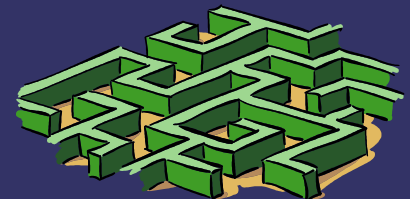


Robotropism: Distributed Control of Plants

Paul Masters and Klaus-Peter Zauner

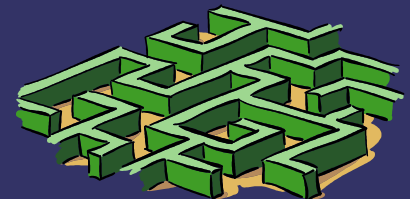
School of Electronics and Computer Science
University of Southampton

29th September 2010



Overview

- ⇒ Motivation
- ⇒ What is Robotropism?
- ⇒ Aims
- ⇒ Agent Classification
- ⇒ Implementation
 - Physics Engine
 - Tropisms and Controller Agents
- ⇒ Structural Tests
- ⇒ Conclusions



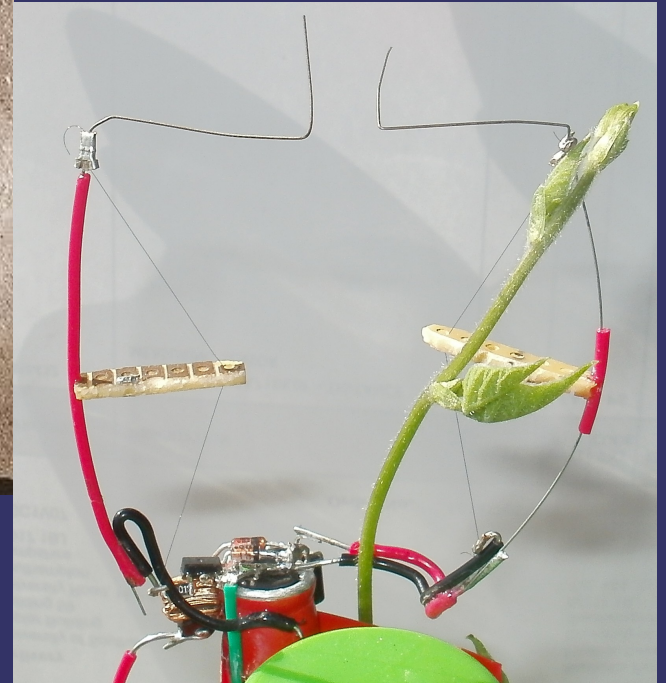
Motivation



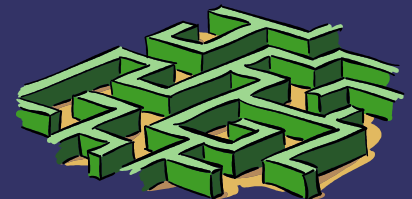
[1]



[2]



[3]

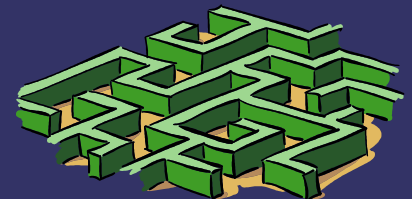


What is Robotropism?

Control of the spatial shape of plants through small artificial controllers attached to the plants

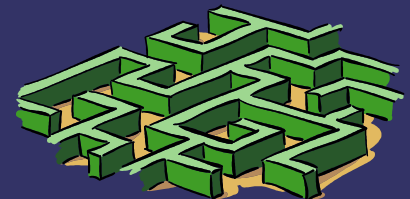
Here:

- ⇒ Exploits thigmotropism of plants
- ⇒ Touch stimulates growth in desired direction
- ⇒ A slow robot:
 - Electronic Brain
 - Plant body



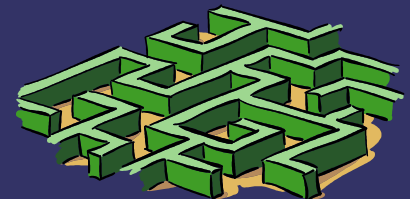
Aims

- ➔ Simulate Climbing Plants
- ➔ Gravity using a physics engine
- ➔ Phototropism etc. using GroIMP
- ➔ Robotriopism – controlling agents
- ➔ Explore the possibilities of growing structures to order.



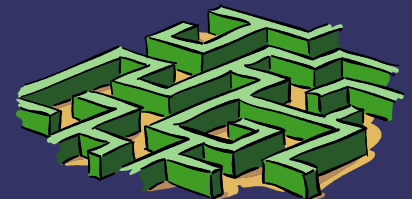
Agent Classification

- ➔ Level 0 – No Spatial Awareness
 - Passive, wind or solar powered
 - Fixed relative direction
- ➔ Level 1 – Relative Spatial Awareness
 - Microcontroller based
 - Follow a beacon. Light, Sound, Radio
- ➔ Level 2 – Absolute Spatial Awareness
 - Knows position of itself and/or others
 - GPS, Radar, Sonar



Physics Engine

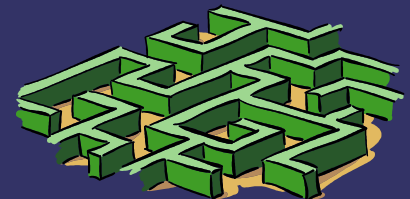
- ⇒ JBullet chosen
- ⇒ Plug-in created for GroIMP
- ⇒ Step 1 – Gravity on free objects
- ⇒ Step 2 – Create flexible stems



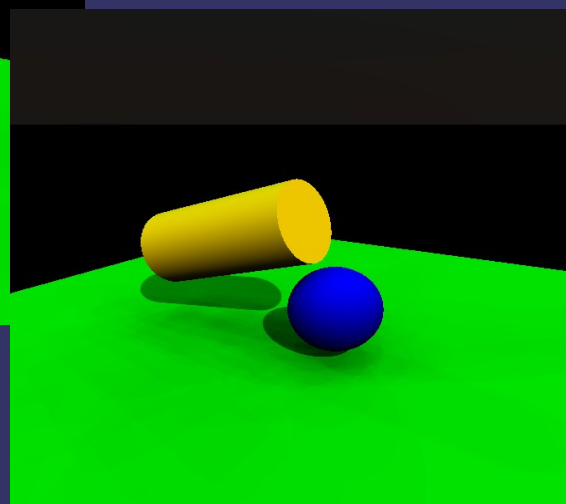
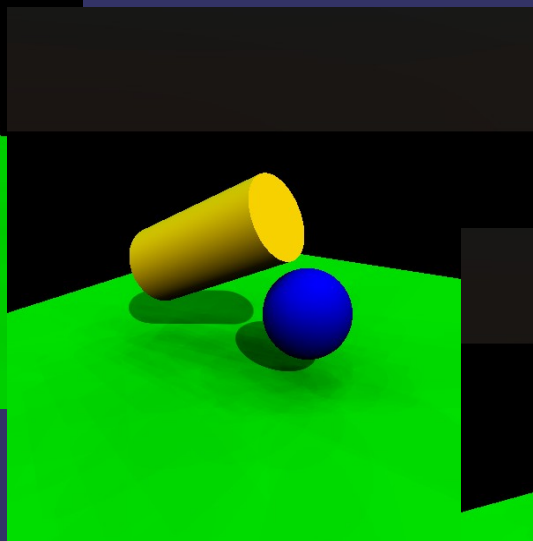
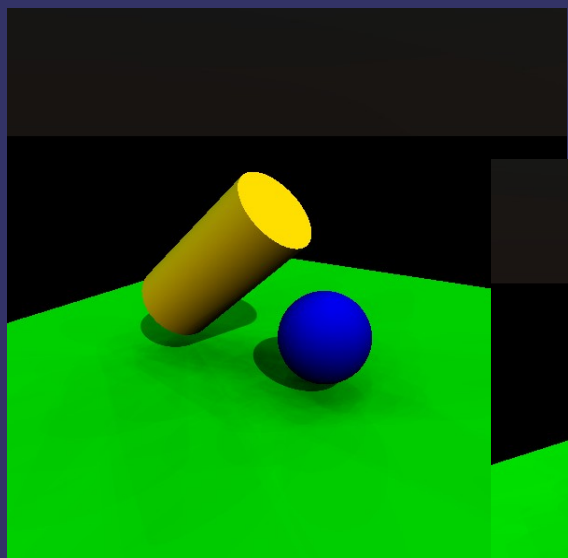
Gravity 1

