



Distributed Self-reconfiguration Control of an M-TRAN System

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**National Institute of
Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)**

- Modular Robot
 - Modular robot as a DARS
 - Problem of self-reconfiguration
- M-TRAN
 - Hardware
 - Software
- Experiment
- Conclusion



I

II

III

1998

2002

2005

66 mm

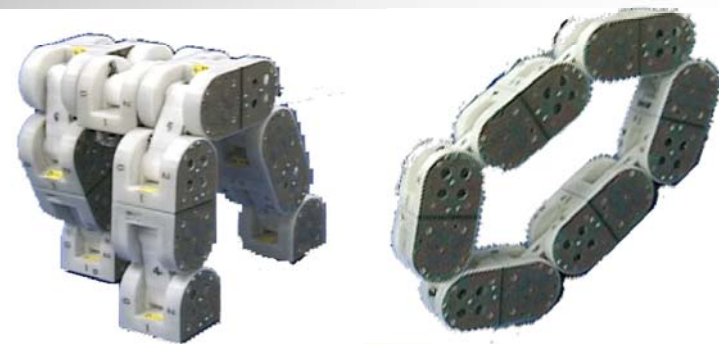
60 mm

65 mm

440 g

400 g

420 g



I Basic Experiments (centralized)



II Locomotion by Distributed Control

III Self-reconfiguration
by Distributed Control

Self-reconfiguration (metamorphosis)

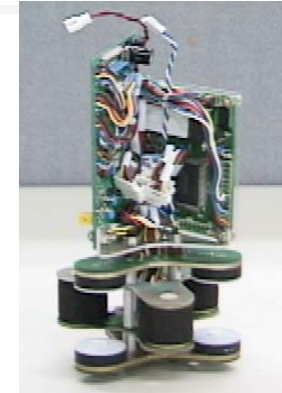


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2-dimensional system (Fracta 1992)

Self-reconfiguration by distributed autonomous method was successful

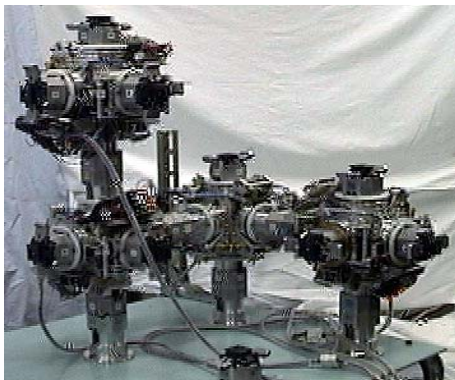
(Decentralized, asynchronous, neighbor-to-neighbor communication)



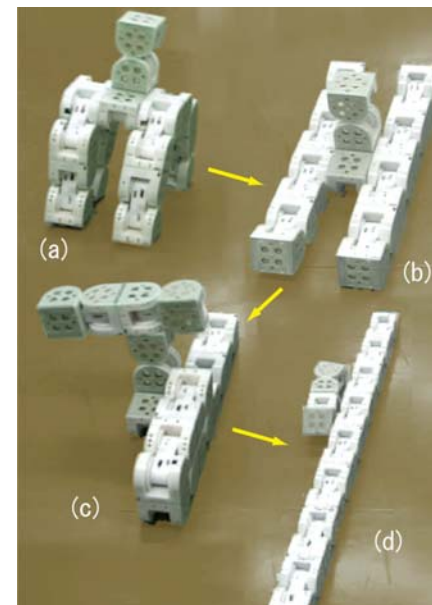
Fractum

3-dimensional system

Small scale self-reconfiguration by centralized or globally synchronous controller



3-D module



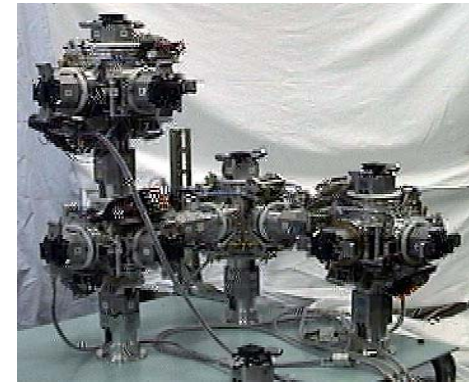
M-TRAN

Key factors for self-reconfiguration experiments

- Basic design of a module is important.
There is no optimal design.
M-TRAN is a one candidate.

- Hardware design & performance :
speed
power consumption
reliability

- Cost is important for mass production.
100 ATRON
50 M-TRAN III
...
1000 ???



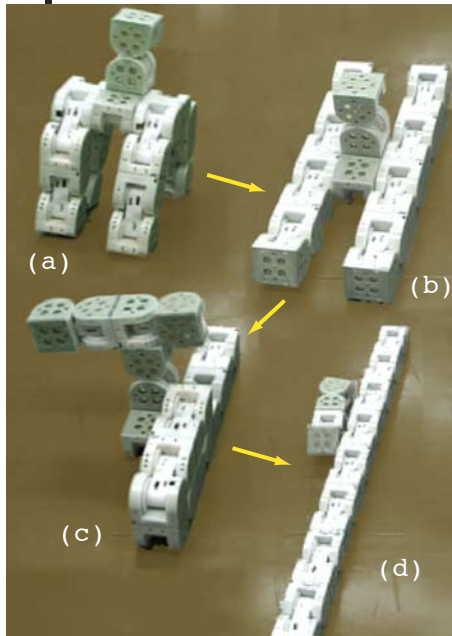
7 Kg / module

Λ



ATRON (U.S.Denmark)

Experiments in the past



M-TRAN II

10 modules
(20 modules
produced)

of connection
changes

1 or 2 times / module
8 min.

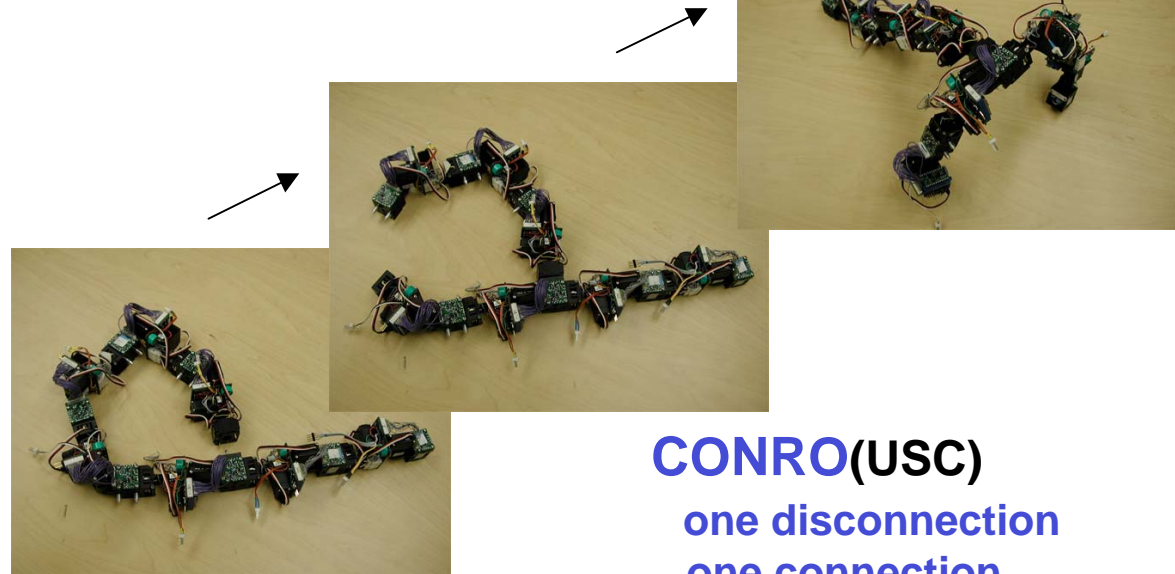


ATRON (USD)

35 modules
(100 in total)

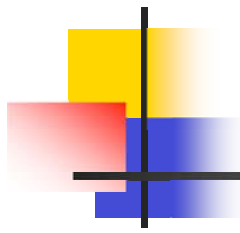
of connection
changes

<10 times (2module)



