



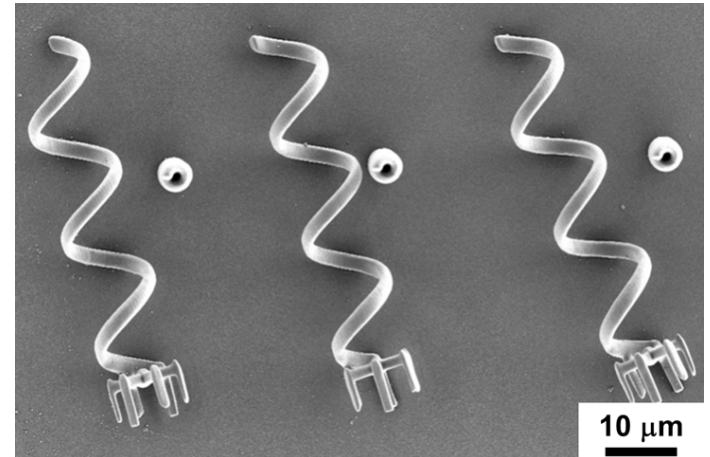
IRIS

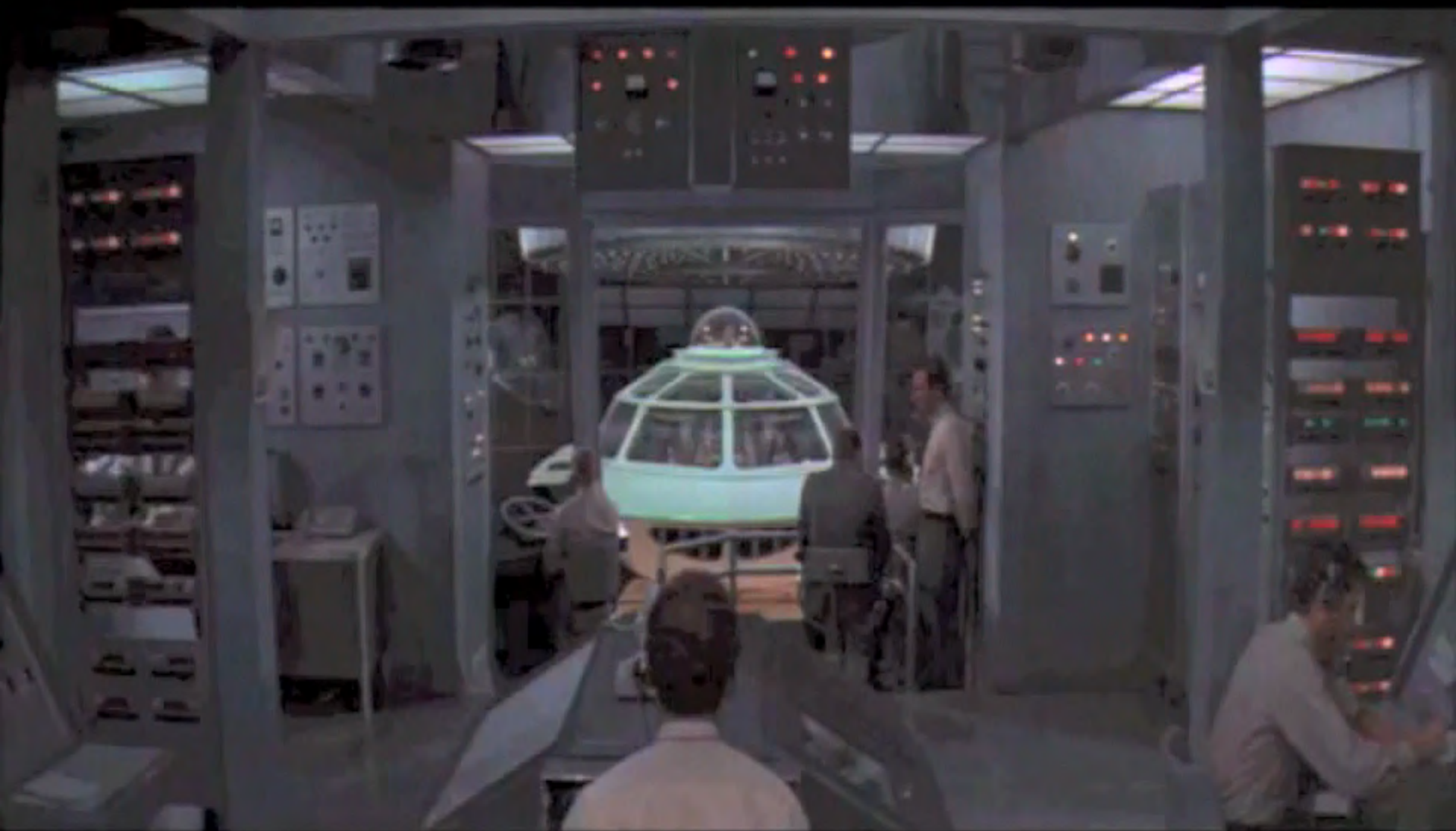
Institute of Robotics and Intelligent Systems

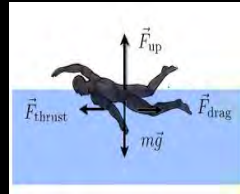
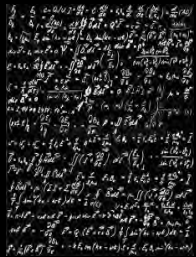
3D Printed MicroRobotics for NanoMedicine

Brad Nelson

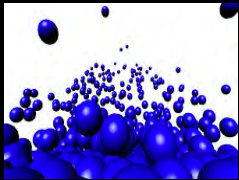
ETH Zurich
Switzerland



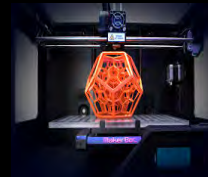




Physics



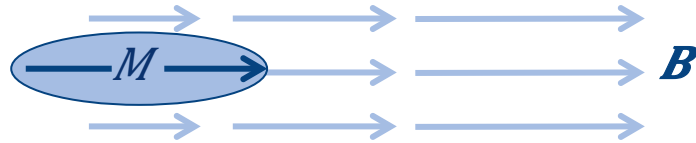
Fabrication



Viabile Business Models

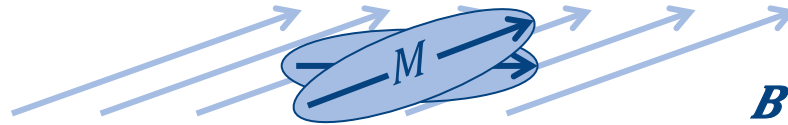
Magnetic Force

$$\vec{F}_m = V(\vec{M} \cdot \nabla) \vec{B}$$



Magnetic Torque

$$\vec{T}_m = V \cdot \vec{M} \times \vec{B}$$



\vec{T}_m : Magnetic Torque [Nm]

\vec{F}_m : Magnetic Force [N]

V : Volume [m³]

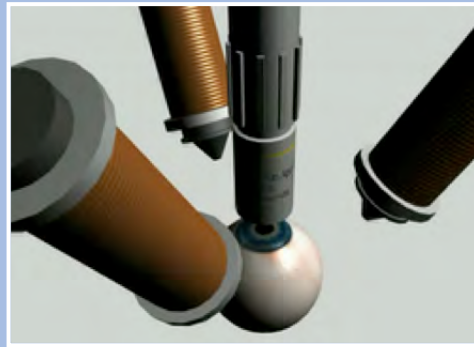
\vec{M} : Magnetization [A/m]

\vec{B} : Magnetic field [T]



For small bodies, e.g. “microrobots” we assume:

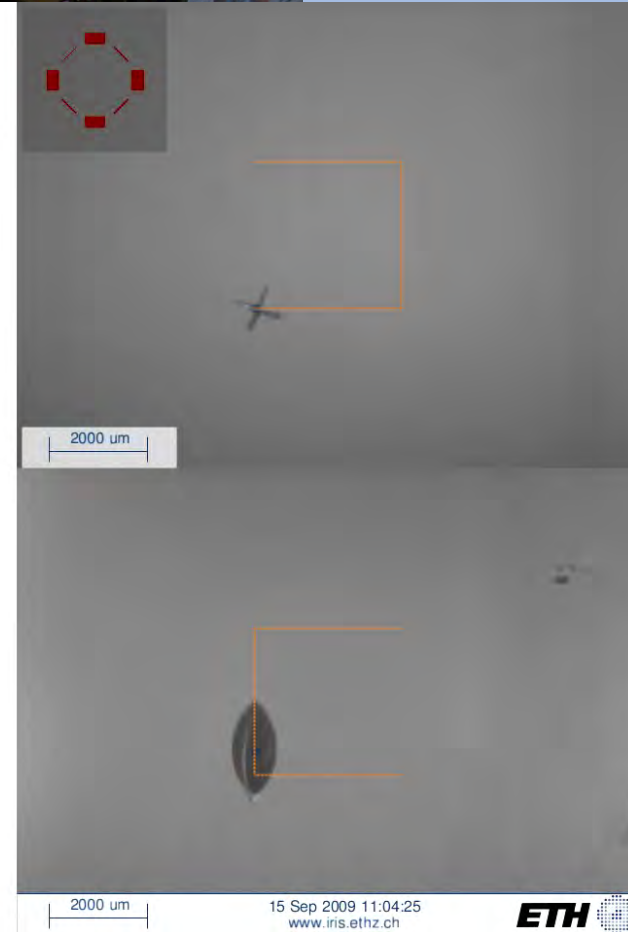
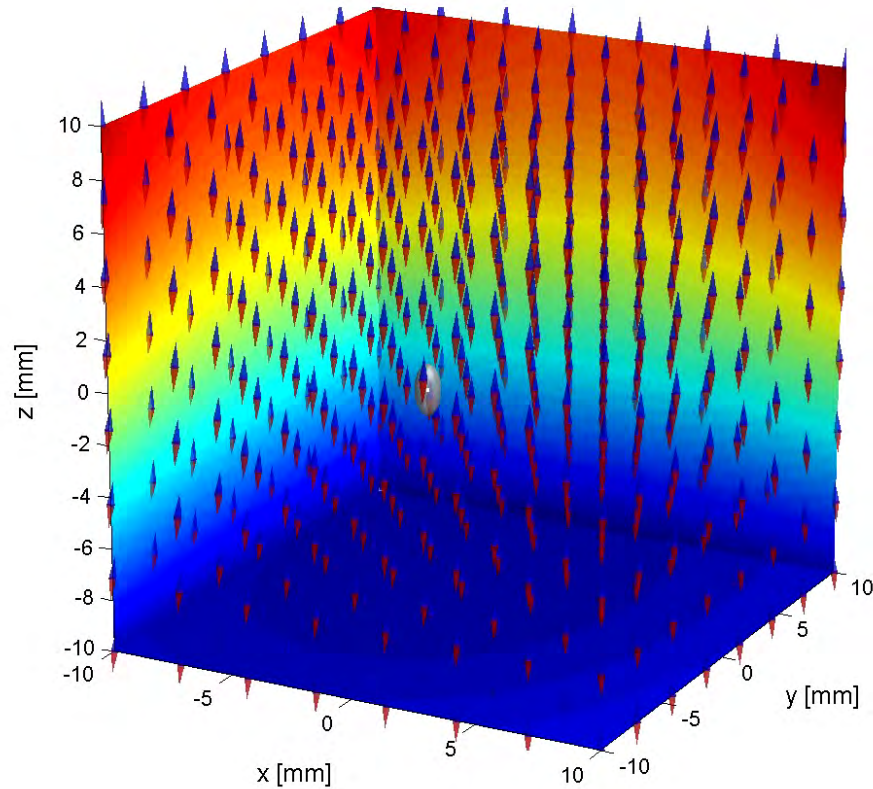
- Uniform distribution of the applied field **B** throughout the body
- **M** is a single vector (body is viewed as a dipole)
- **F** = Force
- **T** = Torque



