

Morphological Computation toward Self-Organizing Machines

Fumiya Iida

Bio-Inspired Robotics Lab

Institute of Robotics and Intelligent Systems

ETH Zurich, Switzerland



Robot vs. Animal

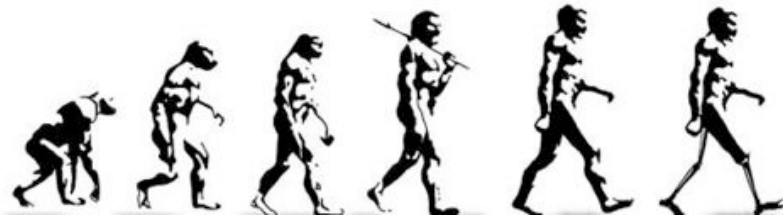


Characterization of Biological Locomotion

(as compared to engineered locomotion)

- **No cable attached**
Energetically autonomous!
- **Many many tasks to do**
Intrinsically general purpose systems!
- **Always in unstructured task-environment**
Never visit the same state again!
- **No static components in the body**
Everything is changing over time!
- **No human designers**
Everything is self-organized!

The Principle of Self-Organization



Three time perspectives
Evolutionary
Developmental
Here and Now



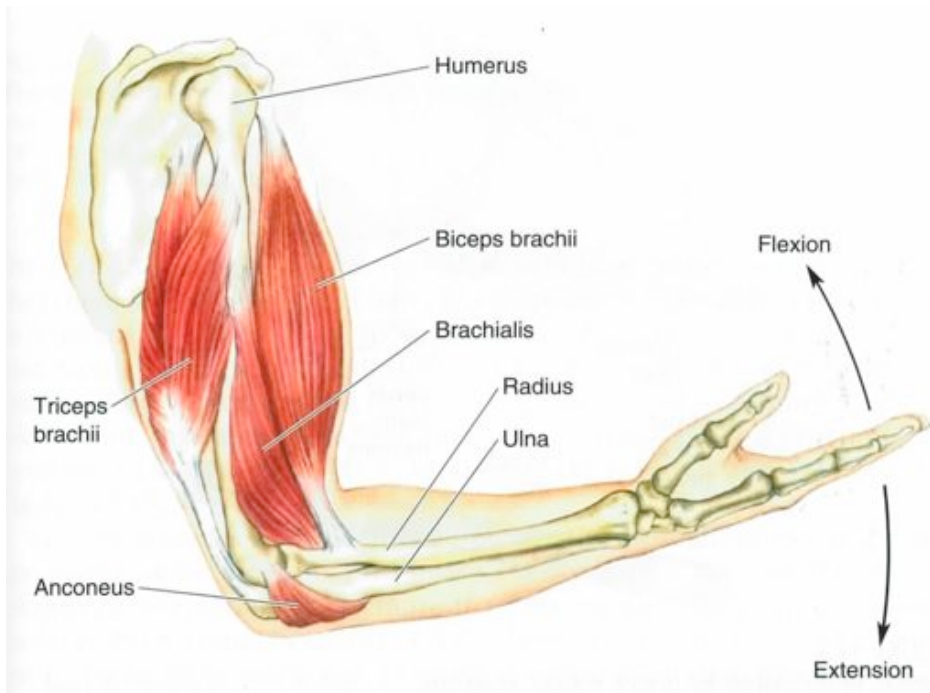
Everything is continuously
growing/adapting/changing
Genetic components
Musculoskeleton
Nervous systems
Sensory systems





George Lauder @ Harvard

Musculoskeletal Structure



Redundancy

Many muscles (muscle groups) are controlling one joint

Modularity

A similar component (e.g. muscle fibers) is used repeatedly

Diversity

Muscles are organized into any variations (e.g. cardiac-skeletal, mono-biarticular)

Many sensors

Muscle spindles and golgi-tendon organs are “everywhere”

Building Bio-Inspired Robot

How to Replicate Biological Muscles?

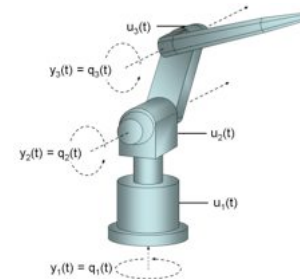
Generating forces

(Electric, hydraulic motor, etc.)



Connecting Limbs

(Joint actuation, tensegrity, etc.)



Enhancing and protecting structures

(Spring-damper-mass systems, etc.)

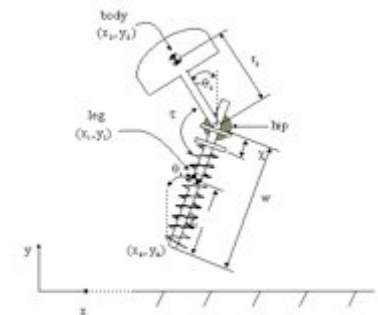
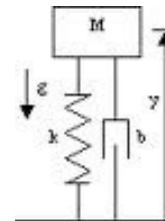


Figure 1. One-legged robot model for analysis and simulation.

Regulating motions

(Four bar mechanisms, etc.)



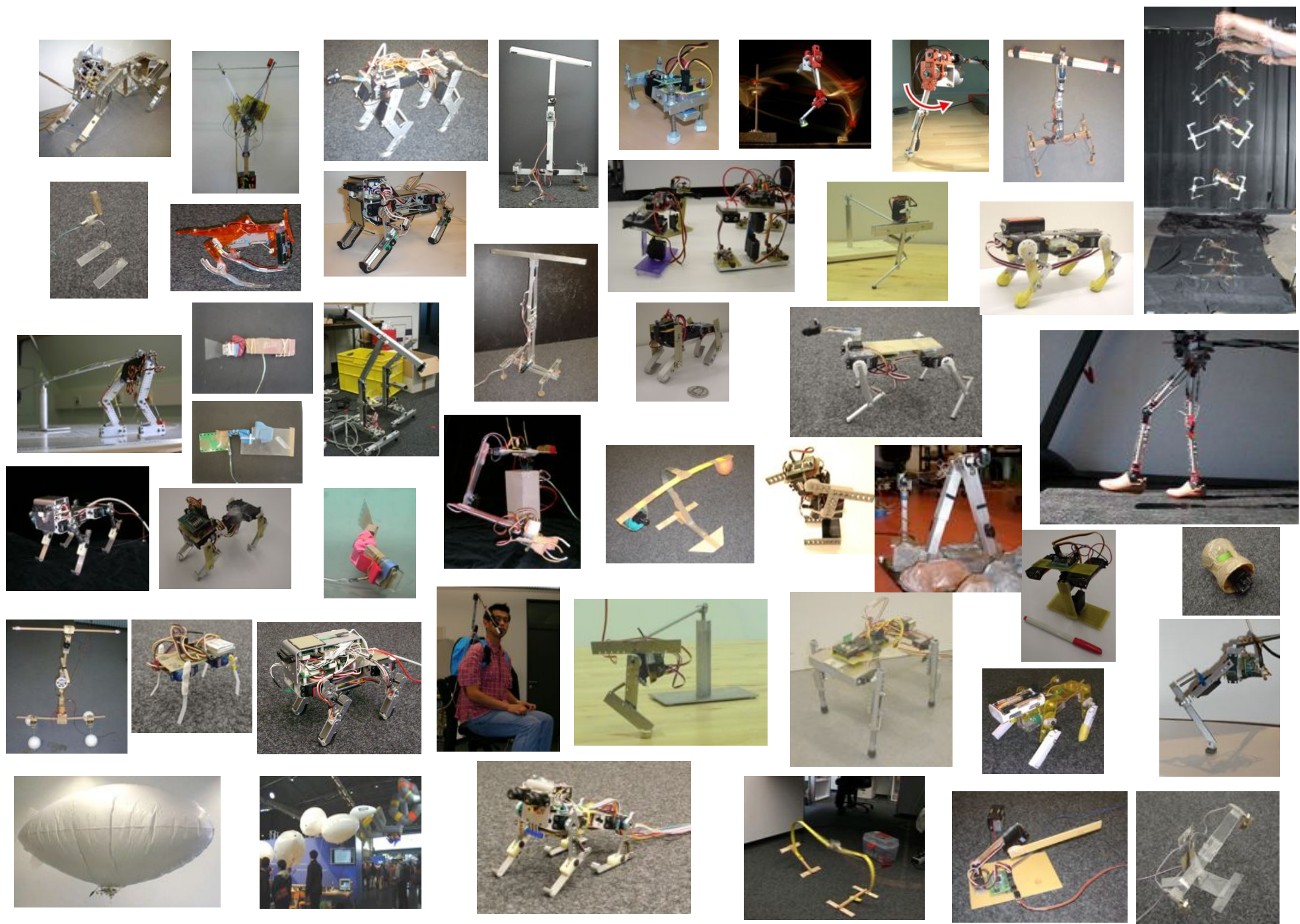
Comparing Biological and Man-Made Muscles?

