



MULTICELLULAR MACHINES

A Bio-inspired approach to automated electromechanical design and fabrication

(How to rapidly design and build robots from many different modules)

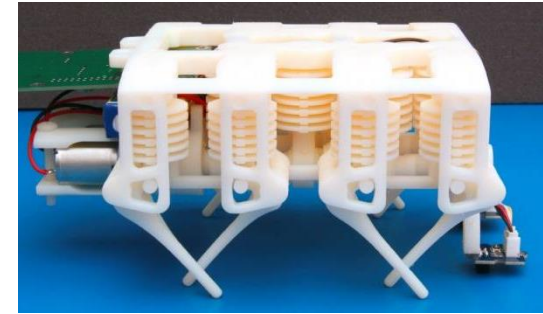
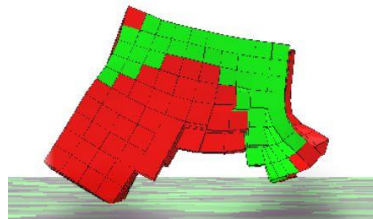
Robert MacCurdy

Postdoctoral Associate, MIT/CSAIL

Research Vision:

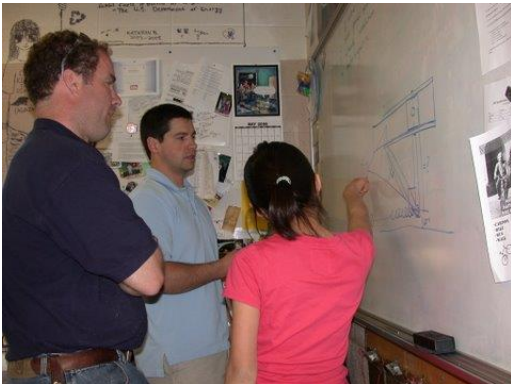
- Automate the design and fabrication of customized robots
- Non-specialists specify desired behavior
 - robots “walk out of the printer”

Spec: “run
as fast as
possible”

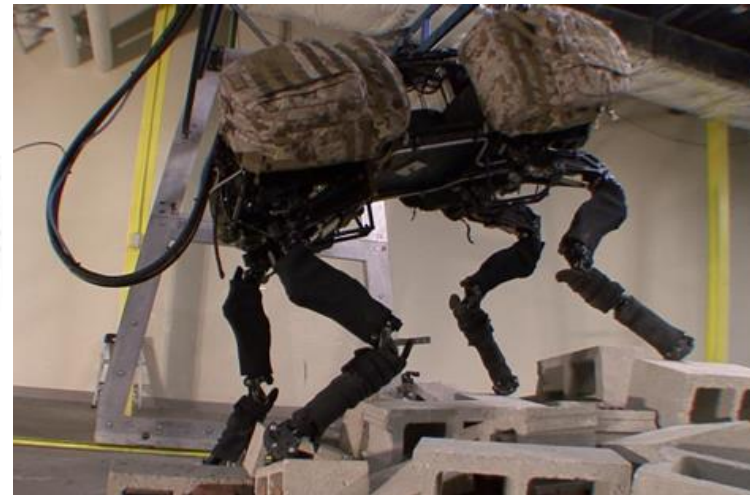


Research Vision:

- Automate the design and fabrication of customized robots
- Democratize electromechanical engineering
 - make it accessible, fun!



Highlights of robots designed and fabricated by people



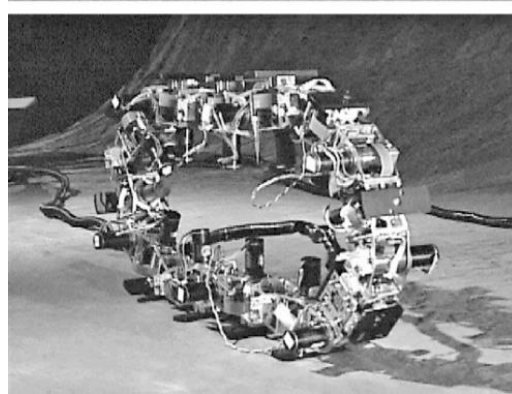
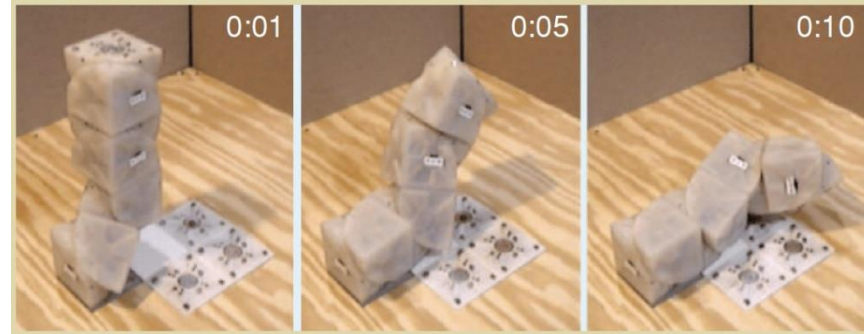
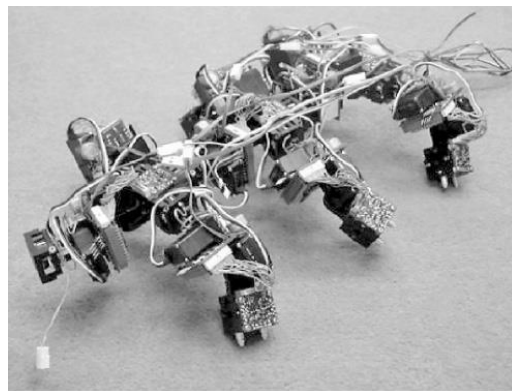
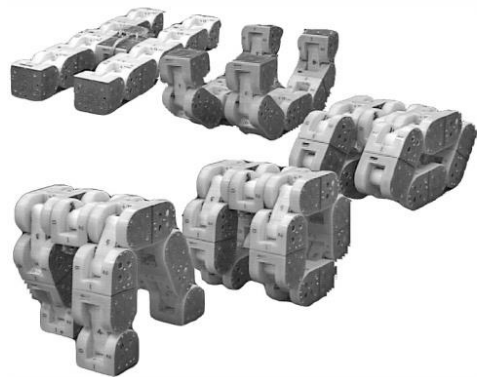
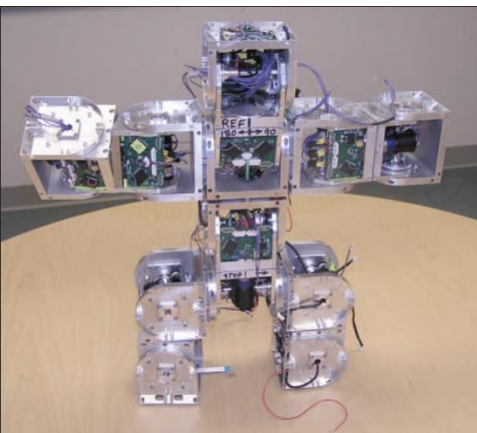
- Raibert, Marc, et al. "**Bigdog**, the rough-terrain quadruped robot." *Proceedings of the 17th World Congress*. 2008.
- Raibert, Marc. "Dynamic legged robots for rough terrain." *Humanoid Robots (Humanoids), 2010 10th IEEE-RAS International Conference on*. IEEE, 2010.
- Wright, Cornell, et al. "Design and architecture of the unified modular snake robot." *Robotics and Automation (ICRA), 2012 IEEE International Conference on*. IEEE, 2012.
- Yamauchi, Brian M. "**PackBot**: a versatile platform for military robotics." *Defense and Security. International Society for Optics and Photonics*, 2004.
- Ulbrich, Peter, et al. "**I4Copter**: An adaptable and modular quadrotor platform." *Proceedings of the 2011 ACM Symposium on Applied Computing*.

Current Robotic Design Paradigm

Robots are complex systems that require large human development efforts that are slow and costly!

- Expertise in many disciplines; specialized domain knowledge
- Sourcing: specialized materials; disparate suppliers; custom parts
- Fabrication: manual assembly, or high startup cost
- Arbitrary design space

Modular Robots

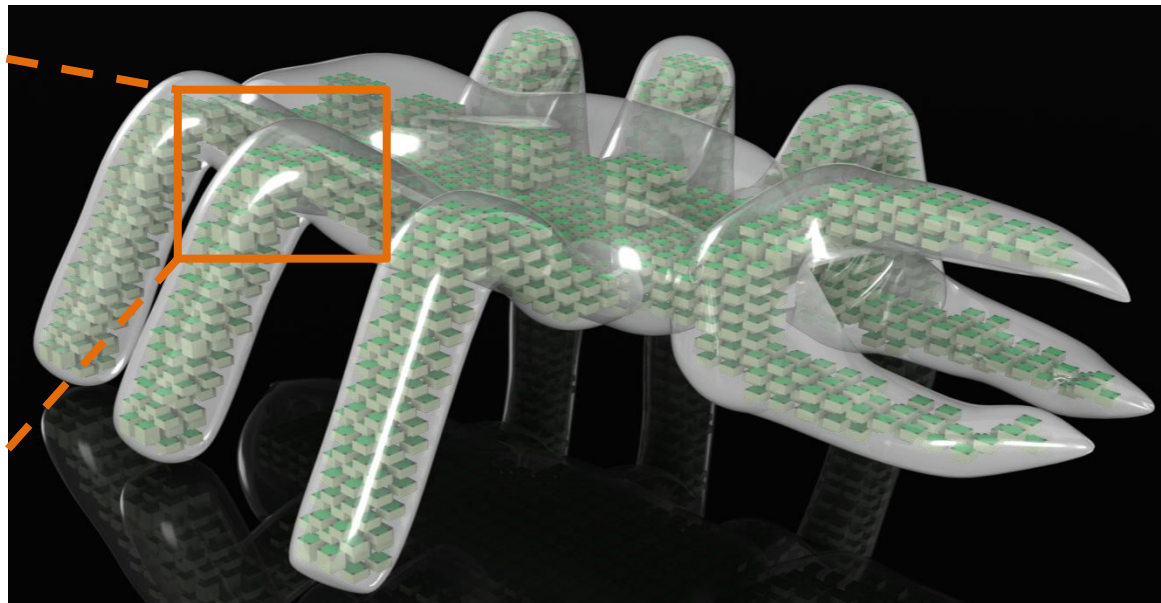
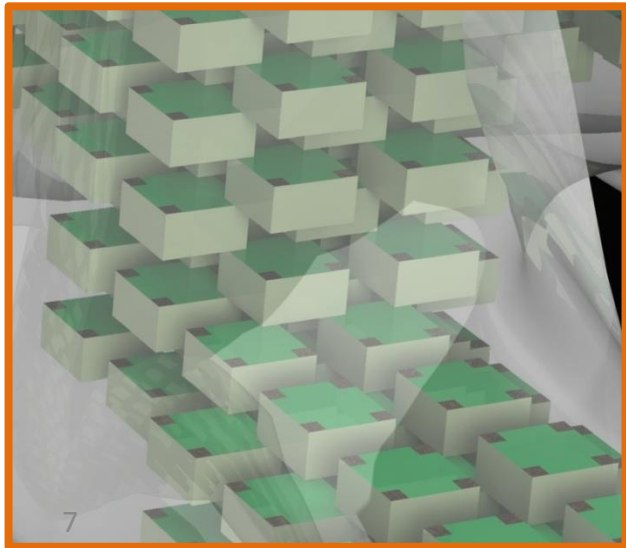


Refs (Top-Bot, L-R):

- Salemi, Behnam, Mark Moll, and Wei-Min Shen. "SUPERBOT: A deployable, multi-functional, and modular self-reconfigurable robotic system." *Intelligent Robots and Systems, 2006 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on*. IEEE, 2006.
- Murata, S.; Yoshida, E.; Kamimura, A.; Kurokawa, H.; Tomita, K. & Kokaji, S. "M-TRAN: self-reconfigurable modular robotic system" *Mechatronics, IEEE/ASME Transactions on*, 2002, 7, 431-441
- Schweikardt, Eric. "Modular robotics studio." *Proceedings of the fifth international conference on Tangible, embedded, and embodied interaction*. ACM, 2011.
- Jorgensen, M. W., Ostergaard, E. H., & Lund, H. H. (2004, September). Modular ATRON: Modules for a self-reconfigurable robot. In *Intelligent Robots and Systems, 2004.(IROS 2004). Proceedings. 2004 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on* (Vol. 2, pp. 2068-2073). IEEE.
- Yim, Mark, David G. Duff, and Kimon D. Roufas. "PolyBot: a modular reconfigurable robot." *Robotics and Automation, 2000. Proceedings. ICRA'00. IEEE International Conference on*. Vol. 1. IEEE, 2000.
- Zykov, V.; Phelps, W.; Lassabe, N. & Lipson, H. "Molecubes extended: Diversifying capabilities of open-source modular robotics" *IROS-2008 Self-Reconfigurable Robotics Workshop*, 2008
- Zykov, V.; Mytilinaios, E.; Adams, B. & Lipson, H. "Self-reproducing machines" *Nature*, 2005, 435, 163-164

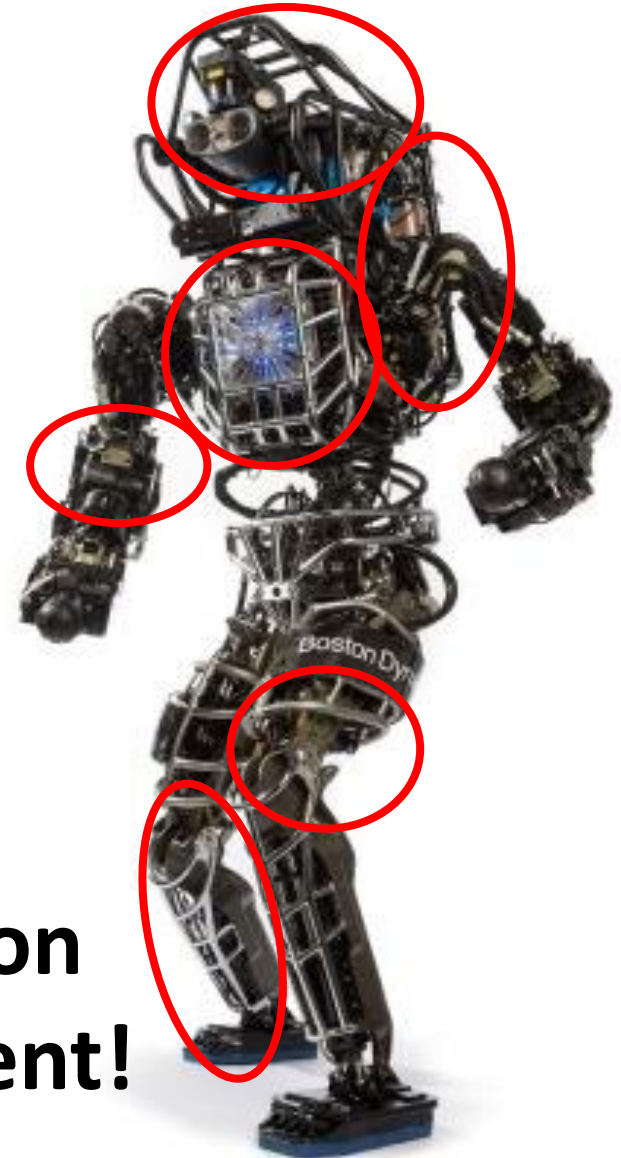
Multicellular Machines

- Composed of heterogeneous modules (cells)
- Cell placement, orientation impacts behavior
- Specific cells perform specific tasks (computation, actuation, sensing, structural)
- Cellular framework enables automated design & fabrication



Components required by robots

- Signals & sensing
- Low-level control
- High-level commands/behavior
- Structure/mechanisms
- Actuation
- Energy



**Design & Fabrication Automation
tools needed for each component!**

Automation tools in Design and Fabrication

(common in *electrical* engineering)

- Performance checking (SPICE)
- Layout (auto-routers)
- Circuit synthesis (VHDL-synthesis)
- Fabrication (PCB fab, PCB assembly)

Equivalent tools needed for *Electromechanical* systems design and fabrication

Components required by robots (my to-do's!)

- Signals & sensing
- Low-level control
- High-level commands/behavior
- Structure/mechanisms
- Actuation
- Energy



Develop Design & Fabrication Automation tools for each component

Components required by robots (my to-do's!)

