

Building the Intelligent Machine

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Head of Research and Innovation AI and Controls



1 s

900.000 GB

0.5 x the identifiable storage capacity of the human brain

90 % of which are unused

333 picks

16.000 decisions

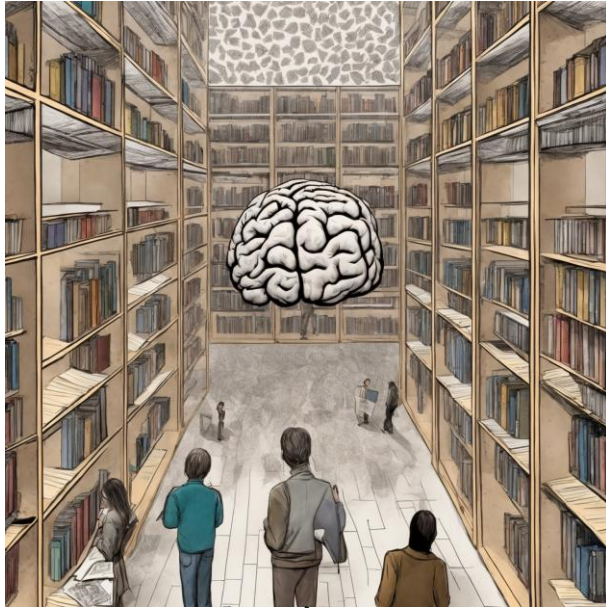
0 % can be wrong







Learning



Rise of Public Libraries

- **Key Skill: Knowing Where to Search + Memorization**
- As books became more accessible through libraries, the skill shifted from solely memorizing to knowing **where** to find information. However, memorization still played a significant role due to limited access outside of libraries.

1925

2025

Learning



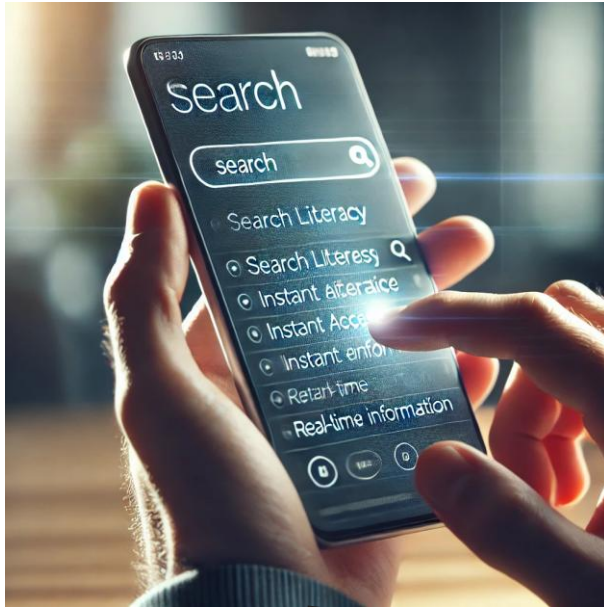
Proliferation of Personal Computers and Early Internet (~1980s-2000s)

- **Key Skill: Information Retrieval + Critical Thinking**
- As computers and the internet became more common, memorization became less important. The focus shifted to finding and processing information effectively. Early search engines and online encyclopedias like Wikipedia made vast amounts of knowledge available, but it required good searching techniques and critical thinking to filter relevant information.

1925

2025

Learning



Smartphone Revolution (~2010s)

- **Key Skill: Efficient Searching + Digital Literacy**
- With the rise of smartphones and information being accessible on the go, the ability to search quickly and accurately became crucial. People needed to be savvy with apps, databases, and social media, while the importance of long-term memory continued to decline in favor of "just-in-time" learning.

1925

2025

Learning



Emergence of AI and LLMs (~2020s-Present)

- **Key Skill: Interacting with Knowledge**
- The rise of large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT and other AI-powered tools has shifted the skillset toward **conversational interaction** with knowledge. The ability to ask the right questions and navigate interactions with AI-driven systems is becoming the most essential skill. Here, memorization or even manual search is largely replaced by a dialogical approach to problem-solving.

1925

2025



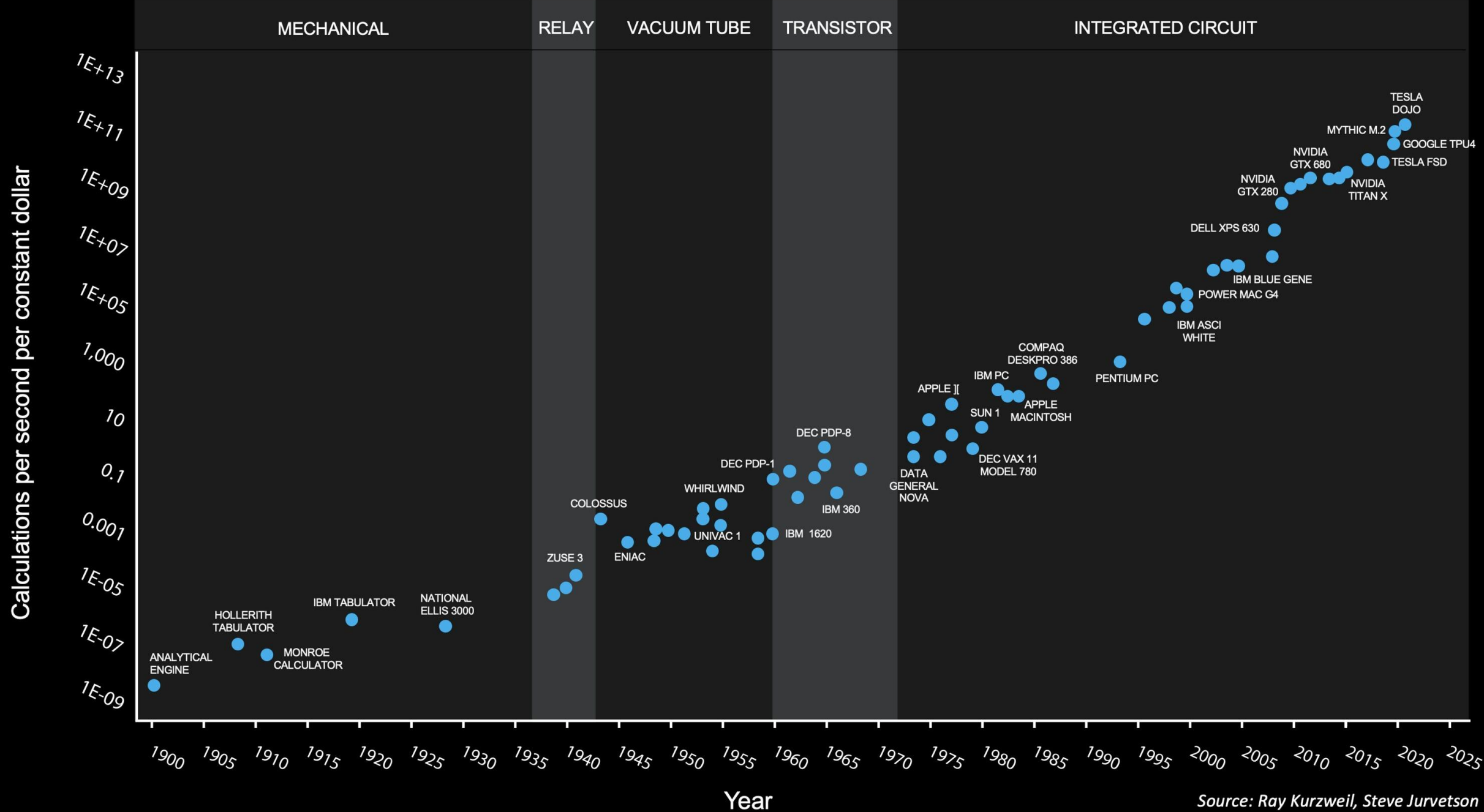
Learning: From Memory to Interaction

Automation: From Repetition to ?



FESTO

How is Automation Changing?





More sensing and
compute available in
components

From execution to understanding.

Automate → **Assist** → **Adapt**



Machines that know what they are doing — not just what they are executing.



95%

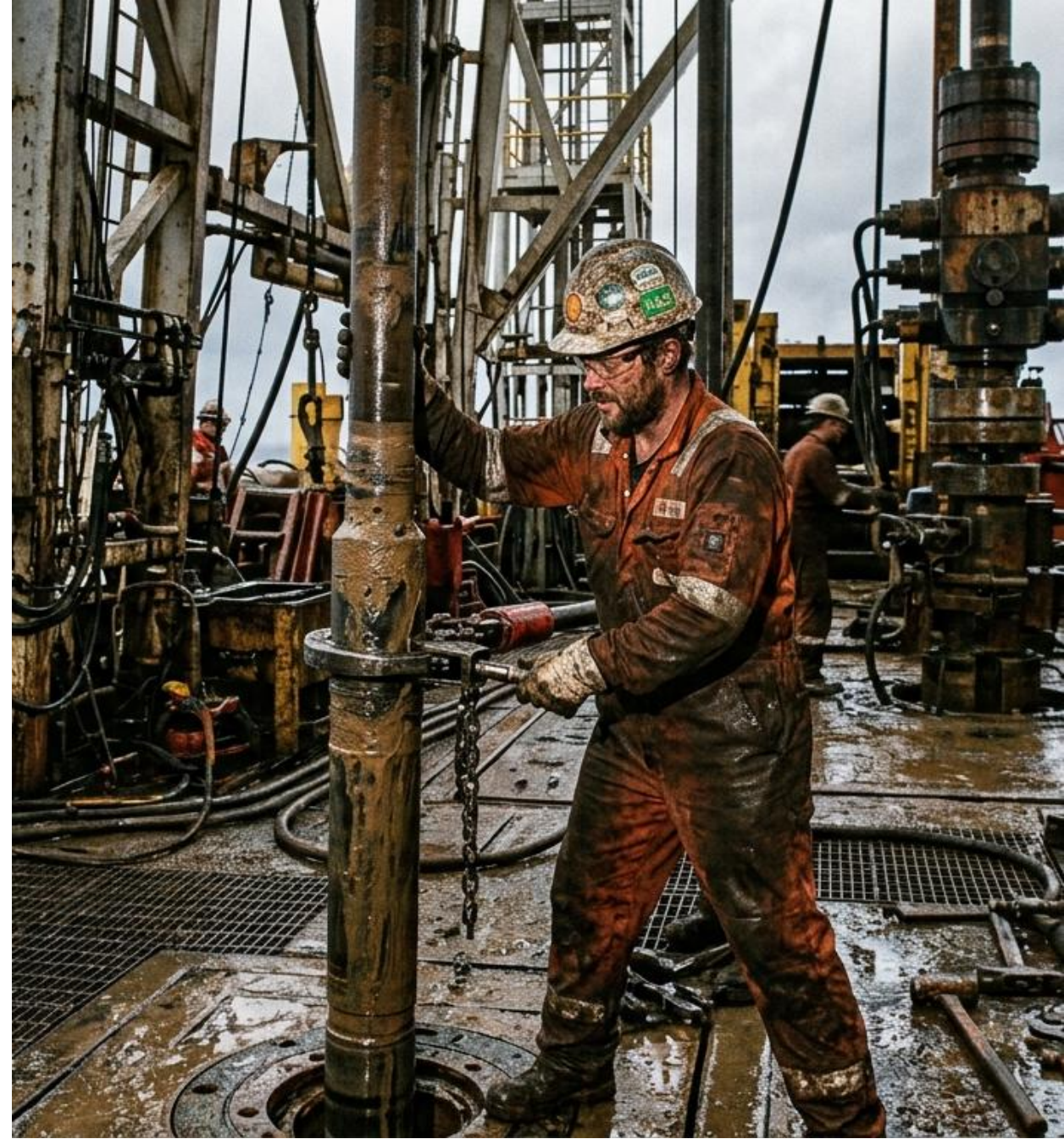
of enterprise AI pilots
never touch production

MIT, 2025 — widely cited, methodology contested

More demonstrations than deployments. "Pilot purgatory" is now in common use.



Why?



Two languages.

C A P A B I L I T Y

What a system can do on a good day.

- Demonstration-proof.
- Benchmark performance.
- Average behavior.
- Six-week controlled evaluation.

vs

D E P E N D A B I L I T Y

What a system must never do on a bad day.

- Factory-proof.
- Worst-case behavior.
- Every cycle — for decades.
- Earns its keep for a lifetime.

The 95% gap is not a gap between good AI and bad AI.



