

# Looking Beyond the Surface – Thinking Like Geckskin®

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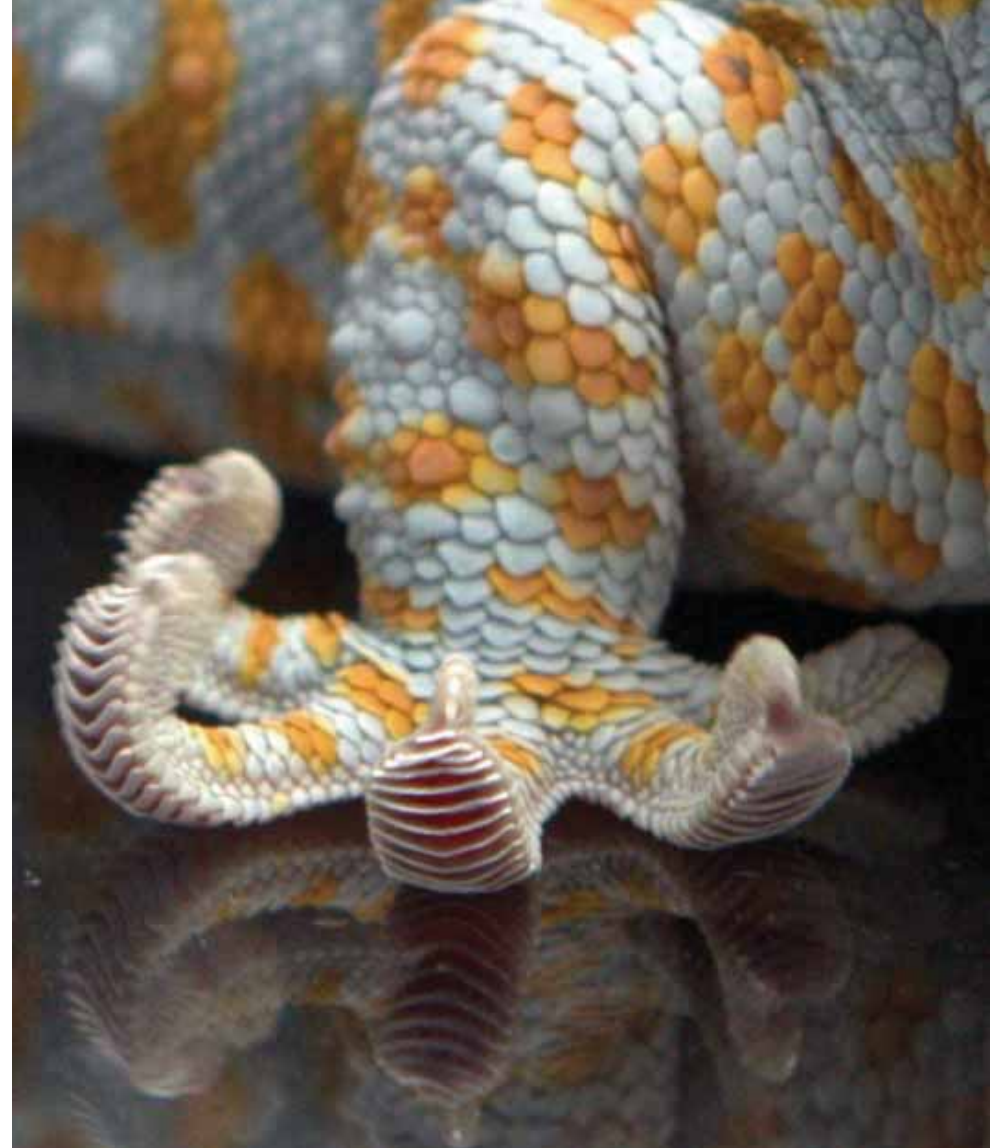
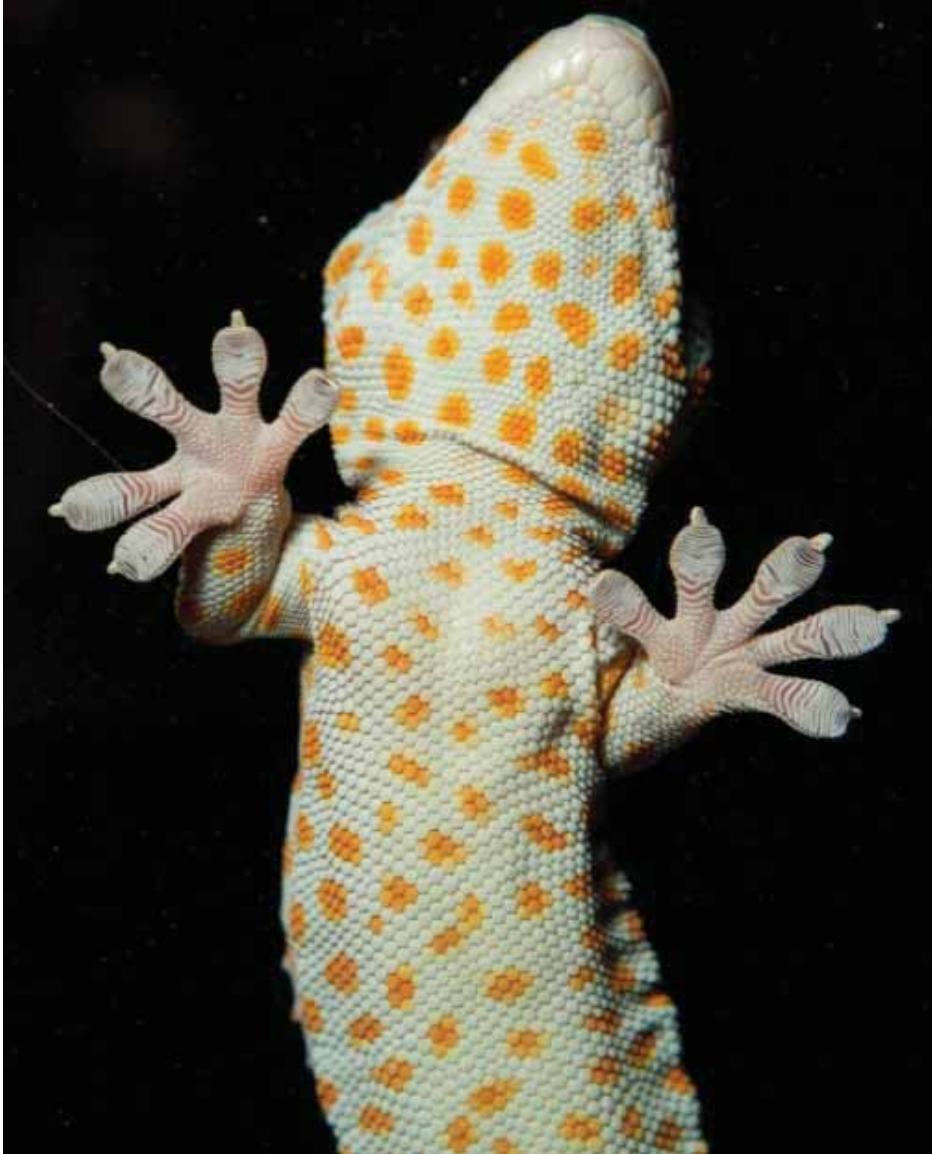
—Duncan Irschick — Mike Bartlett — Andrew Croll — Dan King — Mike Imburgia — Beth Paret — Satyan Choudhary —



