Study of Reconfigurable Suspended Cable-Driven Parallel Robots for Airplane Maintenance

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Abstract—This paper discusses the use of large-dimension reconfigurable suspended cable-driven parallel robots (CDPR) to substitute for conventional gantry nacelles that carry workers in an airplane maintenance workshop. The reconfiguration of the CDPR is considered as a multi-objective optimization problem with two performance indices. One criterion is the sum of the cable tensions which is directly related to the power consumption of the CDPR. The other criterion is the normalized upper bound on the infinitesimal displacement of the mobile platform, used here as a means to quantify the stiffness of the CDPR. A systematic procedure is proposed to find optimal reconfigurations of the CDPR while dealing efficiently with the tradeoff between these two criteria.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cable-driven parallel robots have been a subject for research in the past twenty years. Because of their appealing advantages such as light weight, large workspace, high load capacity, ease of construction, ease of reconfiguration and low cost, many studies have been carried out on the use of CDPR to replace conventional methods of handling heavy payloads across wide workspaces [1]–[12].

Let us consider an example in the aerospace industry. Fig. 1 shows the airplane maintenance operations in which, several gantry nacelles are used to carry the workers across the airplane fuselage to perform certain maintenance tasks. Each telescopic platform can weigh up to 11 tons which implies high costs for the building construction. Moreover, large power sources may be needed to drive such heavy systems. By using large-dimension reconfigurable CDPR to replace the gantry nacelles, one could reduce the cost of construction.

Recent studies [12]–[14] deal with new types of CDPR which can be reconfigured by changing their cable layout. Reconfigurability offers more flexible choices to the end-users and should improve the CDPR performances. Several systematic procedures have been proposed to determine the design solution for reconfigurable CDPR e.g. in [13], [14]. These approaches aim to find optimal reconfigurations of the CDPR by optimizing a certain performance index. Possible criteria are the dexterity of the CDPR [13] or the tension factor (which is the ratio between minimal and maximal values of cable tensions along a given trajectory) [14]. However, these two previous studies only dealt with planar CDPR. For a general 6-DOF CDPR, the problem becomes much more complicated notably since one needs to take into account additional constraints such as cable interferences.

In a previous work [15], as illustrated in Fig. 2, we studied a reconfigurable CDPR that could be used to replace the conventional method to handle heavy payloads across a wide workshop. This CDPR is highly redundant with 14 actuators. The mobile platform is driven by 8 cables. The general redundant architecture of the CDPR is kept similar to that of the CoGiRo prototype [11] in order to obtain a large Cartesian workspace as well as large orientation capabilities (taking into account wrench feasibility). The cable exit point positions $A_i$ are reconfigured by a maximum of 6 reconfiguration parameters. Four actuators ($r_1$, $r_2$, $r_3$ and $r_4$) are used to drive the cable exit points $A_i$ which

Fig. 1: Carrying workers by gantry nacelles in an airplane maintenance workshop

Fig. 2: Solution using large-dimension reconfigurable suspended CDPR to replace conventional cranes
are moving by pairs along two overhead bridge cranes. The overhead bridge cranes are driven by two actuators \((r_5, r_6)\).

A systematic procedure was presented to find optimal recon-
figurations of the robot where the power consumption of
the whole robot system (over a given workspace) is minimized.
The reconfiguration of the CDPR is divided into two sub-
optimization problems. The first one is a vector optimization
problem [16] to find the bounds on the reconfig-
uration parameters where the nonlinear constraints include wrench feasible constraints and non-differentiable constraints (cable
interferences or geometric constraints). The general nonlinear
optimization problem is then transformed into a single-
objective box-constrained problem that can be solved with
readily available gradient-based optimization tools [17]. This
approach offers fast solution computations and can be used
in both offline or online (real-time) CDPR reconfiguration.

However, several issues have to be dealt with. Firstly, the
vector optimization problem of finding the bounds on the re-
configuration parameters is complicated. Although a heuristic
approach was presented to solve it, the optimal solution
greatly depends on specific use cases. Secondly, only one
criterion was considered (the minimization of the power
consumption of the CDPR). For the application of interest
in the present paper, this solution may not be satisfactory
enough.

