

# Self-organizing Feature Map

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## The Using of Self-organizing Feature Map for Global Path Planning of Mobile Robot

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**Key Words:** Global Path Planning( ), Mobile Robot( )

### Abstract

This paper provides a global path planning method using self-organizing feature map which is a method among a number of neural network. The self-organizing feature map uses a randomized small valued initial weight vectors, selects the neuron whose weight vector best matches input as the winning neuron, and trains the weight vectors such that neurons within the activity bubble are move toward the input vector. On the other hand, the modified method in this research uses a predetermined initial weight vectors, gives the systematic input vector whose position best matches obstacles, and trains the weight vectors such that neurons within the activity bubble are move toward the input vector. According to simulation results one can conclude that the modified neural network is useful tool for the global path planning problem of a mobile robot.

1.

(configuration space method), (potential approach), (fuzzy), (neural network), (genetic) Noborio[2] quadtree quadtree , Brooks[3] Adams[4] (repulsive force) (identify) (attractive force) 가 (visibility graph) , Lozano-Perez[1] V- (resulting vector) Borenstein[5] V- (probability) , artificial artificial 가

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Qunjie[6]

[7], Zhu[8], cost, Bourbakis[9], skeletonization, Chaiyaratana[10], [11], self-organizing feature map, feature map, self-organizing (random), (winning neuron), self-organizing feature map, map, self-organizing feature map

## 2. Self-organizing Feature Map

self-organizing feature map (Tuevo Kohonen), Kohonen [12], self-organizing feature map, self-organizing feature map, (category), self-organizing feature map N-1, (mapping)

(competitive learning) (winner-take-all) (lateral inhibition)가 [12].

가  $X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p]^T$  (1)  
 $W_j = [\omega_{j1}, \omega_{j2}, \dots, \omega_{jp}]^T, j=1, 2, \dots, N$  (2)

$W_j^{out} = W_j^{old} + \eta(X_i - W_j^{old})$  (3)  
 (learning rate)  $\eta$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, N$  (neuron),  $j$ ,  $\omega_{ji}$ 가

$I_j = \sum_{i=1}^p \omega_{ji} x_i$  (4)  
 Euclidean norm,  $i(X)$ 가

$i(X) = k$ , where  $\|W_k - X\| < \|W_j - X\|$  (5)

“1” “0” (normalization) - 가, 가 “1” 가

(neighborhood function),  $A_{i(X)}(n)$ ,

$W_j(n+1) = \begin{cases} W_j(n) + \eta(n) [X - W_j(n)], & j \in A_{i(X)}(n) \\ W_j(n), & otherwise \end{cases}$  (6)

$\eta(n)$   $n$  3.

3.1 Self-organizing Feature Map  
self-organizing feature map

가  
가 가  
가  
Kohonen self-organizing feature map

Step 1.  
가 feature map,  $W_j(0)$ , self-organizing (random)

$$A_{i(X)}(0)$$

Step 2.  
Step 2a, 2b, 2c  
Step 2a. network,  $X$

Step 2b. Similarity matching  
,  $X$  가 가 (5)

Step 2c. Training  
(6) activity bubble  
가 (training)

Step 3. ,  $W_j(n)$

Step 4. ,  $A_{i(X)}(n)$   
Step 5.

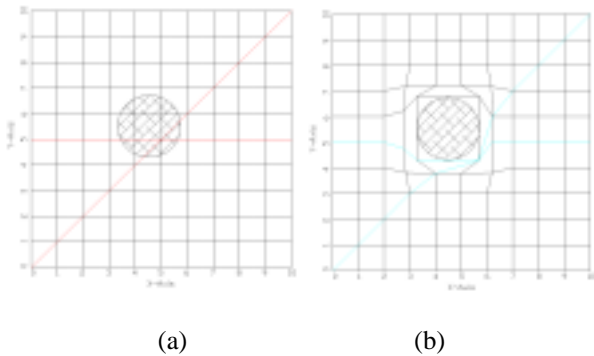


Fig. 1 Example of global path planning by using self-organizing feature map (a) before and (b) after training

feature map 가 Step 2

3.2

가 가

self-organizing feature map  
Fig. 1(a)

가 mesh 가 X, Y, mesh (X, Y)

가  
(0, 5) (10, 5)  
mesh (0, 5), (1, 5), (2, 5), (3, 5), (4, 5), (5, 5), (6, 5), (7, 5), (8, 5), (9, 5) (10, 5)

