

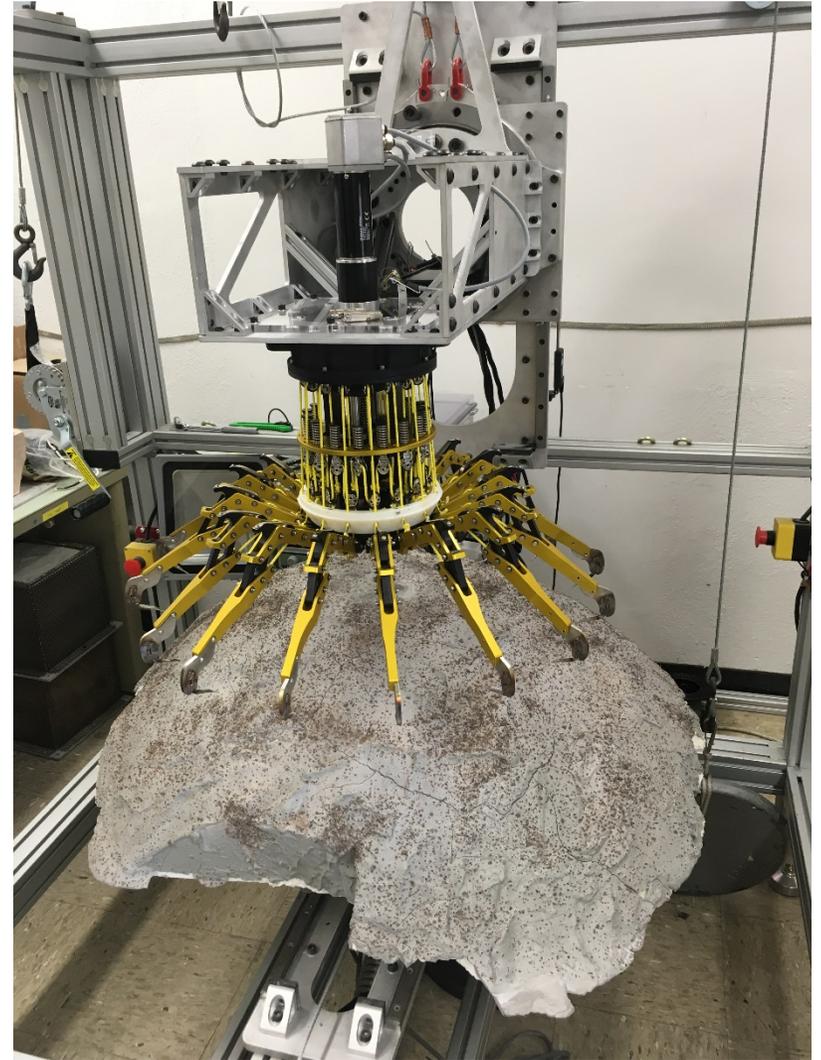


Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

Nautilus Microspine Rock Anchor for Deep Ocean Geological Sampling

Spencer Backus, Rinia Onishi, and Aaron Parness

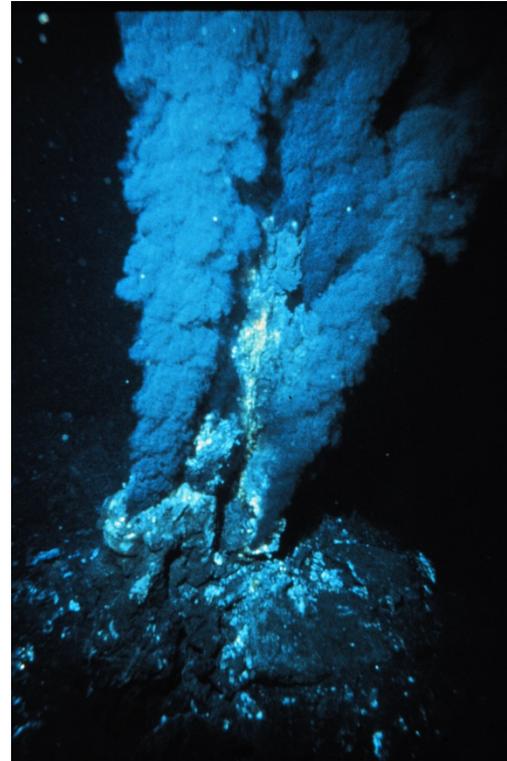
© 2018 California Institute of Technology. Government sponsorship acknowledged.



Motivation: Why drill?

- Collect rock cores for geology
- Securely place sensors in seafloor (e.g. Seismometer in exposed bedrock)
- Explore the chemistry, mineralogy, and biology of the crust below exposed surface (e.g. Sample hydrothermal fluids below seafloor)

Hydrothermal Vents



Rona, P. Black smoker at a mid-ocean ridge hydrothermal vent [Photograph]. Retrieved from <http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/htmls/nur04506.htm>

Icy Moons



Cassini image (brightness enhanced)

Courtesy NASA/JPL-Caltech. Enceladus Curtains [Spacecraft Image]. Retrieved from <https://photojournal.jpl.nasa.gov/catalog/PIA19061>