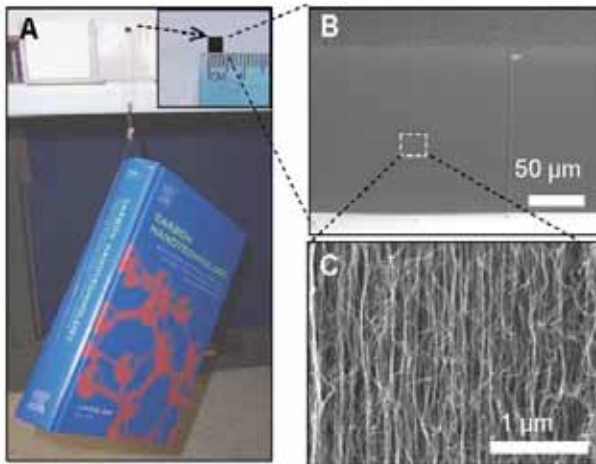
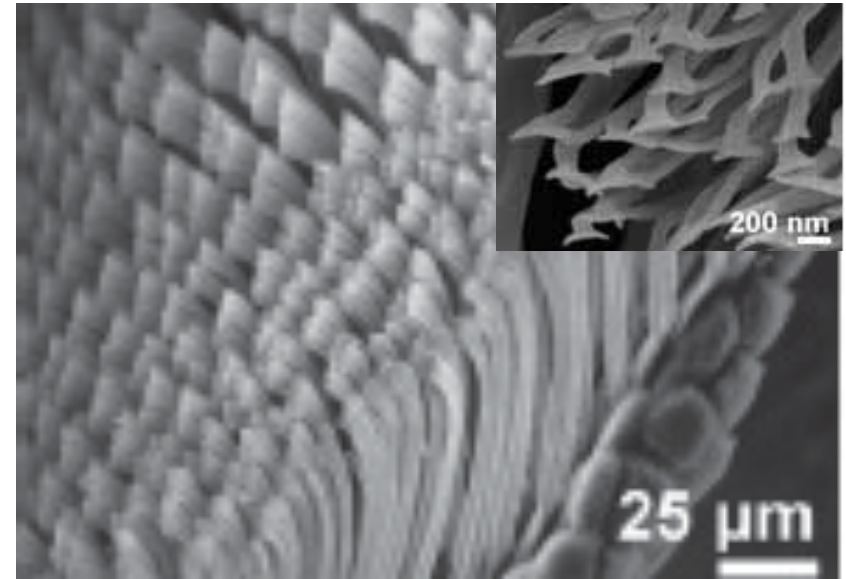
Video created and provided by Prof. Duncan Irschick  
Biology, Digital Life, Center for Evolutionary Materials, UMass Amherst

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# Gecko = evolutionary innovation



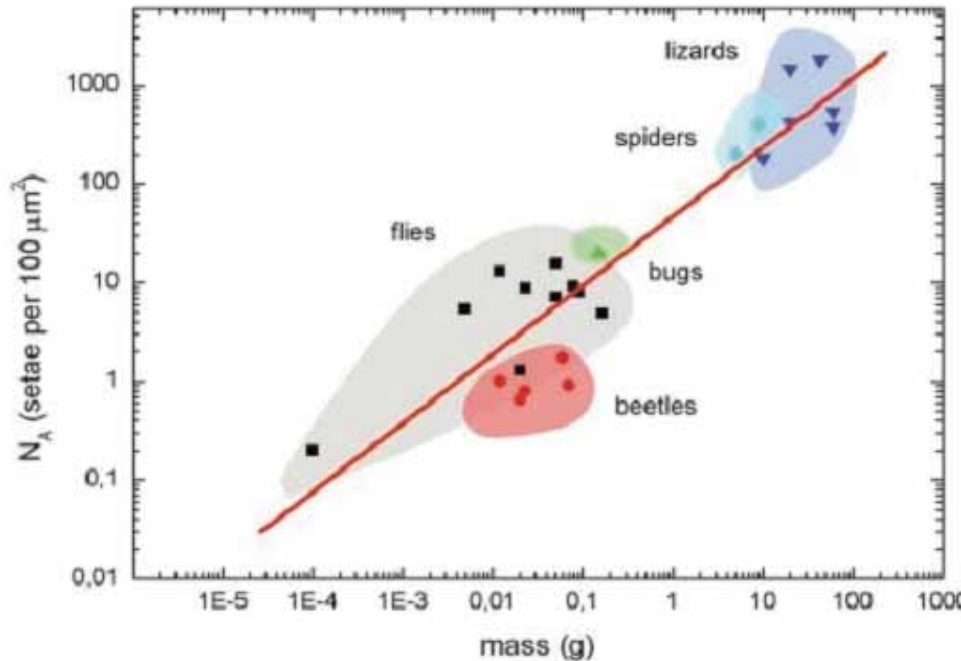
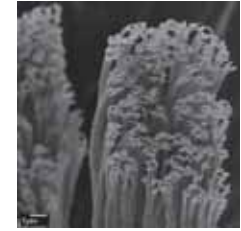
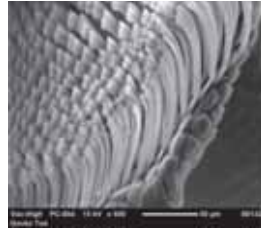
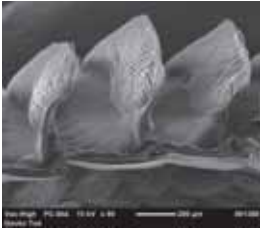
# Answers Rarely Found on the Surface



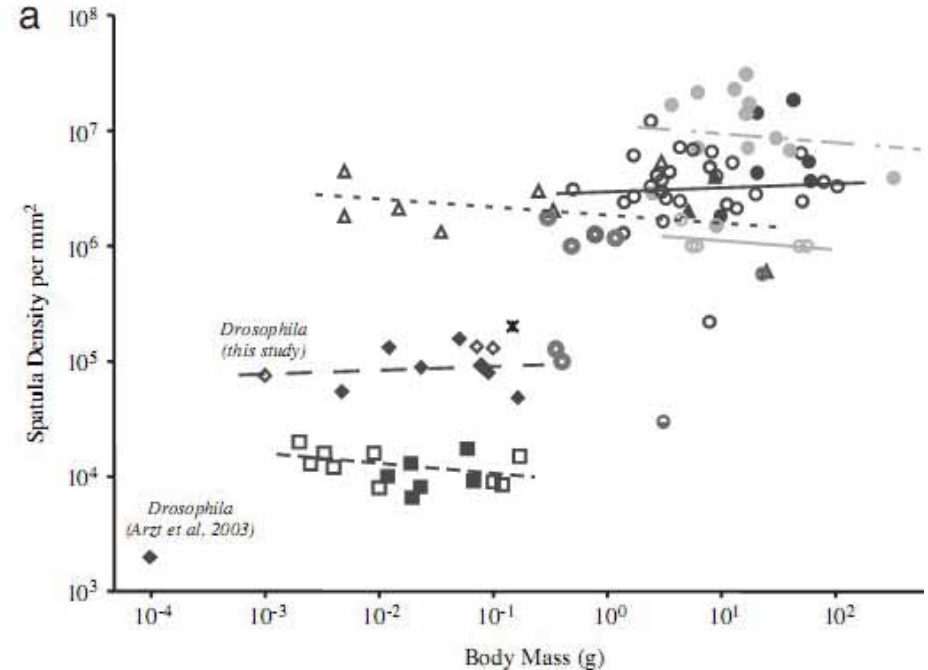
Qu, L. *et al.*, *Science*, 2008, **322**.

