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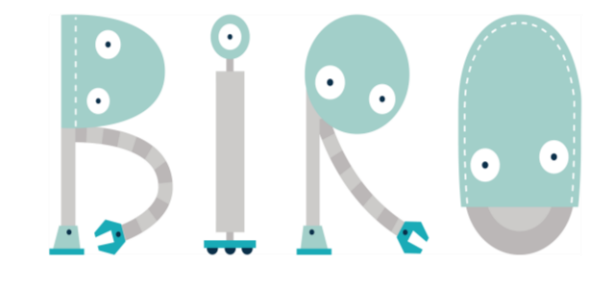
Learning in Simulation for Autonomous Control of Wearable Robots and Surgical Robots

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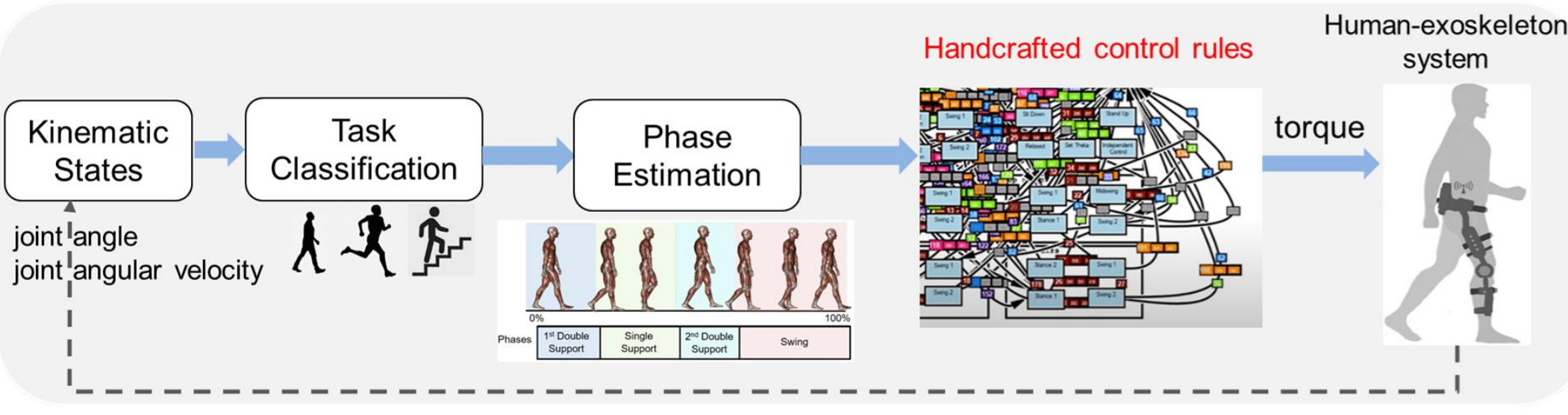
Suzanne Oliver



