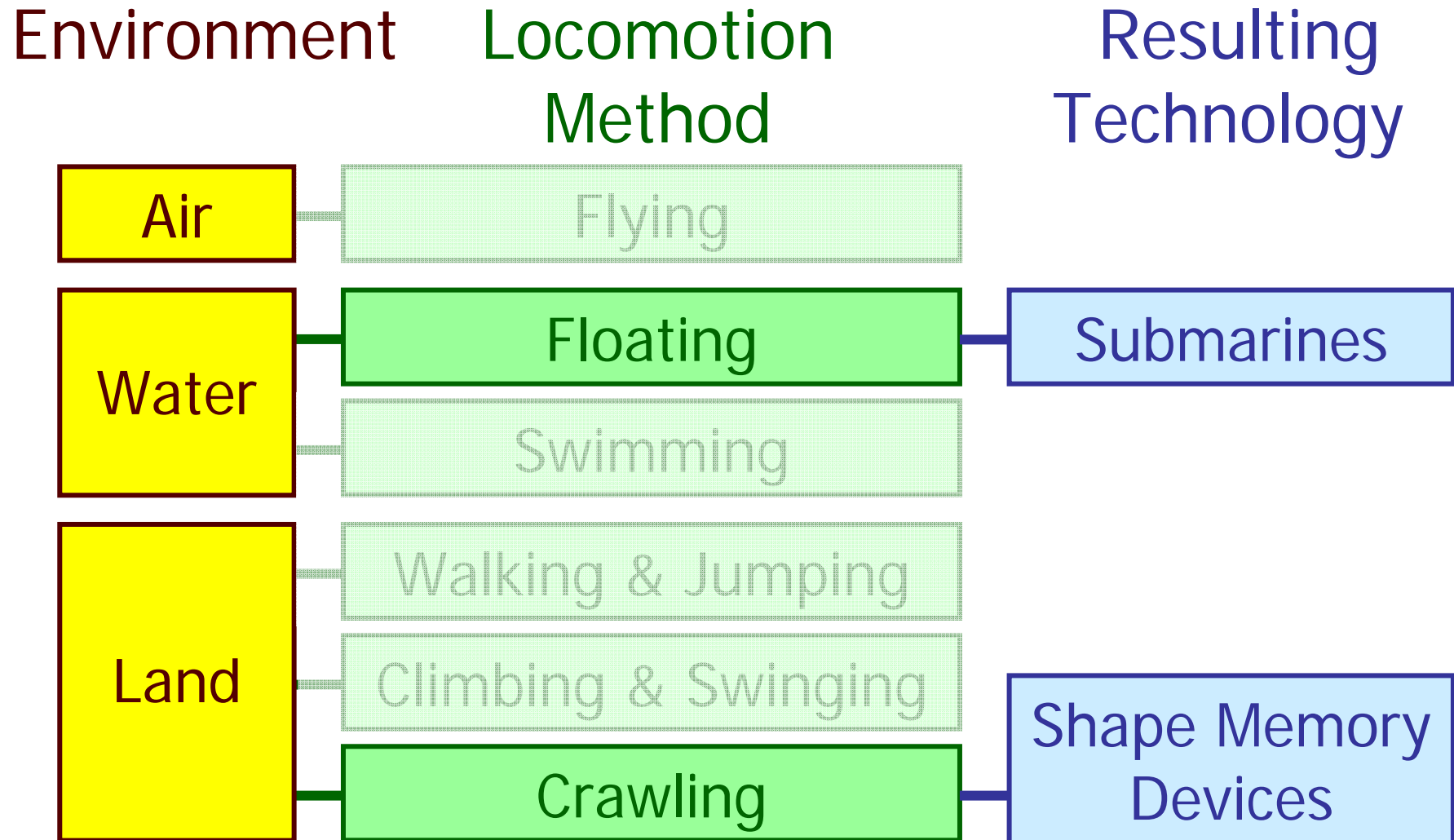


Jezus Lizard



Overview



Floating

Crawling



Few rolling creatures exist...
(Wilders, 2008)



Rolling? (“Wentelteefje”, M. C. Escher)

Floating

Crawling

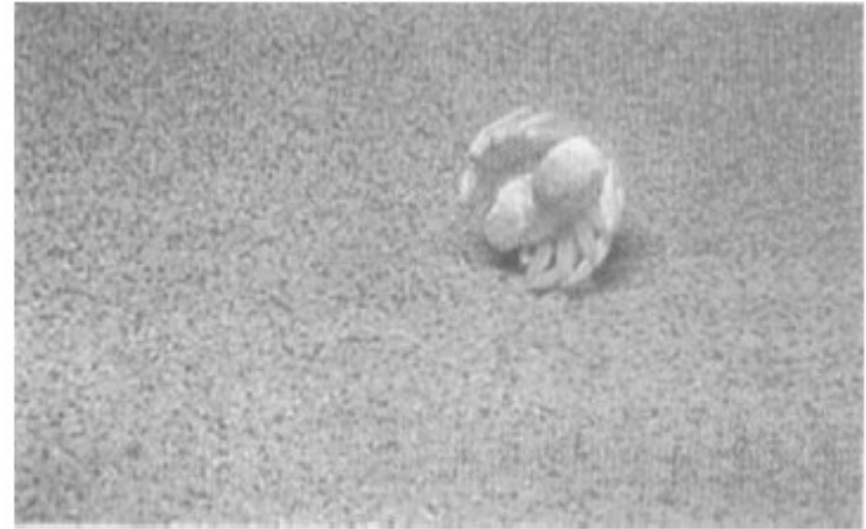


Passive rolling (wind)

Floating

Crawling

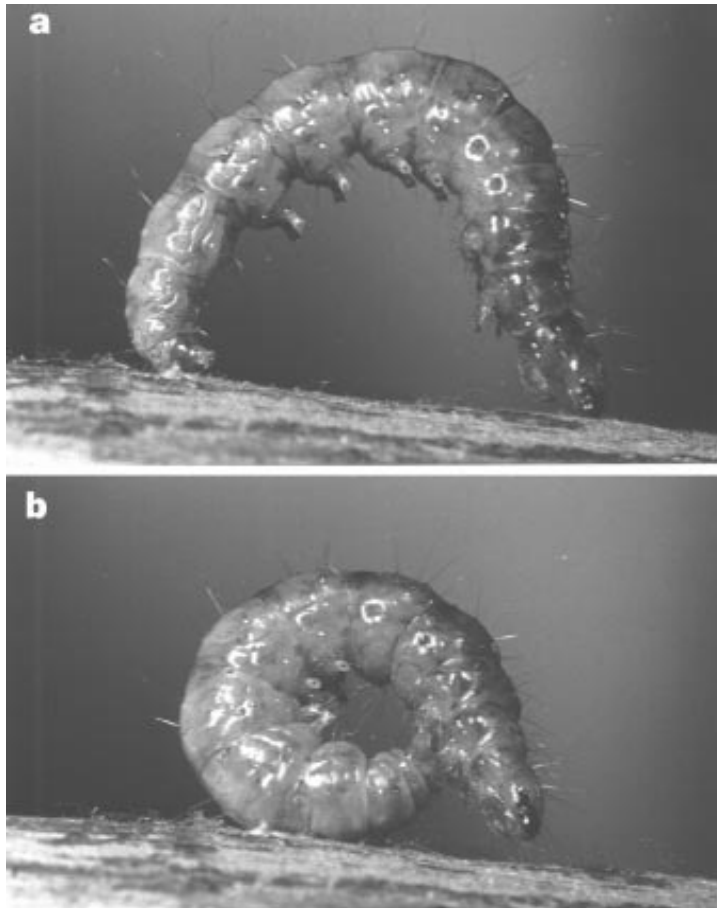
WebToed Salamander



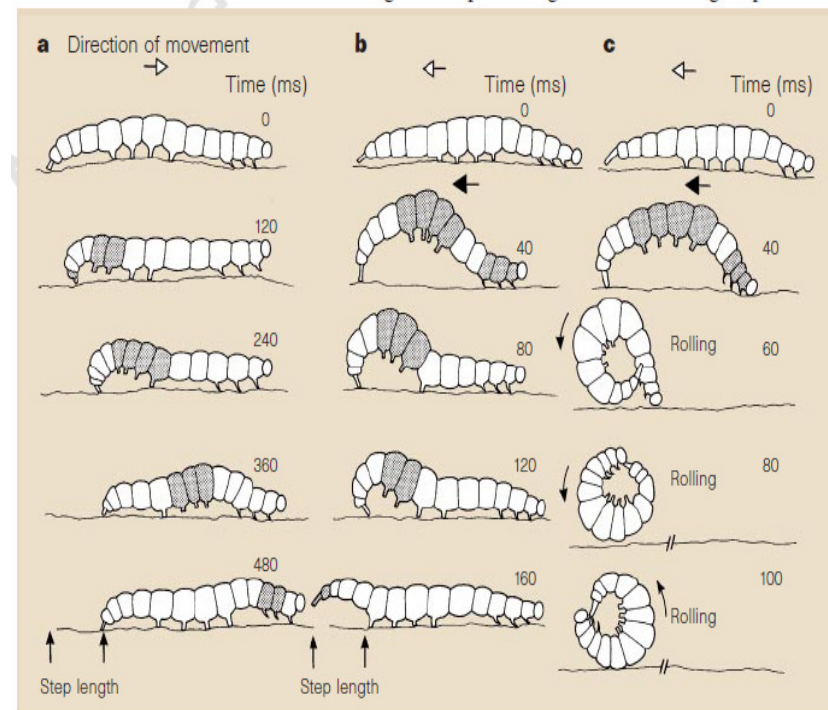
Namib Wheeling Spider
(Golden Wheel Spider)

Partially active rolling (take off, hill)

Floating



Crawling



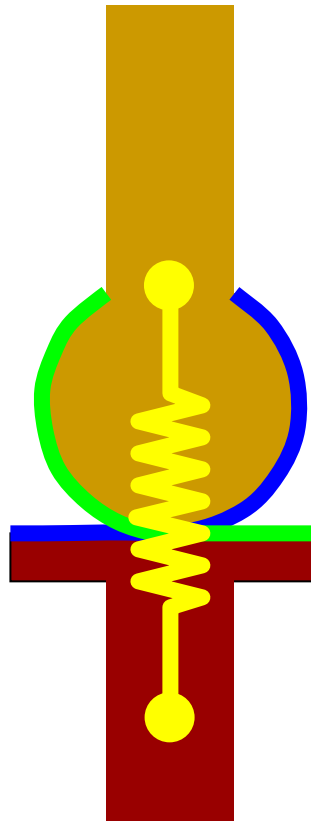
Mother-Of-Pearl Moth

Active rolling (take off, horizontal)

Floating



Crawling

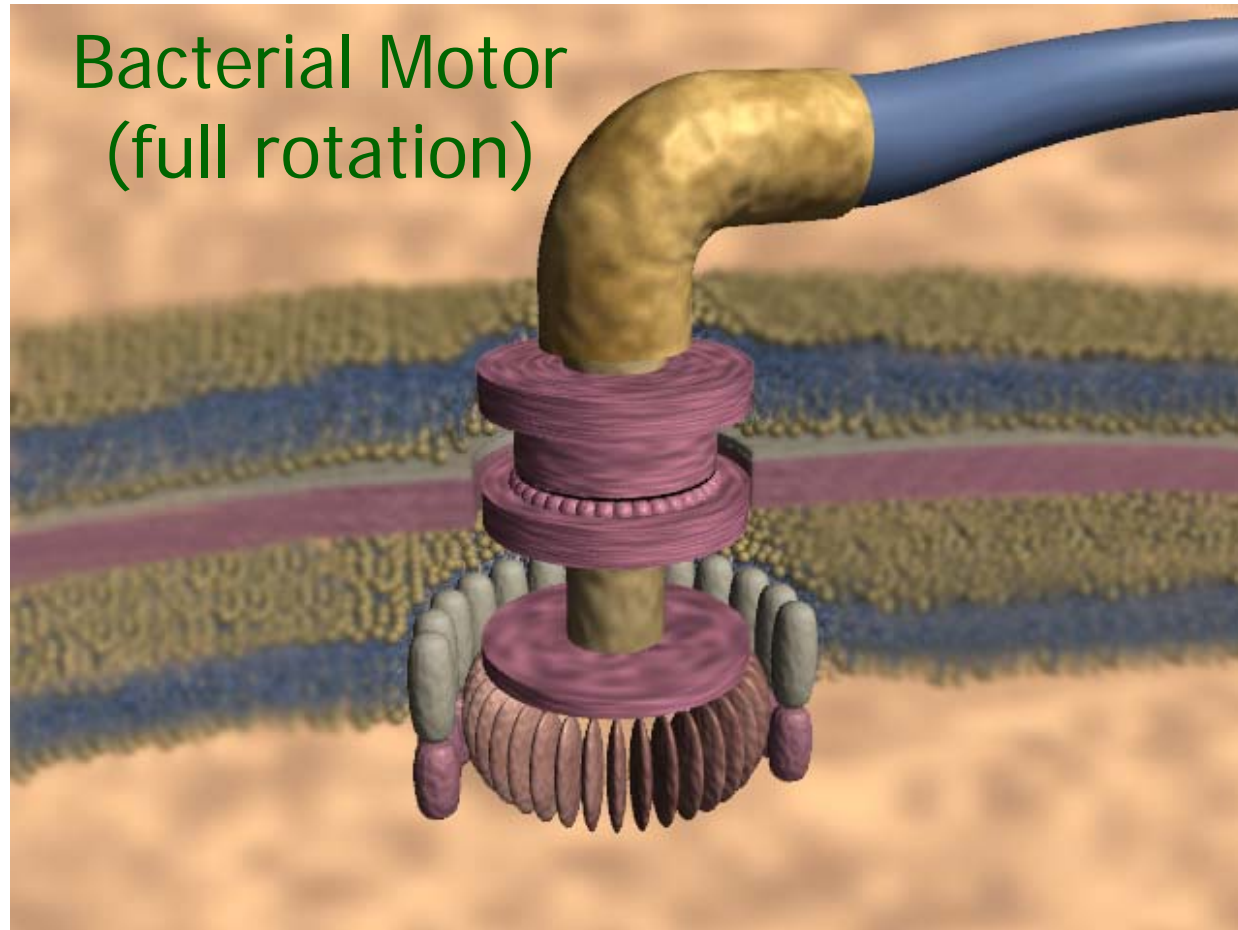


- No backlash
- No friction
- No lubrication

Rolling anatomic elements (partial rotation)

