

# INTRODUCTION TO BIONICS

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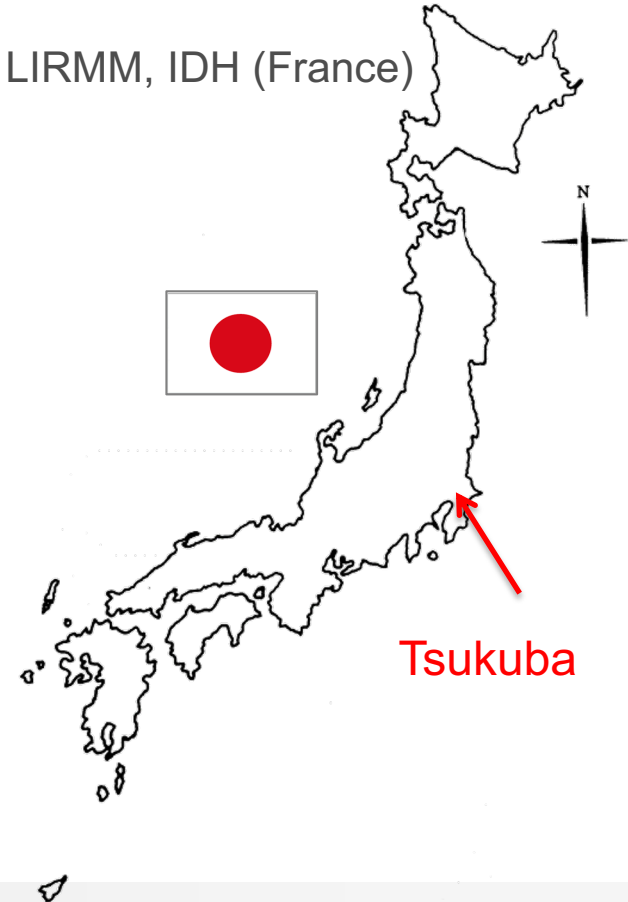
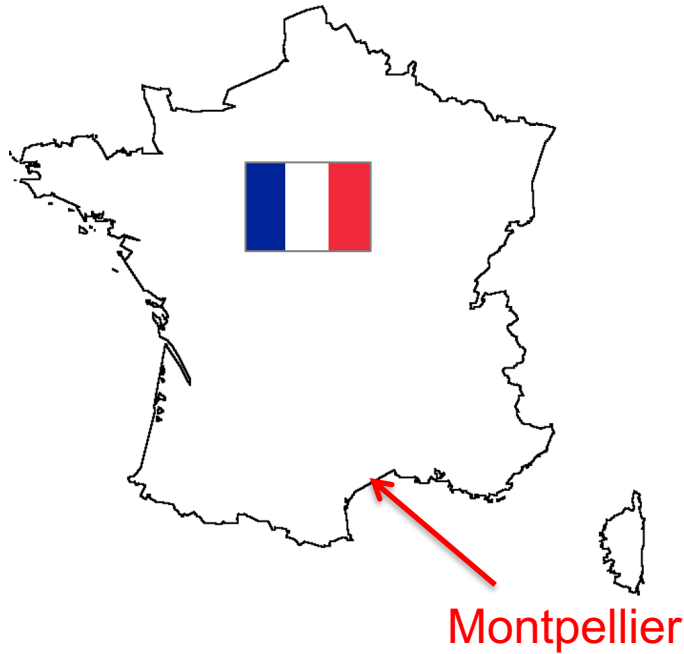
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# Labs

- CNRS-AIST JRL (Japan), CNRS-Univ. of Montpellier LIRMM, IDH (France)

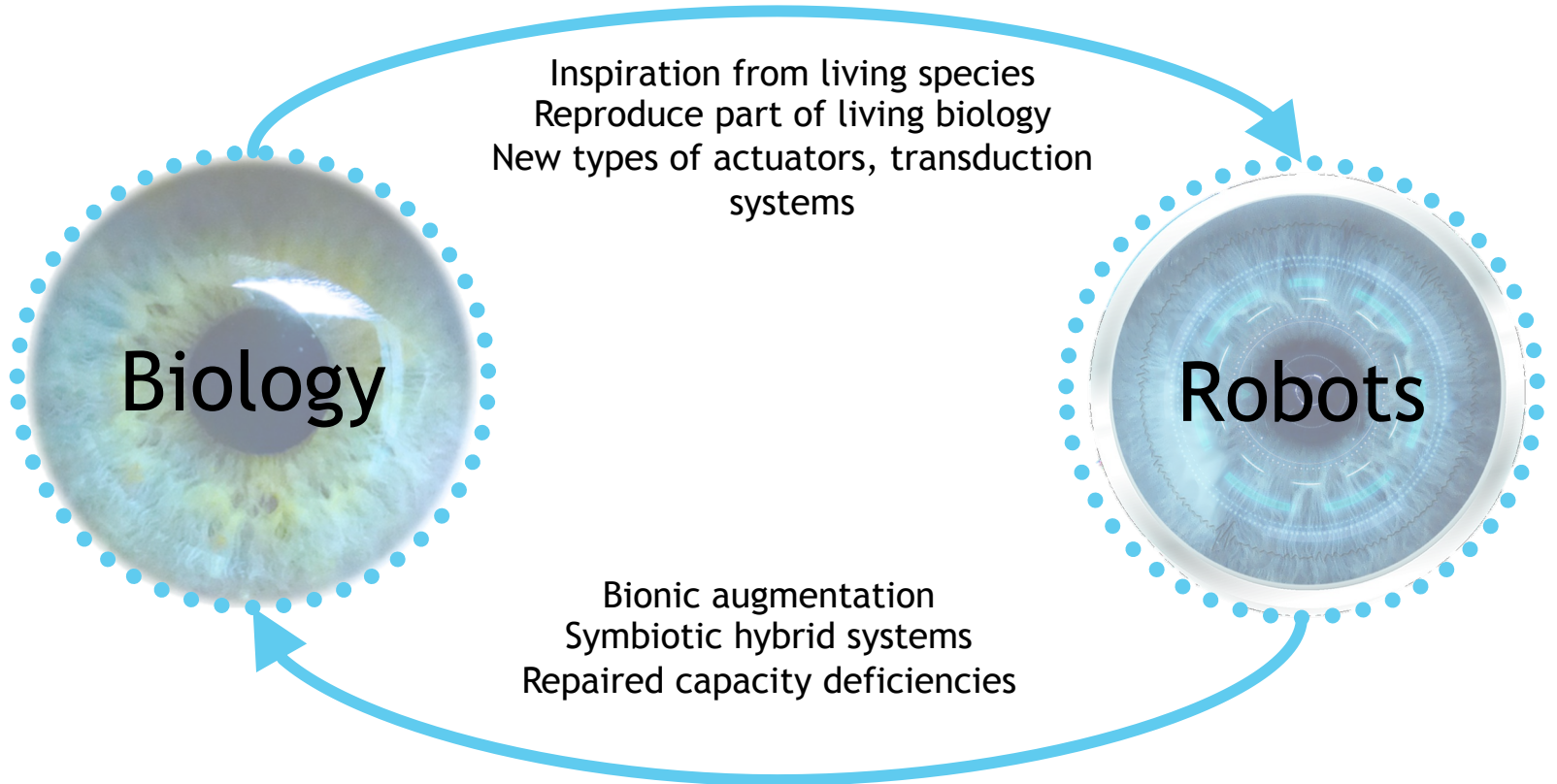


# Bionics

- Biologically inspired engineering
  - Coined by Jack E. Steele in 1958
  - Acronym for *biology* and *electronics*
- Recent connotations
  - Biomimetics (Otto Schmitt 1950)
  - Cyborg (a novel by Martin Caidin 1972)
  - Cybernetics (control and communication in living species and machine, André-Marie Ampère 1834)
  - Human augmentation
    - Replicating human abilities
    - Supplementing human abilities
    - Extending/exceeding human abilities
  - Transhumanism
    - Human augmentation +
    - Suppress aging and death

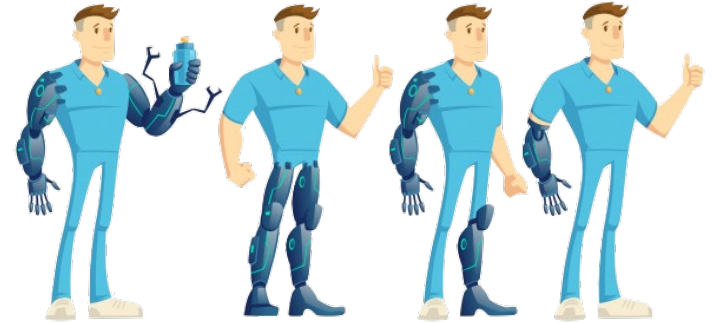


# Bionics and Robotics interplay

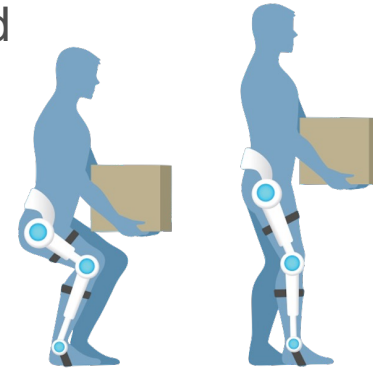


# Bionics stakes

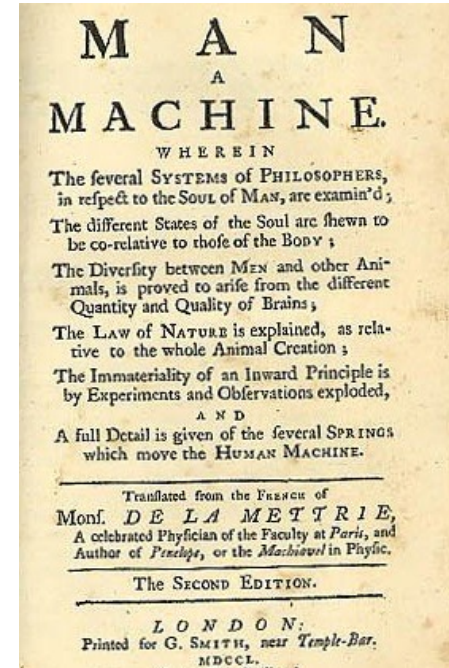
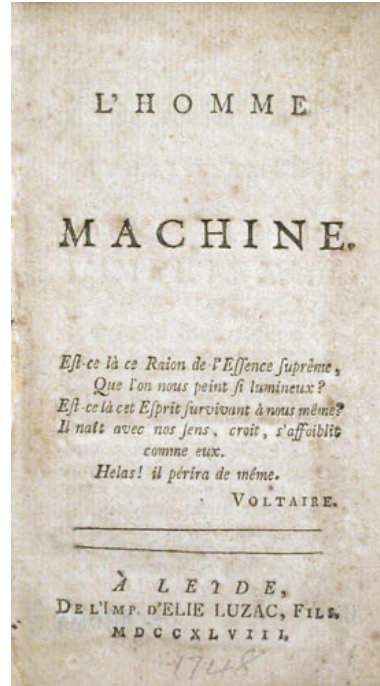
- Bridging the gap between *ability* and *disability*
  - Reduce costs i.e. dedicated infrastructures
  - Facilitate the “integration” of disabled people
  - Quality of life of the persons concerned