- Micro- and Nano- scale fibrils partial solution for geckos and insects
- Direct mimicry did not lead to scalable engineering

# Setae are not the scaling parameter



Arzt, E., et al. PNAS, 100 (19) 2003.



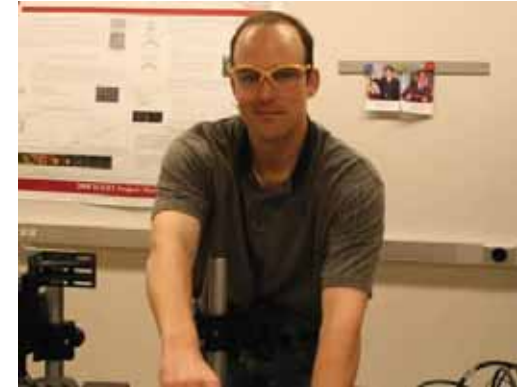
Peattie, AM, et al. PNAS, 104 (47) 2007.

What is the *scaling parameter* to guide adhesion force control on all length scales?

# Scaling adhesion to large sizes?



- Developed **theory** to hypothesize what controls **force capacity** ( $F_c$ ) for reversible adhesives used for biological locomotion.
- Assumptions:
  - **Forces balance (equilibrium)**
  - **Energy in = Energy Out**
    - Contrary to current adhesives!!!
    - Organisms that climb with adhesion don't want to lose energy!
  - **Nature designs around instability**



Andrew Croll  
Post-doc (2009-2010)



Mike Bartlett  
Ph.D. Student ('08-13)

$$\text{Force Capacity} = [\text{van der Waals}] \left[ \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Compliance}} \right]$$

Can we define a problem to give general guidance:

