

RoboSoft, Pisa, 1/04/2014

THE BIROBOTICS
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Soft robots for the offshore industry: going where no soft robot has gone



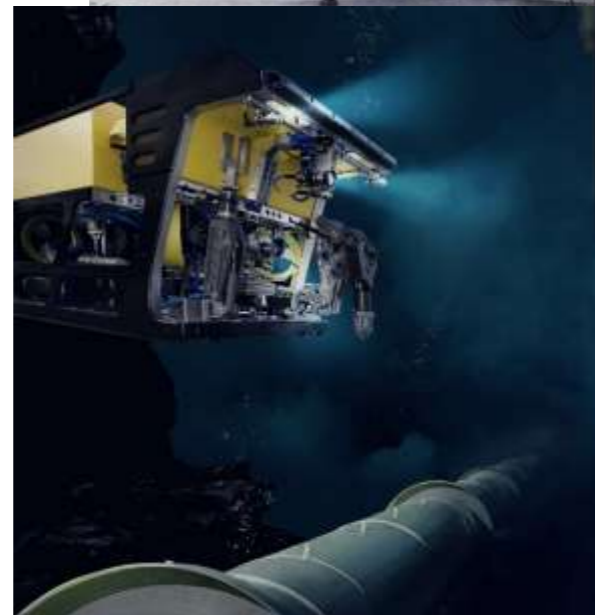
A. Arienti, M. Calisti, M. Giorelli, F. Renda, F. Giorgio Serchi and C. Laschi
Centre for Sea Technologies and Marine Robotics



Underwater Robots: State of the Art

The offshore industry relies on robots extensively because:

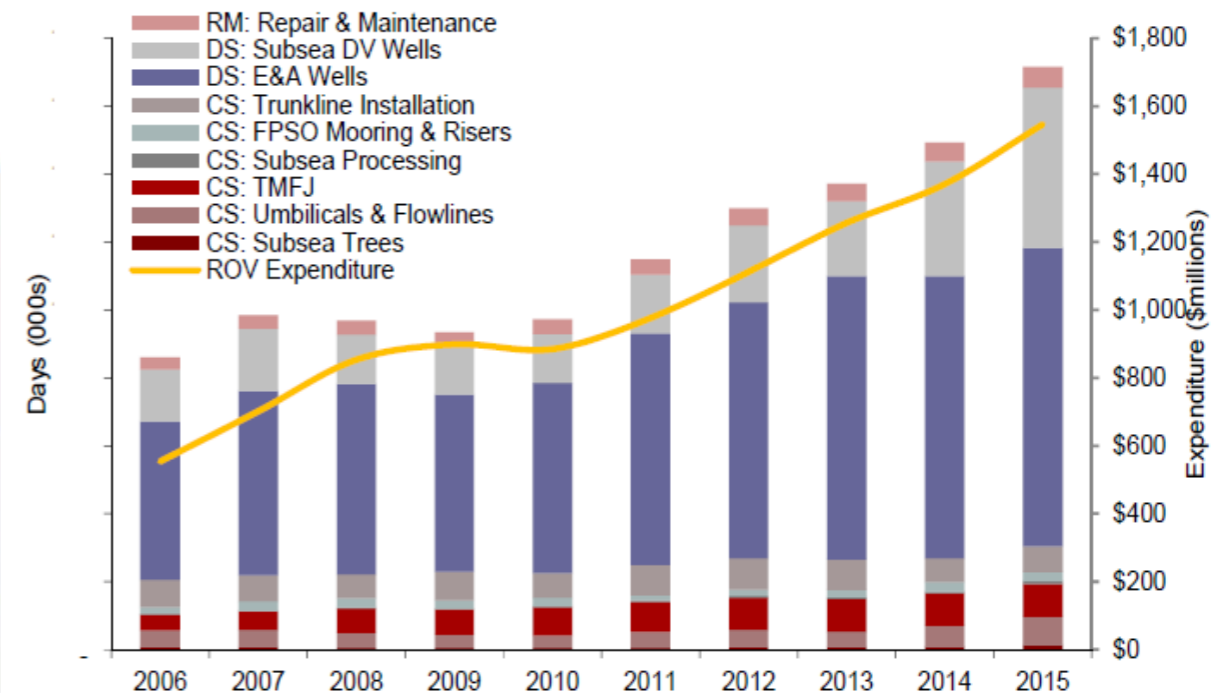
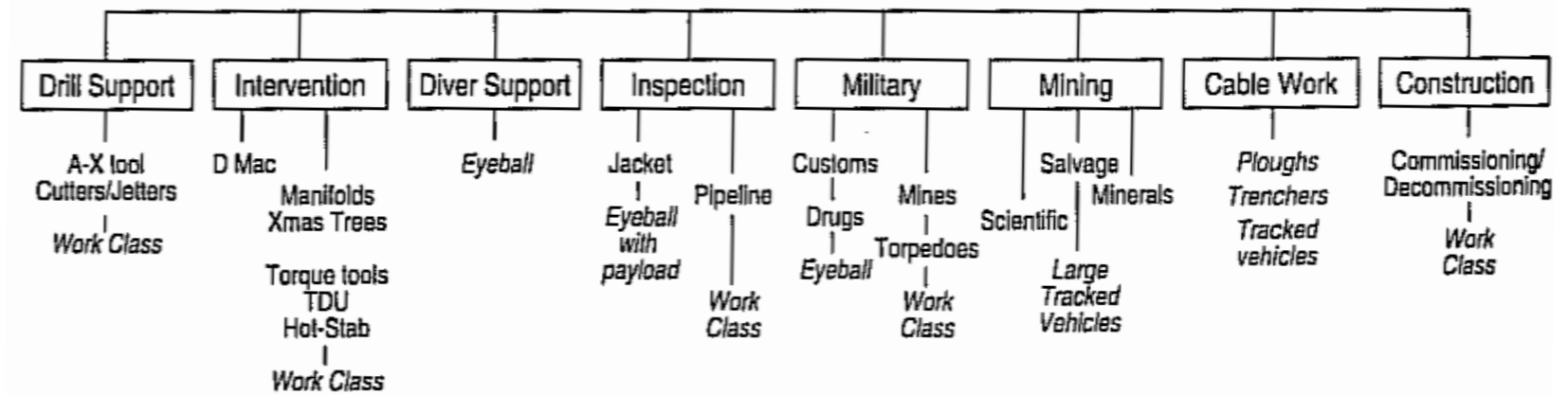
- they are essential
 - big risks for divers
 - bad weather
 - high depth
 - proximity to structures