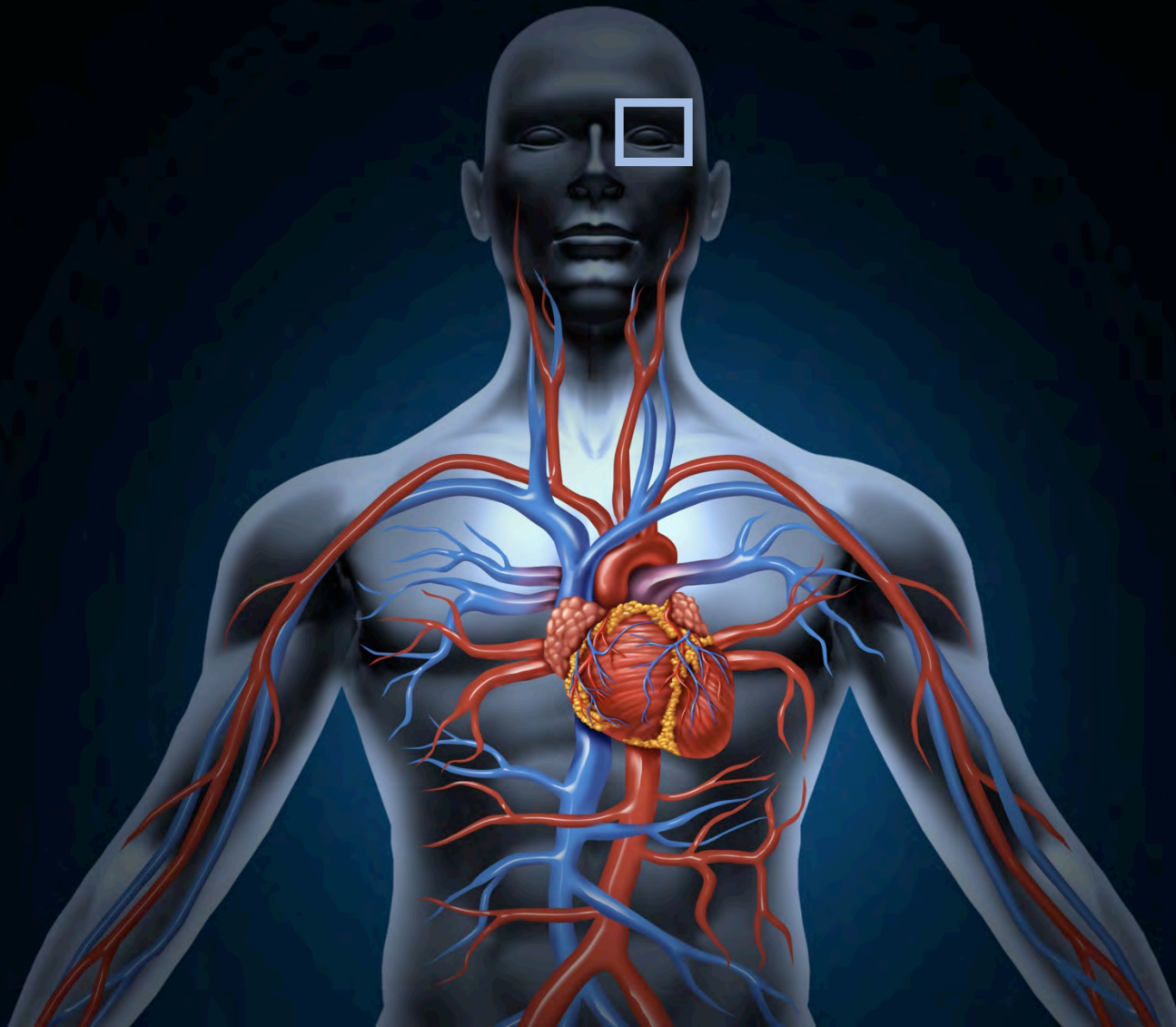
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Sk(\mathbf{M})\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{P}) \\ \mathbf{M}^T \mathcal{B}_x(\mathbf{P}) \\ \mathbf{M}^T \mathcal{B}_y(\mathbf{P}) \\ \mathbf{M}^T \mathcal{B}_z(\mathbf{P}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ \vdots \\ i_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \nu \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{F} = \nu (\mathbf{M} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{F} = \nu \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}^T \mathbf{M}$$

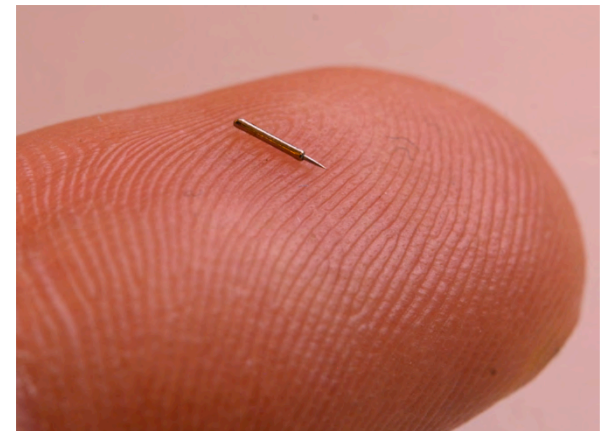
M. Kummer, J. J. Abbott, B. E. Kratochvil, R. Borer, A. Sengul, B. J. Nelson, "OctoMag: An Electromagnetic System for 5-DOF Wireless Micromanipulation", IEEE Trans. Rob., (26) 6, 2010



Where in the Body?

