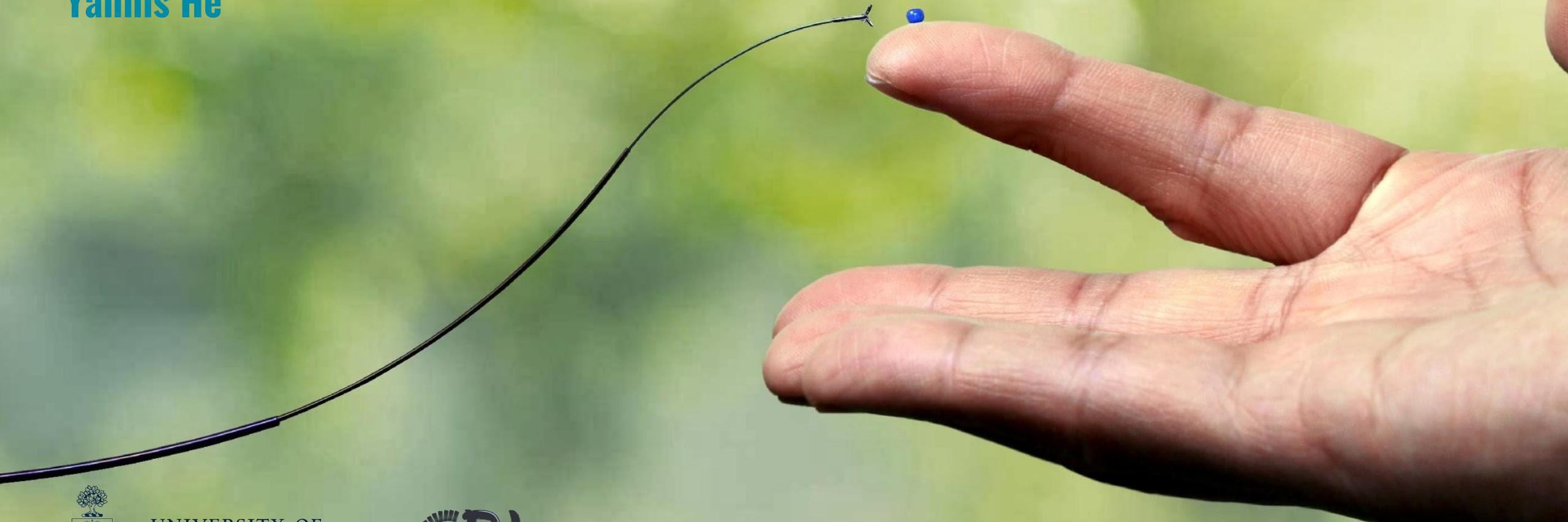


Summer Research Project 2019: Building Long & Thin Continuum Robots

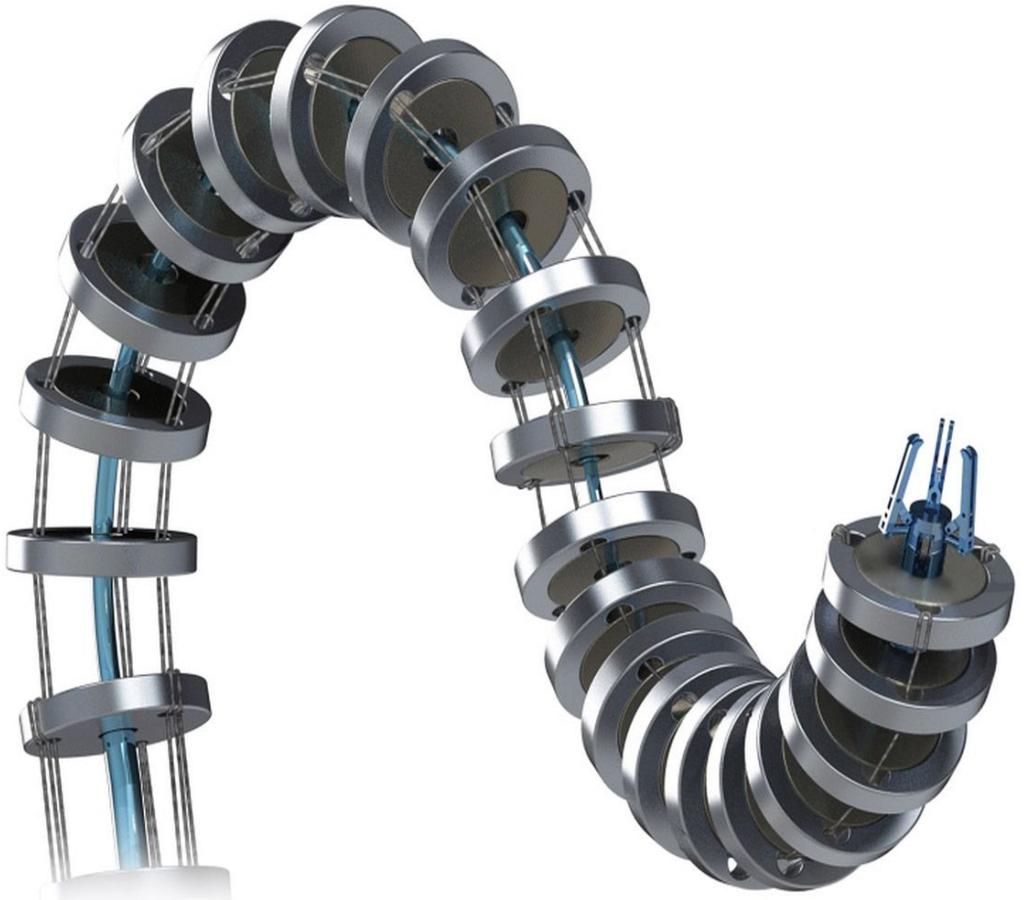
Yannis He



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

CRL

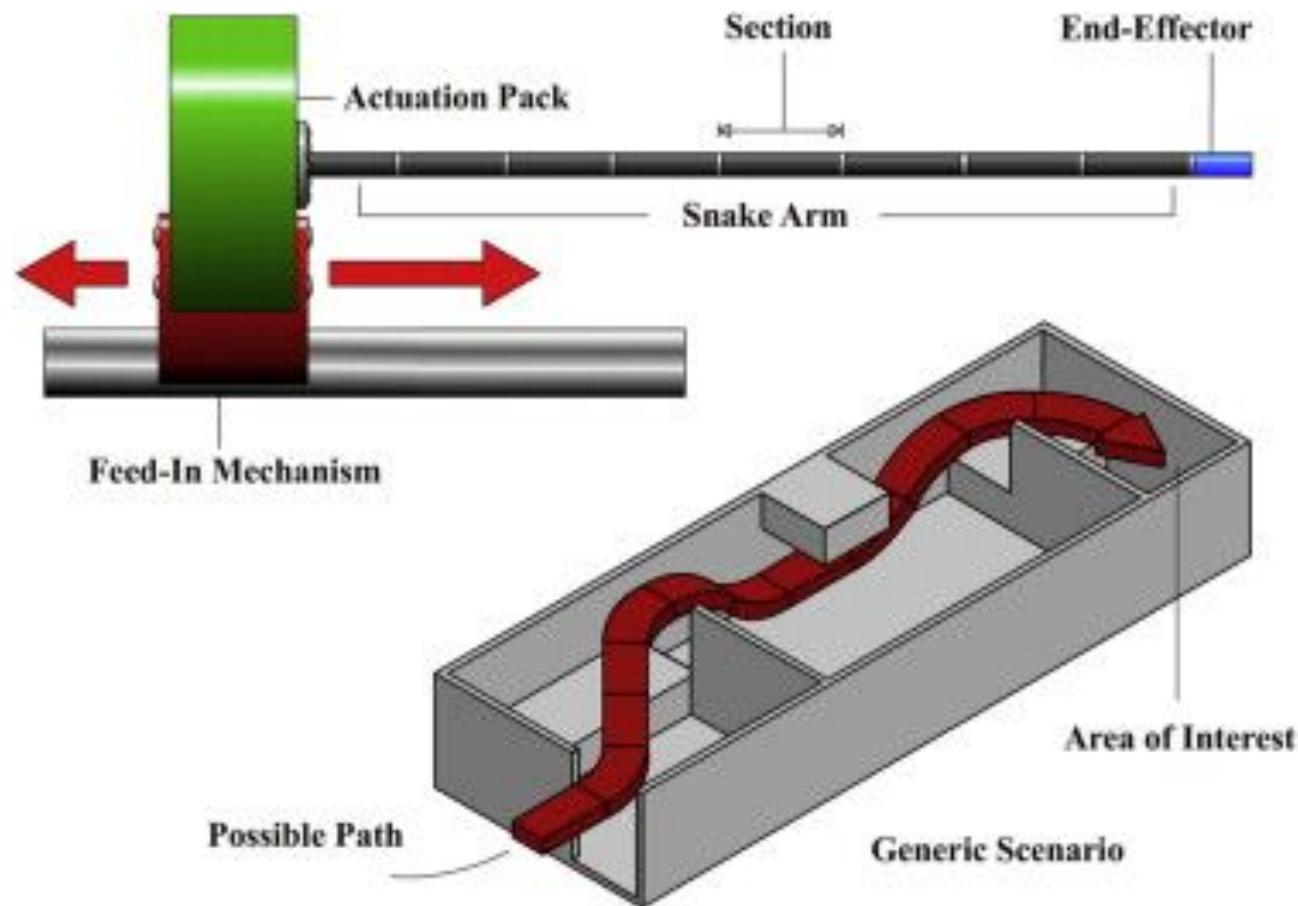
Target:



(Hansen, 2019)

Design a thin,
long continuum
robot that is
ideally 700mm
and above in
length, as well as
less than 10mm
in diameter

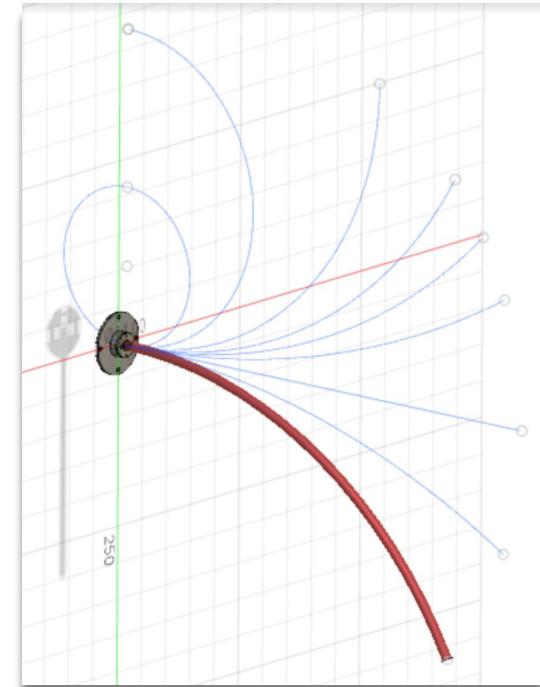
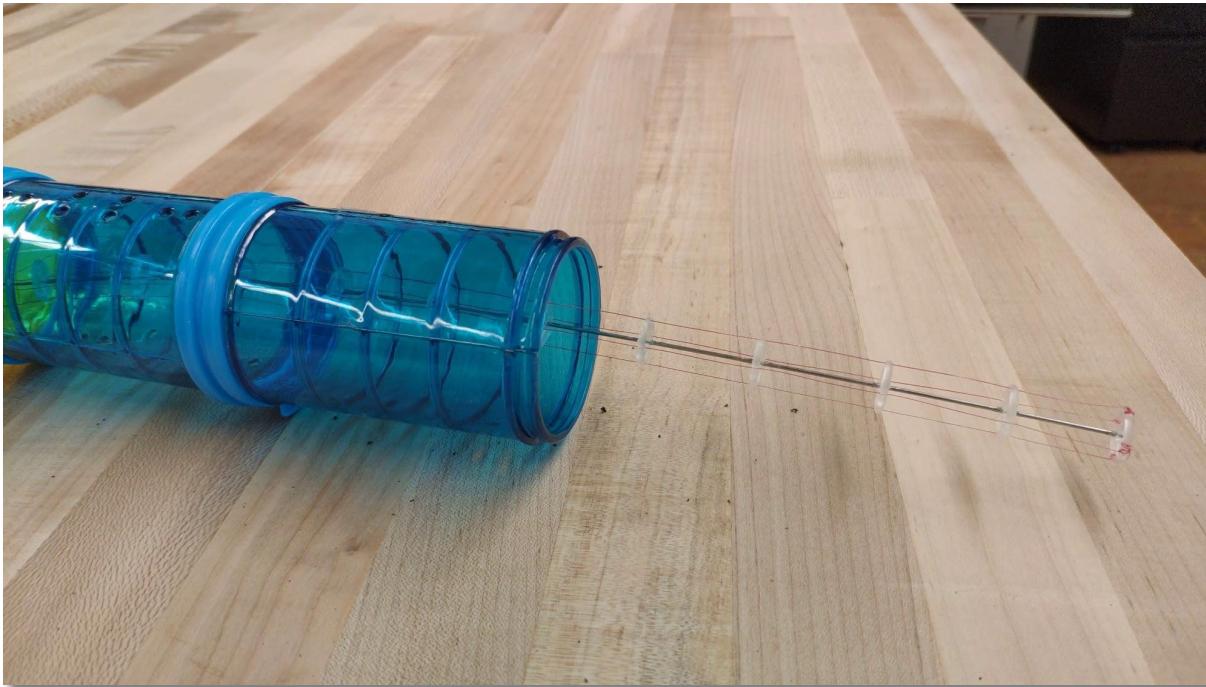
Motivation: Inspection, Navigation, and Rescue



