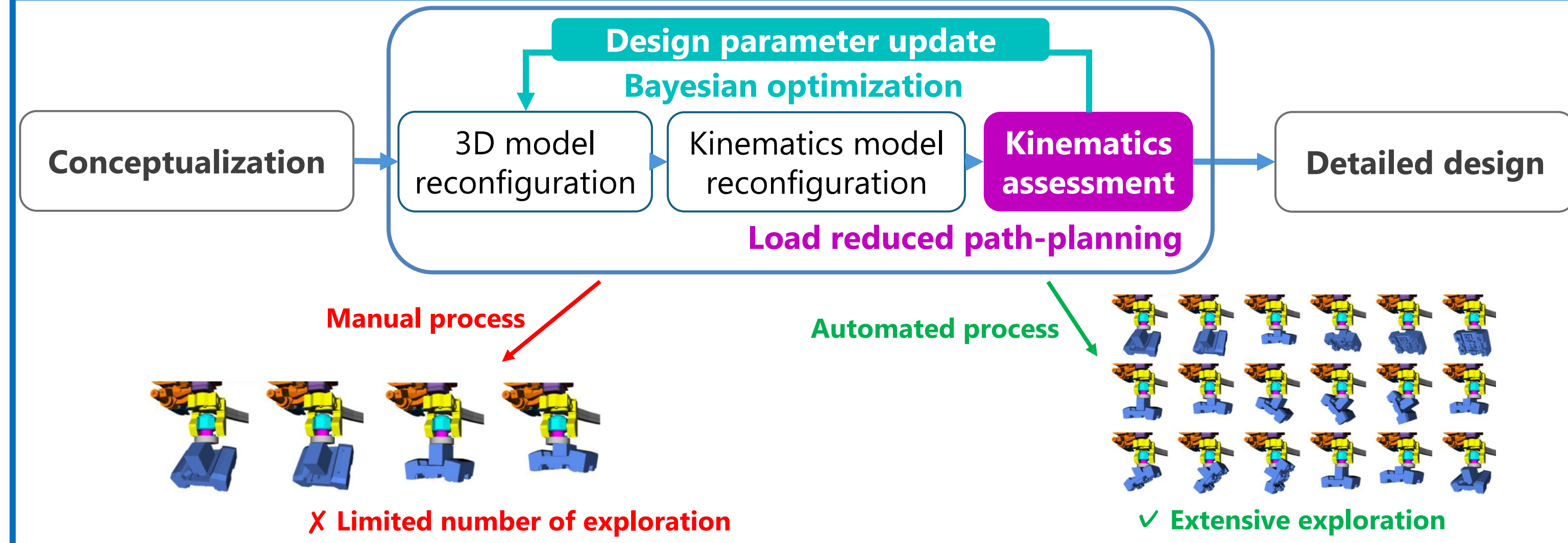


Which offset geometry is reasonable??

⇒ Parameter survey under numerous offset geometry conditions is needed

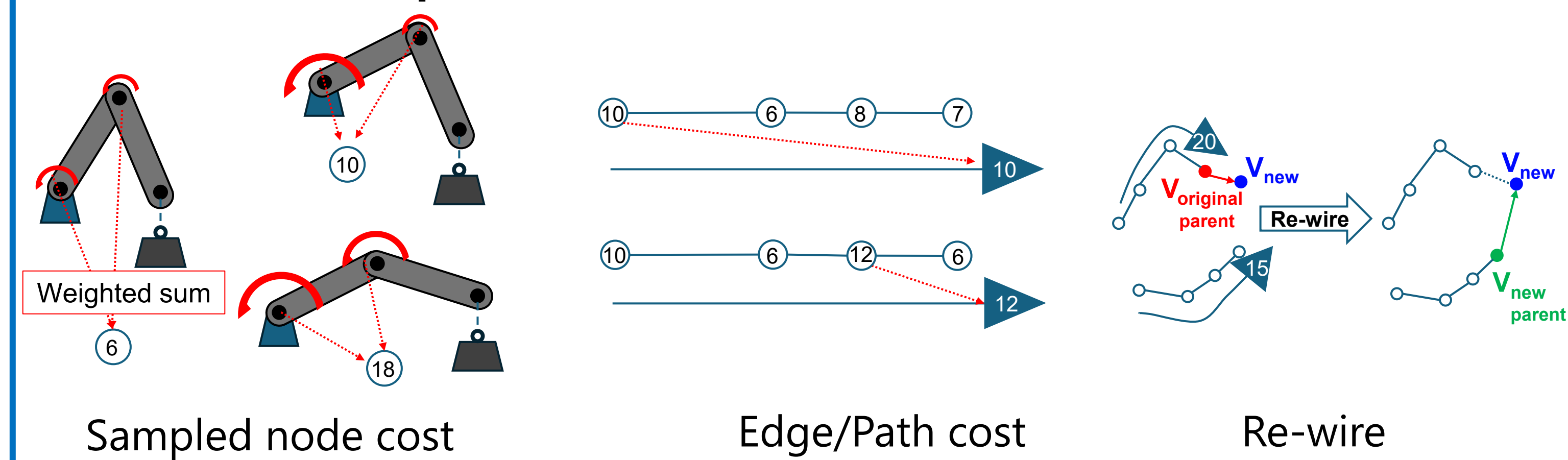
Developed Method

Design process Automation



Load reduced path-planning

RRT* + Minimax optimization



Objective function / Bayesian optimization

Objective function: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if path planning failed} \\ S(x) + L(x) & \text{if path exists} \end{cases}$