In the present paper, we consider the use of a CDPR to
carry workers in an airplane maintenance workshop. The
general structure of the CDPR is similar to the one in
Fig. 2. The mobile platform is illustrated in Fig. 3. One
drawback of this solution is that the CDPR is much more
compliant than conventional telescopic platforms (which
consist of rigid links). Thus, in order to obtain appropriate
CDPR reconfiguration solutions, we take into account two
objectives. The first objective is to minimize the power con-
sumption while the second one is to maximize the stiffness
of the CDPR. The reconfiguration of the CDPR becomes a
multi-objective (or vector) optimization problem with both
continuous and non-differentiable nonlinear constraints. The
optimal reconfiguration is a Pareto optimal point [18] among
a set of possible solutions representing the tradeoff between
the two considered criteria.

As the first objective function, we select the sum of
cable tensions [15] since this index is directly related to
the power consumption of the CDPR. As a second objective
function, we introduce a new performance index which is the
normalized upper bound on the infinitesimal displacement of
the mobile platform as a means to quantify the stiffness of
the CDPR. The derivation of this index is based on the study
of both the homogeneous CDPR stiffness matrix presented
in [19] and the kinematic sensitivity of very large-dimension
CDPR presented in [4].

There can be two possible suitable optimization tools
to determine the CDPR reconfiguration. If one considers it as
a vector optimization problem, methods presented e.g. in
[16] or in [20], [21] can be used to compute the Pareto
front (the set of Pareto optimal points). However, these
methods can deal efficiently with problems that have only
linear constraints. Another possibility is to use efficient
scalarization methods to govern all the criteria into one ob-
jective function and then use available optimization tools to
solve this single-objective optimization problem. We choose
the global criterion method and bounded objective function
method (or \(\epsilon\)-constrained method) [22] to scalarize multi-
performance indices. In order to deal efficiently with the
non-differentiable constraints (related to cable collisions), we
use a derivative-free optimization tool, e.g., direct search in
MATLAB global optimization toolbox [21].

The paper is organized as follows. Section II presents the
elastostatic modeling of CDPR and the different collision
cases considered in this work. Section III details first the
derivation of the two performance indices and their scalar-
ization, and then the procedure to solve the CDPR recon-
figuration. Finally, an example illustrating the application of
interest is presented in Section IV.

II. PRELIMINARIES

A. Inverse kinematics and cable tension distribution

For large-dimension CDPR handling heavy payloads
(could be over 1 ton), hefty steel cables are used because of
high safety factors. Cable models with non-negligible
mass and elasticity must be taken into account. By using the
simplified cable model derived in [8], [23], one can solve
the tension distribution problem of a CDPR with hefty steel
cables using efficient methods such as the one in [24].

Once the cable tensions are found, the cable unstrained
lengths (solution to the inverse kinematic problem) can be
computed by using the method presented in [23].

B. Stiffness matrix

Let us consider the CDPR shown in Figure 4. Assume that
each steel cable has unstrained length \(L_{0i}(m)\), self-weight
\(u (N/m)\), elastic modulus \(E (Pa)\) and cable cross-section
area \(A_0 (m^2)\). \(X = (x\ y\ z\ \theta_x\ \theta_y\ \theta_z)\) denotes the mobile
platform pose, \(O_p = (x\ y\ z)\) is the origin of the mobile
platform frame, \(\theta = (\theta_x\ \theta_y\ \theta_z)\) is a vector of Euler angles,
\(dO_p = (dx\ dy\ dz)\) is the position displacement vector,
\(d\Phi = \mathbf{S} \cdot d\theta\) is the rotation displacement vector with
\(d\theta = (d\theta_x\ \theta_y\ \theta_z)\) and \(dX = (dO_p, d\Phi)\) is the infinitesimal
displacement vector of the mobile platform. The term \((u)\times\)
indicates the cross product matrix of vector \(u\), \(I_{3 \times 3}\) is the
massless cables