Underwater Robots: State of the Art

The offshore industry relies on robots extensively because:

- they are essential
- the tasks:
 - are numerous
 - are relatively simple
 - have to be carried out frequently



Underwater Robots: State of the Art



Underwater operations are carried out by UUVs:

- ROVs (observation and operation)
- AUVs (monitoring and survey)



Unresolved challenges for standard UUVs entail:

- Work in every sea condition
- Work close to sea bottom or structures
- Work in synergy with divers
- Work in confined space
- Precise manipulation control problem
- Operate close to moving structures

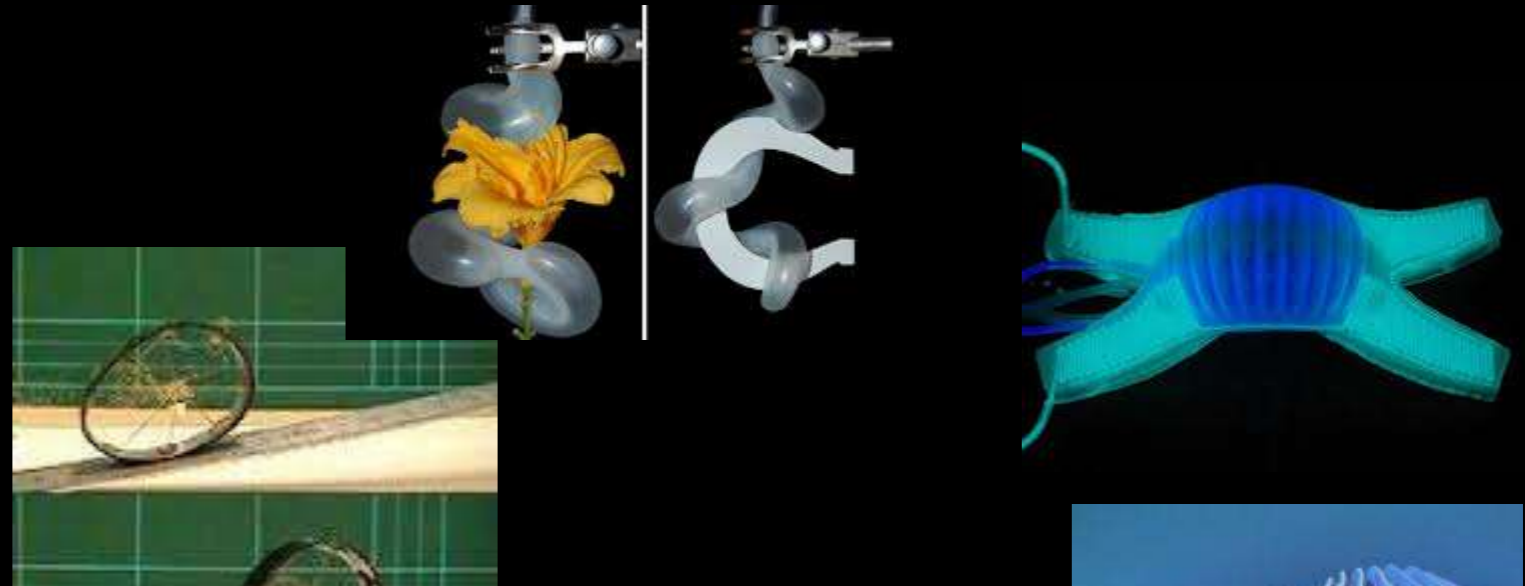


Soft Robots

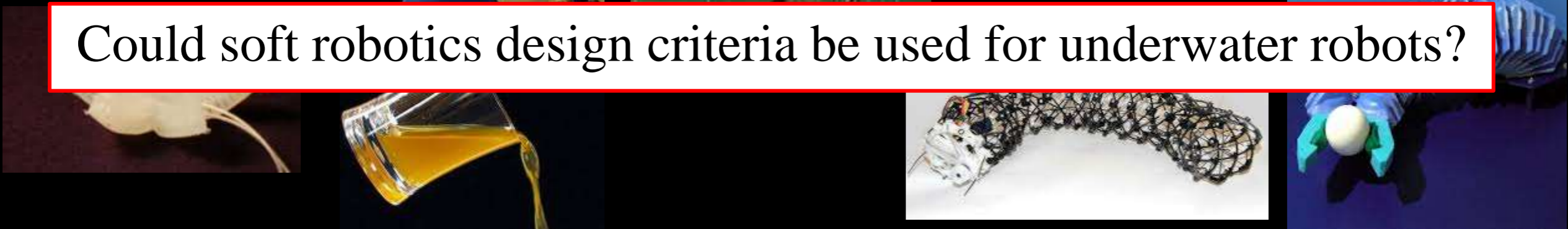


The soft robotics design proves to be suited for dealing with:

- Unstructured Environment,
- Safe human/object interaction
- Simplified Control problems.



