

UC San Diego

JACOBS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Goal

To investigate cyclic water pumping as a drag reduction mechanism using robo physical experiments that imitate the burrowing sand octopus.

Introduction

- Granular media (e.g. sand)
 - Composed of solid macroscopic particles
 - Challenges: varying **packing fraction** and increasing force required to dig with increasing depth

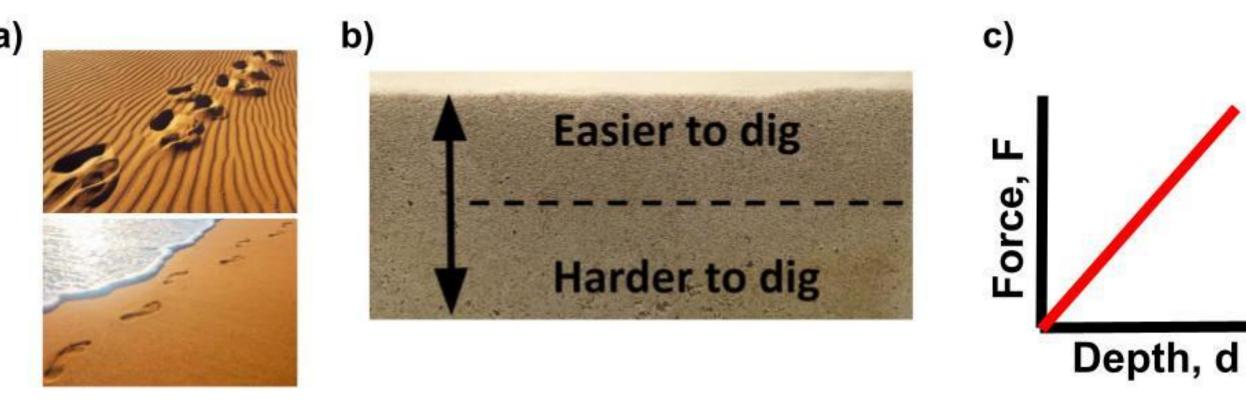
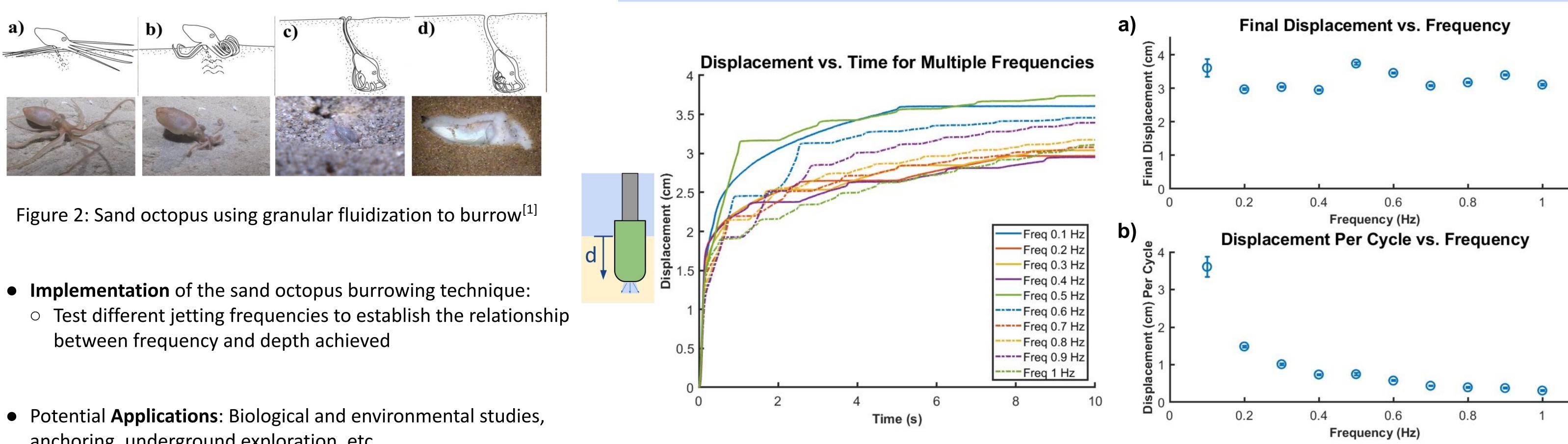


Figure 1: a) Footsteps on loosely packed sand (top) and densely packed sand (bottom), b) Depth dependent packing of sand, c) Linear relationship between depth and force required to dig

• Inspiration: **The sand octopus**

• Naturally burrows in sand using granular fluidization • Water is forcefully sprayed into the sand below the octopus, loosening the sediment, making it easier to burrow



- anchoring, underground exploration, etc.

