Centro di Ricerca sulle Tecnologie per il Mare e la Robotica Marina

Linee di ricerca

• Robotica Soft
  • OCTOPUS (European Commission, ICT-FET Programme, 2009-2013)
  • OCTO-PROP (European Commission, Marie-Curie Action, 2010-2014)
  • PoseiDRONE (Fondazione Livorno, 2012-2015)
  • Smart-e (European Commission, Marie-Curie ITN, 2013-2017)
  • I-Support (European Commission, PHC, 2015-2018)
OCTOPUS Robot

Image: London Science Museum/Jennie Hills

EU Project #231608, ICT-FET  www.octopus-project.eu
Can we build robots with soft materials?

**Yes!**

**What is it for?**

- **Biomedical applications**
- **Marine applications**
- **Assistance to elderly people in bathing**

**Industrial applications**

- New sensors and actuators;
- New manufacturing;
- New products and services;

**Simulators of body parts**

- Robotic larynx

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**Soft robotics: Technologies and systems pushing the boundaries of robot abilities**

Cecilia Laschi, Barbara Mazzolai, Matteo Cianchetti

**Science Robotics**
Applicazioni marine per il robot polpo

• Robot marino ‘soft’
• Può operare a contatto con il fondale o i manufatti da ispezionare
• Capacità di locomozione e di manipolazione
PoseiDRONE: un robot marino soft
Primo prototipo PoseiDRONE
Annual Funding

2015 (total 4.6 M€)
- National projects: 72%
- International projects: 7%
- Research contracts: 21%

2016 (total 5.5 M€)
- National projects: 50%
- International projects: 8%
- Research contracts: 42%

2017 (est. 10.3 M€)
- National projects: 42%
- International projects: 7%
- Research contracts: 51%

Reserves used (or available for 2017) for research co-financing
- 2015: 0 k€
- 2016: 0 k€
- 2017: 650 k€
**Excellent Science (24.4 B €)**
- European Research Council (13.1 B €)
- Future and Emerging Technologies (2.7 B €)
- Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (6.1 B €)
- Research Infrastructures (2.5 B €)

**Industrial Leadership (17 B €)**
- LEIT = Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies
  - ICT
  - Nano, new materials
  - Biotechnology
  - Space (13.5 B €)
- Access to Risk Finance (2.9 B €)
- Innovation in SMEs (0.6 B €)

**Societal Challenges (29.7 B €)**
- Health (7.5 B €)
- Food (3.9 B €)
- Energy (6 B €)
- Transport (6.3 B €)
- Climate (3 B €)
- Inclusive Societies (1.3 B €)
- Security (1.7 B €)

**Spreading Excellence (0.8 B €)**

**Science for Society (0.5 B €)**

**EIT (2.7 B €)**

**JRC (1.9 B €)**

**Euratom (1.6 B €)**
The wave of fundamental research

Science + enabling technologies

Systems

Applications

FET

ICT Robotics?

GAP

Private investments?
Summary of recommendations

The following recommendations are aimed at maximising the impact of future EU research and innovation programmes. Each of them is exemplified by a key action.

1. Prioritise research and innovation in EU and national budgets
   Action: double the budget of the post-2020 EU research and innovation programme.

2. Build a true EU innovation policy that creates future markets
   Action: Foster ecosystems for researchers, innovators, industries and governments; promote and invest in innovative ideas with rapid scale-up potential through a European Innovation Council.

3. Educate for the future and invest in people who will make the change
   Action: modernise, reward and resource the education and training of people for a creative and innovative Europe.

4. Design the EU R&I programme for greater impact
   Action: make the future programme’s pillars driven by purpose and impact, fine-tune the proposal evaluation system and increase flexibility.

5. Adopt a mission-oriented, impact-focused approach to address global challenges
   Action: set research and innovation missions that address global challenges and mobilise researchers, innovators and other stakeholders to realise them.

6. Rationalise the EU funding landscape and achieve synergy with structural funds
   Action: cut the number of R&I funding schemes and instruments, make those remaining reinforce each other and make synergy with other programmes work.

7. Simplify further
   Action: become the most attractive R&I funder in the world, privileging impact over process.

8. Mobilise and involve citizens
   Action: stimulate co-design and co-creation through citizen involvement.

9. Better align EU and national R&I investment
   Action: ensure EU and national alignment where it adds value to the EU’s R&I ambitions and missions.

10. Make international R&I cooperation a trademark of EU research and innovation
    Action: open up the R&I programme to association by the best and participation by all, based on reciprocal co-funding or access to co-funding in the partner country.

11. Capture and better communicate impact
    Action: brand EU research and innovation and ensure wide communication of its results and impacts.
The wave of fundamental research needed for the applications of the future

Wave of fundamental research

Science + enabling technologies

Systems

Applications

New wave of fundamental research needed for the applications of the future

FET

ICT Robotics?

GAP

Private investments?
Towards FP9 - "Horizon Europe"

Pillar 1 "Fundamental Science"
Pillar 2 "Global Challenges"
Pillar 3 "Open Innovation"

**EUROPE’S SCIENCE SPENDING**

The European Commission has proposed a €100-billion (US$120-billion) budget for Horizon Europe, the next instalment of its research-funding programme, which will last from 2021 to 2027.

- **Framework 1** (1984–87)
- **2** (1987–91)
- **3** (1990–94)
- **4** (1994–98)
- **5** (1998–2002)
- **6** (2002–06)
- **7** (2007–13)
- **Horizon 2020** (2014–20)
- **Horizon Europe** (2021–27)

© nature
Objectives

- The European Robotics Research Infrastructure Network (TERRINet) aims at building a unique distributed and world-class Robotics Research Infrastructure.

