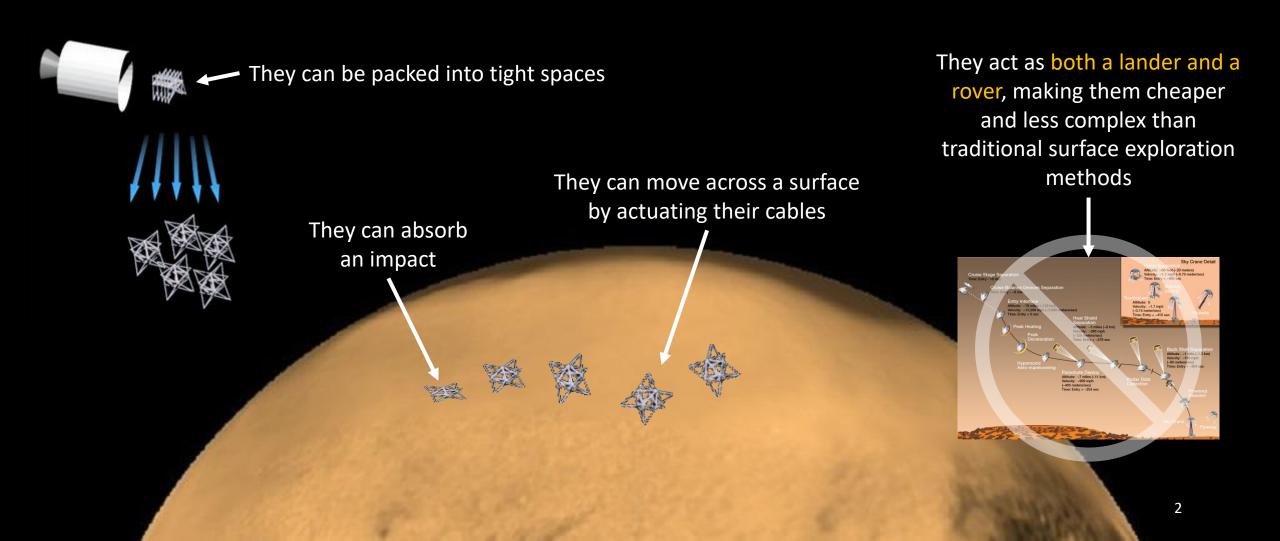


Rapid Prototyping of 12-Bar Tensegrity Robots

Mallory Daly | BEST Lab Seminar | October 21, 2016

Supported by the NASA Space Technology Research Fellowship (NSTRF)

Motivation for Tensegrity Robots

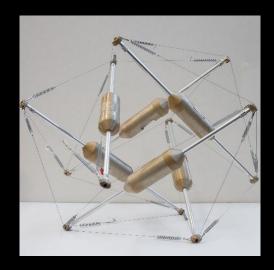


Structural Limitations of Six-Bar Tensegrities

- Impact orientation sensitivity [1]
- Limited actuation schemes [2]
- Limited internal volume for a payload



SUPERball at NASA Ames [3]



TT-3 at UC Berkeley [4]

Research Hypothesis

12-bar tensegrity structures, which are the next-largest, symmetric structures, offer the following advantages:

- 1. Several 12-bar forms
- 2. More spherical geometry
- 3. More cable actuation schemes \rightarrow
- 4. More internal volume and structural support