- Signals & sensing
- Low-level control
- High-level commands/behavior

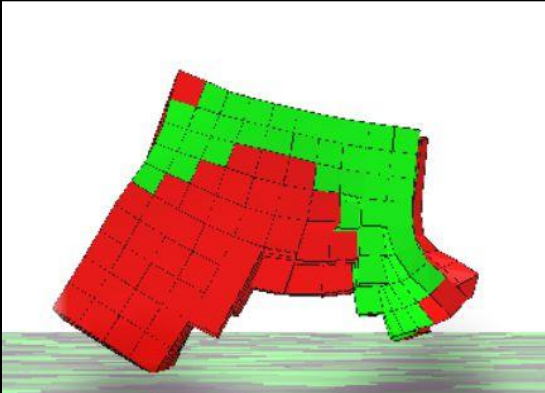
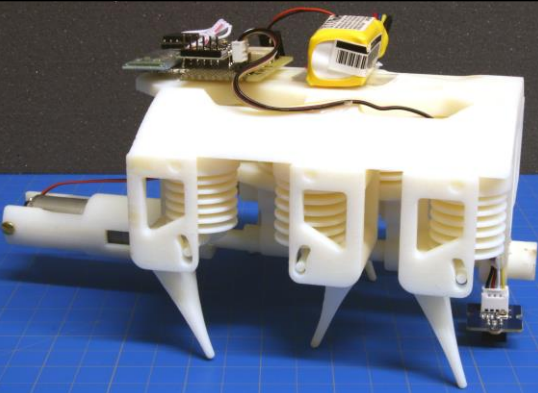







“Nervous System”

- **Structure/mechanisms**
- Actuation
- Energy

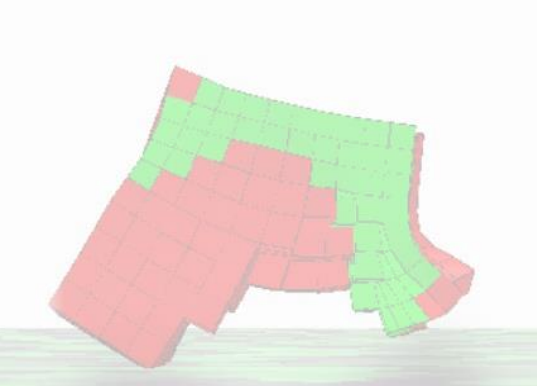
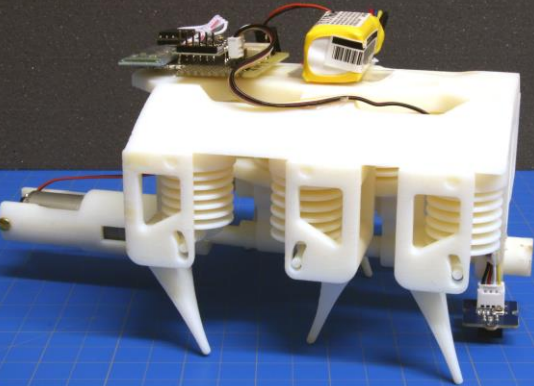















“Body”

Develop Design & Fabrication Automation tools for each component

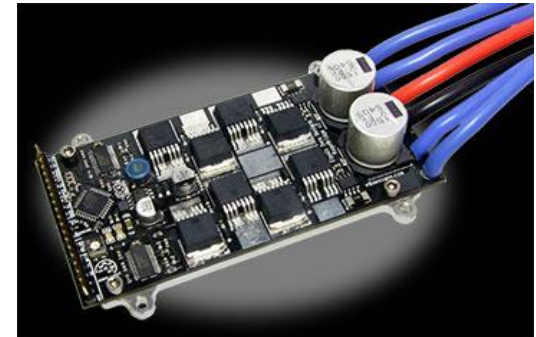
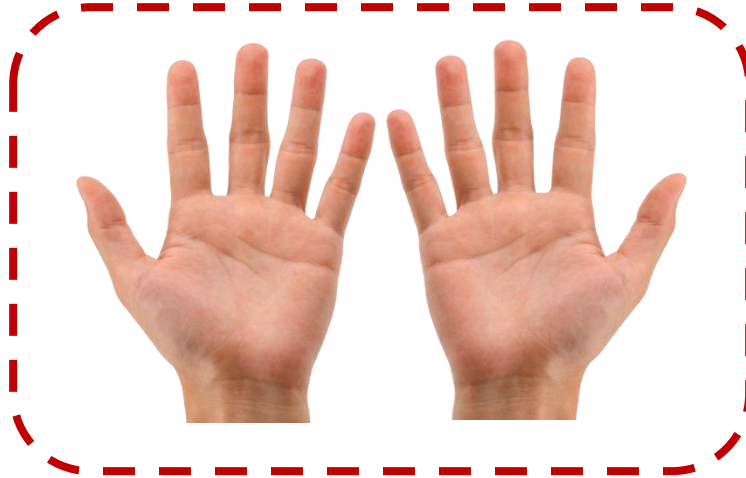
Multicellular Machines (selected contributions)

	<h2>Design Automation</h2>	<h2>Fabrication Automation</h2>
<h3>Body</h3> <p>(Structure & mechanisms)</p>		
<h3>Nervous System</h3> <p>(Signals & sensing)</p>	<p>Netlist: (ButtonA, "T1"), (ButtonB, "T1")</p> <p>Positions: $P = 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 2 = 4$  Rotations: $0 = \{R1, R2, R3, R4\}$ </p> <p>Uniqueness  Collision  Shorts  Connections </p> <p>$(\neg B_{pos} \wedge \neg B_{pos}') \vee \dots$ $(\neg A_{pos} \wedge \neg B_{pos}') \vee \dots$ $(\neg A_{pos} \wedge \neg B_{pos}') \vee \dots$ $(A_{pos} \vee B_{pos}') \wedge \dots$</p>	

Multicellular Machines (selected contributions)

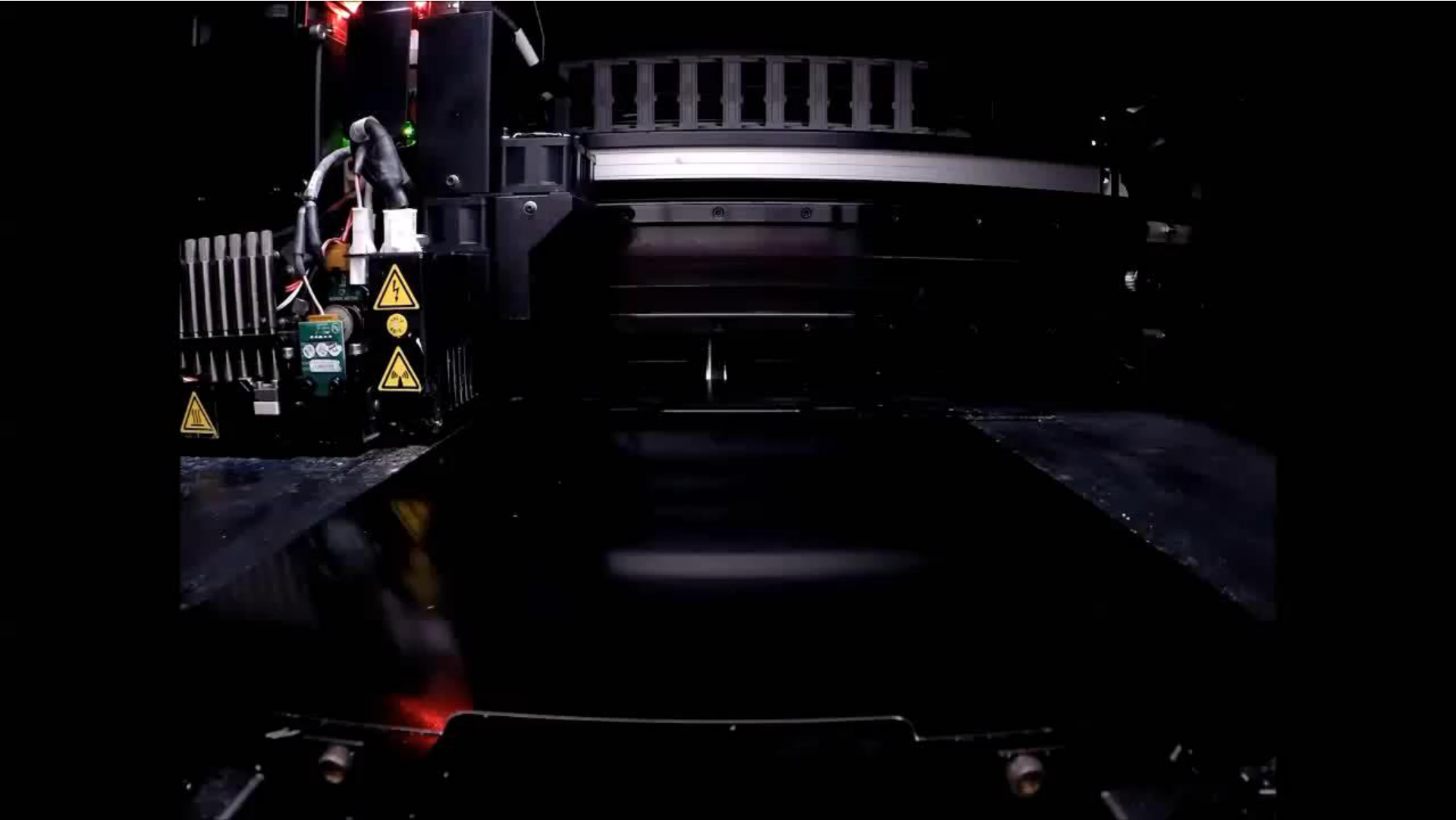
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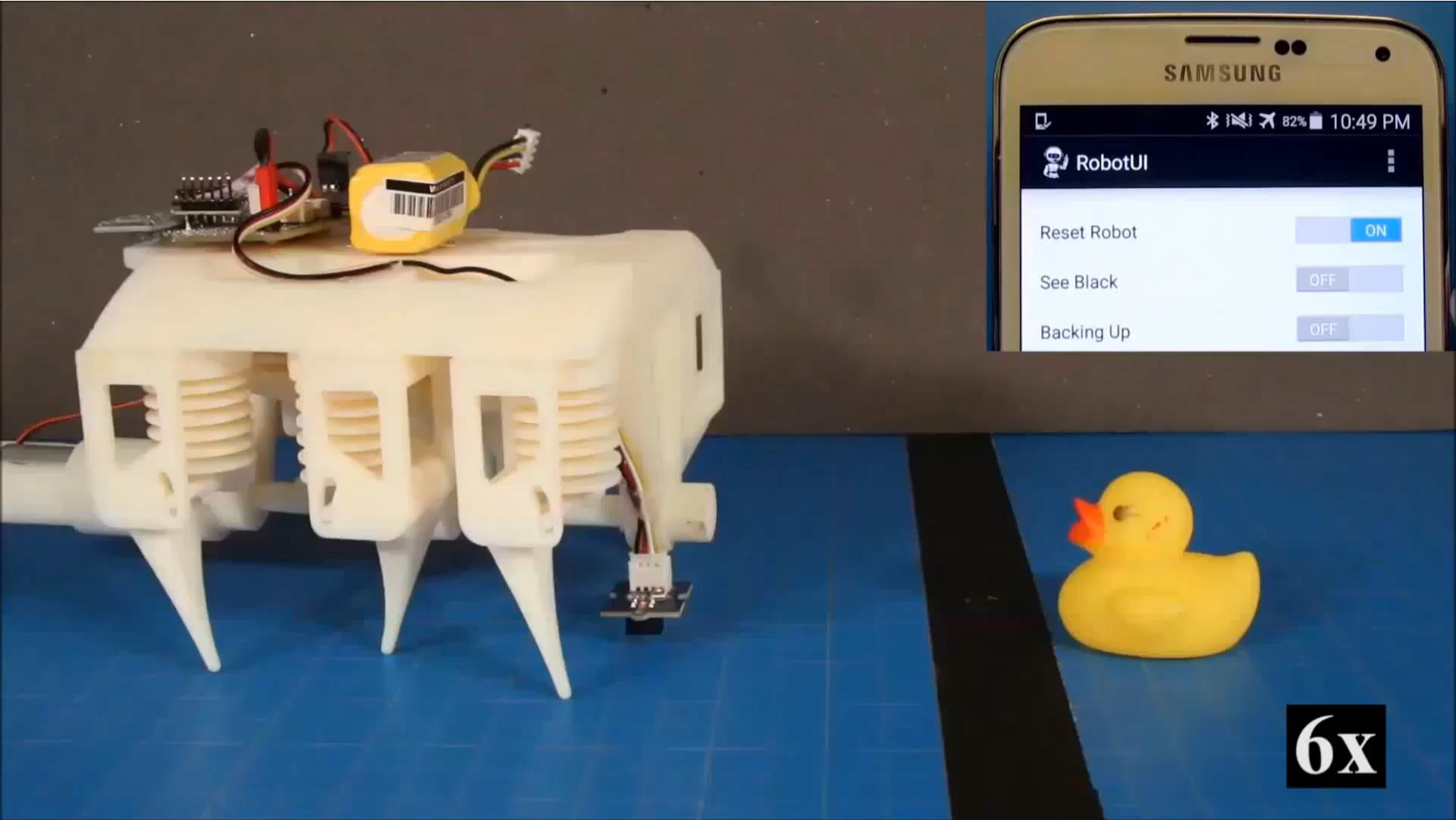
How we (usually) build robots



What if building a robot could be as easy as pressing a button?



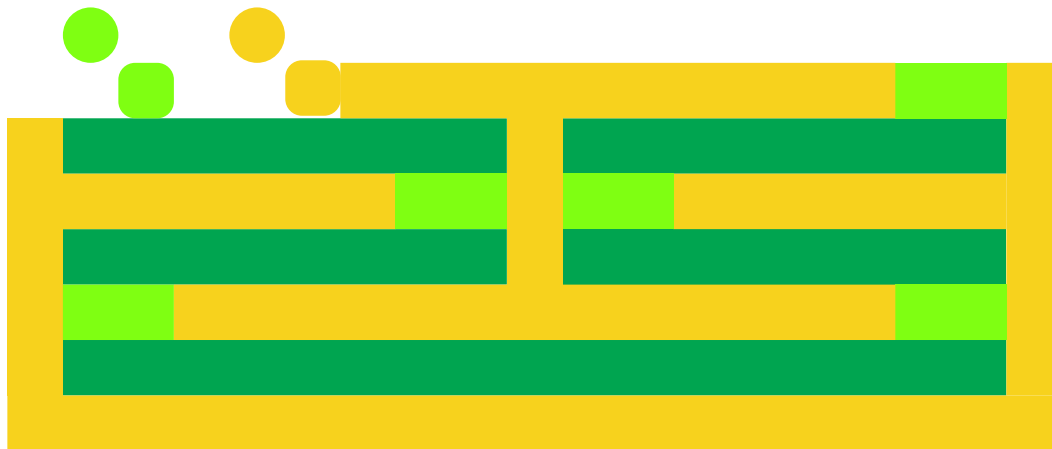
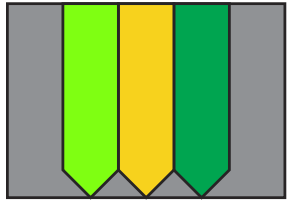




17 **MacCurdy, Katzschmann, Kim, and Rus.** Printable Hydraulics: A Method for Fabricating Robots by 3D Co-Printing Solids and Liquids. *ICRA 2016*

- Inkjet 3D printer: multiple materials deposited in one layer
- Photo-cured resins harden layer-by-layer