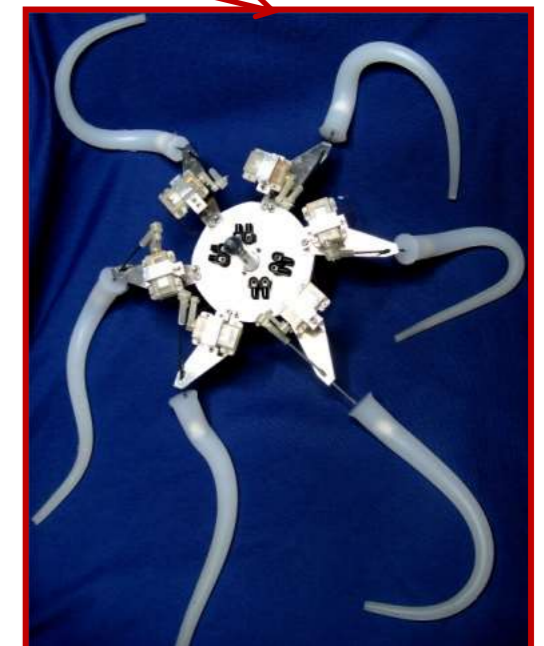
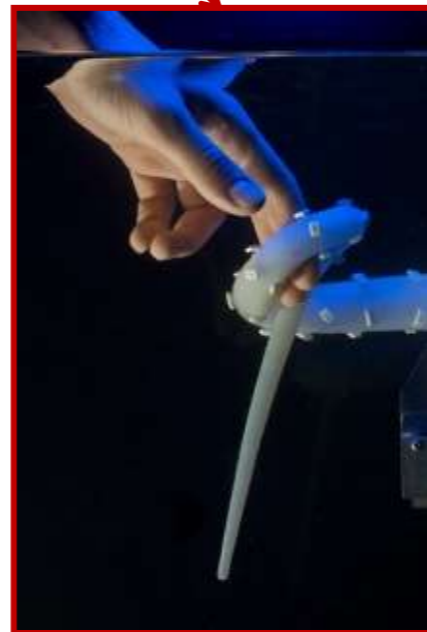
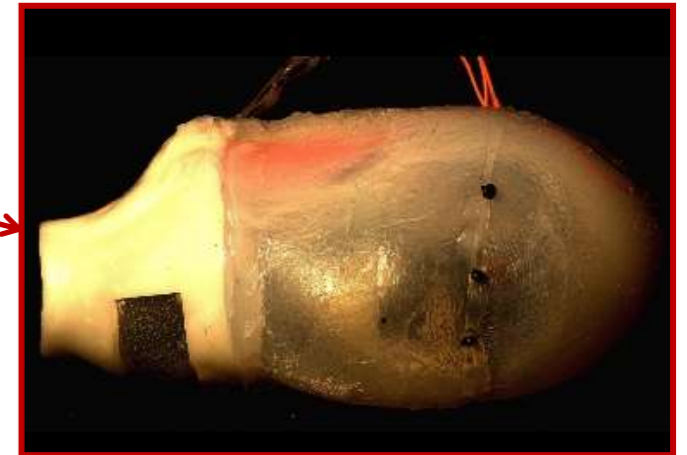
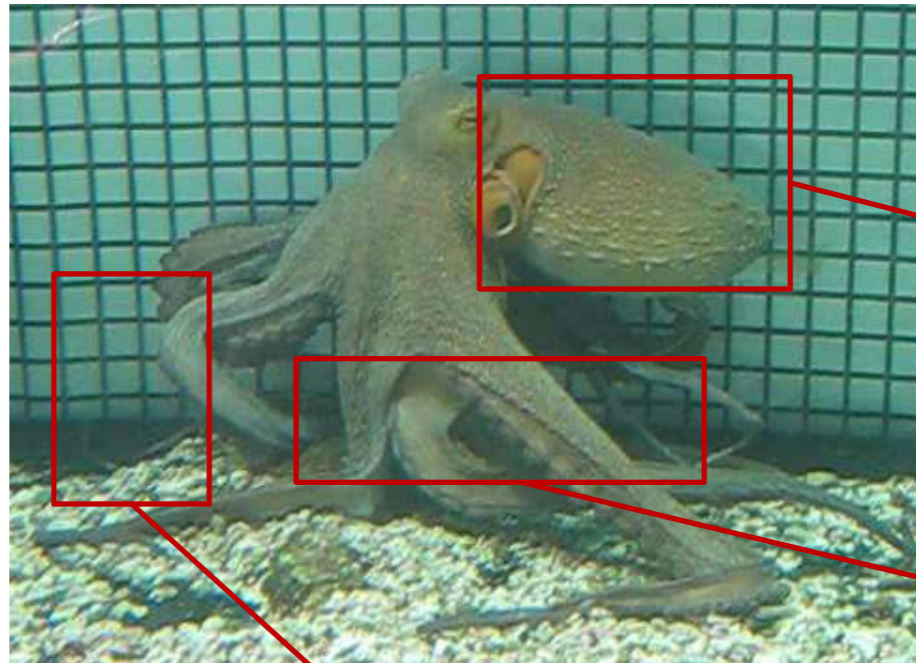
Could soft robotics design criteria be used for underwater robots?



Design of a Soft Unmanned Underwater Vehicle

Sought after features:

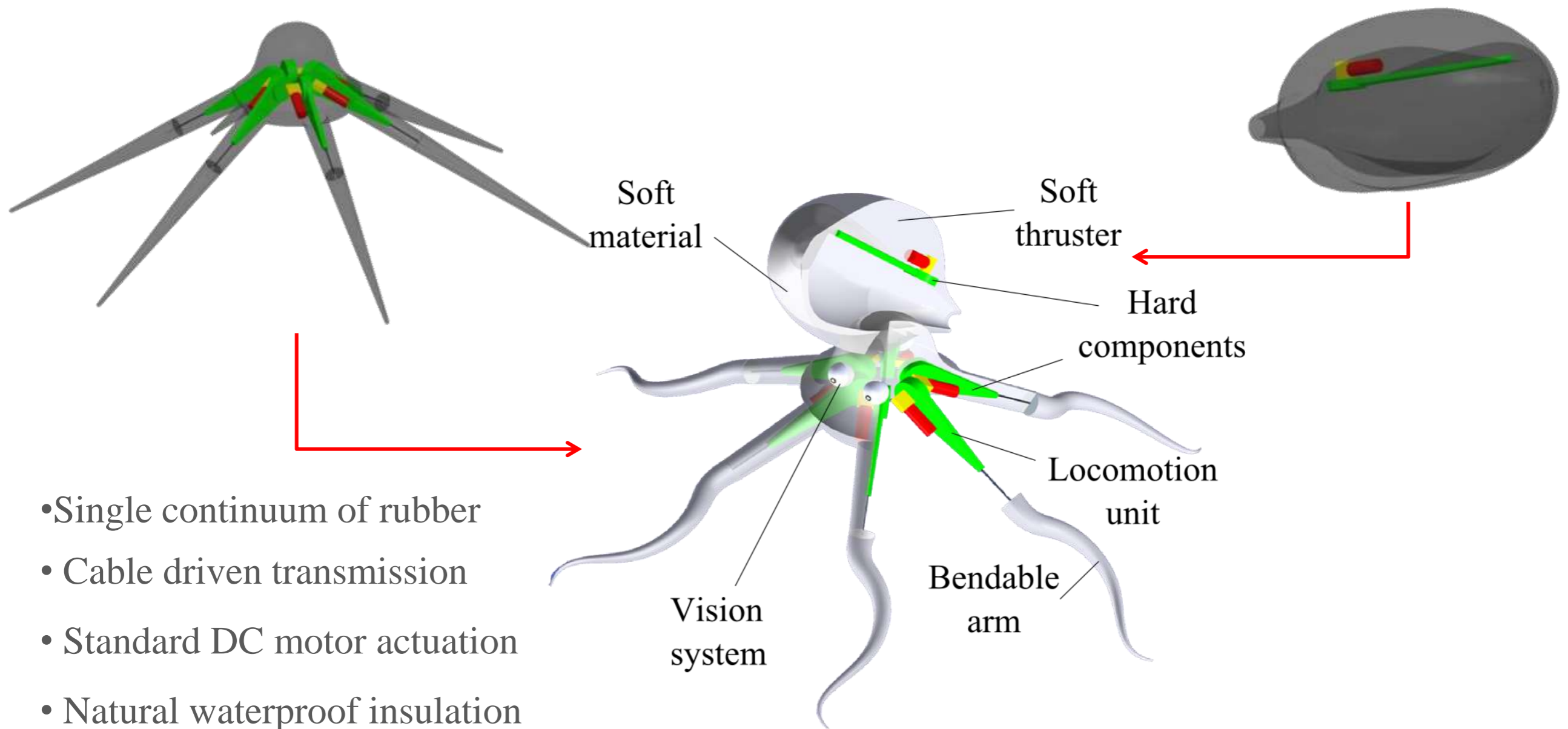
- Swimming
- Manipulation
- Legged Locomotion
- Flexible/adaptable