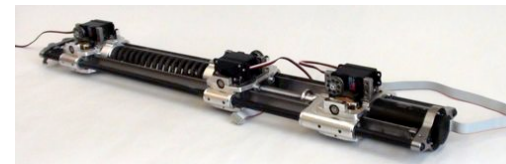
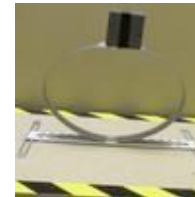
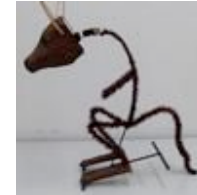
Breaking Tension

Muscle	100-1000 kPa
Tendon	100 MPa
Steel wire	350 MPa

Power Density

Muscle	50-200 W/kg
Electric motors	100-200 W/kg
Car engines	400-1000 W/kg
Aircraft engines	1500-5500 W/kg
Pneumatic	10'000 W/kg
SMA	6 W/kg





More to come...

Case Studies of Bio-Inspired Robotics

1. Self-Stability
2. Energy Efficiency
3. Behavioral Diversity
4. Adaptive Mechanics

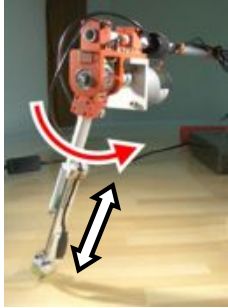
Self-Stability

Simple Hopping Robot



Bio-Leg I (University of Jena)
Rummel, J., Iida, F., Seyfarth, A. (2008) *ICRA2008*, 367-372.

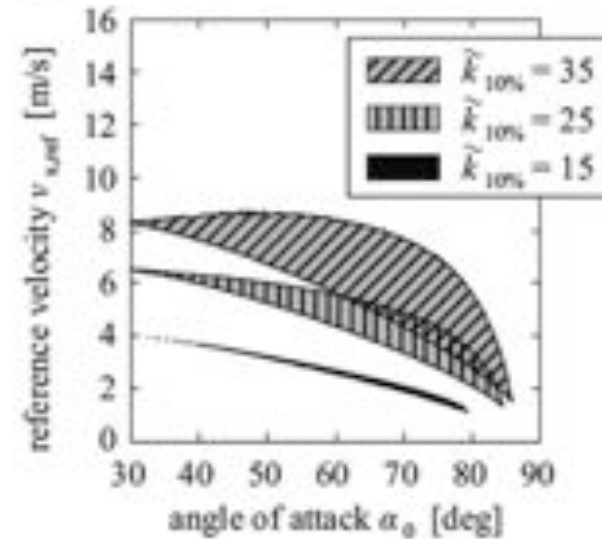
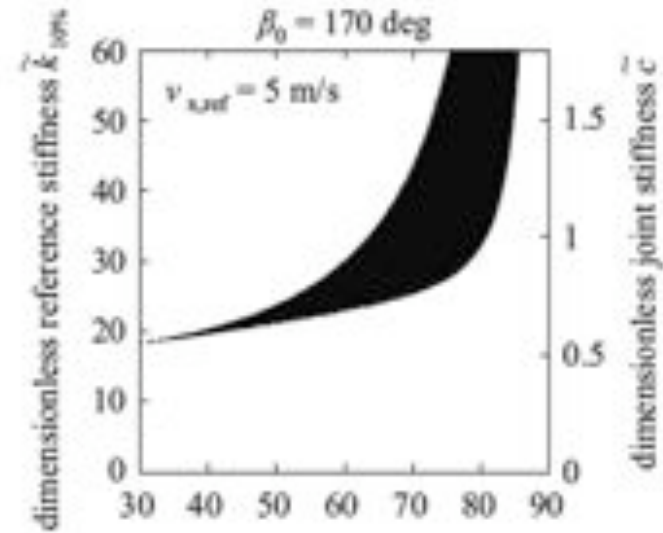
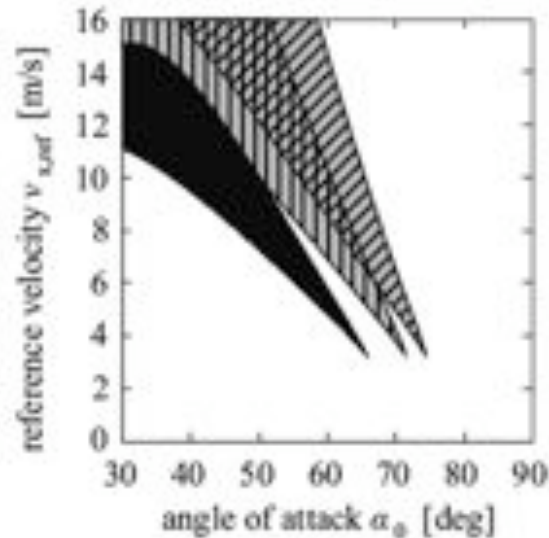
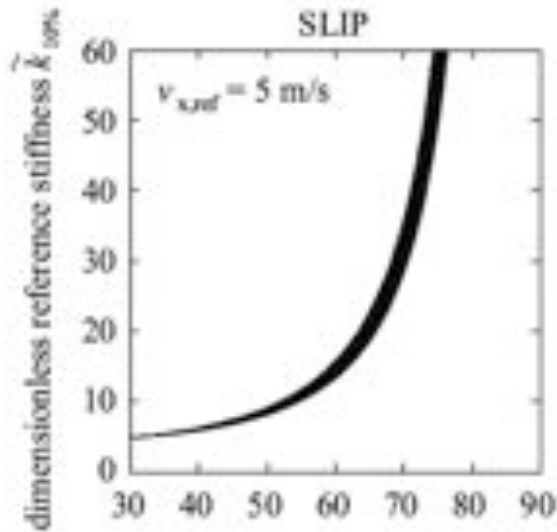
Design Principle of Hopping Robot



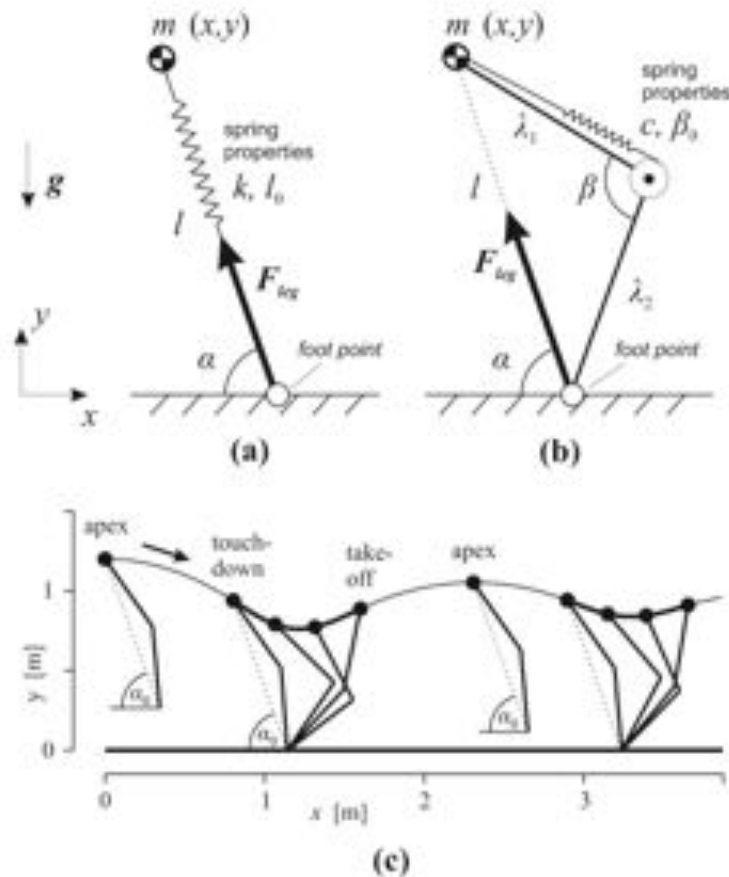
Stability



Fwd
Speed



Rummel-Seyfarth Model



Introduce a nonlinear spring
in the SLIP model

Spring torque:

$$\tau(\Delta\beta) = c\Delta\beta$$

Natural length:

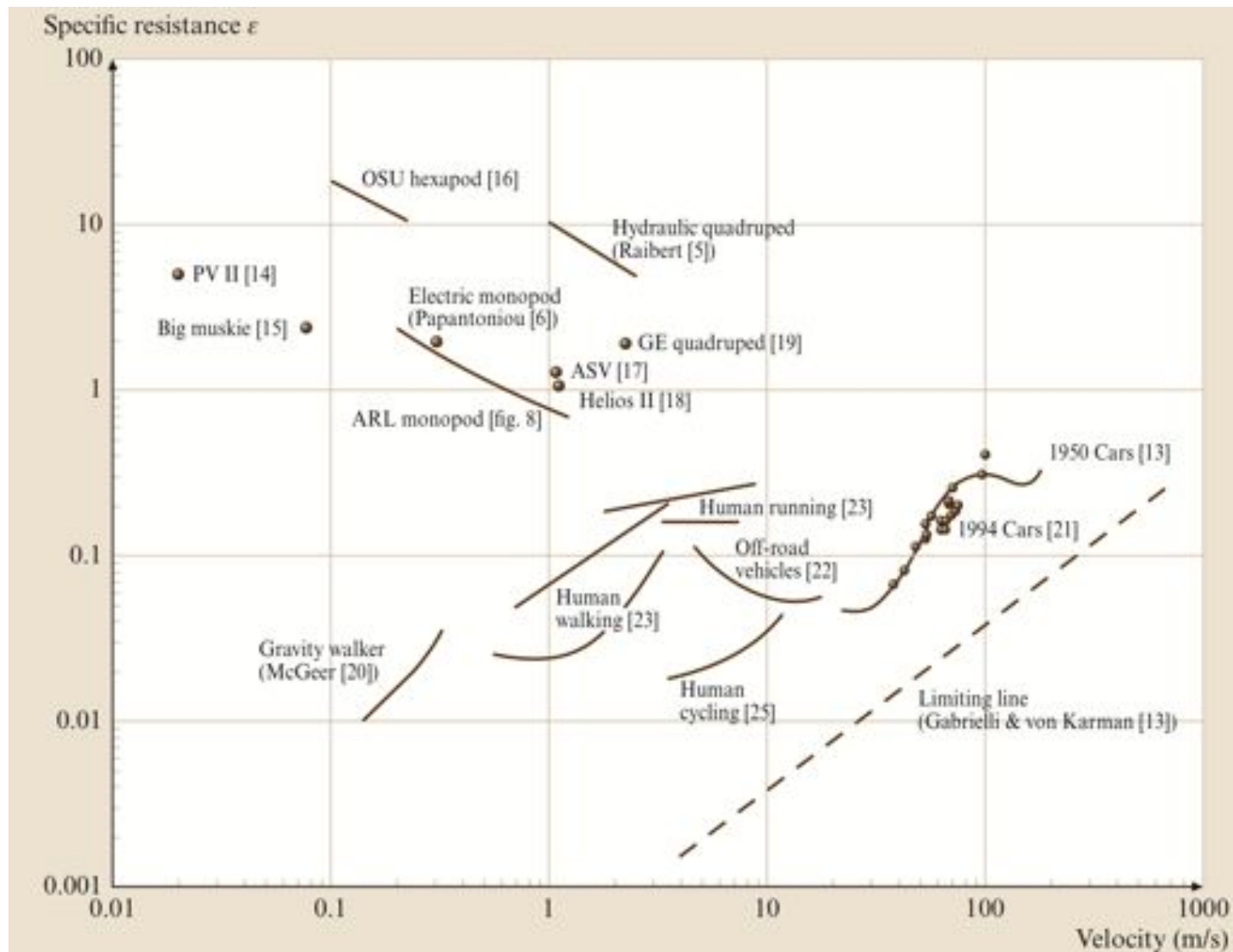
$$l_0(\beta_0) = \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 - 2\lambda_1\lambda_2\cos(\beta_0)}$$

Spring force:

$$F_{leg}(\tau) = \frac{l}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \frac{\tau}{\sin \beta}$$

Energy Efficiency

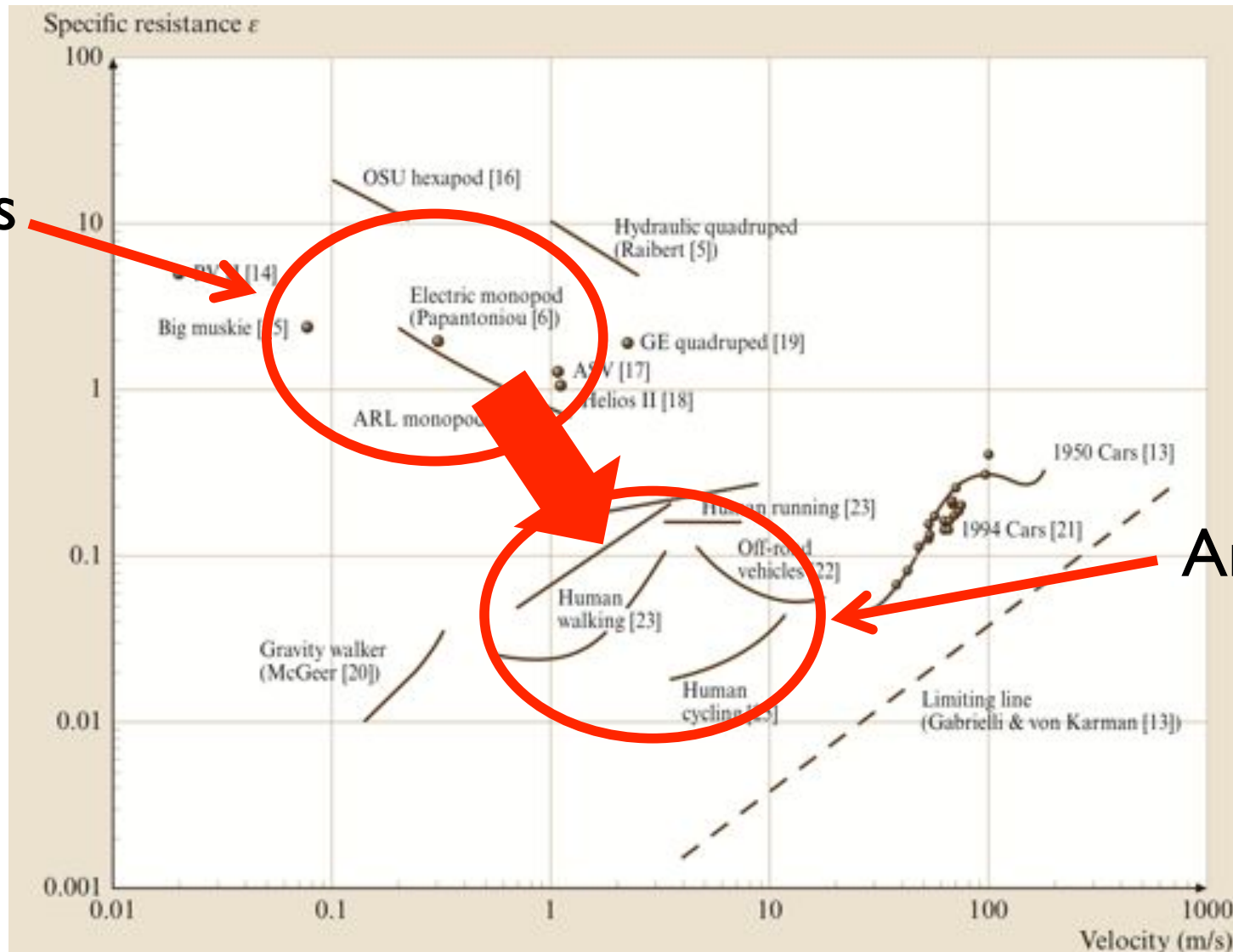
Energy Efficiency & Behavioral Diversity



