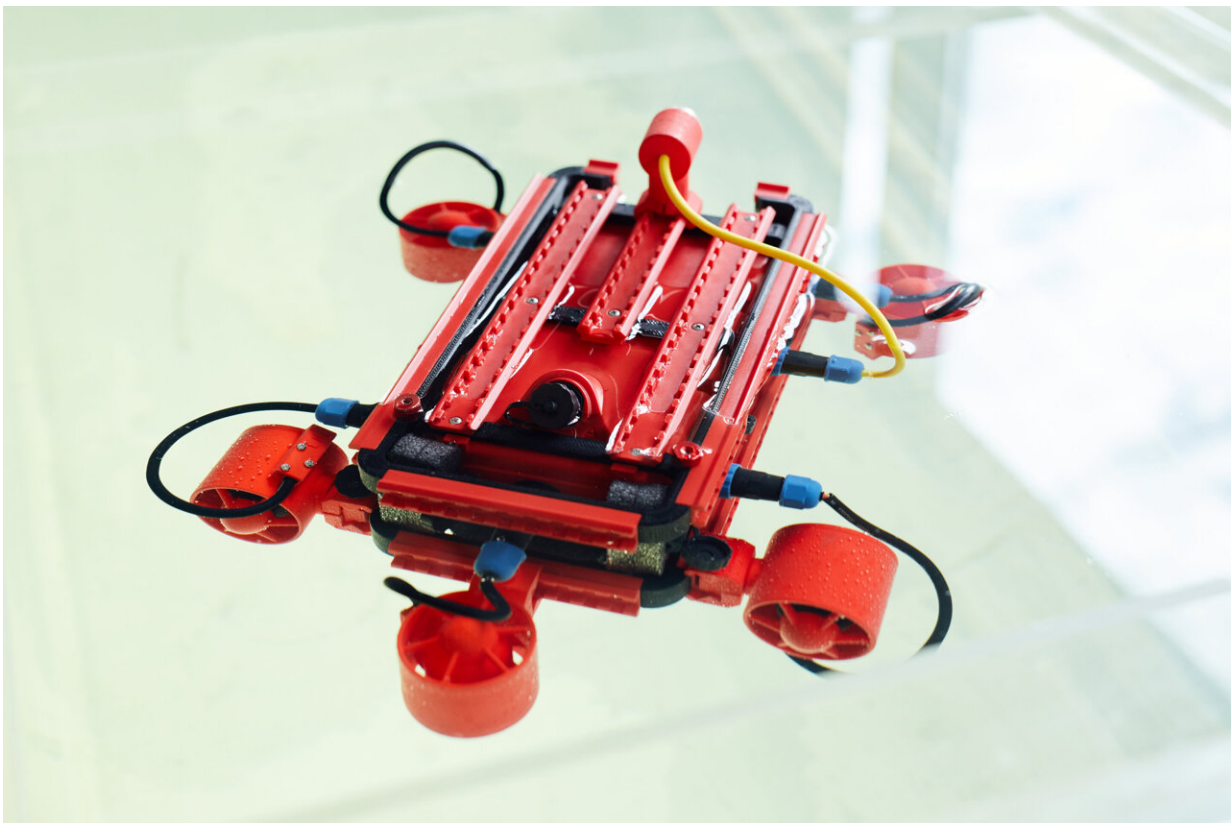


New 'robotic snake' device grips, picks up objects

November 9 2020, by Caroline Tang



Credit: Vanessa Loring from Pexels

An invention similar to an elephant's trunk has potential benefits for many industries where handling delicate objects is essential, say the UNSW researchers who developed it.

Nature has inspired engineers at UNSW Sydney to develop a soft fabric robotic gripper which behaves like an elephant's trunk to grasp, pick up and release objects without breaking them.

The researchers say the versatile technology could be widely applied in sectors where fragile objects are handled, such as agriculture, food and the scientific and resource exploration industries—even for human rescue operations or personal assistive devices.

Dr. Thanh Nho Do, Scientia Lecturer and UNSW Medical Robotics Lab director, said the gripper could be commercially available in the next 12 to 16 months, if his team secured an industry partner.

