

Rethinking Multi-Legged Robots:

Passive Terrain Adaptability through Underactuated Mechanisms and Exactly-Constrained Kinematics

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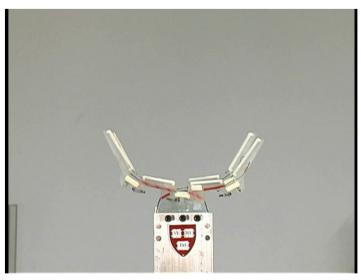
Background

- Underactuated mechanisms
 - Fewer actuators than DOFs
 - "Differentials" split actuation
 - Unconstrained DOFs allow internal reconfiguration based on external constraints



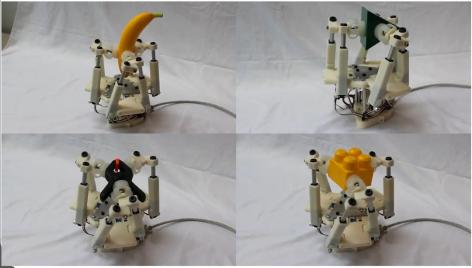


Background – Underactuated Hands





Eight objects from the YCB Object and Model Set are used to test the system.

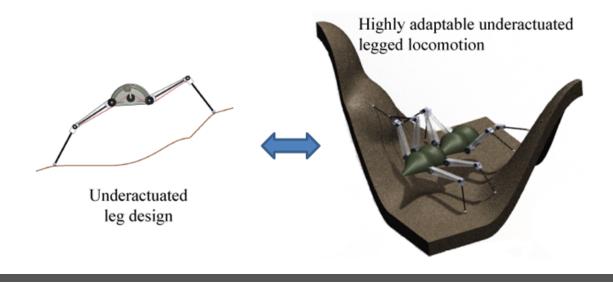






Background

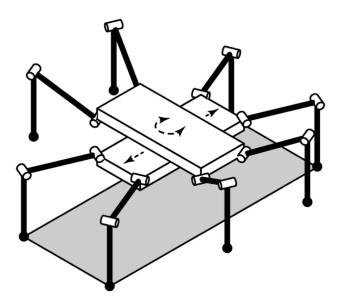
- Overall idea:
 - Impart similar large-scale passive adaptability on multi-legged robots for stable open-loop locomotion on rough terrains







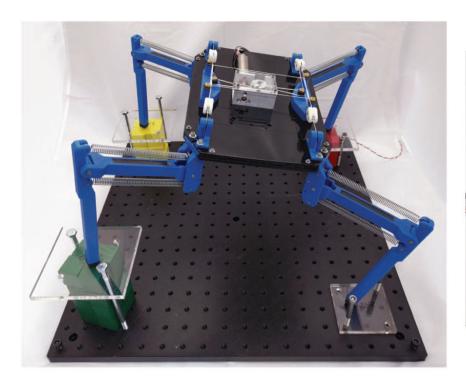
Started with rotational joints

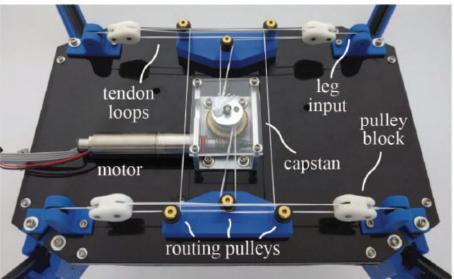






Started with rotational joints







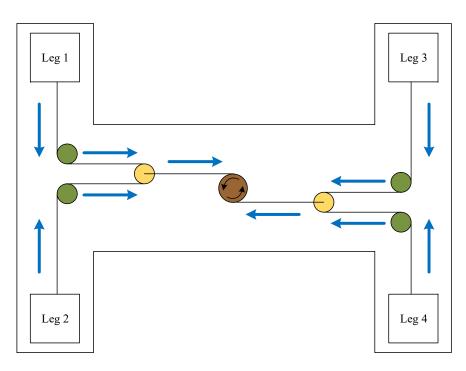


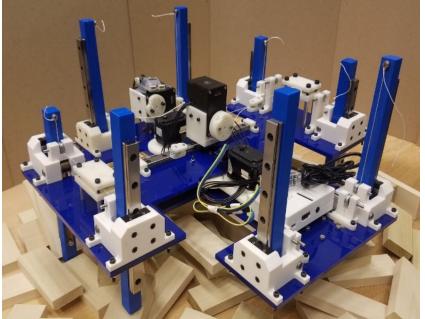
- Purely vertical forces are generally optimum
 - Suggested a shift to prismatic legs