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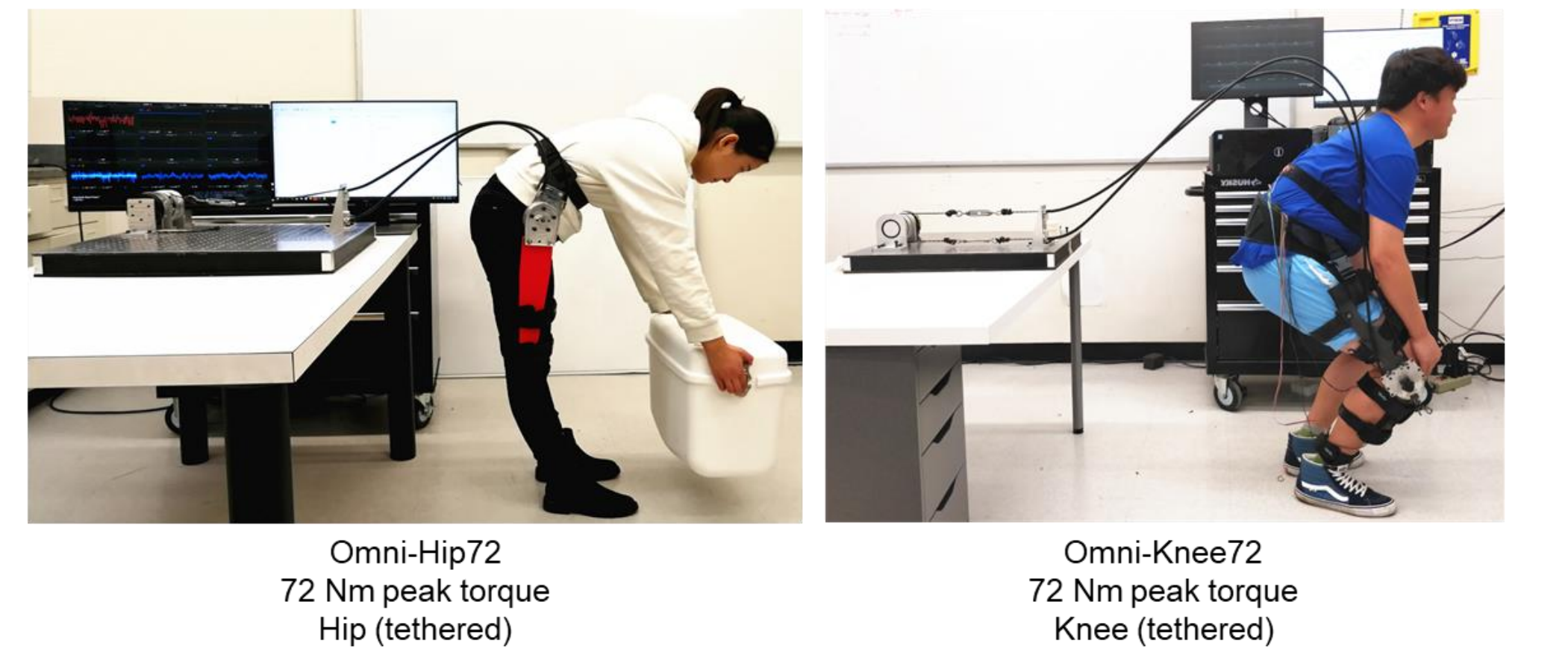
