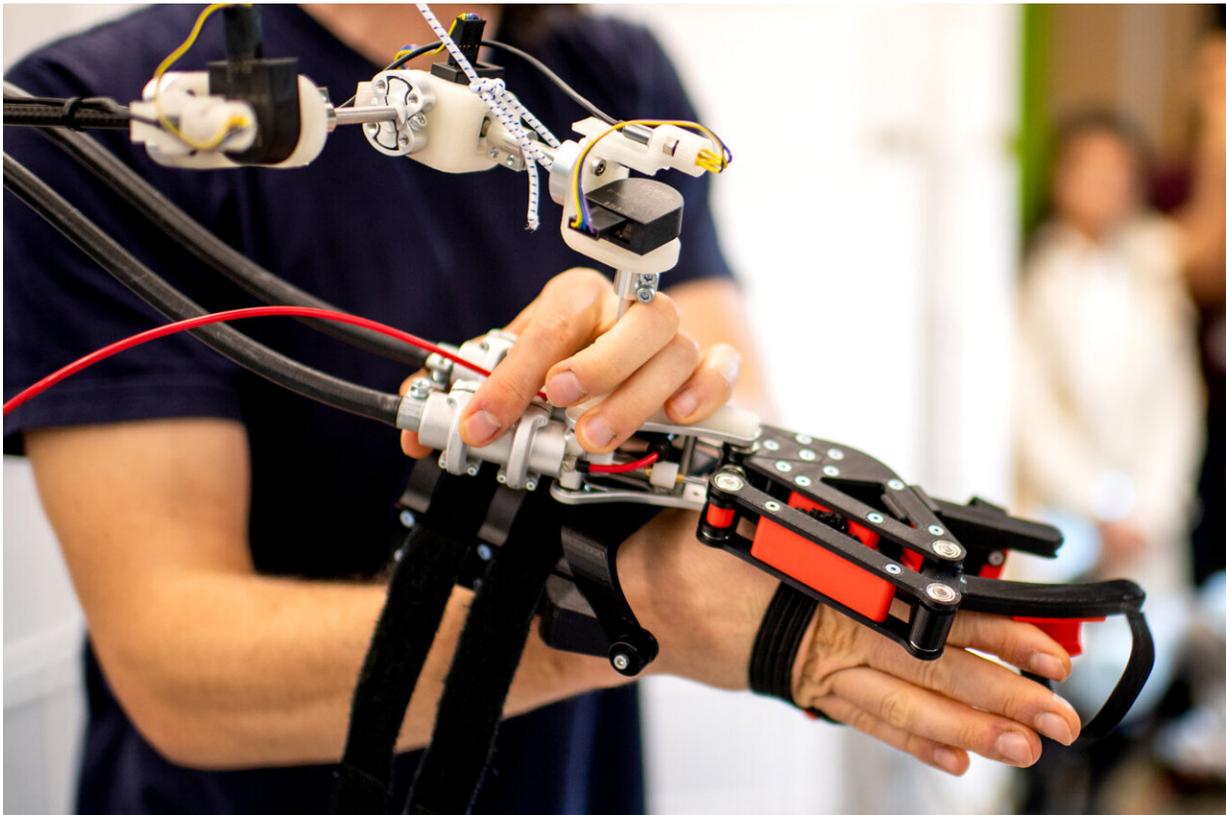


# Nimble robotic arms that perform delicate surgery may be one step closer to reality

July 26 2021, by Peter Ramjug

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Robotics researchers at Northeastern are advancing a technology to help robots move gracefully. Credit: Matthew MODOONO/Northeastern University

Researchers at Northeastern are working to eliminate the stiff, herky-jerky motions in robotic arms to make them graceful and deft enough to

gently pick up an egg or sturdy enough to stack dinner plates. The findings could one day allow doctors to remotely perform surgery on a distant battlefield or help bomb disposal experts safely remove an explosive device.

A video demonstration of a university project involving a researcher wearing a C-shaped gripping claw attached to his [right hand](#) while a nearby robotic arm mimicked his exact movements showed the promise of hydraulic technology designed to be low friction.

The researcher in the video lowered and raised his arm, swept it left and right, and bent it at the wrist, smooth actions that were copied in tandem by the [robotic arm](#). What was not readily apparent was how the [human operator](#) was able to feel the same forces as the mechanical arm when it closed on an [object](#), allowing the user to get a sense of textured surfaces.

The Northeastern project involves building remote-controlled [robot arms](#) that do not have heavy motors traditionally installed in the wrist joints. Instead, they are placed in the base of the machine.

"With no motors in the arm, they are much lighter than a traditional arm," says Peter Whitney, assistant professor of mechanical and [industrial engineering](#) at Northeastern. "So now if you have a lighter arm, it's much easier to move it around."

The engineering advancement has the potential to overcome a fundamental obstacle humans face when controlling robots remotely—understanding the environment the machine is in.

"It's hard to perceive exactly where the [robot](#) is, relative to the environment—whether it's touching something or not, or how or how hard it is touching an object," explains Whitney, whose research is focused on the design of robots, the materials they are made of, and how

they are operated and controlled.

"These are all factors that can influence how we can get good performance, but also maintain safety," he adds.



Peter Whitney, a mechanical and industrial engineering professor, puts a remote-controlled robotic arm through the paces. Credit: Matthew MODOONO/Northeastern University

Researchers now have the ability to do machine learning with real-time information that tells how much force is being applied.

"So when we try to grasp an object or manipulate an object, we can

actually make use of those contact forces, similar to how human muscles sense forces such as how heavy something is," says Whitney.



Controlled from afar, the robotic arm is lighter and moves with greater dexterity than heavier arms. Credit: Matthew Modoono/Northeastern University

Machine learning is an active area of research among Northeastern faculty, Whitney says. He is working with Robert Platt, associate professor of electrical and computer engineering in the Khoury College of Computer Sciences, on a National Science Foundation project involving lightweight robots that are better designed for direct, intentional contact with an object.

Whitney is also collaborating with Taskin Padir, associate professor of electrical and computer Engineering, to study the potential for robots that are controlled remotely to be used to physically interact with friends and family, serving as a mechanical stand-in. The technology could allow people to hug a loved one in quarantine as one example of its potential, Whitney says.

Provided by Northeastern University

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