CONRO(USC)

one disconnection
one connection



Distributed Metamorphosis Control

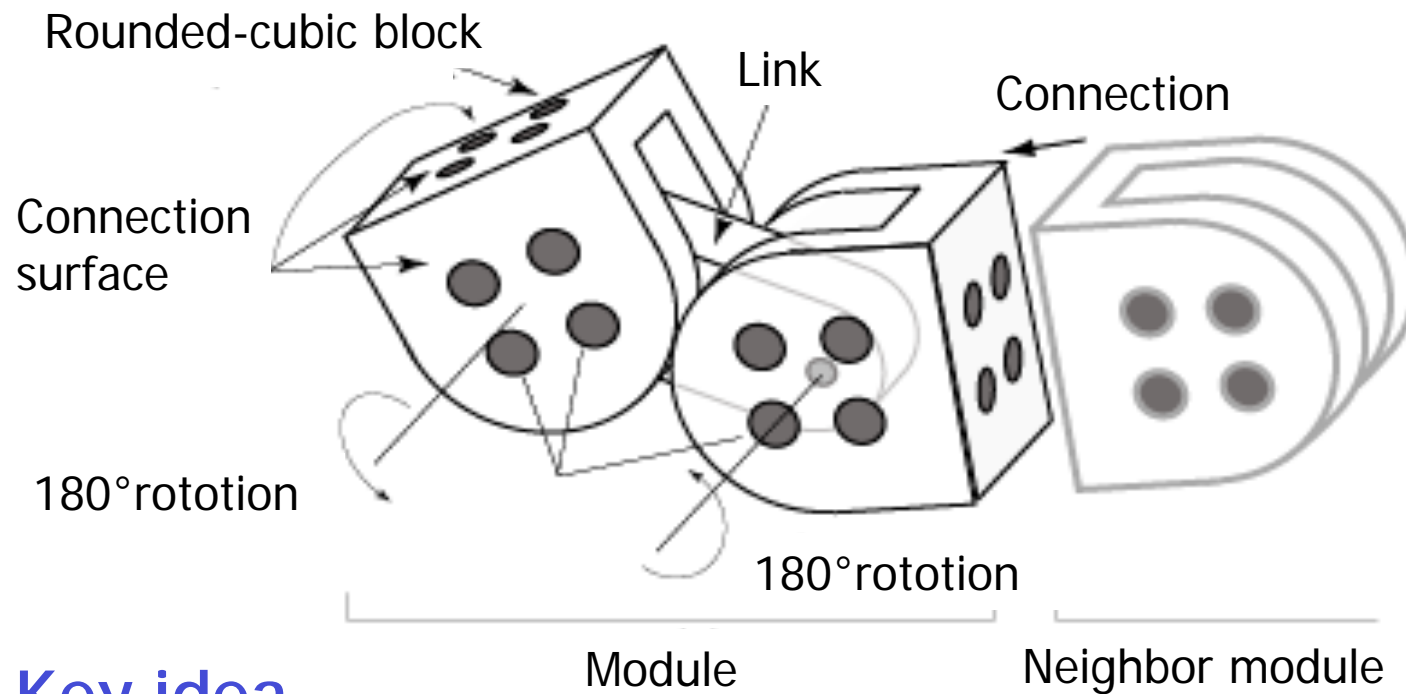


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- Module design :
 - Symmetric omnipotent module : too heavy
 - Fewer DOF, fewer symmetry :
 - Complicated motion for self-reconfiguration
 - Simple design (M-TRAN)
 - Regular structure and repetitive self-reconfiguration
(suitable for parallel control)
- Hardware performance :
 - speed, power consumption, reliability
 - especially of connection mechanism
- Small production : cost, ...

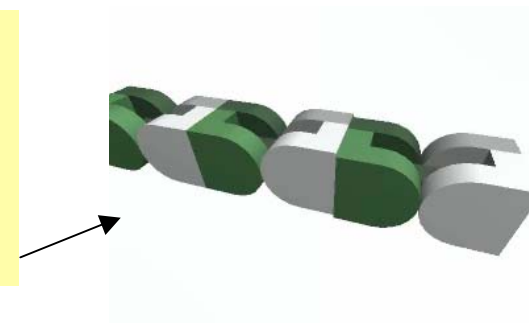
M-TRAN module (lattice-oriented design)

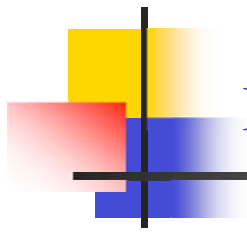
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Key idea

Positioned in cubic lattice by angle = $0, \pm 90^\circ$
Stackable in a cubic lattice
Large surface for connection
Avoid collision (parallel axes)





Distributed Metamorphosis Control



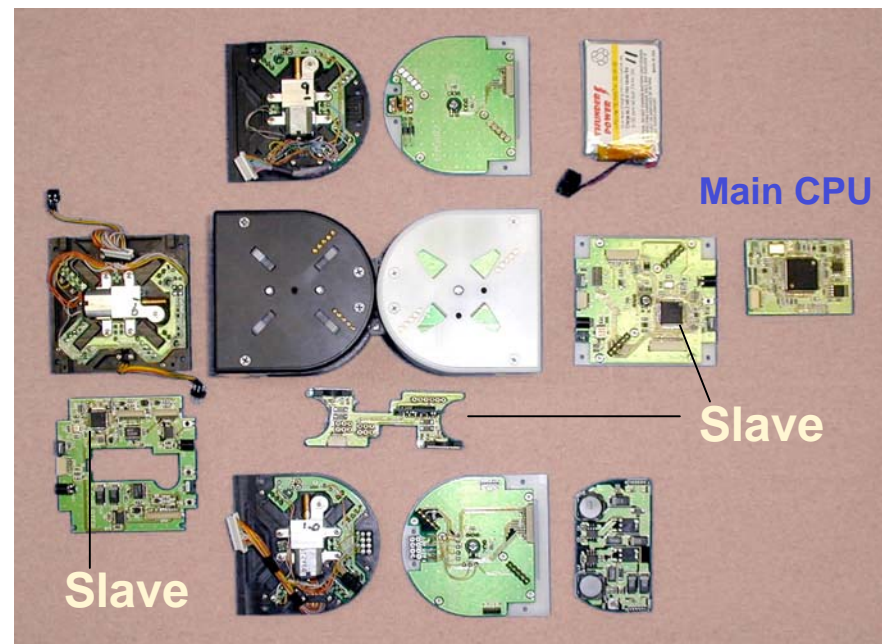
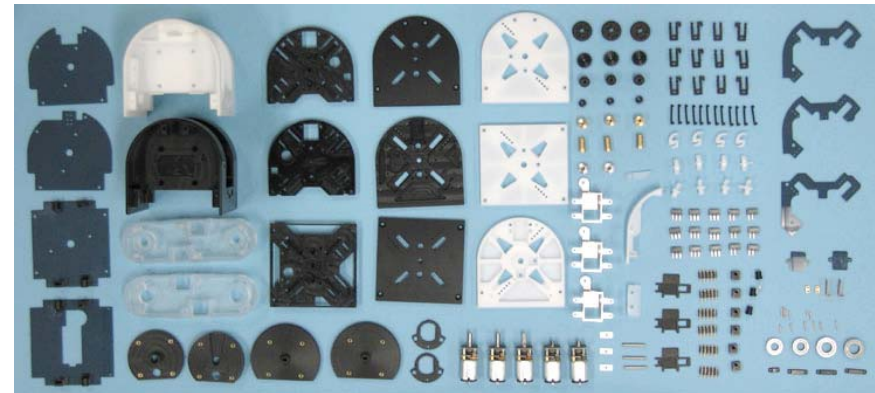
**National Institute of
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- Module design :
- Hardware performance :
 - speed, power consumption, reliability
 - especially of **connection mechanism**
- **New mechanism for M-TRAN** (Fast, low power consuming, reliable)
- Small production : cost, ...

New M-TRAN Hardware

Module

Motion DOF 2
Connection : male 3, female 3
CPU 1 main / 3 slave
10 IR proximity sensor
Gravity sensor
Global communication by CAN bus
Bluetooth modem
Battery in each module



