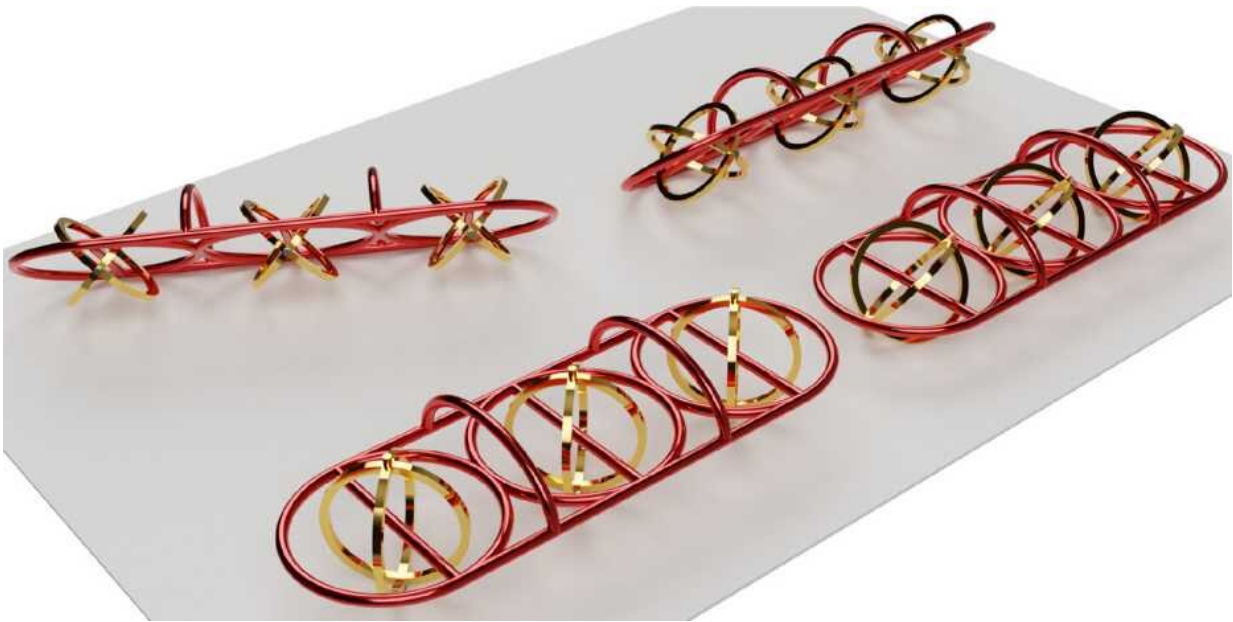


Miniscule robots of metal and plastic may revolutionize the field of medicine

November 24 2020, by Fabio Bergamin

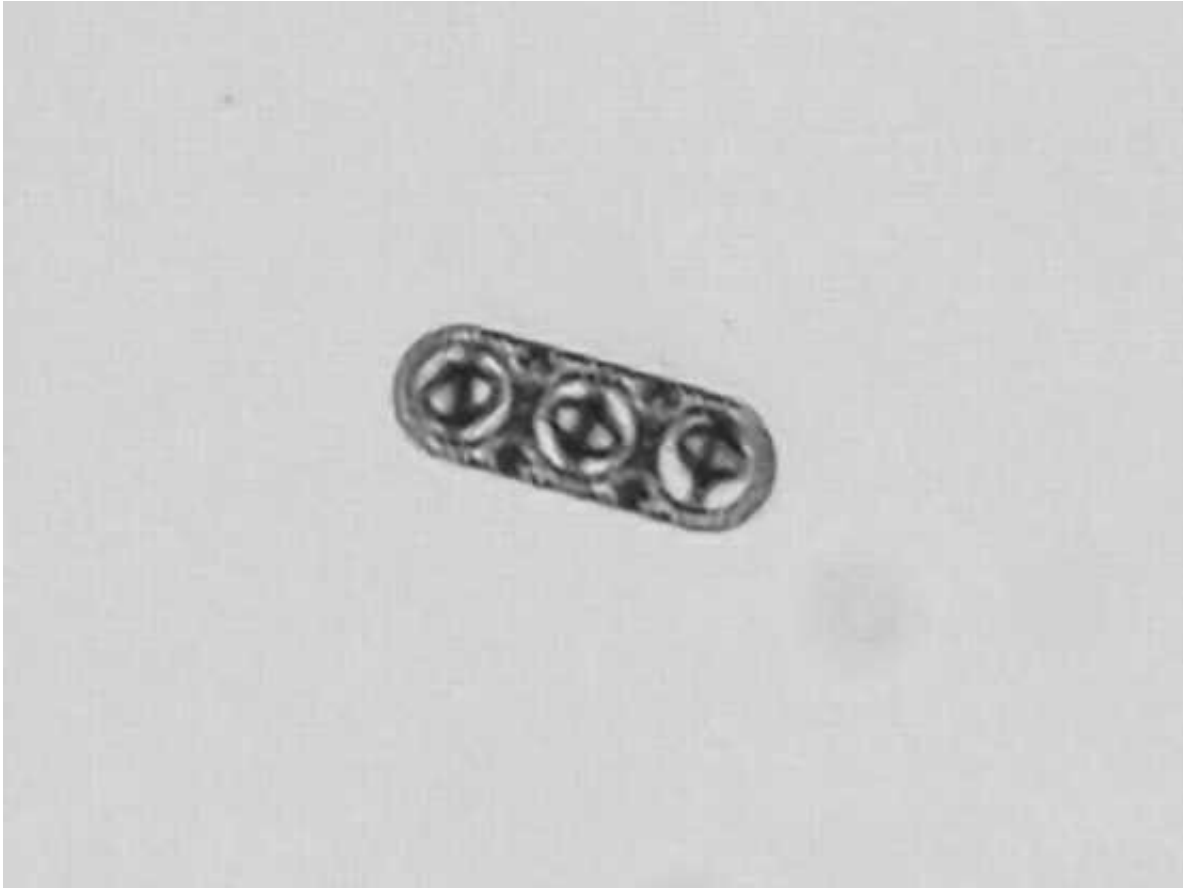


Computer graphic of a microvehicle with iron wheels (gold) and a polymer chassis (red). The vehicle measures just 0.25 millimetres long. Credit: Alcântara et al. Nature Communications 2020

Researchers at ETH Zurich have developed a technique for manufacturing micrometer-long machines by interlocking multiple materials in a complex way. Such microrobots will one day revolutionize the field of medicine.

Robots so tiny that they can maneuver through our [blood vessels](#) and deliver medications to certain points in the body—researchers have been pursuing this goal for years. Now, scientists at ETH Zurich have succeeded for the first time in building such "micromachines" out of metal and plastic, in which these two materials are interlocked as closely as links in a chain. This is possible thanks to a new manufacturing technique they have devised.

"Metals and polymers have different properties, and both materials offer certain advantages in building micromachines. Our goal was to benefit from all these properties simultaneously by combining the two," explains Carlos Alcântara, formerly a doctoral student in Salvador Pané's group at the Institute of Robotics and Intelligent Systems and one of the two lead authors of the paper. As a rule, micromachines are powered from outside the body using magnetic fields, which means they must have magnetic metal parts installed. Polymers, in contrast, have the advantage that they can be used to construct soft, flexible components as well as parts that dissolve inside the body. If medication is embedded in this kind of soluble polymer, it is possible to selectively supply active substances to certain points in the body.



