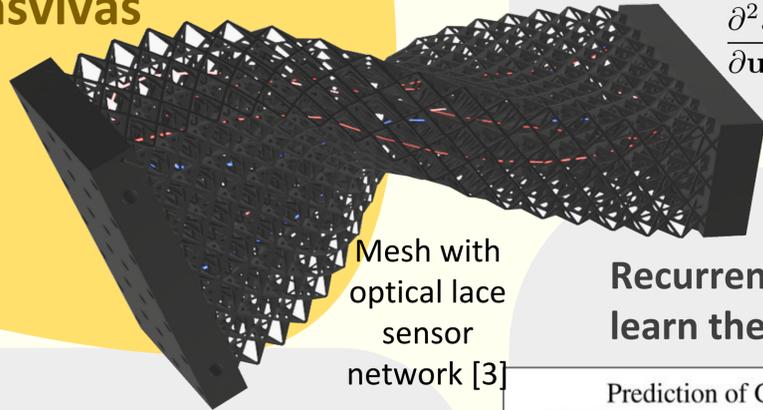


Nonlinear Online Controller for Biomimetic Soft Muscles

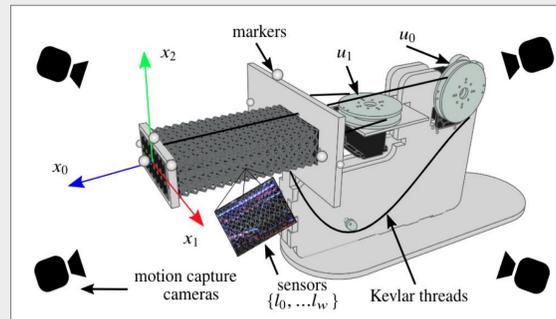
by Sarah Aguasvivas Manzano
University of Colorado Boulder



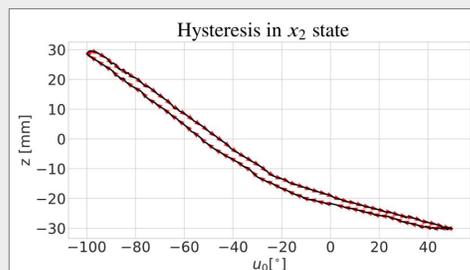
Mesh with optical lace sensor network [3]

Motivation

Soft flexible muscle-like objects with embedded sensors are great biomimetic mechanisms...



We build this tendon-based experimental rig



There is hysteresis in the motion and sensor reading of this system

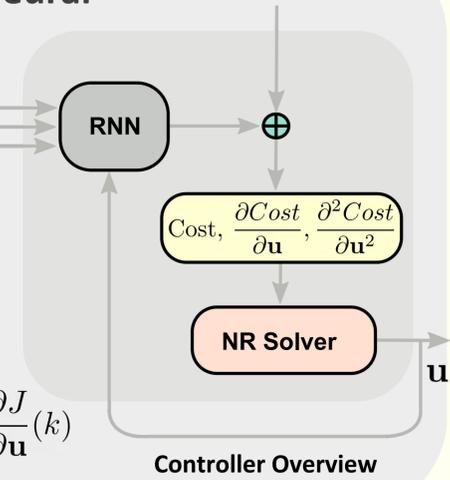
... but it is hard to formulate controllers that exploit their complex sensor readings and nonlinearities

We developed a fully nonlinear neural network-based online controller

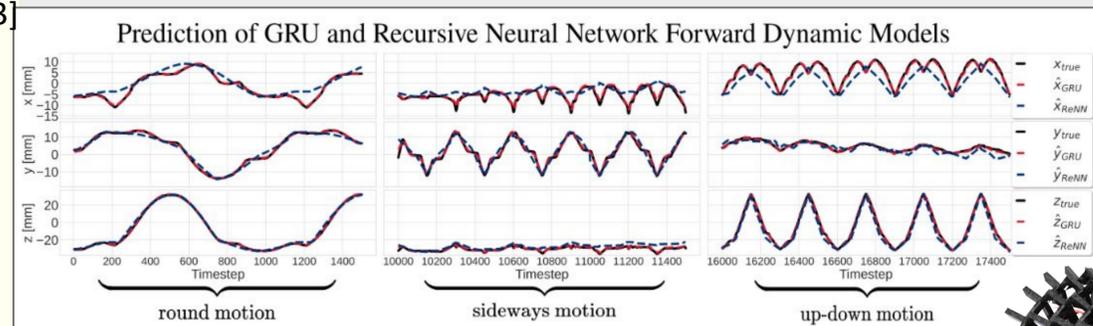
$$J = \sum_{j=N_1}^{N_2} \|y_{ref,j} - \hat{y}_j\|_Q^2 + \sum_{j=0}^{N_u} \|\Delta u_j\|_\Lambda^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{N_u} \left[\frac{s}{u(n+j,i) + \frac{r}{2} - b} + \frac{s}{\frac{r}{2} + b - u(n+j,i)} - \frac{4}{r} \right]$$