Floating

Crawling



Rolling anatomic elements (full rotation)

Floating

Crawling

Floating

Crawling

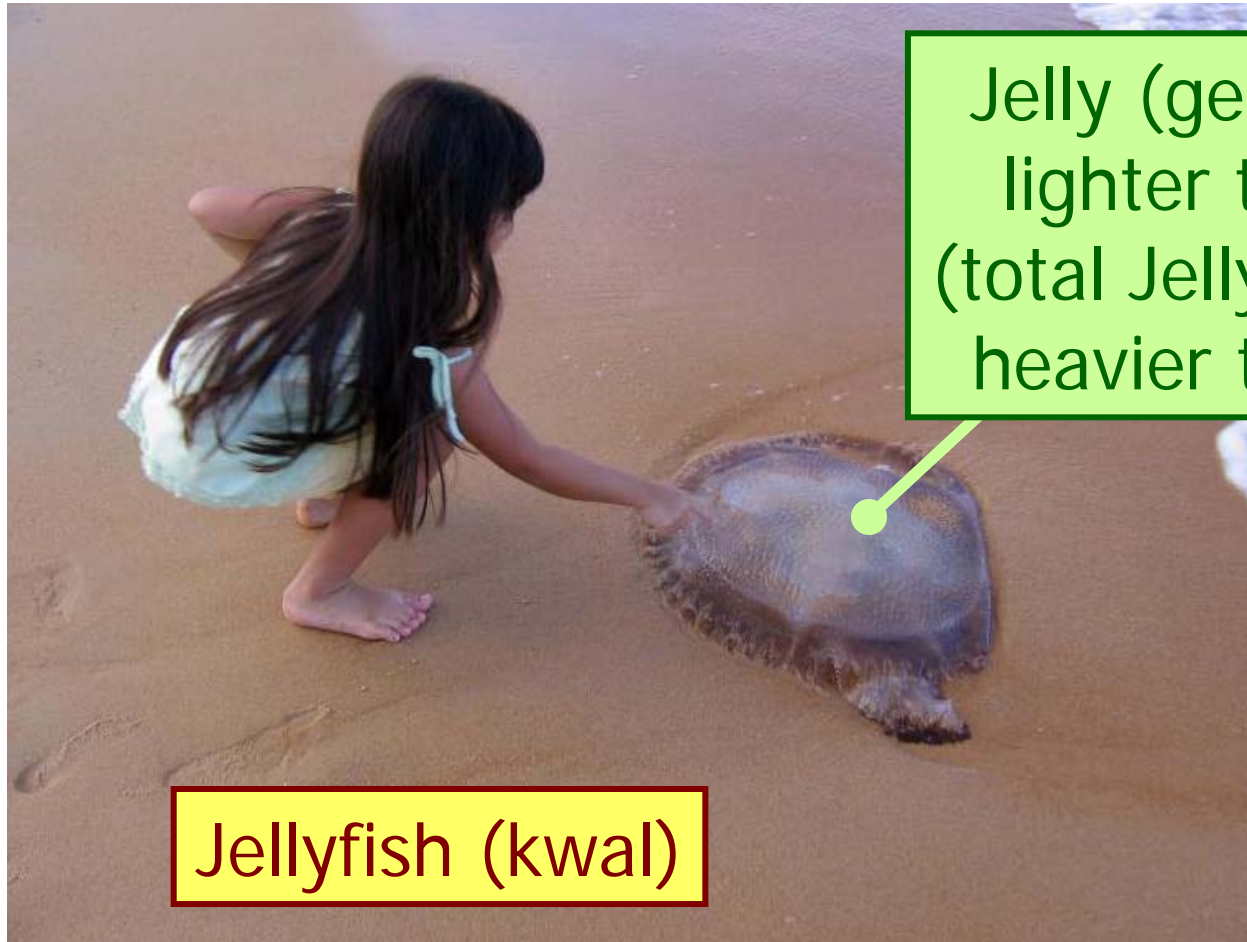


Jellyfish (kwal)

Swimming or sinking

Floating

Crawling



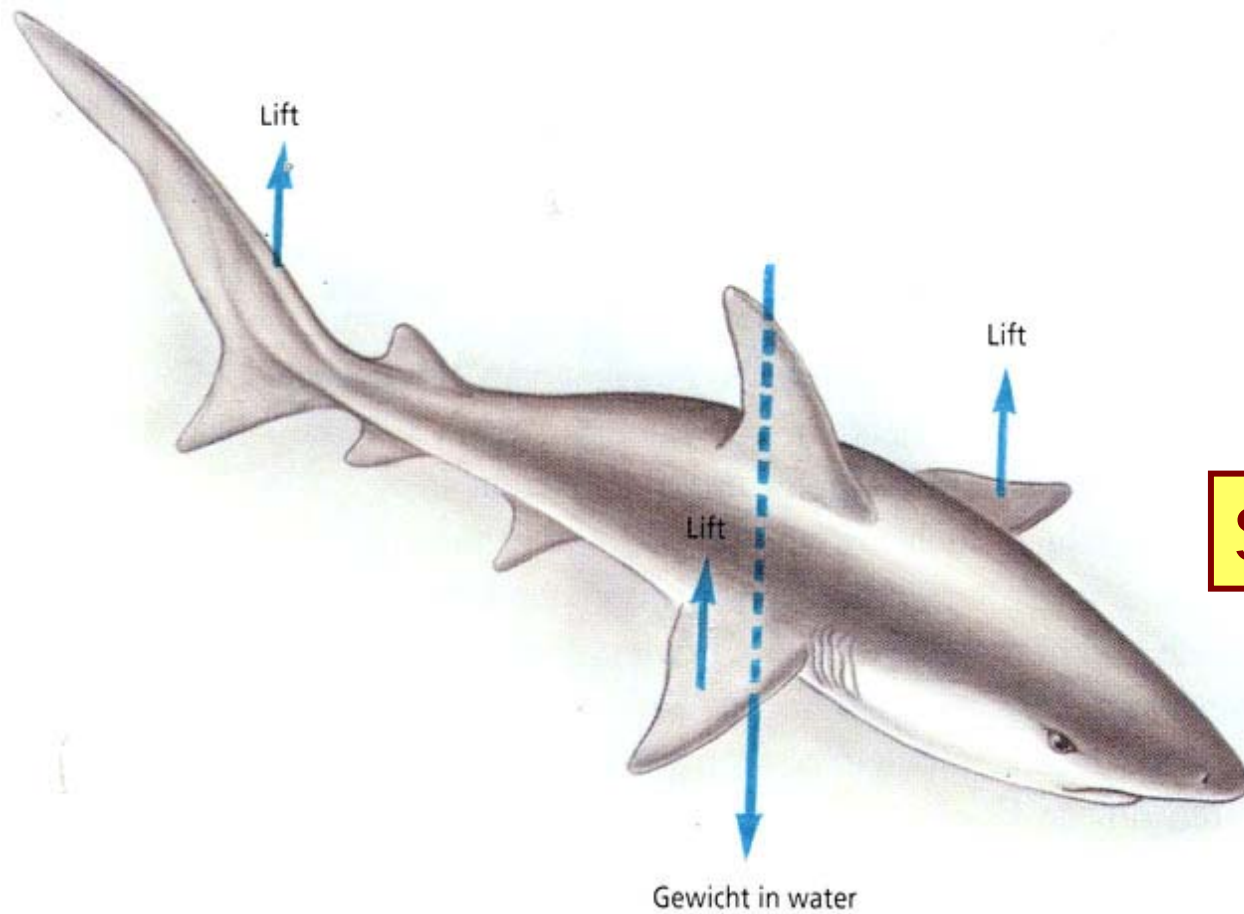
Jelly (gelei), slightly lighter than water (total Jellyfish slightly heavier than water)

Jellyfish (kwal)

Swimming or sinking

Floating

Crawling



Shark

Swimming or sinking

Floating

Crawling

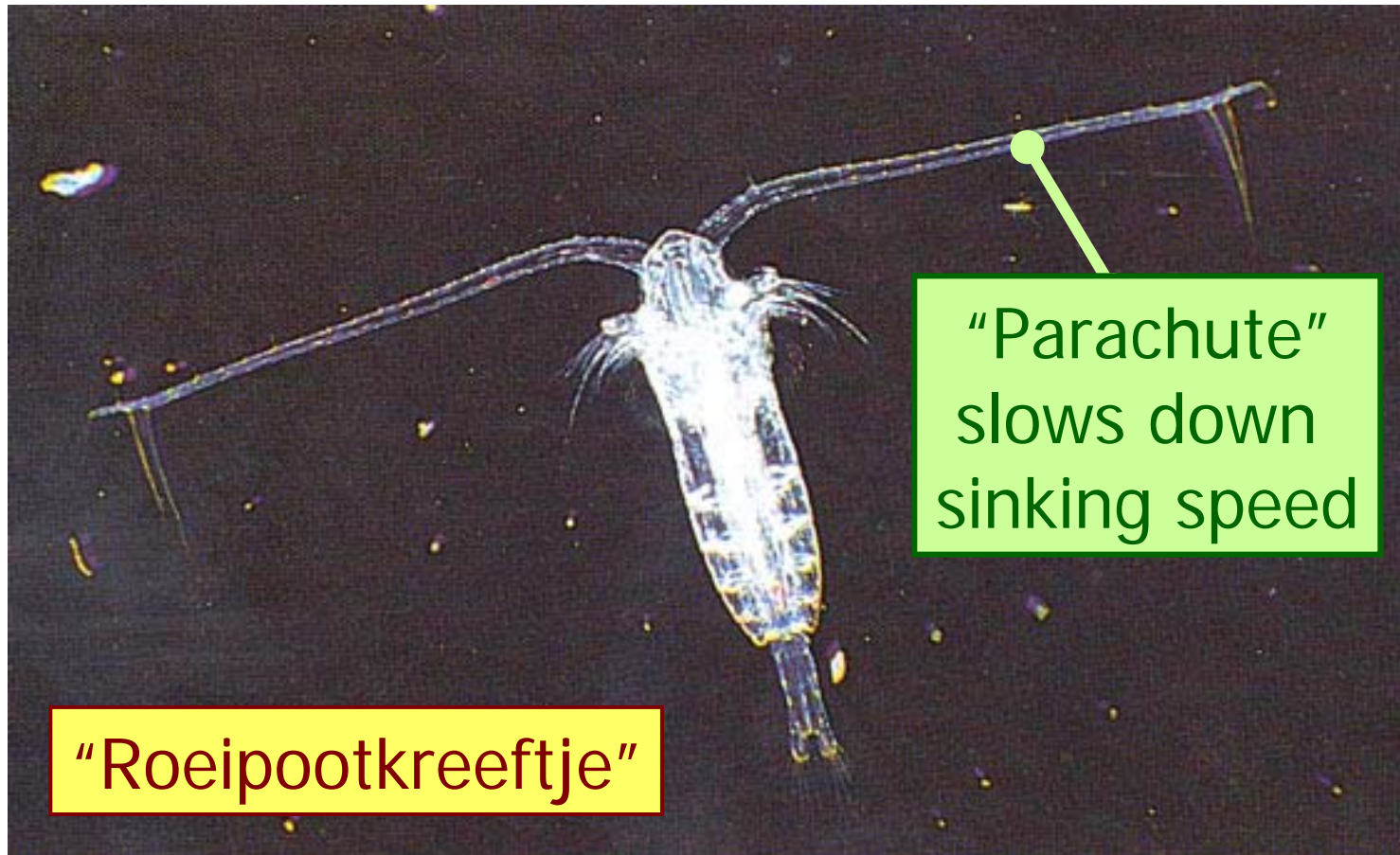
Dogfish (hondshaai):
avoid swimming by living on bottom sea