- Bridging the gap between human limitations and human potential (human augmentation)
  - Elderly and dependent persons
  - Fragile people



# Man a Machine... 1748



Julien Jean Offray de La Mettrie (1709-1751)

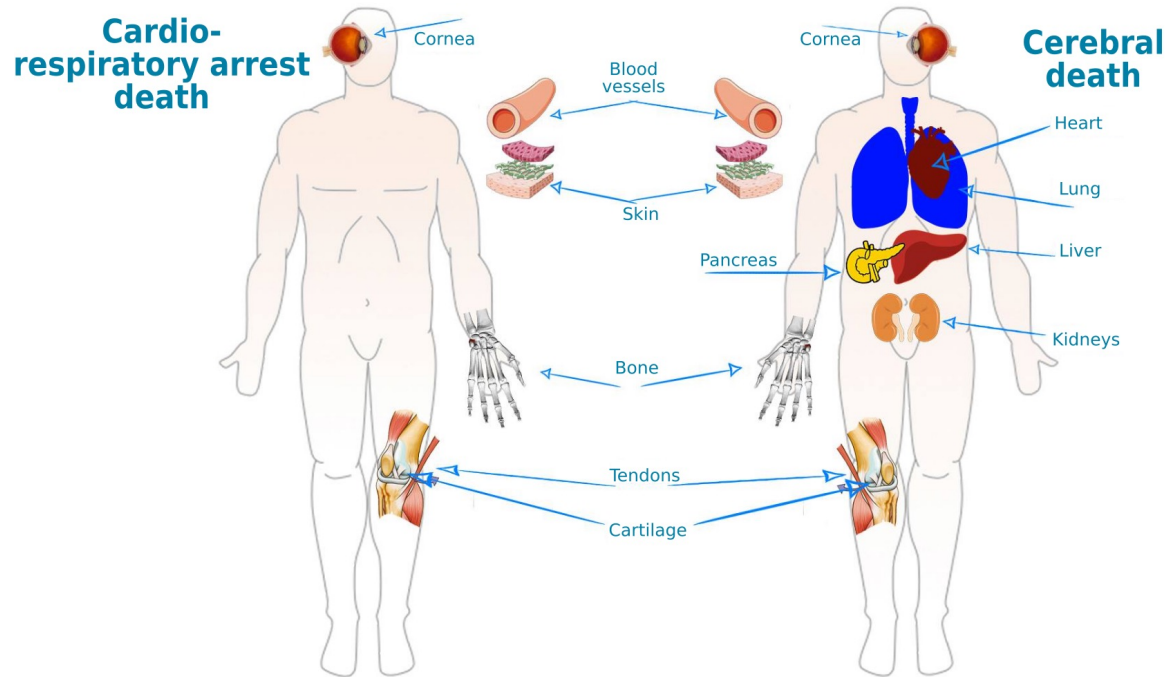
# Man a Machine

- Human and living species are biology-material system
- Soul/spirit/consciousness are a different, but coupled, system
- If Human is a “machine”, so as any “machine” it can broke, have deficiencies and more importantly: *can be repaired*
- How to repair living bodies
  - Self-repair, treatment and medicines
  - Organ transplants
  - Engineered organs
    - Orthosis
    - Prostheses
    - Artificial organs
    - Inner assist technologies
    - External assist technologies



# Organ transplants

- Take spare from deceased- or living-donor to persons in need
- Concerns mainly inner organs but outer one are also considered
  - e.g., hands, skin, penis, face, cornea...





# Organ transplants shortcomings

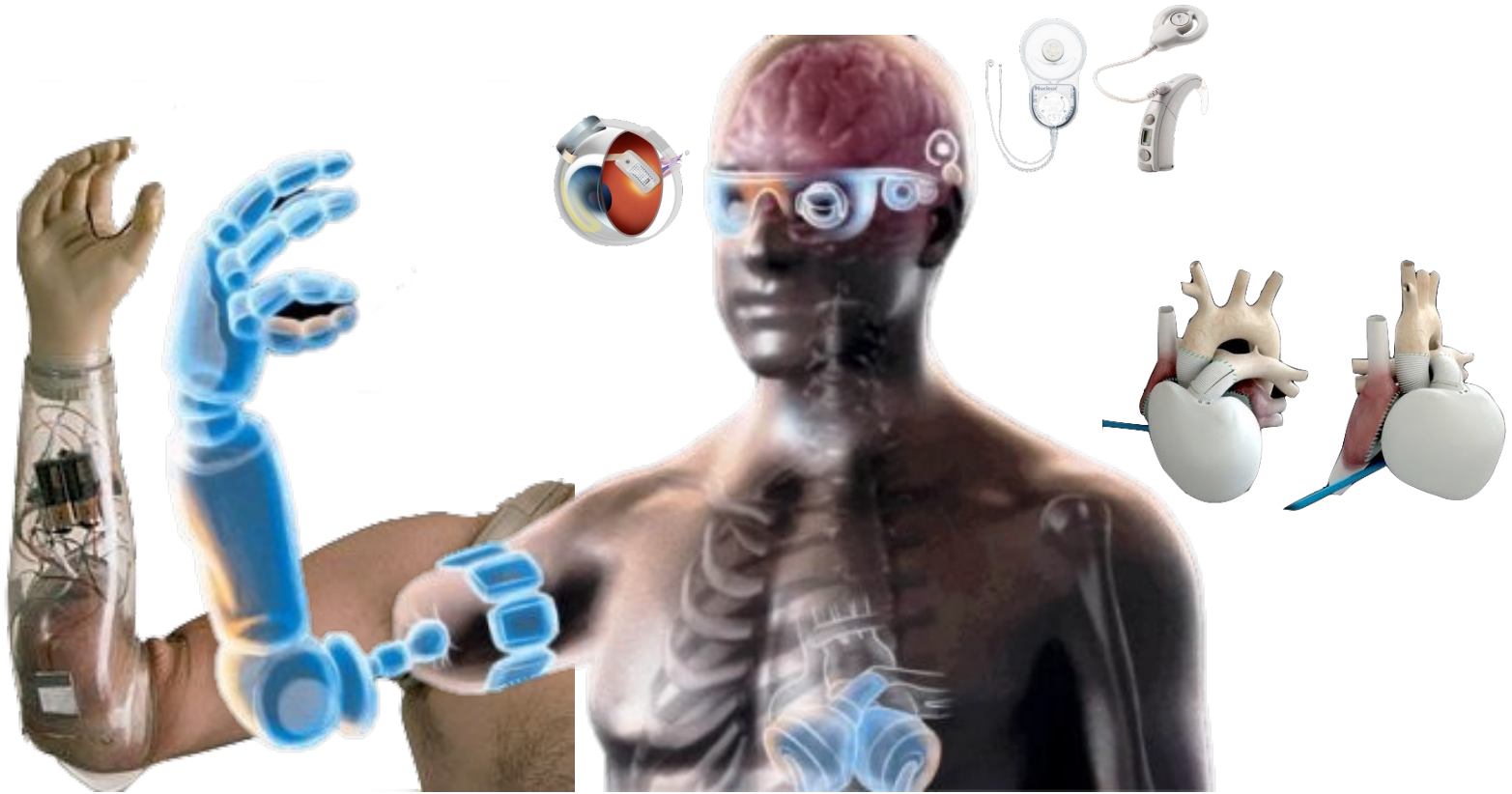
- Ethics
  - Controversy concerning brain death
  - Living donors
  - Psychology (living with donated organs)
- Price: relatively costly
- Waiting time relatively long depending on organs
- Transplant rejection
  - Need of immunosuppressors (for life)
  - Applies also to artificial organs
- Predicating medical success is difficult
- Whole limbs transplant very difficult
  - Current challenge head transplant (Sergio Canavero)



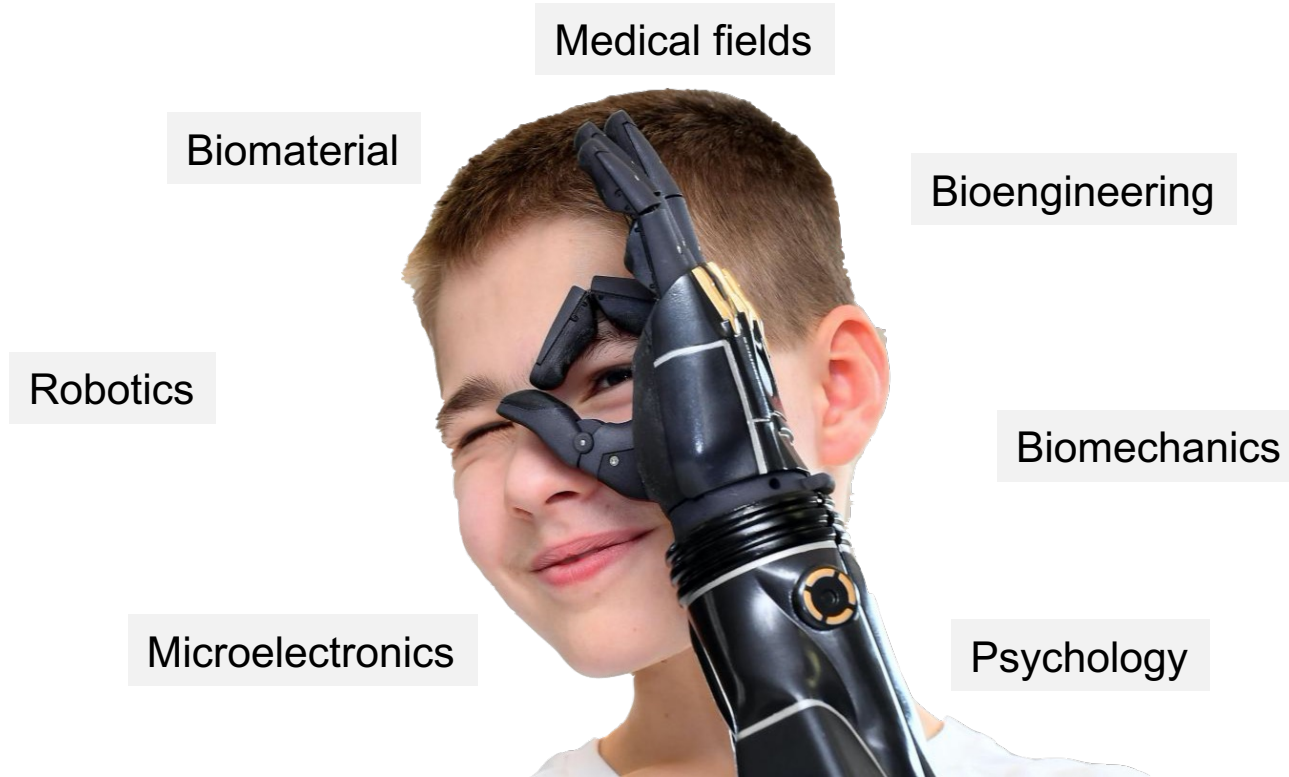
Vladimir Demikhov on January 13, 1959

Biomedizinische Bild 103.6.1472.0014  
Foto: Weisk. Günter 1.13. Januar 1959

# Alternative: engineered organs... a huge market



# What are the main bionics ingredients



*Oxandre and his bionics arm*

# Prosthesis

- Robotic devices to replace lost or missing common limbs
  - essentially parts of arms or legs
- Specific challenges
  - Customization
  - Actuator technology
  - Weight
  - Shape and integration
  - Wearability
  - Interface with human physiological sensors
  - Cleanness
  - Intuitiveness of use
  - Sensory feedback
  - Evolutivity (with age)



