



DES 5002: Designing Robots for Social Good

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# Week 07 | Lecture 06

## Soft robotics I

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# Introduction to Soft Robotics

- Motivation for soft robots
- Soft robotics
  - Material Selection
  - Actuation
  - Sensation

# Why soft robots

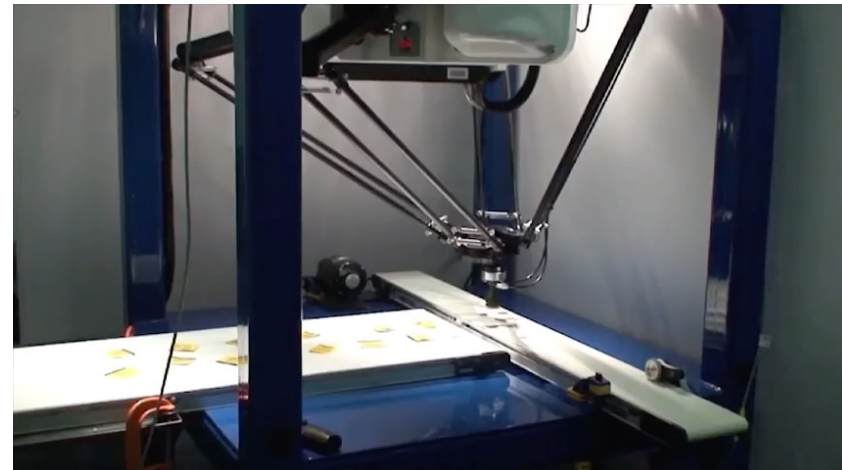
- The development of robotics as a field has been heavily influenced by industry, especially automation, manufacturing, transportation, and aerospace.
- The robotic platforms that developed aspired to ideals such as strength, high precision and speed.

Titan from Kuka

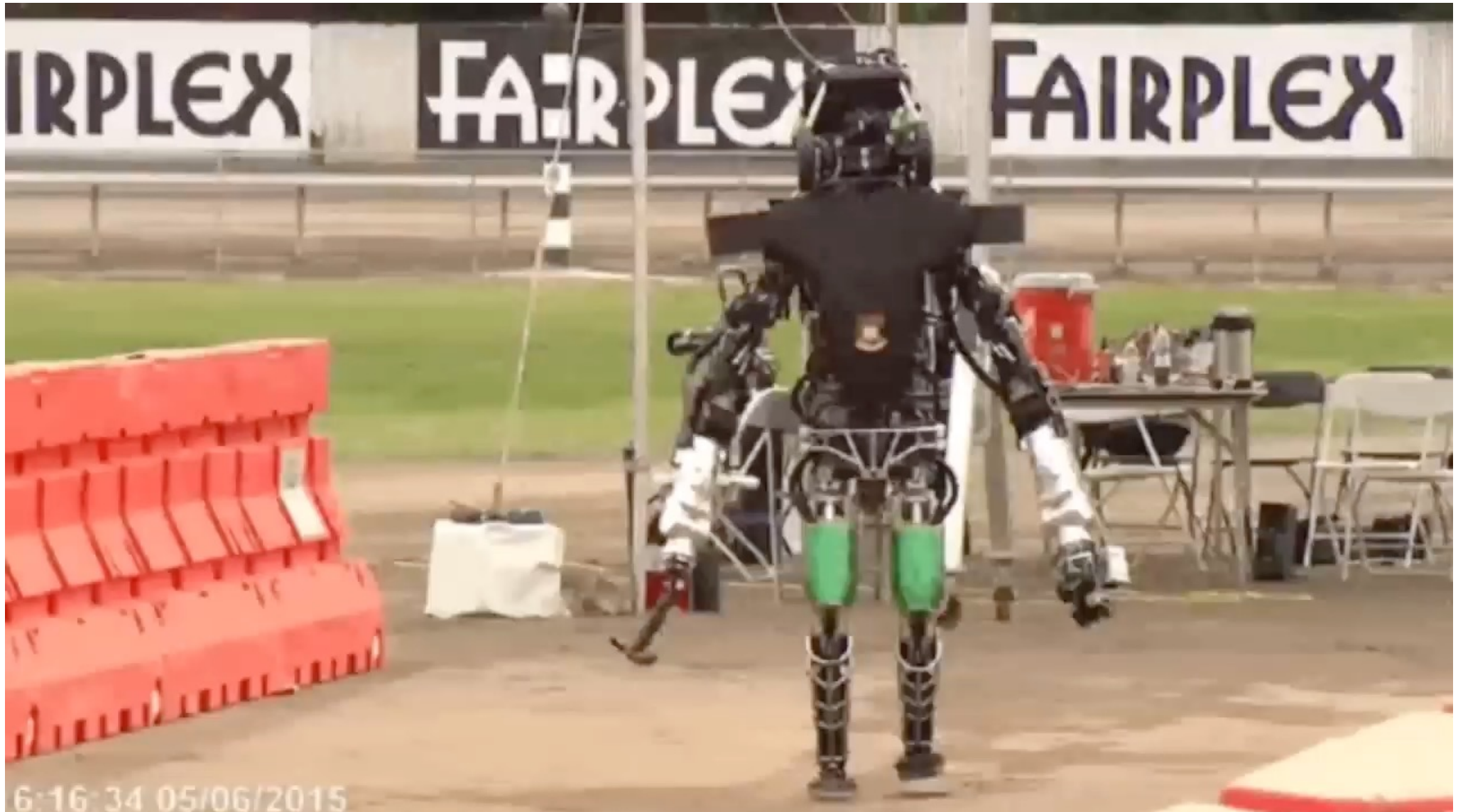
Payload  
1000 kg



Quattro from Omron

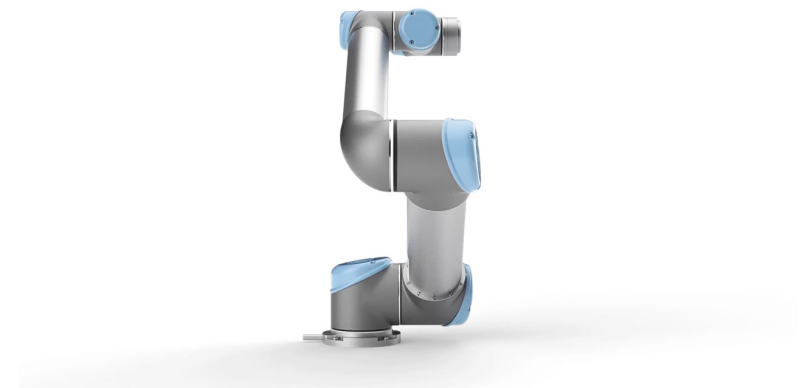
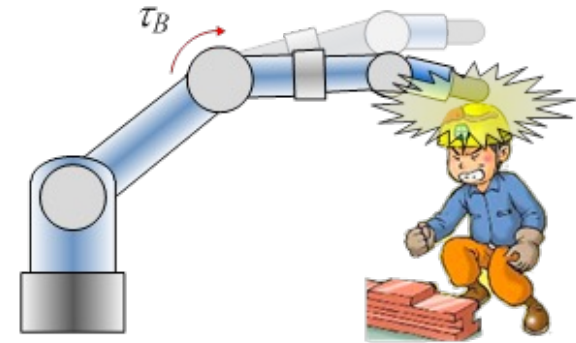


# Robots falling down at the DARPA Challenge



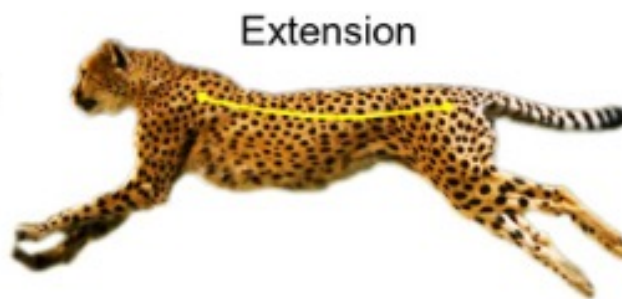
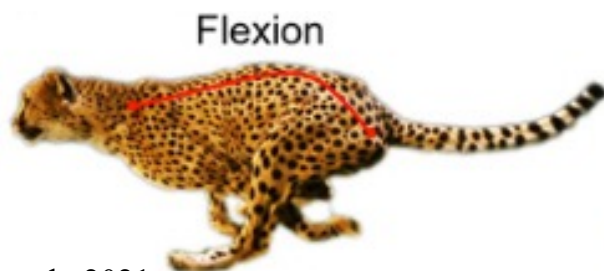
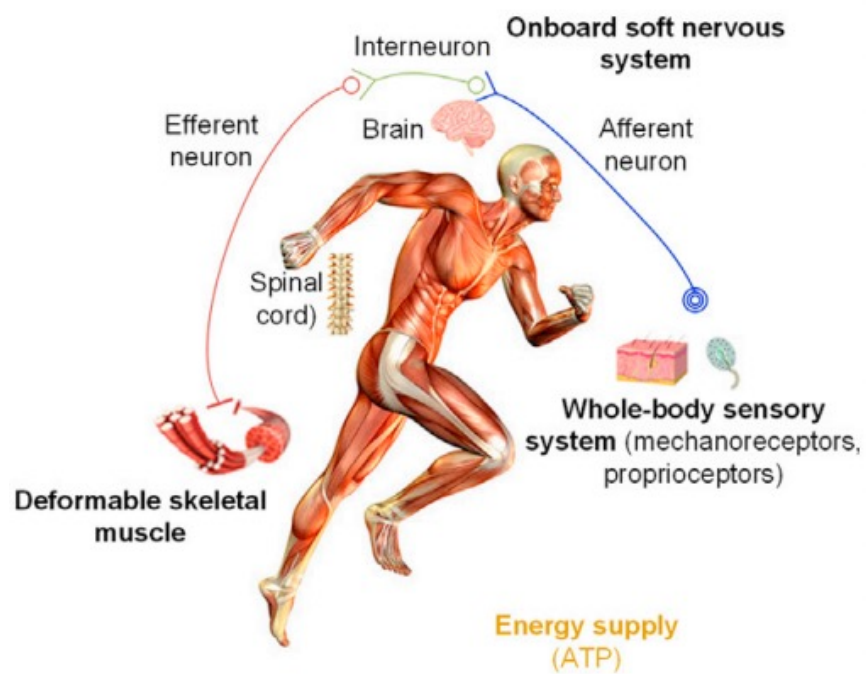
# Disadvantages of rigid robots