- ⇒ Physics Engine has separate representation
- ⇒ Objects from GroIMP are added to it
- ⇒ Forces are added (Gravity)
- ⇒ Physics engine
 - Calculates new positions
 - Detects collisions
- ⇒ Position updated in GroIMP

- ⇒ Challenge: Different frames of reference
 - GroIMP cylinder origin is at the base
 - JBullet cylinder origin is center of mass

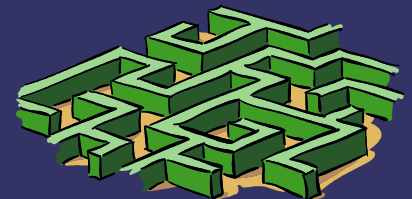


Gravity 2

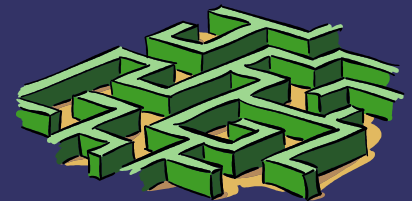
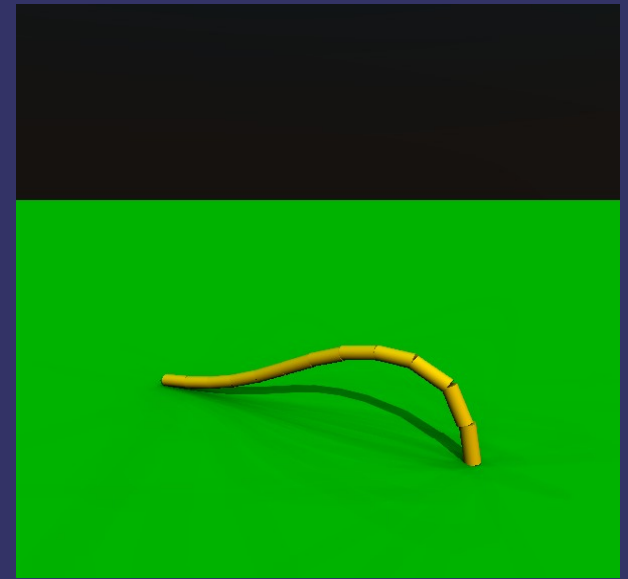
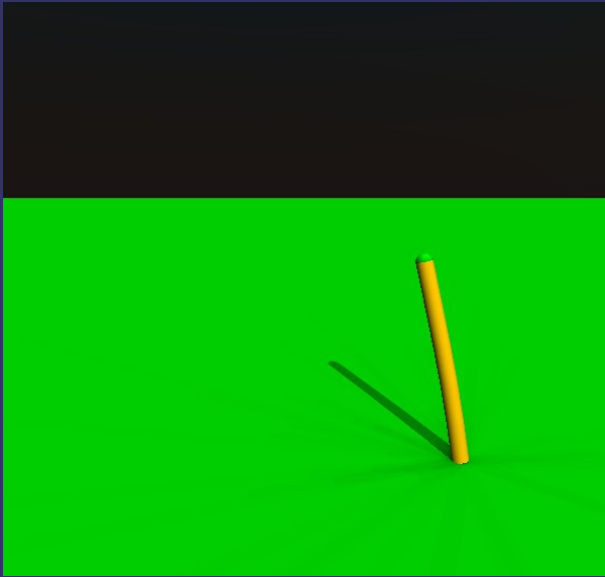


Flexible Stems 1

- ⇒ New Stem object “FlexNode”
 - Cylinder (similar to F in GroIMP)
 - Mass added
 - Joint with 6 degrees of freedom at base
 - Connection point at top
 - Motors oppose bending forces

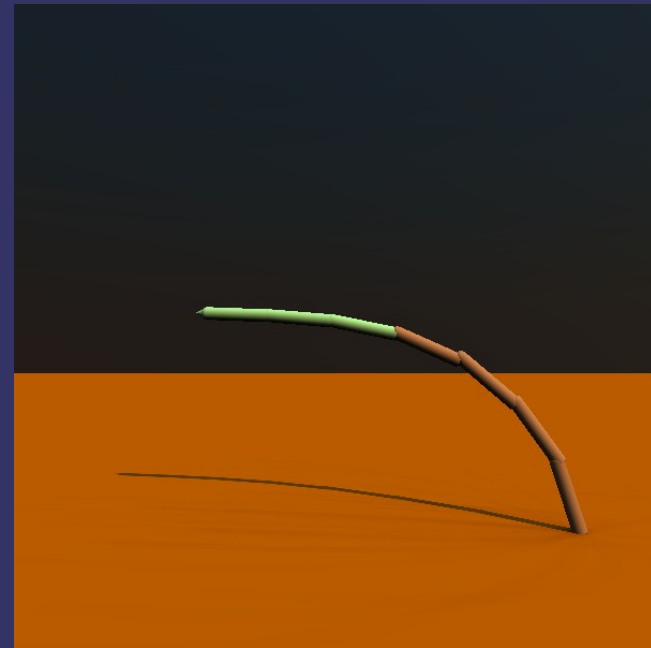


Flexible Stems 2

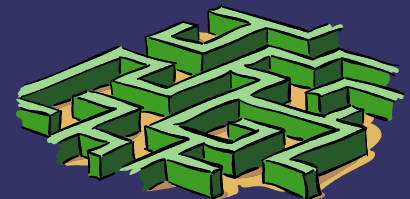


Flexible Stems 3

- ⇒ Stems can be made to stronger and more dense with age

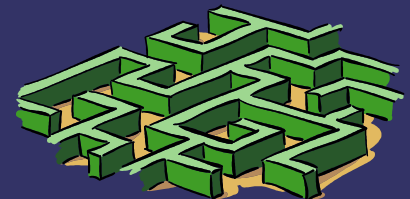


- ⇒ Problem:
Joints cannot be made strong enough - too much force and they become unstable



