

Blueprints in Legged Animals and their Importance for Legged Machines

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1 Abstract

The dynamic performance and versatility of legged locomoting animals is neither reached nor sufficiently understood, and presents a fascinating goal also in robotics. Research from Biology, Paleontology, and Biomechanics indicates the existence of design blueprints common throughout many legged animals. Such blueprints are found e.g. in the mechanical design of mammalian legs as leg segmentation ratios, pantographic leg structures, multiarticulate muscles-tendons, and muscle-tendon structures with pronounced physical compliance. A blueprint example from animal neuromuscular control are robust pattern generators responsible for locomotion rhythm generation. Blueprints might present a strategy (“recipe”) to counter performance-limiting effects caused by intrinsic properties of body structure, actuators, sensing and acting in running animals.

We base our discussion on findings and insights from implementing biomechanical and control blueprints into dynamic, legged robots. I.e. Cheetah-cub robot is the first quadruped robot between 0.5kg and 30kg to reach a dynamic speed of Froude 1.3, while trotting in 3D, and in a feed-forward control mode. We apply bioinspired robot- and controller designs to produce rich and biomechanically relevant locomotion data. Recordings from running robotic experiments help us analyzing and comparing robotic and biological legged systems, and allow us to hypothesize further about animal locomotion.

We will discuss these and other examples also from Biology and Biomechanics indicating the existence of dynamic legged locomotion modes which can heavily rely on feed-forward control patterns, in combination with potentially bioinspired leg and robot designs.

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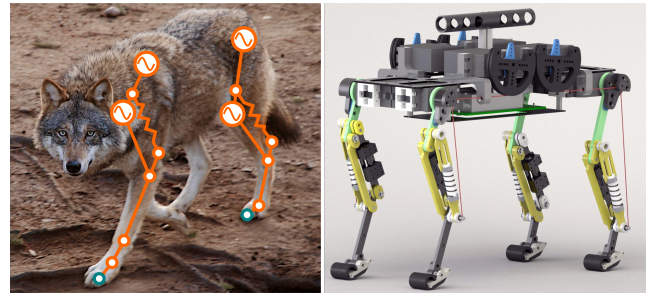


Figure 1: Pantographic leg segment structure, and the Cheetah-cub quadruped robot platform for legged robot locomotion testing.

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