- Rigid links -> dangerous
- Can be mechanically complex
- Lack of compliance -> limited adaptability -> difficult to interact with uncertain environments
- Can be inappropriate for handling delicate or soft materials



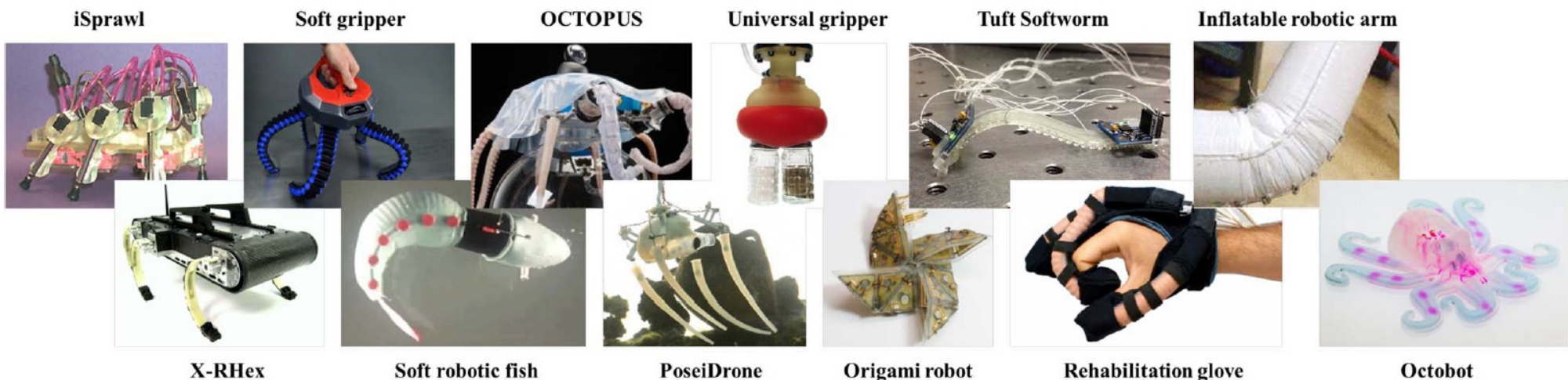
# Nature

- Soft, sustainable, robust and flexible



# Soft robotics

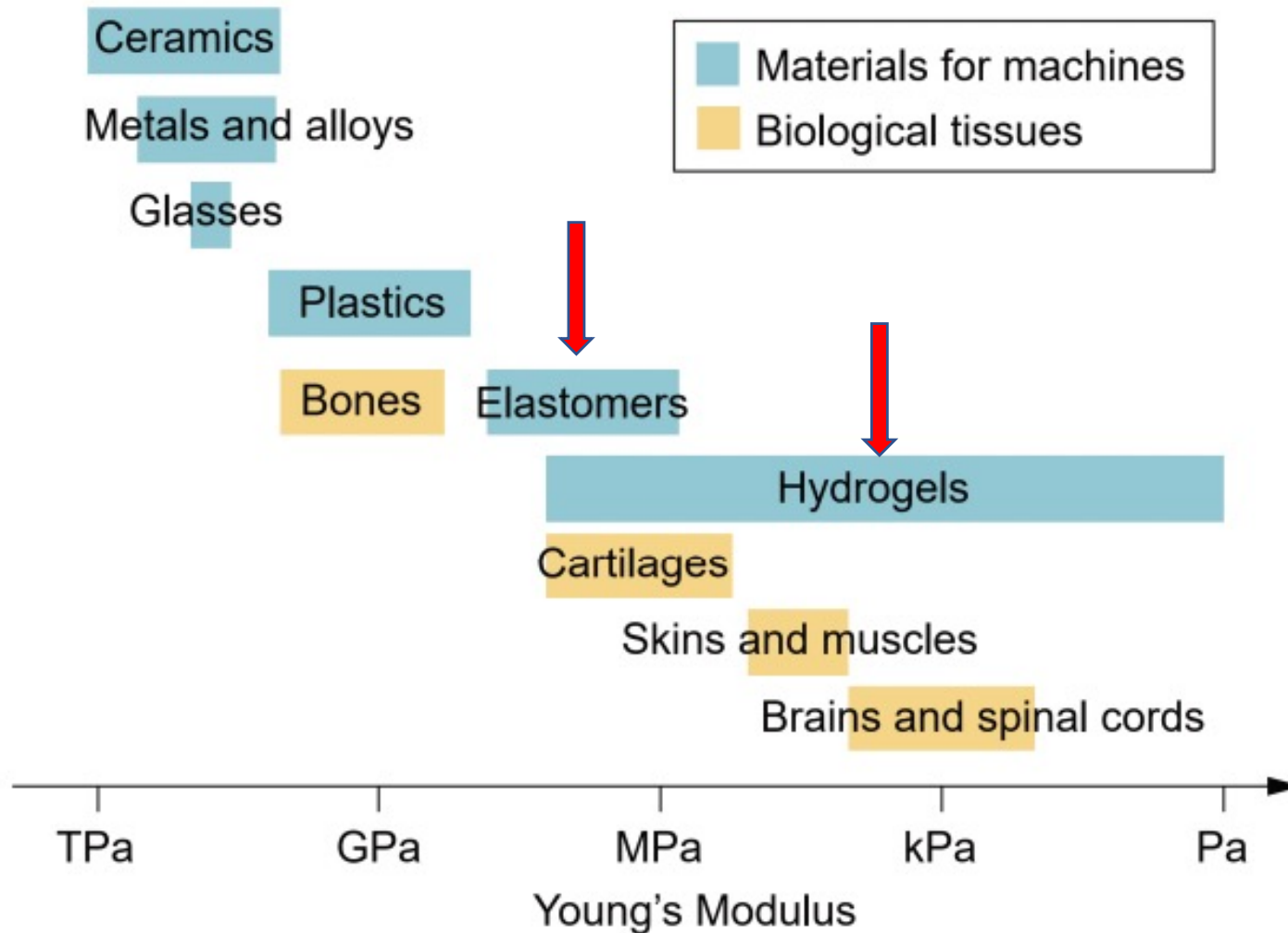
- Goal: Endow robots with new, **bioinspired features** that permit **morphologically adaptive interactions** with **unpredictable environments**.
- Soft robots:
  - systems that are compliant and flexible
  - Have a feedback sensory and control system