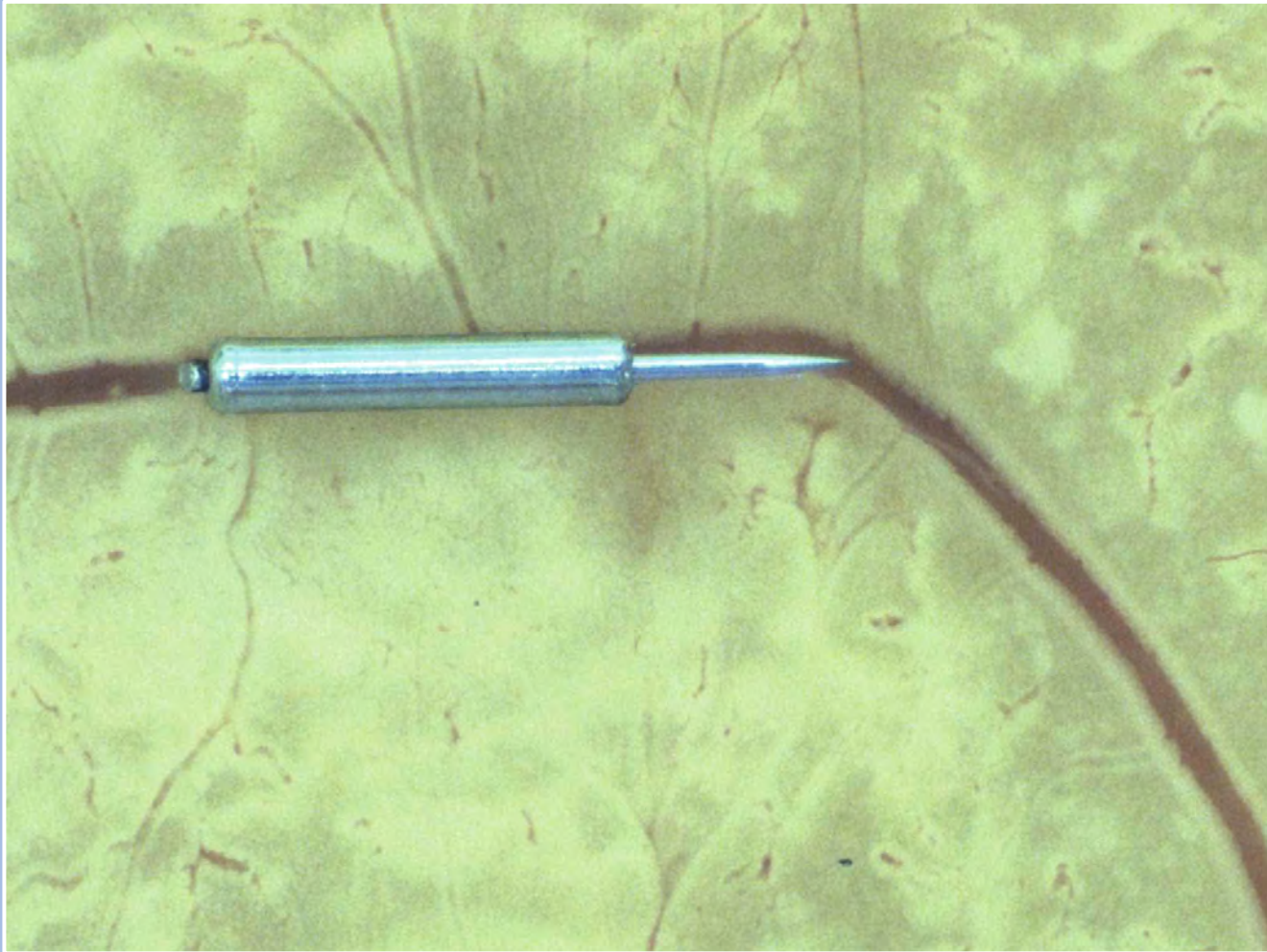


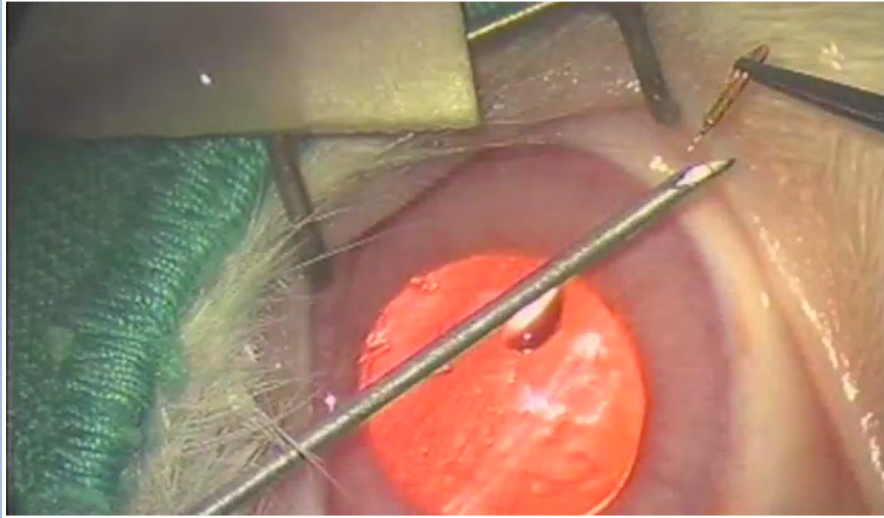




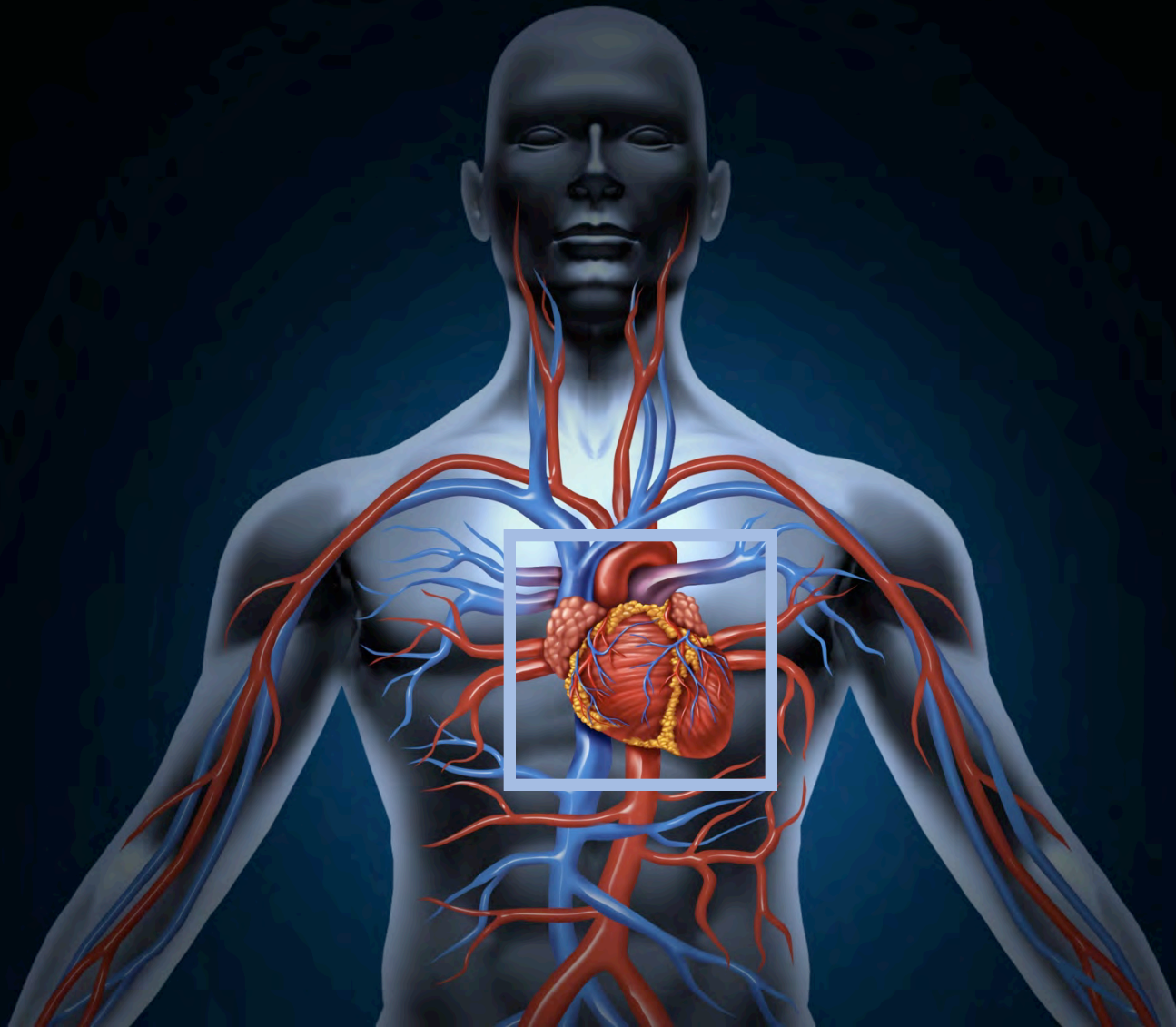


Vessel $\sim 125\mu\text{m}$ dia.





F. Ullrich, C. Bergeles, J. Pokki, O. Ergeneman, S. Erni, G. Chatzipirpiridis, S. Pané, C. Framme, B. J. Nelson, "Mobility experiments with microrobots for minimally invasive intraocular surgery", *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science*, Vol. 54, No. 4, April 2013, pp. 2853-63.



- Magnetic Torque

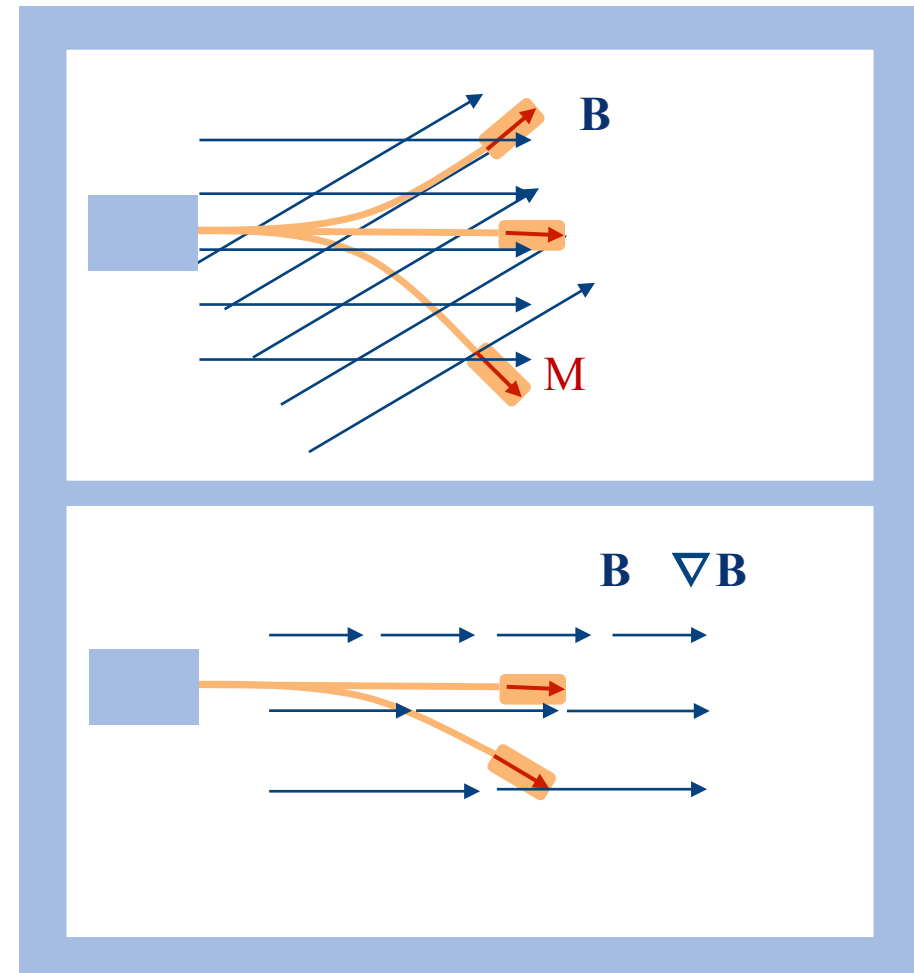
$$\mathbf{T} = \nu \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{B}$$

- Magnetic Force

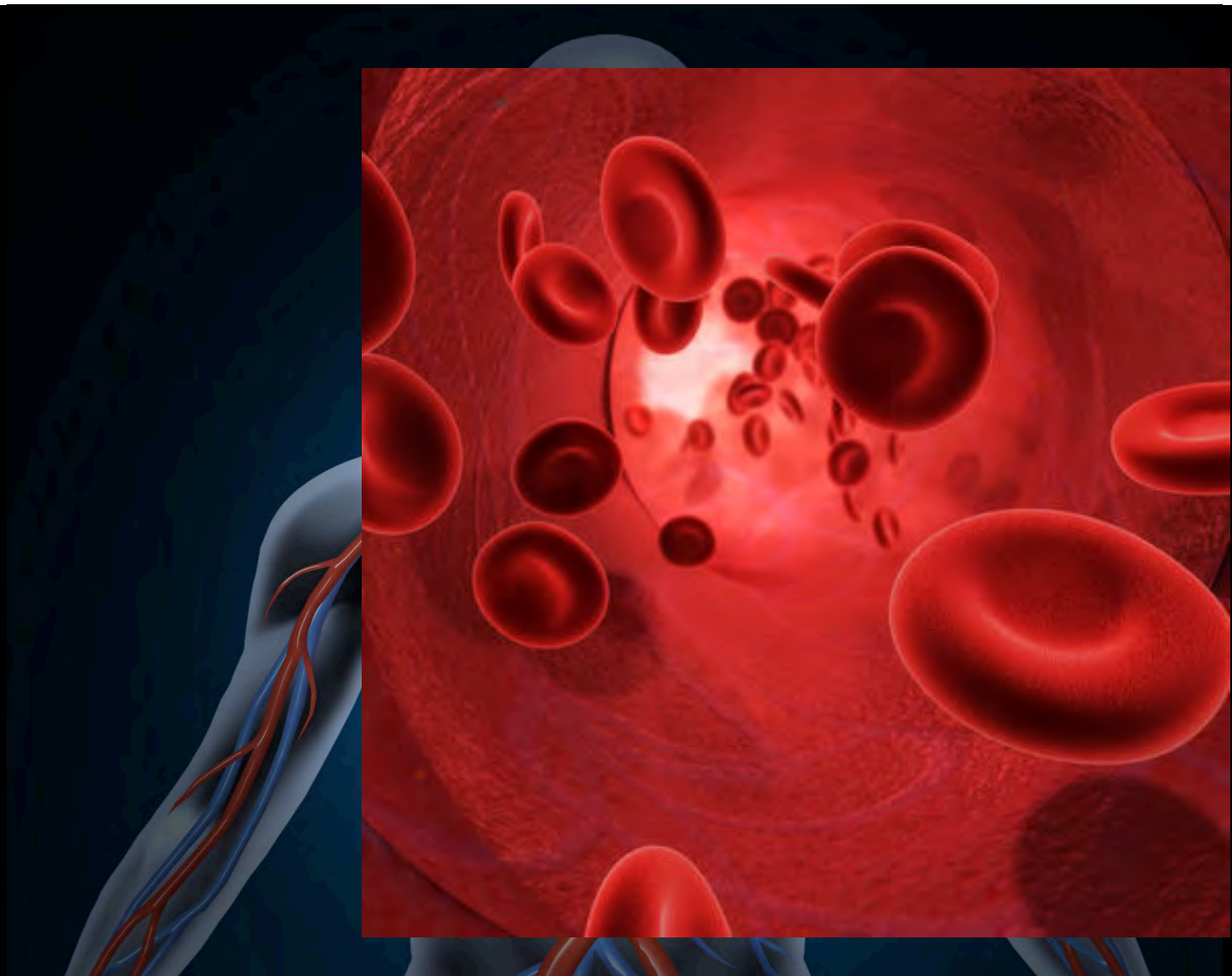
$$\mathbf{F} = \nu (\mathbf{M} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 0$$