Geological environments of interest

Sheet Flow Surface



Dense Lava



Carbonate Crust



Geological environments of interest

Scoriaceous Lava



Pillow Lava

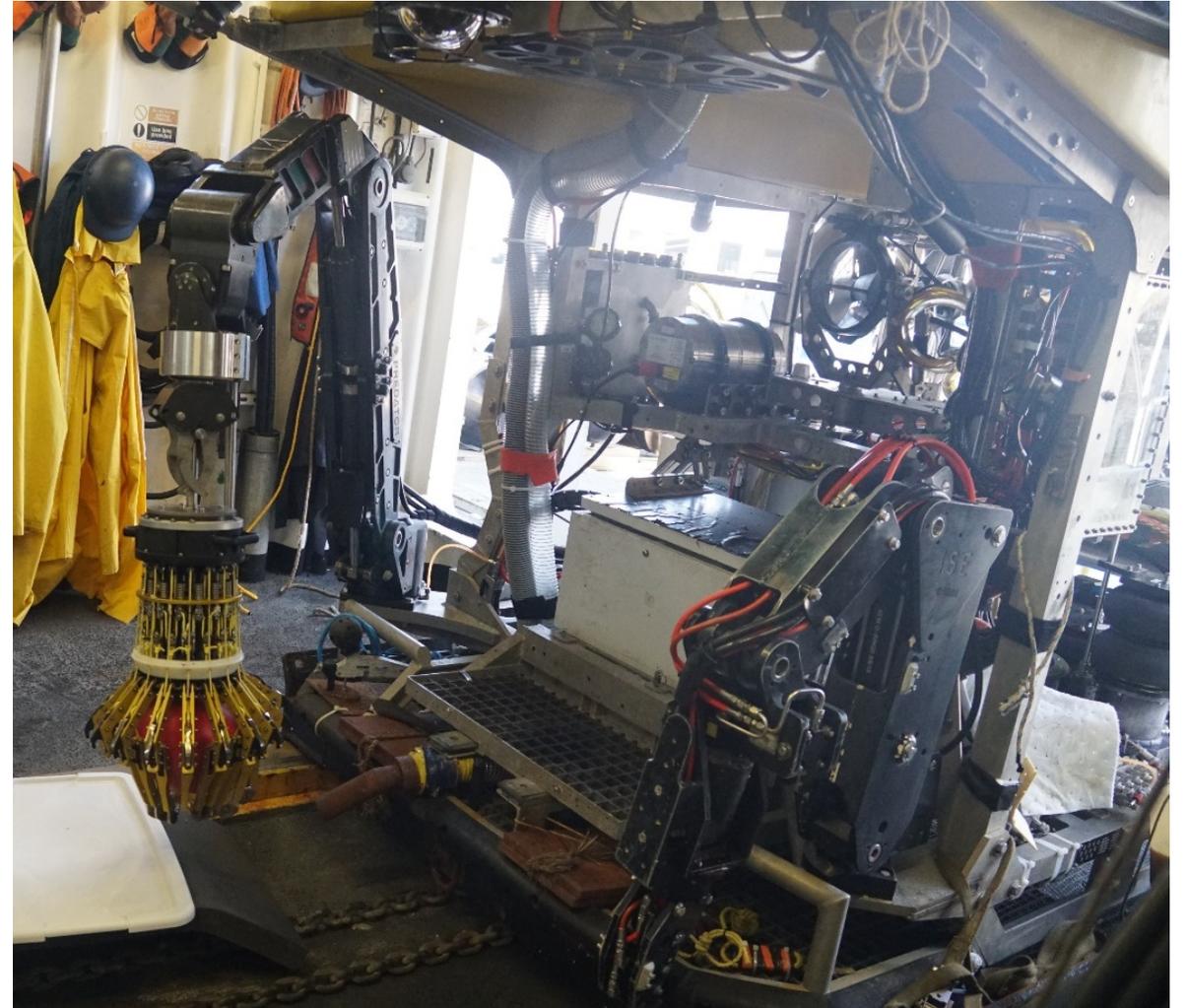


Existing ROV operated drills

- WHOI/MBARI ROV Drill
 - Takes 33.5 mm diameter by 1 m long horizontally oriented rock cores
 - Drill loads reacted by contact posts and ROV thrusters
 - Drill system is large (at least 1x2x0.3m)
 - Expensive to operate (~\$30,000 per cruise)
- ROCS Drilling System (Ludvigsen, 2017)
 - Takes 75 mm diameter by 1 m long vertically oriented rock cores
 - Relies on ROV down thrust to react drilling loads
 - 2175 mm x 650mm x 410 mm overall size

Nautilus Gripper

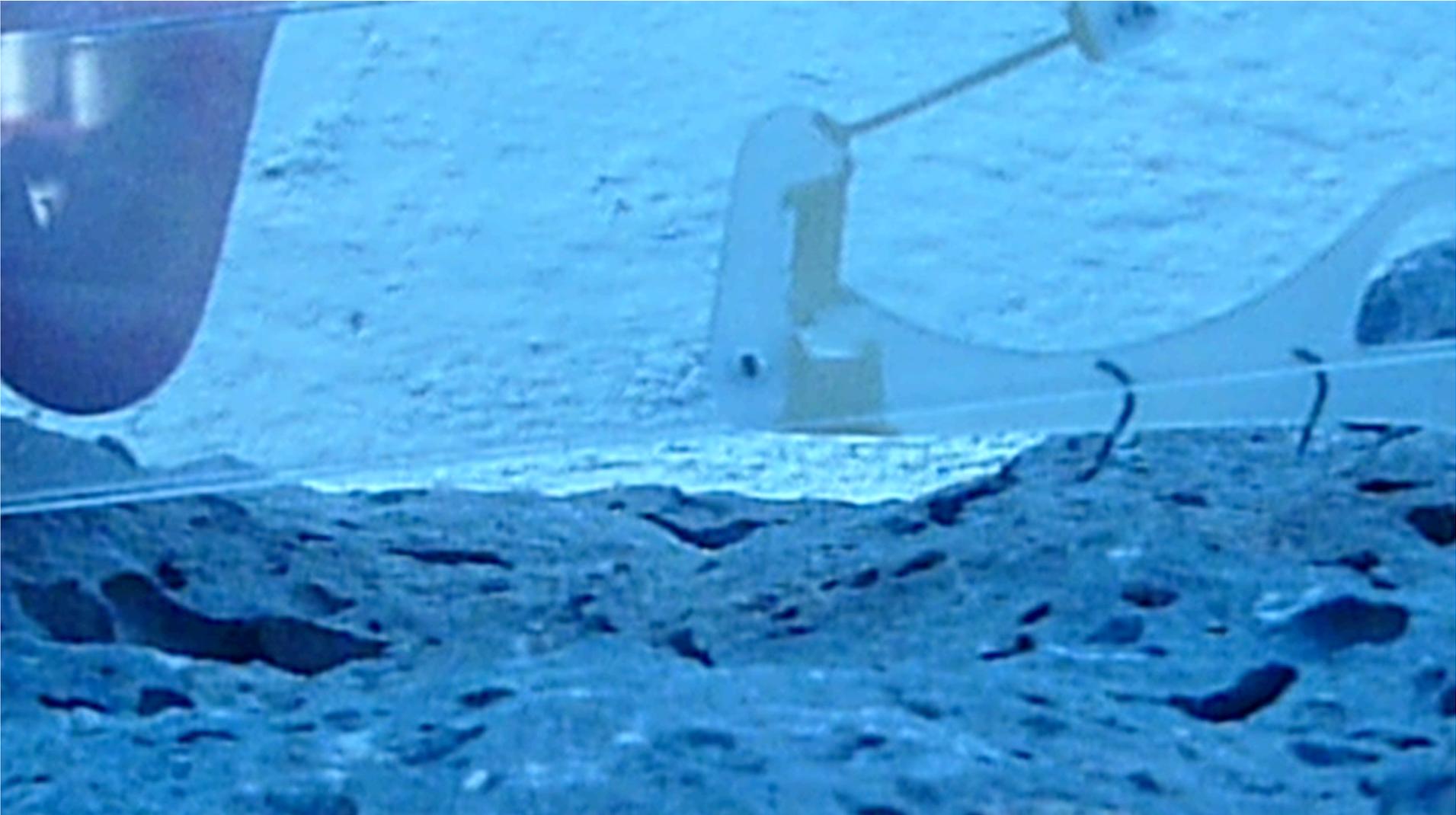
- Microspine based gripper capable of stabilizing a rock coring drill
- Can be operated by standard ROV robotic arms
- Future iteration that includes a drill will facilitate deep ocean geological sampling



What are Microspines?