Term for compactness
 $S = s / \max(s)$
 $s = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2}$

Term for joint load
 $L = \sum_i w_i \max(\tau_i(q_1), \tau_i(q_2), \dots, \tau_i(q_n))$

Design parameters x minimizing this function:

Desirable parameters that achieve both compactness and reduced load.

Demonstration and Result

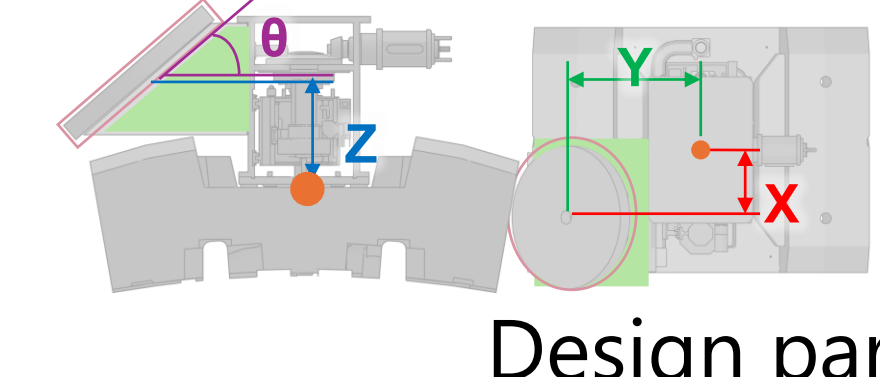