- Harmonised access, use and sharing of platforms, knowledge, technologies and resources (both human and technical) to different groups of users, irrespective of location, will sustain a Starting Community leveraging on a common World-Class Networked Infrastructure.

- The joint infrastructure, with simplified and standardised procedures based on the best practices of the involved institutions, will contribute to steeply accelerate the advancement of Robotics Research, by boosting its potential for innovation through the capitalisation of wherewithal and expertise across Europe.
FETFLAG-01-2018: Preparatory Actions for new FET Flagships

This topic aims at launching Coordination and Support Actions (CSA) to prepare new candidate FET Flagships.

Specific Challenge:
FET Flagships are science- and technology-driven, large-scale, multidisciplinary research initiatives built around a visionary unifying goal. They tackle grand science and technology (S&T) challenges requiring cooperation among a range of disciplines, communities and programmes. FET Flagships should provide a strong and broad basis for future innovation and economic exploitation, as well as novel benefits for society of a potential high impact. The overarching nature and magnitude implies that they can only be realised through a collaborative long-term and sustained effort.

Scope:
Proposals should contain a description of a potential FET Flagship and how this is to be matured over the course of the preparatory action into a more complete blueprint.

Three main areas:
1. ICT and Connected Society;
2. Health and Life Sciences;
3. Energy, Environment and Climate change

- In each of these areas at least one and at most two proposals for Flagship preparatory actions will be selected for funding.
- Proposals must clearly specify which of the three areas they target.
<table>
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<th>Topics</th>
<th>ICT and Connected Society</th>
<th>Health and the Life Sciences</th>
<th>Energy, Environment and Climate change</th>
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<td>Call FET FLAGSHIPS: The main areas</td>
<td>• Disruptive technologies to Revolutionise Healthcare: New technologies and approaches aiming at a paradigm shift in the field of individualised prevention, prediction and treatment of diseases.</td>
<td>• Earth, Climate Change and Natural Resources: New technologies and approaches for high-precision modelling and simulation, including the necessary data integration, that enable an in-depth understanding of the earth, natural hazards and climate change. Their exploitation and use should open up new opportunities for helping to manage/mitigate their effects and impacts on human activity and natural resources in a sustainable way in specific areas such as: agriculture (ensuring food security and sustainable farming), forestry, fisheries, protecting/restoring natural ecosystems, energy supply and demand, etc.</td>
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<td>• Smart Materials and Nanoscale Engineering: Novel nano-engineered materials and systems with properties enabling the design and manufacturing of radically new ICT components and devices creating disruptive technologies and market opportunities.</td>
<td>• Understanding Life by Exploring the Genome and the Cell: Novel technologies and approaches that enable a paradigm shift in studying and understanding the foundational building blocks of life, for example the functioning of the cell, and of cells within organisms, including structure and dynamics, and the full multi-omics(genome/epigenome/proteome/metabolome/connectome etc.) and their interactions.</td>
<td>• Radically new Energy Production, Conversion and Storage devices and systems: Disruptive technologies aiming at a paradigm shift in renewable energy by exploring and exploiting radically new principles and novel materials that can substantially reduce</td>
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<td>• Robotics, Interfaces and Artificial Intelligence: a new generation of robotics technologies including soft and flexible robotics, bio-inspired robotics, new approaches to human-machine interaction and cooperation, cognition and artificial intelligence, giving rise to much smarter systems performing sophisticated functions opening radically new opportunities to address societal and economic challenges.</td>
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Abilities that robots haven’t reached yet

Lessons from Nature: simplifying principles for a complex world
Developing further robot abilities would enable robot application in our environments, on the humans’ side, to address societal and economical challenges and to promote industry growth. On the other hand, reaching further abilities presents new scientific and technological challenges for fundamental research, requiring interdisciplinary knowledge and research for proving new principles and for developing new solutions, and for ultimately transforming new science into new technology.
Our starting points: EU at the forefront with other regions of the world

Publications in robotics – top countries

Publications in robotics – top EU countries

"Robotics" in Title, Abstract, Keywords, Scopus, Nov. 17, 2017

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Our starting points:
EU Industry and innovation potential

1.4 million industrial robots will be installed in the factories to increase productivity
333,000 service robots for professional use will be sold to non-manufacturing and to manufacturing sectors
42 million service robots for personal and domestic use (consumer robots) will be used in our private life

More than 600 service robot suppliers identified

Most start-up companies in the USA

Source: IFR World Robotics 2018
In the proposed multidisciplinary approach, biology is the inspiration for simplifying principles to deal with a complex world, materials science is the foundation for giving the body its proper role in shaping behaviour, AI is how to develop new forms of cognitive functions, ICT keeps all this in a connected world, and humanities are the way to advance knowledge on the relation between humans and robots and to steer the impact of new machines on the society. The aim is scientific integration, beyond multidisciplinarity.
Robotics Flagship Coordinating team

- Cecilia Laschi (SSSA, Italy) - Coordinator
- Barbara Mazzolai (IIT, Italy)
- Stefano Stramigioli (University of Twente, Netherlands)
- Tamim Asfour (KIT, Germany)
- Dario Floreano (EPFL, Switzerland)
- Jean-Paul Laumond (LAAS-CNRS, France)
- Sabine Hauert (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Web site: https://www.roboticsflagship.eu/
email: coordinator@roboticsflagship.eu
Conclusioni

• I finanziamenti europei sono un eccellente strumento per la ricerca universitaria
• L’Unione Europea offre anche strumenti per l’innovazione
• Un punto di forza dei progetti europei è la collaborazione tra partner di paesi diversi e di discipline diverse
• Un punto di debolezza è la difficoltà per l’UE di dare seguito a finanziamenti di base, rischiosi, verso lo sviluppo ulteriore e l’applicazione dei risultati