Frequency of Cyclic Water Pumping as a Drag Reduction **Mechanism for Robot Locomotion in Submerged Granular Media**

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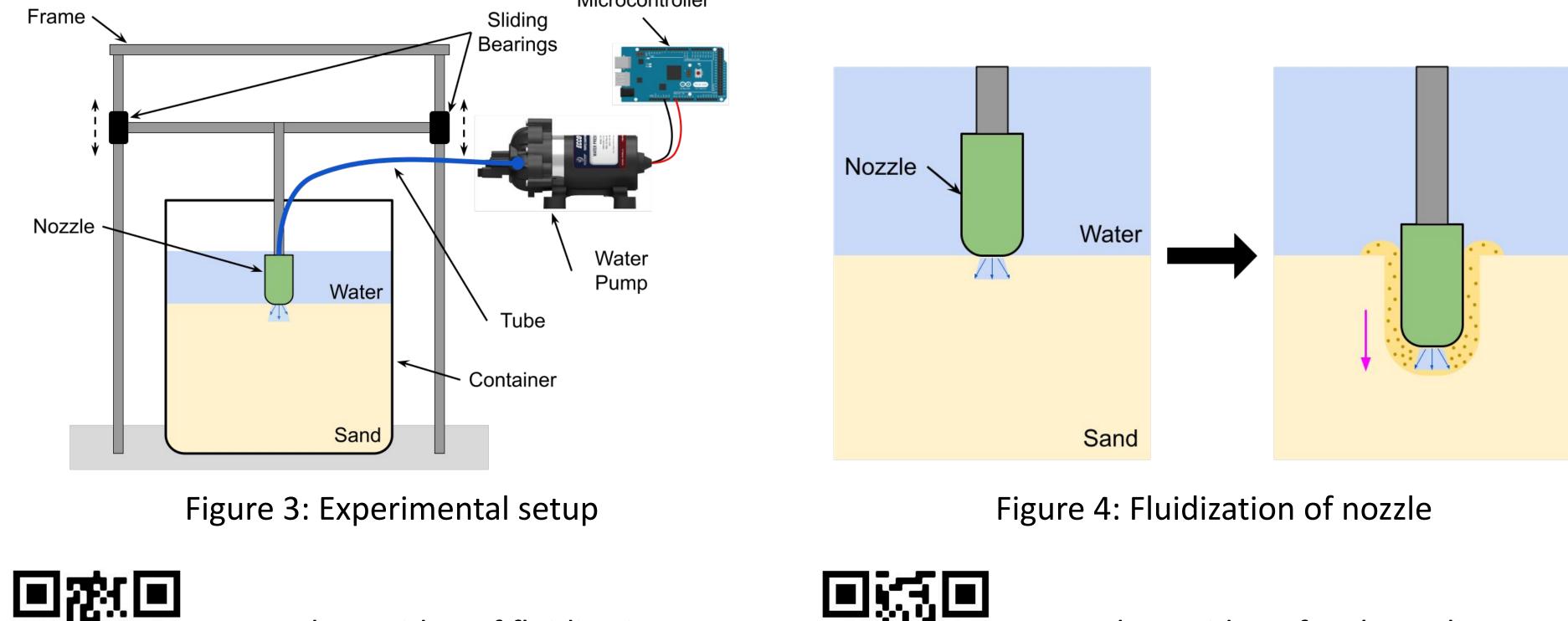
Method

We tested the vertical displacement of a nozzle for different frequencies of cyclic water pumping to fluidize the sand.