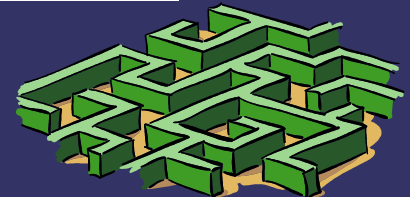
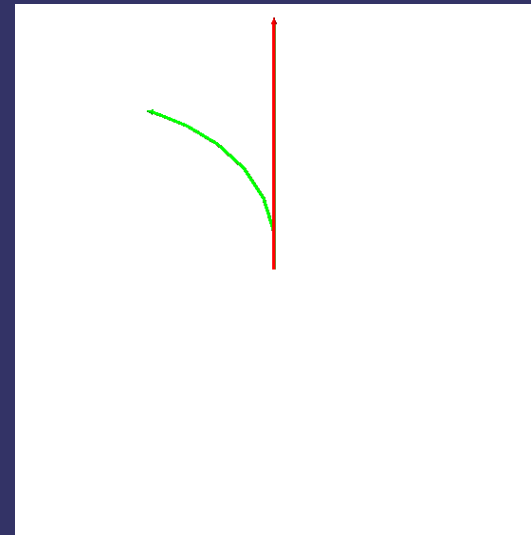
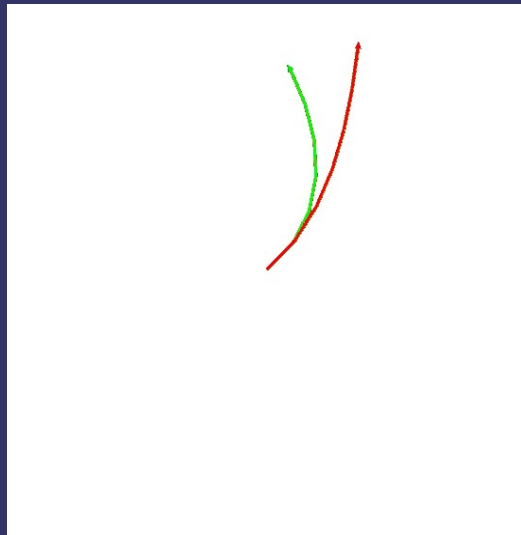
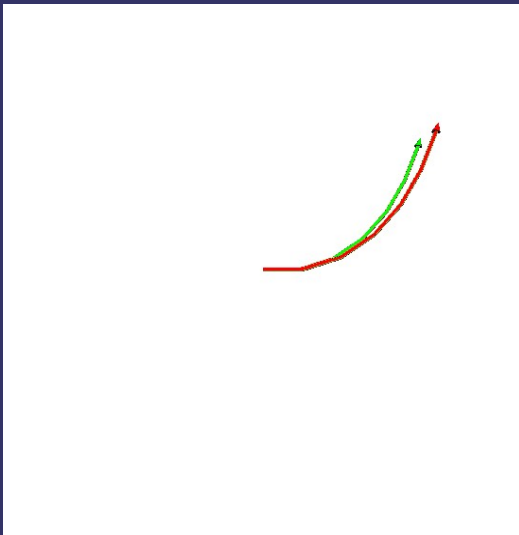
Effects Implemented in GroIMP

- ⇒ **Gravitropism**
 - Directional Tropism from a vector
- ⇒ **Phototropism**
 - Light sensitive tip plus directional Tropism
- ⇒ **Thigmotropism**
 - Cone projected from tip
 - Intersection of volumes
 - Directional tropism
- ⇒ **Collision avoidance**
 - Cone projected from tip



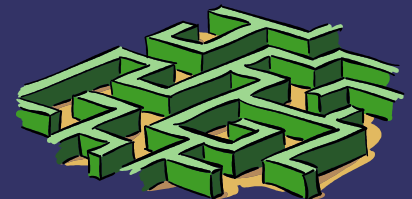
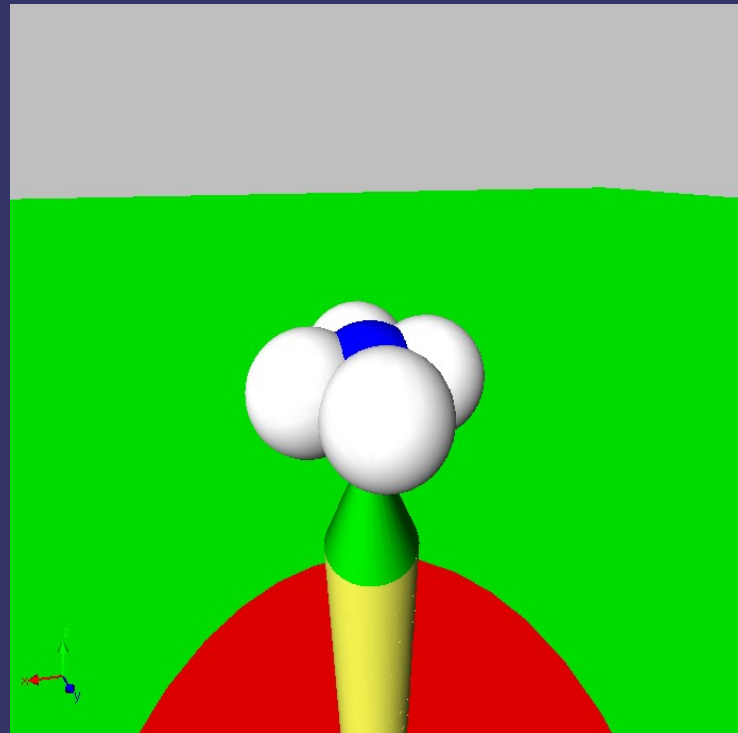
Problem with Tropisms

- ➔ Effect of RD is dynamic:
Move the stem with something else
(eg physics engine) and the effect changes
- ➔ Solution: Calculate a Transform instead

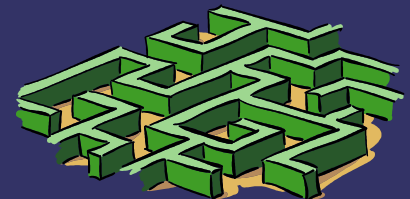
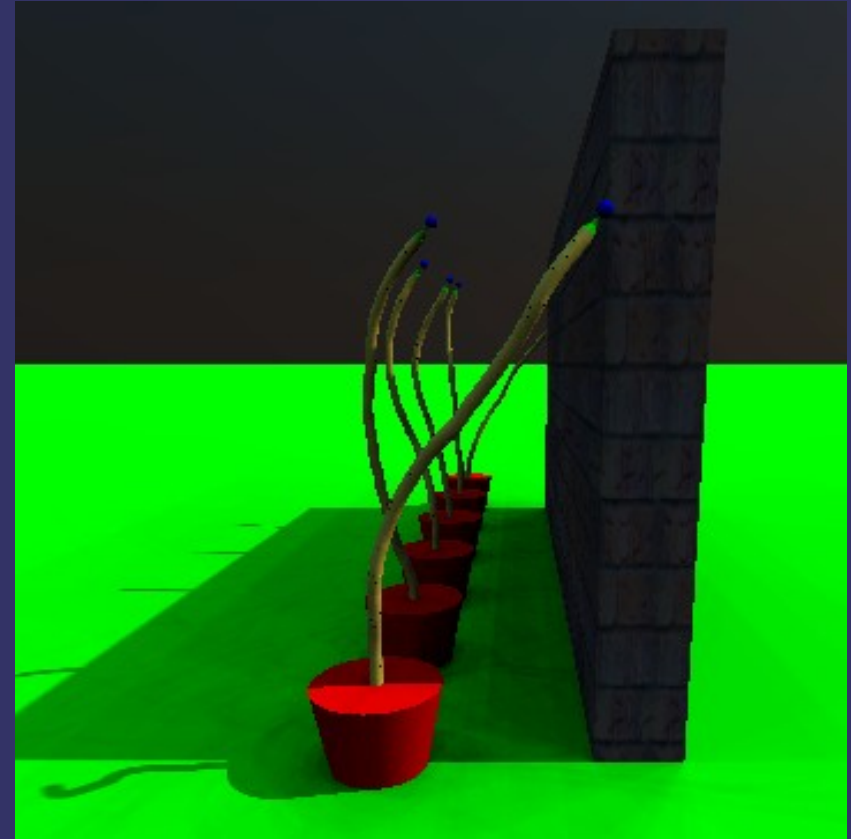
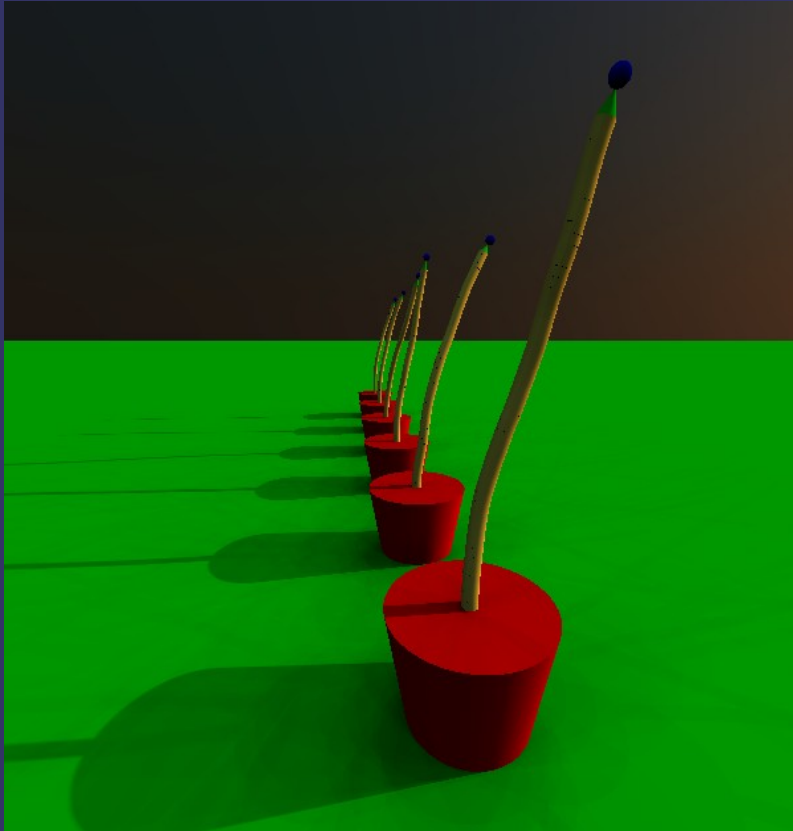