Swimming or sinking

Floating

Crawling



Swimming or sinking

Floating

Crawling



Cornelis Drebbel, 1620: first submarine

Swimming or sinking

Floating

Crawling



Swimming or sinking

Floating



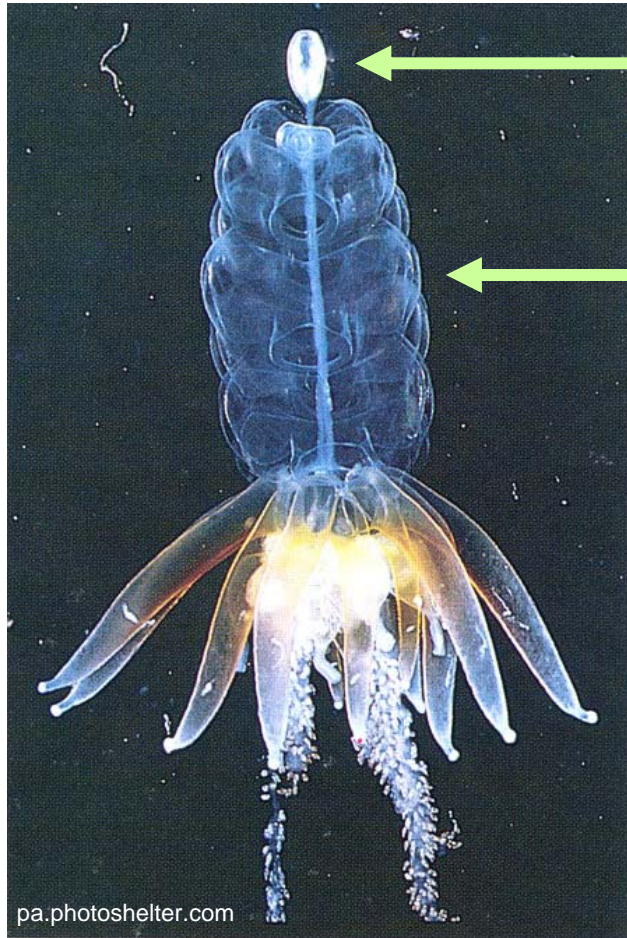
Crawling



<http://www.expedition-engineering.com/main.php>

Floating

Crawling



Gas Chamber

Jet Propulsion

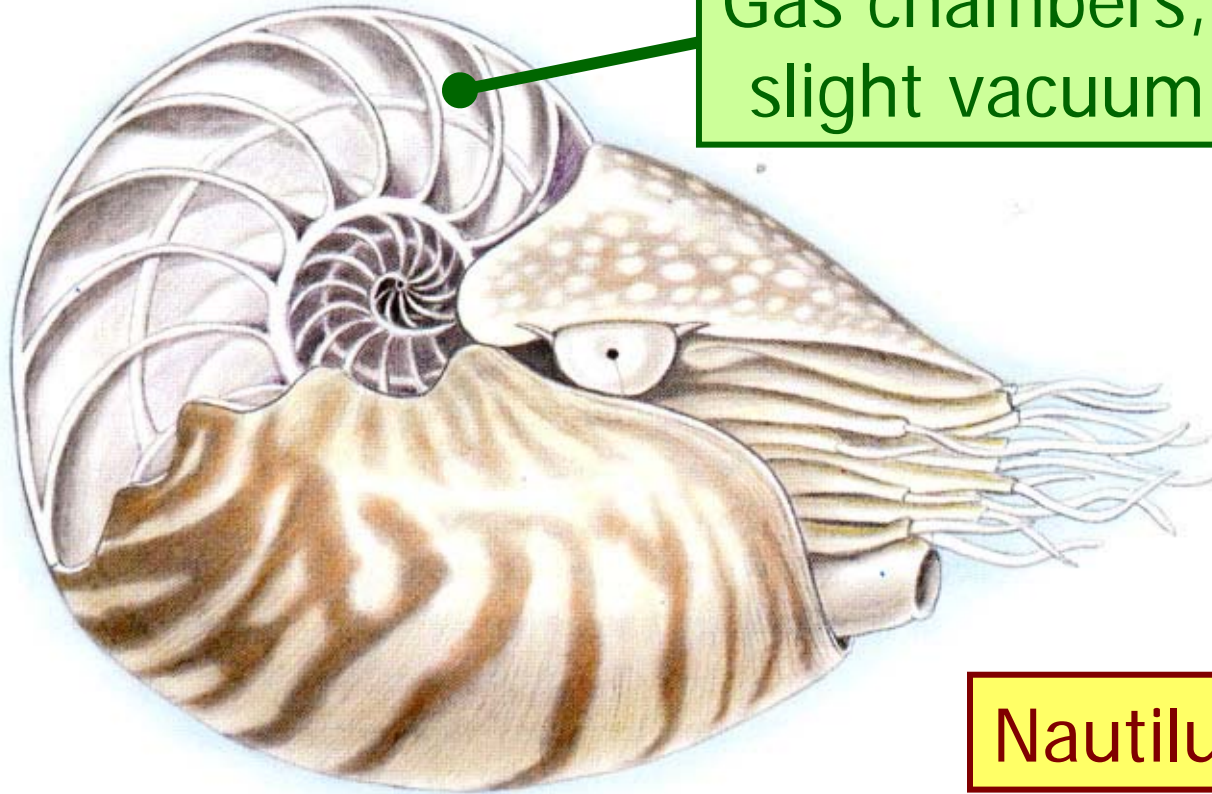
"Staatkwal"

Using gas chambers to compensate weight

Floating

Crawling

Gas chambers,
slight vacuum



Nautilus

Using gas chambers to compensate weight

Floating

Crawling



Using gas chambers to compensate weight

Floating

Crawling

Foam: large amount of very small air chambers

Schelp

Disadvantage of gas chambers:
collapse at very high pressures

Sepia (zeekat)

Using gas chambers to compensate weight

Floating

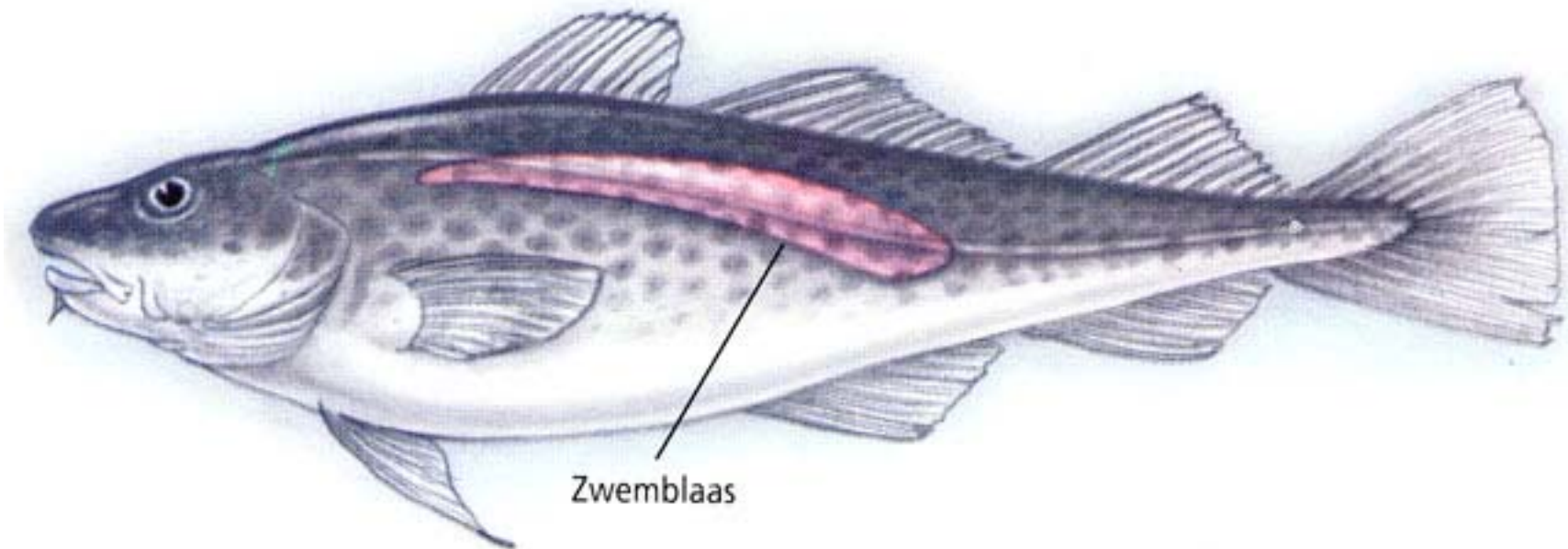
Crawling



Using gas chambers to compensate weight

Floating

Crawling



Using swimming bladder to compensate weight

Floating

Crawling

Swimming bladder is compressible:
Pre: No collapse at very high pressures
Con: Amount of gas needs to be controlled

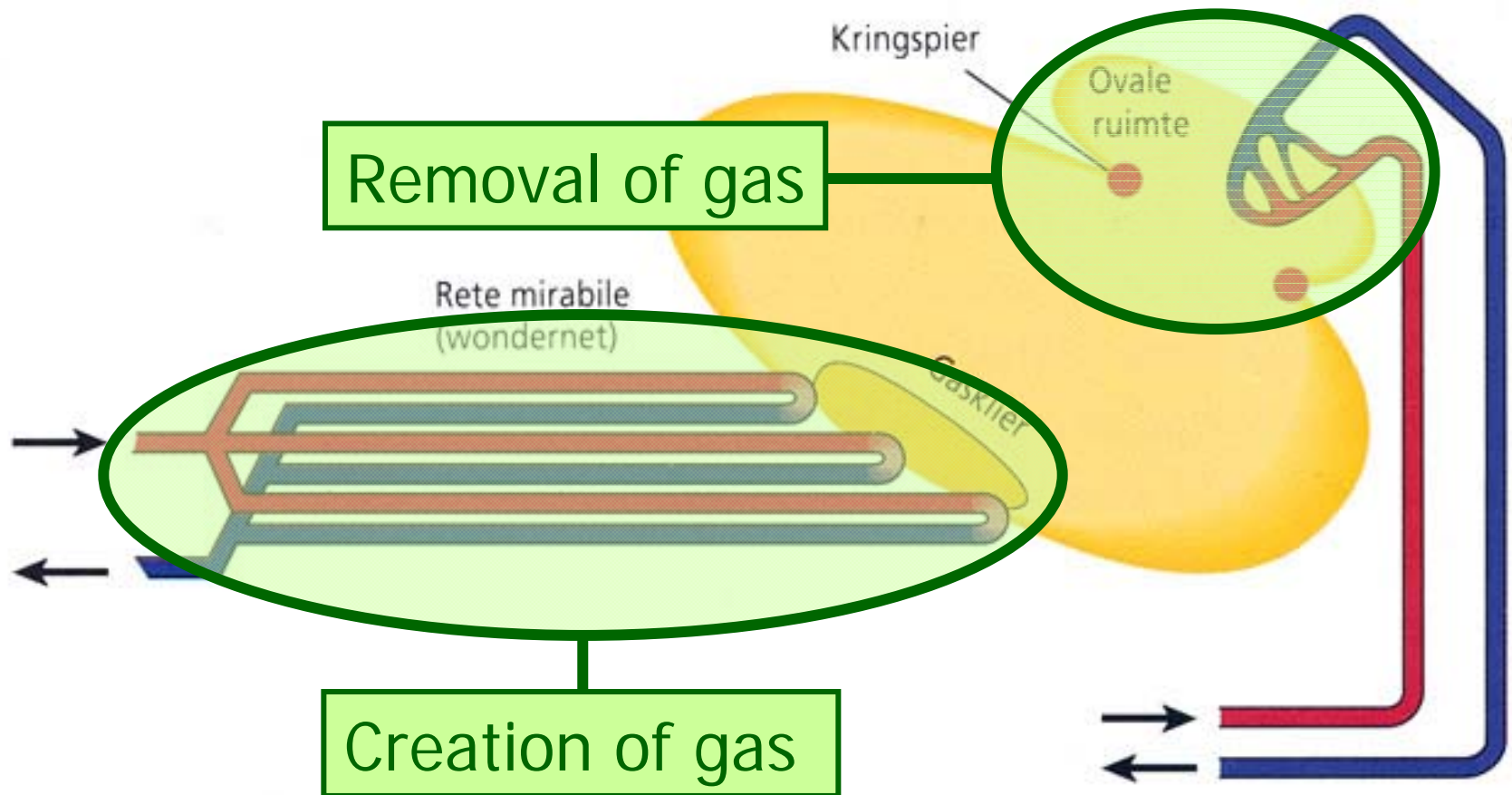


No gas control gives unstable system:
> water pressure \rightarrow bladder smaller \rightarrow fish sinks more
< water pressure \rightarrow bladder larger \rightarrow fish rises more