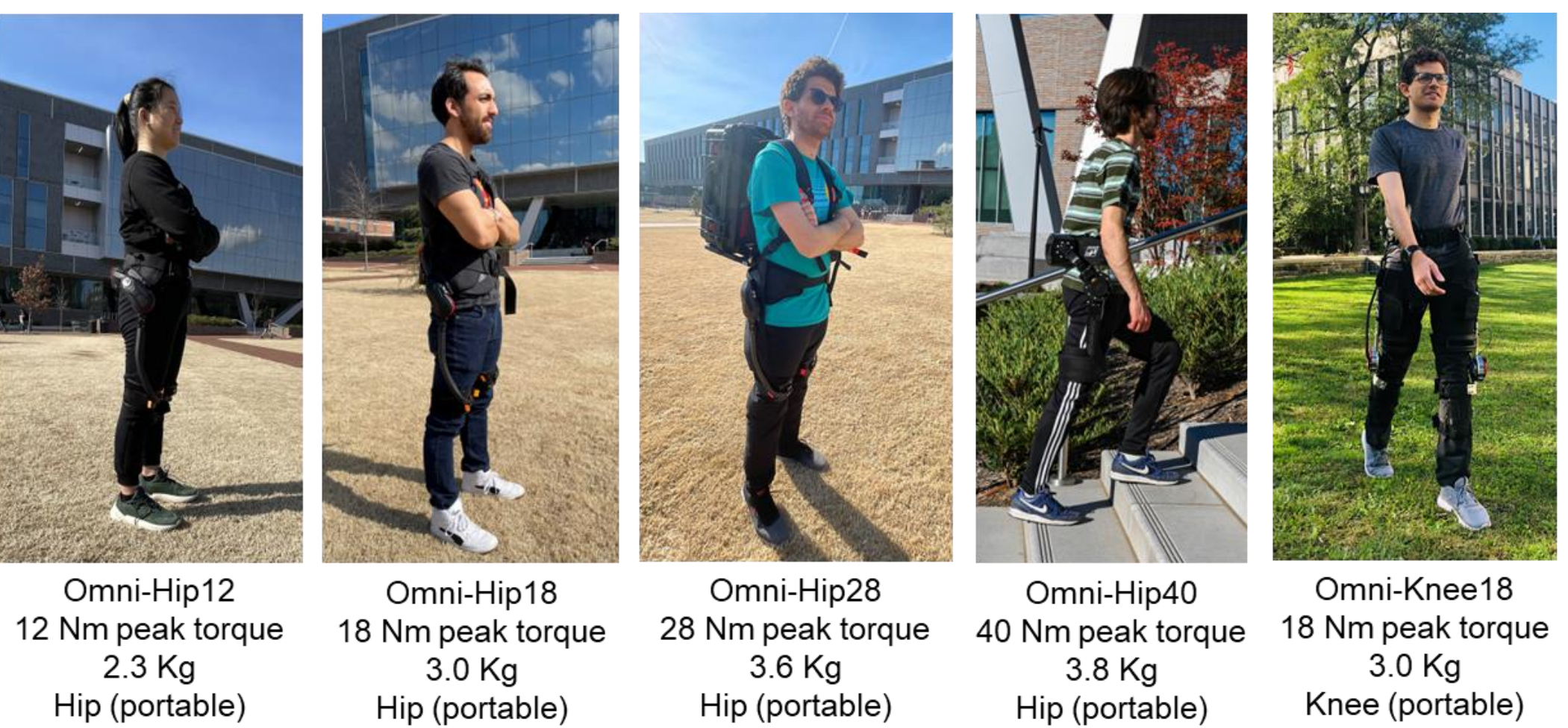
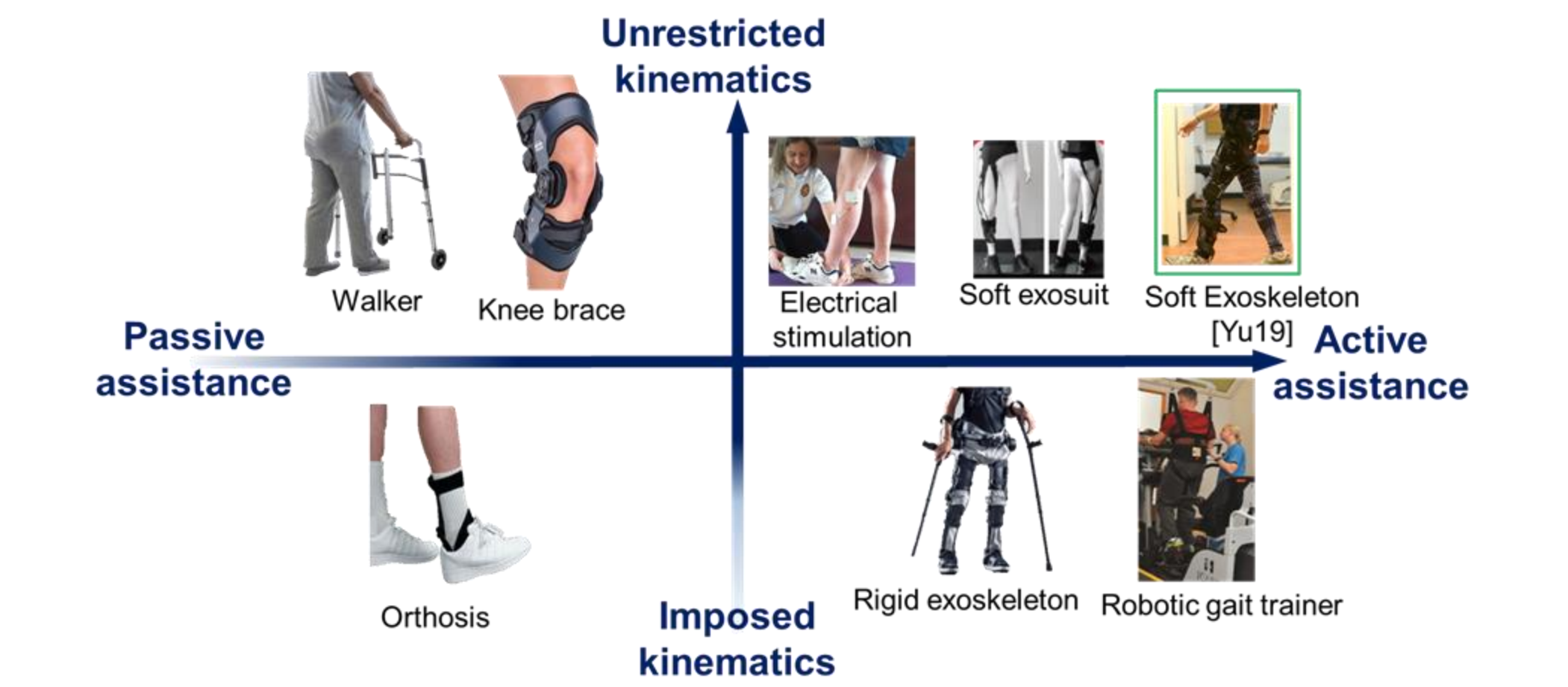
Objectives and Challenges