Photosensitive growth tip

- ⇒ Used four SensorNode objects
- ⇒ Estimate angle from opposing sensors

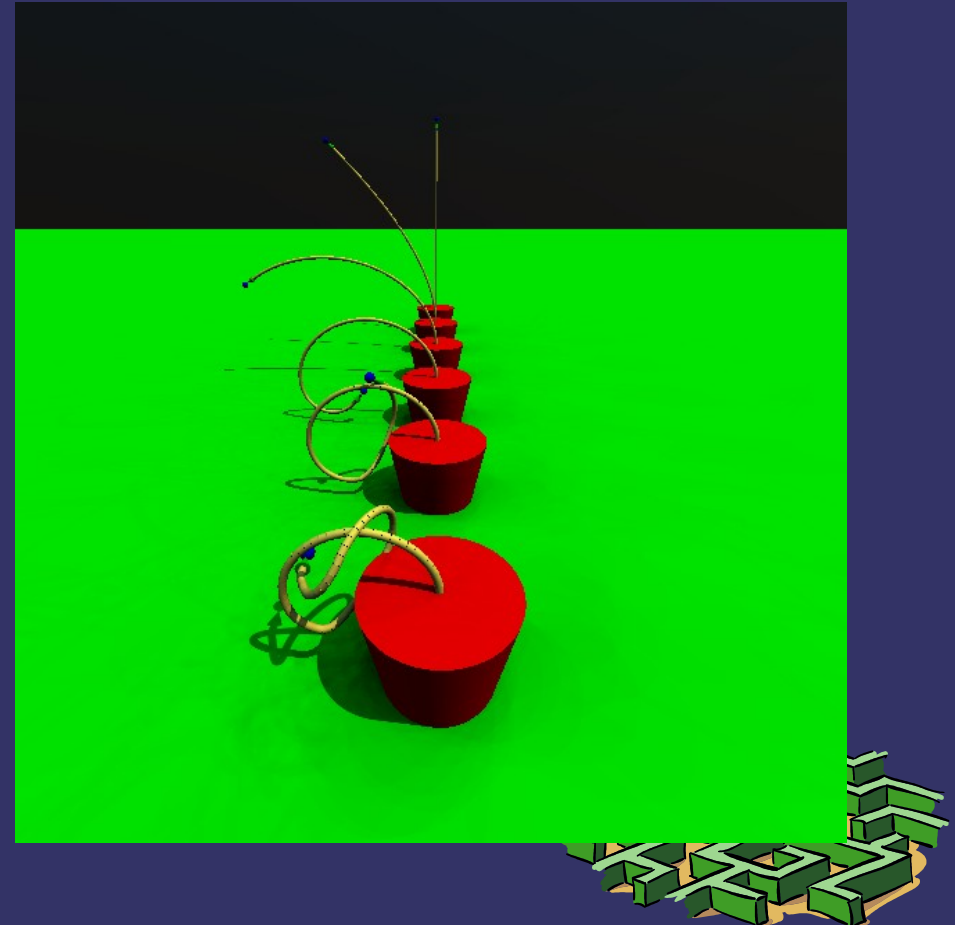
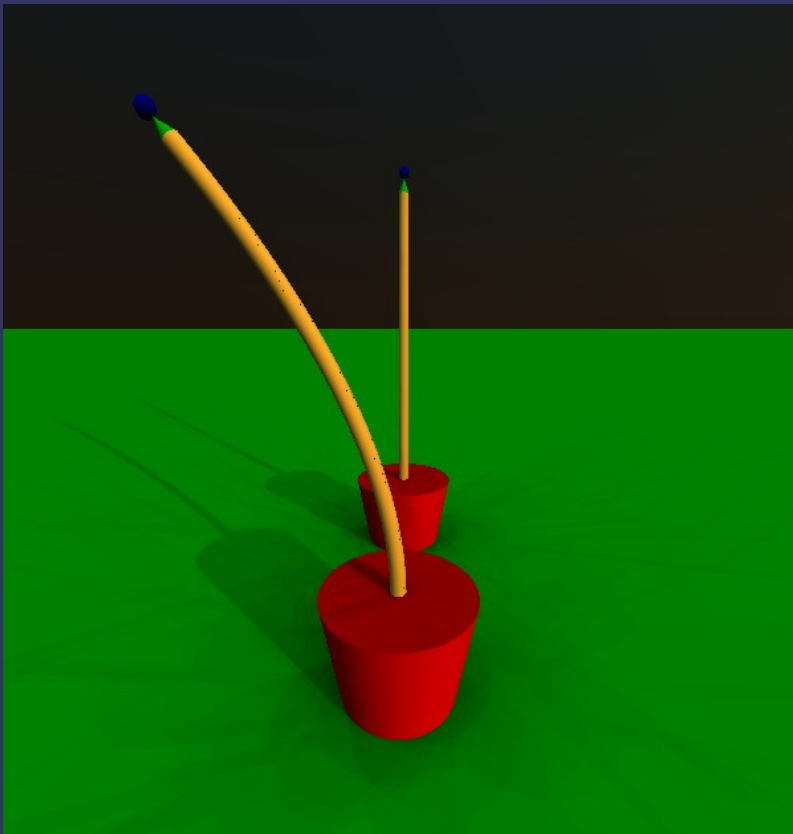