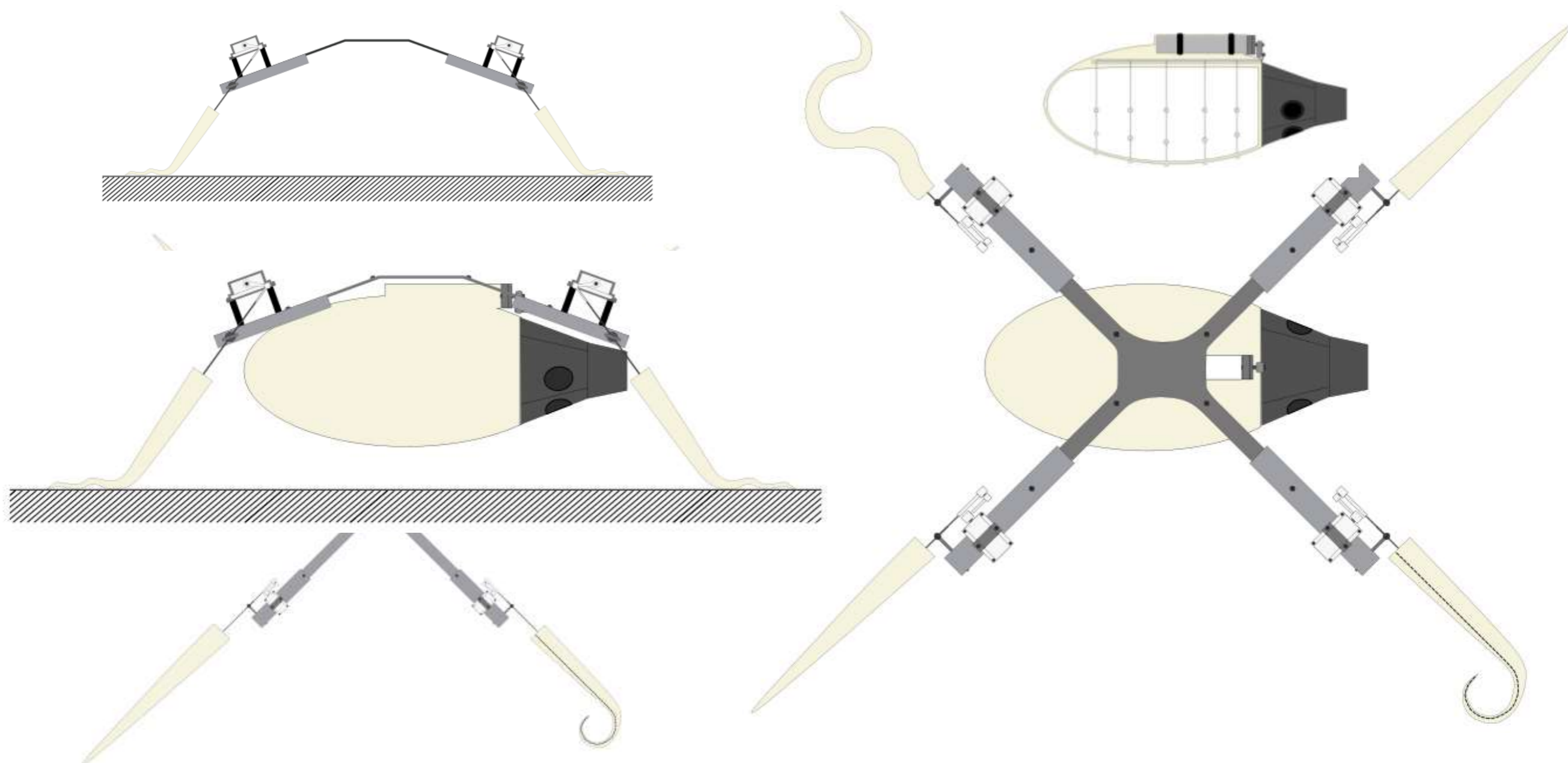
The Octopus is the perfect paradigm of Soft Unmanned Underwater Vehicle