Distributed Metamorphosis Control

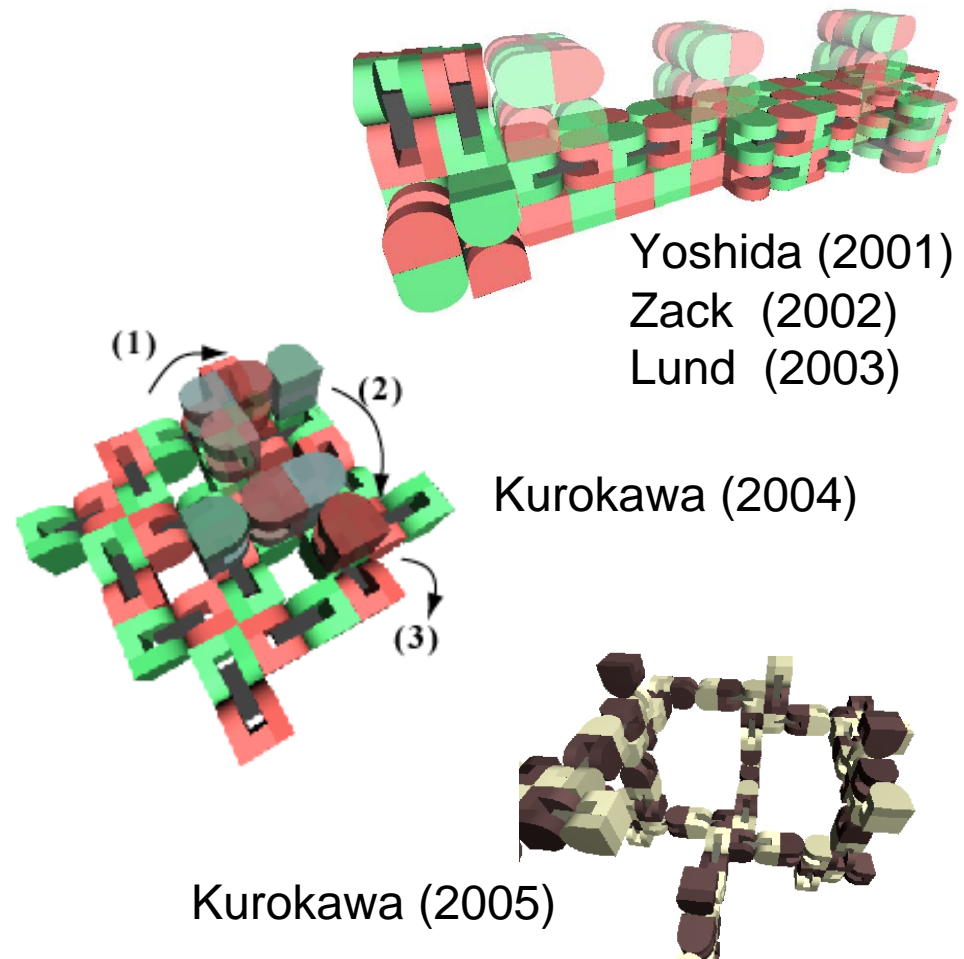
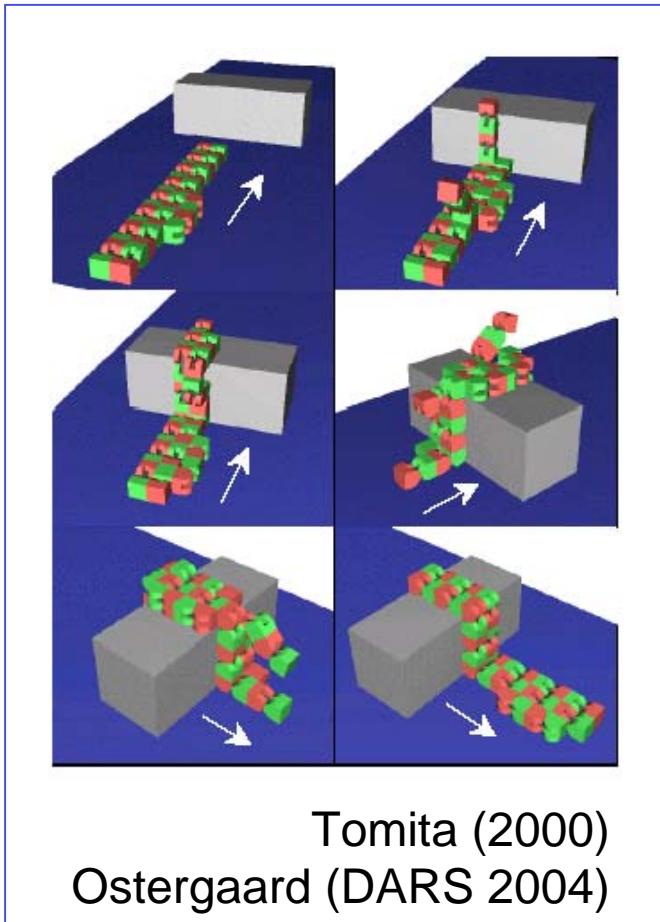
Mass production :

50 M-TRAN III modules were produced for EXPO 2005



Target procedures for experiments

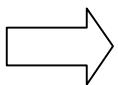
- Regular structure by meta-modules and repetitive self-reconfiguration





- Advanced module design & self-reconfiguration design
- Improved hardware performance :
- 50 modules

Research Objective



Experimental verification of

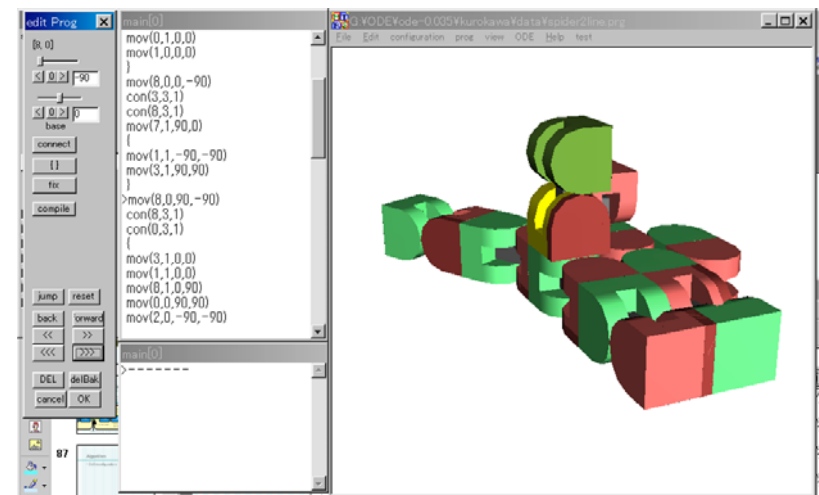
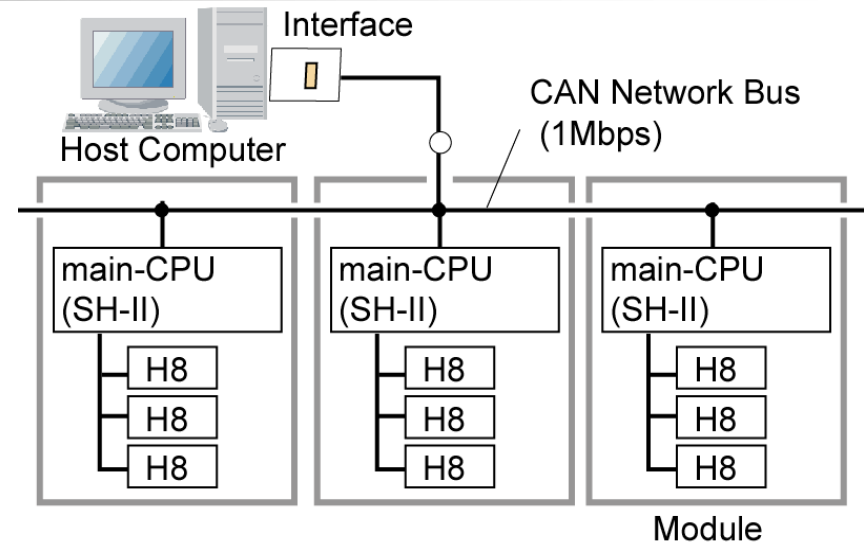
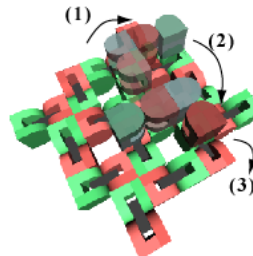
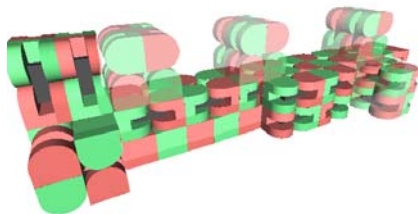
- Decentralized and asynchronous parallel control**
- Self-reconfiguration by large number of modules (>20)**

- Onboard controllers

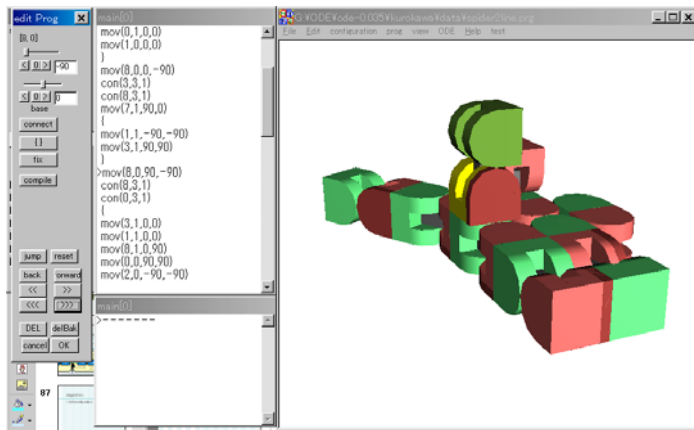
Master CPU + 3 slave CPUs

- M-TRAN simulator

- Design of self-reconfiguration procedure (multi-thread, step synchronous)
- Kinematics & Dynamics Simulation (Vortex & ODE)



Software



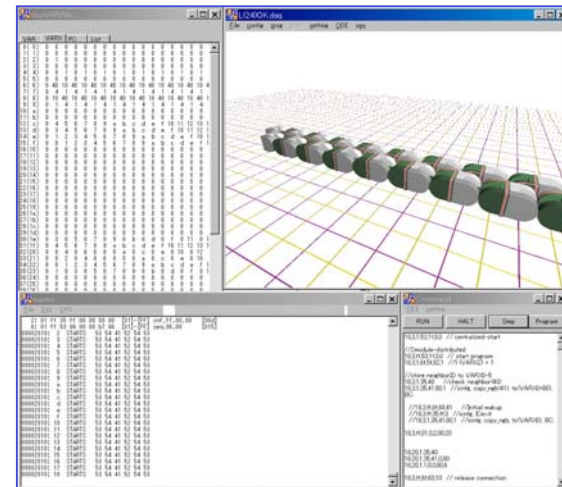
M-TRAN simulator

- Step synchronization
- Script conversion



Centralized control by Host PC (M-TRAN I)
Global event synchronization (M-TRAN II)