(0, 0) (10, 10)  
mesh (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5), (6, 6), (7, 7), (8, 8), (9, 9) (10,10)

3.1 self-organizing feature map network training

, activity bubble

가 가 mesh

가 Fig. 1(b) training

, training training, training

가 (0, 1) (10, 1)

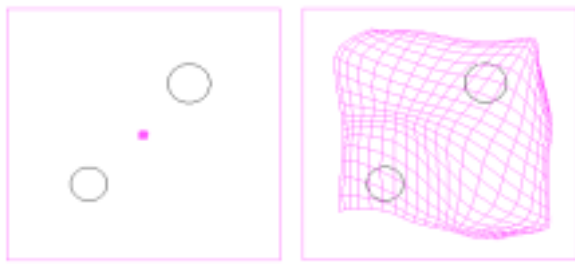
training

가 (0, 5) (10, 5)

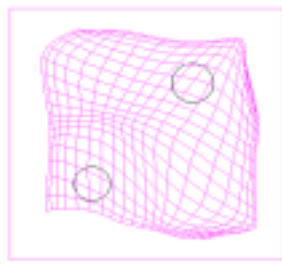
mesh 가

(0, 5), (1, 5), (2, 5) (7, 5), (8, 5), (9, 5), (10, 5)

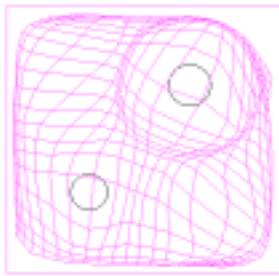
training 가



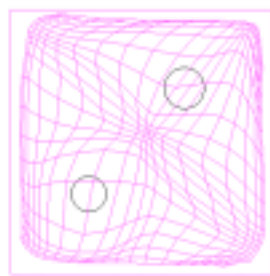
(a) iteration 0



(b) iteration 100

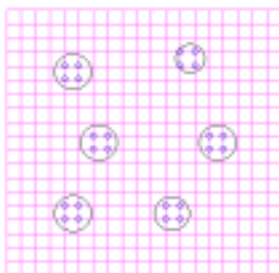


(c) iteration 200

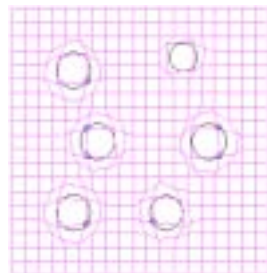


(d) iteration 400

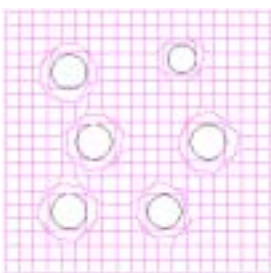
Fig. 2. Sequential results of global path planning by using original self-organizing feature map.



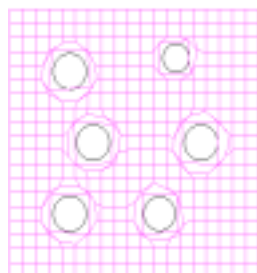
(a) iteration 0



(b) iteration 100



(c) iteration 200



(d) iteration 400

Fig. 3. Sequential results of global path planning by using modified self-organizing feature map.

mesh 가 (3, 5), (4, 5), (5, 5), (6, 5)

가 가

4.

Fig. 2 2  
self-organizing feature map

20 2

가  
가  
가

Kohonen self-

가

Fig. 2(b)

Fig. 2(a)

net

net

net가

net

net

가 Fig. 2(c)

net

가

net

net

가 Fig. 2(d)

net가

가

, training

net가

Fig. 3 3  
self-organizing feature map

Fig. 2

self-organizing feature map  
(random)

node  
Fig. 3(b)

가

Fig. 3(a)  
net

가

가

가

net가 가

가  
net가

가  
가

가

200 400

가

Fig. 3(c) 3(d)  
net가

net

self-organizing feature map

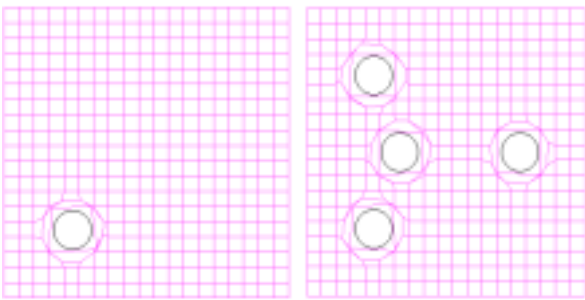
Fig. 4 1 4  
self-organizing feature map

4 , net

Fig. 5 Fig. 4 Fig. 3 1 , 4 ,  
6 self-organizing feature map

iteration node

iteration 1 , 4 , 6 가 가, 25



(a) (b)

Fig. 4. Results of global path planning by using modified self-organizing feature map in environment with (a) 1 obstacle and (b) 4 obstacles.