- Wearable robots like lower-limb exoskeletons have great potential for mobility restoration and human augmentation
- Challenge 1:** Required intensive human testing
- Challenge 2:** Required handcrafted control laws



Designing Lightweight and High Torque Soft Exoskeletons

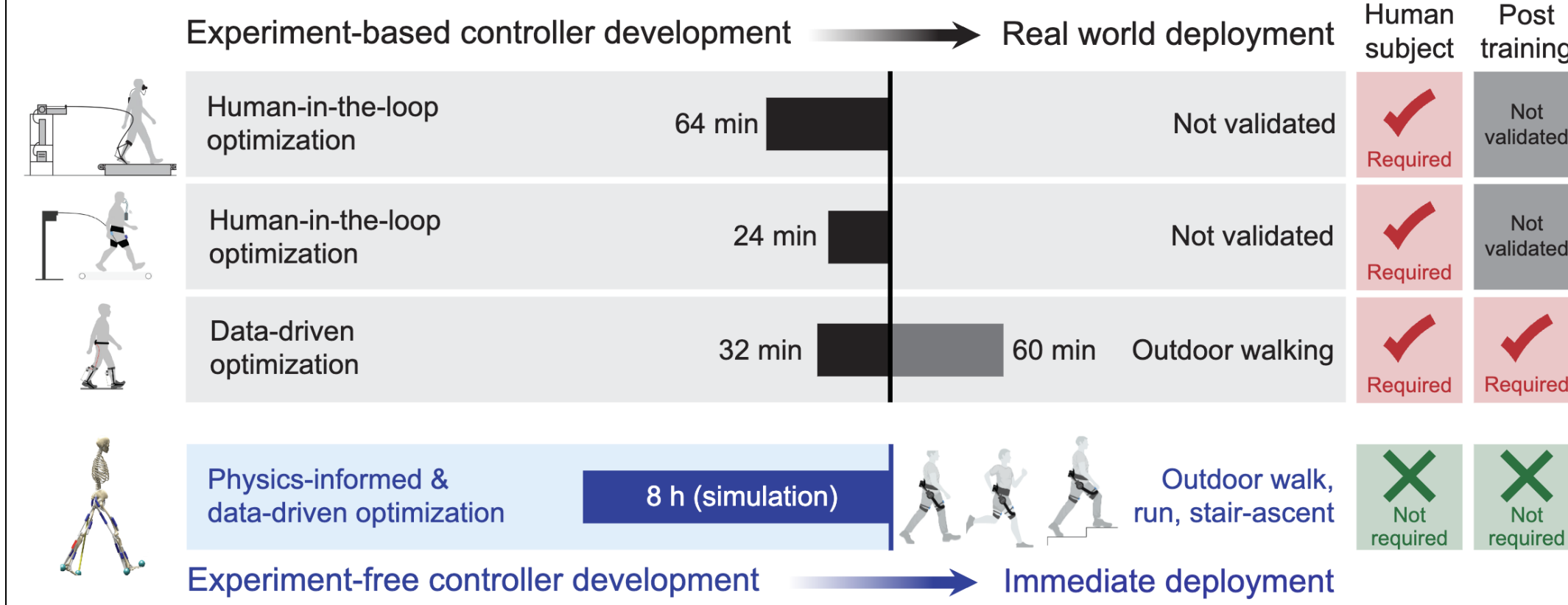
Advantages of Our Soft Exoskeleton



Quasi Direct Drive Actuation Paradigm

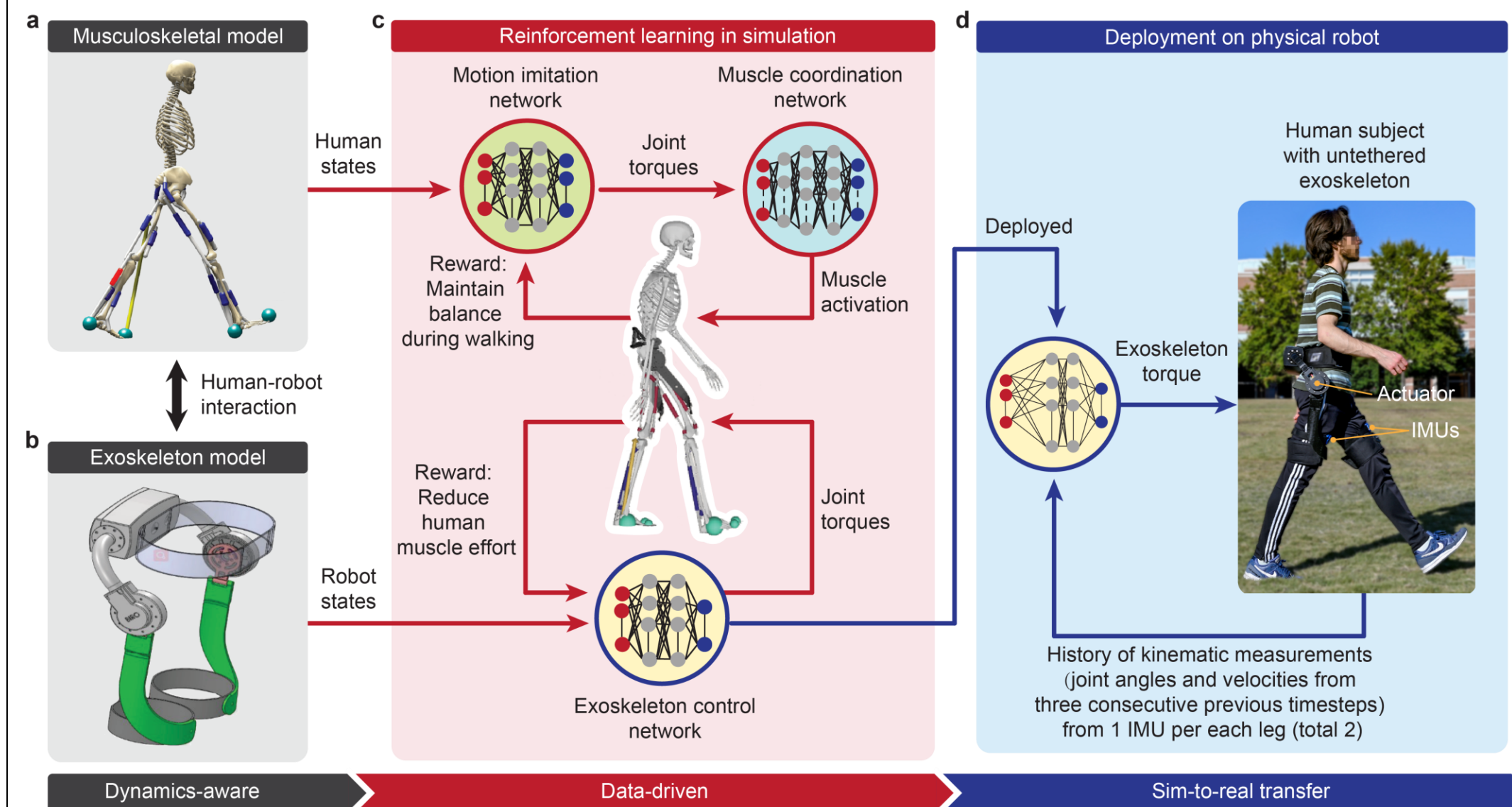
	Geared Motor with Force/Torque Sensor	Series Elastic Actuator	Quasi Direct Drive Actuator [Ours]
Compliance	Low (X)	Medium (O)	High (O)
Bandwidth	High (O)	Low (X)	High (O)
Efficiency	Low (X)	Medium (O)	High (O)
Actuation Paradigm	Conventional motor → High ratio gear → Load	Conventional motor → Spring → Load	High torque density motor → Low ratio gear → Load