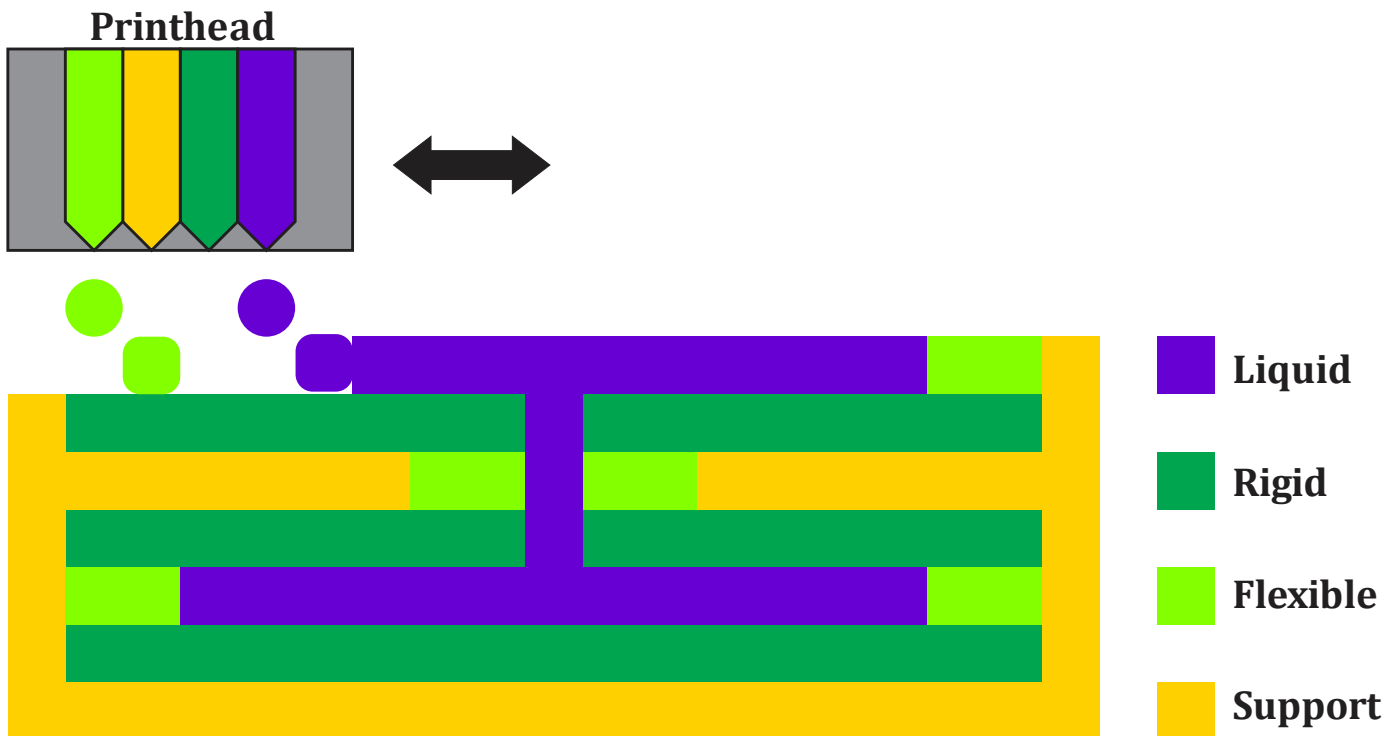
Printhead



-  **Rigid**
-  **Flexible**
-  **Support**

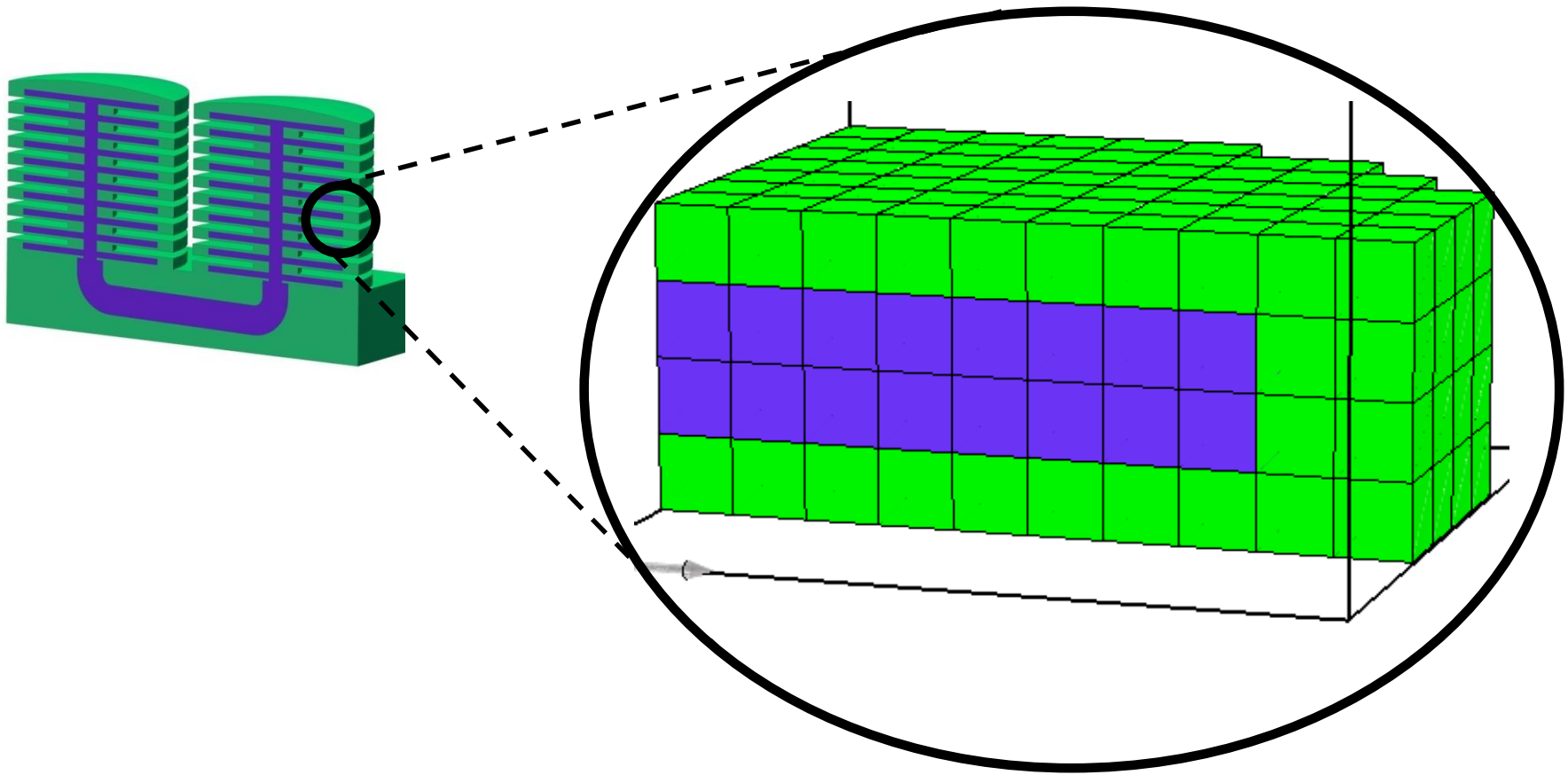


- Printable Hydraulics: introduce *non-curing* material
- Liquids are embedded in solid part
- No materials to purge; no holes to seal
- Print moving objects; no assembly required

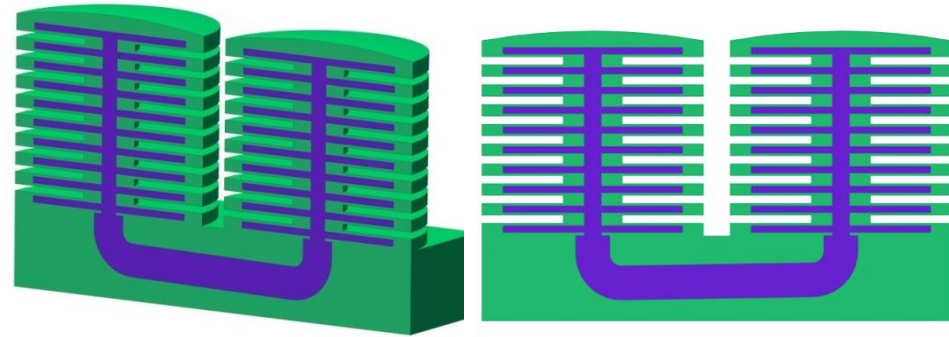


Printable Hydraulics:

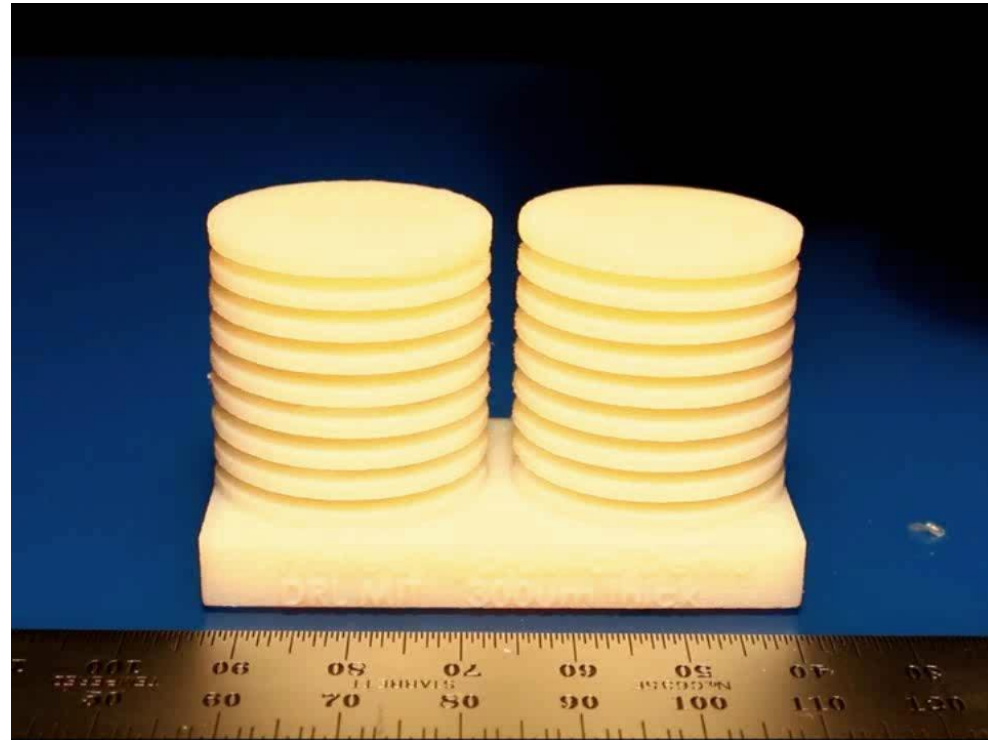
- Design actuated mechanical parts in a voxelized space
- Modular design: print materials = module types



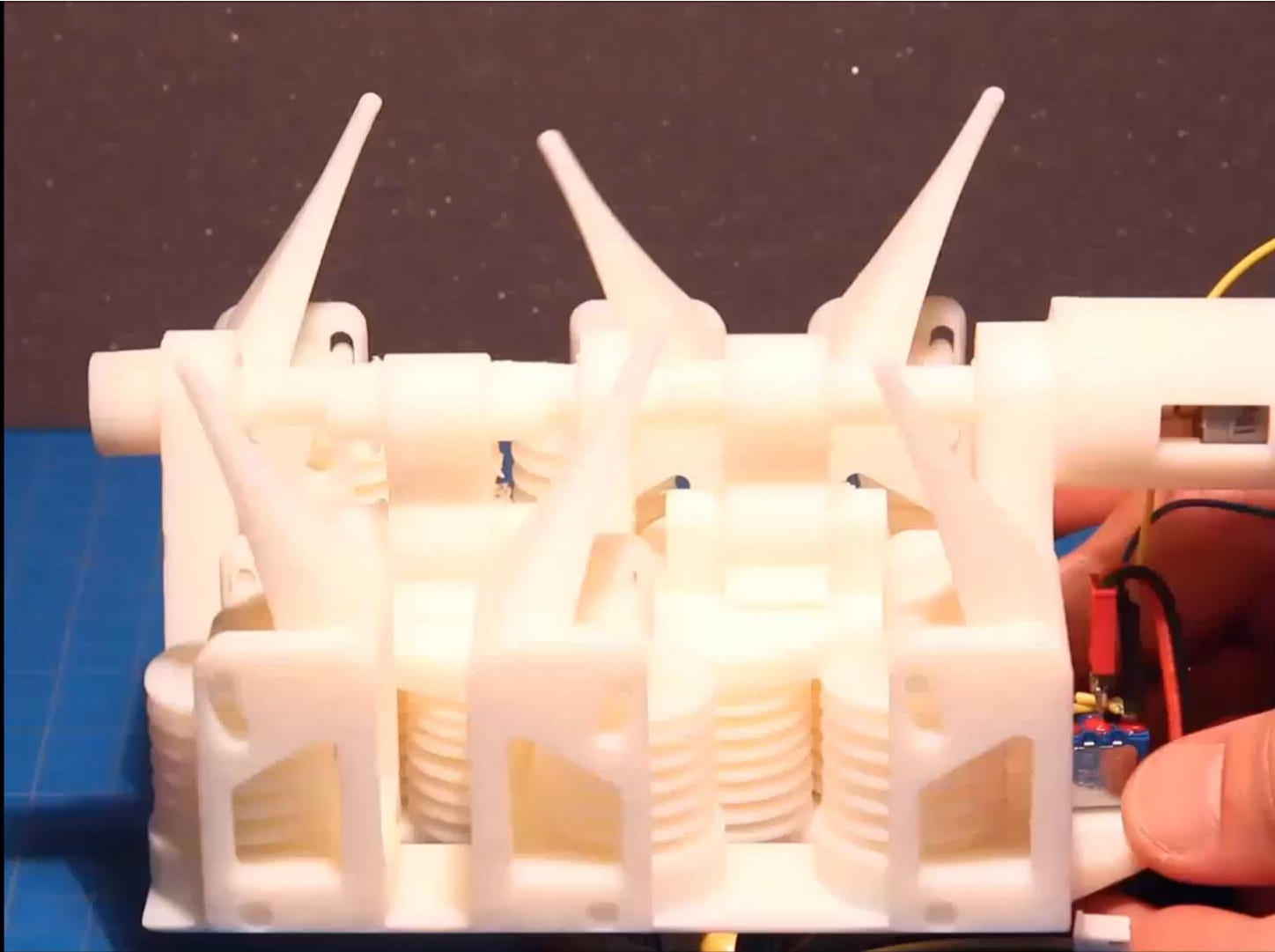
- Bellows transducer building block:
force \leftrightarrow pressure



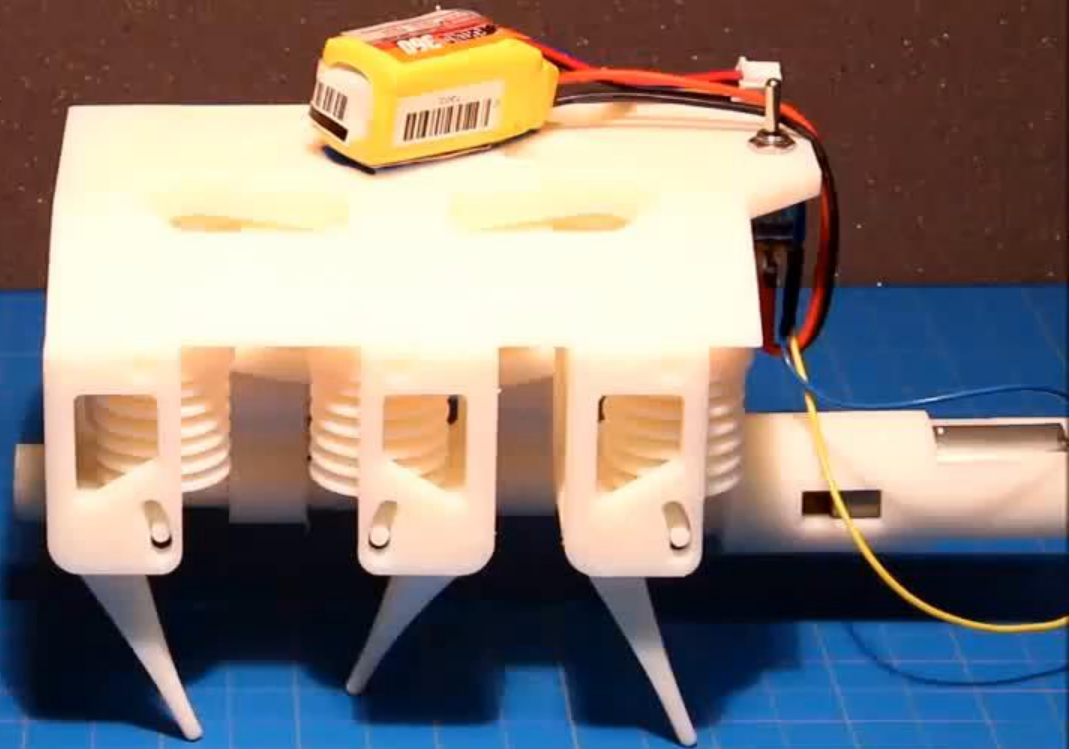
- Sliding seals = bad
- Flexure allows motion;
strain $< 20\%$
- More folds = more displacement
- Larger diameter = more force



- 12 bellows + crankshaft + motor = simple walker!