$$U_{Total} = U_{Elastic} + U_{Work} + U_{Interface}$$

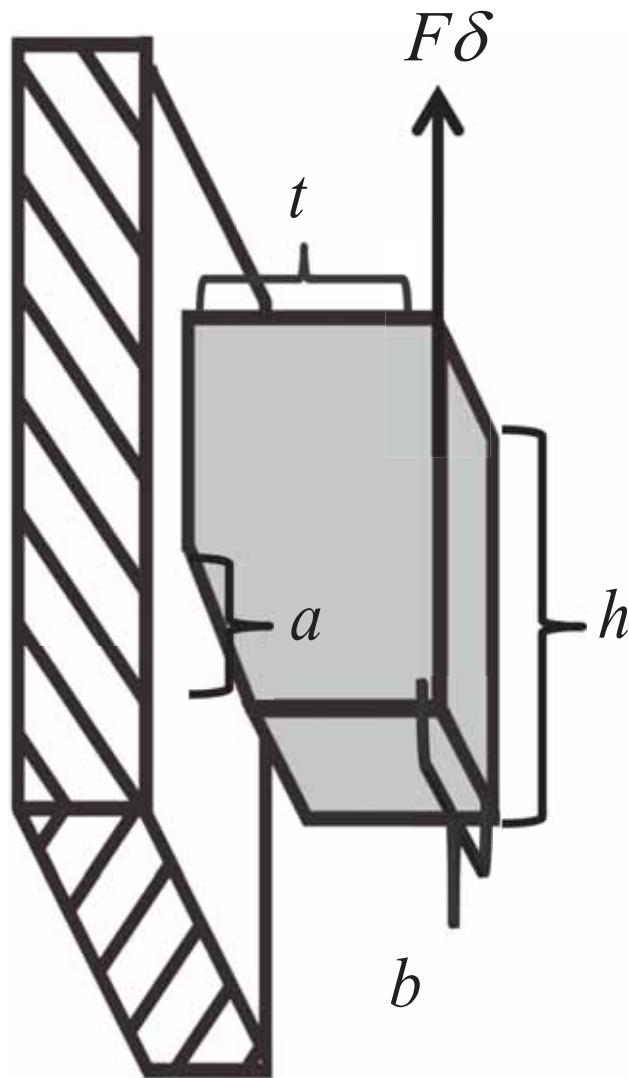
1. Assume equilibrium

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial A} = 0$$

2. Assume unstable failure  
when maximum load is achieved

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial A^2} \leq 0$$

3. Consider systems that want stored energy to  
be recoverable,  $\Delta U = U_{final} - U_{initial} = 0$



$$F_C = \sqrt{G_C} \sqrt{\frac{A}{C}}$$

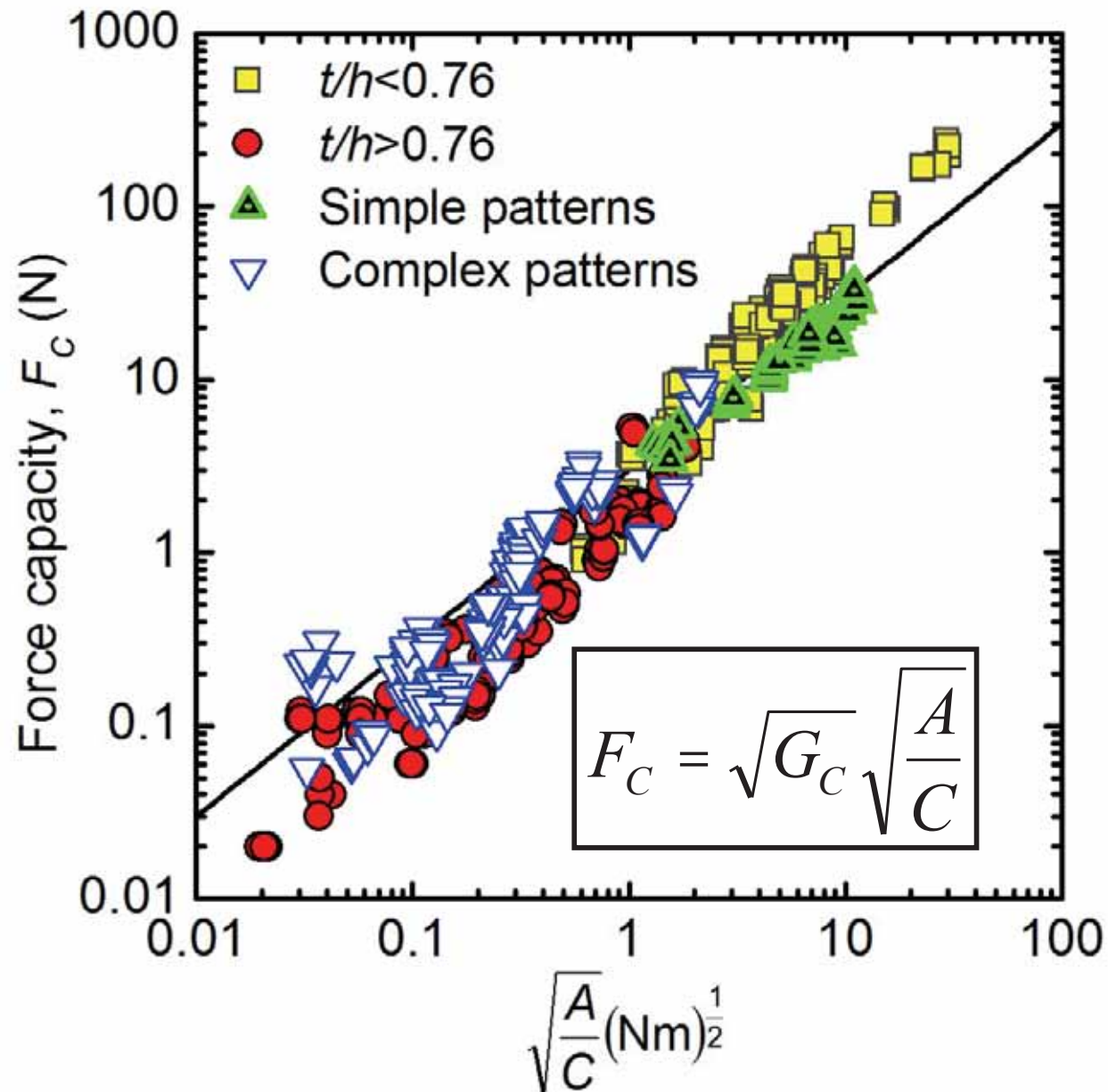
$F_C$ : Maximum sustainable force

$G_C$ : Adhesion Energy

$A$ : Interfacial area

$C$ : Compliance in direction of loading



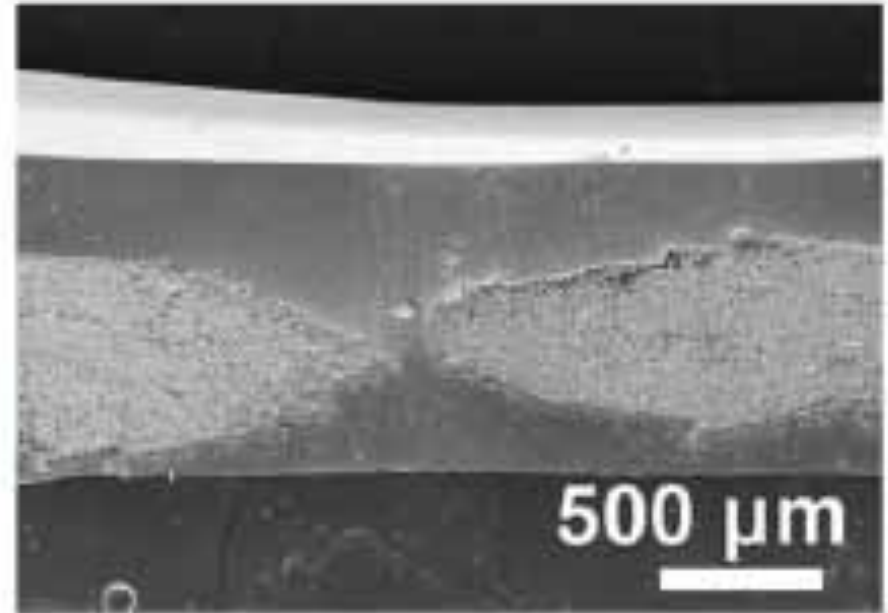
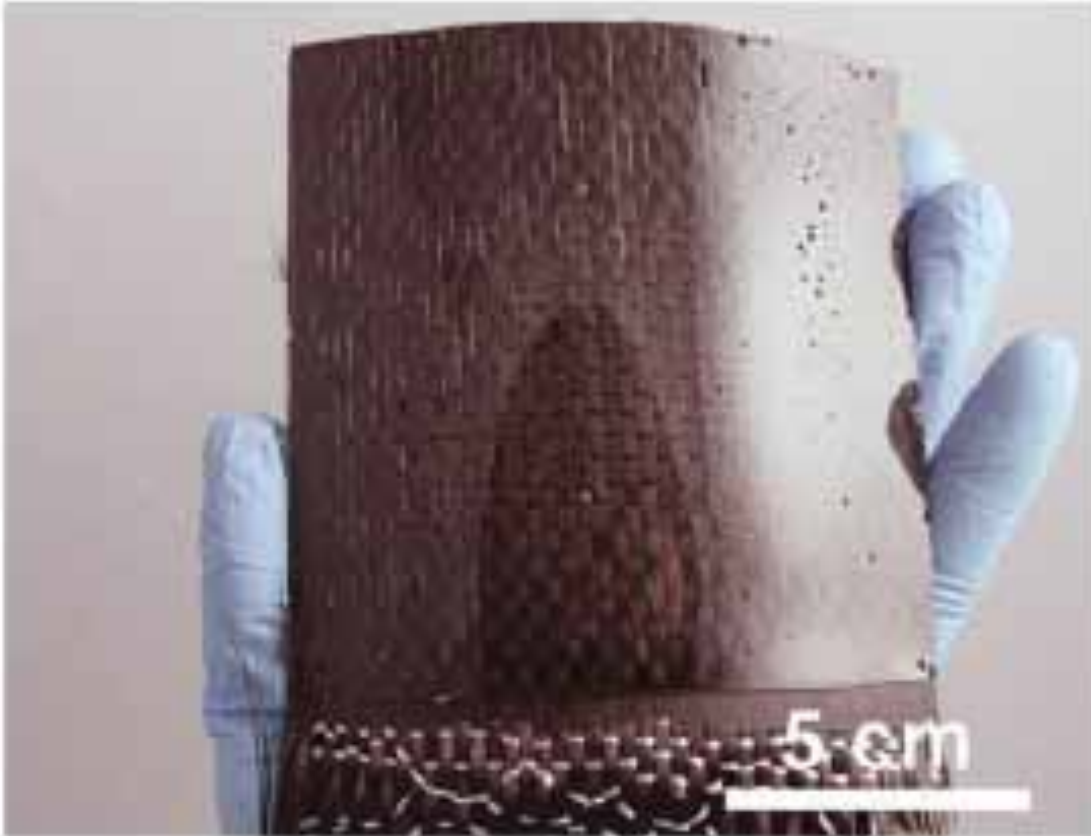


