

Modular snake robots

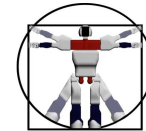


Dr. Juan González Gómez

System engineering and automation department
Robotics Lab



Carlos III University of Madrid
(Spain)

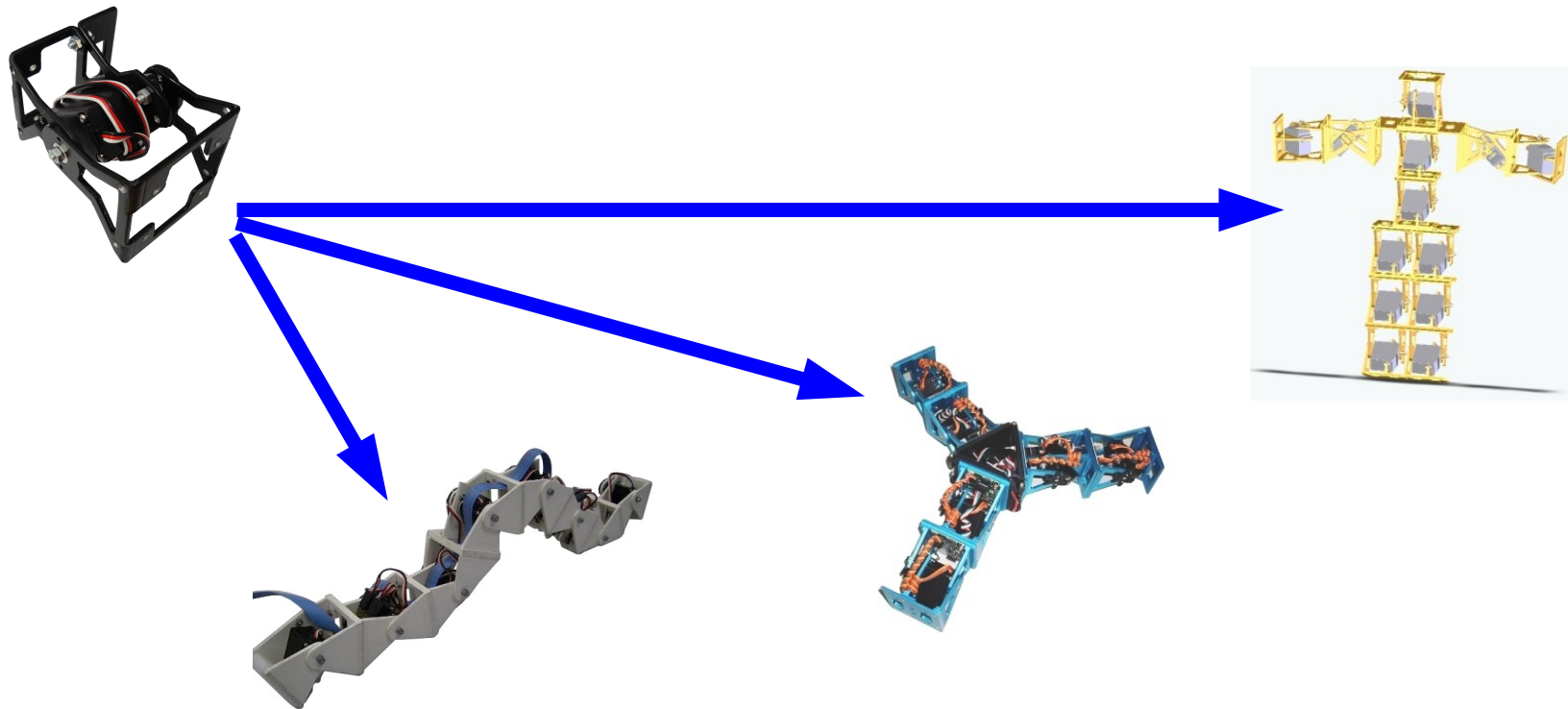


Agenda

1. **Introduction**
2. Modules
3. Locomotion in 1D
4. Locomotion in 2D
5. Conclusions

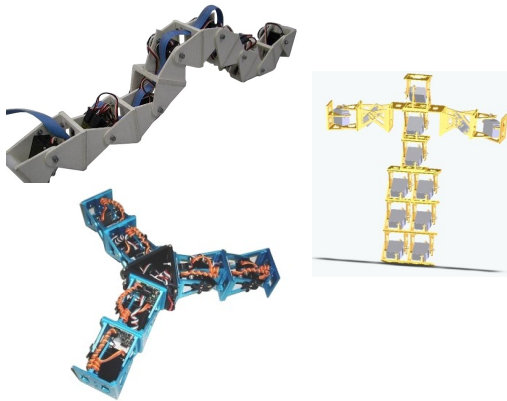
Modular robots

One module, multiple configurations



Modular robots: advantages

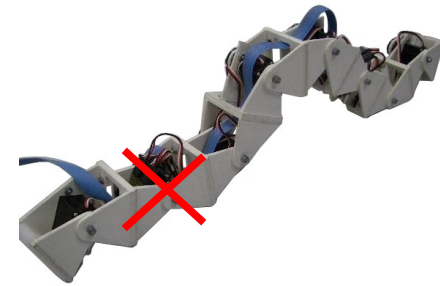
Versatility



Lower cost



Fault tolerance



Rapid prototyping

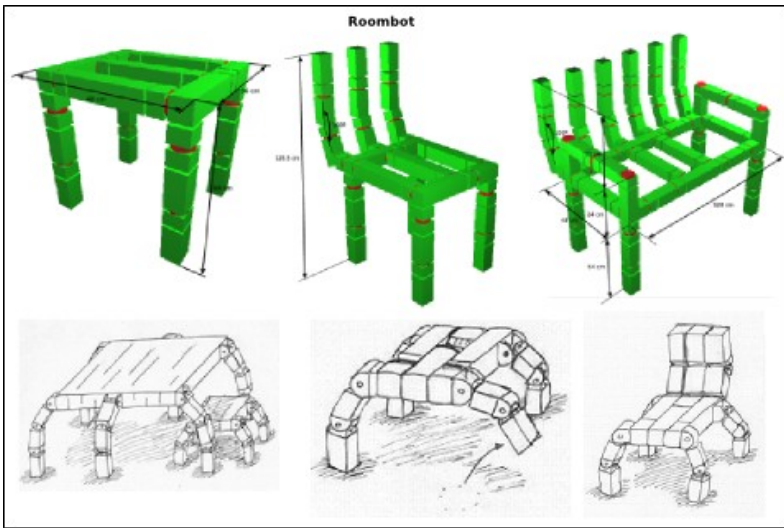


New capabilities

- Self-reconfiguration
- Self-repair
- Self-duplication

New capabilities

Building solid object!



(*RoomBot*, Arredondo et al.)

Bioinspired Robotics Lab at EPFL

Modular flying robots



(*Distributed flight array*, Oung et al.)