# Human tissues/prosthesis interface

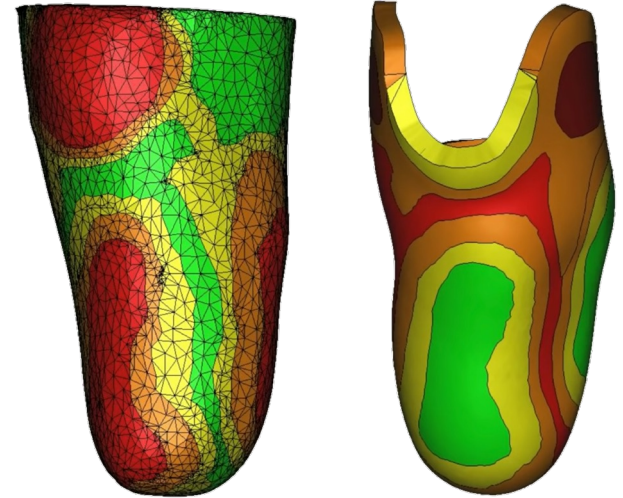
- Extremely difficult to design and optimize
  - Impedance matching
  - Comfort and safety
- BioM, MIT use-case*



Understand the inner structure



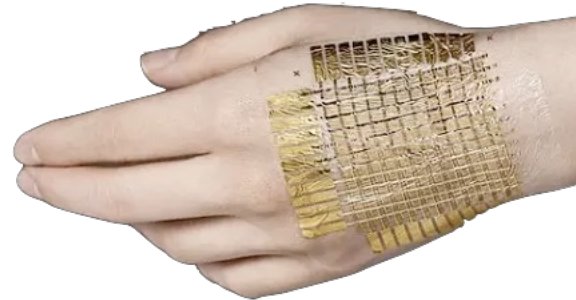
Customized robot to measure tissue characteristics



Stiffness map leg + prosthesis

# Human intentions from electromyography (EMG)

- Skin surface technology
- Sensors (wireless version exist) record the electrical activity produced by skeletal muscles
- Pattern recognition + training allows to convert existing (remaining) muscles (exploiting synergy properties) into control signal for the robotic prosthesis



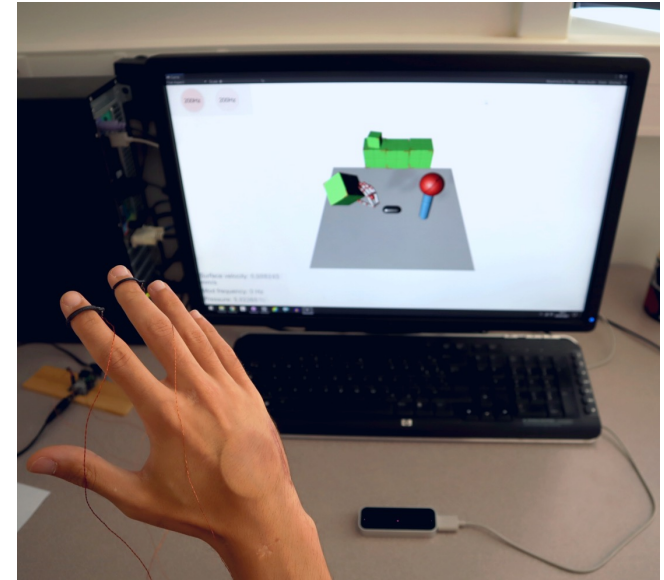
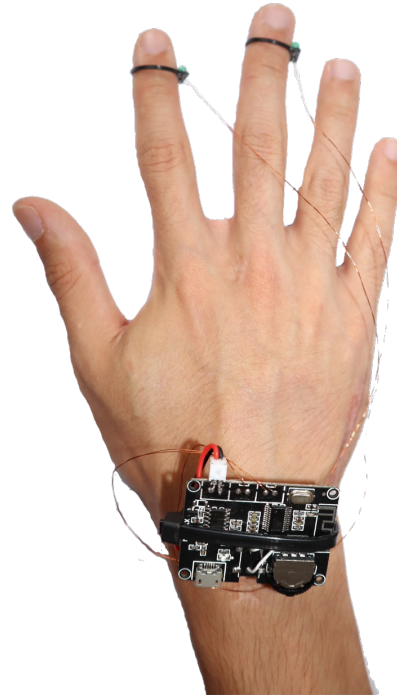
# Implantable Myoelectric Sensor Systems

- The sensors are integrated to the muscle
- Powered wirelessly
- Transmit data at the same time
- Control systems more complex as there are many sensors implemented at different locations but also at different depth
- Requires surgery (invasive)



# Human intentions from magnetomicrometry

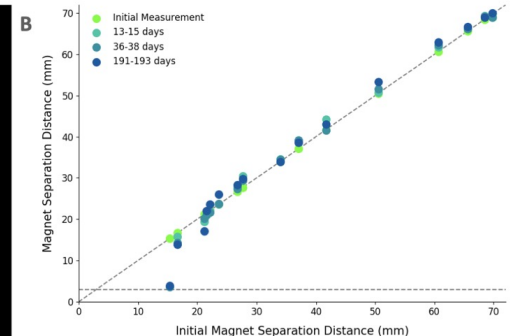
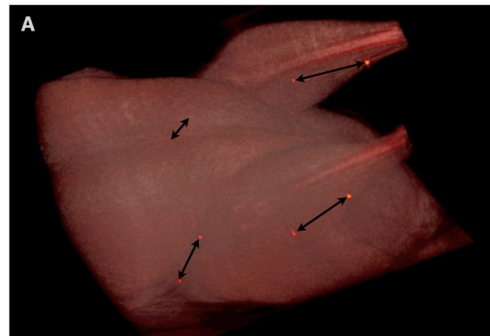
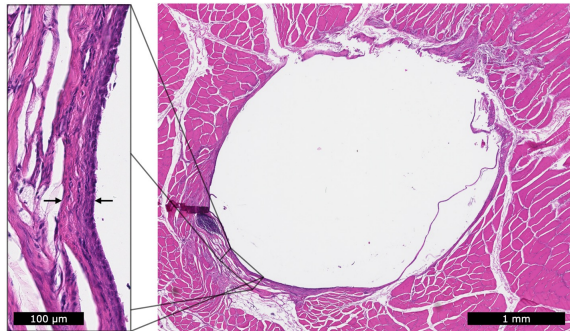
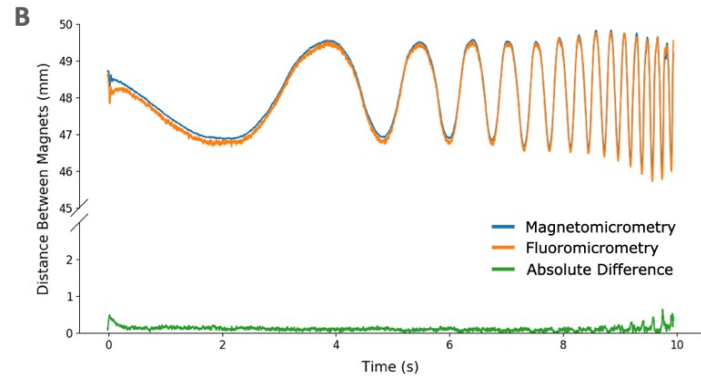
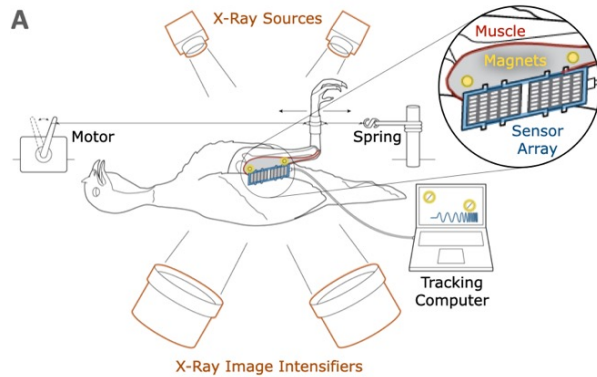
- Current trend: magnet implants for... “fun”, *A. Fougues, A. Kheddar, 2021*





# Human intentions from magnetomicrometry

- Using magnetomicrometry to control prosthesis; Taylor *et al.*, Sci. Robotics 2021



# Sensory feedback

- Prosthesis without feedback are complex to control
- Feels disconnected from the body
  - Phantom limb phenomena
- Controlled in a open-loop kind
- No sensation of contact nor touch
  
- Challenge: **how to make the brain prosthesis-state aware?**
  - Using sensory substitution
  - Using afferent pathway: how to connect mechatronics to nerves