Mostly stiff  
Few selectively compliant elements

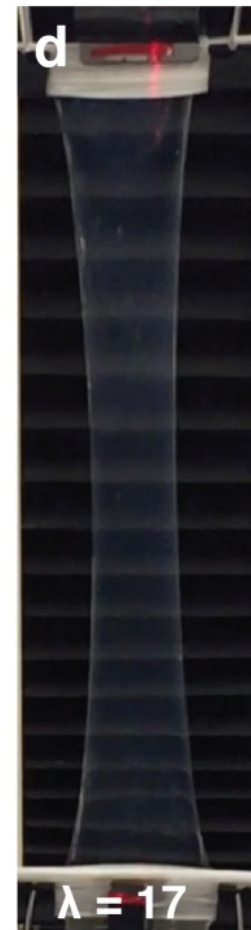
Entirely soft

## Young's moduli of biological tissues and common materials for machines



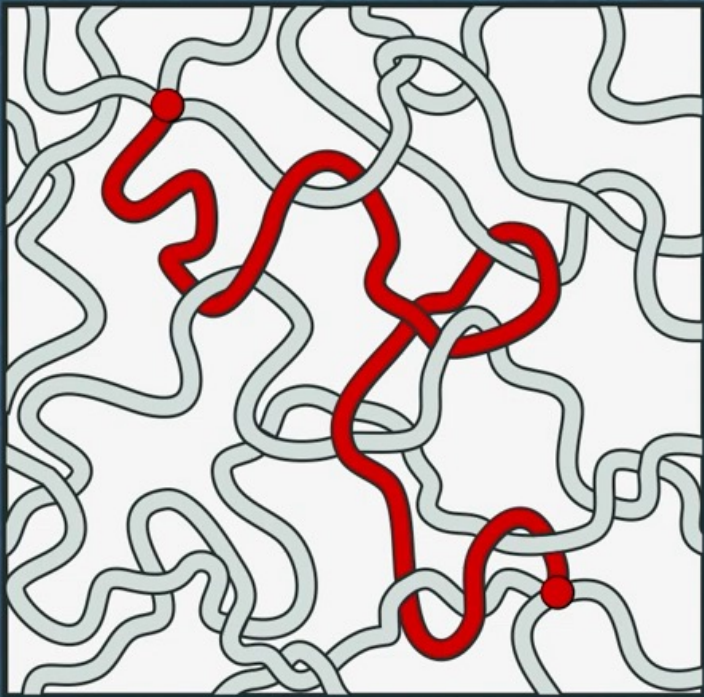


## 1. Hydrogels 水凝胶，一类极为亲水的三维网络结构凝胶

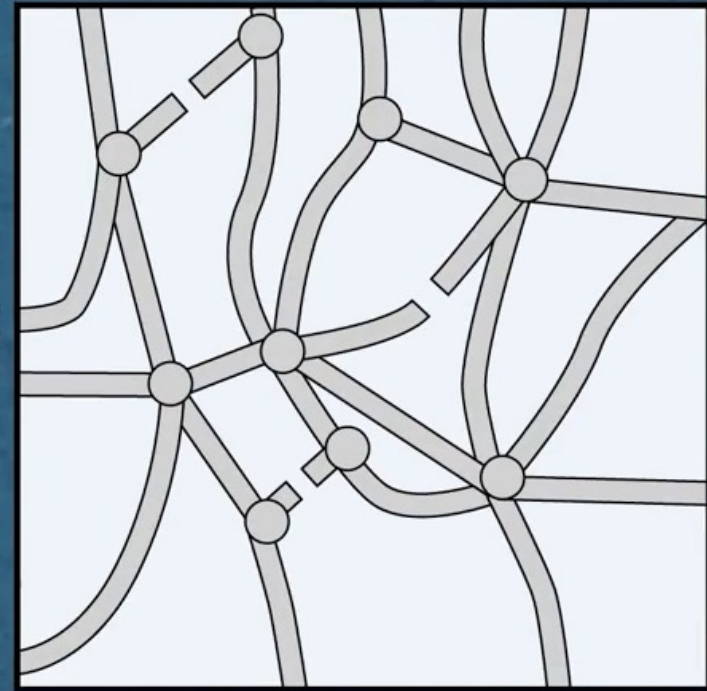


## 1. Hydrogels 水凝胶，一类极为亲水的三维网络结构凝胶

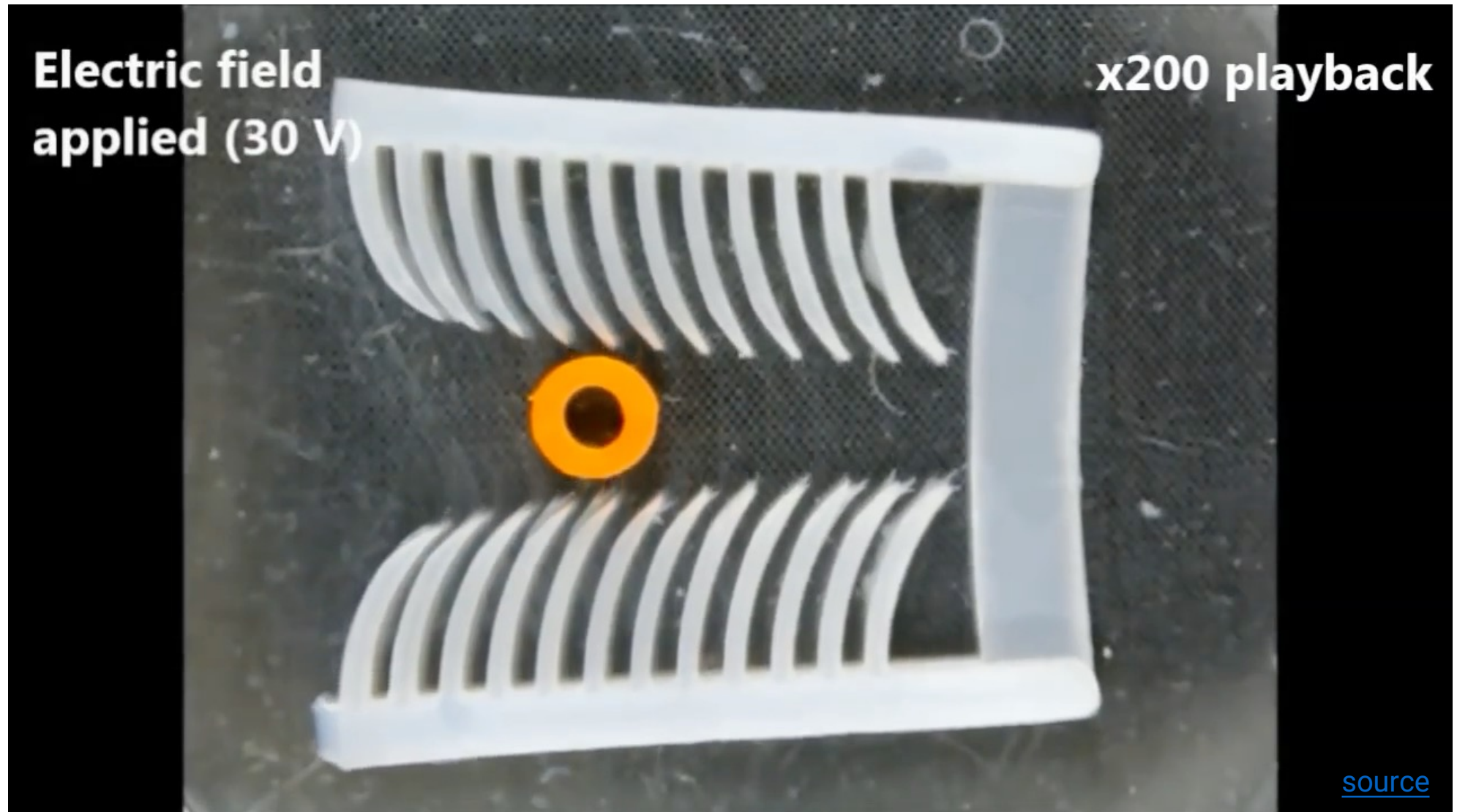
Entanglement-rich polymer



Crosslink-rich polymer

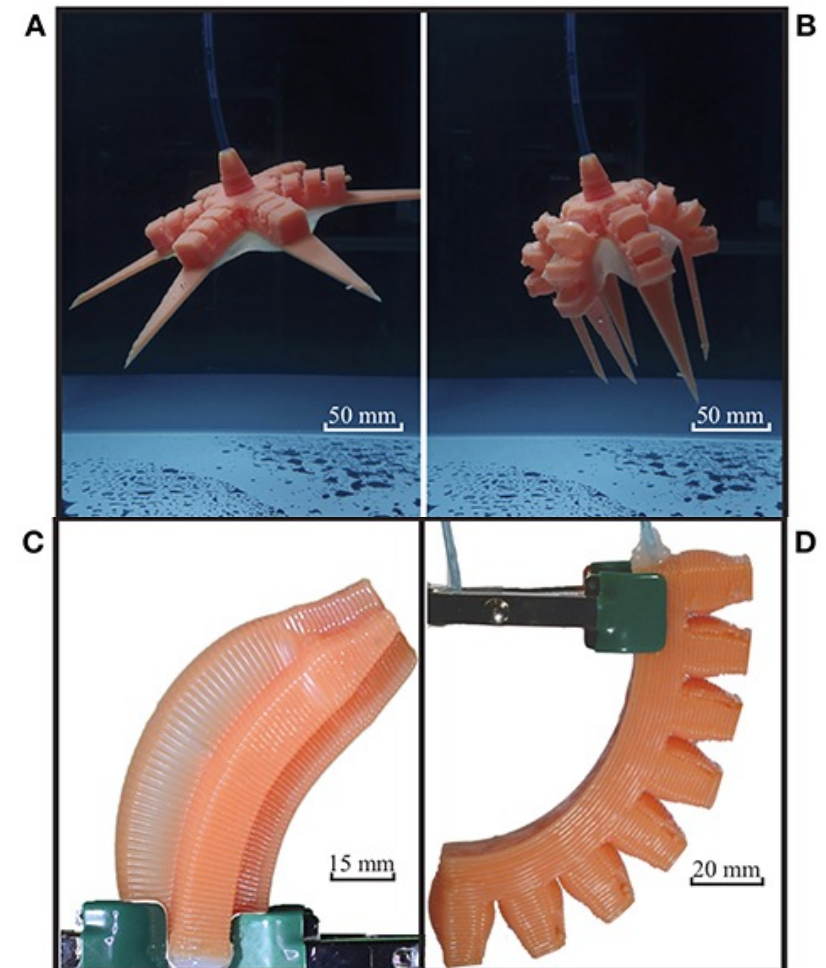


## 1. Hydrogels 水凝胶，一类极为亲水的三维网络结构凝胶



## 2. Silicone-based elastomers 硅基的弹性聚合物

- Silicone rubber 硅橡胶 (e.g. Ecoflex, patented material), high strain
- Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS silicone) 聚二甲基硅氧烷, low strain



## 2. Silicone-based elastomers 硅基的弹性聚合物

- Silicone rubber 硅橡胶 (Ecoflex), high strain
- PDMS silicone 聚二甲基硅氧烷, low strain

### a) ECOFLEX (+PAPER SHEET)

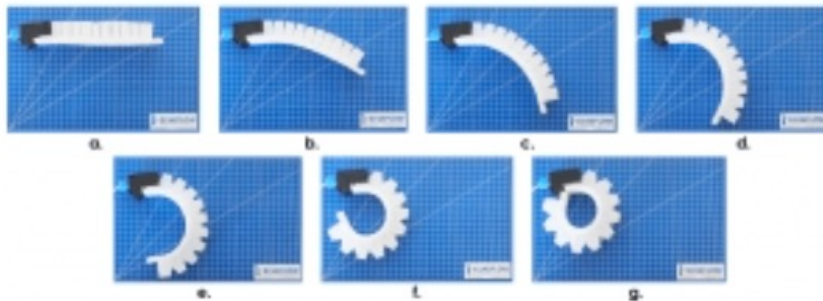


Figure 3: Deformation of the « finger » made of Ecoflex under different pressure: a.  $p=0\text{mbar}$ , b.  $p=20\text{mbar}$ , c.  $p=40\text{mbar}$ , d.  $p=60\text{mbar}$ , e.  $p=80\text{mbar}$ , f.  $p=100\text{mbar}$ , g.  $p=120\text{mbar}$