past



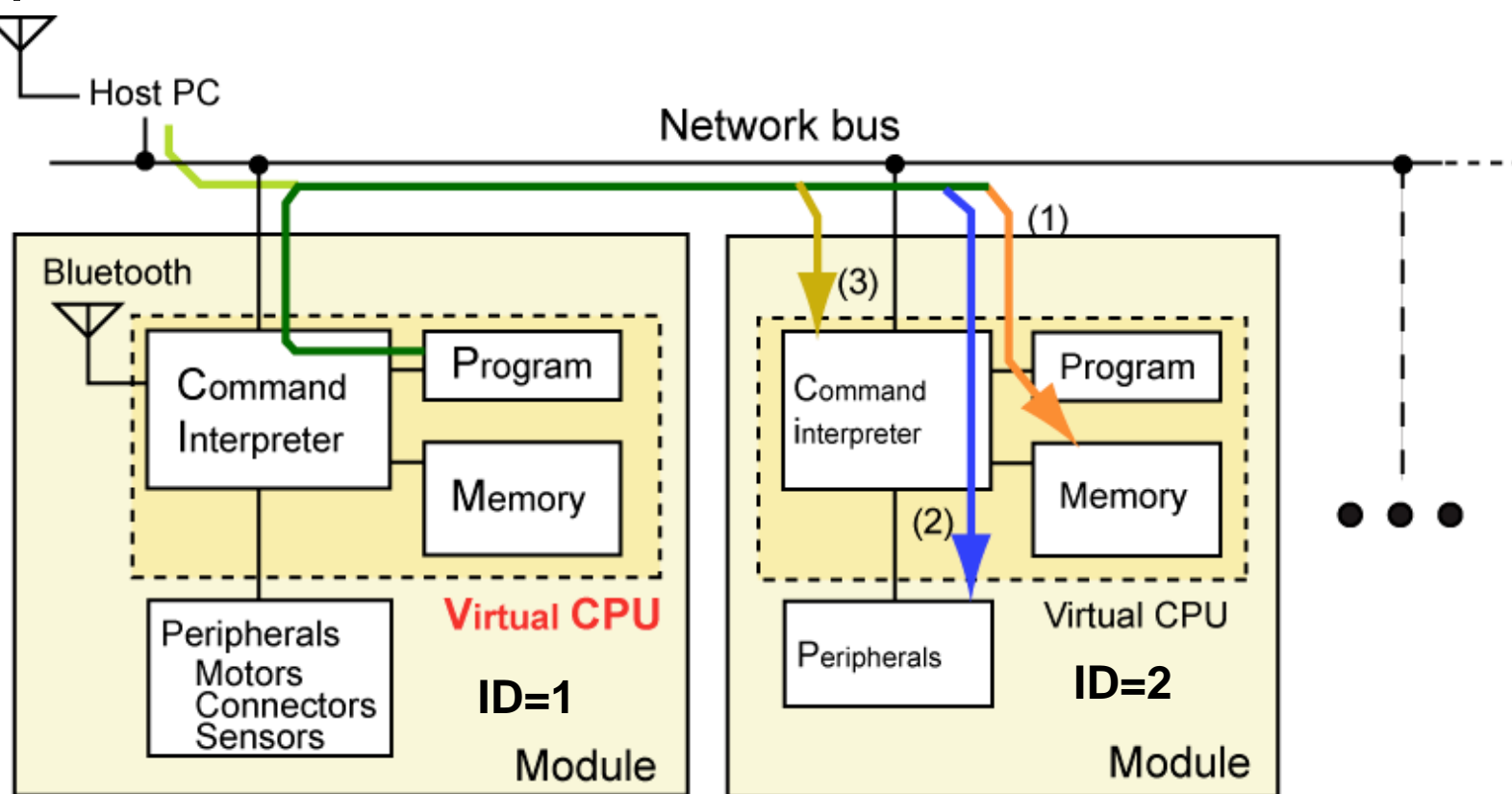
Emulator for distributed controller



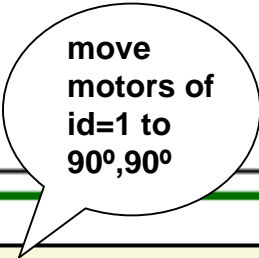
Onboard Controller

Asynchronous
decentralized control
(M-TRAN III)

Onboard Controller System



(1) Shared memory (2) Remote control (3) Message for synchronization



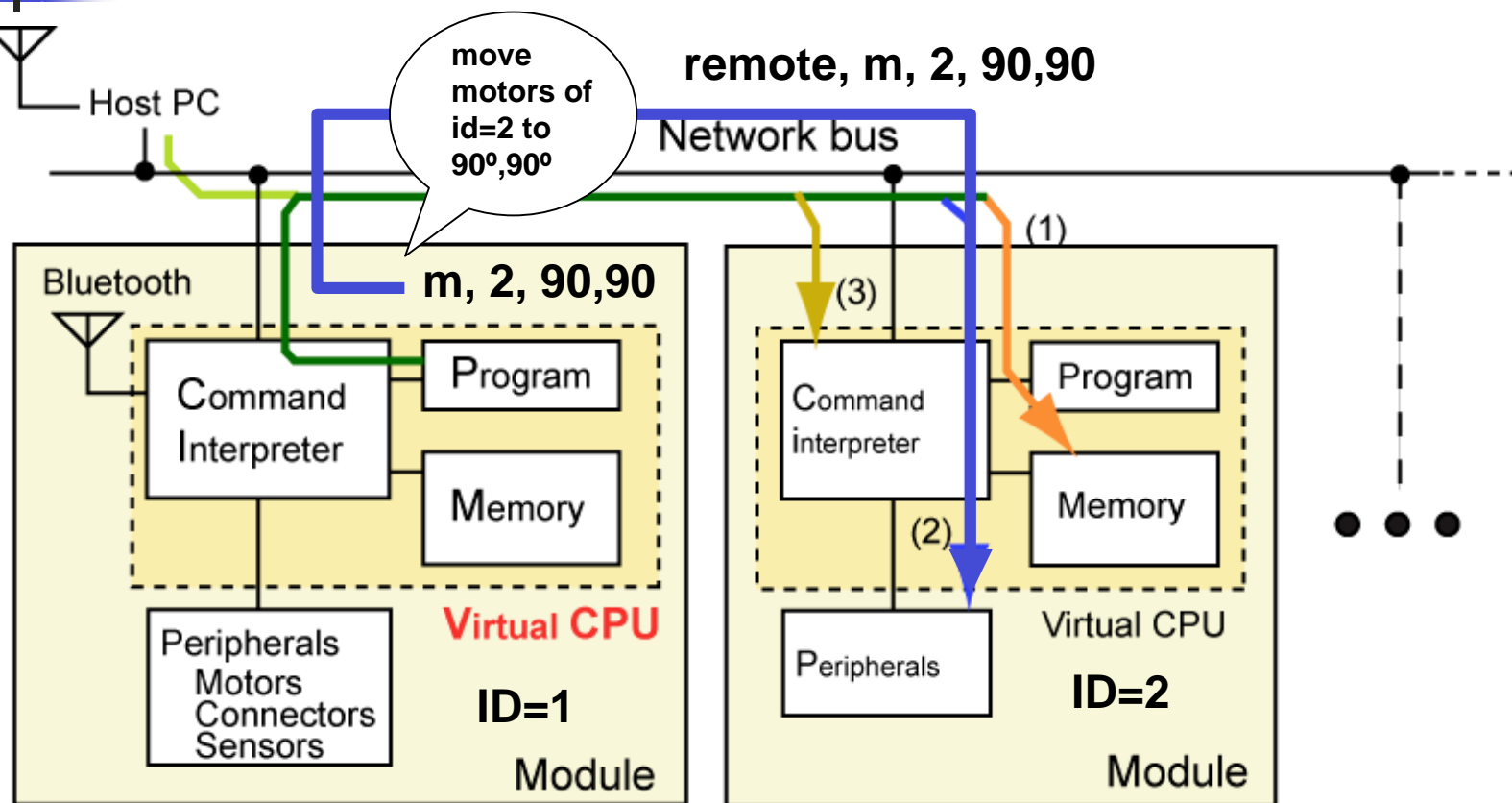
(1) Shared memory (2) Remote control (3) Message for synchronization