Microspines



Prior Work: LEMUR 3 Rock Climbing Robot

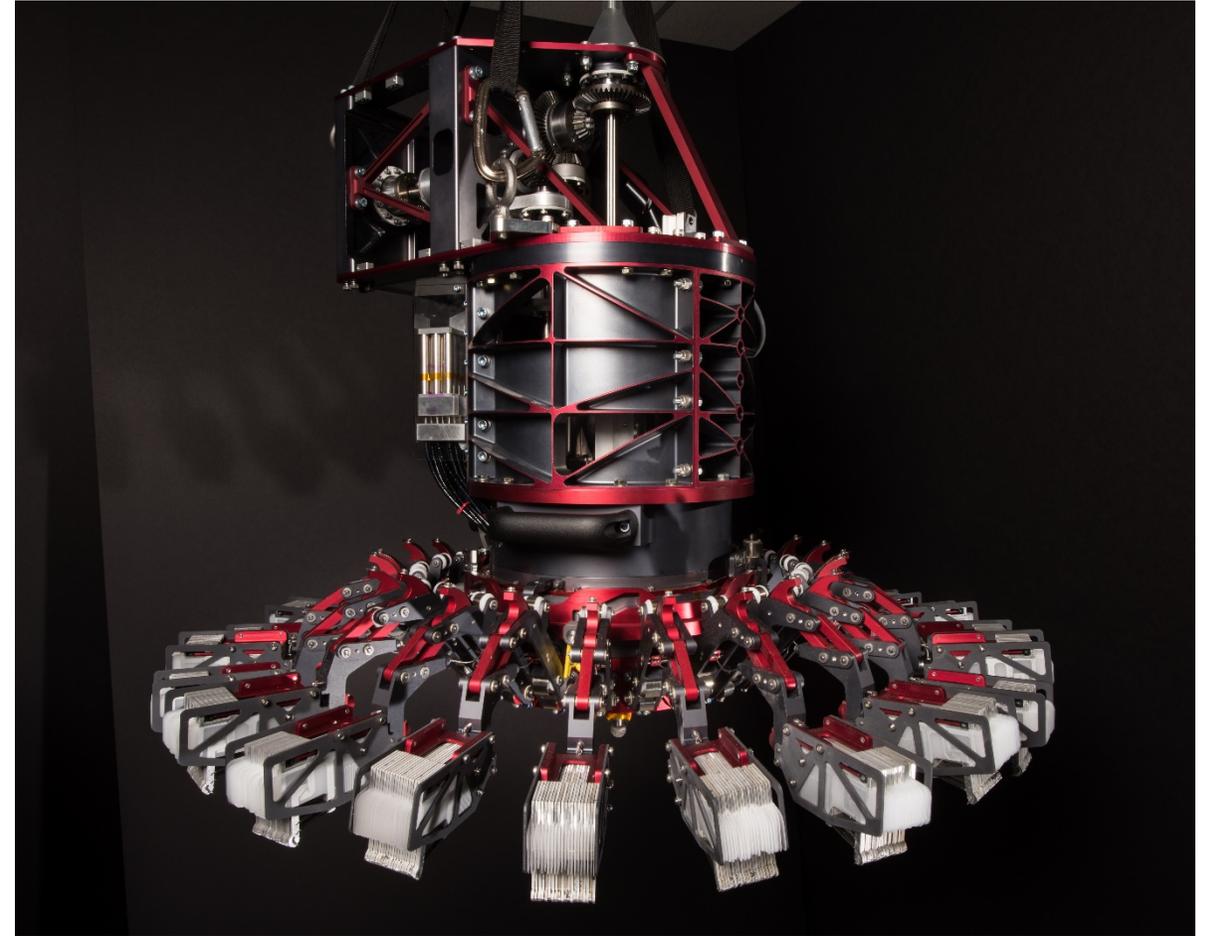


Prior Work: Asteroid Redirect Mission Rock Anchors

2.0 Tool

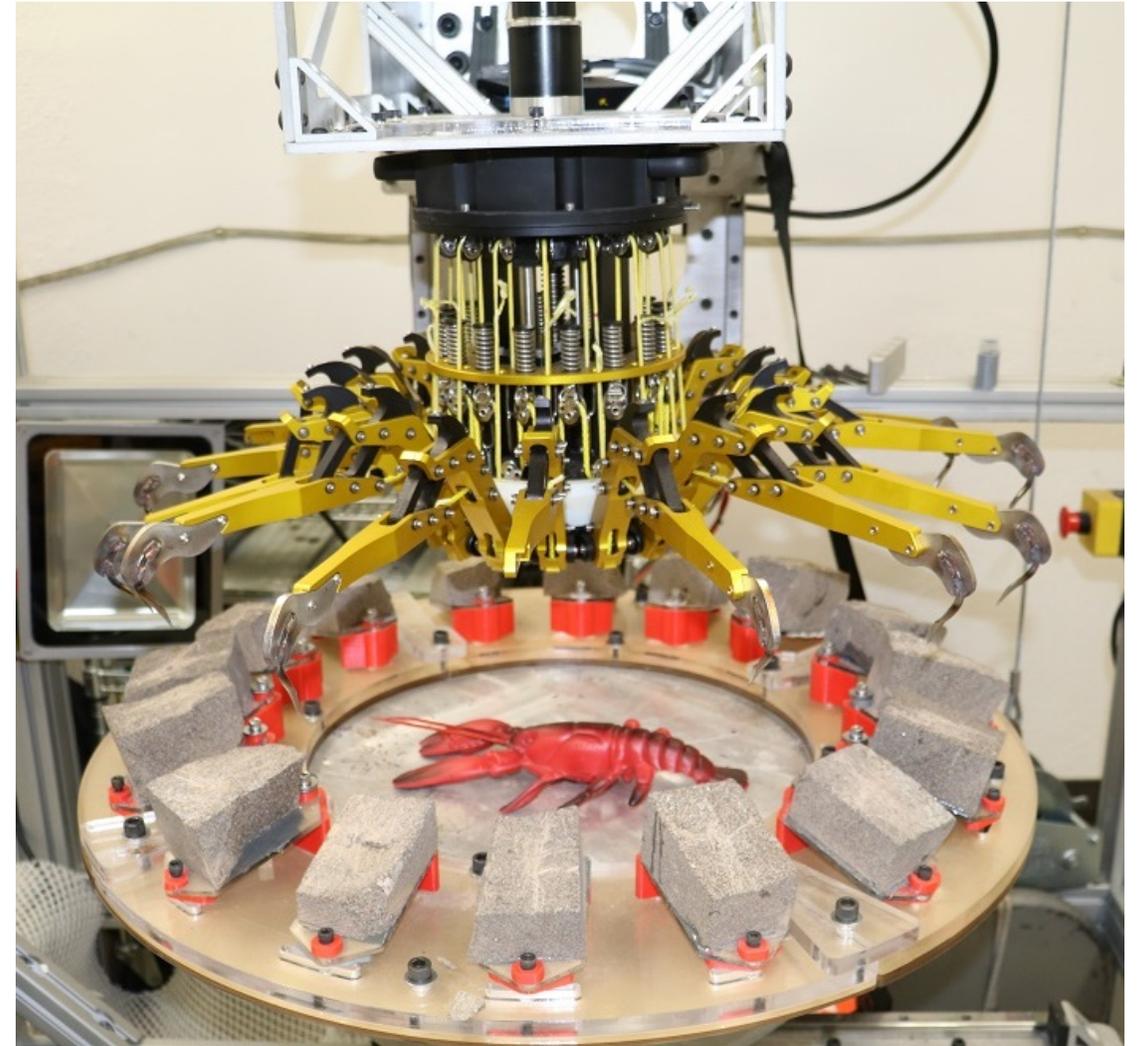


3.0 Tool



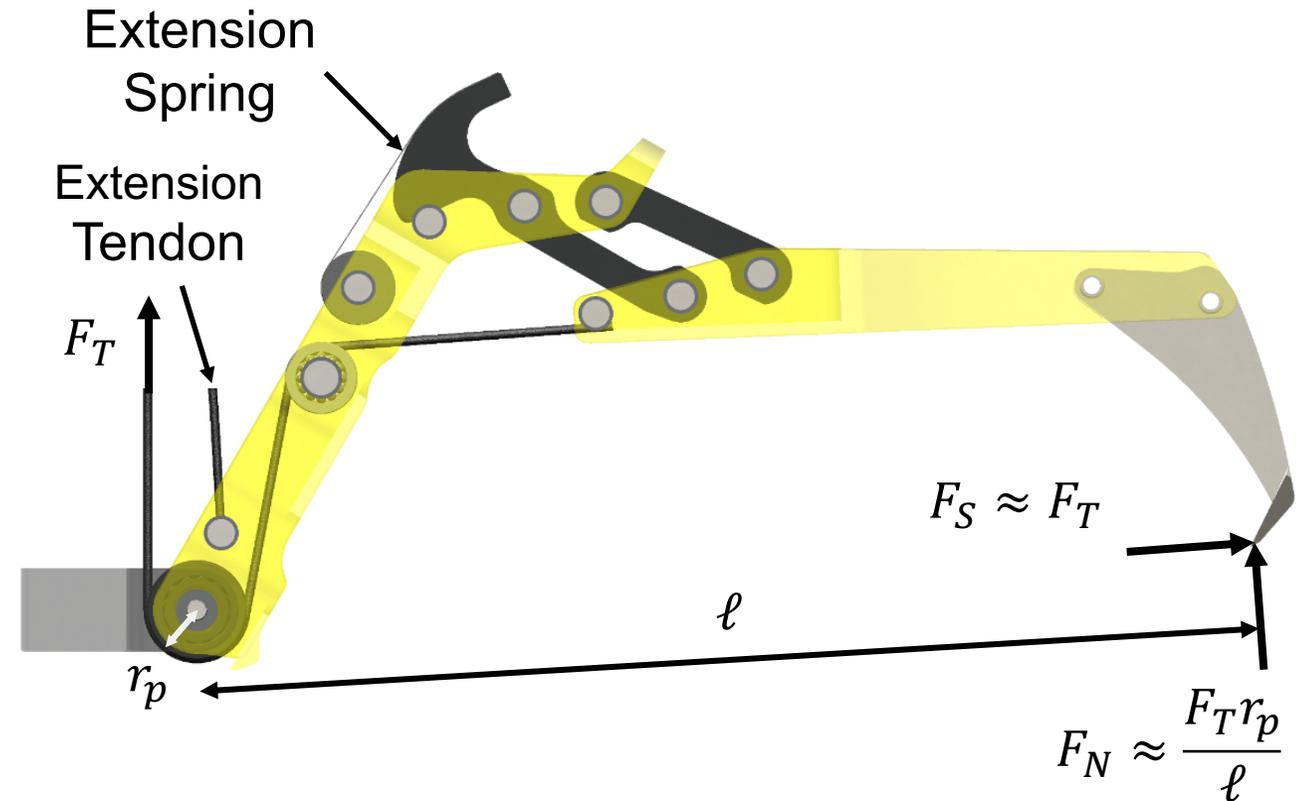
Nautilus Gripper: Improvements

- Proximal joint actuation
 - Facilitates object grasping
- Between finger differential
 - Adaptable to irregular surfaces
- Single large spine
 - Simplified mechanism
 - Increased durability
 - Increased grasp strength on highly featured surfaces



