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**10 November 2022**

## **UCT's cheetah locomotion study gets R2.2 million funding boost**

Robotics and artificial intelligence can be used to great effect in Africa – especially if we, as Africans, can control the narrative, said Associate Professor Amir Patel, the director of the African Robotics Unit (ARU) based in the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Cape Town (UCT).

Patel who already holds a prestigious Google Research Scholarship, has just received an approximately R2.2 million award from an American company, MathWorks, to further his laboratory's research into cheetah locomotion.

"I think the award is fantastic because it's a recognition of us doing interesting multidisciplinary scientific work, enabled by MATLAB, the computer software produced by MathWorks. And what's also worth mentioning is that we are the first Africans to receive this award," said Patel.

MathWorks specialises in mathematical computing software which Patel and his colleagues use in their day-to-day research. Patel is energised by the award and he thanked MathWorks for their belief in his ongoing research. "It is very gratifying because it recognises that the African Robotics Unit is a research group that's pushing the boundaries of how the MathWorks' tools are being utilised – specifically the innovative use of their software," he said.

"I'm extremely grateful to them for taking a chance on the ARU because in terms of resources, the amount of funding that we get, and the amount of students we have – our research group is much smaller than our counterparts in the developed countries. I think we are punching well above our weight, and I'm glad that MathWorks has recognised that," Patel added.

Commenting on the MathWorks award, he said this support was vital in helping him to explore artificial intelligence and robotics in uncharted domains. "I believe this award will help me further my goal of moving biomechanics beyond the confines of the laboratory," he said.

Patel explained that traditionally researchers studied animal motion under very controlled environments using either model animals like rats or domestic animals – and sometimes even humans – which are much easier to work with in laboratory settings. "In our research unit, we really leverage our local resources, specifically our wildlife that no one else in the

world can access. Consequently, we are doing research normally done in the lab, out in the wild," he said.

### **Research critical for the design of future mobile robotic systems**

The MathWorks funding will go towards Patel and his research associates' study, titled "An Inverse Approach to Understanding Cheetah Locomotion". The study will employ inverse optimal control and inverse reinforcement learning to understand how robots can mimic cheetah movements, Patel explained. These movements include high speed manoeuvres such as rapid acceleration, sharp turns and sudden stops that are the most demanding challenges in legged locomotion.

"Studying the biomechanics of manoeuvrability is critical for the design of future mobile robotic systems which need to react quickly in an unstructured dynamic world," he said. Consequently, this research offers interesting case studies on, and enormous insight into, how animals negotiate trade-offs between competing requirements such as safety, economy, stability, robustness and agility.

Knowing the cheetah is the fastest and most agile terrestrial animal, Patel and his fellow researchers can watch and capture its manoeuvres over a period of time. "We need to understand what it's trying to achieve when it's doing those motions. Then we have to boil that down into a mathematical framework so we understand what is important to the cheetah when it is manoeuvring," he said.

"Optimal control is basically a mathematical method of using optimisation to determine, in our case, the best actions an animal or even a robot should take. For example, whether it is trying to optimise energy, that is, use the least energy, or whether it's trying to optimise time to get there in the fastest way possible, will each create very different action sequences."

"So, we model the physics, equations of motion, of the system – which in our case, is an animal – then we can figure out the motion. Very similarly, reinforcement learning also entails a cost function that we are trying to minimise, but instead of using a model, we use a model-free approach to learn the best actions through trial and error," Patel elaborated.

"Both those methods – optimal control and reinforcement learning – are based on the premise that one understands what the cost function is: what the robot or the animal is trying to achieve. With an inverse approach – and what we want to do in this project – is to figure out the cost function behind its movements. In other words, why the animal does what it does," he said.

### **Developing uniquely African solutions**

Patel is passionate about how Africa can bring its own strengths to the artificial intelligence and robotics industries. "I don't see it as us 'catching up' to the developed world. I think it's really important for us to be cognisant of our environment, understand our constraints, and not just apply solutions here that have worked in the developed world. It's difficult to compete head-to-head with our counterparts in the developed world if we're going to play the same game, because there's just so many more people in their labs and there's way more funding. So, we need to find our own unique angle."

### **ARU as a hub for robotics in Africa**

Patel has ambitions of establishing the ARU as a hub for robotics in Africa – conducting world-class research and helping to train the next generation of African scientists.

“I see UCT as being the place where cutting-edge, Africa-focused robotic research happens!” he exclaimed.

“I tell people that studying the cheetahs is similar to the space race, in that it really pushes the boundaries of what we can do and highlights the shortcomings of our current technology. In Africa we have hard, challenging problems, but they force us to innovate and find new solutions.”

A UCT alumnus, Patel completed his undergraduate Mechatronics degree in 2008. He then worked in the aviation industry designing aircraft control systems, before returning to UCT to do his PhD in mechatronics engineering, which he completed in 2015.

*Story by: Chris Mitchell, UCT News.*



Associate Professor Amir Patel

Photo: Je'nine May

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