

Biologically Inspired Miniature Robots

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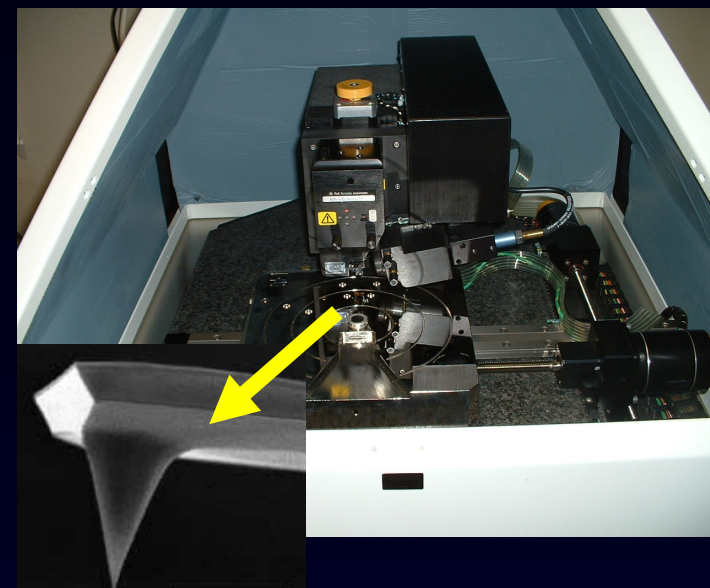
18-200 Lecture

Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Bio-Inspired Adhesives**
 - **Climbing Robots**
 - **Endoscopic Capsule Robots**
- **Legged Locomotion on Water**
 - **Water-Walker**
 - **Water-Runner**
- **Conclusions**

Micro/Nano-Robotics?

- Programmable assembly and manipulation of micro- and nano-scale entities
- Design and fabrication of miniature robots down to sub-millimeter sizes
 - Locomotion and dynamics dominated by the principles of micro/nano-physics
- Programming and coordination of large number of these robots



“Micro/Nano-Robotics” course in Spring 2002/3/4/5/6

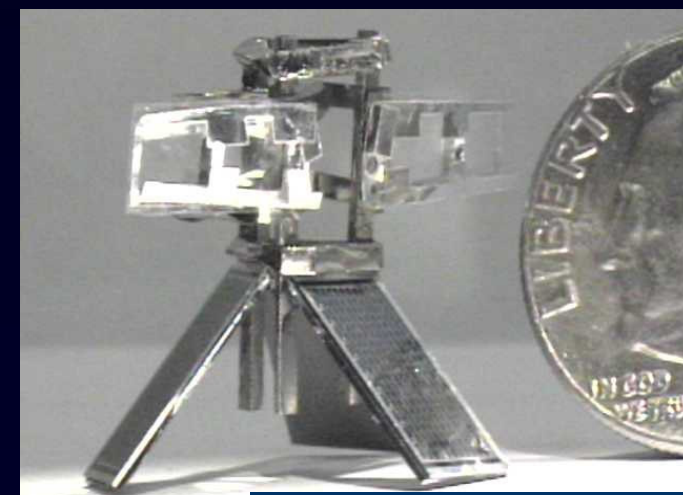
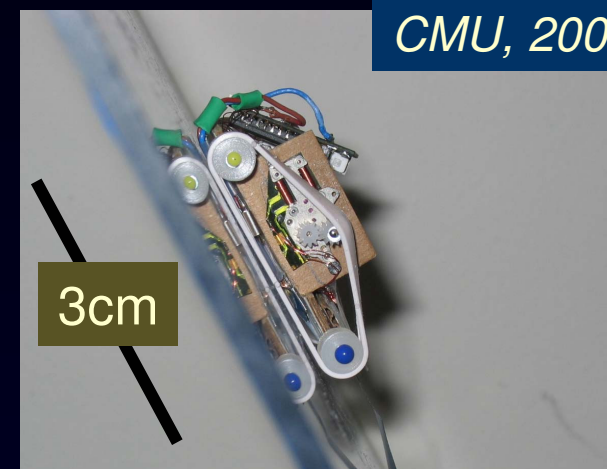
Miniature Robots

- **Characteristics**

- New physics and mechanisms
- Most unique: Accessibility to smaller spaces
- Smaller, faster, light weight, and cheaper
- Massively parallel, in large numbers, and distributed

- **Challenges**

- Necessity of novel micro/nanoscale actuators, sensors, mechanisms, materials, control, manufacturing, etc. techniques
- Micro/Nanoscale physics
- Complexity and uncertainties
- Miniaturization limits on power sources

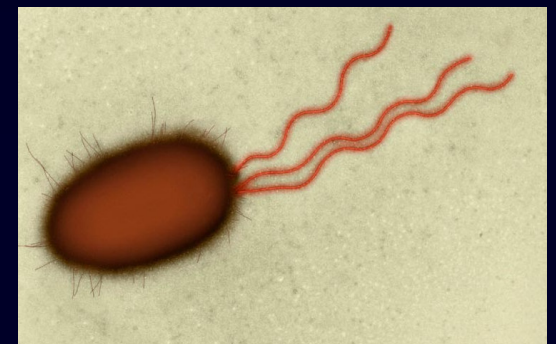


Robotics Field

- **Involved basic disciplines:**
 - **Engineering: Electrical, computer, mechanical, and materials**
 - **Computer Science**
- **Depends on the size and applications, involves:**
 - **Basic Sciences (physics, biology, chemistry, and mathematics)**
 - **Medicine**
 - **Aeronautics (space)**
 - **...**

Biological Inspiration at Small Scales

- **Biological systems**
 - Just *good-enough* solutions to survive (sub-optimal)
 - Robust and adaptive
 - Highly maneuverable (agile)
 - Multi-functional
- **Bio-inspired design**
 - More to learn from nature at the small scales
 - Robust locomotion in unstructured environments
 - Starting point

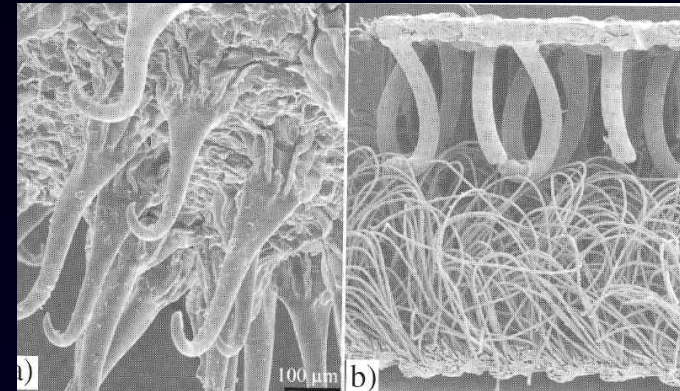




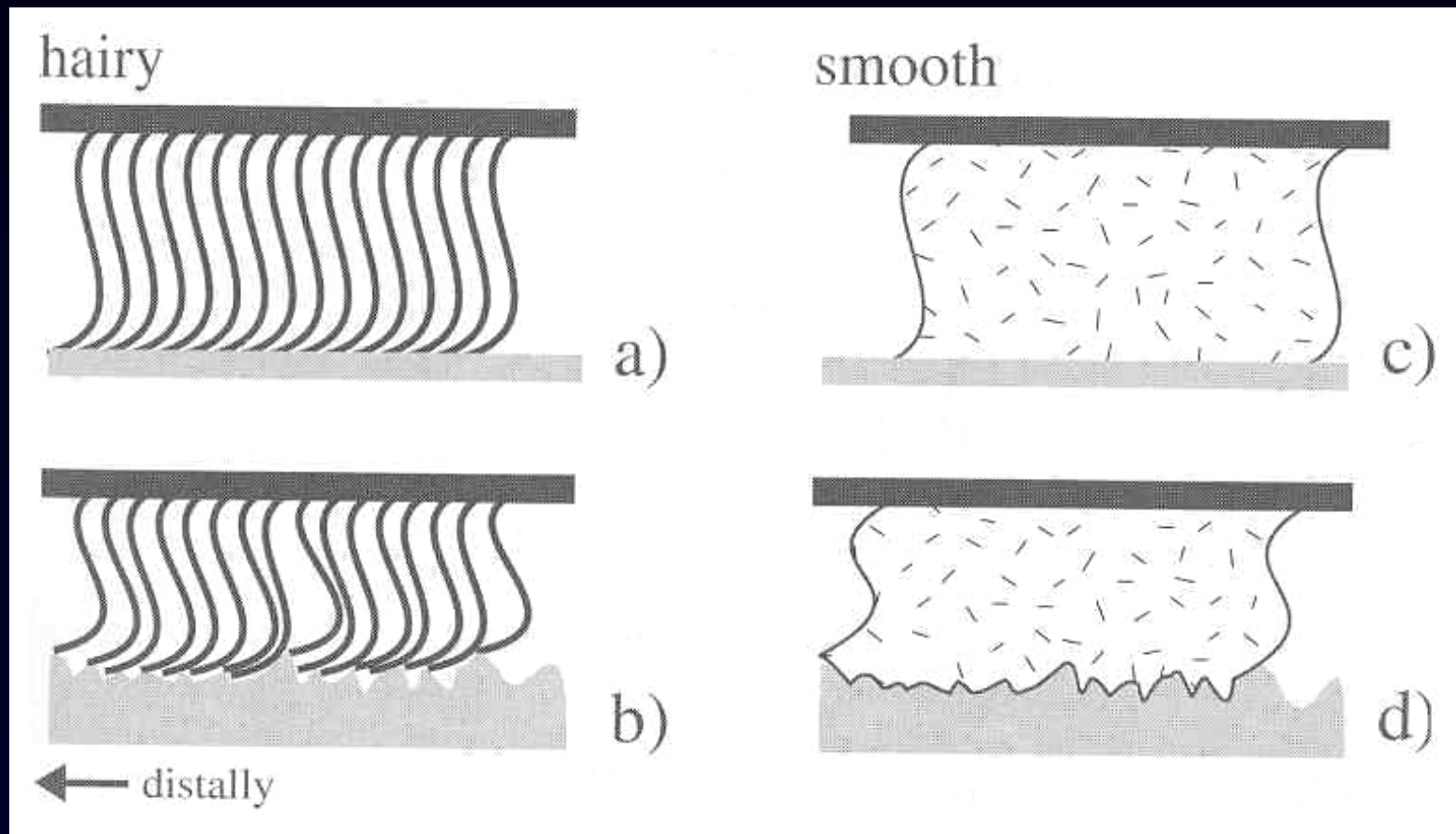
Bio-Inspired Robust Adhesives and Climbing Robots

