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Biomimetic and Biohybrid Systems

5th International Conference, Living Machines 2016 Edinburgh, UK, July 19–22, 2016 Proceedings



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ISSN 0302-9743 ISSN 1611-3349 (electronic) Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence ISBN 978-3-319-42416-3 ISBN 978-3-319-42417-0 (eBook) DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-42417-0

Library of Congress Control Number: 2016944482

LNCS Sublibrary: SL7 - Artificial Intelligence

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Printed on acid-free paper

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The registered company is Springer International Publishing AG Switzerland

Preface

These proceedings contain the papers presented at Living Machines: The 5th International Conference on Biomimetic and Biohybrid Systems, held in Edinburgh, UK, during July 19–22, 2016. The international conferences in the Living Machines series are targeted at the intersection of research on novel life-like technologies inspired by the scientific investigation of biological systems, *biomimetics*, and research that seeks to interface biological and artificial systems to create *biohybrid* systems. The conference aim is to highlight the most exciting international research in both of these fields united by the theme of "Living Machines."

Biomimetics is the development of novel technologies through the distillation of principles from the study of biological systems. The investigation of biomimetic systems can serve two complementary goals. First, a suitably designed and configured biomimetic artifact can be used to test theories about the natural system of interest. Second, biomimetic technologies can provide useful, elegant, and efficient solutions to unsolved challenges in science and engineering. Biohybrid systems are formed by combining at least one biological component—an existing living system—and at least one artificial, newly engineered component. By passing information in one or both directions, such a system forms a new hybrid bio-artificial entity. The theme of the conference also encompasses biomimetic methods for manufacture, repair, and recycling inspired by natural processes such as reproduction, digestion, morphogenesis, and metamorphosis.

The following are some examples of *living machines* as featured at this and past conferences:

- Biomimetic robots and their component technologies (sensors, actuators, processors) that can intelligently interact with their environments
- Active biomimetic materials and structures that self-organize and self-repair
- Nature-inspired designs and manufacturing processes
- Biomimetic computers—neuromimetic emulations of the physiological basis for intelligent behavior
- Biohybrid brain–machine interfaces and neural implants
- Artificial organs and body parts including sensory organ—chip hybrids and intelligent prostheses
- Organism-level biohybrids such as robot-animal or robot-human systems

Five hundred years ago, Leonardo da Vinci designed a series of flying machines based on the wings of birds. These drawings are famous for their beautiful, lifelike designs, created centuries before the Wright brothers made their first flight. This inspiration from nature that Leonardo pioneered remains as crucial for technology today as it was many centuries ago.

Leonardo's inspiration was to imitate a successful biological design to solve a scientific problem. Today, this subject area is known as biomimetics. The American inventor Otto Schmitt first coined this term in the 1950s while trying to copy how nerve cells function in an artificial device. He put together the Greek words bios (life) and mimetic (copy) and the name caught on.

Why is nature so good at finding solutions to technological problems? The answer lies in Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. Life, by the process of natural selection, is a self-improving phenomenon that continually reinvents itself to solve problems in the natural world. These improvements have accumulated over hundreds of millions of years in plants and animals. As a result, there are a myriad natural design solutions around us, from the wings of insects and birds to the brains controlling our bodies.

Biomimetics and bio-inspiration has always been present in human technology, for example, making knives akin to the claws of animals. An exciting development, however, has been the dramatic expansion of the biomimetic sciences in the new millennium. The Convergent Science Network (CSN) of biomimetic and biohybrid systems, which organized the first Living Machines conference, has also completed a survey on *The State of the Art in Biomimetics* (Lepora, Verschure and Prescott, 2013). As part of the survey, we counted how much work on biomimetics is published each year. This revealed a surprising answer: from only tens of articles before the millennium, it has exploded since then to more than a thousand papers each year.