Gabrielli- von Karman Diagram

Energy Efficiency & Behavioral Diversity

Robots



Animals

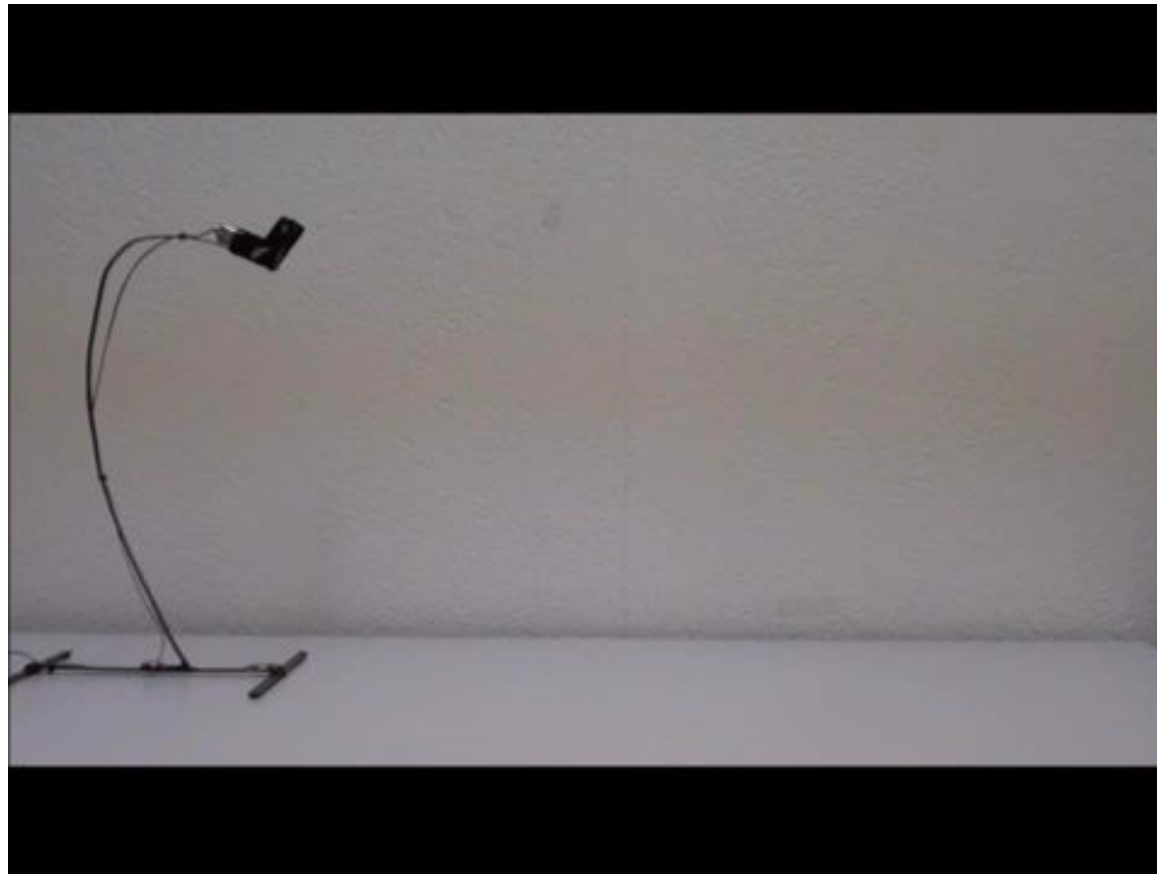
Gabrielli- von Karman Diagram

Energy Efficiency of Walking Systems



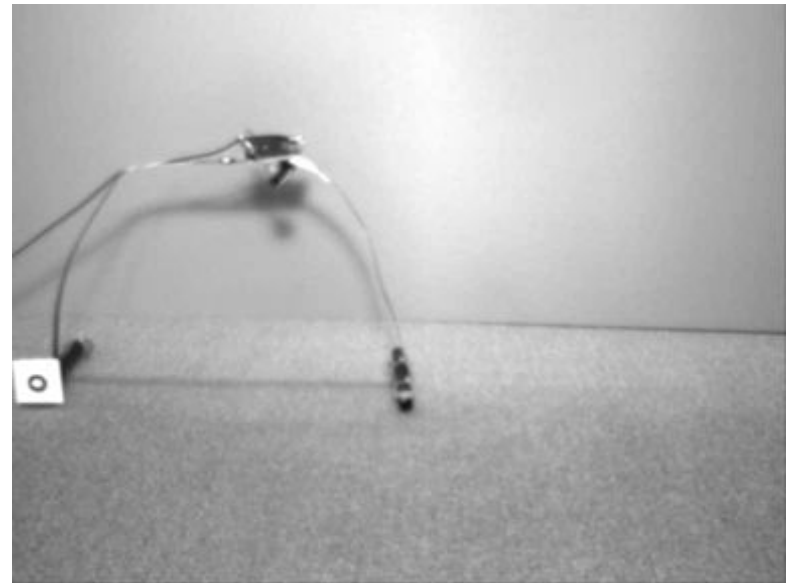
	Human	ASIMO	Cornell Biped
Energetic cost (J/Nm):	0.2	3.2	0.2
Velocity (m/s):	≈ 2	≈ 0.5	0.4

Hopping with Free Vibration of Curved Beam

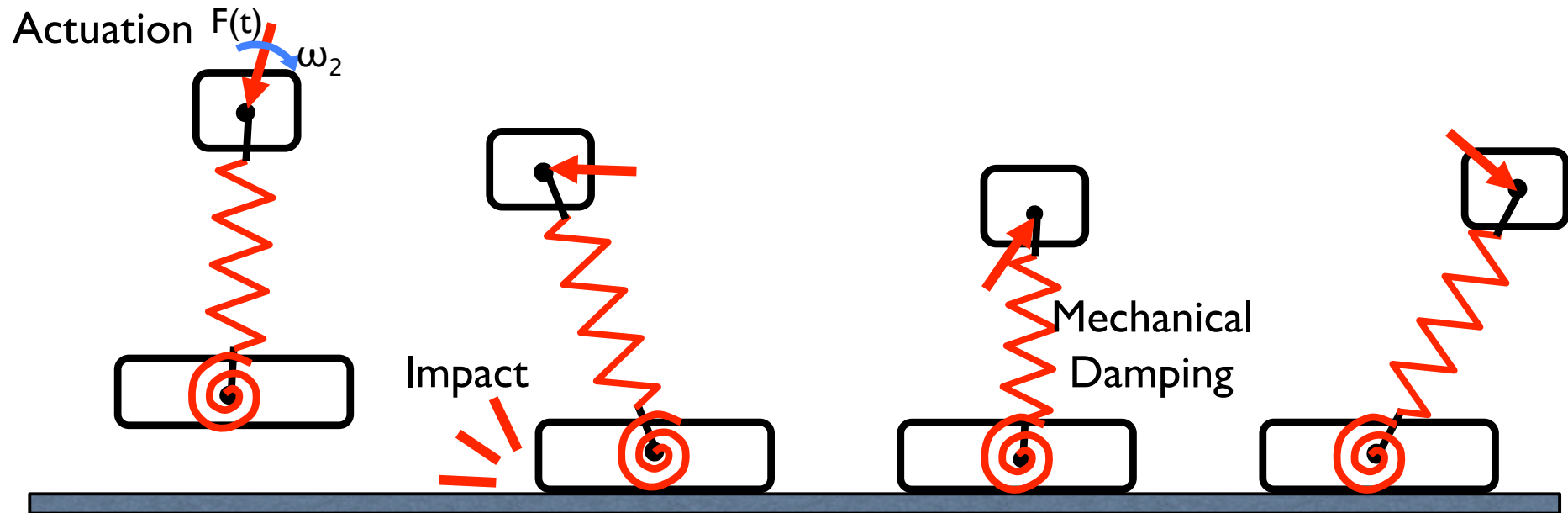


Reis and Iida, 2011

Locomotion with Curved Beams



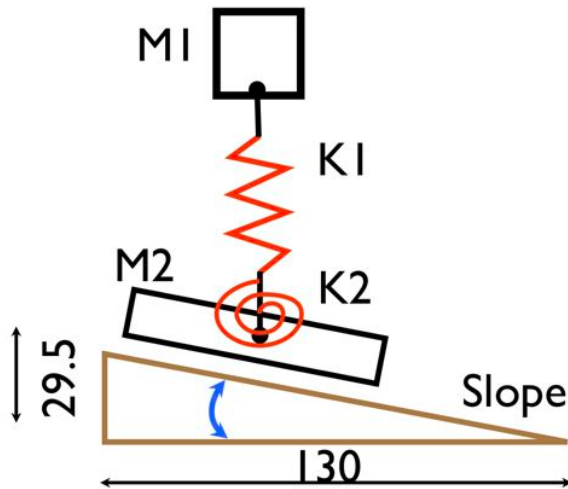
Physics and Economy of Hopping



Cost of Transport = Cost of actuation
+ Cost of mechanical impact
+ Cost of mechanical damping

Free vibration can reduce all three of these!