Temporary Attachment Mechanisms in Nature

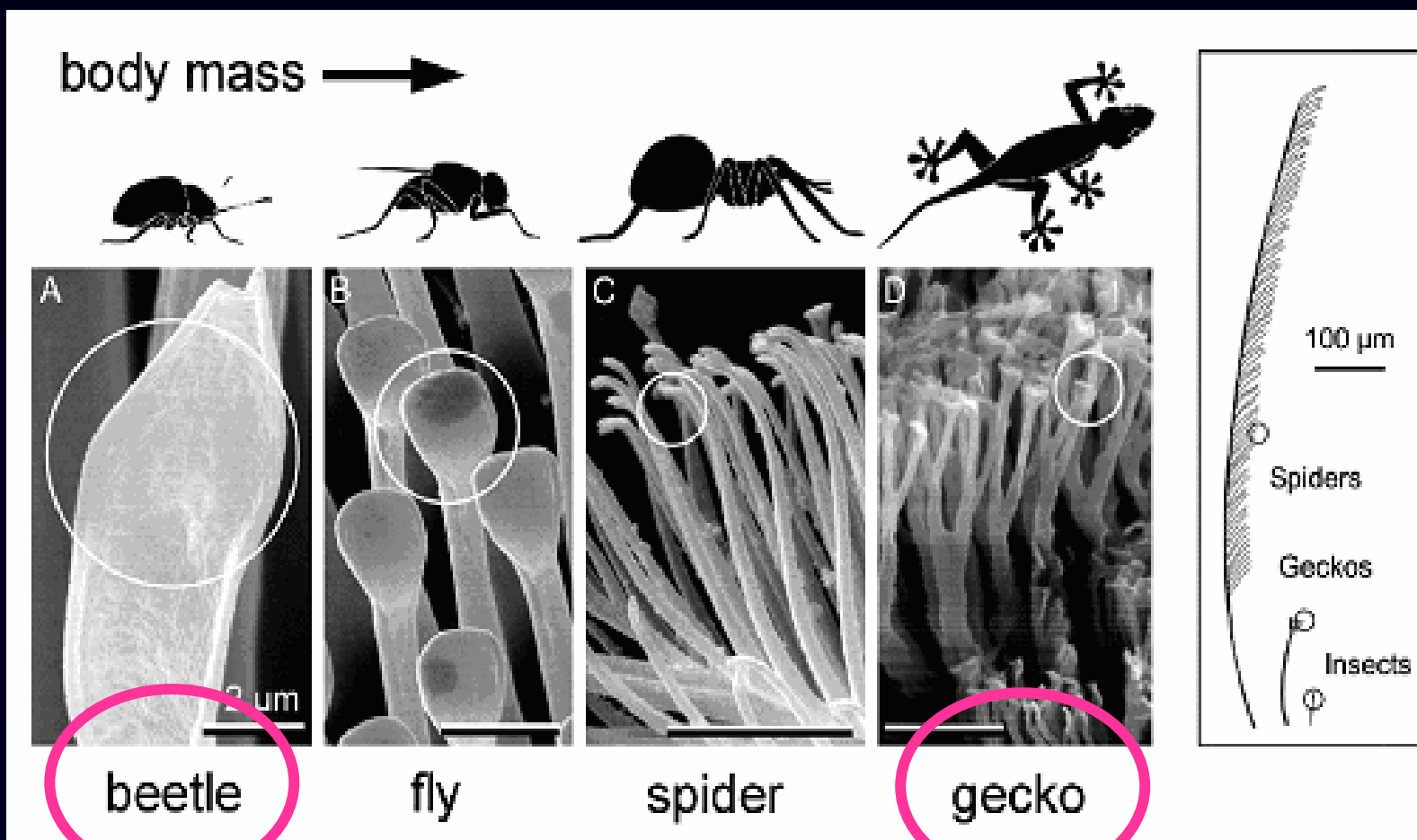
- **Mechanical interlocking** (plants/velcro, insects, humans, etc.)
- **Vacuum suction** (octopus, salamander)
- **Wet adhesion** (muscles, ants, cockroaches, frogs, crickets, etc.)
- **Dry adhesion** (geckos, spider, kissing bug)
- **HYBRID**



Attachment Mechanisms for Rough Surface Adaptation

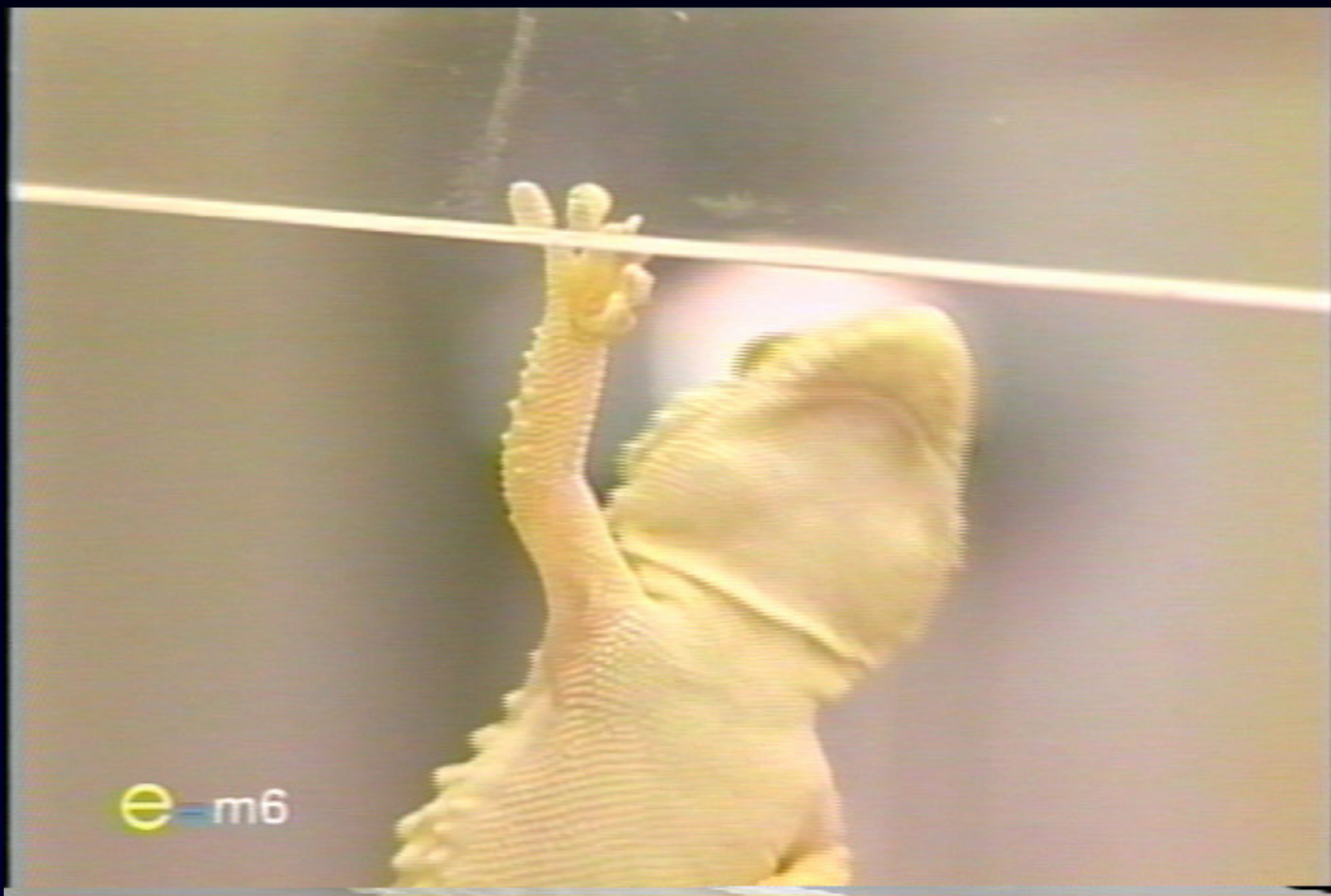


Biological Fibrillar Adhesives



from Arzt et al.,
PNAS, 2003

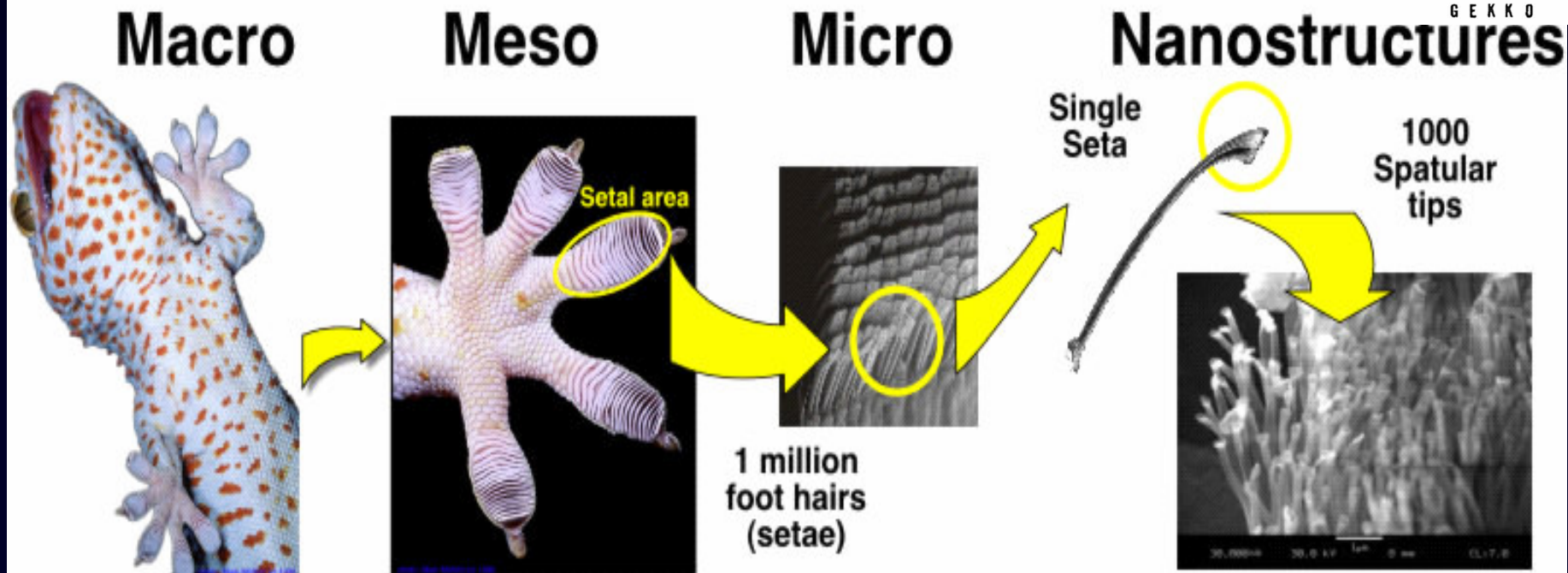
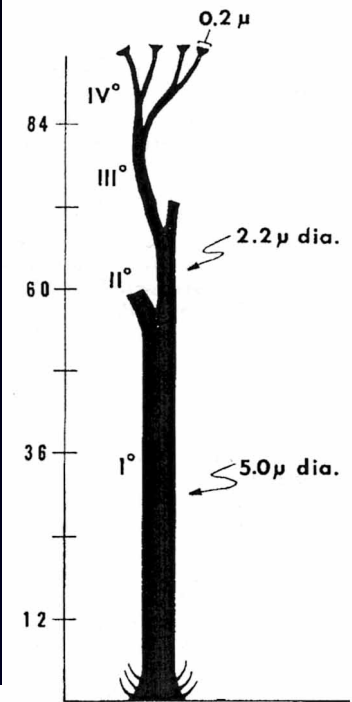
Higher hair density with smaller diameter



e-m6

Features of Gecko Foot-Hair Adhesion

- Hierarchical and multi length-scale structure and compliance (macro/micro/nano) [different for many species]
 - Roughness adaptation
 - Enhanced adhesion and life-time