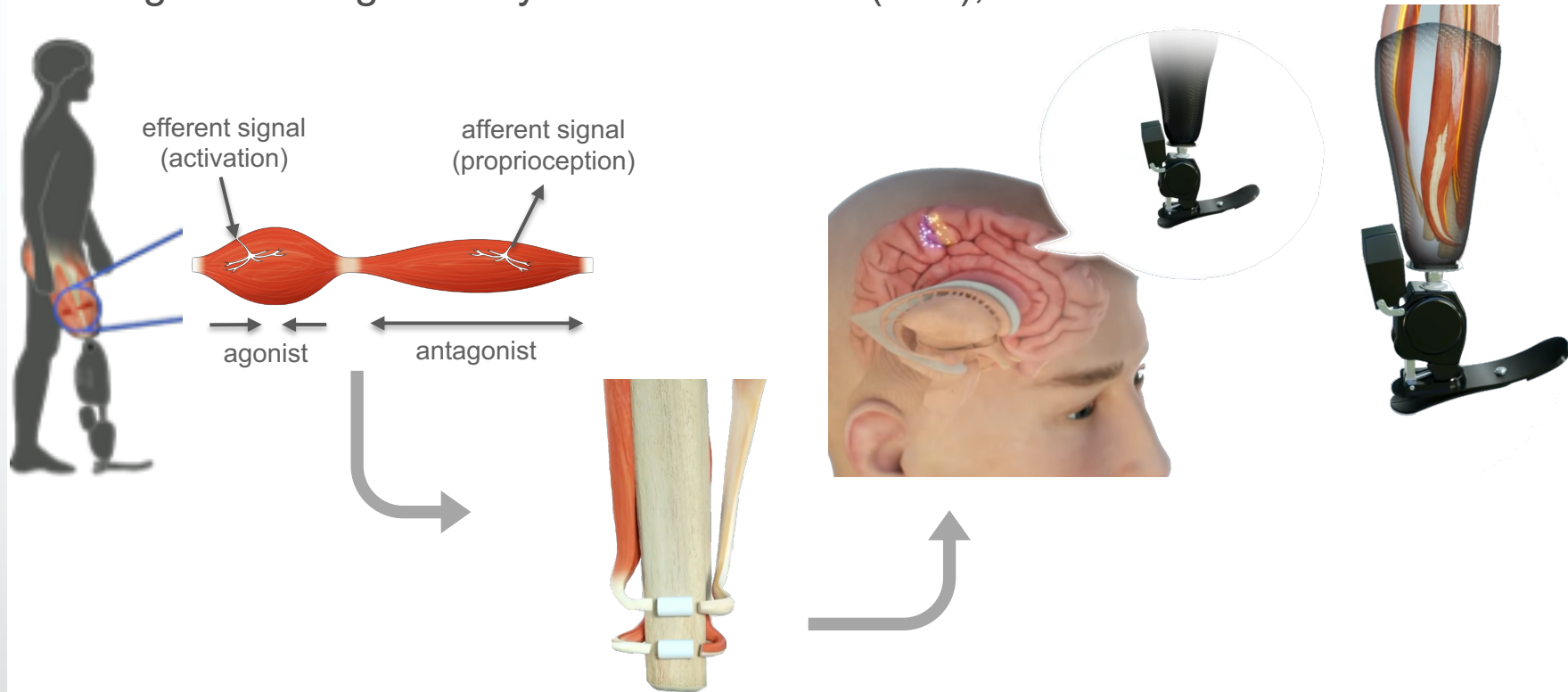
# Sensory feedback: key concepts

- **Sensory nervous system**
  - Identifying the nerves responsible for gathering information from your senses
- **Neuroplasticity**
  - The ability of the brain to reorganize and learn new patterns, create new pathways
- **Embodiment**
  - The feeling that the parts of your body belong to you (ownership)
- **Authorship**
  - The feeling that you are in control of your body's actions
- **Cognitive engagement**
  - Amputees perceive that their prosthetic limb is under their control, and a part of their body



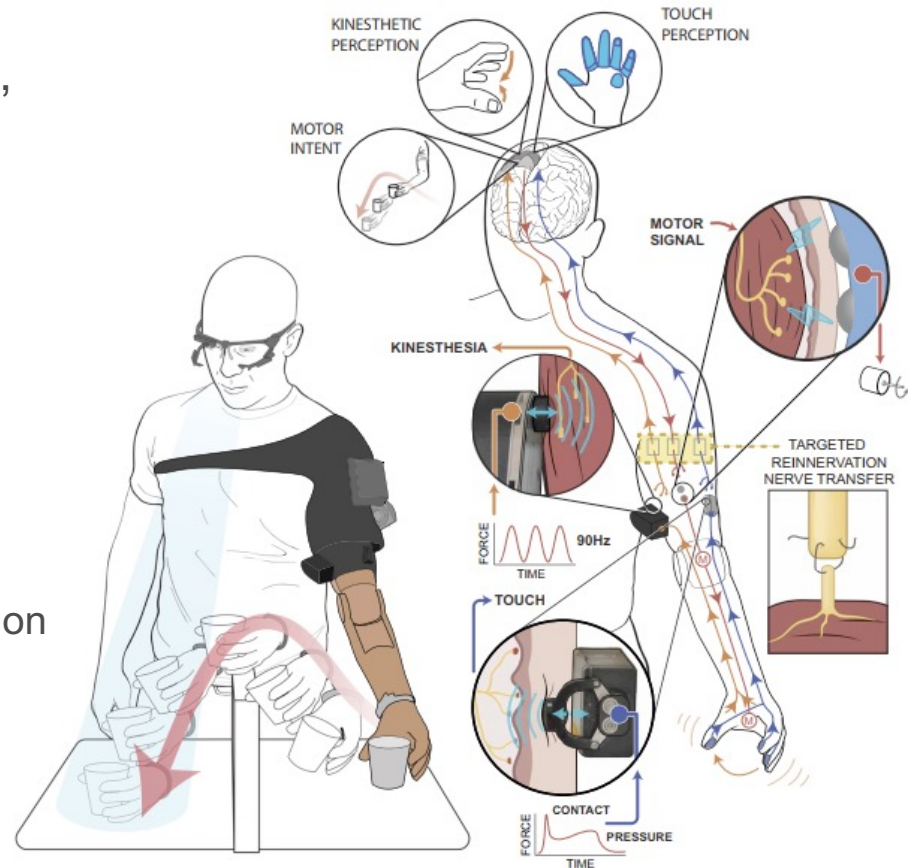
# Sensory feedback (proprioception): example AMI

- Agonist-antagonist myoneural interface (AMI); BioM MIT Extreme Bionics



# Sensory feedback: “reinnervation”

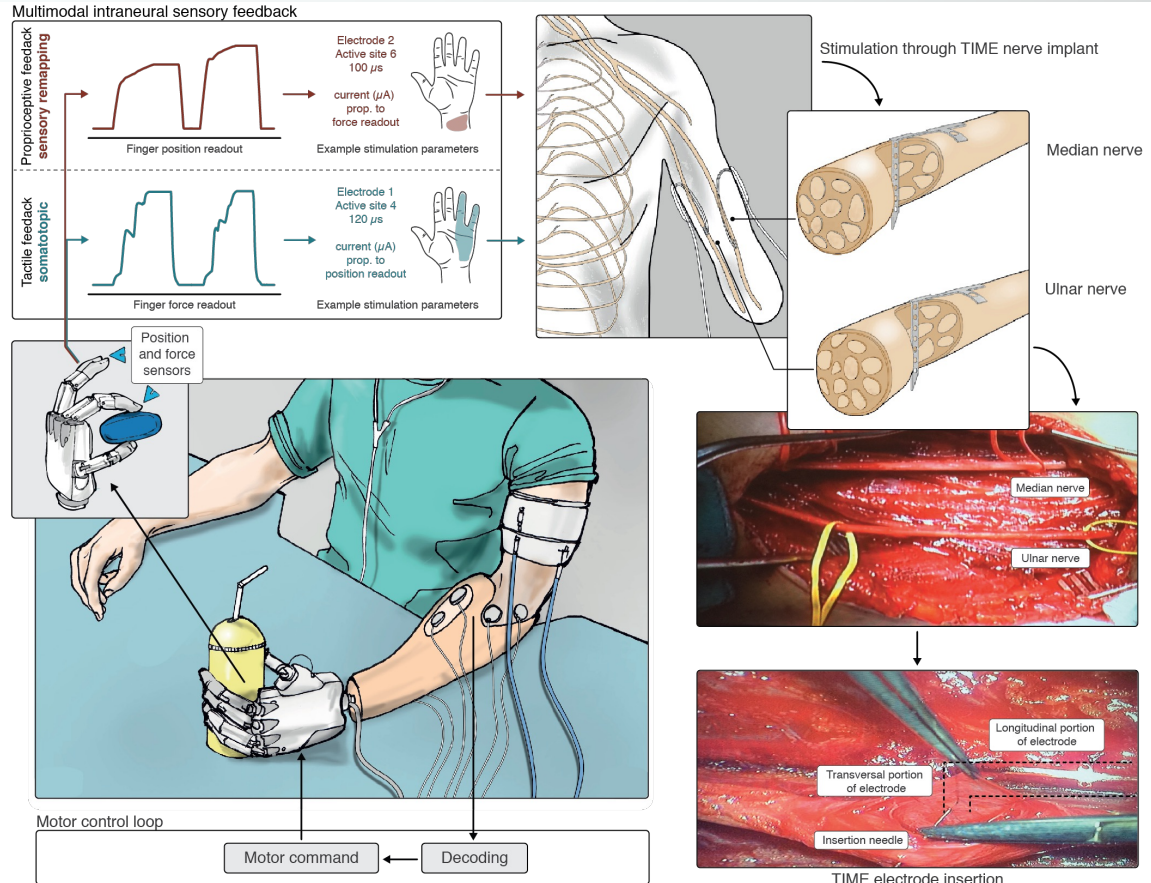
- Simultaneous integration of touch, kinesthesia and movement intent
- Bidirectional prosthesis
- Combined
  - Targeted muscle reinnervation
  - Targeted sensory reinnervation
- In practice
  - TMR motor-intent > EMG
  - Touch prosthetic sensors > Vibration display (90Hz) as feedback substitution
  - Enough to increase substantially



P.D. Marasco *et al.*, Sci Robotics 2021

# Sensory feedback: TIME nerve implant

- Robotic hand driven by EMG
- Robotic hand pressure and position are measured in real-time
- Position / pressure encoded into pulses
- Stimulation amplitude prop. to finger position or pressure
- Pressure perception restored using somatotopic
- Position (proprioception) restored using sensory substitution
- Both sensory streams are delivered using intraneural stimulation by TIME (transverse intrafascicular multichannel electrodes)



E. D'Anna *et al.*, *Sci. Robotics*, 4(27), 2019

# Bionics for human augmentation

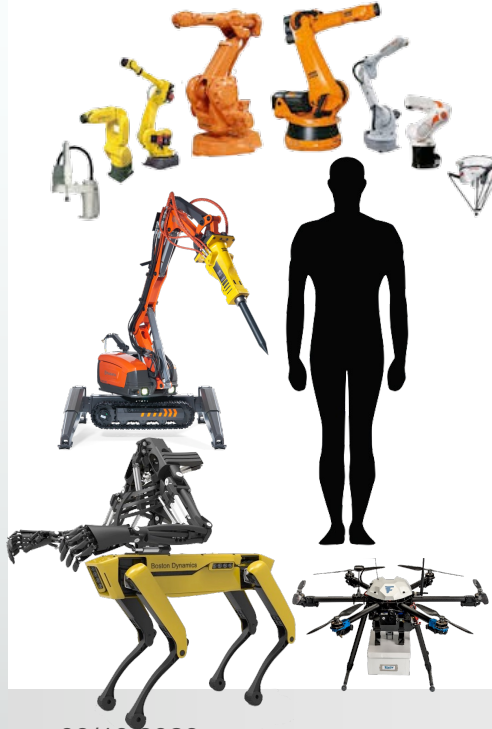
- Obviously design a robotic substitute come also with the ability to make it do better than biology in some aspects
- The quest for human augmentation or substitution?
- Enhancing intellectual capabilities
  - Mathematics, computers (toward wearable) and software, chemical, etc.
- Enhancing perceptual capabilities
  - Night vision systems, access to third parties thought, etc.
- Enhancing physical capabilities
  - Different tools, machines, vehicles, chemicals, etc.
- Robotics and AI
  - Gathers almost all three in one system!