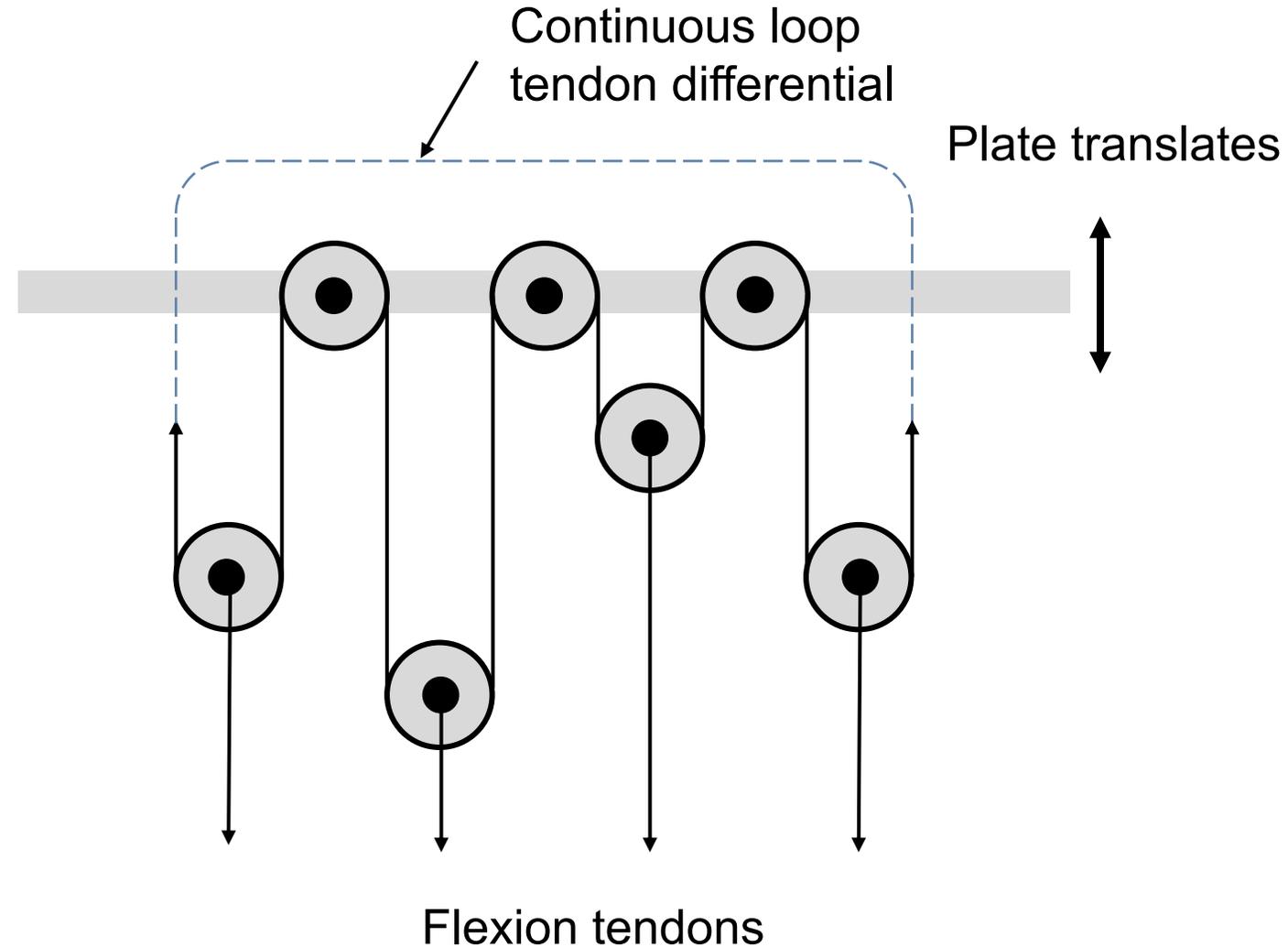
Linkage Design

- Kinematics
 - Revolute joint at base of digit
 - Prismatic distal joint realized through a four bar linkage
- Actuation
 - Single tendon routed across joints
 - Underactuated coupling defined by proximal pulley and distal return spring
- Behavior: Spine is lightly pressed against the grasp surface and then translated inwards until it catches on a feature.



Between Finger Differential

- Gripper actuated by single input
- 16:1 differential applies equal force to each digit
- Differential allows large relative displacements of adjacent digits



Macrospine

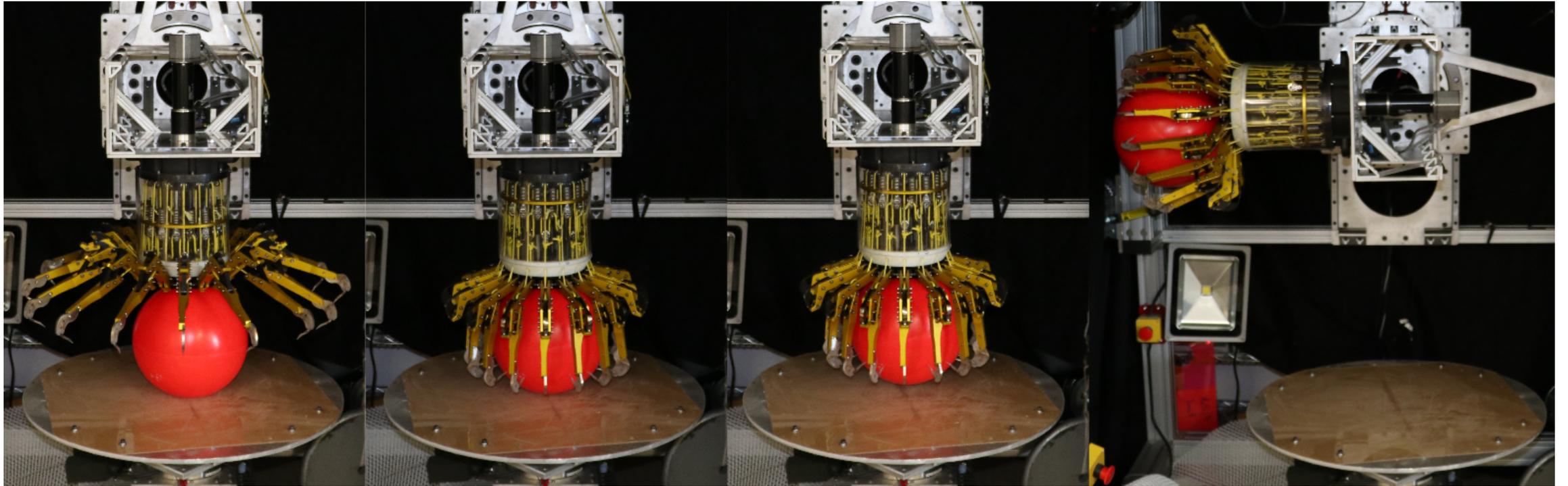


- Previous designs used many small spines
 - Mechanically complex
 - Many spines do not engage



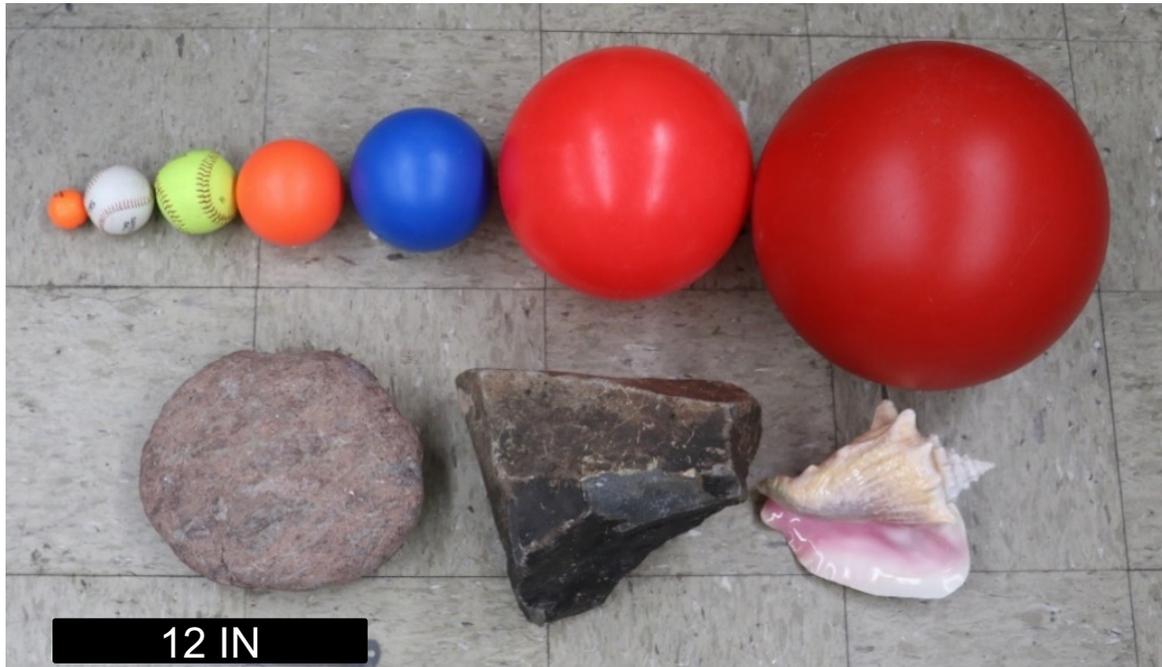
- Single large spine - Increased grasp strength when surface is sufficiently rough