(1) Shared memory

(2) Remote control

(3) Message for synchronization

Parallel Controller System

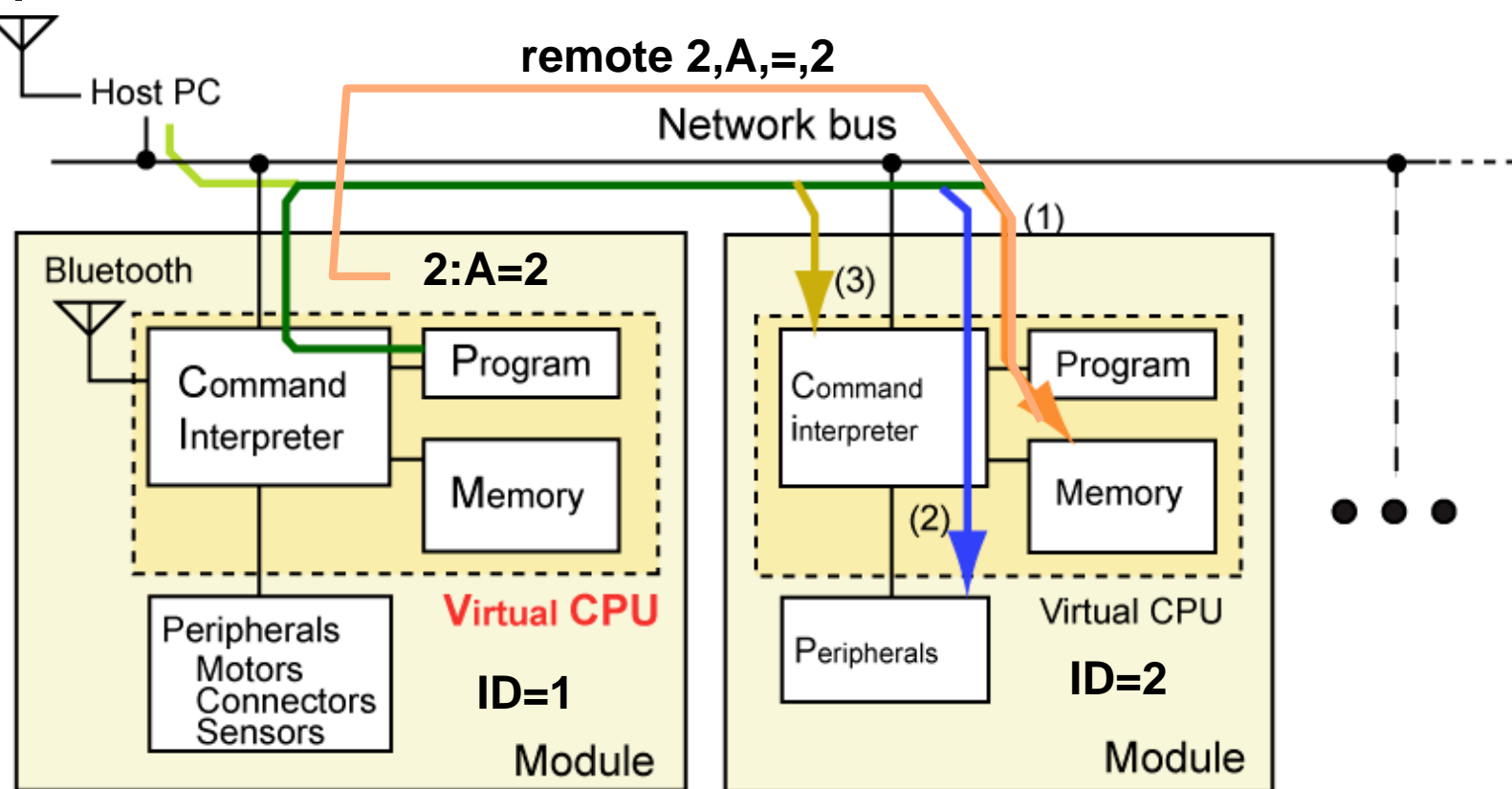


(1) Shared memory (2) Remote control (3) Message for synchronization



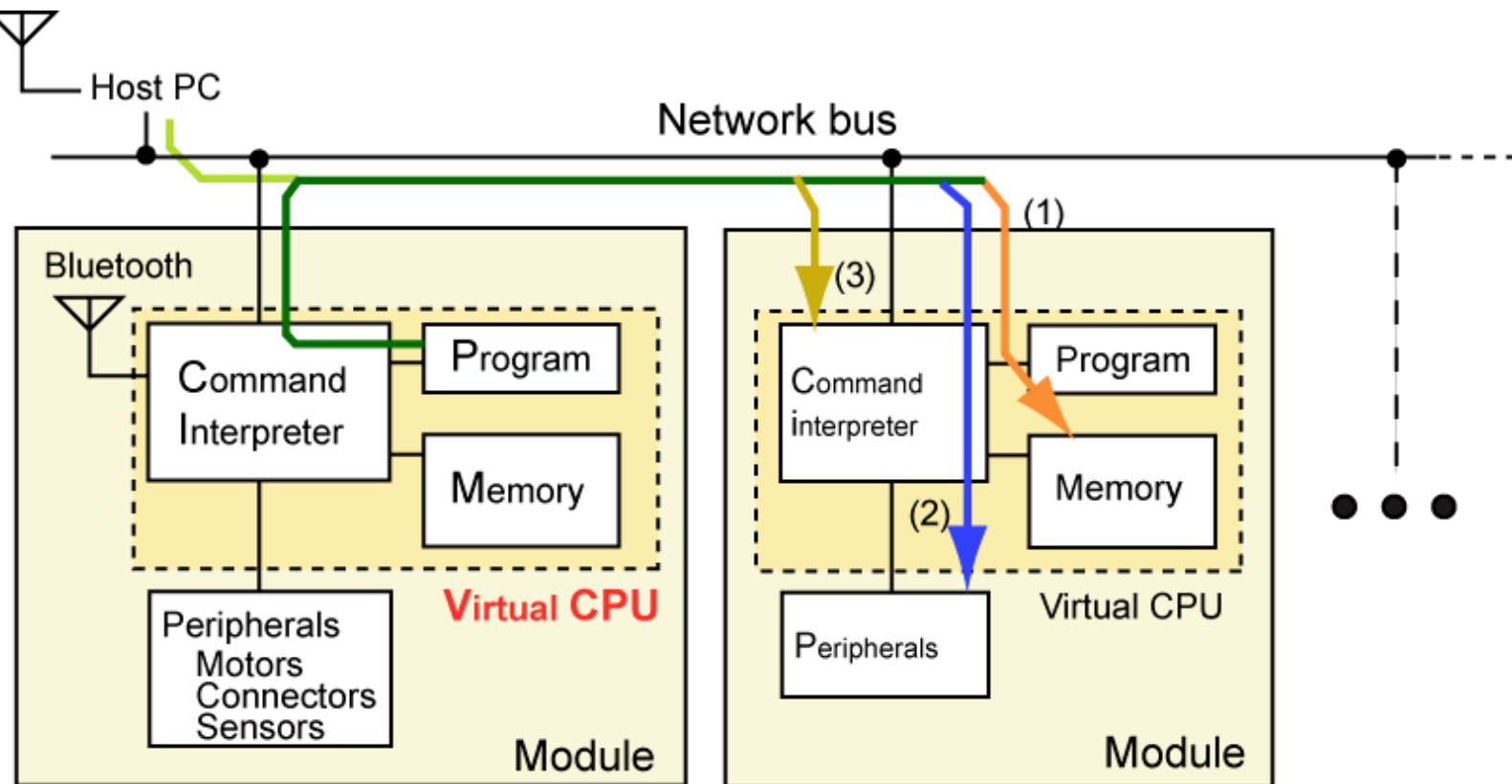
(1) Shared memory (2) Remote control (3) Message for synchronization

Parallel Controller System



(1) Shared memory (2) Remote control (3) Message for synchronization

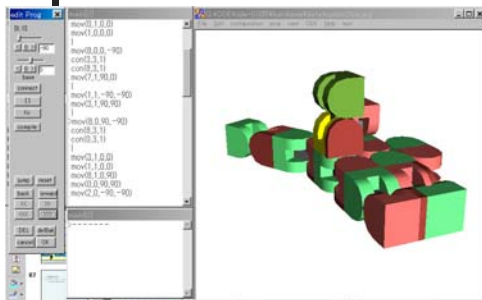
Parallel Controller System



(1) Shared memory (2) Remote control (3) Message for synchronization

- **Single master control (Remote control)**
- **Parallel & locally synchronous control (Shared memory)**

Program development system

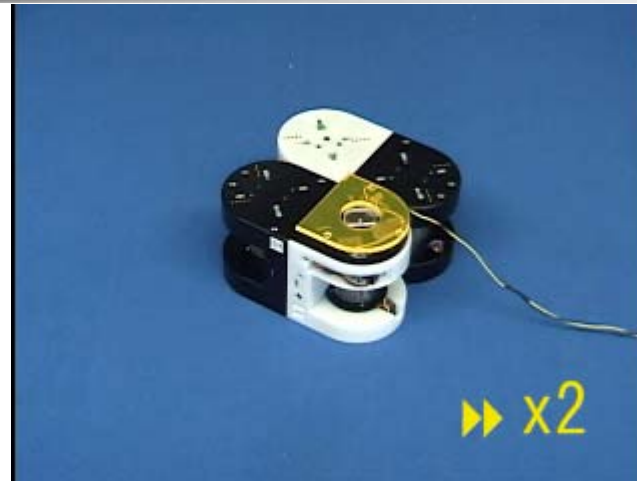


M-TRAN simulator

```
while (1) //loop
{
  mov(1, 1, 90, -90)
  mov(2, 0, 90, -90)
}
{
  mov(1, 0, 90, -90)
  mov(2, 1, 90, -90)
}
endwhile
```

Simulation Script

Auto conversion



```
L0:
  cnr 2, 2, 0 ;
  mvr 1, -90, 90
  mvr 2, 90, -90 ;
  cnr 2, 2, 1 ;
  cnr 1, 2, 0 ;
  mvr 1, 90, -90
  mvr 2, -90, 90 ;
  cnr 1, 2, 0
  jpr L0
```

**Machine Program
(Single master)**

example of parallel control

```
load flag, 0
L0: switch flag, L0, L1, L2, L3
L1: load flag, 0
    con 2, 0 ;
    remote, next, load, flag, 3
    mov -90, 90 ;
    jpr L0
L2: load flag, 0
    con 2, 1 ;
    remote, next, load, flag, 1
    jpr L0 ;
L3: load flag, 0
    mov, 90, -90 ;
    remote, next, load, flag, 2
    jpr L0
```