A1

A2

Am

B1

B2

Bm

\begin{equation}
F_{Bi} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{F_{B_i} \times (Rb_i)}{2} \times \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{F_{B_i} \times (Rb_i)}{2}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
K_L = \begin{bmatrix}
K_{L1} & \ldots & K_{Lm} \\
(Rb_1)_{x} \cdot K_{L1} & \ldots & (Rb_m)_{x} \cdot K_{Lm}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{equation}

with

\begin{equation}
K_{11} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} K_{Bi} \\
K_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (Rb_i)_{x} \cdot K_{Bi} \\
K_{21} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (F_{B_i})_{x} \cdot K_{Bi} \\
K_{22} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (F_{B_i})_{x} \cdot (Rb_i)_{x}
\end{equation}

and

\begin{equation}
K_{Li} = K_{Bi} \cdot F_{Ai} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{EA_i} + \frac{1}{\tau_{ai}} \right) \quad (i = 1, m)
\end{equation}

where

For cable robots, collisions happen in several cases:

- Interferences between cables and cables
- Interferences between cables and mobile platform
- Interferences between mobile platform and surrounding environment
- Interferences between cables and surrounding environment

In the cases of collisions between the mobile platform and cables with their surrounding environment, one can use AABB trees or OBB trees method. Indeed, these methods are fast and effective for large objects (triangulation of the mobile platform and obstacles containing a lot of vertices).

For CDPR carrying heavy payloads, the cables become nearly straight, the sagging effect will not really affect the collision detection algorithms. Thus, in the present work, it has been sufficient to consider the collisions between cables as interferences between straight line segments. The
detection of interferences between the cables and the mobile platform amounts to detecting collisions between line segments and triangles.

Efficient collision detection algorithms can be found in [27].

III. SOLVING THE CDPR RECONFIGURATION

A. Performance indices

1) Sum of cable tensions: Let us consider a CDPR driven by \( m \) cables in a configuration defined by vector \( r \) of the reconfiguration parameters. At an equilibrium pose of the mobile platform, by solving the tension distribution problem, we achieve desired cable tensions \( \tau_i \), \( i = 1, 2, ..., m \). One can compute the sum of the cable tensions at an equilibrium pose:

\[
    f_e(r) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \tau_i(r)
\]

(7)

To govern this criteria over a given workspace, we propose to discretized the assigned workspace into \( N \) equilibrium poses. In general it is enough to select \( N \) extreme points and several internal points of the workspace (e.g. divide the workspace into several boxes and only select the vertices and the center points of these boxes). Then the average sum of cable tensions with respect to a given workspace can be computed as:

\[
    f_e(r) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \tau_{ik}(r)
\]

(8)

where \( \tau_{ik} \) is the tension in cable \( i \) (at the end point \( B_i \)) at the equilibrium pose \( k \).

2) Normalized upper bound on the infinitesimal displacement of the mobile platform: Let us consider again the CDPR shown in Fig. 4. In order to quantify the stiffness of the CDPR efficiently, a performance index meaningful for our application of interest is needed. In this work, among a set of reconfiguration solutions, the one which has the “smaller” infinitesimal displacement \( dX \) (with respect to any disturbance wrench \( dF_e \)) is considered to have the higher stiffness. The disturbance wrench can be caused, e.g., by the workers on the platform (see in Fig. 3). From the relation:

\[
    \mathbf{K} \cdot dX = d\mathbf{f}_e
\]

(9)

one can derive:

\[
    \sigma_{\min} = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{K}^{-1}\|} \leq \frac{\|d\mathbf{f}_e\|}{\|dX\|} \leq \|\mathbf{K}\| = \sigma_{\max} \quad (\forall dX \neq 0)
\]

(10)

where \( \sigma_{\min} \) and \( \sigma_{\max} \) are the minimum and maximum singular values of the stiffness matrix \( \mathbf{K} \), and \( \|\cdot\| \) denotes the 2-norm of a vector or a matrix.