ETH Zurich

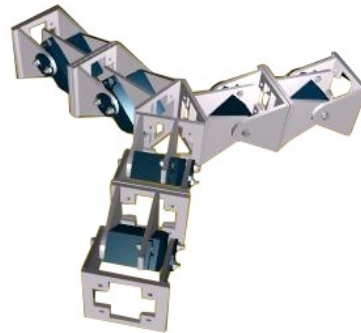
- Modular robotic furnitures, capable of moving :-)

Morphology

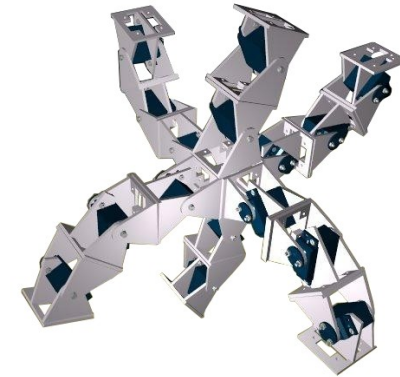
1D topology



2D topology



3D topology



Snake robots

Pitch-pitch



Yaw-yaw



Pitch-yaw

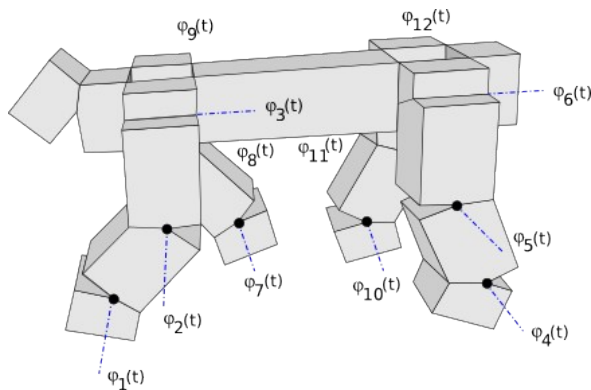


Controller

Unit in charge of moving the joints for achieving the robot locomotion

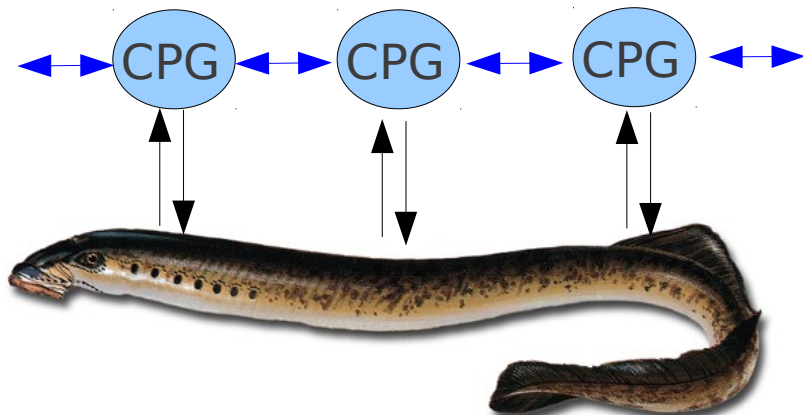
Classic

- Mathematical models
- Inverse kinematics
- Depend on the morphology



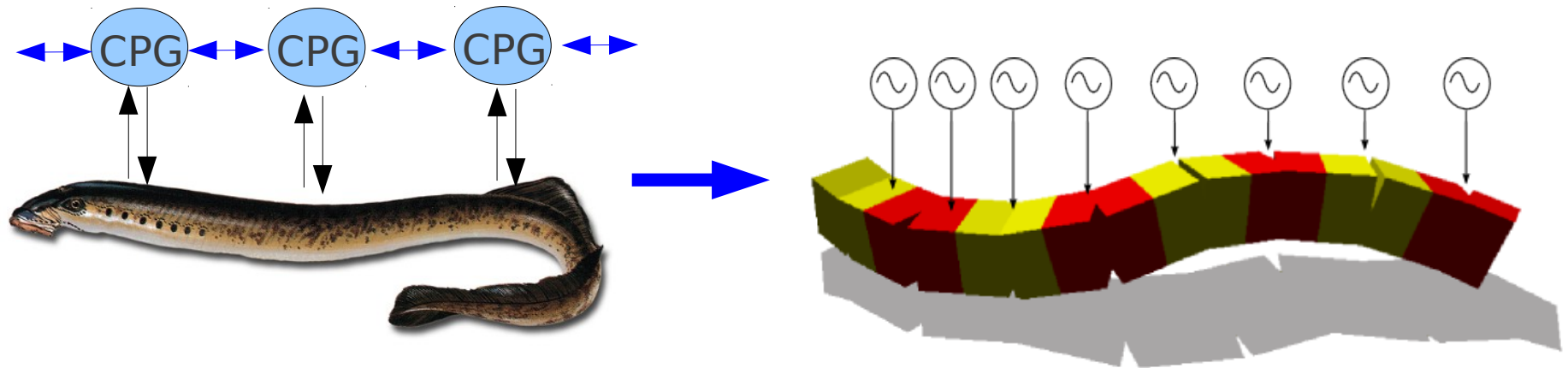
Bio-inspired

- Nature imitation
- Central pattern generators (CPG)

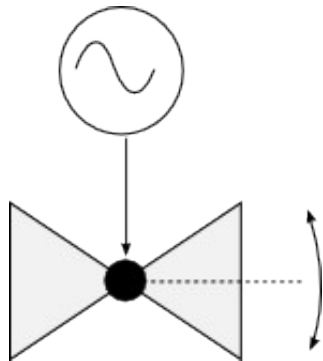


Controller for snake robots

- Replace the CPGs by **sinusoidal oscillators**



- Sinusoidal oscillators:



$$\varphi_i(t) = A_i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \psi_i\right) + O_i$$


Advantages:

- Very few resources are needed for their implementation

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Y1 modules family

- One degree of freedom
- Easy to build
- Servo: Futaba 3003
- Size: 52x52x72mm
- Open source 

Y1

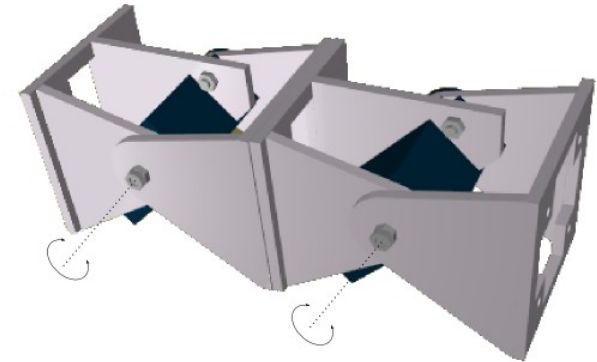
Repy1

MY1

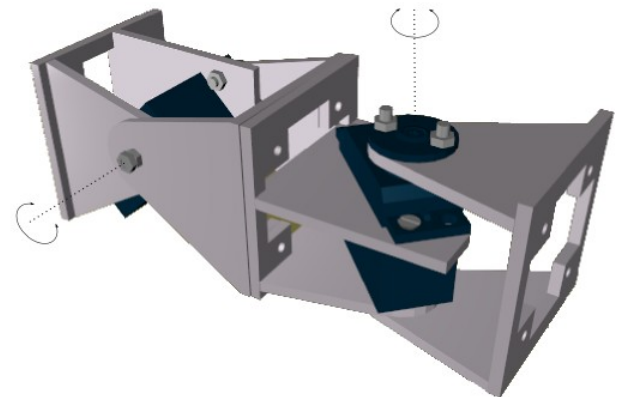


Types of connection

Conexion cabeceo-cabeceo

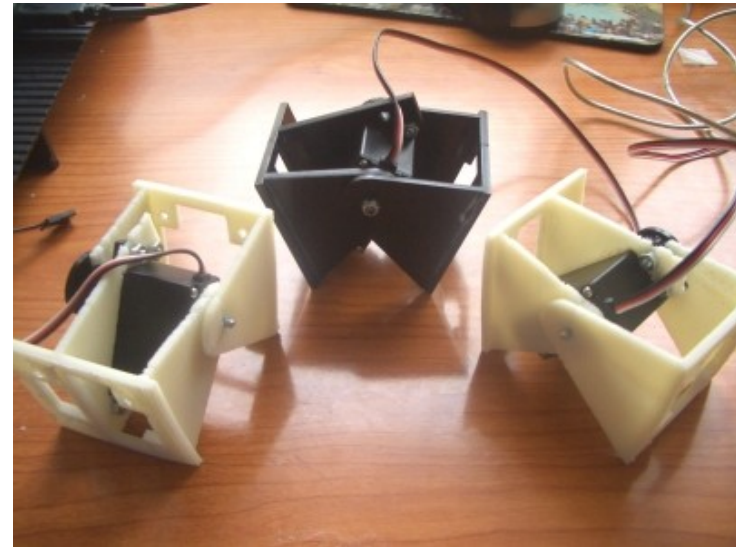


Conexion cabeceo-viraje



REPY-1: 3D printables

- Printables on an Open source 3d printers (Reprap)
- Material: ABS plastic (the same material than Lego)
- rough
- Print time: 1h 30 min (45 min each part)