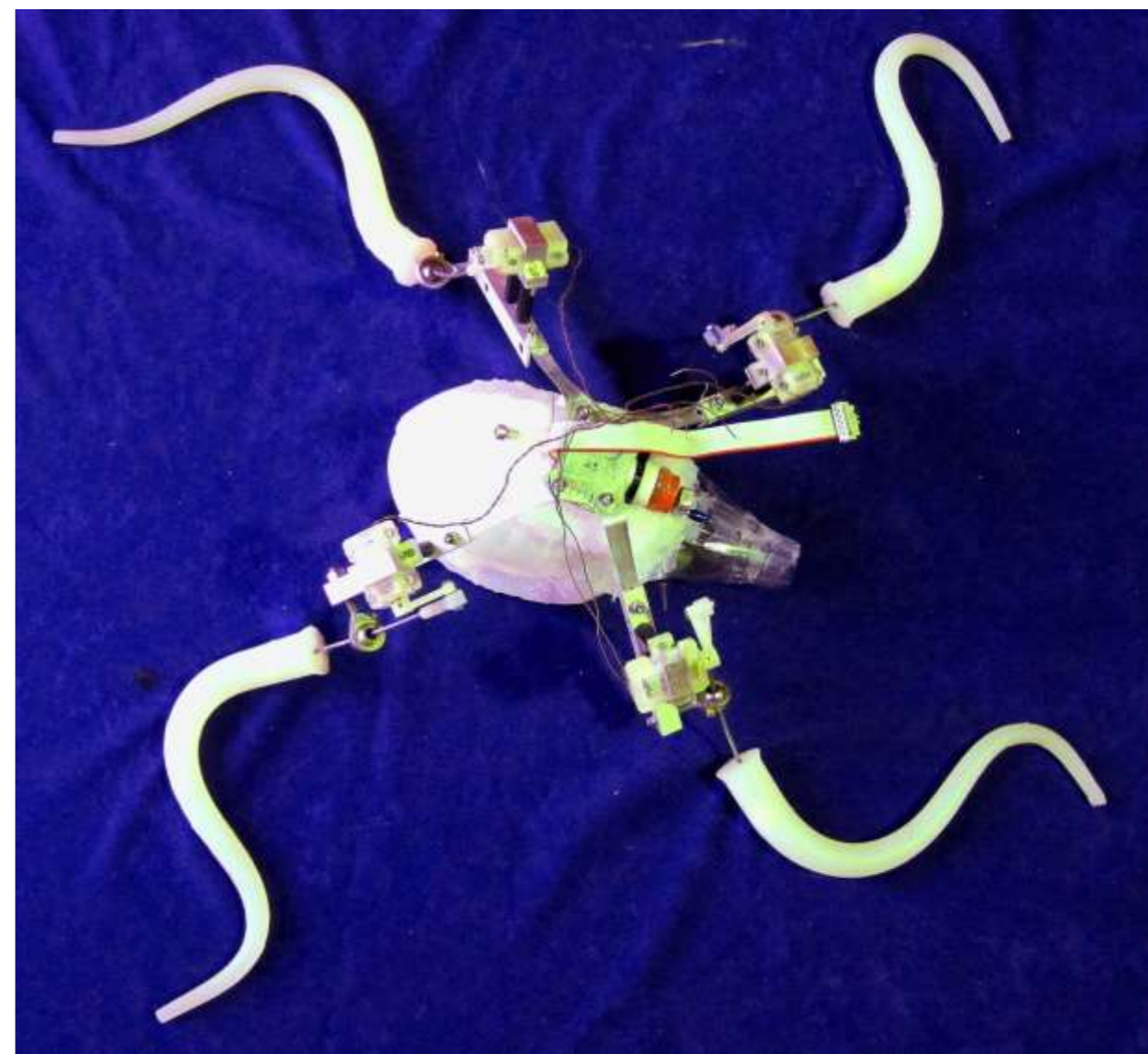
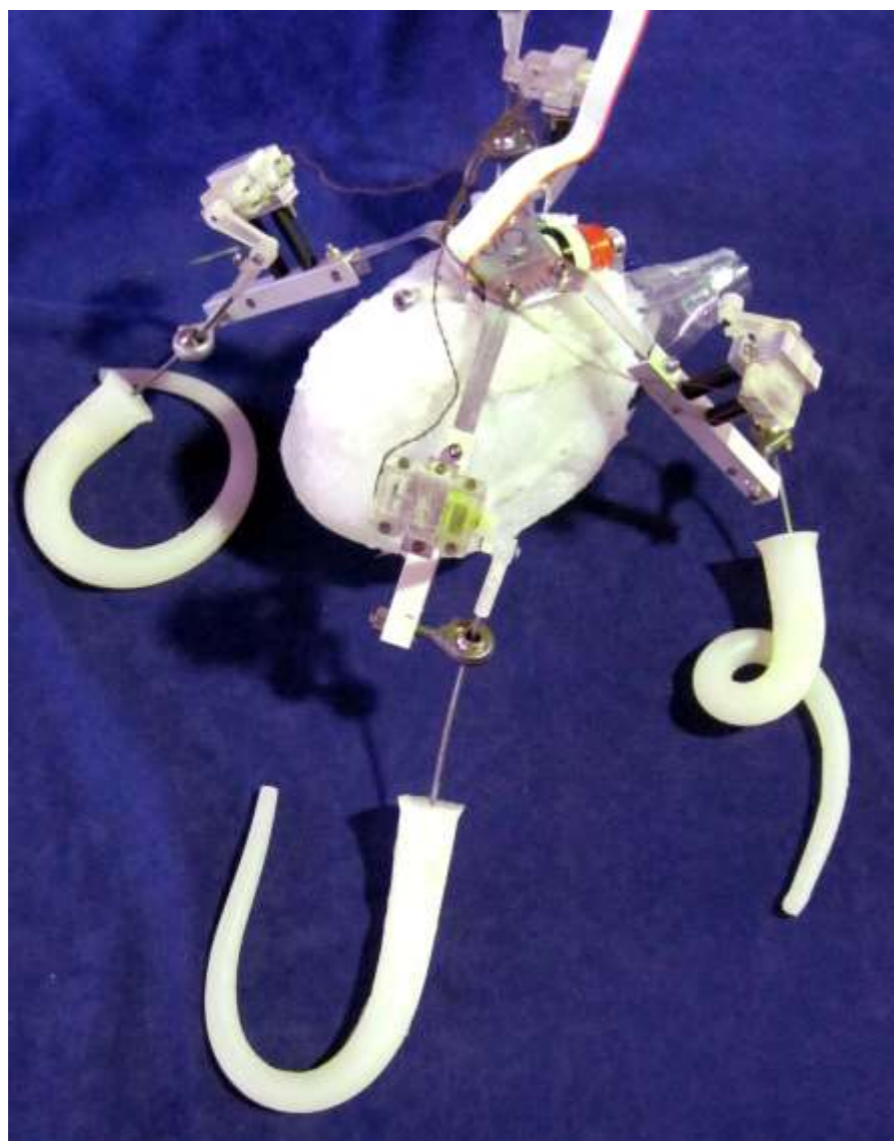
Components integration: the birth of PoseiDRONE



