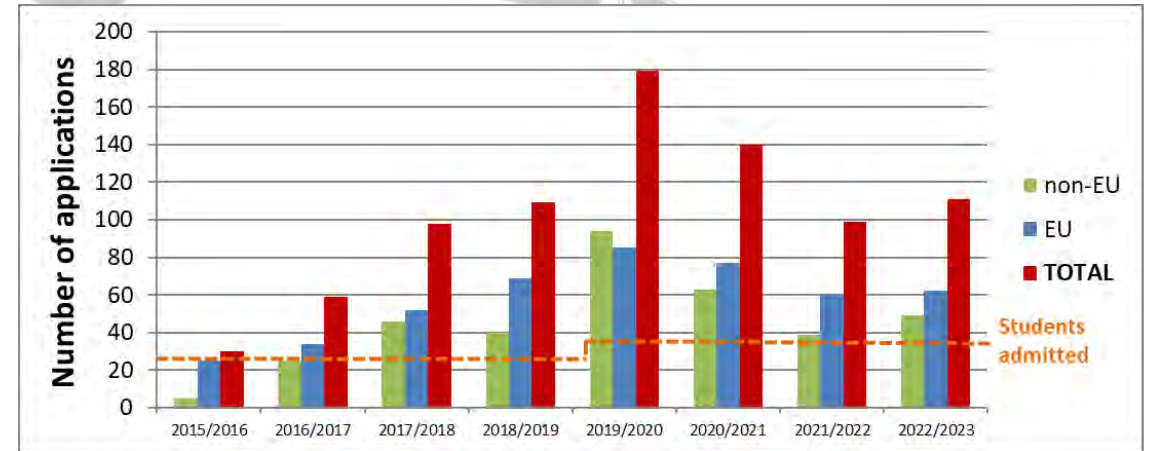


# Master of Science in Bionics Engineering

# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering – UNIPI, SSSA and IMT, since 2015



- International program
- Limited enrollment (30 students per year)
- 2 majors: biorobotics and neural engineering





# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering – UNIPi, SSSA and IMT, since 2015



# Mission of the M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

## Educating the Engineer of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

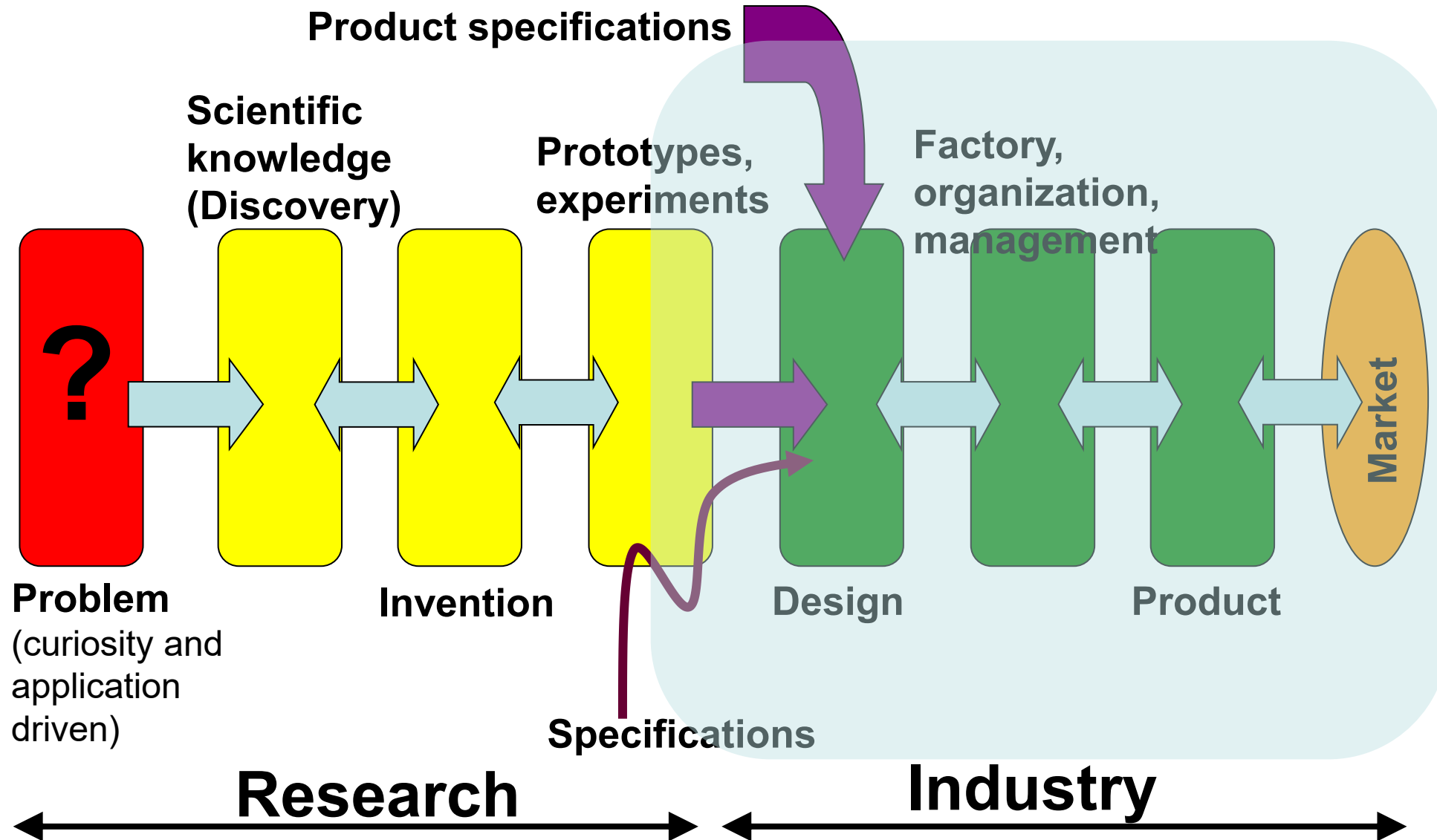
able to face new challenges and to foster  
opportunities for Society and Industry

**Biorobotics and Neural engineering** are a fantastic “gym” to  
train new INNOVATORS





# Going beyond traditional engineering education



# The birth of Bionics

Bionics as an inter-science discipline officially dates back to **1958** when **Major J. E. Steele** coined the term making reference to a research program at the **Wright-Patterson Air Force Base** in **Dayton, OH, USA**



Jack E. Steele



Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

Steele used the term bionics to mean “**a life-like system that copies some functions and characteristics of a natural system**”



## Meetings

### Bionics

The unities underlying the behavior of animals, men, and machines were brought into clearer focus at a national symposium held 13–15 September 1960 in Dayton, Ohio. The meeting, under the sponsorship of the Wright Air Development Division of the United States Air Force, was attended by approximately 700 persons. Thirty invited speakers reported new developments concerning methods of information handling used by living systems and artificial models of such systems. The magnitude of the recent advances so impressed the participants that they virtually demanded that such a meeting be made a regular event. This report is based entirely on my notes; I apologize for any errors of fact or interpretation, and for not mentioning many talks because of lack of space.

At the start, H. E. Savelly of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research pointed out three aspects of living systems which are worthy of study for incorporation into artificial systems: (i) the extreme sensitivity of certain receptor organs—for example, the ability of certain fish to detect a change in the electric field in the water around them of as little as  $0.003 \mu\text{V/mm}$ ; (ii) the ability of even simple living brains to integrate the activity of many sensor and effector organs; (iii) the ability to retrieve information rapidly in the central nervous system; and (iv) the ability to store information at molecular levels, even for periods of generations, as in the chromosomes. An example of the successful use of a living system as a prototype for an artificial system is the application in an optical ground-speed indicator for airplanes of the simple principle in the beetle's visual system that provides information on velocity.

H. E. Savelly cautioned (i) that as long as we lack fundamental understanding of the laws of organized complexity, it may not be possible to duplicate the living system; (ii) that nature is limited simply to building on and modifying pre-existing systems and that the living system therefore may not provide the most economical approach to a particular information-handling problem; and (iii) that it is common for the

physical scientist to think that he can take a quick look at some biological system, work out the principles in a very short time, and then apply them to the design of some artificial system. Not only is he mistaken in this belief but he is very much like Brer Rabbit attacking the Tar Baby. The harder he attacks the problems of biology the more deeply does he become enmeshed, so that he soon finds himself unable to drop them.

An analysis of the relatively simple servomechanism controlling the size of the pupil of the human eye was presented by Lawrence Stark, now of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This paper and one other were the only reports dealing directly with the information-handling mechanisms of living systems—evidence perhaps of the difficulty of such an approach. The other talks dealt with the design of artificial systems. E. E. Loebner of RCA Research Laboratories pointed out that man, because he has few outputs (muscles), has built only a few information inputs into the gear he controls, to match his few outputs. This restriction on the number of inputs has been carried over into equipment not under human control. It would often be preferable to give such equipment multiple inputs, such as man has in his sense organs.

The general logical operations that a computer must perform in order to behave like an organism were described by Peter M. Kelly of Aeronautronics. It must take inputs from a sensory field, code them into groups, act on them by some internal logic, code the outputs, and carry out responses in terms of this output code. The coding of the sensory input to the internal logic can be fixed in advance—that is, preorganized. It is also possible to design machines which are self-organized—that is, capable of learning how to code their sensory input and their output so as to achieve the desired responses to particular sensory situations. Kelly, and also Walter Reitman of Carnegie Institute of Technology, discussed the design of such machines and gave examples of existing machines in which the two types of design are used. (Could it be that when we intuitively judge one type of organism to have more “consciousness” than

another, the distinction in physical terms is that it has a greater capacity for self organization?)

