

Mapping out a biorobotic future

8 December 2017



Vickie Webster-Wood is the lead author in a new paper calling for a comprehensive organization for the emerging and merging fields of tissue engineering and robotics. Credit: Case Western Reserve University

You might not think a research area as detailed, technically advanced and futuristic as building robots with living materials would need help getting organized, but that's precisely what Vickie Webster-Wood and a team from the mechanical engineering and biology departments at Case Western Reserve University is trying to do.

"This is a very young [field](#), really—the merging of the two fields of tissue engineering and robotics—and right now, there is no consistency in the vocabulary and really no universal lexicon," said Webster-Wood. She is the lead author of a new paper in the journal *Science Robotics* that she hopes will provide a foundation that pushes the field forward.

"There has been, over the last decade, an increase in developments of [tissue engineering](#), in the ability to fabricate different things out of living materials," Webster-Wood said. "And while there has been parallel acceleration in robotics, researchers from these two fields tend to use different vocabularies."

That means it is imperative to build an agreed-upon lexicon and taxonomy, Webster-Wood said. That's the best way the still-nascent field can unify and work effectively toward creating the first fully

functional organic robot, something she still expects to see in the next 30 or 40 years.

"That's my goal and, hopefully, I'll even be the one to create it," she said. "But there are a lot of steps yet to be taken to get there, and this is a big one."

The paper, written with four other authors, dubs the emerging field "organismal engineering."

Sea slug biorobots spur change

Webster-Wood, a post-doctorate researcher in the Case Western Reserve Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, had what any engineer would consider a breakout year in 2016 when she told the world about her small, swimming biohybrid robots.



Biorobots made from sea-slug muscle tissue attached to a 3-D-printed frame. Credit: Case Western Reserve University

The tissue-robot hybrids were constructed from sea-slug muscle tissue attached to a 3-D-printed polymer, placed in a sugar-water solution, and then activated by an electrical pulse and controlled by the researcher.

They were small and slow, but they played big—gaining credibility for Webster-Wood as an expert in the emerging field, garnering significant attention from other scientists and media, and illustrating a vital first step in combining living matter with robotics for both actuation and control. The interest continued through this year, most recently on a segment of the program "Nature Knows Best," where Webster-Wood had a chance to show off the little swimmers again.

They also provoked Webster-Wood to more concretely evaluate the messy space shared by the two disciplines.

So now, even while she and other researchers around the world continue to pursue flashier improvements, she and her co-authors are offering an organizational key for describing biohybrid and organic robots built around the four fundamental components of robotics.

Each of the components is based on commonalities in mechanical robots and living creatures:

- Structure—metal or plastic components bolted together in a traditional robot; the body in a biological structure or biohybrid robot;
- Actuators—the device that causes the structure to move (e.g. a motor or muscle);
- Sensors—a camera or range finder on a robot; skin, eyes or antennae in living organisms;
- Controller—the computer in a traditional robot; possibly neurons or clusters of neurons in a biohybrid [robot](#) or living creature.

The paper also sets up the first organized compendium of terms to describe biohybrid and organic robots and discusses many of the key papers published on such devices to date.

"You've got to have those things in place," Webster-Woods said. "That way, people aren't inventing a wheel and then saying 'Oh, a dozen other people have already invented that!'"

"To our knowledge, this is the first time an article

has been published that looks at organic materials being used for all four of these components and how that could lead to completely organic robots," she said. "It's not as sensational as sea slugs, but we think it will be just as important."

More information: Victoria A. Webster et al. 3-D-Printed Biohybrid Robots Powered by Neuromuscular Tissue Circuits from *Aplysia californica*, *Biomimetic and Biohybrid Systems* (2017). [DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-63537-8_40](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-63537-8_40)

Victoria A. Webster-Wood et al. Organismal engineering: Toward a robotic taxonomic key for devices using organic materials, *Science Robotics* (2017). [DOI: 10.1126/scirobotics.aap9281](https://doi.org/10.1126/scirobotics.aap9281)

Provided by Case Western Reserve University

APA citation: Mapping out a biorobotic future (2017, December 8) retrieved 17 September 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-12-biorobotic-future.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.