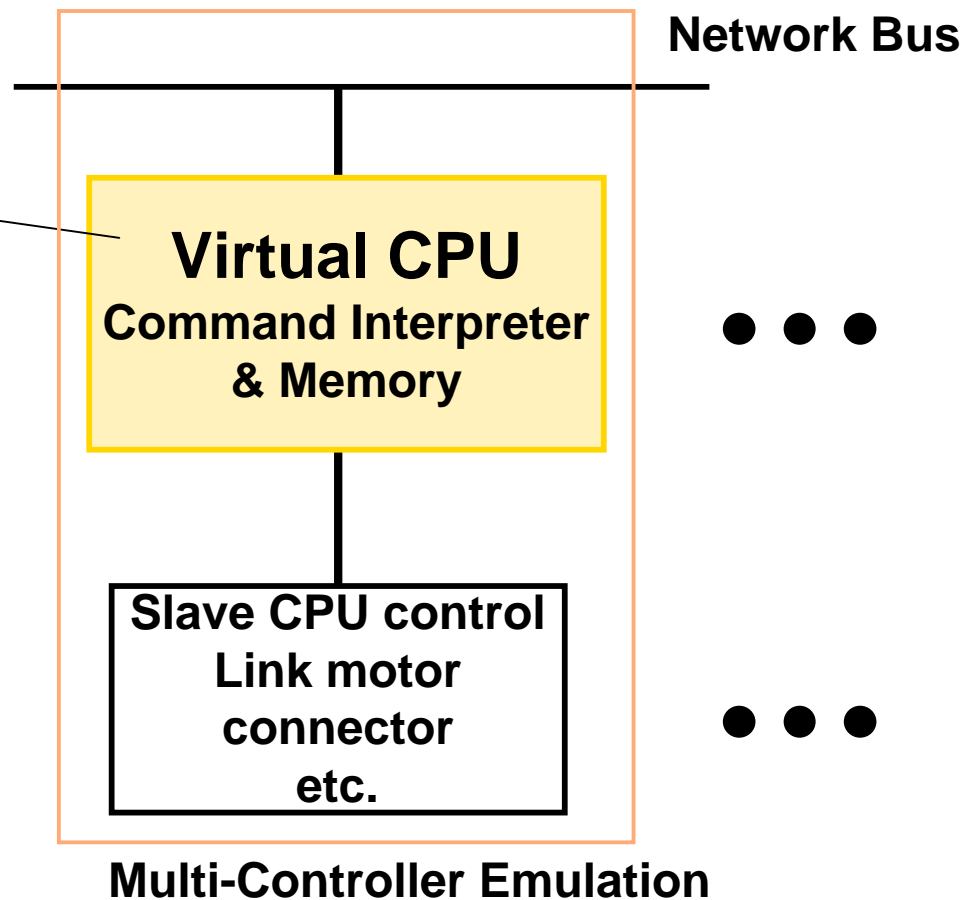
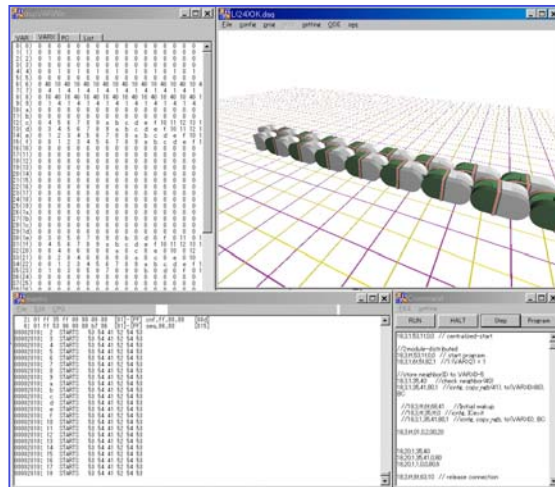
Machine Program (parallel)



Emulation of parallel processing

**Emulator = M-TRAN Simulator (Kinematics & Dynamics)
+ multi-Controller Emulation**

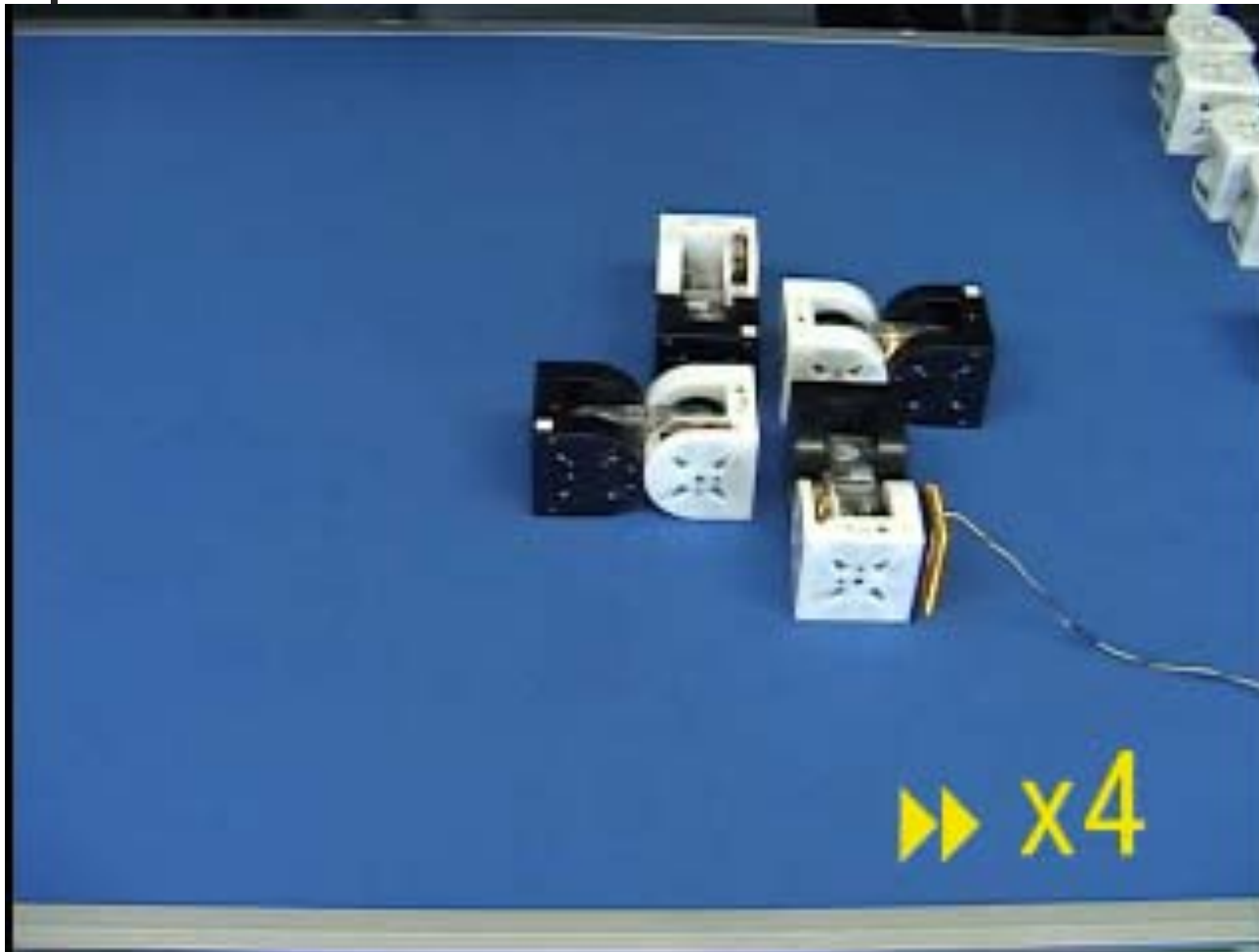
Source code
compatible to the
onboard controller



- Locomotion
- Self-reconfiguration
 - Centralized & synchronous
(Single master)
 - Decentralized & asynchronous
(Parallel)



Experiment (single master)



Arbitrary 4 module

Master voting

**Identification of
configuration &
role**

**Locomotion
(clock sync.)**

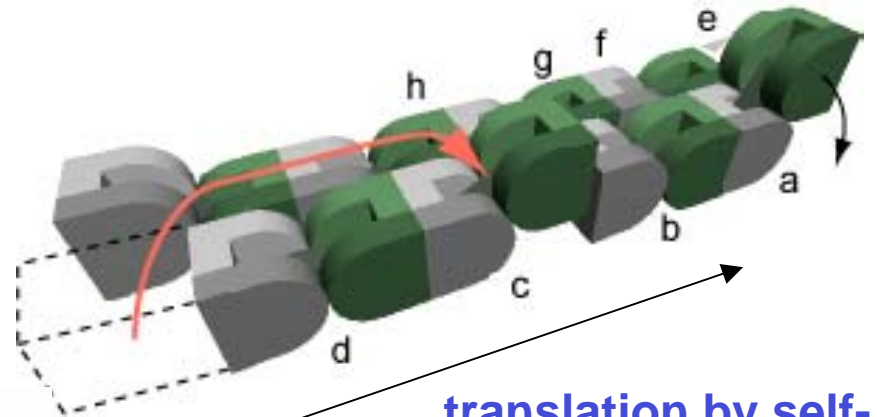
↓
**Self-reconfiguration
Single master**