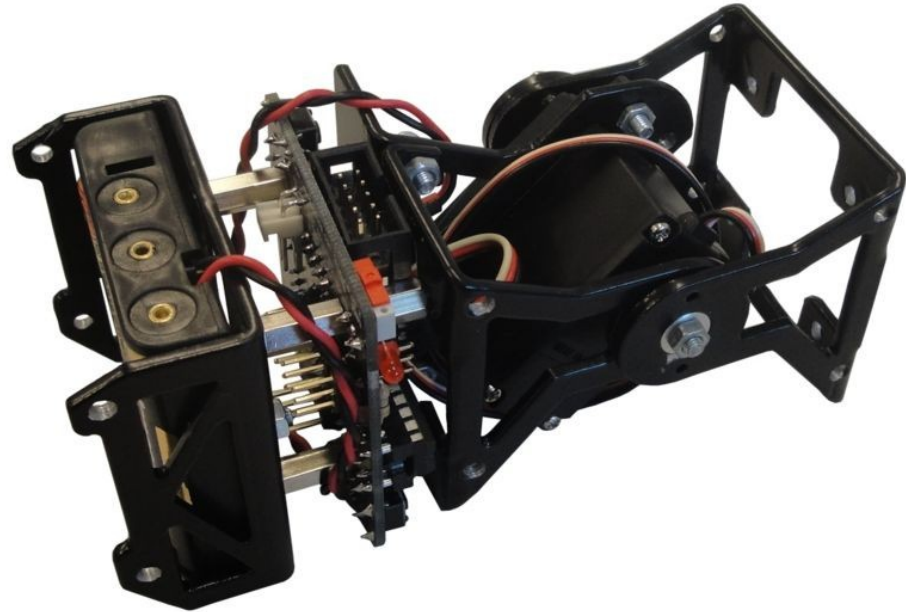
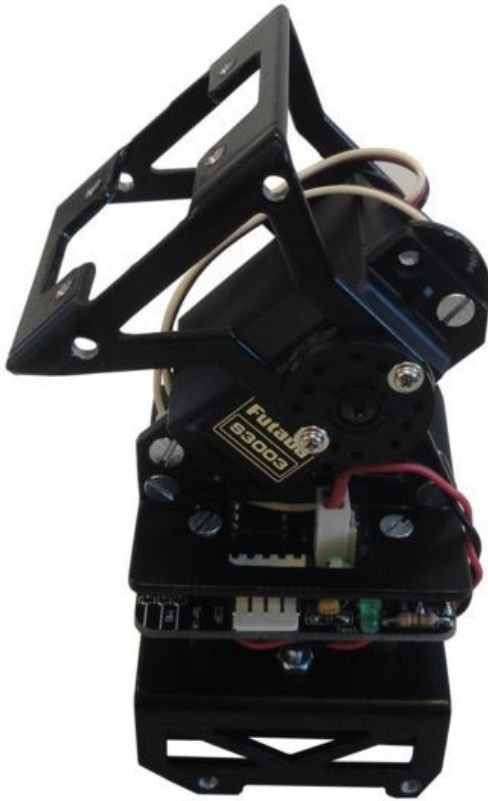


MY1 modules



- Material: Aluminium 2mm wide
- Consist of three screwed parts
- Designed mainly for Educational purposes

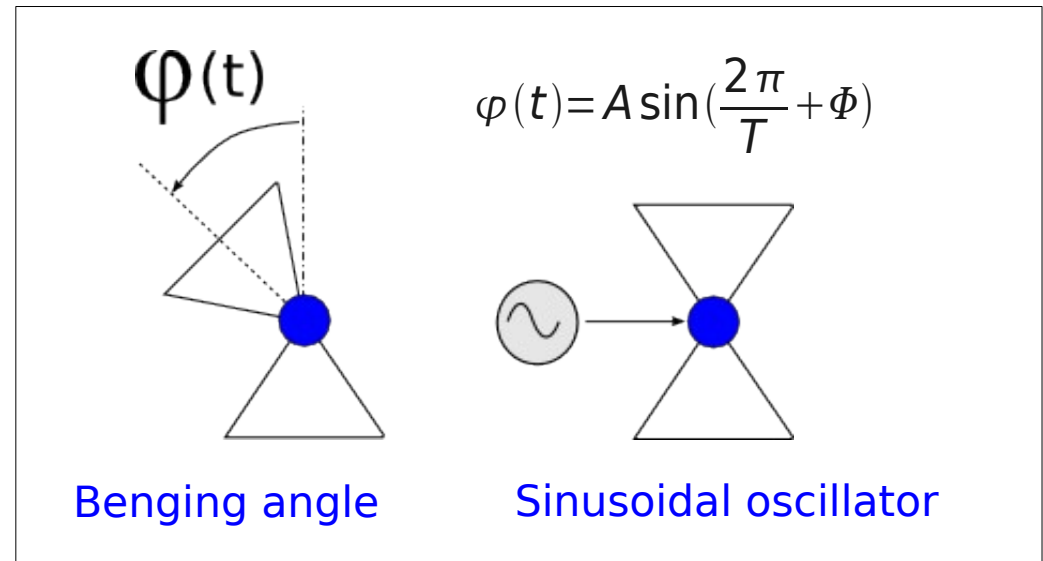
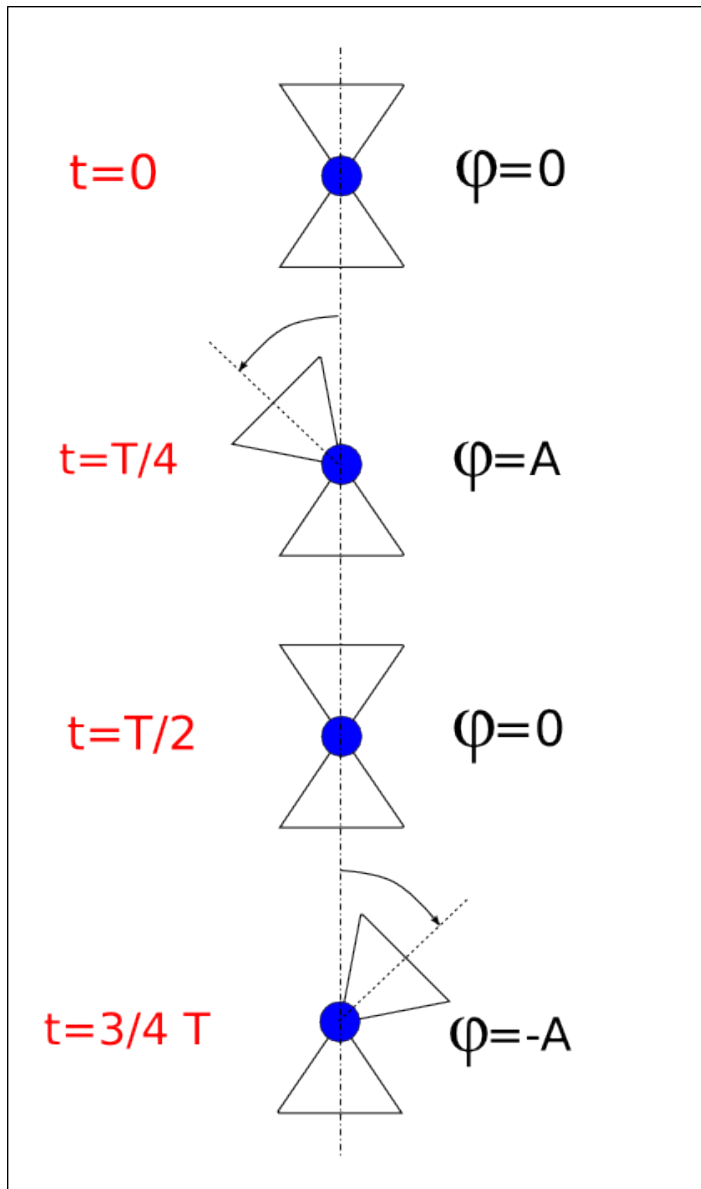
Unimod