Passive Hopping with a Curved Beam



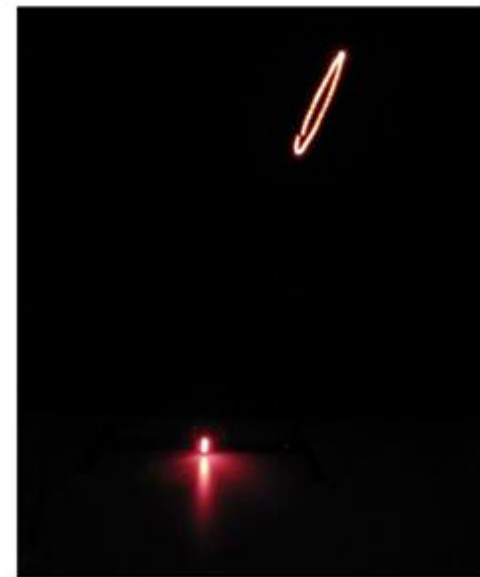
$M1 = 4.5 \text{ Kg}$
 $M2 = 0.25 \text{ Kg}$
 $K1 \sim 4.2 \text{ KN/m}$
 $K2 \sim 135 \text{ Nm/rad}$
Speed = 0.55 m/sec
Slope ~ 0.118 radians

$CoT \sim 0.22$

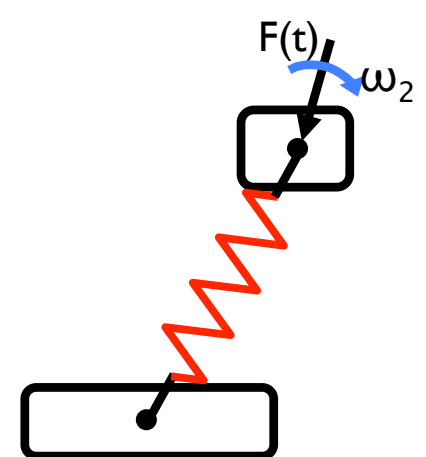
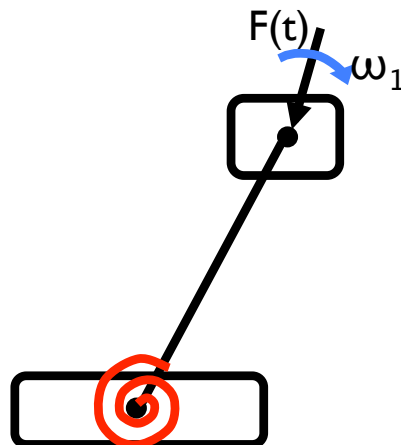
Free Vibration of a Curved Beam



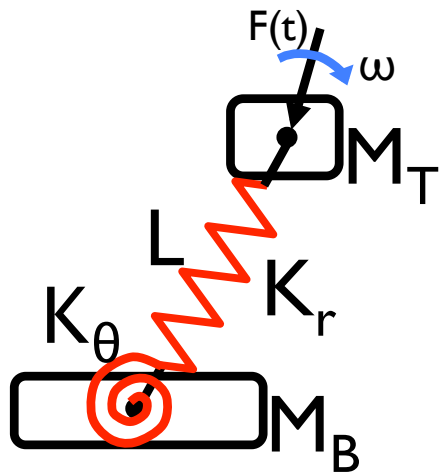
$$\omega_{\theta} = 7.9 \text{ rad/s}$$



$$\omega_r = 31.4 \text{ rad/s}$$

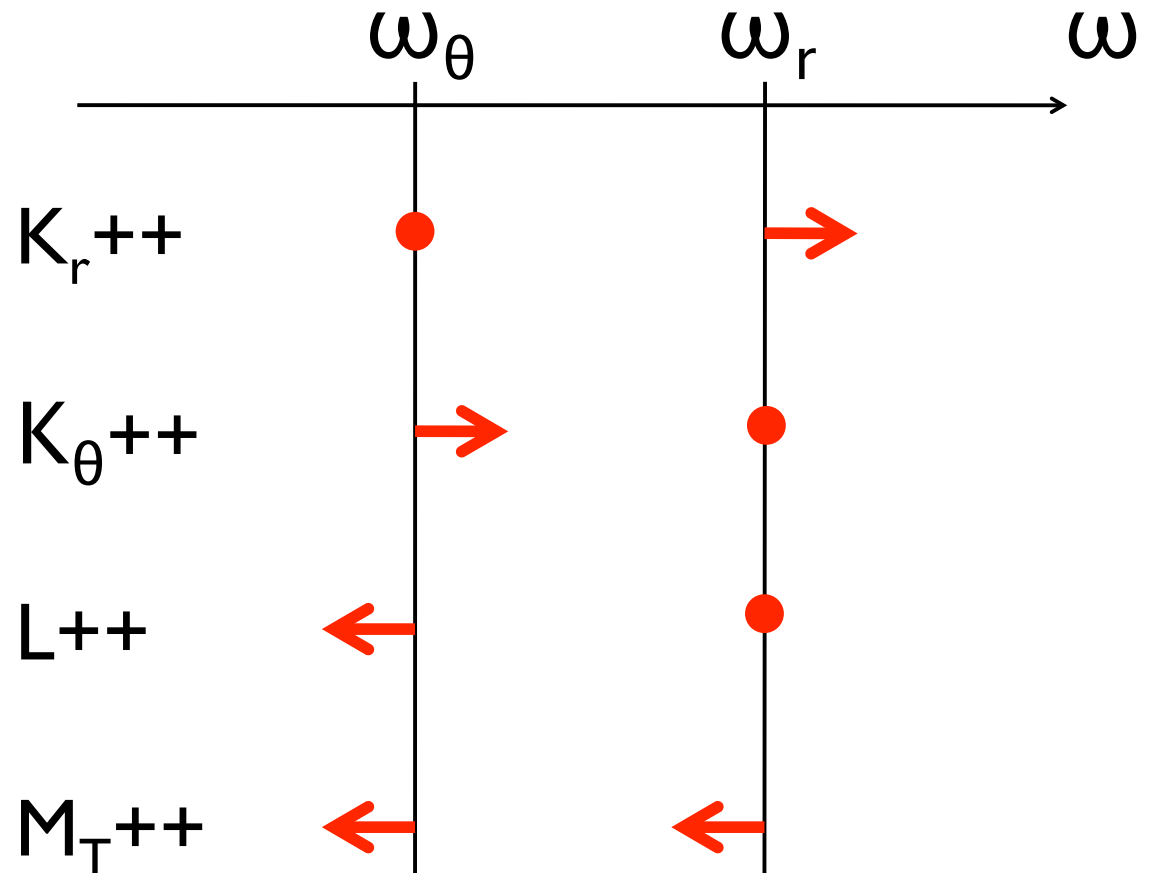


Design of Mechanical Dynamics



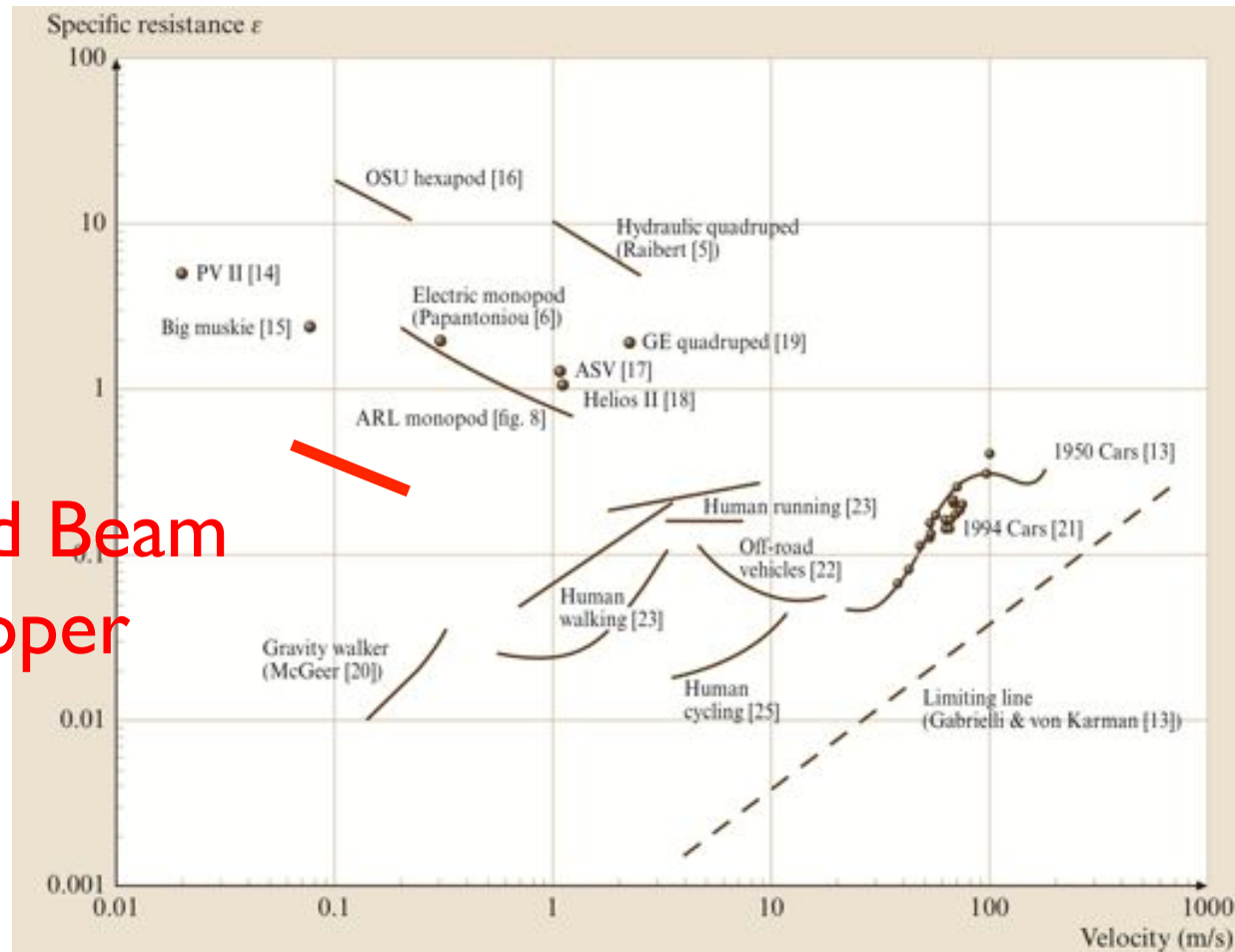
$$\omega_\theta = \sqrt{\frac{K_\theta}{I_\theta}} = \frac{1}{L} \sqrt{\frac{K_\theta}{M_T}}$$