Experiment-free Learning of Exoskeleton Controller In Simulation



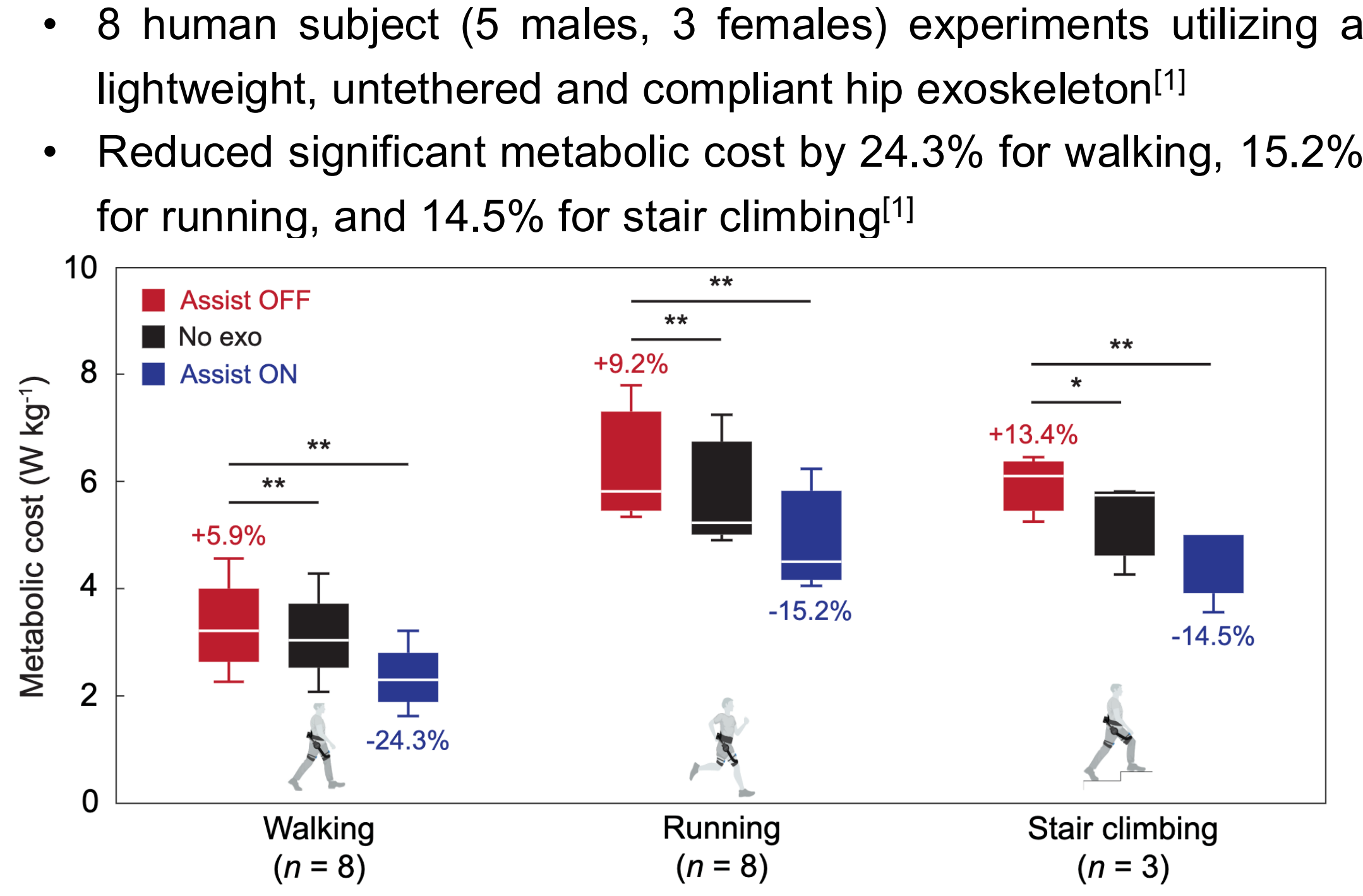
- Drawbacks of state-of-the-art methods to get exoskeleton controllers:
 - Requires intensive human experiments for training → This adds formidable cost when applied to another activity or participant
 - Typically for a single activity with steady-state motion → It cannot handle versatile activities or transitions between different activities
- Learning controllers entirely in simulation eliminates the need for human experiments. However, it is still unavailable for wearable robotics community. Key challenges are:
 - Incorporating controller design in the simulation
 - Incorporating human-robot interaction in the simulation
- Proposed Solution:**
 - Eliminates the need for human experiments, learns the exoskeleton controller purely from simulation, and provides immediate energetic benefit to humans
 - Provides synergistic assistance to different subjects for walking, running and stair-climbing