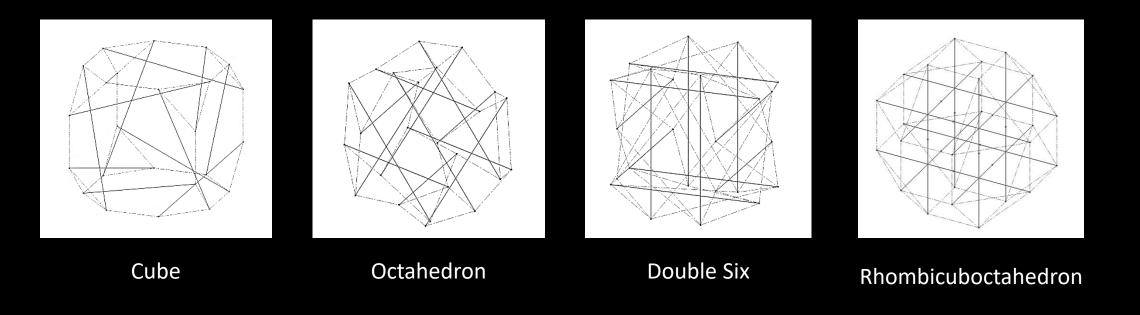
- \rightarrow more choices for evaluation
- \rightarrow better impact characteristics
- better actuation characteristics
- → larger payload capability

Research Method

- Goal: Use rapid prototyping to evaluate the claims made in the research hypothesis
- Rapid prototyping approach
 - 1. Create structural 12-bar prototypes to select forms of interest V
 - 2. Actuate the cube and octahedron 12-bar robots
 - 3. Make analog structural robots to use in drop tests
 - 4. Evaluate using design metrics:

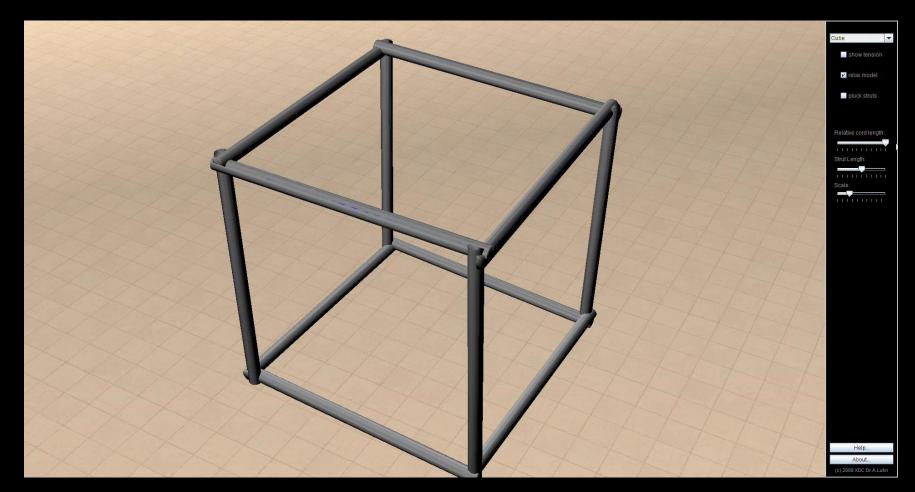
Impact	Actuation	Payload
DeformationOrientation sensitivity	Power / stepEnergy / linear distance	 Maximum mass for impact and actuation

Different 12-Bar Structures



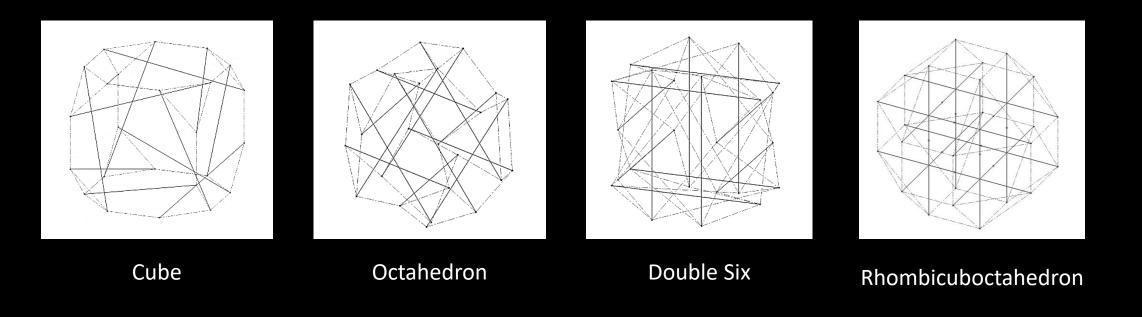
Names of Cube and Octahedron from [5] and Double Six from [6]. Name of Rhombicuboctahedron from external geometry.