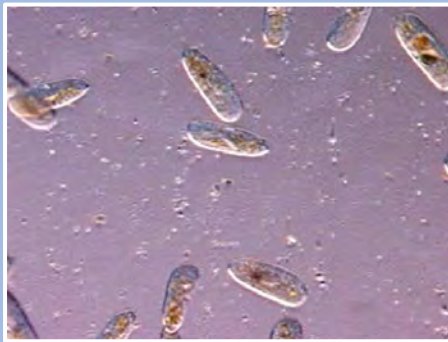
$$\mathbf{F} = \nu \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial z} \right]^T \mathbf{M}$$

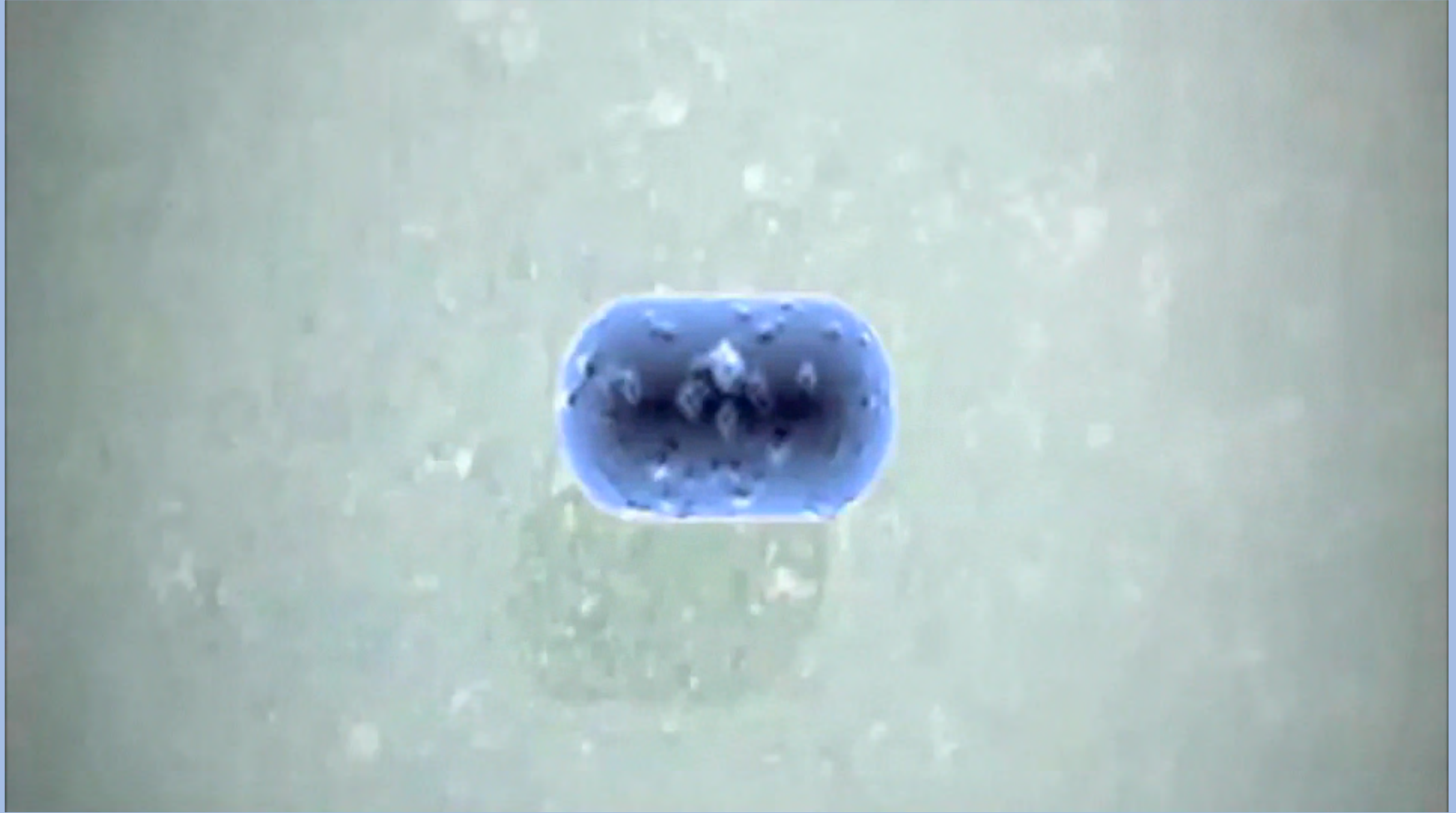


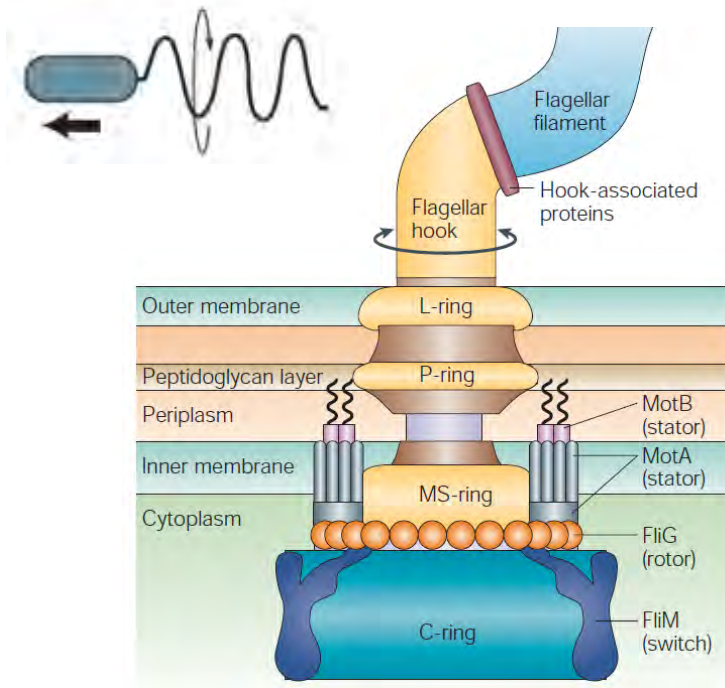




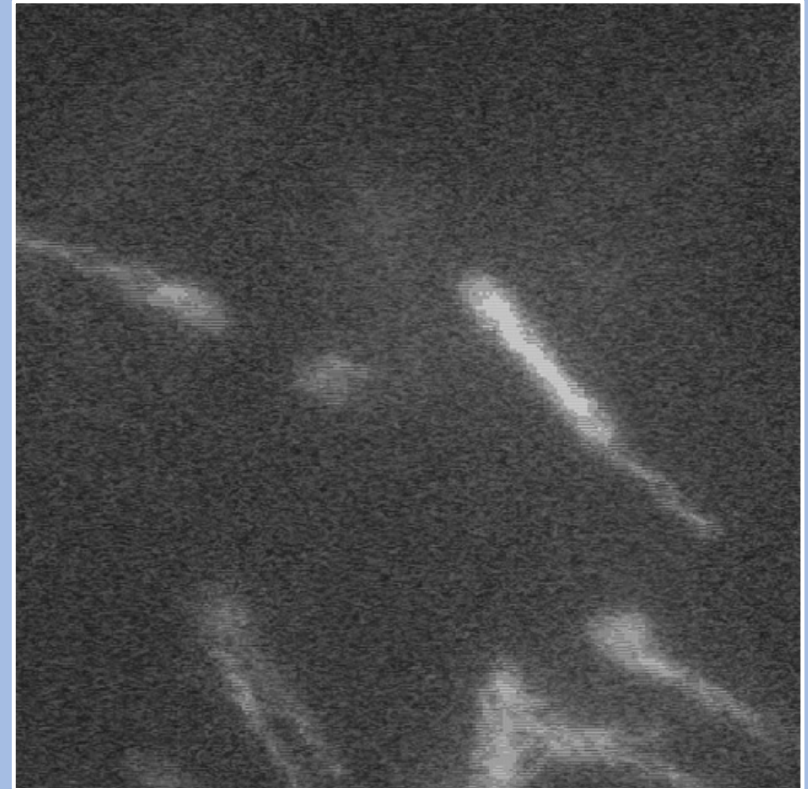
Paramecia, spermatozoa, cilia and flagella