We use Newton Raphson to solve the following algebraic equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial u^2}(k)(U(k+1) - U(k)) = -\frac{\partial J}{\partial u}(k)$$

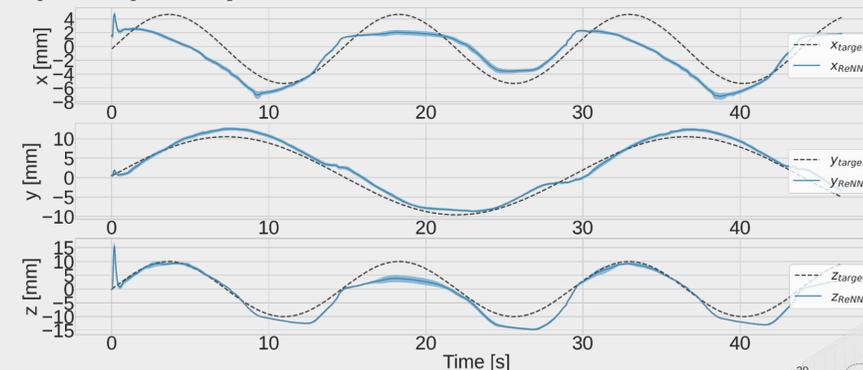


Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) are able to learn the forward kinematics of the system

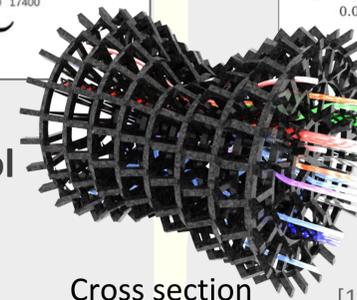


Testing set prediction (5-fold cross-validation)

We achieve 5.1% average absolute error and a control loop frequency of about 70 Hz

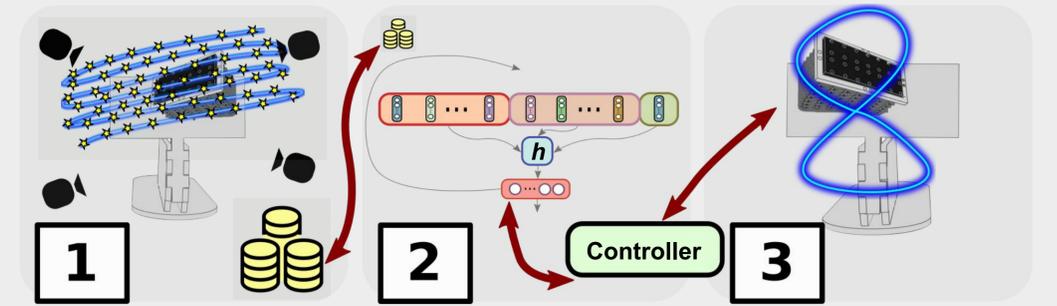


Aggregated path following results over 100 runs



Cross section of the sensor network layout [3]

This controller is lightweight and can be embedded in off-the-shelf microcontrollers

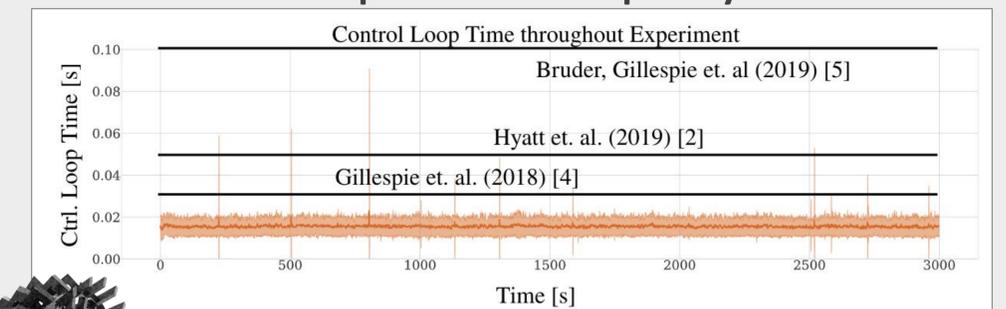


Step 1. Data collection (we collect at about 125 Hz)

Step 2. Training model to predict from t to $t+1$

Step 3. Offload the open source controller

Our lightweight approach offers reduced computational complexity



Average control loop time over 100 runs of this controller

References

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