W. P. Tanner of the University of Michigan argued that the human being is not completely preorganized so as to give a fixed response for a particular sensory input but is capable of self-organization. Therefore, the human being subjected to psychophysical tests should not be considered to have a sensory threshold but should be treated as a computer which is testing the statistics of the test situation and making decisions which optimize some aspect of that situation. Tanner is analyzing such performances of human beings in auditory test situations.

The problem of designing a machine which can differentiate or recognize one out of all possible sensory functions was discussed by Seymour Papert of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, England. The problem is simplified by the fact (i) that the input functions possible are only a portion of all functions, and (ii) that as the number of dimensions of the input functions increase, the chance of separating any two input functions increases, even with a simple machine. He has roughly estimated that one human being during his lifetime could learn up to  $10^9$  particles of information. This much learning could be handled by any of the systems of self-organization described at the symposium. (Compare this estimate with the estimate of  $10^9$  made some years ago by W. S. McCulloch and of  $10^8$  to  $10^9$  made by H. von Foerster.)

Artificial devices which recognize patterns, including one device capable of recognizing cancerous cells under the microscope, were mentioned by P. Metzelaar of Space Technology Laboratories. Some machines have given performance superior to the human—for example, a checker playing program for the IBM 704 computer. Other machines have been designed that can predict the future of a sequence from its past. Metzelaar suggested that if the design problems can be solved, the future machine will do preliminary pattern transformations on its sensory inputs in order to reduce the amount of information that must be handled and stored. It will also be able to consider its sensory input in either gross outline or fine detail and know which type of consideration is needed, decide how to divide its attention among its different sensory inputs, and know which of various recognition mechanisms it should use.

In a talk that was as remarkable for its witty asides as for its lucid exposition, A. Novikoff of Stanford Research Institute briefly described integral geometry and illustrated its use in the



# The birth of Bionics

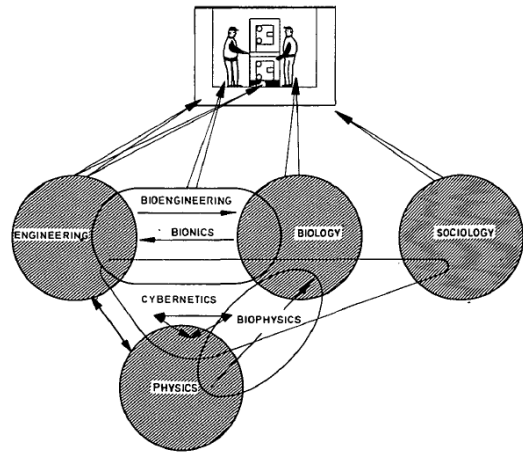


Henning Edgar  
von Gierke



The primary goal of bionics is “to extend man's *physical and intellectual capabilities* by *prosthetic devices* in the most general sense, and to replace man by *automata* and *intelligent machines*”

**These objectives were pursued  
by using models from the  
animal kingdom...**



Research efforts  
were mainly  
driven by **military**  
**applications**



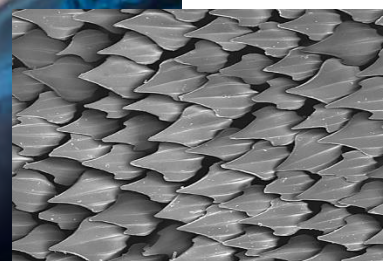
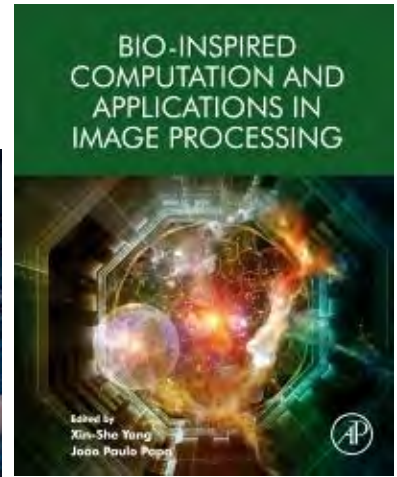
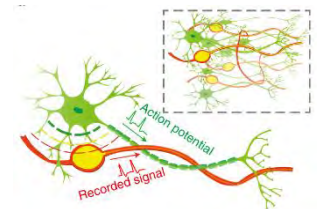


# Current applications of bionic technologies

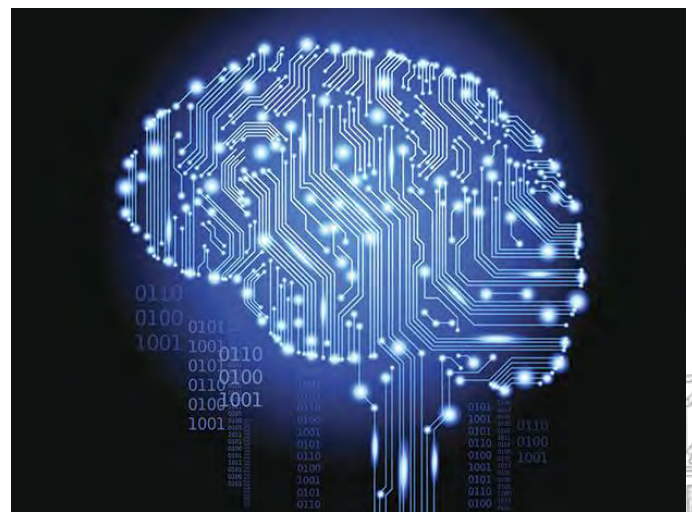
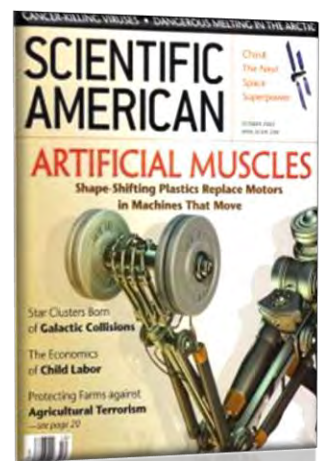
## Festo's Newest Robot Is a Hopping Bionic Kangaroo

By Evan Ackerman  
Posted 2 Apr 2014 | 13:20 GMT

[Share](#) | [Email](#) | [Print](#)

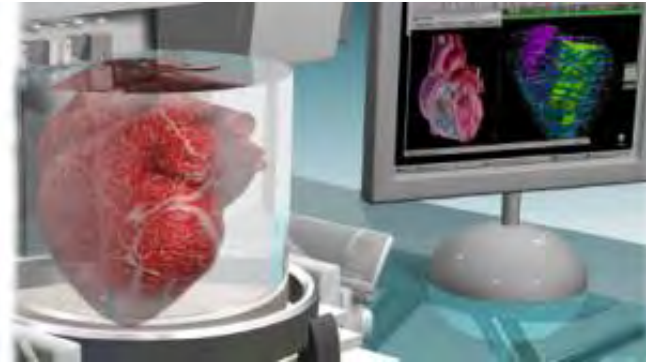


*Shark skin-inspired swimsuits*





# Bionics intended as technologies intimately interacting with the body



## We Will End Disability by Becoming Cyborgs

Neural interfaces and prosthetics will do away with biology's failings

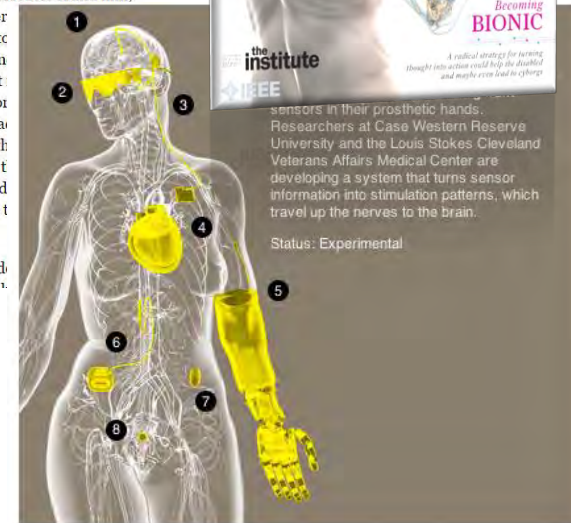
By Eliza Strickland  
Posted 27 May 2014 | 15:03 GMT

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**Hugh Herr is a living exemplar** of the maxim that the best way to predict the future is to invent it. At the age of 17, Herr was already an accomplished mountaineer, but during an ice-climbing expedition he lost his way in a blizzard and was stranded on a mountainside for three days. By the time rescuers found him, both of his legs were frostbitten and had to be amputated below the knee. On his return, Herr spent months in a hospital trying to get his legs back, but he found them unusable. He could not walk, and he could not climb. Surely, he thought, technology could replace the missing parts and get him back on his feet.