He is the senior author of a study featuring the invention, published in *Advanced Materials Technologies* this month.

Dr. Do worked with the study's lead author and Ph.D. candidate Trung Thien Hoang, Phuoc Thien Phan, Mai Thanh Thai and his collaborator Scientia Professor Nigel Lovell, Head of the Graduate School of Biomedical Engineering.

"Our new soft fabric gripper is thin, flat, lightweight and can grip and retrieve various objects—even from confined hollow spaces—for example, a pen inside a tube," Dr. Do said.

"This device also has an enhanced real-time force sensor which is 15 times more sensitive than conventional designs and detects the [grip strength](#) required to prevent damage to objects it's handling. There is also a thermally-activated mechanism that can change the gripper body from flexible to stiff and vice versa, enabling it to grasp and hold objects of various shapes and weights—up to 220 times heavier than the gripper's mass."

Nature-inspired robotics

Dr. Do said the researchers found inspiration in nature when designing their soft fabric gripper.

"Animals such as an elephant, python or octopus use the soft, continuum structures of their bodies to coil their grip around objects while increasing contact and stability—it's easy for them to explore, grasp and manipulate objects," he said.

"These animals can do this because of a combination of highly sensitive organs, sense of touch and the strength of thousands of muscles without rigid bone—for example, an elephant's trunk has up to 40,000 muscles. So, we wanted to mimic these gripping capabilities—holding and manipulating objects are essential motor skills for many robots."

Improvement on existing grippers

Dr. Do said the researchers' new soft gripper was an improvement on existing designs which had disadvantages that limited their application.

"Many soft grippers are based on claws or human hand-like structures with multiple inward-bending fingers, but this makes them unsuitable to grip objects that are oddly shaped, heavy or bulky, or objects smaller or larger than the gripper's opening," he said.

"Many existing soft grippers also lack sensory feedback and adjustable stiffness capabilities, which means you can't use them with fragile objects or in confined environments. Our technology can grip long, slender objects and retrieve them from confined, narrow spaces, as well as hook through holes in objects to pick them up—for example, a mug handle."



A new soft fabric robotic gripper in action, developed by a team of UNSW Sydney Engineering researchers, led by Dr Thanh Nho Do. Credit: UNSW Engineering

Lead author Trung Thien Hoang said the researchers' fabrication method was also simple and scalable, which allowed the gripper to be easily produced at different sizes and volumes—for example, a one-meter long gripper could handle objects at least 300 millimeters in diameter.

During testing, a gripper prototype weighing 8.2 grams could lift an

object of 1.8 kilograms—more than 220 times the gripper's mass—while a prototype 13 centimeters long could wrap around an object with a diameter of 30 mm.

Prof. Nigel Lovell said: "We used a manufacturing process involving computerized apparel engineering and applied newly designed, highly sensitive liquid metal-based tactile sensors for detecting the grip force required. The gripper's flat continuum also gives it superior contact with surfaces as it wraps around an object, while increasing the holding force. What's more, the total heating and cooling cycle for the gripper to change structure from flexible to rigid takes less than half a minute, which is among the fastest reported so far."

Integrating robotic arms and the sense of touch

Dr. Do has filed a provisional patent for the new gripper, having successfully tested and validated the technology as a complete device.

He expects the gripper to be commercially available in the next 12 to 16 months, if he finds an industry partner.

"We now aim to optimize the integrated materials, develop a closed-loop control algorithm, and integrate the gripper into the ends of robotic arms for gripping and manipulating objects autonomously," Dr. Do said.

"If we can achieve these next steps, there will be no need to manually lift the gripper which will help for handling very large, heavy objects. We are also working on combining the gripper with our recently announced wearable haptic glove device, which would enable the user to remotely control the [gripper](#) while experiencing what an [object](#) feels like at the same time."

More information: Trung Thien Hoang et al. Bio-Inspired

Conformable and Helical Soft Fabric Gripper with Variable Stiffness and Touch Sensing, *Advanced Materials Technologies* (2020). [DOI: 10.1002/admt.202000724](https://doi.org/10.1002/admt.202000724)

Provided by University of New South Wales

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