Phototropism



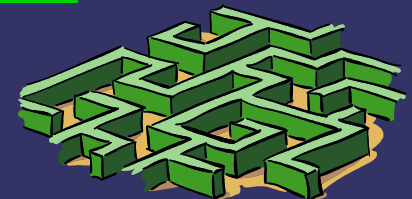
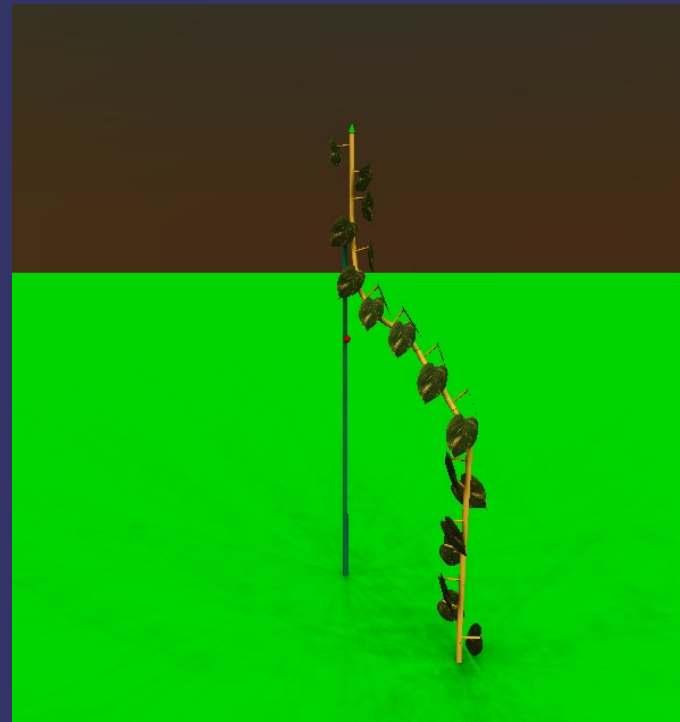
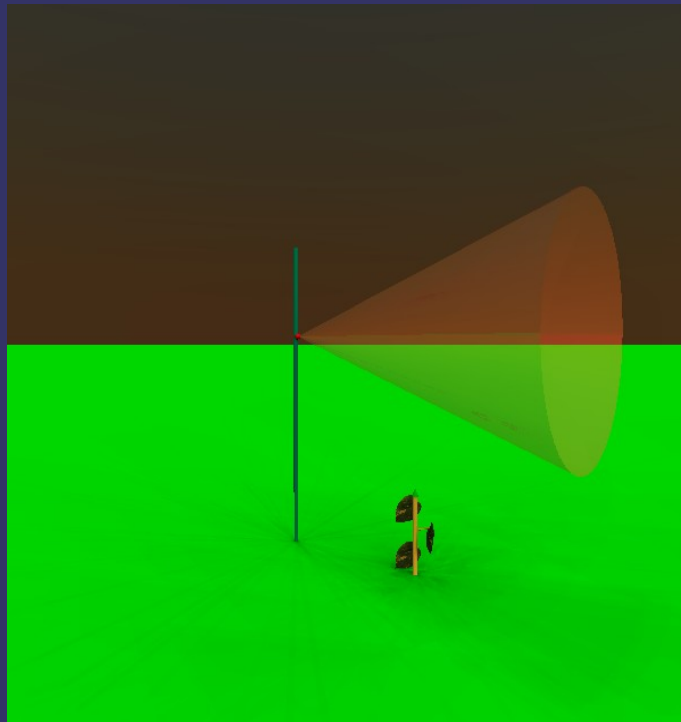
Level 0 controller

- ⇒ Directional Tropism
- ⇒ Relative to tip orientation
- ⇒ Increased effect = smaller bend radius



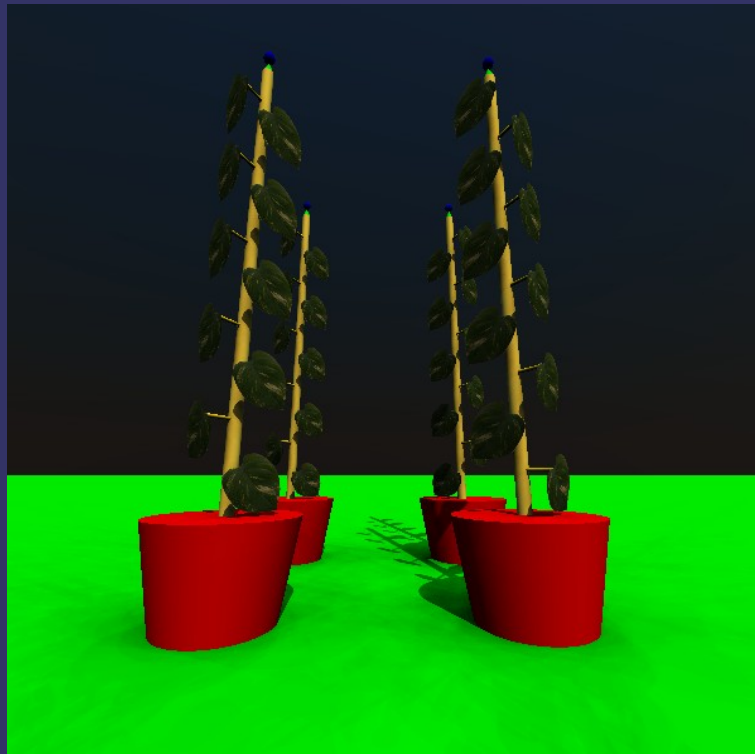
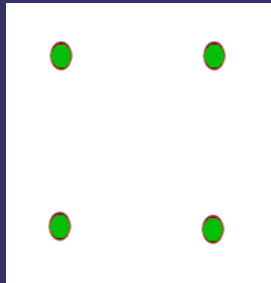
Level 1 controller