Object Grasping Trials



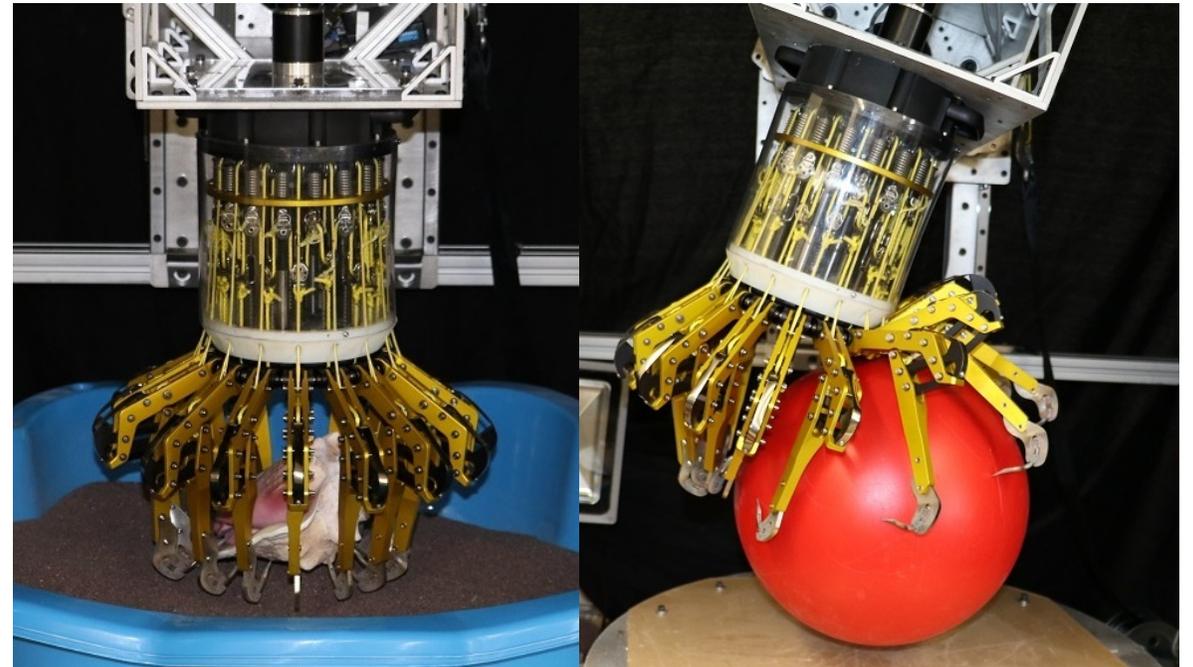
Test Objects and Grasps

Test Objects



- Spheres from 4.3 to 33.5 cm in diameter
- Irregular objects

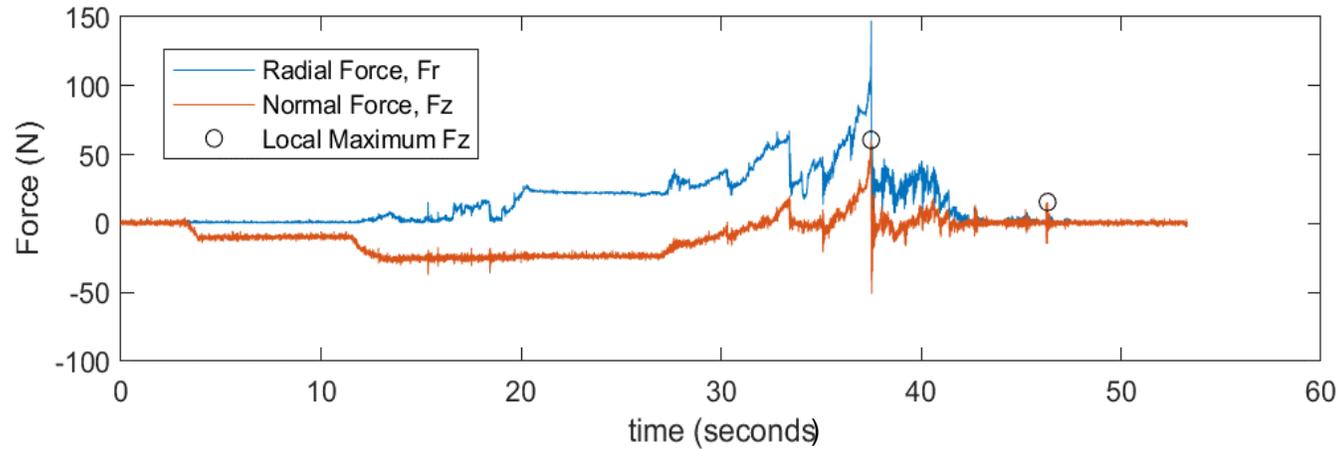
Example Grasps



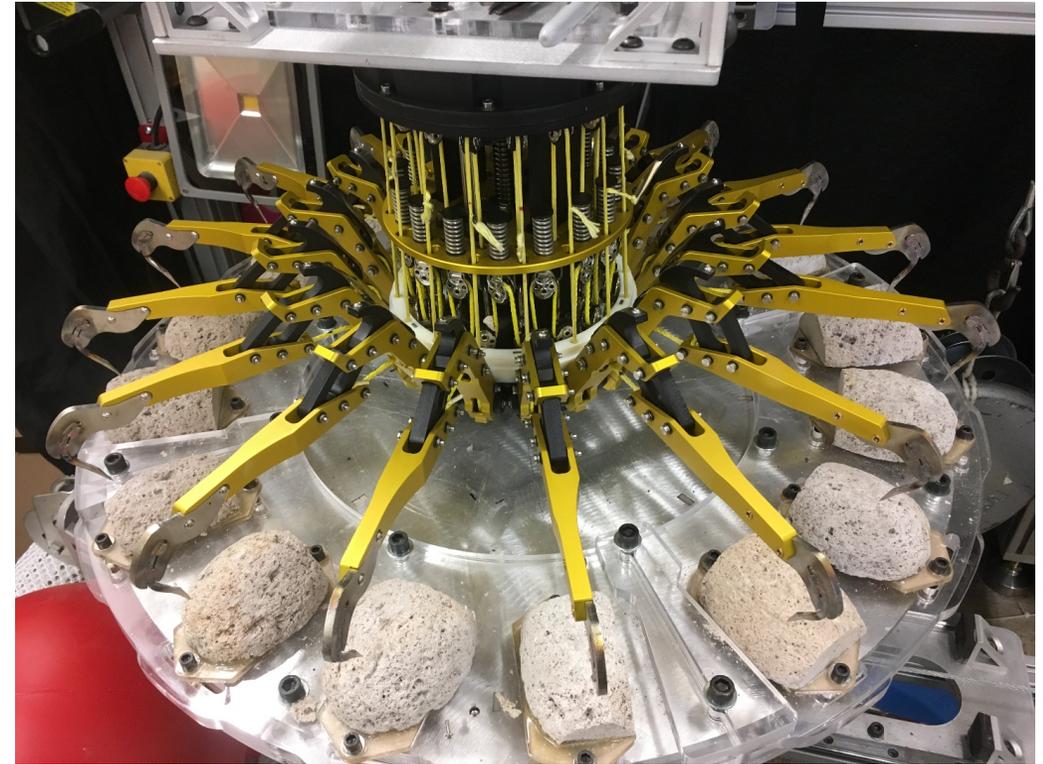
Object Grasping Results

Object	Dimension (cm)	Palm Angle: 0						Palm Angle: 18	Palm Angle: 30
		Centered		+10 cm X		+ 5 cm Z			
		Grasp	Rotate	Grasp	Rotate	Grasp	Rotate		
Golf Ball	4.3	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball	7.4	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	-	-	0	-
Softball	9.7	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
S Ball	11.4	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
M Ball	15.2	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%
L Ball	25.1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
XL Ball	33.5	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Rock 1	27x23x10	100%	100%	100%	0%	-	-	100%	16.6%
Rock 2	25x30x25	50%	16.6%	50%	0%	-	-	83%	0%
Shell	24x22x11	100%	100%	66.6%	33.3%	16.6%	0%	100%	100%

Asperity Grasp testing



- Engage hooks on rock samples
- Pull gripper away from surface
- Record maximum force before grasp failure