Using swimming bladder to compensate weight

Floating

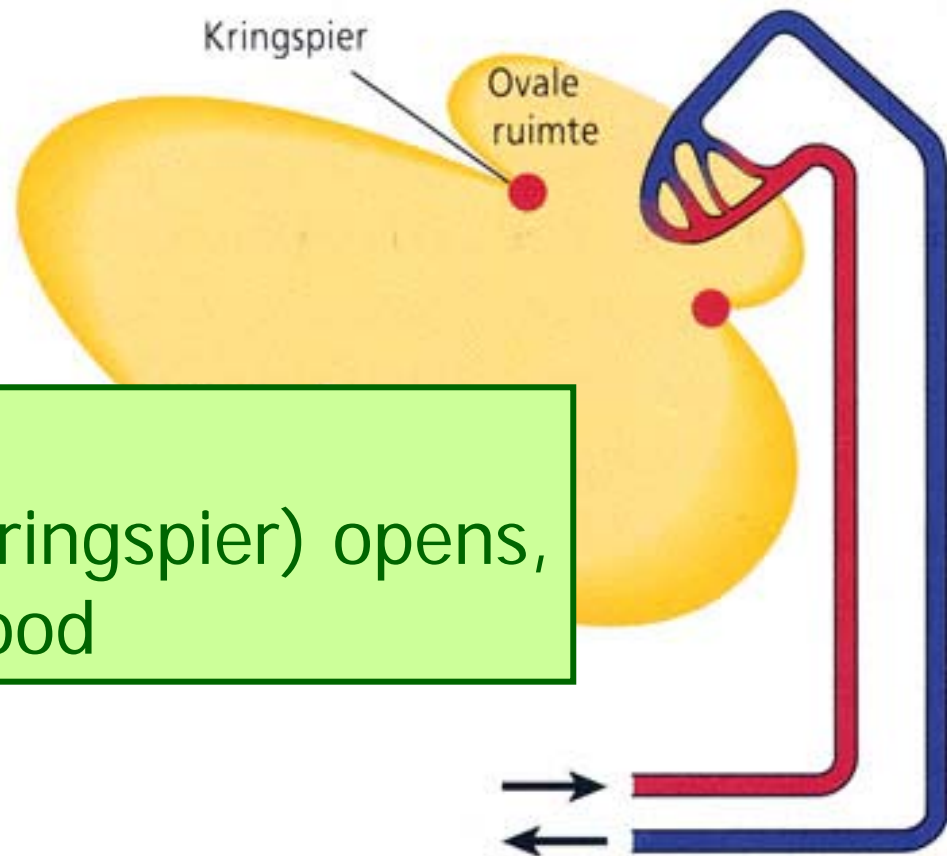
Crawling



Using swimming bladder to compensate weight

Floating

Crawling



Removal of gas:

- Sphincter muscle (kringspier) opens,
- Gas diffuses into blood

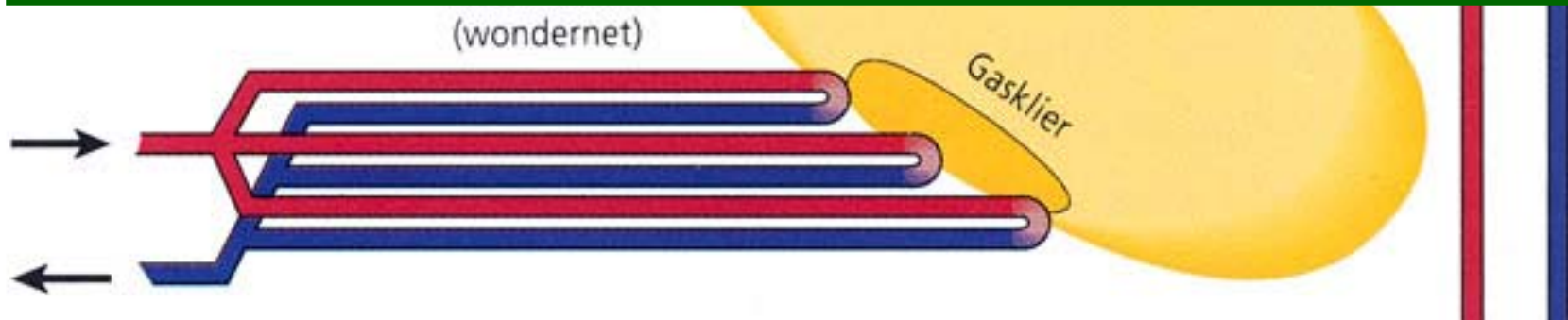
Using swimming bladder to compensate weight

Floating

Crawling

Creation of gas:

- Gas gland (gasklier) creates gas in blood
- Gas accumulates via diffusion in Rete Mirabile (wondernet) till pressure > water pressure

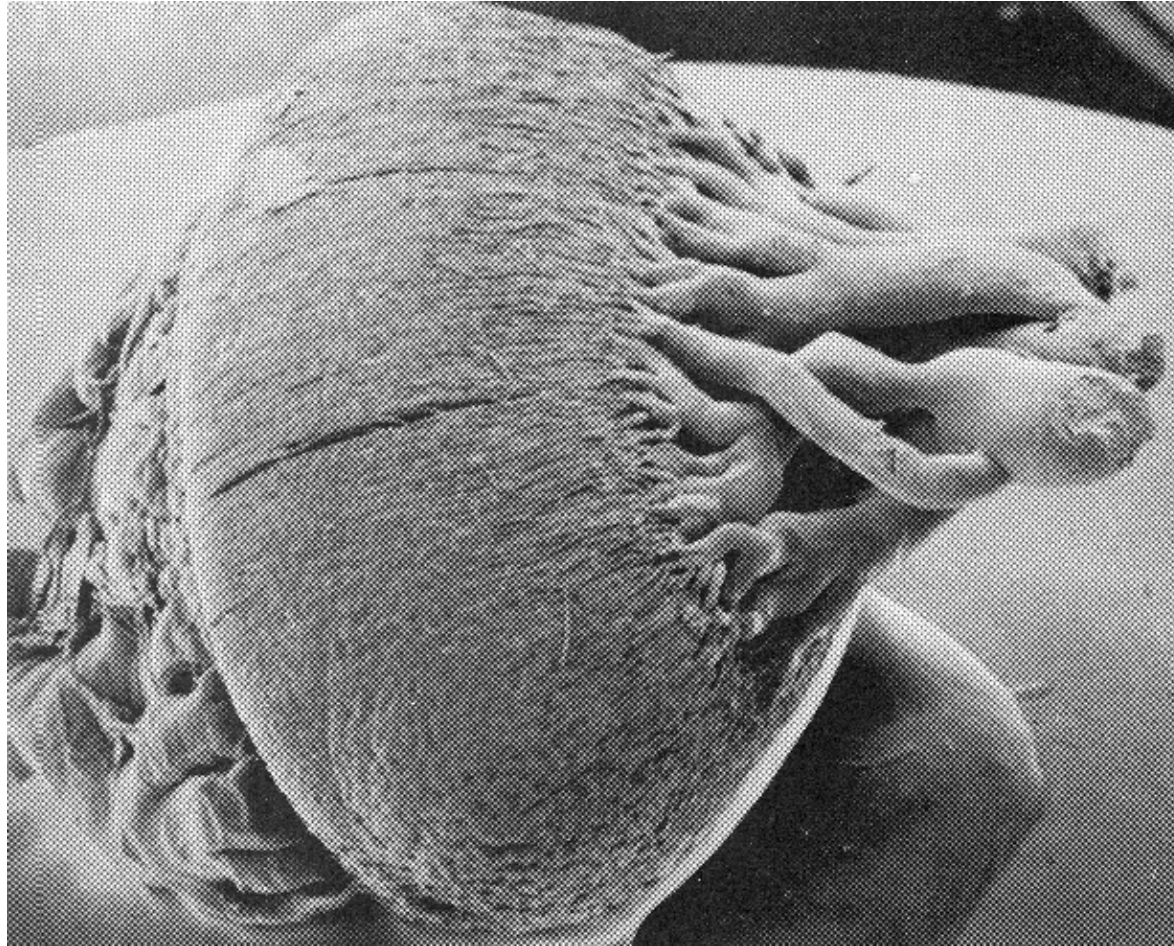


Rete Mirabile (wondernet): parallel arterial & venal hair vessels for maximum diffusion