Physics-informed And Data-driven Reinforcement Learning



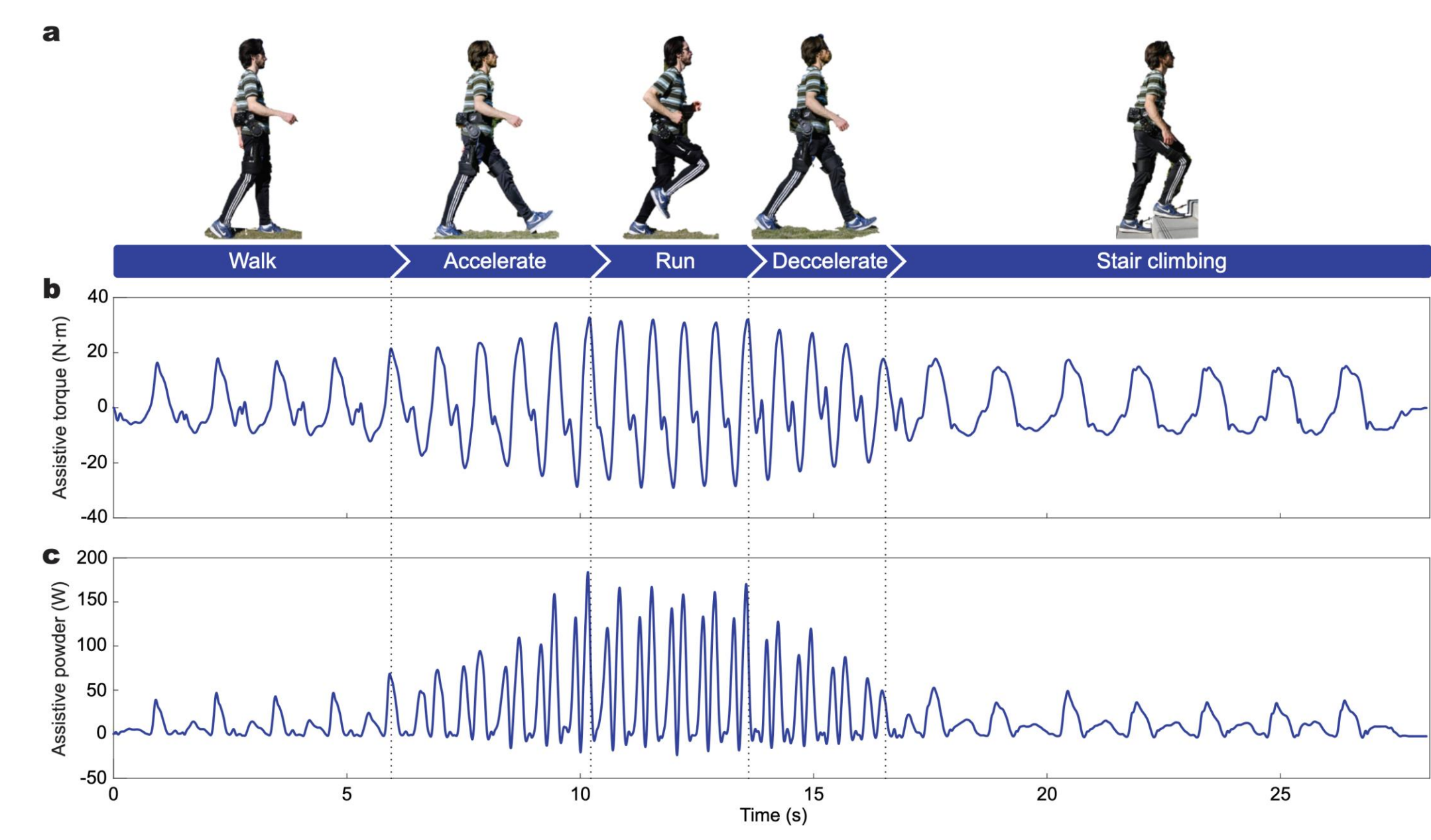
- Physics-informed modeling and data-driven learning:
 - Physics-informed modeling of human musculoskeletal dynamics, exoskeleton, and human-robot interaction
 - Data-driven learning through publicly available human kinematic motion capture dataset
- Three networks are trained simultaneously in co-evolution:
 - Motion imitation network
 - Muscle coordination network
 - Exoskeleton control network
- Dynamics randomization was used to facilitate Sim-to-real transfer of the trained control policy

