Robotic additive construction of bar structures: Unified sequence and motion planning

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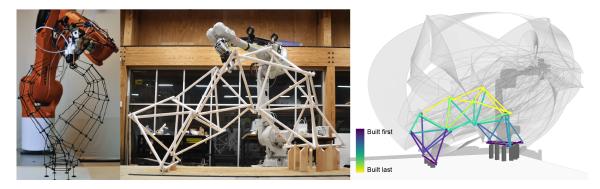


Fig. 1. Left, Middle: real built examples of a Klein bottle and a trussed arch structure, additively constructed by a robotic arm with spatial extrusion and assembly processes separately, with the sequence and motion planned by our algorithm. Right: full sequence and trajectories displayed for the trussed arch structure.

Additive robotic construction of building-scale discrete bar structures, such as trusses and space frames, is increasingly attractive due to the potential improvements in efficiency and design possibilities. However, programming complex robots to successfully complete construction tasks can be tedious and challenging. The key path planning challenge is, throughout the assembly process, satisfying both structural constraints that limit the deformation of the structure and geometric constraints that ensure the robot does not collide with the structure. Our recent work presented an automated planning approach for jointly finding a construction sequence and robot motion plan for large additive construction tasks that satisfies these requirements without any human intervention [Garrett et al. 2020; Huang et al. 2021].

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REFERENCES

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