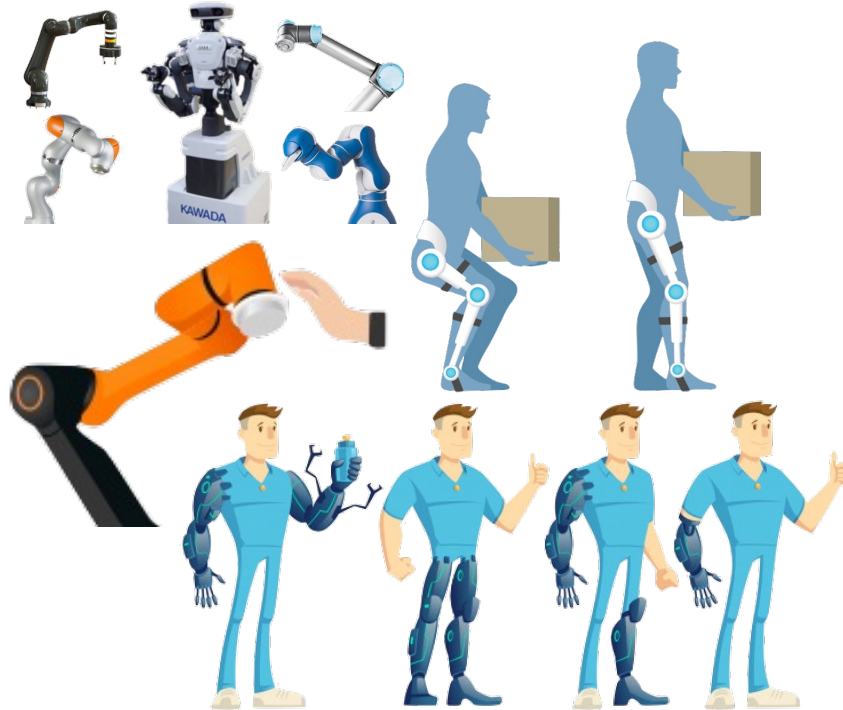
# Sum-up of robotics taxonomy

- Can be defined by the physical distance  $\delta$  between human and robot

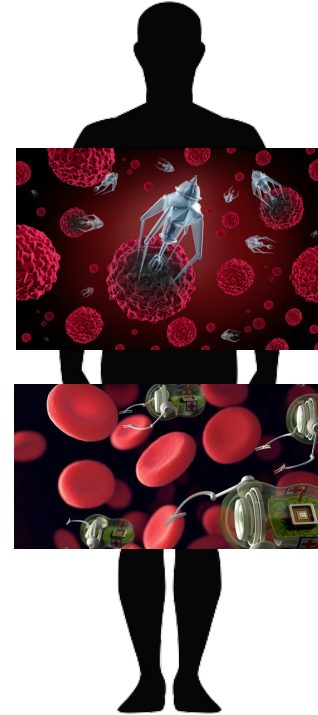
$\delta > 0$



$\delta = 0$



$\delta < 0$





# Exoskeletons

- A bad “good-idea”
  - Rehabilitation OK
  - Other applications (e.g. infantryman)
    - Should be consumed with moderation
- Nature has its laws
  - Physics fixes the game rules
    - Allometry
  - How many living beings have exoskeletons?
    - The biggest known is the coconut (or robber) crab *birgus latro*
      - Not possible with the current law of physics to have bigger living species with exoskeleton
  - Yet roboticists are keep trying 😊



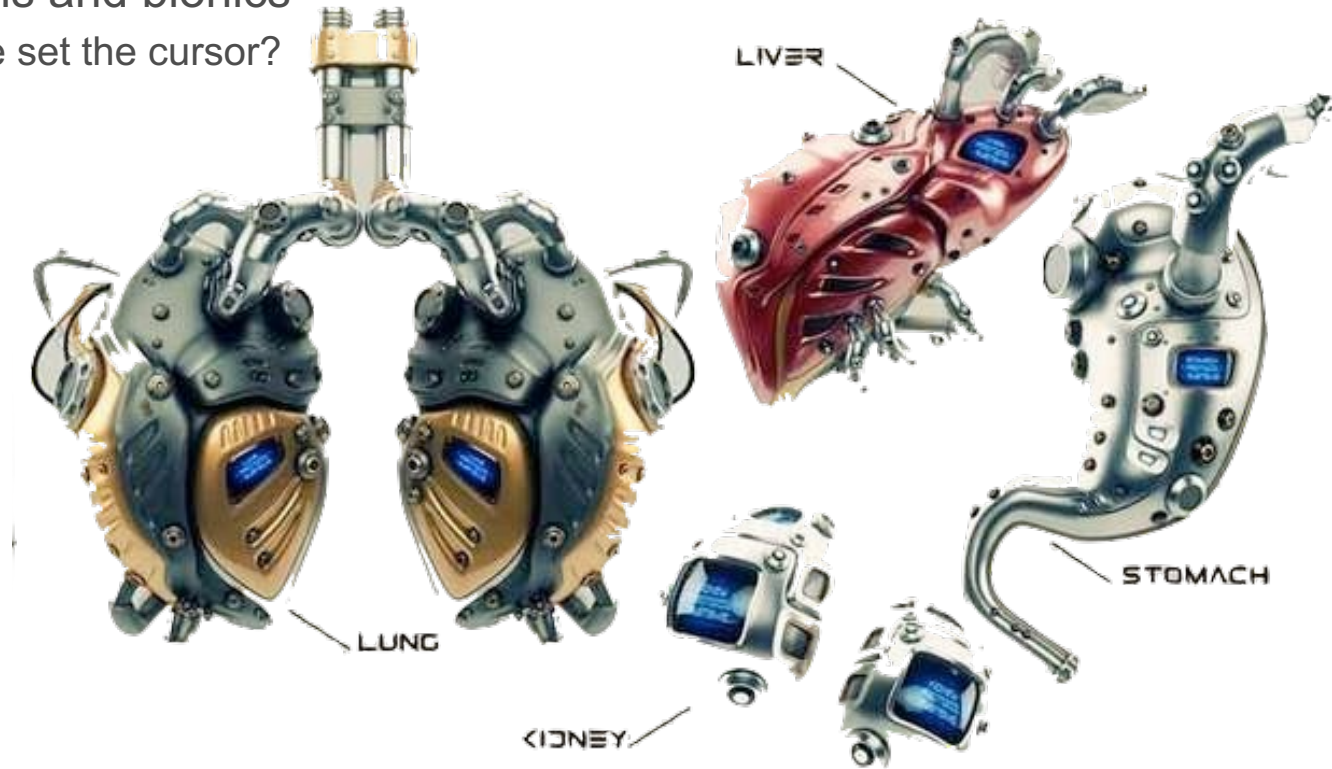
# Extra “robotic” limbs for human

- Supernumerary-fingers
- Extra-arms
  - Solution envisioned in large-scale manufacturing e.g. Boeing
  - The idea is to “wear” a robotic system to increase the number of limbs and/or strength
- Problem
  - Control interface
  - Thought-based control?
  - Similarities with exoskeletons and human extenders



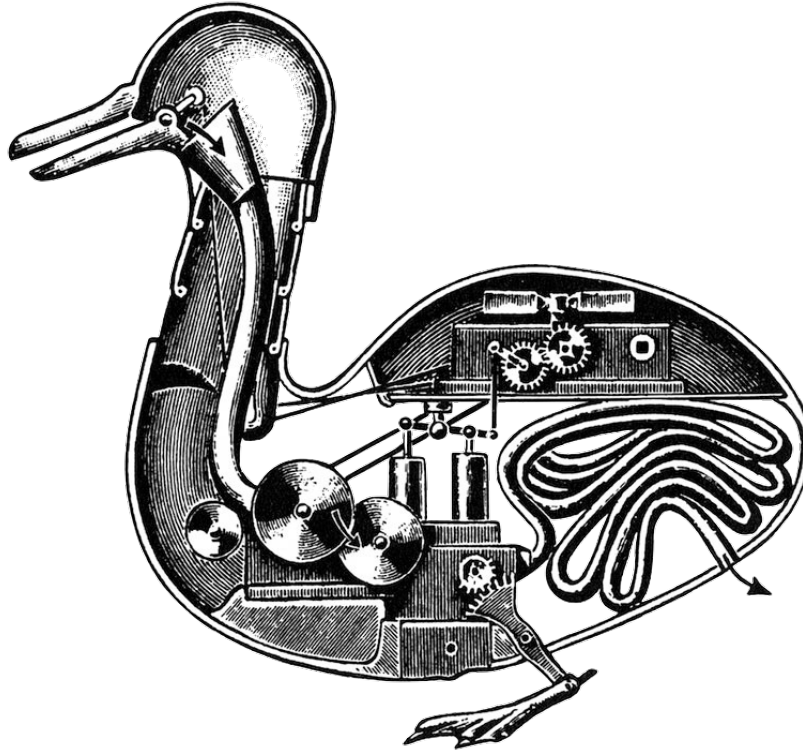
# Machine a Man

- Artificial organs and bionics
  - Where de we set the cursor?