Today, three decades later, Herr is



## The Revolution Will Be Prosthetized



## BIG DATA



Hacking the Human OS > Reading the Code > Monitoring

## Diabetes Has a New Enemy: Robo-Pancreas

Sensors, actuators, and algorithms can automatically control blood sugar

By Philip E. Ross  
Posted 27 May 2015 | 21:00 GMT



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

1 <sup>st</sup> year		
	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester
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	Probability and biostatistics (Gaetano Valenza) – 6 ECTS	Artificial intelligent systems for human identification (Enzo Pasquale Scilingo) – 6 ECTS



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

## 2<sup>nd</sup> year – Curriculum: Biorobotics

1 <sup>st</sup> semester	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
Biomechanics of human motion (Calogero Oddo) – 6 ECTS	Robotic and data-driven rehabilitation (Marco Controzzi) – 6 ECTS	Rehabilitation and assistive technologies
Prostheses (Christian Cipriani) – 6 ECTS	Exoskeletons (Nicola Vitiello) – 6 ECTS	Wearable robotics
Robotics for minimally invasive and targeted therapy (Arianna Menciassi) – 6 ECTS	Bionic organs and tissues (Leonardo Ricotti) – 6 ECTS	Advanced interventional and therapeutic technologies
Design principles for bionic tissue engineering (Arti Ahluwalia) – 6 ECTS		

## 2<sup>nd</sup> year – Curriculum: Neural Engineering

1 <sup>st</sup> semester	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	
Advanced image processing (Nicola Vanello) – 6 ECTS	Integrative cerebral function (Angelo Gemignani) – 6 ECTS	Integrative cerebral function and image processing
Neural tissue engineering (Giovanni Vozzi) – 6 ECTS	Neural interfaces and bioelectronic medicine (Silvestro Micera) – 6 ECTS	Neural prostheses
Interactive systems (Daniele Mazzei) – 6 ECTS	Affective computing (Enzo Pasquale Scilingo) – 6 ECTS	Interactive systems and affective computing
Bionic senses (Alessandro Tognetti) - 6 ECTS		

**Final duties: Lab training (3 ECTS) and Thesis (15 ECTS)**

# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

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# Principles of bionics and biorobotics engineering

## Focus

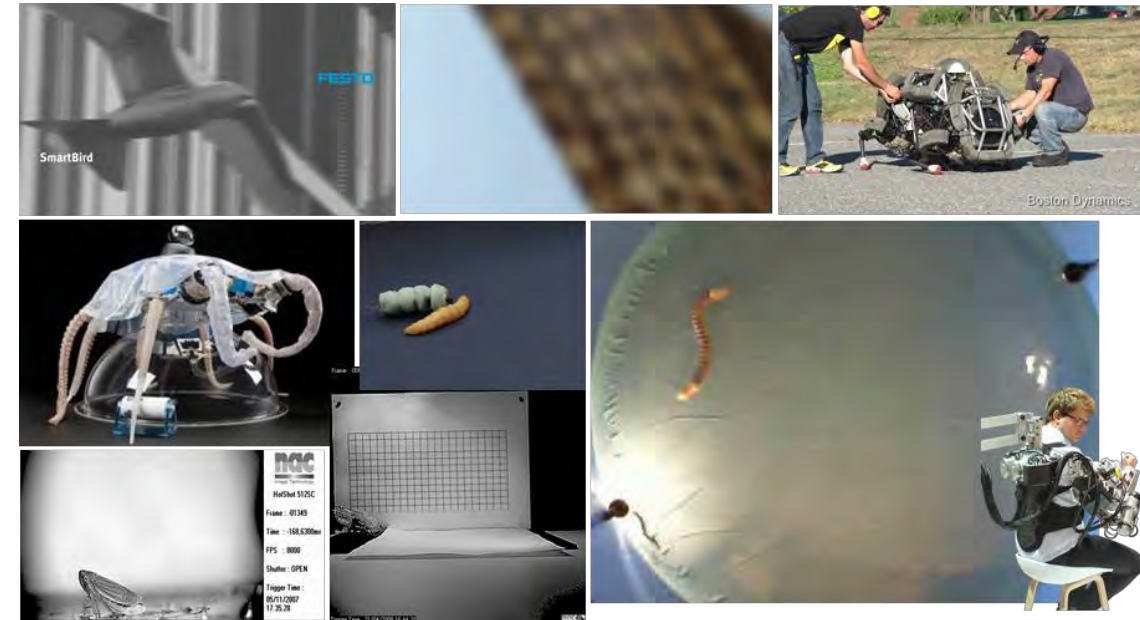
- Make students able to face frontier engineering problems, by combining science and hi-tech approaches (proper of bionics design)

## Main Contents

- Historical evolution of bionics, related to robotics and bioengineering;
- Model organisms and biological locomotion principles in different media, and applications in robotics;
- Bionic energy management: comparison between organisms and robots;
- Fabrication technologies at different scales;
- Bioinspired structural design and advanced materials;
- Fundamentals of robot mechanics (schematic of the joints, homogeneous transformations, Jacobian, methods for kinematic and dynamic studies);
- Swarm robotics;
- Ethical issues and legal considerations.

## Learning Outcomes

- Providing basic knowledge and principles on design, fabrication, and control processes of bionics systems
- Highlighting current bionics systems and their applications
- Stimulating students directly to develop innovative bionic concepts by exploiting the knowledge acquired during the course



# Statistical signal processing

## Focus

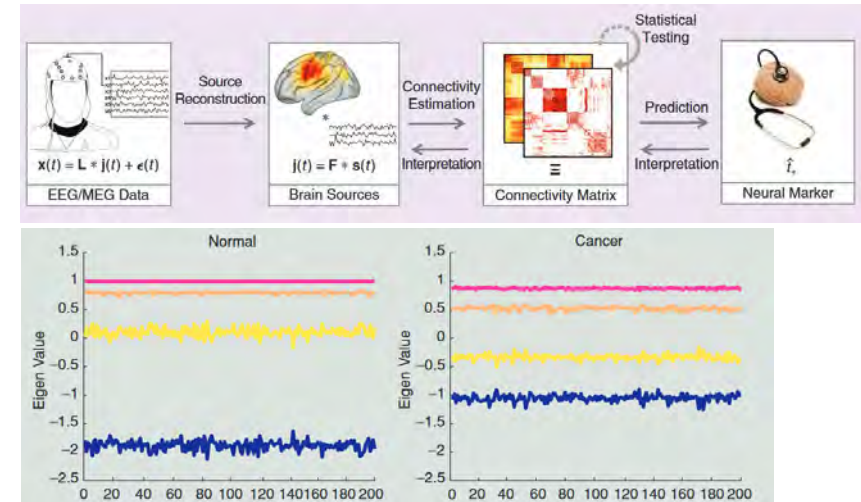
- Statistical signal processing methods for deterministic and random parameter estimation, data analysis, random signal recovery and filtering, model identification, power spectral density estimation.

## Main Contents

- Orthonormal base signal expansion, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Sample estimators, Method of moments estimators, Maximum likelihood estimators, Linear and Non Linear Least Squares Least, Bayes estimation, Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) and Maximum A Posteriori (MAP) estimation, Linear MMSE (LMMSE) estimation, ARMA modeling, Wiener filter for signal filtering, prediction and interpolation, parametric and non Parametric power spectral density estimation.

## Learning Outcomes

- Background knowledge necessary to solve typical problems by using methods of statistical signal processing





# Biological data mining

## Focus

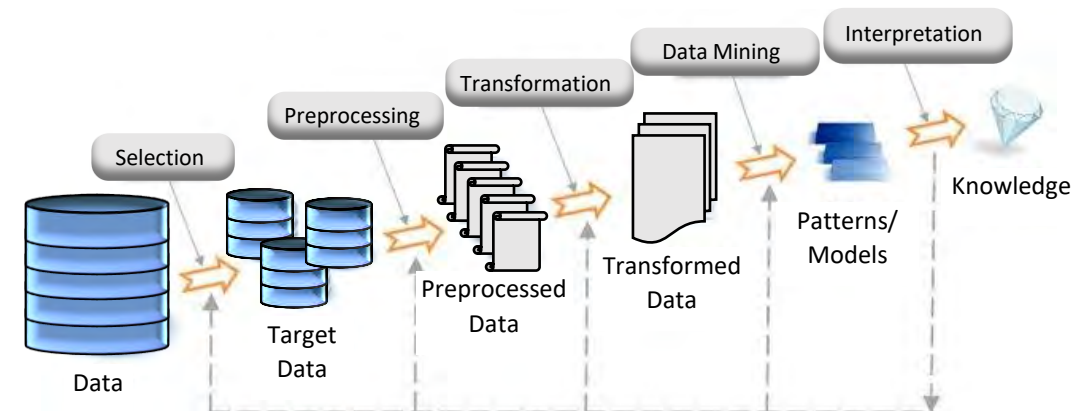
- Main techniques used in Data Mining

## Contenuti principali

- Data Preprocessing
- Frequent pattern mining
- Classification
- Clustering
- Outlier Detection
- Laboratories on the application of the methods presented during the course

## Learning Outcomes

- To provide a solid knowledge of the main techniques used in data mining. This knowledge will allow identifying the most suitable approach for solving each type of data mining problem.



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

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# Modeling of multi-physics phenomena

## Focus

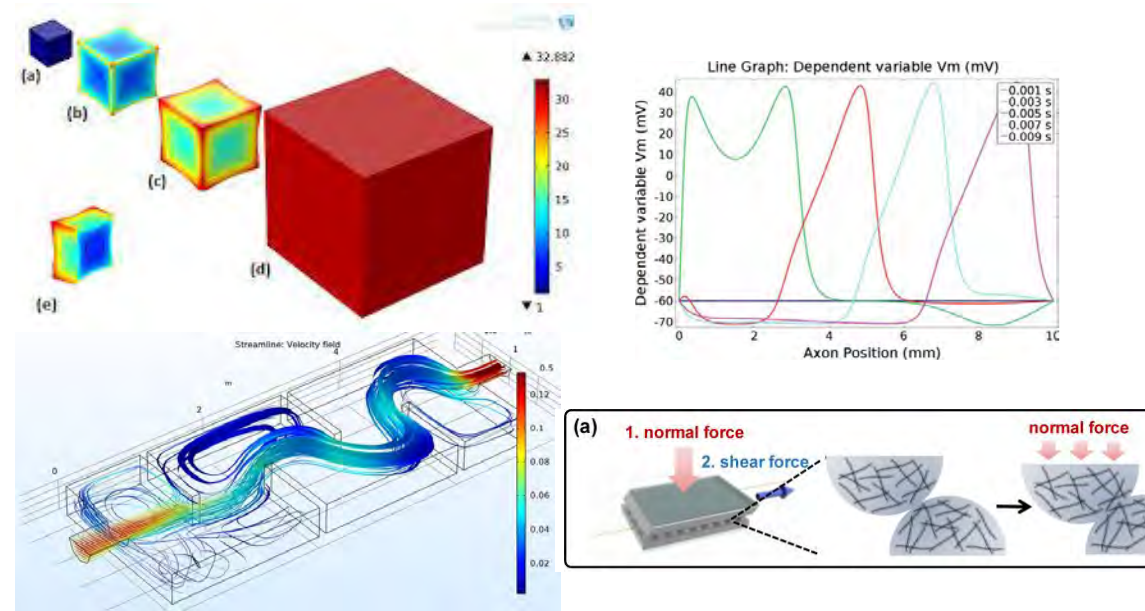
- Computational modeling of multi-physics systems with applications to bionics