- Tripod gait
- Quadrature drive via offset crank



Printing a gear pump using rigid plastic and liquid

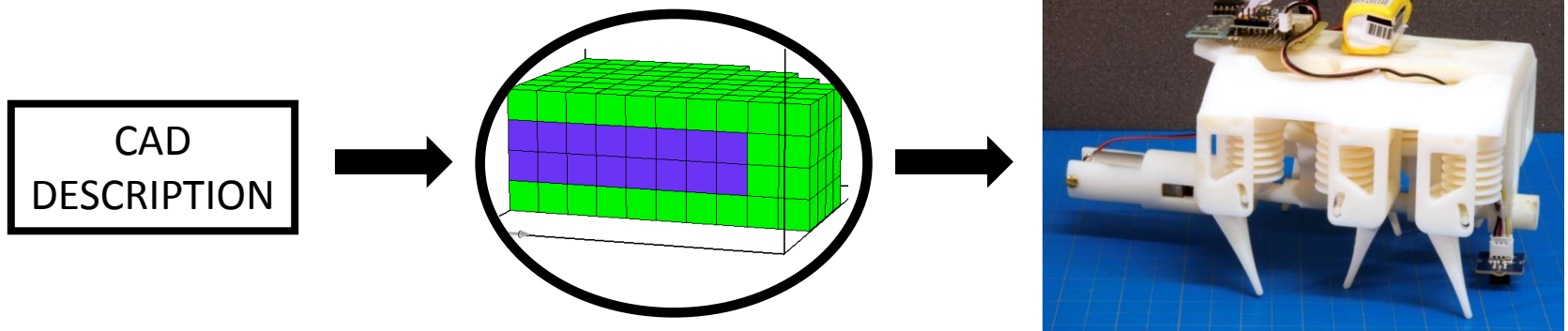


3-hour print job

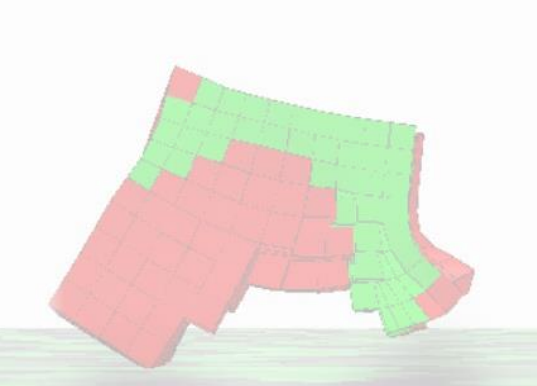
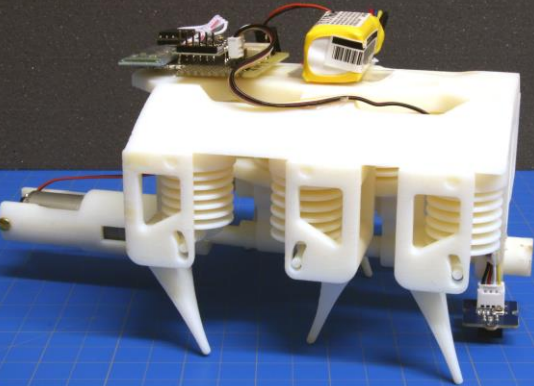







“Printable Hydraulics”

Contributions

- First 3D printed hydraulic system
- Automates fabrication of moving assemblies (robots)
- First step to robot “walking out of the printer!”



Multicellular Machines (selected contributions)

	<h2>Design Automation</h2>	<h2>Fabrication Automation</h2>
<h3>Body</h3> <p>(Structure & mechanisms)</p>		
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Printable Viscoelastics

$$E^*(\omega, P_l) = E'|_{1Hz} * (\omega^{n_1} + i * \tan(\delta)|_{1Hz}\omega^{n_2})$$

- Problem:
 - Given a desired (complex) elastic modulus and a bounding surface, find a satisfying placement (position and type) of modules

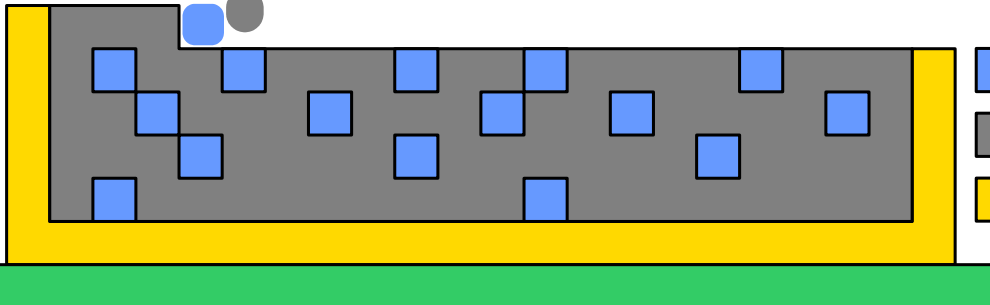
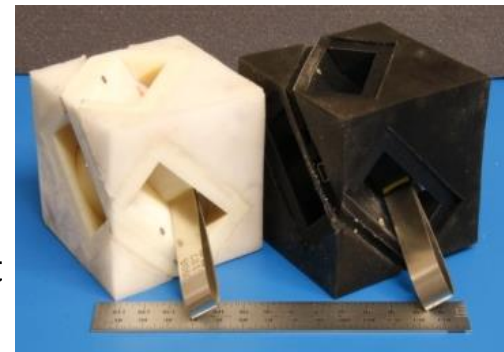
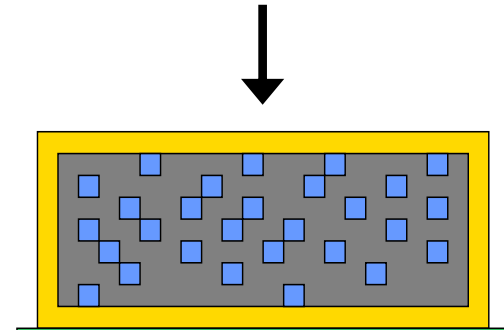


Printable Viscoelastics

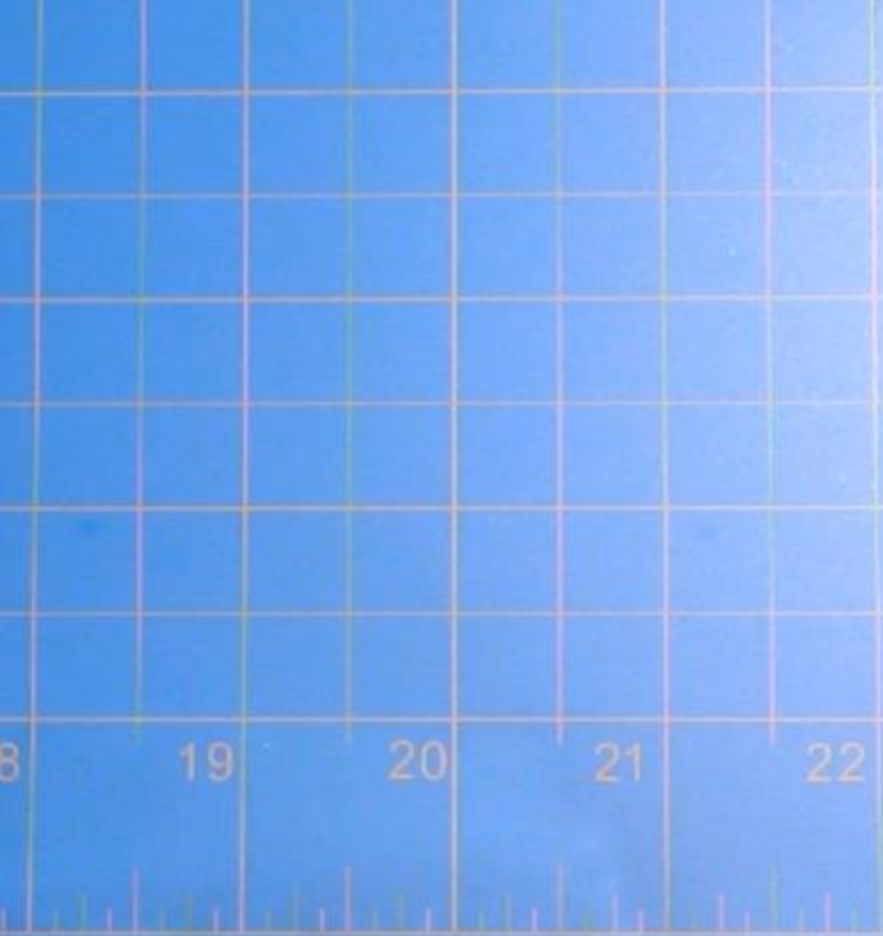
$$E^*(\omega, P_l) = E'|_{1Hz} * (\omega^{n_1} + i * \tan(\delta)|_{1Hz} \omega^{n_2})$$

- Solution:

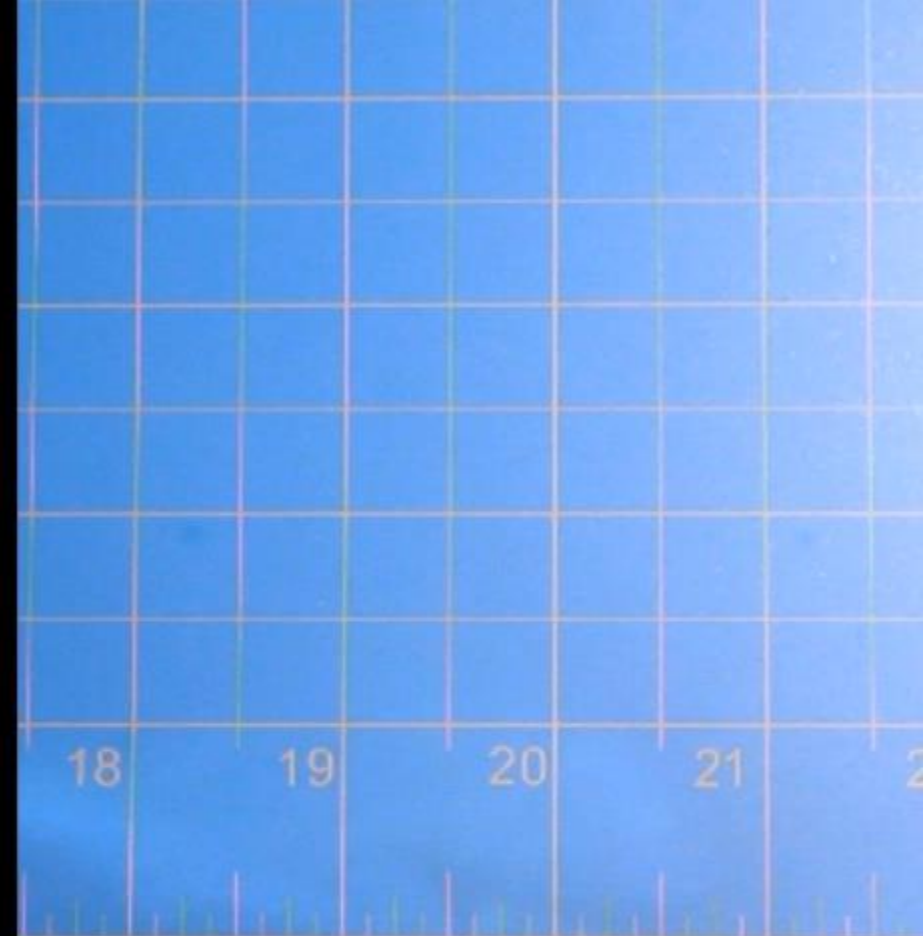
- Develop model relating liquid fraction to E^*
- Algorithm uses model to populate module occupancy matrix
- Voxelized design converted to printable files and fabricated using “Printed Hydraulics” approach



- Liquid
- Solid
- Support



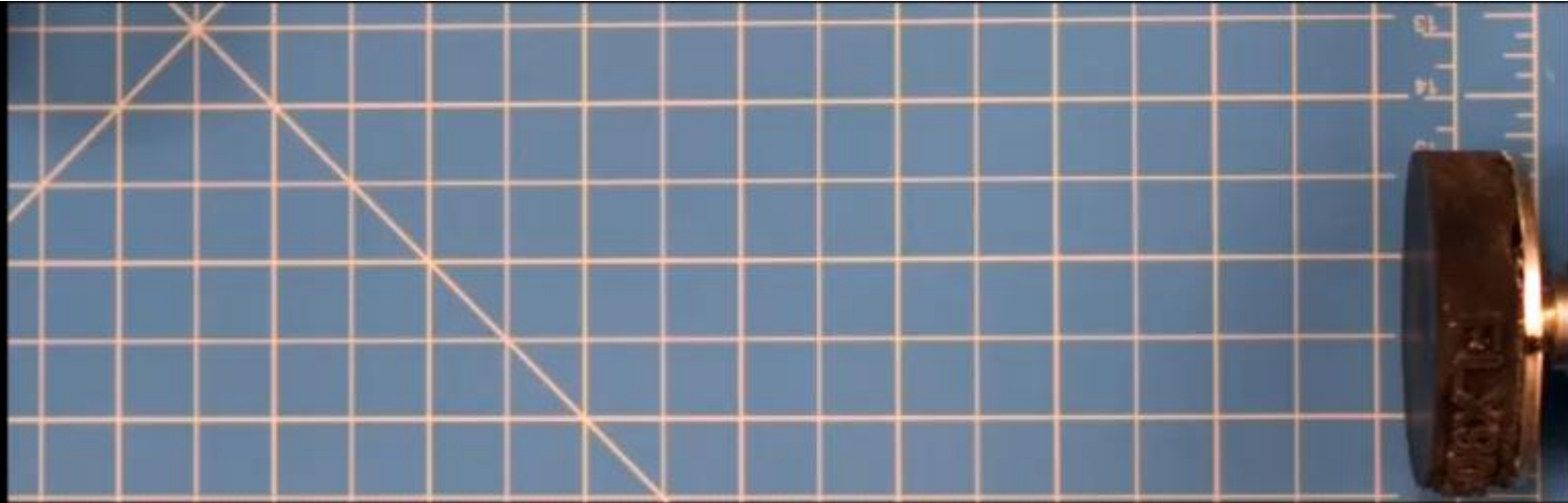
**Printed
Damper 1**



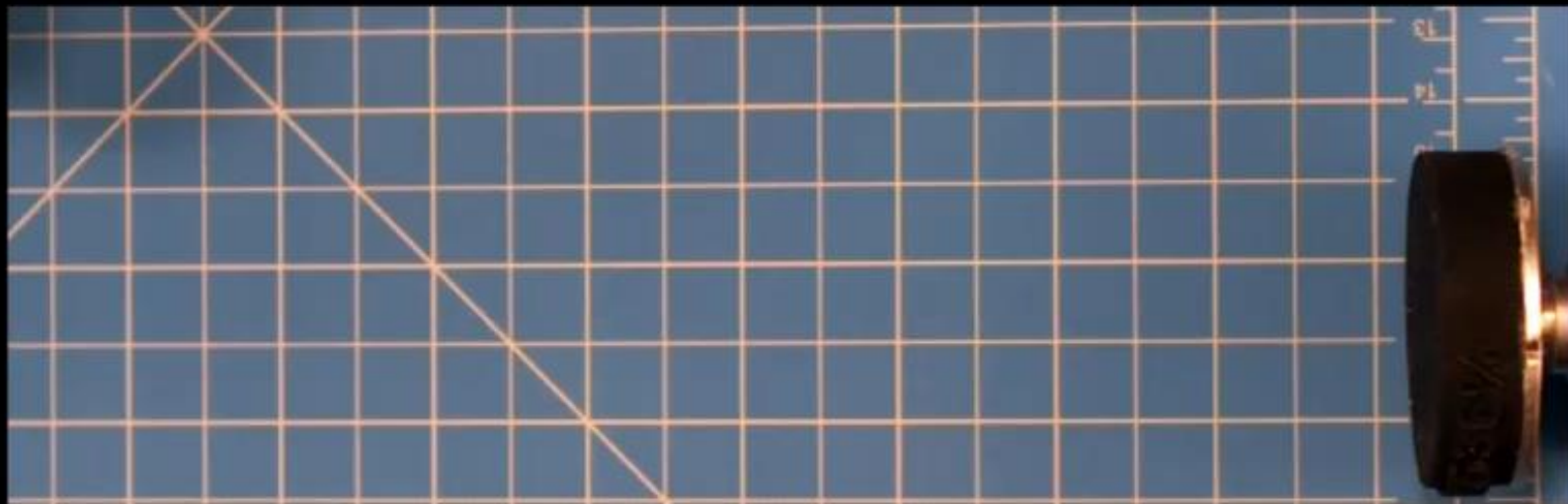
Sorbothane[®]