$$F_c = \sqrt{G_c} \sqrt{\frac{A}{C}}$$





# Draping with High Stiffness Fabrics



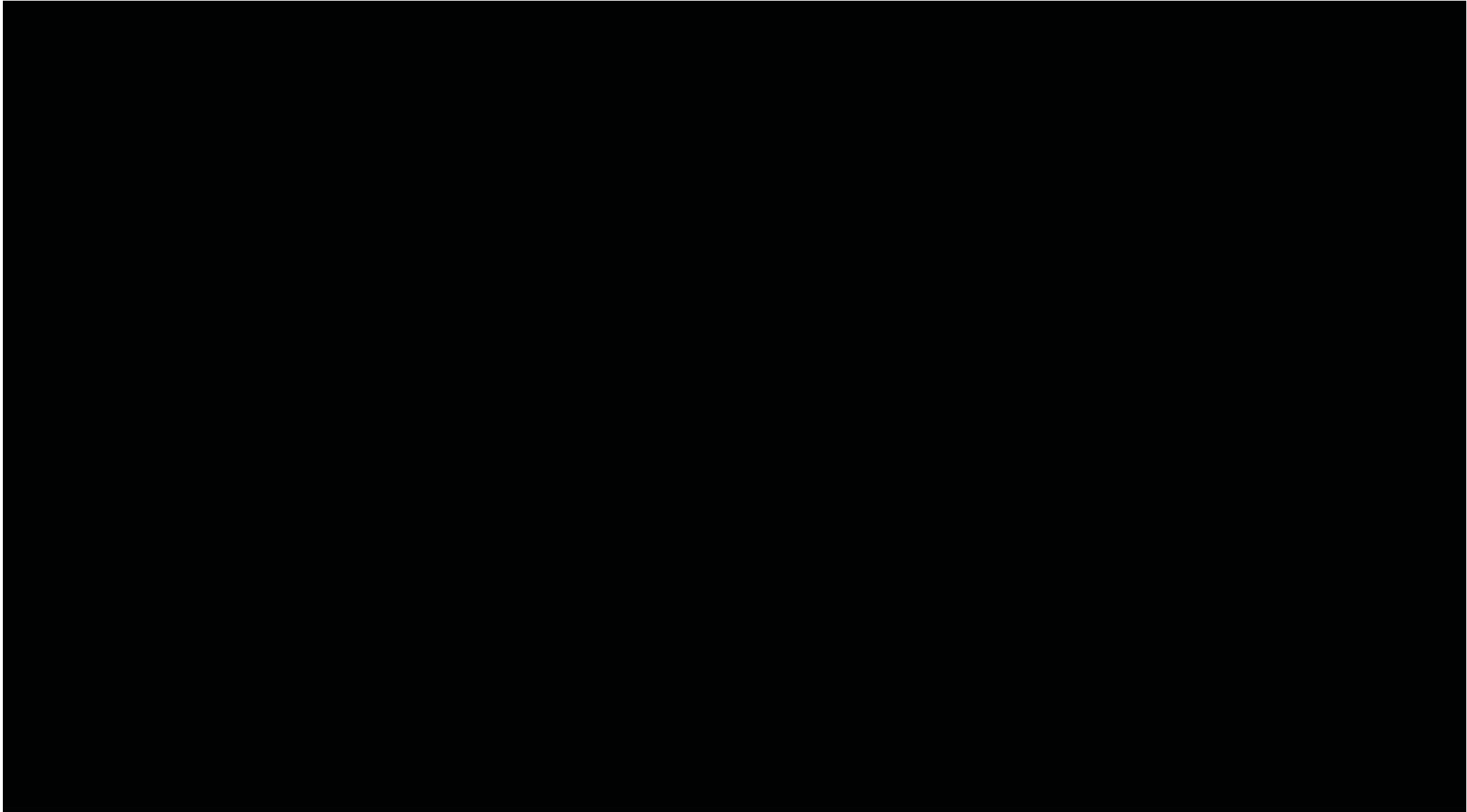
Mike Bartlett, Ph.D. student



Dan King, Ph.D. student







# Does this scaling work for biology?

The two feet of a 50 g tokay gecko can produce about 20 N of adhesive force ~ a bag of 20 apples



??

$$F_C = \sqrt{G_C} \sqrt{\frac{A}{C}}$$



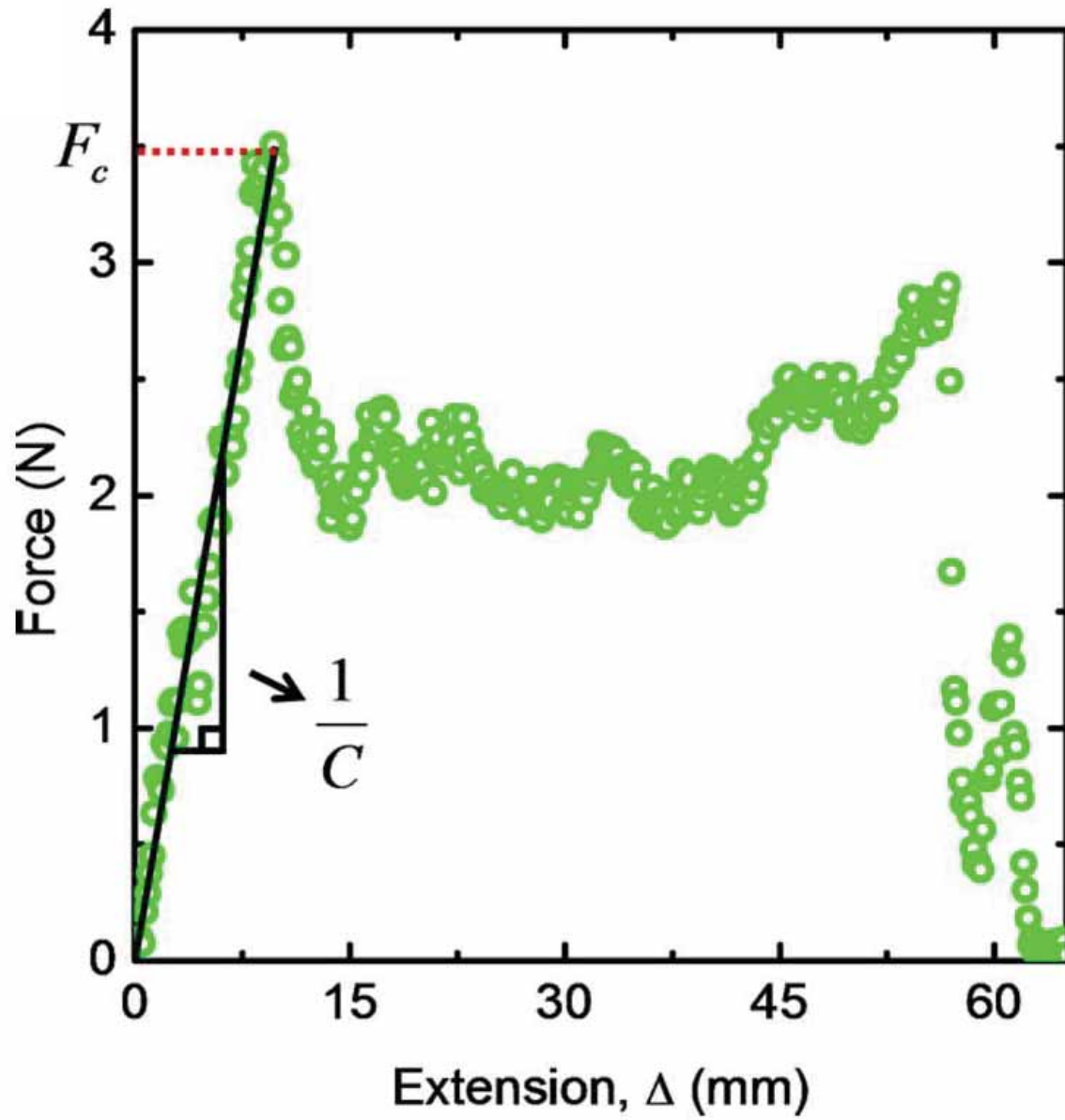
Irschick et al. 1996. Biol. J. Linn. Soc