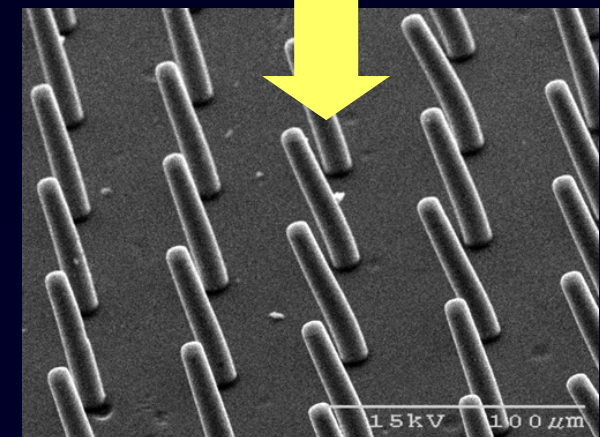
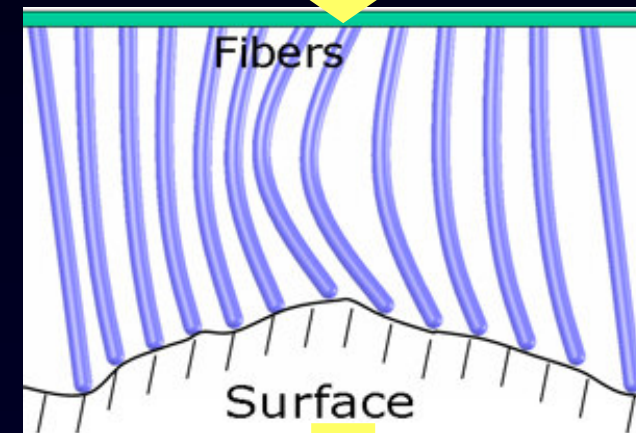
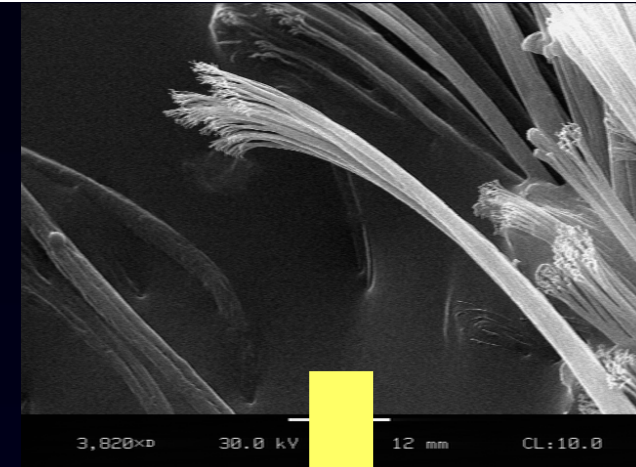


Other Features

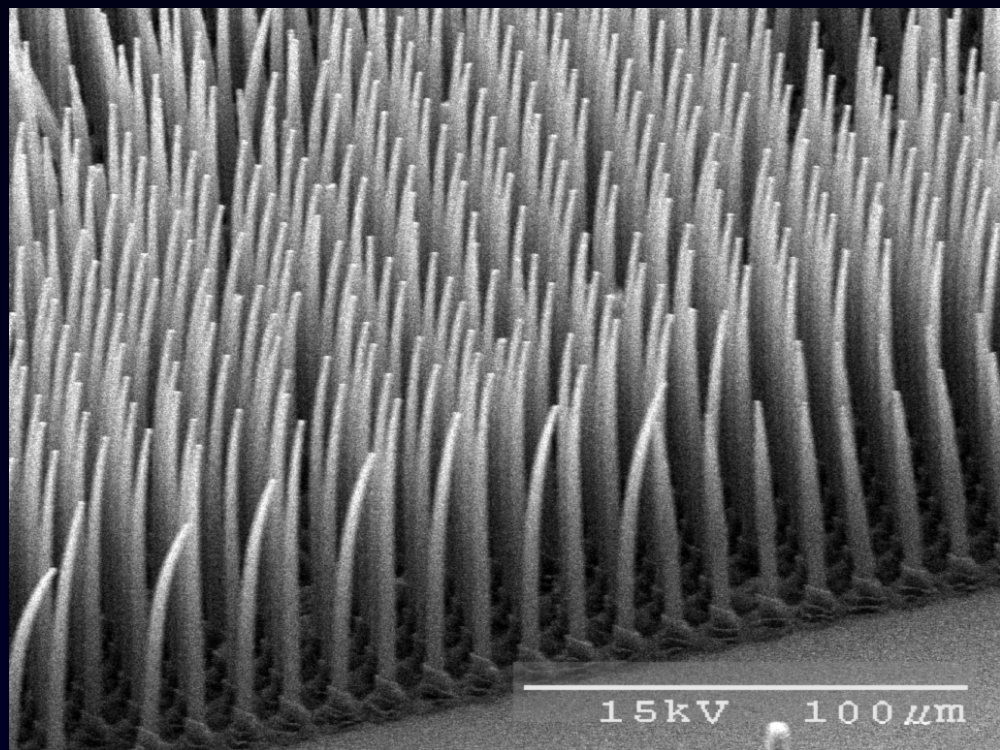
- **Generic principle: Dry adhesion using intermolecular forces such as van der Waals forces (10 N/cm² adhesion)**
 - **Sticking to almost any material in any environment (air/liquid/vacuum)**
- **Power efficient and fast attachment and detachment**
 - **Attaching in 10 ms (preloading) and detaching (peeling) in 16 ms (agility)**
- **Self-cleaning**
 - **Robustness against dirt and contamination**
- **Saucer type tip endings**
 - **Enhancing adhesion and pressure distribution**

Synthetic Fibrillar Adhesive Design

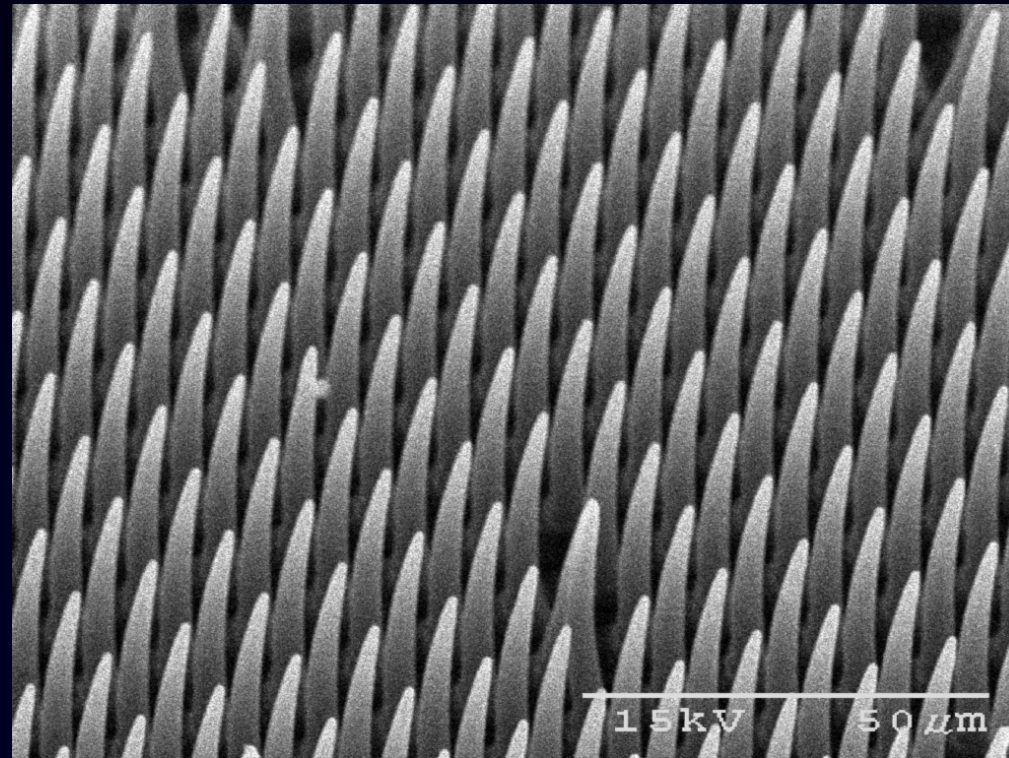
- **Functional Requirements**
 - Strong adhesion and efficient detachment
 - Rough surface adaptability
 - Self cleaning
 - Durability
- **Design Parameters**
 - Fiber geometry (diameter and aspect ratio)
 - Hierarchy
 - Density
 - Tip shape
 - Young's modulus and tensile strength
 - Fiber orientation