Impact Tests

- Measure velocity change & transmitted force

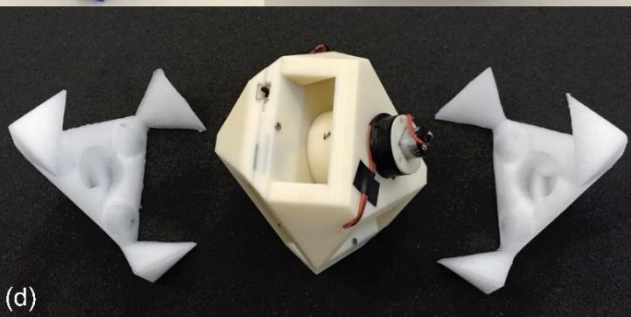
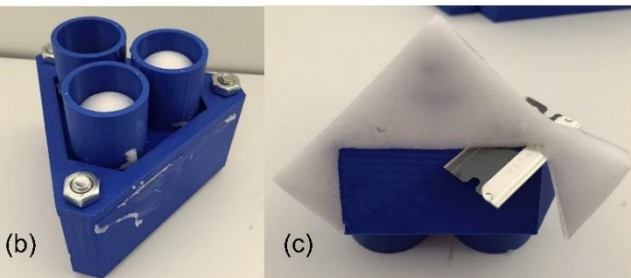
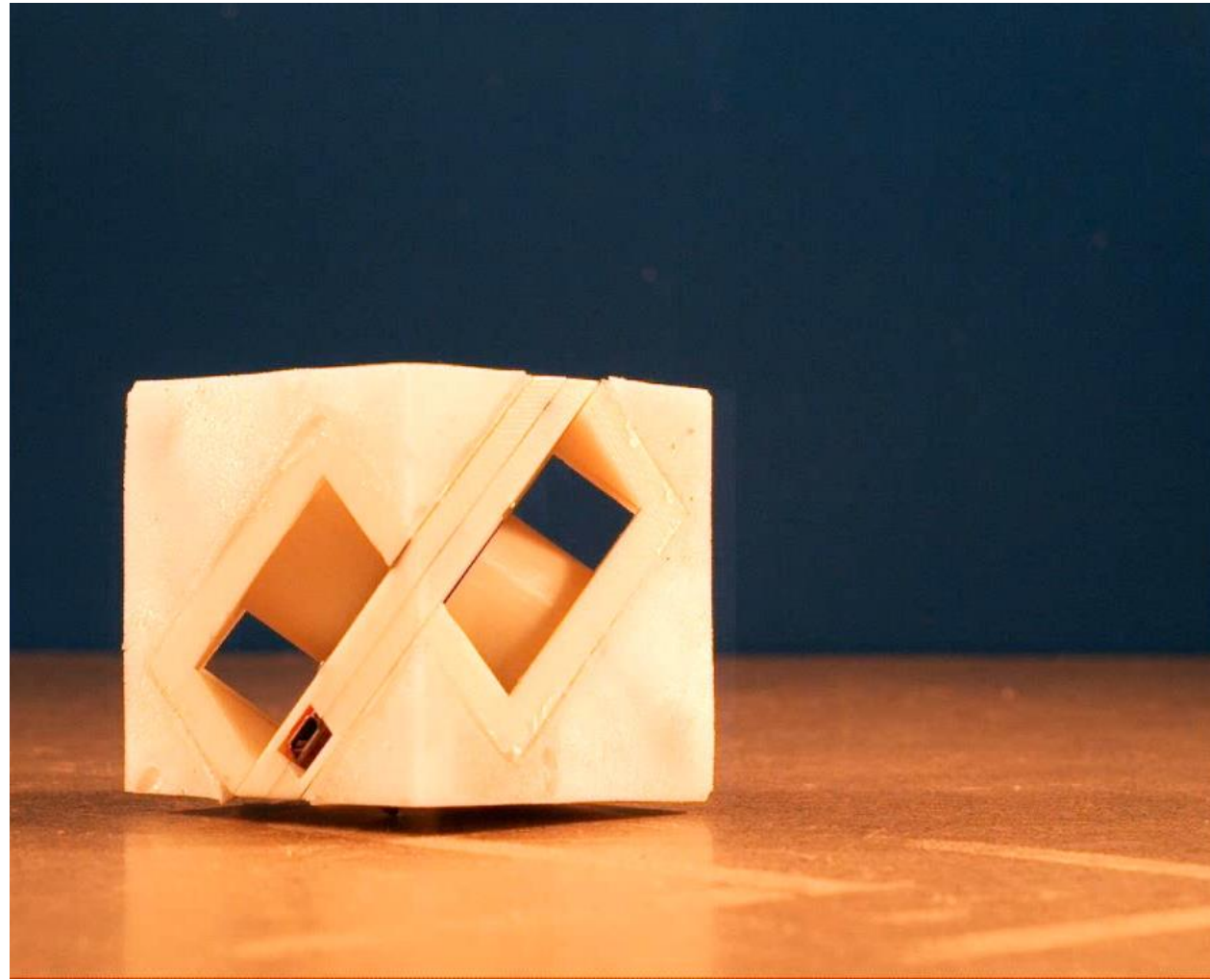
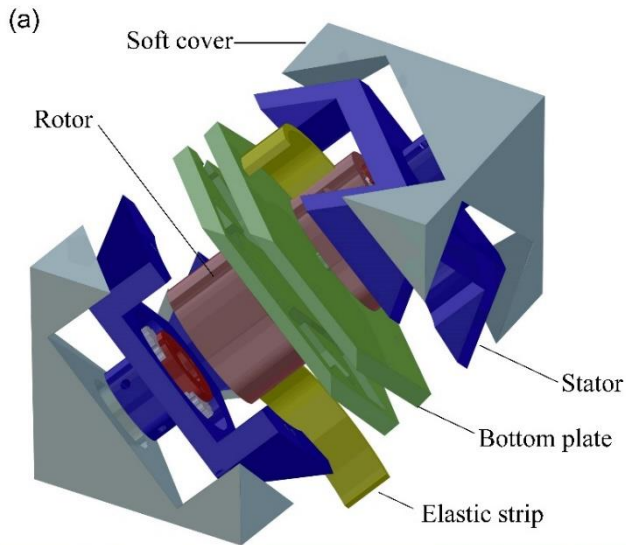


4%
Liquid

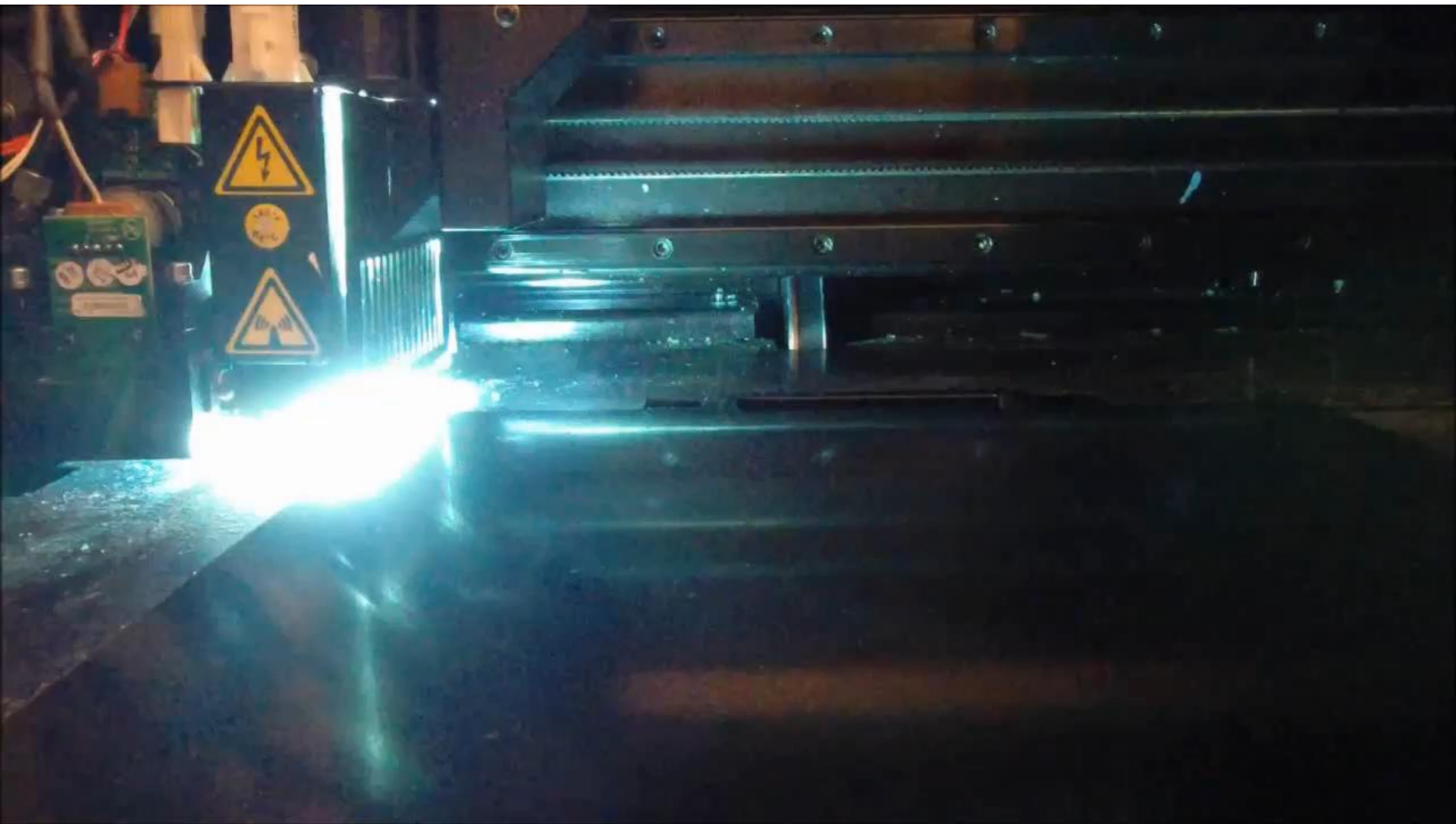


36%
Liquid

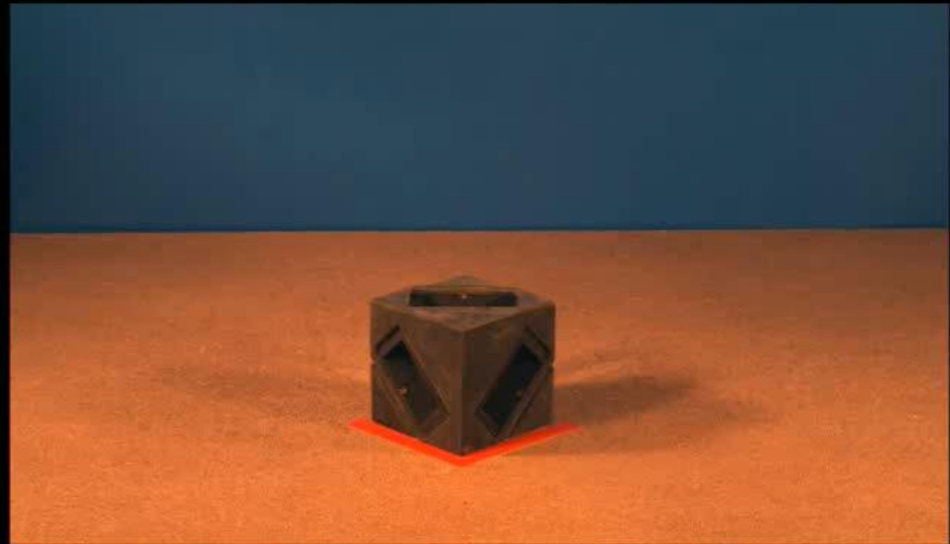
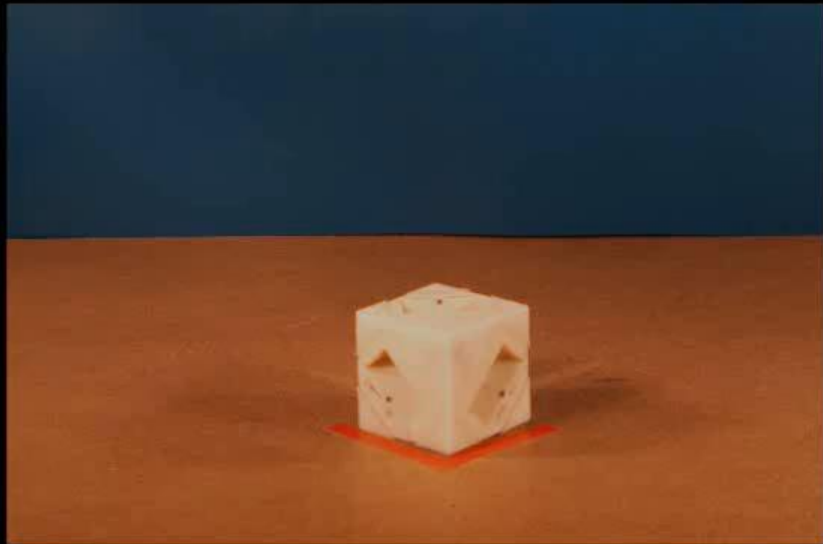
Improving a soft 3D-printed jumping robot



Li, S.; Katzschmann, R. ; Rus, D. A soft cube capable of controllable continuous jumping *Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), 2015 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on*, **2015**, 1712-1717







“Printable Viscoelastics”

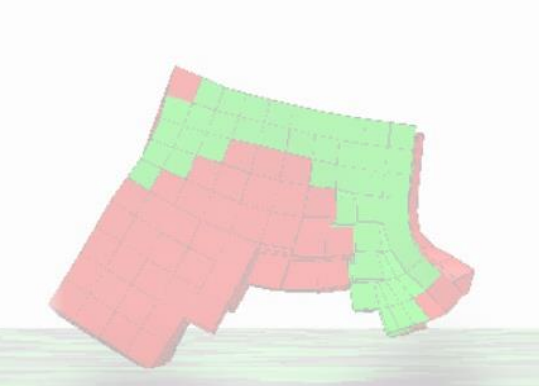
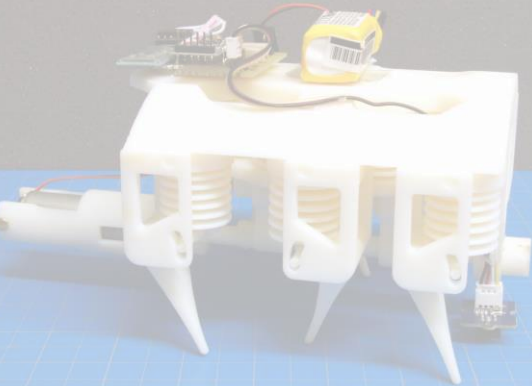





$$E^*(\omega, P_l) = E'|_{1Hz} * (\omega^{n_1} + i * \tan(\delta)|_{1Hz} \omega^{n_2})$$

Contributions

- 3D printed components with prescribed viscoelastic properties
- Elasticity & damping “programmed” by design file & can vary continuously throughout part