### b) PDMS + ECOFLEX (+PAPER SHEET)

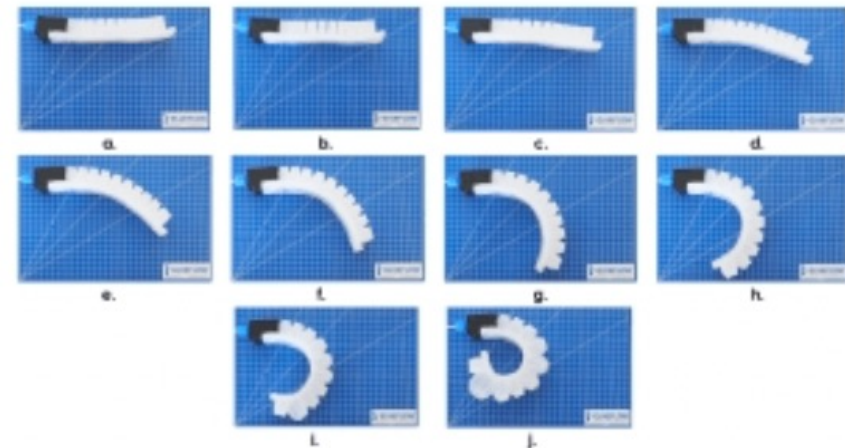


Figure 4: Deformation of the « finger » made of Ecoflex and PDMS under different pressure: a.  $p=0\text{mbar}$ , b.  $p=20\text{mbar}$ , c.  $p=40\text{mbar}$ , d.  $p=60\text{mbar}$ , e.  $p=80\text{mbar}$ , f.  $p=100\text{mbar}$ , g.  $p=120\text{mbar}$ , h.  $p=140\text{mbar}$ , i.  $p=160\text{mbar}$ , j.  $p=180\text{mbar}$

## 3. Polyurethanes elastomers 聚氨酯弹性体 (PU)

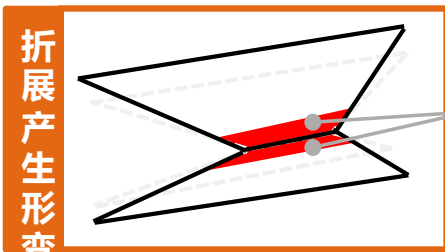
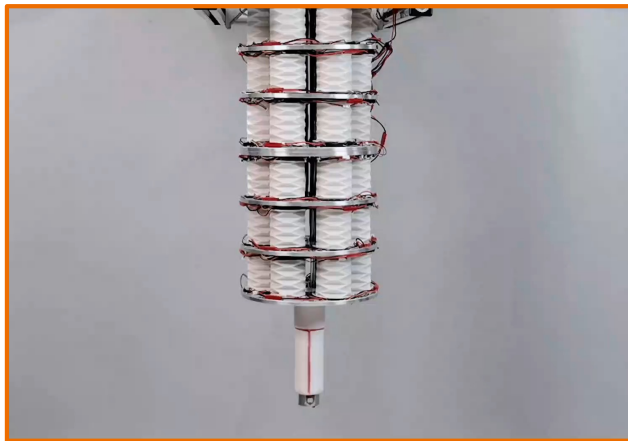
- TPU stands for Thermoplastic Polyurethane (热塑性聚氨酯) and is often referred to as the bridge between rubbers and plastics. The material appears **rubber-like**, which means it is very elastic, flexible, and smooth to the touch, but at the same time, it is extremely **durable and strong**.



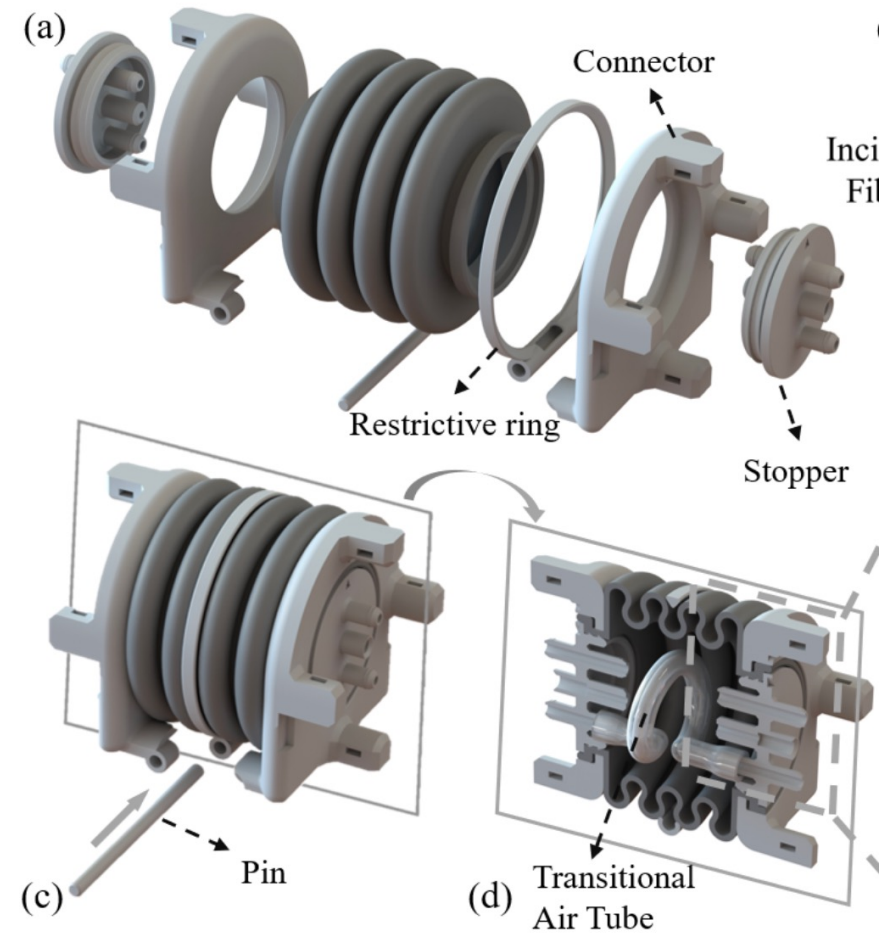
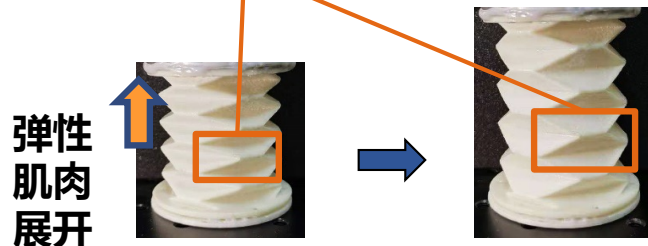
## Meta material – soft structures

- Compliant 3D structures made from TPU (common for 3D printing).

Origami 折纸构型

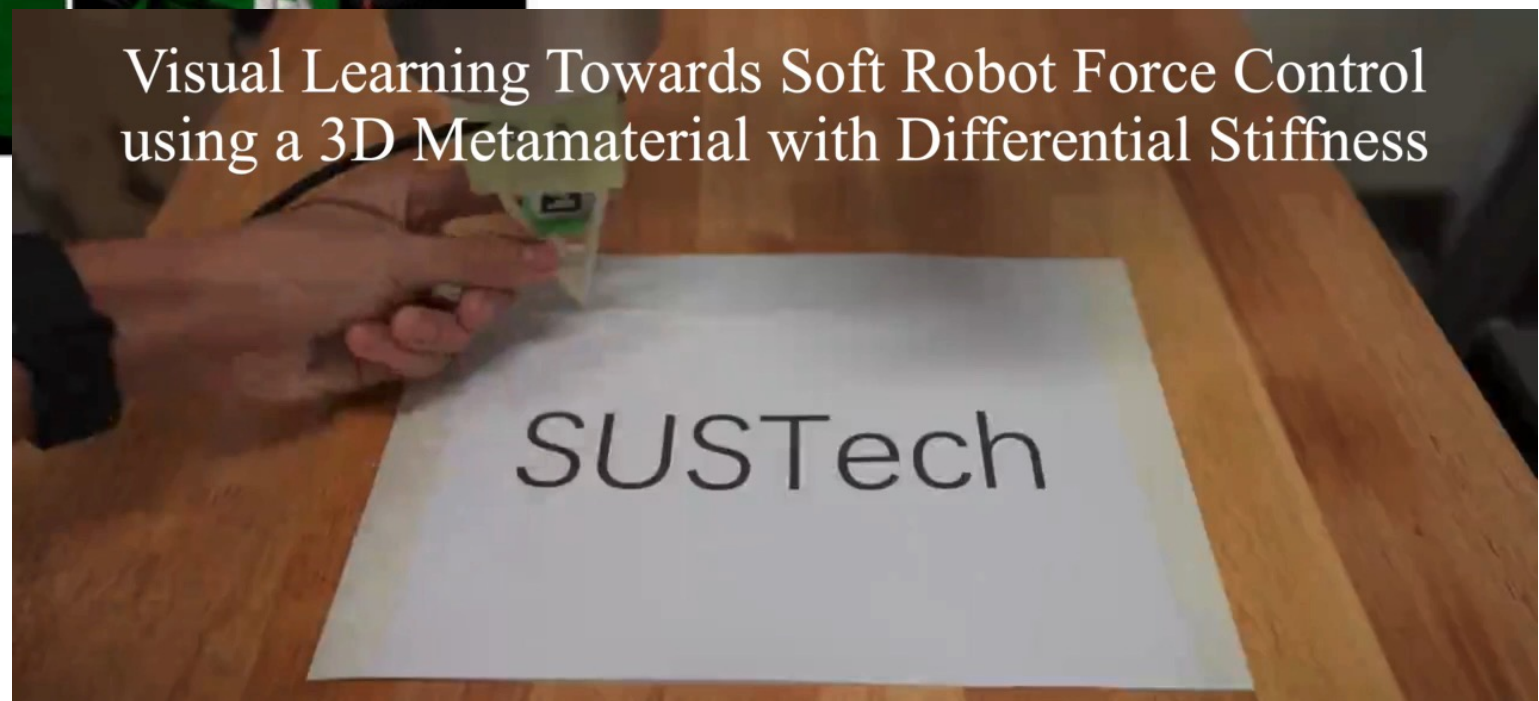
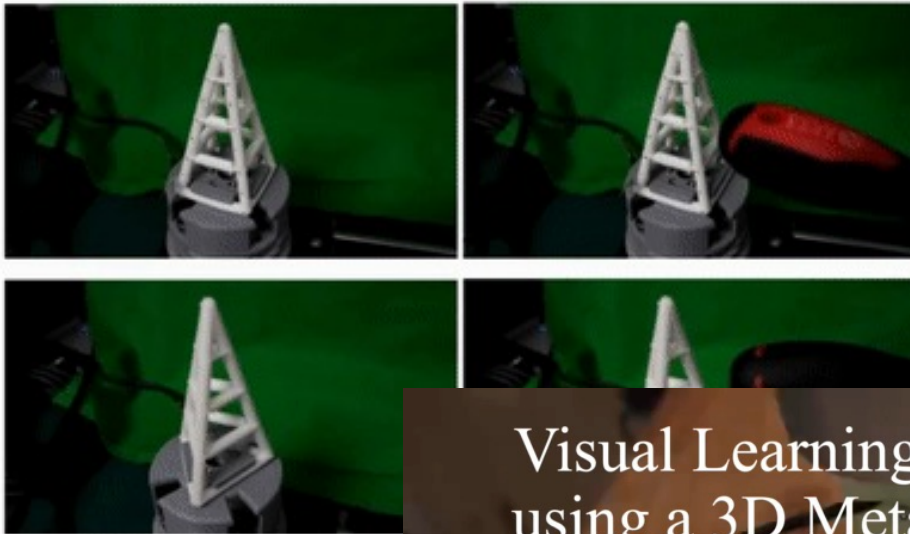