(Palmer, Cobos-Guzman and Axinte, 2014) (Hansen, 2019)

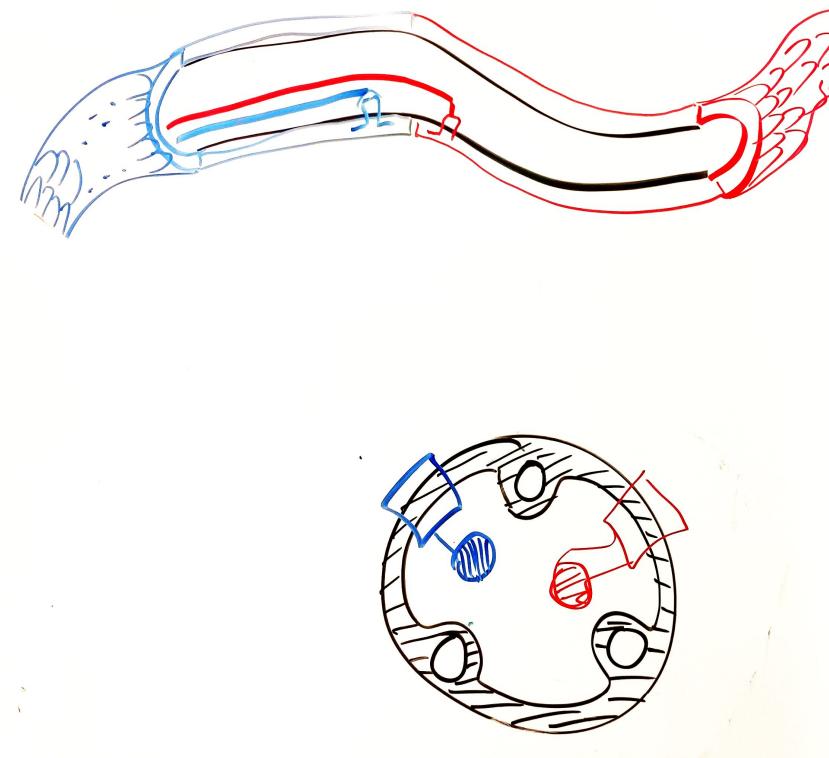
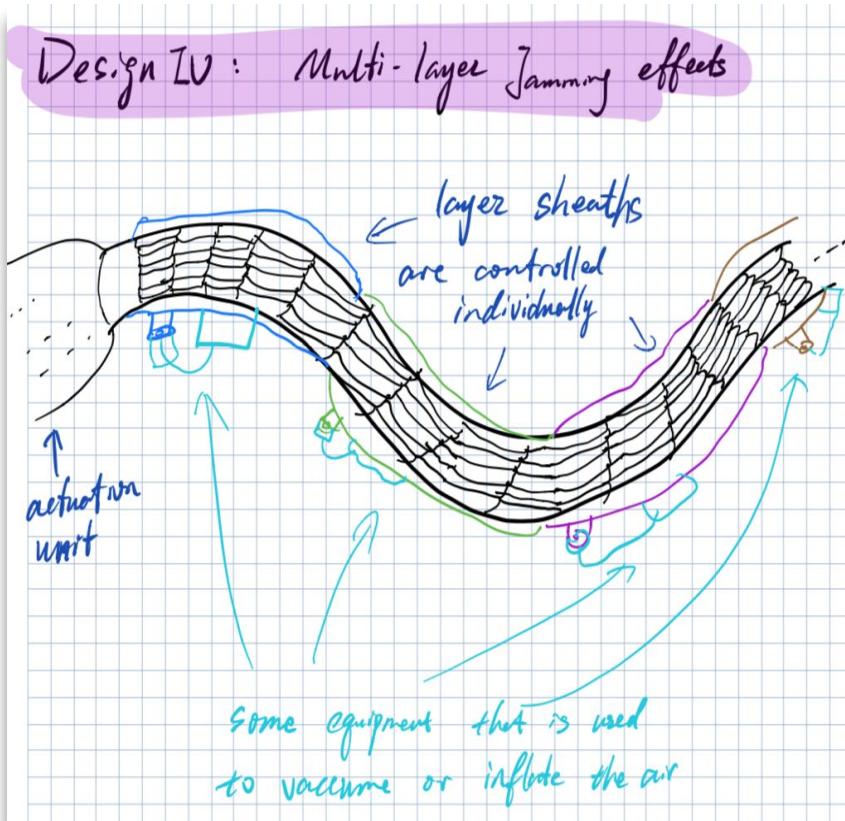
Current States of the Arts

Building a long and thin continuum robot is still a challenge.



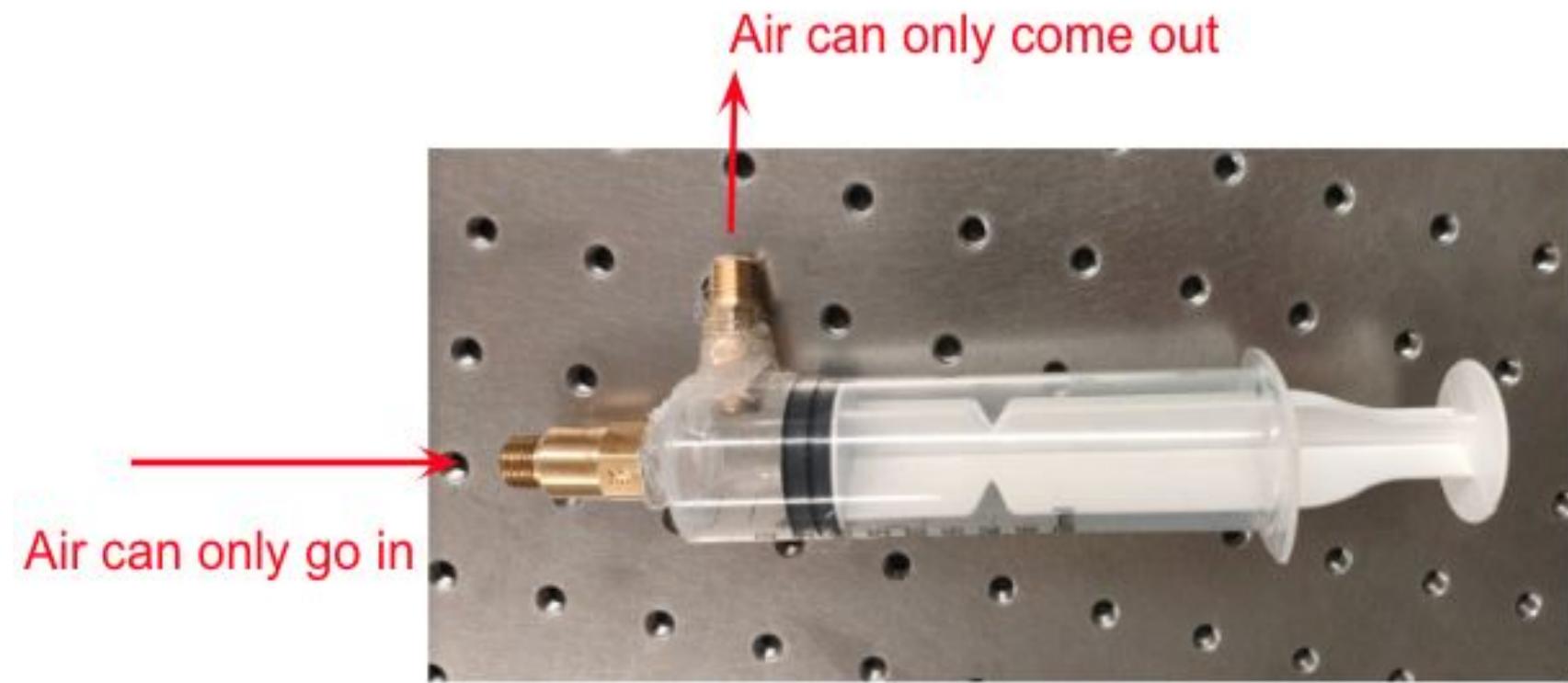
Two Approaches to Overcome the Challenge

Multilayer Jamming Approach:



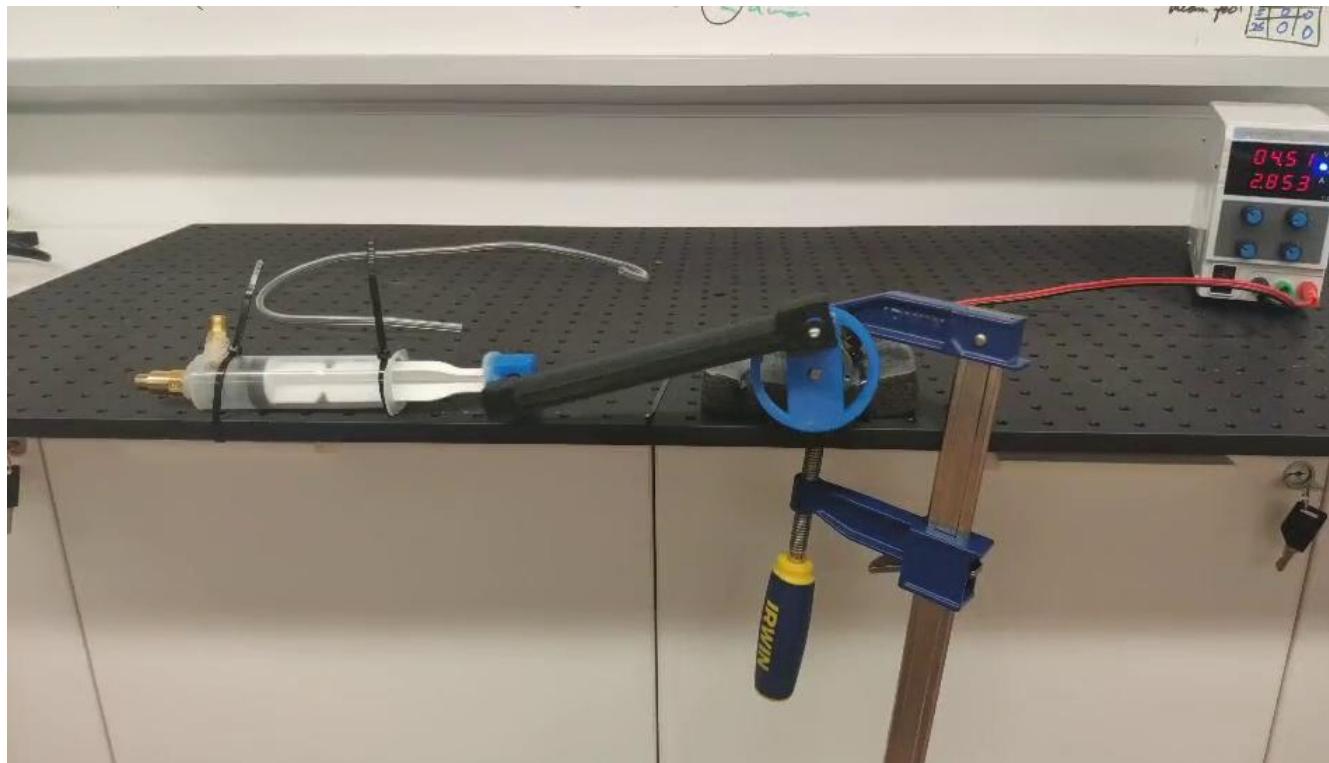
Two Approaches to Overcome the Challenge

Multilayer Jamming Approach:



Two Approaches to Overcome the Challenge

Multilayer Jamming Approach:



Two Approaches to Overcome the Challenge

Multilayer Jamming Approach:

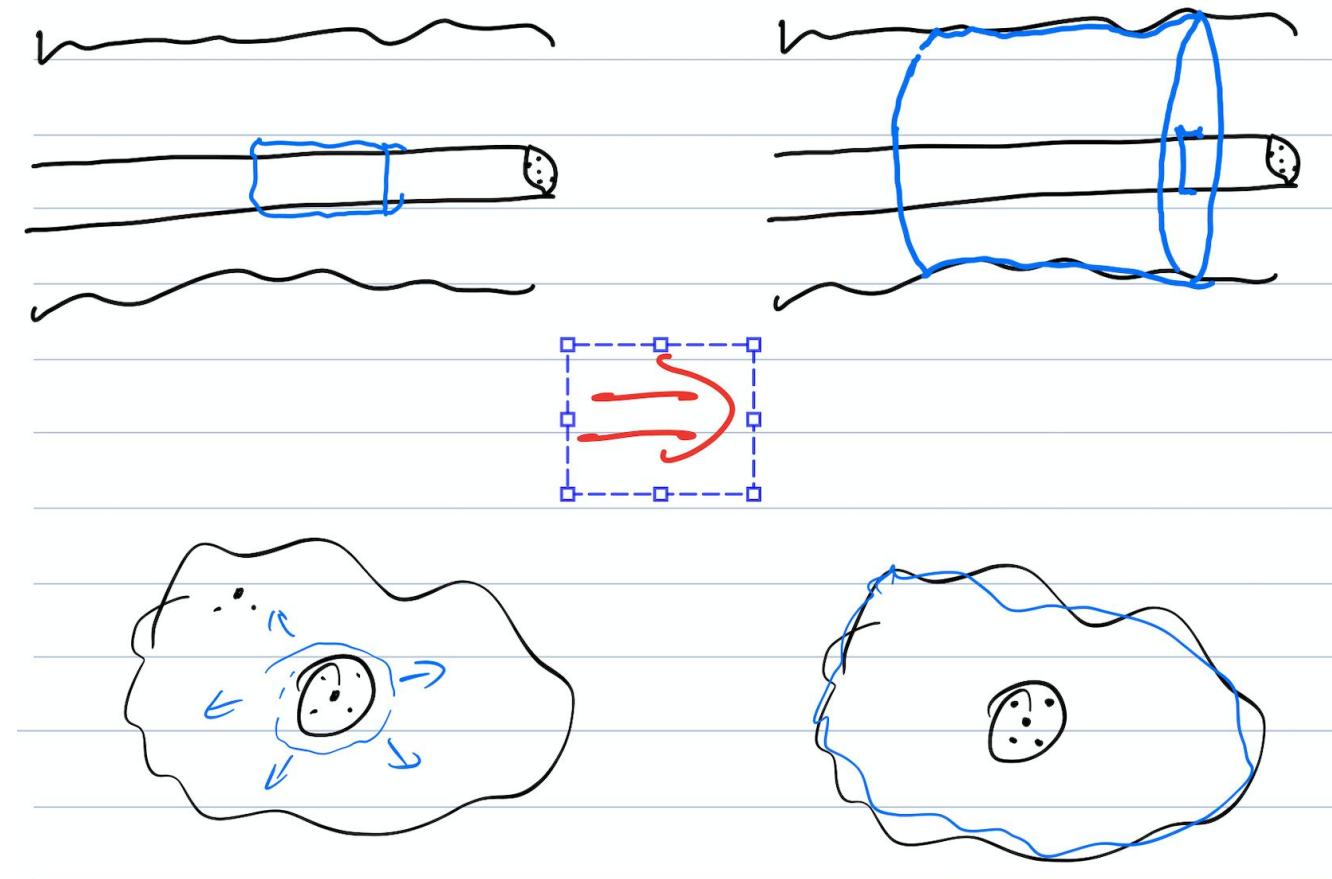


(Idea from Volker, a former CRL Student)



Two Approaches to Overcome the Challenge

Tripod Approach:



Two Approaches to Overcome the Challenge

Tripod Approach:

Anchorage balloon force

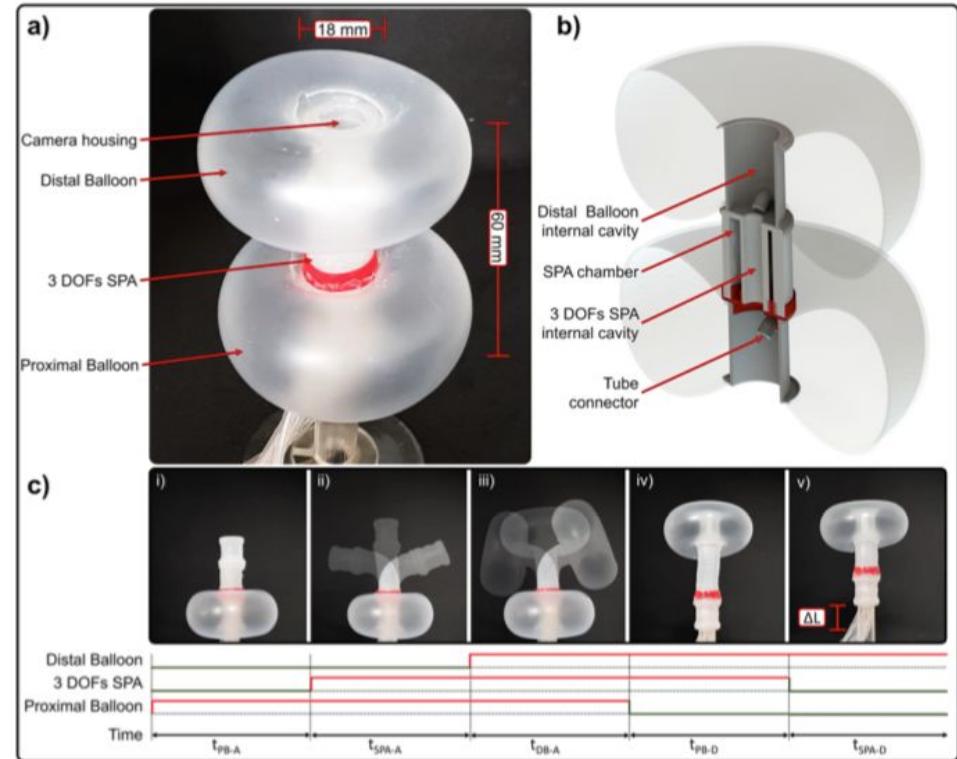
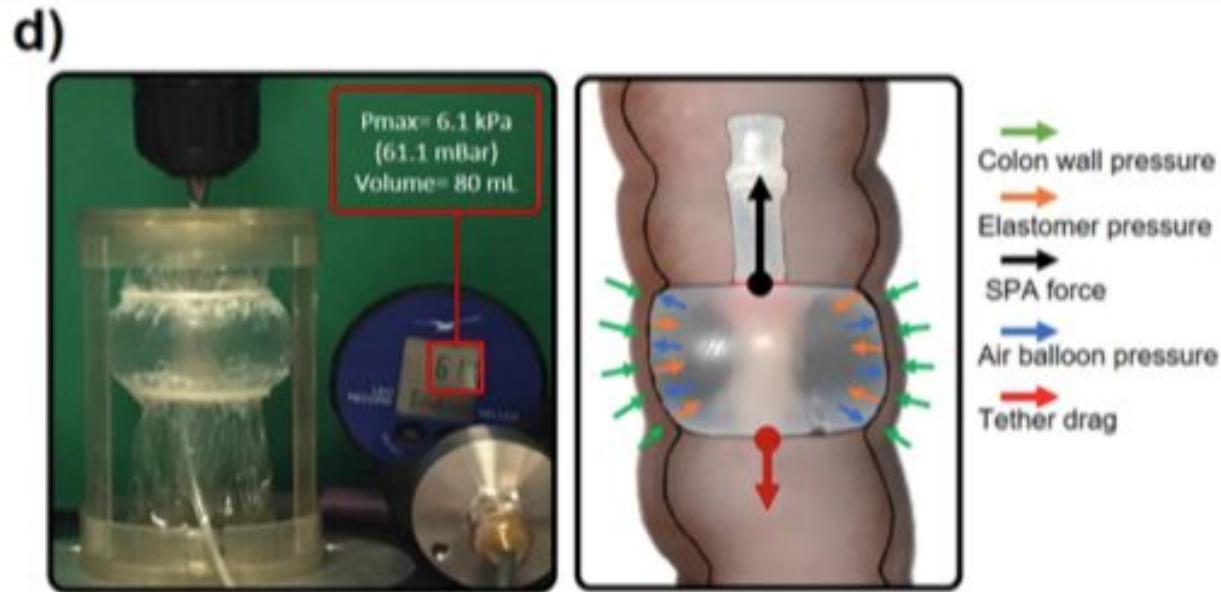
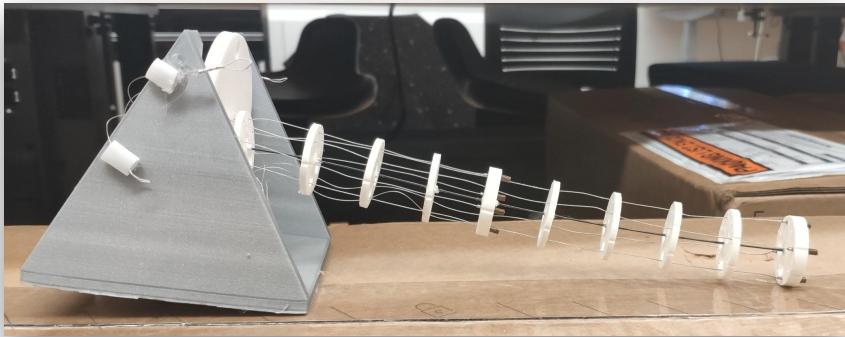


Figure 1. SPID design: (a) perspective view with the distal and proximal balloon activated; (b) cross-sectional showing the available inner space of the balloons and the SPA; (c) five steps bio-inspired locomotion, where (i) t_{PB-A} is the time needed to activate the proximal balloon, (ii) t_{SPA-A} is the time to activate the SPA in line with the orientation of the colonic lumen, (iii) t_{DB-A} is the activation time of the distal balloon providing anchorage, (iv) t_{PB-D} is the deactivation time of the proximal balloon, and (v) t_{SPA-D} is the deactivation time of the SPA to move it forward.