## Main Topics

- Weak-form modeling and theory of the Finite Element Method
- Numerical methods and best practices for the solution of non-linear and transient problems
- Linear and non-linear elasticity
- Incompressible flows of Newtonian fluids
- Electromagnetism at low frequencies (bioelectric phenomena and neural models)
- Design of sensors and bioinspired devices using computational tools

## Learning Outcomes

- Fundamental physical concepts, numerical methods and tools for the computational modeling of a wide range of multi-physics phenomena



# Methods and techniques of measurement and data analysis

## Focus

- Methods and techniques in physical measurements for bionic applications

## Main Contents

- Application and design of measurement systems
- Measurement systems explained through mathematical modeling
- Signal processing methods for analysis of experimental data

## Learning Outcomes

- Measurement problem solving (acquisition and interpretation)





# Neural and fuzzy computation

## Focus

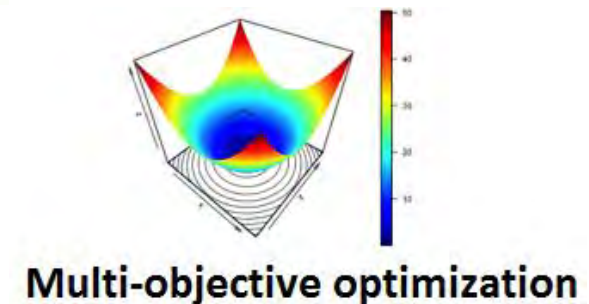
- Basic concepts and models of Computational Intelligence
- Application of the associated techniques to real-world problems in several application domains

## Main Contents

- Artificial neural networks
- Deep learning
- Fuzzy logic
- Fuzzy systems
- Genetic algorithms

## Learning Outcomes

- Design and develop intelligent systems with human-like capabilities in terms of reasoning, learning and adaptation



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

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# Mechanics of smart materials and structures

## Focus

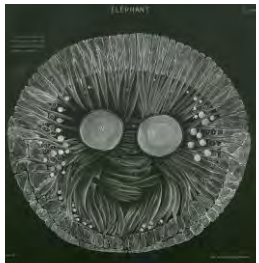
- Non linear mechanics of one-dimensional active and elastic systems in the regime of large deformations: from robotic arms to elephant trunks

## Main Topics

- Infinitesimal and finite rotations
- Kinematics and equilibrium of deformable rods
- Material properties and constitutive models
- Principle of virtual powers, minimal potential energy, and the Finite Element Method
- Applications: wires and tendons, Euler's elastica and Galileo's beam, bending with large deformations, buckling and post-critical behavior of elastic systems

## Learning Outcomes

- Methodological approach for the formulation and solution of shape control problems in biological and robotic systems



# Soft robotics technologies

## Focus

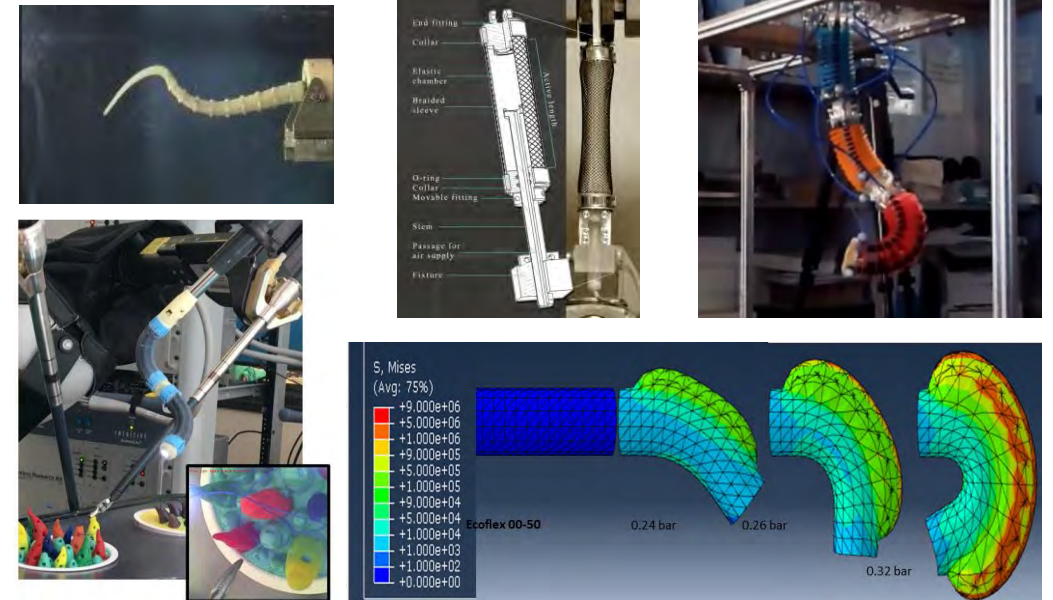
- Use of soft materials for developing soft robots and mechatronics technologies

## Main Contents

- Bioinspiration and morphological computation
- Novel sensing and actuation technologies
- FEM implemented in ANSYS software for non-linear analysis
- Behaviour and characterization of elastomeric materials

## Learning Outcomes

- Use of soft/compliant materials for the design of mechatronic systems through advanced design principles





# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

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# Behavioral and cognitive neuroscience

## Focus

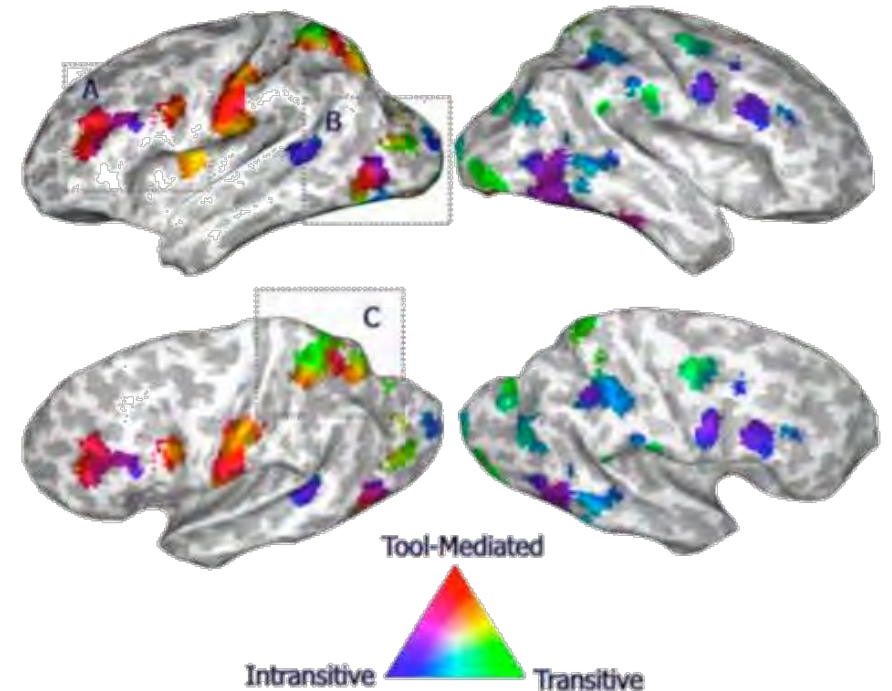
- Neuroimaging has revolutionized neuroscience, allowing us to investigate the neural correlates of behavior and mental functions

## Main contents

- basics of brain anatomy and physiology
- neuroimaging methodologies: principles, applications, methods of analysis
- neurobiological correlates of cognition and behavior
- functional neuroanatomy of perception, consciousness and sleep, language, emotions and behavior motor control and representation of action, development of brain-computer interfaces

## Objective

The course introduces the theoretical and methodological aspects of cognitive and social neuroscience, introducing to the fundamentals of brain anatomy and physiology, and to neuroimaging techniques





# Computational neuroscience

## Focus

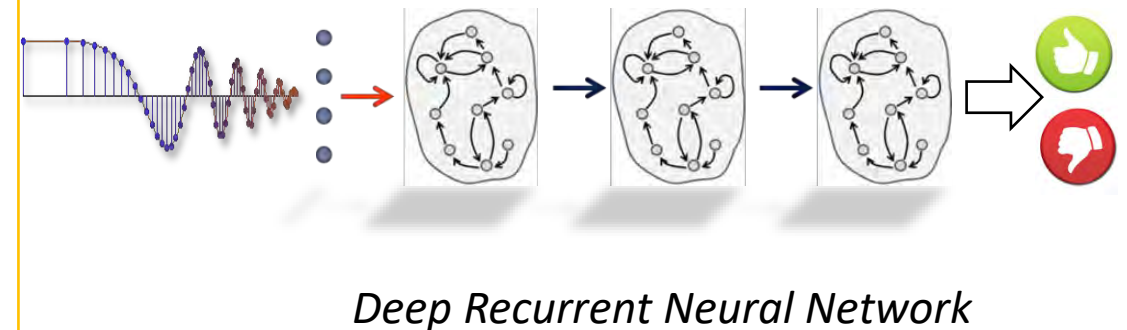
- Introduction to fundamentals of the CNS considering both the bio-inspired neural modelling and computational point of view

## Main Contents

- Neuroscience modeling
- Spiking and reservoir computing neural networks
- Advanced computational learning models
- Dynamical/Recurrent neural networks