Using swimming bladder to compensate weight

Floating

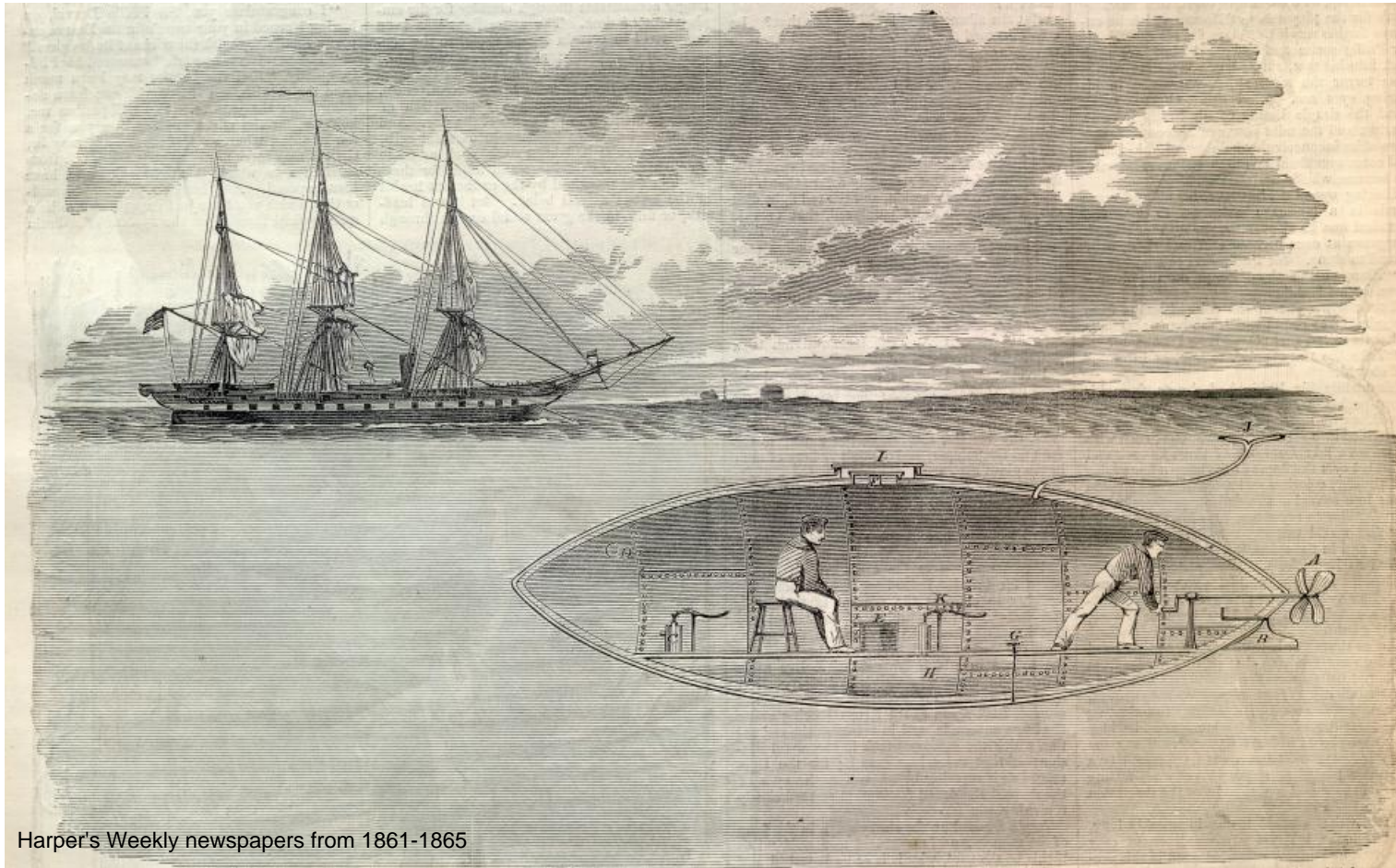
Crawling



Using swimming bladder to compensate weight

Floating

Crawling



Submarine

Floating

Crawling



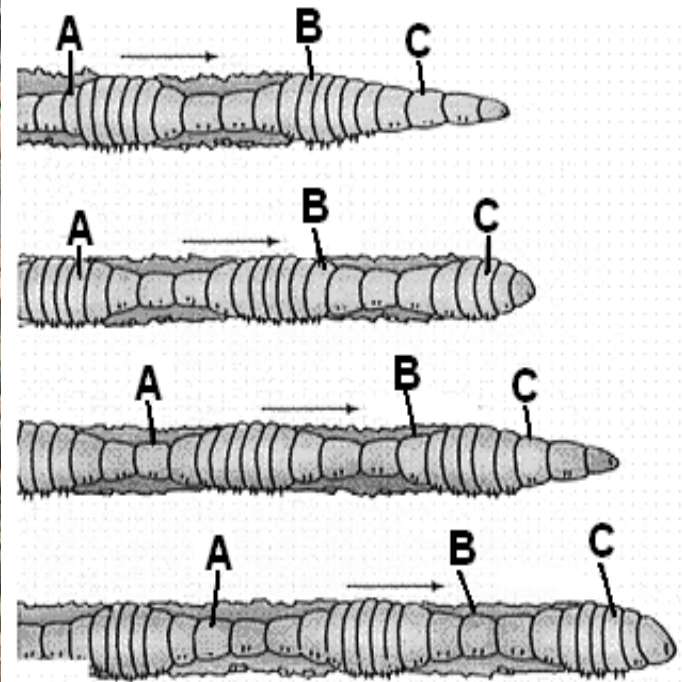
Submarine

Floating

Crawling

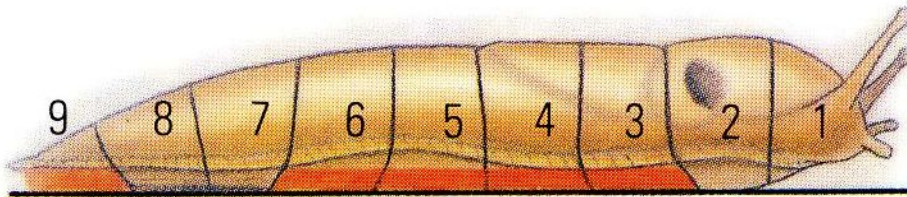
Floating

Crawling

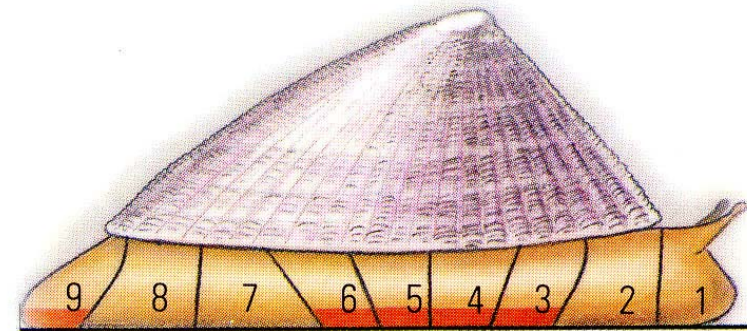
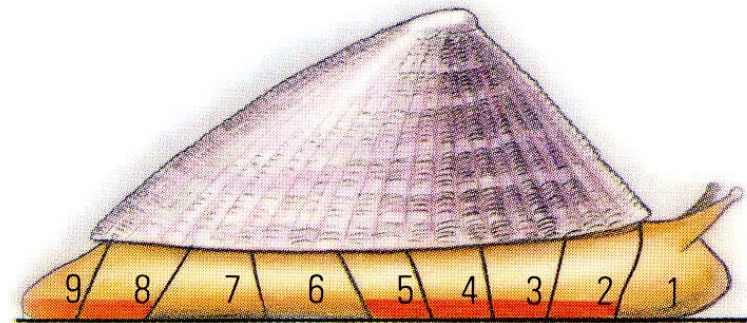


Longitudinal Wave (Earthworm, body)

Floating



Crawling



Longitudinal Wave (Snail, body)

Floating

Crawling



Longitudinal Wave (Milipede, legs)

Floating

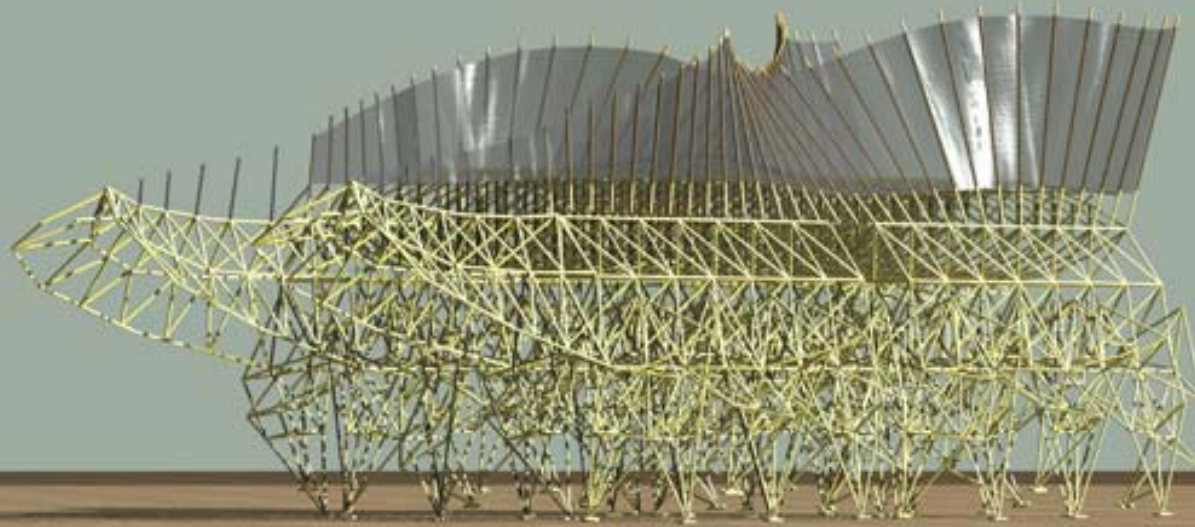
Crawling



Milipede Device

Floating

Crawling



Theo Jansen - www.strandbeest.com

Floating

Crawling

© David G. Barkasy

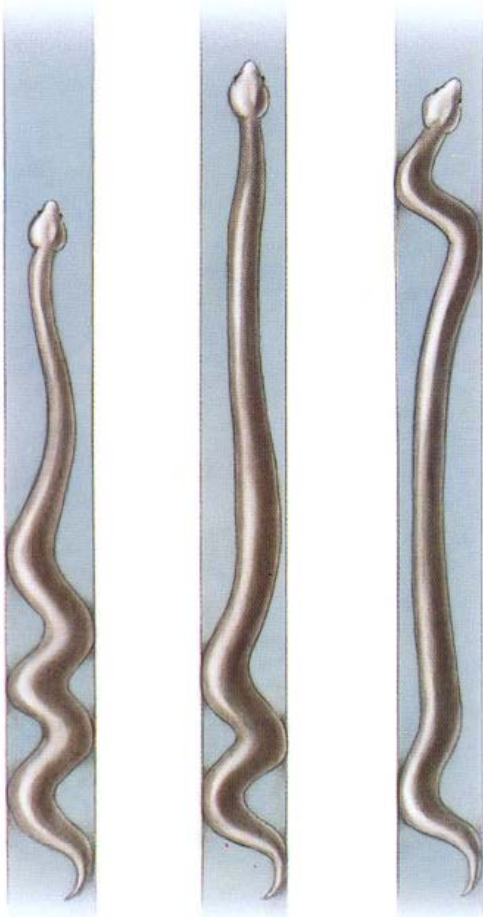
www.scserp.com

A snake has 3 methods of locomotion..



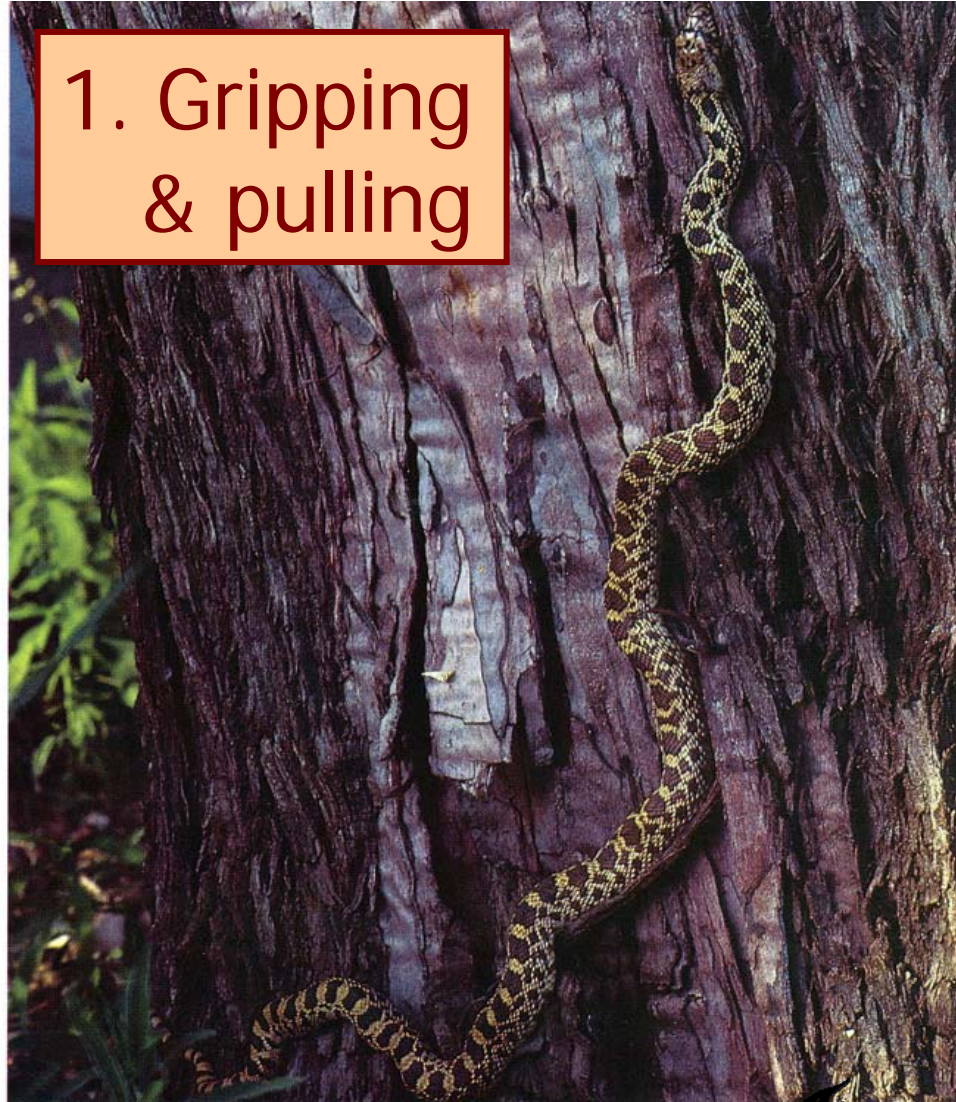
Transversal Wave (Snake, body)