Cube Evolution



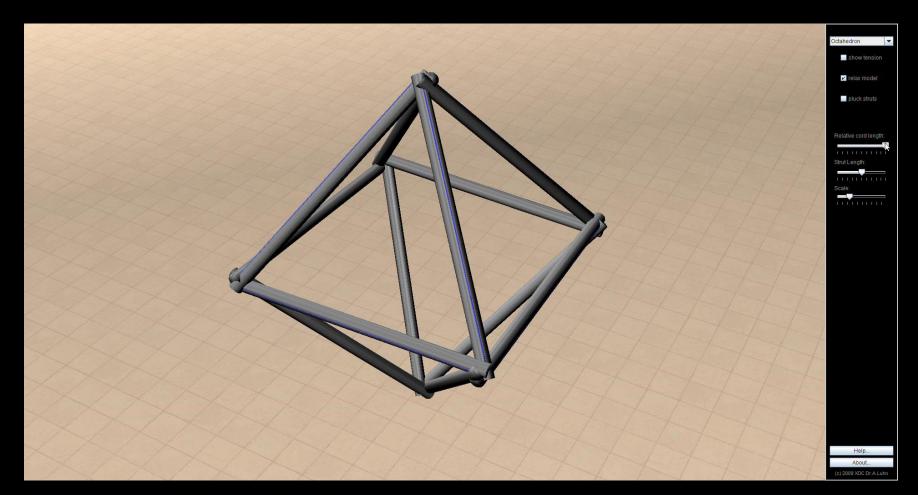
Created using Virtual Tensegrities Application [5]

Different 12-Bar Structures



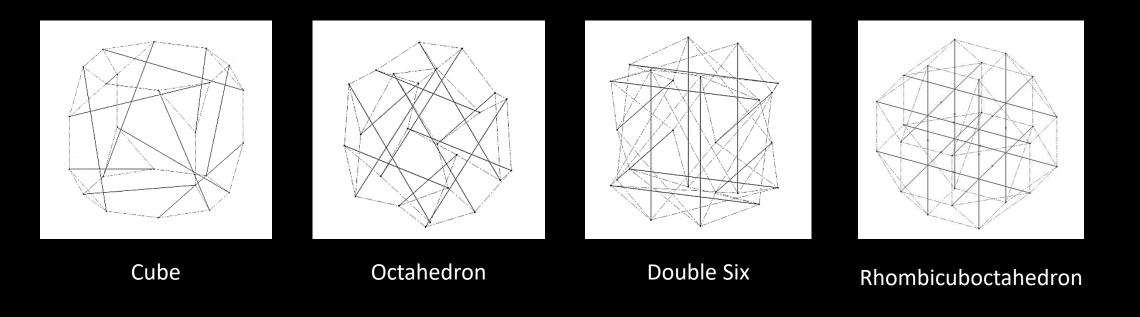
Names of Cube and Octahedron from [5] and Double Six from [6]. Name of Rhombicuboctahedron from external geometry.

Octahedron Evolution



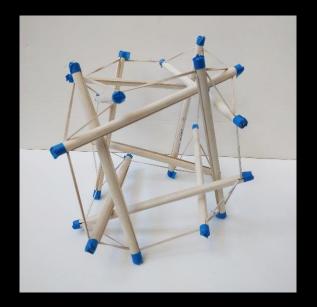
Created using Virtual Tensegrities Application [5]

Different 12-Bar Structures

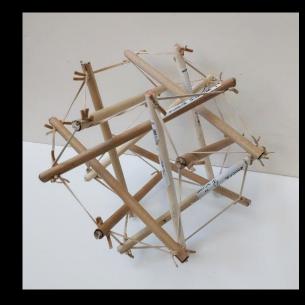


Names of Cube and Octahedron from [5] and Double Six from [6]. Name of Rhombicuboctahedron from external geometry.