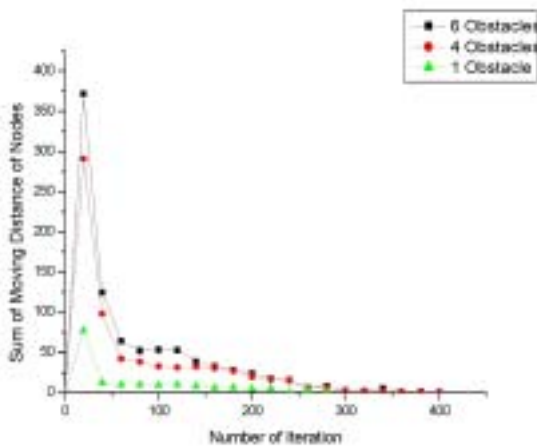


Fig. 5. Sum of moving distance according to the number of iteration in environment with 1, 4, and 6 obstacles by using modified self-organizing feature map.

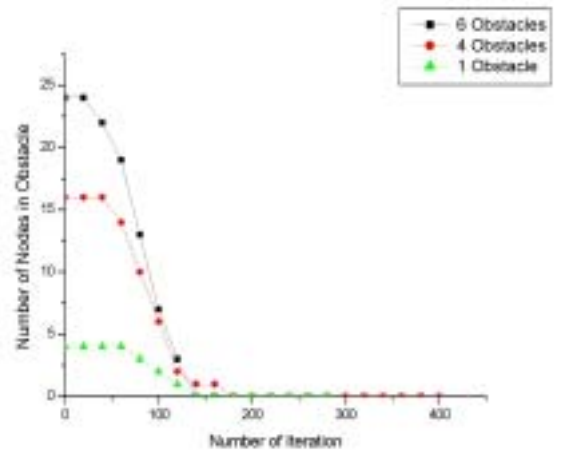


Fig. 6. The number of remained nodes in obstacles according to the number of iteration in environment with 1, 4, and 6 obstacles by using modified self-organizing feature map.

iteration 300  
0 saturation

Fig. 6 Fig. 5 1 , 4 , 6  
self-organizing feature map

iteration node 가

node , 150  
iteration 0 saturation

Fig. 7 Fig. 4(a) 1  
self-organizing feature map

node 3

self-organizing feature map  
가

node mesh  
가

Fig. 8 1  
self-organizing feature map

node 3

node 가 0  
self-organizing

feature map

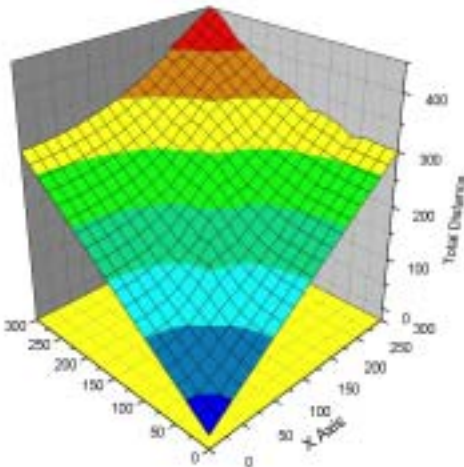


Fig. 7. Total distance from origin point to each node by using modified self-organizing feature map in environment with 1 obstacle.

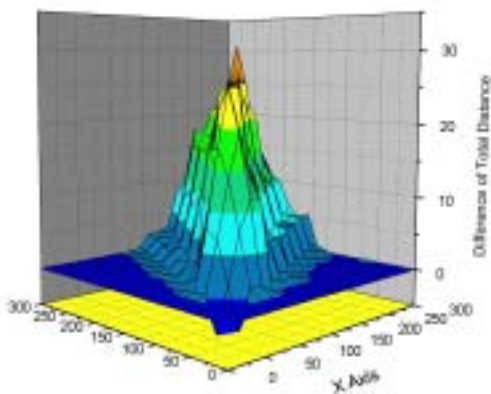


Fig. 8. Difference of total distance from origin point between applied to modified self-organizing feature map and before.

5.

self-organizing feature map  
 , 가  
 , 가  
 가 가 가  
 , 가  
 ,  
 self-organizing feature map  
 ,

Kohonen

가 ,

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