Polyurethane Micro-Fibers by Molding a Silicon Micro-Channel Template



Polyurethane (2 GPa)
2 micron fibers
1:20 aspect ratio

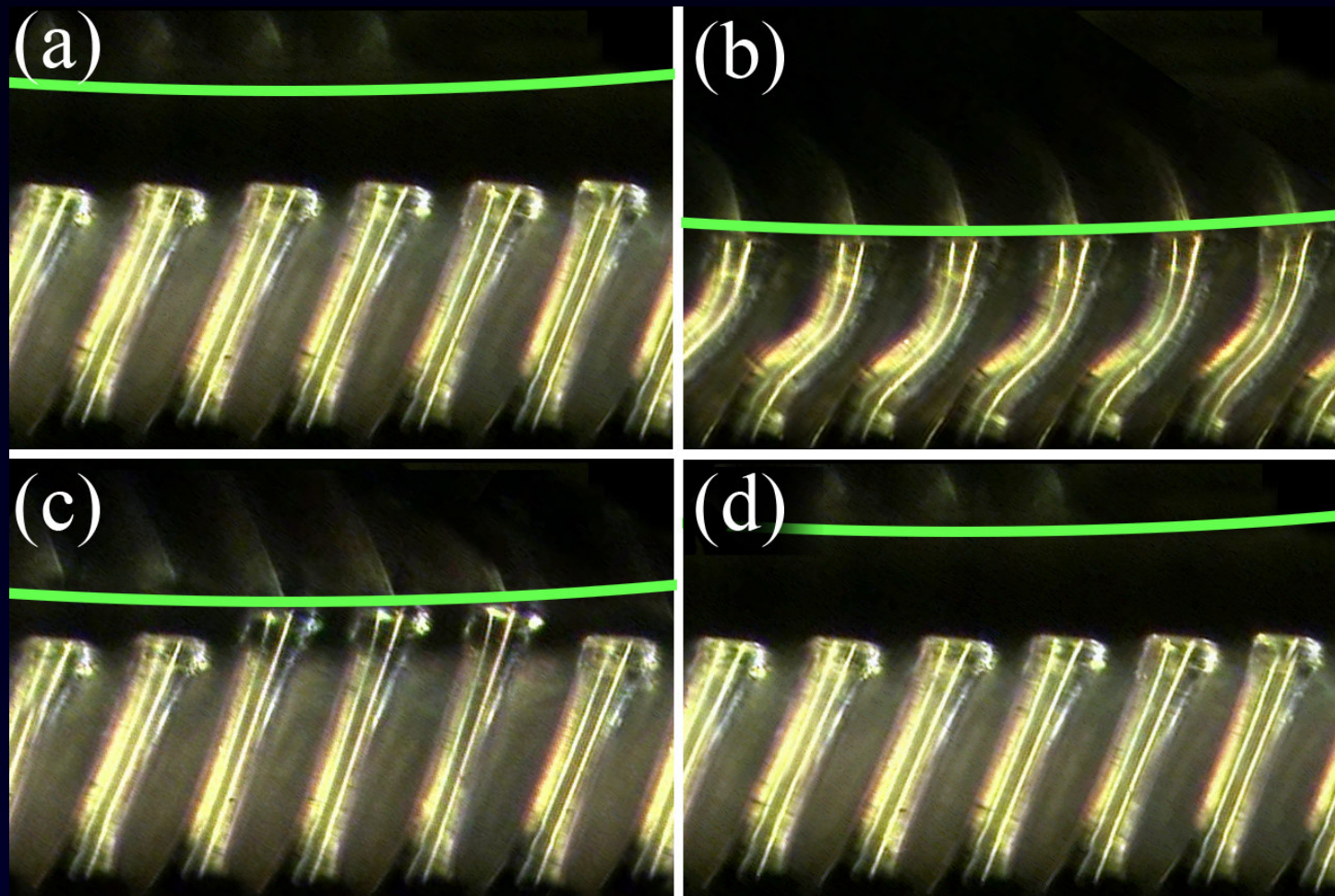


PDMS (0.6 MPa)
2 micron fibers with tapered ends

PDMS 4 micron Fibers Lifting 300 gr

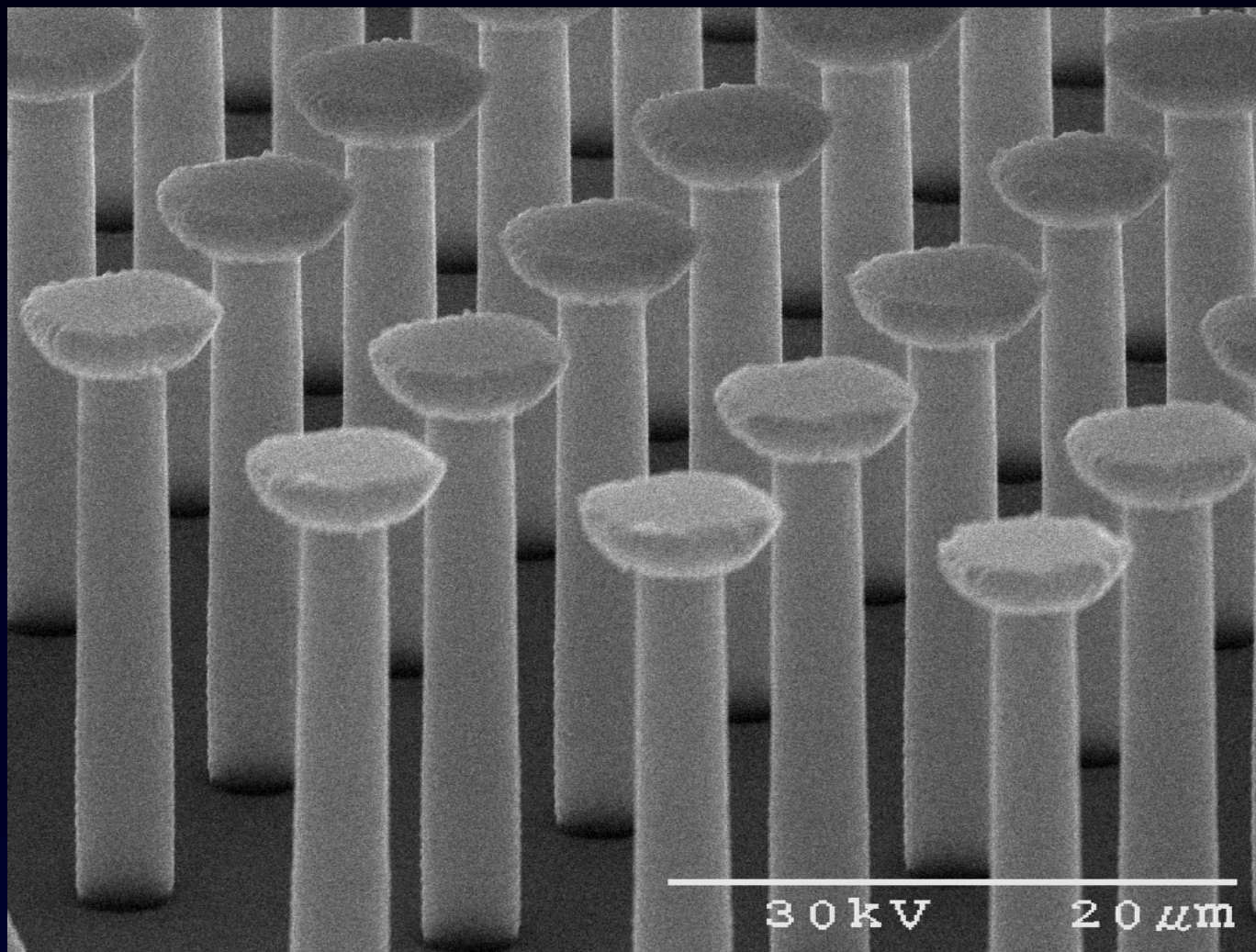


Angled Polyurethane Microfibers by Two-Step Molding



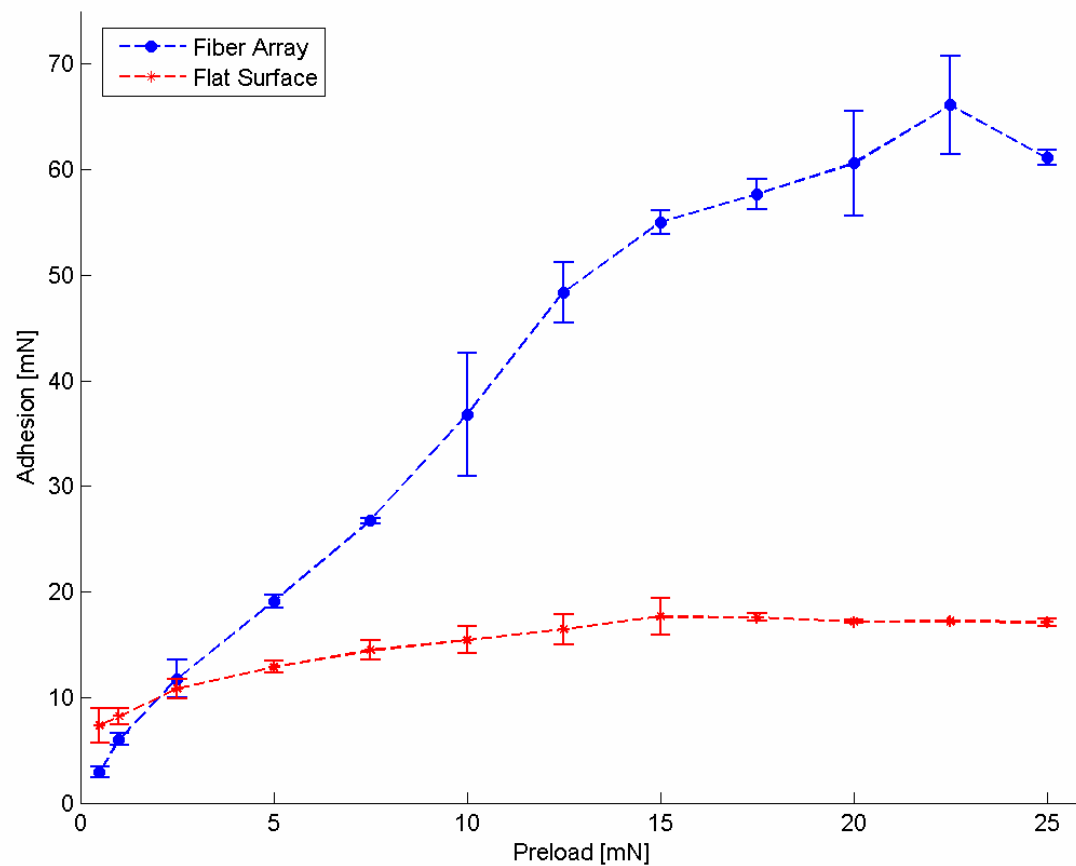
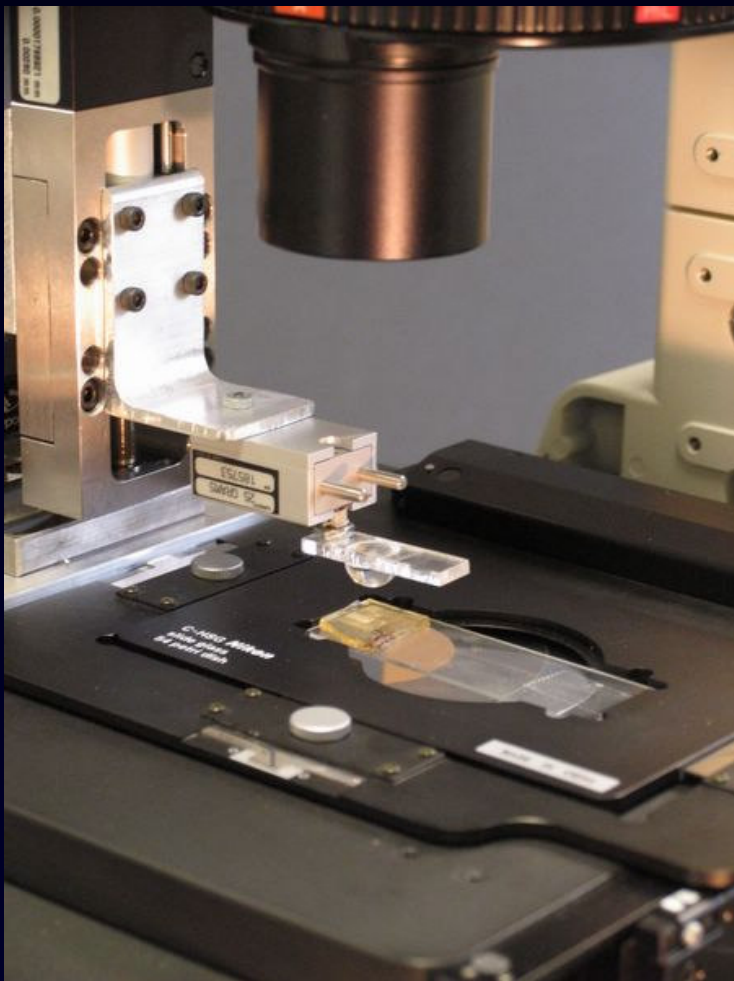
Contacting to a 12 mm diameter sphere