Demonstrated in EXPO 2005

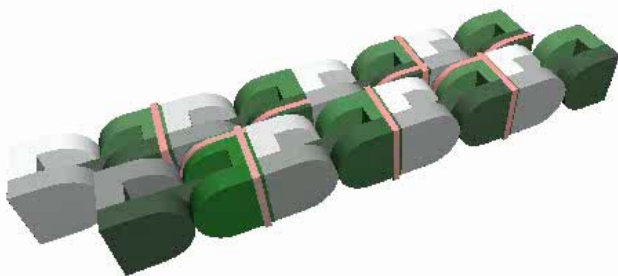
Parallel distributed control

Algorithm

- Two modules cooperate
(meta-module, cluster)
- Communication with 4 neighbors



**translation by self-
reconfiguration**



Parallel distributed control



Parallel distributed control

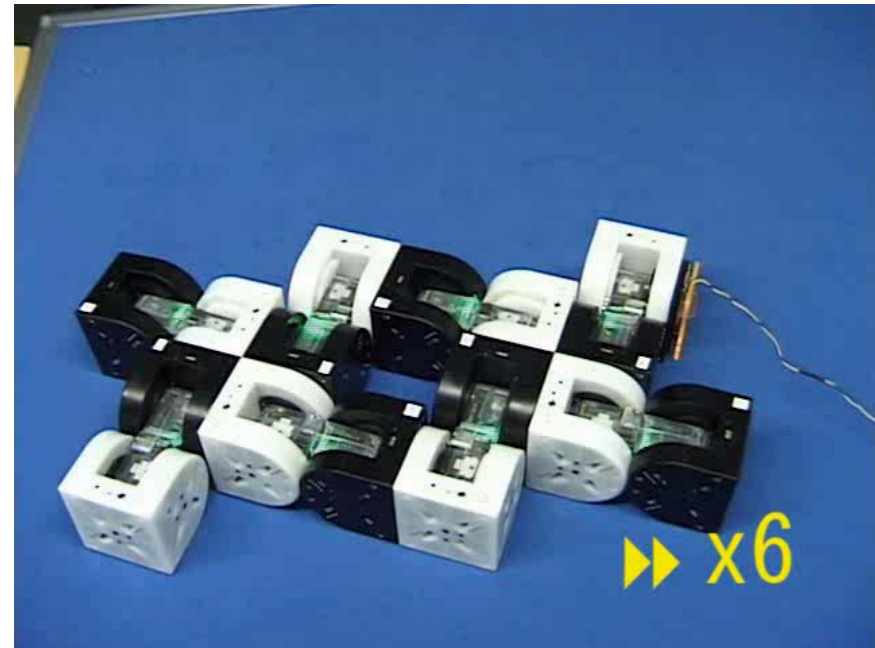
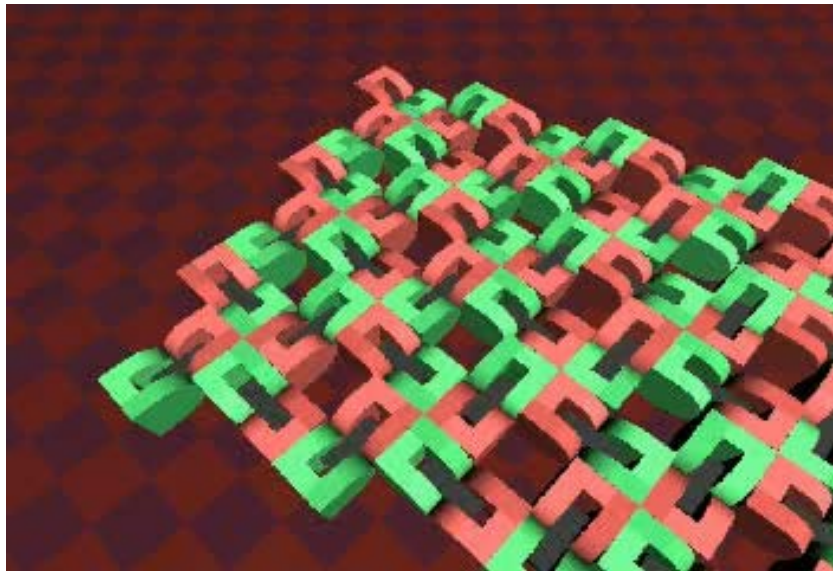


of modules : 4, 8, 12, 20

The same program for all the modules (code size 660 Byte)

Local synchronization

Parallel control



code size \approx 1.5 KB

using long distance communication

Hardware problems

mechanical : alignment error \rightarrow connection fails
communication : unreliable electric contact, ...

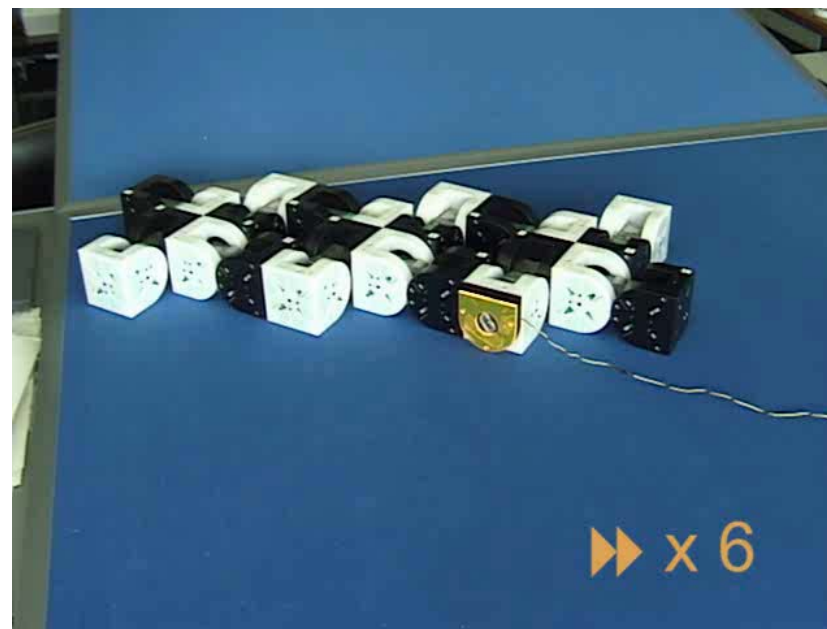


Improvement
retrial
reconnection

Parallel control (improved a little)



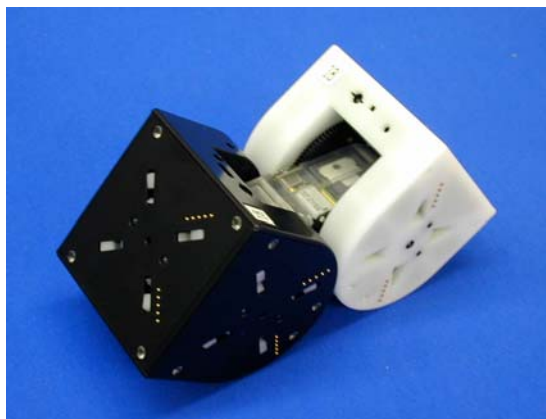
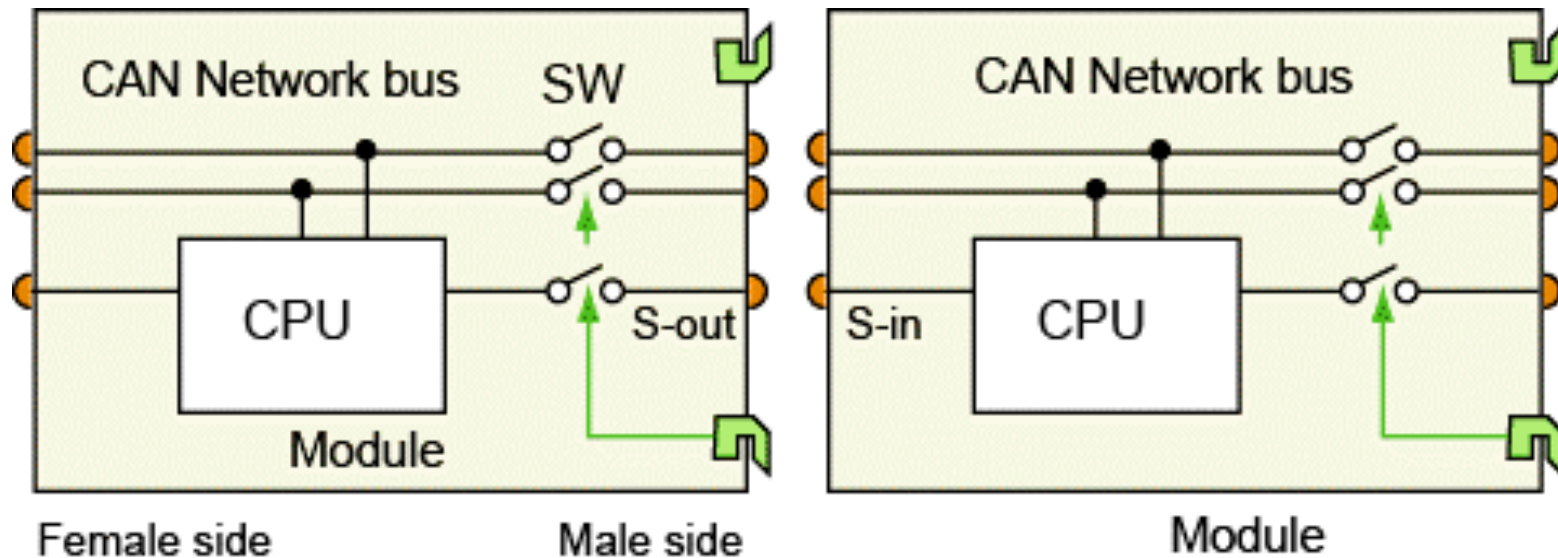
Connection retrial



code size \approx 2 KB

**Neighbor to neighbor communication
Connection retrial**

Problems (1)