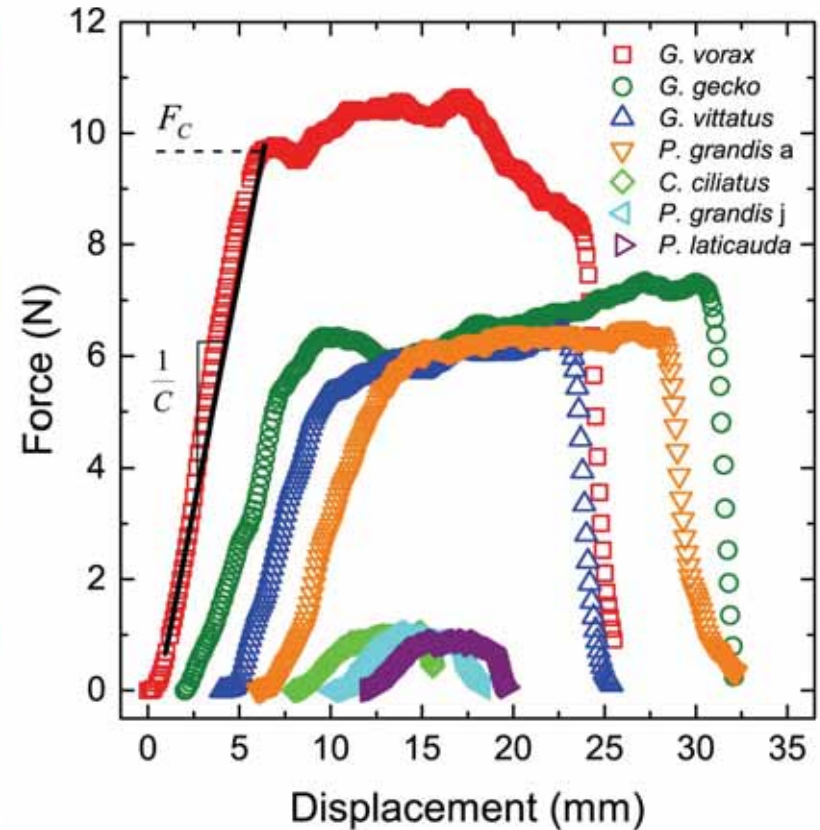
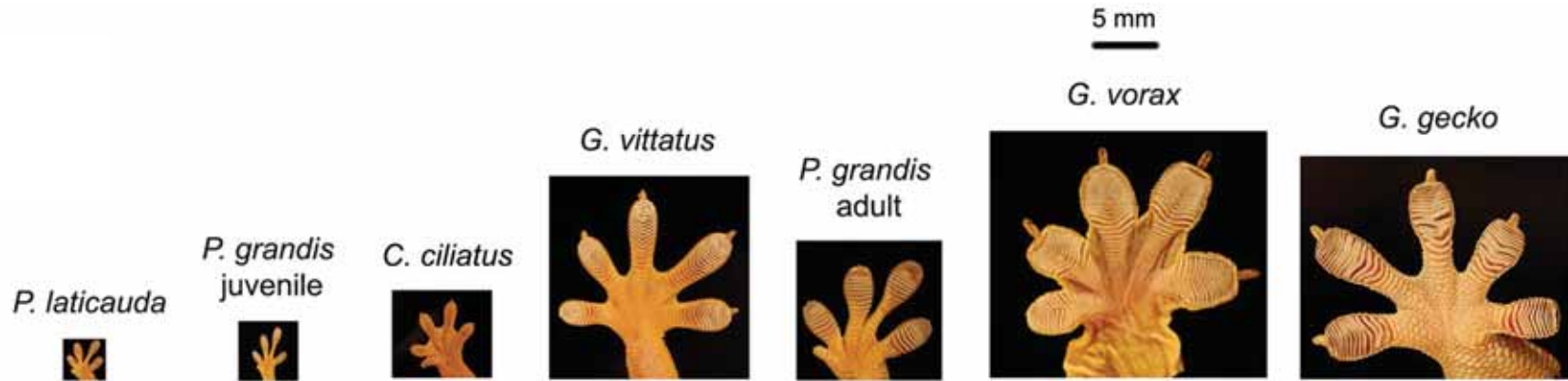


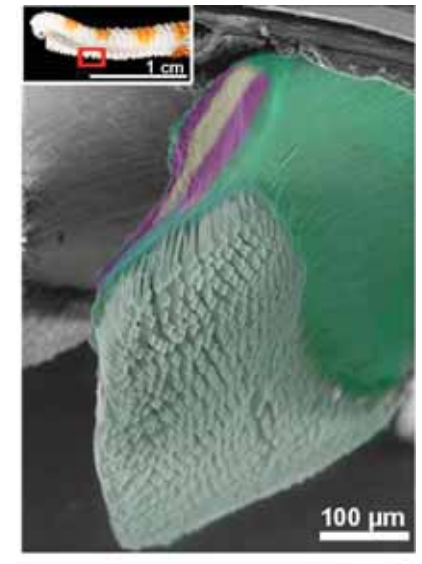
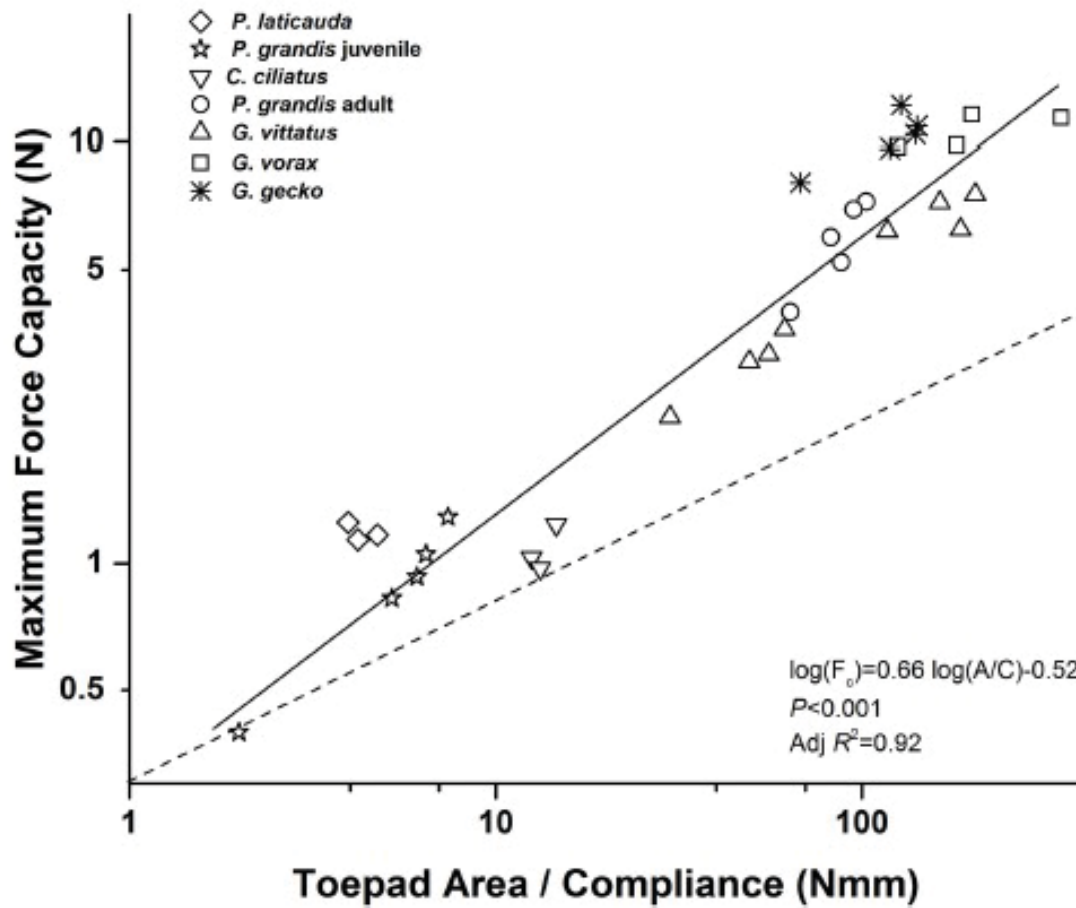
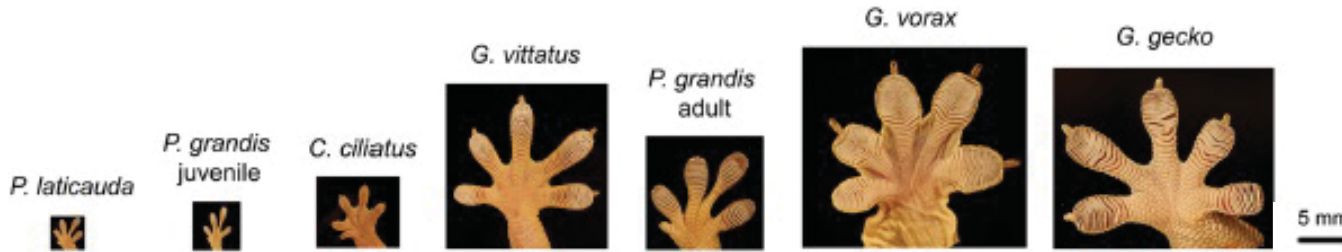
Tokay Gecko  
on Glass