Floating



Crawling

1. Gripping
& pulling



Floating

Crawling



2. Memorizing & shifting shape backward

Floating

Crawling



3. Idem + lifting parts of body



Floating

Crawling

Snake bottom: direction-dependent friction

overlapping, swiveling plates

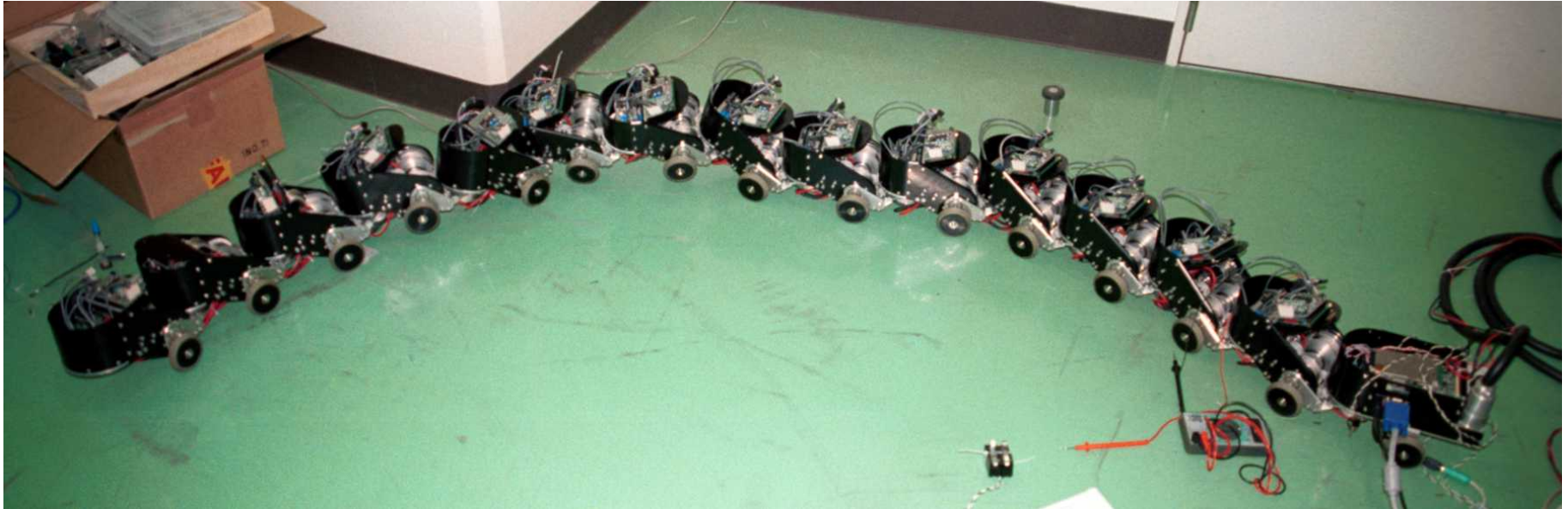
low friction

high friction

sharp borderline

Floating

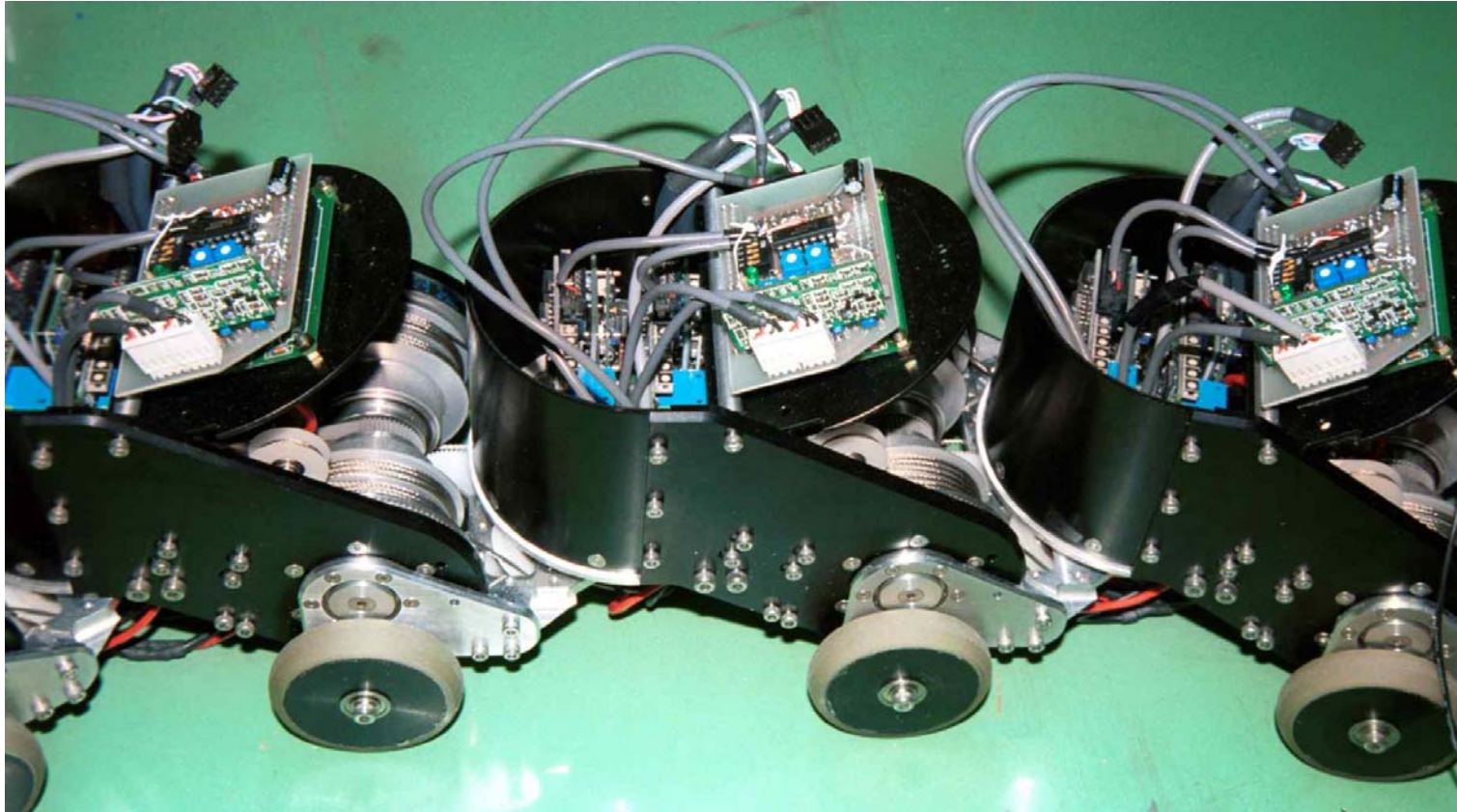
Crawling



Locomotion method 2 (in 2D) applied in
snake robot (Hirose, Japan)

Floating

Crawling



Wheels are passive, angles between segments are actuated and fed back to previous segments

Floating

Crawling



Floating

Crawling



Floating

Crawling



Locomotion method 2 (in 3D) applied in swimming snake robot (Hirose, Japan)

Floating

Crawling



Floating

Crawling



Locomotion method 3 applied in
snake robot (Hirose, Japan)

Floating



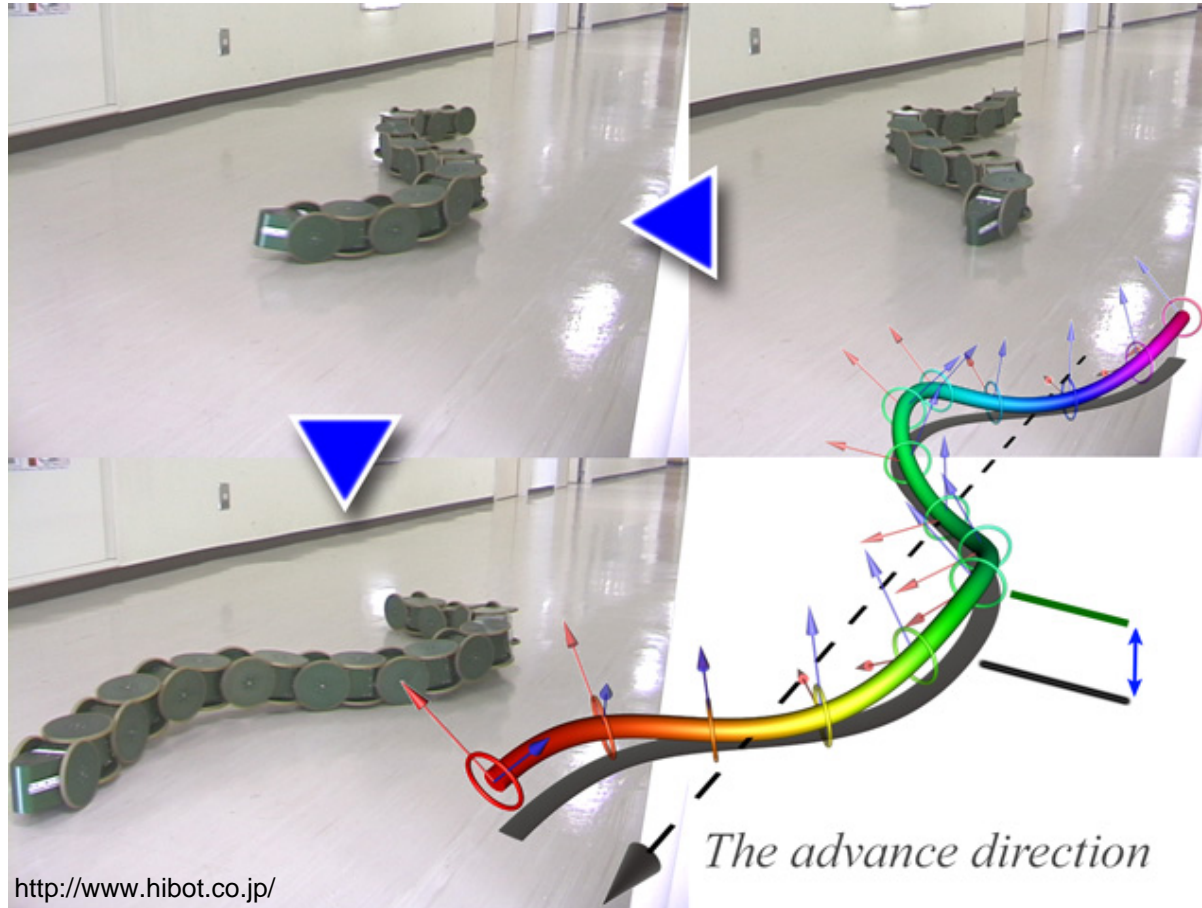
Crawling

Locomotion method 3
applied in snake robot
(Hirose, Japan)

Passive wheels
Actuated angles

Floating

Crawling



Locomotion (like snake in desert)

Floating



<http://visualsunlimited.photoshelter.com/image/I0000pWOF1cXzjDA>

Locomotion method 2
(in 3D) applied in Shape Memory Colonoscope

Crawling

Strong reduction of
forces on intestinal
wall when pushing
colonoscope forward



Too Complex!