Built Prototype Prismatic walker









Built Prototype Prismatic walker







- Some issues with antagonist springs that led to asymmetries and poorer stability
 - Difficult to get spring forces to balance

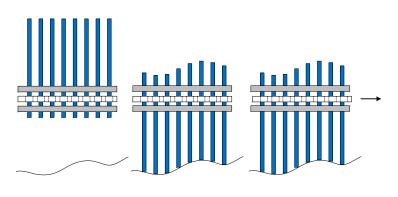
- Try it without springs
 - Use gravity to drop legs, actuation to raise them

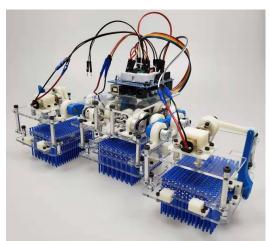




- Consider a "toy problem"
 - Pin array toy with additional locking feature



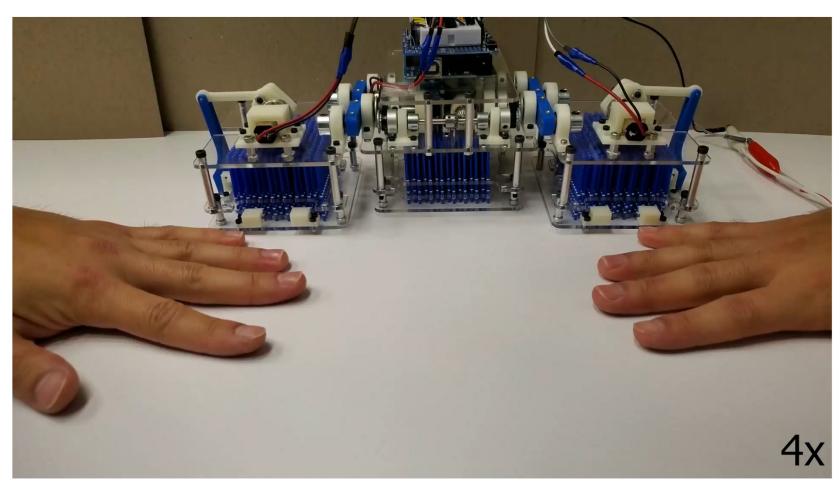








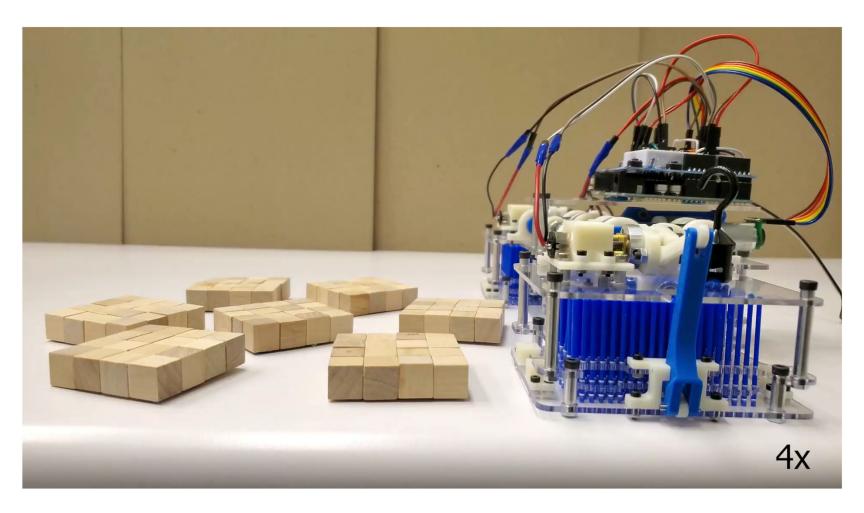
















Ongoing/Next Steps

- Currently working on a new prototype extending the "drop and lock" leg design
- Scaling it up for practical missions in rough outdoor terrain