In this sense, the stiffness of the CDPR can be quantified by the singular values of the stiffness matrix (specifically \( \sigma_{\min} \) and \( \sigma_{\max} \)) regardless of the magnitude or direction of the infinitesimal wrench \( d\mathbf{f}_e \). However, the term \( \|d\mathbf{f}_e\| \) and \( \|dX\| \) become meaningful only if \( d\mathbf{f}_e \) and \( dX \) are homogeneous.

\[
    \begin{align*}
    \text{Fig. 5: Displacements of } O_p \text{ and } M \text{ at the mobile platform of a CDPR} \\
    \text{Suppose that from an equilibrium pose, a small disturbance force } d\mathbf{f}_e \text{ is applied on the mobile platform at a point } M. \text{ This force creates an infinitesimal wrench at } O_p, \quad d\mathbf{f}_e = (dF_e, \quad \mathbf{r}_M \times dF_e) \quad (\mathbf{f}_M = O_p\mathbf{M}). \text{ From (9), one can derive:} \\
    \mathbf{K}_H \cdot dX_H = d\mathbf{f}_{e_H} \\
    \text{where} \\
    \mathbf{S}_H = \begin{bmatrix} 1_{3 \times 3} & 0_{3 \times 3} \\ 0_{3 \times 3} & \|\mathbf{r}_M\| & 1_{3 \times 3} \end{bmatrix} \\
    d\mathbf{f}_{e_H} = \begin{bmatrix} dF_e \\ \mathbf{u}_M \times dF_e \end{bmatrix} \\
    dX_H = \mathbf{S}_H \cdot dX \\
    \mathbf{K}_H = \mathbf{S}_H^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{S}_H^{-1} \\
    \text{and } \mathbf{u}_M = \text{the unit vector } \frac{\mathbf{r}_M}{\|\mathbf{r}_M\|}. \quad (11)
\end{align*}
\]

In (11), the terms \( dX_H \) and \( d\mathbf{f}_{e_H} \) are homogeneous (the units are meters and Newtons, respectively). The matrix \( \mathbf{S}_H \) transforms the stiffness matrix \( \mathbf{K} \) into its homogeneous form \( \mathbf{K}_H \). The characteristic length used in this transformation is \( L_c = \|\mathbf{r}_M\| \).

Obviously, the choice of the characteristic length \( L_c \) plays an important role in providing a useful physical meaning for \( \mathbf{K}_H \). The matrix \( \mathbf{K} \) can be considered homogeneous with the trivial characteristic length \( L_c = \|\mathbf{r}_M\| = 1 \) (m). One can then “safely” take the 2-norm of the infinitesimal displacement vector \( dX \). However, even if \( dX_H \) (or \( dX \)) is homogeneous, its components \( d\Phi^H(=d\mathbf{f}_e) \) and \( d\Phi_H(=\|\mathbf{r}_M\| \cdot d\Phi) \) still represent different quantities (position and orientation). Taking the norm of the two terms together in \( \|dX_H\| \) and utilize (10) may not be really meaningful. We shall give an interpretation for \( dP_H \) and \( d\Phi_H \) as follows.

Let us consider the simple example shown in Fig. 5. An infinitesimal wrench \( d\mathbf{f}_e \) applied on the mobile platform at point \( M \) creates an infinitesimal displacement \( dX_H = (dP_H, d\Phi_H) \). Let us consider the infinitesimal changes in the positions of points \( O_p \) and \( M \) under the action of \( d\mathbf{f}_e \).
One can write:
\[
M = O_p + (M - O_p) = O_p + r_M
\]
\[
\Rightarrow \|dM\| = \|dO_p + d\Phi \times r_M\|
\]
\[
\Rightarrow \|dM\| \leq \|dO_p\| + \|d\Phi\| \cdot \|r_M\|
\]
\[
= \|dP_H\| + \|d\Phi_H\| \quad (14)
\]
The magnitude of the displacement at \(O_p\) is \(\|dP_H\|\) whereas the magnitude of the displacement at \(M\) (with respect to the local mobile platform frame) is bounded by \(\|d\Phi_H\|\).