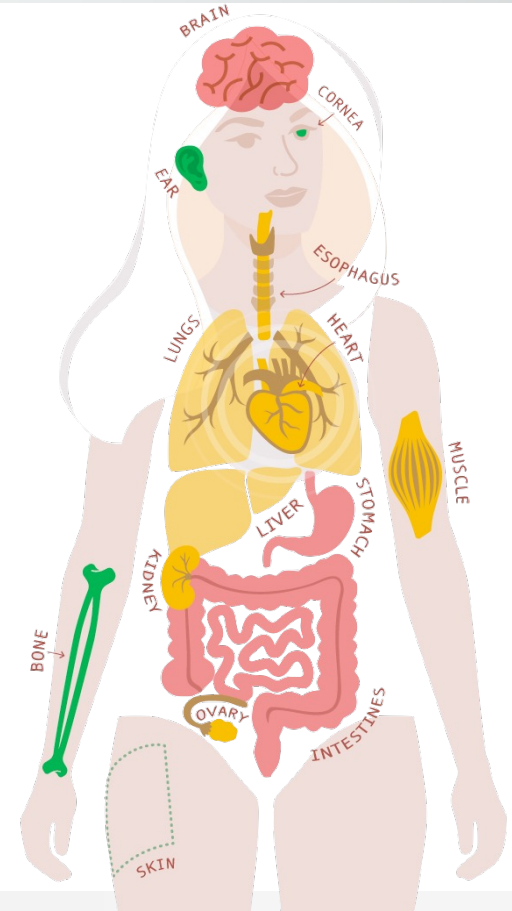
# Machine a... duck

- Jacques de Vaucanson duck 1738



# 3D printed organs

- Already in use in dental implants, prosthetics...
  - Genesis
    - Microfluidics model of tissues, mini-organoids, organs on chip, etc.
  - Printing with cells
    - Ideally built from cell recognized by the patient immune system
- 
- 3D printed tissues already in clinical testing
  - 3D printed tissues in development, no clinical test yet
  - 3D printed tissues farthest from clinical use

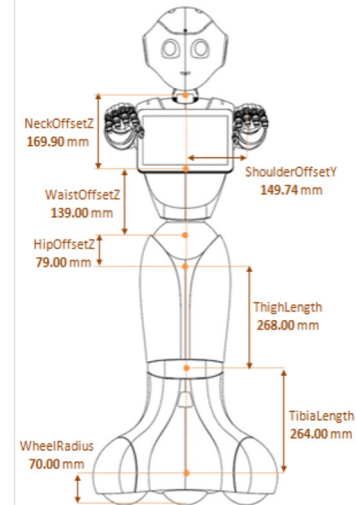
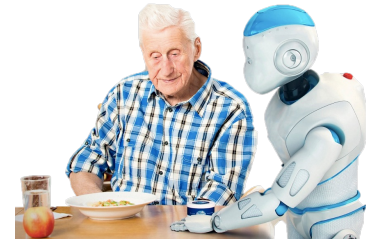


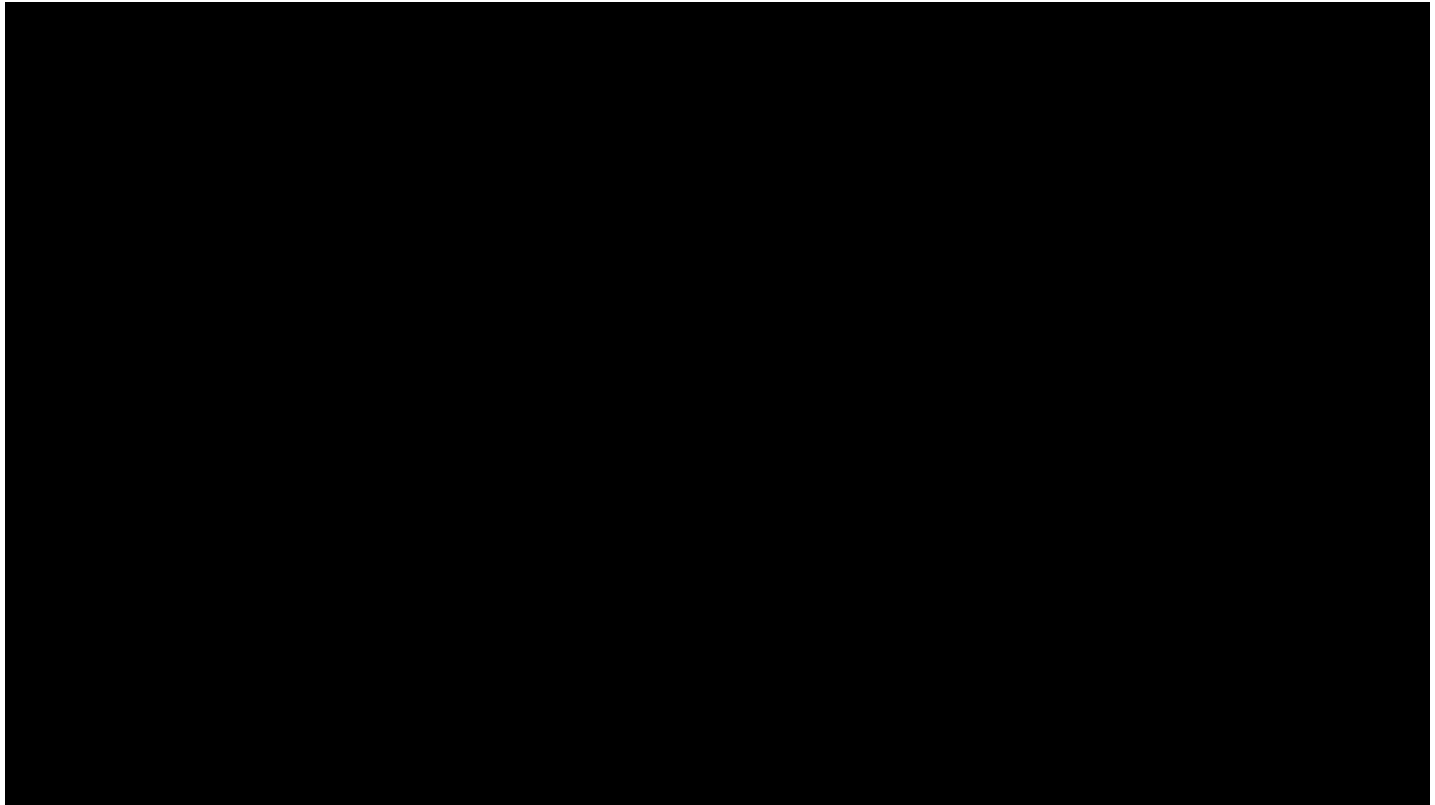
# Machine a Man... humanoids



# Humanoids@Services

- Sustaining autonomy for frail / aging persons
- Non-added value tasks in nursing
- Better design of assistance robots
  - AI but also intelligent hardware



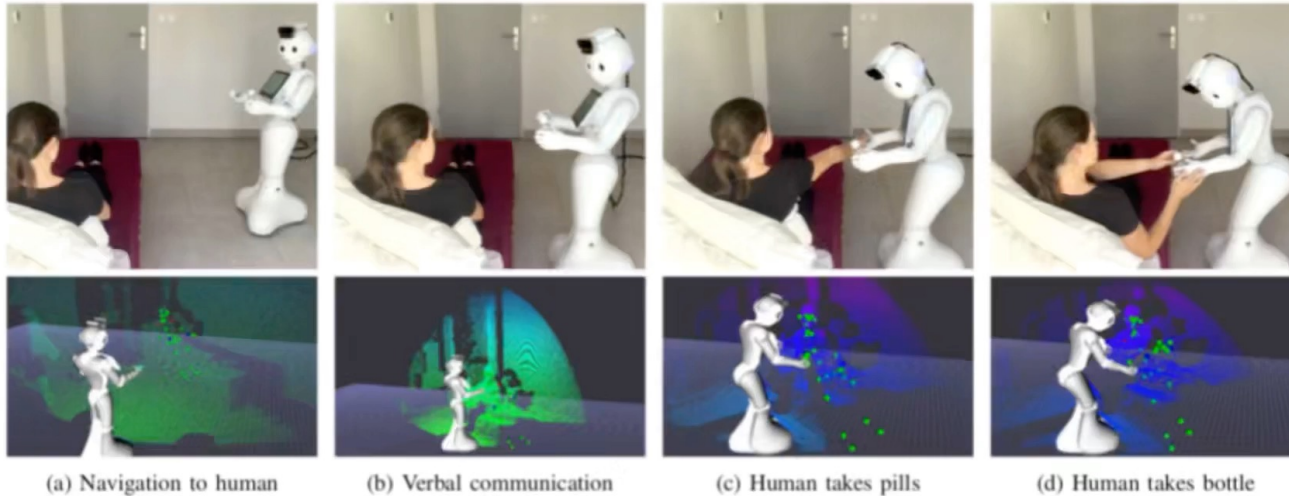


Bolotnikova *et al.*, IEEE Ro-Man 2018, IEEE Humanoids 2018



# Humanoids@daily assistance

Advanced controller use-case example demonstrating HRI application with a real human inspired from an assistance scenario