- ⇒ Beacon attractor
- ⇒ Cone of influence
- ⇒ Tropism direction towards beacon

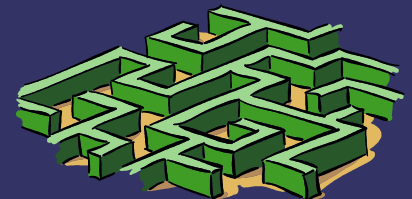


Structural tests - 1

- ⇒ Level 0 controllers
- ⇒ Square Patterns

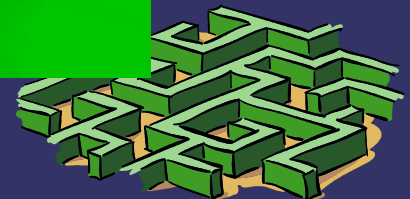
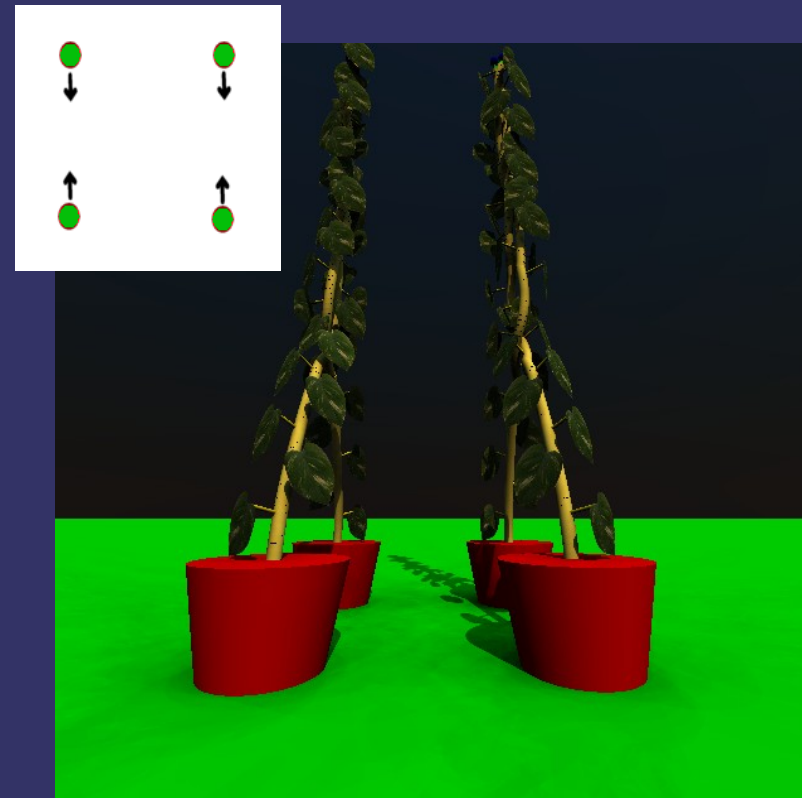
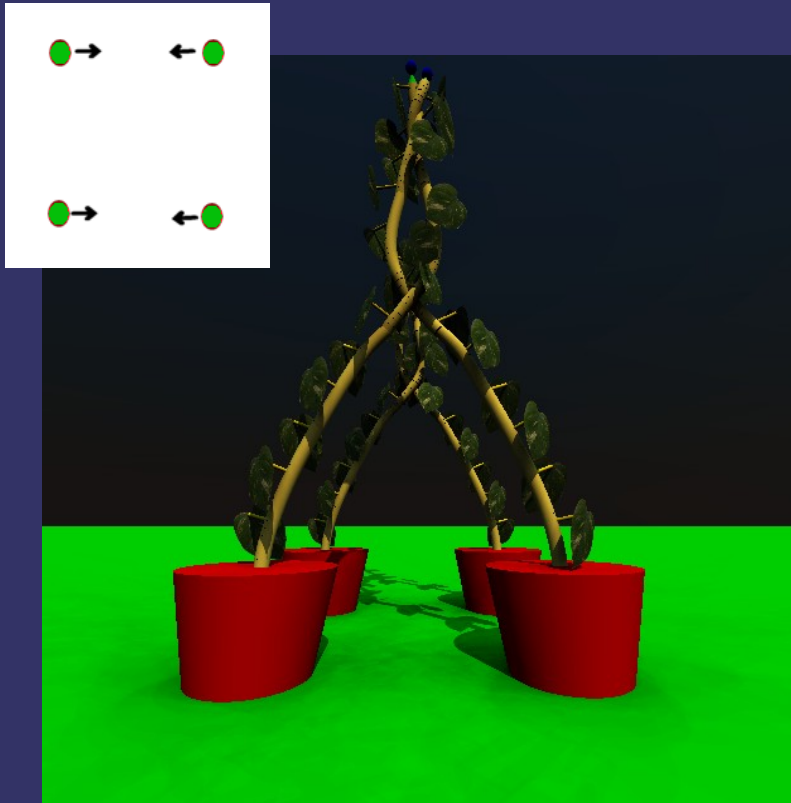


Control – strength=0



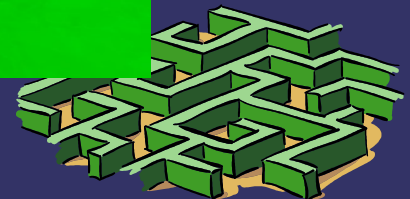
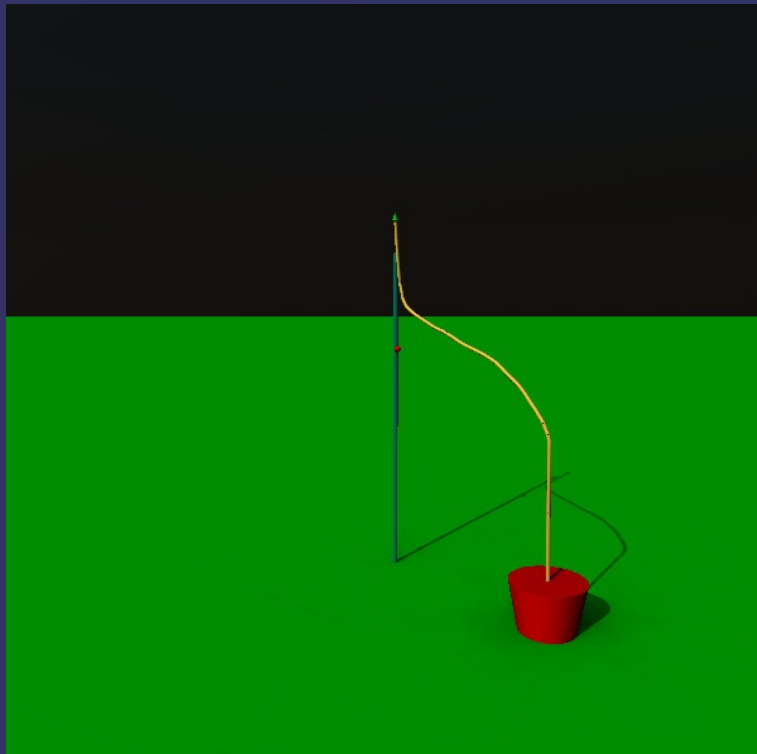
Structural tests - 1

- ⇒ Level 0 controllers
- ⇒ Square Patterns



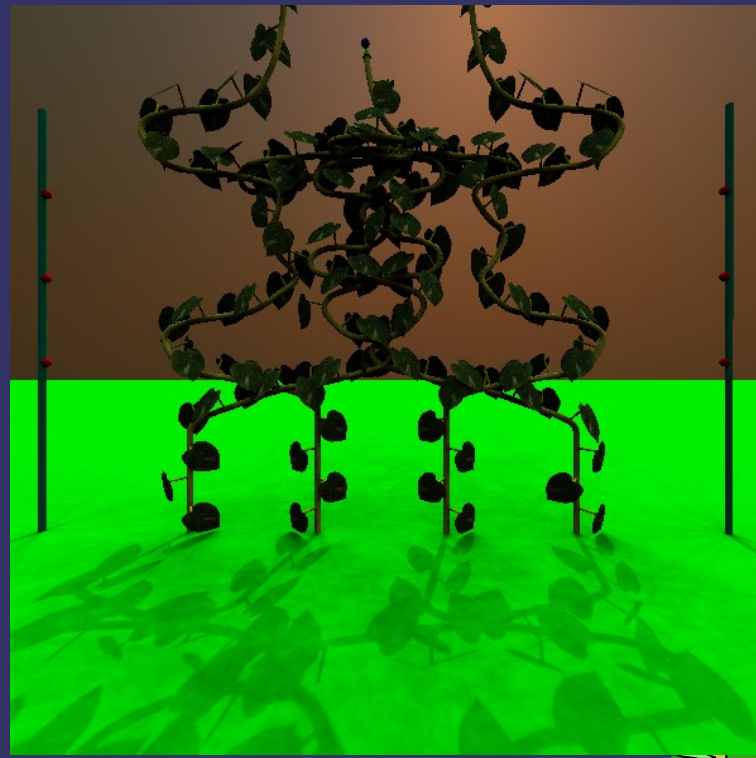
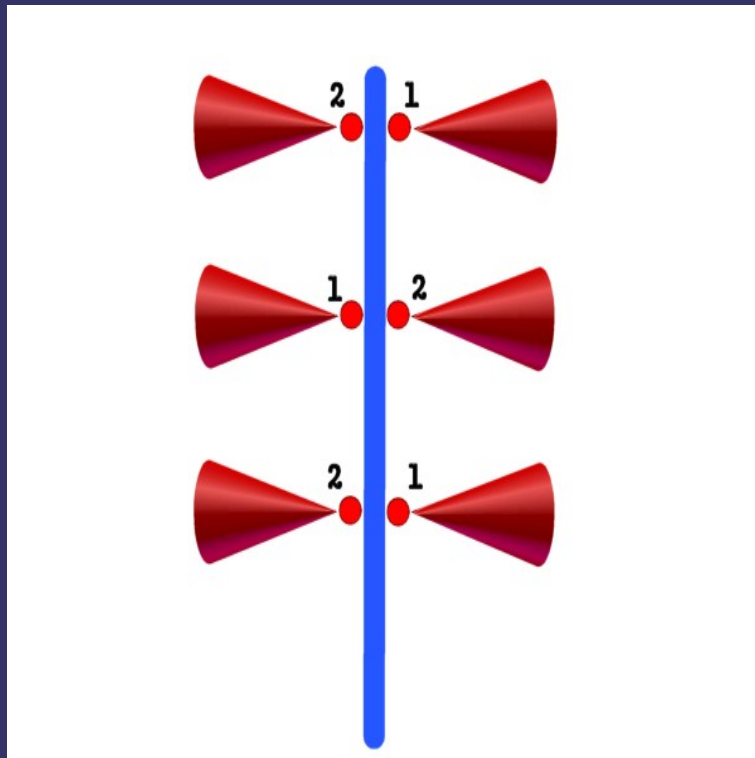
Structural tests - 2