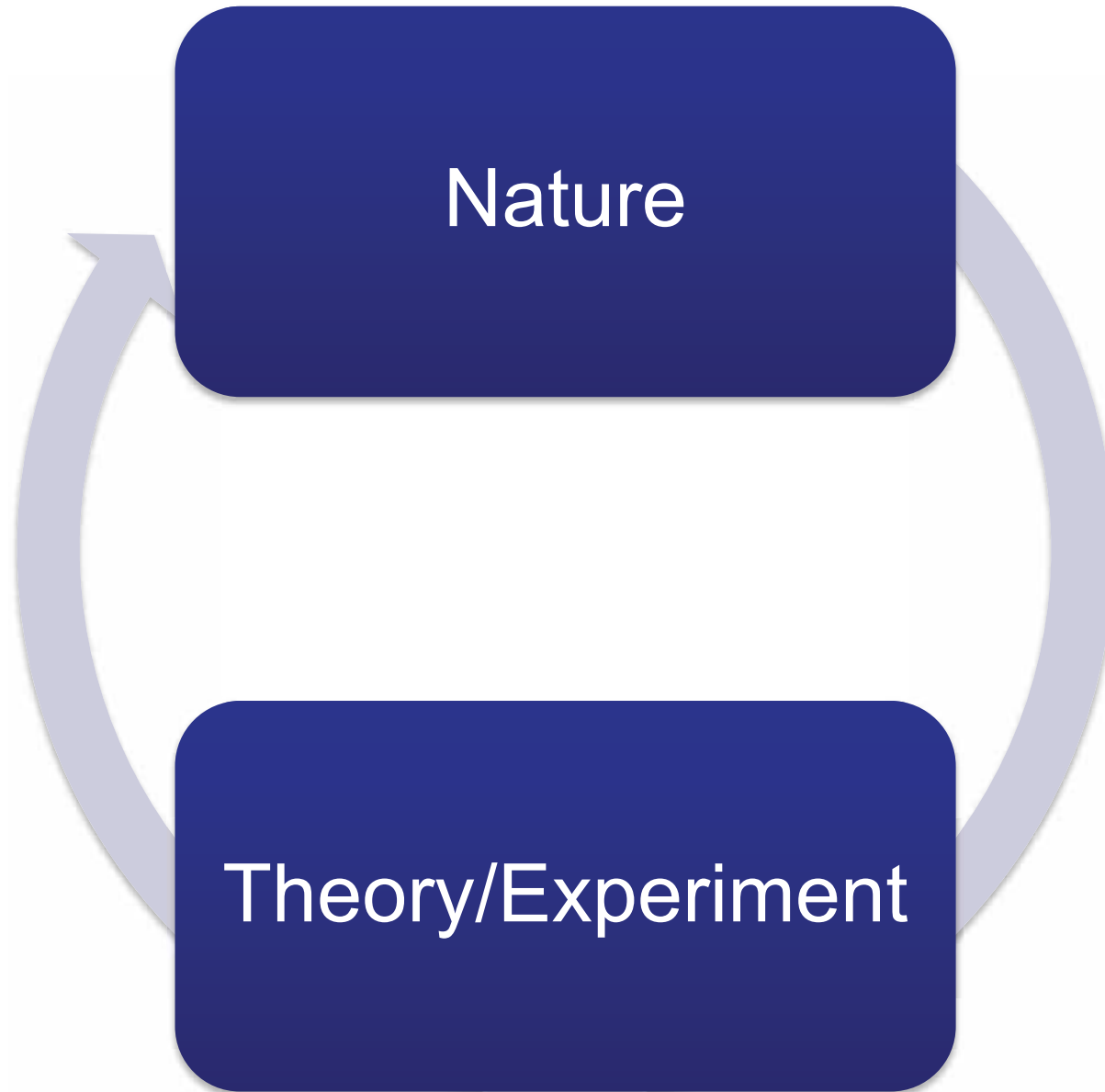
A close-up photograph of a Tokay Gecko's foot and toe pads. The gecko is positioned on a dark, reflective surface, likely glass. The toe pads are clearly visible, showing their unique structure. The gecko's body is light-colored with yellowish-brown spots. The text "Tokay Gecko on Glass" is overlaid in white serif font.



# Measuring Performance Variation



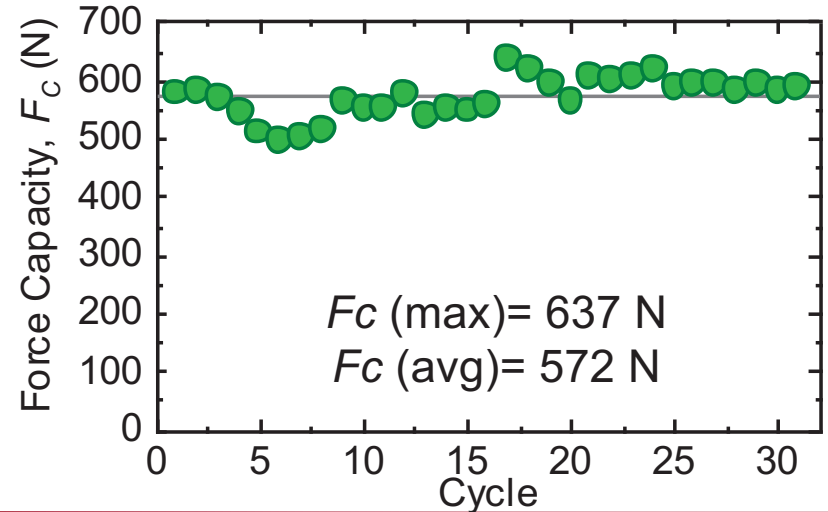
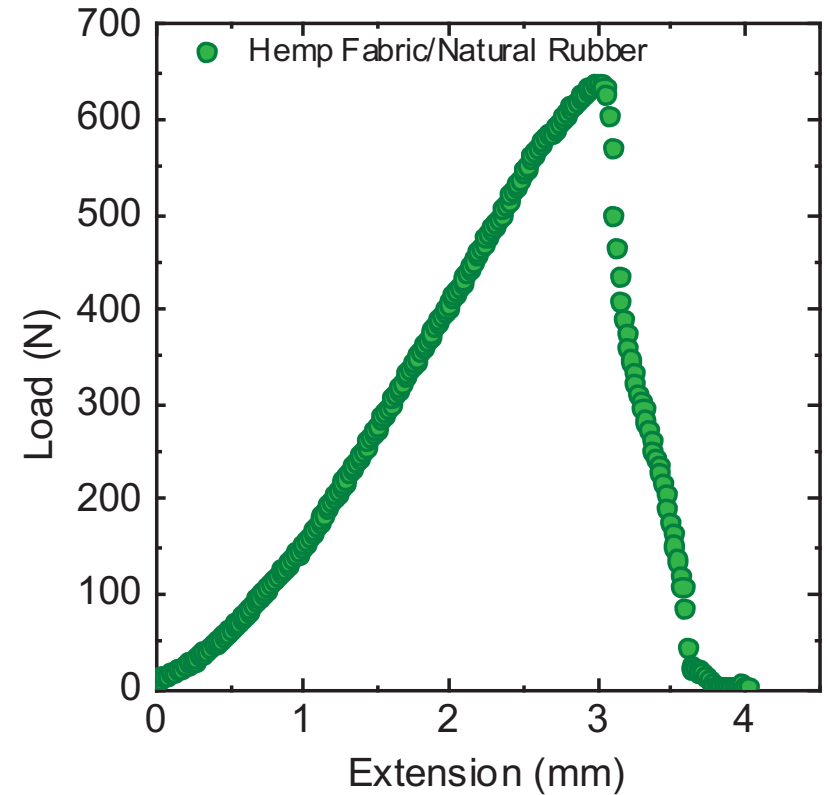