- Module capable of oscillating autonomously
- 1D topology robots are built from them

Module oscillation

Demo

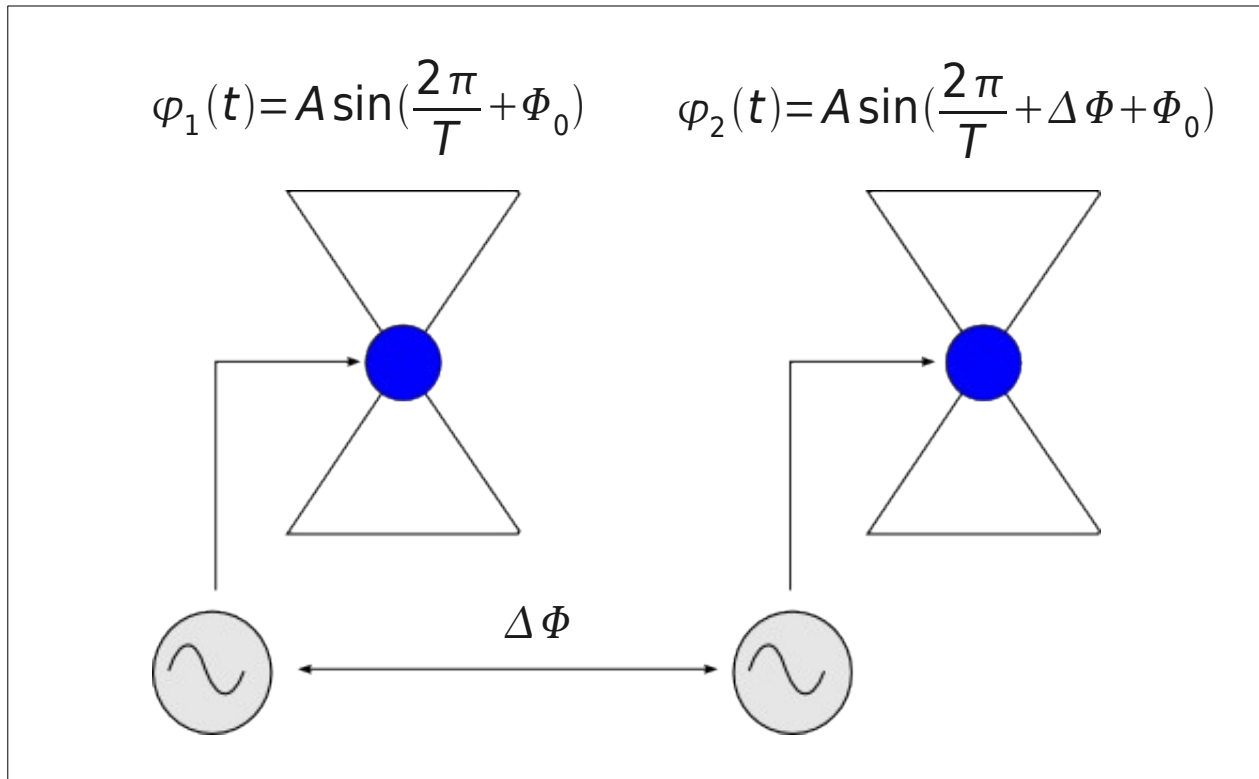


Parameters:

- **Amplitude:** A
- **Period:** T

Oscillation of two modules

Demo



New parameter:

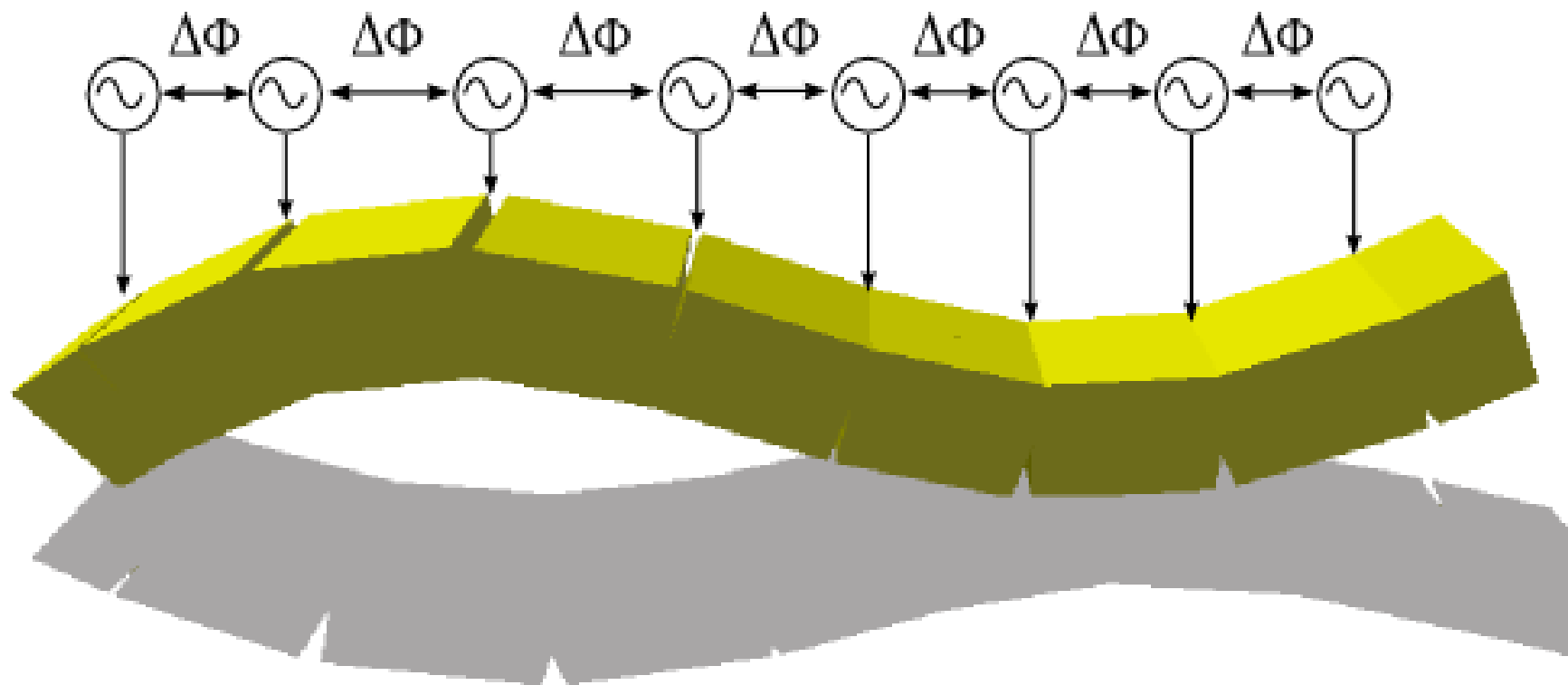
- **Phase difference:** $\Delta\Phi$

It determines how a module oscillates in relation to other

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Control model



Minicube-I robot

Demo

Video



Minimal configuration

Minimal modular robot capable of moving straight

Cube3

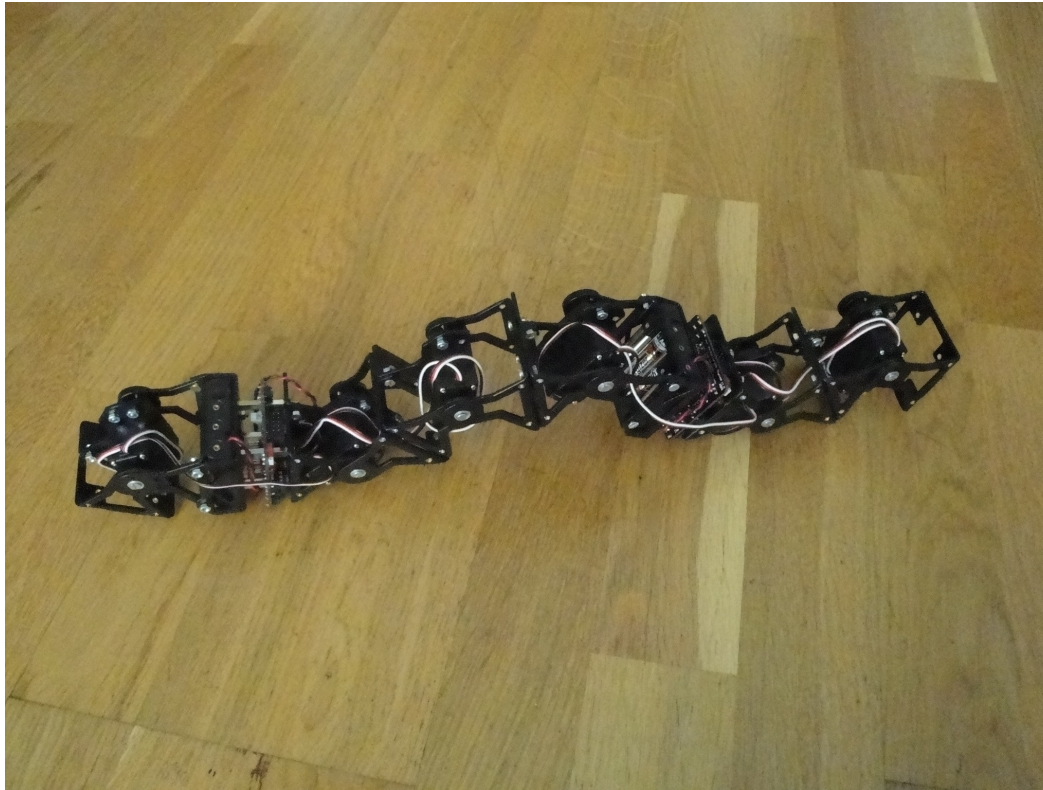
Demo



- **Morphology:** 3 pitch modules
- **Controller:** 3 equal oscillators

Cube 6

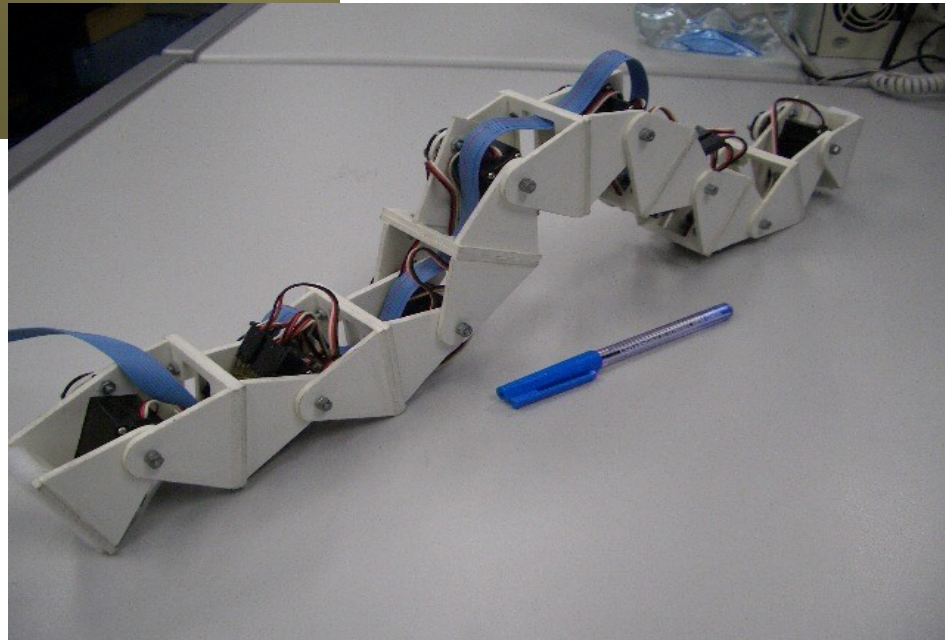
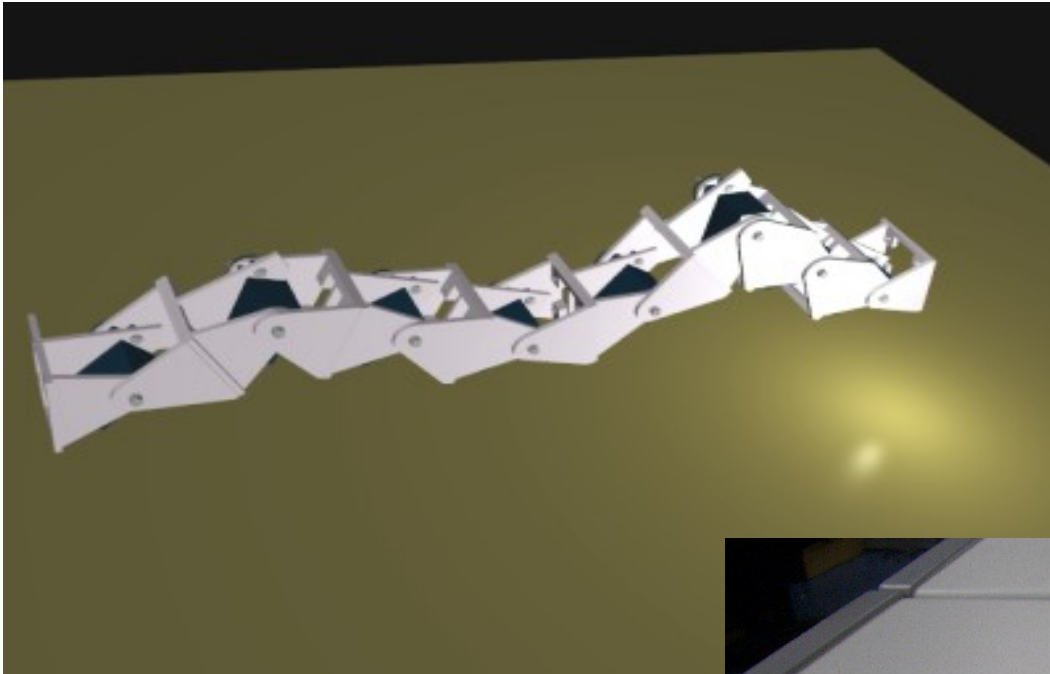
Demo



- **Morphology:** 6 pitch modules
- **Controller:** 6 equal oscillators

Cube 8

Video



CUBE 12



- Built by the students
- Consist of 4 Cube3 independents robots
- No communication between the segments