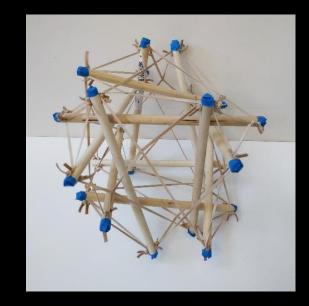
Initial Structural Prototypes



Cube

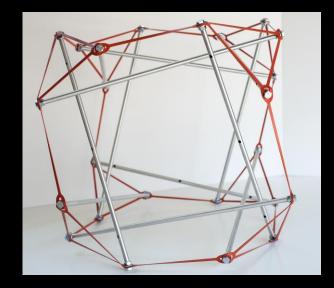


Octahedron

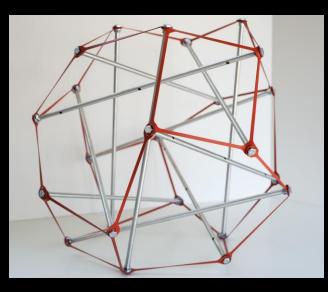


Double Six

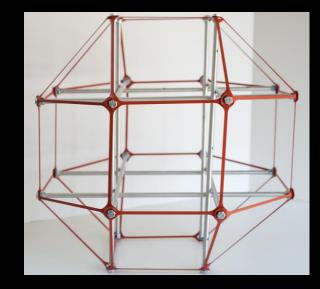
Current Structural Prototypes



Cube



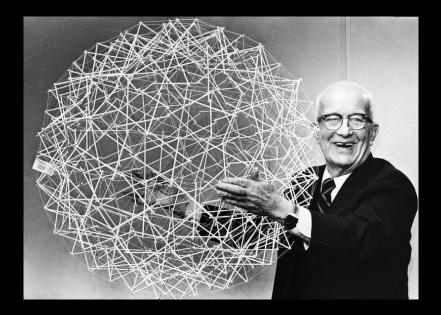
Octahedron



Rhombicuboctahedron

Questions?

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Citations

[1] A. Agogino, V. Sunspiral, and D. Atkinson, "Super Ball Bot - Structures for Planetary Landing and Exploration," 2013. [Online]. Available: https://www.nasa.gov/spacetech/niac/2013phaseII_sunspiral.html. [Accessed 17-Oct-2016]. [2] K. Kim, A. K. Agogino, D. Moon, L. Taneja, A. Toghyan, B. Dehghani, V. Sunspiral, and A. M. Agogino, "Rapid Prototyping Design and Control of Tensegrity Soft Robot for Locomotion," in International Conference on Robotics and Biomimetics, 2014, pp. 7–14. [3] "Human Exploration Telerobotics 2 (HET2) SUPERball Bot – Structures for Planetary Landing and Exploration," 2016. [Online]. Available: http://futuristicnews.com/human-exploration-telerobotics-2-het2superball-bot-structures-for-planetary-landing-and-exploration/. [Accessed: 17-Oct-2016]. [4] K. Kim, L. Chen, B. Cera, M. Daly, E. Zhu, J. Despois, A. K. Agogino, V. Sunspiral, and A. M. Agogino, "Hopping and Rolling Locomotion with Spherical Tensegrity Robots," 2016. [5] Luhn, Achim. "Virtual Tensegrities Application," 2012. [Online]. Avilable: http://www.xozzox.com/downloads.html. [Accessed 17-Oct-2016]. [6] Snelson, Kenneth. "Double Six," 1967. [Online]. Available: http://www.kennethsnelson.net/sculpture/small/doublesix.htm. [Accessed 17-Oct-2016].