$$\omega_r = \sqrt{\frac{K_r}{M_T}}$$



Locomotion Efficiency with Free Vibration

Curved Beam
Hopper

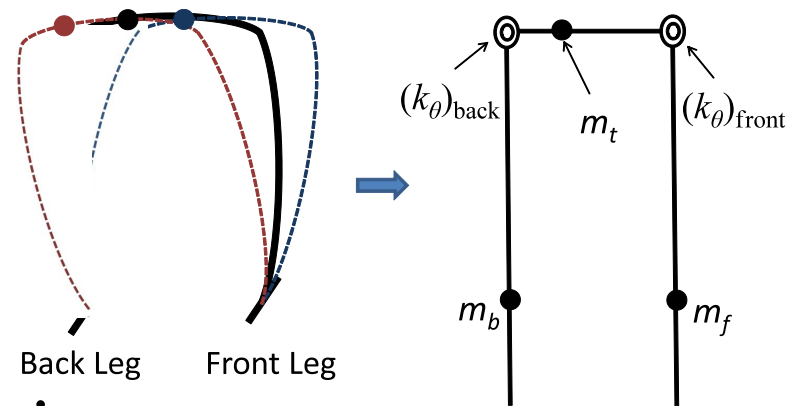


Gabrielli- von Karman Diagram

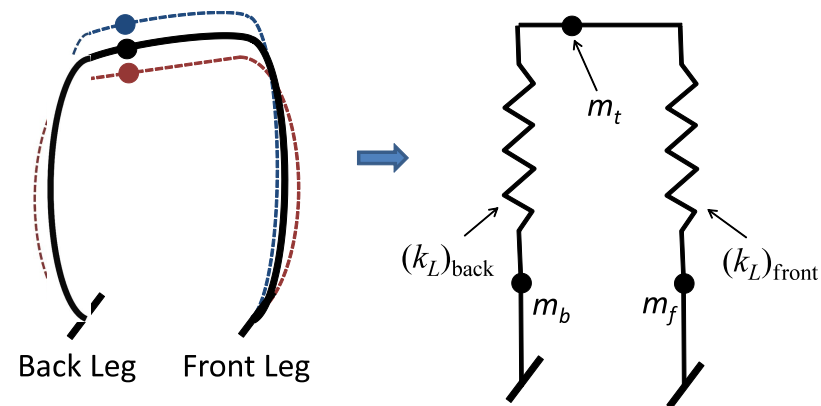
Behavioral Diversity?



Walking



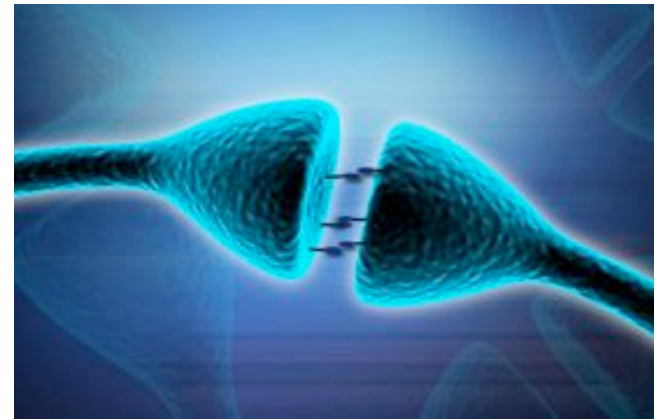
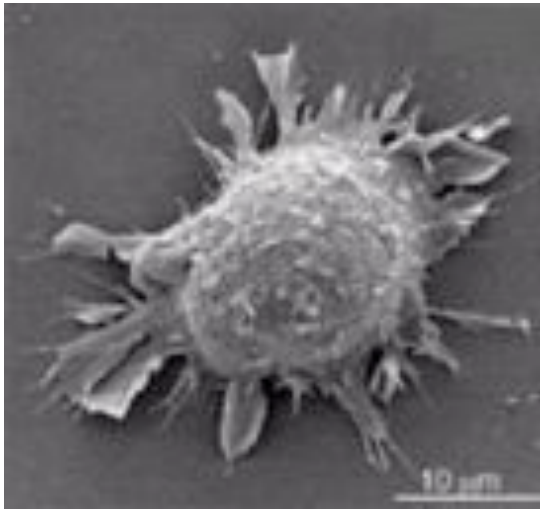
Hopping



More details in the poster by M. Reis!

