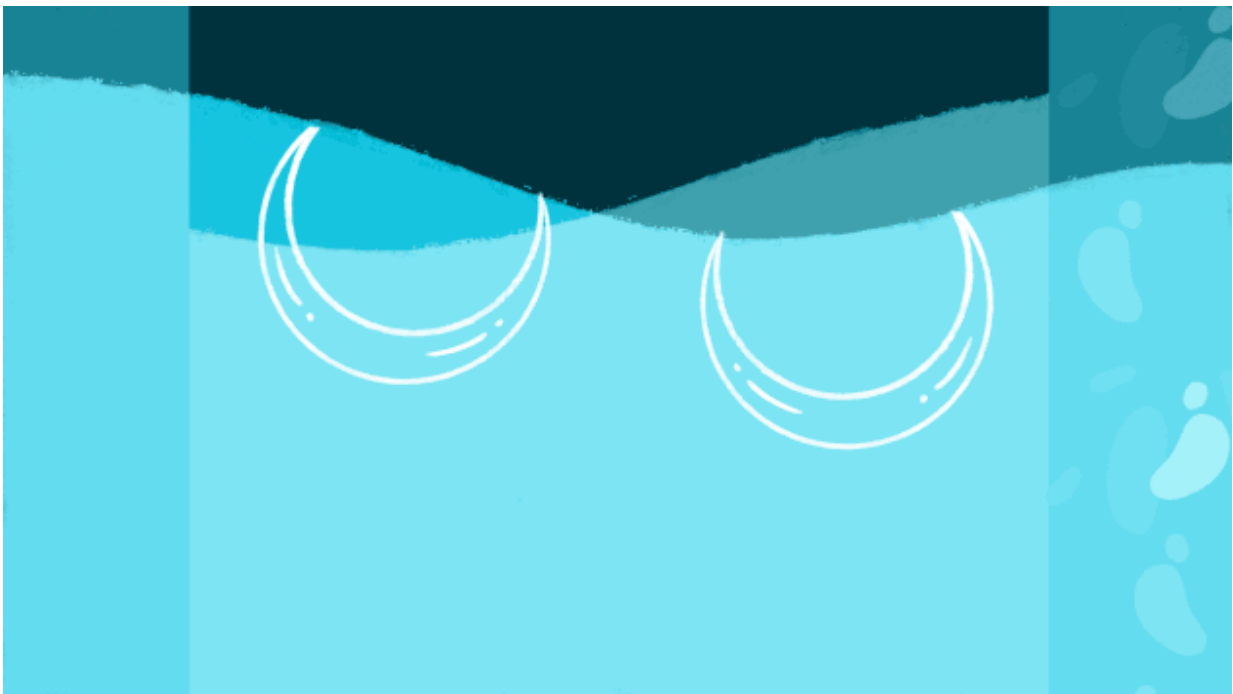


# These tiny liquid robots never run out of juice as long as they have food

December 8 2021, by Theresa Duque

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Artist's rendering of autonomous, continuous "liquid robots" in an animated GIF.  
Credit: Jenny Nuss/Berkeley Lab

When you think of a robot, images of R2-D2 or C-3PO might come to mind. But robots can serve up more than just entertainment on the big screen. In a lab, for example, robotic systems can improve safety and efficiency by performing repetitive tasks and handling harsh chemicals.

But before a [robot](#) can get to work, it needs energy—typically from electricity or a battery. Yet even the most sophisticated robot can run out of juice. For many years, scientists have wanted to make a robot that can work autonomously and continuously, without electrical input.

Now, as reported last week in the journal *Nature Chemistry*, scientists at the Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley Lab) and the University of Massachusetts Amherst have demonstrated just that—through "water-walking" liquid robots that, like tiny submarines, dive below water to retrieve precious chemicals, and then surface to deliver chemicals "ashore" again and again.

The technology is the first self-powered, aqueous robot that runs continuously without electricity. It has potential as an automated chemical synthesis or drug delivery system for pharmaceuticals.

"We have broken a barrier in designing a liquid robotic system that can operate autonomously by using chemistry to control an object's buoyancy," said senior author Tom Russell, a visiting faculty scientist and professor of polymer science and engineering from the University of Massachusetts Amherst who leads the Adaptive Interfacial Assemblies Towards Structuring Liquids program in Berkeley Lab's Materials Sciences Division.

Russell said that the technology significantly advances a family of robotic devices called "liquibots." In previous studies, other researchers demonstrated liquibots that autonomously perform a task, but just once; and some liquibots can perform a task continuously, but need electricity to keep on running. In contrast, "we don't have to provide electrical energy because our liquibots get their power or 'food' chemically from the surrounding media," Russell explained.

Through a series of experiments in Berkeley Lab's Materials Sciences

Division, Russell and first author Ganhua Xie, a former postdoctoral researcher at Berkeley Lab who is now a professor at Hunan University in China, learned that "feeding" the liquibots salt makes the liquibots heavier or denser than the liquid solution surrounding them.

Additional experiments by co-investigators Paul Ashby and Brett Helms at Berkeley Lab's Molecular Foundry revealed how the liquibots transport chemicals back and forth.

Because they are denser than the solution, the liquibots—which look like little open sacks, and are just 2 millimeters in diameter—cluster in the middle of the solution where they fill up with select chemicals. This triggers a reaction that generates oxygen bubbles, which like little balloons lift the liquibot up to the surface.

Another reaction pulls the liquibots to the rim of a container, where they "land" and offload their cargo.

The liquibots go back and forth, like the pendulum of a clock, and can run continuously as long as there is "food" in the system.

Depending on their formulation, an array of liquibots could carry out different tasks simultaneously. For example, some liquibots could detect different types of gas in the environment, while others react to specific types of chemicals. The technology may also enable autonomous, continuous [robotic systems](#) that screen small [chemical](#) samples for clinical applications, or drug discovery and drug synthesis applications.

Russell and Xie next plan to investigate how to scale up the technology for larger systems, and explore how it would work on solid surfaces.

**More information:** Ganhua Xie et al, Continuous, autonomous subsurface cargo shuttling by nature-inspired meniscus-climbing

systems, *Nature Chemistry* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41557-021-00837-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41557-021-00837-5)

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