- ⇒ Level 1 controllers
- ⇒ Beacon on a pole with cone of attraction
- ⇒ Result – a hut



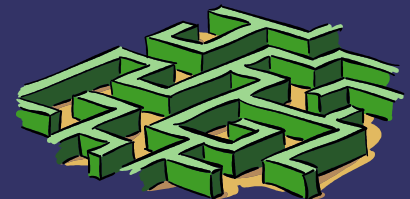
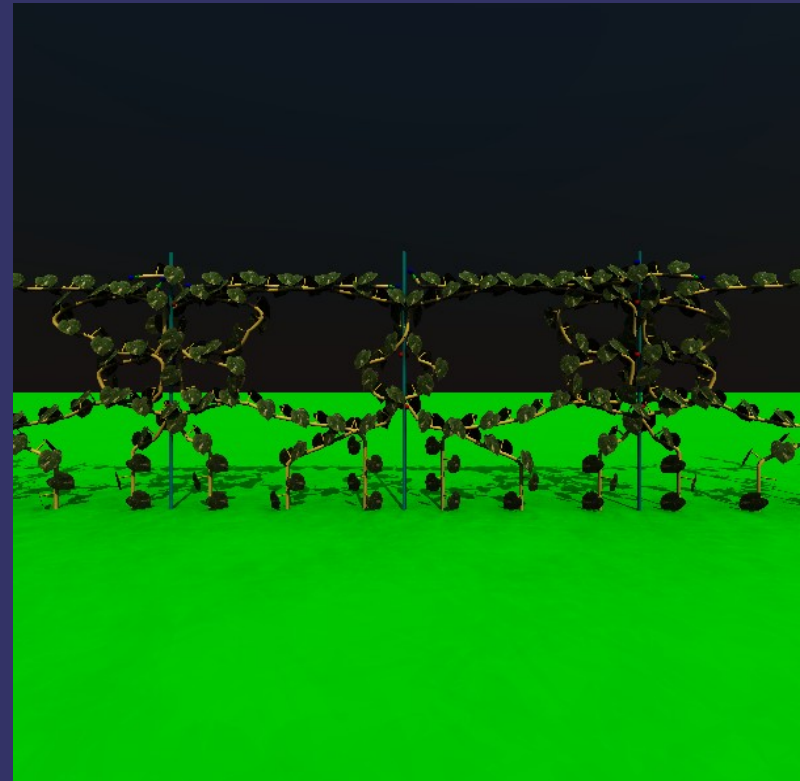
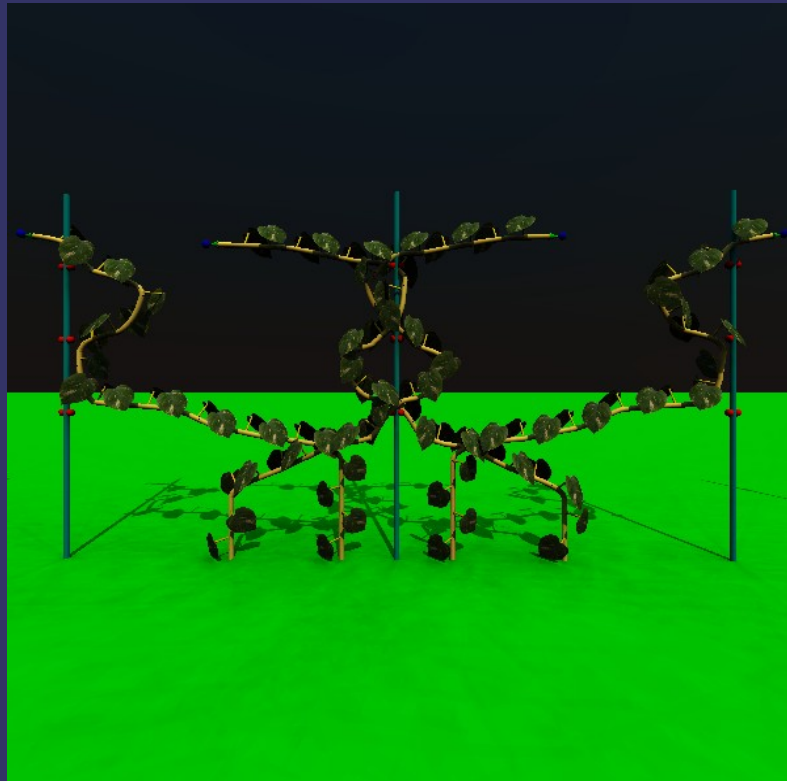
Structural tests - 3

- ⇒ Beacons on a pole with ID numbers
- ⇒ Level 1 controllers attracted to one ID
- ⇒ Timers Switch ID attractions
- ⇒ Result Fence patterns