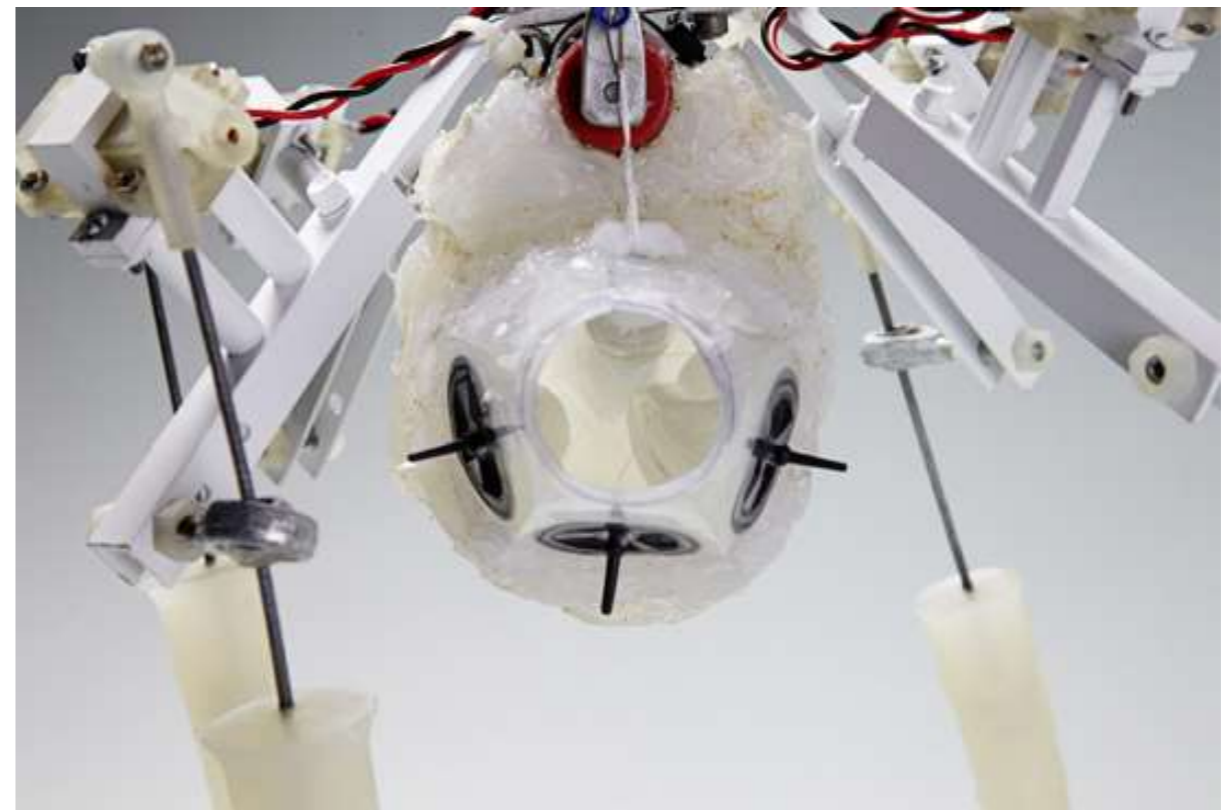
The first multi-locomotion prototype



The first multi-locomotion prototype



The first multi-locomotion prototype



The first multi-locomotion prototype



Tank testing



crawl-swim cycles over plain terrain

crawl-swim cycles while holding object



Deployment testing



from a harbour inside a marina

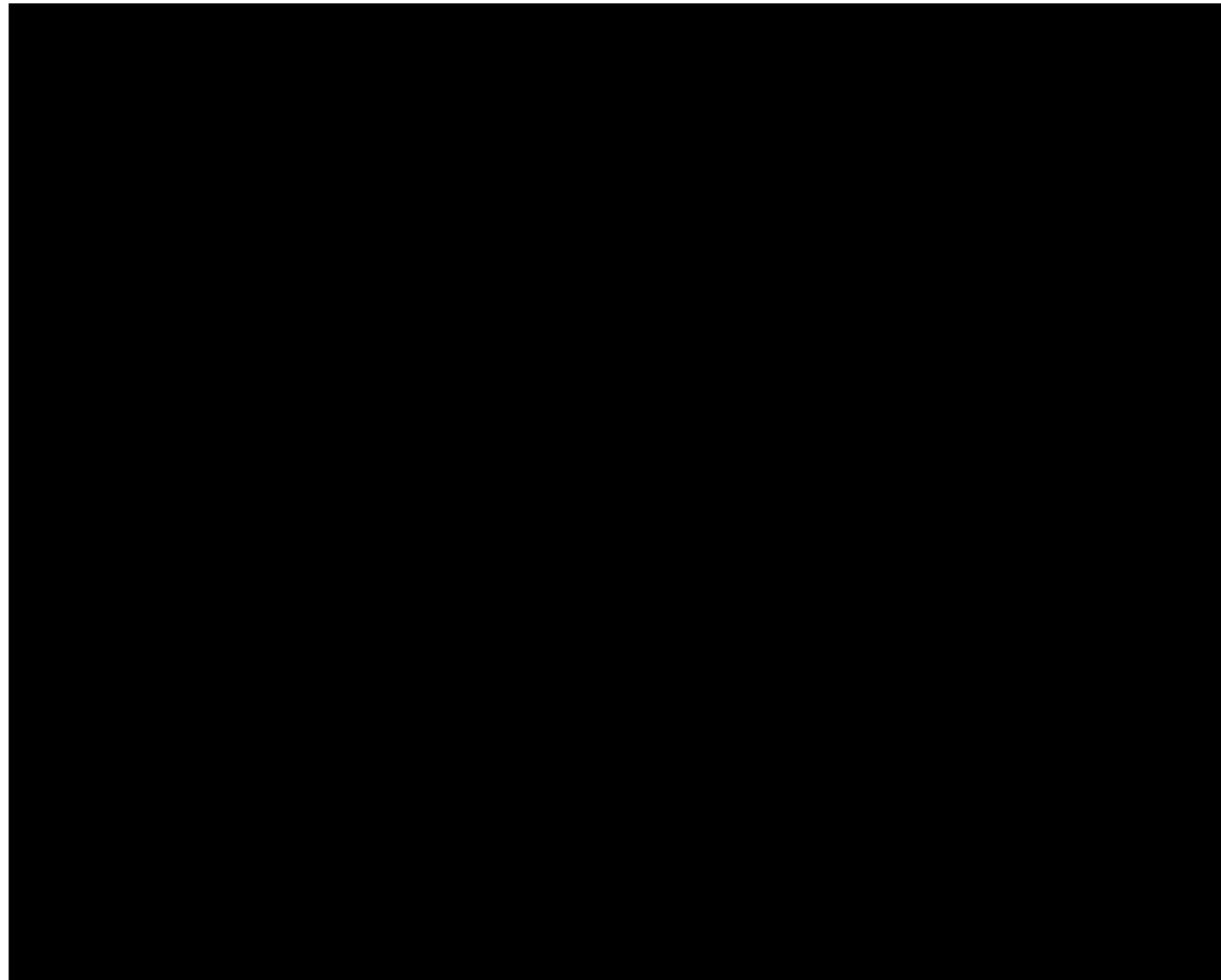
from a boat in open waters



Test at sea



crawling over the sea floor



Advantages of Soft ROVs



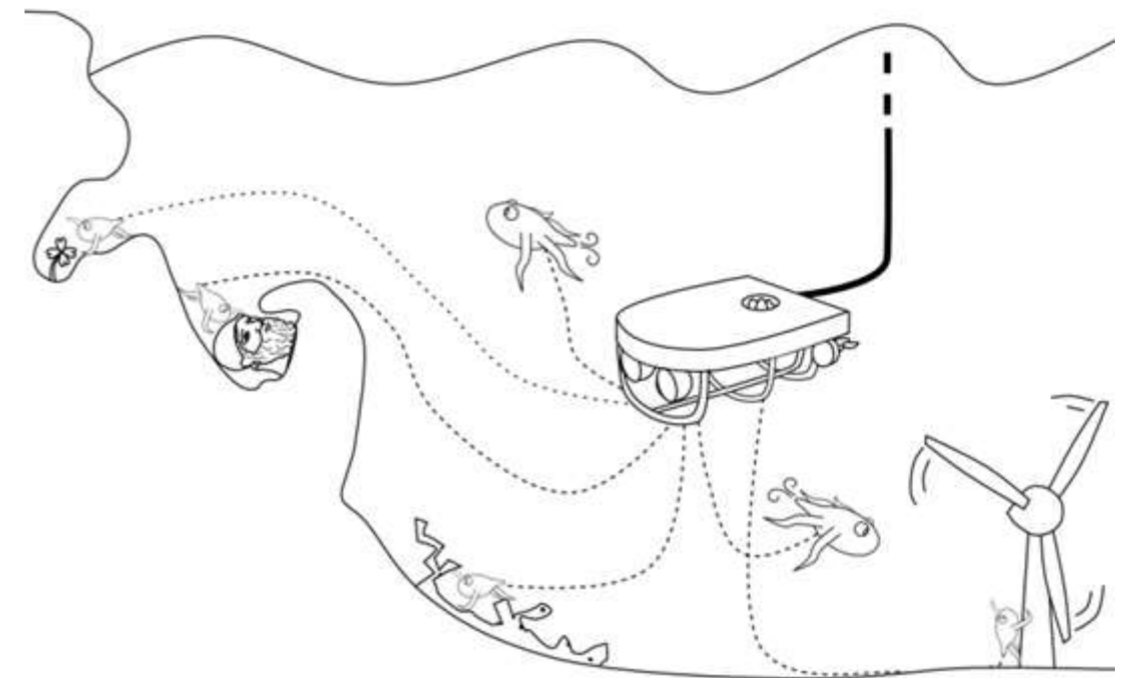
	PoseiDRONE (Soft)	Traditional Robots (Hard)
Safe Distance (human and/or environment)	Low (can move over surfaces or objects)	High (must avoid contact)
Control Strategy	Simple (simplified by bioinspired design)	Complex (fine control to avoid impact damage)
Docking/Deployment Systems	Simple (low risk of loss or damage)	Complex (high risk of loss or damage)
Load Capacity	Low (related to body deformations)	High (related to robot design)
Noise Pollution	Low (noise reduced by the soft mean)	High (propeller low frequencies loud hiss)
Water-Proof Insulation	Simple (intrinsic waterproof insulation)	Complex (frequent maintainment required)
Working Environments/Conditions	Complex (work in confined space)	Simple (require open space)