With this interpretation of the homogeneous infinitesimal displacement vector \(dX_H\), we propose to quantify separately the two terms \(dP_H\) and \(d\Phi_H\). From (11), we can write:
\[
dX_H = K_H^{-1} \cdot df_{eH}
\]
\[
\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
    dP_H = C_P \cdot df_{eH} \\
    d\Phi_H = C_{\Phi} \cdot df_{eH}
\end{cases} \quad (15)
\]
where \(K_H^{-1} = [C_P^T, C_{\Phi}^T]^T\).

From (15), we have:
\[
\begin{align*}
    \|dP_H\| & \leq \|C_P\| = \sigma_{P_{\text{max}}} \\
    \|d\Phi_H\| & \leq \|C_{\Phi}\| = \sigma_{\Phi_{\text{max}}}
\end{align*} \quad (16) \quad (17)
\]
\[
\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
    \|dM\| \leq \sigma_M = \sigma_{P_{\text{max}}} + \sigma_{\Phi_{\text{max}}}
\end{cases} \quad (18)
\]
where \(\sigma_{P_{\text{max}}}\) and \(\sigma_{\Phi_{\text{max}}}\) are the maximum singular values of the matrices \(C_P\) and \(C_{\Phi}\), respectively.

The term \(\sigma_M\) is the normalized upper bound on the infinitesimal displacement of the mobile platform and can be used as a means to quantify the stiffness of the CDPR.

To govern this performance index over a given workspace (discretized into \(N\) equilibrium poses), we propose to compute the maximum value of \(\sigma_{M_k}\) (\(k = 1, N\)):
\[
\sigma_M(r) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq N} \{\sigma_{M_k}(r)\} \quad (19)
\]
where \(\sigma_{M_k}\) is the normalized upper bound on the infinitesimal displacement of the mobile platform at the equilibrium pose \(k\).

By minimizing \(\sigma_M(r)\), one can obtain an optimal reconfiguration solution where the potential displacement of the mobile platform at the point \(M\) over a given workspace is minimized.

B. Scalarization of performance indices

Suppose that \(f_2(r)\) is the optimal value obtained by minimizing \(f_2(r)\) in (8) (independently of minimizing \(\sigma_M(r)\) in (19)) and \(\sigma_M^*\) is the optimal value obtained by minimizing \(\sigma_M(r)\) in (19).

1) Scalarization using global criterion method: When the two performance indices have the same priority, we propose to use the global criterion method [22]. The reconfiguration can be classically formulated as a single-objective optimization problem as follows:

\[
\text{minimize } f(r) = [(1 - \delta_2)^s + (1 - \delta_M)^s]^{1/s} \quad (20)
\]
subject to:
\[
r_{\text{min}} \leq r \leq r_{\text{max}}
\]
\[
r \in C_r
\]
where
\[
\delta_2 = \frac{f_2(r)}{f_2^*}, \quad \delta_M = \frac{\sigma_M(r)}{\sigma_M^*}
\]
and \(r_{\text{min}}\) and \(r_{\text{max}}\) are the lower and upper bounds on the reconfiguration parameters. \(C_r\) is the set of reconfiguration parameters that satisfy all nonlinear constraints including geometric constraints and wrench feasibility constraints. \(s\) is a normalized factor (usually one chooses \(s = 2\)).

In this way, the tradeoff between the two criteria is managed automatically.

2) Scalarization using bounded objective function method: When the two performance indices have different priorities, we propose to use the bounded objective function method [22] to scalarize the two criteria. One criterion is kept as the objective function while the other criterion is transformed into a nonlinear constraint. For example, assume that there is a strict constraint set upon the power consumption of the CDPR. Then, we can convert \(f_2(r)\) into a nonlinear constraint and keep \(\sigma_M(r)\) as the objective function. The reconfiguration problem in this case becomes:

\[
\text{minimize } \sigma_M(r) \quad (22)
\]
subject to:
\[
r_{\text{min}} \leq r \leq r_{\text{max}}
\]
\[
r \in C_r
\]
\[
\delta_2(r) \leq \delta
\]
where \(\delta\) is a given value.