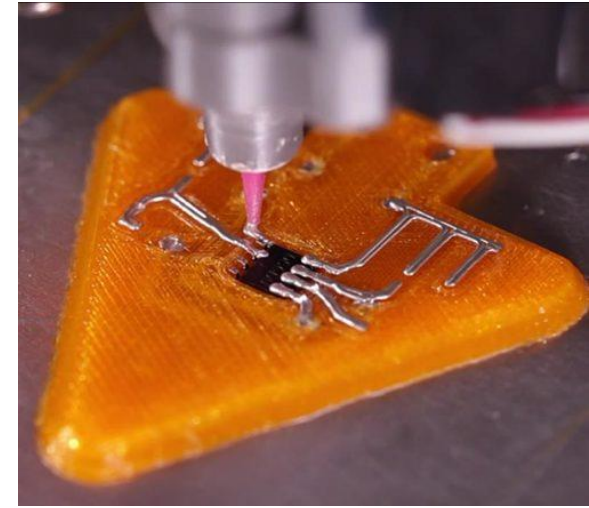


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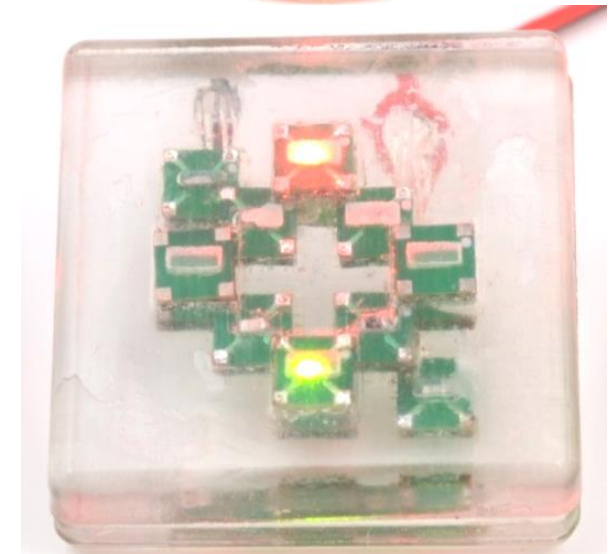
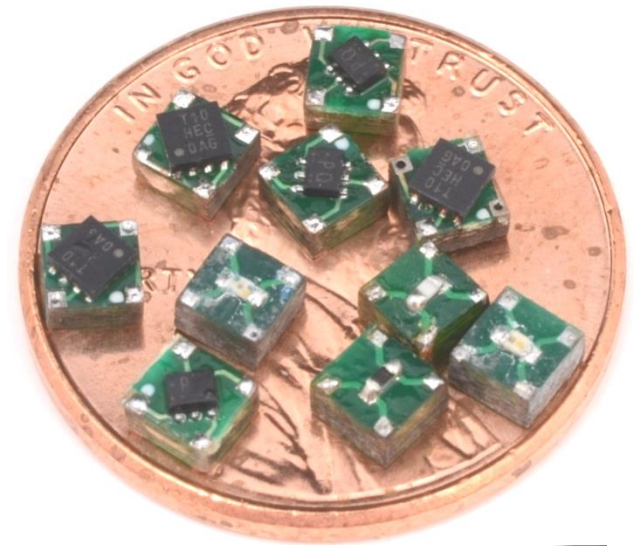
Limitations in Printed Electronics

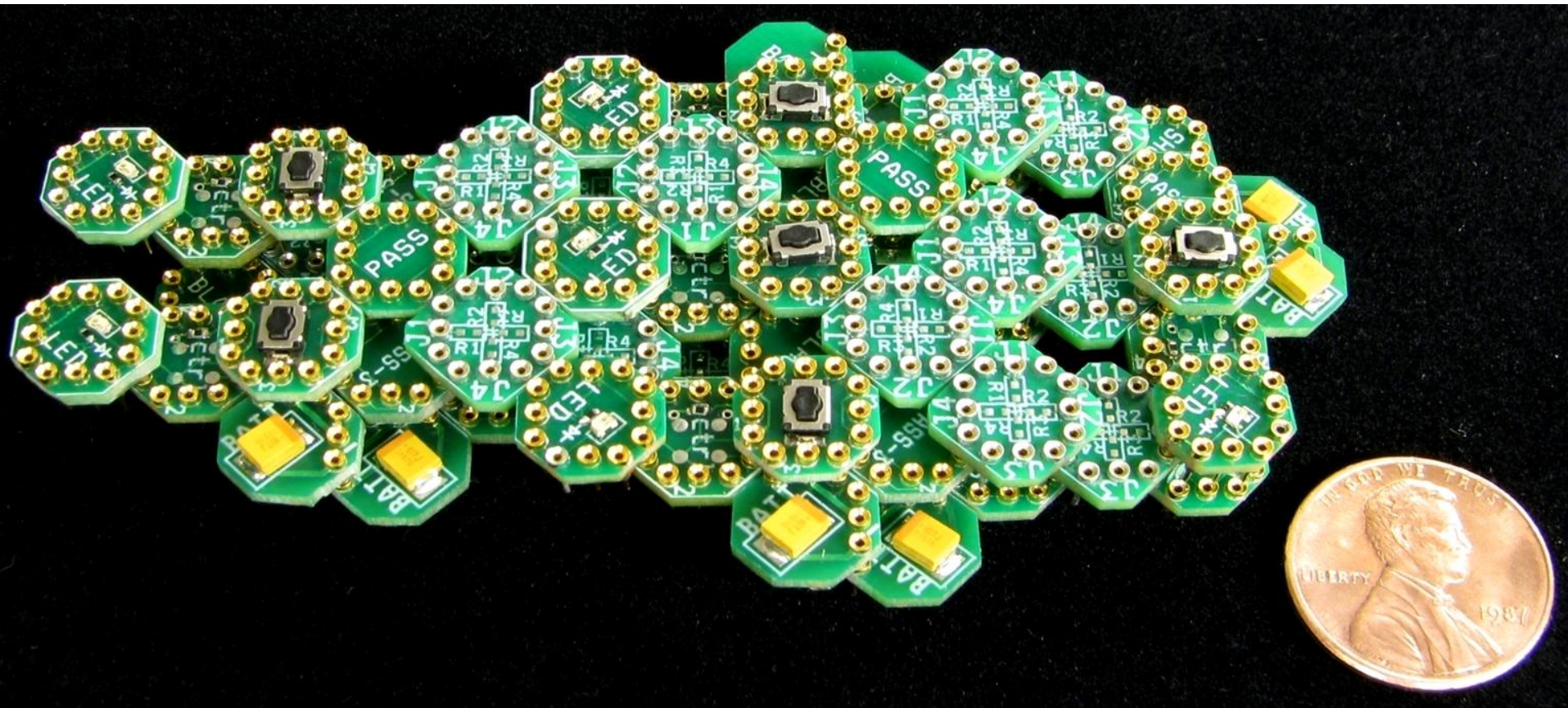
- 2 key challenges:
 - Printing conductors; Printing semiconductors
- Best printed conductors:
 - Research: nearly same conductivity as bulk, but expensive special processing req'd
 - Commercial: ~30x more resistive than bulk
- Best printed semiconductors:
 - Electron mobility: 0.85 vs 1450 cm²/Vs; Hole mobility: 23.7 vs 450 cm²/Vs
 - Feature size ~ 1-5 micron (difficult to achieve in low-cost printer)
 - Low drain current (mobility)
 - Low operating frequency (mobility & geometry)



1. Walker, S. B. & Lewis, J. A. "Reactive silver inks for patterning high-conductivity features at mild temperatures" *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, **2012**, 134, 1419-1421
2. Tseng, H.-R.; et al "High-Mobility Field-Effect Transistors Fabricated with Macroscopic Aligned Semiconducting Polymers" *Advanced Materials*, **2014**, 26, 2993-2998
3. Yan, H. et al "A high-mobility electron-transporting polymer for printed transistors" *Nature*, **2009**, 457, 679-686

- Embed discrete, interconnected cells for electrical functionality
- Circumvent material compatibility, process compatibility issues
- Leverages the best of high-volume semiconductor fab and short-lead 3D printing
- Could be commercialized rapidly

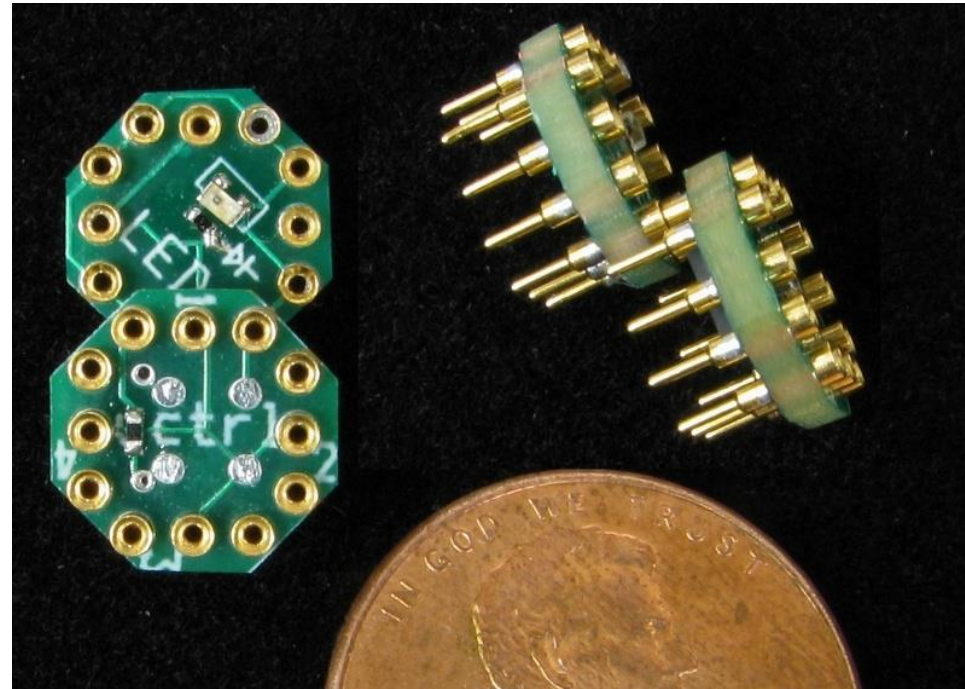


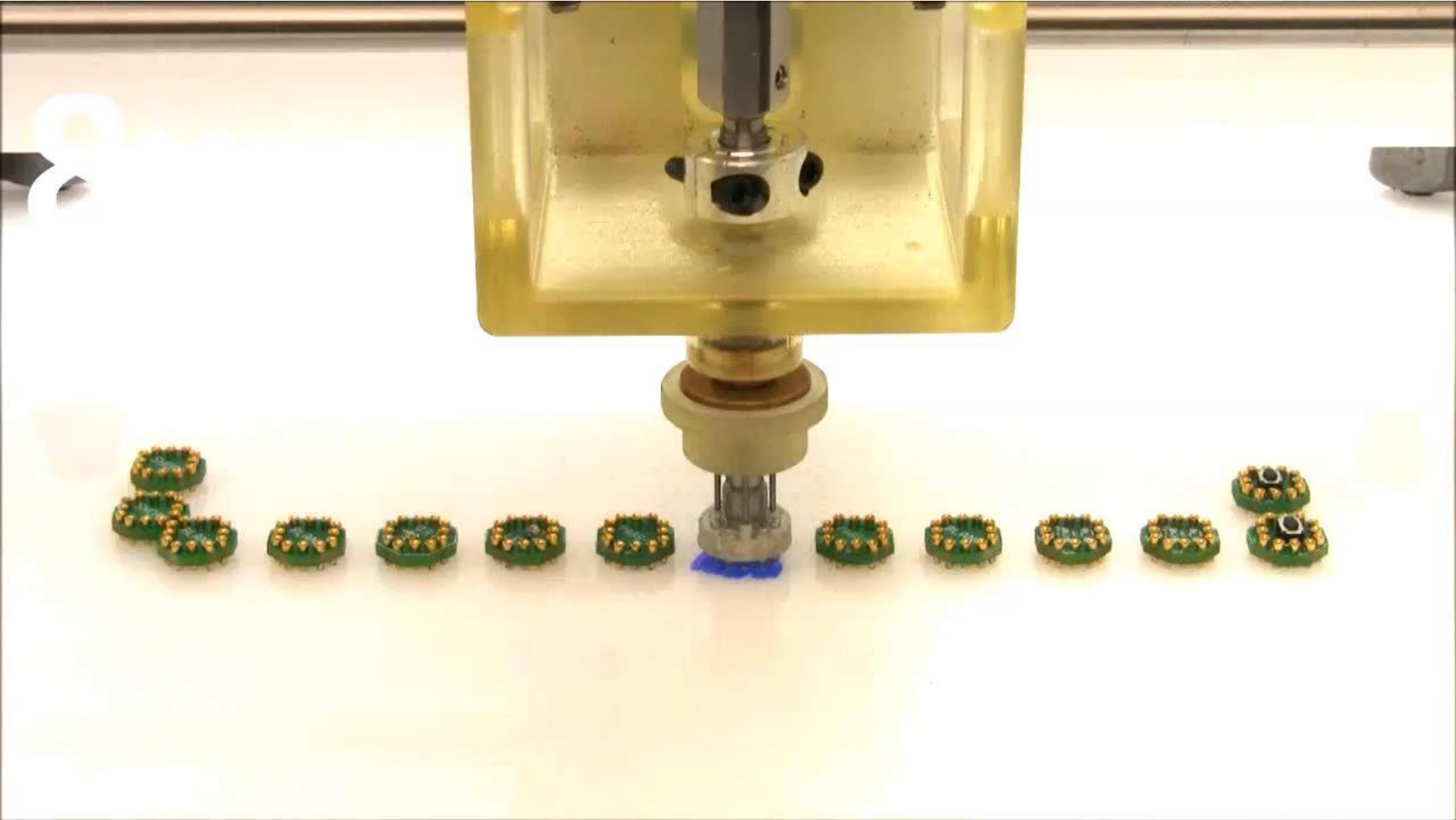


41 **MacCurdy, R.;** McNicoll, A. & Lipson, H. Bitblox: A Printable Digital Material for Electromechanical Machines. *International Journal of Robotics Research*, 2014, Vol. 33(10) pp1342–1360

- “Digital Material”
- Self-alignment; allows assembly with low-precision machine
- Accuracy of overall assembly exceeds precision of assembler¹
 - 1m x 1m assembly will have ~ 80um of error

$$\Delta = \varepsilon N^{0.1}$$

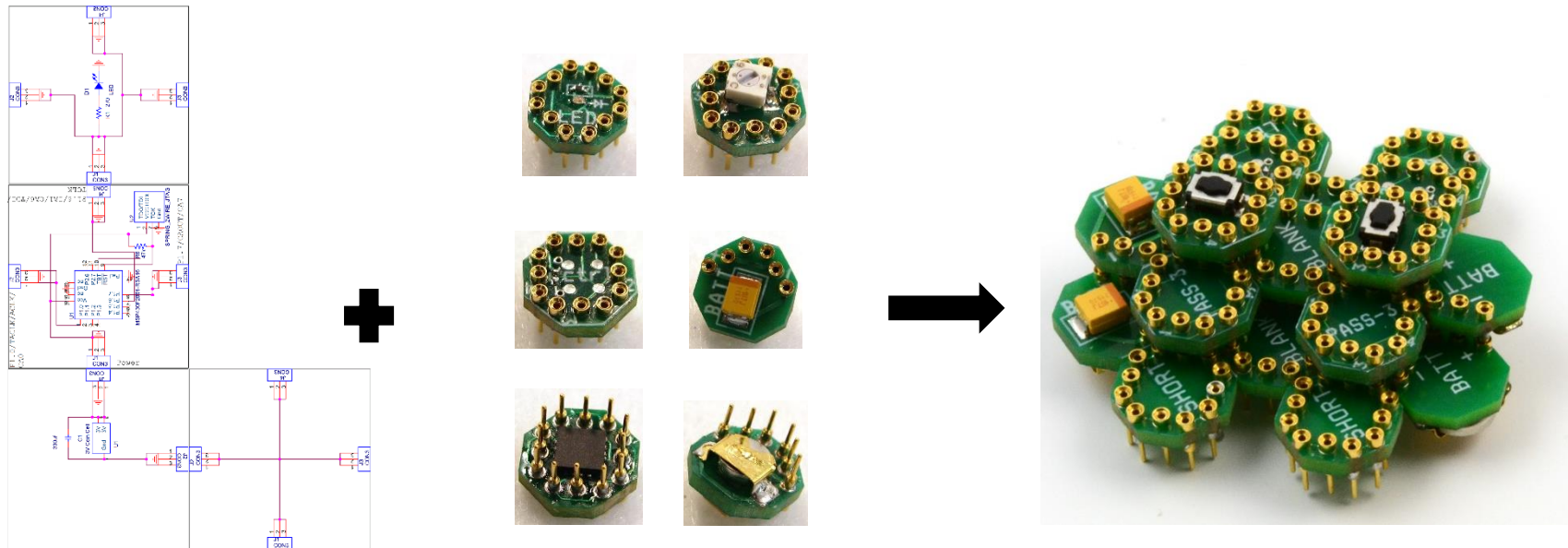




“Fabricating circuits with Digital Materials”

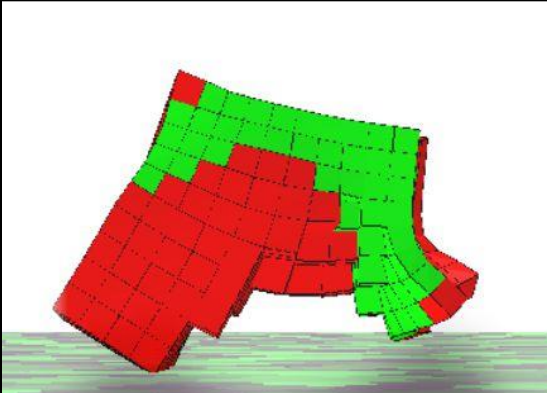
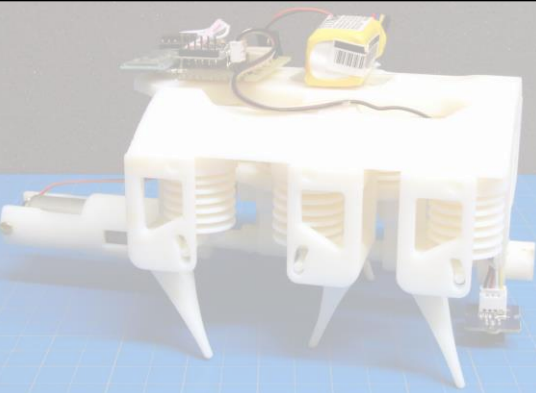















Contribution:

- High-performance mixed-signal circuits via additive manufacturing



- **MacCurdy, R.;** McNicoll, A. & Lipson, H. Bitblox: A Printable Digital Material for Electromechanical Machines. *International Journal of Robotics Research*, 2014, Vol. 33(10) pp1342–1360
- **MacCurdy, R. & Lipson, H.** “Hybrid Printing: Modular 3D Printing of Integrated Electromechanical Systems” (*submitted*)
- **MacCurdy, R. ; Lipson, H.** Hybrid printing of photopolymers and electromechanical assemblies. Solid Freeform Fabrication Symposium, Austin TX, Aug 4, 2014.