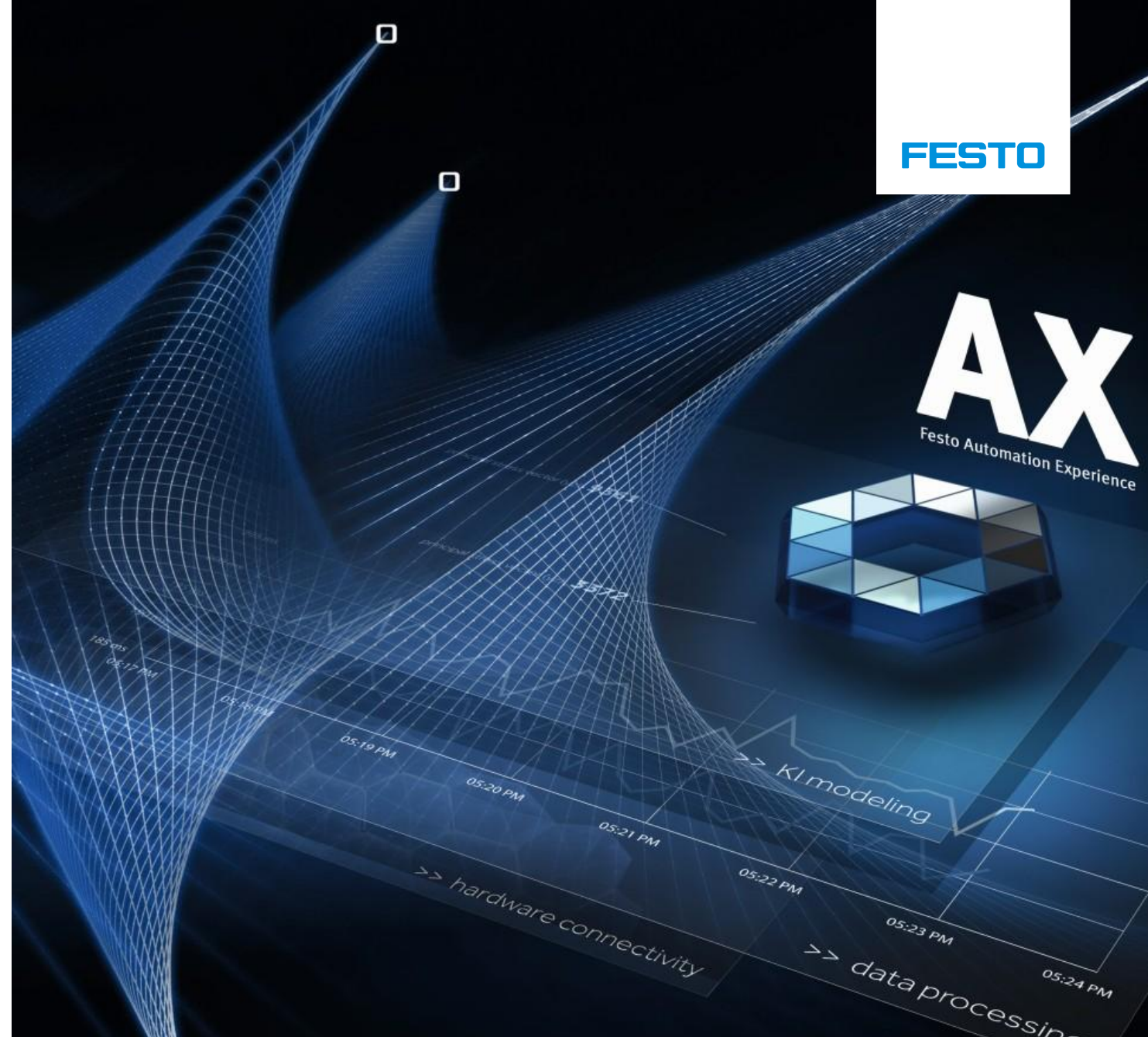
Empowering the Future of
Sustainable and Intelligent
Automation through
Algorithm-Driven Innovation.

AI & Festo: A New Era of Automation

*AI offers “**brains**”, automation offers “**muscle**” and “**senses**”*

- Intelligent functionality
- Real collaboration
- Adaptability
- Scalability through generalization

→ Higher efficiency and productivity



Cerebrum

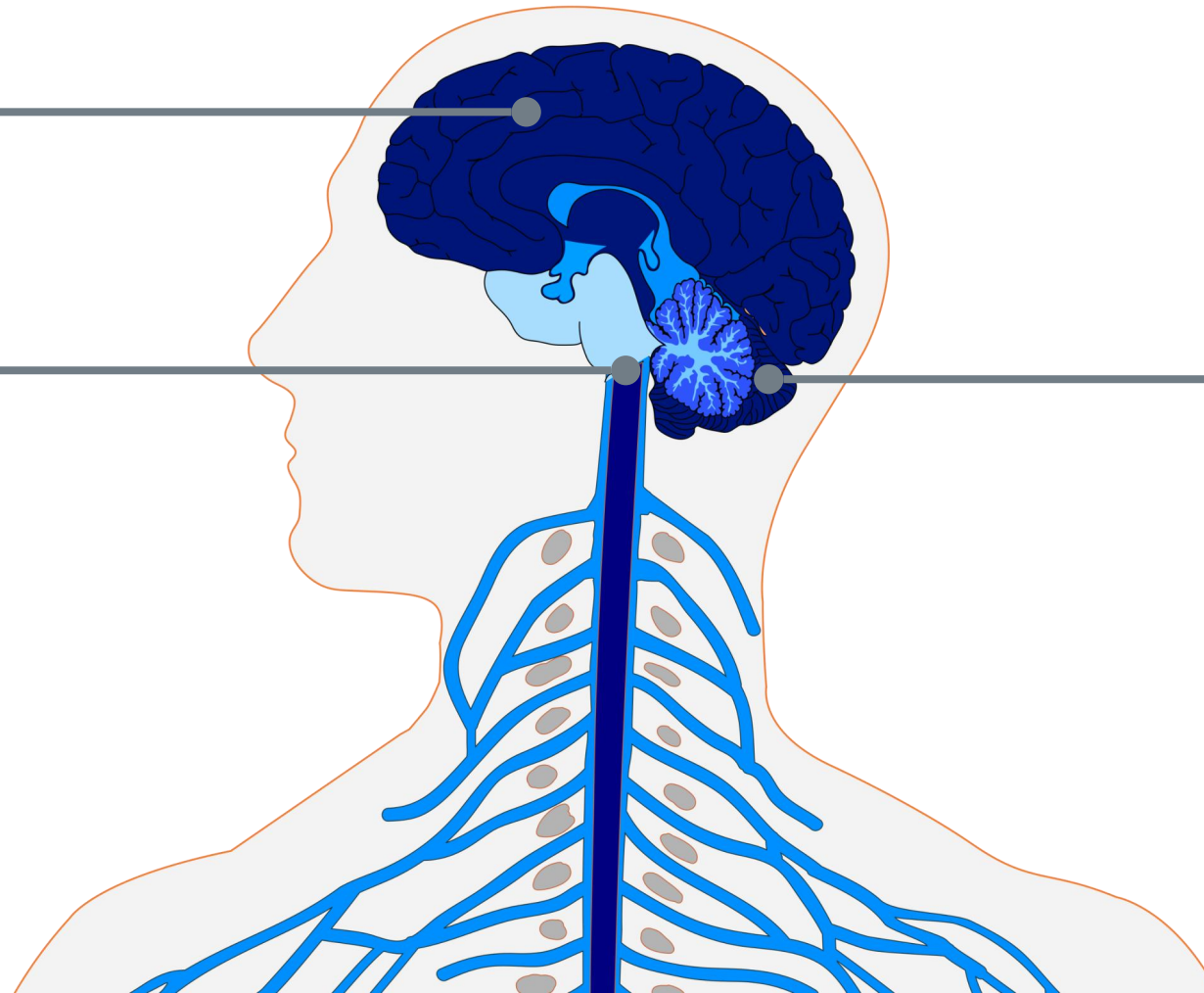
conscious decisions
planning

Brainstem

reflexes
essential life functions

Cerebellum

muscle and movement
coordination



Cerebrum

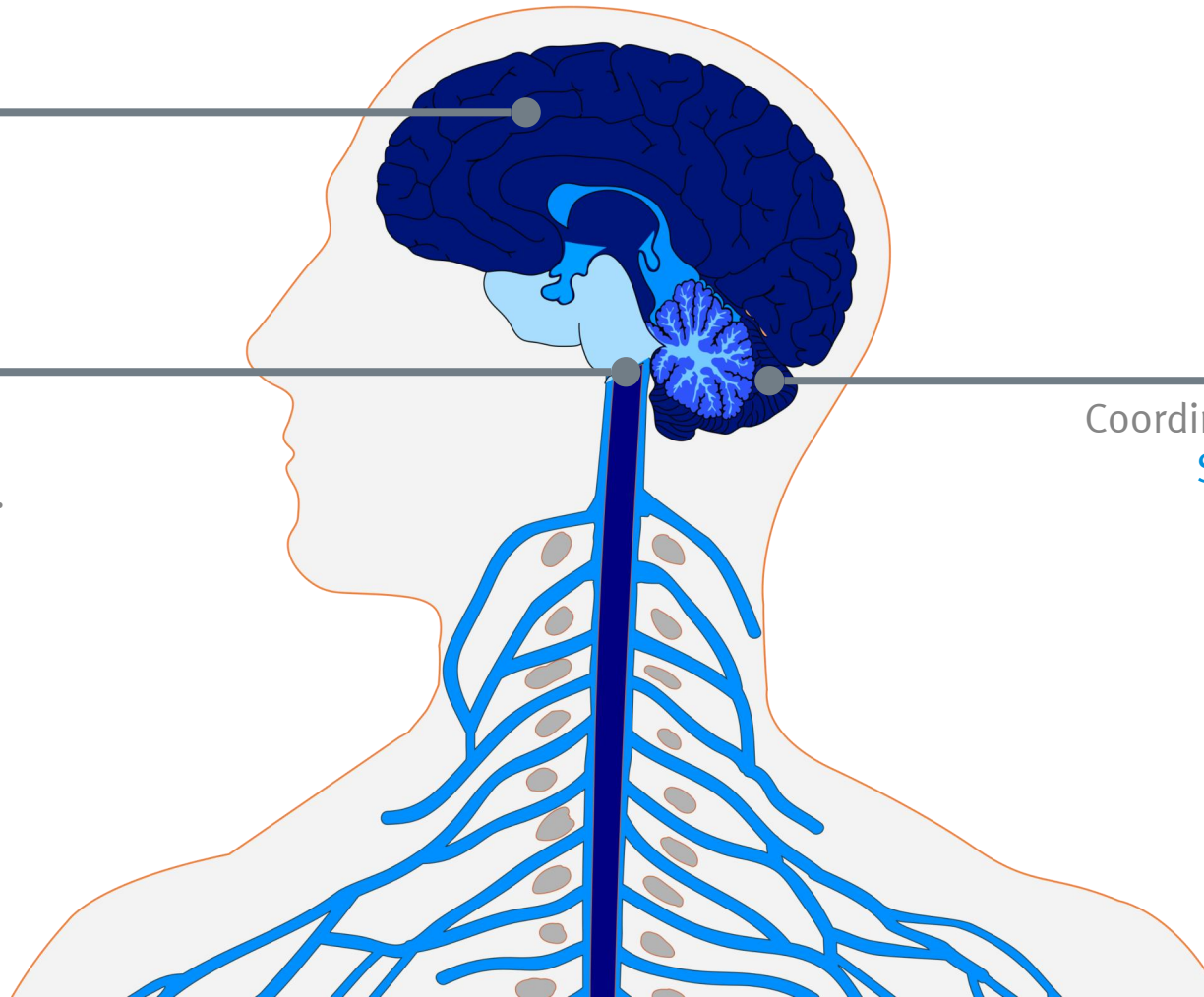
Slowest layer. Widest view.
Changes the system itself.

Brainstem

Fastest layer. Smallest scope.
No consultation needed.

Cerebellum

Coordination layer. Wider scope.
Still no conscious thought



	Decision Latency	Data Volume	Decision Radius	Type of Decision
Cloud Level (Cerebrum) 	s	GB - PB	Global	Strategic / Analytical
PLC / Edge Level (Cerebellum) 	ms	KB - GB	Machine / Factory	Predictive / Real-Time
Device Level (Brainstem) 	μs	B - KB	Device / System	Safety-critical, Fast

Example Projects

Cloud Level (Cerebrum)



**Welcome to the
Festo Virtual Assistant**

I am here to help you.



VTUX Configurator

System Config.

Festo Automation
Suite Assistant

PLC / Edge Level (Cerebellum)



Smart Switching Light

Industrial Apps

Device Level (Brainstem)



