

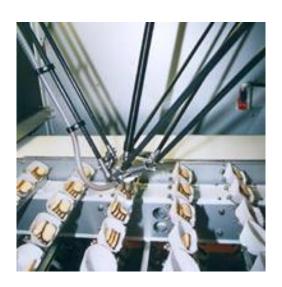
Modular Robots for Rapid Development and Deployment of Custom Automation



Robots enable a transition from hard to flexible automation



Hard automation (LEGO Factory – Billund, Denmark)



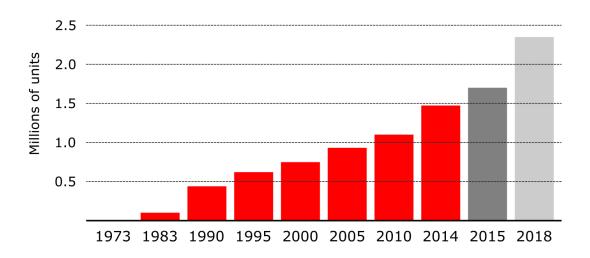
Soft automation (Pepperidge Farm Factory – Denver, Colorado)



Flexible automation (Tesla Factory – Fremont, California)



Robots are increasingly deployed in industrial settings...



Worldwide estimated operational stock of industrial robots

Source: IFR World Robotics 2015





... but complexity leads to standard configurations

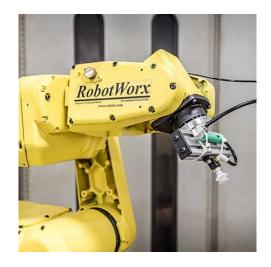


"Industrial Robot" Google image search results





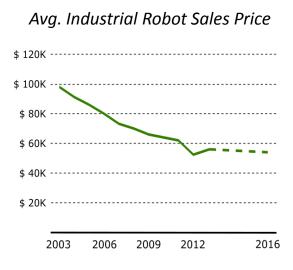
Current robots are highly capable, but have drawbacks



Low Multi-Task Versatility



Low Ease-of-use



High Price

Source: Bishop & Associates Inc.





Co-Bots widen appeal, but are overkill for many tasks



Rethink Robotics' Baxter



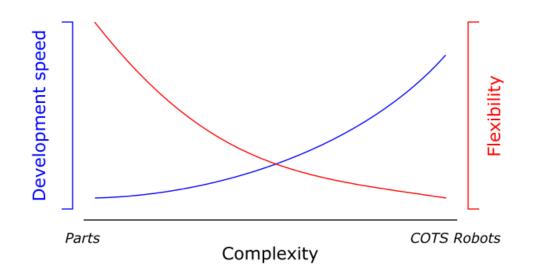
Franka Emika's Franka



Franka manipulator arm performing a pick-and-place task



Currently, custom robots are essentially hard automation



Trade-offs introduced by current starting points for automation options





Robots should capture benefits of all automation types + more

- Easy to use
- High production rate
- Low cost per produced unit

- Relatively fast development
- Flexible w.r.t. variations
- Suitable for batch production

- Fast development
- "Infinite" flexibility
 - Make "anything"

- Slow development
- High initial investment
- Inflexible

- High investment into "general purpose" equipment
- Relatively slow production rate

- High investment
- High cost per produced unit
- Relatively slow production rate

Hard Automation

Soft Automation

Flexible Automation





Modular robotic building blocks help fill this automation gap

Hard Automation:

Custom robots with low number of "targeted degrees-of-freedom"

Soft Automation:

Rapid development/deployment/integration

Flexible Mechanical Automation:

Agile-inspired hardware development





X-Series Industrial Smart Actuator

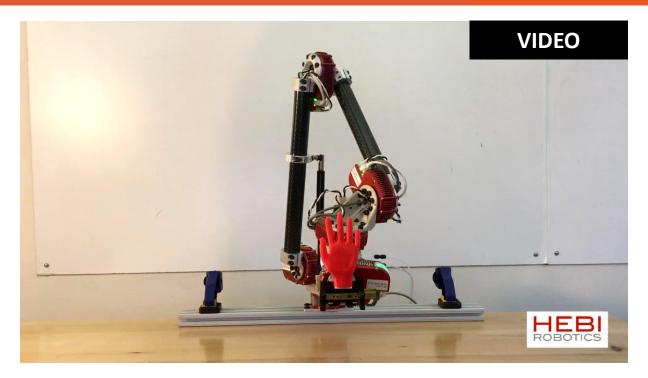


X-Series actuator

	X5-1	X5-4	X5-9
Dimensions	43 mm x 110 mm x 73 mm, 15 mm hollow bore		
Mass	315 g	335 g	360 g
Actuation	Peak torque: 2.5 Nm Cont. torque: 1.3 Nm Max speed: 95 rpm	Peak torque: 7 Nm Cont. torque: 4 Nm Max speed: 35 rpm	Peak torque: 13 Nm Cont. torque: 9 Nm Max speed: 15 rpm
Power	18-50 V DC Cont. current: 0.8 A @ 24 V Peak Current: 2.4 A @ 24 V		
Communication	1 kHz (100 Mbps Ethernet, dual port: Daisy-chainable)		
Sensing	Angular position (multi-turn absolute, +/- 4 turns) Angular velocity, Output torque 3-Axis accelerometer, 3-Axis gyro Temperature, Voltage, Current		
Angular resolution	0.005 deg		
Backlash	+/- 0.25 deg		
API Support	Matlab (Windows / Linux / OS X), Simulink (under consideration) ROS (Linux) C/C++ (Windows (planned) / Linux / OS X) Java (in development), Python (planned)		



On-demand custom robots in hours, not months



Twenty-four minute manipulator





Modular building blocks increase versatility, decrease cost

New task requires more reach



Bigger robot (\$ >40K) vs. Change link (\$ 40) New task requires more payload



Bigger robot (\$ >40K)
vs.
Gas spring assist (\$ 15)

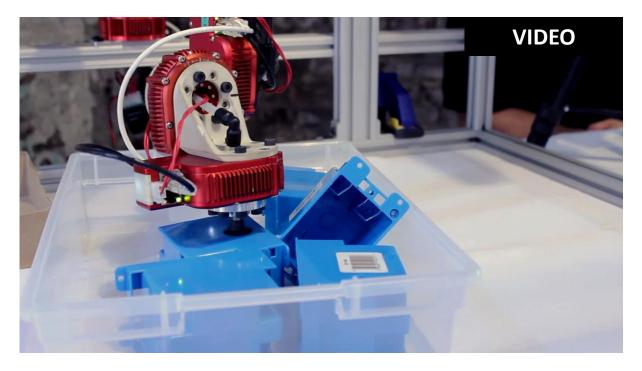
Automated button press



Arm w/ force sensor (\$ 60K) vs. Targeted DoF (\$ <5K)



Robust building blocks enable focus on high-level integration



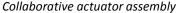
Collaborative vision-based bin picking project





Versatility, decentralization enables automation of novel tasks

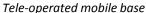






Autonomous plant stalk inspection







Tensegrity-based manipulation



Legged robots





Modularity enables hands-on robot education



Carnegie Mellon University's 16-384: Robot Kinematics and Dynamics class





Conclusion

- Takeaway 1:
 - Modular robots enable customization and agile robot development
- Takeaway 2:
 - Robust robotic building blocks enable focus on high-level tasks
- Takeaway 3:
 - Modular robots allow targeted automation of diverse tasks

Modular robots decrease cost and increase appeal for automating new industries