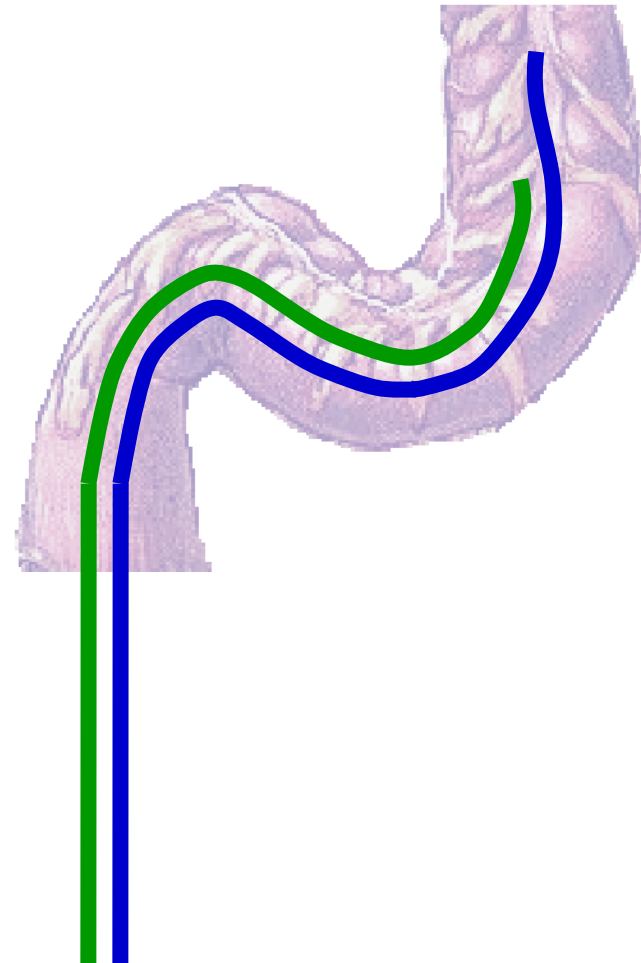
Floating

Crawling



<http://visualsunlimited.photoshelter.com/image/10000pWOFIcXzjDA>

Twin-Spine Shape Memory System



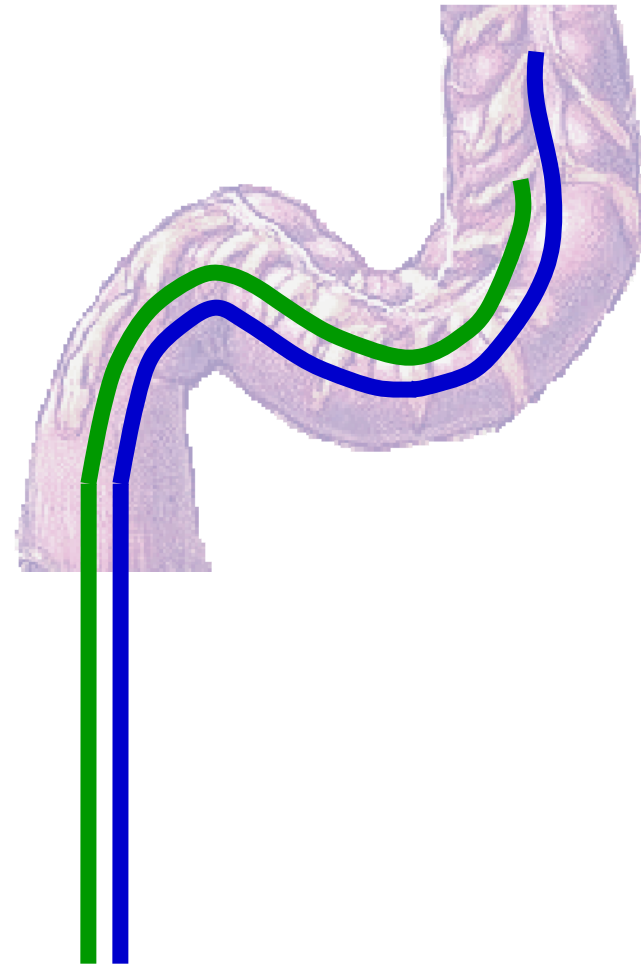
Floating

Crawling

Two spines that can
be made rigid or
flexible

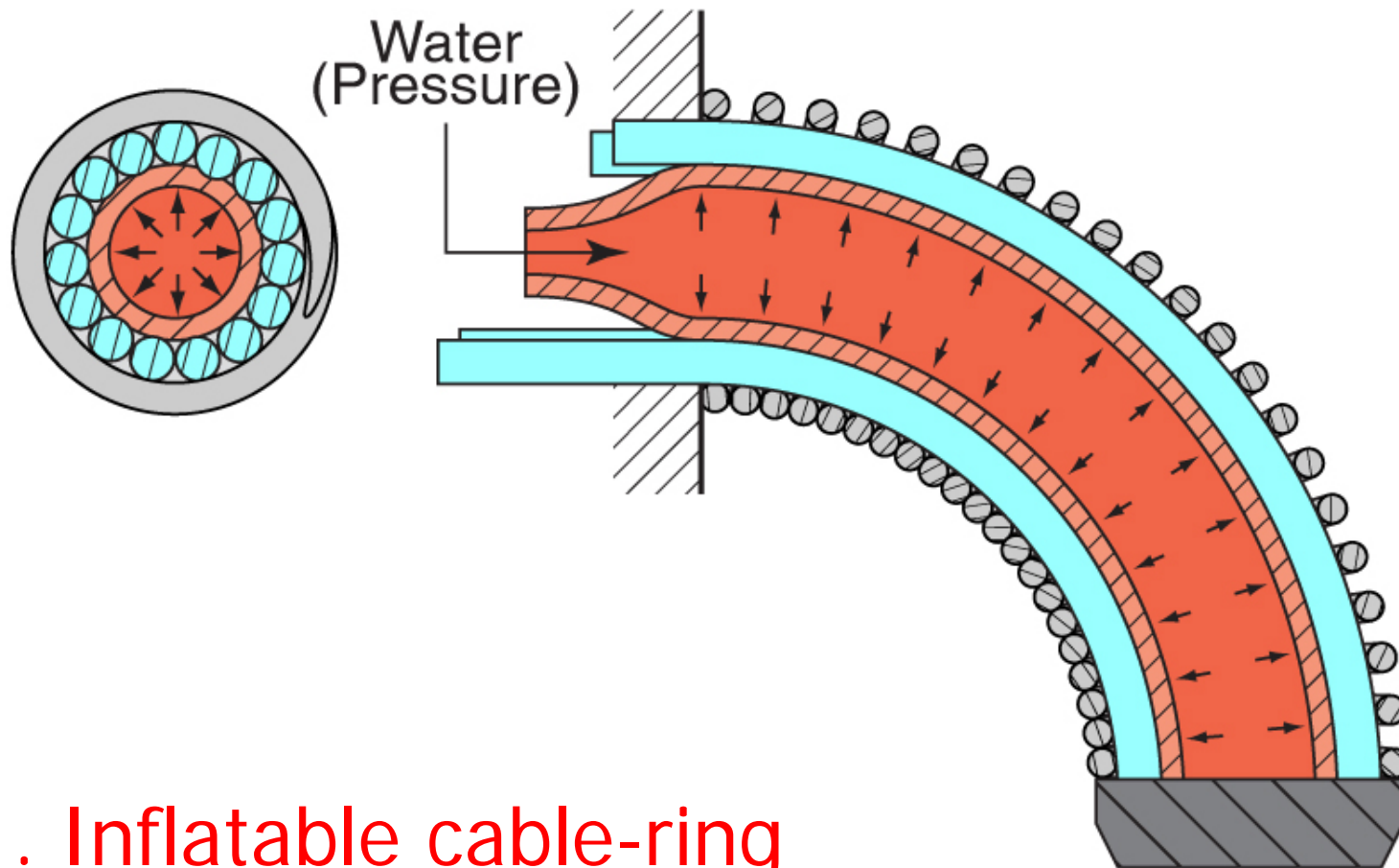
Rigid spine is shape
memory for flexible
spine

How to make a
flexible/rigid spine?