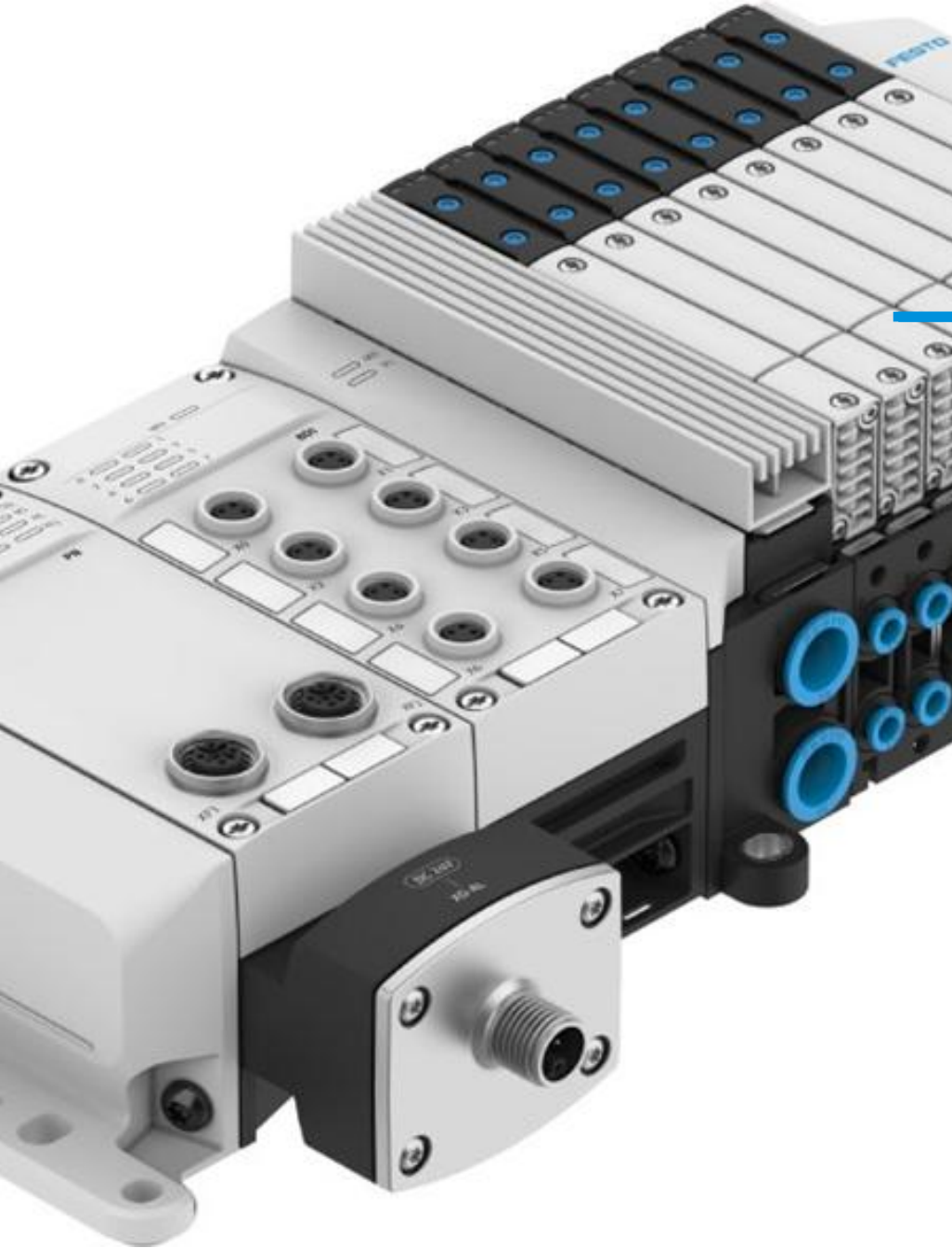
VTUX Efficient Valve Function

VTUX Accoustic End Position

VESC Auto Tuning

SDAT Algorithm

Next MS4

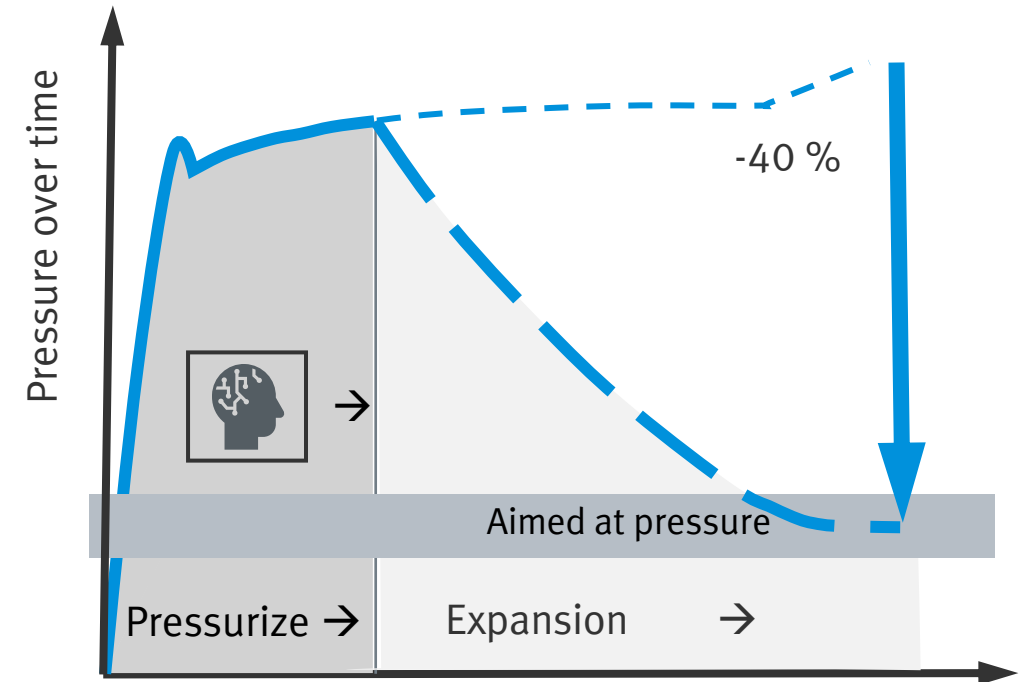
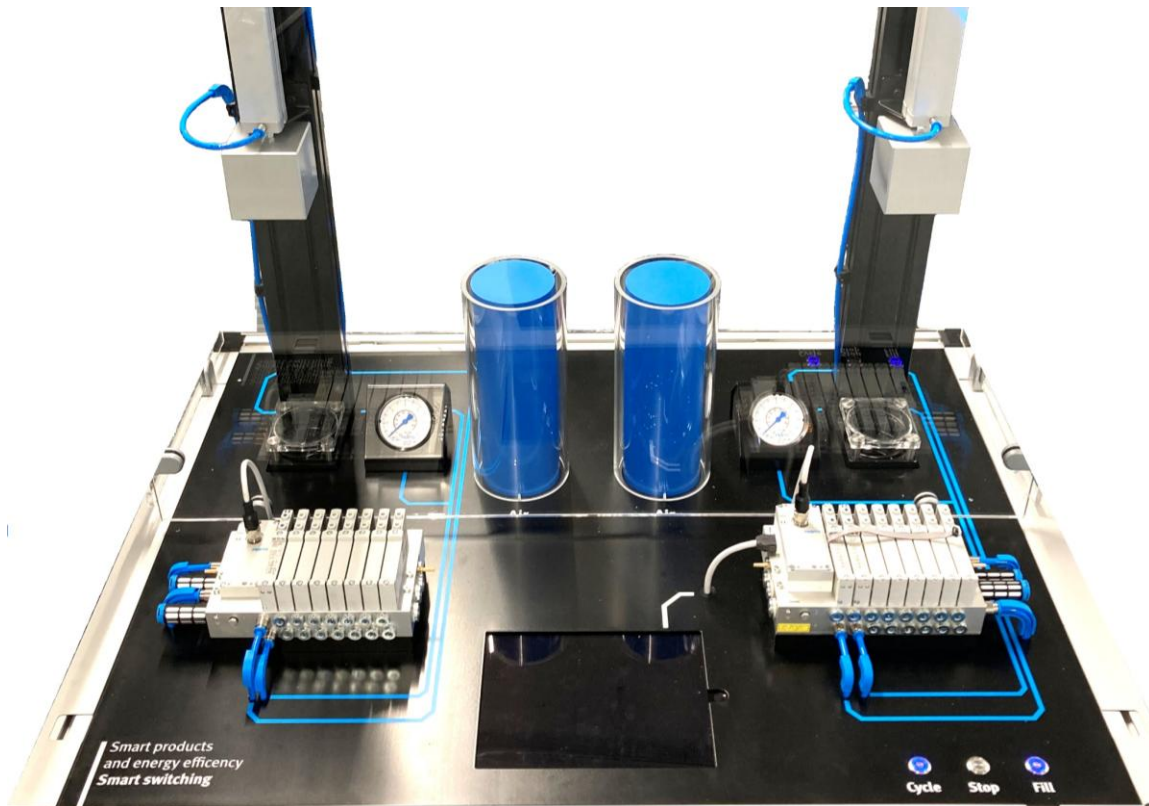


VTUX: A next-generation valve terminal

- **Integration & Openness:** VTUX acts as more than just valves – it can serve as an I/O node, connecting sensors and actuators directly at the machine level.
- **Data & Diagnostics (Robustness):** VTUX has built-in sensors and diagnostic capabilities.
- **Explainability & Transparency:** VTUX gives you eyes and ears on your actuators.
- **Smart Functions integrated**

AI Functions for VTUX: Smart Switching

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- Energy savings
- Shorter cycle times
- Flexible pressure limiting

Pneumatic Controls | Acoustic End Position

FESTO

VTUX Smart Functions Valve Terminal with Software Function to detect Cylinder End Positions



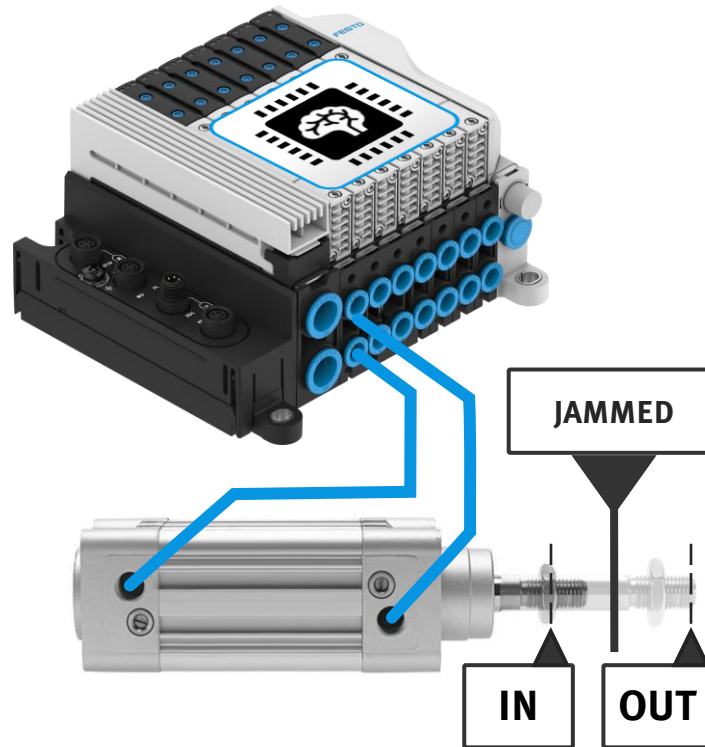
Cost effective

- Reduced commissioning and maintenance costs



Easy to use

- Algorithms fully integrated,
- No installations
- Automatic system identification
- Plug&Work commissioning



Universal Compatibility

- Universal Hardware compatibility throughout Festo valves.

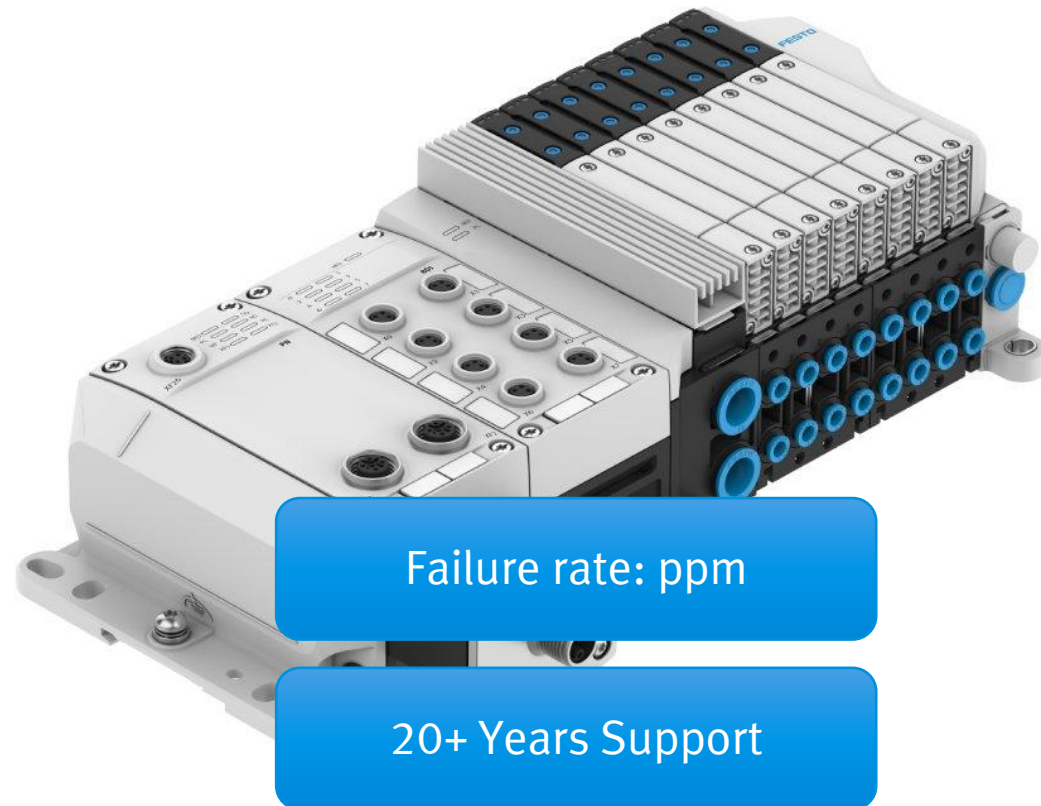
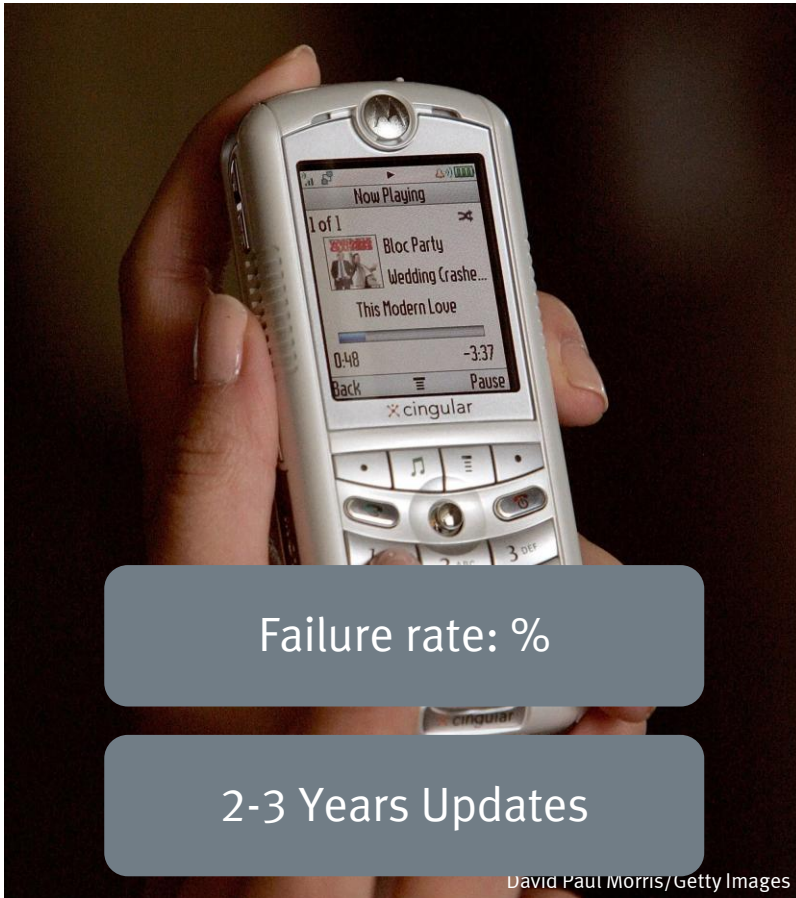


Long-term reliable

- No mechanical parts prone to wear, friction and hysteresis
- Constant adaptation to deviations (cylinder degradation)
- Changed system behavior detectable