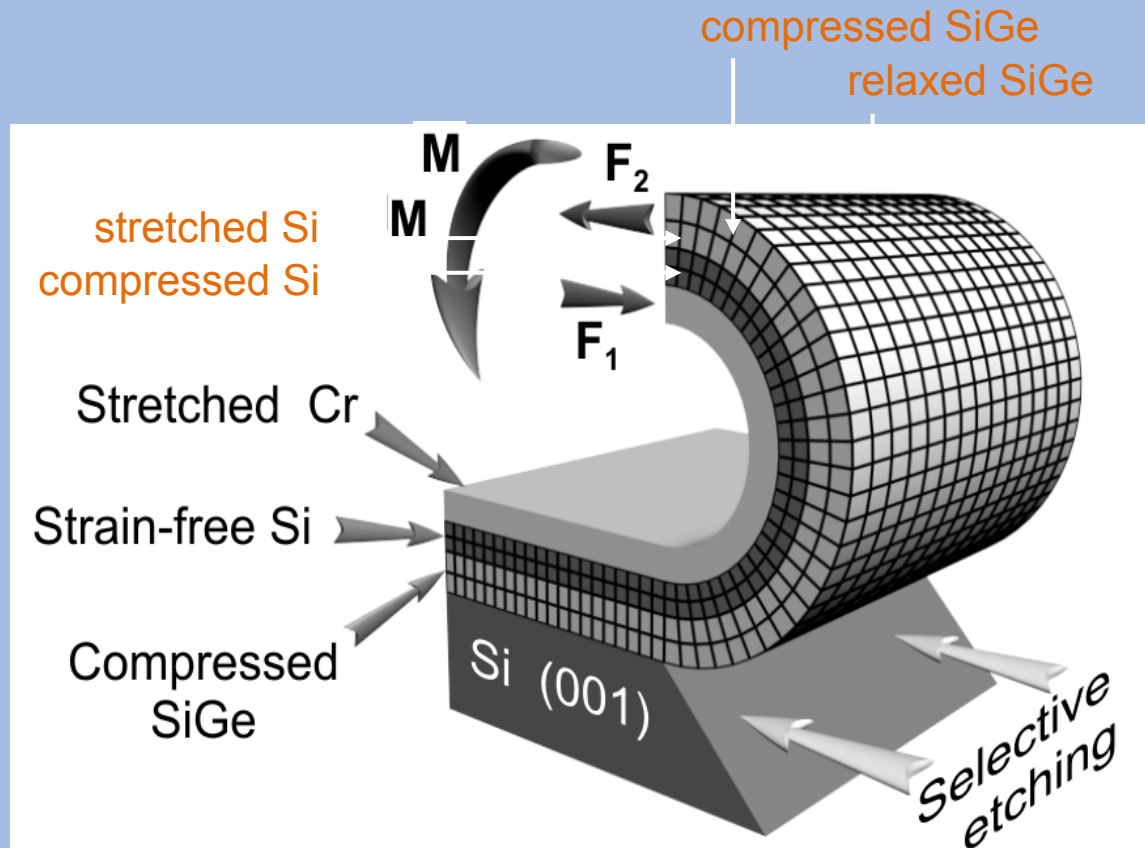


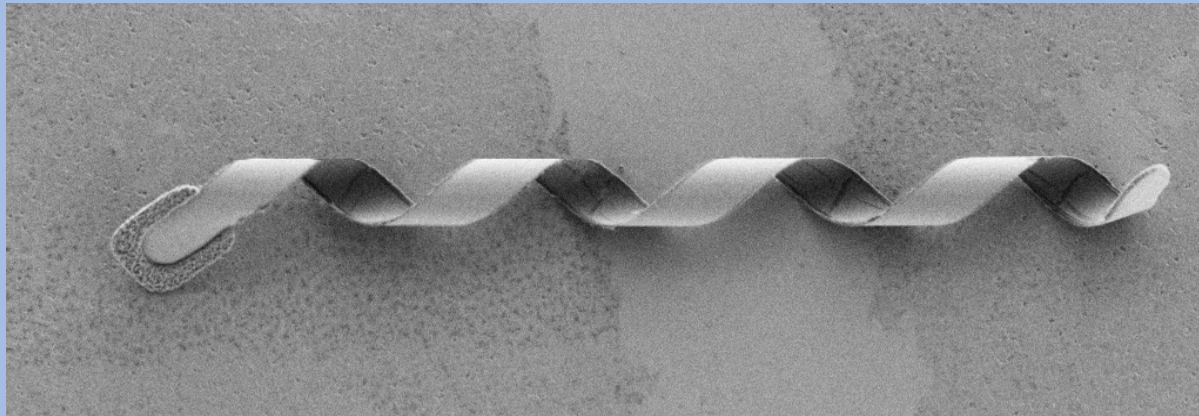


Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol. 5, 1024 (2004)

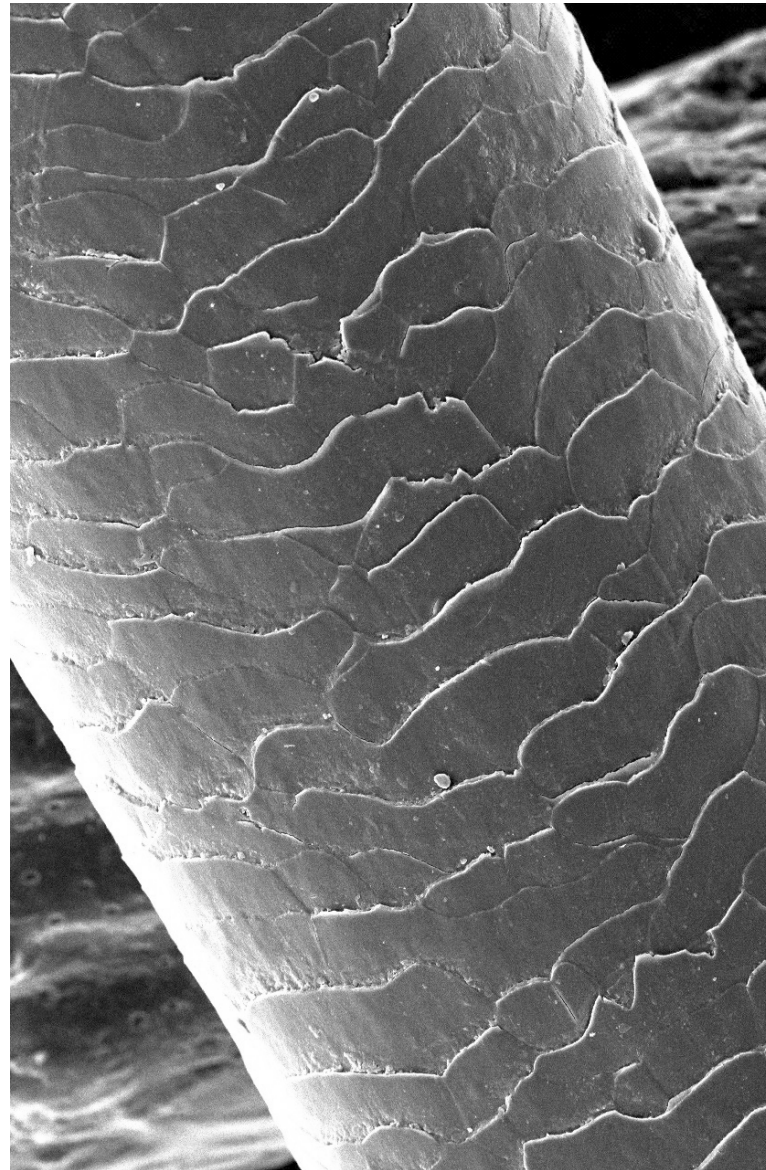


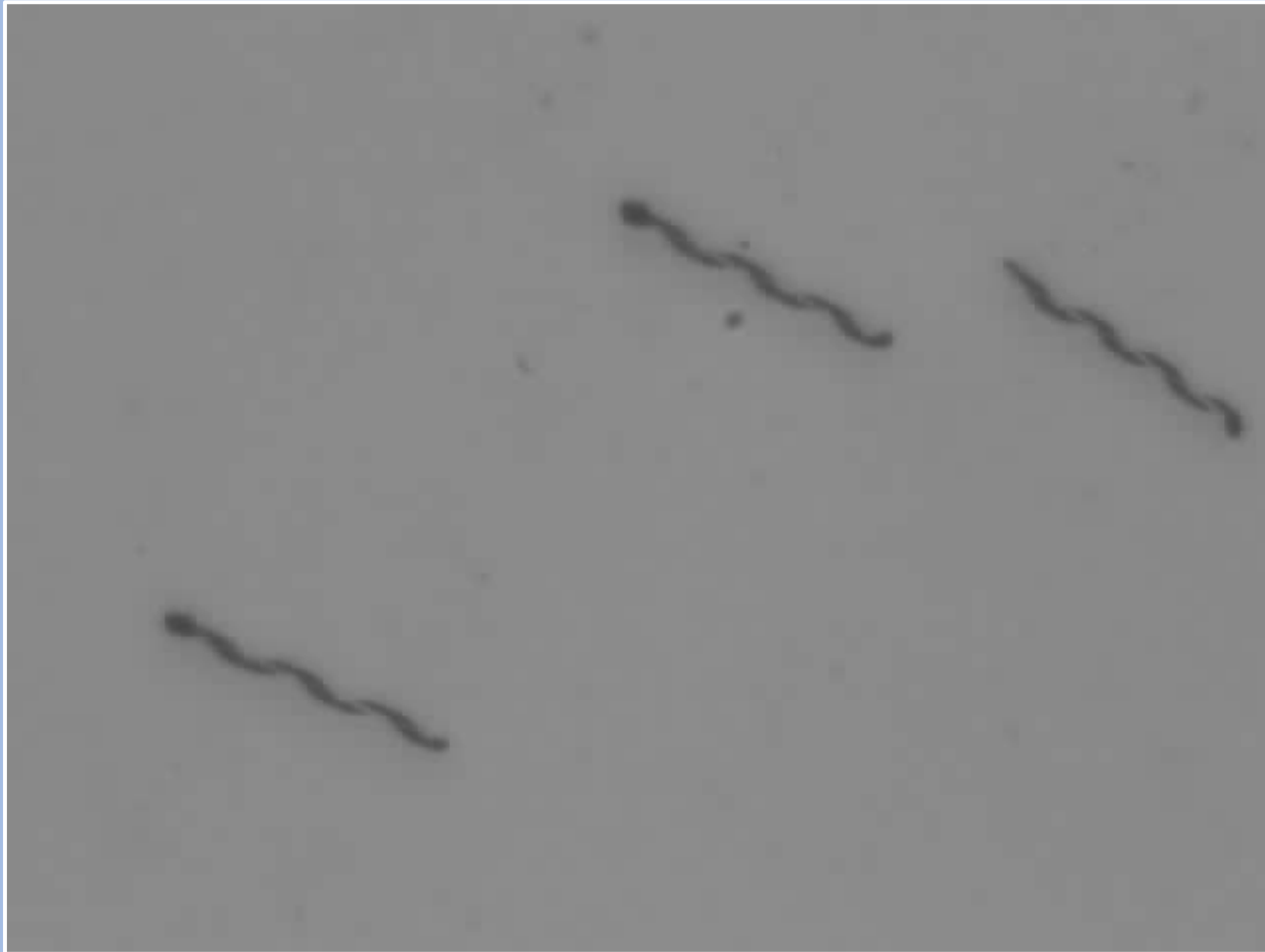
H.C. Berg (Harvard University)