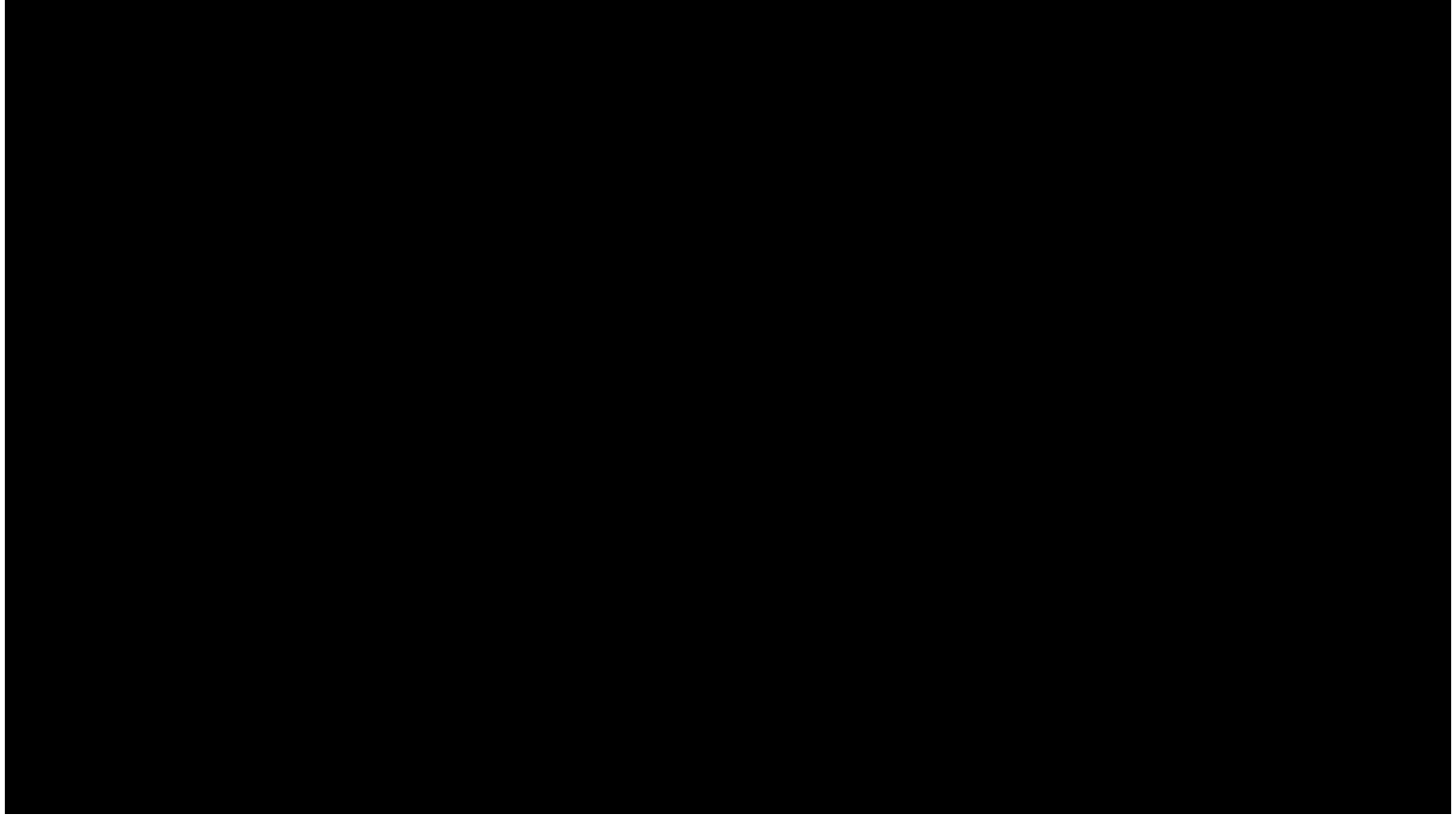


Bolotnikova *et al.*, IEEE RA-L 2019, IEEE RA-L 2021,

# Humanoids@HiFi teleoperation



# Humanoids@Telepresence TELESAR history



# Humanoids@Surrogate

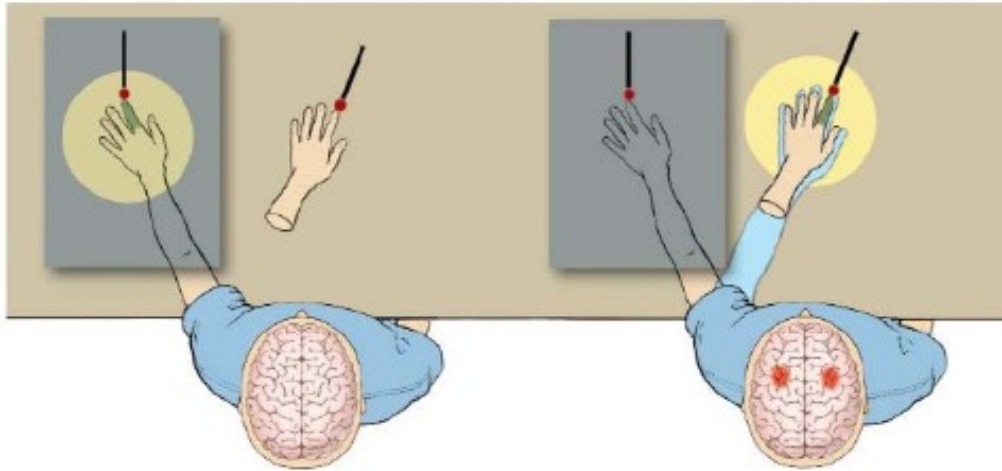


## 3 Geminoids and their 3 originals



# Commonalities: “Embodiment”

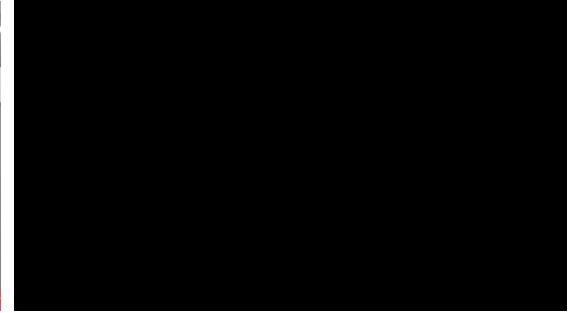
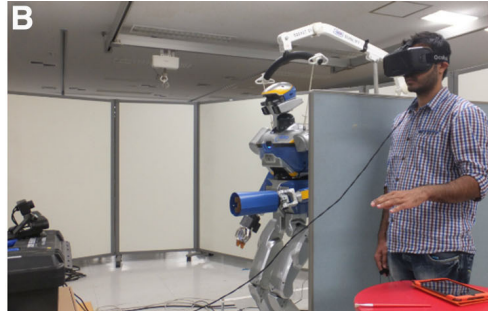
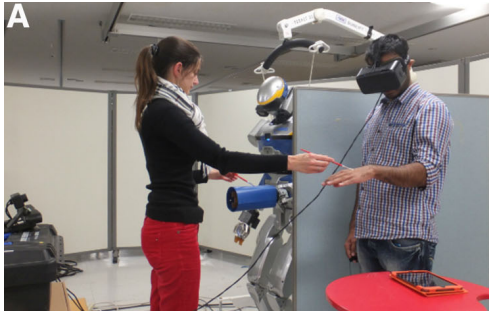
- It is not enough to have a reliable human-centric technology
- Trust in its usage is important
- Embodiment is an unknown concept in robotics
  - Beyond telepresence



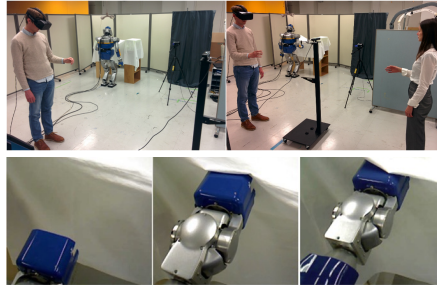
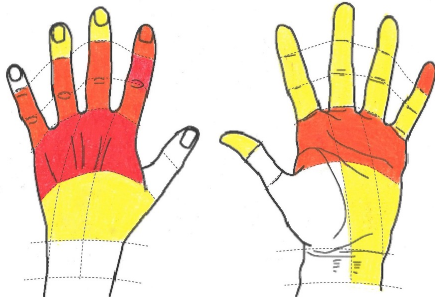
M. Botvinick, J. Cohen, *Nature*, 1998

# Humanoids@embodiment

- Can non-human humanoid arm be perceived as own body?
- Shape doesn't matter: high embodiment scores



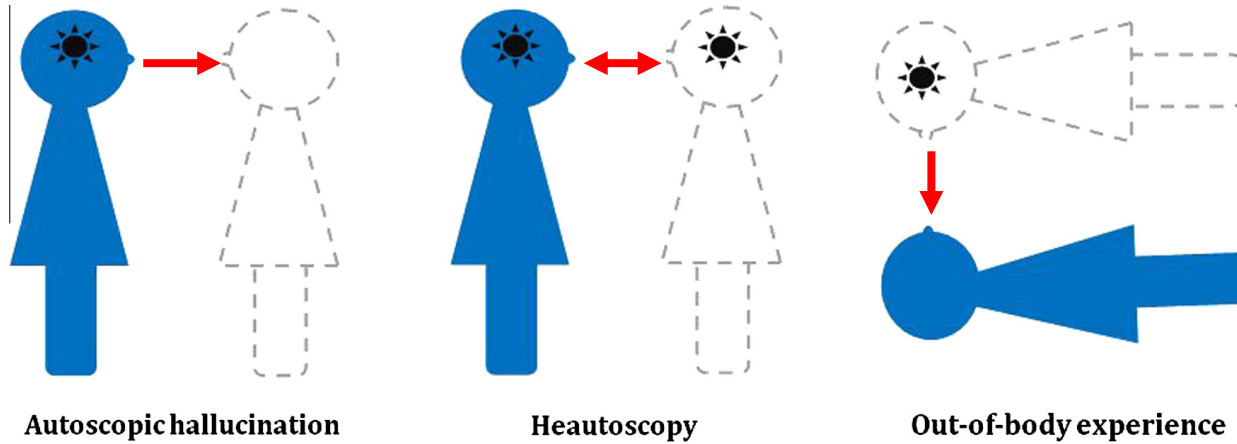
- Touch by a humanoid avatar induces haptic sensation in the real hand



Aymerich-Franch *et al.*, Journal of Social Robotics 2017

Aymerich-Franch *et al.*, J. Computer-Mediated Com. 2017

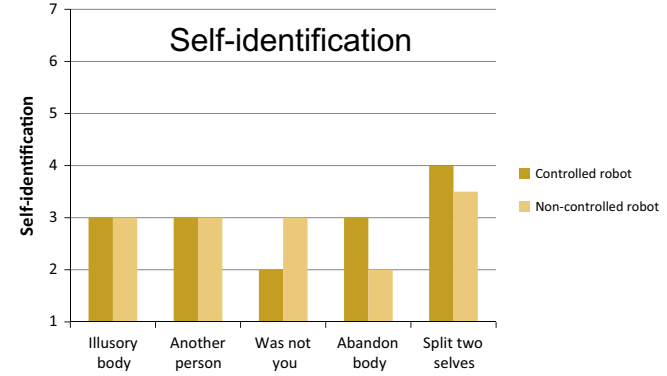
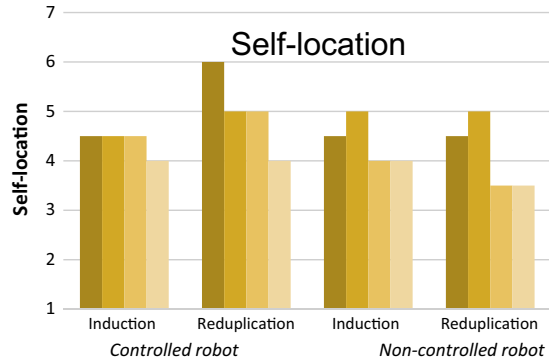
# Humanoids@basic findings



- Self-location and self-identification in autoscopic phenomena: Blanke and Metzinger (2009)
  - **Blue figure: the real body**
  - **Gray figure: the illusory body**
  - The **black star (\*)** : **self-location** and **self-identification** with that body
  - **Red arrow**  $\rightarrow$  : the perspective from which the person perceives the surroundings



# Humanoids@hautoscopy “reproduction”



Aymerich-Franch *et al.*, Consciousness and Cognition 2016

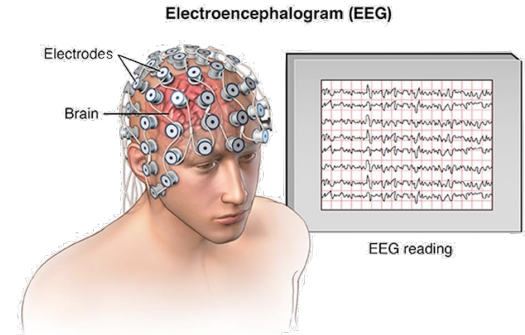
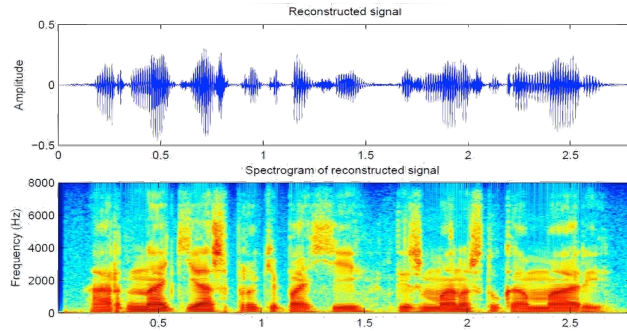
# Some shades in the approaches