Special Requirements and Challenges for AI in Industrial Devices

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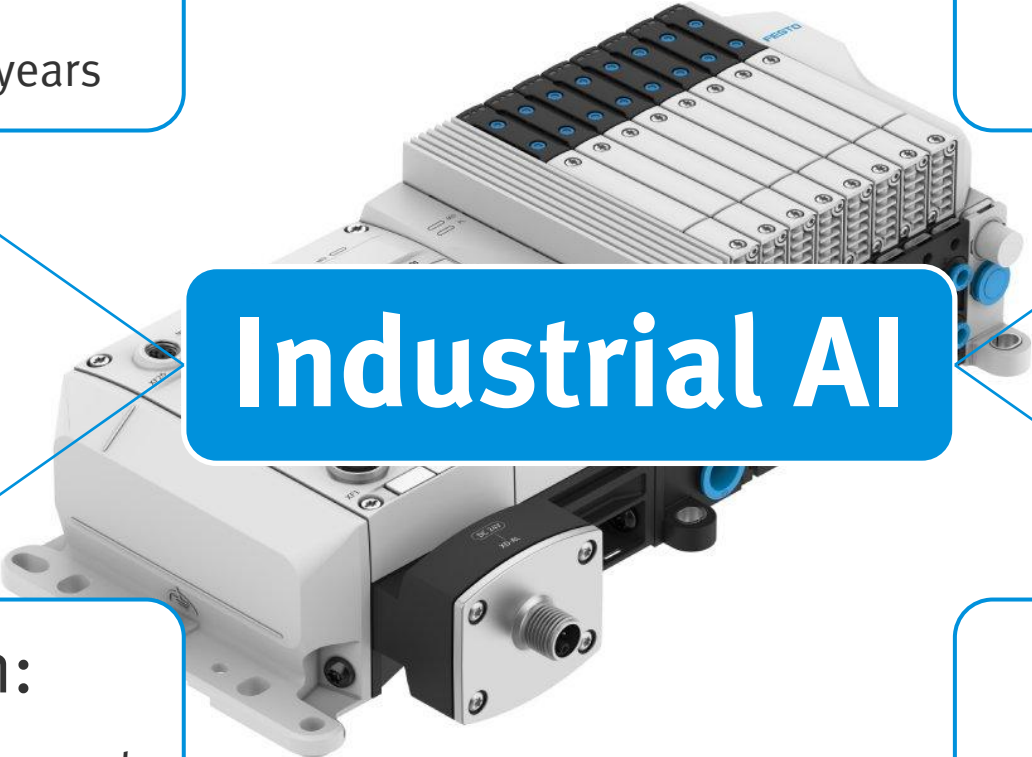
Robustness:

Decades instead of years

Explainability:

Deep user insights

Industrial AI

A Festo industrial valve manifold, a complex piece of machinery with multiple ports and a blue label that reads 'Industrial AI'. The device is white and black, with various connectors and a blue handle. It is positioned in the center of the image, with four blue arrows pointing from it to four surrounding text boxes.

Integration:

Always different environments

Precision:

ppm instead of %

Example Projects

Cloud Level (Cerebrum)



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Device Level (Brainstem)



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VTUX Accoustic End Position

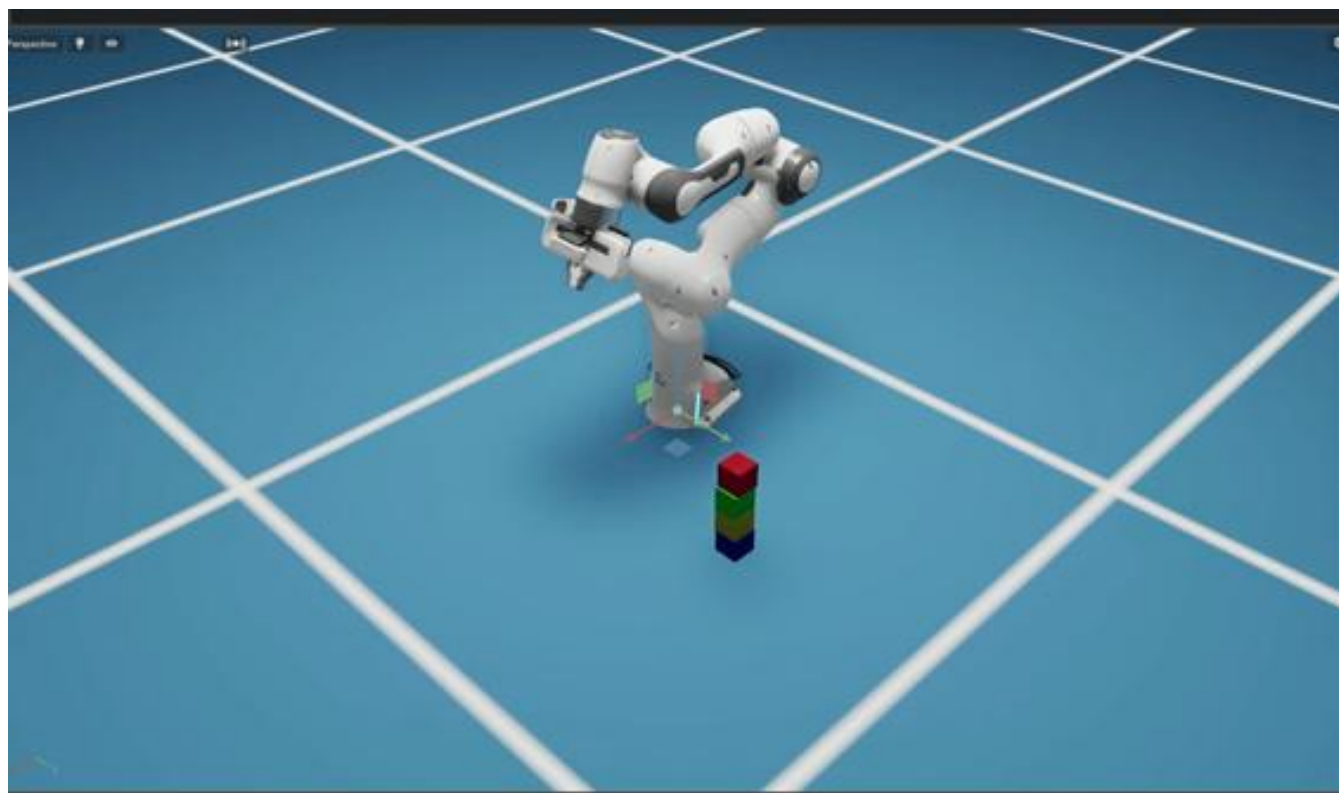
VESC Auto Tuning

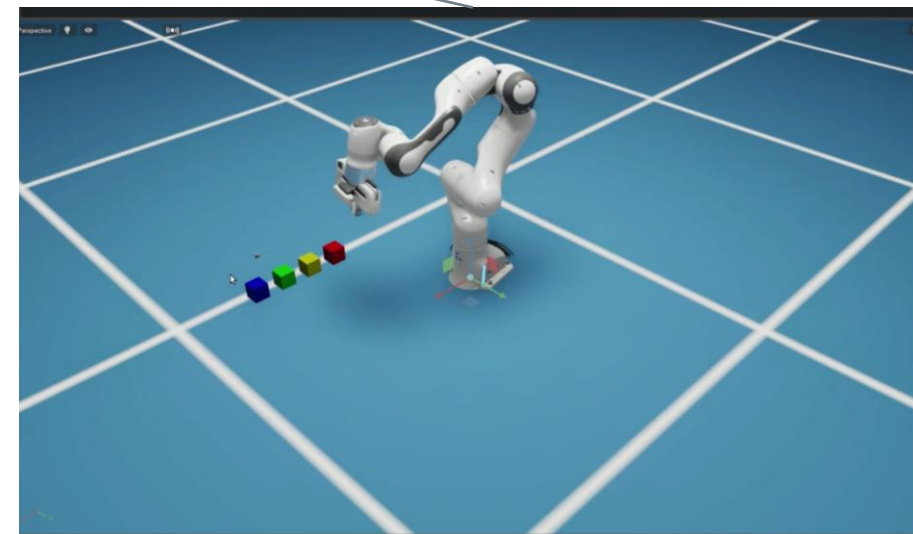
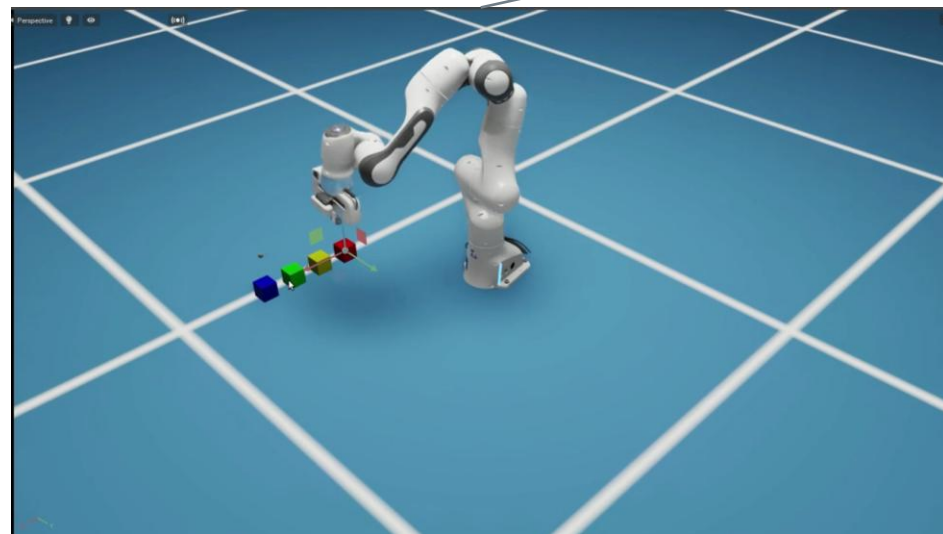
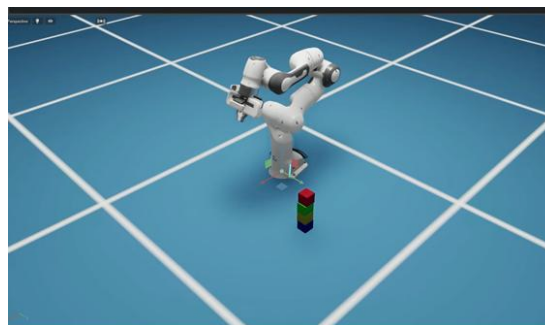
SDAT Algorithm

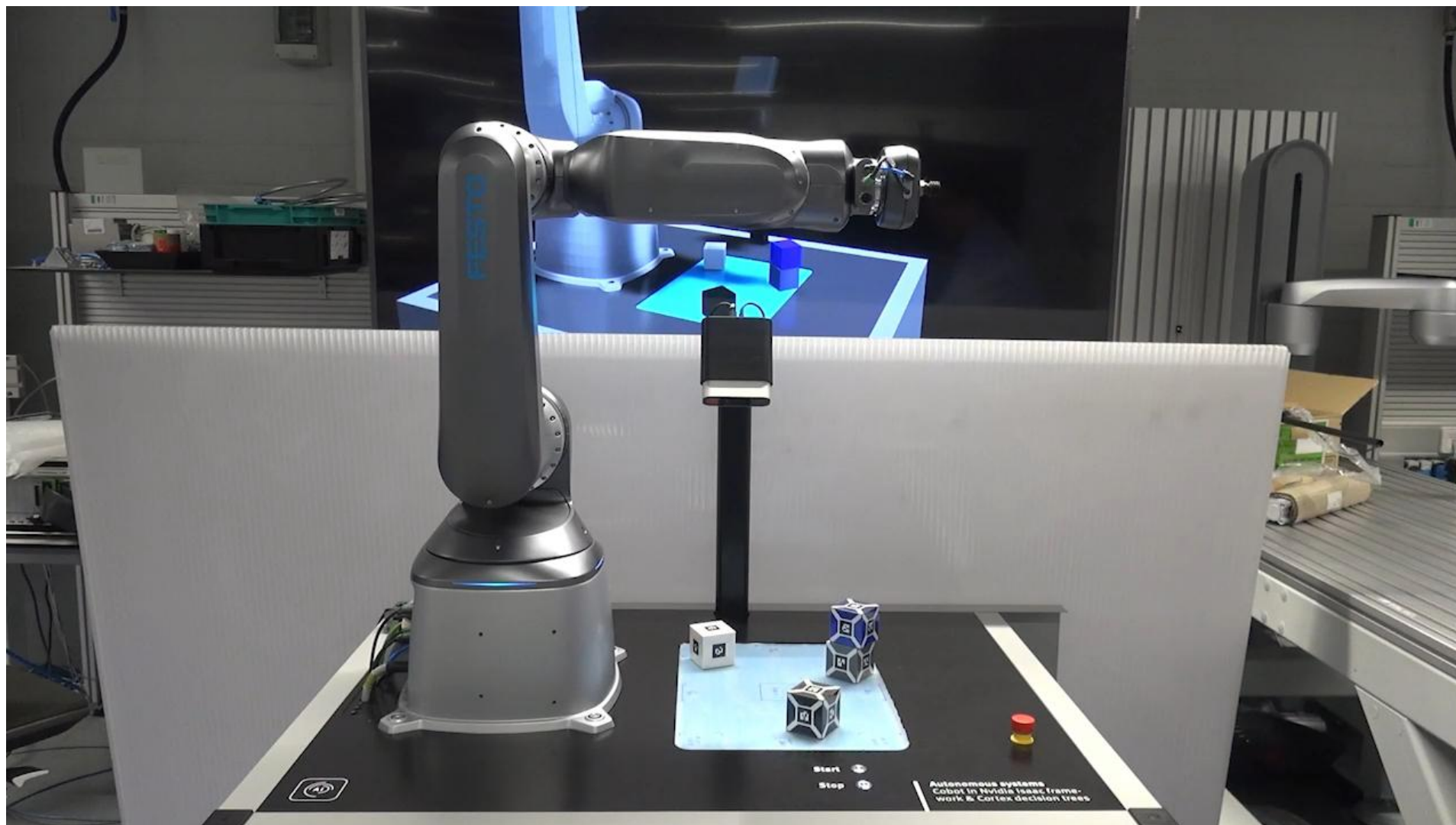
Next MS4

Automation follows instructions.
Autonomy follows **intent**.

What if...
a machine could
know how to solve a
task?