Floating

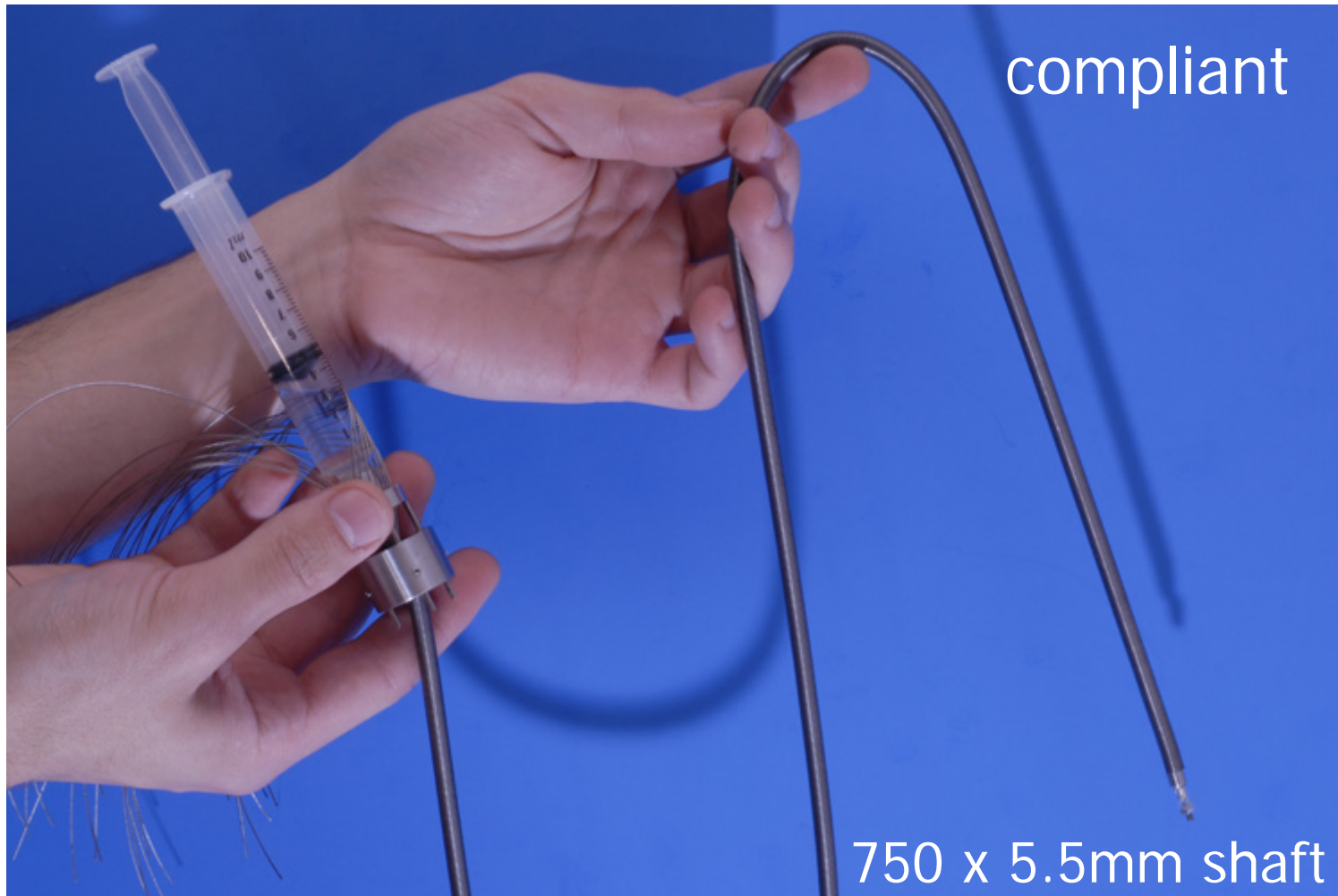
Crawling



1. Inflatable cable-ring (Arjo Loeve)

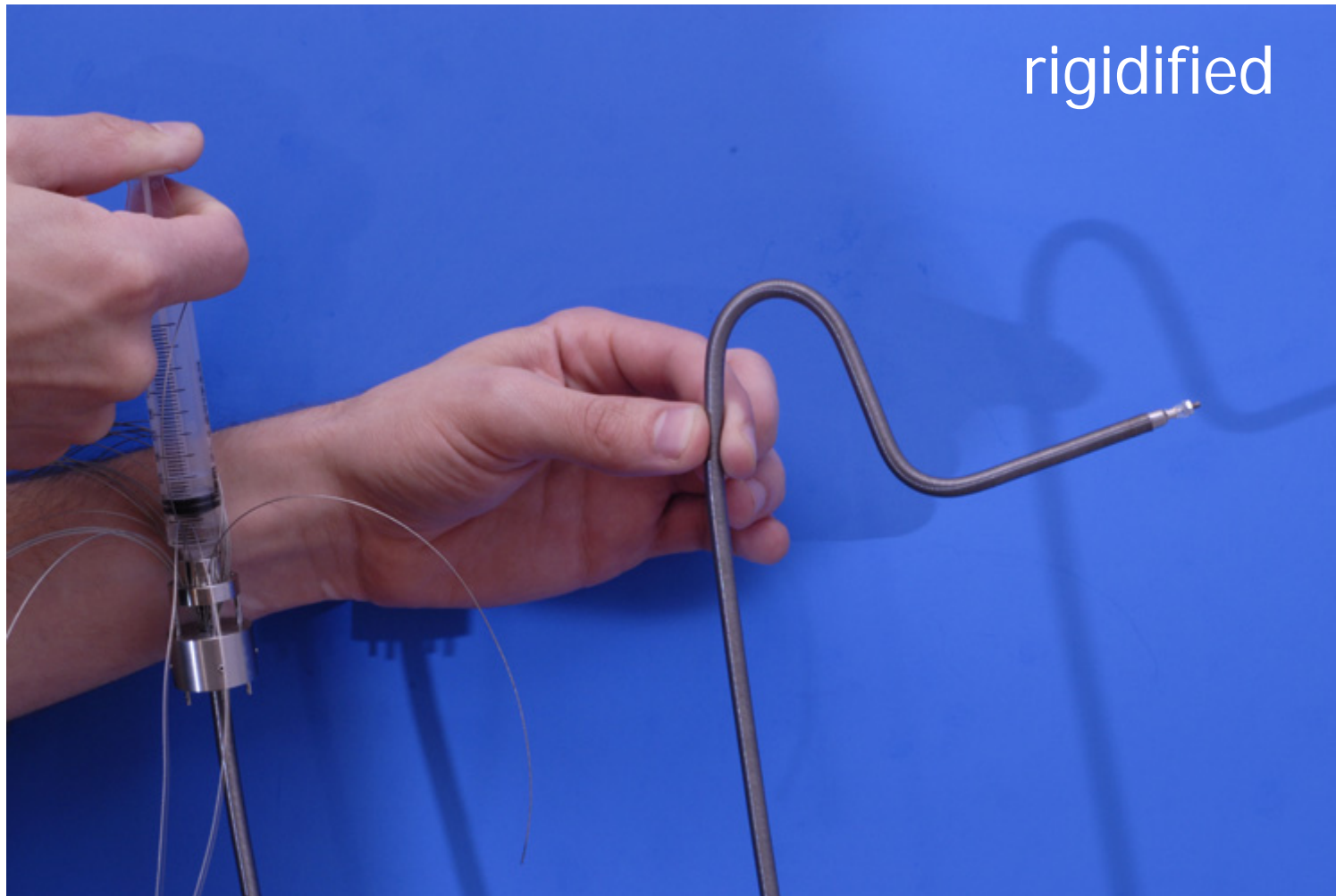
Floating

Crawling



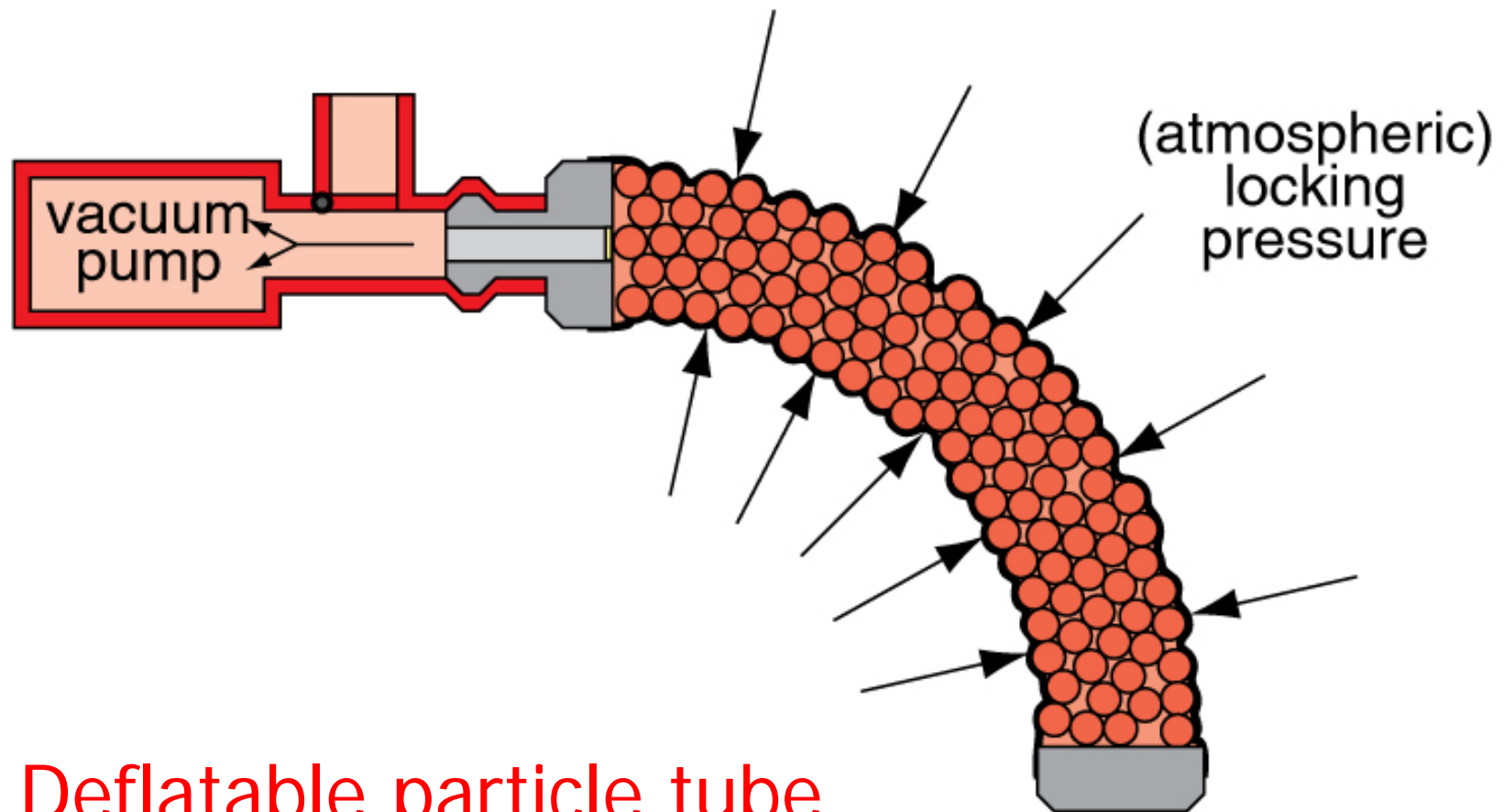
Floating

Crawling



Floating

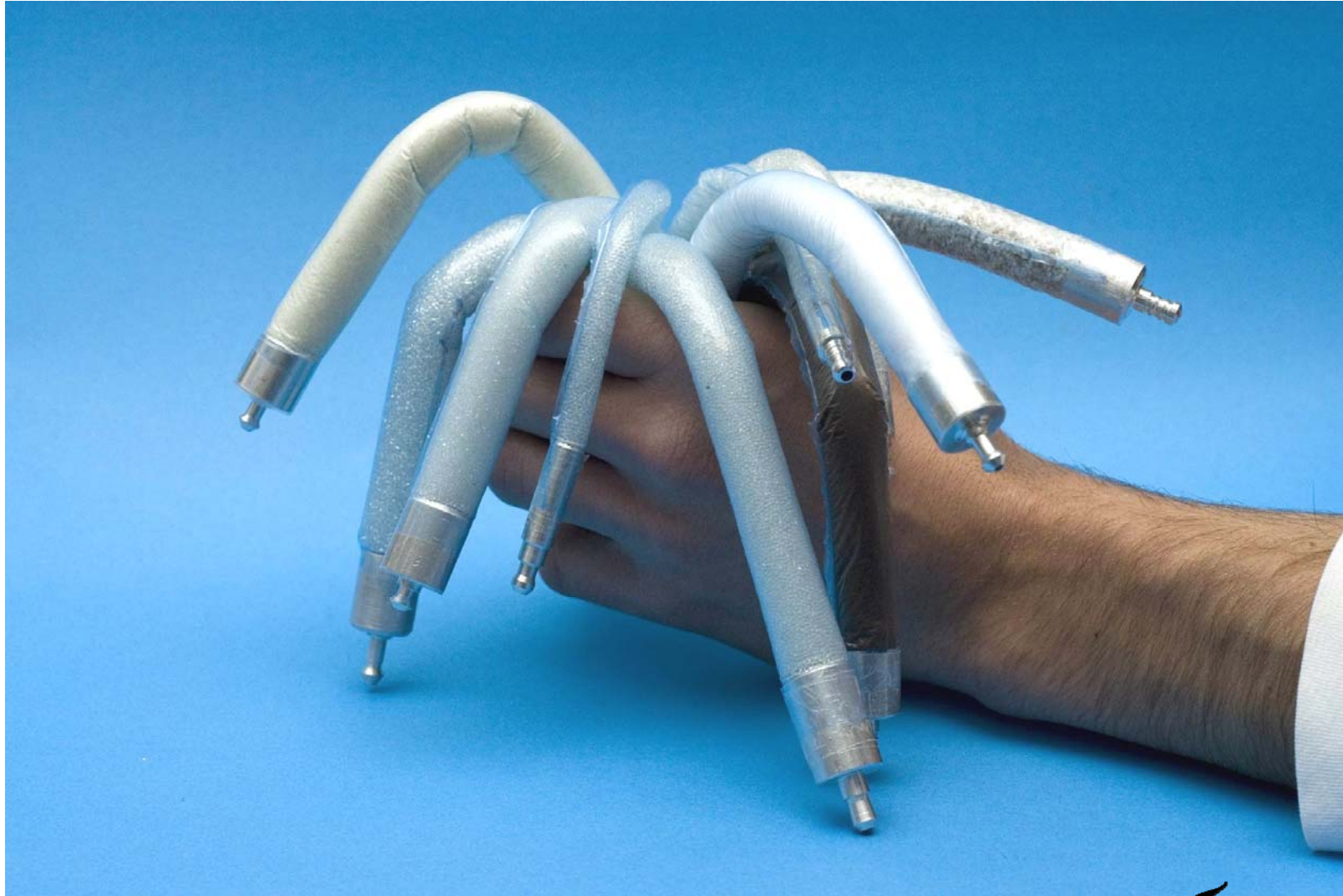
Crawling



2. Deflatable particle tube (Arjo Loeve)

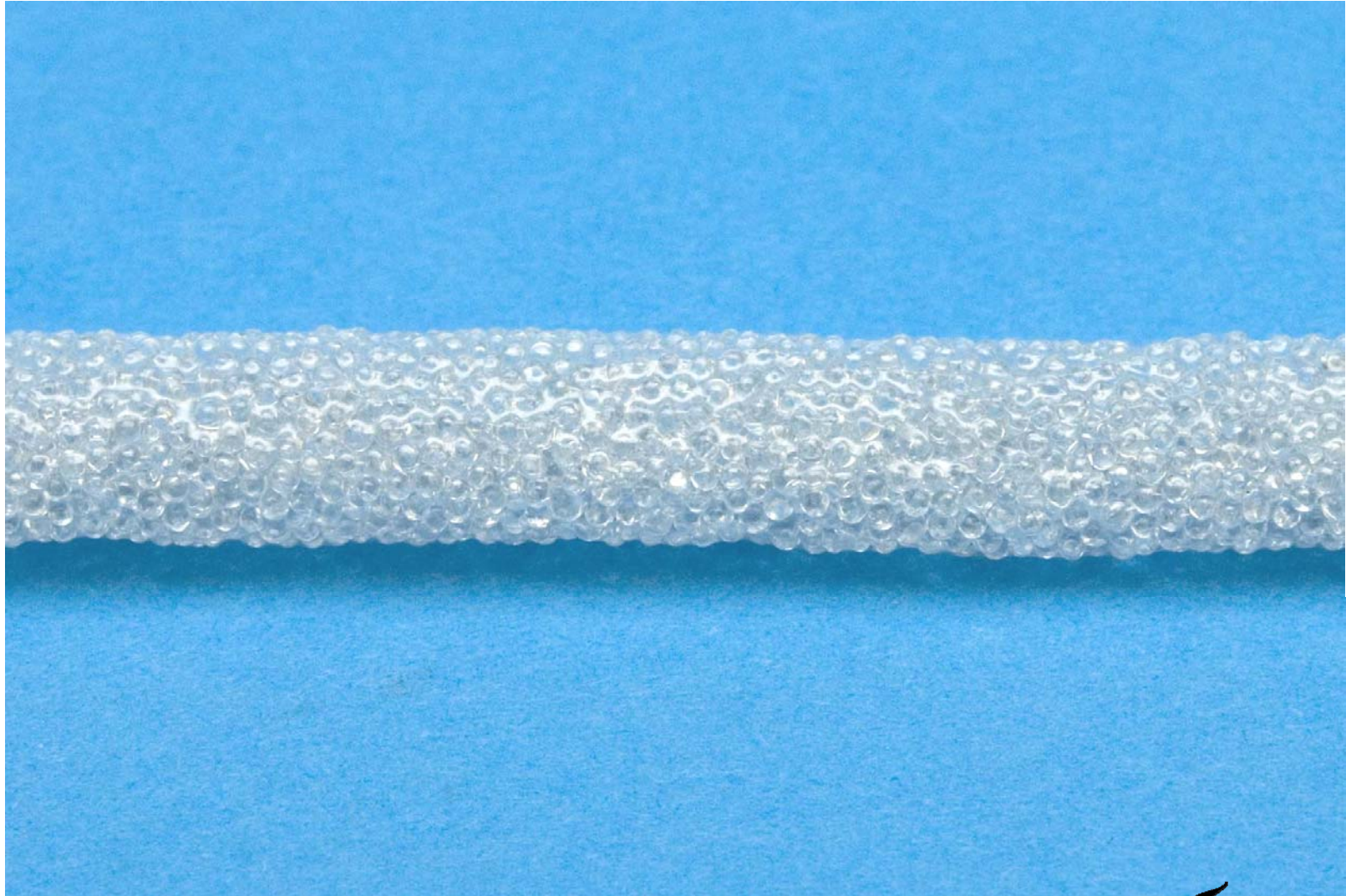
Floating

Crawling



Floating

Crawling

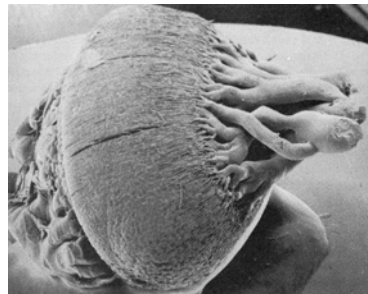


Floating

By swimming

By using gas chambers

By using a swimming bladder



Crawling

Longitudinal wave

Transversal wave

Snake motion:

1. Gripping & Pulling
 2. Memorizing & shifting shape backward
(Twin Spine System)
 3. Idem + lifting parts of body
- Direction dependent friction