• Is there an optimal frequency for cyclic pumping that results in the largest displacement?

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

- The nozzle undergoes a constant force from the weight of the supporting frame, and can only travel in the vertical direction.
- The water pump is repeatedly turned on and off to create cyclic water pumping, controlled by the microcontroller.
- The frequency of this cycle is changed and the displacement achieved by the nozzle is measured.





QR Code 1: Video of fluidization demonstration



Results

Figure 5: Plot of displacement of nozzle vs. time of multiple frequencies

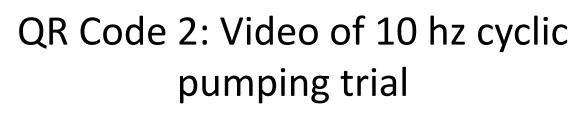
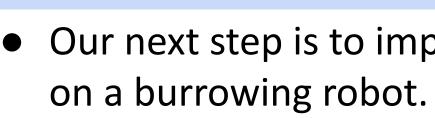


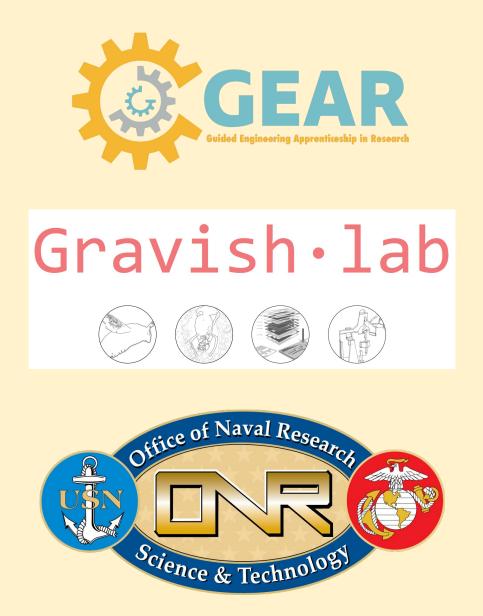
Figure 6: a) Plot of final displacement of nozzle vs. multiple frequencies, b) Plot of average displacement per cycle vs. multiple frequencies

- displacement.
- per pulse.
- rate.





[1] Montana, Jasper, Julian K. Finn, and Mark D. Norman. "Liquid sand burrowing and mucus utilisation as novel adaptations to a structurally-simple environment in Octopus kaurna Stranks, 1990." Behaviour 152.14 (2015): 1871-1881.



Discussion

Frequency of cyclic pumping does not affect final

• It may be possible that at even higher frequencies than the ones tested, a lower final displacement may be observed, due to a decrease in pump output and thus a lesser flow rate.

• Lower frequencies resulted in a greater average displacement

• This is helpful for robots that are limited in the number of cycles they can perform.

• Overall, fluidization is helpful in moving into granular media, but the frequency of cyclic pumping does not have an effect on the final displacement, unless the frequency disturbs the pump's flow

Conclusion

• Granular digging can be challenging, but our test of 10 various pumping cycles in submerged media resulted in a significant **reduction** in the force required to dig.

• Pumping frequency had **no effect** on the final penetration depth.

Future Work

• Our next step is to implement a cyclic water pumping mechanism

Cyclic Water Pumping Mechanism

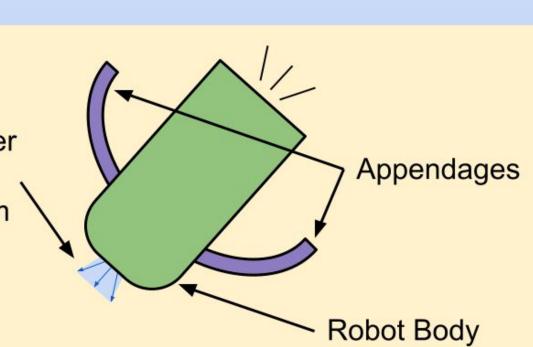


Figure 7: Burrowing robot with cyclic water pumping mechanism and appendages

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References





QR Code 1: Video of fluidization demonstration







QR Code 2: Video of 10 hz cyclic pumping trial