- What does these preliminary findings tell us about embodiment?
  - Shape doesn't matter
  - Self-localization and self-identification are misleading/fuzzy
  - Sensory perception (as we have been thought it is) can be biased
- Human science
  - Exception confirms the rule
- Math / engineering
  - Exception invalidates the rule

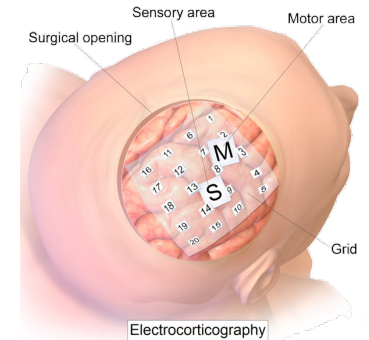


# Humanoids@BCI

- Monitoring of brain activities
- Processing brain data (off-line or on-line)

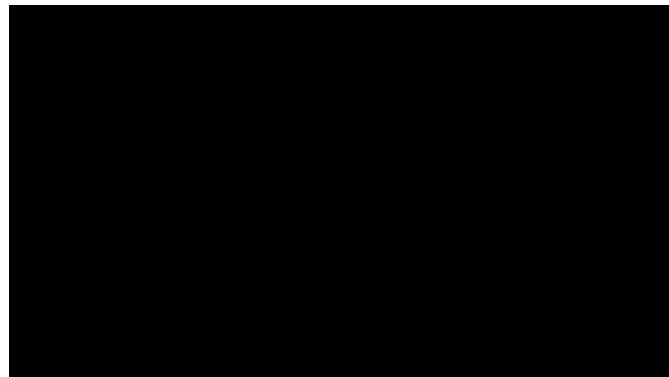


- Interpreting data for specific application purposes
  - Understanding the brain 
  - Medical treatments e.g. awake brain surgery
  - Design of intuitive computer / machine interface
  - and... access brain data (police investigations, espionage...)

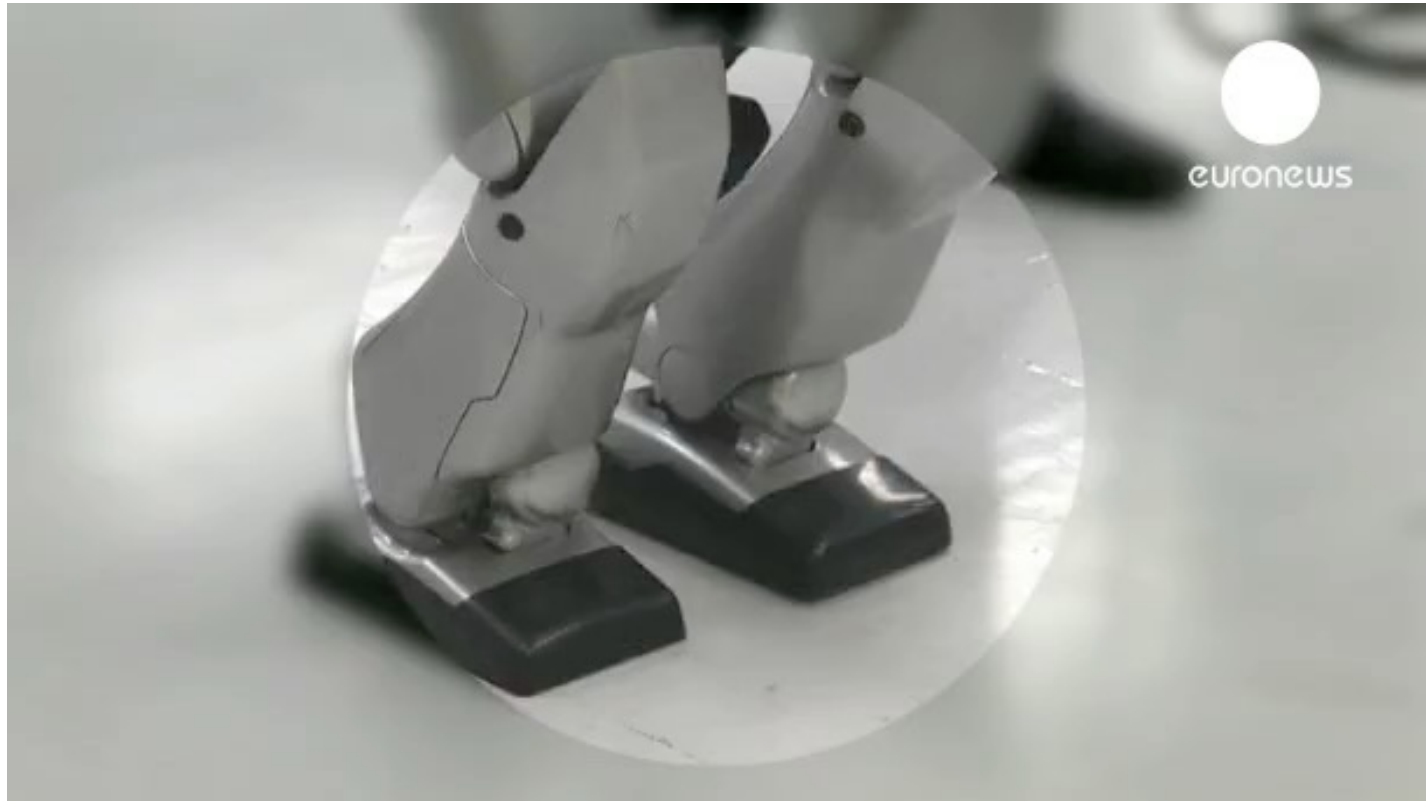


# Thought-based control

- It's more of a laboratory “product” than reality
- Neurofeedback is very limited
- Limited patterns of brain signal activities
- Current trends (successful)
  - Trajectory-based control
- What alternative?
  - Guess the intentions from brain activities and physiological signals related to task affordance (object affordance)
- Mind-controlled robot
  - Several benefits if latencies can be reduced and brain patterns better identified

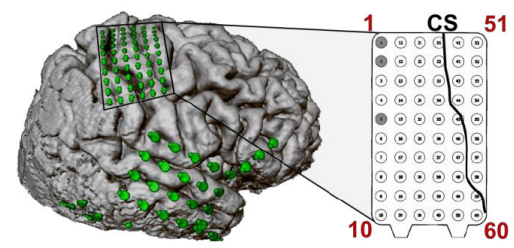


# Humanoids@EEG BCI control



Gergondet, Kheddar, IEEE 2013

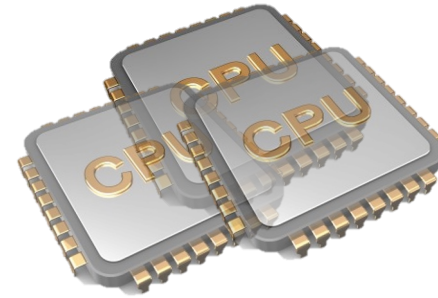
# Humanoids@ECoG control



Kapeller *et al.*, IEEE EMBC 2015, SNF 2015, NANS-NIC 2016

# Transcription from biology to ICT: transhumanism

- The “brain”



- The “body”



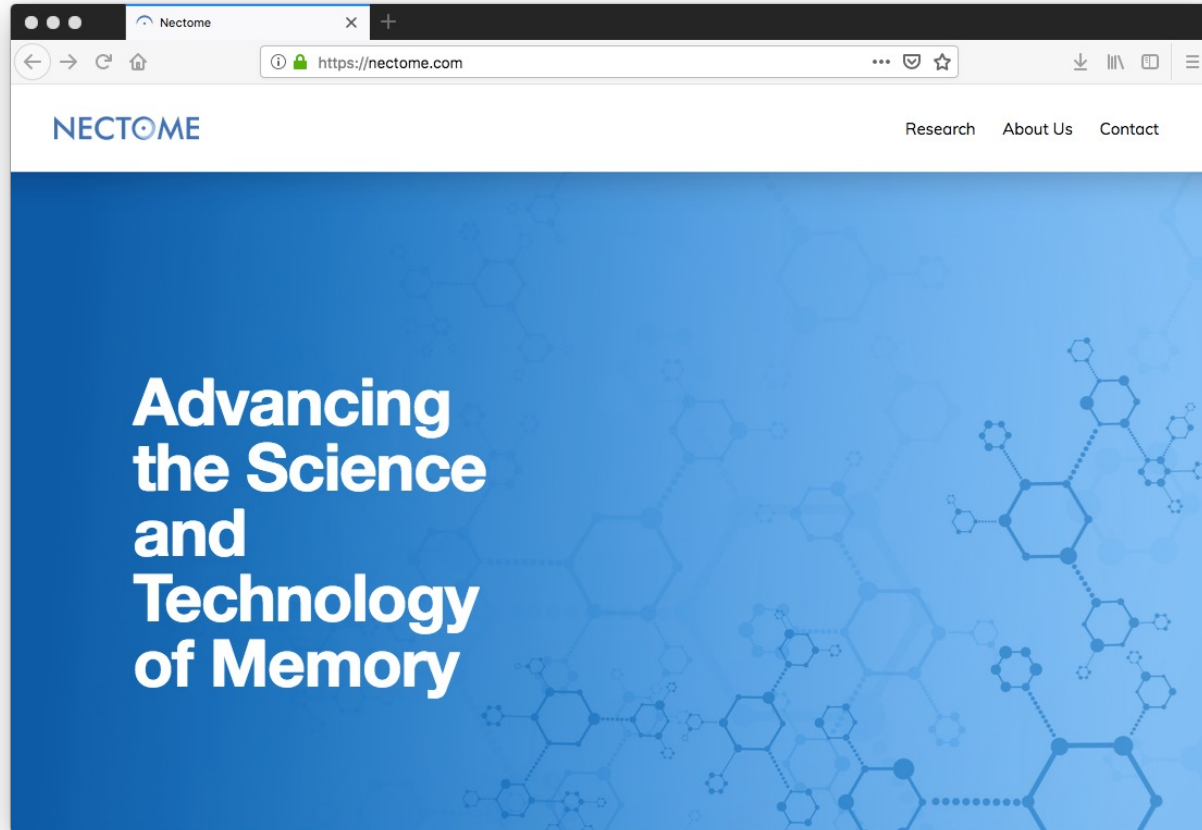
# Gathering life experience and knowledge

- Big data
- Artificial Intelligence
- Whatever knowledge stored on various clouds (e.g. *social networks*)





# Is that really possible!?



# Conclusion

- Combining AI and Humanoid robotics toward a self-robotic clone?
  - Very long term challenge
  - Several technological barriers to overcome
- What for?
  - The sake of knowledge
  - Could provide insight to a better understanding
    - what intelligence is/means
    - what consciousness is/means
    - what being a human is/means
    - the limitations and barriers between living and engineered systems
    - etc.
- When bionics meets humanoids...