小应变弹性  
折展变形



## Meta material – soft structures

- Compliant 3D structures made from PU



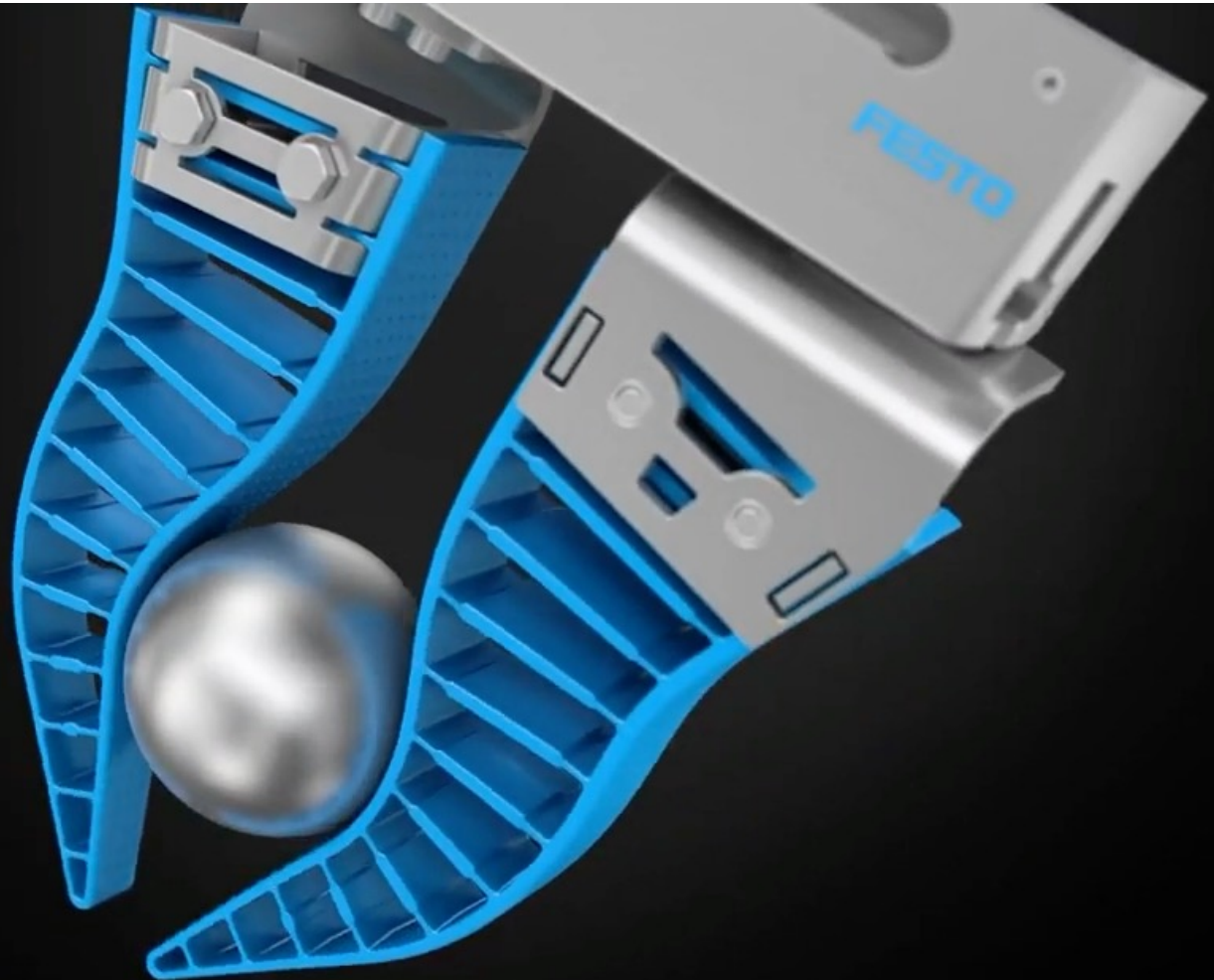
Visual Learning Towards Soft Robot Force Control  
using a 3D Metamaterial with Differential Stiffness



## Meta material – soft structures

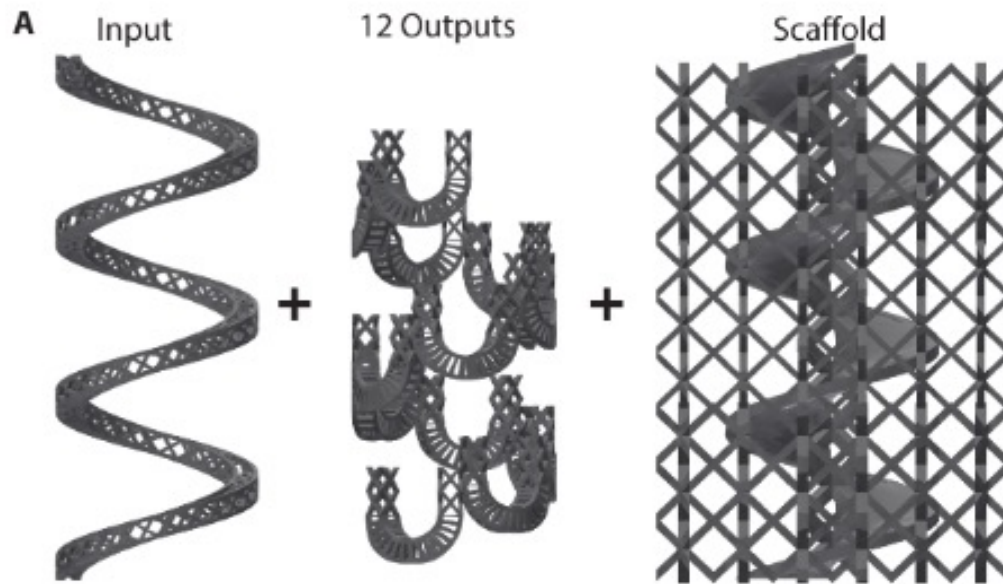
- Compliant 3D structures made from PU

Form-fitting and reliable  
gripping of different shapes

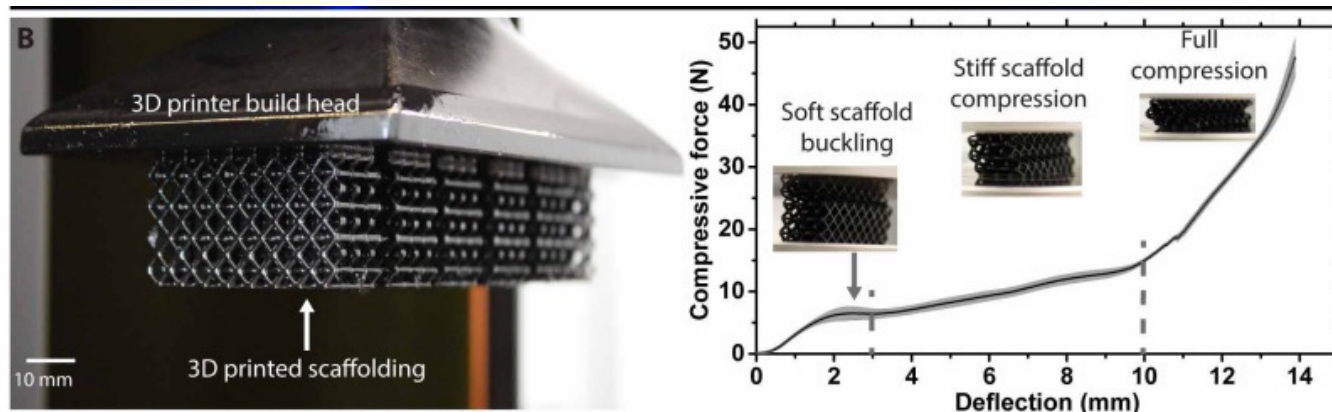


## Meta material – soft structures

- Compliant 3D structures made from Elastic Polyurethane (EPU)



A urethane-based material that has been developed to compensate for the shortcomings of TPU, such as transmittance, smoothness, impact resistance, and lack of resilience.