This huge investment in research inspired by nature is producing a wide variety of innovative technologies. Examples include artificial spider silk that is stronger than steel, super-tough synthetic materials based on the shells of molluses, and adhesive patches mimicking the padded feet of geckos. Medical biomimetics is also leading to important benefits for maintaining health. These include bionic cochlear implants for hearing, fully functional artificial hearts, and modern prosthetic hands and limbs aimed at repairing the human body.

Looking to the future, one of the most revolutionary applications of biomimetics will likely be based on nature's most sophisticated creation: our brains. From our survey of biomimetic articles, we found that a main research theme is to take inspiration from how our brains control our bodies to design better ways of controlling robots. This is for a good reason. Engineers can build amazing robots that have seemingly human-like abilities. But so far, no existing robot comes close to copying the dexterity and adaptability of animal movements. The missing link is the controlling brain.

It is often said that future scientific discoveries are hard to predict. This is not the case in biomimetics. There are plenty of examples surrounding us in the natural world. The future will produce artificial devices with these abilities, from mass-produced flying micro devices based on insects to robotic manipulators based on the human hand to swimming robots based on fish. Less certain is what they will do to our society, economy, and way of life. Therefore the Living Machines conference also seeks to anticipate and understand the impacts of these technologies before they happen.

The main conference, during July 20–22, took the form of a three-day single-track oral and poster presentation program that included five plenary lectures from leading

international researchers in biomimetic and biohybrid systems: Antonio Bicchi (University of Pisa) on robotics, haptics, and control systems; Frank Hirth (Kings College London, Institute of Psychiatry) on evolutionary neuroscience; Yoskiko Nakamura (University of Tokyo) on biomimetics in humanoids; Thomas Speck (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg) on plants and animals as concept generators for biomimetic materials and technologies; and Barbara Webb (University of Edinburgh) on perceptual systems and the control of behavior in insects and robots. There were also 20 regular talks and a poster session featuring approximately 40 posters. Session themes included: biomimetic robotics; biohybrid systems including biological-machine interfaces; neuromimetic systems; soft robot systems; active sensing in vision and touch; social robotics and the biomimetics of plants.

The conference was complemented with a further day of workshops and symposia, on July 19, covering a range of topics related to biomimetic and biohybrid systems: Our Future with Living Machines: Societal, Economic, and Ecological Impacts (Jose Halloy and Tony Prescott); Living Machines That Grow, Evolve, Self-Heal and Develop: How Robots Adapt Their Morphology to the Environment (Barbara Mazzolai and Cecilia Laschi); and The Emergence of Biological Architectures (Enrico Mastropaolo, Naomi Nakayama, Rowan Muir, Ross McLean, Cathal Cummins).

The main meeting was hosted at Edinburgh's Dynamic Earth, a five-star visitor attraction in the heart of Edinburgh's historic old town, next to the Scottish Parliament and Holyrood Palace. Dynamic Earth is a visitor experience that invites you to take a journey through time to witness the story of planet Earth through a series of interactive exhibits and state-of-the-art technology. Satellite events were held nearby at University of Edinburgh's School of Informatics in George Square. The Dynamics Earth experience, with its seamless integration of nature and technology, provided an ideal setting to host the 5th Living Machines Conference.

We wish to thank the many people that were involved in making LM2016 possible: Tony Prescott and Marc Desmulliez co-chaired the meeting; Nathan Lepora chaired the Program Committee and edited the conference proceedings; Paul Verschure chaired the international Steering Committee; Michael Mangan and Anna Mura co-chaired the workshop program; Anna Mura and Nathan Lepora co-organized the communications; Sytse Wierenga, Carme Buisan, and Mireia Mora provided additional administrative and technical support including organizing the website; and Katarzyna Przybcien and Lynn Smith provided administrative and local organizational support. We would also like to thank the authors and speakers who contributed their work, and the members of the Programme Committee for their detailed and considered reviews. We are grateful to the five keynote speakers who shared with us their vision of the future.

