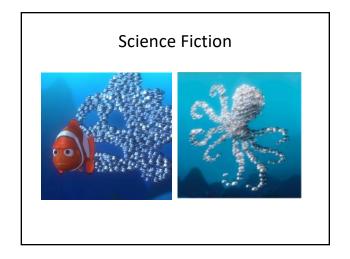
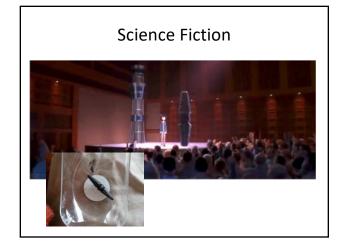
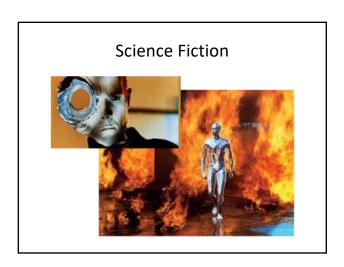
Self-Reconfigurable "Cellular" Robots

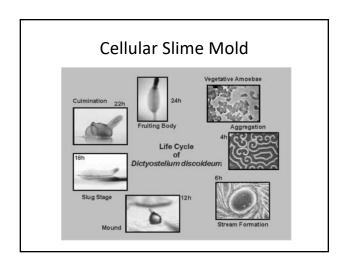
CS289

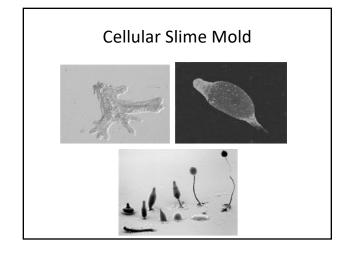






Reality
Stranger than Fiction?







Reality

to Robots....

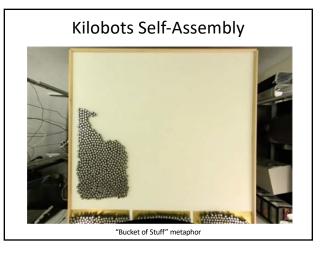
Challenges

What is a necessary & sufficient individual "module" to create interesting "collective" robots.

- Mechanical Design Challenge
 - Movement, attachment, power
- Programming Challenge
 - Global-to-local, scalable, robust

Both are closely linked.....





Challenges

What is a necessary & sufficient individual "module" to create interesting "collective" robots.

- Mechanical Design Challenge
 - Movement, attachment, power
- Programming Challenge
 - Global-to-local, scalable, robust

Both are closely linked.....

Challenges

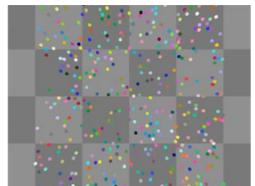
What is a necessary & sufficient individual "module" to create interesting "collective" robots.

Programming Challenge => Many Approaches

- Mech 1. Centralized Planning
 - 1. Find minimum number of steps to transform shape A to B. Mor
 - 2. But, mostly NP hard and fragile
- Progra 2. Decentralized:
 - Cellular Automata (ala Lindemayer grammars, Rus et al)
 DevelBio-inspired (e.g. morphogen gradients, Shen et al)
 - 2. Chemistry-Inspired ("tiles" that stick to each other, Klavins et al)

Both are closely linked.....

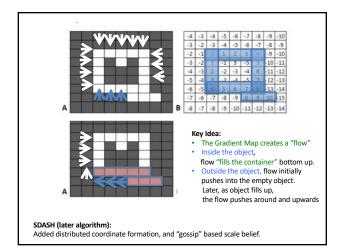
S-DASH Algorithm



Discussions

The goal of the DASH algorithm is "programmable self-assembly with self-repair"

- What are the key elements of the DASH algorithm?



Discussions

- What are the differences between:
 - DASH vs Biology ("French Flag" approach)
 - DASH vs Kilobots (Abstract->Physical)

Programmable self-disassembly for shape formation in large-scale robot collectives Melvin Gauci, Radhika Nagpal, Michael Rubenstein DARS 2016

Kilobots Self-Disassembly