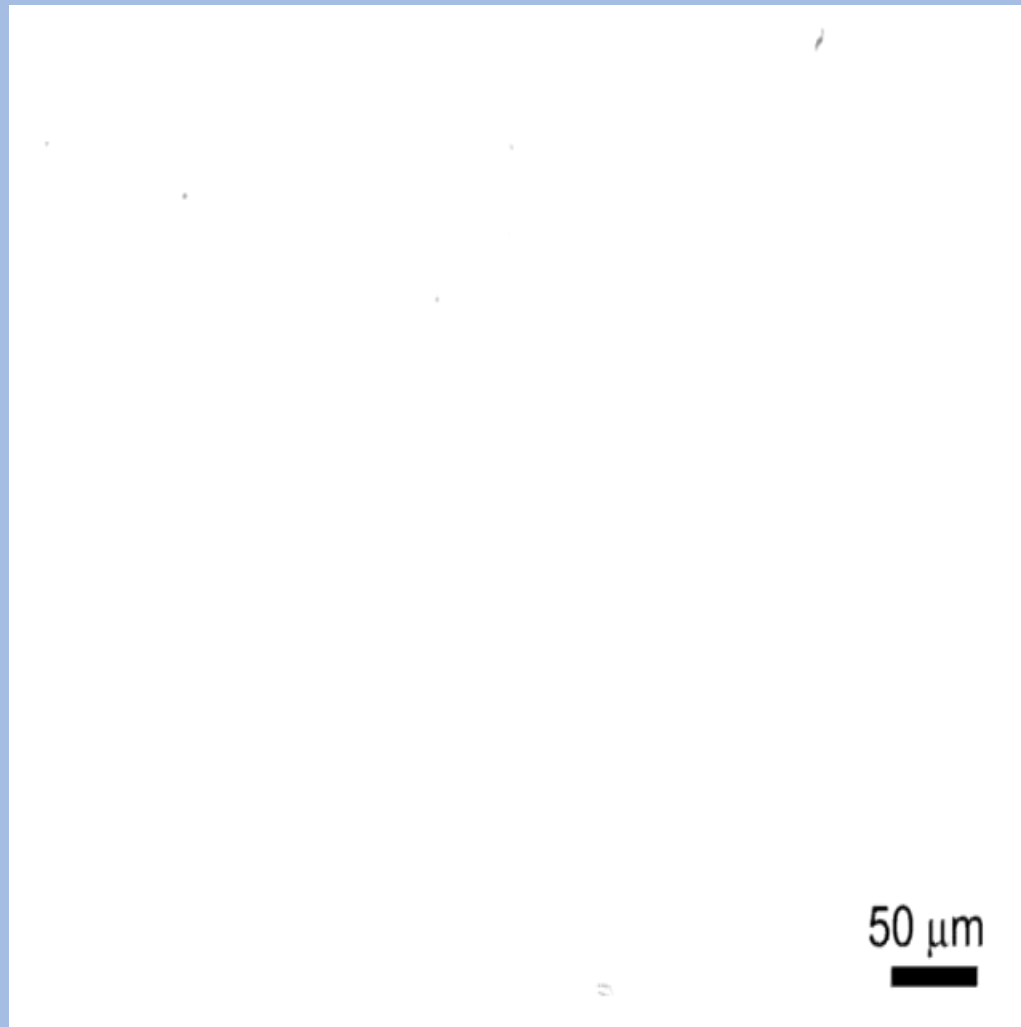
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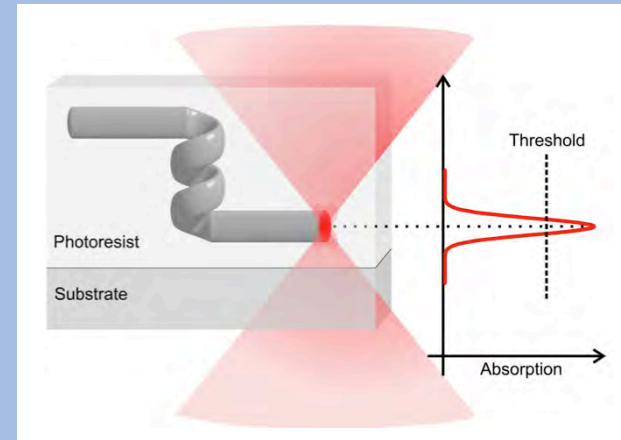




2012 Guinness Book of World Records



- Polymer materials
 - Non-cytotoxic
 - Bioerodable
 - Functionalizable
 - Low-cost



Two-photon-photopolymerization



Nanoscribe

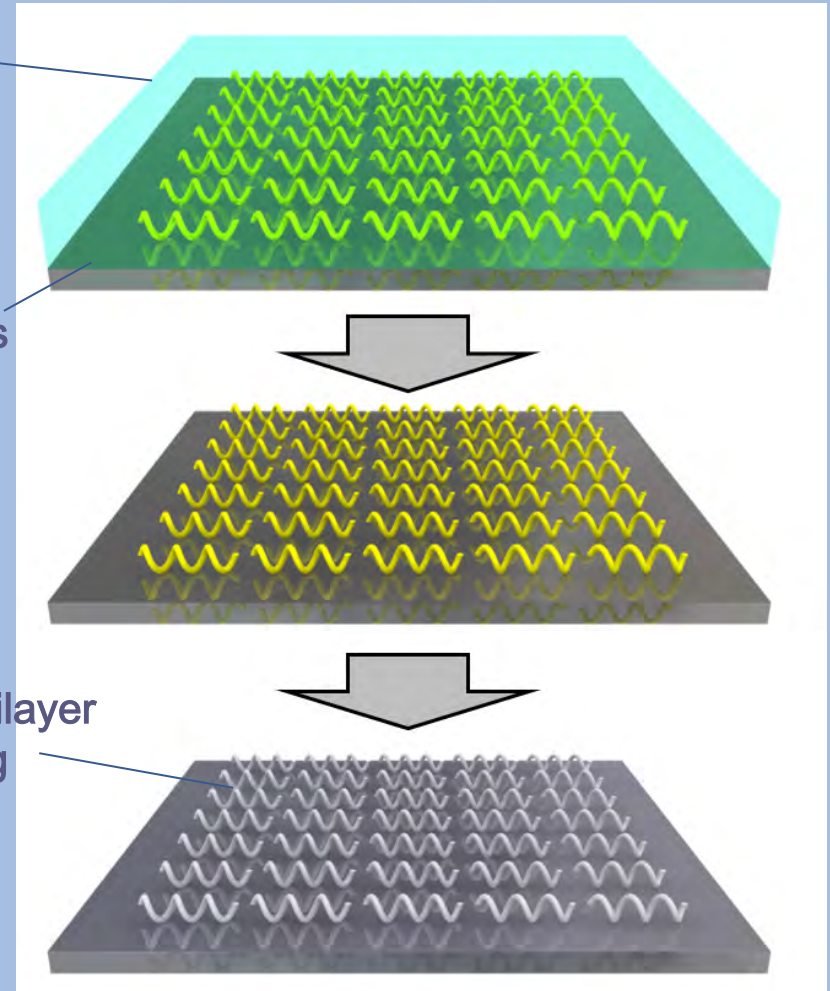
- Polymer materials
 - Non-cytotoxic
 - Bioerodable
 - Functionalizable
 - Low-cost

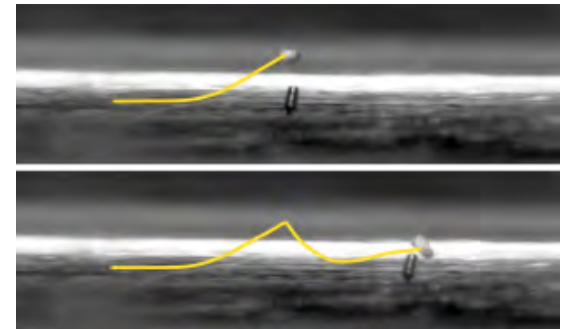
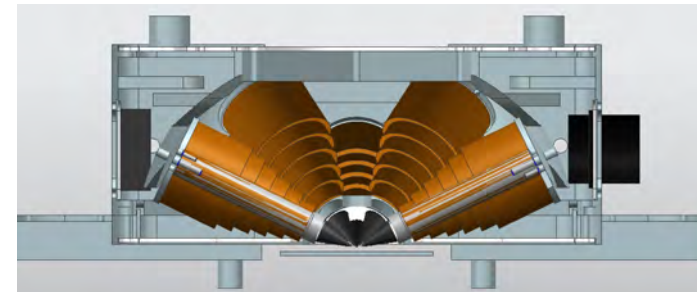
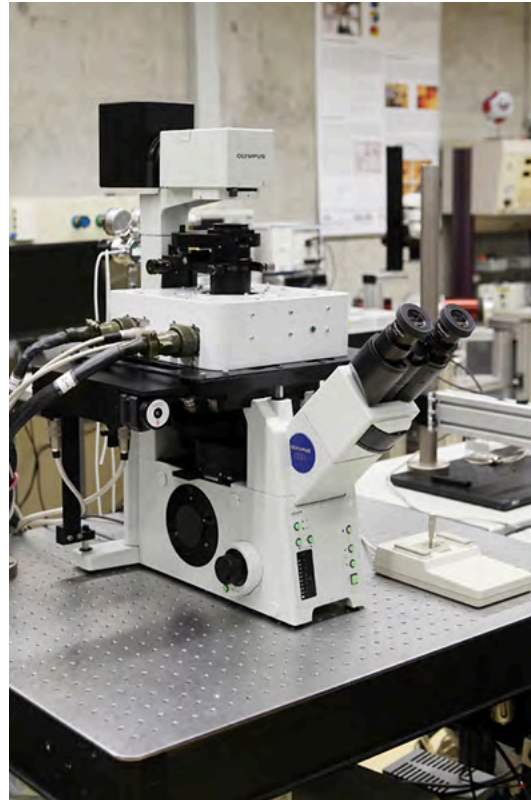


SU-8
or IP-L

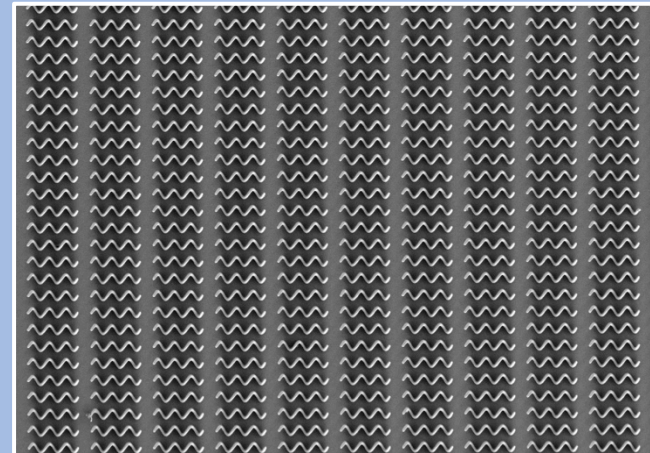
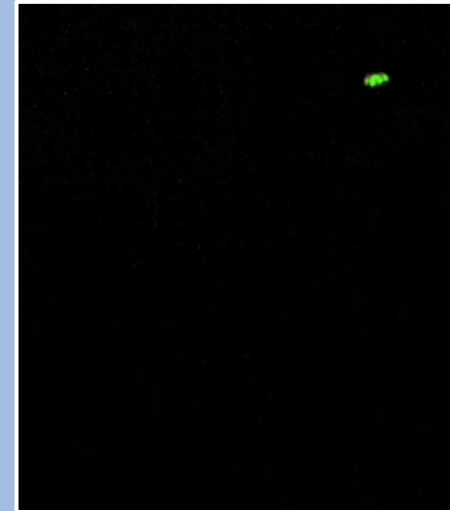
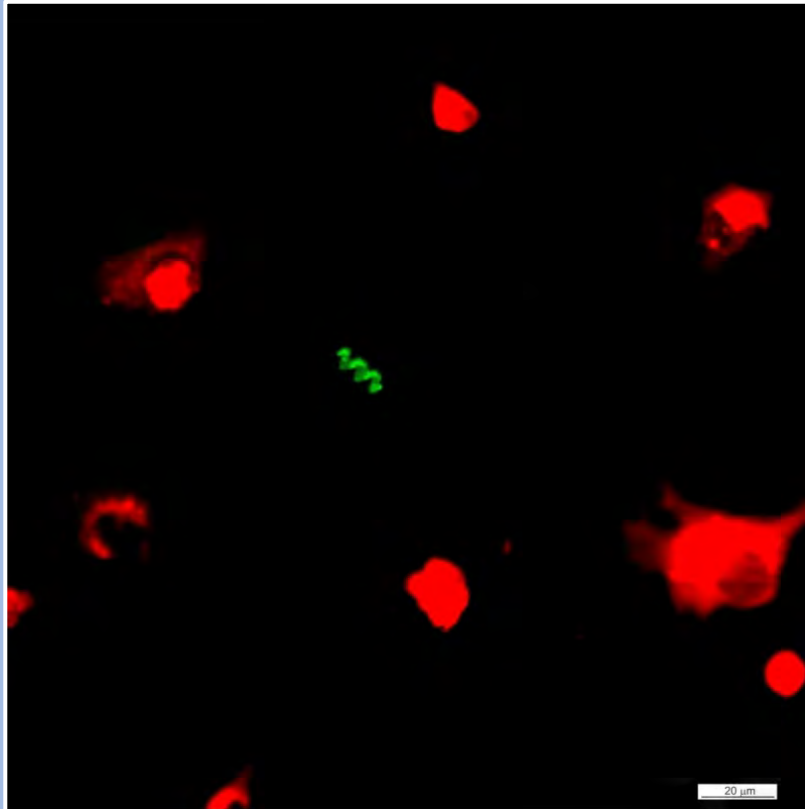
glass