Finally, we wish to thank the sponsors of LM2016: The Convergence Science Network for Biomimetic and Neurotechnology (CSNII) (ICT-601167), which is funded by the European Union's Framework 7 (FP7) program in the area of Future Emerging Technologies (FET), and Heriot Watt University in Edinburgh, UK. Additional support was also provided by the University of Sheffield, the University of Bristol, the University of Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, and the Institució Catalana de

VIII Preface

Recerca i Estudis Avançats (ICREA). LM2016 was supported via a Santander Mobility Grant. Living Machines 2016 was also supported by the IOP Physics journal *Bioinspiration & Biomimetics*, who will publish a special issue of articles based on the best conference papers.

July 2016

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Contents

Full Papers

Anick Abourachid and Vincent Hugel	3
Retina Color-Opponency Based Pursuit Implemented Through Spiking Neural Networks in the Neurorobotics Platform	16
A Two-Fingered Anthropomorphic Robotic Hand with Contact-Aided Cross Four-Bar Mechanisms as Finger Joints	28
Living Designs	40
iCub Visual Memory Inspector: Visualising the iCub's Thoughts	48
A Preliminary Framework for a Social Robot "Sixth Sense"	58
A Bio-Inspired Photopatterning Method to Deposit Silver Nanoparticles onto Non Conductive Surfaces Using Spinach Leaves Extract in Ethanol Marc P.Y. Desmulliez, David E. Watson, Jose Marques-Hueso, and Jack Hoy-Gig Ng	71
Leg Stiffness Control Based on "TEGOTAE" for Quadruped Locomotion Akira Fukuhara, Dai Owaki, Takeshi Kano, and Akio Ishiguro	79
Wall Following in a Semi-closed-loop Fly-Robotic Interface	85
Sensing Contact Constraints in a Worm-like Robot by Detecting Load Anomalies	97

and Audio Modality	10
Hamideh Kerdegari, Yeongmi Kim, and Tony J. Prescott	
Visual Target Sequence Prediction via Hierarchical Temporal Memory Implemented on the iCub Robot	11
Murat Kirtay, Egidio Falotico, Alessandro Ambrosano, Ugo Albanese, Lorenzo Vannucci, and Cecilia Laschi	
Computer-Aided Biomimetics	13
A Neural Network with Central Pattern Generators Entrained by Sensory Feedback Controls Walking of a Bipedal Model	14
Towards Unsupervised Canine Posture Classification via Depth Shadow Detection and Infrared Reconstruction for Improved Image Segmentation Accuracy	15
Sean Mealin, Steven Howell, and David L. Roberts	1.
A Bio-Inspired Model for Visual Collision Avoidance on a Hexapod	
Walking Robot	16
MIRO: A Robot "Mammal" with a Biomimetic Brain-Based Control System	17
A Hydraulic Hybrid Neuroprosthesis for Gait Restoration in People	
with Spinal Cord Injuries	19
Principal Component Analysis of Two-Dimensional Flow Vector Fields on Human Facial Skin for Efficient Robot Face Design	20
Learning to Balance While Reaching: A Cerebellar-Based Control	
Architecture for a Self-balancing Robot	21
Optimizing Morphology and Locomotion on a Corpus of Parametric	
Legged Robots	22

Contents	XIII
Stick(y) Insects — Evaluation of Static Stability for Bio-inspired Leg Coordination in Robotics	239
Navigate the Unknown: Implications of Grid-Cells "Mental Travel" in Vicarious Trial and Error	251
Insect-Inspired Visual Navigation for Flying Robots	263
Perceptive Invariance and Associative Memory Between Perception and Semantic Representation USER a Universal SEmantic Representation Implemented in a System on Chip (SoC)	275
Thrust-Assisted Perching and Climbing for a Bioinspired UAV	288
The EASEL Project: Towards Educational Human-Robot Symbiotic Interaction	297
Wasp-Inspired Needle Insertion with Low Net Push Force	307
Use of Bifocal Objective Lens and Scanning Motion in Robotic Imaging Systems for Simultaneous Peripheral and High Resolution Observation of Objects	319
MantisBot Uses Minimal Descending Commands to Pursue Prey as Observed in Tenodera Sinensis	329
Eye-Head Stabilization Mechanism for a Humanoid Robot Tested on Human Inertial Data	341