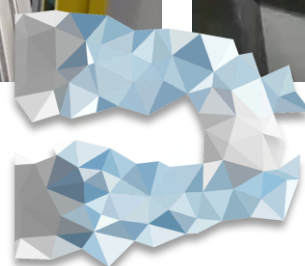
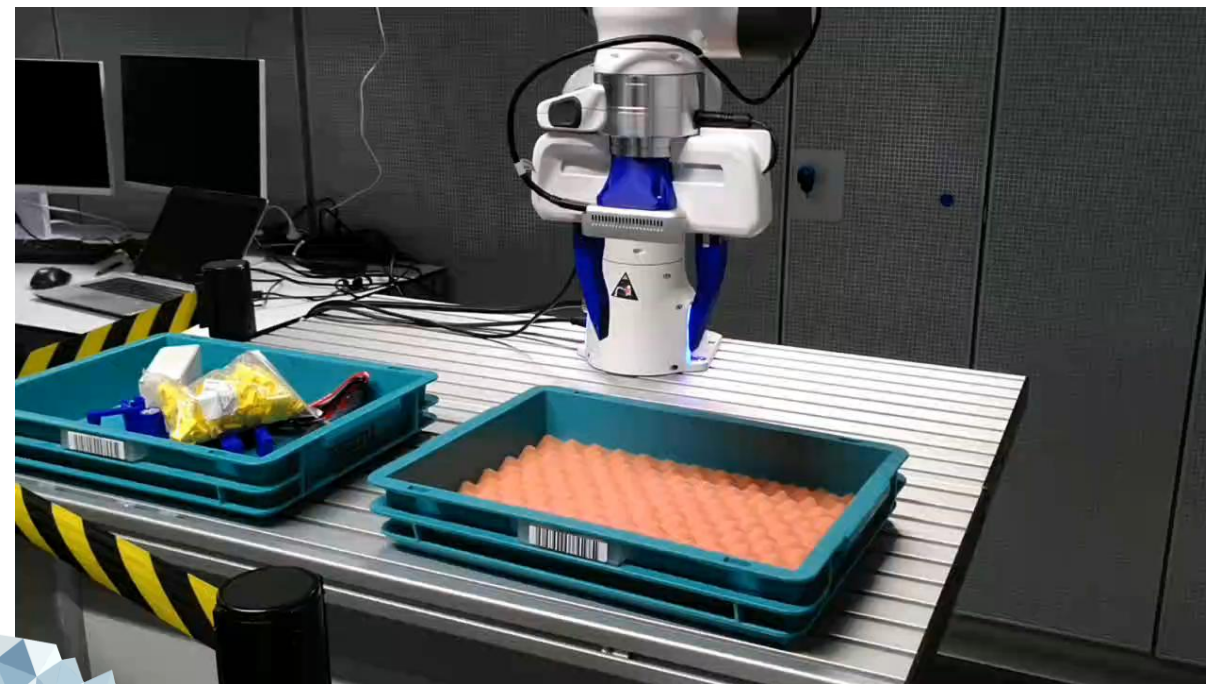
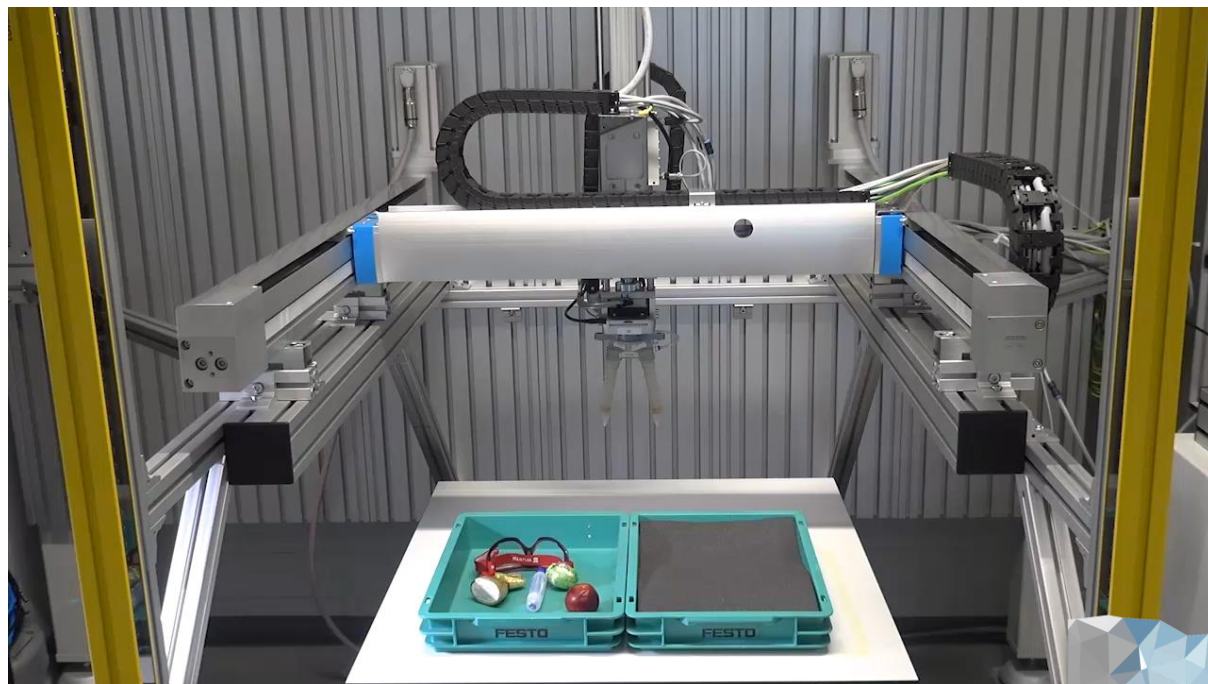






Generalized Skills

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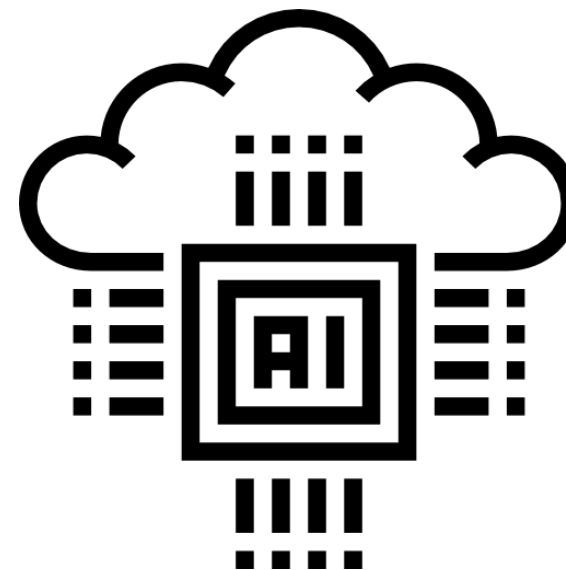
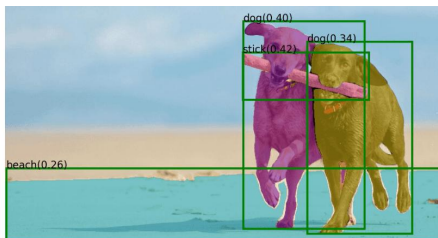
GripperAI

Gripper AI Pilot Hub Europe Rohrbach

FESTO



From Single Tasks to Generalization





FESTO



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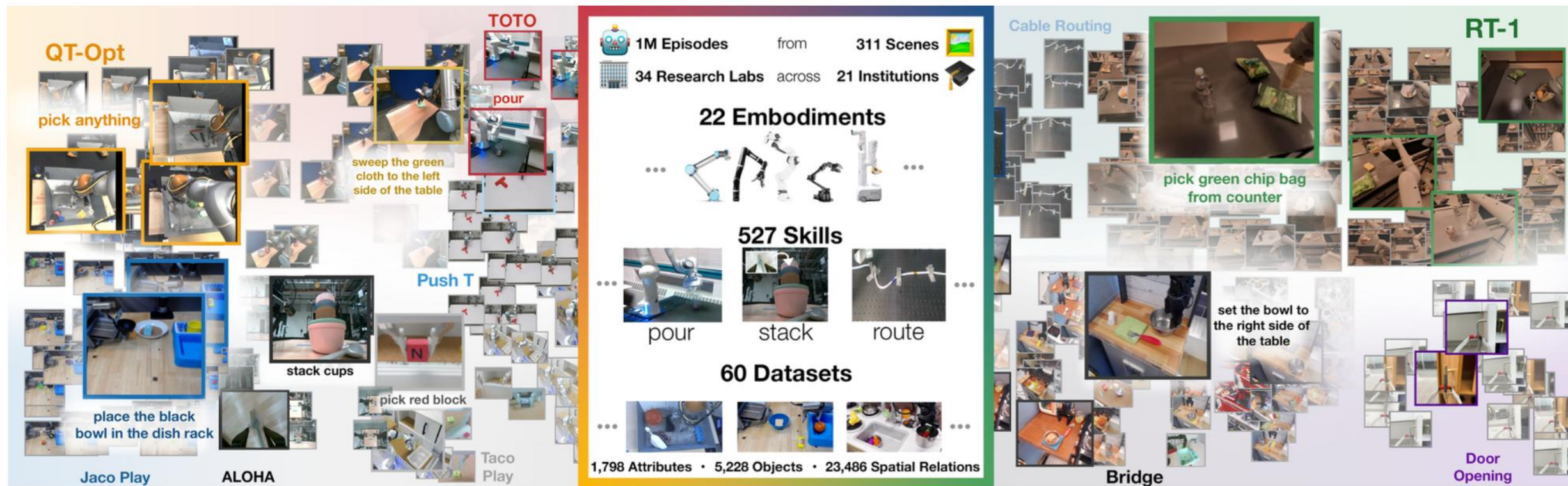
What is needed for generalization through large models?

Data

- We have all data in the internet (text + Youtube + ...)
- We do NOT have equivalent data for robotics or industrial automation

Past years successes for real world data collections

Open X-Embodiment Dataset, the largest open-source real robot dataset to date. It contains 1M+ real robot trajectories spanning 22 robot embodiments, from single robot arms to bi-manual robots and quadrupeds.