## Learning Outcomes

- Capability of analysis and development of advanced CNS/Machine Learning models



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

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# Advanced materials for bionics

## Focus

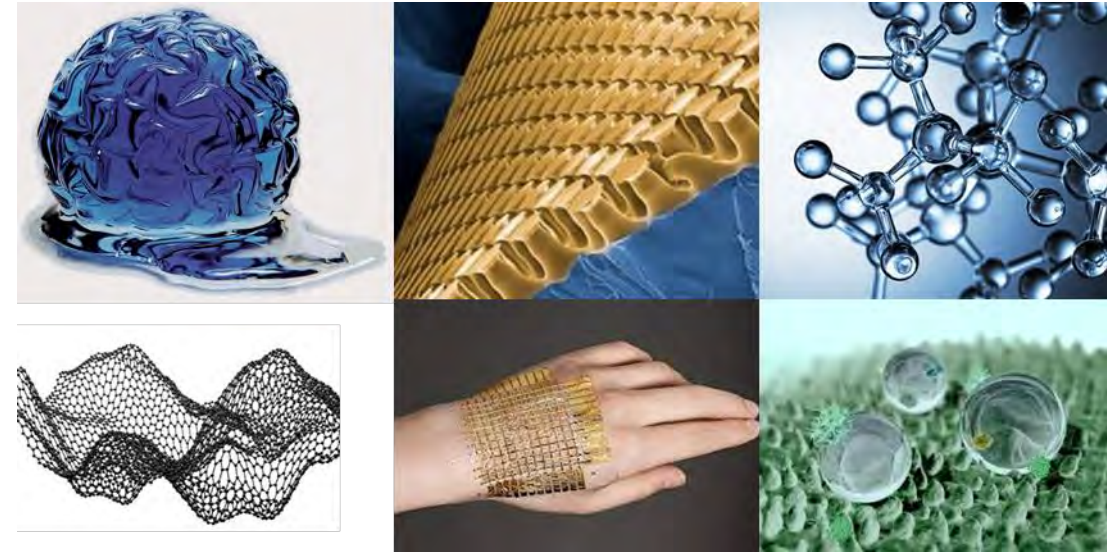
- Materials Science & Engineering: materials classes, structure, properties
- Advanced Concepts and applications of materials in Bionics

## Main Topics

- Basic traditional topics of Materials Science & Eng.
- Metals, Ceramics, Polymers, Composites
- Advanced Materials Concepts: Biocompatibility, complex Soft Matter, Nanotechnology & Nanostructures, Bioinspired & Stimuli Responsive Materials.
- Investigation & Fabrication Techniques
- Technology & Bionics Applications: materials for bionics, bioelectronics, sensors&actuators in robotics

## Learning Outcomes

- solid background in Materials Science & Engineering
- knowledge of uses of modern advanced materials in Bionics Engineering





# Robot programming frameworks and IoT platforms

## Focus

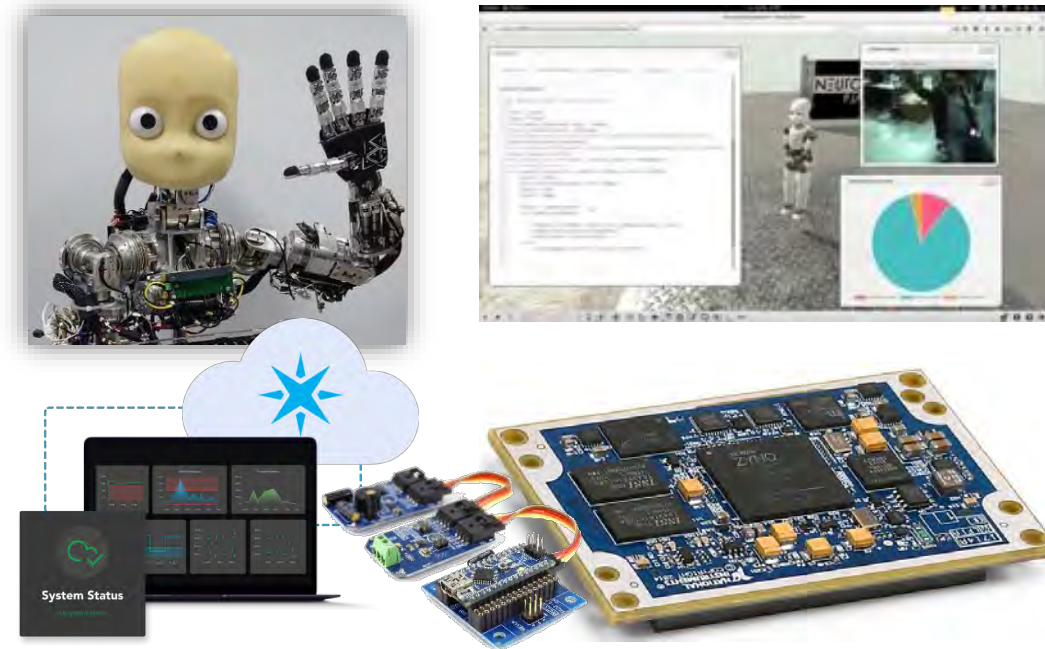
- Software design of autonomous robots and systems
- Robot programming based on different middleware, enhanced by IoT platforms and ancillary hardware peripherals

## Main Topics

- Robotic middleware (ROS, YARP)
- Communication mechanisms
- Robot control with robotic operative systems
- SoM programming with hardware peripherals
- IoT platforms and cloud programming

## Learning Outcomes

- Theoretical and practical competences in robotic and SoM programming with IoT platforms and ancillary hardware peripherals



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

1 <sup>st</sup> year		
1 <sup>st</sup> semester		2 <sup>nd</sup> semester
Mandatory courses common to both curricula	Principles of bionics and biorobotics engineering (Paolo Dario) – 6 ECTS	Modeling of multi-physics phenomena (Alessandro Tognetti) – 6 ECTS
	Statistical signal processing (Fulvio Gini) – 6 ECTS	Methods and techniques of measurement and data analysis (Angelo Sabatini) - 6 ECTS
	Biological data mining (Francesco Marcelloni) – 6 ECTS	Neural and fuzzy computation (Beatrice Lazzerini) – 6 ECTS
Mandatory courses specific for the Biorobotics curriculum	Mechanics of smart materials and structures (Antonio De Simone) – 6 ECTS	Soft robotics technologies (Matteo Cianchetti) - 6 ECTS
Mandatory courses specific for the Neural Engineering curriculum	Behavioural and cognitive neuroscience (Emiliano Ricciardi) – 6 ECTS	Computational neuroscience (Alessio Micheli) - 6 ECTS
Elective courses common to both curricula	Artificial intelligent systems for human identification (Enzo Pasquale Scilingo) – 6 ECTS	Neuromorphic engineering (Calogero Oddo) – 6 ECTS
	Neuromorphic engineering (Calogero Oddo) – 6 ECTS	Electronics for bionics engineering (Daniele Rossi) – 6 ECTS
	Robot Programming frameworks and IoT platforms (Egidio Falotico) – 6 ECTS	Artificial intelligent systems for human identification (Enzo Pasquale Scilingo) – 6 ECTS

# Neuromorphic engineering

## Focus

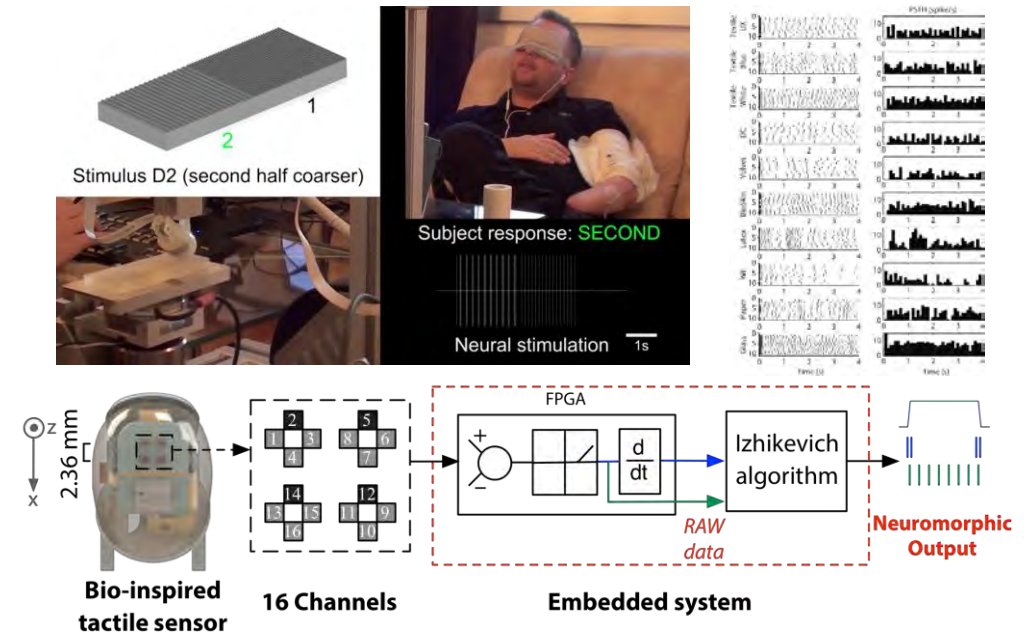
- Computational and physical models that emulate neuron dynamics

## Main Contents

- Technological solutions for embedded spiking systems
- Signal processing techniques for spiking signals (artificial or physiological)
- Methods for simulating neuron dynamics (e.g. Izhikevich model)
- Use and design of neuromorphic systems

## Learning Outcomes

- Neurorobotic systems and neurophysiological data for restoring sensori-motor functions