In this way, the tradeoff between the two criteria is managed by the term \(\delta\).

C. Systematic procedure to solve a reconfiguration problem

The procedure to find optimal CDPR reconfigurations while optimizing the two objective functions is given in the following steps:

- **Step 1**: Assign desired CDPR performances including Cartesian workspace and orientation ranges of the mobile platform and bounds on cable tensions (nonlinear constraints \(r \in C_r\)). Set the limitations of the actuators that drive the cable exit points and the two overhead bridge cranes (linear constraints).
- **Step 2**: Determine the reconfiguration parameters for the CDPR. The choice of the reconfiguration parameters depends on the use cases.
- **Step 3**: Determine the characteristic length \(L_c\) (which transforms the stiffness matrix into its homogeneous form) in order to compute the index \(\sigma_M\) in (19).
- **Step 4a**: Find the optimal value \(f_2^*\) by solving the single-objective optimization problem:

\[
\text{minimize } f_2(r) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \tau_{ik}(r) \quad (23)
\]
subject to:
\[ r_{\text{min}} \leq r \leq r_{\text{max}} \]
\[ r \in C_r \]

- **Step 4b**: Find the optimal value \( \sigma^*_M \) by solving the single-objective optimization problem:

\[
\text{minimize } \sigma_M(r) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq N} \left\{ \sigma_{M,k}(r) \right\} \tag{24}
\]

subject to:
\[ r_{\text{min}} \leq r \leq r_{\text{max}} \]
\[ r \in C_r \]

- **Step 5a**: If the two performance indices have the same priority, solve the optimization problem (20) to find the Pareto optimal reconfiguration solution for the CDPR.

- **Step 5b**: If the priorities of the two performance indices are different, solve the optimization problem (22) to find the Pareto optimal reconfiguration solution for the CDPR. The additional nonlinear constraint (e.g., \( \delta_2(r) \leq \delta \)) should be formulated using the relative ratios given in (21). In case \( f_2(r) \) is chosen as the objective function, step 4a can be removed. In case \( \sigma_M(r) \) is chosen as the objective function, step 4b can be removed.

Note that the nonlinear constraints \( r \in C_r \) can be reformulated into a standard form as follows:

\[
g(r) = 0.5 - 1.0 * h(r) \leq 0 \tag{25}
\]

where
\[
h(r) = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{if } r \in C_r \\
0, & \text{if } r \notin C_r 
\end{cases} \tag{26}
\]

Here, \( h(r) \) consists of routines that verify geometric constraints (collision detections) and wrench feasibility constraints.

### IV. CASE STUDY

Let us consider the application of using large-dimension reconfigurable suspended CDPR to replace gantry nacelles in an airplane maintenance workshop, e.g., for the Airbus A380 family. One can use 4 CDPR to cover the workshop divided into four sections across the airplane as shown in Fig. 6. The desired typical trajectory of the mobile platform is to move along the airplane fuselage or along the two wings while carrying 2-3 workers to perform certain maintenance tasks. We will consider the example of one CDPR working in one section of the workshop.

**A. Step 1: Assign desired CDPR performances**

In this application, the desired Cartesian workspace consists mainly of the closed area along the airplane fuselage and its wings as shown in Fig. 6. This workspace can be divided into several parts in each of which the mobile platform moves with a constant orientation. We will consider one part of the workspace as shown in Fig. 7. Each bridge crane is of 40 m in length and 28 m in height. The distance between the two cable exit points within a pair mounted on an overhead bridge crane is 2 m. The mobile platform is shown in Fig. 3. Its working area (for the workers) is 4.4 m long. The mobile platform weighs 3000 kg and can carry up to 2-3 persons (or 200 kg in weight). We use steel cable with Young modulus \( E = 120e + 09 \) Pa, cross-section area \( A_0 = 4.4375e - 05 \) m\(^2\) and self-weight \( w = 3.3955 \) N/m. The desired CDPR performances are given as:

\[
\begin{align*}
3000 \leq m_p &\leq 3200 \text{ (kg)} \\
10.0 \leq x_p &\leq 20.0 \text{ (m)} \\
6.5 \leq y_p &\leq 9.0 \text{ (m)} \\
1.4 \leq z_p &\leq 8.8 \text{ (m)} \\
\theta_x = \theta_y = \theta_z &\leq 0 \text{ (deg)} \\
100 \leq \tau_i &\leq 3.104e + 04 \text{ (N)}
\end{align*}
\]

where \( m_p \) is the mobile platform weight, \((x_p, y_p, z_p)\) is the Cartesian position of the origin point \( O_p \) and \( \tau_i \) is the tension in cable \( \iota \) at the end point \( B_i \).
This Cartesian workspace is discretized into \( N = 18 \) equilibrium poses. The bounds \([rimin, rimax]\) on the parameter \( r_i \) are given in such a way that the assigned workspace lies within the span of the polygon \( C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4 \):

\[
\begin{align*}
0 &\leq r_{1,4} \leq 4.5 \text{ (m)} \\
0 &\leq r_{2,3} \leq 31 \text{ (m)} \\
-10 &\leq r_5 \leq 9 \text{ (m)} \\
21 &\leq r_6 \leq 40 \text{ (m)}
\end{align*}
\]

B. Step 2: Determination of the reconfiguration parameters

There are a maximum of 6 parameters to configure the cable exit points \( A_i \) of the reconfigurable CDPR considered in this paper (Fig. 2). Here, we consider only one case where the number of reconfiguration parameters is \( n_r = 4 \). Fig. 7 shows the reconfiguration parameters \( p_1, p_2, p_3 \) and \( p_4 \). Two pairs of cable exit points \( C_1 (A_3, A_2) \) and \( C_4 (A_7, A_8) \) are reconfigured by \( p_1 (r_{1,4} = p_1) \), while \( C_2 (A_3, A_4) \) and \( C_3 (A_5, A_6) \) are reconfigured by \( p_2 (r_{2,3} = p_2) \). The reconfiguration parameters \( p_3 \) and \( p_4 \) determine the positions of the two overhead bridges \( (r_5 = p_3, r_6 = p_4) \).

Note that after each update of \( p_i \), a normalization for the parameters \( r_i \) is needed:

\[
r_i = \min \left( \max \left( r_i, r_{i,\text{min}} \right), r_{i,\text{max}} \right) \quad (i = 1, 6)
\]  

(27)

The corresponding bounds on the reconfiguration parameters \( p_i \) can be determined by using (27).

C. Step 3: Determination of the characteristic length \( L_c \)

It can be seen that the homogeneous stiffness matrix \( K_M \) of a CDPR presented in Section III-A.b. depends greatly on the choices of:

- The position of the origin \( O_p \) of the local frame attached to the mobile platform.
- The characteristic length \( L_c \) (or the choice of point \( M \) to be analyzed).

We propose to choose \( O_p \) as the center of mass \( C \) of the mobile platform. In this case, because of the uncertainties on the position of \( C \) (due for example to the workers moving on the mobile platform), \( C \) falls into a set of possible points \( U_C \) (Fig. 3), thus \( O_p \) (and also the center of mass \( C \)) is chosen as the center point of \( U_C \).

To choose \( L_c \), we propose first to define an area of interest \( U_M \) of point \( M \) which consists of the most unstable standing positions for the workers. \( U_M \) can be chosen as the nearest edge of the mobile platform to the airplane fuselage (the line segment \( M_1 M_2 \)). Then, \( L_c \) is computed as the average distance from \( O_p \) to the points in \( U_M \) as follows:

\[
L_c = \int_0^1 \| M_1 + (M_2 - M_1) \cdot t \| \, dt
\]  

(28)

Here, \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) are expressed in the local mobile platform frame.

By solving (28) we obtain \( L_c = 5.89021 \text{ m} \).

D. Step 4 and 5: Solving the reconfiguration of the CDPR

We used the pattern search algorithm in MATLAB global optimization toolbox [21] to solve the optimization problems given in steps 4a, 4b, 5a and 5b (section III-C). This method handles optimization problems with nonlinear, linear, and bound constraints, and does not require functions to be differentiable or continuous.