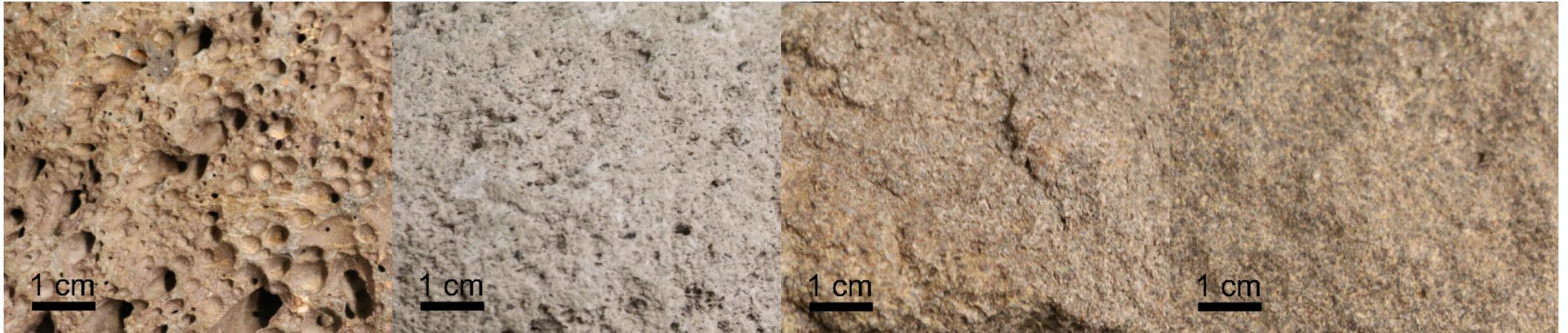
Rock types

Vesicular Basalt

Pumice

Weathered Basalt

Less Weathered Basalt



Asperity Grasping Results

Rock type	Coupon Angle	Palm Height (mm)	Palm Angle	Loading Condition (N)			
				Normal		Shear	
				mean	sigma	Mean	sigma
Vesicular Basalt	0°	0	0°	236	127	498	46
	15°	58	0°	439	41.8	465	11.6
Pumice	0°	0	0°	32.5	17.4	180	20.5
	15°	58	0°	102	37.3	193	20.5
Less weathered basalt	0°	0	0°	-5.77	5.93	172	93.0
	0°	0	5°	-0.91	6.08	235	40.8
	0°	0	10°	-6.77	3.93	197	31.3
	15°	58	0°	12.8	10.8	154	31.8
	15°	58	5°	12.0	7.92	140	6.24
	15°	58	10°	12.5	9.04	121	39.7
Weathered Basalt	0°	0	0°	12.6	4.54	187	19.1
	15°	58	0°	62.4	33.4	109	39.0

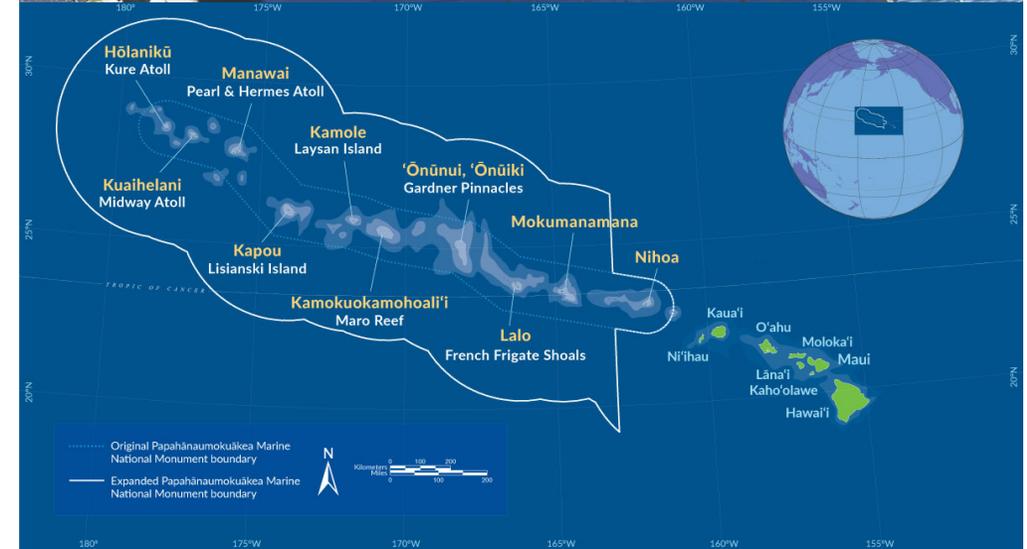
A photograph of a robotic gripper system, the Nautilus Gripper, being tested. The gripper consists of multiple yellow arms with white grippers, arranged in a circular pattern around a central vertical shaft. The entire assembly is positioned over a blue plastic tub filled with dark sand. A large, light-colored rock is placed in the center of the tub, and the grippers are positioned to grasp it. The background shows a laboratory setting with metal frames and various equipment.