Significant Energetic Cost Reductions on Versatile Activities

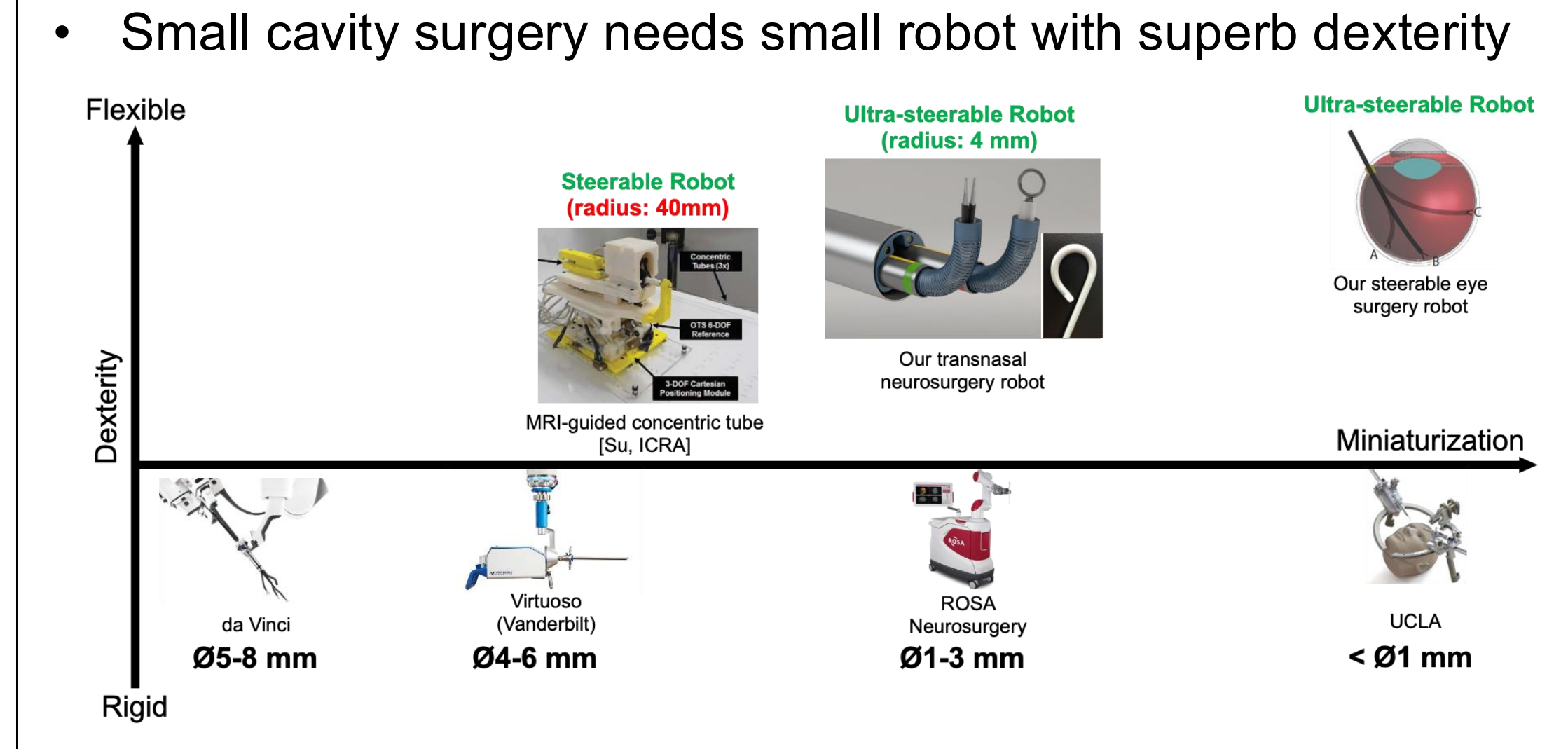


[1] S. Luo, M. Jiang, S. Zhang, J. Zhu, S. Yu, I. Dominguez Silva, T. Wang, E. Rouse, B. Zhou, H. Yuk, X. Zhou, and H. Su, "Experiment-free exoskeleton assistance via learning in simulation," *Nature*, vol. 630, no. 8016, pp. 353–359, Jun. 2024