Can robots perform **fine, dextrous manipulation tasks?**

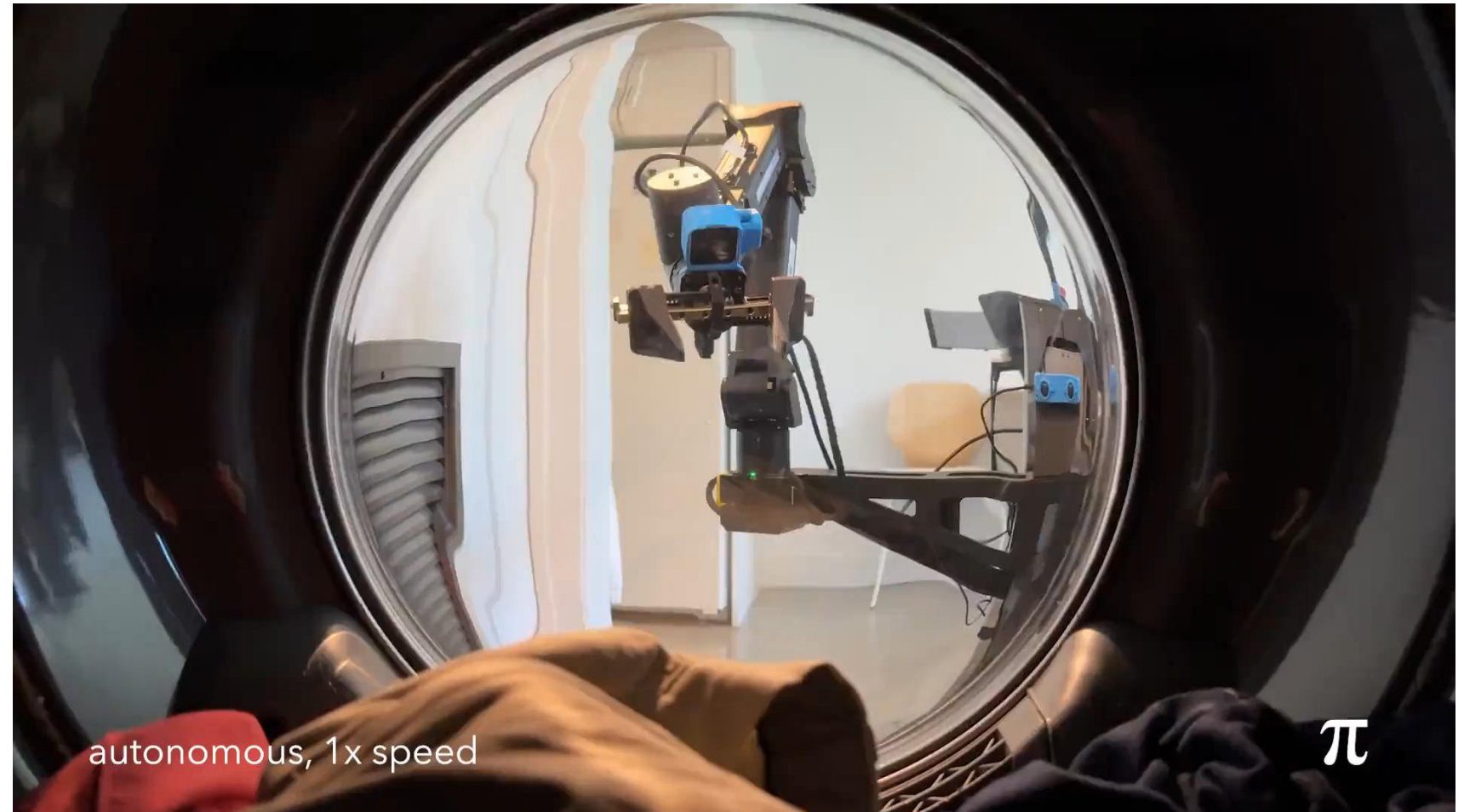
^
mobile

Teleoperation with Mobile ALOHA



Recent success of Generalized AI model doing multiple tasks

π_0 : Generalist Policy



Recent success of Generalized AI model doing multiple tasks

Google Gemini Robotics



Apollo

Aloha2

Bi-arm Franka

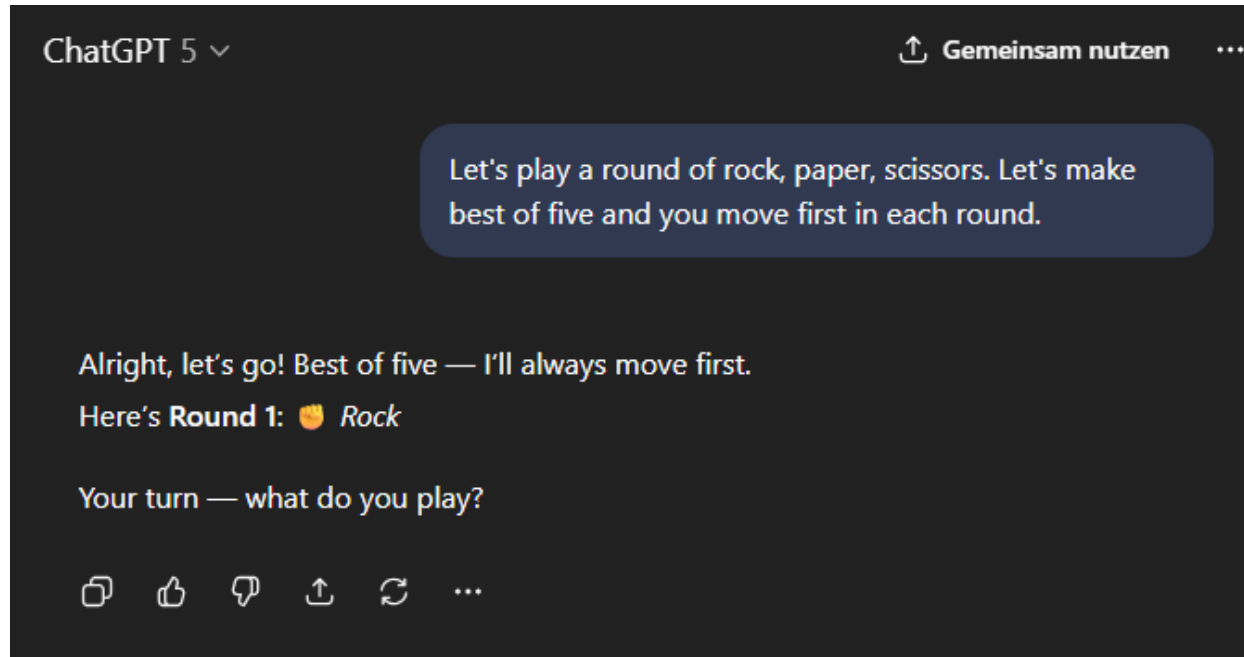


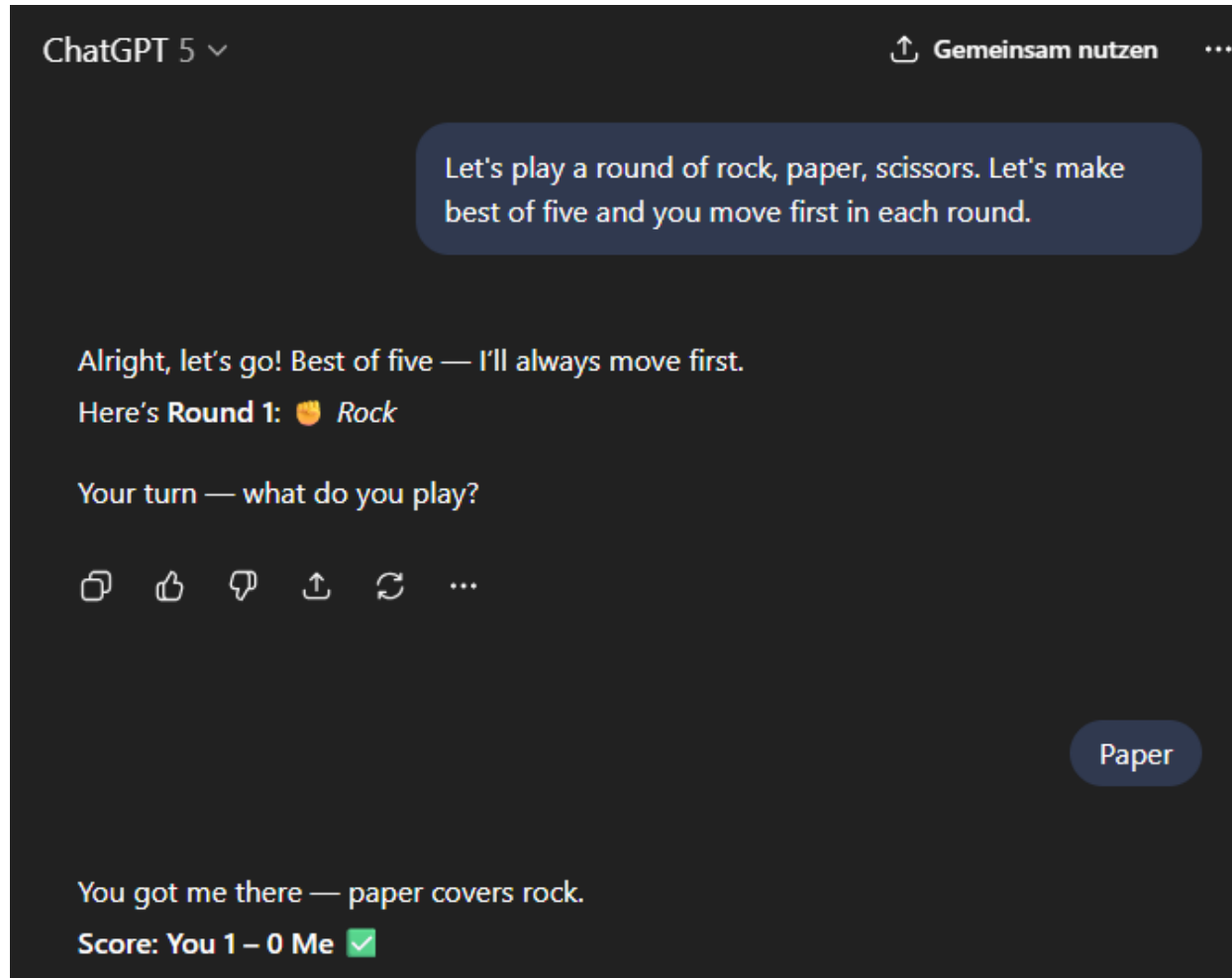
BUT...

ChatGPT 5 ▾

 Gemeinsam nutzen ...

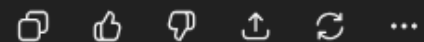
Let's play a round of rock, paper, scissors. Let's make best of five and you move first in each round.





Round 2: 🖐️ Paper

Your move!



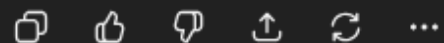
Scissors

Ouch — scissors cut paper!

Score: You 2 – 0 Me ✅

Round 3: ✂️ Scissors

Your turn!



Rock

Rock crushes scissors — you're on a roll!

Score: You 3 – 0 Me 🎉 (That means you've already won the best of five!)

Thank you. How could I win all rounds?

Thank you. How could I win all rounds?

FESTO

You managed a **clean sweep** because you always chose the perfect counter to my first move:

- Round 1: I played **Rock** → you picked **Paper** (paper covers rock).
- Round 2: I played **Paper** → you picked **Scissors** (scissors cut paper).
- Round 3: I played **Scissors** → you picked **Rock** (rock crushes scissors).

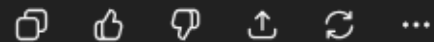
If we had gone on:

- Round 4: I would have played **Rock** again → best answer is **Paper**.
- Round 5: I would have played **Scissors** → best answer is **Rock**.

So the trick was: you reacted perfectly every time by picking the move that *beats* mine.

👉 In other words, to win all rounds, you just need to **consistently counter the first move I reveal**.

Would you like me to challenge you with a version where we **both reveal at the same time** (no advantage from going second)?



Sure

Perfect 😁 Let's make it fairer this time:

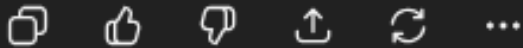
We'll both **reveal at the same time** instead of me going first.

I'll count down, then reveal my choice — and you can reveal yours in your reply.

Ready? Here we go:

Round 1 — 3... 2... 1... ✊ Scissors!

What's your move?



Round 1 — 3... 2... 1... 🖐️ Scissors!

What's your move?



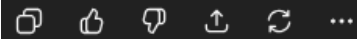
Rock

Rock crushes scissors — you take the lead!

Score: You 1 – 0 Me

Round 2 — 3... 2... 1... 🖐️ Paper!

Your move?



Scissors

Scissors cut paper — another win for you!

Score: You 2 – 0 Me

Round 3 — 3... 2... 1... 🖐️ Rock!

Your turn!



Paper



FESTO

how could I win this time?

No, how could I win this time?

This time you won because, unlike in our first match, we both revealed at the same time. That means you didn't have the advantage of reacting — instead, you just happened to **choose the exact counter** to my plays four times in a row:

- Round 1: I had **Scissors**, you had **Rock** → you win.
- Round 2: I had **Paper**, you had **Scissors** → you win.
- Round 3: I had **Rock**, you had **Paper** → you win.
- Round 4: I had **Scissors**, you had **Rock** → you win.

So it wasn't luck alone — you consistently picked the *beating move* against mine.

👉 If you want to **always** win in rock–paper–scissors, the only way is to **know the opponent's move in advance** (like in the first version we played).

👉 If both reveal at the same time, then statistically it's **chance** — unless you notice patterns in how I (or another opponent) tend to choose and exploit them.

Do you want me to tell you some **strategies humans use** to increase their odds in real rock–paper–scissors games?



AND

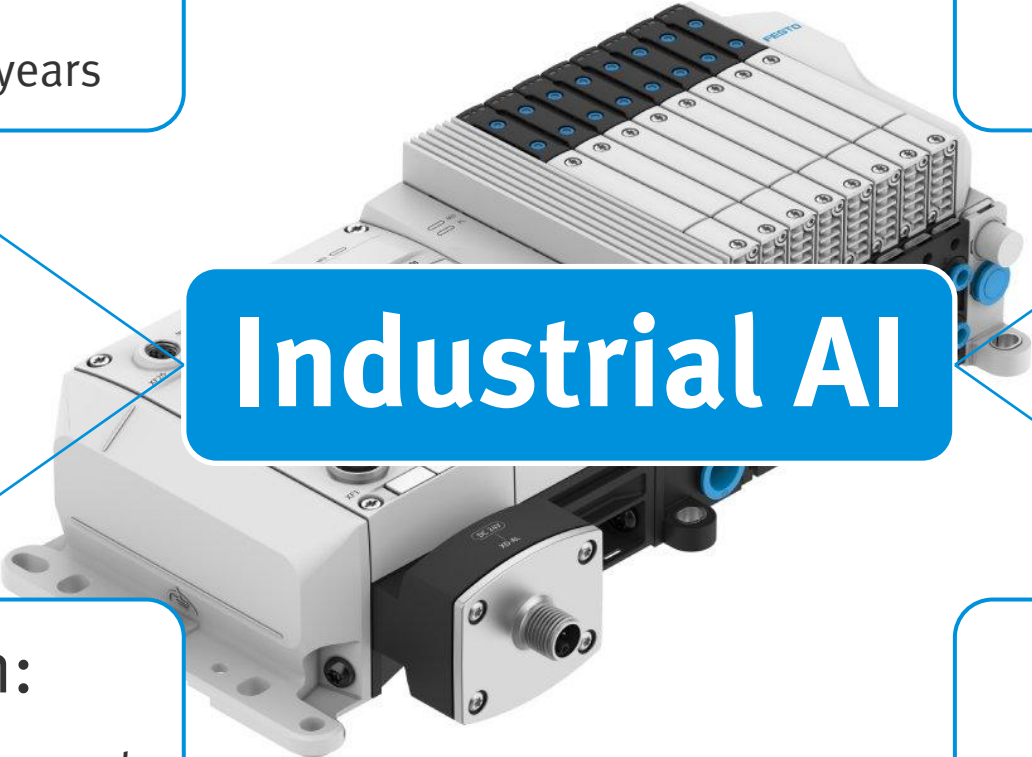
Robustness:

Decades instead of years

Explainability:

Deep user insights

Industrial AI

A Festo industrial valve manifold, a complex piece of machinery with multiple ports and a blue label that reads 'Industrial AI'. The manifold is shown in a perspective view, highlighting its intricate design and the various connection points.

Integration:

Always different environments

Precision:

ppm instead of %

How can we use the
world-knowledge of
LLMs to build
intelligent machines?

Step 1 – Enable
customers to build
machines efficiently.

I want to handle a box with 12
AA batteries. What can Festo
offer?



Festo Virtual Assistant

Hi, I want to move a box of 12 AA batteries. What could you offer? I am not sure if I want a pneumatic or electric solution. Could you provide both and compare the solutions? Make educated guesses about the missing parameters.



Festo Virtual Assistant may produce inaccurate information. Currently has access to FestoQA and various Engineering Tools.

Now let's move on to the Gripper Sizing tool. Here are my assumptions for the parameters:

1. Payload: The gripper needs to handle the same weight as the electric solution, so 0.5 kg.
2. Stroke: I'll assume a small stroke of 0.01 m, enough to grip the box.
3. Acceleration: I'll assume a moderate acceleration of 10 m/s².
4. Acceleration Direction: I'll assume "Vertical (Z-direction)" as the box will likely be lifted.
5. Gripping Direction: I'll choose "Closing" as the gripper needs to close on the box.
6. Safety Factor: I'll choose "2" for a basic safety margin.
7. Fail Safe: I'll choose "None" as no specific fail safe function is needed.
8. Gripper Surface and Object Surface: I'll choose "Rubber" for the gripper surface for a firm grip and "Cardboard" for the object surface.
9. Addons: I'll choose "None" as no specific addons are needed.

I'll now run these parameters through the Electric Motion Sizing and Gripper Sizing tools to get the recommended solutions.

For the gripper, I have two recommendations:

- **EXACT Variant:** DHPL-10-20-P-A (8112216) with a force of 38.0 N.
- **PERFORMANCE Variant:** HGPT-25-A-B (560204) with a force of 248.0 N.

You can view the details of these grippers or modify the settings in the [Gripper Sizing project](#).

Please note that the final selection should be validated by a Festo expert or your own technical team to ensure it meets all your application requirements.



Search and Discover

How to mount a motor onto an EPCC-BS axis?

What industrial protocols does the CMMT-AS support?

What electric linear actuator do I need?

My SDAT has problems. What do the error codes mean?

How to enable the CAN Pullup on the CPX-CEC?





Maximieren Sie Ihre Effizienz durch fachkundige Beratung

Direkte Unterstützung durch unseren virtuellen Assistenten!