# Electronics for bionics engineering

## Focus

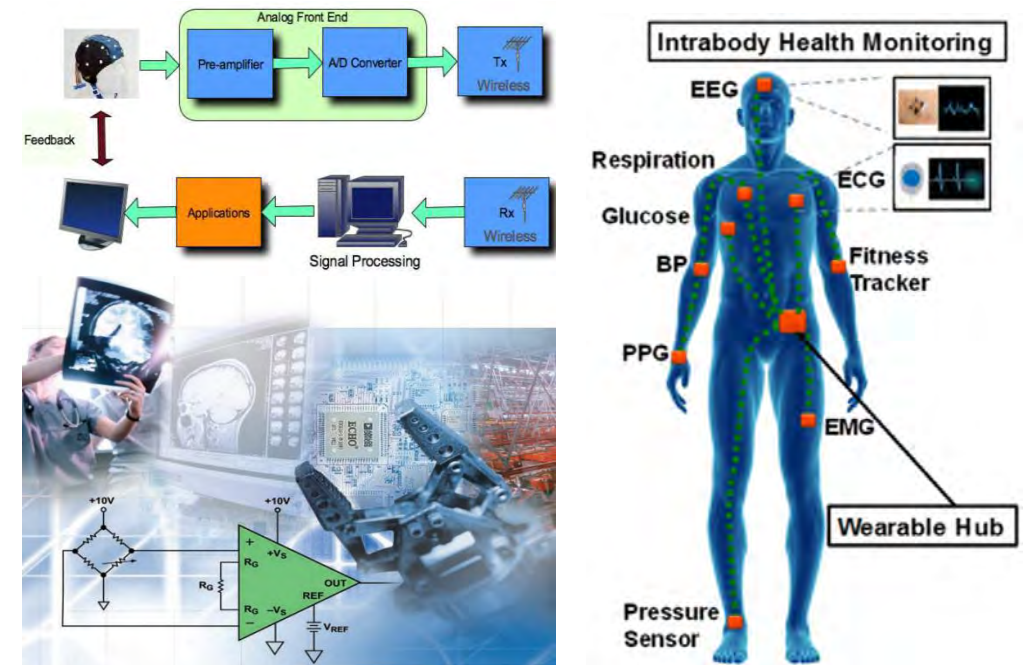
- Analysis and design of the building blocks of an electronic system for the acquisition and processing of biological sensor data

## Main Contents

- Analog front-end building blocks: instrumentation amplifiers, filters and ADC/DAC converters
- Digital interfaces transferring digitalised sensor data to an embedded microcontroller
- Design principles for energy and power efficient electronic systems for wearable applications

## Learning Outcomes

- Acquisition of a solid knowledge of the techniques and methods related to the design of sensor based electronic systems



# Artificial intelligent systems for human identification

## Focus

- Advanced techniques to verify or recognize the identity of a living person based on the analysis of biological/physiological traits and/or behavioural features.

## Main contents

- Recognition, identification and verification
- Privacy, security and ethics
- Physiological biometric systems: fingerprint recognition, face recognition, iris recognition, retina recognition, hand recognition, vein patterns
- Behavioral biometric systems: keystroke dynamics, signature recognition, voice recognition, gait recognition

## Learning Outcomes

- Acquire basic knowledge to process physiological and behavioural features to recognize the identity of a living person.



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

## 2<sup>nd</sup> year – Curriculum: Biorobotics

### 1<sup>st</sup> semester

Biomechanics of human motion (Calogero Oddo) – 6 ECTS

Prostheses (Christian Cipriani) – 6 ECTS

Robotics for minimally invasive and targeted therapy (Arianna Menciassi) – 6 ECTS

Design principles for bionic tissue engineering (Arti Ahluwalia) – 6 ECTS

### 2<sup>nd</sup> semester

Robotic and data-driven rehabilitation (M. Chiara Carrozza) – 6 ECTS

Exoskeletons (Nicola Vitiello) – 6 ECTS

Bionic organs and tissues (Leonardo Ricotti) – 6 ECTS

## 2<sup>nd</sup> year – Curriculum: Neural Engineering

### 1<sup>st</sup> semester

Advanced image processing (Nicola Vanello) – 6 ECTS

Neural tissue engineering (Giovanni Vozzi) – 6 ECTS

Interactive systems (Daniele Mazzei) – 6 ECTS

Bionic senses (Alessandro Tognetti) - 6 ECTS

### 2<sup>nd</sup> semester

Integrative cerebral function (Angelo Gemignani) – 6 ECTS

Neural interfaces and bioelectronic medicine (Silvestro Micera) – 6 ECTS

Affective computing (Enzo Pasquale Scilingo) – 6 ECTS

Final duties: Lab training (3 ECTS) and Thesis (15 ECTS)



# Biomechanics of human motion

## Focus

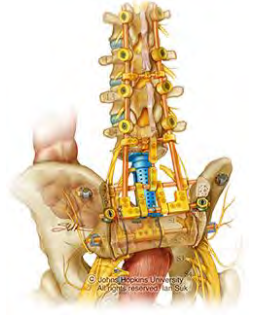
- Biomechanics of human movements and physiological principles underlying motor control.

## Main Topics

- 3D kinematics and kinetics;
- physiology of muscle contraction
- modeling of muscle-tendon actuators;
- numerical methods to solve dynamic models adopted in biomechanics;
- EMG signals
- instruments in a motion lab

## Learning Outcomes

- Methodological approach for the study of human motion during dynamic motor tasks mediated by muscle-tendon actuators



# Prostheses

## Focus

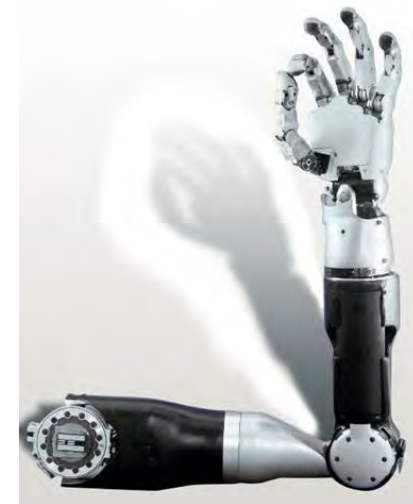
- Upper limb prostheses
- Embedded controls

## Main Contents

- Basic components of myoelectric and body-powered arms (batteries, mechanical, electrical, suspension systems)
- Architecture, operation and peripherals of the microcontroller

## Learning Outcomes

- Ability to discuss the design choices of a modern prosthetic arm
- Ability to design and implement in a microcontroller a control system for a prosthesis



# Robotics for minimally invasive and targeted therapy

## Focus

- Robots, intelligent tools, integrated mechatronic systems, from the *MACRO* to the *micro* scale, to improve accuracy and repeatability in medical interventions.

## Main Contents

- Contributions of robotics, mechatronics and bioengineering in minimally invasive surgery and targeted therapy.
- Autonomous robots, tele-operated robots, hand held tools, shared control robots for surgery.
- Endoluminal approaches and miniature robots towards the micro scale.

## Learning Outcomes

- Knowledge and tools to design robots and mechatronic tools for surgical / diagnostic / therapeutic applications.





# Design principles for bionic tissue engineering

## Focus

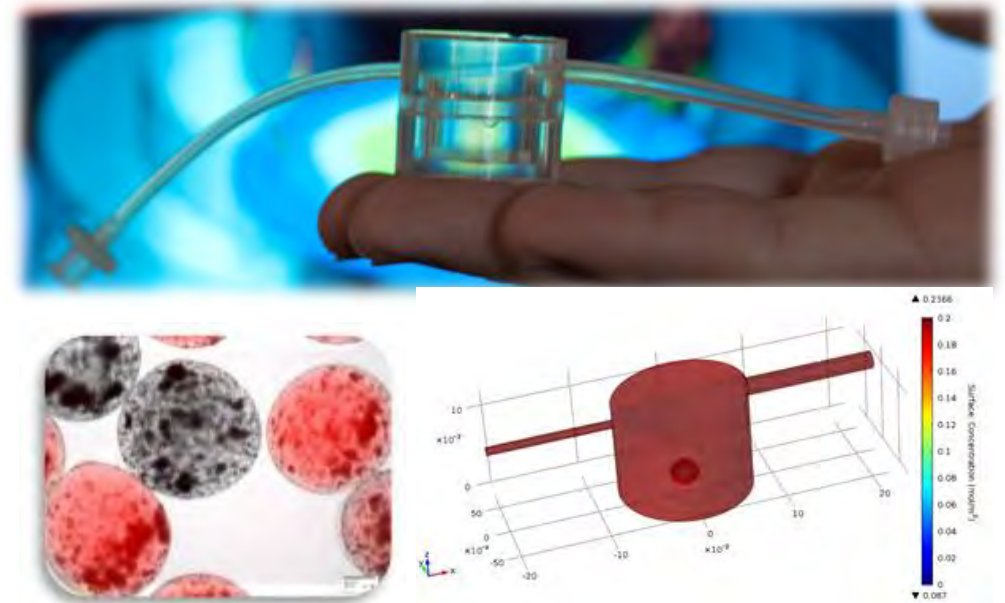
- *in vitro* models, artificial organs & delivery systems using technology based on stem cells, organoids, smart materials & smart fabrication

## Main contents

- Cells and cellular models
- Quantitative models of cell-material interaction
- Stem cell and organoid technology
- Design criteria for 3D constructs
- Fluidic system design

## Learning Outcomes

- Design and application of cell-based models



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

2 <sup>nd</sup> year – Curriculum: Biorobotics	
1 <sup>st</sup> semester	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester
Biomechanics of human motion (Vito Monaco) – 6 ECTS	Robotic and data-driven rehabilitation (Marco Controzzi) – 6 ECTS
Prostheses (Christian Cipriani) – 6 ECTS	Exoskeletons (Nicola Vitiello) – 6 ECTS
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2 <sup>nd</sup> year – Curriculum: Neural Engineering	
1 <sup>st</sup> semester	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester
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Final duties: Lab training (3 ECTS) and Thesis (15 ECTS)