## Meta material – soft structures

- braided fabrics 纺织物:



Graduate School of Biomedical Engineering  
**UNSW Medical Robotics Lab**

## **Smart Textiles**

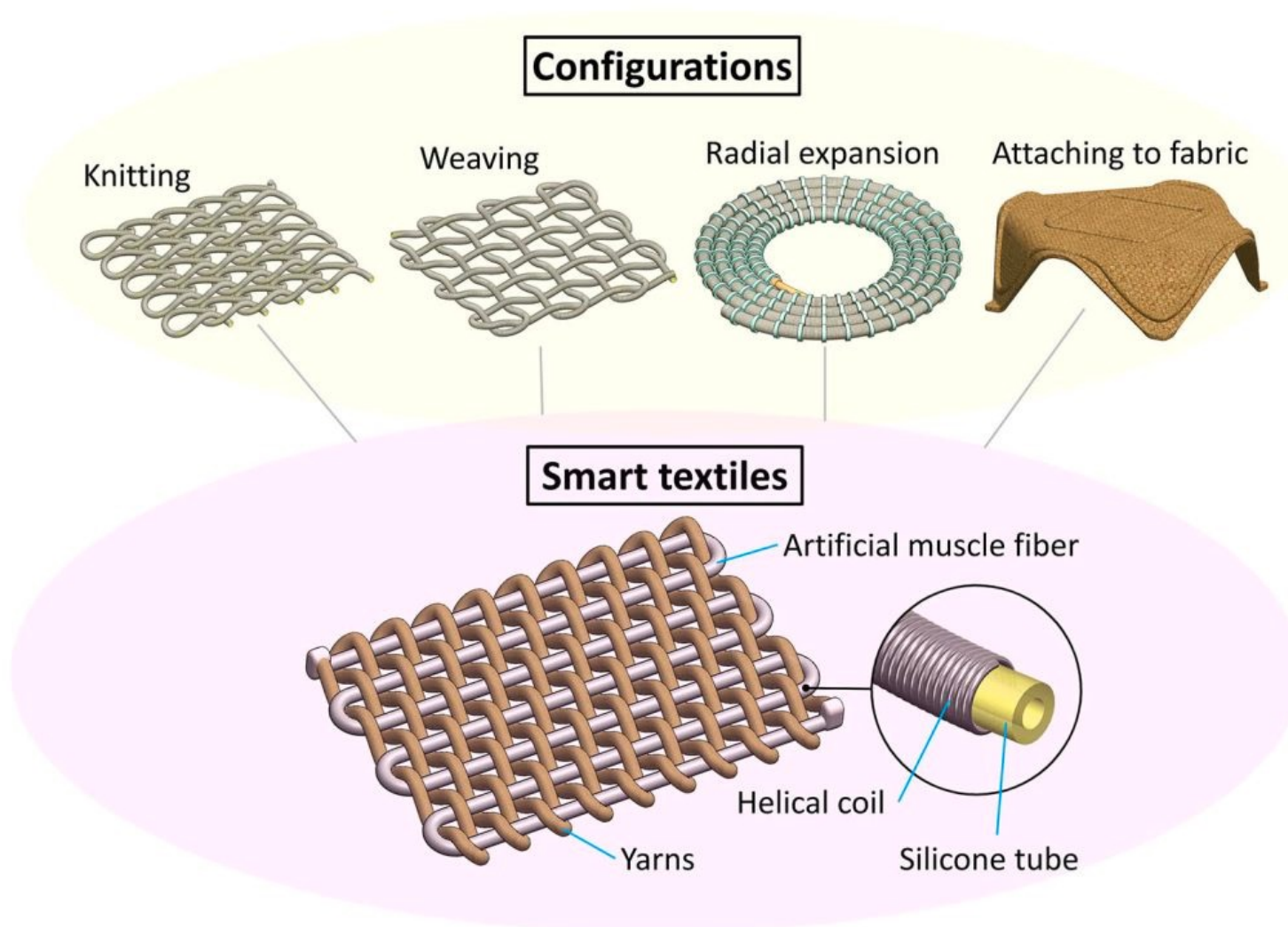
### **Using Fluid-Driven Artificial Muscle Fibers**

<https://www.medicalrobotics-lab.com/>

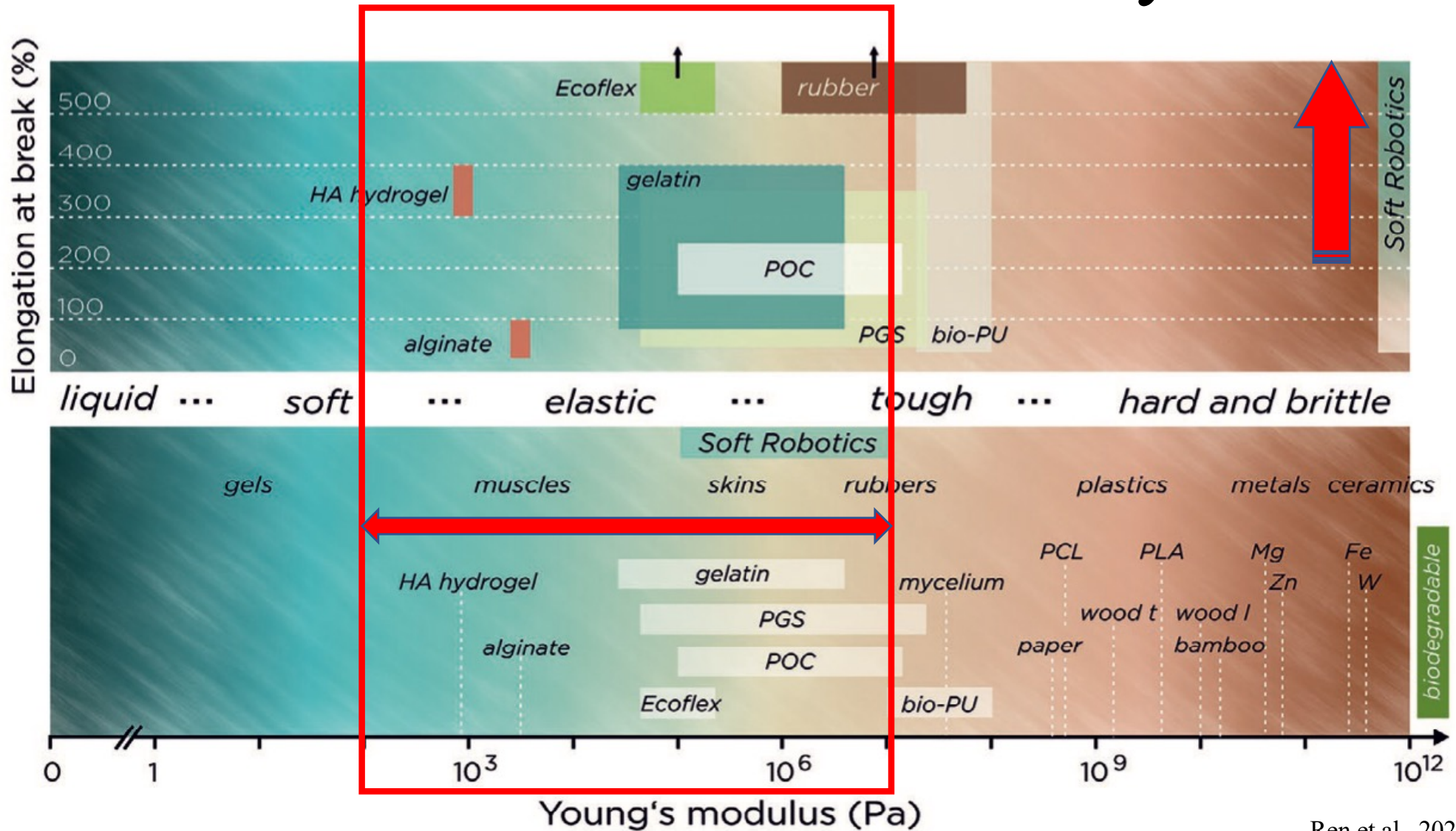


## Meta material – soft structures

- braided fabrics: smart textiles combining textiles with artificial muscles



# Material Selection Criteria 1: Softness and Stretchability



# Material Selection Criteria 2: Reversibility

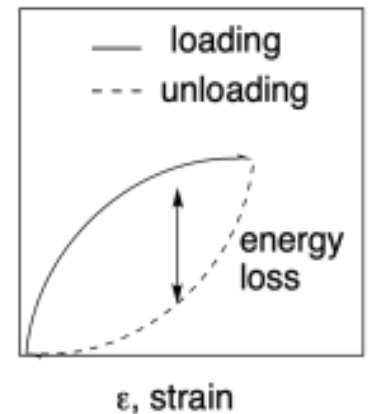
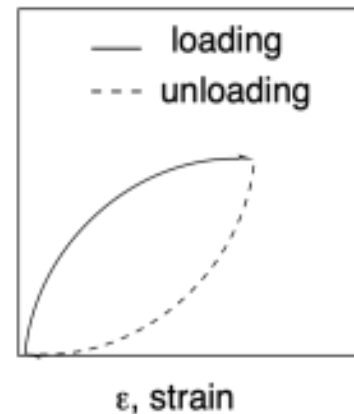
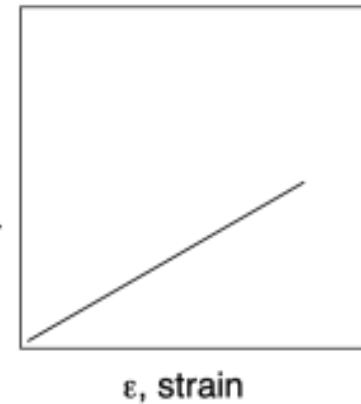
## Viscoelasticity