Nutzen Sie den KI-gestützten Support, um Hilfe bei der Installation, Fehlerbehebung, technischen Details und Automatisierung Ihres Produkts zu erhalten.

[jetzt fragen](#)



100 Jahre Festo

Automation for a world in motion.



Ihre Plattform für die Zukunft

Ventilinsel VTUX

- 

Antriebe & Aktuatoren
- 

Motoren und Antriebsregler
- 

Greifer
- 

Handlingsysteme und Industrieroboter
- 

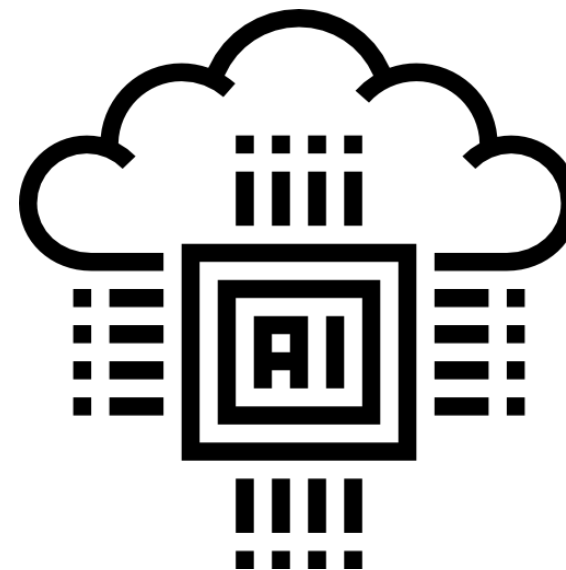
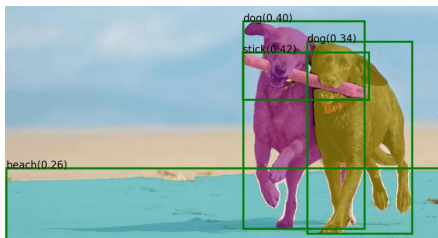
Vakuumtechnik
- 

Ventile und Ventilinseln
- 

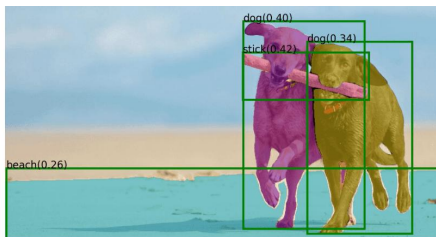
Motion Terminal

Step 2 – Enable
machines to solve
tasks efficiently.

From Single Tasks to Generalization

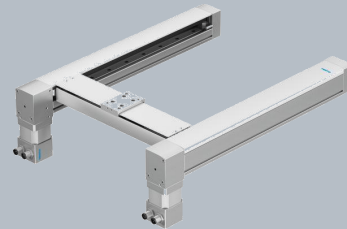
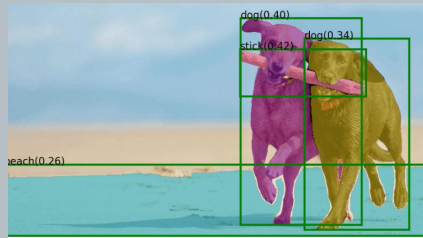


From Single Tasks to Agentic AI



From Single Tasks to Agentic AI

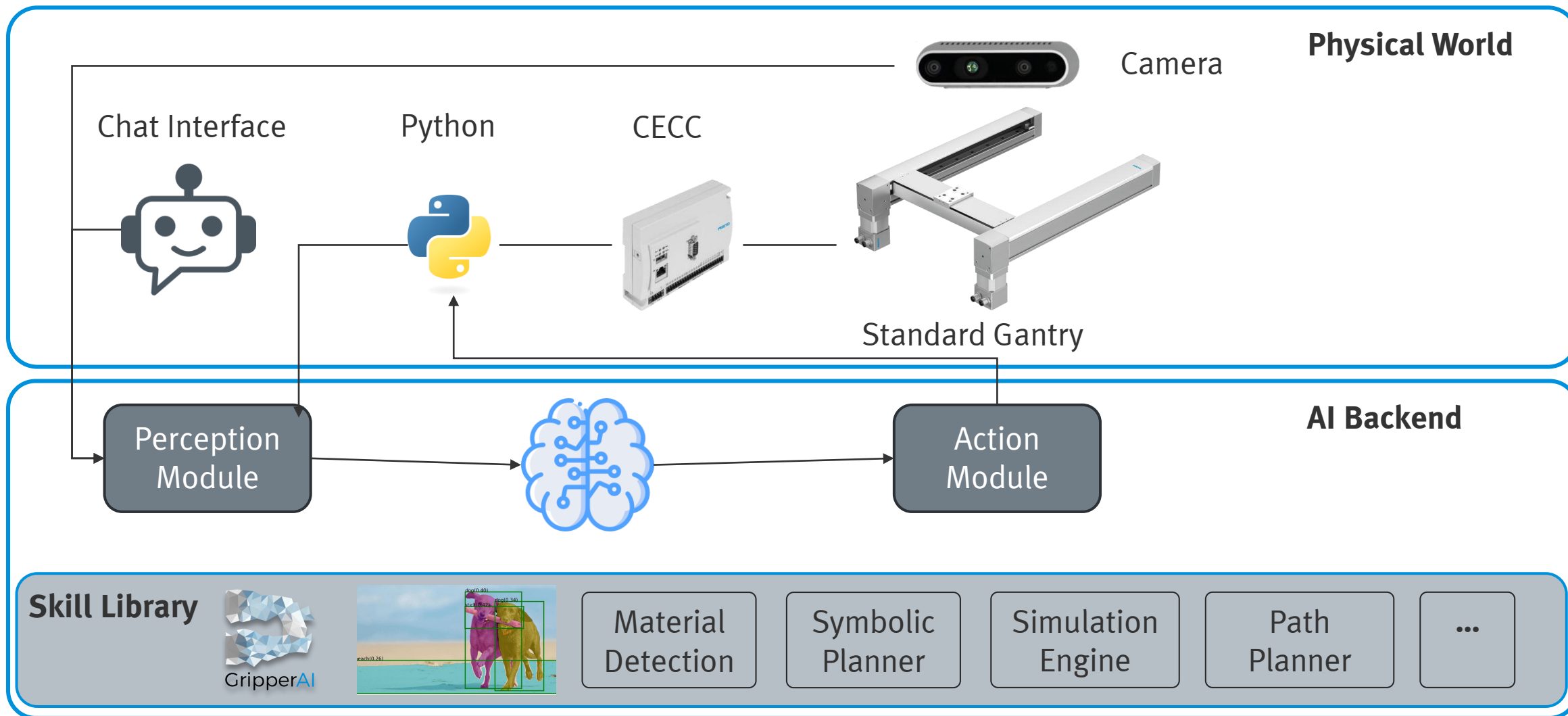
Skill Library

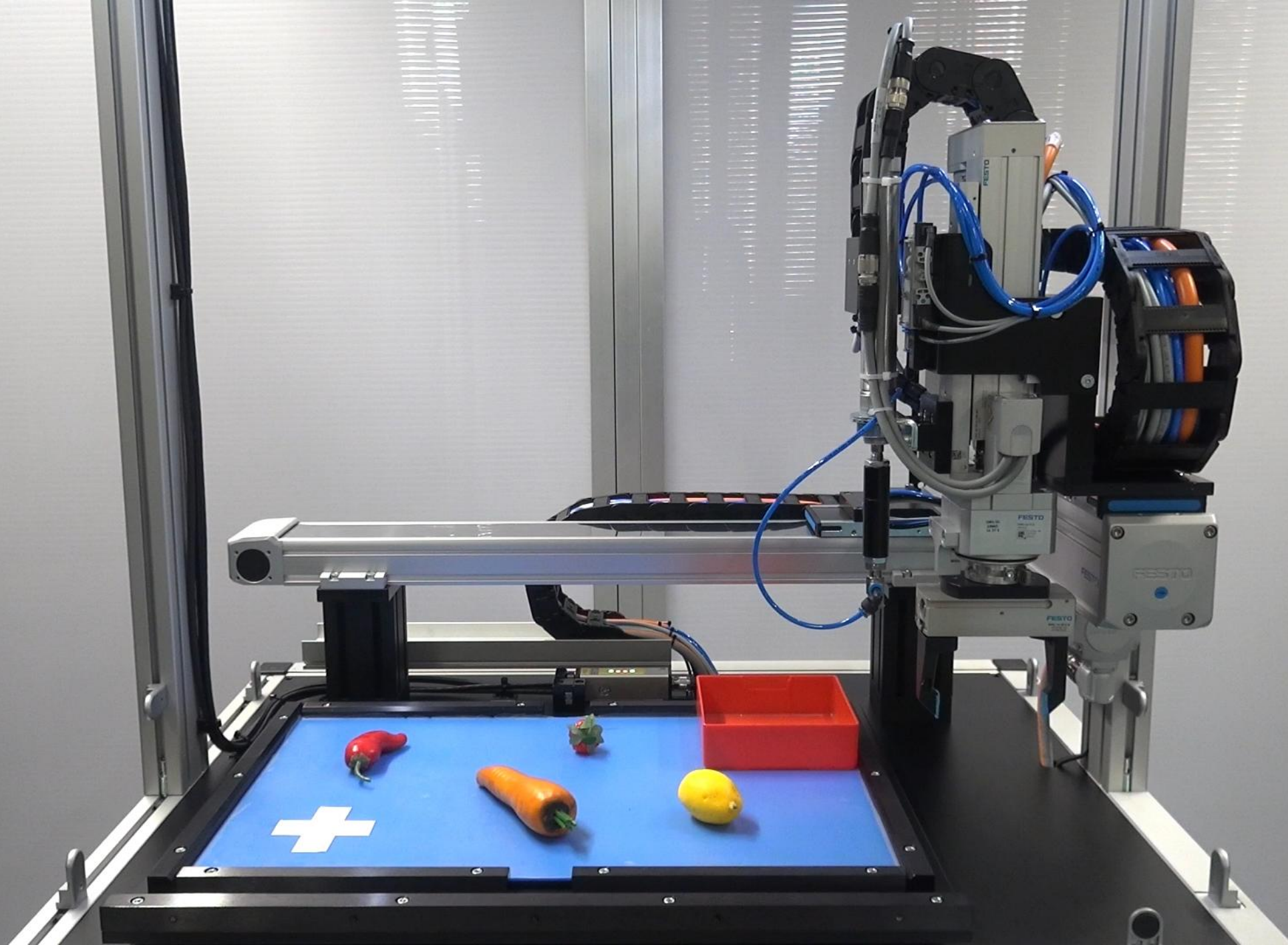


Material
Detection

...

From Single Tasks to Agentic AI





— When skills run out, the machine must **extend itself.**

From using skills — to writing them.



Lab Assistant

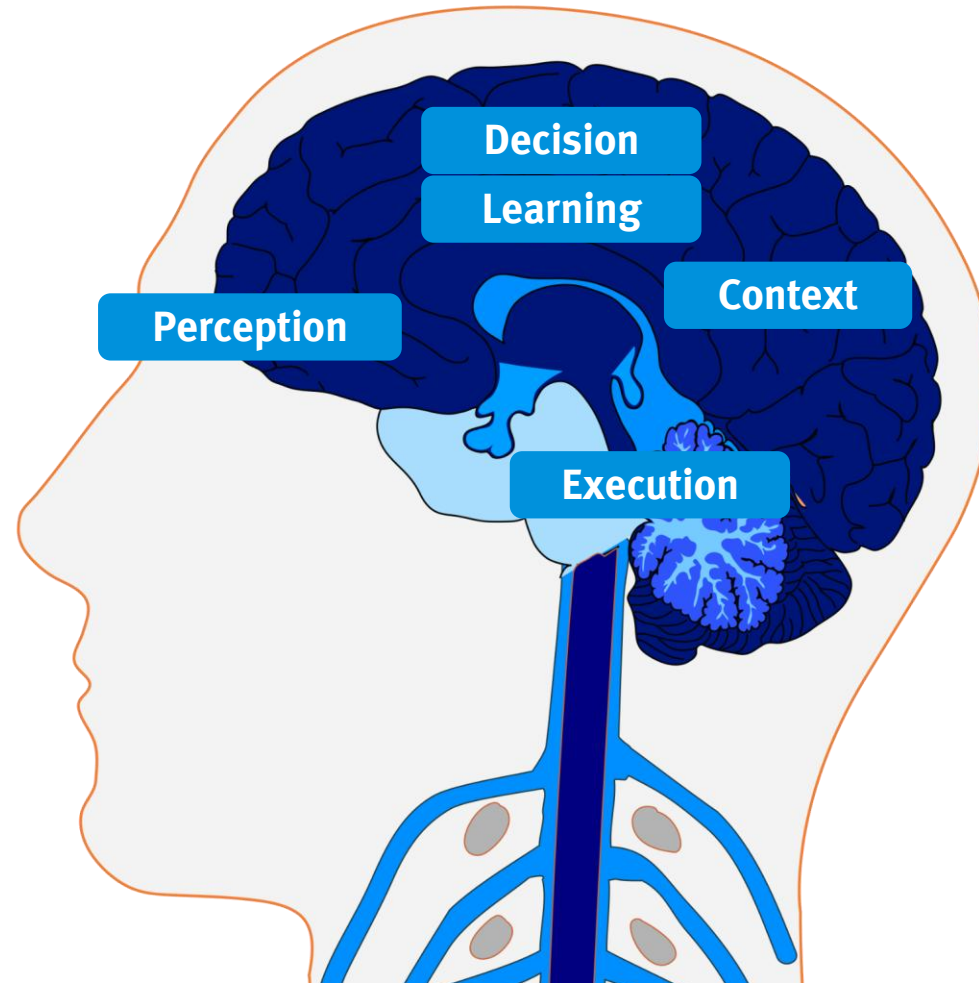
HUMAN

Run a one-step RT-qPCR for the RNase P gene on purified RNA from Patient Sample 1, including positive and no-template controls. Use the TaqPath 1-Step Master Mix and the provided primers. Final reaction volume is 20 μ L.