2 SW for CAN bus lines

1 SW for a line of connection detection

**Switches to avoid unexpected short circuit
are unreliable**

Problem (2)

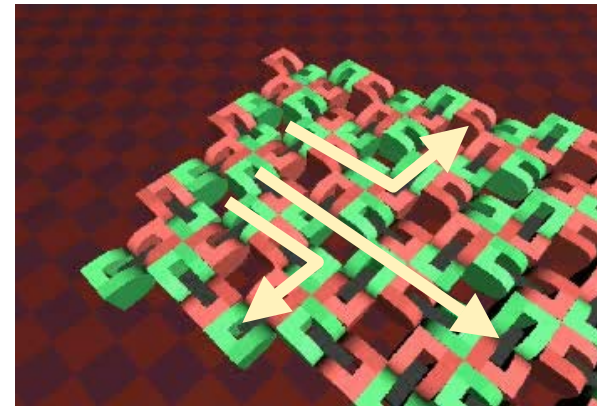
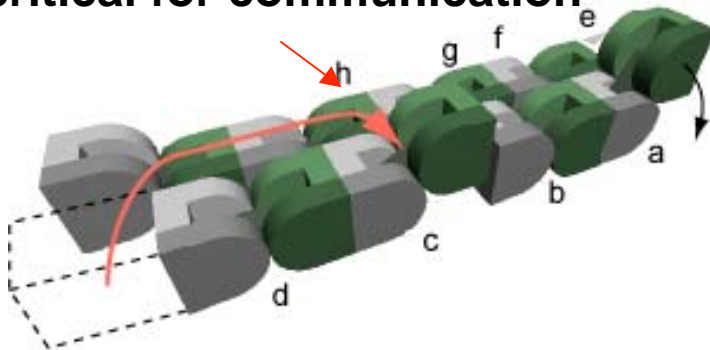
- Misalignment between surfaces for connection
- Bus traffic jam



↑
Connection failure

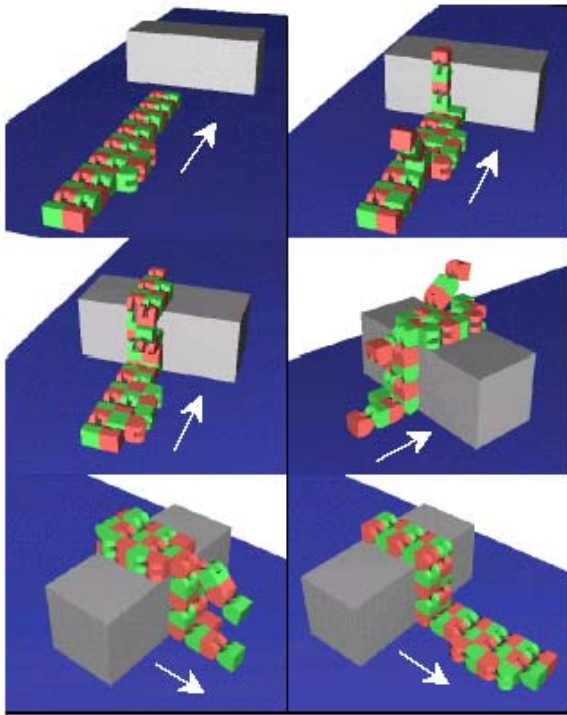
- Critical message
 - message & protocol design is important
- Every step is critical
(deterministic procedure)
 - redundancy
 - nondeterministic
- Most connections are critical for communication

critical for communication

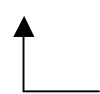
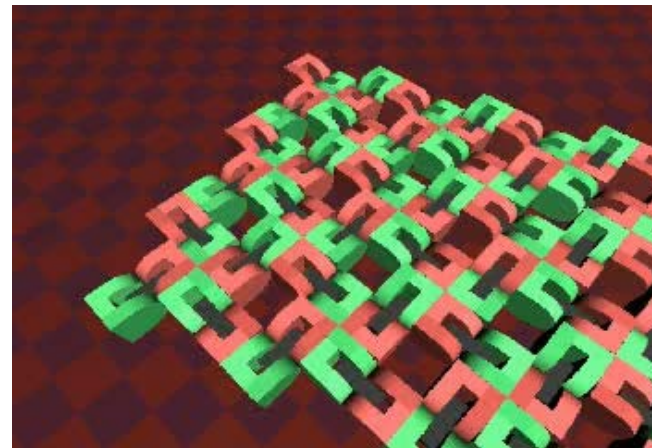


Redundant connection
Process can be nondeterministic

Future works



1. Larger structure (> 20 modules)

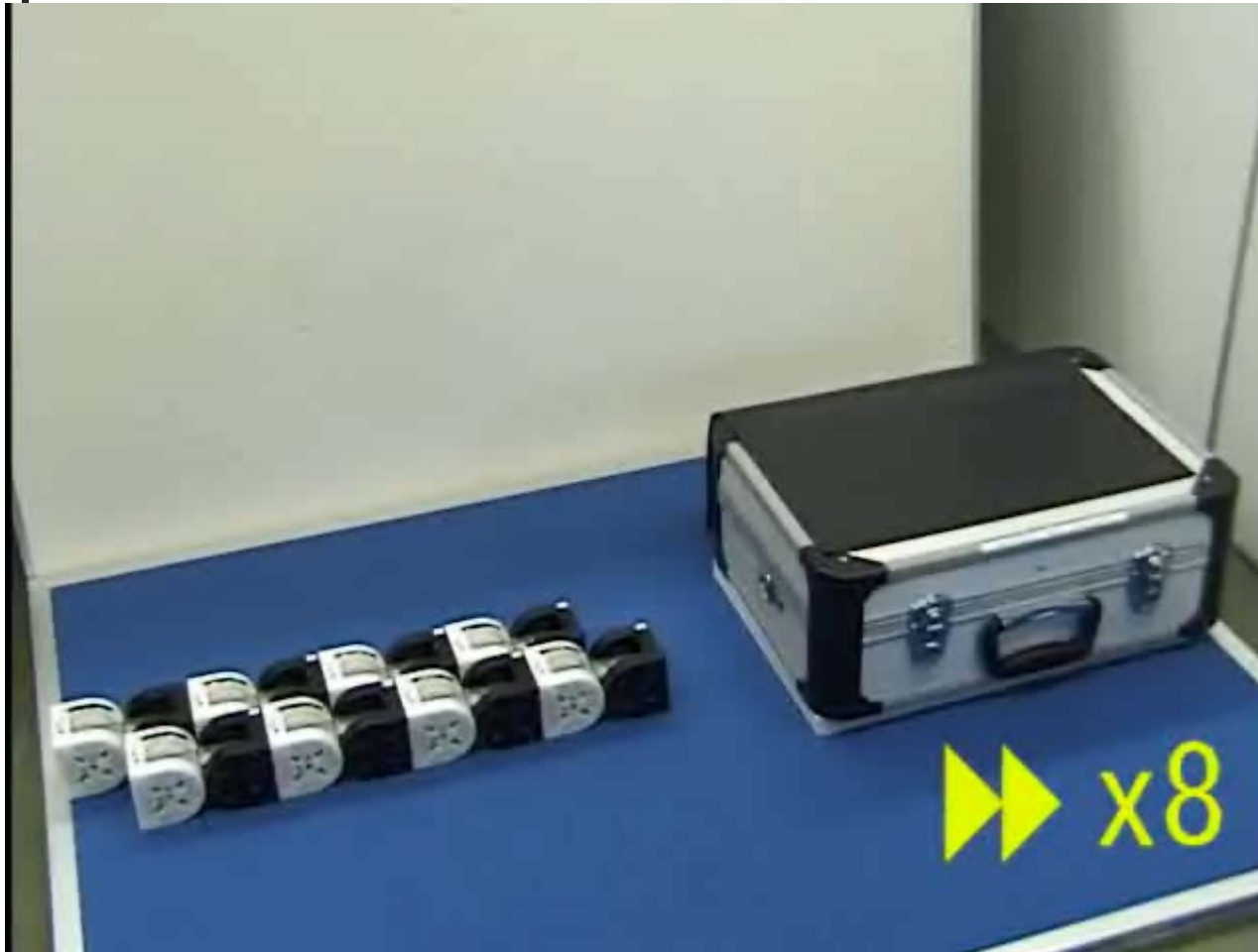


2. Autonomous self-reconfiguration by sensor information

3. Automatic separation of faulty module

- Neighbor-to-neighbor communication by IR devices
Reliable, scalable, slow (100 bps)
- Controller language
Assembler language → High level
- Sensing and decision making

Experiment (single master)



**Single Master
Playback**

**Verification of
hardware
performance**

⇒ **Autonomous path following**

- Development of a new Hardware (M-TRAN III) and software
- Distributed controller for centralized & decentralized self-reconfiguration control
- Simple parallel self-reconfiguration was verified by experiments