CUBE 18

Video



Spanish record

- 18 módulos
- Length: 1.5 m
- Date: 22/July/2010



CUBE 30



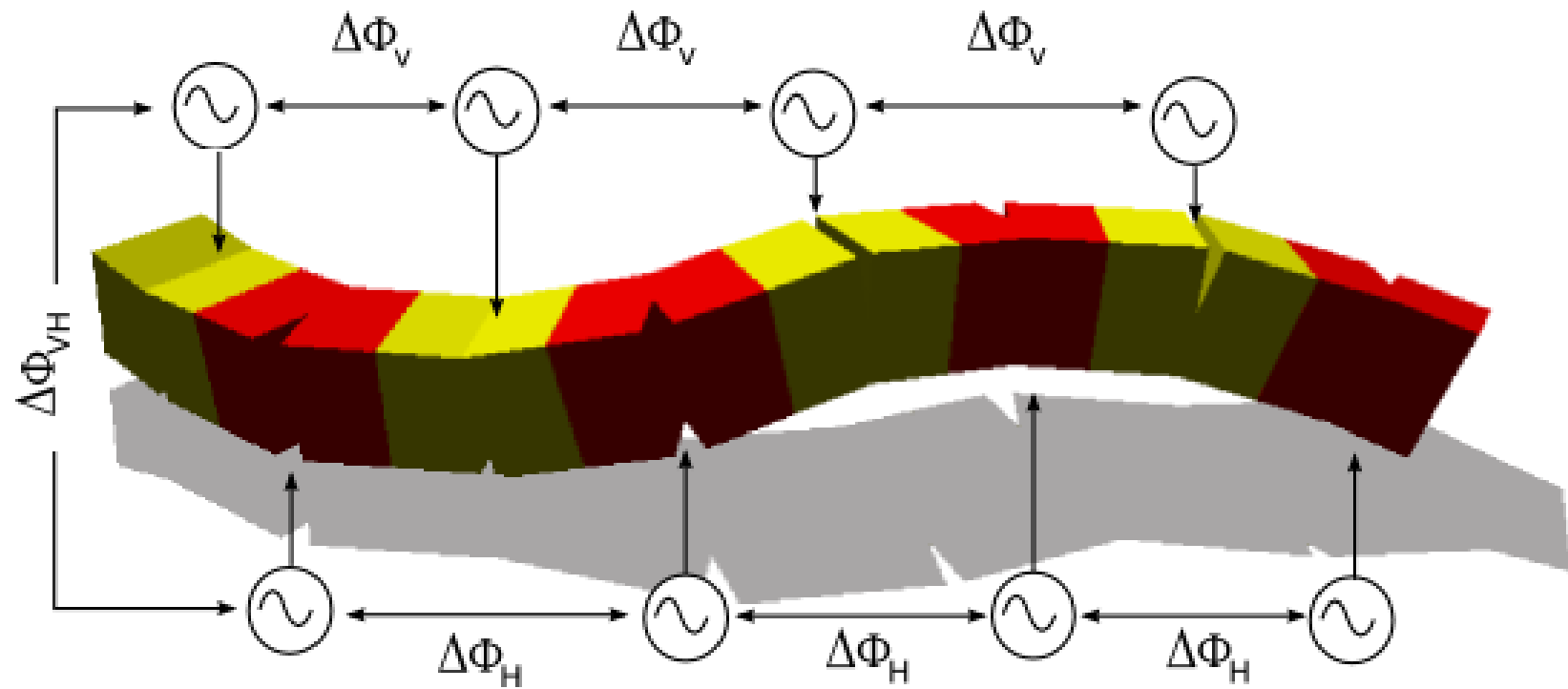
- 30 modules
- Length: 2.5 m
- Date: 07/March/2011

European record

Agenda

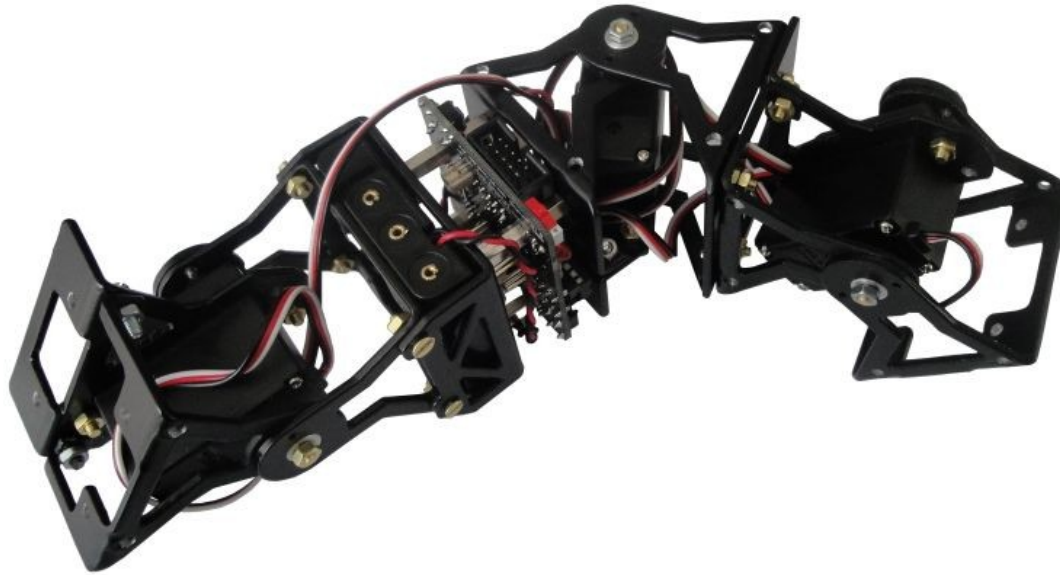
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Control model