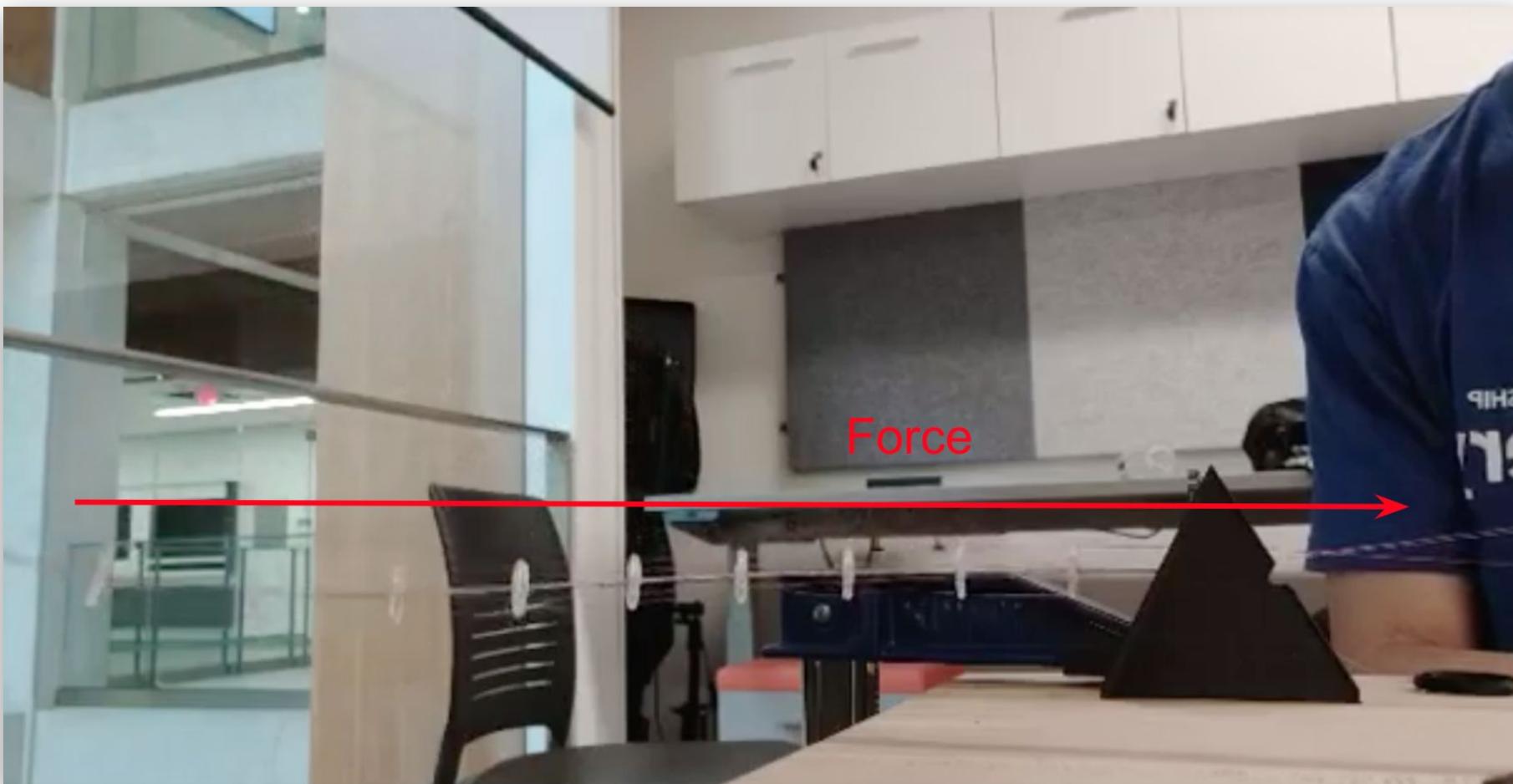
Prototyping



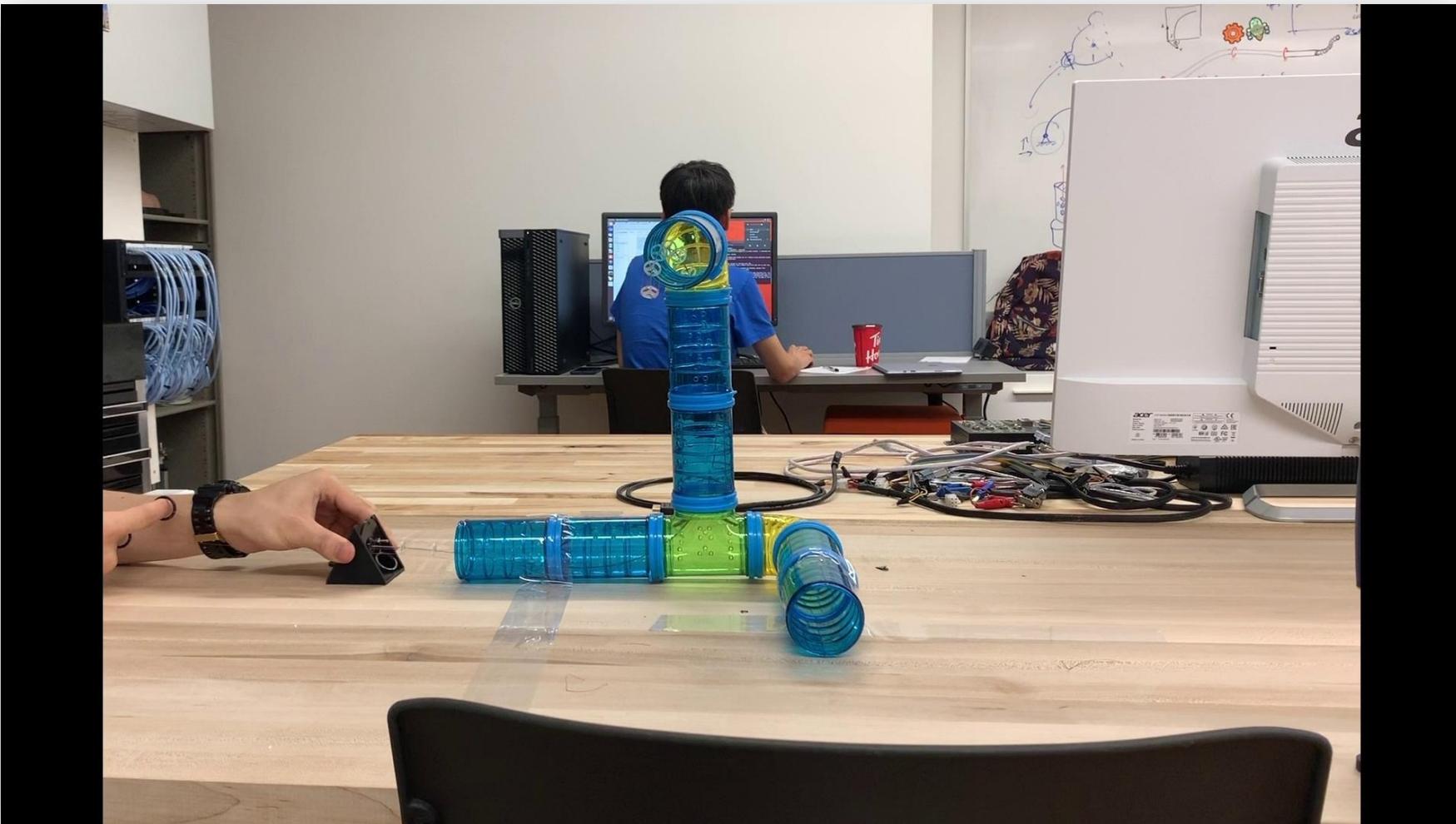
Hamster 1.0

Length: 710mm
Diameter: 14mm

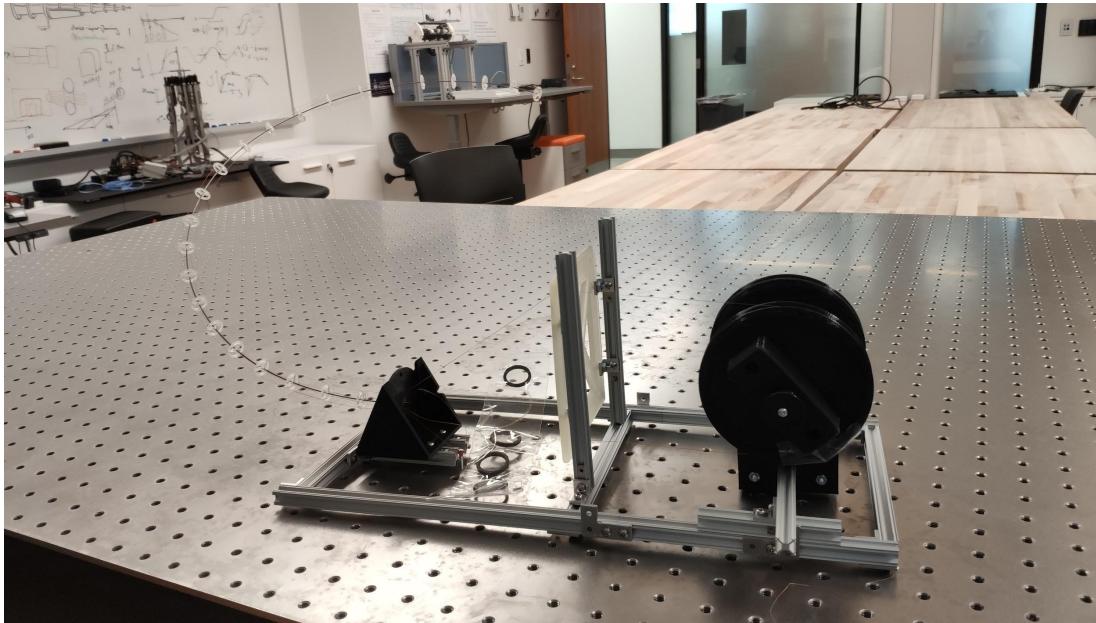
Unexpected Discovery:



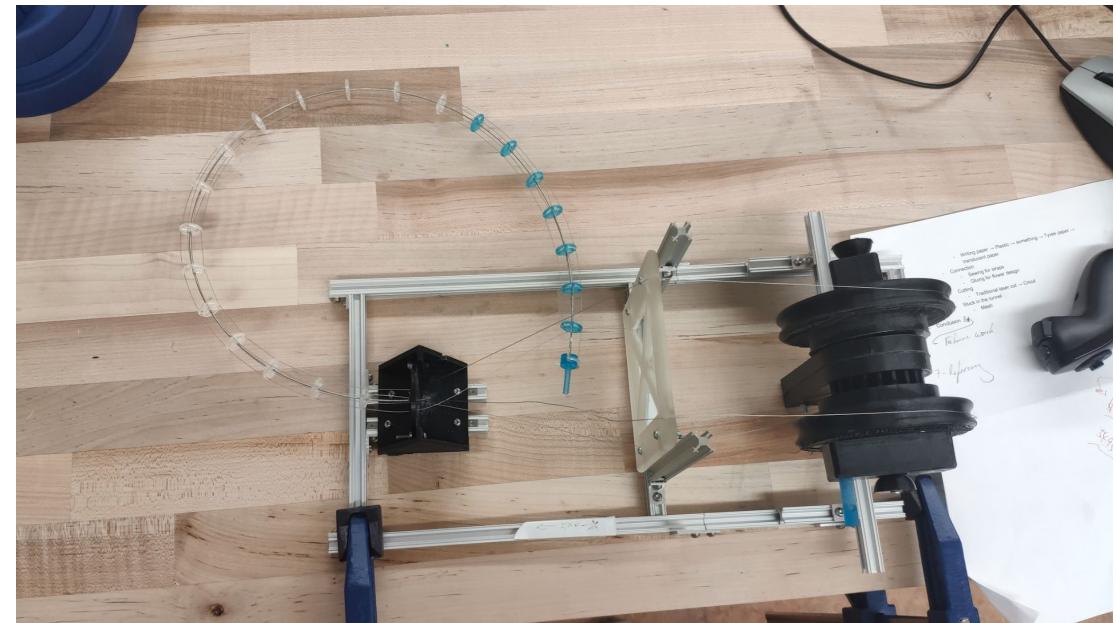
Validation 1 for Navigation



Hamster Series: Designed for Testing



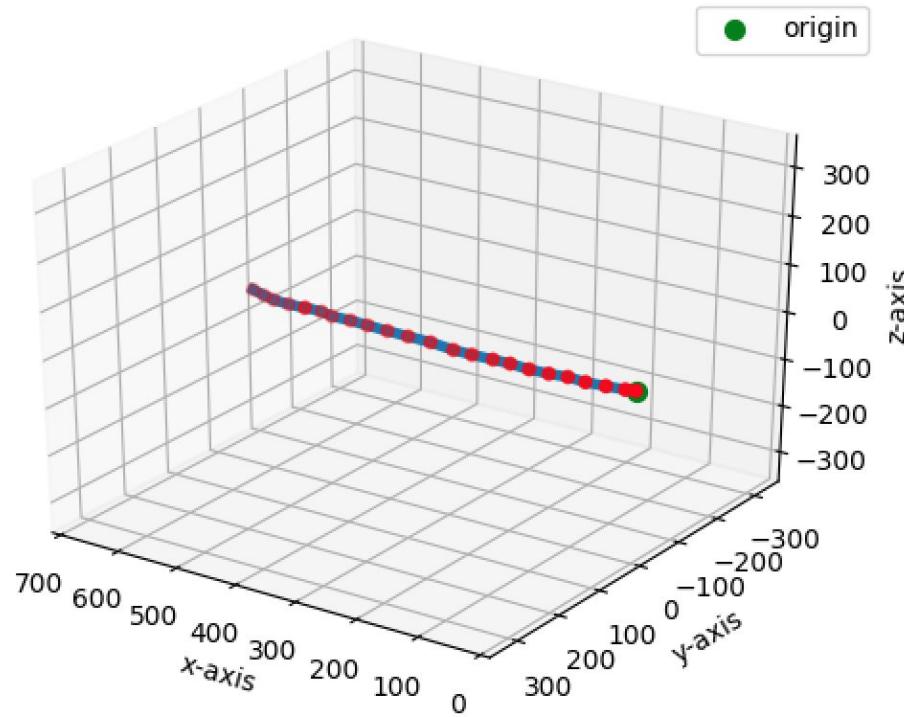
Hamster 2.0



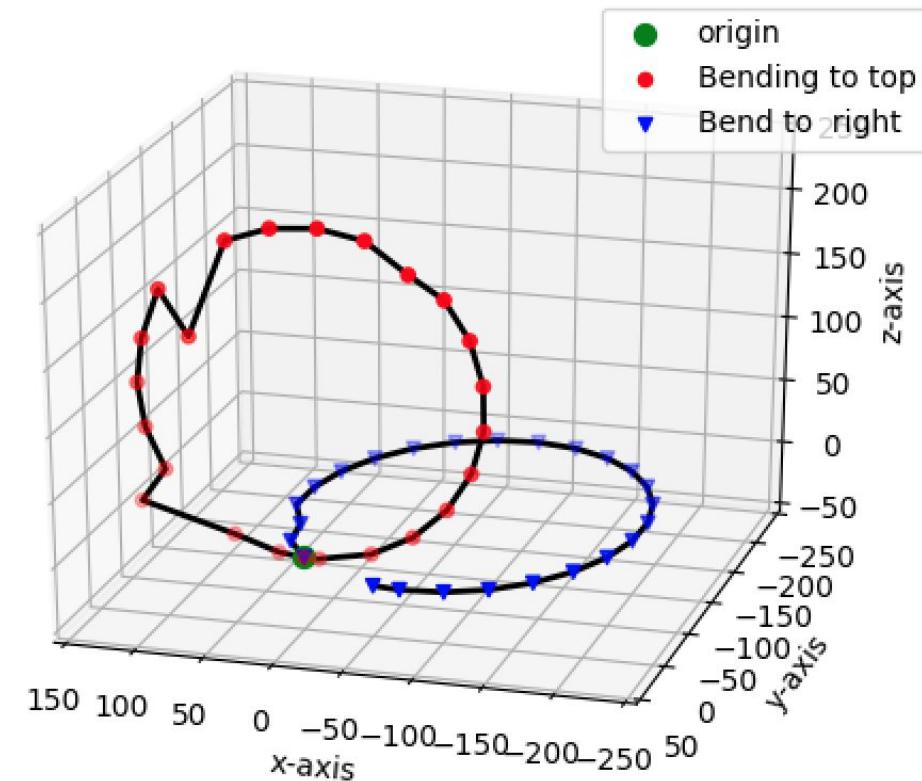
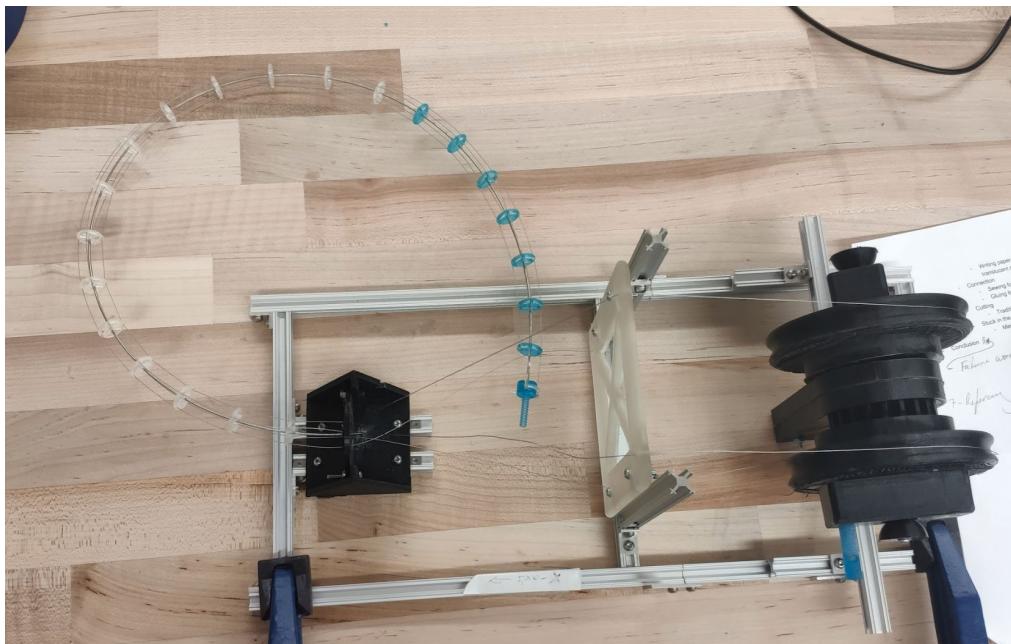
Hamster 2.5

Both position can be locked

Measurement 2: Initial Position

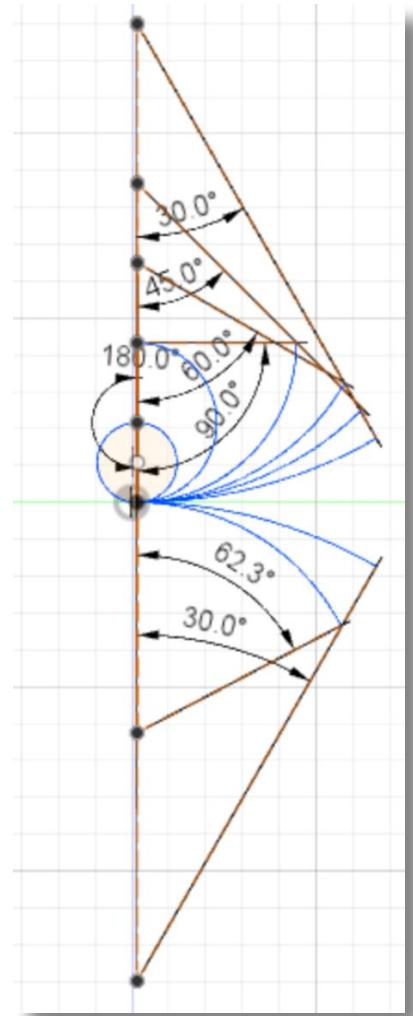
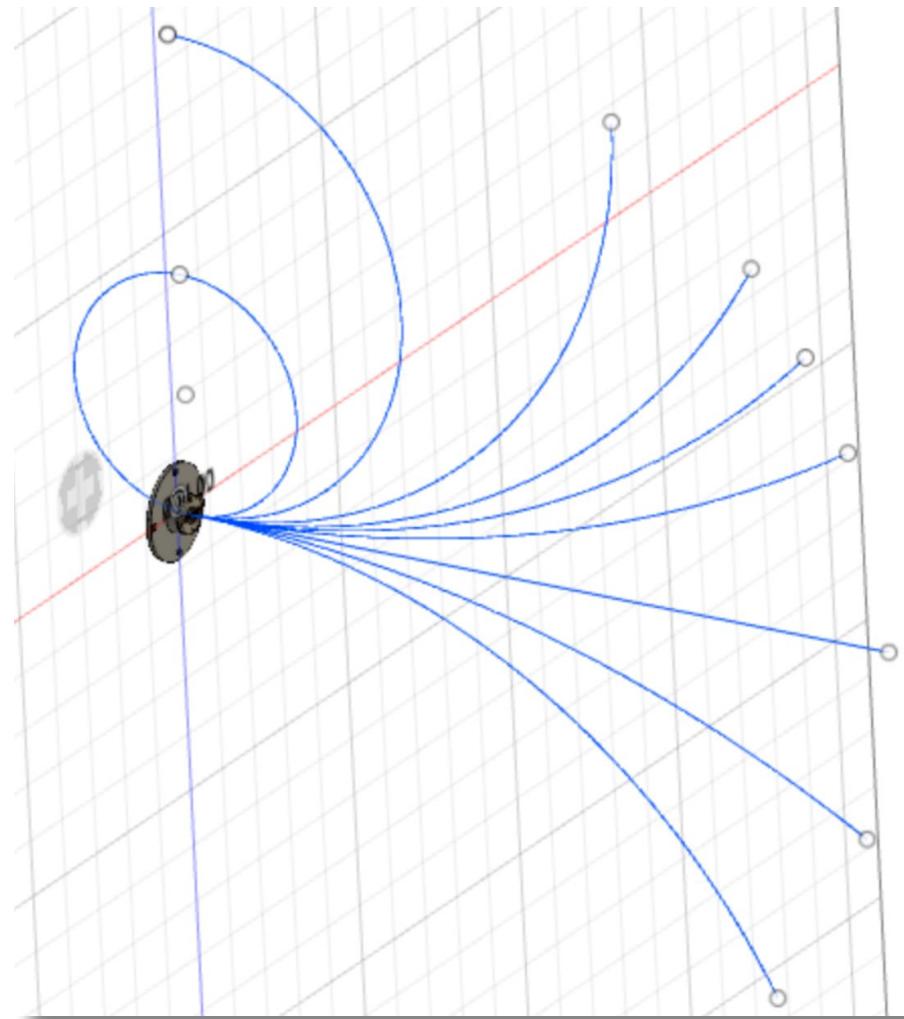
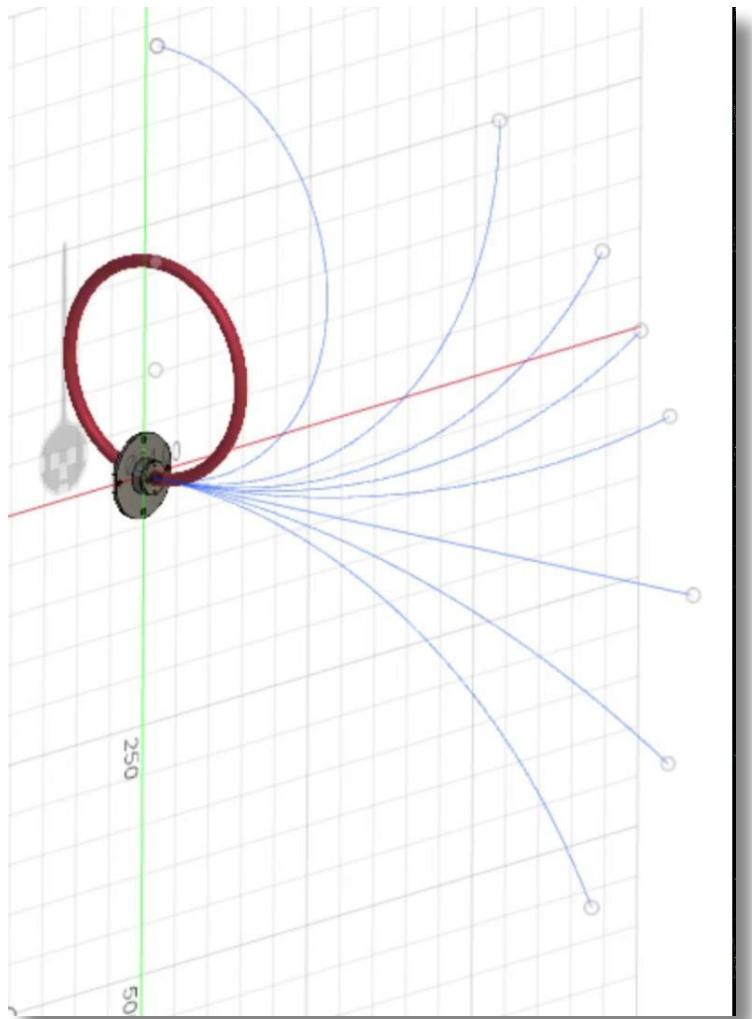