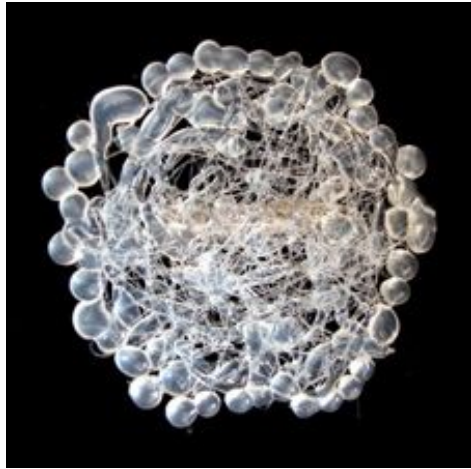
Adaptive Mechanics

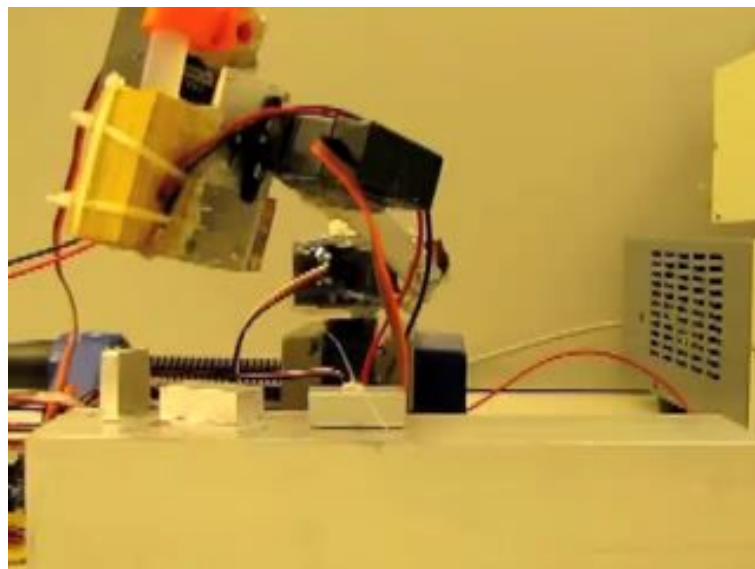
Morphing and Adhesion



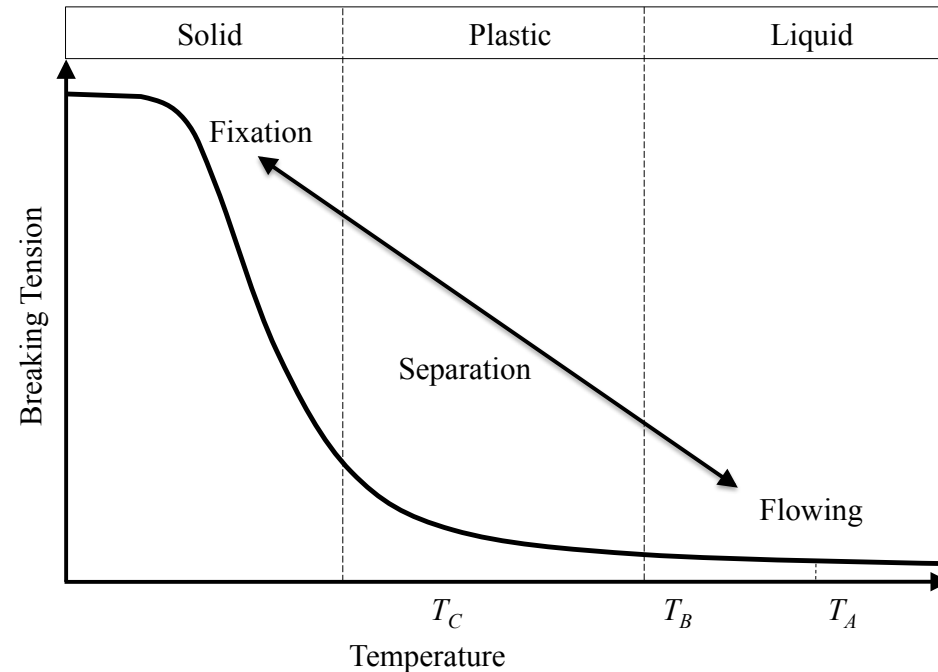
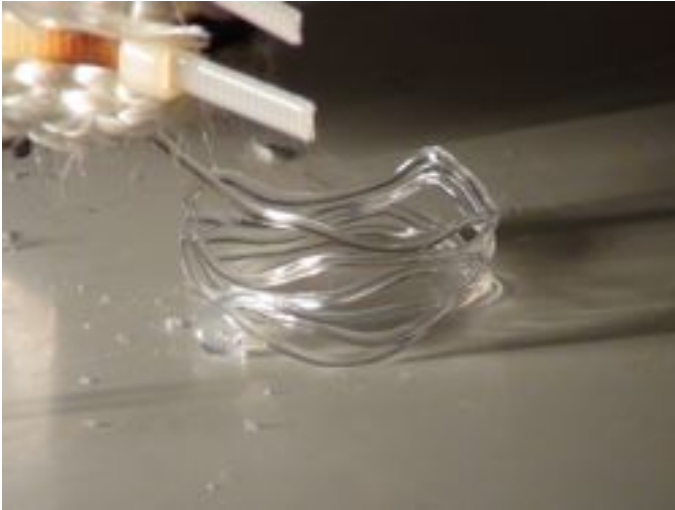
Robots Made of Hot Melt Adhesives







Thermoplastic Polymer

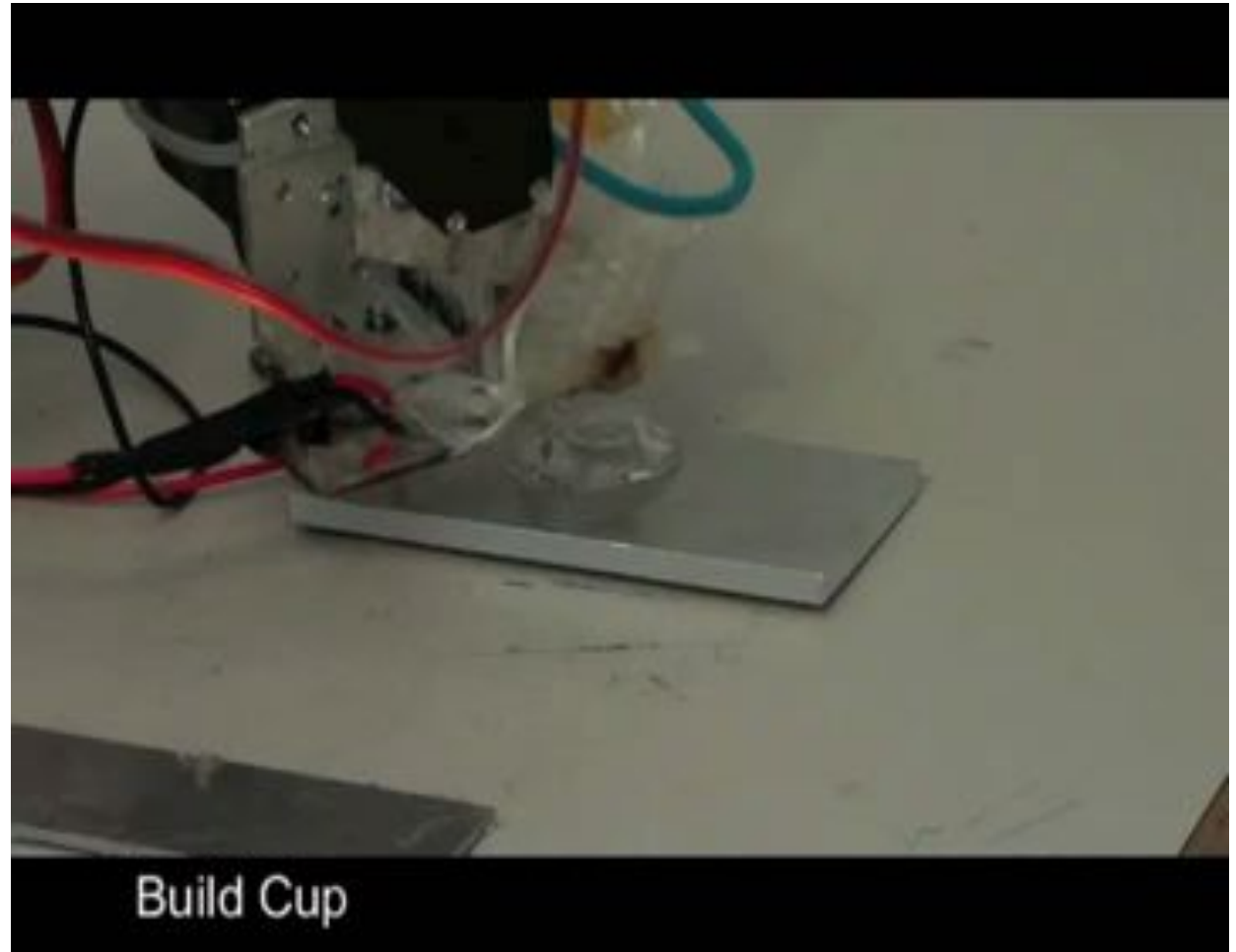
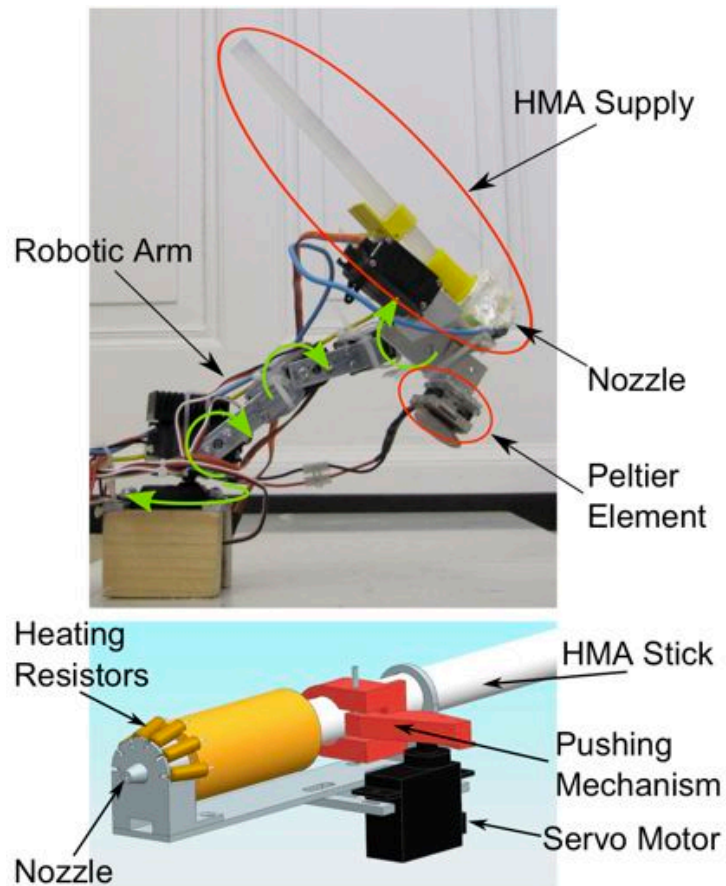