Minicube-II Robot

Demo

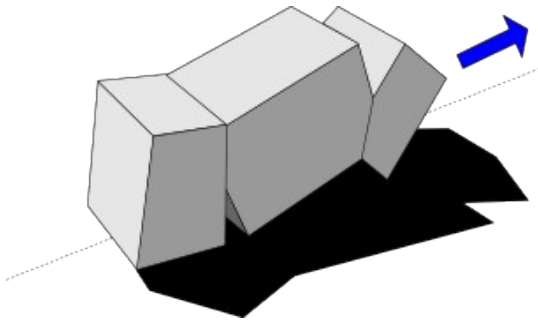


Minimal configuration

Minimal robot capable of reaching any point in a plane with any orientation

Locomotion gaits

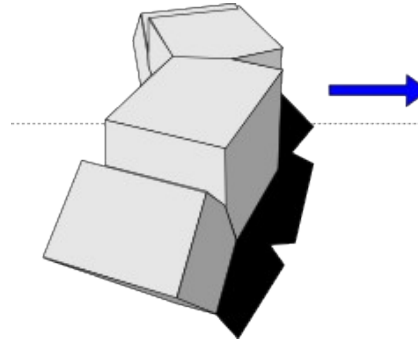
Straight



$$A_v = 40, A_h = 0$$

$$\Delta \Phi_v = 120$$

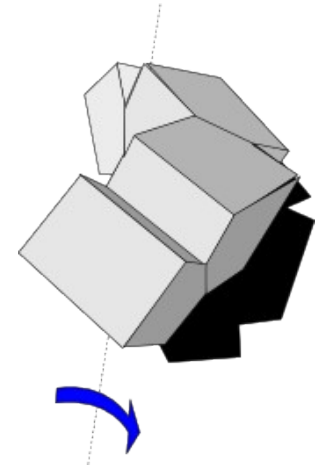
Sideways



$$A_v = A_h < 40$$

$$\Delta \Phi_{vh} = 90, \Delta \Phi_v = 0$$

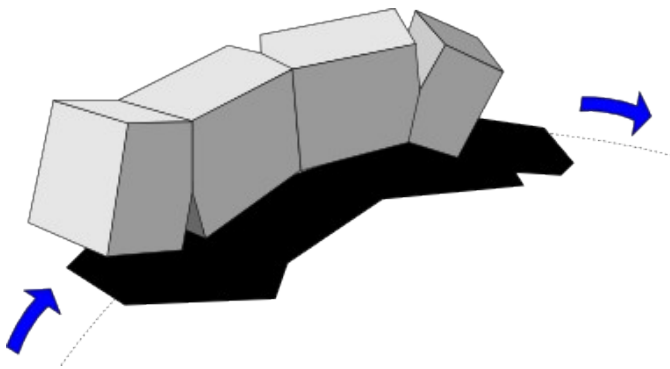
Rolling



$$A_v = A_h > 60$$

$$\Delta \Phi_{vh} = 90, \Delta \Phi_v = 0$$

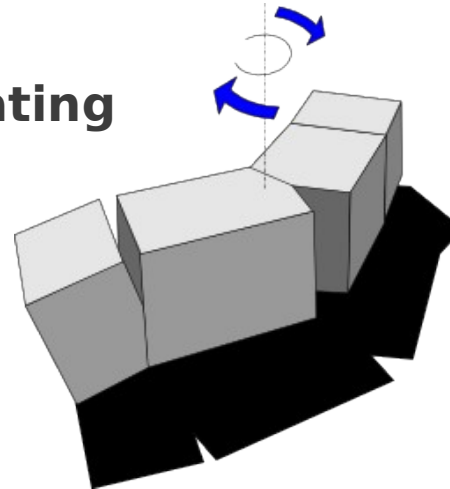
turning



$$A_v = 40, A_h = 0$$

$$O_h = 30, \Delta \Phi_v = 120$$

Rotating



$$A_v = 10, A_h = 40$$

$$\Delta \Phi_{vh} = 90, \Delta \Phi_v = 180$$

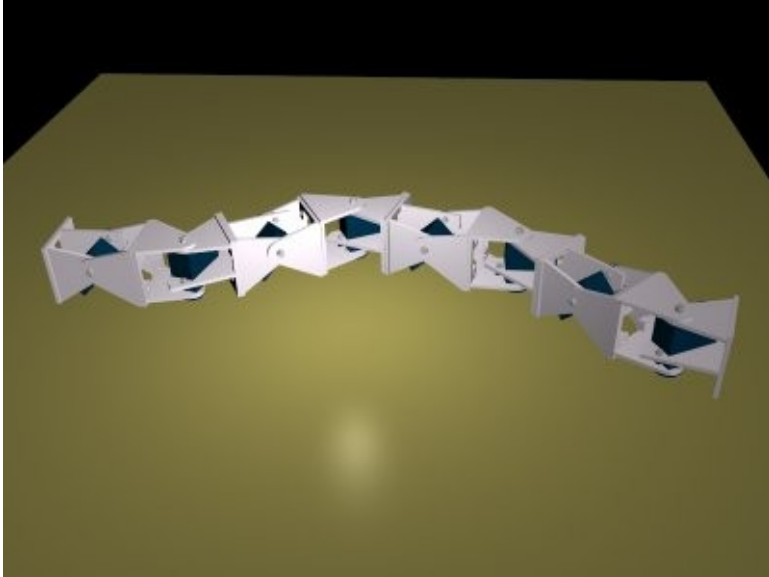
Cube 6 - 2D

Demo



Cube 8-2D

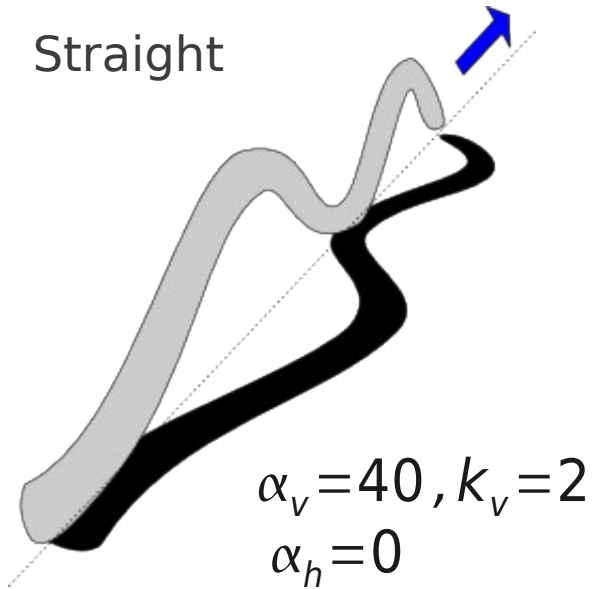
Video



Spanish record

Locomotion gaits

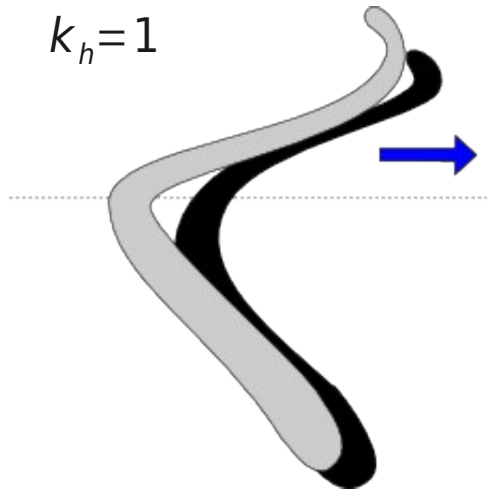
Straight



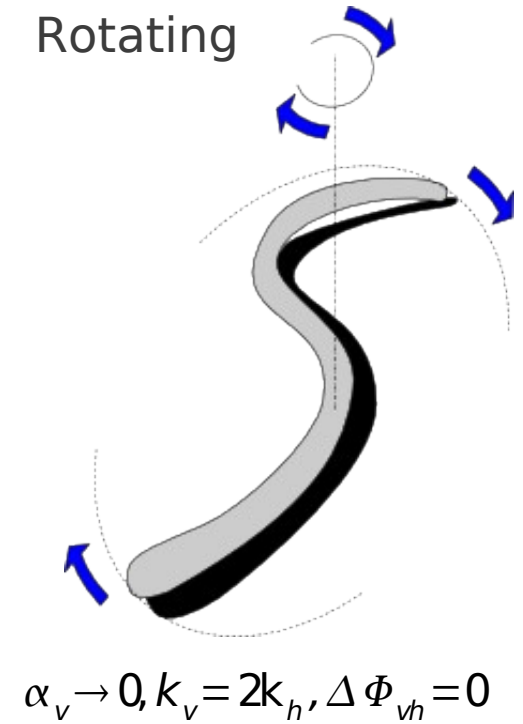
Sidewinding

$$\alpha_v \rightarrow 0, k_v = k_h, \Delta \Phi_{vh} = 90$$