Optical Lithography based Micro-Fibers with Spatular Tips



S. Kim and M. Sitti, Applied Physics Letters, 2006 (in press).

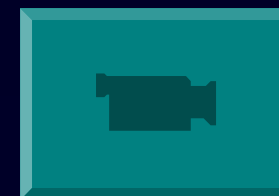
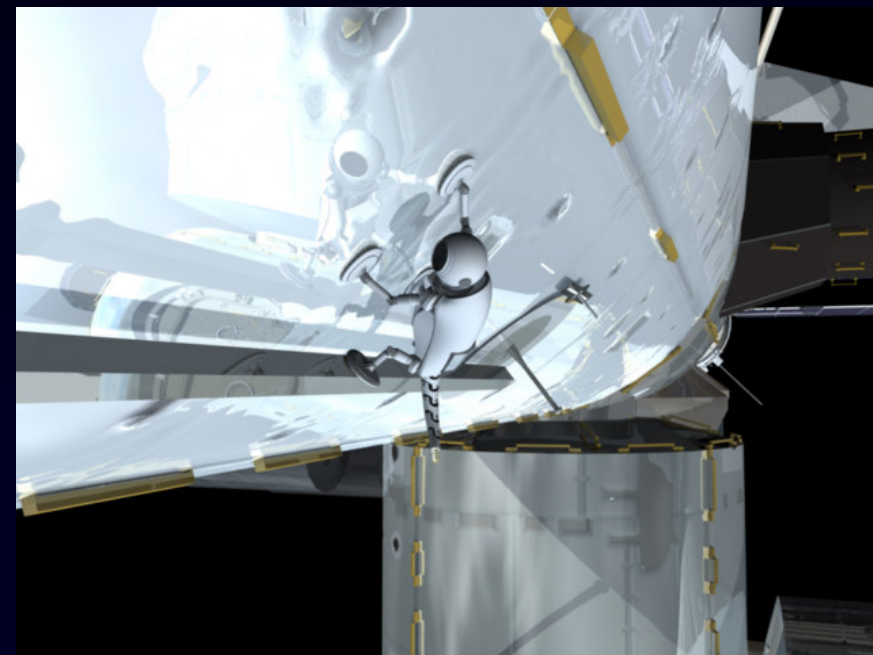
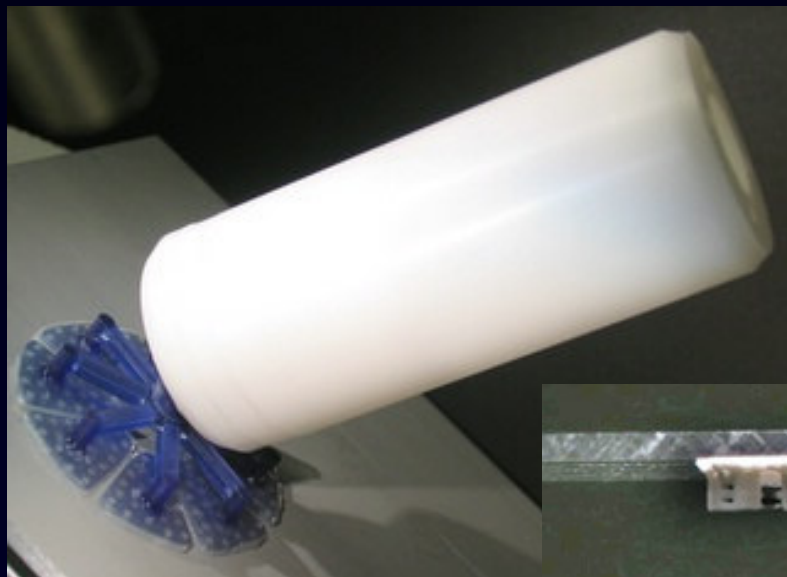
Macroscale Microfiber Adhesion on a 12 mm Diameter Sphere



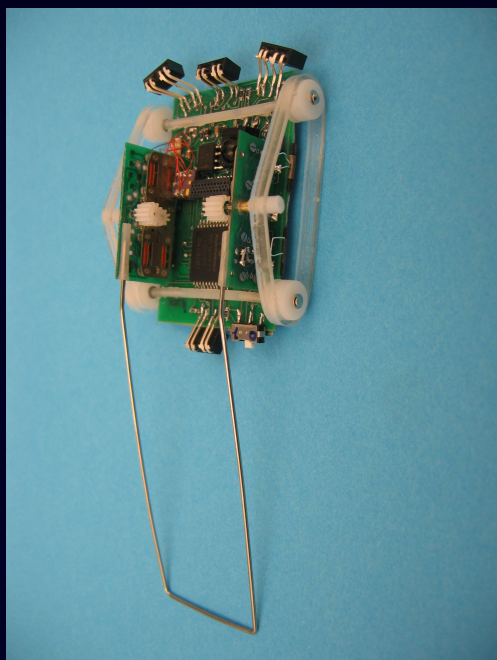
**Adhesion enhancement
due to microfibers with flat tips**

Applications of Gecko Adhesives

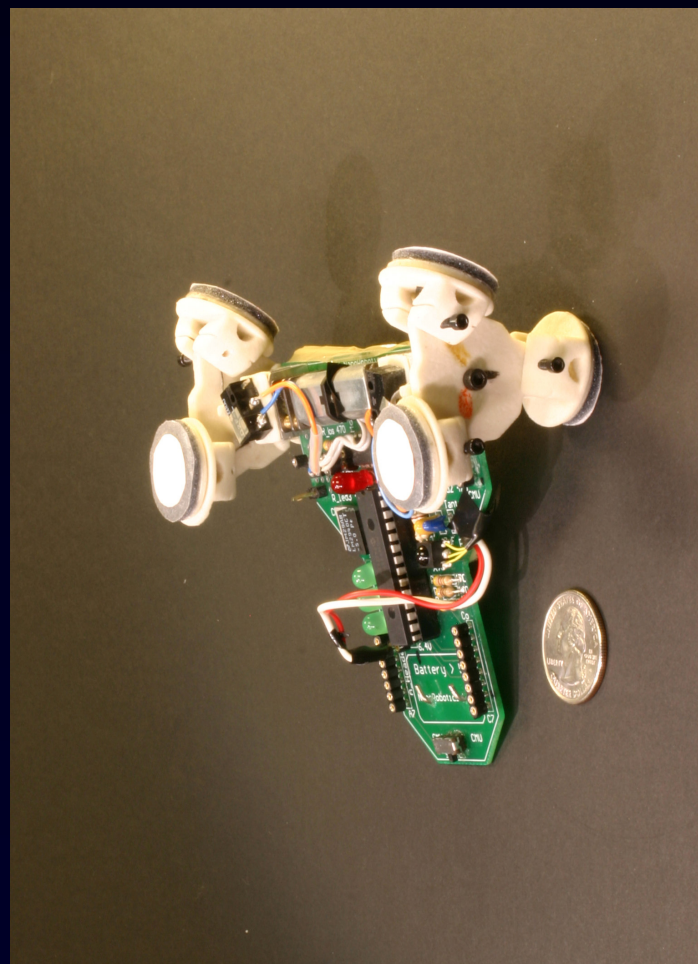
Gripper Design for Space Shuttle Inspection Robots (NASA/Northrop Gruman)