- Provides smooth transitions between different activities

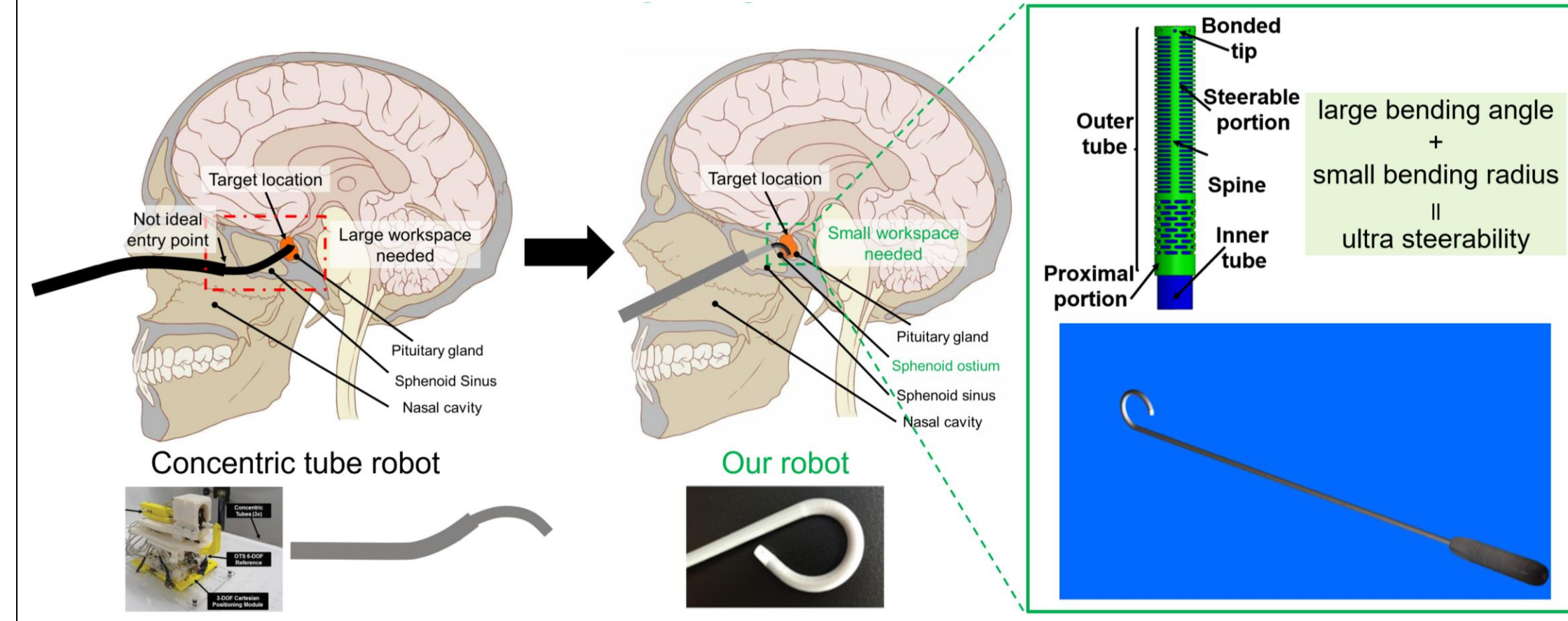


Opportunity: Snake-like Robot for Microsurgery



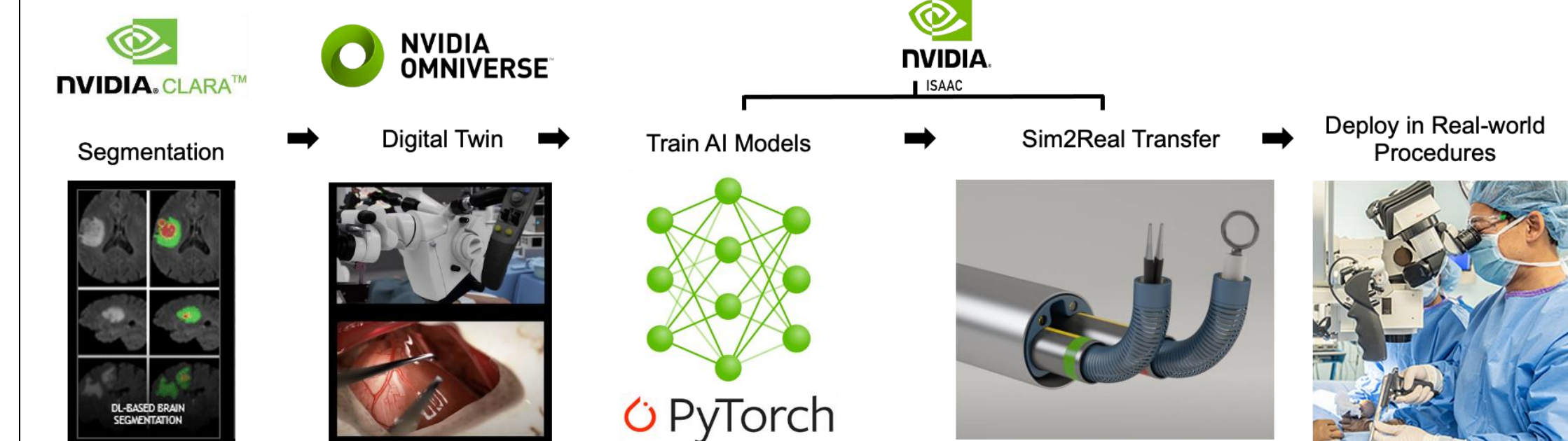
Ultra-Steerability Enables Dexterity in Small Cavities

- Concentric tube robot: large radius, small angle
- Our robot: small radius, large angle
- Less invasive, less risk, improved patient care



Accelerate Development of Surgical Robots via Learning in Simulation

- Robot development requires intensive human tests: digital clinical trial?
- Accelerate translation of AI-powered control into surgical procedures
 - High fidelity digital twins of human and devices
 - Sim2Real transfer learning



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