The mobile platform weight is 3200 kg (fully loaded). We only consider static equilibrium poses of the CDPR while neglecting the dynamics of the mobile platform, cables and overhead bridge cranes. In step 5b, \( \sigma_M (r) \) is chosen as the objective function with the additional constraint \( \delta_M (r) \leq \delta = 1.1 \). It means that the power consumption is constrained to be less than 110% of the optimal value \( (f_M^* (r) \leq 1.1 f_M^*) \).

In step 4a, we set the initial value \( r_{\text{init}} \) (or \( p_{\text{init}} \)) of the reconfiguration parameters in the optimization problem as the extreme values \( (r_{\text{max}} \text{ or } r_{\text{min}}) \) where the locations of the cable exit points \( A_i \) are closest to the assigned workspace [15]. In the following steps (4b, 5a, 5b) \( r_{\text{init}} \) is chosen as the optimal configuration found from step 4a.

Fig. 8 shows the optimal reconfiguration solutions in the four steps. It is interesting to note that, in the reconfiguration solution which minimizes the sum of cable tensions, the cables tend to be as vertical as possible (Fig. 8a) [15]. On the contrary, by minimizing the normalized upper bound on the infinitesimal displacement index, we obtain optimal solutions where the cables tend to become horizontal (Fig. 8b). This fact emphasizes the reason why we considered the CDPR reconfiguration as a multi-objective optimization problem.

To illustrate the tradeoff between the two criteria in the four cases, we compute their values and their relative ratios given in (21). The results are shown in Table I (here, \( f \) is the objective function defined in (20)). In step 5a, the values of \( \delta_M \) and \( \delta_M \) are quite close to 1 since we assign equal priorities for the two criteria. Meanwhile, in step 5b, although
TABLE I: Results obtained by solving the different optimization problems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>$p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4$ (m)</th>
<th>$f_{\Sigma}$ (N)</th>
<th>$\sigma_M$ (m/N)</th>
<th>$f$</th>
<th>$\delta_{\Sigma}$</th>
<th>$\delta_M$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 4a</td>
<td>[2.20, 25.50, 6.75, 22.95]</td>
<td>3.627e+04</td>
<td>5.8890e-04</td>
<td>11,4263</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>12,4263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4b</td>
<td>[0, 15.80, 1.25, 34.62]</td>
<td>4.595e+04</td>
<td>4.7391e-05</td>
<td>0.2669</td>
<td>1.2669</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5a</td>
<td>[0, 19.44, 3.38, 28.78]</td>
<td>4.191e+04</td>
<td>5.1384e-05</td>
<td>0.1777</td>
<td>1.1564</td>
<td>1.0843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5b</td>
<td>[1.97, 23.54, 4.77, 28.07]</td>
<td>3.964e+04</td>
<td>6.8734e-05</td>
<td>0.4598</td>
<td>1.0929</td>
<td>1.4503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

we obtain a relatively large value of $\delta_M$ (because of the constraint set upon $\delta_{\Sigma}$), it is still much smaller than the value obtained in step 4a.

CONCLUSIONS

A reconfigurable suspended CDPR to replace telescopic platforms that carry workers in an airplane workshop has been discussed in this paper. The optimal reconfigurations of this CDPR are found by solving a multi-objective optimization problem with nonlinear constraints. Two performance indices have been introduced. The power consumption of the robot is quantified by the sum of cable tensions, while a new stiffness based index (normalized upper bound on the infinitesimal displacement of the mobile platform) is used to quantify the CDPR stiffness. A systematic procedure to determine the CDPR reconfiguration was presented and illustrated by a case study. It offers the end-users a set of possible solutions where the tradeoffs between the two criteria are explicitly taken into consideration.

Although the use of derivative-free algorithms to solve the CDPR reconfiguration may be time consuming (compared to gradient-based methods), one could effectively handle non-differentiable nonlinear constraints (geometric constraints), and thus obtain more reliable solutions.

The approach presented in this paper can be used to solve design and planning problems of other (reconfigurable) CDPR.

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