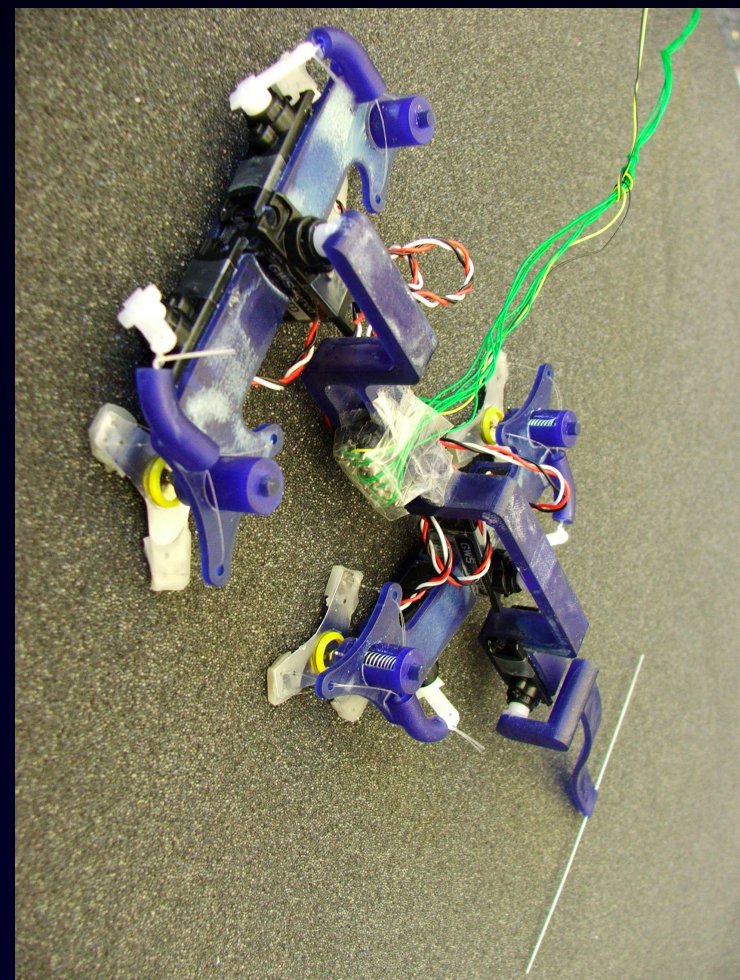
Miniature Climbing Robots



Tankbot



**Tri-Legged design:
Waalbot**



**Gecko inspired design:
Geckobot**

Tank Climbing Robot



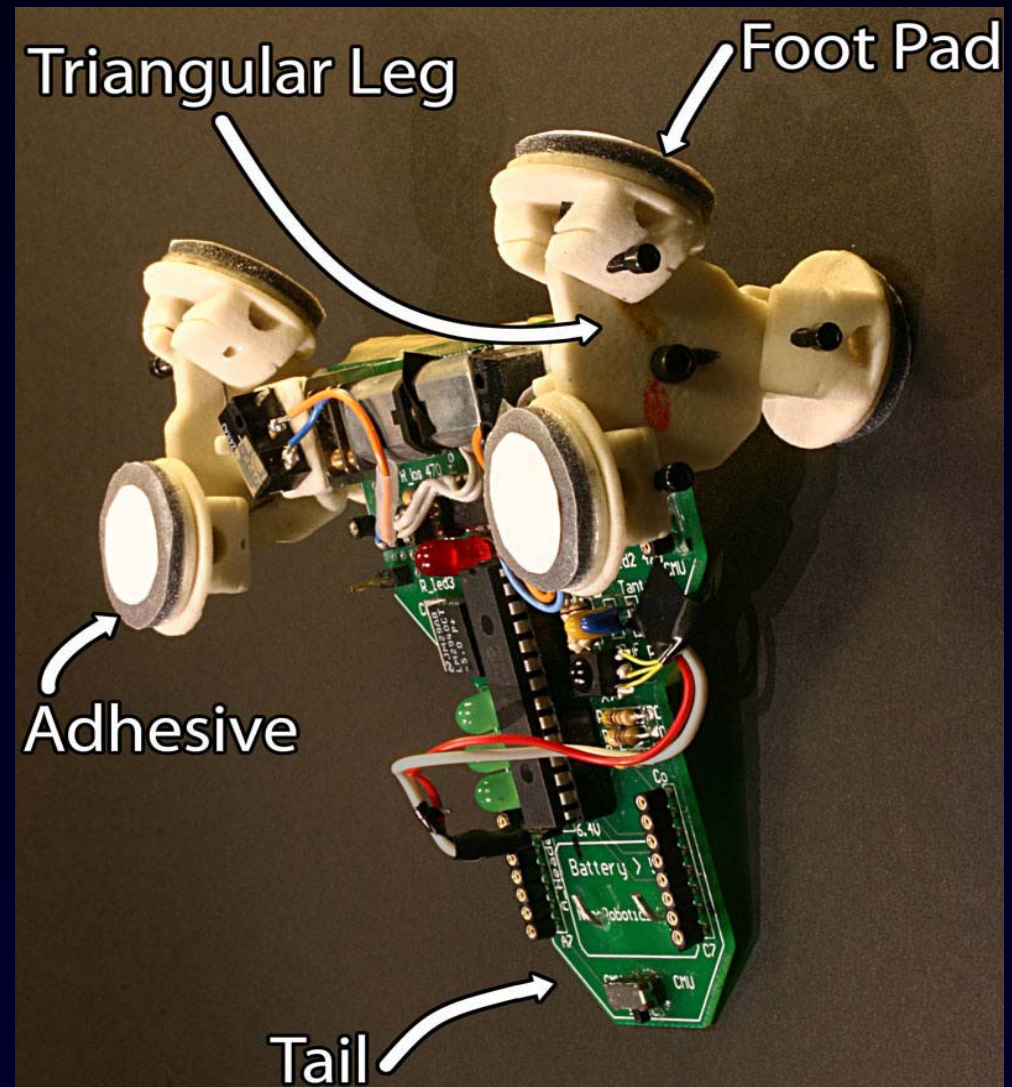
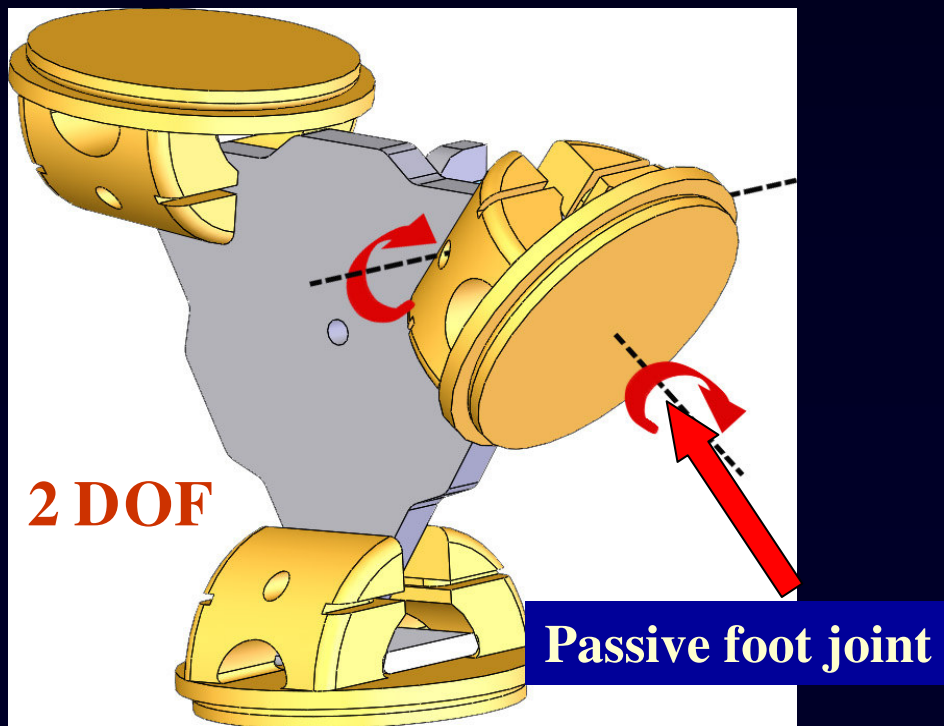
Dimensions: 45 x 39 x 18 mm³
Mass: 10 gr
Speed: 3.3 mm/s
Power consumption: 65 mW (max)
Battery life: 2.5 hours (min)

collaboration with EPFL

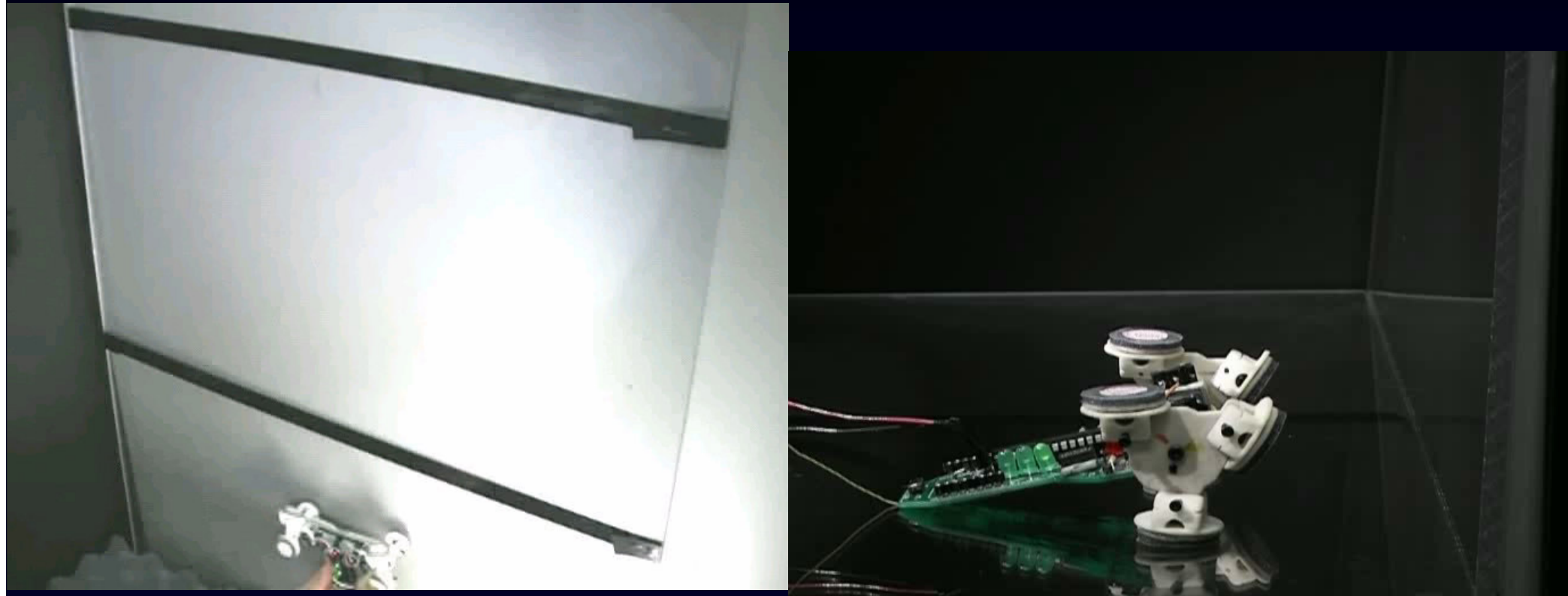


Tri-Legged Design

- Semi-autonomous
- Non-tethered
- Pre-programmed or teleoperated
- 100 grams; 13 cm long



Movies



M. Murphy and M. Sitti, *IEEE/ASME Trans. on Mechatronics*, 2006 (in press).

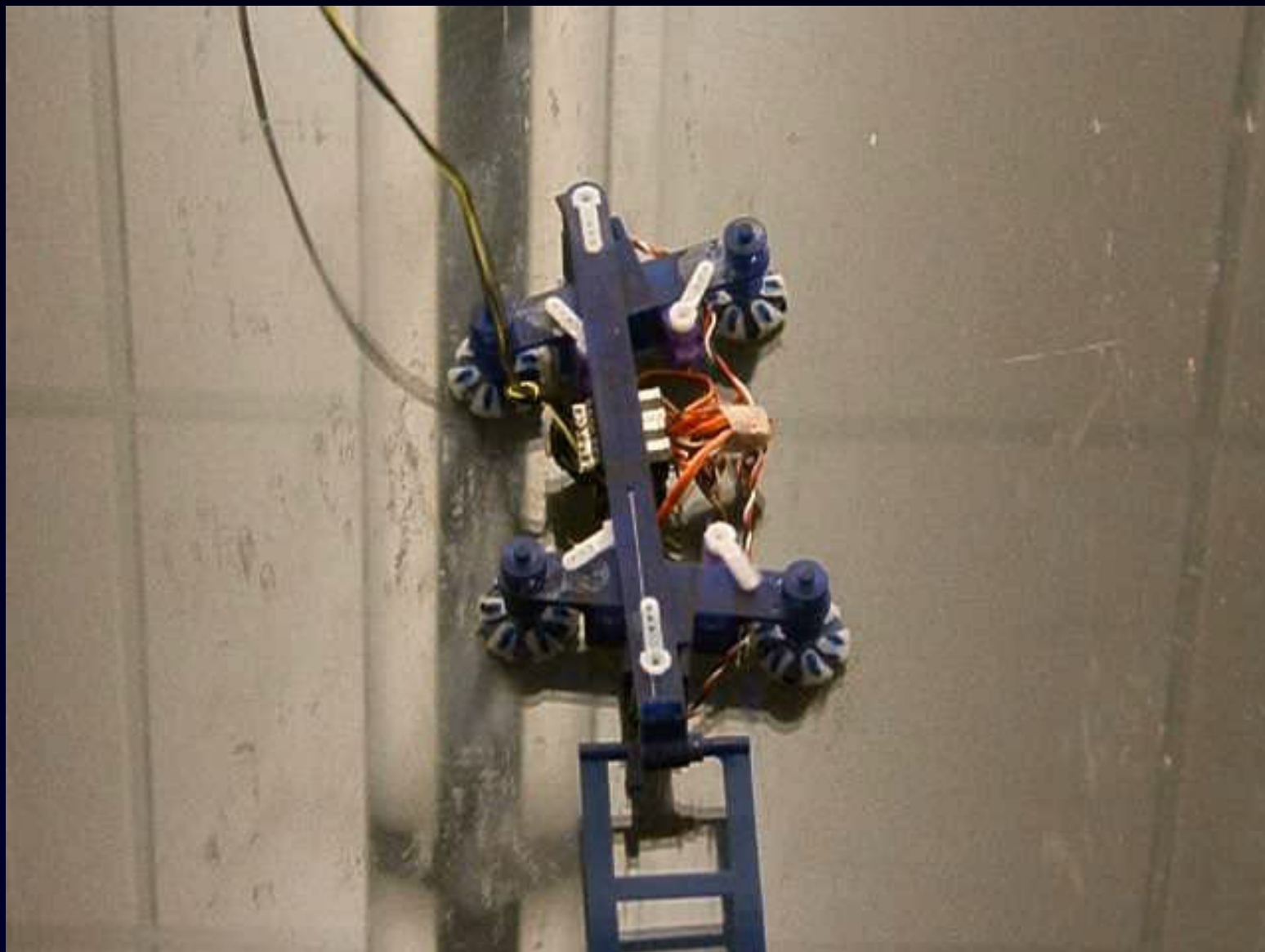
Current Waalbot II...



Geckobot

80 degrees slope
Acrylic surface
~10 cm

O. Unver and M. Sitti,
IEEE Trans. on
Robotics, 2006 (under
review).



Endoscopic Capsule Robots in the Digestive Tract

Pill Camera



Given Imaging, Olympus, ...