Measurement 3: Extreme Bending Position



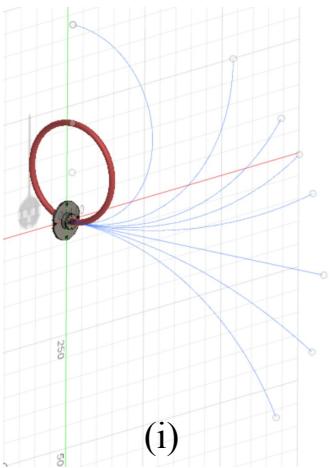
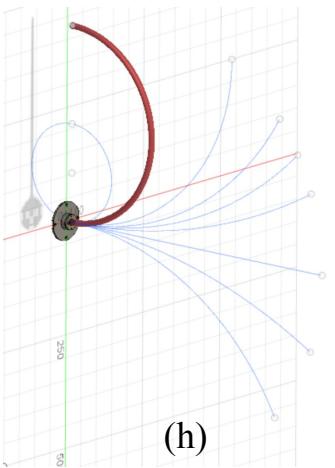
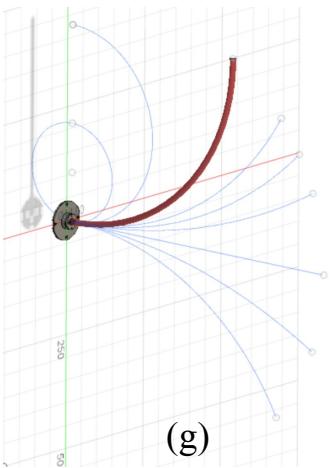
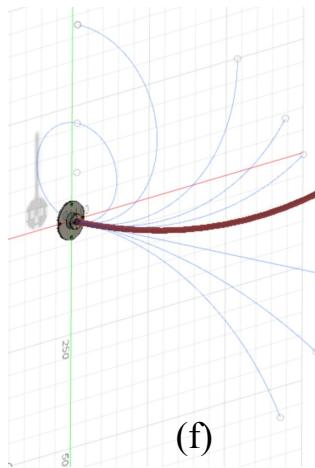
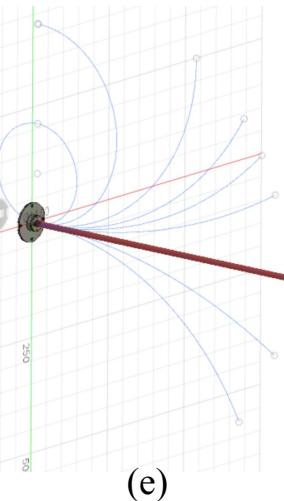
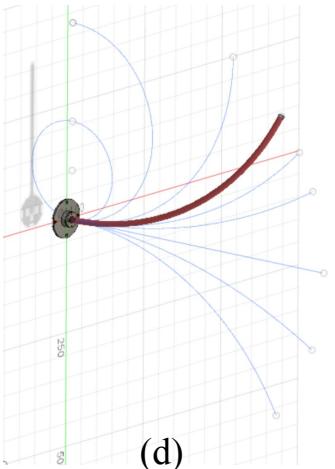
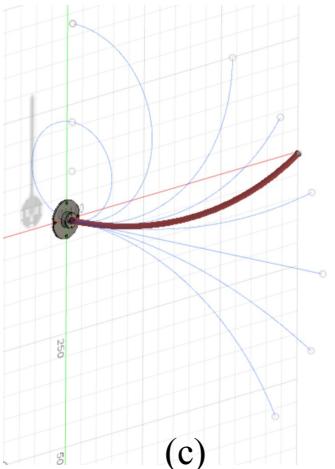
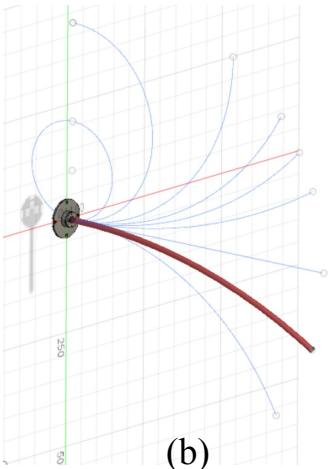
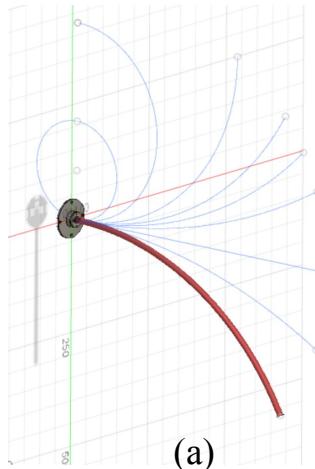
Significant Noises Observed when encountering gravity