Target



Target SB

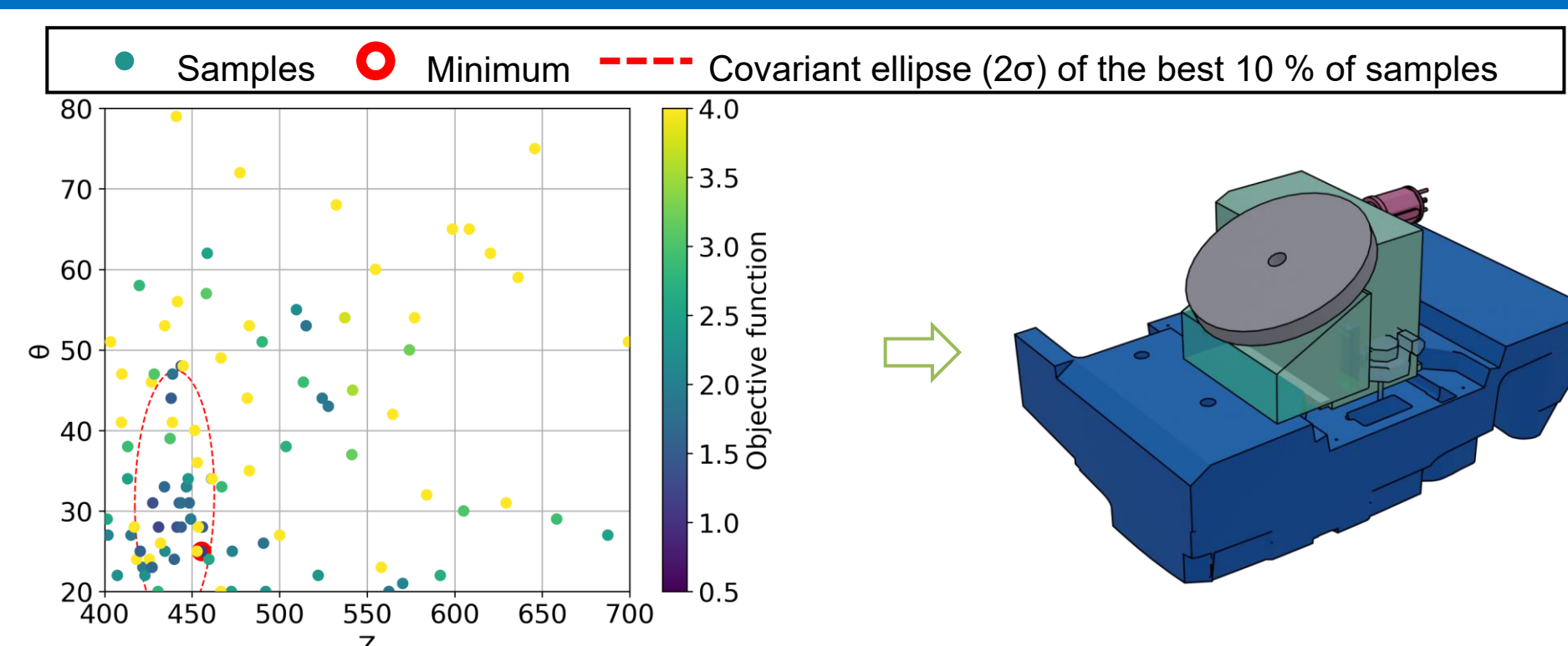


Torque Evaluated joint



Design parameter
 $x = (X, Y, Z, \theta)$

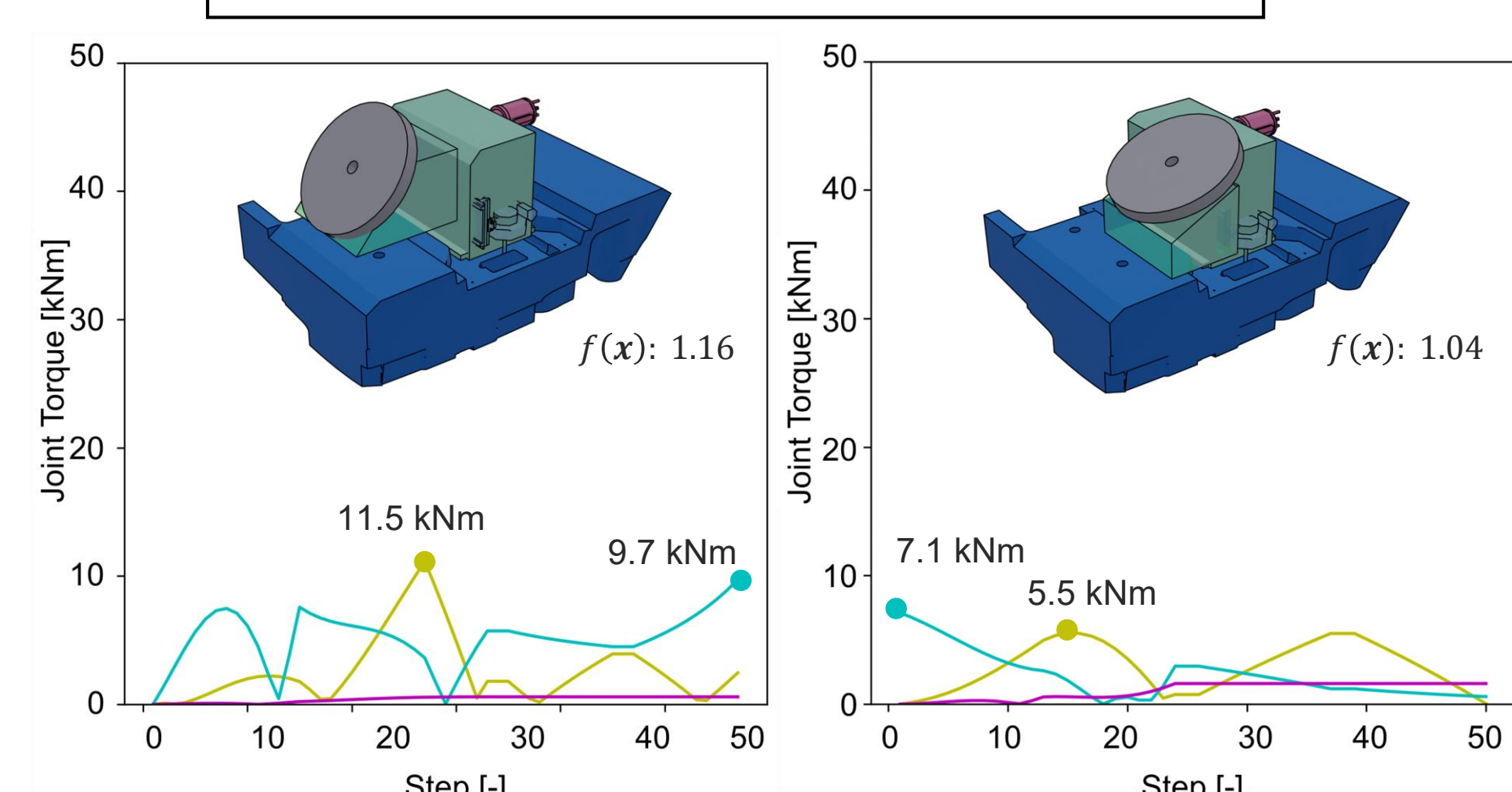
Result



Obtained Solution

Conventional design optimization method

- 1008 conditions of grid-search
- w/o load reduced path-planning



⇒ Achieves better optimality with fewer iterations.