Robotic Pill Camera



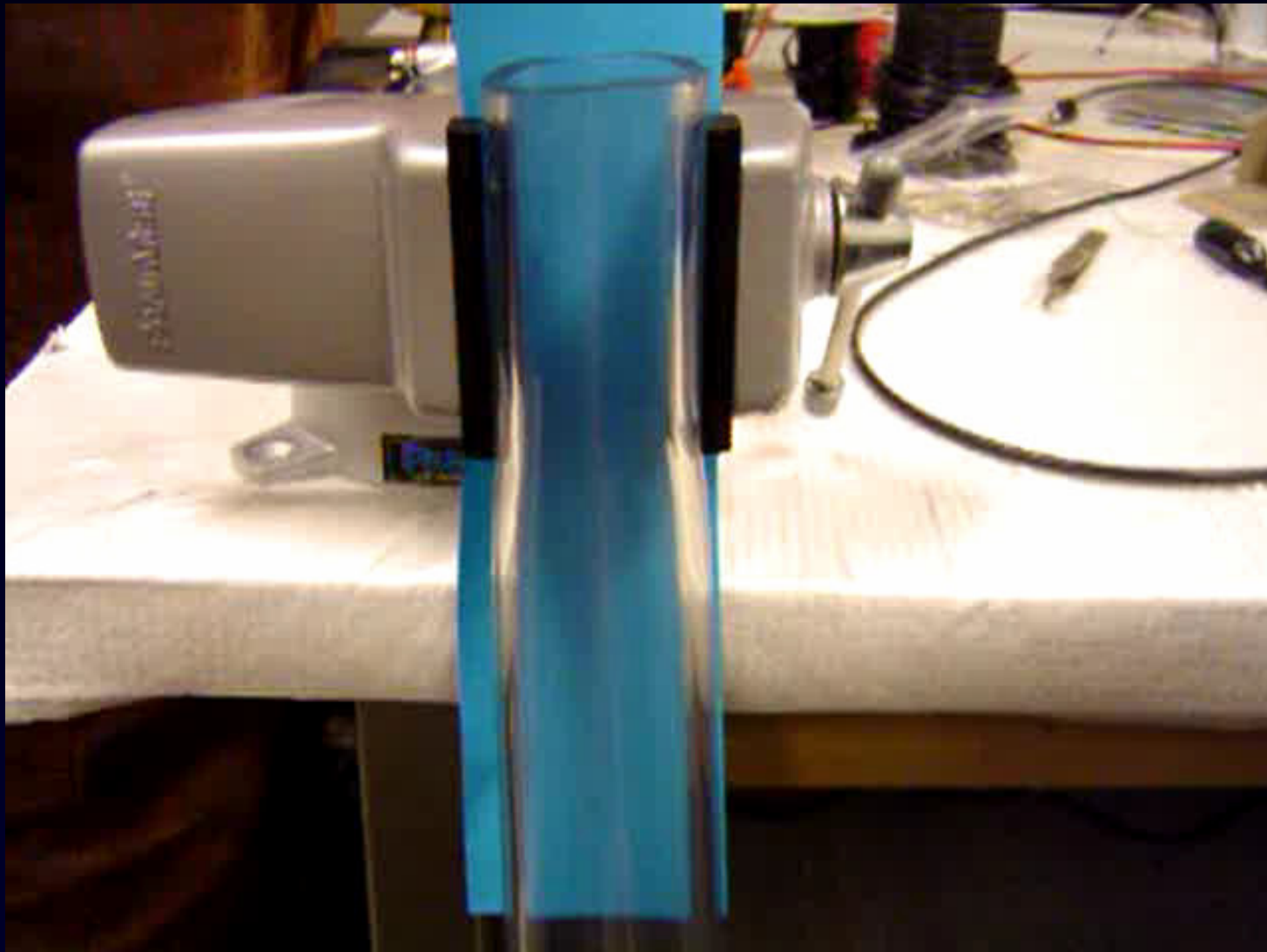
- **Increased** controllability and performance
- **Novel applications: biopsy, drug delivery, etc.**

Funded by 21st Century Frontier Program, Korea

Camera Integrated Clamping Capsule Robot



Tests in a Plastic Tubing



Legged Locomotion on Water #1: Walking on Water

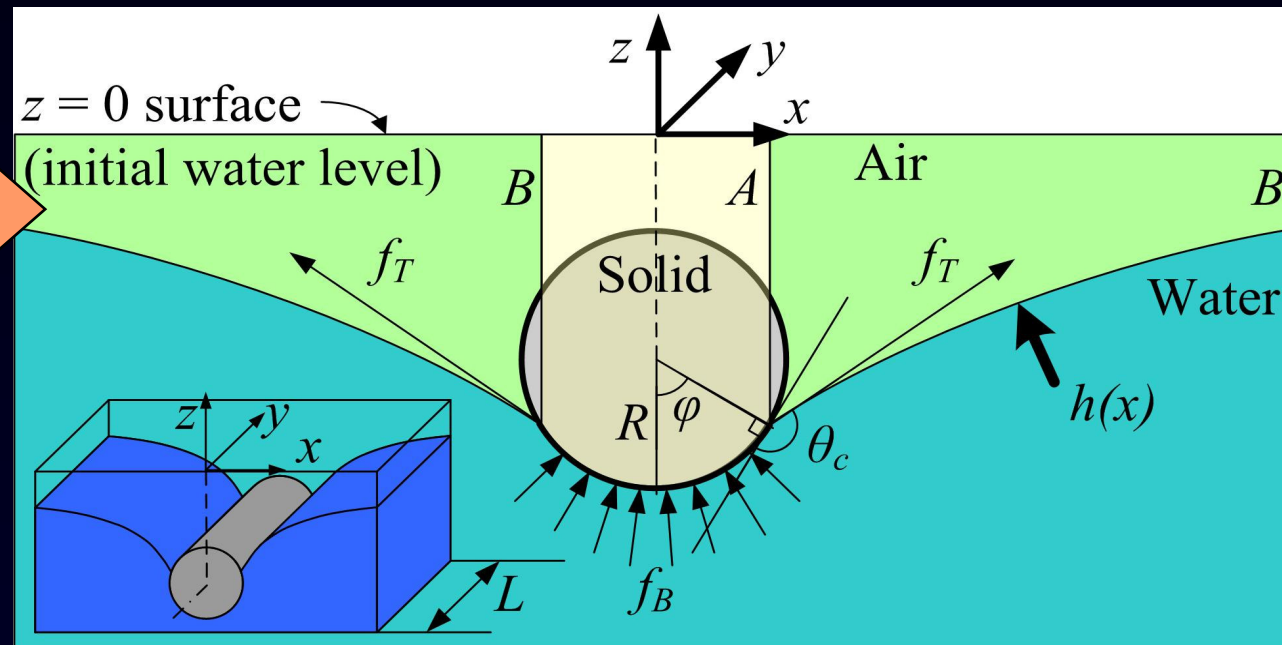
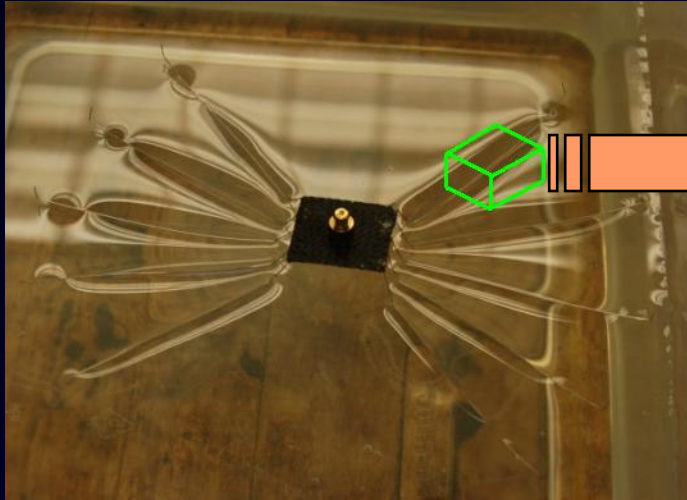


Water Striders in Nature

- Staying on water using surface tension
 - Surface tension $\propto L^1$
 - >>
 - Buoyancy $\propto L^3$
 - Super-hydrophobic legs using micro-hairs
 - One leg supports 15 times its body weight.
 - 0.1 mm diameter
 - Air pocket around the legs
 - Very light (10-100 mg)
 - 1-25 cm total length



Balancing Legs: Modeling Leg Lift Forces



$$\rho \cdot g \cdot h(x) := \gamma \cdot \frac{\frac{d^2}{dx^2} h(x)}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{d}{dx} h(x) \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

Young-Laplace equation:

ΔP between surfaces = γ / R

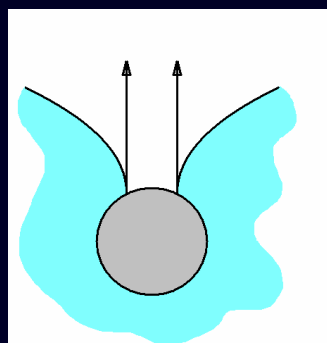
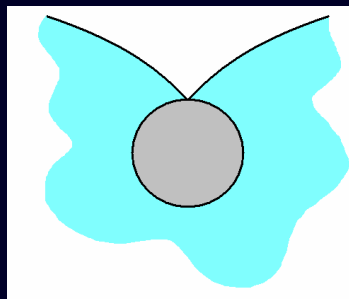
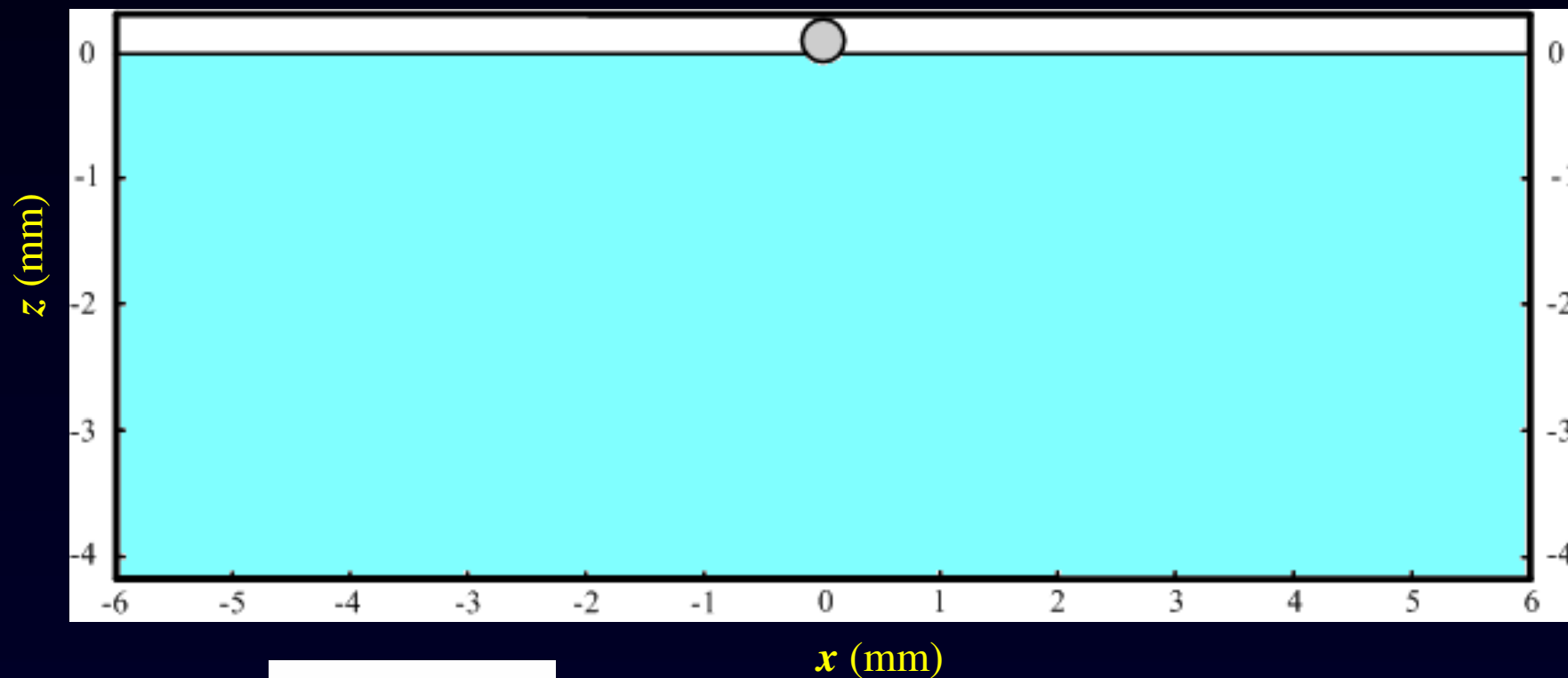
Boundary conditions of $h(x)$

$$\frac{dh}{dx}(x_0) = \tan(\theta_c + \varphi - \pi)$$

$$h(\infty) = 0$$

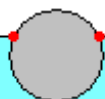
$$\frac{dh}{dx}(\infty) = 0$$

How Deep Can the Leg Go? (When Does the Surface Break?)