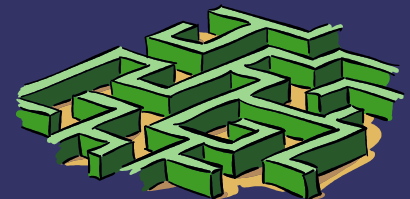
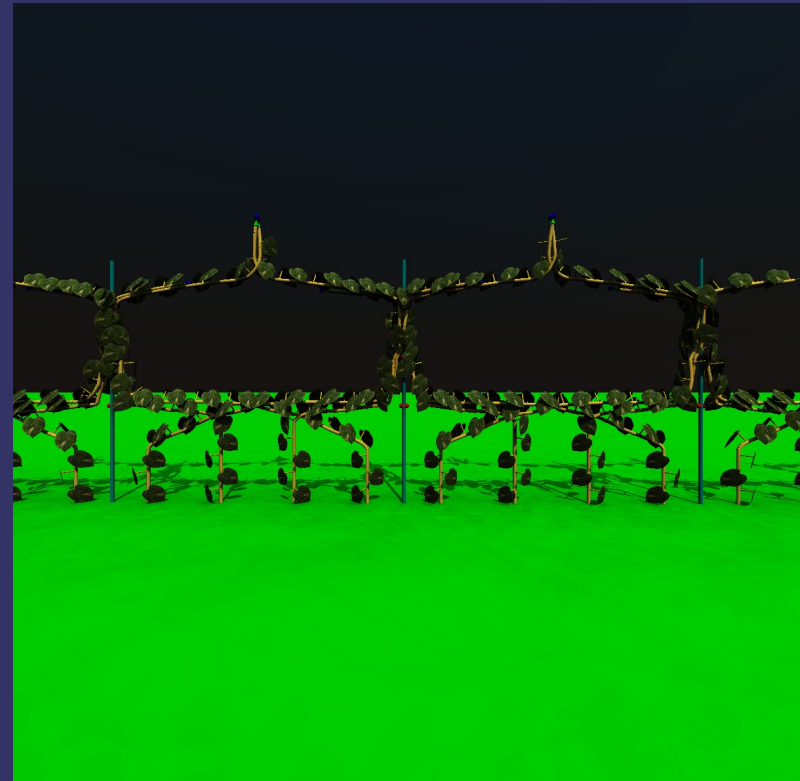
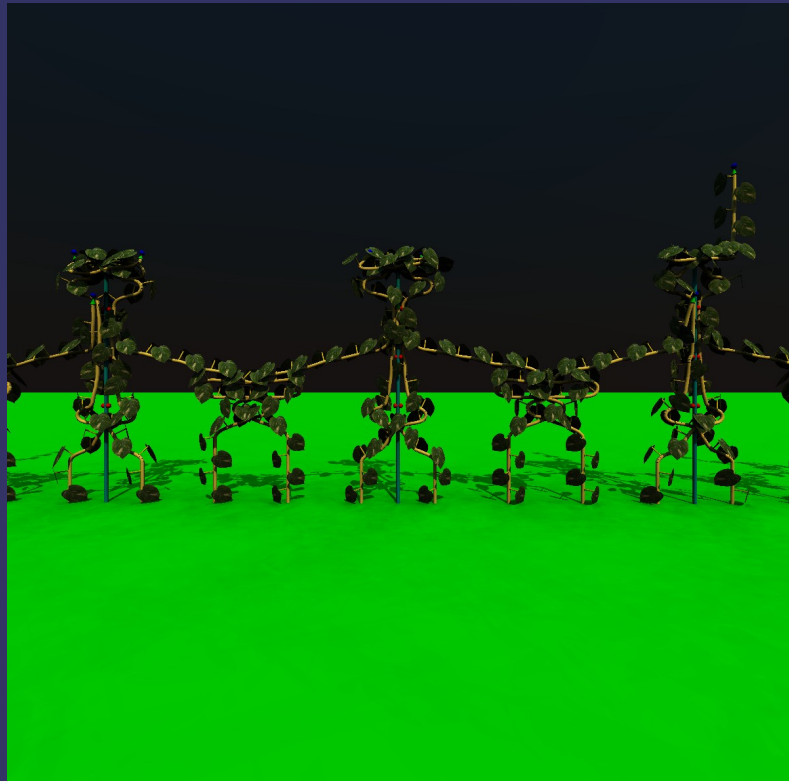
Structural Tests - 4

- ⇒ More Poles = Longer Fences



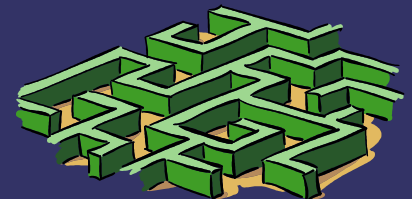
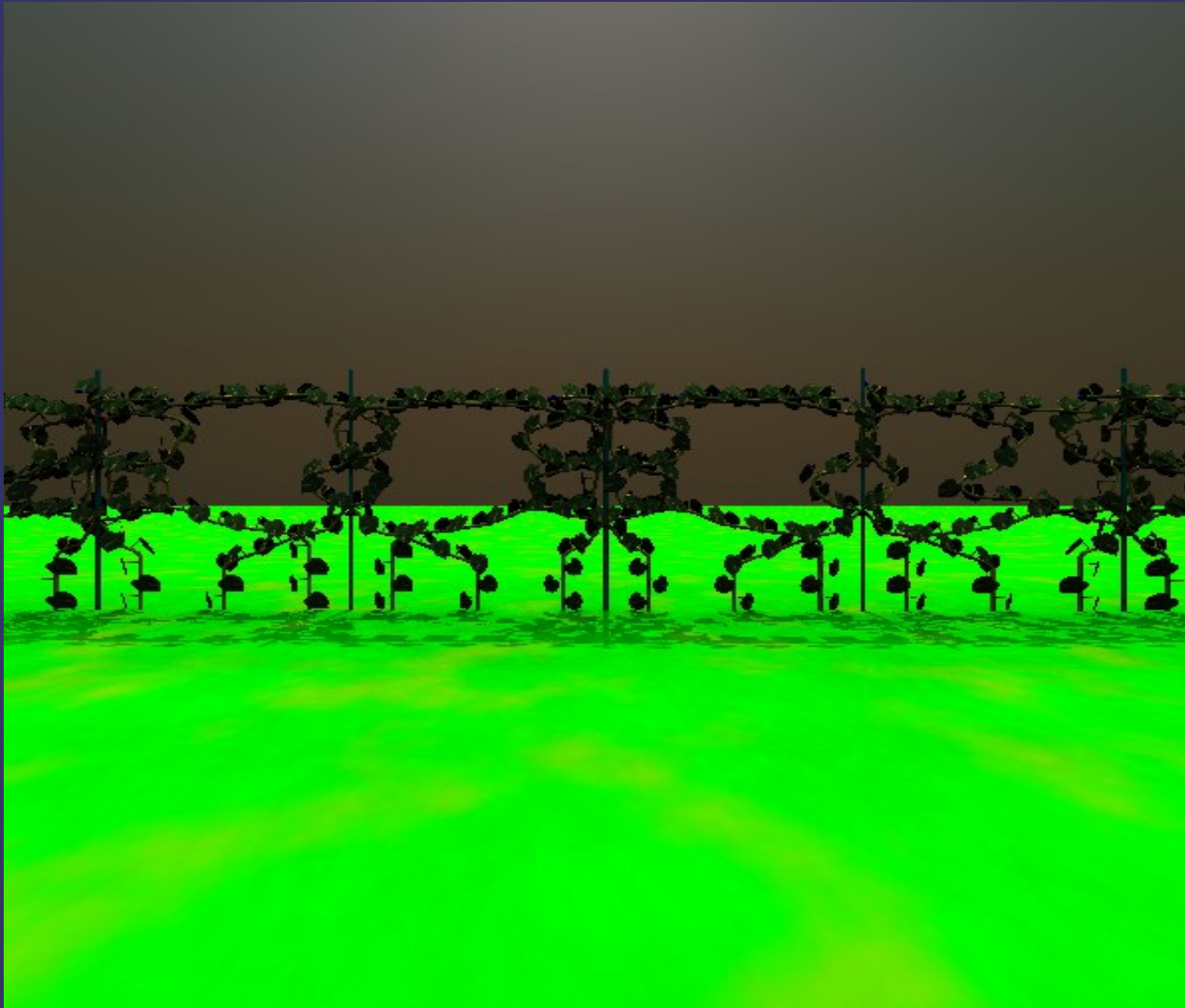
Structural Tests - 5

- ⇒ Change timer period – more patterns



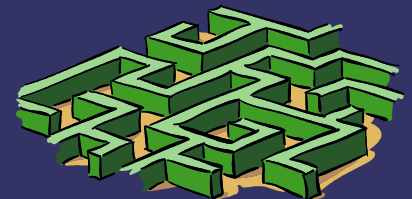
Structural Tests - 6

- ➔ Gaussian Noise added to parameters



Conclusions

- ⇒ Interesting structures can be grown to order
- ⇒ JBullet joints too weak or unstable
- ⇒ Level 0 Controllers easily diverted
- ⇒ Level 1 Controllers give robust control
- ⇒ Further investigation worthwhile



References

- [1] Kerrigan, C., 2009. The 200 year continuum. Leonardo 42 (4), 314{323
- [2] Anonymous. Aperos de labranza y otras cosas del pueblo. Accessed 17th September 2010. URL http://ollerosedetera.iespana.es/aperosdelabranza_1.htm
- [3] Montgomerie, C., 2010. Robotropism. A Part III project report, University of Southampton, UK.