Rheology

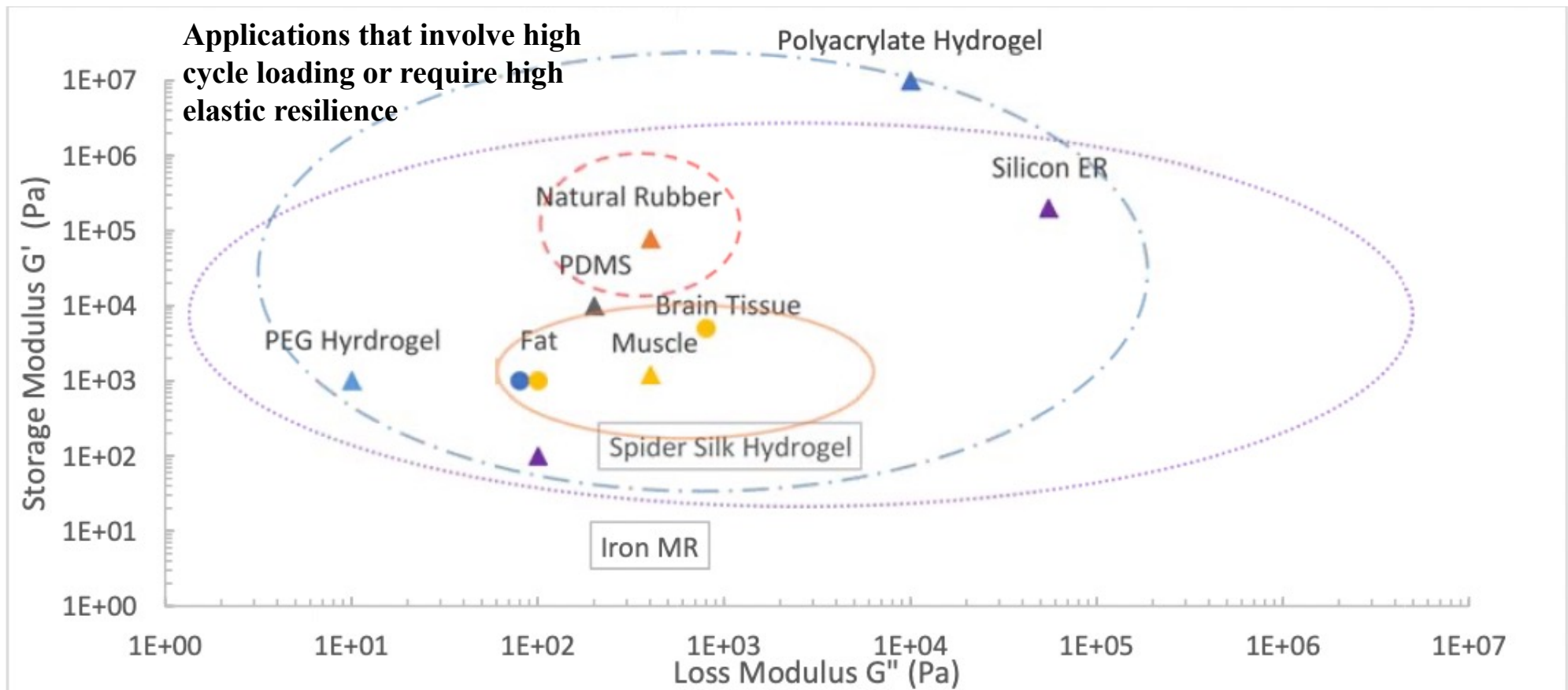
Science of deformation & flow of liquids & soft matter

Greater Viscosity

Greater Elasticity



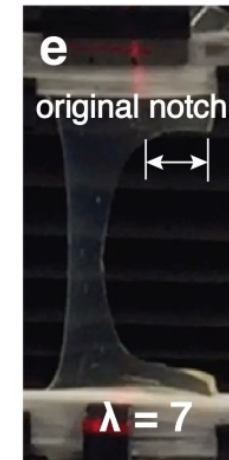
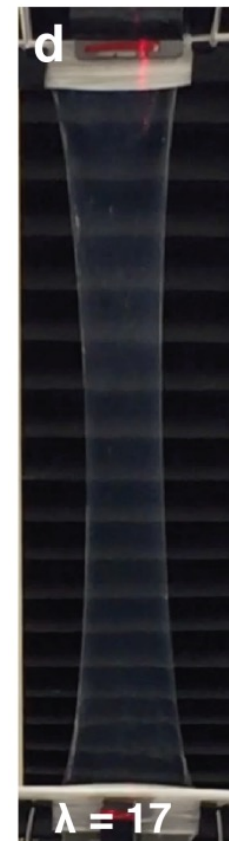
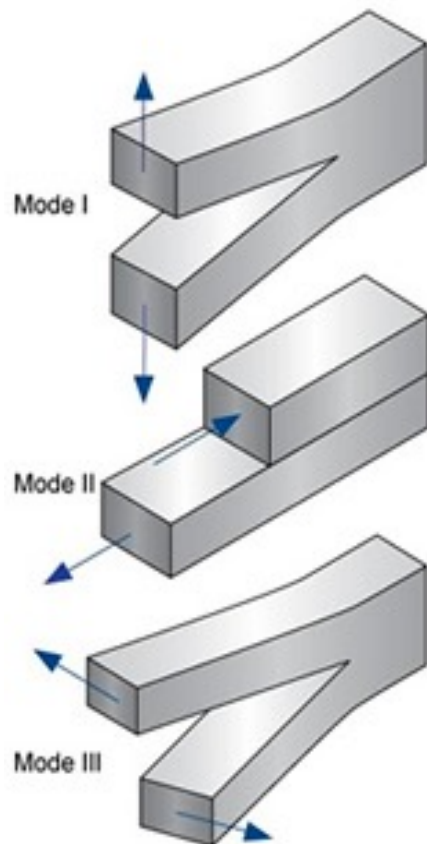
# Material Selection Criteria 2: Reversibility



**Fig.1.** Approximation of Storage Modulus vs Loss Modulus of various organic and inorganic materials. Hydrogels:  $-\cdot-\cdot-$ ; Biological Tissue:  $-\cdot-$ ; Natural Rubber:  $-\cdot-\cdot-$ ; Electrorheological (ER) And Magnetorheological (MR) Fluid Based Polymers:  $\cdots$ ; Materials that have been used in soft robots: Triangle; Hard Materials: Diamond

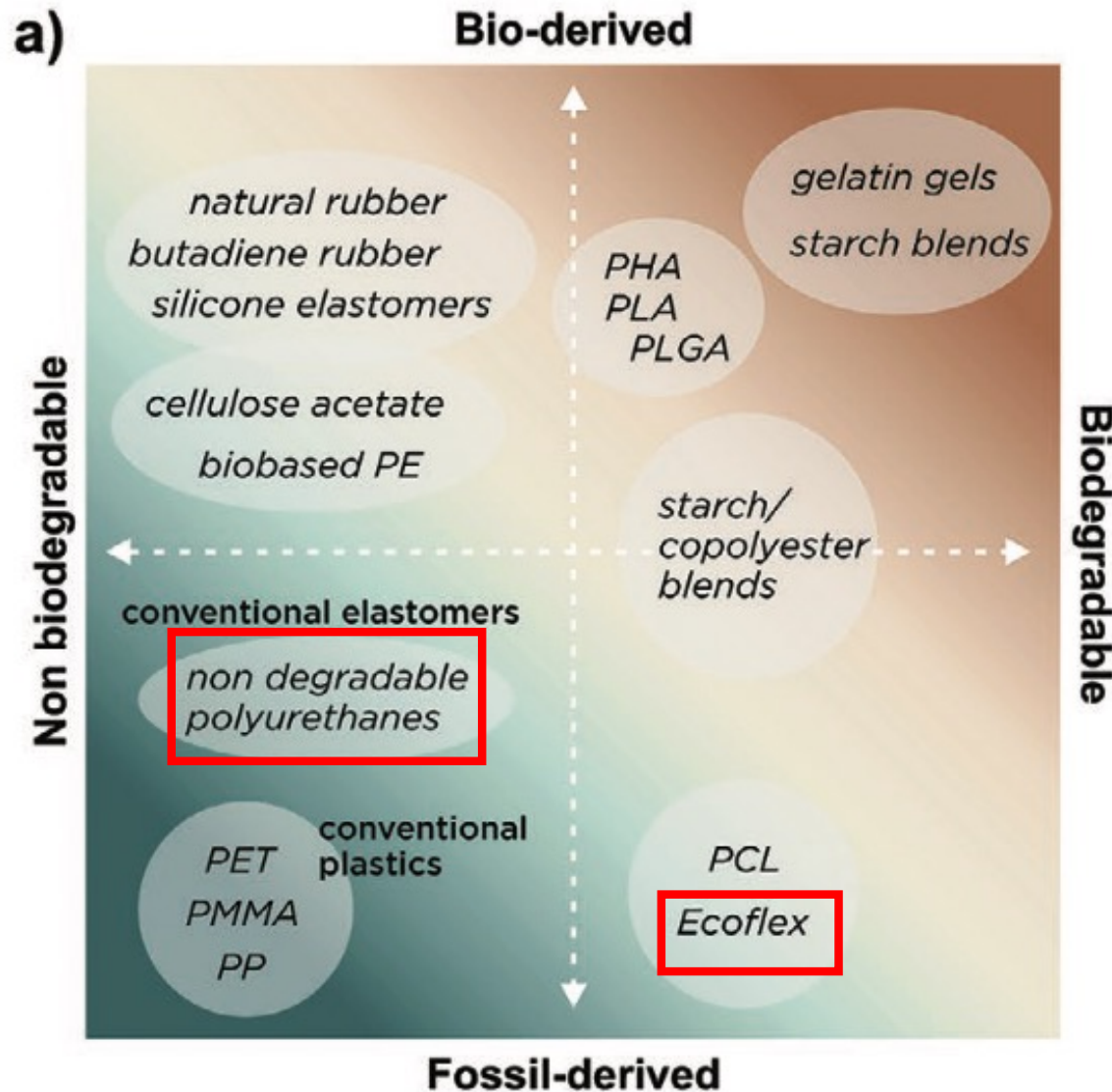
# Material Selection Criteria 3: Fracture toughness

- The critical stress intensity factor of a sharp crack where propagation of the crack suddenly becomes rapid and unlimited.