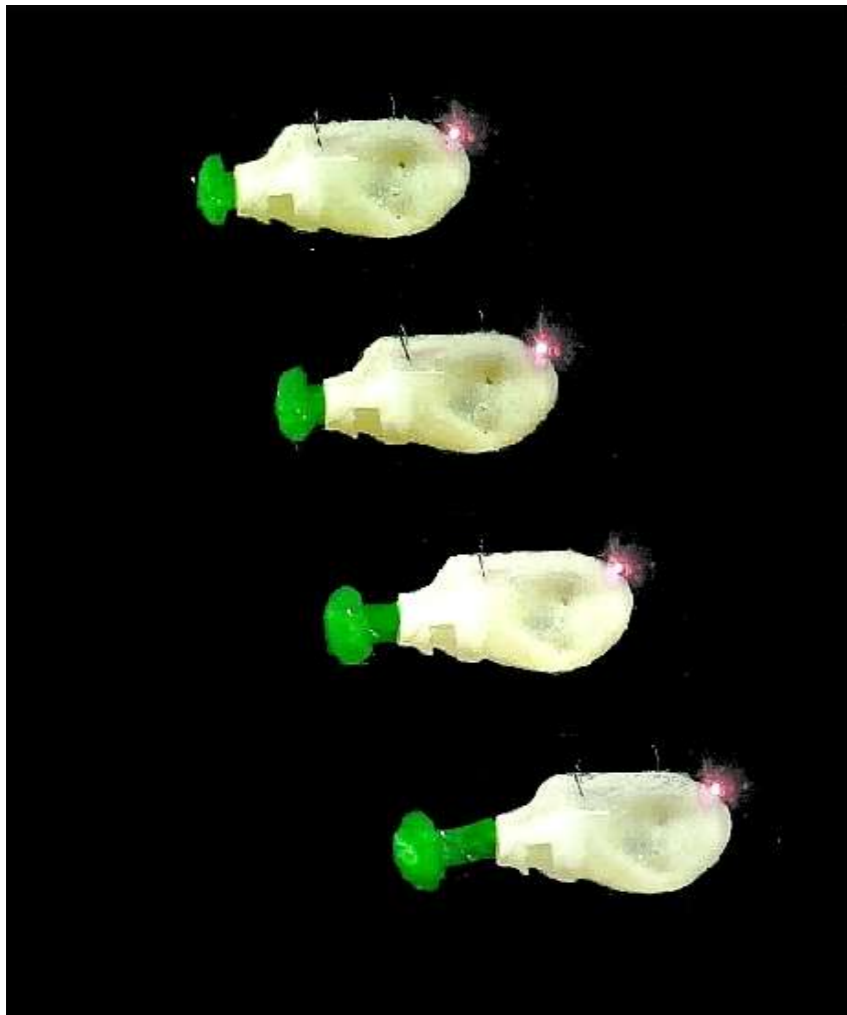
Conclusions



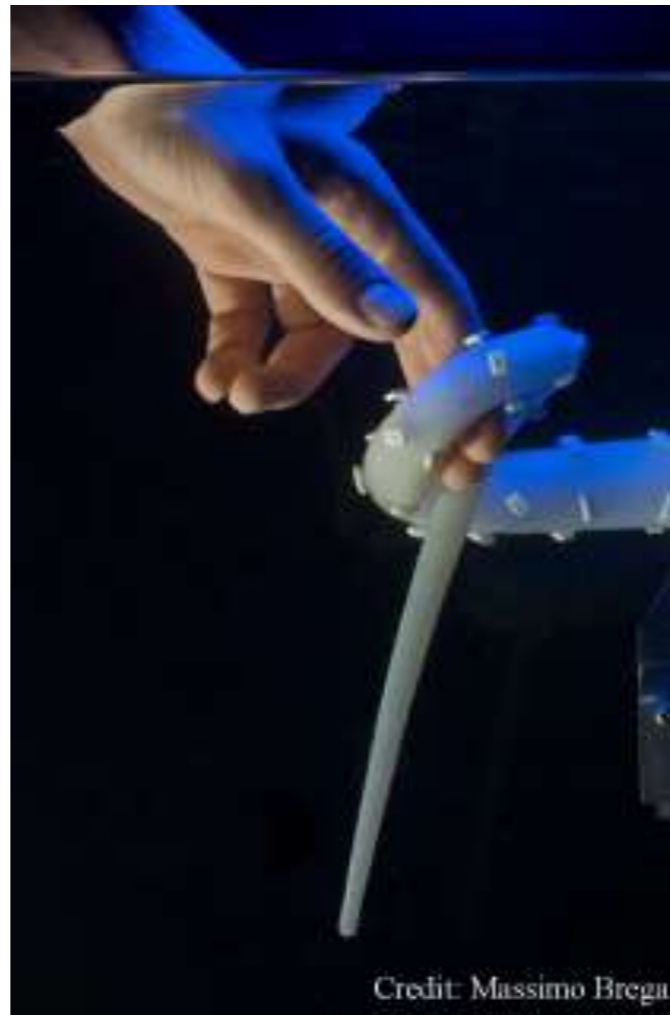
- PoseiDRONE is the first example of a soft robot (80% in volume of silicone) with crawling, swimming and manipulation ability to ever venture in the open water;
- Will the “soft approach” have what it takes to win over traditional robotics in such a forbidding scenario as the offshore industry?



Come and see our posters...

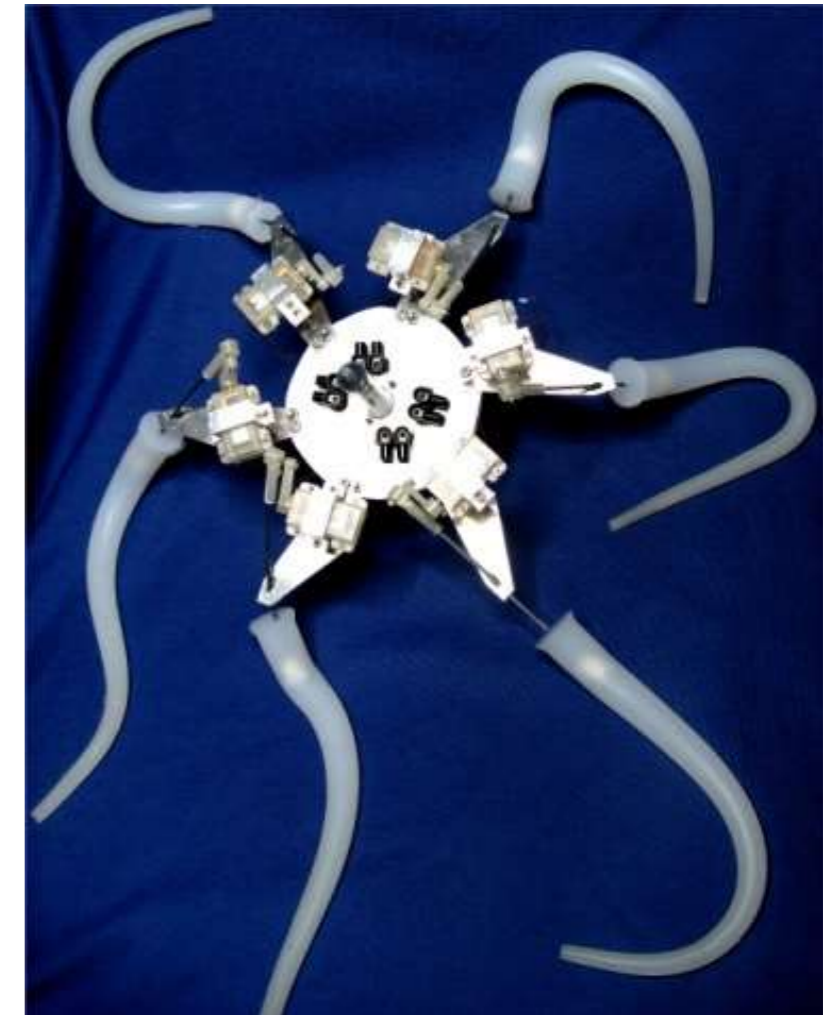


A soft, bioinspired pulsed-jet propelled underwater robot



Credit: Massimo Bregli

Control strategies for soft robots
Geometrically exact modeling for soft robots



The bioinspiration design paradigm for legged soft robots