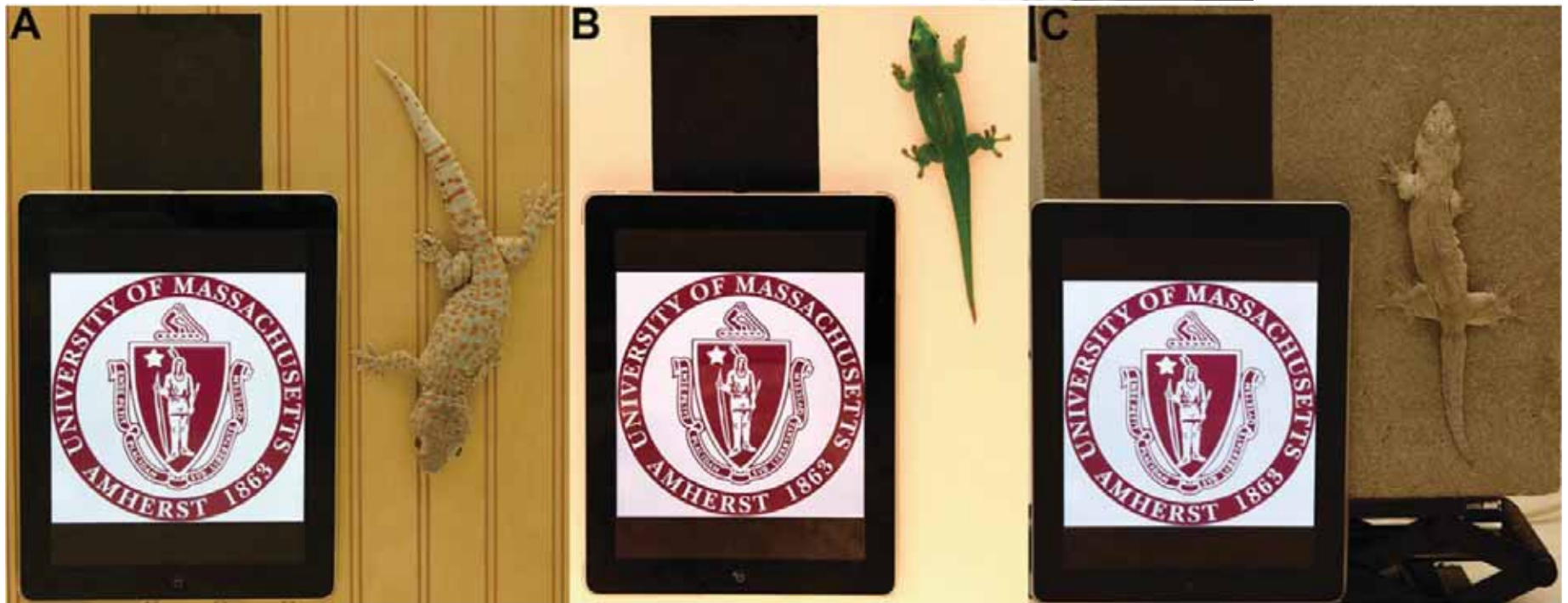
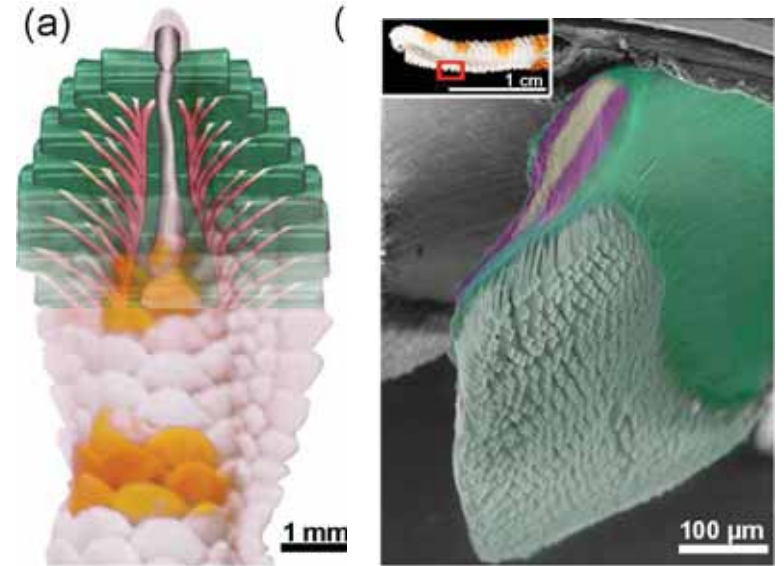
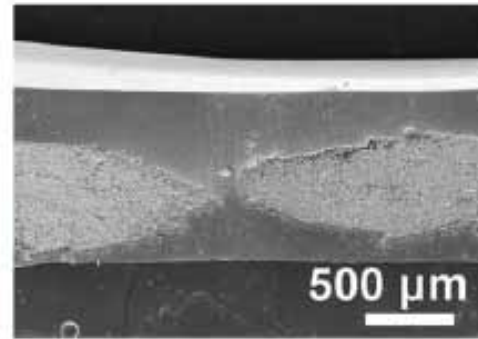
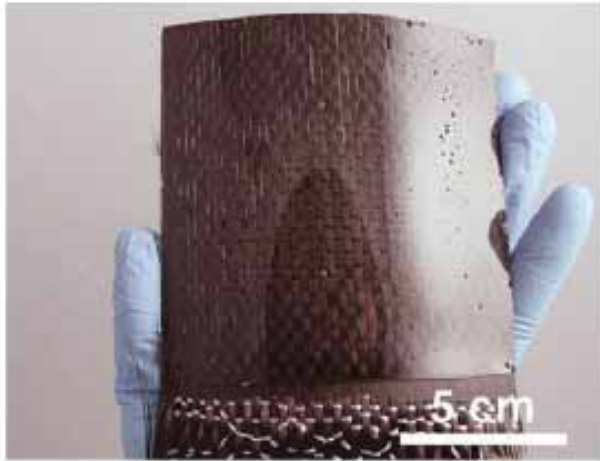
Hemp



Natural Rubber









Human Frontiers Science Program

DARPA

UMass Life Sciences Moment Fund

National Science Foundation Division of Materials Research

Center for UMass Industry Research on Polymers



*Felsuma, LLC was founded in April 2013 as a private entity to commercialize Geckskin™. Professor Crosby and Professor Irschick have a financial interest in Felsuma, LLC. A conflict of interest committee at the University of Massachusetts is established to manage potential conflicts.*

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