Microscopic image of the two-component microvehicle shown above. Credit: Alcântara et al. Nature Communications 2020

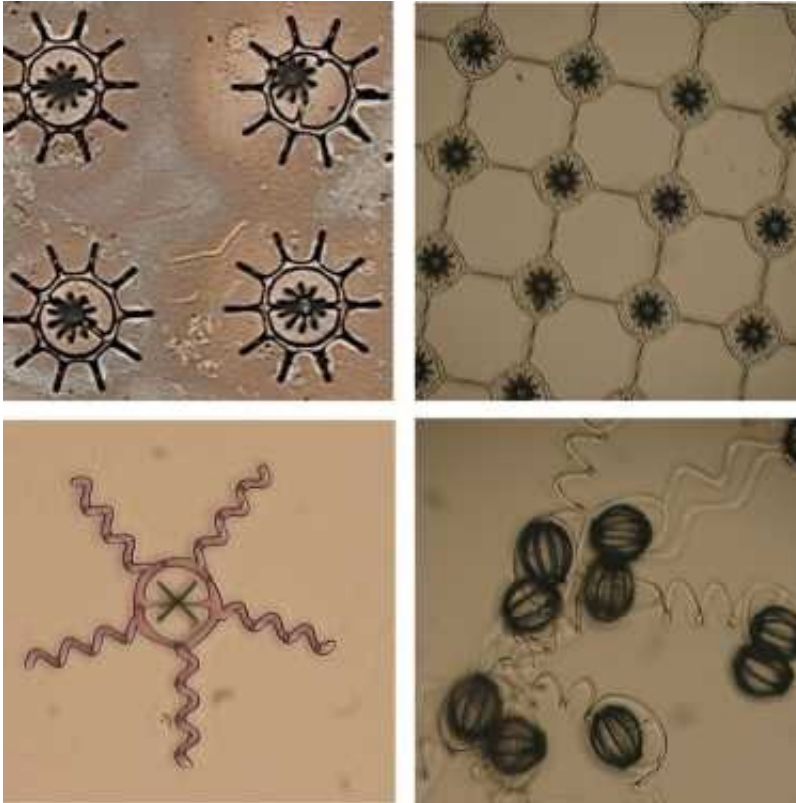
High-tech production method

Underpinning the new manufacturing method is the expertise of ETH Professor Salvador Pané. For years, he has been working with a high-precision 3-D printing technique that produces complex objects on the micrometer level, a technique known as 3-D lithography. The ETH scientists applied this method to produce a kind of mold or template for their micromachines. These templates have narrow grooves that serve as a "negative" and can be filled with the chosen materials.

Using electrochemical deposition, the scientists fill some of the grooves with metal and others with polymers before ultimately dissolving the template away with solvents. "Our interdisciplinary group consists of [electrical engineers](#), [mechanical engineers](#), chemists, and materials scientists who all work closely together. That was the key to developing this method," says Fabian Landers, a doctoral student in Pané's group. He is the other lead author of the paper, which has been published in the journal *Nature Communications*.

Vehicle with tiny magnetic wheels

As a proof of principle for making micromachines by interlocking materials, the ETH scientists created various miniscule vehicles with plastic chassis and magnetic metal wheels powered by means of a rotating [magnetic field](#). Some of the vehicles can be propelled across a glass surface, while others—depending on the polymer used—can float in liquid or on a liquid surface.



Microscopic images of further examples of two-component micromachines.
Credit: Alcântara et al. *Nature Communications* 2020

The scientists are now planning to refine their two-component micromachines and experiment with other materials. In addition, they will attempt to create more [complex shapes](#) and machines, including some that can fold and unfold themselves. Besides serving as "ferries" that distribute active substances, future applications of micromachines include treating aneurysms (bulges in blood vessels) or performing other surgical procedures. Another research goal is to make stents (tube-shaped vessel supports) that unfold themselves and can be positioned at a specific place in the body using magnetic fields.

More information: C. C. J. Alcântara et al. Mechanically interlocked 3D multi-material micromachines, *Nature Communications* (2020). [DOI:](#)

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