- Three distinctive phases: solid, plastic, and liquid
- Repeatedly transform between them
- Adhesive in liquid
- Large tensile strength in solid

no sticking

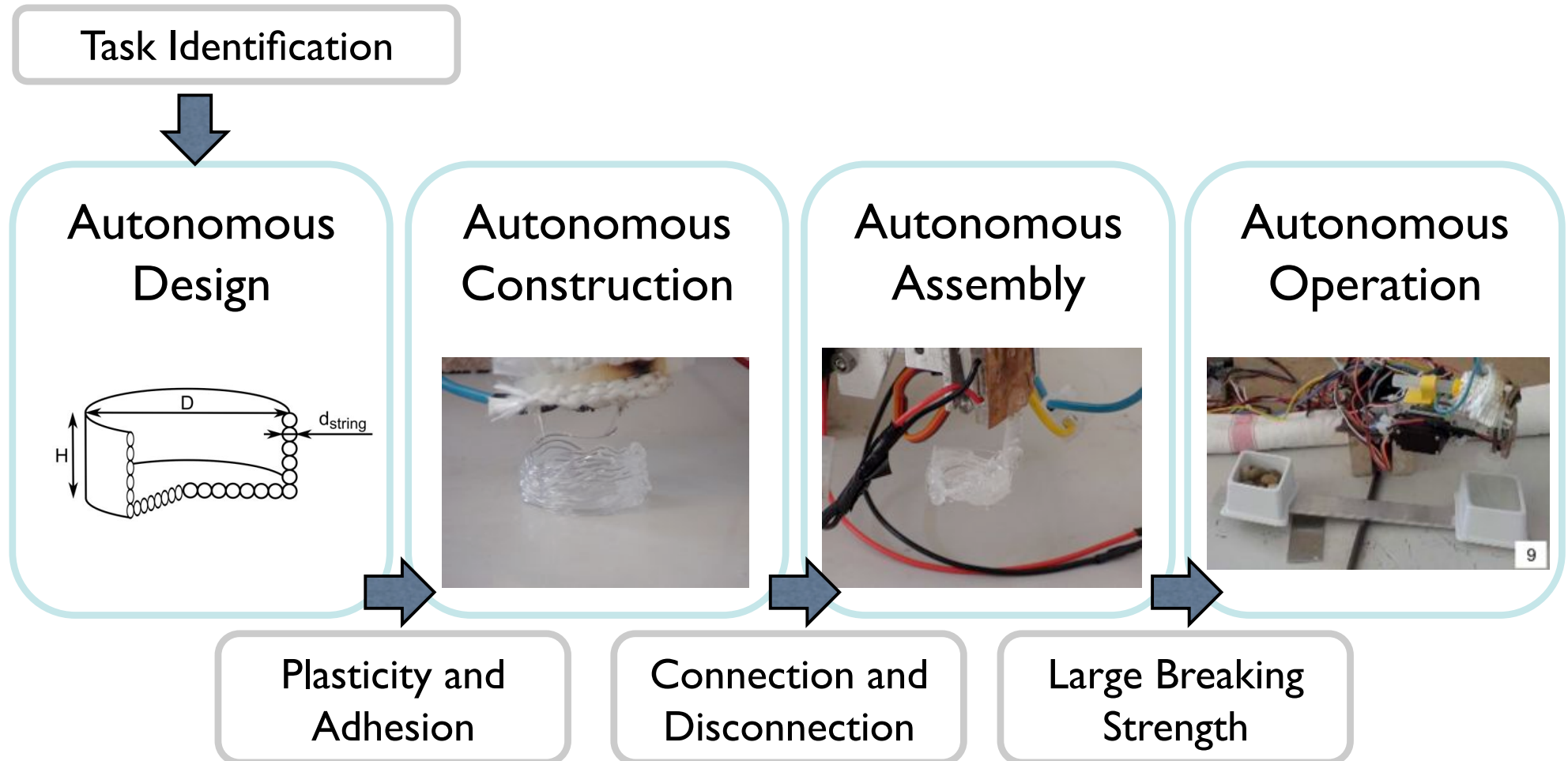


Autonomous Robot Body Extension

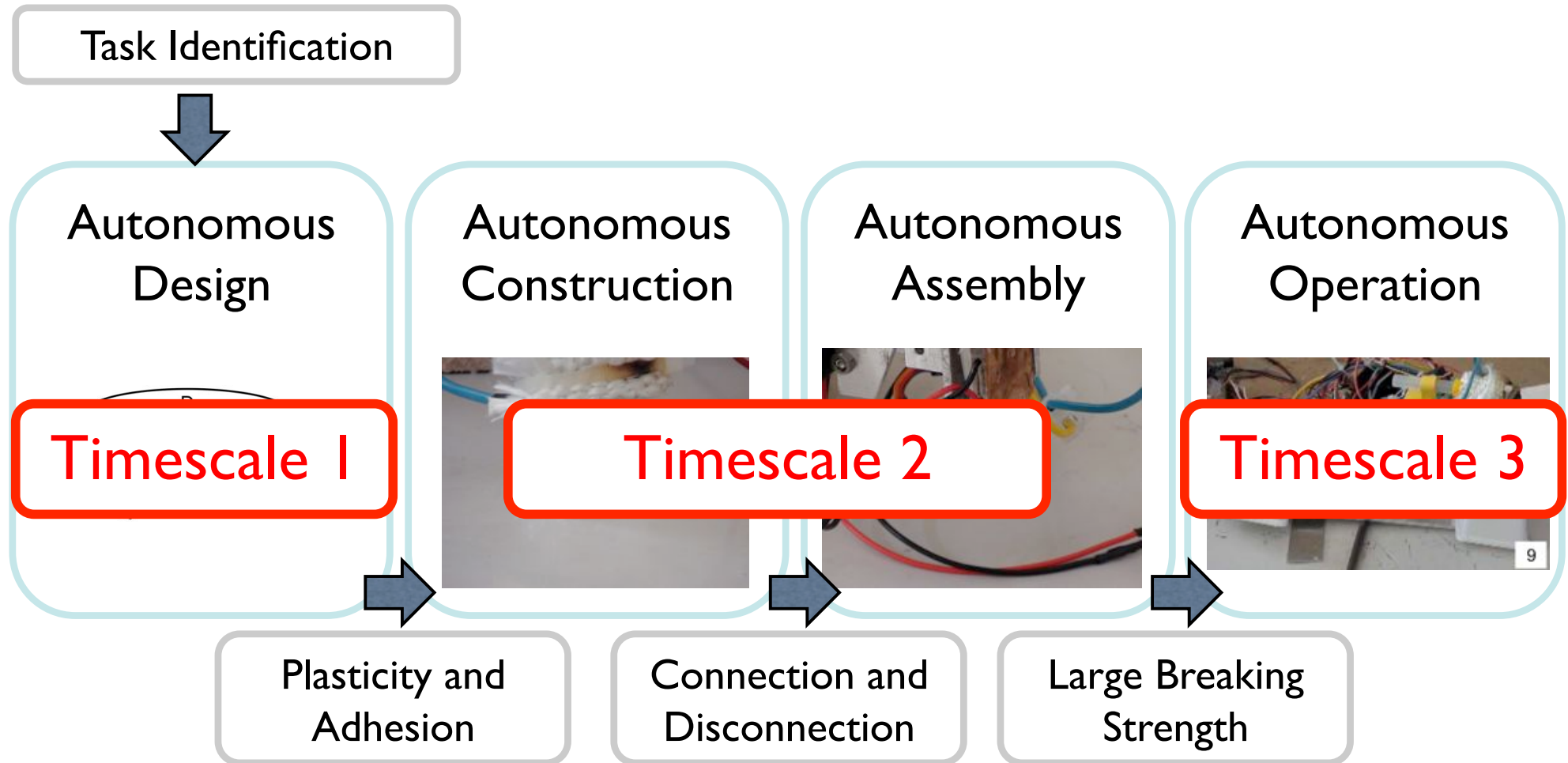


Brodbeck, L., Wang, L. and Iida, F. (in preparation).

Autonomous Robot Body Extension



Autonomous Robot Body Extension



Conclusions

Morphological computation gives us many ideas for self-organization ***in the real world***.

Challenges:

How can self-organization processes be ***physically meaningful***?

- Self-stability in motion control
- Energy-efficient (and rapid) motion control

How can we ***scale up*** real-world self-organization processes?

- Material, material, material, and material!
- Self-organization in different timescales

Collaborators & Acknowledgement



Bio-Inspired Robotics Laboratory
ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Liyu Wang
Nandan Maheshwari
Keith Gunura
Murat Reis
Derek Leach
Hugo Marques
Luzius Brodbeck
Xiaoxian Yu
Marc Osswald
Fabian Guenther
Cristian Montillo

Many thanks also to:

Rolf Pfeifer (UZH), Andre Seyfarth (U Jena), Russ Tedrake (MIT)

Sponsors:



SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



Thank you!

For publications, video, pictures:

Fumiya Iida
Bio-Inspired Robotics Lab
Institute of Robotics and Intelligent Systems

Email: iidaf@ethz.ch
URL: <http://www.birl.ethz.ch>