Ni/Ti bilayer
coating



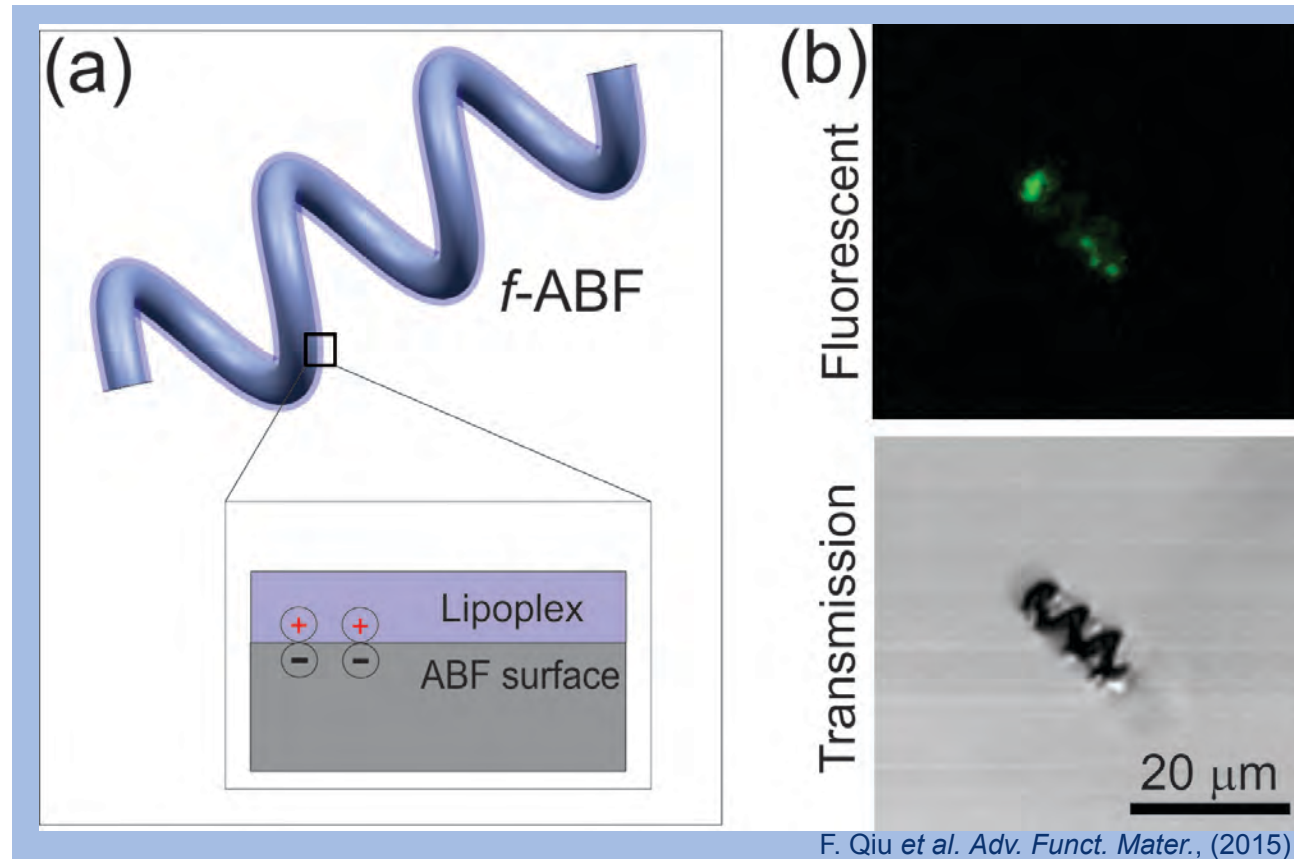


Delivering Drugs to Individual Cells



ABFs Functionalized with Lipoplexes

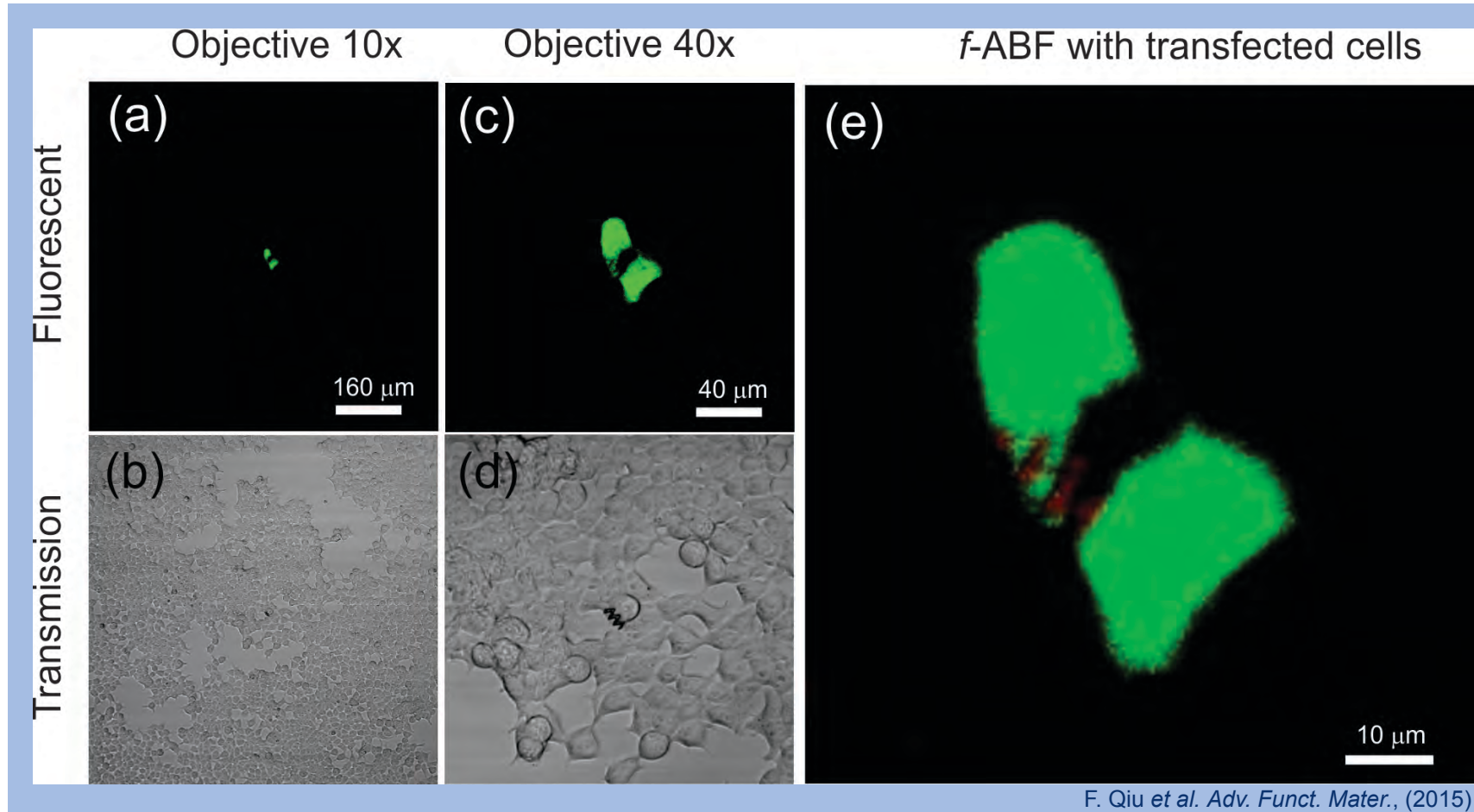
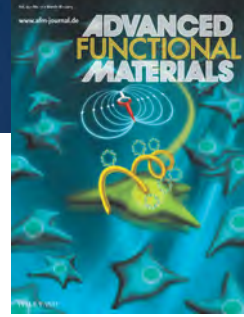
- (a) Functionalization of ABFs with lipoplexes
 - Lipoplexes are mixtures of cationic lipids and DNA, transfection agents
 - Size of ABFs: Diameter 5 μm , Length 16 μm , Ni/Ti layer (25 nm/ 15 nm)
- (b) Confirmation of lipoplexes on ABFs by CLSM
 - DNA was marked using green fluorescence (fluorescein)



F. Qiu et al. *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, (2015)

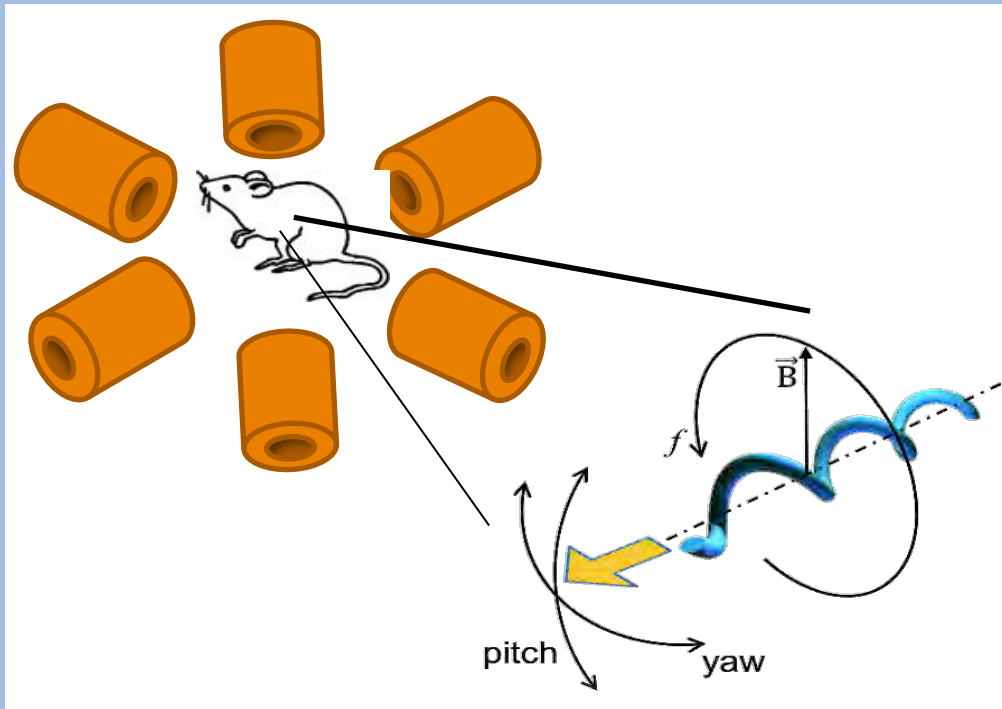
Cell Transfection and Gene Expression

- Only targeted cells were transfected by DNA carried on ABFs
- Cells expressed the Venus protein encoded in DNA