Multicellular Machines (selected contributions)

	<h2>Design Automation</h2>	<h2>Fabrication Automation</h2>																
<h2>Body</h2> <p>(Structure & mechanisms)</p>																		
<h2>Nervous System</h2> <p>(Signals & sensing)</p>	<p>Netlist: (ButtonA, "T1"), (ButtonB, "T1")</p> <p>Positions: $P = 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 2 = 4$  Rotations: $R = \{R1, R2, R3, R4\}$ </p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Uniqueness</td> <td>Collision</td> <td>Shorts</td> <td>Connections</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$(\neg B_{pos} \wedge \neg B_{pos}') \vee \dots$</td> <td>$(\neg A_{pos} \wedge \neg B_{pos}') \vee \dots$</td> <td>$(\neg A_{pos} \wedge \neg B_{pos}') \vee \dots$</td> <td>$(A_{pos} \vee B_{pos}') \wedge \dots$</td> </tr> </table>	Uniqueness	Collision	Shorts	Connections					X	X	X	✓	$(\neg B_{pos} \wedge \neg B_{pos}') \vee \dots$	$(\neg A_{pos} \wedge \neg B_{pos}') \vee \dots$	$(\neg A_{pos} \wedge \neg B_{pos}') \vee \dots$	$(A_{pos} \vee B_{pos}') \wedge \dots$	
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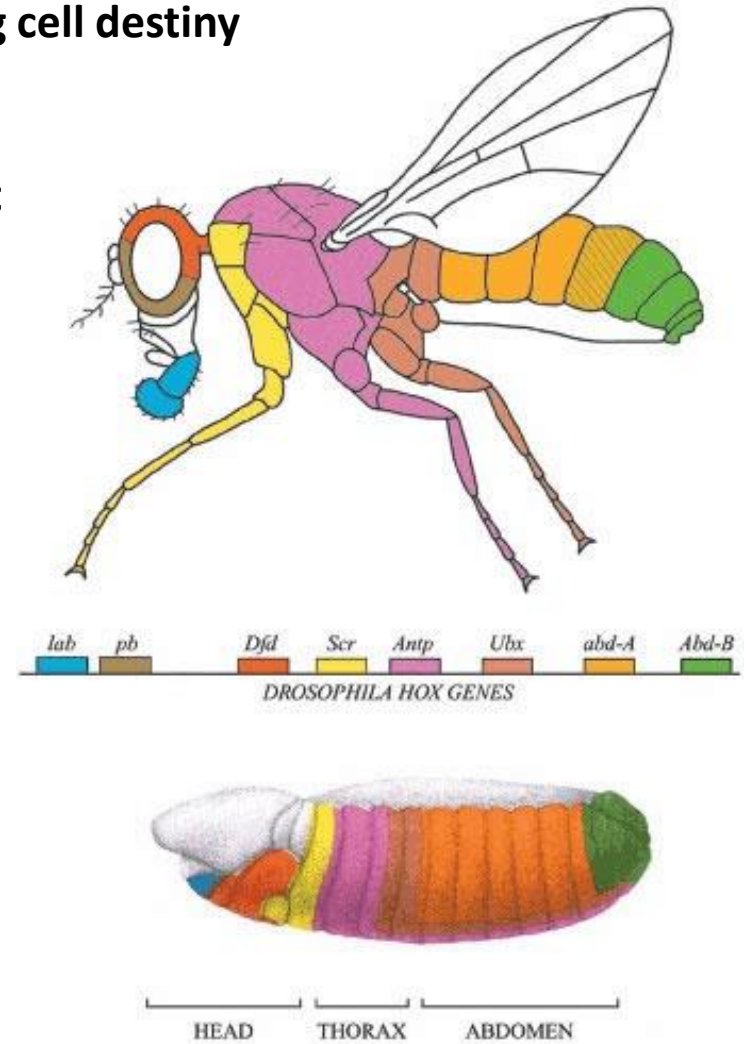
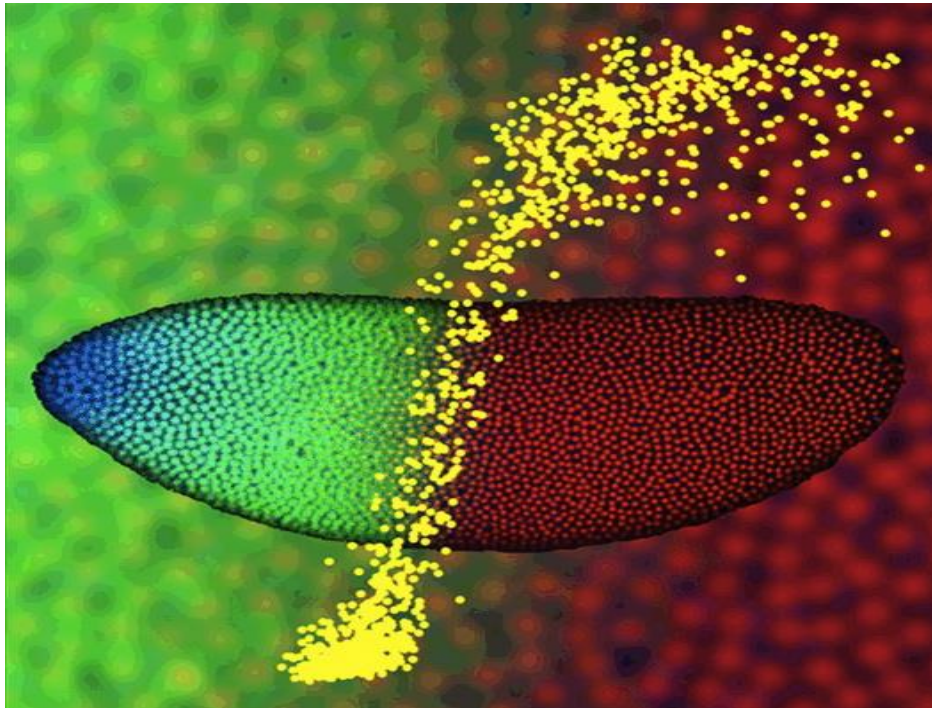
Designing with a cellular framework presents its own challenges:

- Large numbers of modules (cells) – potentially Billions
- Individual elements have limited functionality
- Design approach differs from existing methods (no cellular CAD package - yet)
- Implementation strategies differ from existing methods – new intuition must be developed

Evolutionary algorithms inspired by biological development provide one possible solution

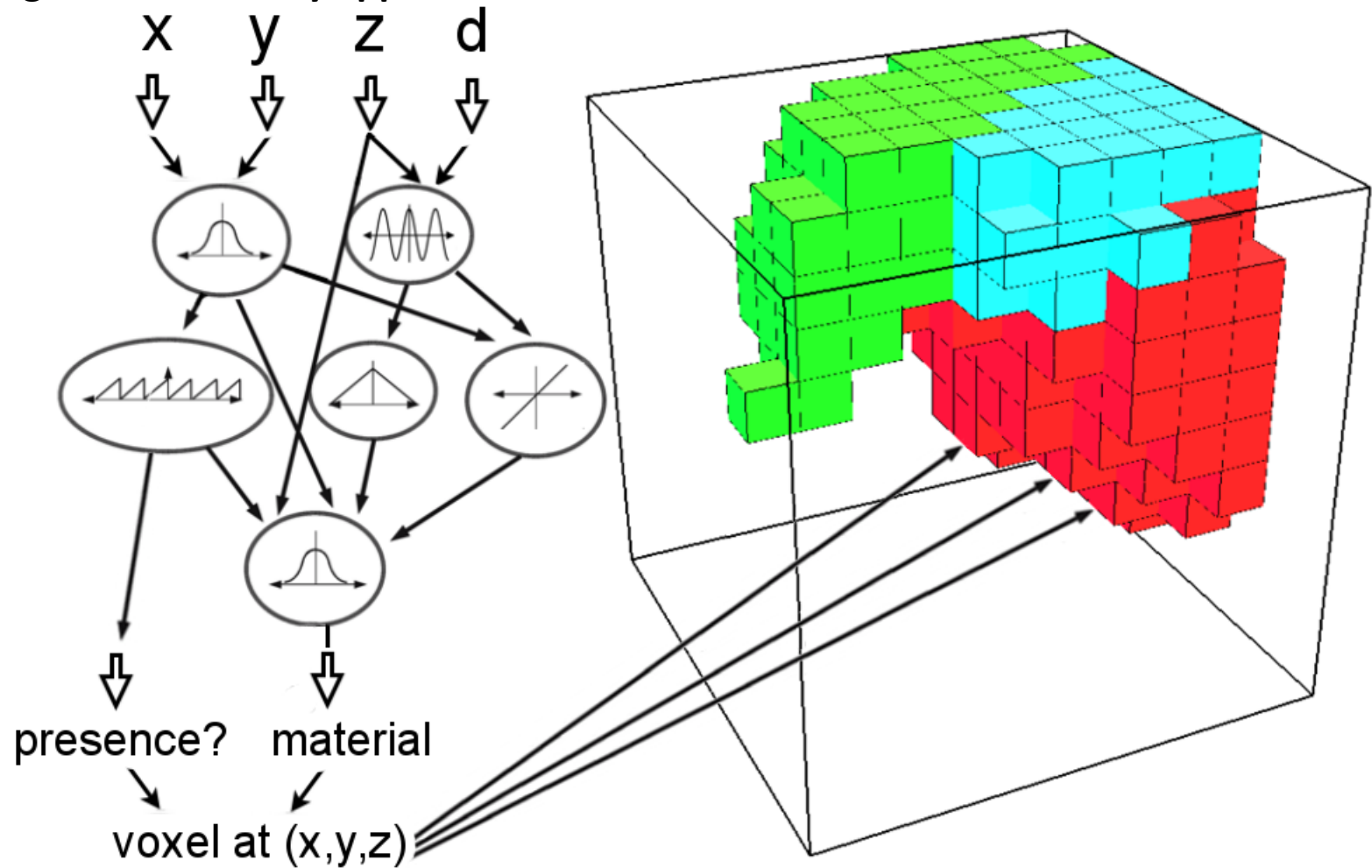
Morphogenic gradients play a key role in determining cell destiny during development

Bicoid (Bcd) is the primary morphogenic determinant of patterning along the anterior- posterior axis in *Drosophila* (“Hox” genes)



- Gregor, T.; Tank, D. W.; Wieschaus, E. F. & Bialek, W. Probing the limits to positional information. *Cell, Elsevier, 2007, 130, 153-164*
- Carroll, S. B. Endless forms most beautiful: The new science of evo devo and the making of the animal kingdom. *WW Norton & Company, 2005*

CPPN algorithm is readily applied to 3D cell-based structures...



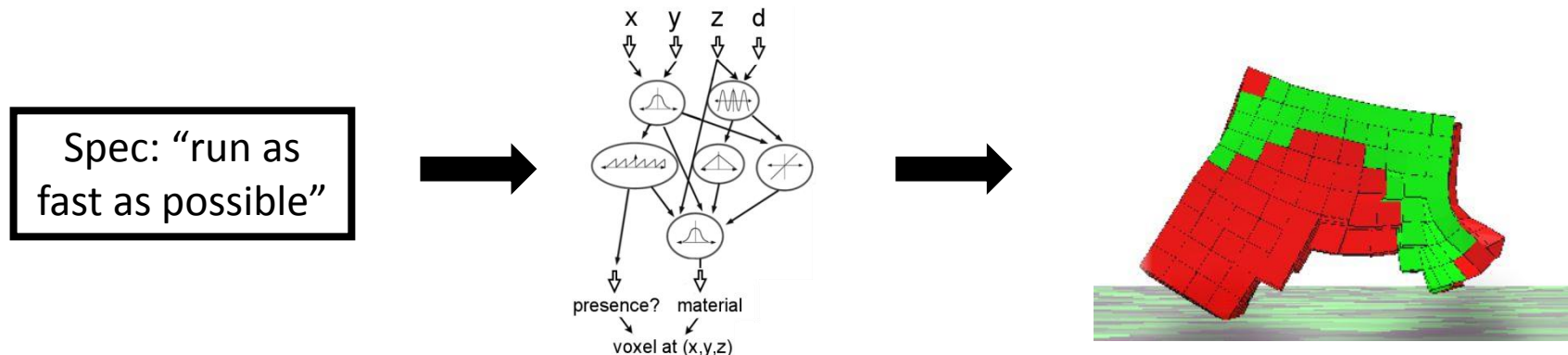
- Cheney, N.; **MacCurdy, R.**; Clune, J. & Lipson, H. Unshackling evolution: evolving soft robots with multiple materials and a powerful generative encoding. *ACM SIGEVolution, ACM*, 2014, 7, 11-23
- Cheney, N.; **MacCurdy, R.**; Clune, J. & Lipson, H. Unshackling Evolution: Evolving Soft Robots with Multiple Materials and a Powerful Generative Encoding. *Proceedings of the conference on genetic and evolutionary computation (GECCO)*, 2013.