Measurement 4: Motion

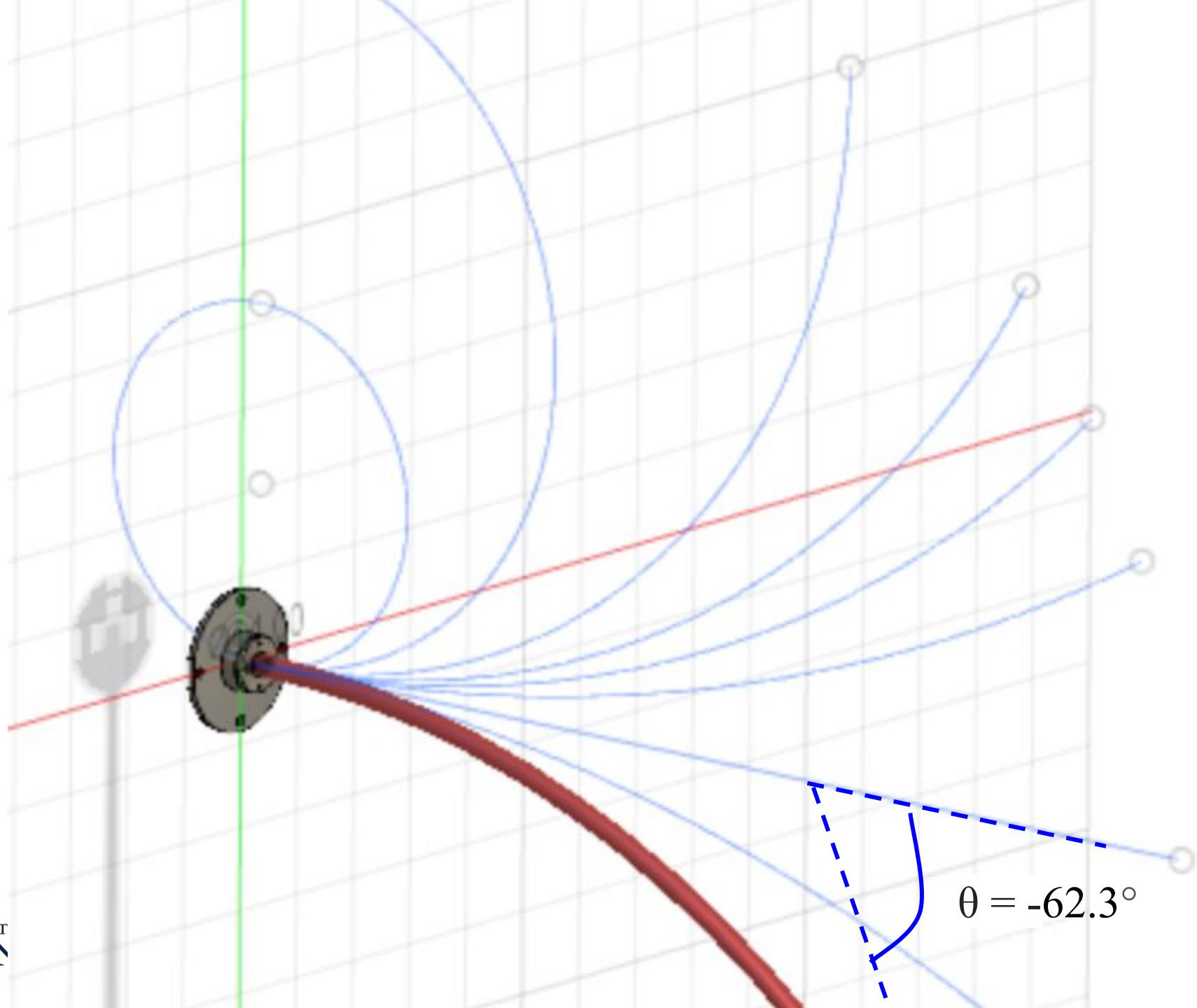


Simulation based on Real Data Gravity Considered

Measurement 5: Force to Different Angle



Angle Measured in degree:
-62.3
-30
0
30
45
60
90
180
360



Measurement 5: Force to Different Angle

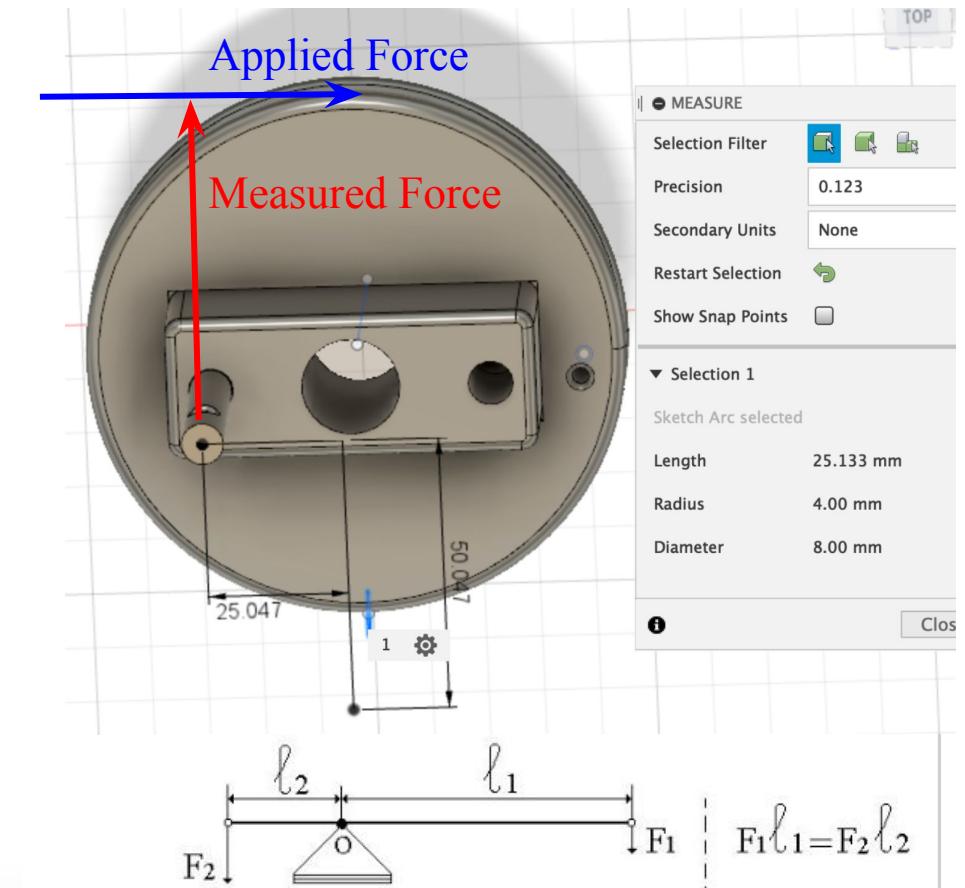
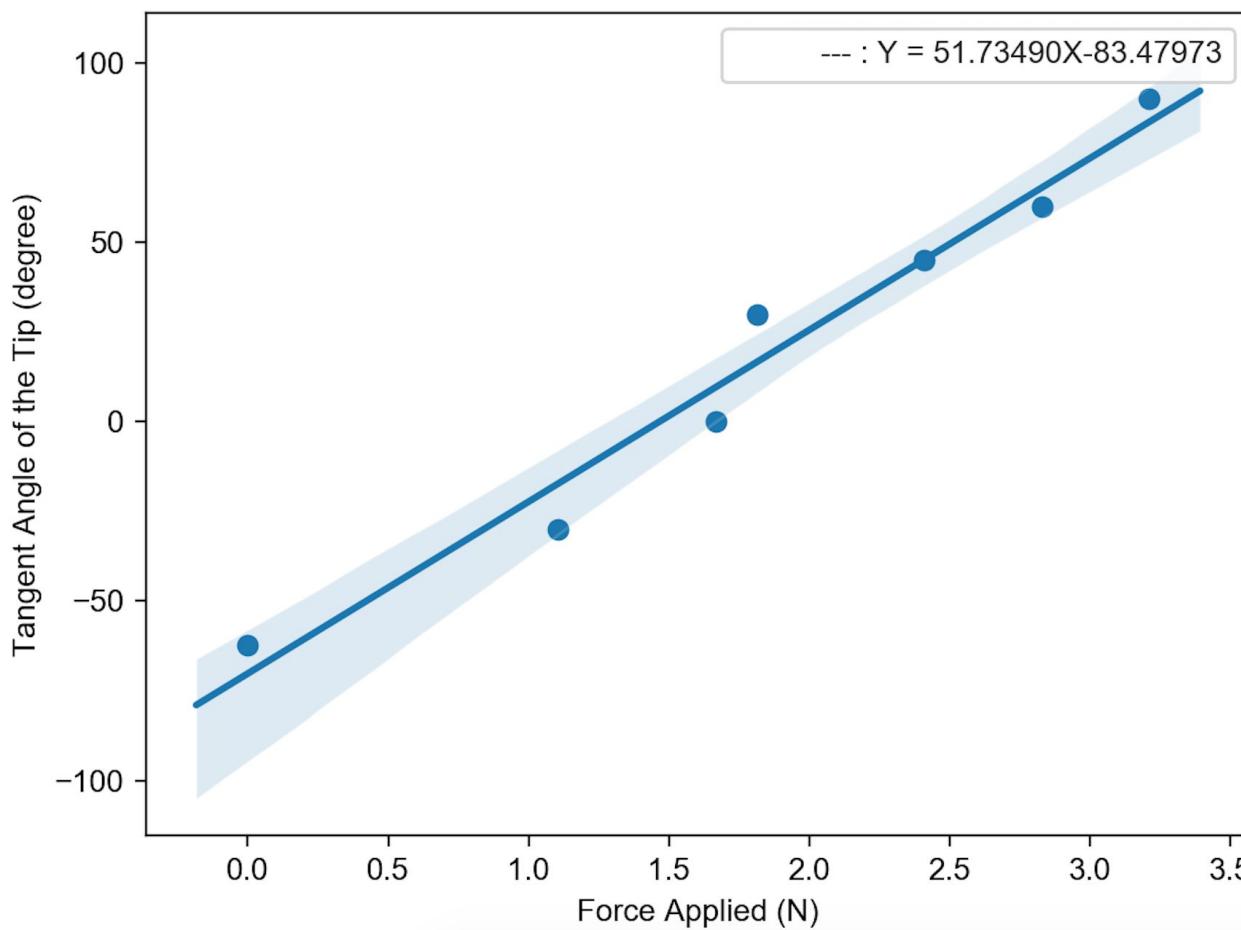
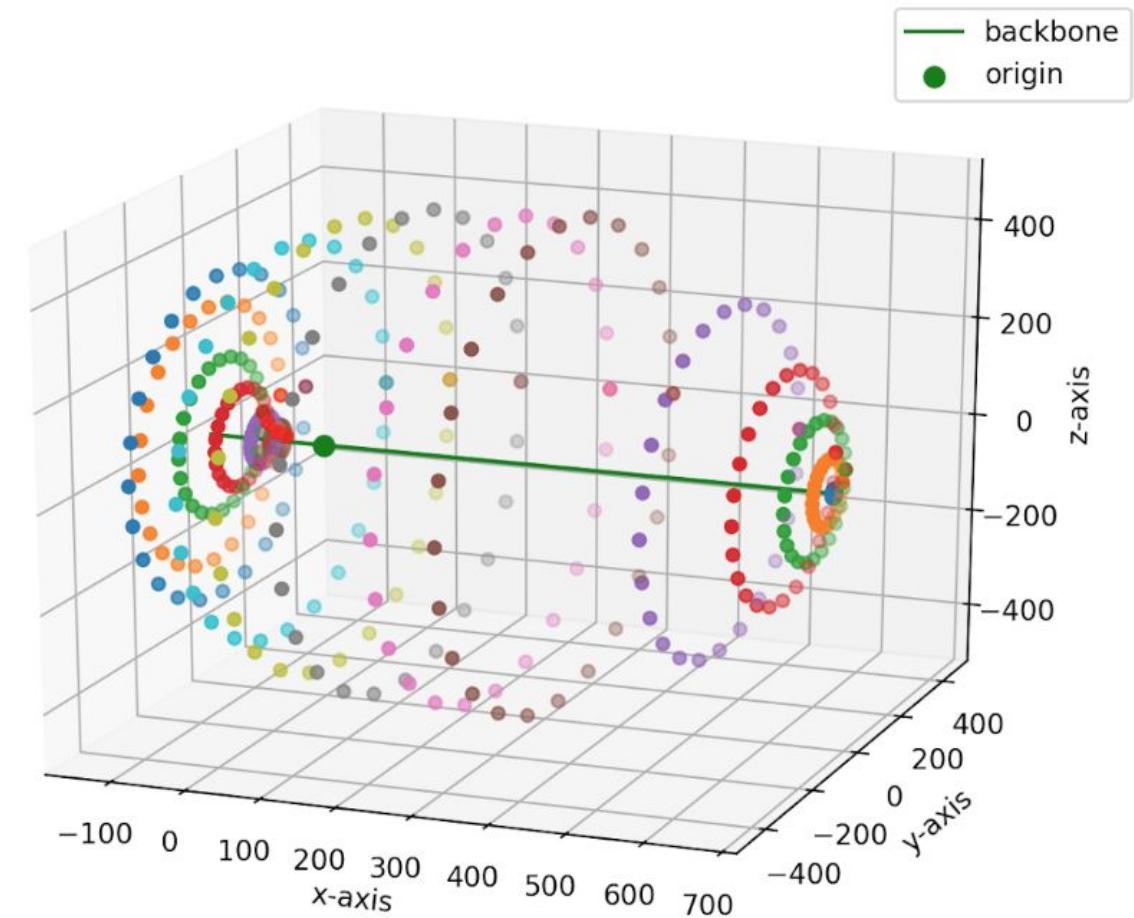
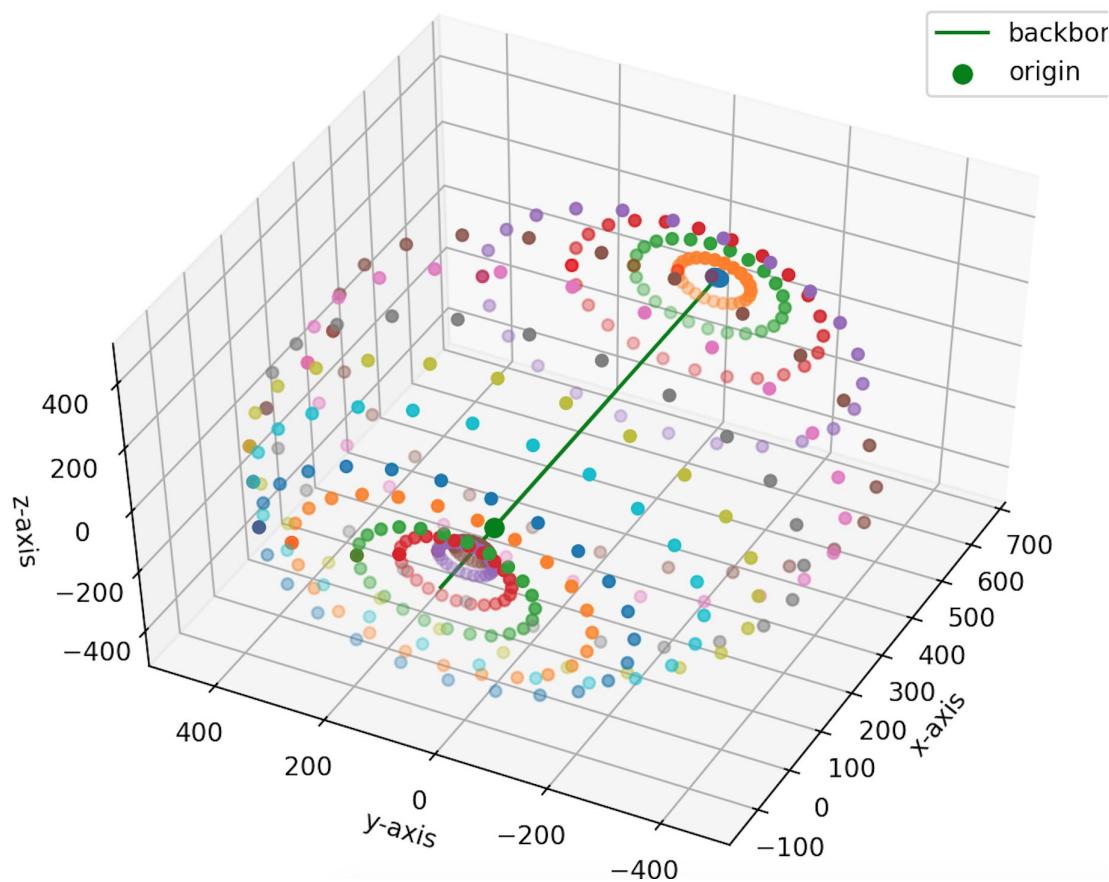


Fig.1

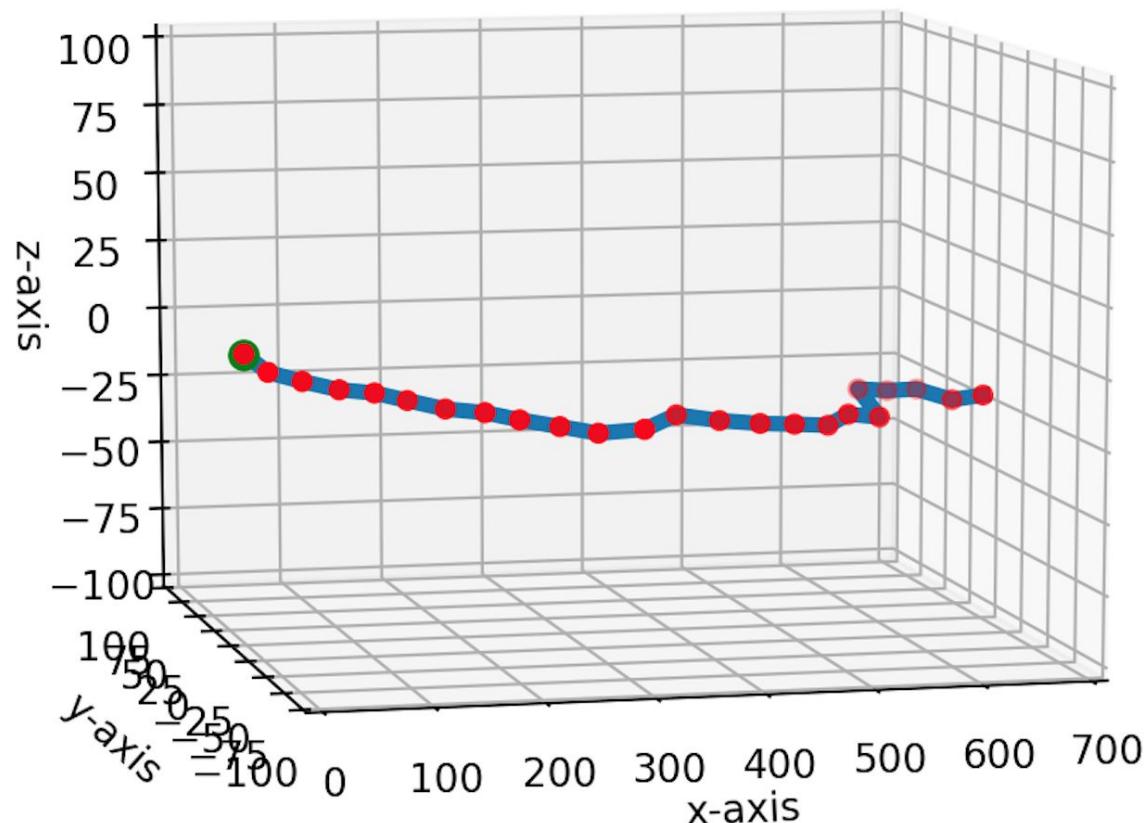
$$\text{Applied Force} = 0.5439 \times \text{Measured Force}$$