# Robotic and data-driven rehabilitation

## Focus

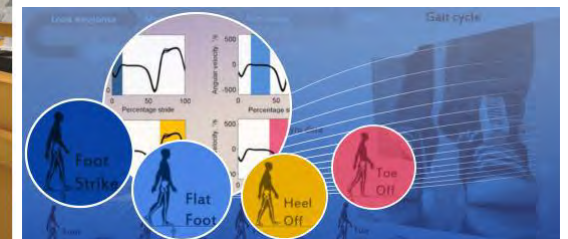
- Robotics and its current scenario for rehabilitation
- Data-driven and evidence-based translational research in rehabilitation

## Main Topics

- the fourth industrial revolution and the digital transformation: evolution of robotics (rehabilitative, assistive, collaborative, social)
- basic translational and experimental research to assess robotic prototype in clinical settings;
- evidence-based studies in clinical rehabilitation
- machine learning methods implementation, validation and its diagnostic tools in applications in the field of bioengineering and rehabilitation

## Learning Outcomes

- current trends in rehabilitation
- clinical trials and translational research
- data-driven and evidence-based rehabilitation





# Exoskeletons

## Focus

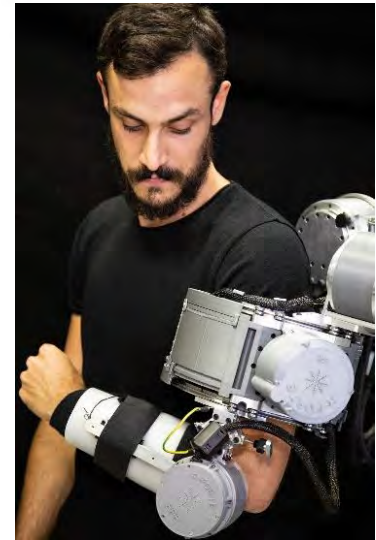
- Lower- and upper-limb exoskeletons for rehabilitation and assistance
- Exoskeletons for industrial applications
- Lower-limb prostheses

## Main Contents

- State of the art of lower-limb prostheses, lower- and upper-limb exoskeletons for rehabilitation and assistance
- Design principles of ergonomic wearable robots
- Series-elastic actuators
- Physical and cognitive human-robot interfaces
- Control architectures for exoskeletons and prostheses
- Hands-on programming of real-time embedded controllers

## Learning Outcomes

- Design of wearable powered robots for movement assistance, rehabilitation, augmentation and/or functional replacement
- NI LabVIEW Real-Time and FPGA programming



# Bionic organs and tissues

## Focus

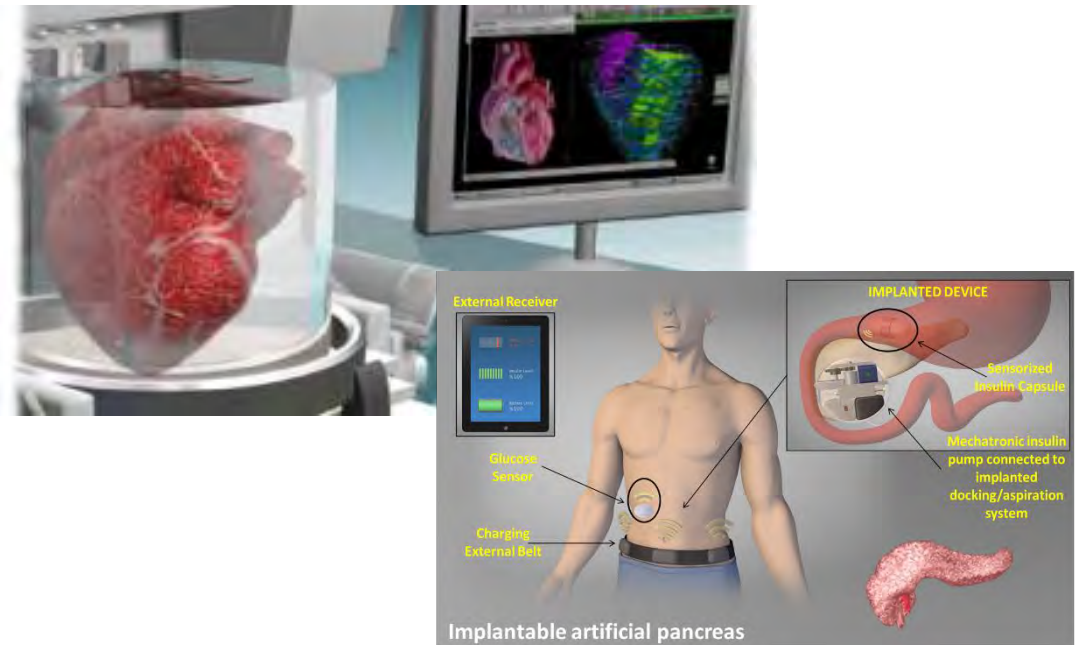
- Artificial and bioartificial organs and tissues
- Regenerative medicine

## Main Contents

- Artificial and bioartificial substitutes of muscle, cartilage, pancreas, heart, kidney, etc.
- Miniaturized implantable mechatronic devices
- Biomaterials promoting tissue regeneration
- Microfabricated structures and smart materials for bionic organs and tissues

## Learning Outcomes

- Technologies and approaches to regenerate or substitute human organs and tissues
- Hands-on awareness of chemistry, microfabrication and molecular biology



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

## 2<sup>nd</sup> year – Curriculum: Biorobotics

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# Advanced image processing

## Focus

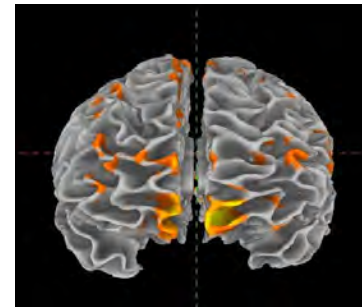
- Models and Methods for brain function analysis

## Main Contents

- Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)
- Brain connectivity from fMRI and Electroencephalography (EEG)
- Source imaging from EEG and MRI

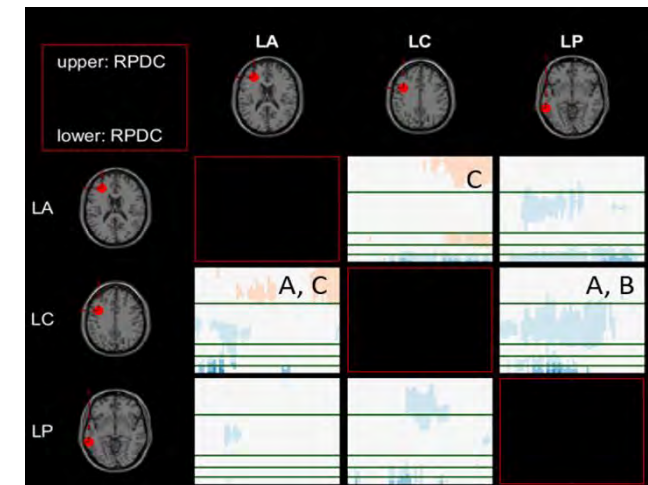
## Learning Outcomes

- How different methods for brain function studies are applied
- Link between experimental design and data analysis approaches



Time frequency analysis of brain connectivity

fMRI analysis



# Neural tissue engineering

## Focus

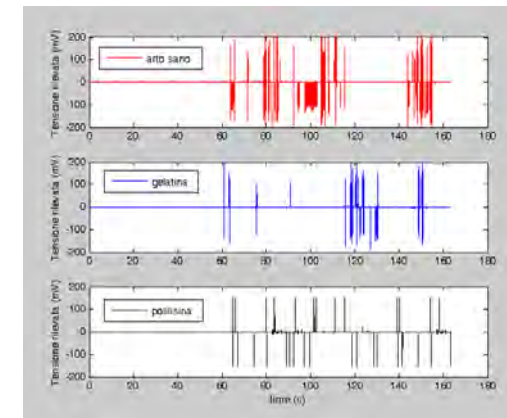
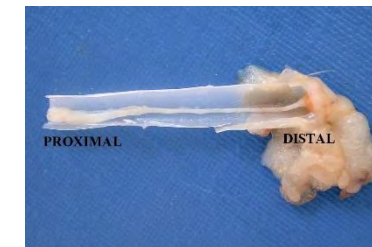
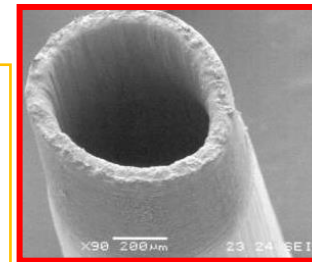
- Technological processes and materials to build neural grafts and promote their interaction with physiological neural tissue

## Main Contents

- Bioactive materials and their characterisation
- 2D and 3D Fabrication
- Neuro-Chemical functionalisation

## Learning Outcomes

- Acquire the strategies to develop grafts and scaffolds that can be implanted to promote nerve regeneration and to repair neural damage



# Interactive systems

## Focus

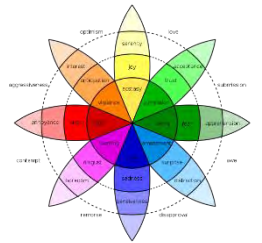
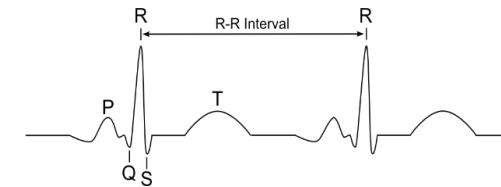
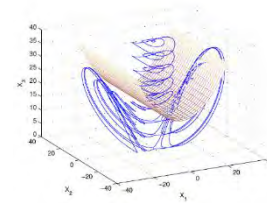
- Design of interactive robots and machines
- Advanced techniques for monitoring and process physiological signals for studying emotions