**Nautilus Gripper:
Object Grasp
testing**

Pasadena, CA

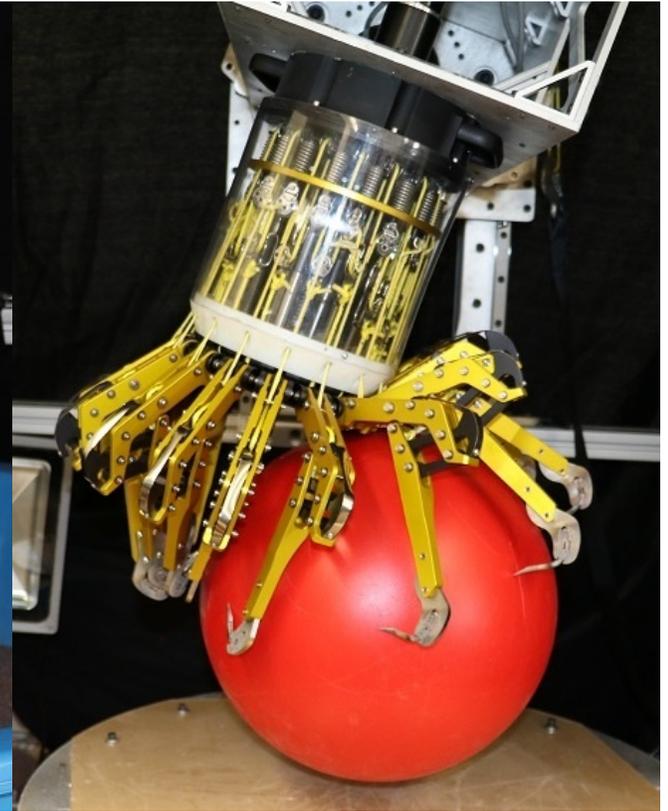
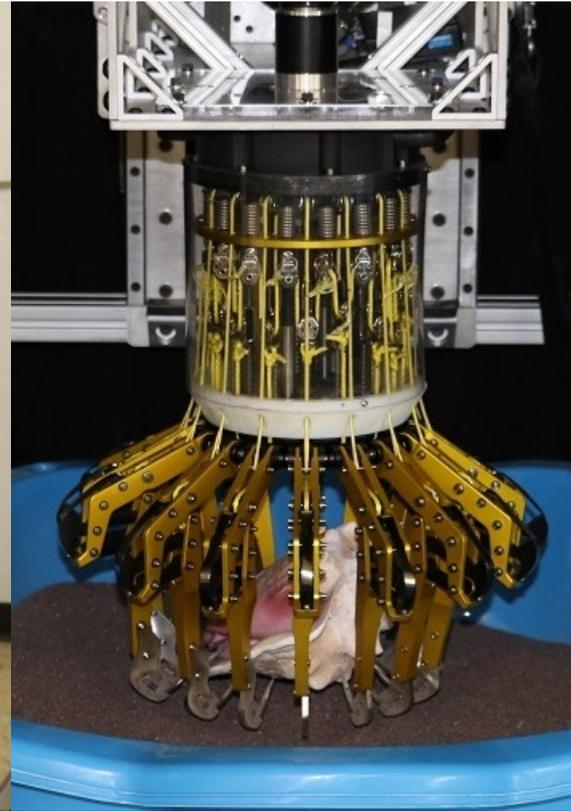
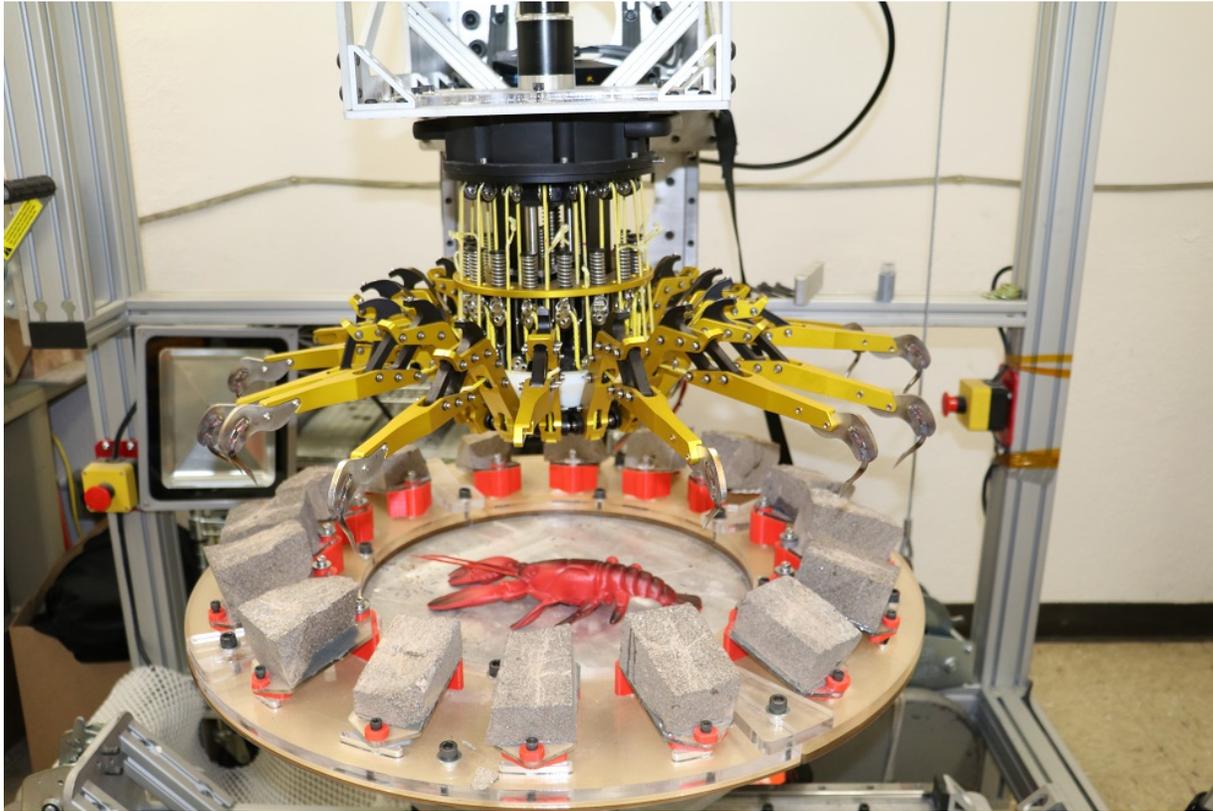
Upcoming Field trial

- E/V Nautilus Papahānaumokuākea MNM cruise
 - Explored seamounts in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument
 - Determine how and when these seamounts formed
 - Document the biological communities that live on them
- Test the gripper on the ROV Hercules
 - Execute ROV operated grasps on rocks of interest on the seafloor



National Ocean Service Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved from
<https://www.papahanaumokuakea.gov/>

Questions?





Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

jpl.nasa.gov

The Ocean Exploration Trust and E/V Nautilus

- *E/V Nautilus* - a 64-meter research vessel operated by the Ocean Exploration Trust
- Seek to explore areas of the ocean that have never been explored before, seeking out new discoveries
- To push the boundaries of ocean engineering, technology, education, and communications