Measurement 6: 3D Workspace



Measurement 7: Position for Naturally Bend down

● origin



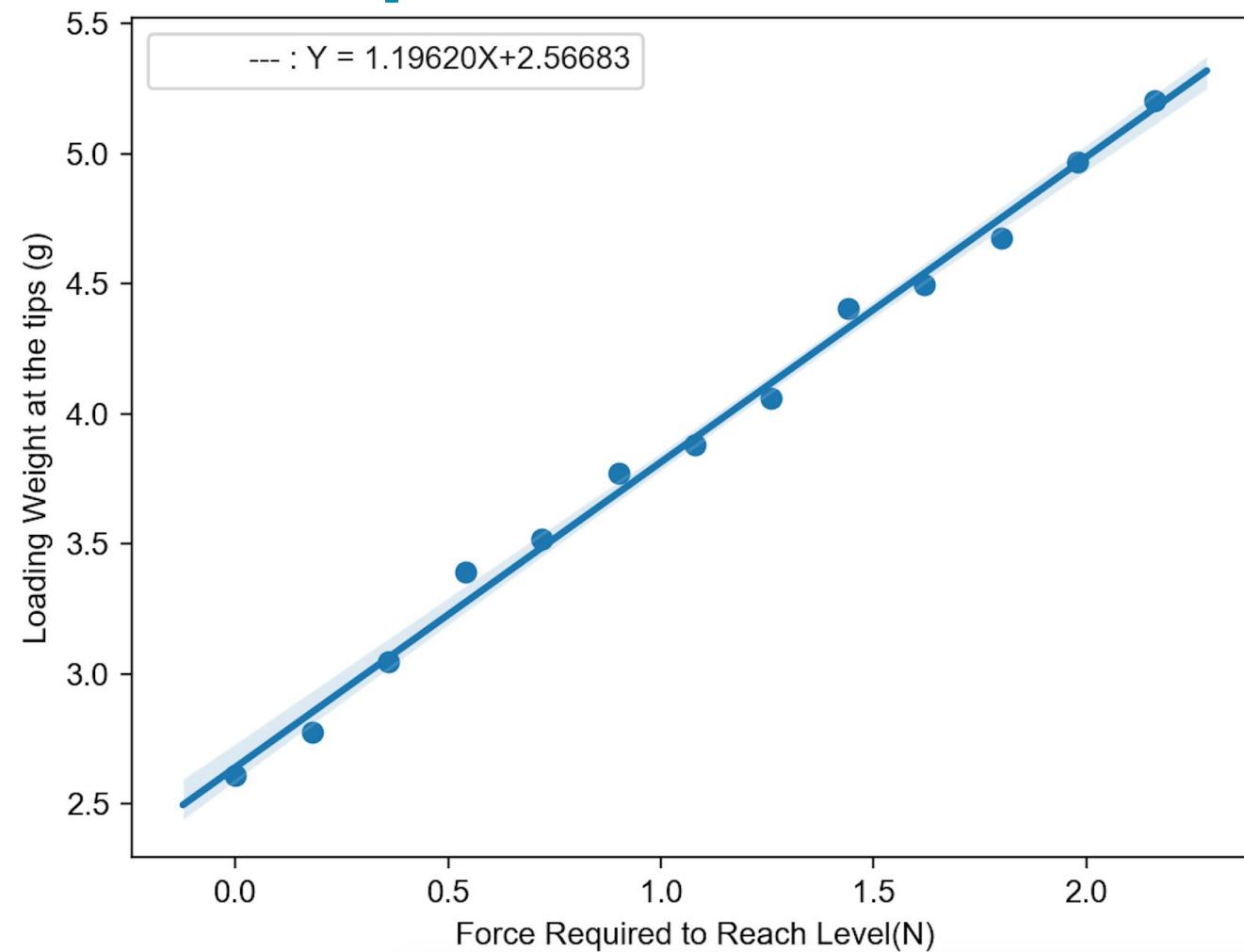
Measurement 8: Force Required to level under loading at the tip



0.18g/each

Measurement 8: Force Required to level under loading at the tip

* The Weight recorded does not include the loading tip, which is 0.6g

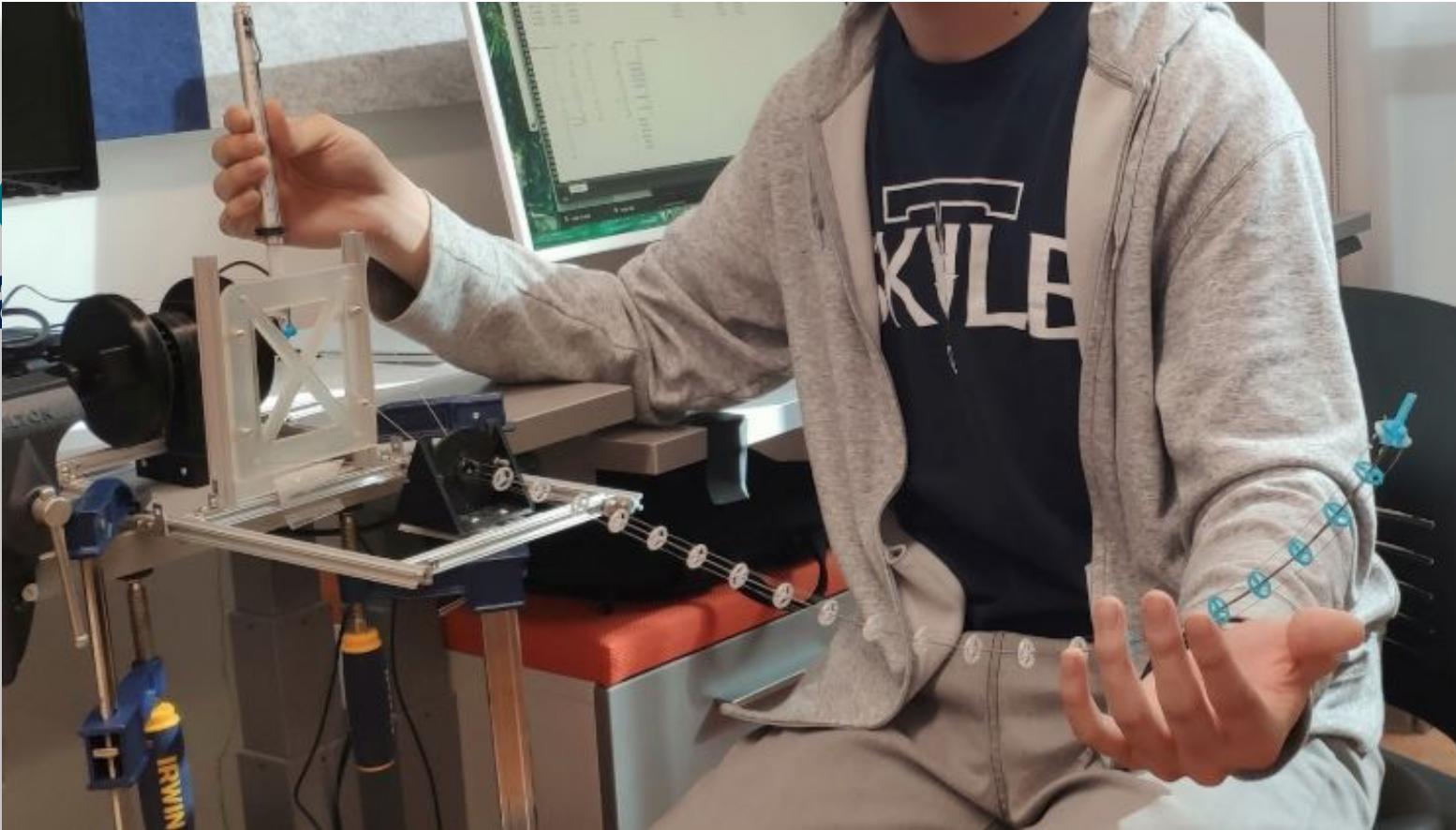


Summary of the Current Issues:

- Twisting of the robot
- Hardly self balanced after $(3g+0.6g)$'s load
- Tip is really hard to control (even without weight)
- Threshold exist for actuation

Summary of the Current Issues:

- Twisting
- Hardly see
- Tip is ready
- Threshold

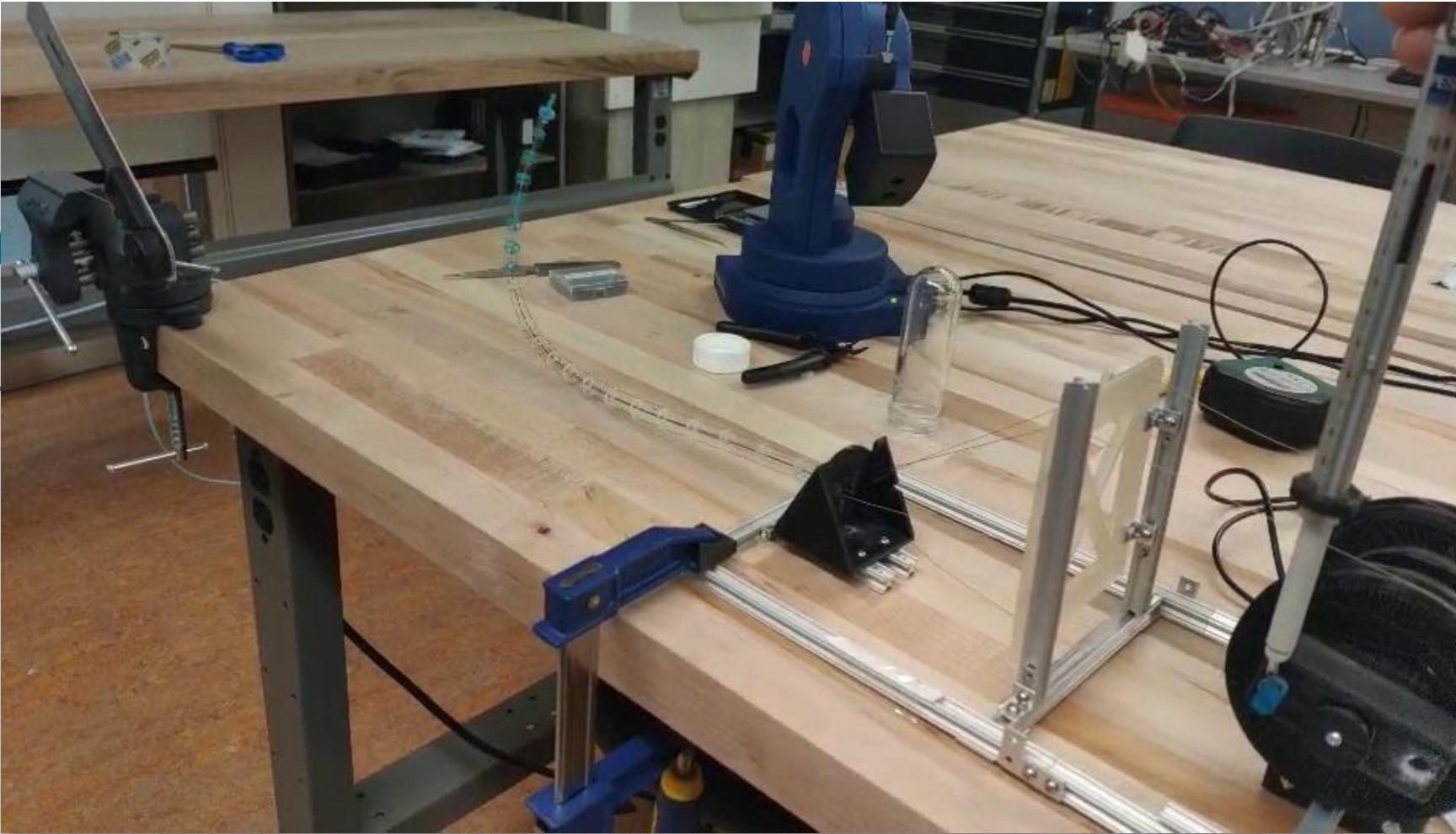


Summary of the Current Issues:

- Need stronger connections
- Twisting of the robot
- Hardly self balanced after $(3g+0.6g)$'s load
- Tip is really hard to control (even without weight)
- Threshold exist for actuation

Summary of the Current Issues:

- Twisting
- Hardly
- Tip is
- Thresh

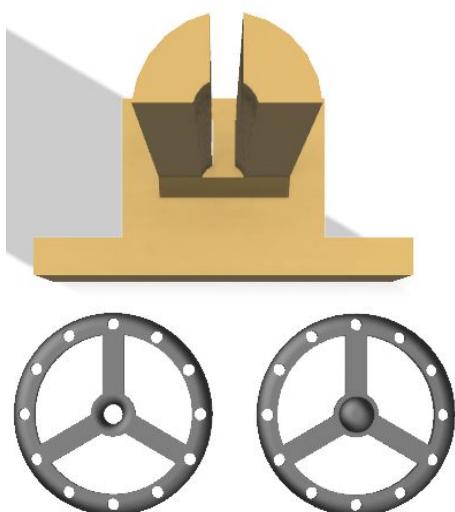


Summary of the Current Issues:

- Twisting of the robot
- Hardly self balanced after $(3g+0.6g)$'s load
- Tip is really unstable
- Threshold exist for actuation

Improvement for Future Project:

- Use Thicker Disks !!
- Use alignment Tool while building
- The density of the locking mechanism teeth need to be higher
- Time saving knotting skill --- Zeppelin Bend Knotting
- Better Measurement



Zeppelin Bend Knotting

Conclusion

- Still need some mechanisms to stabilize a long and thin continuum robot
 - Need to prevent high torque and withstand the self load and payloads
 - Connections between robot's components are not strong enough
- Does multi-layer Jamming actually work to achieve above requirement?
- Tripod mechanisms might be a better solution.

Bibliography

Hansen, S. (2019). *Continuum robot offers brand new possibilities*. [online] MTU AEROREPORT. Available at: <https://aeroreport.de/en/innovation/continuum-robot-offers-brand-new-possibilities> [Accessed 29 Aug. 2019].

Palmer, D., Cobos-Guzman, S. and Axinte, D. (2014). Real-time method for tip following navigation of continuum snake arm robots. *Robotics and Autonomous Systems*, 62(10), pp.1478-1485.

Manfredi, L., Capoccia, E., Ciuti, G. and Cuschieri, A. (2019). A Soft Pneumatic Inchworm Double balloon (SPID) for colonoscopy. *Scientific Reports*, 9(1).