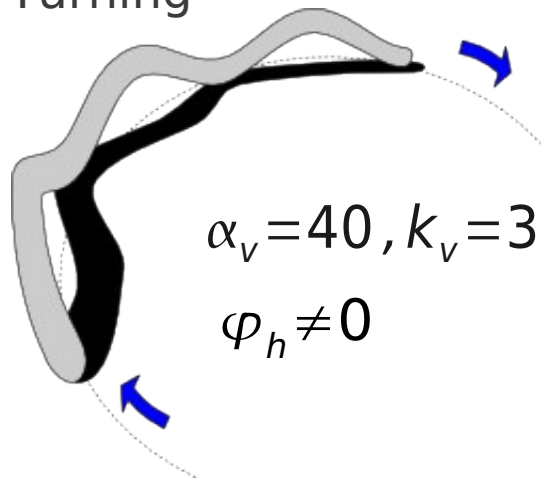
$$k_h = 1$$



Rotating

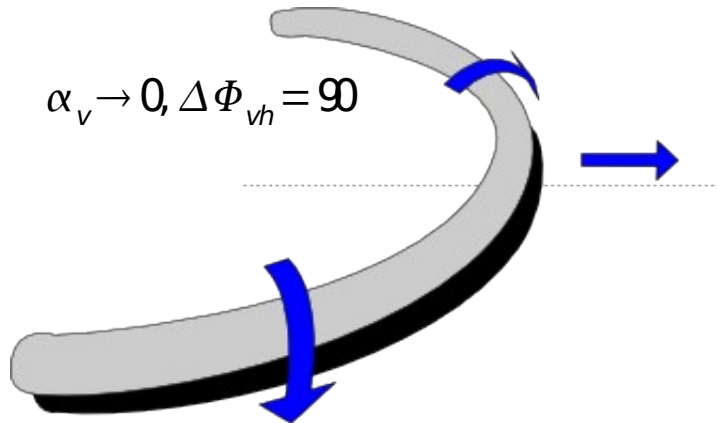


Turning



Rolling

$$\alpha_v \rightarrow 0, \Delta \Phi_{vh} = 90$$



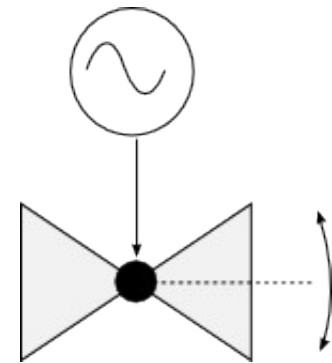
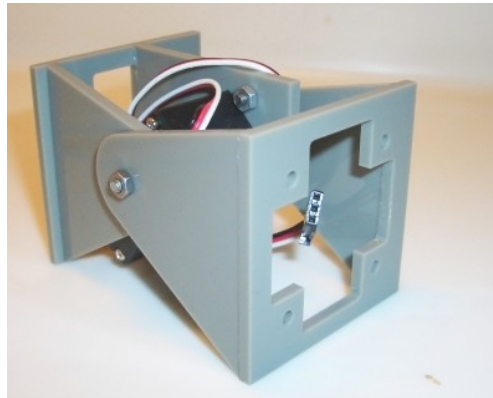
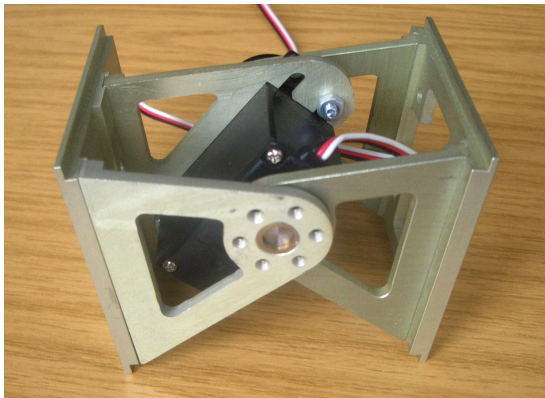
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Conclusions

The controller based on sinusoidal generators is valid for the locomotion of 1D topology modular robots

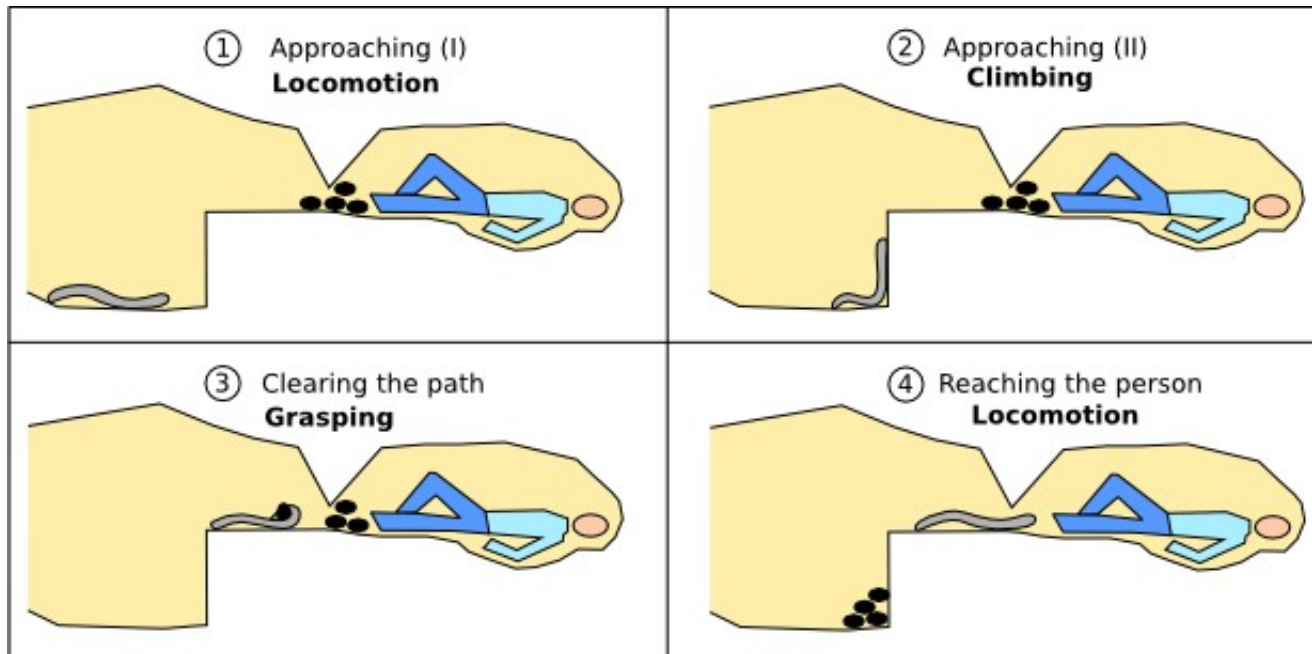
- Very few computational resources required
- Very smooth and natural movements
- Minimal configurations of 2 and 3 modules



$$\varphi_i(t) = A_i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \psi_i\right) + O_i$$

Future work

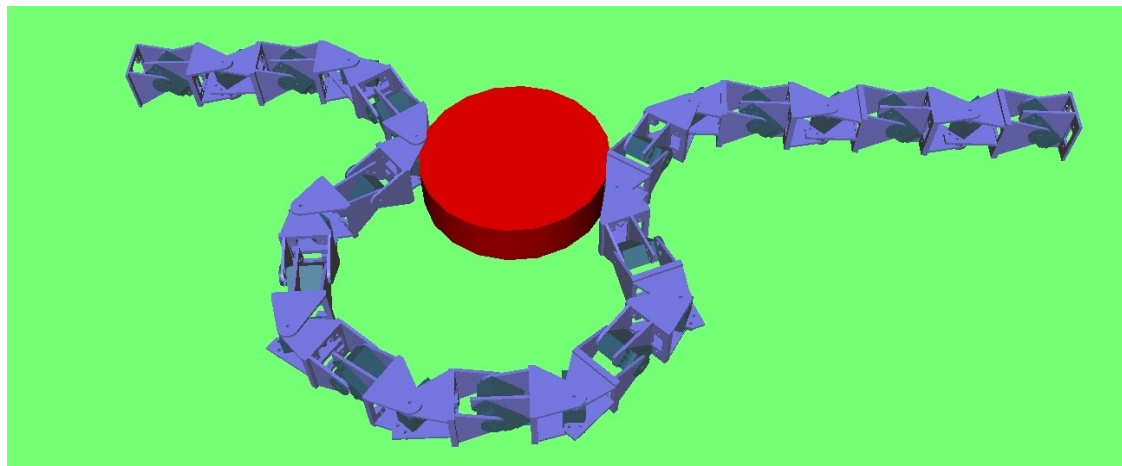
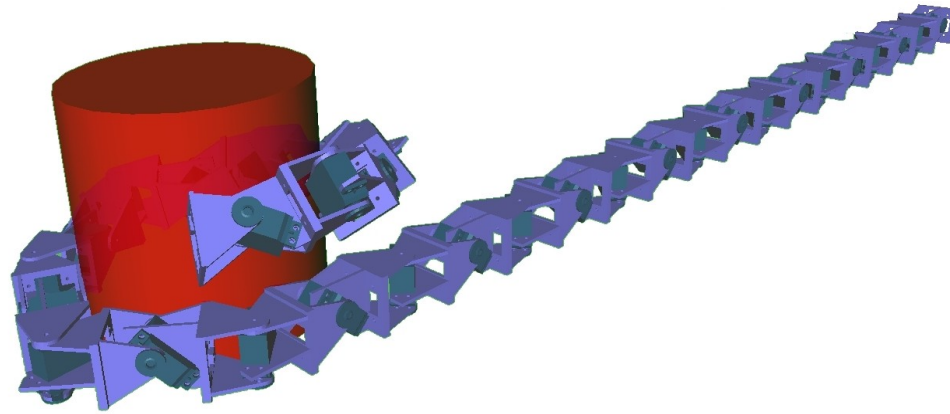
Snake robots for urban search and rescue operations:



- Capabilities needed (at least): Locomotion, climbing and grasping

Future work (II)

Modular grasping:



Modular snake robots



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