... with interesting results

- First Prize: AAAI Video Competition, 2013
- Winner: Virtual Creatures Competition, GECCO 2014

“Evolving Body Plans”

Contribution: method to synthesize modular robot bodies from heterogeneous parts



- Cheney, N.; **MacCurdy, R.**; Clune, J. & Lipson, H. Unshackling evolution: evolving soft robots with multiple materials and a powerful generative encoding. *ACM SIGEVOLUTION, ACM*, 2014, 7, 11-23
- Cheney, N.; **MacCurdy, R.**; Clune, J. & Lipson, H. Unshackling Evolution: Evolving Soft Robots with Multiple Materials and a Powerful Generative Encoding. *Proceedings of the conference on genetic and evolutionary computation (GECCO), 2013.*
- First Prize: AAI Video Competition, 2013
- Winner: Virtual Creatures Competition, GECCO 2014
- Frequently compared to Karl Sims' pioneering work

Components required by robots (future work)

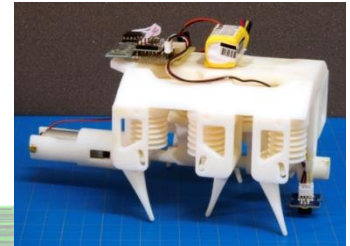
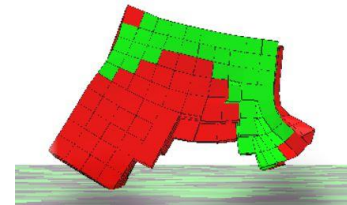
- Signals & sensing
- High-level commands/behavior
- Low-level control

“Nervous System”



- Structure/mechanisms
- Actuation
- Energy

“Body”

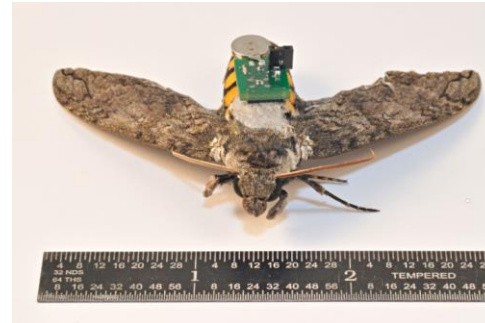
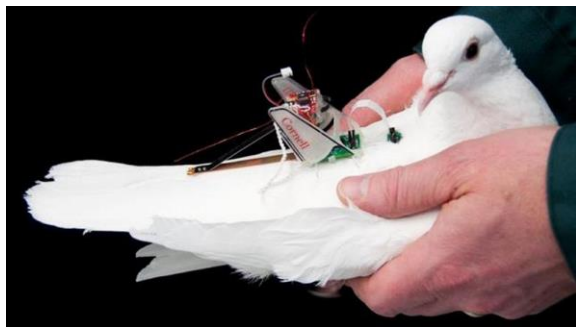
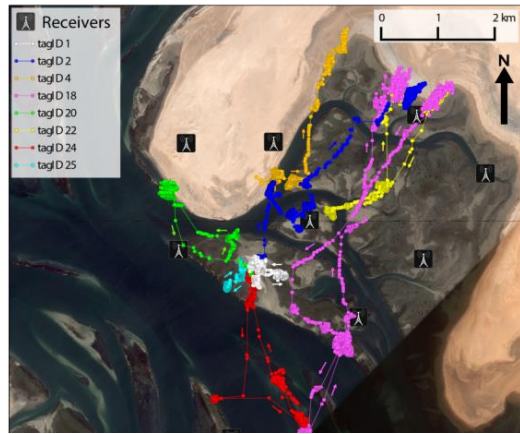


DESIGN
AUTOMATION

FAB
AUTOMATION

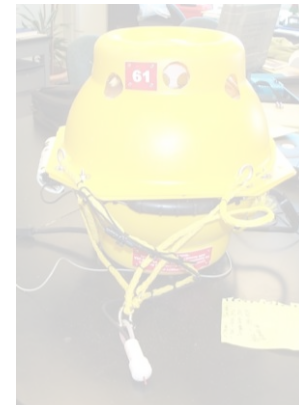
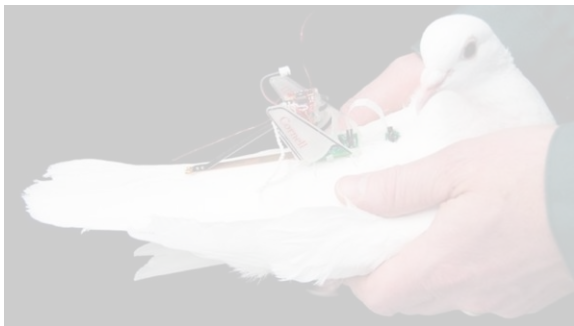
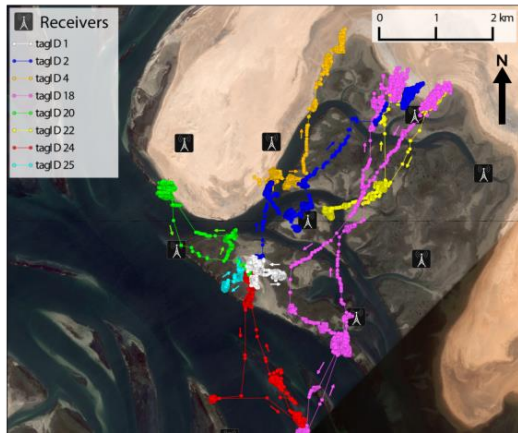
Automated Biological & Ecological Sensing

- Automate the acquisition of ecological data to inform science and conservation
- Implement solutions that allow human efforts to scale



Automated Biological & Ecological Sensing

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- Implement solutions that allow human efforts to scale



Localization via existing tags

- Radio tracking of wildlife is a widely used technique, *but...*
 - Labor intensive
 - Few simultaneous tags
 - Only real-time if people can be out gathering data all the time
 - Short transmitter life: mass



Automatic Radio Tracking

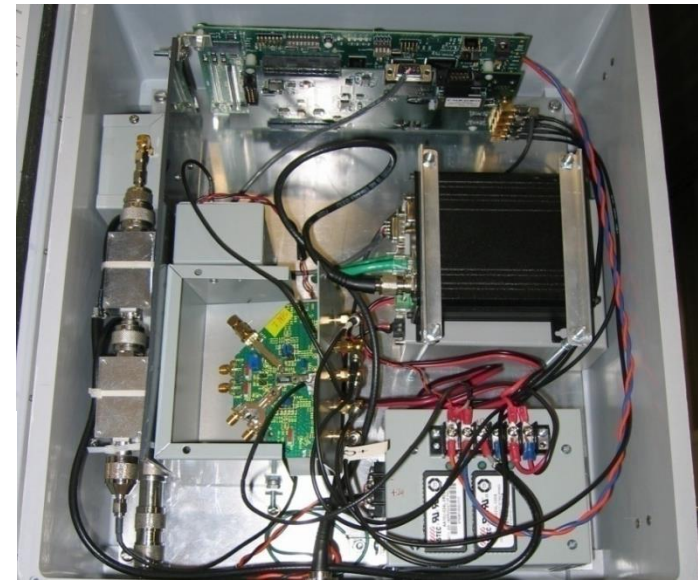
- System is like “GPS in reverse”
- Transmitter on animal sends pseudo-noise sequence
- Receivers at fixed locations run matched-filter detectors and record time of Rx event

$$X_{\text{corr}}(l) = \text{IFFT}\{Sig(f)Prn(f)\}$$

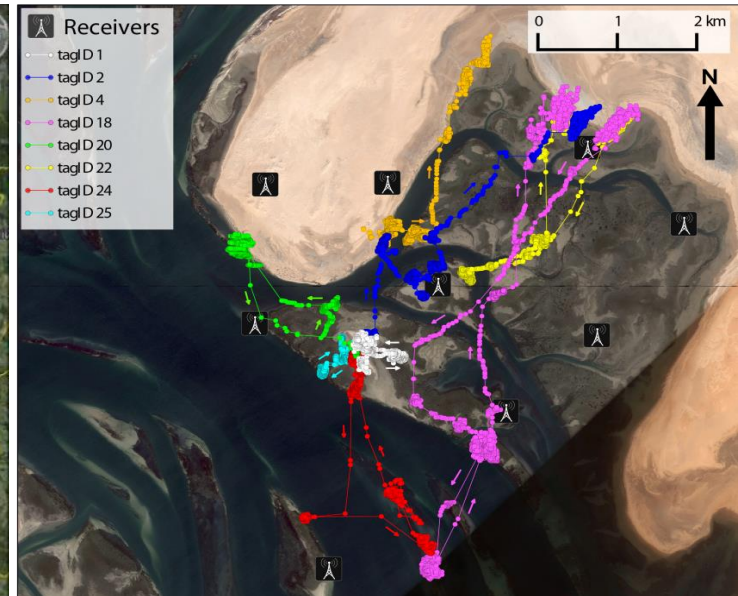
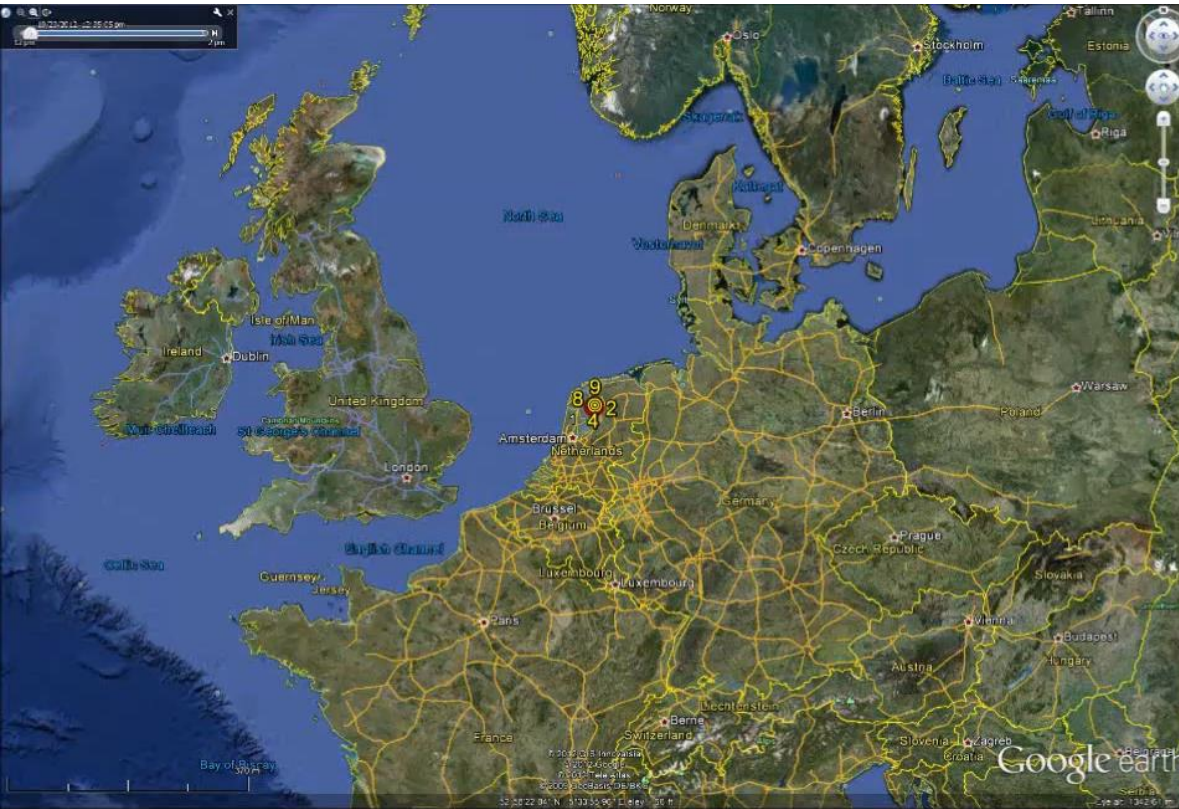
- Position computed via Time of Arrival

$$r^k = \left(t_{Rx(R)}^{(k)} - t_{Tx(R)} \right) c = \| \mathbf{P}^{(k)} - \mathbf{x} \|$$

- **MacCurdy, R.;** Gabrielson, R. & Cortopassi, K. Automated Wildlife Radio Tracking. *Handbook of Position Location: Theory, Practice, and Advances*, Wiley Online Library, 2011, 1129-1167
- **MacCurdy, R.;** Gabrielson, R.; Spaulding, E.; Purgue, A.; Cortopassi, K. & Frstrup, K. Automatic animal tracking using matched filters and time difference of arrival. *Journal of Communications*, 2009, 4, 487-495.
- **MacCurdy, R.;** Gabrielson, R.; Spaulding, E.; Purgue, A.; Cortopassi, K. & Frstrup, K. Real-time, automatic animal tracking using direct sequence spread spectrum. *EuWIT 2008. European Conference on Wireless Technology*, 2008, 53-56



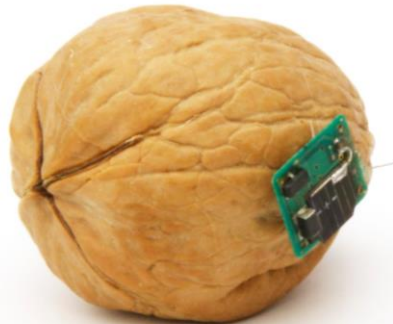
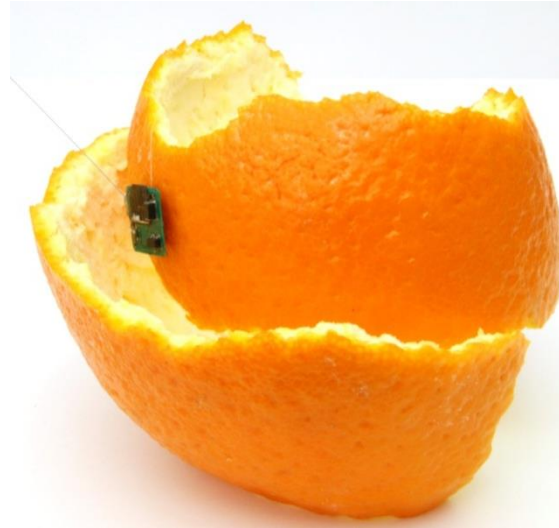
Automatic Wildlife Radio Tracking



- Bijleveld, A. I.; **MacCurdy**, et. al. Understanding spatial distributions: Negative density-dependence in prey causes predators to trade-off prey quantity with quality. *Proc. R. Soc. B*, **2016**
- Piersma, T.; **MacCurdy**, R. B.; Gabrielson, R. M.; Cludera, J.; Dekinga, A.; Spaulding, E. L.; Oudman, T.; Onrust, J.; van Gils, J. A.; Winkler, D. W. & Bijleveld, A. I., Fine-scale measurements of individual movements within bird flocks: the principles and three applications of TOA tracking, *Limosa*, **2014**, 87, 156-167
- **MacCurdy**, Gabrielson, Cortopassi, "Automated Wildlife Radio Tracking - Chapter 33", Handbook for Position Location, **2011**, Wiley.
- **MacCurdy**, R., Gabrielson, R., Spaulding, E., Purgue, A., Cortopassi, K., Frstrup, K. "Automatic animal tracking using matched filters and TDOA", *Journal of Communications*, Vol 4, Issue 7, August **2009**, pp 487-495.

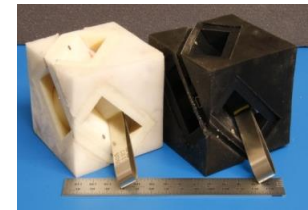
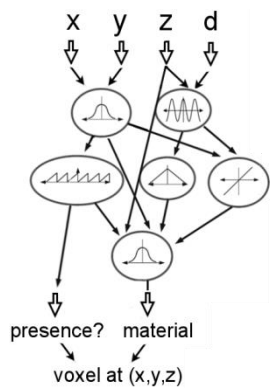
Current & Future Work

- Automatic Tracking & Telemetry Systems for Large-Scale Science (“Big data for small organisms”)

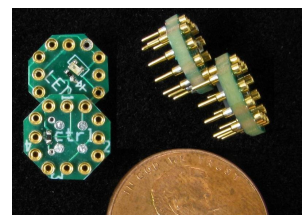
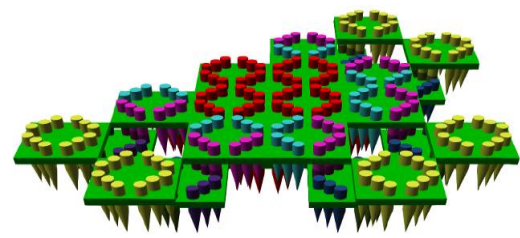
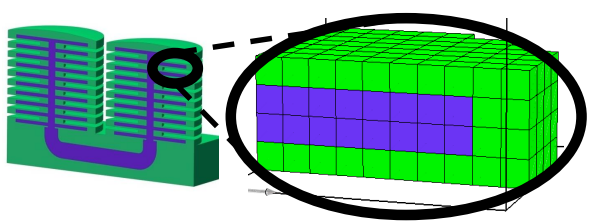


Multicellular Machines:

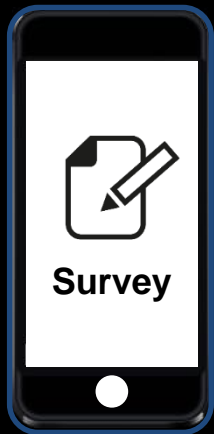
How to rapidly design and build robots from many different modules



	Design Automation	Fabrication Automation
Body (Structure & mechanisms)		
Nervous System (Signals & sensing)	<p>Netlist: (ButtonA, "T1"), (ButtonB, "T1")</p> <p>Positions: $P = 2 \times 1 \times 2 = 4$</p> <p>Rotations: $R = (R1, R2, R3, R4)$</p> <p>Uniqueness: </p> <p>Collision: </p> <p>Shorts: </p> <p>Connections: </p>	



Media Coverage: PBS, Scientific American, Discovery, The New York Times, The Economist, Wall Street Journal, Popular Science, ABC News, IEEE Spectrum, Wired, Quartz, Fast Company, nanoWerk, KurzweilAI, Engadget, Gismodo, Tech News Daily, Biotechnologia, EETimes, International Business Times, Live Science, CNET,...



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