Towards a Synthetic Tutor Assistant: The EASEL Project and its Architecture	353
Vasiliki Vouloutsi, Maria Blancas, Riccardo Zucca, Pedro Omedas, Dennis Reidsma, Daniel Davison, Vicky Charisi, Frances Wijnen, Jan van der Meij, Vanessa Evers, David Cameron, Samuel Fernando, Roger Moore, Tony Prescott, Daniele Mazzei, Michael Pieroni, Lorenzo Cominelli, Roberto Garofalo, Danilo De Rossi, and Paul F.M.J. Verschure	333
Aplysia Californica as a Novel Source of Material for Biohybrid Robots and Organic Machines	365
A Soft Pneumatic Maggot Robot	375
Short Papers	
On Three Categories of Conscious Machines	389
Gaussian Process Regression for a Biomimetic Tactile Sensor	393
Modulating Learning Through Expectation in a Simulated Robotic Setup Maria Blancas, Riccardo Zucca, Vasiliki Vouloutsi, and Paul F.M.J. Verschure	400
Don't Worry, We'll Get There: Developing Robot Personalities to Maintain User Interaction After Robot Error	409
Designing Robot Personalities for Human-Robot Symbiotic Interaction in an Educational Context	413
A Biomimetic Fingerprint Improves Spatial Tactile Perception Luke Cramphorn, Benjamin Ward-Cherrier, and Nathan F. Lepora	418
Anticipating Synchronisation for Robot Control	424
MantisBot: The Implementation of a Photonic Vision System	429

	Contents	XV
Force Sensing with a Biomimetic Fingertip		436
Understanding Interlimb Coordination Mechanism of Hexapod I via "TEGOTAE"-Based Control		441
Decentralized Control Scheme for Myriapod Locomotion That Local Force Feedback		449
TEGOTAE-Based Control Scheme for Snake-Like Robots Tha Scaffold-Based Locomotion		454
Modelling the Effect of Cognitive Load on Eye Saccades and Re The Validation Gate		459
Mutual Entrainment of Cardiac-Oscillators Through Mechanical Koki Maekawa, Naoki Inoue, Masahiro Shimizu, Yoshihiro Taro Saku, and Koh Hosoda		467
"TEGOTAE"-Based Control of Bipedal Walking Dai Owaki, Shun-ya Horikiri, Jun Nishii, and Akio Ishiguro		472
Tactile Vision – Merging of Senses		480
Tactile Exploration by Contour Following Using a Biomimetic Nicholas Pestell, Benjamin Ward-Cherrier, Luke Cramphorn and Nathan F. Lepora		485
Towards Self-controlled Robots Through Distributed Adaptive Jordi-Ysard Puigbò, Clément Moulin-Frier, and Paul F.M.J.		490
Discrimination-Based Perception for Robot Touch		498
On Rock-and-Roll Effect of Quadruped Locomotion: From Mec Control-Theoretical Viewpoints		503
Hydromast: A Bioinspired Flow Sensor with Accelerometers . Asko Ristolainen, Jeffrey Andrew Tuhtan, Alar Kuusik, and Maarja Kruusmaa		510

XVI Contents

Developing an Ecosystem for Interactive Electronic Implants	518
Gait Analysis of 6-Legged Robot with Actuator-Equipped Trunk and Insect Inspired Body Structure	526
Quadruped Gait Transition from Walk to Pace to Rotary Gallop by Exploiting Head Movement	532
Exploiting Symmetry to Generalize Biomimetic Touch	540
Decentralized Control Scheme for Centipede Locomotion Based on Local Reflexes	545
Realization of Snakes' Concertina Locomotion by Using "TEGOTAE-Based Control"	548
Author Index	553