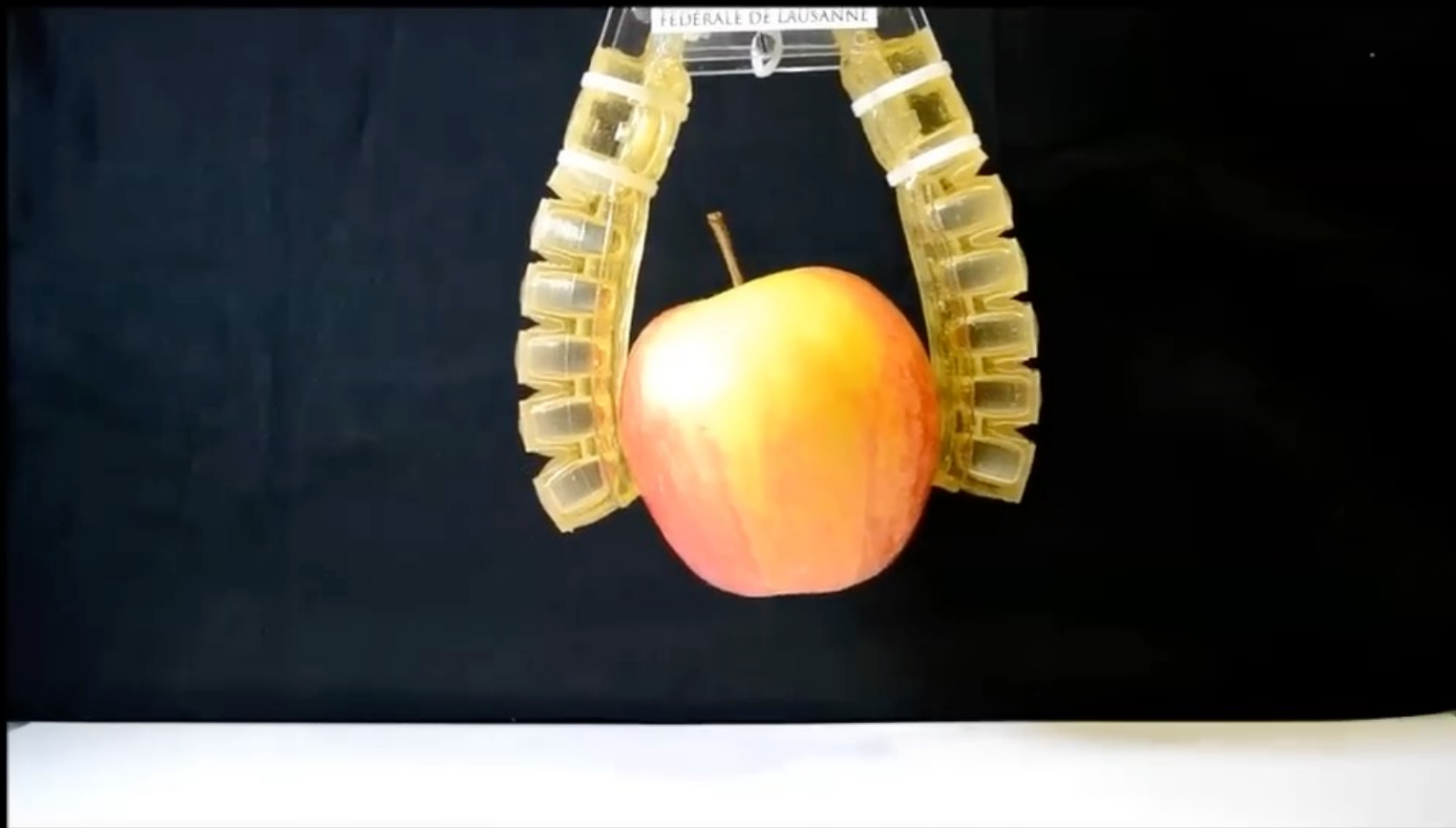
# Becoming Sustainable



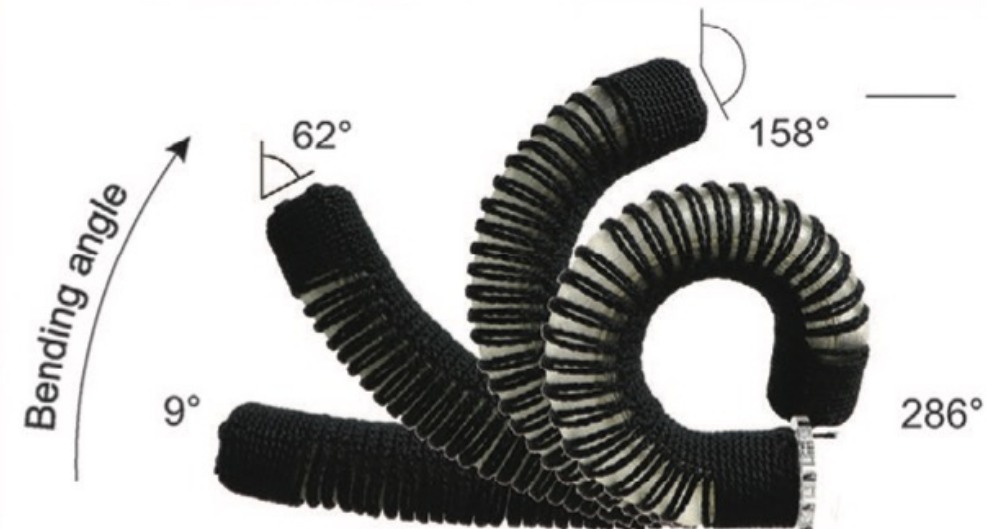
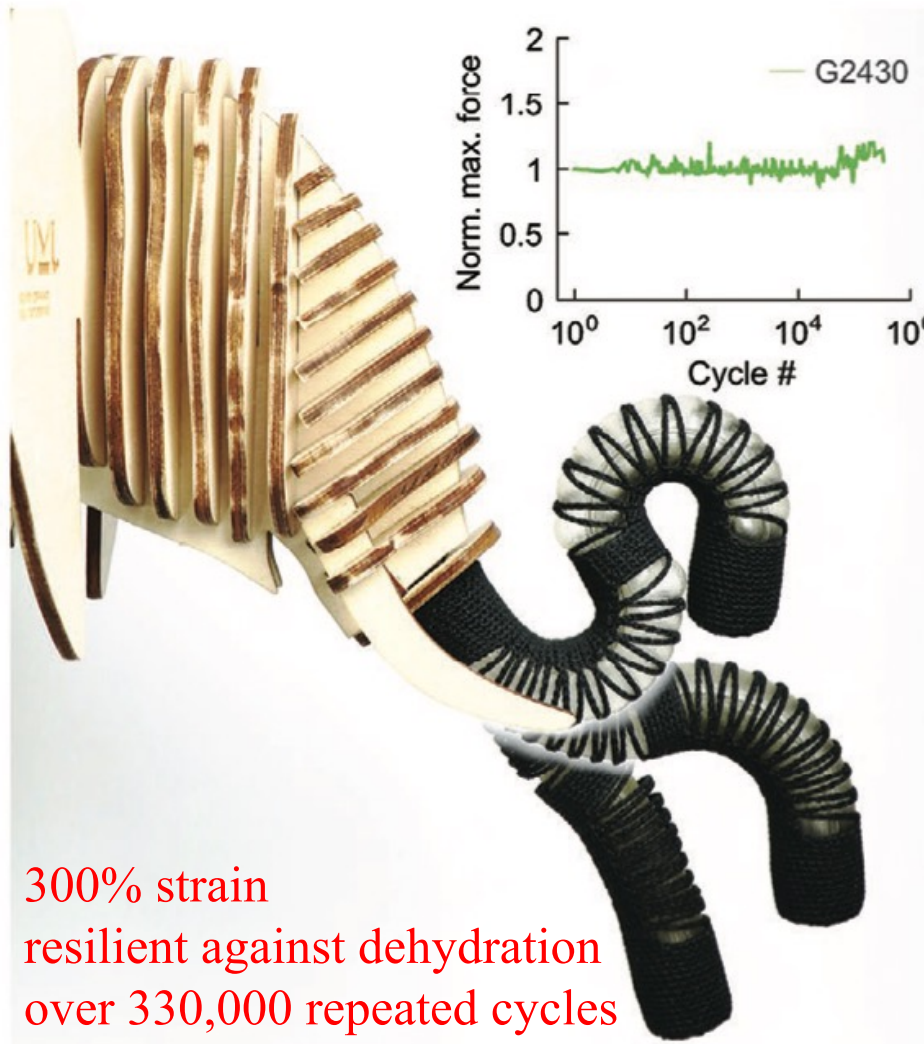
Ecoflex:

- Fossil-derived 化石基
- Biodegradable through industrial compost 可工业降解

# Edible Robotics from Gelatin



# Edible Robotics from Gelatin



- 300% strain
- resilient against dehydration
- over 330,000 repeated cycles



# DES 5002: Designing Robots for Social Good

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**Thank you~**

Wan Fang

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