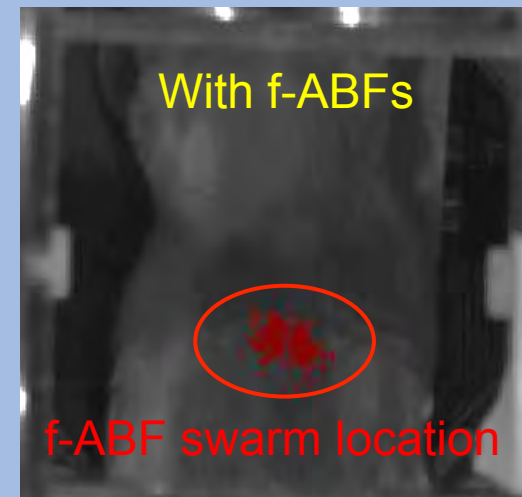
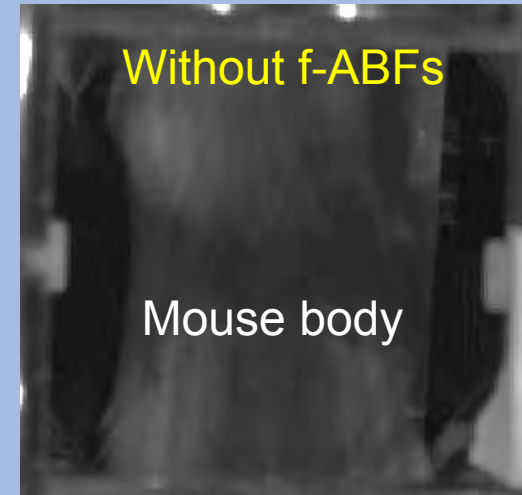


F. Qiu et al. *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, (2015)

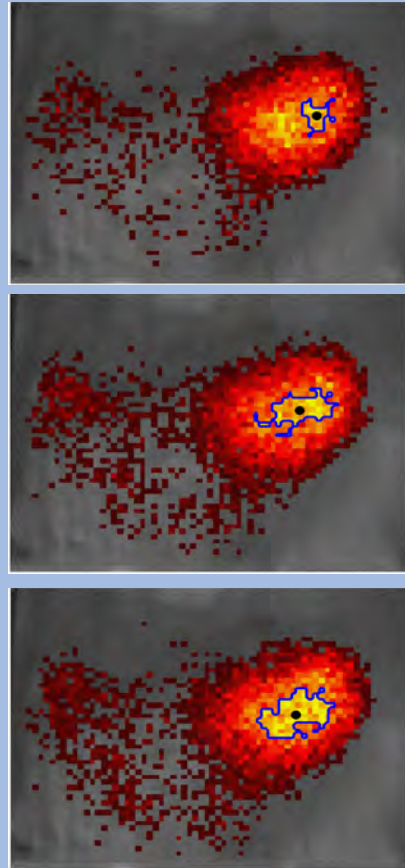
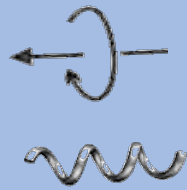
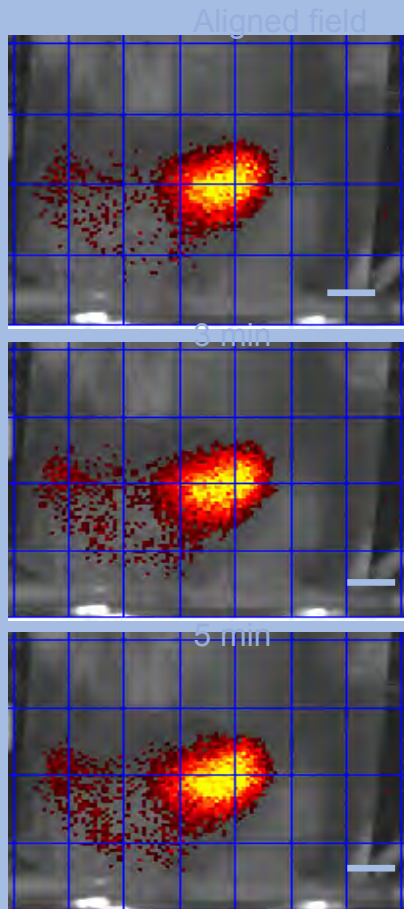
in vivo Swimming

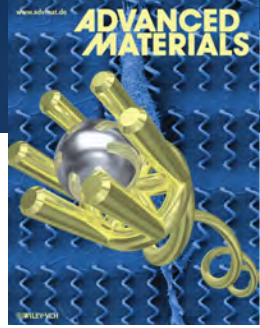


- NIR-797 dye served as a tracking probe for an *in vivo* imaging system (IVIS)
- A swarm of f-ABFs were injected into the peritoneal cavity
- The swarm localized in a mouse body (red cloud)



in vivo Swimming of Swarms

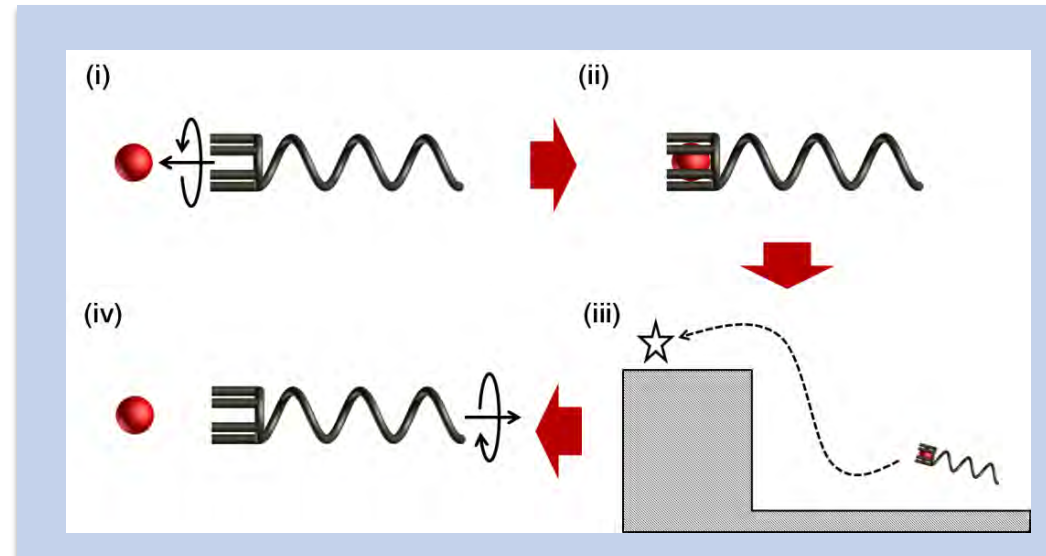
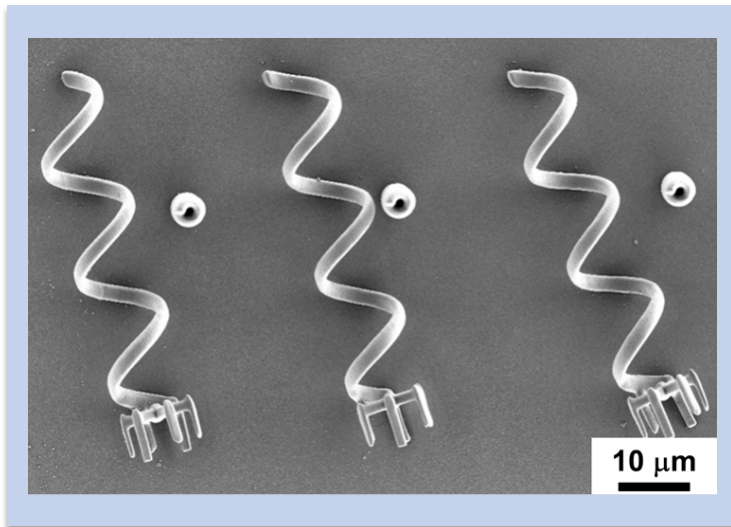




Microswimmers with end effectors

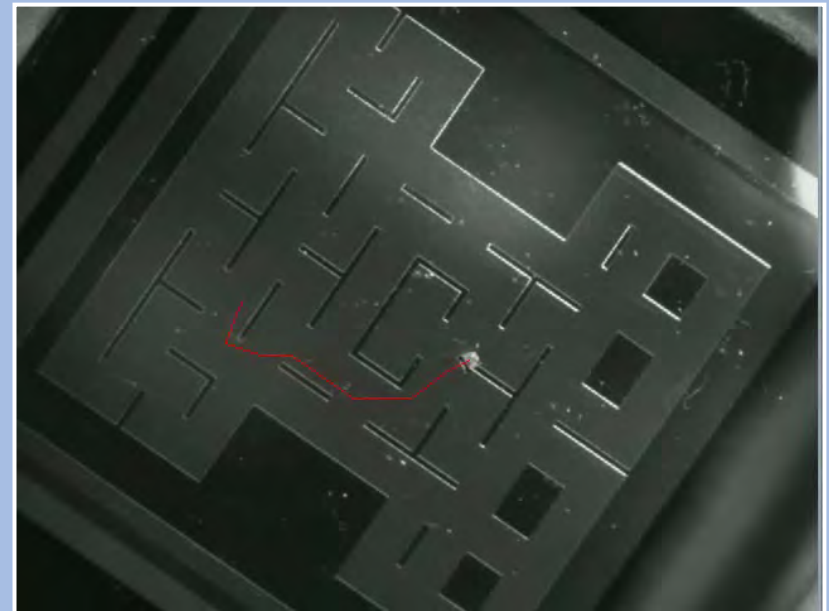
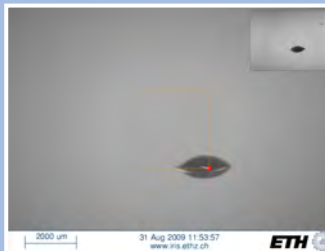
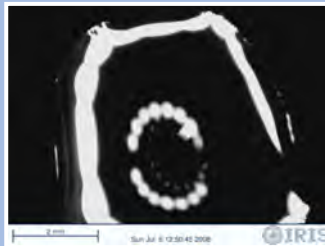
Microhands fabricated at the ends of helical bodies

Load and release using fluid drag





- A primary application area for micro and nano robotics is medicine, biology, manufacturing, and, perhaps, environmental monitoring
- The Micro/Nanorobotics Community has made tremendous progress in a decade
 - Power, locomotion, fabrication
 - Addressing appropriate therapies
- The potential is huge, but the timeline uncertain
- The field is in its infancy



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Salvador Pane
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Yu Sun
Jake Abbott
Lixin Dong
Eniko Enikov
Ge Yang
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Ayoung Hong
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Ruedi Borer
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Stefano Fusco
Dominic Frutiger
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Robotics
Biomedical Engineering
MEM
Nanotechnology
Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
Computer Science
Materials
Physics
Chemistry
Medicine
Business, ...