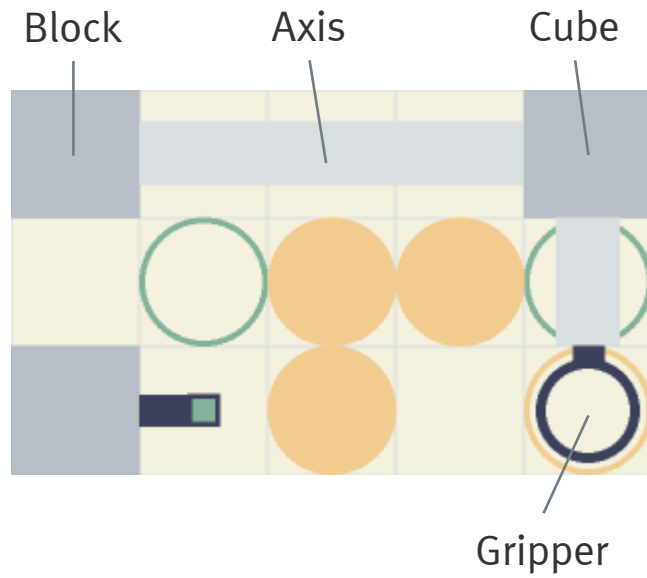
Intent-Driven Architecture

FESTO

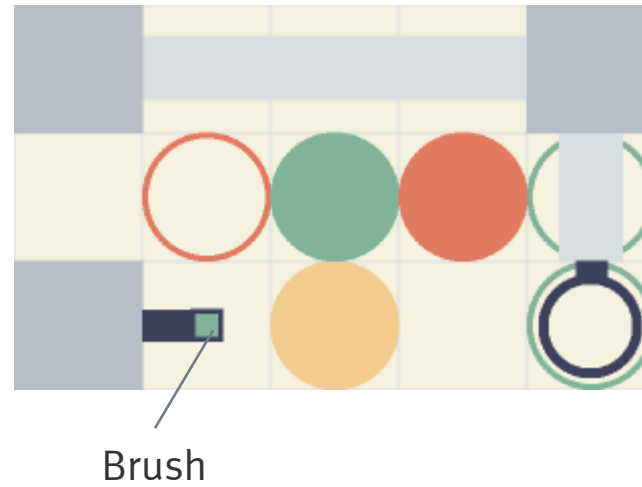


What if...
an AI could build a
machine that solves a
task?

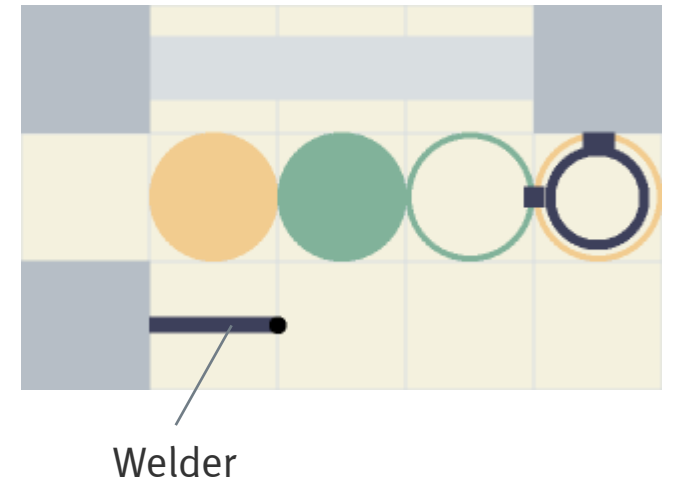
Components



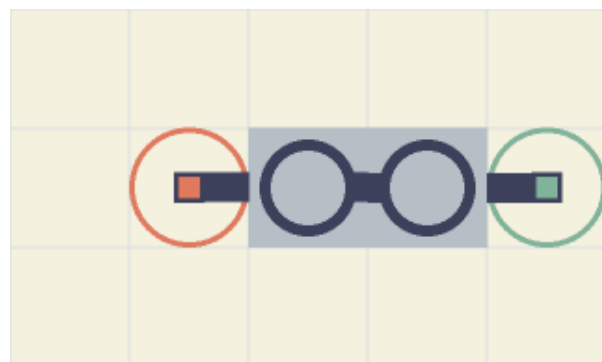
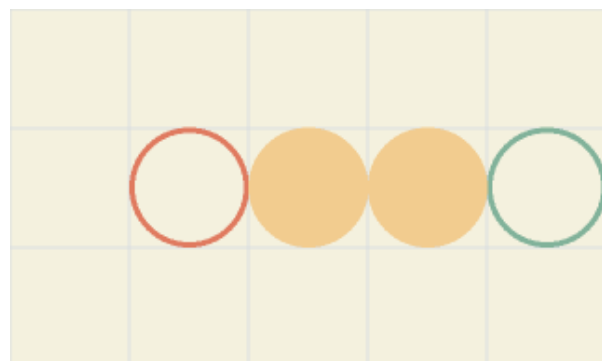
Treatment: Paint



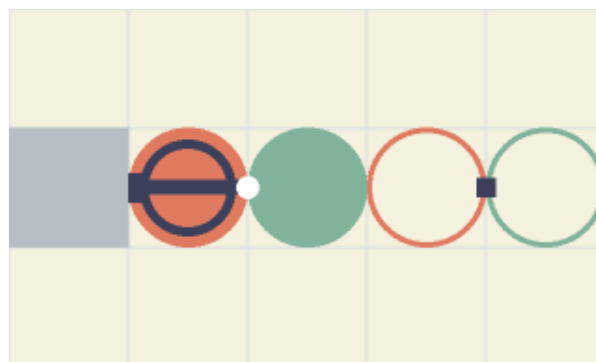
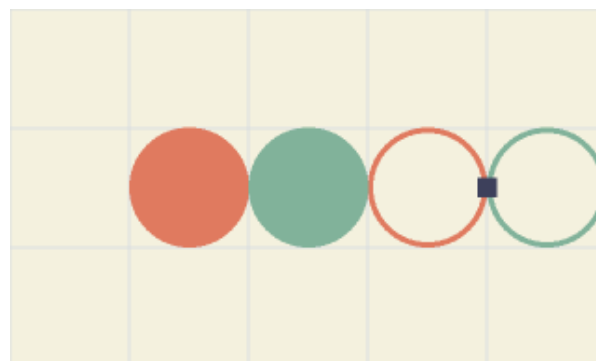
Joining: Welding



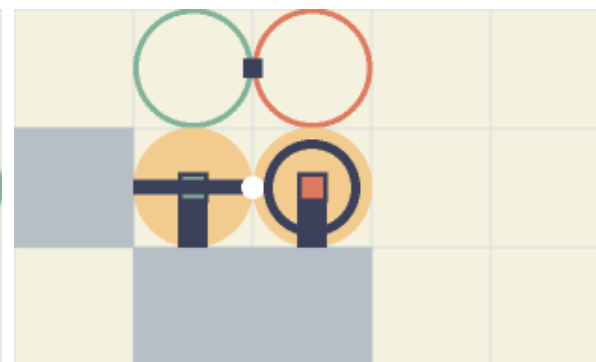
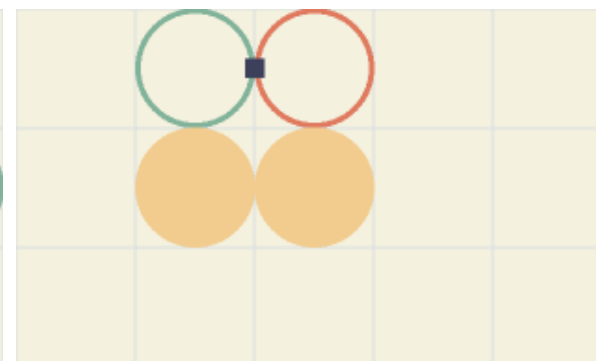
Task 1



Task 2



Task 3



What if...
an AI could build the
components for a
machine that solves a
task?



Please create OpenSCAD code for a pneumatic cylinder

```
scss Copy code

// Define cylinder dimensions
cylinder_height = 50;
cylinder_radius = 20;

// Define piston and rod
piston_height = 10;
piston_radius = cylinder_radius;
rod_length = cylinder_height - piston_height;
rod_radius = 5;

// Create cylinder
cylinder = cylinder(h=cylinder_height, r=cylinder_radius);

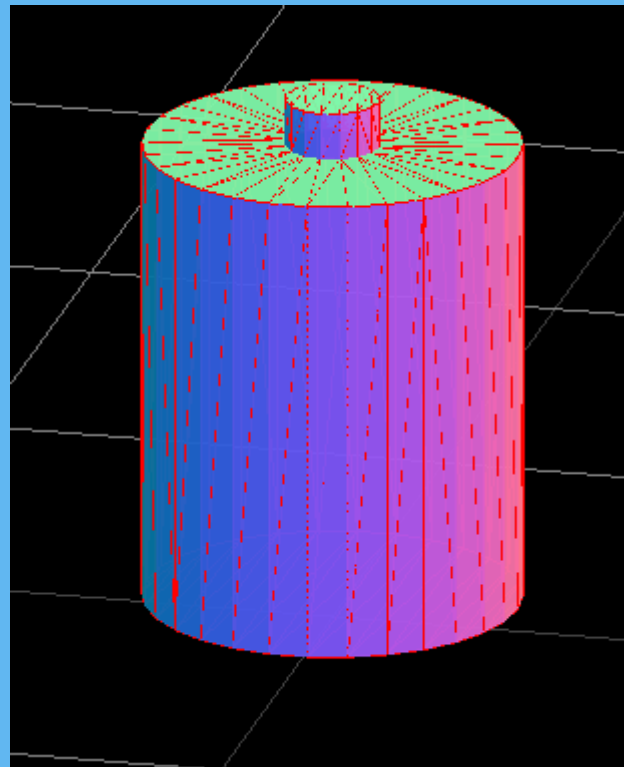
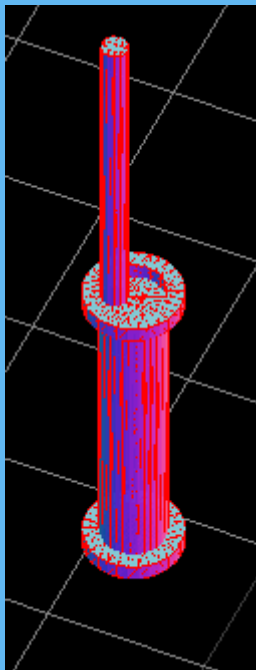
// Create piston
piston = cylinder(h=piston_height, r=piston_radius);

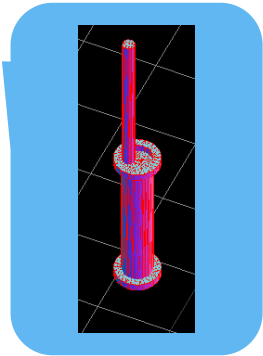
// Create rod
rod = cylinder(h=rod_length, r=rod_radius);

// Combine piston and rod
piston_rod = union() {
```



 GPT-4





From a stability point of view, I would center the rod in the cylinder. Additionally, some attachment points would be needed to be able to build the cylinder in a machine. Can you correct this?



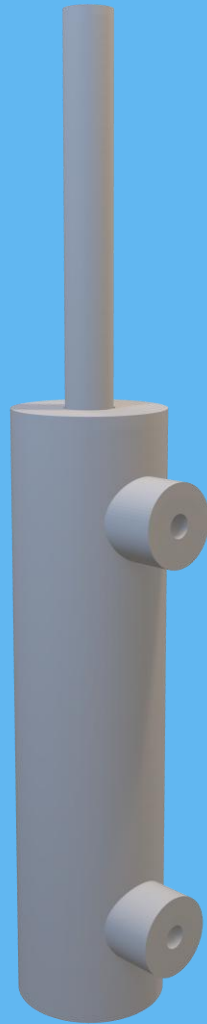
Please connect the mounting holes in a way that the base and cap have a square form with the mounting holes in the corners.





FESTO

**GPT 5 Pro
Agent Mode**



`/* pneumatic_cylinder.scad` Parametric, printable model of a small double-acting pneumatic cylinder. This script builds a simple linear actuator comprised of three main components: a barrel with air ports, a rear end cap, and a rod end cap through which the piston rod slides. A piston/rod sub-assembly is positioned inside the bore to demonstrate how the parts fit together.

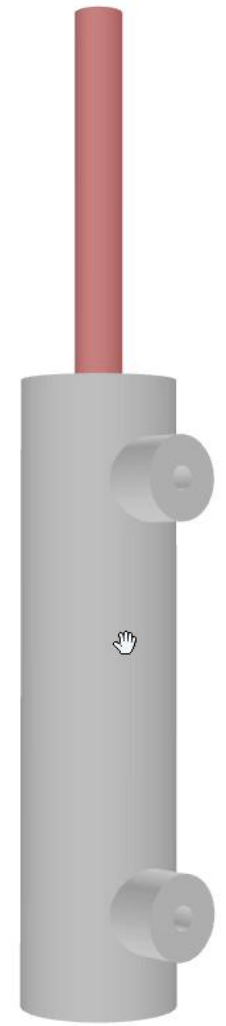
The geometry has been kept intentionally simple so it can be rendered quickly. Basic tolerances are added around the piston and rod to allow for free movement once printed, but you may wish to adjust the clearances and wall thicknesses for your particular printer and application. All dimensions are specified in millimetres.

Author: OpenAI Assistant*/

```
... playground.scad
extension
beyond the front cap so you can see the rod. You can
comment
out or modify the colour() calls if you prefer a
uniform model.
*/
module assemble_cylinder() {
  // Colour the outer body for clarity
  color([0.8, 0.8, 0.8]) {
    // Rear cap at z=0
    rear_cap();
    // Barrel above the rear cap
    barrel();
    // Front cap at the far end
    translate([0, 0, cap_thickness + stroke_length])
    front_cap();
  }
  // Colour the piston/rod assembly differently
  color([0.9, 0.3, 0.3]) {
    // Insert piston; start it inside the bore and
    push it forward by piston_extension
    translate([0, 0, cap_thickness +
    piston_extension])
    piston();
  }
}

// Uncomment one of the following lines to view individual
parts.
// rear_cap();
// front_cap();
// barrel();
// piston();

// Assemble the full cylinder by default.
assemble_cylinder();
```



+ Parameters

Automation: From Repetition to ?

Automation: From Repetition to Intent



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