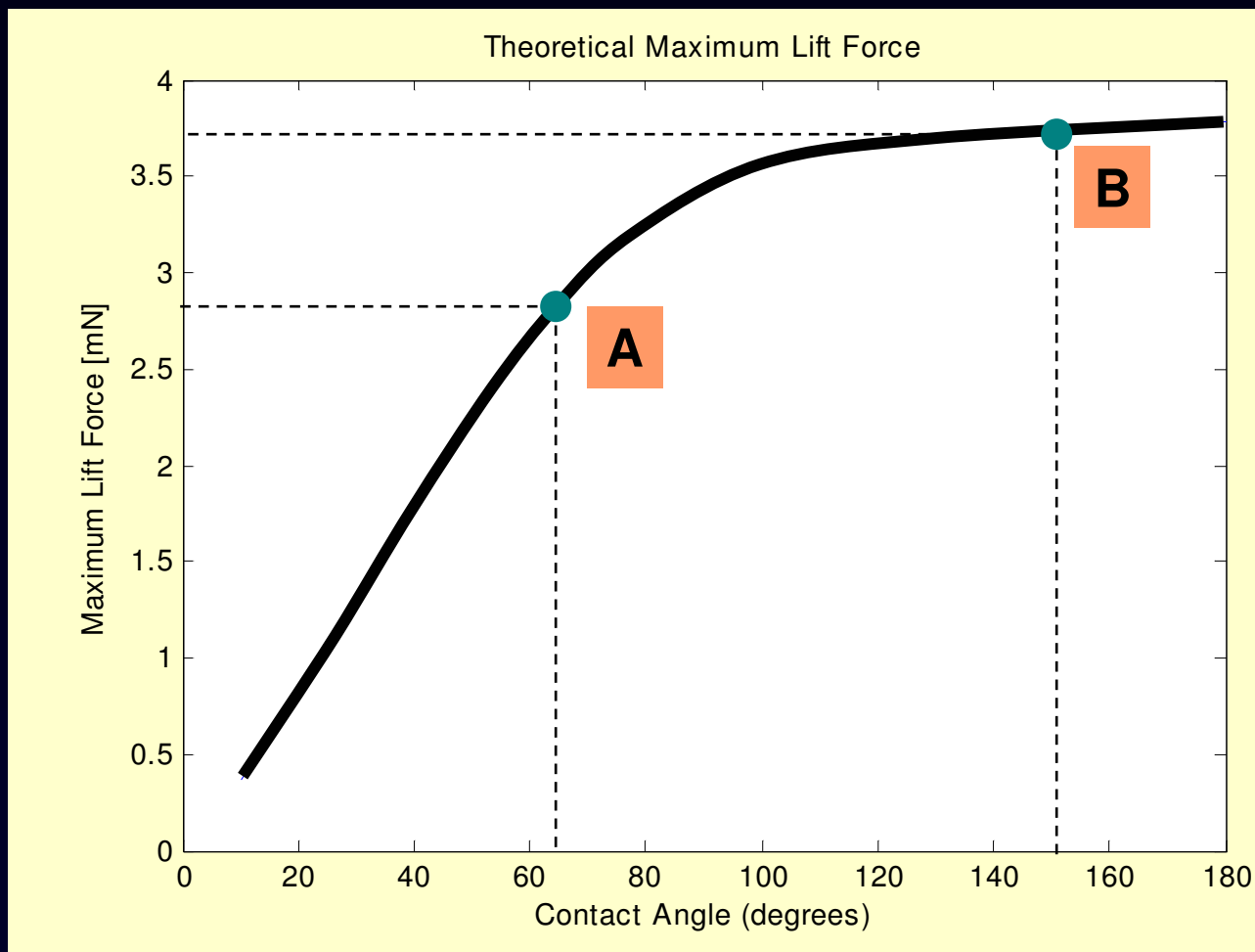


Simulation of Maximum Lift Forces

A (stainless steel)

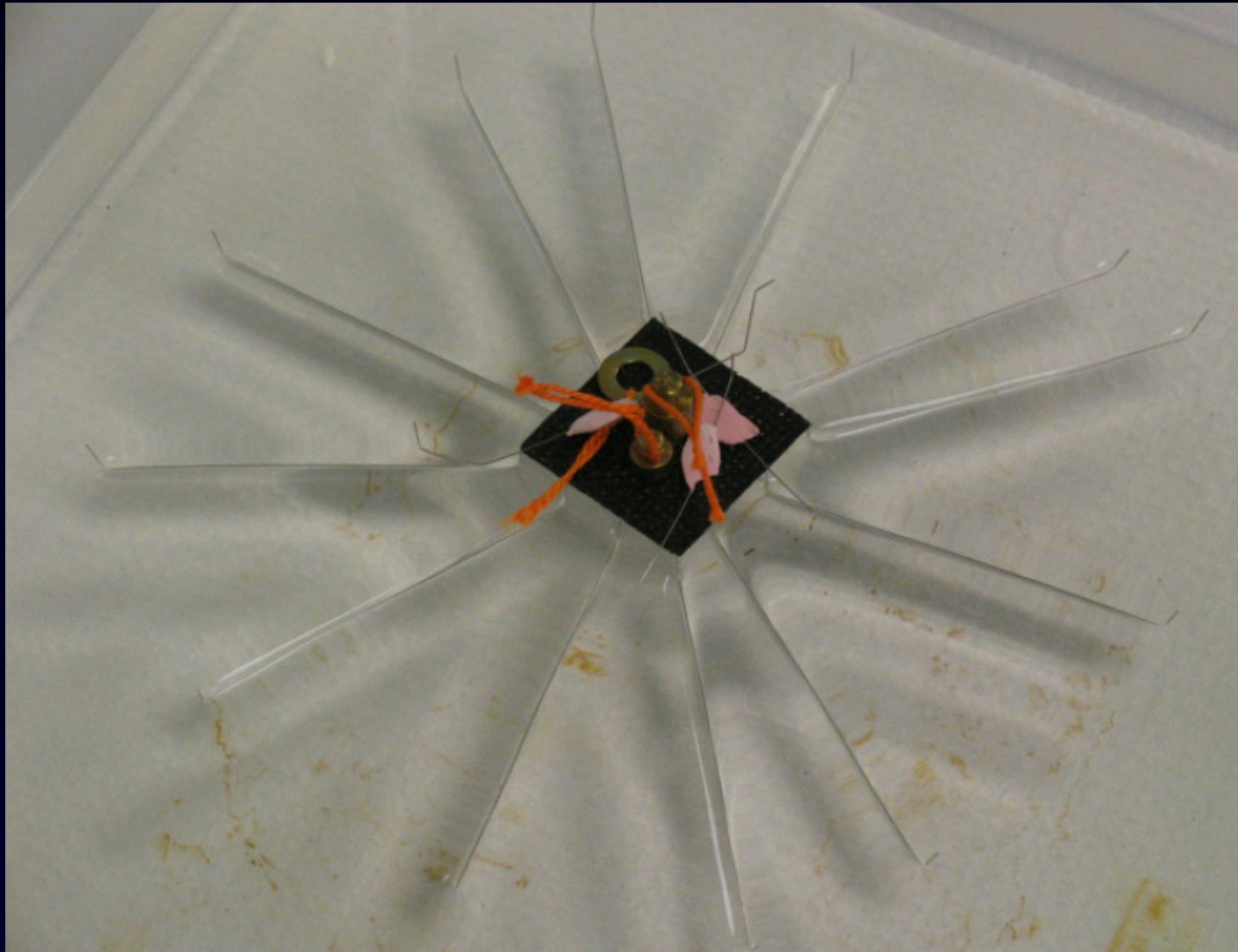


B (fluorothane coating)



0.3 mm diameter and 20 mm leg

Improved Supporting Legs



9.3 gr payload

Forward Motion



Rotation



Free Water-Walker...



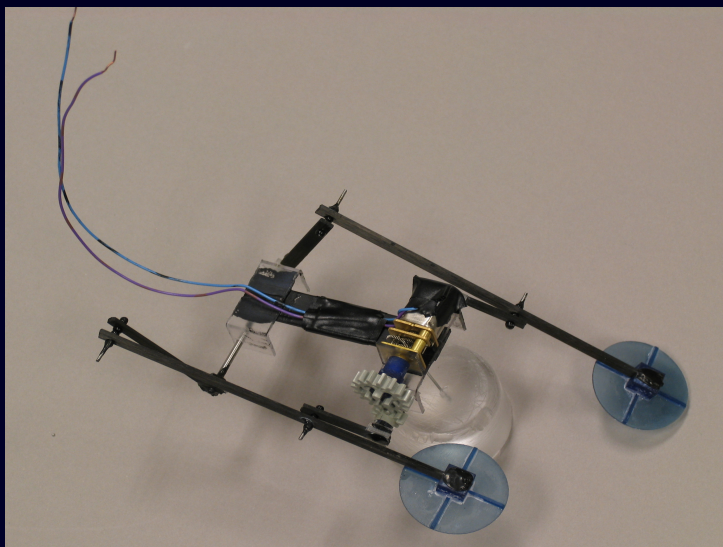
Legged Locomotion on Water #2: *Running on Water* (Basilisk/Jesus Lizard)





Current Prototype

- **Current specs:**
 - **4 (and 2) legged**
 - **~80 gr tethered**
 - **6-10 rps**
 - **50 g/W lift**



Leonardo's Float Design...



For a 70 kg person:

To walk on water:

10 km foot perimeter

To run on water:

**10 m/s speed
with 1 m² foot area**

Conclusions

- **Demonstrated miniature robots with various unique locomotion inspired by geckos, water striders, and basilisk lizards**
- **Bio-inspired miniature robots**
 - **Going beyond nature: Backward motion, more legs, etc.**
 - **Designing and implementing robots inspired by nature, and understanding the nature better by the developed robots**
- **Enhancing the welfare of our society by applications in:**
 - **Health-care, space, environmental monitoring, entertainment, education, homeland security, search and rescue, etc.**
- **Future Direction:**
 - **Autonomous, dynamic, agile, and all-terrain swarm of miniature robots**