## Main Contents

- Human-centred Design
- Internet of things
- Physiology of emotional response
- Computational modeling of emotions
- Eye tracking, body movement analysis and facial emotion recognition

## Learning Outcomes

- Design of systems able to interface with humans and based on a “human-centered design”
- monitor and process of physiological signal corresponding to different emotional states





# Bionic senses

## Focus

- Pre-neural and neural components of human and animal senses.
- Bionics senses design

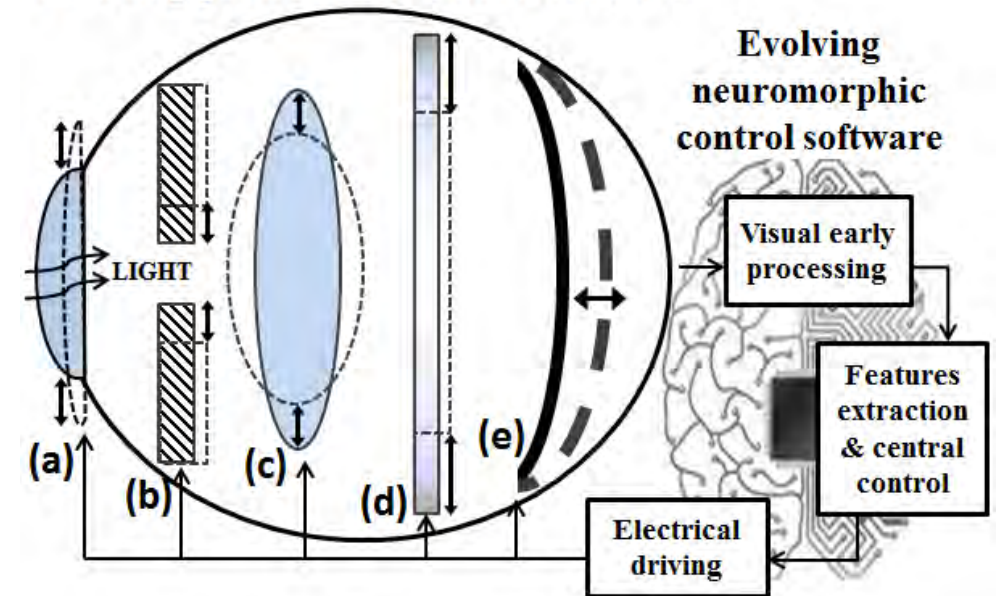
## Main Contents

- Introduction to natural senses
- Properties of biological receptors
- Physics of pre-neural media
- Sensations and perceptions
- The human senses
- Modeling and design of bionic senses

## Learning Outcomes

- Engineering artificial sensing and perceptual systems through biological principles to implement neural-prostheses to restore lost functions, for human augmentation and bio-inspired perceptual machines

### Evolving pre-retinal & retinal hardware



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

## 2<sup>nd</sup> year – Curriculum: Biorobotics

1 <sup>st</sup> semester	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester
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Final duties: Lab training (3 ECTS) and Thesis (15 ECTS)

# Integrative cerebral function

## Focus

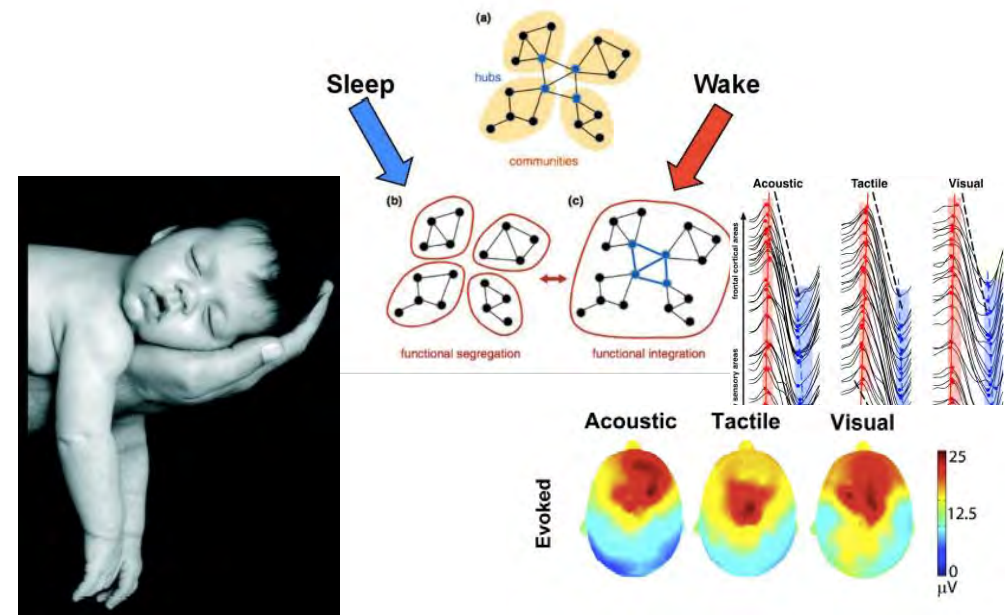
- Cognitive and emotional brain functions as the by-product of the activity of anatomo-functional distributed and integrated brain networks.

## Main Contents

- Node and rich-clubs in the human connectome
- Sleep, mentation and dreaming
- Biological bases of consciousness
- Theory of mind and mirror neuron system
- Empathy in the emotional context
- Stress in the context of body and mind integration

## Learning Outcomes

- Methodological approach for the study of complex brain functions and their biological bases





# Neural interfaces and bioelectronic medicine

## Focus

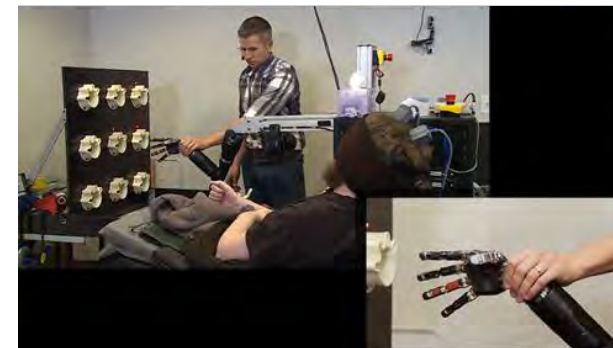
- Implantable neuroprostheses

## Main Contents

- Brain-to-machine interfaces
- Artificial limbs with neural control
- Sensory and motor neuroprostheses
- Neuromodulation of the autonomic nervous system

## Learning Outcomes

- Provide students with methodologies for the development and validation of implantable systems for neuromodulation



# Affective computing

## Focus

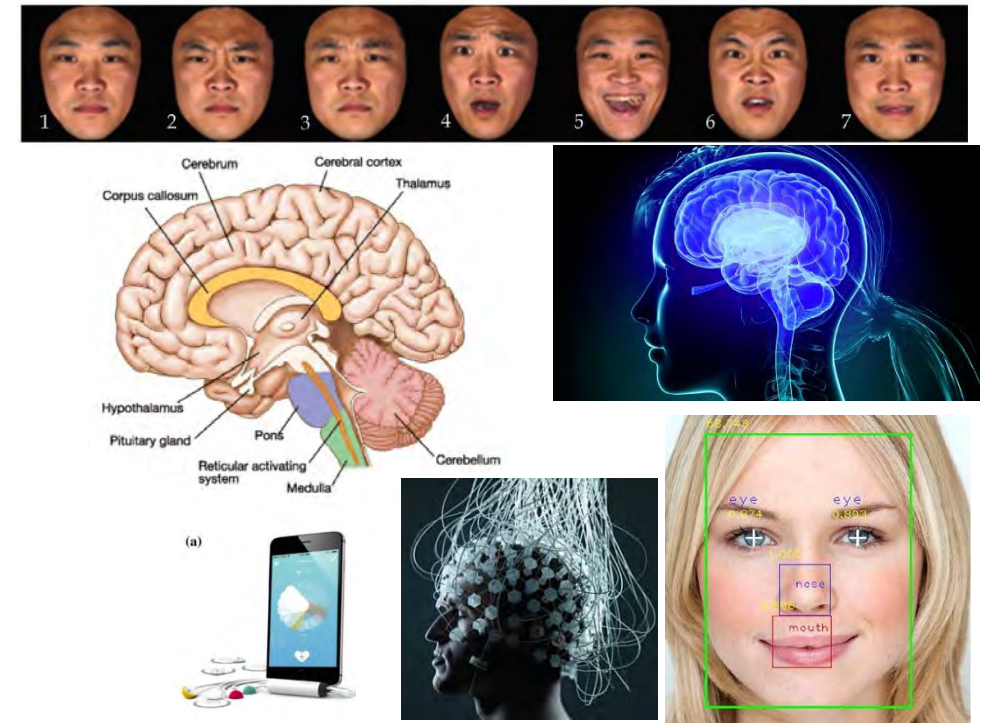
- Advanced computational techniques and instrumentations for monitoring and process physiological signals for studying emotions.

## Main contents

- Physiology of emotional response; Computational modeling of emotions; Origin, processing and monitoring of ECG, breathing pattern, EDA and voice; Nonlinear methods and models for biomedical signal processing; Eye tracking, body movement analysis and facial emotion recognition

## Learning Outcomes

- Acquire basic knowledge to monitor and process physiological signal corresponding to different emotional states.



# M.Sc. in Bionics Engineering

## 2<sup>nd</sup> year – Curriculum: Biorobotics

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**Final duties: Lab training (3 ECTS) and Thesis (15 ECTS)**



## Lab training (3 CFU)

*This activity will consist of 75 h of Lab training that the student will perform in dedicated facilities and laboratories, with the aim to increase his/her experience in laboratory practice.*

# Thesis (15 CFU)

*The final examination involves the preparation of a report on a research activity, and in its presentation and discussion.*