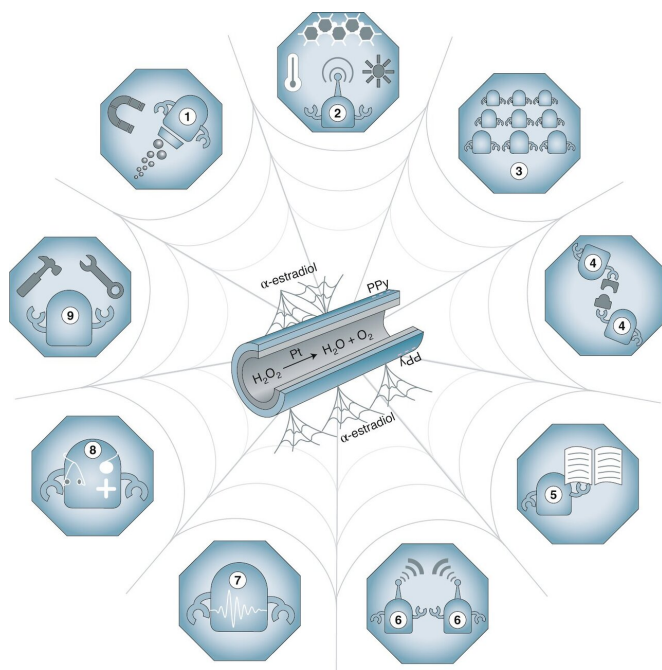


Micro-robot with chemically encoded intelligence removes hormonal pollutants

19 November 2020, by Bob Yirka



Chemically programmable microrobots weaving a web from hormones. The tubular microrobot, which consists of an inner layer of platinum (Pt) and an out layer of polypyrrole (PPy), can convert the substrate H₂O₂ fuel into self-propulsion impetus for the highly efficient removal of α -estradiol pollutant. Future research directions could involve the further development of actuation mechanisms (1), active and responsive capabilities (2), swarm intelligence (3) and modular systems (4), machine learning (5), as well as the integration of multifunctionalities including wireless communication (6), signal processing (7), autonomous therapy (8), and self-repairing (9). Credit: *Nature Machine Intelligence* (2020). DOI: 10.1038/s42256-020-00248-0

A team of researchers from the University of Chemistry and Technology Prague, Yonsei University and the Brno University of Technology has developed a micro-robot with chemically encoded intelligence that can remove hormonal pollutants from a solution. They have published

their results in *Nature Machine Intelligence*.

Dongdong Jin and Li Zhang with the Chinese University of Hong Kong and Multiscale Medical Robotics Center, respectively, have published a News and Views piece in the same issue outlining the state of micro-robot research and describe the work done by the researchers with this new effort.

As Jin and Zhang note, most micro-robots have little to no [intelligence](#)—they are single-purpose entities that are generally controlled externally using magnets. But they also note that micro-robot research is changing to add local intelligence, giving them the ability to interact with their environment as they carry out their functions. As an example, the researchers created programmable multi-layer micro-robots that are capable of removing hormonal pollutants from a [solution](#) without human assistance.

The micro-robots were three-layered, open-ended tubes. The most inner part of the tube was made of platinum. When immersed in a solution containing [hydrogen peroxide](#), the H₂O₂ is catalyzed by the platinum, converting it to water and oxygen. During that process, the oxygen bubbles are ejected out one end of the micro-robot tube with enough force to propel it. Thus, the inner part of the micro-robot serves as the engine.

The outer part of the micro-robot was made of polypyrrole, and its purpose was to carry out the chemical reactions that resulted in decontamination of the solution. The researchers also added magnetite nanoparticles to the outer layer to provide the option of external control through the use of magnets. They note that as the pH level of the solution changed due to the actions of the robot, the surface charge on the outer layer of the micro-robots changed, as well, which led to affinity modulation. And as the micro-robot moved through the solution producing hormonal (estrogen) fibers, it created a web of sorts (made out of the fibers) on the surface of the solution, allowing for removal.

And if that weren't enough, when several of the [micro-robots](#) were put into the solution, they interacted with one another, forming a swarm, working together to create a single chunk of fiber that could be easily removed from the solution.

More information: Lukas Dekanovsky et al. Chemically programmable microrobots weaving a web from hormones, *Nature Machine Intelligence* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s42256-020-00248-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-020-00248-0)

Dongdong Jin et al. Embodied intelligence weaves a better future, *Nature Machine Intelligence* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s42256-020-00250-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-020-00250-6)

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